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**KAMATANI**(10) **Pub. No.: US 2025/0256714 A1**(43) **Pub. Date: Aug. 14, 2025**(54) **VEHICLE DRIVING ASSISTANCE  
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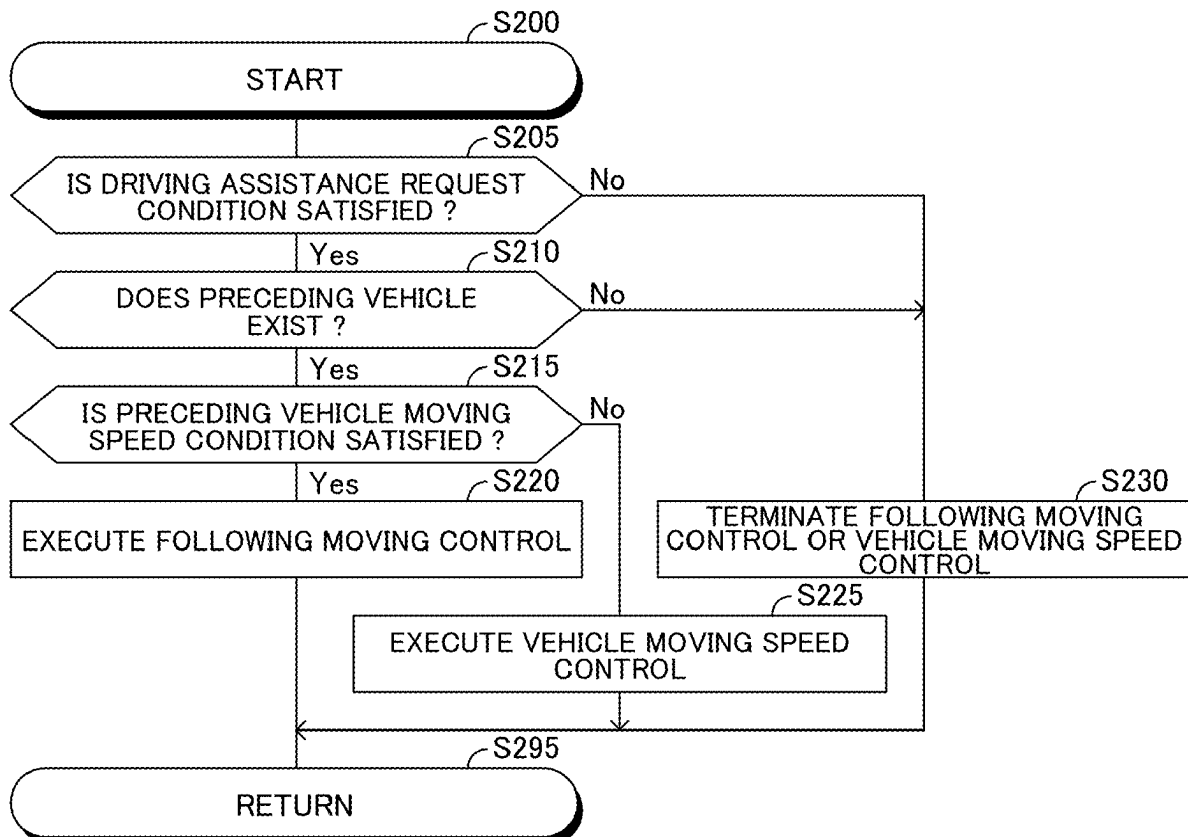
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**ABSTRACT**

A vehicle driving assistance apparatus executes a following moving control of moving an own vehicle, autonomously executing a powering control of powering the own vehicle and a coasting control of causing the own vehicle to coast alternately, maintaining an inter-vehicle distance between the own vehicle and a preceding vehicle in front of the own vehicle within a predetermined inter-vehicle distance range, and a vehicle moving speed control of moving the own vehicle, autonomously executing the powering control and the coasting control alternately, maintaining a moving speed of the own vehicle within a predetermined vehicle moving speed range. The apparatus executes the following moving control when a moving speed of the preceding vehicle is equal to or smaller than a predetermined vehicle moving speed. The apparatus executes the vehicle moving speed control when the moving speed of the preceding vehicle is greater than the predetermined vehicle moving speed.



