

Welcome to the fourth stakeholder workshop for the development of the METR Operational Concept (ConOps)



Our discussion today will entail a series of more detailed questions about how conflicts should be handled by different systems, including the topics shown on this slide.



It is important to acknowledge that the materials developed to date represents a team effort. While there is a core editing group, as shown in the upper left, the concepts presented within this presentation already reflect valuable inputs from the review team shown on the right. In addition, the overall document is being prepared under the auspices of ISO/TC 204/WG 19, and especially its METR Drafting Team.



Before we begin, it is useful for everyone to understand the ground rules of our conversation. The development of the ConOps is intended to be a cooperative effort that reflects the input from stakeholders from different perspectives. To facilitate this process, the development team has prepared the workshops to gain feedback from stakeholders – but your feedback does not have to be limited to the topics presented.

The workshops are generally structured to present a topic and then gain feedback. Participants are welcome to voice their concerns during the workshop presentations, either verbally or using the chat window, but we request that verbal feedback is made when we are on discussion slides. We also recognize that our workshops are time limited and comments should be kept fairly concise. If major topics of discussion arise we can schedule additional meetings to focus on specific points, as needed. We have also established a discussion forum on the Github site to promote off-line conversations and encourage everyone to use the facility,

After we complete the workshops, we expect to prepare a draft ConOps early next year, and there will be ample opportunity for additional comments on the document once distributed.



METR is intended to support all transport user systems. This includes: vehicle systems (e.g., automated driving systems and driver support systems), sidewalk delivery robots, and other devices such as smartphones used by pedestrians and perhaps units on-board micromobility devices (e.g., e-scooter interfaces)

The information provided to these users would potentially include all rules related to using the transport facilities, such as (from top and proceeding clockwise) any special rules for freight delivery or for the operation of heavy vehicles, kerbside usage rules (e.g., bus stop, taxi stand), ride sharing rules (e.g., what forms of ride sharing are allowed), micromobility rules (e.g., are e-scooters allowed in cycle lanes), VRU rules (e.g., is the sidewalk closed to pedestrians), dynamic rules (e.g., variable speed limits, lane control signals), public transport use rules (e.g., does my ticket quality me for a transfer, what are the fare zones), lane use rules (e.g., bike only, bus only, HOV-2), delivery robot rules (e.g., what is the maximum speed for a delivery robot for this sidewalk), road work rules (e.g., speed limit for the work zone). METR is intended to be flexible enough to address all of the transport rules, these are just a few examples that demonstrate the breadth of the effort.

Importantly, in order to cover all rules, the scope must include rules that can change

or be imposed in a dynamic fashion. For example, temporary lane closures due to unplanned incidents and signal timing information need to be considered and handled in a trustworthy way, even when long-range communications may not be available. Thus, the full scope of METR will likely need to rely on both cloud based delivery mechanisms as well as local broadcast of exceptional data.



Our first question focuses on the legal and enforcement implications of discrepancies between METR and the real world. While we obviously want to avoid such conflicts, it seems inevitable that inconsistencies will arise. How serious of an issue is this? Our assumption is that as long as the provision of the information and the enablement of ADS and driver support systems result in a significant reduction in overall legal, insurance, and medical costs, the other details can be worked out. Nonetheless, it is critical that any discrepancies are minimized and reported as soon as discovered.

Alternatively, if a jurisdiction determines that ADS and driver support systems must be able to detect all posted rules in order to operate, what is the benefit of providing the information electronically?

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Judge - https://clipartart.com/wallpaper/getimg.html

Insurance - https://www.quoteinspector.com/images/car-insurance/car-crash-fire-stone-letters/

OEM - https://live.staticflickr.com/2880/12785681064\_179e85426a\_b.jpg Driver - https://ro.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michel\_Vaillant

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When a vehicle detects a conflict what should it do? For example, should it:

- Report the discrepancy? If so, to whom and what data should be sent along with the information?

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Once a METR subsystem (e.g., one fulfilling the responsibilities of a disseminator, translator, etc.), what should it do? Perhaps:

- 1. Verify that there is a conflict and begin corrective action
  - 1. If it can confirm that there is no conflict; notify the sender
  - 2. If it is unable to determine if there is a conflict (e.g., subsystem does not have all of the data), report to someone for manual investigation?
  - 3. If it can confirm that there is a conflict and it is due to an internal error (e.g., incorrect entry locally), correct it
  - 4. If it can confirm that there is a conflict in the source(s), report the issue to the source(s)
- 2. Should the subsystem notify other receivers (e.g., collectors notifying all disseminators; disseminators notifying all users, etc) if so, under what conditions?
- 3. What would we expect ITS users do with data marked as suspect?
- 4. Any other actions?

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If the conflict is due to a difference between the physical device and the electronic rule, what process should be followed to update the rule?

Is there a difference in response if the physical sign is correct and electronic incorrect versus the physical sign being incorrect (i.e., not what was approved) and the electronic signal correct

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What happens if the conflict is due between a temporary rule and a permanent rule? For example, the permanent physical sign is supposed to be covered, but it is actually visible. Should this be handled any differently than with other conflicts?

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What is the expected validity period for downloaded rules? Does this vary:

- By region of the world
- By availability of connectivity within a particular area
- By user class
- By rule type
- Etc

What implications are there for vehicles that are dependent upon this data if:

- They drive outside of a connected area
- Mobile internet coverage (e.g., inside tunnels, parking garages)
- Mobile internet is lost for a period of time where it normally exists
- Alternate provision of data (e.g., through C-ITS data providers)
- How might different update frequencies impact the operations and deployment scenarios for public agencies

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What happens at the end of the expiry period? Can vehicles place any trust in any data previously downloaded? Is this perhaps strictly up to OEMs and regional law?

What happens when a vehicle is unable to rely on previously downloaded data that it requires for its operation? Do we need a remote refresh capability? What are the requirements for such a refresh?

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Have we missed anything?



This completes workshop 4.

Date	Торіс	
28 September	METR operations	
5 October	METR operational structure	
12 October	Electronic regulation life cycle	
19 October	Electronic regulation conflicts	
26 October	Vehicle operations	
2 November	Vehicle information needs	
9 November	Campus governance	
16 November	Campus regulations	
23 November	Roadwork and emergency operations	
30 November	Multimodal and micromobility operations	
7 December	METR deployment: Part 1	
14 December	METR deployment: Part 2	

We've now completed 4 of our 12 workshops. Our next workshop will focus on vehicle operations, especially for ADS-equipped vehicles.



The workshop will focus on the topics shown on this slide



As a reminder our current expected timeline is shown here. We hope to have a ConOps draft in early 2022, whereupon it will start the standardization process (of multiple reviews prior to standardization)



More information about the project and the latest developments will be posted on our GitHub site. This will include a PDF of weekly presentation files to be posted after our meetings each week.

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