#### **Overview of NHTSA Research**

Presentation to General Motors

March 28, 2006

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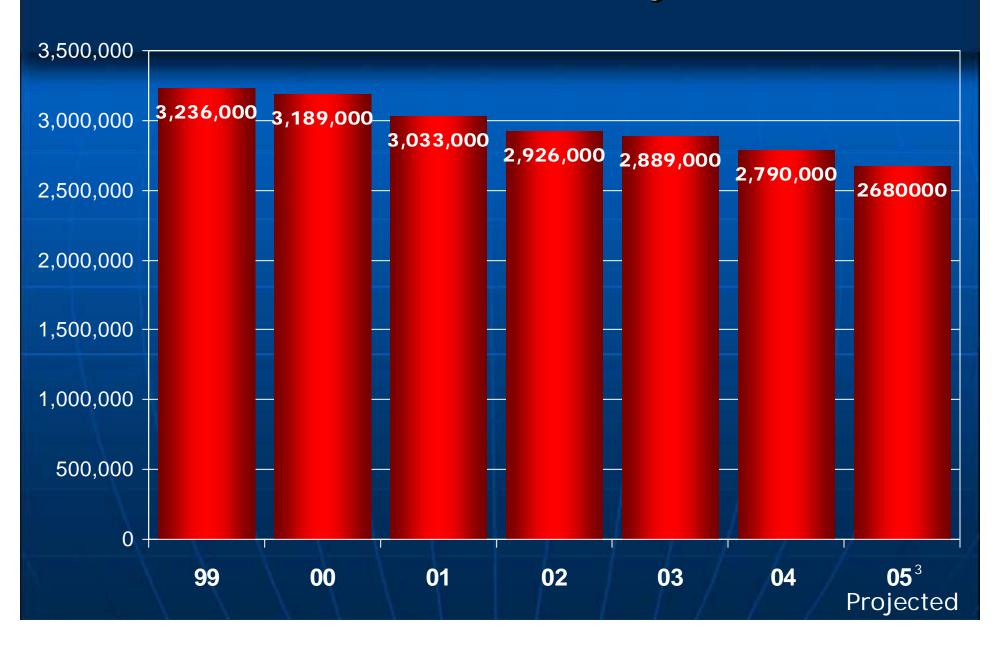
Associate Administrator for Vehicle Safety Research National Highway Traffic Safety Administration



