

# Intelligent Device Applications for Real-Time Characterization of Cognitive Loading: *The Implications for Distracted Driving*

Second International Symposium on  
Naturalistic Driving Research  
August 31, 2010

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PNWD-SA-9046

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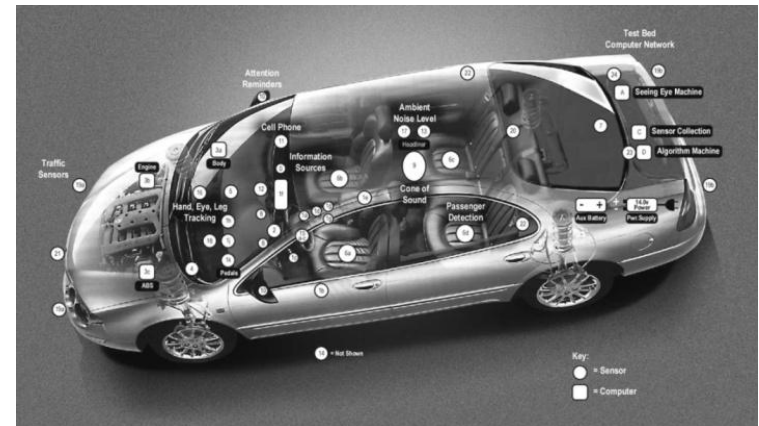
# Motivating Hypothesis

- ▶ Biometric texting patterns, indicative of cognitive workload, can be measured in-situ .....
- ▶ .....These “signatures” may allow for the identification and mitigation of distracted vehicle operators.



# Background Context and Challenges

- ▶ **“.....the test-bed vehicle was outfitted with almost every sensor conceivable.”** Pompei JF, et al. 2002, An Automobile-Integrated System for Assessing and Reacting to Driver Cognitive Load.
- ▶ Examples of relatively recent countermeasures.
  - “Key2SafeDriving”
  - iZup by Illume Software Inc.
  - ZoomSafer by ZoomSafer Inc.



Pompei JF, et al., 2002.



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# How does a “Distracted Texter” behave?

## ► Consider the Following

**Texting** ~~Driver~~ distraction is the voluntary or involuntary diversion of attention from the primary **texting** ~~driving~~ task not related to impairment (from alcohol, drugs, fatigue, or a medical condition) where the diversion occurs because the **texter** ~~driver~~ is performing an additional task (or tasks) and temporarily focusing on an object, event, or person not related to **texting** ~~driving~~. The diversion reduces a **texter's** ~~driver's~~ situational awareness, decision making, and/or performance resulting, in some instances, in a collision or near-miss or corrective action by the **driver** and/or other road user.\*

\*Adapted from the Australian Road Safety Board, definition of a distracted driver, 2006.



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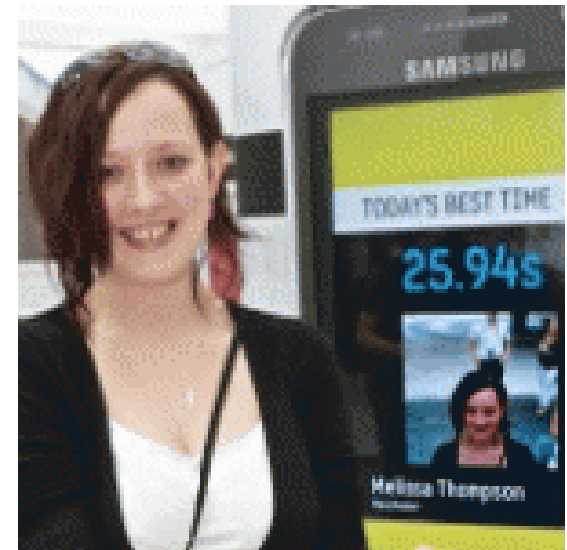
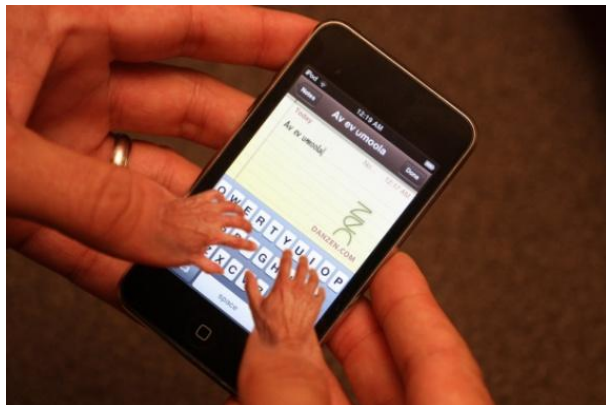
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# How Fast Do People Text?

- ▶ Melissa Thompson of Manchester, England
- ▶ The world's fastest texter.....August 23, 2010.

*"the razor-toothed piranhas of the genera Serrasalmus and Pygocentrus are the most ferocious freshwater fish in the world. In reality they seldom attack a human."*

- ▶ Melissa texted this **160 character** message in just under **26 s** or at a keystroke frequency of about **6 Hz !**



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# Cell Phone with QWERTY Keypad Nokia 6790 Surge®



