



NEXYAD 95 rue Péreire 78100 Saint Germain en Laye, France +33 139 04 13 60 <http://www.nexyad.com>

Congratulations !

Welcome to **SafetyNex** Experience



SafetyNex

Driver

- Warns the driver before danger
- User friendly text to speech HMI
- Proposes individual advices periodically

Car Insurance

- Estimates driving risk profiles
- Reduces road accident rate by 20%
- Pay as you drive / Pay how you drive
- Allows to launch prevention programs
- Silver and beginners coaching

Car manufacturer

- Smart navigation for ADAS
- Real time monitoring for Autonomous car

Mass marketer

- Rewards good drivers (nudge theory)
- Enhances customers loyalty

Fleet manager

- Reduces loss costs
- Supervises professional drivers



<http://www.safetynex.net>

IMPORTANT: There are some cases where it is not possible to estimate risk: no GPS, no information on the electronic map, no electronic horizon, the other cases of unrated distance or duration are every « trivial » case !

i.e. if car is still waiting for the green at a traffic light, if car is stucked in traffic jam, if car is in a long straight line at the same speed on highway ... risk is near zero and SafetyNex does not record it because it would fill histograms with an infinite lenght column.

This explains why in some cases, there may be a big difference between « total distance » and « total rated distance » or between « total duration » and « total rated duration » (the case of highways often leads to it).

. Exemple of recorded data : analysis of ONE trip « *User 1* »

For a given trip and « user 1 » (same may be done for a given person among several trips, statisticians may cross data ...). Here are graphic renders that are not provided by NEXYAD. Those graphic renders are made in Excel using recorded data on a trip. It is just a quick sample of what you can do.

USAGE recorded data

Distance = 19 km

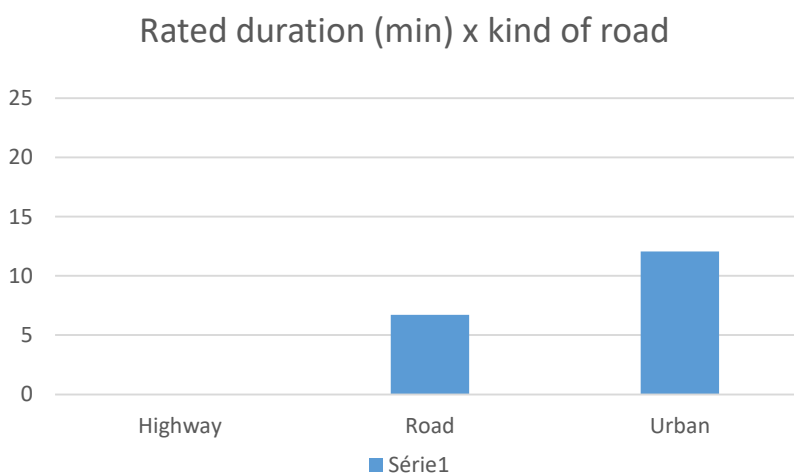
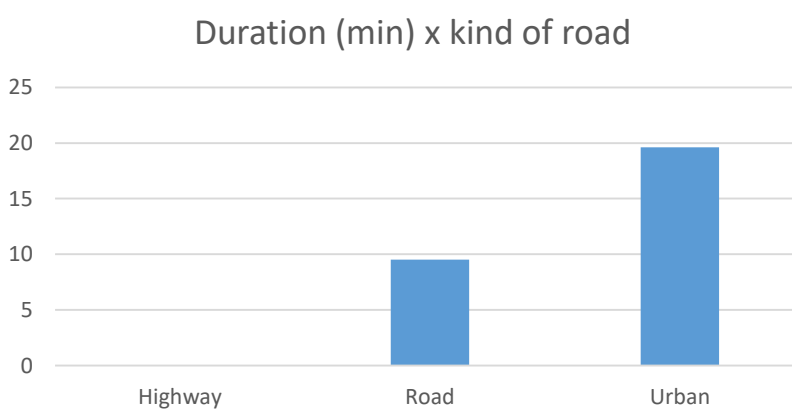
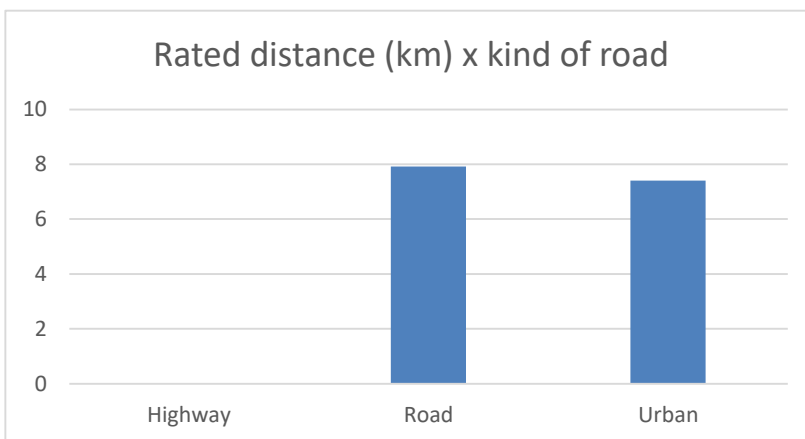
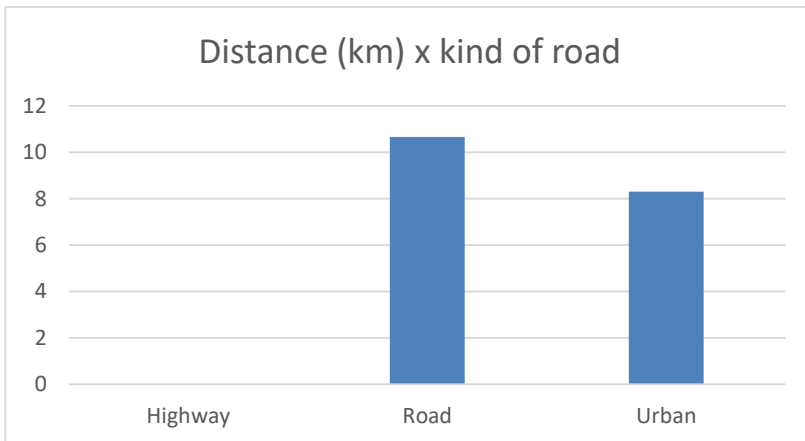
Rated distance = 15 km (there are some cases where it is not possible to estimate risk : no gps, no information on the electronic map, no electronic horizon, etc ...)

