

# Driver Warning HMI

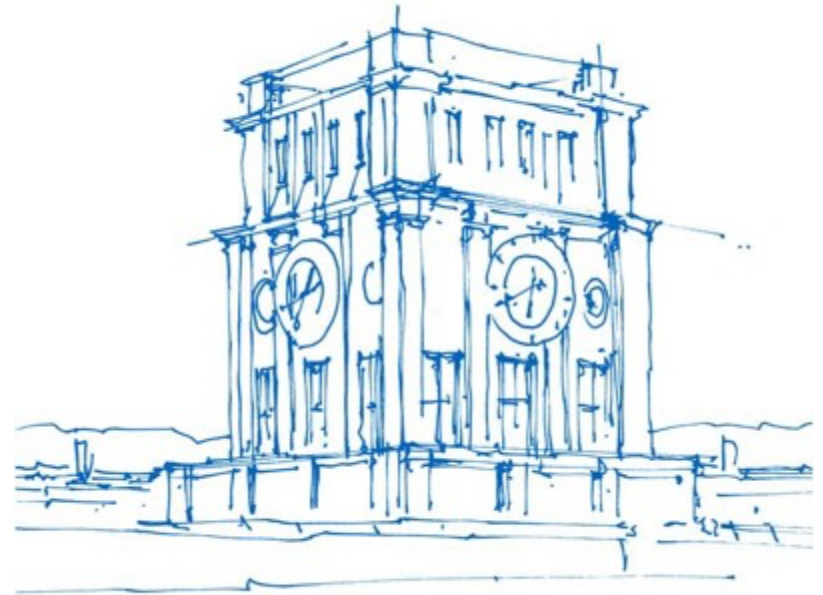
Deike Albers, Lukas Flohr, Dominik Janetzko

