Independent LifeStyle Assistant





Home-Care Technology for Independent Living

A NIST Advanced Technology Program

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Independent LifeStyle Assistant





Agenda

About Honeywell About Human Factors ILSA Vision Program Progress

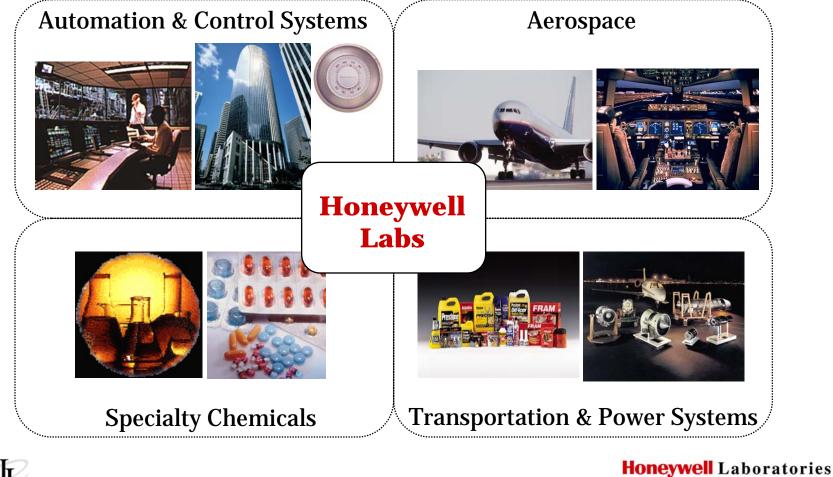


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Honeywell Businesses



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





About Human Factors



- Systems are comprised of people, machines, and environments
- Apply knowledge of human characteristics to the design of systems and devices of all kinds
 - Physical strength, reach, response time
 - Sensory visual, tactile, auditory,
 - Psychological memory, attention, workload
 - Cultural norms, conventions, attitudes

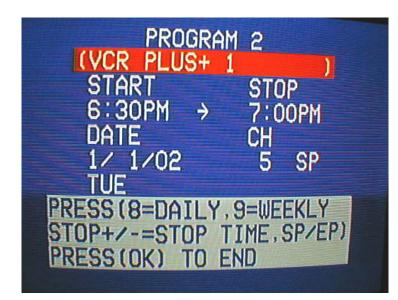
Achieve compatibility in design to ensure performance effectiveness, safety, and ease of use



