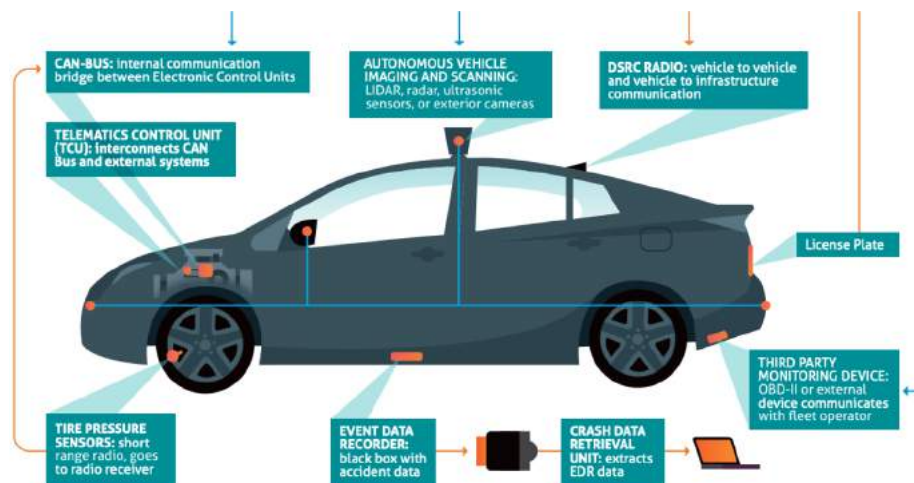


Digital Data Flows Masterclass #7: Connected and Autonomous Vehicles

June 25, 2020



Future of Privacy Forum

Our Mission

Bridging the policymaker-industry-academic gap in privacy policy

Developing privacy protections, ethical norms, & responsible business practices.

Our Workstreams

Mobility & Data

Youth Privacy
AI & Machine
Learning

Location & Ad Tech

Internet of Things
Biometrics

De-identification

Smart Communities

Our Supporters

150+

Companies

25+

Leading
Academics

15+

Advocates and
Civil Society

5

Foundations

Digital Data Flows Masterclass Series:

1. Artificial Intelligence & Machine Learning
2. Location Data: GPS, Wi-Fi, Spatial Analytics
3. De-Identification, Differential Privacy, and Homomorphic Encryption
4. Online Advertising Technologies
5. Mobile Apps
6. Facial Recognition

*Archived videos and
slides available at
www.fpf.org/classes.*

Guest Experts for Class 7: Connected and Autonomous Vehicles (CAVs)



Chelsey Colbert

*Policy Counsel, Mobility &
Location Data,
Future of Privacy Forum*



Bryant Walker Smith

*Associate Professor of Law and
Engineering at the University of South
Carolina and Co-Director of the Project
on Law and Mobility at the University of
Michigan*

Primer on Automated Driving and Connected Driving

Bryant Walker Smith

Associate Professor

*University of South Carolina School of Law
and (by courtesy) School of Engineering*

Affiliate Scholar

Center for Internet and Society at Stanford Law School

Codirector

Program on Law and Mobility at University of Michigan Law School

law of the
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Possible
newlypossible.org



~~“Driverless remote-controlled cars”?~~

- Driver assistance
- Automated driving
- Remote driving
- Connected driving

Increasing automation and connectivity

- **Driver assistance**
- Automated driving
- Remote driving
- Connected driving

This is not your father's Oldsmobile.



Don't go looking for this Oldsmobile in any family album. Road & Track would be a lot more likely.

Because this Oldsmobile is the totally new Cutlass Supreme. So new, its past is just beginning.

Its most noticeable change you've probably already noticed. The way your neighbors will when they see

its new aerodynamic shape.

But this sleek new styling standard is much, much more than merely a pretty face.

The inclusion of four-wheel independent suspension, front-wheel drive, four-wheel disc brakes, and a 2.8-liter multiport fuel-injected V6 is rare outside the world's most technologically advanced automobiles.

For more information on this remarkable vehicle, send for a free catalog. Write: Oldsmobile Cutlass Supreme Catalog, P.O. Box 14238, Lansing, Michigan 48901.



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CUTLASS SUPREME**

 Let's get it

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Possible
newlypossible.org

MyCarDoesWhat.org

Know More. Drive Safer.



Adaptive Cruise Control



Adaptive Headlights



Anti-Lock Braking System



Automatic Emergency Braking



Automatic Parallel Parking



Automatic Reverse Braking



Back-up Camera



Back-up Warning



Bicycle Detection



Blind Spot Warning



Brake Assist



Curve Speed Warning



Drowsiness Alert



Electronic Stability Control



Forward Collision Warning



High Speed Alert



Hill Descent Assist



Hill Start Assist



Lane Departure Warning



Lane Keeping Assist



Left Turn Crash Avoidance



Obstacle Detection



Parking Sensors



Pedestrian Detection



Push Button Start



Rear Cross Traffic Alert



Sideview Camera



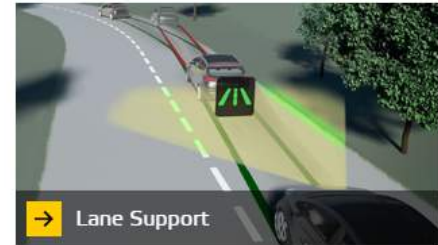
Temperature Warning



Tire Pressure Monitoring System



Traction Control



Recommended Driver Assistance Technologies



Forward Collision Warning



Lane Departure Warning

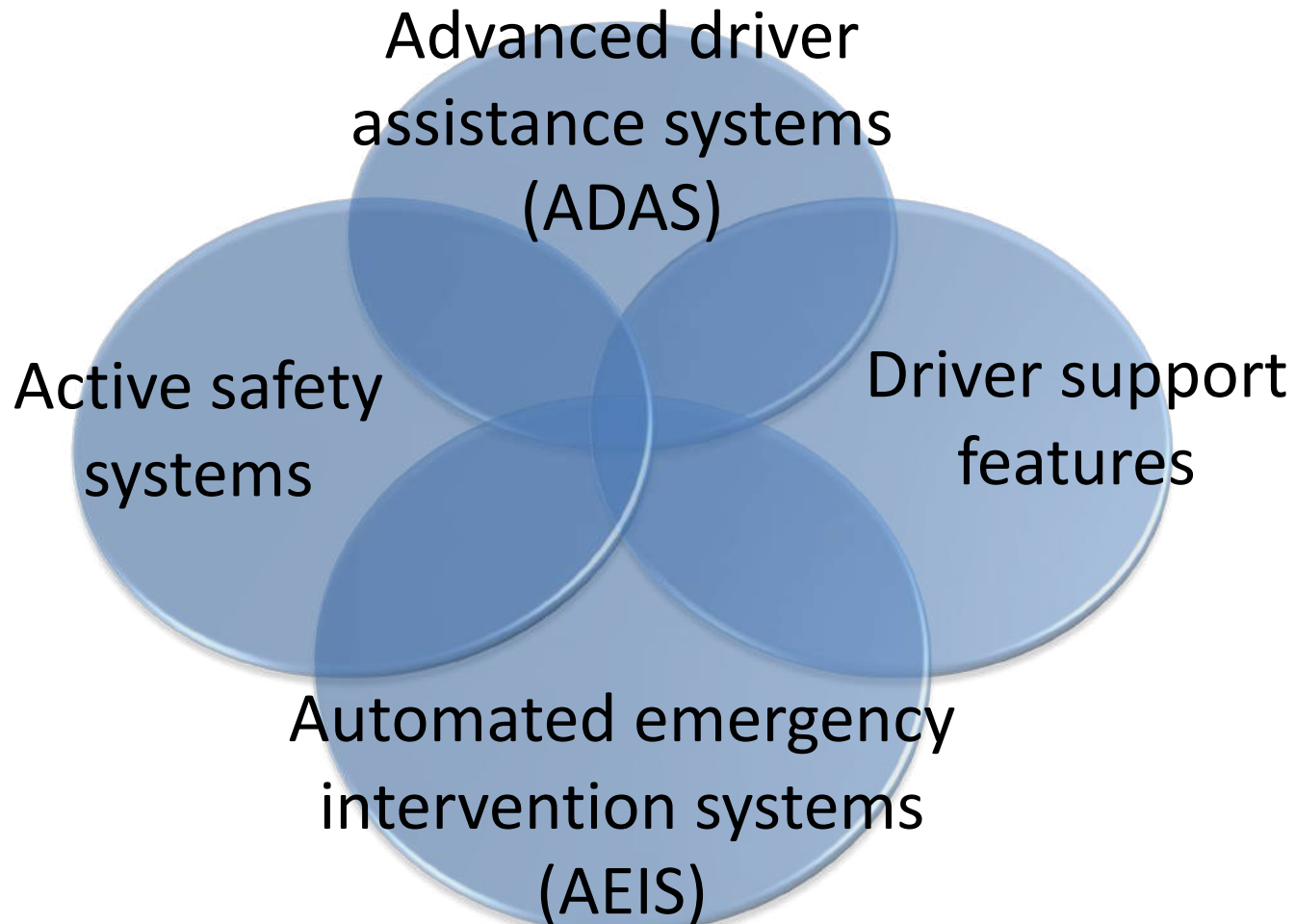


Rearview Video System



Automatic Emergency Braking

What do we call all these?



Driving

*(“performing the dynamic driving task”)**

- **Driving** involves paying attention to the vehicle, the road, and the environment so you can steer, brake, accelerate, and communicate as needed
- If you’re expected to pay attention, **you’re still driving** — even when a feature is assisting you with steering, braking, accelerating, and/or communicating
- Driving may have an even broader legal meaning

*SAE J3016

newlypossible.org/wiki/index.php?title=Automated_Driving_Definitions

futurist.law.umich.edu/how-reporters-can-evaluate-automated-driving-announcements

SAE J3016

(and soon-to-be ISO PAS 22736)

- Widely adopted industry document
- Key definitions for driving automation
- Levels of driving automation (L0 - L5)
 - Driver assistance / driver support (L0 - L2)
 - Automated driving (L3 - L5)

Assisted driving features

L0: You're driving

L1: You're driving, but you're assisted with **either** steering or speed

L2: You're driving, but you're assisted with **both** steering and speed

L2: You're driving, but you're assisted with **both** steering and speed

- Adaptive cruise control *plus* lane-keeping assist
- Automatic parking (speed and steering)
- GM's "Super Cruise"
- Tesla's ""Autopilot and Full Self-Driving Capability""

Tesla's “Smart Summon”



Why is this still level 2?

If you're expected to pay attention, **you're still driving** — even when a feature is assisting you with steering, braking, accelerating, and/or communicating



Driver assistance features work *unless and until they don't*



Complemented by interior sensors

- Occupancy/weight/seatbelt use: Many kinds (in all cars)
- Inattention: Camera (GM Super Cruise)
- Hands-on-wheel: Presence and torque (many cars)
- Drowsiness: Steering angle and torque (many cars)
- Intoxication: Alcohol detectors (aftermarket)
- Break-ins: Camera (Tesla?)
- Gestures: Camera (Bosch)
- Crash assessment: Microphone (OnStar)
- And more!

