



NCITE Emerging Technologies Meeting

MnDOT Passive Pedestrian Detection

October 19, 2021

Problem Definition

- Push buttons are a reliable technology when used correctly.
- Why are push buttons not used correctly?
 - Less than desirable location
 - Pedestrian is physically unable to push the button
 - Pedestrian chooses to not push the button
- How can we ensure all pedestrians are accounted for?

Project Purpose

- Research the state of the practice
- Identify and solicit vendor participation
- Ground truth tested systems
- Develop an evaluation matrix highlighting each vendor

Vendor Solicitation

- Identified 8 possible vendors
- Selected a total of 7 systems
 - Flir
 - Miovision
 - Iteris
 - Econolite Evo
 - Autoscope Vision
 - Currux Vision
 - Gridsmart



Deployment Intersections

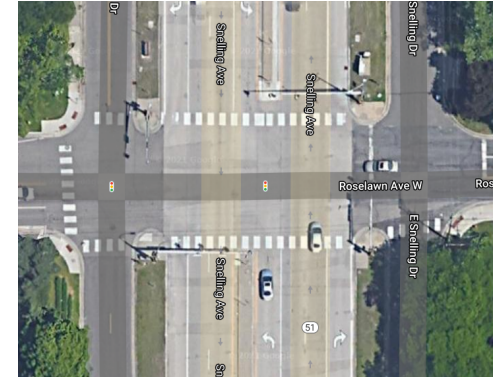
- TH 47 and 85th
 - Flir and Iiteris



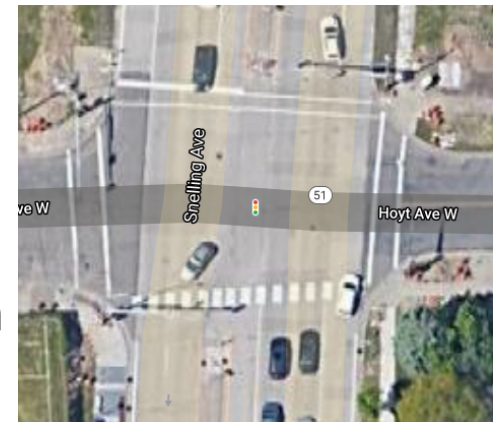
- TH 47 and Mississippi
 - Econolite and Miovision



- TH 51 and Roselawn
 - Gridsmart



- TH 51 and Hoyt
 - Currux Vision



Pass/Fail Grading Scheme

- Push button failure
 - A pedestrian does not push the button and crosses the intersection.
 - The push button is malfunctioning in that the button is pressed, and no call is placed.
 - The pushbutton is stuck and is placing a call.
 - A pedestrian pushes the button but the crosses before the Walk indication is active.
- Very little national research available
- Higher emphasis on missed calls compared to false calls
- Directional accuracy based on distance between push button pedestals

Pass/Fail Grading Scheme

		Pedestrian was detected?	
		Yes	No
Pedestrian was present?	No	False Positive (False Call) ≤ 0.10	True Negative ≥ 0.90
	Yes	True Positive ≥ 0.95	False Negative (Missed Call) ≤ 0.05

Ground Truthing



Schedule/Next Steps

		2021											2022											2023
		A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	
1.0	Project Management																							
2.0	Phase 1																							
2.1	Phase 1 - Identify Pilot Intersctions																							
2.2	Phase 1 - Determine pass/fail grading scheme																							
2.3	Phase 1 - Solicit Vendor participation																							
3.0	Phase 2																							
3.1	Phase 2 - System Deployments																							
3.2	Phase 2 - System Testing																							
4.0	Phase 3 - Live Traffic Operation																							
5.0	Phase 4 - Analysis of Live Traffic performance																							
6.0	Phase 5																							
6.1	Phase 5 - Develop APL Test Procedure																							
6.2	Phase 5 - Documentation, Findings, Report																							



TELEDYNE
FLIR

MAKING CITIES SAFER AND SMARTER

PASSIVE PED DETECTION

JACOB DUBOSE

OCTOBER 19, 2021



FLIR DETECTION SOLUTIONS = SMART SENSORS

VISUAL



TrafiCam
TrafiCam x-stream

VISUAL +
RADAR



TrafiRadar

THERMAL



TrafiSense
TrafiSense2
TrafiSense2 V2X

THERMAL + VISUAL



TrafiOne
TrafiSense2 Dual

Thermal Versus Optical



24/7 RELIABLE DETECTION

- At night and in complete darkness
- Through headlights, shadows and sun glare
- In adverse weather conditions



