

Submitted by the Republic of Korea



Informal Document - ACSF-22-09r1

# **Minimum Safety Distance to the front**

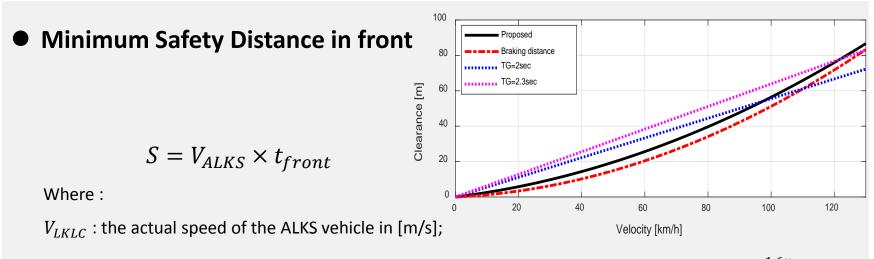
### ACSF IWG 22<sup>nd</sup> session on April 2019, Brussels

MYUNG SU LEE Korea Automobile Testing & Research Institute





# Time Gap proposed in last session



 $t_{front}$ : time gap between the LKLC vehicle and the leading vehicle in front in [second] =  $0.8 + \frac{1.6v_{LKLC}}{36.1}$ 

### • Comment from 20<sup>th</sup> session

- Concern for too high deceleration( $9m/s^2$ )
- Taking Korean proposal(ACSF-20-08) with appropriate deceleration rate into account





# **Outline(Flow)**

### • New Approach for appropriate deceleration

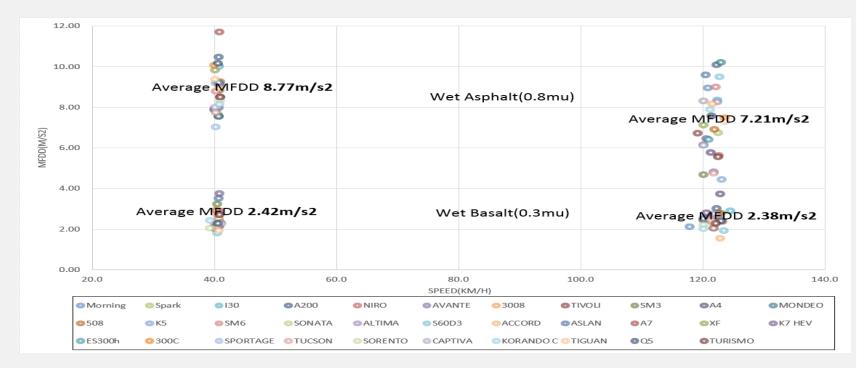
- To solve the concern of too high deceleration
- Is that really too high? We got the data from the braking test(UN R-13H)
- Braking Distance based on appropriate deceleration
- Time gap selection for Minimum Safety Distance
- Formula for Minimum Safety Distance
- Result of Formula





### 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, 40km/h and 120km/h, 0.8 $\mu$  / 0.3 $\mu$







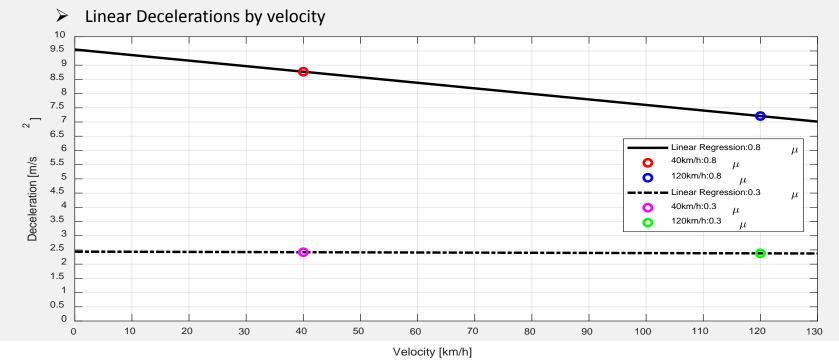
### New Approach for appropriate deceleration(2)

