

Potential Energy Impacts of Automated Driving

an overview of our research results

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What Will be the Impacts of AD?

5 years ago in July, at Automated Vehicle Symposium...

My colleague, Ken Laberteaux, predicted that,

without policy changes, in the US, Level 2+3 Automated Driving will likely:

- *Increase highway speeds (mostly via reduced congestion and accidents)*
- *Increase automobile Vehicle Miles Travelled*
- *Increase commute distances (with roughly same commute time as today)*
- *Less likely (vs Level 4/5) to provide new vehicle ownership models and usage cases*



What Will be the Impacts of AD?

The next day 5 years ago, on Jalopnik.com blog...

This Toyota Scientist Is Wrong About Urban Sprawl And Self-Driving Cars



*“Ken Laberteaux is a senior principal scientist for Toyota North America, and he's convinced that self-driving cars will increase pollution, exacerbate urban sprawl, and ruin our families. I'm pretty sure there's something in there about killing kittens too, but I may have missed it in his haze of pessimistic, contrarian bull****.”¹*

¹<https://jalopnik.com/this-toyota-scientist-is-wrong-about-urban-sprawl-and-s-1607281124>

...and now, almost 5 years later,
who was right????

We don't know for sure.

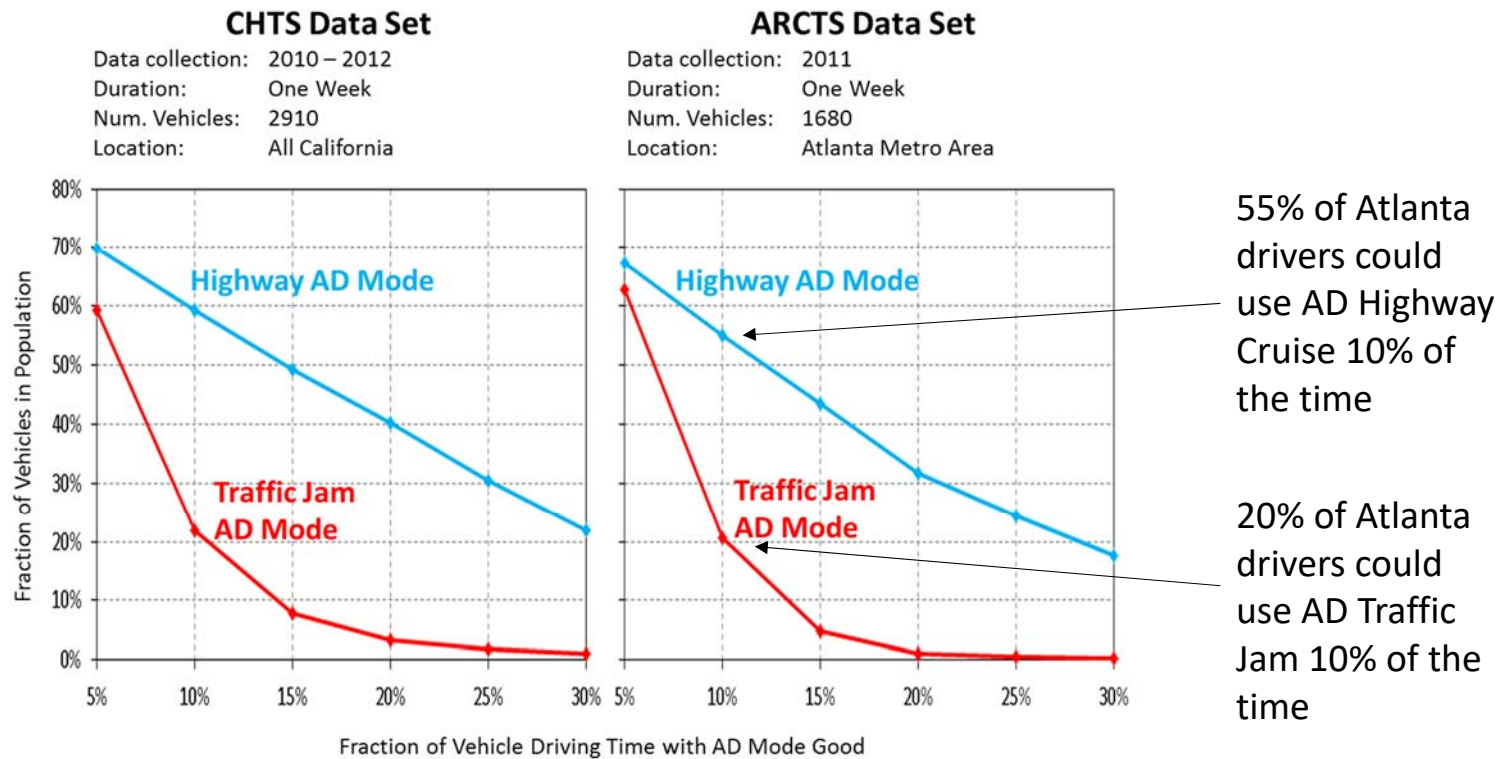
But we are making progress

Q1: Which drivers would benefit most
from low-complexity,
Level 2 AD ?

