OCAS-DRI-DBS-19-13
NEW CAR ASSESSMENT PROGRAM
DYNAMIC BRAKE SUPPORT SYSTEM CONFIRMATION TEST

2019 Kia Forte

DYNAMIC RESEARCH, INC.
355 Van Ness Avenue
Torrance, California 90501

13 December 2019

Final Report

Prepared Under Contract No.: DTNH22-14-D-00333

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
Office of Crash Avoidance Standards
1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE
West Building, 4th Floor (NRM-200)
Washington, DC 20590

Prepared for the Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, under Contract No. DTNH22-14-D-00333.

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These tests were conducted on the subject 2019 Kia Forte in accordance with the specifications of the Office of Crash Avoidance Standards most current Test Procedure in docket NHTSA-2015-0006-0026; DYNAMIC BRAKE SUPPORT PERFORMANCE EVALUATION CONFIRMATION TEST FOR THE NEW CAR ASSESSMENT PROGRAM, October 2015. The vehicle passed the requirements of the test for all four DBS test scenarios.</td></tr>
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Section I
OVERVIEW AND TEST SUMMARY

Dynamic Brake Support (DBS) systems are a subset of Automatic Emergency Braking (AEB) systems. DBS systems are designed to avoid or mitigate consequences of rear-end crashes by automatically applying supplemental braking on the subject vehicle when the system determines that the braking applied by the driver is insufficient to avoid a collision.

DBS systems intervene in driving situations where a rear-end collision is expected to be unavoidable unless additional braking is realized. Since DBS interventions are designed to occur late in the pre-crash timeline, and the driver has already initiated crash-avoidance braking, DBS systems are not required to alert the driver that a DBS intervention has occurred. In addition to sensors monitoring vehicle operating conditions, such as speed, brake application, etc., DBS systems employ RADAR, LIDAR, and/or vision-based sensors capable of detecting surrounding vehicles in traffic. Algorithms in the system's Central Processing Unit (CPU) use this information to continuously monitor the likelihood of a rear-end crash, and command additional braking as needed to avoid or mitigate such a crash.

The method prescribed by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) to evaluate DBS performance on the test track involves three longitudinal, rear-end type crash configurations and a false positive test. In the rear-end scenarios, a subject vehicle (SV) approaches a stopped, slower-moving, or decelerating principal other vehicle (POV) in the same lane of travel. For these tests, the POV is a strikeable object with the characteristics of a compact passenger car. The fourth scenario is used to evaluate the propensity of a DBS system to inappropriately activate in a non-critical driving scenario that does not present a safety risk to the SV occupant(s).

The purpose of the testing reported herein was to objectively quantify the performance of a Dynamic Brake Support system installed on a 2019 Kia Forte. This test to assess Dynamic Brake Support systems is sponsored by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration under Contract No. DTNH22-14-D-00333 with the New Car Assessment Program (NCAP).

Section II
DATA SHEETS

DYNAMIC BRAKE SUPPORT SYSTEM

DATA SHEET 1: TEST RESULTS SUMMARY

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2019 Kia Forte

SUMMARY RESULTS

VIN: *3KPF54AD0KE0xxxx*

Test Date: *3/5/2019*

Test 1 - Subject Vehicle Encounters Stopped Principal Other Vehicle

SV 25 mph: *Pass*

Test 2 - Subject Vehicle Encounters Slower Principal Other Vehicle

SV 25 mph POV 10 mph: *Pass*

SV 45 mph POV 20 mph: *Pass*

Test 3 - Subject Vehicle Encounters Decelerating Principal Other Vehicle

SV 35 mph POV 35 mph: *Pass*

Test 4 - Subject Vehicle Encounters Steel Trench Plate

SV 25 mph: *Pass*

SV 45 mph: *Pass*

Overall: ***Pass***

Notes:

DYNAMIC BRAKE SUPPORT SYSTEM

DATA SHEET 2: VEHICLE DATA

(Page 1 of 2)

2019 Kia Forte

TEST VEHICLE INFORMATION

VIN: *3KPF54AD0KE0xxxx*

Body Style: *Sedan* Color: *Fire Orange*

Date Received: *2/25/2019* Odometer Reading: *133 mi*

Engine: *2 L Inline 4*

Transmission: *IVT*

Final Drive: *FWD*

Is the vehicle equipped with:

ABS	**X**	Yes	____	No
Adaptive Cruise Control	**X**	Yes	____	No
Collision Mitigating Brake System	**X**	Yes	____	No

DATA FROM VEHICLE'S CERTIFICATON LABEL

Vehicle manufactured by: *KIA Motors Mexico S.A. DE C.V.*

Date of manufacture: *12/18*

DATA FROM TIRE PLACARD:

Tires size as stated on Tire Placard: Front: *225/45R17*

Rear: *225/45R17*

Recommended cold tire pressure: Front: *230 kPa (33 psi)*

Rear: *230 kPa (33 psi)*

DYNAMIC BRAKE SUPPORT SYSTEM

DATA SHEET 2: VEHICLE DATA

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2019 Kia Forte

TIRES

Tire manufacturer and model: *Kumho Majesty Solus*

Front tire size: *225/45R17*

Rear tire size: *225/45R17*

VEHICLE ACCEPTANCE

Verify the following before accepting the vehicle:

X All options listed on the "window sticker" are present on the test vehicle.

X Tires and wheel rims are the same as listed.

X There are no dents or other interior or exterior flaws.

X The vehicle has been properly prepared and is in running condition.

X Verify that spare tire, jack, lug wrench, and tool kit (if applicable) is located in the vehicle cargo area.

DYNAMIC BRAKE SUPPORT SYSTEM

DATA SHEET 3: TEST CONDITIONS

(Page 1 of 2)

2019 Kia Forte

GENERAL INFORMATION

Test date: *3/5/2019*

AMBIENT CONDITIONS

Air temperature: *12.2 C (54 F)*

Wind speed: *1.5 m/s (3.5 mph)*

X Windspeed ≤ 10 m/s (22 mph)

X Tests were not performed during periods of inclement weather. This includes, but is not limited to, rain, snow, hail, fog, smoke, or ash.

X Tests were conducted during daylight hours with good atmospheric visibility (defined as an absence of fog and the ability to see clearly for more than 5000 meters). The tests were not conducted with the vehicle oriented into the sun during very low sun angle conditions, where the sun is oriented 15 degrees or less from horizontal, and camera “washout” or system inoperability results.

VEHICLE PREPARATION

Verify the following:

All non consumable fluids at 100 % capacity : **X**

Fuel tank is full: **X**

Tire pressures are set to manufacturer's recommended cold tire pressure: **X**

Front: *230 kPa (33 psi)*

Rear: *230 kPa (33 psi)*

WEIGHT

Weight of vehicle as tested including driver and instrumentation

Left Front:	*450.0 kg (992 lb)*	Right Front	*422.7 kg (932 lb)*
Left Rear	*301.2 kg (664 lb)*	Right Rear	*286.7 kg (632 lb)*
		Total:	*1460.6 kg (3220 lb)*

DYNAMIC BRAKE SUPPORT SYSTEM

DATA SHEET 4:

DYNAMIC BRAKE SUPPORT SYSTEM OPERATION

2019 Kia Forte

Name of the DBS option, option package, etc.

Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist (FCA)

System setting used for test (if applicable):

Early

Brake application mode used for test:

Hybrid control

What is the minimum vehicle speed at which the DBS system becomes active?

Per manufacturer supplied information:

- *Partial Braking*
  - *Stationary Target: 5 mph minimum*
  - *Moving Target: 5 mph minimum*
- *Full Braking*
  - *Stationary Target: 5 mph minimum*
  - *Moving Target: 5 mph minimum*

What is the maximum vehicle speed at which the DBS system functions?

Per manufacturer supplied information:

- *Partial Braking*
  - *Stationary Target: 47* mph maximum*
  - *Moving Target: 112 mph maximum*
- *Full Braking*
  - *Stationary Target: 34 mph maximum*
  - *Moving Target: 50 mph maximum*

* Wheelspeed, per manufacture supplied information

Does the vehicle system require an initialization sequence/procedure?

No

Will the system deactivate due to repeated AEB activations, impacts or near-misses?

No

DYNAMIC BRAKE SUPPORT SYSTEM

DATA SHEET 4:

DYNAMIC BRAKE SUPPORT SYSTEM OPERATION

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2019 Kia Forte

How is the Forward Collision Warning presented to the driver?

(Check all that apply)

X Warning light

X Buzzer or audible alarm

___ Vibration

___ Other

Describe the method by which the driver is alerted. For example, if the warning is a light, where is it located, its color, size, words or symbol, does it flash on and off, etc. If it is a sound, describe if it is a constant beep or a repeated beep. If it is a vibration, describe where it is felt (e.g., pedals, steering wheel), the dominant frequency (and possibly magnitude), the type of warning (light, audible, vibration, or combination), etc.

There are 2 different warnings displayed in the cluster as follows:

- *1st warning: "Collision Warning"*
- *2nd warning: "Emergency Braking"*

The system also provides audio warnings:

- *1st warning: repeated beeps*
- *2nd warning: continuous tone*

Is there a way to deactivate the system?

X Yes

___ No

If yes, please provide a full description including the switch location and method of operation, any associated instrument panel indicator, etc.

Controls on the right side of the steering wheel are used to interact with the vehicle User Settings Menu. From the top Menu:

Driver Assistance

Check or uncheck "Forward Collision Avoidance" to turn the system on or off.

The FCA (AEB) system reactivates upon each ignition cycle.

DYNAMIC BRAKE SUPPORT SYSTEM

DATA SHEET 4:

DYNAMIC BRAKE SUPPORT SYSTEM OPERATION

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2019 Kia Forte

Is the vehicle equipped with a control whose purpose is to adjust the range setting or otherwise influence the operation of DBS?	**X** Yes ____ No

If yes, please provide a full description.

Controls on the right side of the steering wheel are used to interact with the vehicle User Settings Menu. From the top Menu:
Driver Assistance
Check "Forward Collision Avoidance" to turn the system on
Select: Early, Normal or Late.

Are there other driving modes or conditions that render DBS inoperable or reduce its effectiveness?	**X** Yes ____ No

If yes, please provide a full description.

In certain situations, the radar sensor or the camera may not be able to detect the vehicle ahead. In these cases, the FCA system may not operate. The driver must pay careful attention in the following situations where the FCA operation may be limited:

Recognizing vehicles

- *The radar or the camera is contaminated with foreign substances.*
- *It heavily rains or snows.*
- *There is electromagnetic interference.*
- *Something in the path of travel deflects the radar waves.*
- *The vehicle in front has a narrow body. (i.e. motor cycle and bicycle).*
- *The driver's view is not clear due to backlight, reflected light, or darkness.*
- *The camera cannot contain the full image of the vehicle in front.*
- *The vehicle in front is a special vehicle, such as a heavily-loaded truck or a trailer.*

(continued next page)

- *The outside brightness is greatly changed, such as entering/exiting a tunnel.*
- *The vehicle driving is unstable.*
- *The radar/camera sensor recognition is limited.*
- *The driver's field of view is not well illuminated (either too dark or too much reflection or too much backlight that obscures the field of view).*
- *There is severe irregular reflection from the radar sensor.*
- *The vehicle in front is driving erratically.*
- *The vehicle is driven near areas containing metal substances such as a construction zone, railroad, etc.*
- *Backlight is reflected in the direction of the vehicle (including front light from the vehicle ahead).*
- *Moisture on the windshield is not completely removed or frozen.*
- *The weather is misty.*
- *The vehicle in front does not turn ON the rear lights, does not have rear lights, has asymmetric rear lights, or has rear lights out of angle.*

Driving on a curve

- *The FCA performance may be limited while driving on a curve. The FCA may not recognize the vehicle in front even if in the same lane.*
- *The FCA system may recognize a vehicle in an adjacent lane when driving on a curved road. In this case, the system may apply the brake.*

Driving on a slope

- *The FCA performance may be limited while driving upward or downward on a slope, and may not recognize a vehicle in front in the same lane.*

(continued next page)

Changing lanes

- *When a vehicle changes lanes in front of you, the FCA system may not immediately detect the vehicle, especially if the vehicle changes lanes abruptly.*
- *When driving in stop-and-go traffic and a stopped vehicle in front of you merges out of the lane, the FCA system may not immediately detect the new vehicle that is now in front of you.*

Recognizing the vehicle

- *If the vehicle in front of you has cargo that extends rearward from the cab, or when the vehicle in front of you has higher ground clearance, additional special attention is required. The FCA system may not be able to recognize the cargo extending from the vehicle.*

(continued next page)

Recognizing pedestrians

- *The pedestrian is not fully detected by the camera sensor, or the pedestrian does not walk in the upright position.*
- *The pedestrian moves very fast.*
- *The pedestrian abruptly appears in front.*
- *The pedestrian is wearing clothing that easily blends into the background, making it difficult to be detected.*
- *The outside is too bright or too dark.*
- *The vehicle drives at night or in the darkness.*
- *There is an item similar to a person's body structure.*
- *The pedestrian is small.*
- *The pedestrian has impaired mobility.*
- *It is difficult to distinguish the pedestrian from the surroundings.*
- *The sensor recognition is limited.*
- *There is a group of pedestrians.*
- *If a sudden change in the sensor recognition takes place while passing through a speed bump,*
- *When the vehicle is severely shaken,*
- *When driving around circular intersection after the vehicle in front,*
- *If the front of the camera lens is contaminated by front glass tinting, film, water repellent coating, damage on glass, or foreign matter (sticker, insect, etc.)*
- *The radar or camera or camera lens is damaged.*
- *If the headlights of a vehicle are not used at night or in a tunnel section, or the light is too weak*
- *If street light or the light of a vehicle coming from a opposite direction is reflected or when sunlight is reflected by the water on the road surface*
- *When the back light is projected in the direction of the vehicle's motion (including the headlights of vehicles)*
- *Road sign, shadow on the road, tunnel entrance, toll gate, partial pavement*
- *If the windshield has moisture on its surface or if windshield freezes,*
- *Driving in the fog.*
- *When objects are out of the sensing range of the sensor or radar.*

Notes:

Section III
TEST PROCEDURES

A. TEST PROCEDURE OVERVIEW

Four test scenarios were used, as follows:

Test 1. Subject Vehicle (SV) Encounters Stopped Principal Other Vehicle (POV)
Test 2. Subject Vehicle Encounters Slower Principal Other Vehicle
Test 3. Subject Vehicle Encounters Decelerating Principal Other Vehicle
Test 4. Subject Vehicle Encounters Steel Trench Plate

An overview of each of the test procedures follows.

1. TEST 1 – SUBJECT VEHICLE ENCOUNTERS STOPPED PRINCIPAL OTHER VEHICLE ON A STRAIGHT ROAD

This test evaluates the ability of the DBS system to detect and respond to a stopped lead vehicle in the immediate forward path of the SV, as depicted in Figure 1.

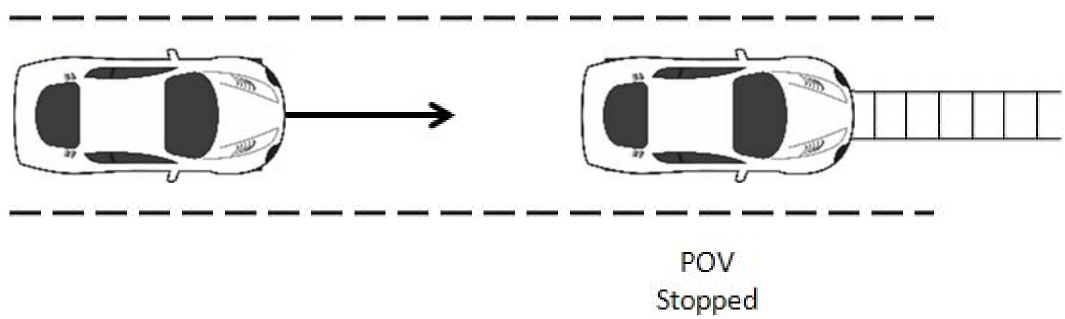


Figure 1. Depiction of Test 1

a. Procedure

The POV was parked in the center of a travel lane, with its longitudinal axis oriented parallel to the roadway edge and facing the same direction as the SV so that the SV approaches the rear of the POV.

The SV ignition was cycled prior to each test run. The SV was driven at a nominal speed of 25 mph (40.2 kph) in the center of the lane of travel, toward the parked POV. The SV throttle pedal was released within 500 ms after t_{FCW}, i.e., within 500 ms of the

FCW alert. The SV brakes were applied at TTC = 1.1 seconds (SV-to-POV distance of 40 ft (12 m)). The test concluded when either:

- The SV came into contact with the POV or
- The SV came to a stop before making contact with the POV.

In addition to the general test validity criteria described below, for an individual test trial to be valid, the following was required throughout the test:

- The SV speed could not deviate from the nominal speed by more than 1.0 mph (1.6 kph) during an interval defined by a Time to Collision (TTC) = 5.1 seconds to t_{FCW}. For this test, TTC = 5.1 seconds is taken to occur at an SV-to-POV distance of 187 ft (57 m).

Table 1. Nominal Stopped POV DBS Test Choreography

Test Speeds		SV Speed Held Constant		SV Throttle Fully Released By		SV Brake Application Onset (for each application magnitude)	
SV	**POV**	**TTC (seconds)**	**SV-to-POV Headway**	**TTC (seconds)**	**SV-to-POV Headway**	**TTC (seconds)**	**SV-to-POV Headway**
25 mph (40.2 kph)	0	5.1 → t_{FCW}	187 ft (57 m) → t_{FCW}	Within 500 ms of FCW1 onset	Varies	1.1	40 ft (12 m)

b. Criteria

The performance requirement for this series of tests is that there be no SV-POV impact for at least five of the seven valid test trials.

2. TEST 2 – SUBJECT VEHICLE ENCOUNTERS SLOWER PRINCIPAL OTHER VEHICLE

This test evaluates the ability of the DBS system to detect and respond to a slower-moving lead vehicle traveling at a constant speed in the immediate forward path of the SV, as depicted in Figure 2.

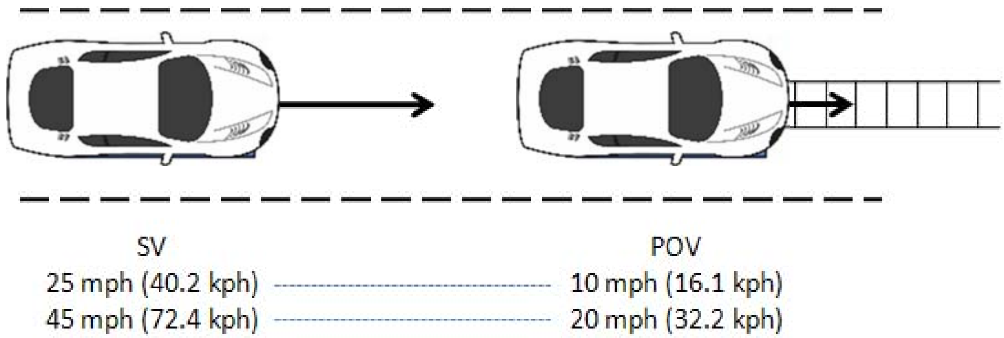


Figure 2. Depiction of Test 2

a. Procedure

The SV ignition was cycled prior to each test run. The tests were conducted two ways. In the first, the POV was driven at a constant 10.0 mph (16.1 kph) in the center of the lane of travel while the SV was driven at 25.0 mph (40.2 kph), in the center lane of travel, toward the slower-moving POV. In the second, the POV was driven at a constant 20.0 mph (32.2 kph) in the center of the lane of travel while the SV was driven at 45.0 mph (72.4 kph), in the center lane of travel, toward the slower-moving POV. In both cases, the SV throttle pedal was released within 500 ms after t_{FCW}, i.e., within 500 ms of the FCW alert. The SV brakes were applied at TTC = 1.0 seconds, assumed to be SV-to-POV distance of 22 ft (7 m) for an SV speed of 25 mph and 37 ft (11 m) for an SV speed of 45 mph.

The test concluded when either:

- The SV came into contact with the POV or
- 1 second after the speed of the SV became less than or equal to that of the POV.

The SV driver then braked to a stop.

In addition to the general test validity criteria described below, for an individual test trial to be valid, the following was required throughout the test:

- The lateral distance between the centerline of the POV and the center of the travel lane could not deviate more than ±1 ft (0.3 m) during the validity period.
- The SV speed could not deviate more than ±1.0 mph (±1.6 kph) during an interval defined by TTC = 5.0 seconds to t_{FCW}.
- The POV speed could not deviate more than ±1.0 mph (±1.6 kph) during the validity period.

Table 2. Nominal Slower Moving POV DBS Test Choreography

Test Speeds		SV Speed Held Constant		SV Throttle Fully Released By		SV Brake Application Onset (for each application magnitude)	
SV	POV	TTC (seconds)	SV-to-POV Headway	TTC (seconds)	SV-to-POV Headway	TTC (seconds)	SV-to-POV Headway
25 mph (40 kph)	10 mph (16 kph)	5.0 → t_{FCW}	110 ft (34 m) → t_{FCW}	Within 500 ms of FCW1 onset	Varies	1.0	22 ft (7 m)
45 mph (72 kph)	20 mph (32 kph)	5.0 → t_{FCW}	183 ft (56 m) → t_{FCW}	Within 500 ms of FCW1 onset	Varies	1.0	37 ft (11 m)

b. Criteria

The performance requirement for this series of tests is that there be no SV-POV impact for at least five of the seven valid test trials.

3. TEST 3 – SUBJECT VEHICLE ENCOUNTERS DECELERATING PRINCIPAL OTHER VEHICLE

This test evaluates the ability of the DBS system to detect and respond to a lead vehicle slowing with a constant deceleration in the immediate forward path of the SV as depicted in Figure 3. Should the SV foundation brake system be unable to prevent an SV-to-POV impact for a given test condition, the DBS system should automatically provide supplementary braking capable of preventing an SV-to-POV collision.

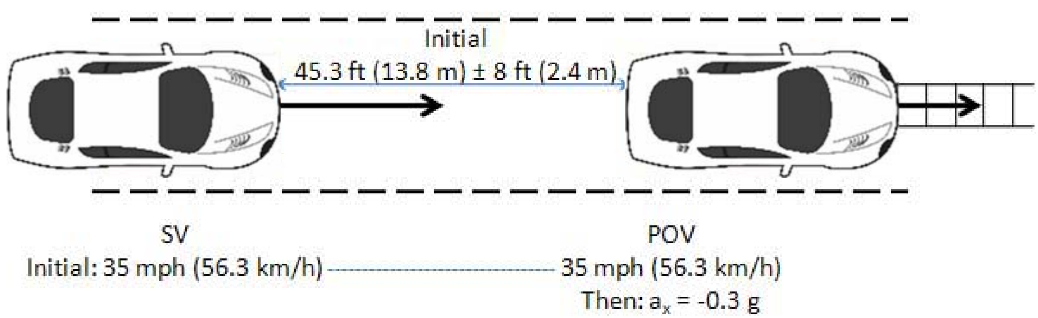


Figure 3. Depiction of Test 3 with POV Decelerating

a. Procedure

The SV ignition was cycled prior to each test run. For this scenario both the POV and SV were driven at a constant 35.0 mph (56.3 kph) in the center of the lane, with headway of 45 ft (14 m) ± 8 ft (2.4 m). Once these conditions were met, the POV tow vehicle brakes were applied to achieve 0.3 ± 0.03 g. The SV throttle pedal was released within 500 ms of t_{FCW}, and the SV brakes were applied when TTC was 1.4 seconds (31.5 ft (9.6 m)).

The test concluded when either:

- The SV came into contact with the POV or
- 1 second after the velocity of the SV became less than or equal to that of the POV.

The SV driver then braked to a stop.

In addition to the general test validity criteria described below, for an individual test trial to be valid, the following was required throughout the test:

- The lateral distance between the centerline of the POV and the center of the travel lane could not deviate more than ±1 ft (0.3 m) during the validity period.
- The headway between the SV and POV must have been constant from the onset of the applicable validity period to the onset of POV braking.
- The SV and POV speed could not deviate more than ±1.0 mph (1.6 kph) during an interval defined by the onset of the validity period to the onset of POV braking.
- The average POV deceleration could not deviate by more than ±0.03 g from the nominal 0.3 g deceleration during the interval beginning at 1.5 seconds after the onset of POV braking and ending either 250 ms prior to the POV coming to a stop or the SV coming into contact with the POV.

Table 3. Nominal Decelerating POV DBS Test Choreography

Test Speeds		**SV Speed Held Constant**		**SV Throttle Fully Released By**		**SV Brake Application Onset (for each application magnitude)**	
SV	**POV**	**TTC (seconds)**	**SV-to-POV Headway**	**TTC (seconds)**	**SV-to-POV Headway**	**TTC (seconds)**	**SV-to-POV Headway**
35 mph (56 kph)	35 mph (56 kph)	3.0 seconds prior to POV braking → t_{FCW}	45 ft (14 m) → t_{FCW}	Within 500 ms of FCW1 onset	Varies	1.4	32 ft (10 m)

b. Criteria

The performance requirement for this series of tests is that no SV-POV contact occurs for at least five of the seven valid test trials.

4. TEST 4 – FALSE POSITIVE SUPPRESSION

The false positive suppression test series evaluates the ability of a DBS system to differentiate a steel trench plate (STP) from an object presenting a genuine safety risk to the SV. Although the STP is large and metallic, it is designed to be driven over without risk of injury to the driver or damage to the SV. Therefore, in this scenario, the automatic braking available from DBS is not necessary and should be suppressed. The test condition is nearly equivalent to that previously defined for Test 1, the stopped POV condition, but with an STP in the SV forward path in lieu of a POV.

a. Procedure

This test was conducted at two speeds, 25 mph (40.2 kph) and 45 mph (72.4 kph). The SV was driven directly towards, and over, the STP, which was positioned in the center of a travel lane, with its longest sides parallel to the road edge. The SV was driven at constant speed in the center of the lane toward the STP. If the SV did not present an FCW alert during the approach to the STP by TTC = 2.1 s, the SV driver initiated release of the throttle pedal at TTC = 2.1 s and the throttle pedal was fully released within 500 ms of TTC = 2.1 s. The SV brakes were applied at TTC of 1.1 seconds, assumed to be 40 ft (12.3 m) from the edge of the STP at 25 mph or 73 ft (22.1 m) at 45 mph. The test concluded when the front most part of the SV reached a vertical plane defined by the edge of the STP first encountered by the SV.

b. Criteria

In order to pass the False Positive test series, the magnitude of the SV deceleration reduction attributable to DBS intervention must have been less than or equal to 1.25 times the average of the deceleration experienced by the baseline command from the braking actuator for at least five of seven valid test trials.

B. GENERAL INFORMATION

1. t_{FCW}

The time at which the Forward Collision Warning (FCW) activation flag indicates that the system has issued an alert to the SV driver is designated as t_{FCW}. FCW alerts are typically haptic, visual, or audible, and the onset of the alert is determined by post-processing the test data.

For systems that implement audible or haptic alerts, part of the pre-test instrumentation verification process is to determine the tonal frequency of the audible warning or the vibration frequency of the tactile warning through use of the PSD (Power Spectral Density) function in Matlab. This is accomplished in order to identify the center frequency around which a band-pass filter is applied to subsequent audible or tactile warning data so that the beginning of such warnings can be programmatically determined. The bandpass filter used for these warning signal types is a phaseless, forward-reverse pass, elliptical (Cauer) digital filter, with filter parameters as listed in Table 4.

Table 4. Audible and Tactile Warning Filter Parameters

Warning Type	Filter Order	Peak-to-Peak Ripple	Minimum Stop Band Attenuation	Pass-Band Frequency Range
Audible	5th	3 dB	60 dB	Identified Center Frequency ± 5%
Tactile	5th	3 dB	60 dB	Identified Center Frequency ± 20%

2. General Validity Criteria

In addition to any validity criteria described above for the individual test scenarios, for an individual trial to be valid, it must have met the following criteria throughout the test:

- The SV driver seatbelt was latched.
- If any load had been placed on the SV front passenger seat (e.g., for instrumentation), the vehicle's front passenger seatbelt was latched.
- The SV was driven at the nominal speed in the center of the travel lane, toward the POV or STP.
- The driver used the least amount of steering input necessary to maintain SV position in the center of the travel lane during the validity period; use of abrupt steering inputs or corrections was avoided.
- The yaw rate of the SV did not exceed ±1.0 deg/s from the onset of the validity period to the instant SV deceleration exceeded 0.25 g.
- The SV driver did not apply any force to the brake pedal during the during the applicable validity period. All braking shall be performed by the programmable brake controller.
- The lateral distance between the centerline of the SV and the centerline of the POV or STP did not deviate more than ±1 ft (0.3 m) during the applicable validity period.

3. Validity Period

The valid test interval began:

Test 1: When the SV-to-POV TTC = 5.1 seconds

Test 2: When the SV-to-POV TTC = 5.0 seconds

Test 3: 3 seconds before the onset of POV braking

Test 4: 2 seconds prior to the SV throttle pedal being released

The valid test interval ended:

Test 1: When either of the following occurred:

- The SV came in contact with the POV (SV-to-POV contact was assessed by using GPS-based range data or by measurement of direct contact sensor output); or
- The SV came to a stop before making contact with the POV.

Test 2: When either of the following occurred:

- The SV came into contact with the POV; or
- 1 second after the velocity of the SV became less than or equal to that of the POV.

Test 3: When either of the following occurred:

- The SV came in contact with the POV; or
- 1 second after minimum SV-to-POV range occurred.

Test 4: When the SV stopped.

4. Static Instrumentation Calibration

To assist in resolving uncertain test data, static calibration data was collected prior to each of the test series.

For Tests 1, 2, and 3, the SV, POV, and POV moving platform and tow vehicle were centered in the same travel lane with the same orientation (i.e., facing the same direction). For Test 4, the SV and STP were centered in the same travel lane.

For Tests 1, 2, and 3, the SV was positioned such that it just contacted a vertical plane defining the rearmost location of the POV. For Test 4, the front-most location of the SV was positioned such that it just reached a vertical plane defined by the leading edge of the STP first encountered by the SV (i.e., just before it is driven onto the STP). This is the “zero position.”

The zero position was documented prior to, and immediately after, conduct of each test series.

If the zero position reported by the data acquisition system was found to differ by more than ±2 in (±5 cm) from that measured during collection of the pre-test static calibration data file, the pre-test longitudinal offset was adjusted to output zero and another pre-test static calibration data file was collected. If the zero position reported by the data acquisition system was found to differ by more than ±2 in (±5 cm) from that measured during collection of the post-test static calibration data file, the test trials performed between collection of that post-test static calibration data file and the last valid pre-test static calibration data file were repeated.

Static data files were collected prior to, and immediately after, conduct each of the test series. The pre-test static files were reviewed prior to test conduct to confirm that all data channels were operational and were properly configured.

5. Number of Trials

A target total of seven (7) valid trials were performed for each scenario. In cases where the test driver performed more than seven trials, the first seven trials satisfying all test tolerances were used to assess the SV performance.

6. Transmission

All trials were performed with SV automatic transmissions in ‘‘Drive’’ or with manual transmissions in the highest gear capable of sustaining the desired test speed. Manual transmission clutches remained engaged during all maneuvers. The brake lights of the POV were not illuminated.

C. PRINCIPAL OTHER VEHICLE

DBS testing requires a POV that realistically represents typical vehicles, does not suffer damage or cause damage to a test vehicle in the event of collision, and can be accurately positioned and moved during the tests. The tests reported herein made use of the NHTSA developed Strikeable Surrogate Vehicle (SSV).

This SSV system was designed specifically for common rear-end crash scenarios which AEB systems address. The key elements of the SSV system are:

- POV element, whose requirements are to:
    - Provide an accurate representation of a real vehicle to DBS sensors, including cameras and radar.
    - Be resistant to damage and inflict little or no damage to the SV as a result of repeated SV-to-POV impacts.

- POV delivery system, whose requirements are to:

    - Accurately control the nominal POV speed up to 35 mph (56 kph).
    - Accurately control the lateral position of the POV within the travel lane.
    - Allow the POV to move away from the SV after an impact occurs.

The key components of the SSV system are:

- A POV shell which is a visually and dimensionally accurate representation of a passenger car.

- A slider and load frame assembly to which the shell is attached.

- A two-rail track on which the slider operates.

- A road-based lateral restraint track.

- A tow vehicle.

Operationally, the POV shell is attached to the slider and load frame, which includes rollers that allow the entire assembly to move longitudinally along the guide rail. The guide rail is coupled to a tow vehicle and guided by the lateral restraint track secured to the test track surface. The rail includes a provision for restraining the shell and roller assembly in the rearward direction. In operation, the shell and roller assembly engages the rail assembly through detents to prevent relative motion during run-up to test speeds and minor deceleration of the tow vehicle. The combination of rearward stops and forward motion detents allows the test conditions, such as relative POV-SV headway distance and speed etc., to be achieved and adjusted as needed in the preliminary part of a test. If during the test, the SV strikes the rear of the POV shell, the detents are overcome and the entire shell/roller assembly moves forward in a two-stage manner along the rail and away from the SV. The forward end of the rail has a soft stop to restrain forward motion of the shell/roller assembly. After impacting the SSV, the SV driver uses the steering wheel to maintain SV position in the center of the travel lane, thereby straddling the two-rail track. The SV driver must manually apply the SV brakes after impact. The SSV system is shown in Figures A6 through A8 and a detailed description can be found in the NHTSA report: NHTSA'S STRIKEABLE SURROGATE VEHICLE PRELIMINARY DESIGN + OVERVIEW, May 2013.

D. FOUNDATION BRAKE SYSTEM CHARACTERIZATION

Data collected and analyzed from a series of pre-test braking runs were used to objectively quantify the response of the vehicle's foundation brake system without the contribution of DBS. The results of these analyses were used to determine the brake pedal input magnitudes needed for the main tests.

This characterization was accomplished by recording longitudinal acceleration and brake pedal force and travel data for a variety of braking runs. For three initial brake characterization runs, the vehicle was driven at 45 mph, and the brakes were applied at a rate of 1 inch/sec up to the brake input level needed for at least 0.7 g. Linear regressions were performed on the data from each run to determine the linear vehicle deceleration response as a function of both applied brake pedal force and brake pedal travel. The brake input force or displacement level needed to achieve a vehicle deceleration of 0.4 g was determined from the average of the three runs. Using the 0.4 g brake input force or displacement level found from the three initial runs, subsequent runs were performed at 25 mph, 35 mph, and 45 mph, with the brakes applied at a rate of 10 inch/sec to the determined 0.4 g brake input force or displacement level. For each of the three test speeds, if the average calculated deceleration level was found to be within 0.4 ± 0.025 g, the resulting force or displacement was recorded and used. If the average calculated deceleration level exceeded this tolerance, the brake input force or displacement levels were adjusted and retested until the desired magnitude was realized. Prior to each braking event, the brake pad temperatures were required to be in the range of 149° - 212°F.

E. BRAKE CONTROL

1. Subject Vehicle programmable brake controller

To achieve accurate, repeatable, and reproducible SV brake pedal inputs, a programmable brake controller was used for all brake applications. The controller has the capability to operate in one of two user-selectable, closed-loop, control modes:

- Constant pedal displacement. By maintaining constant actuator stroke, the position of the vehicle's brake pedal remains fixed for the duration of the input. To achieve this, the brake controller modulates application force.

- Hybrid control. Hybrid control uses position-based control to command the initial brake application rate and actuator position, then changes to force-based control to command a reduction of applied force to a predetermined force. This force is maintained until the end of the braking maneuver by allowing the brake controller to modulate actuator displacement.

2. Subject Vehicle brake parameters

- Each test run began with the brake pedal in its natural resting position, with no preload or position offset.

- The onset of the brake application was considered to occur when the brake actuator had applied 2.5 lbf (11 N) of force to the brake pedal.

- The magnitude of the brake application was that needed to produce 0.4 g deceleration, as determined in the foundation brake characterization.

- The SV brake application rate was between 9 to 11 in/s (229 to 279 mm/s), where the application rate is defined as the slope of a linear regression line applied to brake pedal position data over a range from 25% to 75% of the commanded input magnitude.

3. POV Automatic Braking System

The POV was equipped with an automatic braking system, which was used in Test Type 3. The braking system consisted of the following components:

- Electronically controlled linear actuator, mounted on the seat rail and attached to the brake pedal. The actuator can be programmed for control of stroke and rate.

- PC module programmed for control of the stroke and rate of the linear actuator.

- Switch to activate actuator.

F. INSTRUMENTATION

Table 5 lists the sensors, signal conditioning, and data acquisition equipment used for these tests.

TABLE 5. TEST INSTRUMENTATION AND EQUIPMENT

Type	Output	Range	Accuracy, Other Primary Specs	Mfr, Model	Serial Number	Calibration Dates Last Due
Tire Pressure Gauge	Vehicle Tire Pressure	0-100 psi 0-690 kPa	< 1% error between 20 and	Omega DPG8001	17042707002	By: DRI Date: 6/21/2018 Due: 6/21/2019
Platform Scales	Vehicle Total, Wheel, and Axle Load	1200 lb/platform 5338 N/	0.5% of applied load	Intercomp SWI	1110M206352	By: DRI Date: 1/3/2019 Due: 1/3/2020
Linear (string) encoder	Throttle pedal travel	10 in 254 mm	0.1 in 2.54 mm	UniMeasure LX-EP	43020490	By: DRI Date: 5/1/2018 Due: 5/1/2019
Load Cell	Force applied to brake pedal					By: DRI
		0 - 250 lb 0 -1112 N	0.1% FS	Honeywell 41A	1464391	Date: 8/28/2018 Due: 8/28/2019
		0-250 lb 1112 N	0.05% FS	Stellar Technology PNC700	1607338	Date: 8/28/2018 Due: 8/28/2019
Differential Global Positioning System	Position, Velocity	Latitude: ±90 deg Longitude: ±180 deg Altitude: 0-18 km Velocity: 0-1000 knots	Horizontal Position: ±1 cm Vertical Position: ±2 cm Velocity: 0.05 kph	Trimble GPS Receiver, 5700 (base station and in-vehicle)	00440100989	NA

TABLE 5. TEST INSTRUMENTATION AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

Type	Output	Range	Accuracy, Other Primary Specs	Mfr, Model	Serial Number	Calibration Dates Last Due
Multi-Axis Inertial Sensing System	Position; Longitudinal, Lateral, and Vertical Accels; Lateral, Longitudinal and Vertical Velocities; Roll, Pitch, Yaw Rates; Roll, Pitch, Yaw Angles	Accels ± 10g, Angular Rat	Accels .01g, Angular Rate	Oxford Inertial +		By: Oxford Technical Solutions
					2182	Date: 10/16/2017 Due: 10/16/2019
					2176	Date: 4/11/2018 Due: 4/11/2020
Real-Time Calculation of Position and Velocity Relative to Lane Markings (LDW) and POV (FCW)	Distance and Velocity to lane markings (LDW) and POV (FCW)	Lateral Lane Dist: ±30 m Lateral Lane Velocity: ±20 m/sec Longitudinal Range to POV: ±200 m Longitudinal Range Rate: ±50 m/sec	Lateral Distance to Lane Marking: ±2 cm Lateral Velocity to Lane Marking: ±0.02m/sec Longitudinal Range: ±3 cm Longitudinal Range Rate: ±0.02 m/sec	Oxford Technical Solutions (OXTS), RT-Range	97	NA
Microphone	Sound (to measure time at alert)	Frequency Response: 80 Hz – 20 kHz	Signal-to-noise: 64 dB, 1 kHz at 1 Pa	Audio-Technica AT899	NA	NA
Light Sensor	Light intensity (to measure time at alert)	Spectral Bandwidth: 440-800 nm	Rise time < 10 msec	DRI designed and developed Light Sensor	NA	NA
Accelerometer	Acceleration (to measure time at alert)	±5g	≤ 3% of full range	Silicon Designs, 2210-005	NA	NA

Type	Output	Range	Accuracy, Other Primary Specs	Mfr, Model	Serial Number	Calibration Dates Last Due
Coordinate Measurement Machine	Inertial Sensing System Coordinates	0-8 ft 0-2.4 m	±.0020 in. ±.051 mm (Single point articulation accuracy)	Faro Arm, Fusion	UO8-05-08-06636	By: DRI Date: 1/2/2019 Due: 1/2/2020

Type	Description	Mfr, Model	Serial Number
Data Acquisition System	Data acquisition is achieved using a dSPACE MicroAutoBox II. Data from the Oxford IMU, including Longitudinal, Lateral, and Vertical Acceleration, Roll, Yaw, and Pitch Rate, Forward and Lateral Velocity, Roll and Pitch Angle are sent over Ethernet to the MicroAutoBox. The Oxford IMUs are calibrated per the manufacturer's recommended schedule (listed above).	dSPACE Micro-Autobox II 1401/1513	
		Base Board	549068
		I/O Board	588523

APPENDIX A

Photographs

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure A1. Front View of Subject Vehicle

Figure A2. Rear View of Subject Vehicle

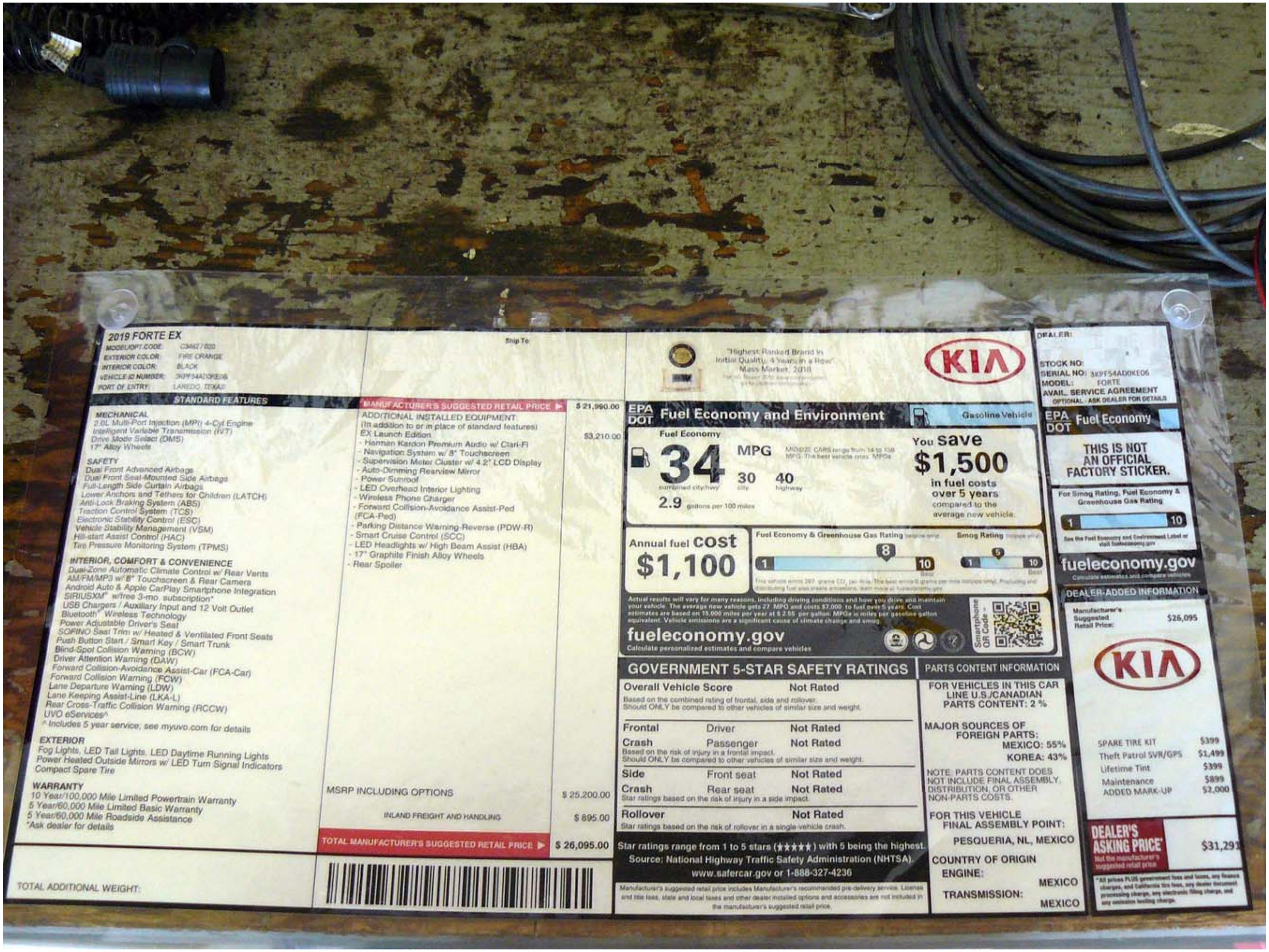


Figure A3. Window Sticker (Monroney Label)

Figure A4. Vehicle Certification Label

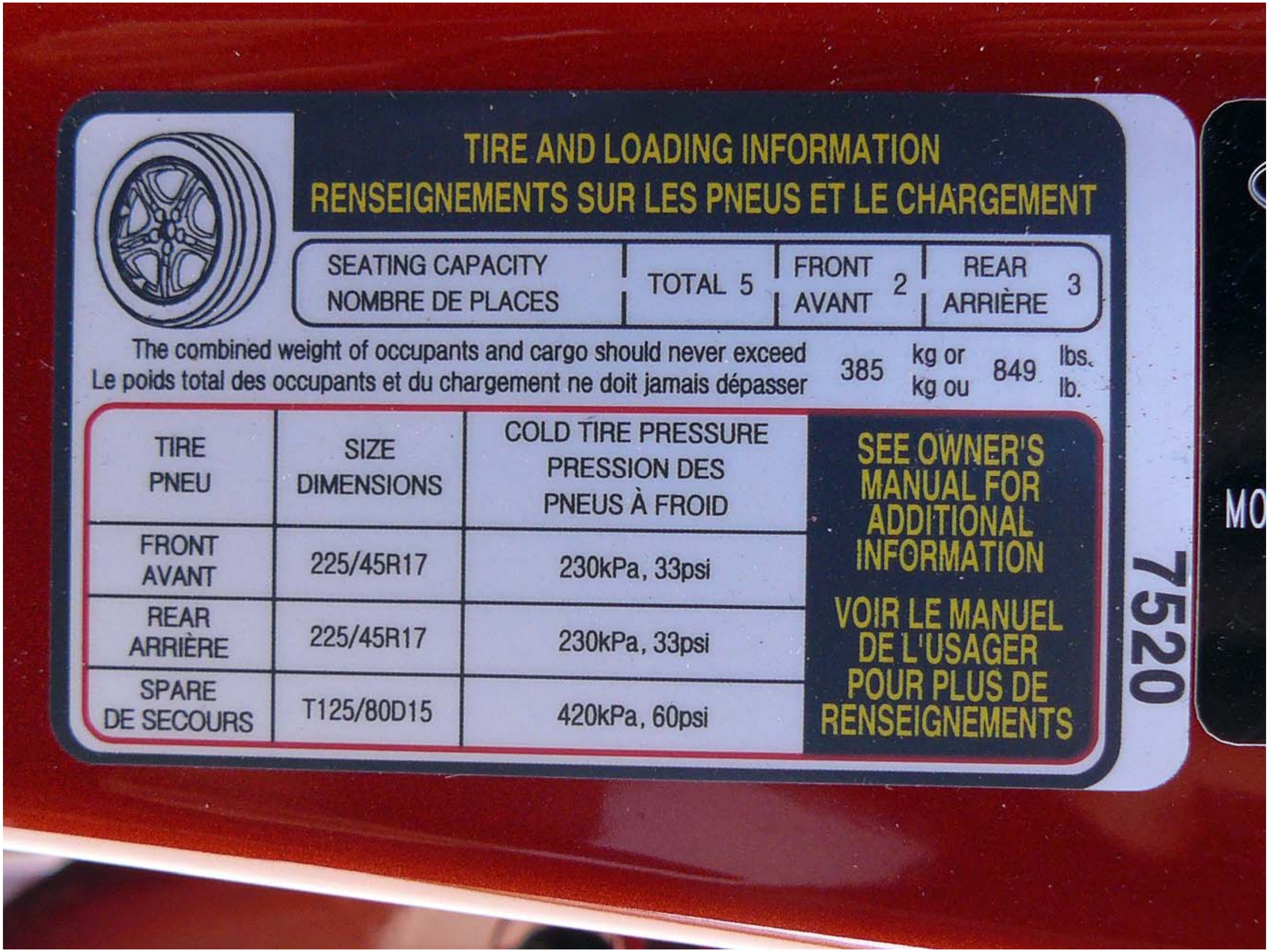


Figure A5. Tire Placard

Figure A6. Rear View of Principal Other Vehicle (SSV)

