

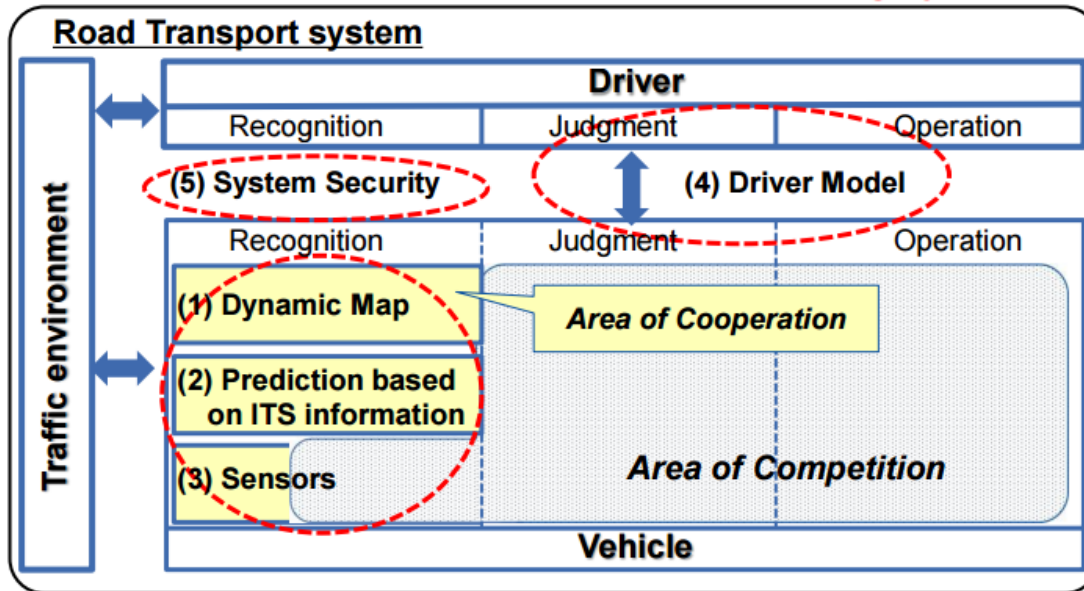
Session : Impact assessment

**SIP-adus Project :
Development of
traffic accident simulation
to evaluate the benefits of safety systems
for the reduction of traffic accidents**

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Scope of SIP-adus

(I) Development and verification of automated driving system



(III) International cooperation

- (1) Open research facility
- (2) Social acceptance
- (3) Technology transfer

- (1) Enhanced local traffic management
- (2) Next generation transport system

(IV) Development for next generation urban transport

- (1) Traffic fatality reduction effect estimation method & national shared database
- (2) Macro and micro data analysis and simulation technology
- (3) Local traffic CO₂ emission visualization technology

