



Light Vehicle Extended Pilot Test

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UMTRI

Extended Pilot Test (EPT) Objectives



- Demonstrate FOT readiness through a full dress rehearsal.
 - 12 drivers from the general public
 - 4 FOT vehicles equipped with IVBSS
 - Experimental process exercised
- Success criteria:
 - Is driver acceptance positive?
 - Does IVBSS perform as expected? Is it robust?
 - Is data collection reliable?
 - Is the experimental process ready for the FOT?

Light Vehicle Field Operational Test & Extended Pilot Test



Platform	Test	Drivers / usage period	Travel distance
Light vehicle	FOT	108 drivers @ 6 wks plus 10 drivers @ 6 additional wks Baseline (2 weeks) IVBSS enabled (4 weeks)	272,000 Miles* 436,000 Km
	Extended pilot	12 drivers @ 4 weeks IVBSS enabled only (4 weeks)	12,600 Miles 20,200 Km

Drivers for both tests:

- Evenly split by gender
- Evenly split by age groups (20-30, 40-50, 60-70 years)

* Prediction based on previous FOTs

Driver Recruitment & Orientation



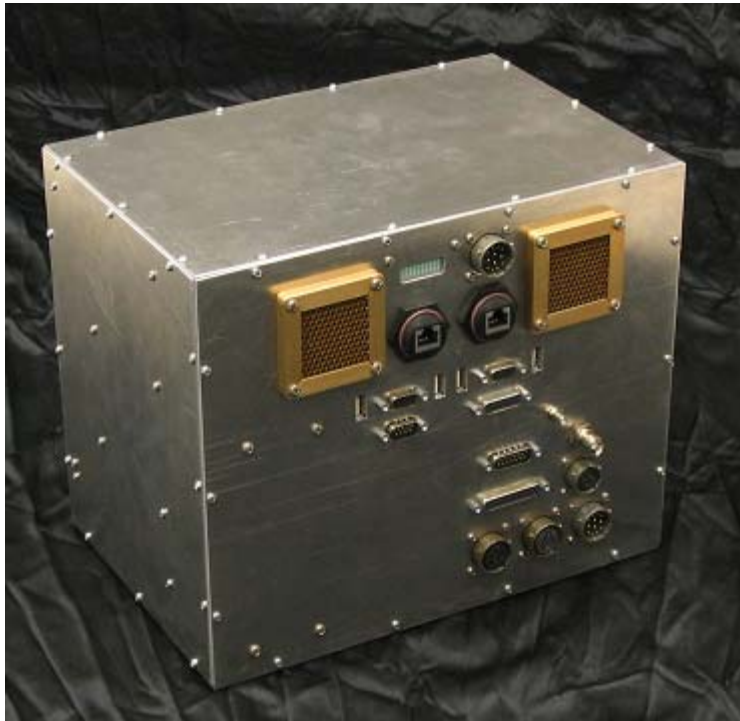
- Recruitment with licensing agency database
 - Southeast Michigan resident with 2 yrs driving, no egregious violations, and self-reported mileage at least 75% of average NPTS for the age/gender group.
- Pre-drive information and training:
 - Informed consent form
 - Questionnaires: demographic background, driver behavior questionnaire (DBQ), driver style questionnaire (DSQ)
 - Video overview of IVBSS
 - Hands-on demonstration, including static demo of driver interfaces, and on-road test drive



Post-Drive Instruments

- Written Questionnaire
 - General Impression of IVBSS
 - Combinatorial Effects of the Warnings
 - Forward Crash Warning (FCW)
 - Lateral Drift Warning (LDW)
 - Lane Change/Merge Warning (LCM)
 - Overall IVBSS Warning Acceptance
 - Displays and Controls
 - Training and Ease of Learning
- Verbal questions
- Video-assisted review of the driver's alerts

IVBSS Data Acquisition System



Data sources:

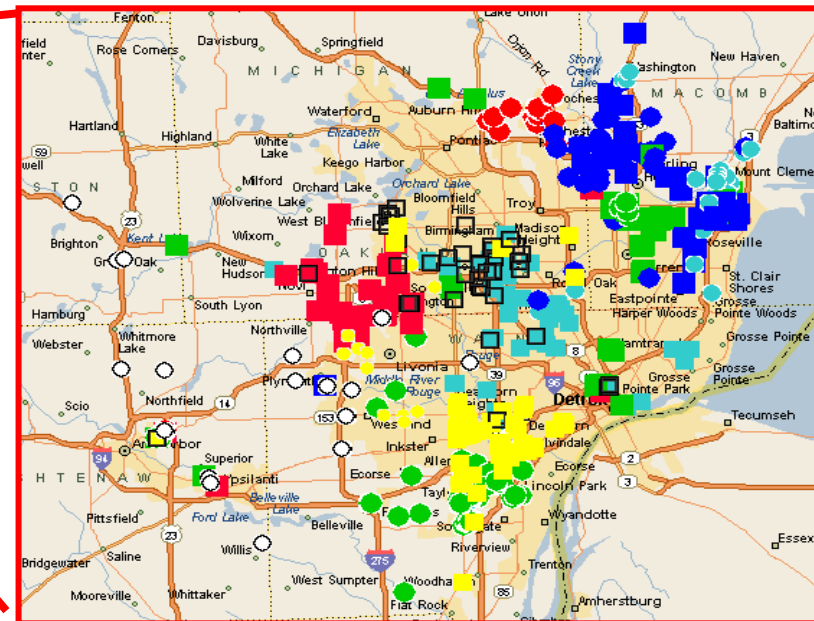
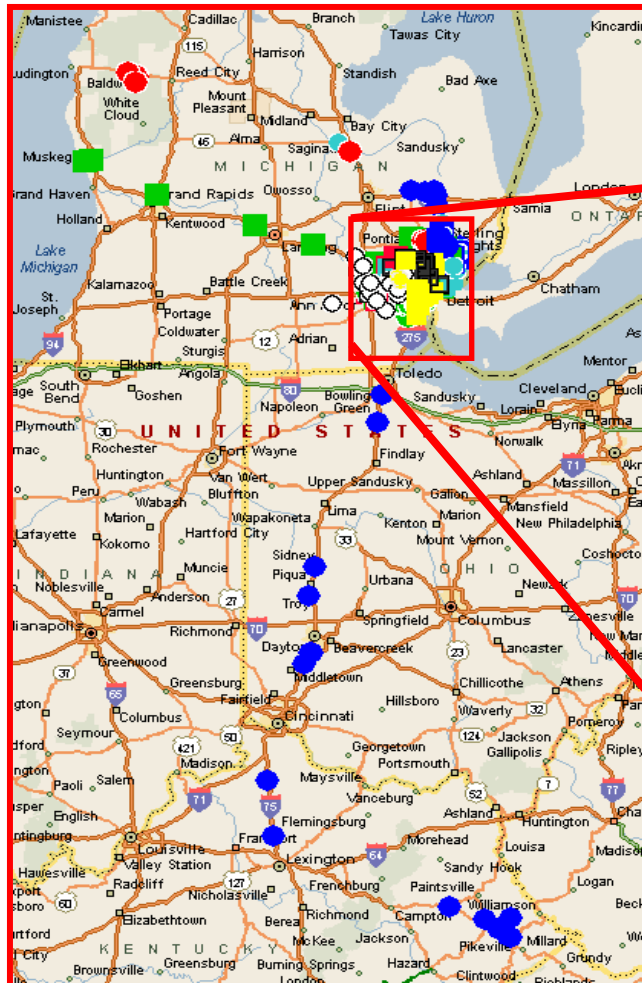
- CAN buses – IVBSS, OEM
- J1939 (heavy truck)
- 5 cameras with video capture & compression
- 6 or 7 radars
- Onboard map match (LV)

UMTRI Data acquisition system:

- Two CPU system
- Automotive-grade hard disks
- Second GPS
- Vehicle motion IMU
- Microphone.....ETC!
- GPRS/Edge cellular modem
- DAS power management system

