

Take-over behavior for truck drivers in time critical situations

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Motivation & Research Question

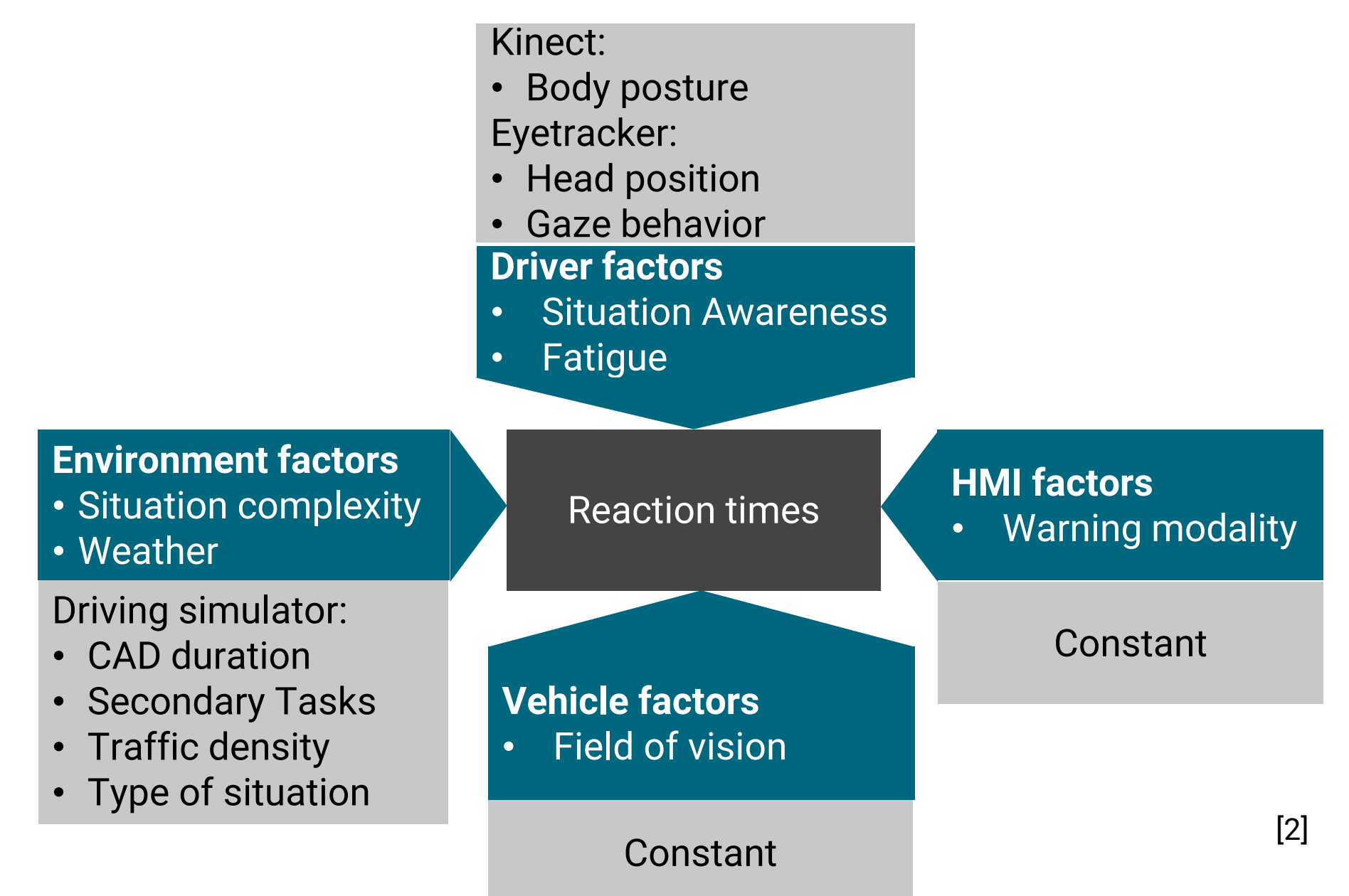
Is it possible to estimate the reaction times based on driver, HMI, vehicle and environmental factors with remote sensors?

- Which remote sensors are suitable?
- Which algorithms are suitable?
- Which factors are relevant?
- How can cognitive processes of take-over be modelled?
- How should driver and truck cooperate in critical take-over situations?

