

Vision Zero Research on the Road, Part 6

A-EYE URBAN: EXPLORING THE OPPORTUNITIES OF LOW-COST COMPUTER VISION SOLUTIONS FOR ENHANCING THE URBAN ROADWAY SAFETY

Dr. Fan Zuo, Postdoctoral Associate
C2SMARTER University Transportation Center Led by New York University

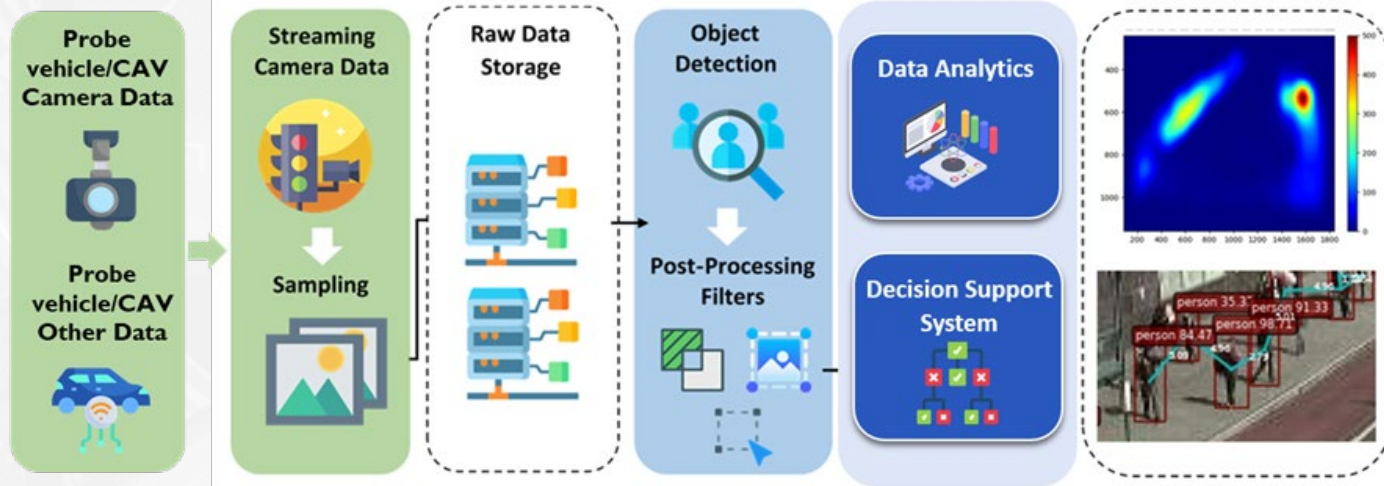
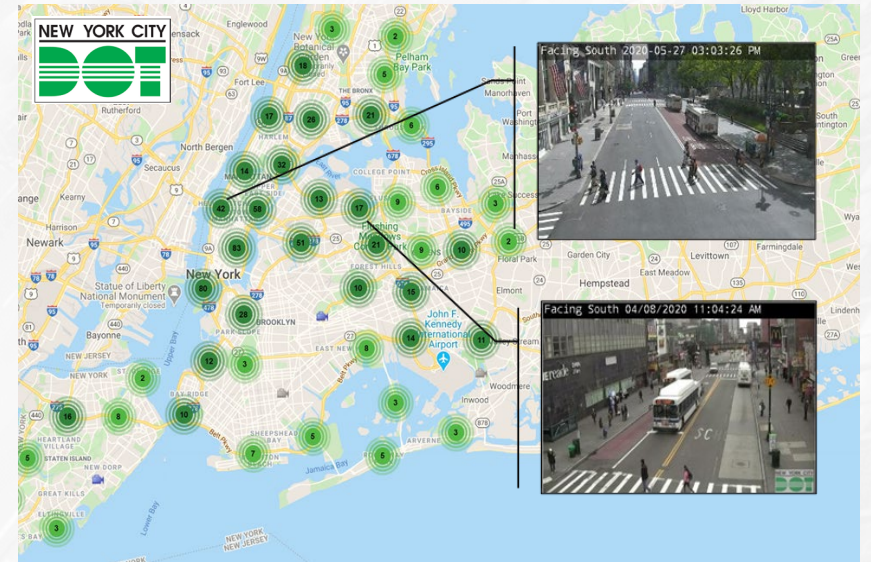
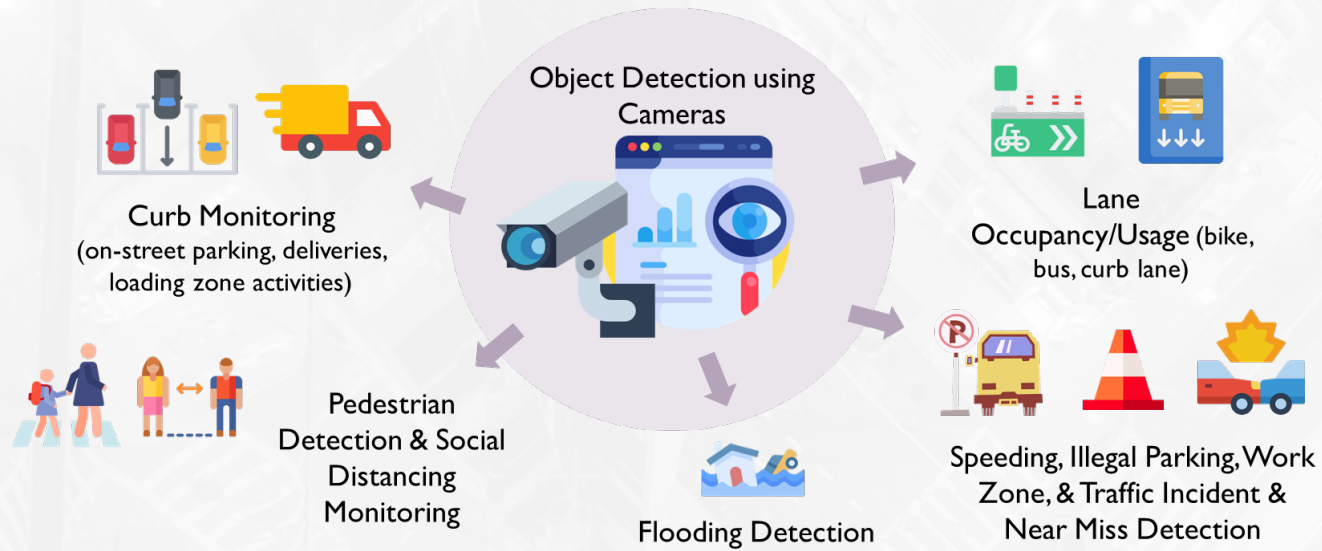
November 29, 2023



