

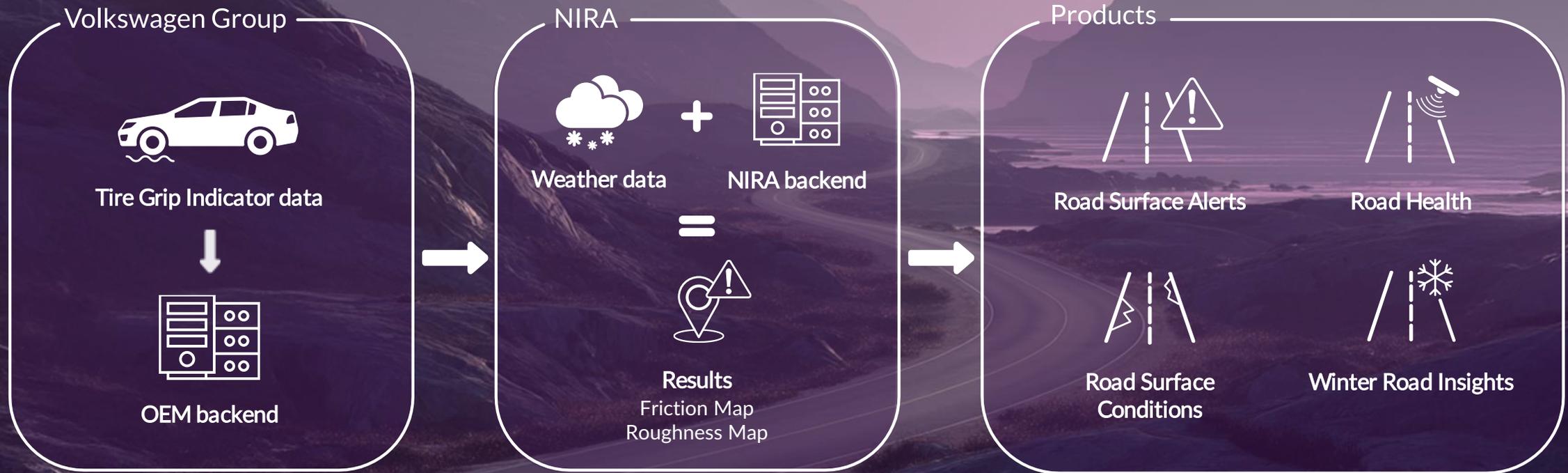


# **Harsh Braking**

## **The canary in the coal mine**

**Dr. Pete Sanders**  
**NIRA Dynamics**

# An introduction to NIRA Dynamics



Using the unique volume power of the Volkswagen Group with over 2.000.000 vehicles p.a.

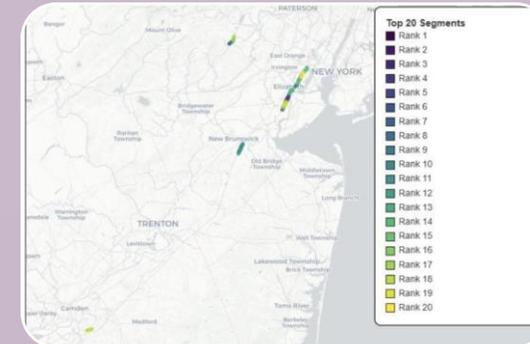
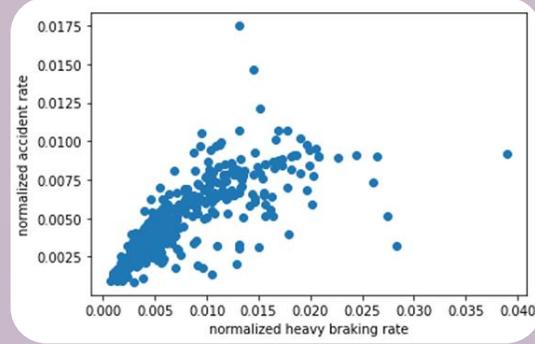
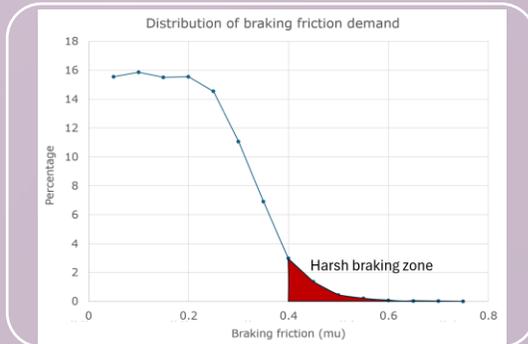
Already available in Europe & North America.