Technical University of Munich

Munich School of Engineering

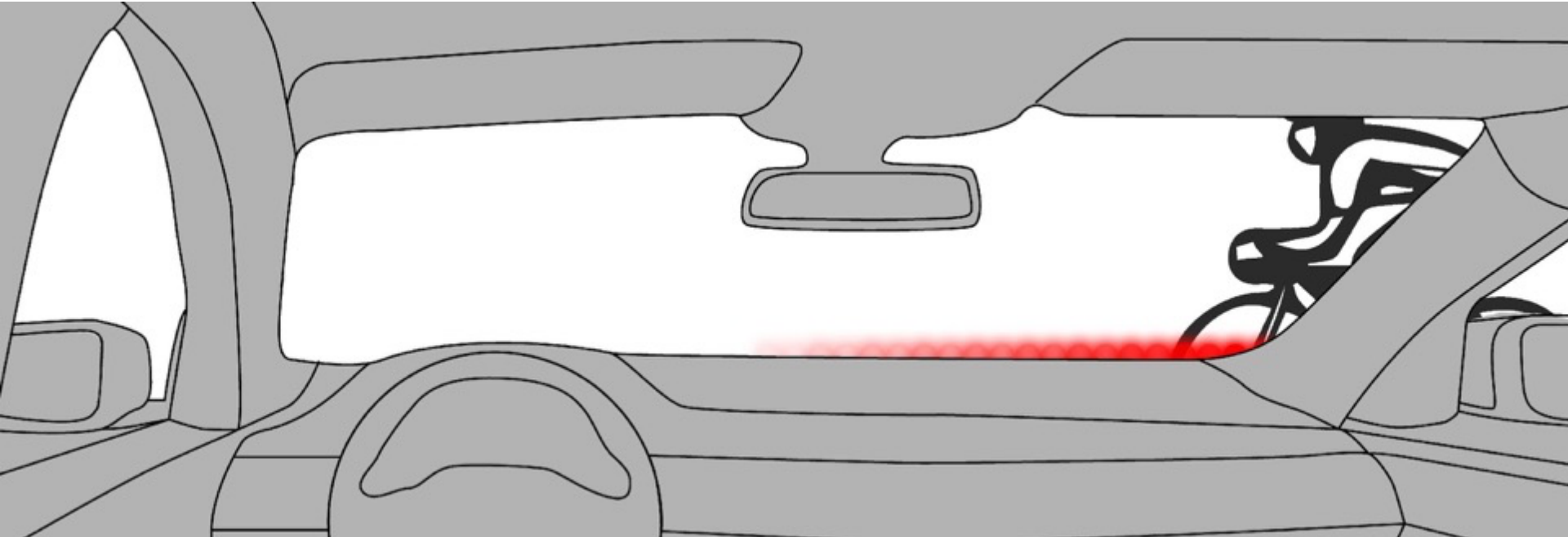
Chair of Ergonomics

Ulm, 22 March 2018



*Uhrenturm der TUM*

# Development of an HMI for Multimodal Proactive Driver Warning to Protect Vulnerable Road Users (VRUs)



# Student Team – Human Factors Engineering (M.Sc.)



**Deike Albers**

B.Sc. Business Psychology



**Lukas Flohr**

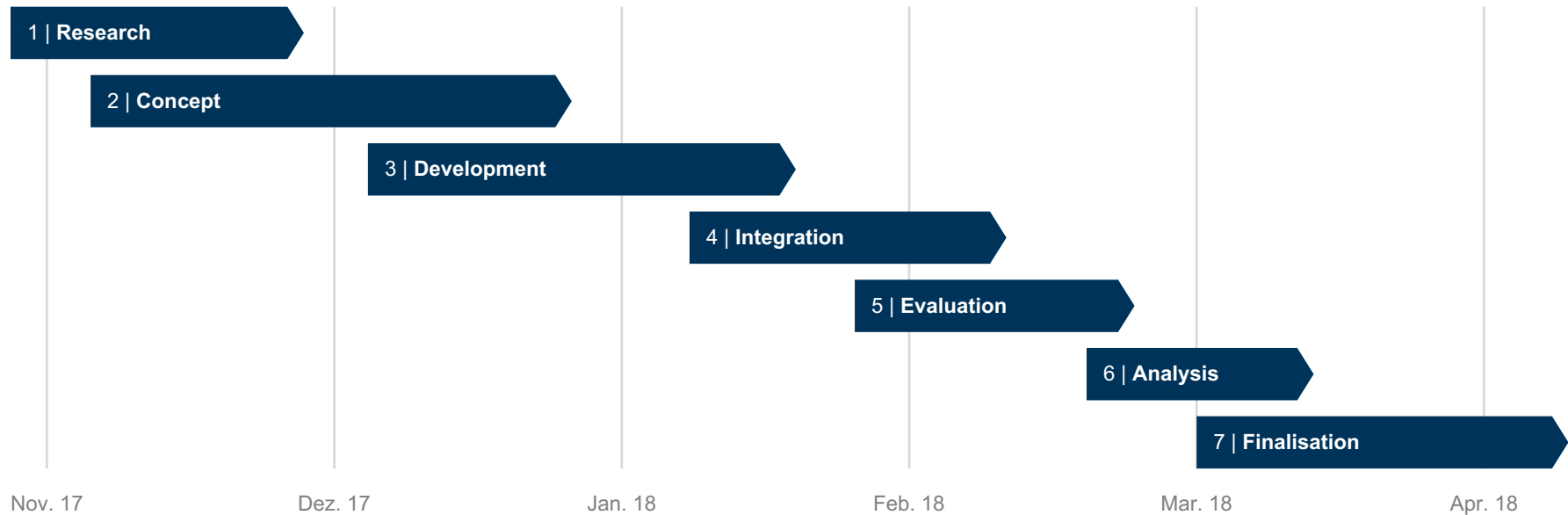
B.A. Media Design



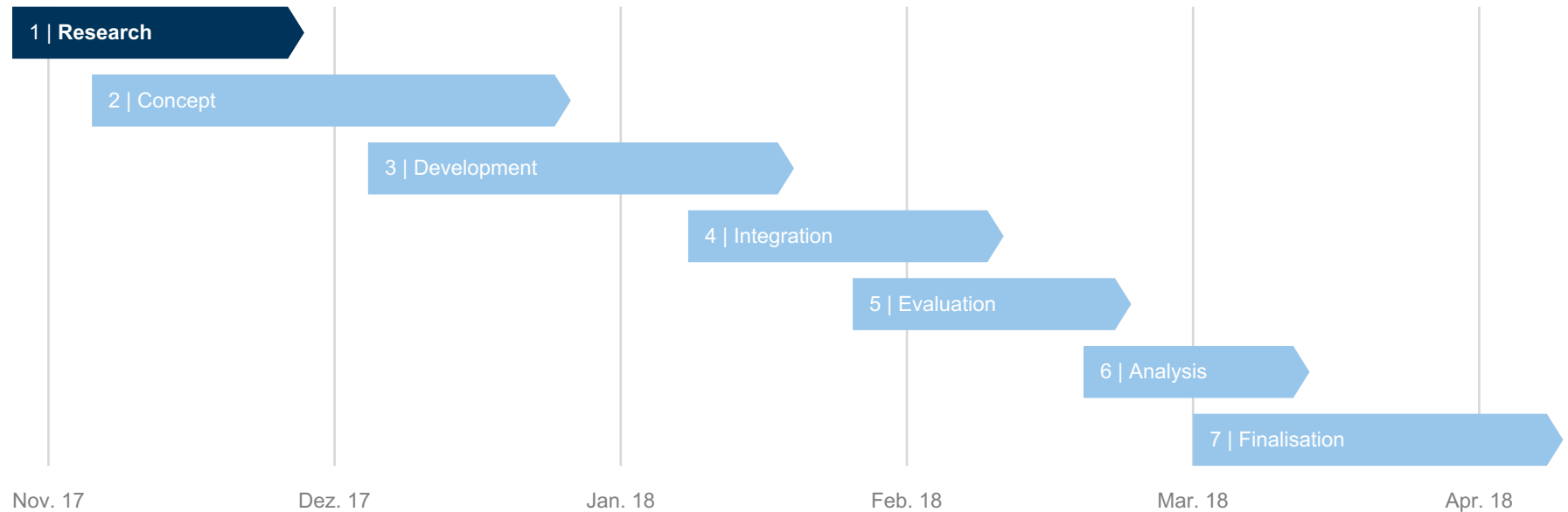
**Dominik Janetzko**

B.Sc. Psychology

# Project Phases



# 1 | Research



# Research

ADVANCING ACTIVE SAFETY TOWARDS THE PROTECTION OF VULNERABLE ROAD USERS:  
THE PROSPECT PROJECT

Context-based Pedestrian Path Prediction

Driver and Pedestrian Awareness-based Collision Risk Analysis



Perfect Timing: Urgency, Not Driving Situations,  
Influence the Best Timing to Activate Warnings

