



**EUROPEAN NEW CAR ASSESSMENT PROGRAMME
(Euro NCAP)**



ASSESSMENT PROTOCOL – CHILD PRESENCE DETECTION

DRAFT
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Preface

~~Where text is contained within square brackets this denotes that the procedure is currently being trialled in Euro NCAP. Its incorporation within the Protocol will be reviewed at a later date.~~

DISCLAIMER: Euro NCAP has taken all reasonable care to ensure that the information published in this document is accurate and reflects the technical decisions taken by the organisation. In the unlikely event that this protocol contains a typographical error or any other inaccuracy, Euro NCAP reserves the right to make corrections and determine the assessment and subsequent result of the affected requirement(s).

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1. Introduction

1.1 Background

Leaving a child unattended in a parked car, even for a few minutes, can lead to heat-stroke and death, especially if the car is exposed to the sun. A child's inability to exit the vehicle on their own, combined with a low tolerance for high temperatures, requires that children never be left unattended in a car. Temperatures can reach a critical level in just 15 minutes and leaving windows ajar does little to reduce the threat (ADAC 2017¹).

Child deaths from vehicle-related heat-stroke occur less frequently than those resulting from crashes, but the nature of these entirely avoidable deaths deserves special attention as the technology already exists to address the issue of child hyperthermia in vehicles.

Technological solutions for Child Presence Detection (CPD) are available that can detect a child's presence in the vehicle and alert the vehicle user or third-party services. Euro NCAP will reward vehicles that offer such solutions as standard from 2023.

1.2 Scope

To avoid heatstroke-related injury and death, some countries have made it illegal to leave a child alone in a car, even for a minute. Following this principle, CPD technology must address situations where the child is left behind, regardless of whether it was intentional or unintentional and in hot weather or not.

Young children up to the age of 4 years old are particularly at risk. However, there are reported cases of older children getting into unlocked vehicles on their own and not able to get out. As these cases occur less frequently, this scenario will be ~~included-addressed~~ in a review of the protocol in 2023 with inclusion into the CPD assessment in 2025.

The protocol details how CPD systems will be evaluated by Euro NCAP. The system requirements and scoring are detailed in the Euro NCAP Child Occupant Protection Assessment Protocol.

¹ <https://presse.adac.de/meldungen/adac-ev/technik/hitze-im-auto.html>

2. Definitions

Throughout this protocol the following terms are used:

2.1 Sensing

2.1.1 Direct sensing

The ability to detect the absolute presence of a human inside the vehicle by means of tracking heartbeat, respiration, movement, or any other sign of life. Direct sensing may or may not allow categorisation and localisation of the subject(s).

2.1.2 Indirect sensing

The ability to derive the potential presence of a subject or object inside the car based on logic using information such as door opening, pressure or capacitive sensing etc. Indirect sensing does not distinguish between live persons or objects.

2.2 Journey

The start of a journey is defined as engine running or forward movement for all types of vehicle (ICE, hybrid and fully electric). A journey is deemed to have finished 15 minutes after engine or ignition off.

2.3 Warnings

2.3.1 Initial warning

The first exterior audio-visual signal from a vehicle that informs the driver/carer directly that a child may be in the vehicle. This is the first opportunity for a driver/carer to be warned that a child has been locked in a vehicle. The initial warning can be addressed with both direct and indirect sensing.

2.3.2 Escalation warning

More persistent and repetitive than initial warnings, providing additional warning signals to the driver/carer and the surrounding environment that a child may be in the vehicle.

2.4 Intervention

An action by which a system mitigates the threat to any child that has been locked in a vehicle, either knowingly or unknowingly. It is considered a last resort when warnings have been ignored and the internal vehicle temperature may be critical.

