

# **Investigating redundant multimodal speedometer displays for a concurrent lane tracking and speed tracking task**

Shiyan Yang, Lashawn Nevins, Thomas K. Ferris  
Department of Industrial and Systems Engineering  
Texas A&M University



# Multi-tracking Task



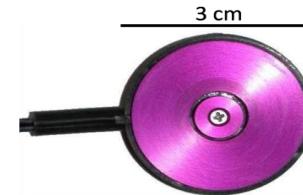
# Research Question

How do encoded display dimensions affect multitask performance?

- 1) Whether spatial dimension encoding improves multi-tracking performance?
  
- 2) Whether redundant beat dimension encoding further improves multi-tracking performance?

# Experiment

## Lane-tracking task & Speed-tracking task

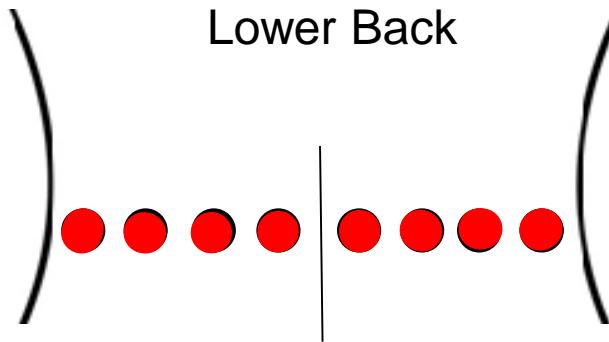
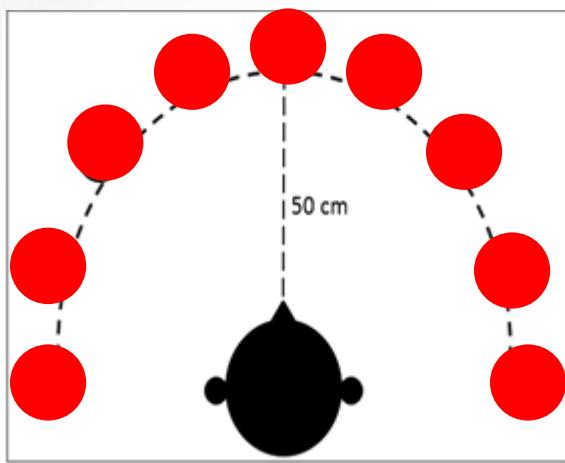


# Experiment

- Five 5-minute scenarios developed in STISIM Drive®
  - Baseline, Auditory-Spatial, Auditory-Beat, Tactile-Spatial, Tactile-Beat
  - Number, angle, and distance between road curves
  - Longitudinal wind effects
- Within-subject study
  - N = 15
  - Performance measures and subjective ratings