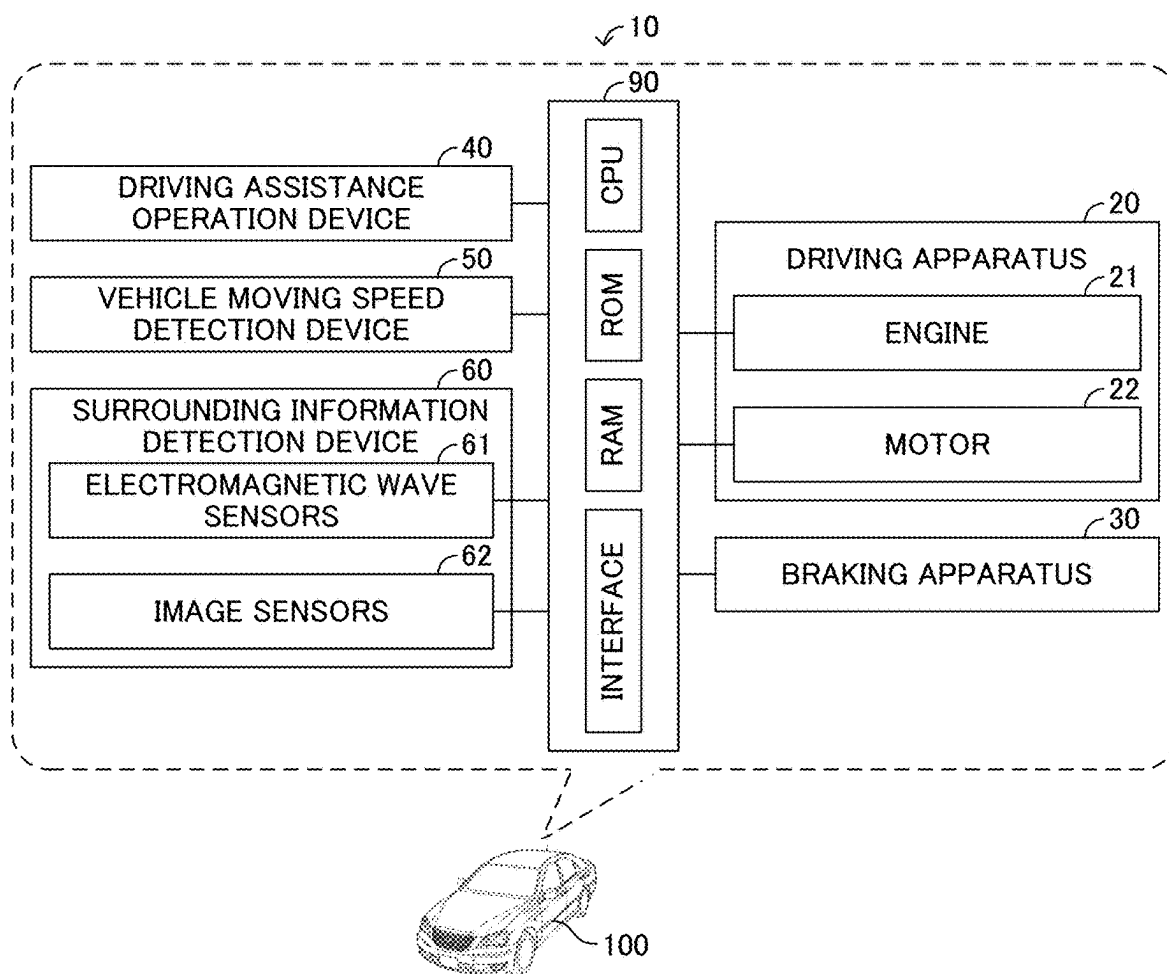


FIG.1

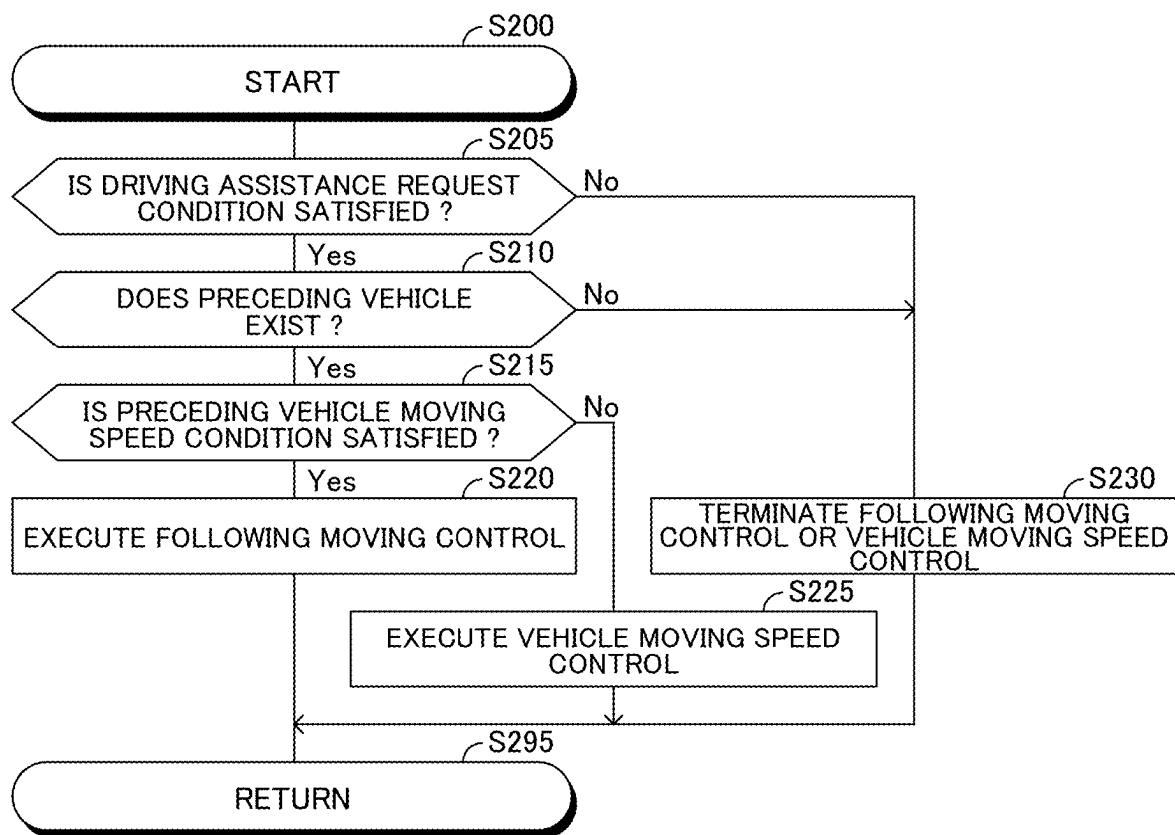


FIG.2

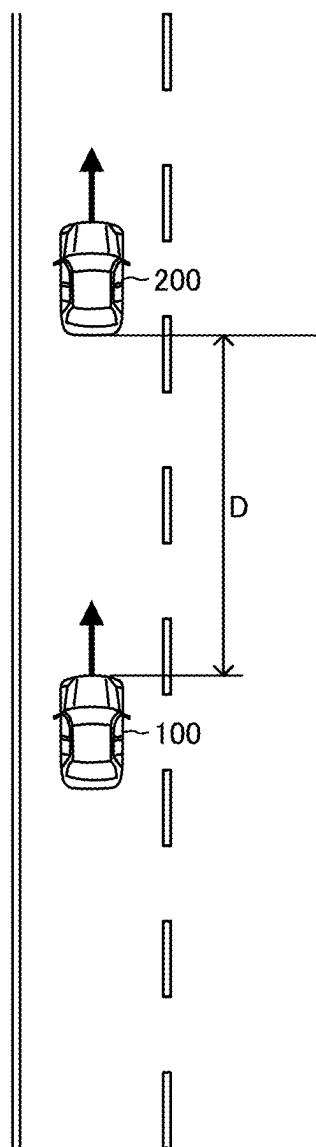


FIG.3

## VEHICLE DRIVING ASSISTANCE APPARATUS

### CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This application claims priority to Japanese patent application No. JP 2024-019355 filed on Feb. 13, 2024, the content of which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety.

