84th Annual Meeting Transportation Research Board

Highway Safety:

Future Options That Will Make a Difference

A Vehicle Perspective

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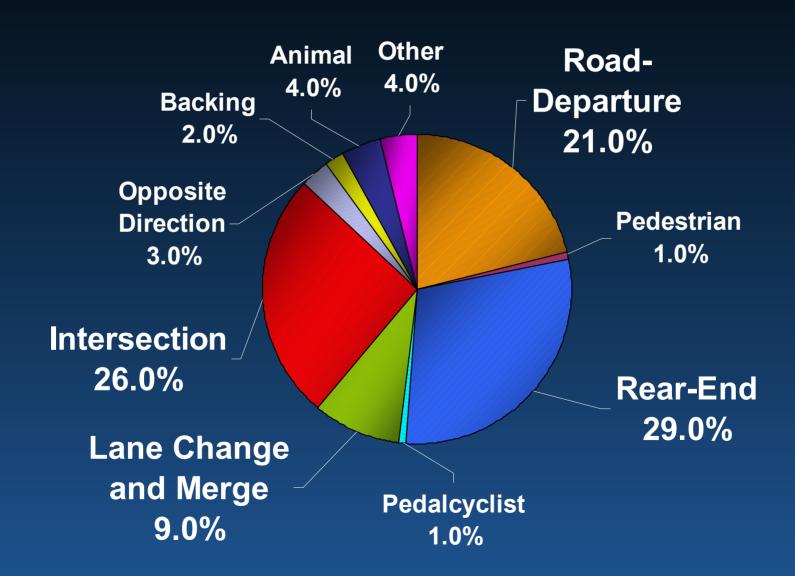


- Road traffic injuries is a huge public health problem
 - Killing nearly 1.2 million people a year
 - Disables 20 50 million more
- Road traffic crash problem can be corrected
- Traffic exposure and crash probability results in crash risk
- Accurate data are essential to monitor trends and develop intervention strategies
- Smart vehicles and new technologies are opening new opportunities for road safety.

Extracted from:
World Report on road traffic injury prevention, Geneva 2004

Crashes of all Severities, 2000 GES





The Crash Epidemic



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1,925,000* Injury Crashes

4,365,000*
Property Damage
Crashes

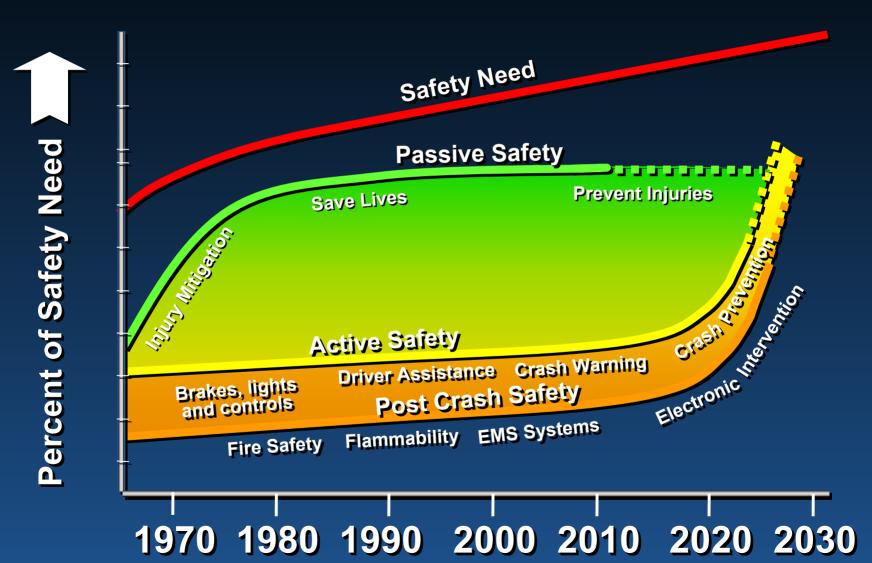
8,900,000 Unreported Crashes

15,200,000 Total Crashes 42,643 Fatalities

*Police-Reported

The Safety Need





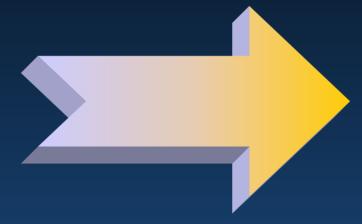
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Evolution of Vehicle Safety



The Past

Crash Worthiness



The Future

Crash Avoidance

Crash Time Line

Prevention

Protection













Severity Reduction

Post Crash

Total Safety





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Why Advanced Technologies?