Increasing automation and connectivity

- **Driver assistance**
- Automated driving
- Remote driving
- Connected driving

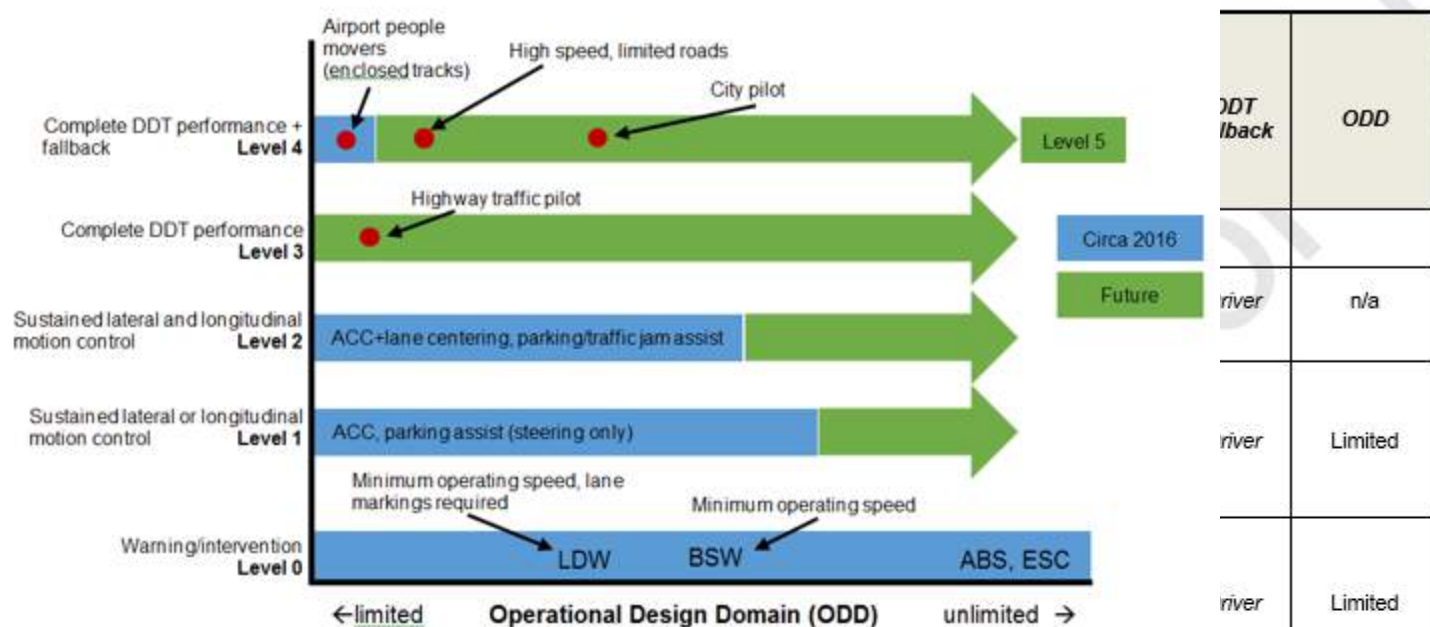
Increasing automation and connectivity

- Driver assistance
- **Automated driving**
- Remote driving
- Connected driving

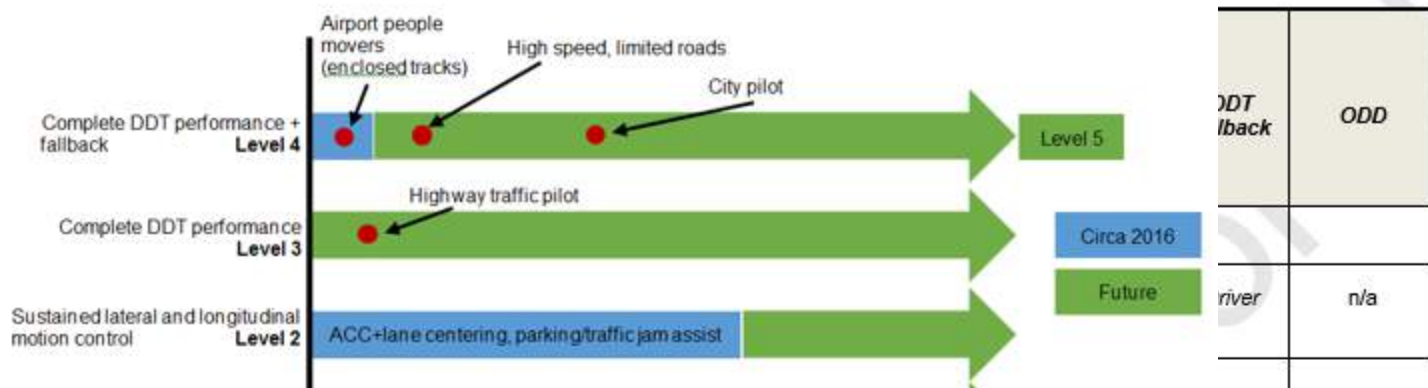
Automated driving (SAE L3 - L5)

- ~~Autonomous~~
- ~~Driverless~~
- ~~Self-driving~~
- A shibboleth in the technical world
- A (mostly) neutral and inclusive term

Level	Name	Narrative definition	DDT		DDT fallback	ODD
			Sustained lateral and longitudinal vehicle motion control	OEDR		
Driver performs part or all of the DDT						
0	No Driving Automation	The performance by the driver of the entire DDT, even when enhanced by active safety systems.	Driver	Driver	Driver	n/a
1	Driver Assistance	The sustained and ODD-specific execution by a driving automation system of either the lateral or the longitudinal vehicle motion control subtask of the DDT (but not both simultaneously) with the expectation that the driver performs the remainder of the DDT.	Driver and System	Driver	Driver	Limited
2	Partial Driving Automation	The sustained and ODD-specific execution by a driving automation system of both the lateral and longitudinal vehicle motion control subtasks of the DDT with the expectation that the driver completes the OEDR subtask and supervises the driving automation system.	System	Driver	Driver	Limited
ADS ("System") performs the entire DDT (while engaged)			System	System	Fallback-ready user (becomes the driver during fallback)	Limited
3	Conditional Driving Automation	The sustained and ODD-specific performance by an ADS of the entire DDT with the expectation that the DDT fallback-ready user is receptive to ADS-issued requests to intervene, as well as to DDT performance-relevant system failures in other vehicle systems, and will respond appropriately.				
4	High Driving Automation	The sustained and ODD-specific performance by an ADS of the entire DDT and DDT fallback without any expectation that a user will respond to a request to intervene.				
5	Full Driving Automation	The sustained and unconditional (i.e., not ODD-specific) performance by an ADS of the entire DDT and DDT fallback without any expectation that a user will respond to a request to intervene.	System	System	System	Unlimited



ADS ("System") performs the entire DDT (while engaged)						
3	Conditional Driving Automation	The sustained and ODD-specific performance by an ADS of the entire DDT with the expectation that the DDT fallback-ready user is receptive to ADS-issued requests to intervene, as well as to DDT performance-relevant system failures in other vehicle systems, and will respond appropriately.	System	System	Fallback-ready user (becomes the driver during fallback)	Limited
4	High Driving Automation	The sustained and ODD-specific performance by an ADS of the entire DDT and DDT fallback without any expectation that a user will respond to a request to intervene.	System	System	System	Limited
5	Full Driving Automation	The sustained and unconditional (i.e., not ODD-specific) performance by an ADS of the entire DDT and DDT fallback without any expectation that a user will respond to a request to intervene.	System	System	System	Unlimited



Some ODD parameters:

- Speed
- Geography
- Roadway
- Environment
- Traffic
- Temporal
- etc.

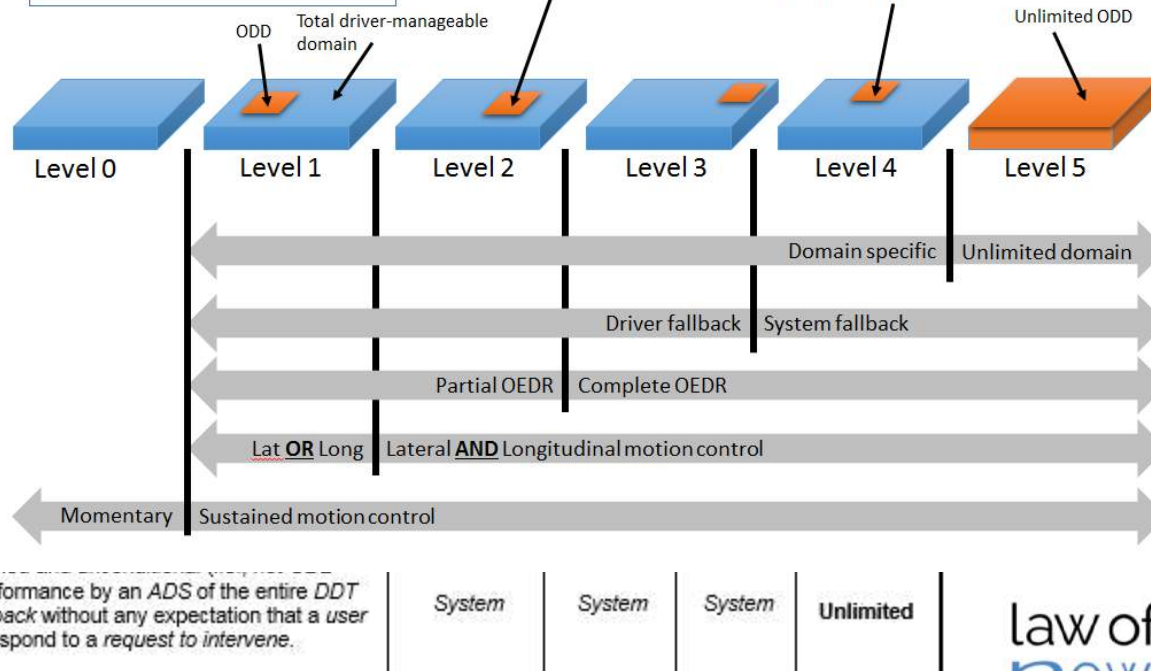
Level 2 example:

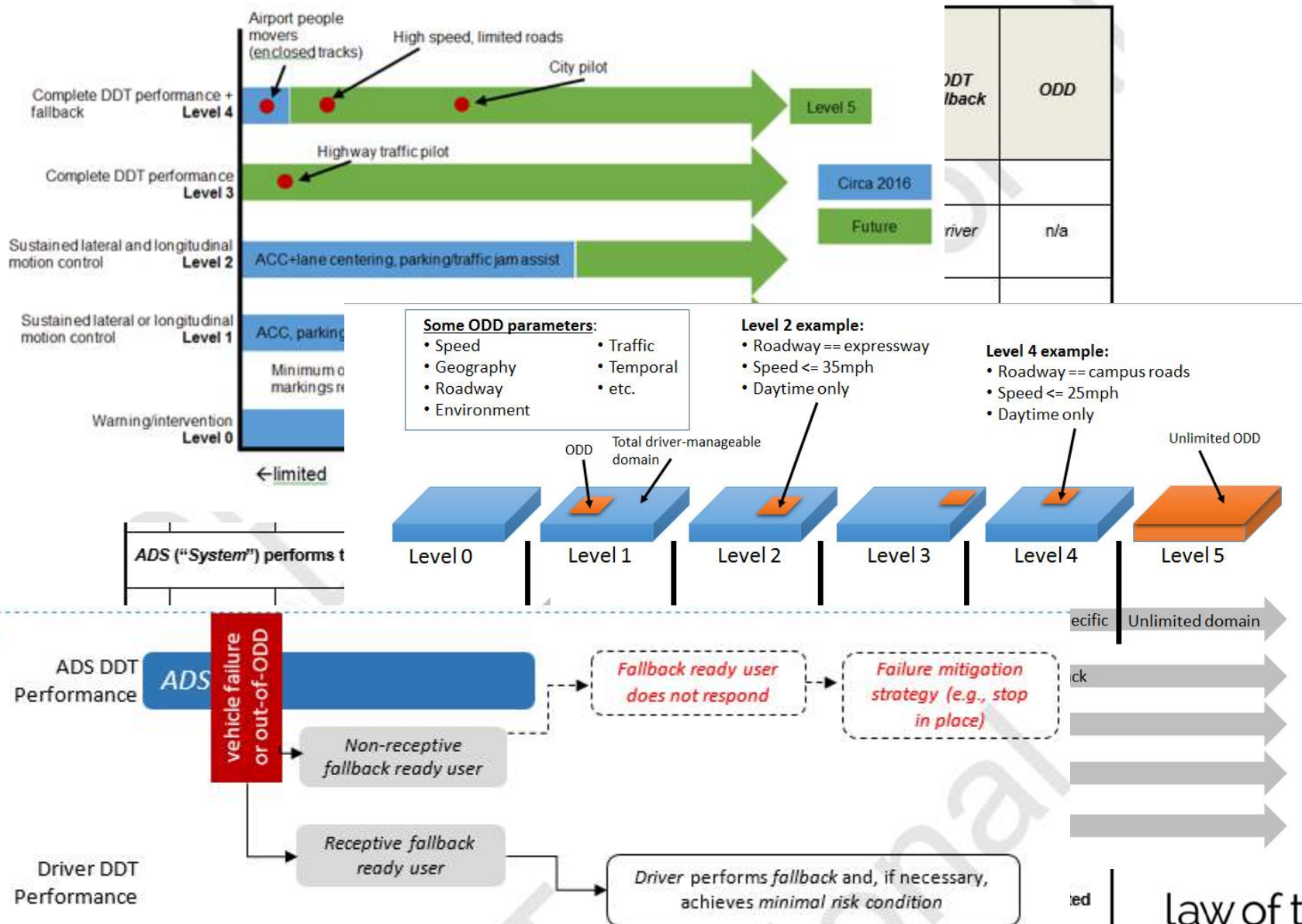
- Roadway == expressway
- Speed <= 35mph
- Daytime only

Level 4 example:

- Roadway == campus roads
- Speed <= 25mph
- Daytime only

ADS ("System") performs t		
3	Conditional Driving Automation	The sus ADS of DDT fa requests relevant
4	High Driving Automation	The sus ADS of expect
5	Full Driving Automation	The s specific) performance by an ADS of the entire DDT and DDT fallback without any expectation that a user will respond to a request to intervene.





