# **Long-Term Driver Adaptation**

#### ... to a Forward Collision Warning System with Automatic Braking

5<sup>th</sup> International Symposium on Naturalistic Driving Research Emily Nodine August 30, 2016



**Vcipe** The National Transportation Systems Center Advancing transportation innovation for the public good



U.S. Department of Transportation Office of Research and Technology John A. Volpe National Transportation Systems Center





- □ Funding
- Technical Oversight



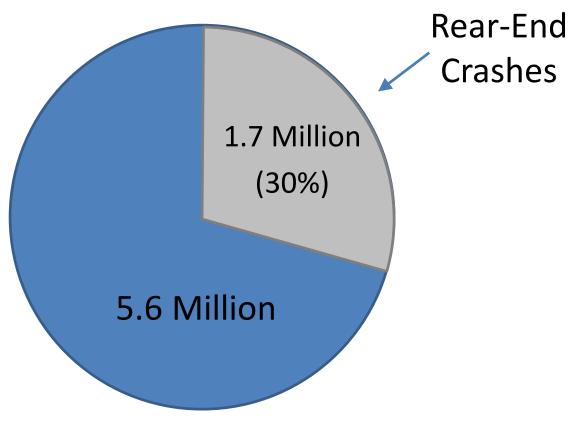
- Data Collection
- Subjective data analysis



 Objective data analysis



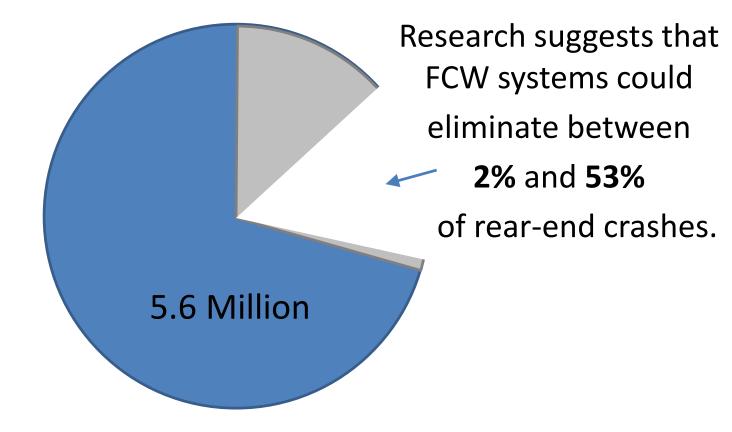
## Problem



Annual Police-Reported U.S. Crashes (2011-2014 General Estimates System)



# Problem



#### But...

Very few studies have been conducted using real-world data, and the longest of those lasted only 4 weeks.



# **Research Questions**

- □ Does the safety impact of driving with an FCW system change over time?
  - Overall driving
  - Driving conflicts
- Additional evaluation goals that are not covered in this presentation include:
  - System performance (accuracy)
  - Driver acceptance



# **Field Test Details**



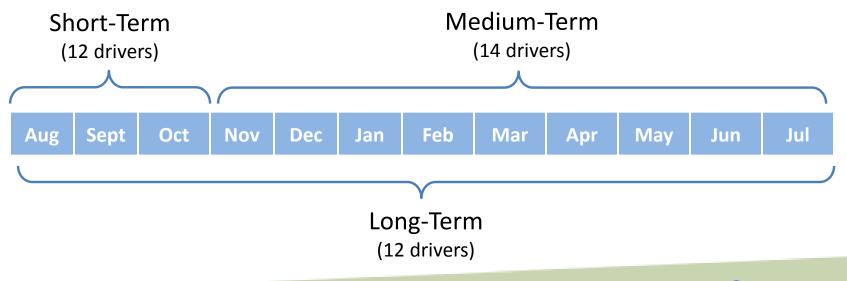
# **FCW System**

- □ Cadillac Forward Collision Alert (FCA) system
  - Forward collision warning (FCW)
  - Automatic emergency braking (AEB)
- Driver interface
  - Visual indicator light
  - Haptic warning in seat (default)
  - Auditory warning (optional)