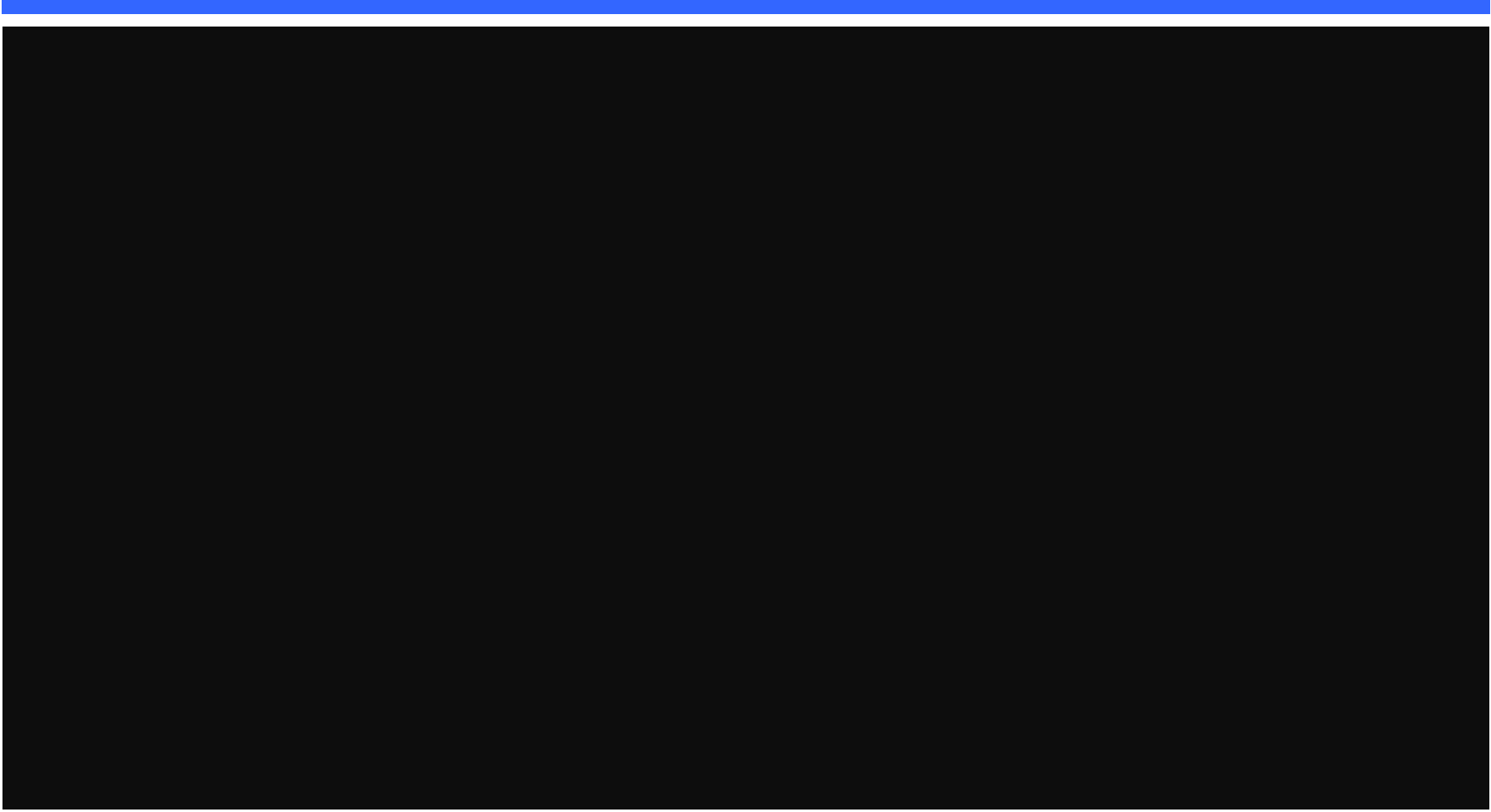


Travel During EPT

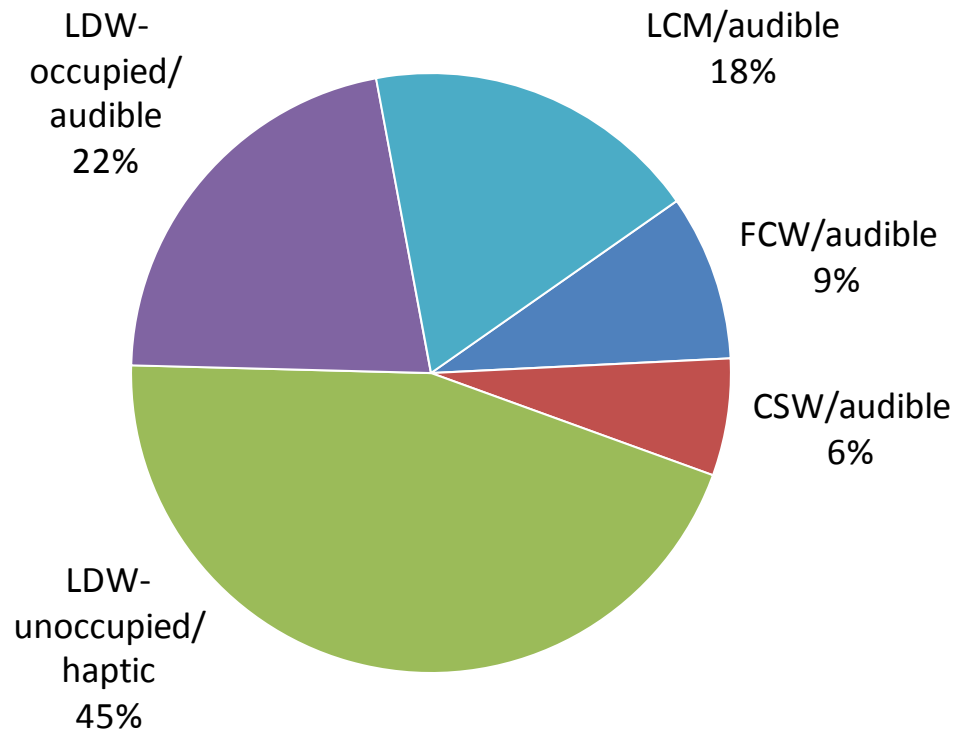


Total distance traveled: 12,629 miles.
99.7% of distance traveled was captured by DAS.

