Independent LifeStyle Assistant





Home-Care Technology for Independent Living

A NIST Advanced Technology Program

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Independent LifeStyle Assistant





Agenda

ILSA Vision
Program Progress
Evaluation Plans
Concept Web Pages



Honeywell Businesses



120,000 employees in 95 Countries. Sales of \$25B

Automation & Control Systems











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Transportation & Power Systems



ILSA in a Nutshell



Program Objective

Develop an intelligent home automation system with situation awareness and decision-making capability based on integration of diverse sensors, devices, and appliances to support caregivers and enable elderly users to function safely at home and live independently.

Programmatics:

- A NIST advanced Technology Program
 - » High risk research program
 - » 2.5 years (Nov 00 Apr 03)
 - » \$5 million (HW 60%, NIST 40%)
- Led by Honeywell
 - » University of MN School of Nursing
 - » United Health Group EverCare
 - » Behavioral Informatics, Inc.

Benefits:

- Support elder independent living
- Provide peace-of-mind to caregivers
- Support efficient quality care for caregiving organizations
- Cost savings for government and industry
- Market growth for in-home product producers





What will ILSA look like

- An invisible network of integrated sensors, devices, and "smart" appliances
 - Sensors motion, contact, optical, acoustic, etc.
 - Devices thermostat, speaker, telephone, medical, etc.
 - Smart Appliances communicating refrigerators, stoves, etc.
- No computer control center or user interface needed. Users interact with the system through existing and familiar devices like:
 - Elders
 - » Telephone, Simple browser device, Speaker, Electronic Picture Frame
 - Caregivers
 - » WebSite, Telephone, Pager, eMail, PDA





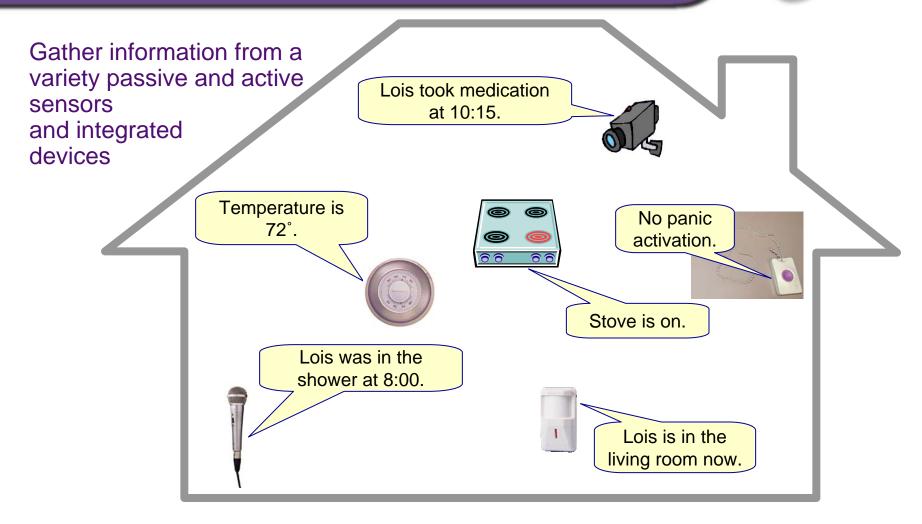
What will ILSA do

- Gather information about elder, activity, and home status by listening to the home and communicating with devices
- Assess the need for assistance based on the system's understanding the elder's condition and what activities are going on inside the home
- Respond to a given situation by providing assistance to the elder and getting help when necessary
- Share health and status information with authorized caregivers to help improve the quality and timely delivery of care



