

Content overview

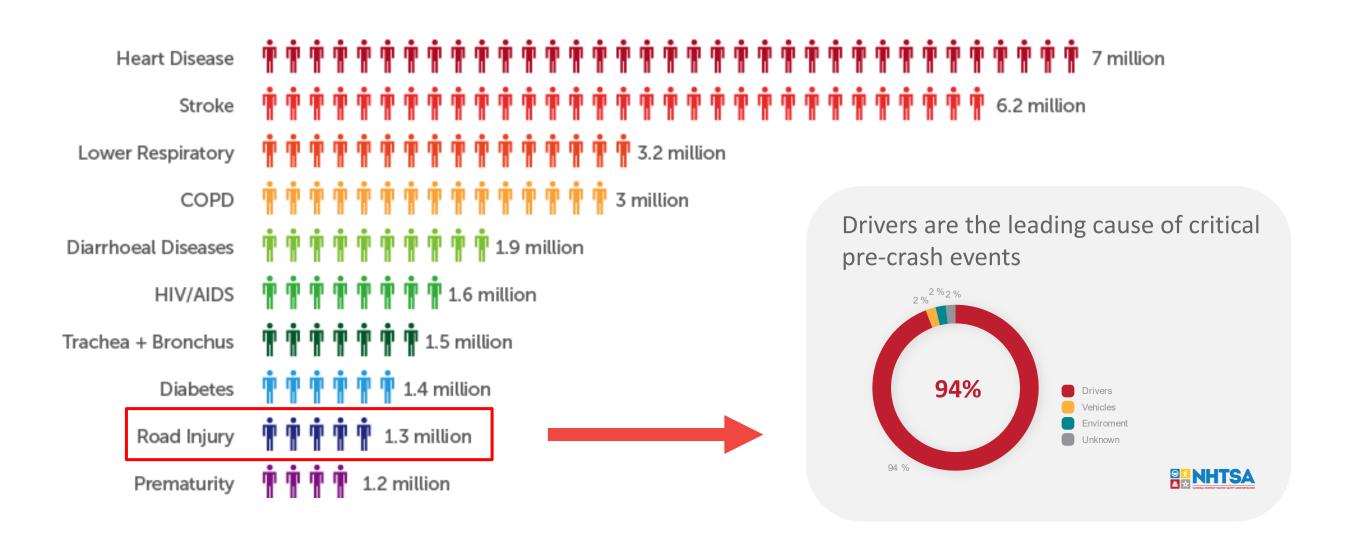






The top 10 causes of death





Self-driving car prototype



Camera sensors
Lidar sensors
Radar sensors
Ultrasonic sensors



GNSS unit
IMU sensor
Wheel odometers
Actuators

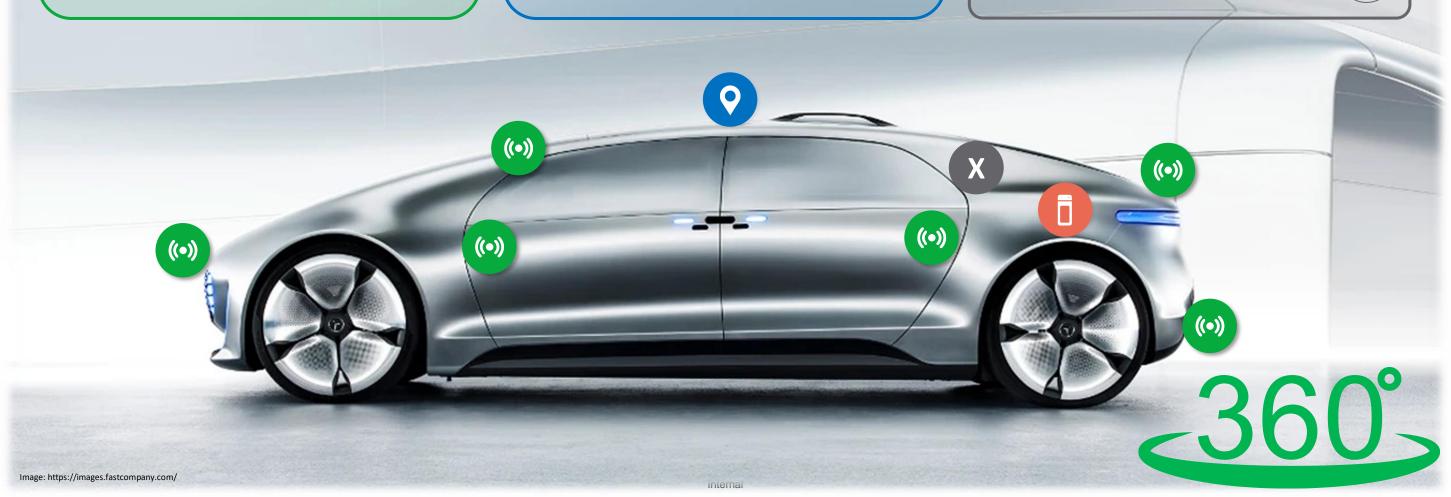


Central Computer



Vehicle to Everything







What will self-driving technology change?





