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APPLICATIONS IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENT RESEARCH TO IMPROVE VEHICLE SAFETY

MATLAB EXPO 2018, Germany

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1. Necessity of traffic accident research

2. Application assisted accident investigation

- 3. Data analyses for research on traffic safety
- 4. Pre-crash simulation to enhance traffic safety
- 5. Conclusion



Applications in Traffic accident research to improve vehicle safety Necessity of traffic accident research

Accident research in the 1920s







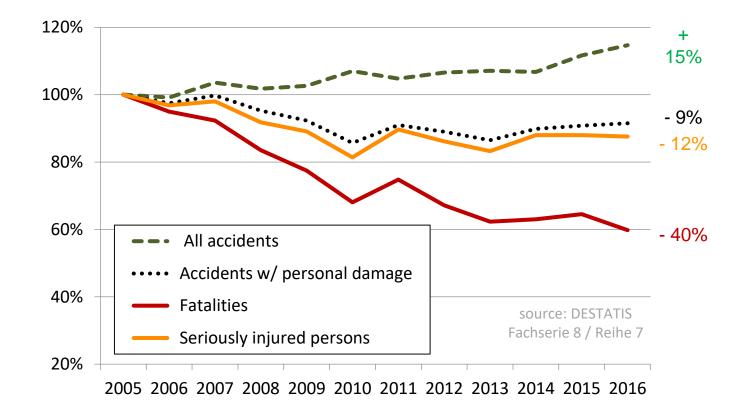
Source: Youtube



Applications in Traffic accident research to improve vehicle safety Necessity of traffic accident research

Accident scenario in Germany

- Car occupants benefit from active and passive safety
- Numbers of accidents & casualties are stagnating since some years
- In 2016 persons:
 - Fatalities 3,206
 - Seriously injured 67,426
 - Slightly injured 329,240



\rightarrow In-depth accident studies are absolutely essential to improve vehicle safety







Applications in Traffic accident research to improve vehicle safety

Necessity of traffic accident research

GIDAS – German In-Depth Accident Study, since 1999

General information





Technical investigation

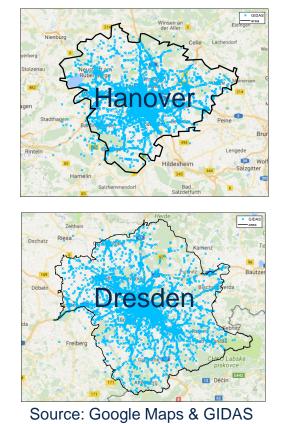
Applications in Traffic accident research to improve vehicle safety Necessity of traffic accident research

Criteria

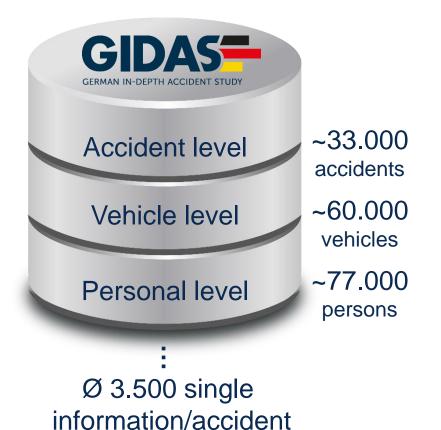


Only accidents with personal damage

Investigation area



Database







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Applications in Traffic accident research to improve vehicle safety Application assisted accident investigation