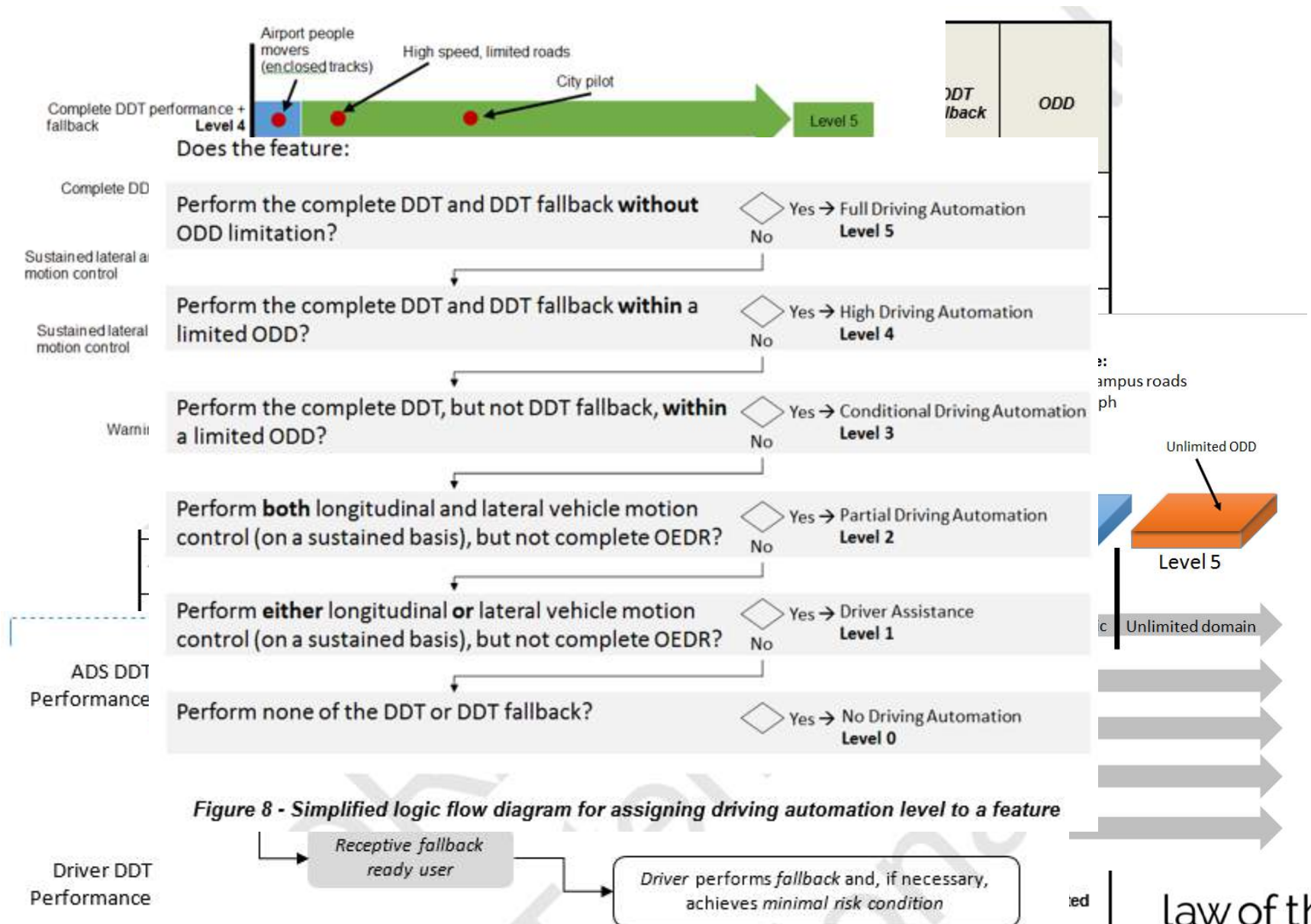


Figure 8 - Simplified logic flow diagram for assigning driving automation level to a feature

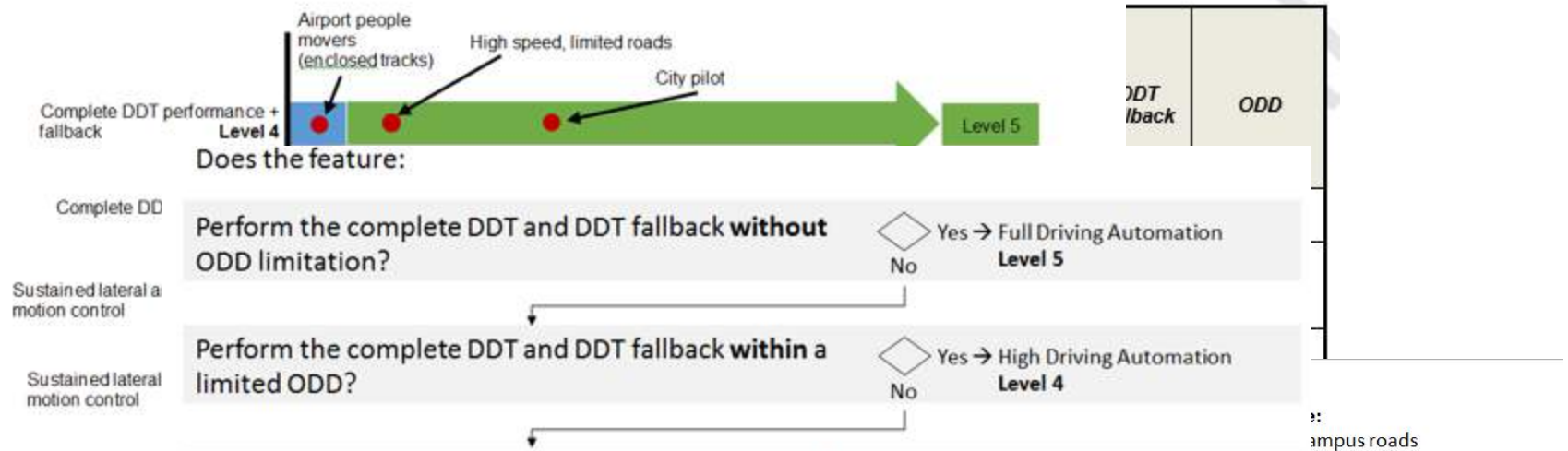


Figure 8 - Simplified logic flow diagram

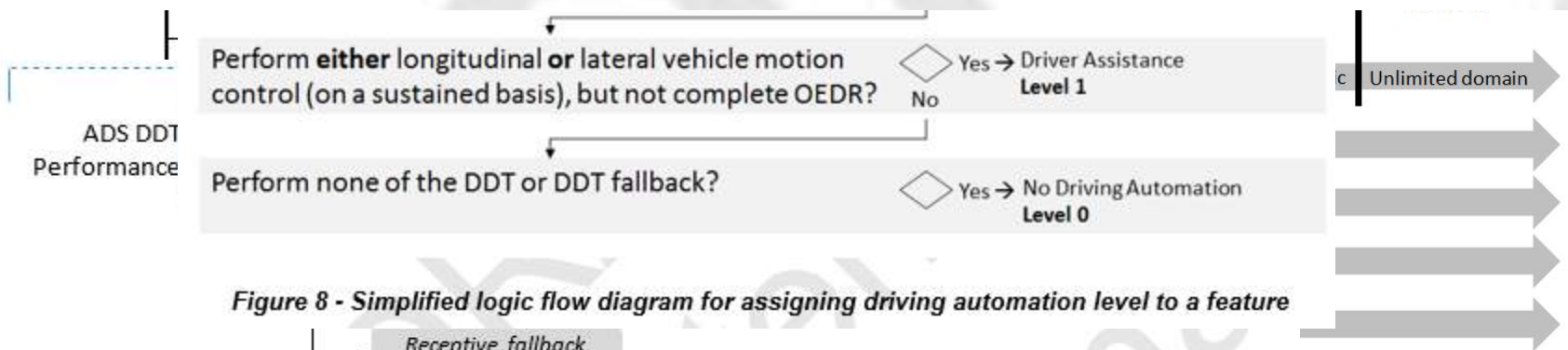


Figure 8 - Simplified logic flow diagram for assigning driving automation level to a feature



SAE J3016™ LEVELS OF DRIVING AUTOMATION

	SAE LEVEL 0	SAE LEVEL 1	SAE LEVEL 2	SAE LEVEL 3	SAE LEVEL 4	SAE LEVEL 5
What does the human in the driver's seat have to do?	You <u>are</u> driving whenever these driver support features are engaged – even if your feet are off the pedals and you are not steering			You <u>are not</u> driving when these automated driving features are engaged – even if you are seated in “the driver's seat”		
	You must constantly supervise these support features; you must steer, brake or accelerate as needed to maintain safety			When the feature requests, you must drive	These automated driving features will not require you to take over driving	
What do these features do?	These are driver support features			These are automated driving features		
	These features are limited to providing warnings and momentary assistance	These features provide steering OR brake/acceleration support to the driver	These features provide steering AND brake/acceleration support to the driver	These features can drive the vehicle under limited conditions and will not operate unless all required conditions are met	This feature can drive the vehicle under all conditions	
Example Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• automatic emergency braking• blind spot warning• lane departure warning	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• lane centering OR• adaptive cruise control	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• lane centering AND• adaptive cruise control at the same time	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• traffic jam chauffeur	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• local driverless taxi• pedals/steering wheel may or may not be installed	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• same as level 4, but feature can drive everywhere in all conditions

- “Drive means to drive, operate, move, or be in actual physical control of a vehicle...”
- “Operate ... means to drive...”
- “Operating ... is generally given a broader meaning [than driving]”

Assisted driving features

L0: You're driving

L1: You're driving, but you're assisted with **either** steering or speed

L2: You're driving, but you're assisted with **both** steering and speed

Automated driving features

L3: You're not driving, but you will need to drive if prompted in order to maintain safety

L4: You're not driving, but *either*

- a) you will need to drive if prompted in order to reach your destination (in a vehicle you can drive) or
- b) you will not be able to reach every destination (in a vehicle you can't drive)

L5: You're not driving, and you can reach any destination

ADS

- Automated Driving System
- “vehicle equipped with an (*engaged*) automated driving system”
- Automated Vehicle (AV)

L3: You're not driving, but you will need to drive if prompted in order to maintain safety

Audi Automated driving at a new level:
MediaCenter the Audi AI traffic jam pilot

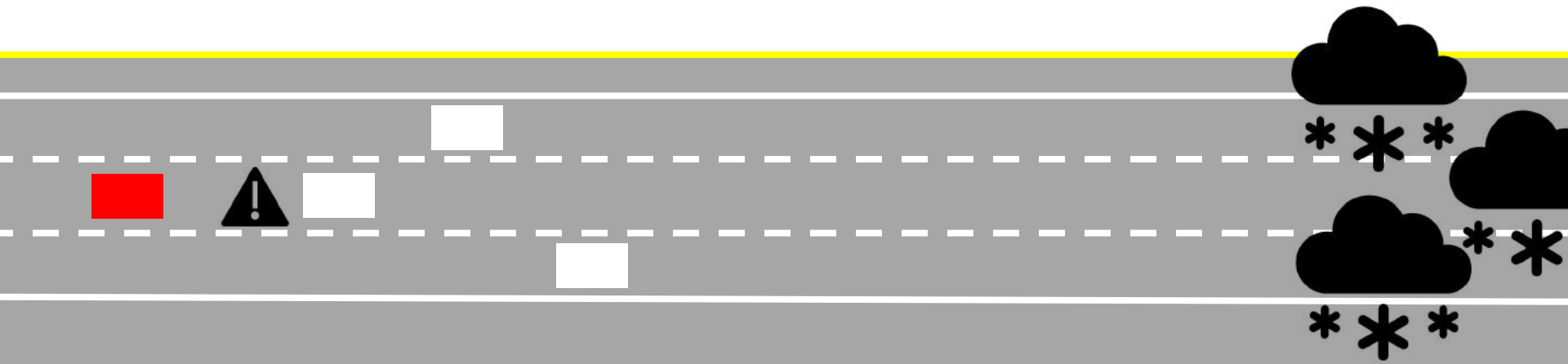


April 28, 2020 01:05 AM

Audi quits bid to give A8 Level 3 autonomy

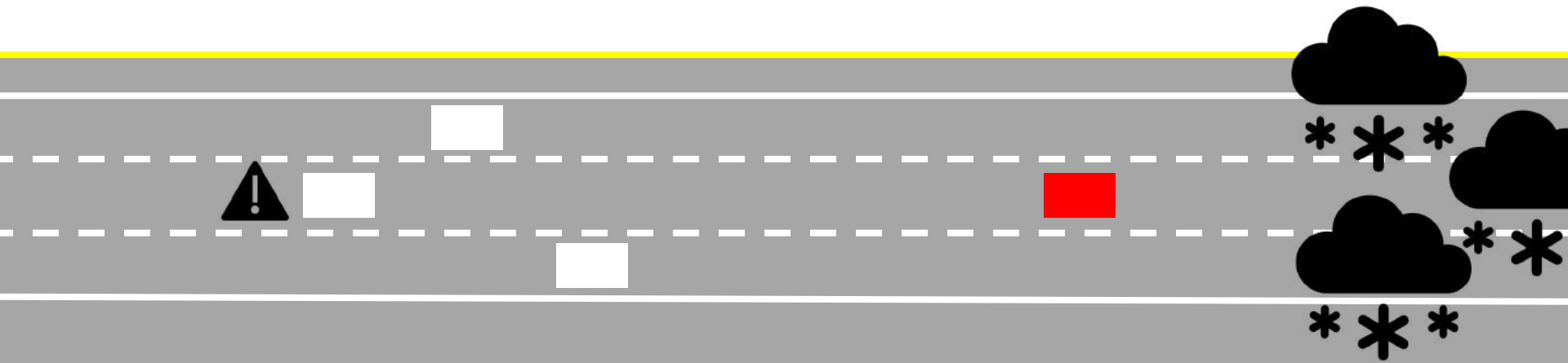


L3: You're not driving, but you will need to drive if prompted in order to maintain safety