Bicycle Detection and Counting



TRAFFIC CONTROL



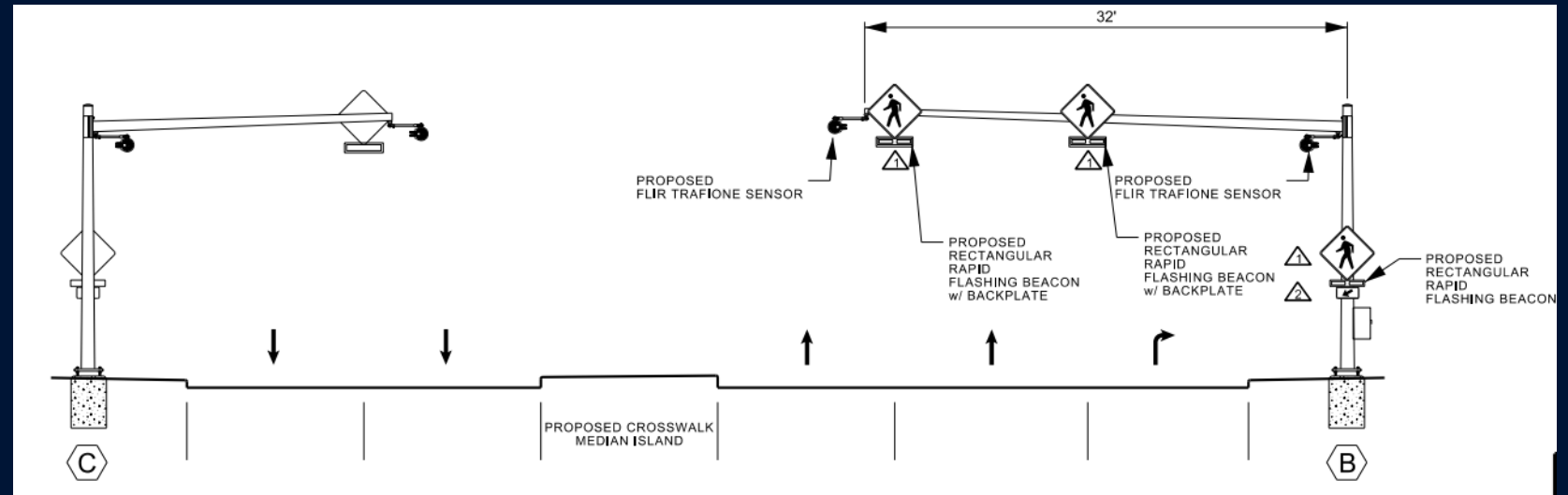
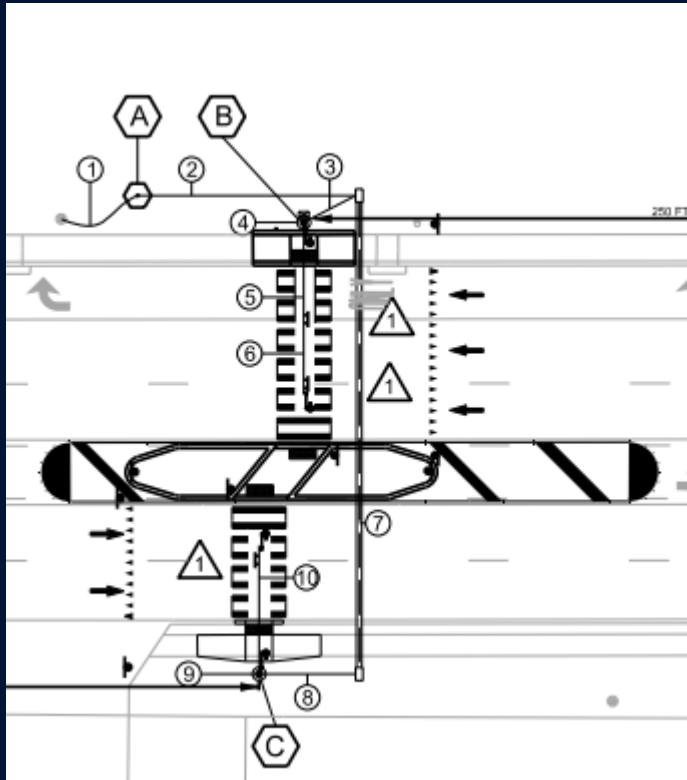
Improving Traffic Flow and Increasing
Safety