VISION ZERO 
Building a Safer City

**NYC
DDC** **TOWN
+GOWN**

Motivations and Objectives

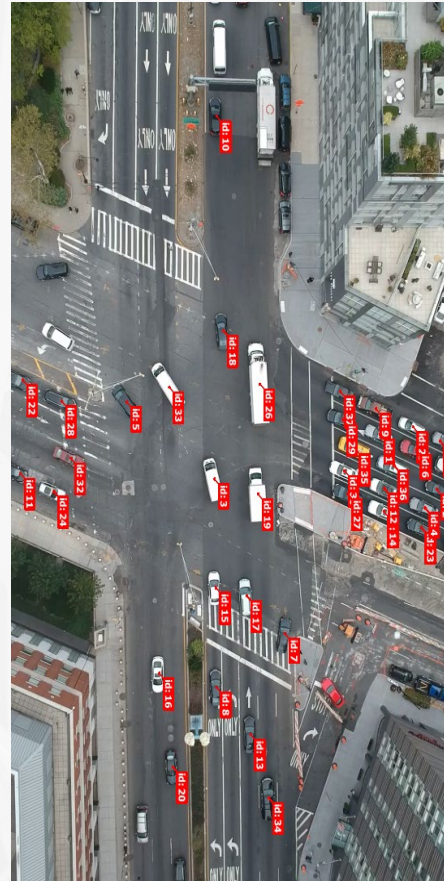


Public Traffic Cameras: <https://nyctmc.org/>

- Highlighted Resources:**
- ❖ 900+ public CCTV traffic cameras
 - ❖ Real-time deep learning-based object detection model for multiple classes
 - ❖ Post-processing solutions

Computer Vision-Based Safety Data Extraction

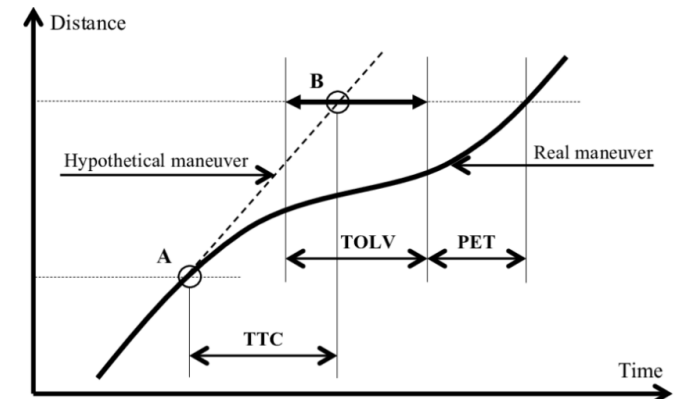
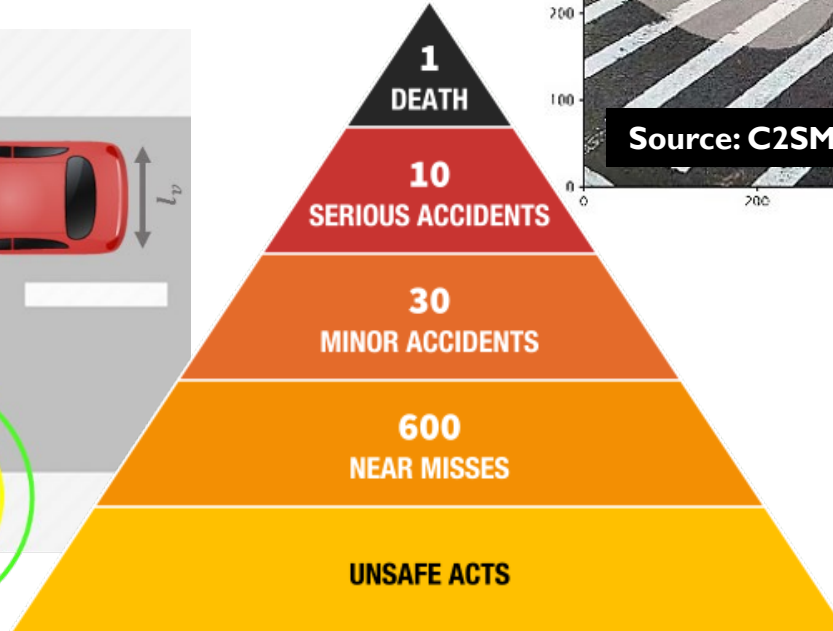
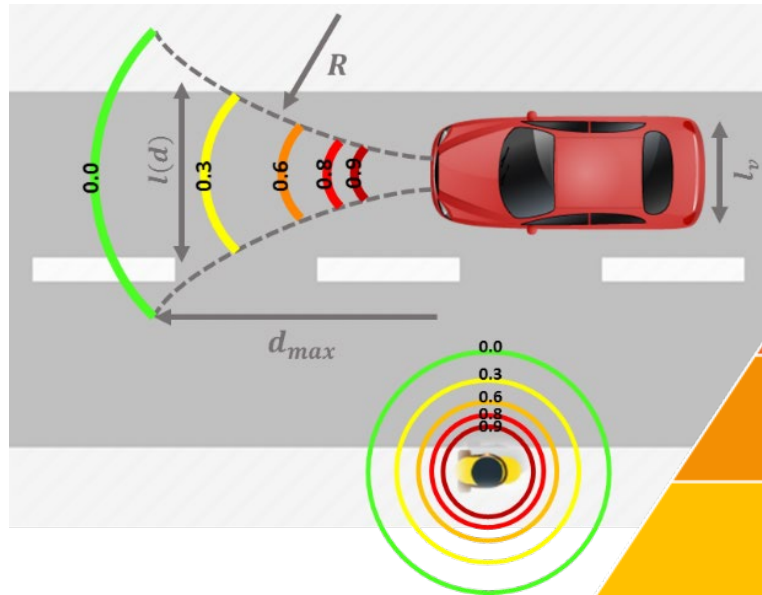
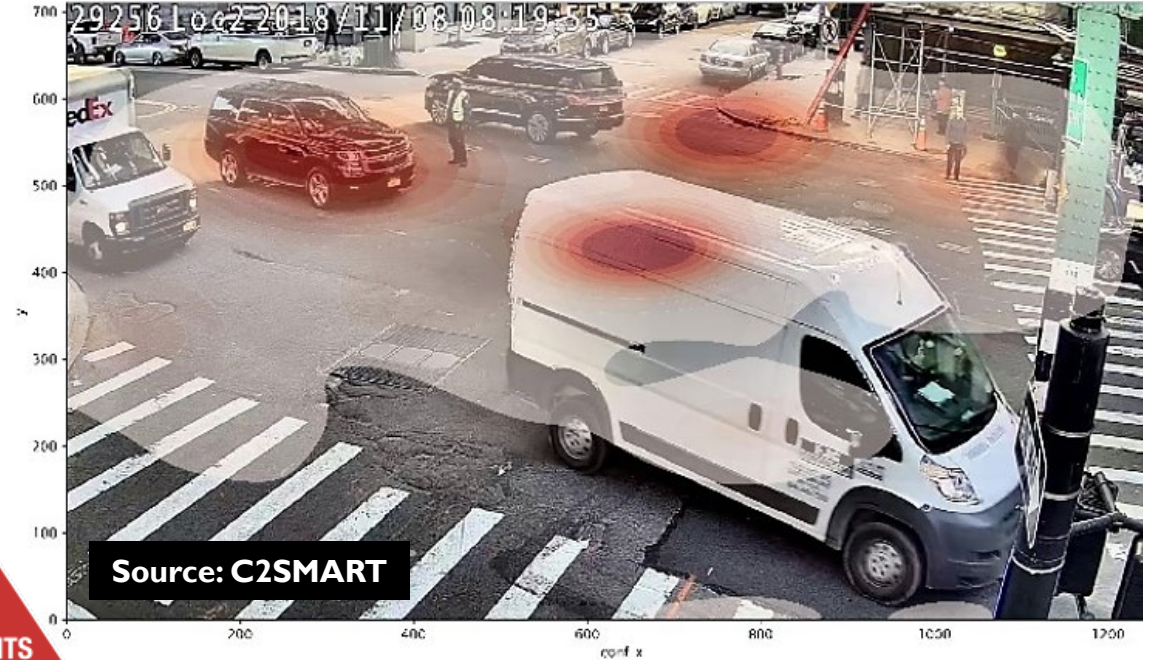
- Multiple image/video source formats available
- Apply for multiple agent types
- Deep learning-based image processing models
- Advanced surrogated safety measurements estimation



