

Morningside Avenue Traffic Safety Analysis Results

Webinar for the New York City Department of Transportation

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**POLYTECHNIQUE
MONTREAL**

WORLD-CLASS
ENGINEERING

February 17th 2015

Outline

- 1 Motivation
- 2 Method
- 3 Preliminary Results
- 4 Conclusion

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Introduction

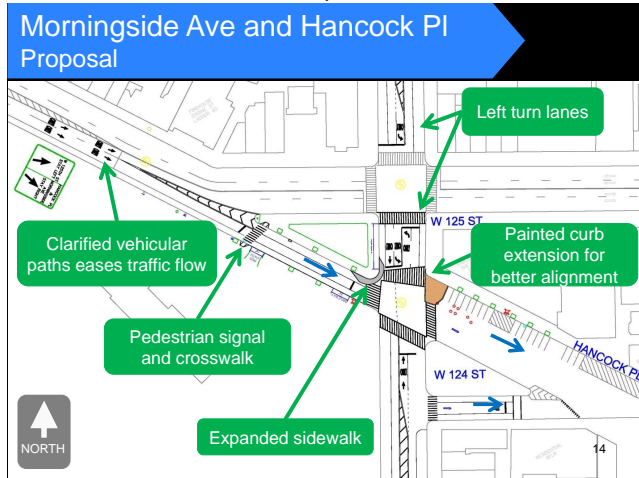
- There is a **need** for **proactive** methods of road safety analysis, that do not require to wait for accidents to happen
- In traditional road safety analysis, accidents are **never observed**: surrogate safety analysis relies on **direct observations of traffic** and thus provides an **understanding** of the **factors contributing to safety** and of collision processes
- **Video analysis** provides **large** amounts of traffic data and allows **automated, quantitative and objective** safety analysis

Morningside Avenue Traffic Safety Analysis Results

- Case study in New York City at Morningside Ave and Hancock PI

Morningside Avenue Traffic Safety Analysis Results

- Case study in New York City at Morningside Ave and Hancock Pl
 - collection of data before implementation of counter-measures



Morningside Avenue Traffic Safety Analysis Results

- Case study in New York City at Morningside Ave and Hancock PI
 - collection of data before implementation of counter-measures
- **Feasibility demonstration** of our method

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Analysis Steps

1 Collect video data

Analysis Steps

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- 2 **Prepare** the analysis: projection from image space to ground space (“map”), annotate zones of interest

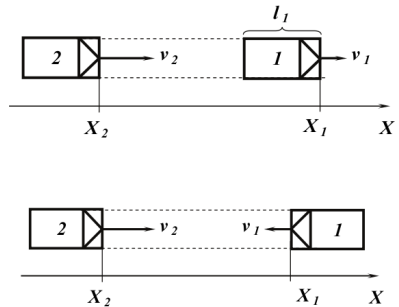
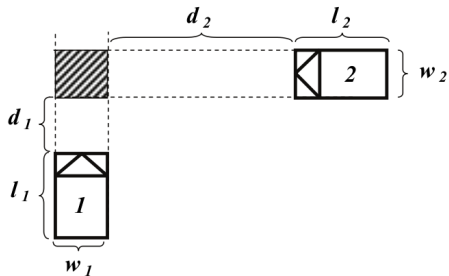
Analysis Steps

- 1 **Collect** video data
- 2 **Prepare** the analysis: projection from image space to ground space (“map”), annotate zones of interest
- 3 Video analysis: **detect**, **track** and **classify** road users

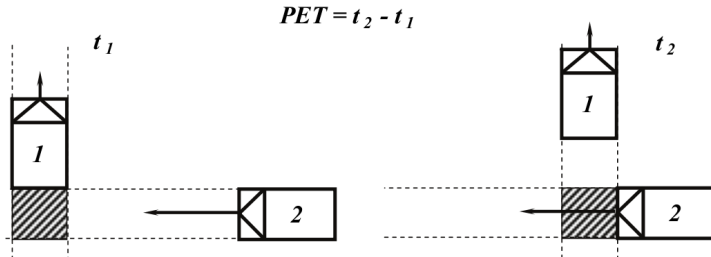
Analysis Steps

- 1 **Collect** video data
- 2 **Prepare** the analysis: projection from image space to ground space (“map”), annotate zones of interest
- 3 Video analysis: **detect**, **track** and **classify** road users
- 4 Identify **interactions** between pairs of road users (vehicle-pedestrian), compute (safety) **indicators** (speed, time to collision (TTC), post-encroachment time (PET), etc.)