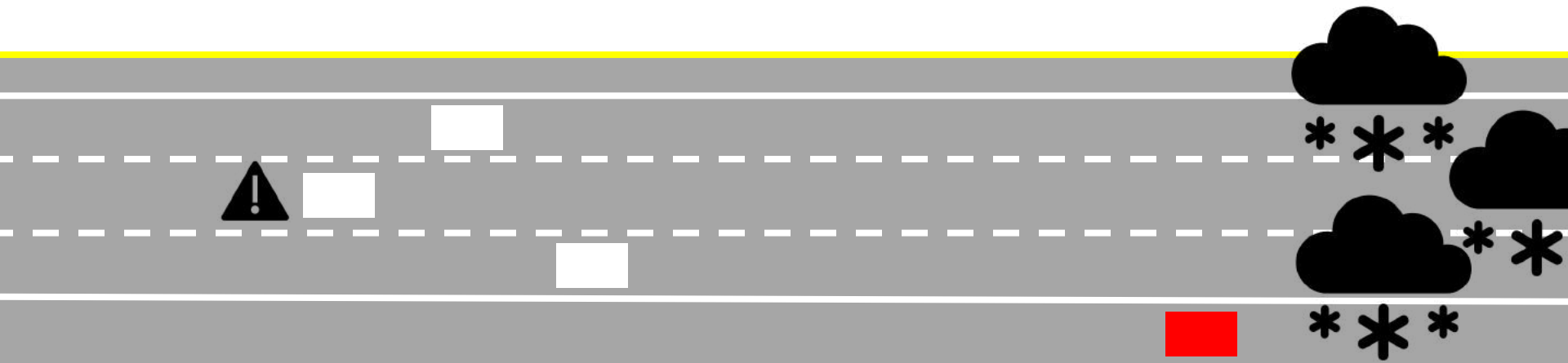
L4: You're not driving, but *either*:

a) you will need to drive if prompted in order to reach your destination
(in a vehicle you can drive)....



L4: You're not driving, but *either*:

a) you will need to drive if prompted in order to reach your destination
(in a vehicle you can drive)....



Pulling over on shoulder = minimal risk condition (...)

L4: ... or you will not be able to reach every destination (in a vehicle you can't drive)



Autonom® Shuttle

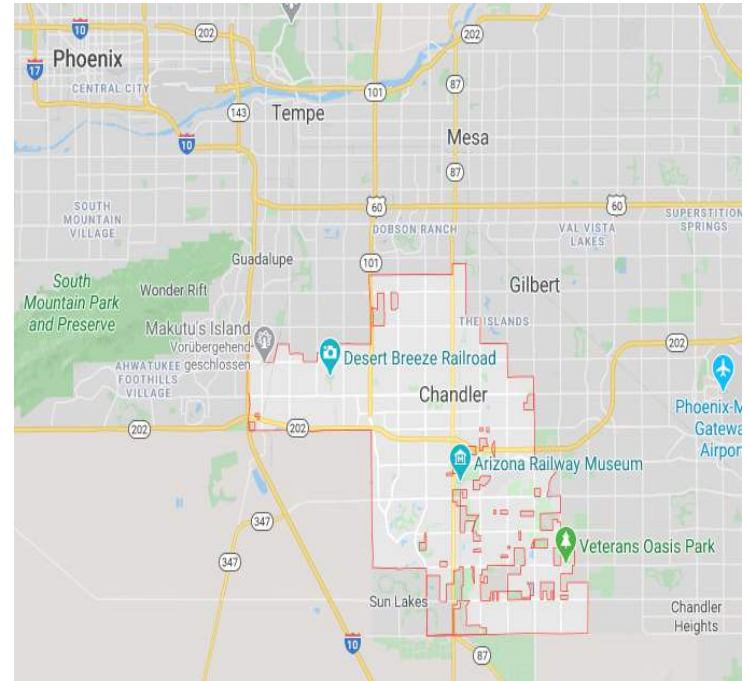
First and last mile transportation on private sites and open roads

Autonom® Cab

The first robocab of the market in cities

Operational design domain (ODD)

When and where a feature is specifically designed to function



L5: You're not driving, and you can reach any destination (an “unlimited” ODD...)



Vehicle types

- Vehicles you can drive:



- Vehicles you can't drive:



Trip types

- You must drive for the entire trip (L0 - L2)
- You will need to drive if prompted in order to *maintain safety* (L3)
- You will need to drive if prompted in order to *reach your destination* (L4)
- You will not need to drive for any reason, but you may drive *if you want* (L4 - L5)
- You will not need to drive for any reason, and you *may not drive* (L4 - L5)

What's driving today?

- You cannot buy an AV
- You *might* be able to ride in an *aspirational* AV
- You *might* be able to use a delivery robot
- But they will almost certainly be *supervised*





Starship - Food Delivery

Starship Technologies Essen & Trinken

★★★★★ 272

E Jedes Alter

1 Diese App ist mit allen deinen Geräten kompatibel.

Zur Wunschliste hinzufügen

Installieren



Waymo (Early Access)

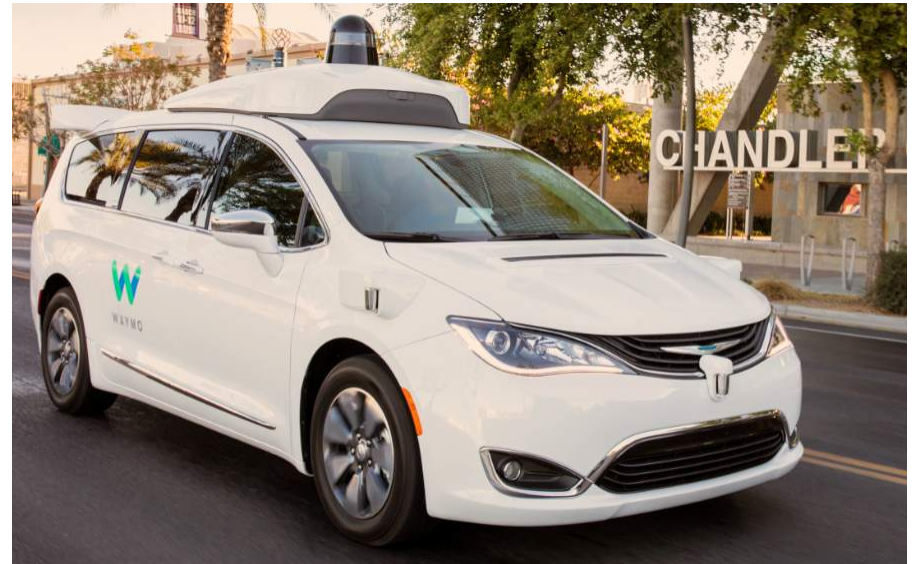
Waymo LLC Karten & Navigation

E Jedes Alter

1 Diese App befindet sich noch in der Entwicklungsphase. Sie ist möglicherweise instabil.

1 Diese App ist mit allen deinen Geräten kompatibel.

Installiert



Looking ahead

Some combination of:

- Slow speeds
- Simple environments
- Supervised operations



Increasing automation and connectivity

- Driver assistance
- **Automated driving**
- Remote driving
- Connected driving

Increasing automation and connectivity

- Driver assistance
- Automated driving
- **Remote driving**
- Connected driving

Tesla's “Smart Summon”



Platooning



© Institut für Kraftfahrzeuge (ika),
RWTH Aachen University

Really remote driving



STARSKY ROBOTICS

We're working to make trucks autonomous on the highway and remote controlled by drivers for the first and last mile. Our trucks will make roads safer while giving drivers meaningful work close to their homes and families.

[LEARN MORE](#)[DRIVE WITH STARSKY](#)

The End of Starsky Robotics



Stefan Seltz-Axmacher [Follow](#)
Mar 19 · 9 min read



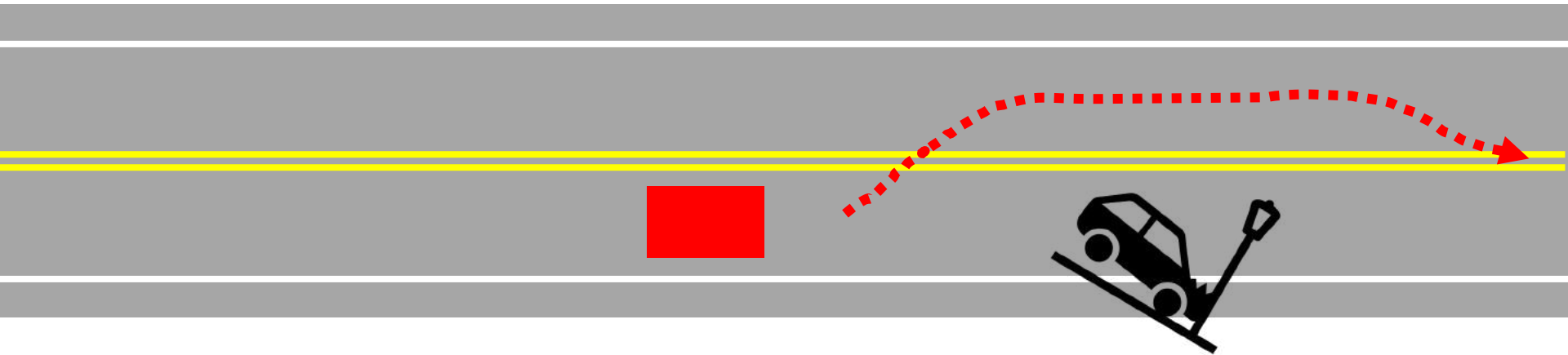
In 2015, I got obsessed with the idea of driverless trucks and started Starsky Robotics. In 2016, we became the first street-legal vehicle to be paid to do real work without a person behind the wheel. In 2018, we became the first street-legal truck to do a fully unmanned run, albeit on a closed road. In 2019, our truck became the first fully-unmanned truck to drive on a live highway.

And in 2020, we're shutting down.

Pop quiz!



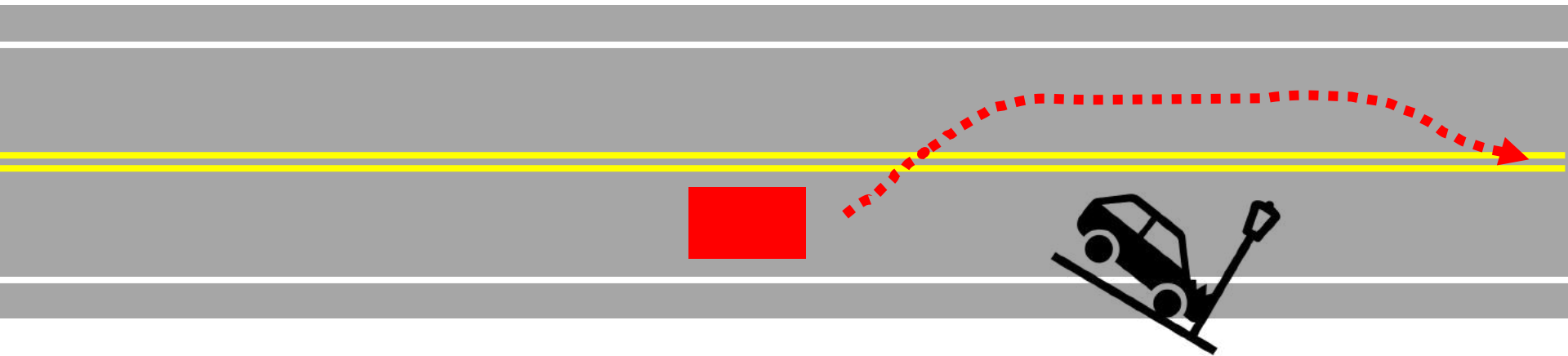
On reaching a crash site, an automated vehicle stops in its lane until someone at a faraway monitoring center sketches a travel path. Using its sensors, the vehicle then follows this path.



Pop quiz!



On reaching a crash site, an automated vehicle stops in its lane until someone at a faraway monitoring center sketches a travel path. Using its sensors, the vehicle then follows this path.



