



Holistic Approach for
Driver Role Integration and
Automation Allocation for
European Mobility Needs

Improving the Driver Role for Automated Driving:
An Opportunity for advancing Human-Systems Integration

Peter Mörtl (Virtual Vehicle Research GmbH)
25. Feb, 2022

www.hadrianproject.eu/



HADRIAN has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No. 875597

AGENDA

- ▶ A short introduction
- ▶ Automated driving as an opportunity for advancing Human-Systems Integration
- ▶ Presentation of the HADRIAN project
 - Start human limitations / problems to define technological solutions
 - Scenario based approach and mobility need identification as starting point to define technical opportunities
 - Using simulations as integration aid toward convergence among diverse partners
- ▶ Interactive part on Human-Systems Integration



SAE J3016™ LEVELS OF DRIVING AUTOMATION™

Learn more here: [sae.org/standards/content/j3016_202104](https://www.sae.org/standards/content/j3016_202104)

Copyright © 2021 SAE International. The summary table may be freely copied and distributed AS-IS provided that SAE International is acknowledged as the source of the content.

	SAE LEVEL 0™	SAE LEVEL 1™	SAE LEVEL 2™	SAE LEVEL 3™	SAE LEVEL 4™	SAE LEVEL 5™
What does the human in the driver's seat have to do?	You are driving whenever these driver support features are engaged – even if your feet are off the pedals and you are not steering			You are not driving when these automated driving features are engaged – even if you are seated in “the driver’s seat”		
	You must constantly supervise these support features; you must steer, brake or accelerate as needed to maintain safety			When the feature requests, you must drive	These automated driving features will not require you to take over driving	

Copyright © 2021 SAE International.

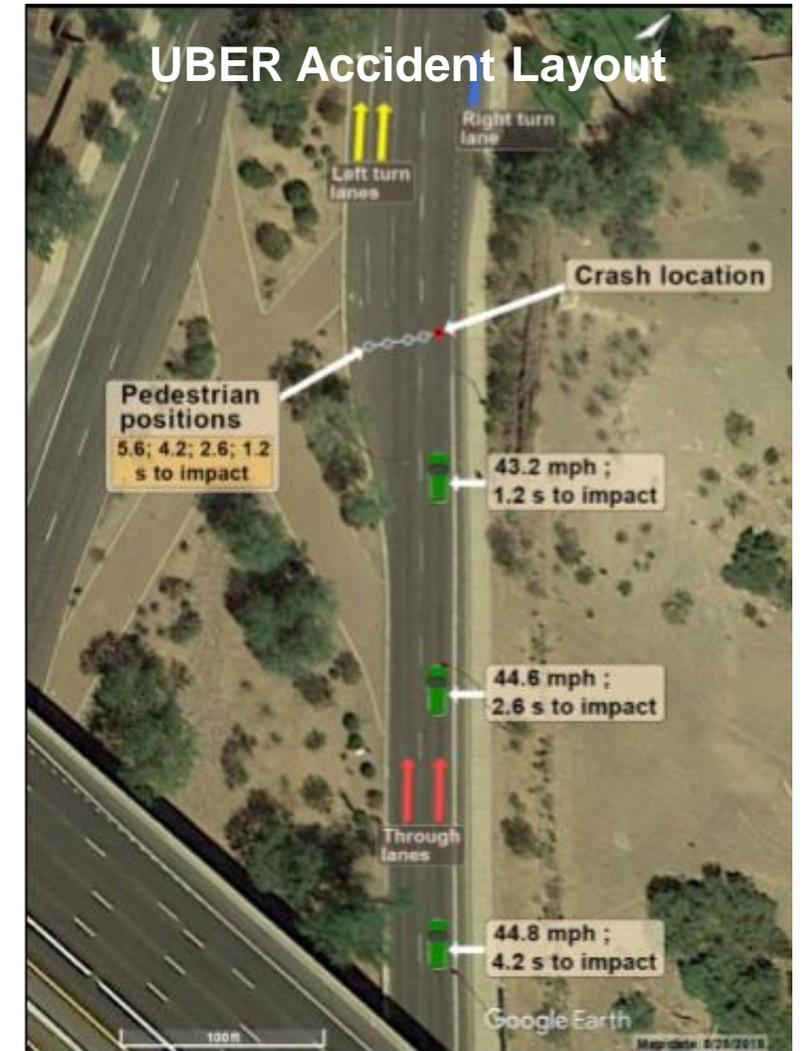
	These are driver support features			These are automated driving features		
What do these features do?	These features are limited to providing warnings and momentary assistance	These features provide steering OR brake/acceleration support to the driver	These features provide steering AND brake/acceleration support to the driver	These features can drive the vehicle under limited conditions and will not operate unless all required conditions are met	This feature can drive the vehicle under all conditions	
Example Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • automatic emergency braking • blind spot warning • lane departure warning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lane centering OR • adaptive cruise control 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lane centering AND • adaptive cruise control at the same time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • traffic jam chauffeur 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • local driverless taxi • pedals/steering wheel may or may not be installed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • same as level 4, but feature can drive everywhere in all conditions