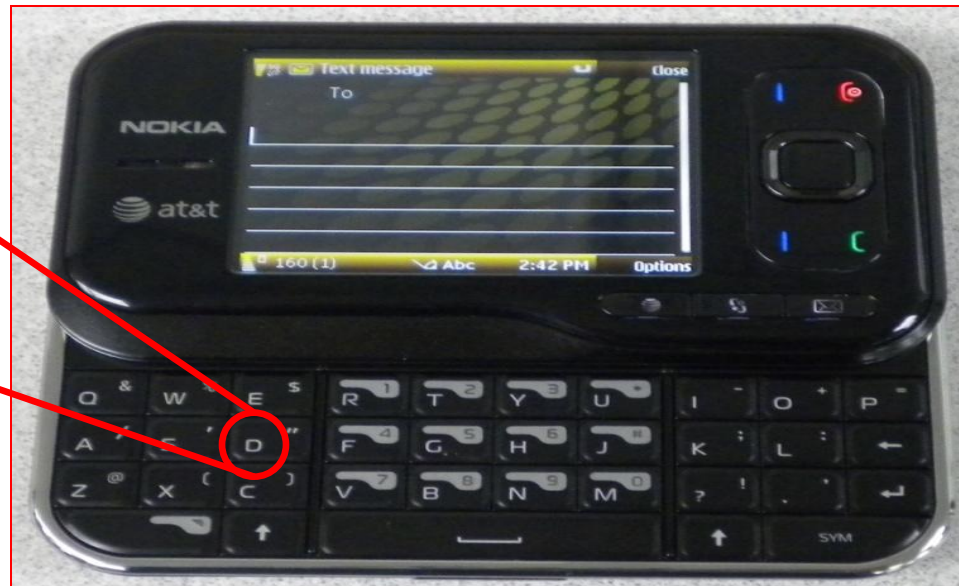
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# Application

- ▶ Data logging runs in the background.
- ▶ User operates the handset in a normal fashion.
- ▶ Application logs both key down and key up events with timestamps.
- ▶ Data are stored in a file to be analyzed later.
- ▶ Prototype application installed on a Nokia 6790 Surge.

D = Key 68



# Logging Function – Baseline Characterization

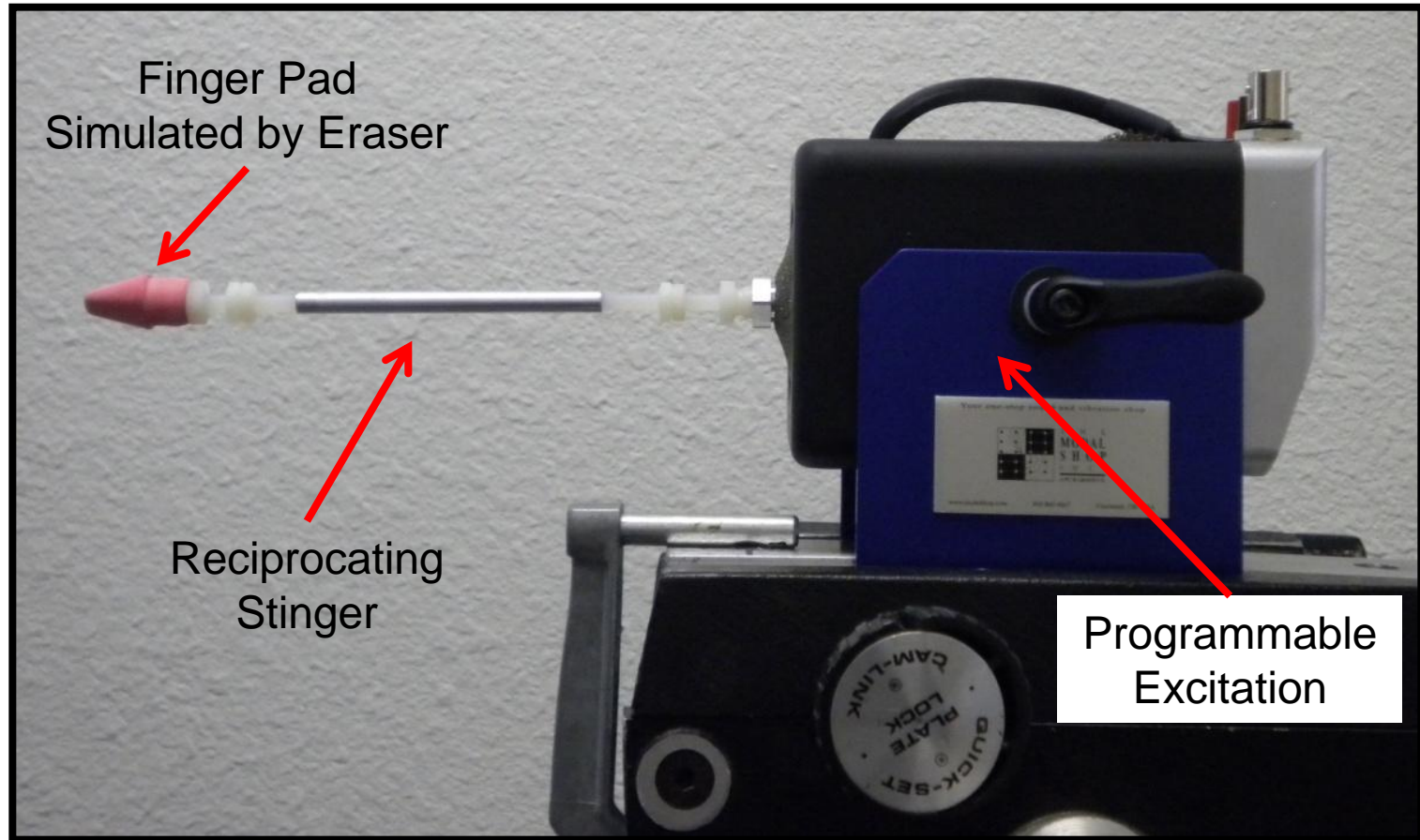
- ▶ User key depression was simulated by using a reciprocating piston.
- ▶ The handset was held in a fixed position using a small vise clamp.
- ▶ Data acquisition was initiated and allowed to run in the background.
- ▶ A selected key was repeatedly depressed at a fixed frequency.
- ▶ Several frequencies, reflecting the dynamic range of users, were used.
- ▶ The logged data were downloaded to a PC for analysis.





