



Zentrale Stelle  
für Informationstechnik  
im Sicherheitsbereich



# Driver identification using electronic vehicle data in the forensic context of a hit and run accident

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# Aims

- 1) Develop a workflow for driver identification in digital forensics
- 2) Apply a simple but sound method for model validation with time series data and
- 3) Transfer the model results as answers to the forensic questions
  - a) to which suspect does the evidence most likely belong to and
  - b) how certain is the evidence claim.

# What was done?

- Use freely available data to classify drivers by their natural driving behavior
- Apply ML methods to identify the driver in a forensic scenario of a hit and run accident with three known suspects
- Suggestions for an understandable and useful reporting of model results in the light of the needs in forensics

# Hit and run accident with 3 known drivers

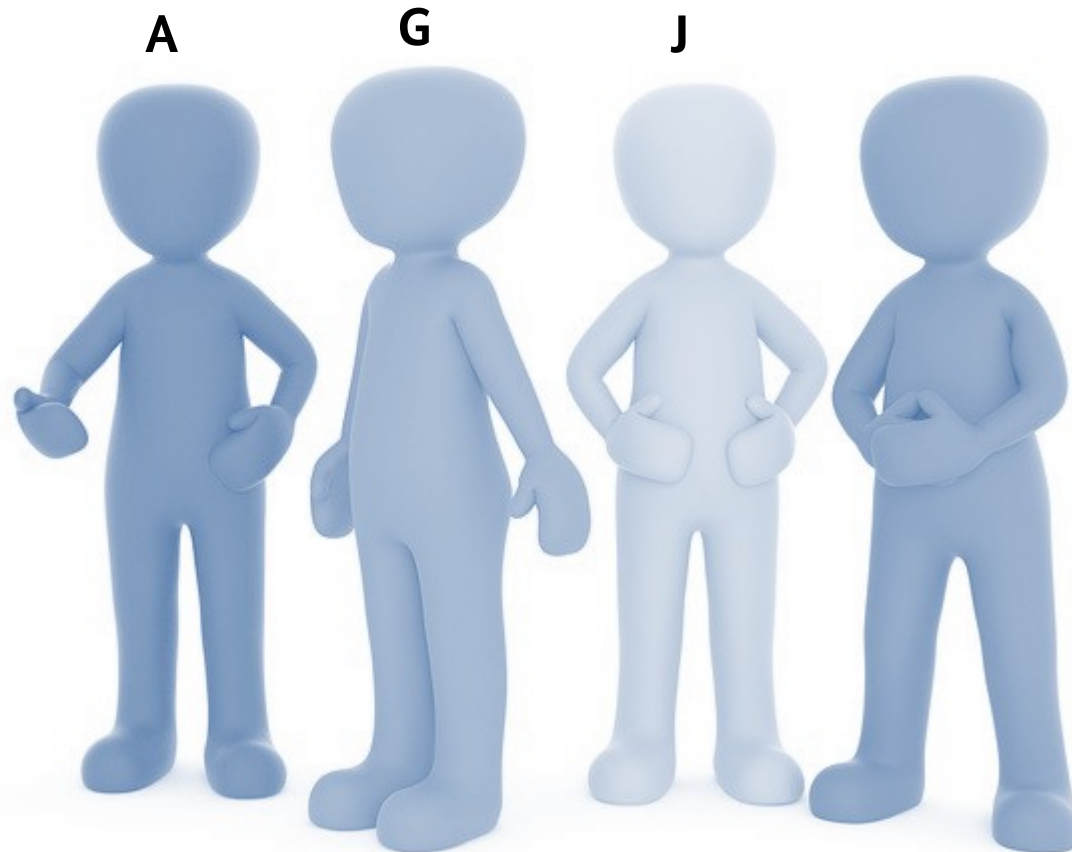


Bild von Peggy und Marco Lachmann-Anke auf Pixabay

# Forensic workflow

- Extract the data (e.g. CAN-Bus data)
- Ask suspects for driving sample in the same vehicle
- Calculate the model
- Apply the model on the evidence data



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# ML workflow

- 1) Data: CAN-Bus data
  - 10 individuals in the same vehicle
  - Defined pathway including various street types (parking, highway, city traffic)
  - Variables: driving wheel position, gas pedal position, vehicle speed...
  - Time interval: 1 s
- 2) Random Forest („supervised classification“) for all combinations of 3 drivers
- 3) Evaluation: Accuracy, FDR, RMP for training data, random test data and random block test data
- 4) Predictions: probabilities, RMP for the time the accident happened, time series