MOTIVATION AND APPROACH

- ▶ Accident on March 18, 2018
 - Safety driver was unable to remain vigilant and monitor the vehicle and situation

▶ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RASBcc4yOOo>



PROJECT

EU call for research and innovation:

“Solutions need to be developed to ensure both a safe transfer between use cases with different automation levels and that drivers always have a very clear understanding about the degree of automation enabled in each situation.” (DT-ART-03 call text)

- ▶ **Duration:** 42 Months
- ▶ **Start:** Dec 2019
- ▶ **Funding:** 8 Mio EUR

The logo for 'virtual vehicle' features the words 'virtual' and 'vehicle' in white lowercase letters on a dark blue rectangular background. Between the two words is a circular icon composed of four colored segments (green, red, blue, yellow) arranged around a white center.The logo for 'HADRIAN' consists of the word 'HADRIAN' in a bold, black, sans-serif font. Below it, in a smaller font, is the tagline 'Holistic Approach for Driver Role Integration and Automation Allocation for European Mobility Needs'.The logo for 'AVL' features the letters 'AVL' in white on a blue rectangular background, followed by a stylized white icon of three interconnected circles.The logo for 'bast' is the word 'bast' in a bold, green, lowercase sans-serif font.

National
Technical
University of
Athens

The logo for 'tecnalia' features the word 'tecnalia' in a grey sans-serif font, followed by a stylized orange and grey graphic element. To the right, the tagline 'Inspiring Business' is written in a smaller font.The logo for 'ASF|INAG' features a stylized blue and grey circular icon on the left, followed by the text 'ASF|INAG' in a bold, black, sans-serif font with vertical bars separating the letters.The logo for 'IESTA' features a circular emblem with a complex, geometric pattern of lines, followed by the word 'IESTA' in a grey sans-serif font.The logo for 'ika | RWTH AACHEN UNIVERSITY' features the word 'ika' in a bold, yellow, lowercase sans-serif font, followed by a vertical bar and the text 'RWTH AACHEN UNIVERSITY' in a blue sans-serif font.The logo for 'UNIVERSITÄT SALZBURG' features a green square icon on the left, followed by the text 'UNIVERSITÄT SALZBURG' in a black sans-serif font.The logo for 'TU Delft' features a stylized blue and black flame-like icon on the left, followed by the text 'TU Delft' in a bold, black, sans-serif font.The logo for 'nervtech' features a stylized blue and green 'n' icon on the left, followed by the text 'nervtech' in a bold, black, lowercase sans-serif font.

UNIVERSIDAD
DE GRANADA

The logo for 'VDI|VDE|IT' features the text 'VDI|VDE|IT' in a bold, purple, sans-serif font with vertical bars separating the letters.The logo for 'FORD OTOSAN' features the words 'FORD' and 'OTOSAN' in a bold, blue, sans-serif font.The logo for 'UNIVERSITY OF SURREY' features a yellow stag icon on the left, followed by the text 'UNIVERSITY OF SURREY' in a blue sans-serif font.The logo for 'cea tech' features the text 'cea tech' in a white sans-serif font on a red rectangular background. Above the text is the tagline 'FROM RESEARCH TO INDUSTRY' in a smaller font.

WHY IS FALLBACK READINESS DIFFICULT?

➤ Watching somebody drive is harder than driving (!)

- Possible leading to fatigue, distraction (, or discomfort) 
- Humans are (relatively) good controllers but usually bad monitors
- Building sufficient situation awareness for transition

➤ Predicting what is going to happen

- Difficult for the vehicle until it sees something
- Difficult for the “out-of-the-loop” human
- Unexpected events



