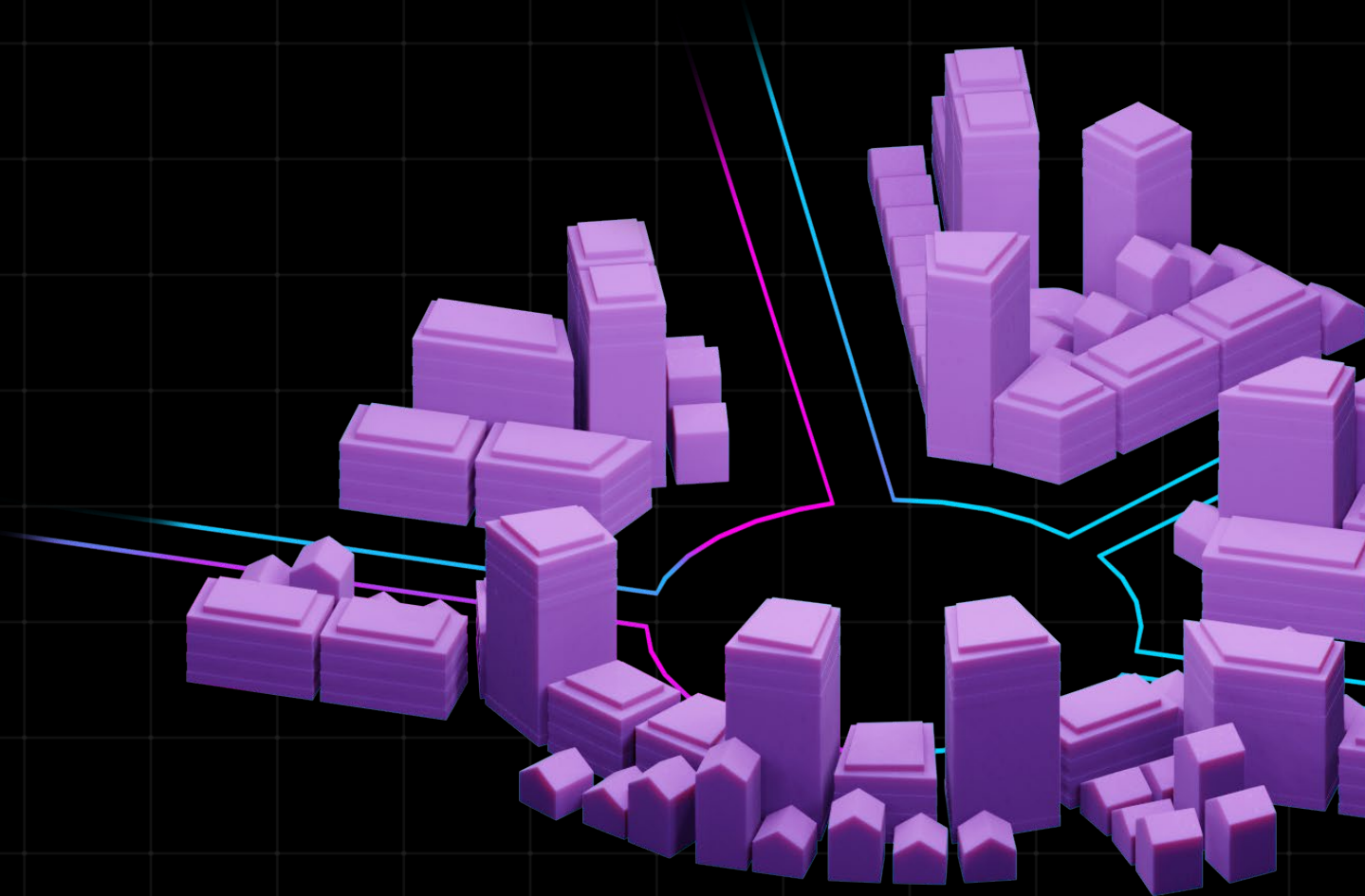


RoadTrace

Connected insights by *AISIN*

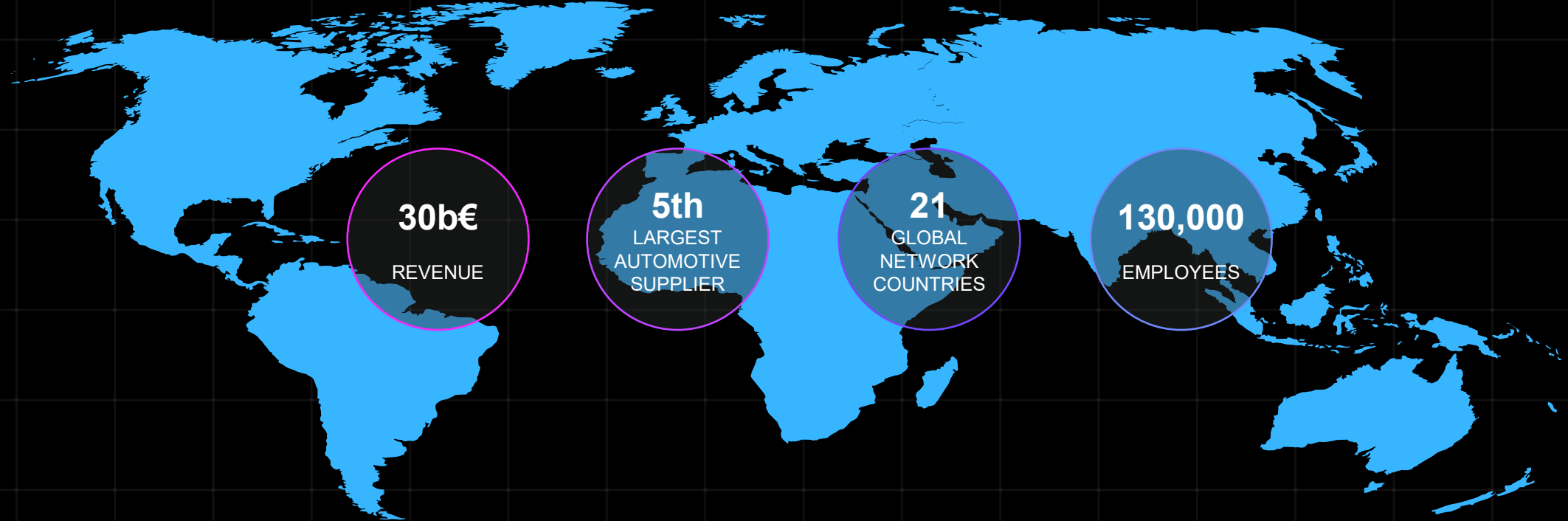
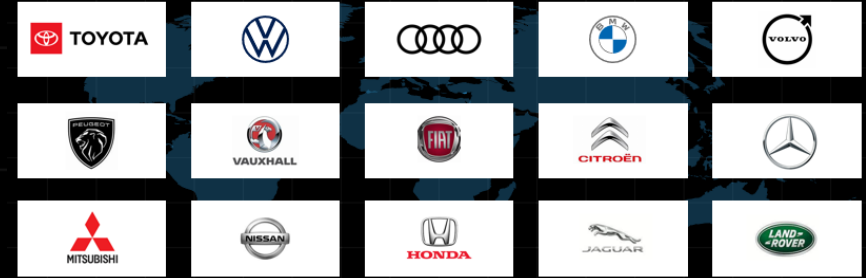
Can data predict road collisions?

