

Mike Mollenhauer

Director of the Center for Technology

Dr. Michael Mollenhauer is the Implementation at the Virginia Tech Transportation Institute.

He leads a team of researchers and software engineers that help customers conduct early stage deployment and evaluation of connected and automated vehicle systems.

More recently, Mike is leading VTTI's efforts to partner with the Virginia DOT to develop the Virginia Connected Corridor through the deployment of V2I infrastructure, a cloud computing environment, and a variety of mobile connected vehicle applications.



Connected Vehicle Implementation Activity in Northern Virginia

Overview Presentation

4/26/2018



TRANSPORTATION
INSTITUTE

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VTTI's Role

- Participate in VDOT's planning for CAVs and their impacts on roadway operations
- Provide technical leadership and evaluation services to understand the impact of CAVs
- Facilitate and manage early stage deployment of connected vehicle systems
- Create solutions that bridge gaps in commercially available solutions when necessary

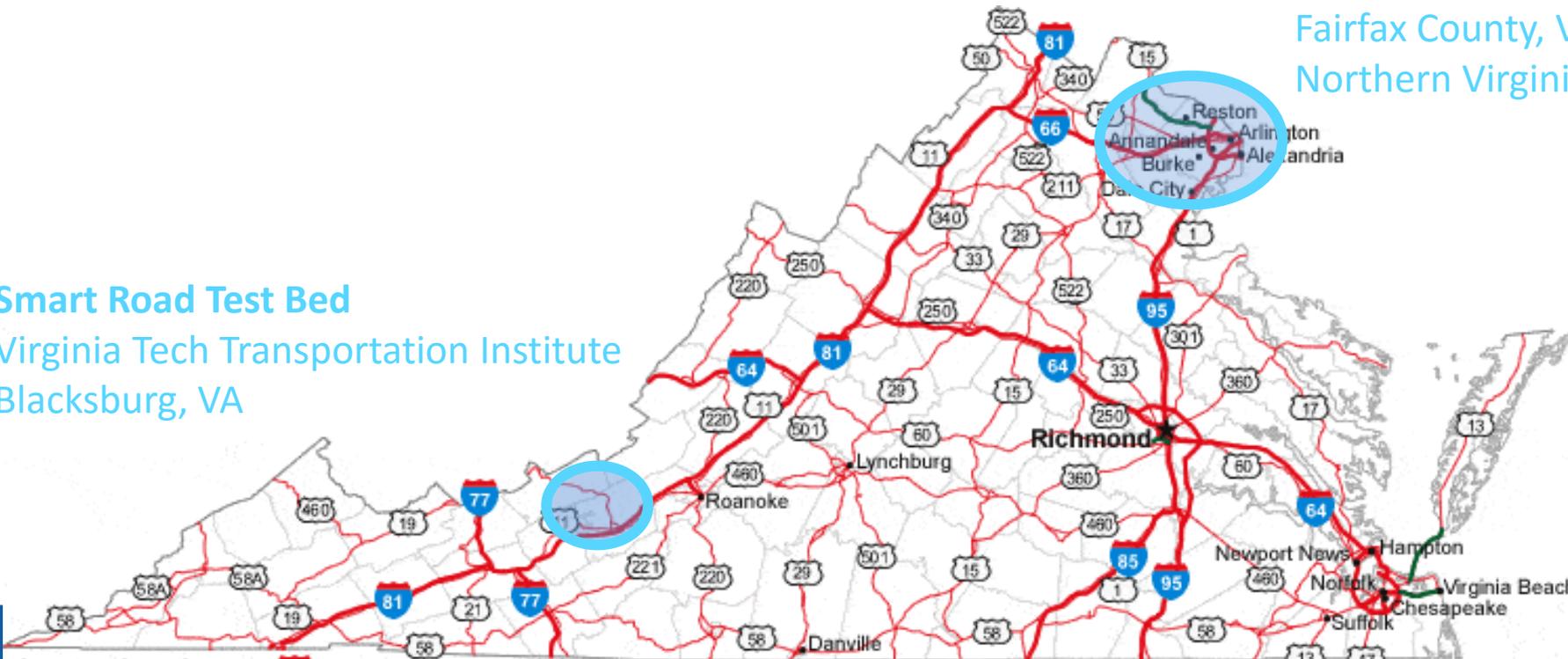
Virginia Connected Corridors



Mission: Provide an open environment where connected vehicle concepts can be developed, tested, deployed, and evaluated in real world operating environments.