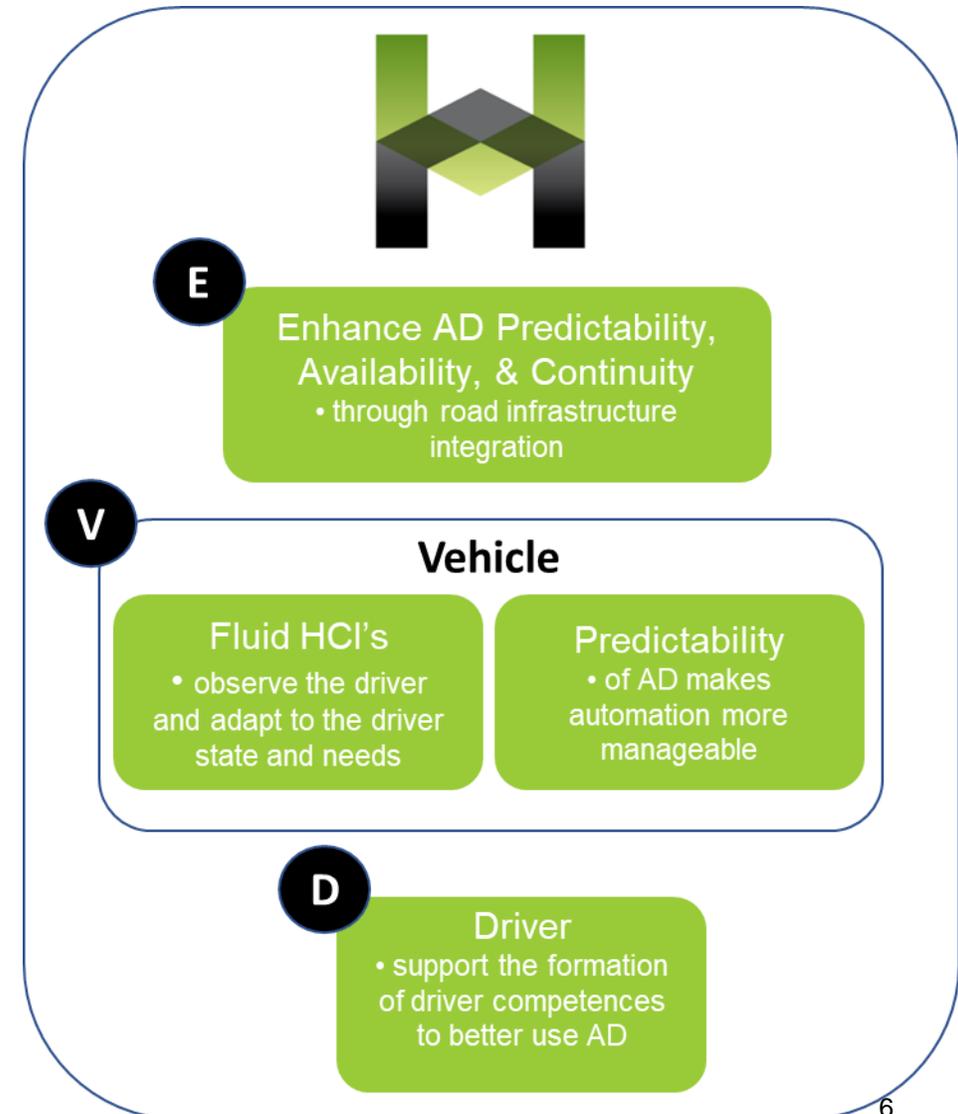
➤ The Human Computer Interaction

- Non-professional drivers with diverse experiences
- Balance btw. complex functions and simple “attractive” interfaces



