

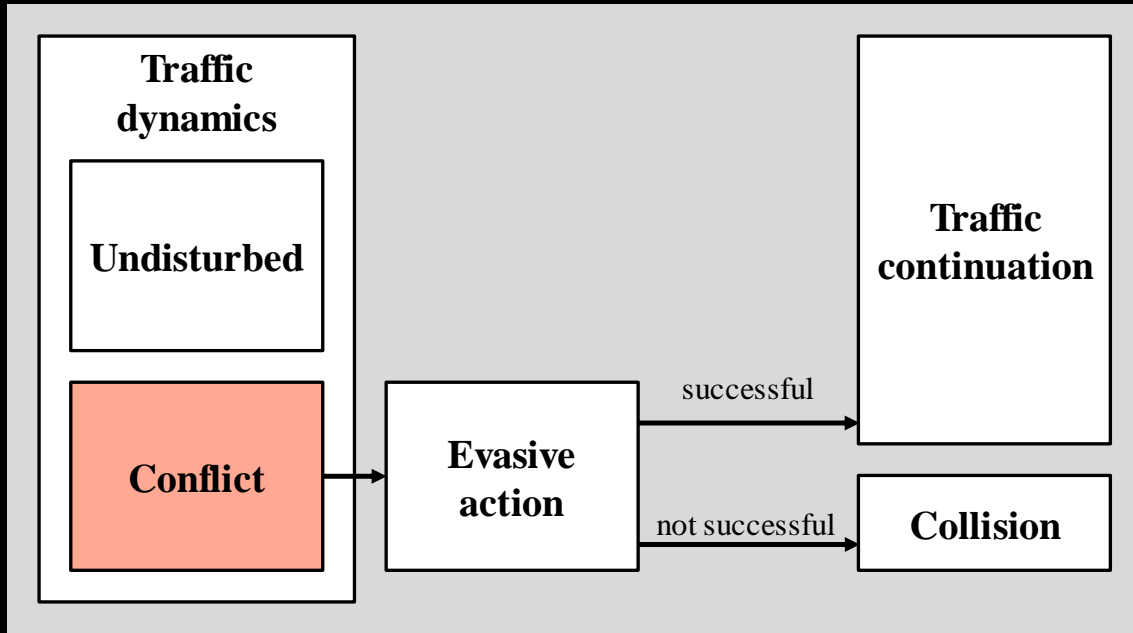
Identification of evasive action in traffic conflicts

