

Driving Measures to Identify Driving Impairment

August 28, 2012

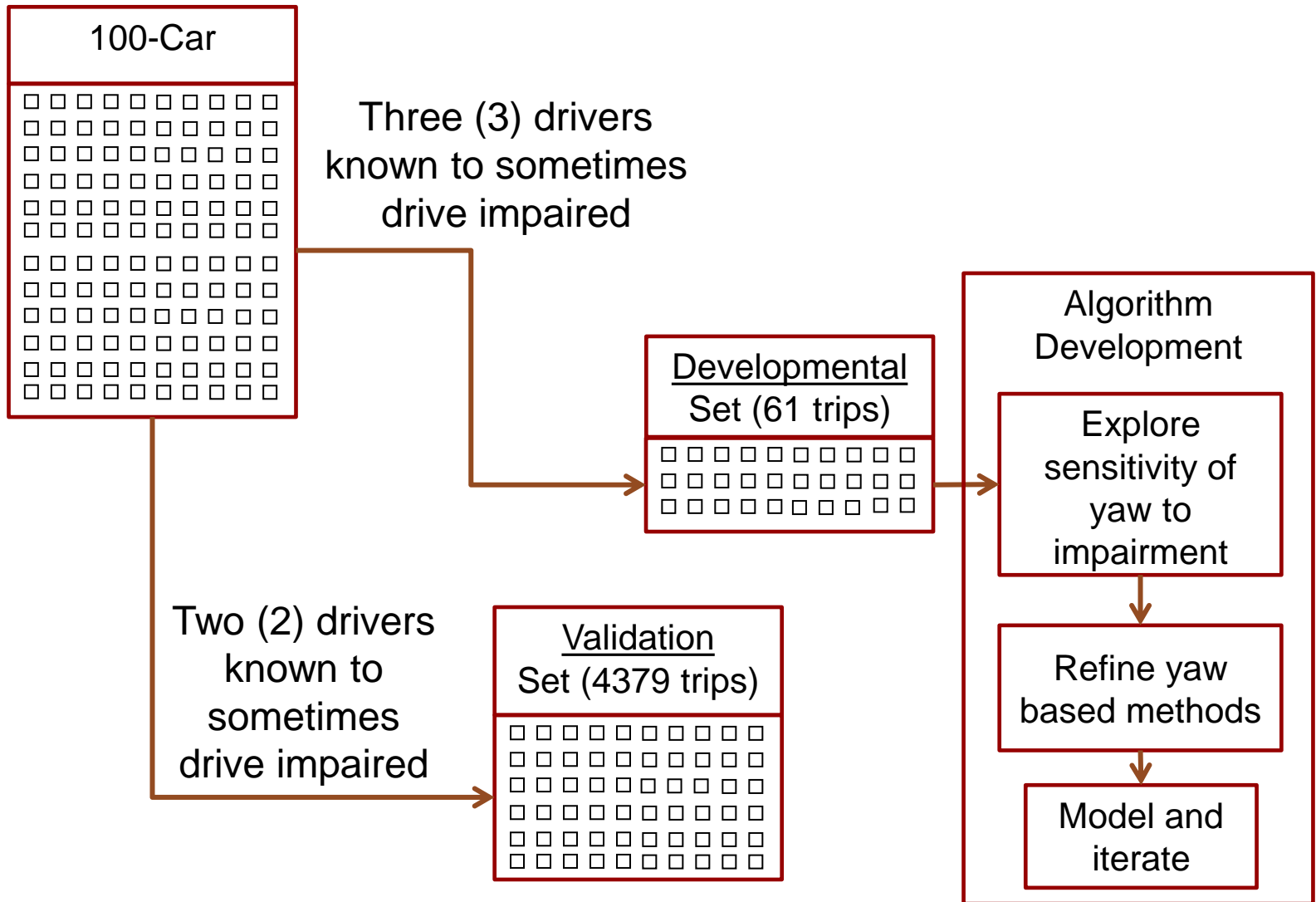
Shane McLaughlin

Objective

To develop an algorithm, of use in data mining and in real-time, to detect impaired driving.

Team and Status

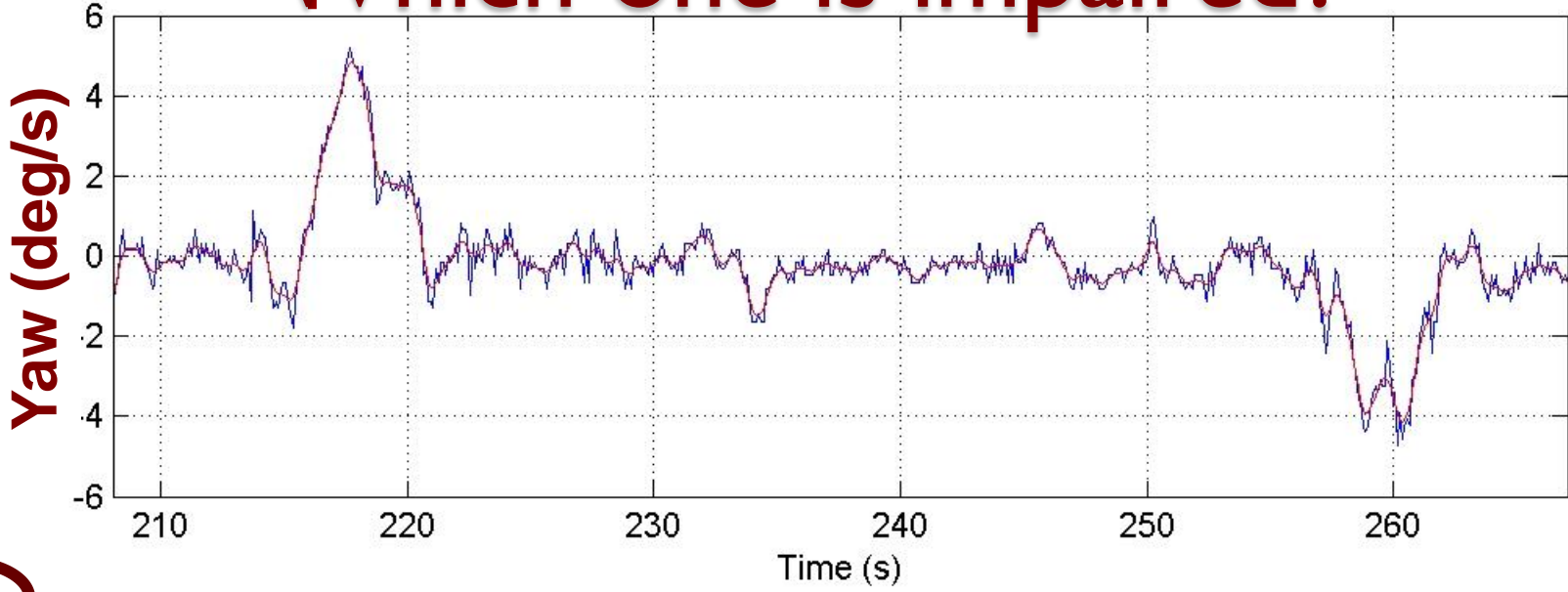
- This work was started under a gift from Nissan and continued under guided funding.
- Collaborative work with Hiroshi Tsuda, Jon Hankey, Tomohiro Yamamura, and Nobuyuki Kuge.
- Currently being reviewed for a possible patent (#12/767,385)