Video



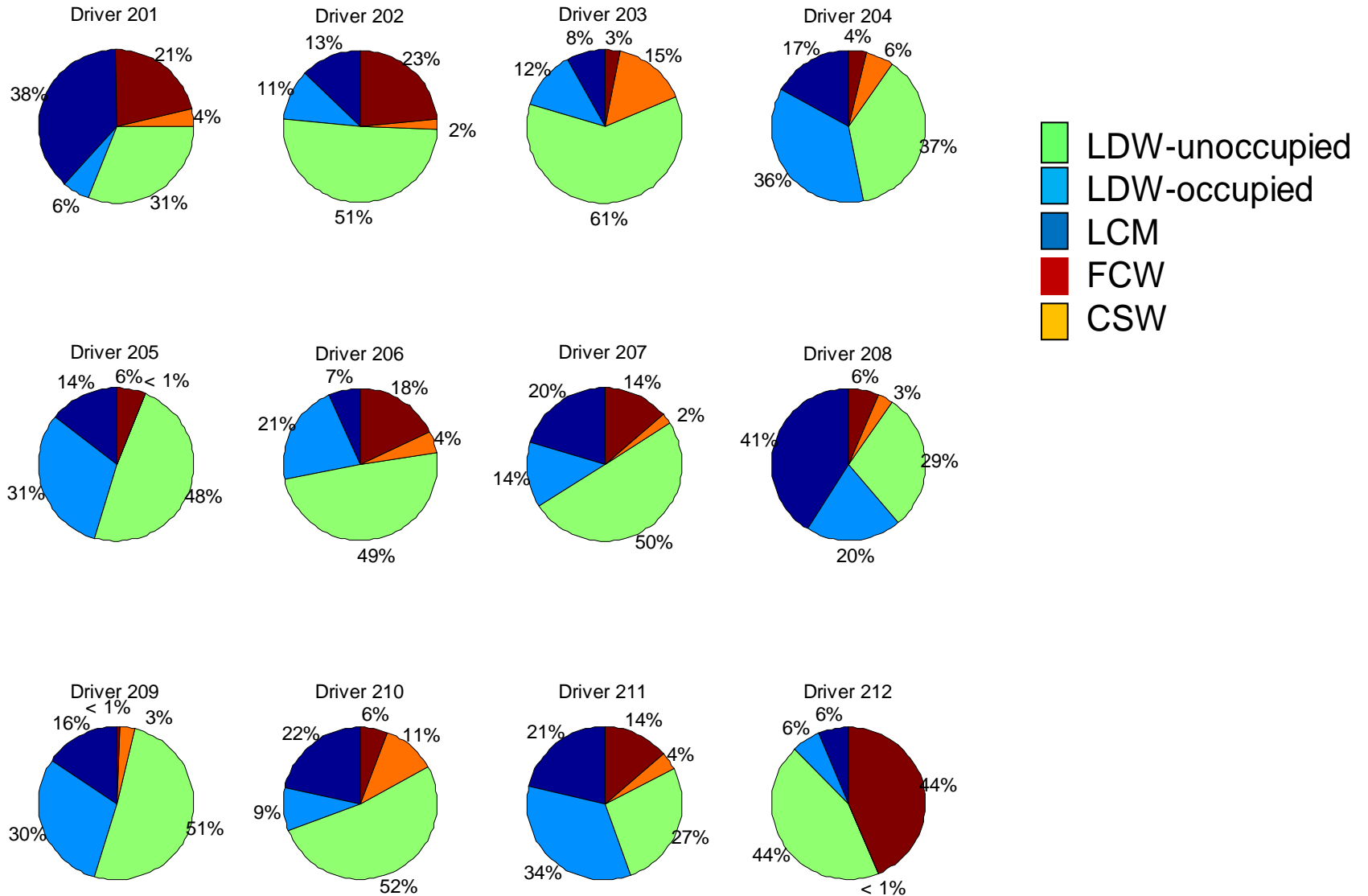
Alerts by Warning Functionality



Note: 45% of alerts involve no audible alerts, only haptic seat vibration.

