

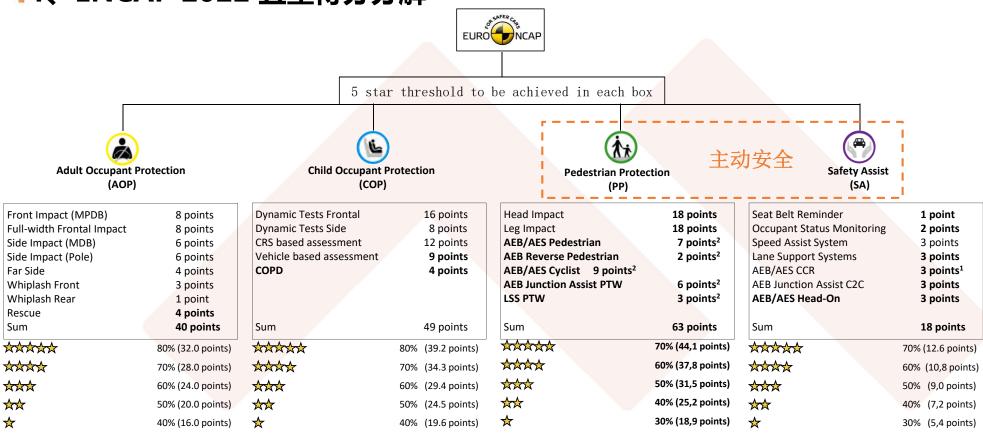


ENCAP主动安全对比分析

智能网联 吴招辉 2020/01/06

Modern Auto Co., Ltd. 摩登汽车有限公司

■1、ENCAP 2022 五星得分分解



要符合ENCAP五星,每一个板块都必须达到五星的要求。

^{1:} minimum 2,25 points for Whiplash Front required to gain any AEB City points

^{2:} minimum 22,0 points for passive safety measures inside the PP box required to gain any AEB VRU points

■2、ENCAP 2022 五星得分策略说明

E	uro NCAP 20	22 测评项目	满分分值	得分目标		得分率 得分率目标	权重	得分定义说明	相关功能块	
	工工工业校	Front FW/正面全宽碰撞	8	6.7				乘员保护7.22分(胸腿失分)-Knee Mapping0.5分=6.7分	车身内外饰、整车集成、底盘	
	正面碰撞 Front MPDB/正面偏置码		8	4.28				乘员保护6.78分(同上)-Knee Mapping0.5分-壁障罚分2分=4.28分	车身内外饰、整车集成、底盘	
Side AMDB/侧面侧面碰撞		Side AMDB/侧面碰撞	6	6				乘员保护得分6分(不设失分项)	车身内外饰、整车集成	
成人乘员保护(AOP)	侧山似狸	Side Pole/侧面柱碰	6	5.8	>80%	84%	40%	乘员保护得分5.8分(胸部失分)	车身内外饰、整车集成	
成八米贝林》(AUP)		Far Side (远端保护)	4	3.33	200%	0470	40%	远端气囊保护假人在得分区100%,胸腹失分	车身内外饰、整车集成	
	V	/hiplash F/R (鞭打前)	3	2.55				得分为五星要求+0.05得分率	车身内外饰、整车集成	
	V	/hiplash F/R (鞭打后)	1	1				静态评估避免失分	车身内外饰、整车集成	
		Rescue (救援)	4	4				碰撞后救援避免失分	电子电器、底盘、整车集成	
	动态试验	Dynamic Front (动态正面)	16	14.5				胸部1.5分失分	车身内外饰、整车集成	
	,, =,=	Dynamic Side (动态侧面)	8	8			20%	侧碰定义满分	车身内外饰、整车集成	
儿童保护(COP)		CRS Istallation (儿童座椅安装评估)	12	10	>80%	85%		1个Top list座椅2个席位安装有问题	车身内外饰、整车集成	
	静态评估	Vehicle Based (基于车辆安装评估)	13	9				儿童监控及集成儿童座椅扣分4分	车身内外饰、整车集成、智能网联	
		Adult Head Form (成年头形)	6	4					车身内外饰、整车集成	
	头型碰撞	Child Head Form (儿童头形)	6	4				头部扣分区域集中在搭接部位硬点区域,目前定义头部得分12分	车身内外饰、整车集成	
		Cyclist Head Form (两轮车头形)	6	4					车身内外饰、整车集成	
	腿型碰撞	Leg Form (腿形)	18	13.6				新腿型车头两侧向中间得分比增加,定义13.6分得分	车身内外饰、整车集成	
行人保护(VRU)		PTW(车道辅助两轮车)	3	2.5	>70%	75.14%	20%		智能网联	
	AEB JA PT	W (AEB两轮车交叉路口辅助)	6	3.5					智能网联	
	AEI	3/AES Pe (AEB/AES行人)	7	6.45					智能网联	
	AEB F	Reverse Pe(倒车AEB行人)	2	1					智能网联	
	AEB,	'AES Cy (AEB/AES两轮车)	9	8.29					智能网联	
	Occ	upant Status (乘员探测)	3	1.5				智能网联部给出的得分策略	智能网联	
SAS(速度辅助)		3	1.75					智能网联		
3-1-1-1-1 A (a()	主动安全(SA) AEB/AES Head-on (AEB/AES 车》 LSS C2C(车道辅助 车对车		3	2.5			2004		智能网联	
土动安全(SA)			3	3	>70%	75.00%	20%		智能网联	
	AEB JA	C2C (AEB交叉路口 车对车)	3	2					智能网联	
	AEB,	'AES CCR(AEB 车对车尾)	3	2.75					智能网联	

■3、主动安全评判标准

3.1 E-NCAP规范要求及变化趋势

◆ VRU分值变化

Test	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Headform	24	24	24	24	18	18
Lower & Upper Legform	12	12	12	12	18	18
AEB/AES Pedestrian	6	6	9	9	9	9
AEB/AES Cyclist	6	6	9	9	9	9
AEB/LSS PTW					9	9
Total	48	48	54	54	63	63

◆ SA分值变化

Test	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
SBR / Occupant Status	3	3	3	3	3	3
SAS	3	3	3	3	3	3
AEB C2C	3	3	6	6	9	9
LSS	4	4	4	4	3	3
Total	13	13	16	16	18	18

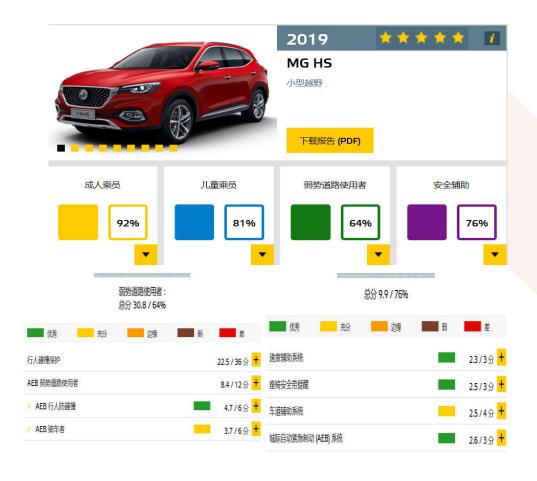
◆ 技术需求变化

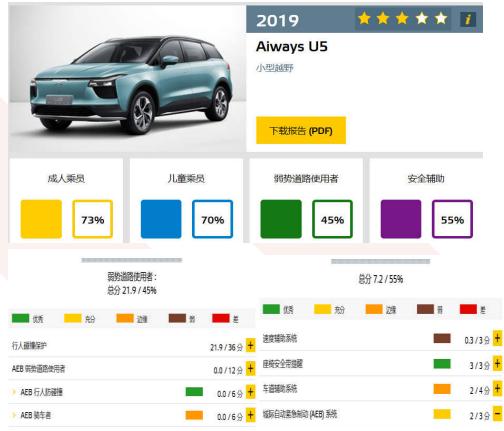
Box	Eligible technologies	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
AOP	AEB City				0	340		
AOP	eCall+							
VRU	AEB/AES Pe	Crossing and Crossing, longitudinal and turning. and/or steering				turning. I	Braking	
VRU	AEB Pe Reverse			*				
VRU	AEB/AES Cy	Braking	and/or st	teering				
VRU	LSS VRU					ELK wit	h PTW de	etection
SA	AEB/AES C2C	Braking		Braking	and stee	ring, low	and high	speed
SA	AEB JA			6		_		
SA	LSS C2C	ELK						
SA	Occupant Status					Driver N	Nonitoring	
SA	SAS	ISA						

◆ 测试场景变化

2018/2019	; ₩:	5	2020/2021	**	4)	2022/2023	>⊭<	1)
AEB	3.0	3.0	AEB Pedestrian	6.0	3.0	AEB Pedestrian	6.0	3.0
Pedestrian	0.6	0.000000000	- CPFA	0.5	Contracting Contract	- CPFA	0.5	Germanica
- CPFA	1.2	2.0	- CPNA	0.5	2.0	- CPNA	0.5	2.0
- CPNA	0.6	51.092000	- CPNC	1.0	100 24300000	- CPNC	1.0	No. Marketon
- CPNC	0.6	1.0	CPLA (incl. AES)	1.0	1.0	- CPLA	1.0	1.0
- CPLA			- CPTA	1.0		- CPTA	1.0	
			- CPRA	2.0		- CPRA	2.0	
AEB Cyclist	6.0		AEB Cyclist	9.0	15	AEB Cyclist	9.0	
- CBNA	3.0		- CBNA(-O)	3.0		CBNA(-O)	3.0	
- CBLA	3.0		- CBLA (incl. AES)	3.0		- CBLA	3.0	
			- CBFA	3.0	sy	- CBFA	3.0	
						AEB/LSS PTW	9.0	
						CMTA (TAP)	3.0	
						CMTA (Xing)	3.0	
						- LSS	3.0	
Total	12	· ·	Total	18		Total	27	