Figure A7. Load Frame/Slider of SSV

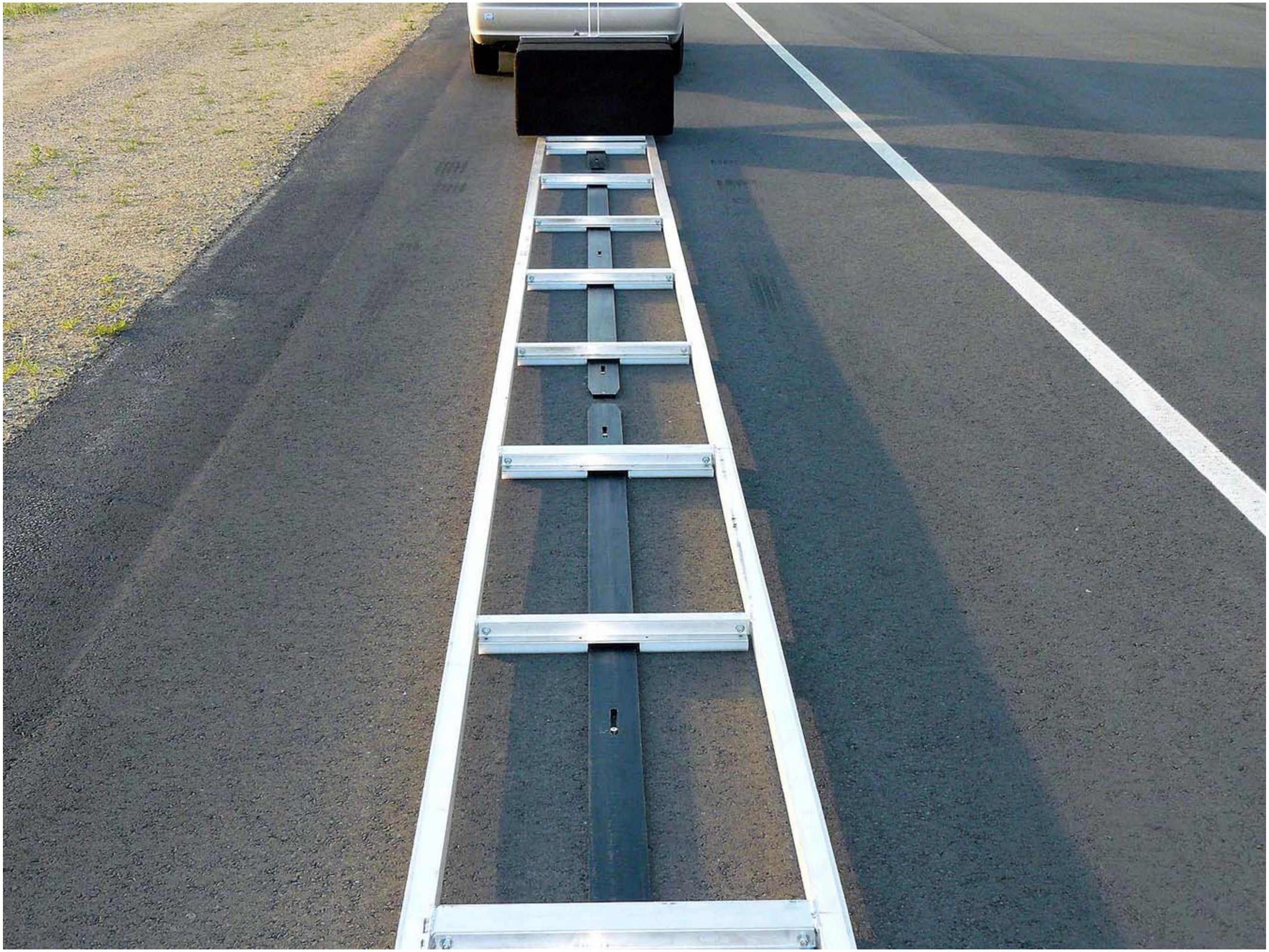


Figure A8. Two-Rail Track and Road-Based Lateral Restraint Track

Figure A9. Steel Trench Plate

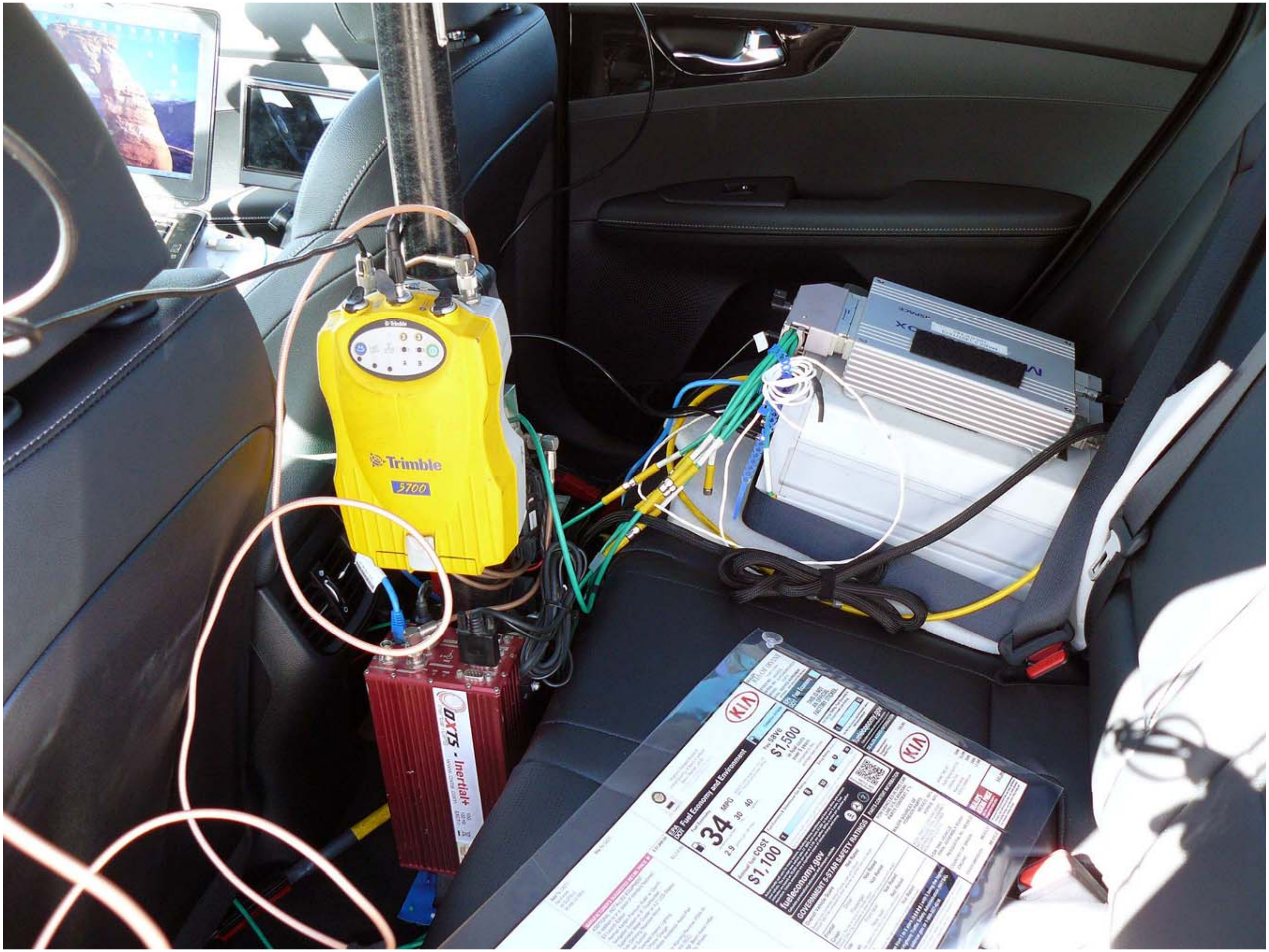


Figure A10. DGPS, Inertial Measurement Unit and MicroAutoBox Installed in Subject Vehicle

Figure A11. Sensors for Detecting Auditory and Visual Alerts

Figure A12. Computer and Brake Actuator Installed in Subject Vehicle

Figure A13. Brake Actuator Installed in POV System

Figure A14. Collision Warning Visual Alert

Figure A15. AEB Setup Menus

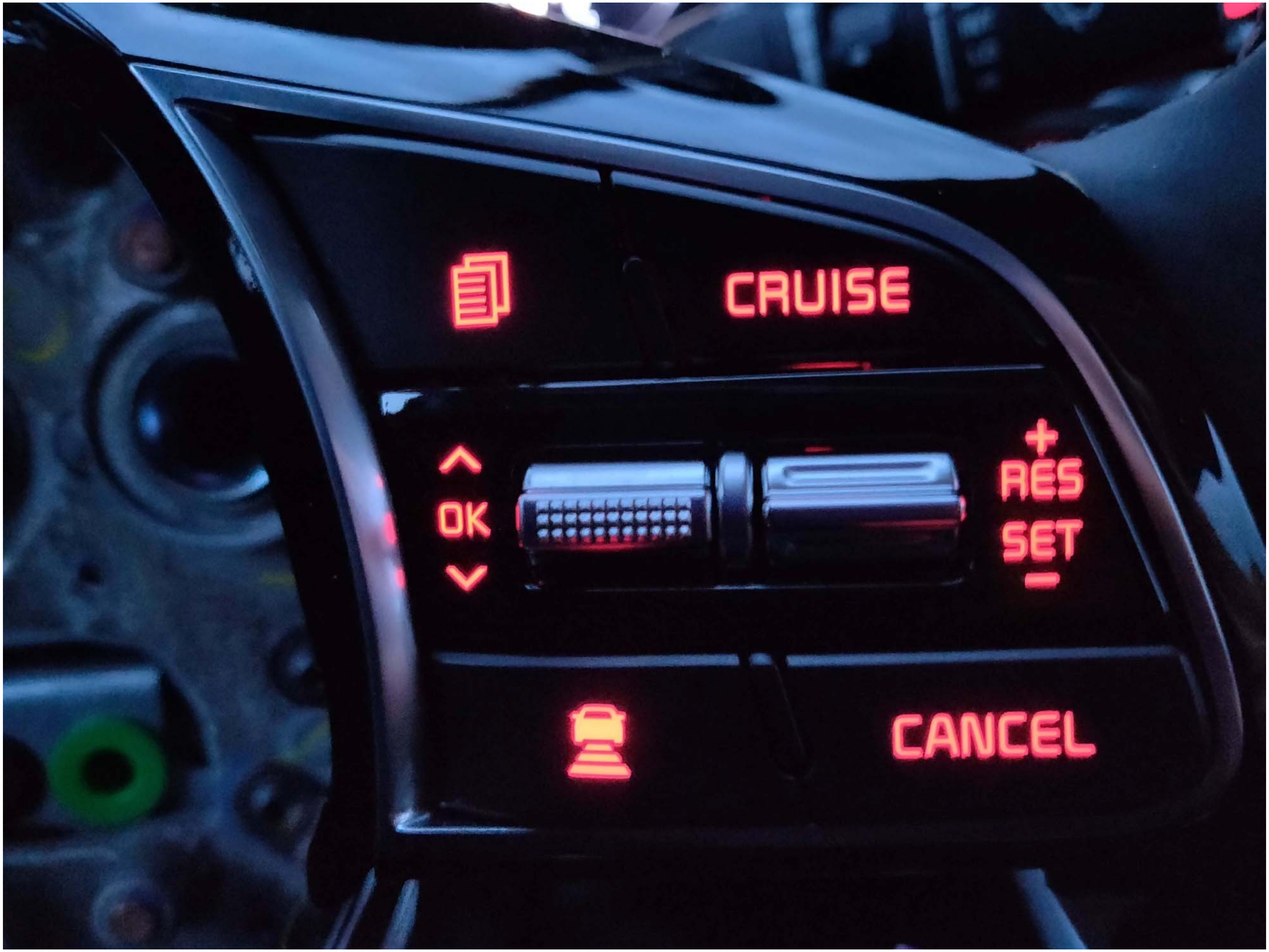
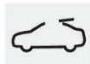


Figure A16. Steering Wheel Mounted Control Buttons for Changing Parameters

APPENDIX B

Excerpts from Owner's Manual

Sunroof open warning light (if equipped)



This warning light blinks:

- If the driver removes the ignition key and opens the driver-side door when the sunroof is not fully closed, the warning chime will sound for a few seconds and a warning light will appear on the LCD display.

  Close the sunroof securely when leaving your vehicle.

Ice Warning Light (if equipped)

This warning light blinks 5 times and then illuminates, and also warning chime sounds 1 time:

- When the temperature on the Outside Temperature Gauge is below approximately 4°C (39.2°F) with the ignition switch or Engine Start/Stop button in the ON position.

✽ NOTICE

If the ice warning light appears while driving, you should drive more attentively and safely refraining from over-speeding, rapid acceleration, sudden braking or sharp turning, etc.

Forward Collision-avoidance Assist Warning light (FCA, if equipped)

This indicator light illuminates:

- When there is a malfunction with the FCA.

In this case, have the vehicle inspected by an authorized Kia dealer.

FORWARD COLLISION-AVOIDANCE ASSIST (FCA) (CAMERA + RADAR TYPE) (IF EQUIPPED)

The FCA system is designed to detect and monitor the vehicle ahead or detect a pedestrian in the roadway through radar signals and camera recognition to warn the driver that a collision is imminent, and if necessary, apply emergency braking.

⚠ WARNING

Take the following precautions when using the Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist (FCA) system:

- **This system is only a supplemental system and it is not intended to, nor does it replace the need for extreme care and attention of the driver. The sensing range and objects detectable by the sensors are limited. Pay attention to the road conditions at all times.**
- **NEVER drive too fast in accordance with the road conditions or whilst cornering.**
- **Always drive cautiously to prevent unexpected and sudden situations from occurring. FCA does not guarantee to stop the vehicle completely and does not guarantee to avoid all collisions.**

System setting and activation

System setting

When the ignition switch is turned on, Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist (FCA) automatically gets activated. The system can be deactivated if the driver cancels the system from the instrument panel as follows : 'User settings → Driving assist → Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist'

The warning light illuminates on the LCD display, when you cancel the FCA system. The driver can monitor the FCA ON/OFF status on the LCD display. Also, the warning light illuminates when the ESC (Electronic Stability Control) is turned off. When the warning light remains ON with the FCA activated, have the system checked by a professional workshop. Kia recommends to visit an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.

The driver can select the initial warning activation time in the User Settings in the instrument cluster LCD display. The options for the initial Forward Collision Warning include the following:

- EARLY - When this condition is selected, the initial Forward Collision Warning is activated earlier than normal. This setting maximizes the amount of distance between the vehicle or pedestrian ahead before the initial warning occurs. If the 'EARLY' condition feels too sensitive, change it into 'NORMAL'. When the vehicle ahead suddenly stops, the warning may seem to activate later even if the 'EARLY' condition was selected.
- NORMAL - When this condition is selected, the initial Forward Collision Warning is activated normally. Compared to EARLY mode, this setting allows for a shorter amount of distance between the vehicle or pedestrian ahead before the initial warning occurs.
- LATE - When this condition is selected, the initial Forward Collision Warning is activated later than normal. This setting reduces the amount of distance between the vehicle or pedestrian ahead before the initial warning occurs. Select this condition only when traffic is light, and you are driving slowly.

Prerequisite for activation

The FCA gets ready to be activated, when the FCA is selected on the LCD display, and when the following prerequisites are satisfied.

- The ESC is ON.
- The driving speed is over 10 km/h (6 mph). (However, FCA is activated within certain driving speed.)
- When recognizing a vehicle or the pedestrian in front. (However, FCA deactivate according to conditions in front and vehicle systems, but it notices only certain warnings.)
- The FCA automatically deactivates upon canceling the ESC. When the ESC is cancelled, the FCA cannot be activated on the LCD display. In this situation, the FCA warning light will illuminate.

⚠ WARNING

- **The FCA automatically activates upon placing the ignition switch to the ON position. The driver can deactivate the FCA by canceling the system setting on the LCD display.**
- **The FCA automatically deactivates upon canceling the ESC. When the ESC is cancelled, the FCA cannot be activated on the LCD display.**

  The FCA warning light will illuminate, but it does not indicate a malfunction of the system.
- **Set or cancel FCA with controlling switches on steering wheel after stopping the vehicle in the safe place for your safety.**

FCA warning message and system control

The FCA system produces warning messages, warning alarms, and emergency braking based on the risk of a frontal collision, such as when a vehicle ahead suddenly brakes.

The driver can select the initial warning activation time in the User Settings in the LCD display. The options for the initial Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist include Early, Normal or Late initial warning time.

Collision Warning! (1st warning)

OBDM058065N

This warning message appears on the LCD display with a warning chime.

Additionally, some vehicle system intervention occurs by the engine management system to help decelerate the vehicle.

- Your vehicle speed may decelerate moderately.
- The FCA system limitedly controls the brakes to preemptively mitigate impact from a collision.

Emergency braking! (2nd warning)

OBDM058066N

This warning message appears on the LCD display with a warning chime.

Additionally, some vehicle system intervention occurs by the engine management system to help decelerate the vehicle.

- The FCA system limitedly controls the brakes to preemptively mitigate impact from a collision. The brake control is maximized just before a collision.

Brake operation

- In an urgent situation, the braking system enters into the ready status for prompt reaction against the driver's depressing the brake pedal.
- The FCA system provides additional braking power for optimum braking performance, when the driver depresses the brake pedal.
- The braking control is automatically deactivated, when the driver sharply depresses accelerator pedal or when the driver abruptly operates the steering wheel.
- The braking control is automatically cancelled, when risk factors disappear.

⚠ CAUTION

The driver should always pay great caution to vehicle operation, even though there is no warning message or warning alarm.

⚠ WARNING

The FCA system is a supplemental system and cannot completely stop the vehicle in all situations and avoid all collisions. It is the responsibility of the driver to safely drive and control the vehicle.

⚠ WARNING

The FCA system assesses the risk of a collision by monitoring several variables, such as the distance to the vehicle ahead, the speed of the vehicle ahead, and the driver's operation of the vehicle.

Certain conditions such as inclement weather and road conditions may affect the operation of the FCA system.

⚠ WARNING

Never deliberately drive dangerously to activate the system as such conduct increases the risk of an accident.

Sensor to detect the distance from the vehicle in front (front radar/camera)

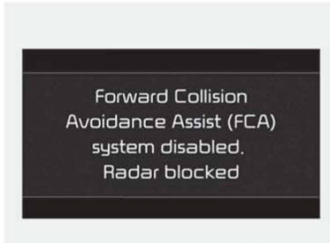
OBD058014

OBD058015

By detecting the vehicle or pedestrian ahead the vehicle, the sensor helps to operate the Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist when the vehicle is at risk of a collision.

In order for the FCA system to operate properly, always make sure the sensor or sensor cover is clean and free of dirt, snow, and debris. Dirt, snow, or foreign substances on the lens may adversely affect the sensing performance of the sensor.

Warning message and warning light



OBDM058094N

When the sensor is covered or the sensor lens is dirty with foreign substances, such as snow or rain, the FCA system may not be able to detect vehicles. In this case, a warning message ("Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist (FCA) system disabled. Radar blocked") will appear to notify the driver. Remove the foreign substances to allow the FCA system to function property.

This is not a malfunction with the FCA. To operate the FCA again, remove the foreign substances.

The FCA may not properly operate in an area (e.g. open terrain), where any Vehicles or substances are not detected after turning ON the engine.

✽ **NOTICE**

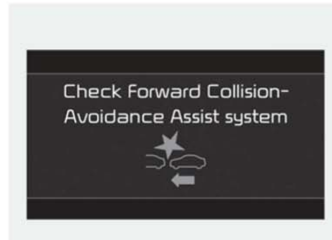
- **Do not install any accessories, such as license plate molding or sticker, on the sensor area. Nor arbitrarily replace the bumper. Those may adversely affect the sensing performance.**
- **Always keep the sensor/bumper area clean.**
- **Use only soft clothes to wash the vehicle. Also, do not spray highly-pressurized water on the sensor installed on the bumper.**
- **Be careful not to apply unnecessary force on the frontal sensor area. When the sensor moves out of the correct position due to external force, the system may not normally operate and may not provide a warning light or message. In this case, have the vehicle inspected by an authorized Kia dealer.**
- **Use only the genuine Kia sensor cover. Do not arbitrarily apply paint on the sensor cover.**

(Continued)

(Continued)

- **Do not tint the window or install stickers, or accessories around the inside mirror where the camera is installed.**
- **Make sure the frontal camera installation point does not get wet.**
- **Do not impact or arbitrarily remove any radar/camera components.**
- **Do not place reflective objects(white paper or mirror etc.) on the dashboard.**
  The system may unnecessarily activate or deactivate due to reflection of the sunlight.
- **Excessive audio system volume may prevent occupants from hearing the FCA system warning alarm.**

System malfunction



OBDM058095N

- When the FCA is not working properly, the FCA warning light (FCA symbol) will illuminate and the warning message will appear for a few seconds. After the message disappears, the master warning light (⚠) will illuminate. In this case, have the vehicle inspected by an authorized Kia dealer.

- The FCA system will get deactivated for the sake of driver's safety when the ESC warning light comes on. The FCA warning message will appear at the same time, too. But that doesn't necessarily mean the malfunction of the FCA system. Both FCA warning light and warning message will disappear once the ESC warning light issue is resolved.

⚠ WARNING

- **The FCA is only a supplemental system for the driver’s convenience. It is the driver's responsibility to control the vehicle. Do not solely depend on the FCA system. Rather, maintain a safe braking distance, and, if necessary, depress the brake pedal to lower the driving speed.**
- **The FCA may unnecessarily produce the warning message and the warning alarms. Also, due to sensing limitations the FCA may not produce alarms in certain situations. Read the section “Limitation of the system” for more information.**
- **When there is a malfunction with the FCA, the FCA braking control does not operate upon detecting a collision risk even with other braking systems normally operating.**

(Continued)

(Continued)

- **The FCA system only recognizes vehicles and pedestrians in front of it while driving forward. It does not identify any animals or vehicles in the opposite direction.**
- **The FCA does not recognize cross-traffic or parked vehicles presenting a side profile.**
- **If the vehicle in front stops suddenly, you may have less control of the brake system. Therefore, always keep safe distance between your vehicle and the vehicle in front of you.**
- **The FCA system may activate during braking and the vehicle may stop suddenly. And the load in the vehicle may endanger passengers. Therefore, always be mindful of the load volume in the vehicle.**

(Continued)

(Continued)

- **The FCA system may not activate if the driver applies the brake pedal to avoid the risk of a collision.**
- **The FCA system does not operate when the vehicle is in reverse. In these cases, you must maintain a safe braking distance, and if necessary, depress the brake pedal to reduce the driving speed in order to maintain a safe dis tance.**
- **The regular braking function will operate normally even if There is a problem with the FCA brake control system or other functions. In this case, the braking control will not operate in the risk of a collision.**

(Continued)

(Continued)

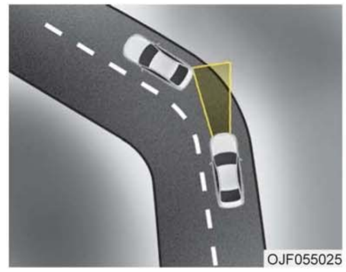
- **The FCA system may not activate according to driving condition, traffic on the road, weather, road condition, etc.**
- **The FCA system may not activate to all types of vehicles.**

Limitation of the system

The FCA system is designed to monitor the vehicle ahead through radar signals and camera recognition to warn the driver that a collision is imminent, and if necessary, apply emergency braking. In certain situations, the radar sensor or the camera may not be able to detect the vehicle ahead. In these cases, the FCA system may not operate. The driver must pay careful attention in the following situations where the FCA operation may be limited:

Recognizing vehicles

- The radar or the camera is contaminated with foreign substances.
- It heavily rains or snows.
- There is electromagnetic interference
- Something in the path of travel deflects the radar waves
- The vehicle in front has a narrow body. (i.e. motor cycle and bicycle)
- The driver's view is not clear due to backlight, reflected light, or darkness.
- The camera cannot contain the full image of the vehicle in front.
- The vehicle in front is a special vehicle, such as a heavily-loaded truck or a trailer.
- The outside brightness is greatly changed, such as entering/exiting a tunnel.
- The vehicle driving is unstable.
- The radar/camera sensor recognition is limited.
- The driver's field of view is not well illuminated (either too dark or too much reflection or too much backlight that obscures the field of view)
- There is severe irregular reflection from the radar sensor
- The vehicle in front is driving erratically
- The vehicle is driven near areas containing metal substances such as a construction zone, railroad, etc.
- Backlight is reflected in the direction of the vehicle (including front light from the vehicle ahead)
- Moisture on the windshield is not completely removed or frozen.
- The weather is misty.
- The vehicle in front does not turn ON the rear lights, does not have rear lights, has asymmetric rear lights, or has rear lights out of angle.



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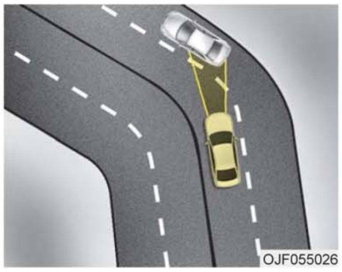
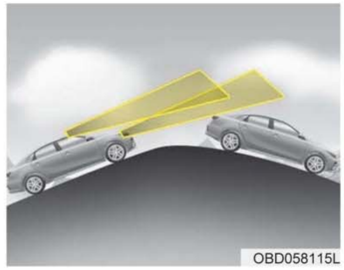
- Driving on a curve

The FCA performance may be limited while driving on a curve. The FCA may not recognize the vehicle in front even if in the same lane.It may produce the warning message and the warning alarm prematurely, or it may not produce the warning message or the warning alarm at all. When driving on a curve, exercise caution, maintain a safe braking distance, and if necessary, depress the brake pedal to reduce your driving speed in order to maintain a safe distance.



OJF055026

The FCA system may recognize a vehicle in an adjacent lane when driving on a curved road. In this case, the system may apply the brake. Always pay attention to road and driving conditions while driving. If necessary, depress the brake pedal to reduce your driving speed in order to maintain a safe distance. Also, when necessary, you may depress the accelerator pedal to prevent the system from unnecessarily decelerating your vehicle. Always check the traffic conditions around the vehicle.



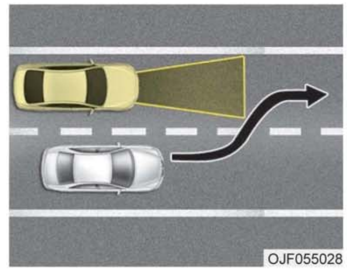
OBD058115L

- Driving on a slope

The FCA performance may be limited while driving upward or downward on a slope, and may not recognize a vehicle in front in the same lane. It may produce the warning message and the warning alarm prematurely, or it may not produce the warning message and the warning alarm at all.

When the FCA suddenly recognizes the vehicle in front while passing over a slope, you may experience sharp deceleration.

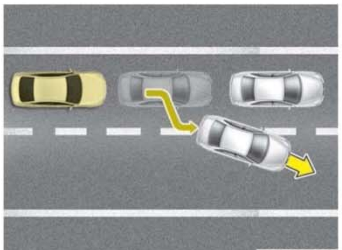
Always keep your eyes forward while driving upward or downward on a slope, and, if necessary, depress the brake pedal.



OJF055028

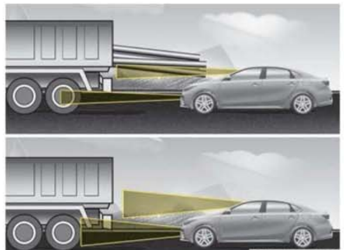
- Changing lanes

When a vehicle changes lanes in front of you, the FCA system may not immediately detect the vehicle, especially if the vehicle changes lanes abruptly. In this case, you must maintain a safe braking distance, and if necessary, depress the brake pedal to reduce your driving speed in order to maintain a safe distance.



OJF055029

When driving in stop-and-go traffic, and a stopped vehicle in front of you merges out of the lane, the FCA system may not immediately detect the new vehicle that is now in front of you. In this case, you must maintain a safe braking distance, and if necessary, depress the brake pedal to reduce your driving speed in order to maintain a safe distance.



OBD058116L

- Recognizing the vehicle

If the vehicle in front of you has cargo that extends rearward from the cab, or when the vehicle in front of you has higher ground clearance, additional special attention is required. The FCA system may not be able to recognize the cargo extending from the vehicle. In these instances, you must maintain a safe braking distance from the rearmost object, and if necessary, depress the brake pedal to reduce your driving

Recognizing pedestrians

- The pedestrian is not fully detected by the camera sensor, or the pedestrian does not walk in the upright position.
- The pedestrian moves very fast.
- The pedestrian abruptly appears in front.
- The pedestrian is wearing clothing that easily blends into the background, making it difficult to be detected.
- The outside is too bright or too dark.
- The vehicle drives at night or in the darkness.
- There is an item similar to a person's body structure.
- The pedestrian is small.
- The pedestrian has impaired mobility.
- It is difficult to distinguish the pedestrian from the surroundings.
- The sensor recognition is limited.

- There is a group of pedestrians.
- If a sudden change in the sensor recognition takes place while passing through a speed bump,
- When the vehicle is severely shaken,
- When driving around circular intersection after the vehicle in front,
- If the front of the camera lens is contaminated by front glass tinting, film, water repellent coating, damage on glass, or foreign matter (sticker, insect, etc.)
- The radar or camera or camera lens is damaged.
- If the headlights of a vehicle are not used at night or in a tunnel section, or the light is too weak
- If street light or the light of a vehicle coming from a opposite direction is reflected or when sunlight is reflected by the water on the road surface
- When the back light is projected in the direction of the vehicle's motion (including the headlights of vehicles)
- Road sign, shadow on the road, tunnel entrance, toll gate, partial pavement
- If the windshield has moisture on its surface or if windshield freezes,
- Driving in the fog.
- When objects are out of the sensing range of the sensor or radar.

⚠ WARNING

- **Do not use the FCA system when towing a vehicle. Cancel the FCA in the User Settings on the LCD display before towing. Brake application by the FCA system while towing may adversely affect your safety.**
- **Use extreme caution when the vehicle in front of you has cargo that extends rearward from the cab, or when the vehicle in front of you has higher ground clearance.**
- **The FCA system is designed to detect and monitor the vehicle ahead or detect a pedestrian in the roadway through radar signals and camera recognition. It is not designed to detect bicycles, motorcycles, or smaller wheeled objects such as luggage bags, shopping carts, or strollers.**

(Continued)

(Continued)
- **The FCA system may not operate in a certain situations. Thus, never test-operate the FCA against a person or an object. It may cause a severe injury or even death.**

✽ NOTICE

- **When replacing or reinstalling the windscreen, front bumper or radar/camera after removal, have the vehicle inspected by an authorized Kia dealer.**
- **In some instances, the FCA system may be canceled when subjected to electromagnetic interference.**

APPENDIX C

Run Log

Subject Vehicle: **2019 Kia Forte**

Test Date: 3/5/2019

Principal Other Vehicle: SSV

Run	Test Type	Valid Run?	FCW TTC (s)	Minimum Distance (ft)	Peak Deceleration (g)	Pass/Fail	Notes
1-13	Brake characterization and confirmation						See Appendix D
14	Static Run						Brk Force = 13 lb after check runs
15	**Stopped POV**	Y	1.55	7.65	1.06	Pass	
16		Y	1.54	8.30	1.12	Pass	
17		Y	1.57	5.98	1.01	Pass	
18		Y	1.58	6.31	0.97	Pass	
19		N					Braking low (.3)
20		N					Braking low (.3)
21		Y	1.57	9.11	1.12	Pass	Brake Force 15.5 lb after check runs
22		Y	1.54	6.23	0.97	Pass	
23		Y	1.57	9.52	1.09	Pass	
24	Static Run						
25	**Slower POV, 25 vs 10**	Y	1.53	3.08	0.91	Pass	
26		Y	1.60	5.68	0.70	Pass	
27		Y	1.54	4.11	0.88	Pass	
28		Y	1.60	4.04	0.88	Pass	
29		Y	1.63	3.65	0.96	Pass	
30		Y	1.57	6.14	0.80	Pass	
31		Y	1.56	6.52	0.83	Pass	

Subject Vehicle: **2019 Kia Forte**

Test Date: 3/5/2019

Principal Other Vehicle: SSV

Run	Test Type	Valid Run?	FCW TTC (s)	Minimum Distance (ft)	Peak Deceleration (g)	Pass/Fail	Notes
32	Static run						
35	**Slower POV, 45 vs 20**	Y	2.13	15.56	1.10	Pass	Brake Force 12.5 after check runs
36		N					Check Brake Force
37		N					Changed from TTC to Distance
38		Y	2.30	15.80	1.07	Pass	
39		Y	2.32	16.27	1.11	Pass	
40		Y	2.36	15.96	1.09	Pass	
41		Y	2.34	16.48	1.11	Pass	
42		Y	2.27	17.14	1.07	Pass	
43		N					POV Speed
44		Y	2.29	17.58	1.09	Pass	
45	Static run						
							Force 12.5 lb after check run
46	**Braking POV, 35**	N					Low Braking (.28 G)
47		N					POV Speed, Force 12.75 lb after check run
48	STP - Static run						
49	**Baseline, 25**	N					Throttle
50		Y			0.48		
51		Y			0.46		
52		Y			0.44		

Subject Vehicle: **2019 Kia Forte** Test Date: 3/5/2019

Principal Other Vehicle: SSV

Run	Test Type	Valid Run?	FCW TTC (s)	Minimum Distance (ft)	Peak Deceleration (g)	Pass/Fail	Notes
53		Y			0.44		
54		N					Throttle
55		Y			0.44		
56		Y			0.44		
57		Y			0.46		
58	STP - Static run						
59	**Baseline, 45**	Y			0.45		
60		Y			0.45		
61		Y			0.47		
62		Y			0.47		
63		Y			0.48		
64		N					Check Brake Force
65		Y			0.47		
66		Y			0.47		
67	STP - Static run						
68	**STP False Positive, 25**	Y			0.48	Pass	
69		Y			0.46	Pass	
70		Y			0.47	Pass	End of first day of testing
							Brake characterization done for second time before run 84
84	Static Run						3 ABS Activations from 45 mph prior to runs

Subject Vehicle: **2019 Kia Forte** Test Date: 3/5/2019

Principal Other Vehicle: SSV

Run	Test Type	Valid Run?	FCW TTC (s)	Minimum Distance (ft)	Peak Deceleration (g)	Pass/Fail	Notes
85	**Braking POV, 35**	Y	1.63	9.87	0.84	Pass	
86		Y	1.72	9.21	0.78	Pass	
87		Y	1.41	12.29	0.73	Pass	
88		Y	1.56	4.22	0.72	Pass	
89		Y	1.67	15.27	0.85	Pass	
90		Y	1.64	5.90	0.73	Pass	
91		Y	1.63	0.90	0.52	Pass	
92		Y	1.72	3.33	0.59	Pass	
93	Static Run						
94	STP - Static run						
95	**STP False Positive, 25**	N					Accel High
96		N					Accel High
97		Y			0.48	Pass	Force = 11.75 lb after check runs
98		Y			0.48	Pass	
99		Y			0.46	Pass	
100		Y			0.53	Pass	
101		Y			0.48	Pass	
102	STP - Static run						
103	**STP False Positive, 45**	Y			0.43	Pass	

Subject Vehicle: **2019 Kia Forte** Test Date: 3/5/2019

Principal Other Vehicle: SSV

Run	Test Type	Valid Run?	FCW TTC (s)	Minimum Distance (ft)	Peak Deceleration (g)	Pass/Fail	Notes
104		Y			0.46	Pass	
105		Y			0.48	Pass	
106		Y			0.50	Pass	
107		Y			0.48	Pass	
108		Y			0.45	Pass	
109		Y			0.47	Pass	
110	STP - Static run						

APPENDIX D

Brake Characterization

Subject Vehicle: **2019 Kia Forte** Test Date: 3/5/2019

DBS Initial Brake Characterization				
Run Number	**Stroke at 0.4 g (in)**	**Force at 0.4 g (lb)**	**Slope**	**Intercept**
1	1.384362	18.37915	0.944806	0.184926
2	1.385224	17.84463	0.913393	0.269864
3	1.374347	17.68513	0.94863	0.27426
71	1.395271	17.10398	0.998376	0.290413
72	1.367718	17.04276	1.038703	0.262961
73	1.381655	16.88826	1.032756	0.329452

DBS Brake Characterization Confirmation								
Run	**DBS Mode**	**Speed**	**Valid Run**	**Average Decel. (g)**	**0.4 g Stroke Value (in)**	**0.4 g Force Value (lb)**	**Stroke/Force Calculator (in)**	**Notes**
4	**Displacement**	35	N	0.441	1.38		1.25	Brake Rate
5			N	0.438	1.38		1.26	Decel High
6			Y	0.383	1.30		1.36	
7		25	Y	0.383	1.30		1.36	
8		45	Y	0.401	1.30		1.30	

DBS Brake Characterization Confirmation								
Run	**DBS Mode**	**Speed**	**Valid Run**	**Average Decel. (g)**	**0.4 g Stroke Value (in)**	**0.4 g Force Value (lb)**	**Stroke/Force Calculator (in)**	**Notes**
9	**Hybrid**	35	N	0.518	1.30	17.97	13.88	Decel High
10			Y	0.424	1.30	14.00	13.21	
11		25	Y	0.410	1.30	14.00	13.66	
12		45	N	0.428	1.30	14.00	13.08	Decel High
13			Y	0.424	1.30	13.50	12.74	
74	**Displacement**	35	N	0.510	1.38		1.08	Brake Rate
75			N	0.371	1.25		1.35	Brake Rate
76			Y	0.421	1.35		1.28	
77		25	Y	0.409	1.35		1.32	
78		45	N	0.430	1.35		1.26	Accel High
79			Y	0.401	1.30		1.30	
80	**Hybrid**	35	N	0.526		17.01	12.94	Accel High
81			Y	0.421		13.00	12.35	
82		25	Y	0.398		13.00	13.07	
83		45	Y	0.418		13.00	12.44	

Appendix E

TIME HISTORY PLOTS

LIST OF FIGURES

Description of Time History Plots

A set of time history plots is provided for each valid run in the test series. Each set of plots comprises time varying data from both the Subject Vehicle (SV) and the Principal Other Vehicle (POV), as well as pass/fail envelopes and thresholds. Plots shown herein are grouped by test type and are presented sequentially within a given test type. The following is a description of data types shown in the time history plots, as well as a description of the color code indicating to which vehicle the data pertain.

Time History Plot Description

Each time history plot consists of data relevant to the test type under consideration, and therefore the data channels plotted vary according to test type. The test types (shown in the plot titles) include:

- Stopped POV (SV at 25 mph)
- Slower POV, 25/10 (SV at 25 mph, POV at 10 mph)
- Slower POV, 45/20 (SV at 45 mph, POV at 20 mph)
- Braking POV 35 mph (Both vehicles at 35 mph with 13.8 m gap, POV brakes at 0.3 g)
- False Positive Baseline 25 mph (Baseline run at 25 mph)
- False Positive Baseline 45 mph (Baseline run at 45 mph)
- False Positive STP 25 mph (Steel trench plate run over at 25 mph)
- False Positive STP 45 mph (Steel trench plate run over at 45 mph)
- DBS Brake Characterization, Initial
- DBS Brake Characterization Determination

Time history figures include the following sub-plots:

- FCW Warning – Displays the Forward Collision Warning alert (which can be audible, visual, or haptic). Depending on the type of FCW alert or instrumentation used to measure the alert, this can be any combination of the following:

    - Filtered, rectified, and normalized sound signal. The vertical scale is 0 to 1.
    - Filtered, rectified, and normalized acceleration (i.e., haptic alert, such as steering wheel vibration). The vertical scale is 0 to 1.
    - Normalized light sensor signal. The vertical scale is 0 to 1.

As only the audible or haptic alert is perceptible by the driver during a test run, the earliest of either of these alerts is used to define the onset of the FCW alert. A vertical black bar on the plot indicates the TTC (sec) at the first moment of the warning issued by the FCW system. The FCW TTC is displayed to the right of the subplot in green.

- Headway (ft) – Longitudinal separation between the frontmost point of the Subject Vehicle and the rearmost point of the Strikeable Surrogate Vehicle (SSV) towed by the Principal Other Vehicle. The minimum headway during the run is displayed to the right of the subplot.

- SV/POV Speed (mph) – Speed of the Subject Vehicle and the Principal Other Vehicle (if any). For DBS tests, in the case of an impact, the speed reduction experienced by the Subject Vehicle up until the moment of impact is displayed to the right of the subplot.

- Yaw Rate (deg/sec) – Yaw rate of the Subject Vehicle and Principal Other Vehicle (if any).

- Lateral Offset (ft) – Lateral offset within the lane of the Subject Vehicle to the center of the lane of travel. Note that for tests involving the Strikeable Surrogate Vehicle (SSV), the associated lateral restraint track is defined to be the center of the lane of travel. If testing is done with a different POV which does not have a lateral restraint track, lateral offset is defined to be the lateral offset between the SV and POV.

- Ax (g) – Longitudinal acceleration of the Subject Vehicle and Principal Other Vehicle (if any). The peak value of Ax for the SV is shown on the subplot.

- Pedal Position – Position of the accelerator pedal and brake pedal. The units for the brake pedal are inches and the units for the accelerator pedal are percent of full scale divided by 10.

- Brake Force (lb) – Force on the brake pedal as applied by the DBS controller. The TTC at the onset of the brake by the DBS controller is shown on the subplot. Additionally, the average force at the brake pedal while the DBS controller is active is displayed.

Note that the minimum (worst) GPS fix type is displayed in the lower right corner of each page. The only valid fix type is RTK fixed (displayed in green). If the fix type during any portion of the test was anything other than RTK fixed, then “RTK Fixed OR LESS!!” is displayed in red.

Envelopes and Thresholds

Some of the time history plot figures contain either green or yellow envelopes and/or black or red threshold lines. These envelopes and thresholds are used to programmatically and visually determine the validity of a given test run. Envelope and threshold exceedances are indicated with either red shading or red asterisks, and red text is placed to the right side of the plot indicating the type of exceedance. Such exceedances indicate either that the test was invalid or that the requirements of the test were not met (i.e., failure of the AEB system).

For plots with green envelopes, in order for the test to be valid, the time-varying data must not exceed the envelope boundaries at any time within the envelope. Exceedances of a green envelope are indicated by red shading in the area between the measured time-varying data and the envelope boundaries.

With the exception of the brake force plots (see description below), for plots with yellow envelopes, in order for the test to be valid, the time-varying data must not exceed the envelope at the beginning (left edge of the boundary) and/or end (right edge), but may exceed the boundary during the time between the left and right edges. Exceedances at the left or right extent of a yellow envelope are indicated by red asterisks.

For the headway plot, a dashed black threshold line indicating a relative headway of zero is given. If no impact occurs, a green circle is displayed at the moment of minimum distance. If impact occurs, a red asterisk is displayed at the moment of impact.

For the Ax plot, if the scenario is an AEB brake to stop scenario, a vertical dashed black line is displayed for all plots indicating the moment of first POV braking. The yellow envelope in this case is relevant to the POV braking only. The left edge of the envelope is at 1.5 seconds after the first POV braking. A solid black threshold line extends horizontally 0.5 seconds to the left of the envelope. This threshold line represents the time during which the Ax of the Principal Other Vehicle must first achieve 0.27g (the upper edge of the envelope, i.e., 0.30 g ± 0.03 g). A green circle or red asterisk is displayed at the moment the POV brake level achieves 0.27g. A green circle indicates that the test was valid (the threshold was crossed during the appropriate interval) and a red asterisk indicates that the test was invalid (the threshold was crossed out of the appropriate interval).

For the pedal position plot, a thick black bar appears on the brake pedal position data over the DBS controller brake onset period to signify the time over which the brake application rate is determined. The calculated brake application rate is also displayed on the figure.

If the tests are done in Hybrid mode, the brake force plot shows a dashed black threshold line indicating a brake force of 2.5 lbs. For the time period where the DBS controller is active, the brake force at the pedal must not fall below this 2.5 lb threshold. Exceedances of this threshold are indicated by red shading in the area between the measured time-varying data and the dashed threshold line. The yellow envelope in this case is used only to visualize the target average brake force necessary for the test to be valid. If the tests are done in displacement mode there are no relevant brake force level thresholds or average brake force calculations.

In the instance of the “last second” braking applied by the brake robot, a thick vertical red line will appear on the plots at the moment the brake robot activates. Note that last second braking is only done when it has been determined by the onboard computer that test failure cannot be avoided. It is done simply to reduce the collision speed in order to minimize the likelihood of damage to the SSV and to the Subject Vehicle. Therefore, data validity checks are not performed after the red line, and certain values, such as minimum distance or peak deceleration, may not be accurate.

Color Codes

Color codes have been adopted to easily identify which data correspond to which vehicle, as well as to indicate the types of envelopes and thresholds used in the plots.

Color codes can be broken into four categories:

1. Time-varying data
2. Validation envelopes and thresholds
3. Individual data points
4. Text

1. Time-varying data color codes:
   - Blue = Subject Vehicle data
   - Magenta = Principal Other Vehicle data
   - Brown = Relative data between SV and POV (i.e., TTC, lateral offset and headway distance)

2. Validation envelope and threshold color codes:
   - Green envelope = time varying data must be within the envelope at all times in order to be valid
   - Yellow envelope = time varying data must be within limits at left and/or right ends
   - Black threshold (Solid) = time varying data must cross this threshold in the time period shown in order to be valid
   - Black threshold (Dashed) = for reference only – this can include warning level thresholds, TTC thresholds, and acceleration thresholds.
   - Red threshold (Solid) = for reference only – indicates the activation of last minute braking by the brake robot. Data after the solid red line is not used to determine test validity.

3. Individual data point color codes:
   - Green circle = passing or valid value at a given moment in time
   - Red asterisk = failing or invalid value at a given moment in time

4. Text color codes:
   - Green = passing or valid value
   - Red = failing or invalid value

Examples of valid or passing time history plots for each test type (including passing, failing, and invalid runs) are shown in Figure E1 through E12. Figures E1 through E8 show passing runs for each of the 8 test types. Figure E9 shows an example of a passing brake characterization run. Figures E10 and E11 show examples of invalid runs. Figure E12 shows an example of a valid test that failed the DBS requirements.

Time history data plots for the tests of the vehicle under consideration herein are provided beginning with Figure E13.