# Spatial Dimension Encoding

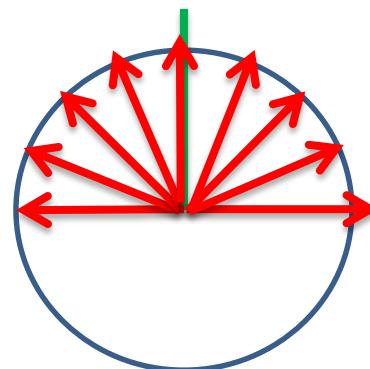


Created by SLAB, combined with pitch

Target Speed

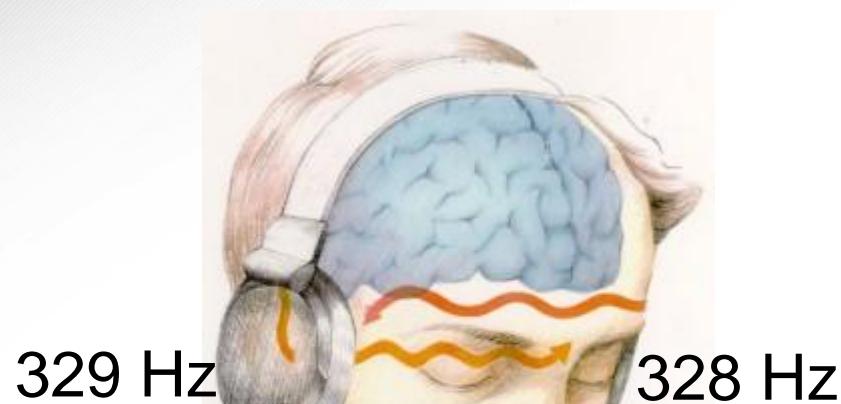
Low Speed

High Speed



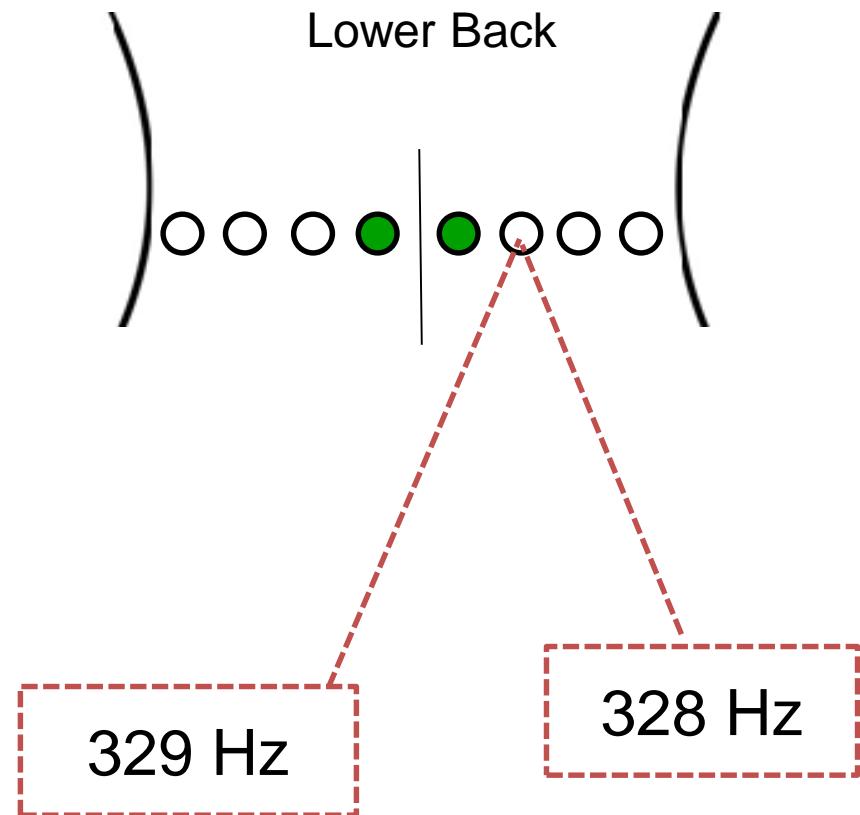
# Beat Dimension Encoding

Binaural Beats



1 Hz beats

Haptic Beats



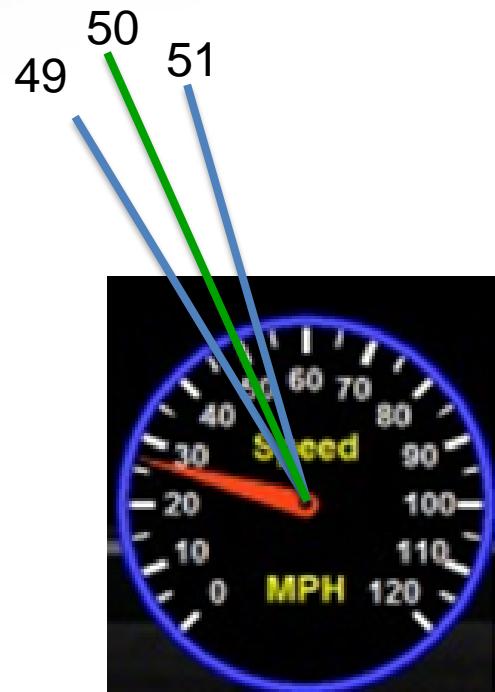
# Speed Mapping

Speed (mph)	Auditory- Spatial (Location & Hz)	Auditory-Beat (Location & Hz)	Tactile-Spatial (Location & Hz)	Tactile- Beat (Location & Hz)
54>	1; 690	1; 690+12	8 ; 262	8 ; 250+12
53 - 54	2; 587	2; 587+8	7, 8; 258	7, 8; 250+8
52 - 53	3; 493	3; 493+4	6, 7; 254	6, 7; 250+4
51 - 52	4; 392	4; 392+1	5, 6; 251	5, 6; 250+1
Accepted	49 - 51	5; 349	4, 5; 250	4, 5; 250
	48 - 49	6; 329	3, 4; 249	3, 4; 250-1
	47 - 48	7; 261	2, 3; 246	2, 3; 250-4
	46 - 47	8; 220	1, 2; 242	1, 2; 250-8
	>46	9; 174	1 ; 238	1 ; 250-12

