

47TH ASECAP STUDY & INFORMATION DAYS

Tomorrow's Mobility...Is Here Today!

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www.asecapdays.com

Anastasios Mouratidis Dr. Ing.Professor AUTh











1. SAFETY ON MOTORWAYS





- ✓ Motorways respond to high safety and serviceability standards
- ✓ Motorways are by far the safest road network

1. SAFETY ON MOTORWAYS

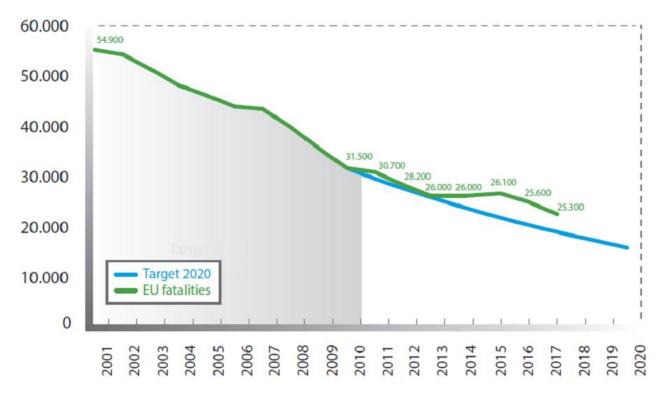




- ✓ However, traffic accidents occur
- ✓ Causes: Distraction, Excessive speed, Defective vehicle, Road deficiencies

1. SAFETY ON MOTORWAYS: FIGURES /ROAD ACCIDENTS





Source - CARE (EU road accidents database)

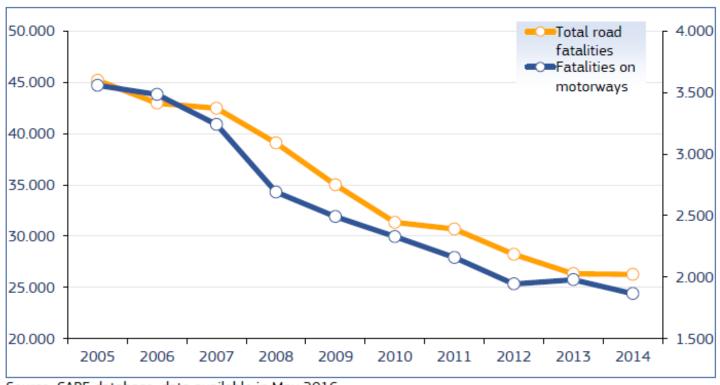
- ✓ Road accidents and fatalities in EU
- ✓ European roads: The safest in the world

EU: 50 fat./10⁶ h World: 170 fat./10⁶ h

1. SAFETY ON MOTORWAYS: ACCIDENTS IN EU



Number of fatalities on motorways and all road fatalities, EU, 2005-2014



Source: CARE database, data available in May 2016

Accident rate on motorways: 1-2/10^6 veh X km

1. SAFETY ON MOTORWAYS: MULTIPLE VEHICLE COLLISIONS





- ✓ A most disastrous incident on motorways: the multiple-vehicle collision
- ✓ MVC : A road traffic accident involving many vehicles