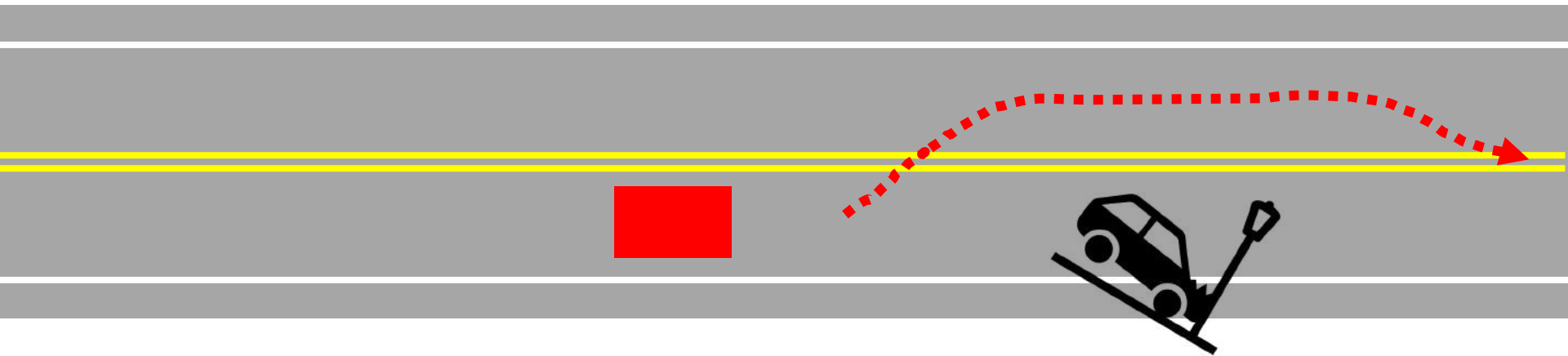
- 1) Is this L3 or L4 automated driving?
- 2) Is there a remote driver?

Pop quiz!



1) Is this L3 or L4 automated driving?

Is standing in this lane a minimal risk condition?

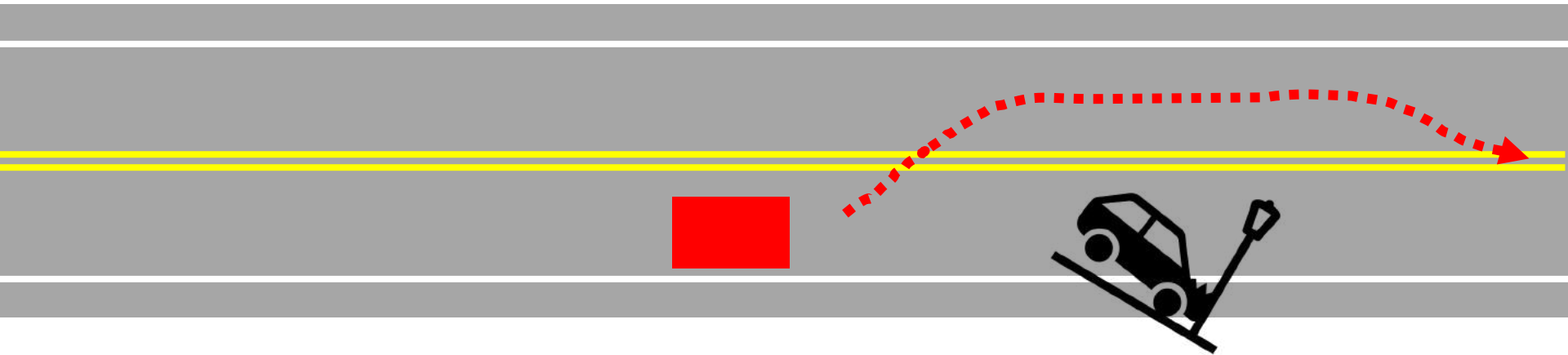


Pop quiz!



2) Is there a remote driver?

Is the remote agent (a) “performing the dynamic driving task” or (b) merely providing additional information for the automated driving system?



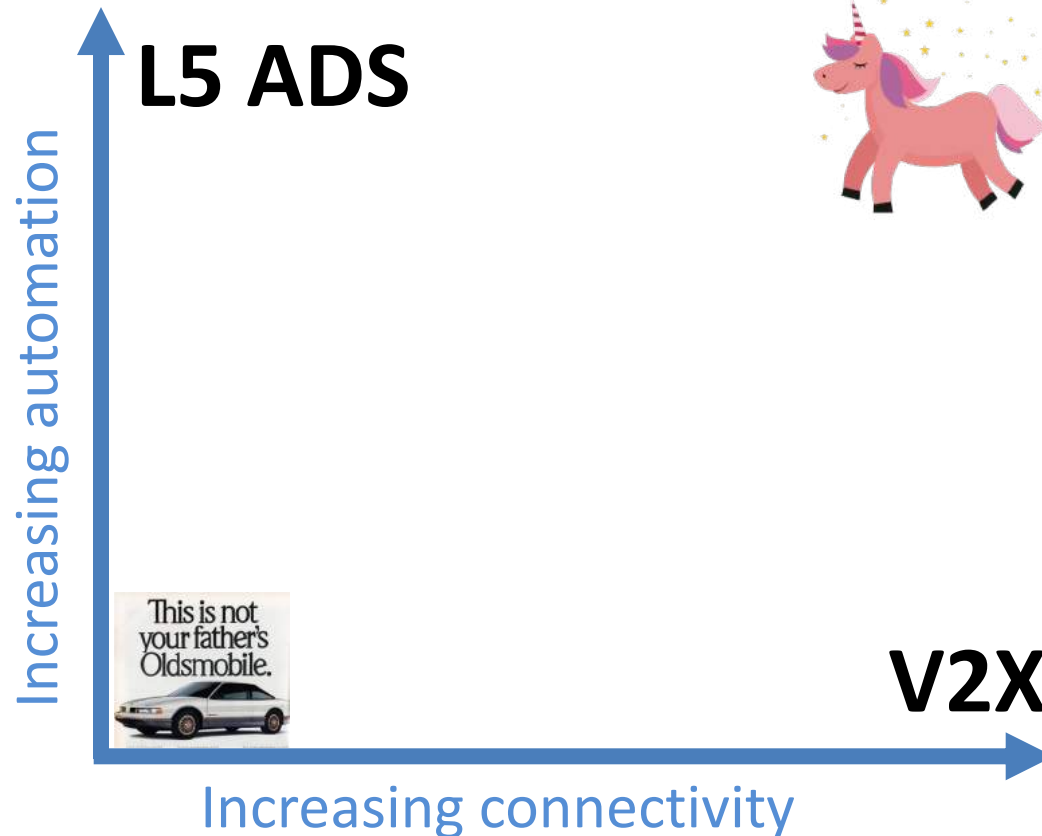
Increasing automation and connectivity

- Driver assistance
- Automated driving
- **Remote driving**
- Connected driving

Increasing automation and connectivity

- Driver assistance
- Automated driving
- Remote driving
- **Connected driving**

Automation versus connectivity



Communications

V2V: Vehicle-to-Vehicle

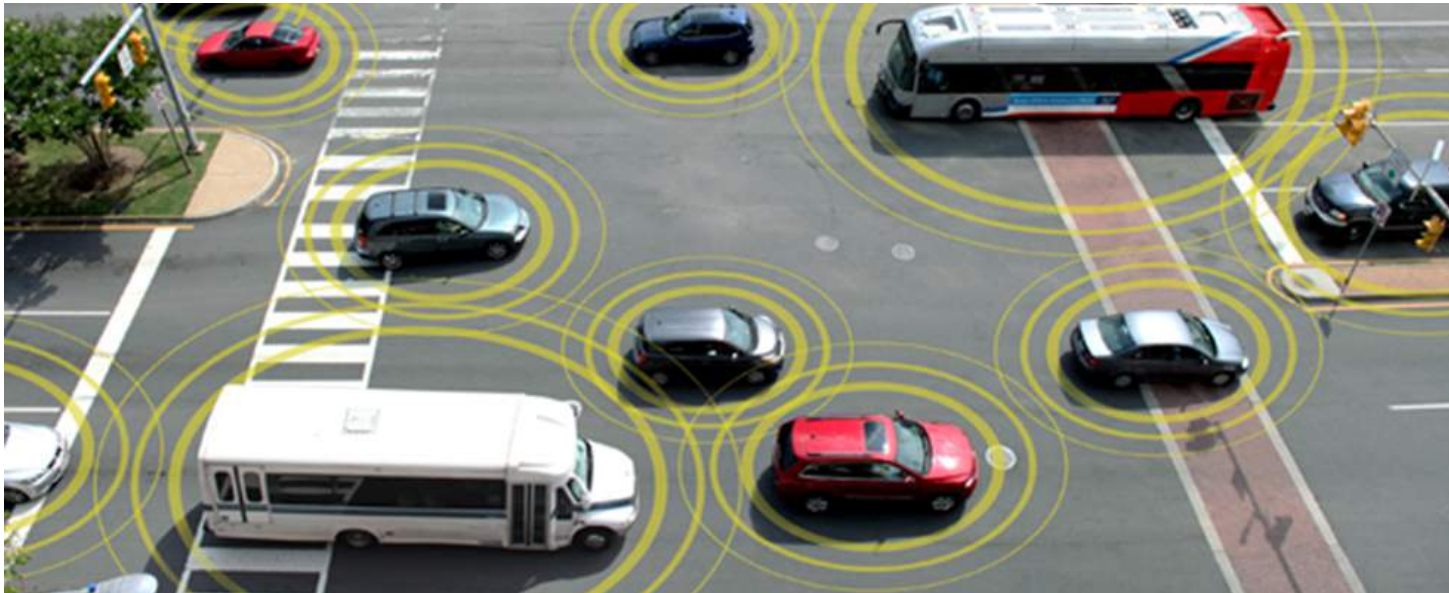
V2P: Vehicle-to-Pedestrian

V2I: Vehicle-to-Infrastructure

V2C: Vehicle-to-Cloud

V2D: Vehicle-to-Device

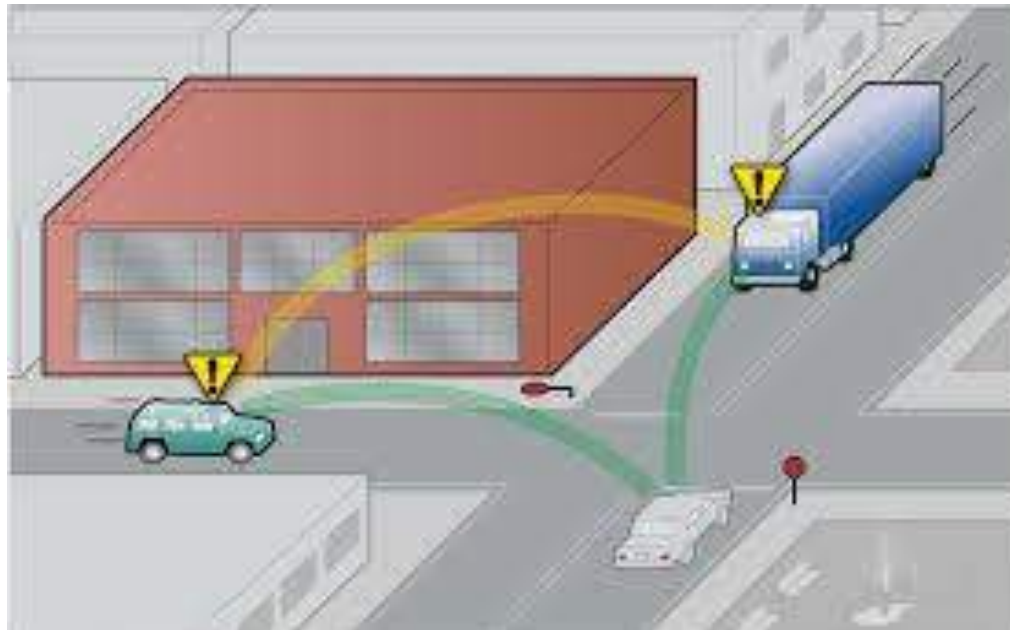
V2X: Vehicle-to-Everything



[transportation.gov/content/us-dot-advances-deployment-connected-vehicle-technology-prevent-hundreds-thousands-crashes-0](https://www.transportation.gov/content/us-dot-advances-deployment-connected-vehicle-technology-prevent-hundreds-thousands-crashes-0).
But really: This image is everywhere. Everywhere. Back in the day, no briefing on V2V was complete without it. I think people started expecting that cars of the future would shoot golden halos. So does anybody actually know where this image originally came from? Or does it have a kind of transcendent always-has-and-always-will-be permanence, much like those mysterious golden halos?

A narrow version of vehicle connectivity

- Direct communication to/from vehicles
- Really fast (“low latency”) and super reliable
- Supports safety-critical applications



Basic safety message (BSM) in US*

Ten times a second: “Hey there vehicle neighbors! My temporary pseudonym is BigSister389. I’m a 15-ft-long vehicle at 34°/81°/300ft moving NW at 30mph but slowing at 15fps with my steering wheel at 15° and my brakes engaged....”

