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Towards Effective Design Treatment for Right Turns at Intersections with Bicycle Traffic

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TOWARD EFFECTIVE DESIGN TREATMENTS FOR RIGHT-HOOK CRASHES AT INTERSECTIONS WITH BICYCLE TRAFFIC

PSU FRIDAY SEMINAR

FEBRUARY 5, 2015

Research Team:

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Mafruhatul Jannat, PhD '15, OSU

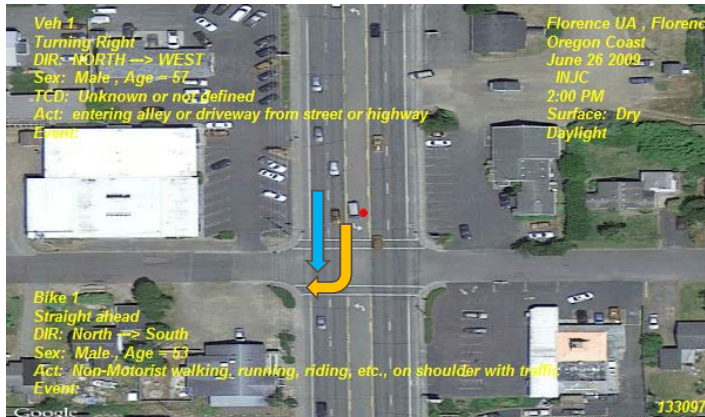
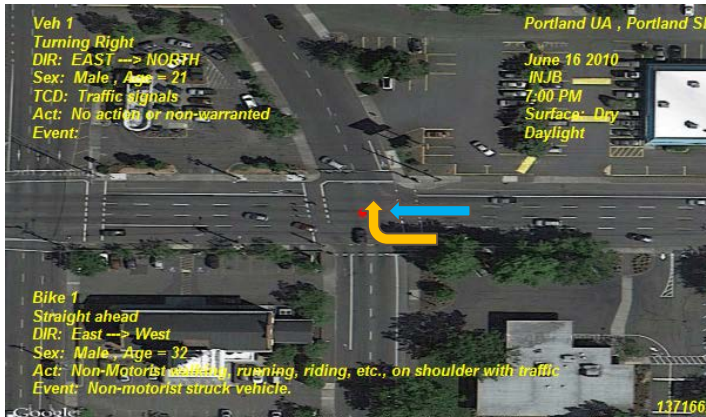
Jennifer Warner, MS '15, OSU