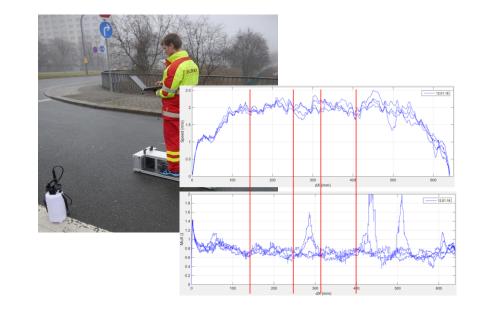
Some examples

OpenStreetMap (OSM) for accident sketch



Coding of injuries

Signal processing of measurements







1. Necessity of traffic accident research

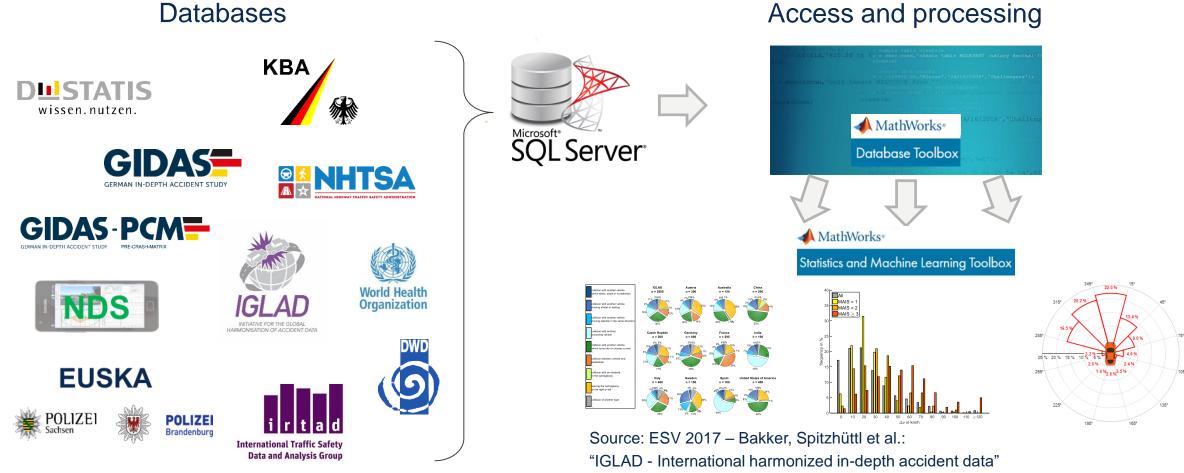
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Mathematical models – Injury Risk Functions (IRF)

What is it?

Model to describe the probability of the occurrence of a specific event (e.g. to be at least seriously injured) as a function of one or several influencing parameters (e.g. collision speed) for a given population.

 \rightarrow Substantial tool for the assessment of vehicle safety systems

How is it calculated?

Based on real (accident) data, calculating the maximum likelihood estimation with an underlying logistic distribution

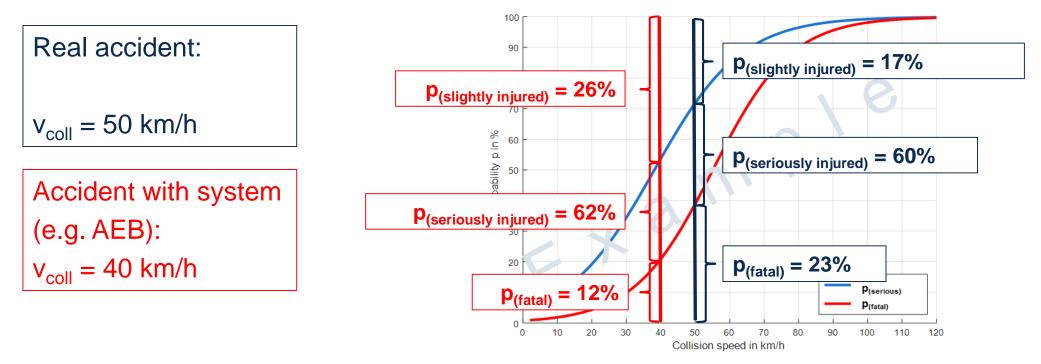
$$p = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z}} = \frac{1}{(1 + e^{-(\beta_0 + \beta_1 \cdot x_1 + \dots + \beta_n \cdot x_n)})}$$

 $\beta_0 \dots \beta_n$ – regression coefficients $x_1 \dots x_n$ – independent variables



Mathematical models – Injury Risk Functions (IRF)