3. General Requirements

~~To be combined with COP Assessment Protocol~~

- 3.1 Any CPD system eligible for scoring must be able to detect or assess the presence of child trapped in a vehicle occupant compartment by providing warnings for as long as necessary (Section 4) and, where possible, intervene (Section 5) to mitigate the risk of hyperthermia.
- 3.2 The system must address children of ages up to and including six years old. The following potential situations shall be considered:
 - Children left behind in a vehicle unintentionally (Scenario 1), 2023.
 - Children left behind in a vehicle intentionally (Scenario 2), 2023.
 - Children three to six years of age that have entered an unlocked vehicle and become trapped inside the vehicle without the knowledge of the carer (Scenario 3), for assessments from 1st Jan 2025.
- 3.3 The system must take all likely child positions inside the vehicle compartment into account, such as seating positions, all seat rows as well as optional and removable seats.
 - 3.3.1 With the implementation of Scenario 3 in 2025, the coverage area for this scenario will be extended to include the driver's seat as well as other areas where a child may hide within the cabin. The luggage area, accessible from the occupant compartment behind the rearmost seatback, boot or rear door will be excluded.
- 3.4 The functionality of each system and their compliance with warning/intervention requirements is assessed in accordance with the procedures laid out in Section 7.
- 3.5 Any CPD system must be fitted as standard equipment to the vehicle as defined in the VSSTR Protocol.
 - 3.5.1 Vehicles offering optional seats and/or rows will have those positions assessed.
 - 3.5.2 For vehicles without rear seat rows, such as two seaters and pick-ups, only the one seat row is to be covered and an adjusted vehicle-based assessment will be applied as defined in the COP Assessment Protocol.
 - 3.5.3 Systems that are not integrated into the vehicle, such as those incorporated into CRS, will not be rewarded by Euro NCAP.
- 3.6 System deactivation
 - 3.6.1 Temporary deactivation of the CPD system by the driver for a single journey is permitted.
 - 3.6.1.1 Deactivation must be more complicated than a short push of a button to avoid deactivating the system inadvertently.
 - 3.6.1.2 It is not permitted to deactivate individual parts of the system, e.g. escalation warning only.
 - 3.6.1.3 The system must automatically re-arm at the commencement of the subsequent journey.

- 3.6.2 Long term deactivation of a CPD system with indirect sensing shall only be performed by a dealer.
 - 3.6.2.1 An option to reactivate the system by the driver may be offered, but it must not be possible to reactivate the system inadvertently.
 - 3.6.2.2 Over the air (OTA) deactivation by the dealer is permitted providing it is in response to a specific customer request for the system to be disabled.
 - 3.6.2.3 For vehicles equipped with direct sensing systems, long term deactivation is not permitted.
- 3.6.3 If a system has been deactivated either temporarily or long term, the inactive status of the CPD system must be indicated by a dedicated tell-tale² that is clearly visible to the driver.
 - 3.6.3.1 With long term deactivation, the tell-tale is required for a duration of no less than 60 seconds from either the start of the journey or from when the system is deactivated if done during the journey. The tell-tale is also required for a duration of no less than 5 seconds after turning the ignition off.
 - 3.6.3.2 With temporary deactivation, a tell-tale duration of no less than 10 seconds is required. The tell-tale is also required for a duration of no less than 5 seconds after turning the ignition off.

² When an ISO standard has been developed defining a CPD tell-tale, this will be adopted by Euro NCAP no more than two years following ISO TS publication and become mandatory for any rewards.

4. Warning Requirements

~~To be combined with COP Assessment Protocol~~

4.1 Initial warning (after locking)

- 4.1.1 Where the system has either assumed or detected that a child is locked inside a vehicle, an initial warning outside the vehicle is required at the moment the vehicle is locked. Where the system can positively confirm that either an adult (small female and larger) is present or no child is in the vehicle, an initial warning is not required.
 - 4.1.1.1 The time between locking and the initial warning must be as short as possible. However, a delay of no more than 10 seconds is permissible to allow the system to assess occupancy.
 - 4.1.1.2 Status notifications inside the vehicle, pre-empting the initial warning at or shortly following ignition off, are permitted but not required to avoid unnecessary notifications and the risk of carers routinely ignoring them.
 - 4.1.1.3 Where a child has gained access to the vehicle (Scenario 3, 2025) and no doors have been locked, a delay of no more than 10 minutes from door closure is permitted to the initial warning. Door closure means the child locks are either operational (preventing the door being opened from the inside) or not operational and applies to the door in both the primary and secondary latch positions.
- 4.1.2 The initial warning must consist of both visual and audible components from the vehicle, for example flashing exterior lights and horn/siren activation, etc.
 - 4.1.2.1 The CPD warning must be distinctive and differ from that used to signal normal locking or other similar daily functions, e.g. unique use of flashing or vibration pattern and audible signal.
 - 4.1.2.2 The warning may be a simple beep and flash of lights but must continue for at least 3 seconds or until cancelled.
 - 4.1.2.3 Signal gaps are permissible providing the start of the signal is positive (i.e. audible and visual).
- 4.1.3 The initial warning may be delayed (e.g. at a fuel station) by the driver pushing a specific button or activating a temporary system delay in the system menu. The delay to the initial warning must not exceed 10 minutes and the initial warning must be triggered.
- 4.1.4 The initial warning may be cancelled by acknowledging the warning. Examples of cancellation include those detailed below but other methods of intentional signal acknowledgement will be accepted.
 - 4.1.4.1 For indirect sensing, unlocking the vehicle and opening a door.
 - 4.1.4.2 For direct sensing, unlocking the vehicle and/or opening a door.
 - 4.1.4.3 Cancelling via a mobile phone that is directly connected to the vehicle by means of Bluetooth, UWB or Wifi (~~GSM-mobile phone~~ signal is not a permissible method).

