



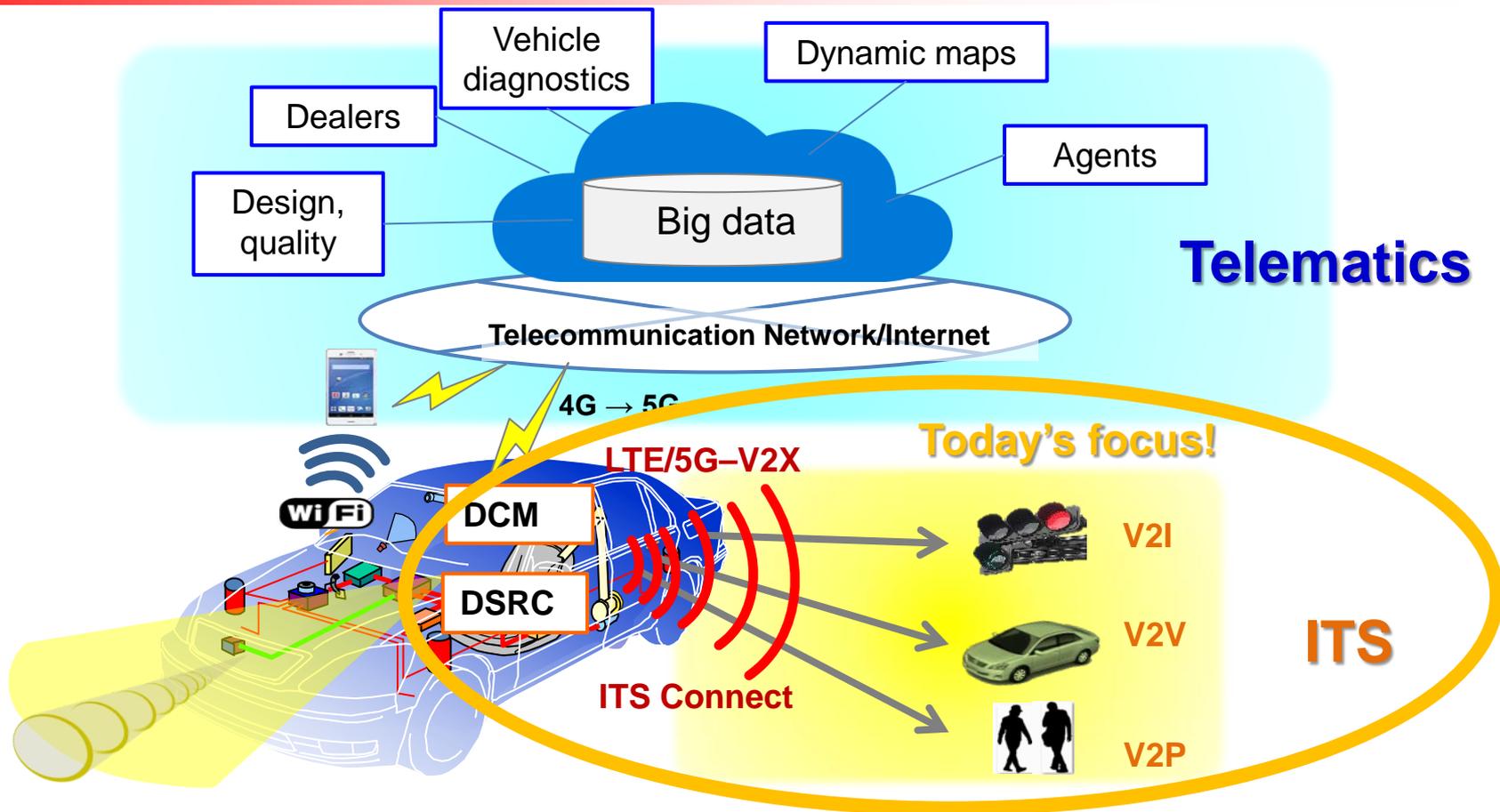
Making Use of Connected Functions in Advanced Driver Assistance and Automated Driving

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Toyota Motor Corporation**

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Connected Functions in Cars



Envisioned Future Services Centered on Connectivity

Smart Mobility Society is expanded with connected services.

Toyota aims to create an exciting and safe society by connecting vehicle, people and community, so as to improve the convenience of daily lives.

