

## Intelligent Speed Assistance

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Eno Center for Transportation (2015)

*AVs may be assumed to [be] 90 percent safer at the 90 percent market penetration rate (reflecting the near-elimination of human error as a primary crash cause, thanks to greater use of V2V communications and improving AV technologies).*

- The issue is actually not so simple, but...
- Can we use the same technologies to deliver real safety benefits now?



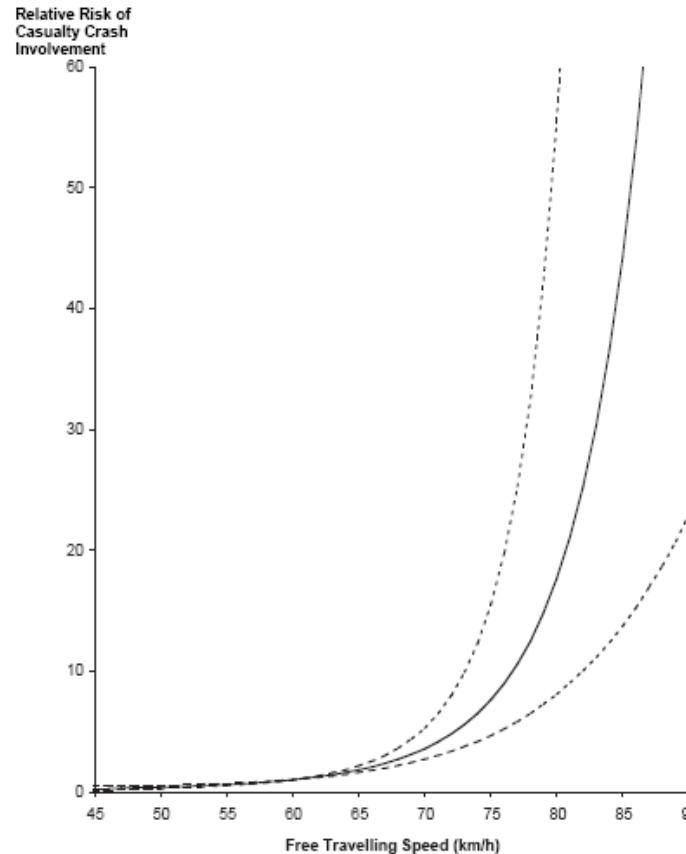
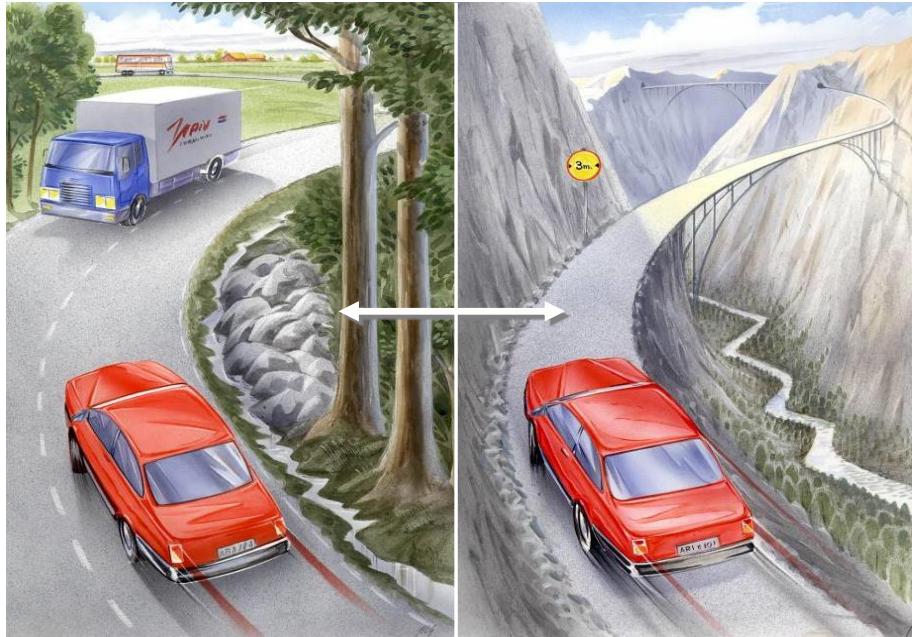
# The research evidence on speed



“Speed remains a very important risk factor. It has a greater effect on the number of accidents and injury severity than almost all other known risk factors.”