Every few seconds: “And by the way, it’s 32° outside, I think it’s raining, my lights and wipers are on, I weigh 3000lbs, and here’s some other fun trivia that you might find safety-relevant... oh, but first, *watch out for the black ice!*”

**The EU’s cooperative awareness message is vaguely similar....*

Devil in the details

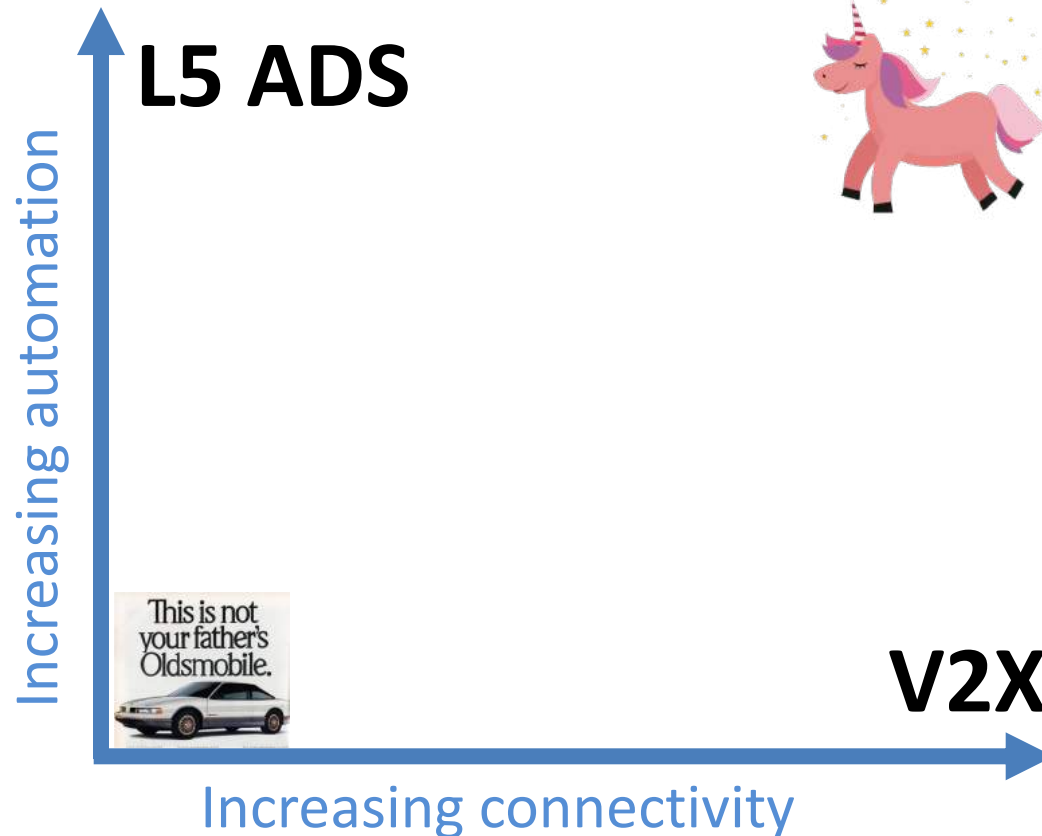
- Competing technologies
 - DSRC/ITS G5/802.11p (Wi-Fi)
 - C-V2X LTE & 5G (Cellular)
- Spectrum (re)allocation and spectrum sharing
- Sloooooow adoption
- Regional differences and incompatibilities



Few and (literally) far between

DSRC/ITS G5	C-V2X
Some Cadillacs since 2017	All Fords from 2022?
Some VW Golfs from 2020	
All US Toyotas from 2021?	
Some cars in Japan since 2016	
To be mandated in US (2018)	Preferred in China
Preferred in EU (2019)	
EU to be “technology neutral” (2019)	

Automation versus connectivity



A broad version of vehicle connectivity


- Telematics
- Infotainment
- OBD II dongles
- In-vehicle Wi-Fi
- In-vehicle Bluetooth
- Mobile vehicle apps
- Over-the-air updates
- OnStar (and its competitors)

A broad version of vehicle connectivity

- Telematics
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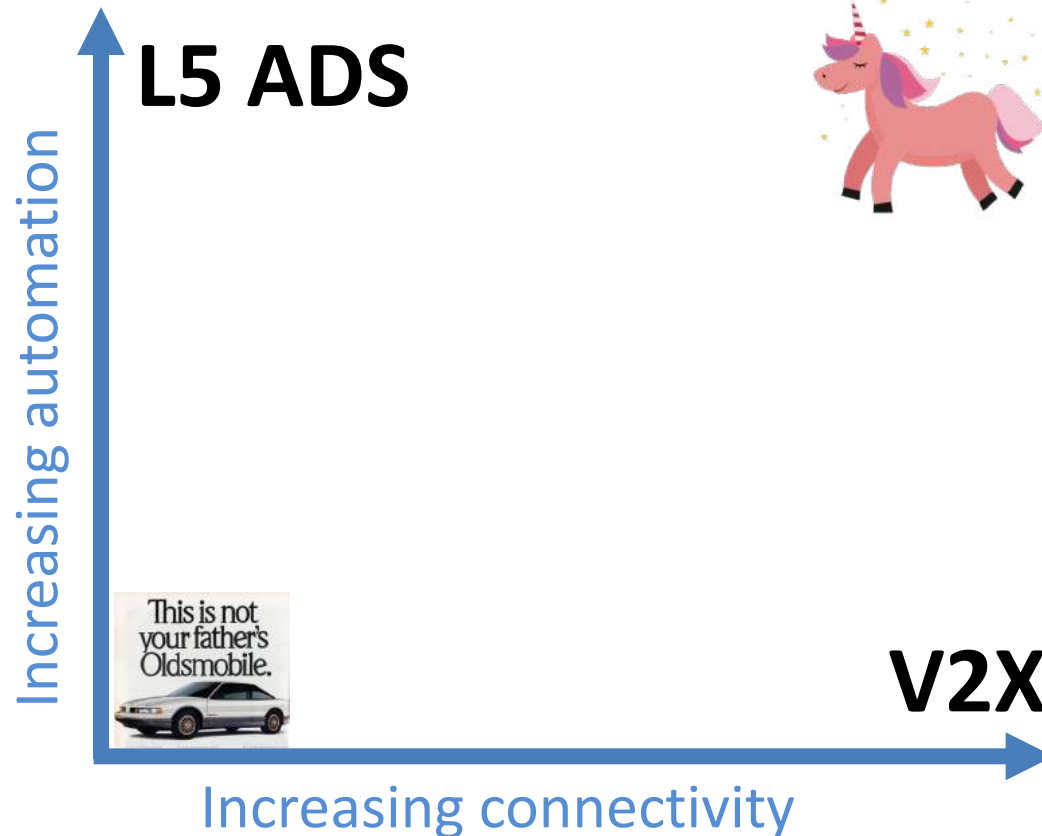


**All this
is here
now**



**(and has
been for
years)**

Automation versus connectivity



Key questions for a data discussion

- (How) are mobile phones and other connected devices different than motor vehicles?
- (How) are V2V-capable motor vehicles different than conventional motor vehicles?
- (How) are automated vehicles different than conventional motor vehicles?

Increasing automation and connectivity

- Driver assistance
- Automated driving
- Remote driving
- **Connected driving**

Increasing automation and connectivity

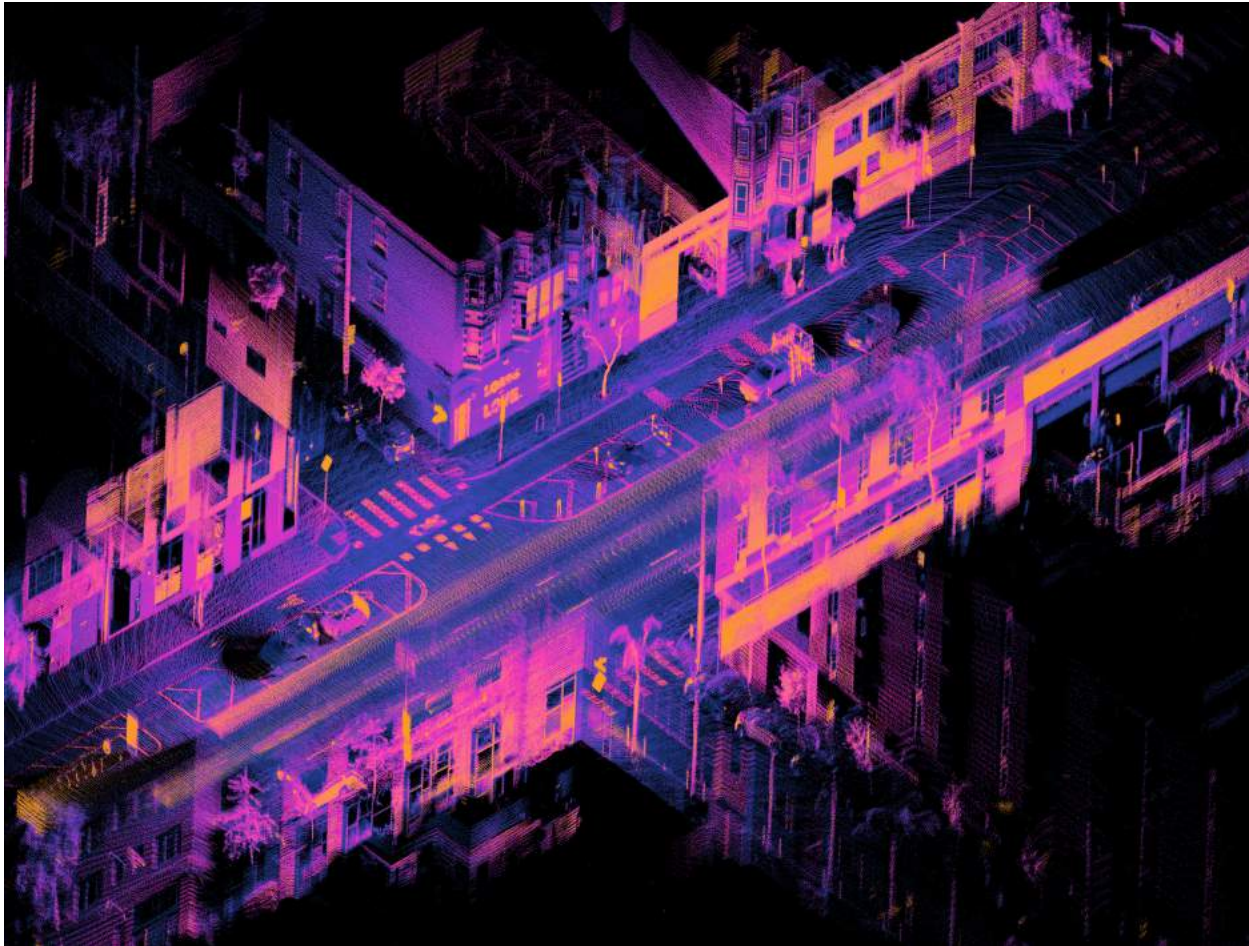
- Driver assistance
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- Connected driving

END PART ONE



BEGIN PART TWO

Automated Driving Technologies and Data



Increasing automation and connectivity

- Driver assistance
- Automated driving
- Remote driving
- Connected driving

How the technologies work

- Driver assistance
- **Automated driving**
- Remote driving
- Connected driving

Automated driving is a wide range of

- Underlying technologies
- Applications of those technologies
- Business cases for those applications
- Participants in those business cases

Driving

*(“performing the dynamic driving task”)**

- **Driving** involves paying attention to the vehicle, the road, and the environment so you can steer, brake, accelerate, and communicate as needed
- If you’re expected to pay attention, **you’re still driving** — even when a feature is assisting you with steering, braking, accelerating, and/or communicating
- Driving may have an even broader legal meaning

*SAE J3016

newlypossible.org/wiki/index.php?title=Automated_Driving_Definitions

futurist.law.umich.edu/how-reporters-can-evaluate-automated-driving-announcements

Driving

- What's around me?
- What should I do?
- I'm doing it!
- ...

Driving

- What's around me? **Perception**
- What should I do? **[Path] Planning**
- I'm doing it! **Actuation**
- ...

Driving

- What's around me? **Perception**



Data and
privacy

- What should I do? [Path] Planning
- I'm doing it! Actuation
- ...

Some of Waymo's external sensors



Plus microphones, ultrasonic sensors, inertial sensors, and GPS receivers (but not DSRC receivers)

As well as numerous internal sensors

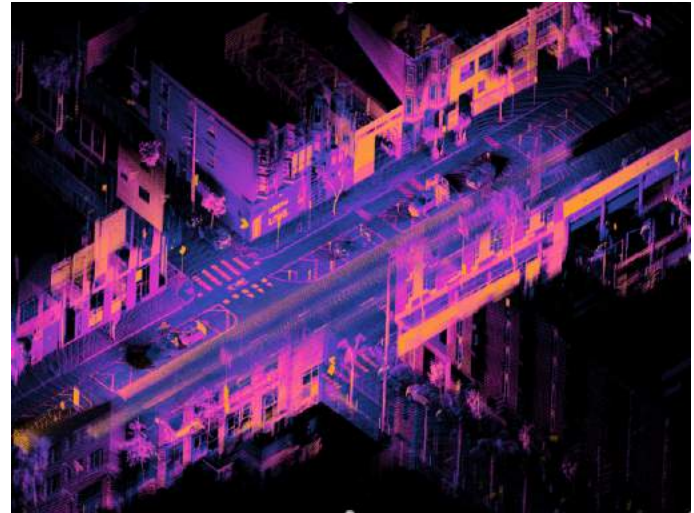


Why so many?

- Inches away to hundreds of feet away
- Day and night, sunrise and sunset....
- Snow, rain, fog, glare....
- Distance, size, color, detail....
- Accuracy, reliability, and confidence

Sensors and mapping: What do I expect?