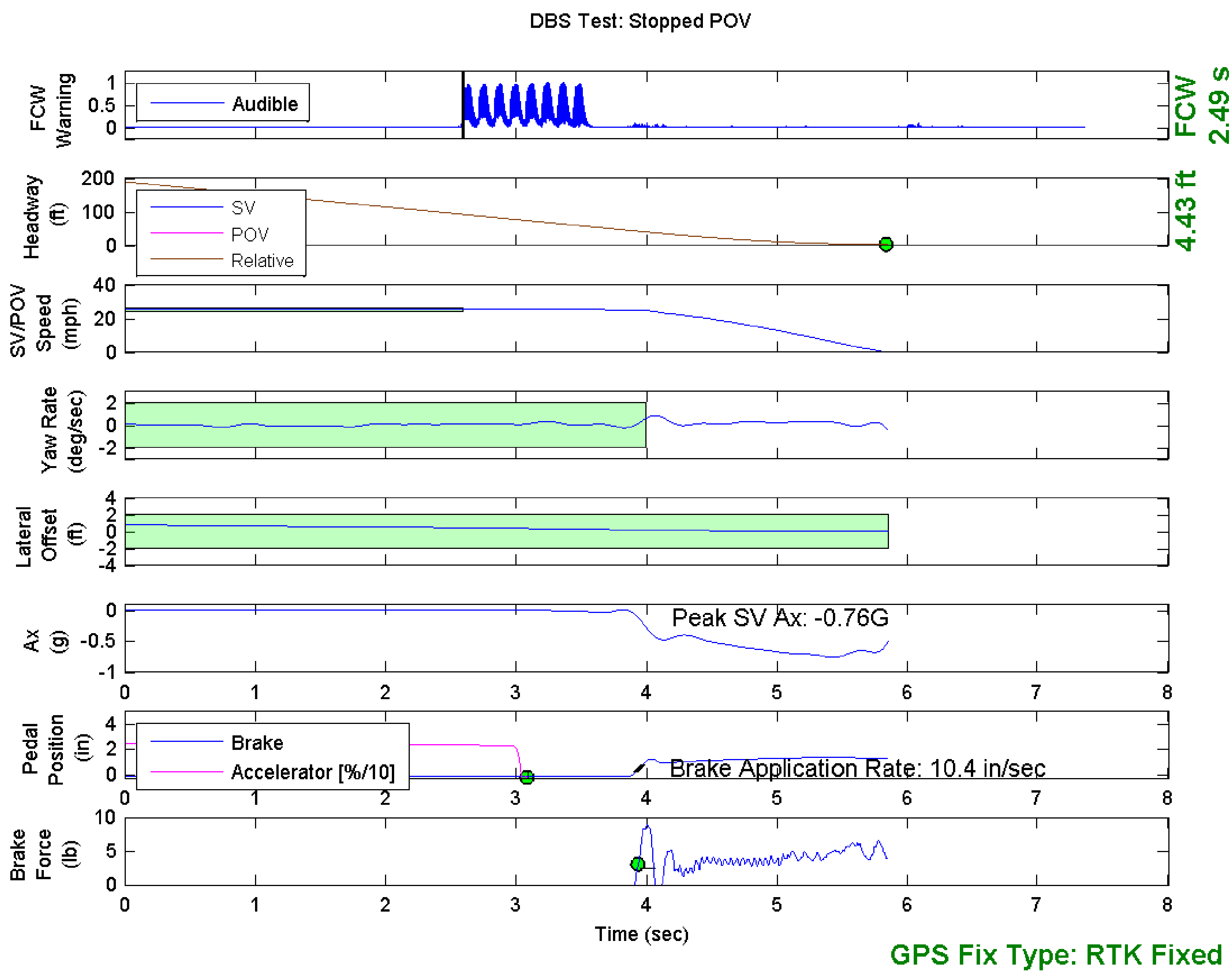


Figure E1. Example Time History for Stopped POV, Passing

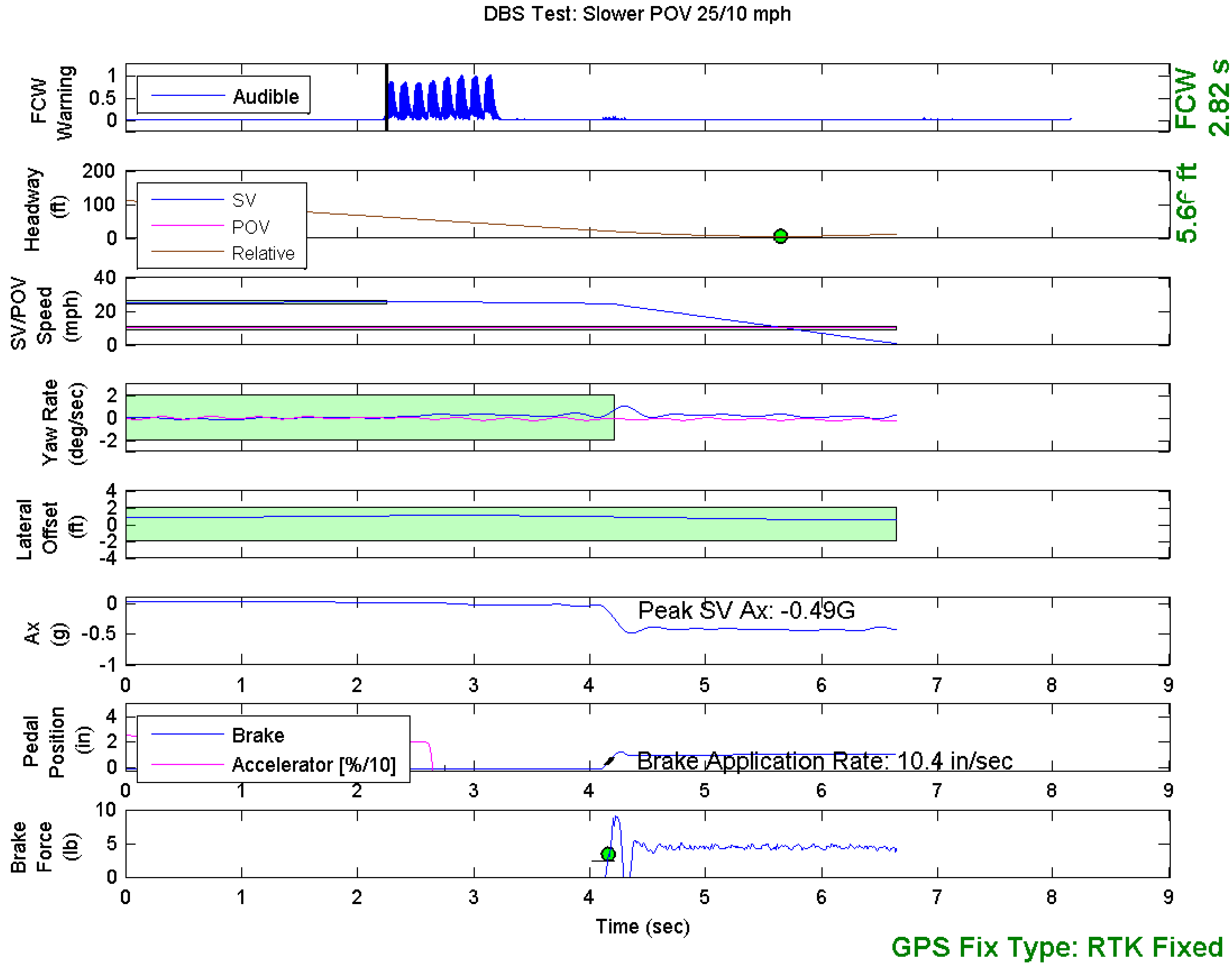


Figure E2. Example Time History for Slower POV 25 vs. 10, Passing

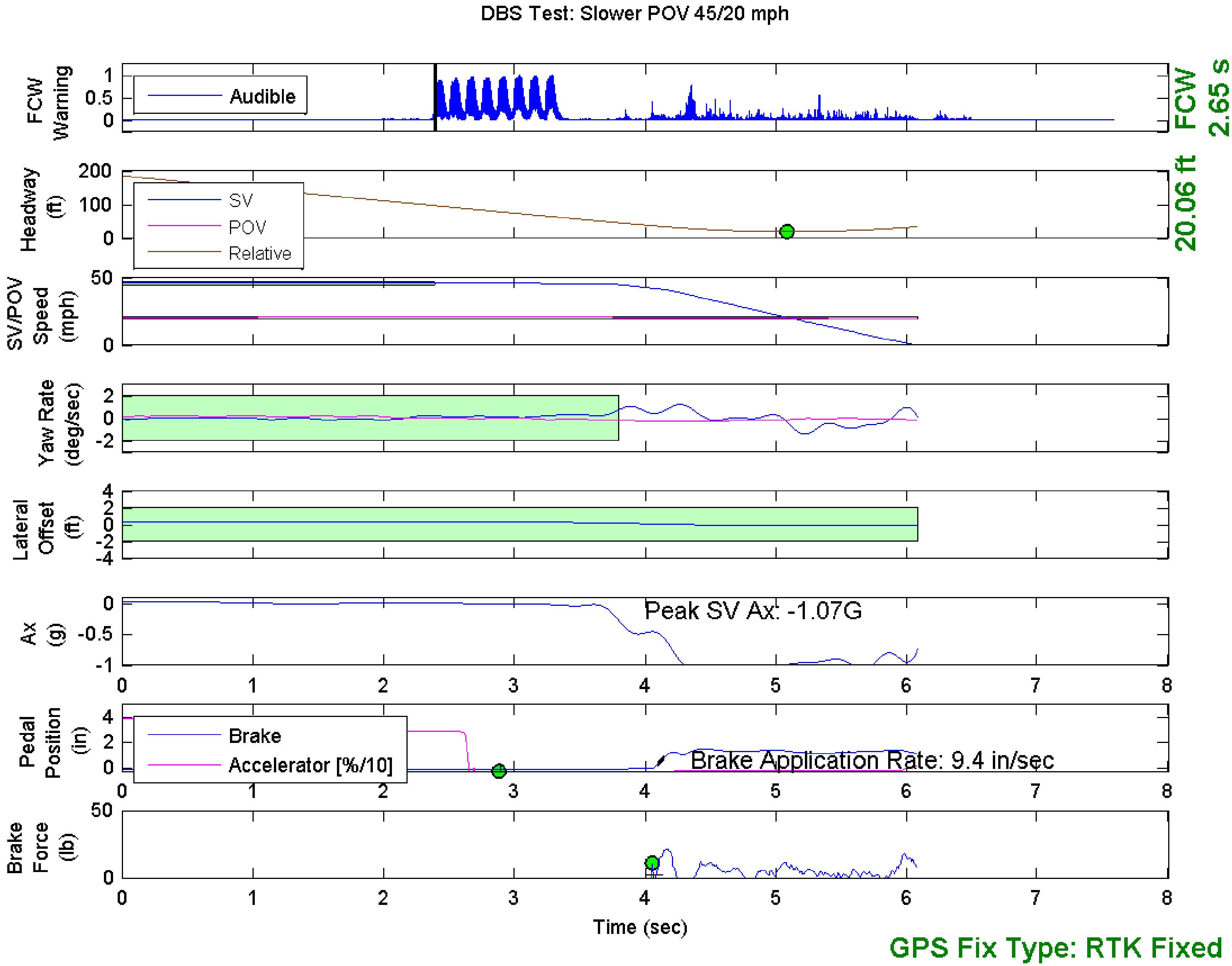


Figure E3. Example Time History for Slower POV 45 vs. 20, Passing

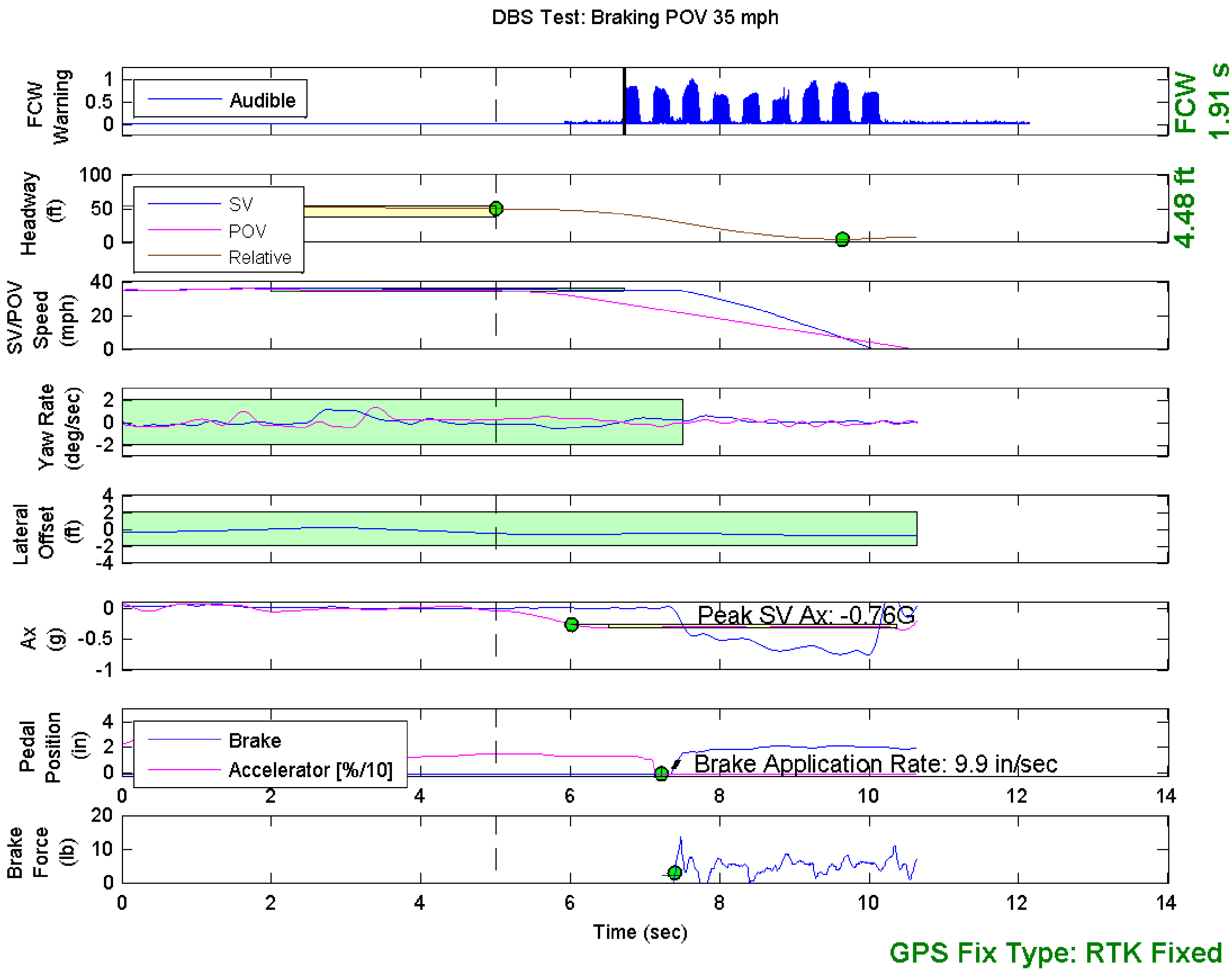


Figure E4. Example Time History for Braking POV 35, Passing

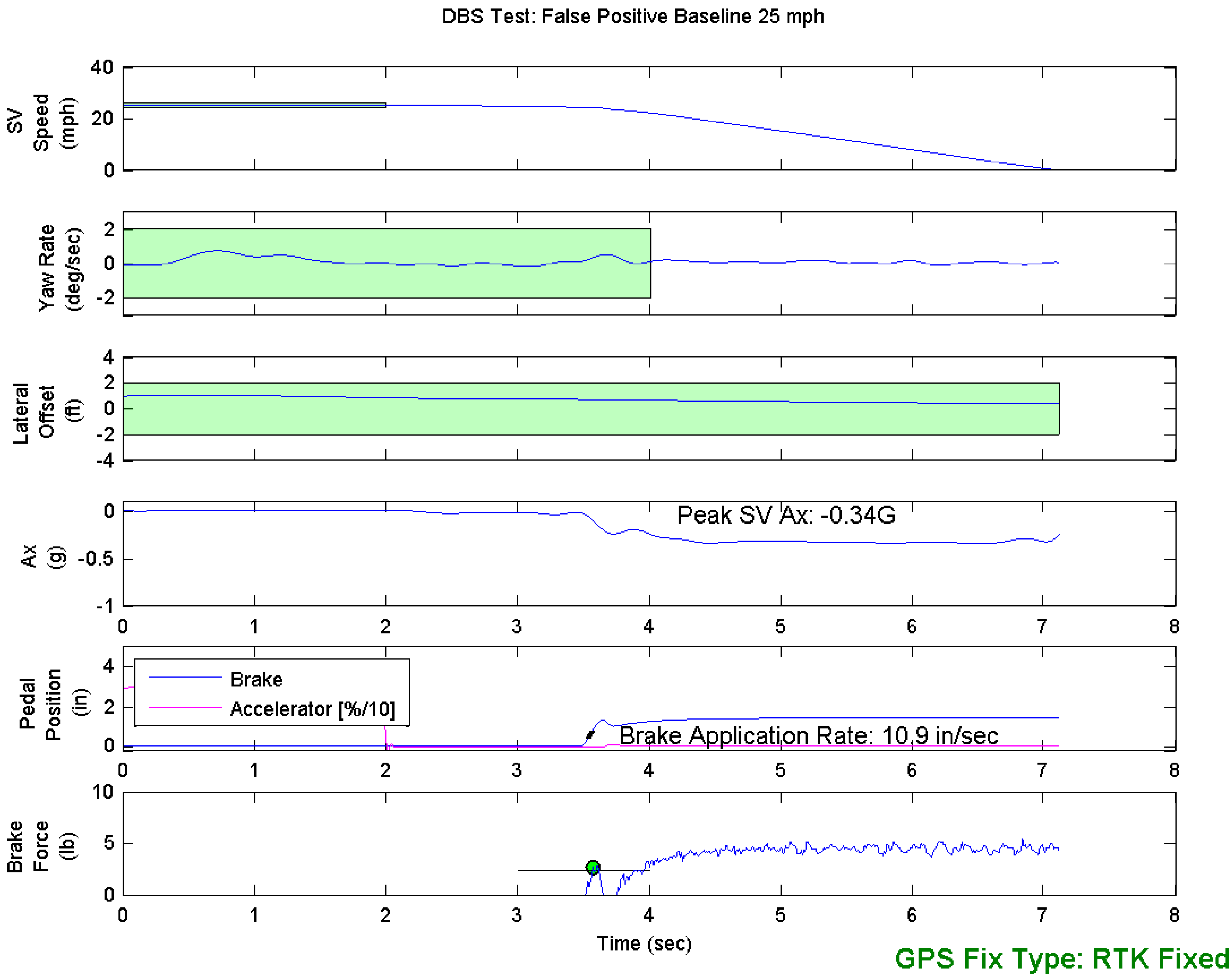


Figure E5. Example Time History for False Positive Baseline 25, Passing

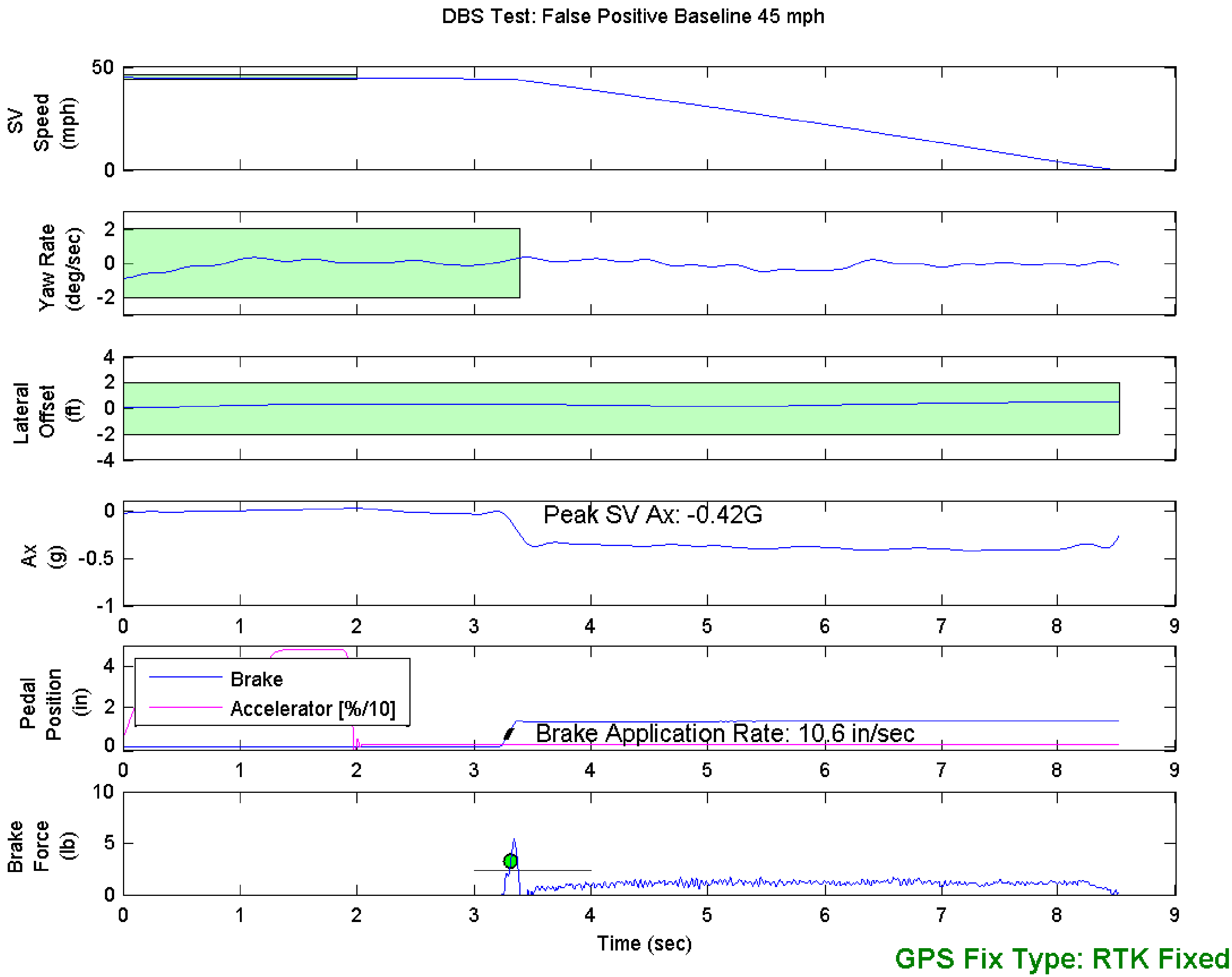


Figure E6. Example Time History for False Positive Baseline 45, Passing

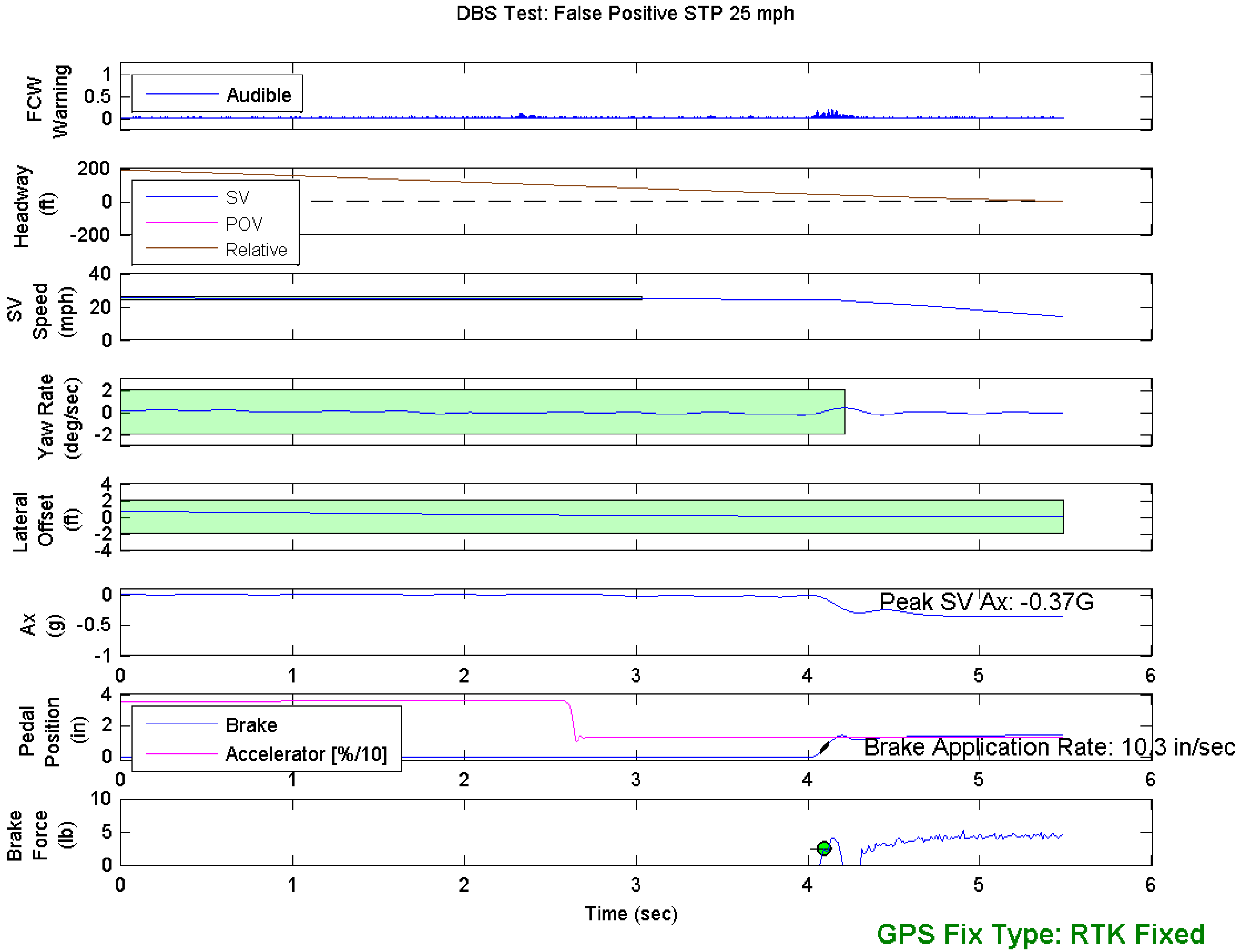


Figure E7. Example Time History for False Positive Steel Plate 25, Passing

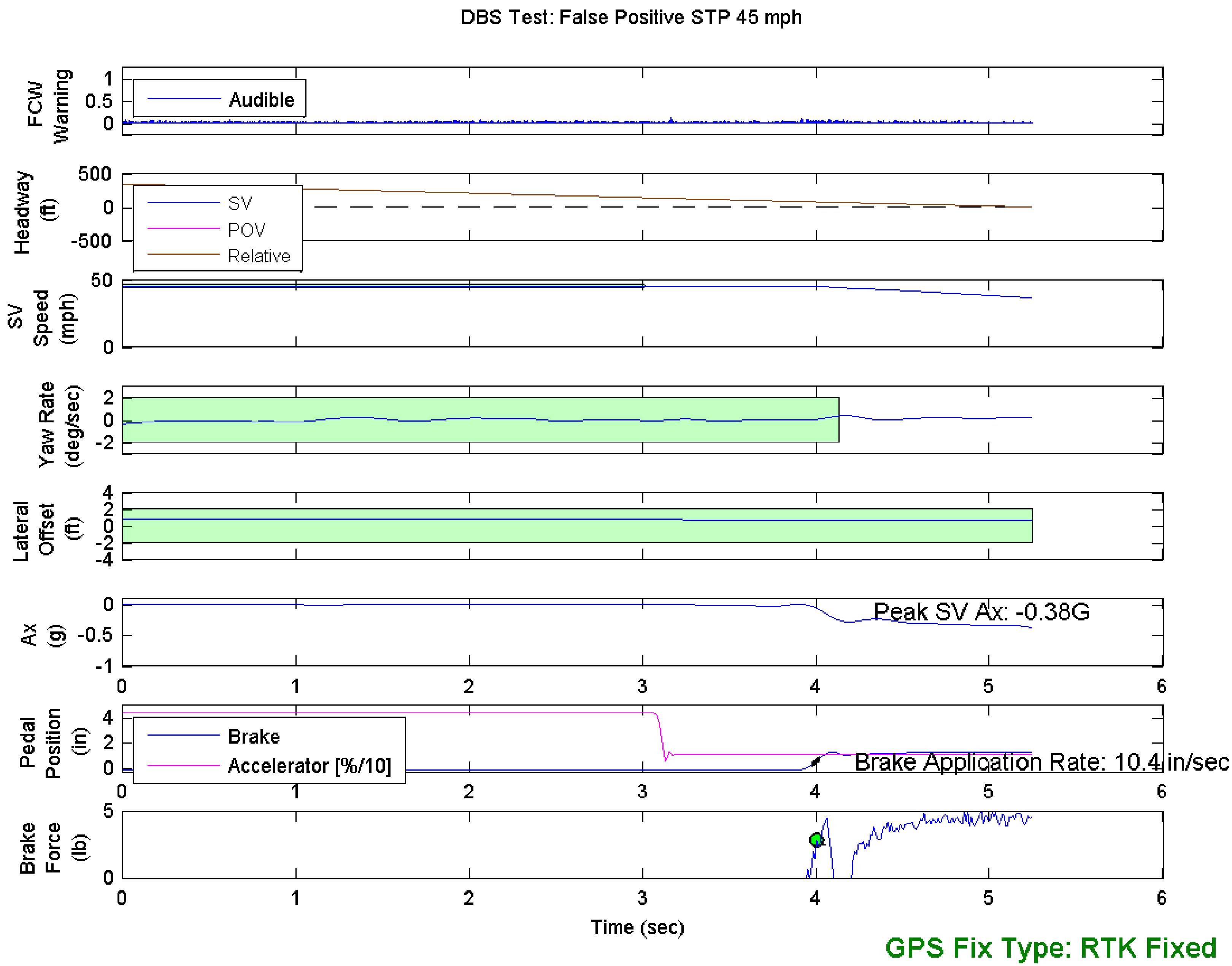


Figure E8. Example Time History for False Positive Steel Plate 45, Passing

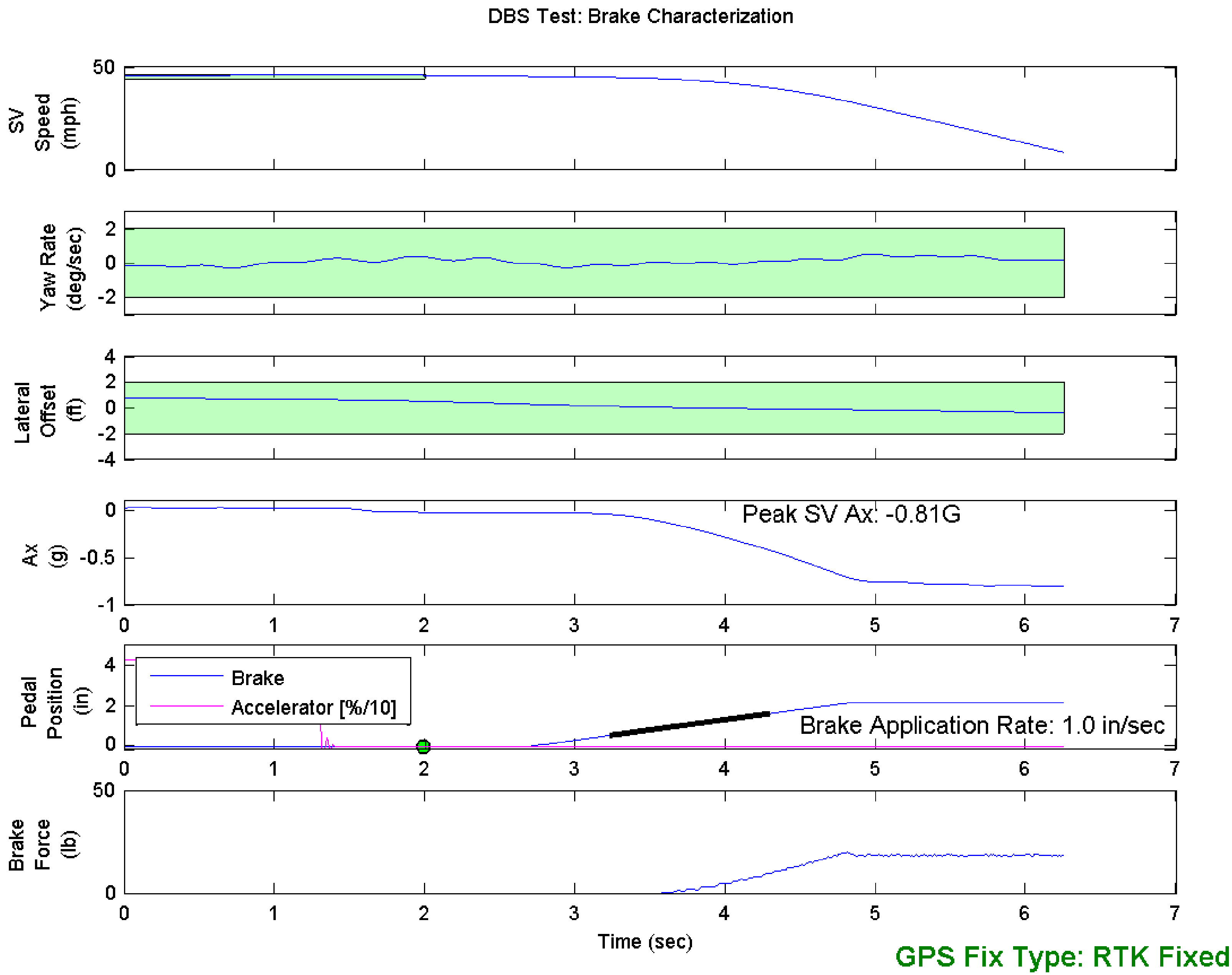


Figure E9. Example Time History for DBS Brake Characterization, Passing

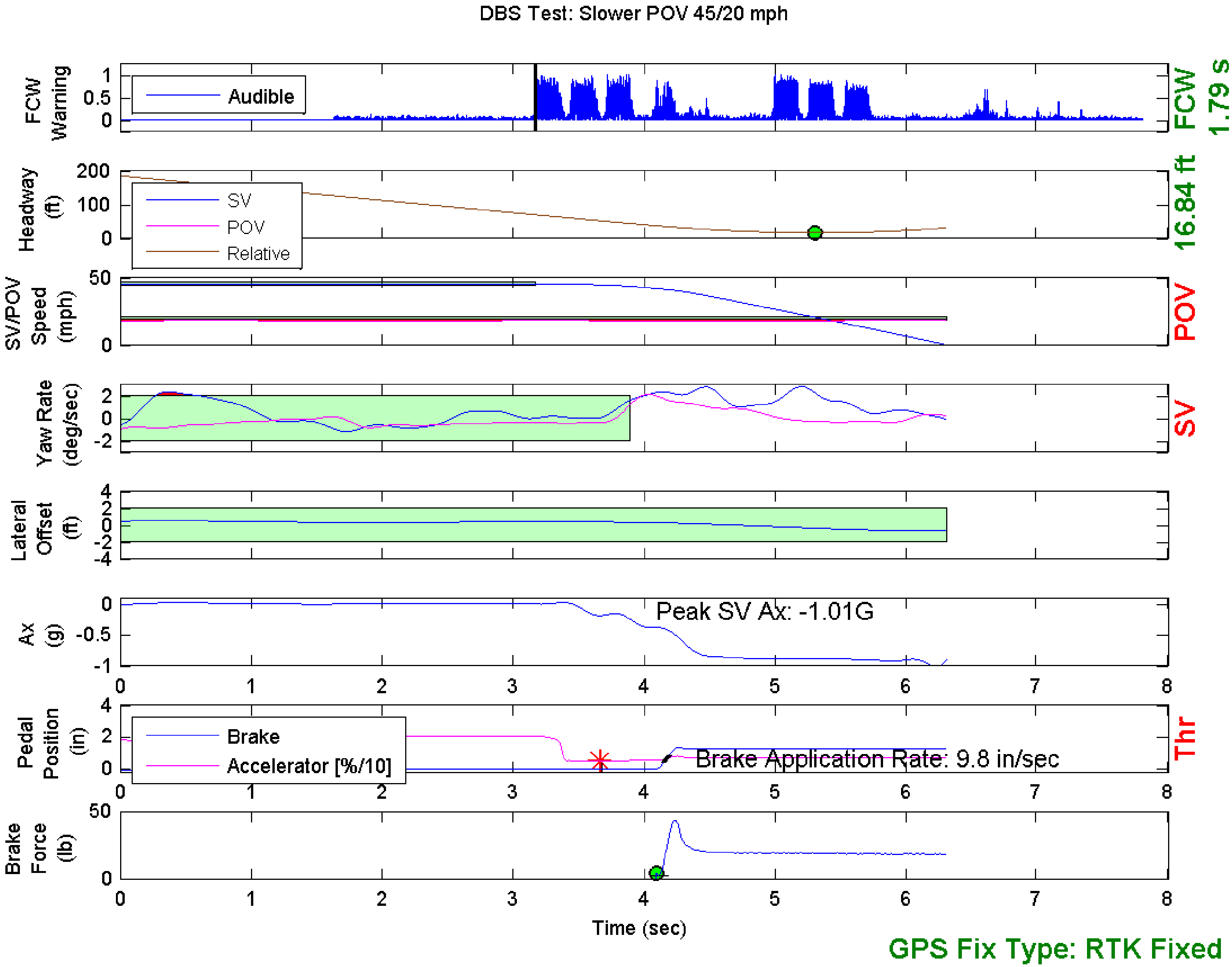


Figure E10. Example Time History Displaying Various Invalid Criteria

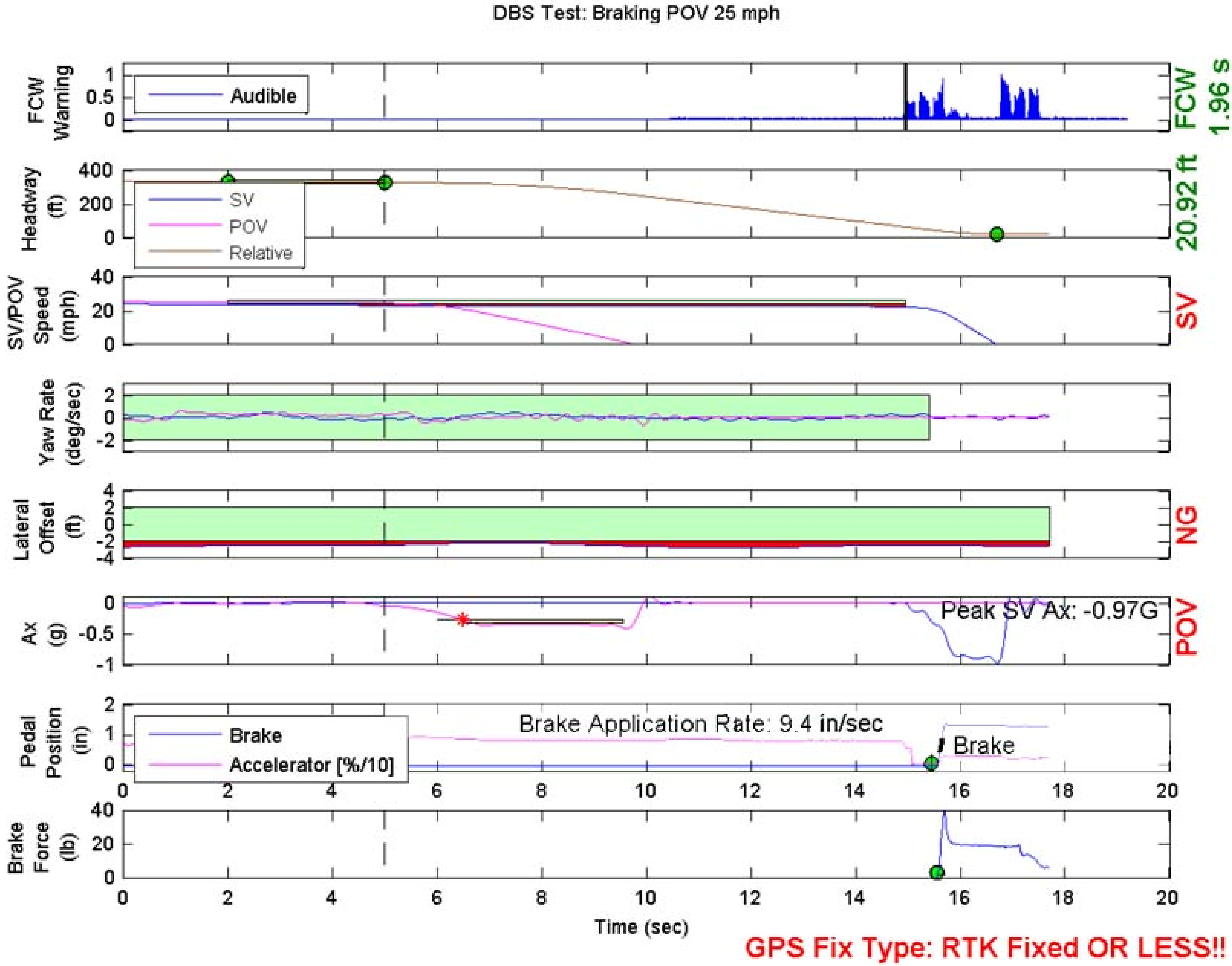


Figure E11. Example Time History Displaying Various Invalid Criteria

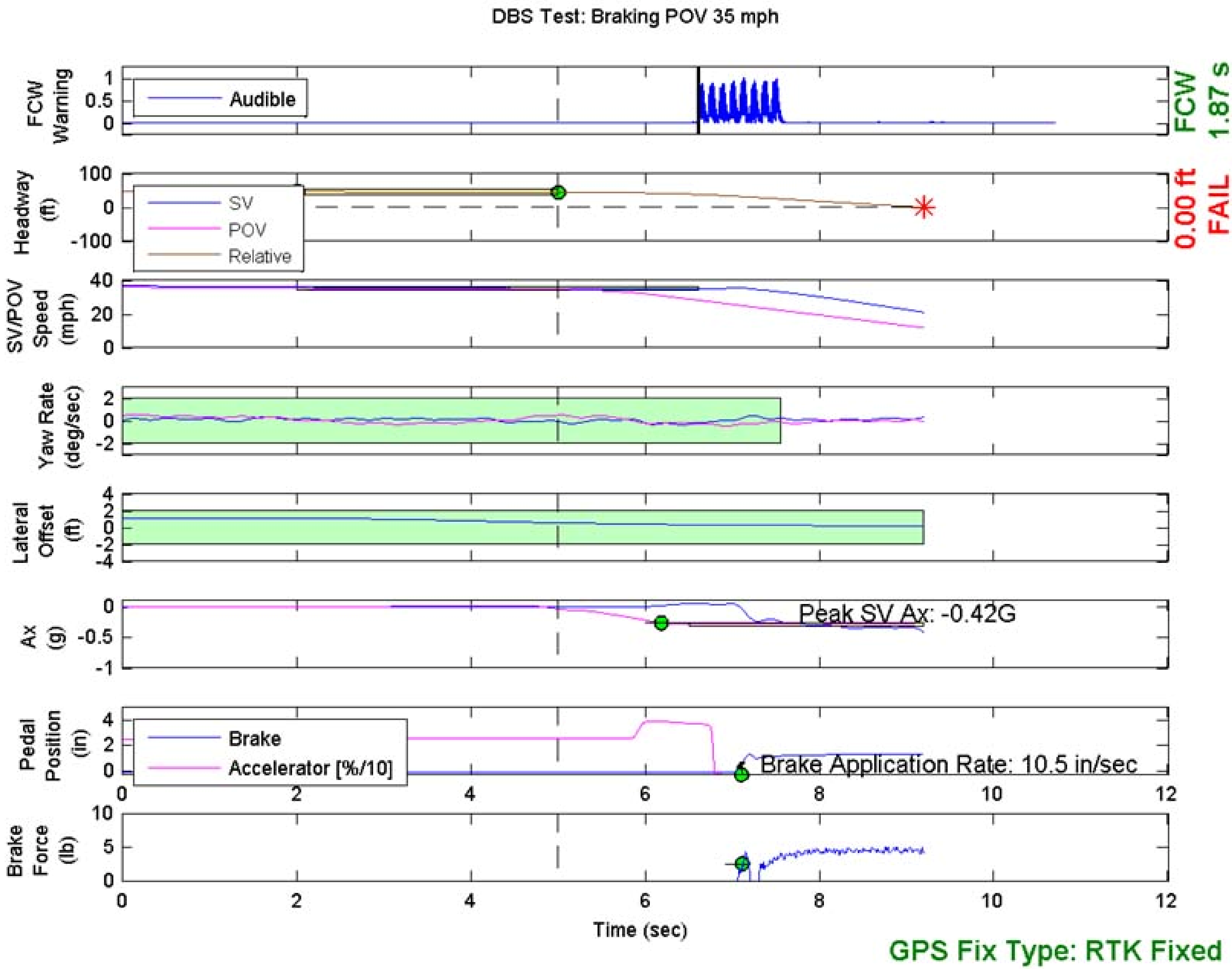


Figure E12. Example Time History for a Failed Run

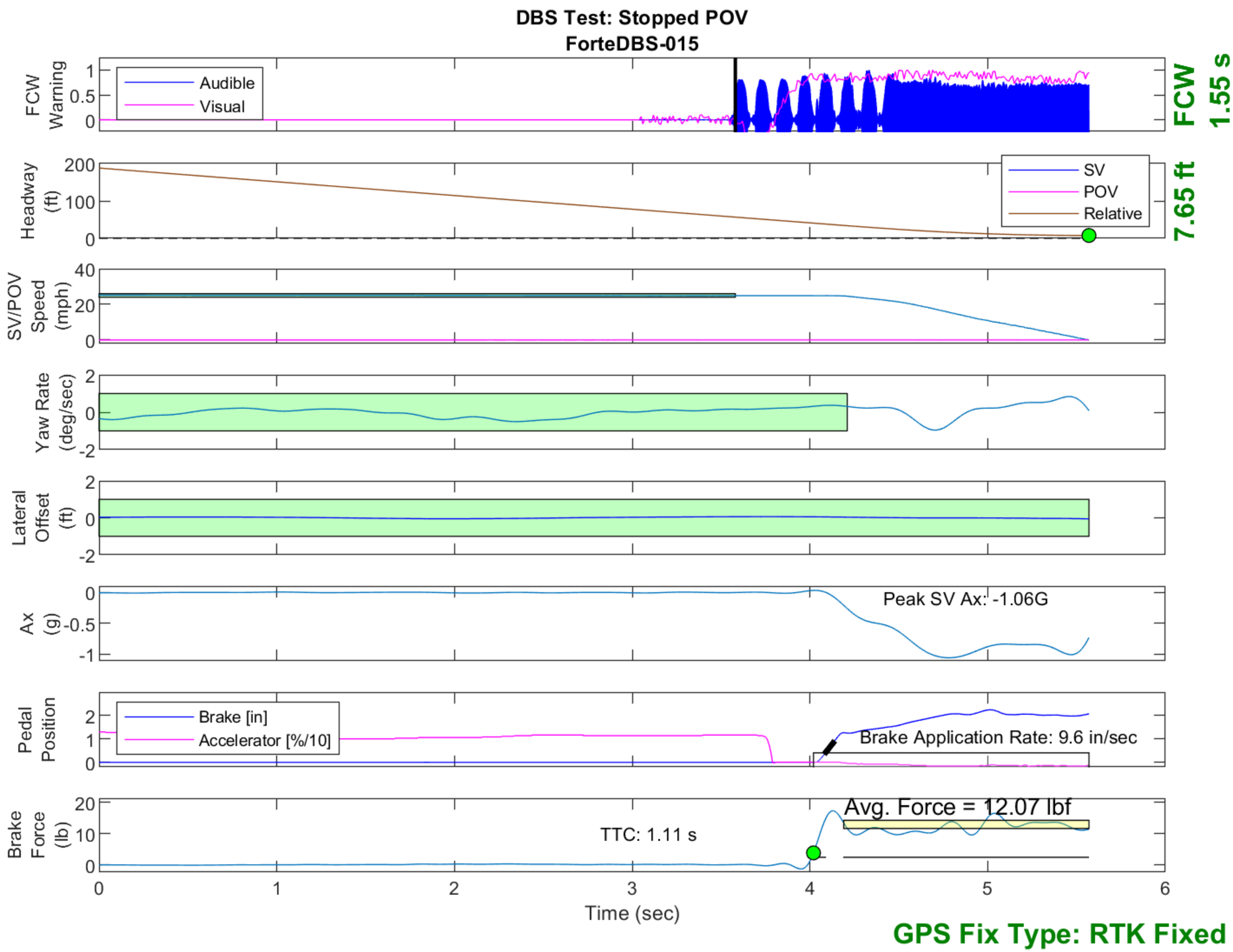


Figure E13. Time History for DBS Run 15, SV Encounters Stopped POV

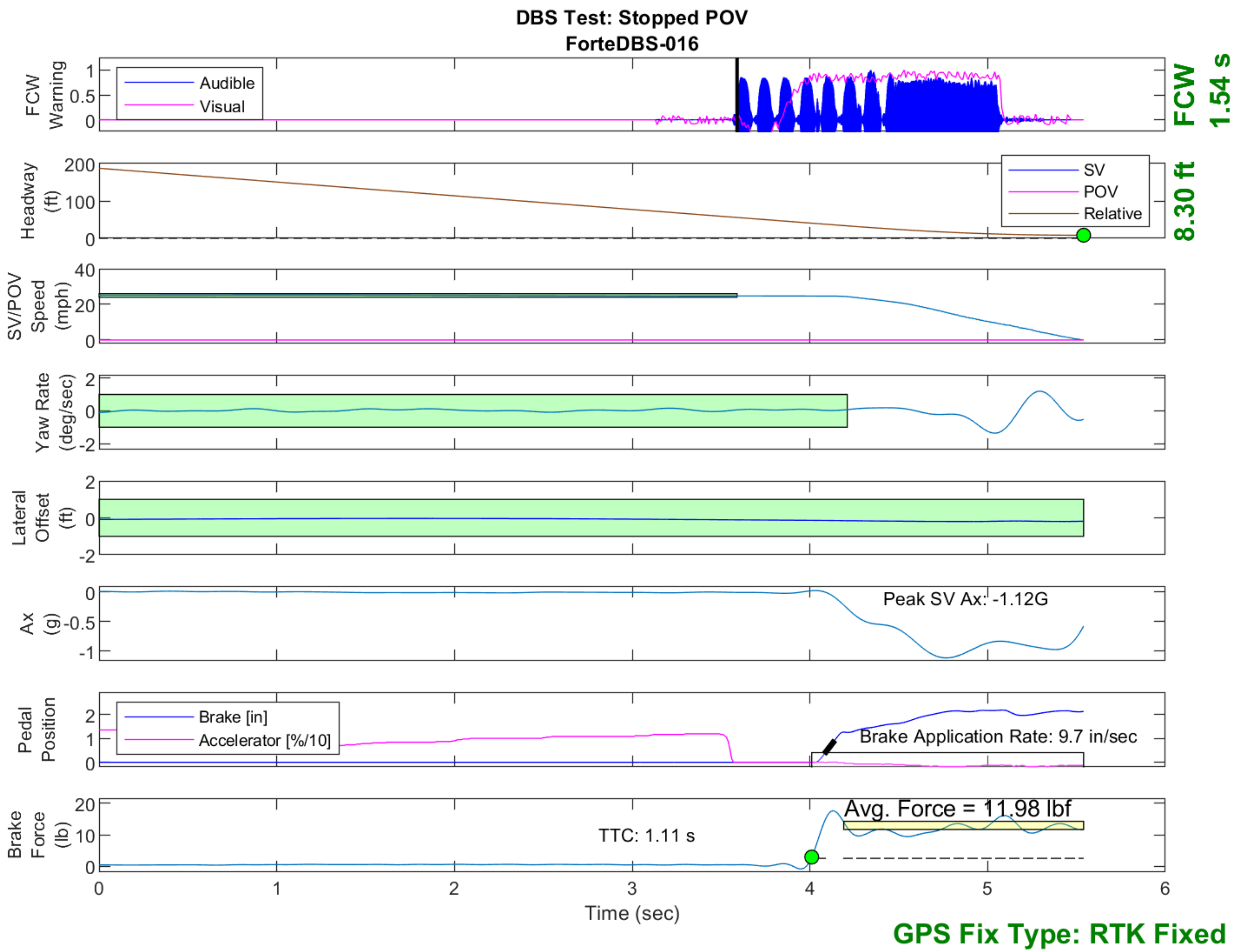


Figure E14. Time History for DBS Run 16, SV Encounters Stopped POV

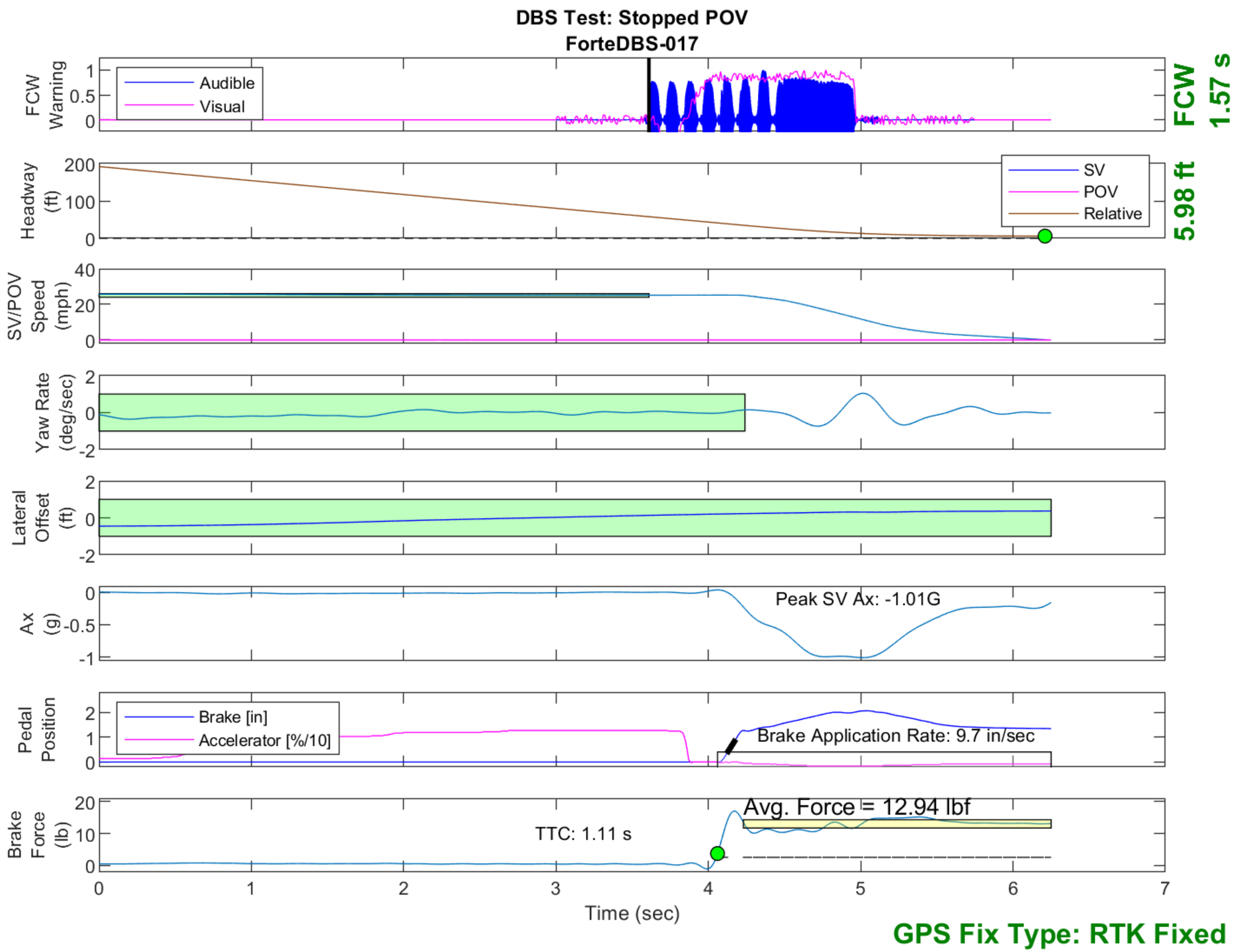


Figure E15. Time History for DBS Run 17, SV Encounters Stopped POV

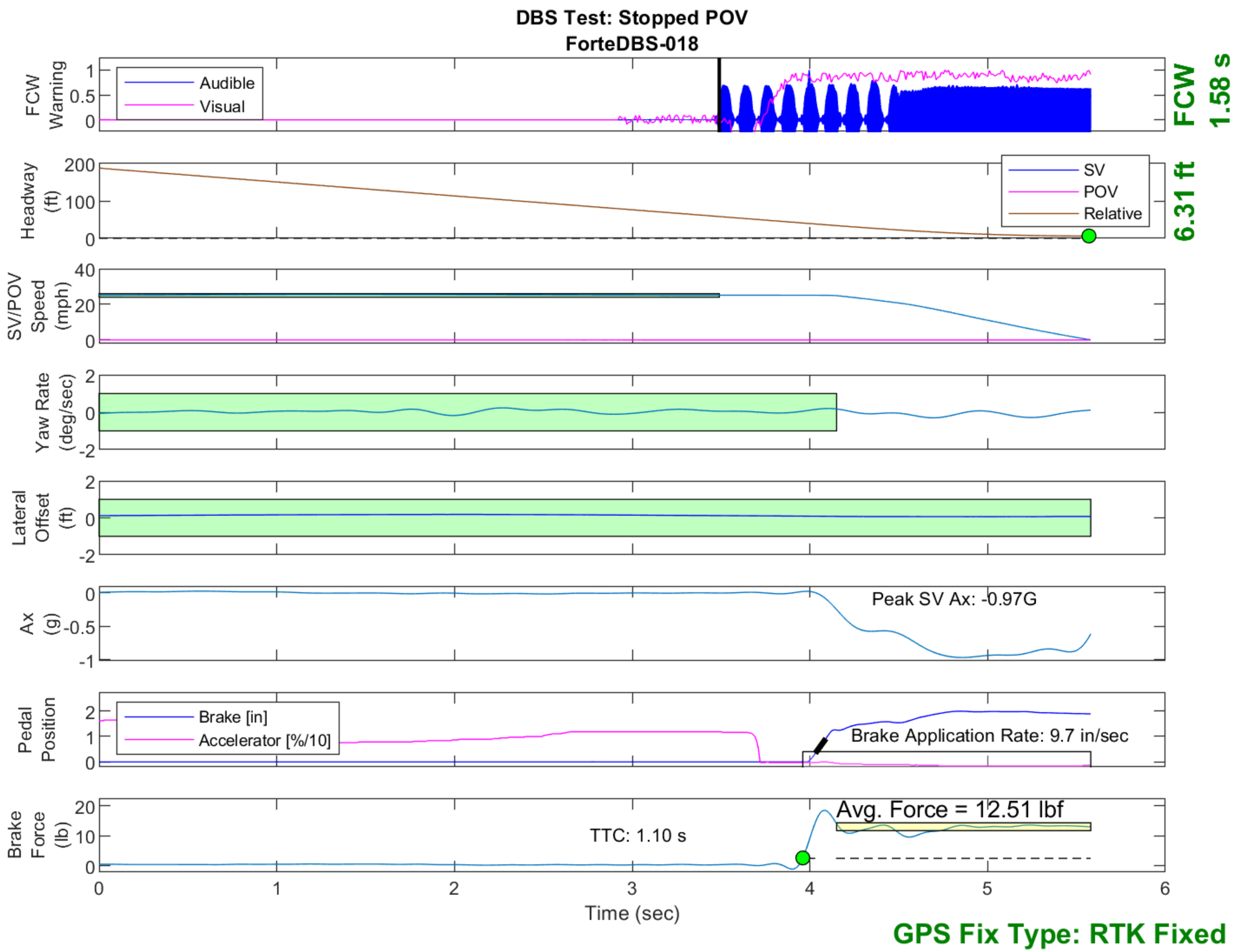


Figure E16. Time History for DBS Run 18, SV Encounters Stopped POV

