

# DRIVER EXPECTATIONS FOR CONTROL ERRORS, ENGAGEMENT, AND CRASH AVOIDANCE IN LEVEL 2 DRIVING AUTOMATION SYSTEMS

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# Acknowledgements

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- Special thanks to project stakeholders



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## **Experiment investigating how driver expectations about Level 2 driving automation capabilities affect driver engagement and performance**

- Many commercially available models offer a version of simultaneous lateral and longitudinal automation
  - Capabilities vary between makes and models
- Driver expectations about capabilities will impact the way they use this technology
- Experimental approach manipulates driver expectations independently from vehicle capability
  - Phase 1 (development and pilot collection) completed Q4 2017
  - Phase 2 (data collection and reporting) beginning Q1 2018

## Direct vs Indirect expectations

- Direct
  - Test drives
  - Own/operate
- Indirect
  - Prior to experiencing technology
- Sources of indirect expectation
  - News reports
  - Articles/blogs
  - Social media

## Customized 2015 Infiniti Q50

- VTTI developed automation hardware and software
  - High capability (lane centering)
    - Limited driver intervention
  - Low capability (lane keeping)
    - Sinusoidal disturbance introduced
    - Requires driver intervention often
- Redundant rear seat controls
  - Initiate steering errors
  - Emergency takeovers\*



# Vehicle Details (cont.)

## Camera Views

- VTTI Flex DAS
  - 1080p resolution
  - Front
  - Over the Shoulder
  - Driver Face
  - Foot
  - Rear



## Manipulate participant training to set expectation

- Training is either congruent, above, or below vehicle capability
- 4 x 2 x 6 mixed design
  - 4 levels of expectation (between)
  - 2 types of crash imminent scenario (between)
  - 6 non-driving task order conditions (between)
    - Non-driving task comparisons as within subjects factor

<u>Training</u>	<u>Capability</u>	<u>Expectation</u>
Low	Low	Congruent
Low	High	Below Expectations
High	Low	Above Expectations
High	High	Congruent

# Participants

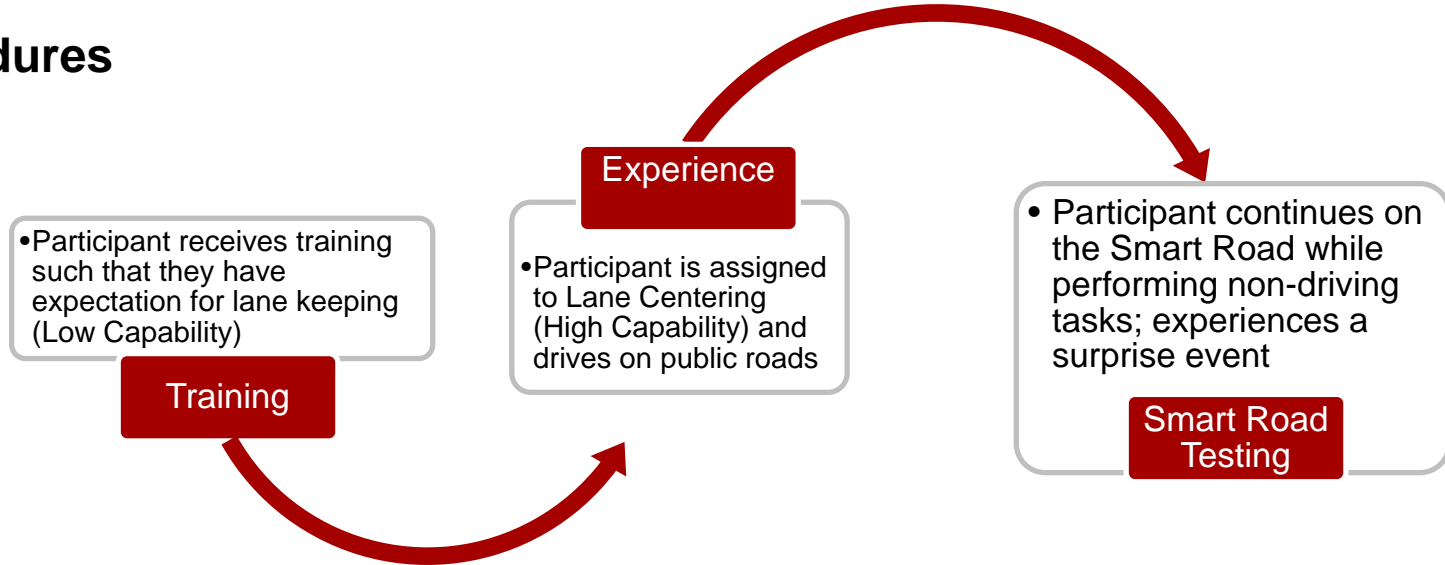
## Data collection completed in two phases