Ali Razmpa, MS candidate, GRA, PSU

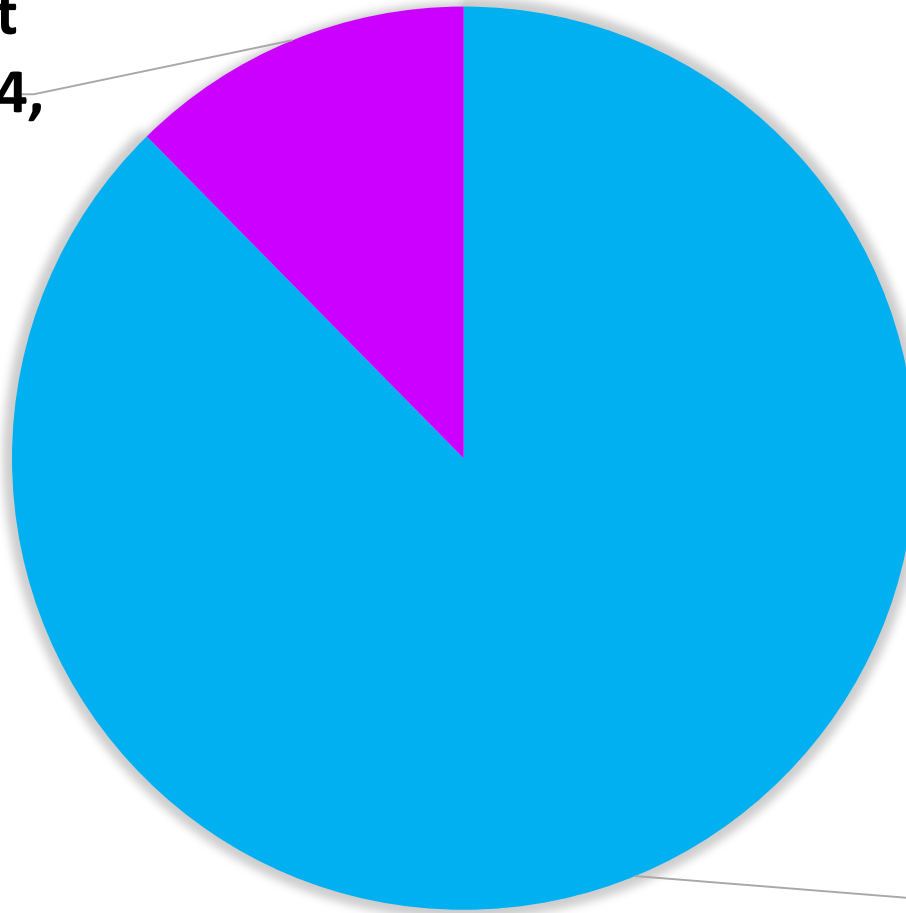
Crash Review (2007-2011), Statewide

4,072 reported bicycle-involved crashes

504 (12.3%) typed as a “potential” right-hook crash

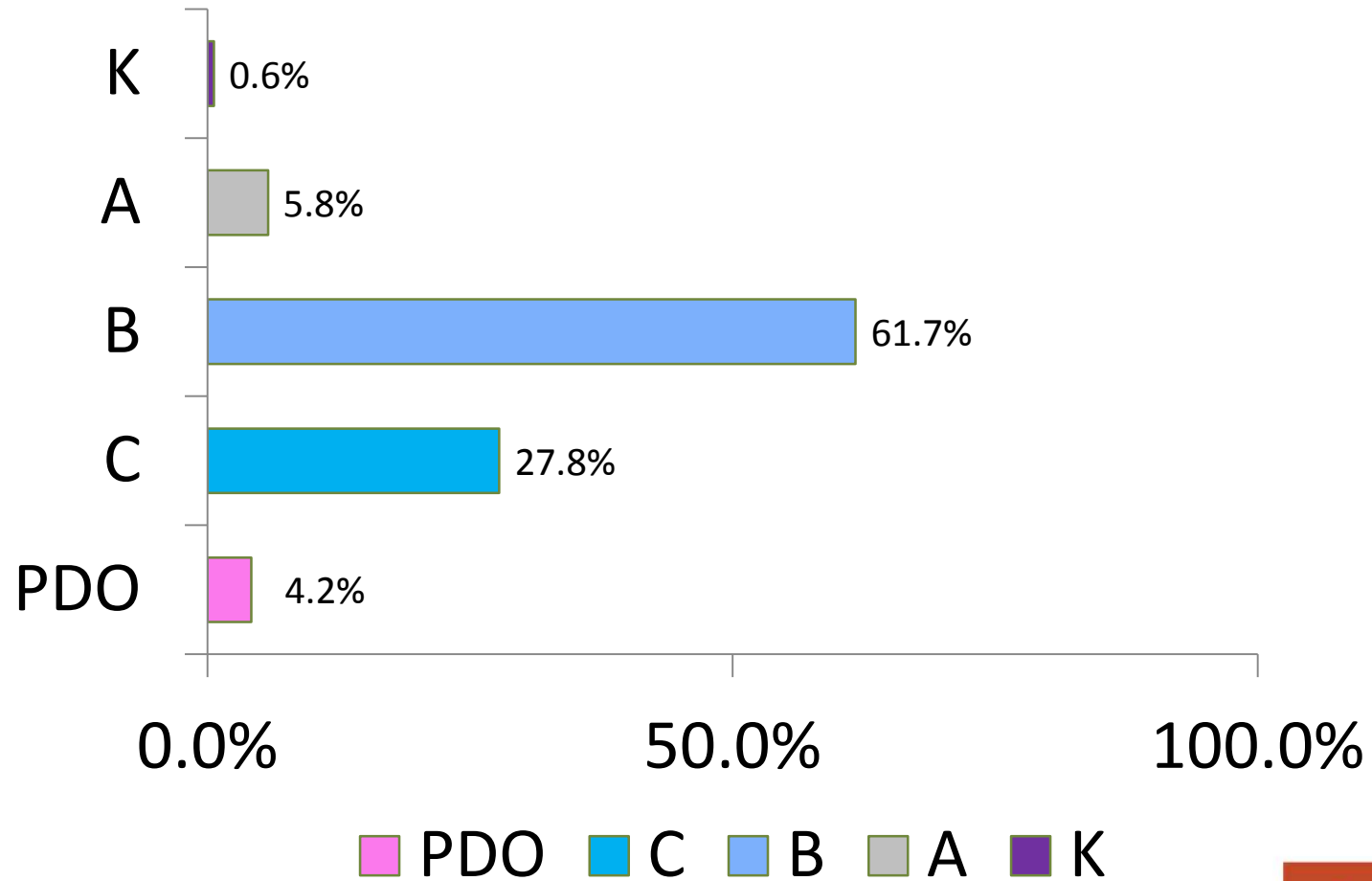


**Potential Right
Hook Crash, 504,
12%**

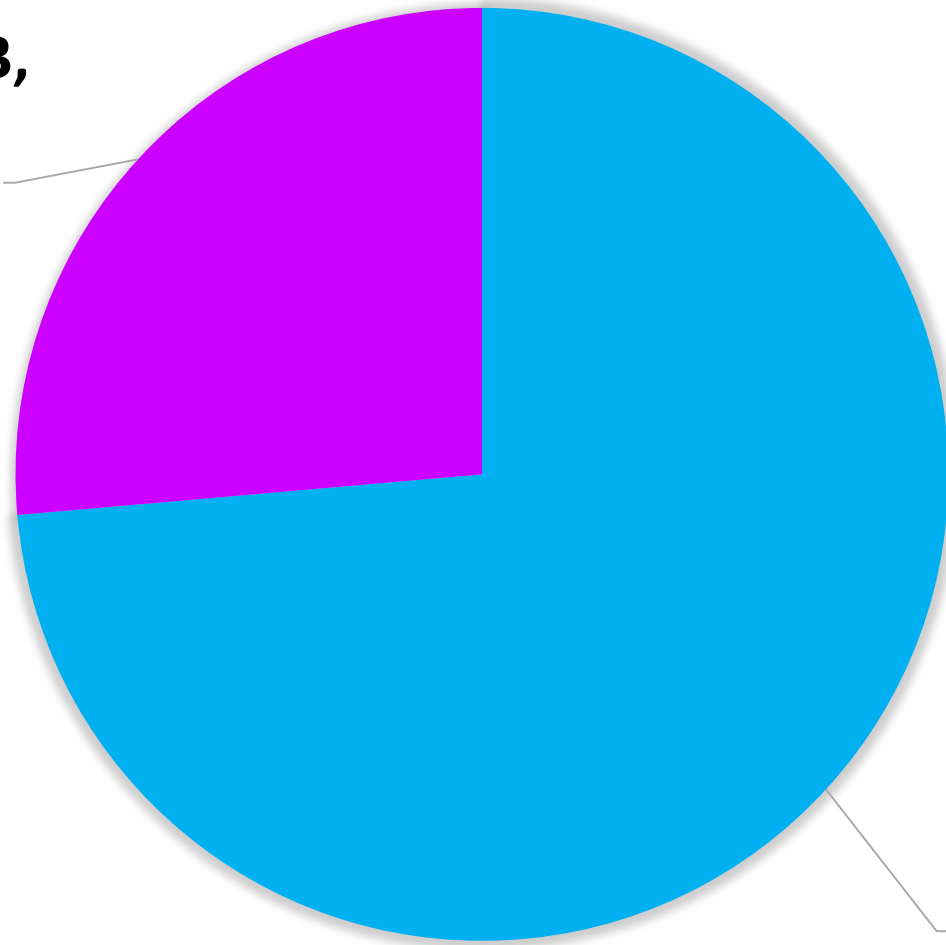


**Bicycle-Car
Crash, 3568,
88%**

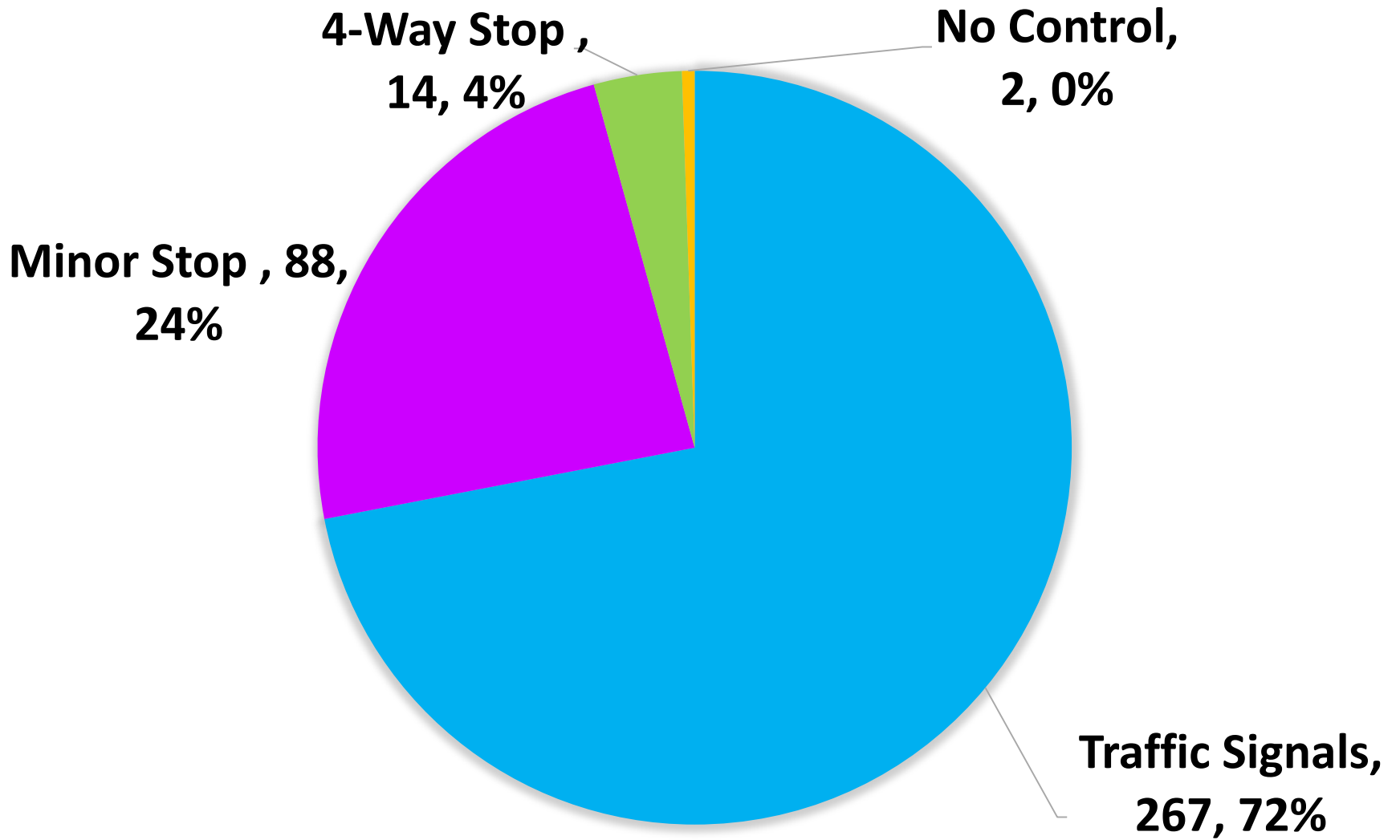
Right-Hook Severity Summary

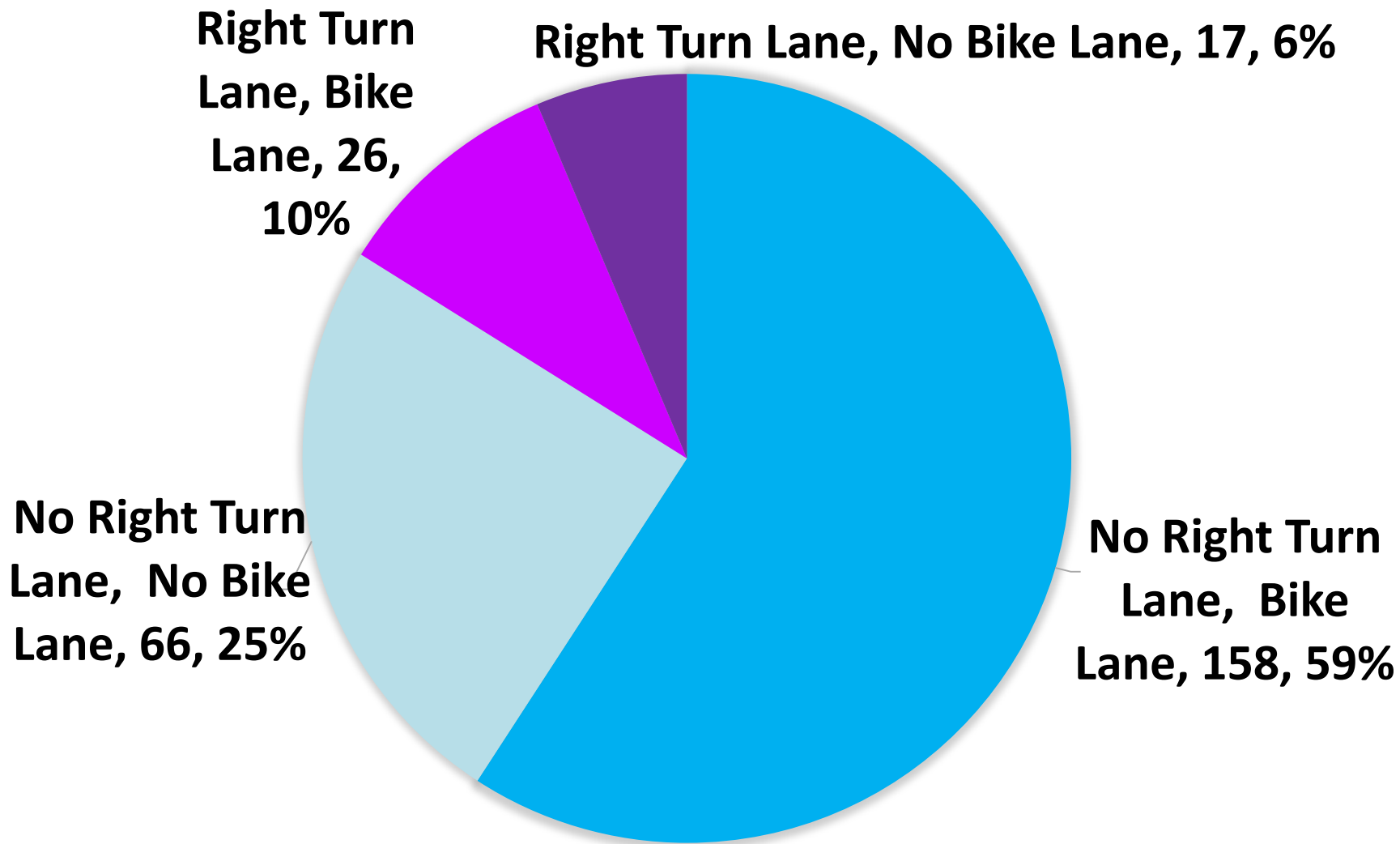


**Driveway, 133,
26%**

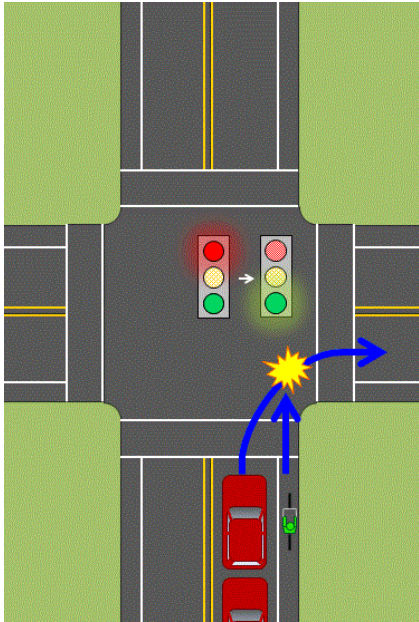


**Intersection,
371, 74%**

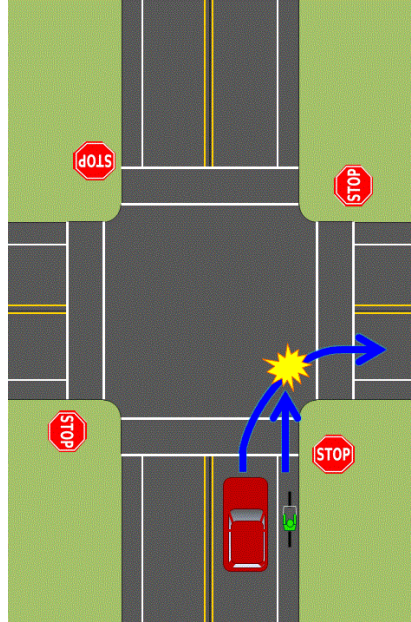




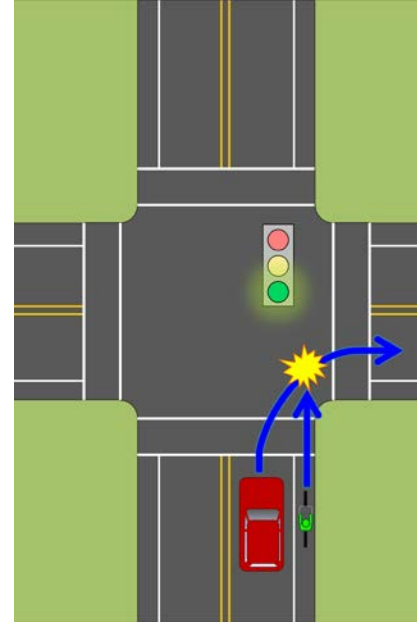
Right-Hook Crash Scenarios (Intersection with bike lane)



