

Spatial Attention Guidance for Deck Officers on Ship Bridges



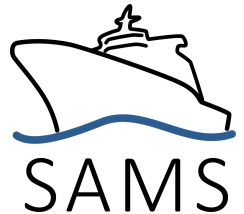
Tim Claudius Stratmann

OFFIS - Institute for IT

&

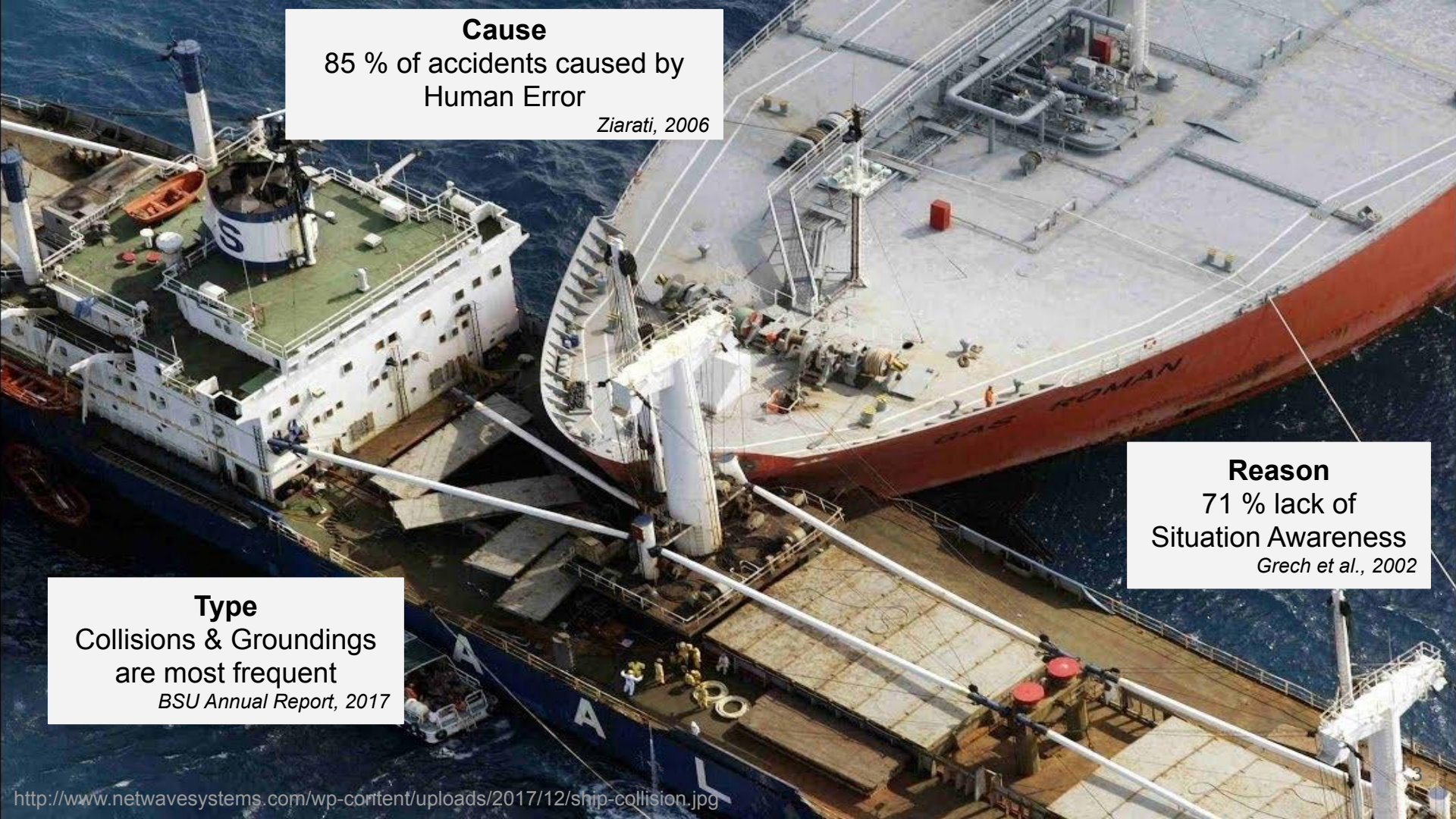
University of Oldenburg

Germany



Agenda

- Motivation
- Basic Idea
- Simulator Apparatus for Lab Studies
- Example Study: “Attention Guidance on Nautical Ship Bridges: Comparison of Moved and Static Acoustical Pointers”



