NEW CAR ASSESSMENT PROGRAM
FORWARD COLLISION WARNING CONFIRMATION TEST
NCAP-DRI-FCW-20-15

2020 Mazda Mazda6 Sport

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9 June 2020

Final Report

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

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
New Car Assessment Program
1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE
West Building, 4th Floor (NRM-110)
Washington, DC 20590

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Program Manager Test Engineer

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16. Abstract These tests were conducted on the subject 2020 Mazda Mazda6 Sport in accordance with the specifications of the New Car Assessment Program's (NCAP) most current Test Procedure in docket NHTSA-2006-26555-0134 to confirm the performance of a forward collision warning system. The vehicle passed the requirements of the test for all three FCW test scenarios.			
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Section I

INTRODUCTION

This test evaluates the ability of a Forward Collision Warning (FCW) system to detect and alert drivers to potential hazards in the path of the vehicle as specified in the New Car Assessment Program's "Forward Collision Warning Confirmation" test procedure, dated February 2013. Three driving scenarios are utilized to assess this technology. In the first test, a subject vehicle (SV) approaches a stopped principle other vehicle (POV) in the same lane of travel. The second test begins with the SV initially following the POV at the same constant speed. After a short while, the POV stops suddenly. The third test consists of the SV, traveling at a constant speed, approaching a slower moving POV, which is also being driven at a constant speed.

Section II

DATA SHEETS

FORWARD COLLISION WARNING

DATA SHEET 1: TEST RESULTS SUMMARY

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2020 Mazda Mazda6 Sport

VIN: *JM1GL1UM1L151xxxx*

Test Date: *4/13/2020*

Forward Collision Warning setting: *Far*

Test 1 -	Subject Vehicle Encounters Stopped Principal Other Vehicle:	***Pass***
Test 2 -	Subject Vehicle Encounters Decelerating Principal Other Vehicle:	***Pass***
Test 3 -	Subject Vehicle Encounters Slower Principal Other Vehicle:	***Pass***

Overall: ***Pass***

Notes:

FORWARD COLLISION WARNING

DATA SHEET 2: VEHICLE DATA

(Page 1 of 1)

2020 Mazda Mazda6 Sport

TEST VEHICLE INFORMATION

VIN: *JM1GL1UM1L151xxxx*

Body Style: *Sedan* Color: *Machine Grey Metallic*

Date Received: *4/6/2020* Odometer Reading: *5 mi*

DATA FROM VEHICLE'S CERTIFICATON LABEL

Vehicle manufactured by: *MAZDA MOTOR CORPORATION*

Date of manufacture: *10/19*

Vehicle Type: *Passenger Car*

DATA FROM TIRE PLACARD

Tires size as stated on Tire Placard: Front: *P225/55 R17*

Rear: *P225/55 R17*

Recommended cold tire pressure: Front: *250 kPa (36 psi)*

Rear: *250 kPa (36 psi)*

TIRES

Tire manufacturer and model: *Yokohama Advan A83*

Front tire specification: *P225/55 R17 95V*

Rear tire specification: *P225/55 R17 95V*

Front tire DOT prefix: *FDUPV24*

Rear tire DOT prefix: *FDUPV24*

FORWARD COLLISION WARNING

DATA SHEET 3: TEST CONDITIONS

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2020 Mazda Mazda6 Sport

GENERAL INFORMATION

Test date: *4/13/2020*

AMBIENT CONDITIONS

Air temperature: *22.2 C (72 F)*

Wind speed: *3.6 m/s (8.1 mph)*

X Wind speed ≤ 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: *250 kPa (36 psi)*

Rear: *250 kPa (36 psi)*

FORWARD COLLISION WARNING

DATA SHEET 3: TEST CONDITIONS

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WEIGHT

Weight of vehicle as tested including driver and instrumentation:

Left Front:	*490.3 kg (1081 lb)*	Right Front:	*470.4 kg (1037 lb)*
Left Rear:	*350.6 kg (773 lb)*	Right Rear:	*332.9 kg (734 lb)*
		Total:	*1644.2 kg (3625 lb)*

FORWARD COLLISION WARNING

DATA SHEET 4: FORWARD COLLISION WARNING SYSTEM OPERATION

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2020 Mazda Mazda6 Sport

Name of the FCW option, option package, etc.:

Smart Brake Support (SBS)

Forward Collision Warning Setting used in test: *Far*

Type and location of sensors the system uses:

Radar and mono camera.

The Forward Sensing Camera (FSC) is installed at the top of the windshield near the rearview mirror.

The radar sensor (front) is mounted behind the radiator grille.

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.

Visual warning, located in the instrument cluster: Symbol & Word, Red color, Flashes on/off. See Appendix A, Figure A14.

Audible warning: Repeated Beep, High Pitch

FORWARD COLLISION WARNING

DATA SHEET 4: FORWARD COLLISION WARNING SYSTEM OPERATION

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Is the vehicle equipped with a switch whose purpose is to render FCW inoperable? **X** Yes ____ No

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

A touchscreen located in the center of the dash panel provides an interface to the settings (Appendix A, Figure A13). The hierarchy is:

Settings

Safety - Select SBS/SCBS

System - Select on or off (check or uncheck)

When the SBS system is turned off, the SBS OFF indicator light turns on. When the engine is restarted, the system becomes operational.

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

If yes, please provide a full description.

A touchscreen located in the center of the dash panel provides an interface to the settings (Appendix A, Figure A13). The hierarchy is:

Settings

Safety - Select SBS/SCBS

Warning Distance- Select Far, Med., Near

Warning Volume- Select High, Low, Off

FORWARD COLLISION WARNING

DATA SHEET 4: FORWARD COLLISION WARNING SYSTEM OPERATION

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

If yes, please provide a full description.

System limitations are described in the Owner's Manual, Pages 4-181 and 4-182. These pages are reproduced in Appendix B, Pages B-9 and B-10.

Notes:

Section III

TEST PROCEDURES

A. Test Procedure Overview

Three test procedures were used, as follows:

Test 1. Subject Vehicle (SV) Encounters Stopped Principal Other Vehicle (POV)

Test 2. Subject Vehicle Encounters Decelerating Principal Other Vehicle

Test 3. Subject Vehicle Encounters Slower Principal Other Vehicle

With the exception of trials associated with Test 1, all trials were performed with SV and POV 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. Except for Test 2, the brake lights of the POV were not illuminated.

In order to pass the test, if the FCW system provides a warning timing adjustment for the driver, at least one setting must meet the criterion of the test procedure. Therefore, if the vehicle was equipped with a warning timing adjustment, only the most “conservative” (earliest warning) setting was tested.

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 FCW function to detect a stopped lead vehicle, as depicted in Figure 1.

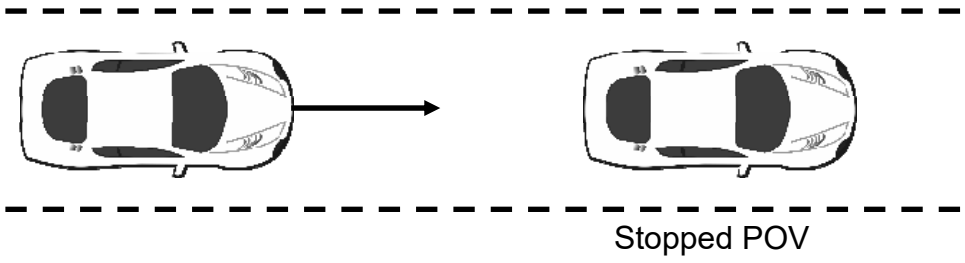

Figure 1. Depiction of Test 1

a. Alert Criteria

In order to pass the test, the FCW alert must be issued when the time-to-collision (TTC) is at least 2.1 seconds. The TTC for this test was calculated by considering the speeds of the SV and the POV at the time of the FCW alert (i.e., when the SV and POV speeds are nominally equal to 45 and 0 mph (72.4 and 0 km/h), respectively).

b. 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 was driven at a nominal speed of 45 mph (72.4 km/h) in the center of the lane of travel, toward the parked POV. The test began when the SV was 492 ft (150 m) from the POV and ended when either of the following occurred:

- The required FCW alert occurred.
- The TTC to the POV fell to less than 90% of the minimum allowable range (i.e., TTC = 1.9 sec) for the onset of the required FCW alert.

The SV driver then steered and/or braked to keep the SV from striking the POV.

For an individual test trial to be valid, the following was required throughout the test:

- The SV vehicle speed could not deviate from the nominal speed by more than 1.0 mph (1.6 km/h) for a period of three seconds prior to (1) the required FCW alert or (2) before the range fell to less than 90% of the minimum allowable range for onset of the required FCW alert.
- The SV driver could not apply any force to the brake pedal before (1) the required FCW alert occurred or (2) the range fell to less than 90% of the minimum allowable range for onset of the required FCW alert.
- The lateral distance between the centerline of the SV, relative to the centerline of the POV, in road coordinates, could not exceed 2.0 ft (0.6 m).
- The yaw rate of the SV could not exceed ±1 deg/sec during the test.

Nominally, the Test 1 series was comprised of seven individual trials. The FCW system must satisfy the TTC alert criteria for at least five of the seven test trials.

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

The SV in this test initially followed the POV at a constant time gap and then the POV suddenly decelerated, as depicted in Figure 2. The test evaluates the ability of the FCW to recognize a decelerating lead vehicle and to issue an alert to SV driver in a timely manner.

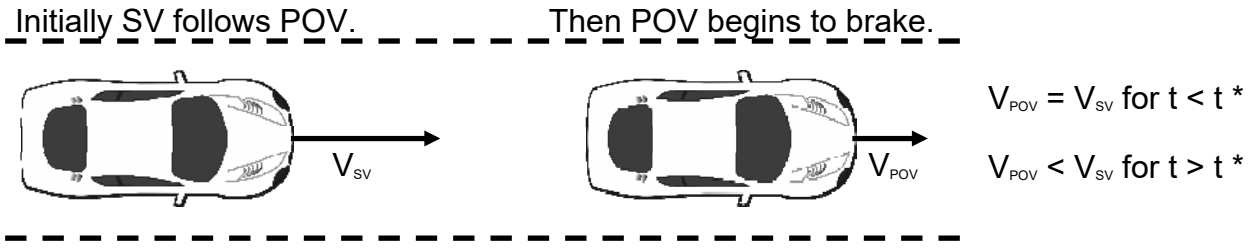

Figure 2. Depiction of Test 2

a. Alert Criteria

In order to pass the test, the FCW alert must be issued when TTC is at least 2.4 seconds. The TTC for this test, a prediction of the time it would take for the SV to collide with the POV, was calculated by considering three factors at the time of the FCW alert: (1) the speed of the SV, (2) the speed of the POV, and (3) the deceleration of the POV[1].

b. Procedure

Test 2 began with the SV and the POV traveling on a straight, flat road at a constant speed of 45.0 mph (72.4 km/h), in the center of the lane of travel. The headway from the SV to the POV was nominally maintained at 98.4 ft (30 m) until the POV braking was initiated.

The test began approximately 7 seconds before the driver of the POV started a braking maneuver in which the POV brakes were rapidly applied and modulated such that a constant deceleration of 0.3 g was achieved within 1.5 seconds after braking is initiated. The test ended when either of the following conditions was satisfied:

- The required FCW alert occurred.
- The TTC to the POV fell to less than 90% of the minimum allowable range (i.e., TTC = 2.2 sec) for the onset of the required FCW alert.

The SV driver then steered and/or braked to keep the SV from striking the POV.

[1]To simplify calculation of the TTC for Test 2, the deceleration of the POV is assumed to remain constant from the time of the FCW alert until the POV comes to a stop (i.e., a “constant” rate of slowing is assumed).

For an individual test trial to be valid, the following was required throughout the test:

- The initial POV vehicle speed could not deviate from the nominal speed by more than 1.0 mph (1.6 km/h) for a period of 3 seconds prior to the initiation of POV braking.
- The speed of the SV could not deviate from the nominal speed by more than 1.0 mph (1.6 km/h) for a period of 3 seconds prior to (1) the required FCW alert or (2) before the range fell to less than 90% of the minimum allowable range for onset of the required FCW alert.
- The lateral distance between the centerline of the SV, relative to the centerline of the POV, in road coordinates, could not exceed 2.0 ft (0.6 m).
- The yaw rates of the SV and POV could not exceed ±1 deg/sec during the test.
- The POV deceleration level was nominally required to be 0.3 g within 1.5 seconds after initiation of POV braking. The acceptable error magnitude of the POV deceleration was ±0.03 g, measured at the time the FCW alert first occurred. An initial overshoot beyond the deceleration target was acceptable, however the first local deceleration peak observed during an individual trial could not exceed 0.375 g for more than 50 ms. Additionally, the deceleration could not exceed 0.33 g over a period defined from 500 ms after the first local deceleration peak occurs, to the time when the FCW alert first occurred.
- The tolerance for the headway from the SV to the POV was ±8.2 ft (±2.5 m), measured at two instants in time: (1) three seconds prior to the time the POV brake application was initiated and (2) at the time the POV brake application was initiated.
- SV driver could not apply any force to the brake pedal before (1) the required FCW alert occurred or (2) the range fell to less than 90% of the minimum allowable range for onset of the required FCW alert.

Nominally, the Test 2 series was comprised of seven individual trials. The FCW system must satisfy the TTC alert criteria for at least five of the seven test trials.

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

This test examines the ability of the FCW system to recognize a slower lead vehicle being driven with a constant speed and to issue a timely alert. As depicted in Figure 3, the scenario was conducted with a closing speed equal to 25.0 mph (40.2 km/h).

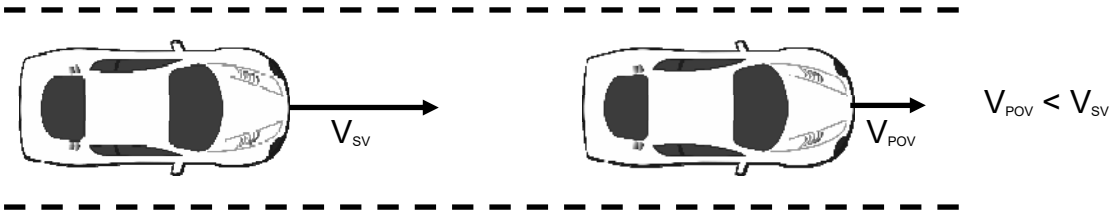

Figure 3. Depiction of Test 3

a. Alert Criteria

In order to pass the test, the FCW alert must be issued when TTC is at least 2.0 seconds. The TTC for this test, a prediction of the time it would take for the SV to collide with the POV, was calculated by considering the speeds of the SV and POV at the time of the FCW alert.

b. Procedure

Throughout the test, the POV was driven at a constant 20.0 mph (32.2 km/h) in the center of the lane of travel.

The SV was driven at 45.0 mph (72.4 km/h), in the center lane of travel, toward the slow-moving POV.

The test began when the headway from the SV to the POV was 329 ft (100 m) and ended when either of the following occurred:

- The required FCW alert occurred.
- The TTC to the POV fell to less than 90% of the minimum allowable range (i.e., TT = 1.8 sec) for the onset of the required FCW alert.

The SV driver then steered and/or braked to keep the SV from striking the POV.

For an individual test trial to be valid, the following was required throughout the test:

- The SV vehicle speed could not deviate from the nominal speed by more than 1.0 mph (1.6 km/h) for a period of 3 seconds prior to (1) the required FCW alert or (2) before the range fell to less than 90% of the minimum allowable range for onset of the required FCW alert.
- Speed of the POV could not deviate from the nominal speed by more than 1.0 mph (1.6 km/h) during the test.
- The lateral distance between the centerline of the SV, relative to the centerline of the POV, in road coordinates, could not exceed 2.0 ft (0.6 m).
- The yaw rates of the SV and POV could not exceed ±1 deg/sec during the test.
- SV driver could not apply any force to the brake pedal before (1) the required

FCW alert occurred or (2) before the range fell to less than 90% of the minimum allowable range for onset of the required FCW alert.

Nominally, the Test 3 series was comprised of seven individual trials. The FCW system must satisfy the TTC alert criteria for at least five of the seven test trials.

B. Principal Other Vehicle

The vehicle used as the Principal Other Vehicle (POV) was a 2006 Acura RL. This satisfied the test requirement that the POV be a mid-size sedan. The vehicle had a rear license plate in order to provide a suitable representative radar profile. Vehicle loading consisted of the driver plus equipment and instrumentation.

C. Automatic Braking System

The POV was equipped with an automatic braking system, which was used in Test 2. The braking system consisted of the following components:

- High pressure nitrogen bottle, strapped to the front passenger seat, with regulator and pressure gauges
- Pneumatic piston-type actuator, with solenoid valve
- “Pickle” switch to activate brakes

D. Instrumentation

Table 1 lists the sensors, signal conditioning, and data acquisition equipment used for these tests.