Lorna Payne
Business Manager, RoadTrace by AISIN



AISIN

Global support for the automotive industry



30b€
REVENUE

5th
LARGEST
AUTOMOTIVE
SUPPLIER

21
GLOBAL
NETWORK
COUNTRIES

130,000
EMPLOYEES

AISIN has been driving in-vehicle safety for decades

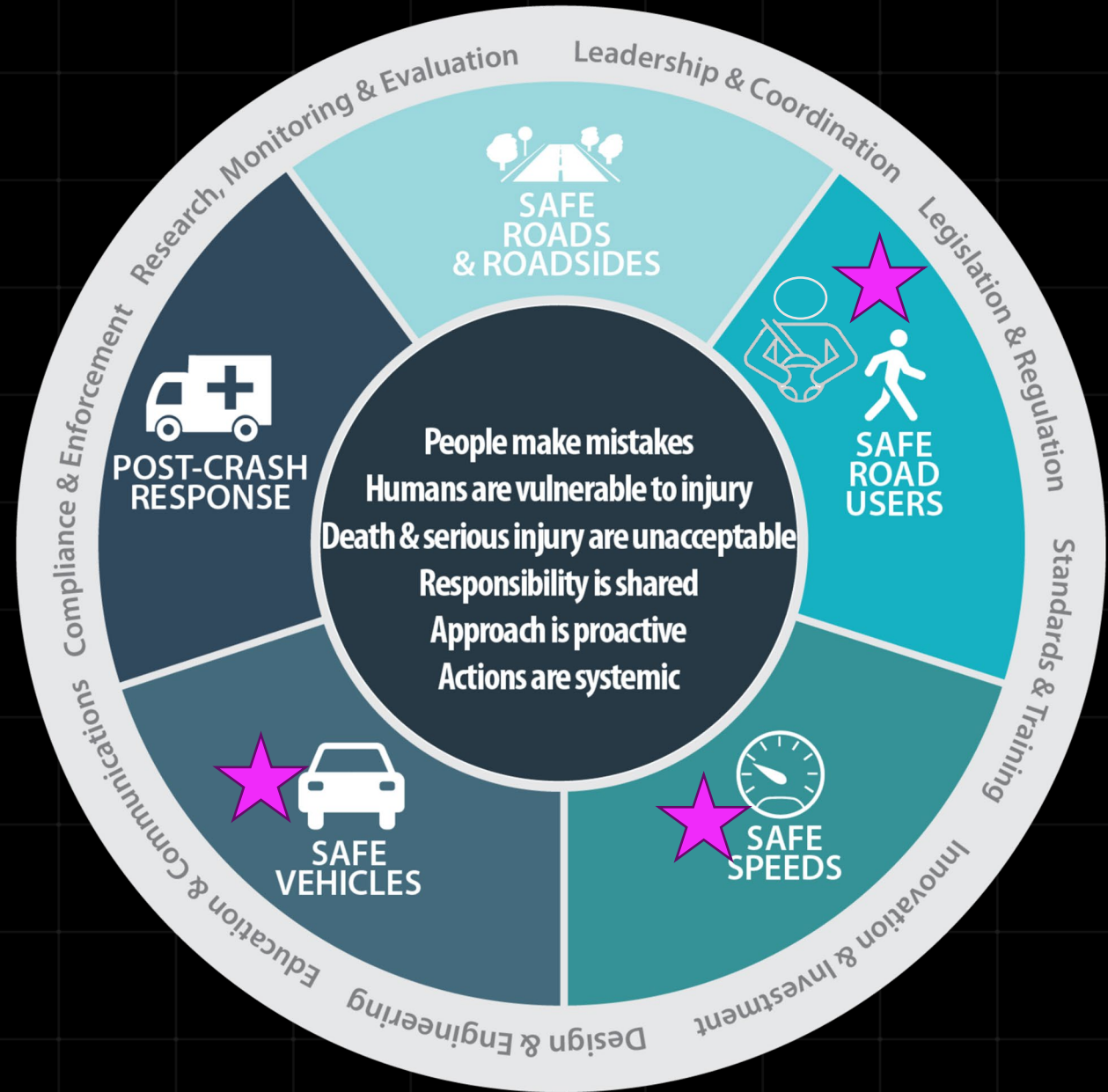
- Safety-critical components, such as braking and steering
- Driver monitoring systems
- Intelligent speed assist
- Driver coaching