Total duration = 29 min

Rated duration = 18 min

Start time 29/11/2016 08:38

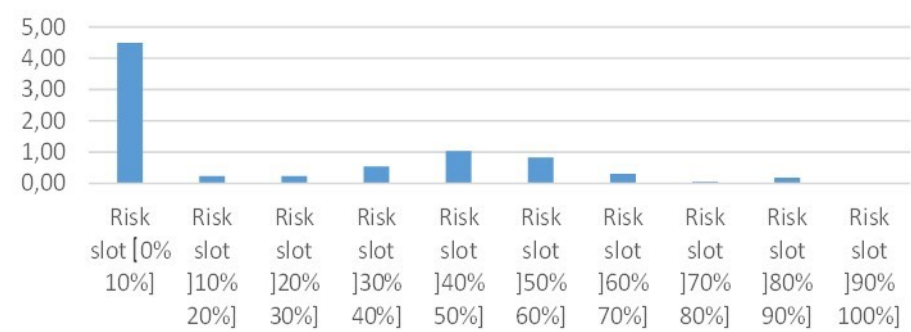
End time 29/11/2016 09:07



RISK

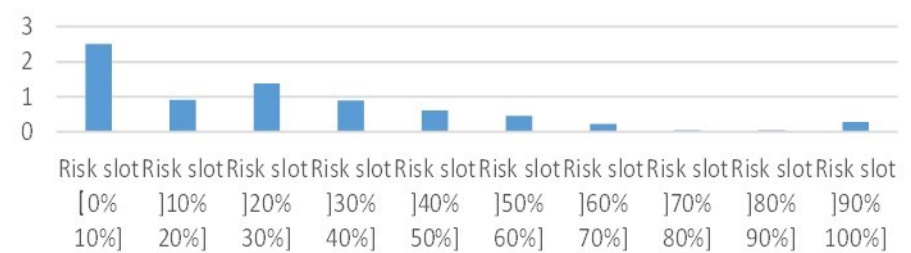
Score of Safe Driving on roads : 88%
 Score of Safe Driving in urban traffic : 97%
 Global Score of Safe Driving : 94%

Rated distance on roads (km) x risk slot



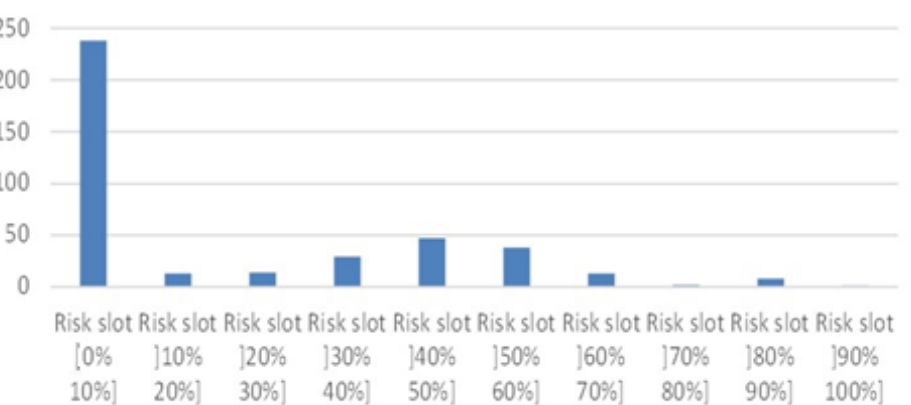
On this scheme, bars are the number of km driven with risk between x% and y%.
 For instance, we can see that 1km was spent with a driving risk value between 40% and 50% during the entire trip.