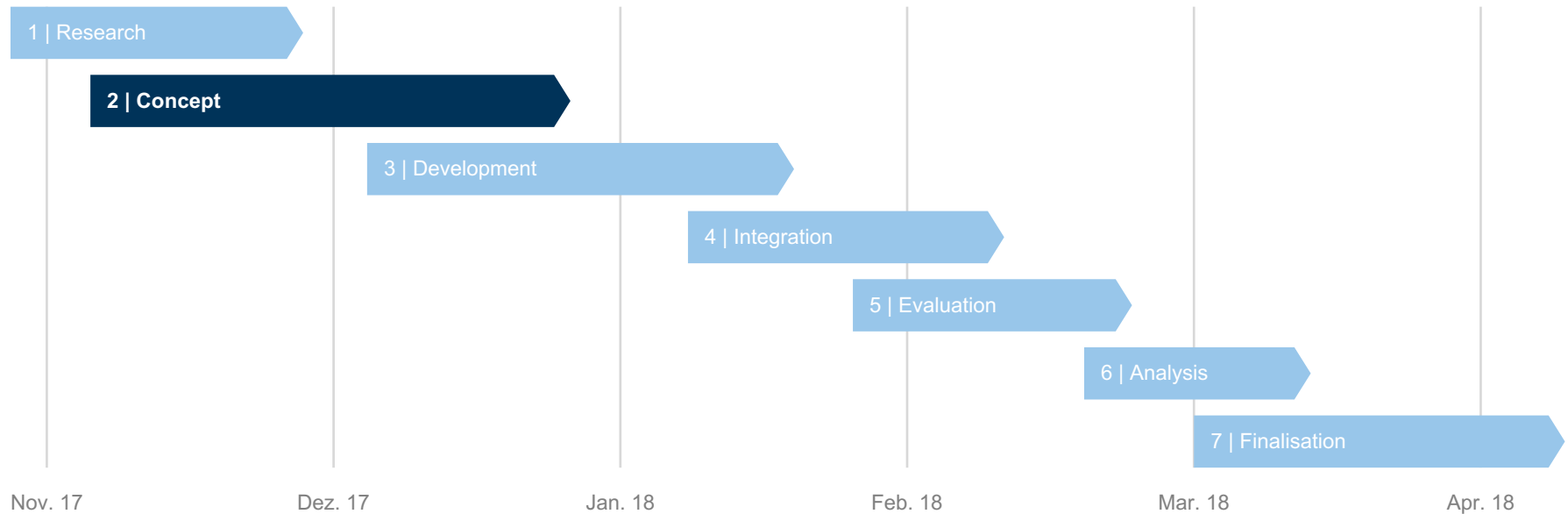
**UR:BAN Human  
Factors in Traffic**

Gestaltung zeit- und sicherheitskritischer  
Warnungen im Fahrzeug

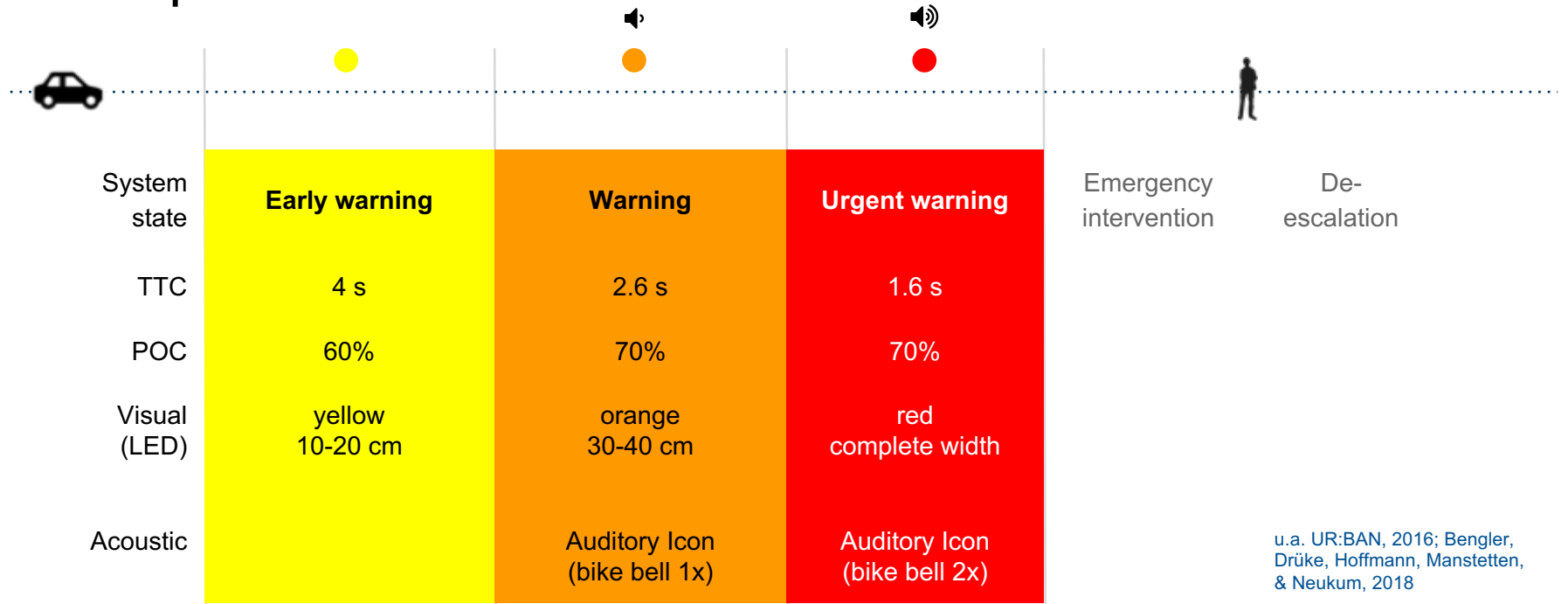
**Automobil-  
ergonomie**

