

International Webinar
Integration City Planning and Sustainable Development in The
Capital City Indonesia
21 Dec. 2021

Oleh: Prof. Haryo Winarso

Penanggap:
Murshal Manaf

INTERNATIONAL WEBINAR

Integrated City Planning and Sustainable Transport
Development in the New Capital City of
Indonesia : Planning For Technology
Implementation of Autonomous Electric
Vehicle for the New Capital City



INTERNATIONAL WEBINAR

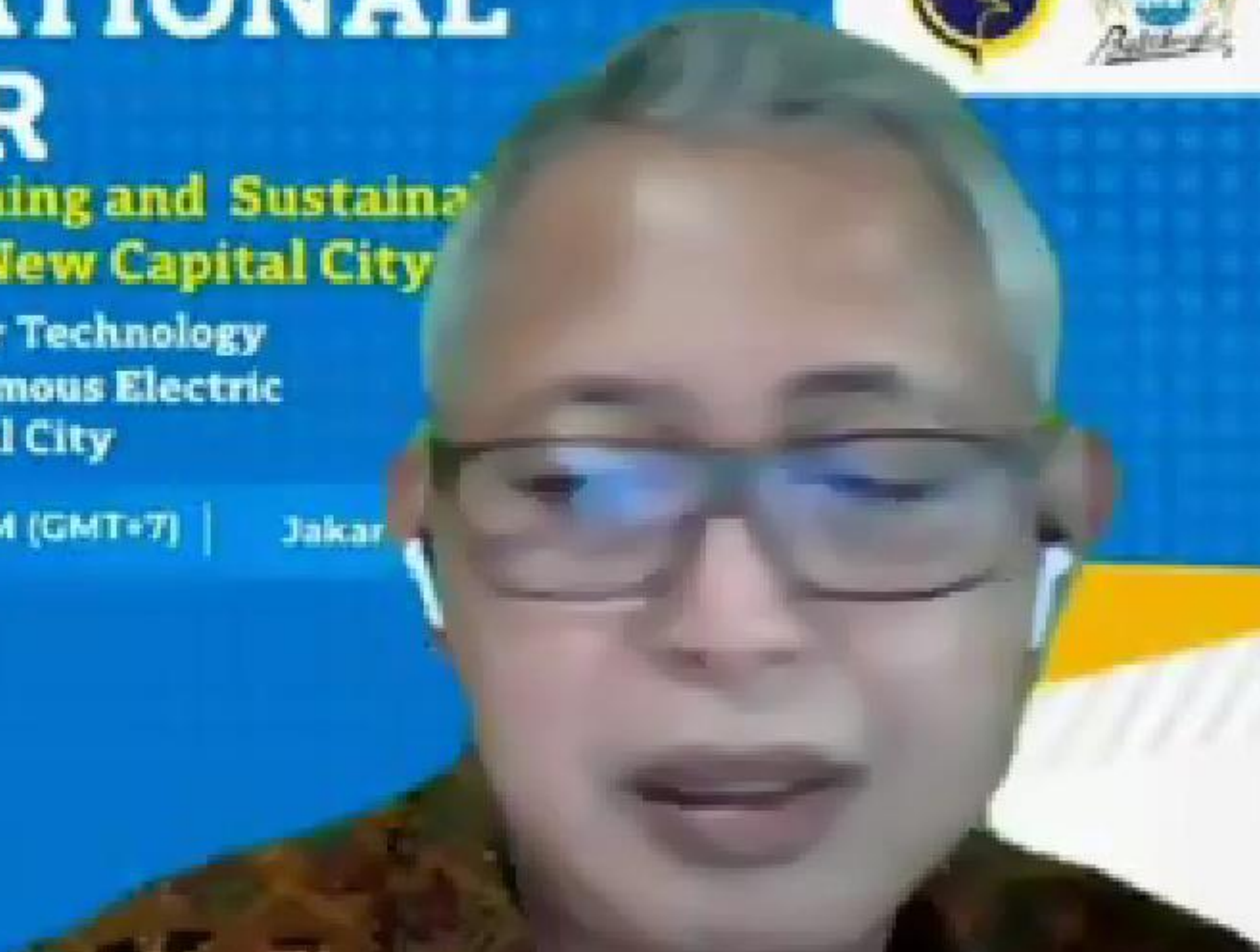
Integrated City Planning and Sustainable
Development in the New Capital City
Indonesia : Planning For Technology
Implementation of Autonomous Electric
Vehicle for the New Capital City



Dec 21st 2020

| 07.00 PM (GMT+7)

| Jakarta







KEMENTERIAN PERHUBUNGAN
REPUBLIK INDONESIA



INTERNATIONAL WEBINAR

THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION STRATEGIC PLANNING TO SUPPORT THE NEW CAPITAL CITY OF INDONESIA

Jakarta, 21 Desember 2020



POPULATION DENSITY

57% of Indonesia's population is concentrated on the island of Java

ECONOMIC INEQUALITY

The uneven National GDP, where currently 58.49% of the National GDP is contributed by Java Island

HEAVY LOAD IN JAKARTA

The heavy burden is borne by Jakarta as the center of government and economic center.

This resulted in a decrease in the carrying capacity of the environment and the amount of economic losses faced





**New Capital City as Nation
Identity of Indonesia**



Smart City



Green City



Sustainable City



Prepare legislation and regulations that support the National Capital



The Capital City Authority Agency (Badan Ibu Kota) resolves institutional issues related to relocating the nation's capital



Designing a new capital city with mass transportation will use autonomous vehicles, private vehicles will also use autonomous









Prepare 256 thousand hectares of land (short term) and 410 thousand hectares (long term)

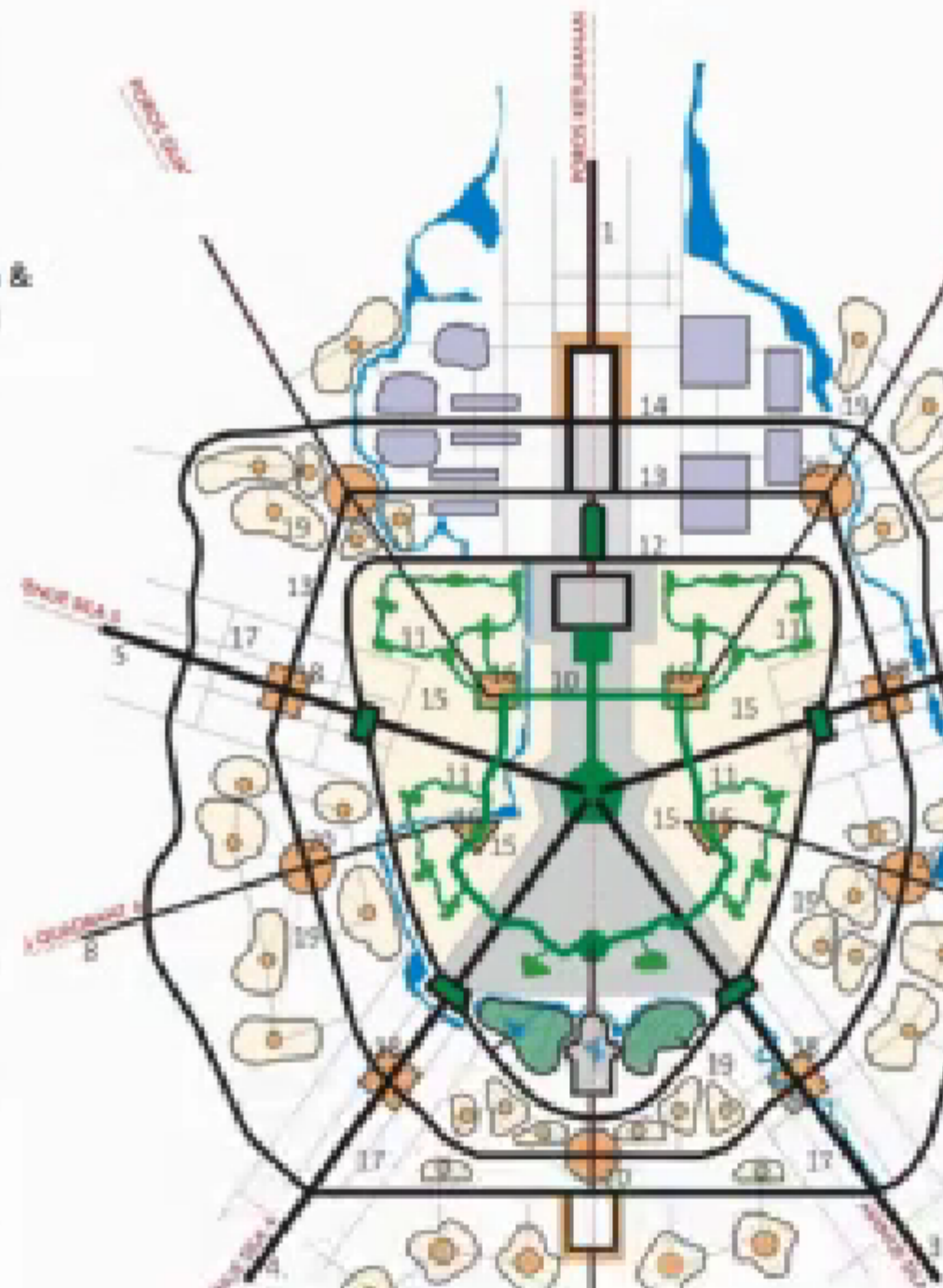


The government works on the basic infrastructure and government clusters. Beyond that, will give it to the public private partnership (PPP) process or it is done by investment.

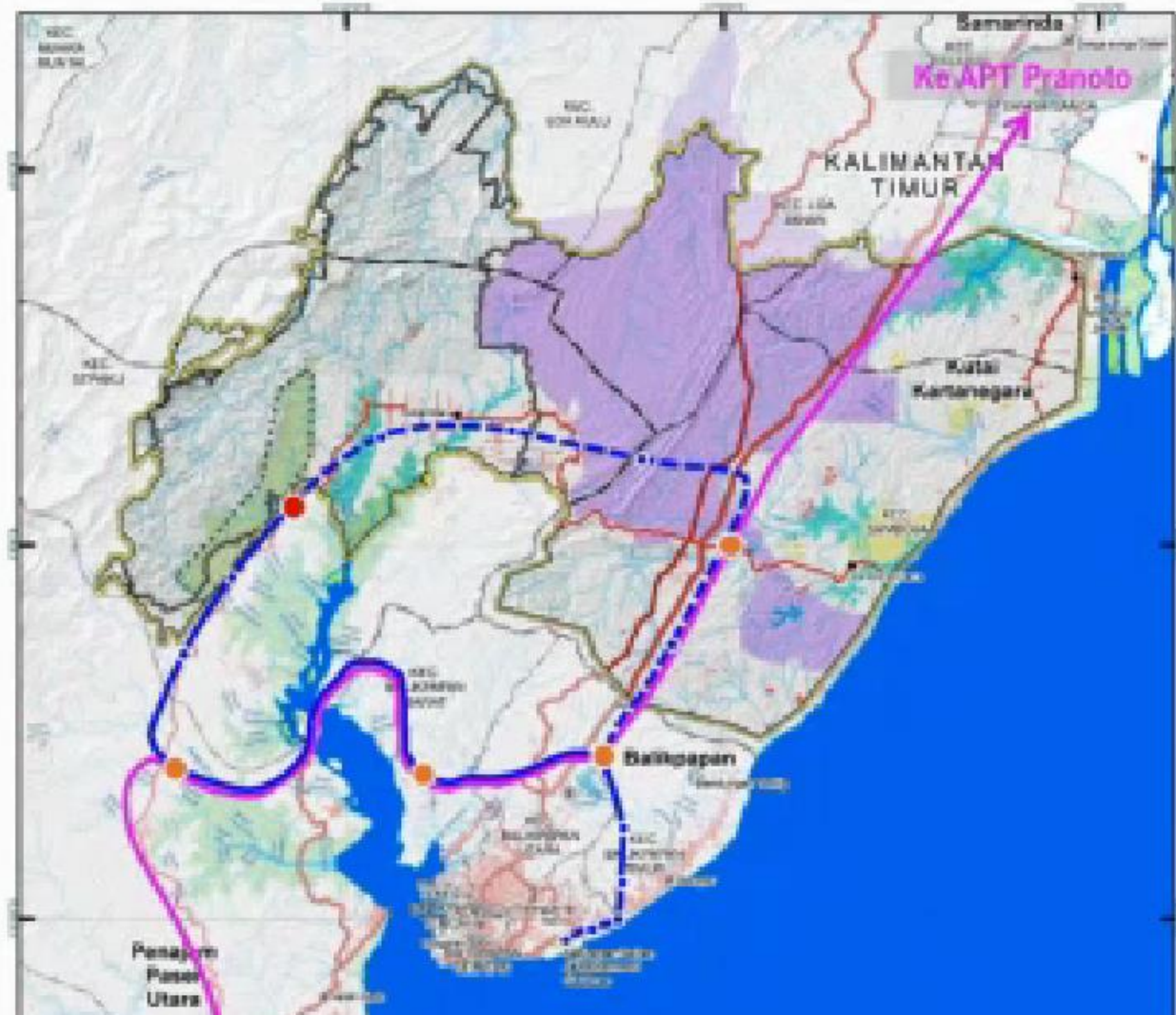


The concept of the capital city is Negara Ratu Nusa. This means that there is an obligation to improve the environment from bad to good, damaged forests become rehabilitated for

Road System		Definition
I. RING ROAD		
Cycle Road		Connecting 4 CBD and residential areas
Capital City Ring Road (Perisai)		Connection Road 5 Avenue to Botanical Garden & Zoo, Sport Centre, Cultural Park, non-Ministerial Government Agencies
CBD Ring Road		Connecting between CBD
Urban Village Ring Road		Connection Road between Urban Village, Governor Office, Mayor Office, University, and Techno Park
Metropolitan Ring Road		Connecting intercity
Outer Ring Road		As the outer ring of the nation's capital and connecting between town
II. AXIS ROAD		
NIPI Boulevard		Connecting monuments, museums & galleries, government agencies, ministry offices, and forest park
Avenue Sila		Connecting Pancasila's Monument, Religious Compound and Region Area
Poros Quadran		Connecting CBD in each quadran





The Concept of Railway Access Planning in the New Capital City (IKN)



Railway Access of the New Capital City

1. Capital City Circle Urban Train
(Sepinggian – Buluminung – IKN – Samboja – Sepinggian)

2. Intercity Train with existing trace

-  : Intercity Trains Trans Kalimantan
-  : Capital City Circle Urban Train phase 1
(Sepinggian – Karang Joang – Buluminung – Inti IKN)
-  : Capital City Circle Urban Train phase 2
(Inti IKN – Samboja - Sepinggian)

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Zoom Webinar

Recording

Enter Full Screen

The Concept of Airport Development in the New Capital City (IKN) (1/2)

KEBANGSAAN REPUBLIK INDONESIA

Multi-Airport System Concept and the Support

- The airport carries the concept of **AEROTROPOLIS** which is **SMART, INTEGRATED** and pays attention to **ENVIRONMENTAL ETHICS**
- An intermodal integrated transportation system that connects airports, both land, sea and railways.
- The farthest airport distance from the city center (IKN) can be reached no more than 30-45 Min or with a maximum distance of 20 km
- Supported by reliable transportation (LRT, toll and bridges) that connect within airports and airports to IKN

- 

Sepinggan Balikpapan Airport will be developed to have a runway length of 3,250 x 60 m, with a maximum terminal capacity of 30 million passengers / year
- 

APT Pranoto Samarinda Airport will be developed to have a runway length of 3,000 x 45 m with a terminal capacity of 20 million passengers / year.
- 

Planned to build a New VIP Airport, a maximum of 30 minutes travel time from the Core Area of the National Capital. The airport will function as a state airport (VVIP) and military base.

Aduna Productions

Audio Settings

Chat Raise Hand Q&A Indonesian Leave

SLIDE 9 OF 23

NOTES COMMENTS

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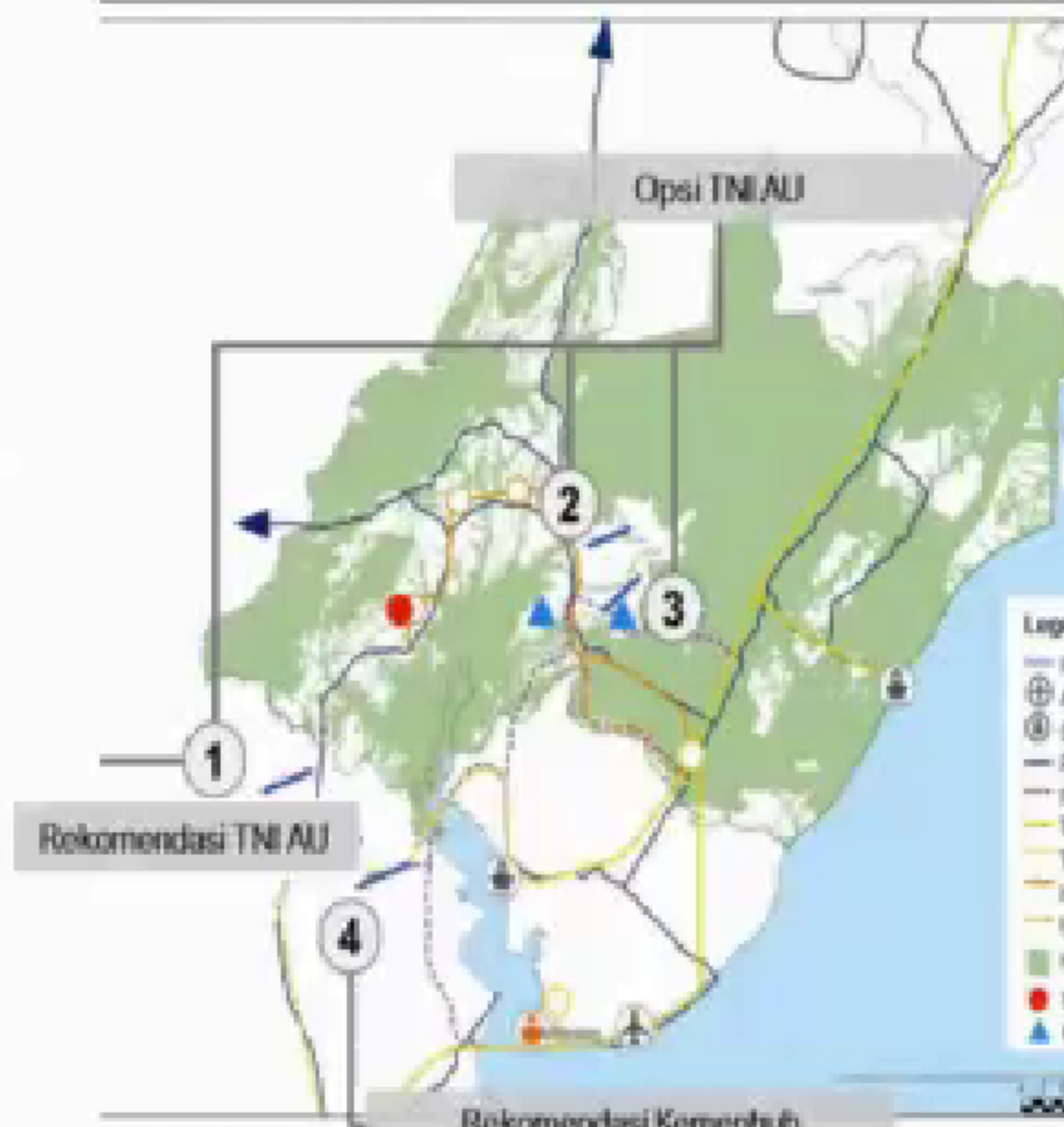
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VVIP airport is categorized as a civil airport, so its location determination must follow ICAO aviation standards related to civil aviation safety (obstacle / topography).

The recommendation of the Ministry of Transportation for VVIP Airport to location No.4 with an area of around 400 Ha has paid attention to ICAO standards and considers the existence of obstacles (hills) and affects the overall height limit for infrastructure built around the site.

Indonesian Air Force Option Recommendation No. 1, 2 and 3. VVIP Airport requires a land area of $\pm 2,740$ Ha including for military facilities (from the point of view of state sovereignty and security). Based on the meeting on November 3, 2020, it has narrowed down to the location option No. 1.

4 lokasi usulan TNI AU / Kemenhub

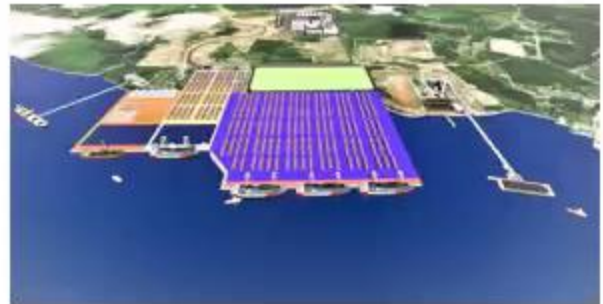


The Concept of Port Development in the New Capital City (IKN)

Balikpapan Shipping Lanes



THE DEVELOPMENT OF KARIANGAU TERMINAL (Container and Non-Container)



- Kaltim Kariangau Terminal
 - Depth 15 meters
 - Maximum capacity 1.5 million TEUs /year
 - The development of 1.5 million TEUs /year

THE DEVELOPMENT OF SEMAYANG TERMINAL (Passenger)



- Development of terminals, warehouse expansion of sta

The research for the development of new port and



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Integrated City Planning and Sustainable Transport Development in the New Capital City of Indonesia : Planning For Technology Implementation of Autonomous Electric Vehicle for the New Capital City



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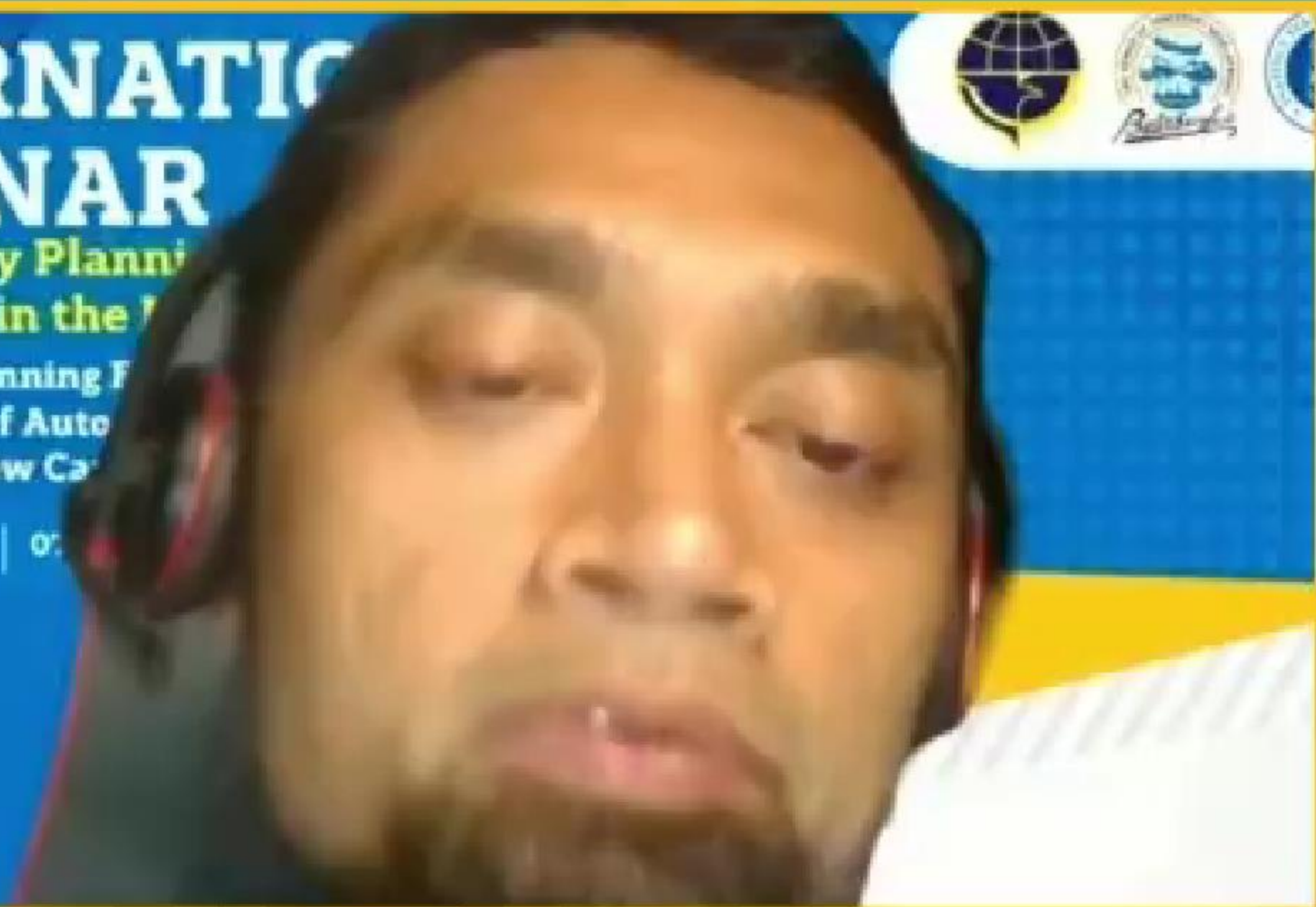
Indonesia : Planning For Technology
Implementation of Autonomous Electric
Vehicle for the New Capital City

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Integrated City Planning
Development in the

Indonesia : Planning For
Implementation of Auto
for the New Ca

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**Integrated City Planning and Sustainable Transport
Development in the New Capital City
Indonesia** : Planning For Technology
Implementation of Autonomous Electric
Vehicle for the New Capital City

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INTERNATIONAL WEBINAR

**Integrated City Planning and Sustainable Transport
Development in the New Capital City
Indonesia** : Planning For Technology
Implementation of Autonomous Electric
Vehicle for the New Capital City

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Integrated City Planning and Sustainable
Development in the New Capital City

Indonesia : Planning For the
Implementation of Autonomous District
Vehicle for the New Capital City



<https://www.dropbox.com/s/j7opj1lczo3xjtt/Screenshot%202020-12-21%2022.36.05.png?dl=0>
Click to exit full screen mode

21st 2020 | 07.00 PM (GMT+7) | 30

Capital City (IKN) development vision

- Vision '*Smart, Green, Beautiful, dan Sustainable*'
 - Concept of *forest city with smart and intelligent city.*
- Expected to be the city of modern and social inclusion, with maintain the nature and environment



