

**The driverless car revolution:
*Myth or misleading***

Christian Wolmar

Driverless cars are coming to a street near you



TECH Evening Standard

Autonomous technology will change London

in 10 years'

By Amelia Heathman



Claimed benefits

AVs will be

+ Safer

+ Cheaper

+ Increase road capacity

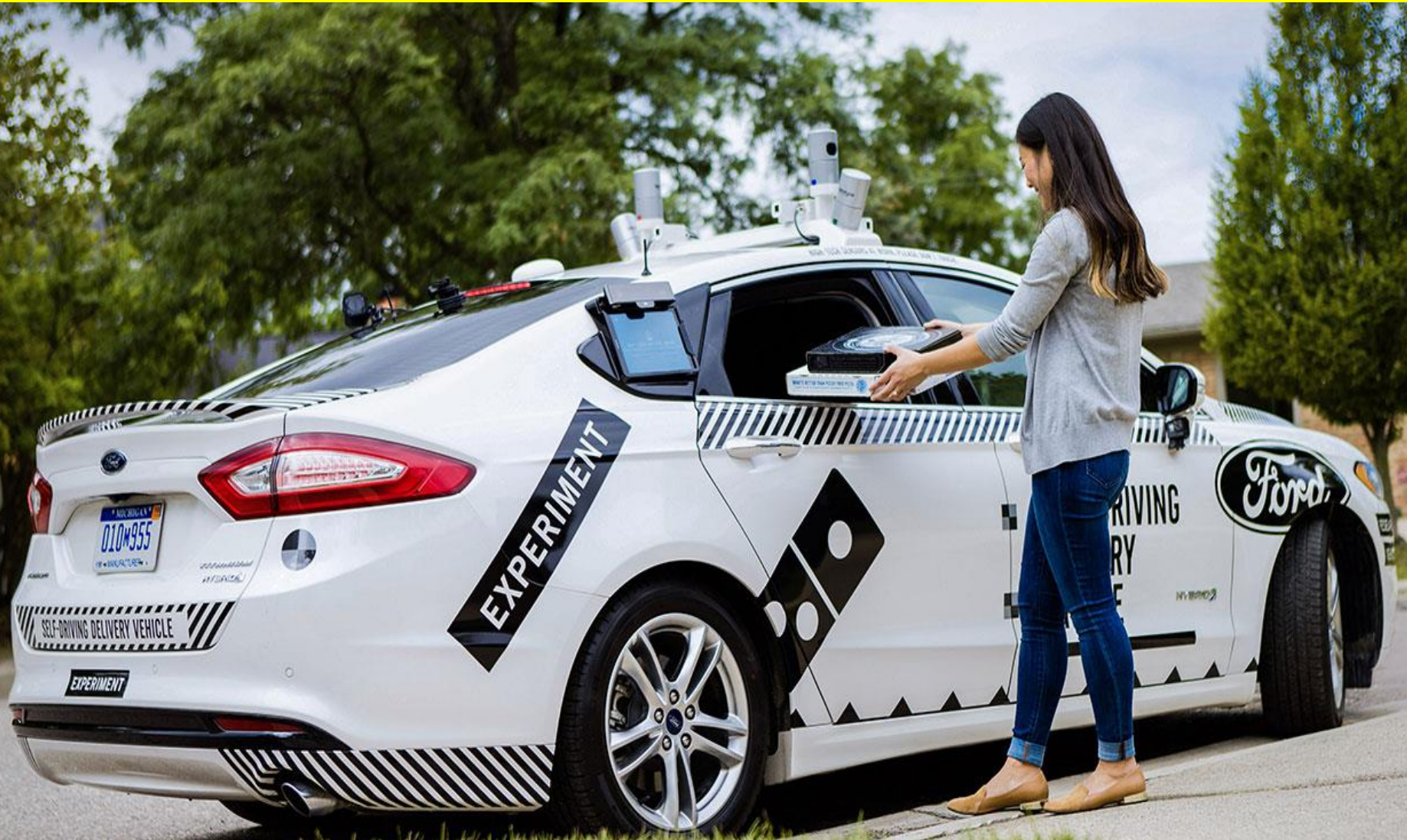
+ Reduce congestion

+ Allow suburban roads to be greened over

+ Enable people to boost their mobility

-- but is any of this realistic???

