

WELCOME



U.S. Department of Transportation Office of the Assistant Secretary for Research and Technology

Module: 17



Instructor



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Learning Objectives

Understand Background, Vision and Objectives of ATTRI

Discuss the ATTRI Focused Technology Areas

Describe ATTRI Foundation Considerations, Application Areas, and Applicable Standards

Learning Objective 1

Understand Background, Vision, and Objectives of ATTRI

What is the Background of ATTRI?

What is ATTRI?

- U.S. DOT Multimodal Research and Development Effort
 Co-led by FHWA and FTA with support from ITS-JPO
- Solve door-to-door accessible transportation issues for persons with disabilities



Source: Thinkstock/USDOT

What is the Background of ATTRI?

Who is ATTRI meant for?

- Persons with Disabilities
 - 56.7 million or 19% U.S. population
 - Older adults growing proportion of total



What is the Background of ATTRI?

Program Trajectory



ATTRI Vision

Enhance Mobility for Disabled Travelers

ATTRI seeks to **remove barriers** to transportation by leveraging **advanced technology** to enable people to **travel more easily, affordably, and effectively**, regardless of their individual abilities



Source: USDOT



Source: Thinkstock/USDOT

- Explore state of the art technology solutions in the U.S. and Europe
- Gather stakeholder input on needs and solutions from users for incorporation in ATTRI's future efforts
- Identify application areas for prototyping

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Which one is NOT a key population meant to be served by ATTRI?

Answer Choices

- A) Older Adults
- B) Children
- C) Persons with Disabilities
- D) Veterans with Disabilities



Review of Answers



a) Older Adults

Incorrect. Older adults are considered because of possibility of reduction in all 4 dimension.



b) Children

Correct! Considering the needs of children is not a part of ATTRI.

c) Persons with Disabilities

Incorrect. Persons with disabilities are a key population.



d) Veterans with Disabilities

Incorrect. Veterans with Disabilities are a key subset of Persons with Disabilities.

Learning Objective 2

Discuss the ATTRI Focused Technology Areas





- Personal mobility vehicles for first/last mile
- Virtual caregivers/concierge services with machine vision/AI, V2X



Data Integration

- Accessibility data and information systems
- Interoperability and data needs

Enhanced Human Services Transportation



- Real-time multimodal trip planning & services
- Inclusive one-fare payment application for all travelers
- Paratransit to Fixed-route

Wayfinding and Navigation Solutions

- Navigation Systems
 - Smartphone-based navigation systems
 - Beacons or electronic tags
 - Multiple communication formats
- Wearable Technologies
- Community Navigators



Wayfinding & Navigation Solutions

- Indoor/Outdoor navigation & orientation Apps
- Situational awareness and text recognition devices

Wayfinding and Navigation Solutions

- Technology Examples

 Indoor Wayfinding Device
 - Wearable Device to provide guidance





Source: USDOT

Source: Thinkstock/USDOT

ITS and Assistive Technologies

- ITS provides a broad range of wireless and sensorbased communications and information technology
 - Real-Time situational awareness
 - Accessible, assistive, and adaptive devices
 Information in accessible communication formats
- Connected vehicle technologies support applications for Pedestrians
 - Adaptive Pedestrian Signal Timing
 - Emergency vehicle and safety alerts



ITS & Assistive Technologies

- Travel and emergency announcements with captioning and haptic/flashing alerts
- V2V, V2I and V2P apps for pedestrians

ITS and Assistive Technologies

- Technology Examples
 - Connected Vehicle Technologies
 - Smartphones, watches or glasses to interface with vehicles, infrastructure, and pedestrians



Source: USDOT

Automation and Robotics

- Vehicle automation technology to solve first mile/last mile mobility issues
- Collaborative robots
 - Provide concierge services
 - Assist with activities such as walking
- Machine Vision, artificial intelligence, assistive robots



Automation and Robotics

- Technology Examples
 - Shared Autonomous Vehicles (SAV)
 - Assistive Robots





Source: USDOT



Data Integration

- Enable the integration of data and information systems
 - In-depth accessibility information
 - Expanded user profile for persons with accessibility needs usable by service providers to customize service



Data Integration

- Technology Example
 - Mobile App that can integrate the user mobility profile with accessibility needs





Source: USDOT

Enhanced Human Service Transportation

- Real-time, multimodal trip and services planning and traveler decision support
- Paratransit to Fixed-route
- Integrated Payment Systems

Enhanced Human Services Transportation



- Real-time multimodal trip planning & services
- Inclusive one-fare payment application for all travelers
- Paratransit to Fixed-route

Enhanced Human Service Transportation

- Technology Examples
 - Smart Card or Mobile App to pay for transit services
 - Applications to link various transit services



Source: USDOT

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Question

Which area was NOT identified as one of the ATTRI Technology Areas?