### BACKGROUND

#### Field

[0002] The present invention relates to a vehicle driving assistance apparatus. Description of the related art.

[0003] There is known a vehicle driving assistance apparatus which executes a following moving control of moving an own vehicle, autonomously executing a powering control of powering the own vehicle and a coasting control of causing the own vehicle to coast, maintaining an inter-vehicle distance, which is a distance between a preceding vehicle and the own vehicle, within a certain range (see, for example, JP 2022-95320 A). In the vehicle driving assistance apparatus, an energy consumption for moving the own vehicle is reduced by using the coasting control.

[0004] When a moving speed of the preceding vehicle is relatively great while the following moving control described above is executed, the inter-vehicle distance increases relatively quickly when the own vehicle coasts by the coasting control. Therefore, a control of moving the own vehicle is immediately switched from the coasting control to the powering control. Therefore, a switch from the coasting control to the powering control is frequently performed, and an amount of energy consumed to move the own vehicle increases.

### SUMMARY

[0005] An object of the present invention is to provide a vehicle driving assistance apparatus which can suppress an increase in the amount of energy consumed to move the own vehicle while the following moving control is executed.

[0006] A vehicle driving assistance apparatus according to the present invention comprises an electronic control unit which executes (i) a following moving control of moving an own vehicle, autonomously executing a powering control of powering the own vehicle and a coasting control of causing the own vehicle to coast alternately, maintaining an inter-vehicle distance between the own vehicle and a preceding vehicle in front of the own vehicle within a predetermined inter-vehicle distance range, and (ii) a vehicle moving speed control of moving the own vehicle, autonomously executing the powering control and the coasting control alternately, maintaining a moving speed of the own vehicle within a predetermined vehicle moving speed range. The electronic control unit is configured to (i) execute the following moving control when a moving speed of the preceding vehicle is equal to or smaller than a predetermined vehicle moving speed, and (ii) execute the vehicle moving speed control when the moving speed of the preceding vehicle is greater than the predetermined vehicle moving speed.

[0007] As mentioned above, when the moving speed of the preceding vehicle is relatively great while the following moving control is executed, the inter-vehicle distance

increases relatively quickly when the own vehicle is coasted by the coasting control. Therefore, a control of moving the own vehicle is immediately switched from the coasting control to the powering control. Therefore, a switching from the coasting control to the powering control is performed frequently, and the amount of energy consumed to move the own vehicle increases.

[0008] According to the vehicle driving assistance apparatus of the present invention, when the moving speed of the preceding vehicle is relatively great, the own vehicle is moved by the vehicle moving speed control. Therefore, a frequent switch from the coasting control to the powering control can be suppressed. As a result, the increase in the amount of energy consumed to move the own vehicle can be suppressed.

[0009] In the vehicle driving assistance apparatus according to an aspect of the present invention, the predetermined vehicle moving speed may be a speed obtained by subtracting a value depending on a width of the predetermined vehicle moving speed range from an upper limit value of the predetermined vehicle moving speed range.

[0010] According to the vehicle driving assistance apparatus according to this aspect of the present invention, it is determined whether to execute the following moving control or the vehicle moving speed control according to the width of the predetermined vehicle moving speed range. Therefore, the vehicle moving speed control can be executed in more appropriate situations in order to suppress the increase in the amount of energy consumed to move the own vehicle.

[0011] In the vehicle driving assistance apparatus according to another aspect of the present invention, the predetermined vehicle moving speed may be a speed which is equal to or smaller than an average vehicle moving speed of the own vehicle realized when the own vehicle is moved by the vehicle moving speed control.

[0012] According to the vehicle driving assistance apparatus according to this aspect of the present invention, it is determined whether to execute the following moving control or to execute the vehicle moving speed control using the average vehicle moving speed of the own vehicle realized when the own vehicle is moved by the vehicle moving speed control. Therefore, the vehicle moving speed control can be executed in more appropriate situations, in order to suppress the increase in the amount of energy consumed to move the own vehicle.

[0013] The components of the present invention are not limited to the embodiments of the present invention described below with reference to the drawings. Other objects, other features, and incidental advantages of the present invention will be readily understood from the description of the embodiments of the present invention.

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0014] FIG. 1 is a diagram showing a vehicle driving assistance apparatus according to an embodiment of the present invention.