About Human Factors

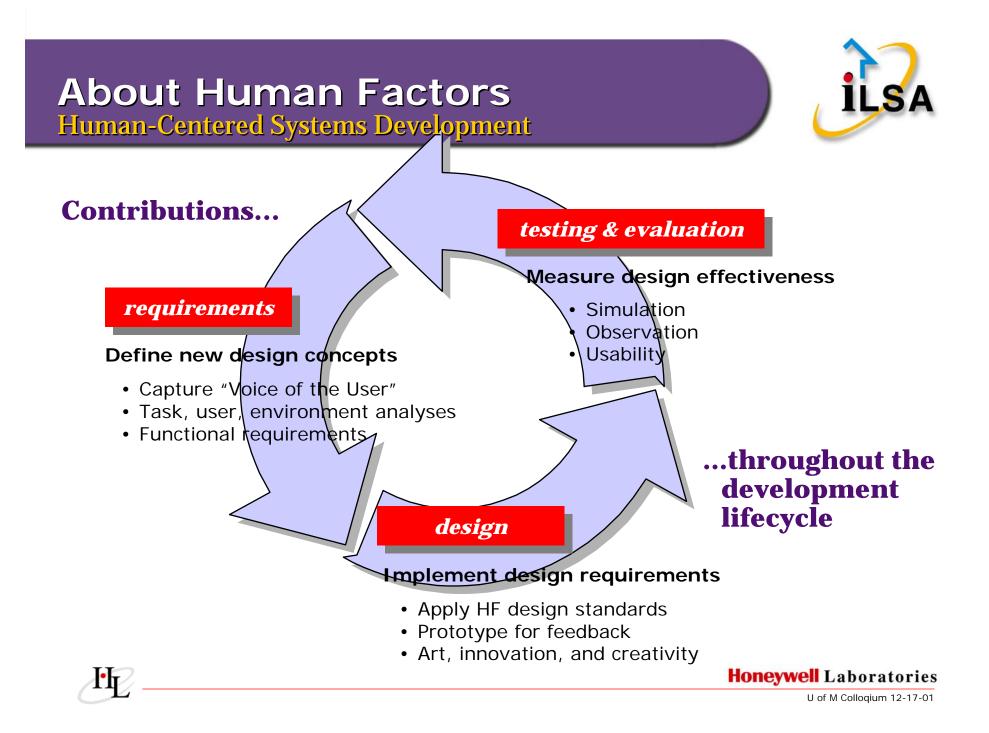


We make systems work the way users think, instead of training users to think the way systems work.









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, medical devices, and "smart" appliances to 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

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



ILSA Vision



What will ILSA look like

- An invisible network of integrated sensors, devices, and "smart" appliances
 - Sensors motion, contact, pressure, etc.
 - Devices thermostat, speaker, microphone, 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:
 - Telephone
 - TV-like Remote control
 - Simple, dedicated browser devices



ILSA Vision



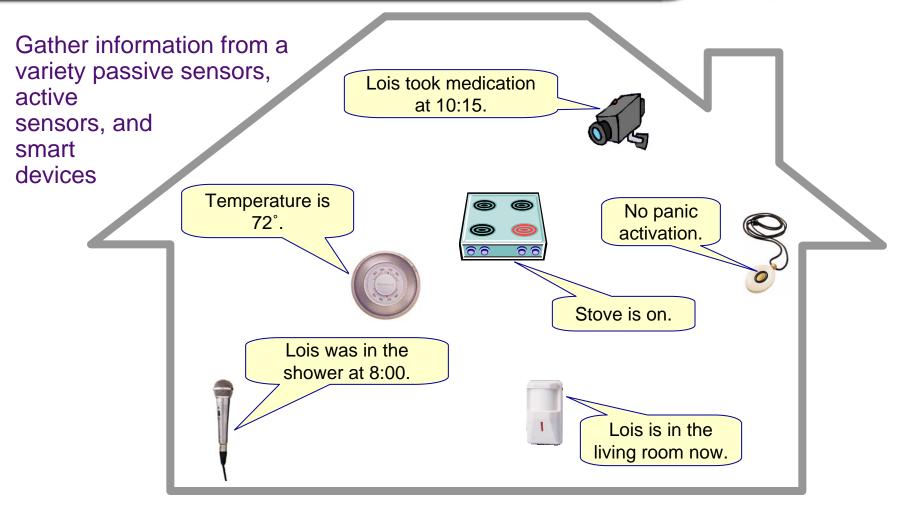
What will ILSA do

- 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
- **Respond** to a given situation by providing assistance to the elder
- Share health and status information with authorized caregivers to help improve the quality and timely delivery of care



ILSA Vision Gather Information



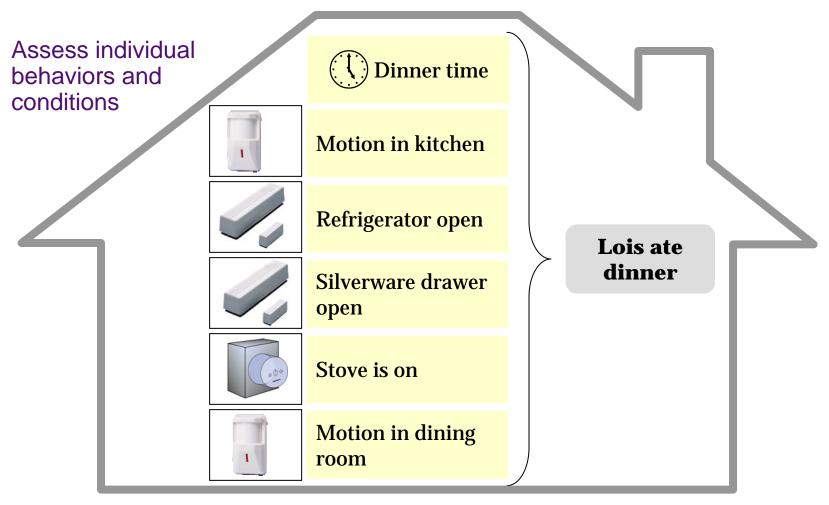


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ILSA Vision Assess Information



