



Mobility-as-a-Service

Will Reduce the Social Costs of Mobility

Johann Jungwirth, Vice President of Mobility-as-a-Service

Social Costs of Mobility With Human Drivers

1.35 million traffic deaths, 50 million injuries – 94% caused by human errors


1.2 billion cars – less than 0.1% fully accessible & only 55 minutes in use per day

1.1 average seat occupancy – almost no sharing

400 billion hours lost per year behind steering wheel

120.000 square kilometers of valuable space allocated for parking spaces

Mobility Today is Not (Fully) Accessible



**About 26% of the adults
(in the US) have some type
of disability**

**About 32% of the
population has no driver's
license**

Mobility Today is Limited



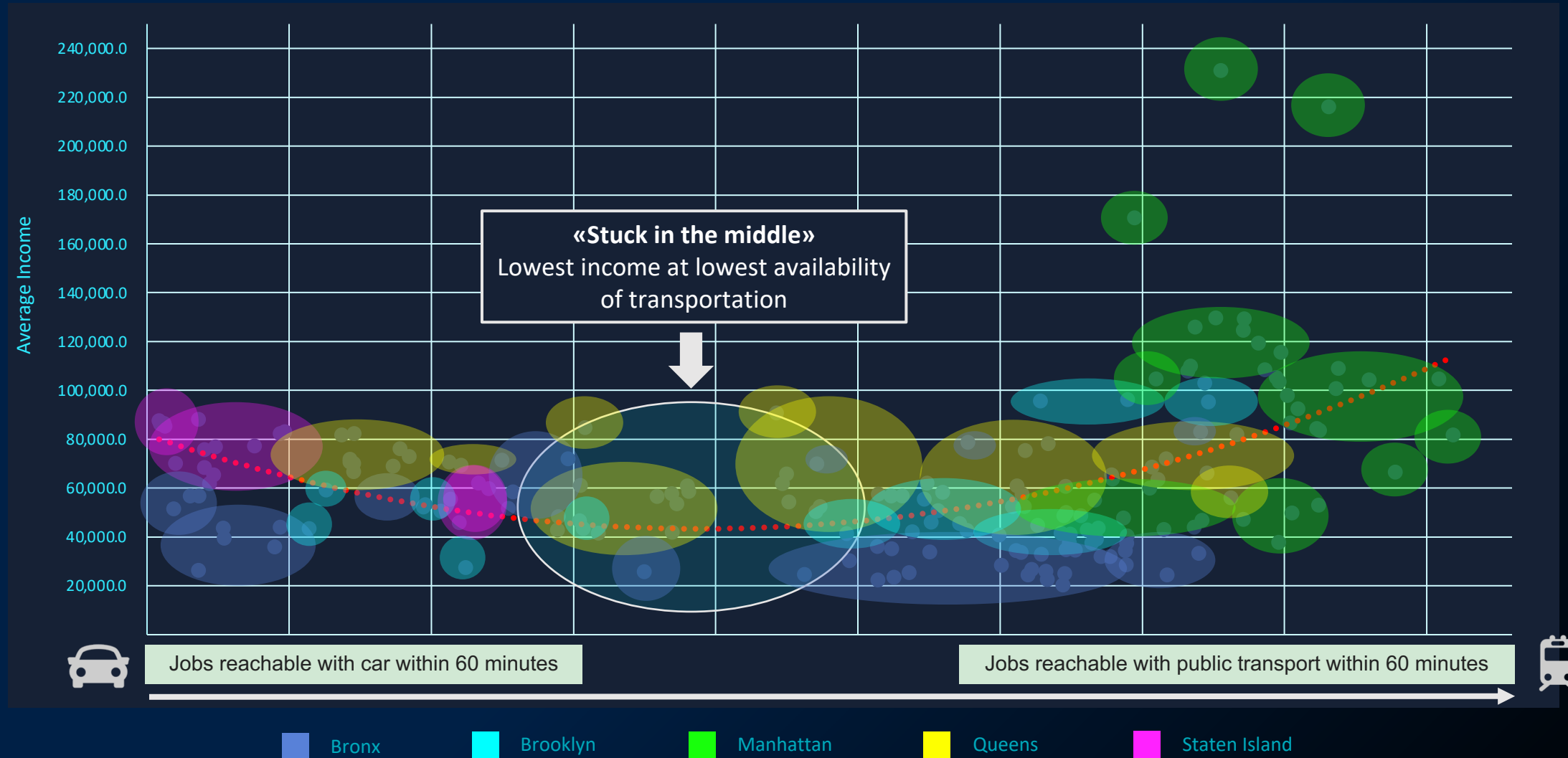
Mobility Today is Partially Unavailable

«If I could offer more mobility, I would bring more people from poverty to work and prosperity.»

Mayor of Sao Paulo



Mobility Enables Work



Mobility Enables Prosperity



The Right Thing To Do: Driverless Inclusive Mobility for All!



Safe



Accessible



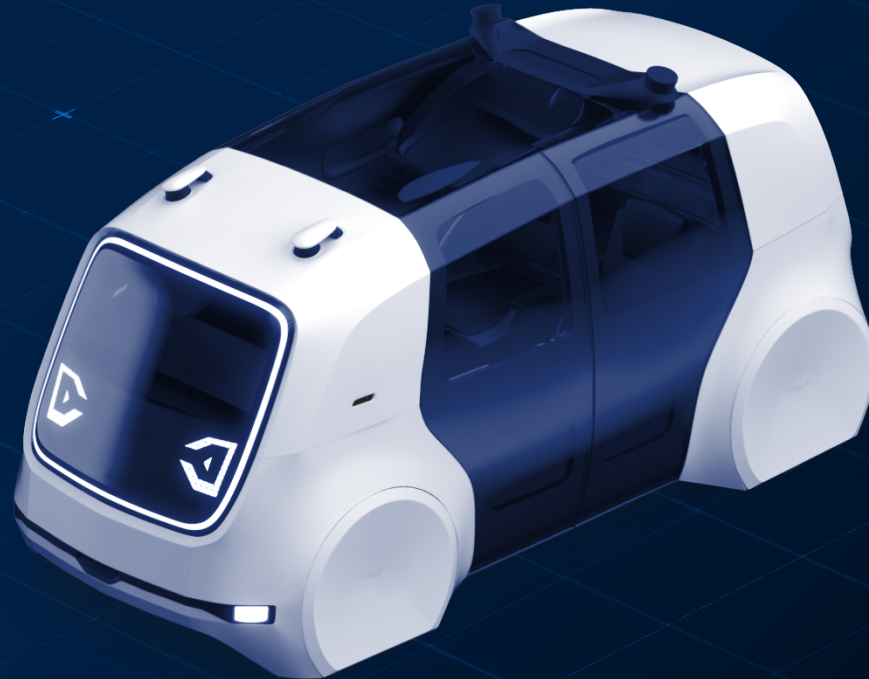
Clean



Affordable



Convenient



Higher Purpose: Inclusive Mobility as Basic Human Right

United Nations – Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)
(Article 13)

“Everyone has the right to freedom of movement...”