Event Information Extraction – Near Misses

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (**OSHA**) defines a near miss as:

- “An incident in which no property was damaged and no personal injury was sustained, but where, given a slight shift in time or position, damage or injury easily could have occurred.”



Example: Near miss data extracted using computer vision

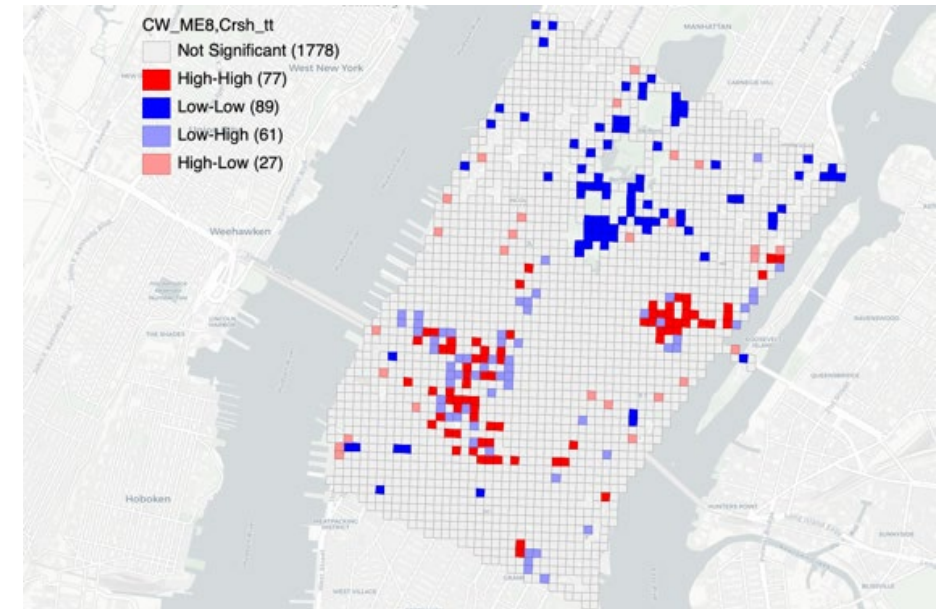
Near miss data gathered from in-vehicle cameras via computer vision from industry partner

- **Use Case I:** Test the **spatial correlation** between **near miss events and crash** to understand if near miss data can be used as an approximation of crash risk.
- The High-High and Low-Low clusters are the areas where near-miss data can be used to signify high and low crash risk.



