Highway Capacity Increases From Automated Driving

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Capacity increase opportunity

- Today's highway capacity governed by human driver performance limitations
- Replacing driver with automation can increase capacity by:
 - Shorter vehicle-following gaps
 - Enhanced vehicle following stability IFF automation is cooperative (eliminating shock waves)
 - Narrower lanes for light duty vehicles based on more accurate steering



The Highway Capacity Challenge

• <u>At maximum throughput</u> (2200 veh/hr/lane), vehicles occupy only 5% of road surface

Half the lane width for a full-size car or SUV Average longitudinal gap = 9 car lengths > 2200 veh/hr = 1.64 s hwy > At 60 mph (~100 km/h), this is 144 ft per vehicle (44 m or ~10 vehicle lengths)



Capacity Increase Opportunities

- Partial automation cooperative ACC to improve vehicle following dynamics and reduce gaps
- Full automation driver removed from control loop, enabling operations outside driver response capabilities



Mean CACC/ACC Time-Gaps Selected in Vehicle Following (Test Results)



Simulated Lane Capacity vs. CACC Market Pen.



NAHSC "Pipeline" Capacity Estimates – Individual Automated Vehicles

Autonomous

Highly Cooperative



Achievable capacity will be ~25% less to allow for merging and lane changing

NAHSC "Pipeline" Capacity Estimates – Platooned Light-Duty Vehicles

vs. Platoon Length

vs. Intra-Platoon Gap



Achievable capacity will be ~25% less to allow for merging and lane changing

Automated Truck Platoon Capacity

NAHSC studies (1997)



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Traffic Flow Stability

- Drivers' car-following response lags cause shock wave instabilities ("stop and go")
- Commercially available autonomous ACC systems can have comparable or worse lags
- Cooperative ACC dramatically reduces lags and improves stability
- Cooperative fully automated systems can also eliminate flow instabilities