ALIAKSEI LAURESHYN | LUND UNIVERSITY, SWEDEN

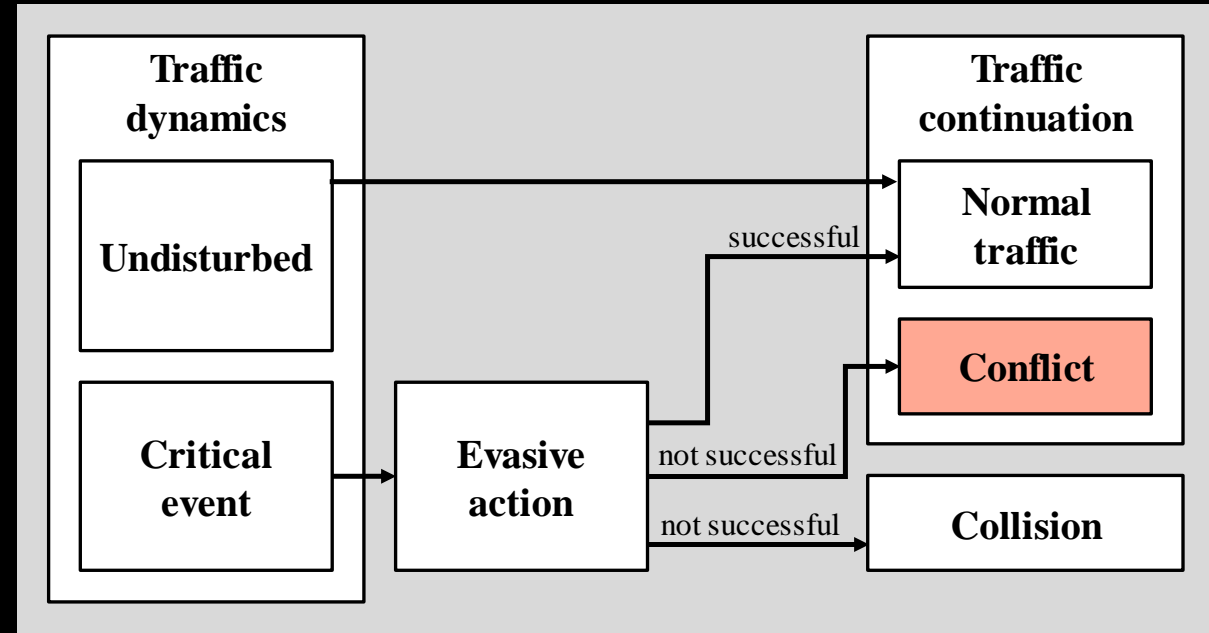
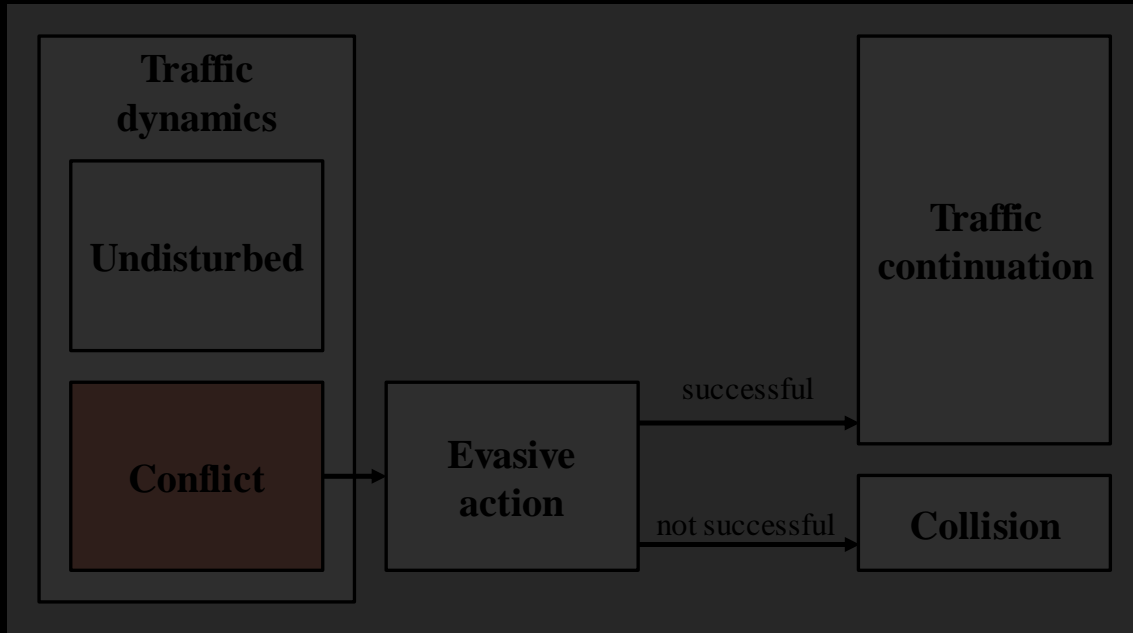


Why bother?

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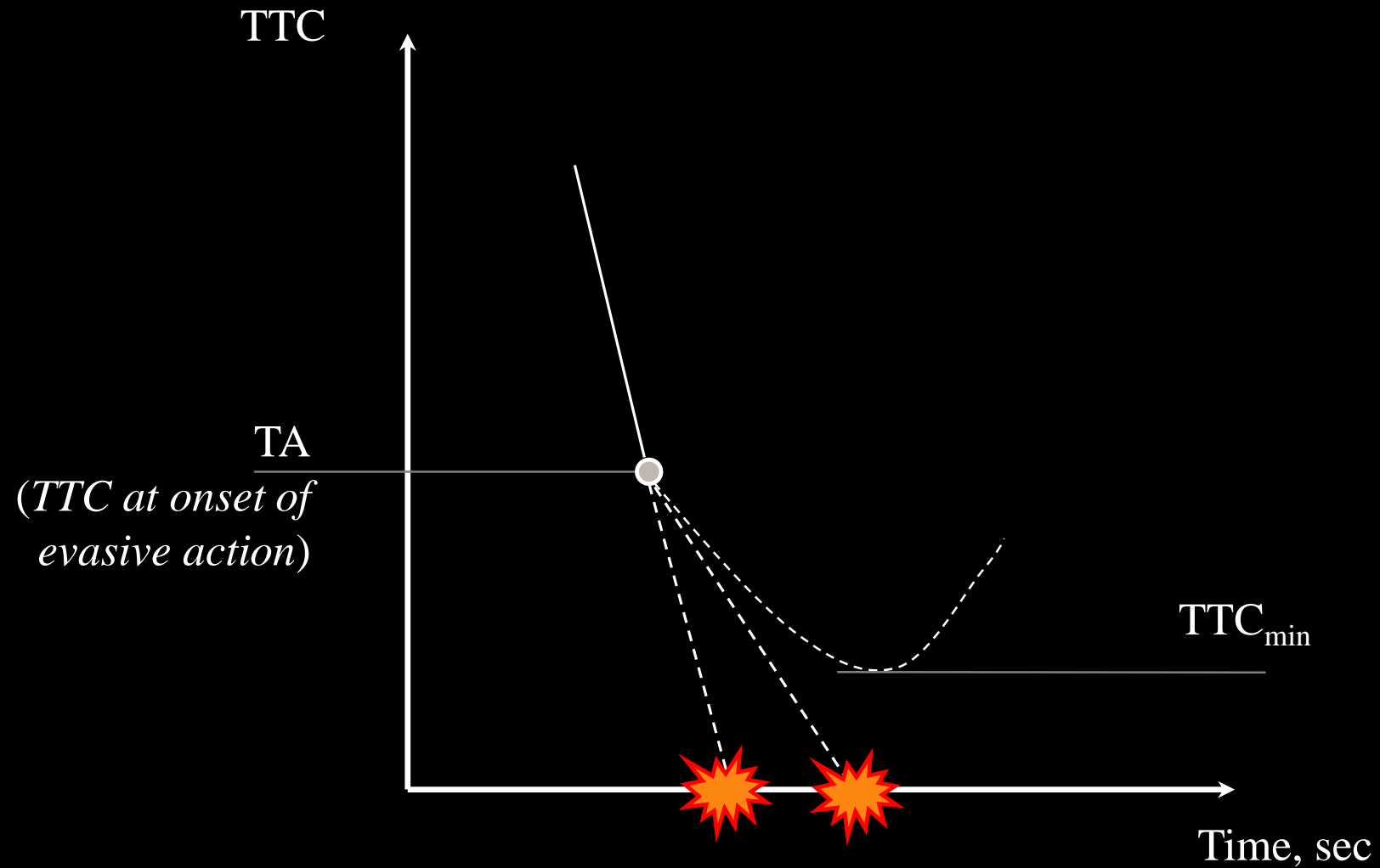