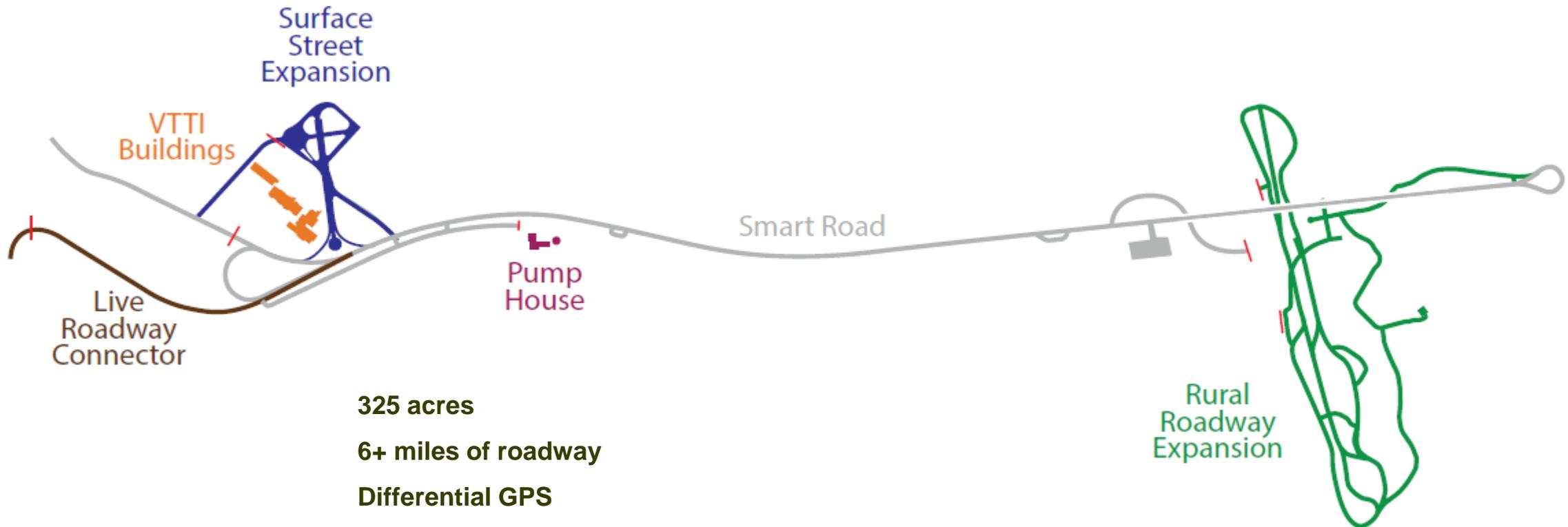
Northern Virginia Test Bed
Fairfax County, VA
Northern Virginia

Smart Road Test Bed
Virginia Tech Transportation Institute
Blacksburg, VA





Virginia Smart Road



325 acres

6+ miles of roadway

Differential GPS

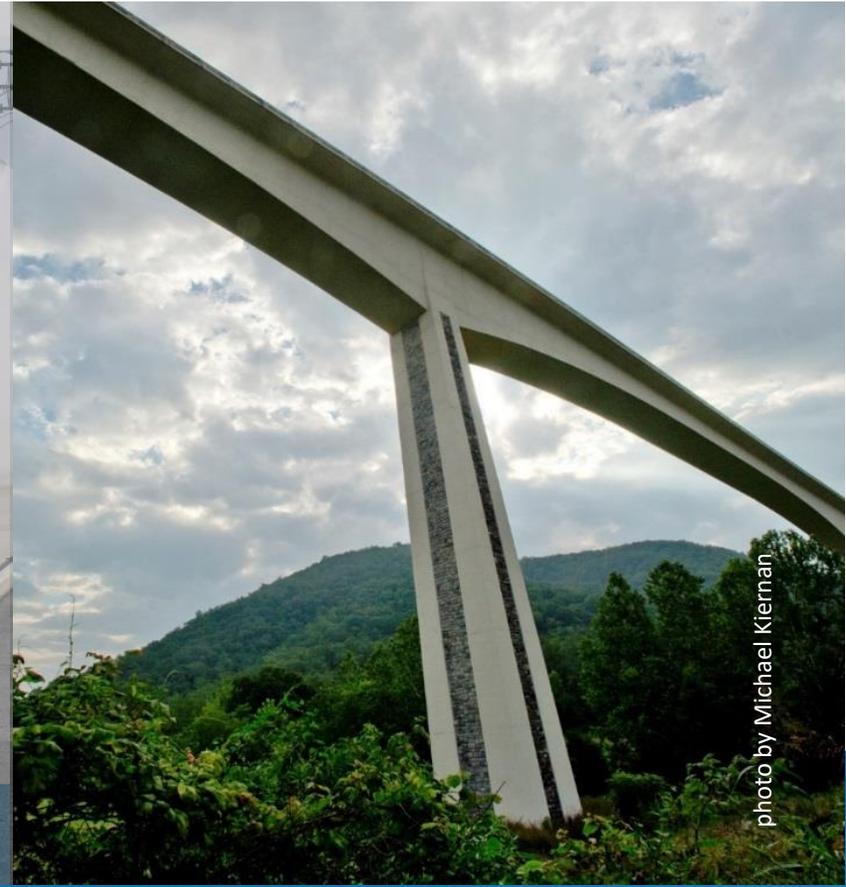
Cellular coverage with varying levels of service

Continuous DSRC coverage

Contiguous driving in a mix of environments



- Freeway, rural, and reconfigurable urban roadway sections
- 22,000+ hours of groundbreaking research
- Weather, lighting, diverse pavement, intersection