[0015] FIG. 2 is a flowchart showing a routine executed by the vehicle driving assistance apparatus according to the embodiment of the present invention.

[0016] FIG. 3 is a diagram showing a scene in which a preceding vehicle is in front of the own vehicle.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0017] Below, a vehicle driving assistance apparatus according to an embodiment of the present invention will be described with reference to the drawings. FIG. 1 shows the vehicle driving assistance apparatus 10 according to the embodiment of the present invention. The vehicle driving assistance apparatus 10 is installed in an own vehicle 100. The following description of the vehicle driving assistance apparatus 10 is based on the case where an operator of the own vehicle 100 is a person who rides in the own vehicle 100 and drives the own vehicle 100 (i.e., a driver of the own vehicle 100). However, the operator of the own vehicle 100 may also be a person who operates the own vehicle 100 remotely without getting into the own vehicle 100 (i.e., a remote operator of the own vehicle 100). The present invention is also applicable to vehicles which can be driven by an automatic driving control only, as well as vehicles which can be driven by a manual driving operation and the automatic driving control.

[0018] As shown in FIG. 1, the vehicle driving assistance apparatus 10 is equipped with an ECU (electronic control unit) 90 as a control device. The ECU 90 is equipped with a microcomputer as a main part. The microcomputer includes a CPU, storage media such as ROM, RAM, and nonvolatile memory, etc., and interfaces, etc. The CPU is configured to execute instructions, programs, or routines stored in the storage medium to realize various functions. In particular, in this embodiment, the vehicle driving assistance apparatus 10 stores in the storage medium programs which realizes various controls executed by the vehicle driving assistance apparatus 10.

[0019] It should be noted that, in this embodiment, the vehicle driving assistance apparatus 10 is equipped with only one ECU 90, but it may be configured to be equipped with multiple ECUs and to have each ECU perform the functions of the vehicle driving assistance apparatus 10 described below. In addition, the vehicle driving assistance apparatus 10 may be configured such that the programs stored in the storage medium can be updated by wireless communication (e.g., Internet communication) with external devices.

[0020] As shown in FIG. 1, the own vehicle 100 is equipped with a driving apparatus 20, a braking apparatus 30, a driving assistance operation device 40, a vehicle moving speed detection device 50, and a surrounding information detection device 60.

[0021] The driving apparatus 20 is an apparatus which generates a driving force applied to the own vehicle 100 (in particular, driving wheels of the own vehicle 100). In this embodiment, the driving apparatus 20 includes an internal combustion engine 21 and at least one motor 22. The driving apparatus 20 is electrically connected to the ECU 90. The vehicle driving assistance apparatus 10 controls the driving force provided to the own vehicle 100 by controlling an operation of the driving apparatus 20 (i.e., the internal combustion engine 21 and the motor 22).

[0022] The braking apparatus 30 is an apparatus which applies a braking force to the own vehicle 100 (in particular, wheels of the own vehicle 100). The braking apparatus 30 is, for example, a hydraulic brake device. The braking apparatus 30 is electrically connected to the ECU 90. The vehicle driving assistance apparatus 10 controls the braking force applied to the own vehicle 100 by controlling an operation of the braking apparatus 30.

[0023] The driving assistance operation device 40 is a device which is operated by the driver of the own vehicle 100 to request an execution of a following moving control described below or to request a stop of the execution of a following moving control. The driving assistance operation device 40 is electrically connected to the ECU 90. In this embodiment, when the driving assistance operation device 40 is operated while the vehicle driving assistance apparatus 10 is not executing the following moving control, the vehicle driving assistance apparatus 10 determines that the execution of the following moving control is requested. On the other hand, when the driving assistance operation device 40 is operated while the vehicle driving assistance apparatus 10 is executing the following moving control, the vehicle driving assistance apparatus 10 determines that the stop of the execution of the following moving control is requested.

[0024] The vehicle moving speed detection device 50 is a device which detects a moving speed of the own vehicle 100. The vehicle moving speed detection device 50 includes, for example, equipped wheel rotation speed sensors provided in each wheel of the own vehicle 100. The vehicle moving speed detection device 50 is electrically connected to the ECU 90. The vehicle driving assistance apparatus 10 acquires the moving speed of the own vehicle 100 as an own vehicle moving speed *Vego* using the vehicle moving speed detection device 50.