(II) Basic technologies to reduce traffic fatalities and congestion

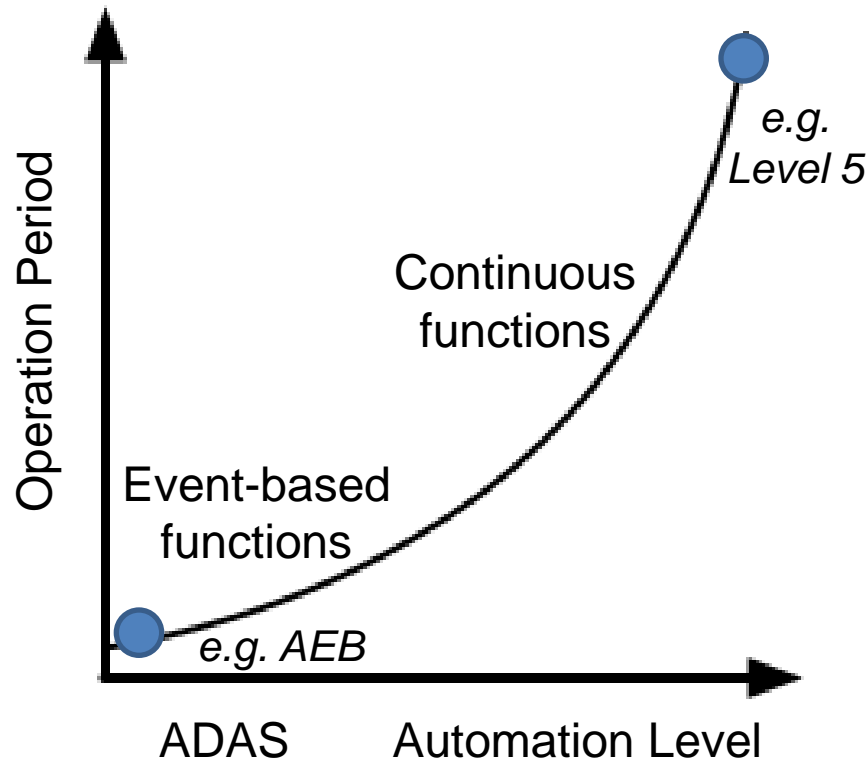
【Project Goal】

Developing simulation tool to evaluate traffic **safety impact** when ADAS/Automated Driving systems are deployed.

Safety Impact Assessment

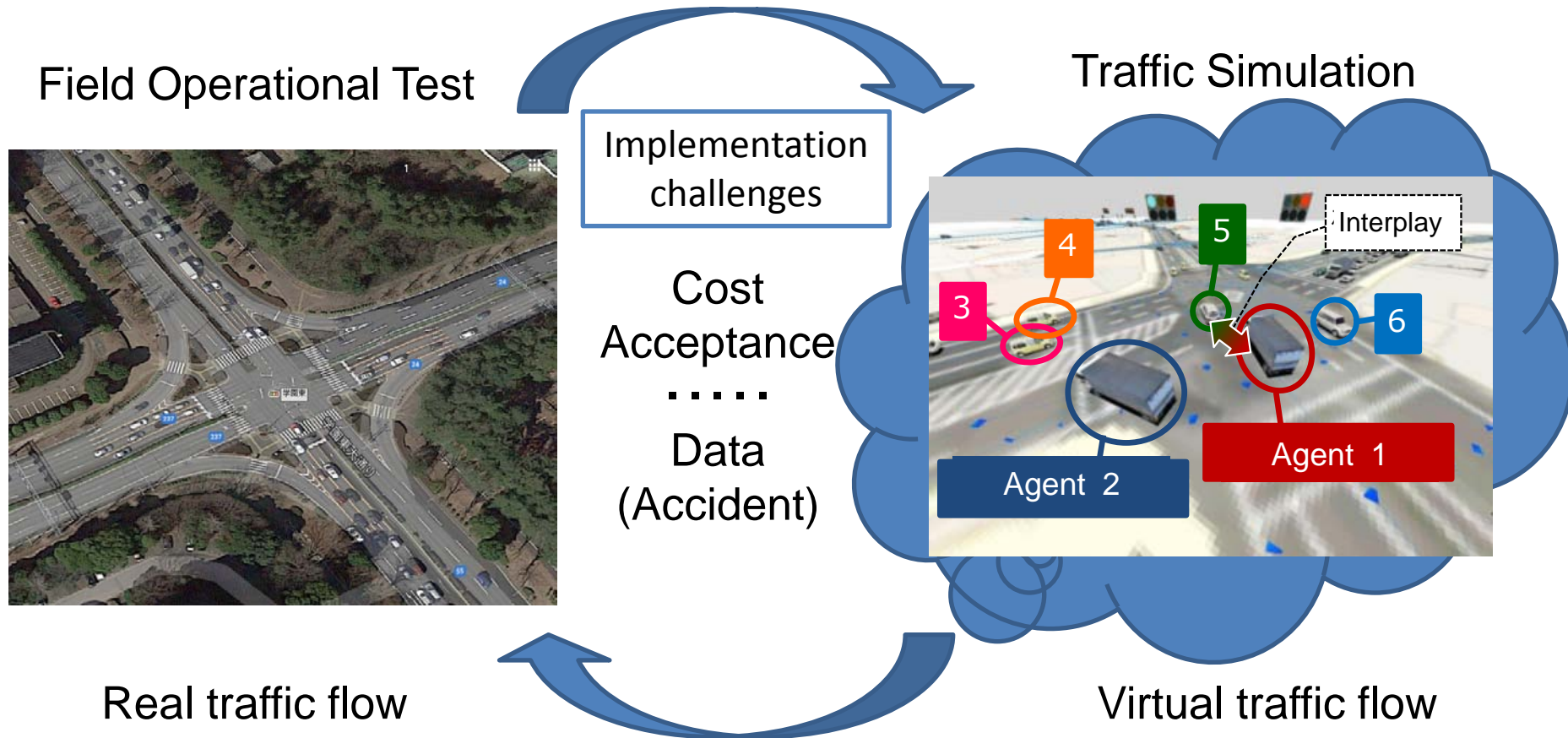
Type of functions in ADAS/Automated driving systems