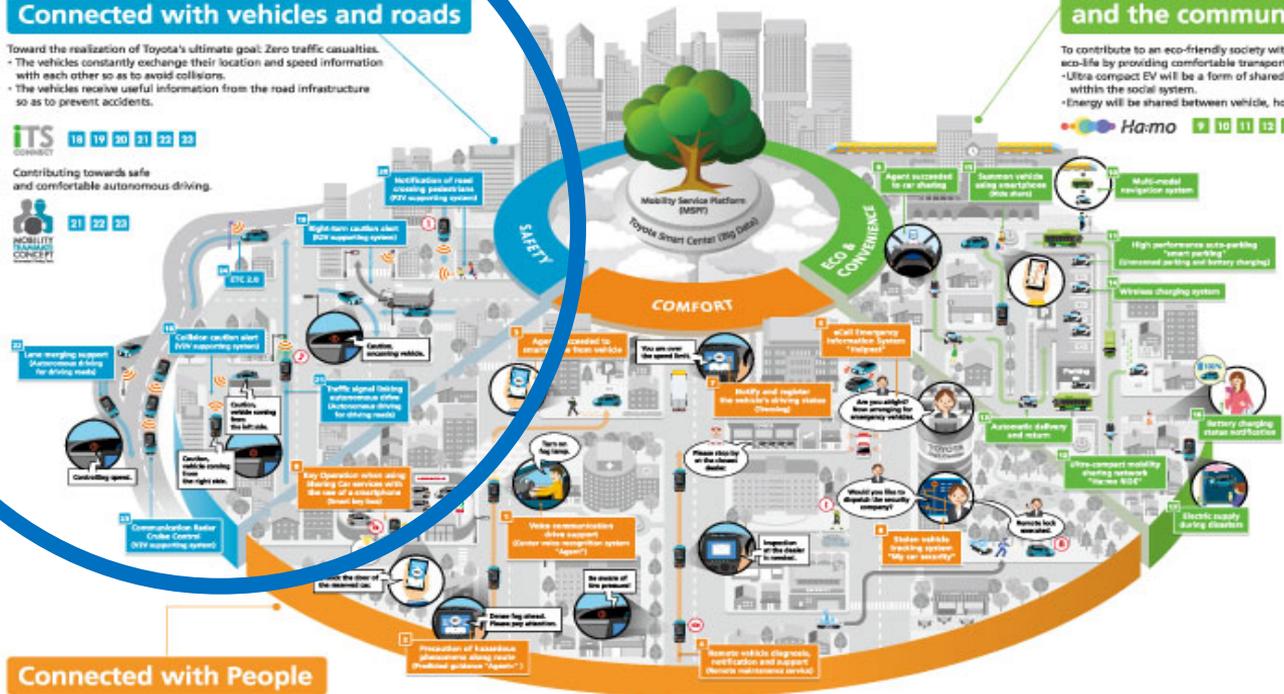
Today's focus!

Connected with vehicles and roads

- Toward the realization of Toyota's ultimate goal: Zero traffic casualties.
- The vehicles constantly exchange their location and speed information with each other so as to avoid collisions.
 - The vehicles receive useful information from the road infrastructure so as to prevent accidents.



Contributing towards safe and comfortable autonomous driving.



Connected with society and the community

- To contribute to an eco-friendly society with high quality eco-life by providing comfortable transportation.
- Ultra-compact EV will be a form of shared transporter within the social system.
 - Energy will be shared between vehicle, home and city.



Connected with People

- The vehicle will become a trusted partner for the driver by having the "Agent" providing guidance.
- The vehicle is able to communicate with the driver verbally.
 - The vehicle will provide services by predicting the driver's actions.



Connected with vehicles and roads



Transmit information such as when the traffic signal will change to vehicles.



Roadside sensors can detect oncoming vehicles hidden from sight or crossing pedestrians that drivers often fail to notice, and alert the vehicle.