Rune Elvik, *The Power Model of the relationship between speed and road safety: Update and new analyses* (2009)

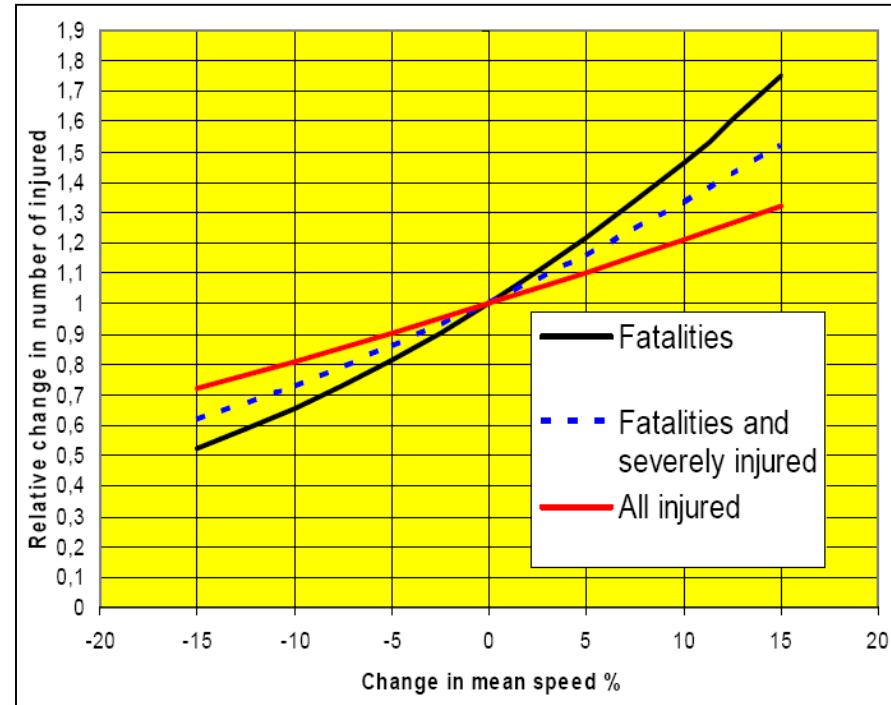
# We know a lot about speed and risk



# Severity: the power model

Andersson and Nilsson, 1997;  
Nilsson, 2004; Elvik et al., 2004;  
Elvik, 2009:

- Injury accidents go up approximately with the proportionate change in speed squared for a length of road
- Serious injury accidents with speed cubed
- Fatal accidents with speed to the fourth power



Source: Nilsson, 2004



# Intelligent Speed Assistance (ISA): Bringing the speed limit into the vehicle

# How does ISA work?

## 1. Information:

- GPS + a digital road map with speed limit information
- An electronic camera on the vehicle that can “see” the speed limit signs
- Or both

## 2. HMI:

Tell the driver the speed limit and typically beep when the limit is exceeded



## 3. Assistance (if wanted):

Limit vehicle speed to the limit, but typically allow the driver to override



# Many real-world trials of ISA

Sweden 1999-2002

Denmark (2000-2001 and 2005-2008)

Finland (2001-)

ISA-UK (2001-2006)

Two projects in Belgium (2001-2002)

France (2002-2006)

Austria (2003-2004)

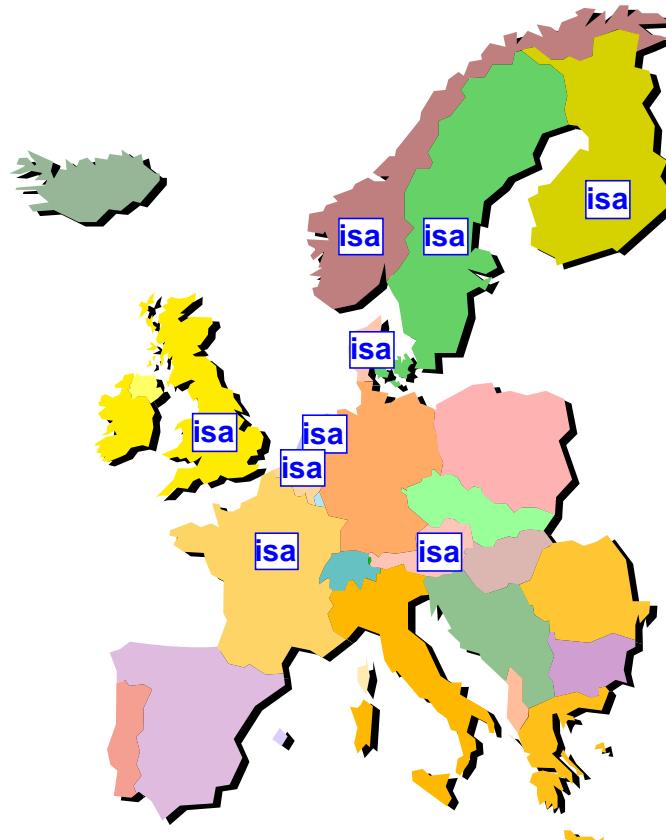
Norway (2005-)