Rated distance in urban traffic (km) x risk slot



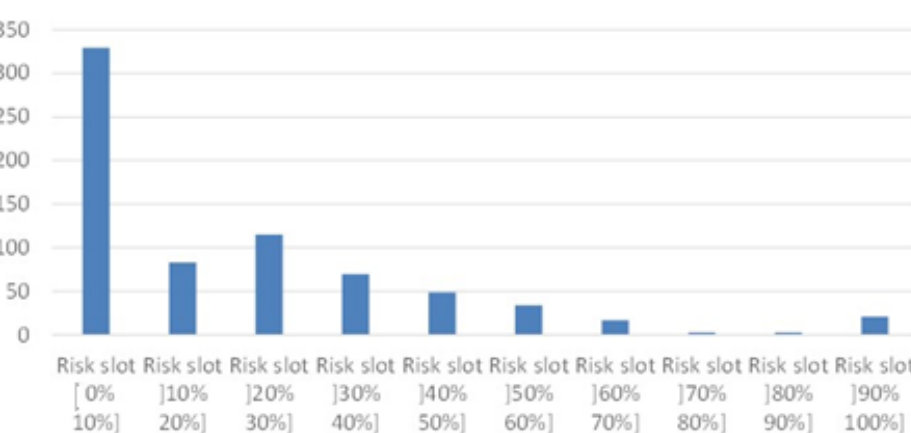
On this scheme, one can notice that 1,3km was driven with a driving risk between 20% and 30%.

Rated duration on road (s) x risk slot



On this scheme, bars are the number of secondes spent with a risk between x% ad y%.
 For instance, we can see that 1km was spent about 50s with a risk between 40% and 50%.

Rated duration in urban traffic (s) x risk slot



On this scheme, the driver spent more than 100s with a risk between 20% and 30%.

. Exemple of recorded data : analysis of ONE trip « *User 2* »

USAGE recorded data

Distance = 36km

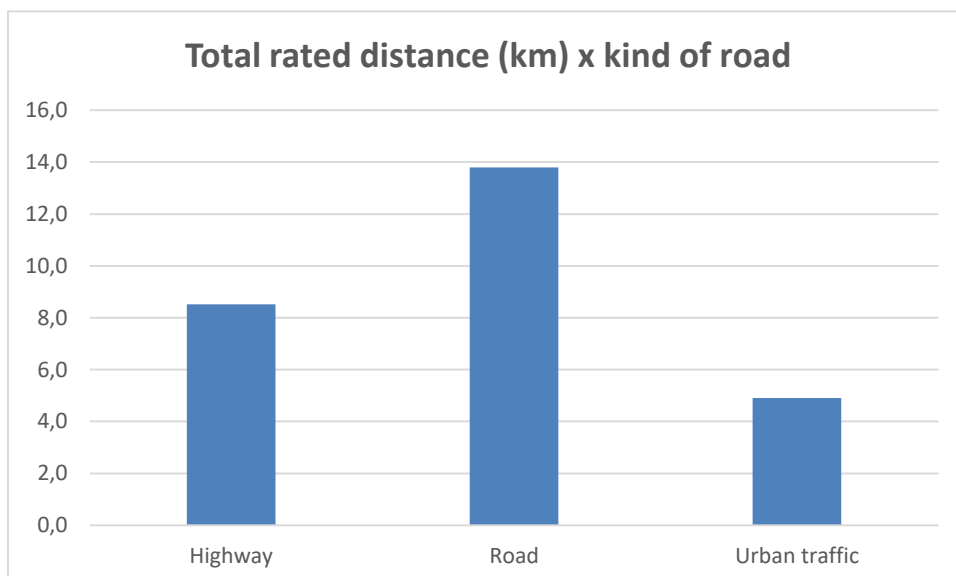
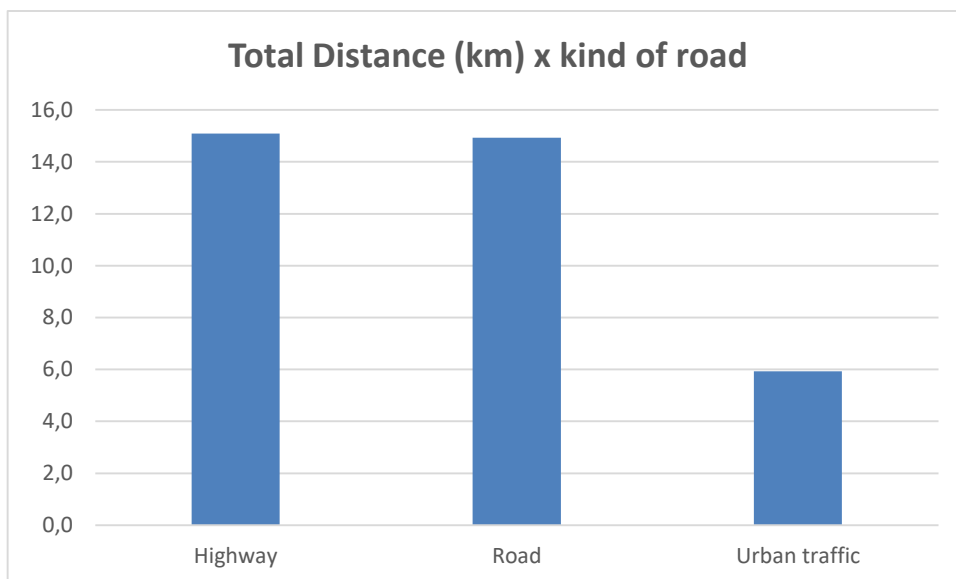
Rated distance = 27 km (there are some cases where it is not possible to estimate risk : no gps, no information on the electronic map, no electronic horizon, etc ...)

