



22nd  
**ITS World Congress**  
Bordeaux, France  
5 to 9 October  
2015

# Role of evaluation research when moving from lab to production

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**TOWARDS INTELLIGENT MOBILITY**  
*Better use of space*

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# Case

# TEAM

Tomorrow's Elastic  
Adaptive Mobility

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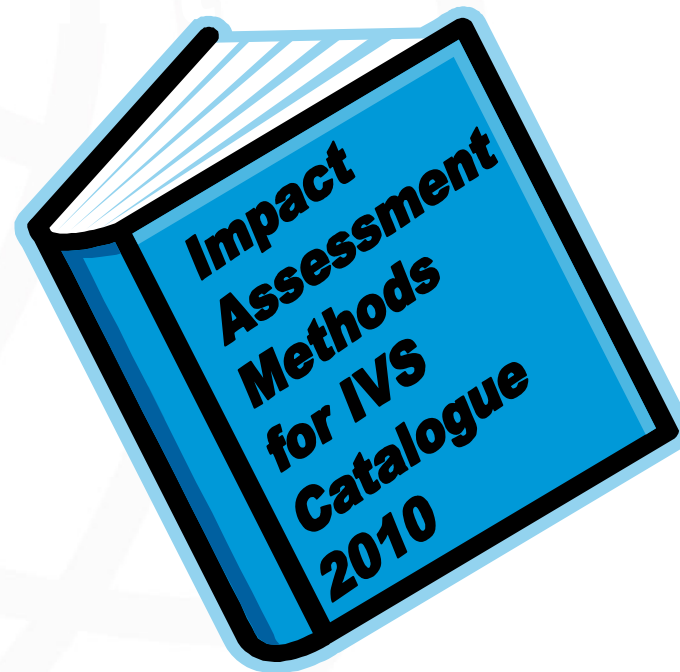


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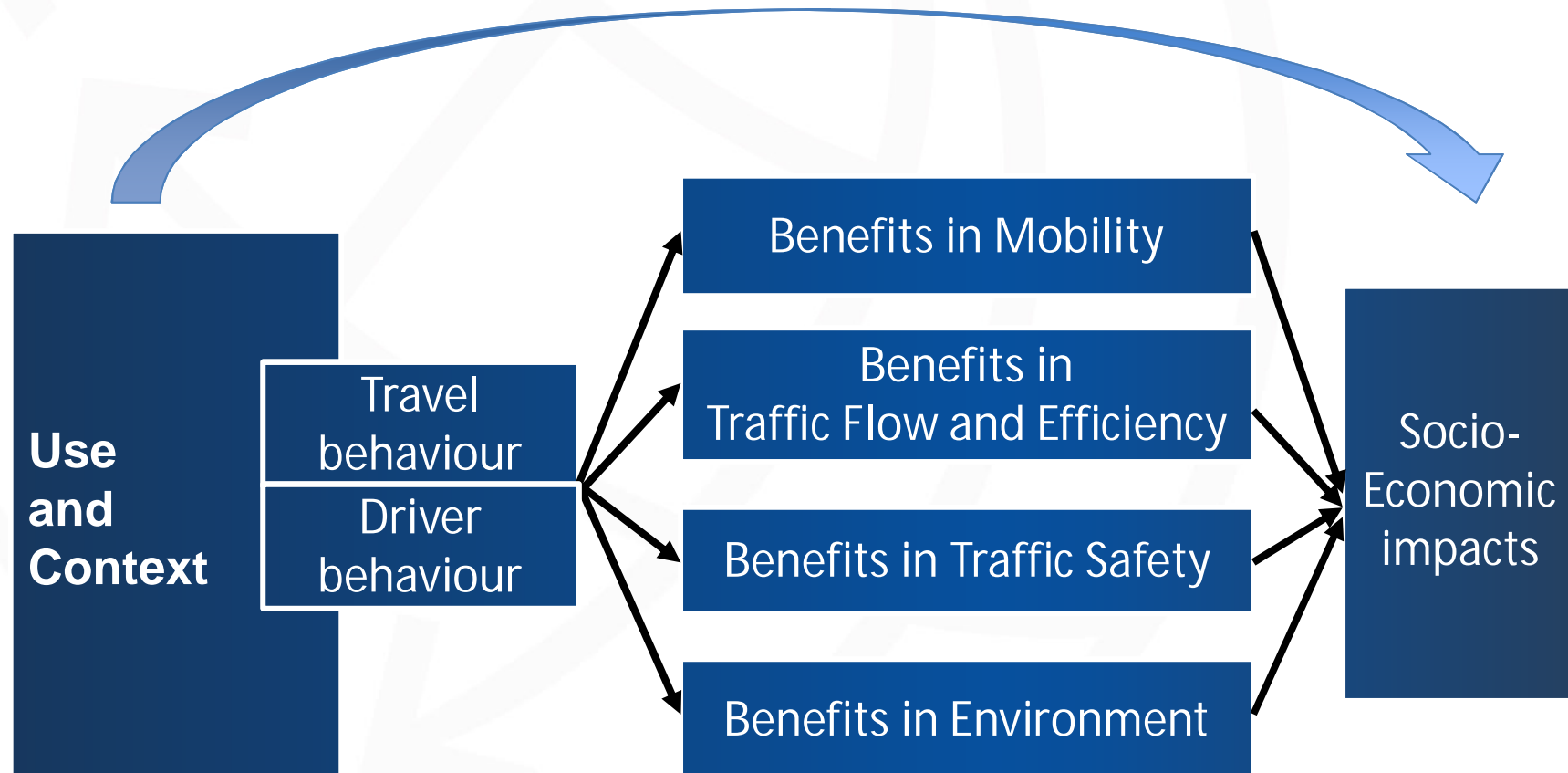


