Human Factors for the Integrated Vehicle-Based Safety Systems (IVBSS) Program

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Discussion Topics

- Project Objectives
- Key Driver-Vehicle Interface (DVI)
 Challenges
- Development of the DVI



Project Objectives

- IVBSS project involves integrating multiple safety systems for heavy trucks
 - > Forward Collision Warning (FCW)
 - Lane-Change/Merge Warning (LCM-L/R)
 - Lane Departure Warning (LDW-L/R)

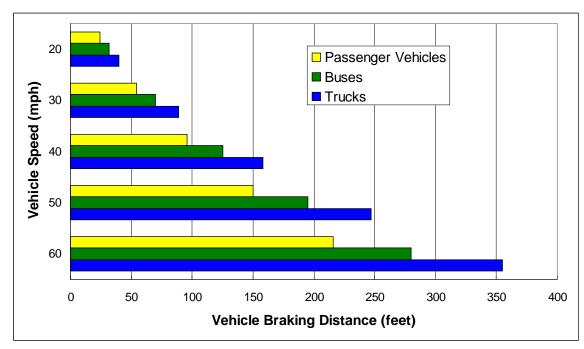
Key objective for the DVI: Prioritize messages from 3 systems in a way that addresses conflicts and maximizes safety benefits.



Key Driver-Vehicle Interface Challenges

Longer stopping distances

- ▲ A key factor in collision warning design





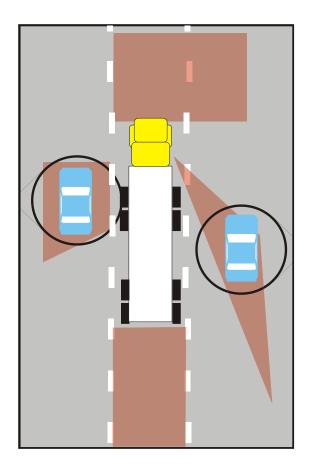
• Minimum stopping distances for buses and trucks from FMVSS 121

Key Driver-Vehicle Interface Challenges

More blind spots

- Non-symmetrical
- Requires unique visual

scanning strategies





* Figure adapted from: Transports Quebec. (2006). *Heavy vehicle blind spots*, *collision danger zones*. <u>http://www.mtq.gouv.qc.ca/en/camionnage/lourds/campagne/index.asp</u>

Key Driver-Vehicle Interface Challenges

Greater noise levels

- > Greater levels of road & engine noise
- > Average noise levels of 89 dBA*

Haptic alerts may not be as effective > Presence of masking vibration

* From: Robinson, G., Casali, J., and Lee, S. (1997). The Role of Hearing in Commercial Motor Vehicle Operation: An Evaluation of the FHWA Hearing Requirement, Final Report. Blacksburg, VA.