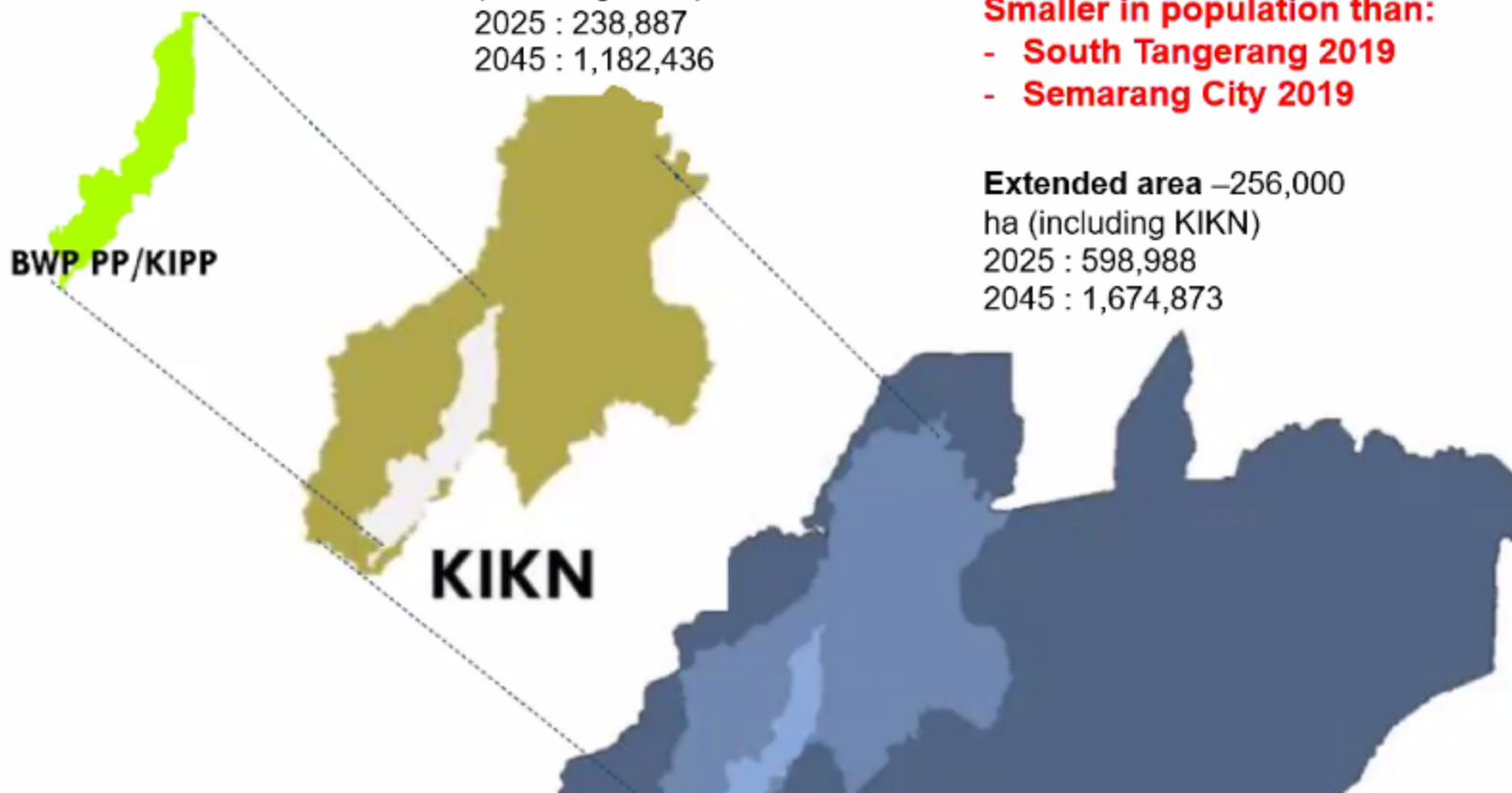
IKN Population plan

KIPP (Center of Government) population:
 2025 : 118,424(52,000 civil servant)
 2045 : 462,000(210,000 civil servant)

KIKN (New capital area) population -56,000 ha (including KIPP):
 2025 : 238,887
 2045 : 1,182,436

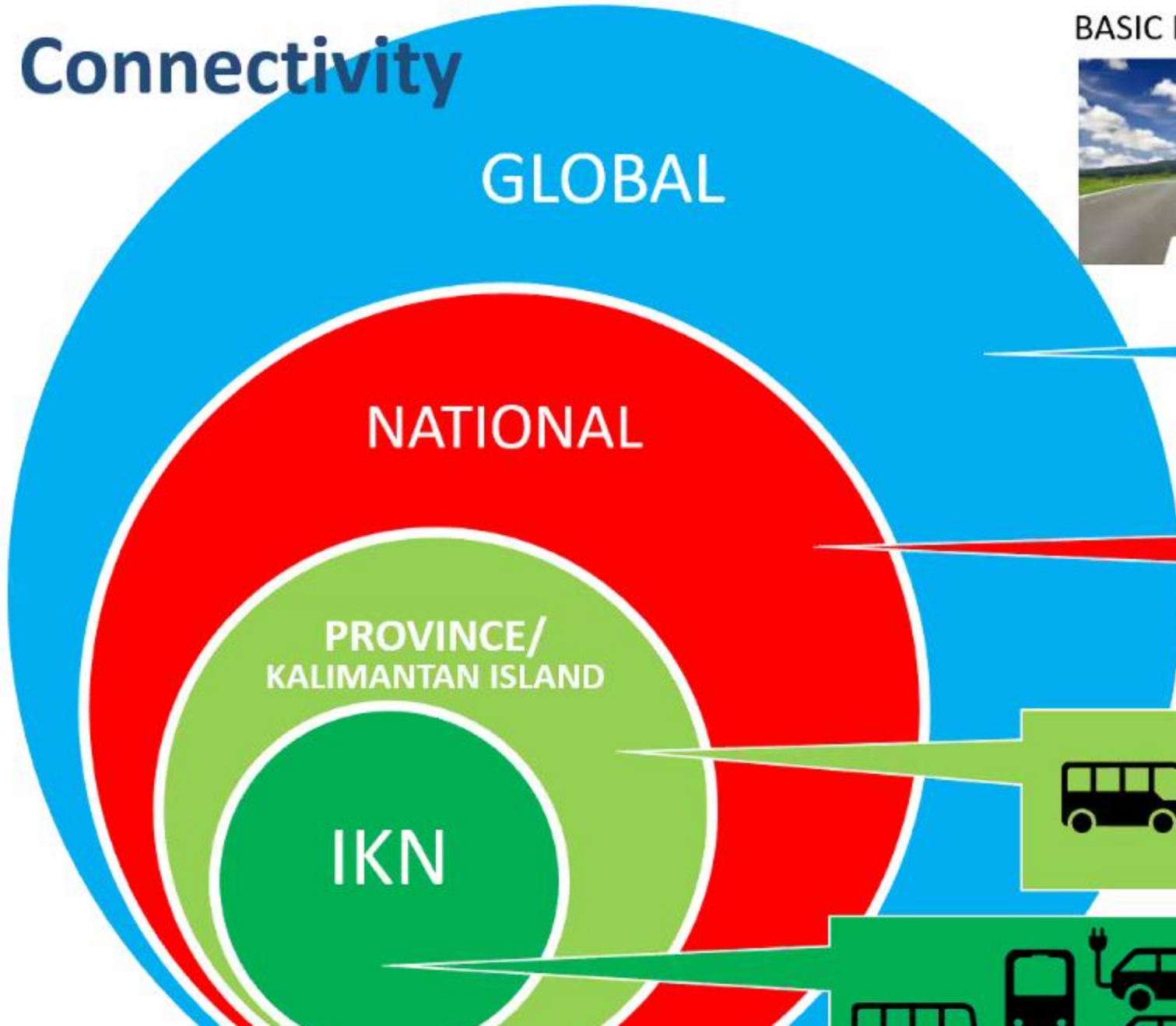
Smaller in population than:
 - South Tangerang 2019
 - Semarang City 2019

Extended area -256,000 ha (including KIKN)
 2025 : 598,988
 2045 : 1,674,873

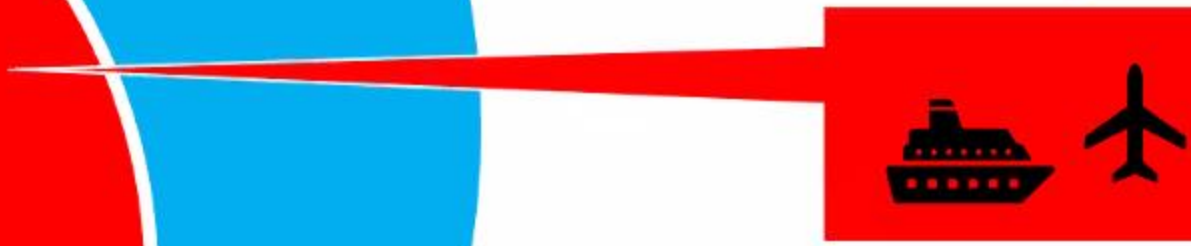


Cluster	Pop
No of Pop inside 56,000 ha area	238,887
Governmental	118,424
Civil servant	52,000
Family member	66,424
Education	118,424
High education	59,212
Student	59,212
Family member	59,212
Health	118,424
Pharmacy products	59,212
Health service	59,212
Family member	59,212
R&D, Industry, Tech	118,424
Solar energy	59,212
Digital industry	59,212
Biodiesel	59,212
Agriculture 3.0	59,212
Family member	59,212
Tourism	118,424
Tourism employee	59,212
Family member	59,212
No of pop outside IKN 56k ha area	360,000
Industry	160,000
Oil and gas	80,000
Petrochemical	80,000
Other sector	160,000
Existing city	190,000
Samboja county	70,000

Connectivity



BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE



Challenge: Accessibility and Mobility



Provision of
Transport Mode
Options
(road, rail, air, water)

The transport mode provision will provide people with many options to transport



Air, sea, land
transport capacity
improvement

Capacity improvement is very important to provide transport for increase number of



Strengthen the
connectivity to Java,
Bali, Sumatera and to
other country

Most traffic is predicted from outside the island, therefore need to strengthen the



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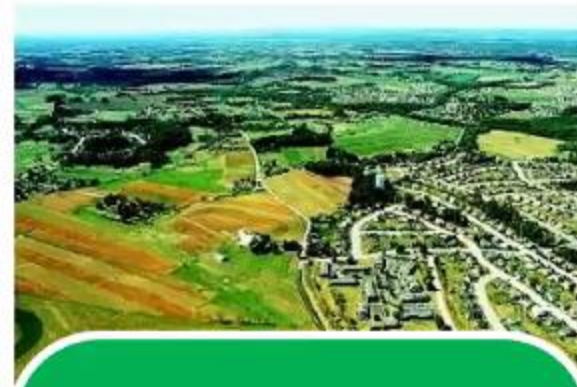
Bali
Cit
Ka

Challenge: New Transport Infrastructure Development



Location and
system choice

Location choice of new
VVIP airport, national
and toll road planning,
railway system



Anticipation of new
and unpredictable
development

Anticipation of new and
unpredictable
development need to
be identified now, by



Funding

Funding aspect has to
be identify, especially
related to sustainable
and continuity while

Challenge: Air Transport Development



Capacity
improvement

Improve the capacity of existing airports (Sepinggan, APT Pranoto airport) to



Development of
new VVIP Airport

VVIP/state flight needs airport with small capacity but with high capability to handle



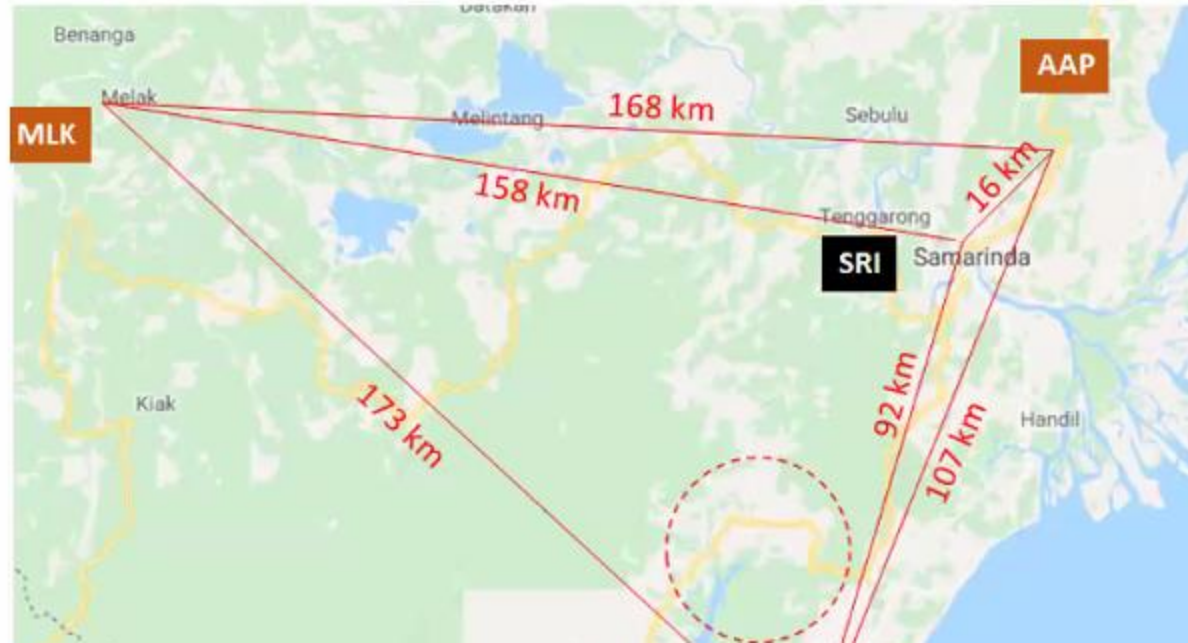
Multi airport
system

The airports must be operated as multi airport with coordination in terms of air space, flight

Airport System



- **Pintu gerbang negara**
- Kegiatan kenegaraan dan pemerintahan
 - Pergerakan pesawat tamu dari luar negeri, pemerintah di tingkat utama
 - Pergerakan perjalanan pejabat negara: presiden/wakil presiden, DPR/
 - Homebase untuk pesawat-pesawat negara
 - Pangkalan TNI AU/AD/AL
- Kegiatan sipil/komersial
 - Pegawai pemerintah baik pusat maupun daerah
 - Masyarakat umum pengguna angkutan udara



Air distance from current and future capital



Air distance from current and future capital



Air distance from current and future capital

AIR
DISTANCE
TO CAPITAL
CITY

Average from
1209 km
to JKT become
1135 km
to IKN **-6%**

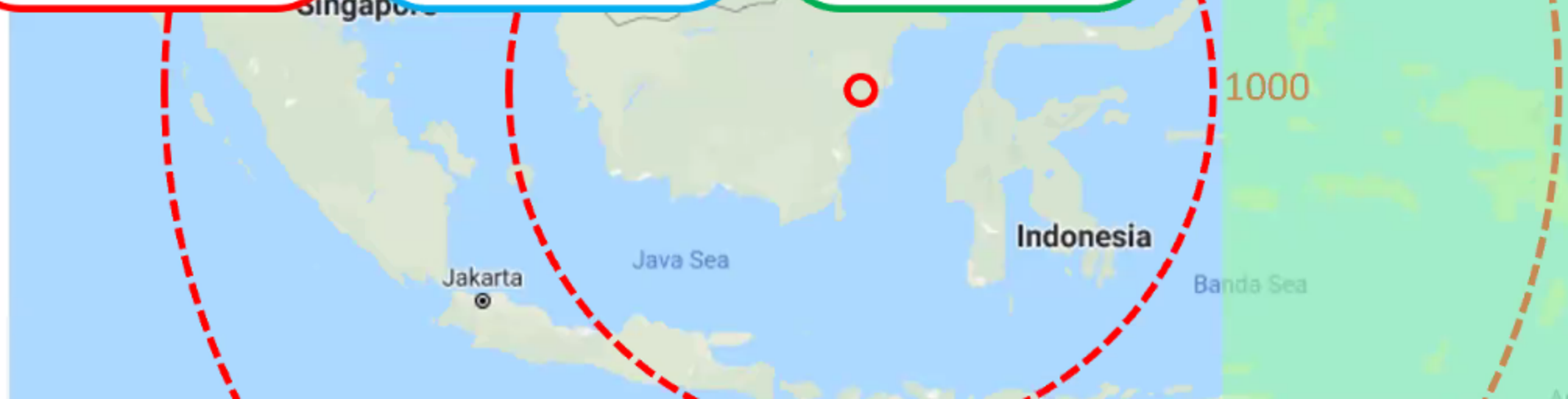
IDN

Average from
730 km
to JKT become
1197 km
to IKN **64%**

KBI

Average from
1984 km
to JKT become
1035 km
to IKN **-48%**

KTI



Air distance from current and future capital

AIR DISTANCE TO CAPITAL CITY

Average from **1209 km** to JKT become **1135 km** to IKN **-6%**

IDN

Average from **730 km** to JKT become **1197 km** to IKN **64%**

KBI

Average from **1984 km** to JKT become **1035 km** to IKN **-48%**

KTI

FLIGHT FARE TO CAPITAL

Average from **IDR 2,090,000** fly to JKT become **IDR 1,548,000** to IKN **-26%**

Average from **IDR 1,366,000** fly to JKT become **IDR 1,617,000** to IKN **18%**

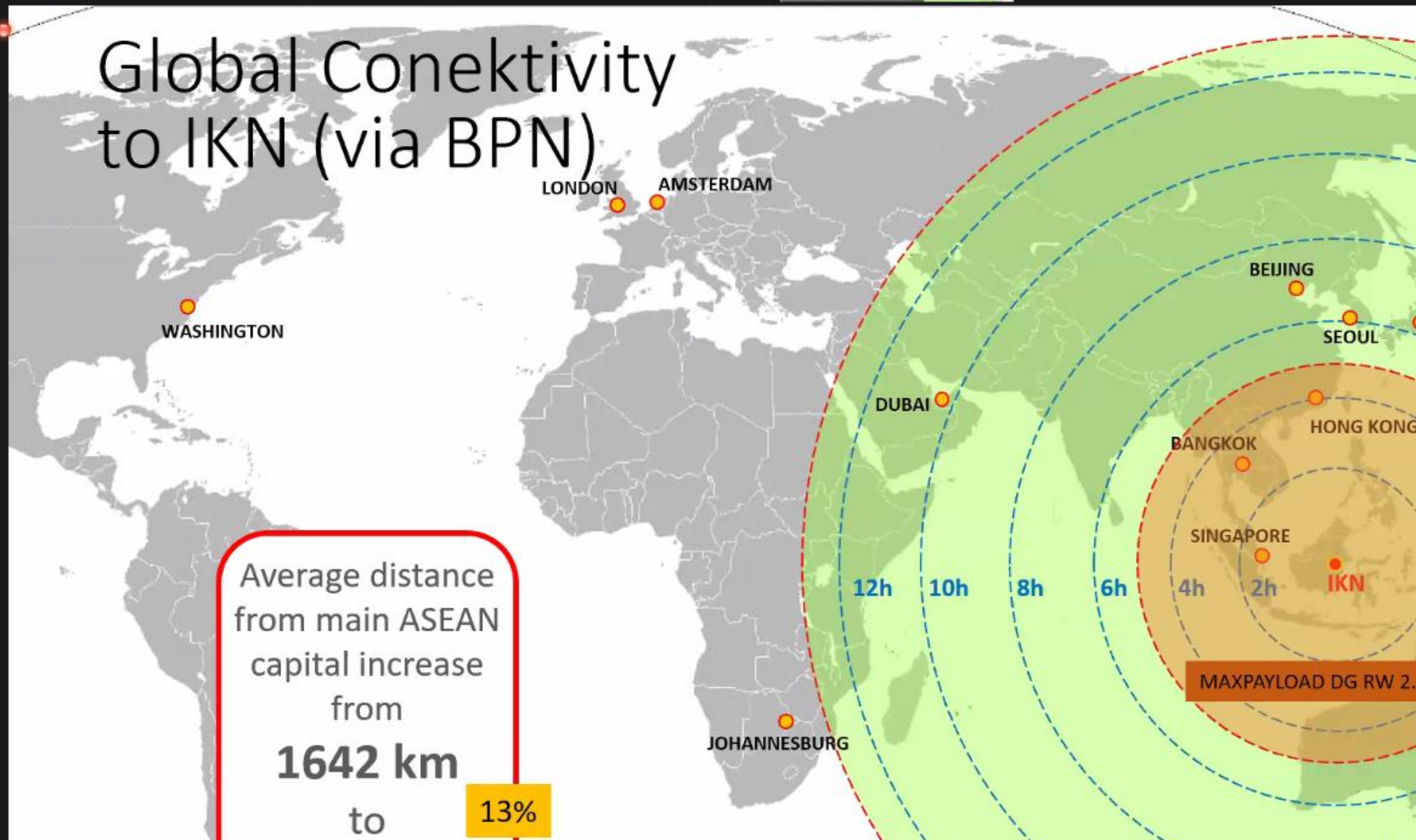
Average from **IDR 2,755,400** fly to JKT become **IDR 1,479,000** to IKN **-46%**

- Spatially, the... shorten air dis... in Indonesia in... eastern part (le... will benefit m... distance
- Using simulat... almost 26% ch... Indonesia citie... benefit more

1000

Banda Sea

Global Conektivity to IKN (via BPN)



Average distance from main ASEAN capital increase from **1642 km** to **13%**

MAXPAYLOAD DG RW 2.

Challenge: Public Transport Development



Public transport
city

Planning for city with
public transport in
mind. lessen the use of



City for active
transport

Planning for city with
convenient distance for
walk and use bicycle



Landuse control

Landuse control is ver
important to make sure
remain for public and a

Comparison of Public Transport Modes

System		Cost	Capacity	Development time	Adaptability
Light railway		High	Big	Long	Low
Maglev Rail Transit		High	Relatively big	Relatively long	Low
Medium capacity	Straddle-type monorail	Relatively high	Rather big	Relatively long	Low
	Suspended monorail	Relatively high	Medium	Relatively long	Low
	Trem modern	Trem	Medium	Medium	Medium
		ART	Low	Medium	Relatively short
BRT system		Low	Low	Short	Relatively high
Traditional bus		Low	Low	Short	High



Mixed Traffic



Regular Bus



Cyclist



BRT Single lane



Pedestrian

Challenge: Effective and Efficient Logistics System



Support for IKN
Construction

Logistics system for material supply for construction really needed as most material will be



Support for the
operation of IKN

Just in time logistics for supporting the operation of IKN with careful planning of logistics facility, and

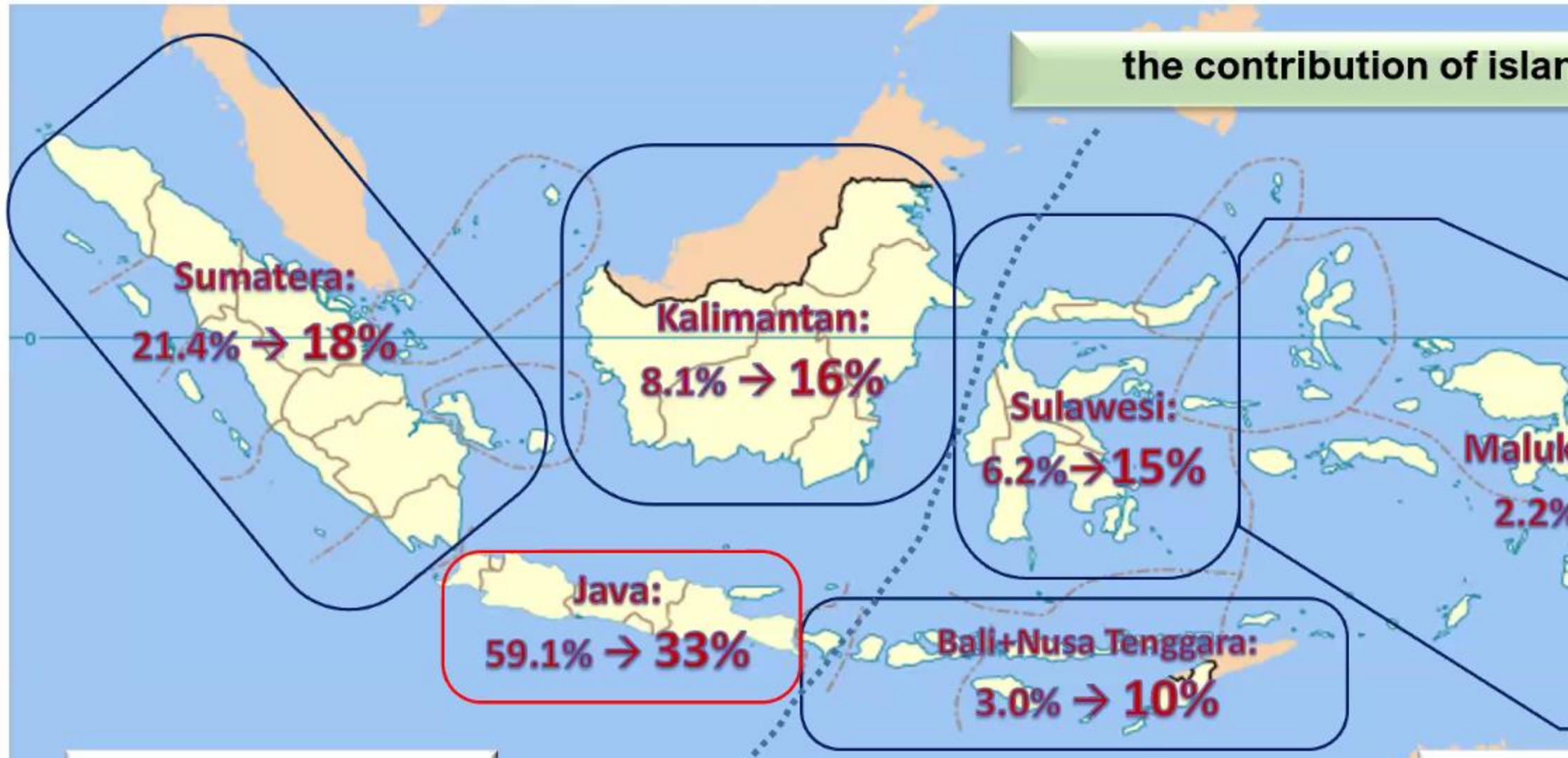


Freight transport
infrastructure,
including logistics
hub

Mainly the development of sea, a transport for outer access, and water,

Impact of IKN on Realizing High-Quality and Same-Standard Transportation Infrastructure Service to Solve Disparity

Source : Pustral UGM (2020) and MTI (2020)





PUSTRAL UGM

Thank you



Risk and Social Behavior for Decision Making for Autonomous Vehicles

Daniela Rus

(with Alexander Amini, Igor Gilitschenski, Teddy Ort, Alyssa Pierson
Wilko Schwarting, Sertac Karaman)

CSAIL, MIT

SMART, MIT

Recording

Autonomous Vehicles: Where are they?

RoboTaxi



Complexity of Environment



SRUCS

Low	Start	Mid	High
-----	-------	-----	------

Efficient Logistics System

Part for the plan of 181

Project location infrastructure including light rail

Area logistics for the operation with careful plan-site facility and

Mainly the development of an investment for both economic and social

Quality and Same-Standard rice to Solve Disparity

the contribution of

10%

Summit: 6.1% → 15%

Indonesia's Income: 3.0% → 10%

Thank you

Outline

How can we enable self-driving vehicles to operate in more complex environments?

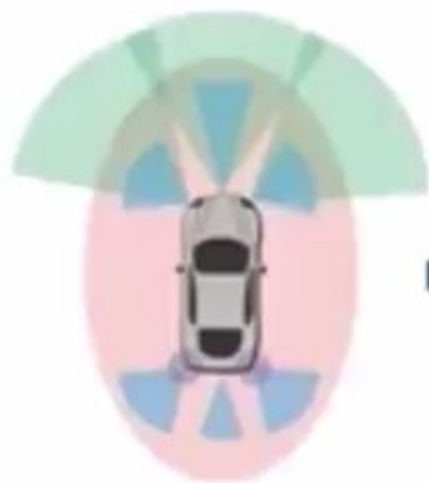
How can we incorporate risk in the control loop?

How can we handle congestion and interactions with human-driven cars?

Increased Capabilities:
Learning to Drive from Hum

Classical autonomous driving pipeline

Separate problem into smaller sub-modules, tackle each independently



Sensor Fusion
What's happening
around me?



Detection
Where are
obstacles?



Localization
Where am I relative
to the obstacles?



Planning
Where do I go?



W

Learning our autonomous controller

Autonomous systems need the ability to handle a wide range of scenarios using raw and complex perception sensors

Night-time Driving



No Lane Markings



Rainy Weather



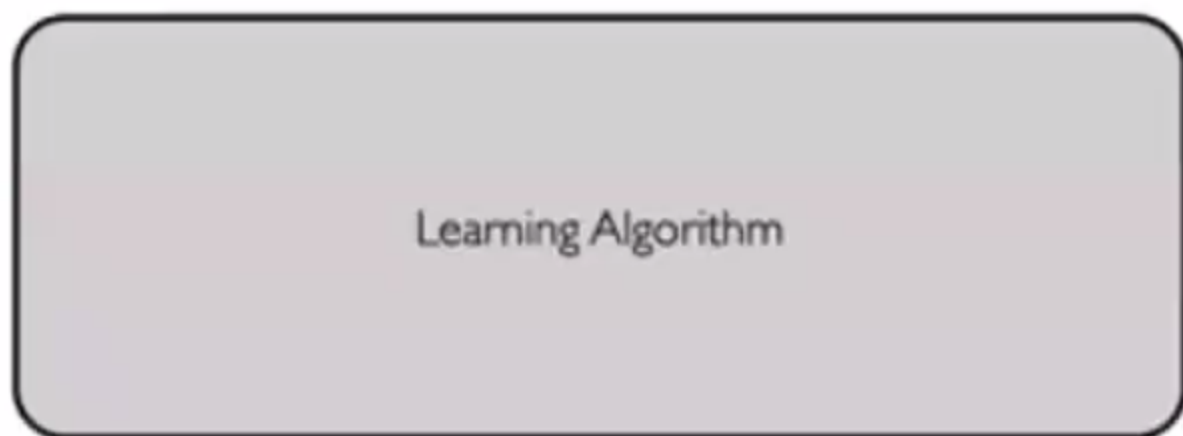
Leveraging large datasets, we **learn** an underlying representation of driving based on how **humans drive in similar situations**

End-to-End Learning

Learn the control directly from raw sensor data



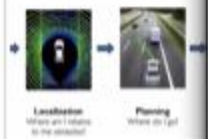
Sensor Fusion
What's happening
around me?