[0025] The surrounding information detection device 60 is a device which detects information on surroundings of the own vehicle 100. In this embodiment, the surrounding information detection device 60 includes electromagnetic wave sensors 61 and image sensors 62. The electromagnetic wave sensors 61 and the image sensors 62 are electrically connected to the ECU 90. The electromagnetic wave sensor 61 is, for example, a radar sensor such as a millimeter wave radar. The vehicle driving assistance apparatus 10 acquires information on objects in the vicinity of the own vehicle 100 using the electromagnetic wave sensors 61 as surrounding information *IS*. In addition, the image sensor 62 is, for example, a camera sensor. The vehicle driving assistance apparatus 10 acquires image information on the vicinity of the own vehicle 100 using the image sensors 62 as the surrounding information *IS*.

## Operation of Vehicle Driving Assistance Apparatus

[0026] Next, an operation of the vehicle driving assistance apparatus 10 will be described. The vehicle driving assistance apparatus 10 is configured to execute a routine shown in FIG. 2 at predetermined time intervals, and when predetermined conditions are satisfied, to execute the following moving control or the vehicle moving speed control as an automatic driving control.

[0027] The following moving control is a control of moving the own vehicle 100, autonomously or automatically executing a powering control and a coasting control alternately, maintaining an inter-vehicle distance *D* within a predetermined inter-vehicle distance range *RD* when a preceding vehicle 200 is present as shown in FIG. 3.

[0028] The powering control is a control of powering the own vehicle 100 by providing the driving force to the own vehicle 100 from the driving apparatus 20. In particular, the powering control is an optimal powering control of powering the own vehicle by providing the driving force to the own vehicle 100 from the driving apparatus 20, operating the driving apparatus 20 with an optimal energy efficiency.

On the other hand, the coasting control is a control of causing the own vehicle **100** to coast by cutting a connection between the driving apparatus **20** and the driven wheels of the own vehicle **100**, thereby making the driving force provided from the driving apparatus **20** to the own vehicle **100** zero.

**[0029]** The preceding vehicle **200** is another vehicle which is moving in a traffic lane in which the own vehicle **100** is moving, and is within a predetermined distance ahead of the own vehicle **100**. In addition, the inter-vehicle distance  $D$  is a distance between the own vehicle **100** and the preceding vehicle **200**. The vehicle driving assistance apparatus **10** determines whether or not the preceding vehicle **200** exists based on the surrounding information  $IS$ . In addition, the vehicle driving assistance apparatus **10** acquires the inter-vehicle distance  $D$  based on the surrounding information  $IS$ .

**[0030]** In this embodiment, the predetermined inter-vehicle distance range  $RD$  is a range in which a lower limit value  $D_{lower}$  is a set inter-vehicle distance  $D_{set}$  and an upper limit value  $D_{upper}$  is a distance which is longer than the set inter-vehicle distance  $D_{set}$  by a predetermined width  $WD$  (or a predetermined value). The set inter-vehicle distance  $D_{set}$  is set by the driver. The predetermined width  $WD$  may be a constant value which is independent of the vehicle moving speed  $V_{ego}$ , or it may be a value which varies depending on the vehicle moving speed  $V_{ego}$ , specifically, a value which becomes greater as the vehicle moving speed  $V_{ego}$  increases.

**[0031]** When the inter-vehicle distance  $D$  becomes longer than the upper limit value  $D_{upper}$  of the predetermined inter-vehicle distance range  $RD$  while the following moving control is executed, the vehicle driving assistance apparatus **10** starts the powering control. On the other hand, when the inter-vehicle distance  $D$  becomes shorter than the lower limit value  $D_{lower}$  of the predetermined inter-vehicle distance range  $RD$  while the following moving control is executed, the vehicle driving assistance apparatus **10** starts the coasting control.

**[0032]** It should be noted that, in this embodiment, when the vehicle moving speed  $V_{ego}$  rises to the set vehicle moving speed  $V_{set}$  while the vehicle driving assistance apparatus **10** executes the following moving control, the vehicle driving assistance apparatus **10** causes the own vehicle **100** to run, autonomously or automatically controlling the operations of the driving apparatus **20** and the braking apparatus **30**, maintaining the vehicle moving speed  $V_{ego}$  at the set vehicle moving speed  $V_{set}$ . The predetermined vehicle moving speed  $V_{set}$  is set by the driver.

