



UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS

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Final Event
Aachen, Germany
29 June 2017

Adapt*://*Ve

*Automated Driving Applications and
Technologies for Intelligent Vehicles*

Overview of the Human Factors Experiments



// Main Objective

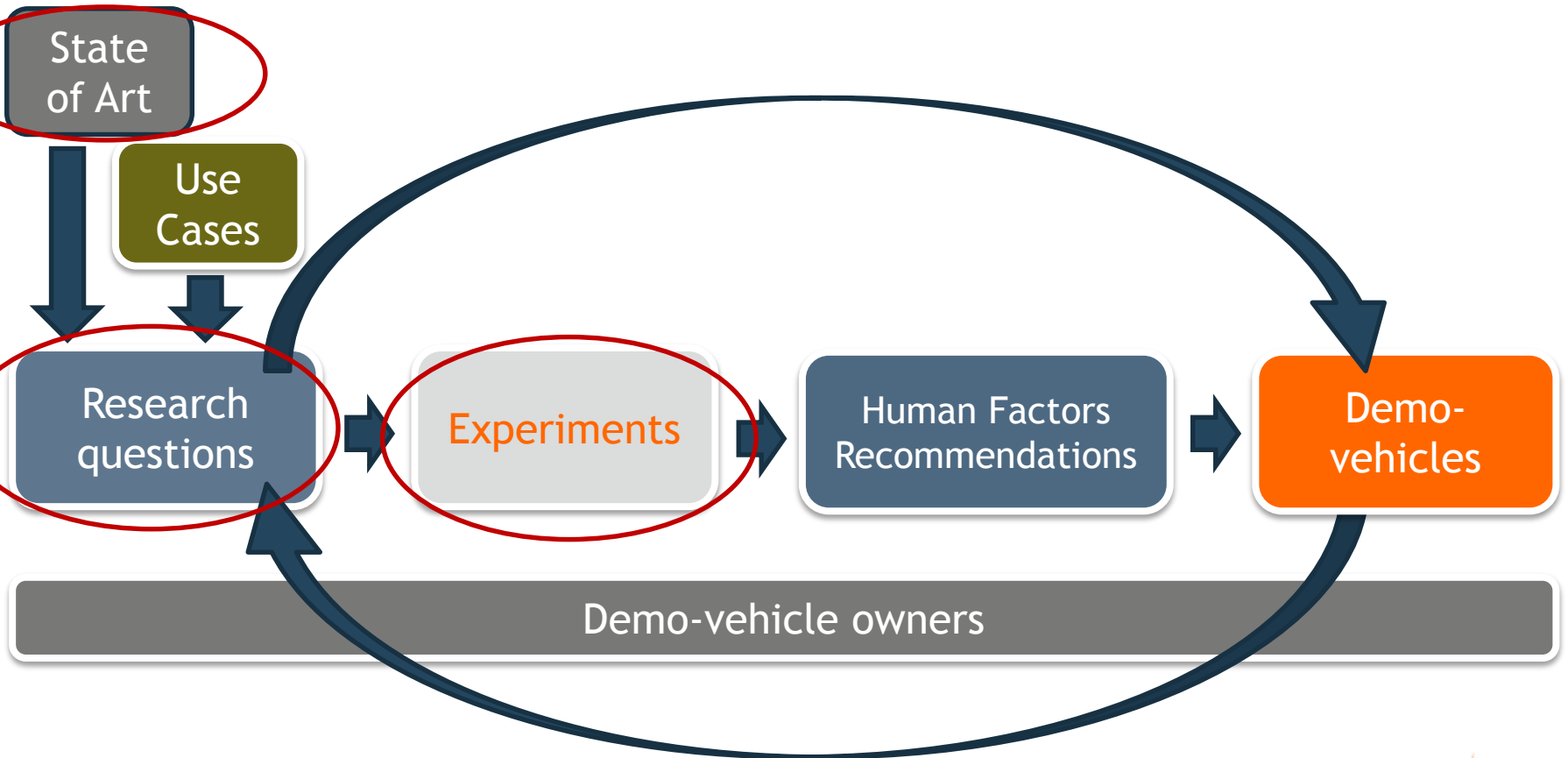
“Investigate how drivers’ intentions and actions should be taken into account in the design of partly and highly automated vehicles”

SAE Levels 2 & 3

// The Team



// An Iterative Process



// SoA and Categorisation of Research Questions

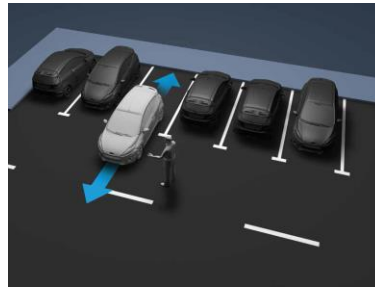
Agent State	Awareness	Arbitration	Action
Drowsiness/ Fatigue	Situation Awareness	Interaction and Design	Ergonomics
Physiological/ Emotional state	Mode Awareness	Meaning and Scheduling	Controllability
Distraction	Role & Task Awareness	Modes and Transitions	
Workload		Modality	
Cultural Differences		Adaptivity	
Acceptance			
Automation State			
Vehicle State			
Environment state			