Near miss data (forward collision warning, VRU Collision Warnings)

Source: Mobileye

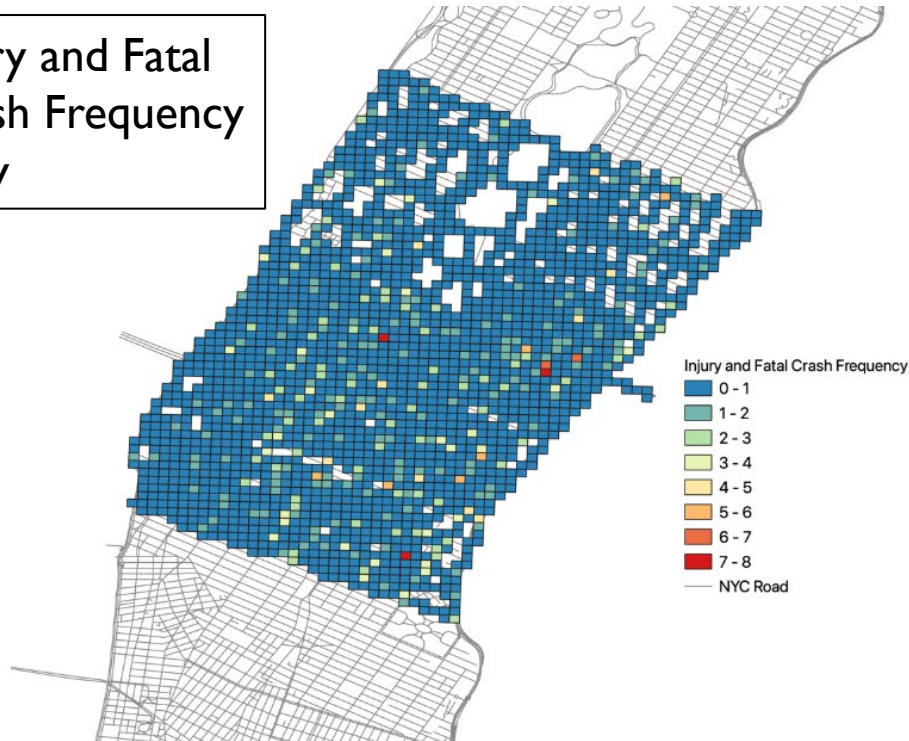


Near Miss - Crash Count Spatial Correlation

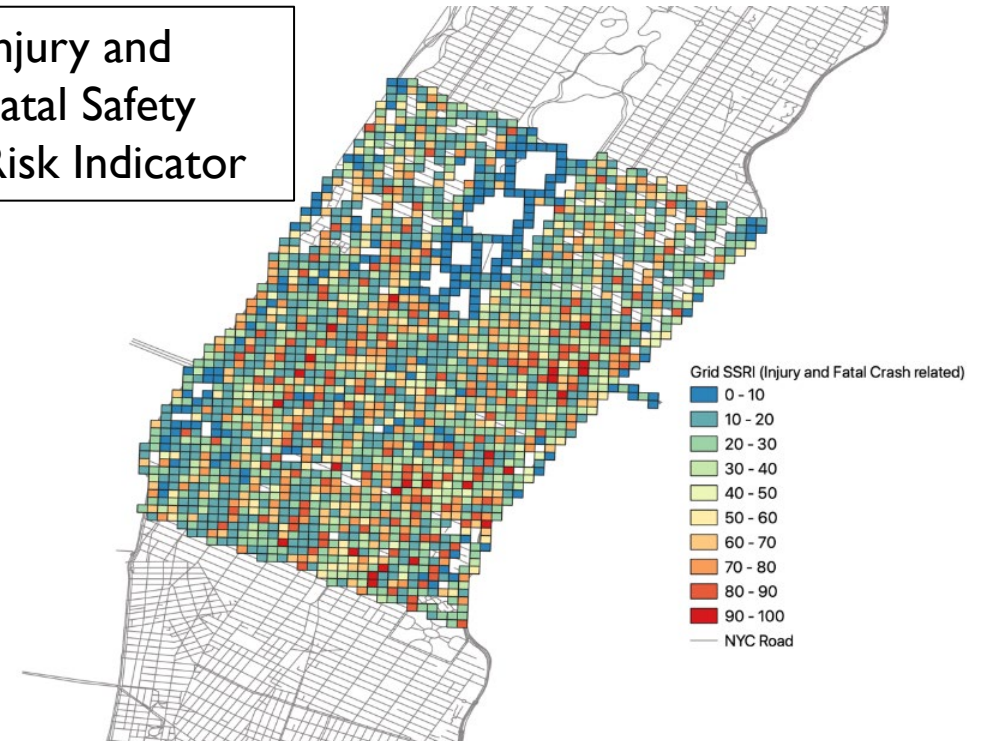
Example: Safety Risk Indicator (Injury and Fatal Crash)

Use Case 2: Utilize **data fusion** to integrate multiple safety-related information (e.g., crashes, near misses, number of intersections, etc.) and develop a **safety risk indicator** for city streets. The **safety risk index map application** provides a risk indicator scoring system with a map interface.