Cause

85 % of accidents caused by
Human Error

Ziarati, 2006

Reason

71 % lack of
Situation Awareness

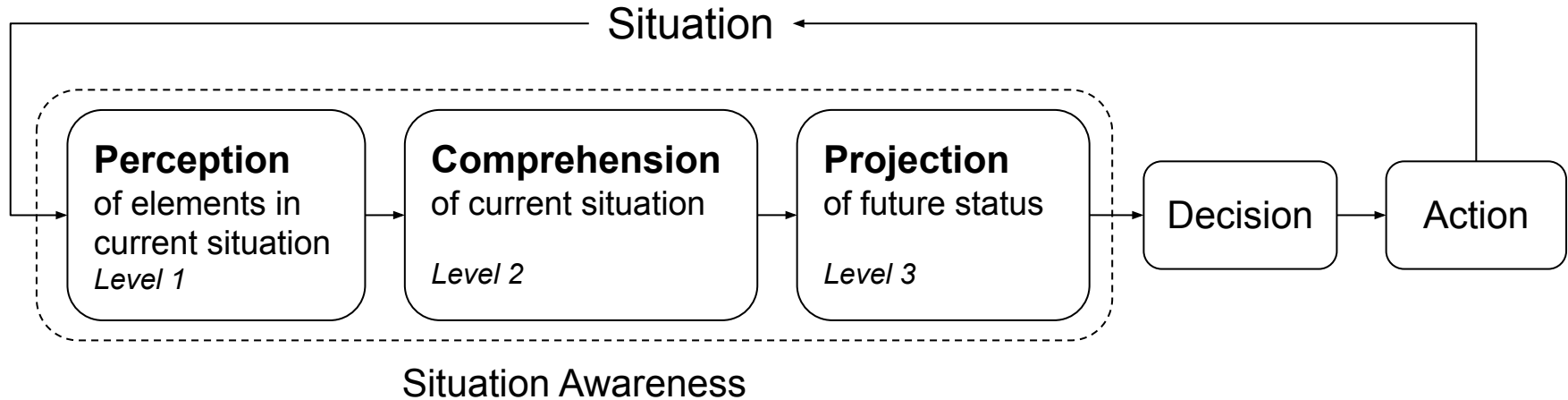
Grech et al., 2002

Type

Collisions & Groundings
are most frequent

BSU Annual Report, 2017

Decision Making: Situation Awareness



Endsley, 1995

What are the main factors for a lack of attention that lead to maritime accidents?

Accident Analysis

Accident Reports

- 535 full-text reports from Marine Accident Investigation Branch (UK)
- inconsistent document structure

Analysis Approach

- Natural Language Processing - understand confounding factors
- eight Demons of Situation Awareness: Data Overload, Misplaced Saliency, ... [Endsley, 2003]
- preparation, keyword extraction, synonym detection, context-aware queries