Table 1. 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: 7/3/2019 Due: 7/3/2020
Platform Scales	Vehicle Total, Wheel, and Axle Load	2200 lb/platform 5338 N/	0.5% of applied load	Intercomp SWI	1110M206352	By: DRI Date: 1/6/2020 Due: 1/6/2021
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 km/h	Trimble GPS Receiver, 5700 (base station and in-vehicle)	00440100989	NA
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 Rate ±100 deg/s, Angle >45 deg, Velocity >200 km/h	Accels .01g, Angular Rate 0.05 deg/s, Angle 0.05 deg, Velocity 0.1 km/h	Oxford Inertial +		By: Oxford Technical Solutions
					2258	Date: 5/3/2019 Due: 5/3/2021
					2182	Date: 9/16/2019 Due: 9/16/2021
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

Table 1. Test Instrumentation and Equipment (continued)

Type	Output	Range	Accuracy, Other Primary Specs	Mfr, Model	Serial Number	Calibration Dates Last Due
Microphone	Sound (to measure time at auditory 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 visual alert)	Spectral Bandwidth: 440-800 nm	Rise time < 10 msec	DRI designed and developed Light Sensor	NA	NA
Accelerometer	Acceleration (to measure time at haptic alert)	±5g	≤ 3% of full range	Silicon Designs, 2210-005	NA	NA
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: 1/6/2020 Due: 1/6/2021

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

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 band-pass filter used for these warning signal types is a phaseless, forward-reverse pass, elliptical (Cauer) digital filter, with filter parameters as listed in Table 2.

Table 2. Audible and Tactile Warning Filter Parameters

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

APPENDIX A

Photographs

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure A1. Front View of Subject Vehicle

Figure A2. Rear View of Subject Vehicle

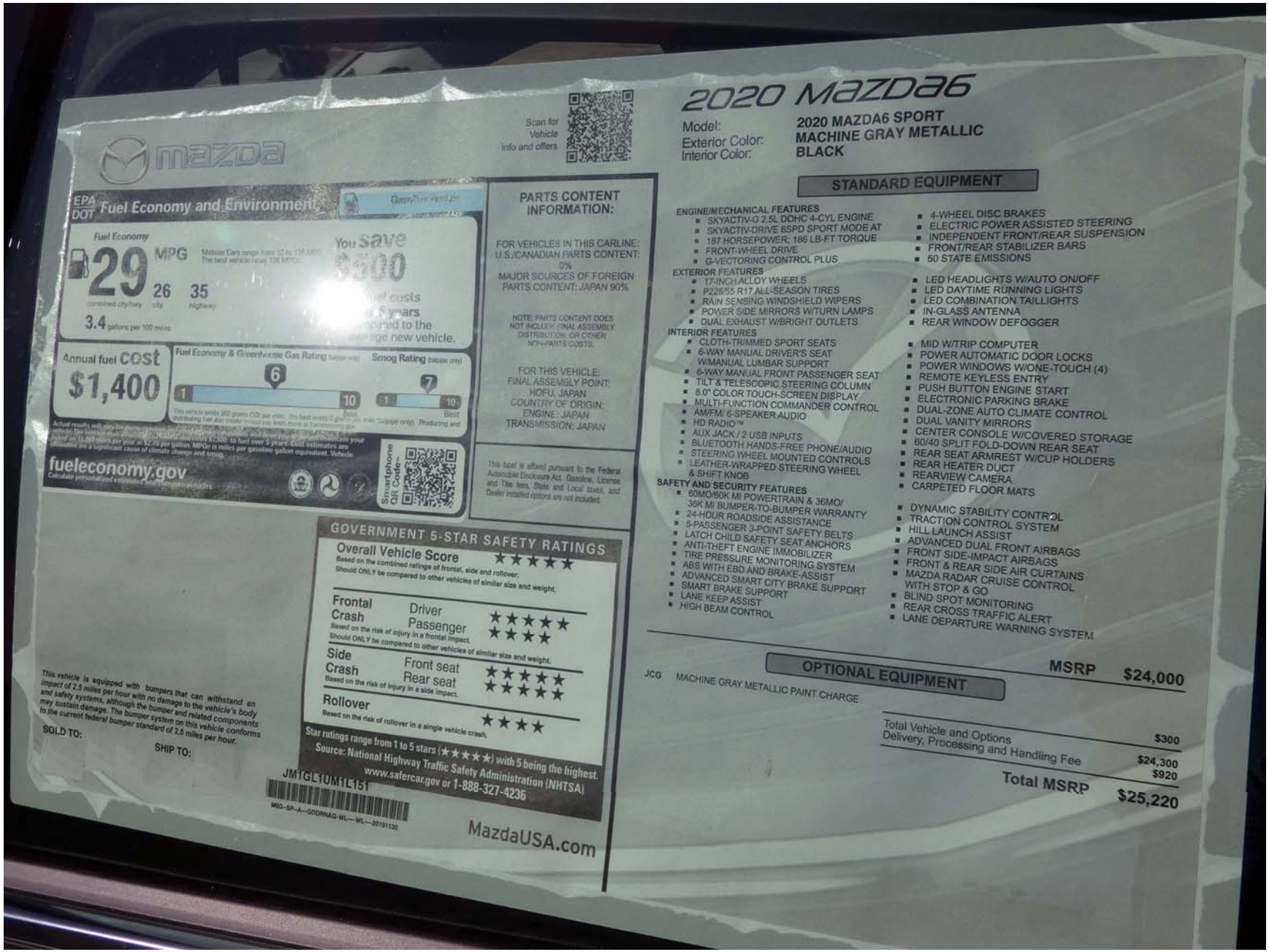

Figure A3. Window Sticker (Monroney Label)

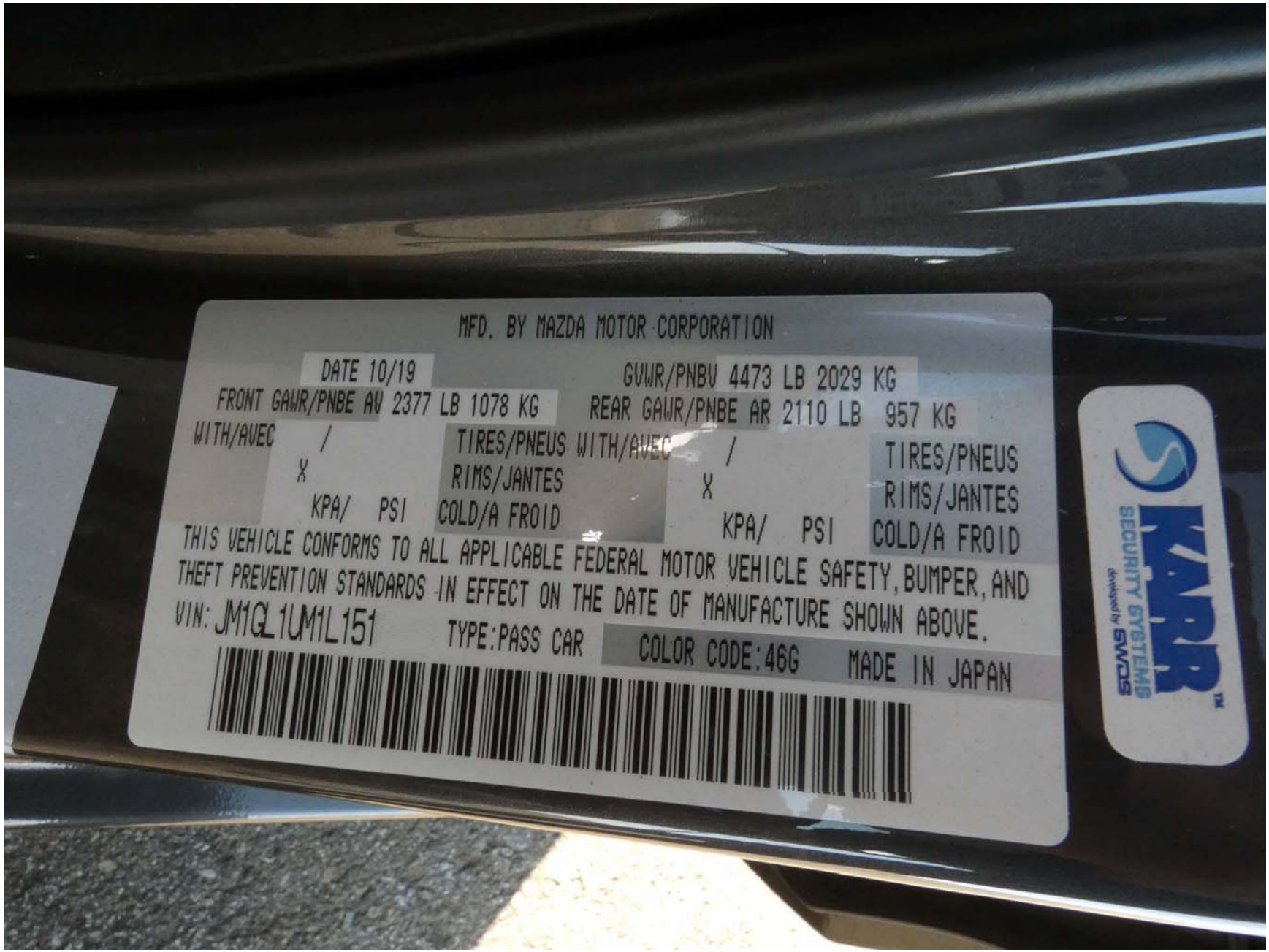

Figure A4. Vehicle Certification Label

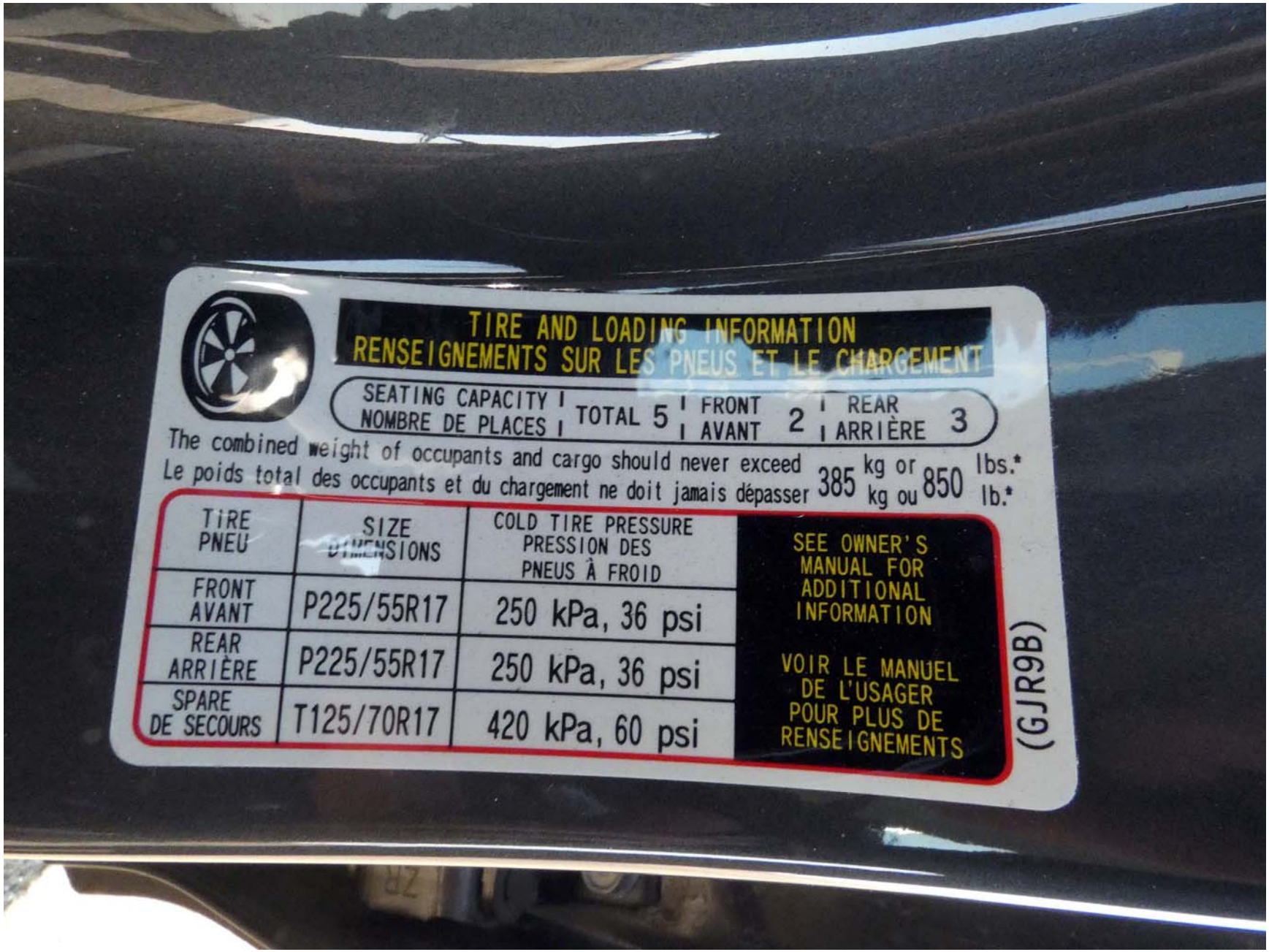

Figure A5. Tire Placard

Figure A6. Front View of Principal Other Vehicle

Figure A7. Rear View of Principal Other Vehicle

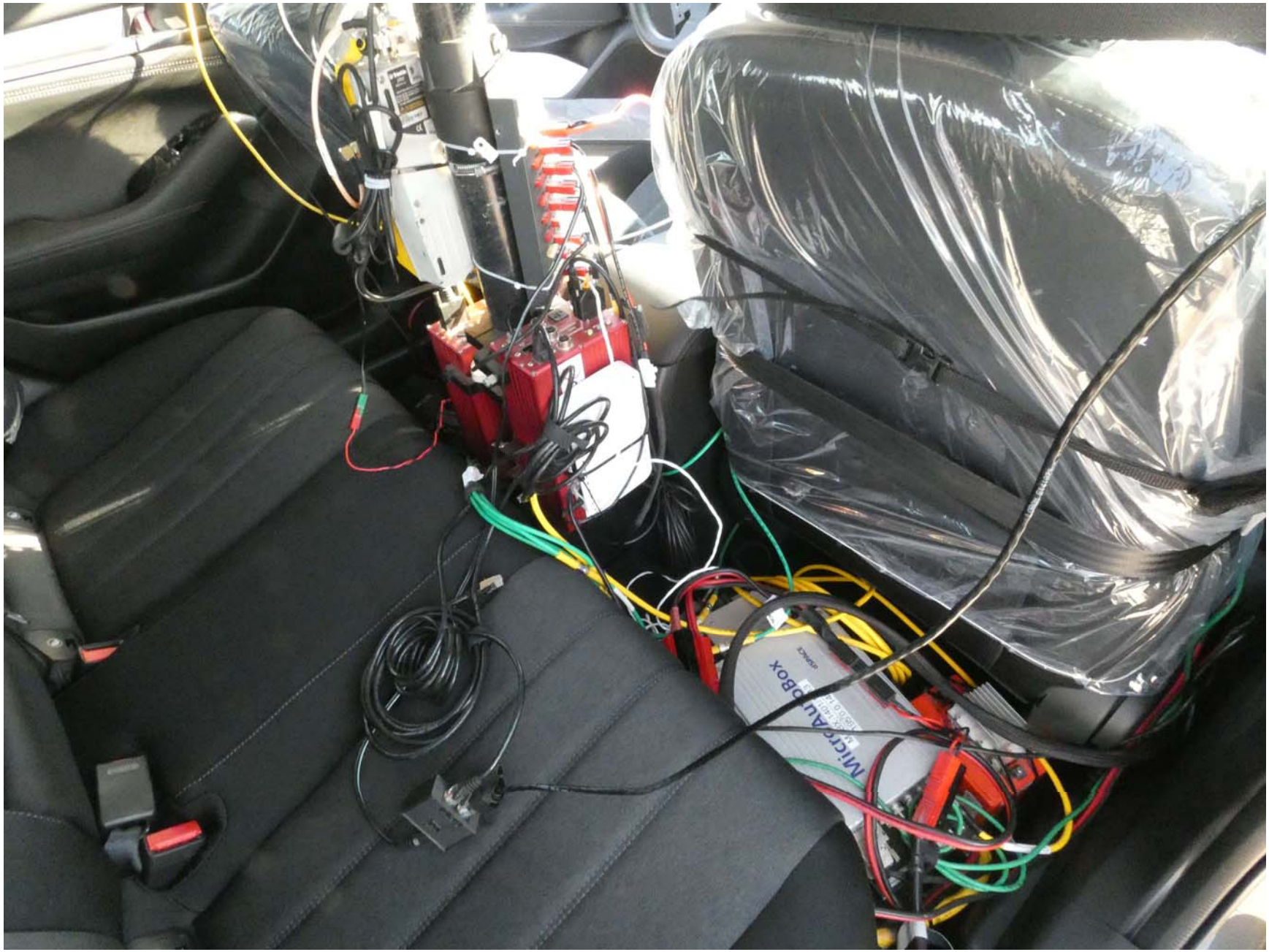

Figure A8. DGPS, Inertial Measurement Unit, and MicroAutoBox Installed in Subject Vehicle