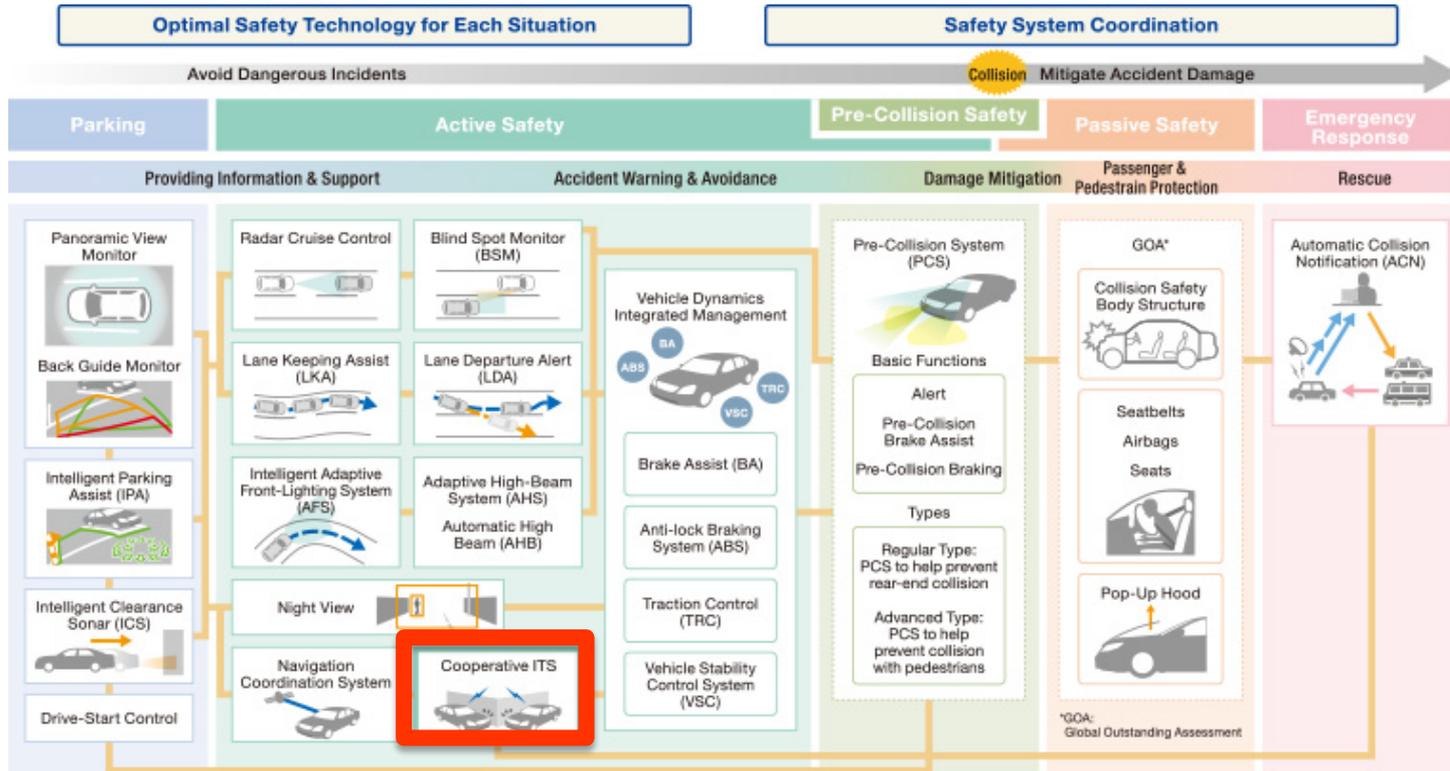


Safer driving based on the mutual exchange of information such as location and speed between vehicles.

Toward the realization of Toyota's ultimate goal
Zero traffic casualties

Integrated Safety Management Concept

Optimal support for all driving situations
Integration of individual safety systems

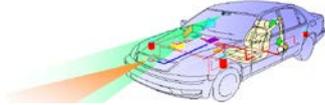


Autonomous and Cooperative Systems

Various safety systems

Autonomous systems

Pre-collision safety system



Radar cruise control



On-board cameras, radar or other sensors are used to detect objects (other vehicles, pedestrians) around the vehicle within the visibility range.

* These systems cannot fully cover areas outside the visibility range.



Cooperative systems

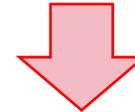
Roadside-to-vehicle communication



Vehicle-to-vehicle communication



Communication with infrastructure or other vehicles enables detection of objects outside the visibility range and the acquisition of traffic signal information.



Coordinating autonomous and cooperative systems leads to enhanced safety systems.