GDPR-compliant anonymized aggregated data.



# Harsh braking events 101



Instance of  
high vehicle  
deceleration  
  
OR  
  
high braking  
friction

Correlated  
with accident  
risk [1] [3] and  
a good  
indicator of  
risk [2].

Allow the  
identification  
of high-risk  
locations [1],  
and inform  
targeted  
interventions.

1. Hossain, T. (2025) *Harsh Braking as a Surrogate for Crash Risk: A Segment-Level Analysis with Connected Vehicle Telematics*. NJDoT.
2. Nikolaou, D., Ziakkopoulos, A., Yannis, G. (2023) *A Review of Surrogate Safety Measures Uses in Historical Crash Investigations*. Technical University of Athens.
3. Lelke, T., Sanders, P., Franke, S., Friedrich, B. (In Publication) *Assessment of Urban Traffic Safety through the Analysis of Crowd-Sourced Heavy Braking Maneuvers*.

**In other words...**

**Harsh braking events can be used to identify high risk locations BEFORE accidents occur.**

**They are the canary in the coal mine for road safety.**

**BUT...**

...we've been here before.



Survivors of the Senghenydd colliery disaster 1913

Miners in the early 1900s often had a false sense of security.

Canaries were used as rudimentary gas detectors.

Canaries, are exceptional at detecting carbon monoxide...

...but are terrible at detecting methane.

# Low friction, harsh braking's methane

Harsh braking events are not recorded when:

1. There is high driver demand AND
2. low tyre-road friction.

i.e. (the canary is bad at detecting CH<sub>4</sub>).

Harsh braking events are recorded when:

1. There is high driver demand AND
2. high tyre-road friction.

i.e. (the canary is good at detecting CO).



Harsh braking events are not recorded when there is low driver demand

# Low friction, harsh braking's methane

Harsh braking events are not recorded when:

1. There is high driver demand AND
2. low tyre-road friction.

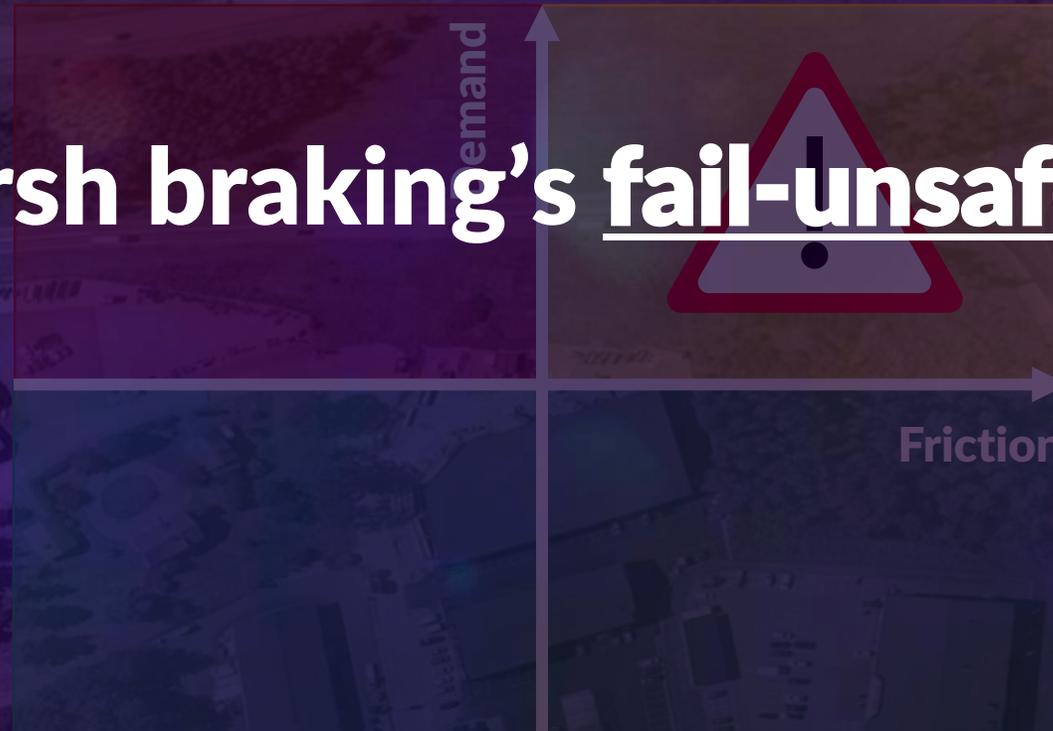
i.e. (the canary is bad at detecting CH<sub>4</sub>).