Injury and Fatal
Crash Frequency
Only



Injury and
Fatal Safety
Risk Indicator

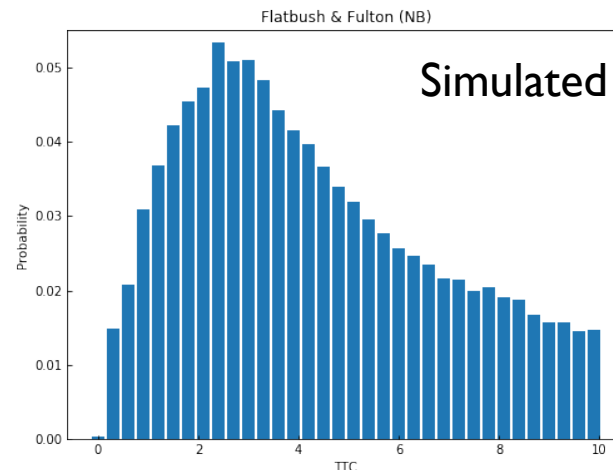
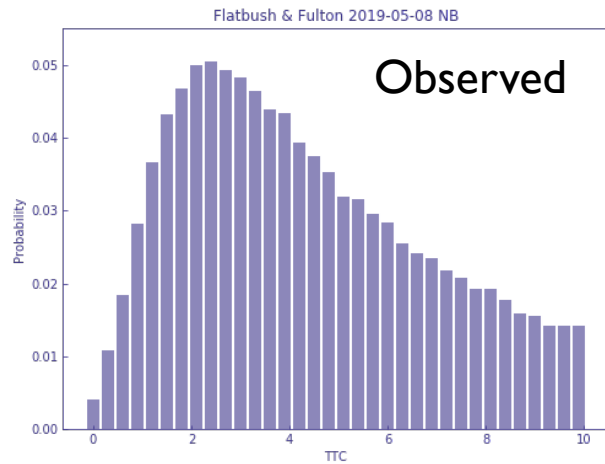


Trajectory Extraction – Safety Calibration

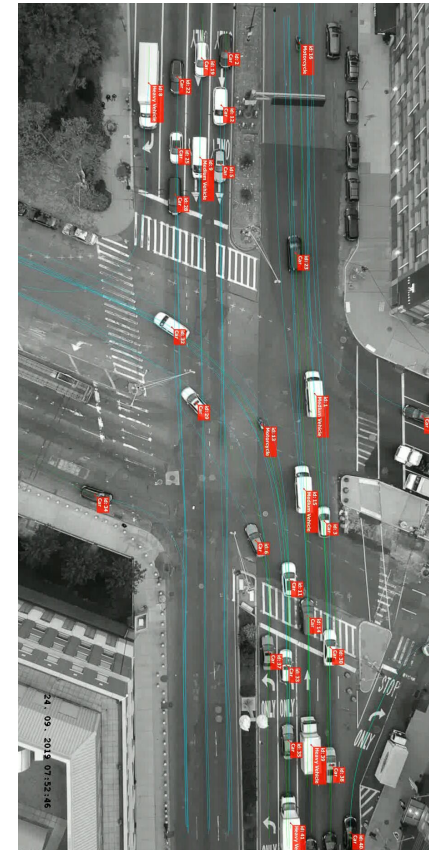
Trajectory → Time to Collision (TTC) → Safety Calibration

A novel calibration framework which combines traffic conflict techniques and multi-objective stochastic optimization was developed so that the operational and safety measures can be calibrated simultaneously.

Benefit of safety calibration

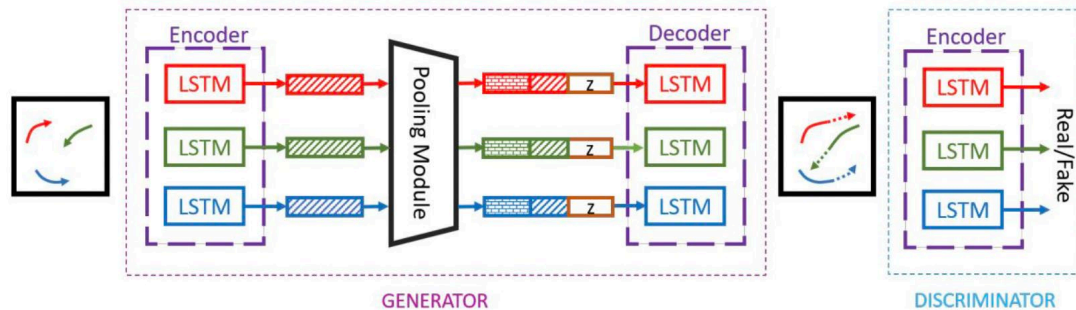
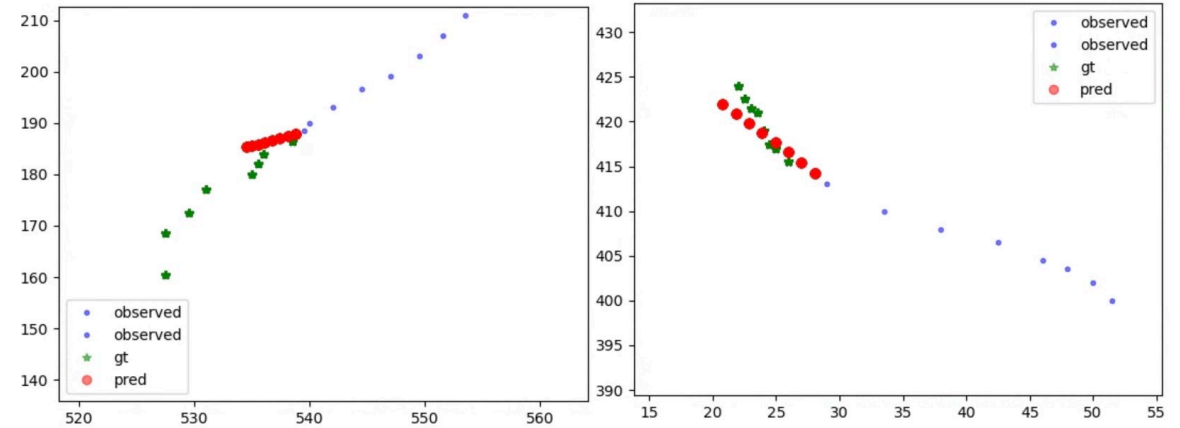


Conflict distributions after calibration ($D_{KL}=0.0047$)