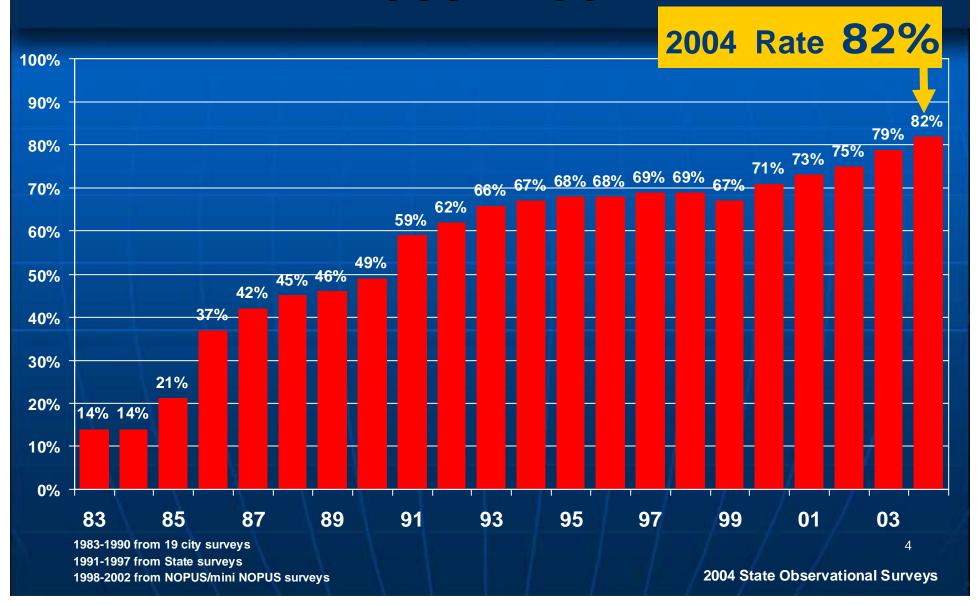
#### **Motor Vehicle Fatalities**



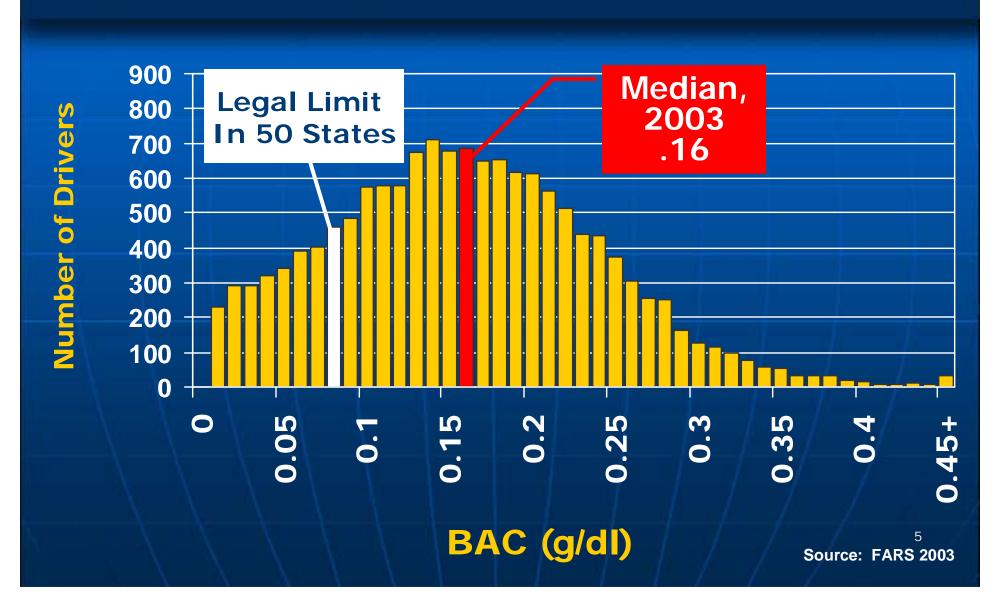
## Motor Vehicle Injuries



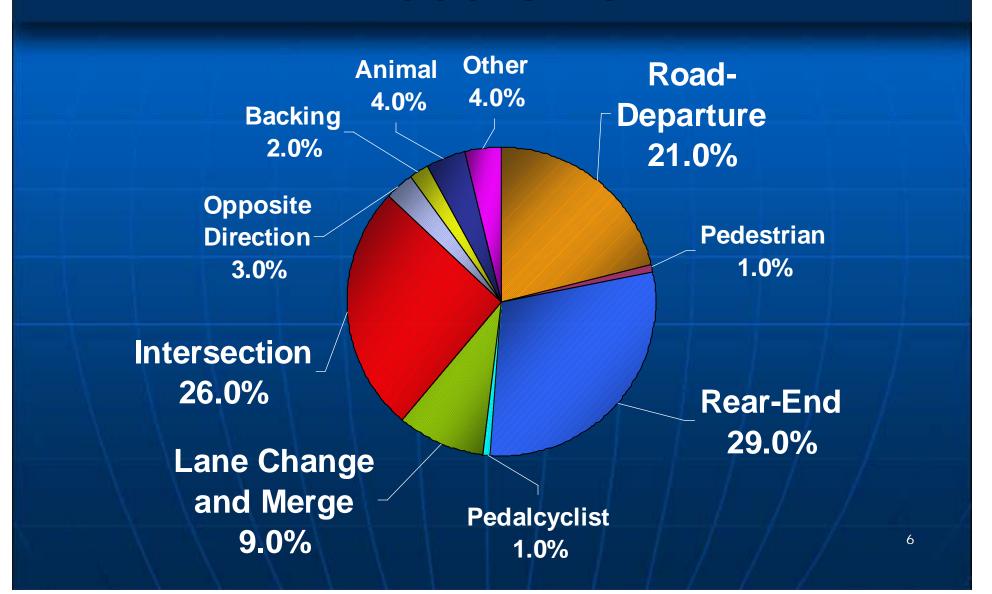
### Safety Belt Use Rates 1983 - 2004



## Drivers Involved in Fatal Crashes with Positive BACs (BAC>0), 2003



## Crashes of all Severities, 2000 GES



## **Highway Safety Priorities**

- Increase safety belt use
- Reduce impaired driving
- Improve data
- Reduce rollovers
- Improve vehicle compatibility





## Advanced Car Seating Restraint Systems



## **Alcohol Screening Systems**

- System needs to be totally unobtrusive
- Nearly 100 percent accuracy essential
- Multiple sensing assures reliability

Tru touch skin biometric sensor



- Passive system that "sniffs" ambient air
- Applications include testing for alcohol in exhaled breath, vehicles, and other enclosed spaces

Siemens sensor technology to detect gases and smells



#### **Data Collection**

#### Why do we need EDRs?

- New technologies
  - Stability control systems
  - Advanced air bags
  - Other devices that do not leave evidence
- Better pre-crash data
- Better crash severity parameter estimates
- Better crash reconstruction
- Automated collision notification

GM SDM Units SDM-Sensing and Diagnostic Module









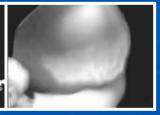
## The Naturalistic "100 Car" Study: Database Statistics

- 42,300 hours of driving data collected
- 82 Crashes and collisions
  - Defined as any contact between the subject vehicle and another vehicle, fixed object, pedestrian pedacyclist, animal.
- 761 Near crashes
  - Defined as a conflict situation requiring a rapid, severe evasive maneuver to avoid a crash.
- 8295 Critical incidents
  - Conflict requiring an evasive maneuver, but of less magnitude than a near crash.

### Data Collection (Cont.)







## 100 CAR NATURALISTIC DRIVING STUDY

Understanding normal driving performance is important.



#### **Haddon Matrix**



#### **Crash Time Line**









**Prevention** 

Severity Reduction

Injury Mitigation **Medical Attention** 

0

Crash may not be prevented-but Severity can be Reduced

200<sup>m.sec.</sup>

1hr

Developed by: Joseph N. Kanianthra

### Why Advanced Technologies?

- Technologies often bring new opportunities
- Potential for total safety benefits
- Save lives, prevent injuries and reduce the economic costs
- How do we know if these systems, and others, improve or degrade safety?