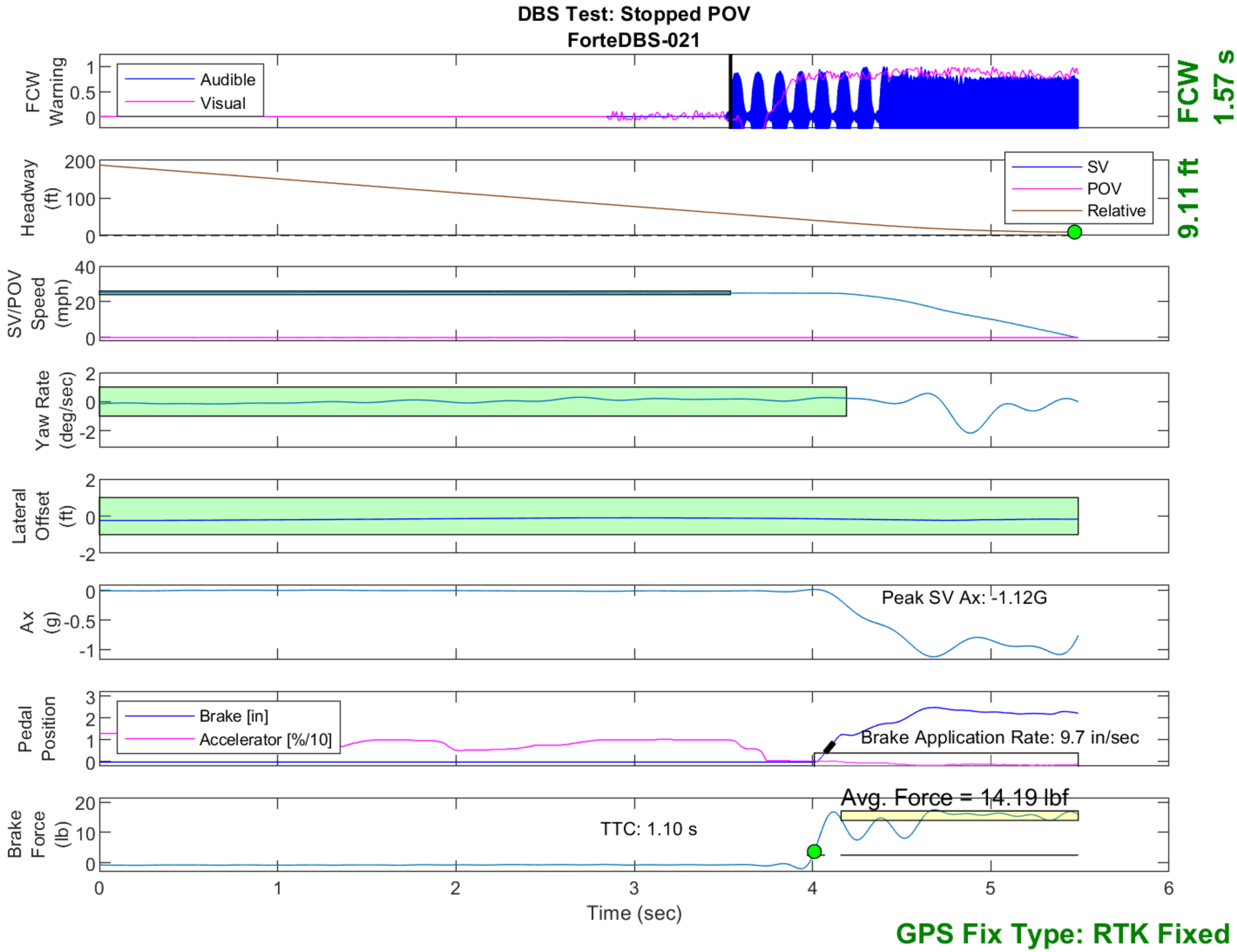


Figure E17. Time History for DBS Run 21, SV Encounters Stopped POV

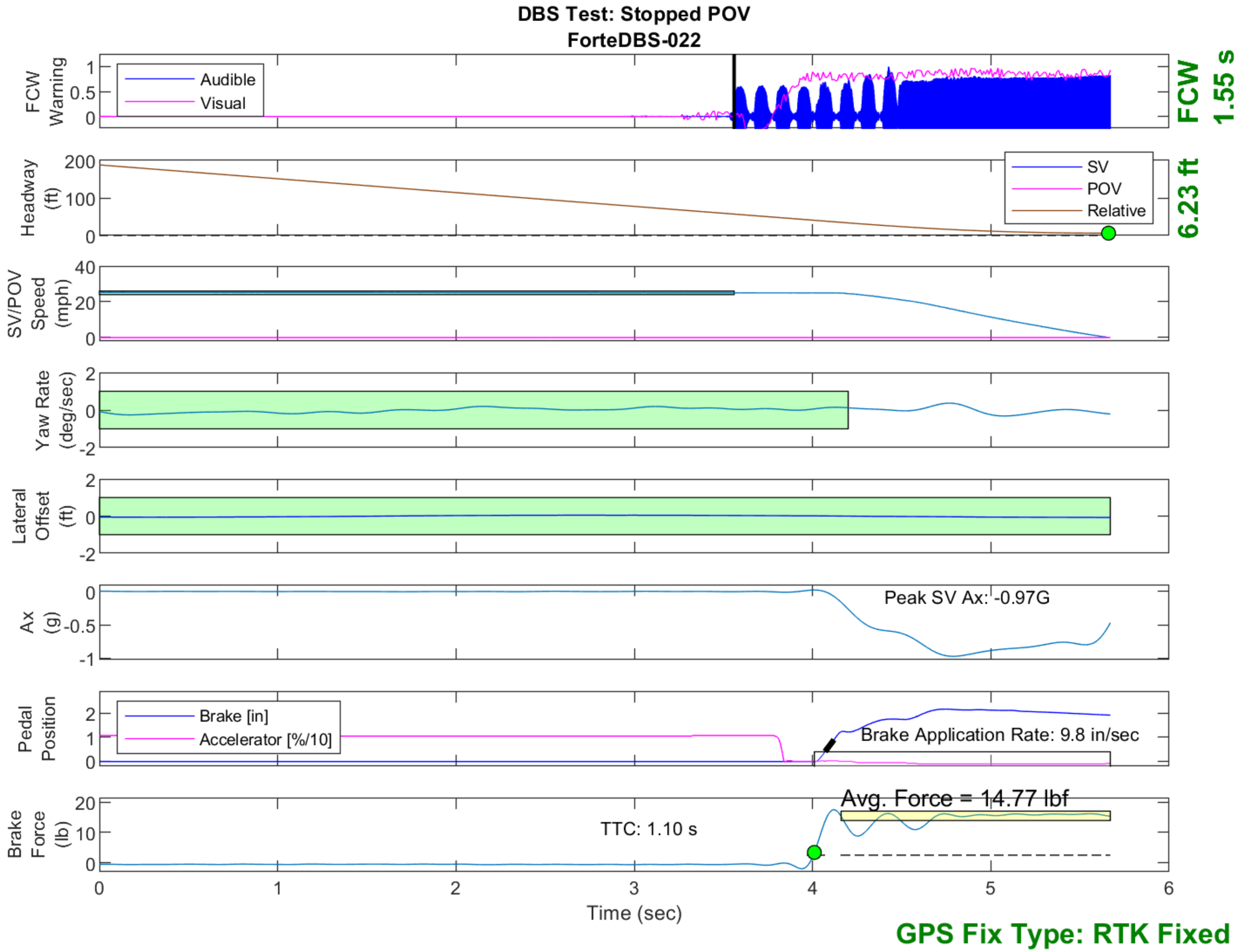


Figure E18. Time History for DBS Run 22, SV Encounters Stopped POV

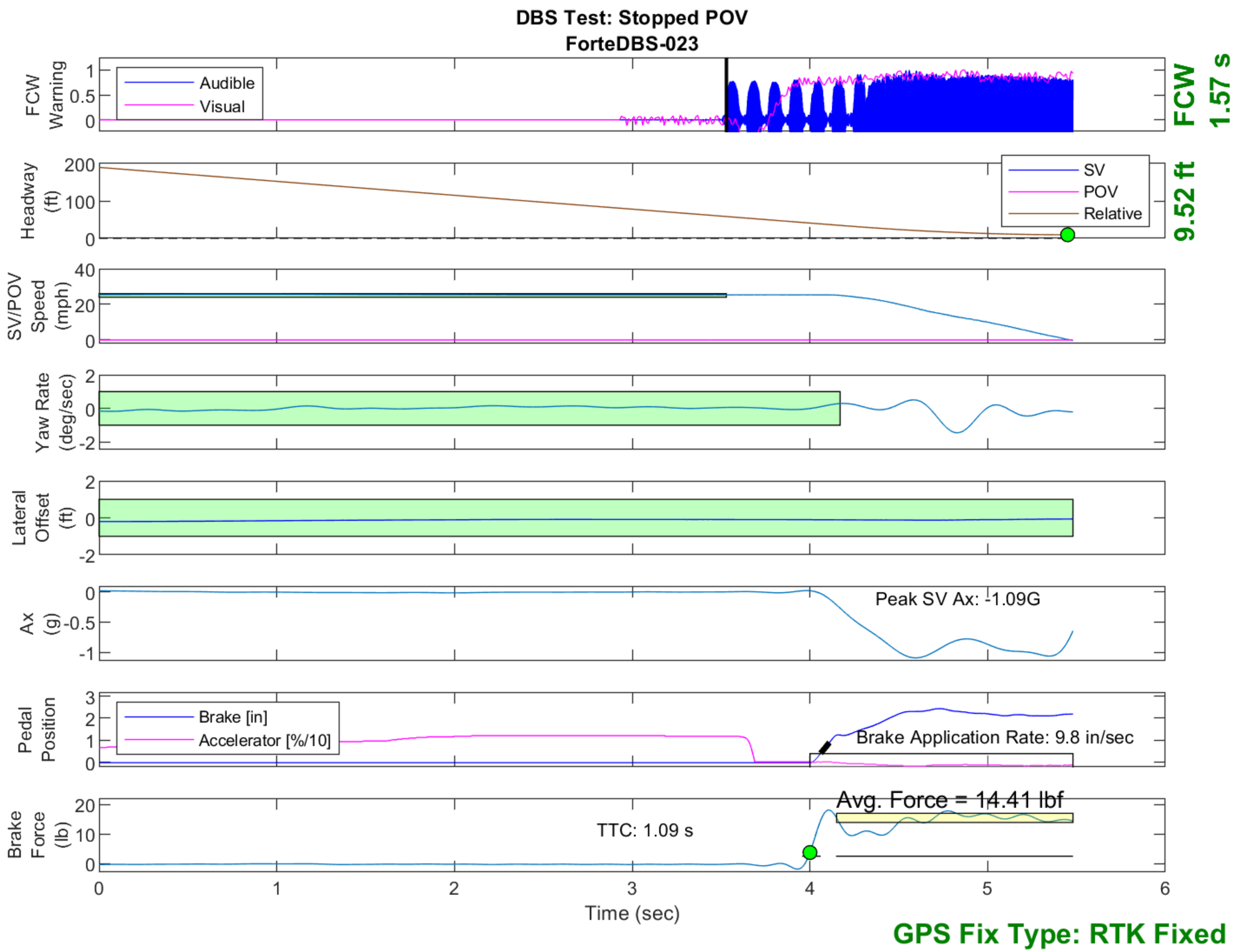


Figure E19. Time History for DBS Run 23, SV Encounters Stopped POV

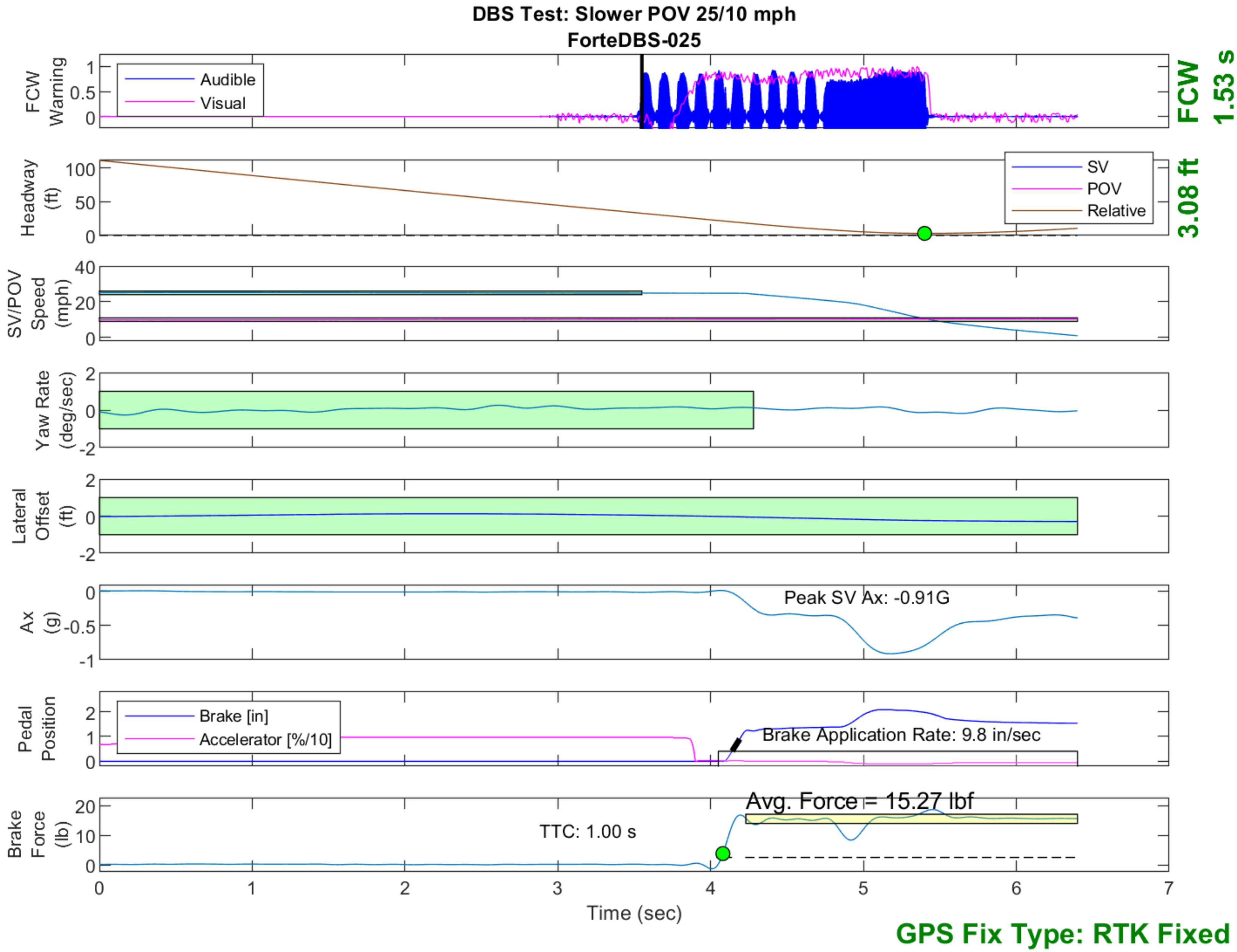


Figure E20. Time History for DBS Run 25, SV Encounters Slower POV, SV 25 mph, POV 10 mph

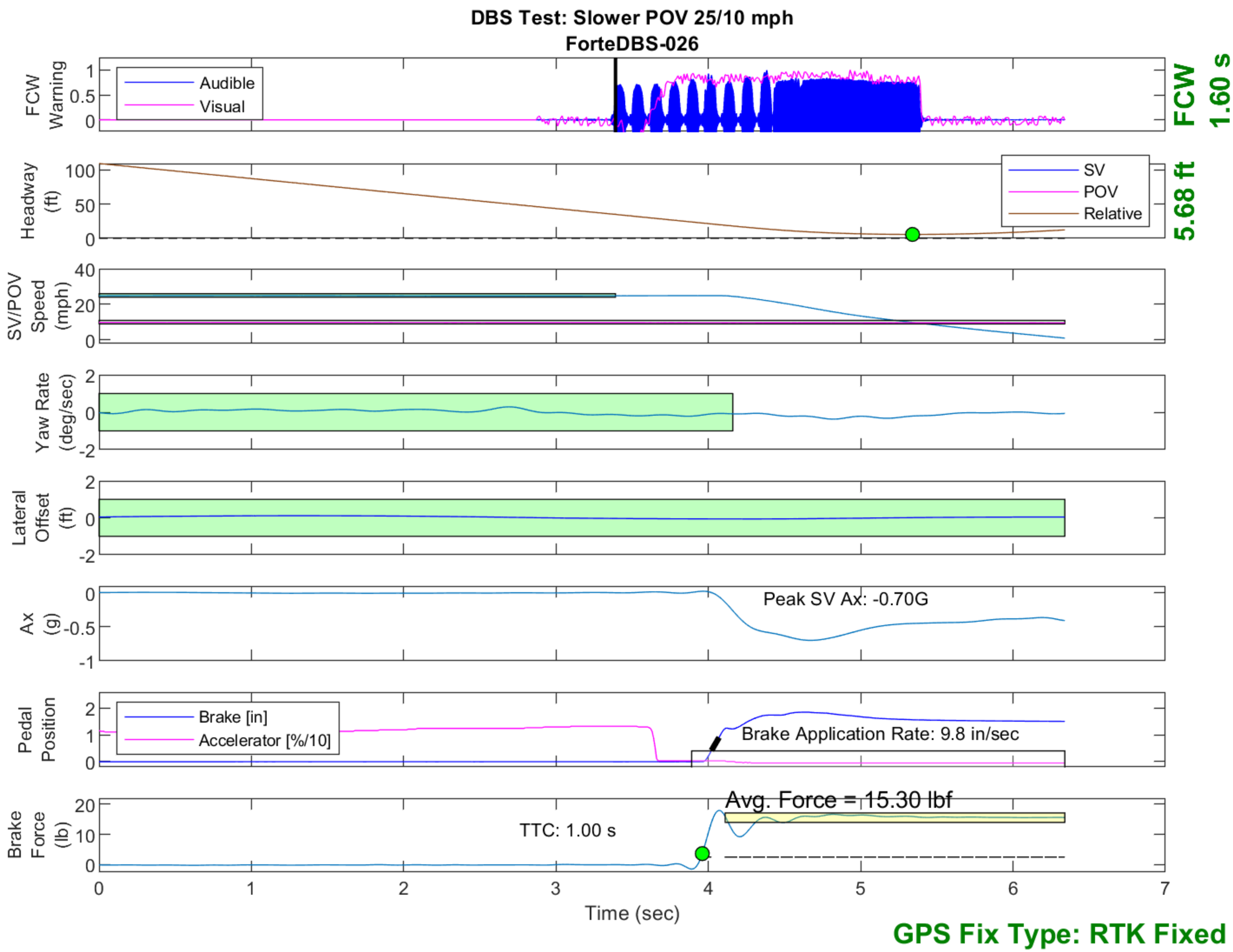


Figure E21. Time History for DBS Run 26, SV Encounters Slower POV, SV 25 mph, POV 10 mph

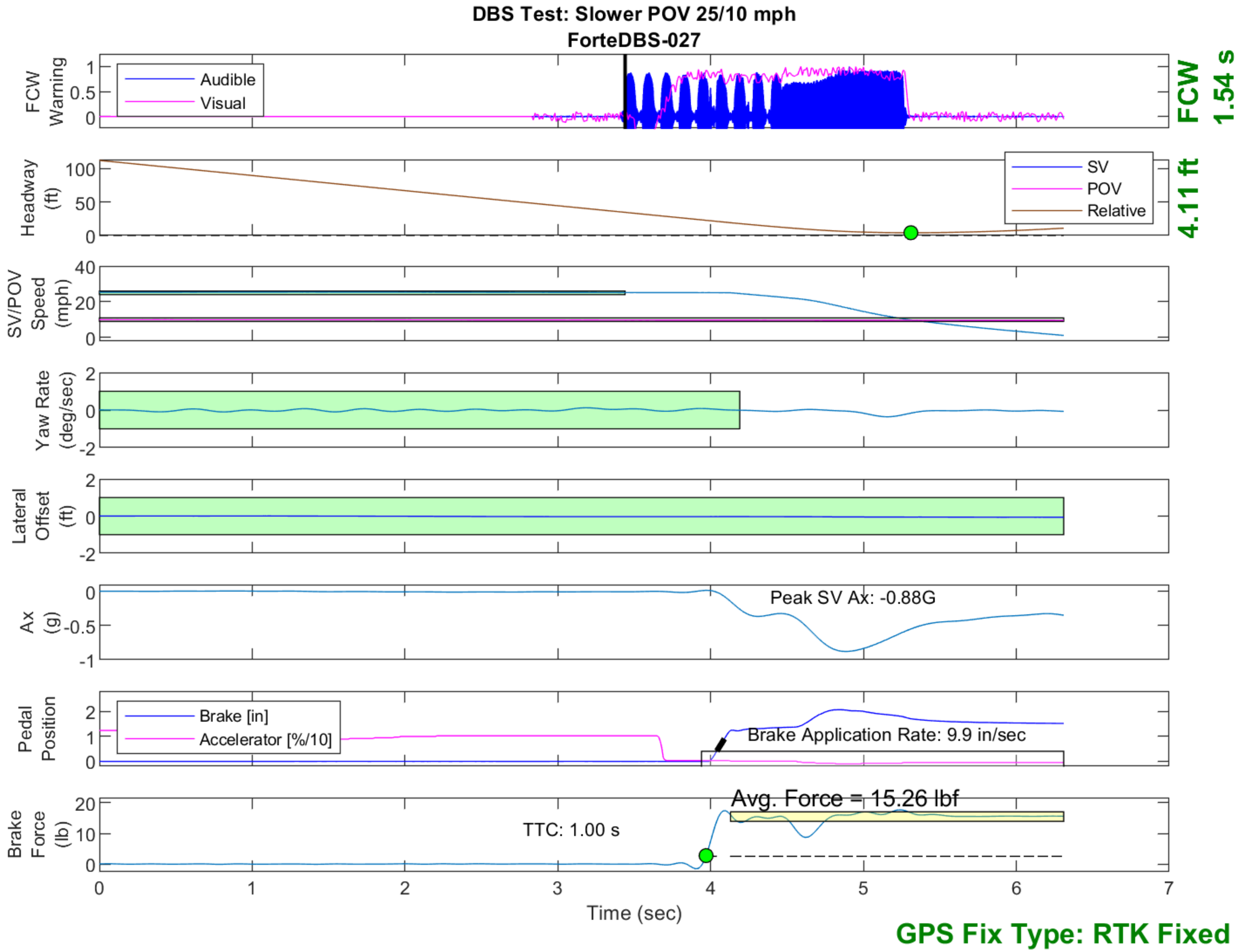


Figure E22. Time History for DBS Run 27, SV Encounters Slower POV, SV 25 mph, POV 10 mph

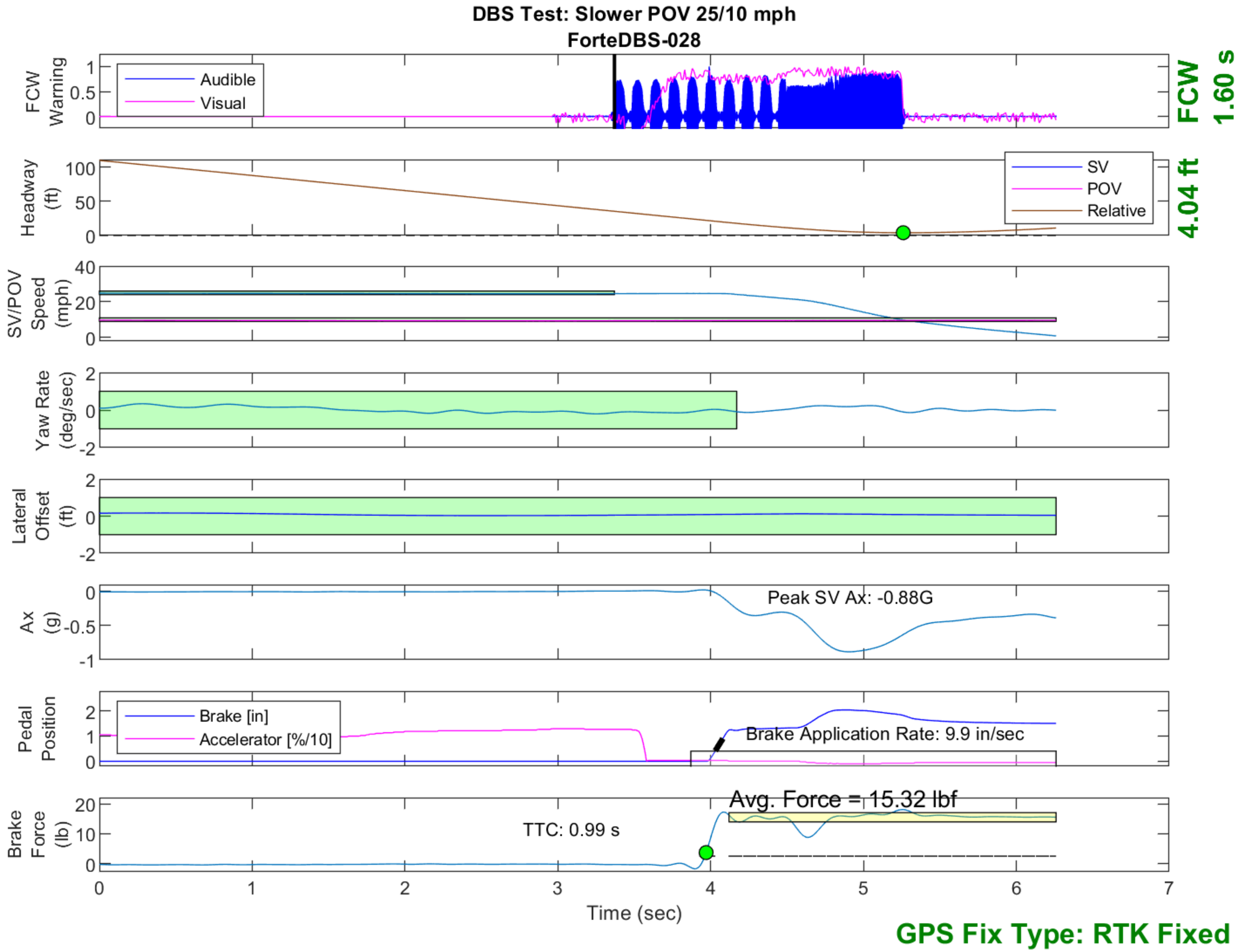


Figure E23. Time History for DBS Run 28, SV Encounters Slower POV, SV 25 mph, POV 10 mph

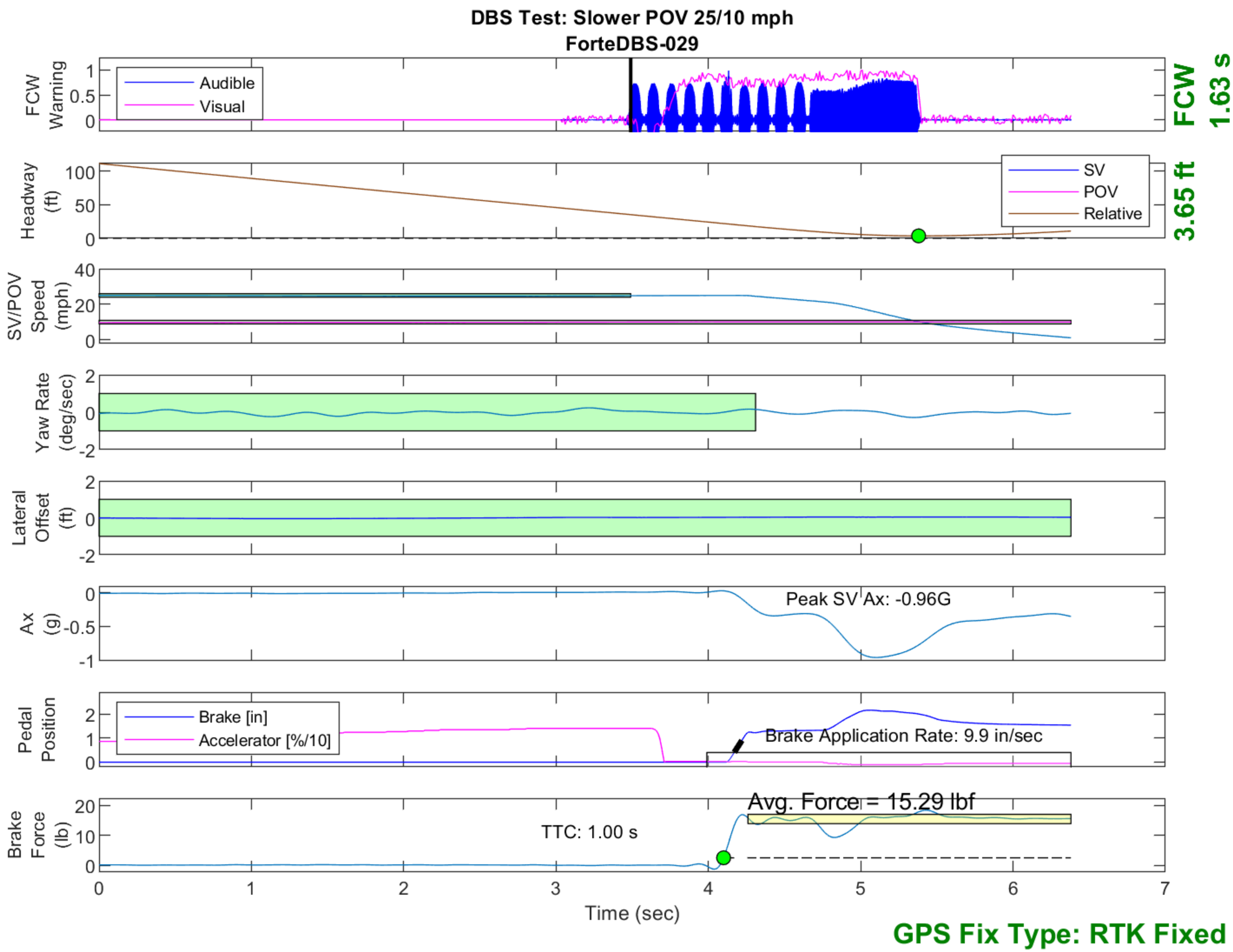


Figure E24. Time History for DBS Run 29, SV Encounters Slower POV, SV 25 mph, POV 10 mph

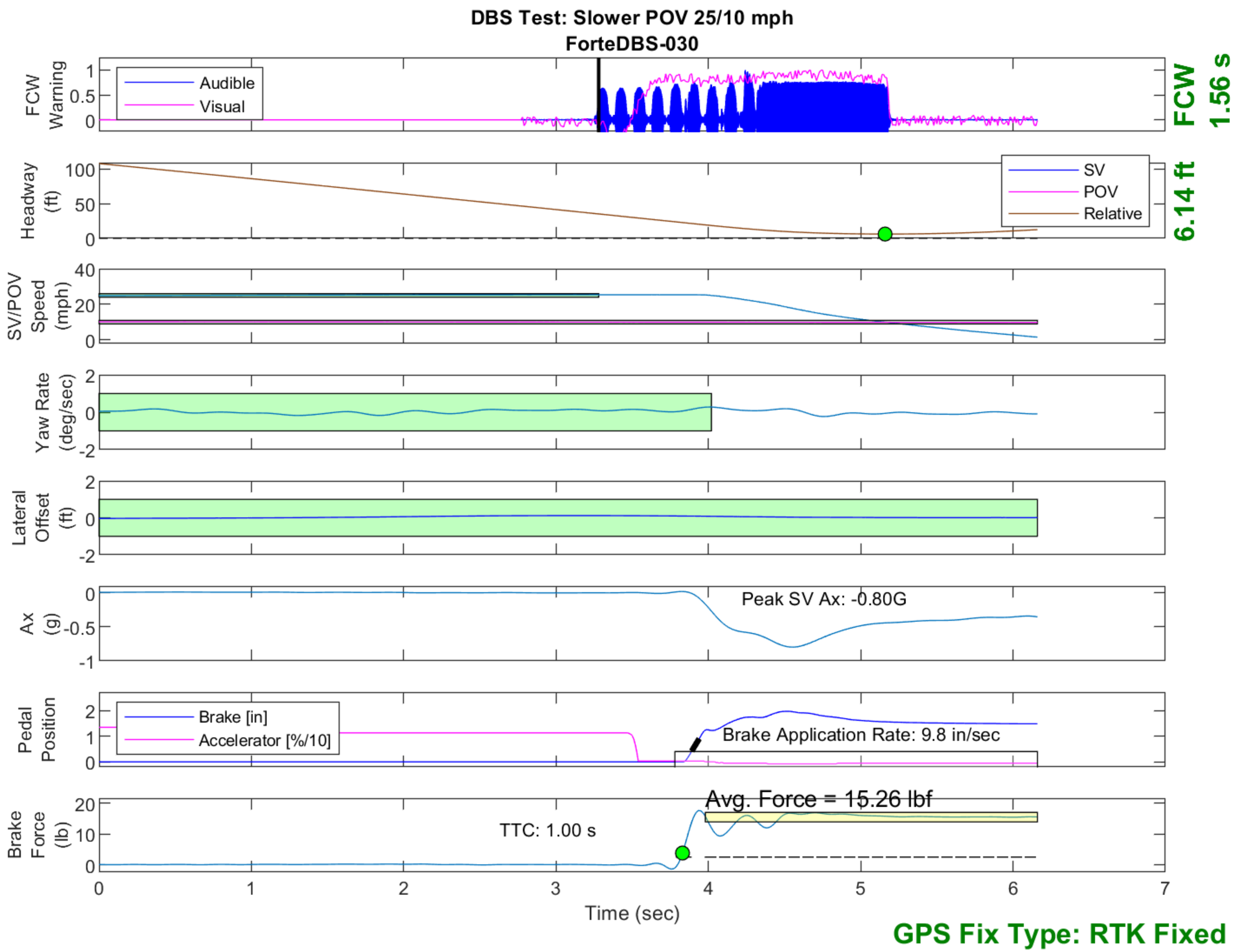


Figure E25. Time History for DBS Run 30, SV Encounters Slower POV, SV 25 mph, POV 10 mph

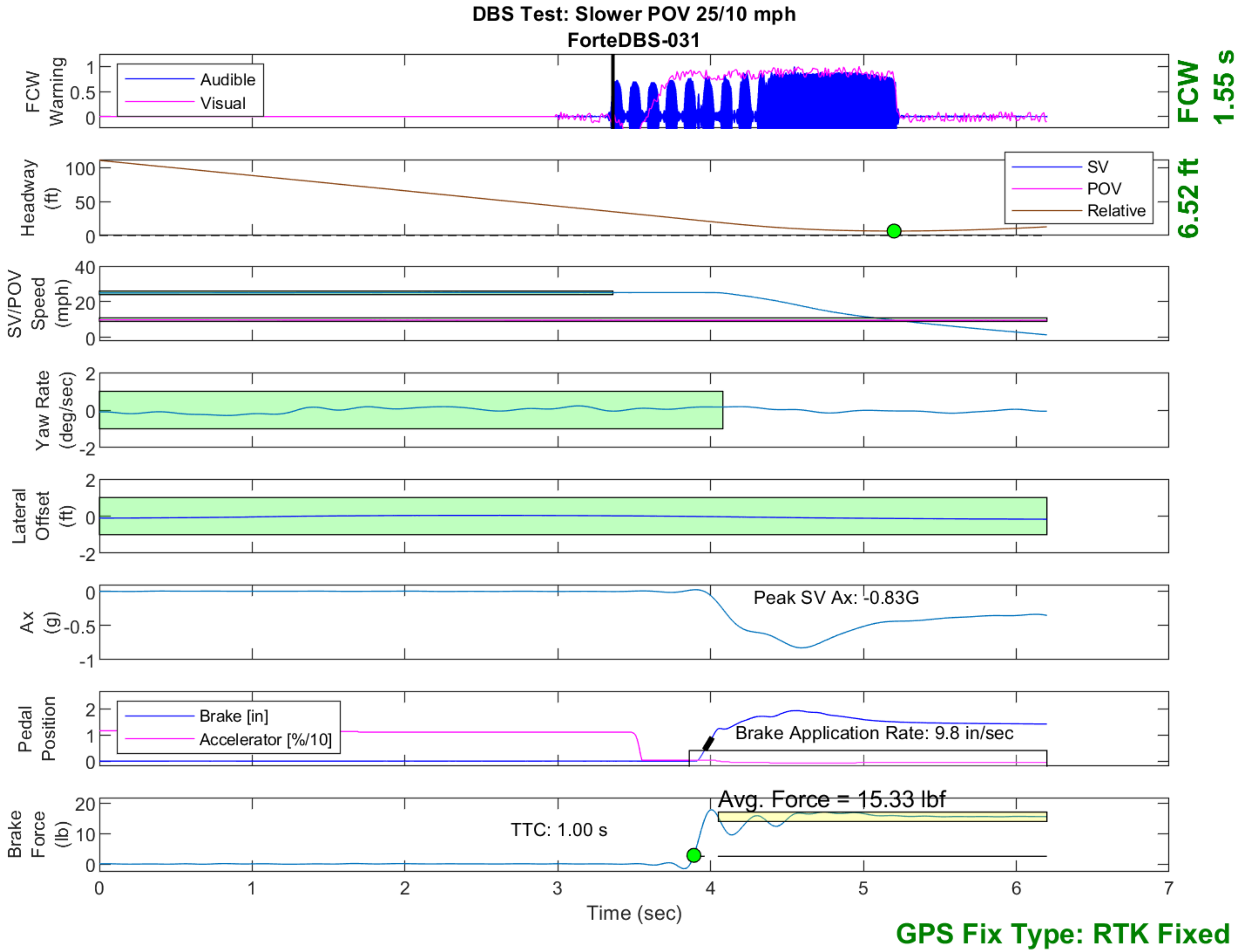


Figure E26. Time History for DBS Run 31, SV Encounters Slower POV, SV 25 mph, POV 10 mph

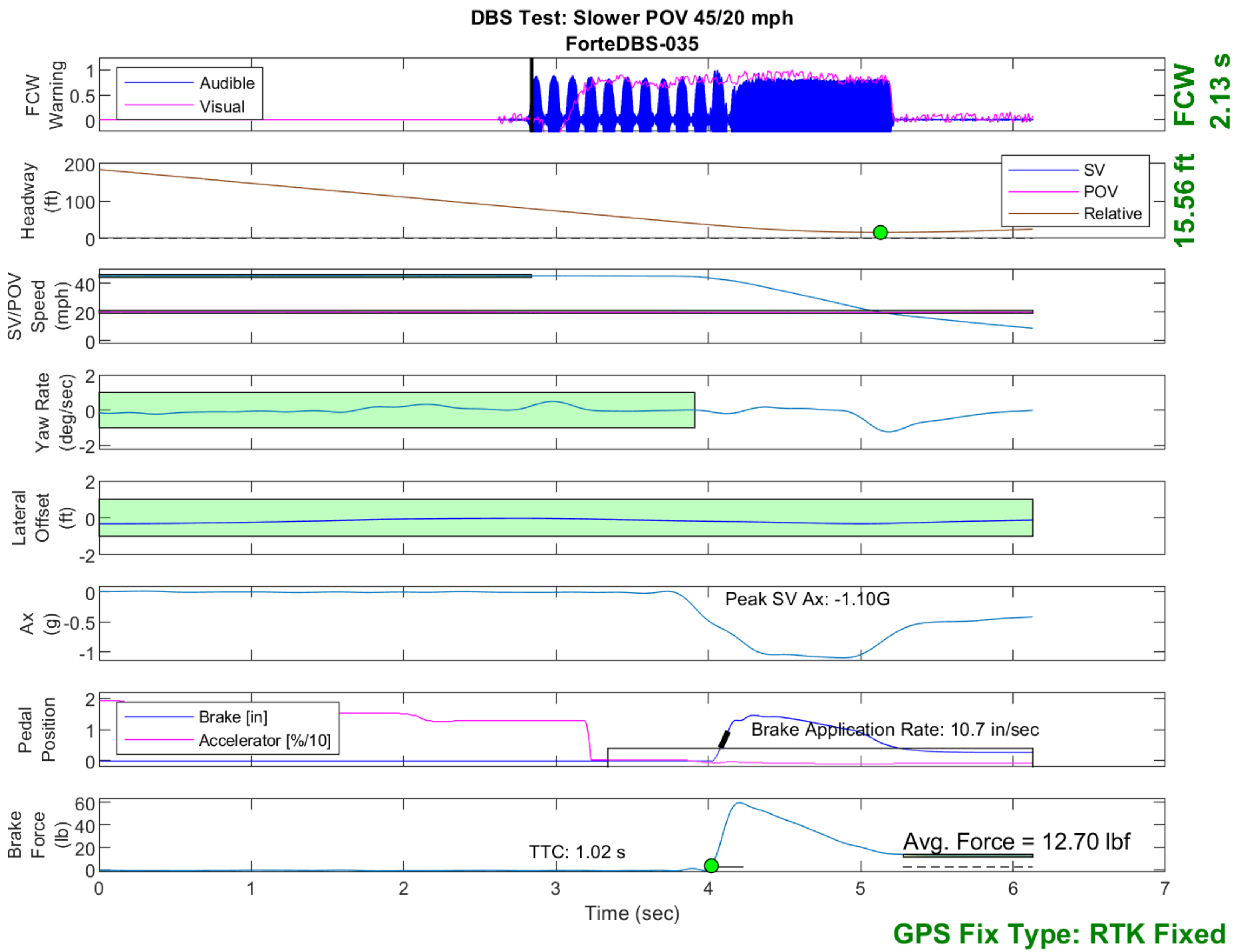


Figure E27. Time History for DBS Run 35, SV Encounters Slower POV, SV 45 mph, POV 20 mph

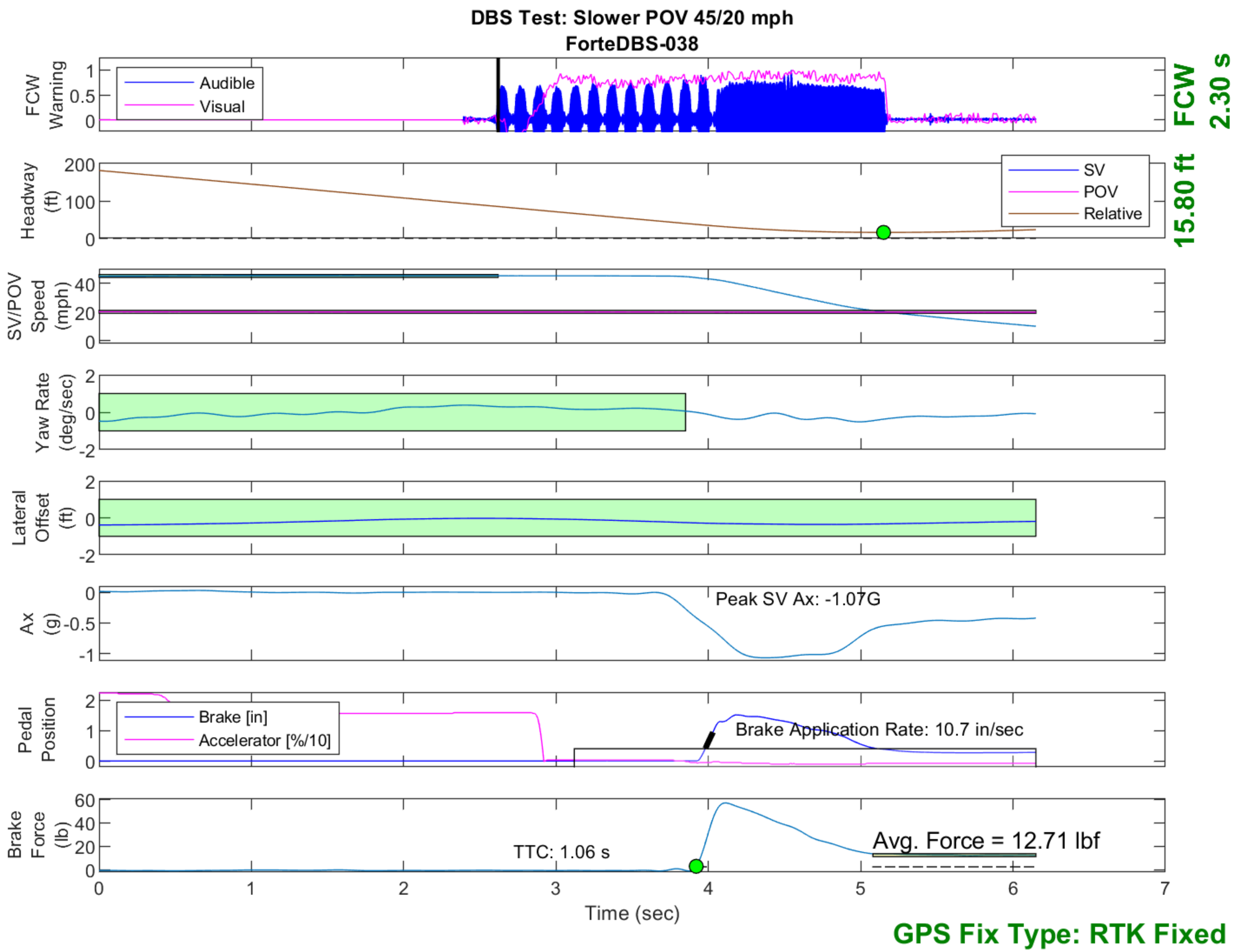


Figure E28. Time History for DBS Run 38, SV Encounters Slower POV, SV 45 mph, POV 20 mph

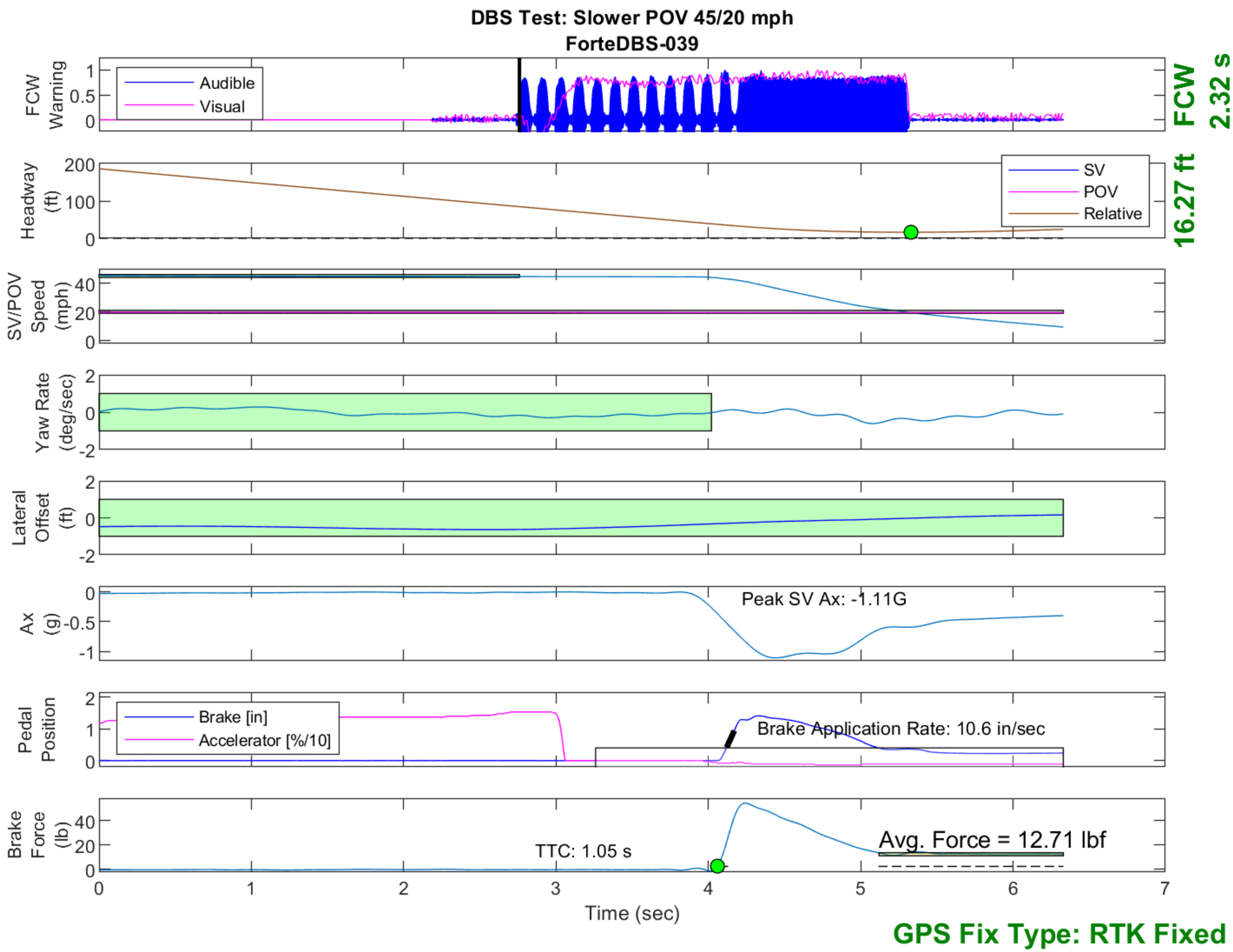


Figure E29. Time History for DBS Run 39, SV Encounters Slower POV, SV 45 mph, POV 20 mph

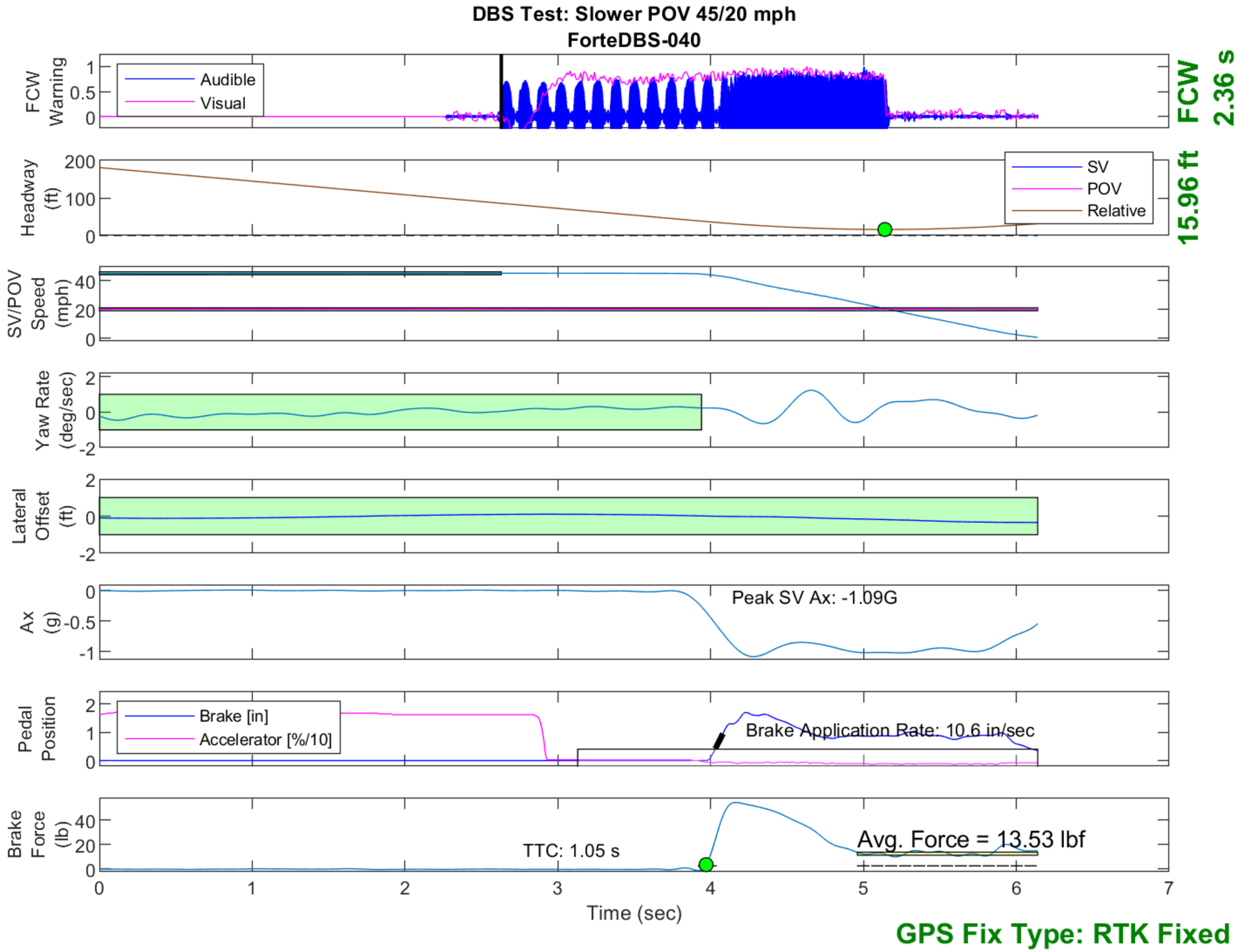


Figure E30. Time History for DBS Run 40, SV Encounters Slower POV, SV 45 mph, POV 20 mph