“...freedom of speech”


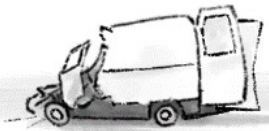


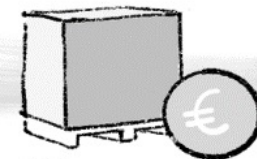
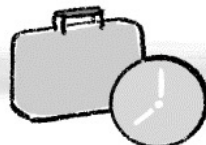
“...freedom of religion”

“...freedom of assembly”

...

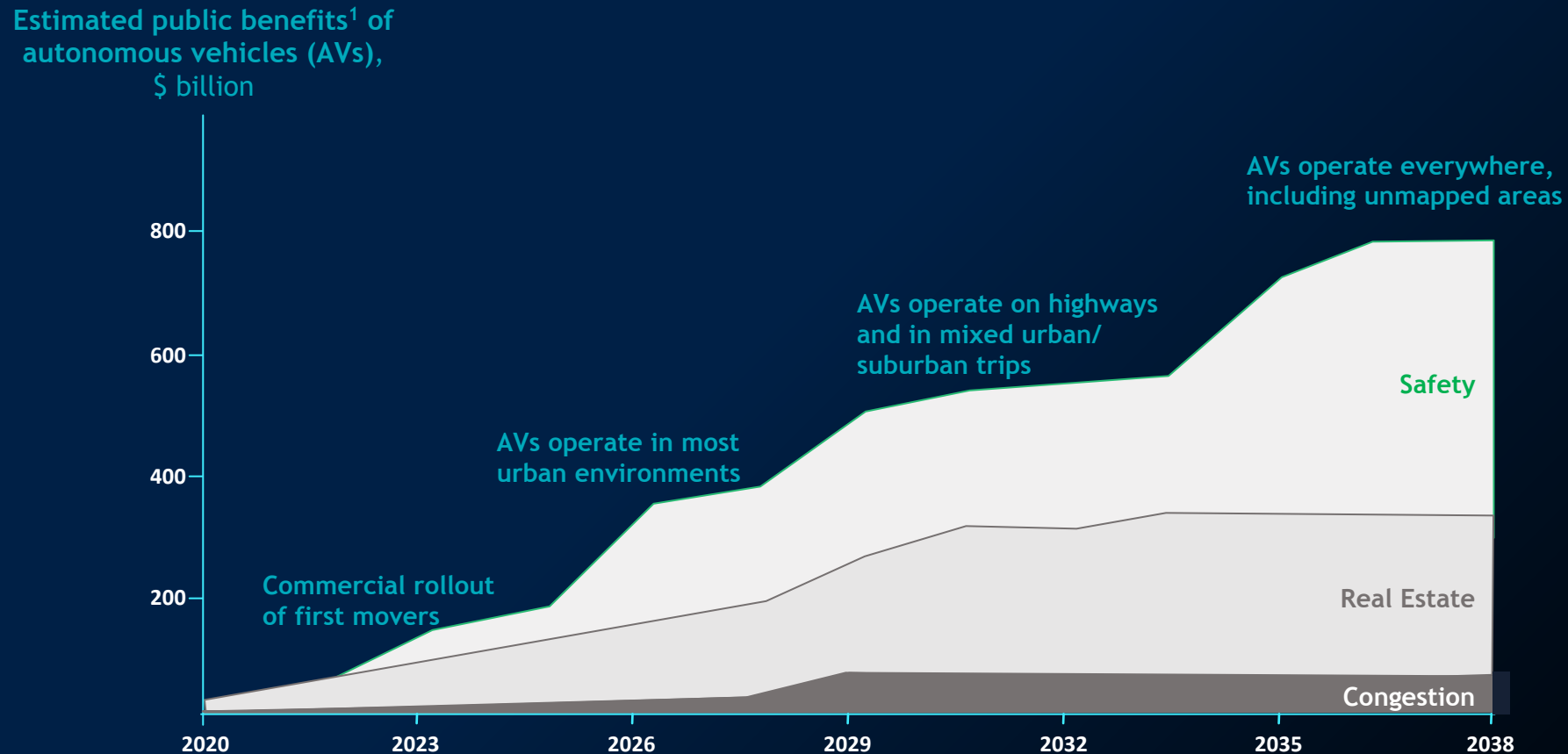
Social Costs of Mobility Reduced with Driverless Solutions

Changes compared to 2020

		Up to 2030 as in the past	Up to 2030 with autonomous vehicles
Volume of traffic		+ 6%	- 4%
Fatal accidents		+ 4%	- 37%
Energy consumption		+ 1%	- 12%
Parking space		+ 8%	- 35%
Freight costs		+ 1%	- 13%
Time in transit		≈ 0%	- 3%

Massive Public Benefits

In the United States alone, if autonomous vehicles were fully adopted, the benefits to the public would exceed \$800 billion per year (~4.5% of GDP)



1) Environmental benefits are proportionately small (~\$4 billion) and barely visible in the chart
Source: US Federal Highway Administration; McKinsey analysis