1. SAFETY ON MOTORWAYS: MVC MECHANISM



Triggering mechanisms of Multiple Vehicle Collisions

Unexpected condition/obstacle — Loss of vehicle control

→ 1st crash and road blockage → Multiple crashes





Low visibility: Thick fog, smog, heavy rainstorm, snowstorm





Driver's: Distraction, dizziness, clumsy maneuvering, inconsiderate driving





Pavement: Thick water film, snow, ice, black ice

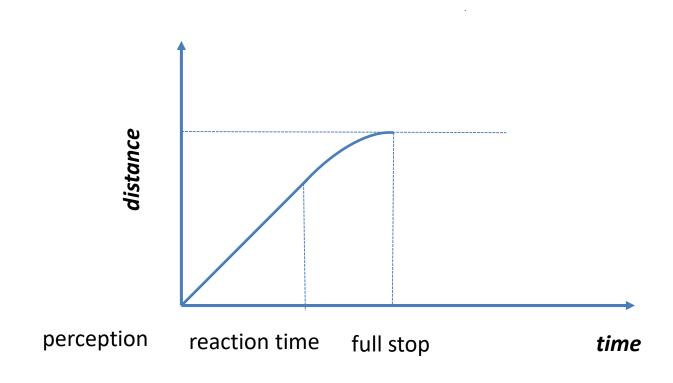




Unexpected obstacle: Rockfall, closure, animal, stopped vehicle

3. DYNAMICS OF MOTION



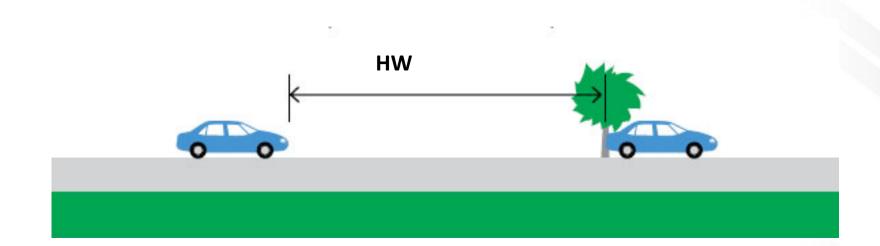


$$S(Distance) = Vo.t + Vo^2/2a$$

 α =coefficient of deceleration

3. DYNAMICS OF MOTION





In ordinary conditions, you only need the headway of 2 seconds (2,5 sec.)

The car in front may slow down but it will not stop / be completely immobilized

3. DYNAMICS OF MOTION





In fog, heavy snow, storm, low visibility conditions, the car in front may not be clearly seen. Driver may suddenly discern/perceive an immobile object / car.

The headway of 2 seconds is not sufficient.

4. AUTh RESEARCH ON PILE-UP ACCIDENTS



Analysis of 50 major pile-up accidents 1989-2019

- ✓ Road features: alignment and number of lanes
- ✓ Crash figures: number of vehicles /duration/injuries
- ✓ *Causes* : triggering / secondary

4. AUTh RESEARCH ON PILE-UP ACCIDENTS



Analysis of 50 major pile-up accidents 1989-2019

✓ *Road features*: Motorways 2x2, 2x3, 2x4

Traffic volume: ADT=20,000-100,000

Alignment: straight (25), wavy (20)

Speed limit: 70-130 km/h

4. AUTh RESEARCH ON PILE-UP ACCIDENTS



Analysis of 50 major pile-up accidents 1989-2019

✓ *Crash figures*: Fatalities: 1-50

per accident

Injuries: 10-100

Number of vehicles: 20-200

Probability of occurrence: low

Risk: high

4. AUTH RESEARCH ON PILE-UP ACCIDENTS



Analysis of 50 major pile-up accidents 1989-2019

✓ Probable causes:

• <u>Triggering</u>: Thick fog (30)

Rainstorm, snowstorm, blinding sun

Icy road

Inconsiderate driving

Secondary: High speed

Driving errors

Tailgating

Road works



A. THE PREREQUISITES

- ✓ Traffic surveillance
- ✓ Weather forecast and monitoring
- ✓ Pavement condition monitoring
- ✓ VMS Panels before interchanges





Install and operate hazard lights / warning signals at high risk conditions





Emergency patrols, Info (radio, toll stations, VMS), enforcement,





❖ The real-time prediction / prevention models

6. THE REMEDIES: Effective traffic incident management





6. THE REMEDIES: traffic incident management



a.Detection and early warning: CCTV, Emergency calls, Unmanned aerial vehicle, VMS panels, radio information, connected vehicles



6. THE REMEDIES: traffic incident management



b. Response, on-scene traffic control and evacuation: emergency plan, training, uniform management and task allocation, new agile towing vehicles, medical services, helicopters.



6. THE REMEDIES: traffic incident management





c. Debris removal, restore traffic flow, infrastructure upgrading

6. THE REMEDIES: Effective traffic incident management



- 1. Speedy detection and response
- 2. Good information about location, severity and any attendant hazards
- 3. Protection of the scene and ensuring safety of responders, victims and the public
- 4. Coordinated response with a clear structure of authority, roles and responsibility
- 5. Reliable communications between responders and the public
- 6. Provision of appropriate equipment, facilities, access paths and control centers
- 7. Sufficient backup services to ensure speedy clearance to minimize congestion
- 8. Training and debriefing systems
- 9. Written guidelines and formal agreements where necessary
- 10. Monitoring, performance assessment and feedback into practice

7. CONCLUSIONS



- ✓ Multiple vehicle collisions on motorways are disastrous. They occur rarely but their consequences are severe
- ✓ Low visibility is the main triggering factor for MVC. Slippery pavement and inconsiderate driving contribute to MVC.
- ✓ Proactive measures are recommended to prevent MVC.
 Real-time safety prediction models seem to be most effective innovative tools.
- ✓ Well-planned traffic incident management and adequately trained personnel will prevent secondary crashes, congestion, unpleasant/despairing situations and save lives

Thank you!!



