

Augmented Reality in Cars

Requirements and Constraints

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That's the Face behind the Name ->



Augmented Reality in Cars

Driving task - Basics and Constraints

A simple Model of the Driving Task. Levels and Subtasks.

Stabilisation

Manouvering

Navigation



Driving Situation - Driving Task.

Cognitive Processes.

**Control of
Speed**

**Control of
Distance**

Steering

**Observe other
vehicles**

**Figure out
what they will
probably do**

**Observe
lanes,
deciding
which to take**

**Handle the
actuators**



**Detect traffic
signs**

**Remember
traffic signs**

**Observe
traffic rules**

**Watch
various
displays**

**Route
planning and
navigation**

**Listen to
radio traffic
messages**

...

Future Applications

Infrared – Night Vision



Visual Night Scenery



FIR Night Vision



„Augmented“

Future Applications Driver Assistance.



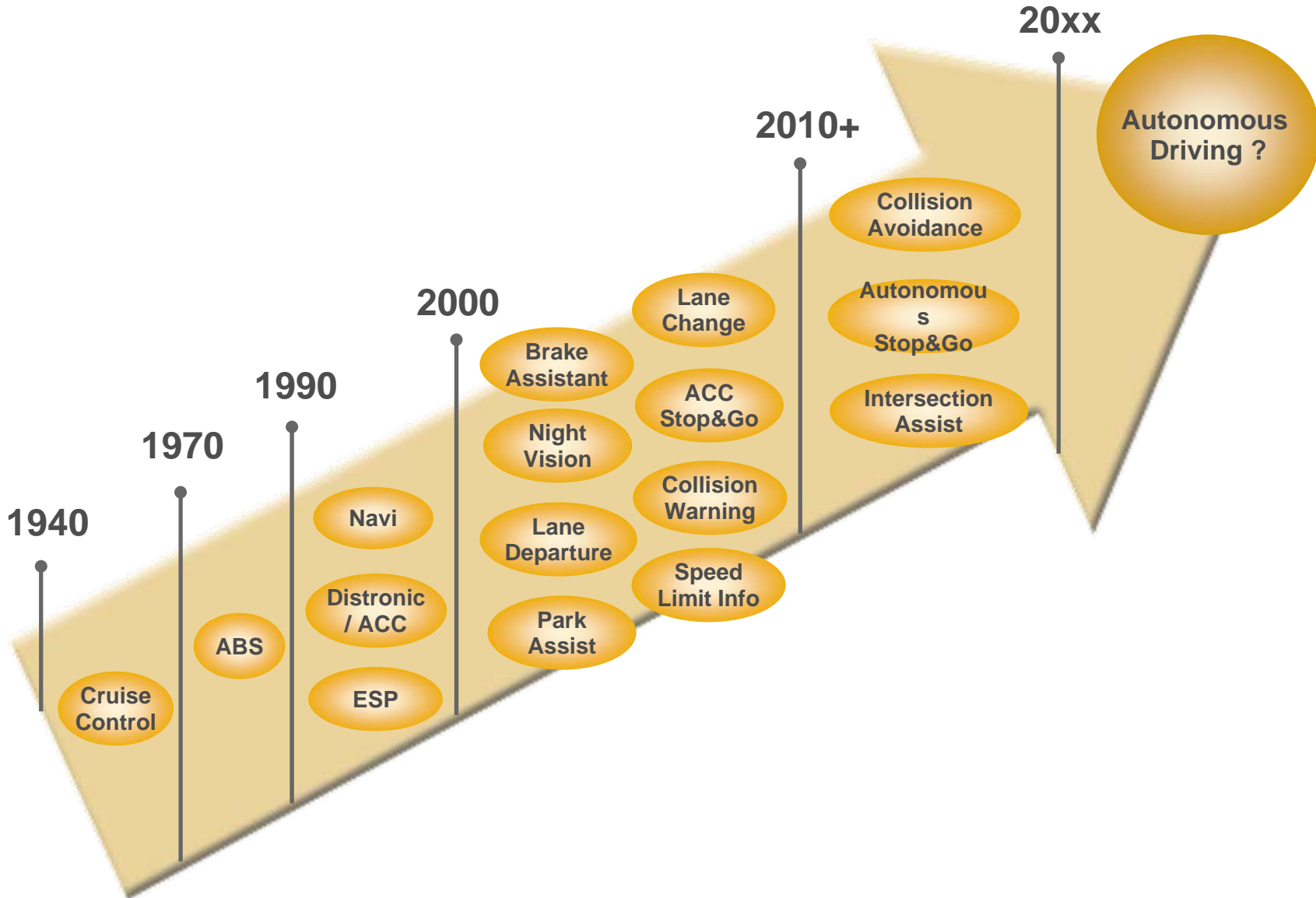
**Car to Car
Communication**



**Lane Change
Assistance**

Advanced Driver Assistance Systems.

ADAS Evolution.



Augmented Reality in Cars

State of the art

Augmented Reality Applications



Information Presentation. An Expert's Workplace.



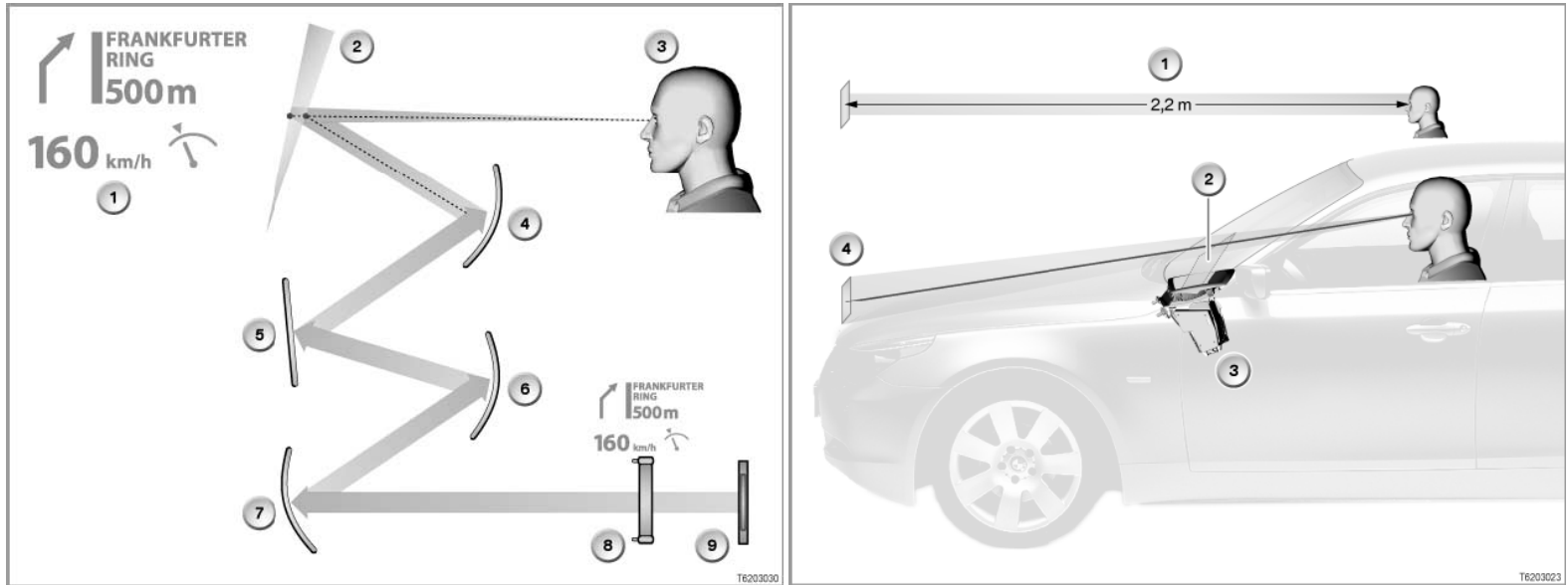
Boeing 777

Human - Machine – Interaction in Vehicles. “Get virtual“.