- **Ped Call Cancel**
If pedestrian crosses street prior to the pedestrian phase being serviced, drop the call
- **Dynamic Clearance Times**
Extend or Shorten the pedestrian timing based upon speed of pedestrian or occupancy
- **Priority**
Provide pedestrian head start prior to serving vehicles
- **Mid-block applications**
HAWK Signals- reduce ped events by 69%
RRFB's- increase motorist yield from 18% to 88%



Prioritizing Pedestrian Safety

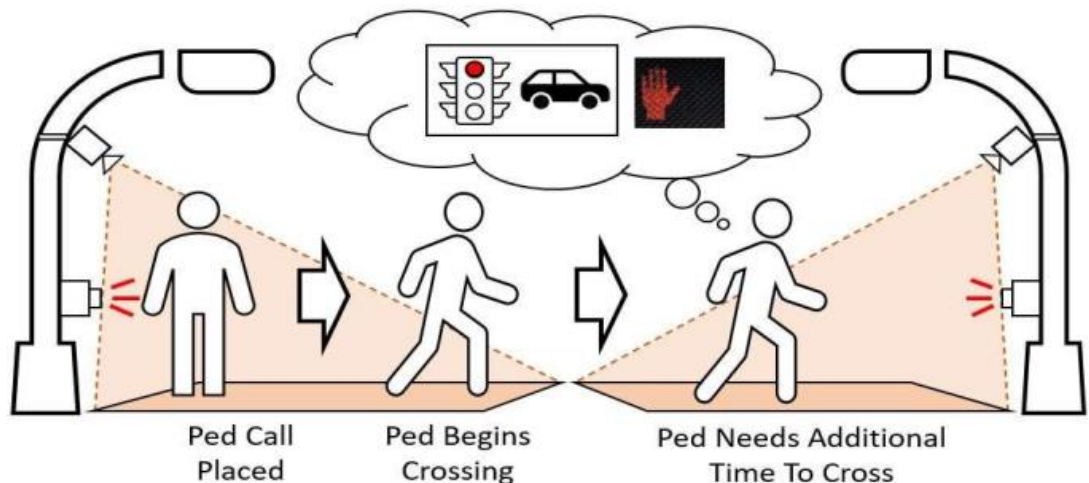
PASSIVE PED DESIGN SPEC



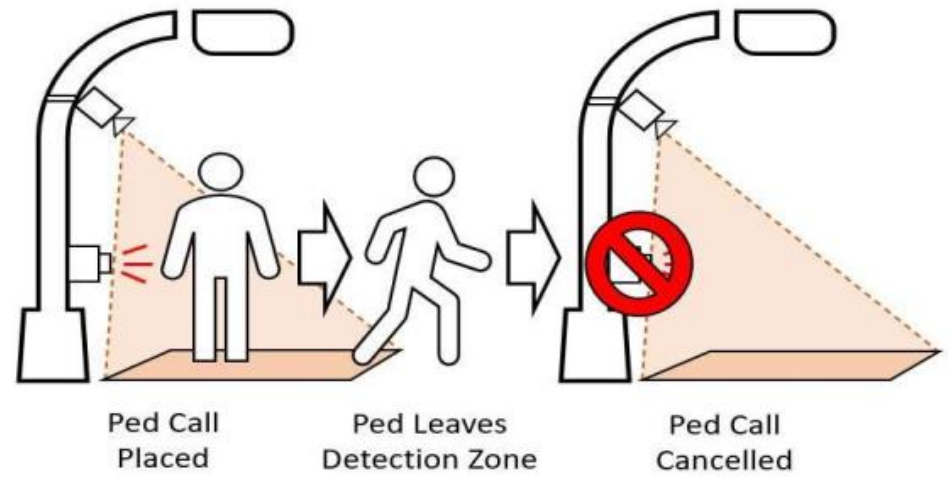
PASSIVE DYNAMIC PED



Oregon State University
College of Engineering



SIGNAL INDICATION	PEDESTRIAN CALL EXTENSION			
	PHASE 2 + 6		BUFFER INTERVAL	PHASE 2 + 6
PEDESTRIAN	WALK	FDW	DON'T WALK EXTENSION	DON'T WALK
CONCURRENT VEHICULAR	GREEN		GREEN EXTENSION	Y AR
CONFLICTING VEHICULAR	RED		RED EXTENSION	RED



