

Terenska študija:

- varnosti pešcev,
- zaznavanja nevarnosti,
- hitrosti hoje.

Vpliv cestne razsvetljave s poudarkom na minimalni osvetlitvi

Univerza v Ljubljani
Fakulteta za elektrotehniko
Laboratorij za razsvetljavo in fotometrijo

Ocena vidnih nalog / zaznavanje ovir

1. Vidno okolje

Spreminjamo lahko:

1. Optike (a, b, c)
2. Višino kandelabrov (3 m/4 m/5 m/6 m)
3. Razdaljo med kandelabri
4. Nivo osvetljenosti
5. Lastnosti površine (makadam, asfalt)
6. Lastnosti okolice (svetla, temna)

2. Odziv udeležencev

1. Odzivni čas (hitrost zaznavanja ovir)
2. Uspešnost zaznavanja ovir
3. Hitrost hoje.

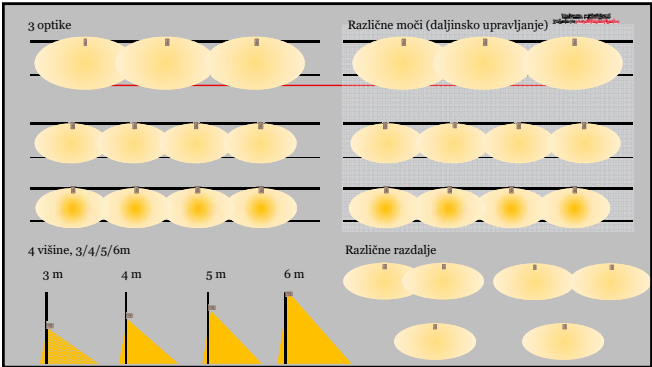
Uporaba „eye tracker“

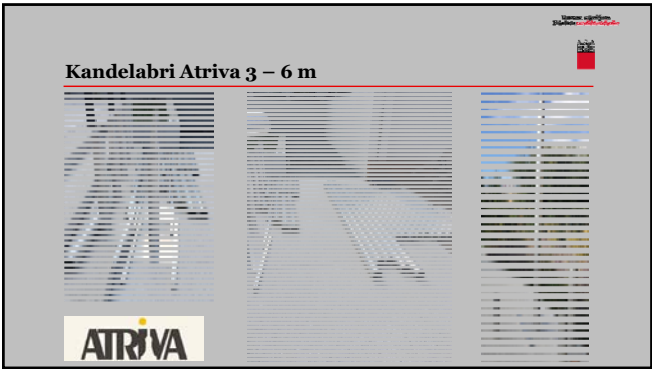


Table 4.5. Comparison of proportions of observations for current experiment, Foulsham et al (2011) and Davoudian and Raynham (2012). Note: Path category for current experiment includes Trip Hazard data from earlier analyses. Mean rather than median proportions are shown for current experiment for comparability with other two studies. Davoudian and Raynham did not use near/far distinction; Foulsham et al did not have an after-dark condition.

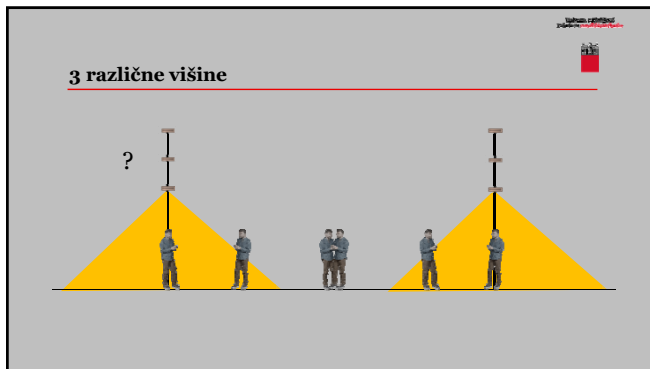
Category of object	Current results		Foulsham et al (2011)		Davoudian and Raynham (2012)	
	Day	After-dark	Day	After-dark	Day	After-dark
Person	Near	8%	1%	1%	3%	3%
	Far	19%	14%	14%	3%	3%
	Near	21%	29%	29%	51%	41%
Path	Far	6%	6%	6%	51%	41%
	Objects / Environment	51%	52%	37%	46%	56%