### The Challenge

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

#### 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

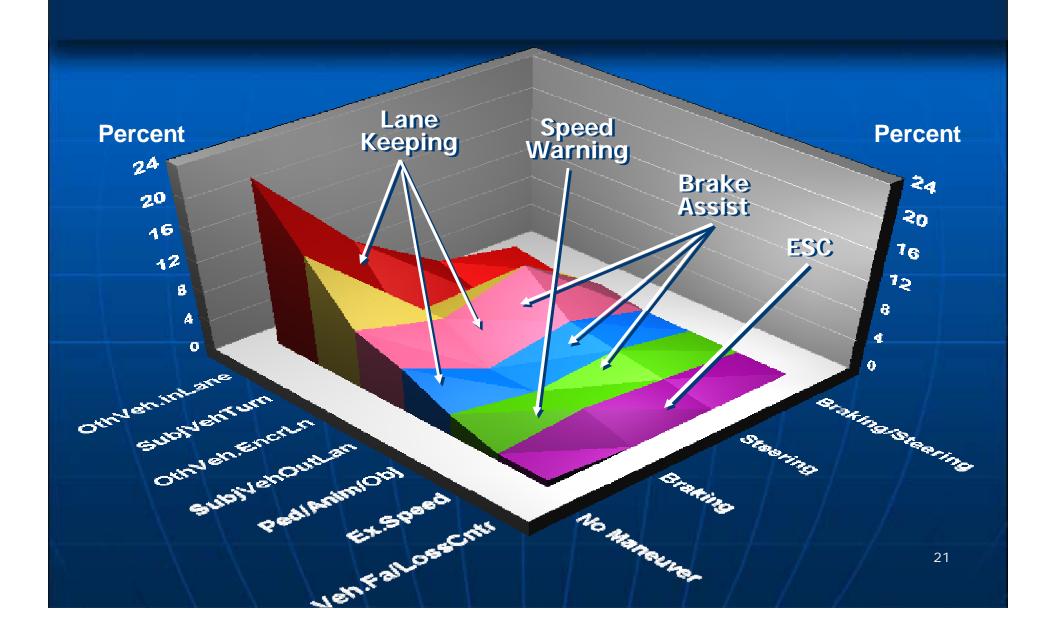
## **Total Safety Cycle**



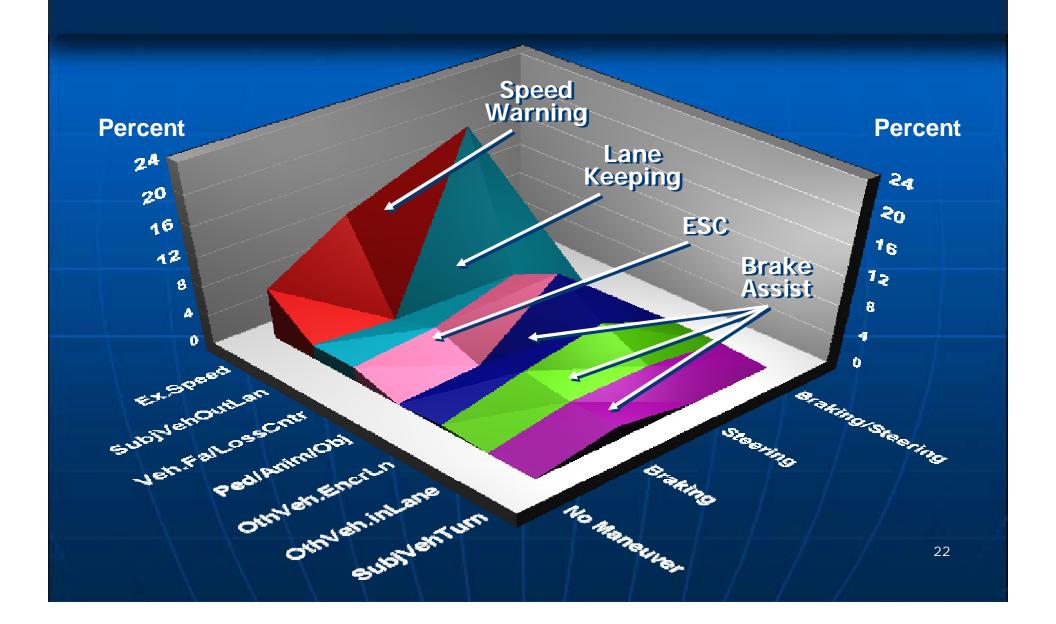
### Crash Time Line



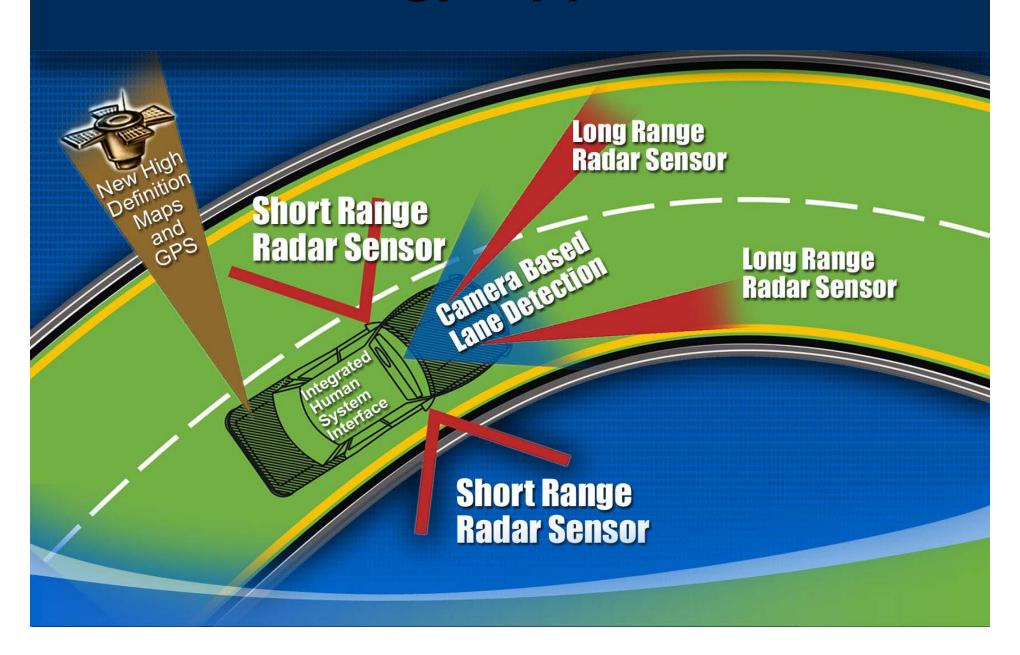
#### First Harmful Events - Combined



#### Rollover



## **Technology Opportunities**



## Longer Term