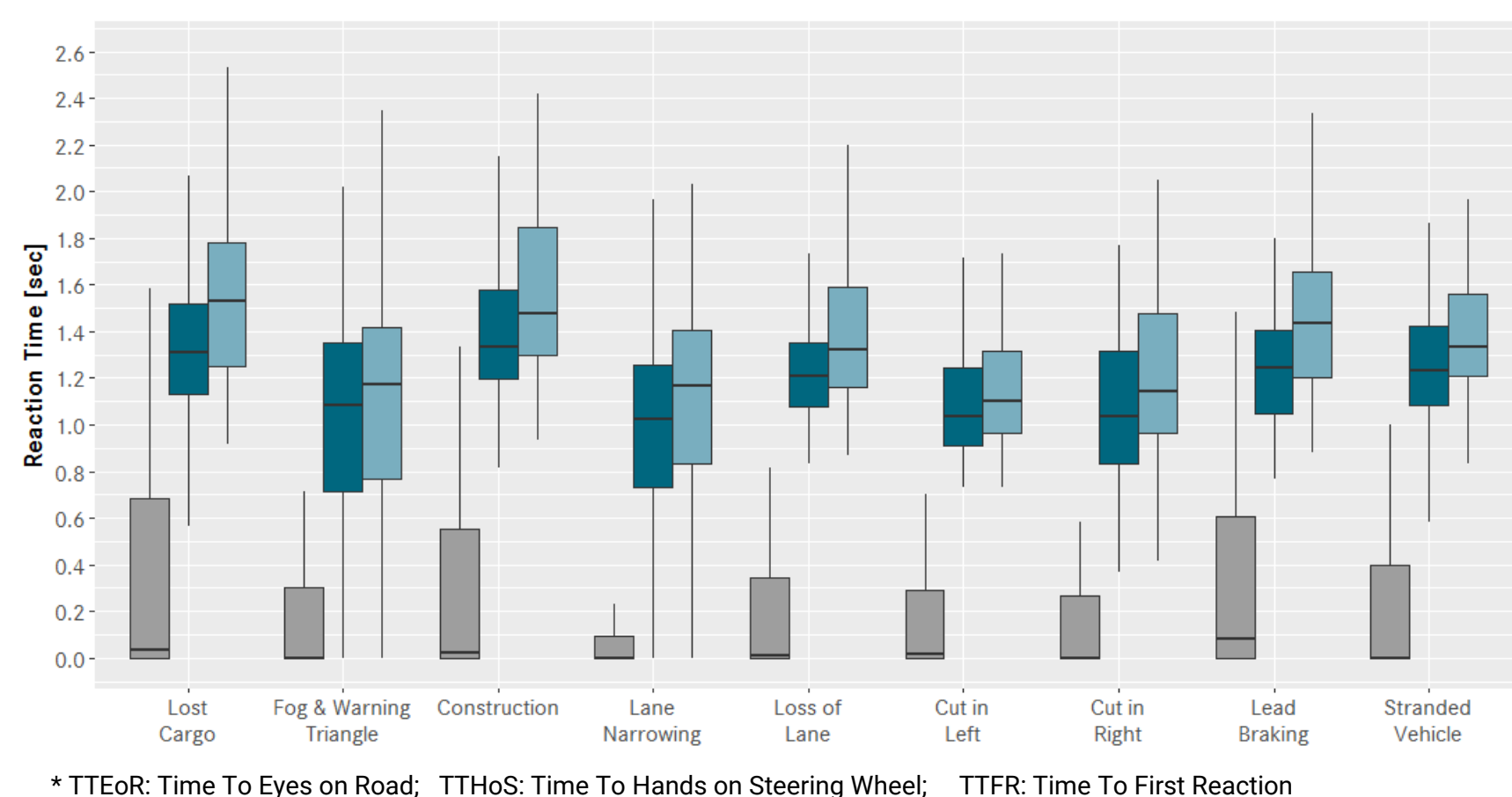
SAE level	Name	Narrative Definition
		Automated driving system ("system") monitors the driving environment
3	Conditional Automation	the driving mode-specific performance by an automated driving system of all aspects of the dynamic driving task with the expectation that the human driver will respond appropriately to a request to intervene [1]
4	High Automation	
5	Full Automation	