## **Field Test Overview**

- 24 Cadillac SRX vehicles (MY 2013)
- □ 1-year duration
- □ 38 participants: <30 years of age, 19 males/19 females, Leidos employees
- □ Greater Washington, DC
- 3 participant groups





### Data

Collected on VBox data acquisition system

- CAN bus
- Forward radar
- Vision-based sensor
- GPS
- FCW application
- 4 video views

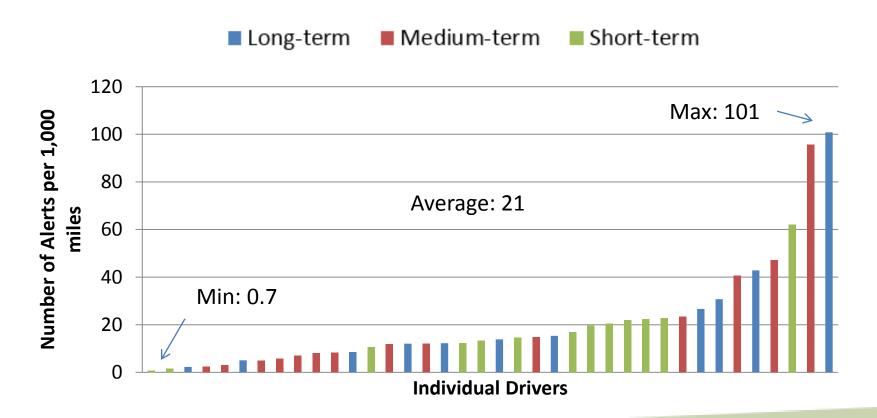
10,500 hours
300,000 miles





## **FCW Exposure**

- □ 6,035 FCW alerts
- **58** Automatic Braking events





# **Overall Driving**



# **Overall Driving**

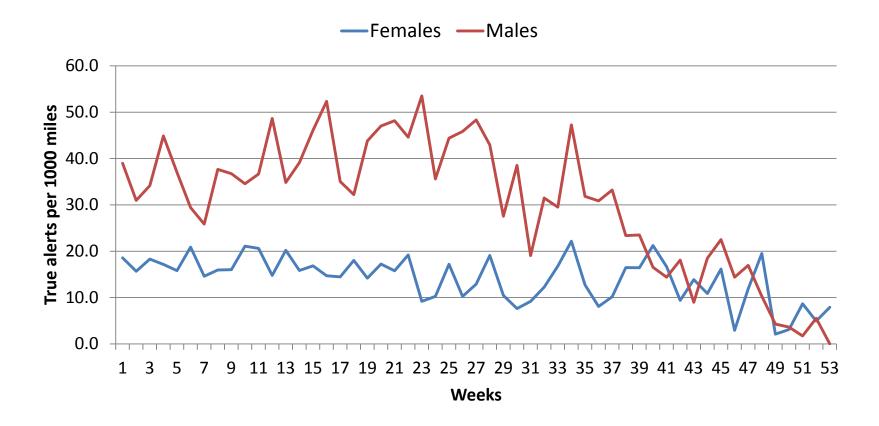
#### Metrics

- Speed (mph)
- Time Headway (second)
- True FCW Alert Rate (alerts per 1,000 miles)
- □ Each metric calculated per driver, per week
- Linear regression performed to determine rate of change over time





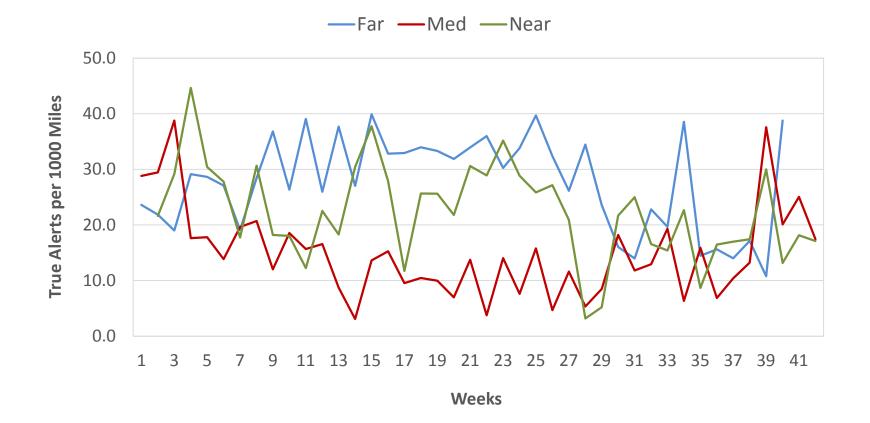
### **Alert Rate by Gender**



Long-term and medium-term males combined showed a statistically significant reduction in alert rates over time (*p*<0.03)