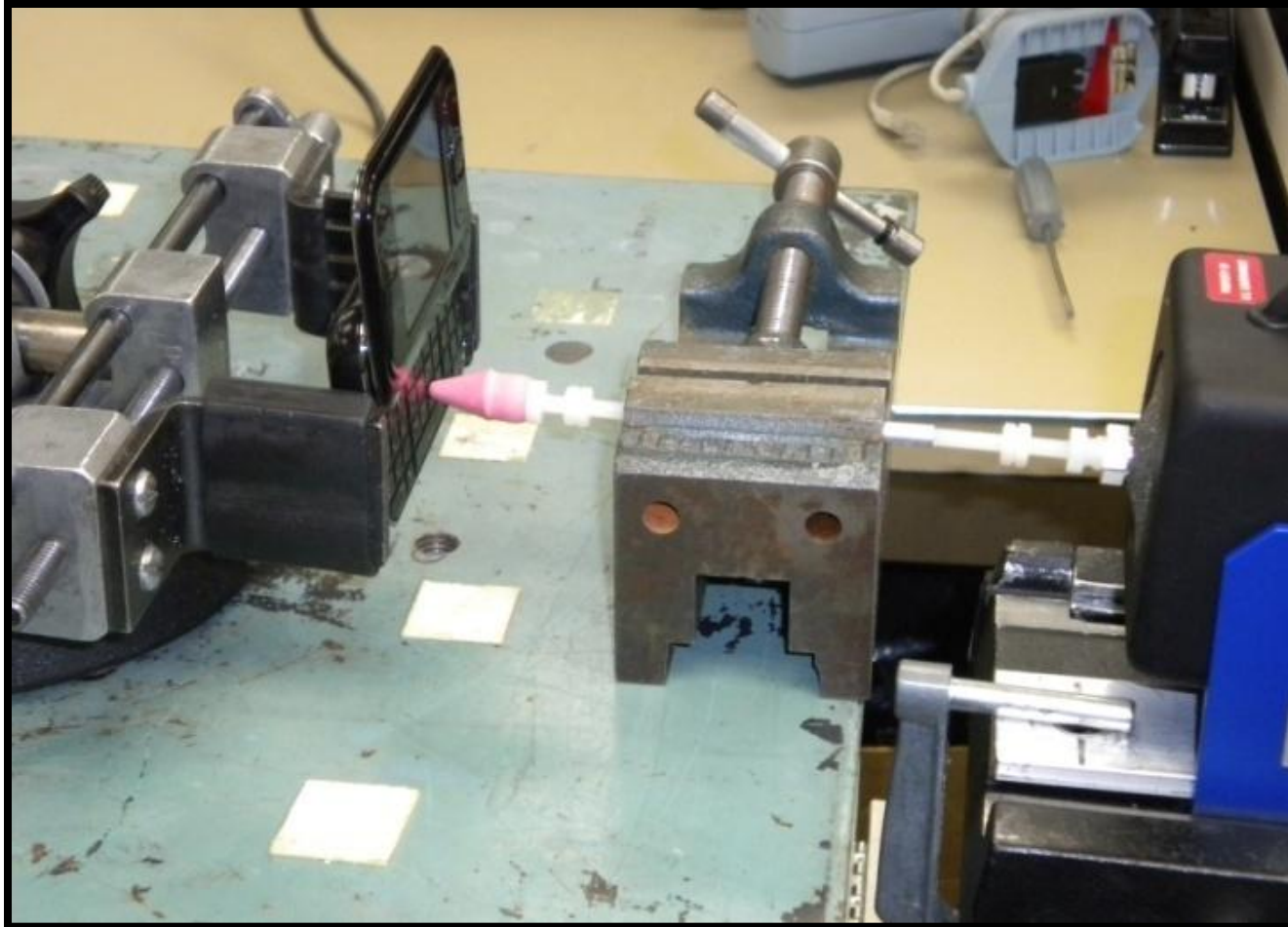
# Characterization of Logging Function

## ► Method of Key Actuation.



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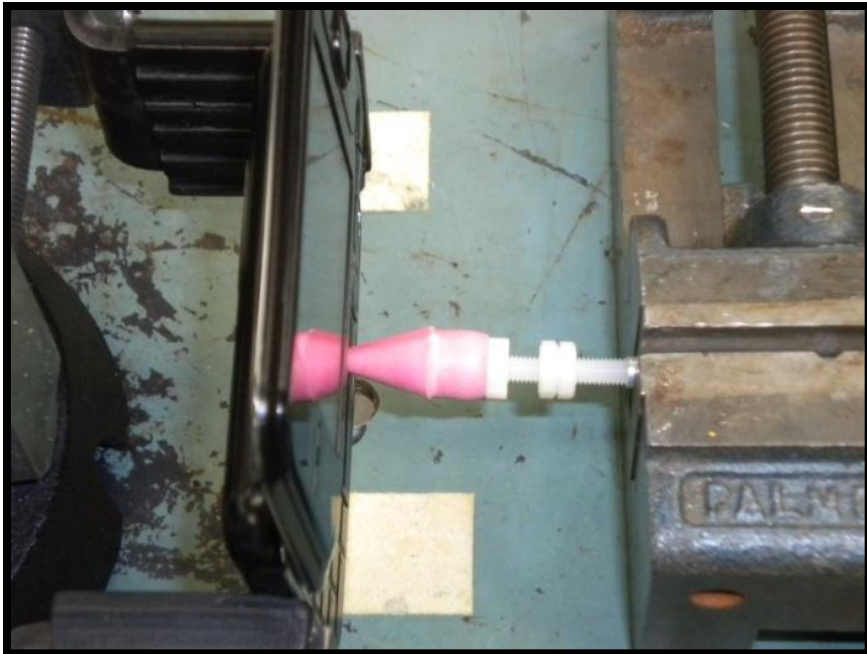


