

## 安全金字塔基本理论

07/24/24/SQ

### 1 Heinrich's 安全金字塔

1931 年 Herbert W Heinrich 在 "Industrial Accident Prevention, A Scientific Approach" 一书里首次提出 Heinrich's 原理[1]:

*In a workplace, for every accident that causes a major injury, there are 29 accidents that cause minor injuries and 300 accidents that cause no injuries.*

上述原理通常简化成一个金字塔，将轻微事故简化表达为 30，所以三层的比例大概为 1-30-300:

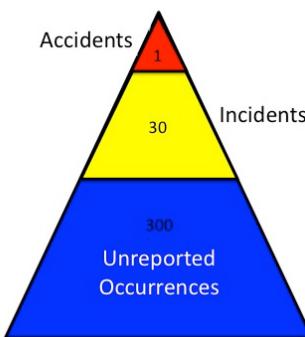


图 1

随后的研究对上述基层模型进行了修改，主要版本包括 Bird (1-10-30-600) 和 ConocoPhillips 模型：

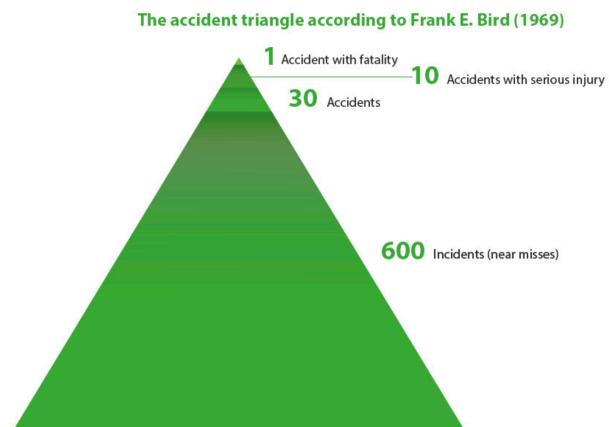


图 2 [2]

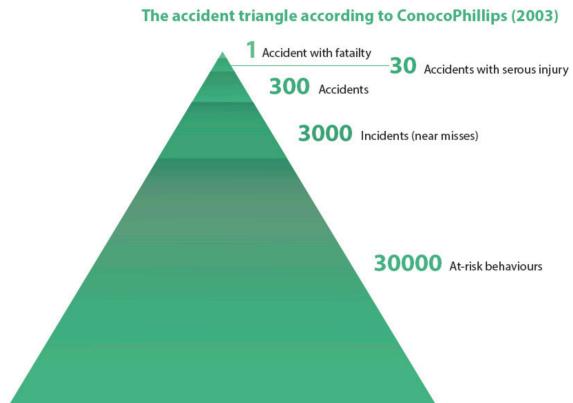


图 3 见[2]

目前政府部门在生产领域的安全管理多采用 Bird 模型[3]，被美国 National Safety Council (NSC)[8]和英国 Health and Safety Executive (HSE)[9]所采纳。

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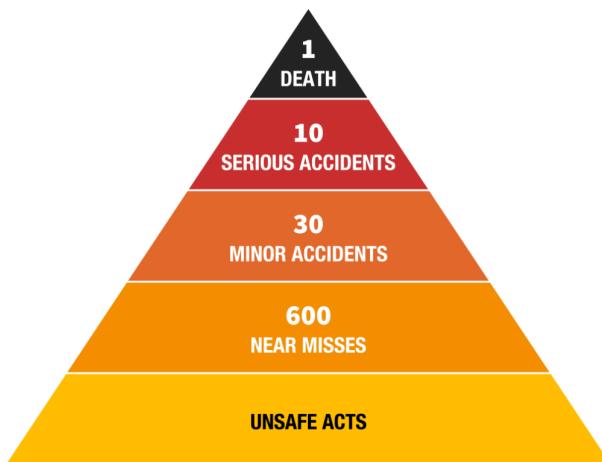


图 4 见[3]