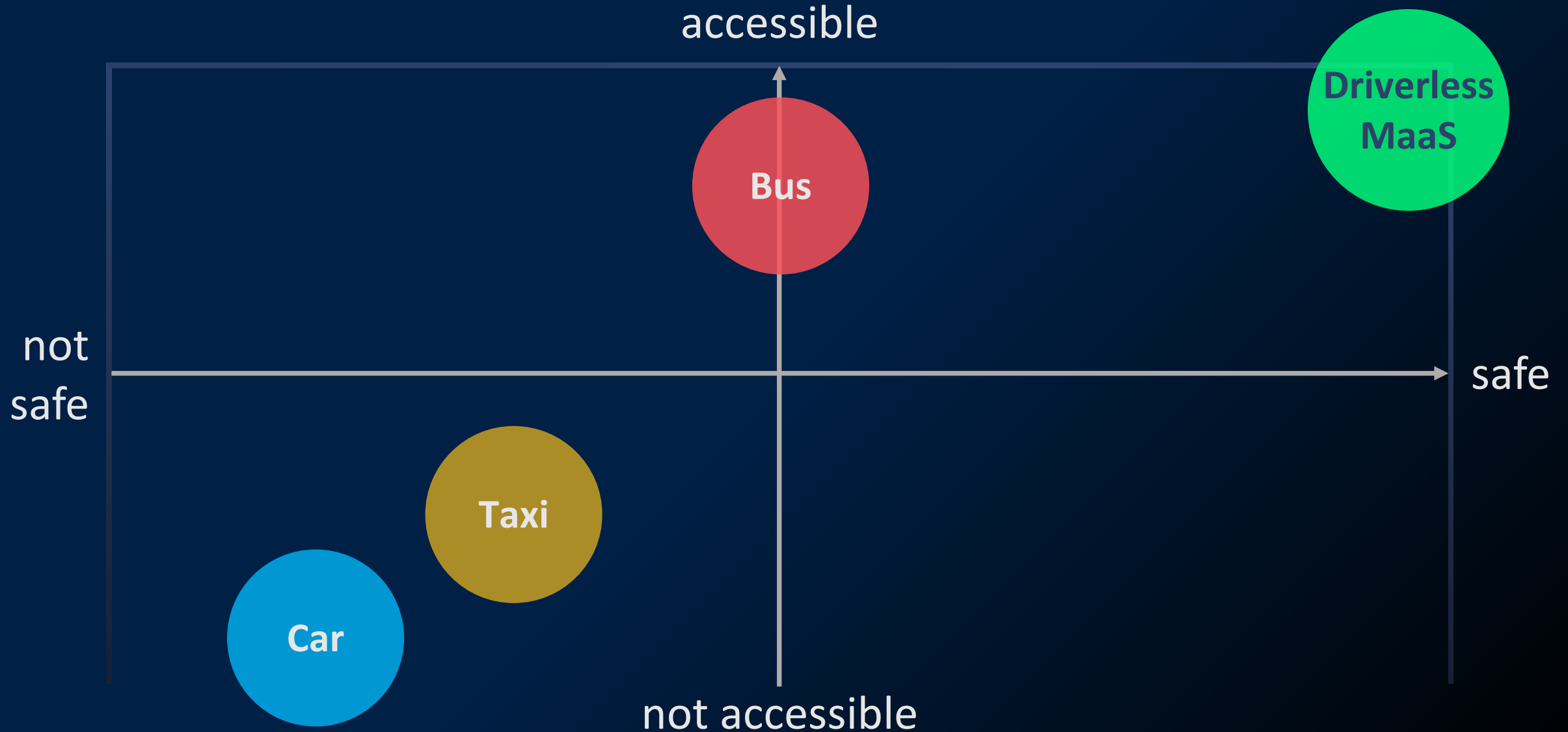
Freedom of Time

What is the value of 400 billion hours per year globally?

Between \$800 billion and \$2 trillion
(GDP per hour between \$2 and \$5)