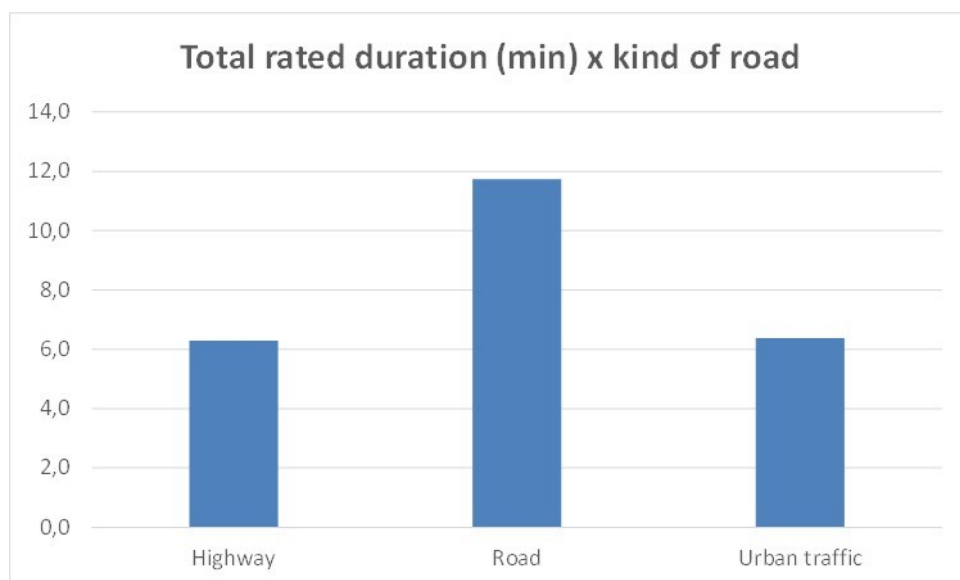
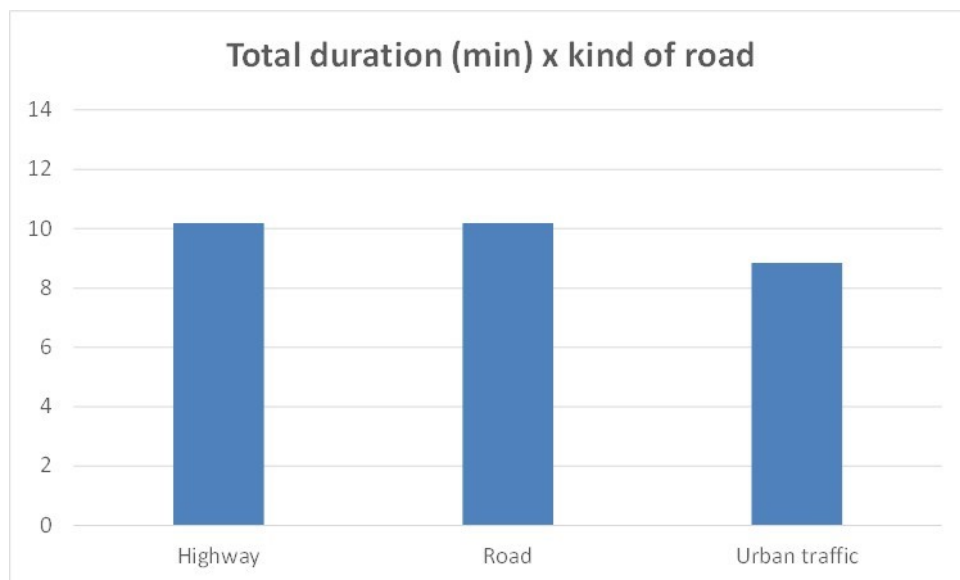
Total duration = 29 min