+

Australia (TAC SafeCar and NSW)

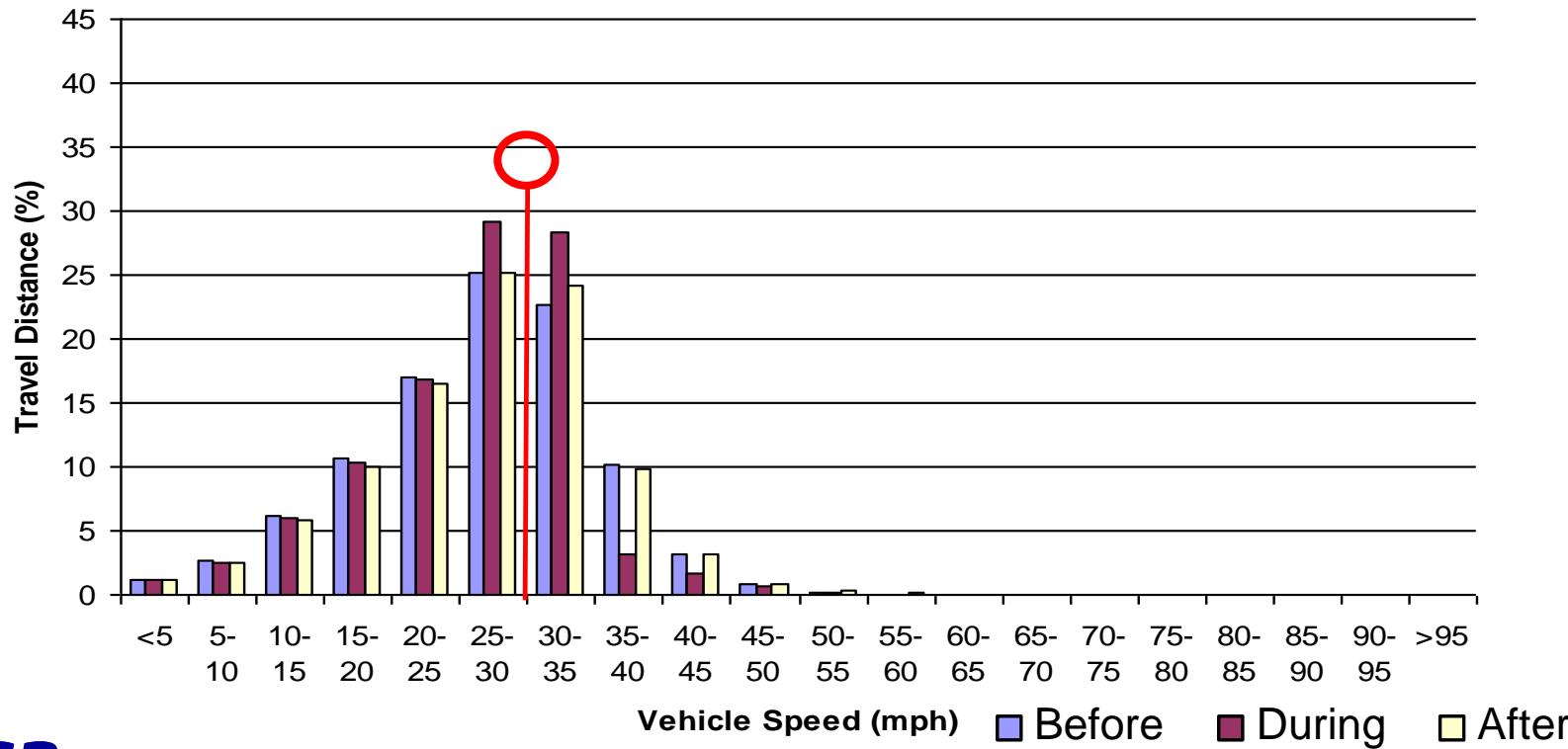
Japan (Soft Car)