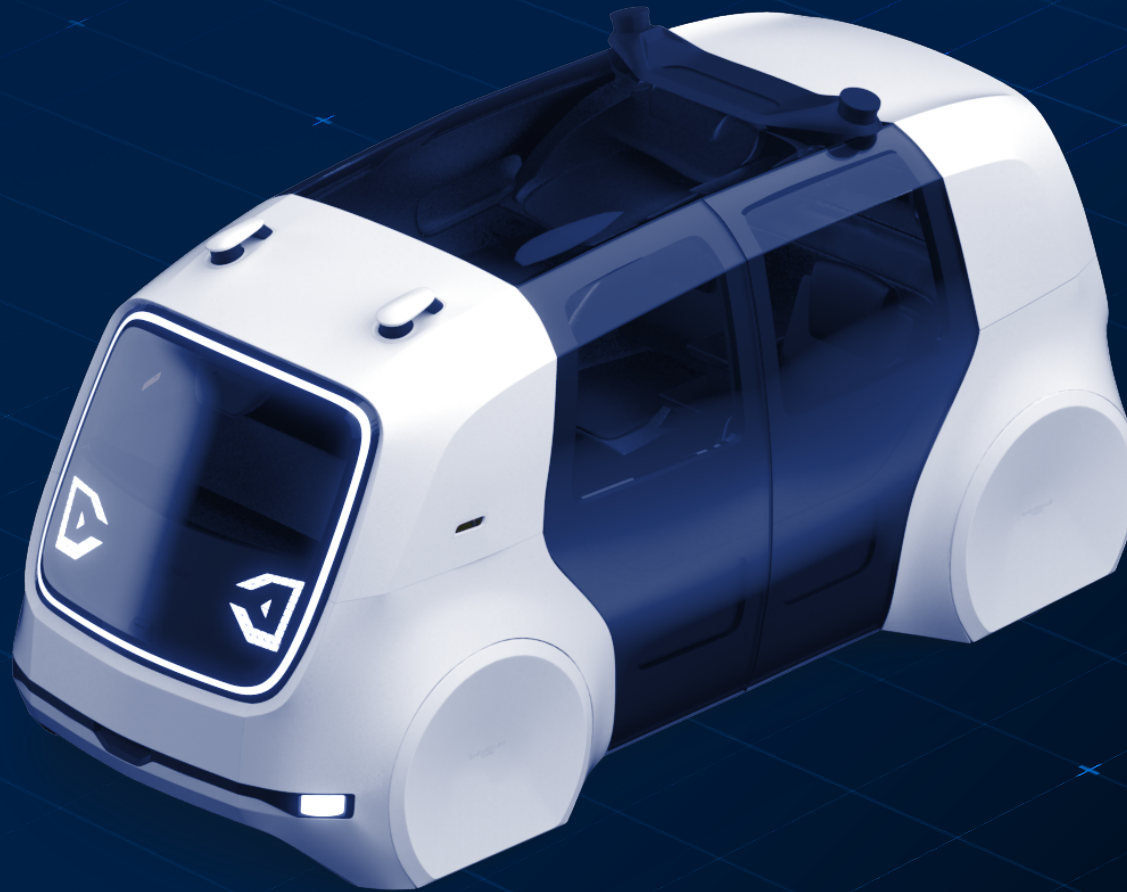


Driverless Inclusive Mobility-as-a-Service



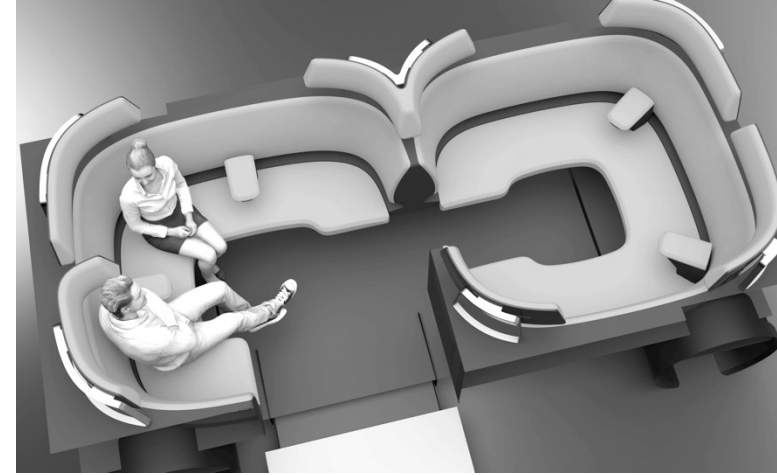
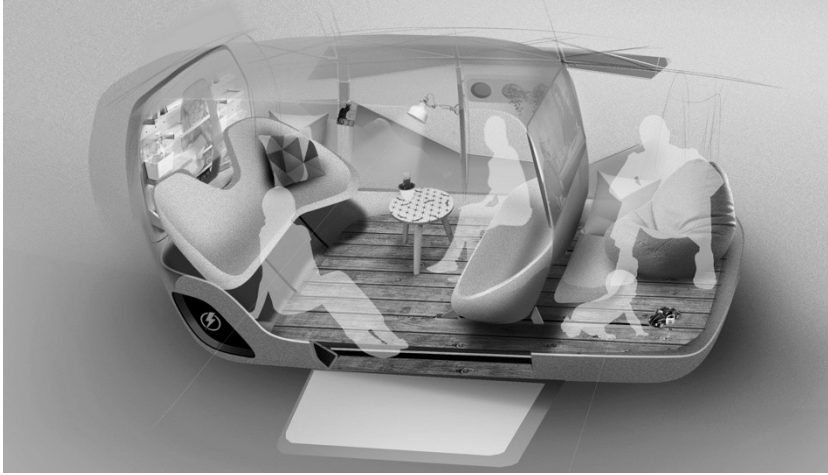
Accessible for All → Mobility for All

inclusive by design

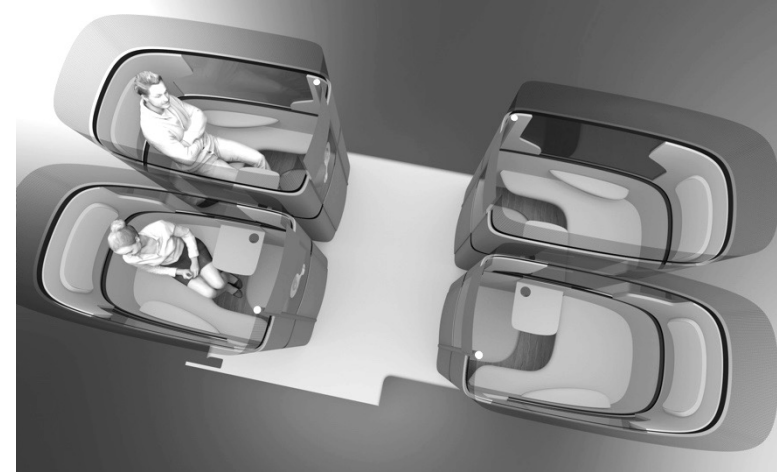
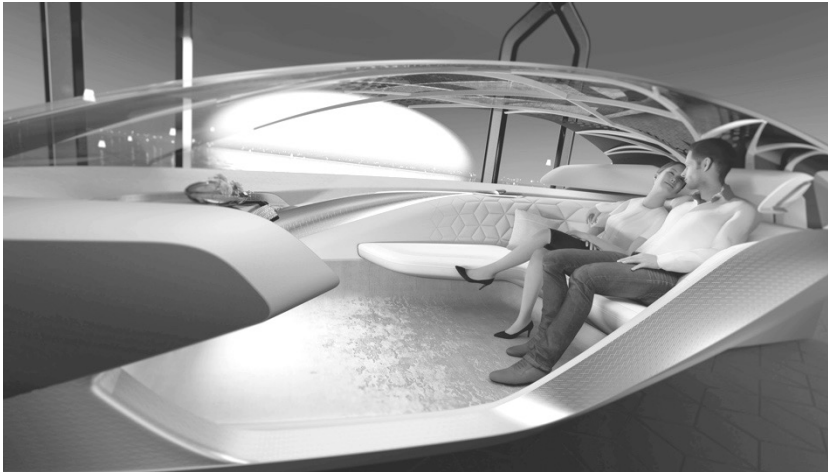