"Event-based functions" and "Continuous functions" (AdaptiVe)



Impact Assessment methodology

Assessment Method for "Continuous Functions" (Long Operational Period)



Characteristics of simulation

Keyword: Agent-based simulation

1. All traffic participants (driver, pedestrian, rider...) are modeled as agents.
2. Each agent has Perception • Recognition • Decision making • Action process.
3. Agents' actions are interactively affected.
4. We aim to reproduce not only emergent situation but potential danger situation.

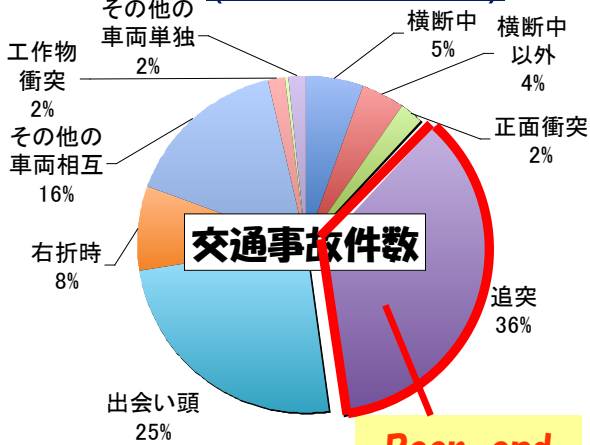


Target Crash Types

From traffic accident statistics in Japan, we will focus on at least three accident patterns.

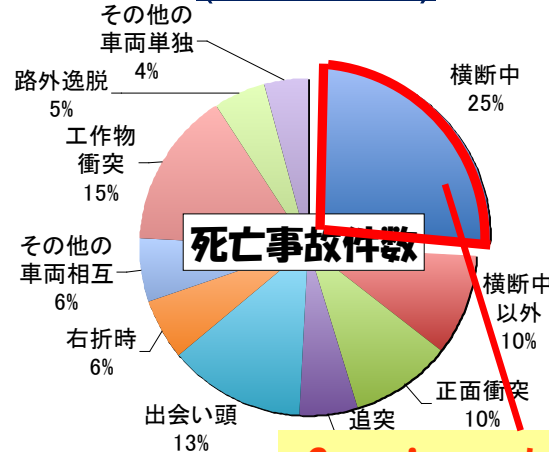
1. "Rear-end accident"
2. "Crossing pedestrian-car accident"
3. "accident causing lane departure"

Traffic accidents in Japan
(N=629,021)