(All alerts are followed by text on the OEM center-stack display.)

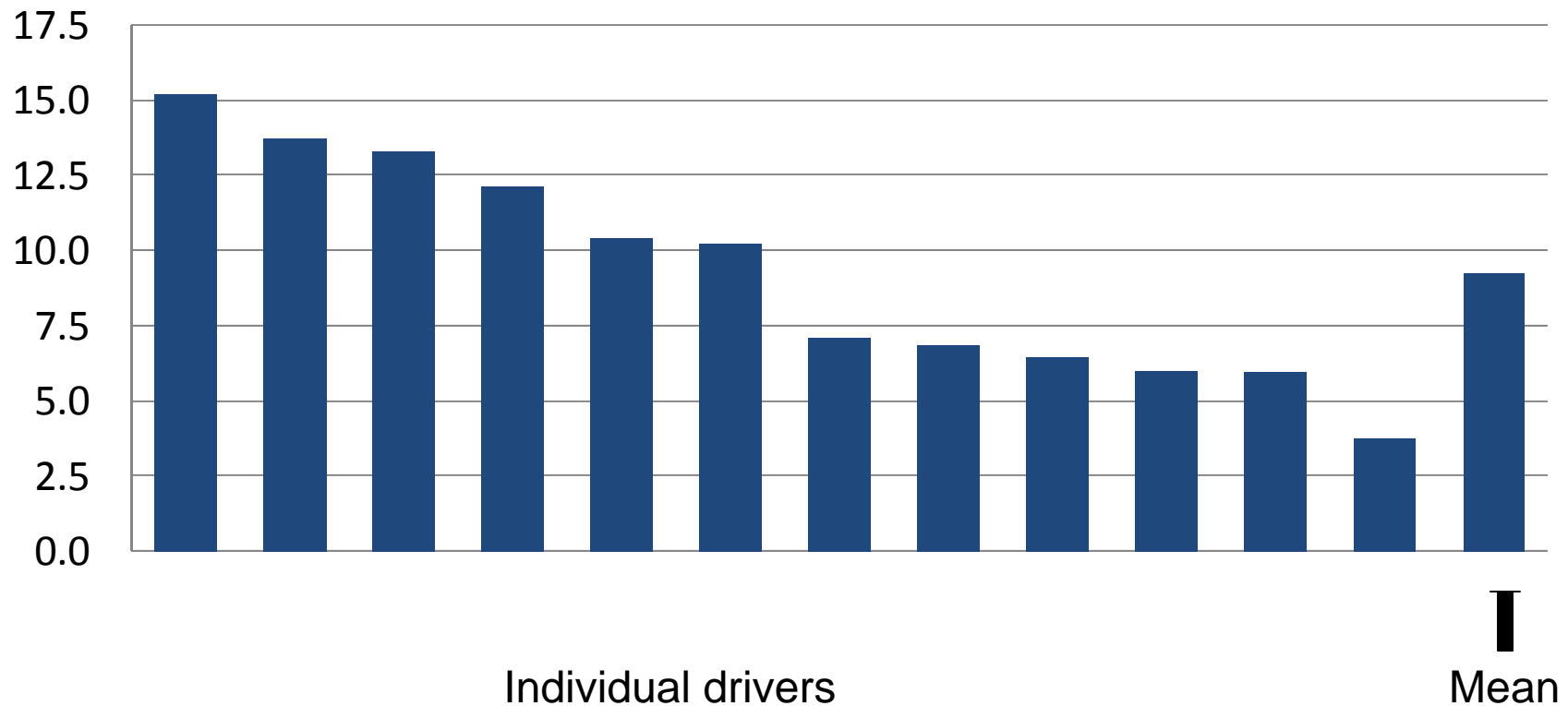
Alert Experience Varies by Driver



Alerts Per 100 Mi (161 Km)