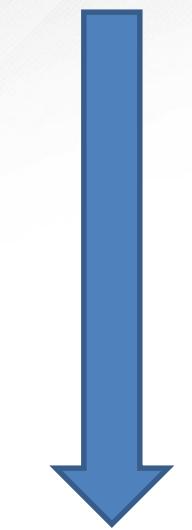


# Performance

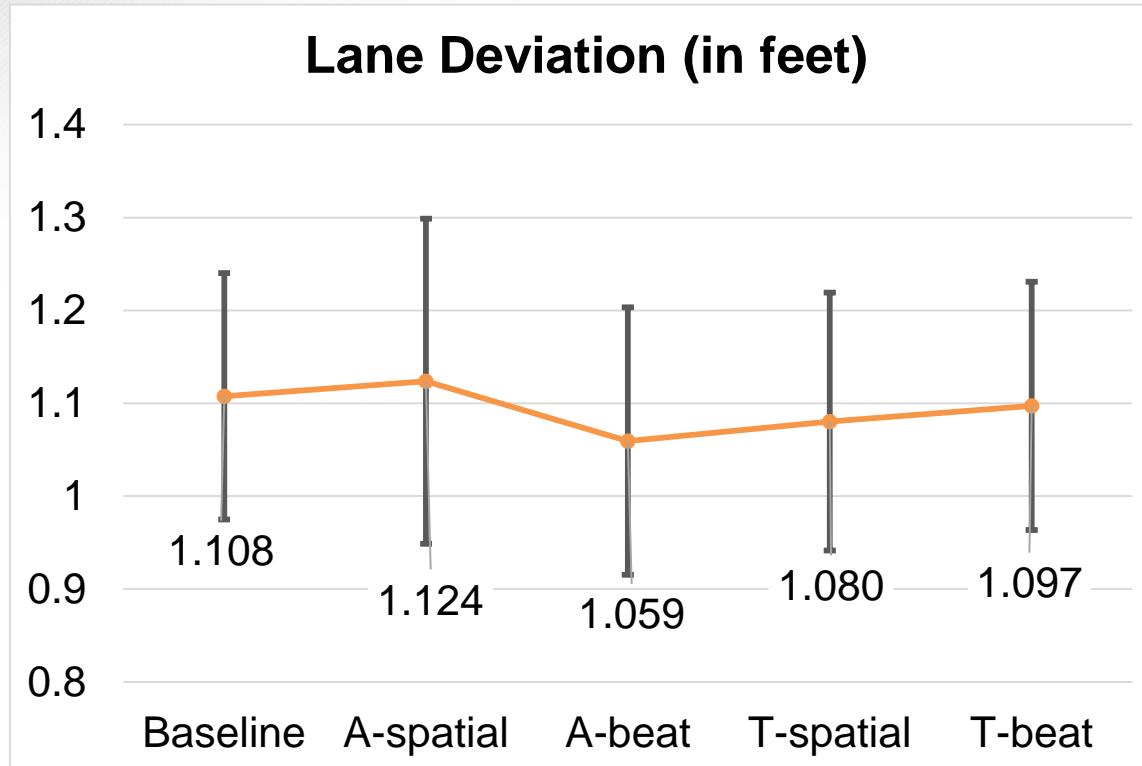
- Speed deviation, Lane deviation,  
Acceptance Performance % (AP %)