Learned Model
Underlying representation of how humans drive

Autonomous driving pipeline

Autonomous driving pipeline



Autonomous controller

Autonomous controller



we learn an underlying representation of how humans drive in similar situations

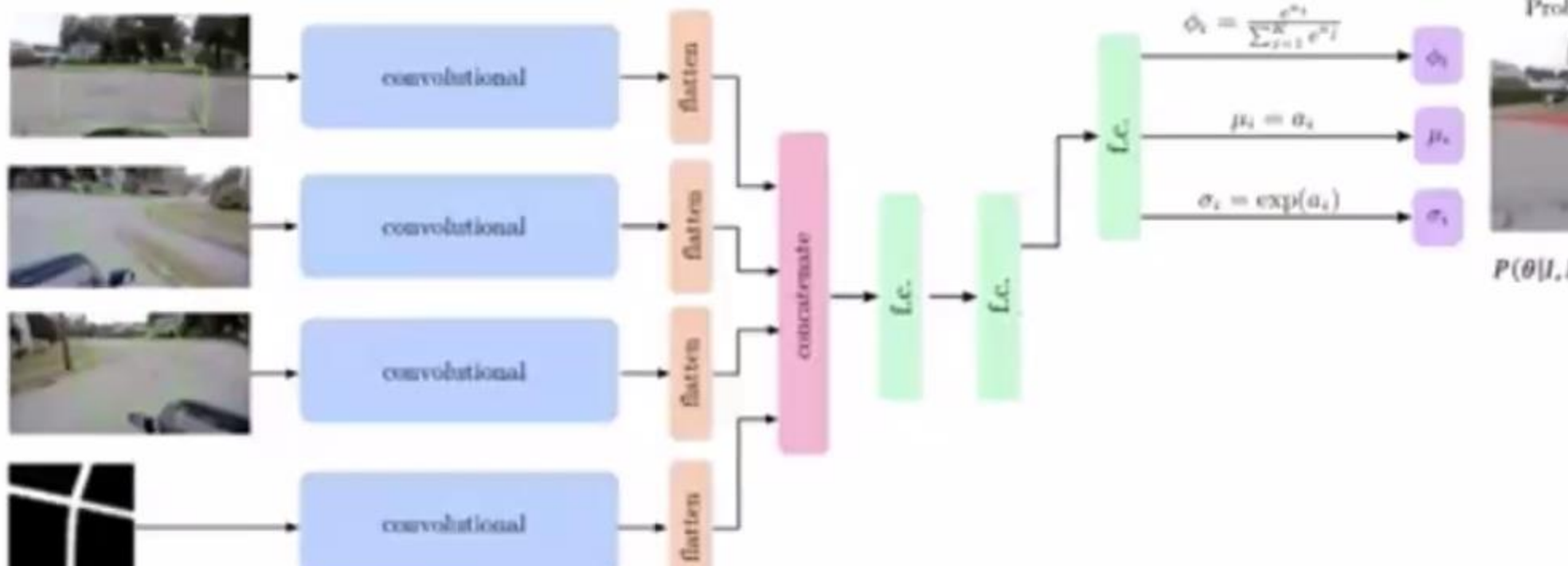
Learning

Learning directly from raw sensor data



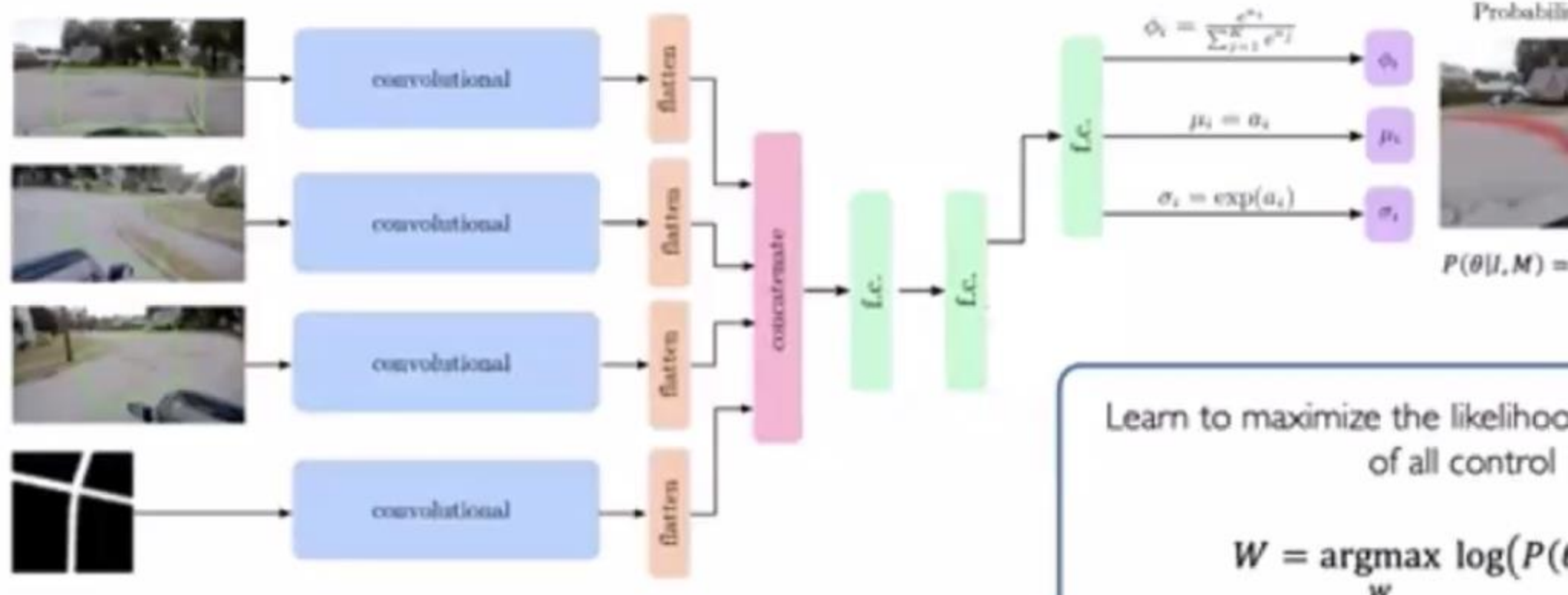
End-to-end optimization formulation

Learn a continuous probability distribution over the space of all control



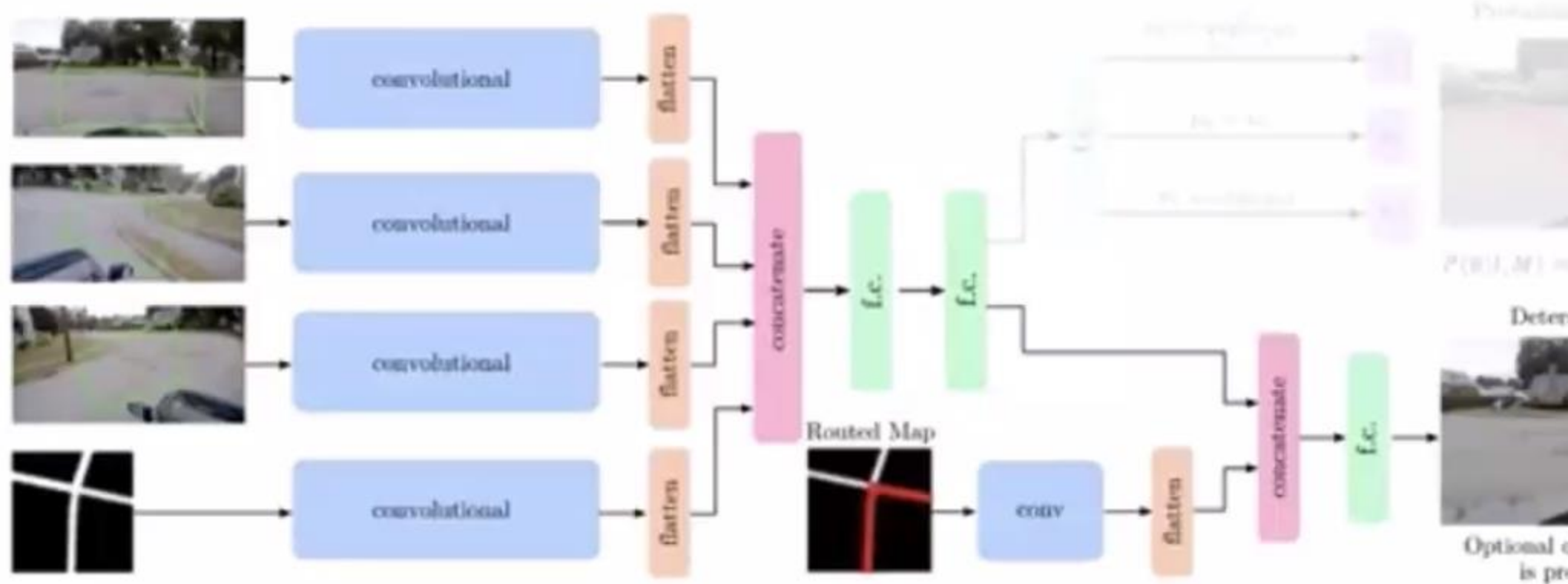
End-to-end optimization formulation

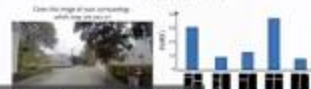
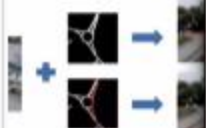
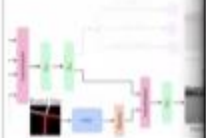
Learn a continuous probability distribution over the space of all control $P(\theta|I, M)$



End-to-end optimization formulation

Input a route to compute a **deterministic control command** for navig



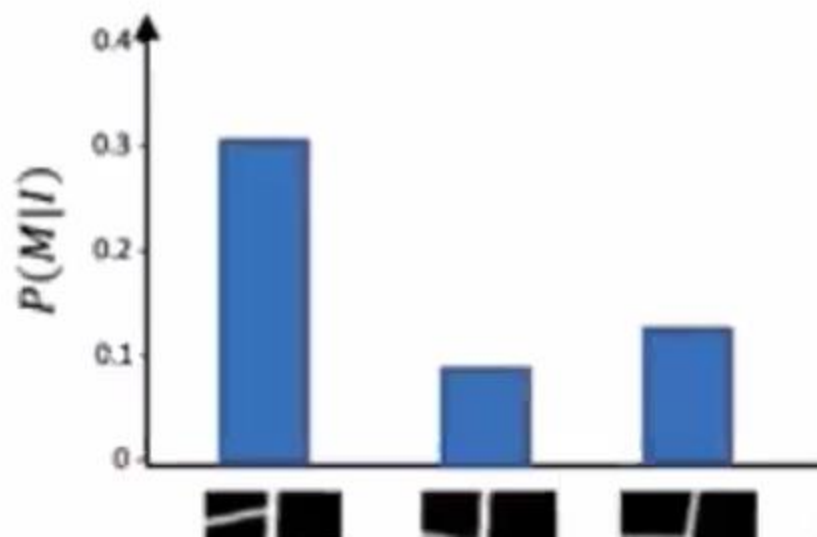


Correcting pose based on visual perception

What do we do when our GPS is not accurate or even not available? \Rightarrow V_a

$$P(M|I) = \mathbb{E}_{\theta} \left[\frac{P(\theta|I, M)}{\mathbb{E}_{M'} P(\theta|I, M')} P(M) \right]$$

Given this image of your surroundings
which map are you in?





Auto ON

Navigation and Localization





Auto OFF

Increasing Scope of Training with Sim-to-Real

synthesized viewpoints



- End-to-end perception-to-control learning
- Imitate human driving through supervised learning
 - Dangerous to collect data from situations vehicles must be able to handle
 - Requires large amounts of "gold-standard" human driving
 - Difficulty in transferring to new domains, edge cases

- Allow agents to autonomously navigate and learn how to drive **without human supervision**
- Real world edge-cases and safety-critical scenarios

...structures

...tion formulation

...eterministic control command for

...sed on visual percepti

...not accurate or even not available!

$$P(M) = \frac{P(\theta|M)}{\sum_{\theta} P(\theta|M)} P(M)$$

Fig.

Related Works

Model-based Simulation



- Lacks photorealism
- Does not capture semantic complexity
- Does not transfer to real world (current state of art)
- [CARLA] Dosovitskiy et al (2017)
- [Torcs] Wymann et al (2000)

Domain Transfer



- Possible to transfer to real world
- Transfer limited to textures
- Lacks photorealism and semantic complexity
- [Wayve] Bewley et al (2018)
- Pan et al (2017)

Data-Drive

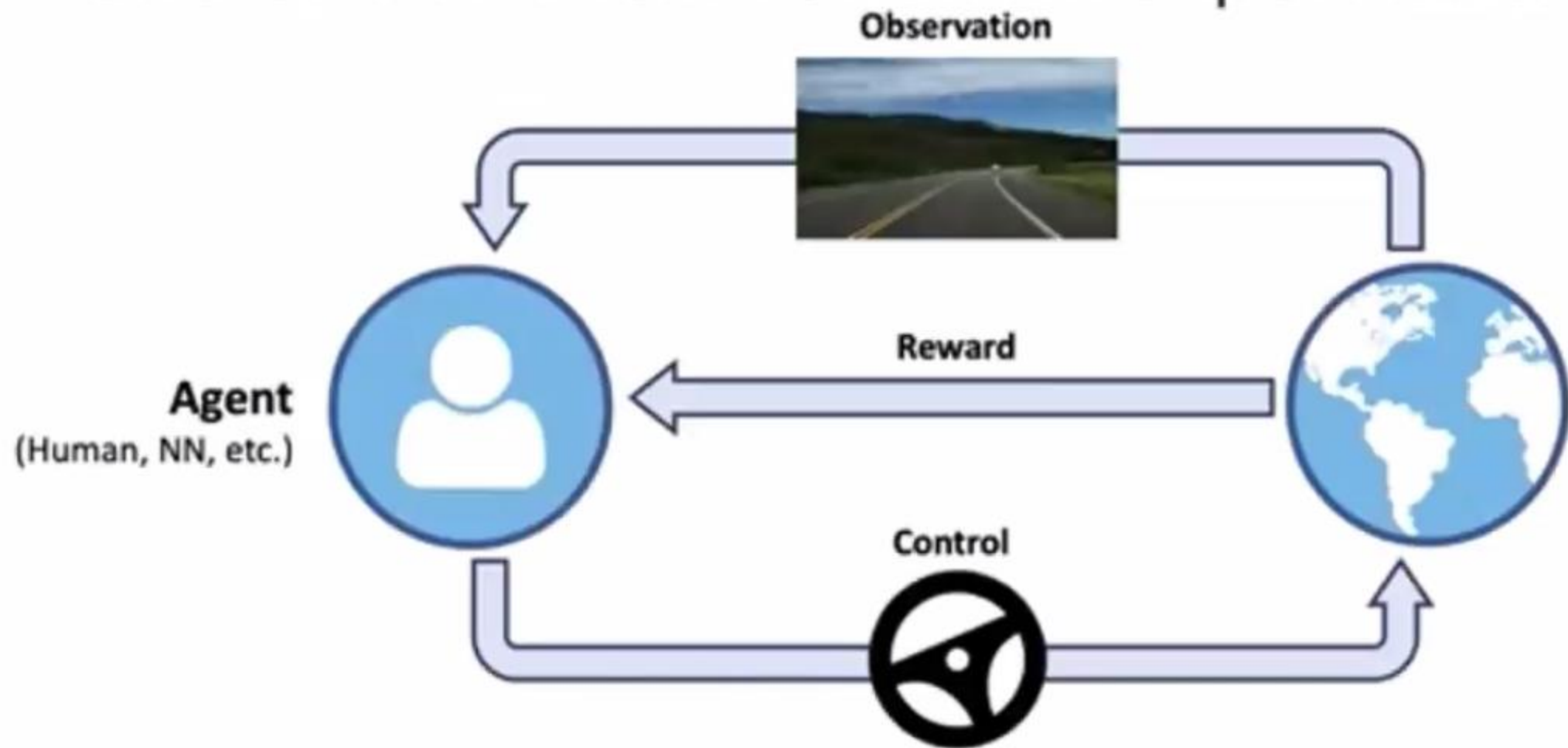


- Photorealistic
- Not scalable driving environment
 - [Gibson] Xia
- Deformities realistic assets
 - [NVIDIA] Bo

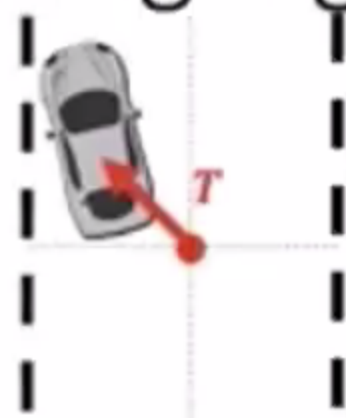
Approach

- 1. Photorealistic data-driven simulation engine** for synthesizing new control trajectories.
- 2. Real-world transferable reinforcement learning**
End-to-end without human imitation.

End-to-end without human supervision



Optimizing high level reward functions



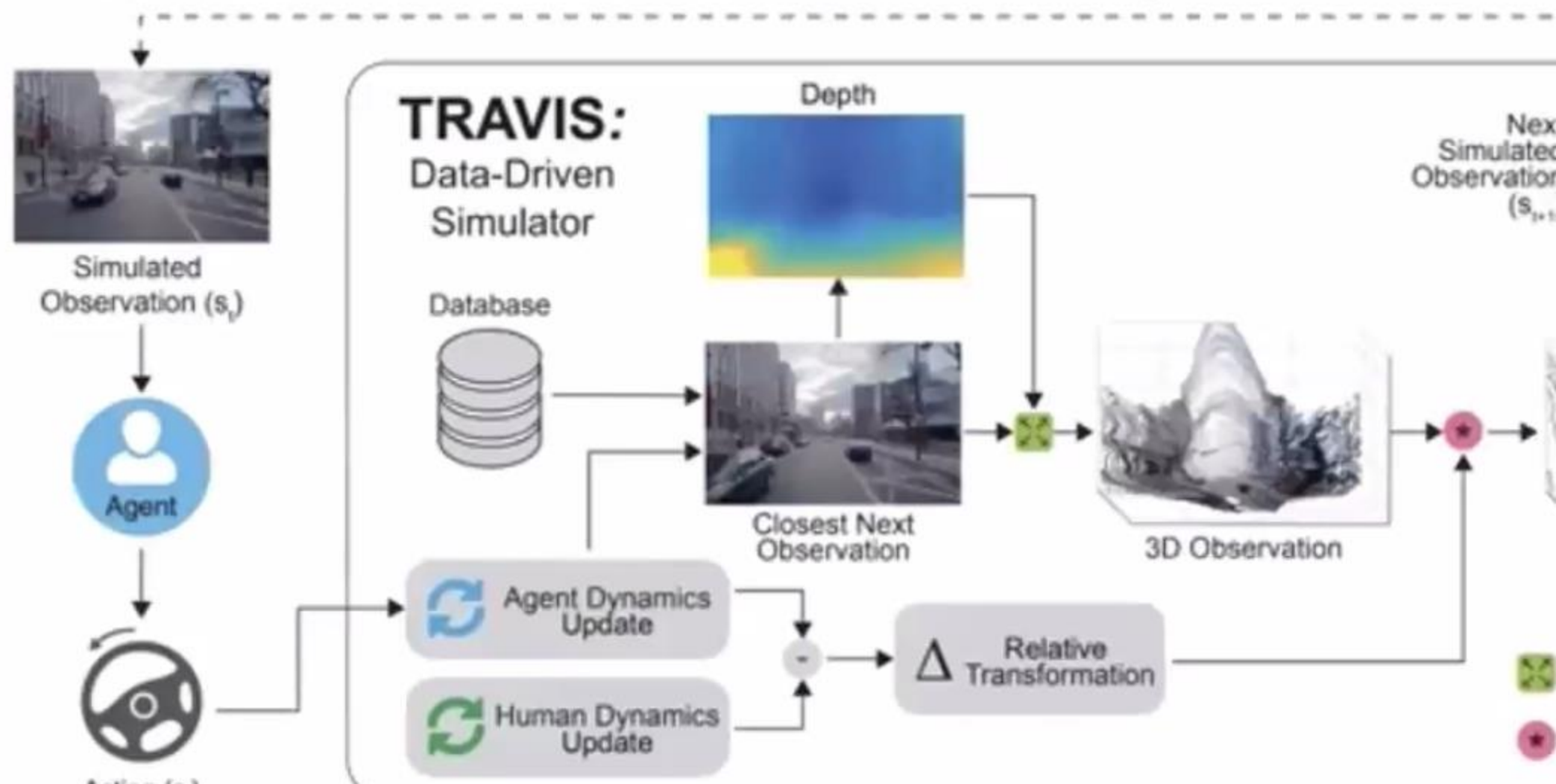
$$r_t = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } \|T\| < \varepsilon \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \Rightarrow \text{"crash"} \end{cases}$$

Instead of imitating a human driver, directly **optimize the agent to maximize its own**

$$\max_{\pi_{\theta}} \mathbb{E}_{\tau \sim \pi_{\theta}} \left[\sum_t \gamma^t r_t \right]$$

$$\tau = \{(a_1, s_1, r_1), (a_2, s_2, r_2), \dots\} \sim \pi_{\theta}(a_t | s_t)$$

End-to-end without human supervision



Control learning
 (h) supervised learning
 (i) situations vehicles must
 (j) standard? human driving
 (k) domains, edge cases
 (l) by navigate and learn
 (m) supervision
 (n) Party-critical scenarios

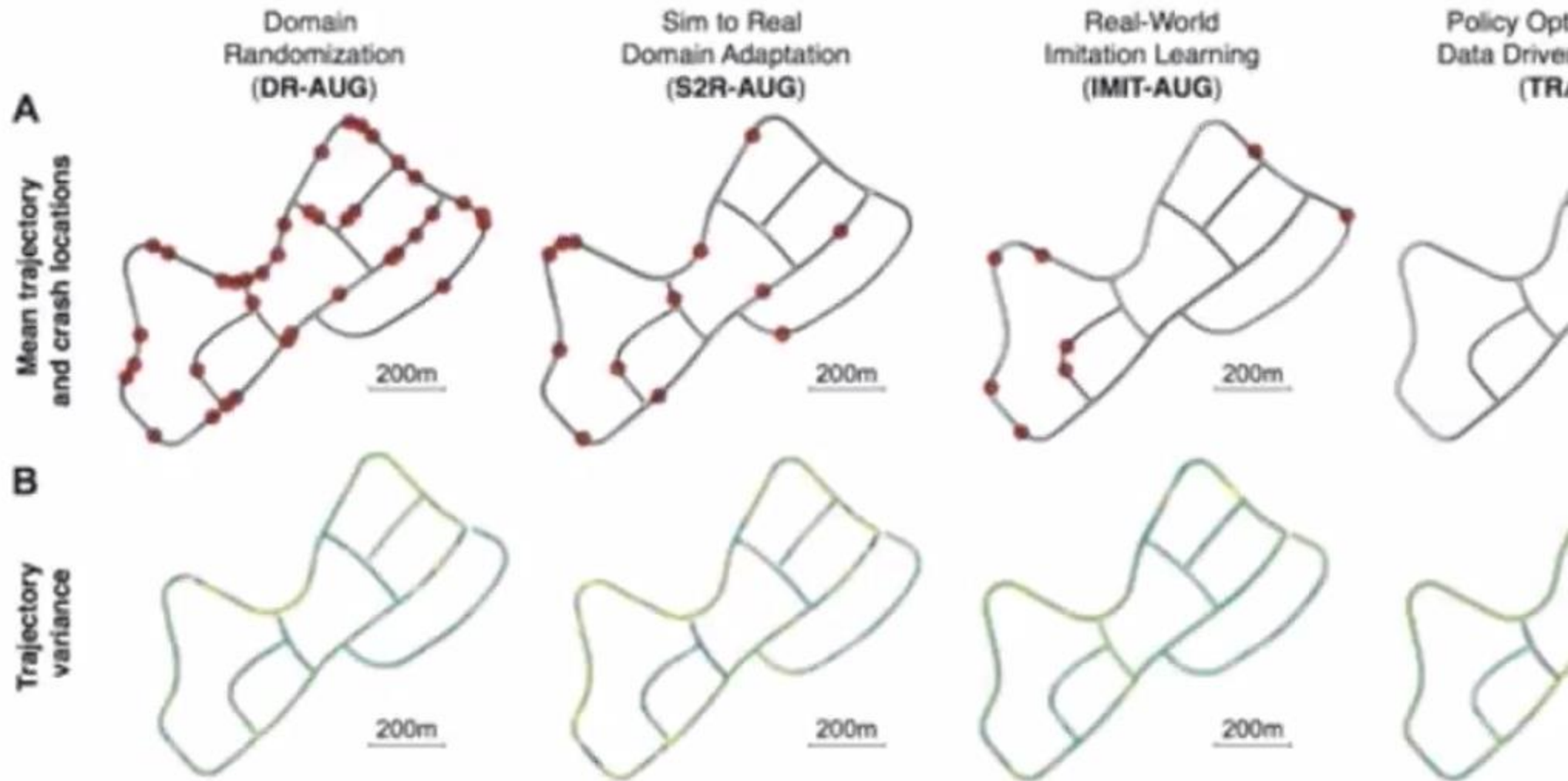
Domain Transfer
 Data-Dr

Transfer limited to features
 (o) photo-realistic
 (p) not scale
 (q) driving in
 (r) (2018)
 (s) Deformed
 (t) realistic
 (u) (2017)

ta-driven simulation en
 control trajectories.

ferable reinforcement l
 human imitation.

ut human supervision
 Observation
 Reward
 Control



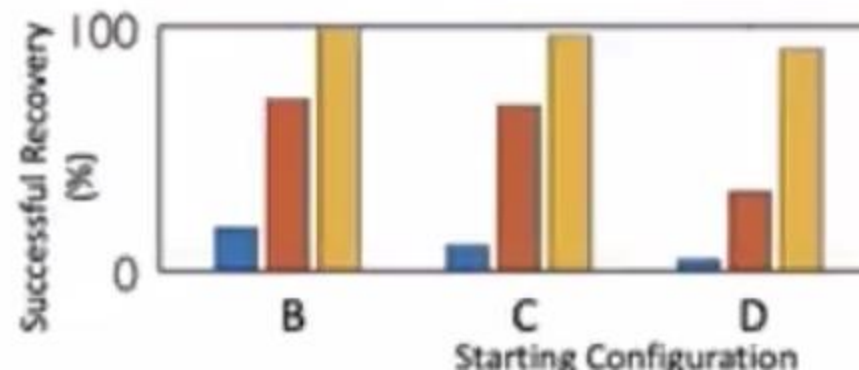


Results

Direct deployment to real-world
without any adjustments



Superior robustness to recover
challenging off-orientation



vel reward functions

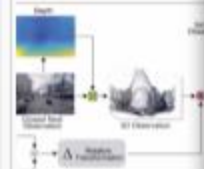
$$r_t = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } 0 \leq a_t < 4 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

directly optimize the agent to maximize its

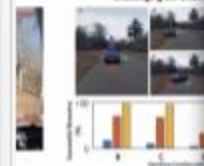
$$\sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \gamma^t R_t$$

$$\nabla_{\lambda} (R_{\lambda}(\theta_0, \theta_1, \lambda) - \gamma R_{\lambda}(\theta_1, \theta_2))$$

it human supervision



superior robustness to road



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Waymo's Big Ambitions Slowed by Tech Trouble

By Reid Eglar Aug. 28, 2018 7:00 AM PDT | [CORRECTED TO ADD THAT SOME WAYMO VEHICLES](#)
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CHANDLER, Ariz.—Alphabet's Waymo unit is a worldwide leader in autonomous vehicle development for suburban environments. It has said it would launch a driverless robo-taxi service to suburban Phoenix residents this year. Yet its self-driving minivan prototypes have trouble crossing the T-intersection closest to the company's Phoenix-area headquarters here.