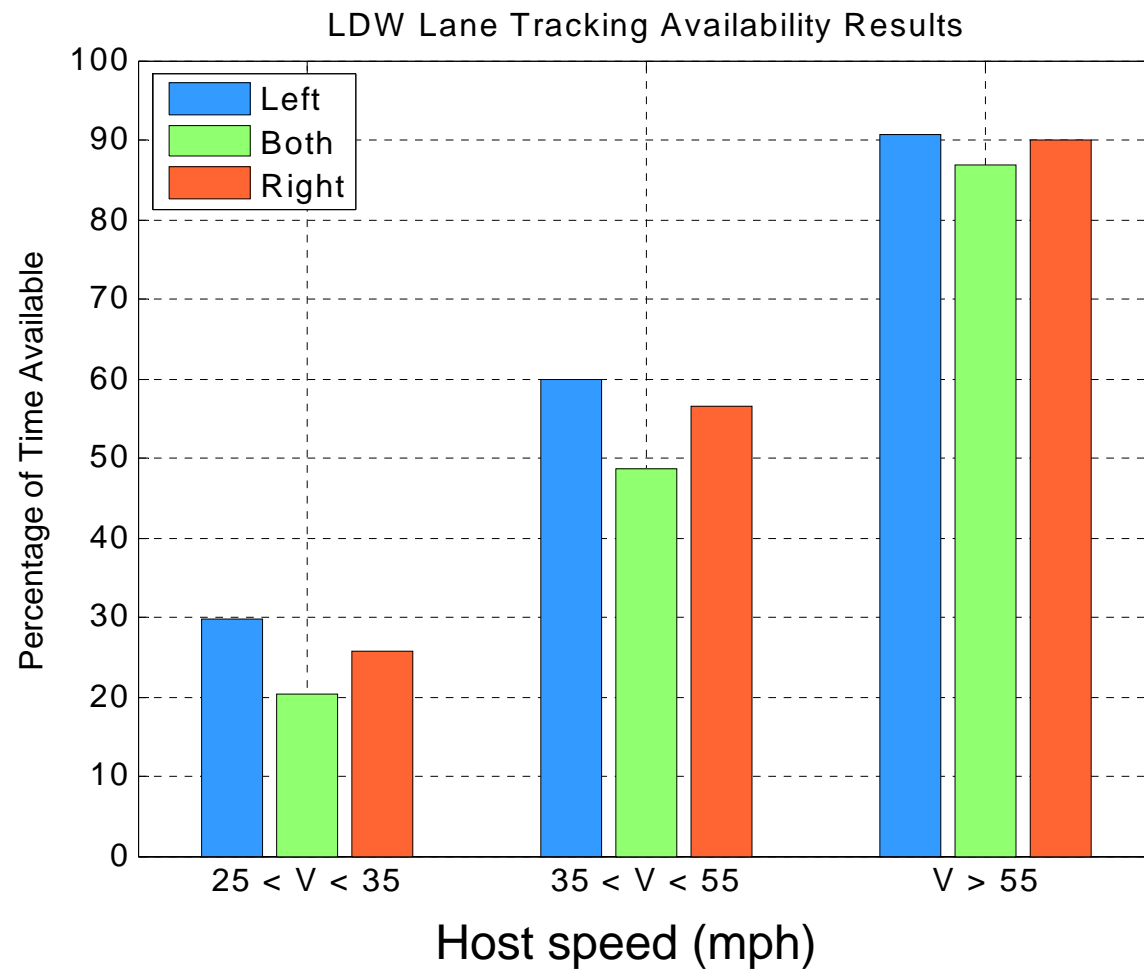
Overall Alert Rate by Individual Drivers