# Content

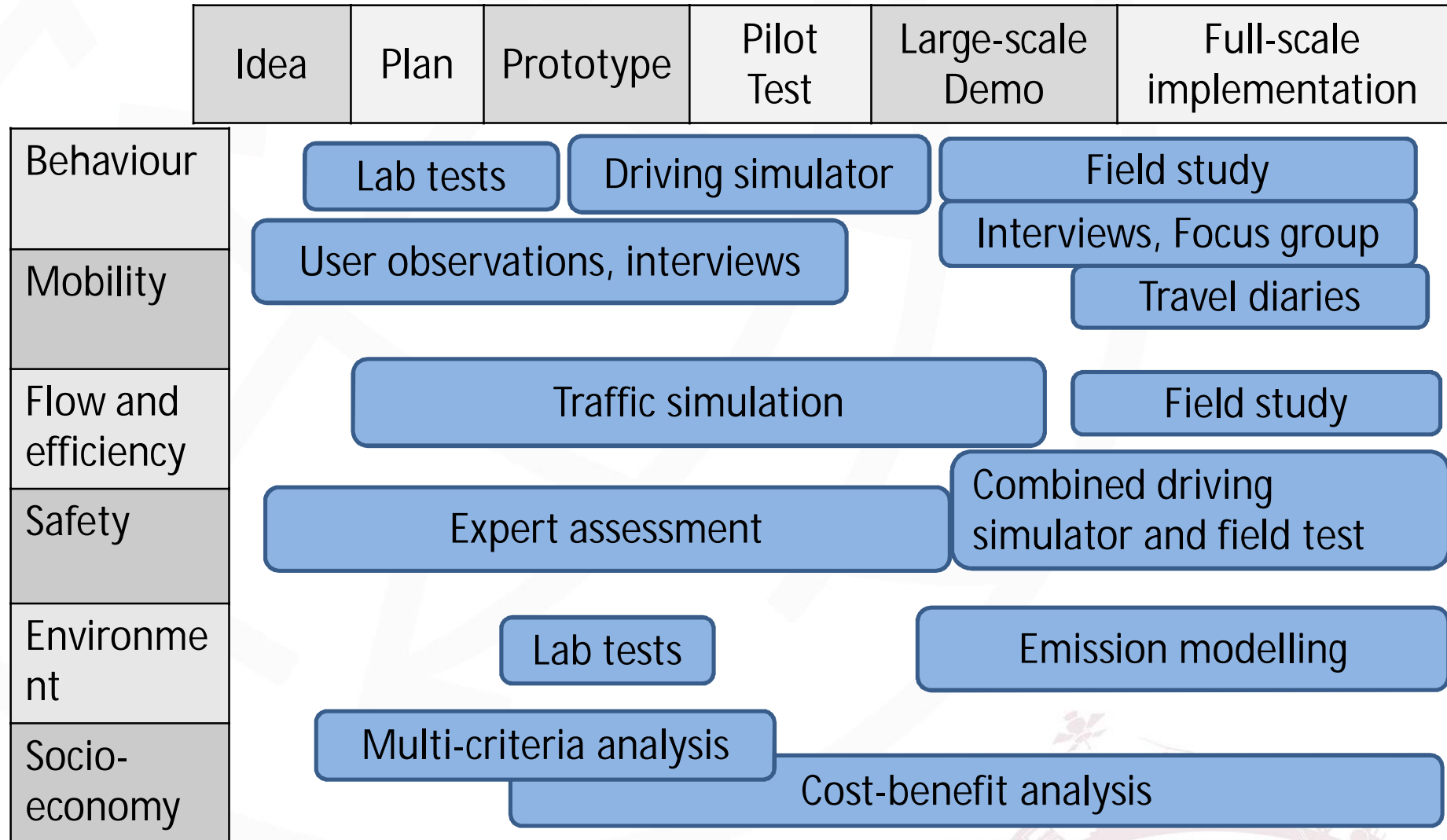
1. Evaluation methods in life cycle of a service
2. Developing applications in TEAM “Tomorrows’ Elastic Adaptive Mobility”
3. Role of evaluation / TEAM apps
  1. Parking
  2. Collaborative ACC
4. Conclusions



