

FIFTH UNITED NATIONS GLOBAL ROAD
SAFETY WEEK
6-12 May 2019



# Driver-vehicle-environment interactions and safety tolerance



#### Virginia Petraki

Transportation Engineer, Research Assistant

Together with: George Yannis

## The i-Dreams project

#### ➤ 13 Project partners:

#### Duration of the project:

36 months (May 2019 – May 2022)

#### > Framework Program:

 Horizon 2020 - The EU Union Framework Programme for Research and Innovation – Mobility for Growth





# Background

- ➤ Rapid steps in transport automation transform the operator/vehicle/environment interactions, and require increased understanding of the operator human factors
- ➤ Definition, development, testing and validation of a context-aware 'Safety Tolerance Zone' through:
  - measurement of risk-related, driver-related and driving environment indicators
  - implementation safety and driver comfort related interventions





#### Research Questions

- ➤ Which are the critical vehicle and operator state characteristics to evaluate coping capacity?
- ➤ How does task complexity influence coping capacity and vice-versa in safety critical events?
- ➤ Which task and coping capacity characteristics can identify safety risk?
- ➤ Under which conditions are interventions mitigating safety critical events?
- ➤ Is there a difference in the performance of interventions between different countries?
- ➤ How can active and passive interventions be evaluated in real-time?



## Methodological Challenges

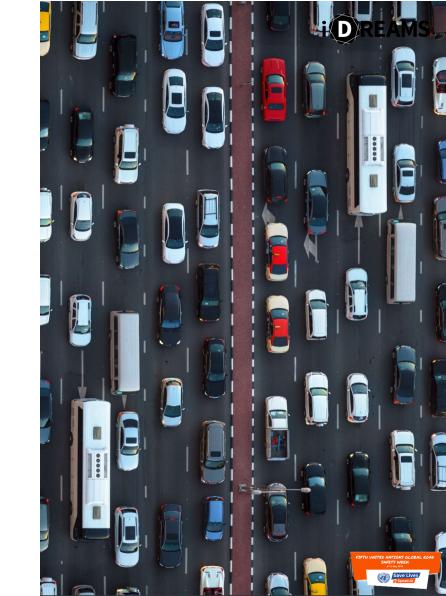
- ➤ Analysis of risk factors
  - Identification of safety-relevant relationships and contexts from the data
  - Assessment and prediction of risk
- > Recruitment of 600 operators for the experiment
  - 4-stage 5-country experiment across 4 transport modes (car, bus, truck, train)
  - Requirements for big data handling and processing
- ➤ Intervention selection and testing
  - Real-time effectiveness on driving behaviour (safety critical events, near misses etc.) and driver state (where relevant)





## The i-Dreams Experiment

- ➤ A 600-operator experiment
  - 12 Months
  - 5 countries (BE,EL,DE,UK,PT)
  - 4 Modes (Car, Bus, Truck, Train)
  - 4 stages (Simulator, Pilot field trial, Baseline field trial, Field trial with interventions)
  - Personalized in-vehicle interventions and posttrip feedback interventions
  - Highly detailed data recording using:
    - OBD II device
    - Smartphones
    - CardioWheel
    - Mobileye





### The "Safety Tolerance Zone"

- ➤ Raw time-series sensor data and driver background data are transformed into indicators
- Indicators are used for a multi-dimensional assessment of driving context and crash risk prediction
- Appropriate intervention actions (real-time or post-trip) take place to recall driver back into a safe area if needed



#### **Impacts**

- ➤ A significant step towards a safer transport system by taking advantage of increasing automation
- ➤ Enhanced road safety for a diverse demographic by increasing consideration of human factors within designs and transport operation means
- > Improved selection and training of operators
- ➤ Enhanced international cooperation concerning human factors in traffic safety





## **Future Challenges**

- Expansion of the safety tolerance zone to other modes and users (PTWs, Cyclists, Pedestrians)
- ➤ Enhancement of data collection approach with more sensors due to rapid technological advancement
- Modification of safety tolerance zone for higher automation vehicles
- Privacy, security and ethical clearance of the data utilized for operator monitoring







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