Waymo's self-driving minivans are stuck at a T-intersection near the company's Phoenix-area headquarters.

Two weeks ago, Lisa Borgia, an administrative assistant who works at an office a stone's throw from Waymo's vehicle depot, said she nearly hit a Waymo Chrysler Pacifica minivan because it stopped abruptly while making a right turn at the intersection. "Gee!" she shouted angrily, the van, after getting stuck in the intersection

WIRED

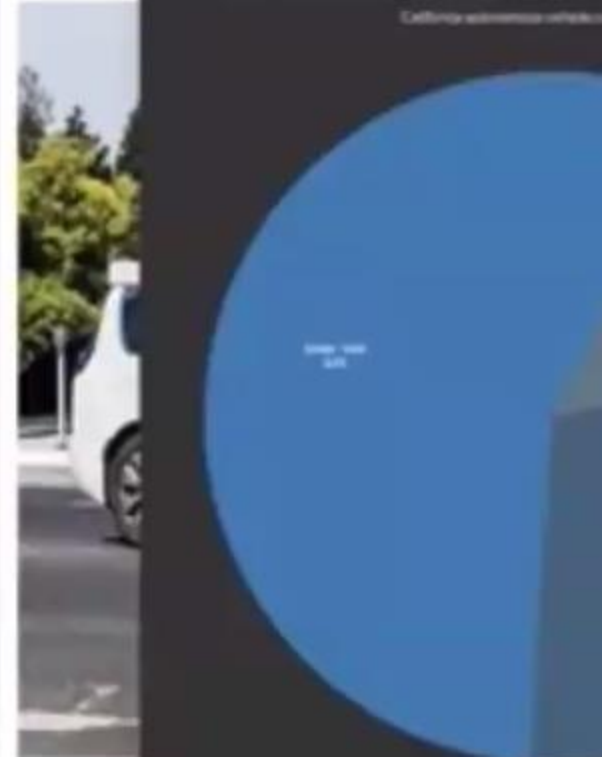
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[THE INFORMATION](#) | 18 JUL 2018 07:00 AM

Why People Keep Rear-Ending Self-Driving Cars

Human drivers (and one cyclist) have rear-ended self-driving cars in California—accounting for nearly two-thirds of robotaxi accidents.

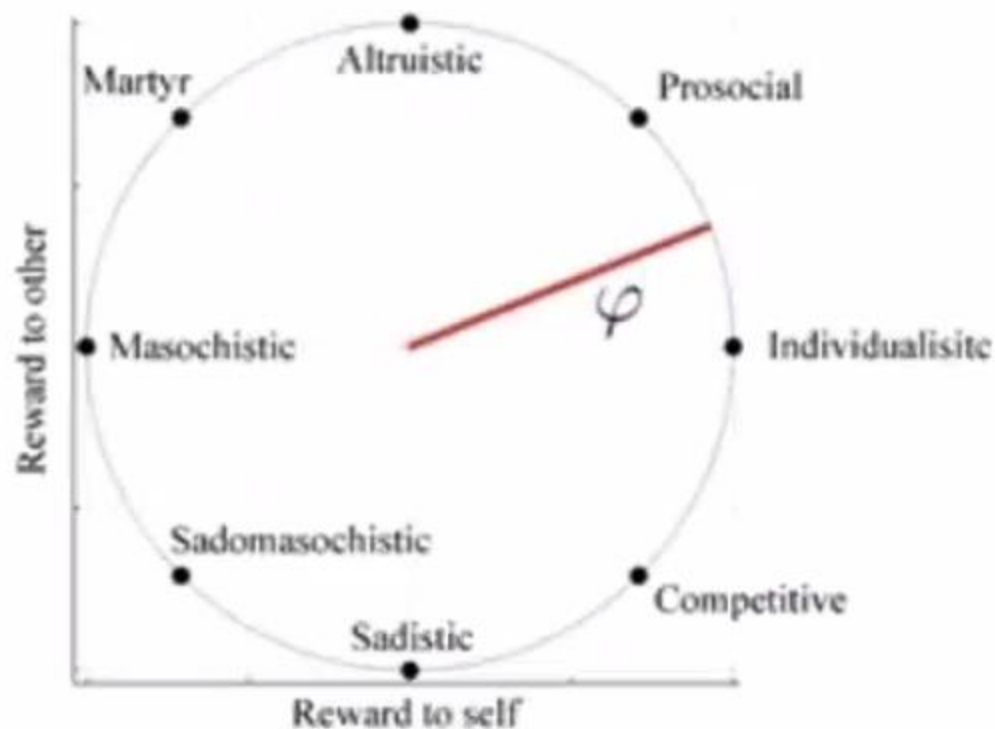
When self-driving cars crash, they're not always the fault.

California's self-driving car accidents.



Social Value Orientation (SVO) Ring

Capturing Human Preferences in Social Dilemmas



Altruistic: Maximize other party's utility, with consideration of own outcome.

Prosocial: Benefiting a group as a whole.

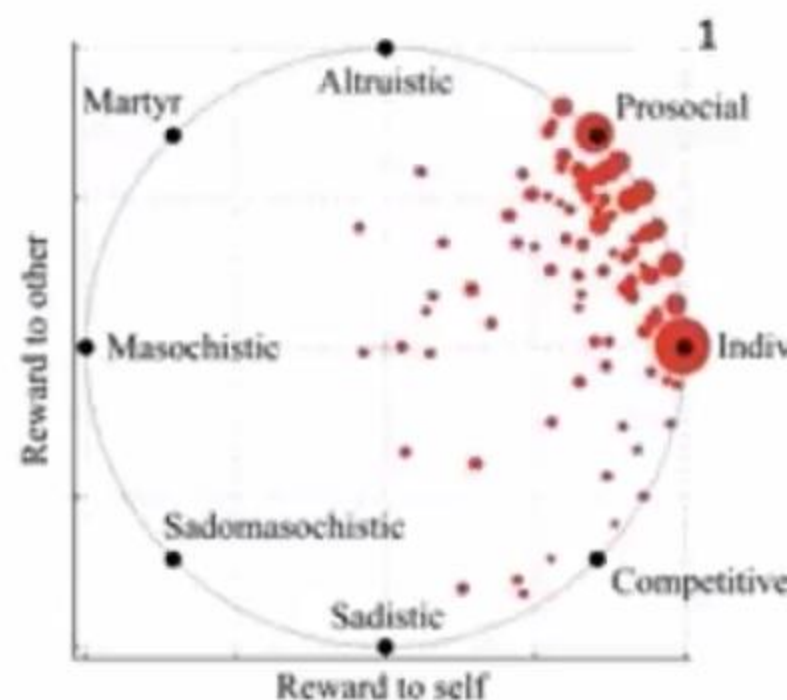
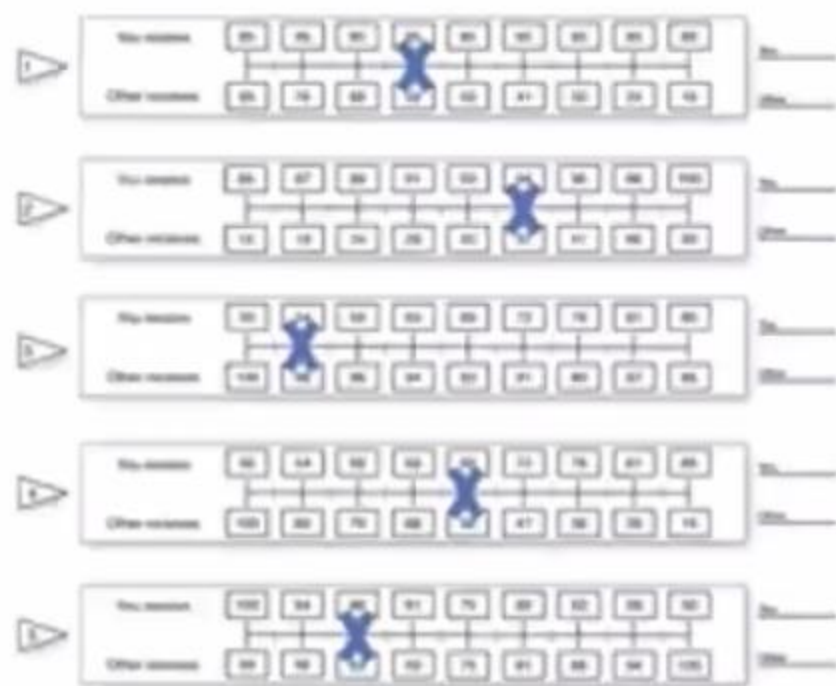
Individualistic: Maximize their own outcome, with little concern of the utility of other agents.

Competitive: Improve relative gain over others.

Cooperative: All agents are better off.

Social Value Orientation (SVO) Ring

Studies of Human Preferences

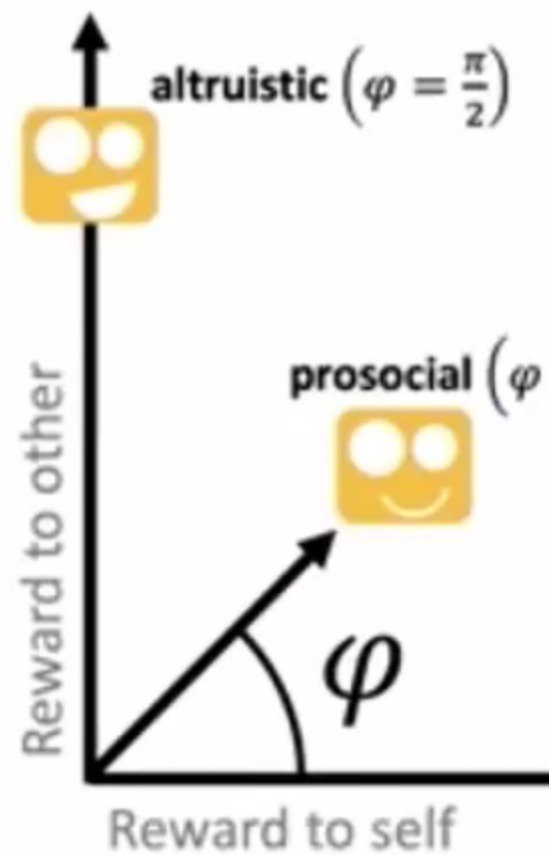
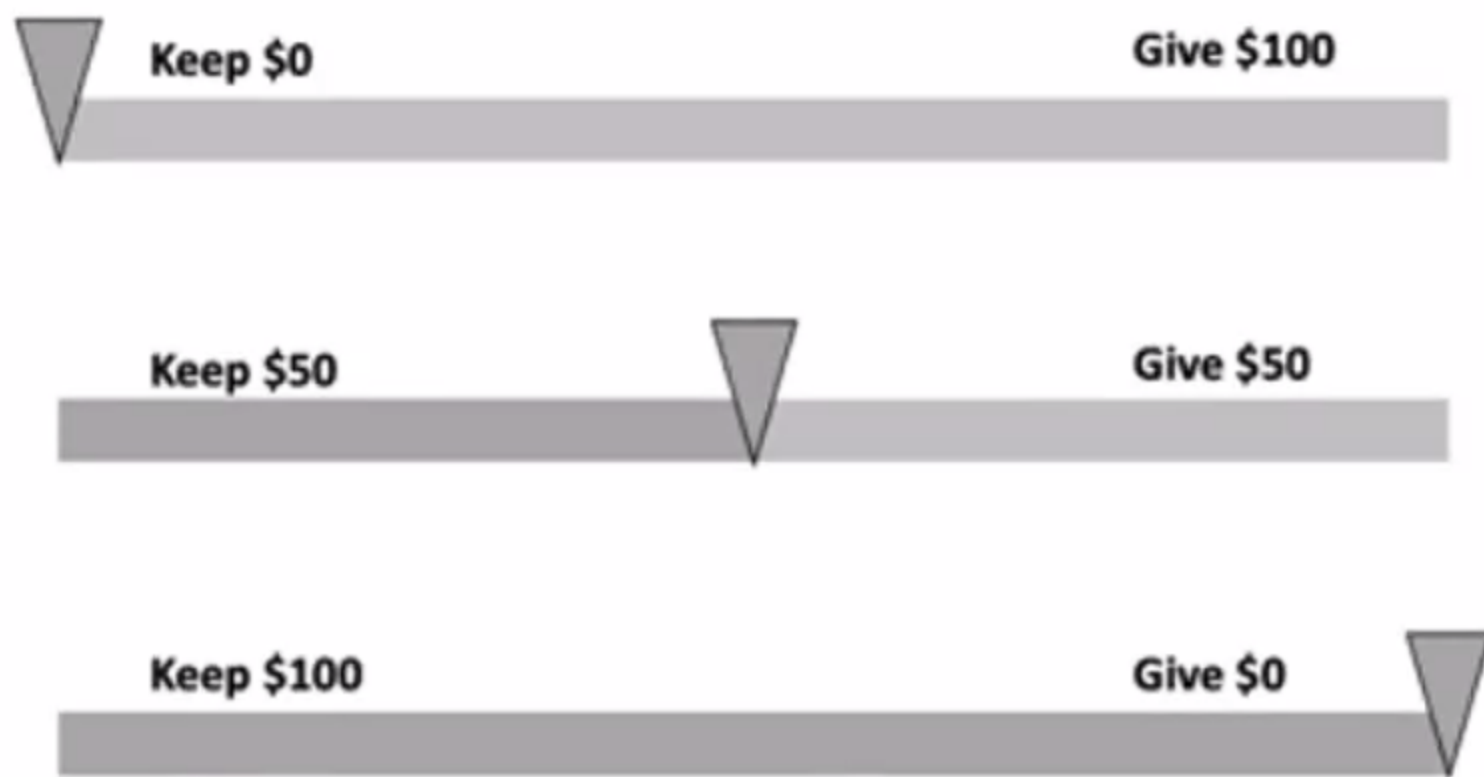


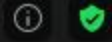
~ 90% of individuals are either prosocial (~ 50%) or individualistic (~ 40%)²

[1] A. Garapin, L. Muller, and B. Rahali, "Does trust mean giving and not risking? experimental evidence from the trust game," *Revue d'économie politique*, vol. 125, no. 5, pp. 70

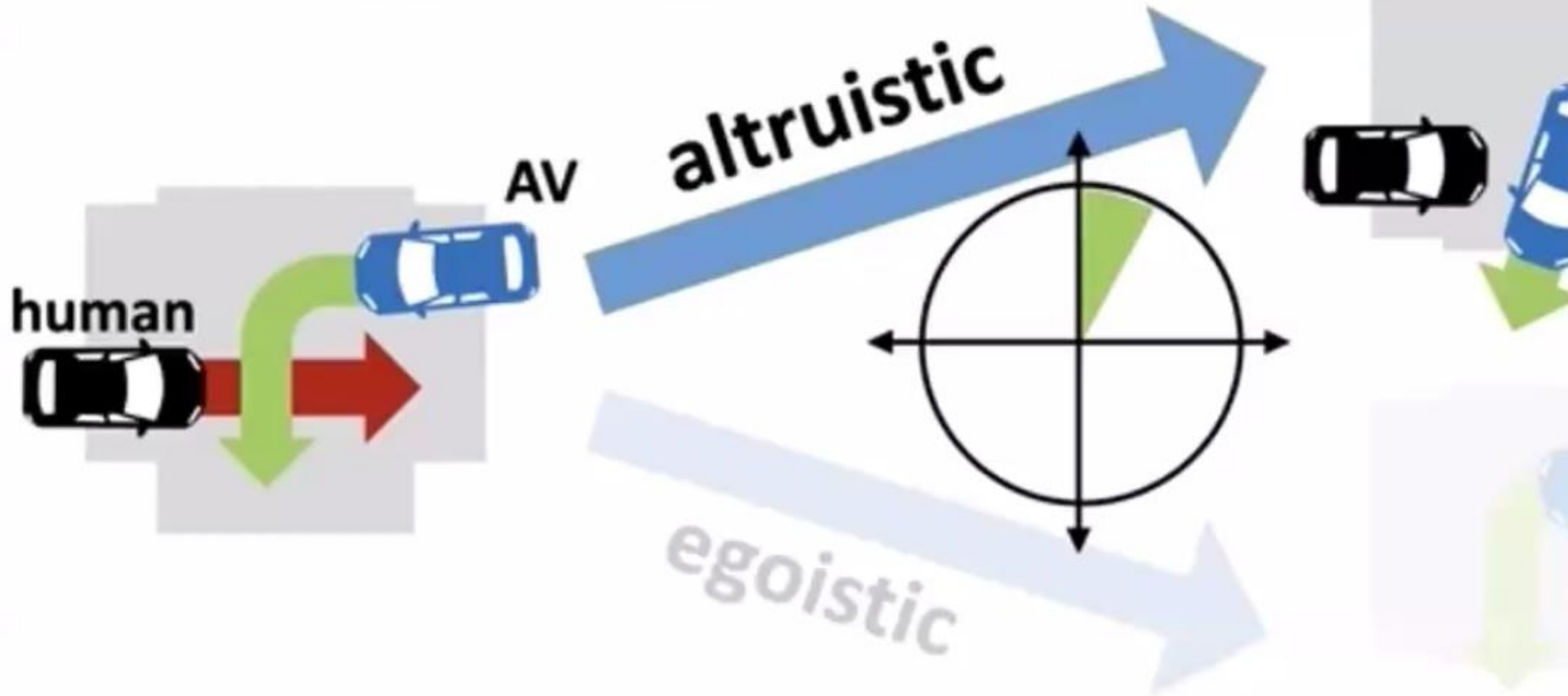
[2] R. O. Murphy, K. A. Ackermann, and M. Handgraaf, "Measuring social value orientation," *Judgment and Decision Making*, vol. 6, no. 8, pp. 771-781, 2011.

Split \$100 with a stranger...





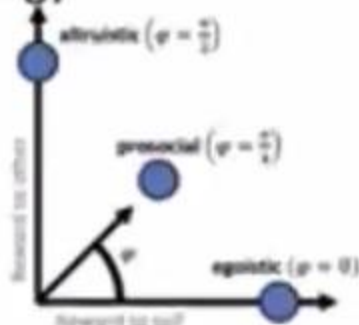
Social Value Orientation



Our Approach

Social Value Orientation

- Behavior model from social psychology



$$g_i(\cdot) = \cos \varphi_i r_i + \sin \varphi_i r_j$$

- Weight reward to self vs other

Best Response Game

- Each agent maximizes its individual utility

$$G_i(\mathbf{x}^0, \mathbf{u}, \varphi_i) = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} g_i(\mathbf{x}^k, \mathbf{u}^k, \varphi_i) + g_i^N(\mathbf{x}^N, \varphi_i)$$

$$\mathbf{u}_i^* = \operatorname{argmax}_{\mathbf{u}_i} G_i(\mathbf{x}^0, \mathbf{u}_i, \mathbf{u}_{-i}, \varphi_i)$$

- Solve for Nash Equilibrium

Learned

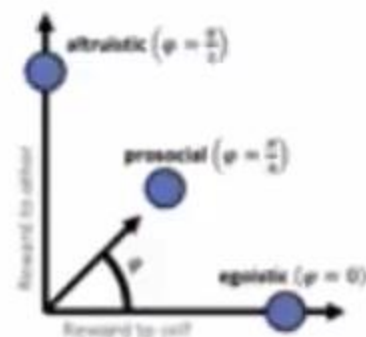
- Inverse Reinforcement Learning
- Calibrate reward set



Utility-Maximizing Policy with SVO

- Joint reward weighted by SVO

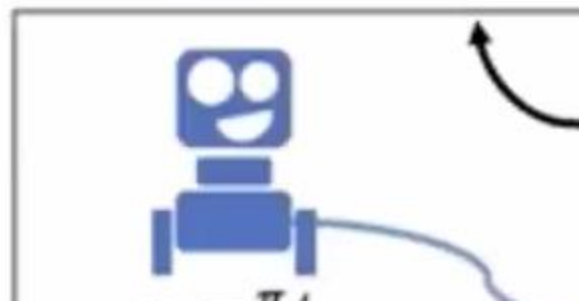
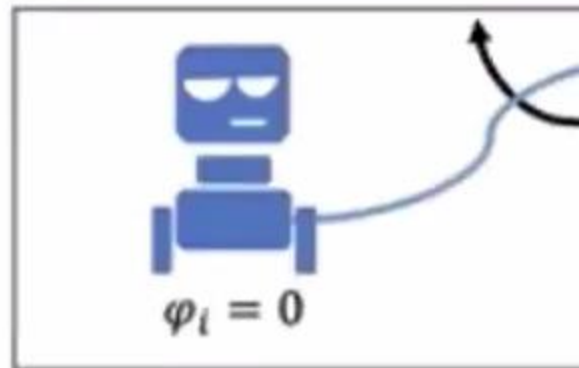
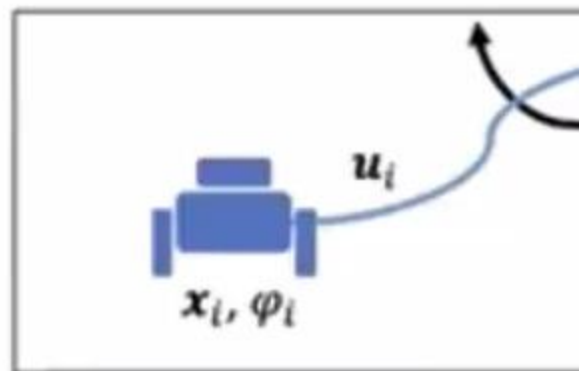
$$g_i(\cdot) = \underline{\cos \varphi_i r_i} + \underline{\sin \varphi_i r_j}$$



- Utility over time horizon

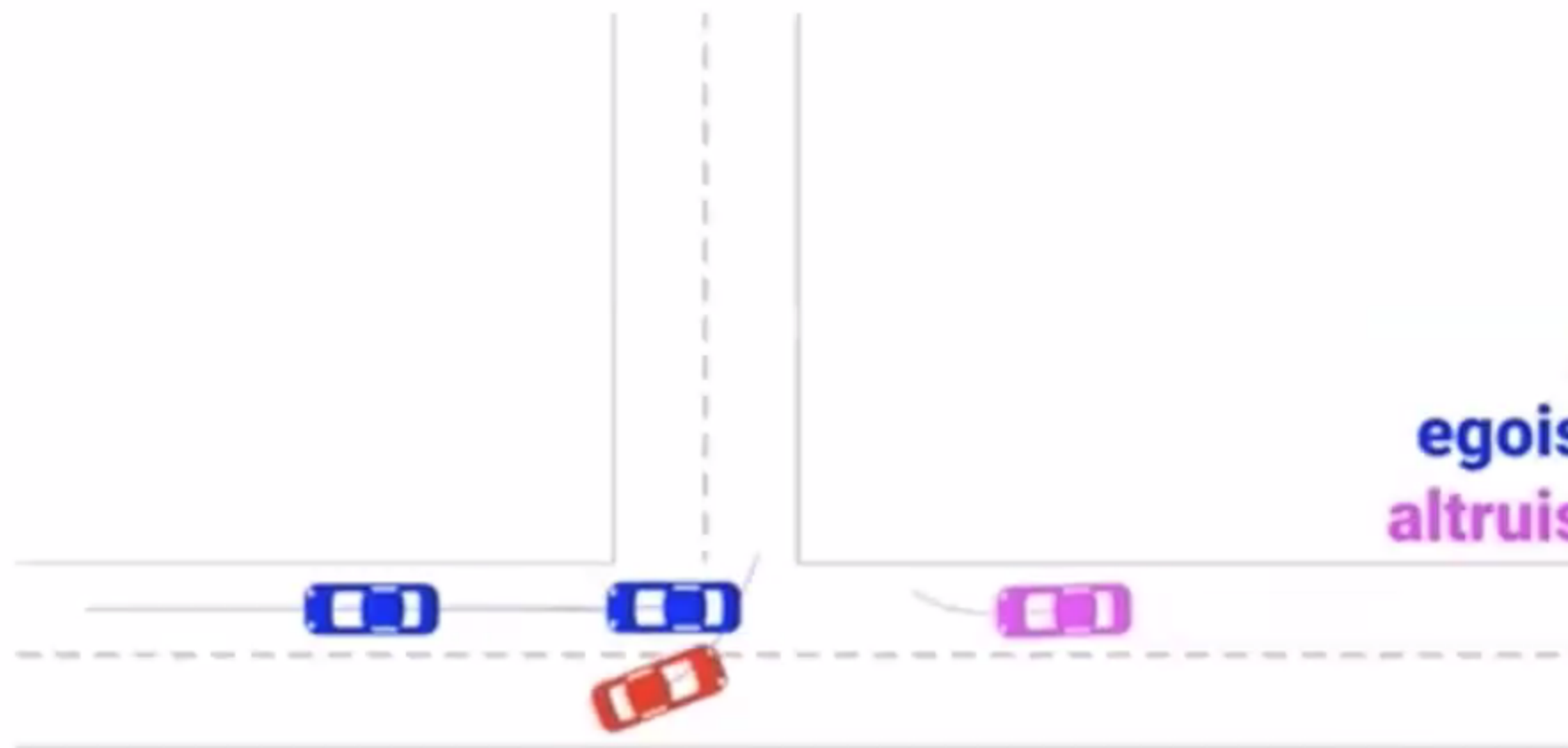
$$G_i(\mathbf{x}^0, \mathbf{u}, \varphi_i) = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} g_i(\mathbf{x}^k, \mathbf{u}^k, \varphi_i) + g_i^N(\mathbf{x}^N, \varphi_i)$$