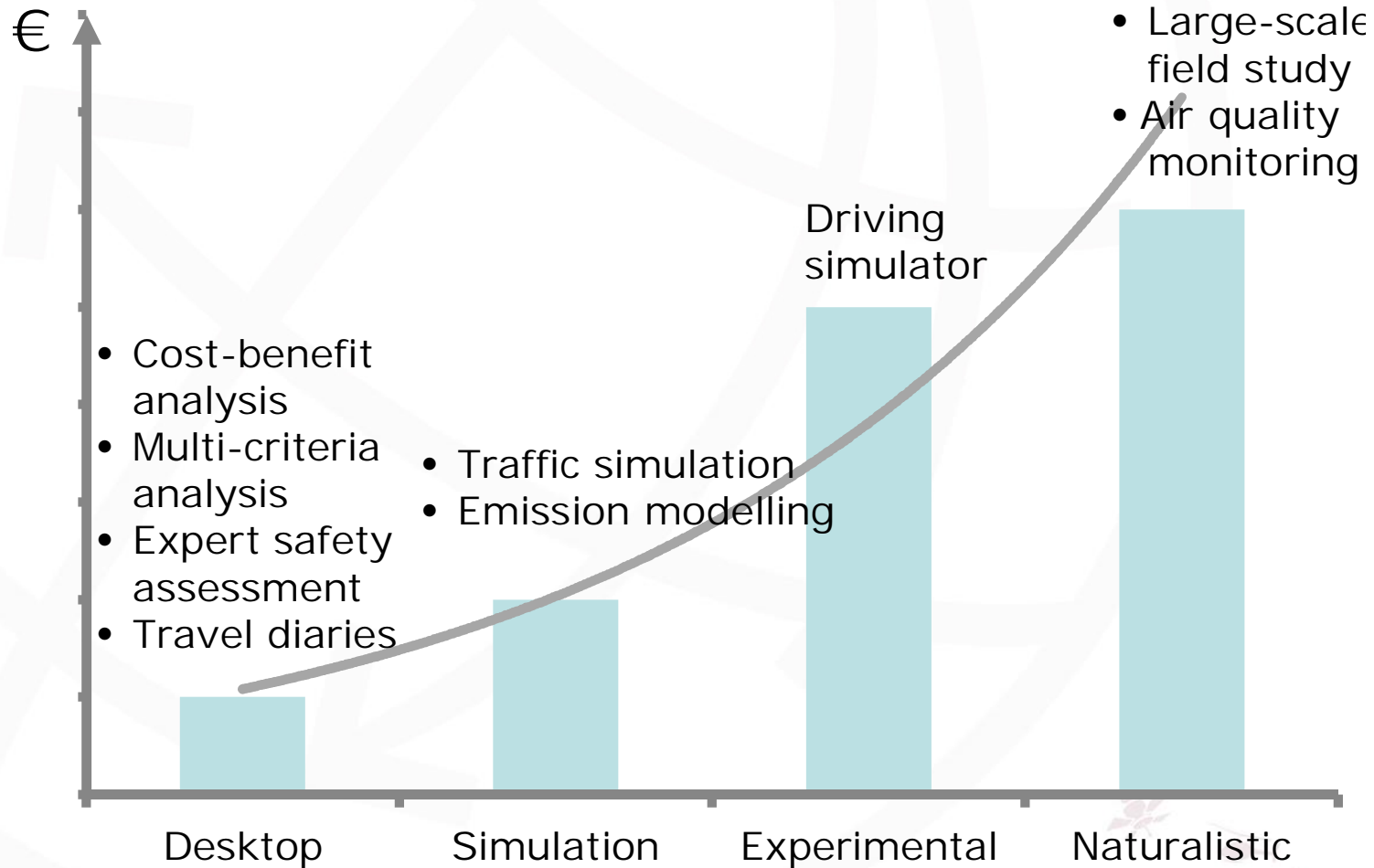
# From idea to product