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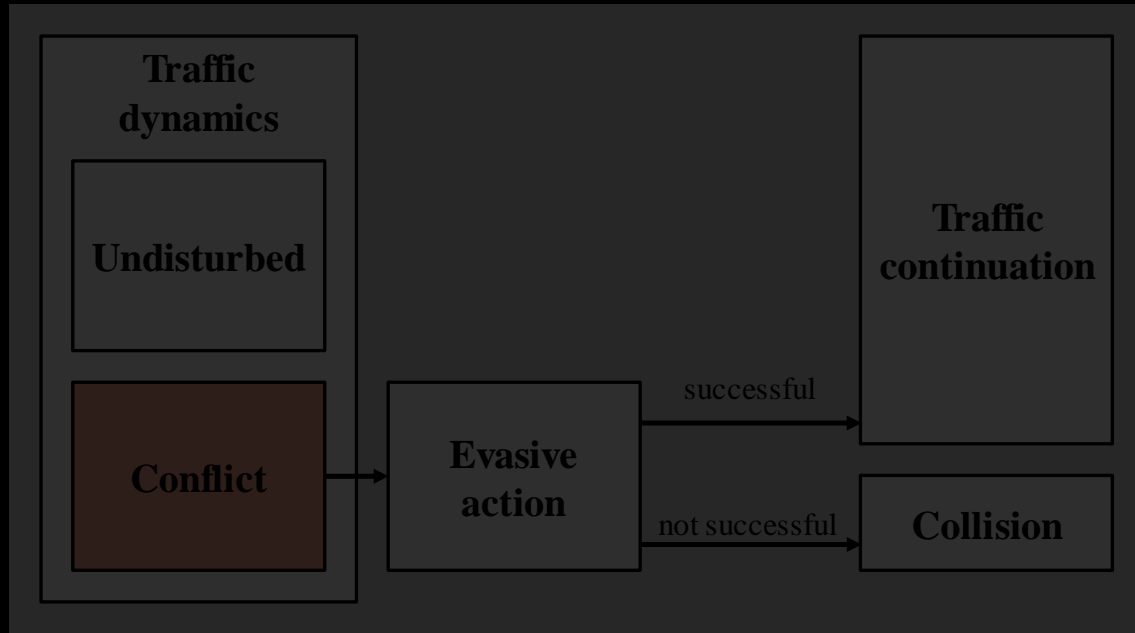


Why bother?