Autonomous System: Toyota Safety Sense

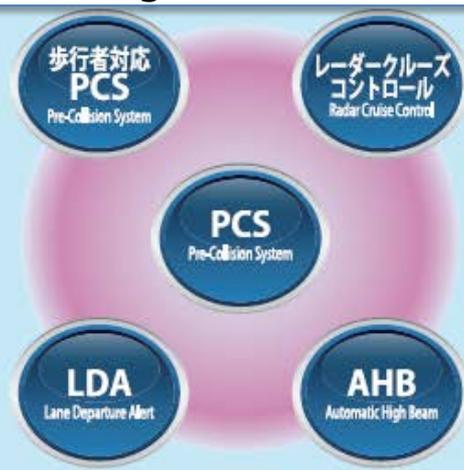


衝突回避支援パッケージ

- Two types of “eyes” (sensors) are used to ensure high recognition accuracy and reliability.
- Packaging of highly effective accident avoidance safety technologies.

Package featuring 5 active safety technologies

衝突回避支援 Collision avoidance support



車間距離維持走行支援 Inter-vehicle distance maintenance support



レーダークルーズコントロール
(ブレーキ制御付)
Radar Cruise Control (with brake assist)

車線逸脱防止支援 Lane deviation prevention support



夜間視界支援 Nighttime visibility support



オートマチックハイビーム (AHB)
Automatic High Beam

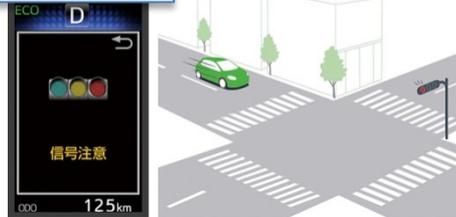
To be installed in almost all models by the end of 2017, starting with Japan, the U.S. and Europe.

Roadside-to-vehicle communication systems

Right turn collision caution



Red light warning



Signal change starting support



Vehicle-to-vehicle communication systems



Approaching emergency vehicle notification



Installed in approx. 50 Nagoya ambulances (2014, 2015)

Cooperative adaptive radar cruise control



Cooperative System: ITS Connect

ITS Connect has been equipped in 4 following models
to be equipped in many models in future



RX



CROWN



Prius



Prius PHV

ITS Connect unit sales 70,000 (as of April 2017)



Infrastructure-to-vehicle Communication:

Right Turn Collision Caution



Vehicle-to-vehicle Communication:

Cooperative Adaptive Cruise Control

Evolution of Automated Driving Technologies

Autonomous

Improvement of decision-making technology to enhance safety and support automated driving.



Control systems

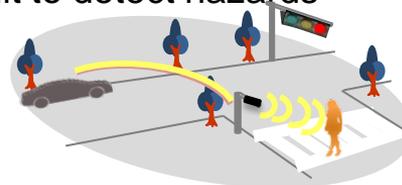


Detection, accident prevention and mitigation

Wireless communication is particularly well-suited to situations in which it is difficult to detect hazards with on-board systems alone.



Vehicle-to-Vehicle communication



Vehicle-to-Infrastructure communication

Cooperative (using communication)

Intelligence

Automated driving



MOBILITY
TEAMMATE
CONCEPT
Automated Driving Tech.

Building a relationship where people and cars become partners who understand each other, share the same purpose and, at various times, watch out for or help one another.