- 4.1.5 Cancellation may affect all aspects of the initial warning but must not affect the timing of escalation warning or intervention (where fitted) if a child remains in the vehicle.
- 4.1.6 An initial warning that tracks the presence of a mobile phone directly connected to the vehicle, e.g. via Bluetooth, must meet the signal requirements above. It must also warn either using the vehicle or mobile phone if the connection with the phone has been lost. For example, if the phone is out of range of the vehicle.

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4.2 Escalation warnings

- 4.2.1 A reward is given to vehicles that issue escalation warnings if the system detects the continued presence of a child after the initial warning has either ended or been cancelled and all doors are closed.
- 4.2.2 Rewards for escalation warnings are only available to vehicles equipped with direct sensing, an initial warning that meets all of the initial warning requirements detailed in Section 4.1 and has demonstrated that a child is detected in all of the configurations detailed in Section 7.2.
- 4.2.3 Where the system can positively confirm that either an adult (small female and larger) is present or no child is in the vehicle, an escalation warning is not required.
- 4.2.4 Timing
- 4.2.4.1 Where a system meets the requirements of Section 4.1, an escalation warning is required that starts no more than 90 seconds after the end of the initial warning.
- 4.2.4.2 The escalation warning(s) shall repeat at least every 1 minute for no fewer than 20 minutes or cancelled as defined in 4.2.7.
- 4.2.4.3 Alternative warning signal configurations may also be rewarded providing that the timing is equivalent to 4.2.4.1 and 4.2.4.2.
- 4.2.5 If the initial warning is delayed, as defined in Section 4.1.3, the escalation warning must commence no more than 15 minutes from when the vehicle was locked.
- 4.2.6 The escalation warning shall consist of either:
- 4.2.6.1 A vehicle based visual or audible component aimed at notifying individuals in the direct vicinity of the vehicle. The duration of the warning shall be at least 15 seconds, gaps are permissible providing the start of the signal is positive. Or,
- 4.2.6.2 Warnings notifying the driver and/or another carer either on the same journey or located elsewhere with any of the following either independently or a combination of:
- haptic and audible feedback via an ignition key/card
 - mobile device via application
 - SMS or other warning messages to other mobile registered device(s)
- 4.2.7 The escalation warning may be cancelled by acknowledging the warning, for example by unlocking the vehicle, opening a door, or cancelling via a mobile phone directly connected to the vehicle by means of Bluetooth, UWB or Wifi (~~GSM-mobile phone~~ signal is not a permissible method).
- 4.2.8 After an escalation warning has been cancelled, the system shall check the vehicle after a further 90 seconds. If a child occupant presence has been detected and the vehicle is locked, the systems must trigger another escalation warning cycle (Section 4.2.6) until a door is opened or intervention is initiated, unless section 4.2.3 applies.

5. Intervention

~~To be combined with COP Assessment Protocol~~

~~5.25.1~~ A reward is given to vehicles that will initiate an intervention if there is a child in the vehicle, all doors are closed and initial/escalation warnings have either ended or been cancelled. Intervention is defined in Section 2.4. Examples of intervention include, but are not limited to, those detailed below.

~~5.35.2~~ Rewards for intervention are only available to vehicles equipped with direct sensing with both initial and escalation warnings that meet the respective requirements in Sections 4.1 and 4.2 and has demonstrated that a child is detected in all of the configurations detailed in Section 7.2.