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# Characterization of Logging Function

- ▶ Method of Key Actuation.
  - Sinusoidal pulses were used to excite the key at frequencies of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 20 Hz



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# Example of Data

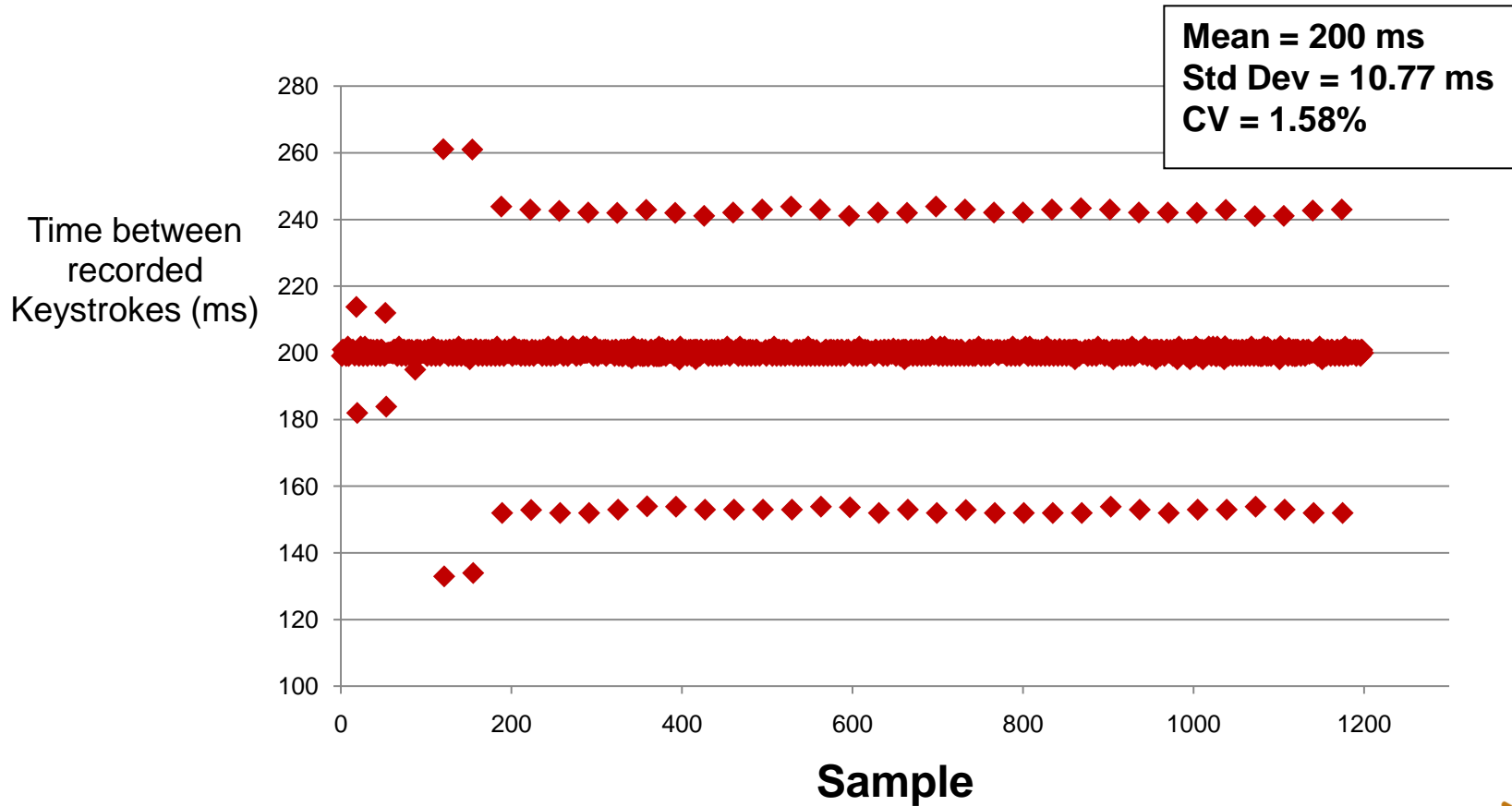
- ▶ Repeated key actuation at 5 Hz (period = 200 ms)  
n = 100, CV = Coefficient of Variation.

Key Code	Event Type	Time Stamp	Delta (ms)
68	Down	63449802447537000	199
68	Down	63449802447736100	200
68	Down	63449802447936100	201
68	Down	63449802448137000	200