Time to Collision (TTC)



Post-Encroachment Time (PET) and Predicted PET (pPET)



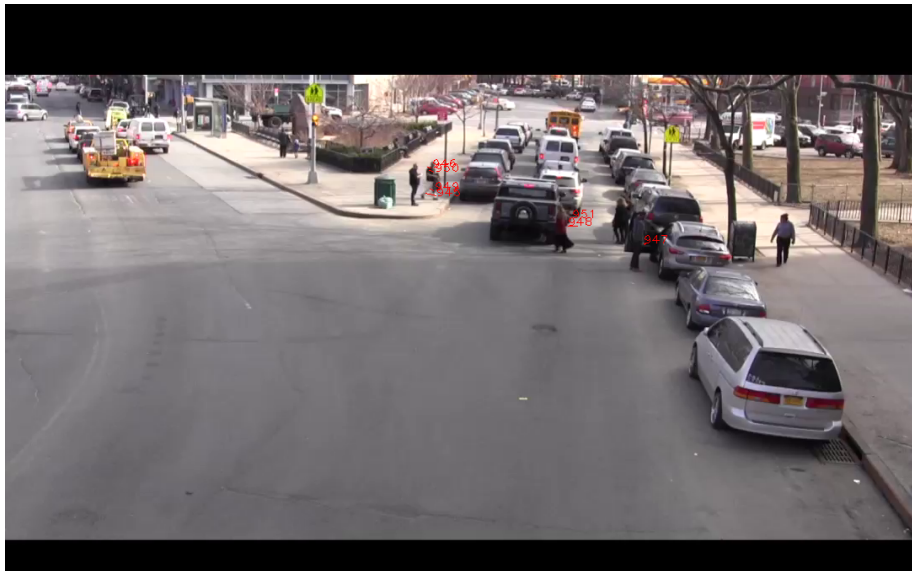
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Pedestrian Tracking Issues: Features



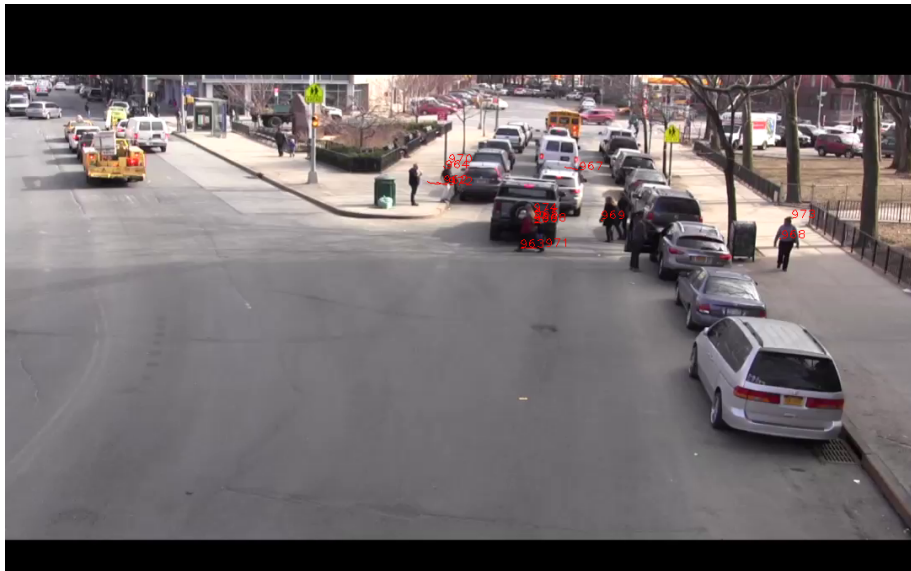
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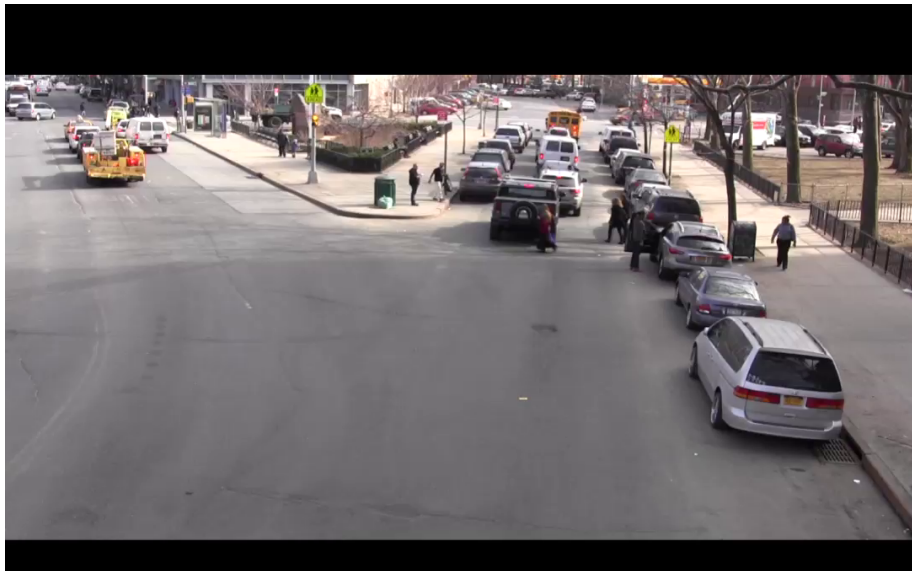
Pedestrian Tracking Issues: Road Users