The Interior Will Be The New Exterior

Social & Family



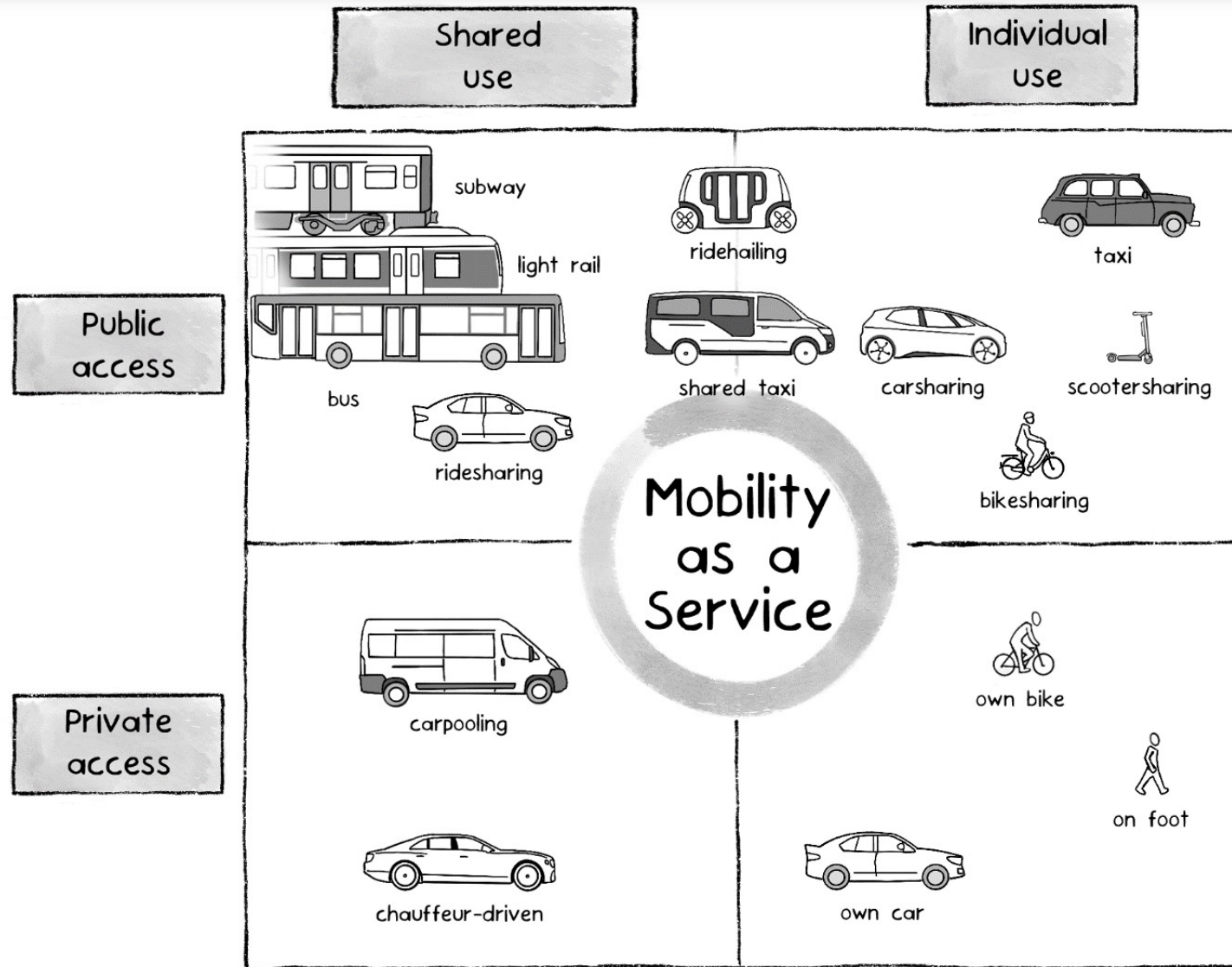
Privacy & Comfort



Pod

Shuttle

Behavior Shift with Multimodal Mobility-as-a-Service Solutions



Future of Mobility Is Accessible by Design & Inclusive

no dependency on
driver

door-to-door
services

ability to stand & sit

fully accessible app

voice control &
directions to find vehicle

secured wheelchair
space

easy entry/exit
ramp

high door opening

air suspension

low floor
(no under-floor battery)

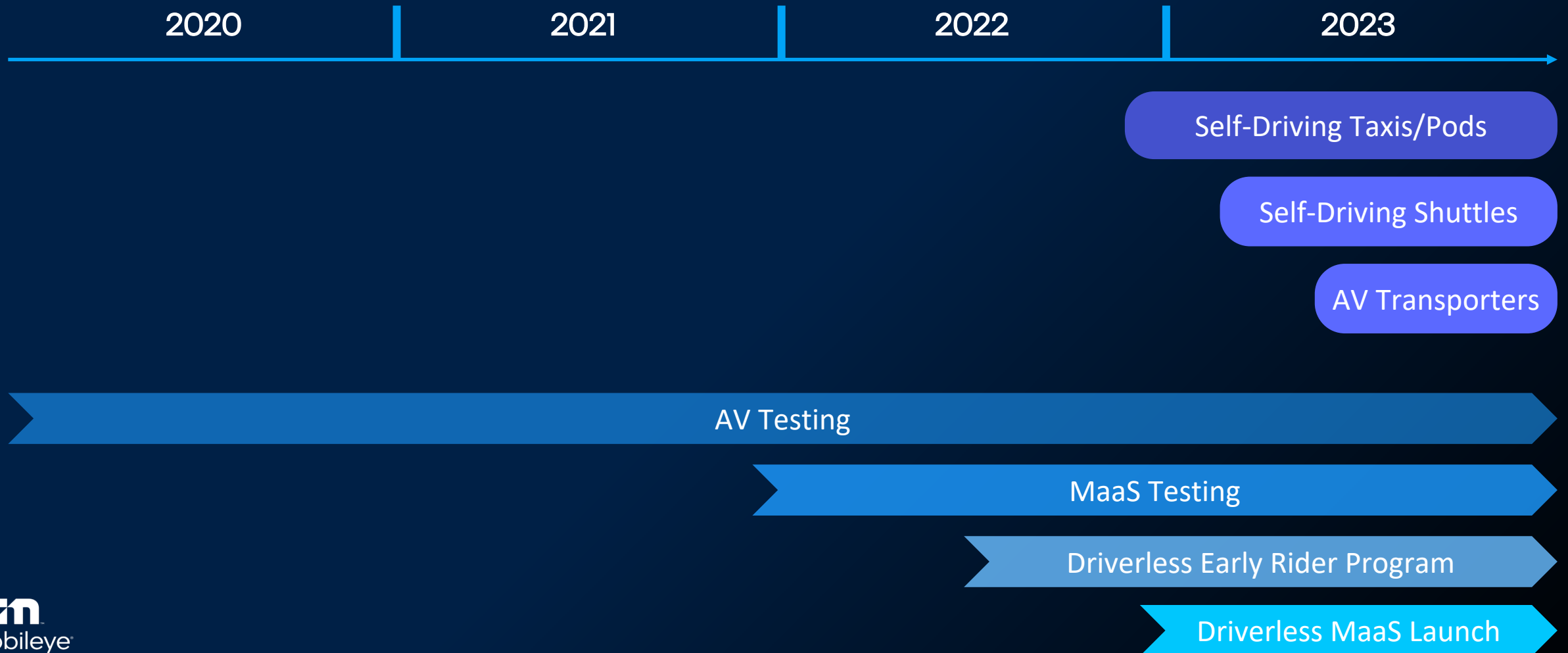


Differentiator: Regular Driving Speed

Schaeffler Rolling Chassis – Driven by Mobileye



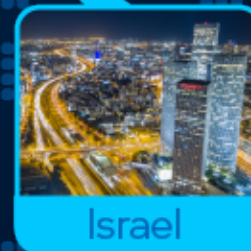
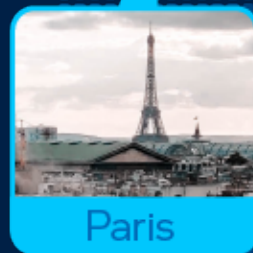
MaaS Roadmap in first countries with L4 Legislation & Regulation