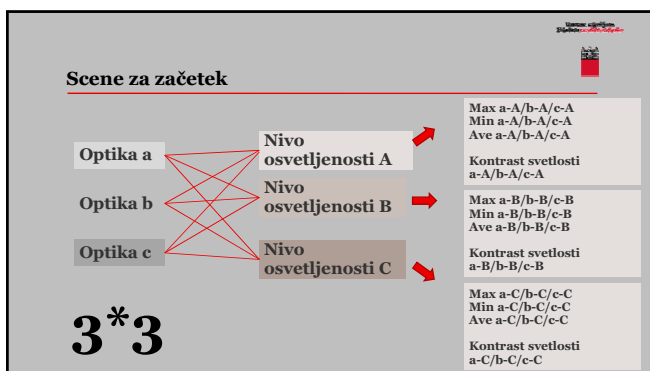


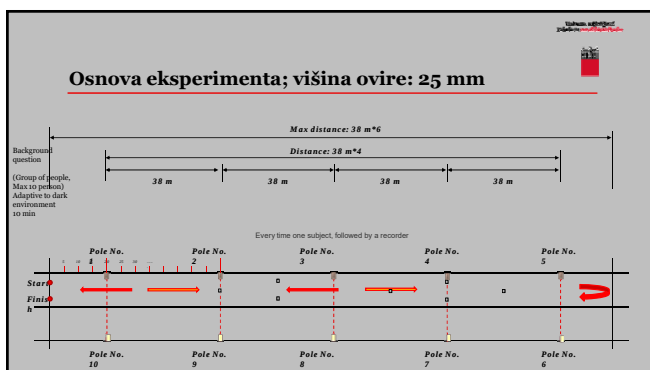


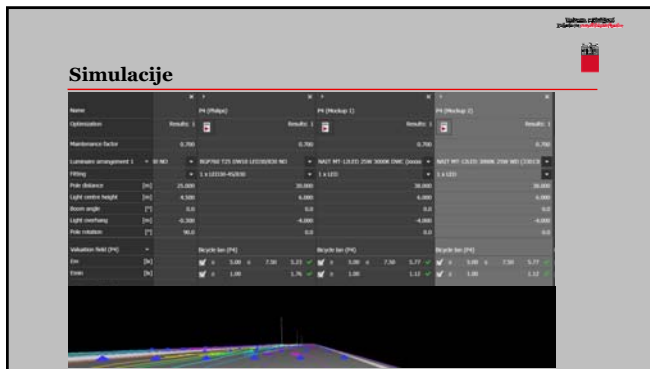


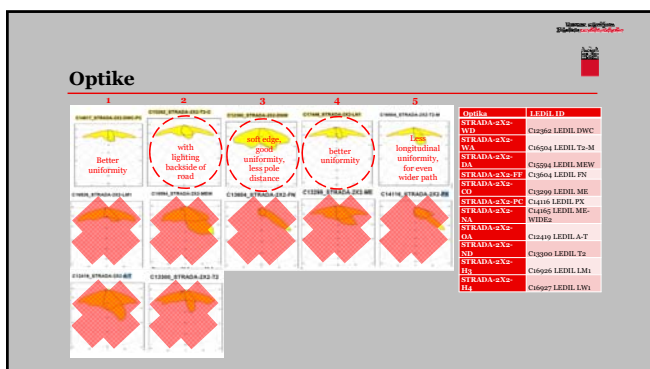


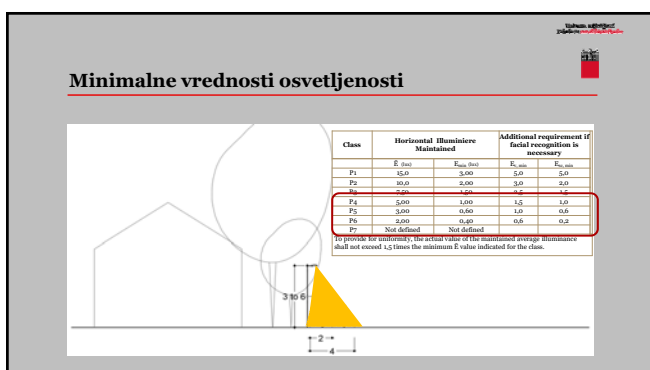












Hvala!

Vprašanja?
