Gazing at Yellow Rapid-Flashing Beacons: FHWA Studies

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FHWA Interim Approval

- · Optional use of rectangular rapid flashing beacons (RRFB)
- Pedestrian and school crosswalks across uncontrolled approaches
- July 16, 2008

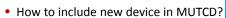




Research – RRFB Driver Yielding Study # Sites Driver Yielding Unique 2010 22 (most in 72 to 96% Original study, **FHWA** St. Pete) multiyear (2 yrs+ data) activated 2009 55 to 60% day 2 (Miami) Day and night **FHWA** 66 to 70% night

2009 1 (St. Pete) 35% overall Trail crossing 54% activated Florida 2011 80% School, overhead 1 (Garland) activated Texas 2011 2 (Bend) 83% 45 mph Oregon activated Sig: city, PSL, crossing 2014 22 (most in 34 to 92% Texas Garland) distance, one/two way Institute

Next Step - Manual?





- National Committee on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (NCUTCD)
 - http://www.ncutcd.org/
 - · Makes recommendations to FHWA regarding proposed revisions / interpretations
 - · Several technical committees



NCUTCD

- RRFB → Signals Technical Committee (STC)
- STC would like answers to several questions before developing draft language
 - Why rectangular? Would circular be OK? Size?
 - Could the beacons be mounted above?
 - What is optimal flash rate? Flash pattern?
 - What is the proper intensity?
 - · What about potential for seizures?
 - Others



Other FHWA Studies

• Task Order #4: 2011-2015

• 2012 Closed Course

2013-2014 Open Road

• Task Order #8: 2013-2016

2013/4 Closed Course

• 2014-2015 Open Road

And other tasks

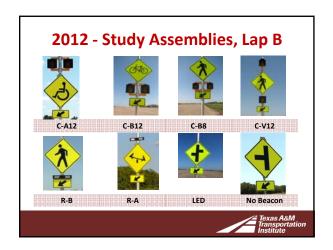


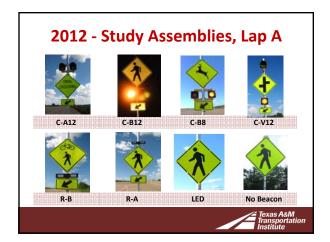
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2012 - Closed-Course Objective

- Determine influence of flashing beacons/LEDs on <u>object detection</u> and legend recognition
 - Beacon shape (circular, rectangular, embedded)
 - Beacon size (circular 12-inch, circular 8-inch)
 - Placement (above, below, embedded)
- Identify up to two assemblies for testing on open road











2012 - Tasks

- Participants to say when they could first see
 - Warning lights ("lights")
 - Road sign ("sign")
 - Read the words or identify the symbol on the road sign ("word")
 - Object: pedestrian, trash can, or small box ("Ped", "can", or "box")
- Slide show used prior to driving to train participants

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2012 - Object Detection Observations

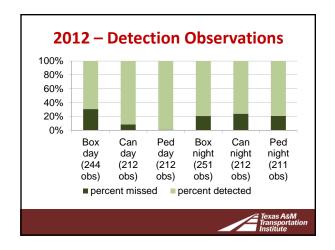
- Time (day / night) significant, example average detection distance to <u>pedestrian</u>:
 - Daytime: 911 +/- 539 feet
 - Nighttime: 116 +/- 93 feet
- Age (young = <55 / old = 55+)
 - Significant daytime only
 - Nighttime conditions impeded detection to point that effects of several variables too small to detect



2102 - Object Detection Observations

- Certain assemblies are associated with shorter object detection distance (i.e., drivers had to be closer to detect object, which is not desirable)
 - Daytime: shorter for R-B compared to C-B12, C-B8, R-A, 155 to 167 ft differences (significant)
 - Nighttime: shorter for R-B compared to C-B12, 37 ft difference (significant)







2013/4 - Closed-Course Objective

- Determine influence of yellow flashing beacons/LEDs on identifying direction pedestrian is walking
 - Beacon brightness (0, 600, 1400, 2200 candelas)
 - Beacon placement (above, below, embedded)
 - Flash pattern (several)
- Identify assemblies for testing on open road





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2013/4 - Tasks

- After vision restored, indicate via button push whether ped is walking to left or right
- Next, state whether the intensity is:
 - Comfortable
 - Irritating
 - Unbearable
- Respond to survey questions after conclusion of in-field data collection



2013/4 - Closed Course Study Results

- Data being analyzed
- Will select assemblies for testing on the open road – any city willing to host a test site?
- Results should be available soon



QUESTIONS?

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