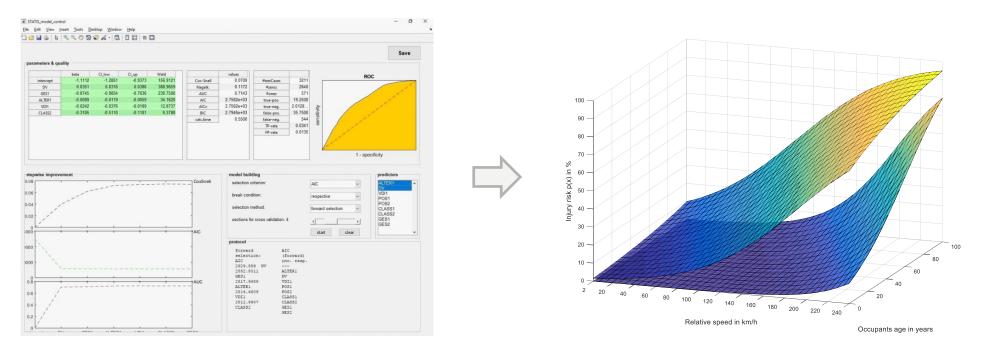
What is it used for?





Mathematical models - Injury Risk Functions (IRF)

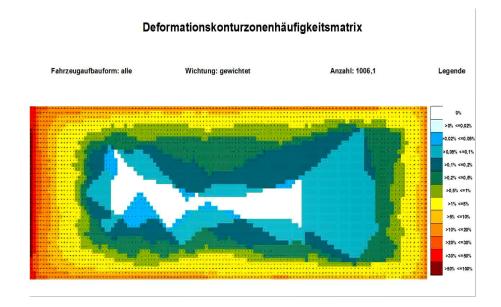
<u>Multidimensional</u>





Calculation of deformation frequencies

- Normalized car dimensions and discretization into voxel
- Accumulation of accident deformations for 1000 passenger car
- → Analyzation of potentially safe places for sensitive and/or dangerous energy storage (e.g. battery or gas)







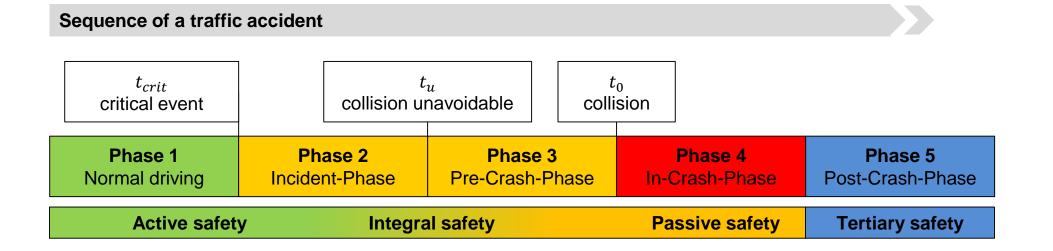
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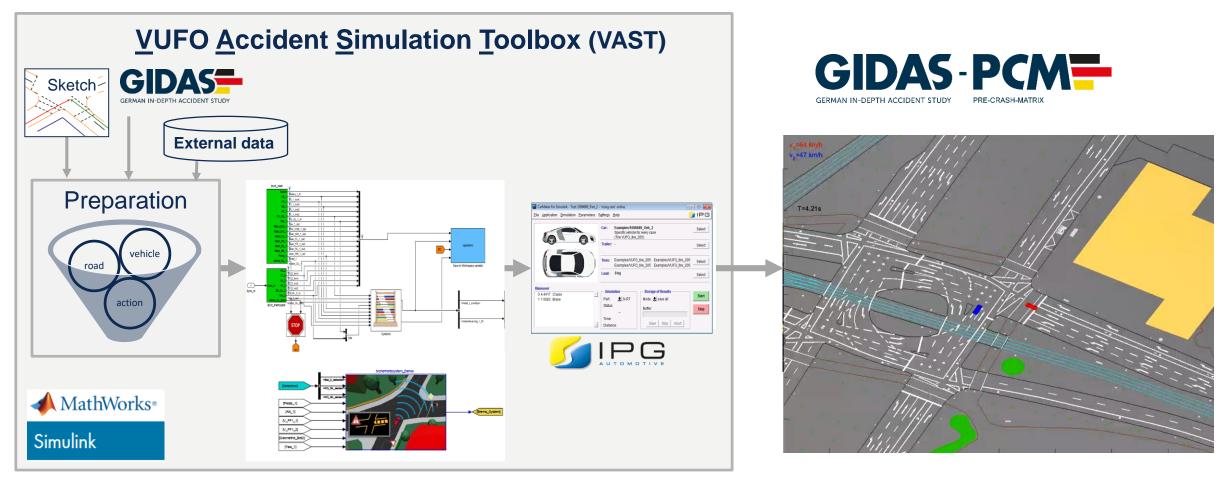
ACEA Safety Model