Figure A9. Sensor for Detecting Auditory Alerts

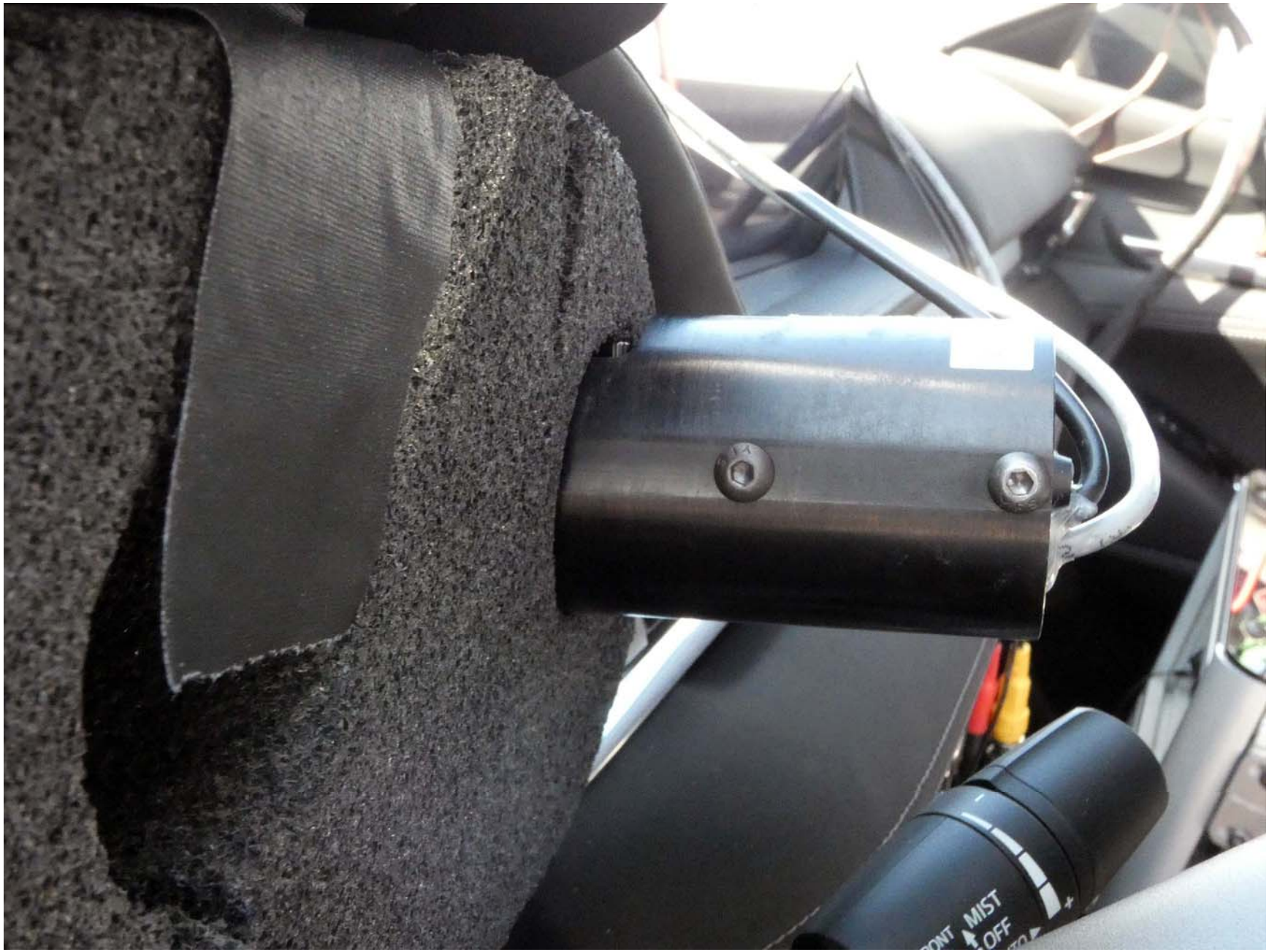

Figure A10. Sensor for Detecting Visual Alerts

Figure A11. Computer Installed in Subject Vehicle

Figure A12. Brake Actuation System Installed in Principal Other Vehicle

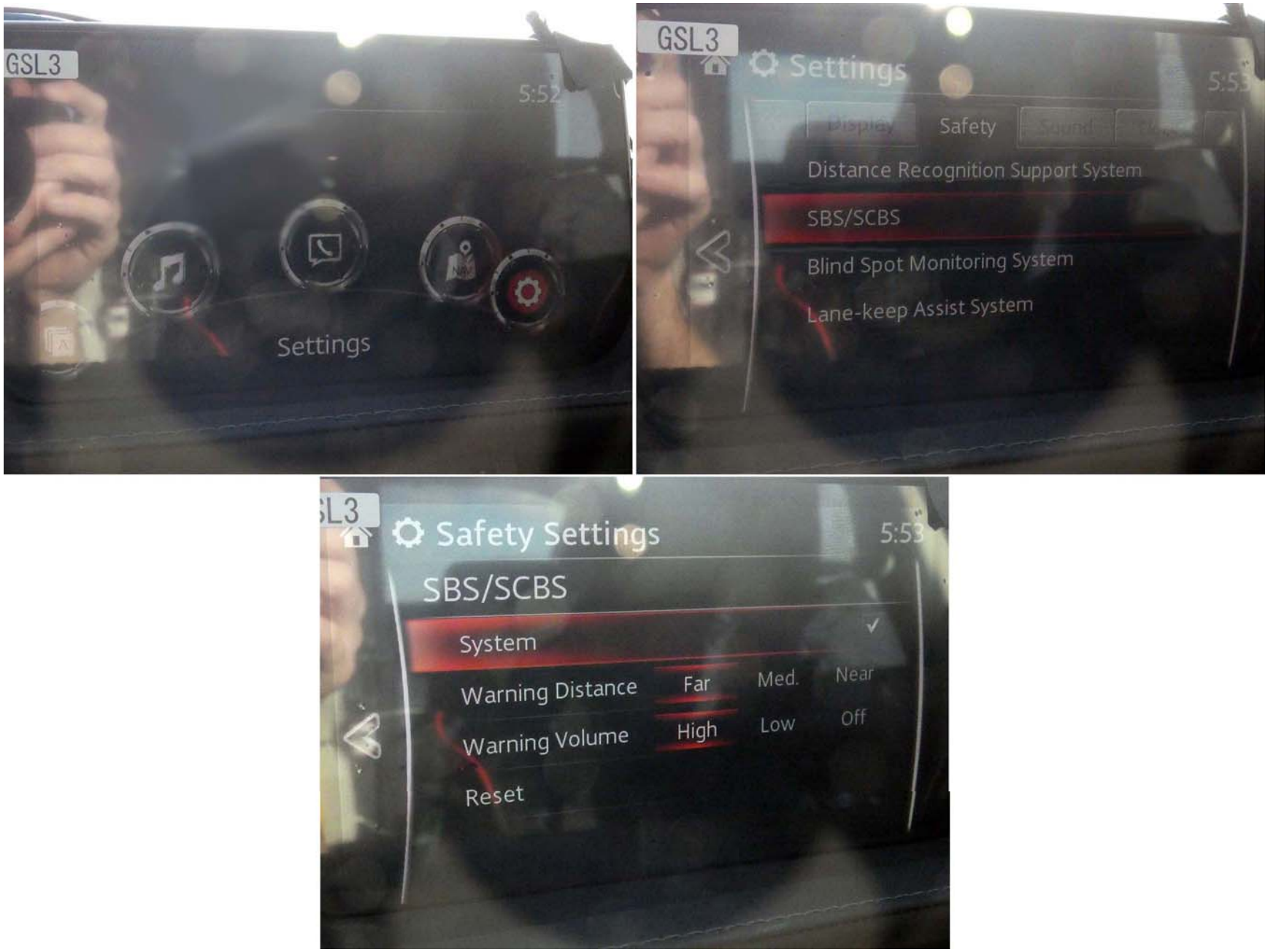

Figure A13. System Setting Menus

Figure A14. FCW (SBS) Visual Alert

APPENDIX B

Excerpts from Owner’s Manual

Signal	Warning	Page
	Master Warning Indication	7-28
	Electric Parking Brake (EPB) Warning Indication/Warning Light*1	7-28
	Check Engine Light*1	7-28
	*Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) system Warning Indication/Warning Light*1	7-28
AT	Automatic Transaxle Warning Indication	7-28
4WD	*AWD Warning Indication	7-28
	Air Bag/Front Seat Belt Pretensioner System Warning Light*1	7-28
	Tire Pressure Monitoring System Warning Light*1	Flashing 7-28 Turns on 7-35
 (Amber/White)	KEY Warning Indication	Amber 7-28 White 7-35
 (Amber)	High Beam Control System (HBC) Warning Indication/Warning Light*1	7-28
	Blind Spot Monitoring (BSM) Warning Indication	7-28
 (Amber)	*Mazda Radar Cruise Control with Stop & Go function (MRCC with Stop & Go function) Warning Indication	7-28
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	Low Fuel Warning Indication/Warning Light	7-35
	Check Fuel Cap Warning Indication/Warning Light*1	7-35

*Some models.

Instrument Cluster and Display

Signal	Indicator	Page
 (White)	*Mazda Radar Cruise Control with Stop & Go function (MRCC with Stop & Go function) Main Indication	4-154
 (Green)	*Mazda Radar Cruise Control with Stop & Go function (MRCC with Stop & Go function) Set Indication	4-154
	Lane-keep Assist System (LAS) & Lane Departure Warning System (LDWS) Indication	4-166
	*Lane-keep Assist System (LAS) & Lane Departure Warning System (LDWS) OFF Indicator Light*1	4-171
	Smart City Brake Support (SCBS) Indication	Advanced Smart City Brake Support (Advanced SCBS) 4-176
		Smart City Brake Support (SCBS) 4-179
	*Smart Brake Support/Smart City Brake Support (SBS/SCBS) OFF Indicator Light*1	Advanced Smart City Brake Support (Advanced SCBS) 4-176
		Smart City Brake Support (SCBS) 4-180
		Smart Brake Support (SBS) System 4-182
 (White)	*Cruise Main Indication	4-222
 (Green)	*Cruise Set Indication	4-222

*1 The light turns on when the ignition is switched on for an operation check, and turns off a few seconds later or when the engine is started. If the light does not turn on or remains turned on, have the vehicle inspected at an Authorized Mazda Dealer.

Instrument Cluster and Display

Signal	Warning	Page
	Power Steering Malfunction Indication	7-25
	Master Warning Indication	7-28
	Electric Parking Brake (EPB) Warning Indication/Warning Light*1	7-28
	Check Engine Light*1	7-28
	*Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) system Warning Indication/Warning Light*1	7-28
AT	Automatic Transaxle Warning Indication	7-28
4WD	*AWD Warning Indication	7-28
	Air Bag/Front Seat Belt Pretensioner System Warning Light*1	7-28
	Tire Pressure Monitoring System Warning Light*1	Flashing 7-28
		Turns on 7-35
 (Amber/White)	KEY Warning Indication	Amber 7-28
		White 7-35
 (Amber)	*High Beam Control System (HBC) Warning Indication/Warning Light*1	7-28
	*Blind Spot Monitoring (BSM) Warning Indication	7-28
 (Amber)	*Mazda Radar Cruise Control with Stop & Go function (MRCC with Stop & Go function) Warning Indication	7-28
	*Lane-keep Assist System (LAS) & Lane Departure Warning System (LDWS) Warning Indication	7-28
	LED Headlight Warning Light*1	7-28
 (Amber)	*Smart Brake Support/Smart City Brake Support (SBS/SCBS) Warning Indication	7-35
	Low Fuel Warning Indication	7-35

 *Some models.

Signal	Indicator	Page
	*Blind Spot Monitoring (BSM) OFF Indicator Light*1	Malfunction 7-28
		Except malfunction 4-132
 (White)	*Mazda Radar Cruise Control with Stop & Go function (MRCC with Stop & Go function) Main Indication	4-154
 (Green)	*Mazda Radar Cruise Control with Stop & Go function (MRCC with Stop & Go function) Set Indication	4-154
	*Lane-keep Assist System (LAS) & Lane Departure Warning System (LDWS) Indication	4-166
	*Lane-keep Assist System (LAS) & Lane Departure Warning System (LDWS) OFF Indicator Light*1	4-171
	*Smart City Brake Support (SCBS) Indication	Advanced Smart City Brake Support (Advanced SCBS) 4-176
		Smart City Brake Support (SCBS) 4-179
	*Smart Brake Support/Smart City Brake Support (SBS/SCBS) OFF Indicator Light*1	Advanced Smart City Brake Support (Advanced SCBS) 4-176
		Smart City Brake Support (SCBS) 4-180
		Smart Brake Support (SBS) System 4-182
 (White)	*Cruise Main Indication	4-222
 (Green)	*Cruise Set Indication	4-222

*Some models.

Collision damage reduction in low vehicle speed range

Forward driving

Smart City Brake Support (SCBS)..... page 4-177
Advanced Smart City Brake Support (Advanced SCBS)..... page 4-174

Collision damage reduction in medium/high speed range

Smart Brake Support (SBS)..... page 4-180

▼ Camera and Sensors

Forward Sensing Camera (FSC)

The Forward Sensing Camera (FSC) detects lane indications and recognizes headlights, taillights and city lights during nighttime driving. In addition, it also detects the vehicle ahead, pedestrians, or obstructions. The following systems also use the Forward Sensing Camera (FSC).

- High Beam Control system (HBC)
- Lane-keep Assist System (LAS) & Lane Departure Warning System (LDWS)
- Traffic Sign Recognition System (TSR)
- Mazda Radar Cruise Control with Stop & Go function (MRCC with Stop & Go function)
- Advanced Smart City Brake Support (Advanced SCBS)
- Smart City Brake Support (SCBS)
- Smart Brake Support (SBS)

The Forward Sensing Camera (FSC) is installed at the top of the windshield near the rearview mirror.
Refer to Forward Sensing Camera (FSC) on page 4-210.

Radar sensor (front)

The radar sensor (front) functions by detecting the radio waves reflected off a vehicle ahead sent from the radar sensor. The following systems also use the radar sensor (front).

- Mazda Radar Cruise Control with Stop & Go function (MRCC with Stop & Go function)
- Distance Recognition Support System (DRSS)
- Smart Brake Support (SBS)

The radar sensor (front) is mounted behind the radiator grille.
Refer to Radar Sensor (Front) on page 4-215.

▼ Collision Warning

If there is the possibility of a collision with a vehicle ahead, the beep sounds continuously and a warning is indicated in the multi-information display or the active driving display.

BRAKE!

NOTE

The operation distance and volume of the collision warning can be changed. Refer to Safety Equipment on page 9-12.

▼ Automatic Brake Operation Display

The automatic brake operation display is indicated on the multi-information display after the Advanced SCBS is operated.

Smart City Brake Support Activated

NOTE

- *The collision warning beep sounds intermittently while the Advanced SCBS brake or brake assist (Advanced SCBS brake assist) is operating.*
- *If the vehicle is stopped by the Advanced SCBS operation and the brake pedal is not depressed, the warning beep sounds 1 time after about 2 seconds and the Advanced SCBS brake is automatically released.*

▼ Stopping the Advanced Smart City Brake Support (Advanced SCBS) System Operation

The Advanced SCBS system can be temporarily deactivated.
Refer to Safety Equipment on page 9-12.

When the Advanced SCBS system is turned off, the Smart City Brake Support (SCBS) OFF indicator light turns on.

When the engine is restarted, the system becomes operational.

NOTE

When the Advanced SCBS system is set to inoperable, the Smart Brake Support (SBS) are also set to inoperable.

▼ Stopping the Smart City Brake Support (SCBS) System Operation

The SCBS system can be temporarily deactivated.
Refer to Safety Equipment on page 9-12.
When the SCBS system is turned off, the Smart City Brake Support (SCBS) OFF indicator light turns on.

When the engine is restarted, the system becomes operational.