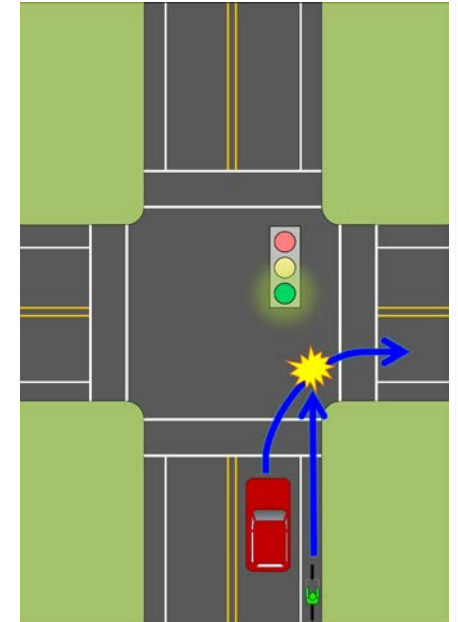
onset of the green indication



at a stop sign



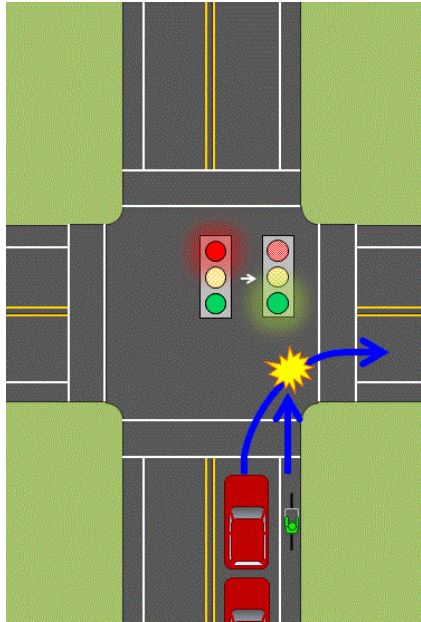
cyclist passing motorist



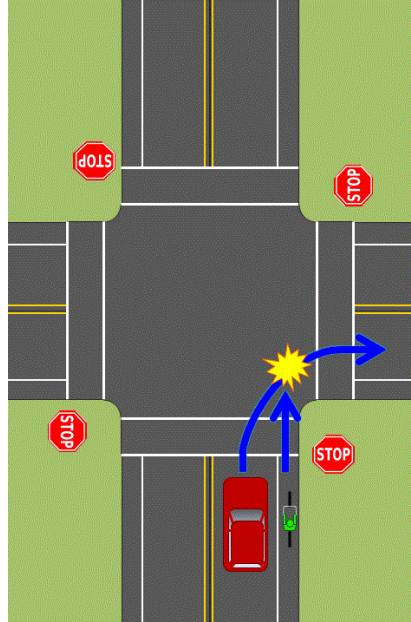
motorist passing cyclist

Latter portion of green indication

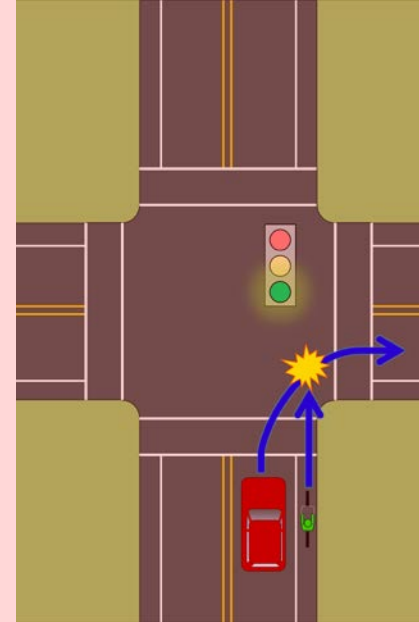
Right-Hook Crash Scenarios (Intersection with bike lane)



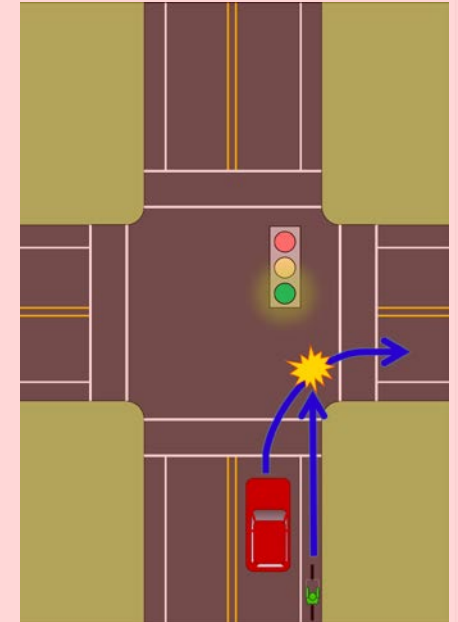
onset of the green indication



at a stop sign



cyclist passing motorist



motorist passing cyclist

Latter portion of green indication

Methodology

Simulator Experiment 1

- Experimentally verify the influence of four factors that potentially contribute to right-hook crashes.

Field Validation

- Validate through field observations the motorist-bicyclist interaction exhibited in Simulator Experiment 1.

Simulator Experiment 2

- Evaluate the effectiveness of four categories of treatments to mitigate right-hook crashes.

OSU Driving Simulator



View from outside the car

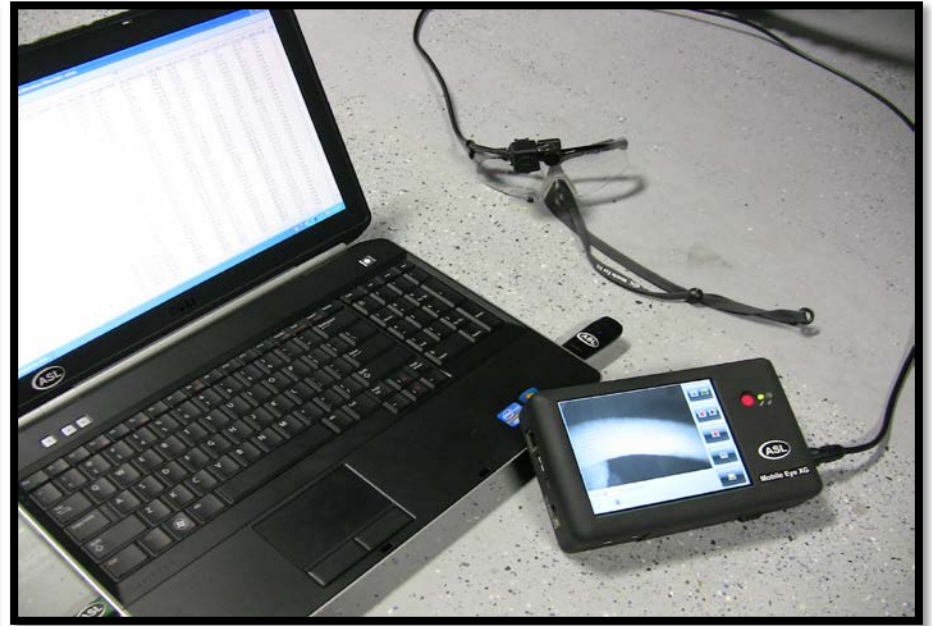


View from inside car w/bicycle

ASL Mobile Eye-Tracker



Scene & Eye Camera



Computer & Control Unit

Simulator Experiment 1

Purpose:

- Examine motorist behavior in response to four factors that potentially contribute to right-hook crashes.

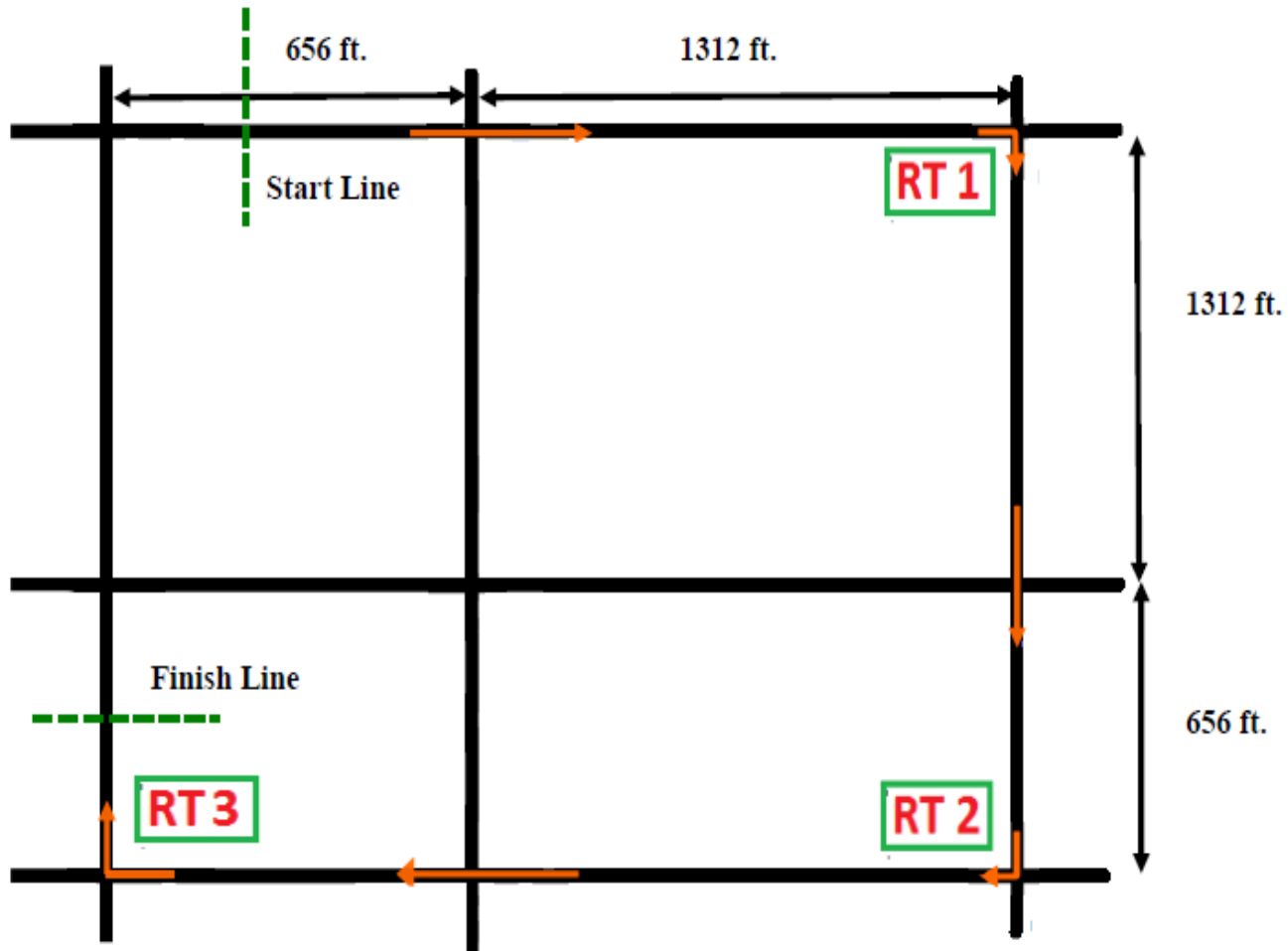
Research Objectives:

- Determine how motorists':
 - **visual attention**
 - **situational awareness**
 - **crash avoidance**
- is influenced by the experimental factors.

Experiment 1 – Independent Variables

Name of the Variable	Levels
Relative position of bicyclist	None
	One (1) bicyclist riding in front of the motorist in an adjacent bicycle lane to the right
	One (1) bicyclist coming from behind the motorist in an adjacent bicycle lane to the right
Speed of bicyclist	Lower (12 mph)
	Higher (16 mph)
Presence of oncoming vehicular traffic	None
	Three (3) vehicles
Presence of conflicting pedestrian	None
	One (1) pedestrian walking towards the motorist

Experiment I - Experimental Drives



Experiment 1 – Data Acquisition

Participants:

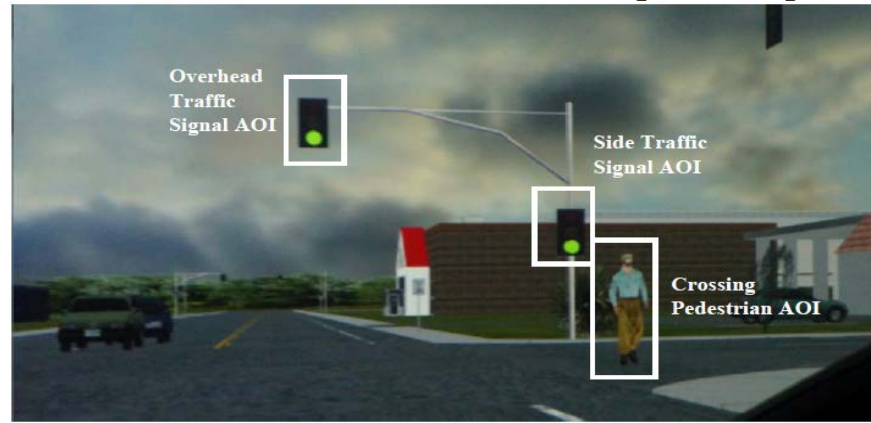
- 67 Participated
- 16 Simulator Sickness
- 51 Usable
- 1,071 total-right turn scenarios

Data:

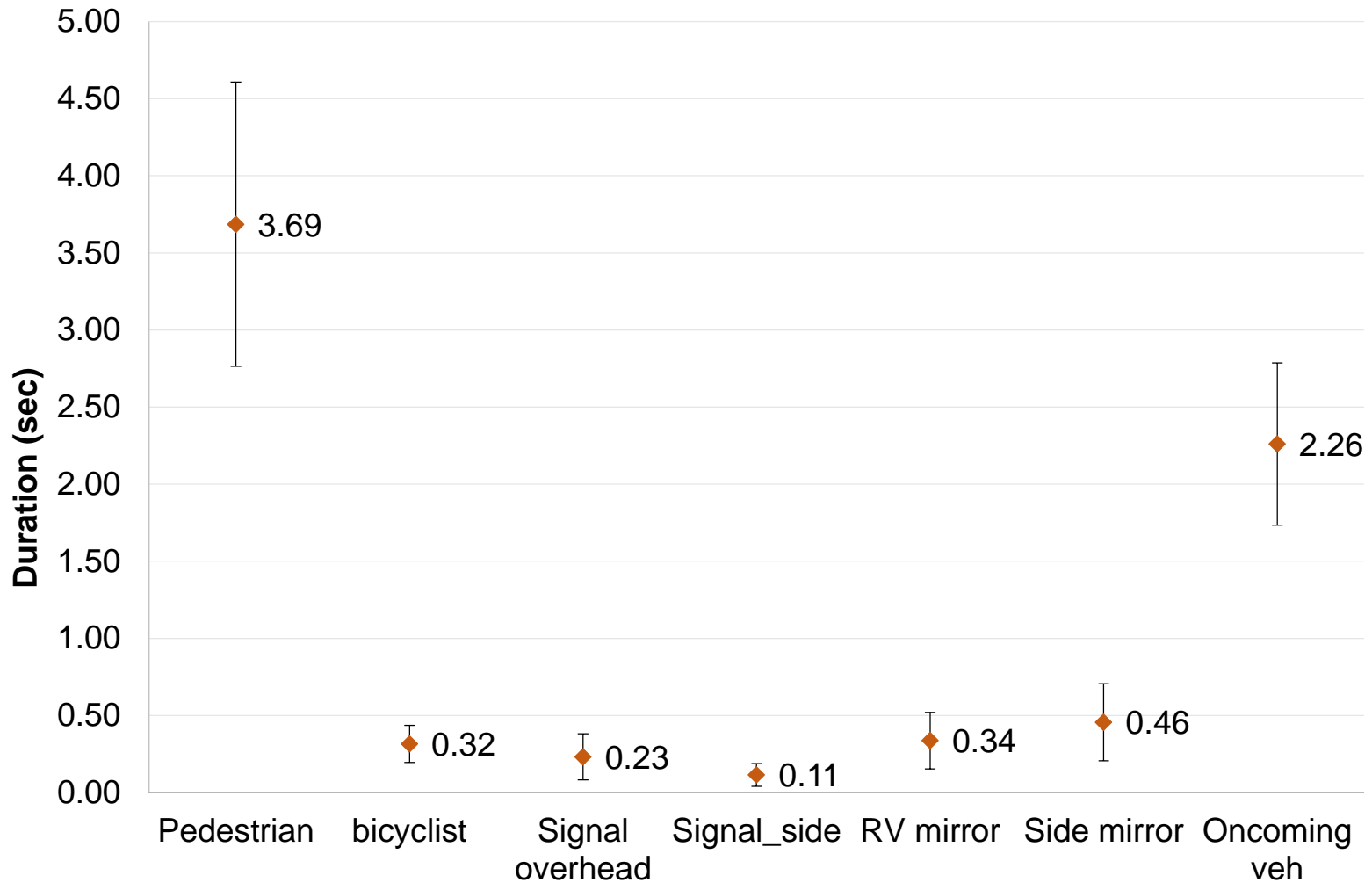
- Visual attention
- SAGAT responses
- Observed crashes
- Position and speed of vehicles, bicycles, and pedestrians



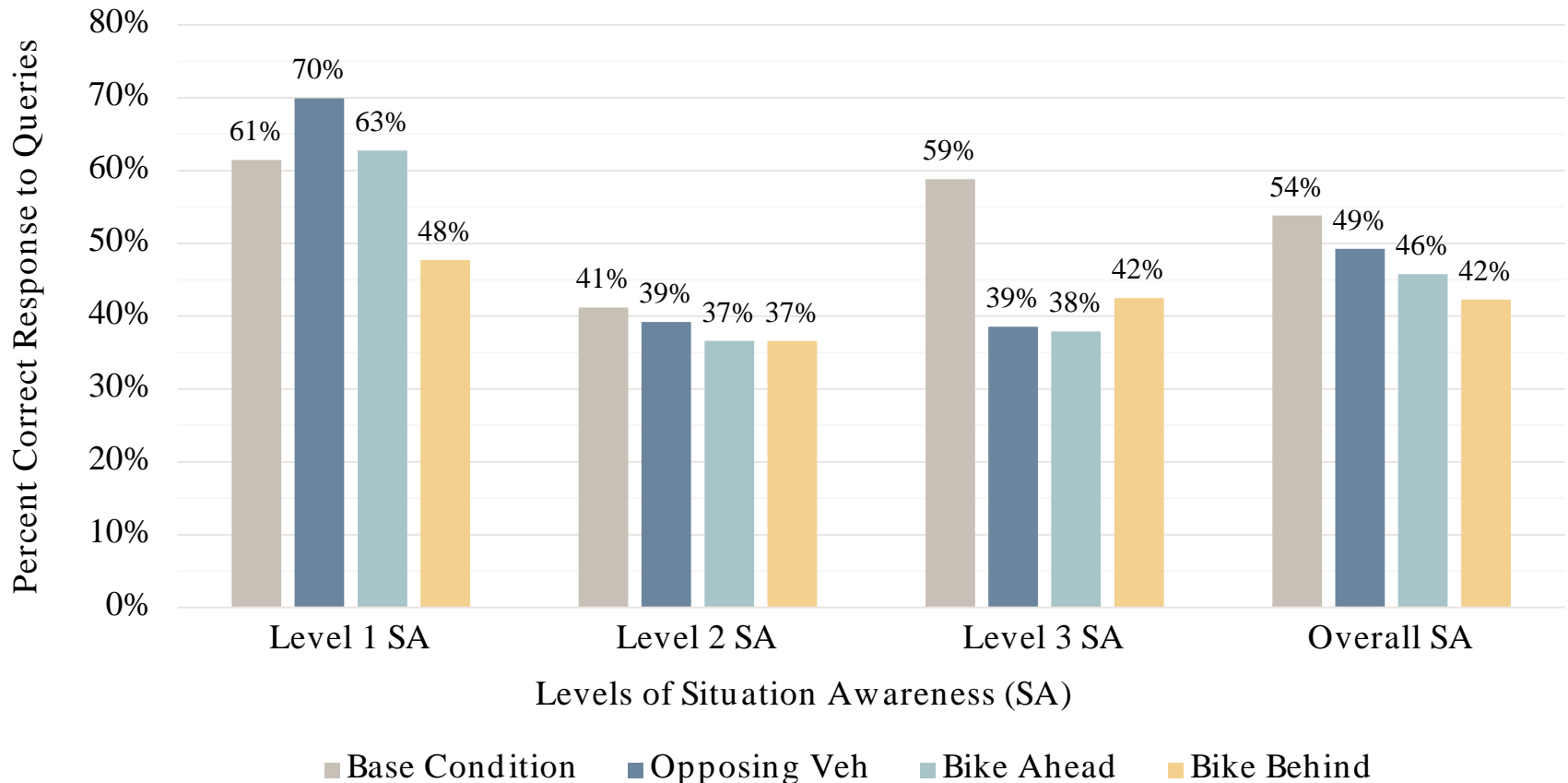
Visual Attention – Areas of Interest (AOIs)



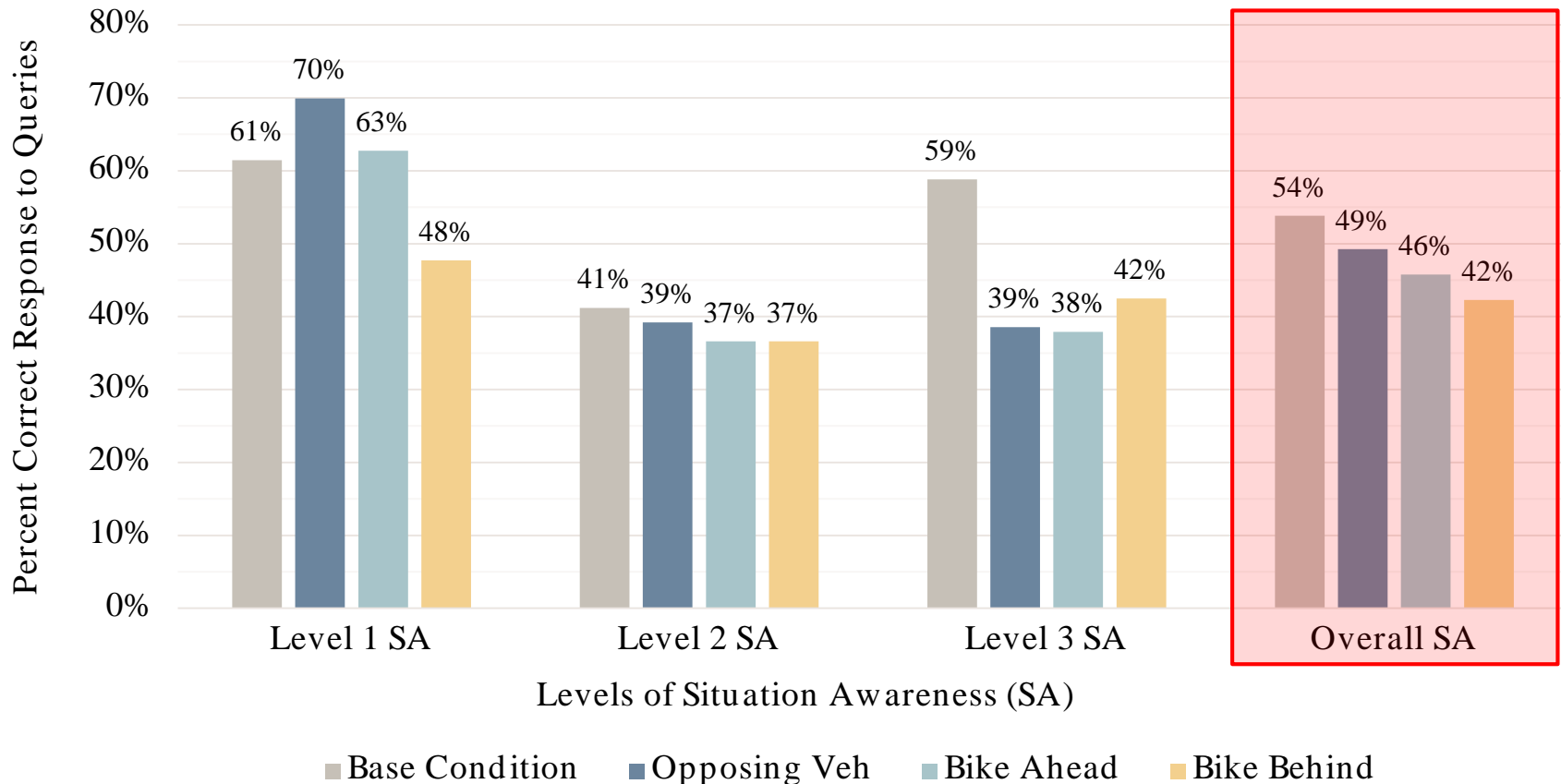
Visual Attention – Avg Total Fixation Durations (ATFD)