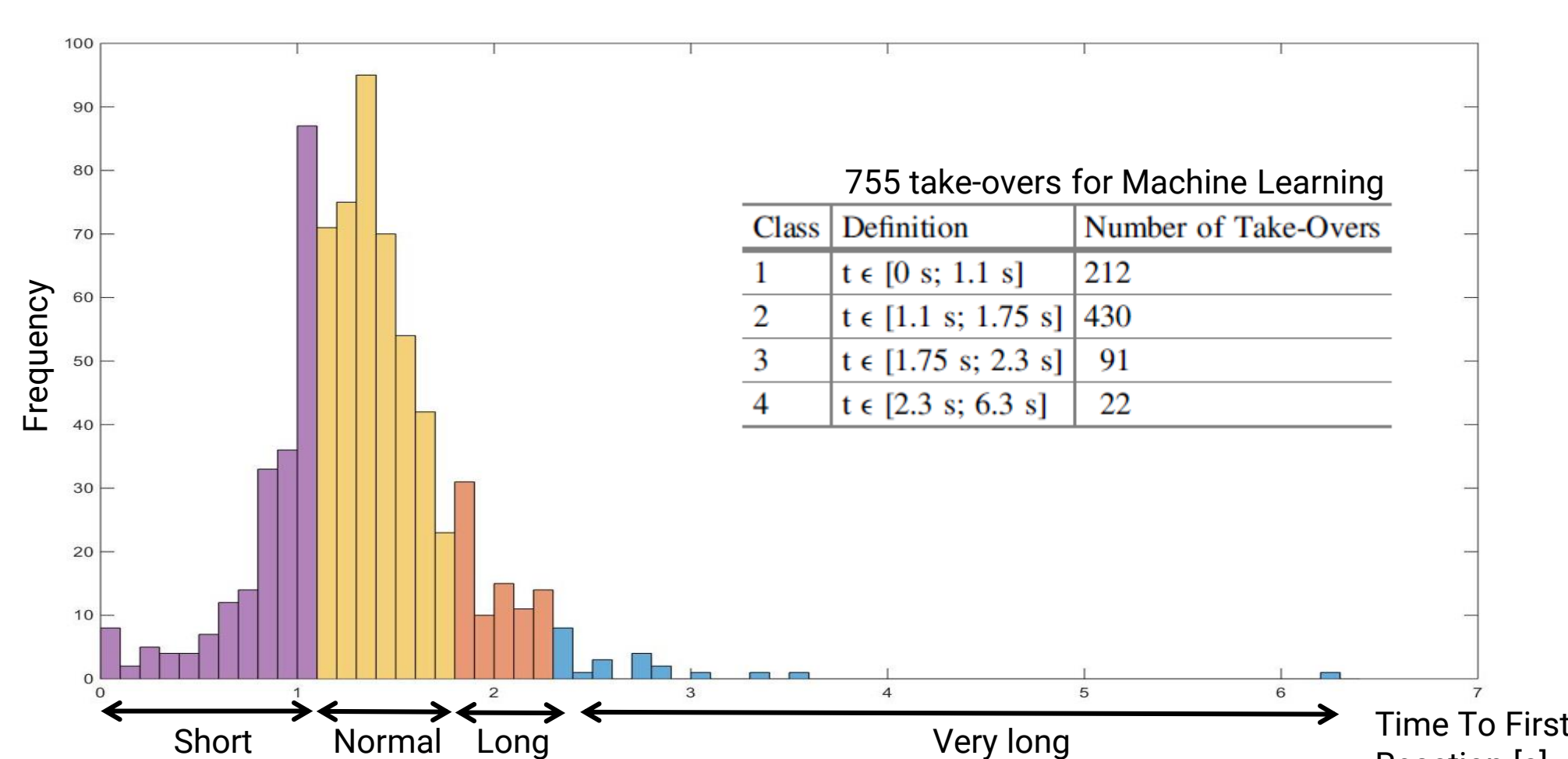
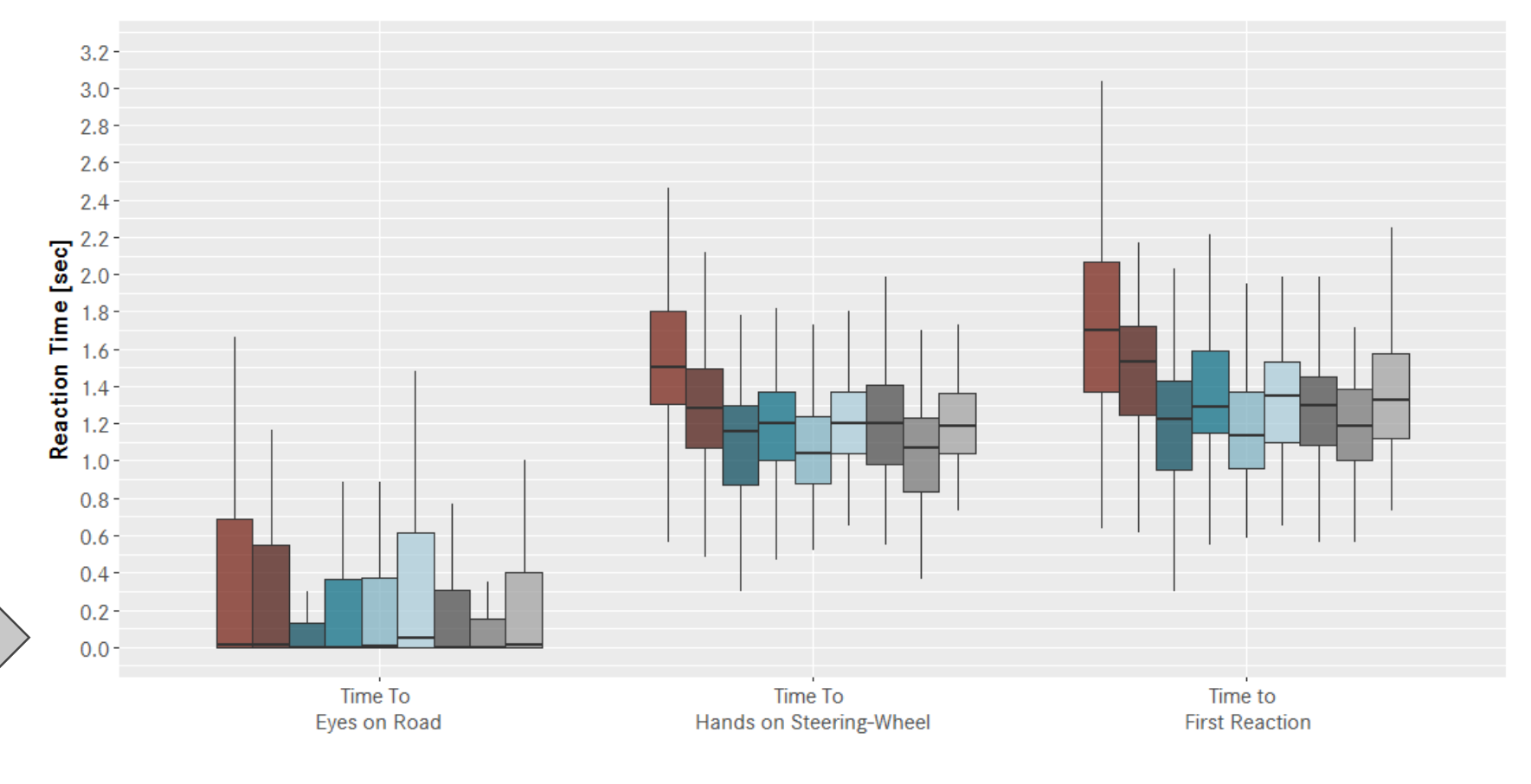
Sufficient time reserves for safe take-over necessary