New ITS Safety Initiatives

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

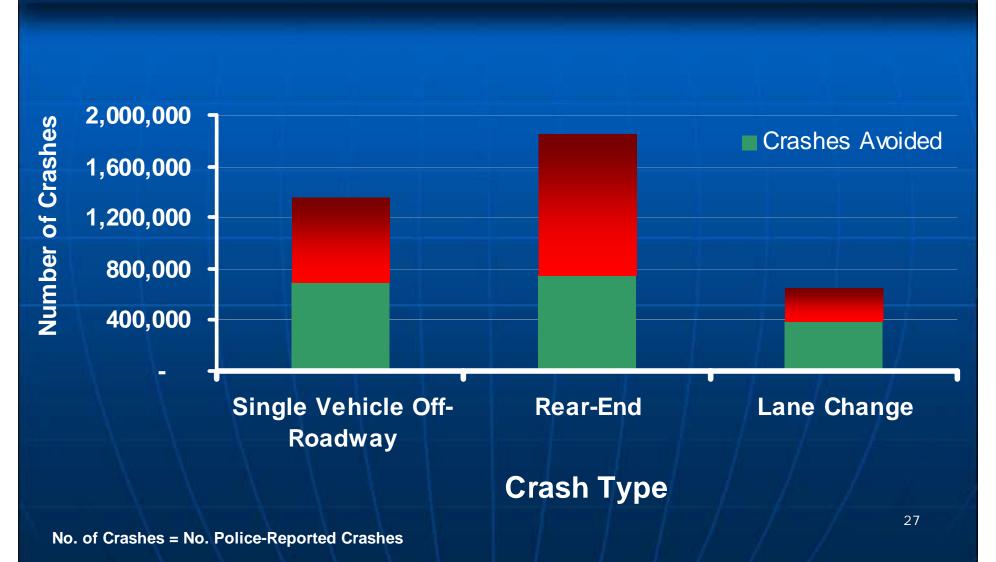
#### Vehicle to Vehicle Communication



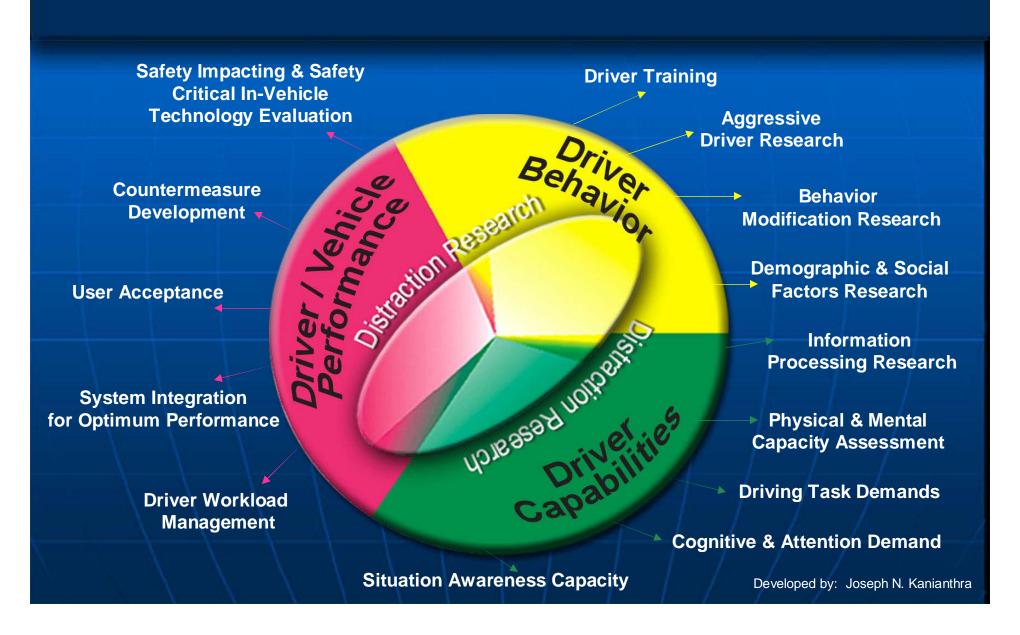
## Vehicle Infrastructure Integration (VII)

- Facilitates implementation of FCC allocation of frequency at 5.9 GHz for safety communication
- Creating an "enabling communication infrastructure"