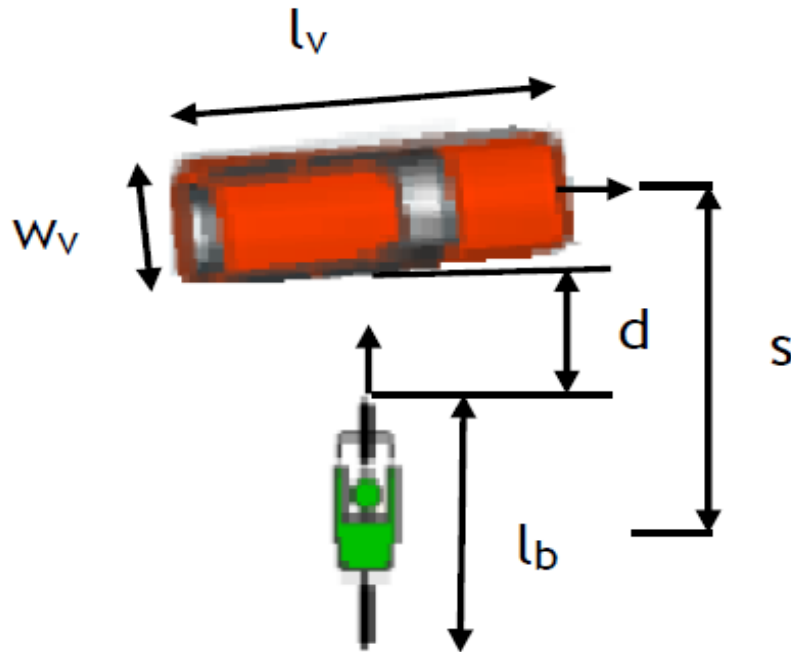
Mean percentage of correct responses to situation awareness (SA) queries for different intersection conditions



Mean percentage of correct responses to situation awareness (SA) queries for different intersection conditions

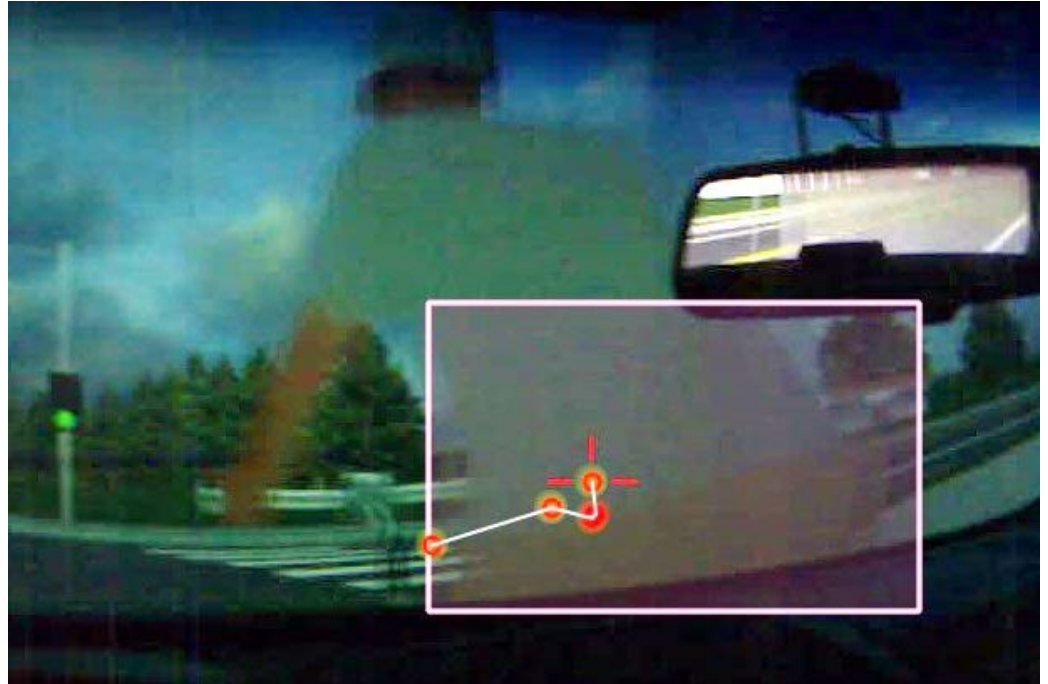
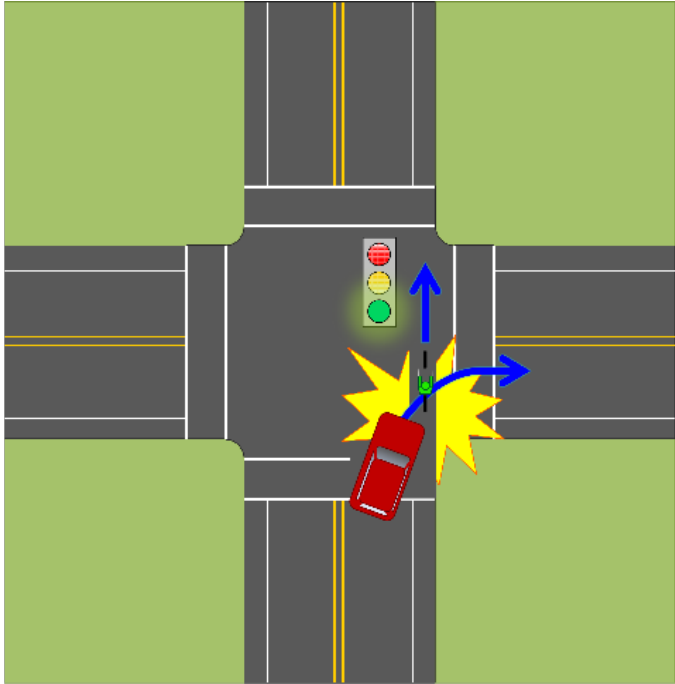


Crash Avoidance: Time-to-Collision (TTC)



- Simulator:
 - Time-to-collision is a continuous value that changes in time
 - Bikes in simulator do not change speed.
- Field
 - Post-encroachment time (PET) is a discrete time measurement

Crash Avoidance: Crashes

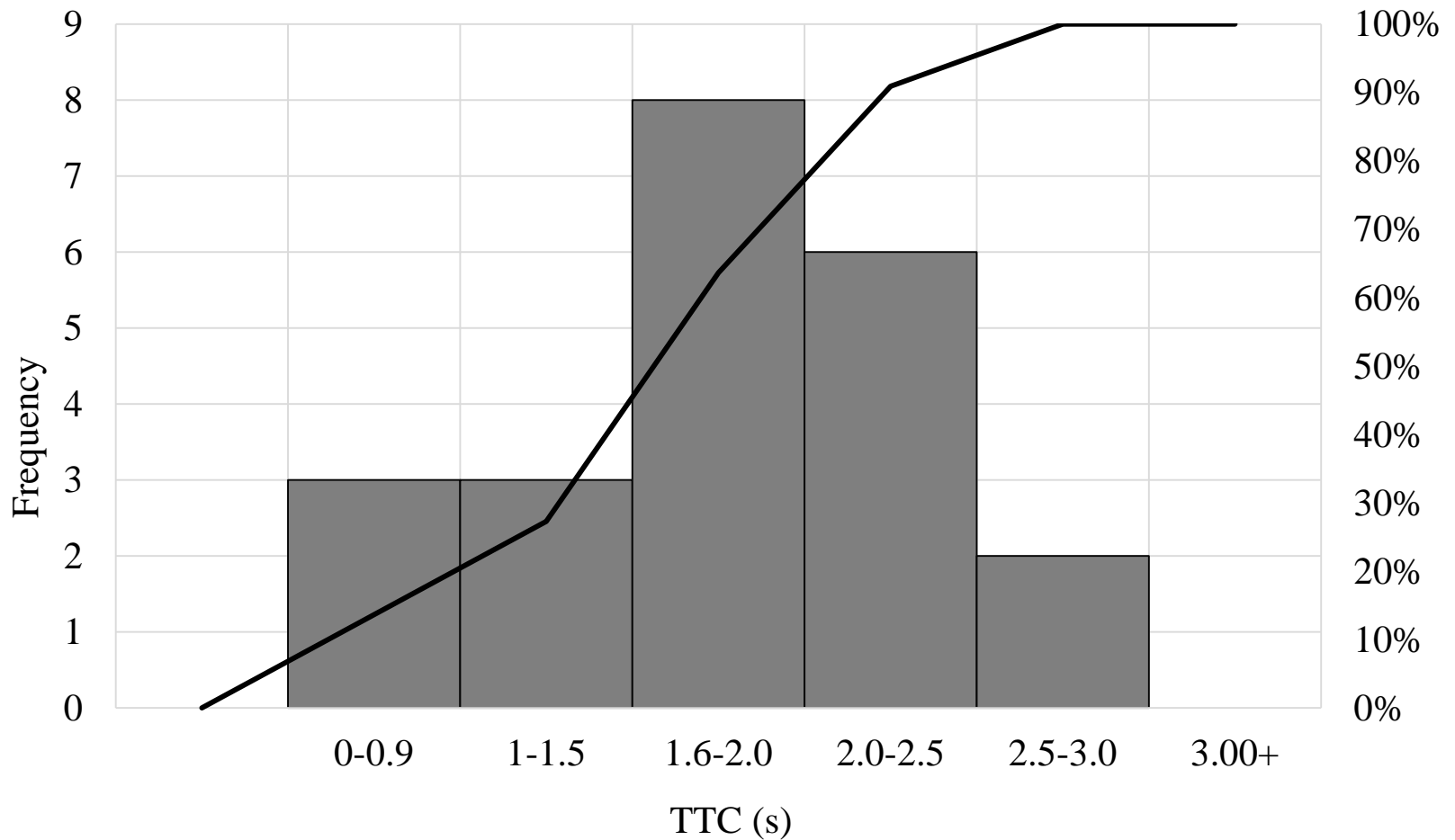


From 1,071 right turns, 26 collisions observed:

- 66% did not check mirror before turning
- 5% looked but didn't see
- 18% assumed the bike would yield or there was enough time

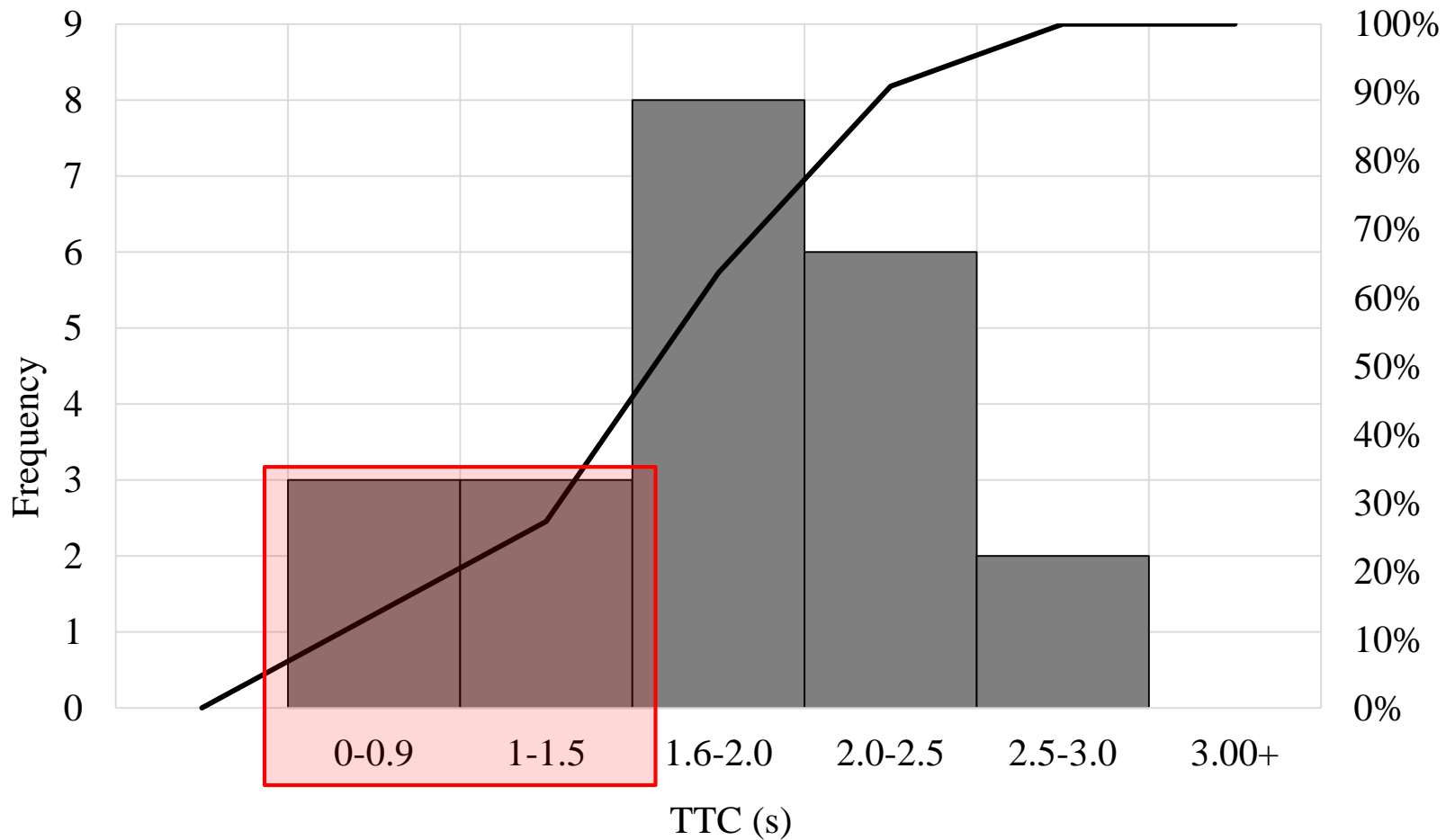
Crash Avoidance: Time To Collision (TTC)