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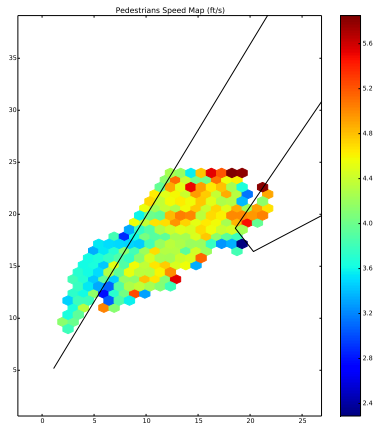
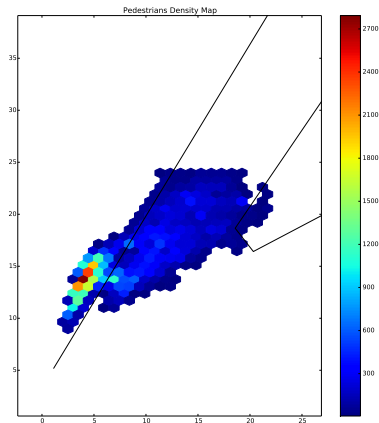
Pedestrian Tracking Issues: Road Users



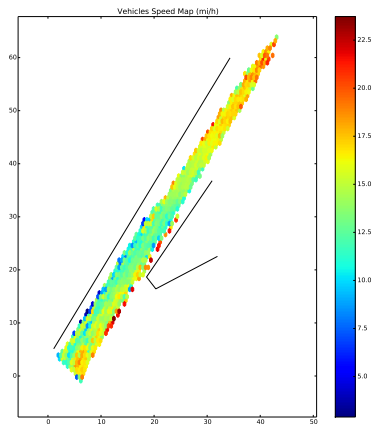
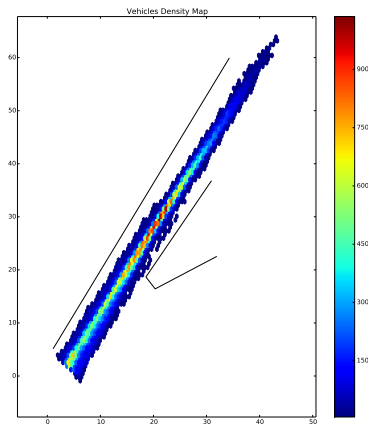
Pedestrian and Vehicle Trajectories



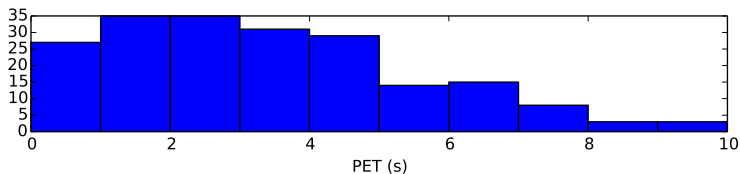
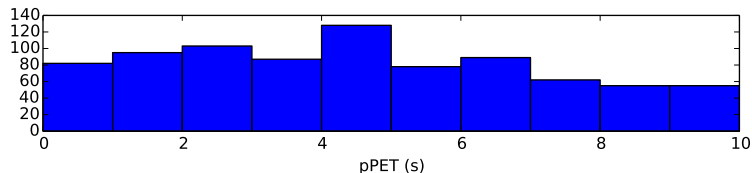
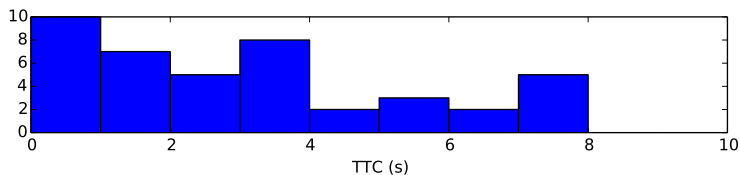
Pedestrian Density and Speed Maps