Experiment



- Moving-base simulator with independent variables CAD duration, NDRT, Situation type
- 95 participants generated 755 take-overs
- Temporal differences for Situation type
- Learning was observed



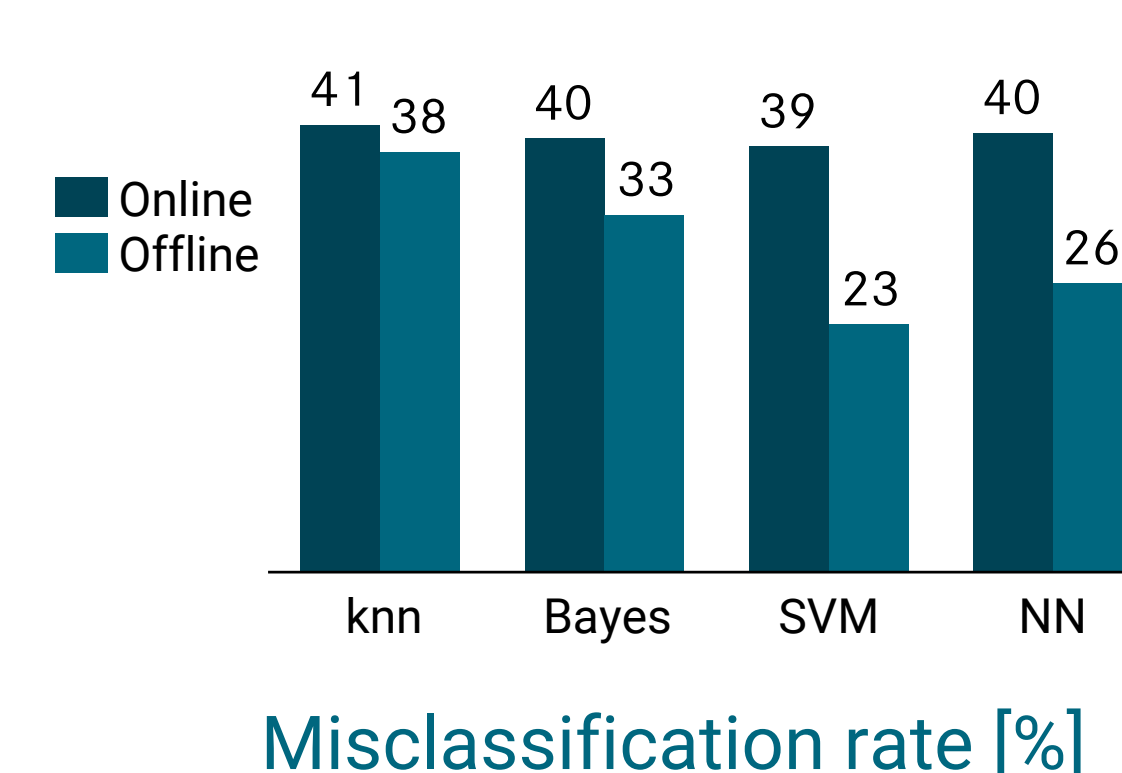
Class	Definition	Number of Take-Over
1	$t \in [0 \text{ s}; 1.1 \text{ s}]$	212
2	$t \in [1.1 \text{ s}; 1.75 \text{ s}]$	430
3	$t \in [1.75 \text{ s}; 2.3 \text{ s}]$	91
4	$t \in [2.3 \text{ s}; 6.3 \text{ s}]$	22

Driver features: Characteristic Values and Timeseries for gaze analysis, Head position, Area of Interest, Tablet interaction, TTs, Pupil diameter, Number of takeovers

Environment features: TTCs, situation type, Traffic density, CAD Duration, Secondary Task

244 Features

4-Class Classification



Rank	Feature
1	Trial Number (# of take-overs)
2	Time to Collision
3	Blink Duration
4	Avg. Yaw Head Angle 2sec before Rtl
5	Take-over Situation type
6	Head Roll Average 2sec before Rtl
7	Min Head Pos. Change X-Y-Z
8	Head Pos. Change X 0.5sec before Rtl
9	Head Pos. Change Y 3sec before Rtl
10	Min Head Pos. Change X-Y-Z 10sec before Rtl
11	Pupil Diameter 0.5sec before Rtl
12	Gaze Pitch St. Dev. 5sec before Rtl
13	Sum of tablet taps 5sec before Rtl
14	Avg. Head Pos. X-Y-Z 2sec before Rtl
15	Gaze Pitch St. Dev Total