Accident Analysis

Results

Failed perception of information mainly caused by

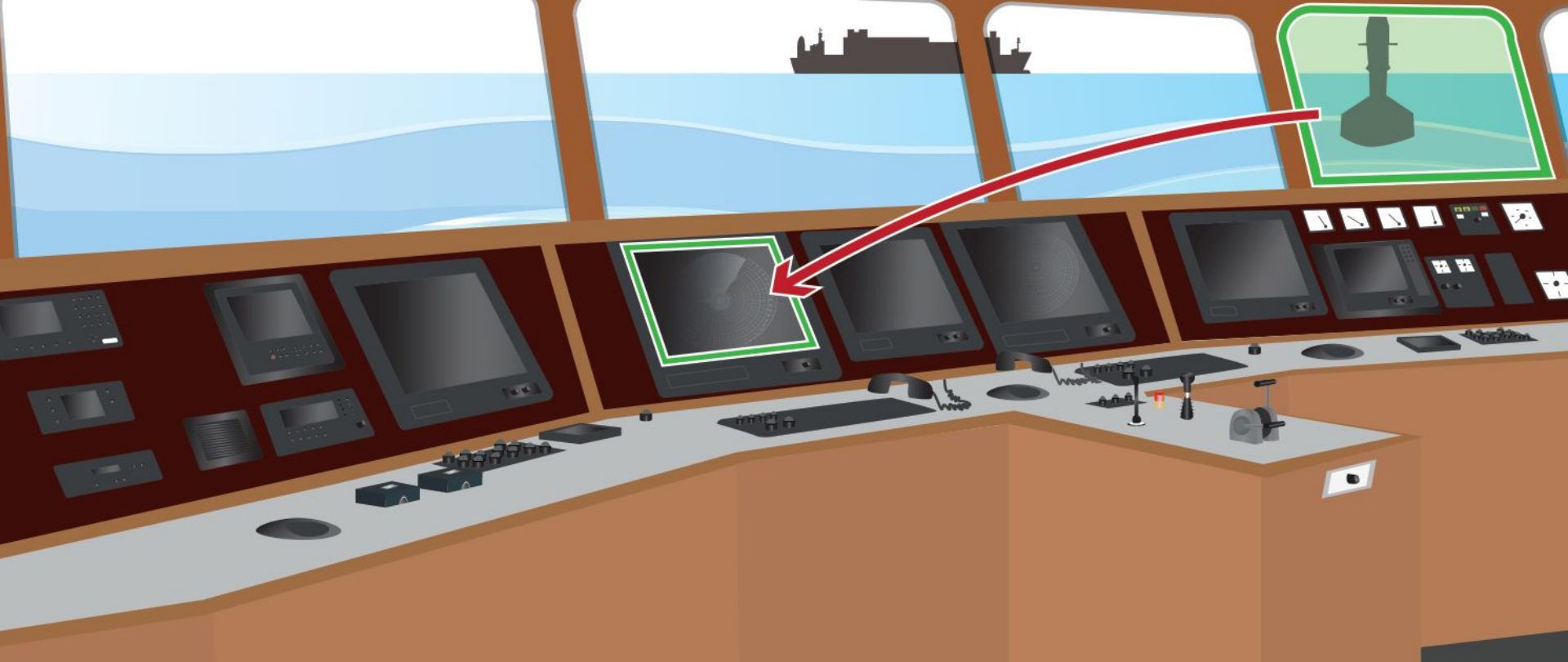
- workload, fatigue, stress
- errant mental models
- attention tunneling
- and data overload

lead to accidents in the past.

Deriving a Strategy

failed perception of information → monitoring assistance

- attention tunneling → shift attention (guidance)
- errant mental models → guide attention on regular basis
- workload, fatigue, stress → exogenous cues (multi-modal)
- and data overload → take care not to increase data overload




Spatial Attention Guidance

Design Space

Modality

 visual

 auditory

 tactile

Position

onbody

in environment

Combination Space

	Onbody	In Environment
Visual		
Tactile		
Auditory		

Evaluation Environment

How can we simulate a ship bridge including its visual, auditory and tactile noise conditions in a lab environment?

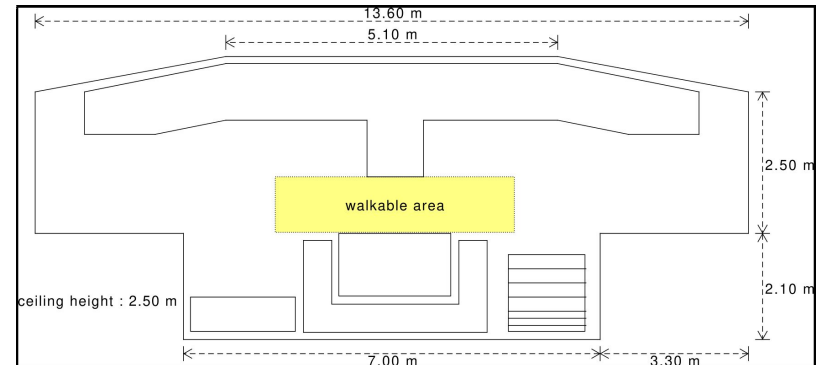
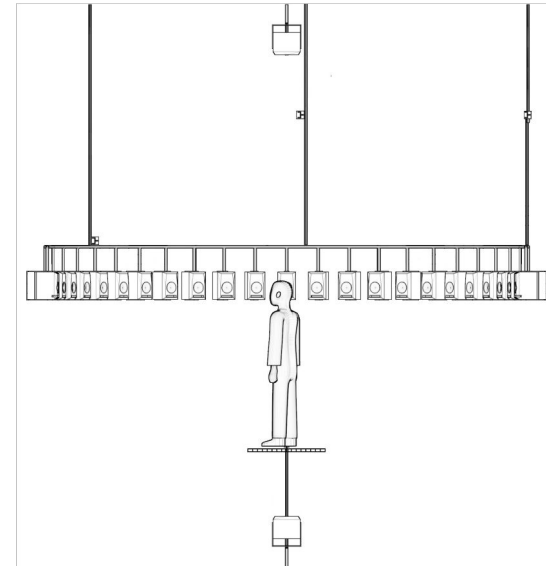