USA



# Speed distribution on 30 mph (50 km/h) urban roads

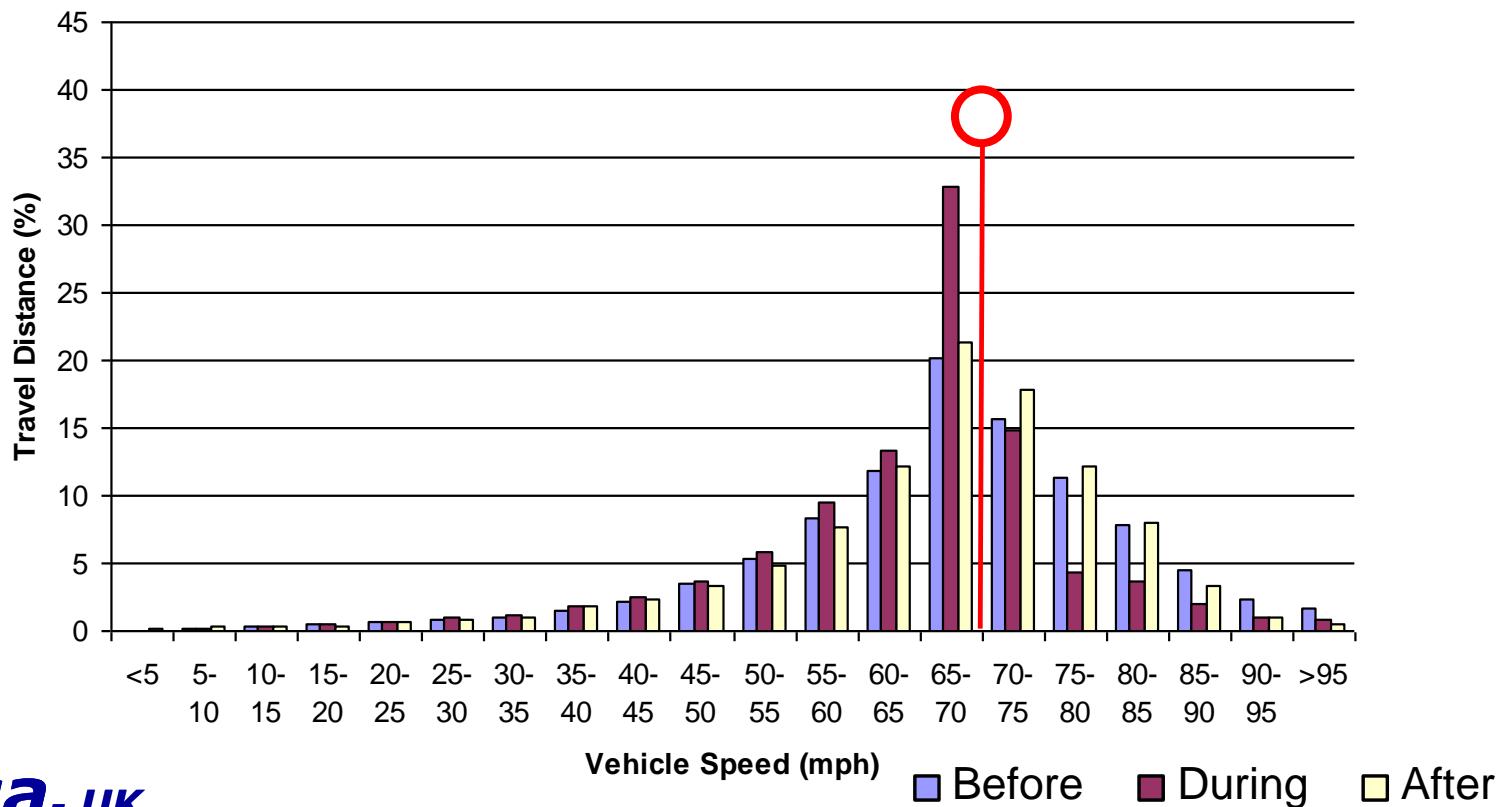
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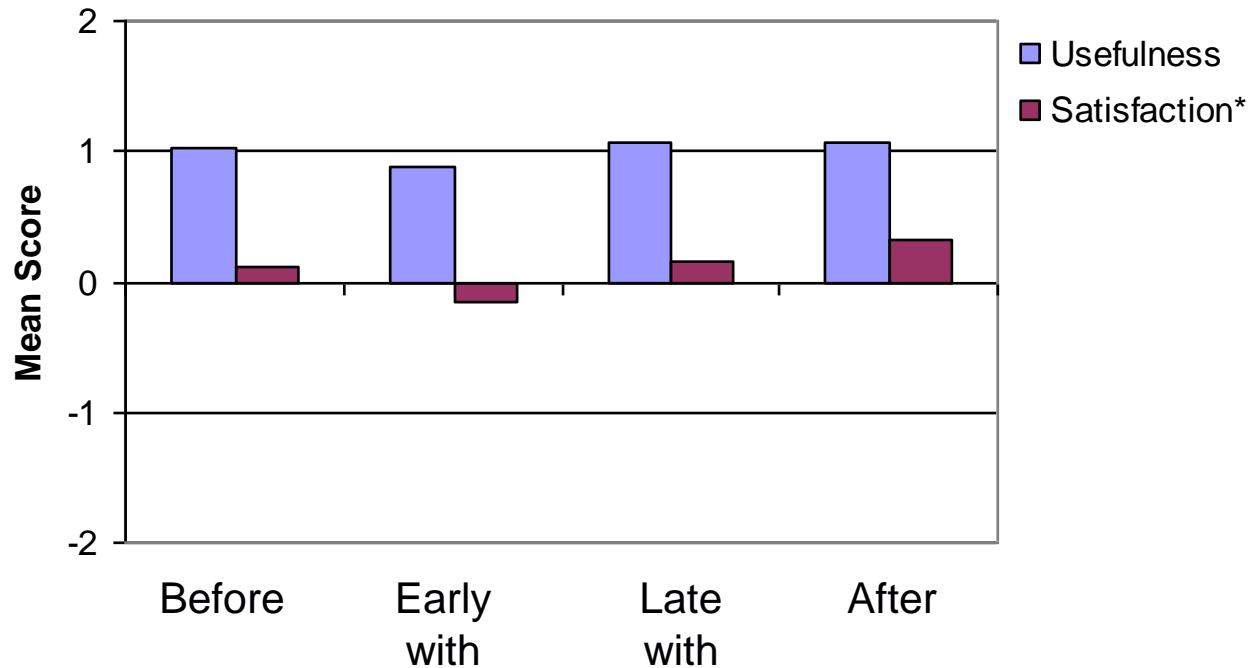
# Speed distribution on 70 mph (110 km/h) roads



