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3.5.2. The struck vehicle is waiting to turn on an NR or a DR 3.5.3. Catching up with a slower vehicle; 3.5.4. Dense lines: major incident at the front; 3.5.5. Dense line: violent accident happening just in front; 3.5.6. Dense line: sudden slowing; 3.6. Case of cooperative systems; 3.7. Using results in design; 3.7.1. Detection of a slower user; 3.7.2. Detection of several stopped vehicles blocking all the lanes; 3.7.3. Detection of a stopped vehicle completely or partially obstructing a road; 3.7.4. Detection of a vehicle preparing to turn left
3.7.5. Detection of light two-wheelers circulating on the right-hand side of the road 3.7.6. Detection of a disturbance at the front of the line; 3.7.7. Prevention of wild insertions; 3.7.8. Prevention of frontal collisions; 3.8. Conclusion; 3.9. Bibliography; Part 2. Evaluation Models of Human-Machine Systems; Chapter 4. Models Based on the Analysis of Human Behavior: Example of the Detection of Hypo-Vigilance in Automobile Driving; 4.1. Introduction; 4.2. The different models used in detection and diagnosis; 4.2.1. Methods based on knowledge models
4.2.2. Classification methods: pattern recognition

Sommario/riassunto

This book on the ergonomics of man-machine systems is aimed at engineers specializing in informatics, automation, production or robotics, and who are confronted with an important dilemma during the conception of man-machine systems: - on the one hand, the human operator guarantees the reliability of the system and he has been known to salvage numerous critical situation through an ability for reason in unplanned, imprecise and uncertain situations; - on the other hand, the human operator can be unpredictable and create disturbances in the automated system. The first part