Kwak, Woo, Kim 2017: Know Your Master: Driver Profiling-based Anti-theft Method, arXiv:1704.05223

<http://ocslab.hksecurity.net/Datasets/driving-dataset>

# CAN-Bus data



```
## 'data.frame': 94380 obs. of 54 variables:
## $ Fuel_consumption : num 269 243 218 205 218 ...
## $ Accelerator_Pedal_value : num 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ Throttle_position_signal : num 5.2 6.1 5.2 4.7 5.7 5.7 5.7 6.6 7.1 7.1 ...
## $ Short_Term_Fuel_Trim_Bank1 : num 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0.8 ...
## $ Intake_air_pressure : int 33 40 41 38 40 41 42 52 60 65 ...
## $ Filtered_Accelerator_Pedal_value : int 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ Absolute_throttle_position : num 13.3 13.7 13.7 13.3 13.7 13.7 13.7 14.5 14.5 14.9
## $ Engine_soaking_time : int 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 ...
## $ Inhibition_of_engine_fuel_cut_off : int 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ Engine_in_fuel_cut_off : int 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ Fuel_Pressure : int 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ Long_Term_Fuel_Trim_Bank1 : num -0.8 -0.8 -0.8 -0.8 -0.8 -0.8 -0.8 -0.8 -0.8 -0.8 -
0.8 -
## $ Engine_speed : int 929 726 685 675 716 740 682 670 655 648 ...
## $ Engine_torque_after_correction : num 5.5 7.7 7.8 2.9 11.7 16.8 21.5 23.8 ...
## $ Torque_of_friction : num 9.7 8.7 4.6 6.6 11.3 16.4 16.4 18.8 19.5 ...
## $ Flywheel_torque_after_torque_interventions.: num -5.9 1.7 -3 -1.3 -15.6 -16.9 -10.8 1.3
## $ Current_spark_timing : num -8.6 -11.3 -12.8 -9.8 -7.9 -7.5 -1.9 -1.1 -0.4 -1.1 ...
## $ Engine_coolant_temperature : int 95 95 95 95 95 95 94 94 94 ...
## $ Engine_Idel_Target_Speed : int 650 670 670 670 670 670 670 670 670 ...
## $ Engine_torque : num 5.5 7.7 7.8 2.9 11.7 16.8 21.5 23.8 ...
## $ Calculated_LOAD_value : num 23.9 30.6 31.8 29 30.2 31.4 31.8 41.2 49 54.1 ...
## $ Minimum_indicated_engine_torque : num 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 ...
## $ Maximum_indicated_engine_torque : num 58.2 53.9 53.1 53.1 53.5 53.9 53.1 53.1
## $ Flywheel_torque : num -5.9 1.8 -2.8 -1.2 -15.9 -17 -10.5 1.9 9.1 12.1
## $ TCU_requested_engine_RPM_increase : num 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ Target_engine_speed_used_in_lock.up_module : int 3040 3040 3040 3040 3040 3040 3040
## $ Glow_plug_control_request : int 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ Activation_of_Air_compressor : int 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
## $ Torque_converter_speed : num 939 710 663 652 692 ...
## $ Current_Gear : int 0 0 0 0 0 14 14 14 14 ...
## $ Engine_coolant_temperature.1 : int 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 ...
## $ Wheel_velocity_front_left.hand : num 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ Wheel_velocity_rear_right.hand : num 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ Wheel_velocity_front_right.hand : num 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ Wheel_velocity_rear_left.hand : num 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ Torque_converter_turbine_speed_Unfiltered : num 936 710 664 653 694 ...
## $ Clutch_operation_acknowledge : int 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
## $ Converter_clutch : int 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ Gear_Selection : int 0 0 0 0 0 7 7 7 7 ...
## $ Vehicle_speed : int 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ Acceleration_speed_Longitudinal : num -8.5 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0 0 0 0 -0.1 ...
## $ Indication_of_brake_switch_ON.OFF : int 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 ...
## $ Master_cylinder_pressure : num 325.5 0.9 0.9 0.9 0.9 ...
## $ Calculated_road_gradient : num 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ Acceleration_speed_Lateral : num -8.8 -0.2 -0.2 -0.2 -0.2 -0.2 -0.2 -0.2 -0.2 -0.2 -
0.2
## $ Steering_wheel_speed : int 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 8 0 ...
## $ Steering_wheel_angle : num -3.4 -3.6 -3.6 -3.6 -3.5 -3.4 -3.6 -1.6 7.9 7.7 ...
## $ Time.s. : int 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 ...
## $ Class : Factor w/ 10 levels "A","B","C","D",...: 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
## $ PathOrder : int 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
```