Rated duration = 24 min

Start time 16/12/2016 20:04:20

End time 16/12/2016 20:44:48





More data to follow next page

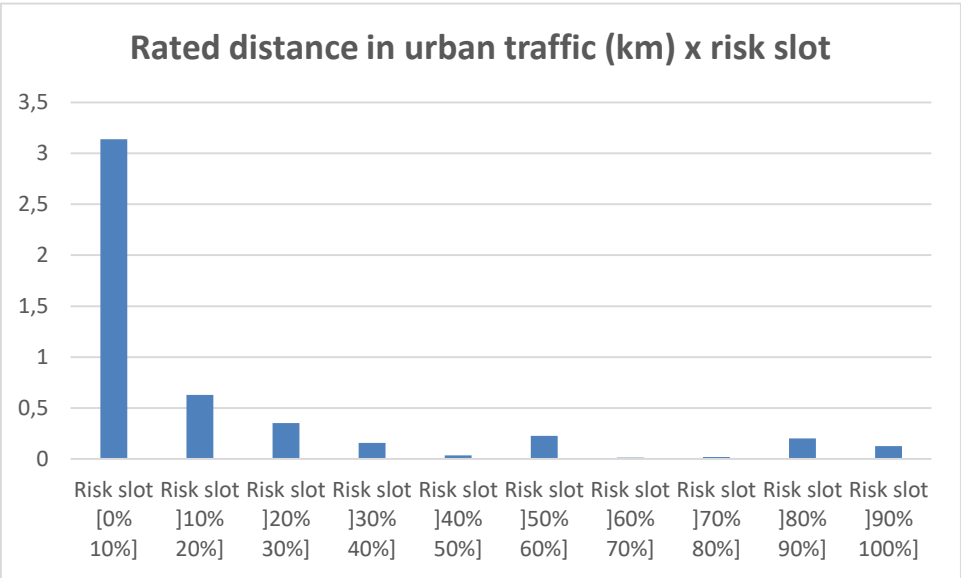
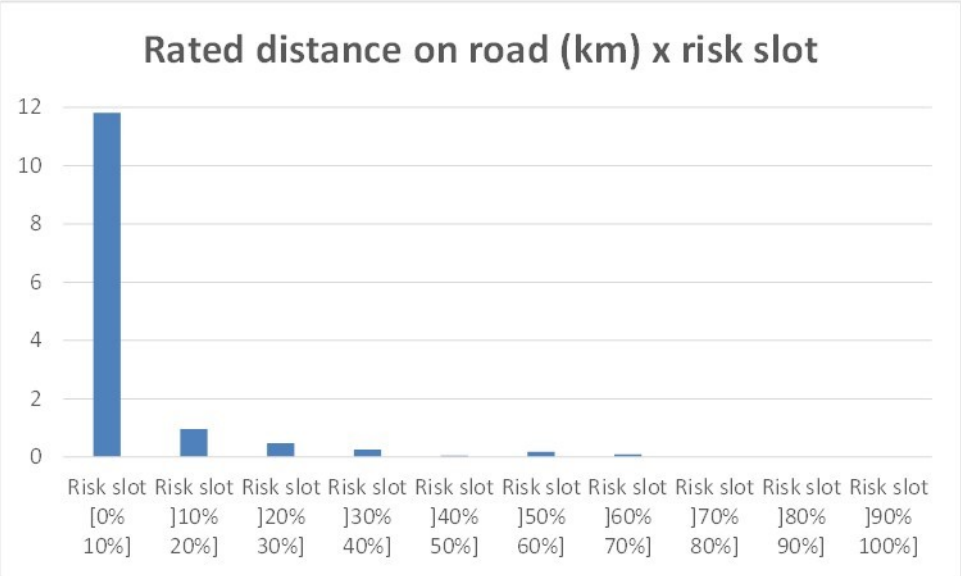
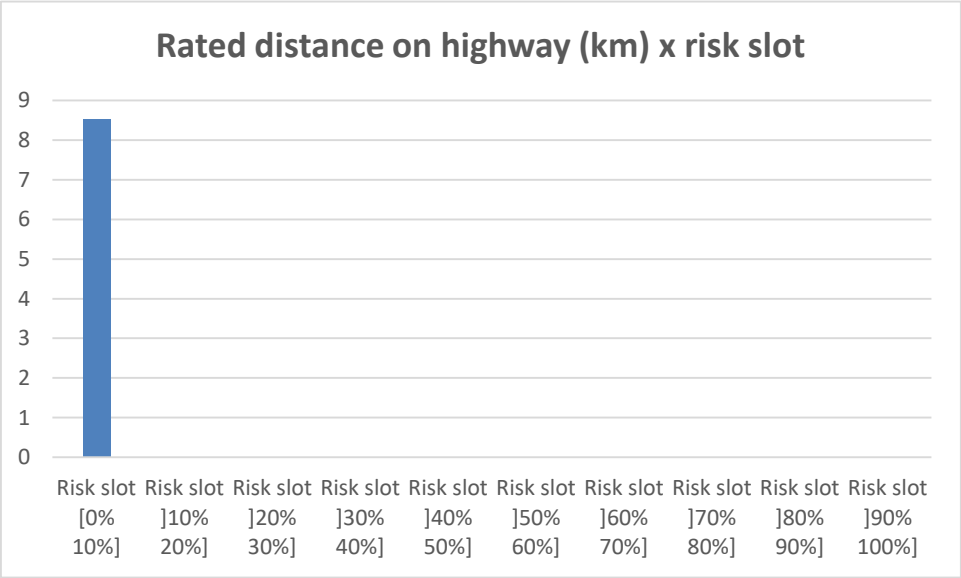
RISK