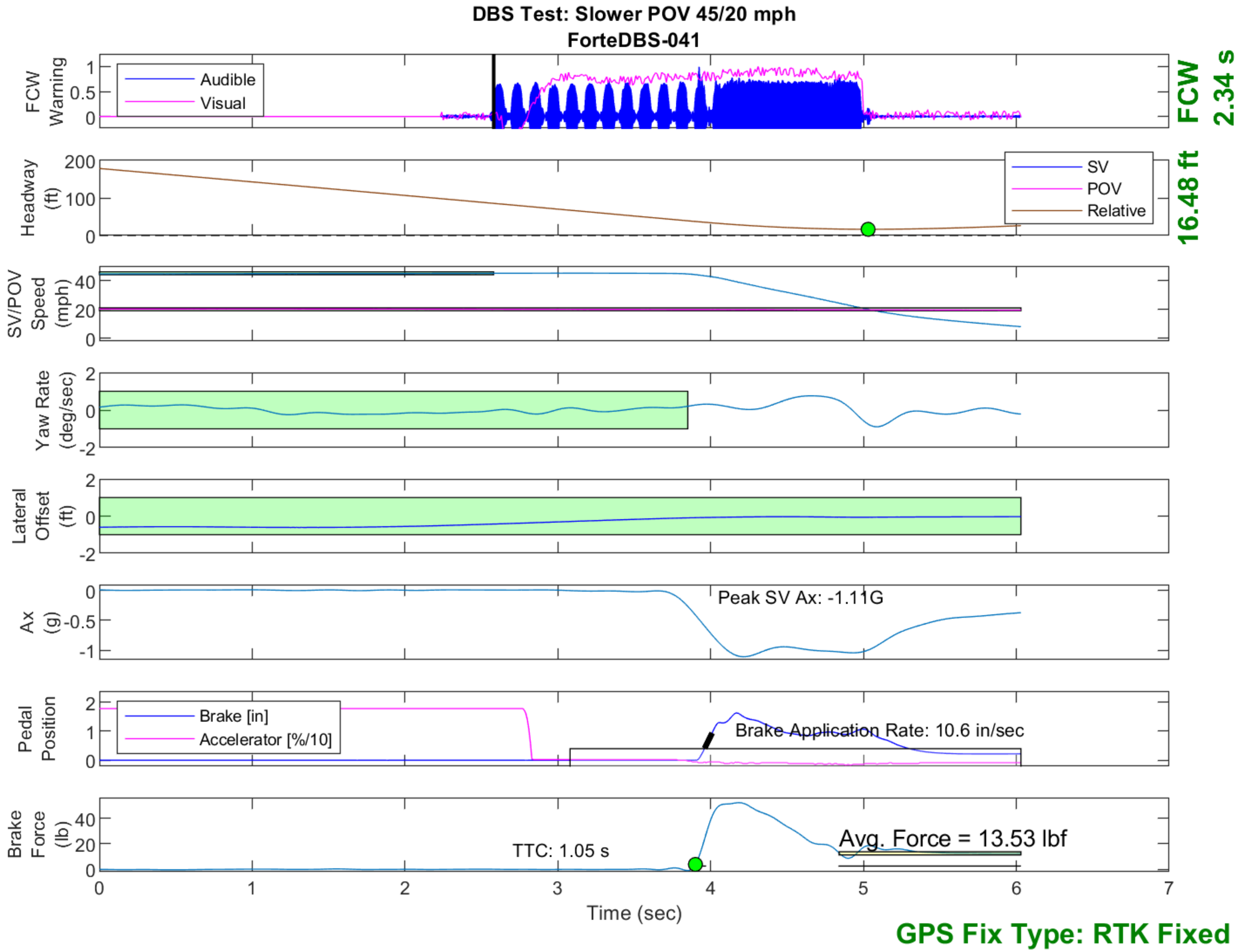


Figure E31. Time History for DBS Run 41, SV Encounters Slower POV, SV 45 mph, POV 20 mph

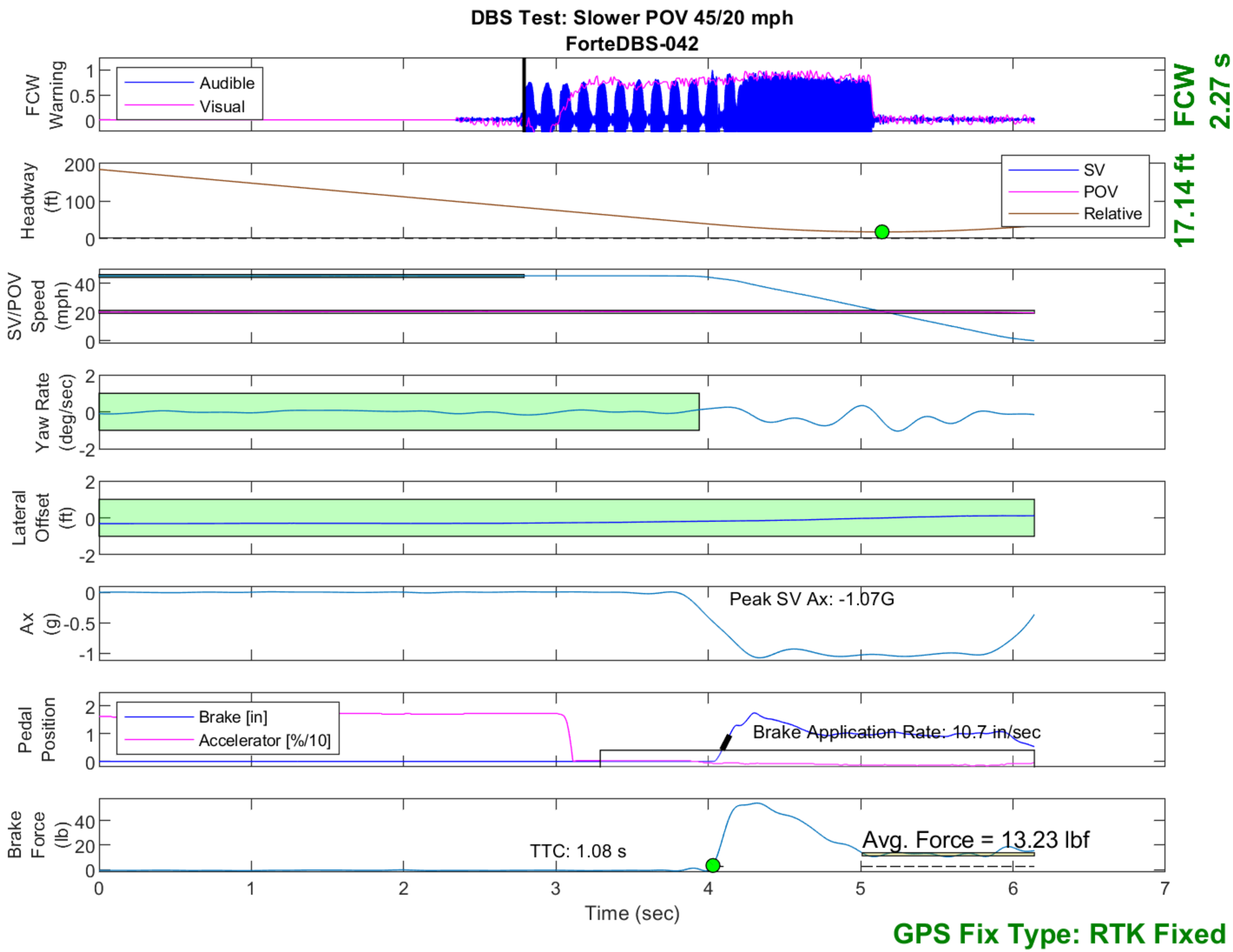


Figure E32. Time History for DBS Run 42, SV Encounters Slower POV, SV 45 mph, POV 20 mph

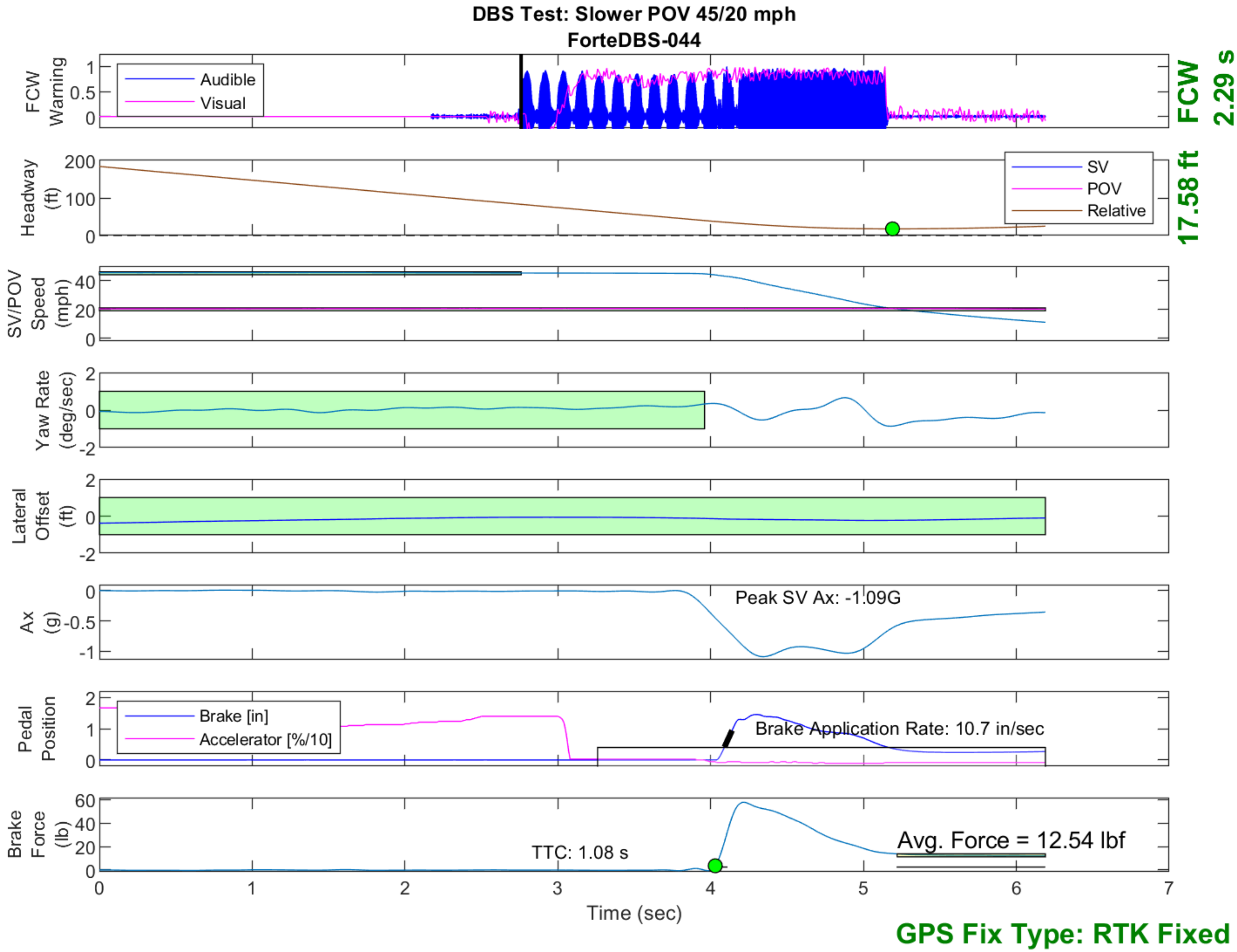


Figure E33. Time History for DBS Run 44, SV Encounters Slower POV, SV 45 mph, POV 20 mph

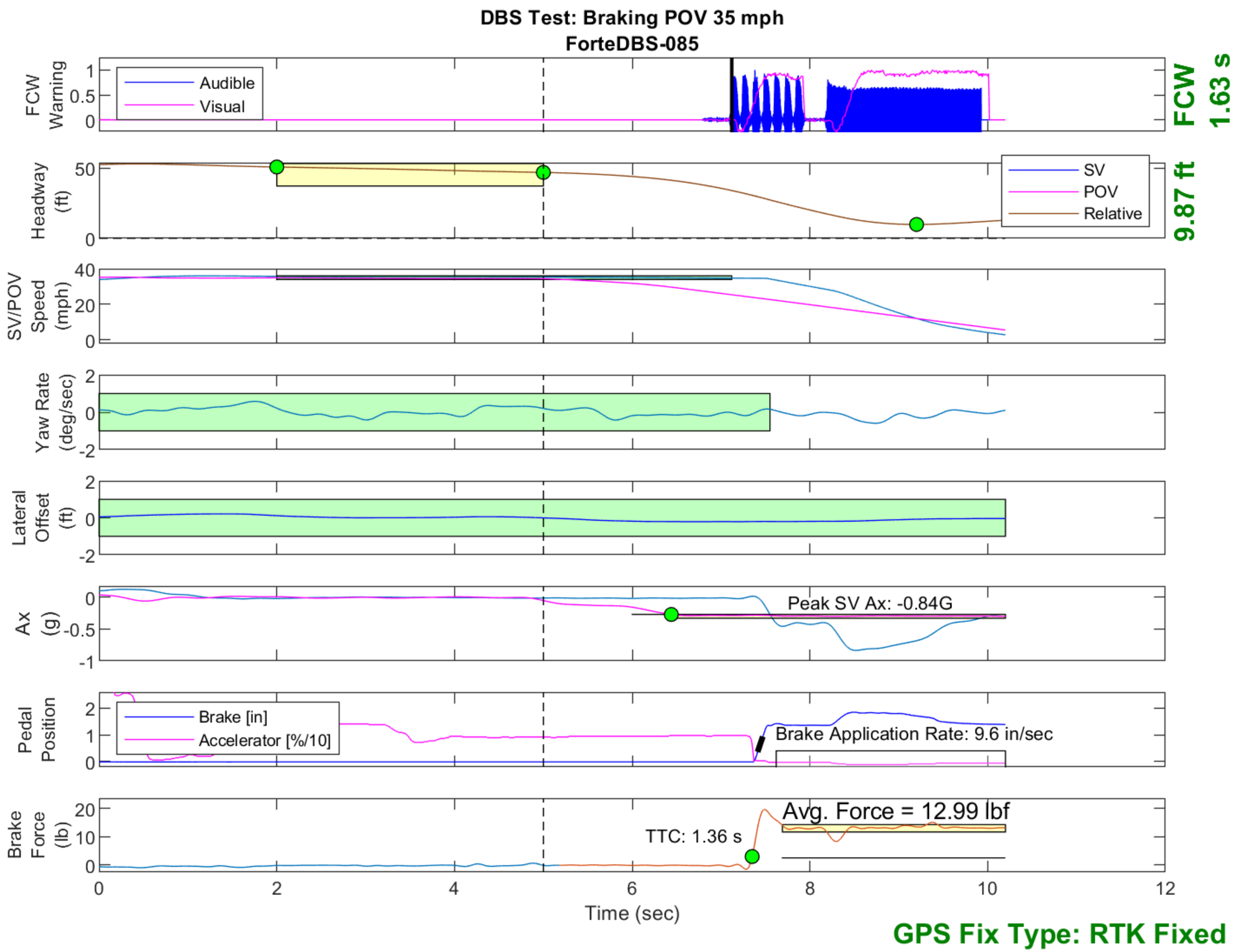


Figure E34. Time History for DBS Run 85, SV Encounters Decelerating POV, SV 35 mph, POV 35 mph

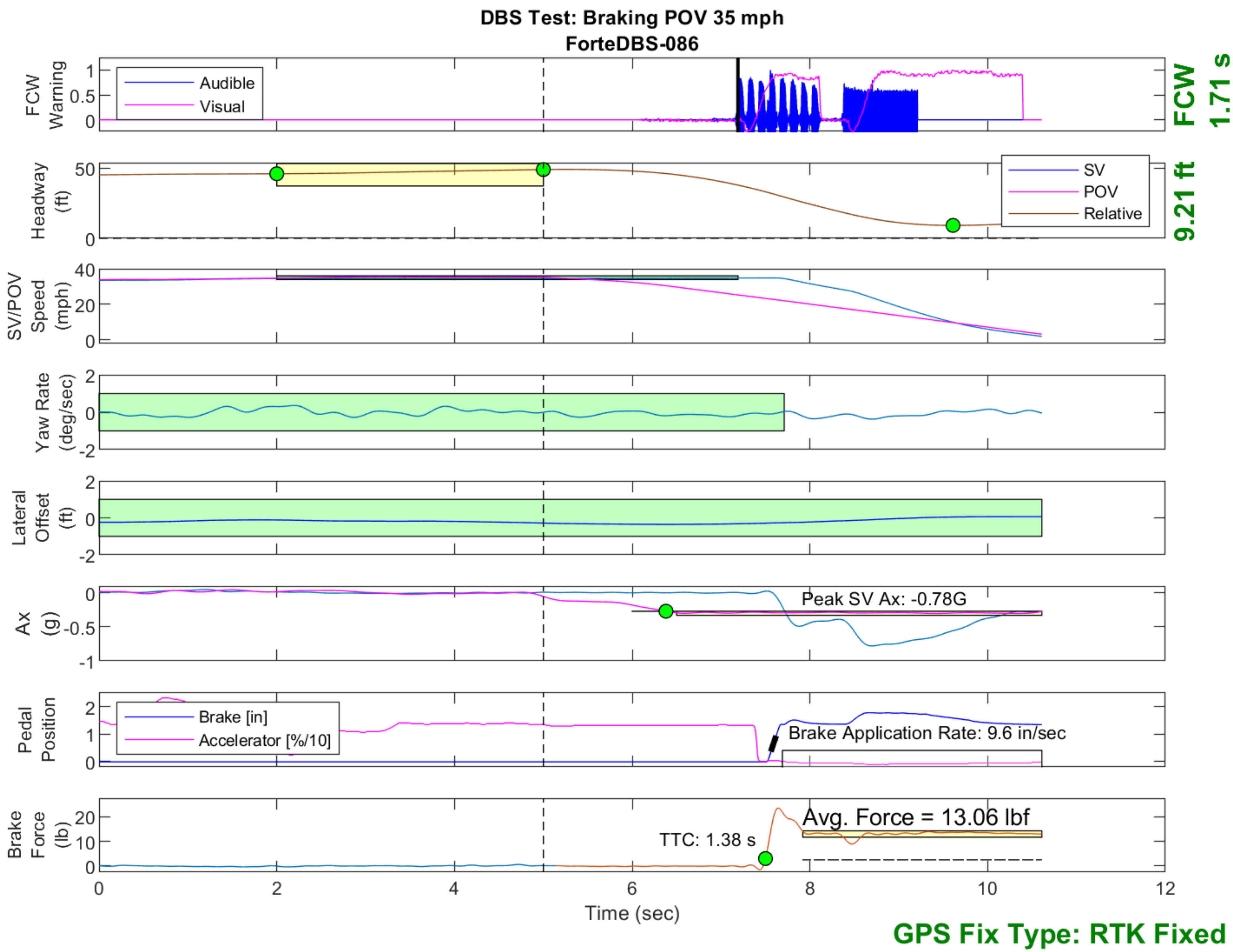


Figure E35. Time History for DBS Run 86, SV Encounters Decelerating POV, SV 35 mph, POV 35 mph

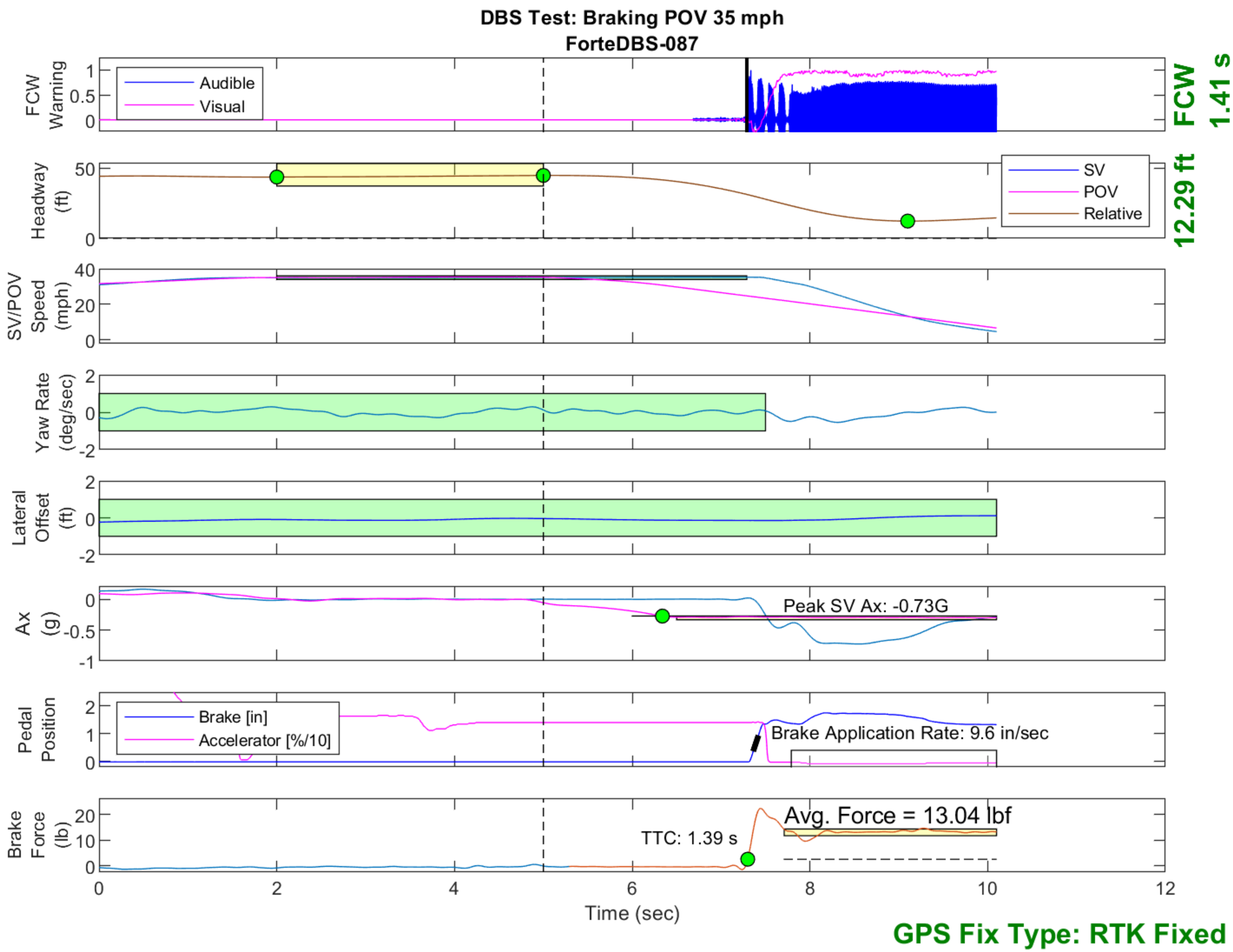


Figure E36. Time History for DBS Run 87, SV Encounters Decelerating POV, SV 35 mph, POV 35 mph

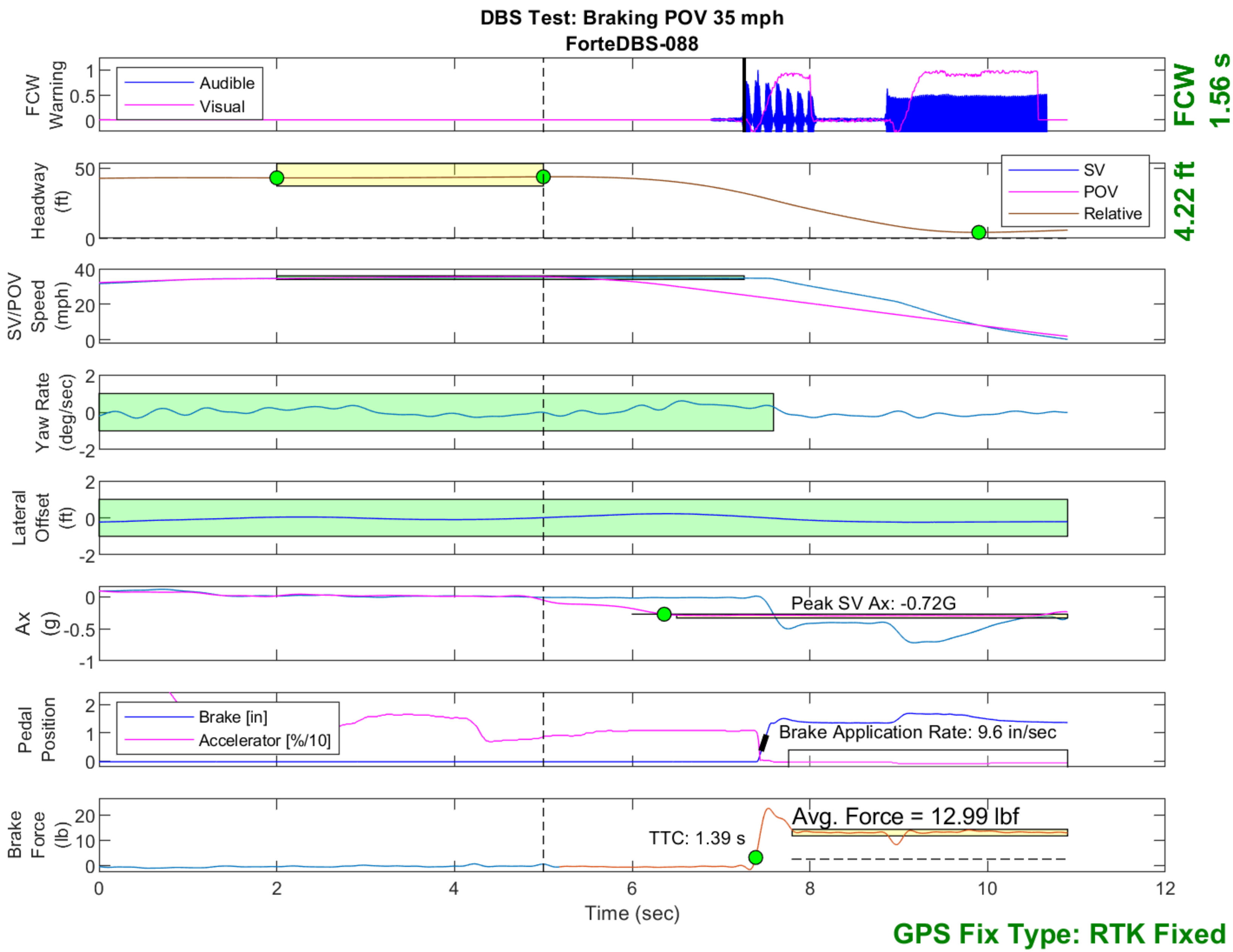


Figure E37. Time History for DBS Run 88, SV Encounters Decelerating POV, SV 35 mph, POV 35 mph

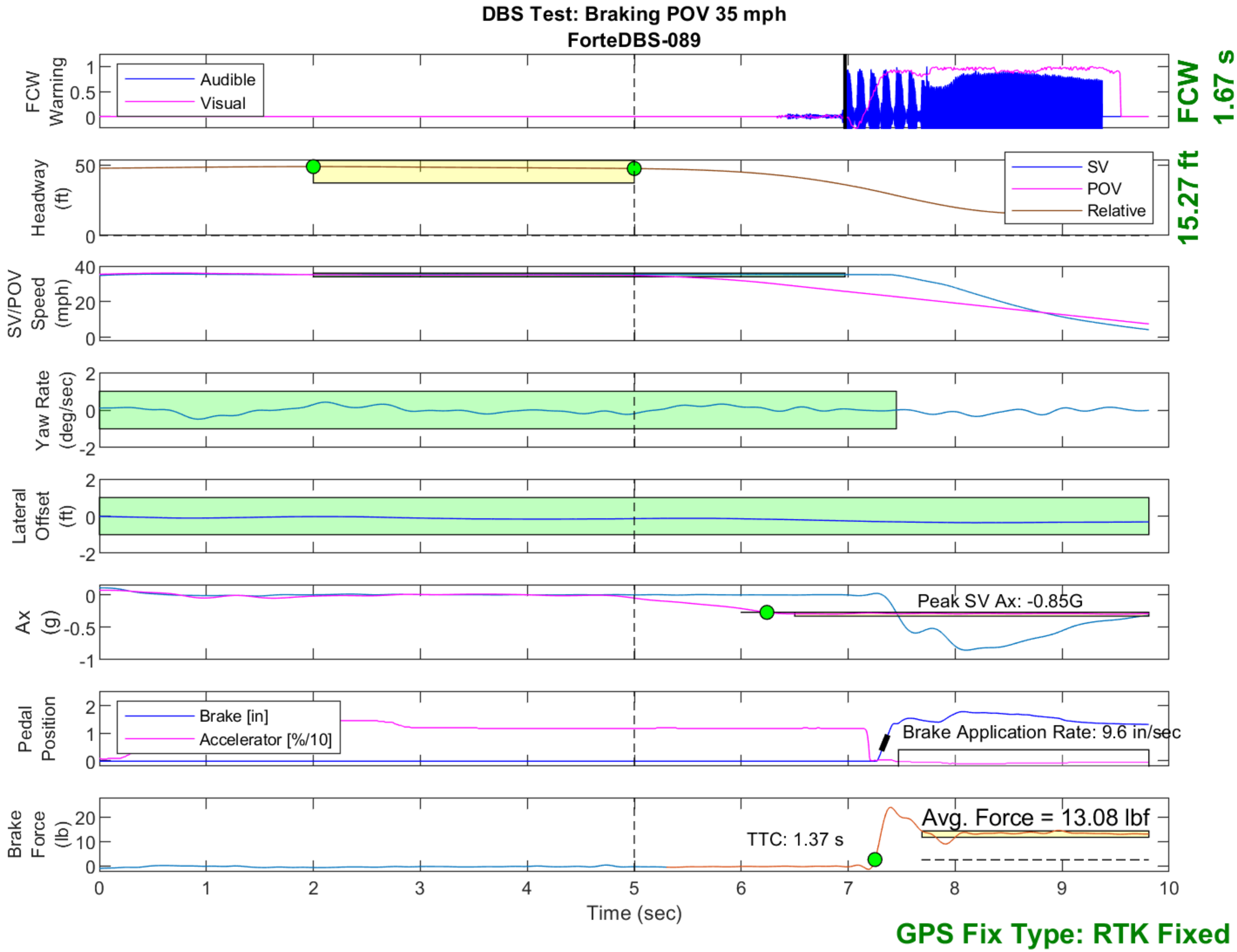


Figure E38. Time History for DBS Run 89, SV Encounters Decelerating POV, SV 35 mph, POV 35 mph

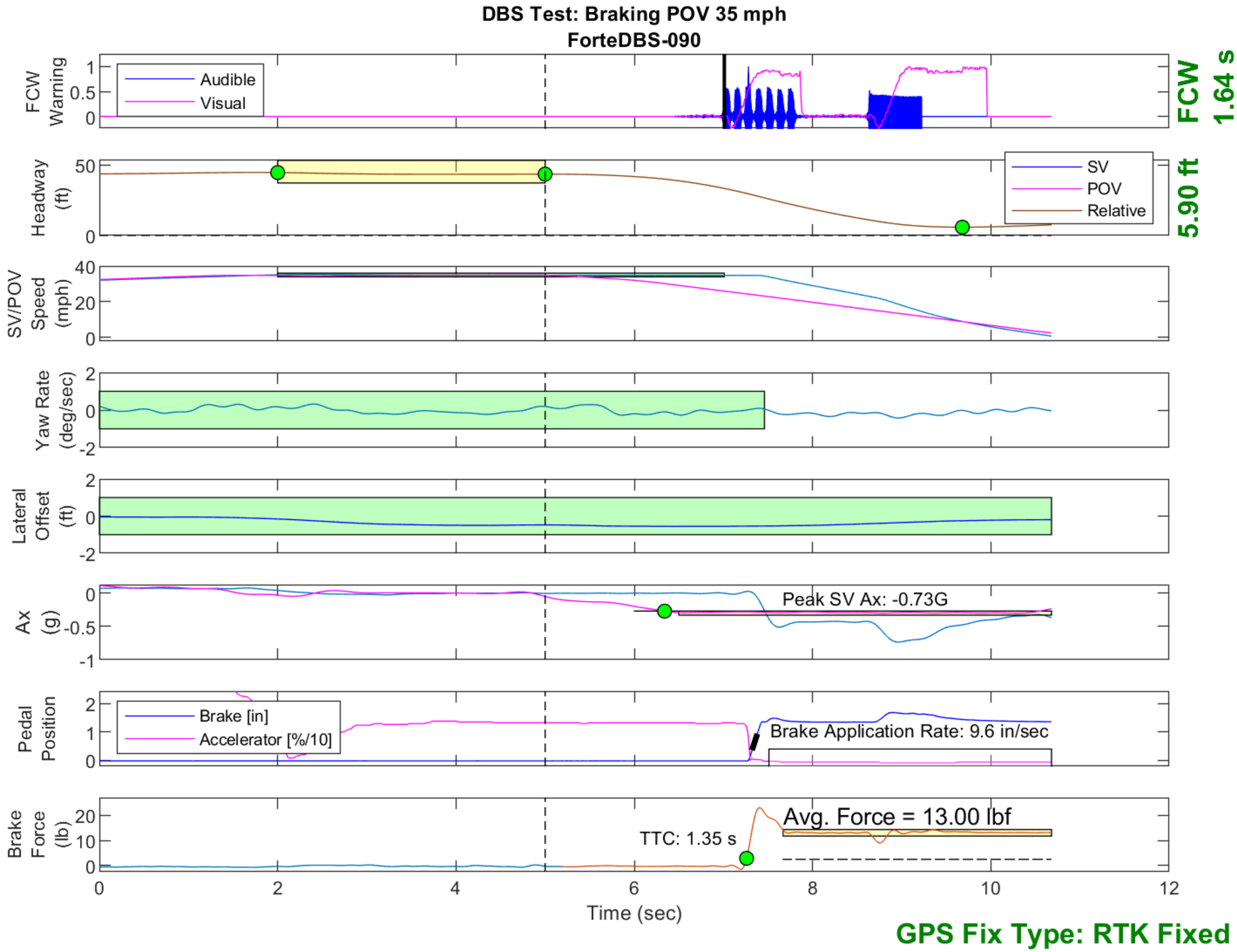


Figure E39. Time History for DBS Run 90, SV Encounters Decelerating POV, SV 35 mph, POV 35 mph

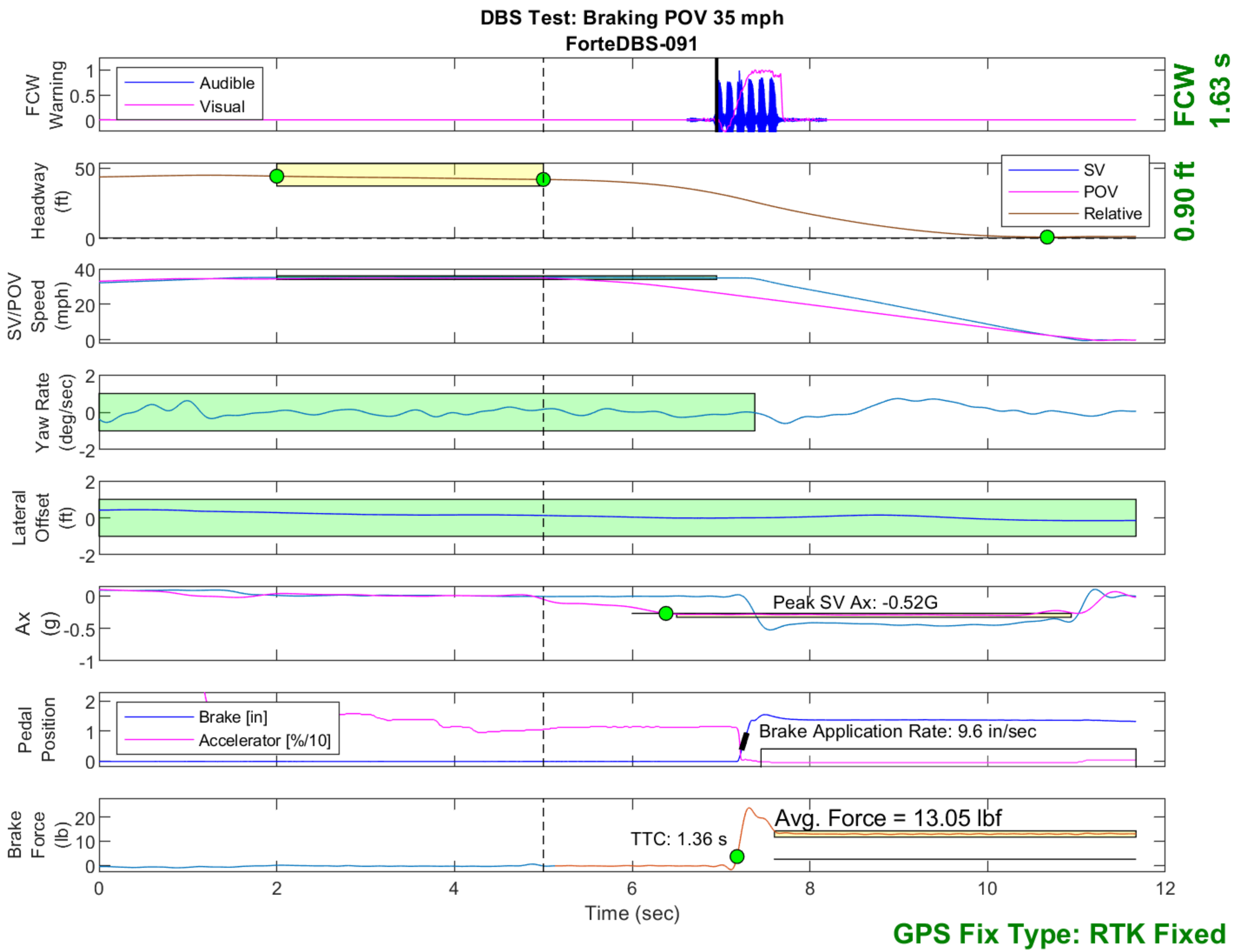


Figure E40. Time History for DBS Run 91, SV Encounters Decelerating POV, SV 35 mph, POV 35 mph

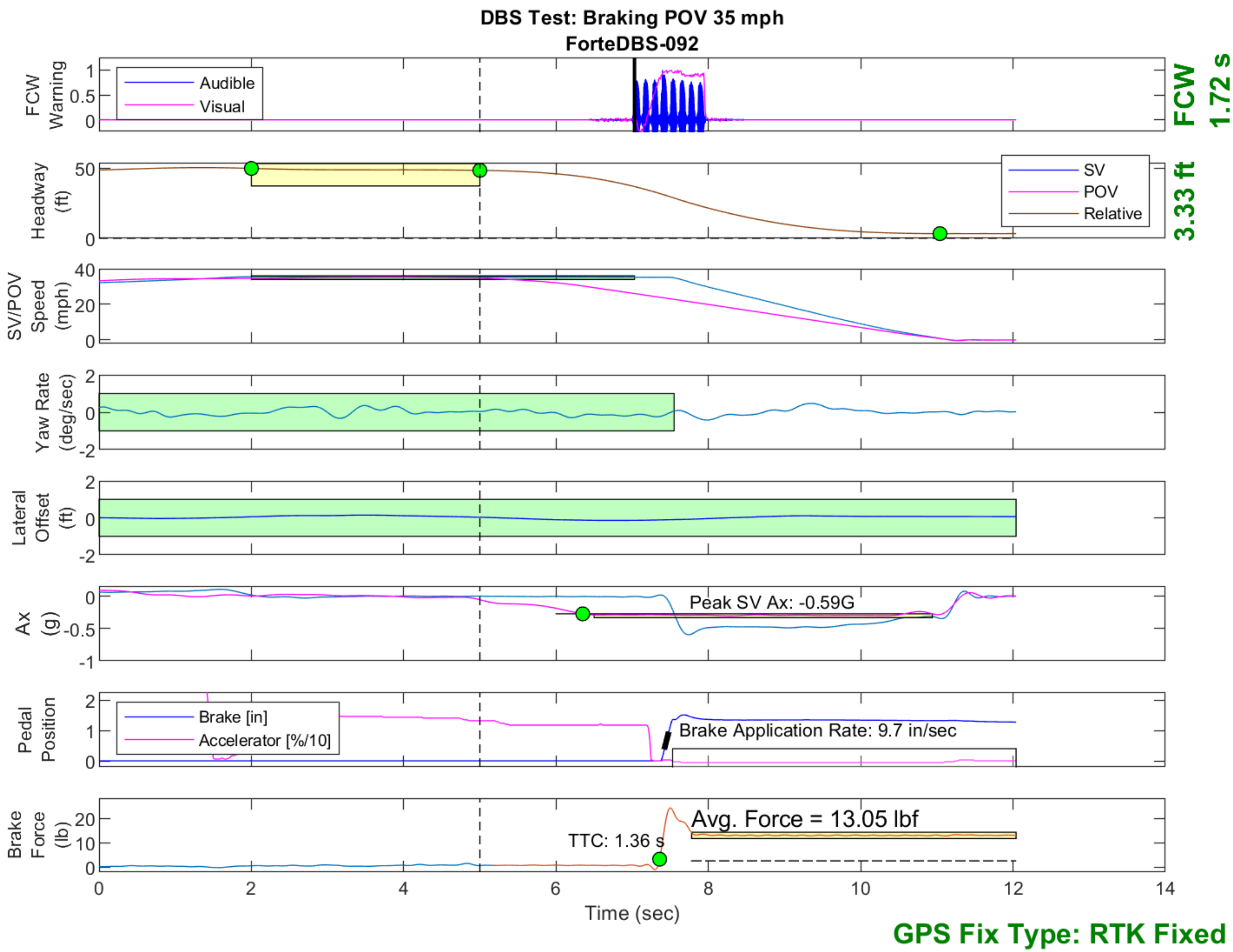


Figure E41. Time History for DBS Run 92, SV Encounters Decelerating POV, SV 35 mph, POV 35 mph