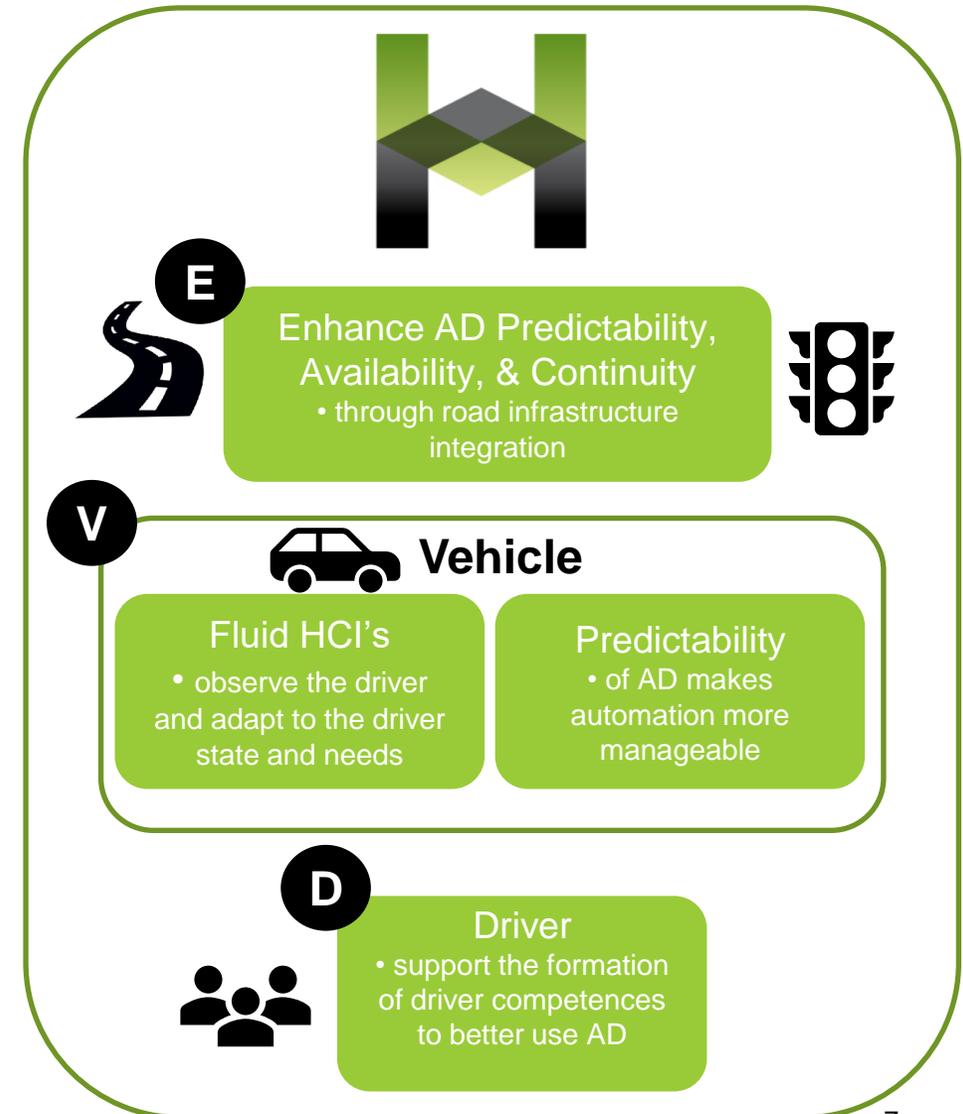
Feb 25, 2022

- Diversity of implementations and of automation levels

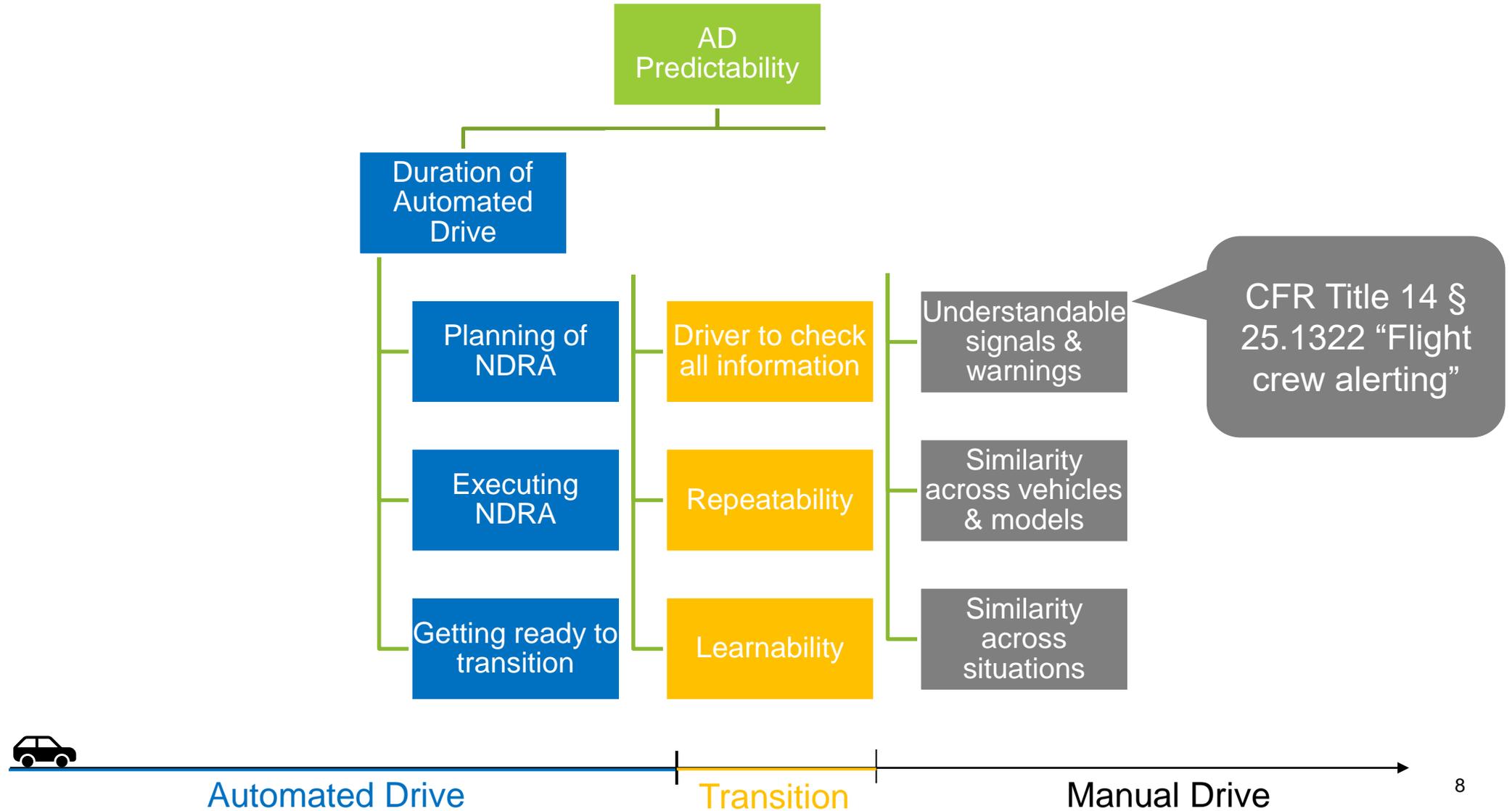


HOLISTIC MODEL TO ADDRESS ADL 3 CHALLENGES

- ▶ Acceptable, safe AD driver role (E, V, D)
- ▶ Enhance AD Predictability
 - To facilitate getting driver back in the loop
 - Allow better planning for NDRA
 - Enhance availability of RI support for increase availability and continuity
- ▶ Improve the AD Vehicle
 - Add driver monitoring to warn driver in case of incompatible driver state
 - Enhance Human Computer Interactions
 - For predictable transitions and NDRA planning
 - Dynamic “fluid” interactions based on driver state/action
- ▶ Help the AD User / Driver
 - Strengthen competences for AD usage via tutoring
