



Comparative Test of Advanced Emergency Braking Systems Christof Gauss

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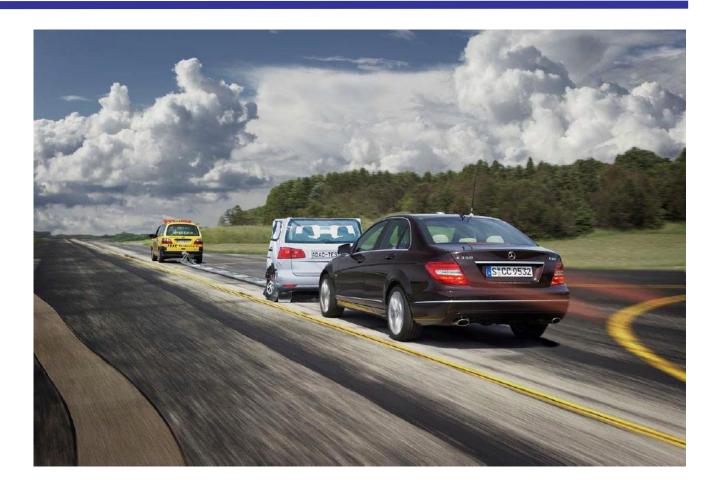


Overview



Contents:

- Motivation
- Products
- Testing
- Results
- Future trends
- Demands

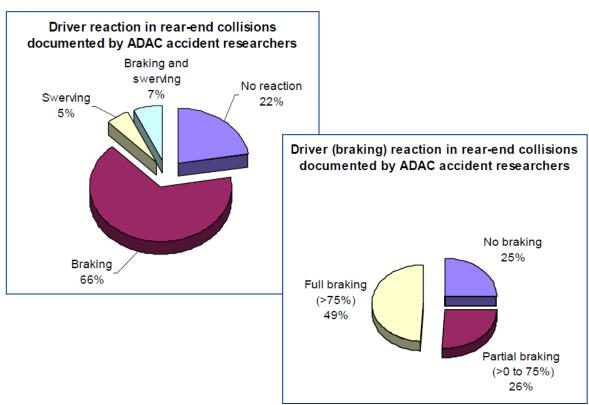


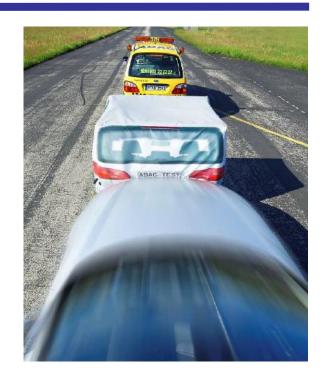




Motivation









To assist drivers in inadequate braking, adaptive braking assist systems are needed. Such systems automatically increase the brake pressure to avoid the collision.



Products – the cars under test





VW Touareg V8 TDI



Products – highlights



The VW Touareg, Audi A6 and Lexus GS were rated "good". The almost identical systems in the VW and Audi offer an excellent alert strategy, but they fall behind the competition in terms of autonomous braking in urban traffic. The Lexus performs well overall

Installed as a standard in a Mercedes B-Class for the first time, the Mercedes collision warning system cum braking assistance is groundbreaking and will contribute to a quick adoption of the systems.

BMW - 7 series

Both the collision warning and the braking assistance work impeccably most of the time, earning the tested car a "very good" rating and the "best in test" ranking.

With marginally lesser ratings, the Mercedes C-Class and the all-new Volvo V40 rank up at the top with BMW. Compared with the last test, both manufacturers improved their systems and both models now have a high collision prevention potential.