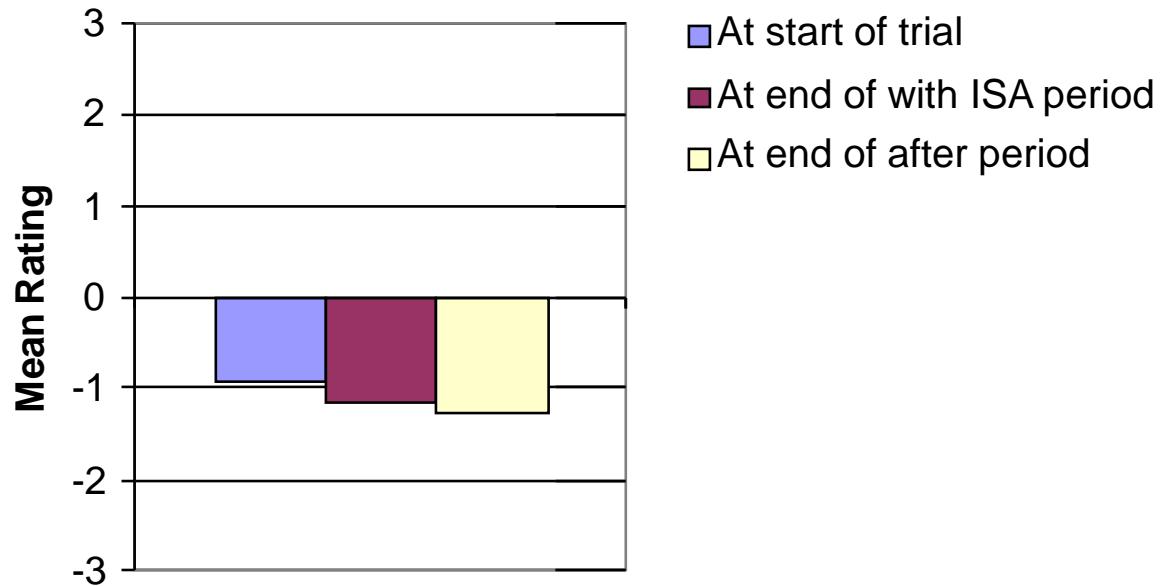
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# Acceptability