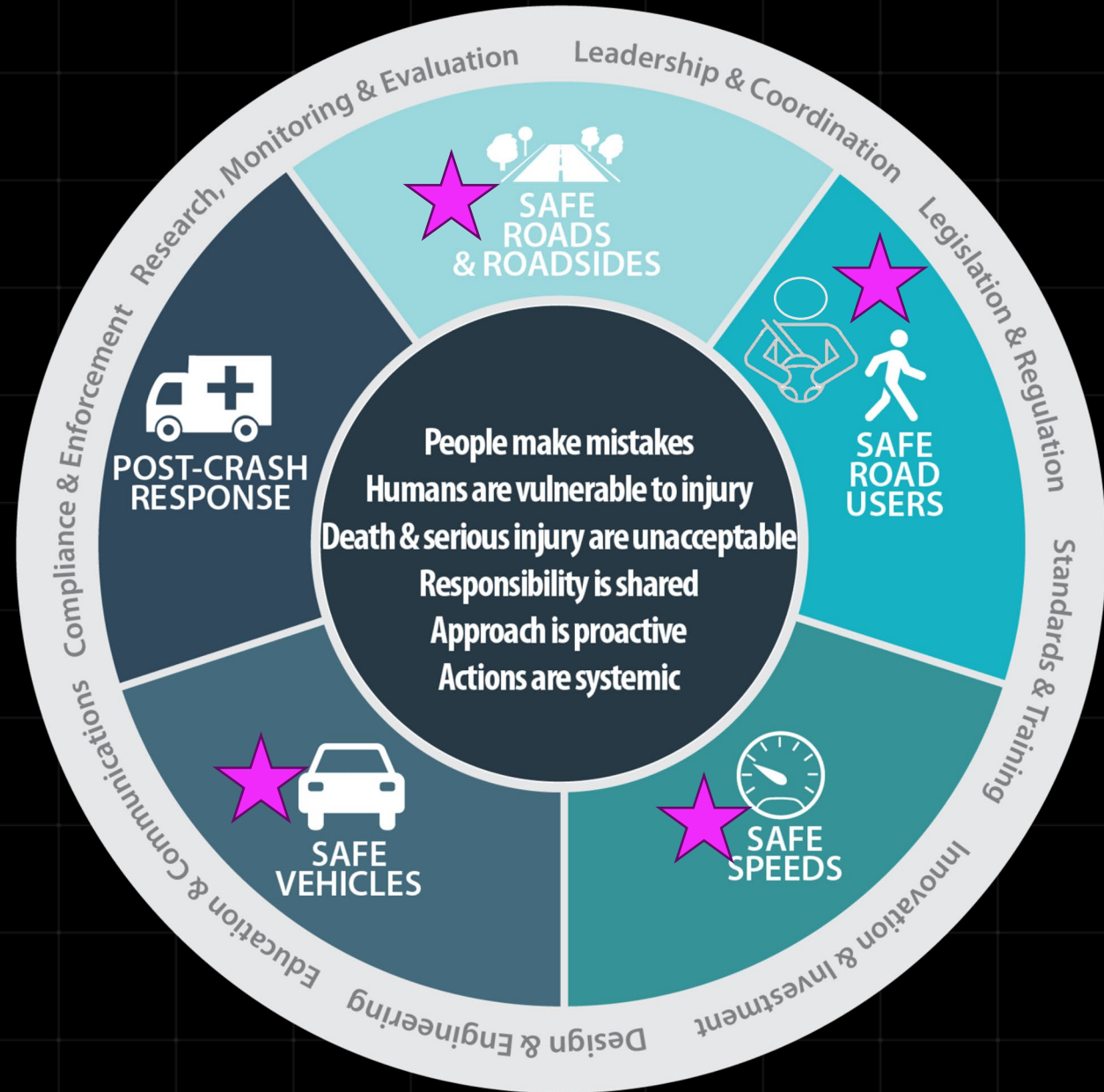
Powertrain	Chassis & Vehicle Safety Systems	Body	Connected & Sharing Solutions (CSS)
 Automatic Transmission	 Disk Brake	 Power Door System	 Global Connected Navigation
 Electric Water Pump	 ESC Modulator	 Outside Handle (Keyless)	 Connected Services
 Hybrid Transmission	 Hydraulic Booster	 Sunroof	 Cabin Sensing
 eAxle	 Rear Wheel Steering	 Door Lock	
 Piston			
 E-Variable valve Timing			

-> Analysis of driver and vehicle behaviour

Extending our contribution to the **Safe System** approach beyond safe vehicles and drivers



Extending our contribution to the **Safe System** approach beyond safe vehicles and drivers to include safe roads



Towards Road Management 4.0 ?

Leveraging data
to assist road operators,
to improve safety & asset management.

Connected vehicles

- Any vehicle able to transmit data
- Most new vehicles since 2015
- **Mandatory for all new cars since 2018**



What kind of data?

Level 1: GPS position (Floating Car Data or « FCD »)

Level 2: Driving behaviour or « events », from vehicle sensor data : accelerometers, wheel speeds,...



→ Accelerometers are required for airbags and ABS/ESC control → deployed widely since the 90s

→ Accelerometers allow accurate detection of harsh braking (very high frequency signal)

Correlation with KSI

Studies show a strong correlation between **harsh braking events*** and real crashes :

“recommending that **hard-braking event data** be used by agencies **to quickly identify emerging work zone locations** that show relatively large number of hardbraking events for further evaluation.”

Desai J. et al., "Correlating Hard-Braking Activity with Crash Occurrences on Interstate Construction Projects in Indiana", Journal of Big Data Analytics in Transportation (2021)

“Results indicated a **strong correlation between hard-braking events and rear-end crashes** occurring more than 400 ft upstream of an intersection(...) providing an opportunity for agencies to follow up with mitigation measures **addressing emerging problems much quicker than typical practices** that rely on 3–5 years of crash data.”

Hunter M. et al., "A Proactive Approach to Evaluating Intersection Safety Using Hard-Braking Data", Journal of Big Data Analytics in Transportation (2021)

“(...) it is concluded that HBI (Harsh Braking Issues) records **can be used to support accident modelling**, they are **a source of much more numerous data than accidents**, and this may be important in considering changes or trends in accident risk over a much shorter time than for accident studies.”

J. Kamla et al., "Analysing truck harsh braking incidents to study roundabout accident risk," **Accident Analysis & Prevention** (2019)

“**Incident detection** based on vehicle can-data within the large-scale field operational test “euroFOT”.

In Proceedings 22nd International Technical Conference on the Enhanced Safety of Vehicles (ESV).
Benmimoun, M., F. Fahrenkrog, A. Zlocki, L. Eckstein (2011)

“**Cluster-based correlation** of severe braking events with time and location”.

In Proceedings of the 10th System of Systems Engineering Conference (SoSE), San Antonio, TX, USA
Cao, G et al. (2015)

But is it better than looking at historical KSIs?

Our study in the UK

- Comparing our unique approach, based on harsh braking clusters, to the usual historical collisions data approach (STATS19, UK)
- Validated in different regions (rural, urban, various traffic densities)
- Selected by jury of experts to be presented at ITS World Congress



30th ITS World Congress, Dubai, UAE, 16-20 September 2024
Paper ID #287

Road collision prediction in south-eastern England: the advantages of using connected vehicle data

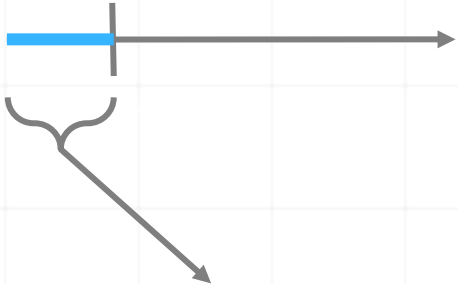
Thierry Castermans¹, Esteban Hernandez Capel¹, Jean-François Meessen¹