▮近期ENCAP碰撞车型得分分析





▮ 现行ENCAP和2022 ENCAP 对比

项目	ENCAP 2019	分值	ENCAP 2022	分值
	AEB/AES Pe (AEB-行人)	6	AEB/AES Pe (AEB-行人) (增加车辆转弯测试)	7
			AEB/AES Reverse Pe (AEB倒车-行人) (新增)	2
VRU	AEB/AES Cy (AEB-自行车)	6	AEB/AES Cy(AEB-自行车) (增加高速测试项目)	9
			LSS PTW (车道支持系统 车-电动两轮车) (新增)	3
			AEB JA PTW(AEB 交叉路口 车-电动两轮车) (新增)	6
	SBR (安全带提醒)	3	Occupant Status乘员状态监测 (增加DMS)	3
	SAS(限速辅助系统)	3	SAS(限速辅助系统)	3
	AEB CCR(AEB车对车)	3	AEB/AES CCR(AEB 车对车)	3
SA			AEB JA C2C (AEB 十字路口 车-车) (新增)	3
			AEB/AES Head-on(AEB 窄道车头-车头) (新增)	3
	LSS(车道支持系统)	4	LSS C2C(车道保持系统 车-车)	3

Ⅰ5、主动安全详细得分分解

5.1 Occupant Status (乘员探测) 3分

项目	分值	得分
DMS	2	1
SBR (rear seat)	1	1

DMS要求:

驾驶障碍类型: 障碍驾驶警告和干预:

-疲劳 -障碍驾驶警告

-分神 - 高灵敏度模式

-酒后驾车 -减速模式

-突发性疾病 -紧急停止操作

视觉识别特征:

闭眼、眨眼、打哈欠、低头、打电话、眼睛转向、离 岗

DMS新增

DMS得分前提条件:

- SBR 得分
- 评估车辆配备AEB、LSS和/或SAS系统时,DSM才能得分。

评判标准:

提供DMS系统及相关零件的详细技术文档、测试程序、 测试标准及测试报告给ENCAP进行评估

2022年评分细则及具体功能要求未出,目前无法评估DMS最终得分, 结合监测及控制分级形式评估,预估得分1分

风险点: 国内DMS供应商无法获取国外人脸数据,必须国际大厂支持

目标得分 1.5分

供应商评估 2分

5.2 SAS (速度辅助) 3分

项目	分值	得分
SLIF	1.5	0.75
SCF	1.5	1

Speed Limit Information Function	1.50
Basic SLIF	0.50
Advanced SLIF	0.50
System Accuracy	0.25
Warning Function	0.25
Speed Control Function	1.50
Speed Limitation Function	
For cars <u>without</u> SLIF	1.25
For cars <u>with</u> SLIF	0.75
ISA and/or intelligent ACC	1.50

Advanced Functions		Points	Required Action	
Marthan	Rain / Wetness	2	Show correct speed limit	
Weather	Snow / Icy	2	Warning only and ignore if irrelevant	
Time	Time	3	Show correct speed limit	
Distance Distance for / in		1	Show correct speed limit	
Arrows	Arrows Arrows		Show correct speed limit or ignore if irrelevant	
Vehicle Categories	Other vehicle / weight categories	1	Ignore if irrelevant	
	Highway / Motorway	2		
Implicit Speed Limits	City Entry / Exit	3	Show correct speed limit	
	Residential zones	2		
Dynamic Speed Limits	Dynamic speed signs including roadworks	3	Show correct speed limit	
TOTAL		20		

如果一个系统从高级功能中获得20分中的12分以上,将被授予系统精度分数。 如果需要基于地图的数据来达到12分,则必须经常(至少每季度)更新速度 限制,并在前六年自动更新。

目标:开发智能ACC或ISA功能

风险: 需要融合视觉和导航地图的限速数据,

否则存在功能风险。

ISA: 是SLF和SLIF的结合,其中Vadj是由SLIF设置,需要或无需驾驶员确认

VCU控制

IACC: 是ACC与SLIF的结合,其中Vadj是由SLIF设置,需要或无需驾驶员确认

IFC控制

开关: 需要大屏设置开启开关

目标得分

1.75分

供应商评估

1.75分

5.3 AEB/AES CCR (AEB 车对车尾) 3分

项目	分值	得分
AEB	1.5	1.28
FCW	1	0.96
HMI	0.5	0.25

测试项目

Test speed		AEB		FCW			
rest speed	CCRs	CCRm	CCRb	CCRs	CCRm	CCRb	
10 km/h	1.000						
15 km/h	2.000						
20 km/h	2.000						
25 km/h	2.000						
30 km/h	2.000	1.000		2.000			
35 km/h	2.000	1.000		2.000			
40 km/h	1.000	1.000		2.000			
45 km/h	1.000	1.000		2.000			
50 km/h	1.000	1.000	4x 1.000	3.000	1.000	4x 1.000	
55 km/h		1.000		2.000	1.000		
60 km/h		1.000		1.000	1.000		
65 km/h		2.000		1.000	2.000		
70 km/h		2.000		1.000	2.000		
75 km/h		2.000		1.000	2.000		
80 km/h		2.000		1.000	2.000		
TOTAL	14.000	15.000	4.000	18.000	11.000	4.000	
System points		1.500			1.000		

HMI 0.5分

FCW

1分

必需的视听警告,需要更复杂的警告,如抬头显示、安全带抖动、制动抖动或任何其他触觉反馈才给与得分。

风险点1: -0.25分

没有预碰撞安全带预紧

风险点2: -0.25~0.5分

ESC的制动性能,响应时间,有些碰撞无法避免。

得分率: $\frac{V_{TEST}-V_{IMPACT}}{V_{Test}}$





供应商评估

2.5分

测试场景

测试场景	测试速度			19100			A	EB	-										FCV	V					
AJN 100	1.12.55.77.75	CCRs	Vimpact	得分率	得分	CCRM	Vimpact	得分率	提分	CCRb	Vimpact	得分率	得分	CCRs	Vimpact	得分率	得分	CCRm	Vimpact	得分率	得分	CCRb	Vimpact	得分率	得分
caste.	10	1	0.00	100	100		0.00	100	0.00							,							(7)		
	15	2	0.00	100	2.00		0.00	1.00	0.00																
	20	2	0.00	100	2.00		0.00	100	0.00		3	0									8 0		0	0	
W Steel W Steel	25	2	0.00	100	2.00		0.00	100	0.00		()	· ·				- 0	0				2 0		0	0	
Figure 6-L CCRs senado	30	2	0.00	100	2.00	1	0.00	100	100		7	- C		2	0	1.00	2.00						0	ř.	
AEB + FCW combined AEB enty HCW only	35	2	0.00	100	2.00	1	0.00	100	100		ĵ	- C		2	0	100	2.00						7	ř.	
35-35 35-35 35-35 35-35	40	1	418	0.90	0.90	1	0.00	100	100		7			2	0	100	2.00				* **		0	Ö.	
	45	1	9.19	0.90	0.80	1	0.00	100	100	-2.12m	*			2	0	100	2.00					-2,12m	0		
	50	1	14.18	0.72	0.72	1	0.00	100	100	1	10.39	Ü.	0.25	3	0	100	3.00	1	ō	100	100	1	1.73	0.88	0.88
E Bind Hotel	55		X-			1	0.00	100	100	-2.40m		- V.		2	0	100	2.00	1	0	100	100	-2,40m			
Figur 62 CClar smarts	60	0	0			1	418	0.93	0.93	1	8.71	0.27	0.37	1	4.56	0.92	0.92	1	0	100	100	1	-2.55	1.00	1.00
AEB-CCRm AEB-CCC AEB-C	65		(1)			2	9.18	0.86	172	-6.12m		- V.		1	9.56	0.85	0.85	2	ō	100	2.00	-6,12m			
	70		0			2	14.19	0.90	159	1	7.69	0.45	0.45	1	1456	0.79	0.79	2	b	100	2.00	1	-5.82	100	1.00
	75		7.			2	19.18	0.74	1.49	-6,40m		7.		1	19.56	0.74	0.74	2	Ó	100	2.00	-6,40m	7		S)
None Vine ded-test	80					2	24.18	0.70	140	1	6.51	0.52	0.53	1	2456	0.69	0.69	2	4.56	0.94	189	1	-9.90	100	1.00
Figure 3-J; CCRb scenario AEB-FCW combined, AEB only & FCW only	total	14			13.41	15			13.13	4			1.60	18			17.00	11			10.89	4			3.88
3 mV	分值		t e		A		1	15		211	t e	* *		1					14						
the Ninh Ninh	得分	8					1	28						V.					0.96						
	总得分		2.49	A.		HMI	0,25																		

AEB碰撞过程分解



工作起点: TTC=4s

目标车 (行人) 监测: (4-5帧数据处理约200ms)

FCW报警: TTC_{FCW}=3.8s

驾驶员反应时间: 1.0s 制动开关响应: 0.2s

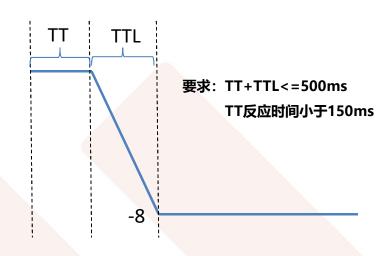
CW短促报警: TTC_{CW}=2.6s

短促报警执行时间1s,减速5km/h

AEB请求: TTC_{AEB}=1.6s

制动响应时间 (TT+TTL)

ESC制动执行



请求加速度为8的最大减速能力:

V1=0.35*8*0.5+8*1.1=8.8+1.4=10.2m/s=36.7km/h

Vmax=V1+5=41.7 km/h

BOSCH能力:

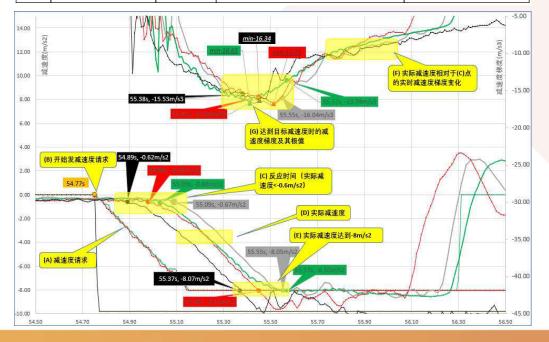
TT+TTL: (325 ~ 450) ms

TT<100ms

V=0.225*8*0.5+8*1.275=11.1m/s=39.96km/h

Vmax=39.96+5=**45km/h**

4	BWI测试数据	约 80 kph	- 10 m/s2, 阶跃请求	
100	BWI测试数据_cal1	约30kph	-8m/s2, 400ms	(Cal1_制动强)
2	BWI测试数据_cal2	约30kph	-8m/s2, 400ms	(Cal2_控制弱,偏舒适)
ī	知行发的测试实例	约30kph	-8m/s2, 400ms, 减速度请求梯度-20m/s3	
		起始车速	减速度请求	



TT=260ms TTL=540ms

请求加速度为8的最大减速能力:

V1=0<mark>.54*8*0.5+8*0.8=2.16+</mark>6.4=8.56m/s=30.8km/h

短促报警减速5km/h

Vmax=V1+5=35.8 km/h

30 km/h减速停止的最短时间:

$$T_{AEB}$$
-TT-TTL= $\frac{30/3.6-2.16}{8}$ =0.77
 T_{AEB} =0.77+0.8=1.57s



5.4 AEB JA (AEB 交叉路口) 3分

项目	分值	得分
AEB JA CCTtap	1	0.75
AEB JA SCP	1	0.5
AEB JA LTAP(LD)	1	0.5

风险分析:

- 1、前摄像头视角限制,对横向目标的识别较晚, 影响后续的判断及动作执行。
- 2、对速度偏高的GVT完全没有足够的响应时间, 基本无法得分。

措施:

- 1、增加前角雷达探测前向横穿车辆
- 2、角雷达与前视摄像头数据融合

新增

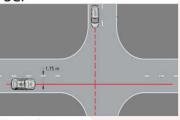
CCTtap



Test speed	CCFtap						
rest speed	GVT @ 30 km/h	GVT @ 45 km/h	GVT @ 55 km/h				
10 km/h	1.000	1.000	1.000				
15 km/h	1.000	1.000	1.000				
20 km/h	1.000	1.000	1.000				
TOTAL		9.000					
Scenario points		1.000					

得分: 6.75/9=0.75

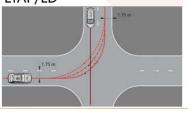
SCP



Test speed	SCP						
rest speed	GVT @ 30 km/h	GVT @ 45 km/h	GVT @ 55 km/h				
10 km/h	1.000	1.000	1.000				
15 km/h	1.000	1.000	1.000				
20 km/h	1.000	1.000	1.000				
TOTAL		9.000					
cenario points		1.000					

得分: 4.5/9=0.5

LTAP/LD



Test speed	LTAP/LD						
rest speed	GVT @ 30 km/h	GVT @ 45 km/h	GVT @ 55 km/h				
10 km/h	1.000	1.000	1.000				
15 km/h	1.000	1.000	1.000				
20 km/h	1.000	1.000	1.000				
TOTAL		9.000					
Scenario points		1.000					

得分: 4.5/9=0.5

目标得分

2.0分

供应商评估

1.75分

5.5 AEB/AES Head-on (AEB/AES 车对车头) 3分

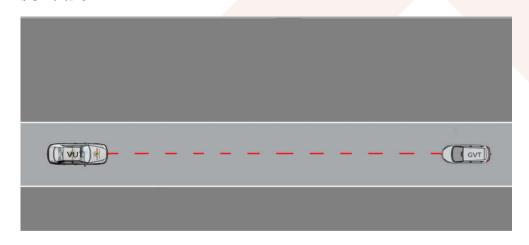
-		**
*	6 7	9.0
715	II L	

项目	分值
AEB/AES Head-on	3

AEB/AES Head-on 描述:

对车道内的转向和制动干预措施进行综合评估,以防止与其他道路使用者(汽车、PTW、行人)发生狭窄重叠的正面碰撞。

测试场景



风险点:

- 1、针对不同速度的测试项目未明确,具体得分细则及评价未出来。
- 2、失分点,目前开发的仅有AEB功能,仅能减小碰撞的速度,更多需要AES功能获取得分,暂无法准确评估。

目标得分2.5分供应商评估2.35分

5.6 LSS C2C (车道辅助 车对车) 3分

项目	分值	得分
НМІ	0.5	0.5
LKA	0.5	0.5
ELK	2	1.75

HMI分值 0.5分

▶ LDW(+触觉报警)

▶ BSD 0.5

LDW评价标准:

当以至少0.7米/秒的横向速度激活时,在DTLE 为-0.2米前发出警告

0.5

警告形式: 触觉

LKA 0.5分

LKA Scenario	Road Marking	Points
Dashed Line	Single lane marking	0.25
Solid Line	Single lane marking	0.25
TOTAL	·	0.50

LKA评价标准:

LKA系统不得允许VUT穿过车道标记的内边缘的距离超过0.3m。

ELK 2.0分

ELK Scenario	Road Marking	Points
Road Edge	Road Edge only	0.25
	Dashed centreline & no line next to Road Edge	0.25
	Dashed centreline & dashed line next to Road Edge	0.25
	Dashed centreline & solid line next to Road Edge	0.25
Solid Line	Single lane marking	0.50
Oncoming Vehicle	Fully marked lanes	1.00
Overtaking Vehicle	Fully marked lanes	0.50
TOTAL		3.00

ELK评价标准:

- ELK道路边缘测试的DTLE限值设置为-0.1m。
- ELK实线测试的DTLE限值设置为-0.3m。
- 对于迎面而来和超车的ELK测试,评估标准是无碰撞。
- 每次行程开始时,LSS系统的ELK部分都需要默认开启,并且不 应通过一个按钮立即关闭系统 (关闭要确认)

风险点:

- 1、针对道路边缘的检测存在一定的风险
- 2、转向EPS的精度控制
- 3、超车检测需要依靠后侧雷达

目标得分 3.0分 供应商评估 2.75分

测试场景

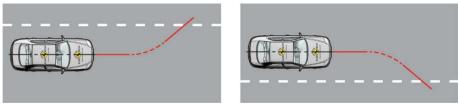


Figure 7-6: LKA Dashed line scenarios



Figure 7-7: LKA solid line scenarios

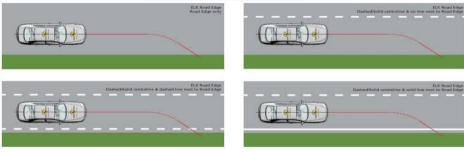


Figure 7-2: ELK Road Edge scenarios

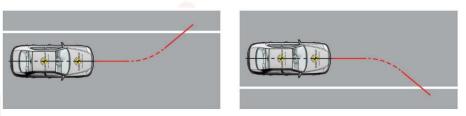


Figure 7-3: ELK Solid Line scenarios

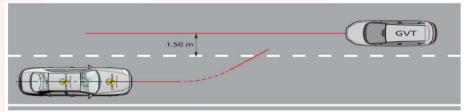


Figure 7-4: ELK Oncoming vehicle scenario paths

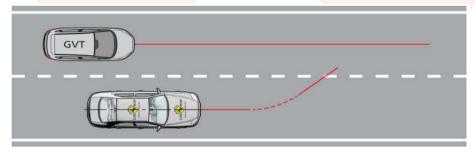


Figure 7-5: ELK Overtaking scenario

5.7 AEB/AES Pedestrian (AEB 行人) 7分 AEB Pe Reverse (AEB) 2分

	• •	
项目	分值	
CPFA	0.5	0.47
CPNA(白天+黑夜)	0.5+2	2.28
CPNC	1	0.41
CPLA (白天+黑夜)	1+1	1.85
СРТА	1	1
总分	7分	6.11