Scenario Simulator

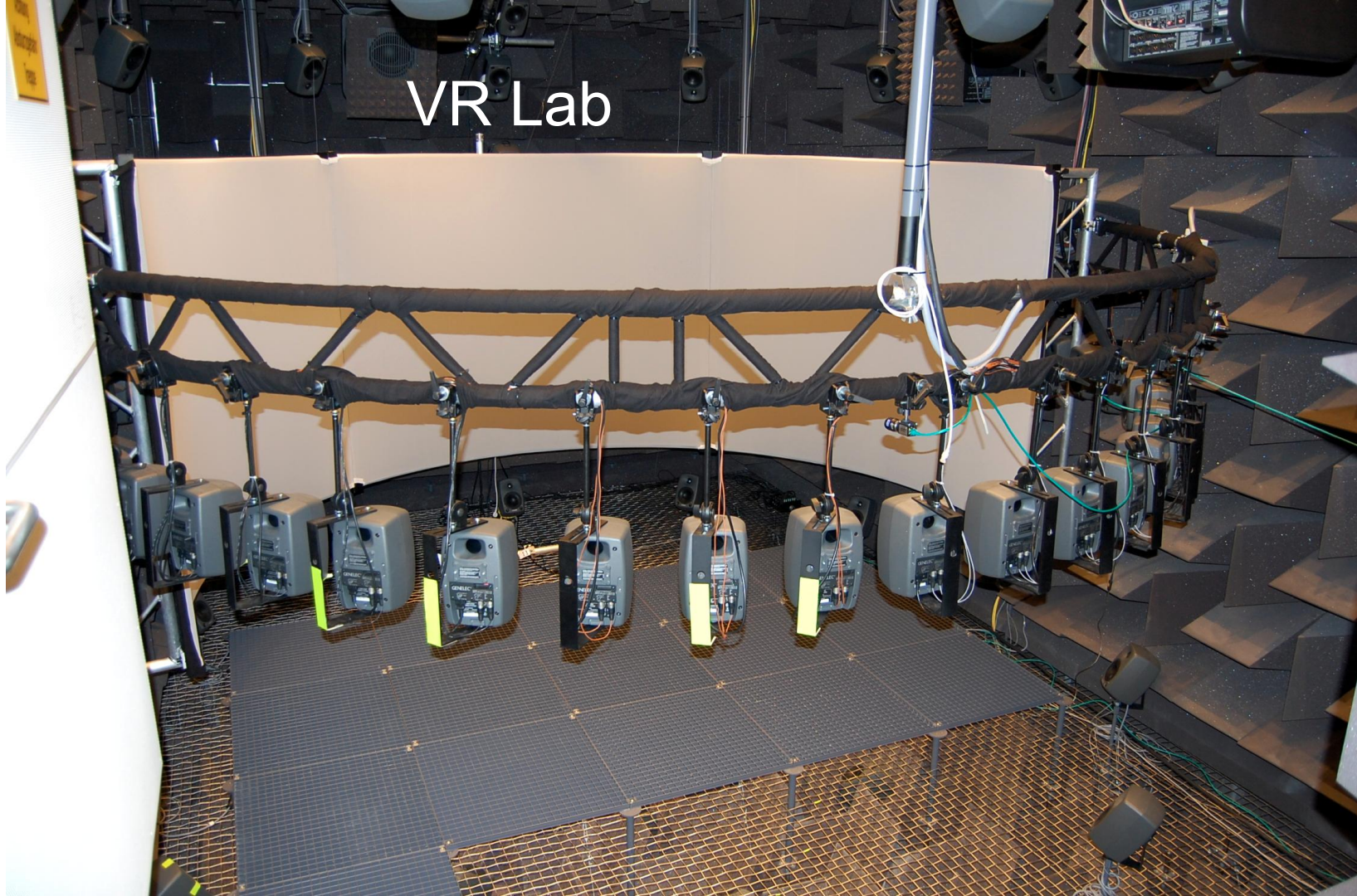
Simulation of Bridge Acoustic



- room model based on real 2999 GT general cargo ship
- rendered with TASCAR - toolbox for acoustic scene creation and rendering (Grimm et al., 2015)
- VR Lab at University of Oldenburg

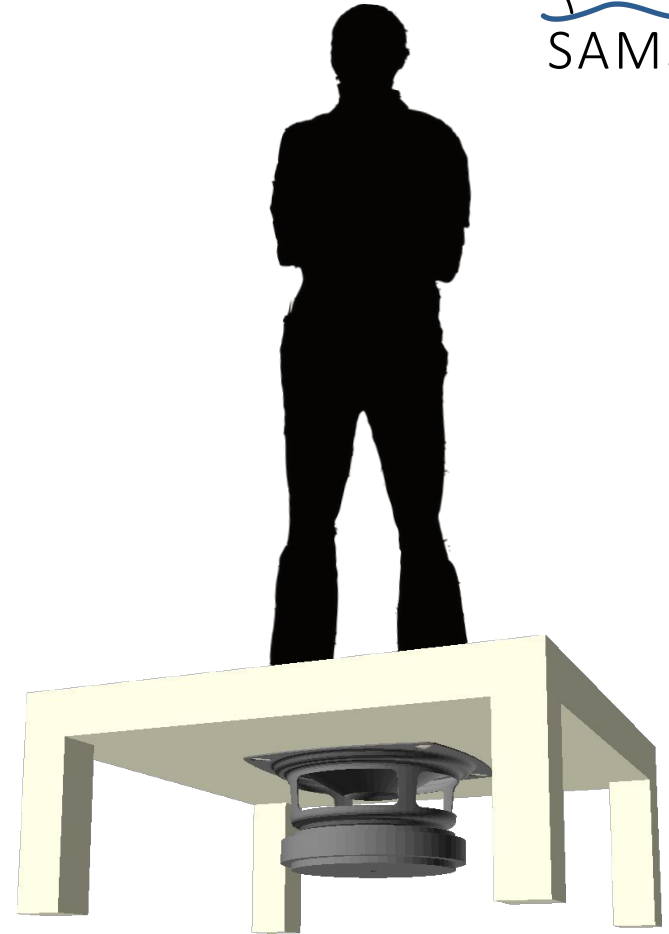


VR Lab



Simulation of Bridge Vibration

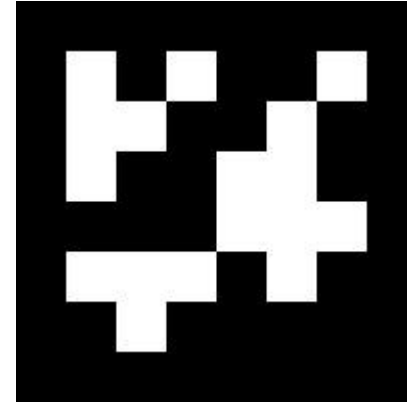
- simulates environmental vibration
- subwoofer attached to platform
- rendering low frequency audio signals (1-80 Hz)
- creates vibration and environmental noise at the same time
- renders audio signals as vibration



Assessment

Quantitative:

- Eye-Tracking: Tobii Pro Glasses 2
 - Attention Focus
 - Time to First Fixation
 - Arousal Time
 - Shift Time



Self-Rating:

- NASA-Task-Load-Index
 - Workload
- Situation Awareness Rating Technique
 - Situation Awareness