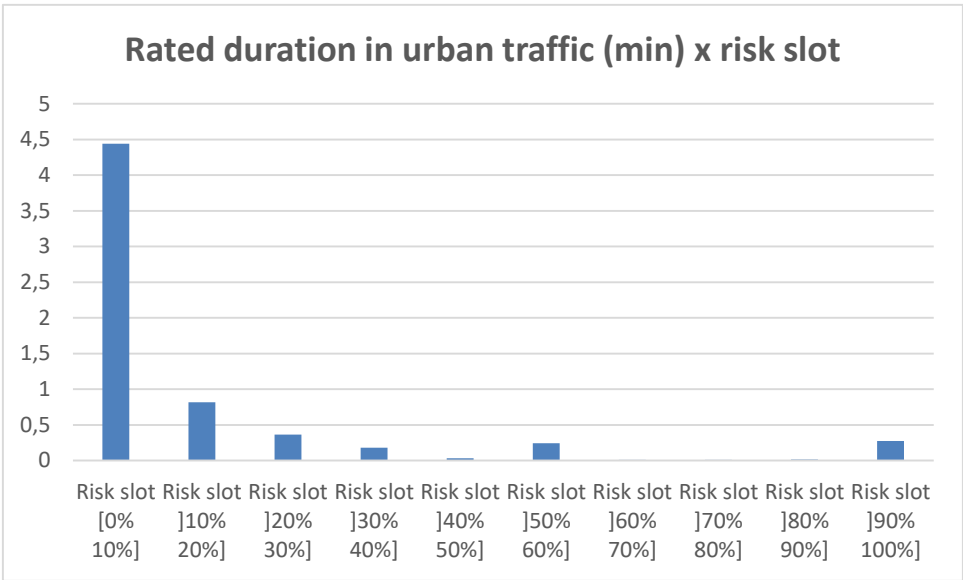
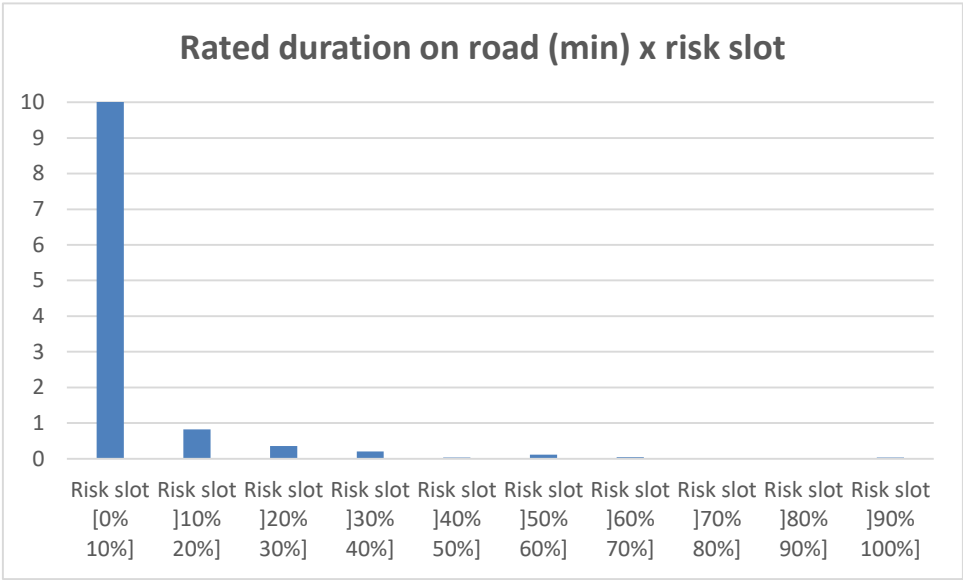
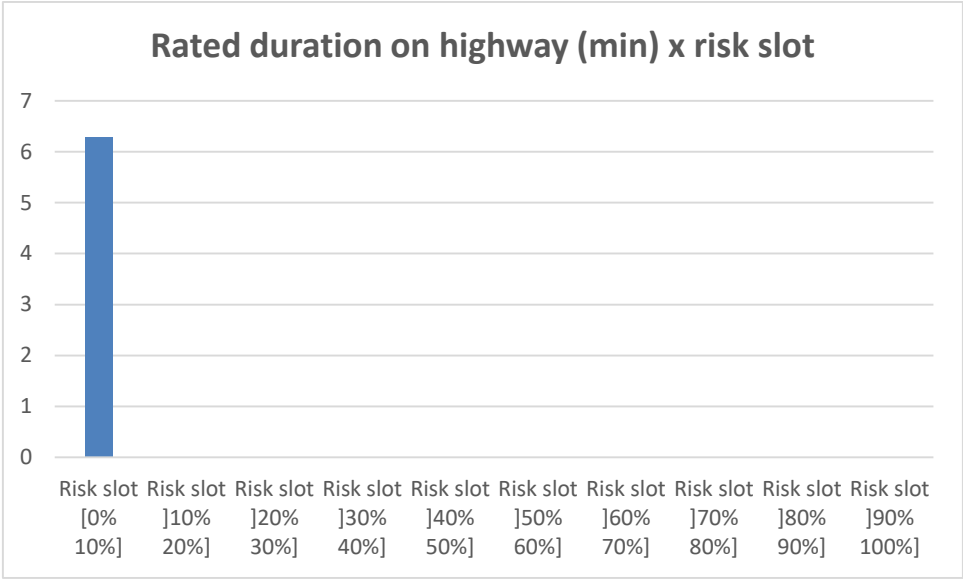
Score of Safe Driving on highways: 100%