Image: https://williamsonsource.com

Our time

- 2 x 30 minutes a day
- About 30 days of working time per year can be saved



Image: www.shutterstock.com



Image: https://money.cnn.com

New group of car users

- completely new groups of people:
 - elderly
 - disabled
 - too young to drive themselves



Image: www.sites.google.com

What will self-driving technology change?





Energy efficiency

- Current car-owning culture replaced with car-sharing culture
- Compact, trip-suited cars could reduce energy demand by 20-40 %.



Image: www.foxnews.com



Image: www.newatlas.com

Parking slots

- A car sits idle 96% of the time
- 1 car needs about 4 parking slots
- In some cities, 20% of land could be freed up by car-sharing culture



Image: www.startribune.com

What will self-driving technology change?





Image: www.iliketowastemytime.com

Roads

- Cities are designed for cars, not for people
- V2X communication
- Controlled, optimized traffic needs fewer roads



Image: www.greencitytrips.cor



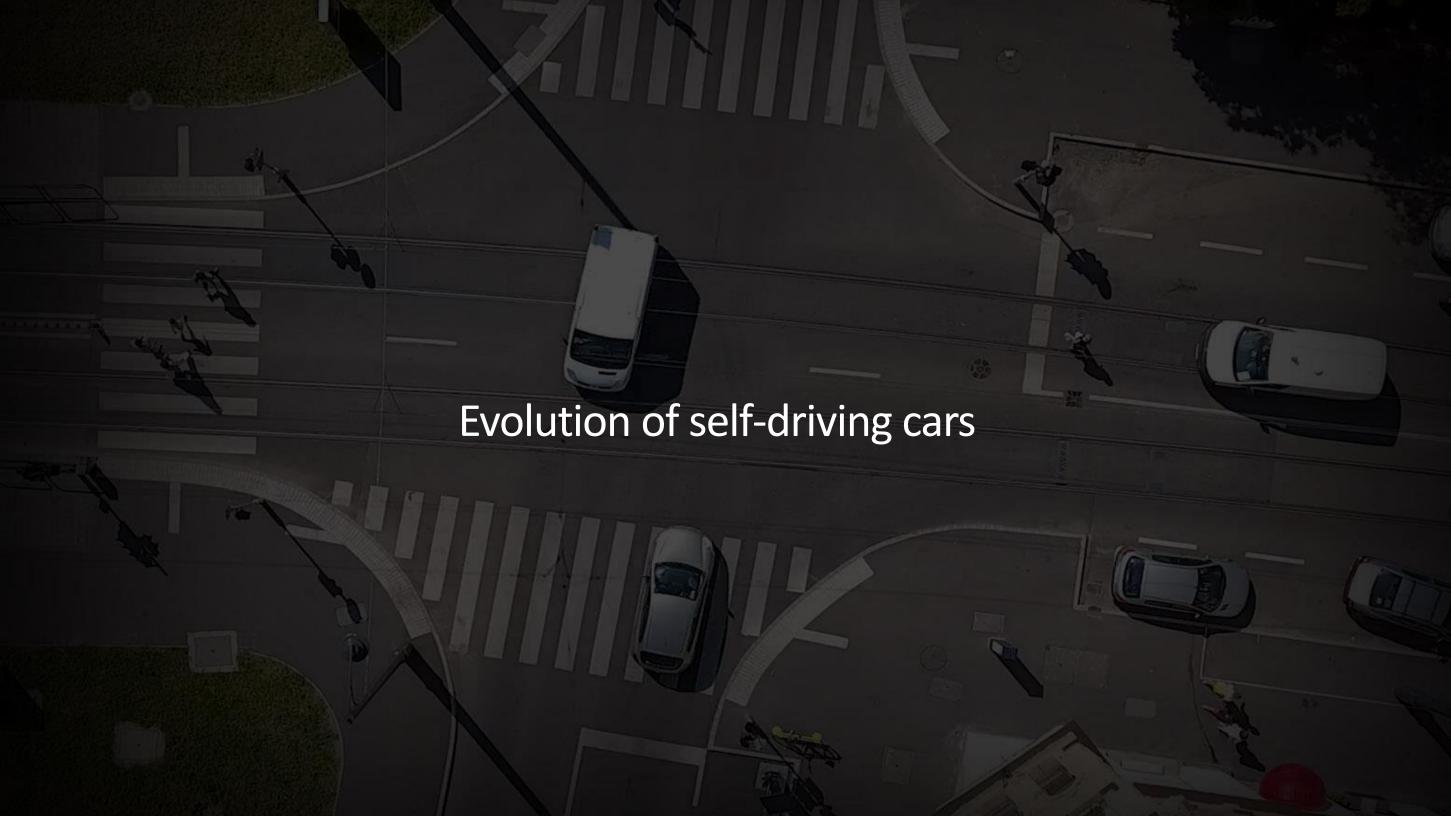
Image: www michellechange com

Delivery

- Automatic supply chain
- Delivering goods becomes more efficient
- Cheaper goods