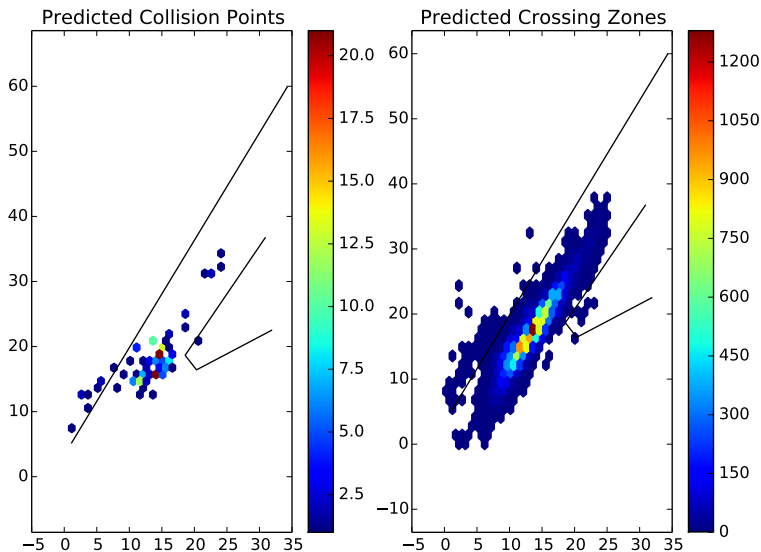
Vehicle Density and Speed Maps



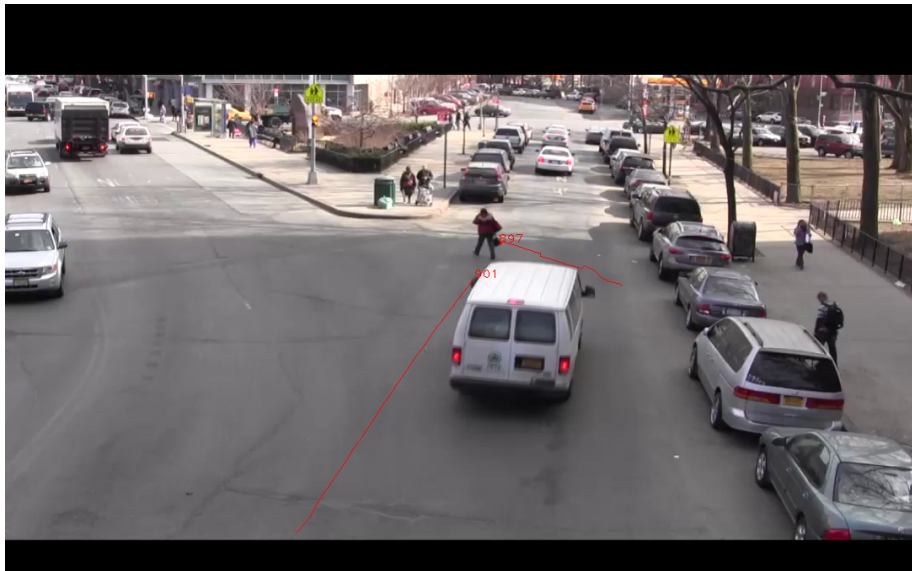
Distributions of Safety Indicators



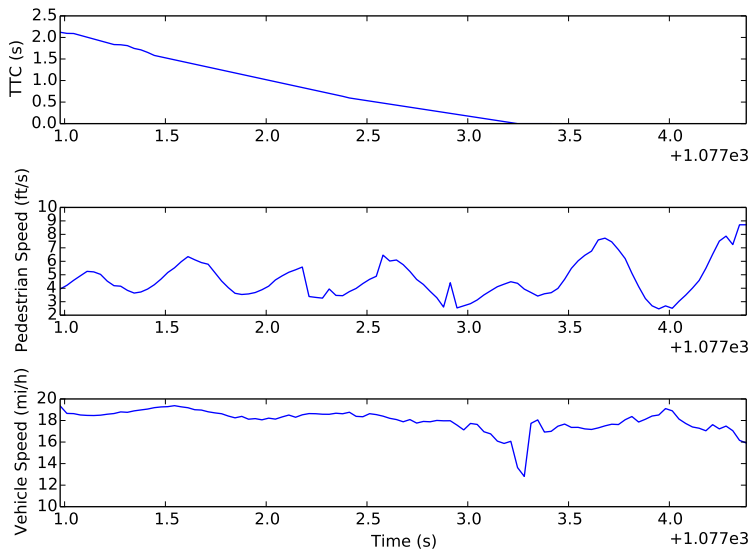
Predicted Collision Points and Crossing Zones