How to present collision warnings at intersections?—A comparison of different approaches

## 2 | Concept



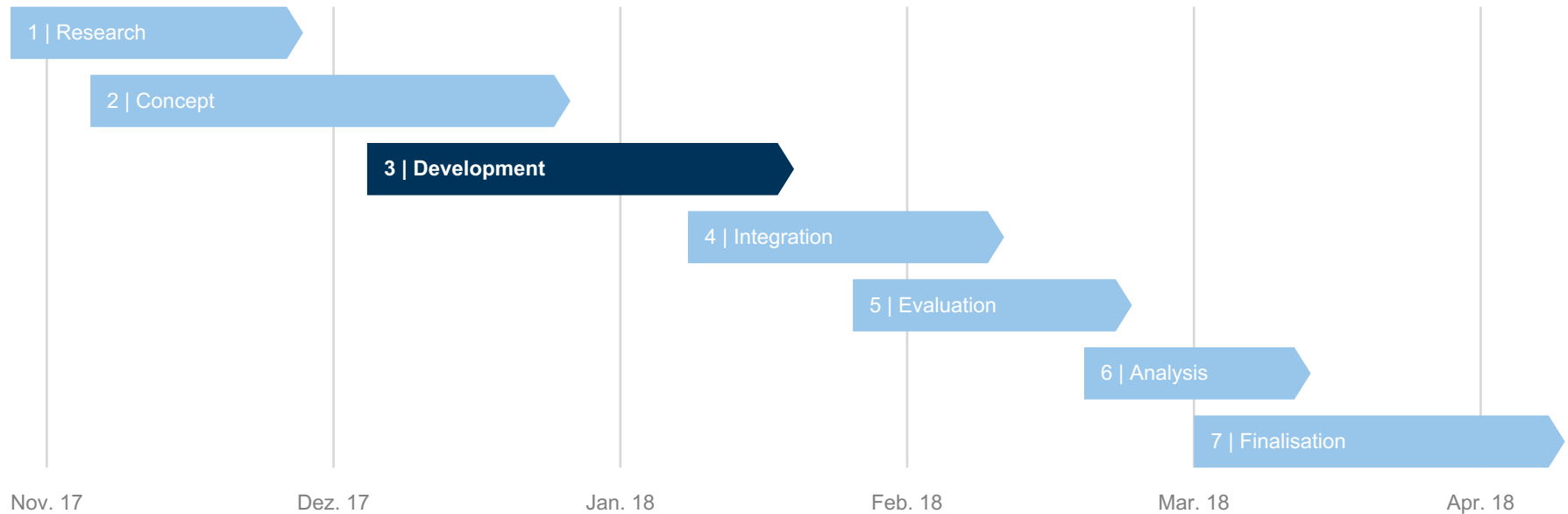
# Concept



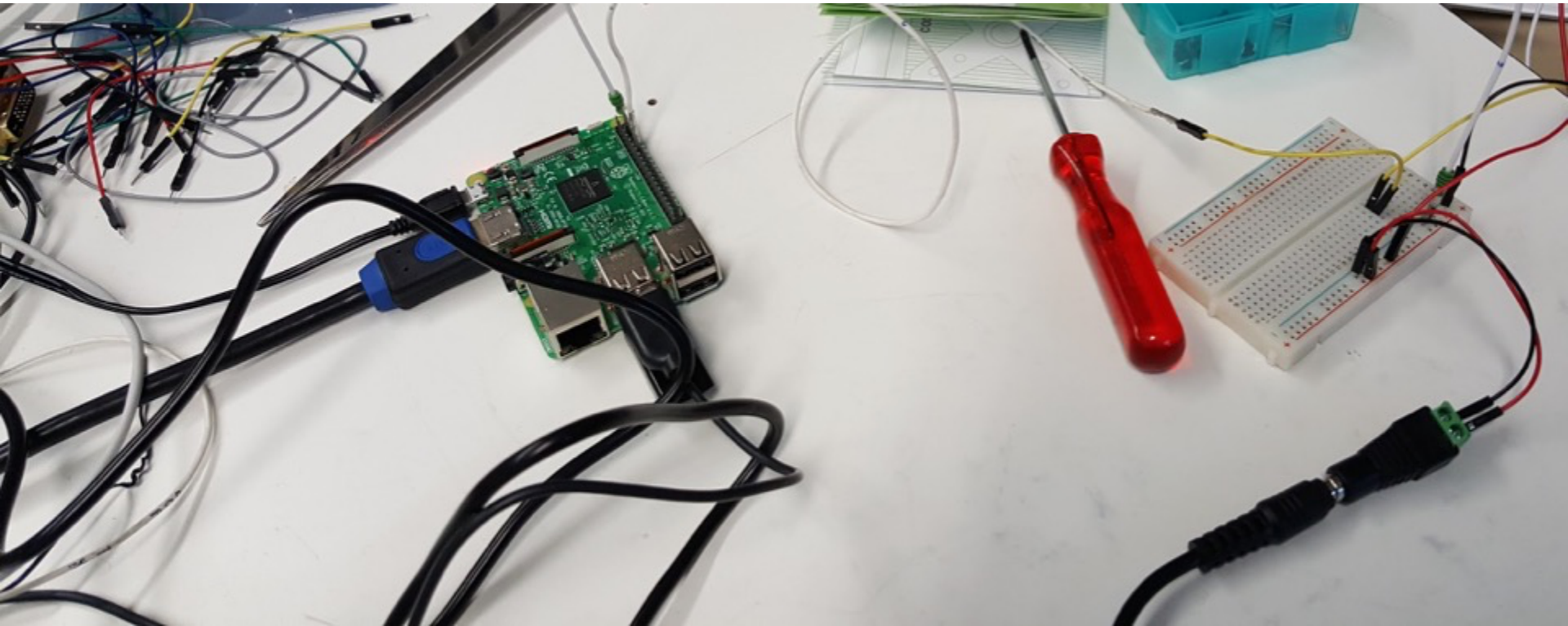
u.a. UR:BAN, 2016; Bengler, Drüke, Hoffmann, Manstetten, & Neukum, 2018