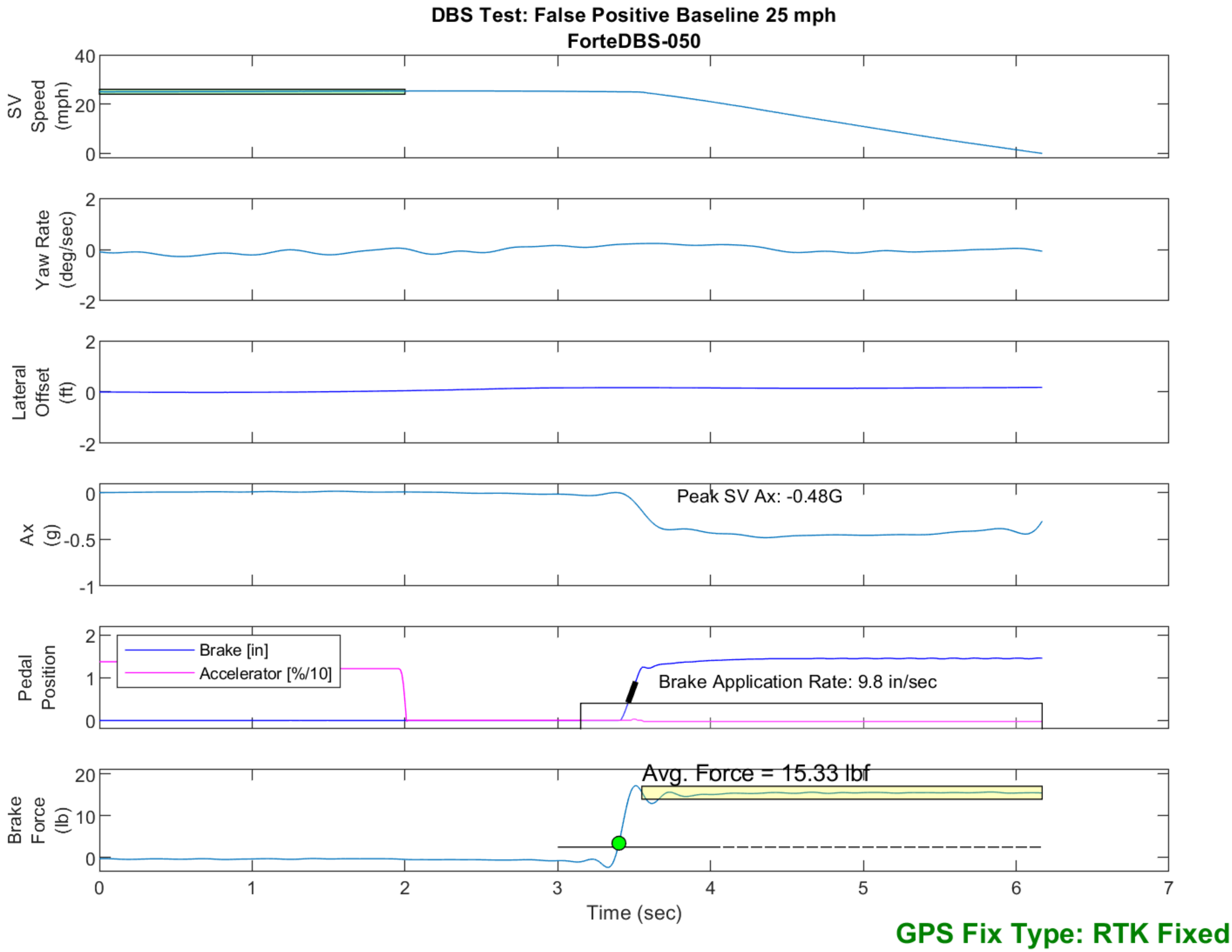


Figure E42. Time History for DBS Run 50, False Positive Baseline, SV 25 mph

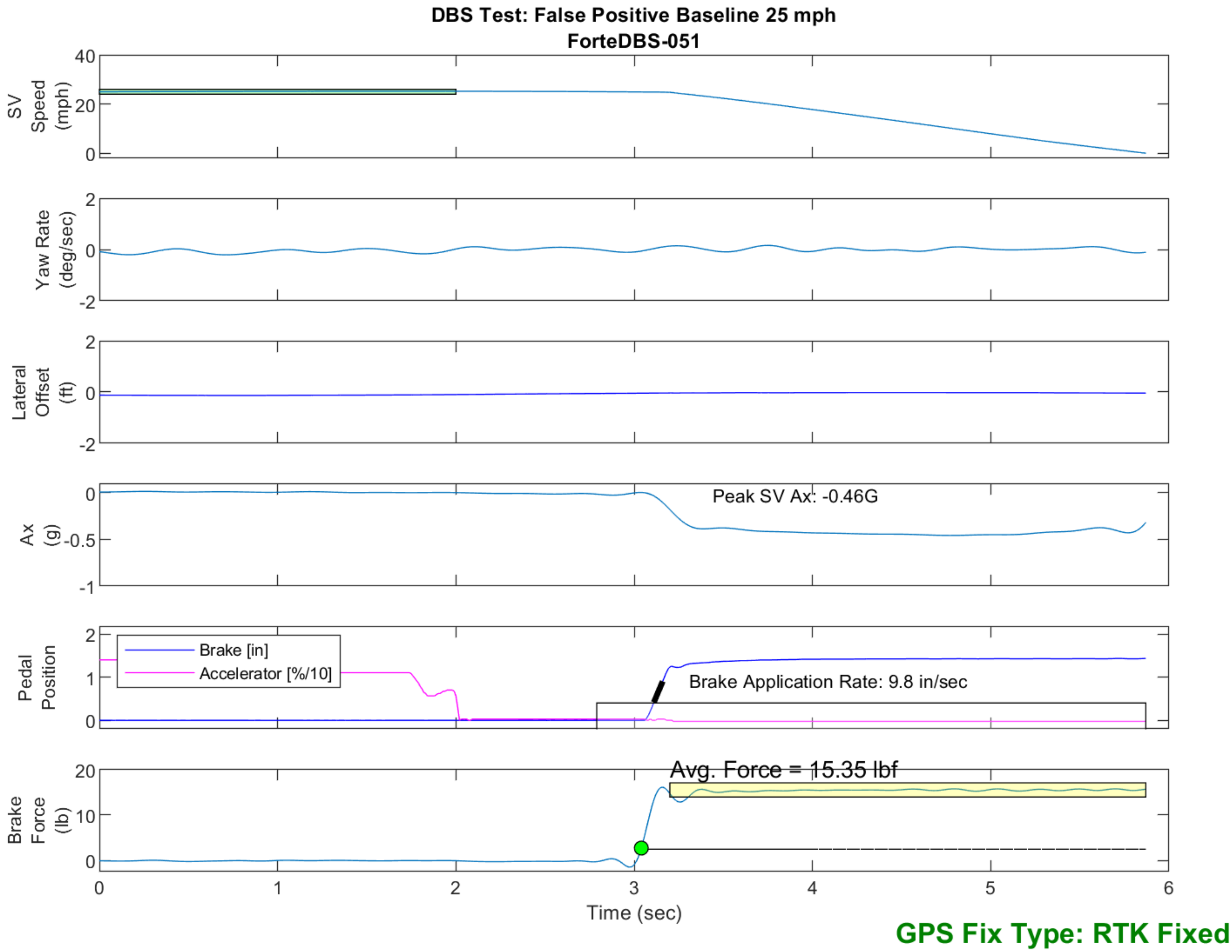


Figure E43. Time History for DBS Run 51, False Positive Baseline, SV 25 mph

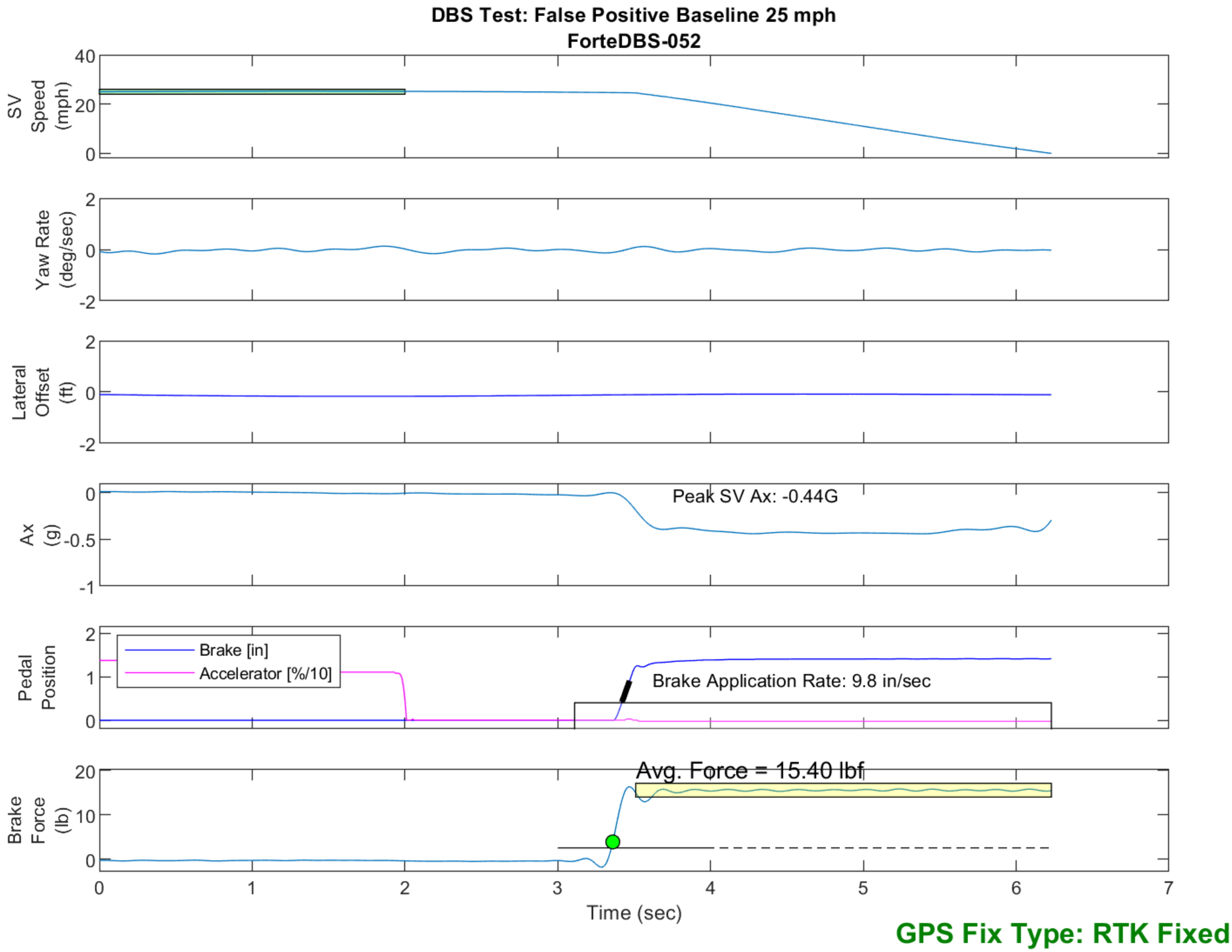


Figure E44. Time History for DBS Run 52, False Positive Baseline, SV 25 mph

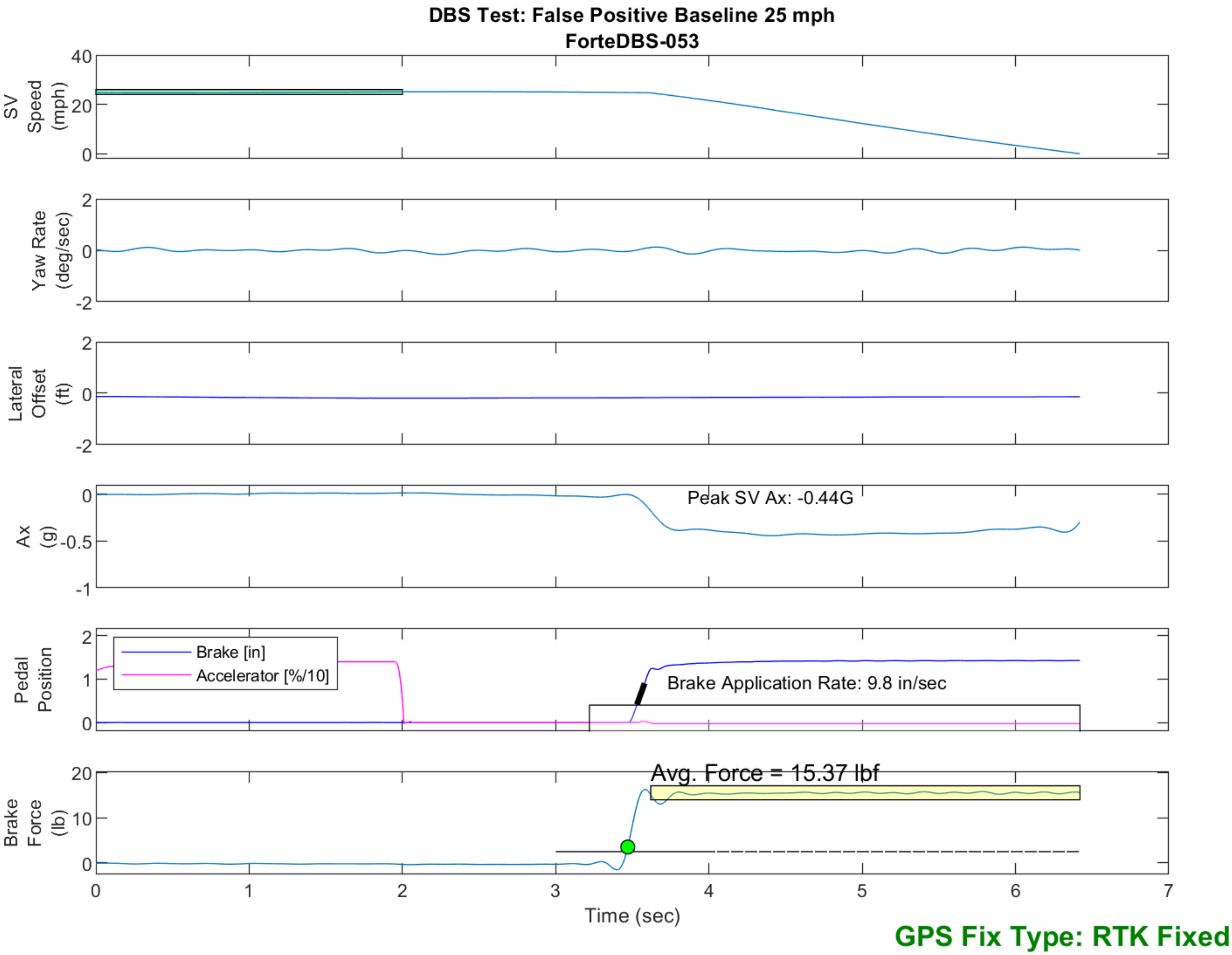


Figure E45. Time History for DBS Run 53, False Positive Baseline, SV 25 mph

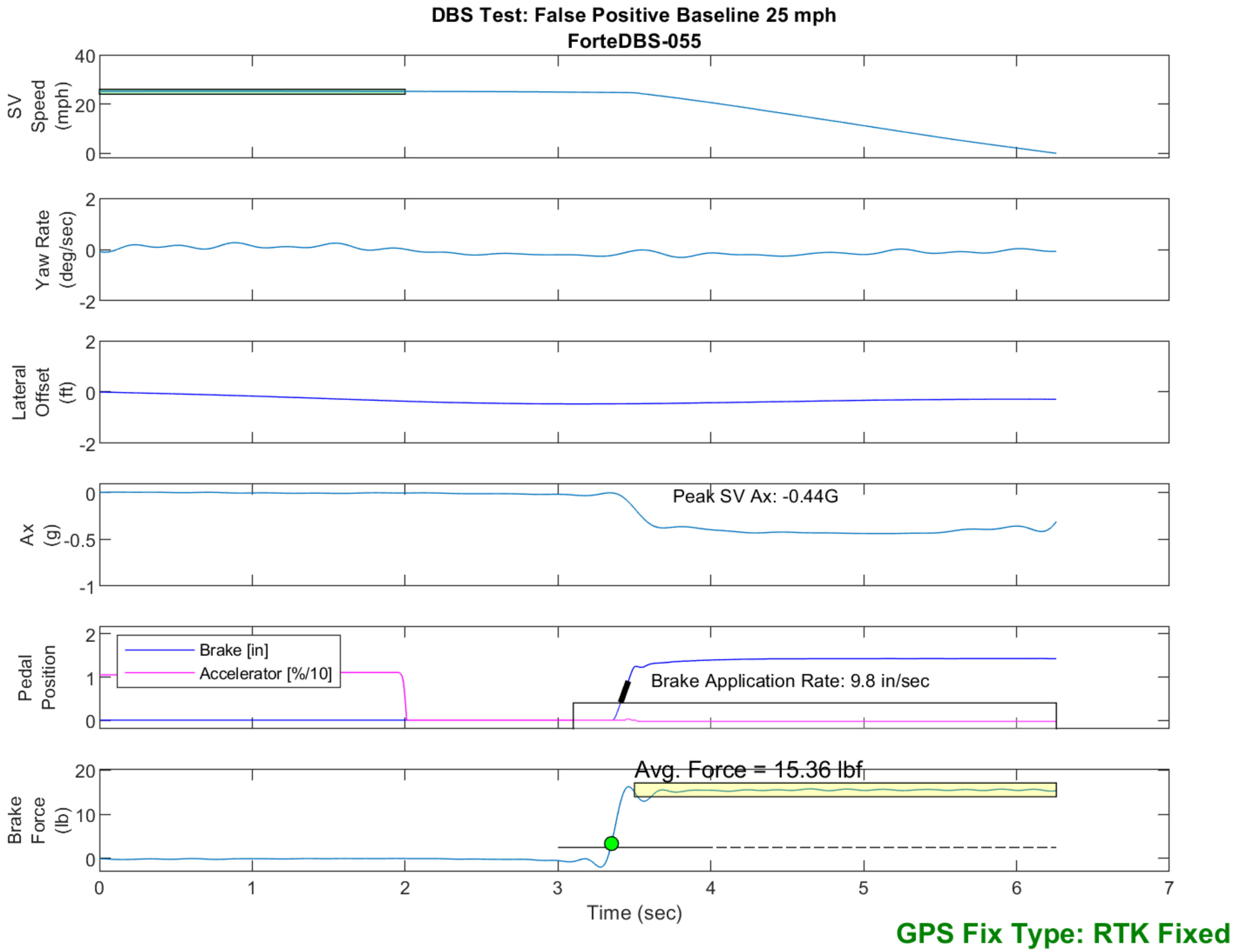


Figure E46. Time History for DBS Run 55, False Positive Baseline, SV 25 mph

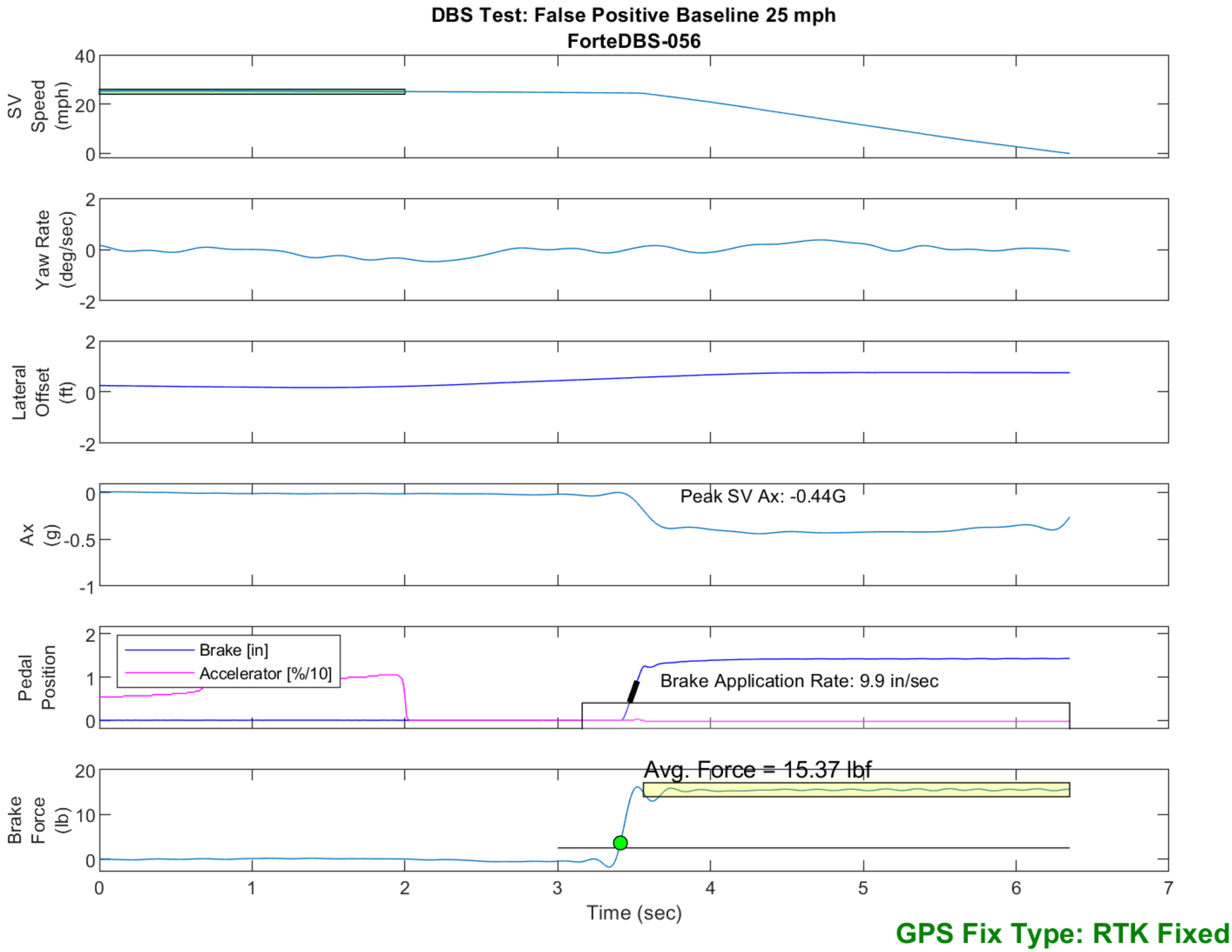


Figure E47. Time History for DBS Run 56, False Positive Baseline, SV 25 mph

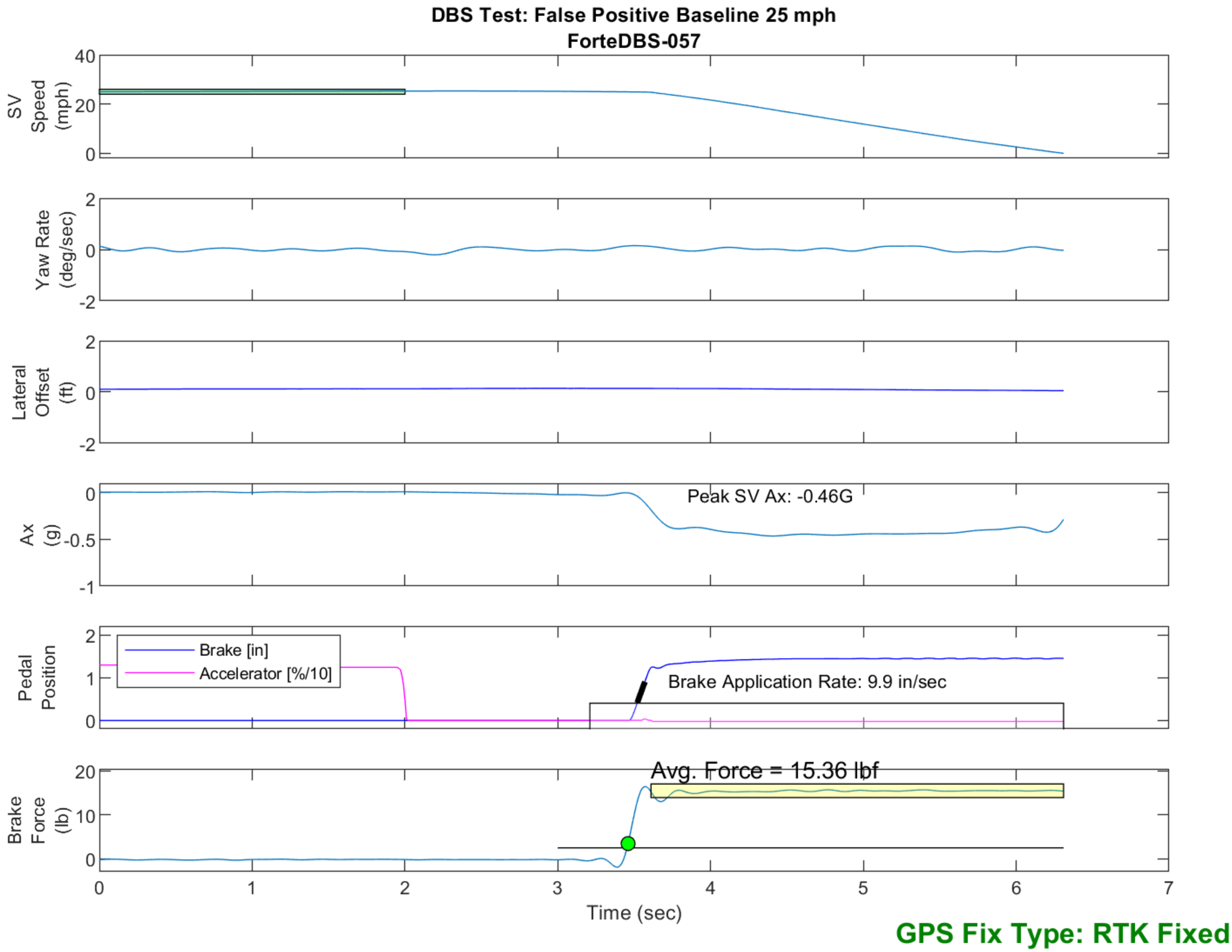


Figure E48. Time History for DBS Run 57, False Positive Baseline, SV 25 mph

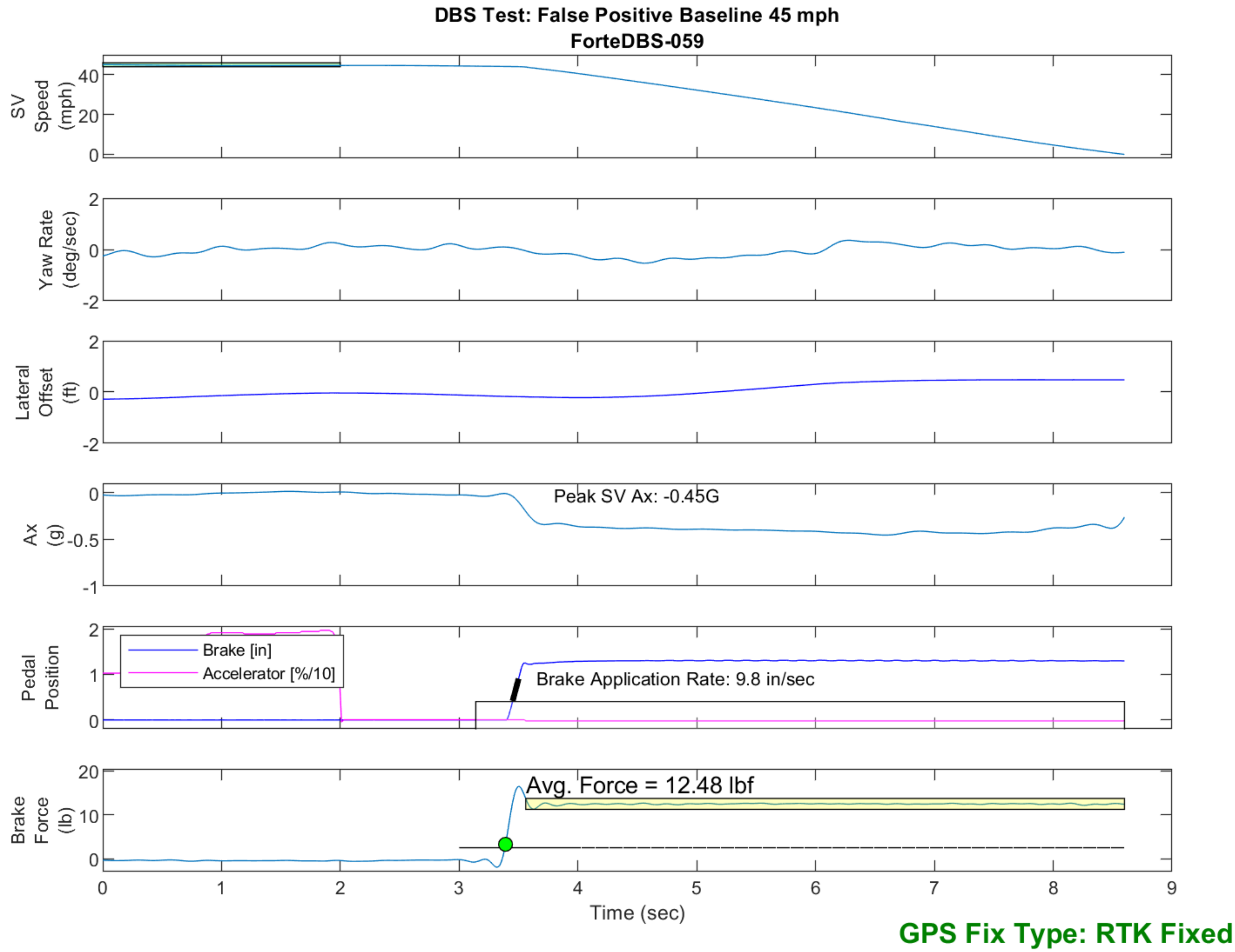


Figure E49. Time History for DBS Run 59, False Positive Baseline, SV 45 mph

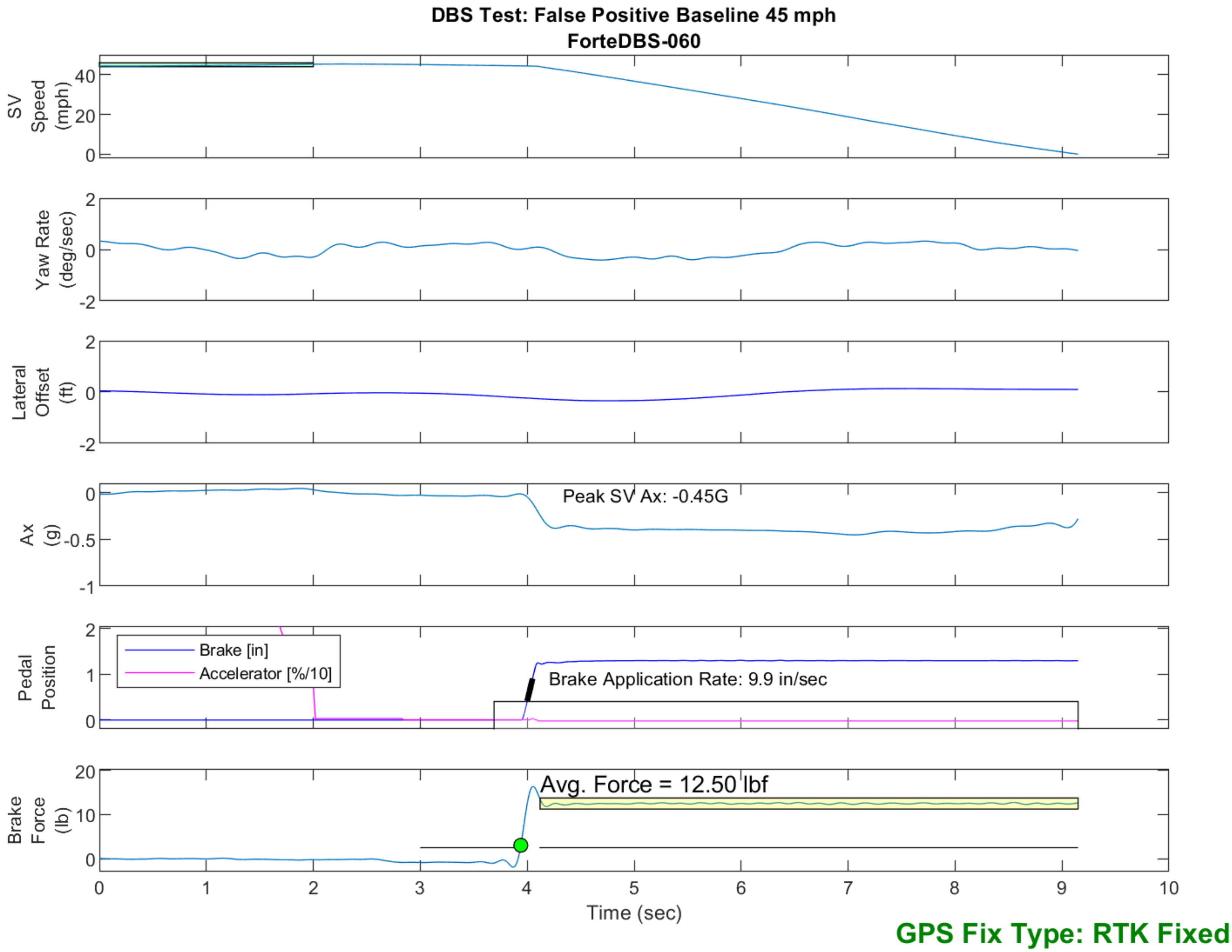


Figure E50. Time History for DBS Run 60, False Positive Baseline, SV 45 mph

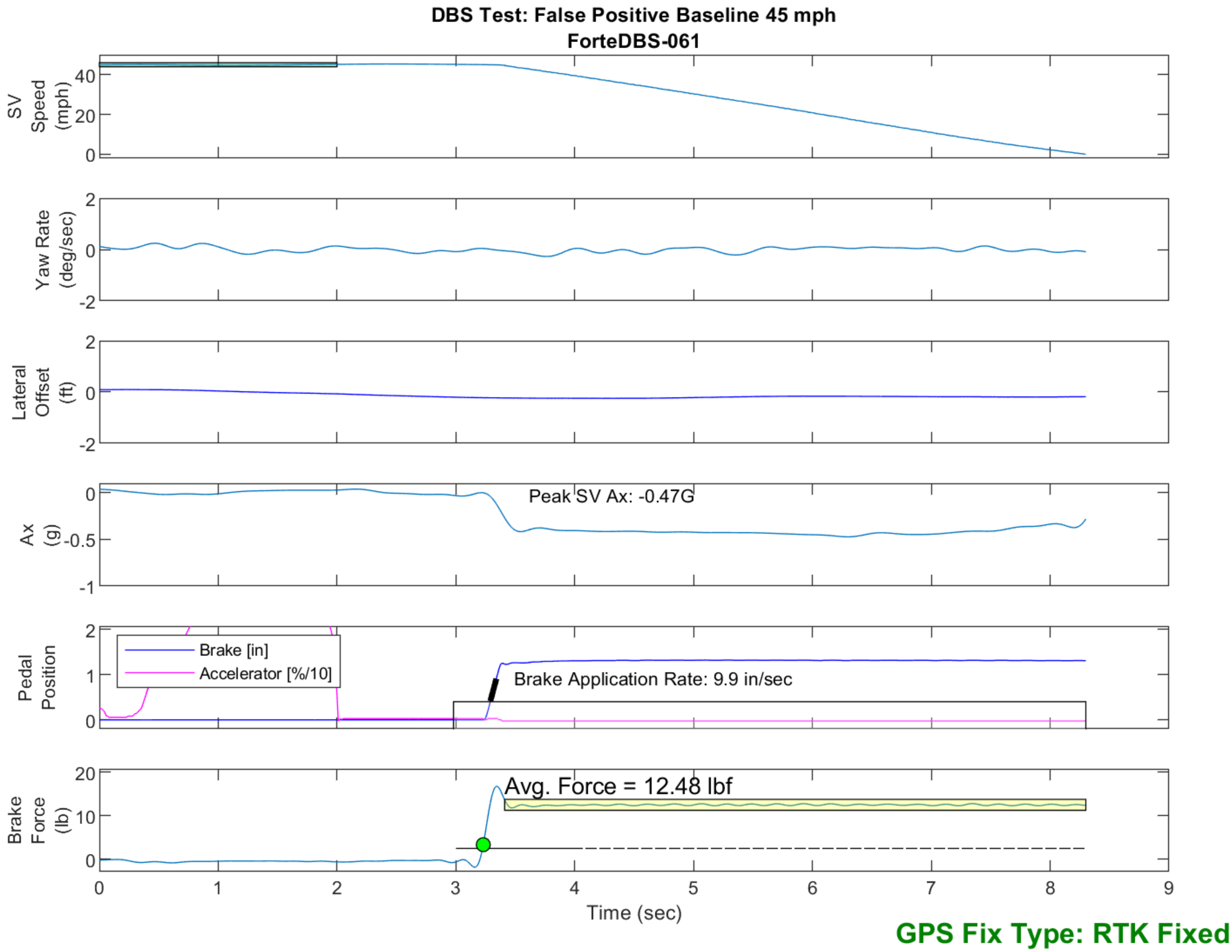


Figure E51. Time History for DBS Run 61, False Positive Baseline, SV 45 mph

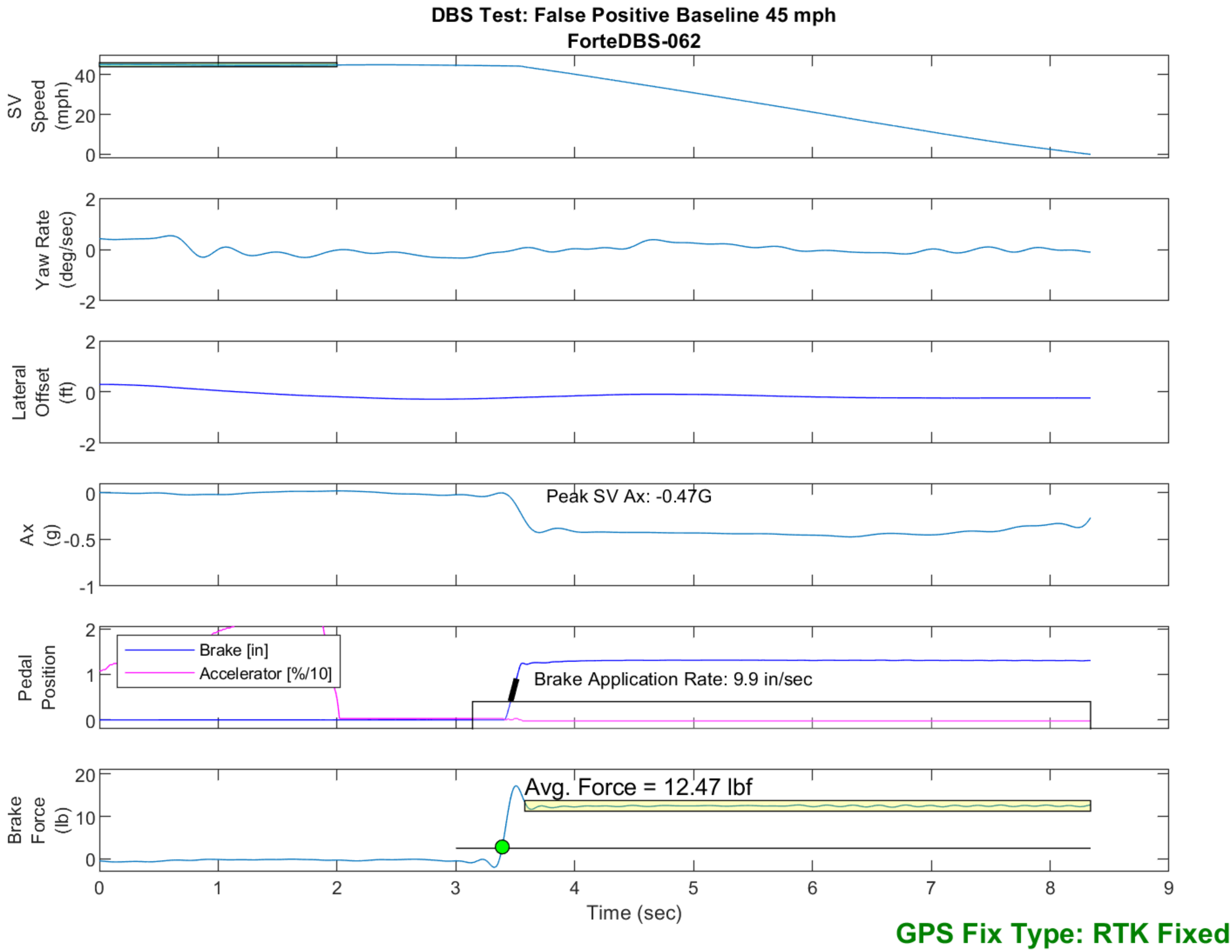


Figure E52. Time History for DBS Run 62, False Positive Baseline, SV 45 mph

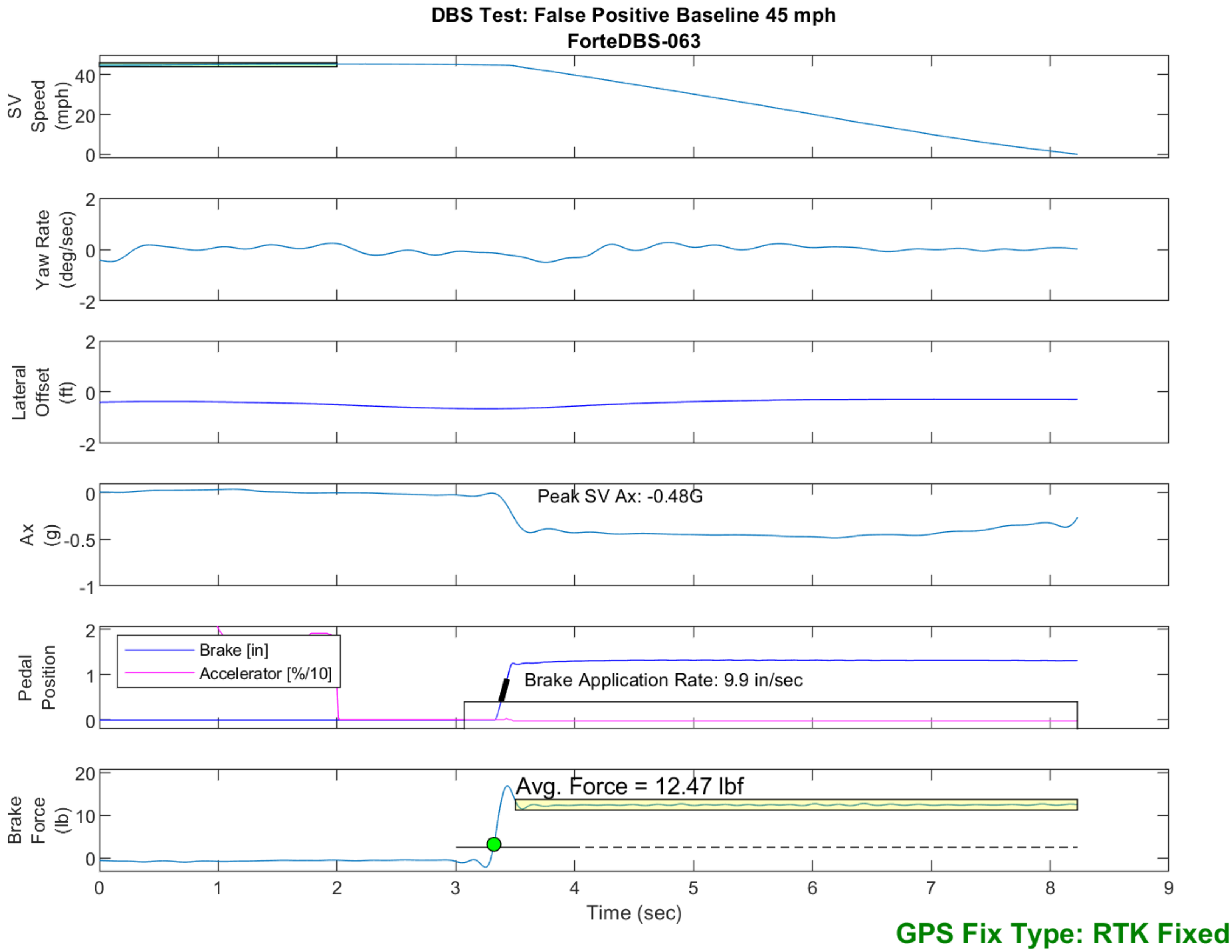


Figure E53. Time History for DBS Run 63, False Positive Baseline, SV 45 mph

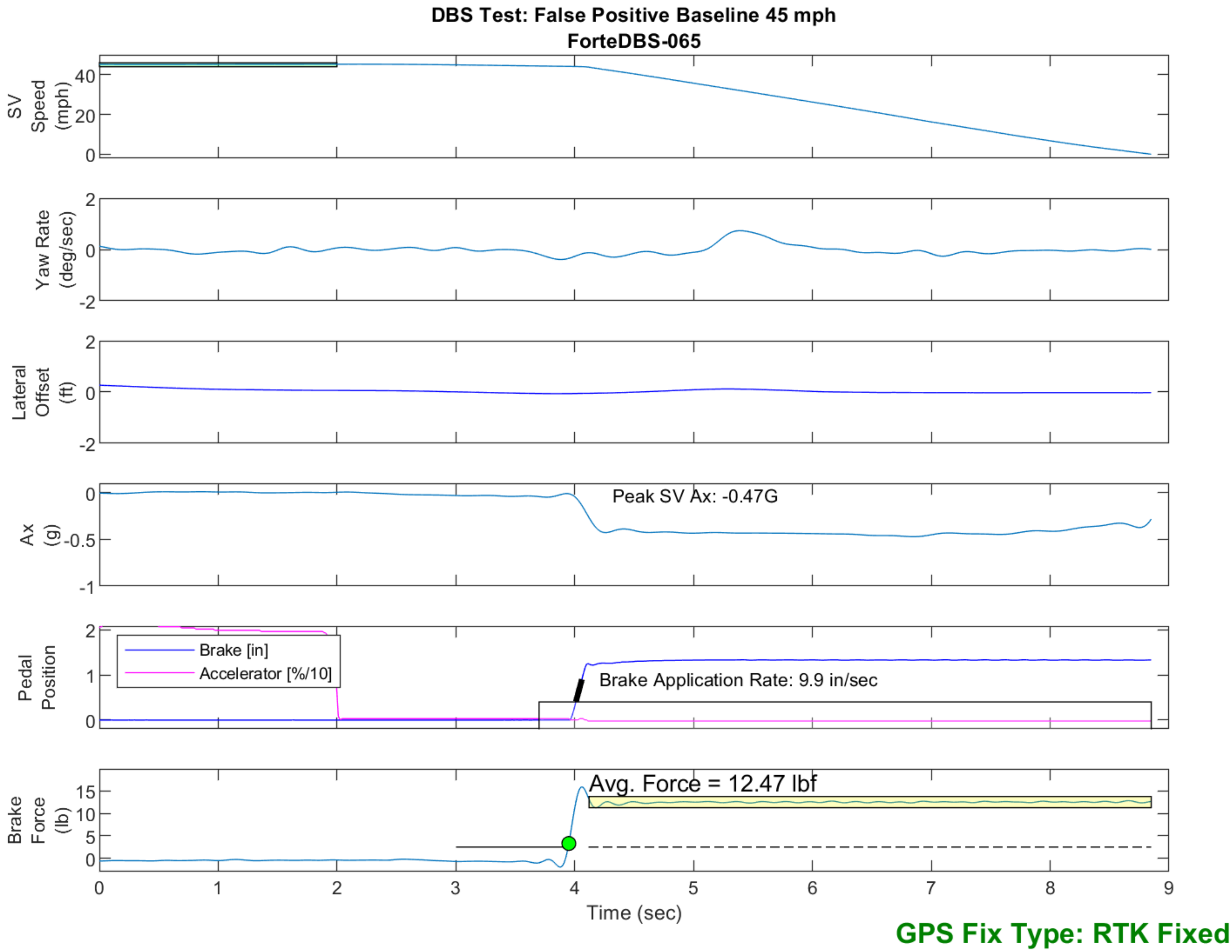


Figure E54. Time History for DBS Run 65, False Positive Baseline, SV 45 mph

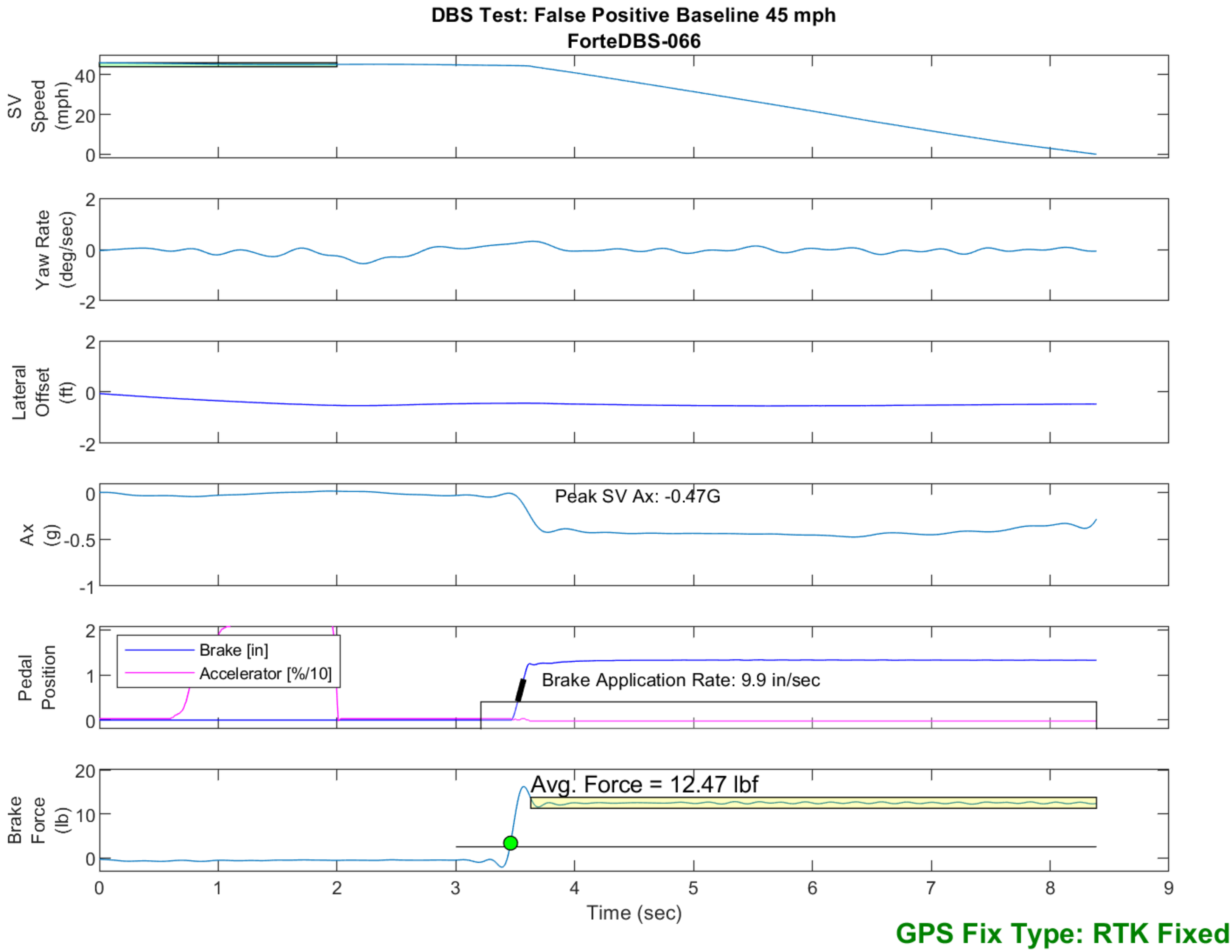


Figure E55. Time History for DBS Run 66, False Positive Baseline, SV 45 mph

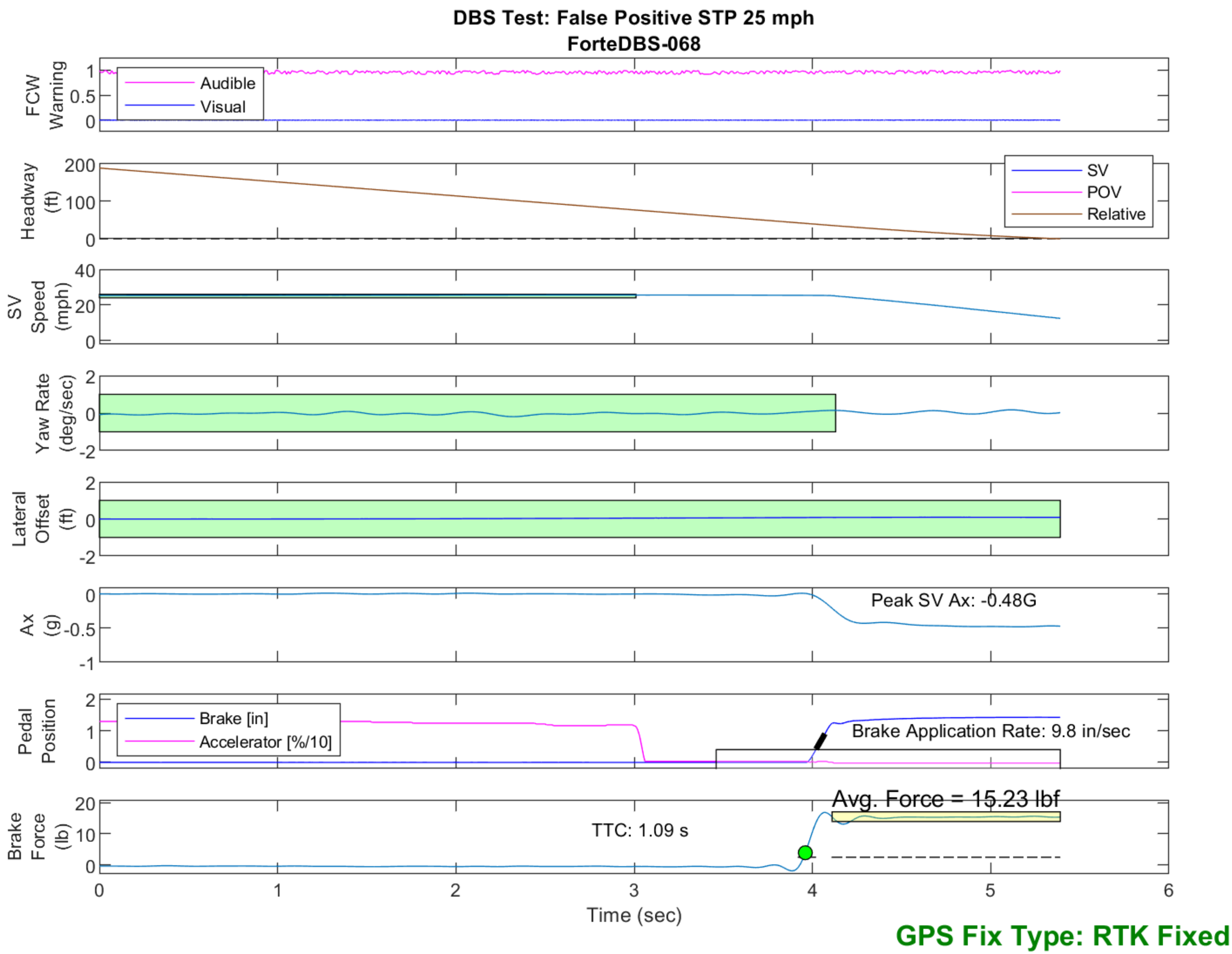


Figure E56. Time History for DBS Run 68, SV Encounters Steel Trench Plate, SV 25 mph

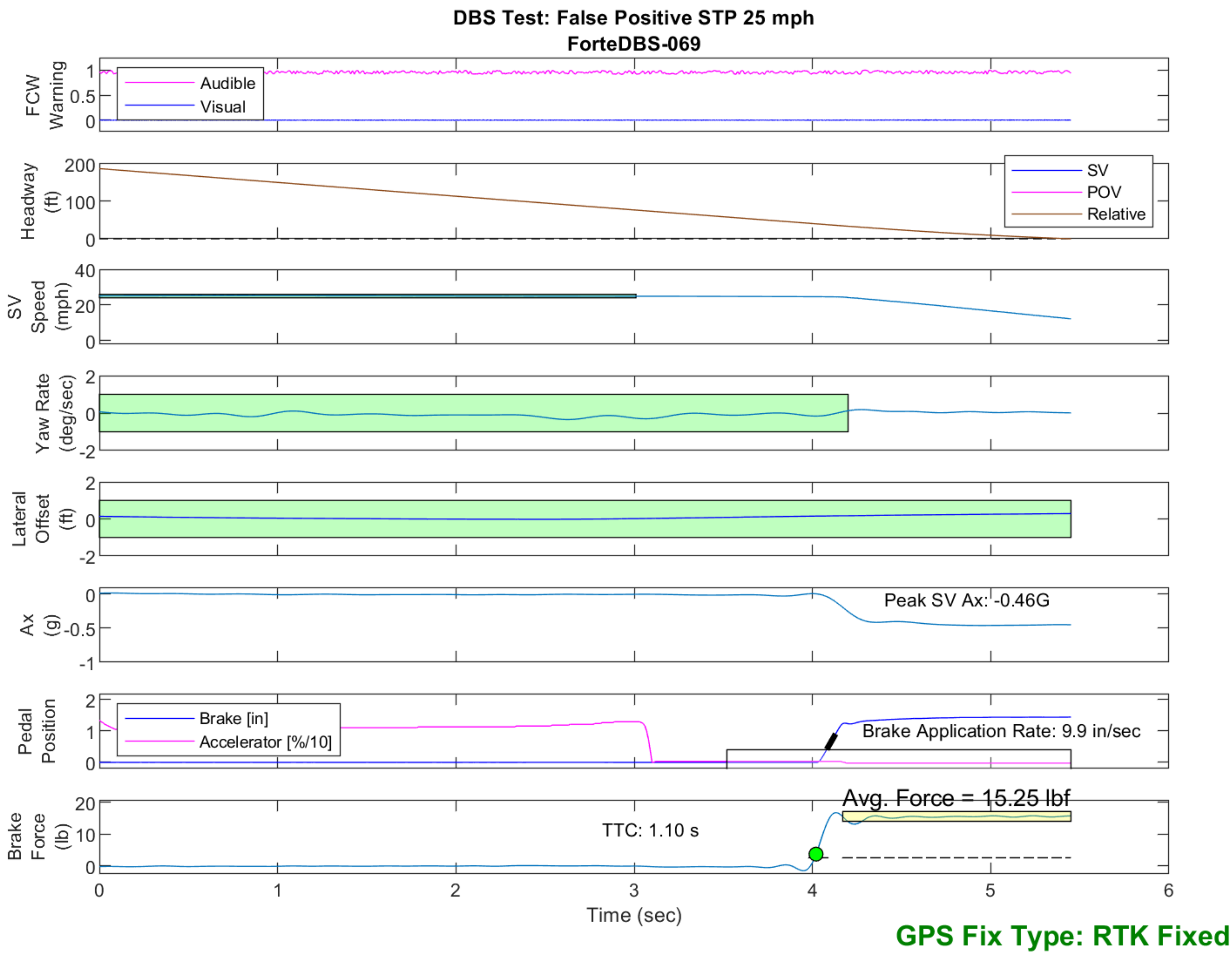


Figure E57. Time History for DBS Run 69, SV Encounters Steel Trench Plate, SV 25 mph

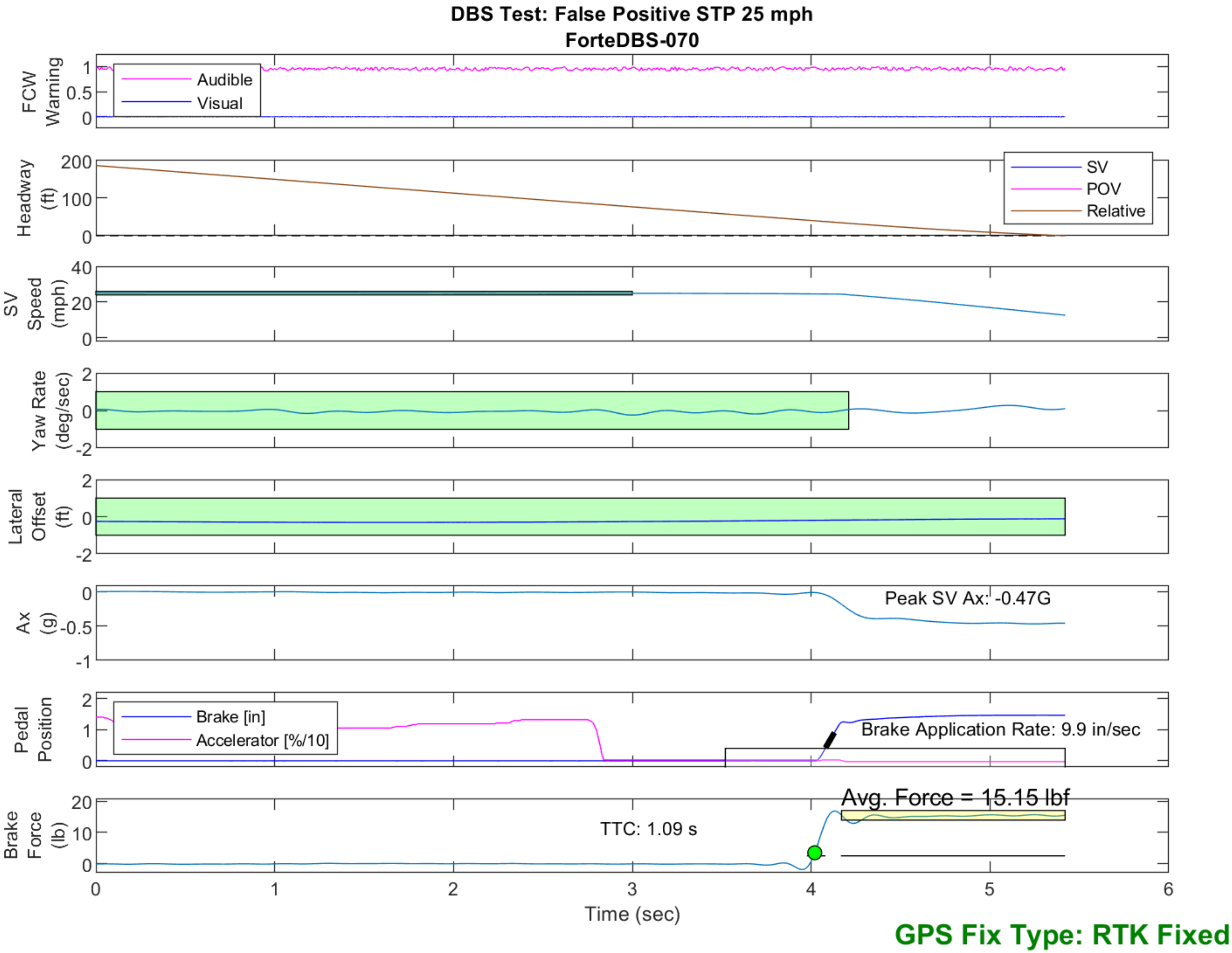


Figure E58. Time History for DBS Run 70, SV Encounters Steel Trench Plate, SV 25 mph