NOTE
When the SCBS system is set to inoperable, the Smart Brake Support (SBS) are also set to inoperable.

Smart Brake Support (SBS)*

The SBS system alerts the driver of a possible collision using a display and warning sound if the radar sensor (front) and the Forward Sensing Camera (FSC) determine that there is the possibility of a collision with a vehicle ahead while the vehicle is being driven at about 15 km/h or faster (10 mph or faster). Furthermore, if the radar sensor (front) and the Forward Sensing Camera (FSC) determines that a collision is unavoidable, the automatic brake control is performed to reduce damage in the event of a collision.
In addition, when the driver depresses the brake pedal, the brakes are applied firmly and quickly to assist. (Brake Assist (SBS brake assist))

⚠ WARNING

Do not rely completely on the SBS system and always drive carefully:
The SBS is designed to reduce damage in the event of a collision, not avoid an accident. The ability to detect an obstruction is limited depending on the obstruction, weather conditions, or traffic conditions. Therefore, if the accelerator pedal or brake pedal is mistakenly operated it could result in an accident. Always verify the safety of the surrounding area and depress the brake pedal or accelerator pedal while keeping a safer distance from vehicles ahead or on-coming vehicles.

 *Some models.

⚠ CAUTION

In the following cases, turn the system off to prevent a mis-operation:

- *The vehicle is being towed or when towing another vehicle.*
- *The vehicle is on a chassis roller.*
- *When driving on rough roads such as in areas of dense grass or off-road.*

NOTE

- *The SBS system operates when all of the following conditions are met:*
  - *The ignition is switched ON.*
  - *The SBS system is on.*
  - *The vehicle speed is about 15 km/h or faster (10 mph or faster).*
  - *The relative speed between your vehicle and the vehicle ahead is about 15 km/h or faster (10 mph or faster).*
  - *The Dynamic Stability Control (DSC) is not operating.*
- *The SBS system may not operate under the following conditions:*
  - *If the vehicle is accelerated rapidly and it comes close to a vehicle ahead.*
  - *The vehicle is driven at the same speed as the vehicle ahead.*
  - *The accelerator pedal is depressed.*
  - *The brake pedal is depressed.*
  - *The steering wheel is being operated.*
  - *The selector lever is being operated.*
  - *The turn signal is being used.*
  - *When the vehicle ahead is not equipped with taillights or the taillights are turned off.*
  - *When warnings and messages, such as a dirty windshield, related to the Forward Sensing Camera (FSC) are being displayed in the multi-information display.*
- *Although the objects which activate the system are four-wheeled vehicles, the radar sensor (front) could detect the following objects, determine them to be an obstruction, and operate the SBS system.*
  - *Objects on the road at the entrance to a curve (including guardrails and snow banks).*
  - *A vehicle appears in the opposite lane while cornering or rounding a curve.*
  - *When crossing a narrow bridge.*
  - *When passing under a low gate or through a tunnel or narrow gate.*
  - *When entering an underground parking area.*
  - *Metal objects, bumps, or protruding objects on the road.*
  - *If you suddenly come close to a vehicle ahead.*
  - *When driving in areas where there is high grass or forage.*
  - *Two-wheeled vehicles such as motorbikes or bicycles.*
  - *Pedestrians or non-metallic objects such as standing trees.*
- *When the system operates, the user is notified by the multi-information display.*
- *If there is a problem with the SBS system, a message is displayed in the multi-information display. Check the center display to verify the problem and then have your vehicle inspected by an Authorized Mazda Dealer.*

Refer to Message Indicated on Display on page 7-43.

▼ Collision Warning

If there is the possibility of a collision with a vehicle ahead, the beep sounds continuously and a warning is indicated in the multi-information display and the active driving display.

BRAKE!

▼ Stopping The Smart Brake Support (SBS) System Operation

The SBS system can be temporarily deactivated.
Refer to Safety Equipment on page 9-12.
When the SBS system is turned off, the SBS OFF indicator light turns on.

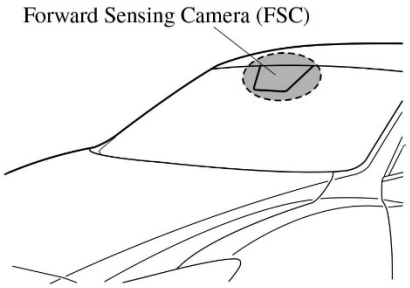
When the engine is restarted, the system becomes operational.

NOTE
If the SBS system operation is turned off, the Smart City Brake Support (SCBS) system operation is turned off simultaneously.

Forward Sensing Camera (FSC)*

Your vehicle is equipped with a Forward Sensing Camera (FSC). The Forward Sensing Camera (FSC) is positioned near the rearview mirror and used by the following systems.

- High Beam Control System (HBC)
- Lane-keep Assist System (LAS) & Lane Departure Warning System (LDWS)
- Traffic Sign Recognition System (TSR)
- Advanced Smart City Brake Support (Advanced SCBS)
- Smart City Brake Support (SCBS)
- Mazda Radar Cruise Control with Stop & Go function (MRCC with Stop & Go function)
- Smart Brake Support (SBS)



The Forward Sensing Camera (FSC) determines the conditions ahead of the vehicle while traveling at night and detects traffic lanes. The distance in which the Forward Sensing Camera (FSC) can detect objects varies depending on the surrounding conditions.

⚠ WARNING

Do not modify the suspension:
If the vehicle height or inclination is changed, the system will not be able to correctly detect vehicles ahead. This will result in the system not operating normally or mistakenly operating, which could cause a serious accident.

⚠ CAUTION

- *Do not apply accessories, stickers or film to the windshield near the Forward Sensing Camera (FSC).*
  If the area in front of the Forward Sensing Camera (FSC) lens is obstructed, it will cause the system to not operate correctly. Consequently, each system may not operate normally which could lead to an unexpected accident.

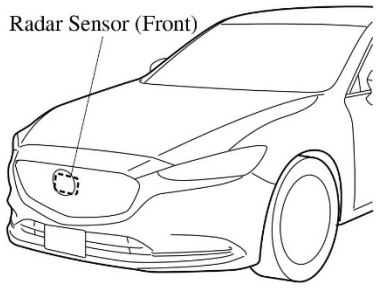
 *Some models.

Radar Sensor (Front)*

Your vehicle is equipped with a radar sensor (front).
The following systems also use the radar sensor (front).

- Distance Recognition Support System (DRSS)
- Mazda Radar Cruise Control with Stop & Go function (MRCC with Stop & Go function)
- Smart Brake Support (SBS)

The radar sensor (front) functions by detecting the radio waves reflected off a vehicle ahead or an obstruction sent from the radar sensor.
The radar sensor (front) is mounted behind the front emblem.



If "Front Radar Sensor Blocked" is displayed in the multi-information display of the instrument cluster, clean the area around the radar sensor (front).

⚠ CAUTION

Heed the following precautions to assure correct operation of each system.

- *Do not adhere stickers (including transparent stickers) to the surface of the radiator grille and front emblem in and around the radar sensor (front), and do not replace the radiator grille and front emblem with any product that is not a genuine product designed for use with the radar sensor (front).*
- *The radar sensor (front) includes a function for detecting soiling of the radar sensor's front surface and informing the driver, however, depending on the conditions, it may require time to detect or it may not detect plastic shopping bags, ice or snow. If this occurs, the system may not operate correctly, therefore always keep the radar sensor (front) clean.*
- *Do not install a grille guard.*
- *If the front part of the vehicle has been damaged in a vehicle accident, the position of the radar sensor (front) may have moved. Stop the system immediately and always have the vehicle inspected at an Authorized Mazda Dealer.*
- *Do not use the front bumper to push other vehicles or obstructions such as when pulling out of a parking space. Otherwise, the radar sensor (front) could be hit and its position deviated.*

*Some models.

▼ Taking Action

Take the appropriate action and verify that the warning light turns off.

Signal	Warning	Action to be taken
 (Amber) Smart Brake Support/ Smart City Brake Support (SBS/SCBS) Warning Indication/ Warning Light*	The light turns on if the windshield or the radar sensor are dirty, or there is a malfunction in the system.	Verify the reason why the warning light is illuminated on the center display. If the reason why the warning light is illuminated is due to a dirty windshield, clean the windshield. If the warning light is illuminated because of a dirty radar sensor, clean the front emblem. For any other reasons, have the vehicle inspected at an Authorized Mazda Dealer.
 Low Fuel Warning Indication/Warning Light	The light turns on when the remaining fuel is about 9.0 L (2.3 US gal, 1.9 Imp gal). ***NOTE*** *The light illumination timing may vary because fuel inside the fuel tank moves around according to the driving conditions and the vehicle posture.*	Add fuel.
 Check Fuel Cap Warning Indication/Warning Light	If the check fuel cap warning light illuminates while driving, the fuel-filler cap may not be installed properly.	Stop the engine and reinstall the fuel-filler cap. Refer to Refueling on page 3-27.
 Engine Oil Level Warning Light	This warning light indicates that the engine oil level is around the MIN mark (page 6-28).	Add 1 L (0.3 US gal, 0.2 Imp gal) of engine oil (page 6-25).

*Some models.

APPENDIX C

Run Log

Subject Vehicle: **2020 Mazda Mazda6 Sport** Test Date: **4/13/2020**

Principal Other Vehicle: **2006 Acura RL**

Run	Test Type	Valid Run?	TTCW Sound (sec)	TTCW Light (sec)	TTCW Margin (sec)	Pass/Fail	Notes
1	**Stopped POV**	Y	2.92	2.87	0.82	Pass	
2		Y	2.91	2.85	0.81	Pass	
3		Y	2.94	2.88	0.84	Pass	
4		Y	2.97	2.90	0.87	Pass	
5		Y	2.97	2.91	0.87	Pass	
6		Y	2.95	2.89	0.85	Pass	
7		Y	2.91	2.85	0.81	Pass	
16	**Braking POV, 45**	N					POV Speed
17		Y	2.87	2.83	0.47	Pass	
18		Y	2.95	2.90	0.55	Pass	
19		Y	3.13	3.10	0.73	Pass	
20		Y	2.85	2.83	0.45	Pass	
21		Y	2.88	2.81	0.48	Pass	
22		Y	2.90	2.82	0.50	Pass	
23		Y	2.81	2.75	0.41	Pass	

Run	Test Type	Valid Run?	TTCW Sound (sec)	TTCW Light (sec)	TTCW Margin (sec)	Pass/Fail	Notes
8	**Slower POV, 45 vs 20**	N					SV Lateral Offset
9		Y	2.86	2.81	0.86	Pass	
10		Y	2.91	2.86	0.91	Pass	
11		Y	2.82	2.79	0.82	Pass	
12		Y	2.89	2.89	0.89	Pass	
13		Y	2.85	2.81	0.85	Pass	
14		Y	2.83	2.79	0.83	Pass	
15		Y	2.82	2.79	0.82	Pass	

APPENDIX D

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. 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.

Each time history plot consists of data pertinent 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:

- FCW Test 1 – Stopped POV (SV at 45 mph)
- FCW Test 2 – Decelerating POV (Both vehicles at 45 mph with a 30 m gap, POV brakes at 0.3 g)
- FCW Test 3 – Slower Moving POV (SV at 45 mph, POV at 20 mph)

Time history figures include the following sub-plots:

- 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 of the following:
    - Filtered, rectified, and normalized sound signal. The vertical scale is 0 to 1.
    - Filtered, rectified, and normalized acceleration (e.g., haptic alert, such as steering wheel vibration). The vertical scale is 0 to 1.
    - Light sensor signal
- TTC (sec) – Indicates the Time to Collision as calculated up to the point of FCW alert issuance. The value of TTCW (Time to Collision at Warning) is given numerically on the right side of the figure. A passing value is indicated in green, while a failing value is indicated in red.
- SV Speed (mph) – Speed of the Subject Vehicle
- POV Speed (mph) – Speed of the Principal Other Vehicle
- Yaw Rate (deg/sec) – Yaw rate of both the Subject Vehicle and Principal Other Vehicle

- Lateral Offset (ft) – Lateral offset within the lane from the Subject Vehicle to the Principal Other Vehicle
- Ax (g) – Longitudinal acceleration of both the Subject Vehicle and Principal Other Vehicle
- Headway (ft) – Longitudinal separation between front of Subject Vehicle to rear of Principal Other Vehicle (Exclusive to test type 2)

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

Each of the time history plot figures can contain either green or yellow envelopes and/or black 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.

Green envelopes indicate that the time-varying data should 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.

Yellow envelopes indicate that the time-varying data should not exceed the envelope only at the left and/or right ends. Exceedances at the left or right extent of a yellow envelope are indicated by red asterisks.

For the warning plot, a dashed black threshold line indicates the threshold used to determine the onset of the FCW alert. The alert is considered on the first time the alert signal crosses this threshold line.

For the TTC plot, a dashed black threshold line indicates the minimum allowable TTC for the given test scenario. If the FCW alert occurs before this minimum allowable TTC, a green dot appears. However, if there is no alert or the alert occurs after the minimum allowable TTC, a red asterisk is shown on the plot.

For the Ax plot, a dashed black threshold line is given for at a value of -0.05 g. For a test run to be valid, the longitudinal acceleration of the Subject Vehicle must not fall below this threshold (i.e. the driver cannot apply any brakes). Additionally, for test type 2, the plot indicating the longitudinal acceleration of the Principal Other Vehicle

includes a yellow envelope indicating the deceleration (0.3 g ± 0.03 g) allowed while braking. Exceedance of this threshold is indicated with red asterisks at the beginning and/or end of the threshold boundary.

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. Instantaneous samplings
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 not exceed this threshold in order to be valid
   - Black threshold (Dashed) = for reference only – this can include warning level thresholds, TTC thresholds, and acceleration thresholds

3. Instantaneous sampling 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

Other Notations

- ENV – For Ax plots only, indicates that the envelope for the POV braking was exceeded.
- NG – Indicates that the value for that variable was outside of bounds and therefore “No Good”.
- No Wng – No warning was detected.
- POV – Indicates that the value for the Principal Other Vehicle was out of bounds.
- SV – Indicates that the value for the Subject Vehicle was out of bounds.
- SR – Shows the speed reduction value.
- Thr – Indicates that the requirements for the throttle were not met.

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.

Examples of time history plots for each test type (including passing, failing and invalid runs) are shown in Figure D1 through Figure D6. Actual time history data plots for the vehicle under consideration are provided subsequently.