- Find control \mathbf{u}_i^* that maximizes utility



Unprotected Left Turns

The AV must wait for an altruistic driver to yield





Prosocial Merge

Prosocial drivers create a gap for the AV to merge



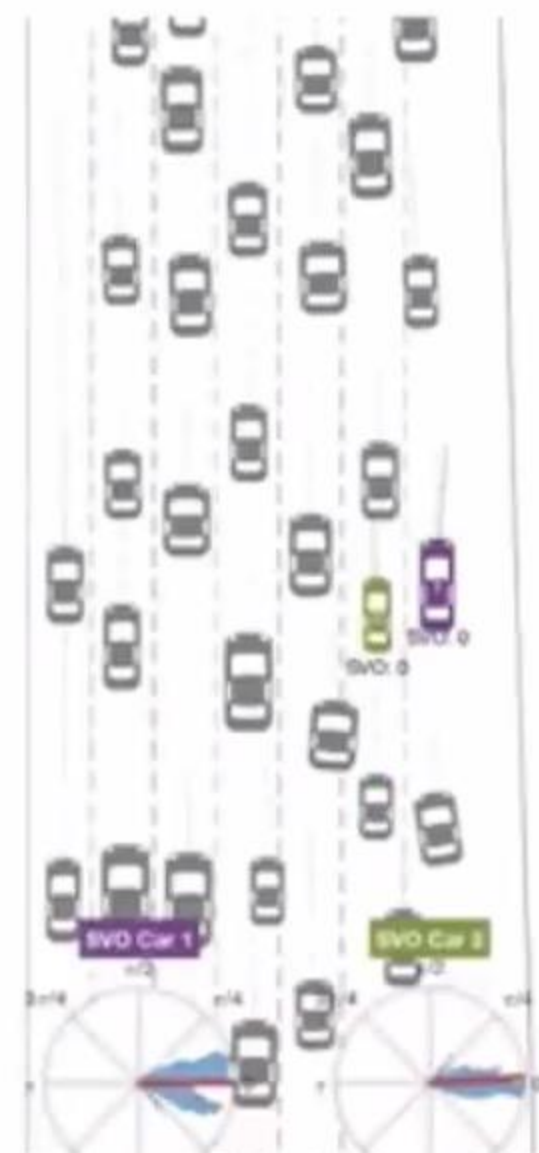


Estimate SVO online

Estimate SVO of other drivers online

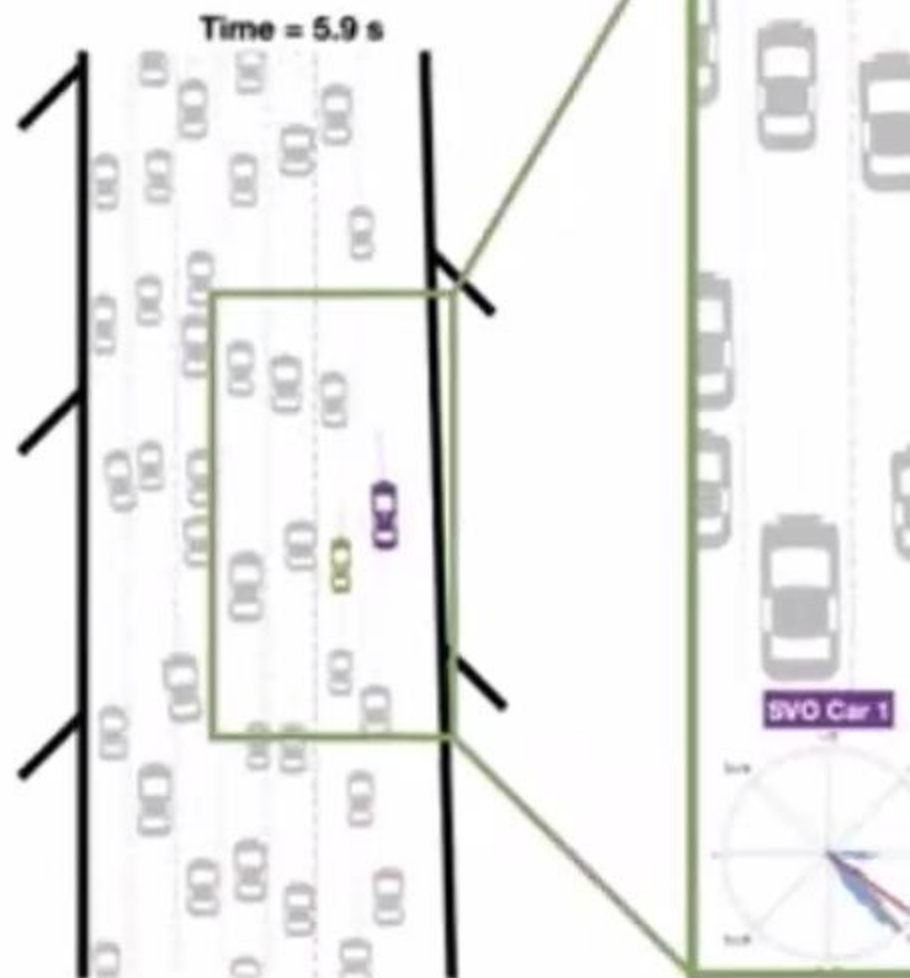


Integrate into motion planner to improve decision-making and predictions

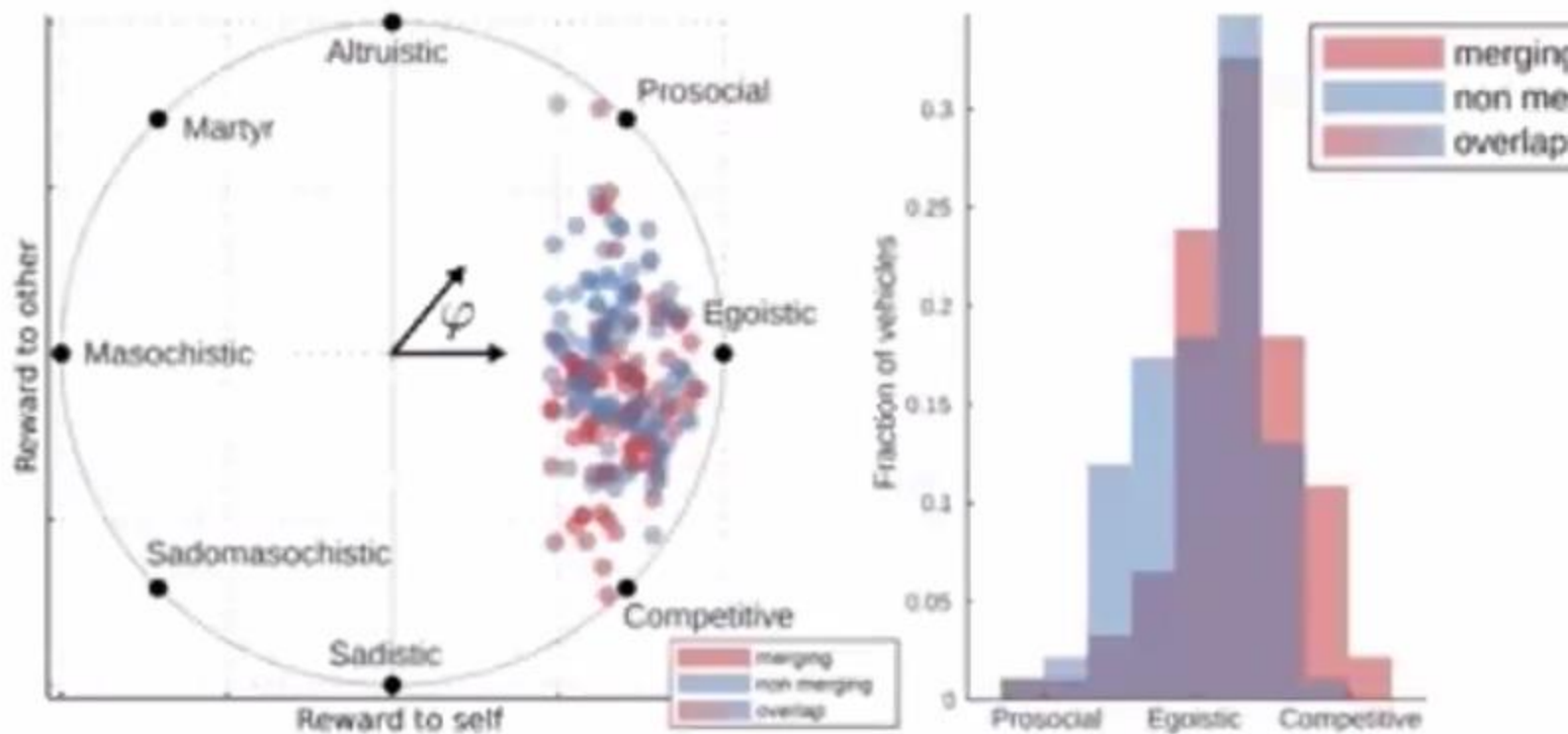


SVO Predictions on NGSIM

**Estimating driver SVO
improves trajectory
predictions by 25%**



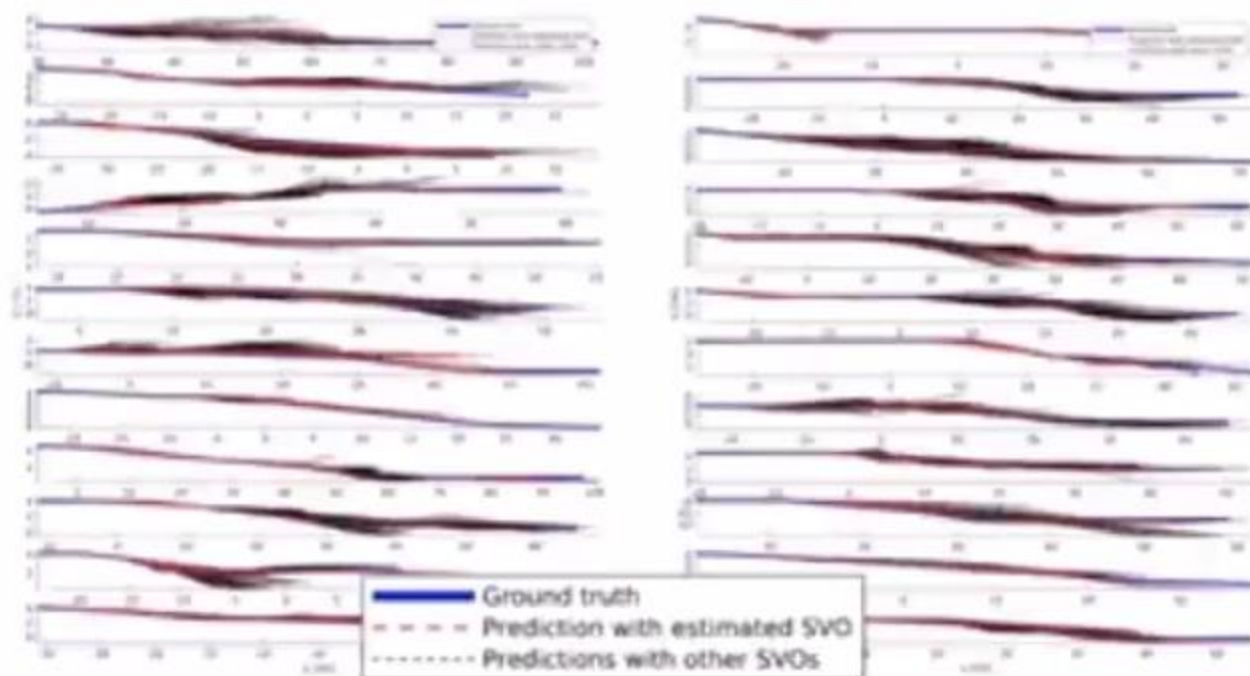
SVO Trends in NGSIM dataset



Merging vehicles are more competitive than non merging vehicles ($p < 0.002$)

Evaluation of SVO on NGSIM dataset

Improved prediction with dynamically estimated SVO during n



Prediction	baseline	multi-agent	
SVO	1.0	egpistic	stat
MSE position	1.0	0.947	0.82

Table 1. Relative mean square position error and actual trajectories, as compared to a single

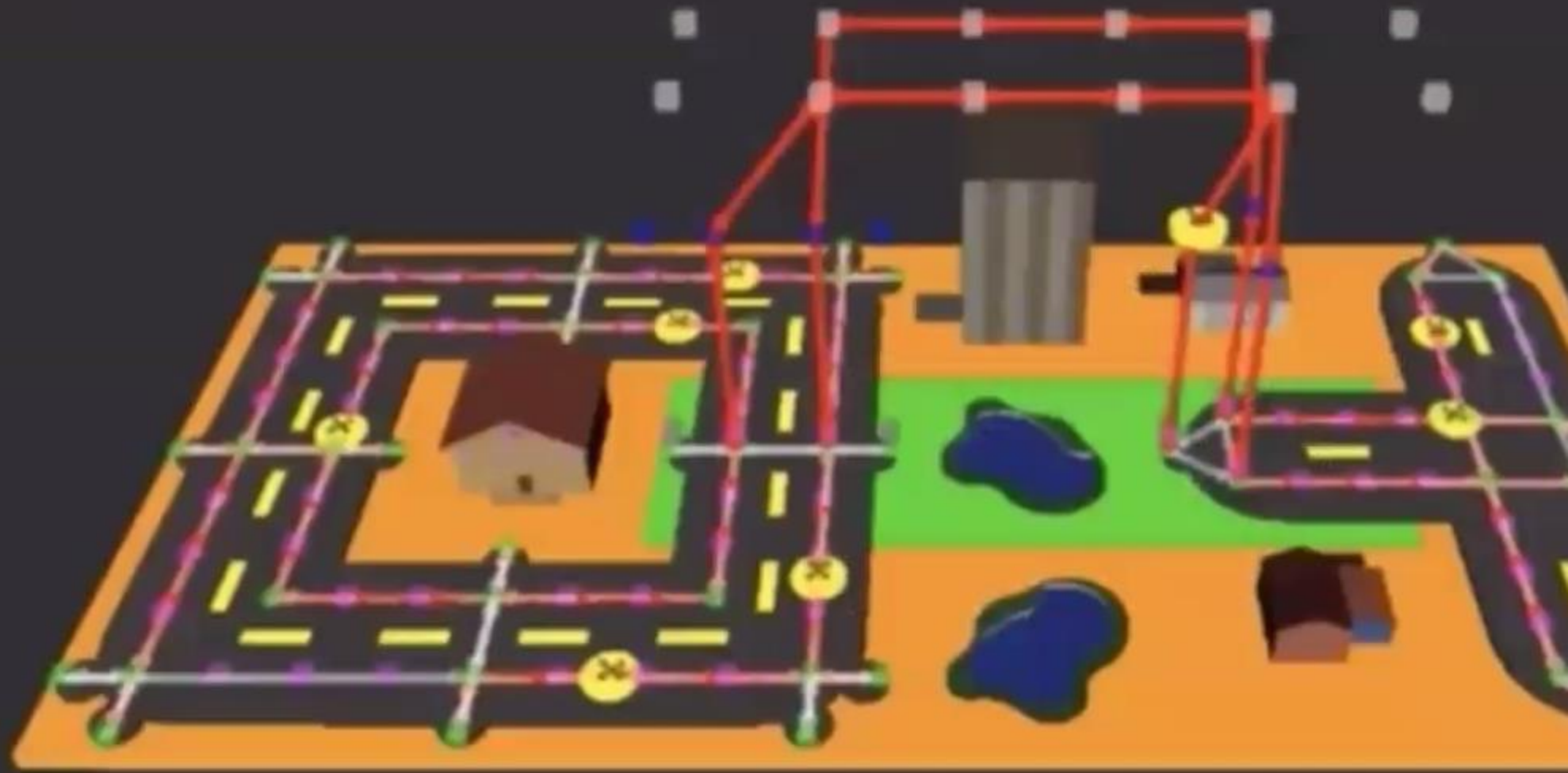
25% reduced prediction error



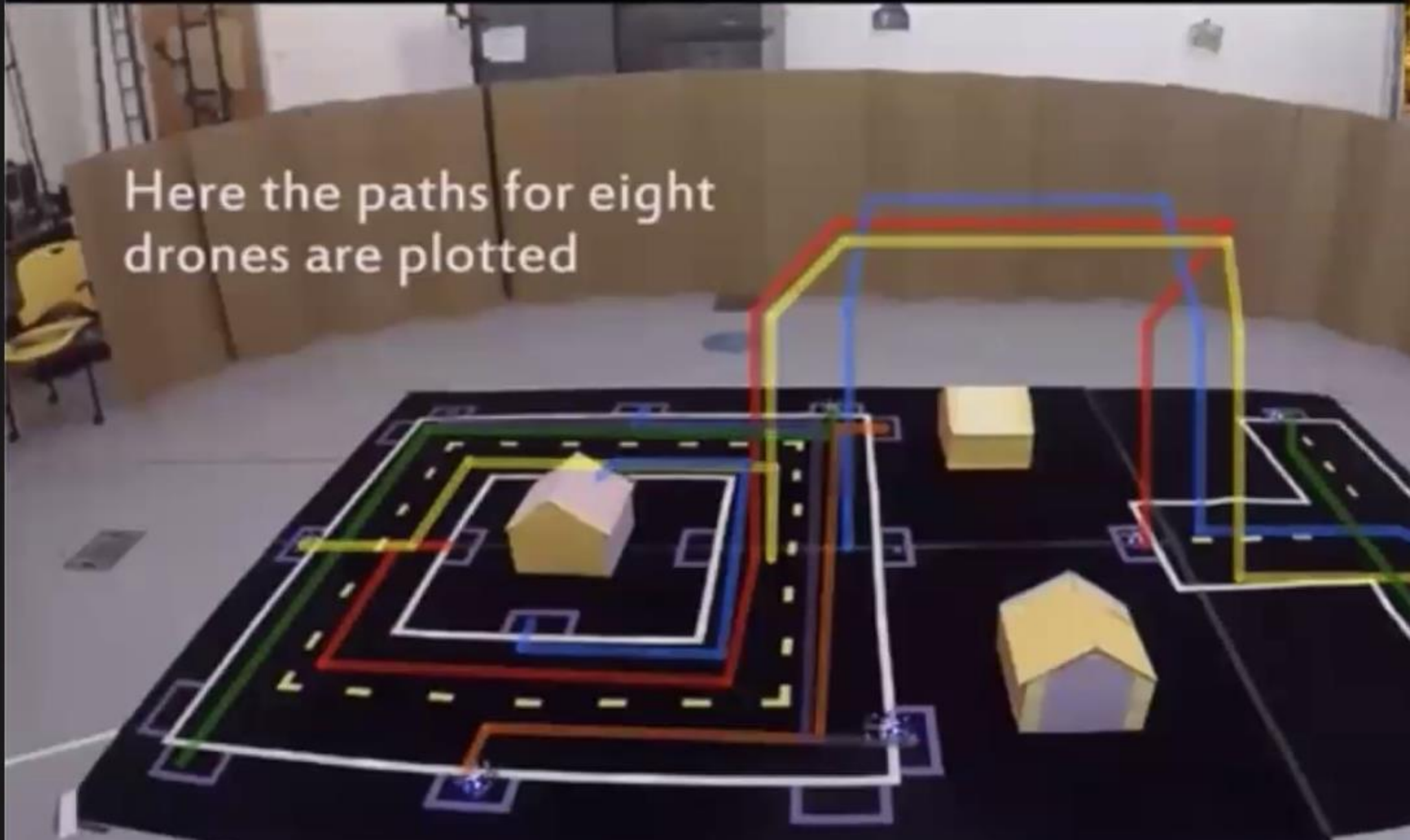
Ground travel is energy efficient, but is slow and offers limited mobility



Our system plans paths
both flying and driving



Here the paths for eight drones are plotted



NGSIM

dataset

es are more competitive
ing vehicles ($p < 0.002$)

n NGSIM dataset
amically estimated SVD during

ient, but
ibility



Conclusions

- Today: self-driving cars at low speed in low complexity environments
- Tomorrow: increased speed and complexity, mobility as a service
- The Future: Pervasive self-driving (flying cars, pervasive robotics)

INTERNATIONAL WEBINAR

Development in the New Capital City of
Indonesia : Planning For Technology
Implementation of Autonomous Electric
Vehicle for the New Capital City

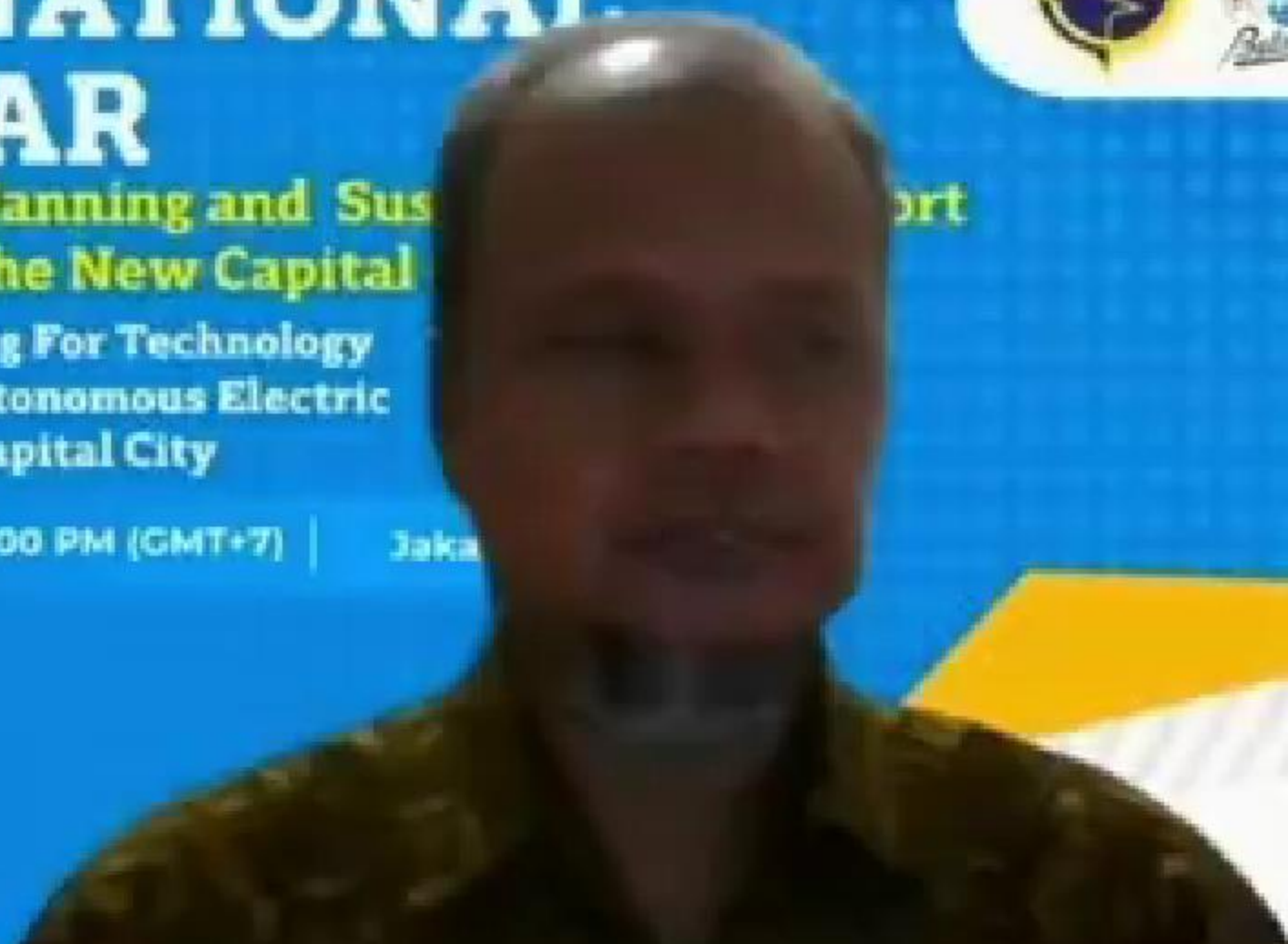
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Integrated City Planning and Sustainable
Development in the New Capital
Indonesia : Planning For Technology
Implementation of Autonomous Electric
Vehicle for the New Capital City

Dec 21st 2020

| 07.00 PM (GMT+7) |

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1



Electric-based sustainable transportation concept

Jessika E. Trancik

MIT Institute for Data, Systems, and Society
trancik.mit.edu

December 21, 2020

2





Electric-based sustainable transportation concept

Jessika E. Trancik

MIT Institute for Data, Systems, and Society
trancik.mit.edu

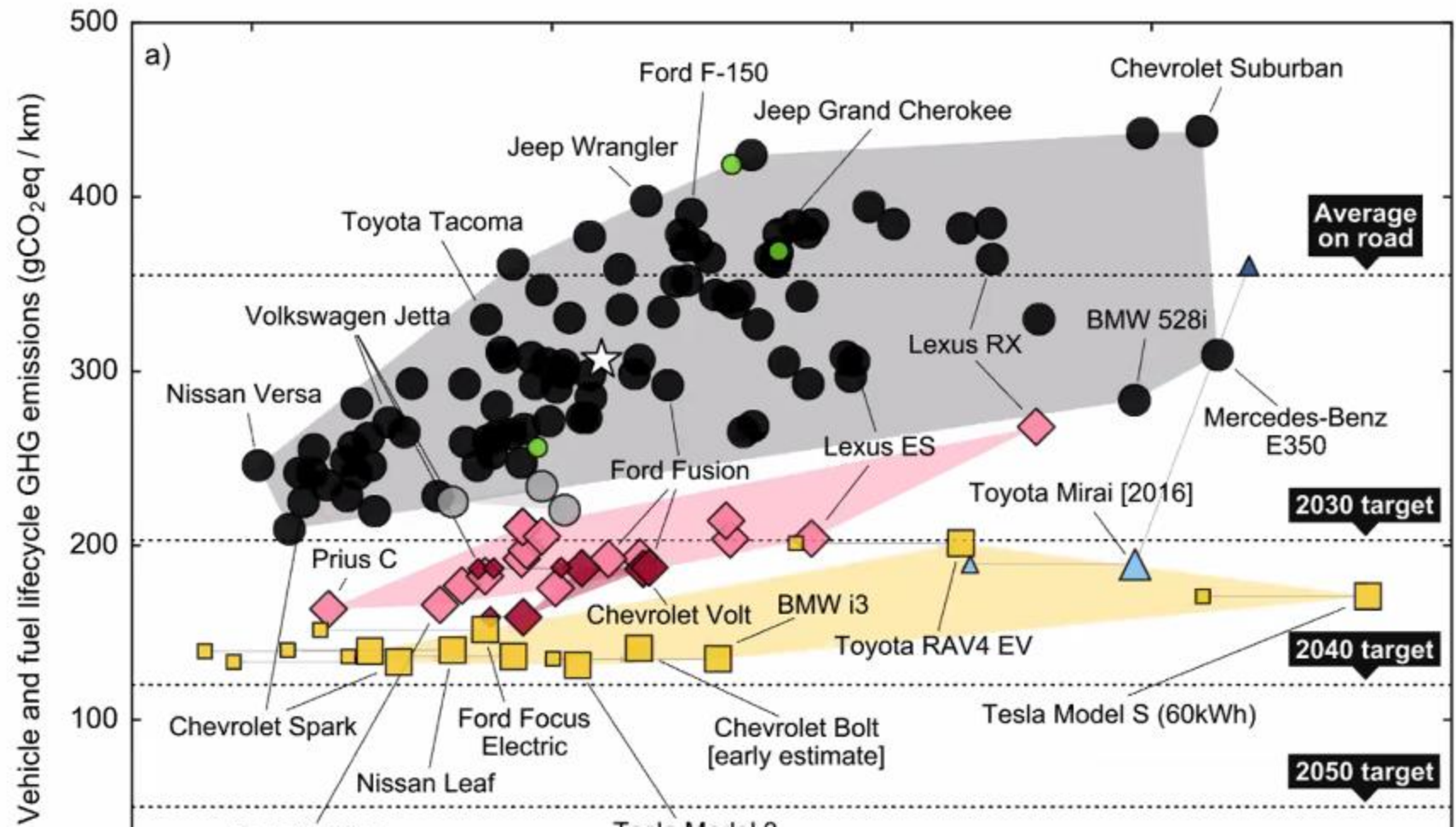
December 21, 2020



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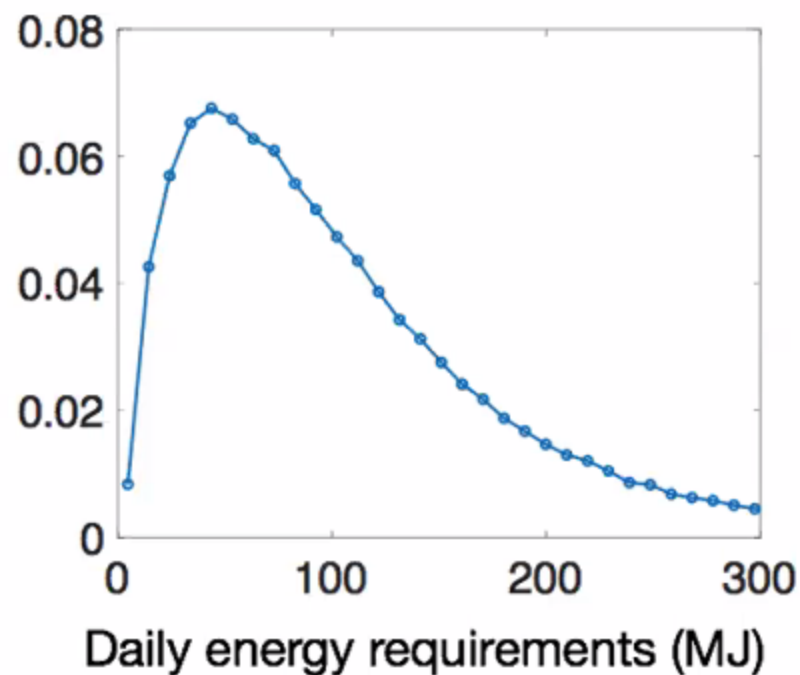


Electric vehicles offer major emissions savings
(see carboncounter.com and carboncounter.lu)



Important to consider the entire energy distribution to identify convenient electrification options