Scenario: Bicyclist (16 mph) behind, three oncoming vehs, and no ped

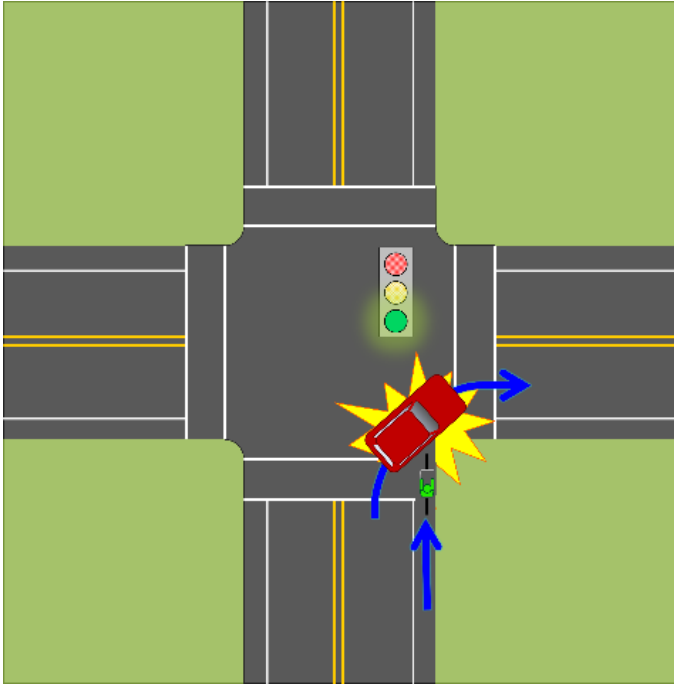


Crash Avoidance: Time To Collision (TTC)

Scenario: Bicyclist (16 mph) behind, three oncoming vehs, and no ped



Crash Avoidance: Near-Crashes



From 408 right turns, 28 near-collisions observed:

- 58% did not check mirror before turning
- 23% looked but didn't see
- 19% assumed bike would yield or there was enough time

Field Validation

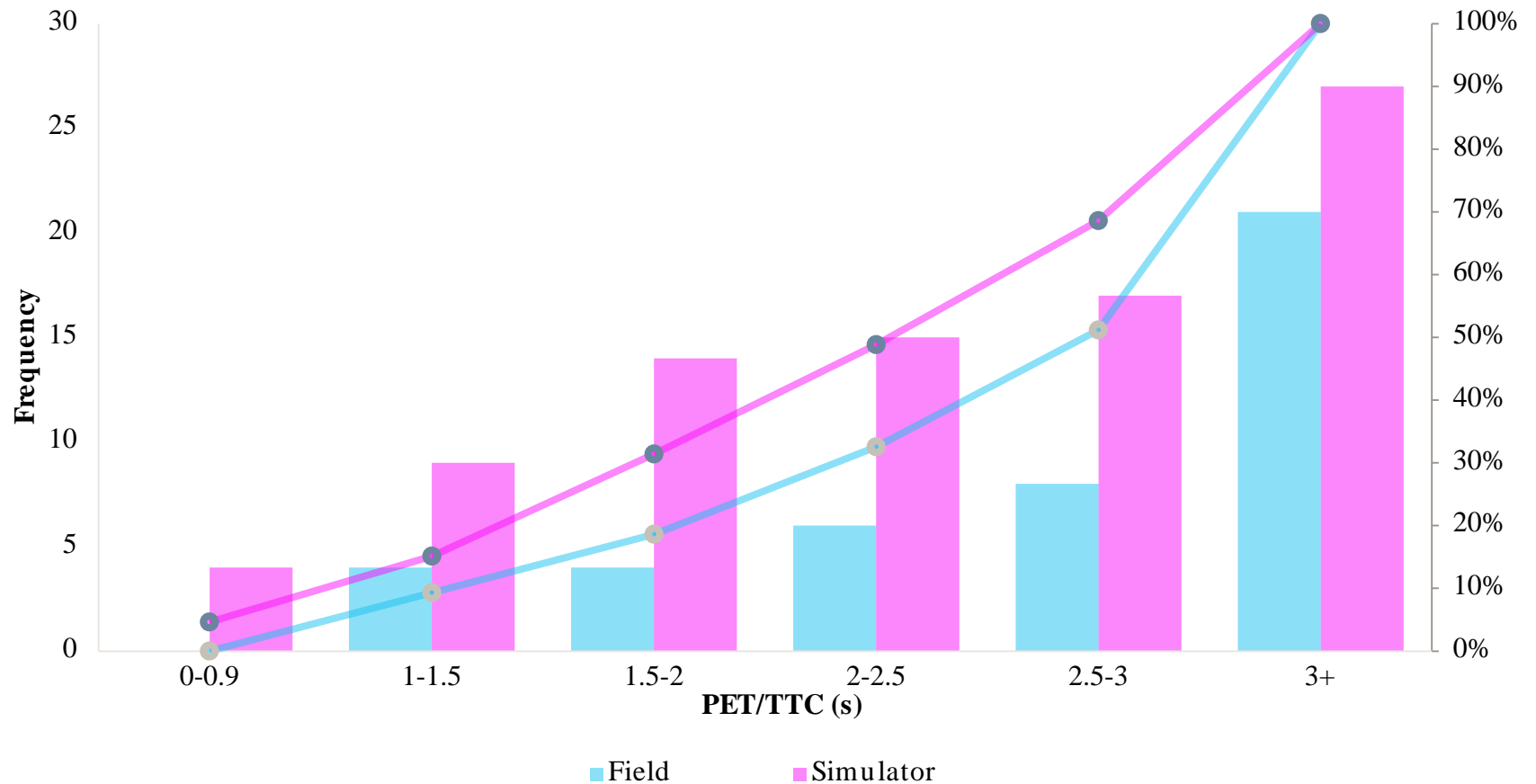


- November 5, 2014 to February 12, 2015
- All days of week
- 144 hours



- Extraction of 43 events with measured PET < 5 seconds

Comparison of All Field and Simulator PET/TTCs



Simulator Experiment 2

Purpose:

- Examine motorist behavior in response to four different categories of right-hook crash treatments

Research Objectives:

- **Identify engineering countermeasures** that will reduce *frequency* and *severity* of RH crashes
- **Evaluate and compare** these countermeasures
- **Provide guidance to ODOT** regarding the selection of design countermeasures

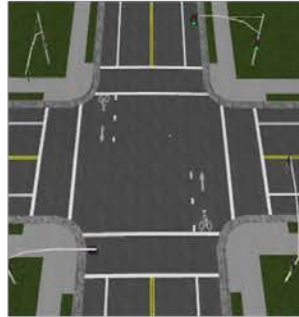
Experiment 2- Independent Variables

SIGNAGE



ODOT OR10-15b
"Turning Vehicles
Yield to Bicycles"

PAVEMENT MARKINGS



Dashed white bike
line with stencil,
single line



Dashed white bike
line with stencil,
double line



Dashed green bike
lanes with white
outline

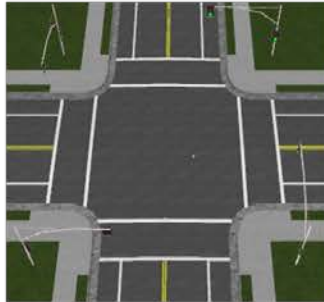


Full green bike lane
with dashed white
outline

CURB RADII



Larger curb radii, 30ft



Smaller curb radii, 10ft

PROTECTED INTERSECTIONS

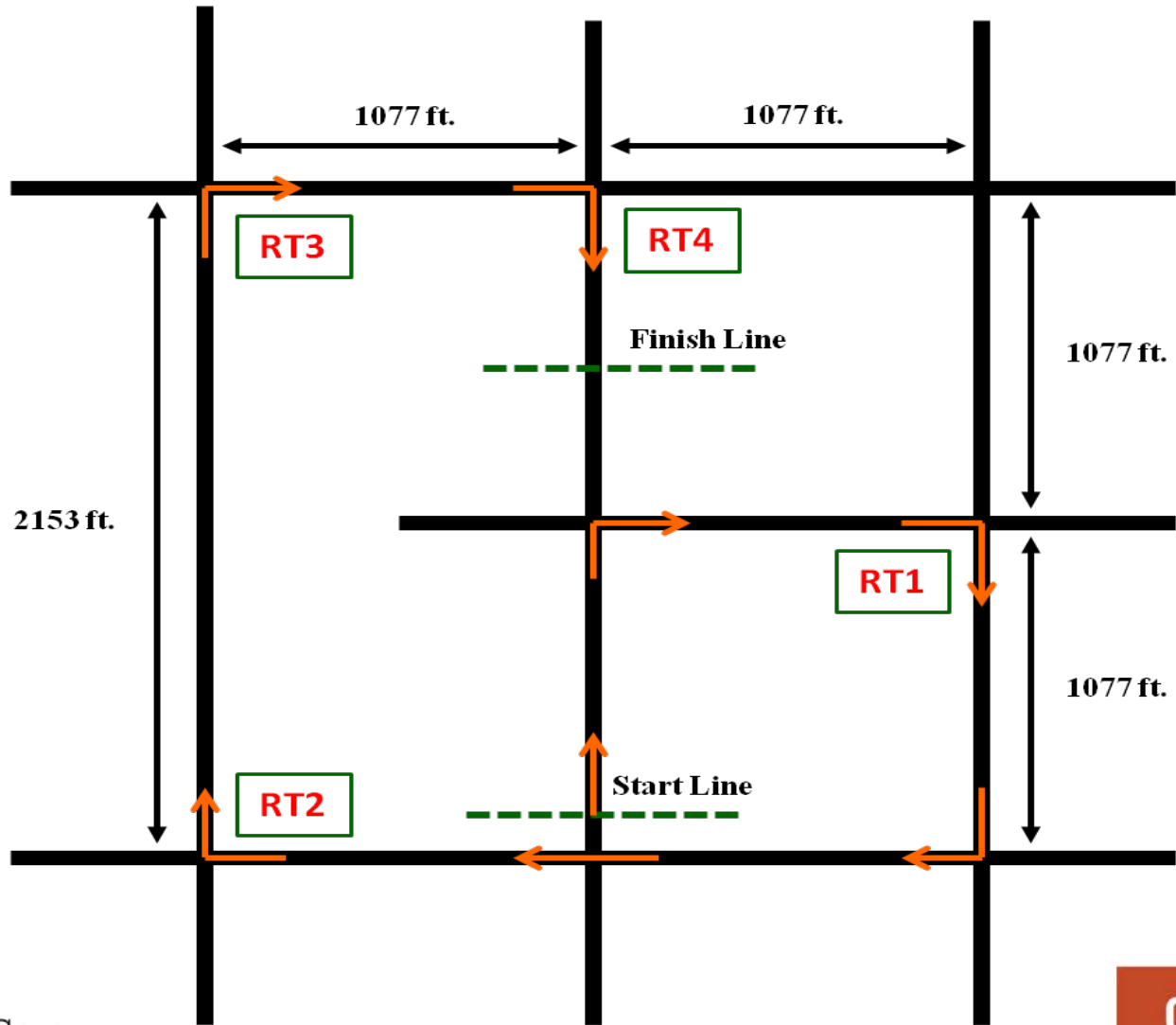


With islands



With islands and green
pavement markings

Experiment 2- Experimental Drives



Experiment 2- Data Acquisition

Participants:

- 46 Participated
- 18 Simulator Sickness
- 28 Usable
- 616 total-right turn scenarios

Data:

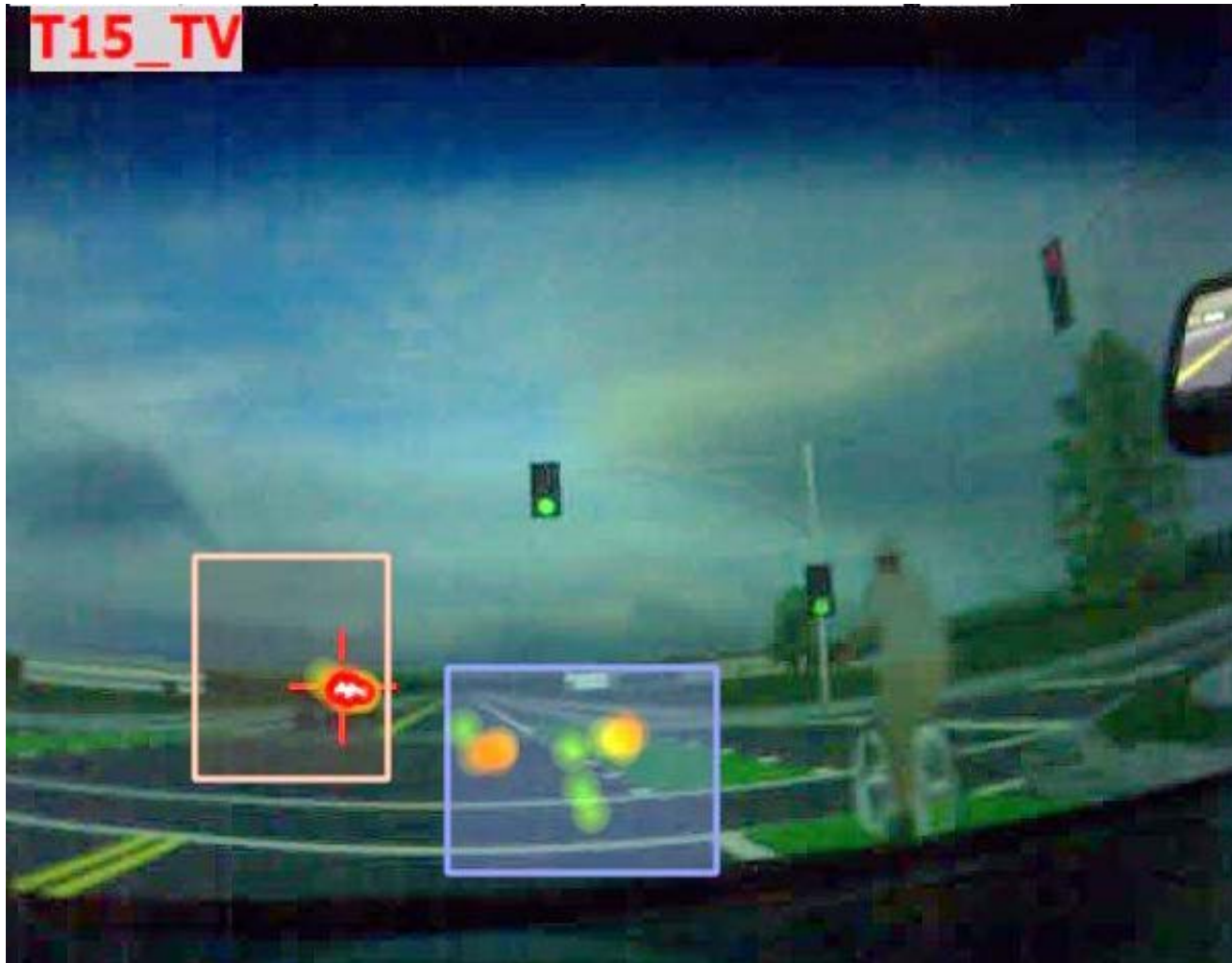
- Observed crashes
- Visual attention
- Position and speed of vehicles, bicycles, and pedestrians