Image: www.dreamstime.con



The first "self-driving" cars



Pontiac phantom (1930s)

Carnegie Mellon University Navlab 1 (1980)



Image: www.theatlantic.com



Image: www.pbase.com

First self-driving cars



Eureka PROMETHEUS Project (1995)

DARPA Urban Challenge (2007)



Image: www.autoevolution.com



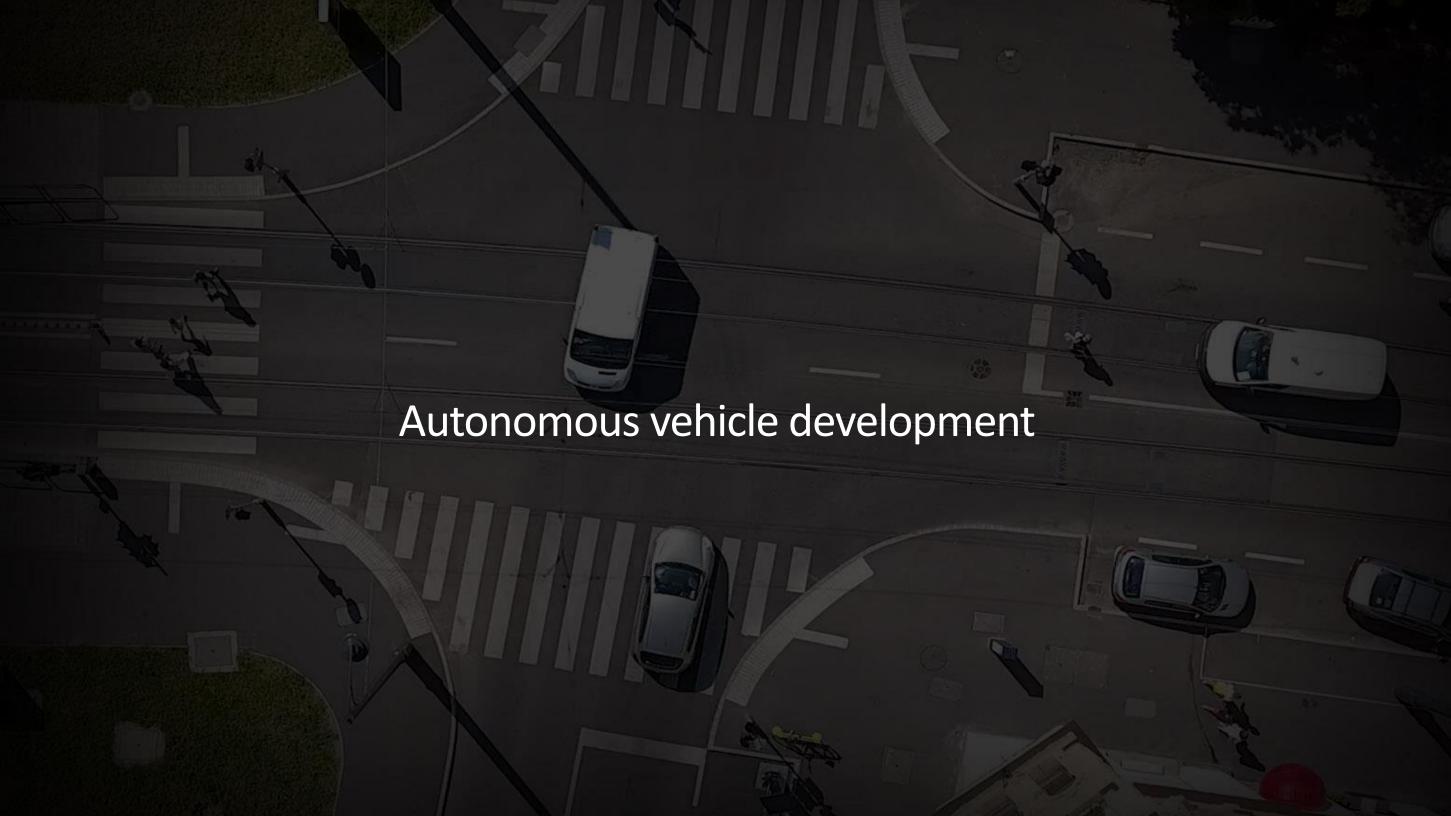
Image: www.roadtalk.worldpress.com



Today

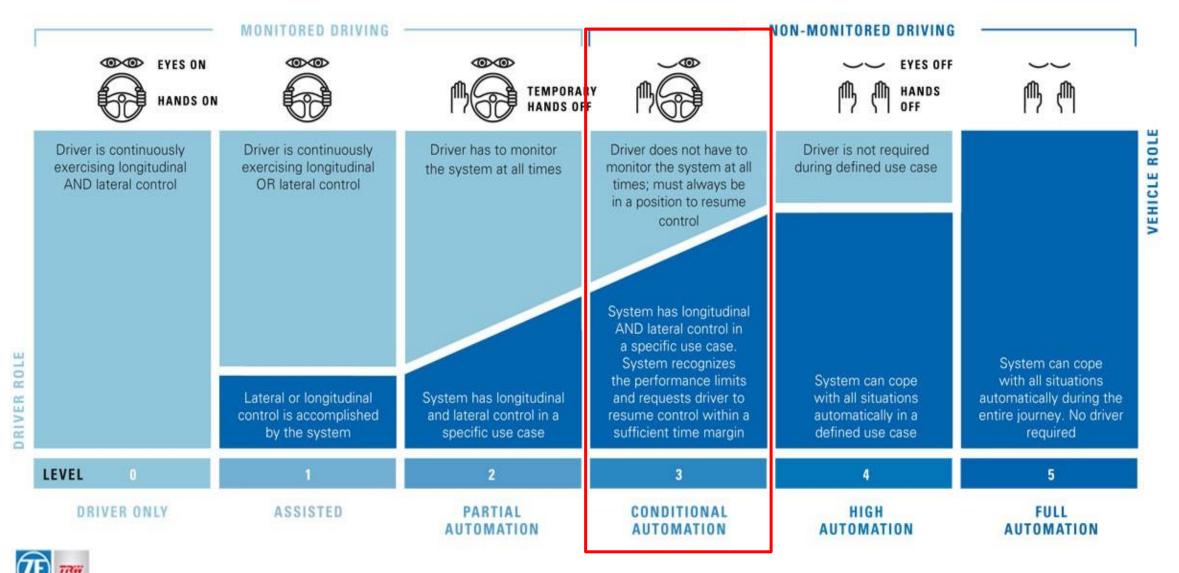






