



Autonomous Driving

Today's questions for a livable tomorrow

IMPACTS Conference London 2-4 october 2019

**City of
Vienna**



THESIS # 1

Our current strategic goals are fit for the future

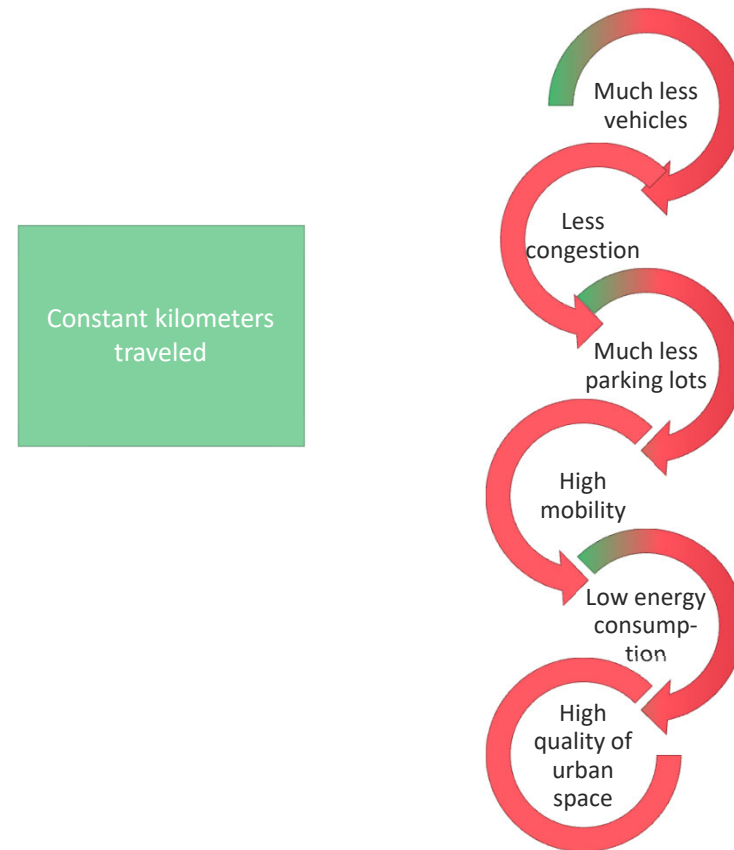
UTOPIA



AF at level 5
high quality of live



effects



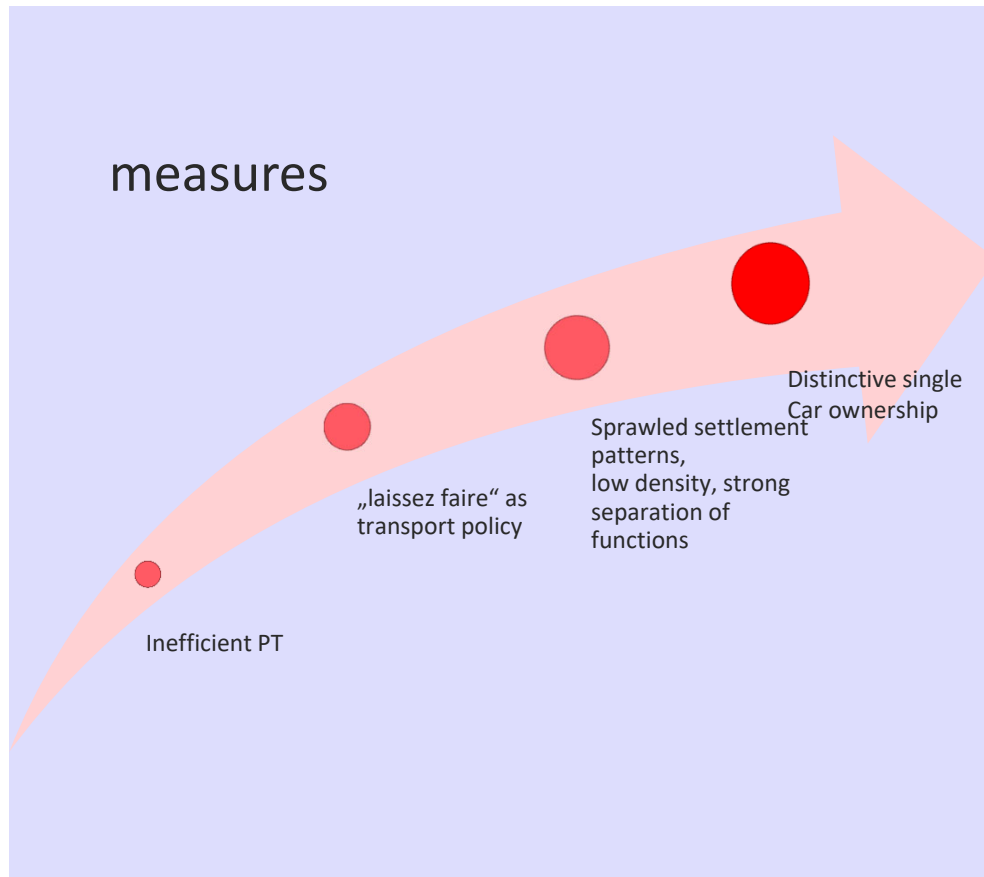
THESIS # 2

Cities have to act, otherwise...