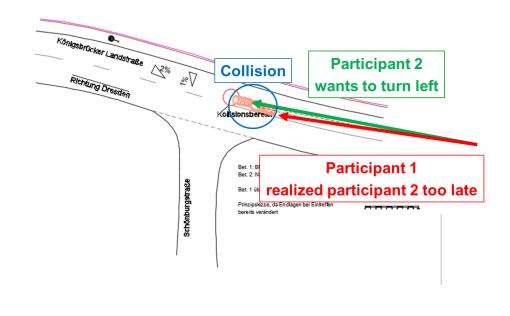
Applications in Traffic accident research to improve vehicle safety

Pre-crash simulation to enhance traffic safety





Example accident – Sketch





Accident scene







Example accident – Simulation

real accident situation

real accident situation

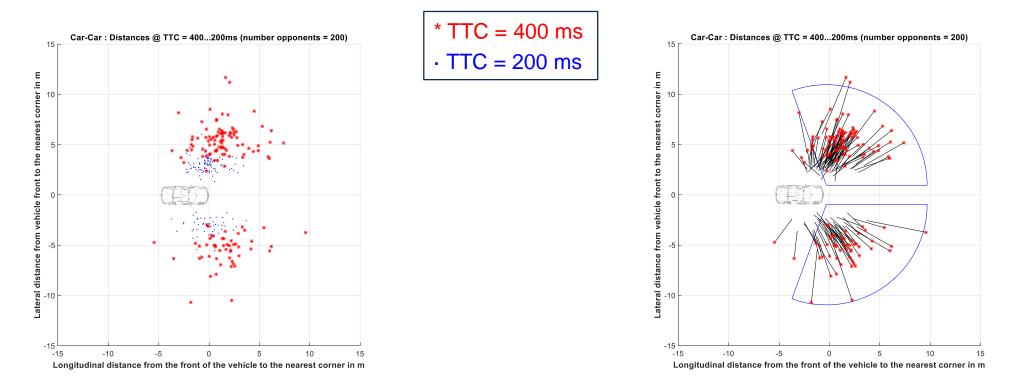
with ADAS System





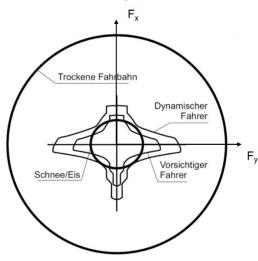


Evaluation of opponent's position at specific TTC



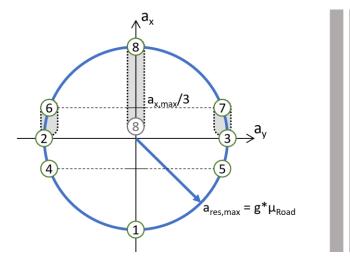


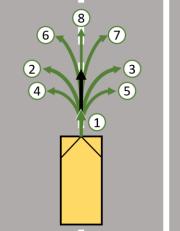
Point of no return t_u when a collision is unavoidable



Circle of forces / "Kamm'scher Kreis"

Source: Winner et al., H. (2015). "Handbuch Fahrerassistenzsysteme, Grundlagen, Komponenten und Systeme für aktive Sicherheit und Komfort"





