

National Transportation Safety Board

Enhancing Conspicuity

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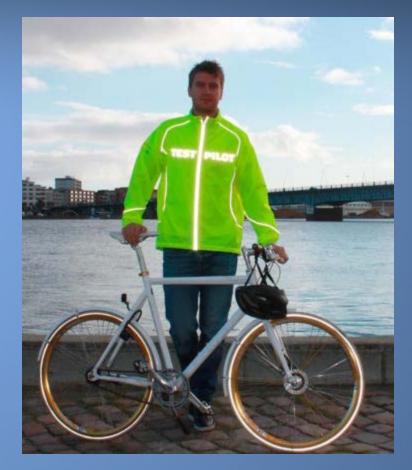
Countermeasures to Improve Bicyclist Detection

- Conspicuity treatments
- Improving motor vehicle headlights
- Addressing large vehicle blind spots
- Collision avoidance systems
- Connected vehicle technologies



Conspicuity Treatments

- Associated with improved bicyclist detection and reduced crash rates
- Usage rates are low, even when required or when bicyclists understand their value

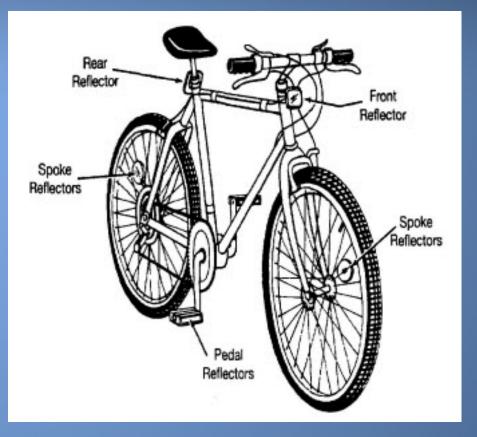


Source: Lahrmann and others 2018



Bicycle Reflectors and Lights

- 1980 US Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) regulations
- New lighting and reflective materials may increase bicycle conspicuity



Source: cpsc.gov



Improving Motor Vehicle Headlights

 2018 NTSB Special Investigation Report on *Pedestrian Safety*

Recommendations H-18-39 and H-18-40



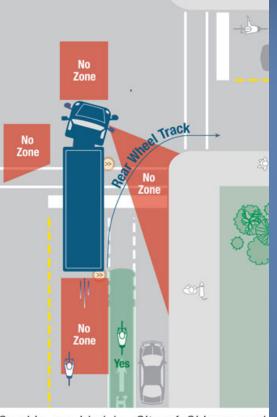
Adaptive Headlight Systems





Addressing Large Vehicle Blind Spots

- Drivers of large vehicles have more difficulty detecting bicyclists due to larger blind spots
- Recommendations H-13-11, H-13-12, and H-14-1



Graphic provided by City of Chicago and Active Transportation Alliance.



Collision Avoidance Systems

- Several NTSB recommendations since 1995
- On 2019–2020 Most Wanted List





Collision Avoidance Systems

• New Car Assessment Program (NCAP)

 Recommendations H-15-6, H-15-7, and H-18-43

 Euro NCAP ratings incorporate vulnerable road users, including bicycle detection



Connected Vehicle Technologies

- Would allow vehicles to communicate, detect conflicts, avoid crashes
- Recommendations H-13-30 and H-13-31
- 2017 NHTSA notice of proposed rulemaking



Vehicle-to-Pedestrian (V2P) Research

 V2P systems foster communication between vehicles and pedestrians or bicyclists

DOT research focus primarily on pedestrians





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