State of the Art.

BMW Head-Up-Display-System.



Principle: Projection of contents onto the frontscreen

- Adaptation of display to visual properties
 - viewing angle
 - brightness
 - image distance
- Traffic scenery stays in field of vision
- Enthusiasm by innovative technology

Head-Up-Display.

Augmentation or Additional Information.



Head-Up-Display. In Vehicle Requirements.



In vehicle augmented reality means

existing systems are already highly optimized
„optimization on a high level“

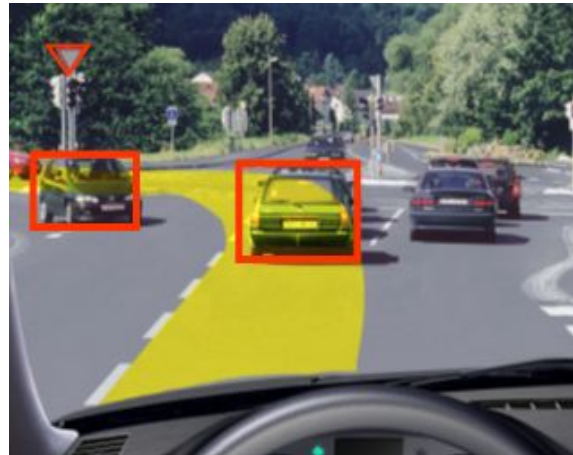
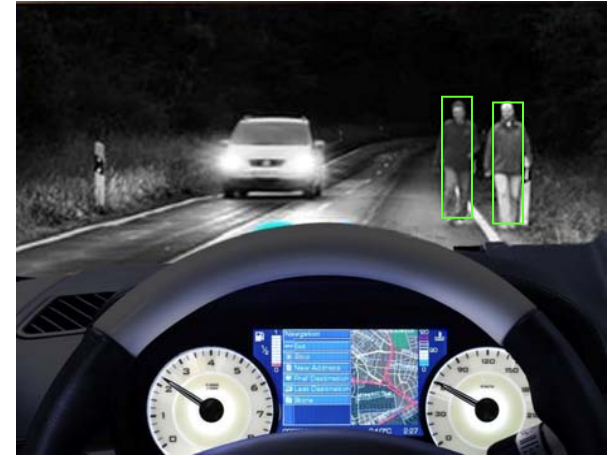
to introduce AR relative to moving objects (external) in a
moving object (own vehicle)
higher dynamic compared to aviation
more mobility compared to medicine, industry

Augmented Reality in Cars

Requirements

Examples for Augmentation.

Should AR Go this Far ?



Examples for Augmentation. Readability or Obstruction ?



Examples for Augmentation.