项目	分值	
CPRA 行人横穿	1	1
CPRA 行人静止	1	0
总分	2分	1

测试项目

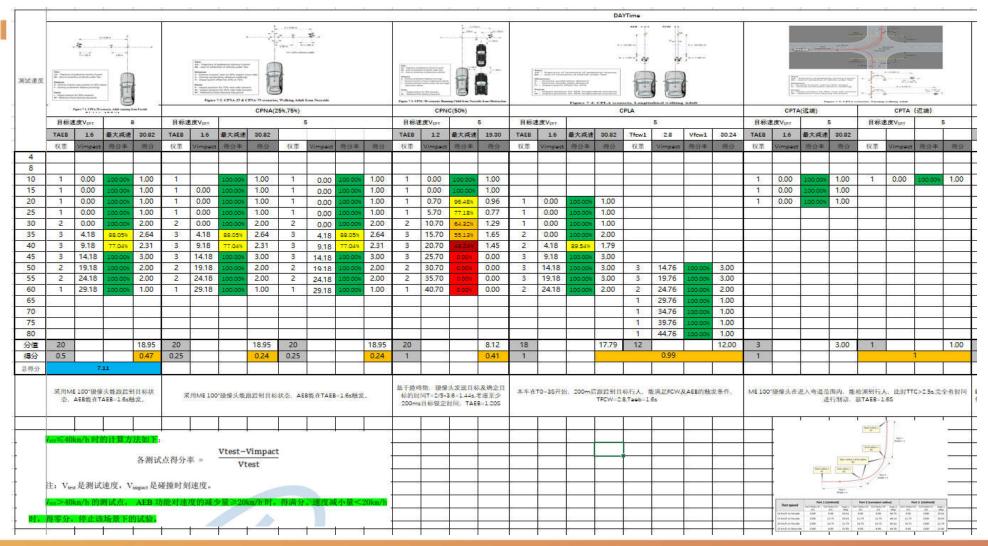
新增

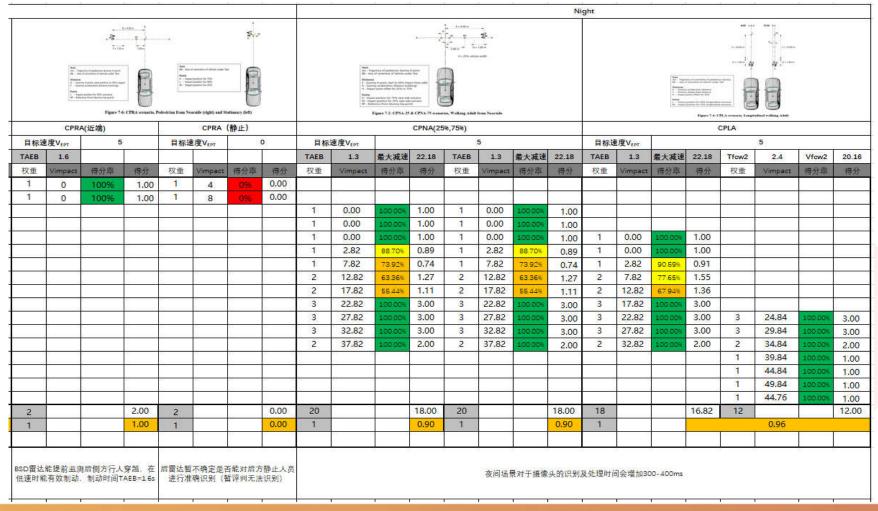
					Day	/time						Nigh	ttime	
Test speed	est speed CPFA CPNA		CPNC	CPNC CPLA		CPTA CI		CPR	CPRA		NA	CPLA		
	50%	25%	75%	50%	50%	25%	Farside	Nearside	Stationary	Moving	25%	75%	50%	25%
4 km/h									1.000	1.000				
8 km/h									1.000	1.000				
10 km/h	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000			1.000	1.000			1.000	1.000		
15 km/h	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000			1.000				1.000	1.000		
20 km/h	1.000	1.000	1.000		1.000						1.000	1.000	1.000	
25 km/h	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000						1.000	1.000	1.000	
30 km/h	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	1.000							1.000	1.000	
35 km/h	3.000	3.000	3.000	3.000	2.000							2.000	2.000	
40 km/h	3.000	3.000	3.000	3.000	2.000						2.000	2.000	2.000	
45 km/h	3.000	3.000	3.000	3.000	3.000						3.000	3.000	3.000	
50 km/h	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	3.000	3.000					3.000	3.000	3.000	3.000
55 km/h	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	3.000	3.000					3.000	3.000	3.000	3.000
60 km/h	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000		2.000					2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000
65 km/h						1.000								1.000
70 km/h						1.000								1.000
75 km/h						1.000								1.000
80 km/h														1.000
TOTAL	20.000	20.000	20.000	20.000	30.	000	4.	000	2.000	2.000	20.000	20.000	30.	000
Scenario points	0.500	0.250	0.250	1.000	1.0	000	1.	000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.0	000

风险点:

- 1、需配置FOV为100°的摄像头,增加FOV 视野范围
- 2、BSD雷达FOV覆盖车后区域及后侧区域开发AEB Reverse
- 3、晚上摄像头的监测效果待评估

目标得分 7.45分 供应商评估 6.25+1分





测试场景

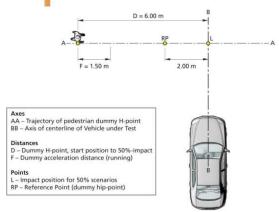


Figure 7-1: CPFA-50 scenario, Adult running from Farside

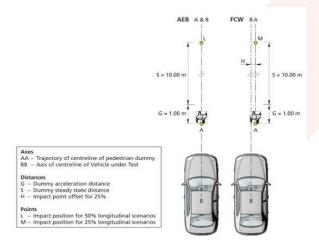


Figure 7-4: CPLA scenario, Longitudinal walking Adult

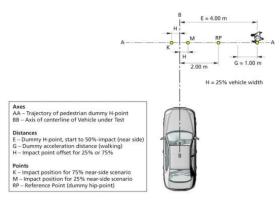


Figure 7-2: CPNA-25 & CPNA-75 scenarios, Walking Adult from Nearside

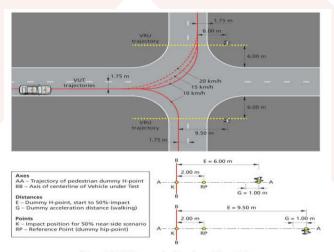


Figure 7-5: CPTA scenarios, Turning walking Adult

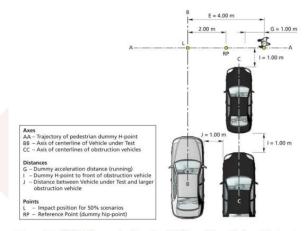


Figure 7-3: CPNC-50 scenario, Running Child from Nearside from Obstruction

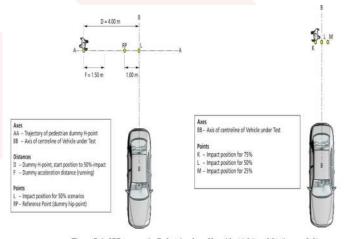


Figure 7-6: CPRA scenario, Pedestrian from Nearside (right) and Stationary (left)

5.8 AEB/AES Cy (AEB 自行车) 9分

新增远端测试场景

项目	分值	得分
CBFA	3	2.36
CBNA	1.5	1.32
CBNAO	1.5	0.97
CBLA	3	3
总分	9分	7.65

风险点:

- 1、8.29分是ME最理想状况的目标评分,供应商综合ESC制动性能评估存在差距。(ME确认100°摄像头能覆盖95%的场景)
- 2、需要评估针对自行车的识别能力及可靠性。

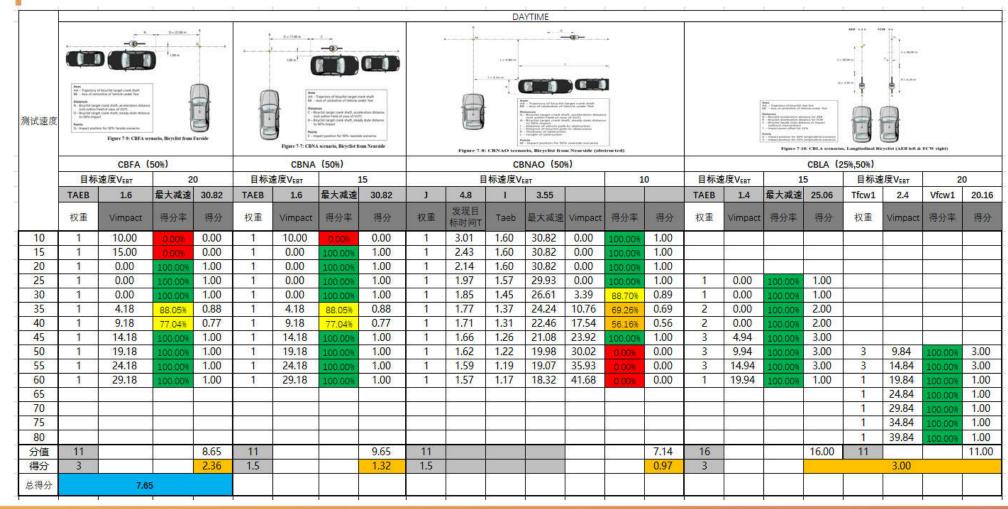
(性能取决于ME的识别能力及ESC制动性能、响应时间)

测试项目

Test speed	СВГА	CBNA	CBNAO	CBL	A
10 km/h	1.000	1.000	1.000		
15 km/h	1.000	1.000	1.000		
20 km/h	1.000	1.000	1.000		
25 km/h	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	
30 km/h	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	
35 km/h	1.000	1.000	1.000	2.000	
40 km/h	1.000	1.000	1.000	2.000	
45 km/h	1.000	1.000	1.000	3.000	
50 km/h	1.000	1.000	1.000	3.000	3.000
55 km/h	1.000	1.000	1.000	3.000	3.000
60 km/h	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
65 km/h					1.000
70 km/h					1.000
75 km/h					1.000
80 km/h					1.000
TOTAL	11.000	11.000	11.000	27.00	00
Scenario points	3.000	1.500	1.500	3.00	0

目标得分 8.29分 供应商评估 6 分

测试场景

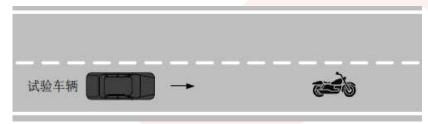


5.9 LSS PTW (两轮电动车) 3分

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耓	「増

项目	分值	得分
PTW-ELK Oncoming	1	
PTW-ELK Overtaking	1	
PTW CMRs & CMRb	1	
总分	3分	

PTW CMRs:



PTW CMRb:



PTW-ELK Oncoming



PTW-ELK Overtaking



风险点:

PTW为ENCAP新增测试项,具体场景测试项目及评分细则未出, 最终得分评估是基于现有技术能力 针对Overtaking需增加后侧BSD雷达

目标得分	2.5分
供应商评估	2.5分

5.10 AEB JA PTW (车道辅助 两轮电动车) 6分

立口	一种
・カリ	增

项目	分值	得分
PTW SCP-LD	3	0.5 (得极少部分)
PTW LTAP-OD	3	2.75
总分	6分	3.25

测试场景参考

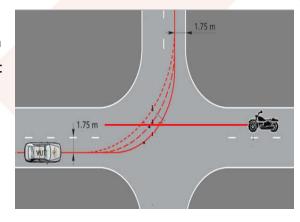
LTAP/OD

场景:

本车左转: 10-20km/h

目标车 (摩托车) 直行:

30-50km/h



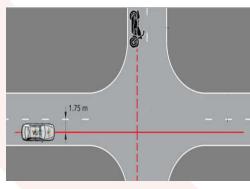
SCP-LD

场景:

本车车速: 10-20km/h

目标车 (摩托车) 横穿车速:

30-50km/h



 $TAN(50^{\circ})=1.2$

风险点:

- 1、PTW AEB JA为ENCAP新增测试项,具体场景测试项目及评分细则未出,最终得分无法准确评估
- 2、ME摄像头视野局限,横穿场景无法覆盖,需要增加前侧毫米波雷达。

目标得分	3.5分
供应商评估	3.25分

16. Child Occupant Presence Detection 4分

新增

技术解决方案:要求可以监控孩子在车里的存在,如果情况变得危险并警告车主或 采取急救服务。能提供标准解决方案的制造商将获得Euro-NCAP得分。

项目	分值	得分
COPD	4	

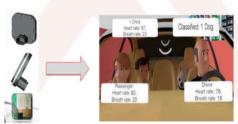
基于超声波检测方案



基于毫米波雷达生命检测方案

系统原理

儿童應知系統可以检測到留在车上的孩子,并向车辆报警系统提供这一信息。即使乘员在睡觉,儿童感知系统 也可以根据其动作或呼吸对乘员(包括新生儿)进行检测。借助24 GHz低频率无线技术,儿童感知系统可以传输 乘员或目标反射的信号。由于乘员运动时,其所反射的信号会发生不同的改变,因而系统能够区分乘员与无生命的 物体。



基于摄像头检测方案

三维 IOS摄像头可以进一步提供诸如乘员体型、实时位置和坐姿的信息,甚至包括如非常态的 座椅靠背后仰等的离位检测信息,通过标定IOS系统,使其具备判定车内存在儿童遗留的功能,并 因此采取相应紧急措施,例如自动呼叫车主手机、降低电动车窗并打开天窗以降低车内温度、激活汽车喇叭和打开紧急闪光灯等



Tire1供应商: 采埃孚

大陆

算法供应商: 未动科技

MINEYE Eyesight

风险点:

- 1、交流的供应商均是算法方案公司,无产品量产,针对 OMS处于开发阶段,包括DMS。
- 2、OMS具体测试评分细则未出,方案选型得分可行性无法 准确评估。

目标得分 3.0分

供应商评估

未评估

4、得分评估及风险分析

评估项	总分	目标得分	供应商评估	IC评估	风险及措施
SA	18	13.5 (75%)	13.10 (72.7%)		符合ENCAP最低要求(70%)
Occupant Status	3	1.5	2	无细则	无具体评价细则, 初步方案是DMS分级检测并实施不同等级的控制策略
SAS	3	1.75	1.75	待提升	新开发ISA或iACC功能(无导航数据融合存在风险性)
AEB/AES CCR	3	2.75	2.5	待提升	ME识别均能覆盖、ESC的制动性能优化
AEB JA C2C	3	2	1.75	评估偏高	ME 100° 摄像头无法识别左侧来车, 建议增加前侧毫米波雷达
AEB/AES Head-on	3	2.5	2.35	无细则	ME 100°摄像头识别及AEB制动请求时机、ESC的制动性能
LSS C2C	3	3	2.75		ME对车道边缘识别能力。
VRU	27	21.74 (80.5%)	19.00 (70.3%)		符合ENCAP最低要求(70%)
AEB/AES Pe	7	6.45	6.25	待提升	ME 100° 摄像头识别可靠性、 失分重点在ESC的制动性能
AEB/AES Reverse Pe	2	1	1	待提升	BSD雷达监测后方静止目标的可靠性需要验证
AEB/AES Cy	9	8.29	6	待提升	ME 100° 摄像头识别可靠性、ESC的制动性能
LSS PTW	3	2.5	2.5	无细则	BSD雷达监测后PTW, 需增减后侧毫米波雷达
AEB JA PTW	6	3.5	3.25	评估过高	ME 100° 摄像头无法识别左侧来车, 建议增加前侧毫米波雷达
OMS	4	3	3.0		无测试条款,目前无成熟应用方案

措施:

➤ ESC性能提升增加对ENCAP的得分

TT	TTL	AEB C2C	VRU_Pre	VRU_Cy	VRU_PTW
260	540	2.48	7.11	7.65	无细则. 未具体评 估
100	350	2.58	7.8	8.25	
总提升		1.4			+

▶ 增加前侧毫米波雷达,改善车辆横穿的检测性能,提升得分。



D

Back up

CNCAP与ENCAP主动安全测试对比

C-NCAP 2021 测评项目		满分 分值	子权重	模块得分率 五星要求	权重	综合得分率 五星要求	
	ESC审核		4	-			
		AEB CCRs		1			
主动安全	AEB测试 (含FCW)	AEB CCRm	8	2	≥72% (2020年起)	3	≥90%
- AKIGIN 1373		AEB CCRb		1	(2020-122)		
		AEB VRU_Ped	3	1			

Euro NCAP 2022 测评项目 权重 分值 五星要求 五星要求 LSS PTW 6 AEB JA PTW 行人保护 AEB/AES Pe >70% 20% (VRU) AEB Reverse Pe AEB/AES Cy 9 >76% Occupant Status 3 SAS 主动安全 AEB/AES Head-on >70% 20% LSS C2C (SA) AEB JA C2C 3 AEB/AES CCR

满分

模块得分率

供应商ENCAP-2022得分评估





综合得分率

ADAS对ESP及制动系统的要求

福瑞泰克

自动紧急制动系统对于 ESP 及制动系统的要求如下:

- 自动紧急制动-车辆 (AEB-Vehicle)对于 ESP 及制动系统的要求

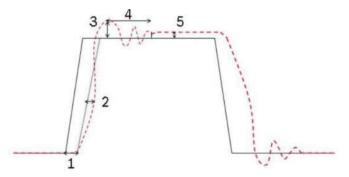
TT+TTL≤600ms;

- 自动紧急制动-行人(AEB-Pedestrian)对于ESP及制动系统的要求

TT+TTL≤450ms;

其中TT为ADAS控制器发出制动请求到制动系统开始响应(即ESP开始建压)的时间,TTL为制动系统开始建压到达到高附路面车轮抱死压力的时间;

- 正在执行制动,延迟时间 TT < 150ms; 未制动情况下,延迟时间 TT < 250ms;
- 增压过程实际减速度梯度值应小于 25m/s³; 减压过程实际减速度梯度应大于 10m/s³
- 稳定状态精度应 < Max (0.2 m/s², 10%);
- 允许的最大超调量应 < Max (0.4m/s², 10%);