Levels of autonomy





Mike Lemanski

Components of autonomous vehicles

E·L·T·E

- Perception
- Localization and Mapping
- Prediction
- Planning
- Control

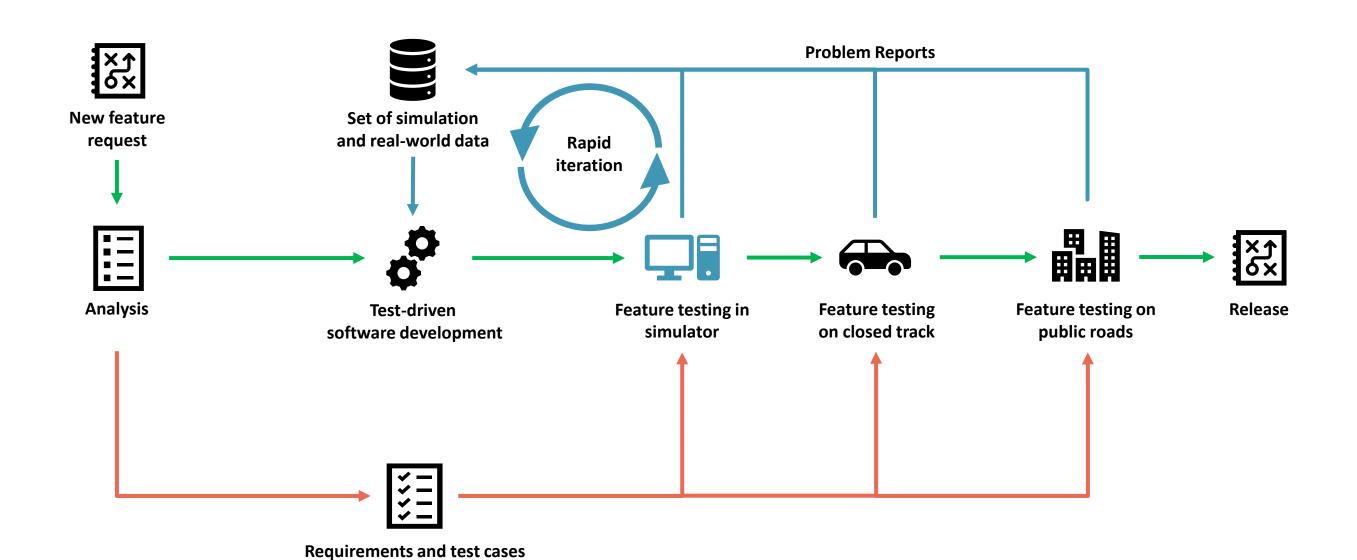


- Actuation
- Human-Machine Interface
- SafetySystem
- Redundancy
- Vehicle-to-Everything

Image: www.shutterstock.com

Development pipeline







Transition



Easter Parade on Fifth Avenue, New York, 13 years apart

1900: where's the car?