[4]又对 Bird 金字塔提出了质疑，利用冰山模型，建议采用钻石结构，但未得到广泛采用：

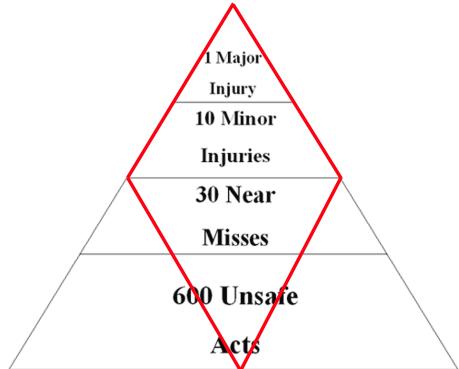


图 5 钻石金字塔 (能量理论) [4]

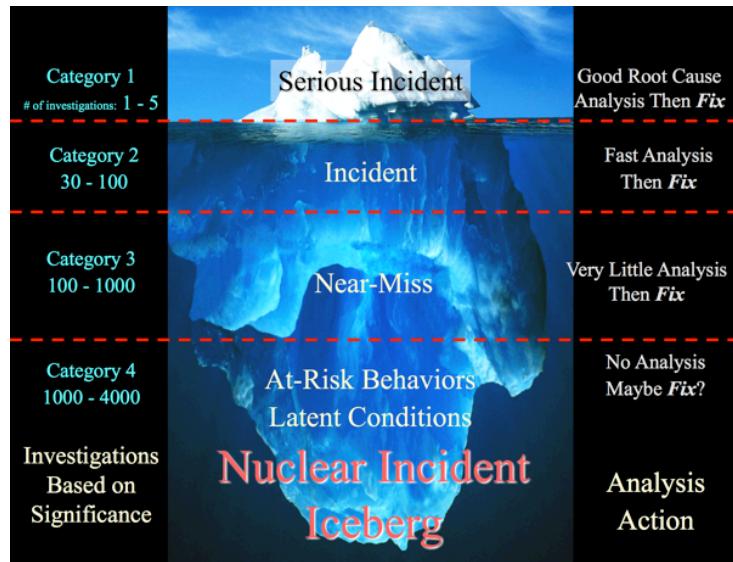


图 6 冰山分析[4]

同时, [4]讨论了 Industrial Safety 与 Process Safety 之间的区别。按照该文的定义, 交通和驾驶属于过程安全范畴。

## 2 安全金字塔在交通安全领域里的应用

瑞典 Lund 理工的 Hydén (1987) 在其博士论文 *The Development Of A Method For Traffic Safety Evaluation: The Swedish Traffic Conflicts Technique* 里第一次将 Industrial 的安全金字塔概念引入交通领域[5], 这个基础模型仍然是当今瑞典 [6]、美国科学院“交通研究理事会”(2024) [7]的安全模型理论基础, 主要贡献是提出 *Traffic Conflicts Technique* 交通冲突理论 (TCT)。TCT 仍然是当今交通安全技术研究领域之一。Hydén 金字塔见图 7。

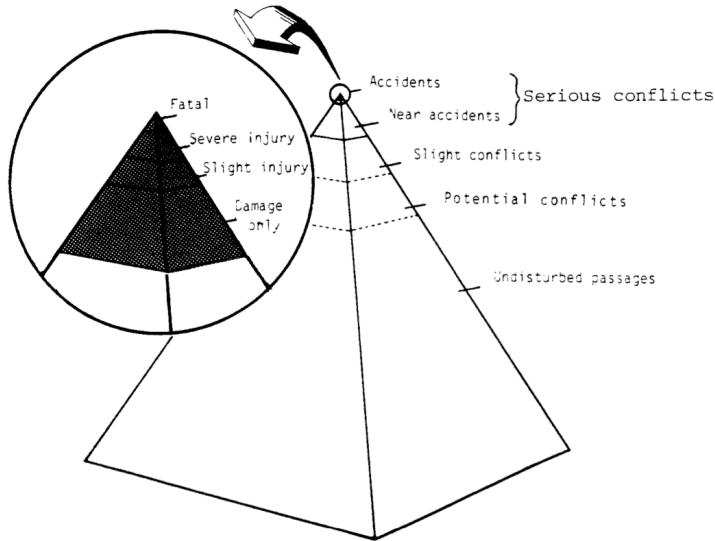


FIGURE S:1

图 7 Hydén 金字塔

TCT的理论基础:

### ***The safety pyramid and continuity of the events***

The basic concept that the traffic conflicts theory is based on is that the traffic process can be seen as a number of elementary events. These events differ in their degree of severity (unsafety) and there exists some relation between the severity and frequency of events of that severity. Hydén (1987) illustrated the concept with a ‘safety pyramid’ (see Figure 1 (图 7) ). The lower part of the pyramid represents the normal interactions (encounters) between road users that are safe and occur most of the time. At the other extreme, the top of the pyramid consists of the most severe events such as fatal or injury accidents and that are very infrequent compared to the total number of the events. If the form of the relation between the severity and frequency of the events is known, it is theoretically possible to calculate the frequency of the very severe but infrequent events (accidents) based on known frequency of the less severe, but more easily observable events (conflicts).

英国交通部 DfT 对 2019 年的事故统计见图 8[10]，数据来源见[11]。

Figure 8: Pyramidal representation of traffic events

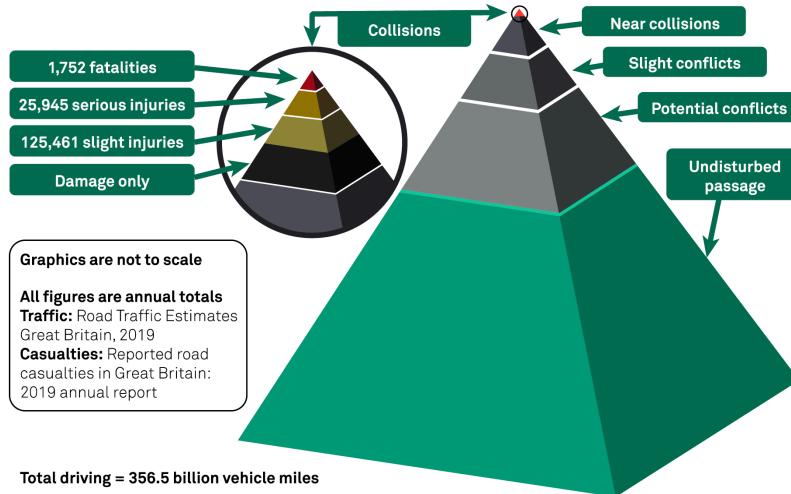


图 8 见[10]

美国 NHTSA 对 2011-2020 的事故统计结果见 Table 1[12]。

Table 1  
Police-Reported Crashes, by Crash Severity, 2011–2020

Year	Crash Severity						Total	
	Fatal		Injury		Property-Damage-Only			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
2011	29,867	0.6%	1,529,968	28.7%	3,777,994	70.8%	5,337,829	100.0%
2012	31,006	0.6%	1,634,180	29.1%	3,949,858	70.3%	5,615,045	100.0%
2013	30,202	0.5%	1,591,016	28.0%	4,065,673	71.5%	5,686,891	100.0%
2014	30,056	0.5%	1,647,726	27.2%	4,386,502	72.3%	6,064,284	100.0%
2015	32,538	0.5%	1,715,394	27.2%	4,548,203	72.2%	6,296,134	100.0%
2016*	34,748	0.5%	2,116,308	31.0%	4,670,073	68.5%	6,821,129	100.0%
2017*	34,560	0.5%	1,888,525	29.3%	4,529,513	70.2%	6,452,598	100.0%
2018*	33,919	0.5%	1,893,704	28.1%	4,807,058	71.4%	6,734,681	100.0%
2019*	33,487	0.5%	1,916,344	28.4%	4,806,253	71.1%	6,756,084	100.0%
2020*	35,766	0.7%	1,593,390	30.3%	3,621,681	69.0%	5,250,837	100.0%

Sources: FARS 2011–2019 Final File, 2020 Annual Report File (ARF); NASS GES 2011–2015; CRSS 2016–2020

\*CRSS estimates and NASS GES estimates are not comparable due to different sample designs. Refer to end of document for more information about CRSS.