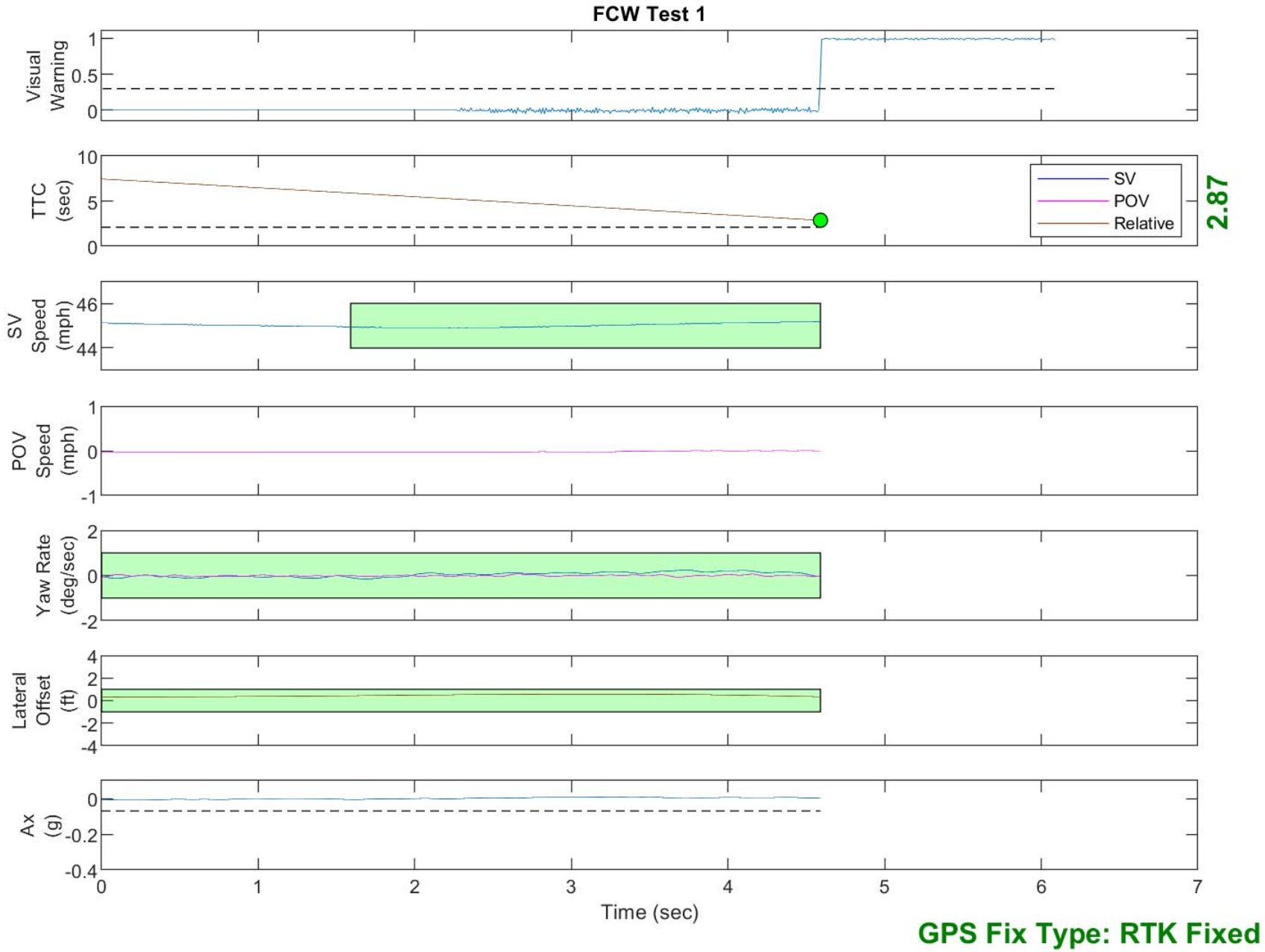


Figure D1. Example Time History for Test Type 1, Passing

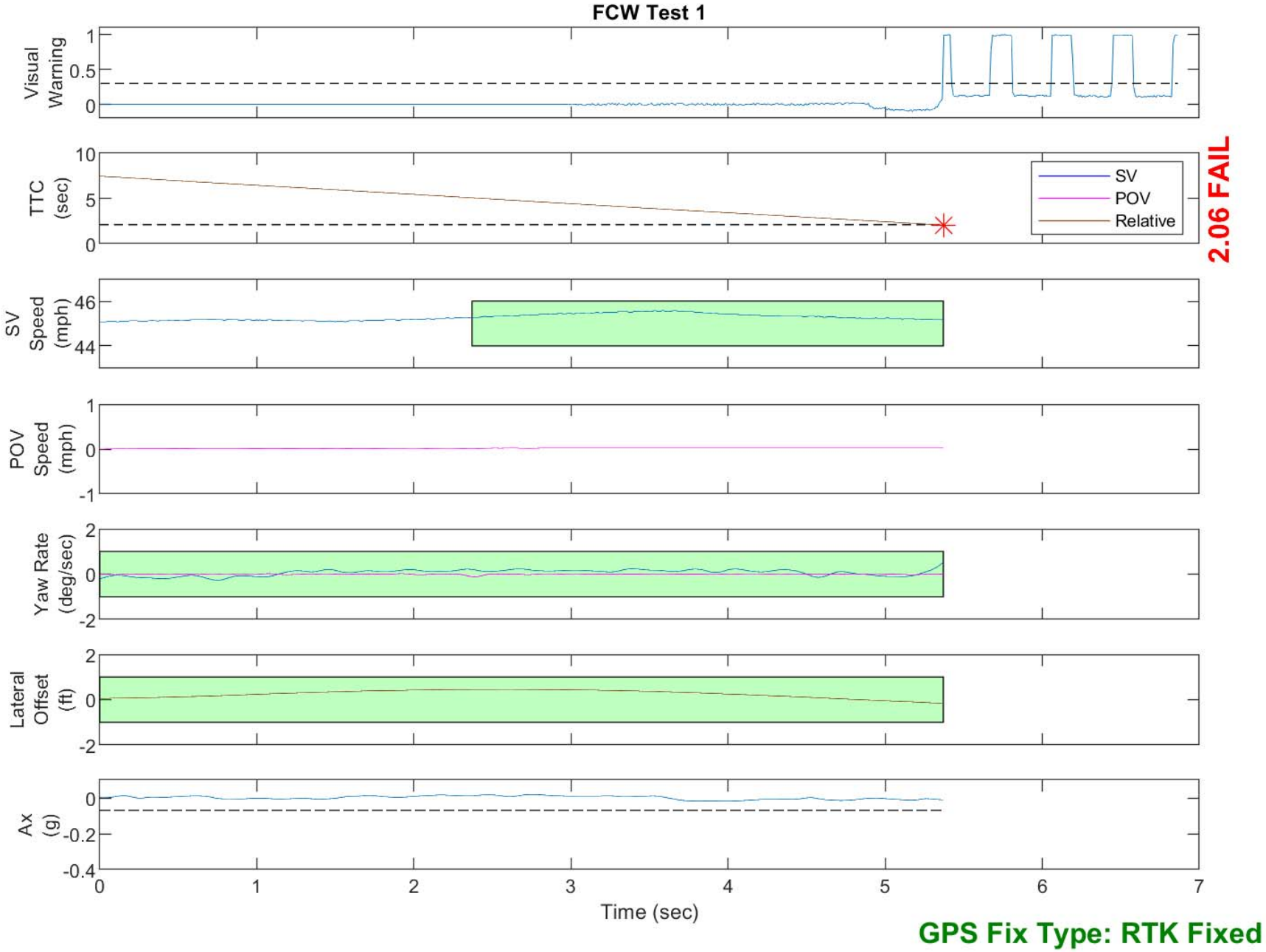


Figure D2. Example Time History for Test Type 1, Failing

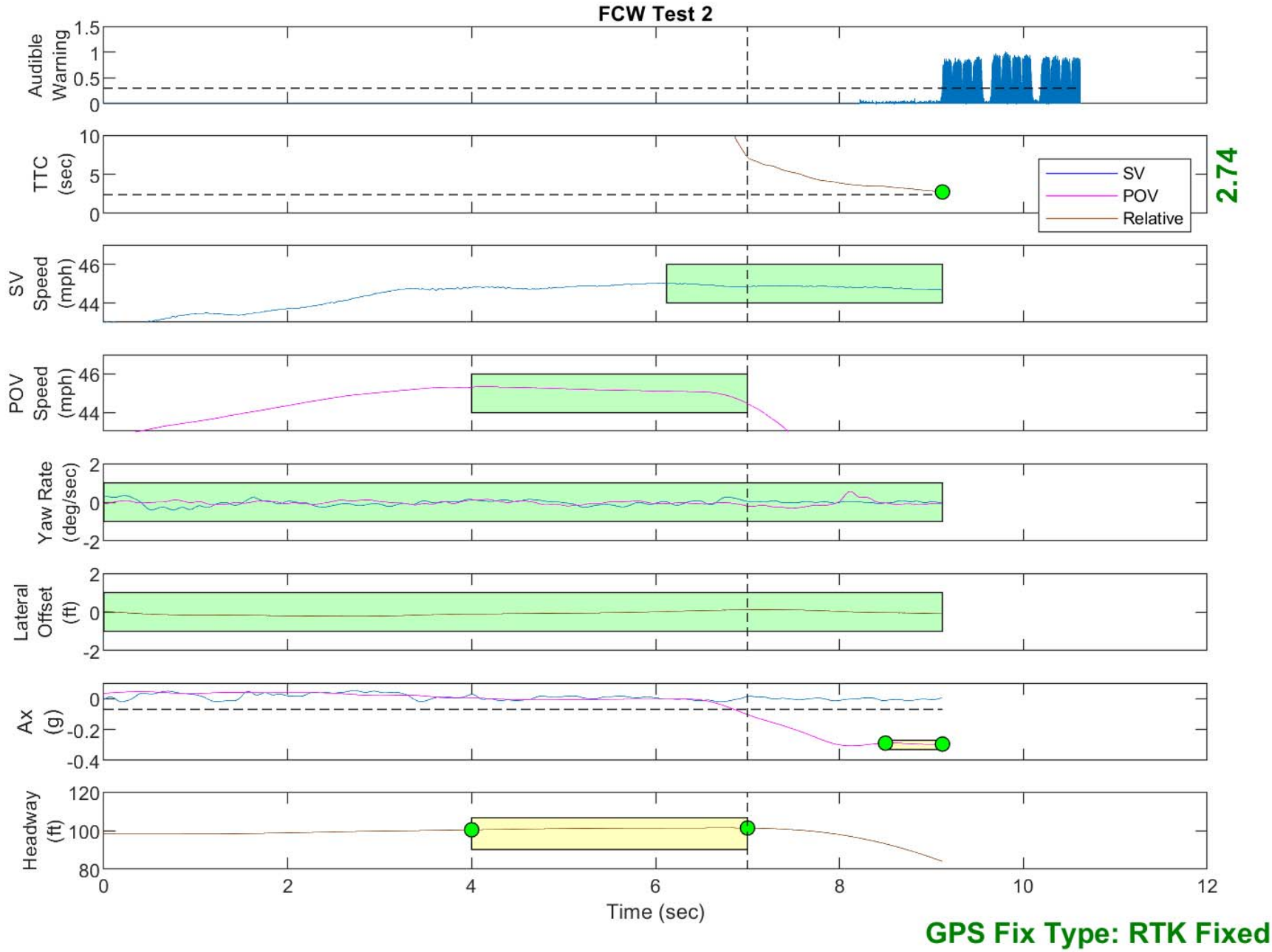


Figure D3. Example Time History for Test Type 2, Passing

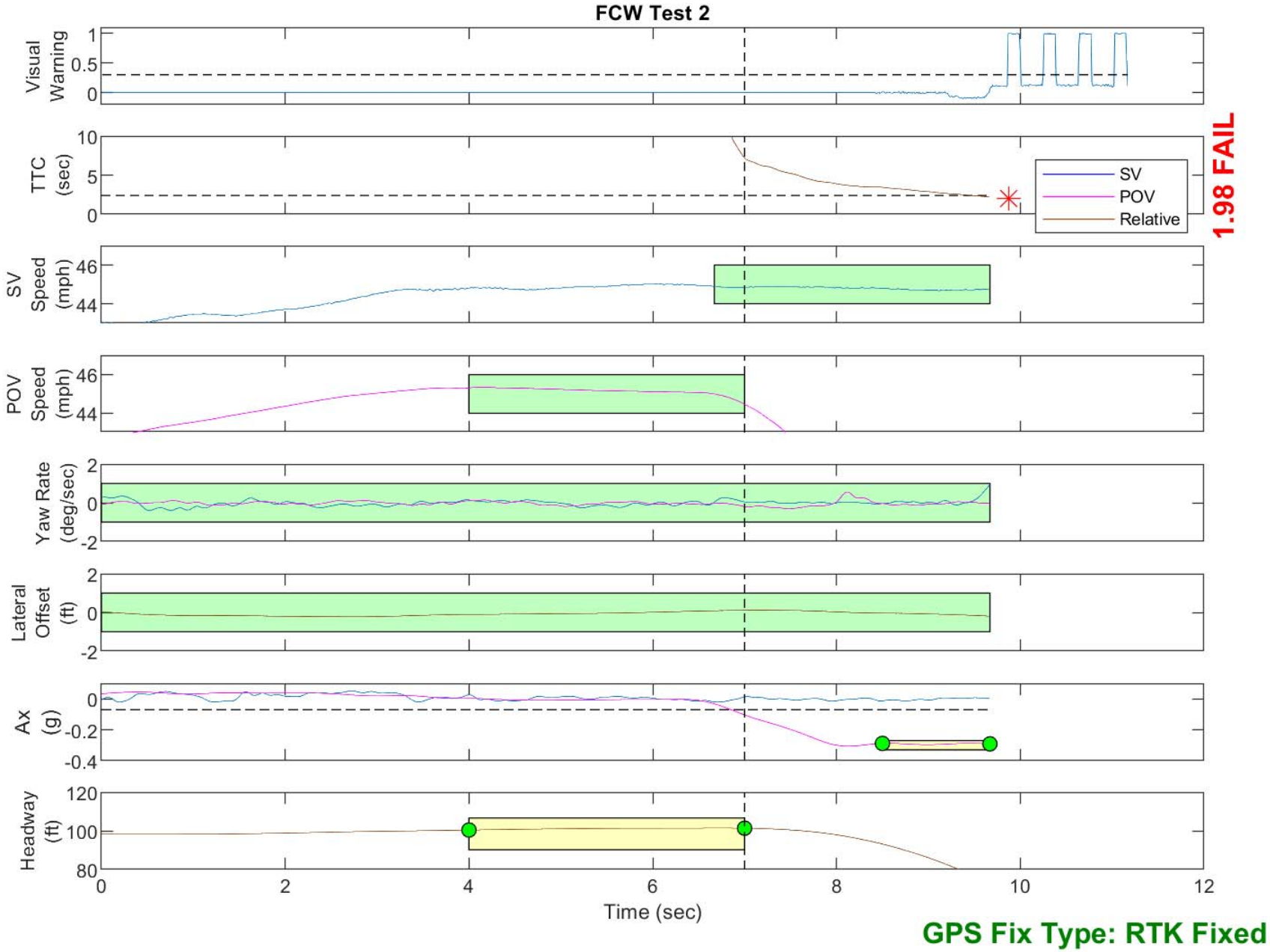


Figure D4. Example Time History for Test Type 2, Failing

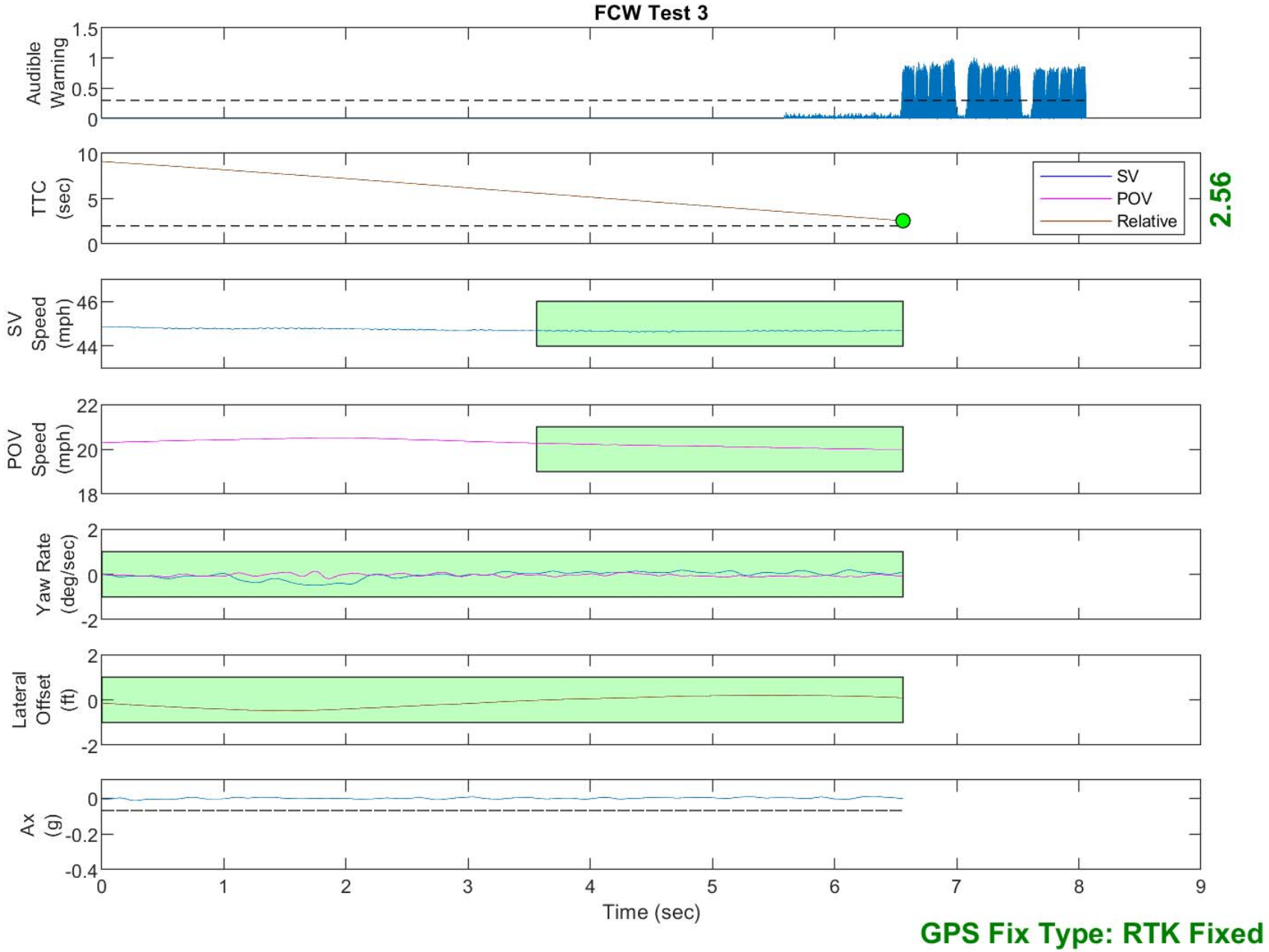