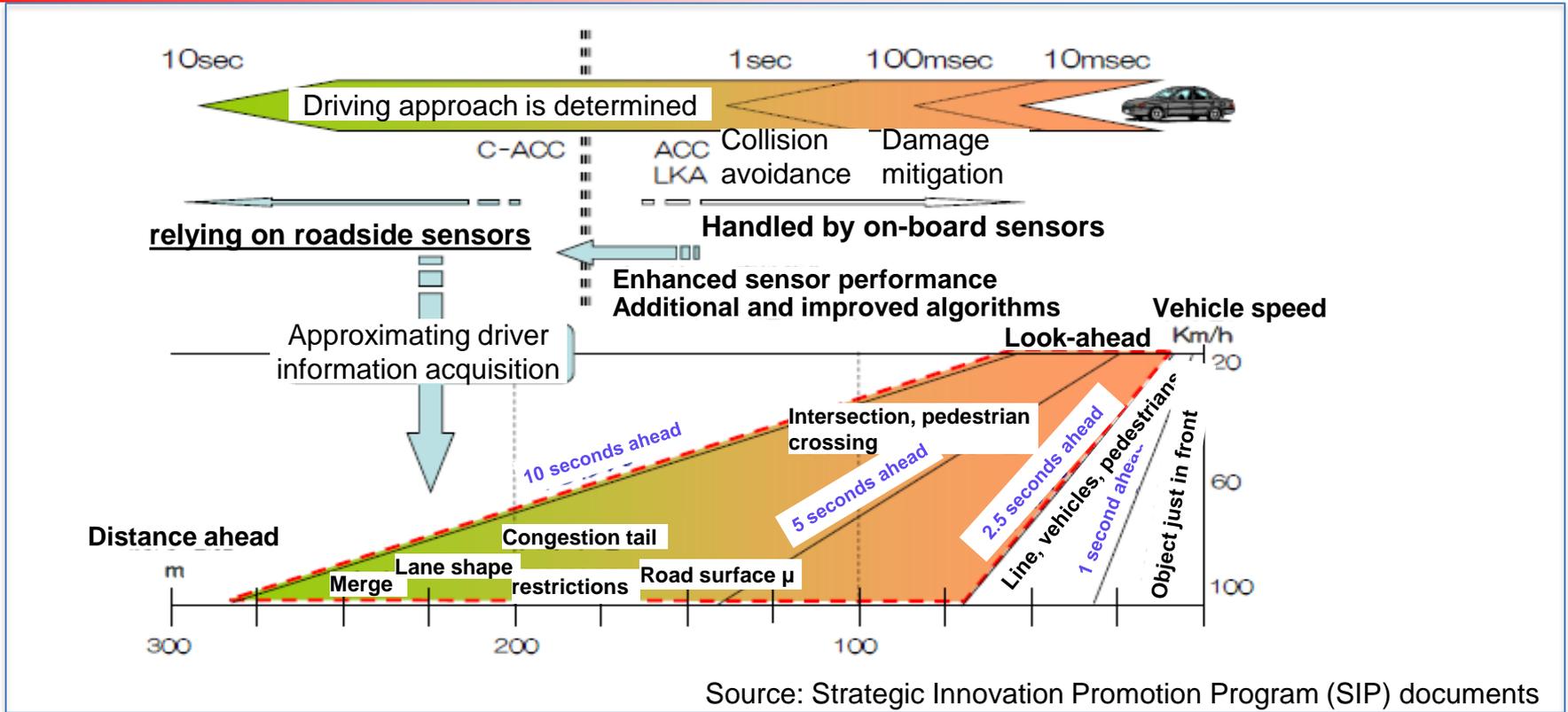
- (a) Provide freedom of travel to all people.
- (b) Do not build cars that make driving boring when the driver chooses to drive.
- (c) Ensure that driving can be safely left up to the car when the driver is unwilling or unable to drive.
- (d) In the context of the *Mobility Teammate Concept*, establish an automated driving system involving cooperation between people and cars.

The three technological pillars that realize the *Mobility Teammate Concept*.

(a) Driving intelligence
(Recognition, decision, operation)

(b) Connected intelligence
(Look-ahead technology)

(c) Interactive intelligence
(Optimal HMI for automated driving)



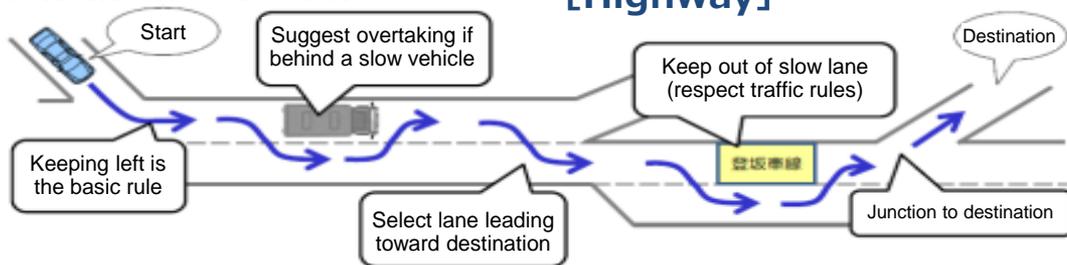
Source: Strategic Innovation Promotion Program (SIP) documents

The strength of cooperative systems is a high-level look-ahead prediction ability.