知行科技

Reaction time (1.) < 250ms (in case the brakes are not applied yet) < 150ms (in case of ongoing brake actuation) Stationary accuracy (5.) ±MAX(0.5 m/s², 10%) for a < -4m/s² ±MAX(0.2 m/s², 10%) for a >= -4m/s² fradient range Pressure build-up: 0 ≥gradient(axvCv) ≥ -25 m/s³ Pressure decrease: 0 ≤gradient(axvCv) ≤ 10 m/s³ Fressure decrease: 0 ≤gradient(axvCv) < -10m/s³ ≥ MIN(-0.4 m/s³, 20%) for gradient(axvCv) > 10m/s³ Pressure decrease: ≥ 20% for gradient(axvCv) > 10m/s³ Pressure decrease: ≥ 20% for gradient(axvCv) > 10m/s³ ≥ MAX(0.4 m/s³, 20%) for gradient(axvCv) < 10m/s³ ≥ MAX(0.4 m/s, 10%*axvCv) for gradient(axvCv) < -10m/s³ ≤MAX(0.4 m/s, 10%*axvCv) for gradient(axvCv) > -10m/s³ Pressure decrease (overshoot): ≤MAX(0.4 m/s, 10%*axvCv) for gradient(axvCv) > 10m/s³ ≤250ms for gradient(axvCv) > -10m/s³ ≤100ms for gradient(axvCv) > -10m/s³ Pressure decrease (overshoot): ≤250ms for gradient(axvCv) > -10m/s³ Fressure decrease (overshoot):		
Stationary accuracy (5.) $\pm \text{MAX}(0.5 \text{ m/s}^2, 10\%) \text{ for a } < -4\text{m/s}^2$ $\pm \text{MAX}(0.2 \text{ m/s}^2, 10\%) \text{ for a } > = -4\text{m/s}^2$ Gradient range $\text{Pressure build-up: 0} \ge \text{gradient}(\text{axvCv}) \ge -25 \text{ m/s}^3$ $\text{Pressure decrease: 0} \le \text{gradient}(\text{axvCv}) \le 10 \text{ m/s}^3$ $\text{Pressure build-up: 20\% for gradient}(\text{axvCv}) < -10\text{m/s}^3$ $\text{Pressure decrease: 20\% for gradient}(\text{axvCv}) \ge -10\text{m/s}^3$ $\text{Pressure decrease: } \ge 20\% \text{ for gradient}(\text{axvCv}) \ge 10\text{m/s}^3$ $\text{Pressure decrease: } \ge 20\% \text{ for gradient}(\text{axvCv}) \ge 10\text{m/s}^3$ $\text{Pressure build-up (undershoot):}$ $\text{MaX}(0,4 \text{ m/s}, 10\%^*\text{axvCv}) \text{ for gradient}(\text{axvCv}) < -10\text{m/s}^3$ $\text{MaX}(0,4 \text{ m/s}, 10\%^*\text{axvCv}) \text{ for gradient}(\text{axvCv}) \ge -10\text{m/s}^3$ $\text{Pressure decrease (overshoot):}$ $\text{MAX}(0,4 \text{ m/s}, 10\%^*\text{axvCv}) \text{ for gradient}(\text{axvCv}) \le 10\text{m/s}^3$ $\text{MAX}(0,4 \text{ m/s}, 10\%^*\text{axvCv}) \text{ for gradient}(\text{axvCv}) \le 10\text{m/s}^3$ $\text{MAX}(0,4 \text{ m/s}, 10\%^*\text{axvCv}) \text{ for gradient}(\text{axvCv}) \le 10\text{m/s}^3$ $\text{MAX}(0,4 \text{ m/s}, 10\%^*\text{axvCv}) \text{ for gradient}(\text{axvCv}) \le 10\text{m/s}^3$ $\text{Max}(0,4 \text{ m/s}, 10\%^*\text{axvCv}) \text{ for gradient}(\text{axvCv}) \le 10\text{m/s}^3$ $\text{Max}(0,4 \text{ m/s}, 10\%^*\text{axvCv}) \text{ for gradient}(\text{axvCv}) \le 10\text{m/s}^3$ $\text{Max}(0,4 \text{ m/s}, 10\%^*\text{axvCv}) \text{ for gradient}(\text{axvCv}) \le 10\text{m/s}^3$ $\text{Max}(0,4 \text{ m/s}, 10\%^*\text{axvCv}) \text{ for gradient}(\text{axvCv}) \le 10\text{m/s}^3$ $\text{Max}(0,4 \text{ m/s}, 10\%^*\text{axvCv}) \text{ for gradient}(\text{axvCv}) \le 10\text{m/s}^3$ $\text{Max}(0,4 \text{ m/s}, 10\%^*\text{axvCv}) \text{ for gradient}(\text{axvCv}) \le 10\text{m/s}^3$ $\text{Max}(0,4 \text{ m/s}, 10\%^*\text{axvCv}) \text{ for gradient}(\text{axvCv}) \le 10\text{m/s}^3$ $\text{Max}(0,4 \text{ m/s}, 10\%^*\text{axvCv}) \text{ for gradient}(\text{axvCv}) \le 10\text{m/s}^3$ $\text{Max}(0,4 \text{ m/s}, 10\%^*\text{axvCv}) \text{ for gradient}(\text{axvCv}) \le 10\text{m/s}^3$ $\text{Max}(0,4 \text{ m/s}, 10\%^*\text{axvCv}) \text{ for gradient}(\text{axvCv}) \ge 10\text{m/s}^3$ $\text{Max}(0,4 \text{ m/s}, 10\%^*\text{axvCv}) \text{ for gradient}(\text{axvCv}) \le 10\text{m/s}^3$ $\text{Max}(0,4 \text{ m/s}, 10\%^*\text{axvCv}) \text{ for gradient}(\text{axvCv}) \ge 10\text{m/s}^3$ $\text{Max}(0,4 \text{ m/s}, 10\%^*a$	Reaction time (1.)	< 250ms (in case the brakes are not applied yet)
$\pm \text{MAX}(0.2 \text{ m/s}^2, 10\%) \text{ for a} >= -4\text{m/s}^2$ $\text{Gradient range} \qquad \text{Pressure build-up: 0} \geqslant \text{gradient}(\text{axvCv}) \geqslant -25 \text{ m/s}^3$ $\text{Pressure decrease: 0} \leqslant \text{gradient}(\text{axvCv}) \leqslant -10 \text{ m/s}^3$ $\text{Gradient accuracy (2.)} \qquad \text{Pressure build-up:} \geqslant 20\% \text{ for gradient}(\text{axvCv}) < -10\text{m/s}^3$ $\geqslant \text{MIN}(-0.4 \text{ m/s}^3, 20\%) \text{ for gradient}(\text{axvCv}) \geqslant -10\text{m/s}^3$ $\text{Pressure decrease:} \geqslant 20\% \text{ for gradient}(\text{axvCv}) > 10\text{m/s}^3$ $\geqslant \text{MAX}(0.4 \text{ m/s}^3, 20\%) \text{ for gradient}(\text{axvCv}) < 10\text{m/s}^3$ $\geqslant \text{MAX}(0.4 \text{ m/s}^3, 20\%) \text{ for gradient}(\text{axvCv}) < 10\text{m/s}^3$ $\geqslant \text{MAX}(0.4 \text{ m/s}, 10\%^* \text{axvCv}) \text{ for gradient}(\text{axvCv}) < -10\text{m/s}^3$ $\leqslant \text{MAX}(0.4 \text{ m/s}, 10\%^* \text{axvCv}) \text{ for gradient}(\text{axvCv}) \geqslant -10\text{m/s}^3$ $\Rightarrow \text{MAX}(0.4 \text{ m/s}, 10\%^* \text{axvCv}) \text{ for gradient}(\text{axvCv}) > 10\text{m/s}^3$ $\approx \text{MAX}(0.4 \text{ m/s}, 10\%^* \text{axvCv}) \text{ for gradient}(\text{axvCv}) \leqslant 10\text{m/s}^3$ $\Rightarrow \text{MAX}(0.4 \text{ m/s}, 10\%^* \text{axvCv}) \text{ for gradient}(\text{axvCv}) \leqslant 10\text{m/s}^3$ $\Rightarrow \text{MAX}(0.4 \text{ m/s}, 10\%^* \text{axvCv}) \text{ for gradient}(\text{axvCv}) \leqslant 10\text{m/s}^3$ $\Rightarrow \text{MAX}(0.4 \text{ m/s}, 10\%^* \text{axvCv}) \text{ for gradient}(\text{axvCv}) \leqslant 10\text{m/s}^3$ $\Rightarrow \text{MAX}(0.4 \text{ m/s}, 10\%^* \text{axvCv}) \text{ for gradient}(\text{axvCv}) \leqslant 10\text{m/s}^3$ $\Rightarrow \text{MAX}(0.4 \text{ m/s}, 10\%^* \text{axvCv}) \text{ for gradient}(\text{axvCv}) \leqslant 10\text{m/s}^3$ $\Rightarrow \text{MAX}(0.4 \text{ m/s}, 10\%^* \text{axvCv}) \text{ for gradient}(\text{axvCv}) \leqslant 10\text{m/s}^3$ $\Rightarrow \text{MAX}(0.4 \text{ m/s}, 10\%^* \text{axvCv}) \text{ for gradient}(\text{axvCv}) \leqslant 10\text{m/s}^3$ $\Rightarrow \text{MAX}(0.4 \text{ m/s}, 10\%^* \text{axvCv}) \text{ for gradient}(\text{axvCv}) \leqslant 10\text{m/s}^3$ $\Rightarrow \text{MAX}(0.4 \text{ m/s}, 10\%^* \text{axvCv}) \text{ for gradient}(\text{axvCv}) \leqslant 10\text{m/s}^3$		< 150ms (in case of ongoing brake actuation)
Gradient range Pressure build-up: 0 ≥ gradient(axvCv) ≥ -25 m/s³ Pressure decrease: 0 ≤ gradient(axvCv) ≤ 10 m/s³ Gradient accuracy (2.) Pressure build-up: ≥ 20% for gradient(axvCv) < -10m/s³ ≥ MIN(-0,4 m/s³, 20%) for gradient(axvCv) > -10m/s³ Pressure decrease: ≥ 20% for gradient(axvCv) > 10m/s³ ≥ MAX(0,4 m/s³, 20%) for gradient(axvCv) > 10m/s³ ≥ MAX(0,4 m/s³, 20%) for gradient(axvCv) < 10m/s³ ≥ MAX(0,4 m/s, 10%*axvCv) for gradient(axvCv) < -10m/s³ ≤ MAX(0,4 m/s, 10%*axvCv) for gradient(axvCv) > -10m/s³ Pressure decrease (overshoot): ≤ MAX(0,4 m/s, 10%*axvCv) for gradient(axvCv) > 10m/s³ ≤ 100ms for gradient(axvCv) > -10m/s³	Stationary accuracy (5.)	\pm MAX(0.5 m/s ² , 10%) for a < -4m/s ²
Pressure decrease: $0 \le \operatorname{gradient}(\operatorname{axvCv}) \le 10 \text{ m/s}^3$ Gradient accuracy (2.) Pressure build-up: $\ge 20\%$ for gradient(axvCv) $< -10\text{m/s}^3$ $\ge \operatorname{MIN}(-0.4 \text{ m/s}^3, 20\%)$ for gradient(axvCv) $\ge -10\text{m/s}^3$ Pressure decrease: $\ge 20\%$ for gradient(axvCv) $\ge 10\text{m/s}^3$ $\ge \operatorname{MAX}(0.4 \text{ m/s}^3, 20\%)$ for gradient(axvCv) $\le 10\text{m/s}^3$ Maximum allowed (3.) under-/over-shoot Pressure build-up (undershoot): $\le \operatorname{MAX}(0.4 \text{ m/s}, 10\%^* \operatorname{axvCv})$ for gradient(axvCv) $< -10\text{m/s}^3$ $\le \operatorname{MAX}(0.4 \text{ m/s}, 10\%^* \operatorname{axvCv})$ for gradient(axvCv) $\ge -10\text{m/s}^3$ Pressure decrease (overshoot): $\le \operatorname{MAX}(0.4 \text{ m/s}, 10\%^* \operatorname{axvCv})$ for gradient(axvCv) $\ge 10\text{m/s}^3$ $\le \operatorname{MAX}(0.4 \text{ m/s}, 10\%^* \operatorname{axvCv})$ for gradient(axvCv) $\le 10\text{m/s}^3$ Time to stationary control (4.) Pressure build-up (undershoot): $\le 250\text{ms}$ for gradient(axvCv) $\ge -10\text{m/s}^3$ $\le 100\text{ms}$ for gradient(axvCv) $\ge -10\text{m/s}^3$		\pm MAX(0.2 m/s², 10%) for a >= -4m/s²
Gradient accuracy (2.) Pressure build-up: $\geqslant 20\%$ for gradient(axvCv) < -10m/s³ $\geqslant MIN(-0.4 \text{ m/s}^3, 20\%)$ for gradient(axvCv) $\geqslant -10\text{m/s}^3$ Pressure decrease: $\geqslant 20\%$ for gradient(axvCv) > 10m/s^3 $\geqslant MAX(0.4 \text{ m/s}^3, 20\%)$ for gradient(axvCv) $\leqslant 10\text{m/s}^3$ Maximum allowed (3.)under-/over-shoot Pressure build-up (undershoot): $\leqslant MAX(0.4 \text{ m/s}, 10\%^*\text{axvCv})$ for gradient(axvCv) $\leqslant -10\text{m/s}^3$ $\leqslant MAX(0.4 \text{ m/s}, 10\%^*\text{axvCv})$ for gradient(axvCv) $\geqslant -10\text{m/s}^3$ Pressure decrease (overshoot): $\leqslant MAX(0.4 \text{ m/s}, 10\%^*\text{axvCv})$ for gradient(axvCv) $\geqslant 10\text{m/s}^3$ $\leqslant MAX(0.4 \text{ m/s}, 10\%^*\text{axvCv})$ for gradient(axvCv) $\leqslant 10\text{m/s}^3$ Time to stationary control (4.) Pressure build-up (undershoot): $\leqslant 250\text{ms}$ for gradient(axvCv) $\leqslant -10\text{m/s}^3$ $\leqslant 100\text{ms}$ for gradient(axvCv) $\geqslant -10\text{m/s}^3$	Gradient range	Pressure build-up: 0 ≥gradient(axvCv) ≥-25 m/s³
$\geqslant MIN(\text{-}0,4~\text{m/s}^3,20\%) \text{ for gradient}(axvCv) \geqslant -10m/s^3$ $Pressure decrease : \geqslant 20\% \text{ for gradient}(axvCv) > 10m/s^3$ $\geqslant MAX(0,4~\text{m/s}^3,20\%) \text{ for gradient}(axvCv) \leq 10m/s^3$ $\geqslant MAX(0,4~\text{m/s}^3,20\%) \text{ for gradient}(axvCv) \leq 10m/s^3$ $\Rightarrow MAX(0,4~\text{m/s},10\%^*axvCv) \text{ for gradient}(axvCv) < -10m/s^3$ $\leqslant MAX(0,4~\text{m/s},10\%^*axvCv) \text{ for gradient}(axvCv) \geqslant -10m/s^3$ $\Rightarrow MAX(0,4~\text{m/s},10\%^*axvCv) \text{ for gradient}(axvCv) > 10m/s^3$ $\Rightarrow MAX(0,4~\text{m/s},10\%^*axvCv) \text{ for gradient}(axvCv) \leq 10m/s^3$ $\Rightarrow MAX(0,4~\text{m/s},10\%^*axvCv) \text{ for gradient}(axvCv) \geq 10m/s^3$ $\Rightarrow MAX(0,4~\text{m/s},10\%^*axvCv) \Rightarrow 10m/s^3$ $\Rightarrow MAX(0,4~\text{m/s},10\%^*axvCv) \Rightarrow 10m/s^3$ $\Rightarrow MAX(0,4~\text{m/s},10\%^*axvCv) \Rightarrow 10m/s^3$ $\Rightarrow MAX(0,4~\text{m/s},10\%^*axvCv) \Rightarrow 10m/s^3$ $\Rightarrow MAX(0,4~\text{m/s}$		Pressure decrease:0 \leq gradient(axvCv) \leq 10 m/s ³
Pressure decrease: $\geqslant 20\%$ for gradient(axvCv) $> 10m/s^3$ $\geqslant MAX(0,4 m/s^3, 20\%) \text{ for gradient}(axvCv) \leqslant 10m/s^3$ Maximum allowed (3.)under-/over-shoot Pressure build-up (undershoot): $\leqslant MAX(0,4 m/s, 10\%^*axvCv) \text{ for gradient}(axvCv) < -10m/s^3$ $\leqslant MAX(0,4 m/s, 10\%^*axvCv) \text{ for gradient}(axvCv) \geqslant -10m/s^3$ Pressure decrease (overshoot): $\leqslant MAX(0,4 m/s, 10\%^*axvCv) \text{ for gradient}(axvCv) > 10m/s^3$ $\leqslant MAX(0,4 m/s, 10\%^*axvCv) \text{ for gradient}(axvCv) \leqslant 10m/s^3$ Time to stationary control (4.) Pressure build-up (undershoot): $\leqslant 250\text{ms for gradient}(axvCv) < -10m/s^3$ $\leqslant 100\text{ms for gradient}(axvCv) \geqslant -10m/s^3$	Gradient accuracy (2.)	Pressure build-up:≥20% for gradient(axvCv) < -10m/s³
$ \geqslant MAX(0,4\ m/s^3,20\%) \text{ for gradient}(axvCv) \leqslant 10m/s^3 $ $ \geqslant MAX(0,4\ m/s,20\%) \text{ for gradient}(axvCv) \leqslant 10m/s^3 $ $ \geqslant MAX(0,4\ m/s,10\%^*axvCv) \text{ for gradient}(axvCv) < -10m/s^3 $ $ \leqslant MAX(0,4\ m/s,10\%^*axvCv) \text{ for gradient}(axvCv) \geqslant -10m/s^3 $ $ \geqslant Pressure decrease \text{ (overshoot)} :$ $ \leqslant MAX(0,4\ m/s,10\%^*axvCv) \text{ for gradient}(axvCv) > 10m/s^3 $ $ \leqslant MAX(0,4\ m/s,10\%^*axvCv) \text{ for gradient}(axvCv) \leqslant 10m/s^3 $ $ \leqslant MAX(0,4\ m/s,10\%^*axvCv) \text{ for gradient}(axvCv) \leqslant 10m/s^3 $ $ \leqslant MAX(0,4\ m/s,10\%^*axvCv) < -10m/s^3 $ $ \leqslant 100ms \text{ for gradient}(axvCv) < -10m/s^3 $ $ \leqslant 100ms \text{ for gradient}(axvCv) \geqslant -10m/s^3 $		\geqslant MIN(-0,4 m/s ³ , 20%) for gradient(axvCv) \geqslant -10m/s ³
$\label{eq:maximum} \begin{tabular}{lll} Maximum allowed & Pressure build-up (undershoot): & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & &$		Pressure decrease:≥20% for gradient(axvCv) > 10m/s³
(3.) under-/over-shoot		\geqslant MAX(0,4 m/s ³ , 20%) for gradient(axvCv) \le 10m/s ³
	Maximum allowed	Pressure build-up (undershoot):
Pressure decrease (overshoot): $ \leqslant \text{MAX}(0,4 \text{ m/s}, 10\%^* \text{axvCv}) \text{ for gradient}(\text{axvCv}) > 10\text{m/s}^3 $ $ \leqslant \text{MAX}(0,4 \text{ m/s}, 10\%^* \text{axvCv}) \text{ for gradient}(\text{axvCv}) \leqslant 10\text{m/s}^3 $ $ \end{cases} $ Time to stationary control $ (4.) $ Pressure build-up (undershoot): $ \leqslant 250\text{ms for gradient}(\text{axvCv}) < -10\text{m/s}^3 $ $ \leqslant 100\text{ms for gradient}(\text{axvCv}) \geqslant -10\text{m/s}^3 $	(3.)under-/over-shoot	\leq MAX(0,4 m/s, 10%*axvCv) for gradient(axvCv) < -10m/s ³
$ \leqslant MAX(0,4\ m/s,10\%^*axvCv)\ for\ gradient(axvCv) > 10m/s^3 $ $ \leqslant MAX(0,4\ m/s,10\%^*axvCv)\ for\ gradient(axvCv) \leqslant 10m/s^3 $ $ Time\ to\ stationary\ control $ $ (4.) \qquad \qquad $		\leq MAX(0,4 m/s, 10%*axvCv) for gradient(axvCv) \geq -10m/s ³
$ \leq MAX(0,4~m/s,10\%^*axvCv)~for~gradient(axvCv) \leq 10m/s^3 $ Time to stationary control $ (4.) \qquad Pressure~build-up~(undershoot): $ $ \leq 250ms~for~gradient(axvCv) < -10m/s^3 $ $ \leq 100ms~for~gradient(axvCv) \geq -10m/s^3 $		Pressure decrease (overshoot):
Time to stationary control (4.) Pressure build-up (undershoot): $ \leq 250 \text{ms for gradient}(\text{axvCv}) < -10 \text{m/s}^3 $ $ \leq 100 \text{ms for gradient}(\text{axvCv}) \geq -10 \text{m/s}^3 $		≤MAX(0,4 m/s, 10%*axvCv) for gradient(axvCv) > 10m/s³
(4.) $ \leq 250 \text{ms for gradient(axvCv)} < -10 \text{m/s}^3 $ $ \leq 100 \text{ms for gradient(axvCv)} \geqslant -10 \text{m/s}^3 $		\leq MAX(0,4 m/s, 10%*axvCv) for gradient(axvCv) \leq 10m/s ³
≤ 250ms for gradient(axvCv) < -10m/s ³	Time to stationary control	Pressure build-up (undershoot):
	(4.)	\leq 250ms for gradient(axvCv) < -10m/s ³
Pressure decrease (overshoot):		\leq 100ms for gradient(axvCv) \geq -10m/s ³
		Pressure decrease (overshoot):
\leq 250ms for gradient(axvCv) > 10m/s ³		\leq 250ms for gradient(axvCv) > 10m/s ³
\leq 100ms for gradient(axvCv) < 10m/s ³		\leq 100ms for gradient(axvCv) < 10m/s ³