Harsh braking events are recorded when:

1. There is high driver demand AND
2. high tyre-road friction.

i.e. (the canary is good at detecting CO).

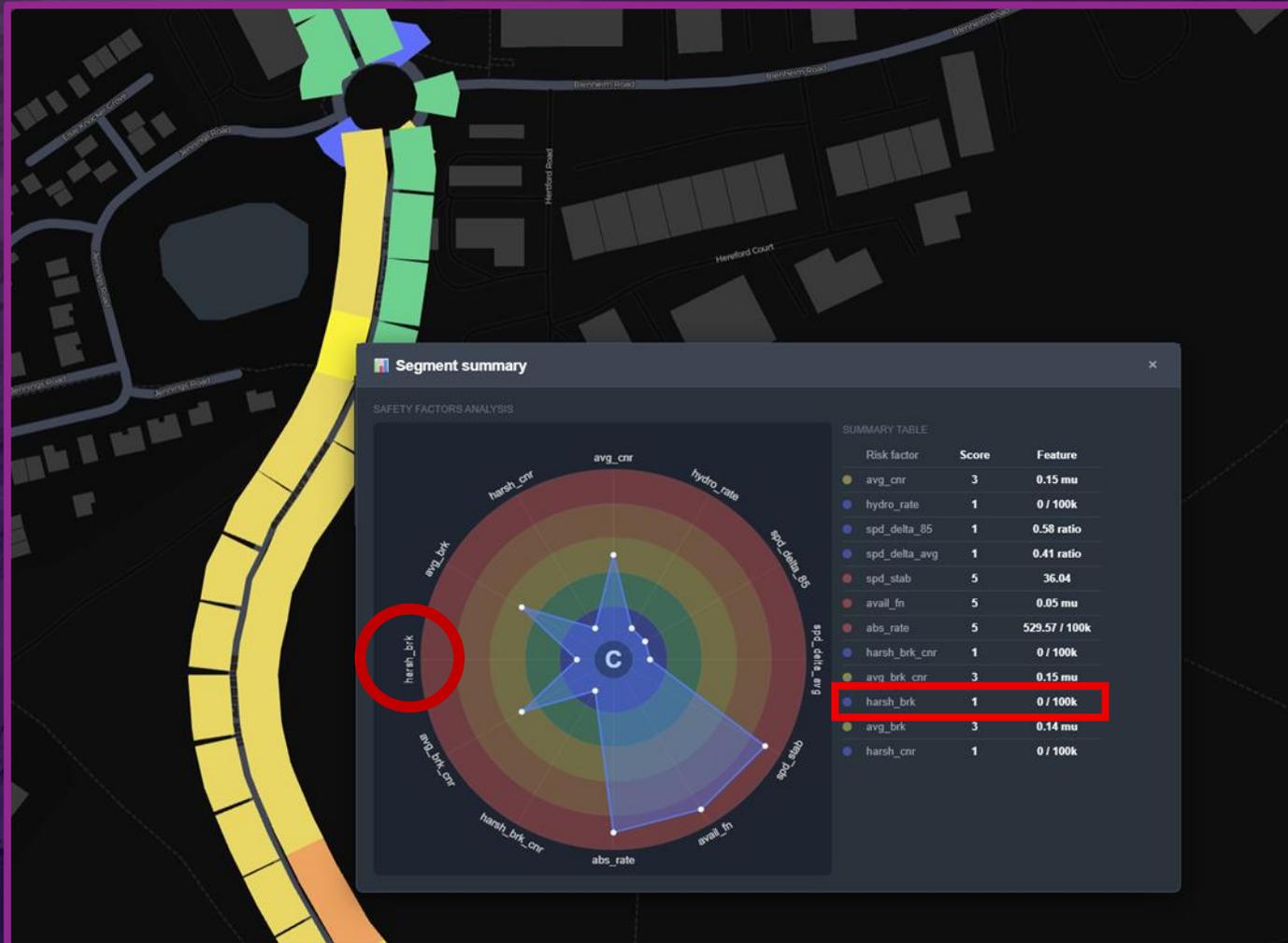
This is harsh braking's fail-unsafe condition.