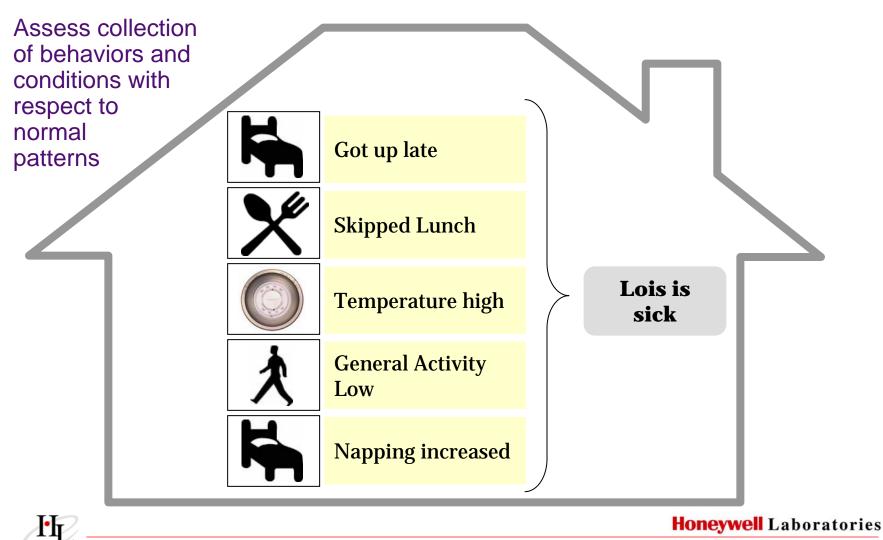




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ILSA Vision Assess Information





ILSA Vision Respond to Information



Prioritize conditions and formulate an appropriate response plan





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ILSA Vision Respond to Information



Control situation so Lois' immediate needs



ILSA Vision One Possible Scenario



ILSA locates Lois in kitchen with the stove turned on.

- Lois leaves kitchen, enters Living Room and turns on TV.
- 15 minutes elapse . . . ILSA concludes the stove has been left unattended.

