First edition 2012-11-15

Road vehicles — Ergonomic aspects of transport information and control systems — Calibration tasks for methods which assess driver demand due to the use of in-vehicle systems

Véhicules routiers — Aspects ergonomiques des systèmes d'information et de contrôle du transport — Tâches de calibration pour méthodes qui évaluent la distraction du conducteur due à l'utilisation des systèmes embarqués



ISO/TS 14198:2012(E)

This is a preview of "ISO/TS 14198:2012". Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.



COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT

© ISO 2012

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20 Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11 Fax + 41 22 749 09 47 E-mail copyright@iso.org Web www.iso.org

Published in Switzerland

Coı	ntents	Page
Fore	eword	iv
Intro	oduction	v
1	Scope	1
2	Normative references	1
3	Terms and definitions	1
4	Abbreviated terms	3
5	Calibration tasks	3
	5.1 Principle and overview	3
	5.2 Types of calibration tasks	4
	5.3 Critical Tracking Task (CTT)	
	5.4 Surrogate Reference Task (SURT)	
6	Calibration criterion	10
	6.1 Calibration criterion procedure	
	6.2 General calibration consideration	
Ann	nex A (informative) Calibration task setup details	12
Ann	nex B (informative) Multi-lab reference data for LCT	14
Rihli	liography	16

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

In other circumstances, particularly when there is an urgent market requirement for such documents, a technical committee may decide to publish other types of normative document:

- an ISO Publicly Available Specification (ISO/PAS) represents an agreement between technical experts in an ISO working group and is accepted for publication if it is approved by more than 50 % of the members of the parent committee casting a vote;
- an ISO Technical Specification (ISO/TS) represents an agreement between the members of a technical committee and is accepted for publication if it is approved by 2/3 of the members of the committee casting a vote.

An ISO/PAS or ISO/TS is reviewed after three years in order to decide whether it will be confirmed for a further three years, revised to become an International Standard, or withdrawn. If the ISO/PAS or ISO/TS is confirmed, it is reviewed again after a further three years, at which time it must either be transformed into an International Standard or be withdrawn.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO/TS 14198 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 22, *Road vehicles*, Subcommittee SC 13, *Ergonomics applicable to road vehicles*.

Introduction

The number of standardized methods to assess driver attentional demand due to the use of in-vehicle information and communication devices is continuing to increase. In applying these methodologies, it is important to understand and document variability in participants' performance of standard calibration tasks and procedures across laboratories and/or time.

A suitable calibration task should have the following attributes:

- It should be robust against the variations in cultural background of participants.
- Properly applied, the task should give repeatable quantitative results. It should be sensitive to inappropriate variations in participants, equipment, location, experimenter and instruction.
- It should use durable and readily available equipment for conducting the task
- It should apply to the driver population and be usable in a driving-like context.

A standardized calibration task can be used to produce a range of statistically stable, repeatable and comparable secondary task demands for a participant in an experimental setting. This setting can be used to assess the effect on driving performance of the attentional demand due to driver interaction with an information, entertainment, and control or communication system while a vehicle is in motion.

Different calibration tasks are specified in this Technical Specification to cover calibration manual and visual aspects of various secondary task characteristics.