

Enhancing Safety Analysis Through Microscopic Traffic Modeling

TransportLab

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Contribution & Motivation

- V Possibility of using microsimulation models to predict potential crashes by defining non collision-free car following model (CFM) and lane changing model (LCM)
- ✓ Simulate vehicle movements at a microscopic level, ensuring that the distances between adjacent vehicles closely mirror real-world conditions
- ✓ Adopt a two-step calibration approach involving a fast and an iterative calibration process to find the parameters of CFM and LCM

HighD Dataset

- Actual vehicle trajectories captured by a drone along German highways
- Using computer vision algorithms \bullet
- Detection and localisation of vehicles within each frame by utilisation of neural networks

Car Following Model (CFM) X-Acceleration (m/s^2)		R^2 = 0.888
Variable		Coefficient
constant		0.0025
Acceleration	Preceding	0.6374
	Following	0.4884
Acceleration difference with	Preceding	0.6492
	Following	0.5072
	X-velocity^0.5	0.0039
Velocity difference with	Preceding	9.63e-05
Lane Changing Model (LCM)		R^2 =
Y-Acceleration (m/s ²)		0.871
constant		0.0023
Acceleration	Preceding	0.5103
	Following	0.5861
	Right Following	
Acceleration	Night i Ohowing	3 0.2209
Acceleration	Preceding	0.2209
Acceleration difference with	Preceding Following	0.2209 0.5188 0.5915
Acceleration difference with	Following Right Following	0.2209 0.5188 0.5915 0.2183
Acceleration difference with Reverse distance difference with	Preceding Following Right Following Left Following	0.2209 0.5188 0.5915 0.2183 -0.0357

- 3,074 distinct vehicles
- 400-meter segment

Results