A1: The highway drivers, living in
the distant suburbs²

²Method for Gauging Usage Opportunities for Partially Automated Vehicles with Application to Public Travel Survey Data Sets, Laberteaux, Hamza, Berger, Brown, Transportation Research Record, Volume 2625, 2017

Partial AD Availability Preliminary Results



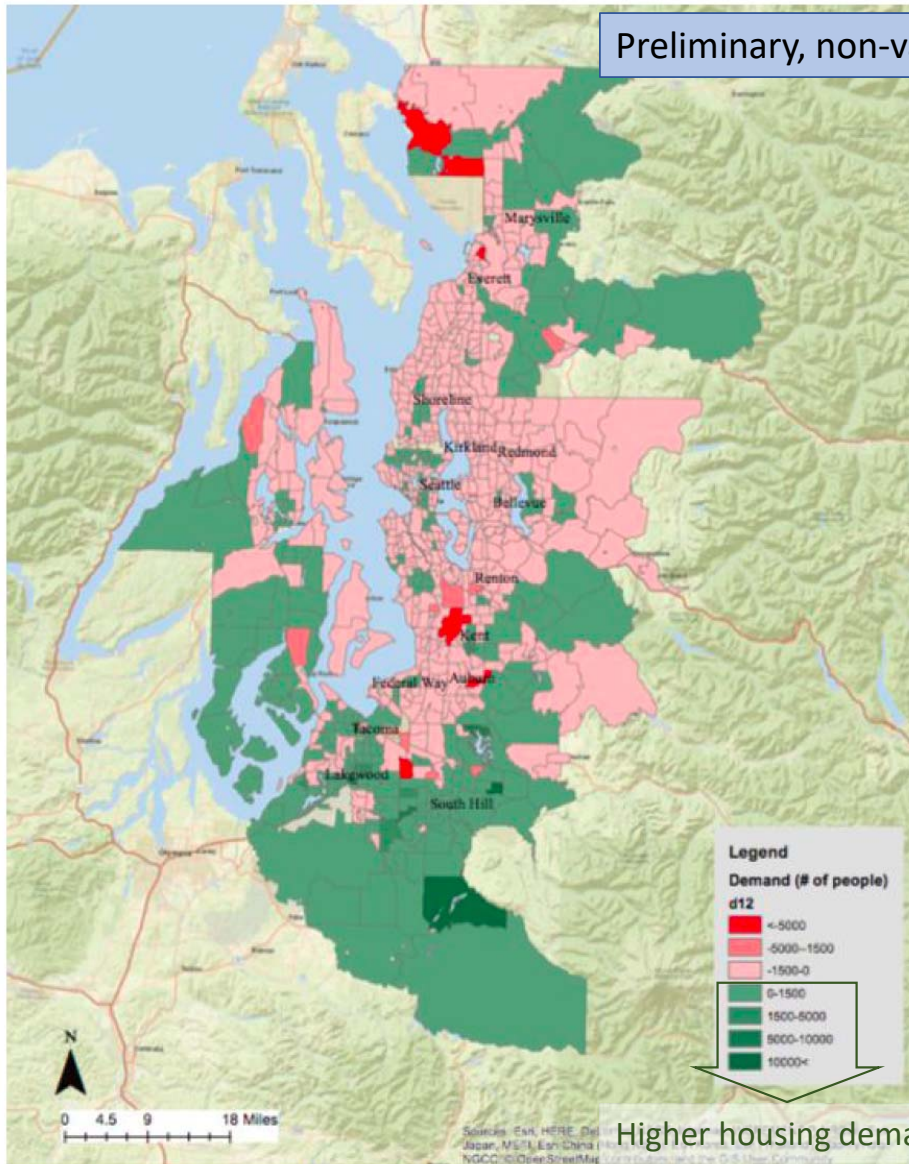
Far more Atlanta drivers (at least 2.75X) will have use for AD Highway vs AD Traffic Jam (with heaviest users in exurbs)

Q2: Which regions would benefit most
from higher-complexity,
Level 4-5 AD, personally-owned
vehicles?

A2: The distant suburbs³

³Preliminary results from a Toyota R&D collaboration with U-Washington Prof. Don MacKenzie's Lab were presented at 2019 Transportation Research Board Annual Meeting (Paper No. 19-05259)

Preliminary, non-validated results




Change of demand after introducing *Magic Carpets* (approximating high-level automated vehicles) replacing the personal vehicle.

[Assumed same cost per mile as current personal vehicle, but half of the travel time cost. Housing cost remains unchanged.]

Housing demand shifts to the surrounding suburban zones in south and northeast, where people are likely to drive with long commute time.

So, if AD on personally-owned vehicles is likely to benefit long-distance commute and increase Vehicle Miles Travelled, can we at least expect AV to be more energy efficient or electrified?