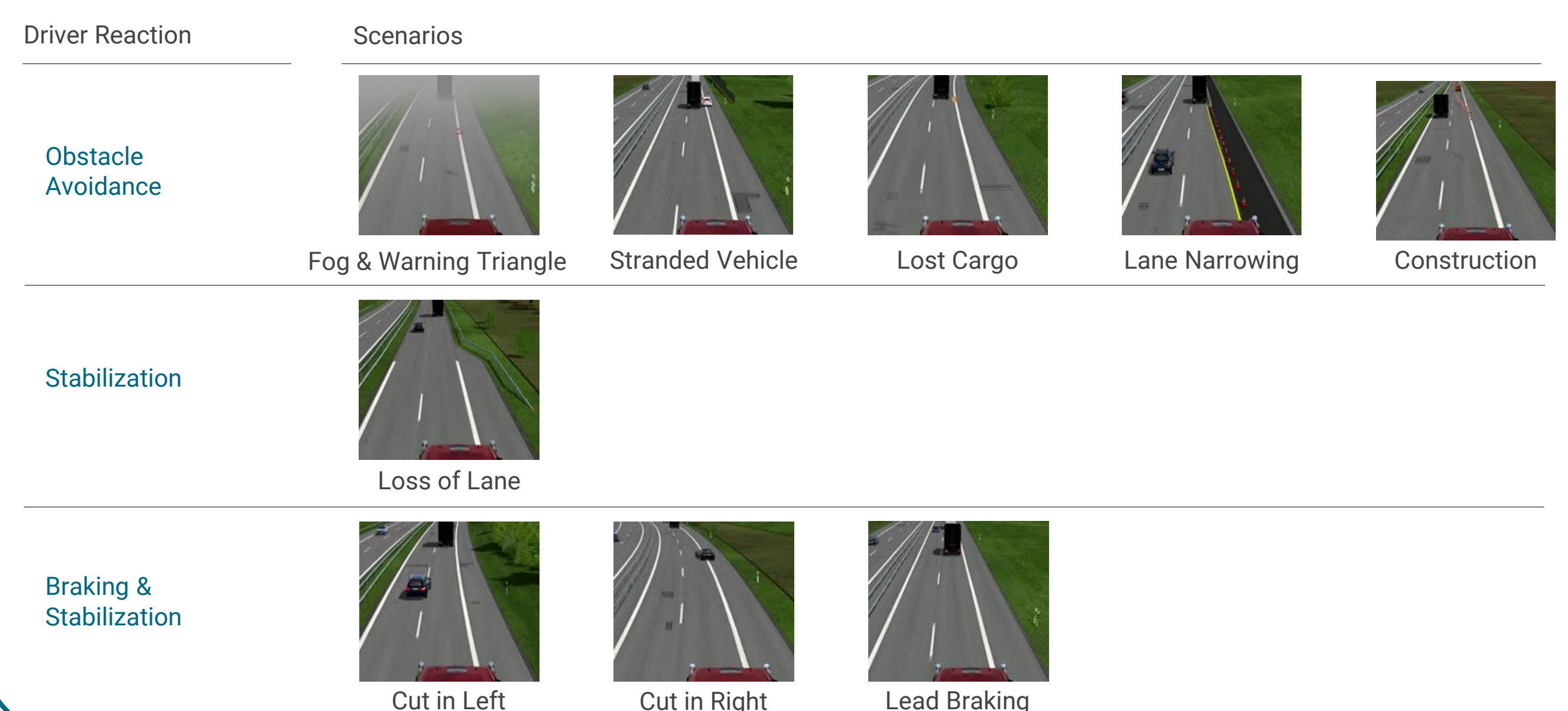
Conclusions

- The misclassification rate for 4 classes of features generated from eye-tracking and environmental features with a SVM was 39%.
- The misclassification rate for 4 classes of features generated from eye-tracking, body posture and environmental features with a SVM was 32%.
- Learning behavior could result from learning of the warning cascade or less attention towards NDRT (however visual attention towards NDRT was constant).

Eyes on Road	Yes		No		Yes		No	
	Quick	Other	Quick	Other	Quick	Other	Quick	Other
Object Seen	115	17	8	75	48	175	72	257
First ICUC	0.029 s (SD=0.147)	0.001 s (SD=0.012)	0.121 s (SD=0.302)	0.032 s (SD=0.140)	0.426 s (SD=0.487)	0.409 s (SD=0.594)	0.293 s (SD=0.349)	0.268 s (SD=0.340)
Situation Type	0.716 s (SD=0.407)	1.058 s (SD=0.426)	1.173 s (SD=0.366)	1.174 s (SD=0.396)	1.433 s (SD=0.624)	1.388 s (SD=0.536)	1.228 s (SD=0.317)	1.265 s (SD=0.343)
# of TO	0.861 s (SD=0.423)	1.234 s (SD=0.506)	1.354 s (SD=0.534)	1.303 s (SD=0.382)	1.445 s (SD=0.303)	1.580 s (SD=0.555)	1.347 s (SD=0.270)	1.429 s (SD=0.408)
TTEoR								
TTHoS								
TTFR								

Future Work

- How does behavior differ with regard to visible and non-visible take-over situations?
- How does take-over behavior differ in real-world conditions?
- Modelling differences in eye movements with ACT-R to explain cognitive differences



[1] Standard, SAE International. 2018. Taxonomy and Definitions for Terms Related to Driving Automation Systems for On-Road Motor Vehicles. J3016 2018.

[2] Vogelpohl, Tobias, et al. 2016. Übergabe von hochautomatisiertem Fahren zu manueller Steuerung. Berlin : Gesamtverband der Deutschen Versicherungswirtschaft e.V., 2016.

[3] Lotz, A. and Weissenberger, S. 2019. Predicting take-over times of truck drivers in conditional autonomous driving. Advances in Intelligent Systems and Computing. Advances in Human Aspects of Transportation, 2019, pp. 329-338.