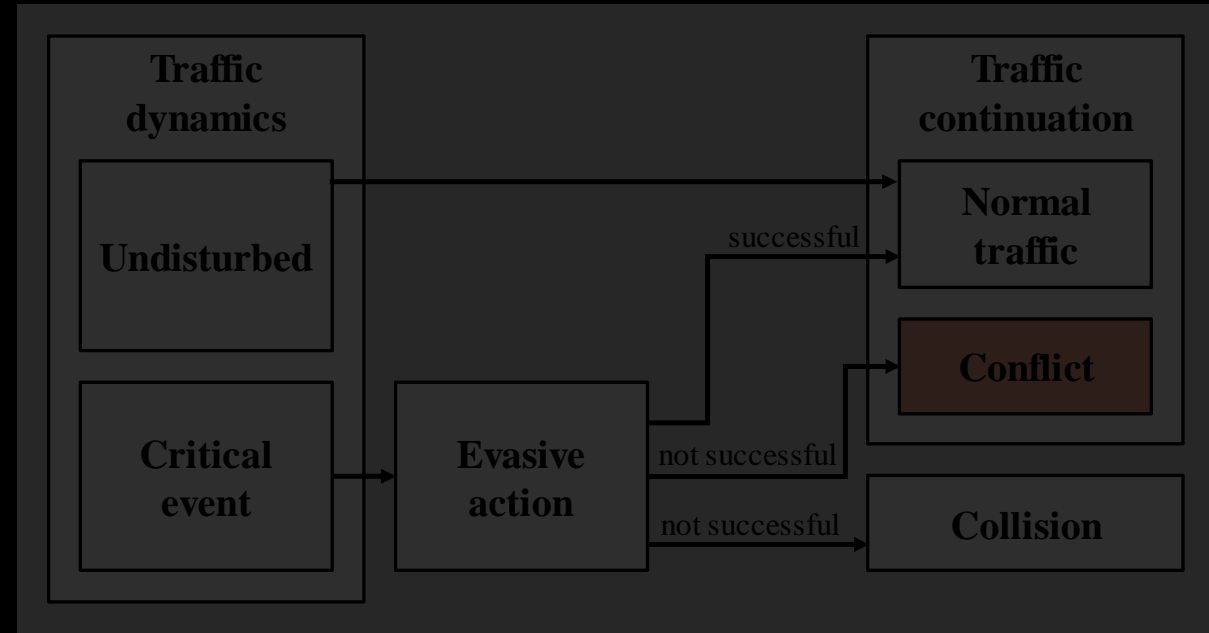
Continuous indicators (t.ex. TTC)



Why bother?



TA
(TTC at onset of Evasive Action)



TTC_{min}

Why bother?

Continuous indicators

Motion prediction issues

Lefèvre et al. (2014)

Mohamed & Saunier (2013)

Why bother?

Continuous indicators

Motion prediction issues

Severity is 'decided' at EA onset

Yastremska-Kravchenko (2022)

Kruysse & Wijlhuizen (1992)

Kruysse (1991)

Why bother?

Continuous indicators

Motion prediction issues

Severity is 'decided' at EA onset

Validation studies

Svensson (1992)

Grayson (1984)