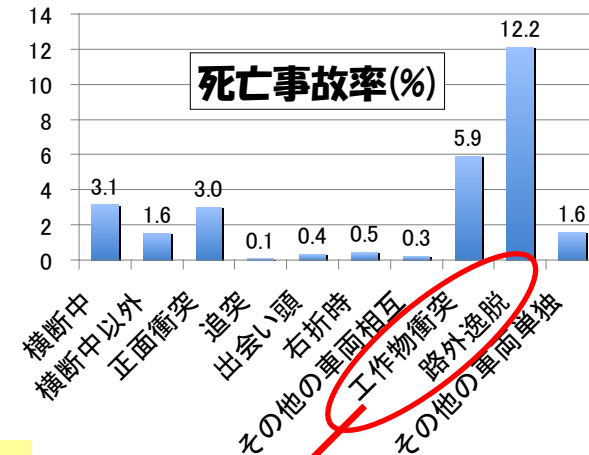
Rear-end accident
36%

Traffic fatalities
(N=4,278)



Crossing pedestrian-car accident
25%

Traffic fatality rate (%)

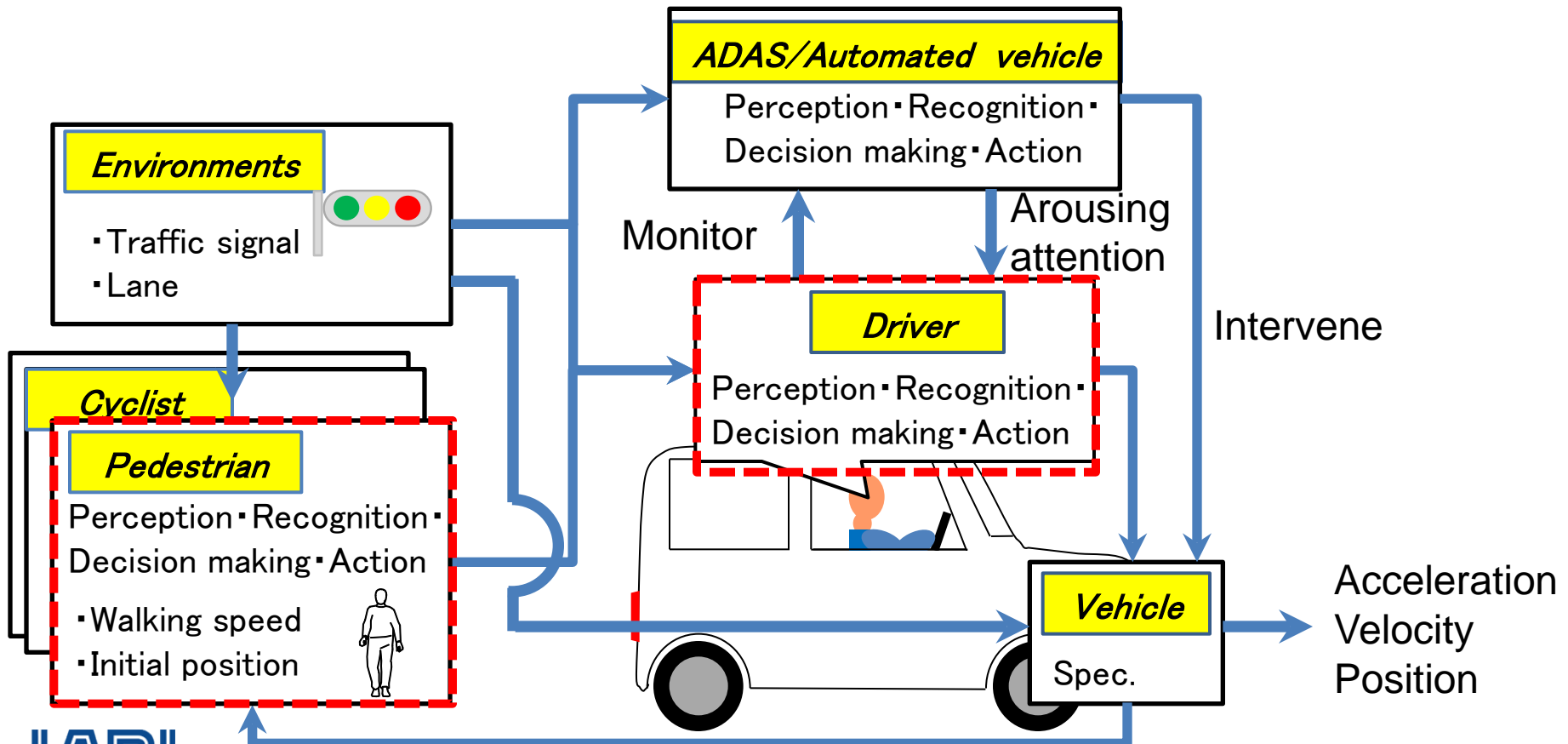


Accident causing lane departure

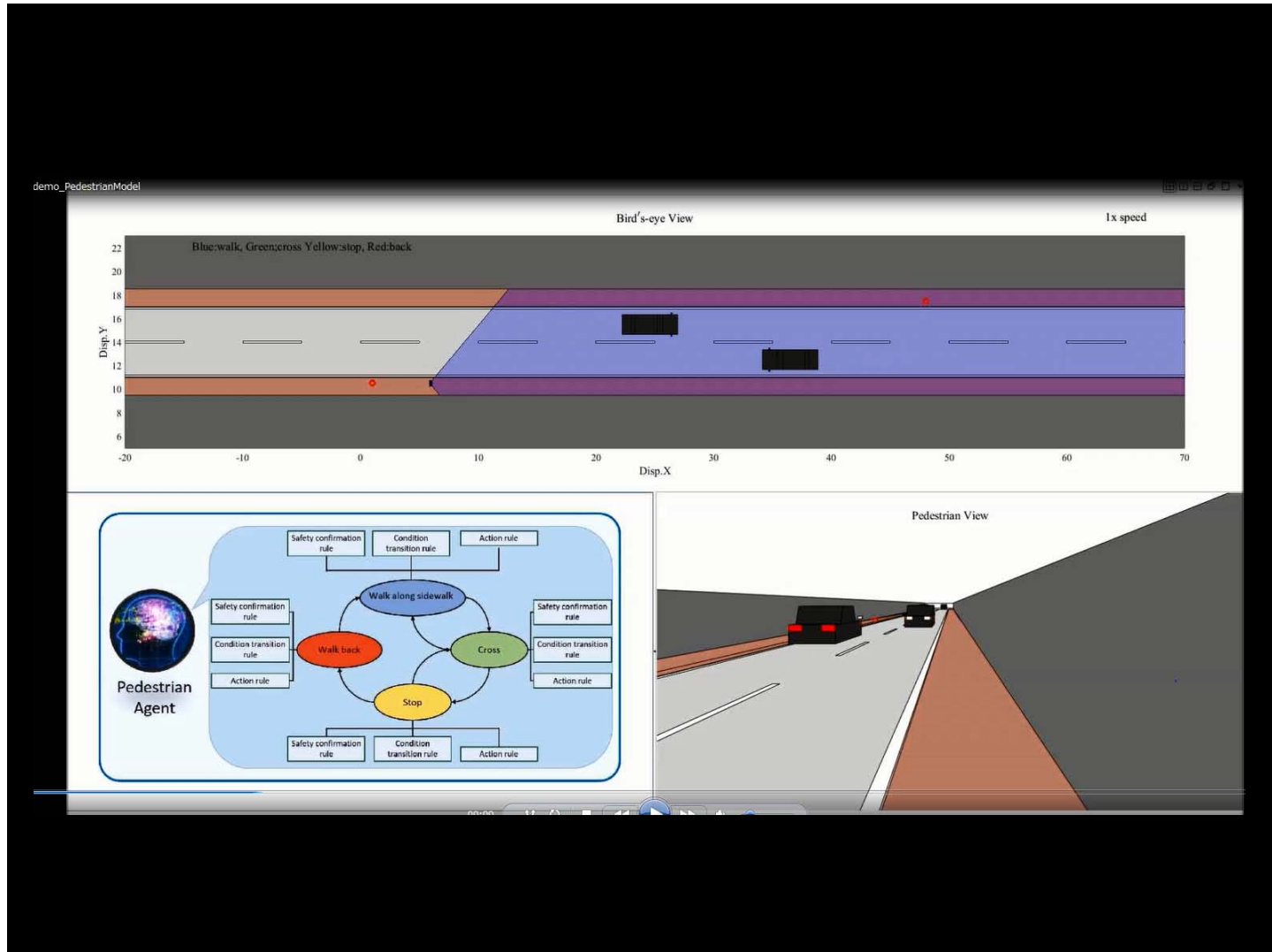
Composition of Models

In order to evaluate ADAS/Automated vehicles, it is necessary to have at least 5 components.

Relationship between each components



Pedestrian agent (Pedestrian model)