**Mean = 200 ms**  
**Std Dev = 3.16 ms**  
**CV = 1.58%**

# Example of Repetitive Key Strokes Data

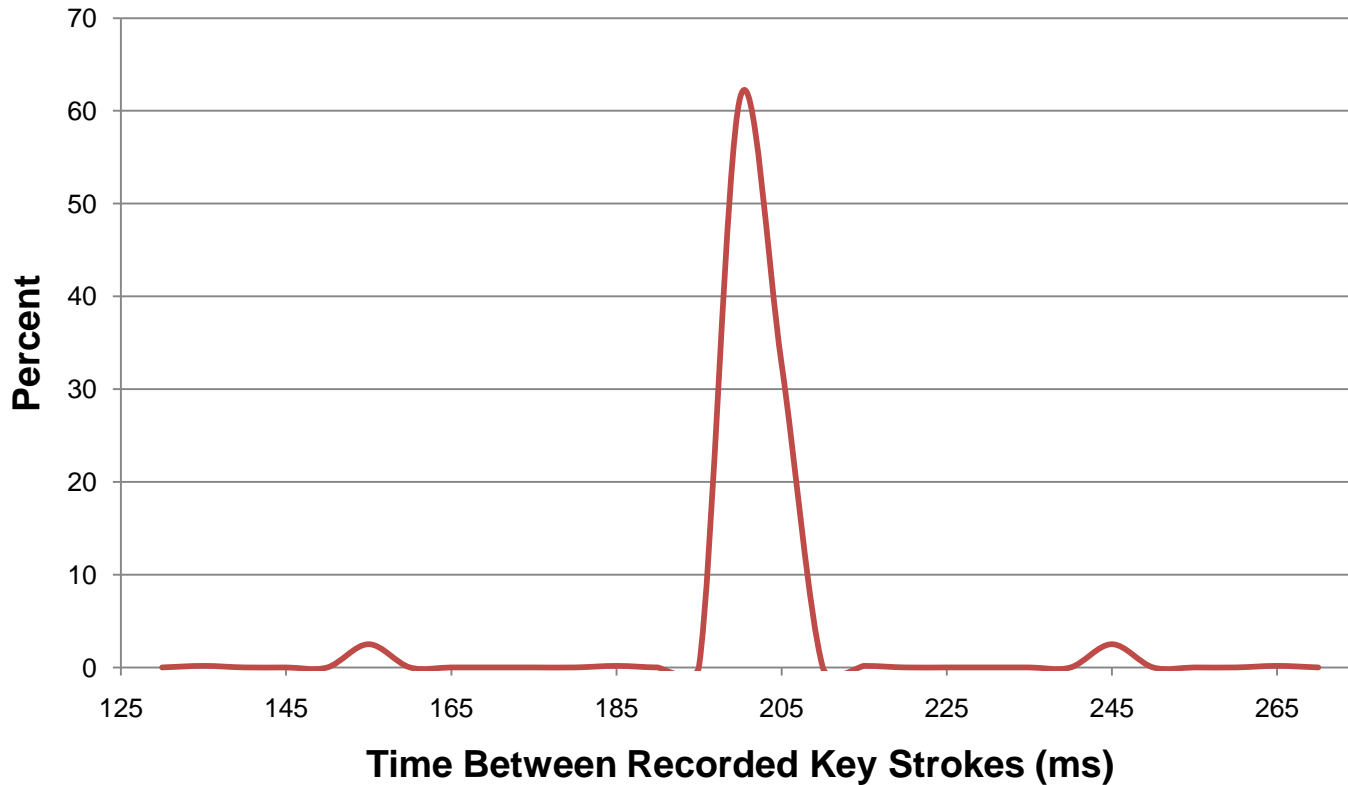
► 5 Hz excitation (period = 200 ms).



# Example of Repetitive Key Strokes Data

- ▶ 5 Hz excitation.

**Distribution of delta between recorded key down events @ 5 Hz**



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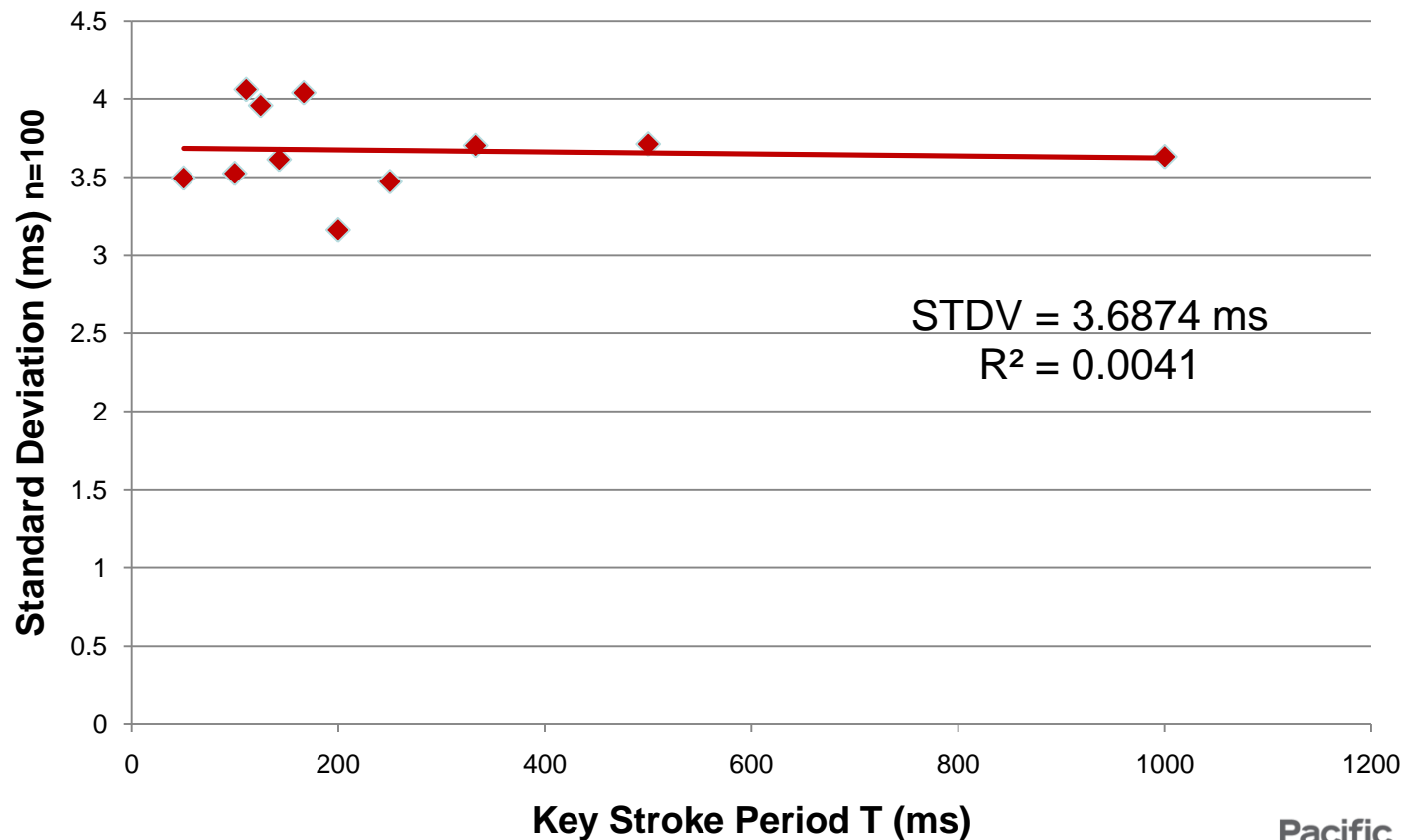
# Cell Phone with QWERTY Keypad Nokia 6790 Surge®