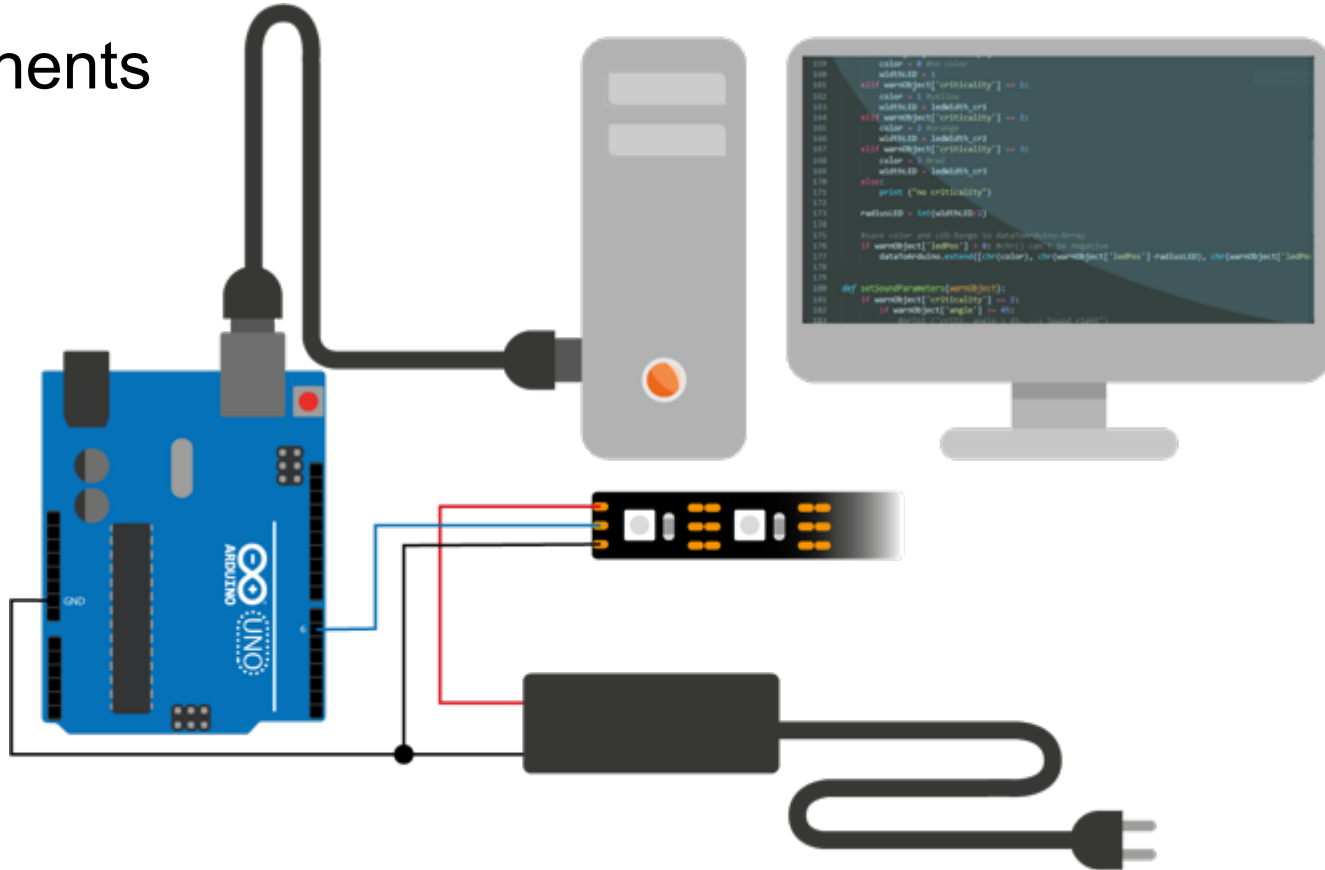
# 3 | Development



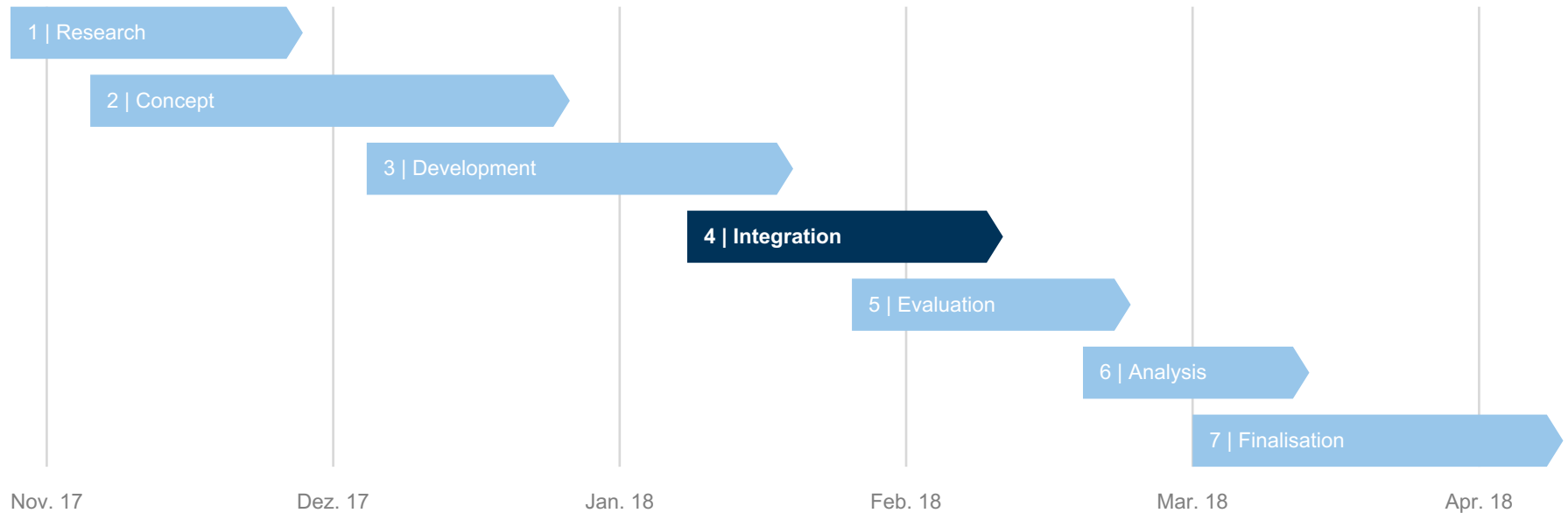
# Components



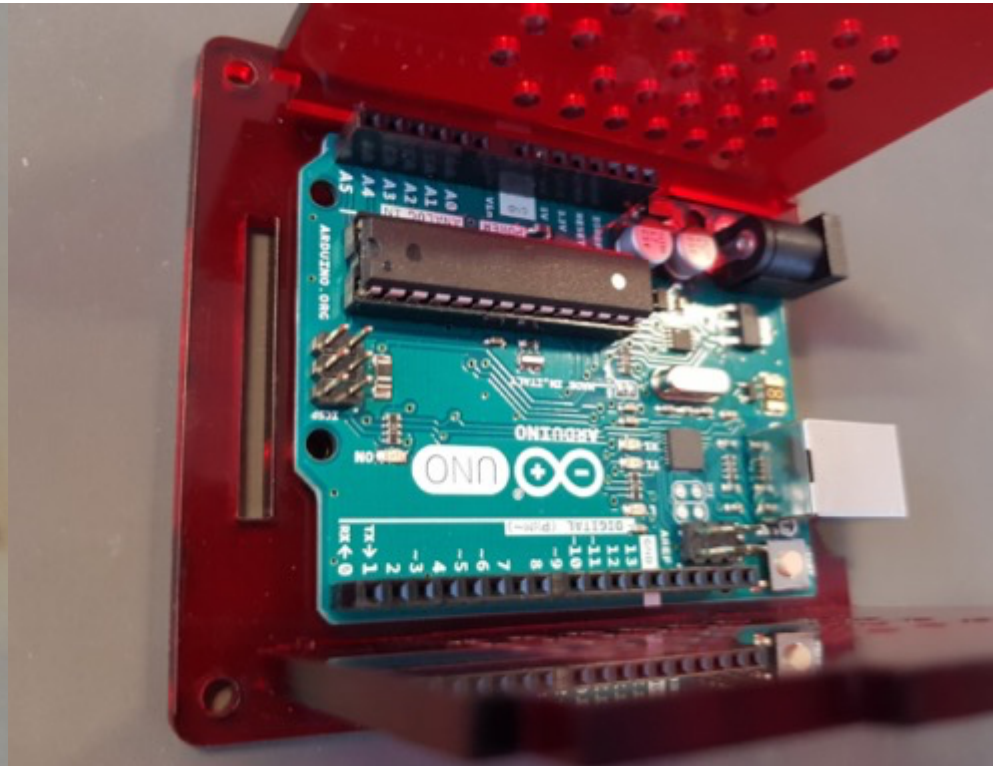
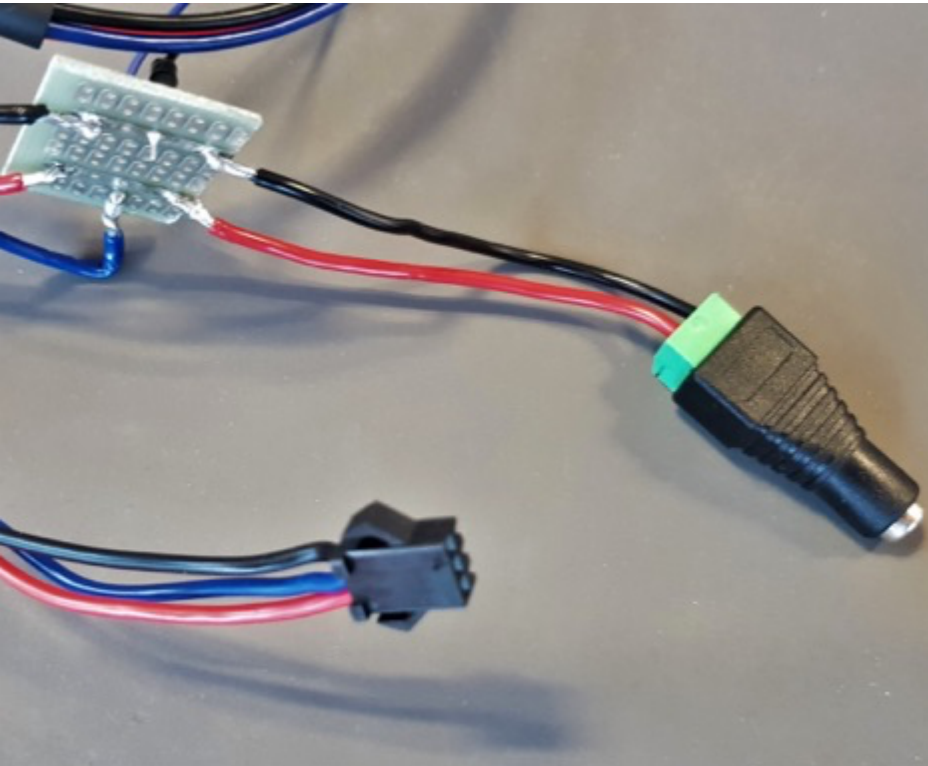
# Components