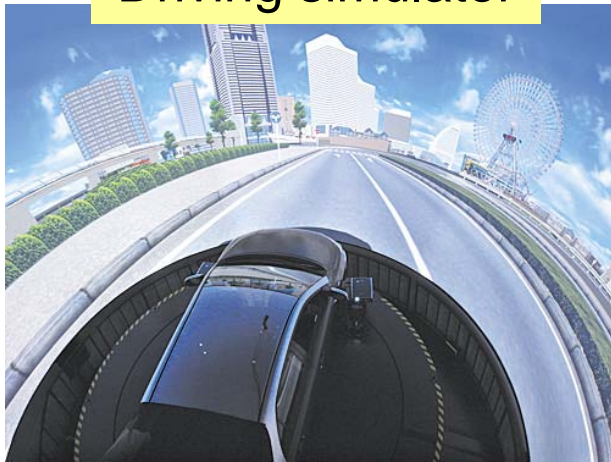


Tokyo University of Science, Hayashi Laboratory

Development of driver model

- In order to develop accurate simulation, appropriate driver model parameters are necessary(e.g. driver reaction time, brake operation etc...).
- It is essential to acquire actual driver behavior data based on experiments.

Driving simulator



Vehicle simulator on test course



Driver behavior
(reaction time, brake operation...)