1. AINS Technical Centre Europe, Belgium; Thierry.Castermans@aisin-europe.com

Abstract

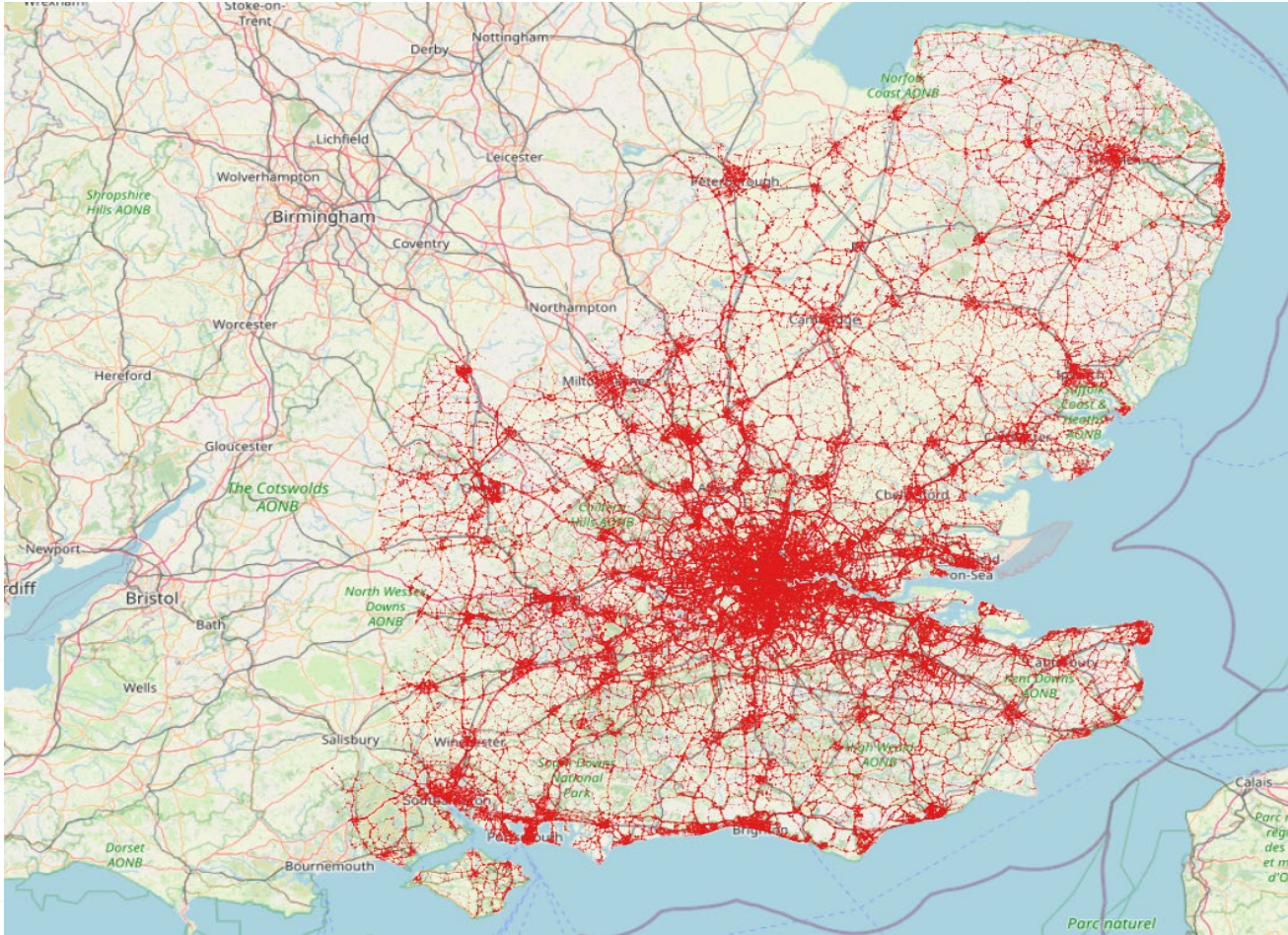
For several years, connected vehicles produce massive amounts of data which represent a gold mine for road engineers who are in charge of improving road quality and safety. In this paper, we compare the road collision prediction performance level of two analyses: the first one is conducted based on historical road crashes and