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

$$a_{x0.8\mu}(v_x) = -0.0702 \times v_x + 9.55$$

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

$$a_{x0.3\mu}(v_x) = -0.0018 \times v_x + 2.44$$





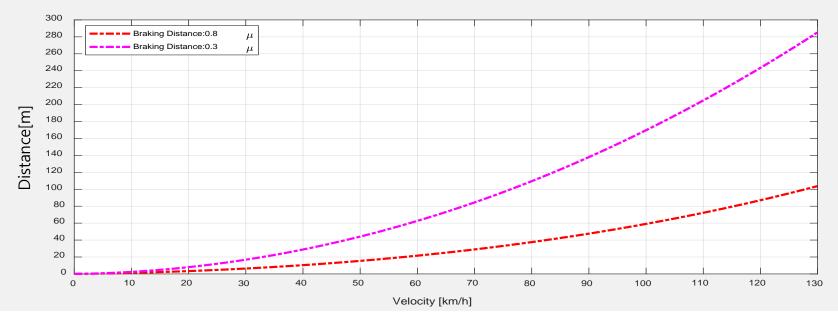


### Braking Distance based on appropriate decel.

#### • Braking distance (*d*<sub>brake</sub>)

- System delay  $(t_{sys}) = 0.3$ sec
- Braking distance by deceleration & velocity

 $d_{brake(0.8\mu)} = (t_{sys} + \frac{v_x}{2a_x(v_x)}) \times v_x \leftarrow a_{x0.8\mu} (v_x) = -0.0702 \times v_x + 9.55$  $d_{brake(0.3\mu)} = (t_{sys} + \frac{v_x}{2a_x(v_x)}) \times v_x \leftarrow a_{x0.3\mu} (v_x) = -0.0018 \times v_x + 2.44$ 







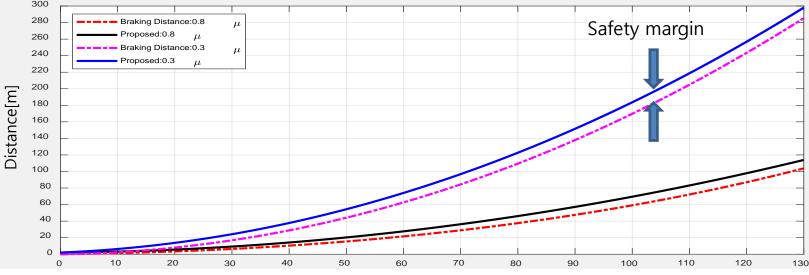
### **Time gap selection for Minimum Safety Distance**

### • 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 20kph < safety margin at 30kph)

### • Selected time gap

- time gap 0.2 at 0 km/h and 3.1 at 130km/h for  $\mu$  0.8
- time gap 1.0 at 0 km/h and 8.2 at 130km/h for  $\mu$  0.3



Velocity [km/h]





# **Formula for Minimum Safety Distance**

proposal

$$S = V_{ALKS} \times t_{front} + d_s$$

Where :

 $V_{ALKS}$  : the actual speed of the ALKS vehicle in m/s;

$$\begin{split} t_{front} &: \text{time gap between the ALKS vehicle and the leading vehicle in front} \\ & \text{in second} \\ &= 0.2 + \frac{2.9 * V_{ALKS}}{36.1} \text{ for dry and wet condition} \\ & [ = 1.0 + \frac{7.2 * V_{ALKS}}{36.1} \text{ for snowy condition }] \\ & \text{ds} : \text{minimum distance between the ALKS vehicle and the leading vehicle of 2m*} \end{split}$$

\*Get from ACSF 19-06





## **Result of Formula**

| VALKS<br>(km/h) | a<br>(0.8mu) | a<br>(0.3mu) | d brake<br>(0.8mu) | Proposed MSD<br>(0.8mu) | d brake<br>(0.3mu) | Proposed MSD<br>(0.3mu) |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 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                    |
| 60              | 8.38         | 2.41         | 21.6               | 27.6                    | 62.6               | 74.1                    |
| 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                   |
| 130             | 7.02         | 2.38         | 103.8              | 113.9                   | 285.4              | 298.1                   |





# Appendix





## **Minimum Distance**

### Consideration of minimum distance

- Prevention of collision at 0km/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