- (1) Max. deceleration (4) Max. deceleration + Steering to the left
 - (5) Max. deceleration + Steering to the right
 - Steering to the right (6) Max. acceleration + Steering to the left
- (8) Max. acceleration (7) Max. acceleration + Steering to the right

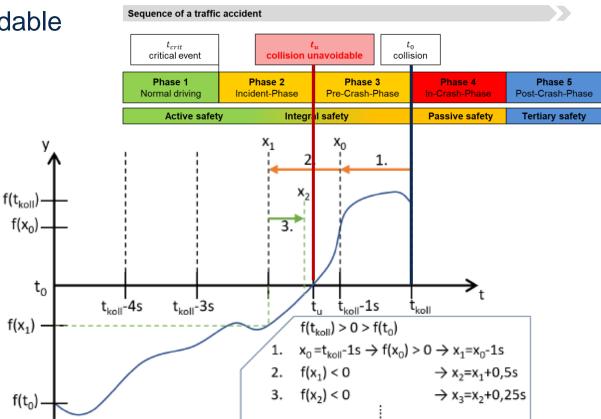
(3) -

(2) - Steering to the left



Point of no return t_u when a collision is unavoidable

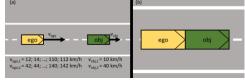
- \circ Criticality as a function of time
 - continuous
 - differentiable
- No knowledge about the exact function
- $\circ \quad f(t_u)=0$
 - no analytical solution possible
 - approximation by iterative process and variable integration step size
- → Efficient 2-step-approximation method
 - 1) Fixed step size of 1s
 - 2) Bisection method

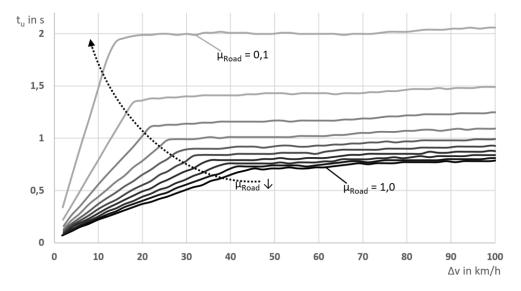




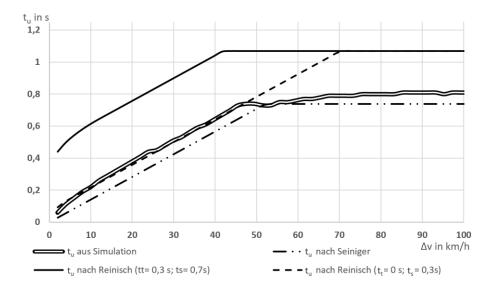
Point of no return t_u when a collision is unavoidable – Generic rear-end collision

 $t_u = f(\Delta v, \mu); v_{obj} = 40 \text{ km/h}$ $\Delta v = 2 \dots 100 \text{ km/h}, \mu = 0, 1 \dots 1, 0$



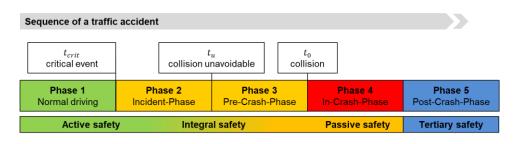


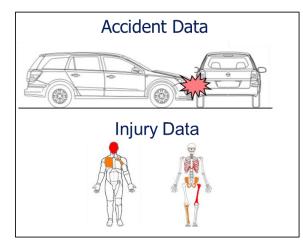
t_u comparison of simulation and literature

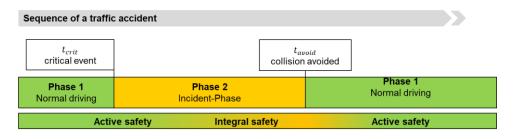


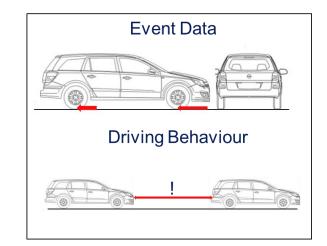


Naturalistic driving study (NDS) \rightarrow Incidents and Events











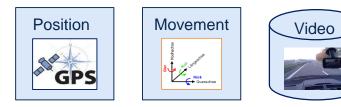
Naturalistic driving study (NDS)

