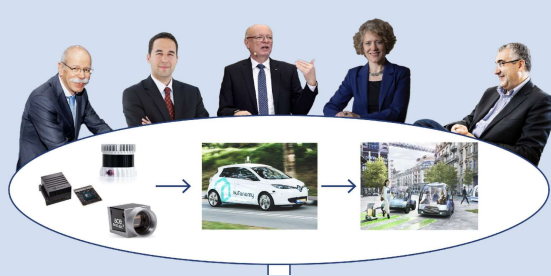


# Autonomy-enabling Infrastructure for Future Mobility Systems: An Inside-Out Approach

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## 1. Motivation



Everybody is talking about **Autonomous Vehicles (AVs)** and their usage in **Autonomous Mobility-on-Demand (AMoD)** systems in future cities.

Things that are *unclear*, include **service requirements**, **autonomy requirements**, and needed **infrastructure**.

## 2. Autonomy-Enabling Infrastructure

We study the rationale of **autonomy-enabling infrastructure**

Autonomy fully  
on the vehicle

VS

Some autonomy  
on the vehicle,  
some on the  
infrastructure

for different cities to help understand the following questions:

### 1. Efficient planning for future **investments**

*Is autonomy-enabling infrastructure viable?*

*What are the trade-offs in the interplay of mobility users, smart infrastructure operators, and, mobility and AV providers?*

### 2. Active **control** and **regulation** of mobility providers

*Infrastructure control determines public resources usage*  
*Enforcement of inclusivity, sustainability, efficiency*

### 3. Clarification of **requirements**, to speed up introduction of AVs

*Lack of clear requirements for AVs and AMoD systems*

*How fast and along which routes should or need AVs be able to drive to have an impact?*

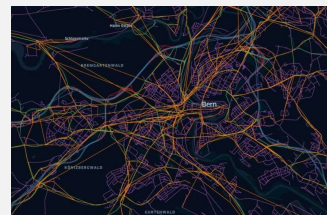


## 3. A First Case Study for Bern 2040

We study different autonomy-enabling infrastructure investment scenarios based on three main pillars:

### 1 – First-principle analysis

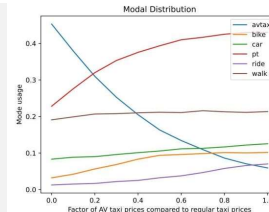
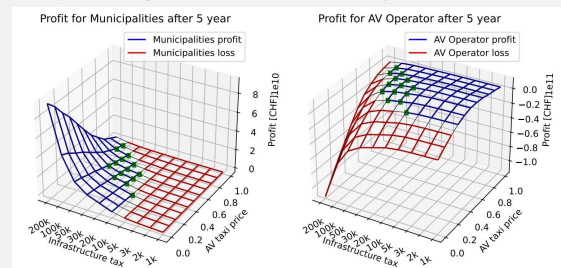
Impact of city topology, demand, and operational conditions of AMoD systems on **costs**, **efficacy**, and **scalability** of the approach



Costs: operations, depreciation, investment (hardware + software)

### 2 – Simulation of system designs: An agent-based approach

We use a state-of-the-art simulation framework based on MATSim, (co-)developed by SBB to simulate and analyze core drivers of the autonomy-enabling infrastructure case for key stakeholders



Assess different pricing strategies vs. service-level vs. sustainability

### 3 – Optimal infrastructure planning via co-design

Solve multi-objective optimization problem

Modular and flexible (cost structures, time horizons)

Find rational investment solutions and important trade-offs

## 4. Conclusion and expected impact

This project is important for three stakeholders:

**Authorities** - Investment planning, policy making, regulation

**Mobility companies** – service design

**Academia** – gap filling in the literature