Interesting Interactions



Interesting Interactions: $PET = 0$ s and $TTC_{min} = 0$ s



Interesting Interactions

Videos: interactions with cars and bikes

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- Data quality is **crucial**
 - difficult to compare to period after the implementation
- Even when quality is lacking, the tools may be used for **assisted** investigation of interactions
- Road user classification is crucial in mixed traffic

Tracking Pedestrians at Penn Station Crosswalk

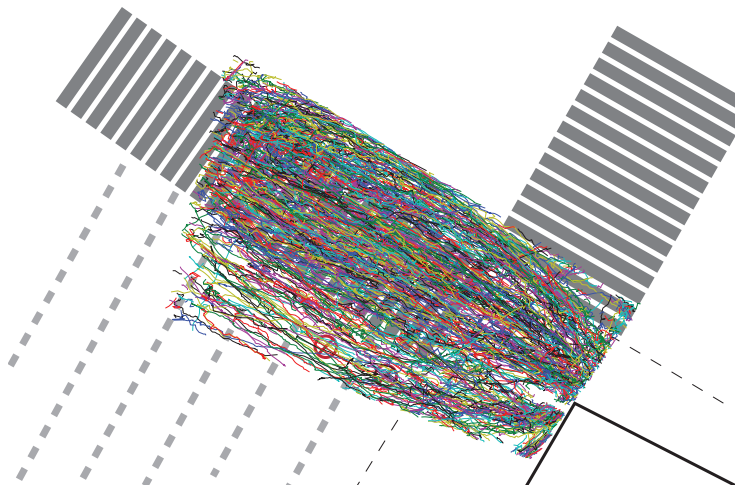


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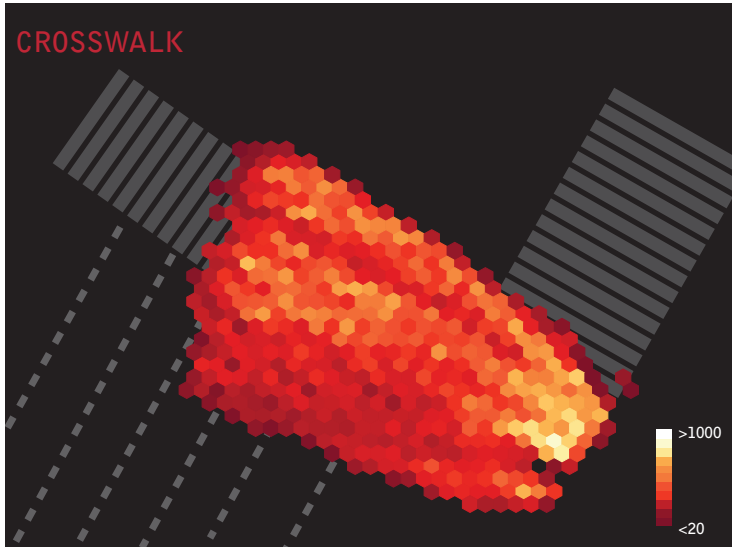


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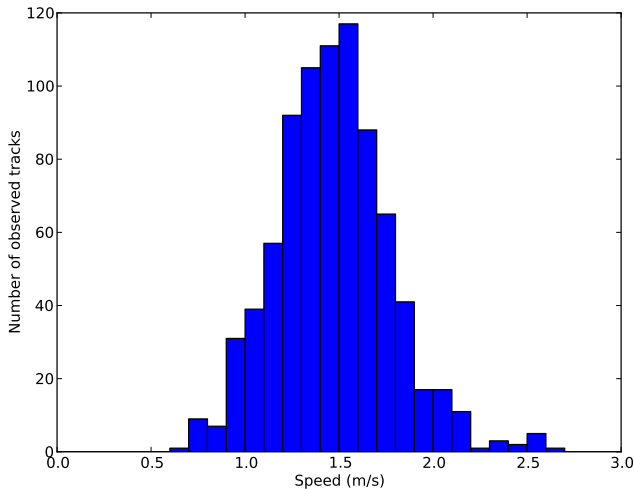
CROSSWALK



Tracking Pedestrians at Penn Station Crosswalk



Tracking Pedestrians at Penn Station Crosswalk



- This work can be easily **reproduced**: the program for this analysis is available
- Traffic Intelligence **open source** project `https://bitbucket.org/Nicolas/trafficintelligence`



Acknowledgement: Work on Tracking Optimization on Penn Station
Video with D. Ettehadhieh & B. Farooq

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Questions?