Cue Design for Spatial Attention Guidance

	Onbody	In Environment
Visual		
Tactile		
Auditory		

In Environment: Auditory

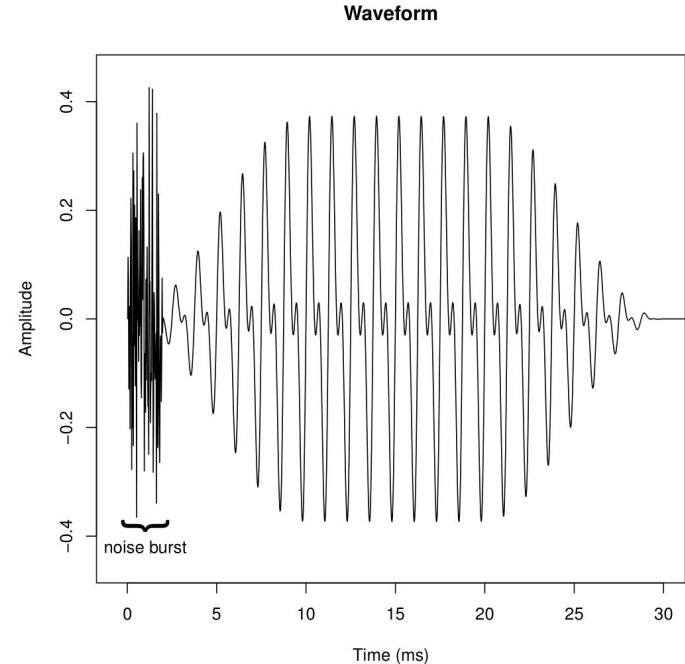


Moving: Start at operator focus, move to target position

Sound at target position

Auditory Attention Guidance

- within-subjects, 20 participants (4 female), 24 - 66 years ($M = 32.45$, $SD = 9.32$)
- **trained mariners or mariners in training**, in total 50.5 years of maritime working experience ($M = 2.52$, $SD = 3.01$)
- IVs: cue dynamic (**moving, static**), workload (regular, high)
- DVs: reaction time, error rate, **speech intelligibility**, annoyance, urgency, usability (SUS), Situation Awareness (SART)



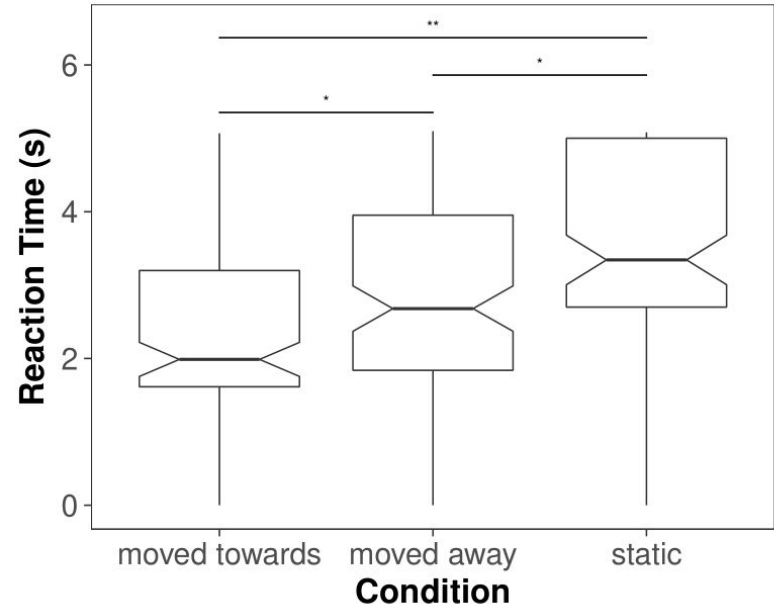


Apparatus



Results

- moving acoustical pointers lead to faster reaction times than static acoustical pointers
- moving pointers were rated as less urgent and alarming, but also as slightly less pleasant and more annoying
- no significant difference in speech intelligibility



Submission to:
Human Factors: The Journal of the Human Factors and Ergonomics Society

Thank you for attending my talk!
Feel free to ask questions.

tim.stratmann@offis.de