DYSTOPY

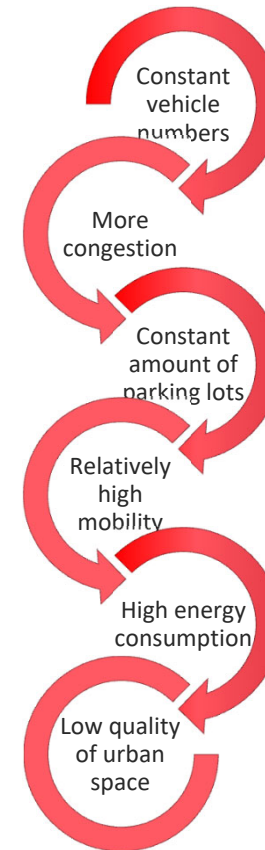


AF at level 5
little quality of live



Vehicle kilometers travelled
increase strongly

effects



Risks

Infrastructure expenditures explode (increasing requirements for quality, need for additional (electronic) elements)

Modal shift from public transport to AF also on high capacity corridors

Marginalization of non-automated / non-networked road users
(dedicated tracks, fences, identifier chips, ...)

Loss of ability to manage traffic flows and volumes
(strong instrument “parking management” loses its most of its effect)

Unmanaged driving is likely to **increase mileage**, more congestion, and more emissions
(and consequently leads to a less livable city and possibly weakening urban locations).

THESIS # 3

We do have to adapt the way we regulate

Autonomous driving

Phase out model – parking lots

- Efficient use of public space
- More space in public
- More quality of public space
- Parking lots in the best locations can be used for superior purposes
- No more need for garages (= the most expensive part of the buildings)



Autonomous driving

Need of regulations transformed...

- From parking regulations to regulations for traffic flow
- Increased efficiency (ridesharing, car sharing, optimized traffic flow)
- Complementing mass transit systems
- Management systems for traffic volume



Autonomous driving

New Infrastructures..

- Into the vehicle and not on the road
- No affordable road-side-infrastructure
- Relevance for decisions about infrastructure (charging stations, C-ITS, PT,...)
- Legal framework
- Traffic control
- City-owned digital infrastructure and platforms
- Tech and industry standards



Autonomous driving

Not to forget -inclusion

Pedestrians detected and not connected

Demand-orientated Mobility Services (MAAS)



What cities should do about the disruptive innovation

The Holy Trinity
AM should be

autonomous
shared
electric



A Car is a Car is a Car...

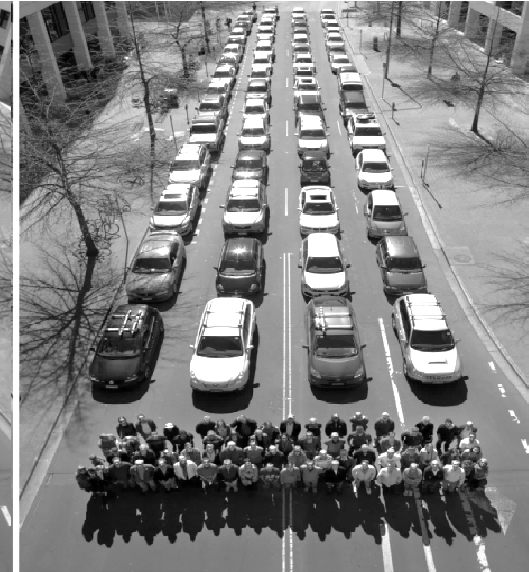
High-performance public transport can not be replaced in a large city, it's simply missing the space



Conventional car



Electric car



Autonomous car

The future cities

As urban as possible

- Automated vehicles have to work in mixed traffic
- Non automated, „non-connected“ road users (cyclists, pedestrians) must be kept in mind)
- No special regulations for AF, like fenced lanes
- Not to make the same mistake a second time – to design the cities for cars



Basic positions of the city of Vienna on automated vehicles

Automated mobility does not change how we develop a livable city with quality public spaces - AF opens up new opportunities and solves regulatory needs and design issues.