Gather Information

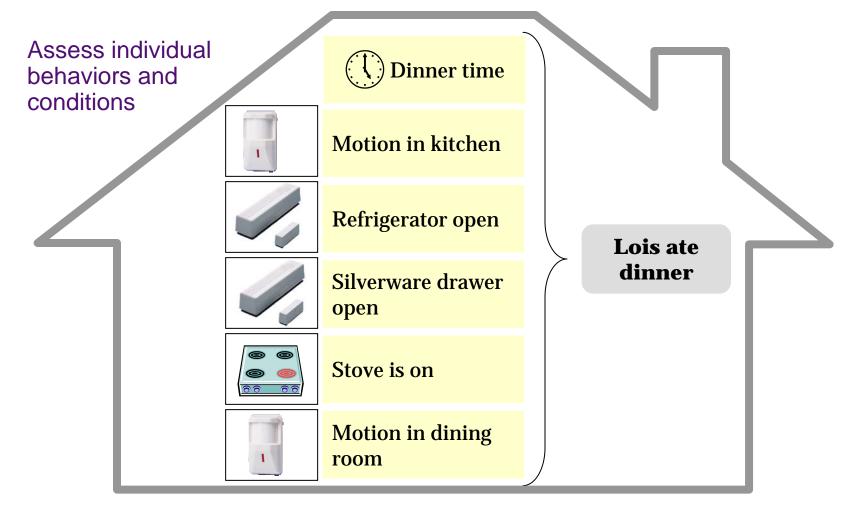






Assess Information







Assess Information



Assess collection of behaviors and conditions with respect to normal patterns



Got up late



Skipped Lunch



Temperature high



General Activity Low



Napping increased

Lois is sick



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Respond to Situations



Prioritize conditions and formulate an appropriate response plan

The Stove's been left on for 46.3 minutes!

> It's time to take your

medicine!



Linda's calling.



Respond to Situations



Control situation so Lois' immediate needs are met

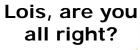
The Stove's been left on for 46.3 minutes!

iLSA Stove - turn yourself off.

> t's time to take your medicine!

be quiet for now.

I've fallen, and I can't get up!

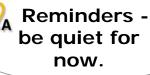




Linda's calling

Phone disconnect Linda and call caregiver. I'll talk when you connect.

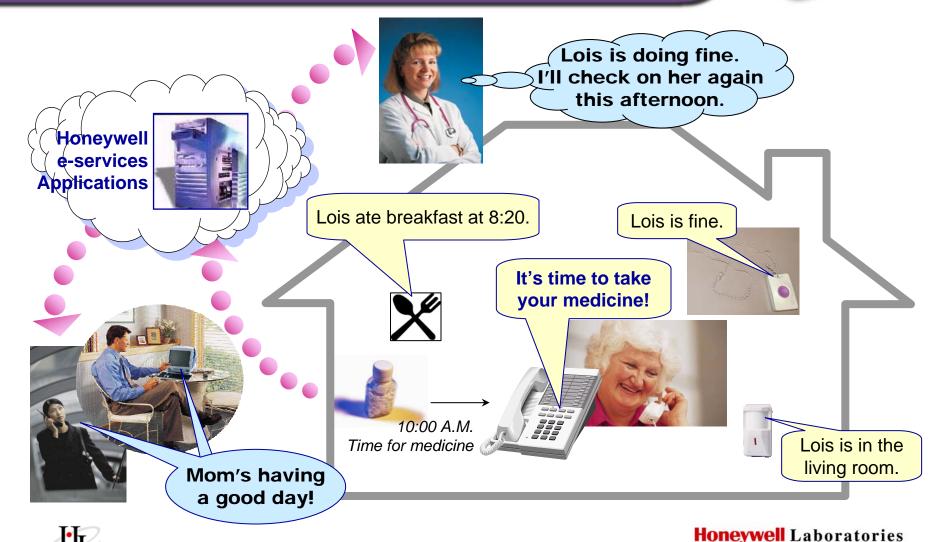






Share Information





Example Assistance Scenarios



- Safety
 - Smoke is detected in home
 - » Alert elder and provide exit path lighting and instructions
 - » Notify caregivers and emergency personnel
- Functional Assessment
 - ADL/IADL monitoring task completion, duration, and consistency
 - » Provide cognitive support for elder by offering reminders or task instructions
 - » Notify caregivers of changes in behavior
- Health Monitoring
 - Track vitals and ADL activity to detect and prevent health crises
 - » Query elders about how they are feeling daily
 - » Communicate with 3rd-party medical devices
 - » Share health data with caregivers to improve diagnosis and treatment



Technology Innovations



Technical challenges require innovations in:

- Home automation Ability to centralize, automate, and/or integrate control of home functions like security, comfort, lighting, entertainment, etc.
- Situation Assessment Ability to identify and infer specific behaviors and patterns of activity
- Machine Learning Ability to recognize changes in patterns of behavior over time
- Adaptive Interaction Design Ability to dynamically format content and presentation style for different devices, users, tasks, etc.
- Human-Centered Systems Design Ability to design automated systems that match elder abilities & expectations



Program Progress



2001 Accomplishments

- Study users to identify what leads to institutionalization and what are the greatest monitoring & assistance needs
- Develop infrastructure to support hardware-software communications and speech recognition capabilities
- Develop system architecture, situation assessment capabilities, and begin learning capabilities
- Implement and test prototype systems in home settings

2002 Activities

- Address configuration and set-up issues
- Refine and enhance machine learning capabilities
- Expand system's ability to communicate with various types of sensors and devices
- Evaluate user interfaces and user interaction issues
- Evaluate overall system in field settings over extended period of time



Program Progress

Initial Functionality



Monitoring

- Intrusion detection
- Mobility (general activity level)
- Toileting
- Eating
- Sleeping
- Falls
- Verify medication taken
- Home and away
- Panic button activation
- Environmental conditions

Response

- Alarms, alerts, notifications, and reports
- Path lighting

Services

- Reminders
- To-Do lists
- Remote access to information
- Coordinate multiple caregivers
- Reduce false alarms

Usability Features

- Queries
- Operational modes (off, vacation, guests, sick...)
- Muting (cameras, reminders...)
- Password-free elder interactions



Evaluation Plans



Evaluation Areas

Interface & Interaction design

- Ease of use, organization and access to information
- Intuitiveness, match with expectations

Attitudes and perceptions

Trust, levels of monitoring, privacy

Patterns of behavior

 Accuracy of identification, inferences and learning from

System operation

- Integration and communication between components
- Quality of data from various sources
- Configuration and installation

Evaluation Methods

Interviews

 User needs, understand task, environment, and processes

Usability evaluations

 Interface and interaction design issues, some attitudes and perceptions

• Intermediate and Long-term installations

 System operation, patterns of behavior, and higher-level interaction issues

Focus Groups

Attitudes and perceptions



Evaluation Plans



Short-term

- Usability Testing focus on interface design
 - Web browsers, telephones, pagers, speech systems
 - 1-2 Elder studies in 2002
 - 1-2 Caregiver studies in 2002

Intermediate

- HW House Testing focus on interaction design and patterns
 - 1-2 evaluations in 2002
 - Elder understanding of system behavior
 - Usefulness of information for caregivers
 - Focus group to explore attitudes toward concept

Long-term

- Pre-Alpha Testing focus on data quality, pattern recognition, and device integration
 - 4 sites
 - 1 ongoing evaluation in 2001-03
- Field Testing focus on patterns, interaction design, and system operation
 - **1**-3 evaluations in 2002-03
 - User understanding of system behavior, preferences, concerns
 - Accuracy of monitoring components, inferences, etc.
 - Integration of communication devices
 - Focus group to explore attitudes toward concept



Evaluation Plans



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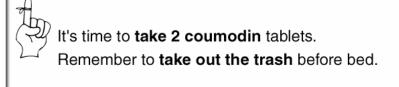


Concept Web Site

Home Page with Reminder and Query Dialogs







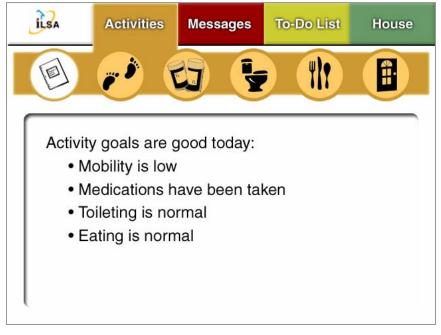




Concept Web Site

Activity Pages









Concept Web Site

Activity Details



Eating Details

Sensor activity associated with eating between 10:00 am and 2:00 pm. Hit **OK** when done.

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Lunch

Motion in kitchen 12:05 pm Silverware drawer open 12:09 pm Stove on 12:15 pm Motion in dining room 12:30 pm