# 4 | Integration



# Hardware: PCB, Wiring and Case



# Hardware Integration: Prototype Build Concept



# Test of various Prototype Variants



# Visibility Test in Daylight

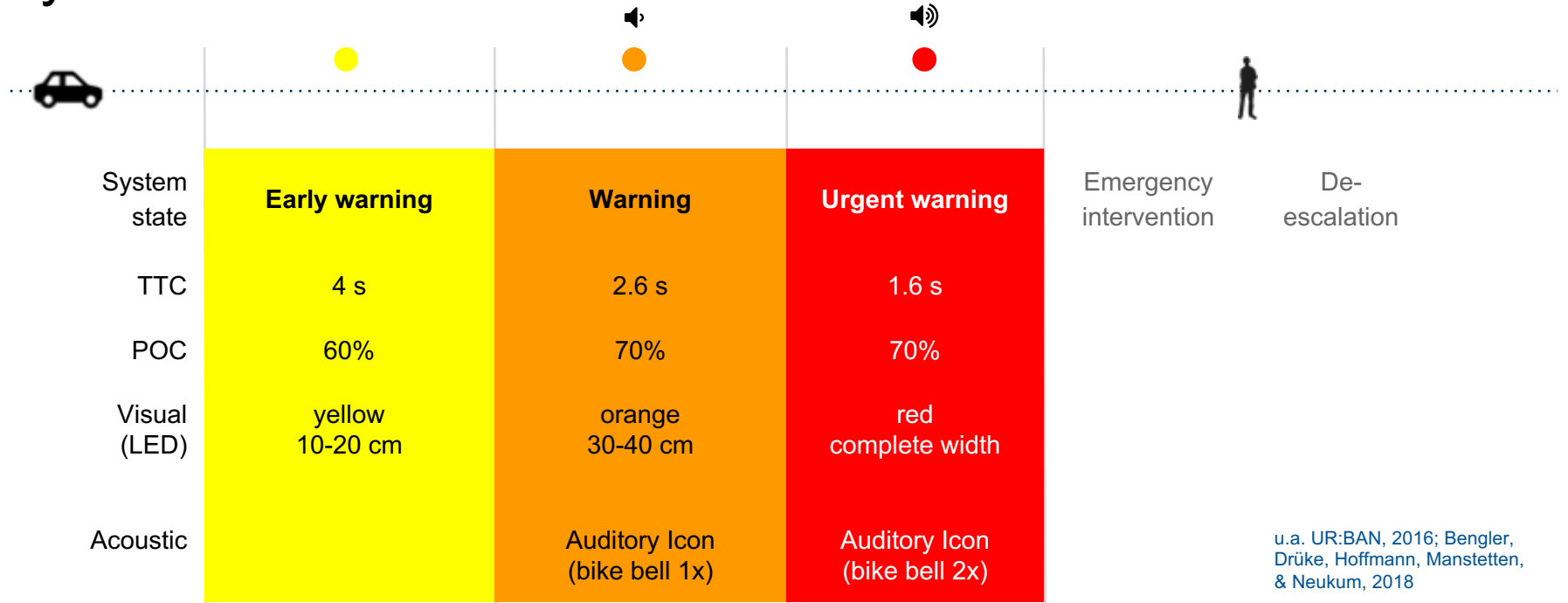








# System Test



u.a. UR:BAN, 2016; Bengler, Drüke, Hoffmann, Manstetten, & Neukum, 2018





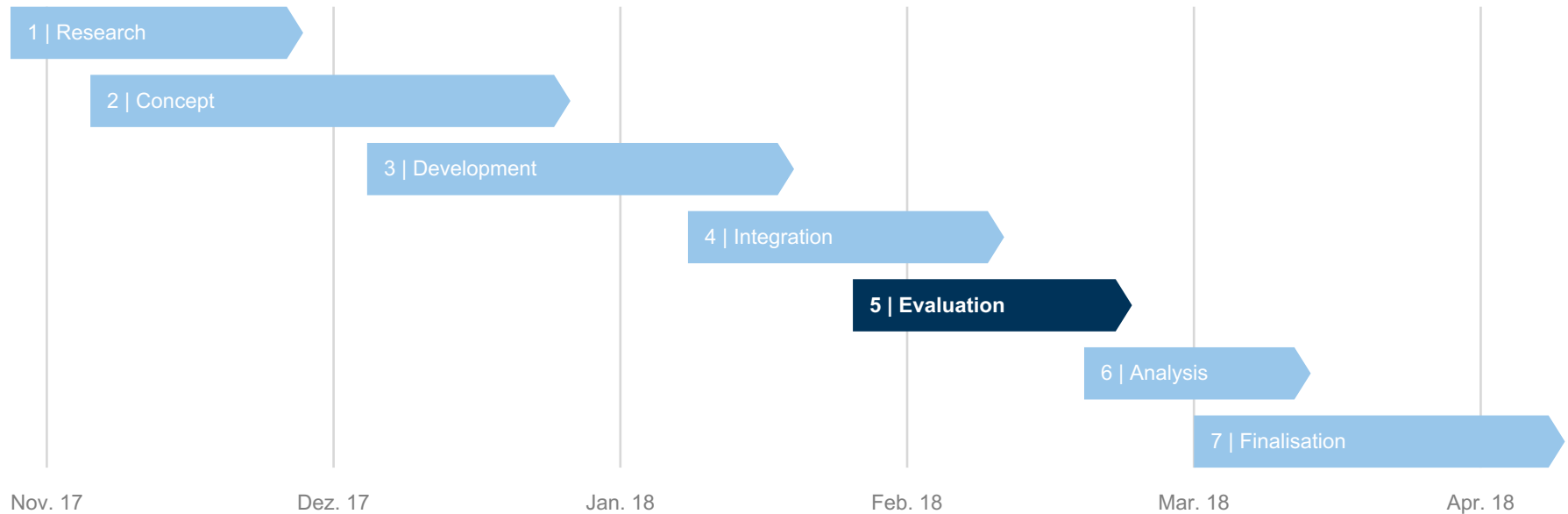








# 5 | Evaluation



# Evaluation Details

## Planning & Preparation

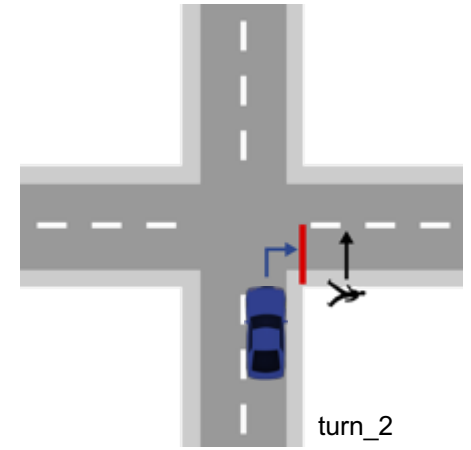
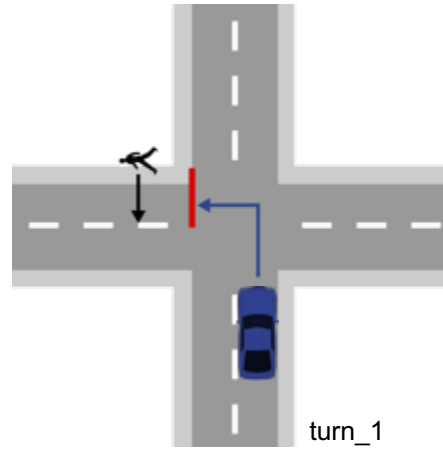
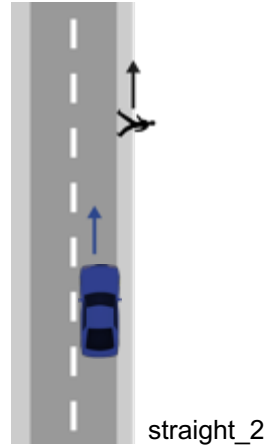
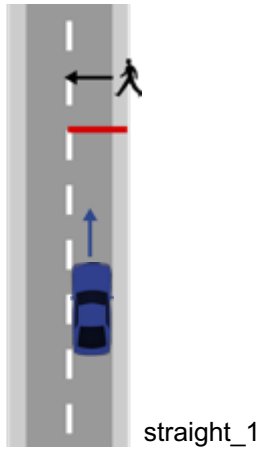
Proof of concept and optimization study  
with professional test drivers

## Test

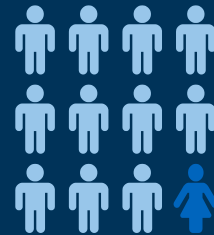
What: Mercedes Benz S-Class V-222 „Joker“  
Where: Daimler campus  
Who: Test with 12 Daimler employees  
When: 12 February – 15 February: 09:00 - 17:30  
1h / test person



# Scenarios



# Sample: experienced & mainly male drivers



n = 12

24 – 50 years

Ø = 32.42

SD = 8.08

## Driving Licence

2 – 32 years

Ø = 14.33

SD = 8.35

## Total Mileage

5000 – 500,000 km

Ø ~ 172,000 km

SD ~ 136,000

## Experience with DAS

2 – 6 [1;6]

Ø = 4.64

SD = 1.21

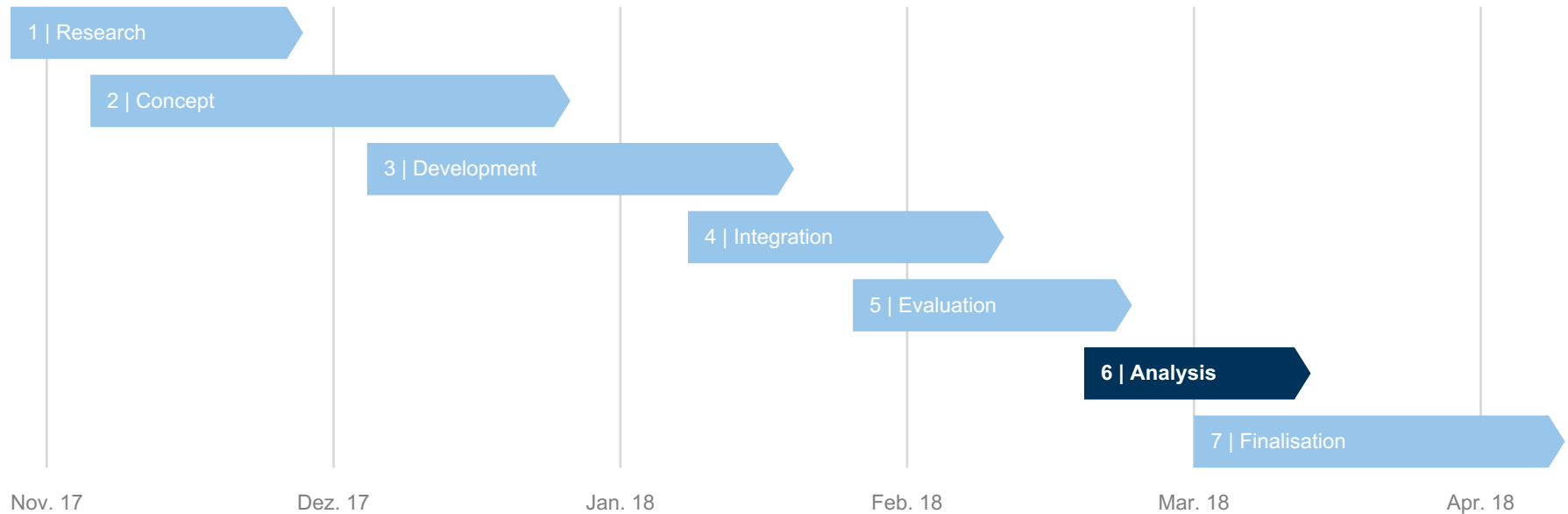
## Trust in DAS

3 – 6 [1;6]