Experiment 2- Visual Attention... AFD

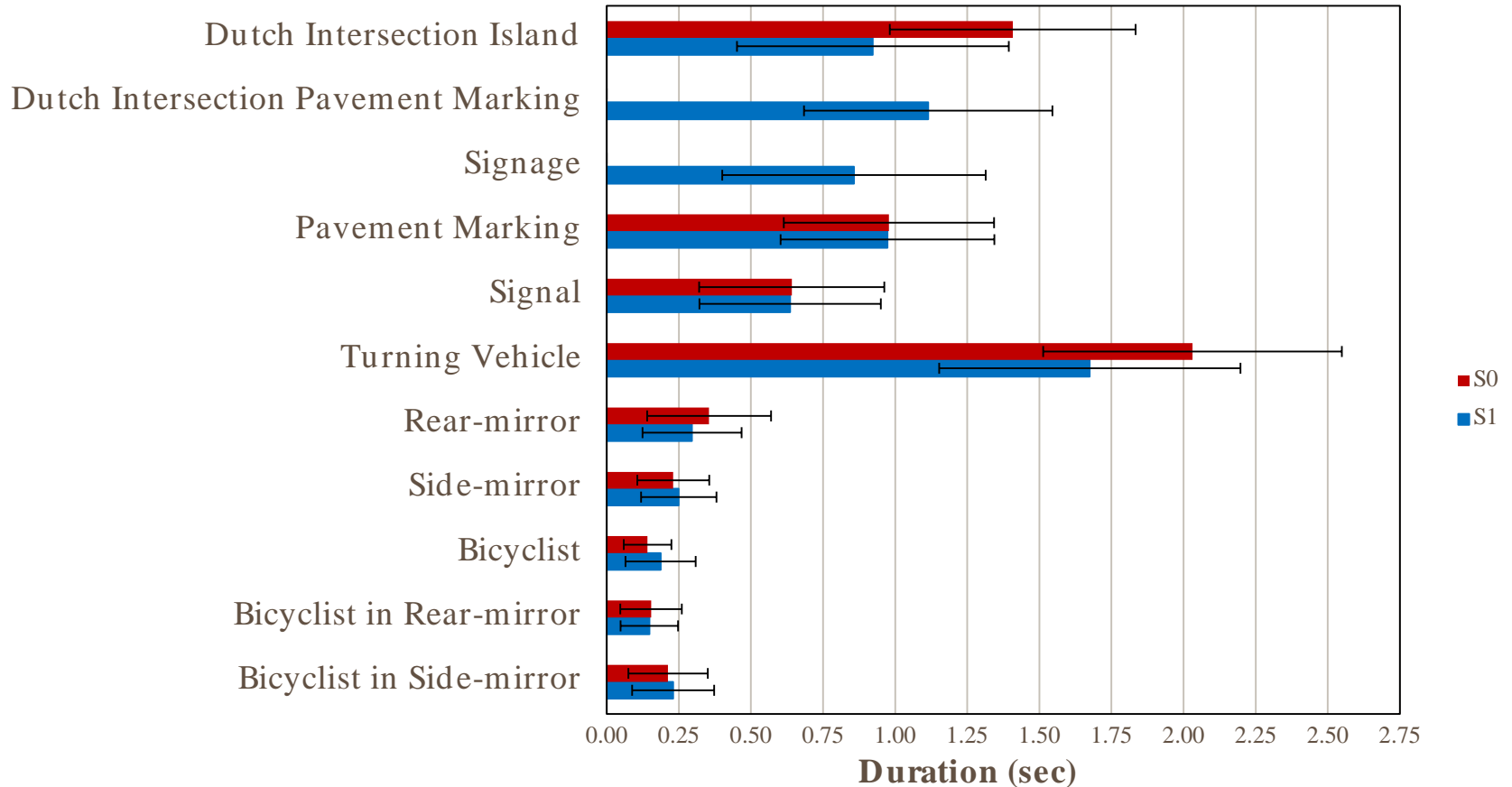


Experiment 2- Visual Attention... ATFD



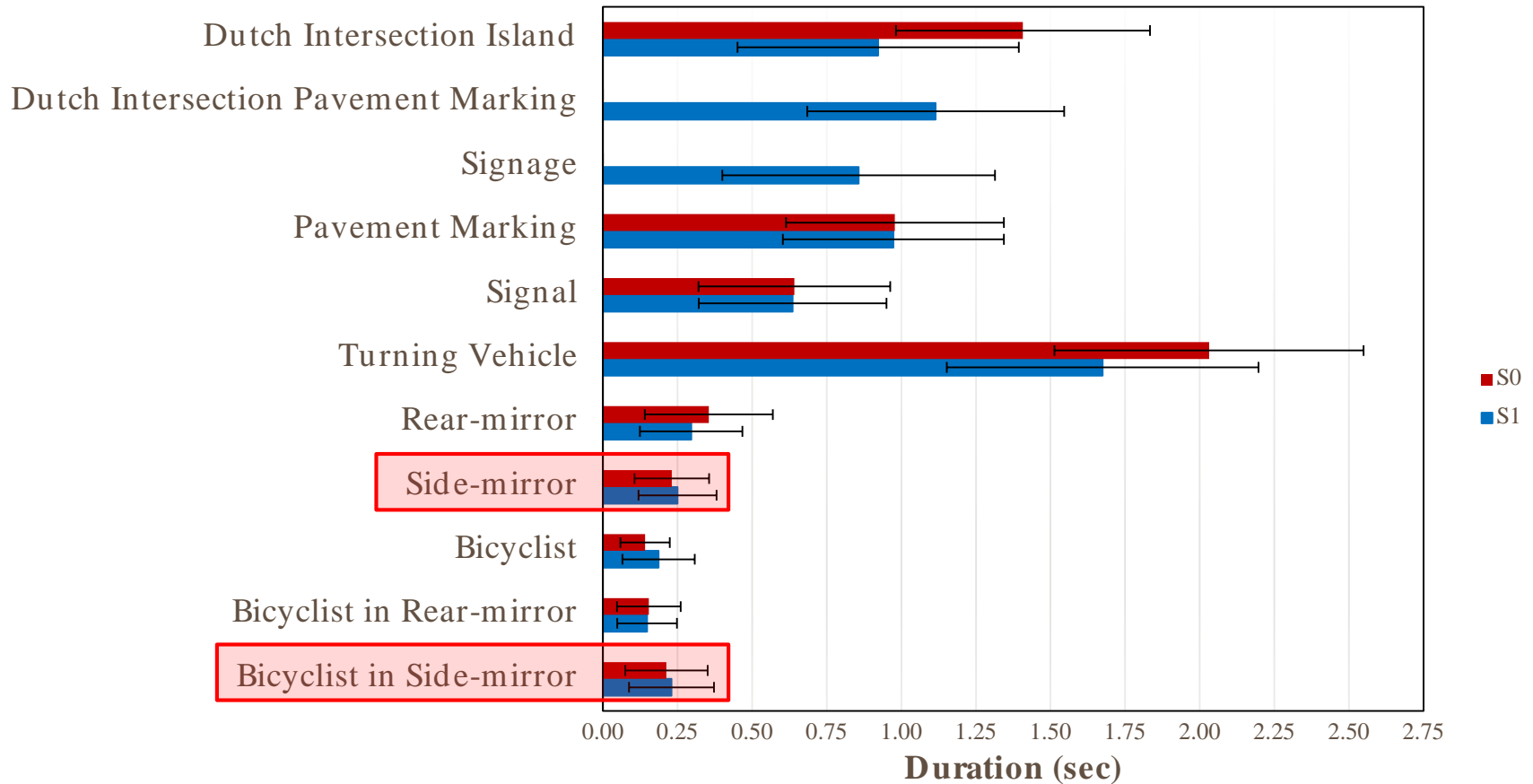
Experiment 2- Visual Attention... ATFD

Average Total Fixation Duration, by Signage Treatment Level



Experiment 2- Visual Attention... ATFD

Average Total Fixation Duration, by Signage Treatment Level



Experiment 2- Visual Attention... Motorist Fixation on Bicyclist

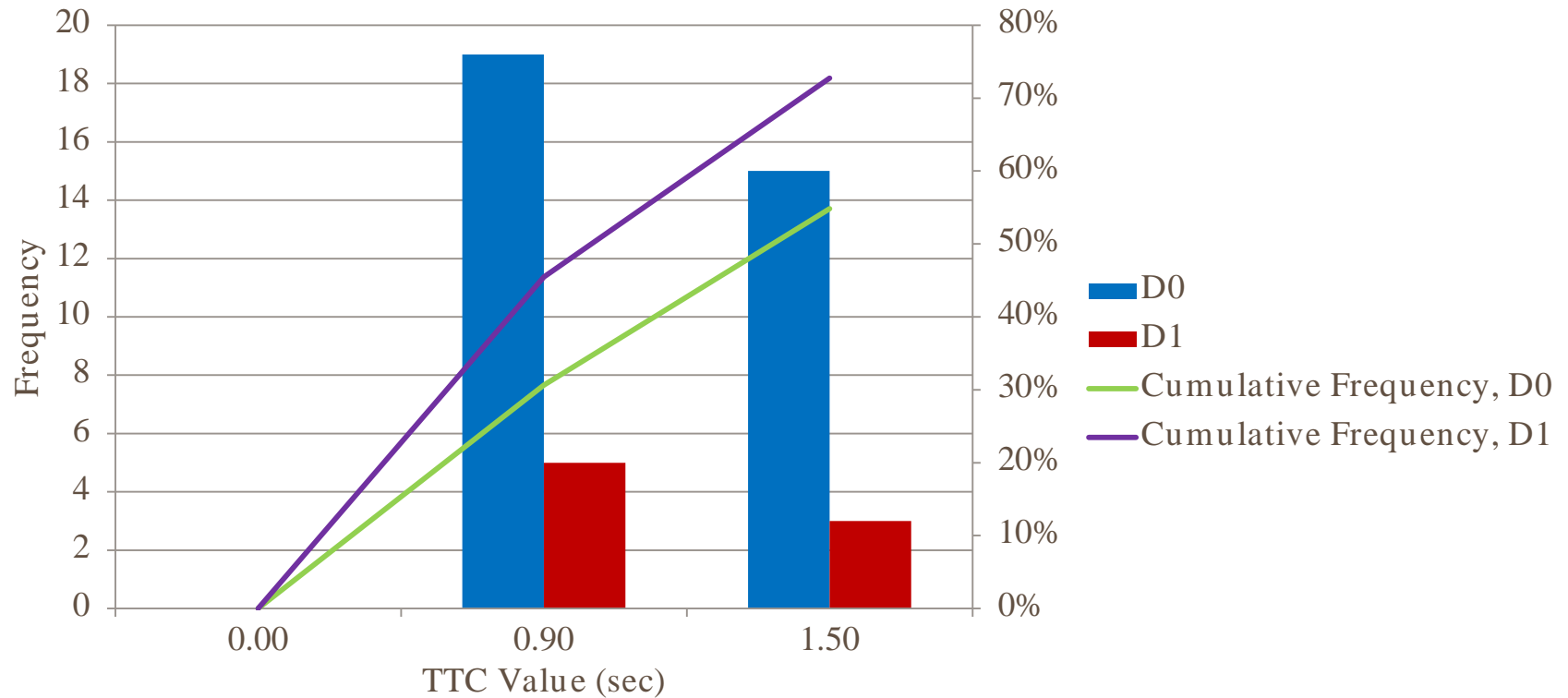
Frequency of fixation	Signage	
	S0	S1
Total (n)	296	300
Fixated	228	242
%	77%	81%

Experiment 2- Crash Avoidance

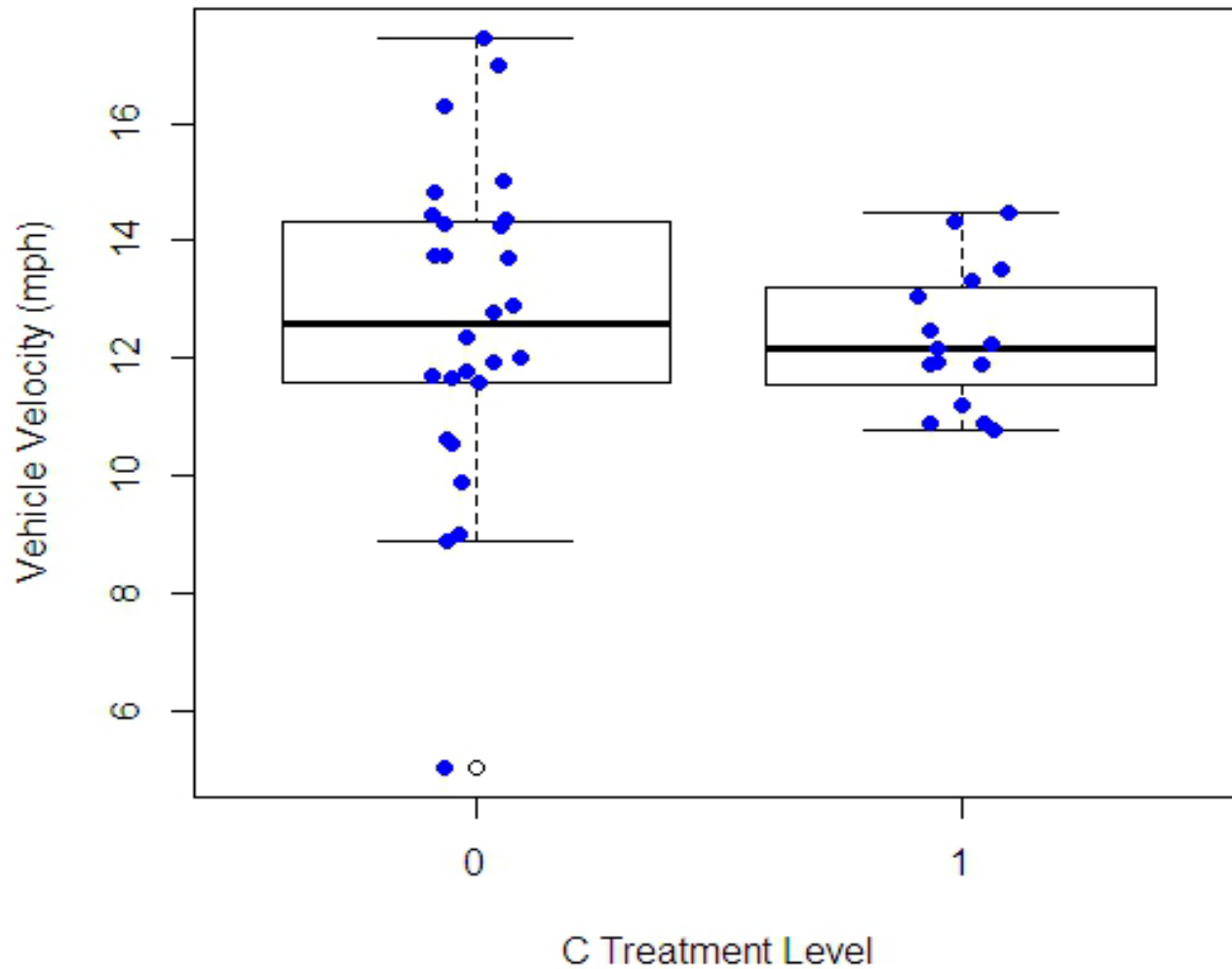


Experiment 2- Crash Avoidance

Distribution of TTC Values by Treatment D Level




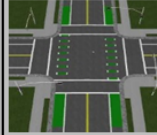
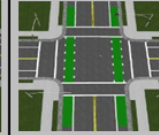
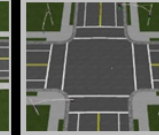

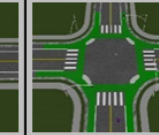


Experiment 2- Crash Severity




Final Comparison

- Each treatment was evaluated based on the following:
 - Visual attention
 - Measurable change in longer AFTD towards bicycle targets
 - Crash avoidance
 - Frequency of low and moderate TTC observations
 - Crash severity
 - Speed of turning vehicles and variance of speed

Performance Measures	S1 	PM1 	PM2 	PM3 	PM4 	C1 	PI1 	PI2 
Visual Attention	✓	—	✓	—	✗	—	✗	—
Crash Avoidance	—	✓	—	✓	✓	✓	—	—
Potential Crash Severity	—	—	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	—
Survey	n/a		✓ *			n/a	✗ **	✓ **

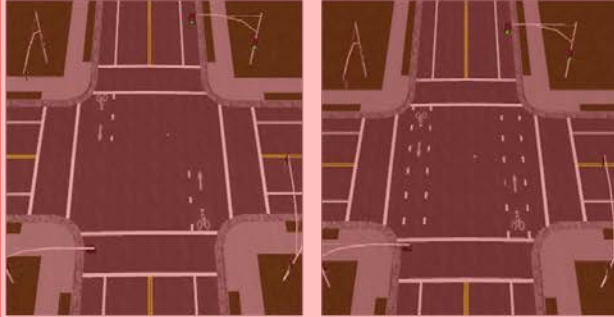
Recommendations

SIGNAGE



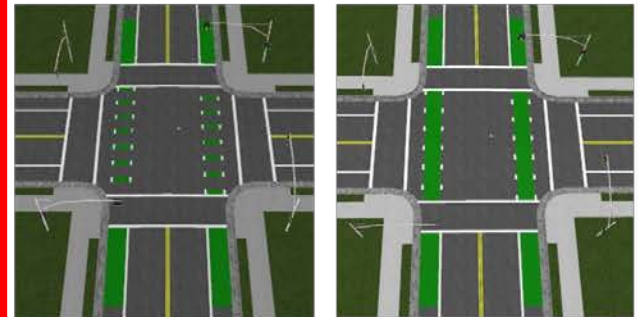
ODOT OR10-15b
"Turning Vehicles
Yield to Bicycles"

PAVEMENT MARKINGS



Dashed white bike line with stencil, single line

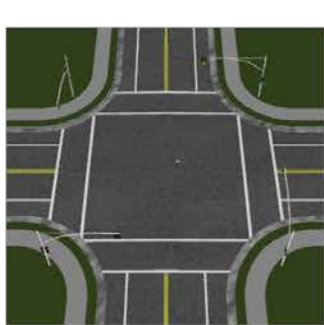
Dashed white bike line with stencil, double line



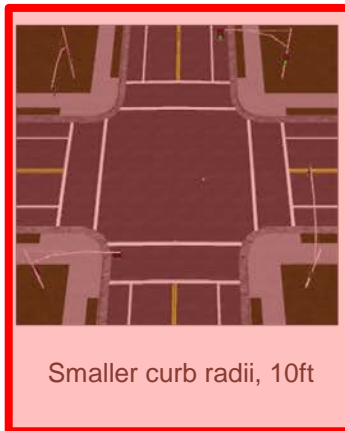
Dashed green bike lanes with white outline

Full green bike lane with dashed white outline

CURB RADII



Larger curb radii, 30ft



Smaller curb radii, 10ft

PROTECTED INTERSECTIONS



With islands



With islands and green pavement markings

Acknowledgements

PhD Student:

- Mafruhatul Jannat, PhD '15, OSU

MS Students:

- Jennifer Warner, MS anticipated spring 2015, OSU
- Ali Razmpa, MS anticipated spring 2016, PSU

Undergraduate Research Assistants:

- Amy Wyman, UHC anticipated spring 2017, OSU
- Kayla Fleskes, BSCE anticipated spring 2016, OSU
- Katie Mannion, BSCE anticipated spring 2016, OSU
- Amber Meeks, BSCE anticipated spring 2018, OSU

Questions?



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