3 months of harsh braking data to predict where crashes will occur

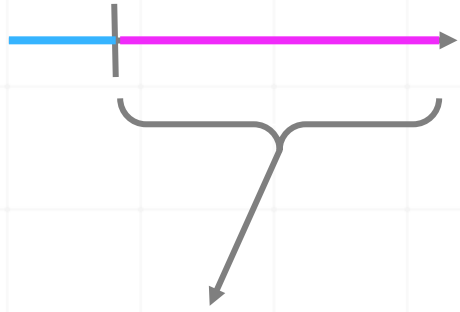


Harsh braking data*
used to identify clusters

* Jan-March 2022, providers under NDA

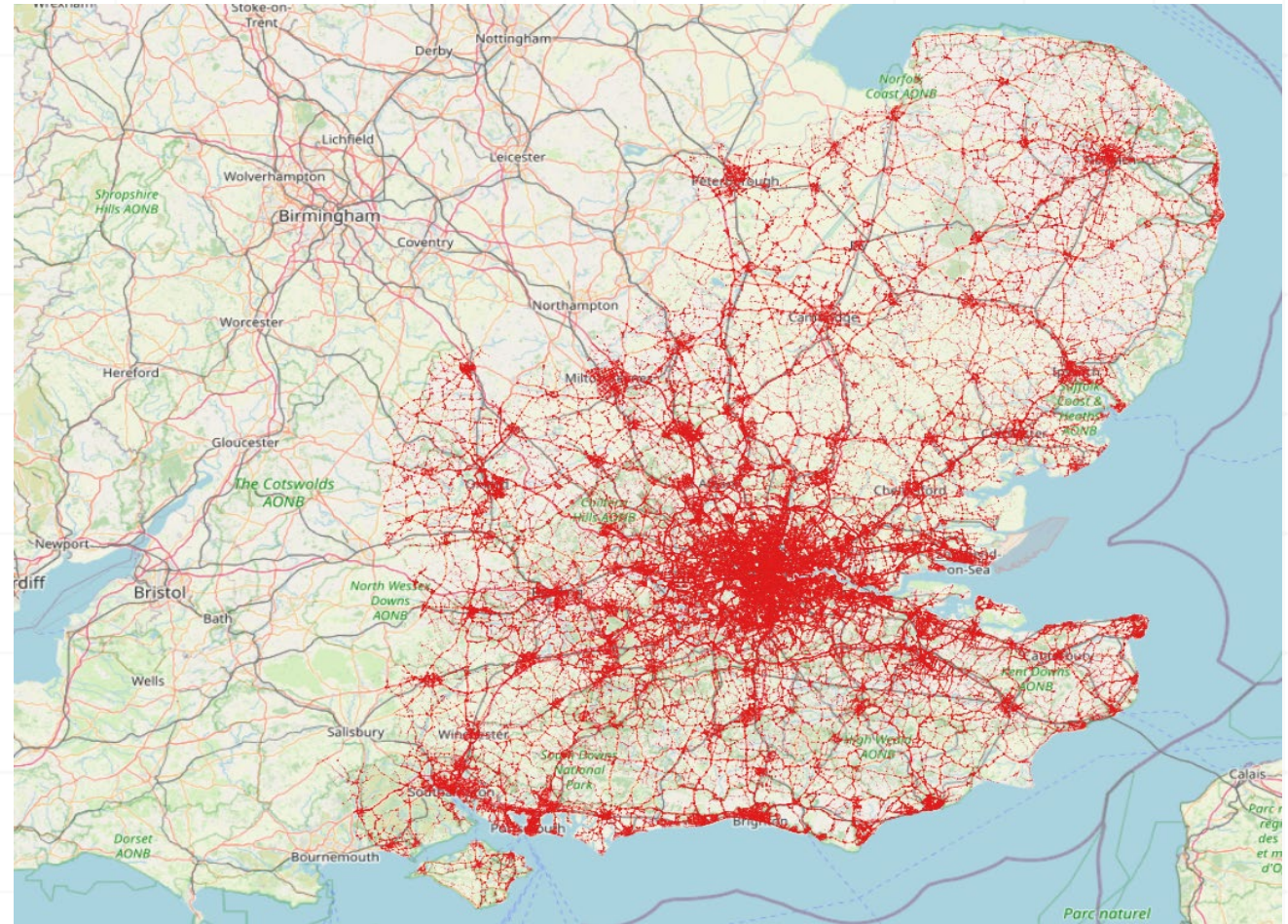


Check against **real collision** reports from following 9 months



Real collisions*

*STATS19 Apr.-Dec. 2022



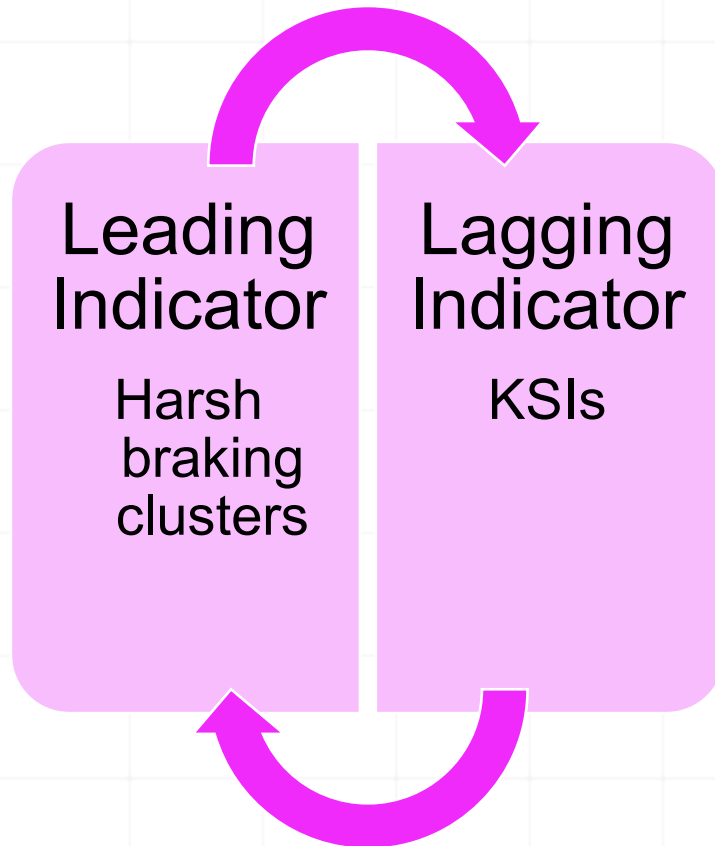
Results

Case studies in UK (Cambridgeshire, Kent, London, East & South East UK), using **3 months** of **harsh braking data** to predict collisions:

- On average, **21%** of « RoadTrace » harsh braking **clusters** turned into real collisions **in the following 9 months**
- Using **5 years** of KSI data would have given maximum **6% conversion rate**

Our technology is, on average, **3.23 times** more efficient at predicting the exact location of future collisions compared to historical data

Results – Vision Zero tool



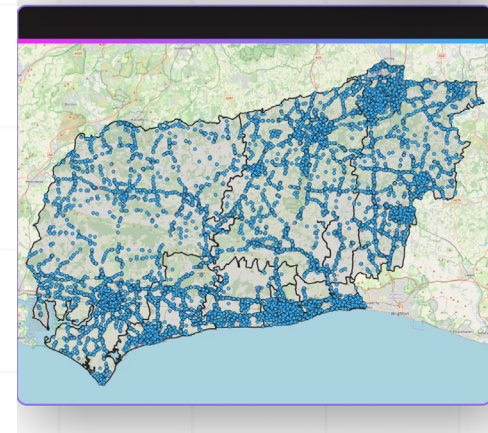
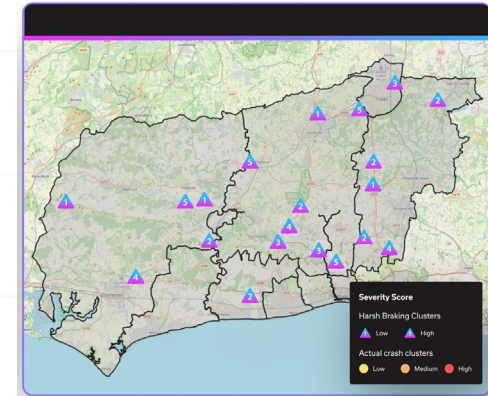
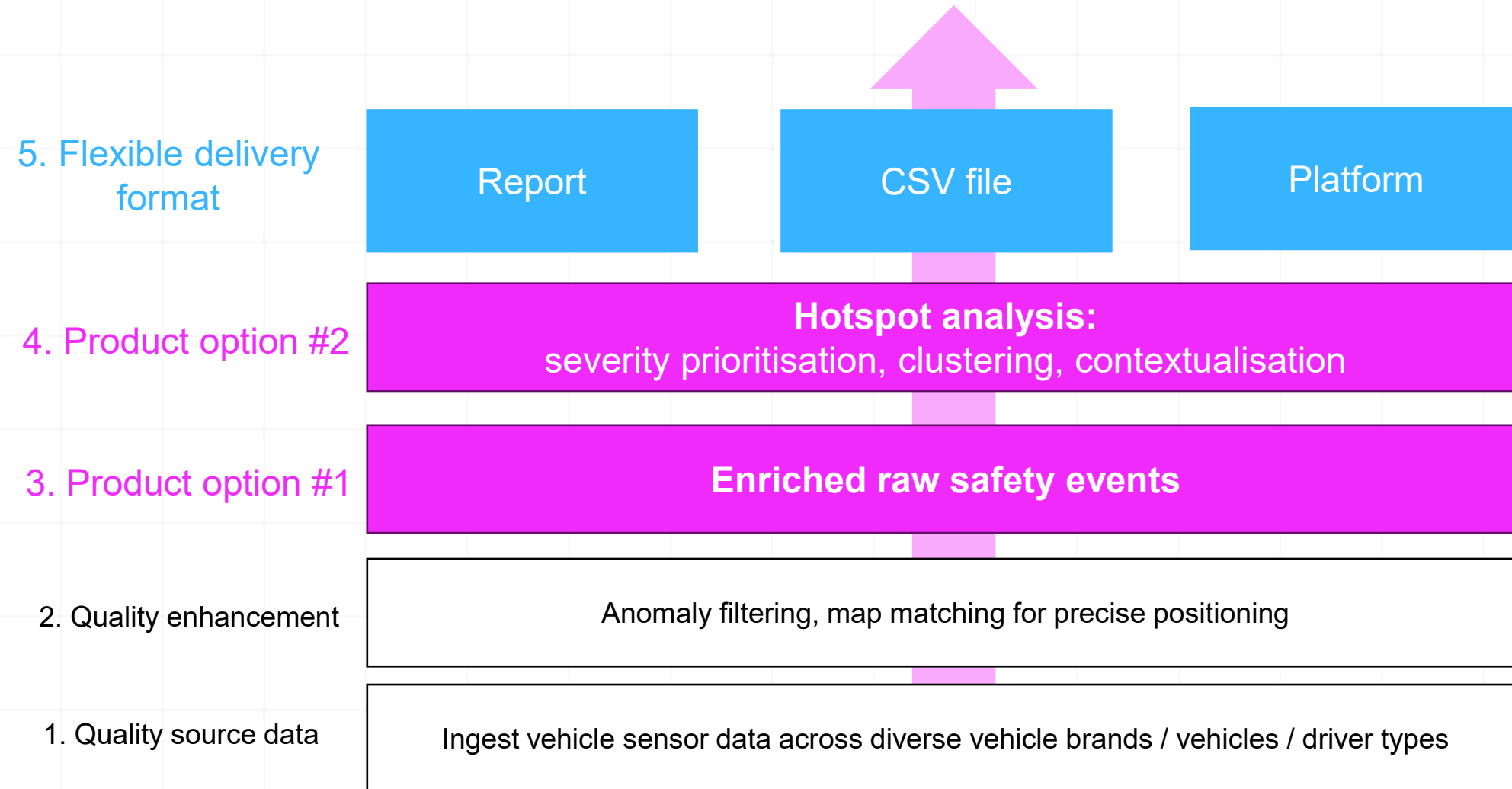
- Prediction efficiency
- « Fresher » data
- Better statistical relevance (far larger sample)
- More precise positioning