// Experiments

- 16 simulator studies
- 1 ADAS study for truck drivers
- 1 large web-based survey

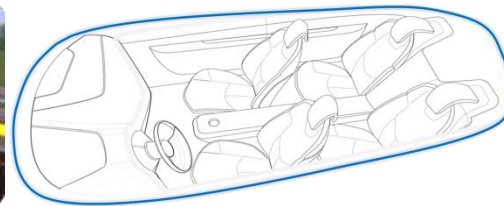
- Over 400 car drivers
- 90 truck drivers
- 2743 web-survey respondents

- 17 MAIN Research Questions



// New Concepts, Methodologies and Measures

- Simulating the ‘out of the loop’ concept
 - *Can we achieve it?*
 - *Where do drivers look during automation?*
 - *Does this have an effect on their crash propensity?*
- Using the Ambient Light Display for driver support at different levels of automation
 - *Can we use the driver’s peripheral vision to provide information?*



// New Concepts, Methodologies and Measures

- How much time do drivers need to prepare for resumption of control?
- What is the optimal degree of information required for transition of control?
- Can an uncertainty signal keep drivers more aware of their surroundings?



// New Concepts, Methodologies and Measures

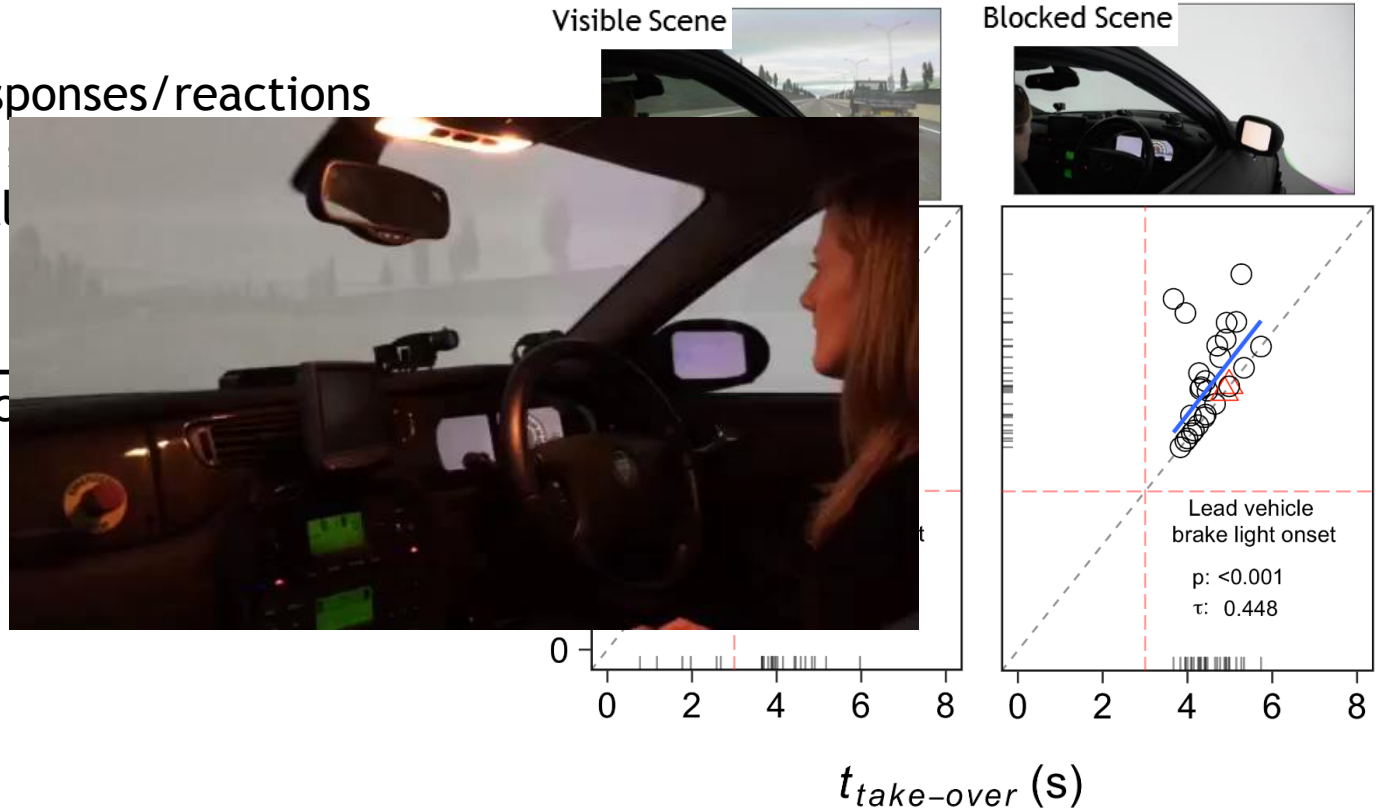
- Can we provide effective, yet **non-intrusive HMI** for unpredicted, resumption of control?