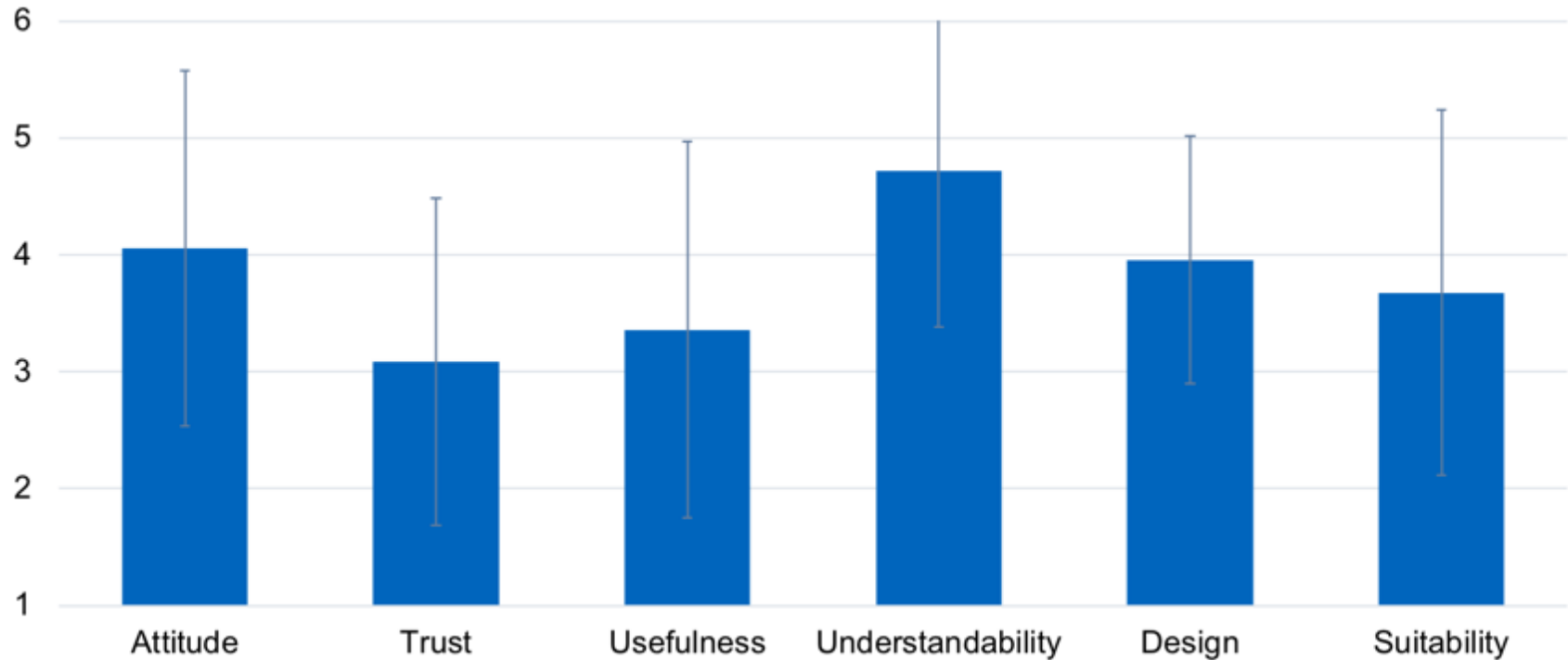
Ø = 4.45

SD = .93

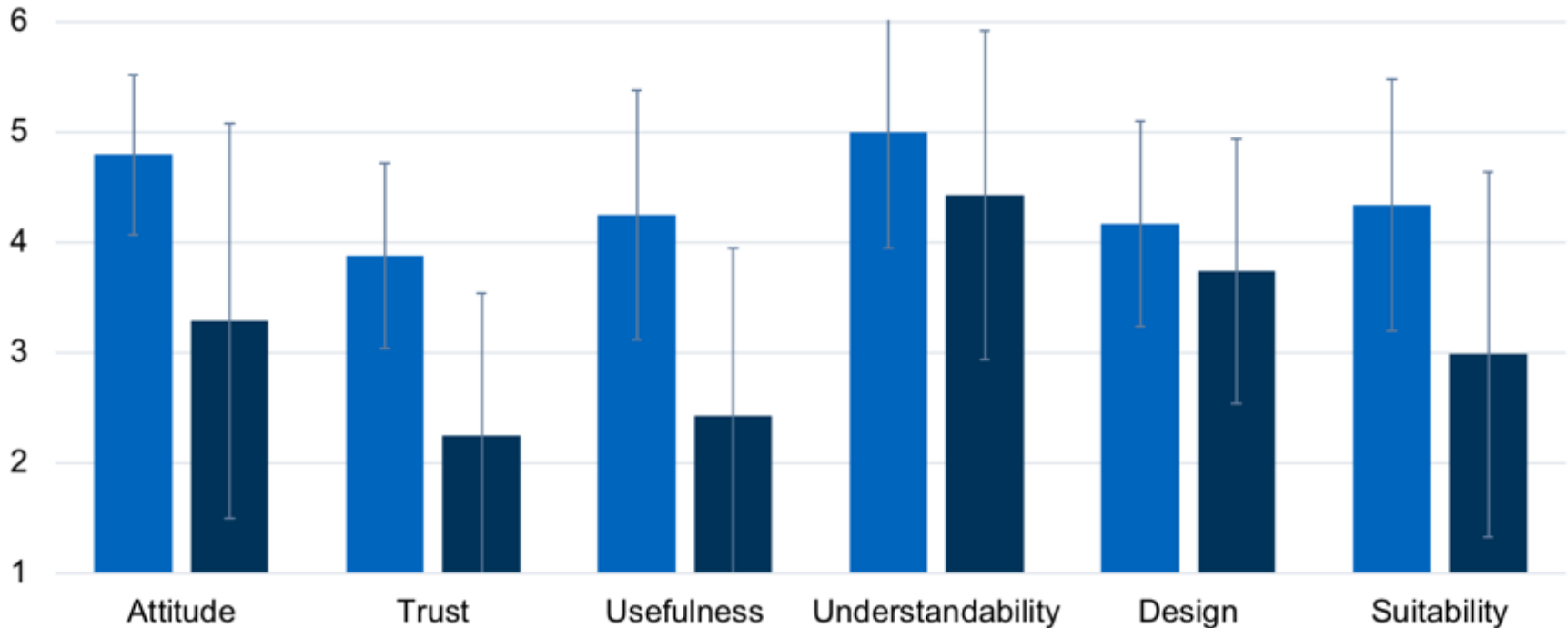
# 6 | Analysis



# In-Between Questionnaire



## In-Between Questionnaire – Straight vs. Turn Scenarios



# Final Questionnaire

<p><b>Acceptance<sup>1</sup></b>            Range: [-2; 2] Target: 2  <math>\bar{\sigma} = 0.85</math> SD = 0.93            Min = -2 Max = 2</p>		
<p><b>Usability<sup>2</sup></b>            Range: [1; 5] Target: 5  <math>\bar{\sigma} = 4.07</math> SD = 1.20            Min = 1 Max = 5</p>		
<p><b>Design</b>            Range: [1; 6] Target: 6  <math>\bar{\sigma} = 4.75</math> SD = 0.87            Min = 3 Max = 6</p>		