Answer Choices

- A) Wayfinding and Navigation Solutions
- B) Integrated payment
 - C) Automation and Robotics

D) Data Integration

| Your answer: | You did not answer this | ncorrect - Click anywhere or |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | You must answer the question | Submit Clear |
| press Control Y to cc | | |

Review of Answers



a) Wayfinding and Navigation Solutions

Incorrect. This is one of the 5 technology areas.



b) Integrated payment

Correct! Integrated Payment is not a technology area, but is a foundational consideration.



c) Automation and Robotics

Incorrect. This is one of the 5 technology areas.



d) Data Integration

Incorrect. This is one of the 5 technology areas.

Learning Objective 3

Describe ATTRI Foundational Considerations, Application Areas, and Applicable Standards

Considerations Overview

 All ATTRI applications should include four "crosscutting" considerations



Standard Accessible Data Platform

- Access to real-time, situational data sources
- Data standardization and interoperability

Universal Design Standards

- New Applications or leveraging of existing solutions
 - Applicability of technical solution applies to the needs of all user groups
- Multiple accessible communication formats and user interfaces



Integrated Mobile Payment

- Payment for transportation
- Usable by travelers of any abilities
- Interoperability across modes



Leverage Existing Technologies

- Apply existing technologies to user needs
 - ITS
 - On-Demand
 - Data Standards
 - Mobile Technology
 - Wearables
 - Assistive Technologies
- Either currently available or already under development

How Chosen?

- ATTRI project obtained inputs on Application Areas in three different ways:
 - User Needs Webinars
 - Technology Scan
 - Request for Information

Top application areas identified

- 1. Pre-Trip Concierge and Visualization
- 2. Smart Wayfinding and Navigation Systems
- 3. Shared Use, Automation and Robotics
- 4. Safe Intersection Crossing









Pre-Trip Concierge and Visualization

- Pre-Trip Concierge
 - Provide pre-trip and en-route traveler information
 - Design for people with blindness, low vision, cognitive and mobility issues
- Visualization
 - Passengers "see" their entire routes on an app with landmarks
 - Virtual caregiver helps plan routes and track travelers movement
 - Connectivity to caregiver or family member



Source: Thinkstock/USDOT

Pre-Trip Concierge and Visualization

- Application Examples
 - Assist for everyday activities: walking or getting to work
 - Ability to learn and remember routes
 - Integrating different modes with accessibility accommodations
 - Virtual exploration devices to help visually impaired
 - Voice overlay including family members



Source: AIGA

Emoji's for accessible transportation

Pre-Trip Concierge and Visualization-Standards

- ITS Data Standards apply to static and real time transportation data
- Transit Static Data
 - GTFS
 - TCIP
- Transit Real Time Data
 - GTFS-realtime
 - □ SIRI
- Traffic Conditions
 - TMDD

Transit Static Data Standards - General Transit Feed Specification (GTFS)

- Transit Static Data
 - Routes and Schedules
- Originally developed, still maintained by Google
- Specification, not a standard
- Now used by 1000's of Transit Agencies
- Primarily to support trip planning



Transit Static Data Standards – Transit Communications Interface Profiles (TCIP)

- Published by the American Public Transportation Association (APTA)
- ITS standard for exchanging information among transit ITS systems and components
- Primarily designed for intra-agency use
- Includes passenger information for static schedules and routes



Transit Real Time Data- GTFS-realtime

- Real time version of the GTFS
- Launched in 2011- 6 cities initially
- Maintained by Google
- Primarily to support en-route traveler information
- Information included
 - Trip Update: When will the vehicle arrive/depart?
 - Vehicle Position: Where is the vehicle?
 - Alerts: Are any planned or unplanned events affecting service?



Transit Real Time Data- SIRI

- Service interface for real-time information relating to public transport operations (SIRI)
- European Committee for Standardization (CEN) standard.
- Functional Services covered
 - Production Timetable
 - Estimated Timetable
 - Stop Timetable/ Monitoring
 - Vehicle Timetable/ Monitoring
 - Connection Timetable/ Monitoring
- Increasing deployment in US



Traffic Data Standards- TMDD

- Traffic Management Data Dictionary (TMDD)
- Developed and maintained by ITE and AASHTO
- Center-to-center standard for exchanging transportation information between a traffic management center and other centers
- Provides real-time information about road network conditions and Incidents
- Widely deployed by state transportation departments
- Supports trip planning



Smart Wayfinding and Navigation Systems

- Navigation Systems
- Wearable Technologies
- Community Navigators







Smart Wayfinding and Navigation Systems

- Application Capabilities
 - Recognize and detect stationary objects
 - Read and recognize important text and signage
 - Detect, track, represent moving objects
 - o One button push notification of location
 - Wearable sensors

Smart Wayfinding & Navigation Systems-Standards

- Navigation Systems are supported by same set of ITS standards previously mentioned
 - □ GTFS
 - GTFS-realtime
 - □ SIRI
 - TMDD
- Wearable Technologies
 - ISO developing standards for haptic and tactile interactions

Smart Wayfinding & Navigation Systems-Standards

- Wearable Technology Standard
 - ISO developing a set of standards relating to tactile and haptic interactions (ISO 9241-9xx)
 - Ergonomics of human-system interaction Part 910: Framework for tactile and haptic interaction
 - Only published standard contains
 - -Terms
 - -Interactions
 - -Devices