# Intention to speed



Mean intention to speed

# Method for estimating accident reductions with ISA



- Based on models from the literature relating speed to crash risk (e.g. Kloeden et al., 2001, 2002)
- These models have been calculated from real-world data
- They are not drawn from the police reported contributory factors for accidents

## Estimated Reduction in Injury Accidents for Vehicles with ISA

ISA Variant	Reduction
Advisory ISA	-2.7%
Assisting (Overridable) ISA	-12.0%
Assisting (Non-Overridable) ISA	-28.9%

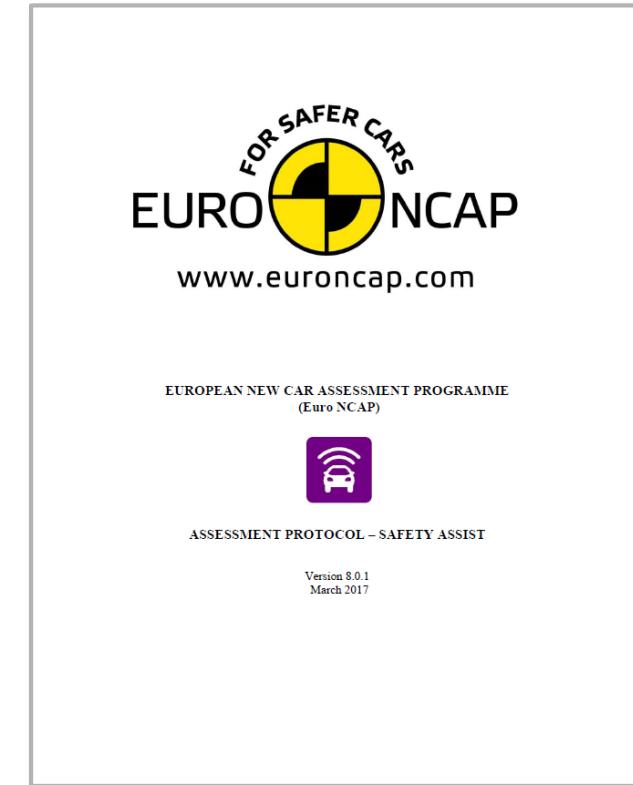
= -50%  
for fatal  
crashes

# After all the research, what happened?

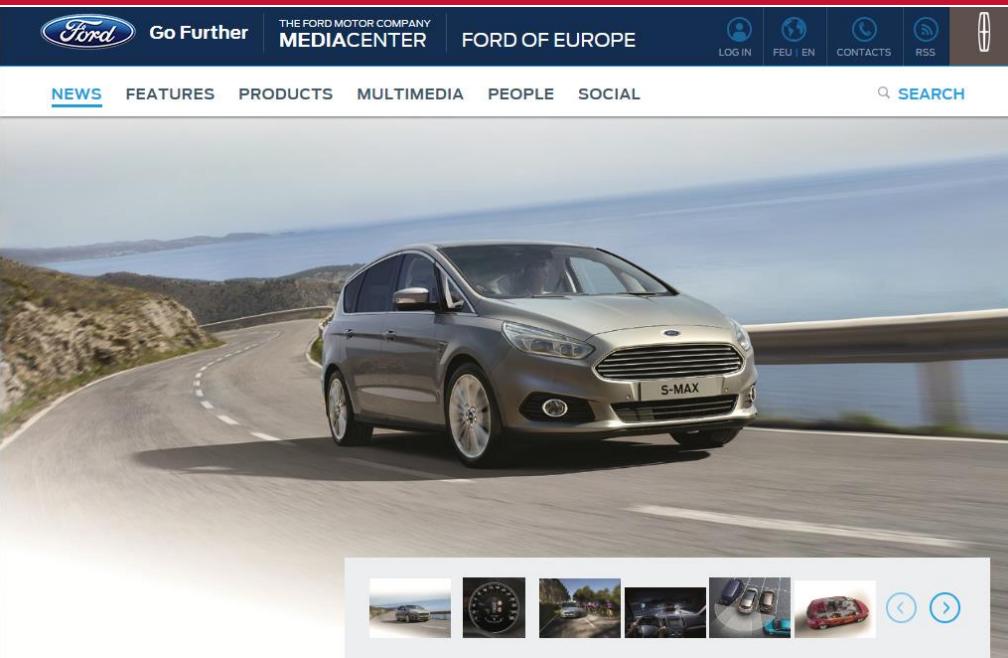
- Not much
- ... for a while

# Euro NCAP Safety Assist

- From 2013 onwards, Euro NCAP has given points to cars with Speed Assistance Systems as part of its Safety Assist protocol
- More points are given to:
  - Vehicles that have both camera and map technologies to identify the speed limit