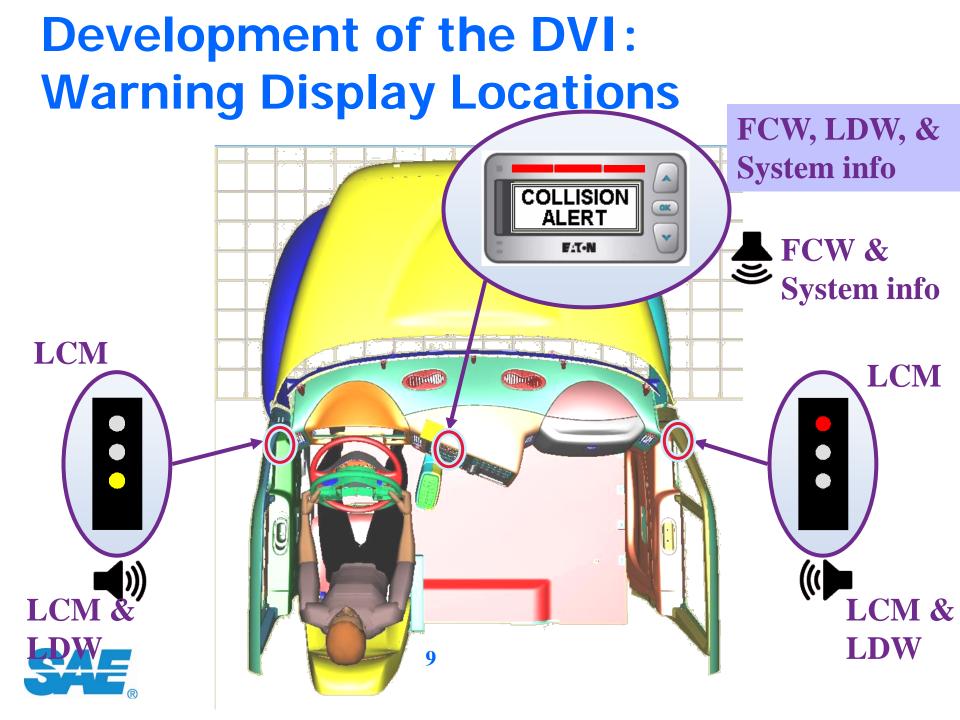


Development of the DVI: Warning Arbitration Goals

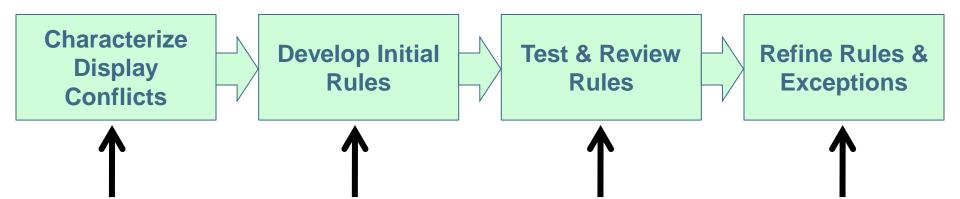
Support a timely and appropriate response from the driver

Support the development of an accurate and functional mental model of the IVBSS by the driver





Development of the DVI: Process for Generating Prioritization Rules



- Identify display conflicts
- Examine kinematics of the situation

• Prioritize hazards based on timing, outcomes, & consequences

- Identify secondary crash risks
- Characterize
 driver alertness

- Examine driver information needs
- Identify exceptions
- Examine special cases (e.g., cutins)