1913: where's the horse?





Images: L, National Archive, <u>www.archives.gov/research/american-cities/images/american-cities-101.go</u>
R, shorpy.com/node/204.

Inspiration: Tona Seba's keynote lecture at AltCar, Santa Monica CA, 28 Oct 2014, tp://tonysebs.com/keynote-at-altcar-expo-100-electric-transportation-100-solar-by-2030





Forecasting the future in 2015

40

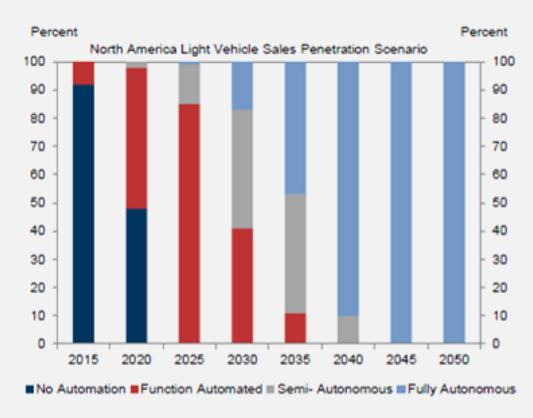
30

20

10

2015





Source: Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research

By 2035, 12 million full AV units could be sold a year globally

Market for partial and full AV features expected to grow from ~\$42B in 2025 to ~\$77B in 2035

In 2035, 25% of market to be AV sales with Represents 12M full AVs and ~18M partial; ~\$77B market for AV features in 2035 15% partial and 10% full AV systems Penetration of new vehicle sales (%)1 ←Partial AV ←Full AV 2025 global sales 2035 global sales introduction introduction in 2016 in 2025 Share Volume Sales³ Share Volume Sales³ (M) (\$B) (M) (\$B)

Partial

Full

2035

Estimated global new light vehicle sales: ~111M2

Total

\$42bn

Estimated global new light

vehicle sales: ~122M2

\$77bn

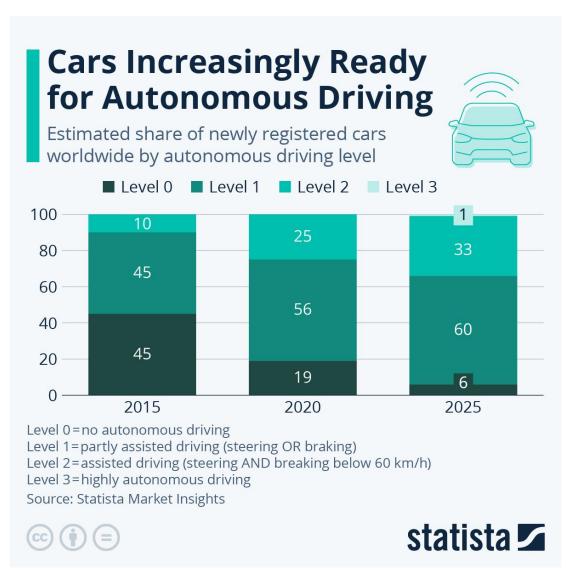
Source: Boston Consulting Group

2025

ADAS Partial AV Fully AV

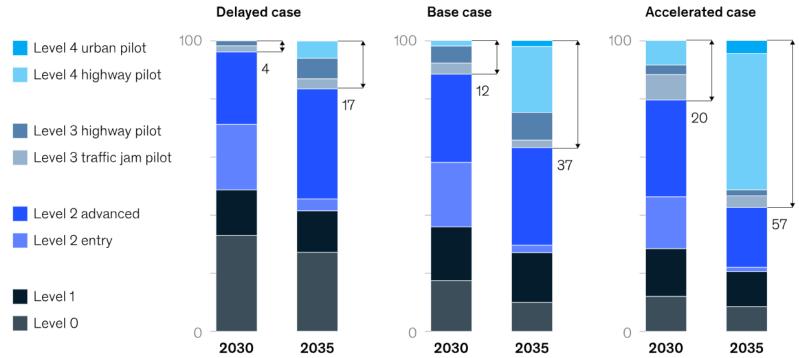
Forecasting the future in 2023





Three scenarios for autonomous-passenger-car sales in 2030 and 2035 show varying levels of consumer adoption.

Estimated passenger vehicles sold with autonomous-driving technologies installed, %



Source: McKinsey Center for Future Mobility

McKinsey & Company

When does it become reality?