Kwak, Woo, Kim 2017: Know Your Master: Driver Profiling-based Anti-theft Method, arXiv:1704.05223

<http://ocslab.hksecurity.net/Datasets/driving-dataset>

```
## $ requested_spark_retard_angle_from_TCU : int 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 ...
## $ TCU_requests_engine_torque_limit_ETL : int 508 508 508 508 508 508 508 508
```

# Selected features

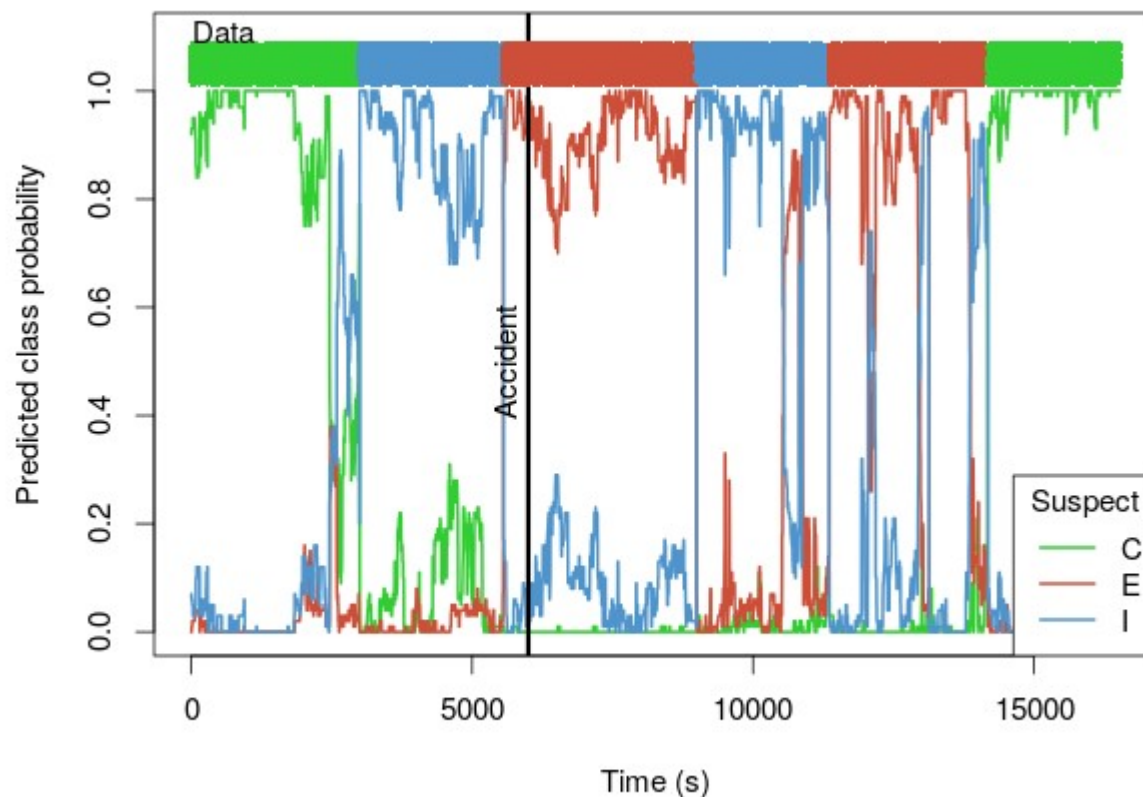
Feature	Importance
Accelerator_Pedal_value_IRI	0.155
Vehicle_speed_IRI	0.152
Steering_wheel_speed_IRI	0.148
Vehicle_speed	0.112
Accelerator_Pedal_value	0.106
Master_cylinder_pressure	0.095
Fuel_consumption	0.073
Acceleration_speed_._Longitudinal	0.053
Steering_wheel_angle	0.049
Acceleration_speed_._Lateral	0.041
Steering_wheel_speed	0.017