SIGNAL INDICATION	PEDESTRIAN CALL CANCELLATION (PCC)			
	PHASE 2 + 6		PHASE 4 + 8 PCC EARLY ONSET	PHASE 4 + 8
PEDESTRIAN: PCC	DON'T WALK		DON'T WALK	DON'T WALK
PEDESTRIAN: NO PCC	WALK	FDW		
CONCURRENT VEHICULAR: PCC	GREEN	Y AR	EARLY RED	RED
CONCURRENT VEHICULAR: NO PCC			Y AR	
CONFLICTING VEHICULAR: PCC	RED		EARLY GREEN	GREEN
CONFLICTING VEHICULAR: NO PCC			RED	

FINDINGS



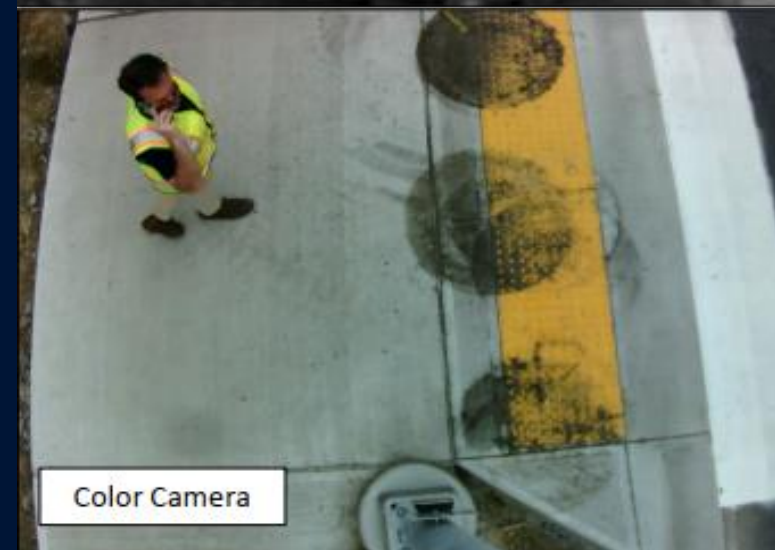
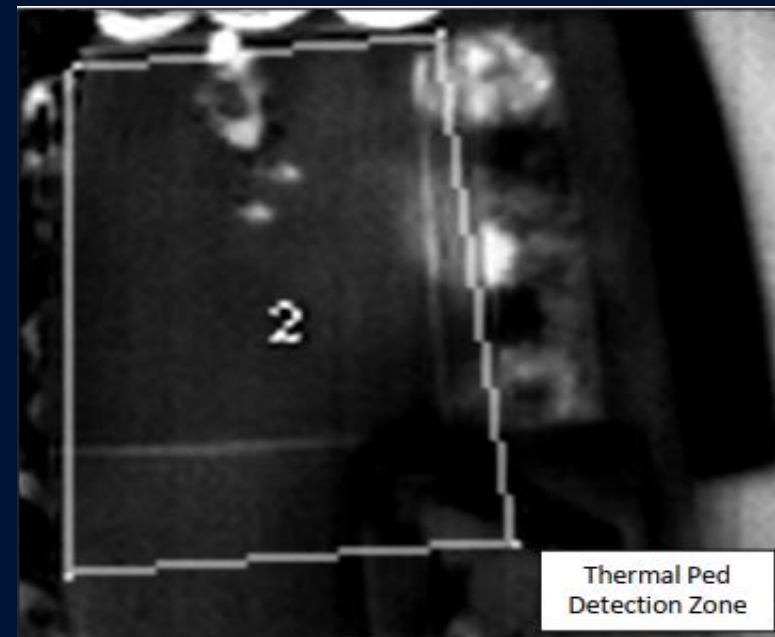
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Location	Detector	Mean	Std Dev.
Signalized Intersection	Thermal (overall)	89%	10%
	High-Res	90%	9%
	Low-Res	89%	10%
	Optical	26%	18%
Mid-Block	Thermal (overall)	82%	8%
	High-Res	87%	6%
	Low-Res	76%	6%
	Optical	83%	18%