 - Before, during, and after drive
 - Active feedback in case of inconsistent actions
 - Increase understanding of vehicle for calibrated trust formation



VARIOUS ASPECTS OF PREDICTABILITY



AMOUNT OF REENGAGEMENT TIME

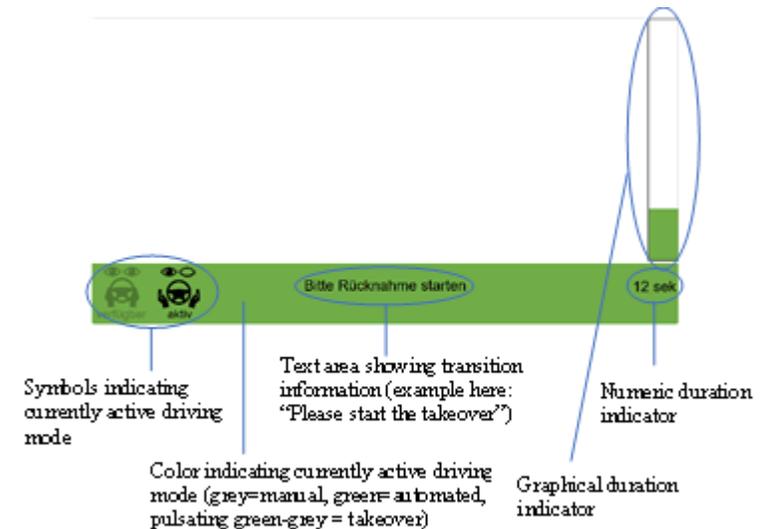
- ▶ Performed literature review to identify suitable reengagement time for ADL 2
 - Among 33 mean re-engagement times obtained from 16 publications, a time budget of 5 seconds
- ▶ Performed a Wizard-of-Oz study to assess suitable reengagement times for ADL 3
 - On a test track
 - Drivers performed several NDRAs
 - playing Tetris,
 - reading & typing,
 - watching a documentary film
 - Results: all takeover times were below 15 sec.
 - Currently paper in review
- ▶ Form the basis for the design of the HADRIAN innovations