# Results : Lane Deviation



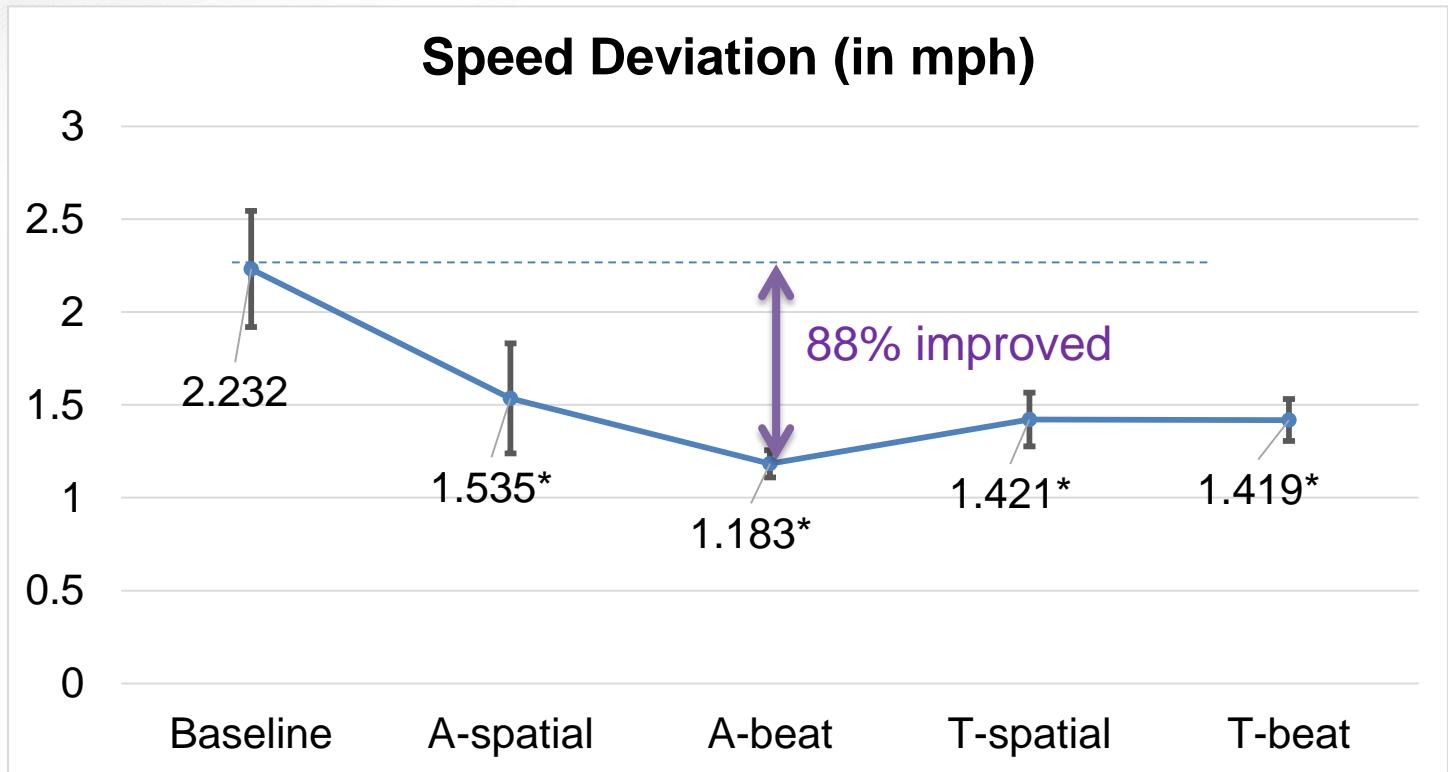
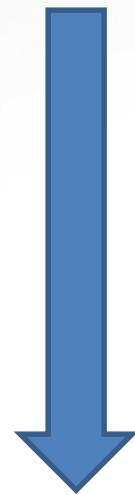
**Better**