Score of Safe Driving on roads: 99%

Score of Safe driving in urban traffic : 78%

Global score of Safe driving : 93%



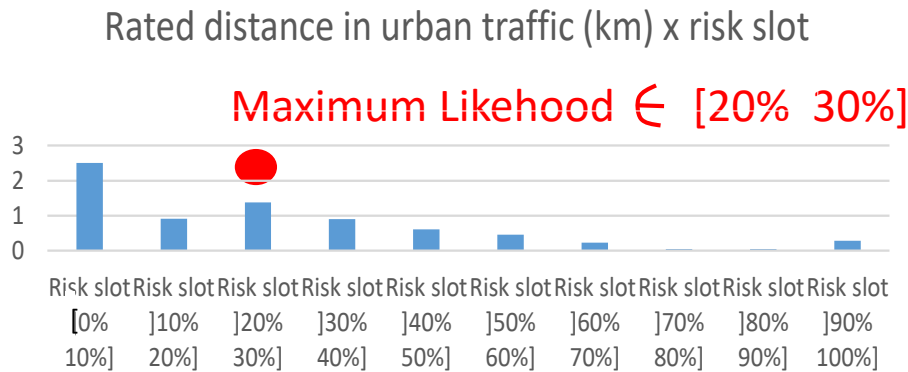


USE CASE : Quick visual analysis

One can see that USER 2 is much safer than USER 1, in terms of global distribution of risk. But USER 2 got a lower score of Safe driving in urban traffic.