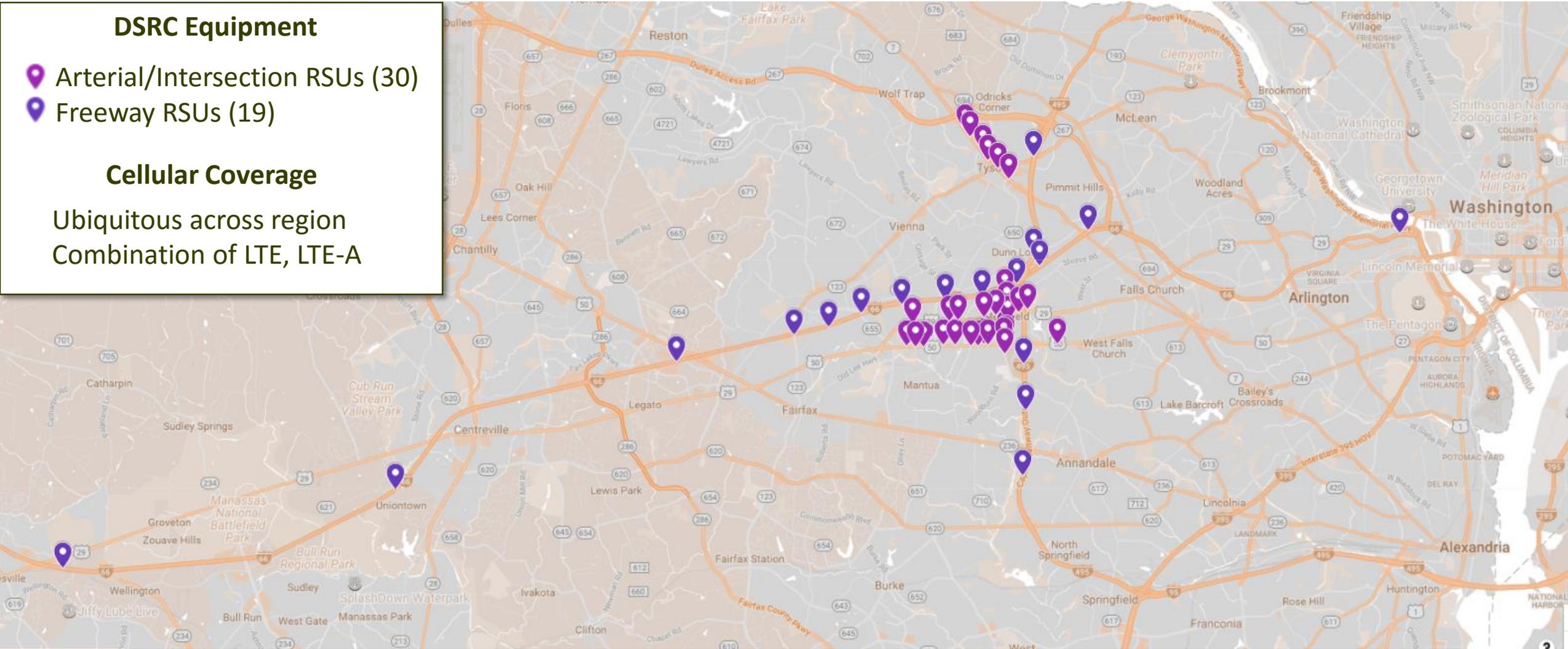
Northern Virginia Test Bed

DSRC Equipment

- 📍 Arterial/Intersection RSUs (30)
- 📍 Freeway RSUs (19)

Cellular Coverage

Ubiquitous across region
Combination of LTE, LTE-A



Northern VA Challenges





The VCC is Communications Agnostic

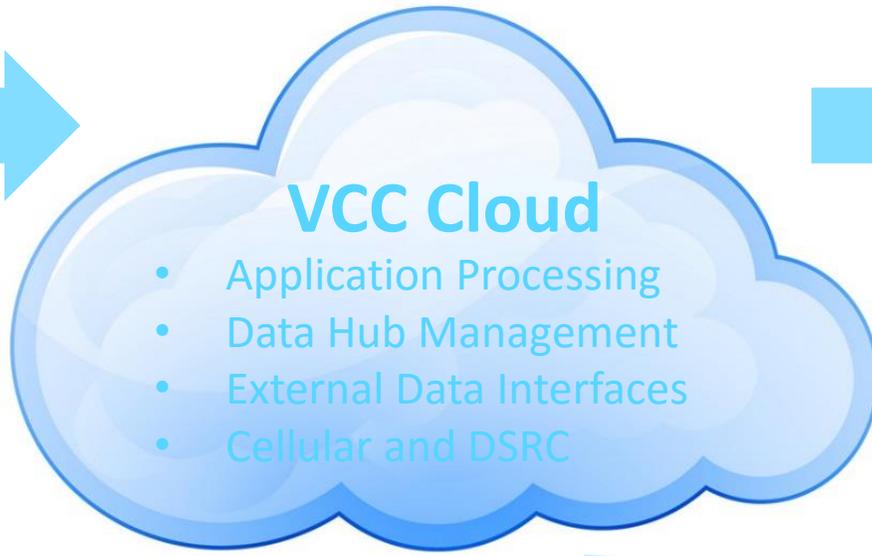
- Current Communications Capabilities
 - Dedicated Short Range Communications (DSRC)
 - 3G/4G Cellular
- Anticipated Future Capabilities
 - C-V2X
 - 5G Cellular
- VTTI characterizes the performance of the communications capabilities available on the test bed environments
- VCC deployments seek to assess the impacts of communication technology characteristics on the individual CAV applications

Prototype and Proof of Concept

Real World Challenges

Design & Test Smart Road

- 2.5 mile Test Track Facility
- Intersection, Ramps, Bridge
- Controlled Weather and Lighting