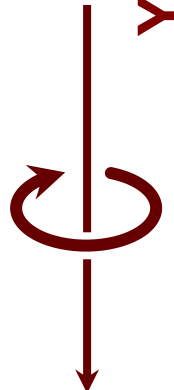
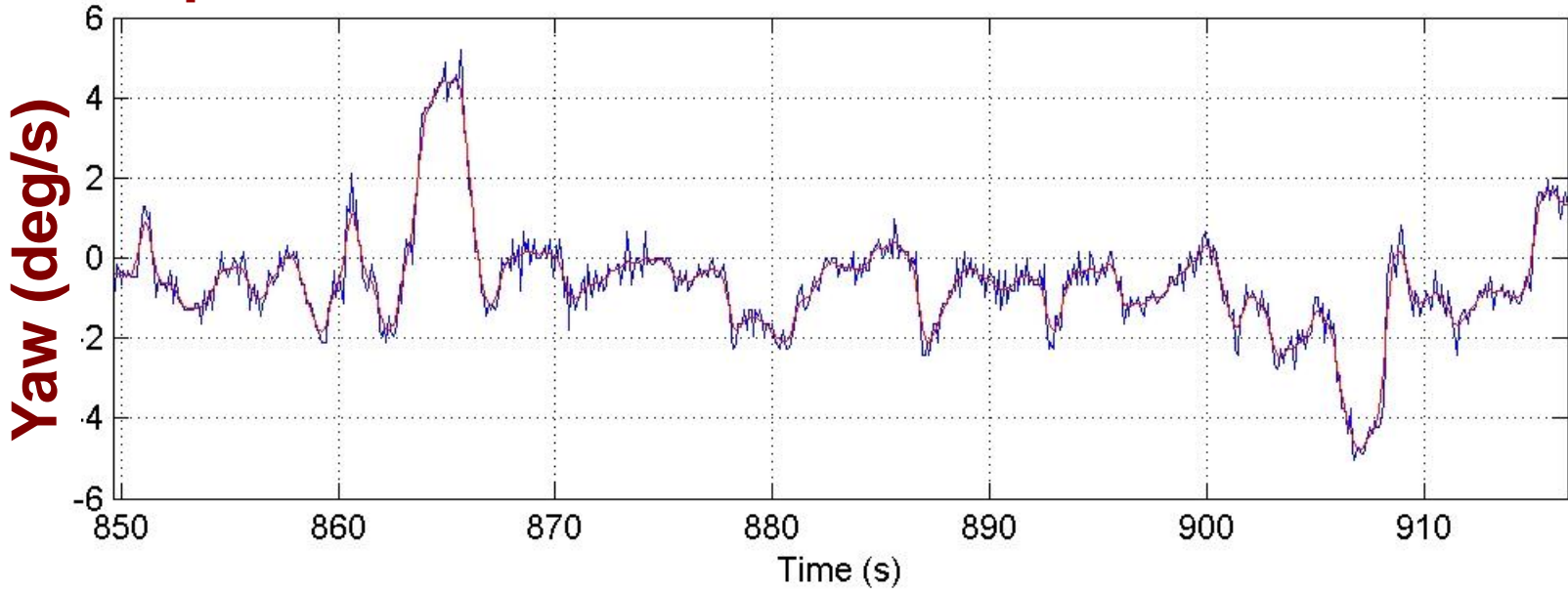
100-Car Naturalistic Data (Dingus et al., 2006)

Which one is impaired?