Contributing to Automated Driving

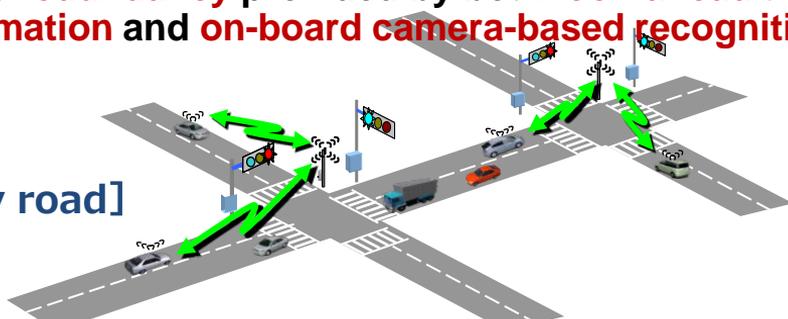
- Realize smooth automated driving by having **the road provide information on conditions ahead** that cannot be detected by autonomous sensors.

[Highway]



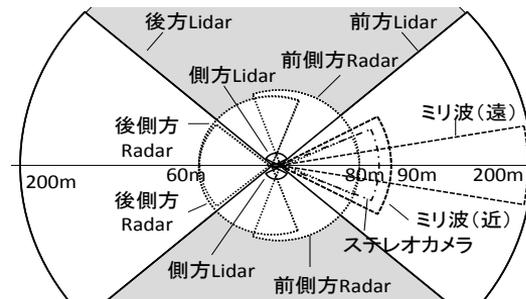
- Realize smooth passing of intersection and automatic control by using **the redundancy provided by both look-ahead traffic signal information and on-board camera-based recognition.**

[Ordinary road]



Advances in recognition technology due to autonomous systems (examples)