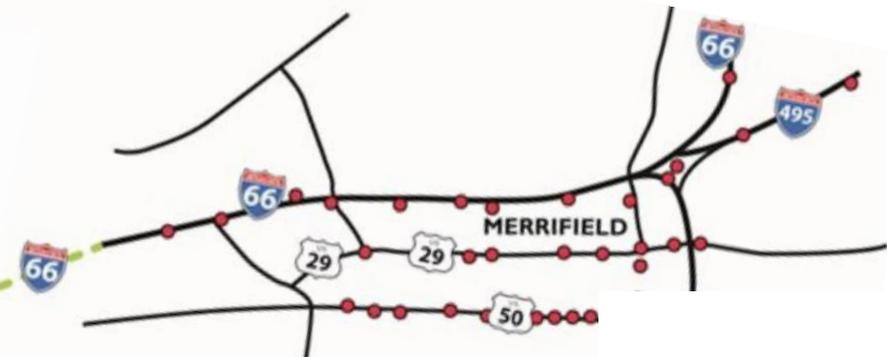
Deploy & Evaluate Northern VA Test Bed

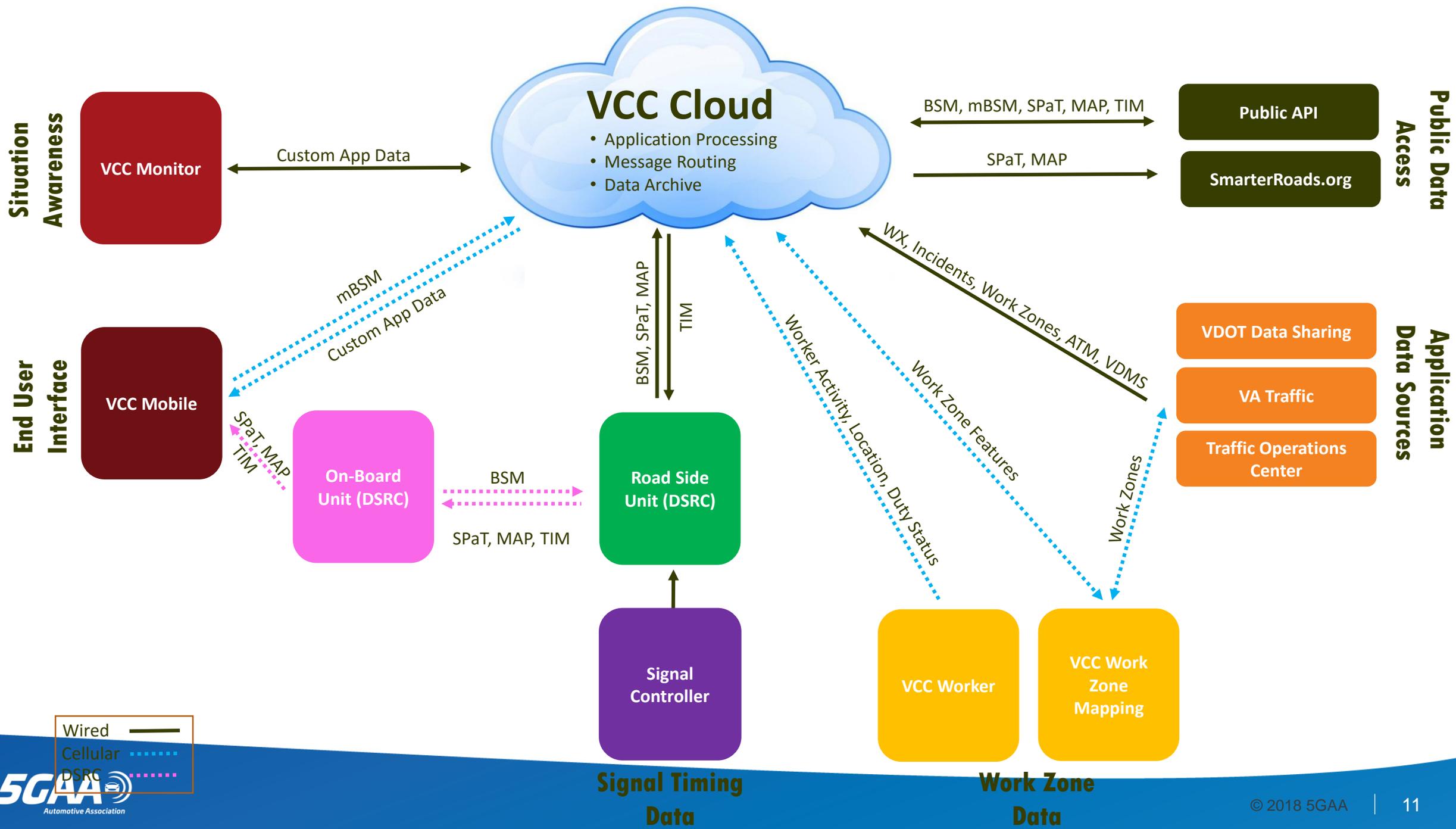
- Heavily Congested Arterials and Freeways
- Interface to VDOT Northern Region TOC
- ATM, VDMS, HOVs, Toll Lanes, Ramp Meters