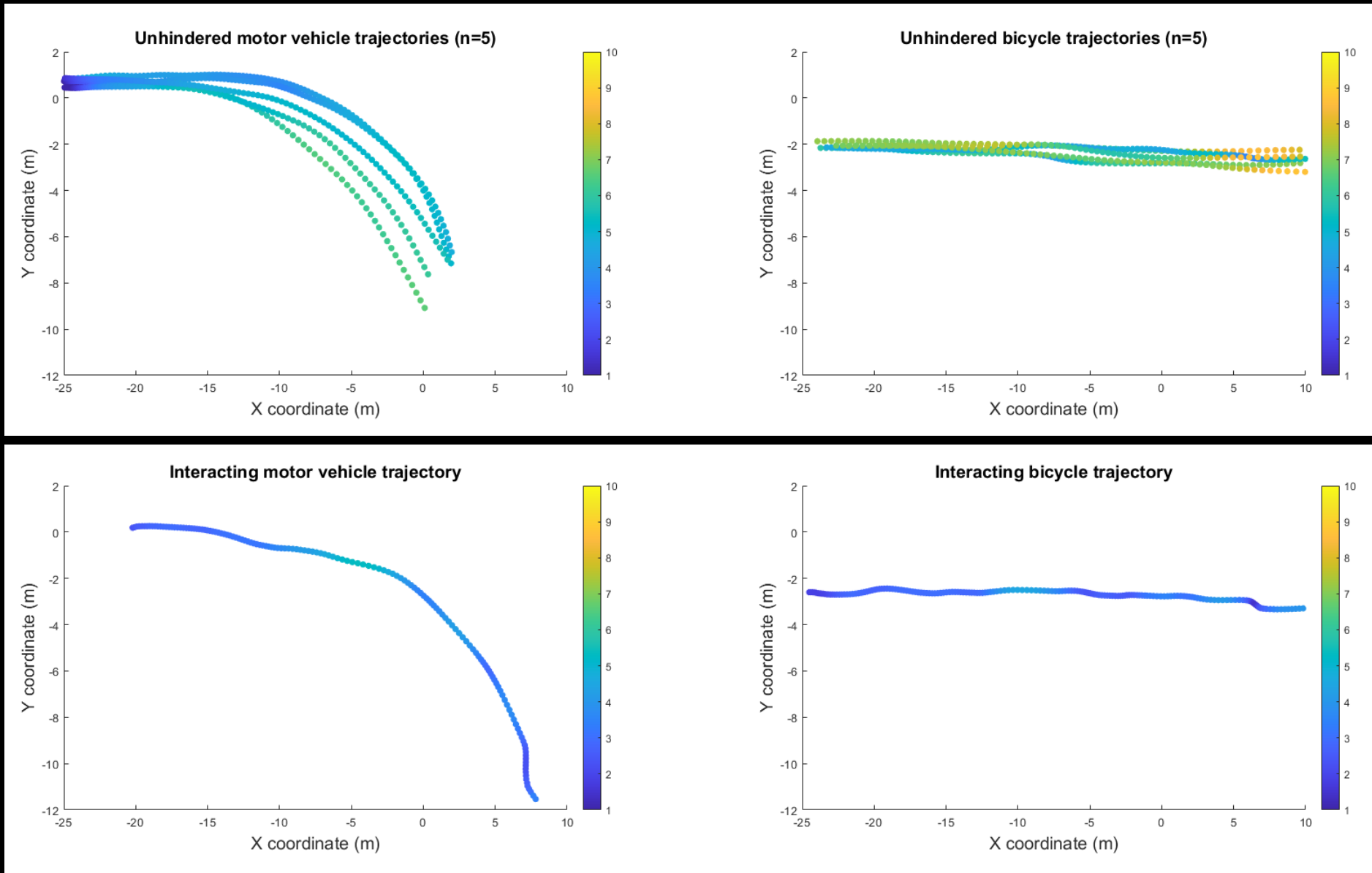
Method

Studied site & interaction

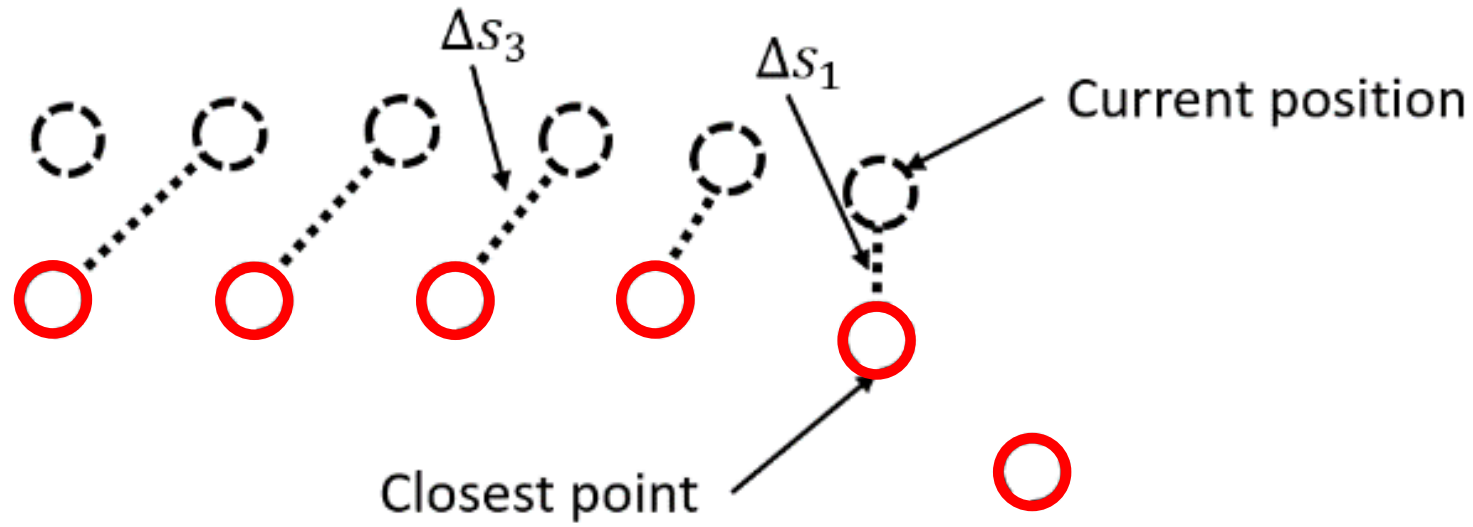




Barcelona, Spain

Trajectory 'similarity'