Mobileye AV Everywhere

intel

mobileye
An Intel Company



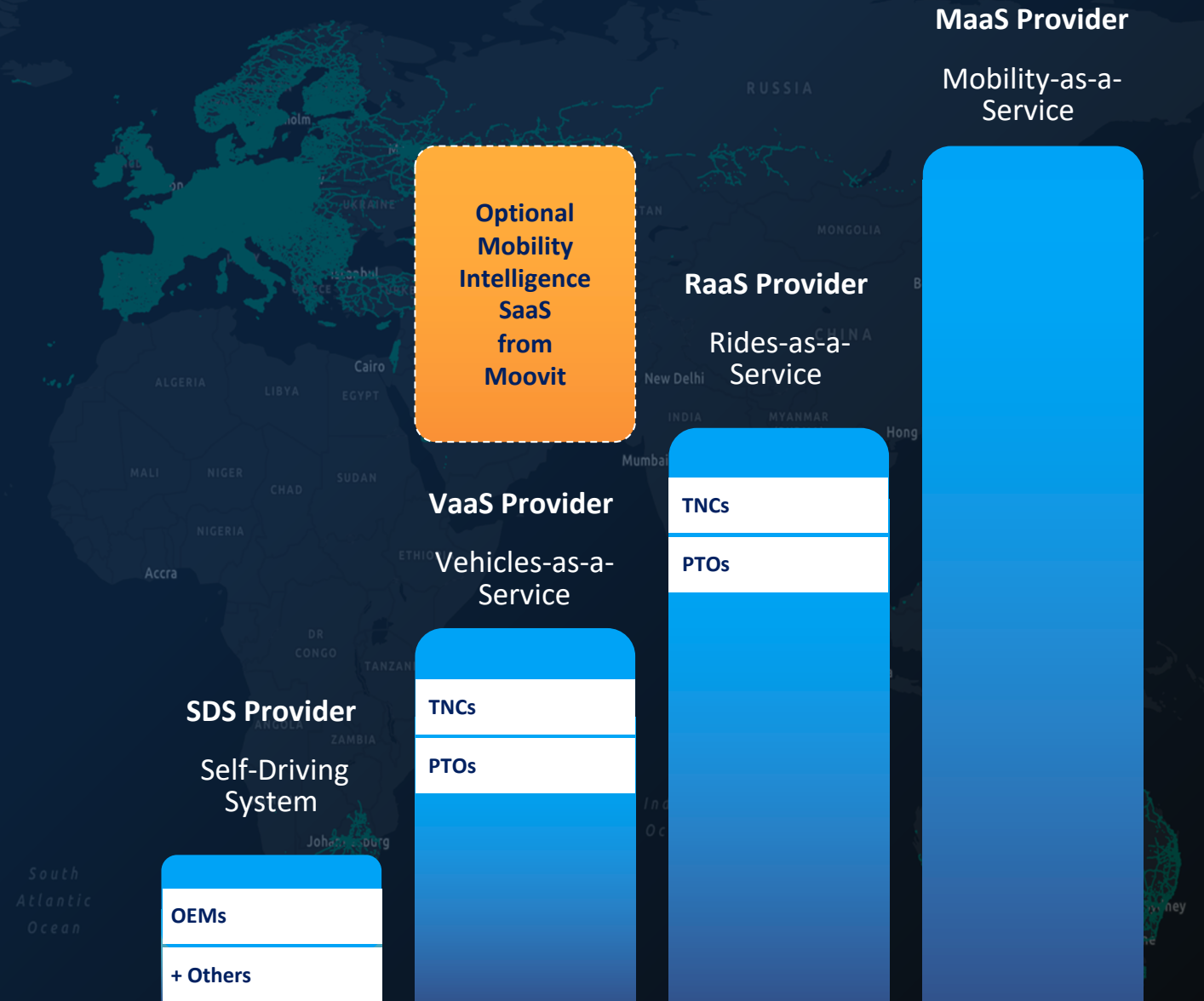
Mobility-as-a-Service (MaaS)

Value Layers



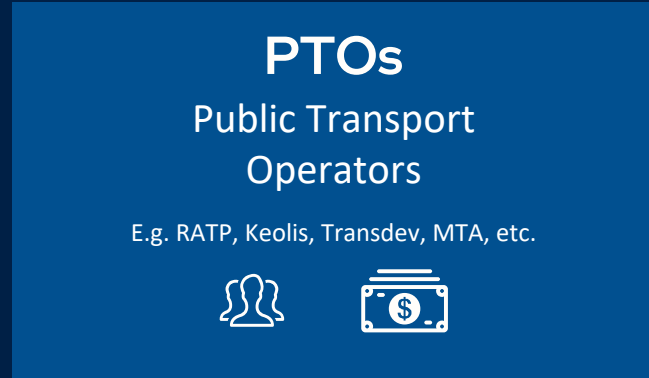
Mobility XaaS

Global Business Footprint



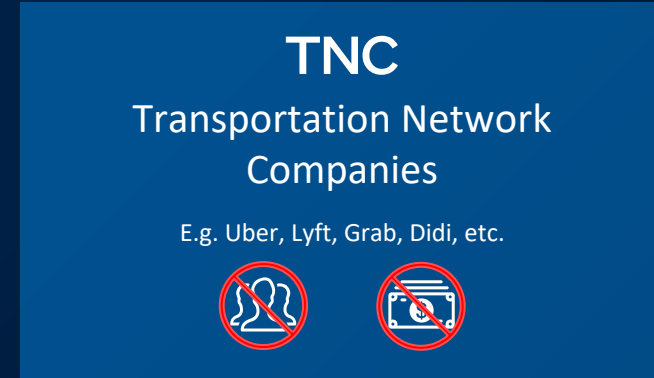
Mobility Supply is Shaping in Two Main Streams

PRESENT



FUTURE

PRESENT

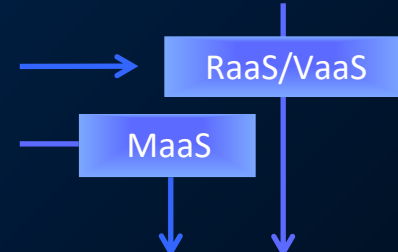
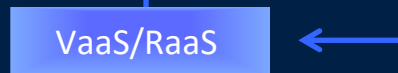
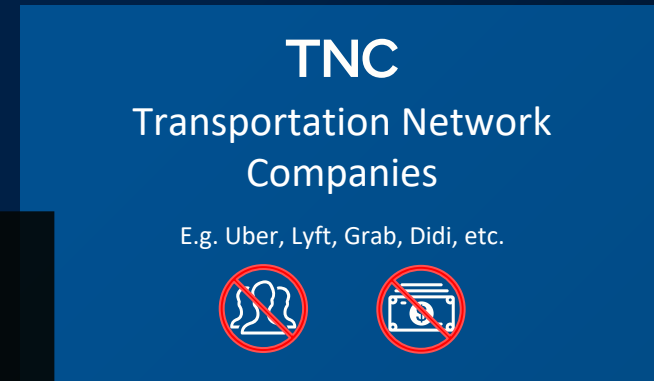