- Overarching transport policy objectives according to SCWR and Urban Development plan remain upright.
- Automation supports the transport, public value added is important
- Ensuring "general interest" in the area of mobility through responsible companies / institutions
- Automated mobility does not change how we develop a livable city with quality public spaces - AF opens up new opportunities and solves regulatory needs and design issues.

Space and efficiency

Promotion of space-efficient traffic modes

High-performance public transport axes are irreplaceable for reasons of energy and space efficiency in urban areas. Increased efficiency and cost savings through demand-oriented services are interesting for the "last mile" and outskirts areas.

Incentives to high occupancy levels

Transition area to public transport, ride sharing

Incentives for alternative drives

Use of zoning and settlement boundaries

The goal continues to be sustainable settlement structures, even if travel time budgets and travel distances increase due to automated vehicles.
Cooperation in the region

Infrastructur

The revolution of automated / autonomous vehicles takes place in vehicles and not in public space or in humans.

- ❑ Automated / autonomous vehicles should be able to handle the existing traffic guidance systems and announcements.
- ❑ Sensors, technology for real-time mobility management etc. must be accommodated as far as possible in vehicles. Current shortcomings of machines are overcome by technological advances.
- ❑ International standardization must not be at the expense of the street owners.
- ❑ Priority for people, therefore no structural "protective devices" for private vehicles in urban areas
- ❑ Non-motorized road users must be recognized. No sensor on or chips in people or roadside infrastructures.
- ❑ "Special lanes" for automated vehicles when particularly high occupancy levels are reached or for classic public transport



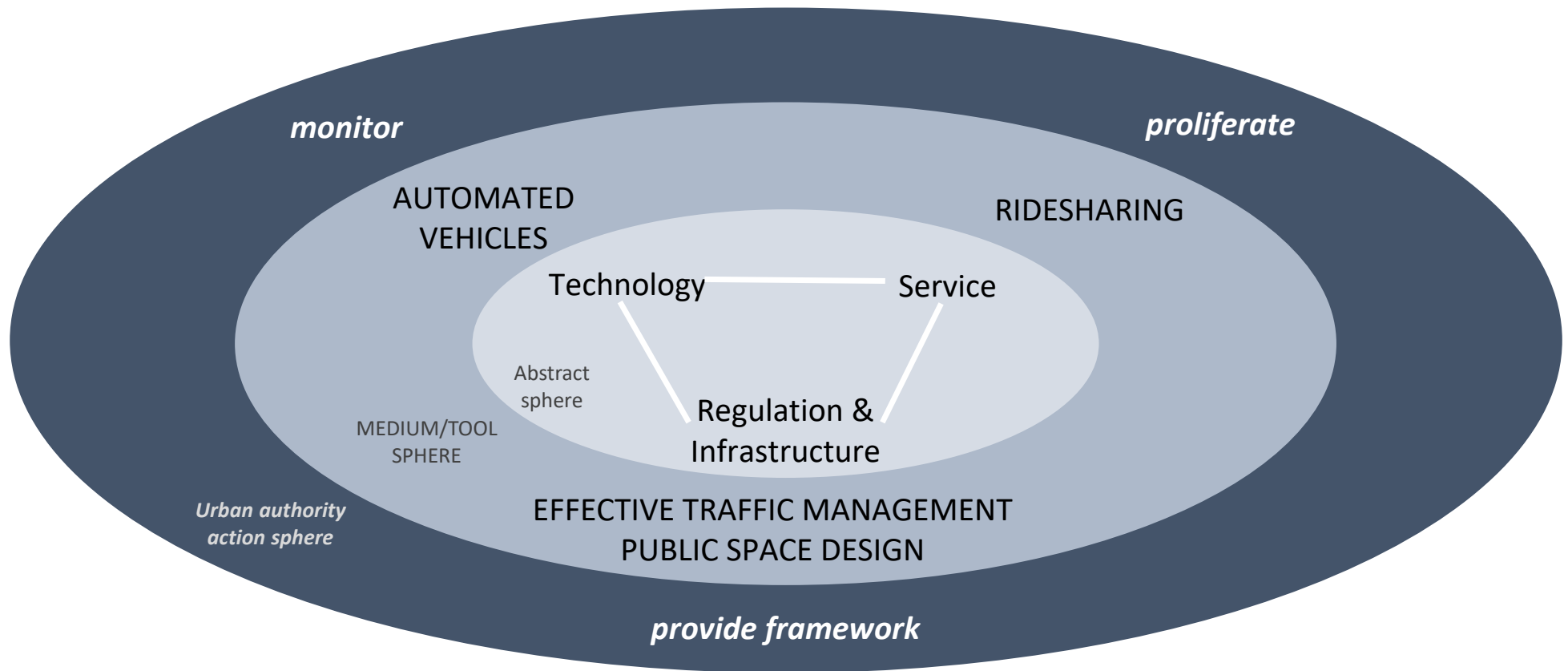
Traffic management

The data generated by automated / autonomous vehicles on public roads must be publicly available (free of charge, anonymised) for planning and traffic control purposes.