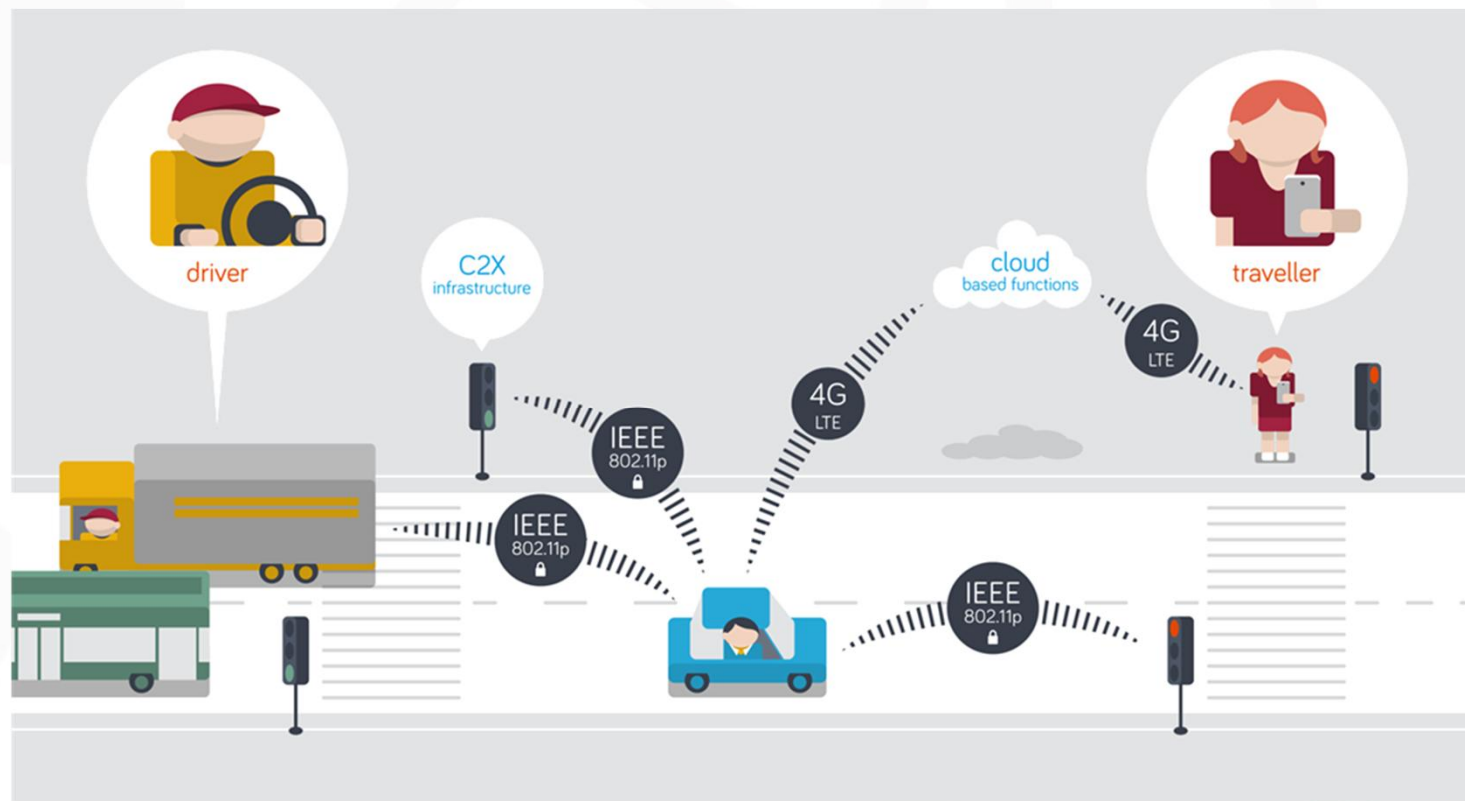
# Examples of evaluation studies in life cycle