- Technologies often bring new opportunities
- Potential for total safety benefits
- Save lives, prevent injuries and reduce the economic costs

Currently Available Systems



- Extensions of the anti-lock brake (ABS) family of products: Traction control, Electronic yaw-stability control, braking assistance and rollover control.
- Adaptive cruise control
- Night vision systems
- Automatic crash notification systems
- Backing crash warning systems
- Extensions of basic airbag restraint systems, such as occupant mass and seat position sensors and multi-stage airbag inflators
- Lane-position assistance systems
- Voice-activated navigation systems
- Event data recorders

The Challenge



How do we know if these systems, and others, improve or degrade safety?

Matrix



Crash Prevention TECHNOLOGIES

| | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| HAZARD | Night Vision System | Adaptive Cruise Control | Electronic Stability Control | Brake Assist | Traction Control | Roll Stability Advisor | Roll Stability Control | Curve Over Speed | Drowsy Driver Alert | Other Specify | Other Specify | Other Specify |
| Run-off-road Crashes | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Intersections Crashes | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Frontal Crashes (C to C longitudinal) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Non-motorist | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rollover | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Elderly Driver | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Young Driver | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Inexperienced Driver | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Impaired Driving, Drugs, Alcohol | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Impaired Driving, Distraction | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Speeding | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Inclement Weather | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Reduced Visibility, Darkness (pedestrian) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Impaired Driving, Drowsiness | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Reduced Visibility, Fog | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Animal in Road (nighttime) | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Please fill out the attached table of hazards versus technologies by placing a high (H), medium (M), low (L), or not applicable (-) in each cell in indicate your judgment of the potential for each of the technologies to impact each of the hazards, given further development.



Two prerequisites

- Objective tests that are related to relevant types of crash
- Computational foundation for incorporating test results and other data sources into a credible estimate of safety impact

Delivery of Auto Safety



TRADITIONAL APPROACH

- Define problem
- Develop safety countermeasures
- Evaluate benefits
- Regulation

NEW APPROACH

- Identify Technologies
- Estimate Benefits
- Collaborative Research
- Deployment
- Monitor Benefits

Strategies For Deployment of Advanced Safety Technologies



Selection of Priority
Safety Problem

Identification of Safety Technologies/
Countermeasures

Development of Functional Specifications

Development of Test and Evaluation Procedures

Selection of Ideal Set of Test Procedures and Validation

Establish Minimum Performance Requirements

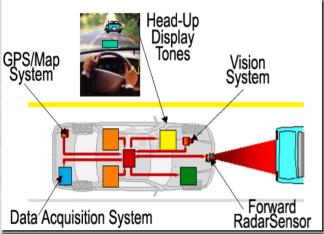
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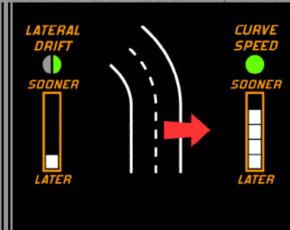
Develop Consumer Information and Ratings

U.S. IVI Program



IVI PROGRAMS













ADVANCED SAFETY RESEARCH

New ITS Safety Initiatives (5 – 6 Year Program Plan)



- Integrated Vehicle-Based Safety Systems (IVBSS)
- Intersection Crash Prevention Systems (CICAS)
- Vehicle-Infrastructure Integration (VII)
- Next generation 911

Integrated Vehicle-Based Safety Systems (IVBSS)



- Program motivation
 - —More than 3 million rear-end, road departure, and lane change crashes (60% of total crashes)
- Facilitate introduction and commercialization of effective integrated safety systems

Cooperative Intersection Collision Avoidance Systems (CICAS)



- Every year at intersections:
 - 9100 FATALITIES
 - 1,500,000 INJURIES
 - 3,000,000 CRASHES
- To develop and demonstrate cooperative intersection collision avoidance systems
- To assess the value and acceptance of cooperative collision avoidance systems

Vehicle Infrastructure Integration (VII)



- Creating an "enabling communication infrastructure"
- Emphasis safety applications

Leveraging Prior Work



- Performance Specifications
- Objective Test Procedures
- Field Operational Tests
- Enabling and Enhancing Technologies
- Independent Evaluation

Conclusions



Safety Needs Novel Approaches

- Collaborative research
- Innovative regulatory approaches
- Consumer information and education
- Closer cooperation between Government and Industry

How to accelerate deployment?

- Estimate Safety Benefits and show Feasibility
- Use Market Forces
- Develop Performance Specifications and Objective Tests.