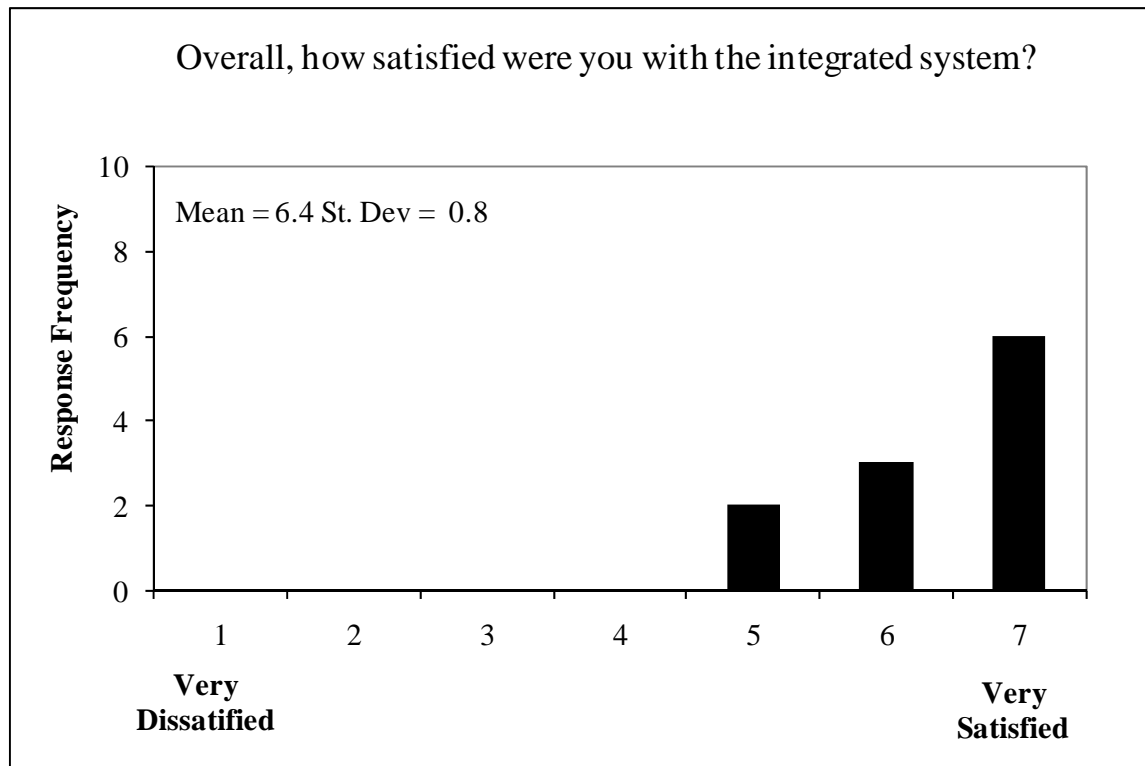
LDW Availability



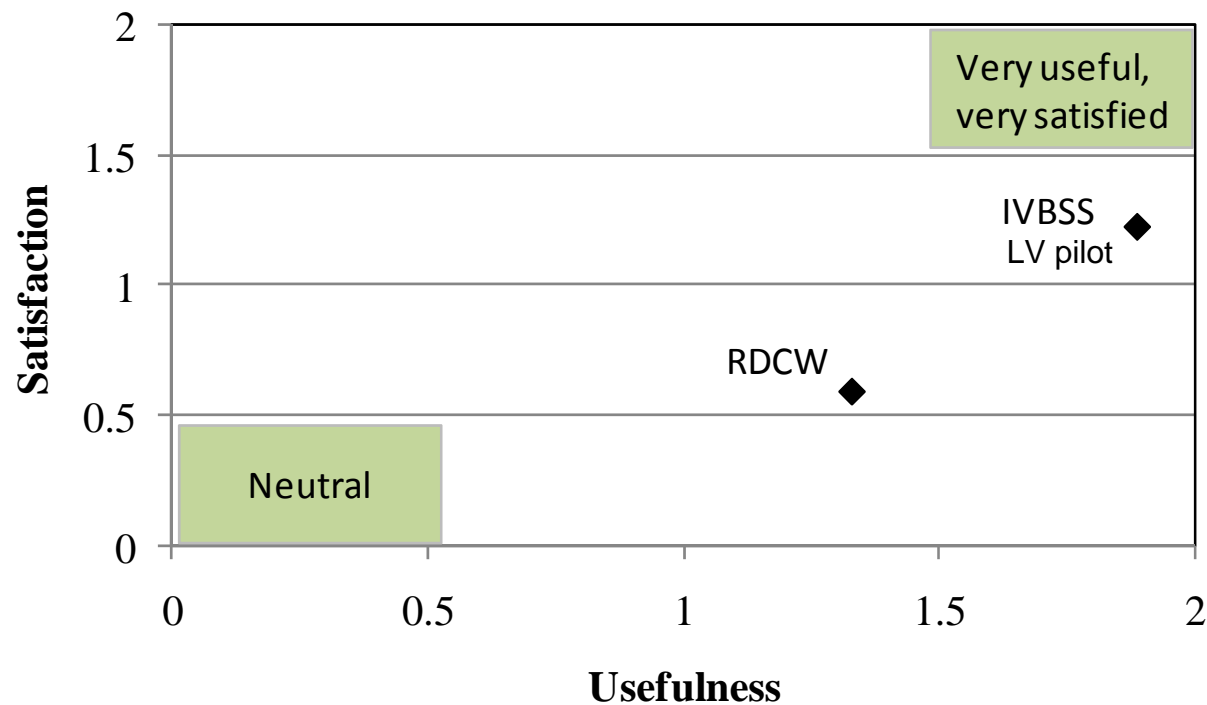
Note: Testing in Winter



Questionnaire: Sample of Response Distribution



Sanity Check: Comparing IVBSS to RDCW FOT Using Van der Laan Ratings



- IVBSS extended pilot test results : 11 subjects feedback.
- RDCW FOT results: 78 drivers.

Safety impacts & driver performance - Examples

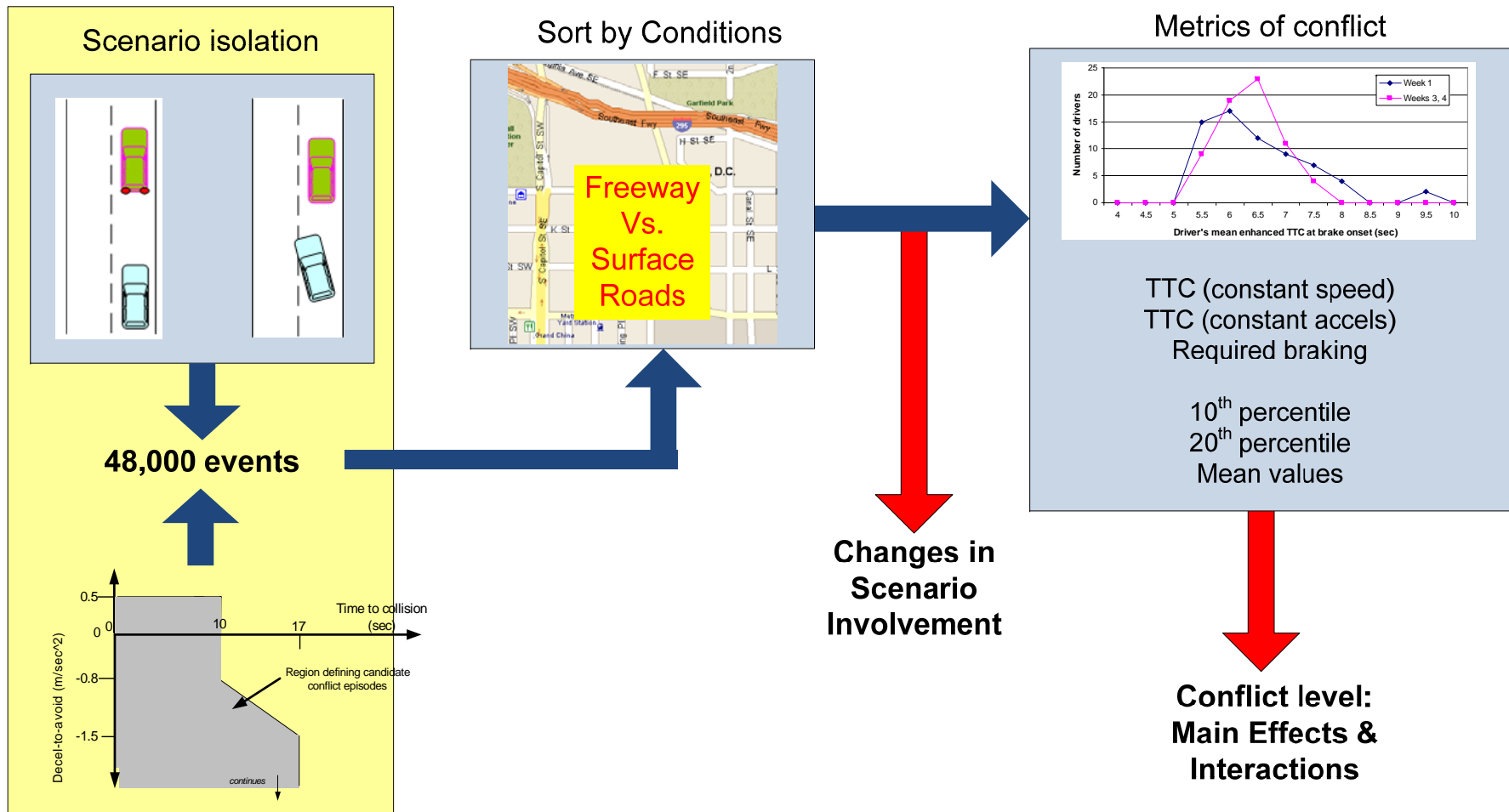


- Examine:
 - Driving pattern changes:
 - Involvement in scenarios, e.g., approaches to decelerating lead vehicles
 - Changes in pre-conflict and conflict distributions, e.g., headway times, forward conflict distributions, lane change metrics, curve-taking
 - Driver response to events
 - Unintended consequences
- Estimates of potential safety benefits - Volpe

Example - Forward conflict – analysis steps*



* ACAS FOT [USDOT HS 809 901]



LV Extended Pilot Test Conclusions



- Driver acceptance of IVBSS is high.
- IVBSS performed well, but modest changes and calibration changes would reduce potential nuisance alerts in specific scenarios.
- IVBSS was robust in the field.
- Data collection & management is ready, with adjustments.
- Recruitment, subject handling, and subjective data instruments is ready, with adjustments.