# Method costs



# TEAM vision: drivers and travelers are integrated to collaborative transport



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# TEAM applications

1. Collaborative pro-active urban/inter-urban monitoring and ad-hoc control
2. Collaborative co-modal route planning
3. Co-modal coaching with support from virtual/avatar users
4. Collaborative smart intersections for intelligent priorities
5. Collaborative public transport optimization
6. Collaborative dynamic corridors
7. Collaborative adaptive cruise control
8. Collaborative eco-friendly parking
9. Collaborative driving and merging
10. Green, safe and collaborative driving serious game and community building
11. Collaborative eco-friendly navigation

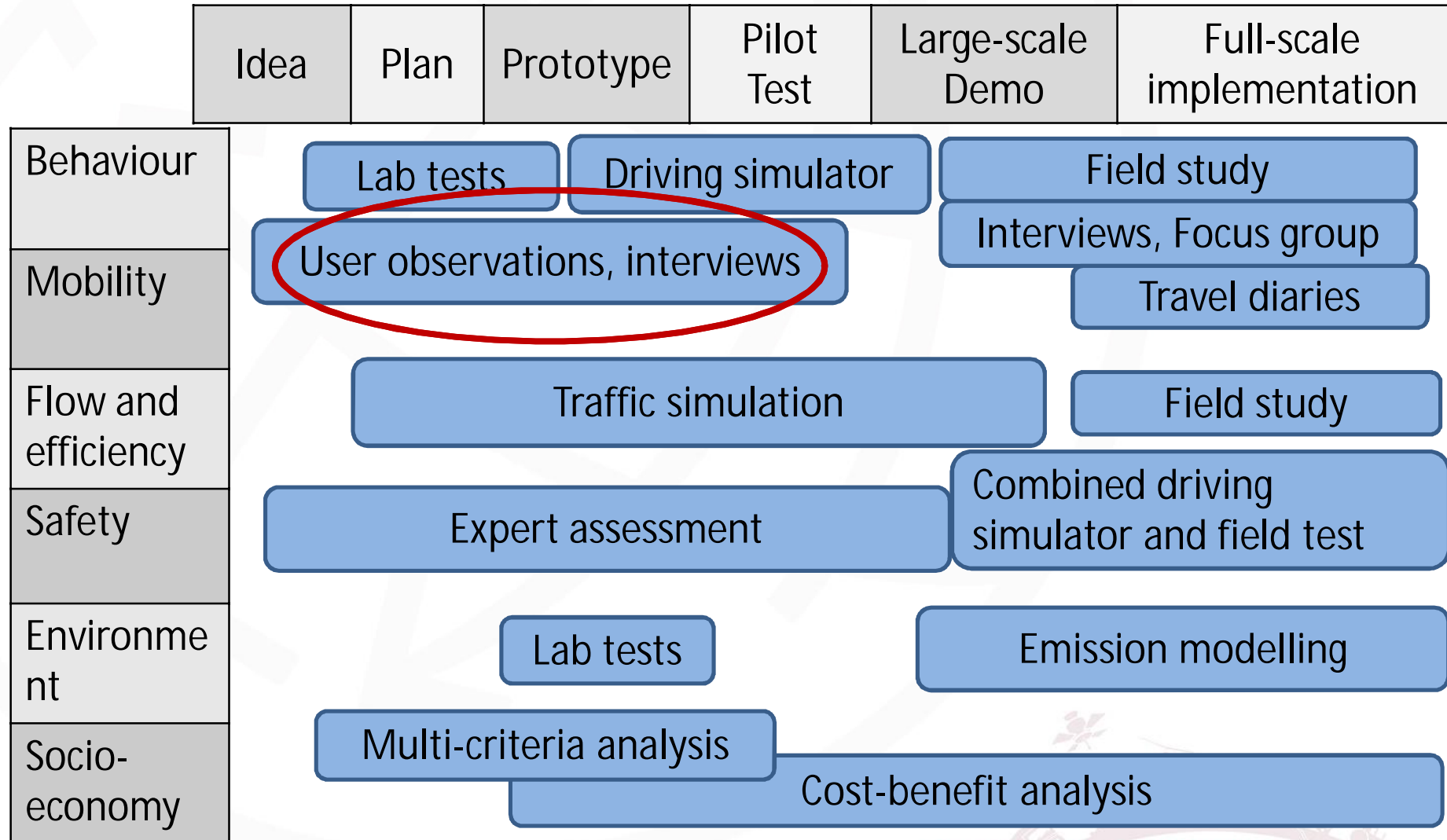


# Short descriptions

1. Collaborative adaptive cruise control
  - Wireless communication V2V and V2I in order to harmonize cruising speed
  - Traffic information (incidents, traffic lights, VMS) and user centric information into account
  - Improved safety and efficiency
2. Collaborative eco-friendly parking
  - Real time information about free parking spaces
  - Parking/leaving detection (press a button/automatic)
  - Cloud based monitoring about availability
  - On street and P-house