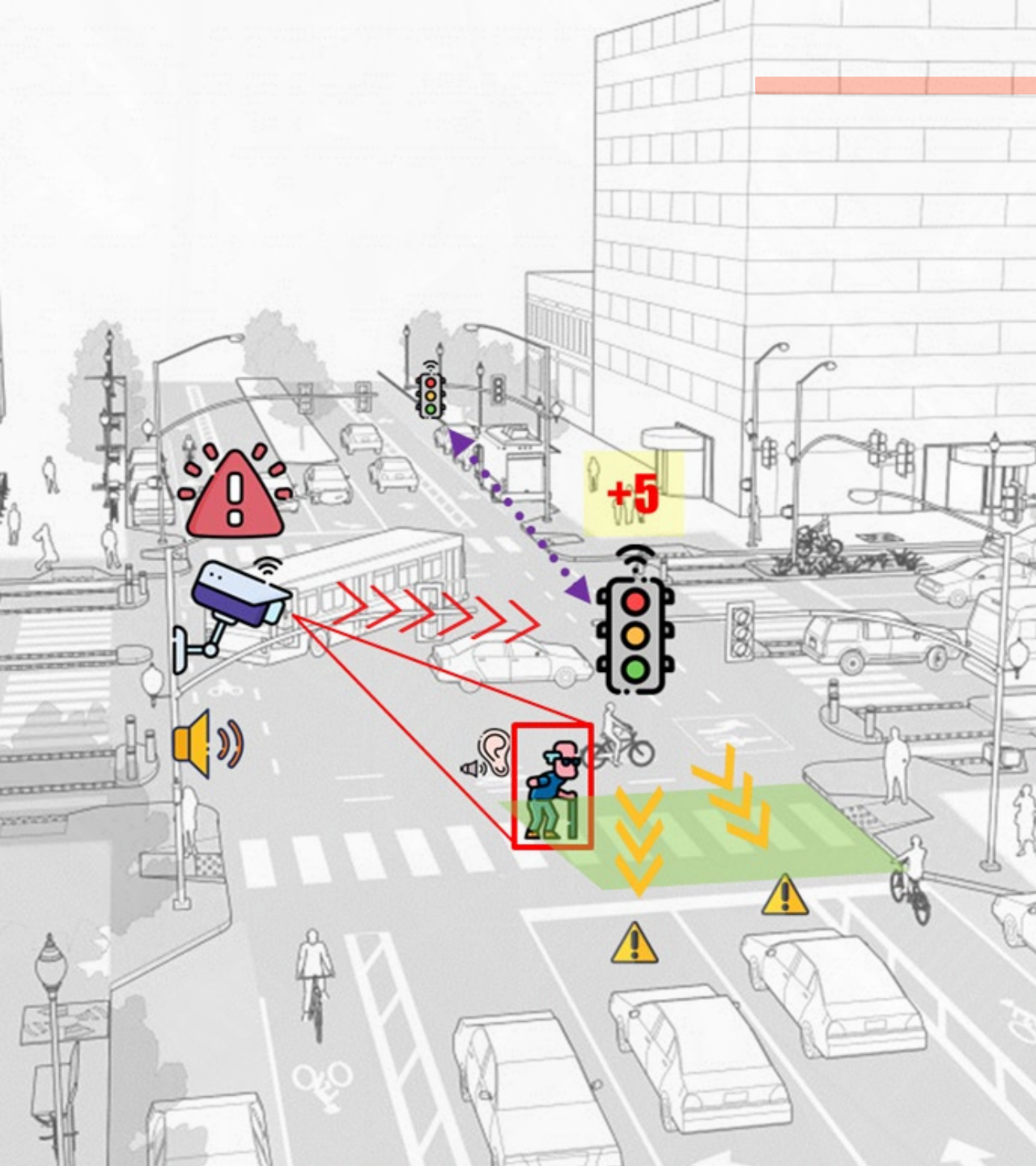
This approach was adopted in the USDOT/NYCDOT Connected Vehicle Pilot Deployment: See report **Connected Vehicle Pilot Deployment Program Phase 3 – System Performance Report - New York City**

VRU Information Extraction – Intension Prediction



ADAPTIVE SIGNAL SYSTEM TRAINING FOR VRU SAFETY

- Detection module to identify the pedestrian with mobility aid
- Check if extra time is required to cross the road
- If Extra time is required, extend green time for pedestrian with mobility disability
- Keep track of maximum green time
- Deployed in a Traffic Digital Twin (TDT)









Work Zone Detection for Worker Safety

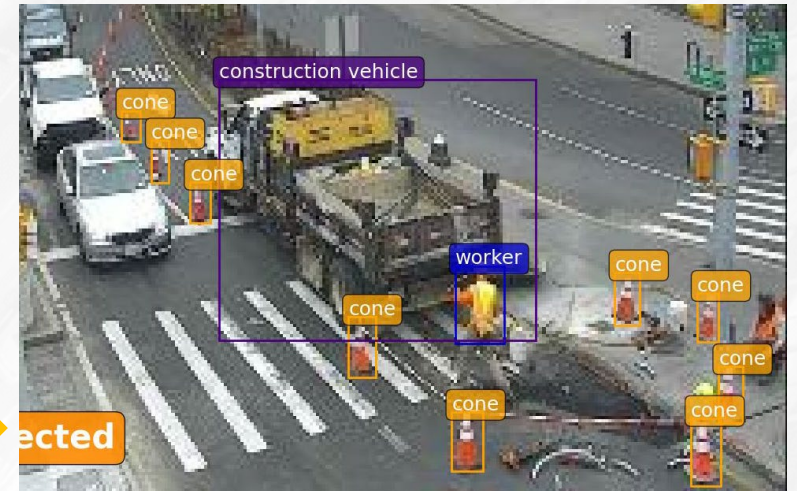


Work Zone Detection for Worker Safety



Legend

-  A camera with no work zone detected
-  A camera with a work zone detected
-  A camera with a work zone and a worker detected
-  A cluster containing only cameras with no work zone detected
-  A cluster containing only cameras with a work zone detected
-  A cluster containing both camera(s) with no work zone detected and camera(s) with a work zone detected