- Beforehand: Build a highly detailed 3D map
- During: Compare the map to the real world
 - Where am I?
 - What's different?
 - What has changed?
 - What is there to see?
- Afterward: Update the map



(unless you're Tesla)

Sensors and “objects”: What do I see?

Detect, classify, and track people walking, people running, people biking, people walking bikes, people walking in crowds, people trying to cross, buses, cars, motorcycles, scooters, trucks, trucks pulling cars, cars pulling trucks, trailers, cats, dogs, birds, turtles, snakes, alligators, deer, elk, police cars, ambulances, firetrucks, garbage trucks, construction equipment, construction detours, first responders, crossing guards, temporary traffic signals, new traffic signs, potholes, mattresses, plastic bags, shredded tires, trees, tree limbs, shadows, hanging wires, low-flying planes, marathons, towtrucks, towtrucks towing other towtrucks, cars backing up, cars going the wrong way, cars upside down, millions of other things we’ve seen before and millions of things that we haven’t...

...and then predict what they’ll do next



Example: Uber's fatal crash



Example: Uber's fatal crash

- Volvo's emergency braking system disabled in favor of Uber's human and machine system
- 6 sec before impact: Software is unsure about classification and path (unknown object / vehicle / bicycle) *and so does nothing*
- 1.3 sec before impact: Software anticipates collision *and so does nothing*
- < 1 sec before impact: Human driver finally intervenes

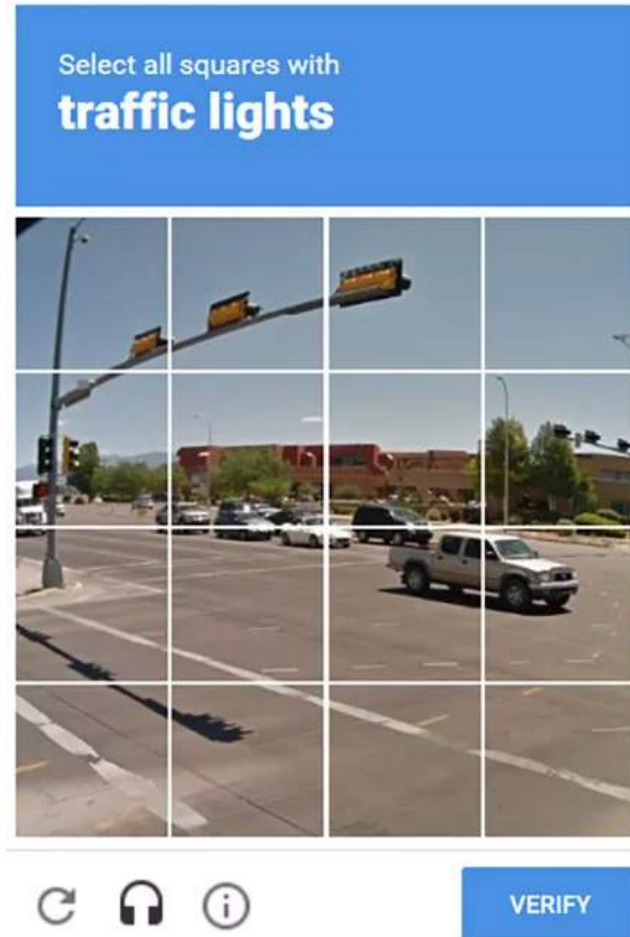
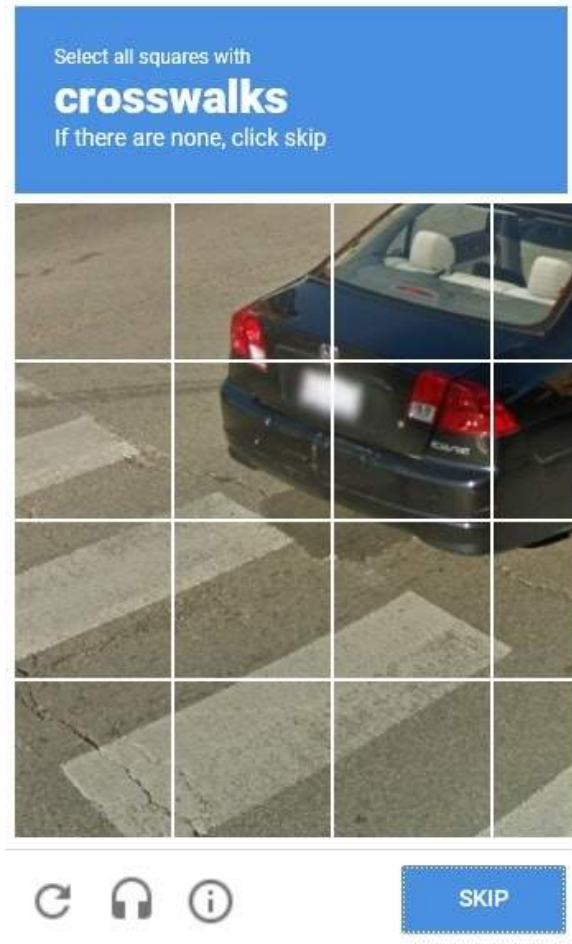
Example: Uber's fatal crash

- Believing the safety driver will be careful, Uber's engineers create a vehicle that behaves recklessly
- Believing the vehicle will be careful, Uber's safety driver behaves recklessly
- A woman dies

This failure is unacceptable



You're helping



Machine learning

- Supervised



- Unsupervised



Like a thesaurus

privacy [prahy-vuh-see; *British also priv-uh-see*] 🔊 [SEE DEFINITION OF *privacy*](#)

noun **solitude, secrecy**

SYNONYMS FOR *privacy*

aloofness	penetralia	retreat	sequestration
concealment	privateness	seclusion	solitude
confidentiality	quiet	separateness	clandestineness
isolation	retirement	separation	one's space

[TRY *privacy* IN A SENTENCE BELOW](#) ↓ ■ MOST RELEVANT

Increasing automation and connectivity

- **Driver assistance**

Some systems use machine learning techniques

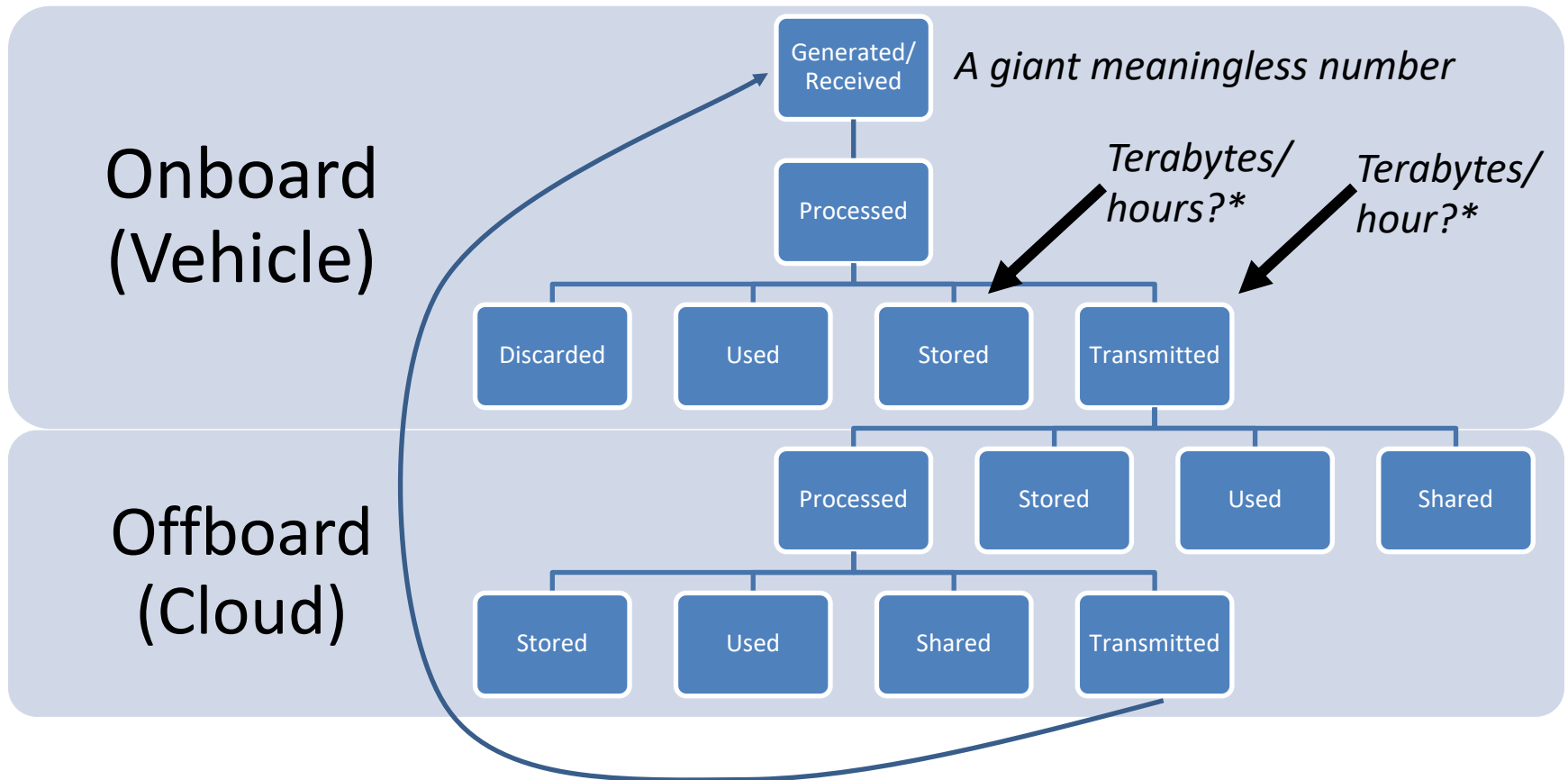
- **Automated driving**

All systems will use machine learning techniques

- Remote driving

- Connected driving

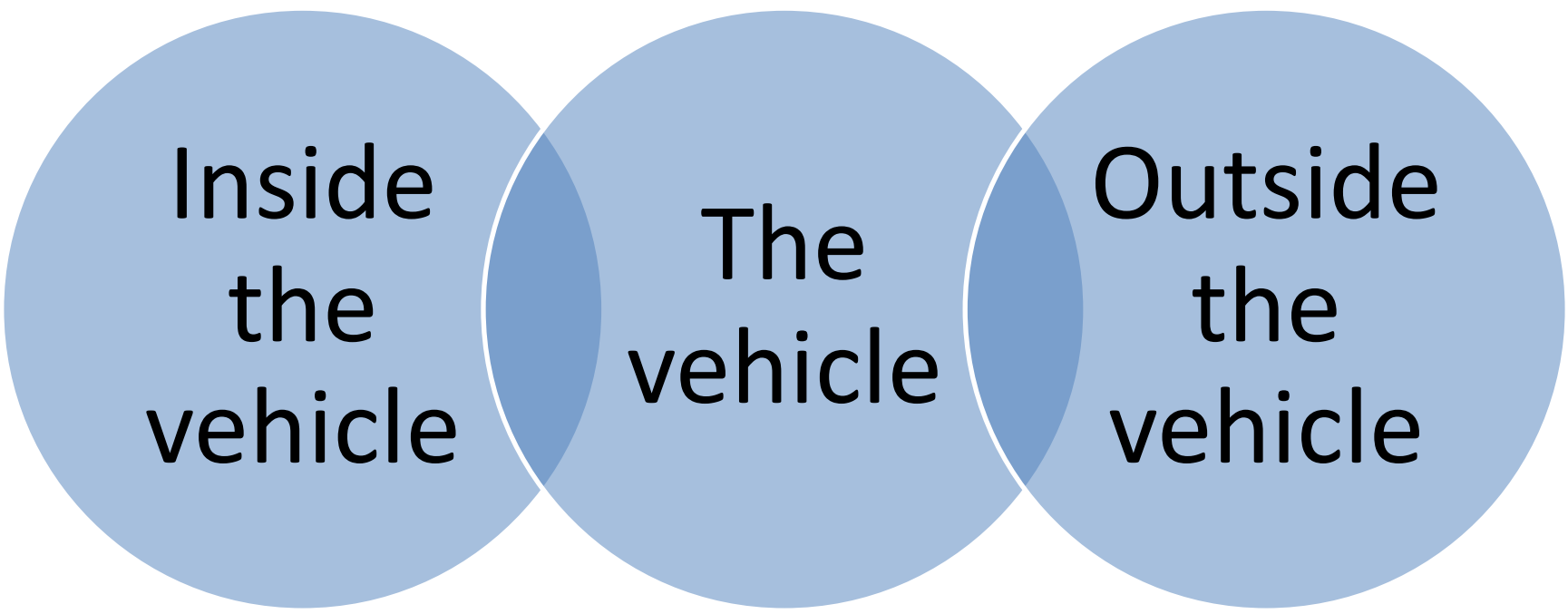
Stylized Data Pathways



** Equivalent to a large home hard drive with millions of photos or hundreds of thousands of songs*

Automated driving data

- To operate the system (*implicit*)
- To develop the system (*implicit/intended*)
- To document performance (*intended*)
- During operation of the system (*incidental*)