Fraction of personal
vehicle-days



- Most people in most locations (including in Indonesia) experience 'high-energy' days
- Sustainable transport concept: Provide convenient access to clean, enjoyable mobility services

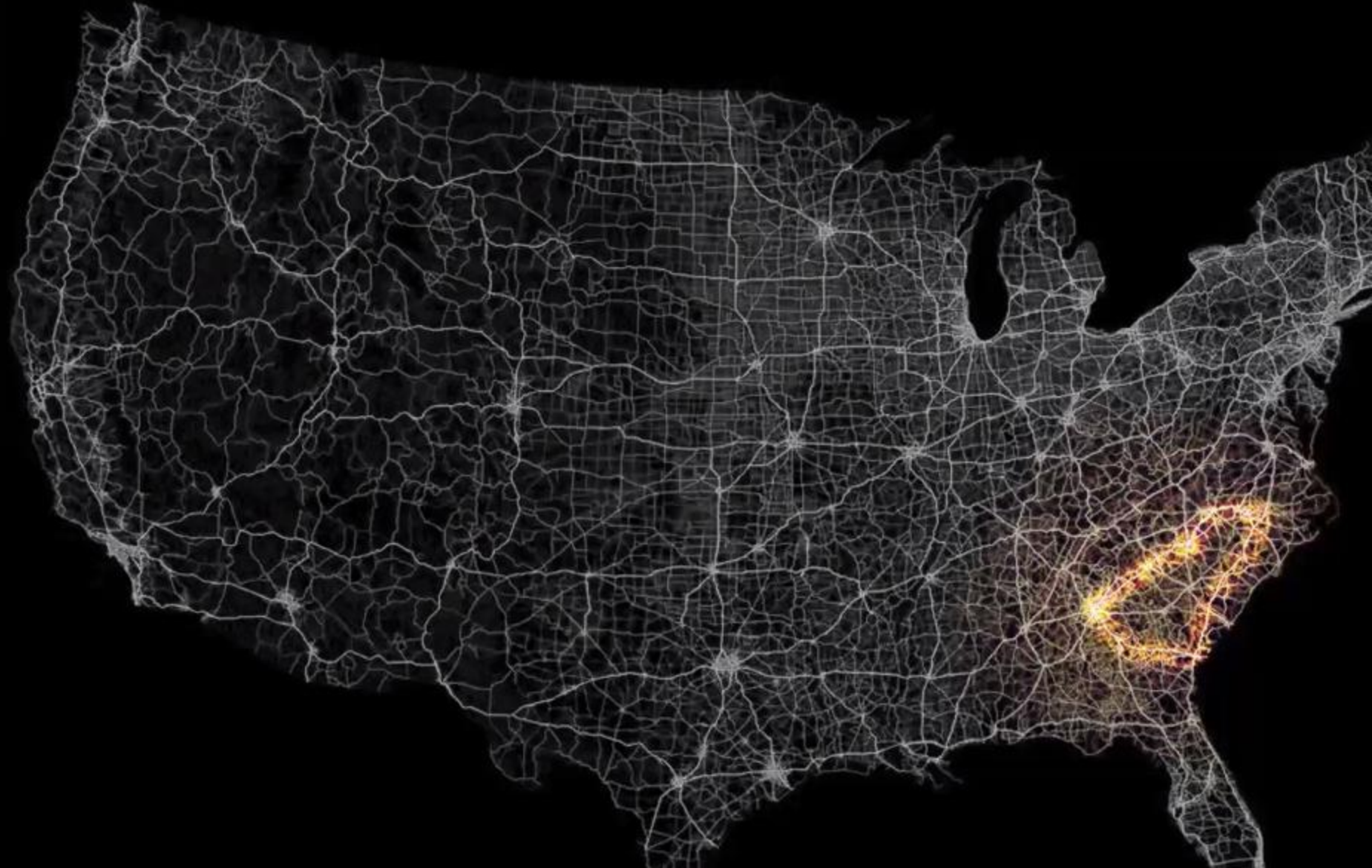
Strategic plan to support sustainable, electrified transportation

- Consider residents' travel needs and preferences
- Account for technological capabilities, evolution trends, and technology limits
- Match charging infrastructure expansion plan and incentives to travel behaviors and technological capabilities
- Develop a transition plan toward deep decarbonization and a smart, sustainable transportation system
- Incentivize homegrown Indonesian innovation in business models and software to enable transition

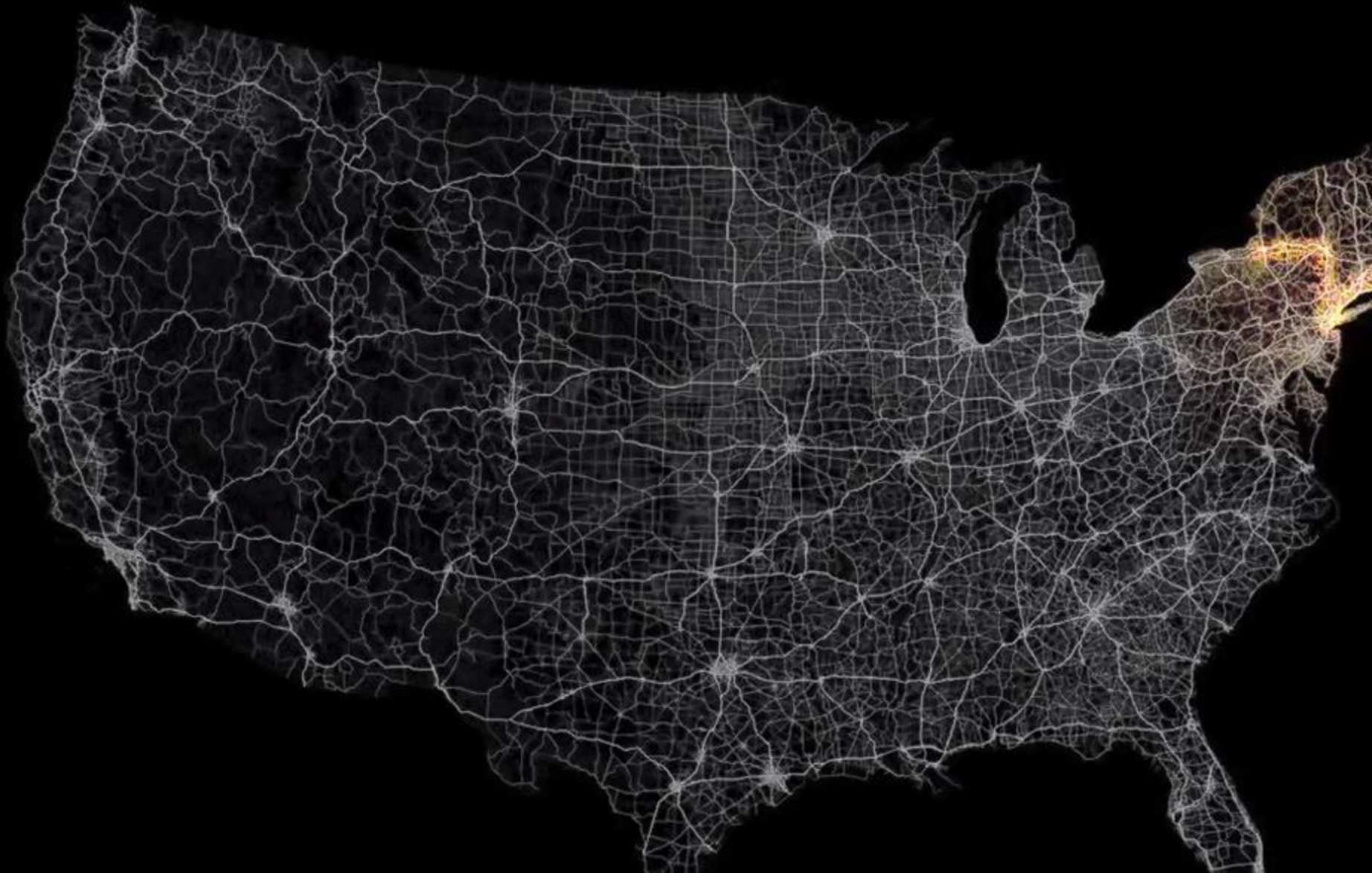




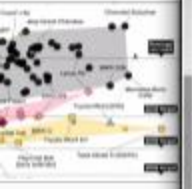
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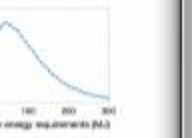
Recording



major emissions savings
from and carboncounter.lu



the entire energy distribution
network options

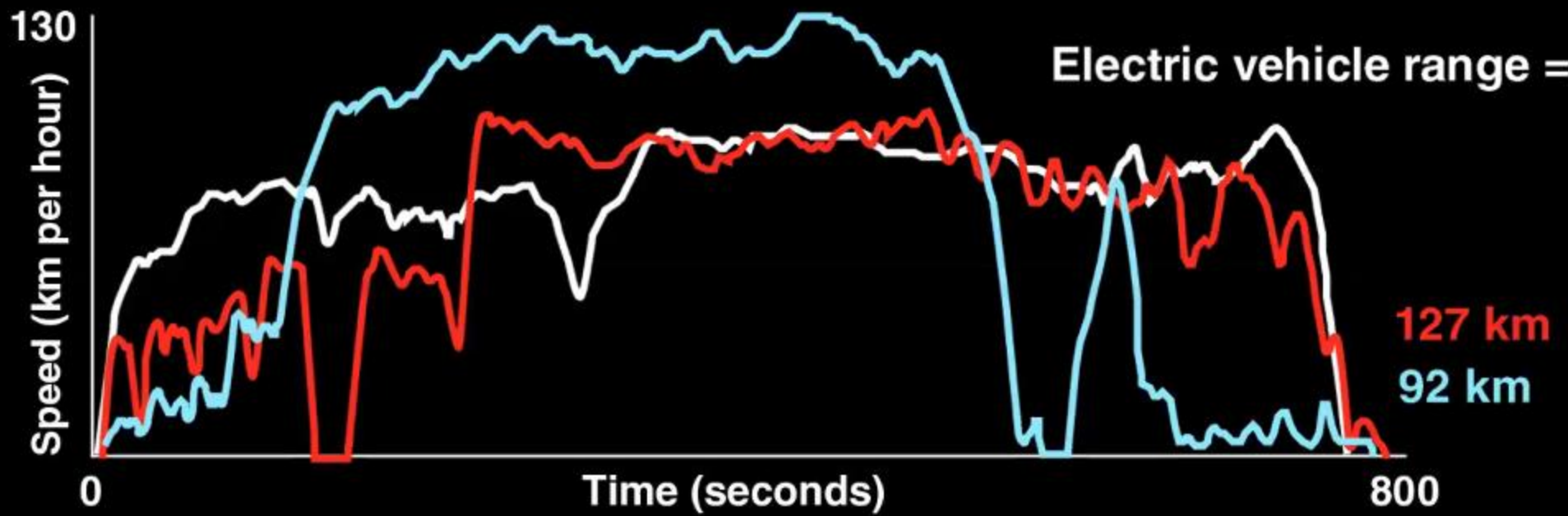


ing in Indonesia requires 'high energy' dec
carbonization to C&A, especially in the

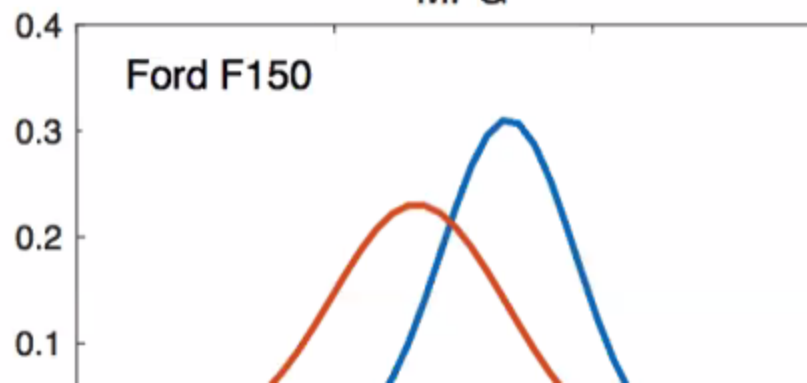
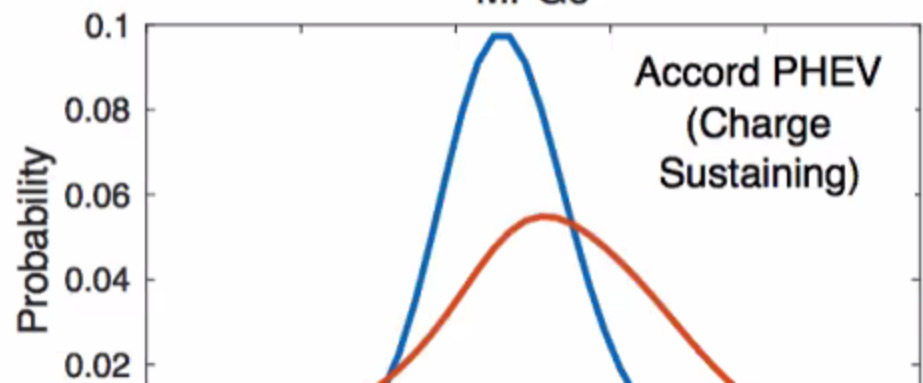
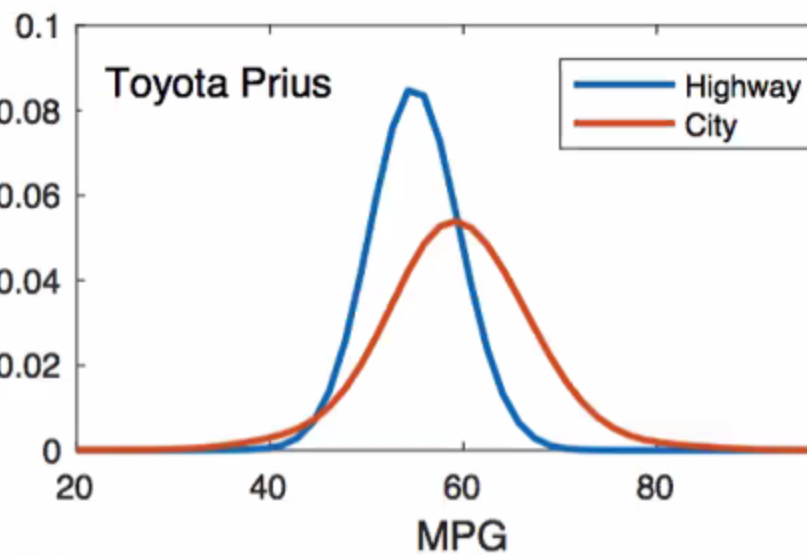
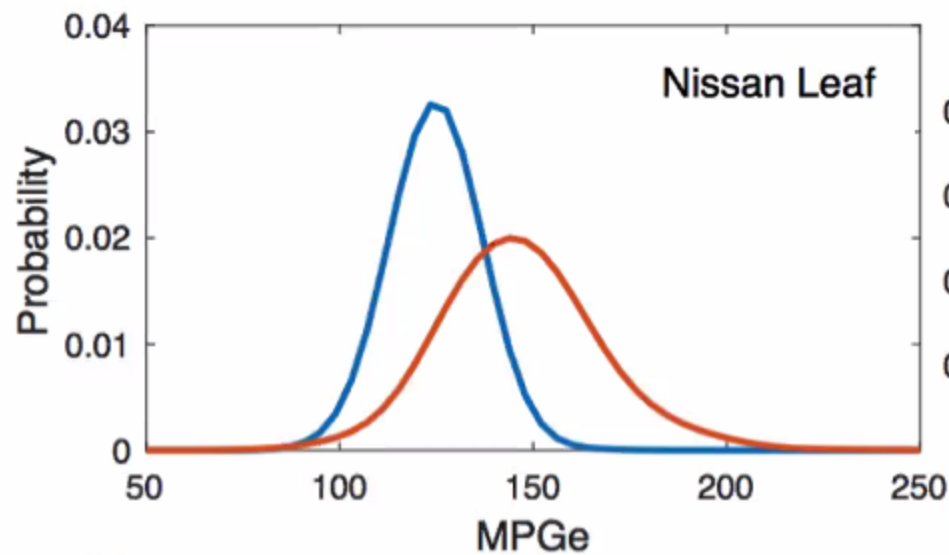
port sustainable, electrif

needs and preferences
capabilities, evolution trends, and
future expansion plan and incentive
technological capabilities
toward deep decarbonization and
portation system
Indonesian innovation in business
model transition

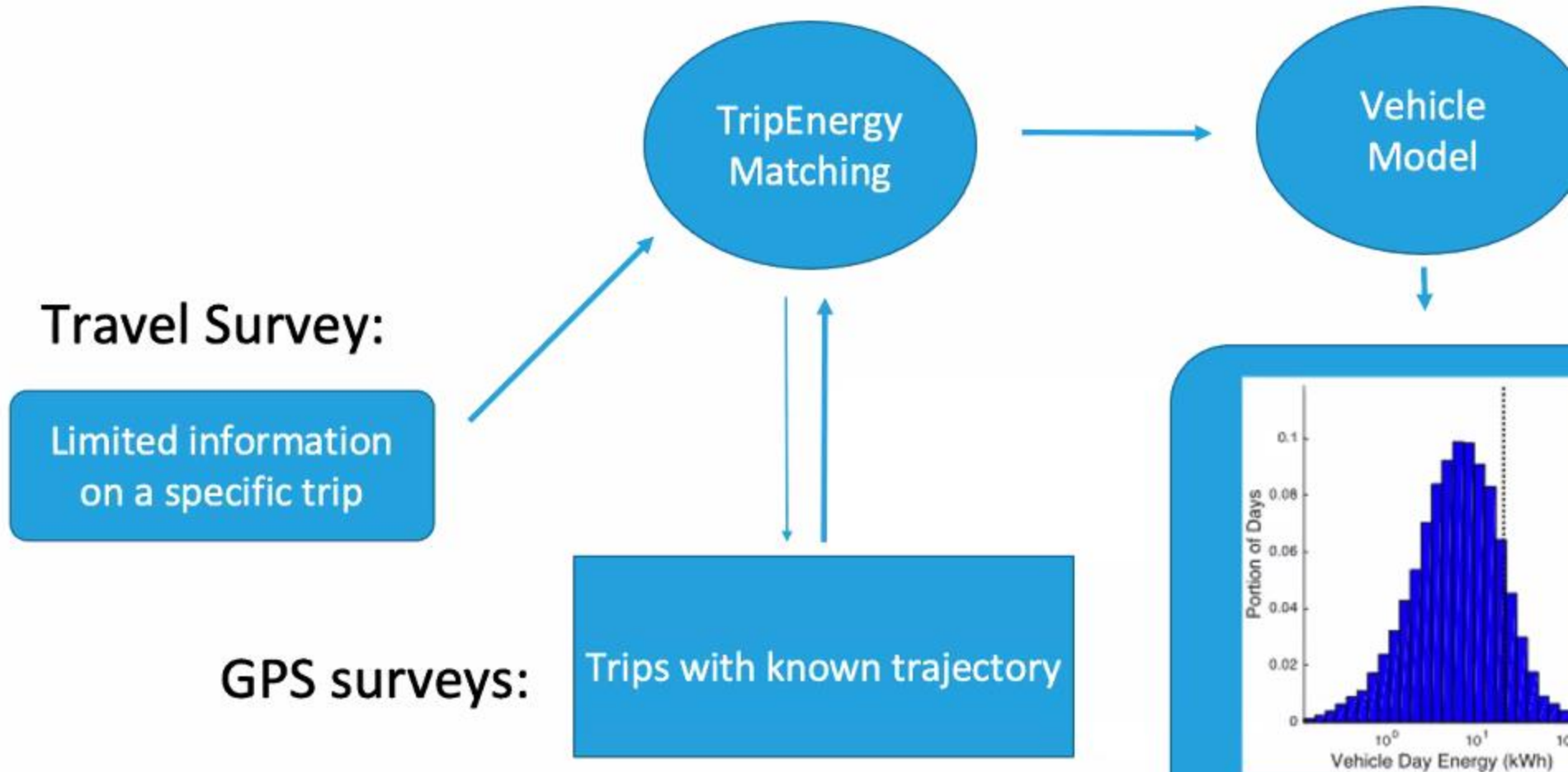




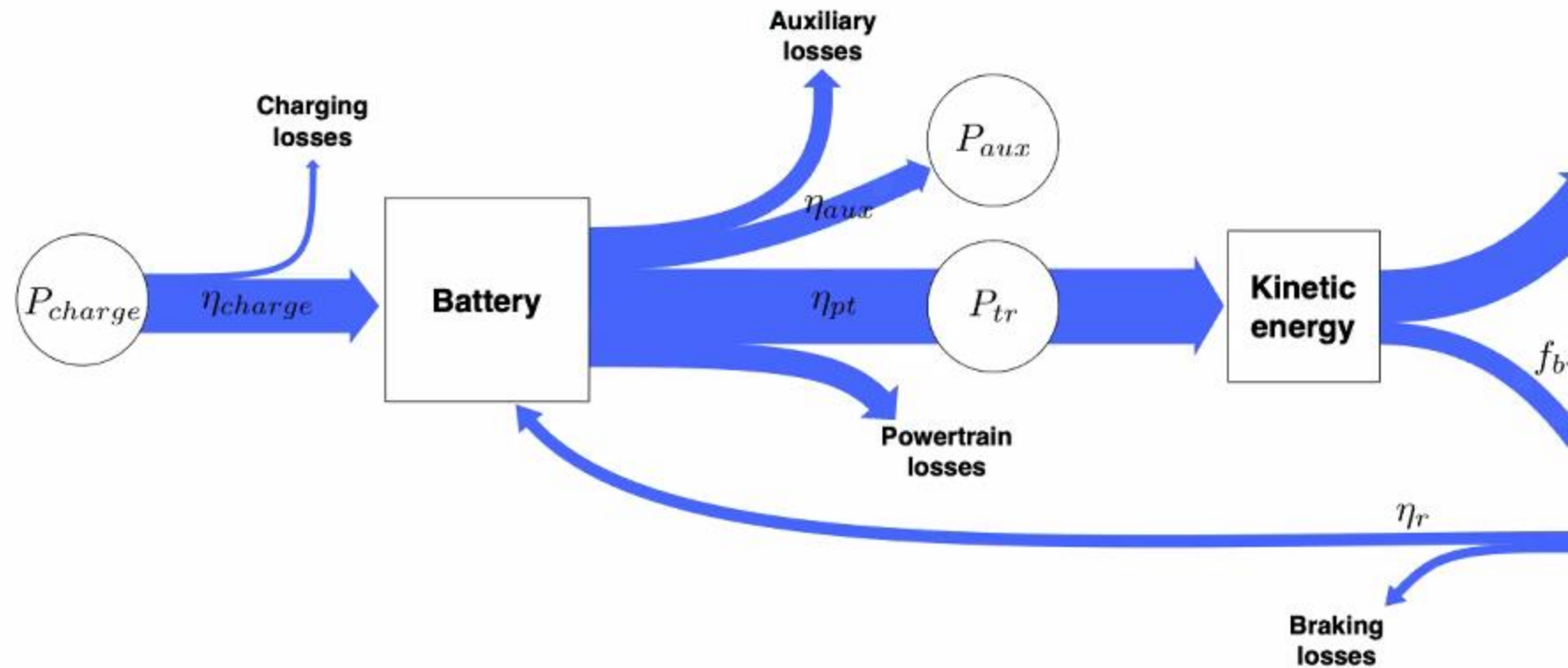
Range is not a single number



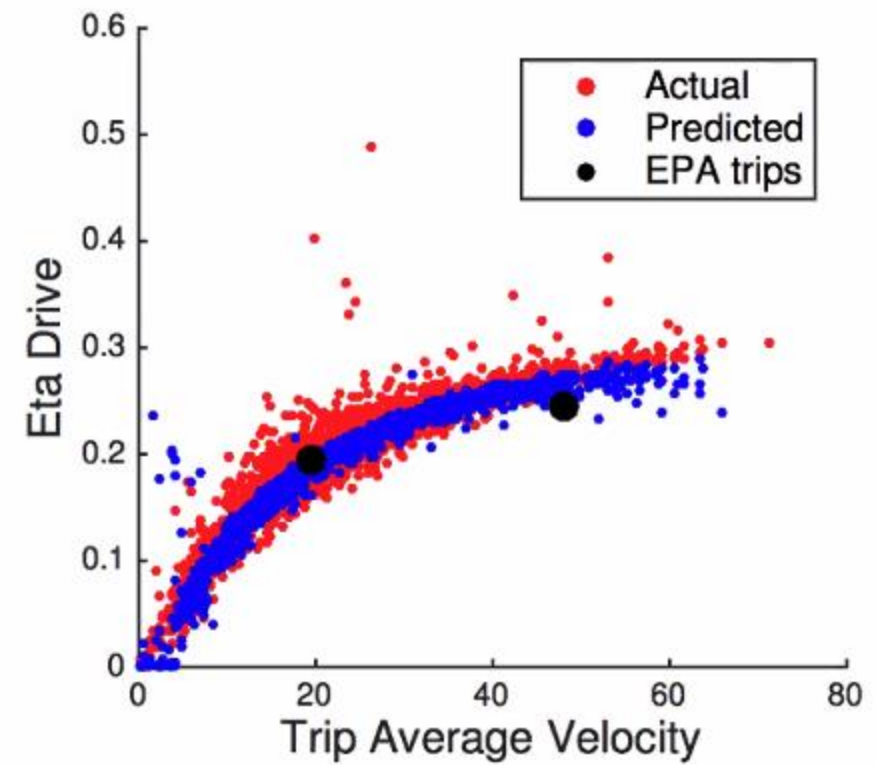
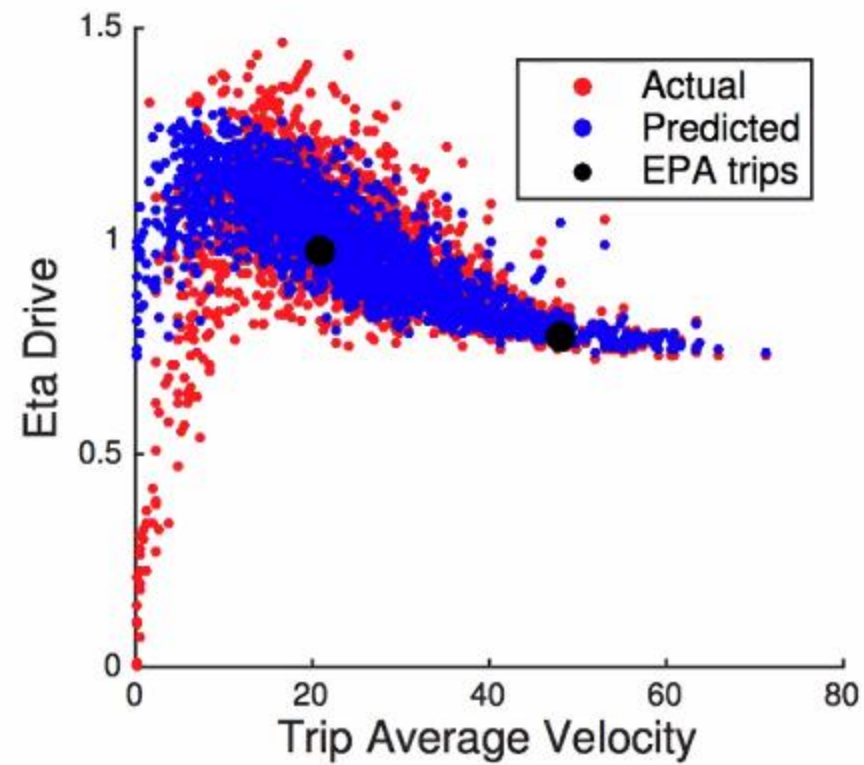
Methods development: TripEnergy model