FUTURE

Mobility Supply is Shaping in Two Main Streams

PRESENT

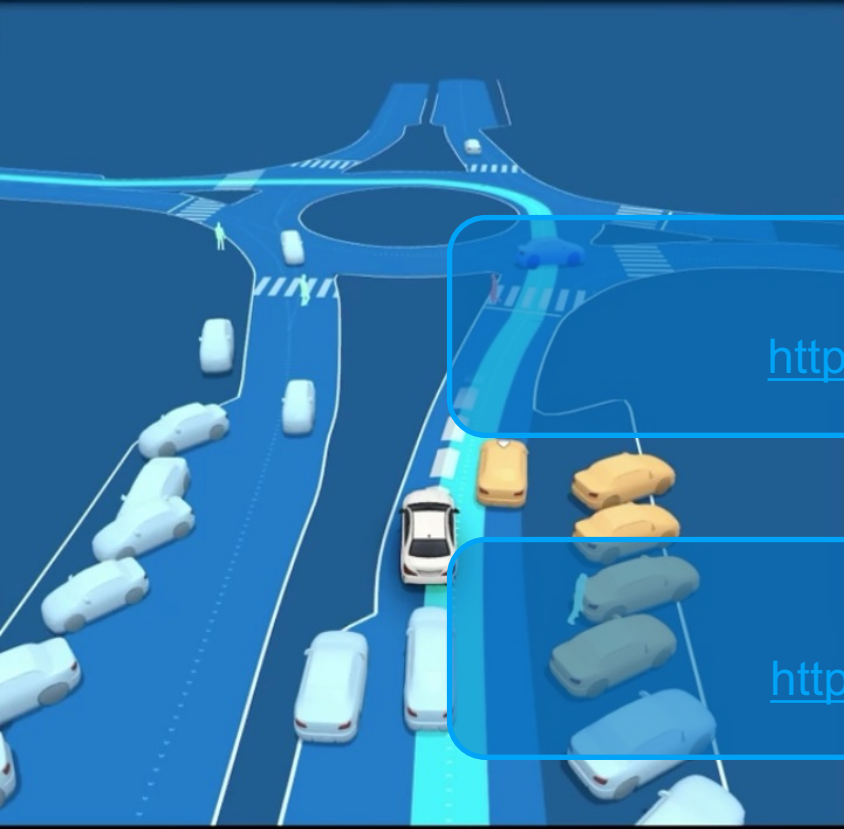
PRESENT



FUTURE

FUTURE





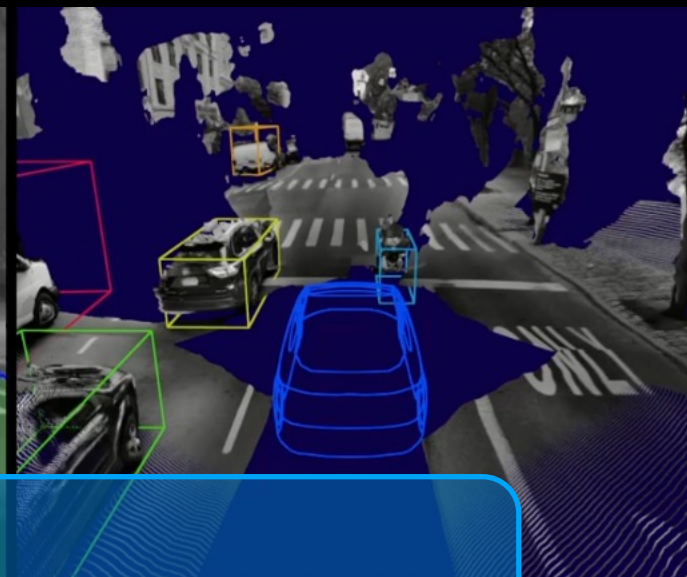
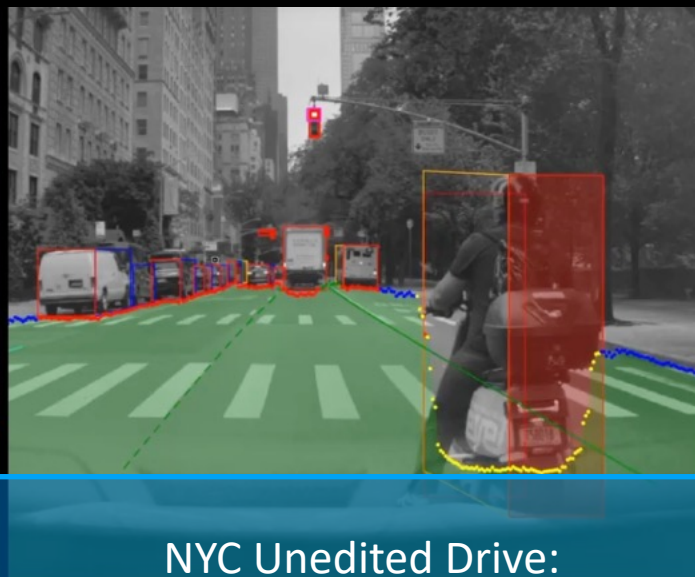
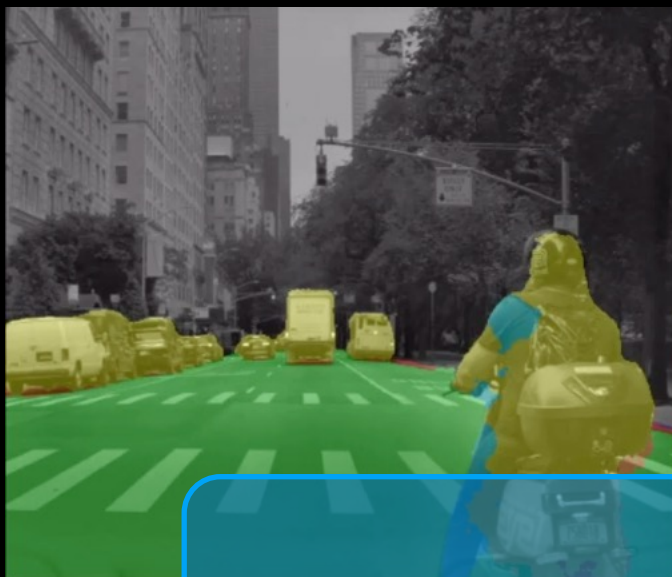
Munich Unedited Drive:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=A1qNdHPyHu4>

Jerusalem Unedited Drive:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kJD5R_yQ9aw



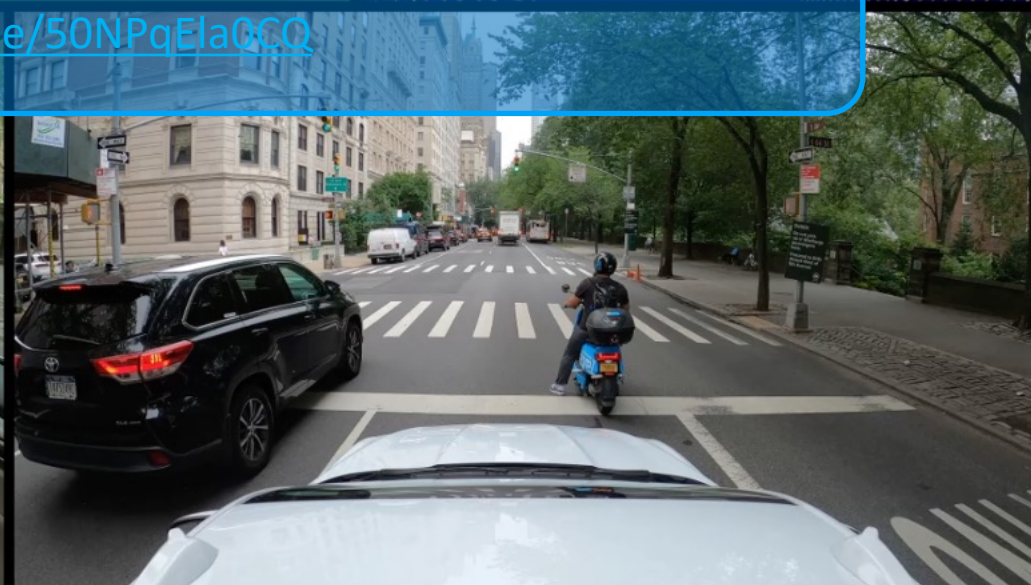
Once he gets back in to give us more space to pass, the AV is able to continue.