South Side



FAIRFAX COUNTY

VIRGINIA



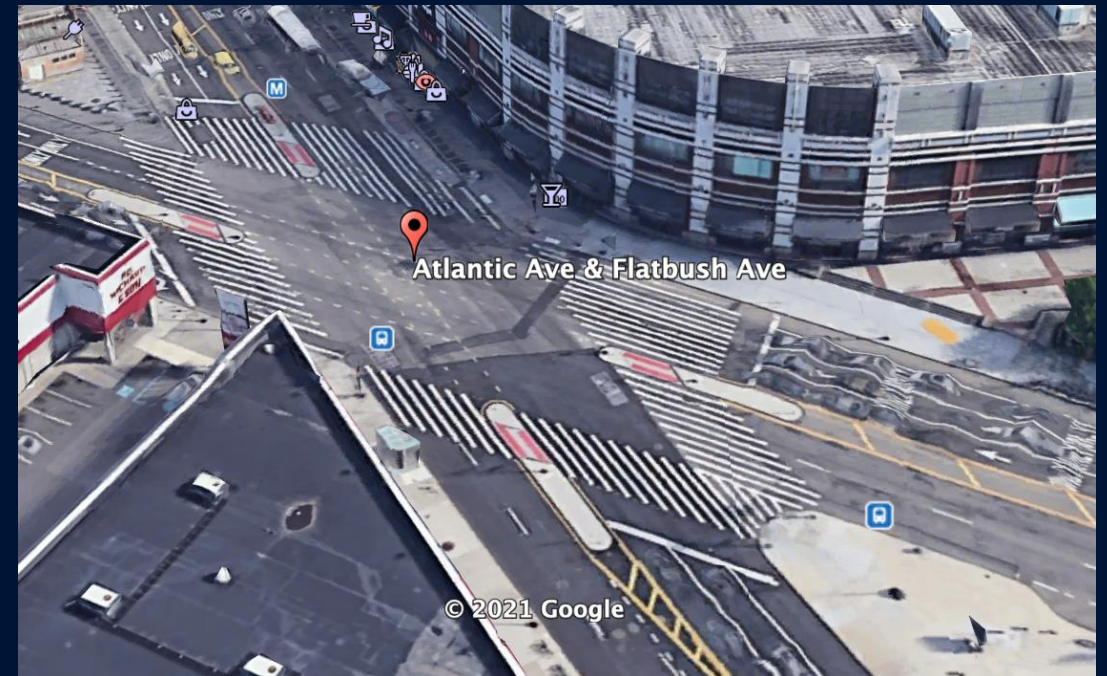
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NEW YORK CITY CONNECTED VEHICLE PASSIVE PEDESTRIAN APPLICATION