- Phase I: 16 participants - Complete
- Phase II: 96 participants
- Gender balanced within two NHSA age groups
  - 24-39
  - 40-54

Task Orders	Crash Imminent Scenario	Expectation-Capability Combinations								Participants Per Combination
		Low-Low		Low-High		High-Low		High-High		
		Age Group		Age Group		Age Group		Age Group		
		Younger	Older	Younger	Older	Younger	Older	Younger	Older	
TO-1	Depart	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
TO-1	Reveal	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
TO-2	Depart	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
TO-2	Reveal	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
TO-3	Depart	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
TO-3	Reveal	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
TO-4	Depart	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
TO-4	Reveal	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
TO-5	Depart	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
TO-5	Reveal	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
TO-6	Depart	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
TO-6	Reveal	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
									<b>Total Phase 1</b>	<b>16</b>
									<b>Total Phase 2</b>	<b>96</b>
									<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>112</b>



## Procedures



### Smart Road Testing - 12 Trials



Surprise Event

# Surprise Events

## Two types of surprise event scenarios

- Limitations of currently available systems
  - **Slowed vehicle reveal**
  - Road departure



# Surprise Events

## Two types of surprise event scenarios

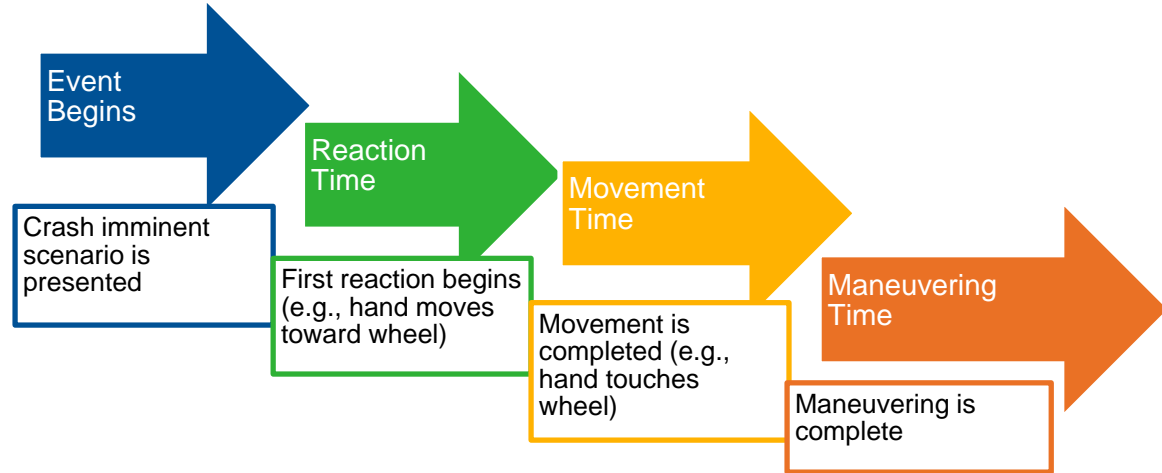
- Limitations of currently available systems
  - Slowed vehicle reveal
  - **Road departure**



# Planned Analyses

## Focus on Driver Response, Engagement, and Trust

- Response times to surprise events
- Hands on wheel behavior
  - Capacitive wheel installed
- Eye glance analyses
- Subjective questionnaires



# Questions?

## Thank You!

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