Technology





Legislation





Market

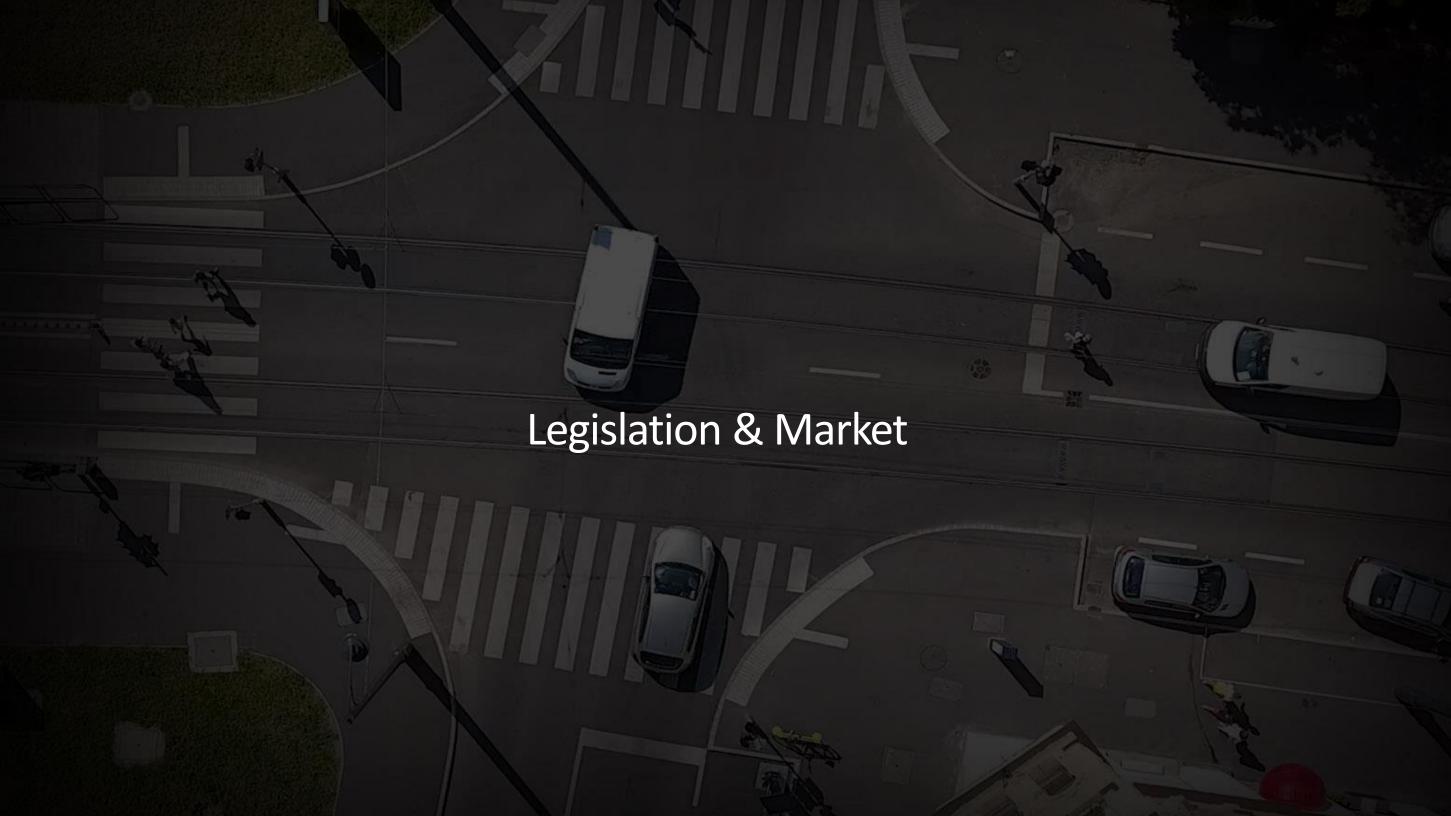




Social acceptance







Is self-driving legal?





Driver must always have full control over the vehicle.