Under the Hood of Computer Vision



NYC Unedited Drive:

<https://youtu.be/50NPqEla0CQ>



Rain and Night Driving

Challenges:

- + Camera cleaning solution- air+water bursts system
- + Detecting unclassified objects on road (garbage bags)



Unclassified Objects on Road

Challenges:

- + Detecting unclassified objects in the scene (fence on road, rickshaw)
- + Negotiating with cars in the adjacent lane
- + Night driving in NYC- coping with "light pollution"



Mobileye® Drive™

A turn-key self-driving system ready for commercial deployment at-scale for Mobility-as-a-Service, delivery vehicles, and more.

Full sensor suite:

- 11+2 Cameras
- 3 Long-range LiDARs
- 6 Short-range LiDARs
- 6 Radars



L4/L5 compute based on
Mobileye EyeQ®5 SoCs

Based on the Mobileye Trinity

→ True Redundancy™

Robust perception system comprised of two independent sub-systems (cameras and radars + LiDARs)

→ Road Experience Management™ (REM™)

Proprietary, constantly refreshed, crowdsourced AV maps built to scale across the globe

→ Responsibility-Sensitive Safety (RSS)

Formal model for AV safety and decision-making

The Trinity of Mobileye's Approach

The ADAS \leftrightarrow AV divide **NOT** range of capability, but MTBF

True Redundancy™

- + AV is a system composed of independent subsystems; each is fully handsfree capable
- + One of the subsystems is ADAS - we call it SuperVision™



REM™-enabled scalability AV Map Key to High MTBF

REM™-based AV Maps

- + To make this useful, geo scalability at low cost is imperative
- + Crowdsource data collection followed by auto AV map creation in the cloud
- + Byproduct: data-driven business



RSS formal safety model Decision-making governance:

Responsibility-Sensitive Safety

- + High MTBF is **NOT** sufficient for guaranteeing safety
- + Need to guarantee that AV will not have "lapse of judgment"
- + Standardizing human judgement (IEEE P2846)

On a Formal Model
of Safe and Scalable
Self-driving Cars

$$\mathbb{P}[e^m] = \mathbb{P}[e_1^m \wedge e_2^m \wedge e_3^m] + \sum_{j=1}^3 \mathbb{P}[e_1^m \wedge e_2^m \wedge e_3^m] + \sum_{j=1}^3 \mathbb{P}[e_1^m \wedge e_2^m \wedge e_3^m]$$

Shai Shalev-Shwartz, Shaked Shammah, Amnon Shashua
Mobileye, 2017

$$= \sum_{j=1}^3 \mathbb{P}[\wedge_{i \neq j} e_i^m]$$
$$\leq c \sum_{j=1}^3 \prod \mathbb{P}[e_i^m]$$

World Premiere at IAA Mobility 2021: First Mobileye Robotaxi

mobileye
An Intel Company



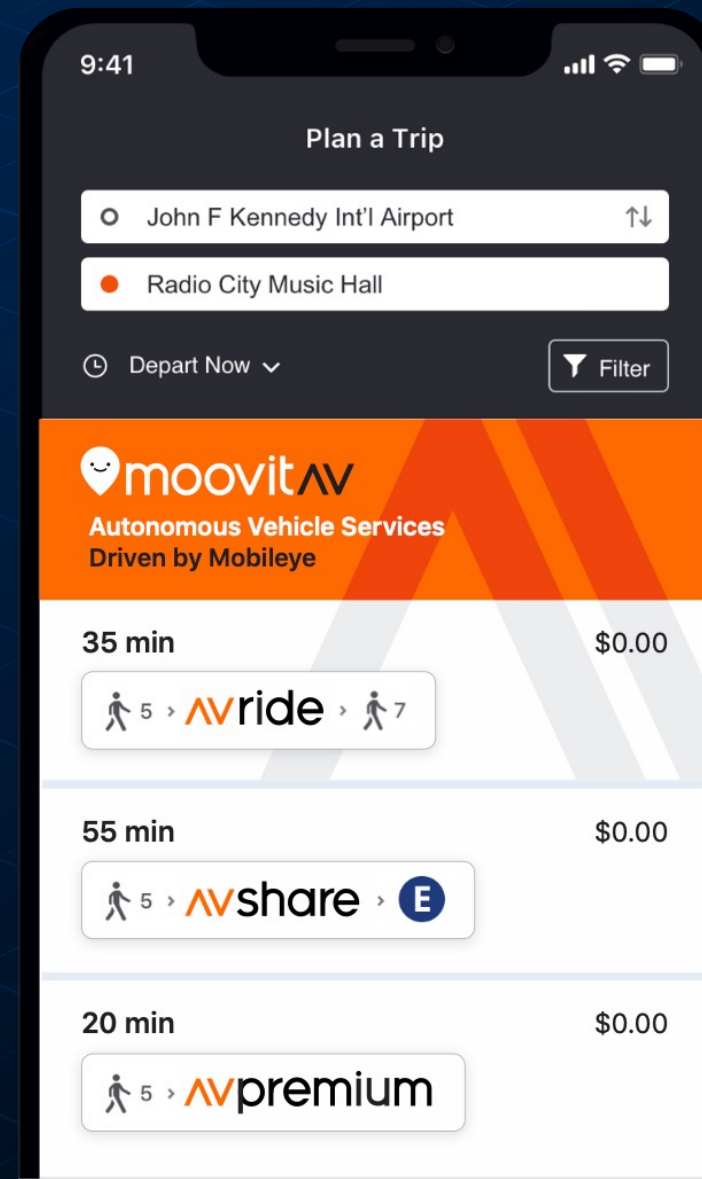
World Premiere at IAA Mobility 2021: First Mobileye Robotaxi



Mobileye Drive Self-Driving System L4 ECU



Self-Driving MaaS via Moovit App



World Premiere of Mobileye Robotaxi
<https://youtu.be/ZSihbQDg2HA>



Mobileye and Sixt Partnership
<https://youtu.be/A4-5jyq9Ssc>

THE FIRST AUTONOMOUS ROBOTAXIS IN GERMANY