~~5.45.3~~ Intervention will be rewarded providing the following requirements are met:

~~5.4.15.3.1~~ The intervention must actively reduce the threat of hyperthermia to any children in the vehicle by either:

- Instigating rescue of the child. For example, with the use of a mobile application, eCall Advanced, contact with a third-party service (TPS) or other means of direct contact with other carers located elsewhere (not a driver or passenger on the same journey). Or,
- Allowing access to the child, for example unlocking the doors or,
- Reducing the interior temperature (excluding lowering windows).

~~5.4.25.3.2~~ It must occur within either:

- 10 minutes of the vehicle being locked or,
- 5 minutes after the first escalation was triggered (including initial warning delay) or,
- The internal vehicle temperature or temperature gradient becomes critical, a duration and time of 'critical temperature' have not yet been defined.

~~5.55.4~~ In addition to the intervention(s) detailed in 5.3, supplementary warnings, in addition to those used as escalations to contact the child carer(s) on the same journey (passenger and/or driver), should also be provided. For example, with the use of a mobile application or other means of direct contact.

Note: The TPS eCall shall be free of charge and available at least for the first six years.

6. Scoring

To be combined with COP Assessment Protocol

6.1 Scoring (2023-2024)

Sensing	Warnings and intervention	Points	
		All seats (excluding driver)	Without front passenger seat(s)
Direct and/or indirect sensing	Initial warning	1	0.5
Direct sensing only	Initial and escalation warnings	3	1.5
	Initial, escalation and Intervention	4	2

6.2 Scoring (2025 and later)

From 2025 onwards, no points will be awarded to vehicles with indirect sensing or where a vehicle is equipped with an initial warning only.

Sensing	Warnings and intervention	Points	
		All seats	Without front row
Direct sensing only Coverage of Scenario 1, 2 & 3	Initial and escalation warnings	3	1.5
	Initial, escalation and Intervention	4	2

Sensing	Warnings and intervention	Points	
		All seats (excluding driver)	Without front passenger seat(s)
Direct sensing only Coverage of Scenario 1, 2	Initial and escalation warnings	2	1
	Initial, escalation and Intervention	3	1.5

7. Indirect Sensing System Test Procedure

7.1 System information

Prior to testing, the vehicle manufacturer shall provide the following ~~details of the general system information~~:

- Sensor type and principle, e.g. door switch and opening logic etc.
- Sensor location and CPD system architecture
- Detection: e.g weight etc.
- Intended Coverage areas, e.g all optional seats including 3rd row
- Deactivation: short term/long term (where applicable, not mandatory)
- Intended use cases covered by the system (detailed below)

7.2 Tests

Vehicle assessments will be carried out by the vehicle inspectors and assessed using a number of ‘use cases’ representing typical journey conditions. The use cases are detailed below and represent typical situations that might occur when a child is taken on a journey. Only systems that trigger a correct response in all defined use cases below are eligible for scoring. ~~Where the system does not provide in signal in any of the below cases, the CPD system will score 0 points.~~

Each use case is detailed with the use of certain subsequent steps (actions) to be carried out in a specific order. The assessment will be carried out by following the individual actions in the order detailed for each use case.

The numerical part of each action details the type of action to be performed, such as opening/closing doors and locking the vehicle. The alphabetic part of each action step provides specific details of what action to perform where multiple possibilities exist. The key to each of the individual actions is in Section 10.

- 1) Preparation
- 2) Simulated entry – adult and/or child
- 3) Driving
- 4) Stopping
- 5) Simulated exit
- 6) Activation – at end of journey
- 7) Warning – required or not

- 7.2.1 This ~~are simulates~~ two separate journeys, one is starting with a locked and the other an unlocked vehicle. In both cases, the driver forgets to remove the child at the end of the journey and locks the vehicle. A CPD initial warning is required. These are two independent use cases that should be assessed separately.

Actions

Locked 1A → 2B → 3C → 4B → 5A → 6A → 7A → End

Unlocked 1B → 2B → 3C → 4B → 5A → 6A → 7A → End

- 7.2.2 This ~~is-simulates~~ a journey, starting with a locked vehicle, where a child remains in the vehicle at the end of the journey but only the driver door is opened and closed. No other doors are opened and, where fitted, the CPD ~~signal-initial warning~~ is delayed by the driver for example refuelling. A CPD ~~signal-warning~~ is required within 10 minutes of delay activation.