Autonomous Vehicle  Electric Vehicle

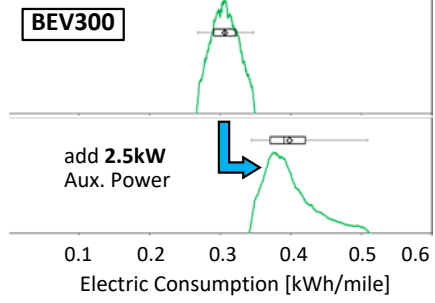
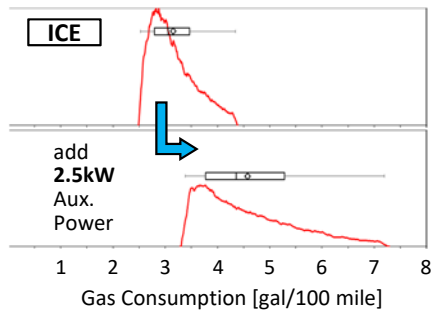
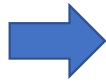
Q3: What could be the impact of power consumption in AD system on vehicle energy efficiency?

A3: Reduction in efficiency and driving range could be significant⁴

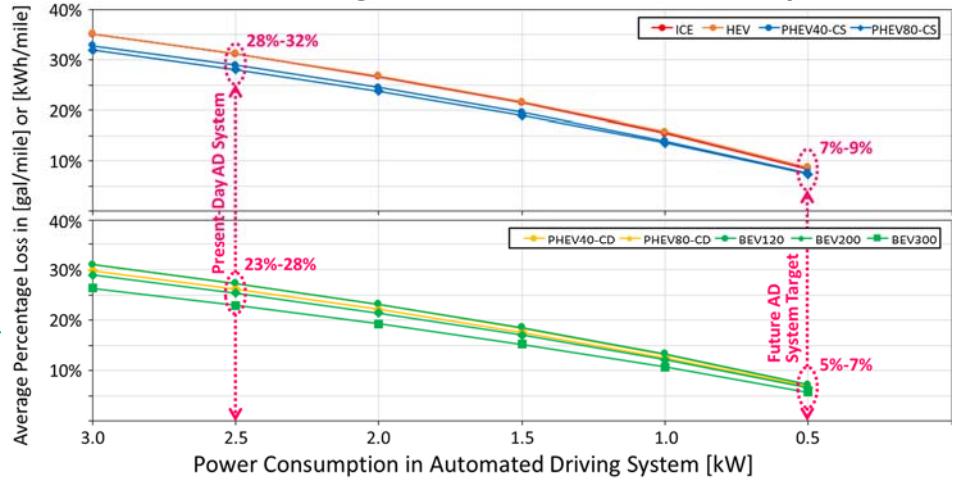
⁴Modeling the Effect of Power Consumption in Automated Driving System on Vehicle Energy Efficiency for Real-World Driving in California, Hamza, Willard, Chu, Laberteaux, Transportation Research Record, 2019

Impact of Power Consumption in Automated Driving System

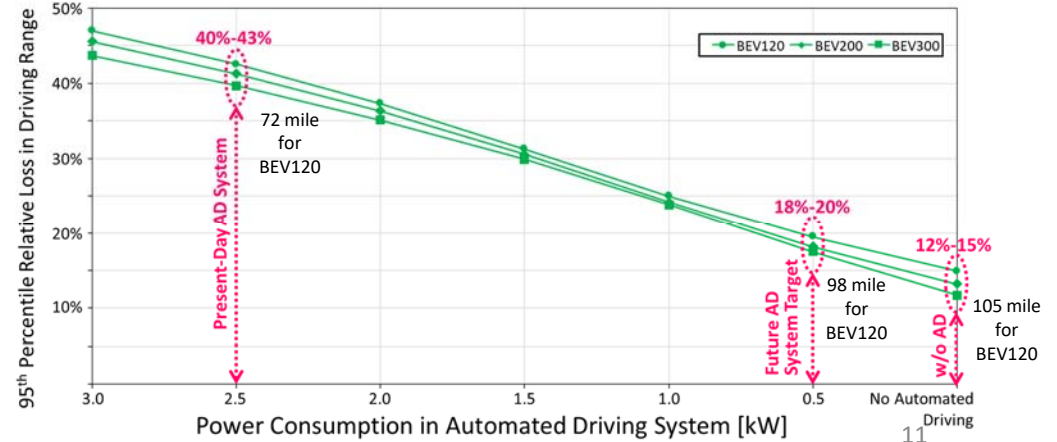
Real-world driving (CHTS)



Average Loss in Vehicle Efficiency



Impact on Worst Case Driving Range of Electric Vehicles



Present-day power consumption of AD system (~2.5 kW) could shorten the electric driving range by 1/3 and increase fuel consumption by up to 32% compared to same vehicle model with no AD system.

We don't have all the answers to the future,
but what can we say now?

- While automated driving makes driving easier and more convenient, people are likely to live further and drive (or be driven) more
- AD system could have non-trivial impact on energy efficiency and electric driving range, which could be particularly unfavorable for short-range BEV

But still, there are much more we don't know
yet.