Detecting construction workers for active work zones

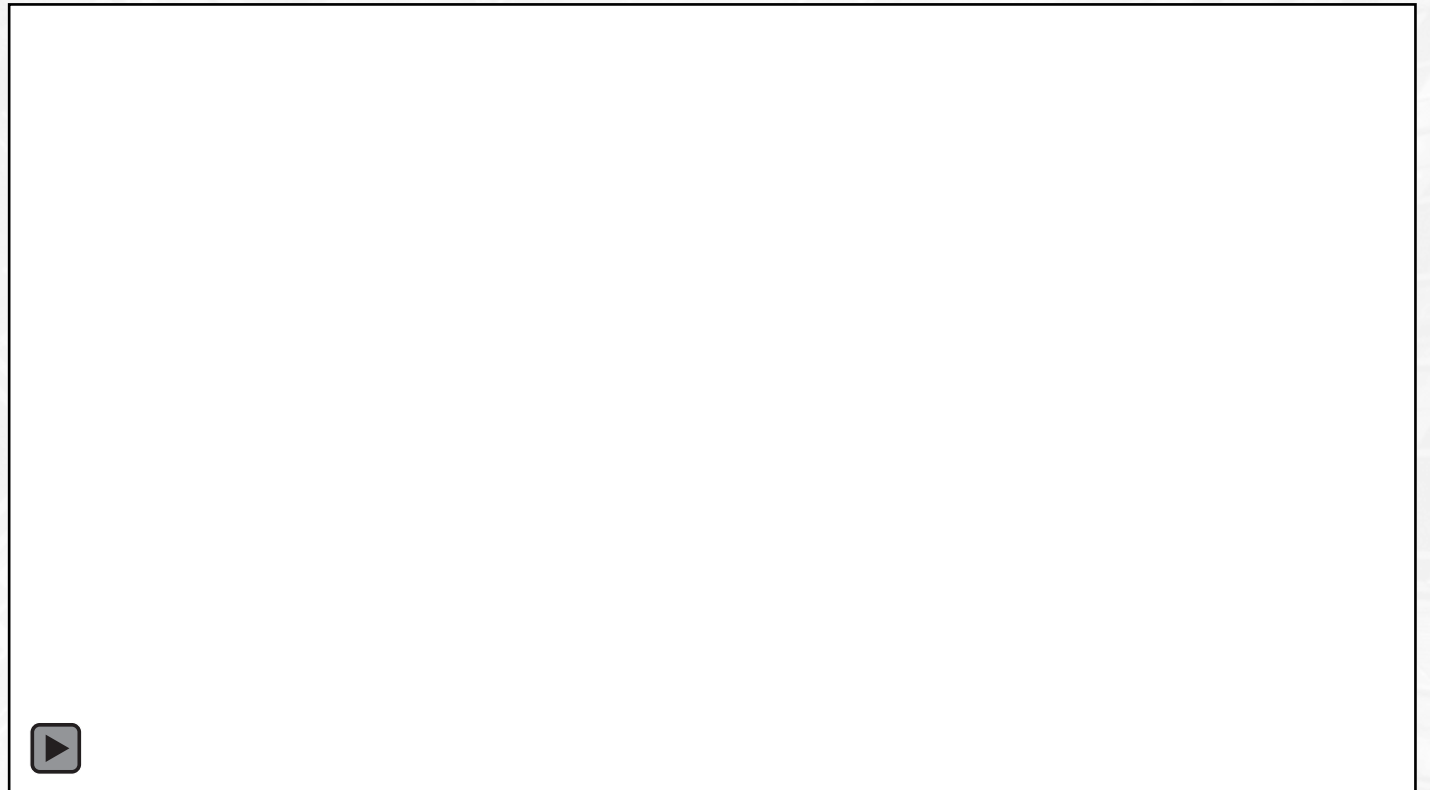
Web-based application

Applications are embedded into a web-based tool which employs a microservices architecture, separating functions to simplify development, testing, and maintenance.