Time Horizon vs. Clutter



**Far Distance
No Clutter**



**Far Distance
Including Clutter**

Questions

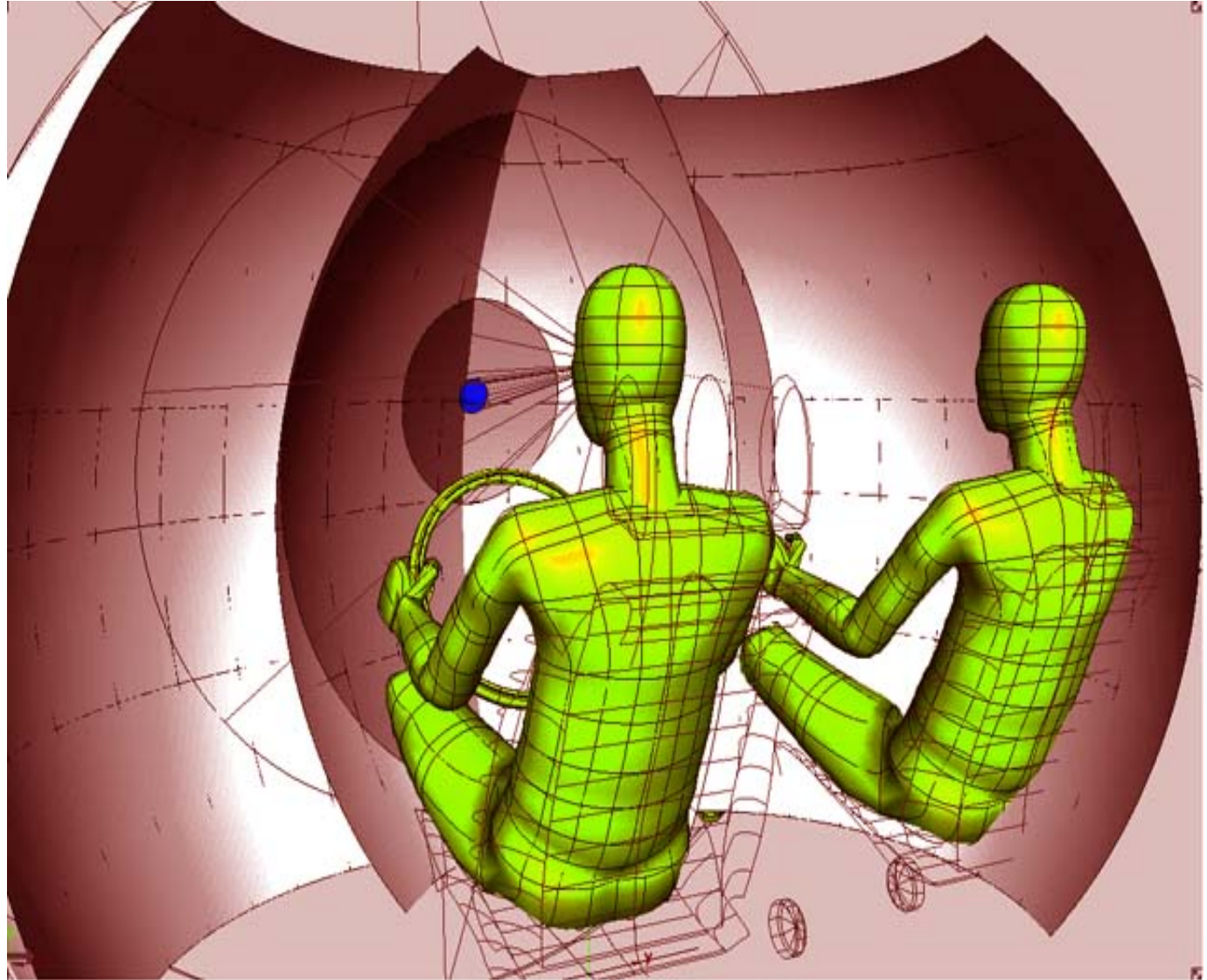
- Is it possible to use one augmentation principle (e.g. overlay of additional information) in any traffic situation / for any application ?
- Is it possible to avoid obstructions and driver distraction using reasonable AR-methods ?

Augmented Reality in Cars

Constraints

Driver Workplace.

External Visual Information.



Driver Workplace.

Internal Visual Information.