Systematic Application Deployment

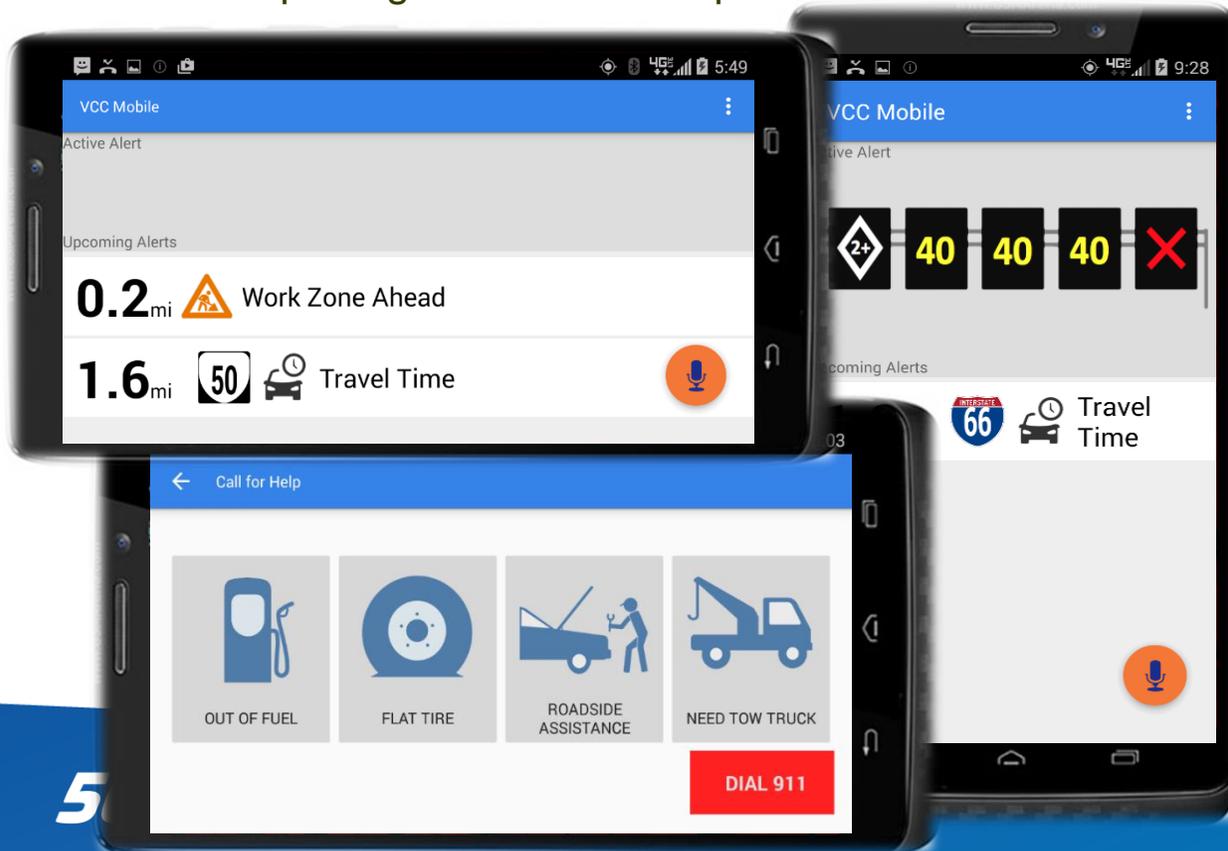
GAINESVILLE





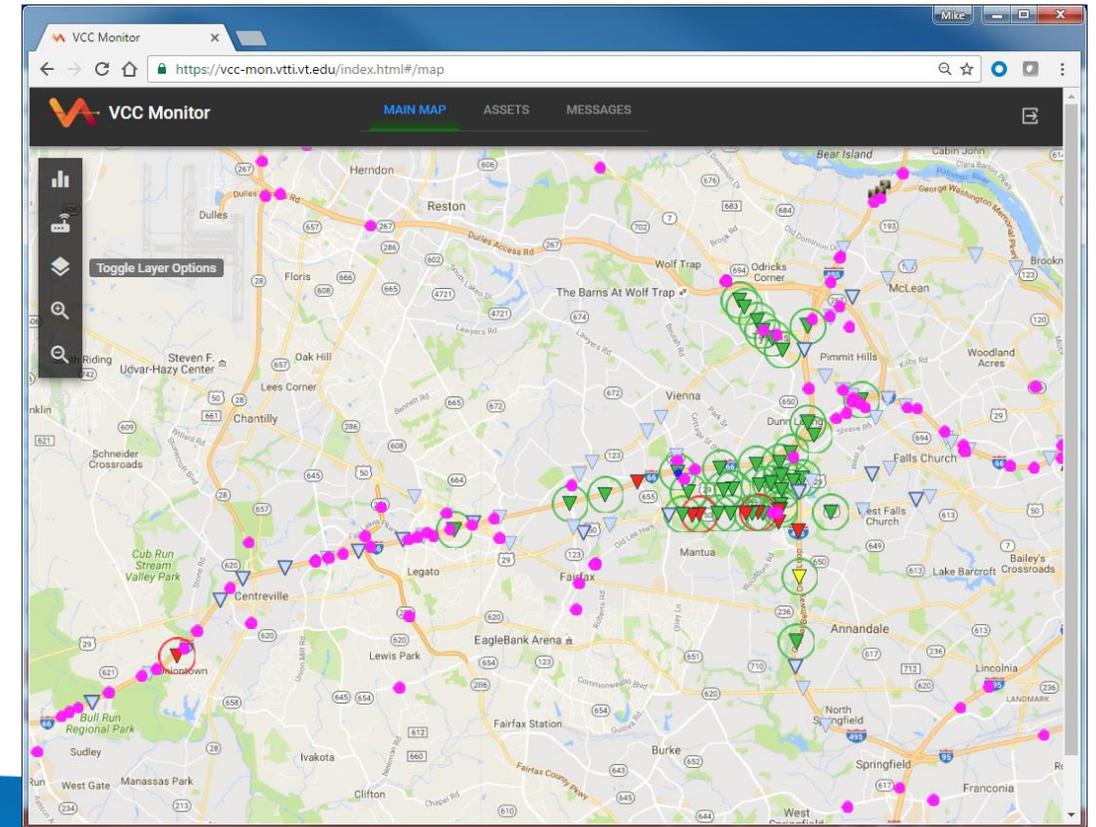
VCC Mobile

- Cellular or DSRC/OBE
- Dynamic Driver Messaging
- Work Zone Alerts
- Weather Advisories
- Traffic Incidents
- ATM/HOV Status and Alerts
- Pot Hole Detection and Road Surface Temp Monitoring
- Driver Reporting and Call for Help