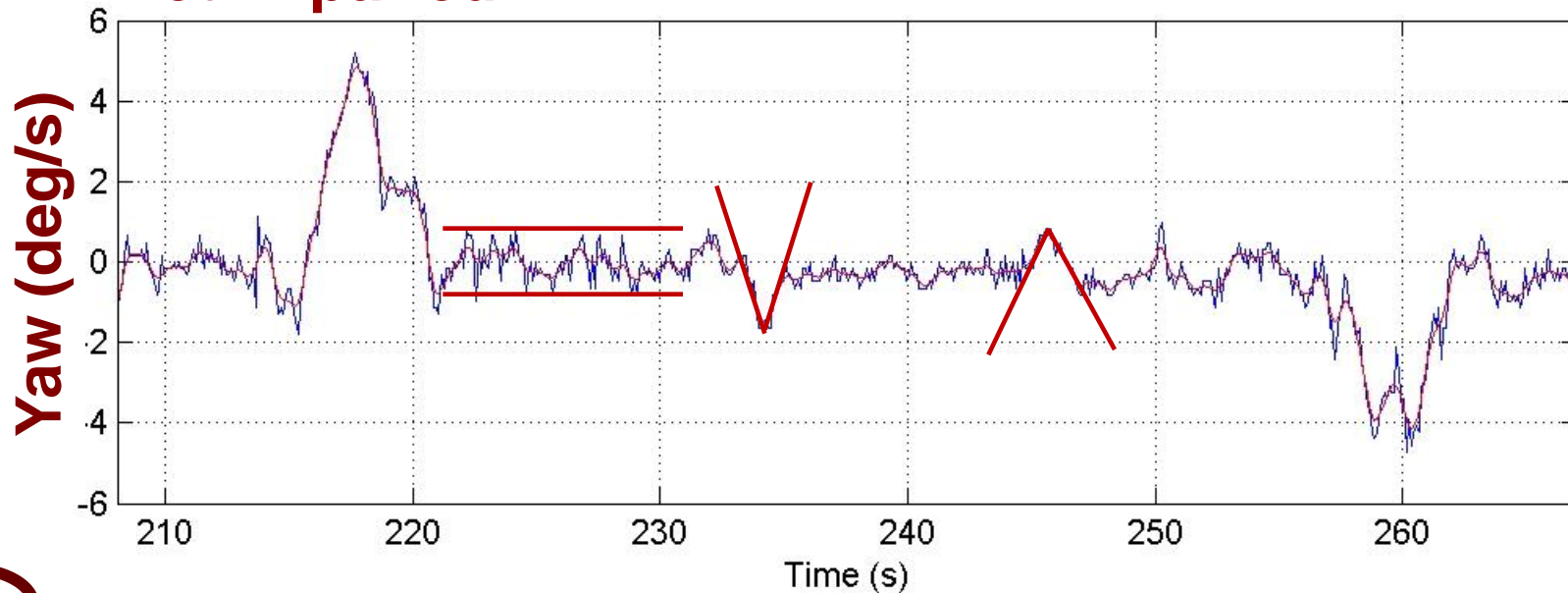
Not Impaired



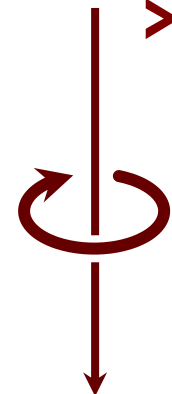
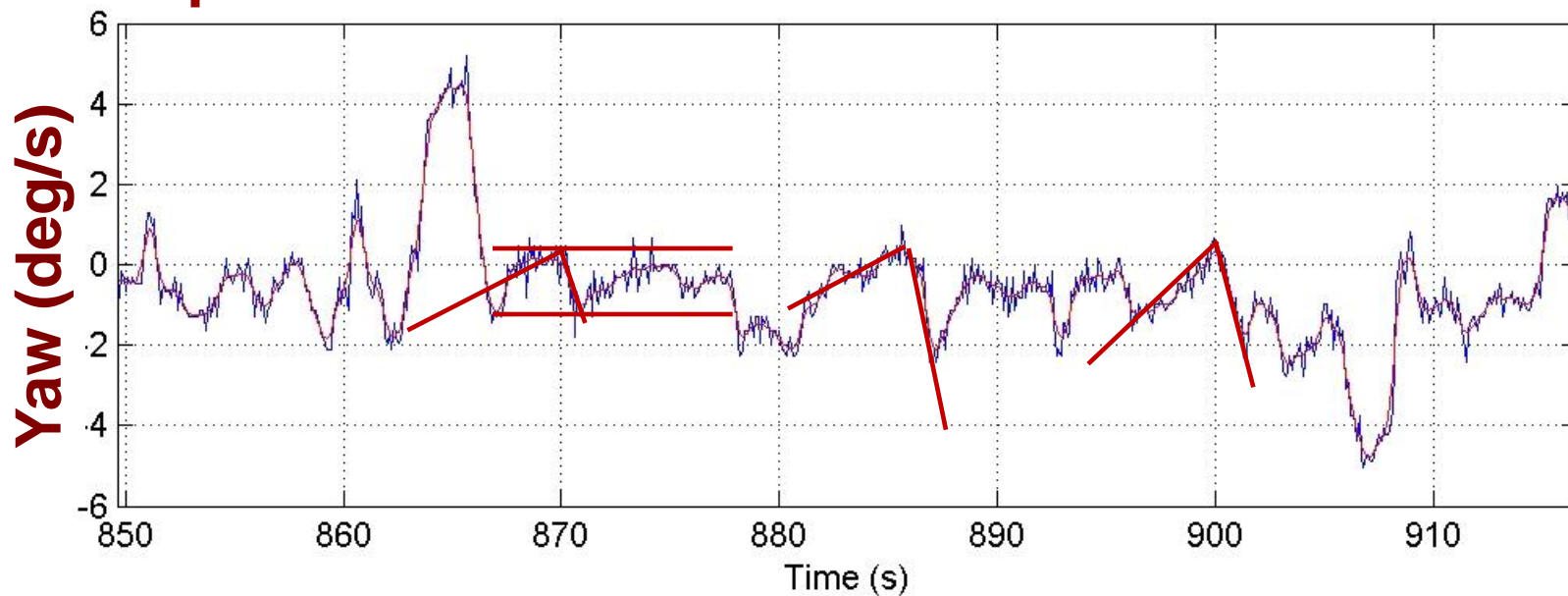
Impaired