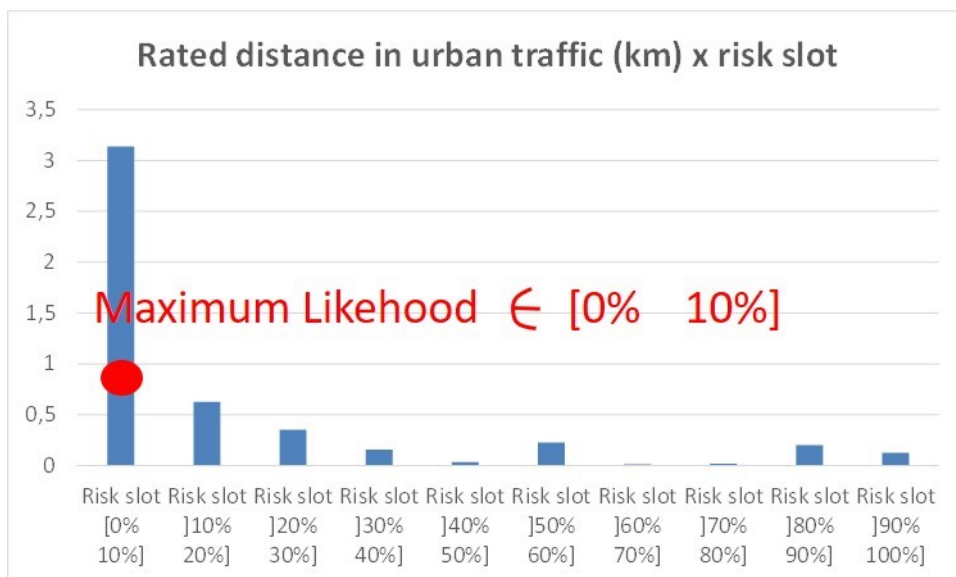
Let us compare the two distributions :

USER 1



NB : first slot is taken out of the analysis

USER 2



One can see that, however safe User 2 behaviour is, this driver got some high risk alerts. It means that this driver is globally much quiet and serious, but sometimes doesn't understand danger.

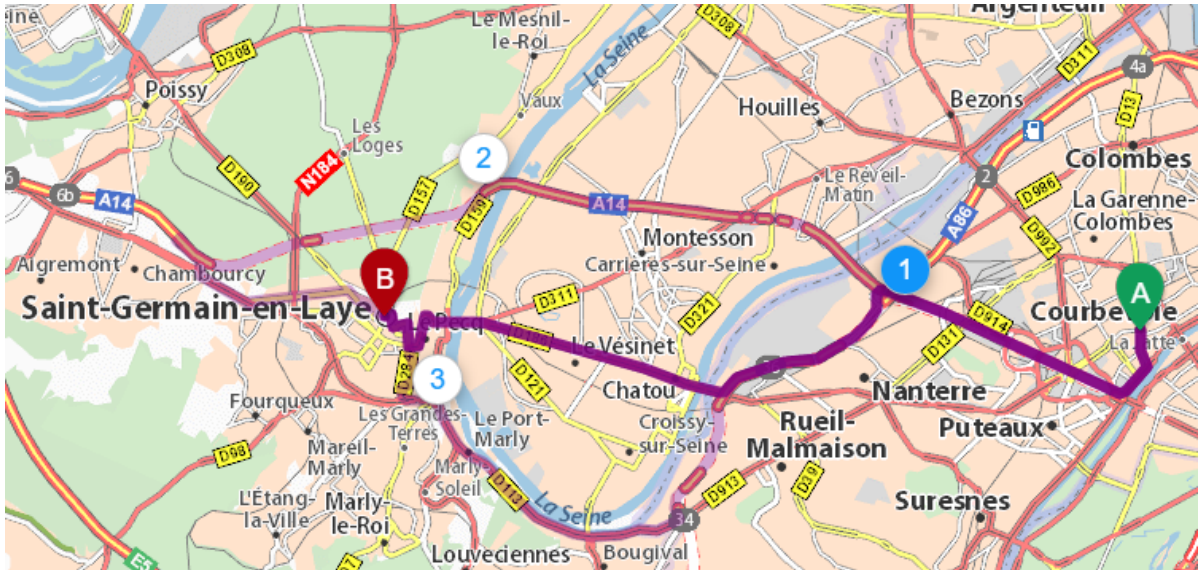
This profile should be considered in a different way from USER 1, and of course from a driver than would have a risk histogram with only high risk slots.

Shape of histograms opens the doors to many analysis and strategies for car insurance and fleet management (prevention, training, incentive, etc ...).

NB : car insurers ALREADY estimate risk for every driver. SafetyNex driving risk histograms are ADDITIONAL data. Crossing and correlating those new data with all regular actuary data should give new leads of strategies.

Let's consider that USER 2 is a suburban driver that goes to his/her office everyday and has 3 possible pathways (as it is the case for almost every suburban driver) :

- . The « old » pathway : only urban traffic
- . The « new » pathway : only peri urban highway
- . A mix : half urban, half highway



One can see that User 2 is completely Safe on highways.

Then in a risk point of view, the choice of pathway is very important. And from the knowledge of address of User 2 and address of office, it is NOT possible to estimate the real risk (only an average risk as a projection of other drivers accident in the area among the last X years).

SafetyNex risk profiles bring as much information as your imagination will allow.

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Have safe journeys with **SafetyNex** !