- Emphasis on safety applications

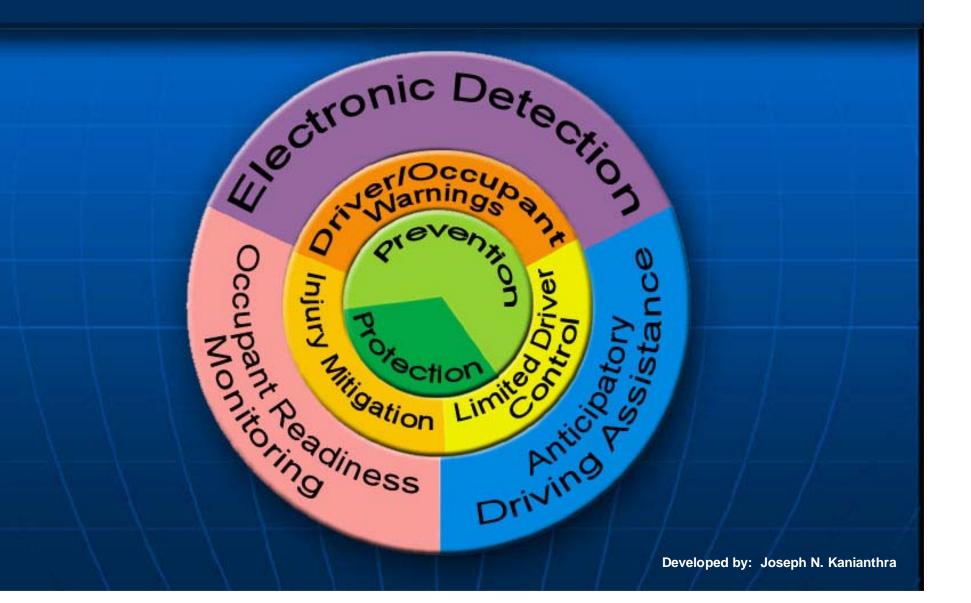
# Safety Benefits Estimation of Crash Avoidance Systems Based on Experimental Data



### Driver Vehicle Safety Research



## **Total Safety**



#### Conclusions

- Safety Needs Novel Approaches
  - Use market forces
  - Innovative regulatory approaches
  - Consumer information and education
  - Closer cooperation between Government and Industry