Ludicrous claims



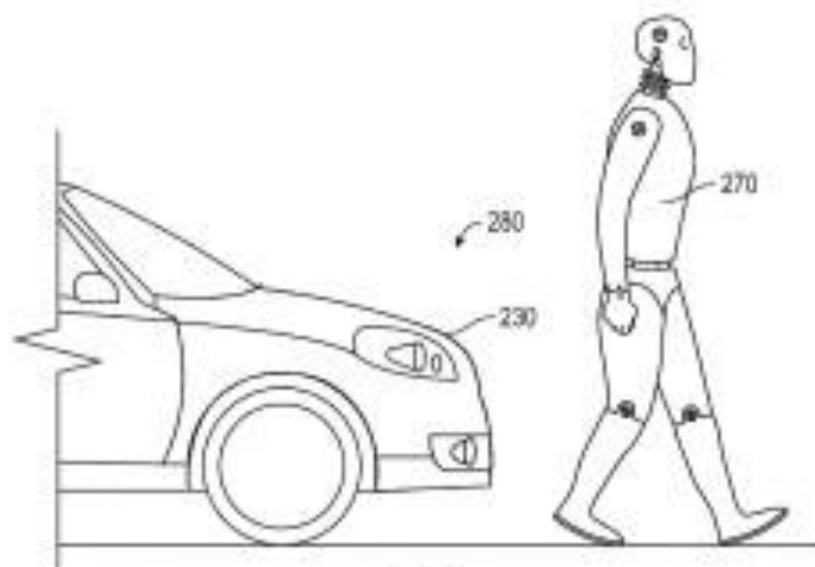


FIG. 6A

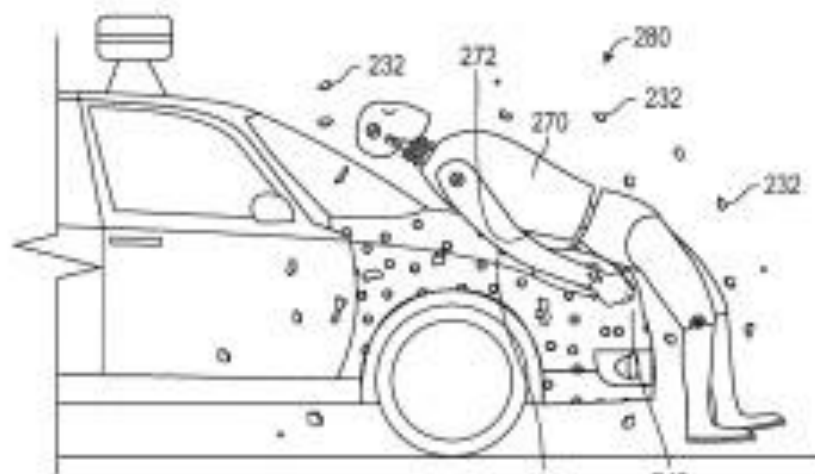


FIG. 6B

Claimed benefits

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Nirvana

- Electric
- Driverless
- Shared use

How do Avs work?

Under the bonnet

How a self-driving car works

Signals from **GPS (global positioning system)** satellites are combined with readings from tachometers, altimeters and gyroscopes to provide more accurate positioning than is possible with GPS alone

Lidar (light detection and ranging) sensors bounce pulses of light off the surroundings. These are analysed to identify lane markings and the edges of roads