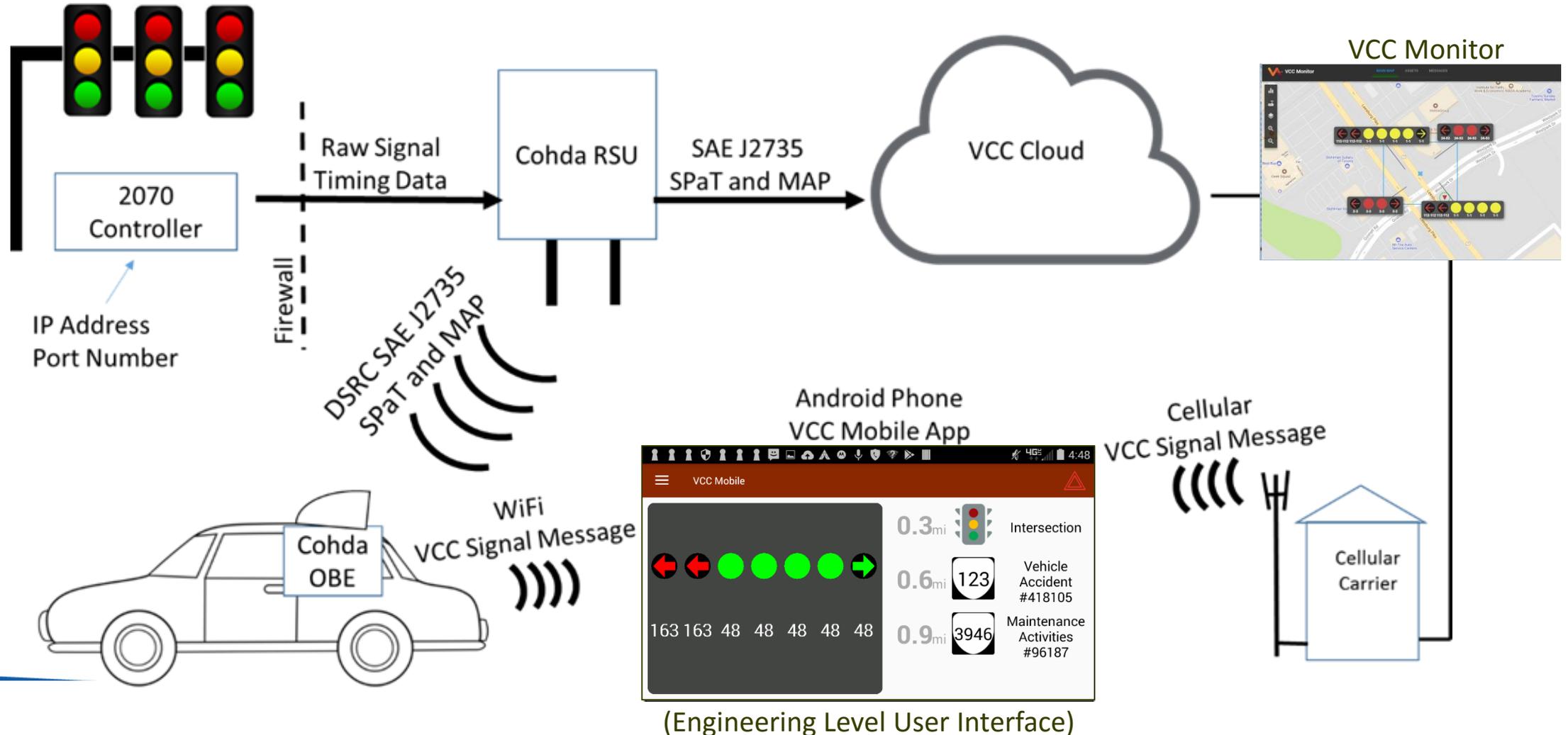
VCC Monitor

- Realtime Situation Awareness Tool
- RSU Status and Performance Monitoring
- Message Flow Monitoring (BSM, BMM, PDM, TIM, etc.)
- SPaT Status Display
- Control Message Management
- Traveler Information Message Management
- Driver Report Location



SPaT Implementation

Each of 4 arterial corridors (US50, US29, Rt 7, Rt 650) has at least 6 and as many as 11 consecutive intersections