Driver behavior in critical scene

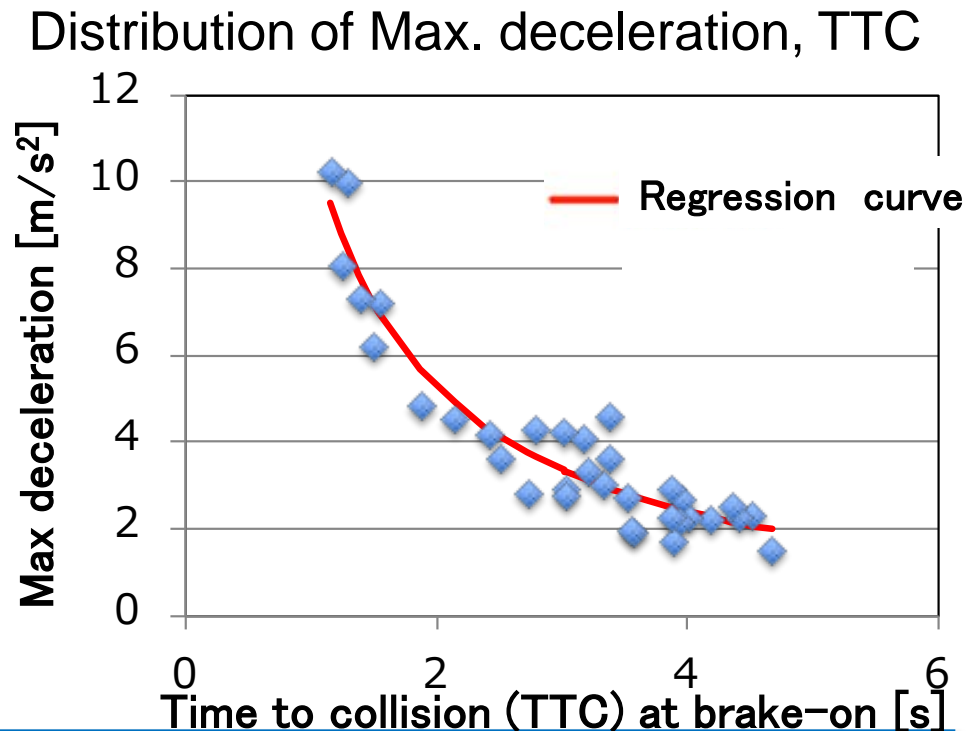


Acquisition of driver behavior data

Example: Crossing pedestrian-car accident

- The relationship between **TTC** and **Maximum decelerations** were formulated by **regression analysis**.