Figure D5. Example Time History for Test Type 3, Passing

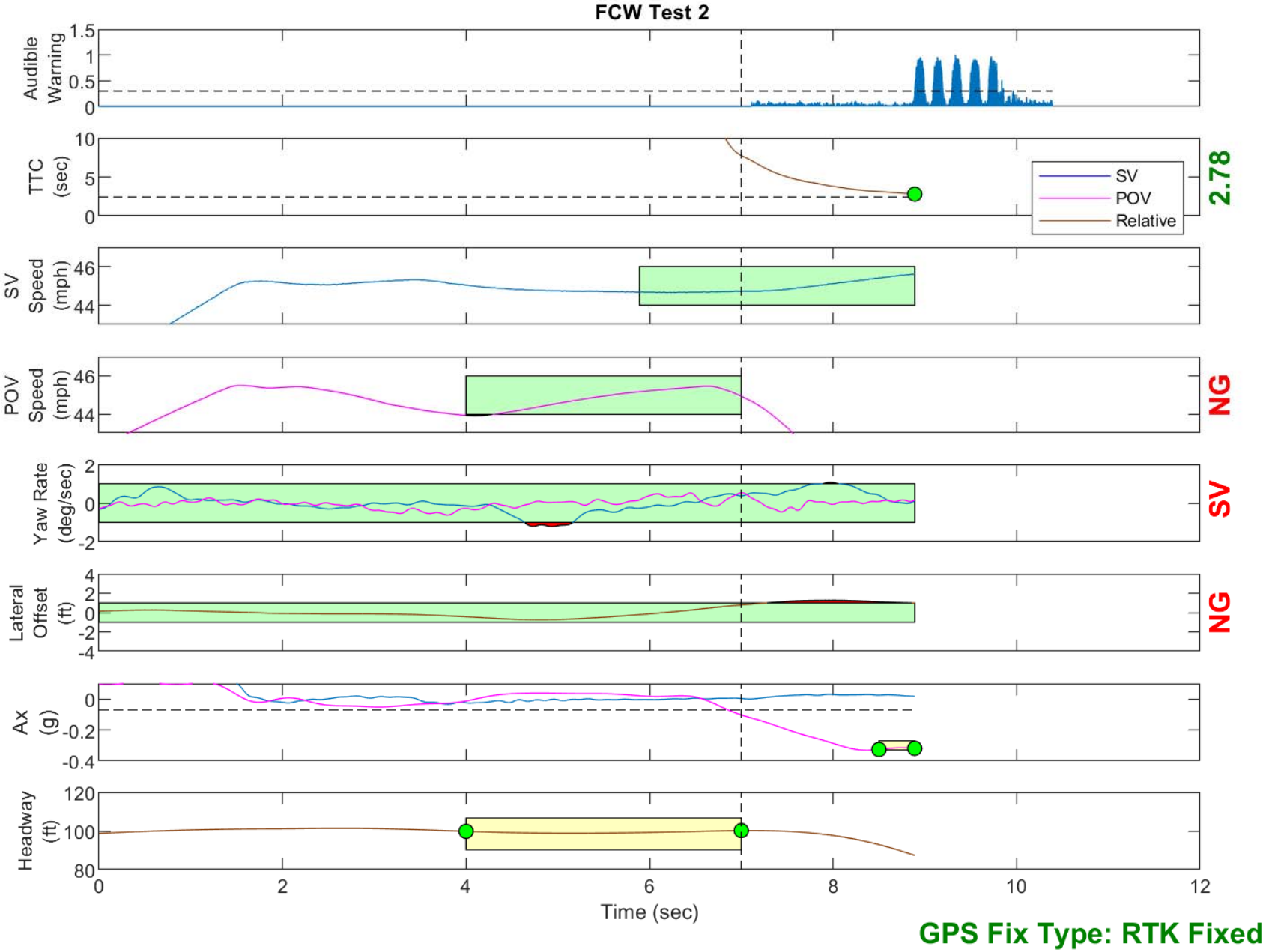


Figure D6. Example Time History Displaying Various Invalid Criteria

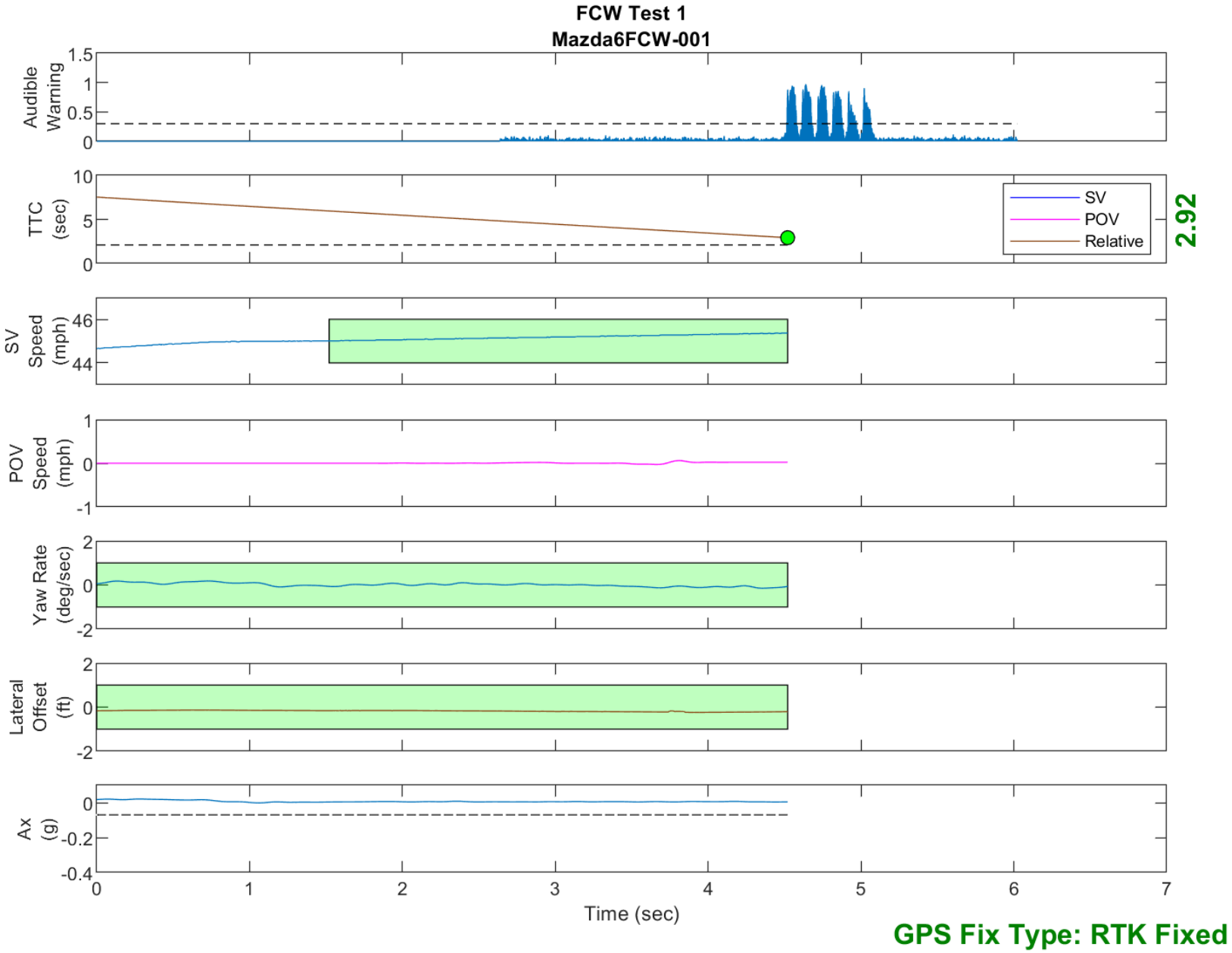


Figure D7. Time History for Run 1, FCW Test 1, Audible Warning

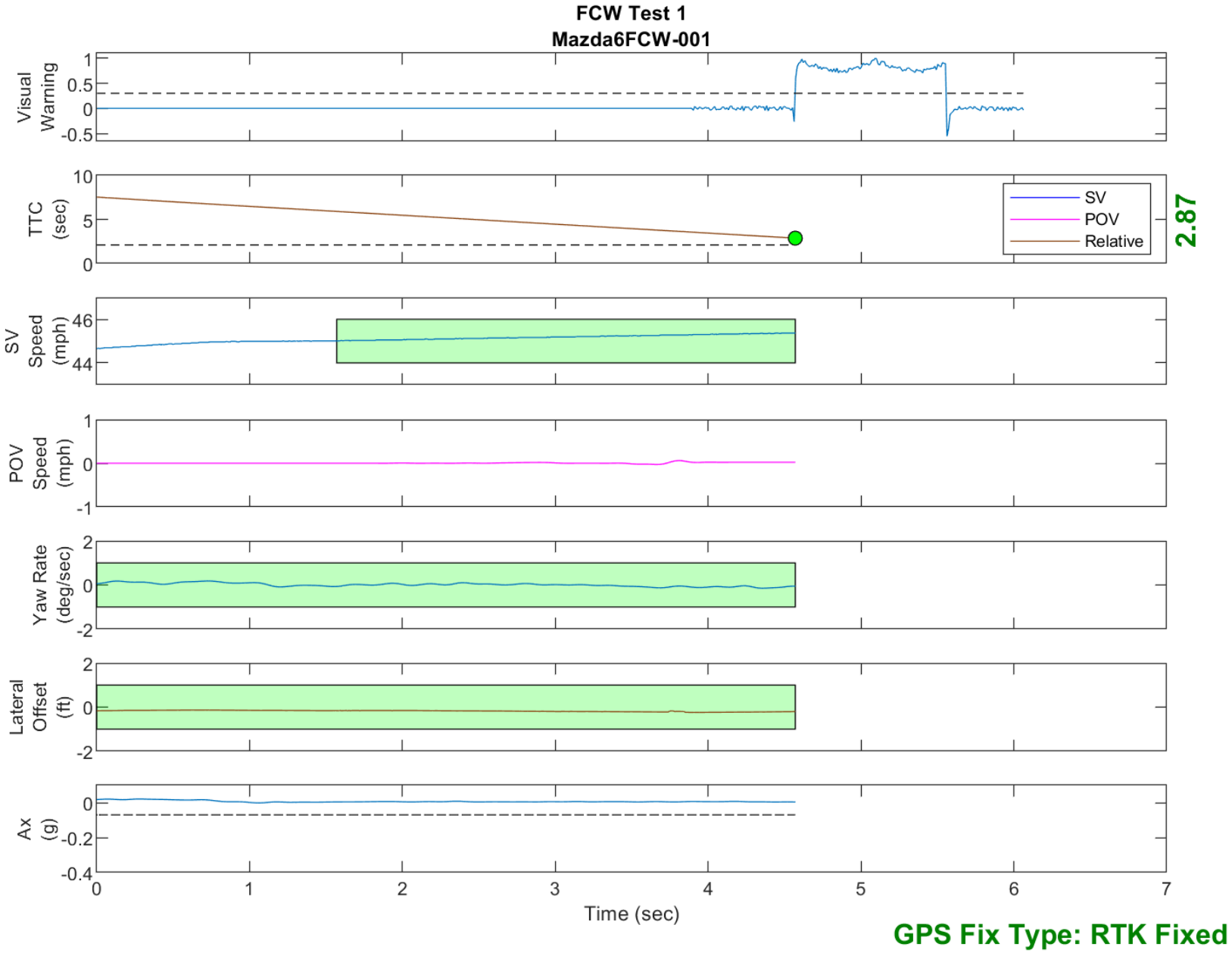


Figure D8. Time History for Run 1, FCW Test 1, Visual Warning

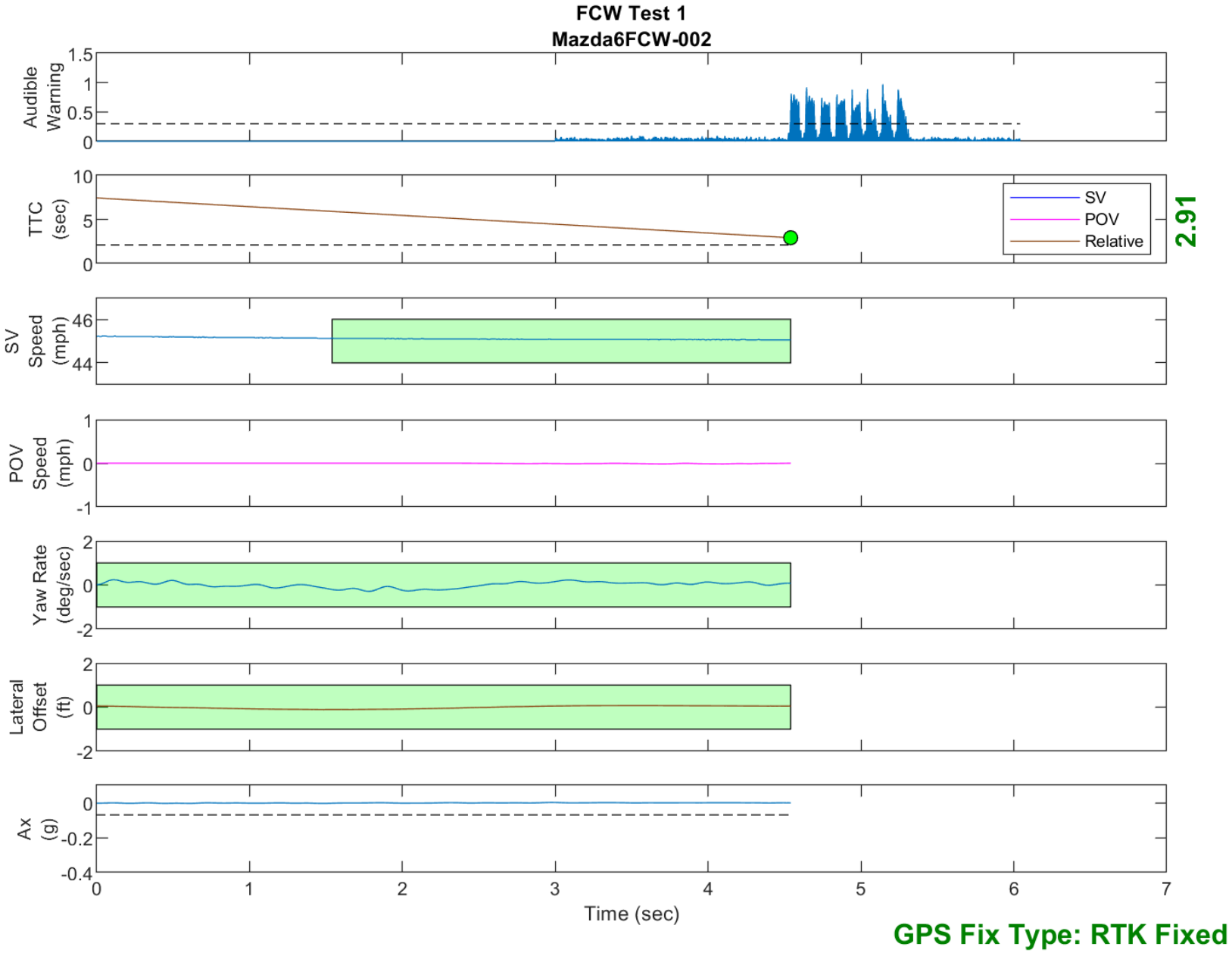


Figure D9. Time History for Run 2, FCW Test 1, Audible Warning