NYC

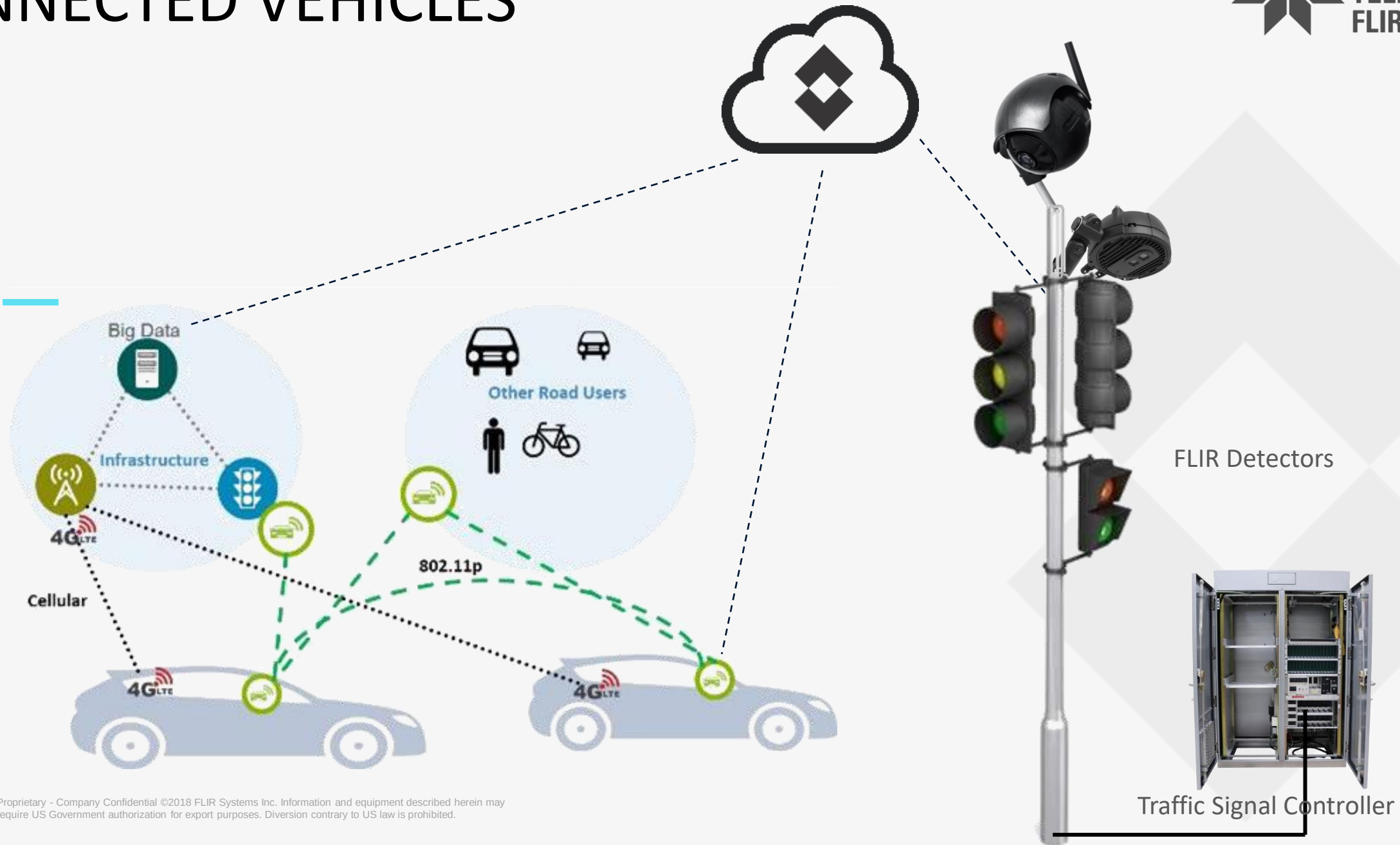
- Pilot Project Goal
 - Detect Pedestrians in the crosswalk
 - Provide Pedestrian Detection Information to Traffic Controller
 - Provide Pedestrian Data sent to RSU to OBU
 - NYC Vehicles with RSU will receive Pedestrian Audible Alert



ADDITIONAL AGENCIES

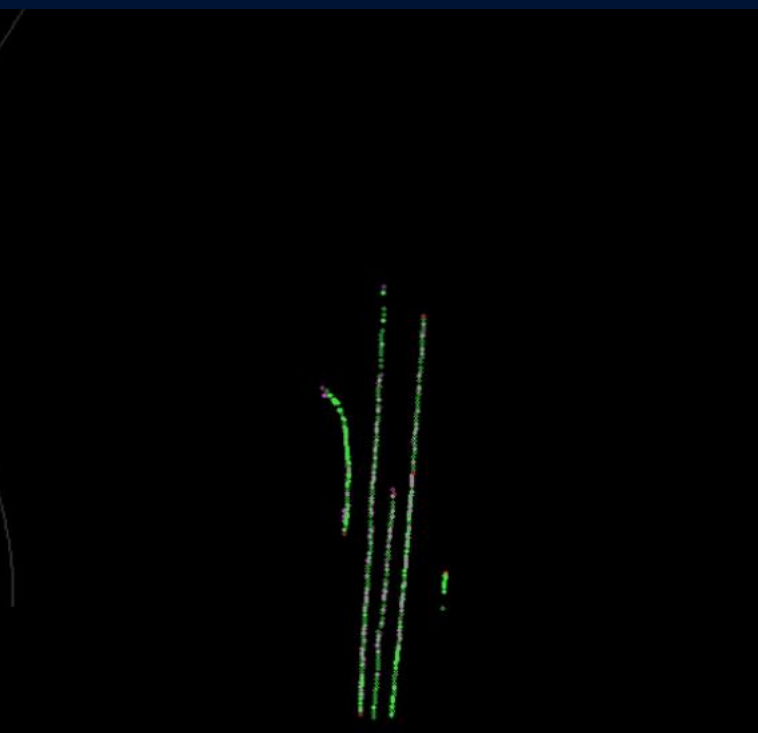
- City of Las Vegas
- TTI – College Station
- LA County
- Denver, CO
- Oklahoma DOT
- Papillion, NE
- Texas A&M Campus