Harsh braking events are not recorded when there is low driver demand

# The harsh braking fail-unsafe condition

Case study

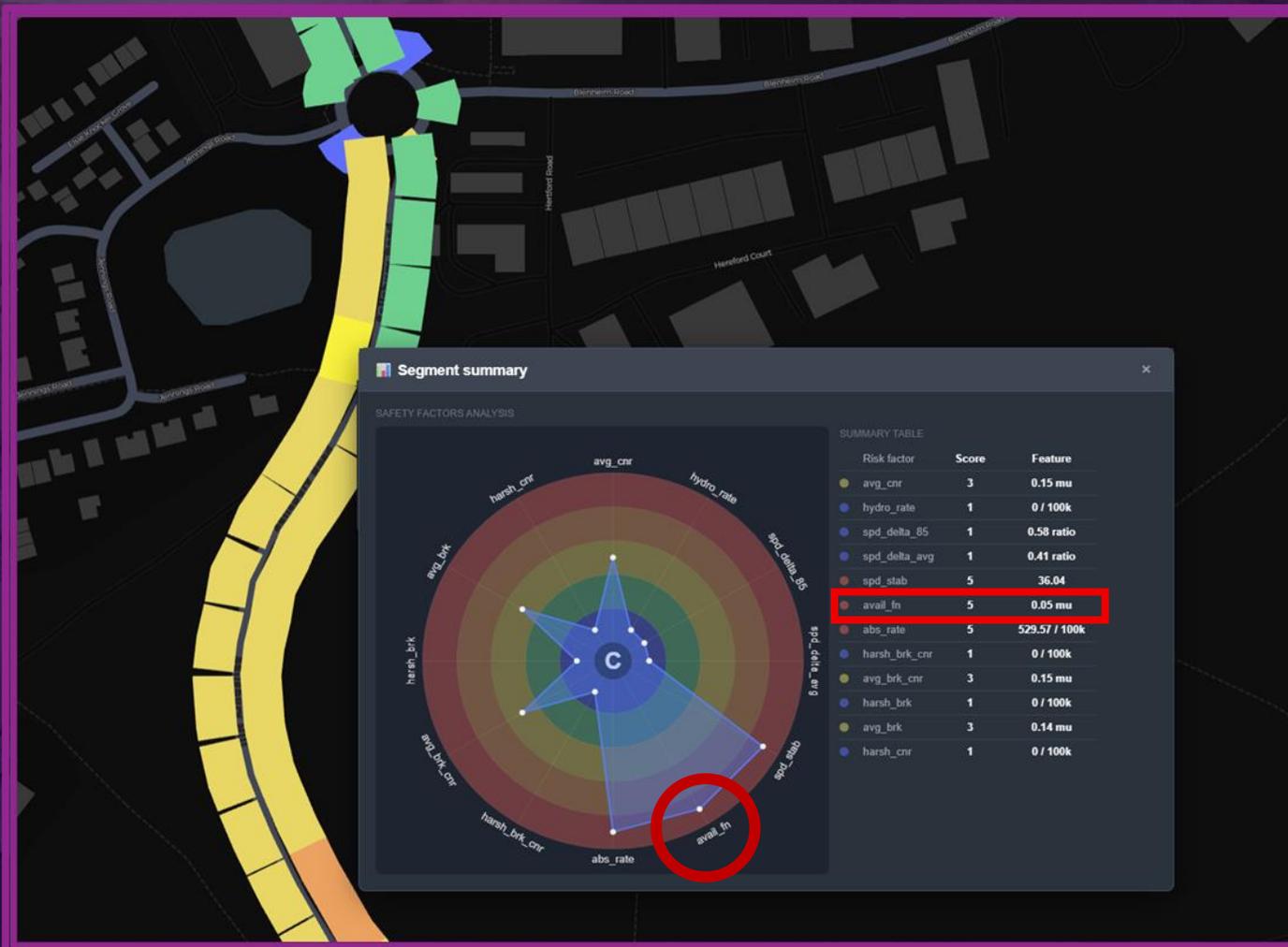


In this example:

- The harsh braking rate is zero

# The harsh braking fail-unsafe condition

Case study

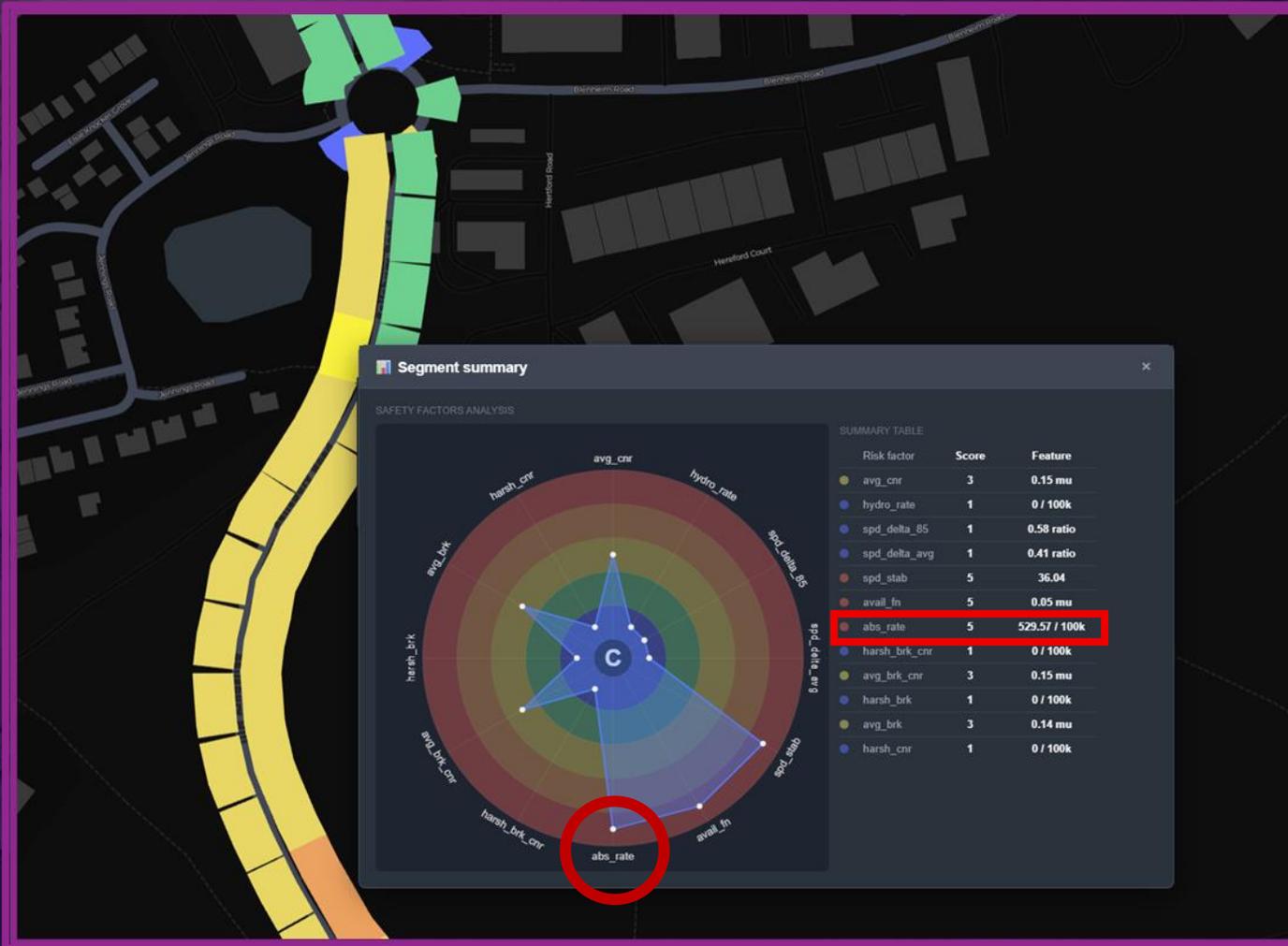


In this example:

- The harsh braking rate is zero, and
- The friction is very low

# The harsh braking fail-unsafe condition

Case study

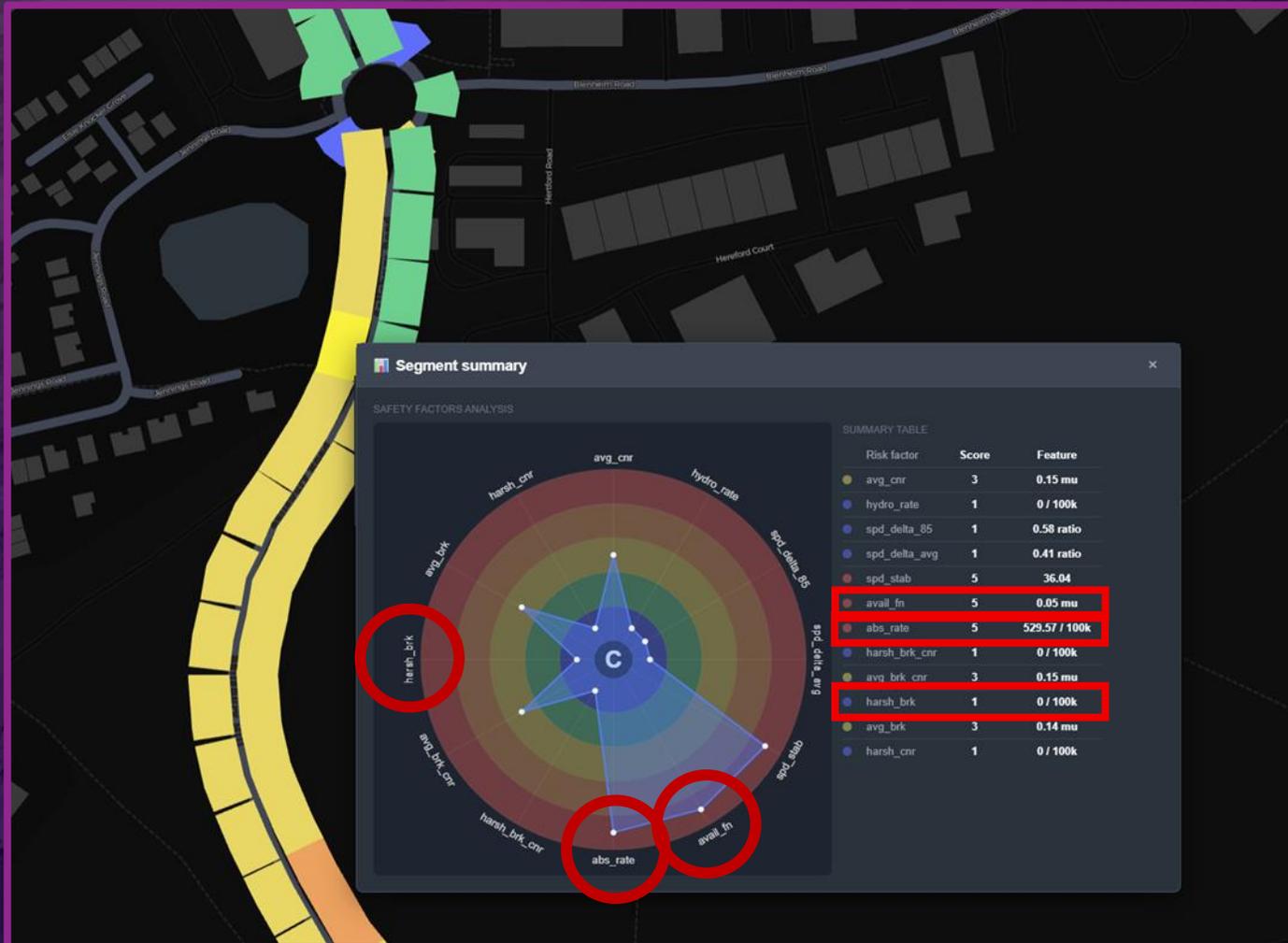


In this example:

- The harsh braking rate is zero, and
- The friction is very low, but
- The abs rate is very high.