# Example of Repetitive Key Strokes Data

- ▶ 1 – 20 Hz excitation (period = 1000 – 50 ms).

STDV of Measured Key Stroke Period vs. Programmed Period



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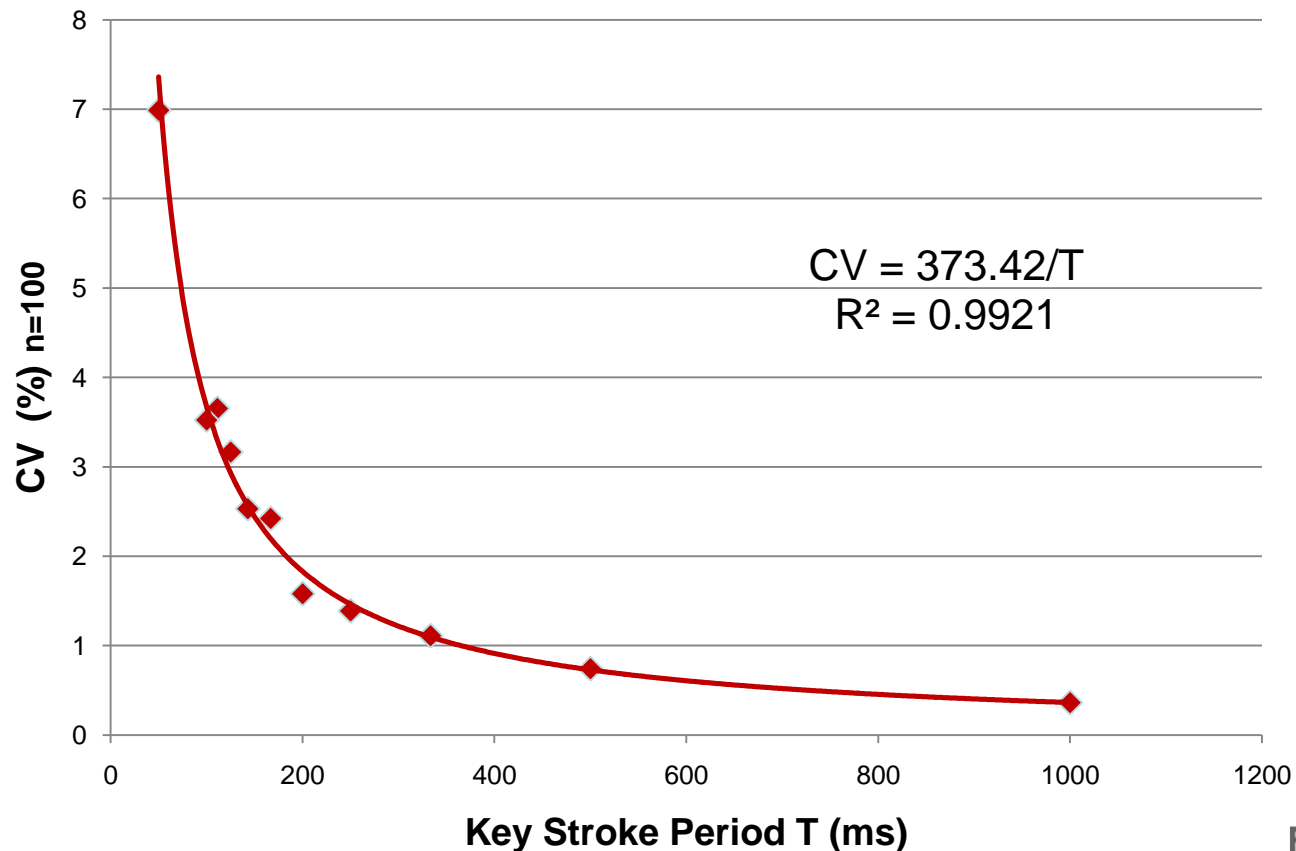
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CV of Measured Key Stroke vs Programmed Period T

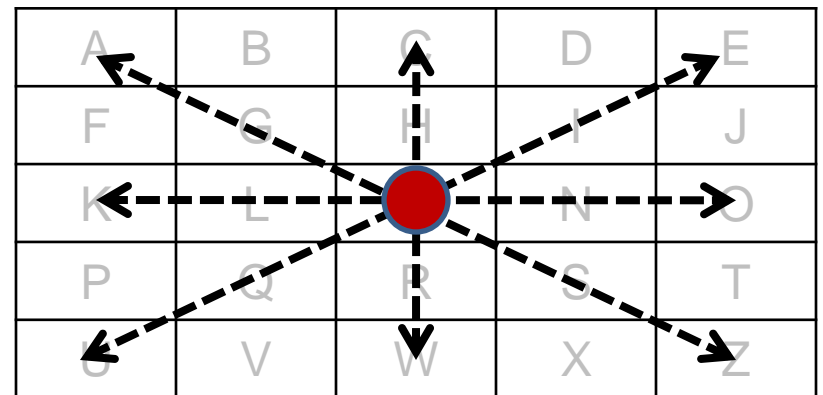
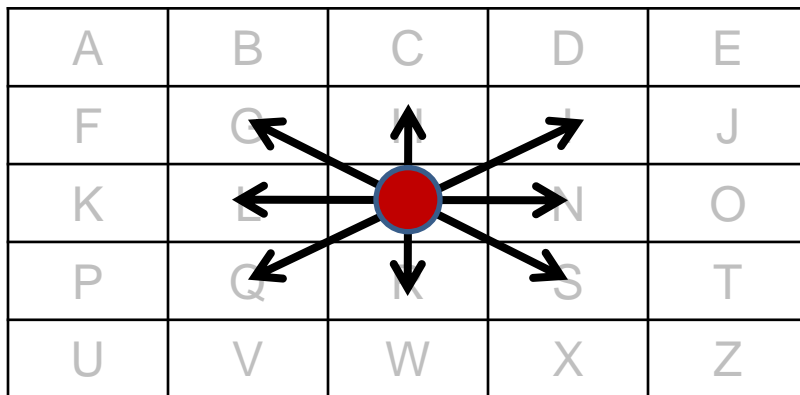


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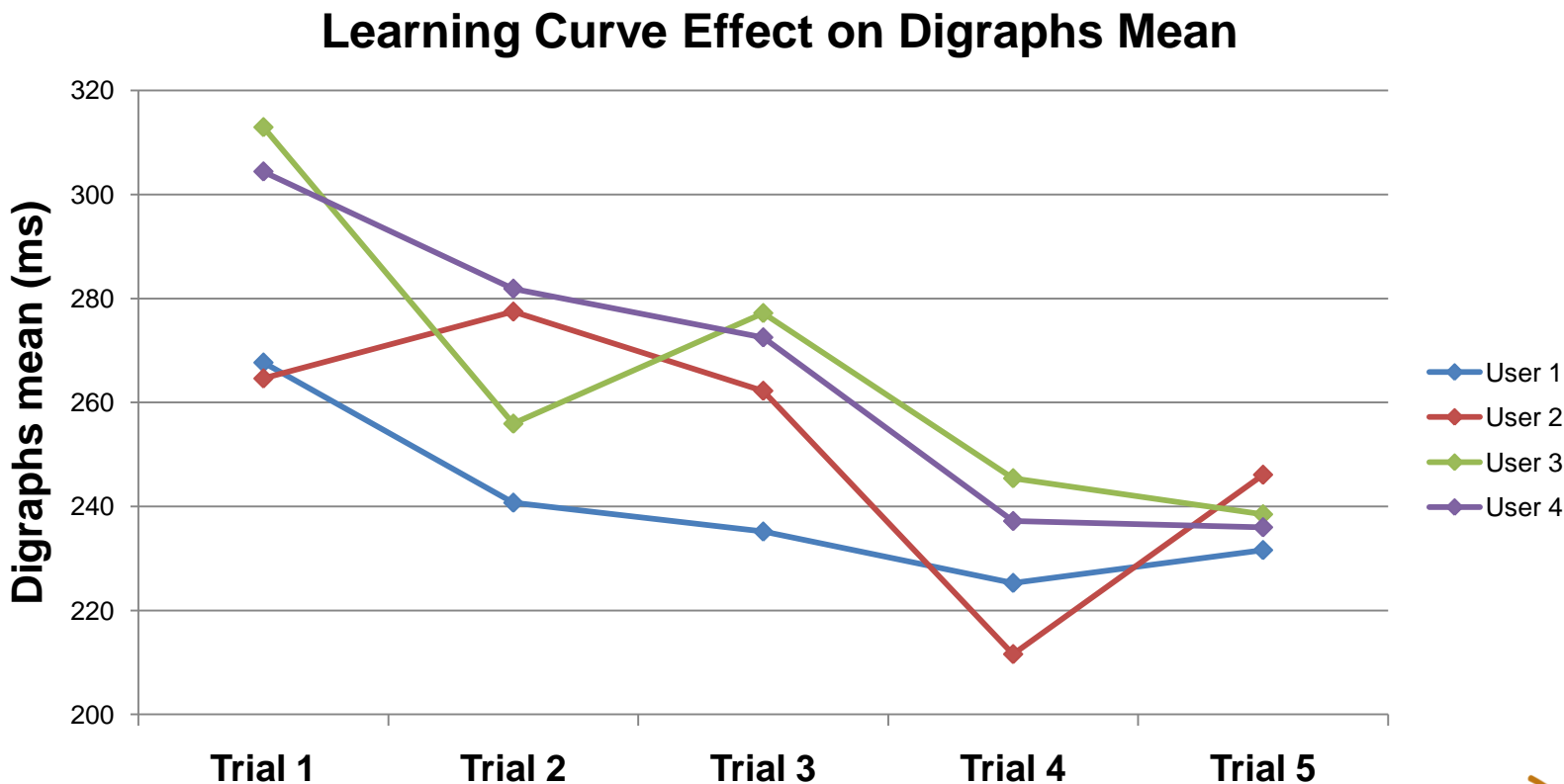
# Biometric Digraph Convention for Users

1. **Horizontal Digraph:** time between horizontally adjacent keys.
2. **Vertical Digraph:** time between vertically adjacent keys.
3. **Diagonal Digraph:** time between non-adjacent diagonal keys.
4. **Non-Adjacent Horizontal Digraph:** time between non-adjacent horizontal keys.
5. **Non-Adjacent Vertical Digraph:** time between non-adjacent vertical keys.
6. **Non-Adjacent Diagonal Digraph:** time between non-adjacent diagonal keys.
7. **Error Rate:** use of Backspace key, repeated keys, word length, extra spaces, etc.
8. **Key Hold Time:** time difference between pressing a key and releasing it.