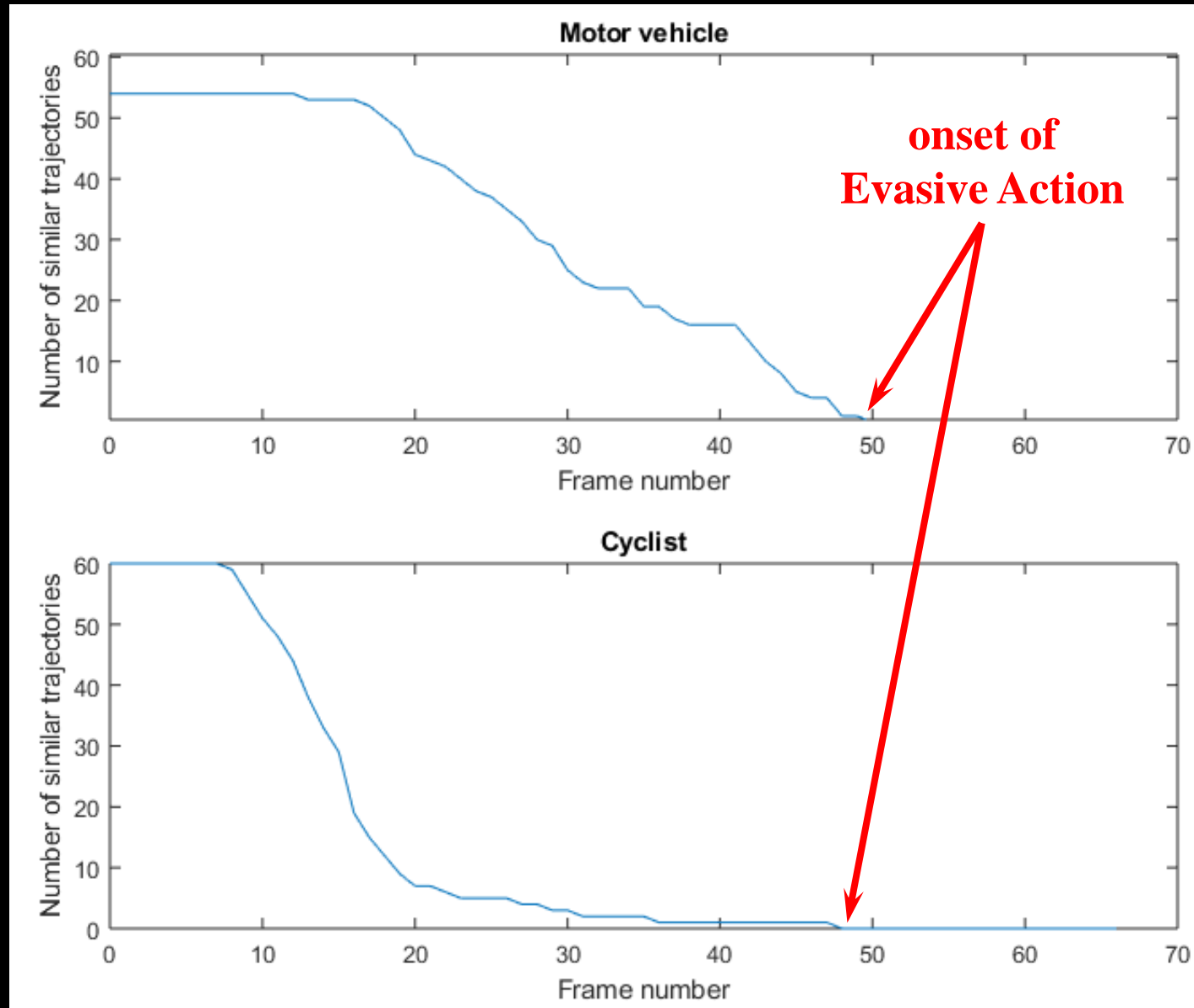
Similarity measure



-  Studied trajectory
-  Unhindered trajectory

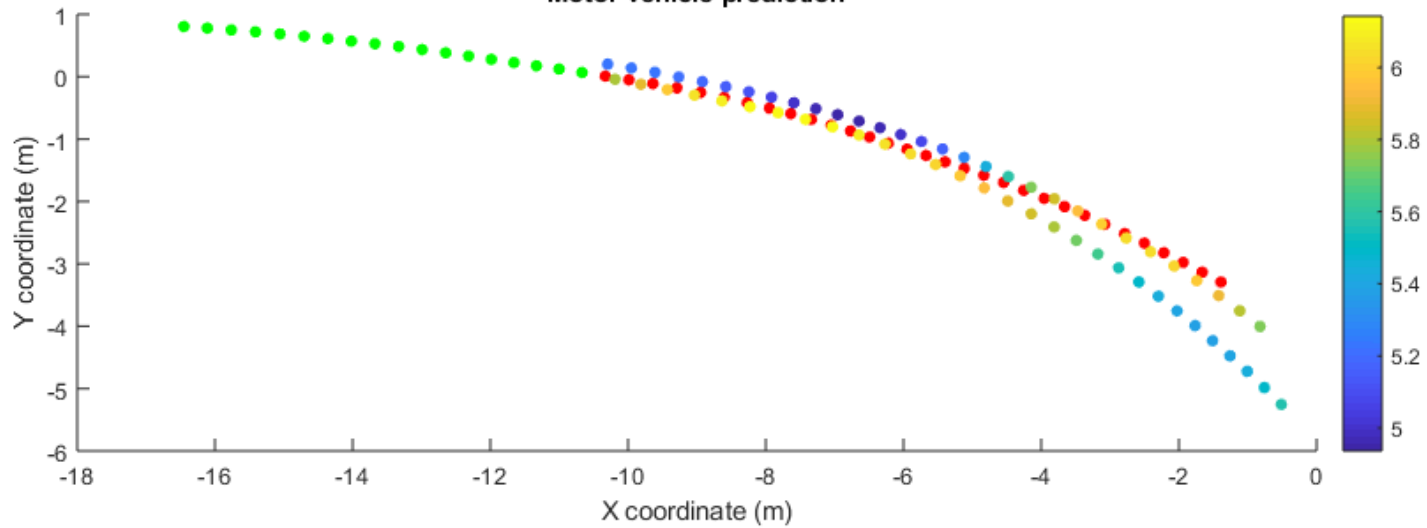
$$Similarity_t = \frac{\sum_1^n \Delta s_i}{n}$$