CONNECTED VEHICLES



Digitizing traffic on the road network

Detect, locate, and classify road users in the field of view in complex urban environments

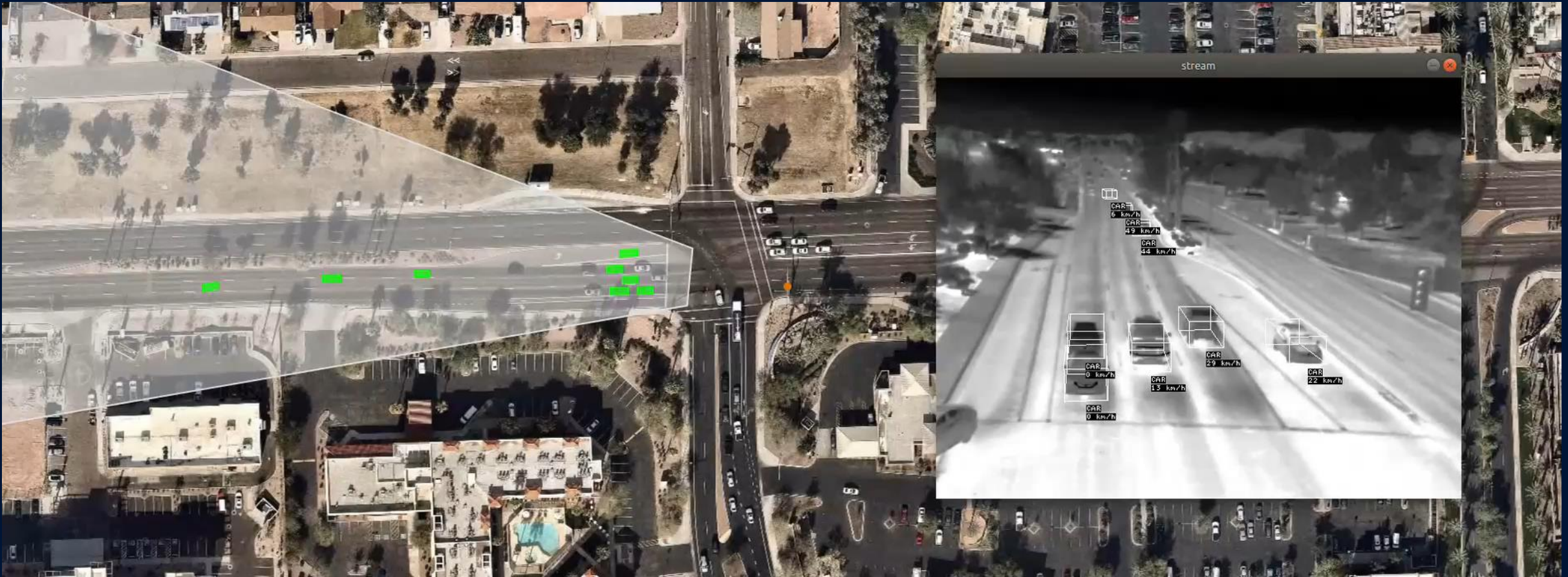


Classification

Position, Speed, Heading

Trajectories

SITUATIONAL AWARENESS



Q&A



THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME TODAY

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