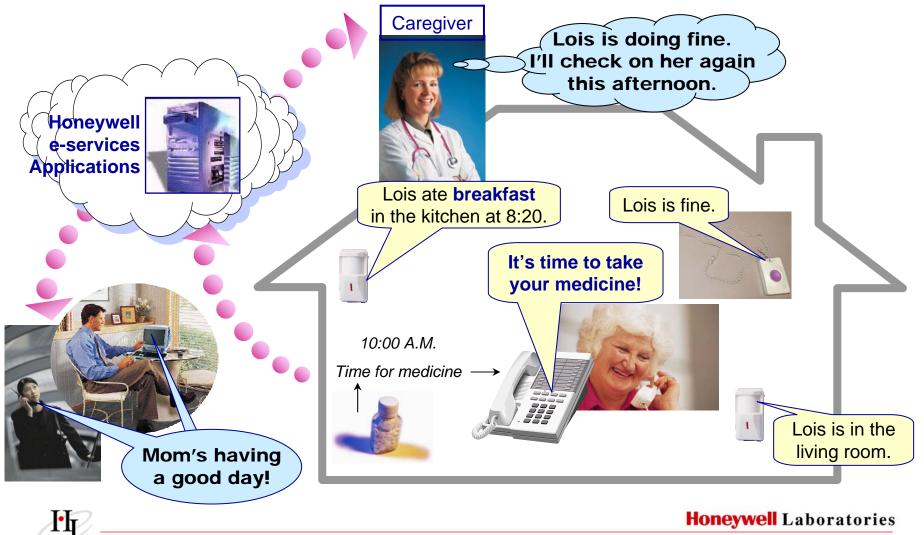


- ILSA tries to get Lois's attention by displaying an alert on the TV "Lois, should the stove be on?"
- Lois doesn't respond, so ILSA broadcasts a speech message "Lois, should the stove be on?"
- **S**till no response, so ILSA checks Lois's vital signs and concludes Lois is sleeping. ILSA turns stove off.



ILSA Vision Share Information





ILSA Vision 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 a prototype system in laboratory setting

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

2003 Activities

• Evaluate overall system in field settings over extended period of time



Program Progress Initial Functionality



Monitoring

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

Response

- Alarms, alerts, notifications, reports
- Auto-contact help
- Path lighting

Services

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

Usability Features

- Acknowledge with exceptions
- Operational modes (vacation, guests, sick...)
- Muting (cameras, reminders...)
- Password-free elder interactions



Program Progress

User Evaluations



Issue to be Addressed

- Interface design
 - Ease of use, look-and-feel
- Interaction design
 - User understanding of underlying functionality
- Attitudes and perceptions
 - Perceived need, predispositions to technology
- Privacy and sharing
 - Openness to being monitored, who to share information with
- Control, sensitivity and trust
 - Attitudes toward automation, willing to give control over to a system, trust in automation, tolerance for errors

Data Collection Methods

- Literature review
 - Existing research
- Surveys
 - Patterns of behavior, range of conditions, desirability of features
- Interviews
 - User needs, understand task, environment, and processes
- Usability evaluations
 - Interface and interaction design issues
- Field testing
 - System operation and higherlevel interaction issues
- Focus Groups
 - Attitudes and perceptions



Program Progress

User Evaluations



Usability Testing - Lab

- Focus on interface design for Web browsers and telephones
- 2 evaluations in 2002
 - Elder user interfaces
 - Caregiver user interfaces

Usability Testing - House

- Focus on interaction design for a collection of functionality
- 1-2 evaluations in 2002
 - Elder understanding of system behavior
 - Usefulness of information for caregivers
 - Focus group to explore attitudes toward concept

Alpha Testing

- Focus on sensor output and inference accuracy
- 1 ongoing evaluation in 2002-03
 - Build inferencing and learning capabilities from real data

Field Testing

- Focus on interaction design for a complete system
- 1 evaluation in 2002-03
 - User understanding of system behavior
 - User preferences and concerns
 - Accuracy of monitoring components, inferences, etc.
 - Focus group to explore attitudes toward concept

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Program Progress User Evaluations



Honeywell House Laboratory



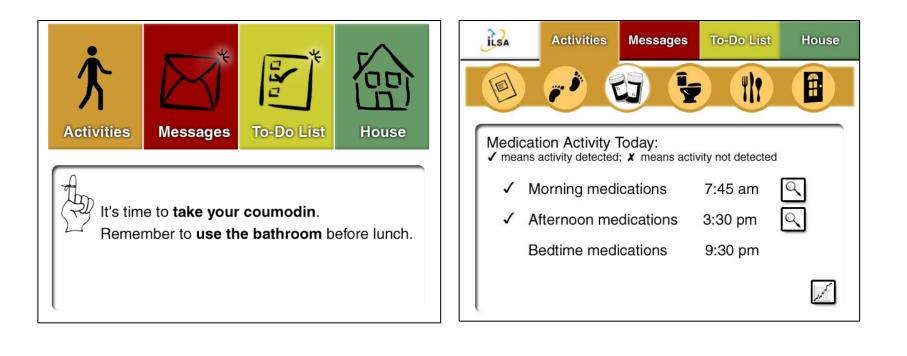


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Program Progress User Evaluations



Concept Elder Browser Interfaces





Program Progress User Evaluations



Concept Elder Browser Interfaces