Number of 'similar' trajectories

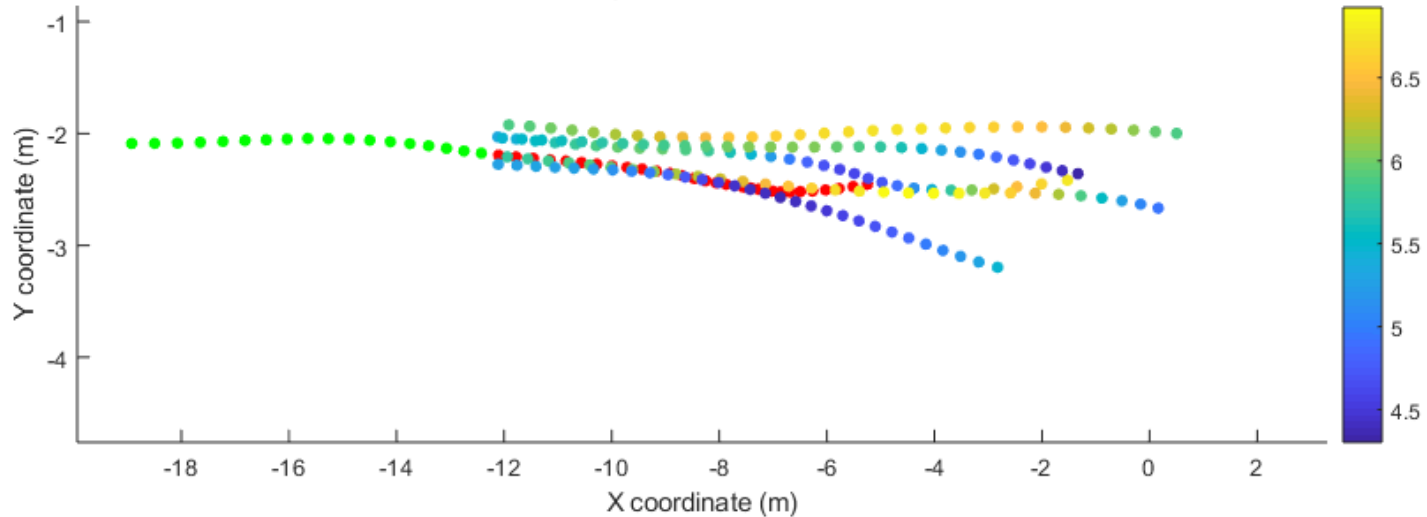


Motion prediction

Motor vehicle prediction



Cyclist prediction



Probability of a
collision course (PCC)