  - Vehicles that have an assisting (as opposed to just a warning) ISA
- The protocol has been revised more than once



# Announcement from Ford, March 2015



The image shows a Ford S-MAX driving on a winding road along a coastline. The car is a light-colored hatchback. Below the image is a horizontal strip with several small thumbnail images of the car and its interior, followed by navigation arrows.

23-MAR-2015 | COLOGNE, GERMANY

ALL-NEW FORD S-MAX FIRST TO OFFER INTELLIGENT SPEED LIMITER AMID RANGE OF SMART INNOVATIONS, AVAILABLE TO ORDER NOW

Ford Go Further THE FORD MOTOR COMPANY MEDIACENTER FORD OF EUROPE

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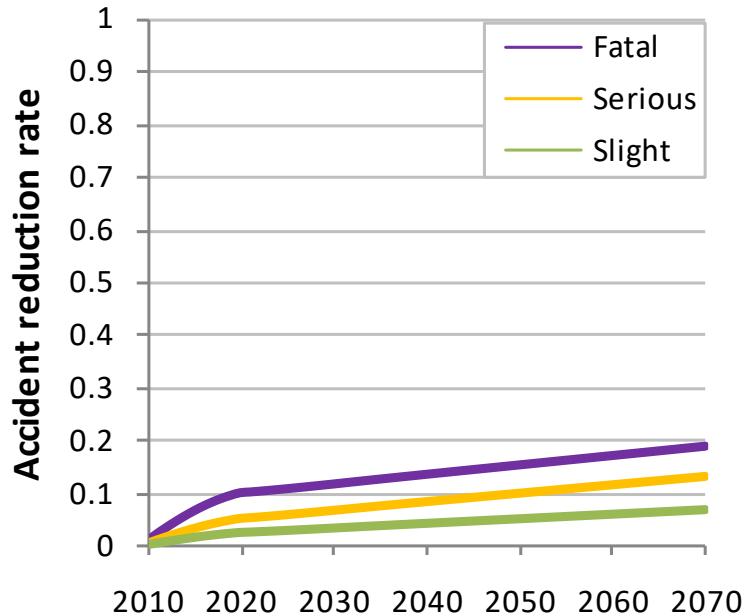
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- Offered as an option on all new models
- According to Ford, take-up is very large
- Other manufacturers such as Volvo also offer similar systems

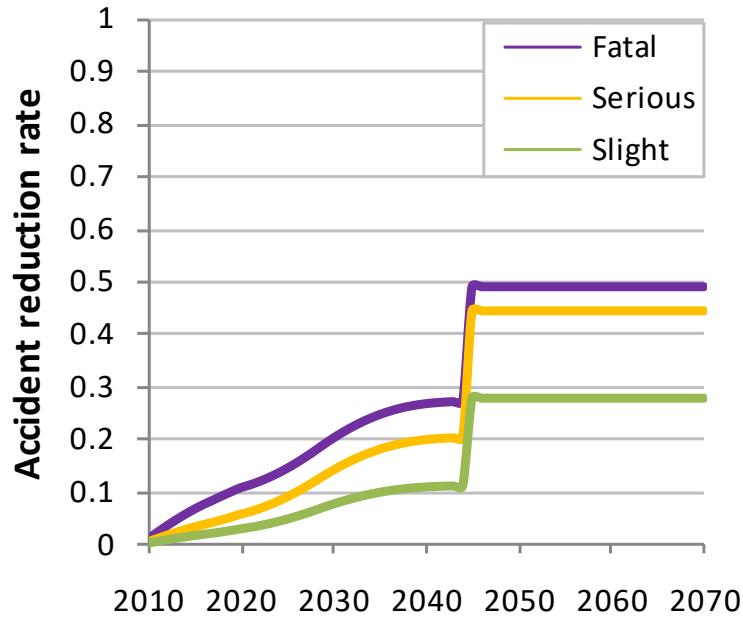
The role of regulation:  
“Fitting safety as standard”