# Examples of evaluation studies in life cycle



# Real users in real life

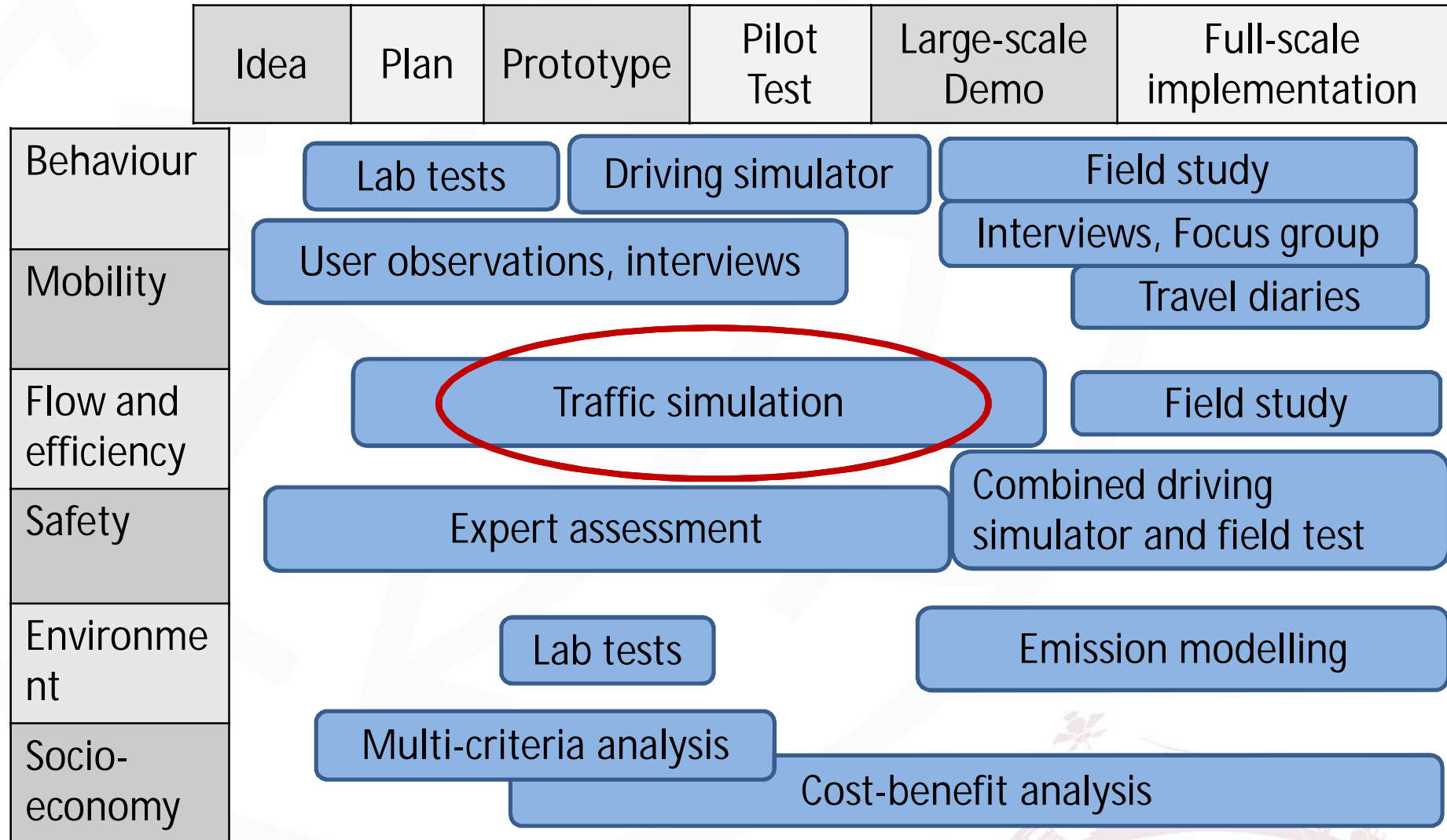
In early phase, understanding user needs, definition of user *demand* and user *benefits*

Different types of users in *transport system*:

Travellers -> Companies -> Operators -> Authorities,

1. Collaborative adaptive cruise control
  - Drivers benefit with an extended foresight range that can better predict density to improve traffic flow
  - Towards automated driving and better management of traffic flow
2. Collaborative eco-friendly parking
  - Drivers can quickly detect optimal parking conditions while cities can allocate parking space more efficiently
  - Traffic management