2021: modified law in Germany for new Audi A8 (Level 3) car

Vienna Convention on Road Traffic 1968

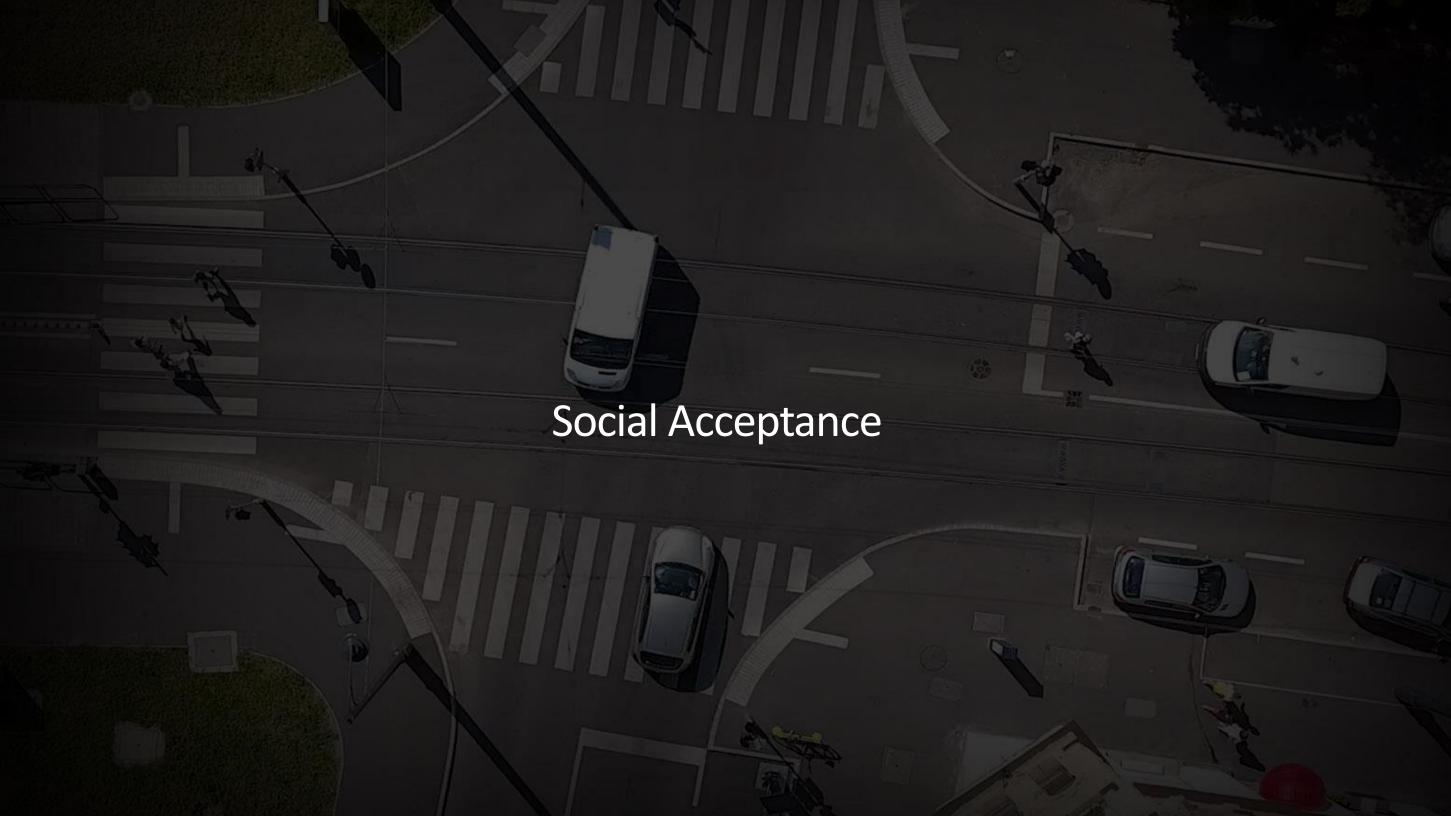
Driver can be human as well as software



Who takes the responsibility?

- In case of an accident, who takes responsibility?
 - 1. Passenger
 - 2. Vehicle operator
 - 3. Car manufacturer
 - 4. Component manufacturer
 - 5. Technology provider
- Multiple defandants: prosecution based on black box information
- The responsibility of car manufacturers increases
- Increased liability raises the price of self-driving cars and delays their market penetration
- Governmental task: participation in designing insurance policies and liability strategies for faster market penetration
 - England & Wales: Automated and Electric Vehicles Bill
 - Special type of insurance, insurer is always liable





Ethical questions

Will self-driving cars be programmed to make moral decisions?



Ethical dilemma

J. Bentham

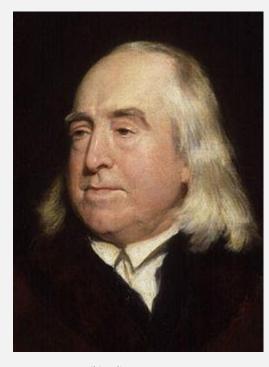
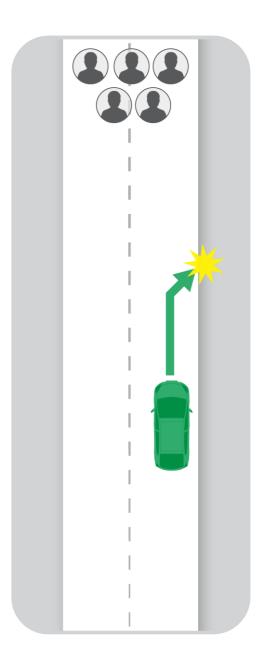
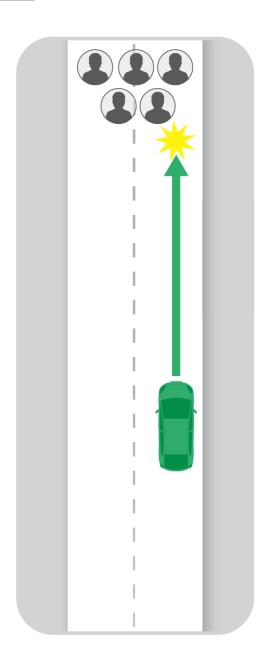