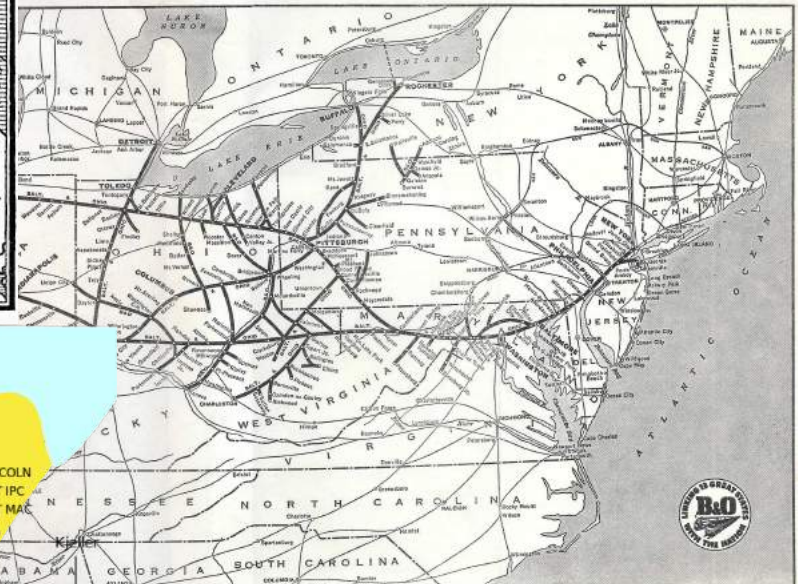
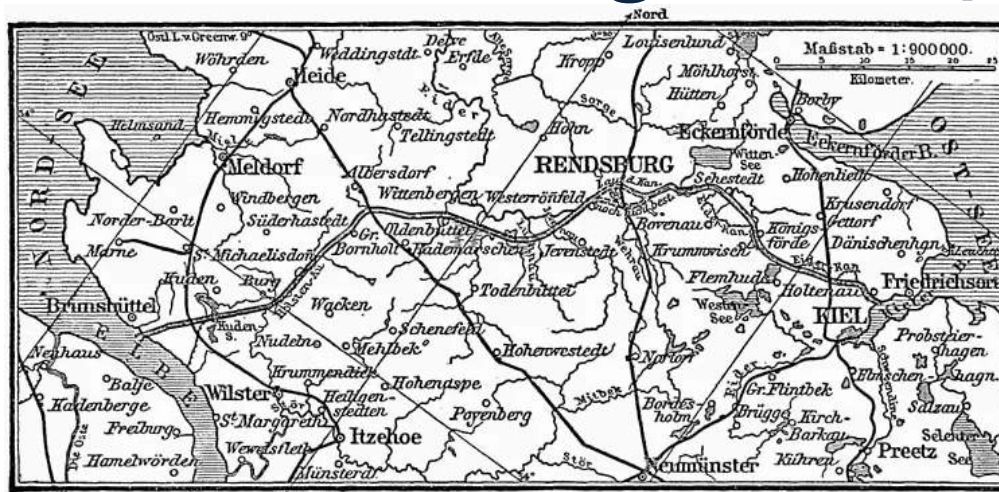


Inside
the
vehicle

The
vehicle

Outside
the
vehicle

Unimaginable possibilities?



- "TIP" - Kan tilknytted vertsmaskiner og terminaler
- "IMP" - Kan tilknytted vertsmaskiner

Real-time Streetview?



Automated enforcement by private networks?



Can Big Automakers Be Trusted With Big Data?

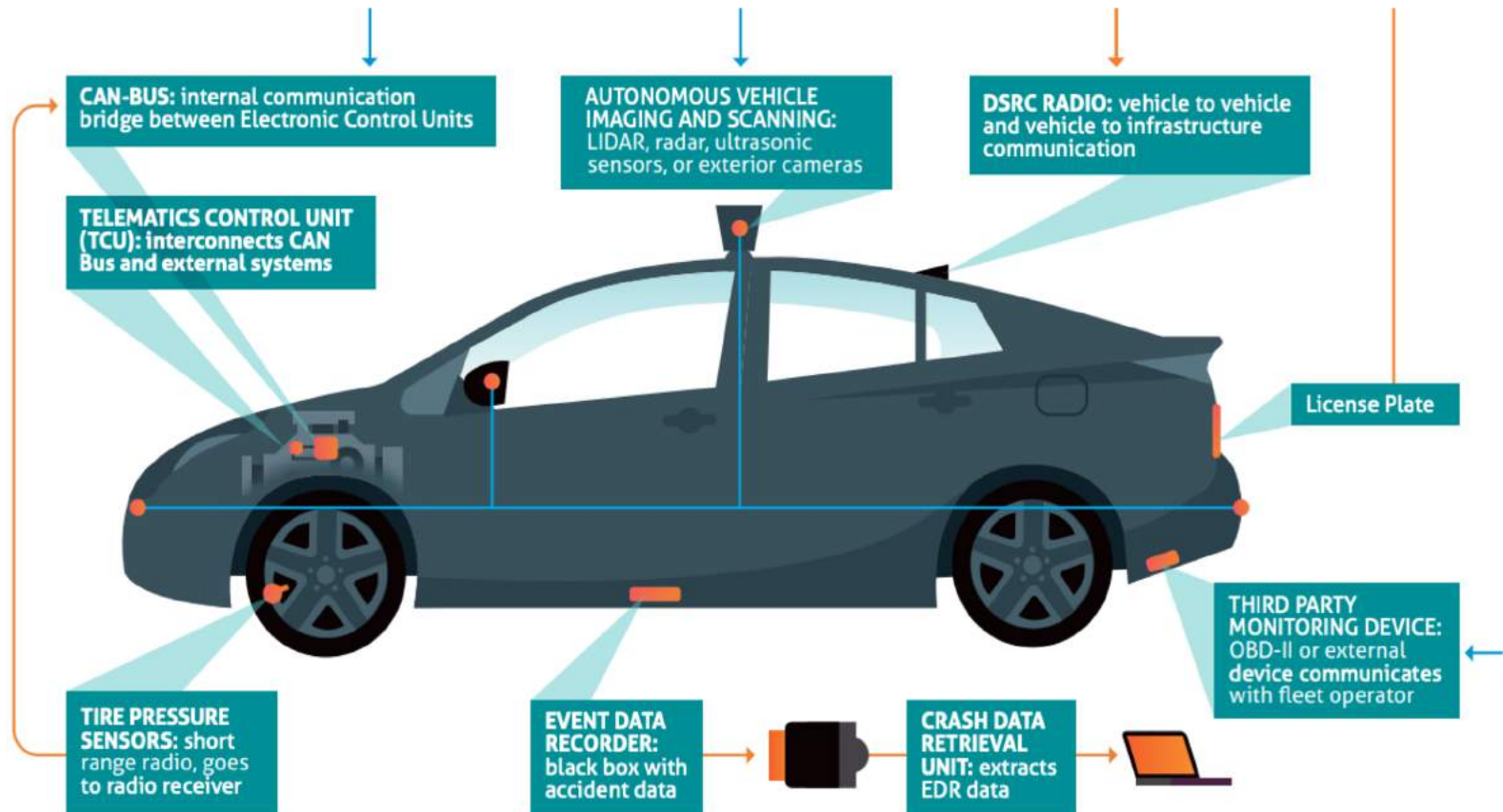
Autonomy will turn cars into rolling supercomputers. That's a problem.

BY ERIC ADAMS APRIL 13, 2018

“It's not just that automated vehicles will be supercomputers,” said Bryant Walker Smith, a law professor at the University of South Carolina who studies the impact of autonomous technology on society. “They'll be mobile supercomputers powered by big batteries, fed by all kinds of capable sensors both inside and outside the vehicle, and connected back to huge companies with even greater collective computing resources.”

law of the
newly
Possible
newlypossible.org

Connected Car Data Flows



Regulatory Landscape

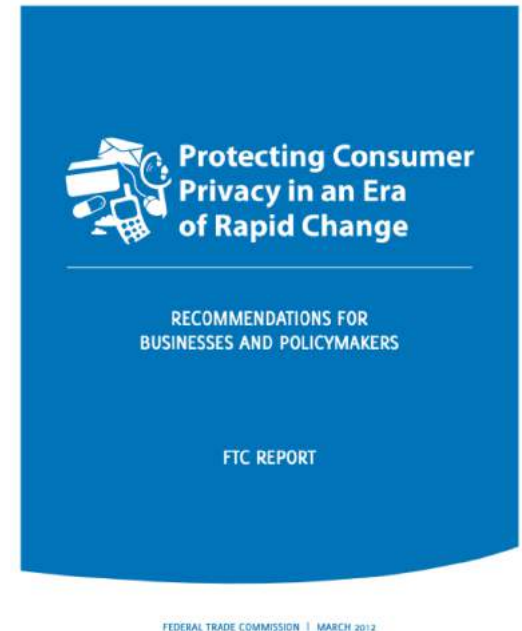


Data Protection by Design & by Default

- Legal requirements in the GDPR
 - embedded safeguards and mechanisms throughout the lifecycle of the application, service or product
 - requires the Controller to implement appropriate technical and organizational measures
 - a risk-based approach that is contextual and dynamic
- European Data Protection Board
 - Draft guidelines Guidelines 1/2020 on processing personal data in the context of connected vehicles and mobility related applications

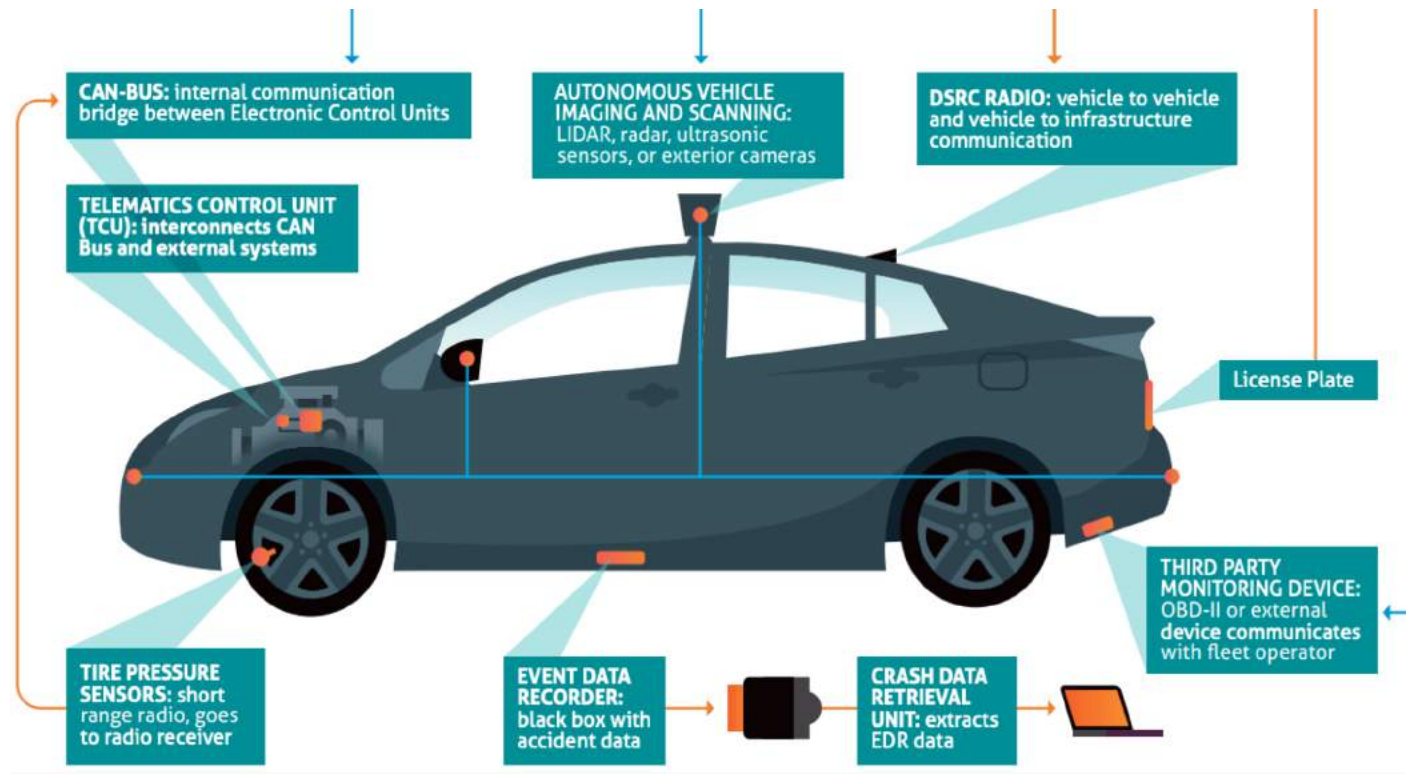
Privacy by Design

1. Proactive not reactive; Preventative not remedial
2. Privacy as the default setting
3. Privacy embedded into design
4. Full functionality - Positive-sum, not zero-sum
5. End to end security - full lifecycle protection
6. Visibility and transparency - keep it open
7. Respect for user privacy - keep it user-centric



Example of PbD Practices with optical sensors and computer vision





Thank-you!
Questions?