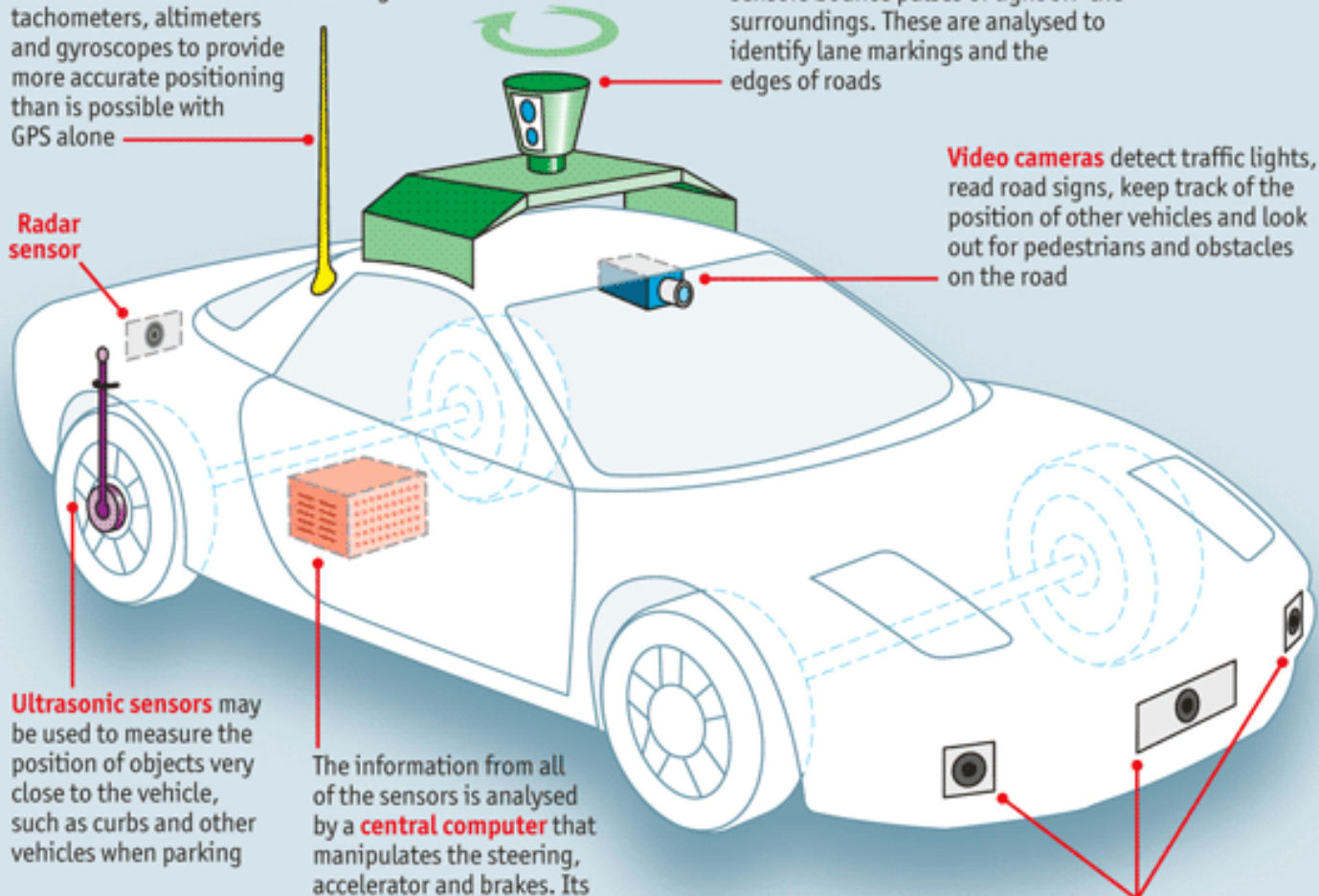
Video cameras detect traffic lights, read road signs, keep track of the position of other vehicles and look out for pedestrians and obstacles on the road