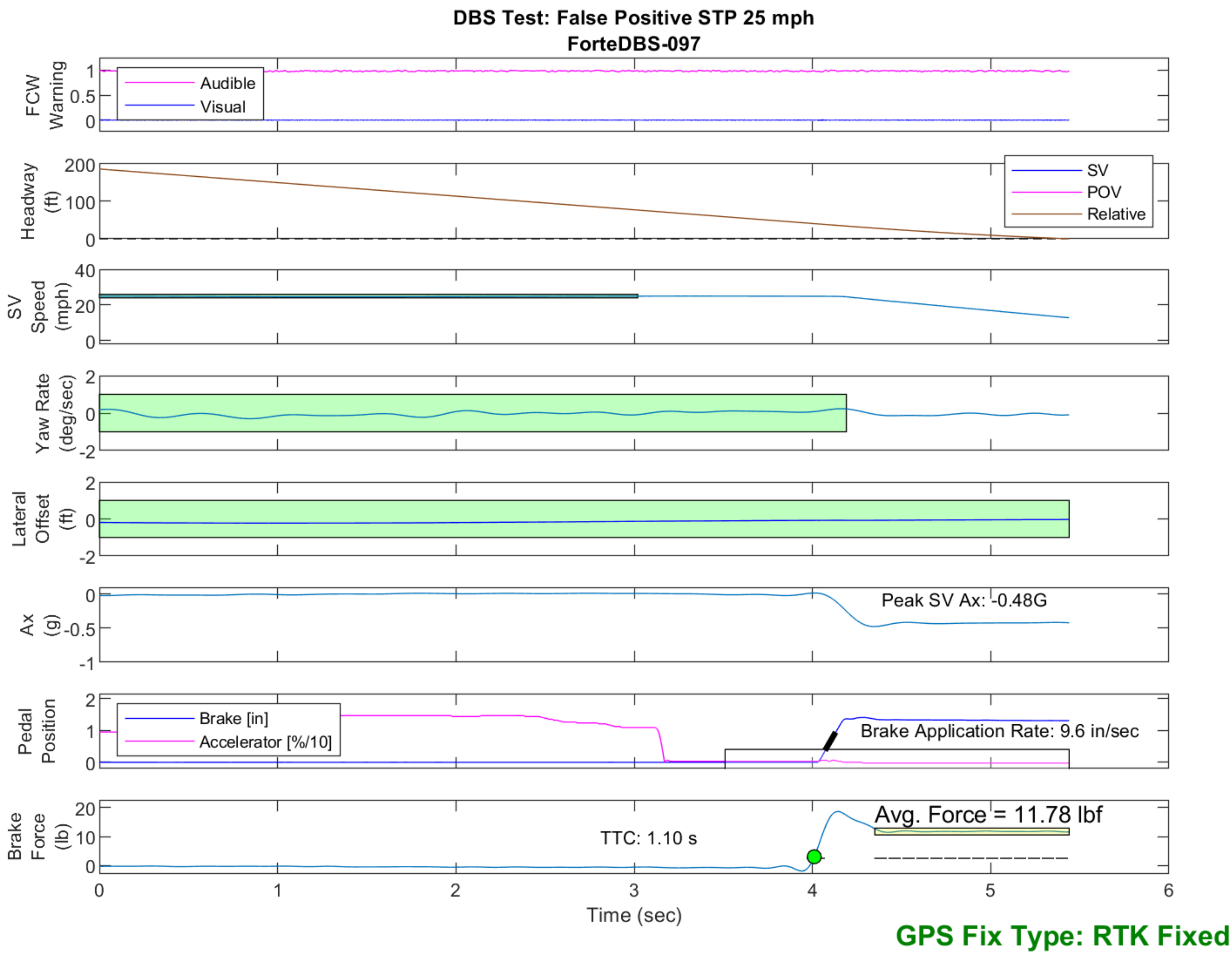


Figure E59. Time History for DBS Run 97, SV Encounters Steel Trench Plate, SV 25 mph

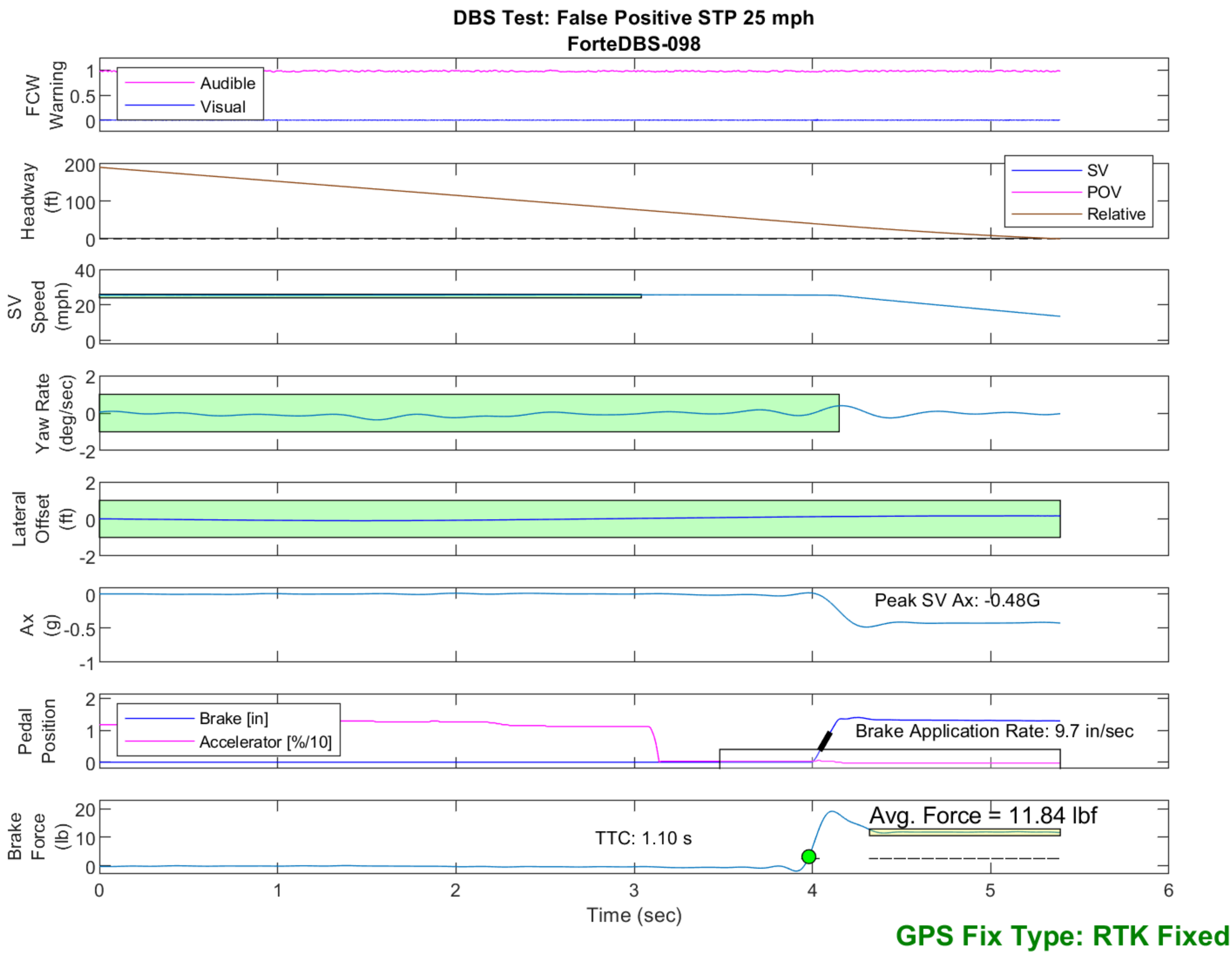


Figure E60. Time History for DBS Run 98, SV Encounters Steel Trench Plate, SV 25 mph

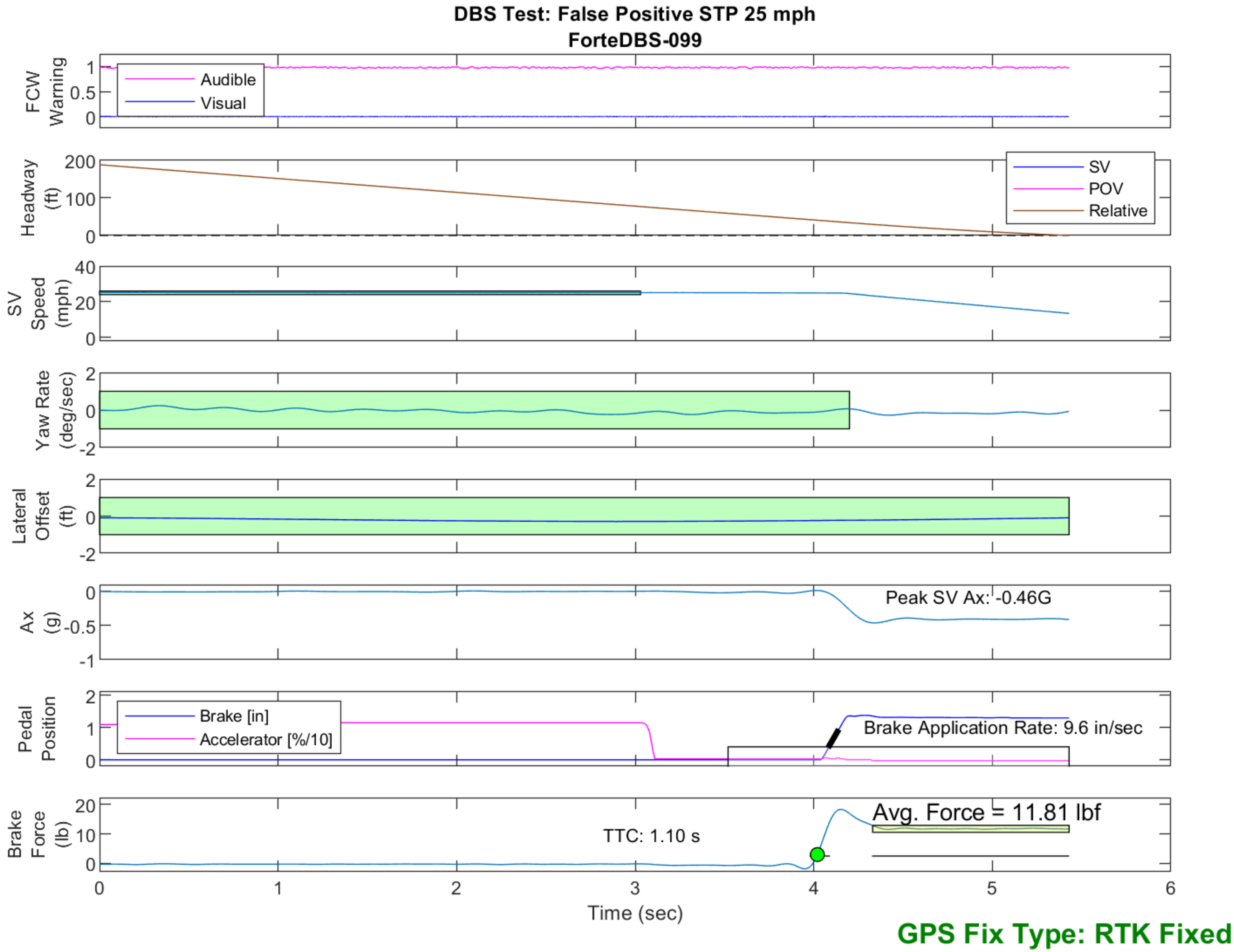


Figure E61. Time History for DBS Run 99, SV Encounters Steel Trench Plate, SV 25 mph

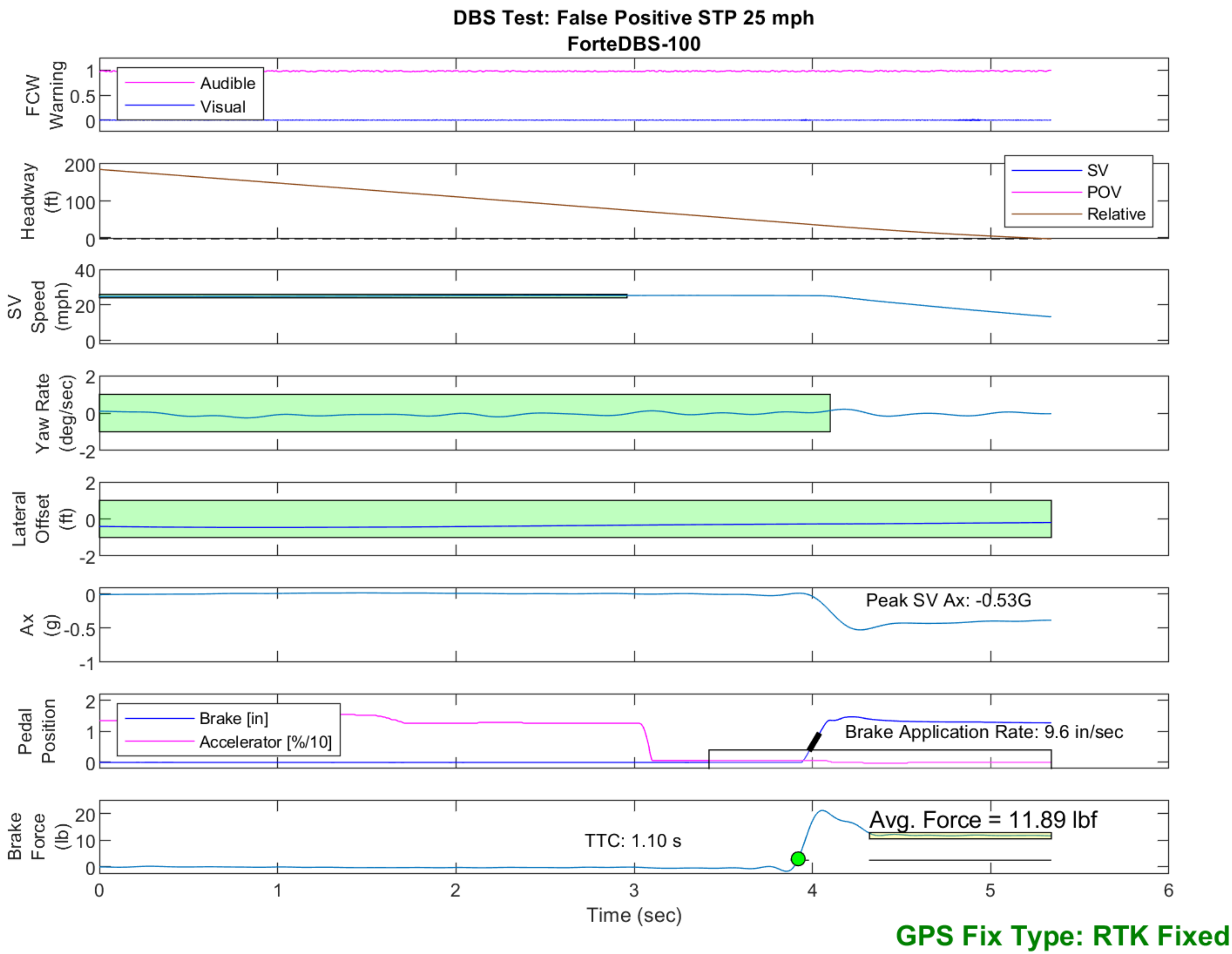


Figure E62. Time History for DBS Run 100, SV Encounters Steel Trench Plate, SV 25 mph

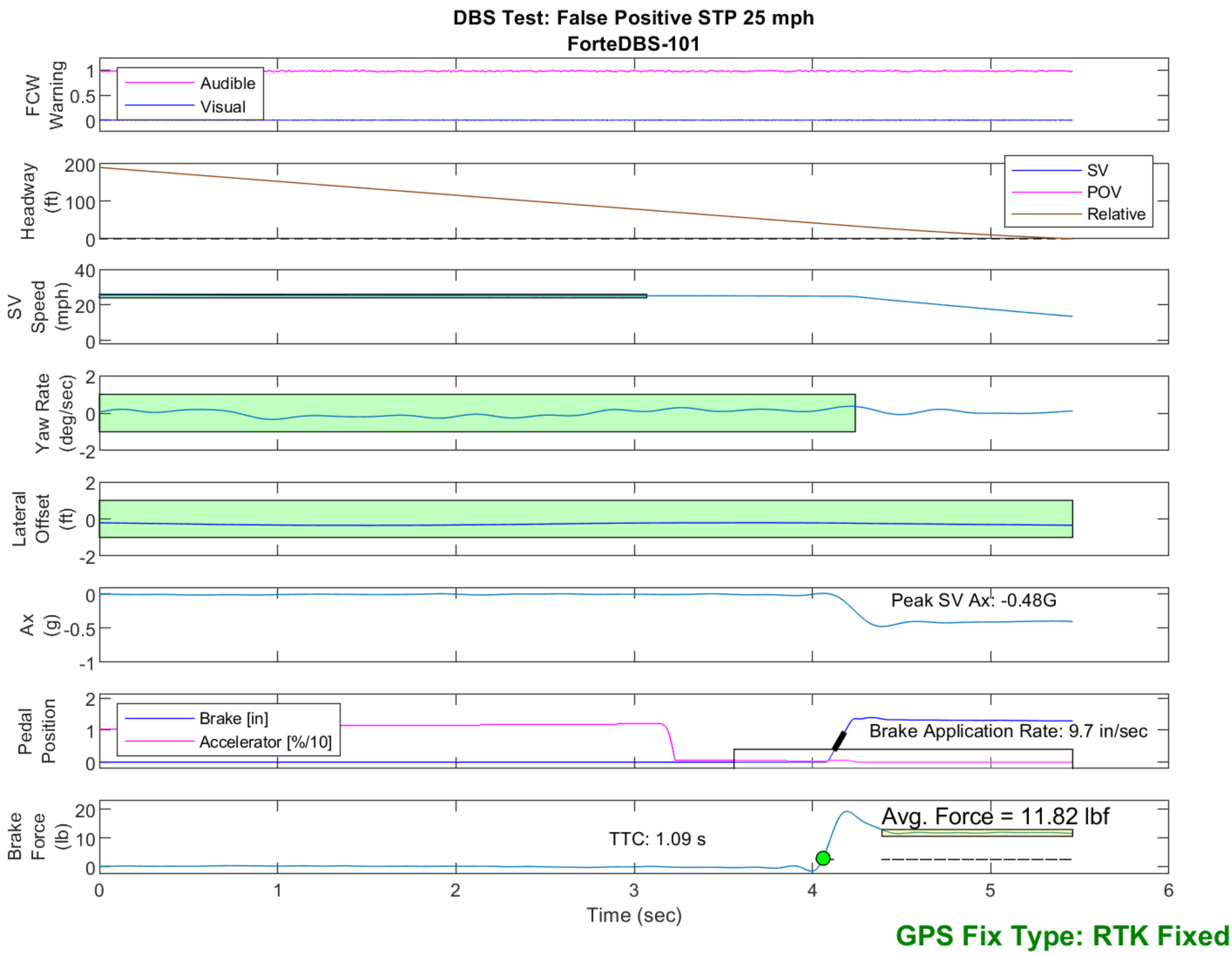


Figure E63. Time History for DBS Run 101, SV Encounters Steel Trench Plate, SV 25 mph

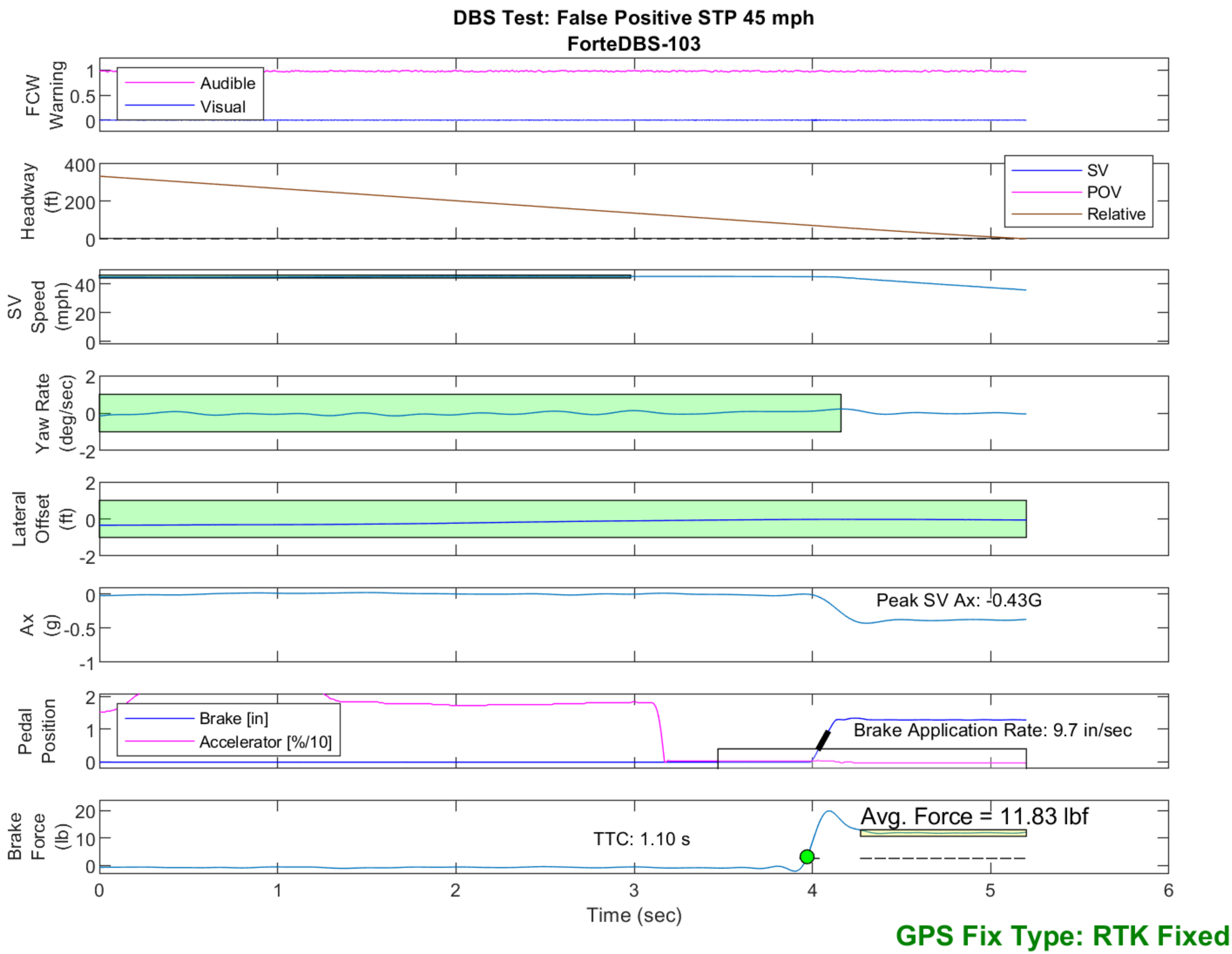


Figure E64. Time History for DBS Run 103, SV Encounters Steel Trench Plate, SV 45 mph

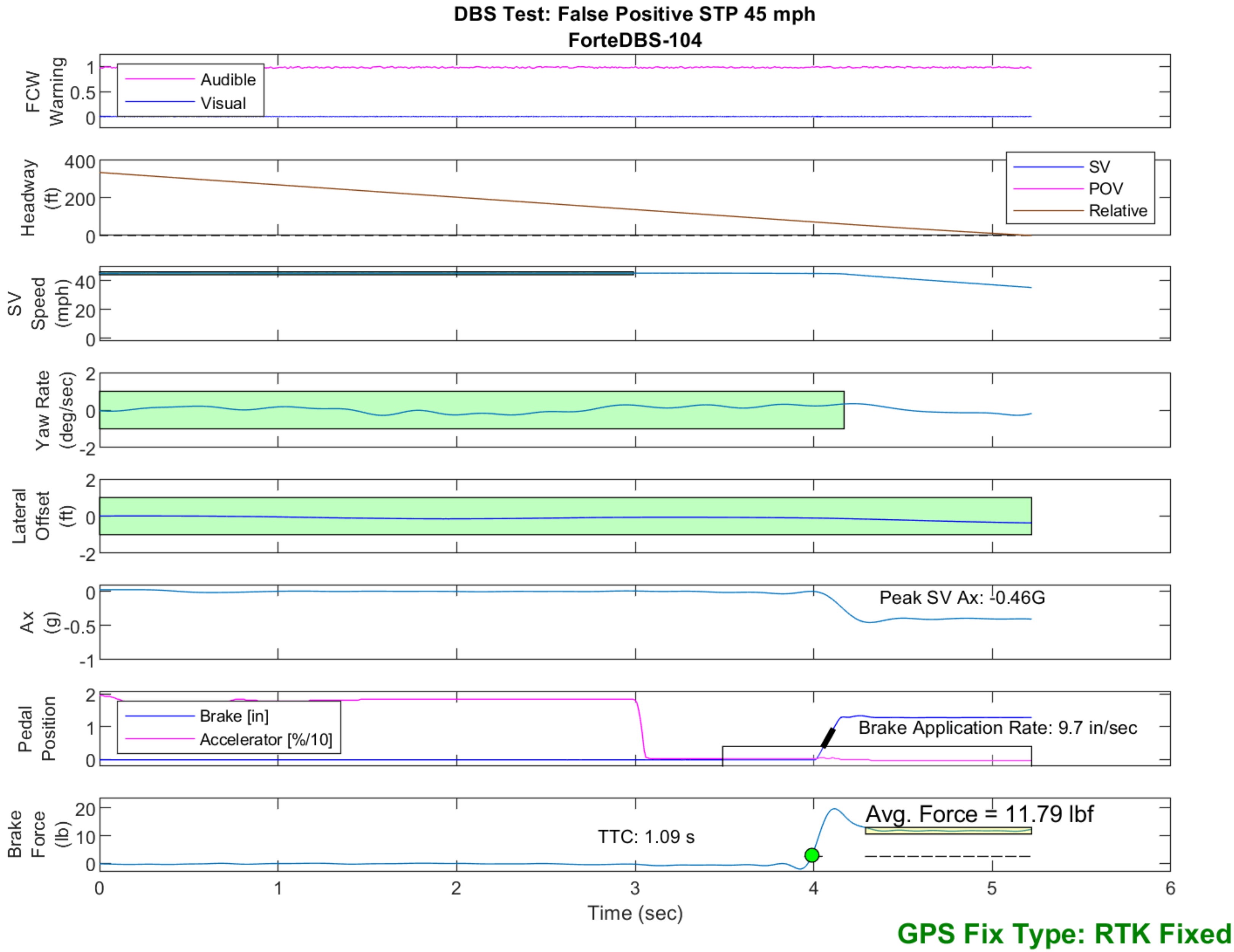


Figure E65. Time History for DBS Run 104, SV Encounters Steel Trench Plate, SV 45 mph

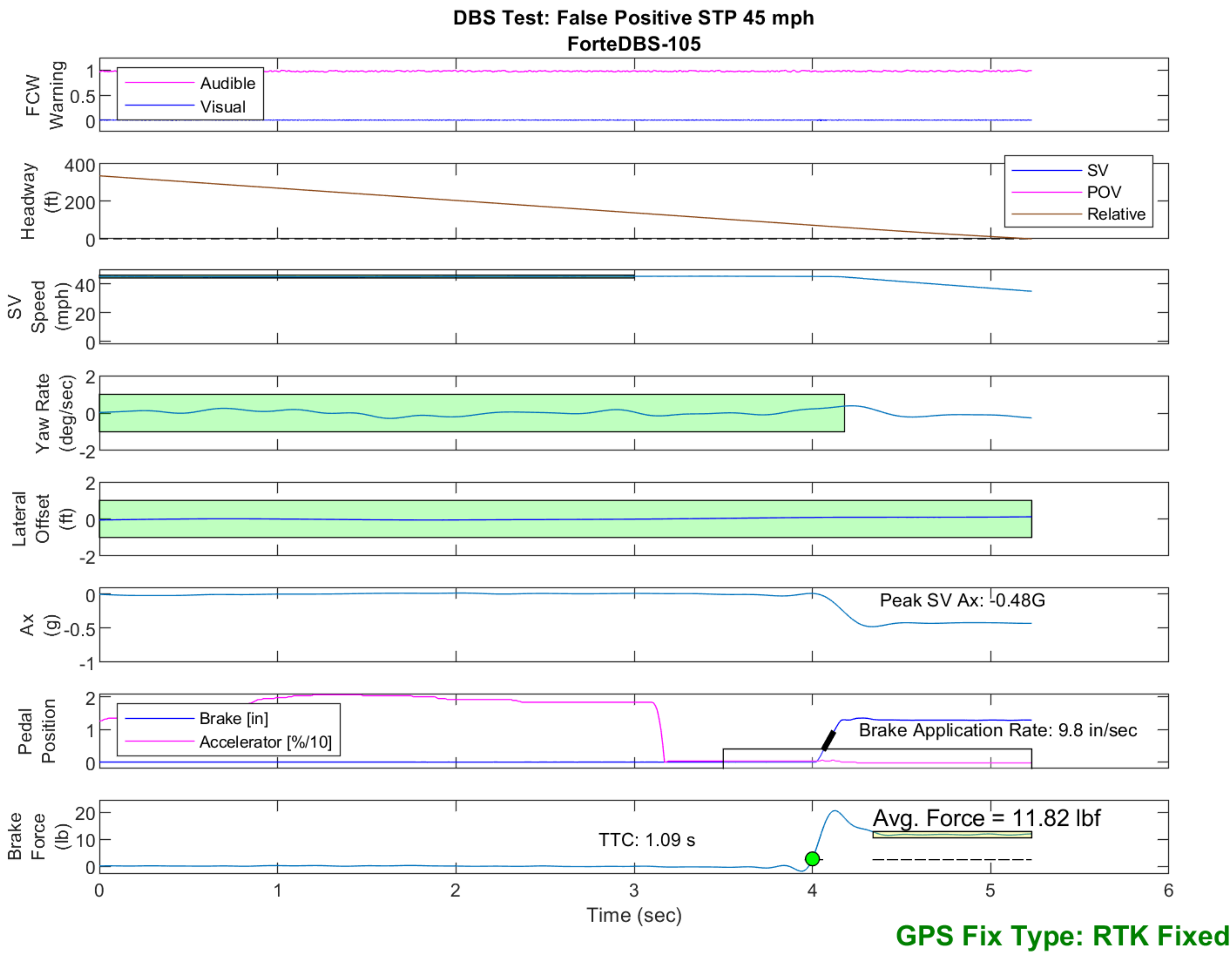


Figure E66. Time History for DBS Run 105, SV Encounters Steel Trench Plate, SV 45 mph

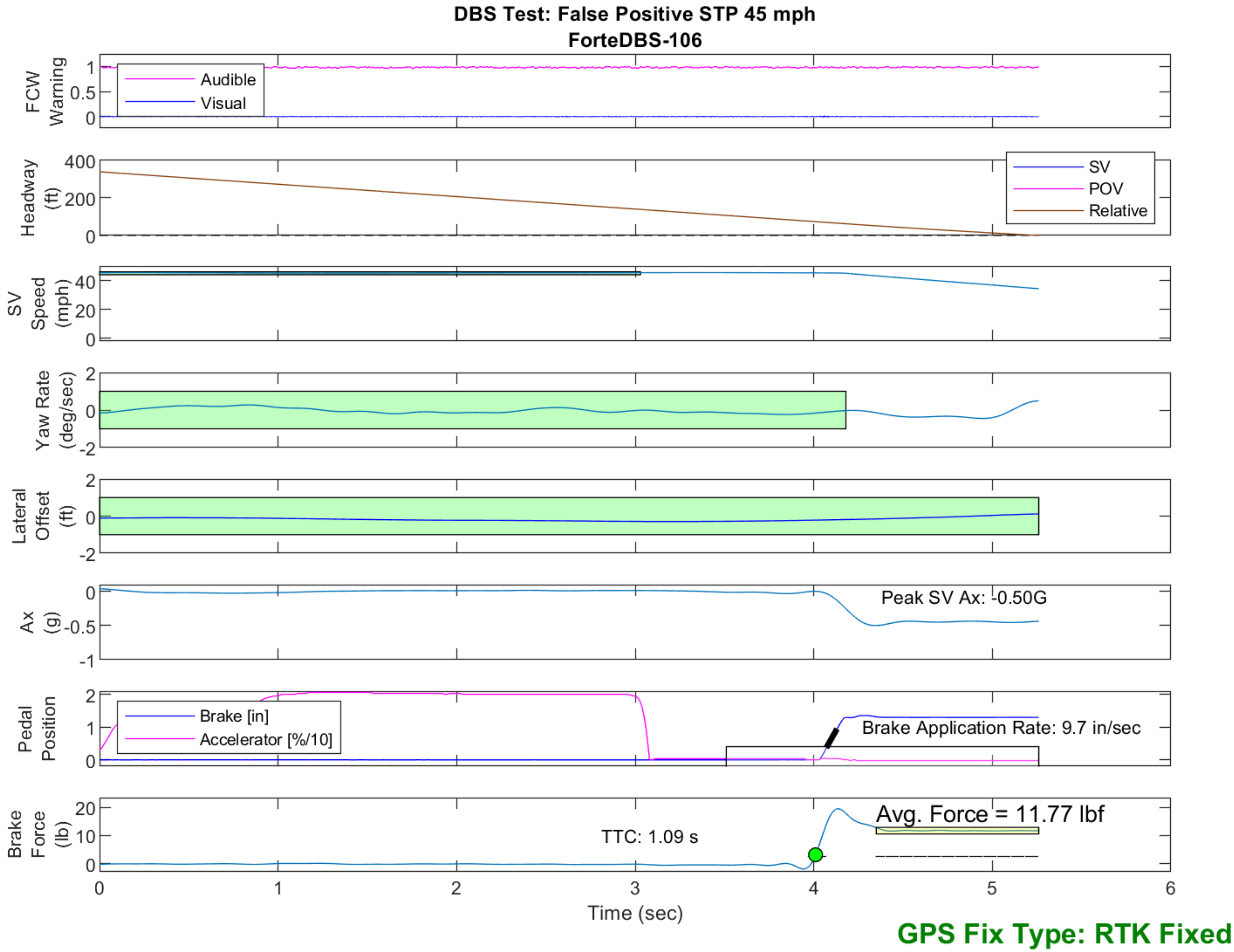


Figure E67. Time History for DBS Run 106, SV Encounters Steel Trench Plate, SV 45 mph

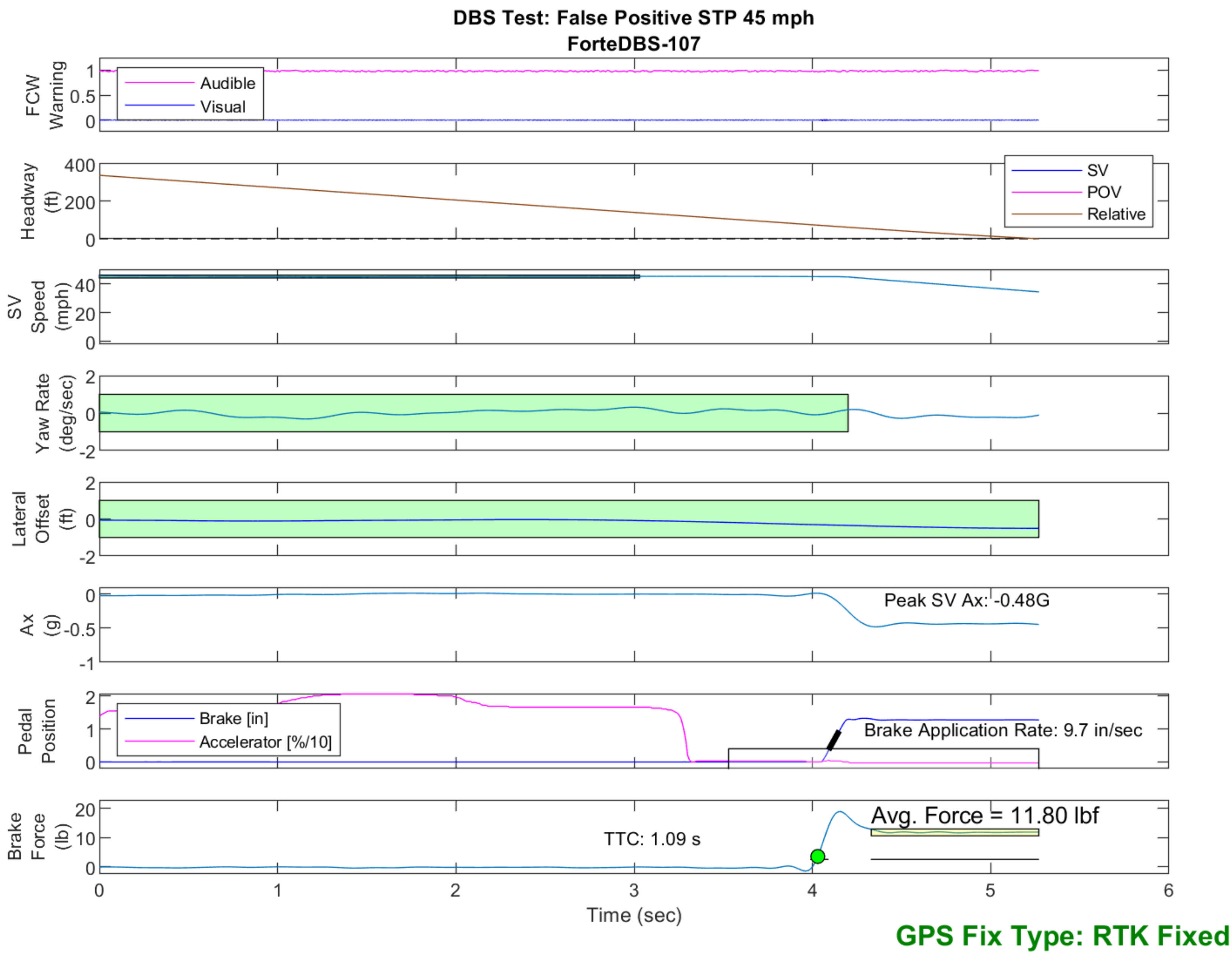


Figure E68. Time History for DBS Run 107, SV Encounters Steel Trench Plate, SV 45 mph

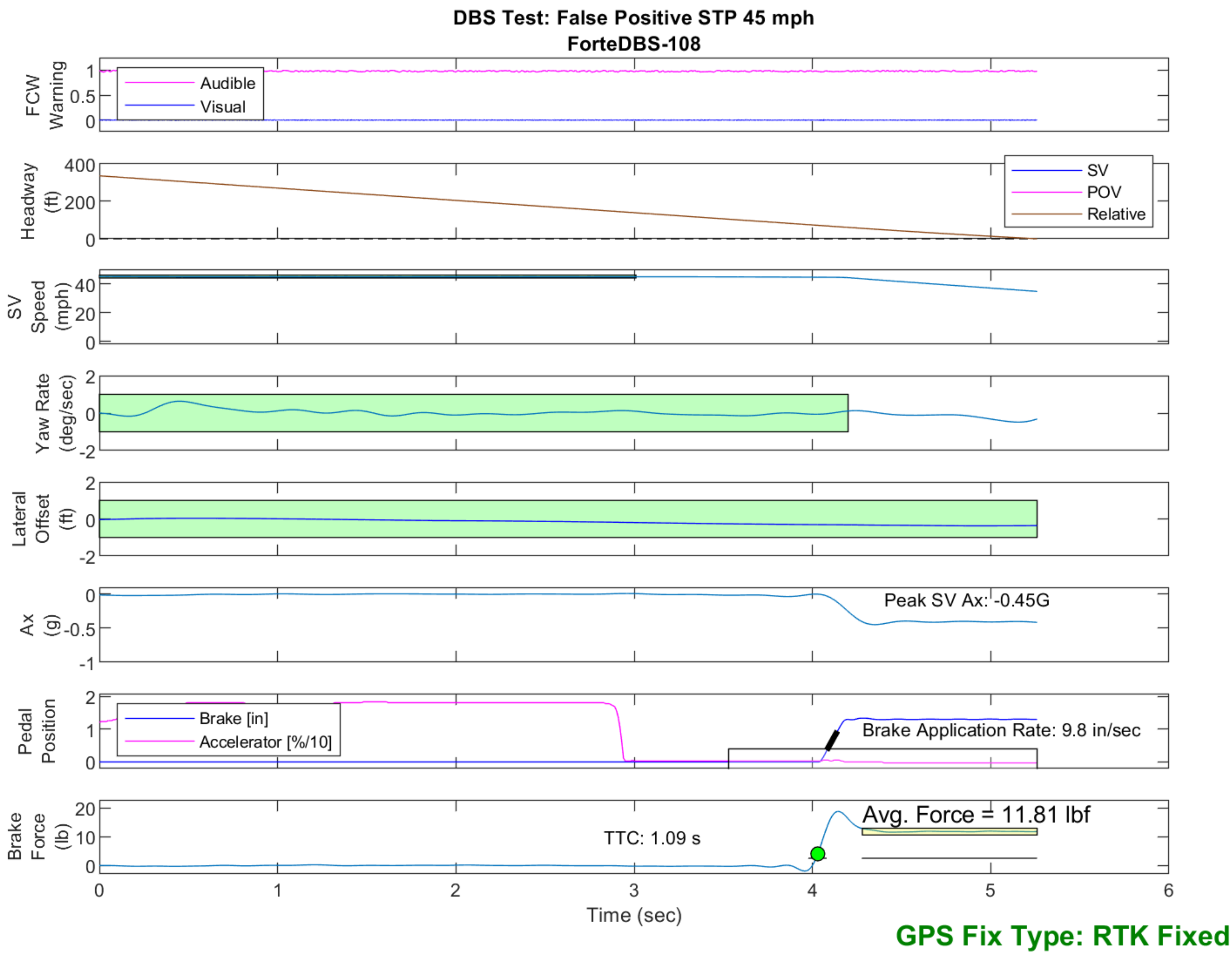


Figure E69. Time History for DBS Run 108, SV Encounters Steel Trench Plate, SV 45 mph

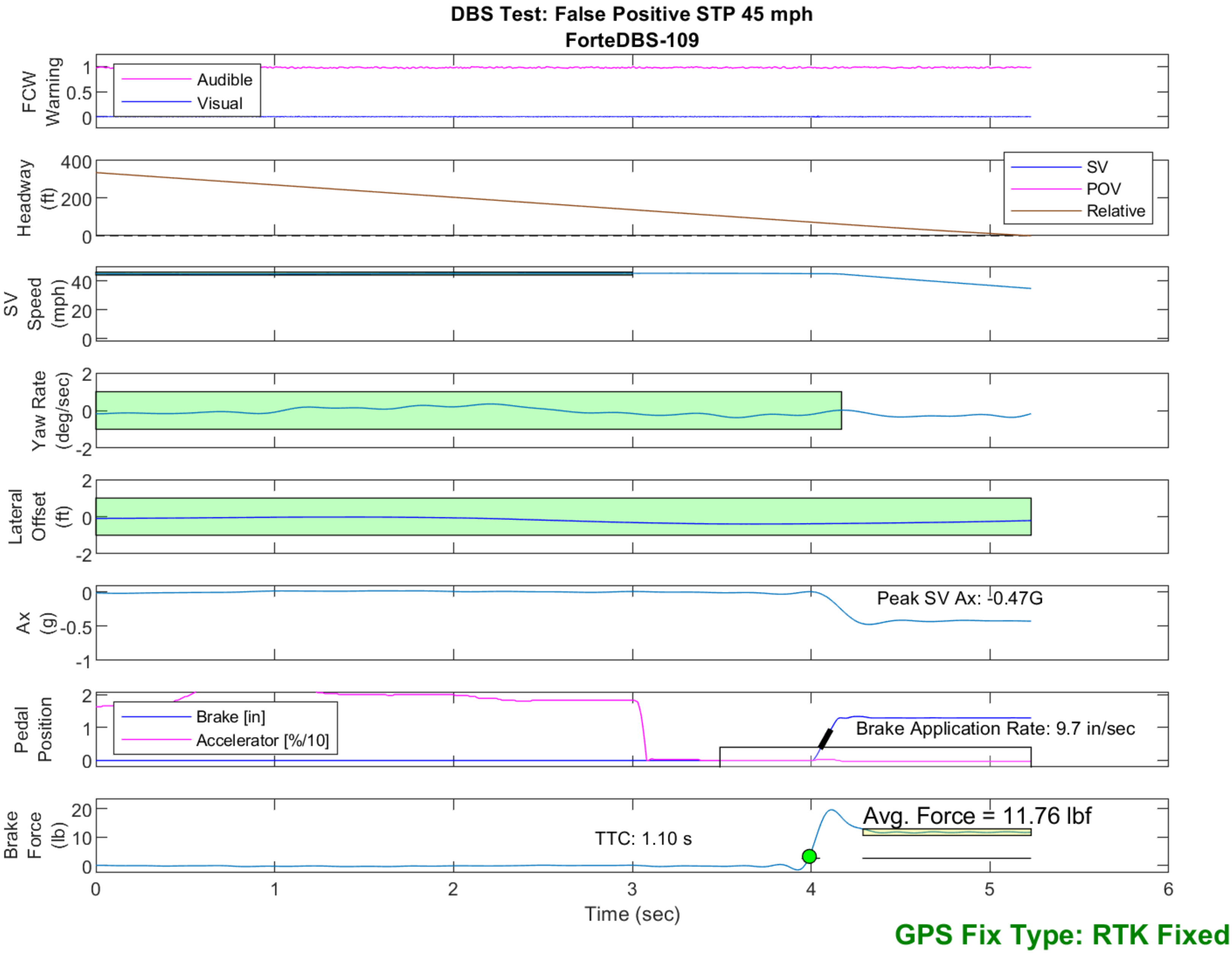


Figure E70. Time History for DBS Run 109, SV Encounters Steel Trench Plate, SV 45 mph

