## Minimum Safety Distance to the front

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## Time Gap proposed in last session

- Minimum Safety Distance in front

$$
S=V_{A L K S} \times t_{\text {front }}
$$

Where :

$V_{L K L C}$ : the actual speed of the ALKS vehicle in $[\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{s}]$;
$t_{\text {front }}:$ time gap between the LKLC vehicle and the leading vehicle in front in [second] $=0.8+\frac{1.6 v_{\text {LKLC }}}{36.1}$

- Comment from $\mathbf{2 0}^{\text {th }}$ session
- Concern for too high deceleration $\left(9 m / s^{2}\right.$ )
- Taking Korean proposal(ACSF-20-08) with appropriate deceleration rate into account


## Outline(Flow)

- New Approach for appropriate deceleration
- To solve the concern of too high deceleration
- Is that really too high? We got the data from the braking test(UN R-13H)
- Braking Distance based on appropriate deceleration
- Time gap selection for Minimum Safety Distance
- Formula for Minimum Safety Distance
- Result of Formula

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## New Approach for appropriate deceleration(1)

- Using deceleration data from the state of the art vehicle (MY 2016 to 2018)
> UN Reg. R13-H ABS Test(Additional Check)
> 32 vehicle model, GVWR, $40 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}$ and $120 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}, 0.8 \mu / 0.3 \mu$



## New Approach for appropriate deceleration(2)

- Deceleration $\left(a_{x, \max }\right)$ formulas by road condition(wet asphalt, wet basalt)
$>$ Avg. MFDD deceleration $\left(a_{x, \max }\right)$ at $40 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}$ and $120 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}(0.8 \mu)=8.77 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$ and $7.21 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$

$$
a_{x 0.8 \mu}\left(v_{x}\right)=-0.0702 \times v_{x}+9.55
$$

$\rightarrow$ Avg. MFDD deceleration $\left(a_{x, \max }\right)$ at $40 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}$ and $120 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}(0.3 \mu)=2.42 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$ and $2.38 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$

$$
a_{x 0.3 \mu}\left(v_{x}\right)=-0.0018 \times v_{x}+2.44
$$



## Braking Distance based on appropriate decel.

- Braking distance ( $d_{\text {brake }}$ )
$>$ System delay $\left(t_{\text {sys }}\right)=0.3 \mathrm{sec}$
> Braking distance by deceleration \& velocity

$$
\begin{aligned}
& d_{\text {brake }(0.8 \mu)}=\left(t_{\text {sys }}+v_{x} / 2 a_{x}\left(v_{x}\right) \times v_{x} \leftarrow a_{x 0.8 \mu}\left(v_{x}\right)=-0.0702 \times v_{x}+9.55\right. \\
& d_{\text {brake }(0.3 \mu)}=\left(t_{\text {sys }}+v_{x} / 2 a_{x}\left(v_{x}\right) \times v_{x} \leftarrow a_{x 0.3 \mu}\left(v_{x}\right)=-0.0018 \times v_{x}+2.44\right.
\end{aligned}
$$



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## Time gap selection for Minimum Safety Distance

- Principle of time gap selection
- Minimum safety distance should be greater than braking distance
- As the vehicle speed increase, safety margin should be larger.
(e.g. safety margin at 20 kph < safety margin at 30 kph )
- Selected time gap
- time gap 0.2 at $0 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}$ and 3.1 at $130 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}$ for $\mu 0.8$
- time gap 1.0 at $0 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}$ and 8.2 at $130 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}$ for $\mu 0.3$



## Formula for Minimum Safety Distance

- proposal

$$
S=V_{A L K S} \times t_{f r o n t}+d_{s}
$$

Where :
$V_{A L K S}$ : the actual speed of the ALKS vehicle in $\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{s}$;
$t_{\text {front }}$ : time gap between the ALKS vehicle and the leading vehicle in front in second

$$
\begin{aligned}
& =0.2+\frac{2.9 * V_{A L K S}}{36.1} \text { for dry and wet condition } \\
& {\left[=1.0+\frac{7.2 * V_{A L K S}}{36.1} \text { for snowy condition }\right]}
\end{aligned}
$$

ds : minimum distance between the ALKS vehicle and the leading vehicle of $2 \mathrm{~m}^{*}$
*Get from ACSF 19-06

## Result of Formula

| VALKS <br> $(\mathbf{k m} / \mathbf{h})$ | $\mathbf{a}$ <br> $(\mathbf{0} .8 \mathrm{mu})$ | $\mathbf{a}$ <br> $(\mathbf{0 . 3 m u})$ | $\mathbf{d}$ brake <br> $(\mathbf{0 . 8 m u})$ | Proposed MSD <br> $(\mathbf{0 . 8 m u})$ | $\mathbf{d}$ brake <br> $(\mathbf{0 . 3 m u})$ | Proposed MSD <br> $(\mathbf{0 . 3 m u})$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | - | - | 0 | 2.0 | 0 | 2.0 |
| 10 | 9.36 | 2.44 | 1.2 | 3.2 | 2.4 | 6.3 |
| 20 | 9.16 | 2.43 | 3.4 | 5.6 | 8.0 | 13.7 |
| 30 | 8.97 | 2.43 | 6.4 | 9.2 | 16.8 | 24.2 |
| 40 | 8.77 | 2.42 | 10.4 | 14.1 | 28.8 | 37.7 |
| 50 | 8.58 | 2.42 | 15.4 | 20.3 | 44.1 | 54.4 |
| $\mathbf{6 0}$ | 8.38 | $\mathbf{2 . 4 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 1 . 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 7 . 6}$ | $\mathbf{6 2 . 6}$ | $\mathbf{7 4 . 1}$ |
| 70 | 8.19 | 2.41 | 28.9 | 36.3 | 84.4 | 96.8 |
| 80 | 7.99 | 2.40 | 37.6 | 46.1 | 109.5 | 122.7 |
| 90 | 7.80 | 2.40 | 47.6 | 57.2 | 138.0 | 151.6 |
| 100 | 7.60 | 2.39 | 59.1 | 69.5 | 169.8 | 183.6 |
| 110 | 7.41 | 2.39 | 72.2 | 83.1 | 204.9 | 218.7 |
| 120 | 7.21 | 2.38 | 87.1 | 97.9 | 243.4 | 256.9 |
| $\mathbf{1 3 0}$ | 7.02 | $\mathbf{2 . 3 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 3 . 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 3 . 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 8 5 . 4}$ |  |

## Appendix

## Minimum Distance

- Consideration of minimum distance
- Prevention of collision at $0 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}$ (repeated traffic jam situation, bumper to bumper)
- Minimum distance extracted from ACSF-19-06 : 2m
> Steady-state following data collected from 125 driver test data and the linear regression


$$
Y=1.36 x+1.98
$$