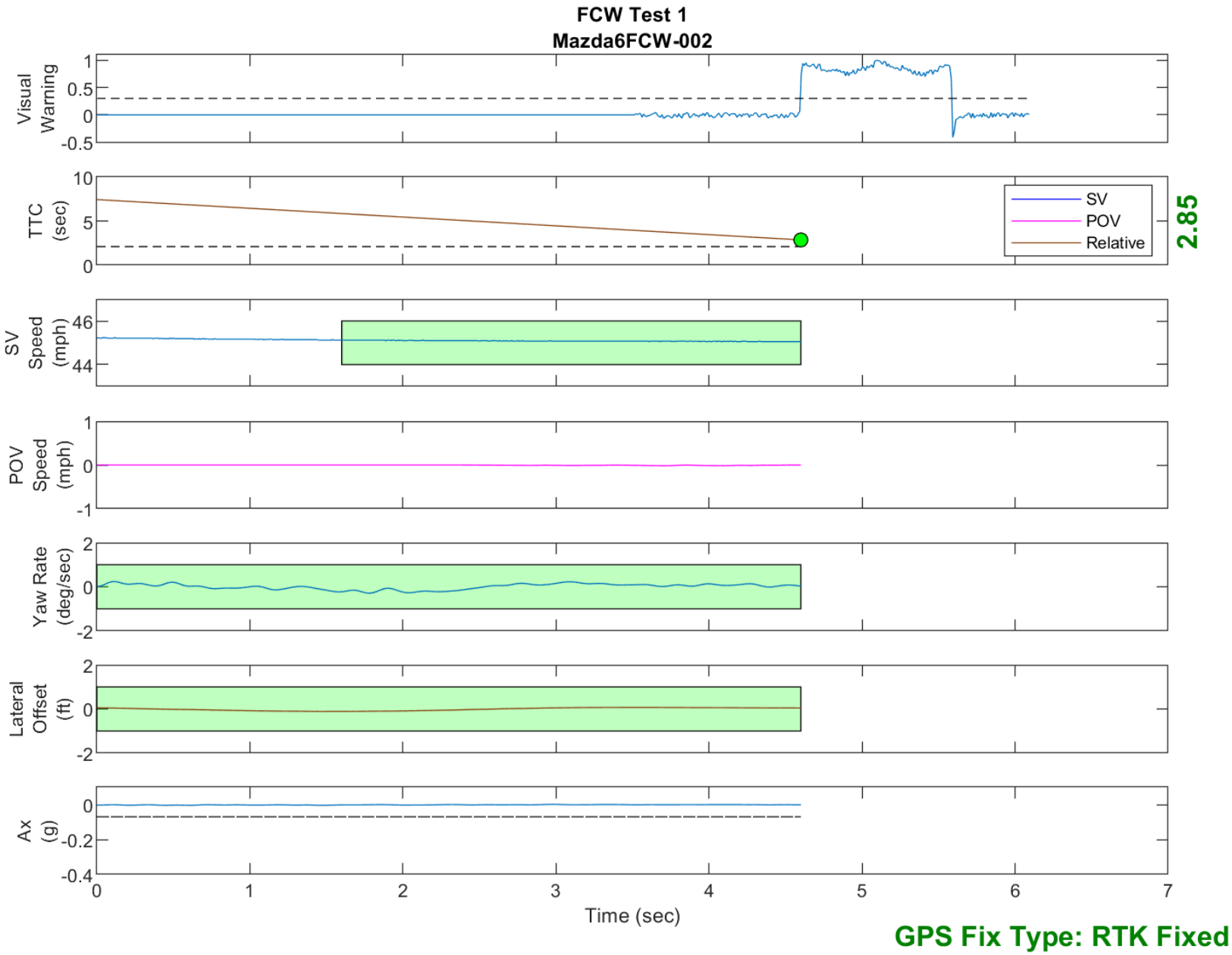


Figure D10. Time History for Run 2, FCW Test 1, Visual Warning

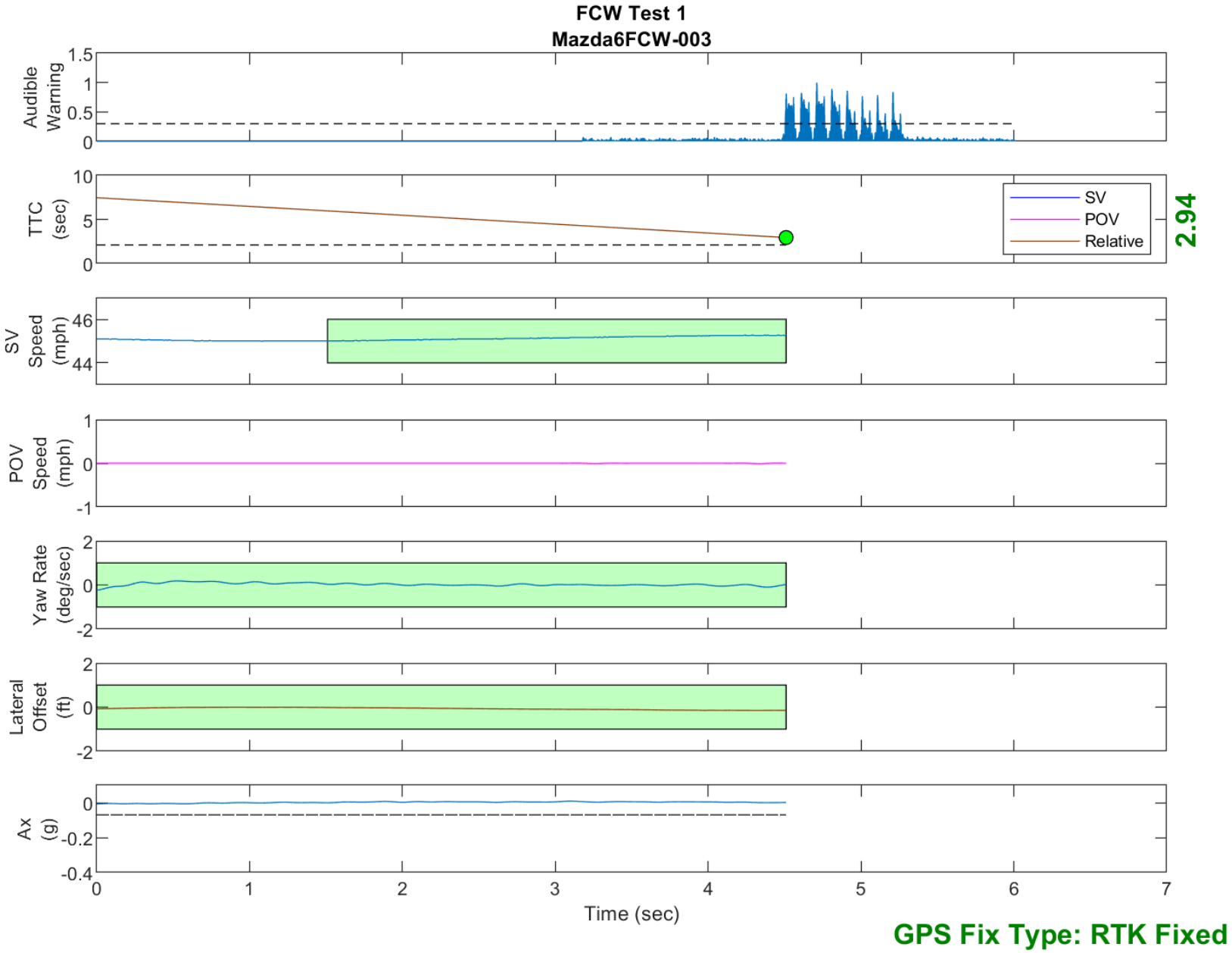


Figure D11. Time History for Run 3, FCW Test 1, Audible Warning

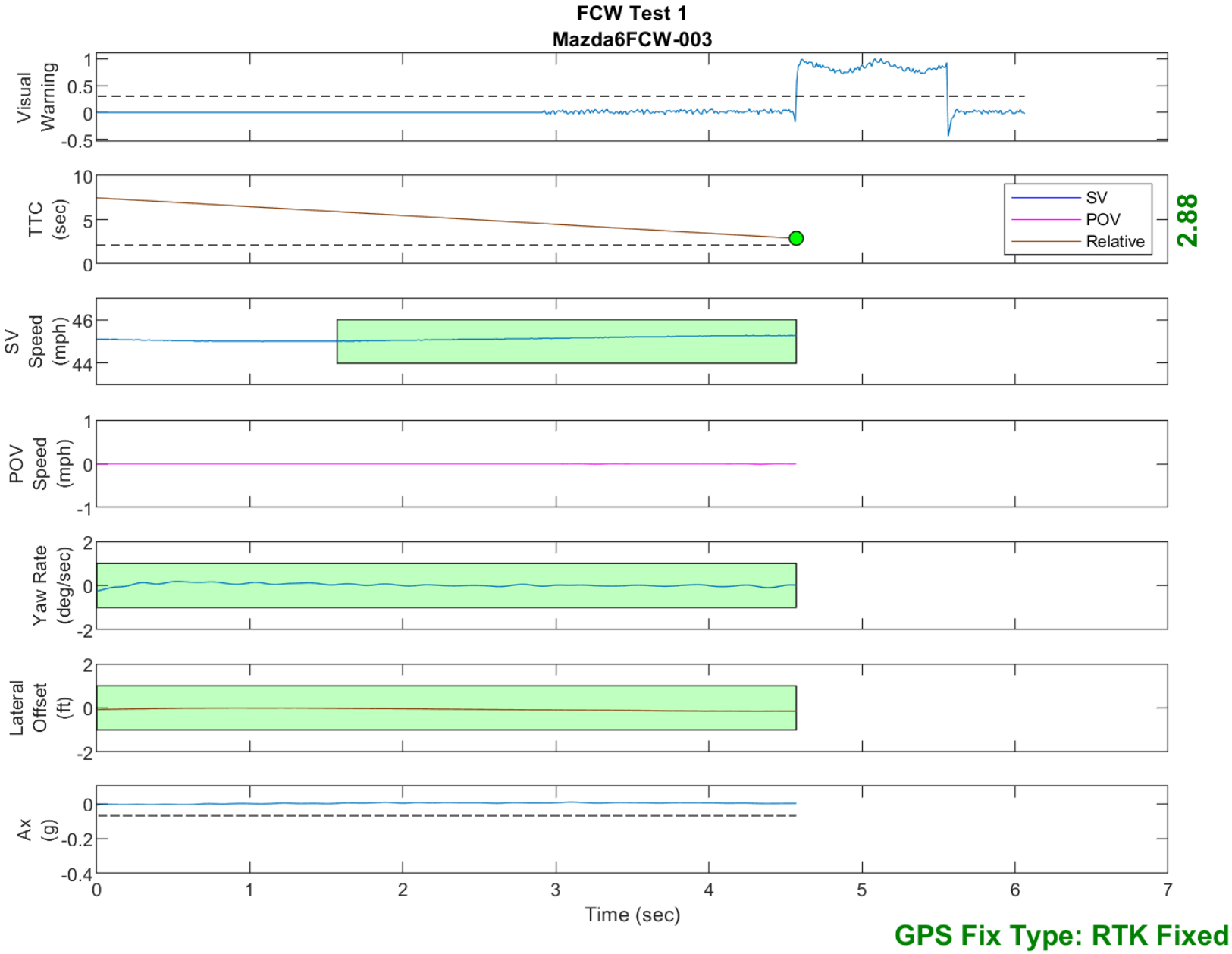


Figure D12. Time History for Run 3, FCW Test 1, Visual Warning

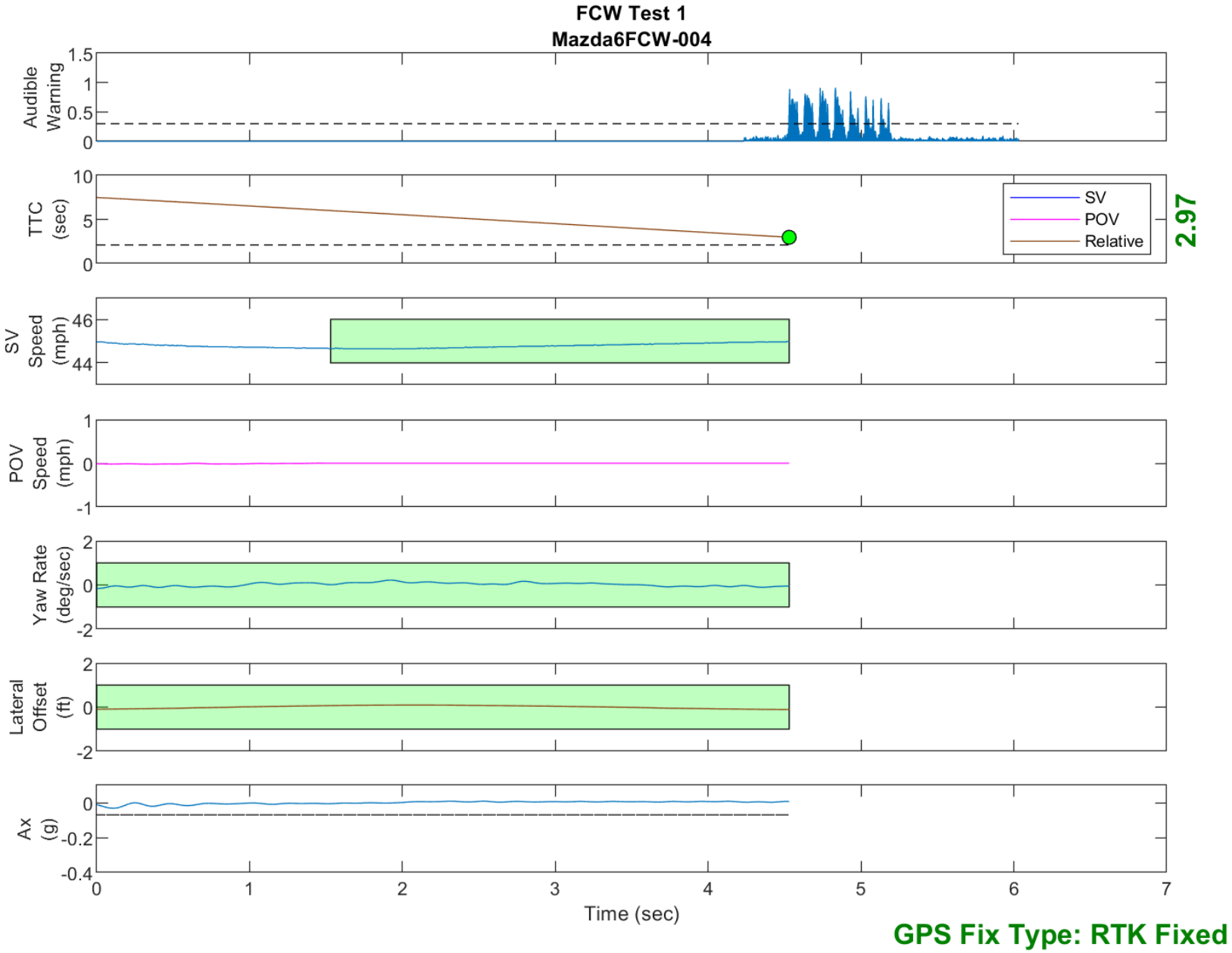


Figure D13. Time History for Run 4, FCW Test 1, Audible Warning

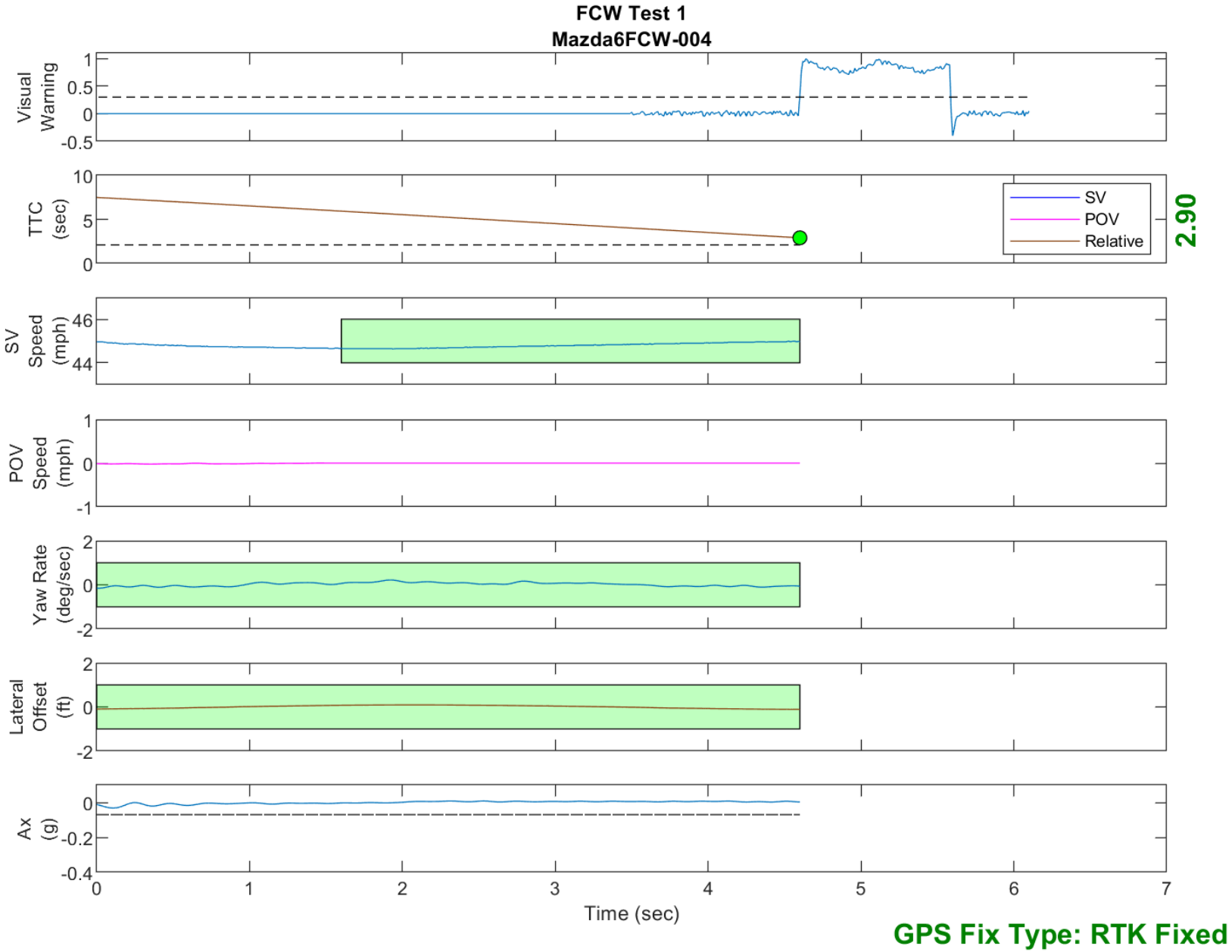