Real scenario



Recording

- o Camera
- Accelerometer
- Rotation rate sensor
- o GPS
- Sender and receiver device
- Processor und ring memory





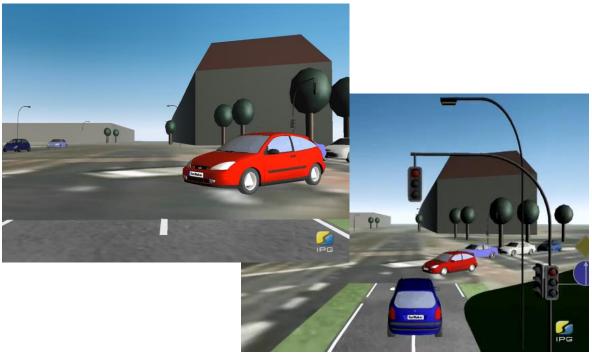


Naturalistic driving study (NDS)

Real scenario



Simulation







Naturalistic driving study (NDS)

Ground truth labeling with

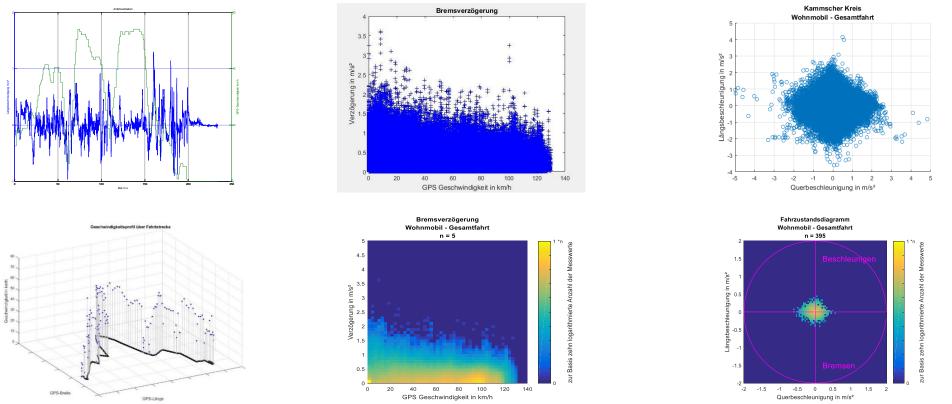
📣 MathWorks®

Automated Driving System Toolbox



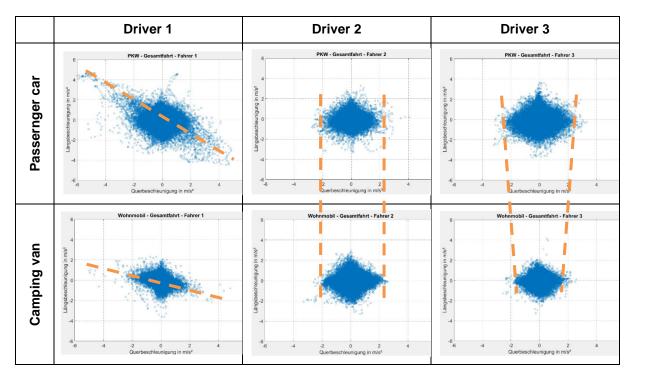


Naturalistic driving study (NDS)





Naturalistic driving study (NDS)



Driver 1:

- o Large scatter range
- Significant difference between passenger car and camping van
- o High accelerations

Driver 2:

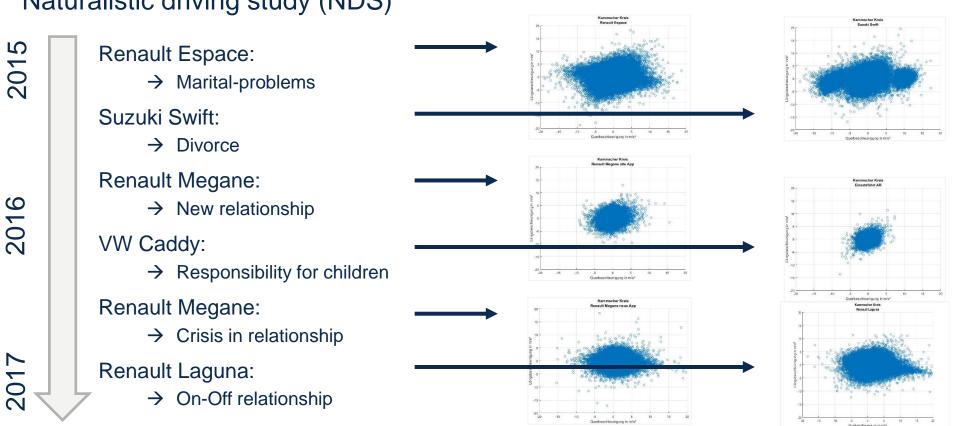
- Marginal difference between passenger car and camping van
- Experienced driving

Driver 3:

- Low scatter range
- Higher acceleration in passenger car

Source: GDV, VUFO (2016): "Unfälle mit Beteiligung von Wohnmobilen in Deutschland"

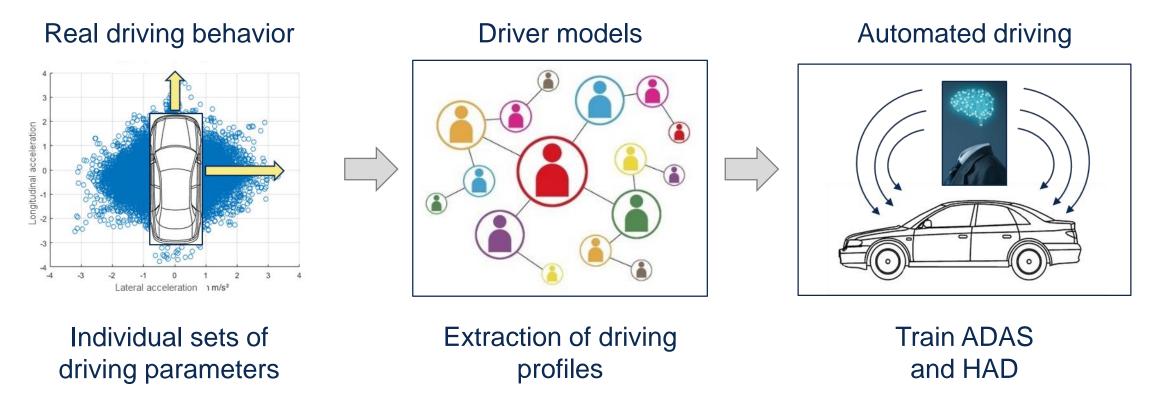




Naturalistic driving study (NDS)



Naturalistic driving study (NDS)





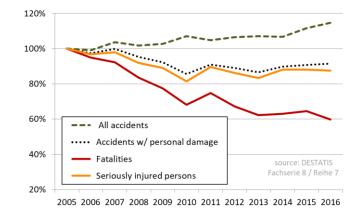


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Applications in Traffic accident research to improve vehicle safety Conclusion

- Assurance of traffic safety must be a very high society target.
 Human errors must not lead to fatalities in a modern traffic environment!
- In contrast to past trends, recent statistics show a stagnation in the accident numbers.
- The development of Highly Automated Driving needs some more efforts to ensure a **safe and modern concept of movement.**
- Therefore it is very important to improve on crucial aspects of
 - ensuring functional safety
 - study real world scenarios
 - progress on **perception infrastructure** to support vehicle systems.







Verkehrsunfallforschung an der TU Dresden GmbH

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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

Florian Spitzhüttl

Data analyses and simulation

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