GIORNATA di STUDIO S.I.I.V. La Sicurezza Stradale nell'Adeguamento della Viabilità Esistente



SAFETY EFFECTS OF SKEWED INTERSECTIONS



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- INTRODUCTION
- FIELD STUDY
- APPLICATIONS
- CONCLUSIONS
- CURRENT RESEARCH
- PROPOSALS





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FIELD OF VISION MOBILITY VISION OBSTRUCTION

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DRIVERS' LATERAL VISION

A VEHICLE MAY BE LOCATED IN THE BLIND SPOT



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HUMAN FACTORS
 AUXILIARY DRIVING ELEMENTS
 CONFLICTIVE ROAD SITUATIONS
 SAFETY EFFECTS

PERIPHERAL VISION

FOCAL VISION

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HUMAN FACTORS:

- ◆ FIELD OF VISION: ≥ 120° (EU) 120°
- VISUAL OBSTRUCTIONS:
 - VEHICLE' BODYWORK
 - EXTERNAL ELEMENTS: TREES, BUILDINGS,...
- ELDERLY DRIVERS:
 - REDUCED VISUAL ACUITY
 - REDUCED FIELD OF VISION
 - LOSS OF REFLEXES
 - LOSS OF LIMB MOBILITY:



ROAD DESIGNERS MUST ADAPT INFRAESTRUCTURES TO THEIR CAPABILITIES

- AUXILIARY DRIVING ELEMENTS FOR INDIRECT VISION:
 - MIRROR SYSTEM
 - **CAMERA-MONITOR SYSTEM**
 - OBSTACLE DETECTION SYSTEM













CONFLICTIVE ROAD SITUATIONS:

- SKEWED INTERSECTIONS
- MERGING AREAS
- LANE CHANGING



SKEWED INTERSECTIONS:



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GUIDELINES: ∲ ≥ 60°





SKEWED INTERSECTIONS:



THERE ARE SKEWED INTERSECTIONS WITH RIGHT-ANGLE CROSSING

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THERE ARE RIGHT-ANGLE INTERSECTIONS WITH OBLIQUE-ANGLE CROSSING

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MERGING AREAS:









SAFETY EFFECTS:

LITTLE INFORMATION IS AVAILABLE:

- HANNA et al. (1976):
 - > Y intersections had accident rates \approx 50% higher than T inters.
- MCCOY et al. (1994):
 - > Accidents increase with increasing skew angle
- KULMALA (1995):
 - > Acute and obtuse skew angles affected safety differently
- GATTIS and LOW (1997):
 - Vehicles with opaque bodywork at left-skewed intersections: maximum obliquity angle of 15°
- HARWOOD et al. (1999):
 - > Selected AMF for intersection skew angle
- SON et al. (2002):
 - » Right lateral visibility (B-pillar) at left-skewed intersections: obliquities greater than 20° are excessive
- ARNDT and TROUTBECK (2005):
 - > An increase in observation angle will increase accident rates

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FIELD STUDY

EFFECTIVE ANGLES OF VISION THROUGH REAR-VIEW MIRRORS:

- *** MEASURING DEVICE**
- RESULTS
- DESIGN VEHICLE:
 - REPRESENTATIVE DIMENSIONS





FIELD STUDY

MEASURING DEVICE:









FIELD STUDY

RESULTS:







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APPLICATIONS

SKEWED INTERSECTIONSMERGING AREAS





APPLICATIONS

SKEWED INTERSECTIONS:



RIGHT SKEWED INTERSECTIONS:
 DEVIATIONS BELOW 20° ARE ACCEPTABLE
 LEFT SKEWED INTERSECTIONS:

THE PREVIOUS RECOMMENDATIONS MUST PREVAIL:

VEHICLES WITH LATERAL OPAQUE BODYWORKS



APPLICATIONS

MERGING AREAS:



☞ MERGING ANGLE ≤ 7°





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CONCLUSIONS



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NEW KINEMATIC MODEL THAT BETTER REPRESENTS THE PROCESS OF MERGING:

- MAIN AND MERGING ROAD GEOMETRY
- RELATIVE KINEMATICS OF THE VEHICLES:
 - TRAJECTORIES
 - SPEEDS
 - ACCELERATIONS/DECELERATIONS

MOVEMENT OF THE SIGHT TRIANGLES

- DRIVER SCANNING BEHAVIOR:
 - EYES FIXED (PERIPHERAL VISION ONLY)
 - EYES ONLY SCAN (LEFT/RIGHT, NO HEAD MOTION)
 - EYE/HEAD SCAN (HEAD ROTATES BUT NO CHANGE IN POSITION)
 - ACTIVE SCAN (HEAD MOVES AROUND LEFT/RIGHT AND FORWARD/BACKWARD)

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TRACKING VEHICLE/DRIVER BEHAVIOR: OBSERVATION







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TRACKING VEHICLE/DRIVER BEHAVIOR:

RESTITUTION MODEL



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OBSERVED TRAJECTORIES:

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TRAJECTORY: CUTTING SCANNING: REAR-VIEW MIRROR









TRAJECTORY: TANGENT SCANNING: REAR-VIEW MIRROR









TRAJECTORY: TANGENT SCANNING: HEAD MOTION









TRAJECTORY: PARALLEL SCANNING: HEAD MOTION









TRAJECTORY: OPENED, BUT FINALLY CUTTING SCANNING: HEAD MOTION AND REAR-VIEW MIRROR





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PROPOSALS

ALTERNATIVE 1



ALTERNATIVE 2





FUTURE

STRATEGIC GEOMETRIC DESIGN RESEARCH NEEDS (PLAN from AASHTO and TRB):

• ONE OF THE PRIORITY RESEARCH TOPICS:

- Safety Effects of Intersection Skew Angle
 - RESEARCH OBJECTIVE:
 - To establish quantitative relationships between intersection skew angle and safety, and
 - To use those relationships to consider the need for revision of current geometric design policies concerning intersection skew angle