Sensors with wider angles and faster response times

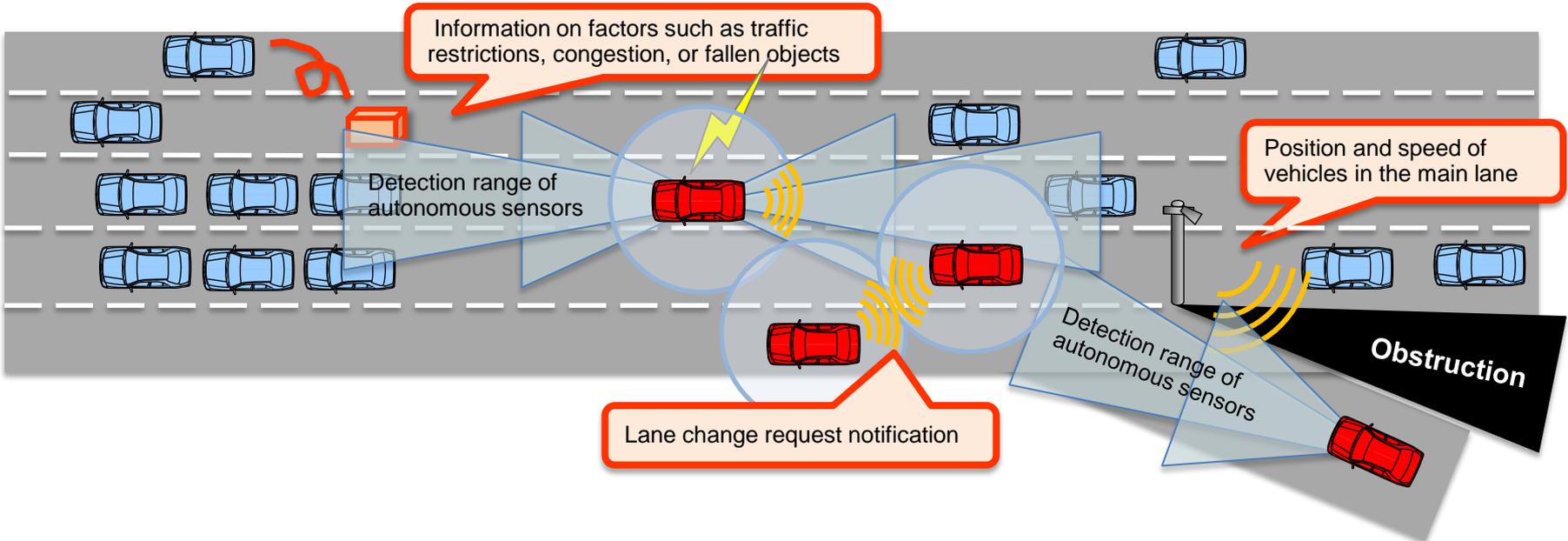


Versatile situation awareness through next-generation cameras

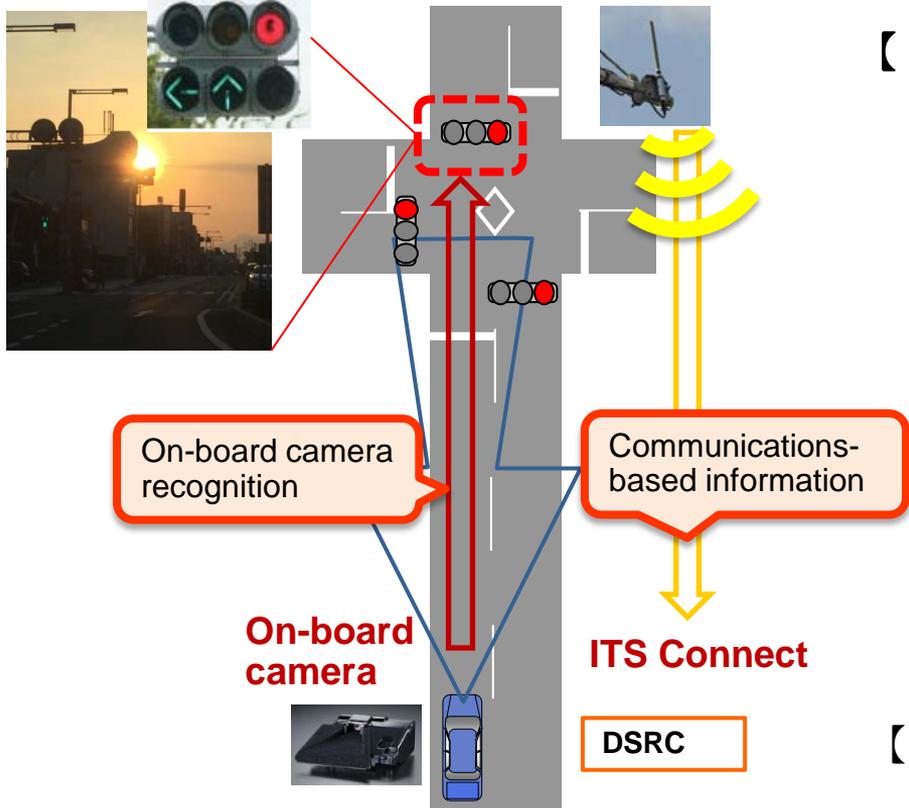


The use of look-ahead information contributes to safe and smooth automated driving.

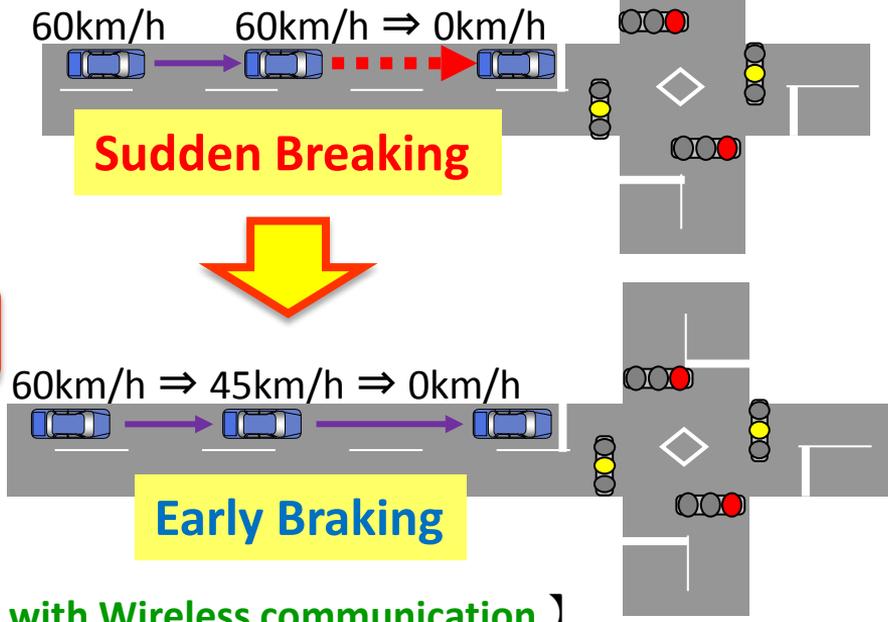
- Safe and smooth merging control
 - **Vehicle speed control** based on prior measurement and prediction of the motion of vehicles in the main lane
 - In the future, **Steering control** using information such as lane change requests
- Modify the automated driving plan using look-ahead information on factors such as traffic restrictions, congestion, or fallen objects.