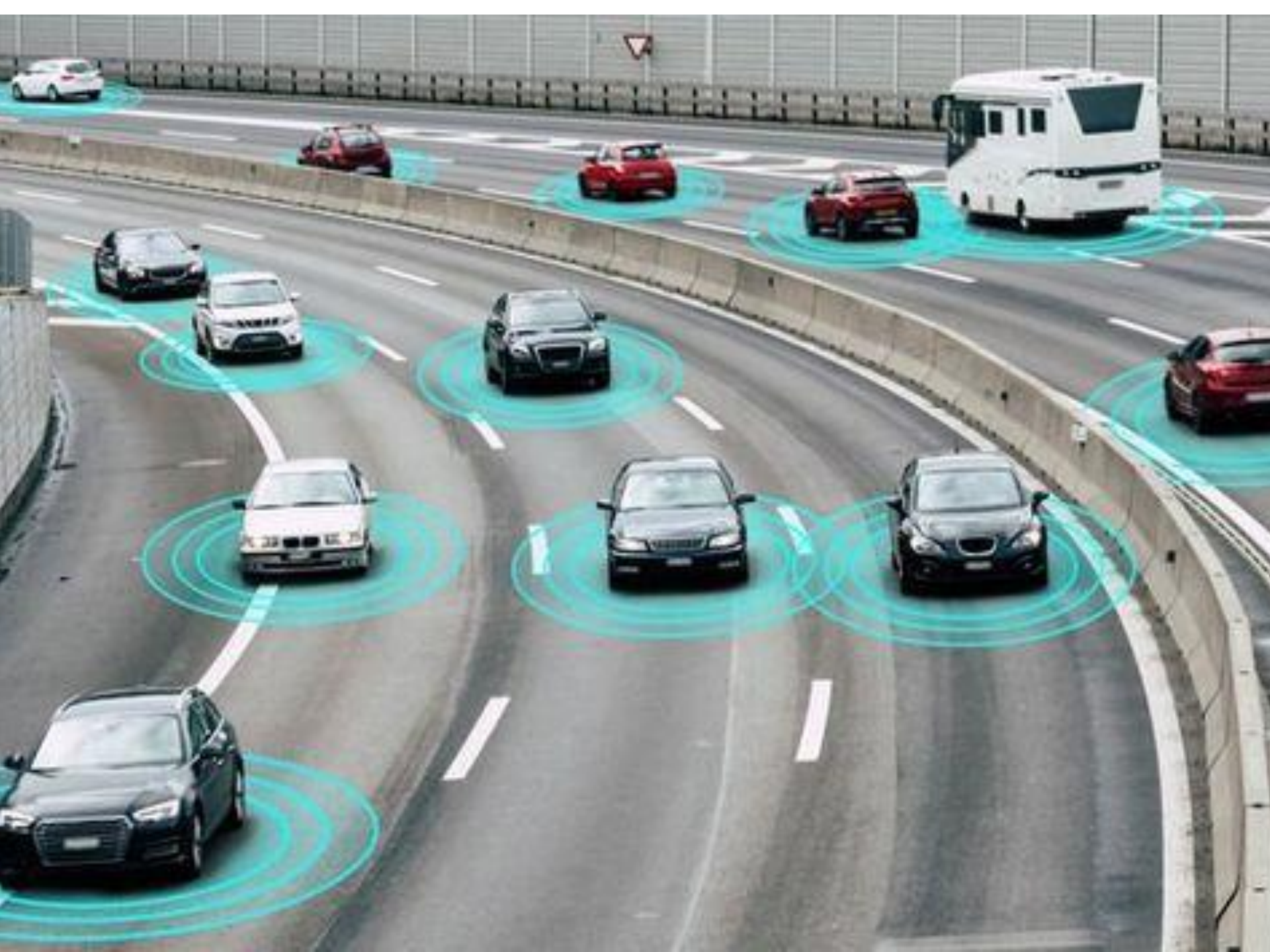
Radar sensor

Ultrasonic sensors may be used to measure the position of objects very close to the vehicle, such as curbs and other vehicles when parking

The information from all of the sensors is analysed by a **central computer** that manipulates the steering, accelerator and brakes. Its software must understand the rules of the road, both formal and informal

Radar sensors monitor the position of other vehicles nearby. Such sensors are already used in adaptive cruise-control systems





Levels of automation

- Level 0 No automation
- Level 1 automation some small steering or acceleration tasks are performed by the car without human intervention, but everything else is fully under human control
- Level 2 automation is like advance cruise control or original autopilot system on some Tesla vehicles, the car can automatically take safety actions but the driver needs to stay alert at the wheel
- Level 3 automation still requires a human driver, but the human is able to put some “safety-critical functions” to the vehicle, under certain traffic or environmental conditions. This poses some potential dangers as humans pass the major tasks of driving to or from the car itself, which is why some car companies (Ford included) are interested in jumping directly to level 4
- Level 4 automation is a car that can drive itself almost all the time without any human input, but might be programmed not to drive in unmapped areas or during severe weather. There are still controls like brake and steering wheel.
- Level 5 automation means full automation in all conditions. No human intervention is possible, except possibly an emergency stop button

Tesla predictions

- (2015) 'I'm confident level 5 autonomy will happen quickly'
- (2016) 'We are probably less than two years away from self driving'.
- (2019) By mid of 2020, drivers will not have to pay attention to the road.
- (2019) 'We will have more than one million robotaxis on the road a year from now' Level 5
- (2020) 'We are very close to full self-driving'
- (Sept 2020) 'Full self driving Autopilot is coming soon'

Tesla autopilot – the reality



New report: Due to major transportation disruption, 95% of U.S. car miles will be traveled in self-driving, electric, shared vehicles by 2030

TECHNOLOGY, NEW BUSINESS MODEL AND ECONOMICS DRIVE CHANGE

Automotive and energy sectors face massive changes

The Asimov robot rule problem

- A robot may not injure a human being or, through inaction, allow a human being to come to harm.
- A robot must obey orders given it by human beings except where such orders would conflict with the First Law.
- A robot must protect its own existence as long as such protection does not conflict with the First or Second Law.

The Holborn Problem



Level 3 problem

‘Handover cannot be made safe no matter what monitoring and notification system is used. That is because enough time cannot be provided to regain proper situational awareness in critical scenarios.’ Michael deKort

Waymo boss John Krafcik

‘It’ll be decades before autonomous cars are widespread on the roads — and even then, they won’t be able to drive themselves in certain conditions.’

Why have hundreds of billions of dollars have been spent?

- 1) Footlose capital of the tech firms who have no idea what to do with their superprofits**
- 2) Desperation of the auto manufacturers, worried about missing out on the latest technological developments**
- 3) The search by politicians and policymakers for The Solution to congestion and the other problems caused by transport.**

Best prediction?

***'The 20–30-year time period [for the introduction of driverless cars] isn't remotely close. The real answer is that they will never get remotely close to finishing. Not much farther than the first base they are on now.'*- Michael deKort**

Automated Vehicles Bill

- Lots of delegated powers
- Many key decisions yet to be made
- Ensures AVs have to obey laws
- Sets out clear rules on self drive features
- Need for safety cases
- Lots of obstacles

Current state

- Collapse of Apple initiative at a cost of \$100bn
- Cruise retreating
- Waymo main player
- UK spending insignificant
- Government efforts unrealistic

DRIVERLESS CARS: ON A ROAD TO NOWHERE



CHRISTIAN WOLMAR