bast
Bundesanstalt für Straßenwesen

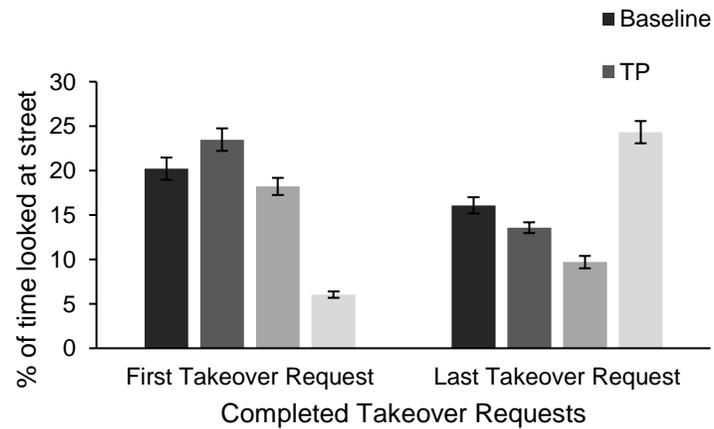
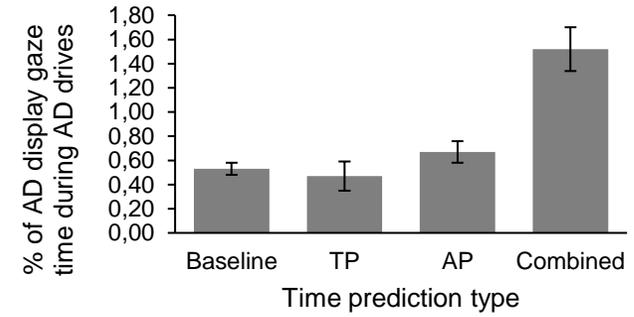
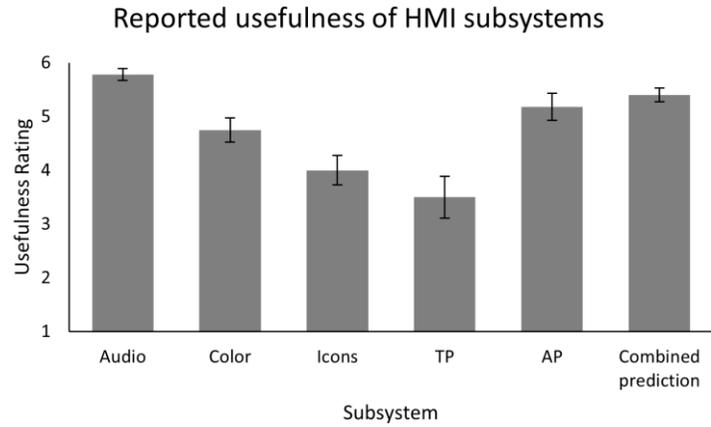


STUDY DESIGN

- ▶ Simulator study with 40 participants
- ▶ Between-subjects design with 4 levels
 - No additional predictability information (baseline condition)
 - Predictability of duration of takeover maneuver
 - Predictability of duration of automated driving duration
 - Predictability of both, duration of takeover maneuver and automated driving duration



RESULTS



DESIGN AD TO ADDRESS EUROPEAN MOBILITY NEEDS

More generally, in HADRIAN we investigate user mobility needs and how automoted driving can address them