[download the white paper](#)

Delivering quality data insights



Automotive Grade Connected Vehicle Data Insights

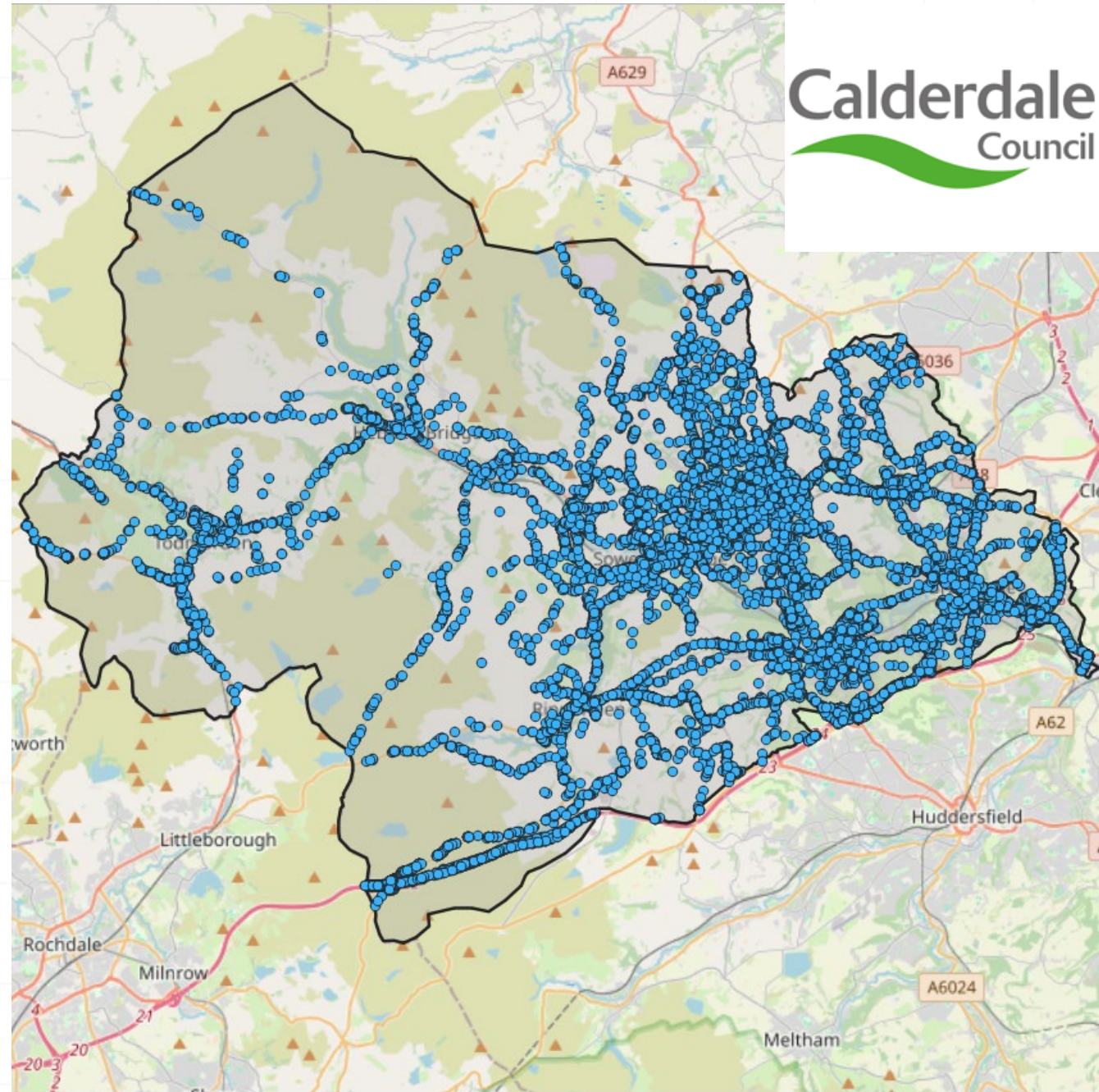


How road authorities are using our insights



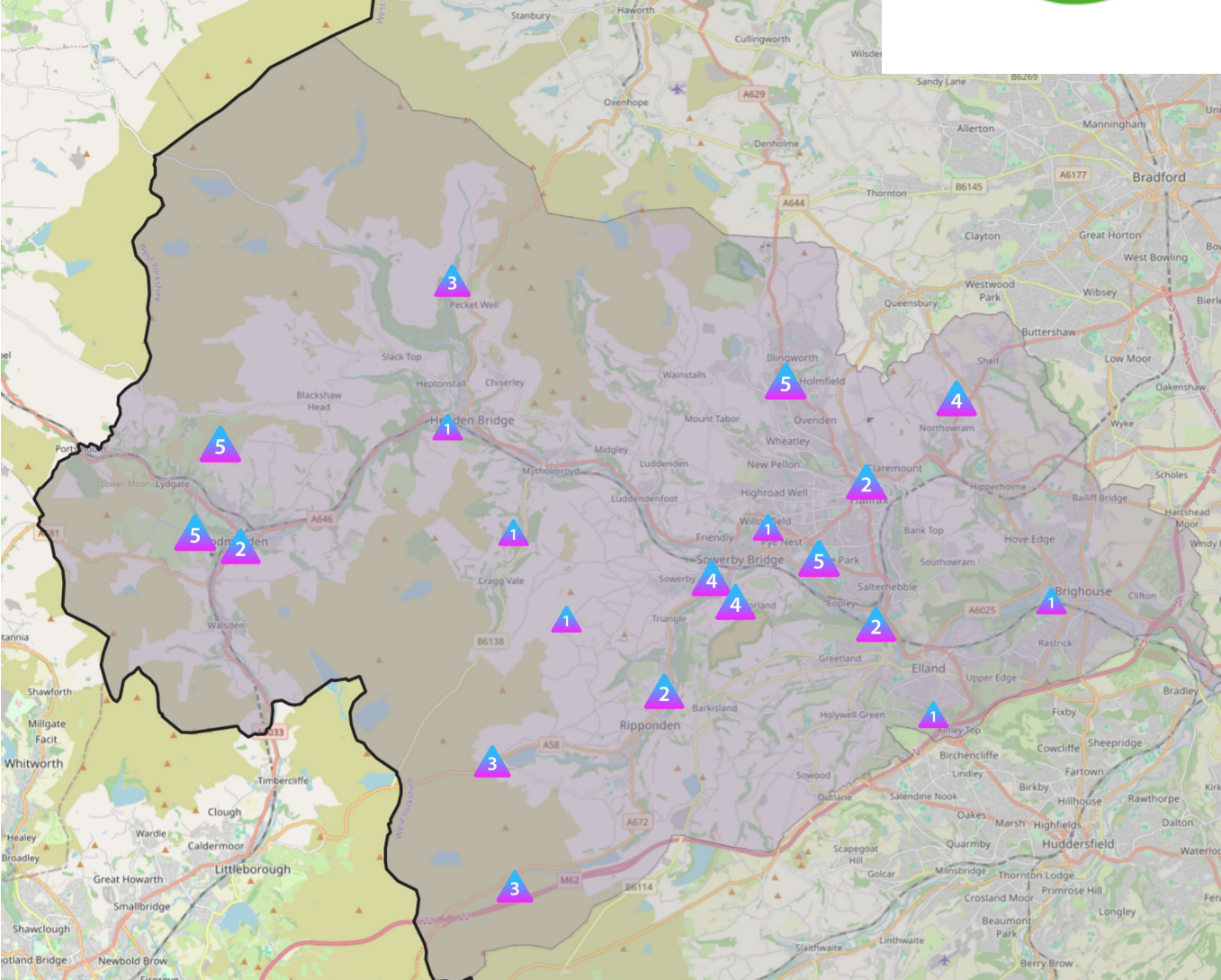
Enriched raw safety events

Our analysis is based on **32,149** harsh braking events detected between 2024-07-01 and 2024-11-30



Hotspot analysis:
severity prioritisation, clustering, contextualisation

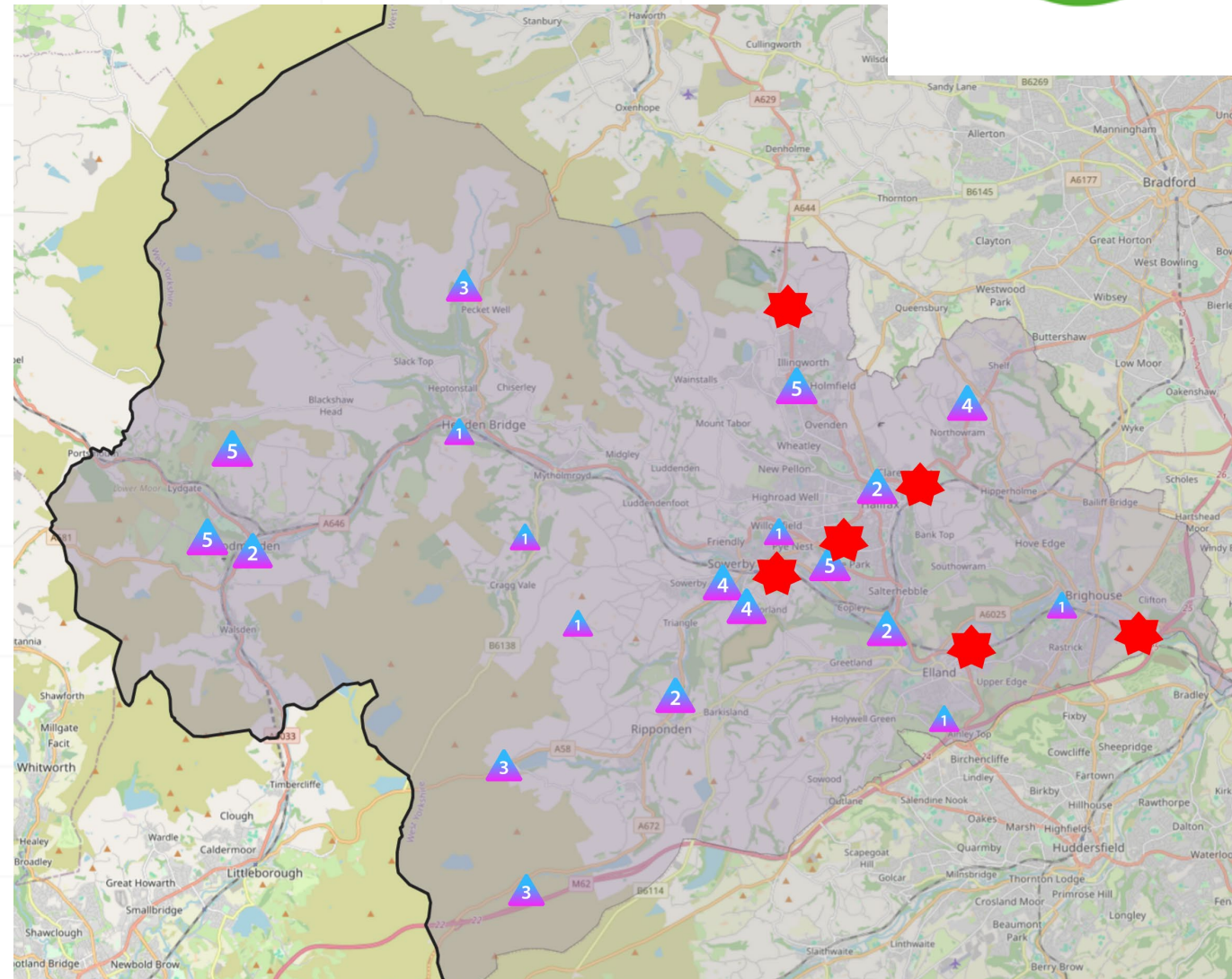
We analysed the Top 20 most critical areas and prioritised according to severity (1 – 5)



Collisions – KSI hotspots

and correlated with STATS19 from
2019 to 2023

Total: **1,565** collisions (KSI)



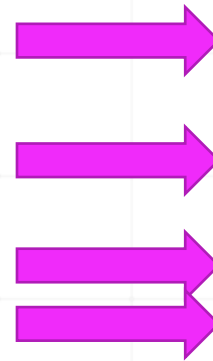
Calderdale example #1



Day	96.0	%
Night	2.0	%
Dawn	0.0	%
Dusk	2.0	%
Rain	25.0	%
Fog	11.0	%
Snow	0.0	%
Hail	0.0	%
Weekend	4.0	%
Start speed	24	Mph
End speed	12	Mph
Max deceleration	0.528	g
Speed limit	30	Mph
Rush hour	44.0	%
Nbr of KSI	0	-
KSI type		-