No statistical difference

Speedometer displays do not cause **trade off**

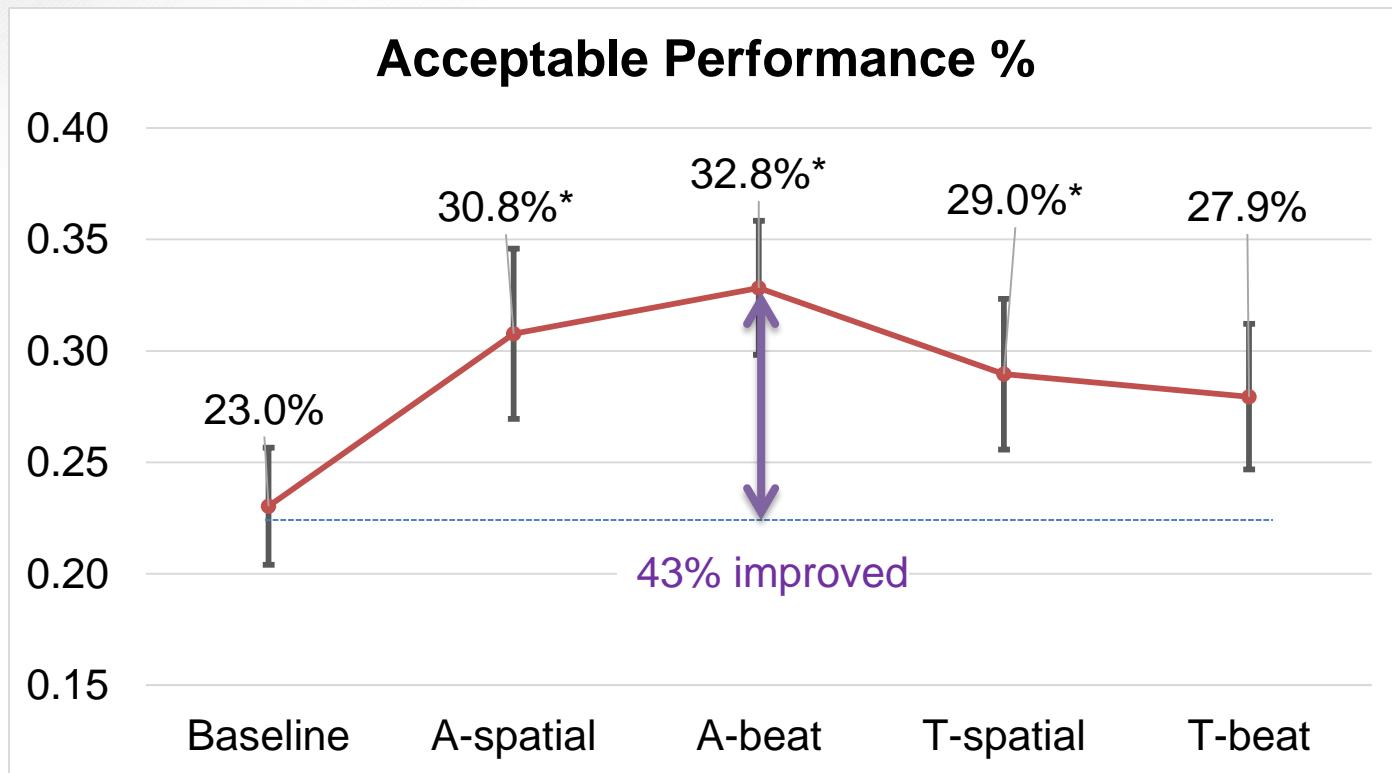
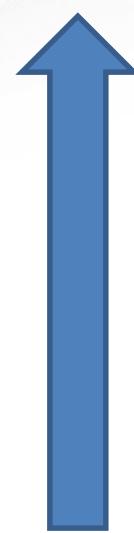
# Results: Speed Deviation



A-spatial>B, A-beat>B, T-spatial>B, T-beat>B

# Results: Acceptance Performance%

Better



A-spatial>B,    A-beat>B,    T-spatial>B

# Results: Subjective Preference

Attribute	Ratings	Sig.
Satisfaction	A-beat: 8.00 ; T-spatial: 7.73 ; T-beat: 7.27; A-spatial: 6.93; B: 5.87	0.0618
Reliance	A-beat:7.93; T-spatial: 7.93; T-beat: 7.86; A-spatial: 7	N.S.
Interpretation	A-beat: 6.67; T-beat: 6.27; T-spatial: 6.2; B: 5.86; A-spatial: 5.6	N.S.
Distraction	T-spatial: 7.33; T-beat: 6.80; A-beat: 6.60; A-spatial: 6.27; B: 3.80	< 0.001
Annoyance	B:8.00; T-spatial: 6.00; A-spatial: 5.47; A-beat: 5.33; T-beat: 5.20	0.0387

Note: A value of “10” represented the best rating (satisfied; rely on display; extremely easy to interpret; not distracting; not annoying)

## Auditory display:

- Spatial + Pitch improve performance (redundancy gain)
- Redundant beat encoding fails to further improve the performance
  - Beat encoding may be important for those who are not good at detecting absolute pitch
  - Perhaps beat encoding reduces the mental effort

## Tactile display:

- Spatial encoding improves the performance
  - Prominent tactile spatial perception
  - Inhibition effect at tactors 4 and 5, generating an “anti-signal”
- Redundant beat encoding fails to further improve the performance
  - Most annoying, especially at two sides of lower back
  - Lower AP% ( redundancy cost)

# Conclusion

- Spatial location could be a prominent feature to encode information in both auditory and tactile modality
- Adding redundant beat dimension fails to further improve the multi-tracking performance

- Further study on the beat dimension encoding
- Other display dimensions



[dgysy501@tamu.edu](mailto:dgysy501@tamu.edu)

<http://ise.tamu.edu/HF&CS/People.html>