Actions

1A → 2B → 3C → 4B → 5A → 6C → 7B → 10mins (max) → 7A End

If a system does not offer the possibility to delay the CPD signal, this assessment can be ignored.

- 7.2.3 This ~~is-simulates~~ a journey, starting with a locked vehicle, where a child ~~is installed~~ in the vehicle and only the driver door is opened and closed during a journey. No other doors are opened and, where fitted, the CPD signal is delayed by the driver for refuelling. The driver then continues the journey (within 10 mins) and then forgets to remove the child at the end of the journey (only). A CPD ~~initial~~ warning is required upon door locking at the end of the journey. This is one single use case for one journey.

Actions

1A → 2B → 3C → 4B → 5A → 6C → 7B → <10min

Journey recommences

1A → 2A → 3C → 4B → 5A → 6A → 7A End

If a system does not offer the possibility to delay the CPD signal, this assessment can be ignored.

- 7.2.4 This ~~simulates~~ a journey, starting with a locked vehicle, where a child ~~is installed~~ in the vehicle but only the driver door is opened and closed. No other doors are opened and, where fitted, the CPD ~~signal-initial warning~~ is delayed by the driver for refuelling. A ~~signal-warning~~ is expected within 10 minutes of delay activation. The same journey recommences (within 15min of door locking), the driver forgets the child at the end of the journey, no other doors have been opened, a CPD warning is required. This is one single use case in one journey.

Actions

1A → 2B → 3C → 4B → 5A → 6C → 7B → 10mins → 7A

Journey recommences

1A → 2A → 3C → 4B → 5A → 6A → 7A — End

If a system does not offer the possibility to delay the CPD signal, this assessment can be ignored.

- 7.2.5 This simulates a journey, starting with a locked vehicle with no rear doors, where the driver forgets to remove the child at the end of the journey and locks the vehicle. A CPD warning is expected if the actions required to access the rear seat and child (e.g. move driver's seat) are not repeated before door locking.

Actions

1A → 2B* → 3C → 4B → 5A → 6A → 7A End

*2B shall include the necessary actions to access the rear seats.

- 7.2.6 This is-simulates a journey, starting with a locked vehicle, where there are two children installed in the vehicle. One child exits the vehicle mid-journey and the journey continues. At the end of the journey the driver exits the vehicle and forgets the one remaining child. A CPD warning is required.

Actions

1A → 2B → 3C → 4C → 2E → 3C → 4B → 5A → 6A → 7A End

- 7.2.7 This is-simulates a journey, starting with a locked vehicle, where there is no child in the vehicle at the start of the journey. A child then enters the vehicle mid-journey and the journey continues. At the end of the journey the driver exits the vehicle and forgets the child. A CPD warning is required.

Actions

1A → 2A → 3C → 4C → 2D → 3E → 4B → 5A → 6A → 7A End

- 7.2.8 This is-simulates a journey, starting with a locked vehicle, where a child is installed in the vehicle. The journey ends and the driver exits the vehicle. The rear door adjacent to the child is opened and closed without the child being removed from the vehicle, which is then locked. This is the intentionally left case and a CPD warning is required. This scenario (2) is monitored for 2023/2024 and the outcome will not be included in the system assessment. However, the datasheet and website publication will detail if this scenario is covered by the system or not.

Where a vehicle is equipped with an indirect sensing system that does not give a warning in this use case, the vehicle handbook must inform the user that no CPD warning is provided if the rear doors are opened before locking.

Actions

1A → 2B → 3C → 4B → 5B → 6A → 7A End

7.2.9 Avoidance of false positives

Systems will be checked for false positives in the two scenarios detailed below. However, although compliance with the case below is strongly recommended, the outcome will not be included in the system assessment.

This is-simulates a journey, starting with a locked vehicle, where the driver removes the child at the end of the journey. No children are in the vehicle when locked, in this case a warning is NOT required.

Actions

1A → 2B → 3C → 4B → 5D → 6A → 7B End

This is-simulates a journey, starting with a locked vehicle, where the driver opens the door and places/hangs an object in the rear before the journey. At the end of the journey, the door remains unopened at the time of locking, in this case a warning is NOT required.