Control Coordinated with Traffic Signals



[Only with Autonomous sensors]



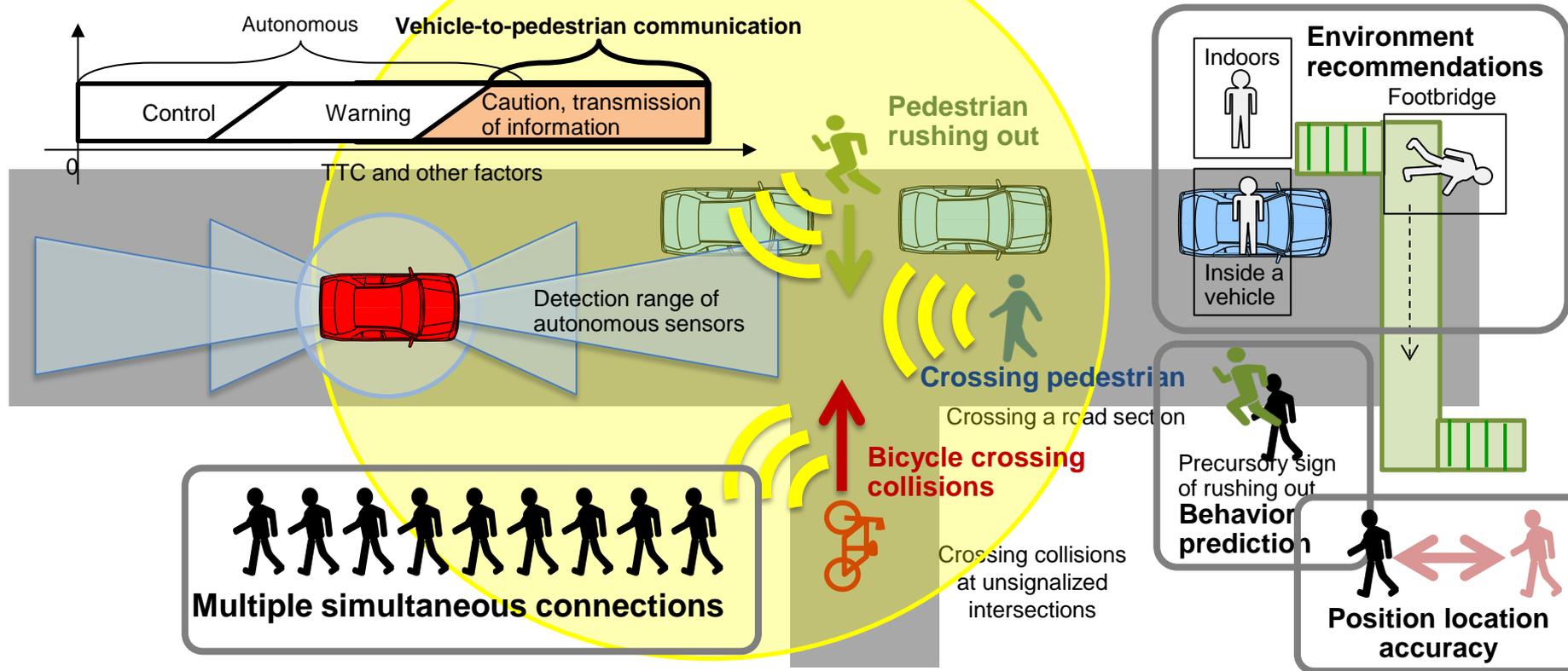
[with Wireless communication]

Reliable control provided by redundant recognition systems

Safe and smooth decision on stopping at or going through intersections

Pedestrian Detection (V2P)

- Notice pedestrians earlier and promote safe driving.
- Compensate for autonomous sensor.



- ◇ **Clarification of the positioning of DSRC (760 MHz/5.9 GHz) and LTE/5G–V2X.**
 - Use cases beyond DSRC
 - Performance of LTE/5G-V2X

- ◇ **Coexistence of DSRC (760 MHz/5.9 GHz) and LTE/5G–V2X.**
 - Backward compatibility

- ◇ **Business model for LTE/5G–V2X (operators, communication costs).**

- ◇ **Guaranteeing dedicated frequencies and bands, ensuring reliability in cases such as failure detection.**

Thank you for your attention

**Rewarded with a smile
by exceeding your expectations**

TOYOTA