# The importance of regulation

## GB accidents saved over time for the Market Driven scenario



# GB accidents saved over time for the Regulation scenario





# More progress

# A radical change in vehicle regulation



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- The General Safety Regulation and the Pedestrian Safety Regulation set the minimal safety standards for new vehicles sold in Europe
  - Last revision was in 2009
- General Safety Regulation (GSR) study to consider the potential of *crash avoidance* technologies to supplement *crash mitigation* technologies (published March 2015)
- Sets the European regulatory agenda for future vehicles
- Actual outcome in terms of legislation is co-decision of Commission, European Parliament and Council



## Benefit and Feasibility of a Range of New Technologies and Unregulated Measures in the fields of Vehicle Occupant Safety and Protection of Vulnerable Road Users

Final Report

Written by Author: D Hynd, M McCarthy, J Carroll, M Seidi, M Edwards, C Visvikis,  
M Tress, N Reed and A Stevens (TRL)  
[March - 2015]



## Active Safety

“Based on the evidence reviewed, the following measures were considered to be likely to be cost-beneficial and could on that basis be taken into consideration:

- Enhanced AEB with collision mitigation
- Intelligent speed adaptation
- Lane keep assist
- Reversing detection and reversing camera systems
- Emergency brake light display”

# GSR study recommendations



## Active Safety

Code	Measure	Feasible?	BCR	Legislate?	Recommendations/Notes
AEB	Expansion and enhancement of AEB, BAS and LDW to avoid or mitigate collisions, including inter-urban, city and those with VRU	✓	~1	●	Greatest casualty benefit for AEBS is for M1 then N1 vehicles, although cost-benefit less clear than for N2/N3. System cost estimates suggest 'city safety' systems may be getting to the breakeven cost point
ISA	Speed limiters controlled by road speed limit (speed assist, intelligent speed adaptation)	✓	>1	●	BCR>1 for 6 Member States, for voluntary activation (switched on/off by the driver) and mandatory activation, and public acceptability of the systems considered to be growing. BCR higher for mandatory activation system, but both have positive BCR



GSR-2: Intelligent Speed Adaptation (ISA)



## Intelligent Speed Adaptation (ISA)

ISA describes a range of technologies which are designed to aid drivers in observing the speed limit. The three main forms of ISA are:

- Advisory - alert the driver to when their speed is greater than the speed limit;
- Voluntary - the driver chooses whether the system can restrict their vehicle speed and/or the speed it is restricted to; and
- Mandatory - the driver's speed selection is physically limited by the ISA system.

Make ISA mandatory for all M and N vehicles (to be decided what form of the above):

- 01/09/2020 new approved types
- 01/09/2022 for new vehicles



- The ISA system to be introduced should be **Assisting** (i.e. intervening and overridable) and **default to being on** with vehicle ignition
- **ISA + AEB** will work together in synergy
  - By curtailing excess speeds, ISA will help AEB reduce collision severity
  - Particularly important for **pedestrian and cyclist** AEB

# So...

- New vehicles sold in Europe from around 2022 are likely to have Intelligent Speed Assistance as a required fitment
- It remains to be seen exactly what type of system the Commission will propose





GLOBAL NCAP  
[www.globalncap.org](http://www.globalncap.org)



Workshop on Speed Assist Systems  
in London  
next week

# Conclusions



- ISA is a well-proven technology with very significant safety benefits
- Benefits are probably even larger for countries that are performing less well in safety
- NCAP can encourage take-up
- Fleets can use ISA as a safety management tool
- It is available as a tool for national implementation, if there is the political will



Thank you for your attention!

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