Actions

1A → 2C → 3C → 4B → 5A → 6A → 7B End

7.3 CRS to be installed

If the CPD systems requires a CRS to be present, then the following CRS must be used for each of the use cases detailed above.

- 1) New-born infant (4kg) in a Maxi Cosi Cabriofix, belted installation rearward facing.
- 2) New-born infant (4kg) in a Maxi Cosi 2way Pearl with 2wayFix base, rearward facing. Installation of child only, CRS (base and shell) already installed in vehicle.
- 3) P3/Q3 in Britax Roemer King II LS, belted installation, forward facing.
- 4) Q6 on a Concord Vario XT-5, belted installation, forward facing.

8. Direct Sensing System Evaluation

- 8.1 The evaluation of direct sensing systems will be based on information provided by the vehicle manufacturer. A dossier is required detailing how the system establishes the presence of a child and the sequence, including timing, of subsequent warnings and intervention(s). The information required is detailed in the following sections. Euro NCAP reserves the right to check any and/or all of the CPD requirements during the vehicle assessment.
- 8.2 In order for any points to be awarded, the dossier must contain the information detailed in the following sections and system must react correctly to all of the scenarios outlined in this section.
- 8.3 Test tool validation must be approved by Euro NCAP in advance of dossier delivery and vehicle assessment. Where a technology is presented to Euro NCAP that is not adequately evaluated with the test procedure, the OEM must contact the Euro NCAP Secretariat and a way to proceed will be developed.
- 8.4 Dossier contents
- It is the OEM's responsibility to provide all of the necessary information required to demonstrate the performance of the system in accordance with the Euro NCAP assessments. The following must be included as a minimum:
- 8.4.1 General system information:
- Sensor type and principle: wi-fi, RF, camera etc.
 - Sensor location and CPD system architecture
 - Detection: movement, respiration etc.
 - Coverage areas, including footwell and all optional seats, e.g. 3rd row
 - Deactivation: short term/long term (where applicable)
- 8.4.2 Sensing data:
- Respiration monitoring output
 - Movement monitoring output, other as applicable
 - Triggering thresholds and any grey zone information
 - Influence from any external interference e.g. sunlight, electromagnetic or radio waves
- 8.4.3 Demonstration of system compliance:
- Sensing and decision time to warning activation
 - Scenarios detailed in [the COP Assessment Protocol](#) Section [2.5.7](#), [2.5.8](#) and Section [2.5.9](#).

- Warning signal demonstration
 - Intervention demonstration (where applicable, not mandatory)
- 8.4.4 Validation of test tool (where applicable)
- See Section 8.7 for further information

8.5 Evaluation scenarios

Direct sensing systems must be able to react correctly to all possible use cases. The necessary required child occupant details are below.

The assessments may be performed either in-door (parking garage) or outside. However, elements that are necessary to the function of the system should be present, such as phone signals and temperature where applicable.

8.5.1 Scenarios 1 & 2 (forgotten and intentionally left behind)

8.5.1.1 New-born infant in a rearward-facing CRS:

- Sleeping under blanket/sun shield

8.5.1.2 One-year old infant/child in a rearward-facing CRS:

- Sleeping under blanket without limb movement
- Awake under blanket with limb movement

8.5.1.3 Three-years old child in forward-facing CRS:

- Sleeping under blanket without limb movement
- Awake under blanket with limb movement

8.5.1.4 Six-years old on booster cushion installed with three-point belt

- Sleeping without limb movement
- Awake with limb movement

8.5.2 Blanket and sun-shade

For the sleeping situations the blanket shall be placed over the child from the shoulders down to cover the feet with arms beneath. For the awake situations, the blanket shall be placed over the child from the chest down to cover the feet with the arms above the material. The blanket to be used shall be no less than 70cm x 90cm, 300GSM in weight and made from Cotton or Polyester.

A sun-shade shall also be used with rearwards facing CRS that attaches from the carry handle to the seat shell around the head. Alternatively, a shade may be improvised from a cotton cloth placed around the shell of the CRS and covering the opening.

8.5.3 Scenario 3 (child enters unlocked vehicle), 2025

The conditions for evaluating Scenario 3 are detailed below.