## **Alert Rate by Alert Setting**



# No trends observed when alert rates were broken down by alert setting

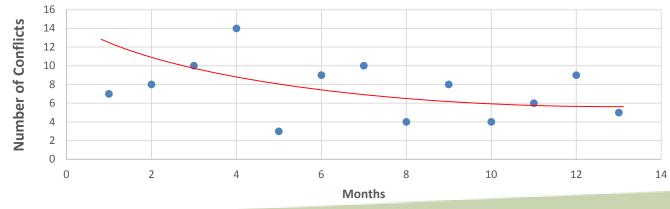


# **Driving Conflicts**



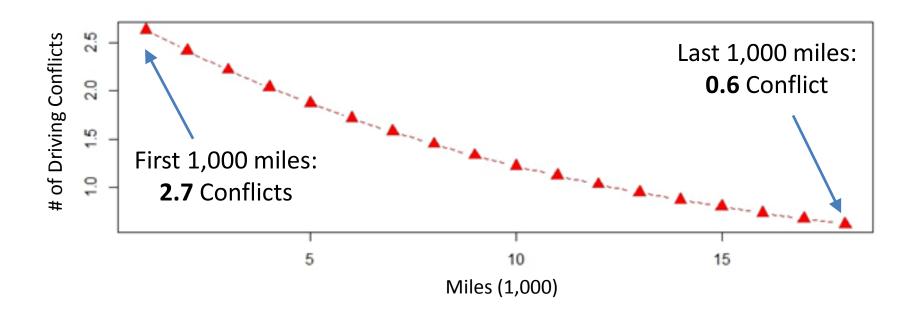
# **Driving Conflict Analyses**

- Rear-End Driving Conflicts (i.e. near-crashes)
  - Initial conditions
  - Driver response (braking or steering)
- Exposure Metrics
  - # of conflicts per 1,000 miles
  - # of conflicts per month
- Poisson regressions used to determine best fit curve for each driver.





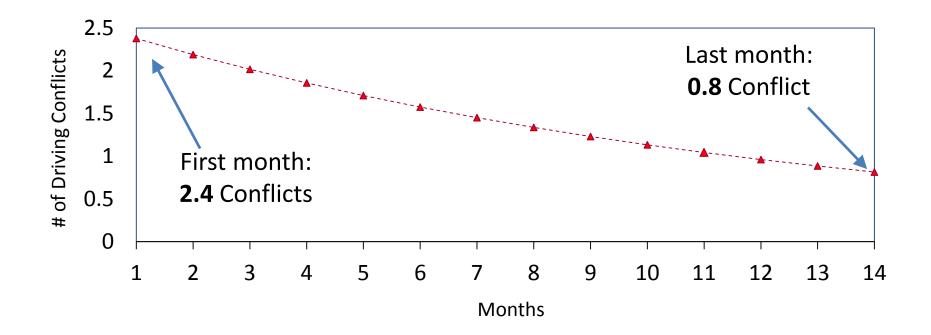
# **Conflict Exposure by Miles**



# **77%** Decrease in predicted conflicts over 18,000 Miles



# **Conflict Exposure by Months**



# **66%** Decrease in predicted conflicts over 1 year



## Discussion

- Potential safety benefits of this FCW system did not appear to decrease over time
- □ In fact, these data suggest they may even increase
- □ But... WHY?
  - Not due to change in speed or headway
  - Not due to driving in a way that triggers fewer alerts
- □ Is it due to driving a new (unfamiliar) vehicle?
- More research required to determine cause of decreased exposure to near-crash events



# Contact Info: Emily.Nodine@dot.gov Donald.Fisher@dot.gov

