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ITS and In-Vehicle Systems: A Case Study

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Intelligent Transport Systems:

(What it means to me)

- Definition incorporates sophisticated technologies that automate elements of the driving task;
 - > Longitudinal control
 - > Lateral control
 - ➤ Navigation or route planning
 - ➤ Decision-making in emergencies
 - ➤ Lane change
 - > Parking
- Traditional role of the driver is changing
 - ➤ "Active operator" → "Passive monitor"



Automation Pathway (?)

2016

• **Partial Automation** e.g. driver must be able to regain control at any time

2020

• **Highly Automated Driving** e.g. driver must be able to regain control after [unspecified] lead time

2025

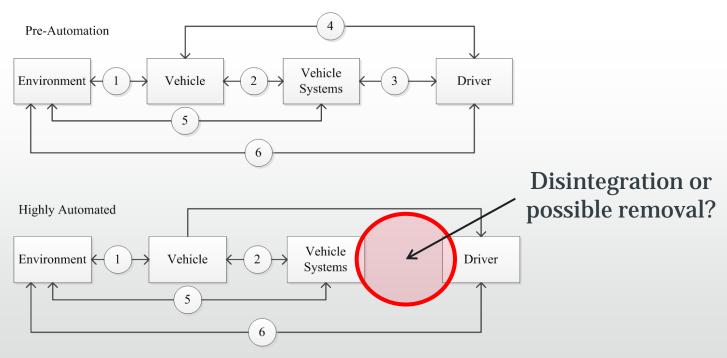
• Fully Automated Driving e.g. no driver intervention needed

According to Senger, C. Challenges and Potential of Automated Driving. 22nd
Aachen Colloquium Automobile and Engine Technology, 2013.



Key Research Challenge

- Find a suitable / appropriate level of task sharing (e.g., Inagaki, 2003)
 - Driver-vehicle interaction



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Is this the future?



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- Driver Behavioural Studies
 - Investigate the behavioural implications of ADAS
 - ➤ Analyse driver-vehicle-world interactions and how they may change as the level of automation increases
 - Assess the appropriateness of systems design and how it is used by the driver





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Case Studies;



- ➤ Driver decision-making in emergencies
- ➤ Behavioural implications of varying "levels of automation"



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- Increase the awareness of Human Factors in the design of ITS / ADAS
 - ➤ Acknowledge that the role of the driver is changing
 - > How
 - > Why
 - > Consequences
 - > "Appropriateness" of ITS in the driving task

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Thank You

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