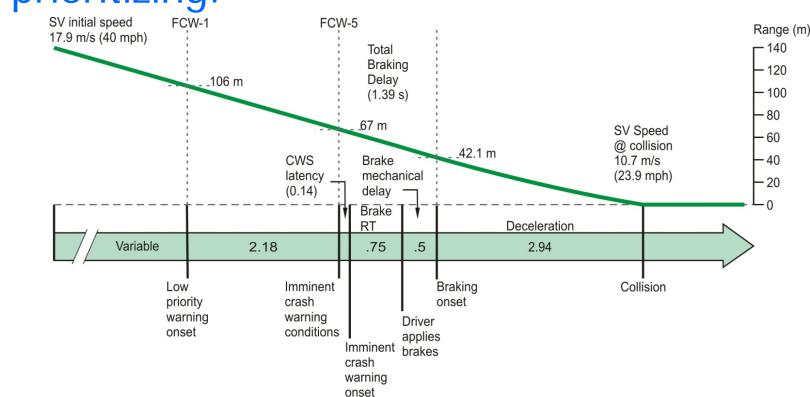


Development of the DVI: Display Conflict Matrix

	FCW-1 V	FCW-2 V	FCW-3 V	FCW-3 A	FCW-4 V	FCW-4 A	FCW-5 V	FCW-5 A	FCW-6 V	FCW-6 A	FCW-7 V	FCW-7 A	LCM-1 V	LCM-2 V	LCM-3 V	LCM-3 A	LCM-X2 v	LCM-X2 A	LDWL V	LDWL A	LDWRV	LDWR A
FCW-1 V																	*		*		*	
FCW-2 V																	*		*		*	
FCW-3 V																	*		*		*	
FCW-3 A																*		*		*		*
FCW-4 V																	*		*		*	
FCW-4 A		Cal		Rule		DL	De		4		1	1	1			*		*		*		*
FCW-5 V	-	Cole)r			Rule							-				*		*		*	
FCW-5 A				2		Visu							_			*		*		*		*
FCW-6 V				2a-2	20	Visu Visu											*		*		*	
FCW-6 A		Visual and auditory LCM-X2 over Visual and auditory LCM-X2 over						_			*		*		*		*					
POIT 7 II						Visu	al an	d aud	litory	LCN	1-X2	over	r				*		*		*	
				3		Visu	Visual and auditory FCW-5, 6, & 7					7										
				4		Visual LDW overrides visual FCW					Τ.											
E				5-5	a	Auditory LCM-3 overrides auditory Auditory LCM-3 overrides auditory						-										

Development of the DVI: Kinematic Analysis

- 1) Validate warning timing
- Provides some information about the severity of potential crashes→ important for prioritizing.



Development of the DVI : Arbitration Rule Table

Final Rule table had 19 separate arbitration rules, including:

- Several "maintenance" rules for completeness
- ➤ 6 exceptions (e.g., 2a-e)

	Rule	Justification							
2	Visual and auditory FCW-5, 6, & 7 override visual and auditory LCM- X2	In FCW-5, 6, 7 scenarios, the driver must respond quickly, and suppressing the LCM-X2 will eliminate the chance that the LCM-X2 display itself—or the required driver response to acknowledge it—interferes with the driver response to the FCW-5,6, or 7.							
2a	Visual LCM-X2 overrides visual FCW-1, FCW-2a, & FCW-2b	Because the SSD failure-mode display is the same as the LCM-0 display, the potential exists for a side- vehicle conflict if the driver interprets the "failed" SSD display as a LCM-0 display. This means that the priority of the LCM-X2 warning should be similar to that of a LCM-3 warning and override the FCW-1, FCW-2a, and FCW-2b especially since the FCW situations do not indicate imminent conflicts.							

Arbitration Logic for Integration Engine

The end result was a simple spreadsheet that indicated the appropriate display warning combinations for a set of sensor states

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	A	B	С	D	E	F	G	H					
1		<u>Inputs</u>				Outputs							
2	FCW-in	LCM-in	LDW-in		DIU	Aud	RSD	LSD					
3	FCW0	LCM0	LDW0		None	None	None	None					
4	FCW0	LCM0	LDWR		LDWR	LDWR	None	None					
5	FCW0	LCM0	LDWL		LDWL	LDWL	None	None					
6	FCW0	LCM0	LDWX		LDWX	Fault	None	None					
7	FCW0	LCM1R	LDW0		None	None	LCM1	None					
8	FCW0	LCM1R	LDWR		LDWR	LDWR	LCM1	None					
9	FCW0	LCM1R	LDWL		LDWL	LDWL	LCM1	None					
10	FCW0	LCM1R	LDWX		LDWX	Fault	LCM1	None					
11	FCW0	LCM2R	LDW0		None	None	LCM2	None					
12	FCW0	LCM2R	LDWR		LDWR	LDWR	LCM2	None					
12	501/2			14				Nono					

For Further Information

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Reports can be found at UMTRI IVBSS webpage including this report: Integrated Vehicle-Based Safety System Arbitration of Heavy Truck Driver-Vehicle Interface (DVI) Warnings [PDF], Battelle, Center for Human Performance and Safety. Sponsored by U.S. Department of Transportation, May 2007, UMTRI-2008-24.

UMTRI IVBSS webpage:

http://www.umtri.umich.edu/divisionPage.php?pageID=249