Experiment



New Automated Driving Test Center

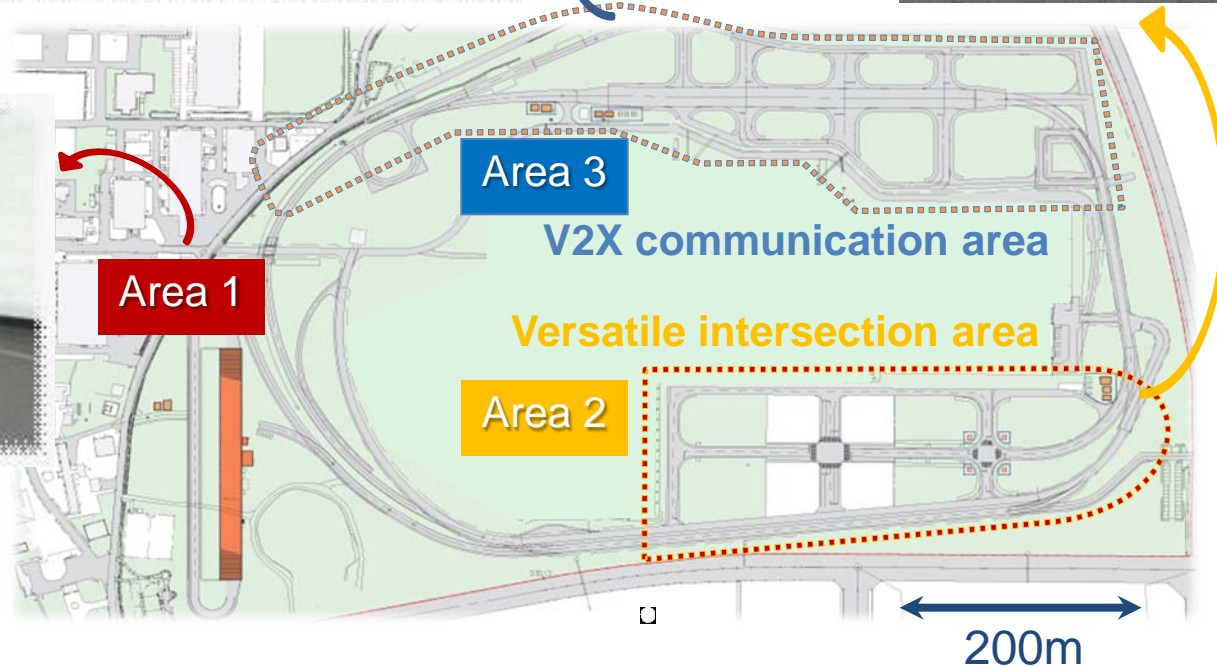


Poor visibility environment

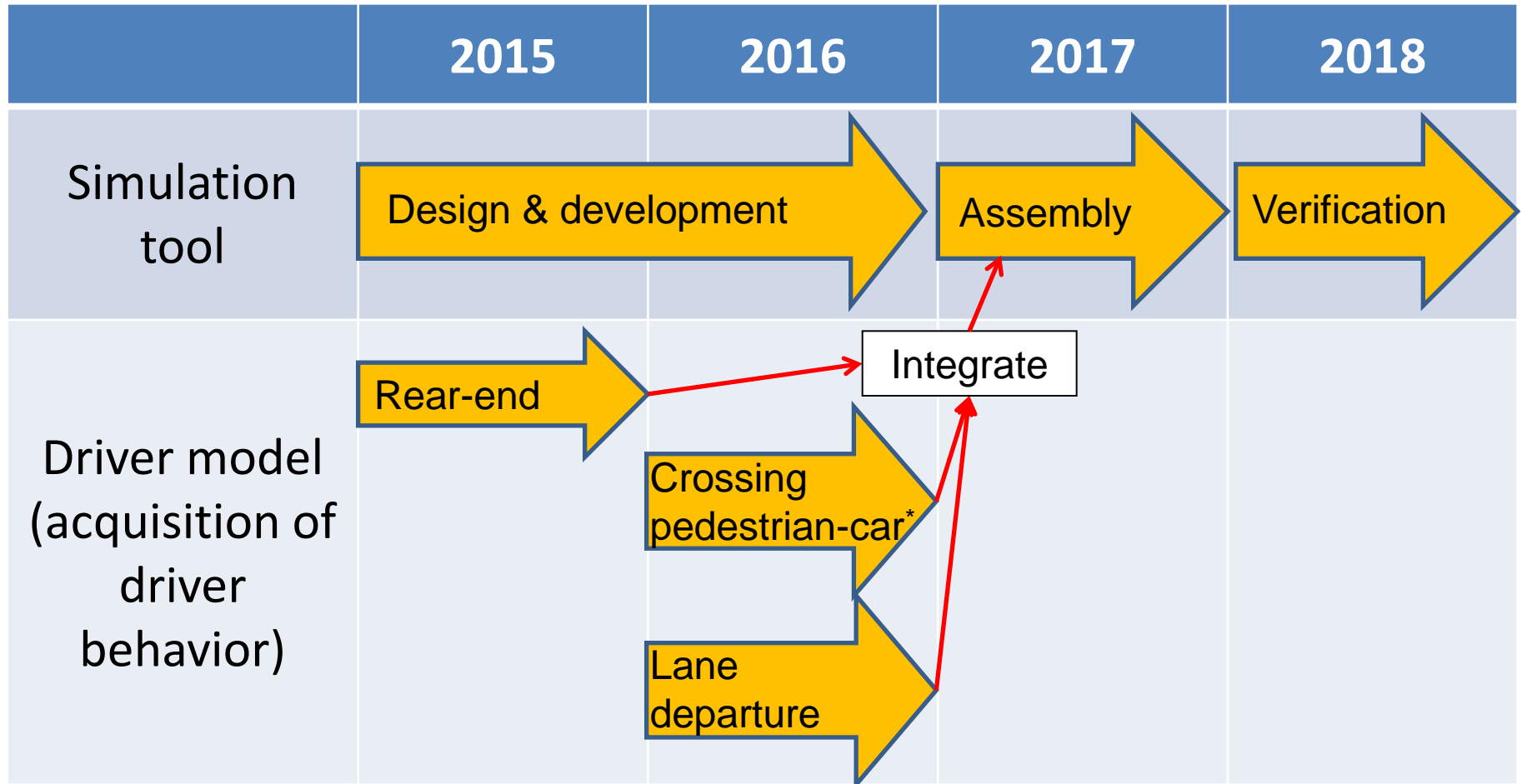


200m corridor

- Heavy rain (max 80mm/h)
- Dense fog
- Simulated direct sunlight



Development Schedule (Outline)



* Development of pedestrian model is also included

Summary

- **We aim at developing a simulation which can contribute to accurate impact assessment when automated vehicle / ADAS is deployed.**
- **Agent based simulation is necessary to reproduce realistic traffic environments.**
- **Making driver models based on experimental data is necessary for accurate impact assessment of automated vehicle / ADAS.**

Thank you for your attention