Smart Wayfinding & Navigation Systems-Standards

- Wayfindr Standard
 - Open standard for digital wayfinding on mobile devices through audio-based navigation
 - Developed by not-for-profit venture of ustwo and RLSB
 - Standard contains
 - -Design principles
 - -Guidelines for navigation instructions
 - -Technology best practices
 - -Wayfindr demo mobile app



Shared Use, Automation and Robotics

- Assistive and collaborative robotics to enhance mobility
- Ability to plan and execute trips, associated services
- Transformative transportation alternatives



Source:USDOT





Source:USDOT

Source:Google

Shared Use, Automation and Robotics-Standards

- Application of Autonomous Vehicles to Transit
 - Address first/last mile
 - Application in controlled areas



Shared Use, Automation and Robotics-Standards

- Automated (vs Autonomous) Vehicles
 - Automation is a continuum of advances
 - Autonomous is the end state where vehicle is "self-driving"
 - DSRC Connected Vehicle Standards (SAE J2735 and J2945) apply for data into and out of the vehicle
 - Many other activities underway, but not completed yet
 - IEEE P2040 Standard for Connected, Automated and Intelligent Vehicles: Overview and Architecture
 - SAE On-Road Automated Vehicle Systems (ORAV)
 - FHWA Automated Vehicle Research Program



Dedicated Short Range Communications (DSRC)

On-Board Unit (OBU):

- Broadcasts a set of "basic" data such as vehicle location, speed, and direction of travel; AND/OR
- Receives data from other vehicles or the infrastructure

RoadSide Unit (RSU):

- Receives a set of "basic" data from an OBE on vehicles; AND/OR
- Broadcasts information to vehicles or other mobile devices



Connected Vehicle Standard: SAE J2735 DSRC Message Set Dictionary

- Developed and published by the Society of Automotive Engineers
- Defines messages and data elements for connected devices
 - Vehicle to Vehicle (V2V)-
 - -Basic Safety Message
 - Vehicle to Infrastructure (V2I)
 - Signal Phase and Timing (SPaT)
 - Traveler Information Message (TIM)

Connected Vehicle Standard: SAE J2945 DSRC Minimum Performance Requirements

- Series of standards being developed to define performance requirements for different messages defined in SAE J2735
 - J2945/0 will define common requirements for DSRC
 - J2945/1 Performance Requirements for V2V Safety Applications
 - J2945/6 Performance Requirements for Cooperative Adaptive Cruise Control and Platooning
 - J2945/9 Performance Requirements for Safety Communications to Vulnerable Road Users

Safe Intersection Crossing

- Intersection crossing assistance for all travelers
- Pedestrians interface with traffic signals, vehicles and nomadic devices
- Guidance, notifications and alerts







Safe Intersection Crossing-Standards

- Connected Vehicle and Mobile Device Standards
 - DSRC Standards currently focus on vehicles
 SAE J2735/ SAE J2945
 - DSRC committee currently extending standards for mobile device interfaces (J2945/9)
- Connected Intersections
 - NTCIP Standards being updated to address

Safe Intersection Crossing Standards: NTCIP 1202

- National Transportation Communications for ITS Protocol (NTCIP)
 - Series of standards addressing primarily field device interfaces
 - Created and maintained by AASHTO, ITE, and NEMA
- NTCIP 1202- Object Definitions for Actuated Signal Controllers (ASC)
 - Being updated to address connected intersections

The Road Ahead

- Prototyping of Application Areas
 - FHWA/FTA BAA
 - Addresses three application areas
 - HHS National Institute on Disability, Independent Living, and Rehabilitation Research (NIDILRR)
 - Addresses automation and robotics to enhance accessible transportation
- Integrated Demonstrations and Pilots

The Road Ahead

- Additional Implementation Issues
 - Integration into Planning Process
 - Include in strategies to improve mobility
 - New/ expanded standards to support implementation

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Question

Which of the following standards, relevant to ATTRI is NOT a formal standard?

Answer Choices

- A) Google GTFS
- B) APTA TCIP
- O C) CEN SIRI



Review of Answers



a) Google GTFS

Correct! While GTFS is often considered the de facto standard for transit, it does not undergo a formal standardization process.



b) APTA TCIP

Incorrect. APTA TCIP undergoes a formal standardization process.



c) CEN SIRI

Incorrect. CEN SIRI undergoes a formal standardization process.



d) SAE J2735

Incorrect. SAE J2735 undergoes a formal standardization process.

Module Summary

What We Learned about ATTRI

- It is a multiyear effort to identify solutions to solve doorto-door accessible transportation issues for persons with disabilities.
- 2. Defined 5 technology areas
- 3. Which, based on user inputs, has been used to define 4 application areas that will be prototyped

Thank you for completing this module.

Feedback

Please use the Feedback link below to provide us with your thoughts and comments about the value of the training.

Thank you!





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