As they are today, emergency braking systems offer an enormous plus in safety ADAC demand: emergency braking systems should be installed in every passenger car





Products – HMI presentation (examples)

ADAC

- collision and distance warning



Mercedes C 350 CDI



BMW 750i – head-up Display



Honda Civic 2.2

WARNING:

distance too small



Volvo V40 LEDs projected on the windscreen reproducing the preceding car's braking lights



Audi A6 3.0 TDI quattro





Results



Rating scale: ++ very good + good O satisfactory O acceptable - poor	ADAC verdict	Overall rating	Approach on slower vehicle	Approach on steadily decel- erating vehicle	Approach on stopping vehi- cle	Approach on stationary vehicle	Adaptive brake assist	Alert cascade	Upgrade: following distance warning	Downgrade: fail operation	Tier 1
Manufacturer/type			15%	15%	15%	15%	20%	20%			
BMW 750i	++	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.8	1.7	0.6	2.0	-0.1		Conti
Mercedes C 350 CDI	++	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.9	1.4	0.6	1.8	-0.1	0.1	Conti
Volvo V40 T4 Summum	++	1.5	0.8	2.0	1.9	1.0	0.6	2.0	-0.1	0.2	Delphi
VW Touareg V8 TDI	+	1.7	1.5	1.4	2.4	3.3	0.6	1.5			Autocruise
Audi A6 3.0 TDI quattro	+	1.8	1.8	1.5	2.7	3.3	0.6	1.3			Bosch
Lexus GS 250F Sport	+	2.1	0.8	3.1	1.7	2.8	1.6	2.5			Denso
Opel Insignia 2.0 BiTurbo CDTI Sport	0	3.3	2.3	2.4	2.0	3.1	5.5	3.0		0.1	Delphi
Honda Civic 2.2 i-DTEC Executive	0	3.4	2.8	3.7	2.7	2.6	5.5	2.3		0.1	elesys
Mercedes B 180	0	3.5	3.3	3.3	4.3	4.4	2.2	3.8	-0.1	0.1	Autoliv
Ford Focus 1.6 I EcoBoost Titanium	Θ	3.6	2.7	2.7	2.9	4.2	5.5	3.3			Delphi



Added by the presenter



Different test scenarios



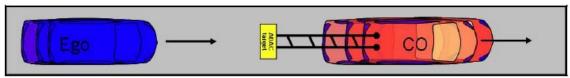








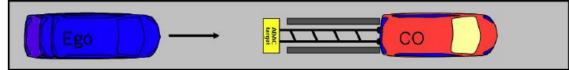
• Utility test scenario - approach on slower vehicle



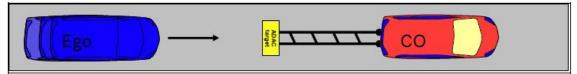
Utility test scenario – approach on steadily decelerating vehicle



Utility test scenario – approach on stopping vehicle



· Utility test scenario - approach on stationary vehicle



Utility test scenario – braking assistance





Results – as of 09/2012 - examples



The greatest surprise in this test was the BMW. In last year's test the 5-series was only rated satisfactory. With the more advanced Driving Assistant Plus, which has been deployed in the facelifted 7-series, BMW wins in the overall rating. The system has hardly any flaws. In autonomous braking manageuvres it reduces speed considerably (often avoiding collisions altogether). The BMW also has a very effective adaptive braking assist system.



BMW 750i



Mercedes C 350 CDI

Mercedes also worked on the further development. The efforts being rewarded with good overall results for the C-Class. Mercedres has made real progress in the low-speed segment. Before staionary vehicles, the braking manoeuvres can avoid collisions altogether. Further strength of the C-Class are significant speed reductions in cases involving great speed differntials and very effective adaptive braking assit system(BAS PLUS).





Results – as of 09/2012 - examples



The result of the B-Class is merely satisfactory but with this range, Mercedes proves impressively that it is possible to offer a functional standard collision warning system in a compact car. The system includes adaptive brake assist that supports the driver in braking when a rear-end collision with a preceding car is imminent. The B-Class was downgraded because its system does not support autonomous braking.