**[0033]** On the other hand, the vehicle moving speed control is a control of moving the own vehicle **100**, autonomously or automatically executing the powering control and the coast control alternately, maintaining the vehicle moving speed  $V_{ego}$  within a predetermined vehicle moving speed range  $RV$ .

**[0034]** In this embodiment, the predetermined vehicle moving speed range  $RV$  is a range where an upper limit value  $V_{upper}$  is the set vehicle moving speed  $V_{set}$ , and a lower limit value  $V_{lower}$  is a vehicle moving speed which is slower than the set vehicle moving speed  $V_{set}$  by a predetermined width  $WV$  (or a predetermined value). As mentioned above, the set speed  $V_{set}$  is a vehicle moving speed set by the driver. The predetermined width  $WV$  may be a constant value which is independent of the vehicle moving speed  $V_{ego}$ , or it may be a value which varies

depending on the vehicle moving speed  $V_{ego}$ , specifically, a value which becomes greater as the vehicle moving speed  $V_{ego}$  becomes faster.

**[0035]** When the own vehicle moving speed  $V_{ego}$  becomes faster than the upper limit value  $V_{upper}$  of the predetermined vehicle moving speed range  $RV$  while the vehicle moving speed control is executed, the vehicle driving assistance apparatus **10** starts the coasting control. On the other hand, when the own vehicle moving speed  $V_{ego}$  becomes slower than the lower limit value  $V_{lower}$  of the predetermined vehicle moving speed range  $RV$  while the vehicle moving speed control is executed, the vehicle driving assistance apparatus **10** starts the powering control.

**[0036]** At a predetermined timing, the vehicle driving assistance apparatus **10** starts processing from a step  $S200$  of the routine shown in FIG. 2, and proceeds with the processing to a step  $S205$  to determine whether a driving assistance request condition  $C1$  is satisfied or not. The driving assistance request condition  $C1$  is a condition in which the driver has requested that the following moving control be executed.

**[0037]** When the vehicle driving assistance apparatus **10** determines “Yes” at the step  $S205$ , the vehicle driving assistance apparatus **10** proceeds to a step  $S210$  and determines whether or not the preceding vehicle **200** exists.

**[0038]** When the vehicle driving assistance apparatus **10** determines “Yes” at the step  $S210$ , the vehicle driving assistance apparatus **10** proceeds to a step  $S215$  and determines whether or not a preceding vehicle moving speed condition  $C2$  is satisfied. The preceding vehicle moving speed condition  $C2$  is a condition in which it is possible to make the own vehicle **100** follow the preceding vehicle **200** by the following moving control. In this embodiment, the preceding vehicle moving speed condition  $C2$  is a condition in which a preceding vehicle moving speed  $V_{pre}$  is less than or equal to a predetermined vehicle moving speed  $V_{th}$ . The preceding vehicle moving speed  $V_{pre}$  is the moving speed of the preceding vehicle **200**. The vehicle driving assistance apparatus **10** acquires the preceding vehicle moving speed  $V_{pre}$  based on the surrounding information  $IS$  and the own vehicle moving speed  $V_{ego}$ .

**[0039]** The predetermined vehicle moving speed  $V_{th}$  can be any vehicle moving speed which is set as appropriate to obtain effects described below. In this embodiment, the predetermined vehicle moving speed  $V_{th}$  is a value obtained by subtracting a value  $\Delta V$  depending on the width  $WV$  of the predetermined vehicle moving speed range  $RV$  from the upper limit value  $V_{upper}$  of the predetermined vehicle moving speed range  $RV$  ( $V_{th} = V_{upper} - \Delta V$ ). In particular, in this embodiment, the value  $\Delta V$  depending on the width  $WV$  of the predetermined vehicle moving speed range  $RV$  is a value obtained by multiplying the width  $WV$  of the predetermined vehicle moving speed range  $RV$  by a predetermined coefficient  $k$  ( $\Delta V = WV \cdot k$ ). In this embodiment, the predetermined coefficient  $k$  is a value smaller than “1”. The predetermined coefficient  $k$  is set such that the predetermined vehicle moving speed  $V_{th}$  is less than or equal to an average vehicle moving speed  $V_{ave}$  of the own vehicle **100** realized when the own vehicle **100** is moved by the vehicle moving speed control ( $V_{th} \leq V_{ave}$ ). Alternatively, the predetermined coefficient  $k$  is set such that the predetermined vehicle moving speed  $V_{th}$  is less than or equal to the vehicle moving speed  $V_{center}$  at the center of the predetermined vehicle moving speed range  $RV$  ( $V_{th} \leq V_{center}$ ).