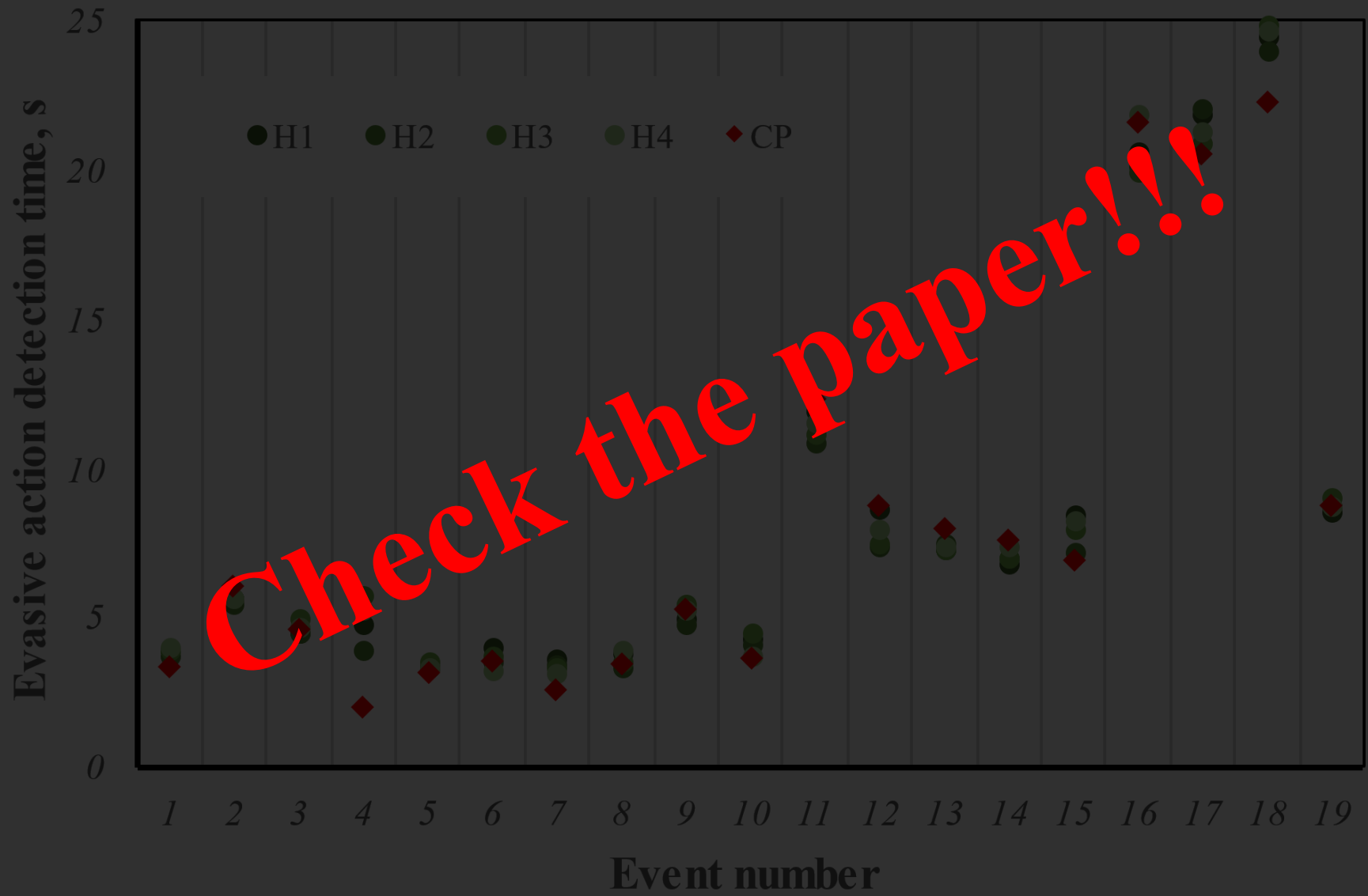
+

Probabilistic TTC

$$TTC = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (p_i \cdot TTC_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^n p_i}$$

Saunier et al. (2010)

Calibration & validation



Exploration

Interaction types

No detected evasive action

Interaction types

No detected evasive action

Detected evasive action, no collision course ($PCC=0$)

Interaction types

No detected evasive action

Detected evasive action, no collision course ($PCC=0$)

Detected evasive action, $PCC>0$

Interaction types

No detected evasive action,

Detected evasive action, no collision course ($PCC=0$)

Detected evasive action, $PCC>0$

Immediately detected evasive action:

Interaction types

No detected evasive action,

Detected evasive action, no collision course ($PCC=0$)

Detected evasive action, $PCC>0$

Immediately detected evasive action:

- 'abnormal' manoeuvres
- already in an interaction

Normal interactions vs. conflicts

Category	All encounters (24 hours)
1. No evasive action	<i>26 (6%)</i>
2. Evasive action detected, PCC=0	<i>286 (69%)</i>
3. Evasive action detected, PCC>0	<i>62 (15%)</i>
4. Evasive action detected immediately	<i>43 (10%)</i>
Total	<i>417 (100%)</i>

Normal interactions vs. conflicts

Category	All encounters (24 hours)	Traffic conflict (6 weeks)
1. No evasive action	26 (6%)	3 (2%) ↓
2. Evasive action detected, PCC=0	286 (69%)	68 (48%) ↓
3. Evasive action detected, PCC>0	62 (15%)	48 (34%) ↑
4. Evasive action detected immediately	43 (10%)	23 (16%) ↑
Total	417 (100%)	142 (100%)

Normal interactions vs. conflicts

Category	All encounters (24 hours)	Traffic conflict (6 weeks)
1. No evasive action	26 (6%)	3 (2%) ↓
2. Evasive action detected, PCC=0	286 (69%)	68 (48%) ↓
3. Evasive action detected, PCC>0	62 (15%)	48 (34%) ↑
4. Evasive action detected immediately	43 (10%)	23 (16%) ↑
Total	417 (100%) mostly 'abnormal' manourves	142 (100%) mostly secondary interactions

Conclusions

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High reliability in primary interactions

Conclusions

High reliability in primary interactions

Fails in secondary interactions

Conclusions

High reliability in primary interactions

Fails in secondary interactions

Many traffic conflicts involve secondary interactions

Conclusions

High reliability in primary interactions

Fails in secondary interactions

Many traffic conflicts involve secondary interactions

Increased reference dataset may solve abnormal manoeuvres, but not multiple interactions



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