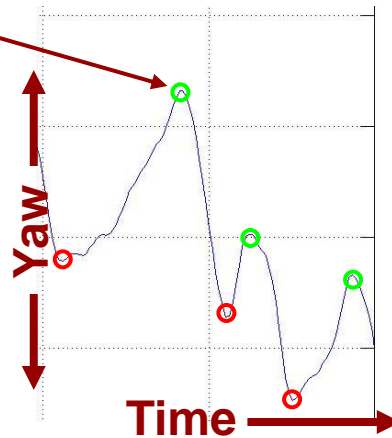
Not Impaired



Impaired

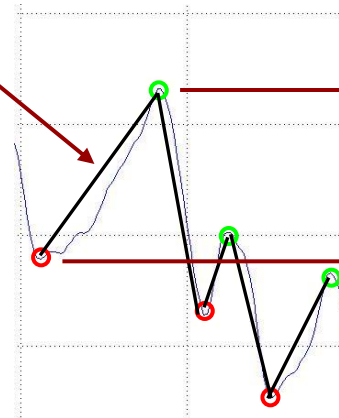


1 Find local minimums and maximums

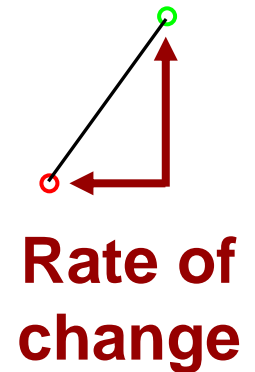


Impairment Model

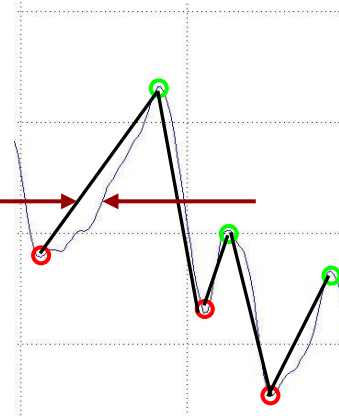
2 Connect with straight line



Yaw change

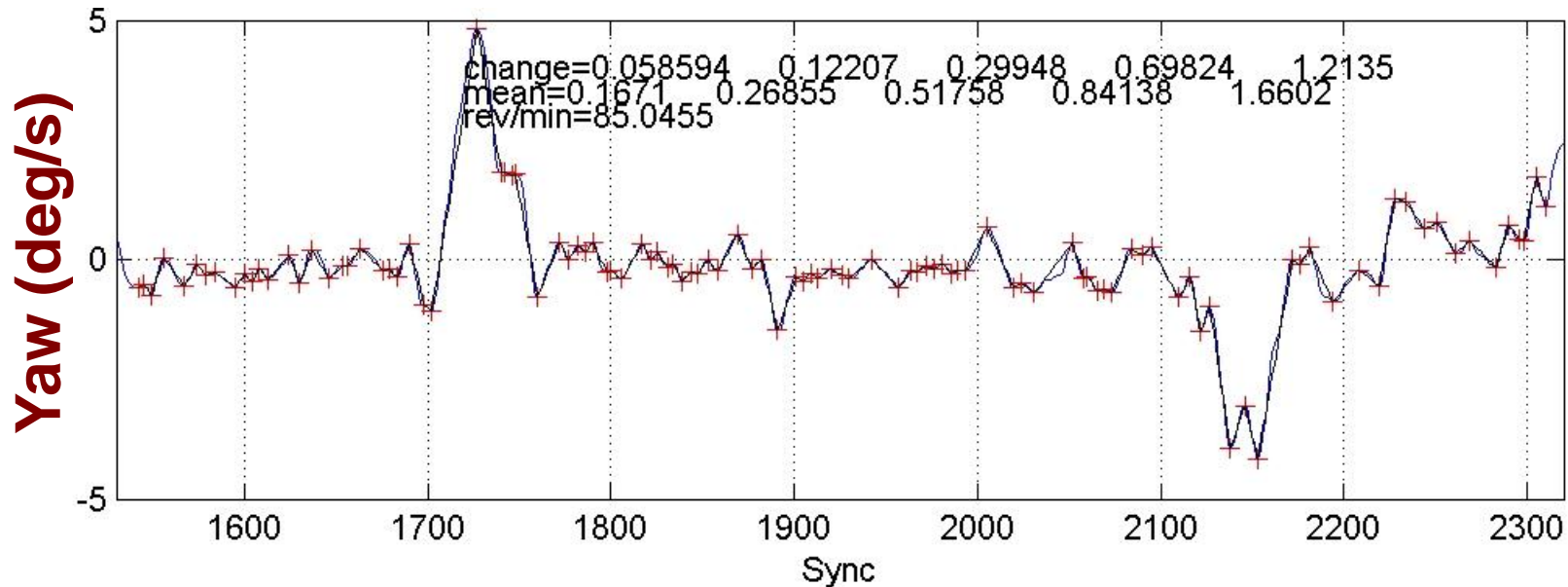


3 Yaw deviation measured in time

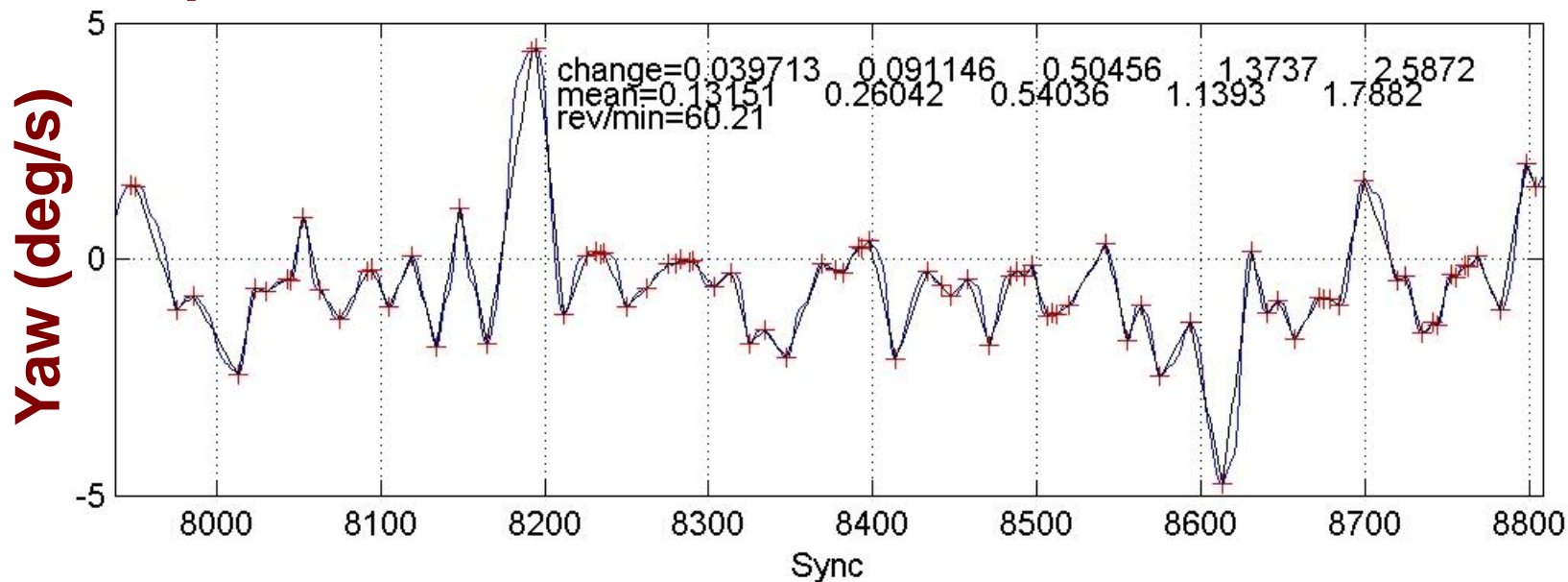


Creates a measure of the difference between actual and straight line yaw that is roughly a lag and lead