[0040] When the vehicle driving assistance apparatus 10 determines “Yes” at the step S215, the vehicle driving assistance apparatus 10 proceeds to a step S220 and executes the following moving control. The vehicle driving assistance apparatus 10 then proceeds to a step S295 and terminates the processing of this routine.

[0041] On the other hand, when the vehicle driving assistance apparatus 10 determines “No” at the step S215, the vehicle driving assistance apparatus 10 proceeds to a step S225 and executes the vehicle moving speed control. In other words, even when the preceding vehicle 200 exists and the execution of following moving control is requested, when the preceding vehicle moving speed  $V_{pre}$  is greater than the predetermined vehicle moving speed  $V_{th}$ , the vehicle driving assistance apparatus 10 executes the vehicle moving speed control. The vehicle driving assistance apparatus 10 then proceeds to the step S295 and terminates the processing of this routine.

[0042] In addition, when the vehicle driving assistance apparatus 10 determines “No” at the step S205 or the step S210, the vehicle driving assistance apparatus 10 proceeds to a step S230 and, when the following moving control or the vehicle moving speed control is executed, terminates the execution of the following moving control or the vehicle moving speed control. The vehicle driving assistance apparatus 10 then proceeds to the step S295 and terminates the processing of this routine.

[0043] The operation of the vehicle driving assistance apparatus 10 has been described.

[0044] When the preceding vehicle moving speed  $V_{pre}$  is relatively great while the following moving control is executed, the inter-vehicle distance  $D$  increases relatively quickly when the own vehicle 100 is coasted by the coasting control. Therefore, a control of moving the own vehicle 100 immediately switches from the coasting control to the powering control. Therefore, a switch from the coasting control to the powering control is performed frequently, and an amount of energy consumed to move the own vehicle 100 increases.

[0045] According to the vehicle driving assistance apparatus 10, when the preceding vehicle moving speed  $V_{pre}$  is relatively great, the own vehicle 100 is moved by the vehicle

moving speed control. Therefore, the frequent switch from the coasting control to the powering control can be suppressed, and as a result, an increase in the amount of energy consumed to move the own vehicle 100 can be suppressed.

[0046] It should be noted that the present invention is not limited to the above embodiments, and various modified examples can be adopted within the scope of the present invention.

What is claimed is:

1. A vehicle driving assistance apparatus comprising an electronic control unit which executes:

- a following moving control of moving an own vehicle, autonomously executing a powering control of powering the own vehicle and a coasting control of causing the own vehicle to coast alternately, maintaining an inter-vehicle distance between the own vehicle and a preceding vehicle in front of the own vehicle within a predetermined inter-vehicle distance range; and
- a vehicle moving speed control of moving the own vehicle, autonomously executing the powering control and the coasting control alternately, maintaining a moving speed of the own vehicle within a predetermined vehicle moving speed range,

wherein the electronic control unit is configured to:

- execute the following moving control when a moving speed of the preceding vehicle is equal to or smaller than a predetermined vehicle moving speed; and
- execute the vehicle moving speed control when the moving speed of the preceding vehicle is greater than the predetermined vehicle moving speed.

2. The vehicle driving assistance apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the predetermined vehicle moving speed is a speed obtained by subtracting a value depending on a width of the predetermined vehicle moving speed range from an upper limit value of the predetermined vehicle moving speed range.

3. The vehicle driving assistance apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the predetermined vehicle moving speed is a speed which is equal to or smaller than an average vehicle moving speed of the own vehicle realized when the own vehicle is moved by the vehicle moving speed control.

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