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*Block time *响应性能综述 (TT+TTL)	375 ms~500ms (in case the brakes are not applied yet)未制动情况下,w/o prefill 325 ms~450ms (in case of ongoing brake actuation)正在执行制动,w/ Prefill
*Reaction time ① *反应时间①	< 150 ms (in case the brakes are not applied yet) 未制动情况下< 100 ms (in case of ongoing brake actuation)正在执行制动
Stationary accuracy ⑤ 稳态精度⑤	\pm Max(0.6m/s²,10%) for a < -4m/s² \pm 最大值(0.6m/s²,10%)对加速度小于-4m/s²时
*Gradient range *变化率	Pressure build-up:增加压力 $-25m/s^3 \ge \text{gradient}(\text{axvCv}) \ge -40\text{m/s}^3 \text{ (TTL is in 225ms} \sim 350\text{ms)}$ $-25m/s^3 \ge (\text{axvCv}) $ 変化率 $\ge +40\text{m/s}^3 \text{ (博TTL} £225\text{ms} \sim 350\text{ms)}$ Pressure decrease:減小压力 $0 \le \text{gradient}(\text{axvCv}) \le 10 \text{ m/s}^3$ $0 \le (\text{axvCv}) $ 变化率 $\le 10\text{m/s}^3$
Gradient accuracy ② 变化率精确度②	Pressure build-up: 增加压力 ≥ 20% for gradient(axvCv) < -10m/s³ ≥ (axvCv) 变化率的20% < -10 m/s³ ≥ (axvCv) 变化率的20% < -10 m/s³ ≥ (axvCv) 变化率的最小值 (-0.4 m/s³,20%) ≥ -10 m/s³ Pressure decrease:減小压力 ≥ 20% for gradient(axvCv) > 10m/s³ ≥ 变化率的20% > 10m/s³ ≥ 变化率的20% > 10m/s³ ≥ (axvCv) 变化率的最大值 (-0.4 m/s³,20%) ≤ 10m/s³ ≥ (axvCv) 变化率的最大值 (0.4 m/s³,20%) ≤ 10m/s³ ≥ (axvCv) 变化率的最大值 (0.4 m/s²,20%) ≤ 10m/s³
Maximum allowed ③under-/over-shoot 允许最大值③未超速	Pressure build-up (undershoot):增加压力 <= 10%*axvCv for gradient(axvCv) < -10m/s³ ≤10%*axvCv 当 axvCv的变化率<-10m/s³ Pressure decrease (overshoot):減小压力 <= 10%*axvCv for gradient(axvCv)<= 10m/s³ ≤10%*axvCv 当 axvCv的变化率>=-10m/s³
Time to stationary control ④ 稳态控制时间④	Pressure build-up (undershoot):增加压力 (未超速) <= 250ms for gradient(axvCv) < -10m/s³ Pressure decrease (overshoot):減小压力 (超速) <= 250ms for gradient(axvCv) < 10m/s³ ≤100ms对于(axvCv)变化率<10m/s³

