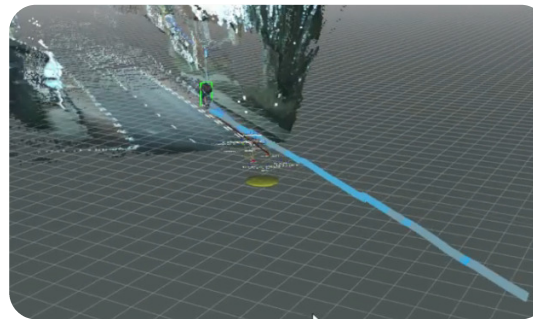


Measuring Driver Perception

Combining Eye-tracking and Automated Road Scene Tracking



Provide relevant support

- ADAS supporting the driver
 - Driving very demanding
 - Selective in what to attend
-
- Timely alert:
→ Observe driver perception, not inaction



Judging awareness from gaze



Use of peripheral vision
Look but failed to see

Judging awareness from gaze

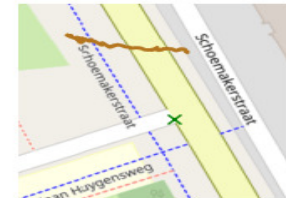
Latent variable



Xia et al. 2019

Verify

Have you seen:



☐ Yes ☐ No

Judging awareness from gaze

Verify

- Freeze probe Limited to simulator
- Real-time probe Limited in rate of probes
Impractical in complex cases

Our goals:

- Left turns on urban intersections
- Verify awareness for all road users
- On the road, un-choreographed

Judging awareness from gaze

- Testing after the manoeuvre
 - Avoid high workload for driver
- Recognition instead of recall
 - Support recollection
 - Probe implicit awareness (?)
- Automated question generation
 - Avoid high workload for experimenter

Attention in Urban left-turns

Instrumentation



- Vehicle monitors road and driver's gaze
- Gaze metrics for each object
- Generates test images

Procedure



- 13 drivers perform 91 left-turn manoeuvres
- Stop vehicle and start task ASAP (~60s)

Recognition task



- Display 8.1 real and 11.8 distractor images on average
- Driver indicates which he/she recognises



**On-road eye tracking
data collection + processing**



How do drivers observe the road?

13 participants 91 intersections 1824 Images
Per intersection: 8.2 real images 11.8 fake images

| | Selected | Not selected |
|--------------------|----------|--------------|
| Real images | 29,1% | 70,9% |
| Relevant objects | 36,1% | 63,9% |
| Irrelevant objects | 19,4% | 80,6% |
| Dummy images | 6,7% | 93,3% |

Not selected \neq overlooked

Selected = perceived

How do drivers observe the road?

| | Relevant objects (minimum gaze angle) | | | | | | Recognized relevant objects (minimum gaze angle) | | | | | |
|------------|---------------------------------------|------|------|-------|--------|------|--|-----|------|-------|--------|------|
| | N | <2° | 2-5° | 5-10° | 10-30° | >30° | N | <2° | 2-5° | 5-10° | 10-30° | >30° |
| Car | 241 | 79% | 10% | 6% | 4% | 1% | 34% | 33% | 39% | 40% | 22% | 33% |
| Bicycle | 83 | 58% | 13% | 11% | 16% | 2% | 47% | 60% | 45% | 33% | 15% | 0% |
| Pedestrian | 14 | 50% | 14% | 14% | 21% | 0% | 64% | 71% | 100% | 100% | 0% | - |
| Bus | 5 | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 60% | 60% | - | - | - | - |
| Truck | 6 | 50% | 17% | 0% | 33% | 0% | 33% | 33% | 0% | - | 50% | - |
| Motor | 4 | 75% | 0% | 25% | 0% | 0% | 50% | 67% | - | 0% | - | - |
| Total | 353 | 73% | 10% | 8% | 8% | 1% | 39% | 40% | 43% | 41% | 19% | 20% |

| | Irrelevant objects (minimum gaze angle) | | | | | | Recognized Irrelevant objects (minimum gaze angle) | | | | | |
|------------|---|-----|------|-------|--------|------|--|-----|------|-------|--------|------|
| | N | <2° | 2-5° | 5-10° | 10-30° | >30° | N | <2° | 2-5° | 5-10° | 10-30° | >30° |
| Car | 168 | 39% | 23% | 14% | 18% | 5% | 15% | 20% | 13% | 13% | 13% | 13% |
| Bicycle | 101 | 19% | 13% | 18% | 44% | 7% | 15% | 11% | 23% | 11% | 14% | 29% |
| Pedestrian | 63 | 16% | 16% | 13% | 46% | 10% | 33% | 50% | 50% | 13% | 31% | 17% |
| Bus | 8 | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 0% | 63% | 50% | 100% | 100% | 0% | - |
| Truck | 5 | 0% | 20% | 20% | 40% | 20% | 20% | - | 0% | 0% | 50% | 0% |
| Motor | 5 | 20% | 20% | 40% | 20% | 0% | 40% | 0% | 100% | 50% | 0% | - |
| Total | 353 | 28% | 19% | 16% | 31% | 6% | 20% | 21% | 24% | 18% | 18% | 18% |

Can we predict awareness?

| | Relevance | | | Recognition | | |
|------------------------|-----------|--------|------------------|-------------|--------|--------------|
| | Exp(b) | t | p | Exp(b) | t | p |
| Intercept | 0.39 | -3.629 | <0.001 | 0.262 | -4.274 | <0.001 |
| Duration <2° [s] | 5.452 | 3.024 | 0.003 | 1.424 | 1.591 | 0.112 |
| Duration 2-5° [s] | 2.658 | 3.273 | 0.001 | 0.956 | -0.157 | 0.875 |
| Duration 5-10° [s] | 2.541 | 4.188 | <0.001 | 1.995 | 3.153 | 0.002 |
| Duration 10-30° [s] | 1.094 | 0.741 | 0.459 | 0.946 | -0.402 | 0.688 |
| Duration >30° [s] | 0.693 | -1.574 | 0.116 | 0.929 | -0.444 | 0.657 |
| 1st Saccade angle [°] | 1.049 | 2.756 | 0.006 | 1.001 | 0.132 | 0.895 |
| 1st Saccade time [s] | 0.901 | -0.613 | 0.54 | 1.243 | 1.334 | 0.183 |
| Preceding fixation [s] | 1.087 | 0.345 | 0.73 | 1.361 | 1.217 | 0.224 |

23%

2%

Improvement over intercept model

- We could predict relevance
- But not recognition (in our setup)

How effective is our method?

Findings

- Recognition task confirms awareness, but memory capacity not overcome
→ Reduce 60s delay
- Peripheral road users are recognised
→ Fixation location insufficient for identifying misses
- The task was difficult, and maps were used less than images
→ Include better driving related features (e.g. location in scene)
- Could not judge awareness from track-aggregated predictors
→ Include more temporal aspects

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Jork Stapel, Mounir El Hassnaoui, Riender Happee

Thank you.