8.5.3.1 Parked vehicle with unlocked doors

8.5.3.2 A door (any door) is opened, test subject enters vehicle and door is closed (not locked) but with child lock activated

8.5.3.3 Sensor is triggered (directly, or maybe only after a certain delay time) to check if a living being is in the vehicle (footwell included)

8.5.3.4 Where presence is confirmed, the initial warning must be triggered in accordance with Section 4.1.1.3.

8.6 Specific system requirements

Systems may use a range of parameters either individually or in combination to establish occupancy and/or categorisation. Systems that detect occupant respiration or movement, the individual parameters to be proven by the OEM are as follows:

Respiration

The following respiration rates shall be used for sleeping children:

- New-born infant 30bpm
- One year old 22bpm
- Three year old child 20bpm
- Six year old 18bpm

Movement and motion

Presence of childlike manikin, sizes and cases requiring random movement.

The following movement is accepted for children in a CRS:

- Head: Pitch, roll, yaw
- Upper and lower limbs: Waving, kicking, playing on a mobile phone...

Day and night

Systems that rely on optical sensing methods, such as cameras, demonstrations will be required to show that occupants can be detected in a range of lighting conditions, for example day and night-time.

8.7 Test tool validation

The OEM and/or system supplier is required to provide information detailing the validation of any test tools used. Where tools are used in place of human subjects,

validation data is required to demonstrate that the test tool can be used as a suitable human surrogate.

A direct comparison between the output recorded with humans and the test tool(s) is required in a vehicle environment. The test scenarios described above shall be replicated along with details of the 'worst case' conditions/subject for the sensing technology. A range of human subjects is required from new-born to 6YO, along with age, weight and stature must also be provided to demonstrate the worst-case human for the detection system is covered by the test tool. Depending on what parameter is being evaluated, it may be necessary to seat the children, or position the respective test tool(s), in an appropriate CRS.

Where human subjects are used either in the development of test tools or validation of a CPD system, all relevant ethical and privacy guidelines must be followed.

9. Evaluation Criteria

9.1 The criteria against which a system will be assessed are detailed in the Child Occupant Protection Assessment protocol. A summary of the items is detailed below.

- Time between locking to start of initial warning audio-visual signal (must be positive)
- Composition of initial warning
- Duration of initial warning
- Cancellation only occurs under prescribed conditions
- Delay to initial warning, fuel station scenario
- Warning when mobile connection is lost
- Deactivation temporary (where fitted) and long term (where fitted)
- Time until escalation warning
- Max permissible time from locking to escalation warning 15mins
- Composition of escalation warning
- Cancellation of escalation
- Escalation warning recommences
- Composition of intervention
- Time until intervention

10. Key to Use Cases

CPD simplified test matrix (indirect sensing)		A	B	C	D	E
1	Prepare	Unlock car	Start with unlocked car, left for [30] minutes			
2	Simulate entry	Open driver's door	Open any door adjacent to where a child could be placed*	Open any door adjacent to where a child could be placed*	Open any door adjacent to where a child could be placed*	Open any door adjacent to where a child could be placed*
		Close driver's door	Place object/CRS on seat**	Close door	Place object/CRS on seat**	Close door
			Close door	Open driver's door	Close door	
			Open driver's door	Close driver's door		
3	Journey (in motion)	No action	Ignition on	Ignition on	Ignition on	Simulate driving
				Simulate driving	Simulate driving	
4	Stopping	No action	Ignition off	Vehicle stops, ignition on		
5	Simulate exit	Driver door opens	Driver door opens	Door adjacent to seating position where child can be retrieved is opened	Driver door opens	Door adjacent to seating position where child can be retrieved is opened
		Driver door closes	Driver door closes	Simulate further driving/Stopping/Exit	Driver door closes	Retrieve item/child
			Door adjacent to seating position where child can be retrieved is opened		Door adjacent to seating position where child can be retrieved is opened	Simulate further driving/Stopping/Exit
			Door closed		Retrieve child/item	
6	Activation	Doors locked	No further actions performed. [Time delay [x] seconds?]	Doors locked, delay active		
7	Initial warning	Warning expected	Warning not expected			
Key:		Highlighted actions can be performed out of order		*for 3 door car, driver's door included		
				**for 3 door car, perform action to access rear seats		
				***7 seaters, access through boot lid		