



Submitted by the experts of OICA

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ACSF-C2

2-actions system

Industry input to ACSF IG
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Summary

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- Radar capabilities
- Proposal for a blind zone detection
- Proposal
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Philosophy

- Level-2 system, i.e. the driver drives, the system assists:
 - the driver monitors the vehicle environment
 - the driver may not perform secondary tasks
- The driver is aware of the vehicle environment thanks to direct FOV and R46 mirrors



The system must only monitor the zones out of mirrors coverage

- M1/N1: Class I and III FOV
- N3: Class II, IV and V FOV



Ultra-sonic sensor capabilities

- Range: 0-5 m
- Sensor-to-target relative speed: < 10 km/h
- Angle of detection: ~ 120°
- Target movement: stationary and moving
- Target nature: any solid, no distinction
- HMI: ON/OFF detection
- Sensitivity to wheather conditions: low

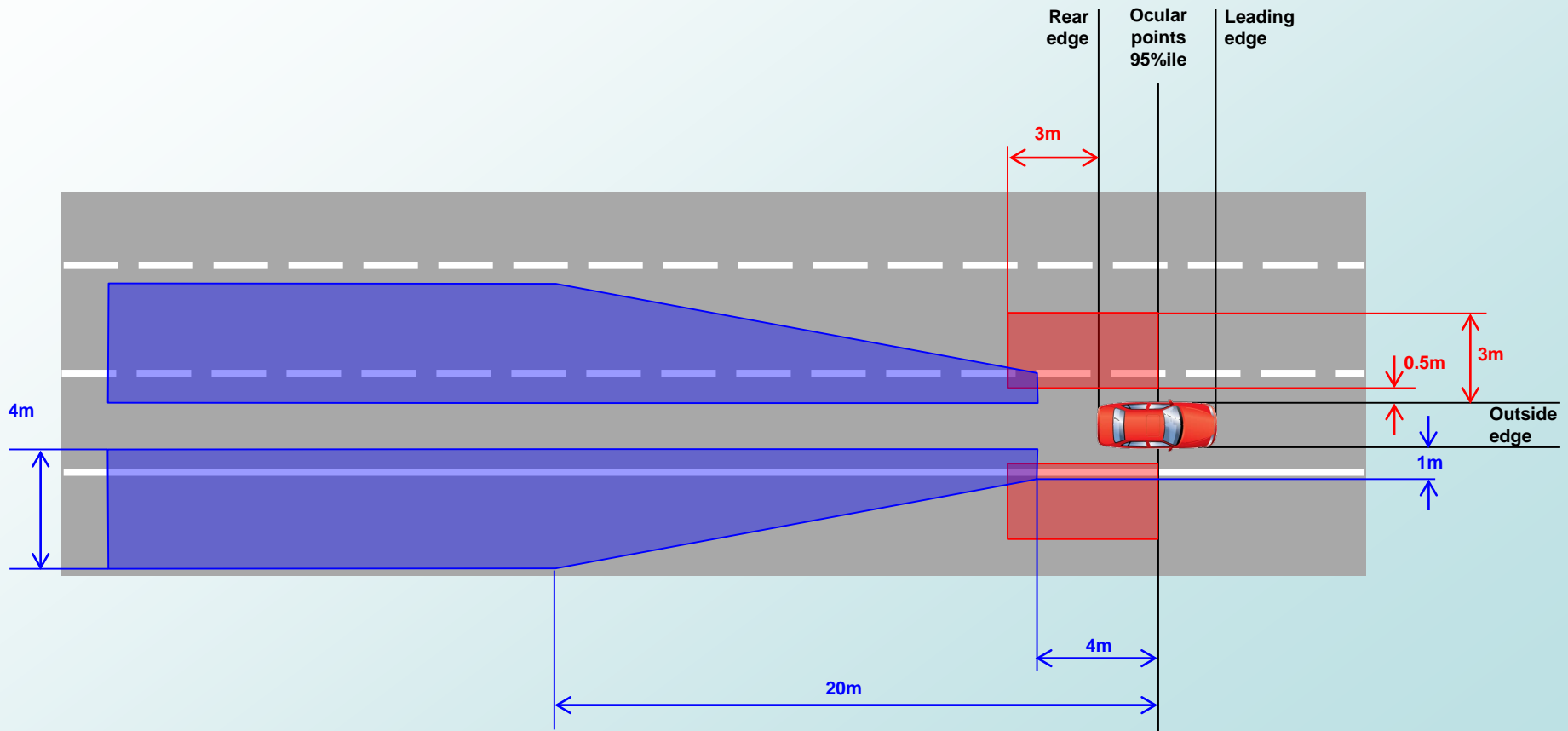


Radar sensor capabilities

- Range: < 100m
- Sensor-to-target relative speed: 0-max speed
- Angle of detection: 150°
- Target movement: stationary and moving
- Target nature: any solid, no distinction
- HMI: can transmit distance and speed
- Sensitivity to weather conditions: low