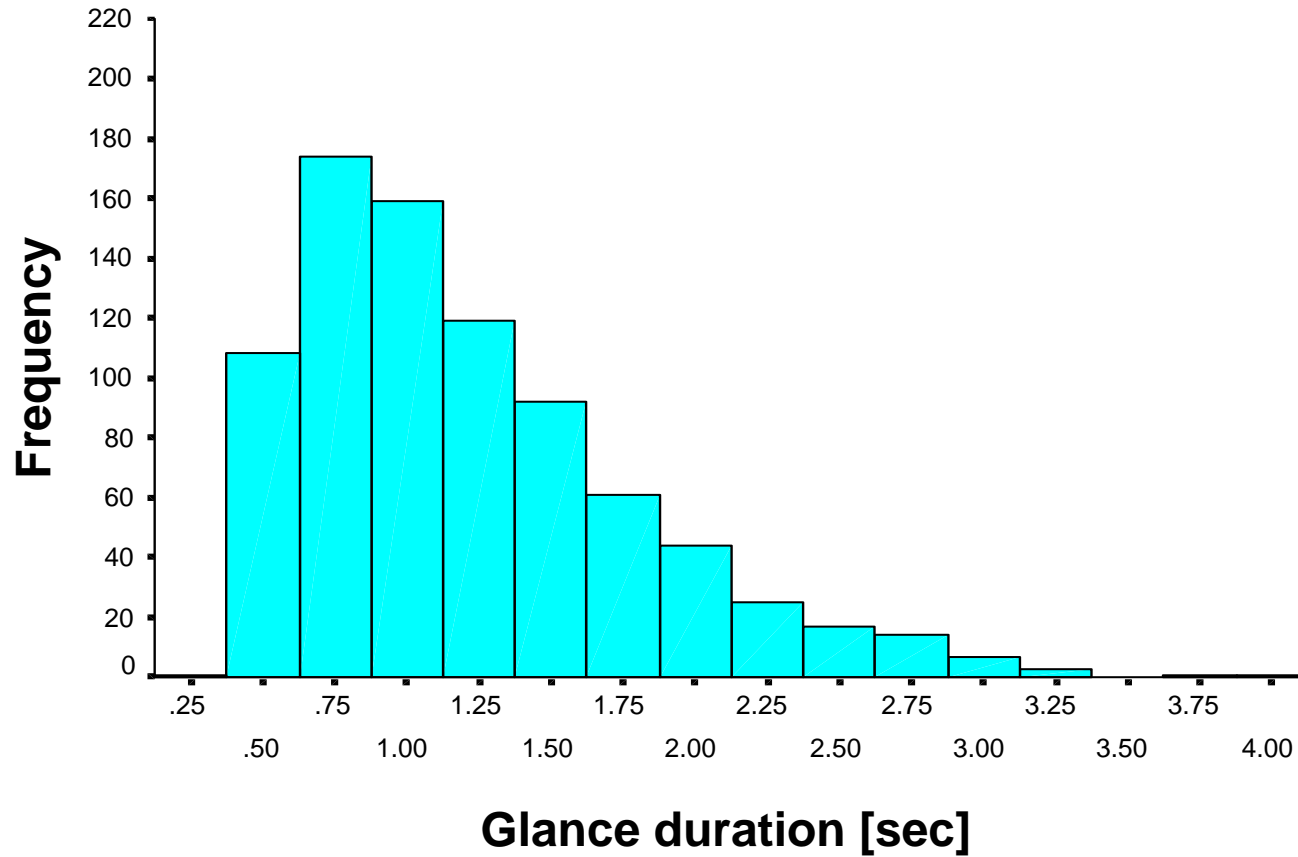


Evaluation Tools. Eye Tracking.