Image: www.wikipedia.org

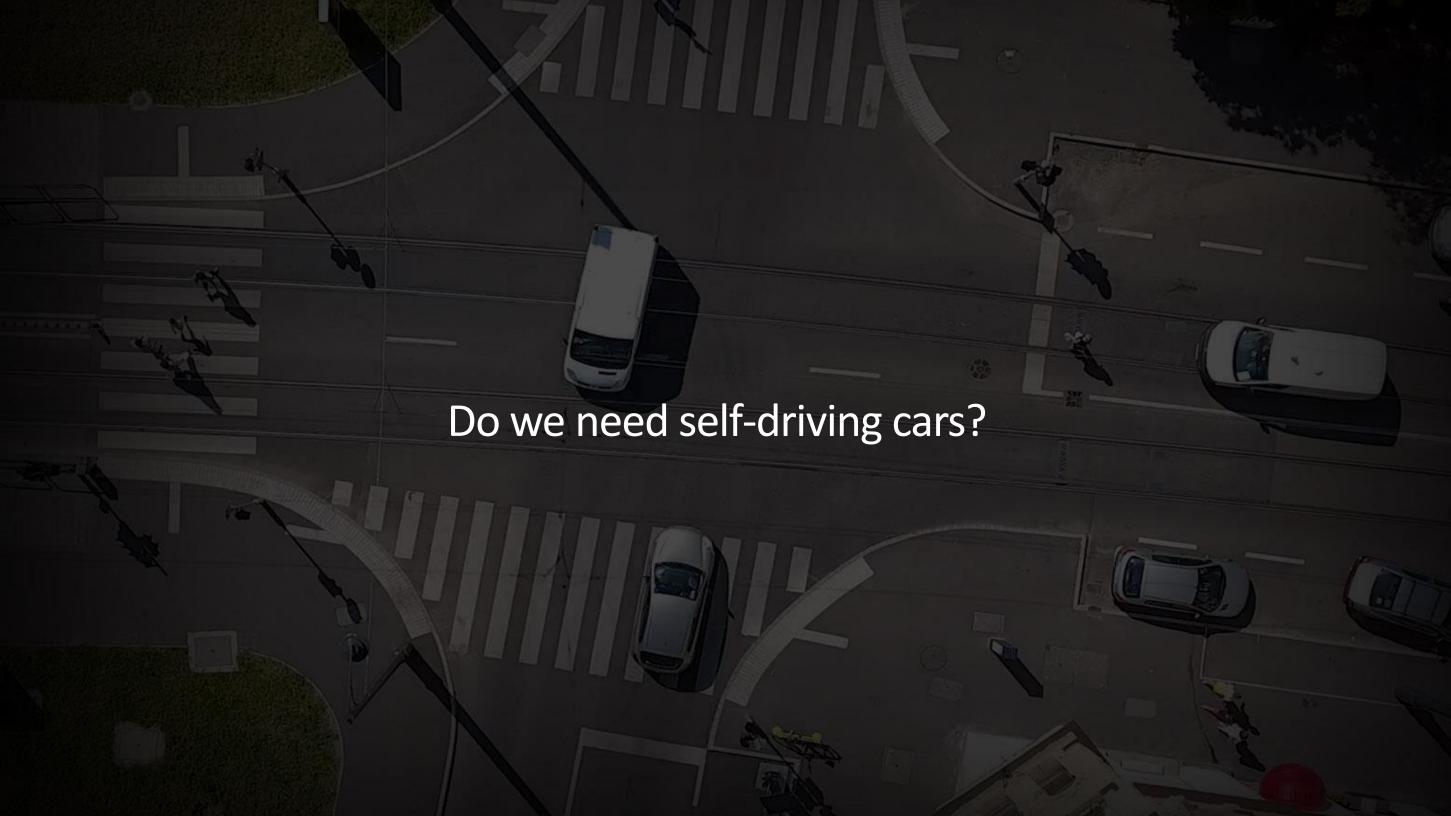




I. Kant



Image: www.wikipedia.org



Take home message