# Example of User Data – Learning Curve

- ▶ Users typed message 5 times to reduce “learning curve” effect.
- ▶ Mean time between successive keystrokes is illustrated.

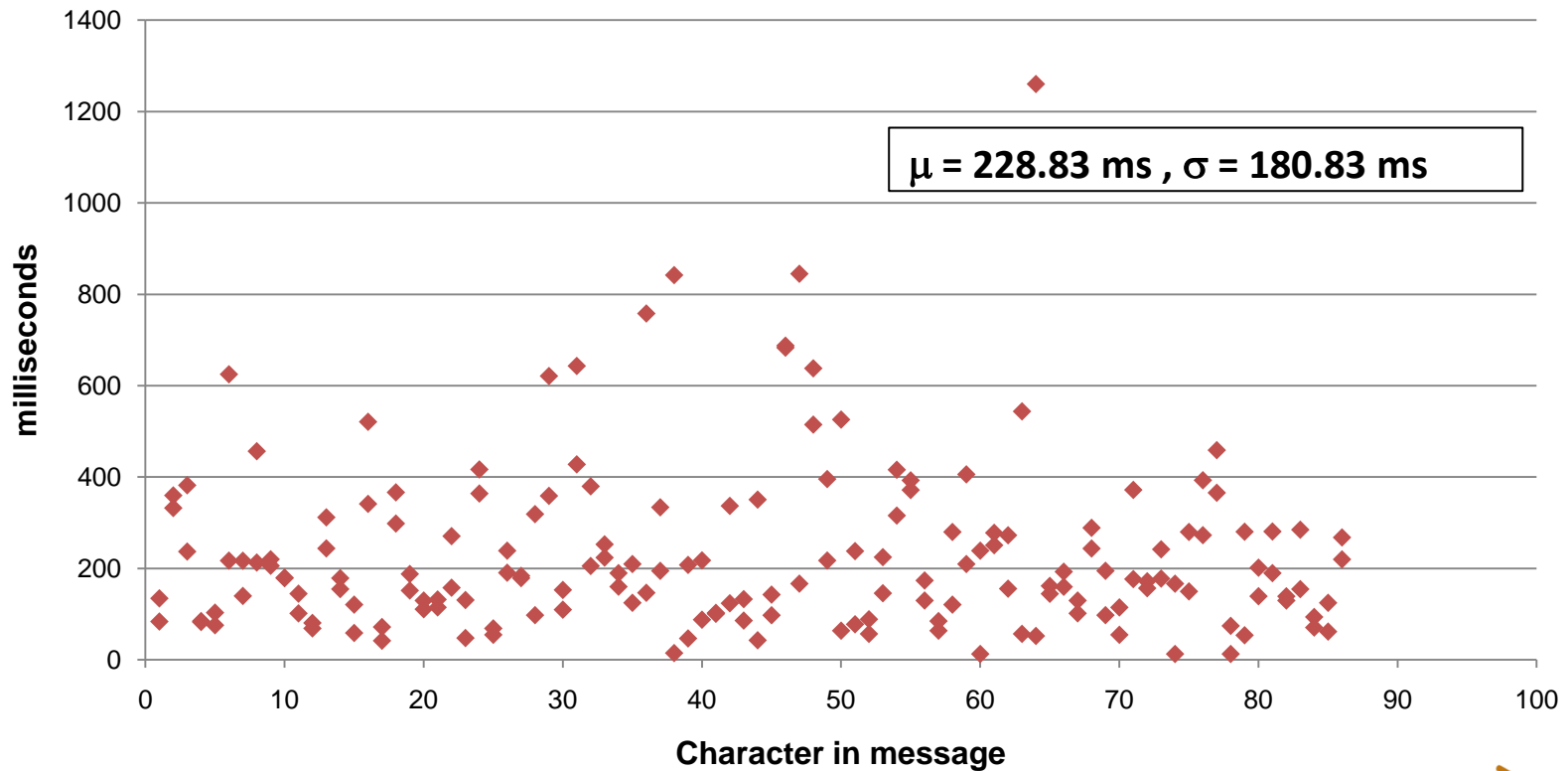


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# Example of User Data

- ▶ Scatter plot of digraphs for trials 4 and 5 for a user.



# Conclusions

- ▶ The prototype data logger has the required temporal resolution to capture user key stroke dynamics.
- ▶ Opportunity to gain new insights for naturalistic driving R&D.
- ▶ Potential for new distraction countermeasure.
  - Distinguish vehicle operators from passengers.
  - Adaptable and scalable to level of cognitive impairment.



# Advantages

- ▶ Vehicle independent - functions for personal, mass transit and cargo vehicles.
- ▶ Device independent - implementable as a low-cost software application installed on cell phones.
- ▶ Eliminates the need for secondary in-vehicle devices.
- ▶ Viability of on-board real-time data analysis.
- ▶ Data logger can be integrated with other data acquisition systems via Bluetooth or other wireless data interface.



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