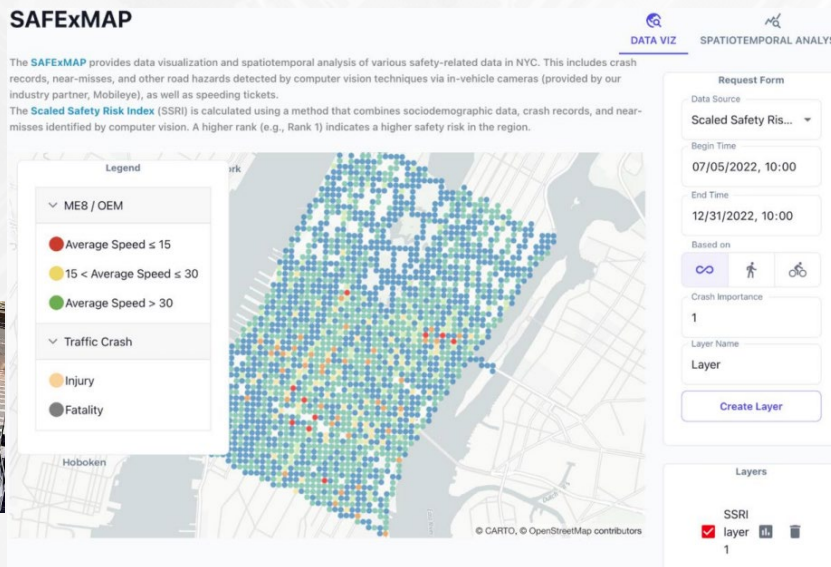
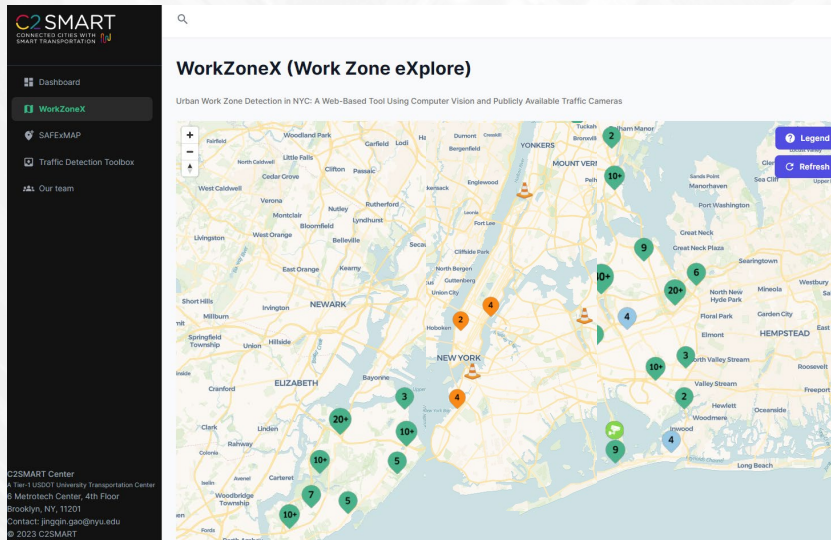
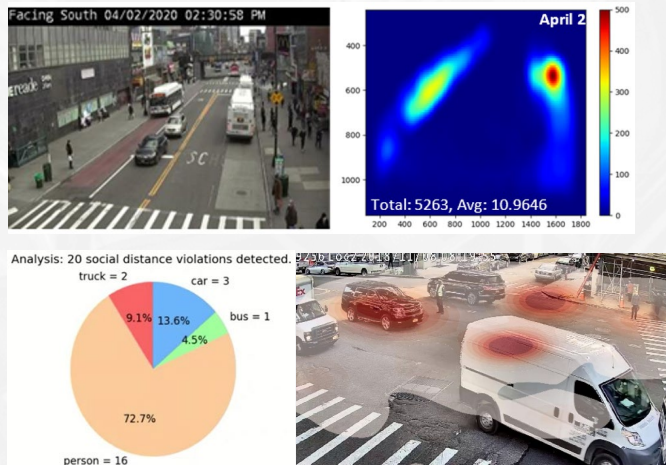
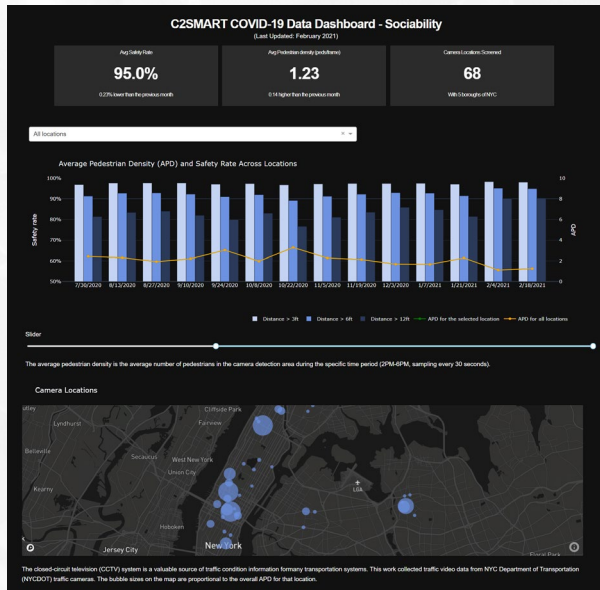
View demonstration video at: <https://shorturl.at/abtHM>

Web-based app main functionalities:

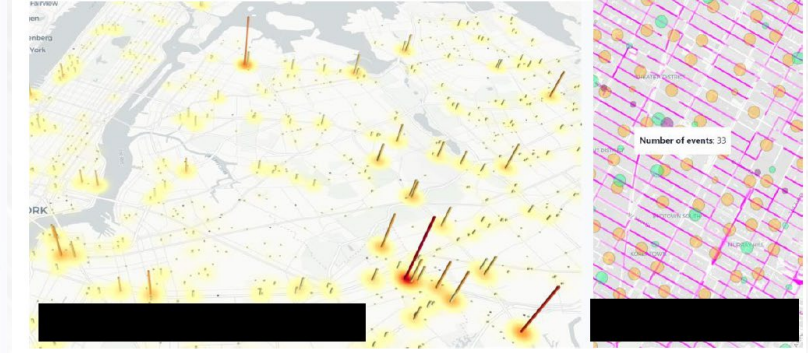
- Map-based app & Dashboard
- Detecting work zones
- Detecting surrounding traffic density
- Detecting active work zones with construction workers
- Record work zone durations (active/non-active)
- Record work zone numbers



A-EYE Urban Platform



All-in-One Web-based Toolkit



Ongoing Collaboration

Town+Gown: NYC

PRELIMINARY EXPLORATION OF VIDEO TRAFFIC DATA ANALYTICS

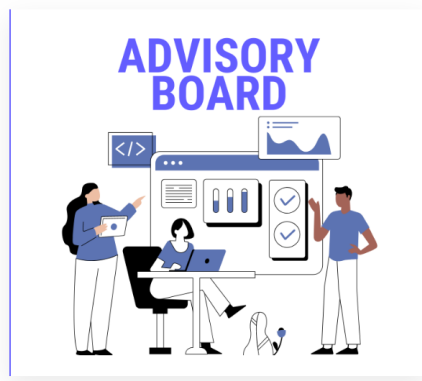


USDOT University Transportation Center Research

EXPLORING COST-EFFECTIVE COMPUTER VISION SOLUTIONS FOR SMART TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS



PARTNER WITH US TO ADVANCE VISION-BASED TECHNOLOGY IN THE REAL WORLD!



C2SMARTER

CONNECTED COMMUNITIES WITH SMART
MOBILITY TO EQUITABLY REDUCE CONGESTION



THANK YOU

Contacts

Dr. Fan Zuo

fan.zuo@nyu.edu

C2SMARTER Center
New York University
Tandon School of Engineering
6 MetroTech Center, Brooklyn, NY 11201

c2smart.engineering.nyu.edu
c2smart@nyu.edu

Our collaborators:

