User Trust and AV Interaction with Vulnerable Road Users - Field Test with the Badger

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Introduction

Automated Vehicles (AV) ٠

Global Positioning Systems (GPS): Locate

the vehicle by using satellites to triangulate its between obstacles and the sensor. position. Although GPS has improved since the 2000s, it is only accurate within several meters. Cameras: Frequently used inexpensive technology, however, complex algorithms are necessary to Ultrasonic sensors: Provide short interpret the image data collected. distance data that are typically used in \oplus parking assistance systems and backup warning systems. 0 Prebuilt Maps: Sometimes utilized to correct inaccurate positioning due to errors that can occur when using GPS 0 and INS. Given the constraints of mapping every road and drivable surface, relying on maps limits the routes an AV can take. **Dedicated Short-Range Communication** (DSRC): Used in Vehicle to Vehicle (V2V)

and Vehicle to Infrastructure (V2I) systems to send and receive critical data such as road conditions, congestion, crashes, and possible rerouting. DSRC enables platooning, a train of vehicles that collectively travel together.

Inertial Navigation Systems (INS): Typically used in combination with GPS to improve accuracy. INS uses gyroscopes and accelerometers to determine vehicle position, orientation, and velocity.

Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR): A 360-degree

sensor that uses light beams to determine the distance

detection of lane markings, pedestrians, and bicycles that are hard for other sensors to detect in low lighting and certain environmental conditions.

Infrared Sensors: Allow for the

Radio Detection and Ranging (RADAR): A sensor that uses radio

waves to determine the distance between obstacles and the sensor.



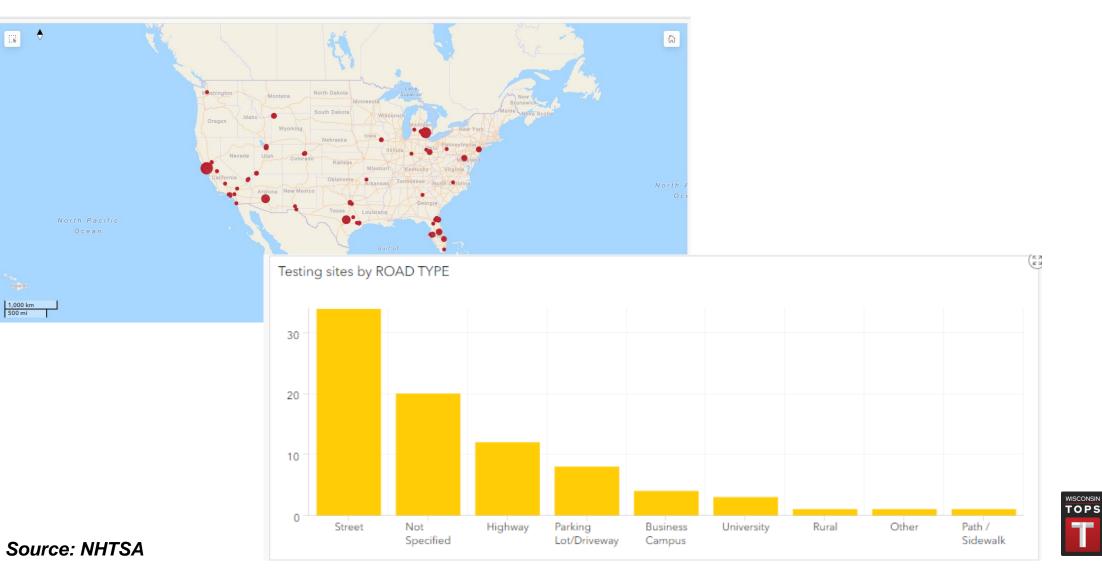
Source: Waymo



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Motivation

• AV Test in the US



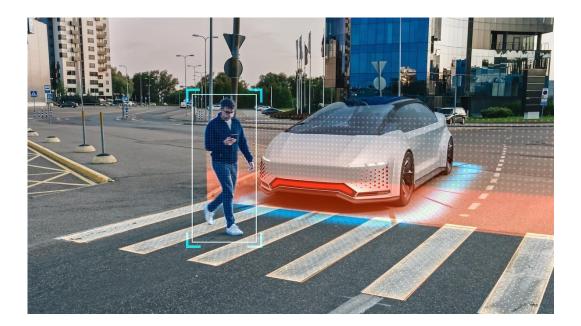
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Objectives

1.How does user trust in AVs evolve?2.How do AVs interact with vulnerable road users?









The Badger



GPS UNIT

One GPS unit, providing location and speed of the vehicle.

RADAR UNITS

Two SMS UMRR and one Aptiv ESR2.5 radars, detecting objects around the vehicle's path.





Providing videos of the vehicle's front-view.



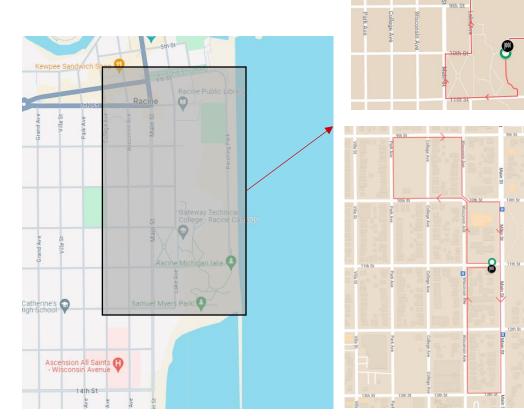
Two Velodyne VLP-16 LiDARs, using laser beams to generate a 360-degree image of the vehicle's surroundings, as well as detecting objects around the vehicle.





Experimental Design

- Four testing routes
- Four days of experiments
 - March 17, October 22, November 10, and November 15 in 2023
- Four drivers
 - Valid US driver's license
 - Normal or correctedto-normal vision
- Two riders





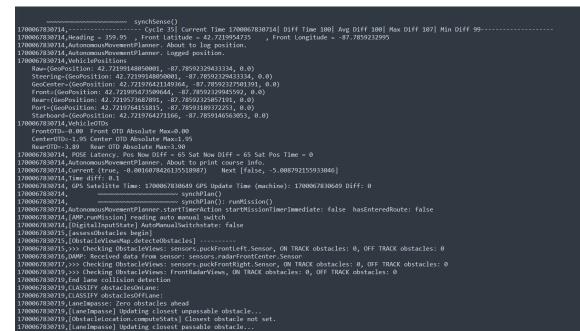
The map of routes in Racine, WI





Data Collection

- Vehicle log
 - Unstructured text data
- Front and inside view cameras
 - Video data







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Data Collection

- Rider responses collected:
 - two weeks before riding
 - immediately before riding
 - one week after riding
- Rider attitude about:
 - familiarity with AV technology
 - expectation of comfort, AV ability, and drivers' ability
 - general observations

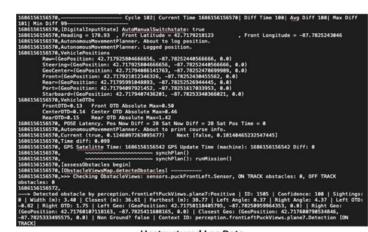
How comfortable do you think you would be...

	Not at all	A little	Somewhat	Very	Extremely
riding in the automated vehicle described in this study?	0	0	0	0	0
sharing a city street with automated vehicles as a driver or passenger in another vehicle?	0	0	0	0	0





- A Python-based script for automated log data preparation
- The unstructured log data are converted into structured data
 - Location
 - Speed
 - Detection



Unstructured Log Data

cycle	time	heading	lat	lon	switch	speed
583	6/7/23 13:28	206.25	42.7207682	-87.778749	1	5.7
583	6/7/23 13:28	207.23	42.7207665	-87.778751	1	5.3
583	6/7/23 13:28	208.13	42.7207649	-87.778753	1	5.0
584	6/7/23 13:28	208.98	42.7207634	-87.778755	1	4.7
585	6/7/23 13:28	209.79	42.7207621	-87.778757	1	4.4
586	6/7/23 13:28	210.55	42.7207609	-87.778758	1	4.0
583	6/7/23 13:28	211.24	42.7207598	-87.77876	1	3.7
588	6/7/23 13:28	211.89	42.7207587	-87.778761	1	3.4
585	6/7/23 13:28	212.49	42.7207578	-87.778763	1	3.1
590	6/7/23 13:28	213.02	42.720757	-87.778764	1	2.8
593	6/7/23 13:28	213.52	42.7207563	-87.778765	1	2.5
593	6/7/23 13:28	213.96	42.7207556	-87.778766	1	2.2
593	6/7/23 13:28	214.34	42.7207551	-87.778767	1	1.9
59	6/7/23 13:28	214.68	42.7207546	-87.778768	1	1.6
595	6/7/23 13:28	214.95	42.7207542	-87.778768	1	1.3
59	6/7/23 13:28	215.17	42.7207539	-87.778769	1	1
593	6/7/23 13:28	215.38	42.7207536	-87.778769	1	0.9
598	6/7/23 13:28	215.59	42.7207534	-87.77877	1	1.0
595	6/7/23 13:28	215.8	42.7207533	-87.77877	1	1.0
600	6/7/23 13:28	215.97	42.720753	-87.778771	1	1,1
601	6/7/23 13:28	216.26	42.7207527	-87.778771	1	1.7
603	6/7/23 13:28	216.51	42.7207524	-87.778772	1	1.4

Location and Vehicle Dynamics Data

Data Parsing

cycle	width	distance	left_angle	right_angle	left_OTD	right_OTD
125	1.25	34.6	22.4	24.4	-1.28	-0.5
126	1.25	34.6	22.4	24.4	-1.27	-0.49
127	1.49	34.47	24.88	27.29	-1.34	-0.38
128	2.66	33.87	25.31	29.71	-1.23	0.43
129	2.66	33.87	25.31	29.71	-1.22	0.44
130	1.89	33.95	27.7	30.88	-1.22	-0.14
131	1.17	33.47	27.26	29.25	-1.25	-0.71
131	0.51	33.27	31.64	32.45	0.09	0.52
132	2.95	20.05	-3.1	5.28	-2.09	0.86
132	1.72	32.97	27.6	30.58	-1.25	-0.27
135	2.58	32.01	28.97	33.58	-1.23	0.23
136	2.54	31.71	28.91	33.49	-1.5	-0.04
137	2.54	31.71	28.91	33.49	-1.5	-0.04
140	2.67	27.98	27.78	33.18	-0.44	1.15
141	1.71	27.12	28.23	31.82	0.13	1.1
142	1.01	26.13	28.68	30.87	0.64	1.21
143	1.01	26.13	28.68	30.87	0.65	1.22
145	1.01	38.32	51.83	52.82	-0.72	-0.62
146	1.1	37.01	51.11	52.31	-0.73	-0.56
146	0.22	27.29	38.78	39.18	0.92	0.96
146	0.53	27.56	39.97	40.97	1.1	1.27
147	0.92	35.74	50.32	51.33	-0.79	-0.69







Data Description

Туре	Name	Description		
General	Cycle	The number of the cycle		
	Mode	The driving mode of the vehicle, which is either automated or manual		
	Time	The timestamp of the cycle		
	Latitude & Longitude	The latitude and longitude of the vehicle in world geodetic system 1984 coordinate		
Vehicle	Speed	The speed of the vehicle in mph		
	Heading	The angle from the true north to the forward heading of the vehicle in degrees		
Detection	Width	The detected width of the object in meters		
	Distance	The distance between the closest point of the object and the associated sensor in meters		





Parking Lot



Public Street







• Object detection in an image





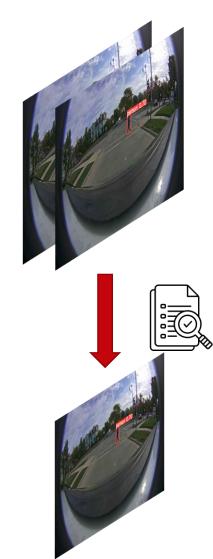






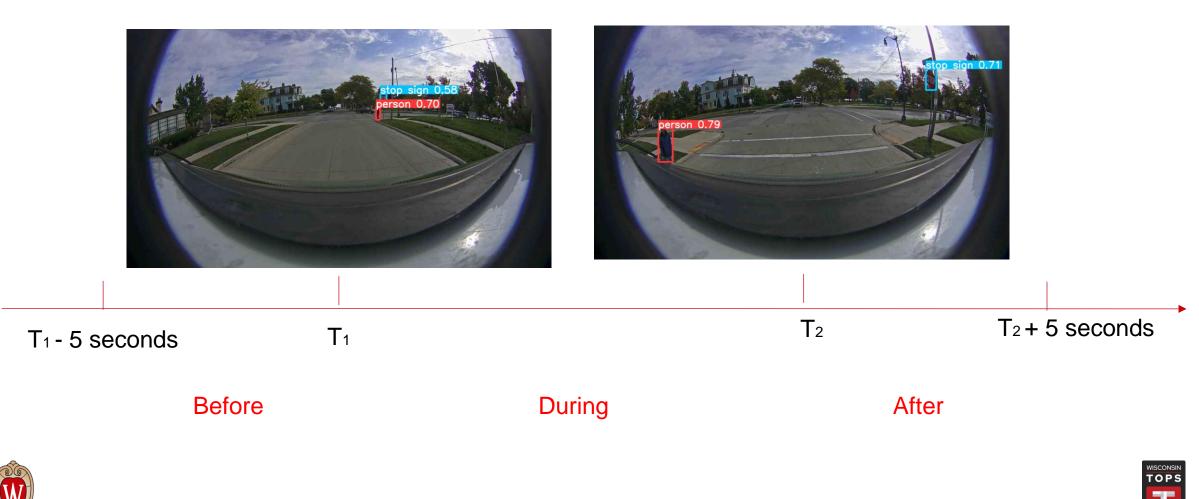
• Object detection in a video







• AV-VRU Interactions





• Five AV-VRU interactions



An example of an interaction



Locations of interactions



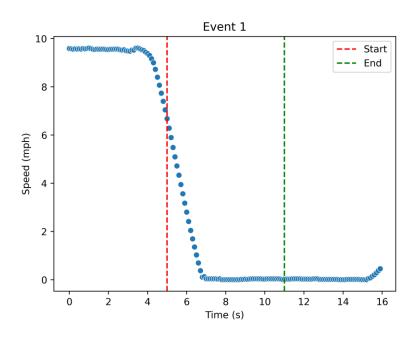


- The average duration is 18 seconds
- The AV has a higher speed before the interaction than during and after the interaction
- The AV has a relatively high volatility of speed while interacting with VRUs

Event		1	2	3	4	5
Date		10/23/23	11/10/23	10/23/23	10/23/23	10/23/23
Duration (seconds)		5.81	15.82	9.81	37.74	20.82
	Mean	9.33	9.31	0.09	14.45	18.24
	STD	0.58	4.25	0.24	0.07	0.46
Speed_before	Min	7.05	2.66	0.01	14.13	17.31
(mph)	Max	9.61	14.51	1.19	14.57	18.97
	Mean	0.96	2.06	0.16	0.95	3.62
Speed_during (mph)	STD	1.76	3.02	0.27	2.64	5.72
	Min	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
	Max	6.29	9.69	0.99	13.88	18.97
	Mean	0.05	8.67	4.45	4.18	0.01
Speed_after (mph)	STD	0.09	1.01	2.92	2.51	0.00
	Min	0.01	6.13	0.83	0.00	0.00
	Max	0.46	9.81	9.41	8.07	0.01



- The AV stopped and the bicyclist drove on the street
- The AV stopped for additional time to check the surrounding environments to make a right turn

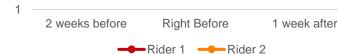








Comfort recommending riding in the AV to a friend



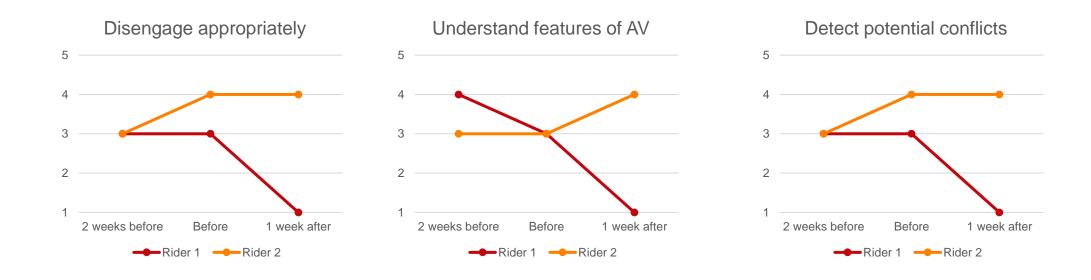
Observations

- Pedestrians
 - I was scared by the way the AV was interacting with pedestrians.
 - I was not comfortable with how close it was getting to pedestrians.
- Oncoming Traffic at an Intersection
 - When making the turn to Main St, it could not handle the vehicle that came from behind the trash truck.

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Perceived differences between riders





Conclusions

- AV is cautious while interacting with VRUs, but riders may not perceive it as safe
- Rider attitude toward AVs varies based on factors such as safety experiences and exposure to the technology
- AV has a relatively high speed before interacting with VRUs, its speed drops rapidly after interacting with VRUs and gradually increases after finishing the interaction
- AV has a relatively higher volatility of speed while interacting with VRUs





Limitations and Future Research

- Limitations:
 - Riders and drivers were limited to UW employees due to policy
 - Field test has natural variations in traffic conditions, lighting, GPS quality, etc. that introduces uncontrollable variance
- Future Research:
 - Collect data in more scenarios with more riders and drivers
 - Better ways of detecting road users
 - Additional metrics for evaluating AV's performance





Thank you

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