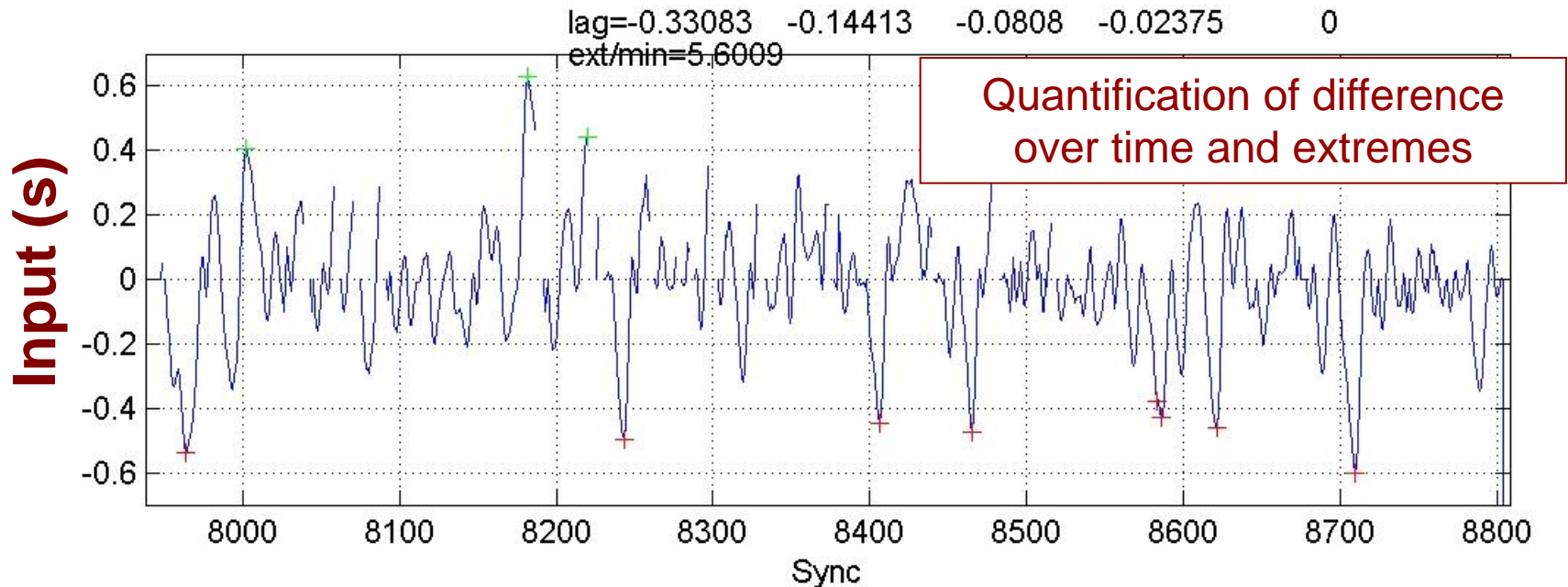
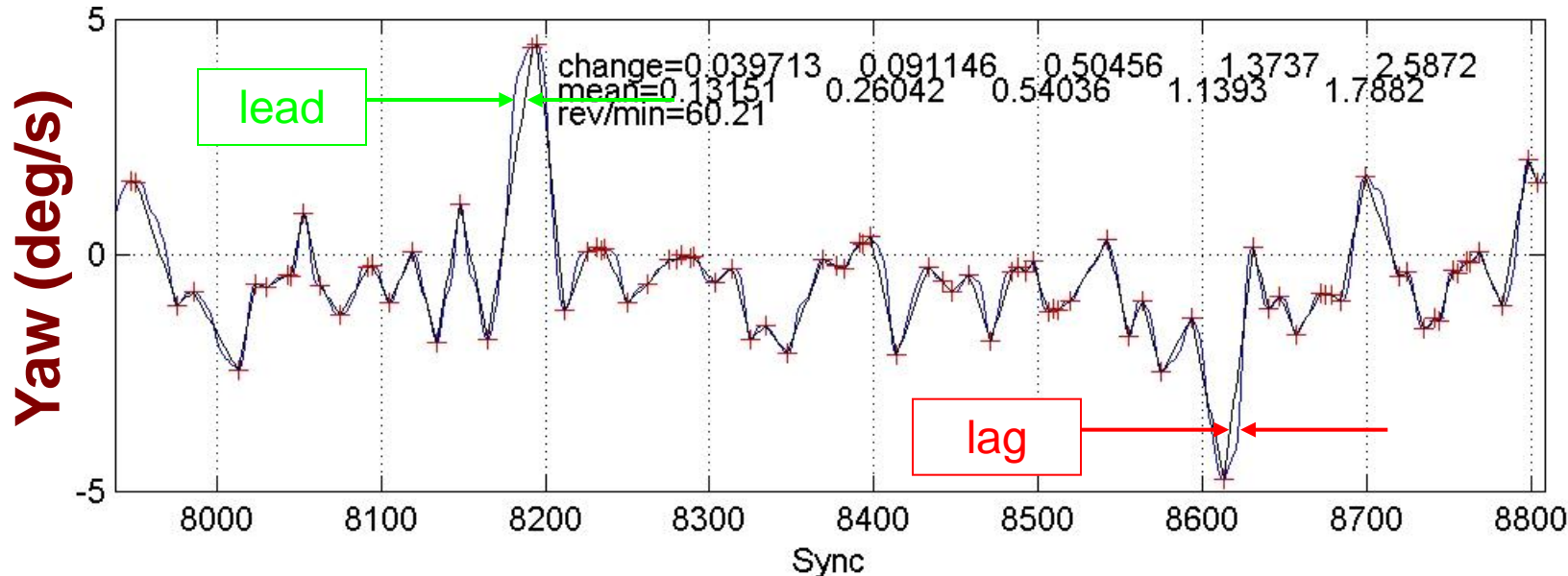
Not Impaired



Impaired

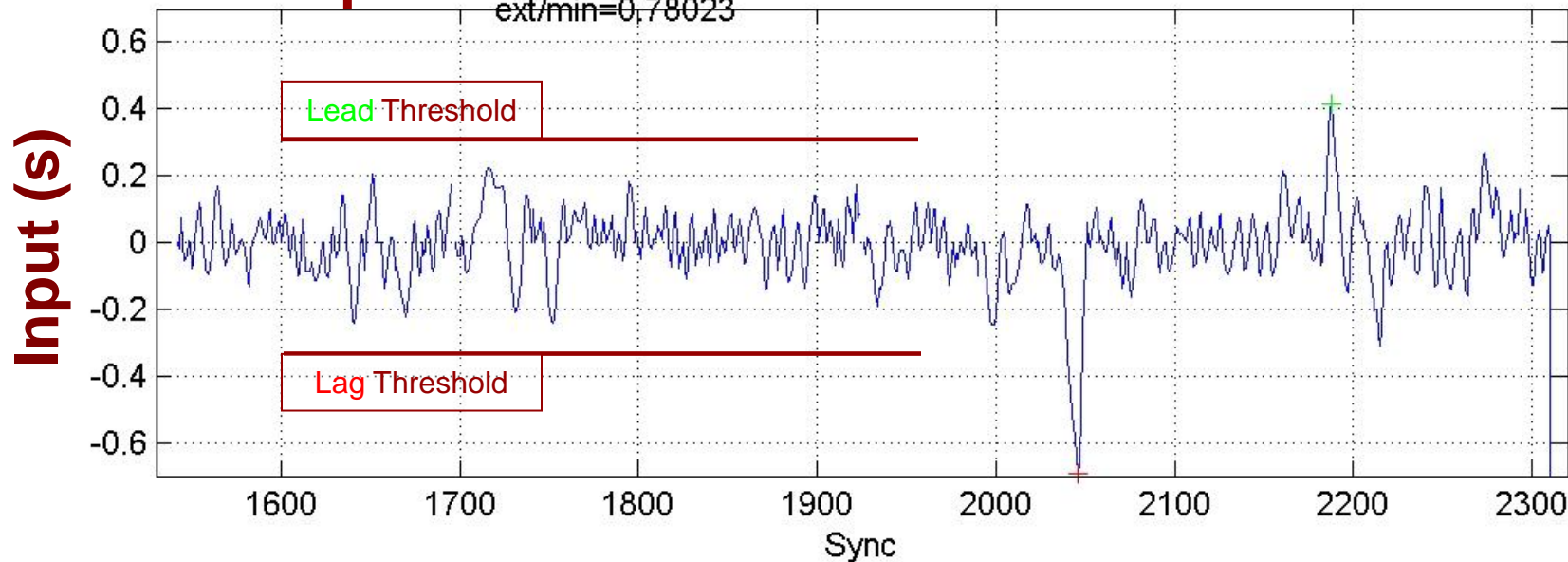


Impaired



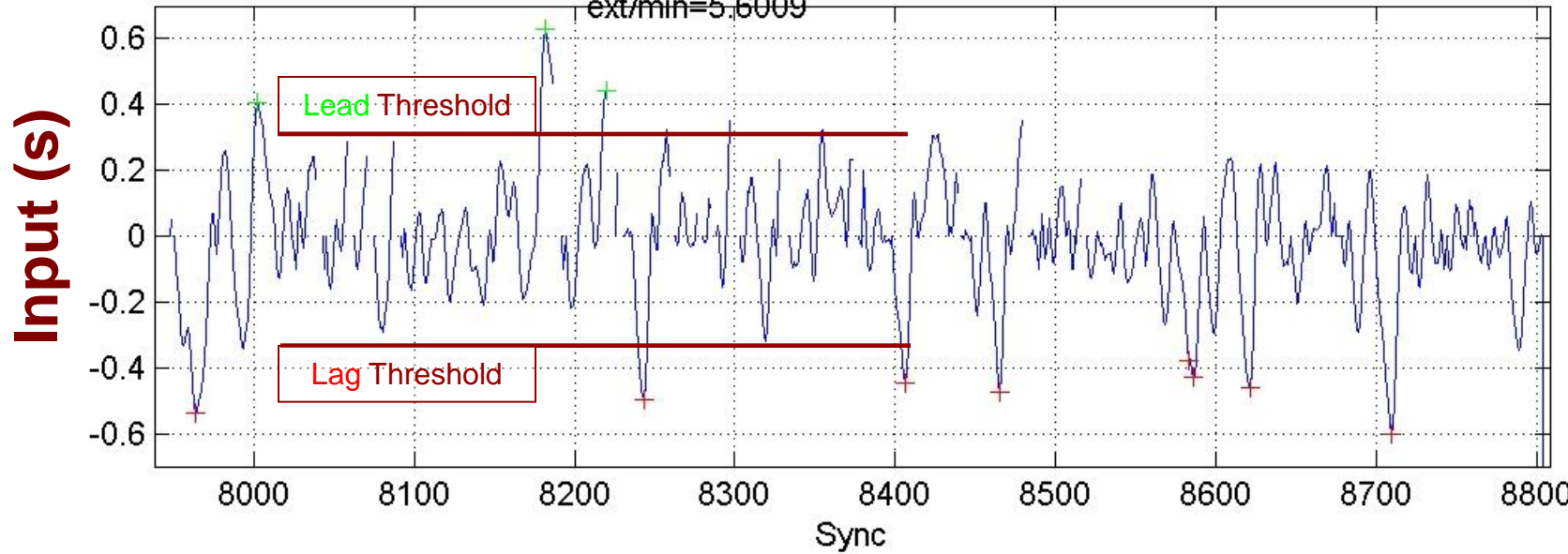
Not Impaired

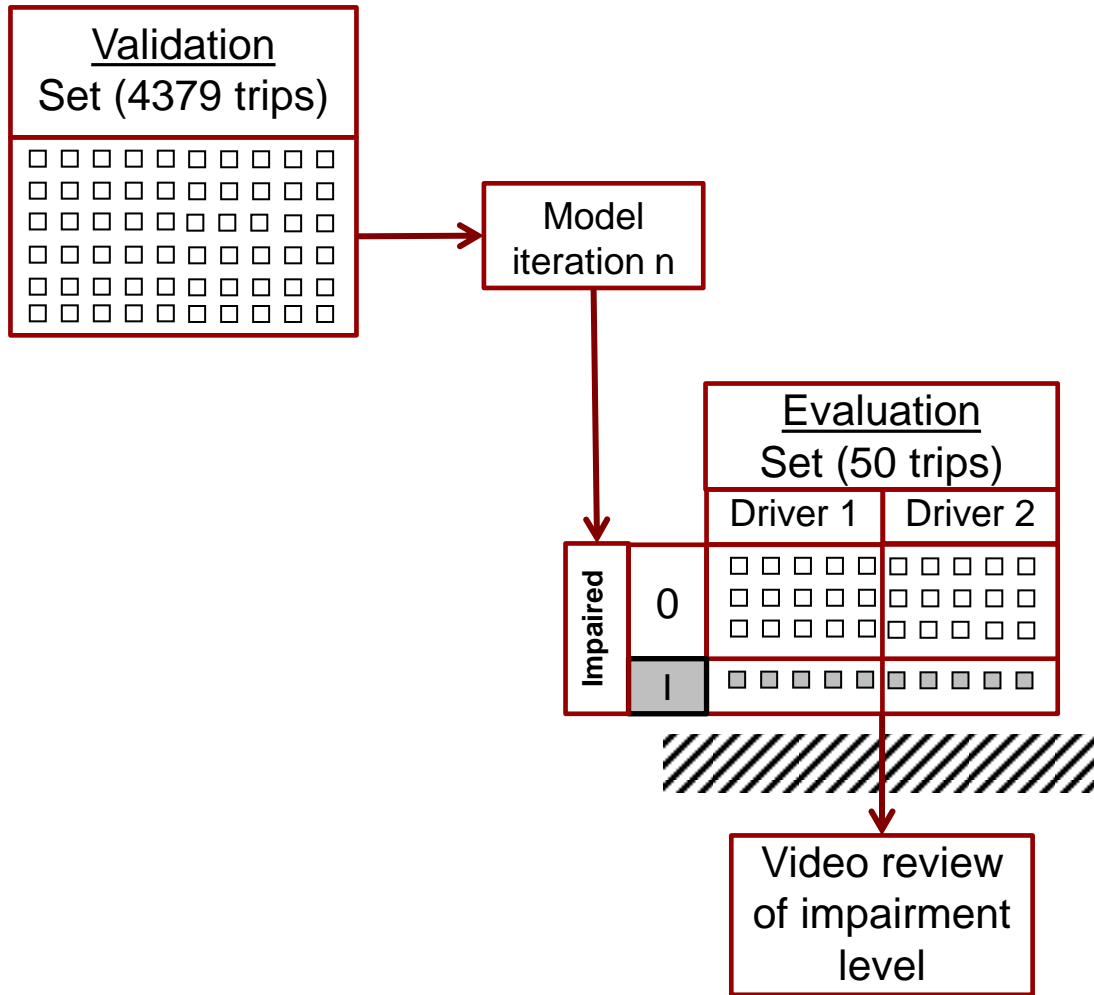
lag=-0.1482 -0.1 -0.057066 0 0.0094245
ext/min=0.78023



Impaired

ext/min=5.6009





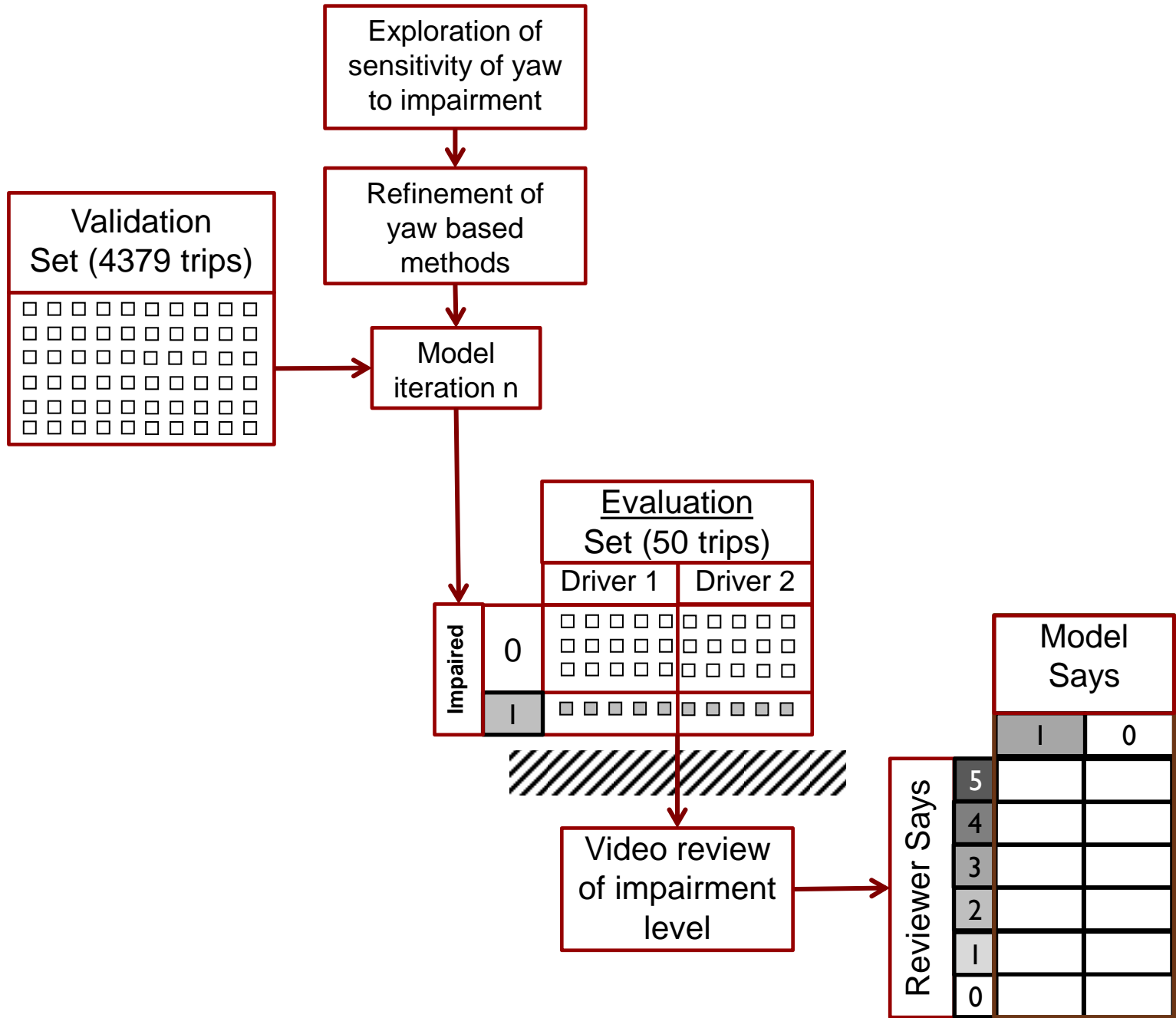
Video Review

- Expert reviewer
- Evaluation set – 50 trips selected by the algorithm. 19 unimpaired and 6 impaired.
- Randomized
- Only interior views were used to evaluate impairment
- Symptoms reviewed (43) related to:
 - Eyes
 - Mouth
 - Face
 - Hands
 - Body
 - Head
 - Demeanor
 - Miscellaneous



Video Review Ratings

- Confidence rating
 1. I don't believe the driver is impaired
 2. May or may not be impaired
 3. I believe the driver is impaired
- Level of impairment
 0. Not Impaired
 1. Somewhat impaired
 2. -
 3. Moderately impaired
 4. -
 5. Severely impaired



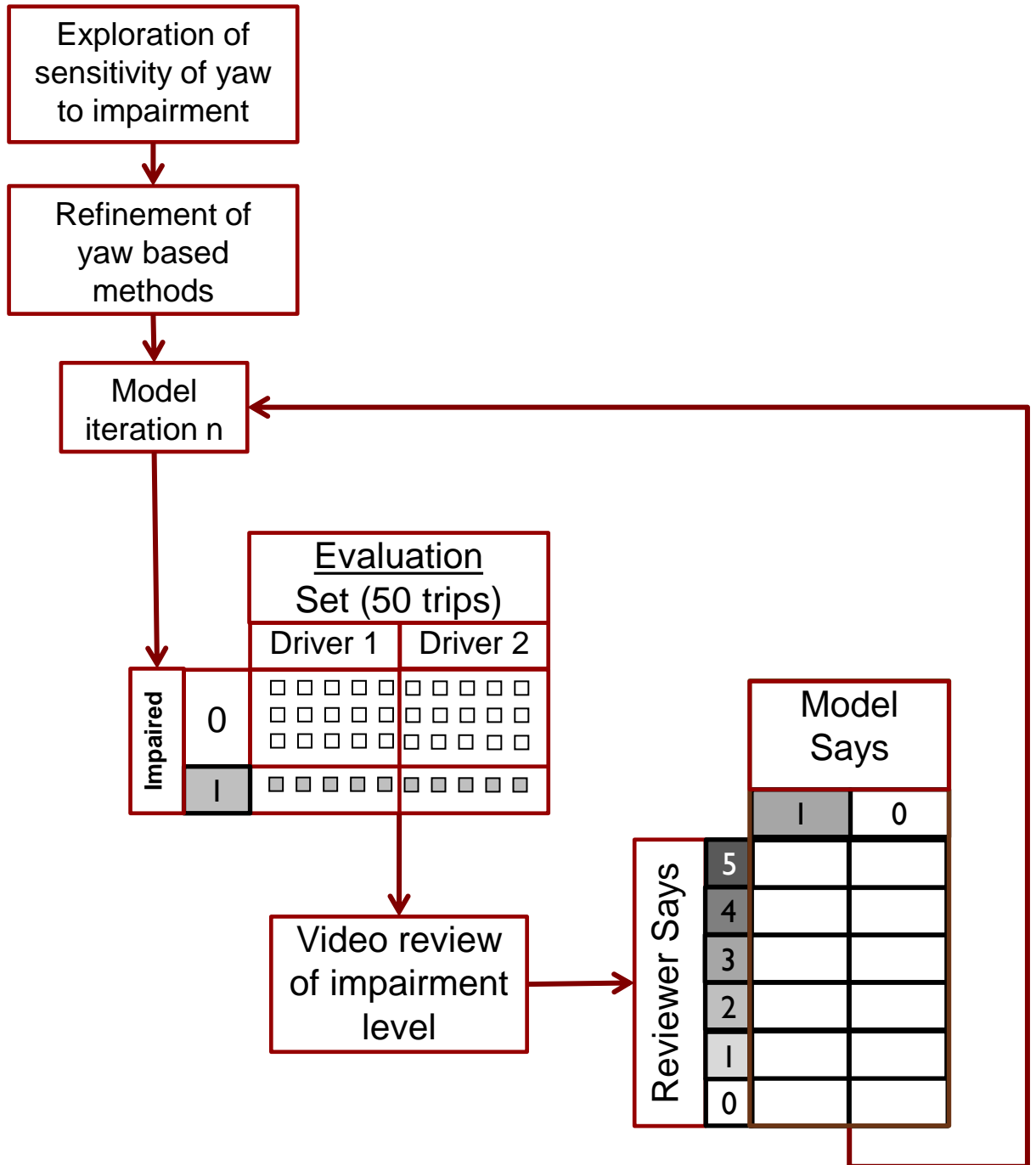
Model 1 Evaluation

		Model Says	
		Impaired	Not Impaired
Reviewer Says	Impaired	Hit	Miss
	Not Impaired	False Alert	Correct Rejection

Reviewer Says		Model Says			
		Impaired		Not impaired	
		Driver 1	Driver 2	Driver 1	Driver 2
5	Severely Impaired	2	1	2	0
4		0	2	4	5
3	Moderately Impaired	0	1	1	4
2		0	0	1	7
1	Somewhat Impaired	3	0	1	1
0	Not Impaired	1	2	10	2

0.26	Sensitivity	Method finds x% of true events
0.80	Specificity	x% correct saying something is not of interest

0.75	0.32
Positive Predictive	Negative Predictive
Strength of confirming a true indication	Strength of confirming a false indication



Model 2 Evaluation

		Model Says	
		Impaired	Not Impaired
Reviewer Says	Impaired	Hit	Miss
	Not Impaired	False Alert	Correct Rejection

Reviewer Says		Model Says			
		Impaired		Not impaired	
		Driver 1	Driver 2	Driver 1	Driver 2
Impairment Rating					
5	Severely Impaired	3	1	1	0
4	Moderately Impaired	1	1	3	6
3		0	1	1	4
2		0	0	1	7
1	Somewhat Impaired	4	0	0	1
0	Not Impaired	1	0	10	4
		0.92		0.37	
		Positive Predictive		Negative Predictive	
		Strength of confirming a true indication		Strength of confirming a false indication	

0.31	Sensitivity	Method finds x% of true events
0.93	Specificity	x% correct saying something is not of interest

Observations

- Vehicle measures are a convenient and valuable source of data for identifying impairment.
- Naturalistic data are messy, but real. This keeps algorithm development and testing honest.

Not Impaired