如果按照 Fatal-Injury-Damage only 三个级别来划分，数量级上看，美国 NHTSA 是 1:50:100，而英国交通部 DfT 是 1:100:XXXX。

首先，这两套数据都要高于 1-10-30 的 Bird 模型（图 4），说明交通领域这个“过程安全”与生产安全的性质不同。另外，由于统计、观察、计量方法的差异，两个国家的结果也不一样。

值得注意的是，尽管存在地区差异，但是 Table 1 所示的十年数据里，三类伤害的比例关系却是相当稳定的。这就意味着，控制轻微事故一定会减少严重事故的总数。

但是，定义、记录 potential conflict (图 4) (near miss) 是很困难的，这就是为什么多年来在道路交通领域里，安全金字塔的基层底座只有概念而没有数据支撑。

National Safety Council (NSC) 认为[24]：

*History has shown repeatedly that most loss-producing events, both serious and catastrophic, were preceded by warnings or near miss incidents.*

NSC 把 near miss (也叫 close call) 定义为：

“an unplanned event that did not result in injury, illness or damage – but had the potential to do so. Only a fortunate break in the chain of events prevented an injury, fatality or damage; in other words, a miss that was nonetheless very near”.

为度量 conflict 的可能性和强度，瑞典制定了“*The Swedish Traffic Conflict Technique* 观察手册” [13]，用两个参数 TA 和 CS 构建 TCT 强度指标（图 9）

Conflict severity defined by:

- Time-to-Accident (TA) – TTC when the evasive action starts
- Conflicting speed (CS) – speed of the relevant road user at the moment evasive action starts

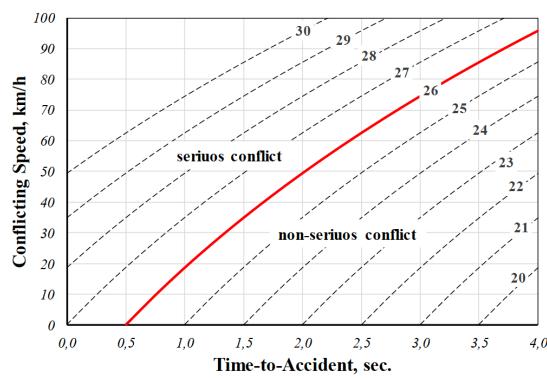


Figure 2. Conflict severity diagram.

图 9

其他国家的官方TCT方法见[13]里的*11 Further reading: Other traffic conflict techniques*（包括Austrian, Belgian, British, Canadian, Czech, Dutch (DOCTOR), Finnish, French, German, US）。国际会议ICTCT对此有专题讨论[14]。

因为仍然缺少相应的实际数据支撑 potential conflicts（图8），无法支撑Hydén金字塔（图7）的模型比例，所以OS标准普遍采用更粗略的三层模型描述法，各个标准体系的用语不尽相同，对等含义见表2[15]。

表2

	风险 Level I	风险 Level II	风险 Level III
SAE J3106 [ ]; ECE/FRAV [ ]	Strategical	Tactical	Operational
[5]	Undisturbed driving	Hazard prevention	Harmful event avoidance
ECE/FRAV [ ]	Nominal	Critical	Failure
	Safety envelope		
CertiCAV [ ]	Strategical	Tactical	Active safety
Hyden 金字塔（图 7）	Unlisted Passage	Potential Conflicts	Fatal+ Injury
安全大脑	稳态	临界态	危险态

### 3 挑战

多个 OS 标准里提到了三层风险模型，但是并没有给出风险管理的方法和措施，首先遇到的第一个挑战就是怎样观察和度量 Potential Conflicts？这方面的理论研究举例见[16]~[22]。

目前行业上还没有规范化的最佳业务实践，还是属于一个开放领域。

surrogate measure 是一个有操作性的概念。因为conflict强度不易直接获取，所以[13]:

“there is an interest to use some other, indirect measures for assessing traffic safety (also called surrogate safety measures). ‘Indirect’ in this context means measures not based on accidents, but rather on other occurrences in traffic that are causally related to accidents or injuries, can indicate safety performance and help to understand the process that leads to accidents.