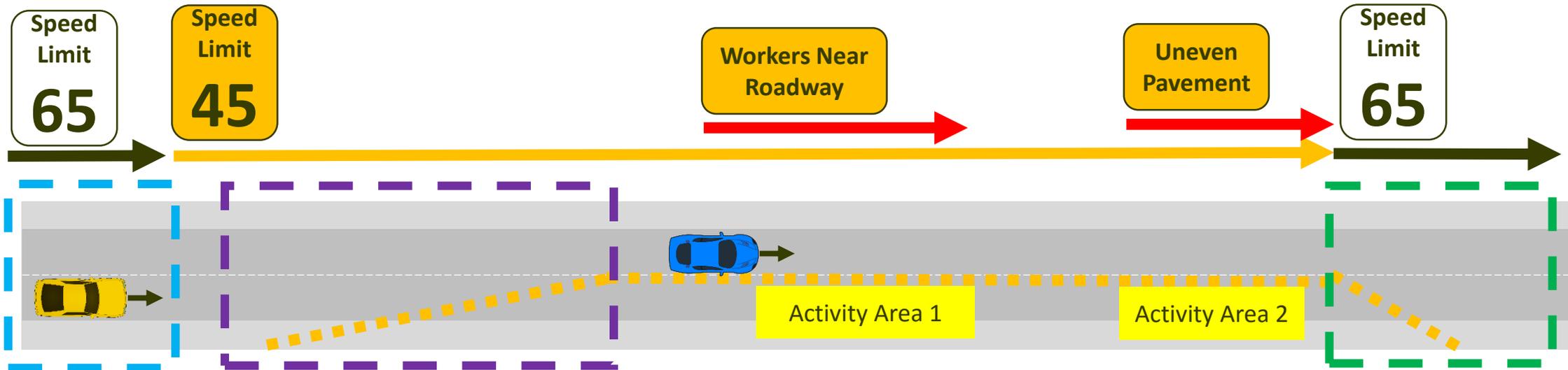




Focus: Work Zone Safety

- VDOT is interested in how CAVs will affect work zone safety
 - Can CV messaging be used to improve safety?
 - What are the data requirements future CAVs and how can it be managed?
- VTTI is working to develop an end-to-end solution for evaluating concepts to improve safety
 - Multiple projects pieced together to work towards a solution to evaluate in the field
 - Work with existing VDOT systems to extend capability
 - Build systems to address gaps in technology and data
 - Test and evaluate novel solutions

Desired CAV Data Elements



Approach

- Lat / Lon Geo Position
- General Description
- Operational Restrictions

Transition

- Lat / Lon Geo Position
- Beginning of Taper
- End of Taper
- Required Actions
- Merge Direction
- Lanes Offsets / Alternate Paths
- Speed Reduction
- Maneuver Restrictions

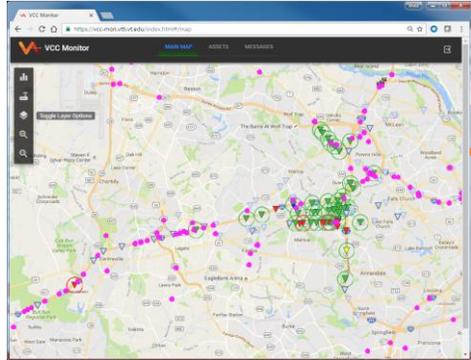
Activity Area(s)

- Lat / Lon Geo Position
- Description
- Potential Hazards
- Barrier Type
- Active / Inactive

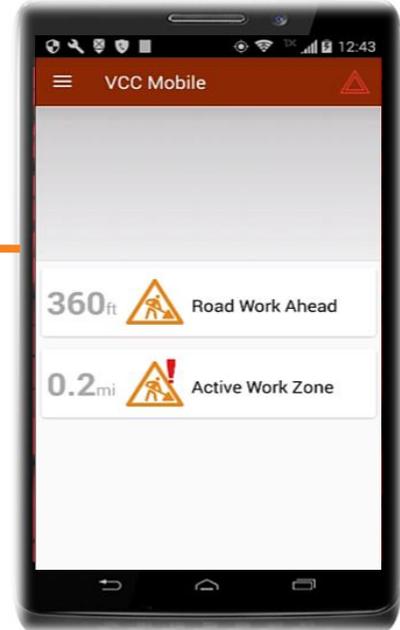
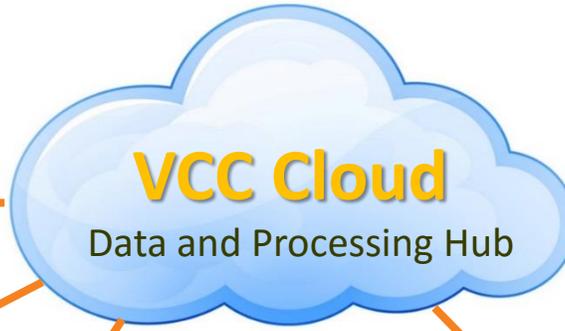
Termination

- Lat / Lon Geo Position
- Beginning of Taper
- End of Taper
- Resume Speed Limit