- Is there a difference between continuous and discrete interaction for **valet parking**?

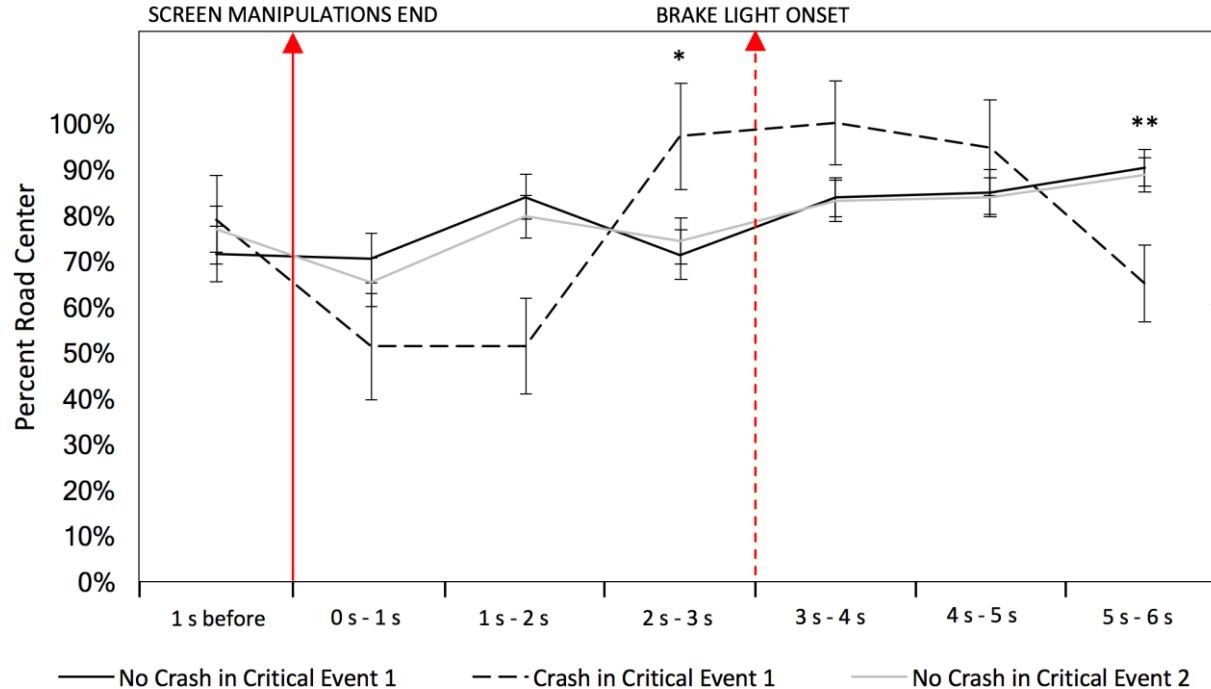
// **Some** of the Findings (Please go to the posters for more details!)

- Transition: Responses/reactions (e.g. touching the steering wheel, braking) in little time
- But this is *not* necessarily a safe and effective condition



Louw et al, submitted

// Eye-tracking data can be useful for understanding driver attention during resumption of control

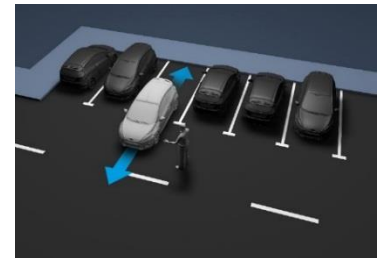


✓ No Crash (N=54)
✱ Crash (N=19)

Louw T; et al, (2016).

// **Some** of the Findings *(Please go to the posters for more details!)*

- Engagement in other (2ndary) tasks **increased resumption** of control from automation
- **Ambient Lightm Display** can help with **perception**, **comprehension** and **anticipation** of information.
- No major **cultural differences**, across 12 countries, regarding usefulness of parking HMI



// **Some* of the Findings (Please go to the posters for more details!)*

- Enhanced effectiveness of take-over request via:
 - Early take over announcements
 - Presentation of **continuous information**, regarding remaining time in automated mode
 - Displaying the necessary driving manoeuvre



// ***Some*** of the findings *(have you been to the posters yet? They have biscuits!)*

- (Truck) HMI with fewer levels of automation preferred
- Less information on HMI preferred by truck drivers
- Higher traffic density resulted in quicker engagement of automation (Truck)

- Engaging/disengaging methods **not intuitive**
- Learning curve is shallow



// Challenges and Next Steps

- Simulators are good for controlled studies but do not tell us about user experience in the **real world**
- Learning effects can be a problem - *one failure is enough to change behaviour*
- **Experiments** (what we ask people to do) need to become **observations** (what they actually do!)
- Difficult to study **long-term effects** of automation (e.g. fatigue)
- Today's cabs will not tell us about tomorrow's problems
- We do not know much about different age groups and abilities



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Thank you.