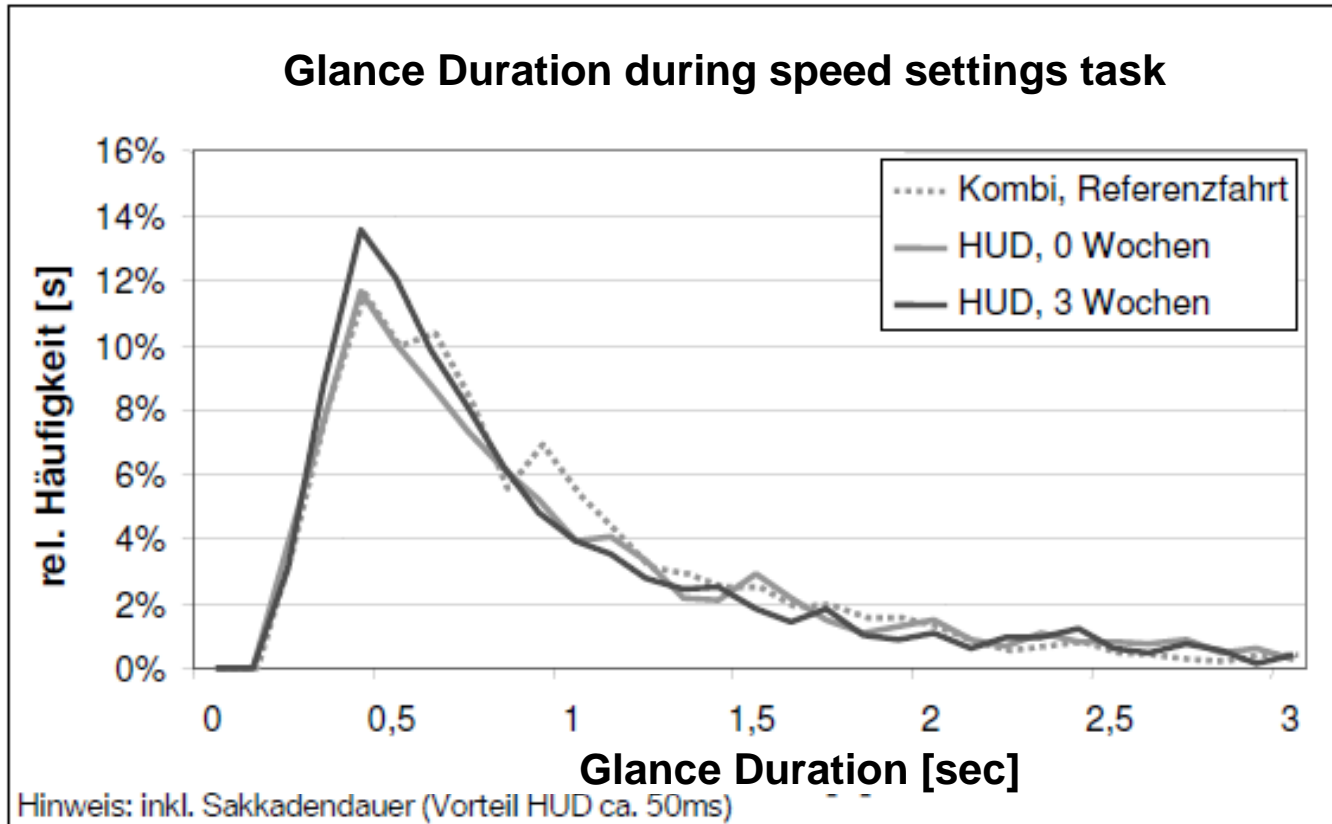
Eye movement behavior.

Typical Glance durations.



Visual Behavior.

Head up vs. Head down.



Ergonomic Requirements. Cognitive Effects.

Avoid Information Overload

Large amounts available information

High rate of new information

Contradictions in available information,

Low signal-to-noise ratio

Inefficient methods for comparing and processing of information

Avoid Cognitive capture

situation where the driver may be totally "lost in thought,"
could impair situational awareness.

Induced by

high emotional content

Instruments that require cognitive involvement

Avoid Perceptual Tunneling

Originally comes from aviation

Individual becomes focused on one stimulus (cf. flashing warning signal;
neglects to attend to other important tasks/information)

Ergonomic Requirements.

Driving Performance.

Evaluation of solutions using

Visual behavior

Lane keeping behavior – lateral performance

Speed regulation – longitudinal performance

Object and Event Detection in the scenery

Augmented Reality in Cars

Guidelines

- Especially augmented reality in cars must be oriented to the requirements of the driving task.
- Non-conformal moving images are not allowed. Overlay images shall not lead to obstructions
- Improved driving performance is **the** indicator whether additional information is reasonable
- Side effects (Cognitive Capture, Tunnel Vision, ..) have to be avoided
- In general creativity has to be balanced with carefulness if additional visual information is introduced to the car
Whether additional information is a potential distractor depends on the driver needs and driving situation
- Compared to other environments a solution has to be of outstanding quality, be „non intrusive“ and non disturbing