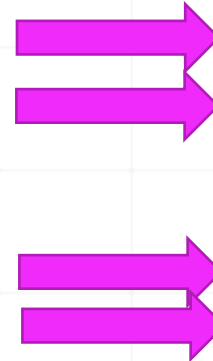
Calderdale example #2



Day	92.0	%
Night	0.0	%
Dawn	4.0	%
Dusk	4.0	%
Rain	16.0	%
Fog	8.0	%
Snow	0.0	%
Hail	0.0	%
Weekend	0.0	%
Start speed	28	Mph
End speed	6	Mph
Max deceleration	0.464	g
Speed limit	20	Mph
Rush hour	40.0	%
Nbr of KSI	0	-
KSI type (STAT19)		-



London – Urban Safety

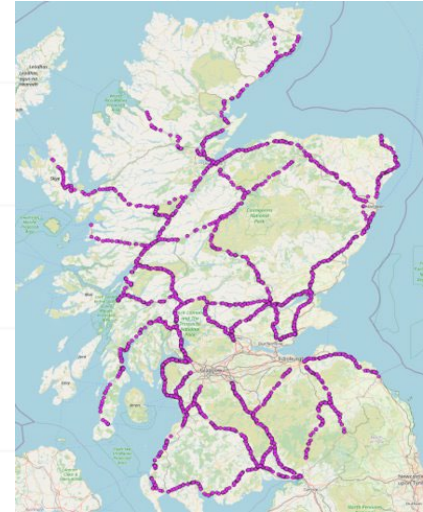


Day	81	%
Night	16	%
Dawn	0	%
Dusk	3	%
Rain	6	%
Fog	6	%
Snow	0	%
Hail	0	%
Weekend	3	%
Start speed	21	mph
End speed	4	mph
Max deceleration	0.476	g
Speed limit	20	mph
Rush hour	45	%
Nbr of KSI	1	

How road authorities are using our insights



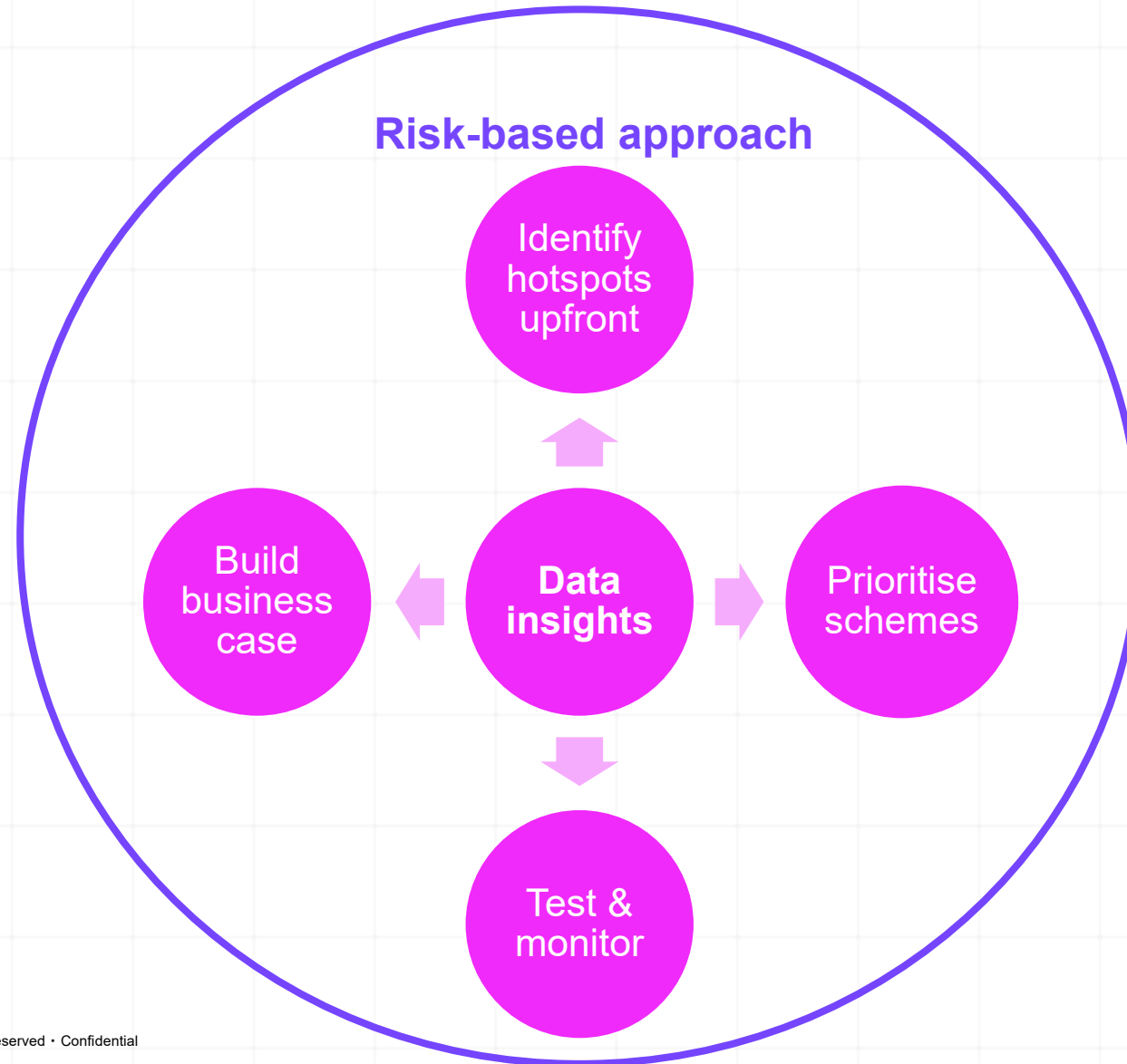
Harsh braking events
before clustering



KSI data from STATS19

1. Input data based on >80k Harsh Braking events in 3 months
2. Risk score applied to produce clusters of repeated, collective Harsh Braking
3. Correlation to collisions using 4 years of STATS19 data
4. Comparison of Summer and Winter seasons

Measuring is knowing



Key take-aways

Clusters of harsh braking = Risk-based approach to Proactive Road Safety

- Around **3x more efficient** than KSI clusters to predict future crashes (21% vs. 6%)
- Identify likely **new collision hotspots**
- Enable **quicker prediction** of future crashes
- **Better accuracy** for precise location
- **Validated approach** (ITS paper, DfT award)

Question : Are we still going to ignore vehicle data in our decisions?

Contact us / Website to discuss

Lorna.Payne@aisin-europe.com

Wesley.Bateson@aisin-europe.com



Roadtrace.eu