Proposed blind zone detection M1/N1

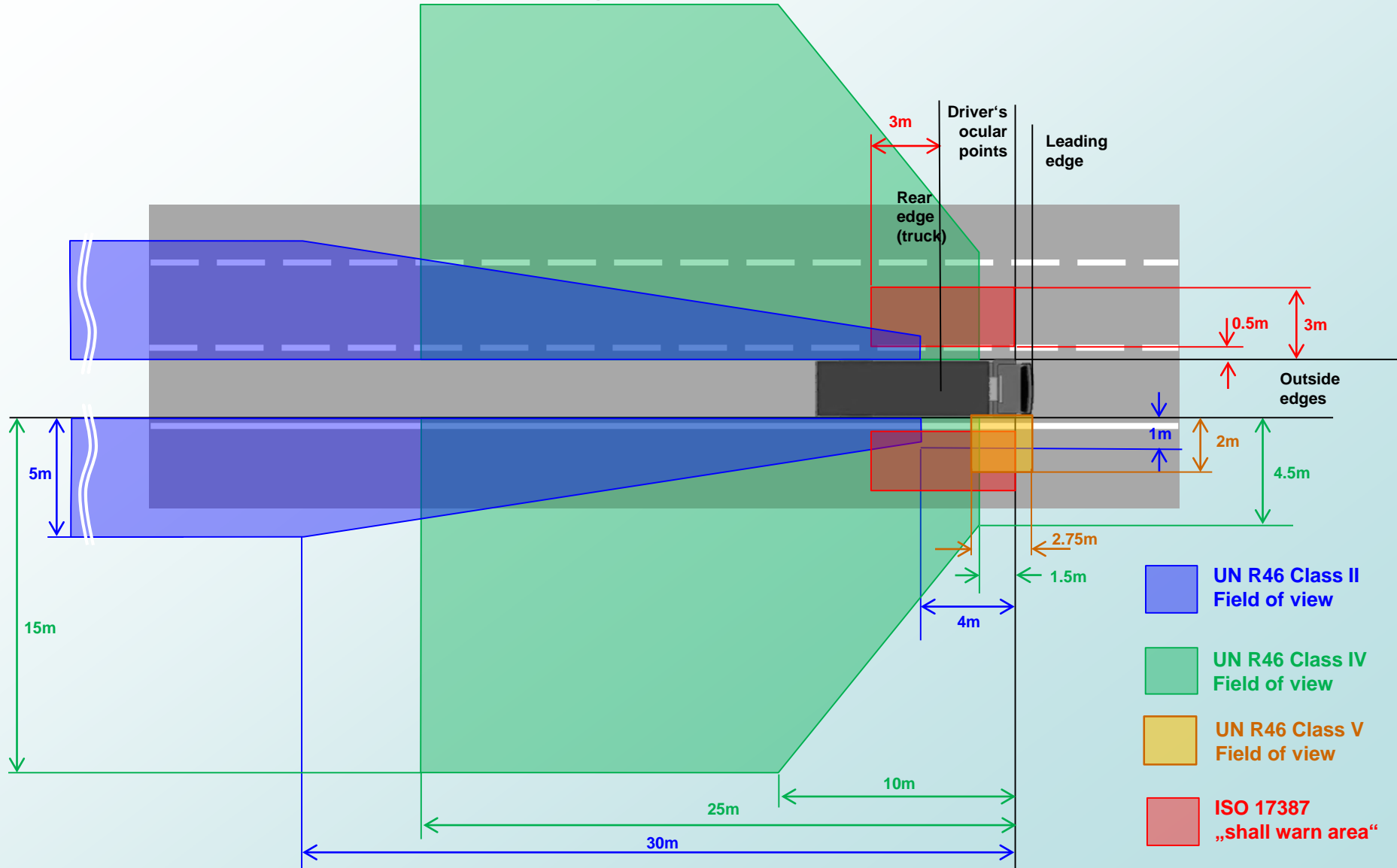


 UN R46 Class III Field of view

 ISO 17387 „shall warn“ area



Proposed blind zone detection N3 vehicles





Proposal

- “3X3m” blind spot detection area (ISO17387 – see sketches) for M1/N1

- “3X3m” blind spot detection area *inspired* from ISO17387 – see sketches) for M2M3/N2N3

- If target detected in blind spot, then
 - Warn the driver
 - Ignore 1st and 2nd actions
 - Abort lane change support

Mode confusion issue

What happens if the driver have wrong perception of the system installed in the car



The driver thinks to have

C1

C2

The car is equipped with



C1

OK

B

C2

A

OK

C1	OK	B
C2	A	OK



Mode confusion issue

A situation : The driver think to be in C1 in a C2 equiped car.

The driver will use the command to launch the procedure without monitoring environment and nothing happen (the car expect a second action)

→ Not a safety issue

B situation : The driver think to be in C2 in a C1 equiped car.

The driver will use the direction indicator to start the procedure and

: the car start a manoeuver if it is a safe situation

→ Not a safety issue



Justifications

	Manual driving LC manoeuvre	2-action ACSF Category-C LC manoeuvre
1 st action	Activating the direction indicator to inform the other users	Activating the direction indicator to inform the other users
2 nd action	Action on the steering control to change lane	Action on the steering control to change lane

- The driver expects an HMI similar to that of the manual driving
- The driver can manage the time between the 2 actions
- Unintentional activation prevented thanks to
 - ON/OFF switch
 - 2-action activation
- Low overriding force (< 50 N)