# Examples of evaluation studies in life cycle



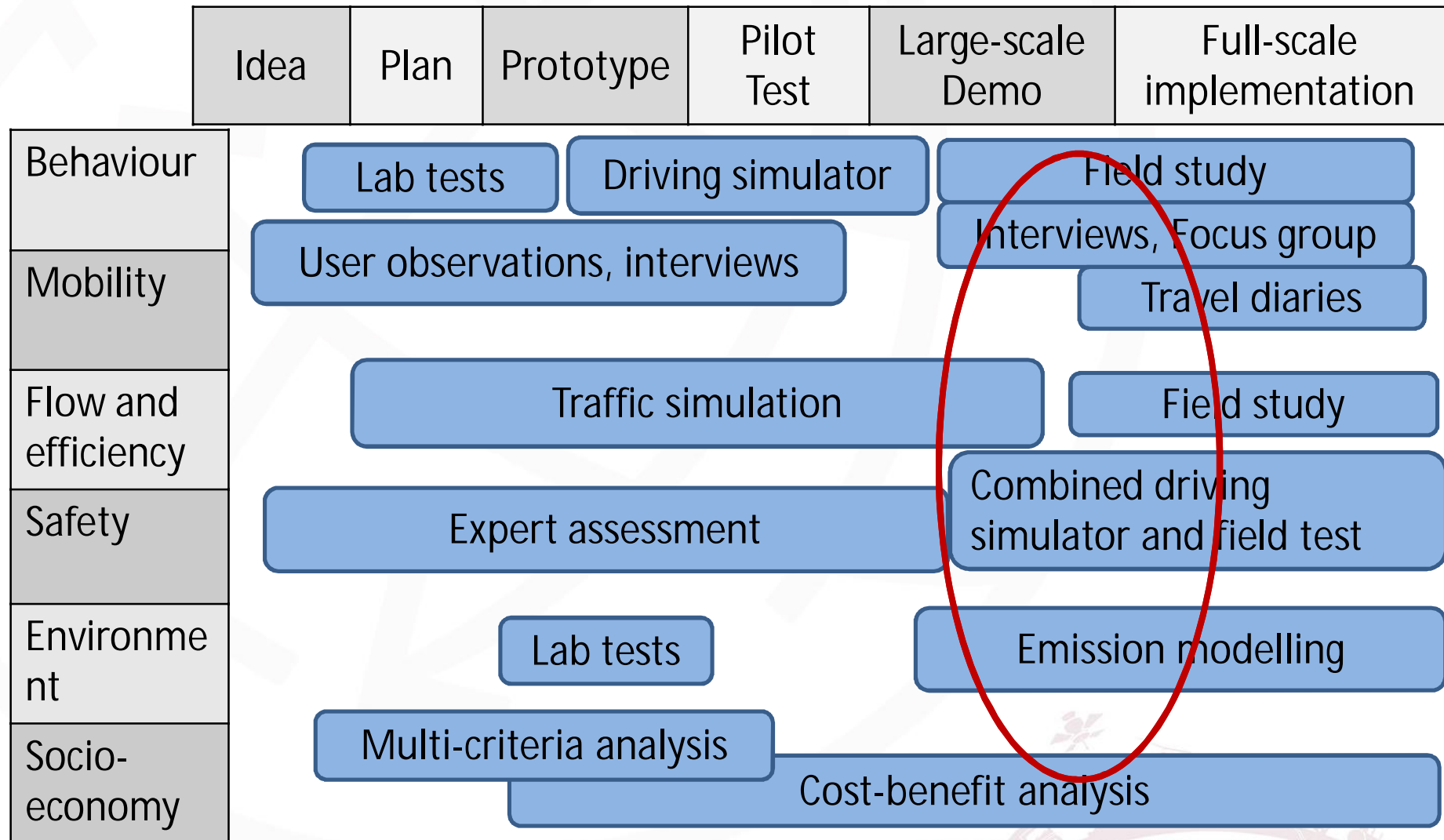
# Traffic simulations

Input for simulations from results of earlier studies, expert assessment and results from demos in field

Adaptation of the simulation tools

1. Collaborative adaptive cruise control
  - Impacts in traffic flow when driver/vehicle receives information from vehicles upstream
2. Collaborative eco-friendly parking
  - Searching time for a parking place
  - Emissions in searching time
  - Car exposure in city centres

# Examples of evaluation studies in life cycle



# Euro Eco Challenge in field

Combination of approaches to get real user experience

- Demos – citizens
- Test drives and passengers in the equipped cars

Technical testing in different locations

Combinations of data collection

- Interview data to assess
- Focus groups to provide new ideas and suggestions how to develop
- Observations to get insight on driver/user reactions
- Inputs and validation of modelling

Workshops to assess the role of Collaborative adaptive cruise control and Collaborative eco-friendly parking in *proactive traffic management*



# Conclusions

- Important to start evaluation from the very beginning – identify the demand
- Organize evaluation activities for whole life cycle
- Consider costs and reasoning of evaluation activities
- Different approaches in evaluation to reach common users
- Recognize users in different level of the transport system – get full benefit out of the system
- Provide evidence about impacts of the system – up to cost benefit results
- Convince different stakeholders – from consumers to road authorities