These points have to be demanded with regard to international norms / standards. Routing should aim for system optimum



Thoughts on the benefits of future traffic planning



summary

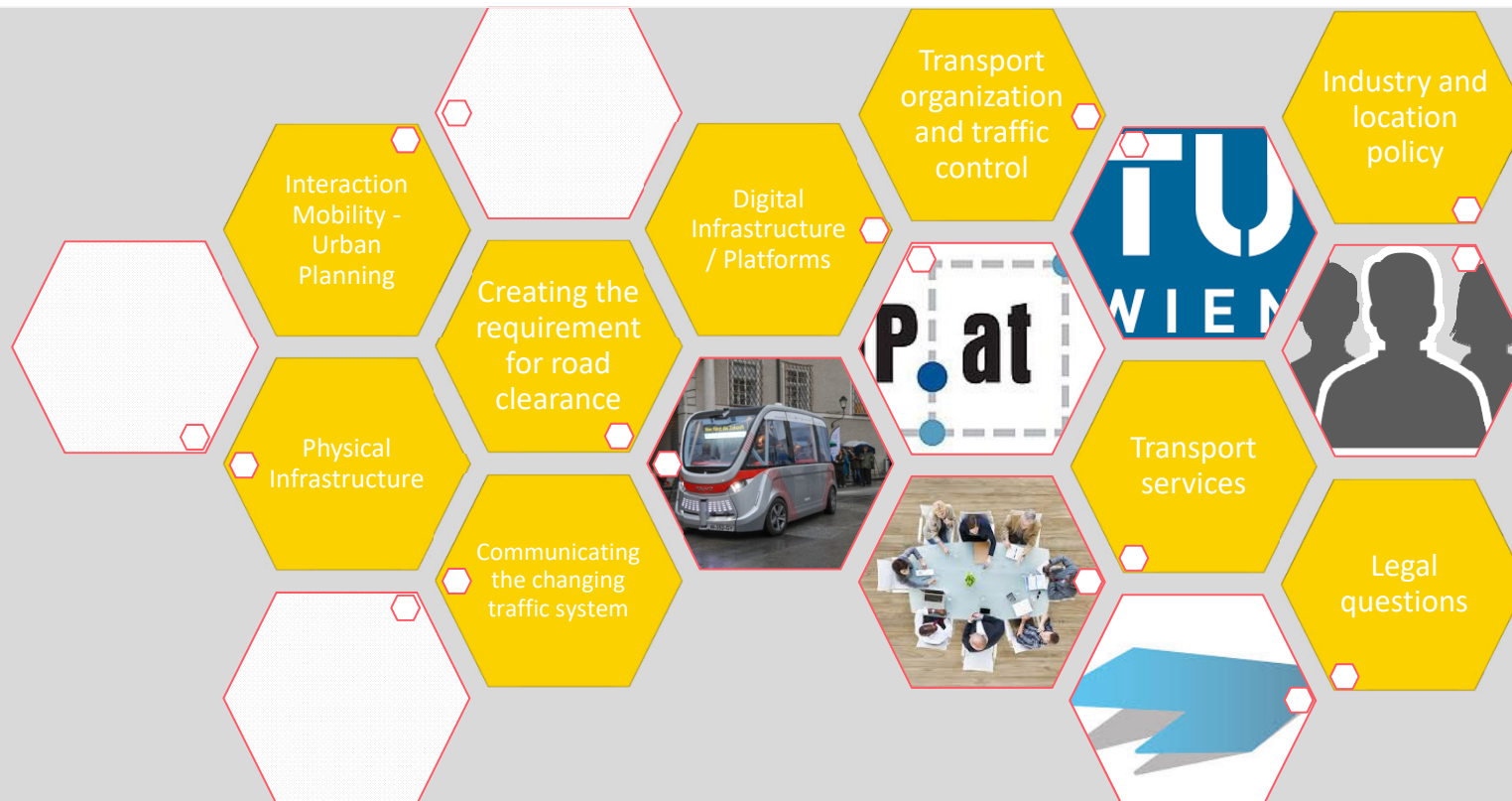
Support for automation in transport as a contribution to mobility policy objectives

Vienna is aiming for a pioneering role in the development of mobility services with the support of automated vehicles.

Focus on automation in the field of public transport
Regulatory conditions must be actively



Core responsibilities for a City (of Vienna)



How unfair! People are sitting comfortably at home, while we're stuck here in traffic.

self driving cars

THANKS FOR SHARING!