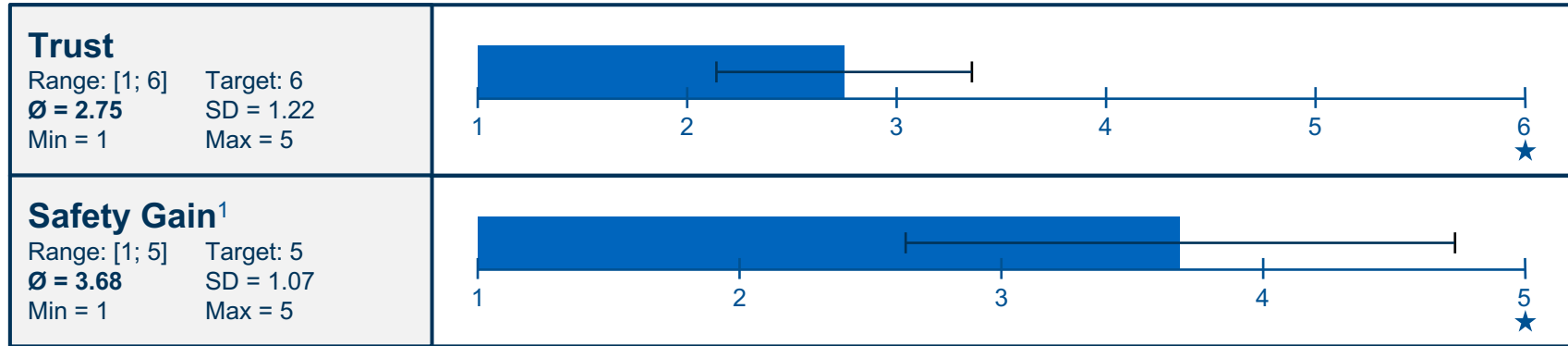
1: Van der Laan, 1997; 2: Brooke, 1996;



# Final Questionnaire

<p><b>Suitability – Criticality</b></p> <p>Range: [1; 5]    Target: 3  <math>\bar{\varnothing} = 2.17</math>    SD = 1.27            Min = 1        Max = 5</p>		
<p><b>Suitability – Timing</b></p> <p>Range: [1; 5]    Target: 3  <math>\bar{\varnothing} = 4.08</math>    SD = 0.79            Min = 3        Max = 5</p>		
<p><b>Suitability – Info</b></p> <p>Range: [1; 5]    Target: 3  <math>\bar{\varnothing} = 2.92</math>    SD = 0.29            Min = 2        Max = 3</p>		

# Final Questionnaire



1: Arndt, 2011;

# Interview

**Overall meaning** of warning stages clear  
despite not always accurately describable in retrospective

**Multimodal warning** (visual & acoustic)  
has been considered as beneficial and generally positive

**Positive remarks** concerning  
display of VRU position  
warning stages  
resulting safety gain

→ **Willingness to use** an improved system generally quite high



# Interview

## **Occasional jumps**

of the displayed warning

## **Too late warnings**

especially in turn scenarios

## **Poor system performance**

especially in turn scenarios

(due to limited field of view of the front camera)

→ **System performance & stability crucial**



# Potential for Optimization & Further Works

## Technical aspects

- near-to-perfect recognition performance for every scenario
- adaptive vs. adjustable warn parameters (e.g. volume, brightness etc.)
- extension of the LED strip into the door area

## Human Factors aspects

- adequate brightness for all possible light conditions
- optimal viewing angle for different positions (probably with usage of eye tracking)

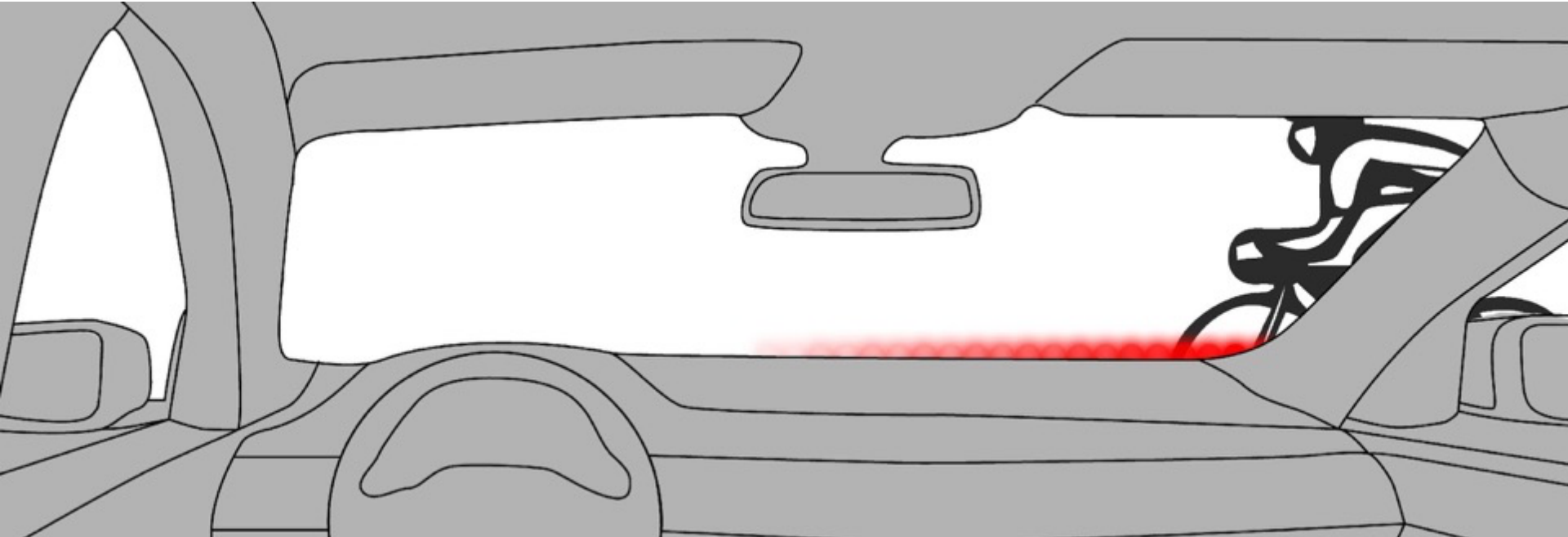
## Further aspects

- Integration in existing systems and brand specific design
- Addition of additional haptic component



Thank you for your attention!

Do you have questions?



# References

Arndt, S. (2011). *Evaluierung der Akzeptanz von Fahrerassistenzsystemen*. VS Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften.

Bengler, K., Drüke, J., Hoffmann, S., Manstetten, D., & Neukum, A. (2018). *UR:BAN Human Factors in Traffic*. (K. Bengler, J. Drüke, S. Hoffmann, D. Manstetten, & A. Neukum, Hrsg.). Wiesbaden: Springer Fachmedien Wiesbaden.  
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Van Der Laan, J. D., Heino, A., & De Waard, D. (1997). A simple procedure for the assessment of acceptance of advanced transport telematics. *Transportation Research Part C: Emerging Technologies*, 5(1), 1-10.