Computationally efficient vehicle model that operates in real-time



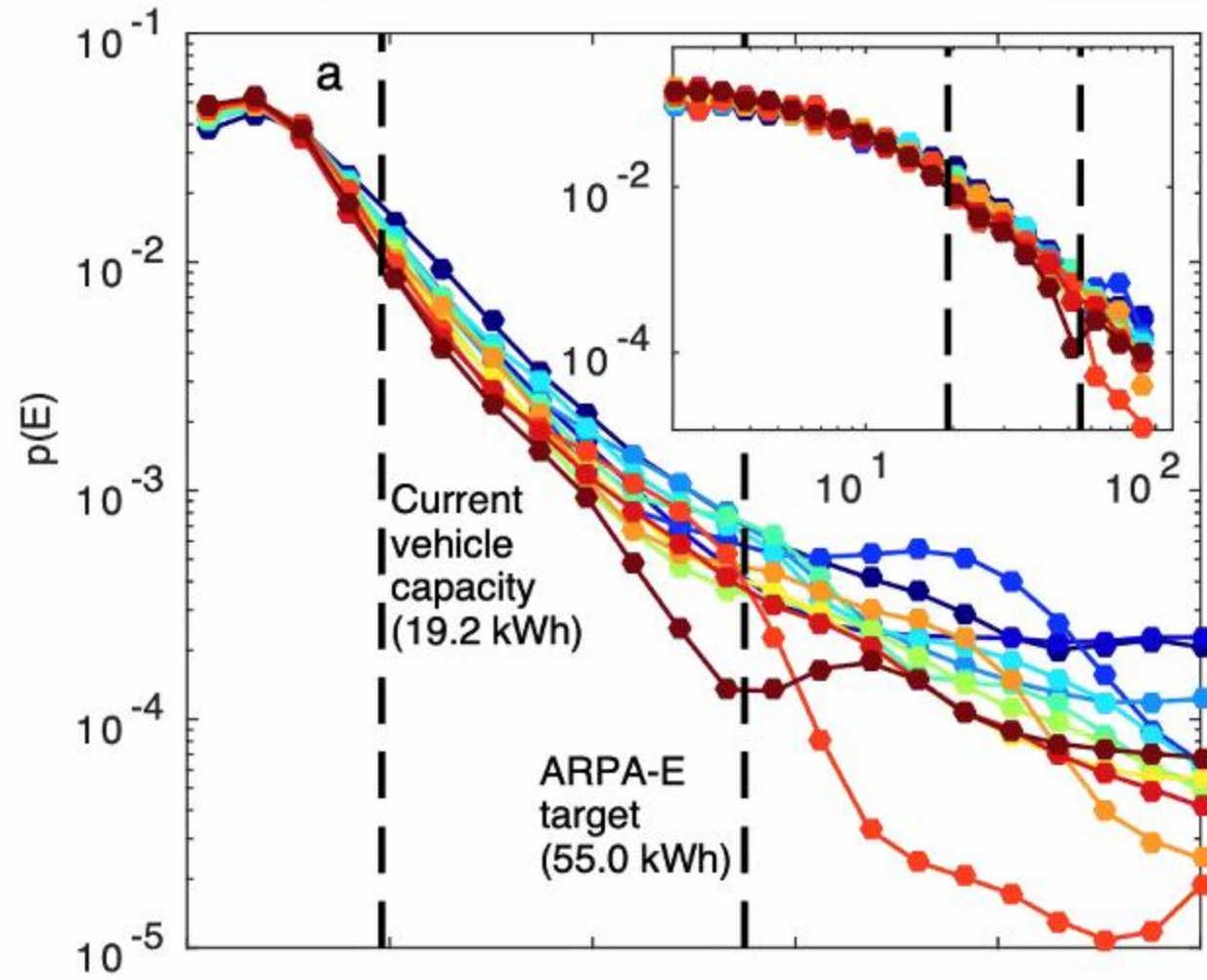
Model validation



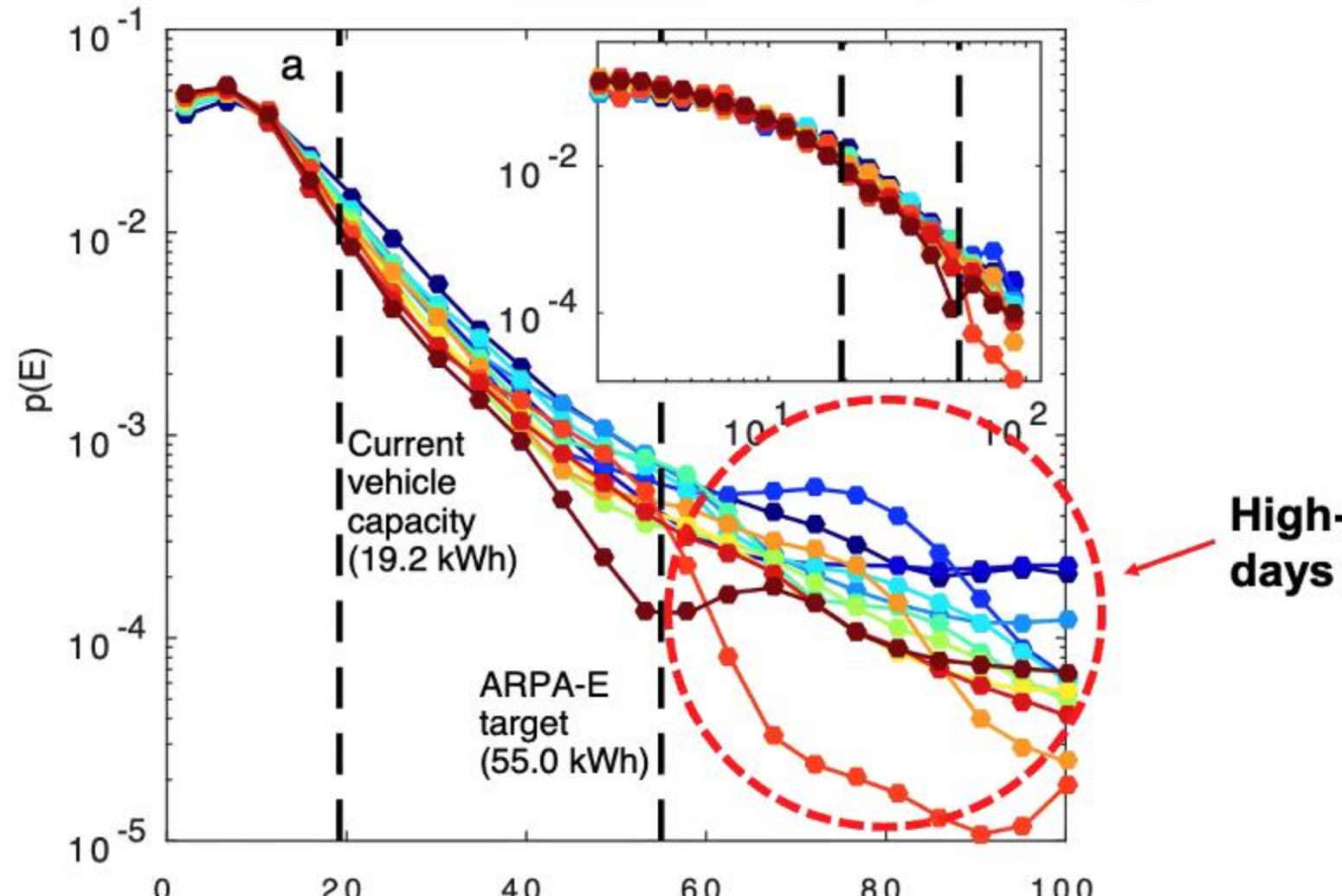
How many US cars on the road could be replaced by lower-cost electric vehicle (Nissan Leaf and similar) and still meet daily energy needs/ support travel activities

- Less than 10%
- 10%
- 30%
- 50%
- 70%
- 90%
- More than 90%

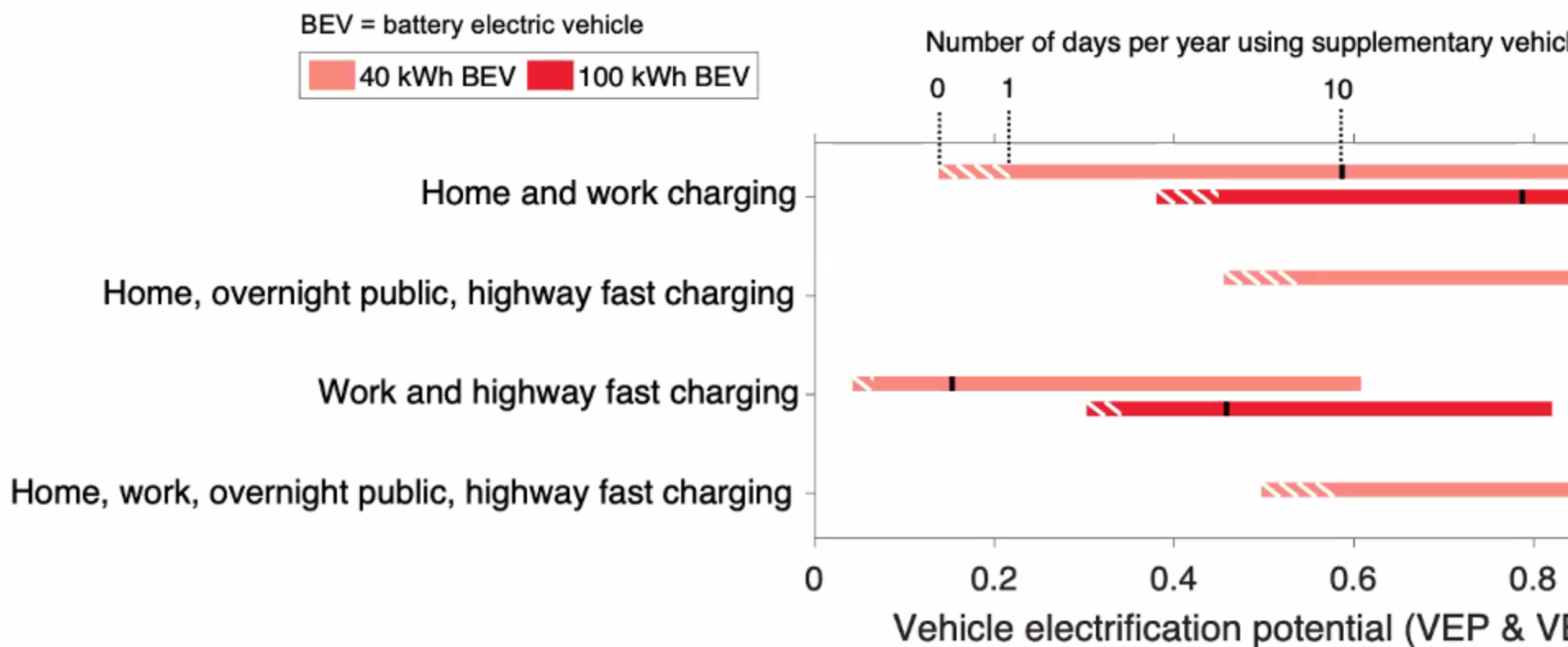
But need to consider high-energy days...



But need to consider high-energy days...



Strategic packages of charging infrastructure and other support for electrification



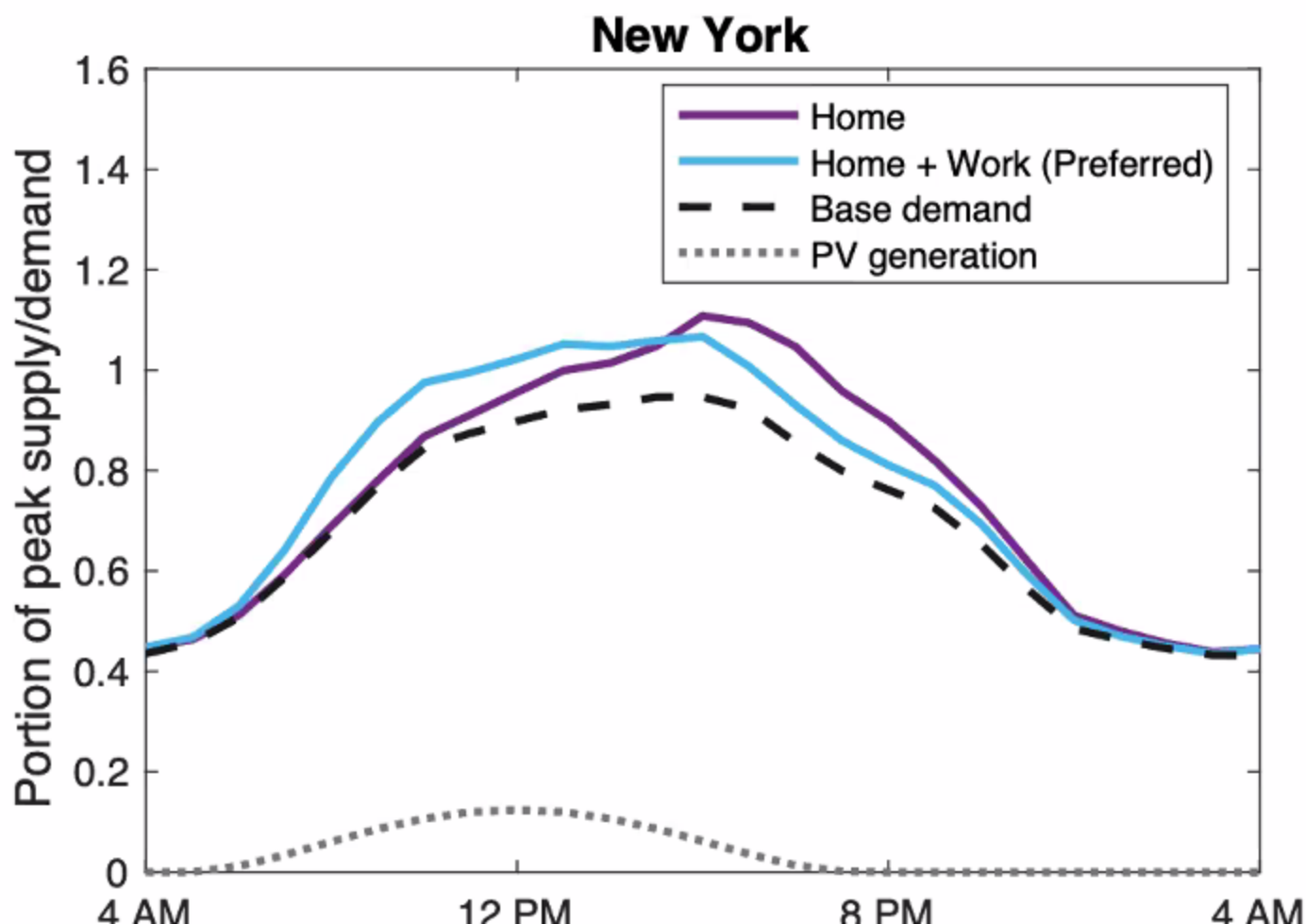
Indonesia-MIT team meetings



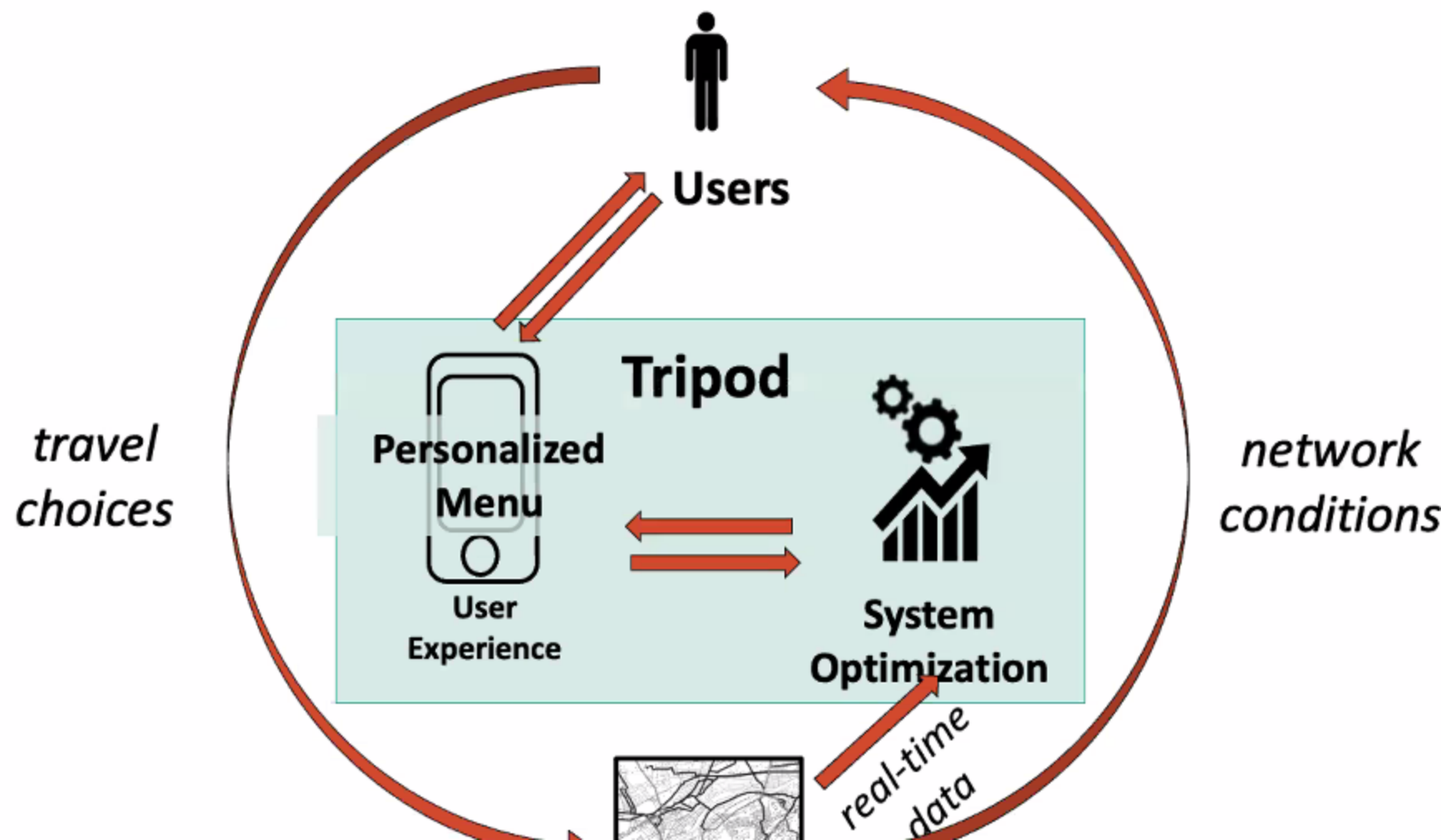
Preliminary results: Electrification potential in Indonesia

- High potential for electrification of 4-wheel vehicles (public and private), motorcycles
- Understanding of Indonesian high-energy vehicle days can inform infrastructure development plan
- Geographical distribution of cities, road network, travel patterns in Indonesia presents unique opportunities

Charging strategies can allow vehicles to act as g
storage of solar and wind energy



Knowledge of energy behavior enables incentive schemes to reduce pollution, enable access



Conclusions

- Information in detailed and expansive datasets can be combined to accurately estimate energy consumption across a population
- Predictive models inform strategic infrastructure expansion and incentives
- Research can provide critical input on a transition plan toward deep decarbonization and a smart, sustainable transportation system

Strategic plan to support sustainable, electrified transportation

- Consider residents' travel needs and preferences
 - Account for technological capabilities, evolution trends, and technology limits
 - Match charging infrastructure expansion plan and incentives to travel behaviors and technological capabilities
 - Develop a transition plan toward deep decarbonization and a smart transportation system
 - Incentivize homegrown Indonesian innovation in business models and software to enable transition
- This can be done!

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Development in the New Capital City of Indonesia : Planning For Technology Implementation of Autonomous Electric Vehicle for the New Capital City

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4



5





A Roadmap for Autonomous Electric Vehicle in The New Capital City of Indonesia

Bambang Riyanto Trilaksono

School of Electrical Engineering and Informatics, ITB

National Center for Sustainable Transportation Technology, ITB

National Center for Artificial Intelligence, ITB



Development Concept



New Capital City

New Capital City Transport

Electric vehicle

Autonomous vehicle

Autonomous public transport (bus, railway)



Volvo's Hardware:

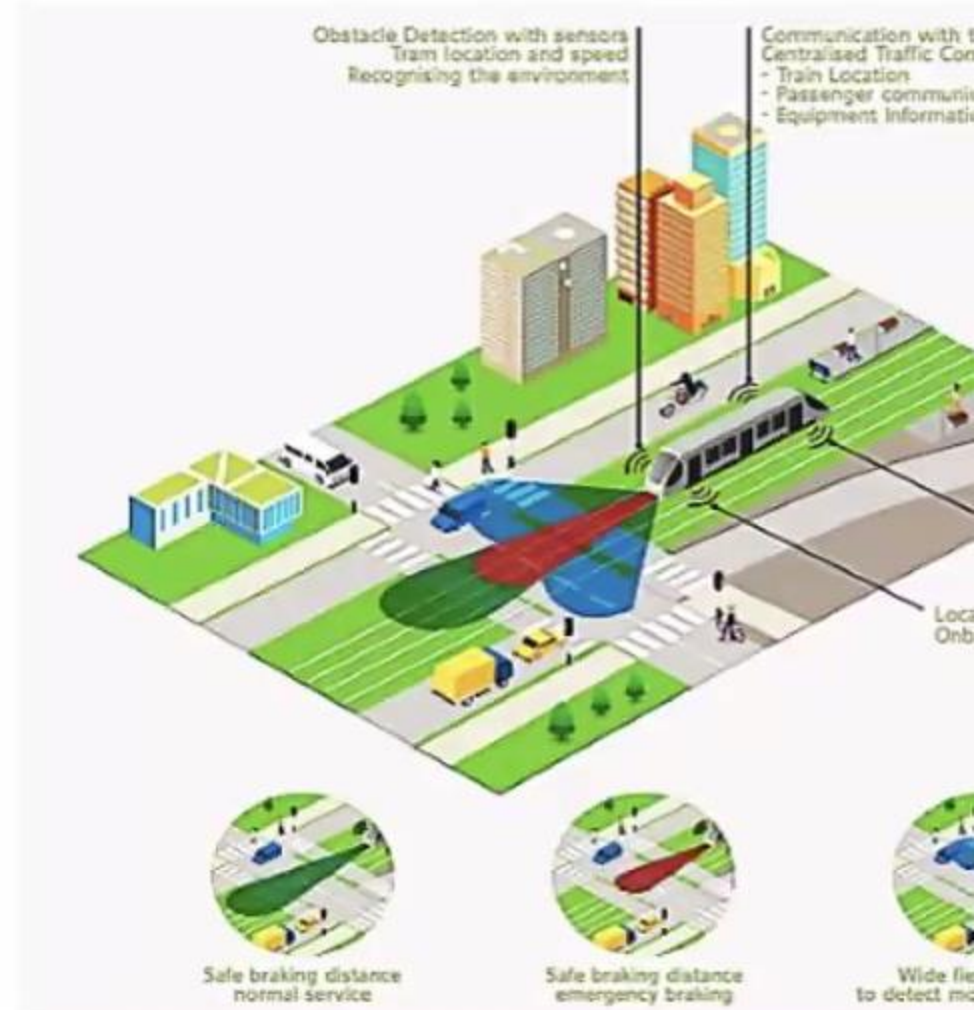
- RADAR, front & back
- Forward Facing Camera
- Side Camera
- Ultrasound, front & back
- Rear Camera

Future Possibility: Autonomous Vehicle – ART/Autonomous

AUTOMATIC SYSTEM: a system that performs task sequences based on pre-defined rules; the information needed to understand its environment is given to it to make its decisions. It can be with or without a driver.

AUTONOMOUS SYSTEM: a system capable of making its own decisions to respond to all cases without human-defined instructions. It must therefore manage the functions of comprehension, environment analysis, and decision making – responsibilities which so far are largely reserved for human beings.




To be autonomous, the tram must be able to capture, perceive, analyze decisions and act without human intervention. Moreover, all of this must be in real time.



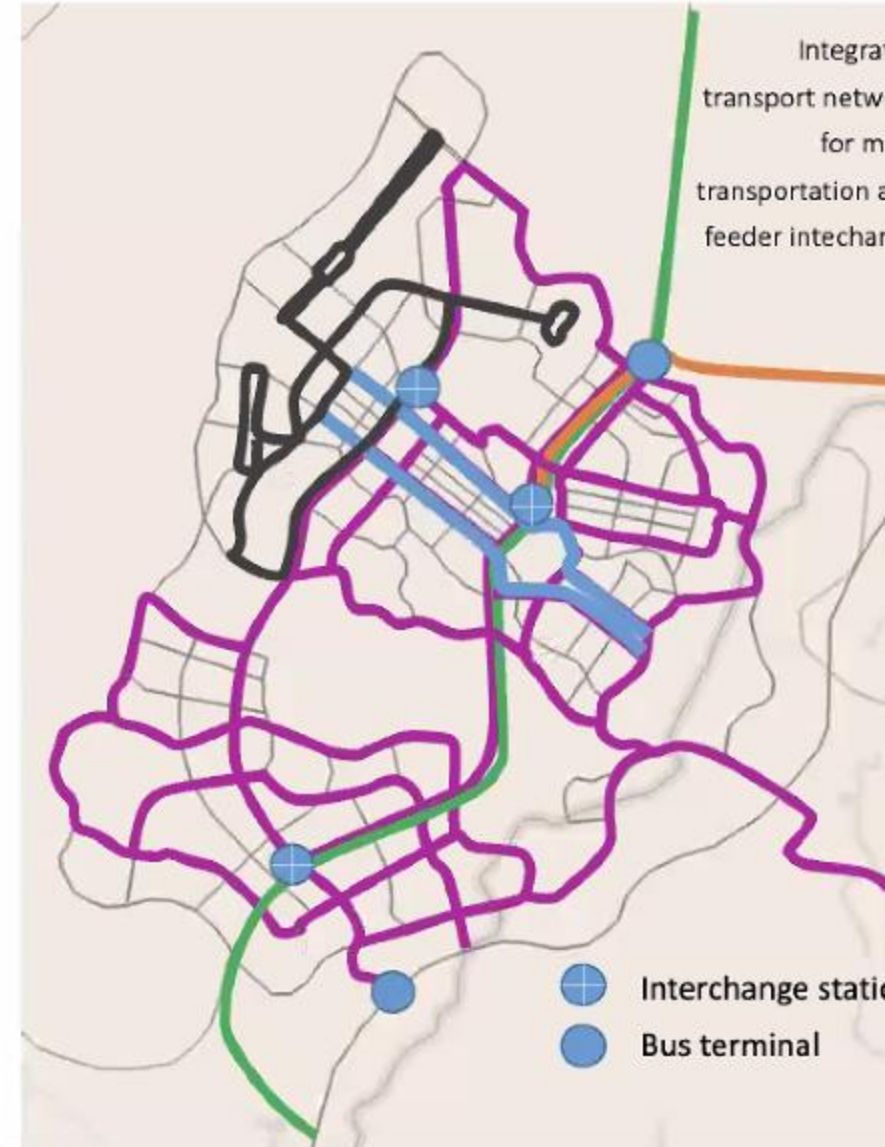
- Legend**
- Intercity MRT/LRT Corridor
 - Airport Train
 - Dedicated BRT Corridor
 - ⊗ Interchange Station
 - City Bus Terminal
 - Intercity Bus Terminal

Planning Development New Capital Transport Network



-  **Logistic Terminal**
-  **Distribution center and hub**
-  **Distribution pattern for feeder**

Proposed Public Transport Service Mass Transport Station



Level of Automation defined by The Society of Automotive Engineering (SAE)