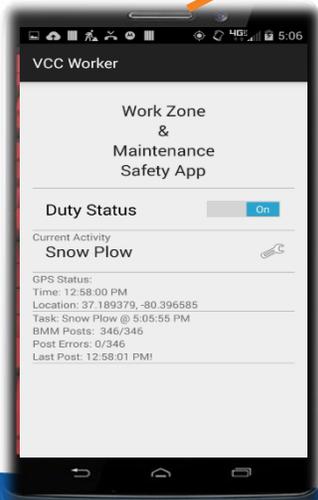
VCC Work Zone Components



VCC Monitor
Situation Awareness



VCC Mobile
Driver Interface

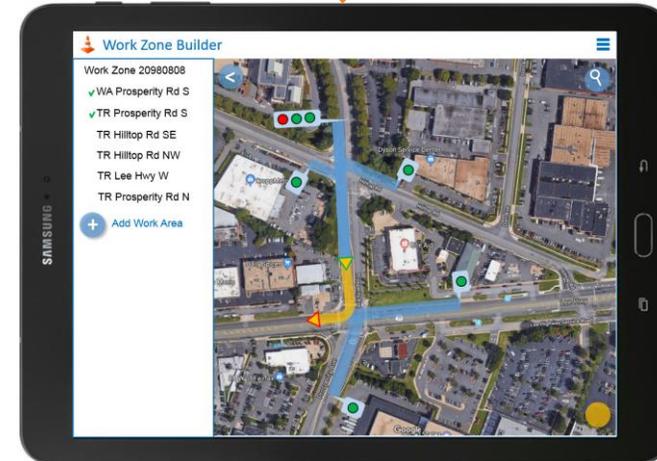


5GAA VCC Worker
Automotive Association

Dynamic Worker Location and Activity



VCC Vest



Work Zone Builder

Detailed Work Zone Definition

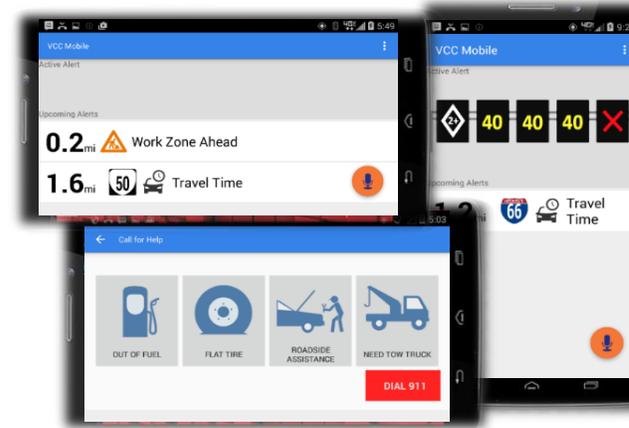


VCC L2 “Elite” NDS

Purpose: Build naturalistic dataset to assess behavior with early production L2 vehicles and responses to a mobile CV application

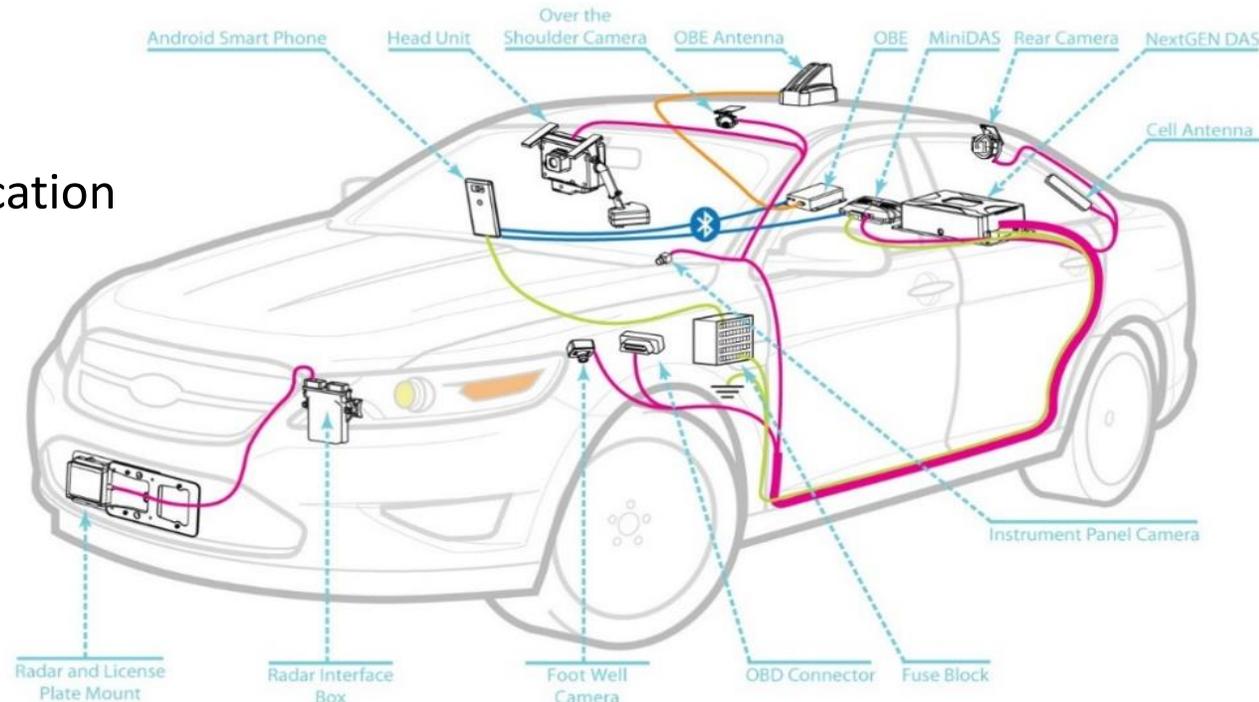
Details:

- 50 personally owned production L2 and ADAS equipped vehicles
- 12 months of data collection
- Use of connected vehicle application on the VCC CV environment
- Evaluating drivers interactions with technologies
- Early look at production level 2 automated vehicles



Equipped Vehicles

- 11 – Tesla Model S
- 1 – Tesla X
- 2 – Acura RDX
- 1 – Acura MDX
- 2 – Acura TLX
- 3 – Jeep Grand Cherokee
- 4 – Hyundai Genesis
- 3 – Hyundai Sonata
- 1 – Ford Flex
- 4 – Ford Fusion
- 1 – VW Passat
- 5 – Honda Accord
- 1 – Honda Civic
- 1 – Cadillac SRX
- 1 – Mercedes CLS550
- 1 – Nissan 300ZX
- 3 – Toyota Highlander
- 1 – Toyota RAV4
- 1 – Volvo S90
- 1 – Volvo XC 90
- 2 – Chrysler Pacifica Limited
- 1 – Chevrolet Suburban





Questions?

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