European mobility visions

Held multiple workshops to identify specif



Harold
 is an elderly driver wanting
 to stay mobile



Sven
 is a truck driver within
 the challenges of increasing
 competitiveness



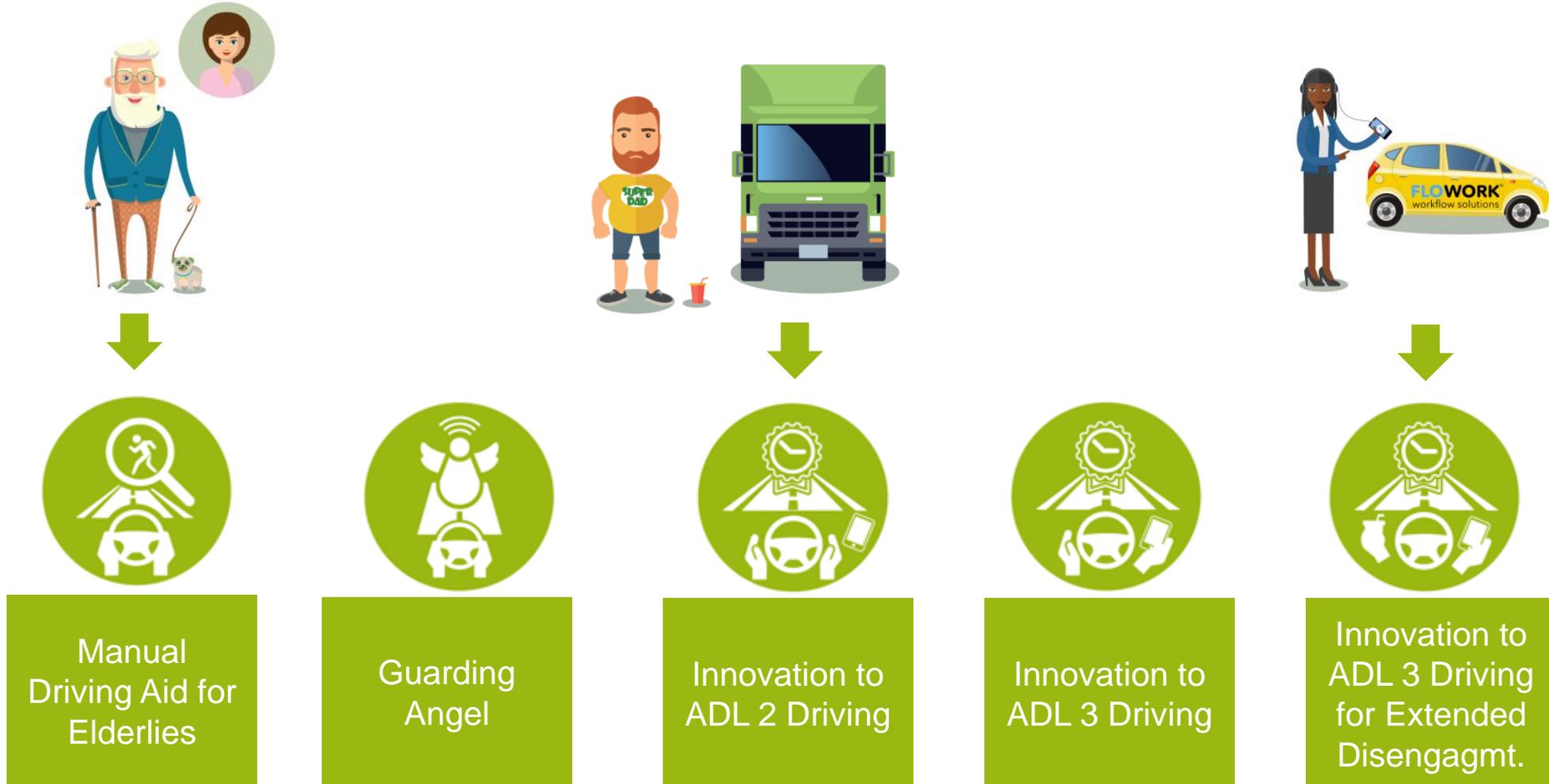
Florence
 is a business women wanting
 to keep up productivity
 during transportation



Feb 25, 2022



DIFFERENT MODES OF AUTOMATED DRIVING TO ADDRESS MOBILITY NEEDS



FROM USE SCENARIOS TO DRIVING SCENARIOS



Harold on countryroads

Sven on motorways

Florence on urban roads



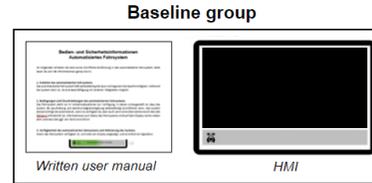
WP 3 FLUID HMI INNOVATIONS



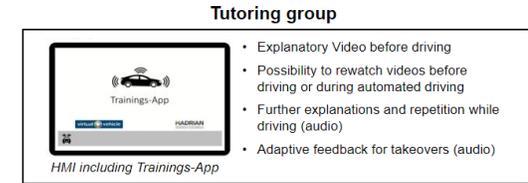
ADL Predictability



HUD



VS.



Driver Tutoring

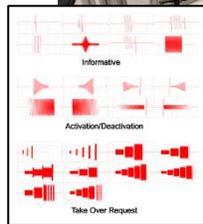


LEDs



Turning Seat

No.	Concept	Visual	2nd Modality
1	Baseline		
2	Turning Seat		
3	Declining Backrest		