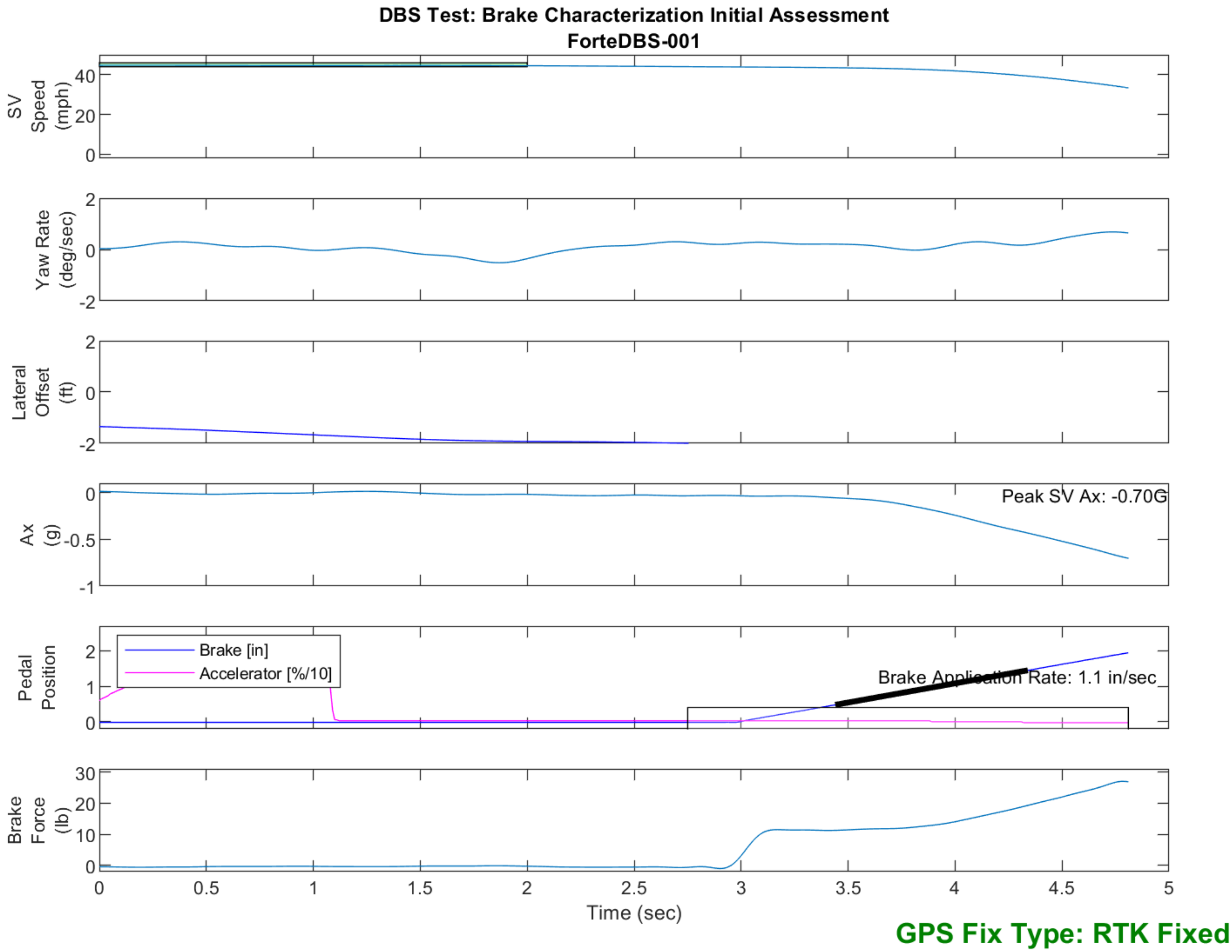


Figure E71. Time History for DBS Run 1, Brake Characterization Initial

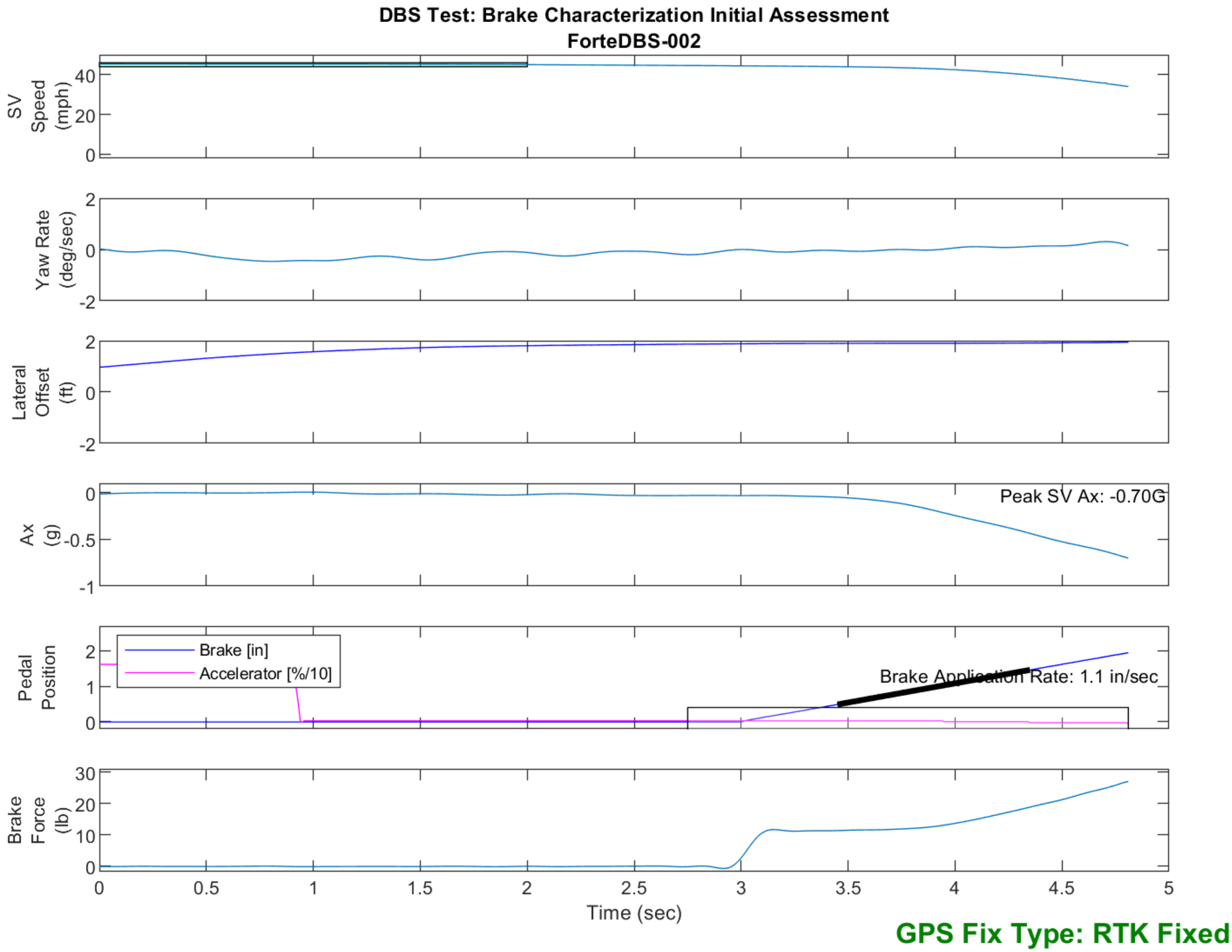


Figure E72. Time History for DBS Run 2, Brake Characterization Initial

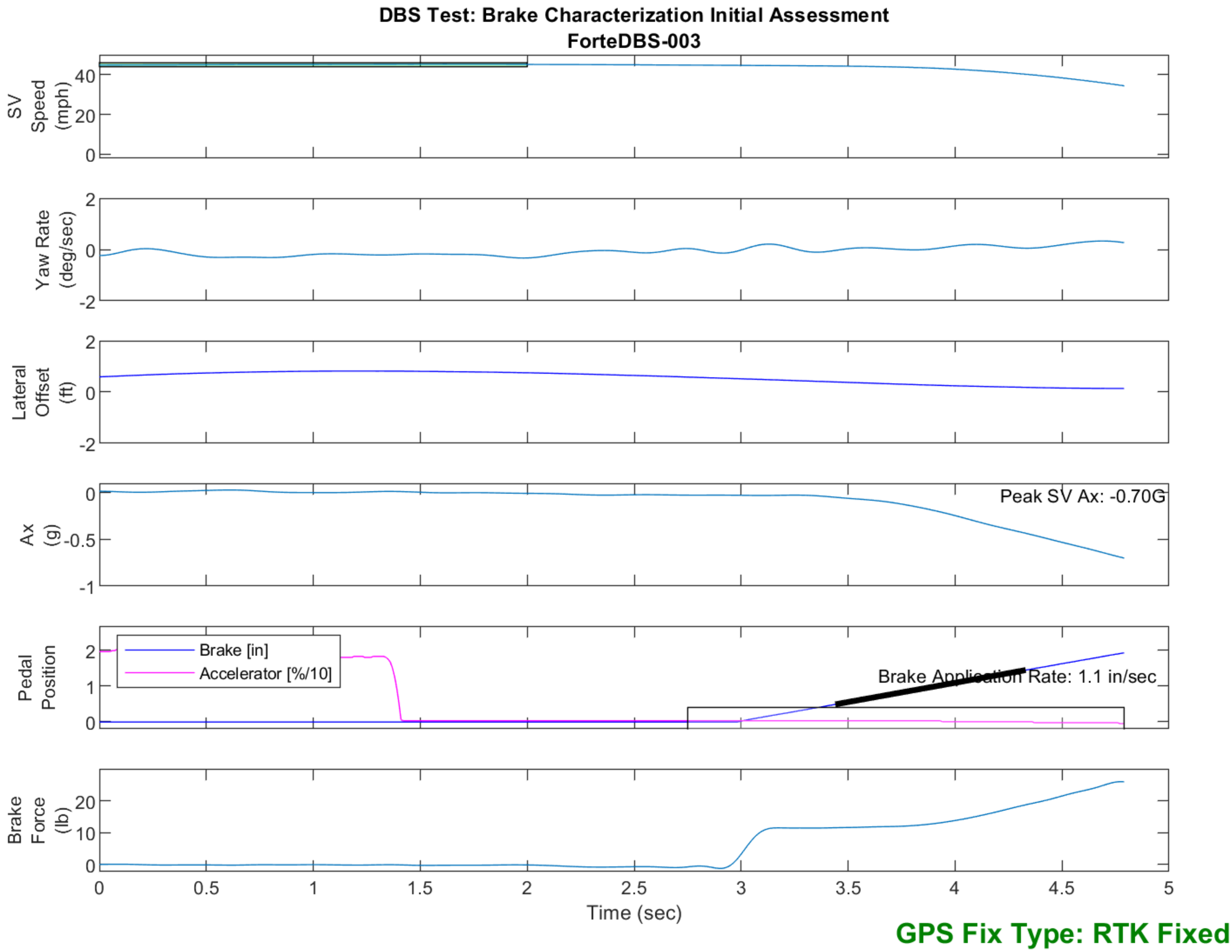


Figure E73. Time History for DBS Run 3, Brake Characterization Initial

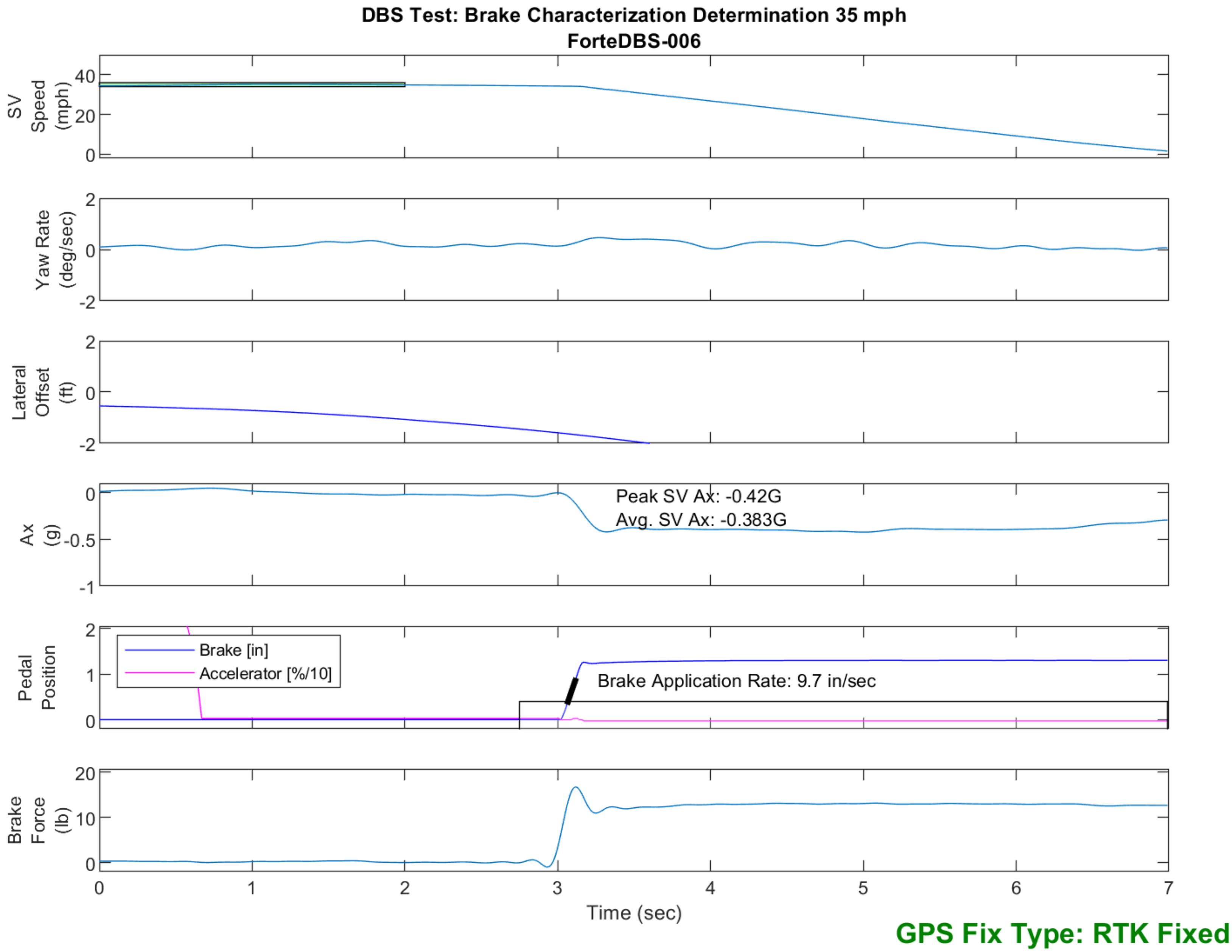


Figure E74. Time History for DBS Run 6, Brake Characterization Determination 35 mph

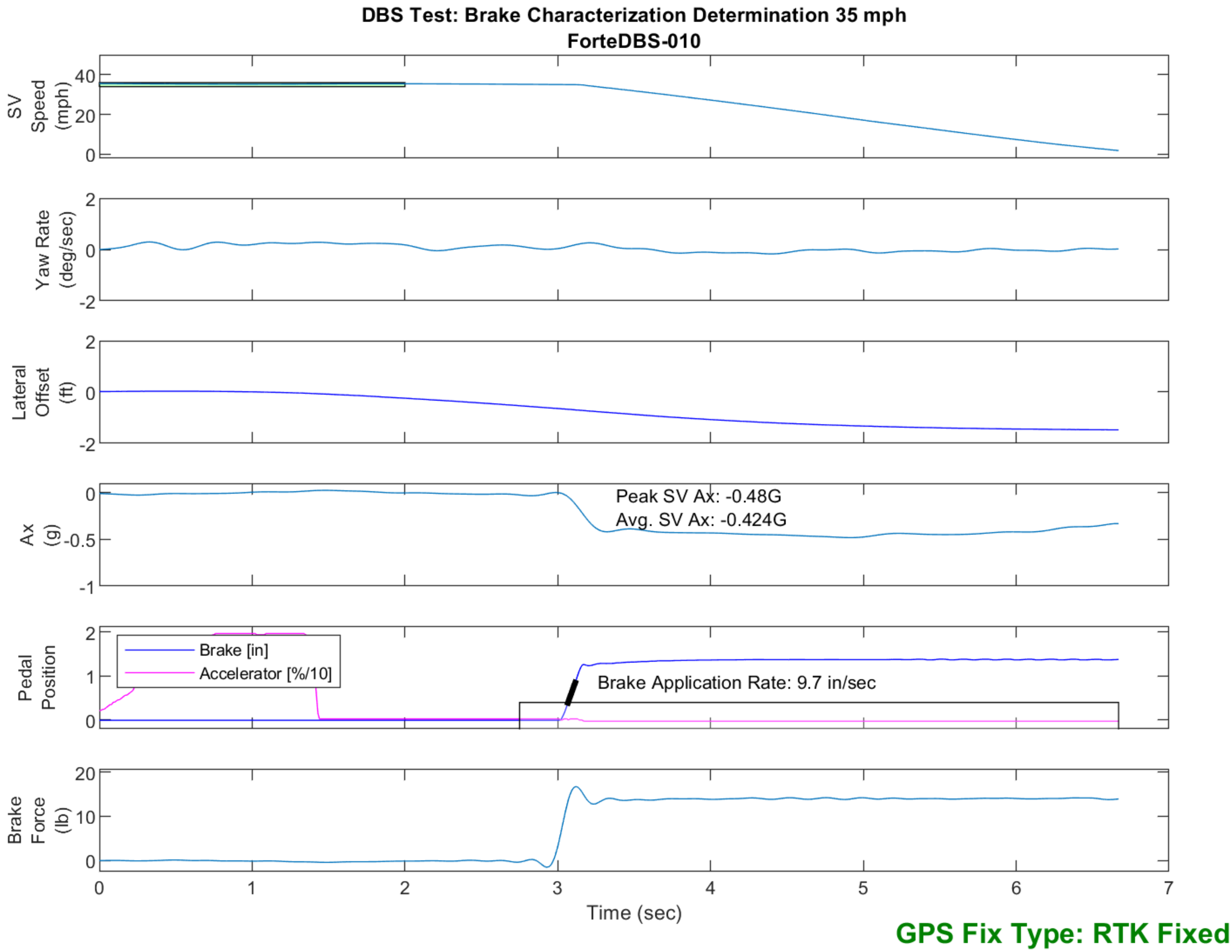


Figure E75. Time History for DBS Run 10, Brake Characterization Determination 35 mph

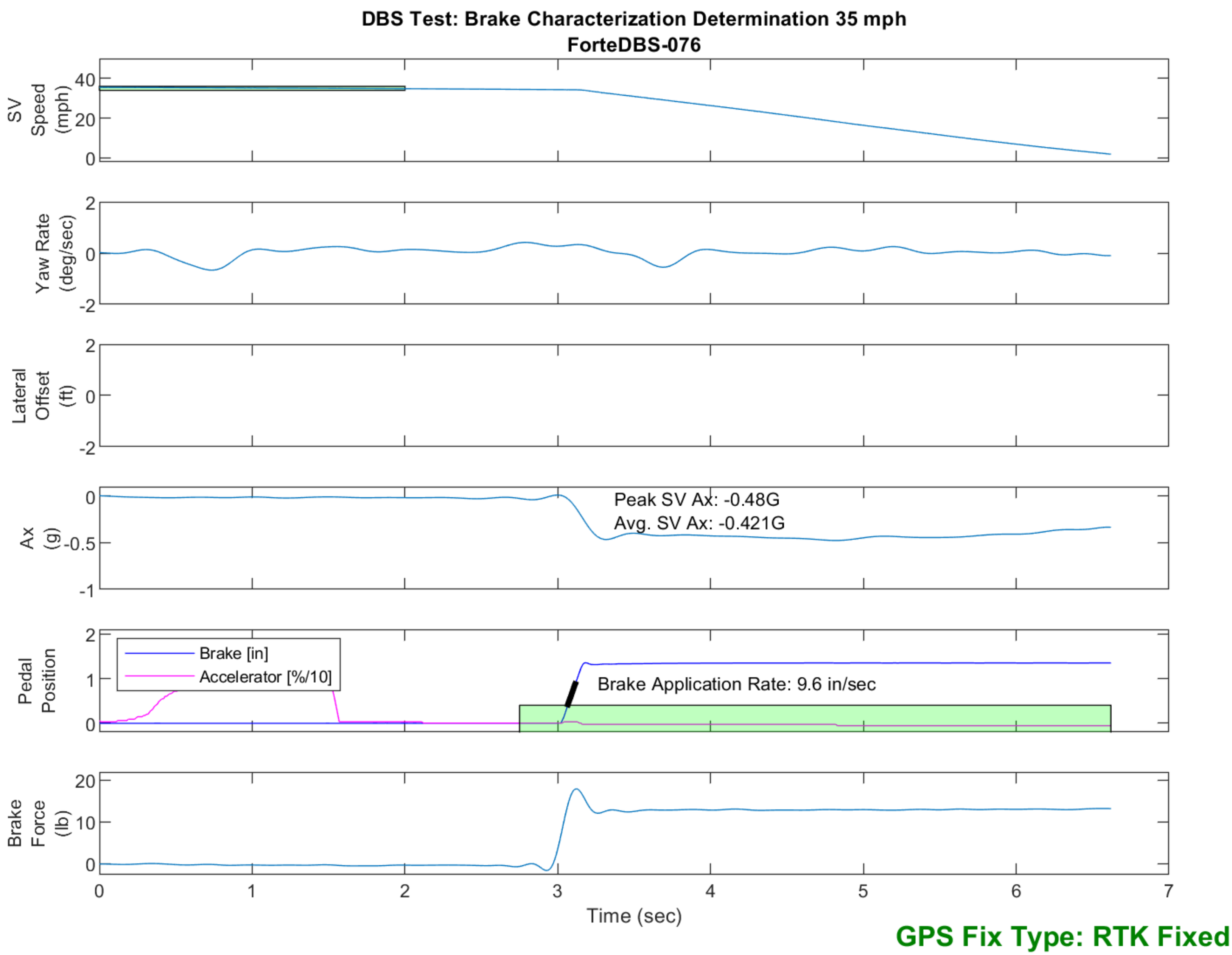


Figure E76. Time History for DBS Run 76, Brake Characterization Determination 35 mph

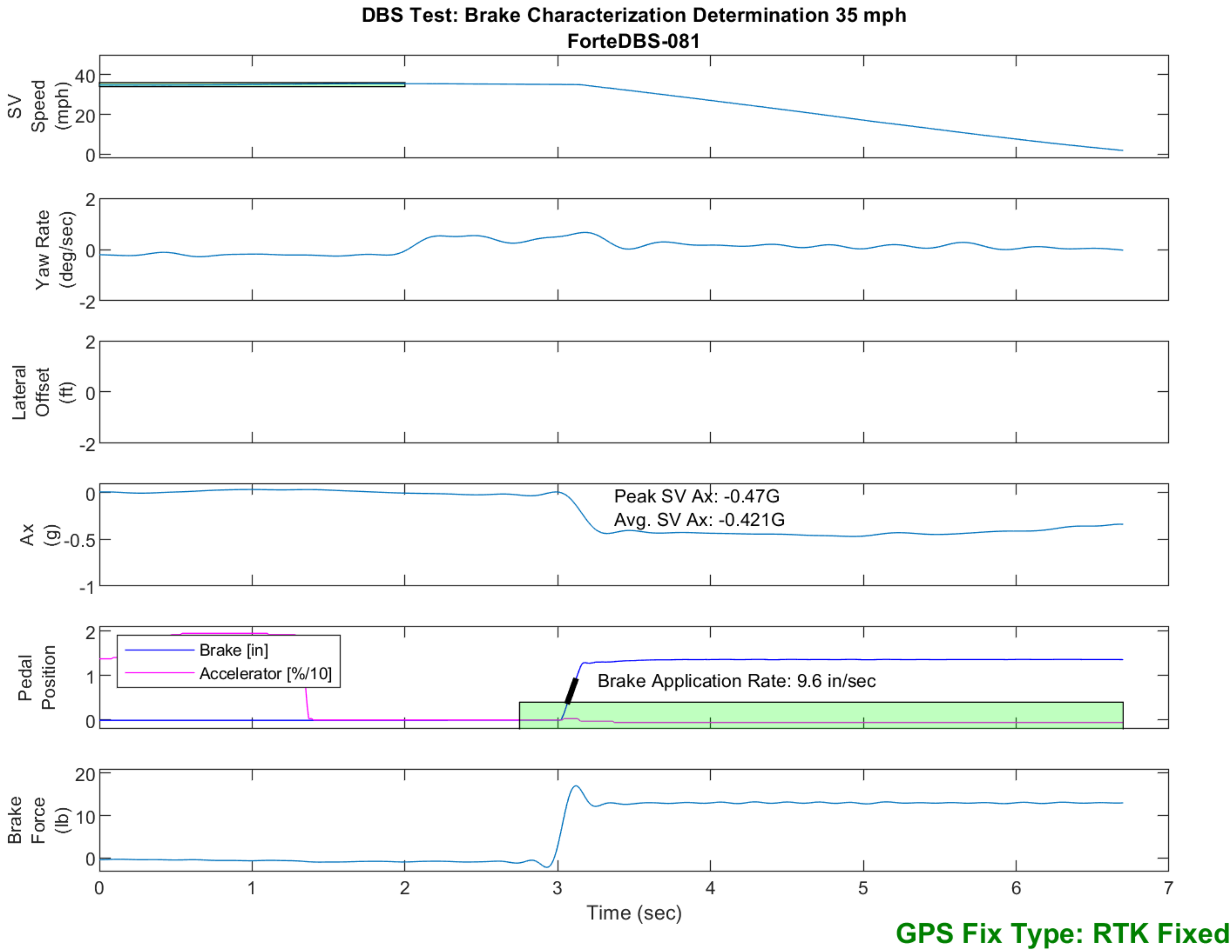


Figure E77. Time History for DBS Run 81, Brake Characterization Determination 35 mph

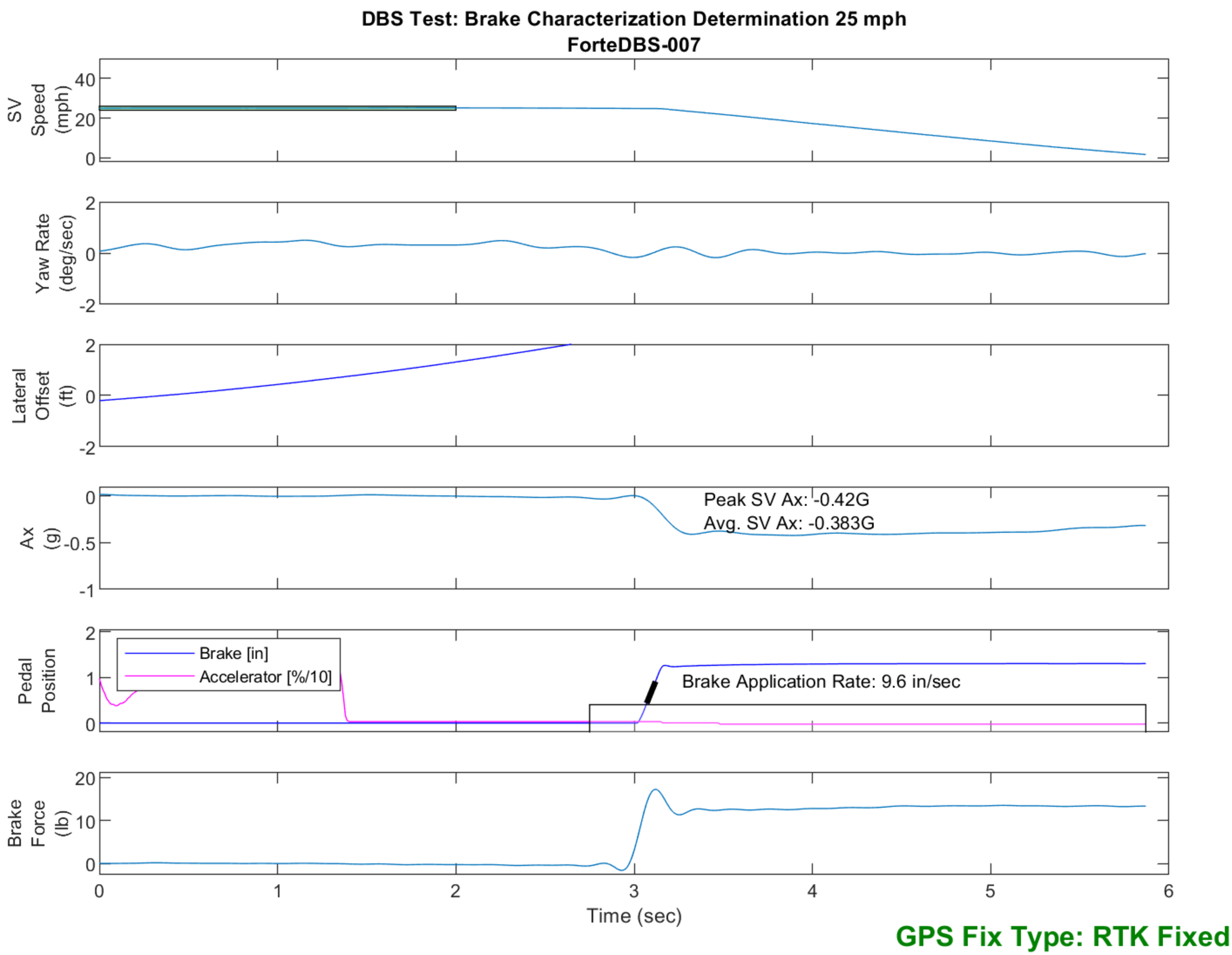


Figure E78. Time History for DBS Run 7, Brake Characterization Determination 25 mph

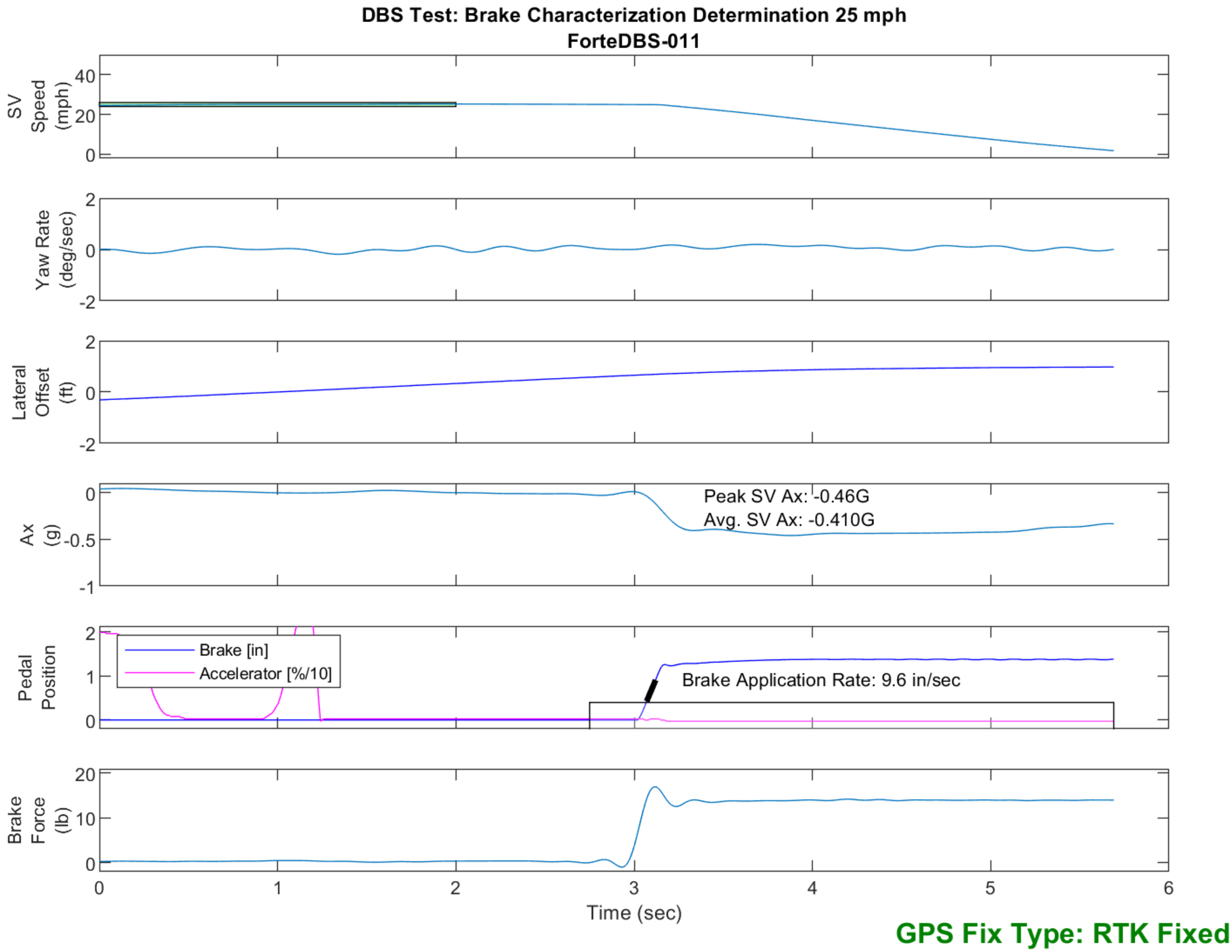


Figure E79. Time History for DBS Run 11, Brake Characterization Determination 25 mph

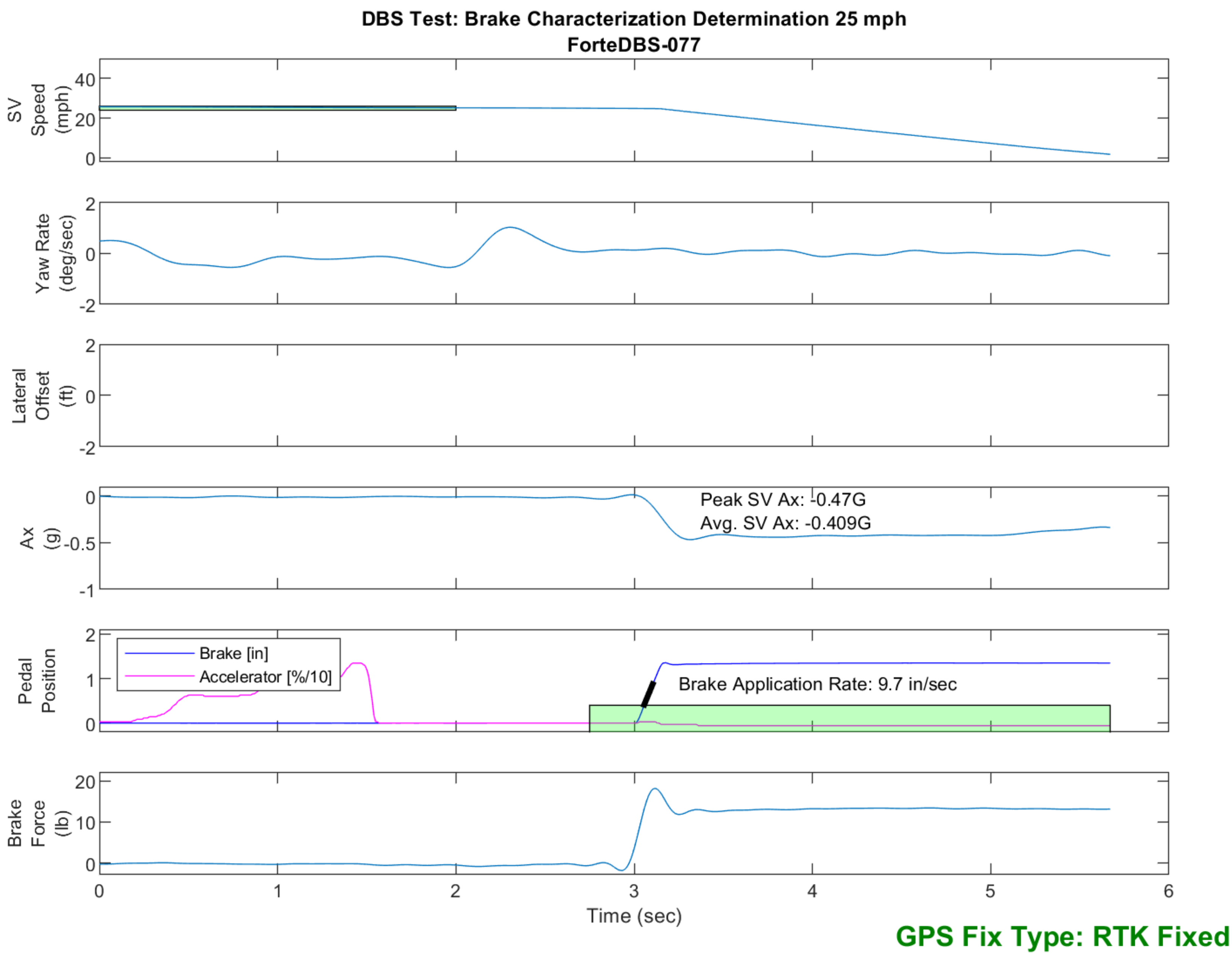


Figure E80. Time History for DBS Run 77, Brake Characterization Determination 25 mph

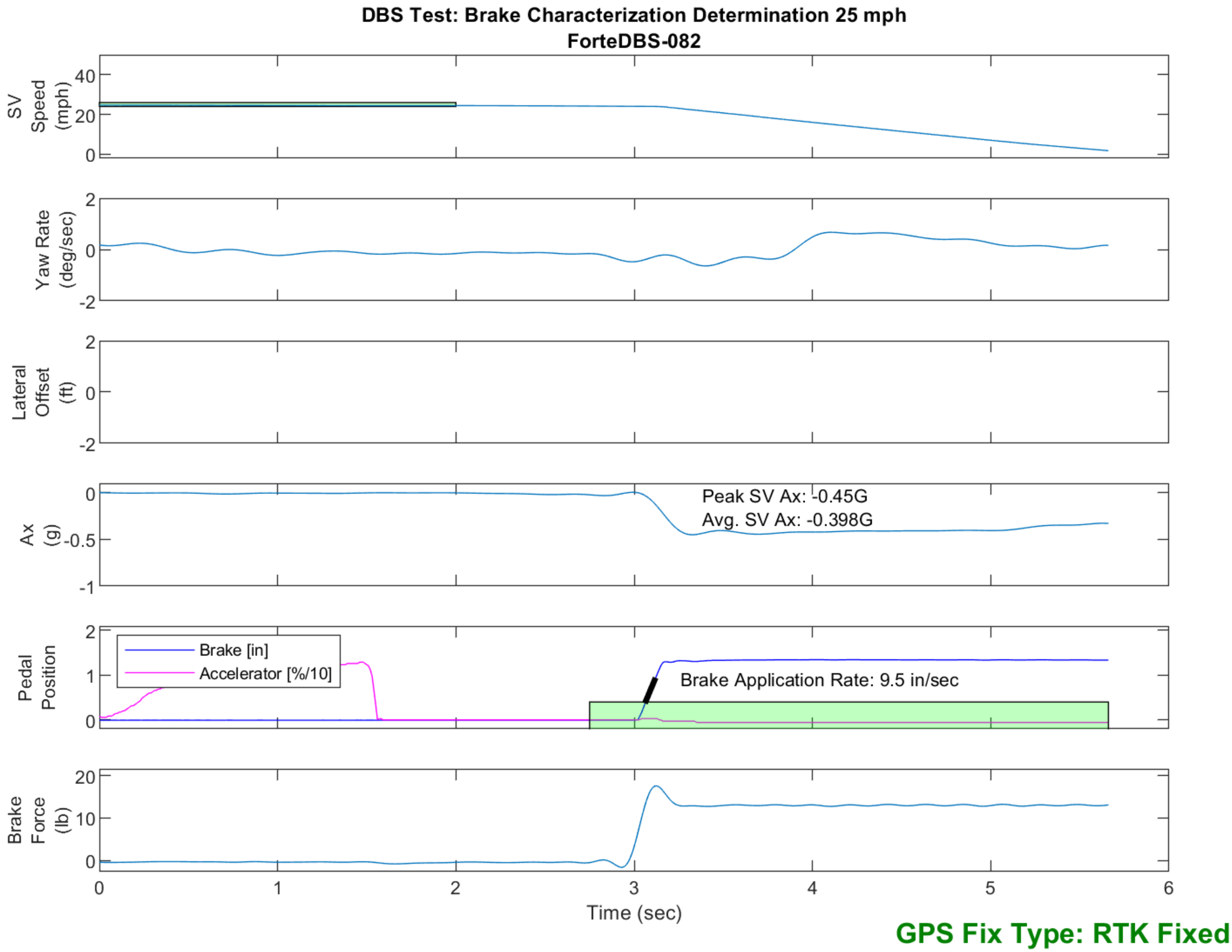


Figure E81. Time History for DBS Run 82, Brake Characterization Determination 25 mph

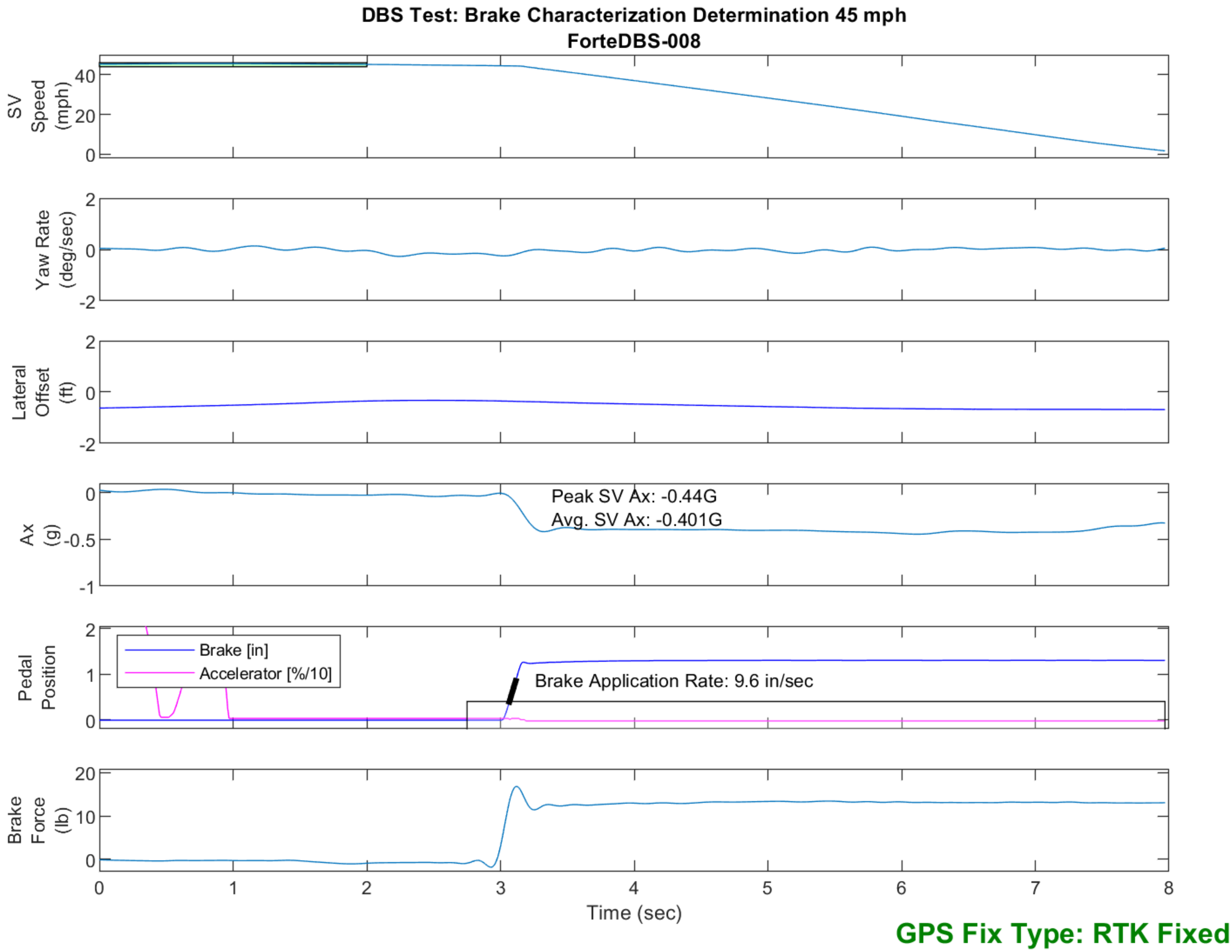


Figure E82. Time History for DBS Run 8, Brake Characterization Determination 45 mph

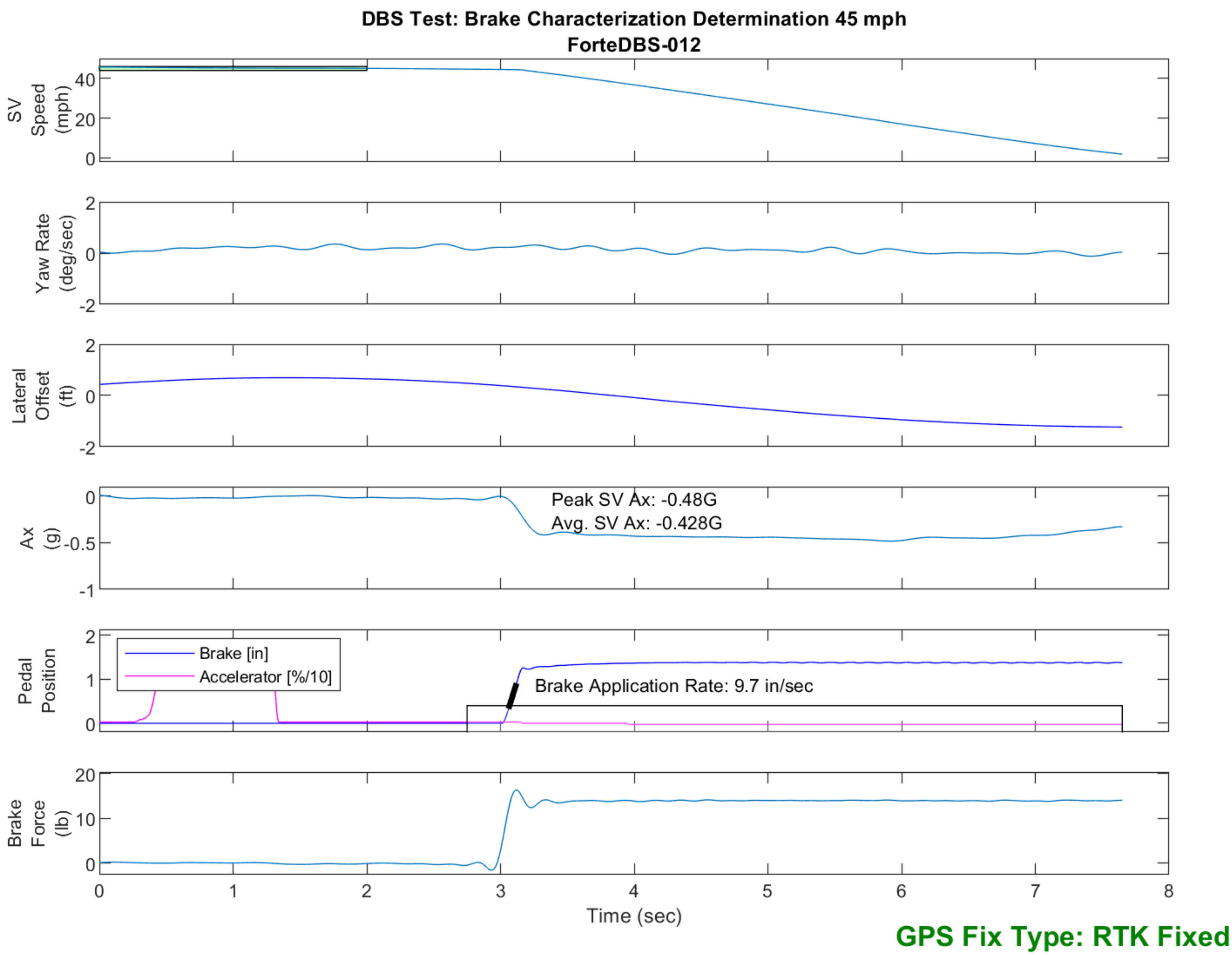


Figure E83. Time History for DBS Run 12, Brake Characterization Determination 45 mph

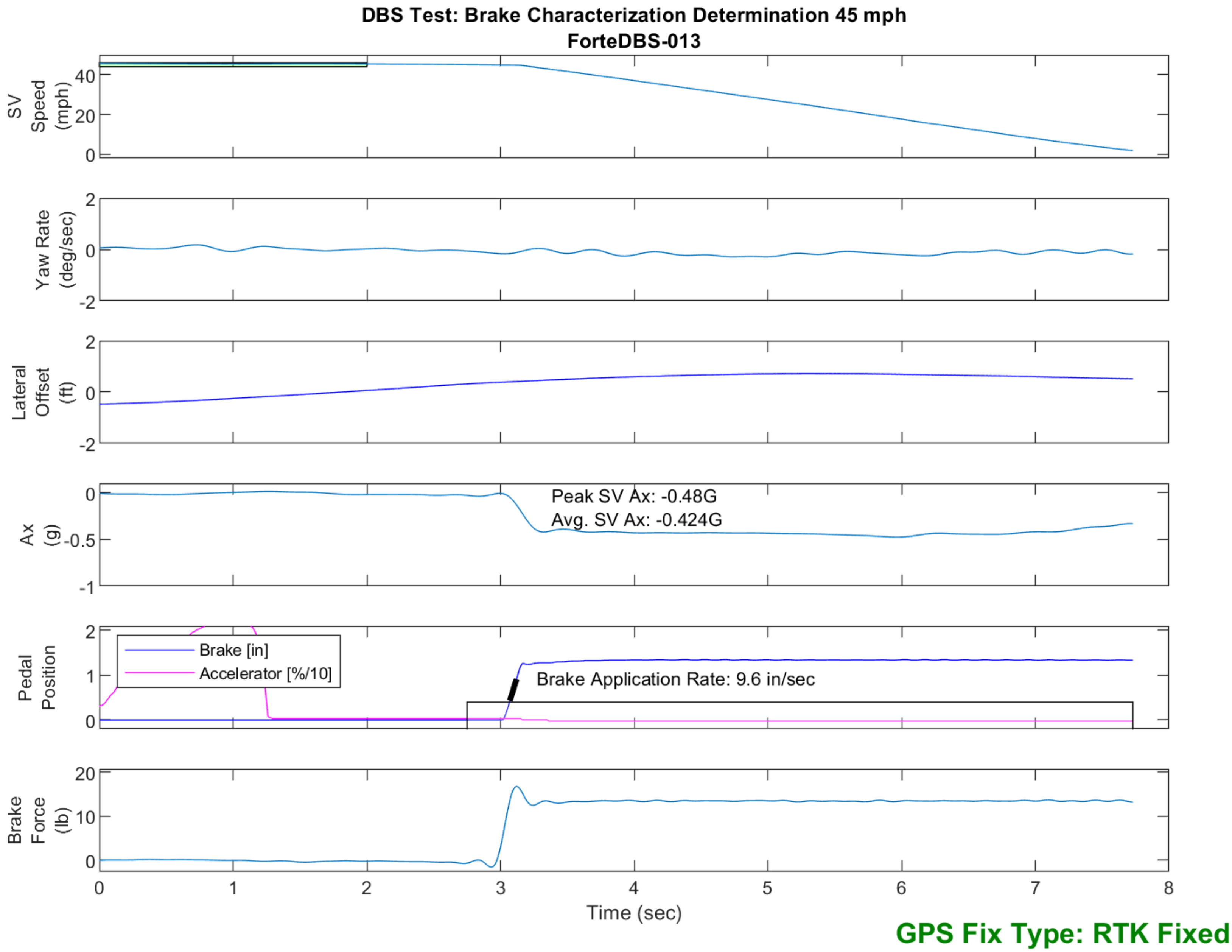


Figure E84. Time History for DBS Run 13, Brake Characterization Determination 45 mph

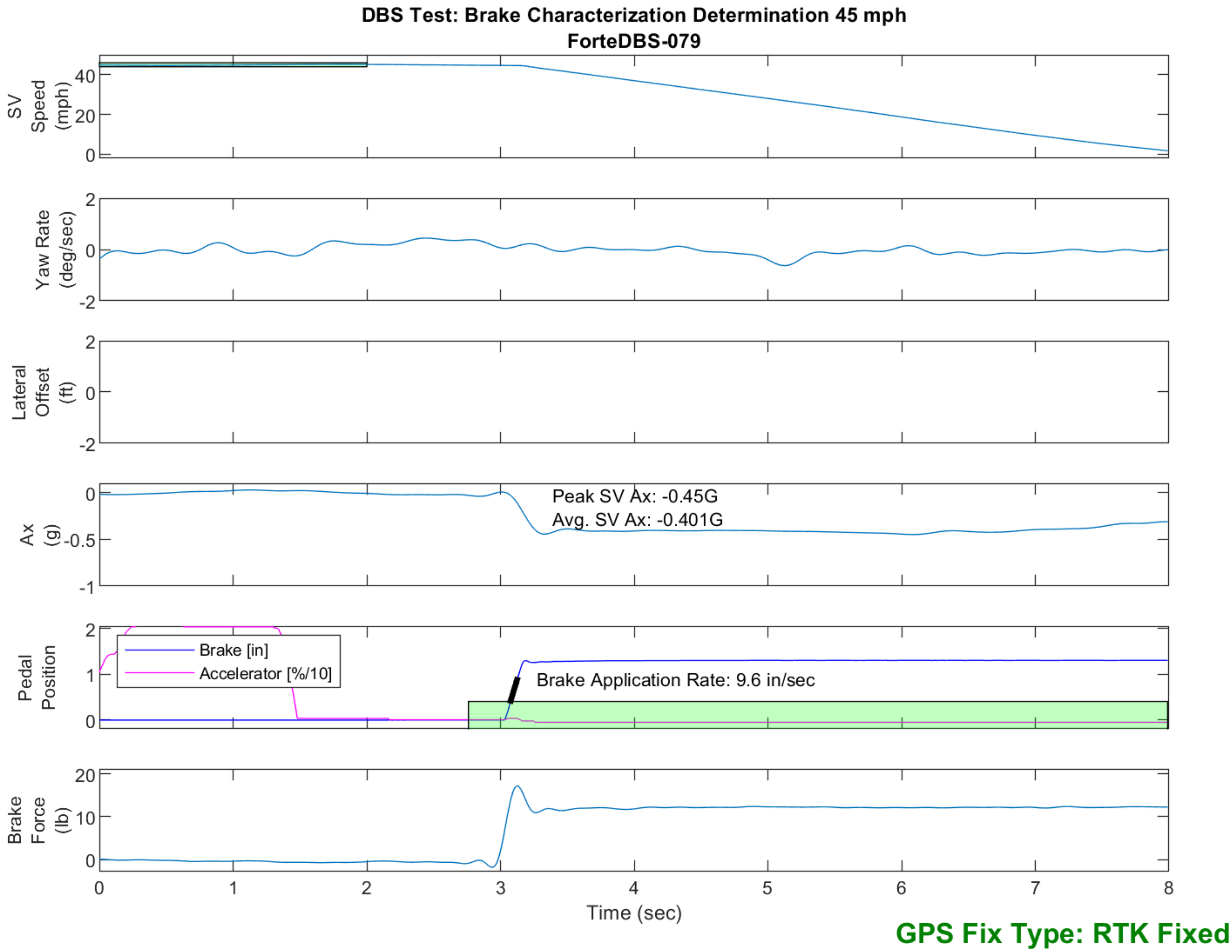


Figure E85. Time History for DBS Run 79, Brake Characterization Determination 45 mph

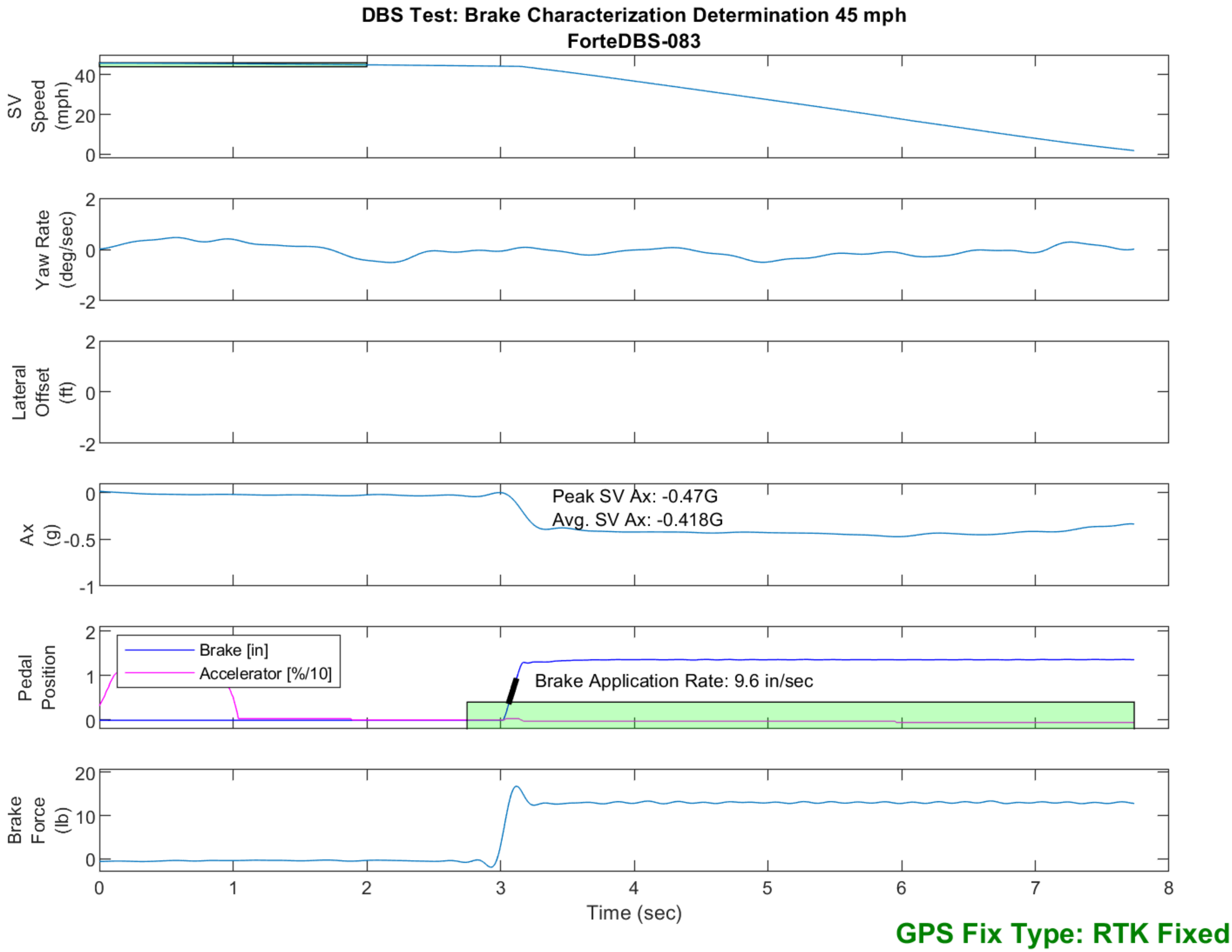


Figure E86. Time History for DBS Run 83, Brake Characterization Determination 45 mph