



1. Dimension reduction and multivariate analysis of variance for drivers' forward collision avoidance behavior characteristics

Accession number: 20170403274997

Authors: Wang, Xuesong (1); Zhu, Meixin (1); Chen, Ming (1)

Author affiliation: (1) Key Laboratory of Road and Traffic Engineering of the Ministry of Education, Tongji University,

Shanghai; 201804, China

Source title: Tongji Daxue Xuebao/Journal of Tongji University

Abbreviated source title: Tongji Daxue Xuebao

Volume: 44 Issue: 12

Issue date: December 1, 2016

Publication year: 2016 Pages: 1858-1866 Language: Chinese ISSN: 0253374X CODEN: TTHPDJ

Document type: Journal article (JA)

Publisher: Science Press

Abstract: The process of collision avoidance under rear-end scenarios can be divided into several stages (e.g., prebrake and post-brake). In each stage, different analysis perspectives (e.g., brake delay and brake intensity) exist, and different key time moments and measurements can be defined. Therefore, lots of parameters are involved in systematically describing drivers' collision avoidance behaviors. Studies that focused on a certain parameter can only give information on a specified parameter rather than the underlying behavioral patterns behind the parameters. This study did dimension reduction analyses for the multiple parameters of collision avoidance behaviors, and investigated the impacts of situational urgency on each type of parameters. The high fidelity Tongji University driving simulator was used to test drivers' collision avoidance behaviors under different initial headways (1.5 s, 2.5 s) and different lead vehicle (LV) deceleration rates (0.30 g, 0.50 g, 0.75 g). Parameters characterizing drivers' hazard perception, throttle releasing and braking process were recorded. Dimension reduction analyses on collision avoidance behaviors was conducted with principal component analysis, which generalized collision avoidance behaviors into three aspects: perception response, braking delay and braking intensity. Multivariate analysis of variance was applied to investigate how initial headway and LV deceleration affect these three aspects. Results showed that perception response was affected by both initial headways and LV deceleration; braking delay was affected by initial headway, LV deceleration and their interaction simultaneously; and braking intensity depended solely on lead vehicle's deceleration. As situational urgency increased, drivers responded faster and braked to maximum more quickly, and braked harder. © 2016, Editorial Department of Journal of Tongii University. All right reserved.

Number of references: 20

Main heading: Multivariant analysis

Controlled terms: Automobile simulators - Brakes - Collision avoidance - Crashworthiness - Deceleration -

Principal component analysis

Uncontrolled terms: Behavioral patterns - Dimension reduction - Driving simulator - Hazard perceptions - Multiple parameters - Multivariate analysis of variances - Parameters characterizing - Tongji university **Classification code:** 602 Mechanical Drives and Transmissions - 662 Automobiles and Smaller Vehicles - 914.1

Accidents and Accident Prevention - 922 Statistical Methods - 922.2 Mathematical Statistics

Numerical data indexing: Mass 3.00e-04kg, Mass 5.00e-04kg, Mass 7.50e-04kg, Time 1.50e+00s, Time 2.50e+00s

DOI: 10.11908/j.issn.0253-374x.2016.12.008

Compendex references: YES Database: Compendex

Compilation and indexing terms, Copyright 2017 Elsevier Inc.

Data Provider: Engineering Village