Mercedes B 180



Ford Focus 1.6

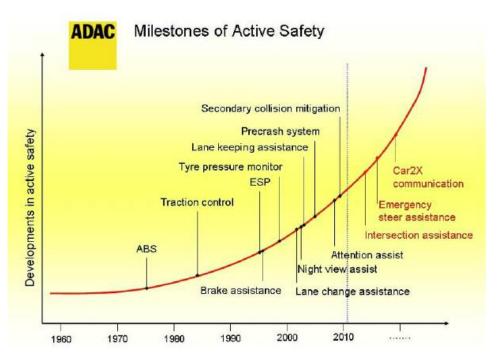
While the Ford Focus with its City Stop active braking system and Forward Alert was merely rated acceptable, it still contributes towards road safety. The system reliably alerts the driver to an impending collision with a preceding car but it initiates light braking only when the driver actively throttles off. There is no collision warning when approaching stationary vehicles. To its credit, City Stop reduces collision speed to 30kph, or even avoid the collision altogether. The Ford Focus does not have adaptive brake assist either.

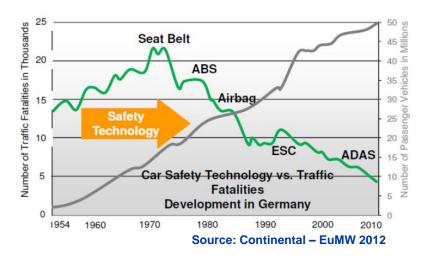




Development of driver assistance systems







cure: ADAC accident research data suggests that intersection accidents (e.g. right-of-way violations) are one of the most frequent personal injury accident types. In this area, the networked systems of the future will enable complete surround monitoring or car2car or car2infrastructure communication and so help reduce the number of persons injured or killed in road accidents.





ADAC demands











- The systems must be made available in the compact and small vehicle segments and must be developed continuously to become more affordable
- False alarms must be avoided. Accidental emergency brake activation cannot be tolerated. To ensure that the maximum number of driver types can benefit from AEBS, driver observation models and plausibility checks are required (alarm dilemma: sporty vs. inexperienced drivers ...).
- Warnings must be effective and identifiable. Indefinite generic acoustic signals which
 cannot be readily identified when they sound or inconspicuous warning lamps are of
 little use in the prevention of rear-end collisions.
- Specific haptic warnings (e.g. brake jerk and subsequent partial braking) buy the driver time to react and indicate what he/she is required to do (depress the brake pedal). A promising approach is the "active accelerator" that actively presses against the driver's foot to warn of an imminent collision. It warns the driver exactly where it is needed, i.e. the driver's foot saying "danger ahead, throttle off".
- Emergency braking systems must activate when the engine is started and must not allow permanent deactivation.
- Most driver assistance systems and emergency braking systems in particular are unknown territory to motorists. Often the effectiveness and protective potential of such systems cannot be verified on the road, in real-life traffic. For the systems to be widely accepted it is crucial to make motorists aware of the operation, functionality and limitations of the systems. This is communicated most effectively in video demonstrations. Demonstrations are a means to inform motorists effectively. ADAC therefore demands that driver assistance systems should always be distributed to the user with a demo video (e.g. how the system works and its limitations).

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More to see in this context ...



EuMW Exhibition area:4 radar sensor equipped vehicles are displayed



MICROAPPS within the exhibition area:
 Panel Session/ Panel Discussion
 Automotive Radar – market & sensors, performance, availability & measurability



- Thursday, October 10, Stand 109
- 10:30 to 12:00 h
- EuRAD 13

 Automotive Radar
 - *Friday*, October 11, Room Istanbul
 - 10:40 to 12:20 h







Acknowledgement



This presentation has only become possible due to the support of the ADAC and its Technik Zentrum

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I especially want to thank Christof Gauss for his kind cooperation





Thank you for your attention



We all knew it, since a long, long time.

WE HAVE NOT REACHED – OR EVEN APPROACHED – THE LIMITS OF ACHIEVABLE PERFORMANCE 77

From: RADAR 2012 Les Gregory Director - BAE SYSTEMS







Early Afternoon Session 13:50 – 15:30 h





Experience and Future Expectations regarding Automotive and Military Radars

- Claudio Hartzstein "Future developments of ADAS systems"
- Christof Gauss, ADAC "Comparative Test of Advanced Emergency Braking Systems" (presentation given by Holger Meinel)
- Andreas Strecker, CASSIDIAN, "High performance X-Band E-Scan radar for security applications"
- Tom Schipper, KIT and Alicja Ossowska, Valeo, "Automotive radar application in difficult environments (e.g. tunnel)"