



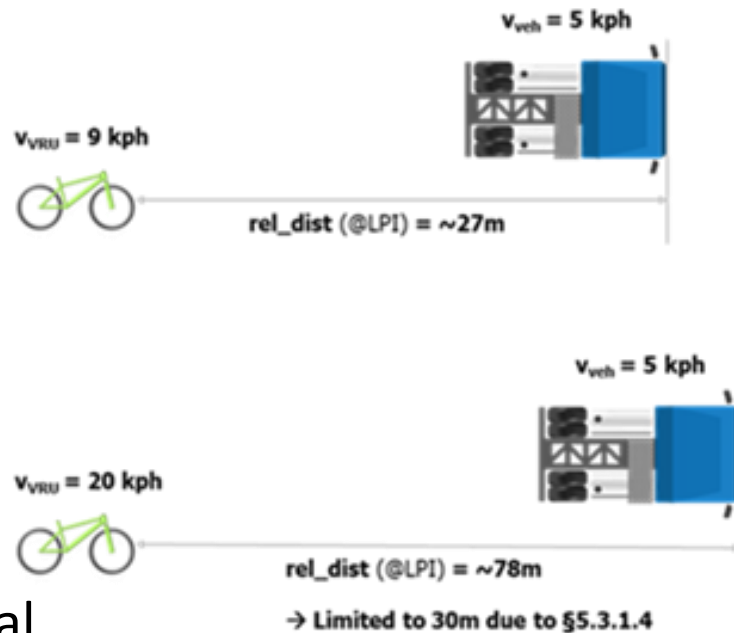
BSIS


Clarification on long TTCs, temporary sensor blockage and calibration

LONG TTC

Two scenarios

with pos_{impr} , r_{turn} , d_{lat} = worst case



rel_dist (@LPI) = ~27m
 Delta_v = 4 kph
 TTC = ~24 s 
 Real life use cases?

Technically possible but **behaviour is not understandable / easily verifiable for the driver.**

Long information time for slow VRU.
vs.
 Short information time for fast VRU.

rel_dist (@LPI) = 30m
 Delta_v = 15 kph
 TTC = ~7 s

In conflict with § 5.4.1 / § 5.5.2, which request a system that is easy to understand.

Proposal

Similar to limitation of the FoV (30m to the rear and 7m to the front) we propose to limit the TTC. The value must be decided within the VRU Proxy group. Example: “Information signal shall be provided, at least, when a potential collision with cyclist is less than [X] TTC”

TEMPORARY SENSOR BLOCKAGE

Doors from buses or other auxiliary equipment might temporary block the FoV and prevent the system from fulfilling the requirements.

Proposal for a new requirement

System must only be active in case the vehicle is ready to take off.

Justification

As long as the doors of a bus are open, it could be treated as “not ready to take off”. Same applies for garbage collection vehicles and other “special purpose” vehicles that are performing actions not related to driving.

PRE-TEST CONDITIONING

MOIS regulation

6.3.3. Pre-Test Conditioning

- 6.3.3.1 If requested by the vehicle manufacturer, the subject vehicle may be driven a maximum of 100 km on a mixture of urban and rural roads with other traffic and roadside furniture to initialise the sensor system.

Clarification

Something similar allowed for BSIS?