名词缩写

AOP Adult Occupant Protection AEB Autonomous Emergency Braking AES Autonomous Emergency Steering C2C Car-to-Car (Scenario) CCR Car to Car Rear-end (Scenario) COP Child Occupant Protection CPD Child Presence Detection CRS Child Restraint System eCall+ eCall technology capable of sending advanced safety information ELK Emergency Lane Keeping FW Full Width GSR General Safety Regulation JA Junction Assist LSS Lane Support System MPDB Mobile Progressive Deformable Barrier OSM Occupant Status Monitoring (including Driver Monitoring) PTW Powered Two Wheeler SA Safety Assist SAS Speed Assistance System SBR Seat Belt Reminder SLD Speed Limitation Device V2v, V2x Vehicle-to-vehicle, Vehicle-to-everything Communication VRU Vulnerable Road User	-	<u> </u>
AES Autonomous Emergency Steering C2C Car-to-Car (Scenario) CCR Car to Car Rear-end (Scenario) COP Child Occupant Protection CPD Child Presence Detection CRS Child Restraint System eCall+ eCall technology capable of sending advanced safety information ELK Emergency Lane Keeping FW Full Width GSR General Safety Regulation JA Junction Assist LSS Lane Support System MPDB Mobile Progressive Deformable Barrier OSM Occupant Status Monitoring (including Driver Monitoring) PTW Powered Two Wheeler SA Safety Assist SAS Speed Assistance System SBR Seat Belt Reminder SLD Speed Limitation Device V2v, V2x Vehicle-to-vehicle, Vehicle-to-everything Communication	AOP	Adult Occupant Protection
C2C Car-to-Car (Scenario) CCR Car to Car Rear-end (Scenario) COP Child Occupant Protection CPD Child Presence Detection CRS Child Restraint System eCall+ eCall technology capable of sending advanced safety information ELK Emergency Lane Keeping FW Full Width GSR General Safety Regulation JA Junction Assist LSS Lane Support System MPDB Mobile Progressive Deformable Barrier OSM Occupant Status Monitoring (including Driver Monitoring) PTW Powered Two Wheeler SA Safety Assist SAS Speed Assistance System SBR Seat Belt Reminder SLD Speed Limitation Device V2v, V2x Vehicle-to-vehicle, Vehicle-to-everything Communication	AEB	Autonomous Emergency Braking
CCR Car to Car Rear-end (Scenario) COP Child Occupant Protection CPD Child Presence Detection CRS Child Restraint System eCall+ eCall technology capable of sending advanced safety information ELK Emergency Lane Keeping FW Full Width GSR General Safety Regulation JA Junction Assist LSS Lane Support System MPDB Mobile Progressive Deformable Barrier OSM Occupant Status Monitoring (including Driver Monitoring) PTW Powered Two Wheeler SA Safety Assist SAS Speed Assistance System SBR Seat Belt Reminder SLD Speed Limitation Device V2v, V2x Vehicle-to-vehicle, Vehicle-to-everything Communication	AES	Autonomous Emergency Steering
COP Child Occupant Protection CPD Child Presence Detection CRS Child Restraint System eCall+ eCall technology capable of sending advanced safety information ELK Emergency Lane Keeping FW Full Width GSR General Safety Regulation JA Junction Assist LSS Lane Support System MPDB Mobile Progressive Deformable Barrier OSM Occupant Status Monitoring (including Driver Monitoring) PTW Powered Two Wheeler SA Safety Assist SAS Speed Assistance System SBR Seat Belt Reminder SLD Speed Limitation Device V2v, V2x Vehicle-to-vehicle, Vehicle-to-everything Communication	C2C	Car-to-Car (Scenario)
CPD Child Presence Detection CRS Child Restraint System eCall+ eCall technology capable of sending advanced safety information ELK Emergency Lane Keeping FW Full Width GSR General Safety Regulation JA Junction Assist LSS Lane Support System MPDB Mobile Progressive Deformable Barrier OSM Occupant Status Monitoring (including Driver Monitoring) PTW Powered Two Wheeler SA Safety Assist SAS Speed Assistance System SBR Seat Belt Reminder SLD Speed Limitation Device V2v, V2x Vehicle-to-vehicle, Vehicle-to-everything Communication	CCR	Car to Car Rear-end (Scenario)
CRS Child Restraint System eCall+ eCall technology capable of sending advanced safety information ELK Emergency Lane Keeping FW Full Width GSR General Safety Regulation JA Junction Assist LSS Lane Support System MPDB Mobile Progressive Deformable Barrier OSM Occupant Status Monitoring (including Driver Monitoring) PTW Powered Two Wheeler SA Safety Assist SAS Speed Assistance System SBR Seat Belt Reminder SLD Speed Limitation Device V2v, V2x Vehicle-to-vehicle, Vehicle-to-everything Communication	COP	Child Occupant Protection
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ELK Emergency Lane Keeping FW Full Width GSR General Safety Regulation JA Junction Assist LSS Lane Support System MPDB Mobile Progressive Deformable Barrier OSM Occupant Status Monitoring (including Driver Monitoring) PTW Powered Two Wheeler SA Safety Assist SAS Speed Assistance System SBR Seat Belt Reminder SLD Speed Limitation Device V2v, V2x Vehicle-to-vehicle, Vehicle-to-everything Communication	CRS	Child Restraint System
FW Full Width GSR General Safety Regulation JA Junction Assist LSS Lane Support System MPDB Mobile Progressive Deformable Barrier OSM Occupant Status Monitoring (including Driver Monitoring) PTW Powered Two Wheeler SA Safety Assist SAS Speed Assistance System SBR Seat Belt Reminder SLD Speed Limitation Device V2v, V2x Vehicle-to-vehicle, Vehicle-to-everything Communication	eCall+	eCall technology capable of sending advanced safety information
GSR General Safety Regulation JA Junction Assist LSS Lane Support System MPDB Mobile Progressive Deformable Barrier OSM Occupant Status Monitoring (including Driver Monitoring) PTW Powered Two Wheeler SA Safety Assist SAS Speed Assistance System SBR Seat Belt Reminder SLD Speed Limitation Device V2v, V2x Vehicle-to-vehicle, Vehicle-to-everything Communication	ELK	Emergency Lane Keeping
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MPDB Mobile Progressive Deformable Barrier OSM Occupant Status Monitoring (including Driver Monitoring) PTW Powered Two Wheeler SA Safety Assist SAS Speed Assistance System SBR Seat Belt Reminder SLD Speed Limitation Device V2v, V2x Vehicle-to-vehicle, Vehicle-to-everything Communication	JA	Junction Assist
OSM Occupant Status Monitoring (including Driver Monitoring) PTW Powered Two Wheeler SA Safety Assist SAS Speed Assistance System SBR Seat Belt Reminder SLD Speed Limitation Device V2v, V2x Vehicle-to-vehicle, Vehicle-to-everything Communication	LSS	Lane Support System
PTW Powered Two Wheeler SA Safety Assist SAS Speed Assistance System SBR Seat Belt Reminder SLD Speed Limitation Device V2v, V2x Vehicle-to-vehicle, Vehicle-to-everything Communication	MPDB	
SA Safety Assist SAS Speed Assistance System SBR Seat Belt Reminder SLD Speed Limitation Device V2v, V2x Vehicle-to-vehicle, Vehicle-to-everything Communication	OSM	Occupant Status Monitoring (including Driver Monitoring)
SAS Speed Assistance System SBR Seat Belt Reminder SLD Speed Limitation Device V2v, V2x Vehicle-to-vehicle, Vehicle-to-everything Communication	PTW	Powered Two Wheeler
SBR Seat Belt Reminder SLD Speed Limitation Device V2v, V2x Vehicle-to-vehicle, Vehicle-to-everything Communication	SA	Safety Assist
SLD Speed Limitation Device V2v, V2x Vehicle-to-vehicle, Vehicle-to-everything Communication	SAS	Speed Assistance System
V2v, V2x Vehicle-to-vehicle, Vehicle-to-everything Communication	SBR	Seat Belt Reminder
	SLD	Speed Limitation Device
VRU Vulnerable Road User	V2v, V2x	Vehicle-to-vehicle, Vehicle-to-everything Communication
WELLES AND A STATE OF THE STATE	VRU	Vulnerable Road User