This manual explains how to use the Swedish Traffic Conflict Technique (Swedish TCT) - one of the oldest, well-tested and well-validated surrogate safety tools”

其他 surrogate safety tools 研究见[13]的*11 Further reading: Reviews on surrogate safety measures and TCTs*。

EPTech风险模型见图10。其中，“危险态III”已经得到解决，安全大脑根据NHTSA、GIDAS、ITARDA丰富的实发事故数据建立了具有充分可信度的事故直觉预测模型[25][26]。

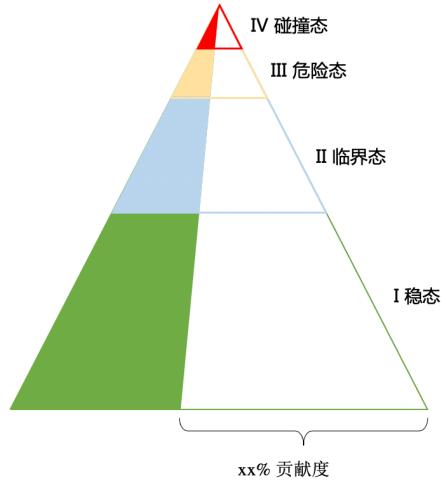


图 10 安全大脑风险控制

剩下的挑战是制定“临界态II”和“稳态I”的安全模型。

稳态的另一个名称是 undisturbed passage，那么是不是可以说我们应该把所有的disturbing要素都集成起来，然后消除这些因素，就是 undisturbed passage 状态的安全模型呢？

JAMA在 Automated Driving Safety Evaluation Framework Ver 3.0 里面系统全面地定义了三类 Disturbances，是否就构成了图8的 undisturbed passage 底座？

答案是否定的。原因是，这些外部扰动是必然存在不可避免的，全部消除就会寸步难行；怎样应对和预见这些disturbances才是OS安全的核心问题。

图 10 的挑战是制定 I 态和 II 态的模型和度量。

#### 4 EPTech 风险控制的意义

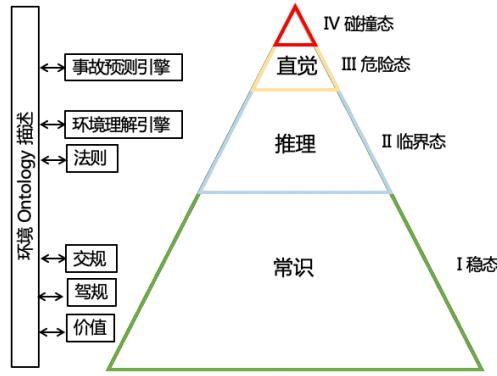


图 11 安全大脑三层防护

### 1) 稳态 I (safety envelope) 安全模型

什么是稳态 (undisturbed passage) ? 怎样确定 potential conflicts? 目前全行业还没有统一的最佳实践。安全大脑无法采用 JAMA 的方法直接定义什么是稳态，而只能采用 surrogate safety tools 定义“稳态 I”。

安全大脑采用了与 JAMA 不同的路径: JAMA 是从交通系统工程的角度暴露三类所有的 disturbances (失稳因素)，也可以用来对任何一种抗 conflict 的安全模型进行验证，但是无法用来建立 safety envelope 的安全模型。而安全大脑 EPTech 的目的是控制本车，从本车的角度去考虑如何应对那些 JAMA 里列举的各种 disturbances，从 ego 行为的角度来定义 safety envelope，是以本车行为为出发点建立安全模型。EPTech 建立“稳态 I”模型的假设是：人类安全常识可以避免 potential conflicts。

[4]的研究表明，unsafe acts 和 near miss 并不总是一定导致 fatal 案件发生，只有其中最具有能量的 conflicts 才最终导致严重后果（这就是图 5 中的红色棱形的含义）。人类安全常识可以揭示那些最具有能量的 conflicts 类型。