Steering Wheel



Visual and auditory indications



WP 4 FIELD DEMONSTRATION

► Turkey Field Demonstration



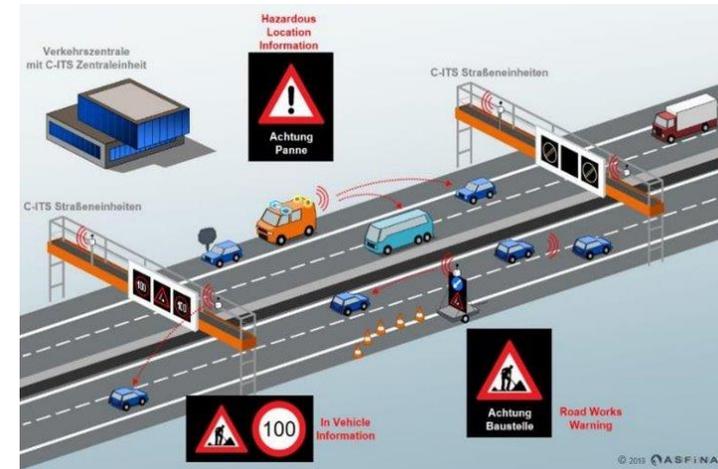
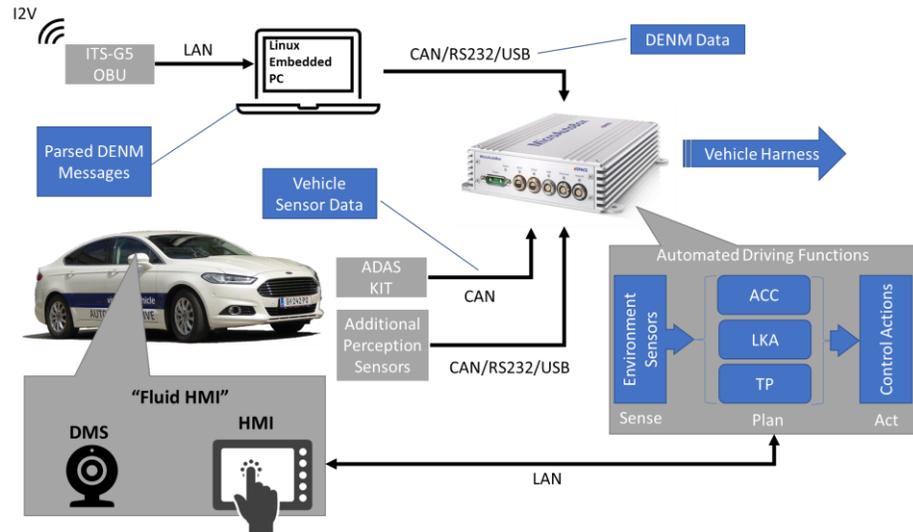
► Austria Field Demonstration



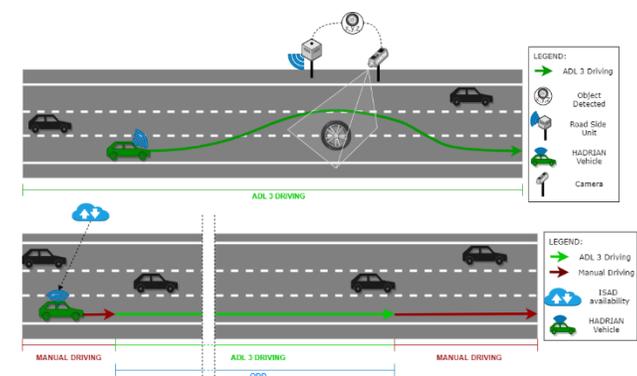
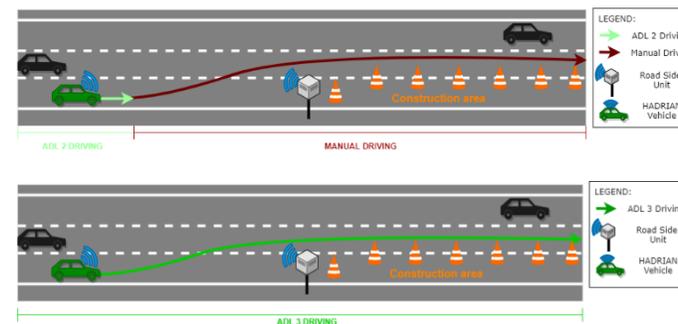
► Spain Field Demonstration



AUSTRIAN FIELD TEST



C-ITS Infrastructure (ASFINAG)



Feb 25, 2022

- ▶ Presented an approach to realize Human Systems Integration
 - Starting with the challenge to the human: driver fallback readiness
 - Identify holistic options (D,V,E), not just vehicle-based
 - Identify automated driving concepts for specific mobility needs
 - Not just adding automated driving to existing vehicles
 - Organizing technical implementations around these user concepts
 - Instead of the other way around
 - Presented methods to facilitate collaboration through use cases and matching simulation scenarios
 - Instead of developing the simulation scenarios are the end
- ▶ In the second (interactive) part, I would like to solicit your suggestions, feedback and lessons learned on successful human systems integration
 - Not just for automated driving, also e.g. increasingly AI applications seem to require approaches where the human concerns and requirements are taken into consideration before technology is being planned and built

INTERACTIVE PART: DISCUSSION ON HUMAN SYSTEMS INTEGRATION

- ▶ Do you experience challenges concerning Human-Systems Integration?
- ▶ How would you suggest to address HSI challenges?
- ▶ What works best?
- ▶ What does not work?

Peter Mörtl – Virtual Vehicle Research Center

hadrian@v2c2.at