# The harsh braking fail-unsafe condition

Case study



In this example:

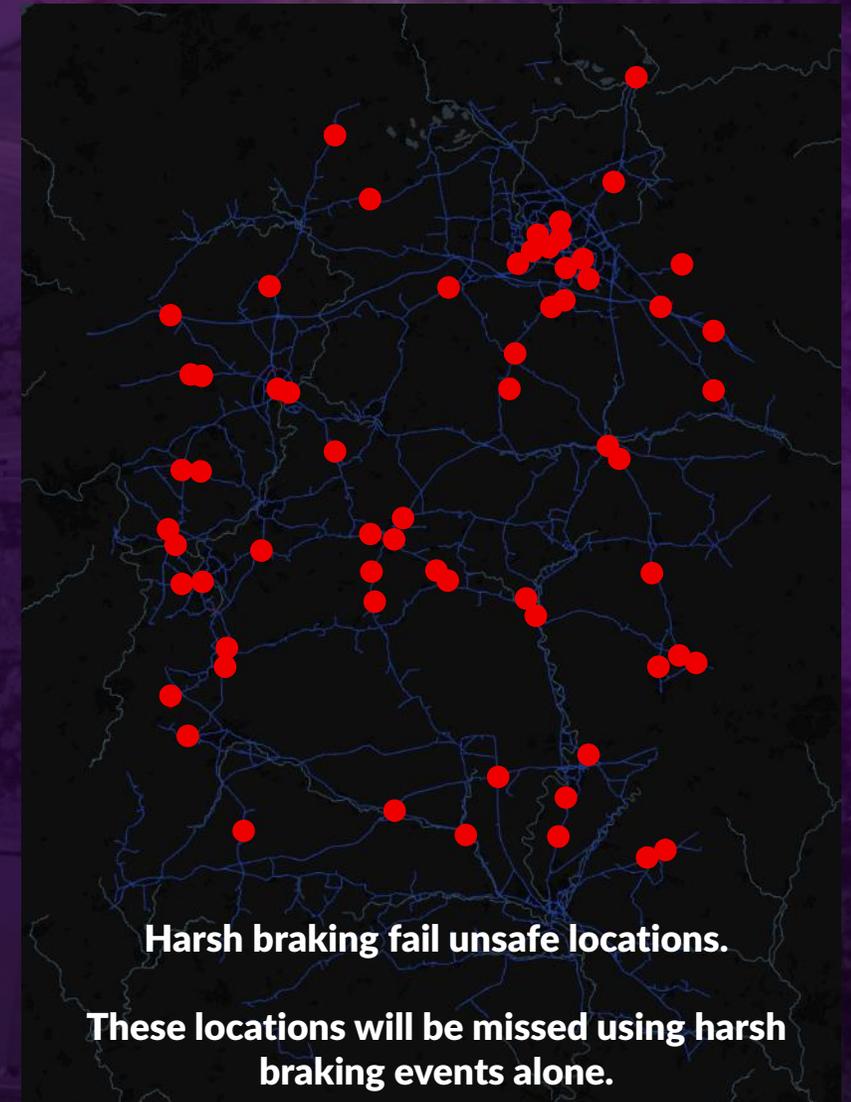
- The harsh braking rate is zero, and
- The friction is very low, but
- The abs rate is very high.

This site clearly therefore poses a risk to motorists but would go undetected if we looked at harsh braking maneuvers alone.

# The solution – ABS activations

NIRA Dynamics ABS activation data are used to calculate the ABS rate.

ABS events, combined with harsh braking events, can identify locations where the harsh braking fail unsafe condition is met (right).



## Some other things to consider:

- What exactly is a harsh braking event?
- Harsh braking events are just roundabout spotters, aren't they?
- Are all harsh braking datasets comparable?
- But how can we use harsh braking events practically?
- For acceleration based harsh braking events, how do you account for road gradient?



**Thank you for your attention**

**Any questions?**