EPTech 的安全常识包括三个方面模型：

- 交规
- 驾规
- 价值（规则的优先权）

交规的核心目的是降低 conflict severity (图 9)。但是交规只是一个互动协议，他人可能遵守也可能不遵守，ego 车辆也可能不遵守交规。所以只是降低 conflict severity 的最基本措施。

驾规是指驾驶的最安全业务实践，包括 defensive driving 知识，比如如何绕行环岛，怎样上下高速的匝道才最安全，都有哪些注意事项？交规里没有严格规定安全操作规范。

价值是一个权衡机制，比如是否应该越实线超过前方占道的自行车或者行人？如果没有权衡机制，单是堆积规则，大量的规则冲突会使 ADV 宕机或者行动笨拙。价值体系会根据 ontology 对环境的动态描述（使用 FOL 逻辑语言）决定某一条规则在当下的优先级别。

人类安全知识不能避免 JAMA 里面的所有 disturbances，但是能抓住图 5 里的最具 conflict 能量的棱形内容。

EPTech 的 safety envelope 首次探索从本车行为控制的角度制定 undisturbed passage 的安全模型和度量指标。完整的 envelope 是什么？应当由哪几部分组成？现在市面上没有现成的答案。EPTech 的 envelope 是目前能想到的所有内容。

目前的三个模型不可能全面覆盖 undisturbed passage，但是基于 ontology 的安全模型具有可扩展、可编辑、可追溯、白盒子等特征，可以无限增添安全原则而不用担心跷跷板效应。

## 2) 临界态 II 的安全模型

包括法则（比如 RSS、SFF 等专家知识）和推理两部分

（模型结构制定中）

## 3) 危险态

与物理准则计算不同，这里的危险态是通过直觉判断得出的危险结论。

## 5 EPTech 的安全策略

EPTech 的安全原则是根据安全金字塔原则，识别出稳态、临界态、危险态三种危机前兆，通过降低风险达到降低危险的目的，也就是把事故消灭在萌芽阶段。原理见图 13.

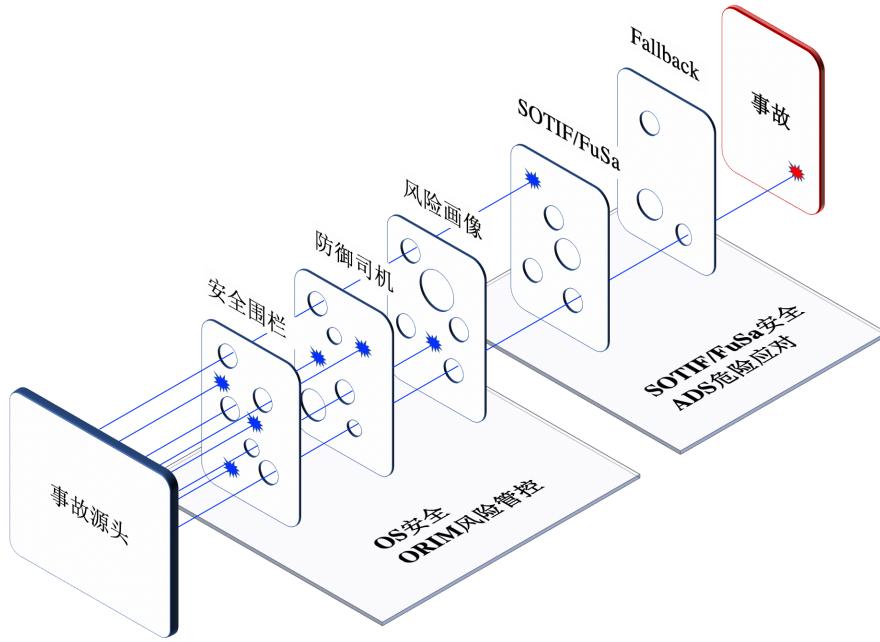


图 13

其中“风险快照”原理见[25]。

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