The 5 levels of driving automation




















For on-road vehicles



Human driver

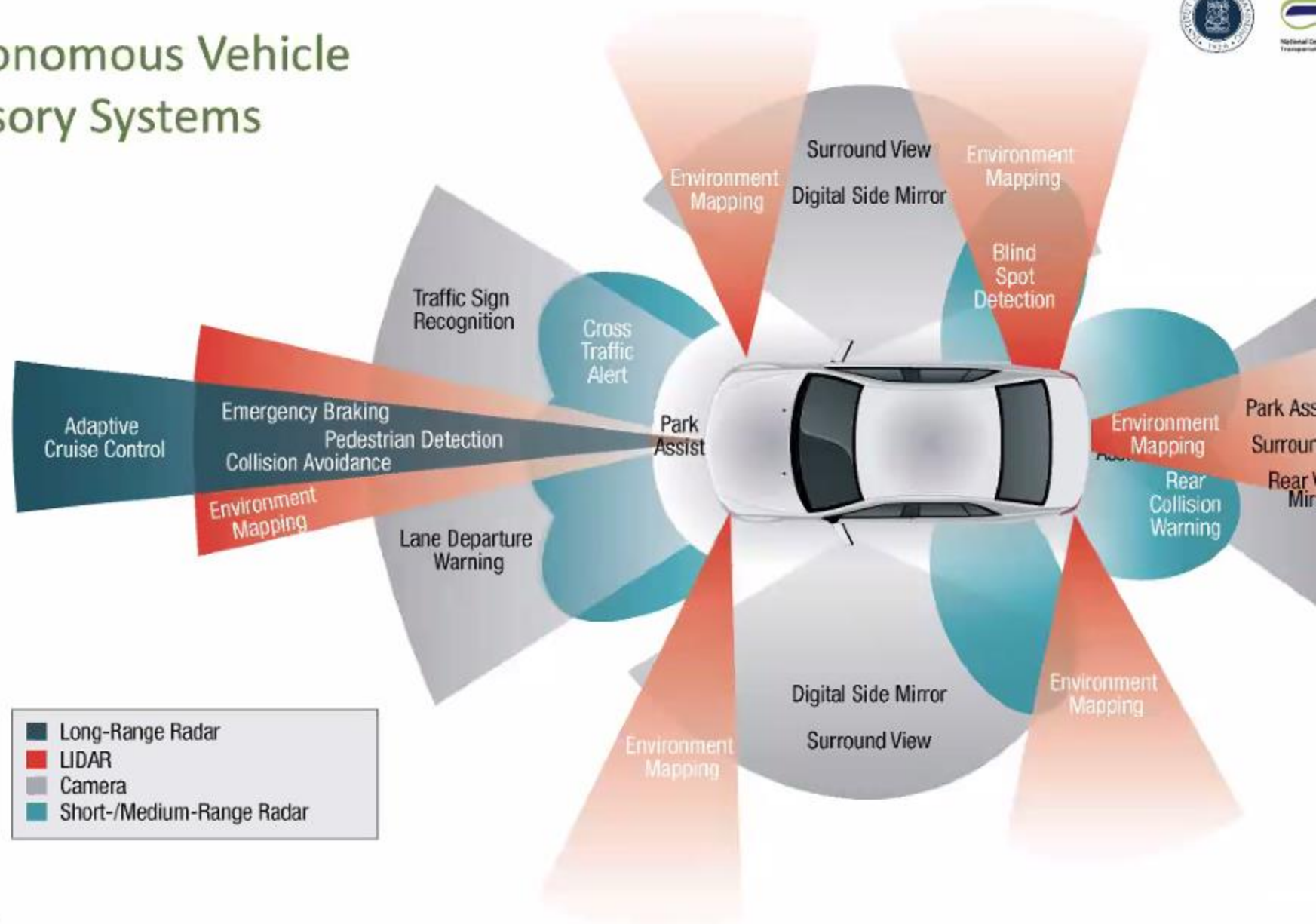


Automated system

		Steering and acceleration/ deceleration	Monitoring of driving environment	Fallback when automation fails	Automated system is in control
Human driver monitors the road	0 NO AUTOMATION				N/A
	1 DRIVER ASSISTANCE				SOME DRIVING MODES
	2 PARTIAL AUTOMATION				SOME DRIVING MODES
Automated driving system monitors the road	3 CONDITIONAL AUTOMATION				SOME DRIVING MODES
	4 HIGH AUTOMATION				SOME DRIVING MODES
	5 FULL AUTOMATION				



Autonomous Vehicle Sensory Systems



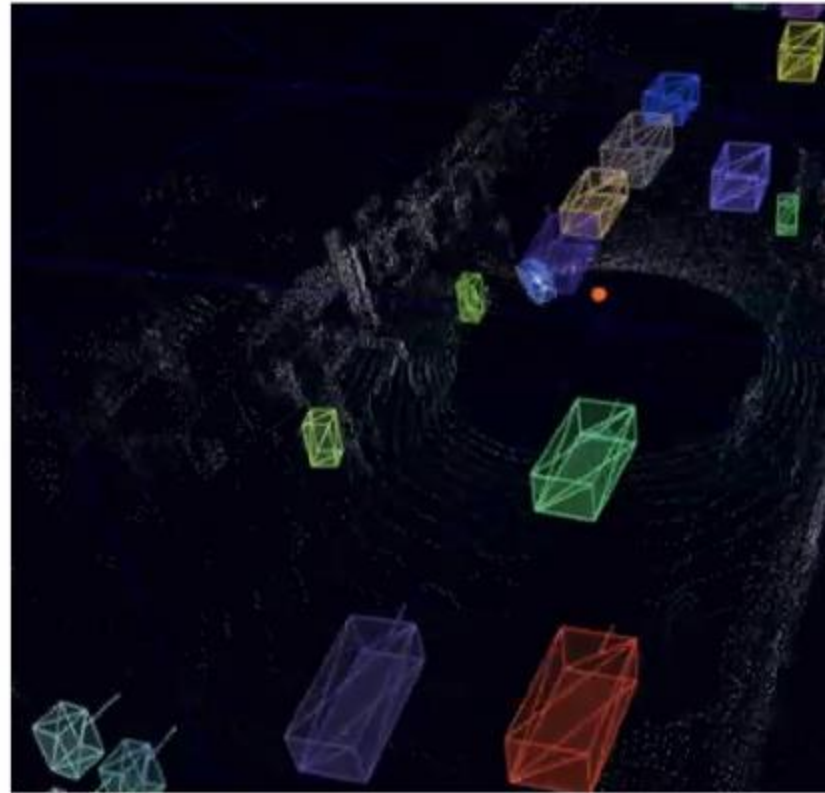
- Long-Range Radar
- LIDAR
- Camera
- Short-/Medium-Range Radar

Recording



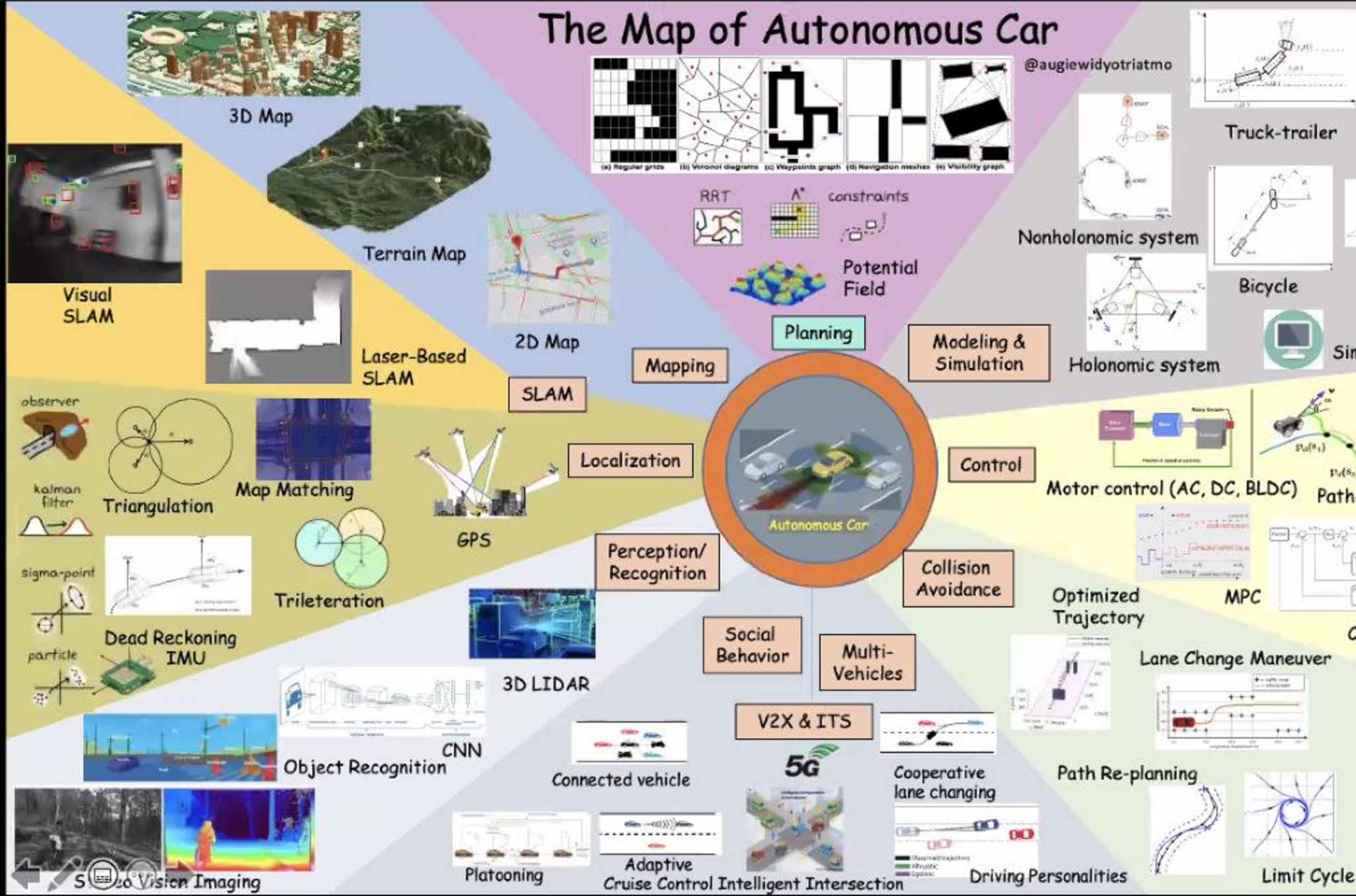


AV perception through Lidar



AV visual perception

The Map of Autonomous Car



@augiewidyotriatmo

Truck-trailer

Nonholonomic system

Bicycle

Holonomic system

Sim

Localization

Control

Perception/Recognition

Collision Avoidance

Social Behavior

Multi-Vehicles

V2X & ITS

Connected vehicle

Adaptive Cruise Control Intelligent Intersection

Cooperative lane changing

Path Re-planning

Driving Personalities

Limit Cycle

Stereo Vision Imaging

Platooning

5G

Lane Change Maneuver

MPC

Motor control (AC, DC, BLDC)

Path-

3D LIDAR

Object Recognition

Platooning

observer

kalman filter

sigma-point

particle

Triangulation

Map Matching

Trilateration

Dead Reckoning IMU

GPS

3D LIDAR

CNN

Platooning

RRT

A*

constraints

Potential Field

Nonholonomic system

Bicycle

Holonomic system

Sim

Localization

Control

Perception/Recognition

Collision Avoidance

Social Behavior

Multi-Vehicles

V2X & ITS

Connected vehicle

Adaptive Cruise Control Intelligent Intersection

Cooperative lane changing

Path Re-planning

Driving Personalities

Limit Cycle

Stereo Vision Imaging

Platooning

5G

Lane Change Maneuver

MPC

Motor control (AC, DC, BLDC)

Path-

3D LIDAR

Object Recognition

Platooning

observer

kalman filter

sigma-point

particle

Triangulation

Map Matching

Trilateration

Dead Reckoning IMU

GPS

3D LIDAR

CNN

Platooning

RRT

A*

constraints

Potential Field

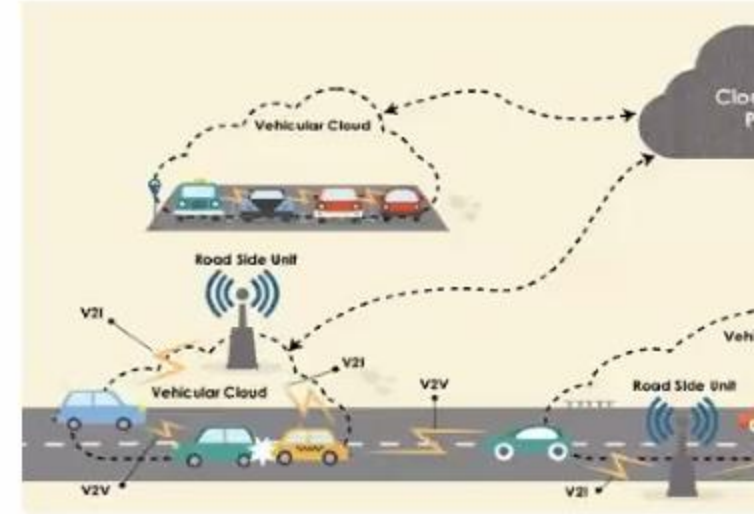
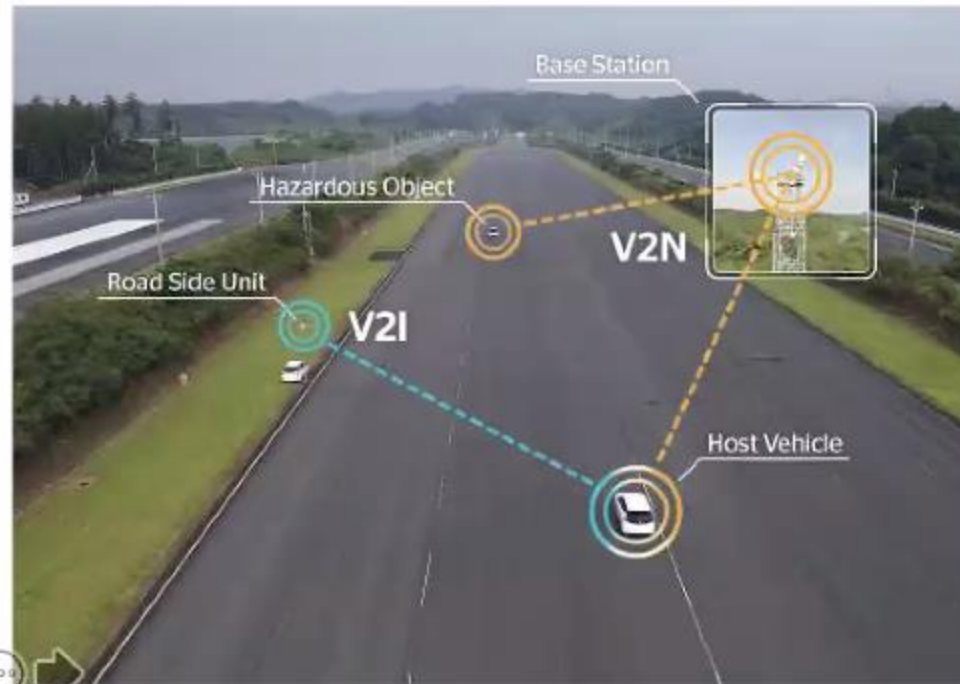
Nonholonomic system

Bicycle

Holonomic system

Sim

V2V, V2I, V2X Network Infrastructure



V2I
 Traffic Light
 Traffic Info Online –
 Cars communicate with
 traffic light



Sensing / V2X
 Pedestrian/
 Smart Phone
 Convenient
 access to all
 modes of
 transportation



Smart Shuttle
 Constant traffic flow with
 car-to-X communication



Traffic C
 Mastermin
 networked

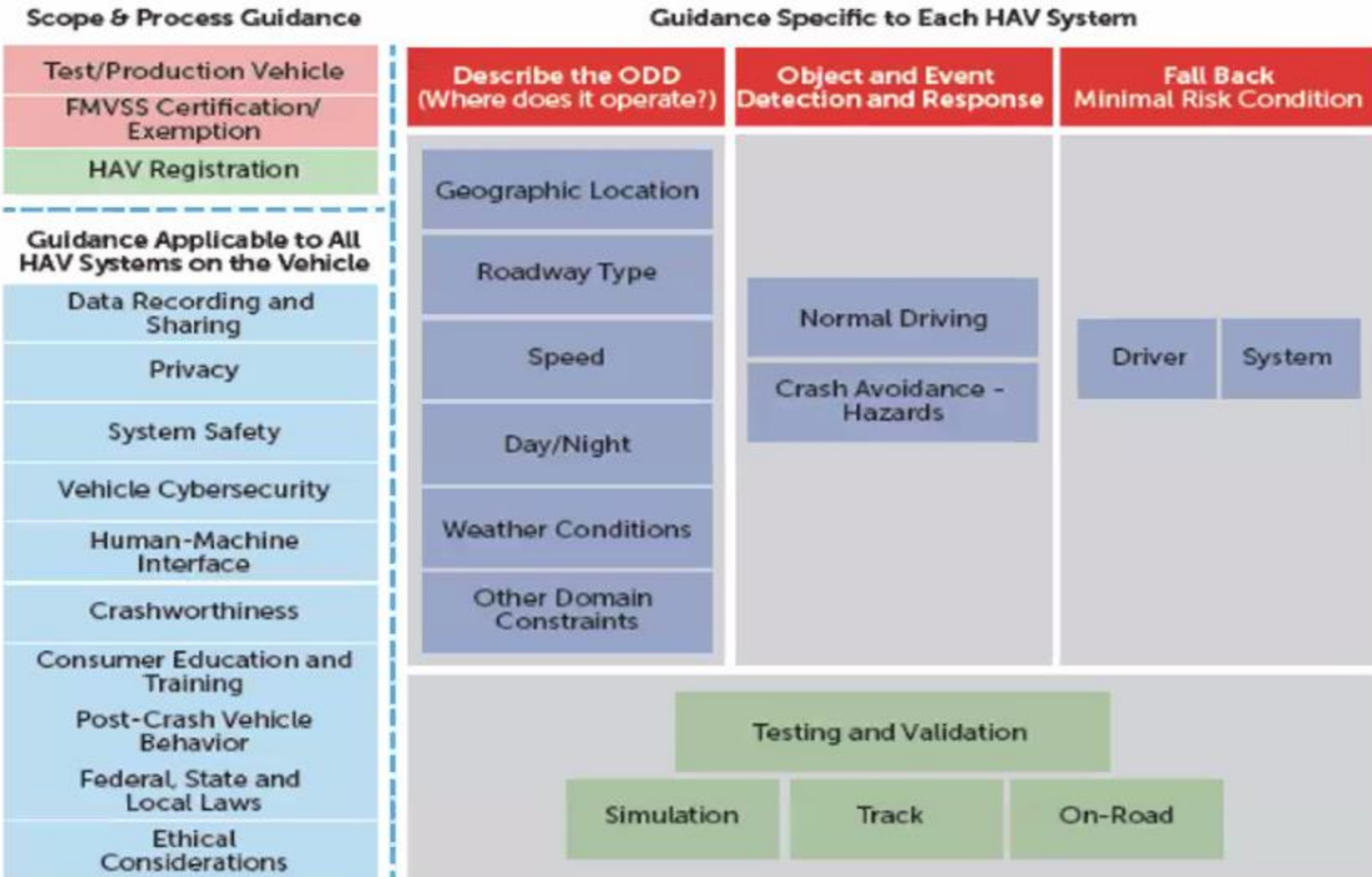




Road Infrastructure for
Autonomous Electric Vehicle

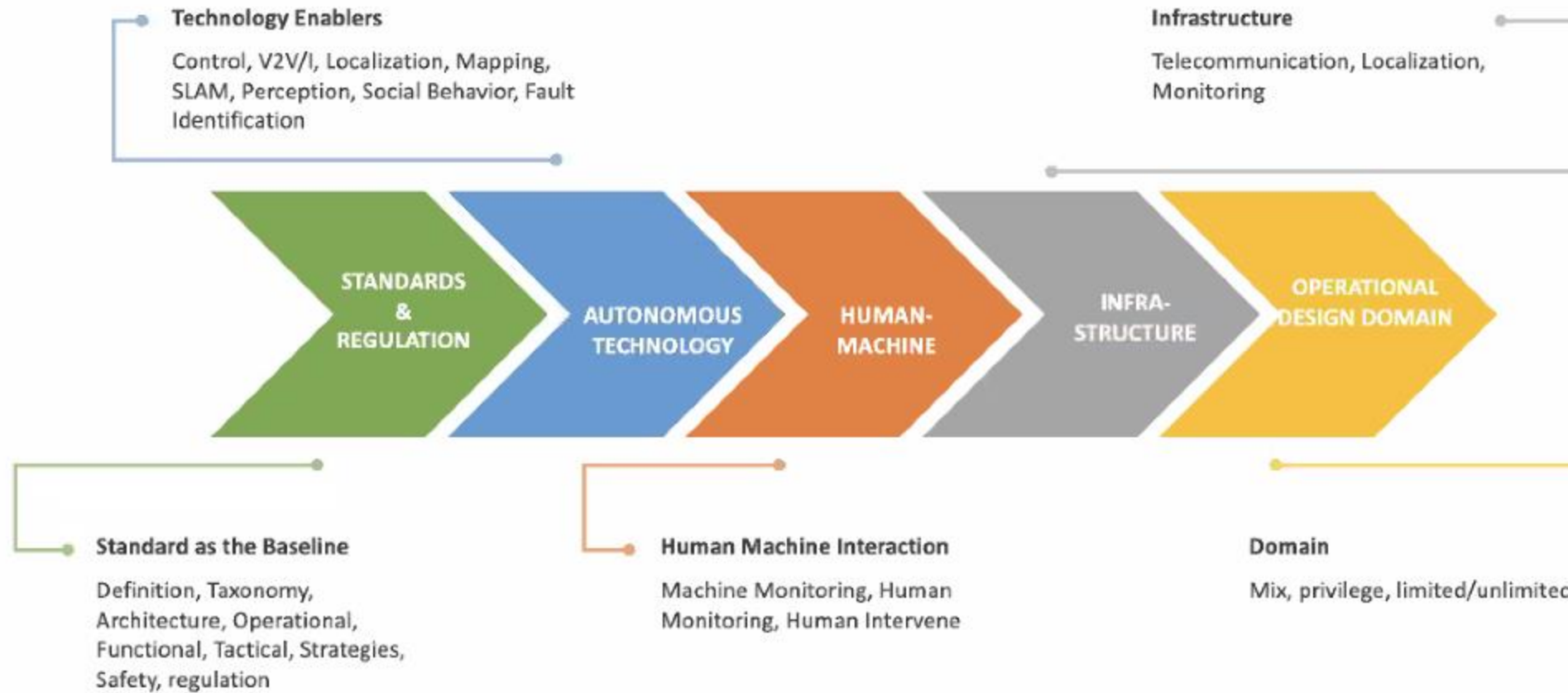


Guidance framework for testing and deployment of autonomous vehicle





Autonomous Vehicle Technology Readiness



Autonomous Vehicle Implementation Roadmap for The New Capital City



2021

- Strengthen regulation and plan for AEV infrastructure
- Drafting policy and incentive for AEV, survey of AEV acceptance
- Drafting the agency responsible for managing AEV deployment

2022

- Establishing policy for AEV piloting location
- Supporting policy for SAE Level 3 AEV's R&D
- Drafting policy for 4G & 5G network coverage

2023

- Testing SAE Level 3 AEV in restricted area
- Drafting policy and R&D for SAE Level 4 AEV's piloting
- 4G & 5G network testing for V2V (*vehicle-to-vehicle*) and V2I (*vehicle-to-infrastructure*)

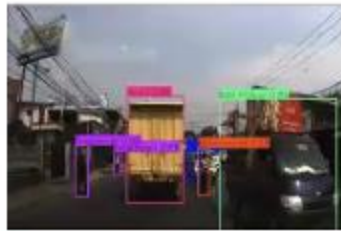
2024

- Testing SAE Level 4 AEV in restricted
- AEV consumer experience in piloting area
- Drafting policy and R&D for SAE Level 5 AEV piloting

2025

- Testing for SAE Level 4 AEV in the New Capital City's restricted area
- *Piloting* SAE Level 5 AEV in the New capital City's restricted area

On-going research on AEV at ITB : Autonomous Tram



2019 : Related Research

- Object Perception System
- Autonomous multi container truck control



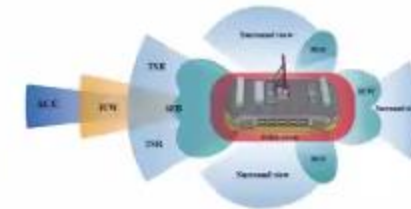
2020 : Related Research

- Path Planning Algorithm
- Object based Slam
- Automatic Guided Vehicles



2021 : Tram Driving Assistance

- Object detection & Collision-Avoidance Assist
- Speed Limit Assist
- Face recognition & Driver Attention Warning



2022 : Autonomous Tram

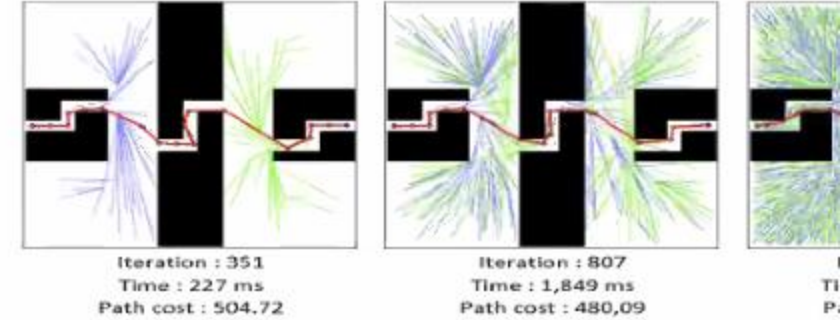
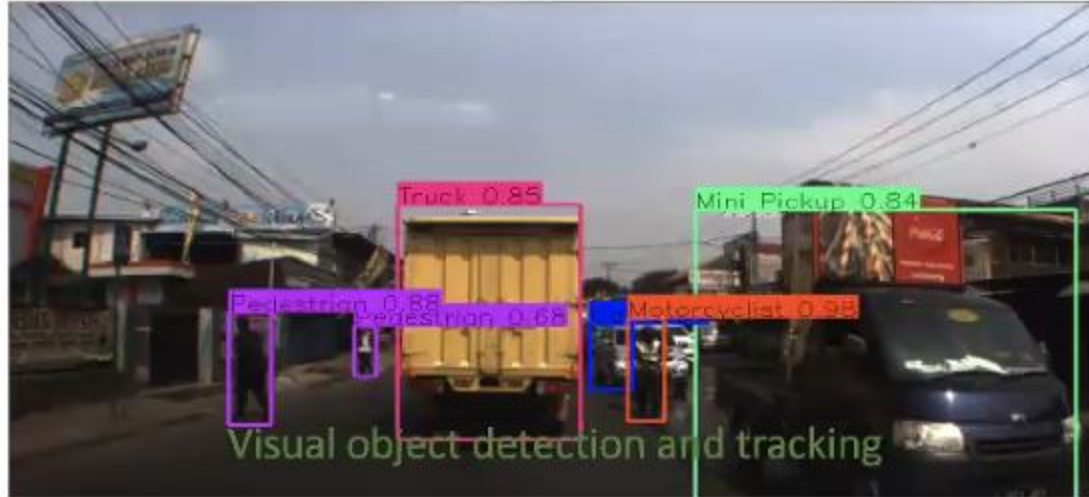
- Adaptive Cruise Control
- Autonomous Emergency Breaking
- Traffic Sign Recognition



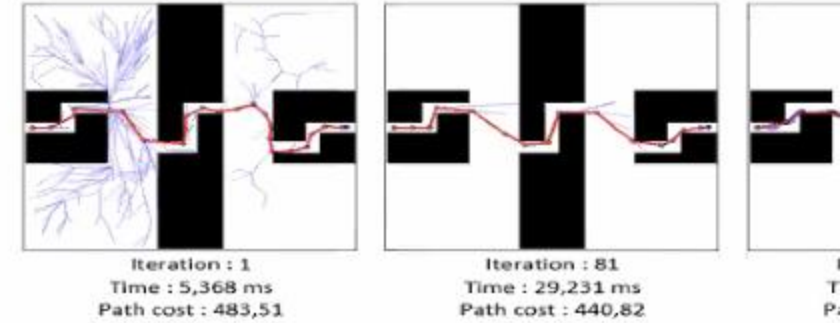
2023 : Prototype & Commercialization

- Testing in a mixed traffic environment
- Commercialization preparation, standardization and licensing

On-going research on AEV at ITB : Autonomous Car



Example of path improvement in a tree using the RRT*-Connect



Example of path improvement in a tree using the RRT-ACS alg

Combined ART+ACS Alg for Path P

Autonomous Golf Cart