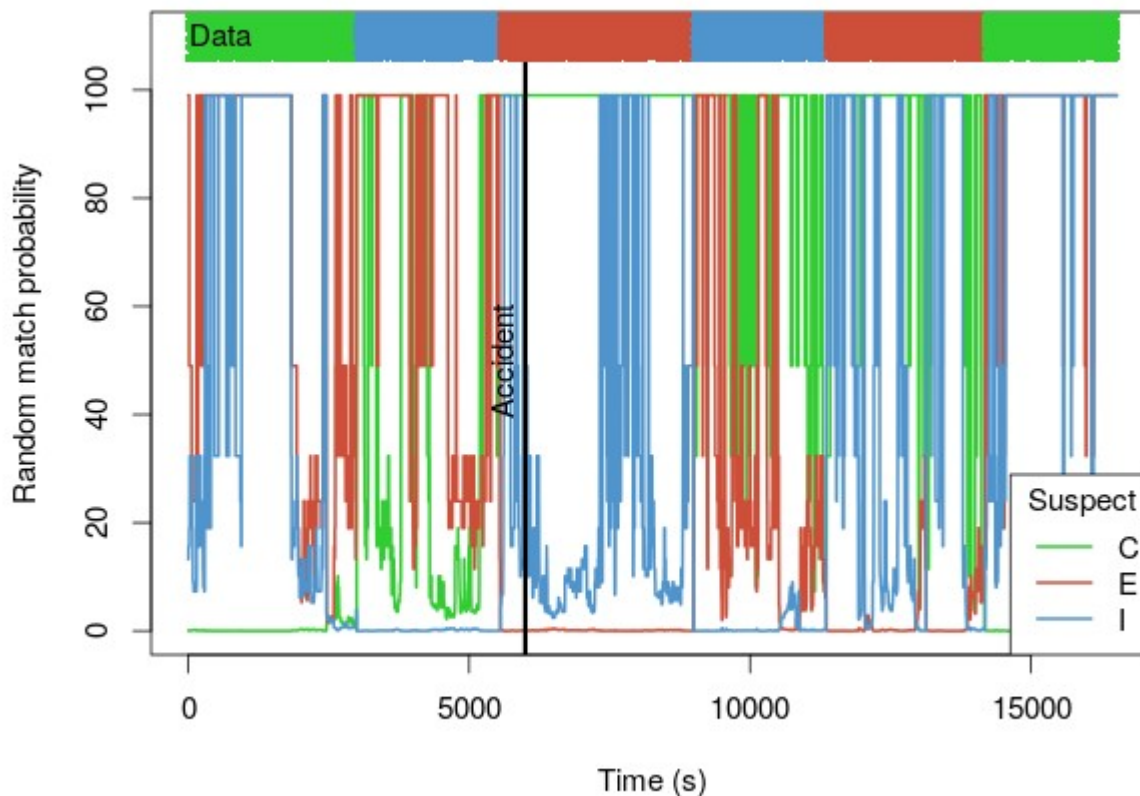
# Model validation

dt for rolling mean (in s)	Accuracy train	Accuracy random split	Accuracy random blocks	FDR train	FDR random split	FDR random blocks
1	1	0.99	<b>0.78</b>	0	0.22	<b>0.01</b>
2	1	0.98	<b>0.8</b>	0	0.2	<b>0.02</b>
3	1	0.98	<b>0.785</b>	0	0.215	<b>0.02</b>
4	1	0.98	<b>0.785</b>	0	0.215	<b>0.02</b>
5	0.995	0.97	<b>0.8</b>	0.005	0.2	<b>0.03</b>
8	0.93	0.88	<b>0.78</b>	0.07	0.22	<b>0.12</b>
10	0.99	0.96	<b>0.8</b>	0.01	0.2	<b>0.04</b>
30	0.96	0.92	<b>0.8</b>	0.04	0.2	<b>0.08</b>

# Prediction on evidence data



# Prediction on evidence data



# Highlights

- Drivers could be identified with high reliability using a combination of figures for **predicted class probabilities** together with the **random match probability (RMP)** across the time series
- For classification models used in the forensic context instead of model accuracy the **false detection rate (FDR)** pointing to the false conviction rate (= % of innocent persons being convicted for a crime) need to be used
- Validation considering the temporal auto-correlation in the time series data needs to be done especially when the model quality measures are used to decide on the future life of real persons. We suggest **random block splitting** as an easy to use method.

Please do not hesitate to contact me for any questions: [klara.dolos@zitis.bund.de](mailto:klara.dolos@zitis.bund.de)