



Towards a detection of mind-wandering in driving: contributions of cardiac measurement and eye movements

PEPIN Guillaume

Séverine Malin, Christophe Jallais, Fabien Moreau, Alexandra Fort, Daniel Ndiaye, Jordan Navarro & Catherine Gabaude

Driver Distraction & Inattention, Paris, France 22/03/2017





www.ifsttar.fr

2

Mind-Wandering (MW)



What's happening?

- Internal reorientation of attention Smallwood & Schooler, 2015
- Perceptual decoupling (evidence from cerebral activity)

Benefits?

- Helps to get outside of the framework
- Self-relevant concerns: solving problem





Drawbacks?

- Unconscious and fluctuating state
- Prevent working memory update Kam et al., 2014

What about MW while driving?



Mind-Wandering and Driving

Epidemiological study:

- Inattention & Distraction → 25-50%
- Equivalent fraction of attributable risk

Recurring phenomenon

- Around 50% of daily living thoughts Killingsworth & Gilbert, 2010
- 4 drivers out of 5 and around 35% of driving time *Berthié et al., 2015*

Characteristics

- Fluctuating state, hard to catch
- Decreasing with task demand and increasing with working memory capacity

He et al., 2011; Smallwood & Schooler, 2015

Galéra et al., 2012



Neuroergonomics Approach

Parasuraman, 2003



Highlight physiological and behavioral indicators of MW while driving

www.ifsttar.fr

Materials & Methods

20 participants (age 34.15 ± 11.93), 10 males

Material

Driving simulator, electrocardiograph, eye-tracker

Measurements

Heart rate, gaze behavior

Instructions

Flash the Headlights (FH) when becoming conscious of MW then focus on driving

Analysis

Comparisons between before [-5.5; 0] and after [0; +5.5] Flashing the Headlights (FH)











Results: gaze fixity



- Higher gaze fixity during MW (m = 0.48) than during attentive driving (m = 0.41), p < .001</p>
- > Highest gaze fixity spike: 65% *

* = Gaze Fixity was present on 65% of 200 events (130)

8







- Lower heart rate during MW (m = 72.67) than during attentive driving (m = 73.69), p < .00001
- Special pattern?

www.ifsttar.fr

Results



10

www.ifsttar.fr

To summarize:

- Gaze fixity is higher during MW
- A special cardiac pattern found after MW

Institut français des sciences et technologies des transports, de l'aménagement et des réseaux

Discussion: gaze fixity



- Could explain the part of the higher crash risk associated to MW
- Results averaged on 200 events: high variability
- ➤ Gaze fixity is a sensitive indicator → improve its sensitivity?

www.ifsttar.fr

11

Discussion: heart rate



Pepin et al., 2017

Heart Rate is not a sensitive indicator of MW

Towards a real-time detection of cognitive effort in driving

 \succ Special pattern (\int \searrow) could be related to a cognitive effort

Need to reorient attention to driving -> cognitive cost



12

Conclusion



Breathing data





Gaze Fixity



Detect MW on-line

www.ifsttar.fr

14

Institut français des sciences et technologies des transports, de l'aménagement et des réseaux

Driving behavior





Galvanic Skin Response

Thank You For Your Attention

Guillaume PEPIN PhD Student Email: guillaume.pepin@ifsttar.fr **IFSTTAR-TS2-LESCOT** Tel: +33 (0)4 72 14 24 15

www.ifsttar.fr

16

Very long-term objective: BCI