Figure D14. Time History for Run 4, FCW Test 1, Visual Warning

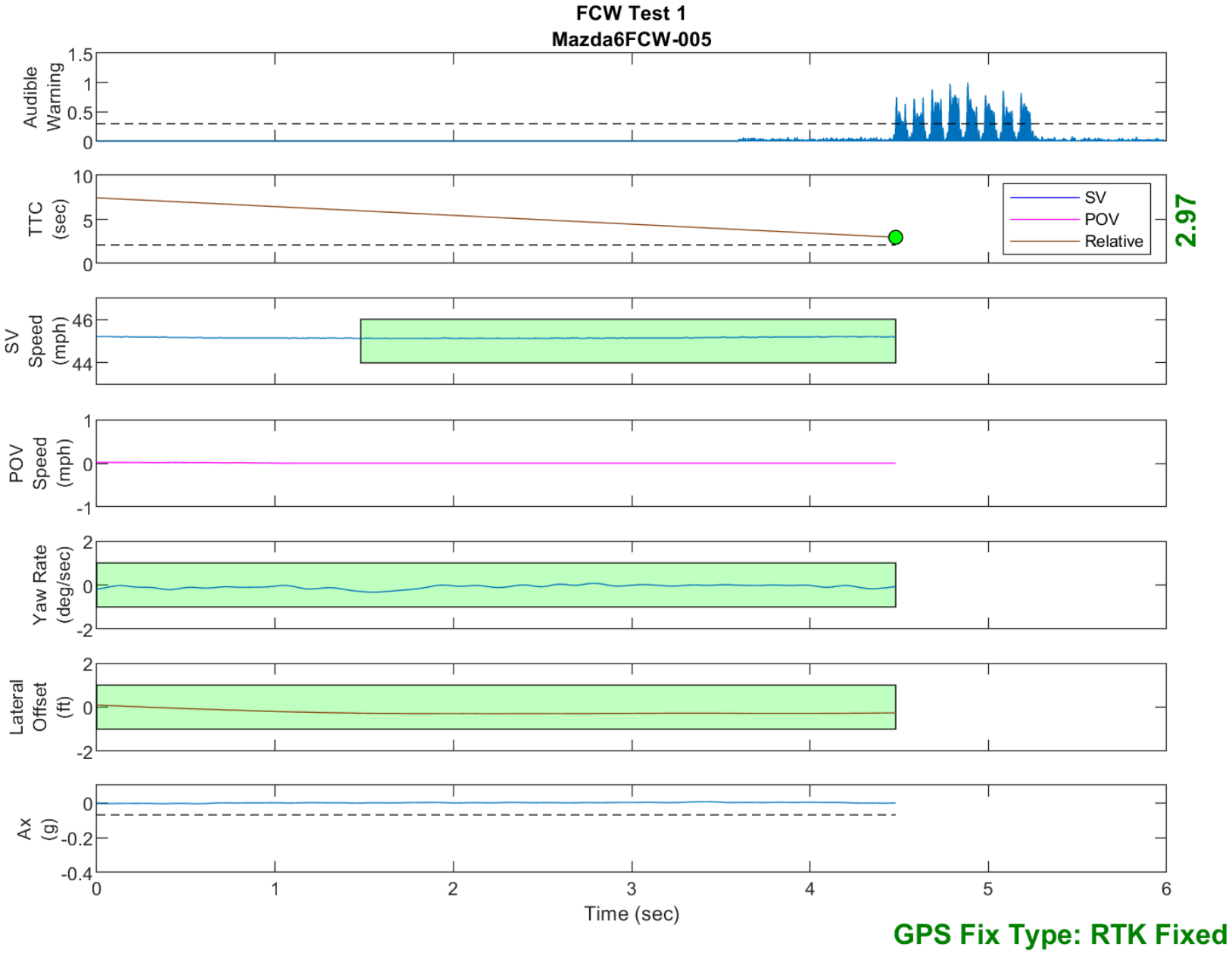


Figure D15. Time History for Run 5, FCW Test 1, Audible Warning

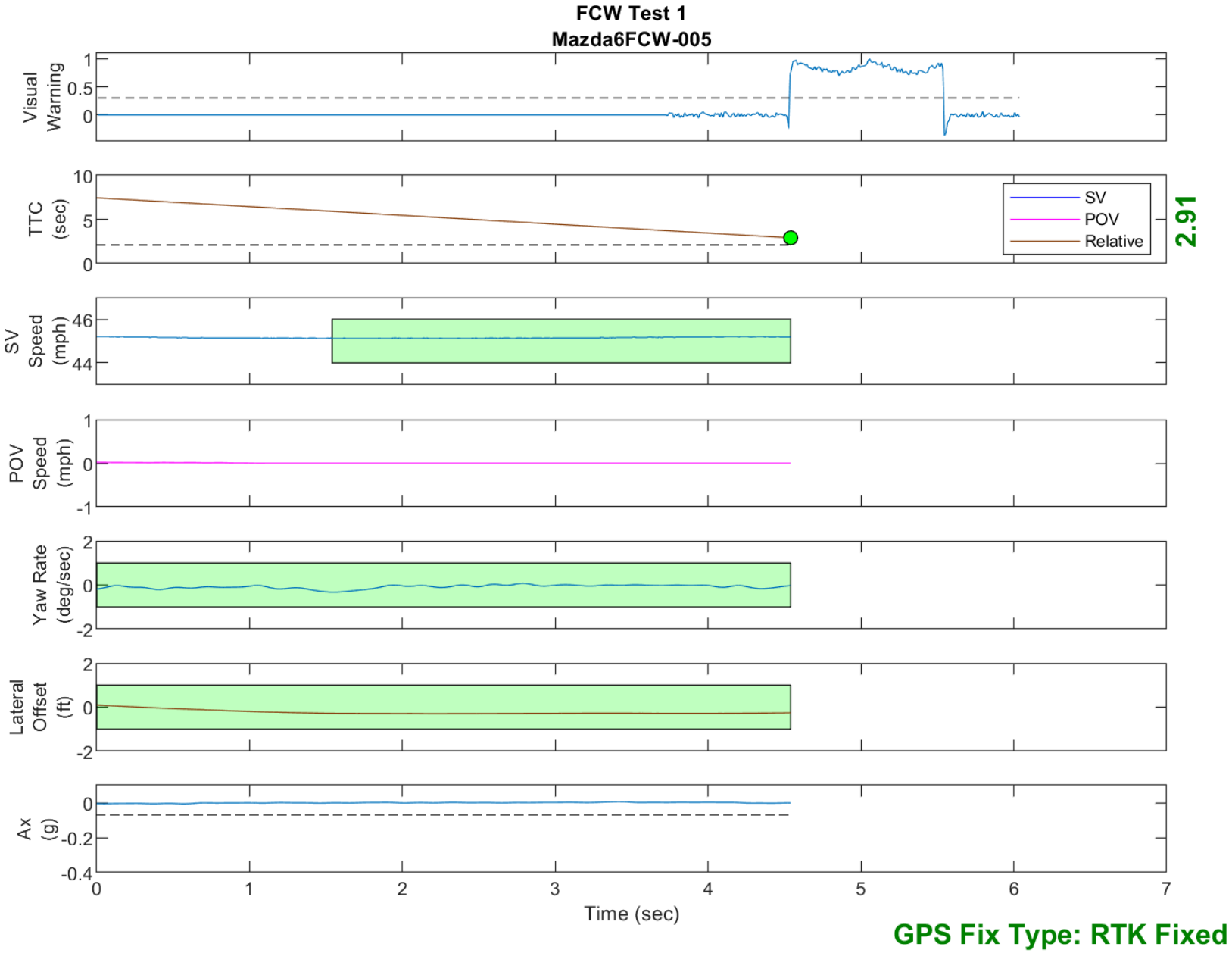


Figure D16. Time History for Run 5, FCW Test 1, Visual Warning

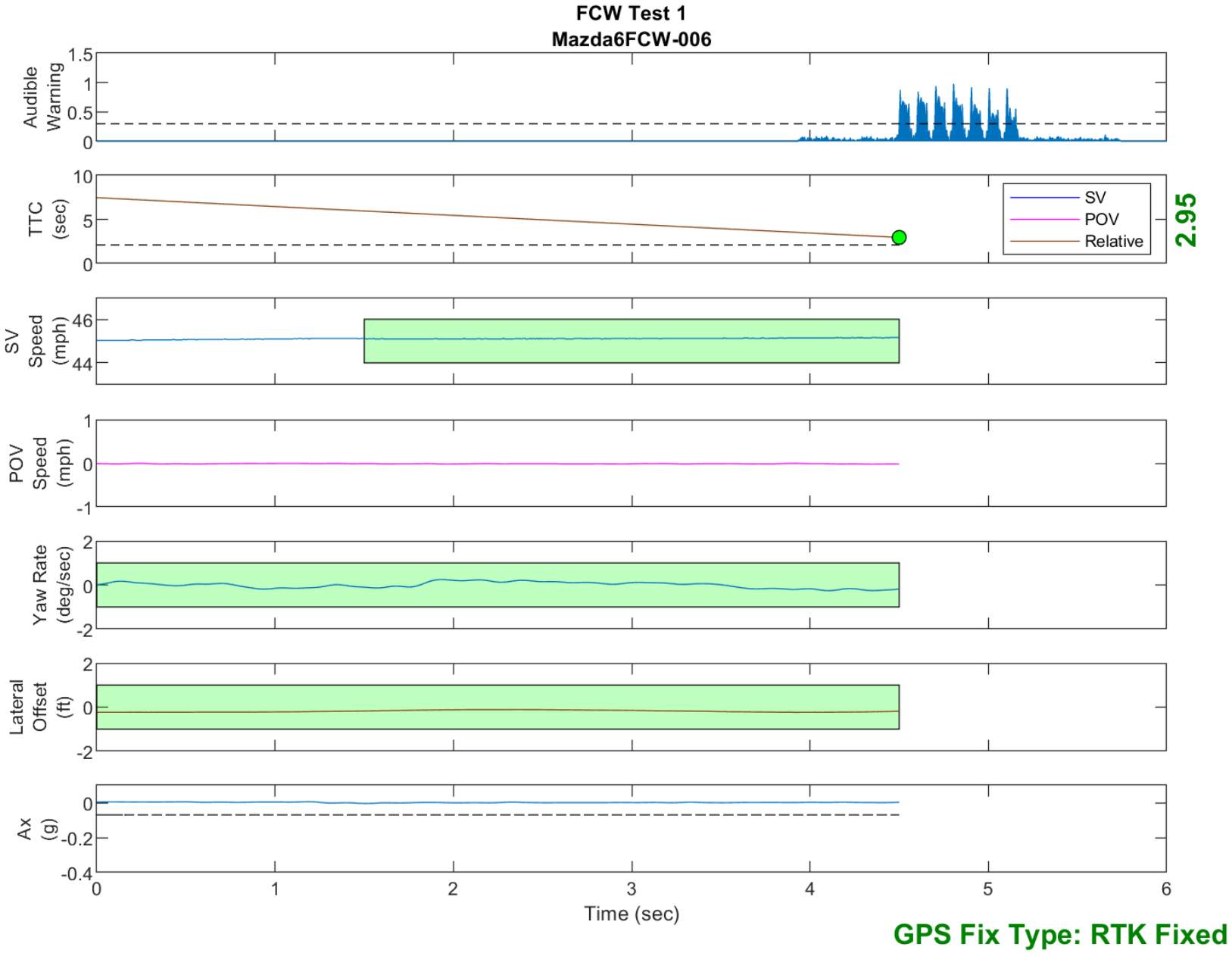


Figure D17. Time History for Run 6, FCW Test 1, Audible Warning

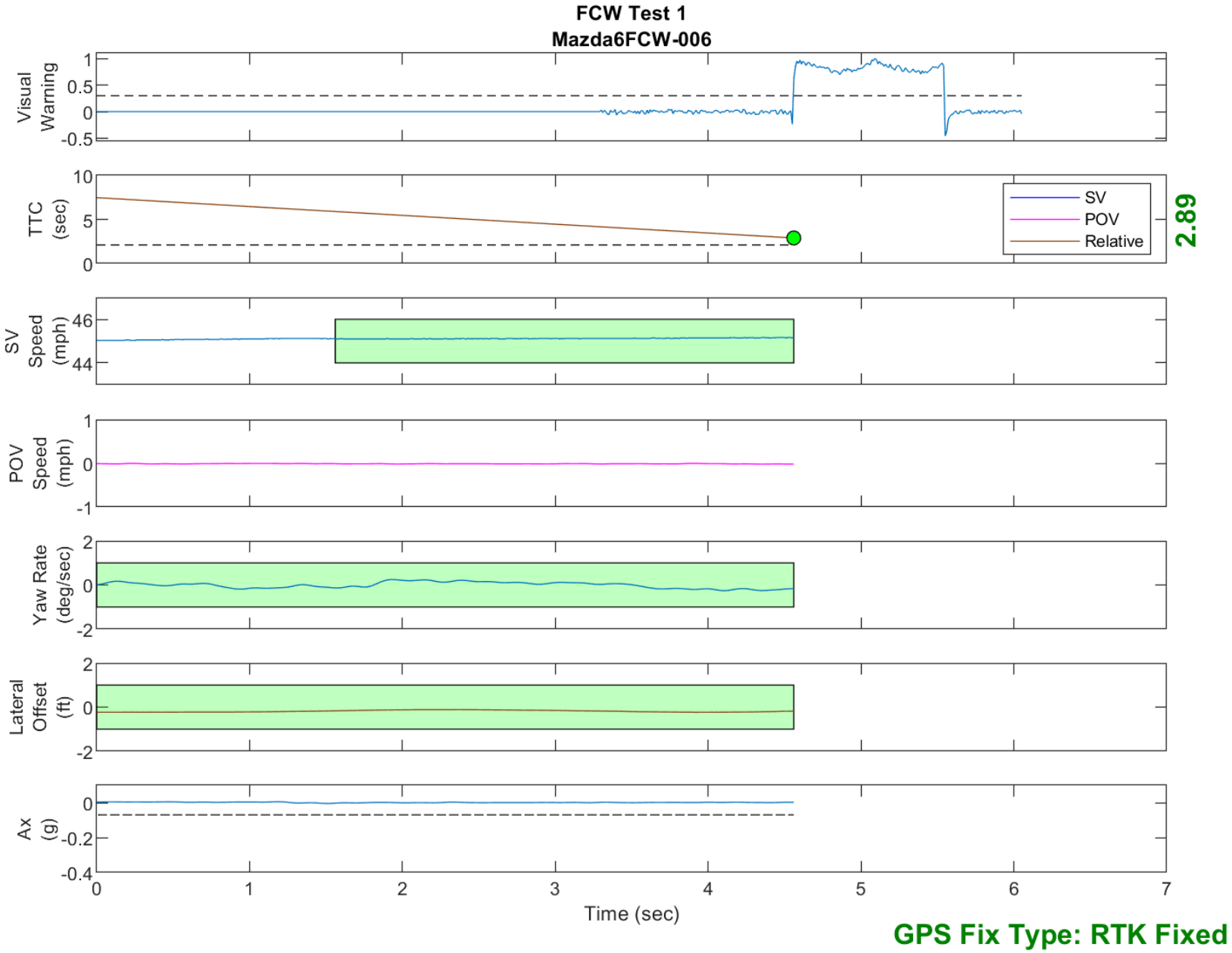


Figure D18. Time History for Run 6, FCW Test 1, Visual Warning

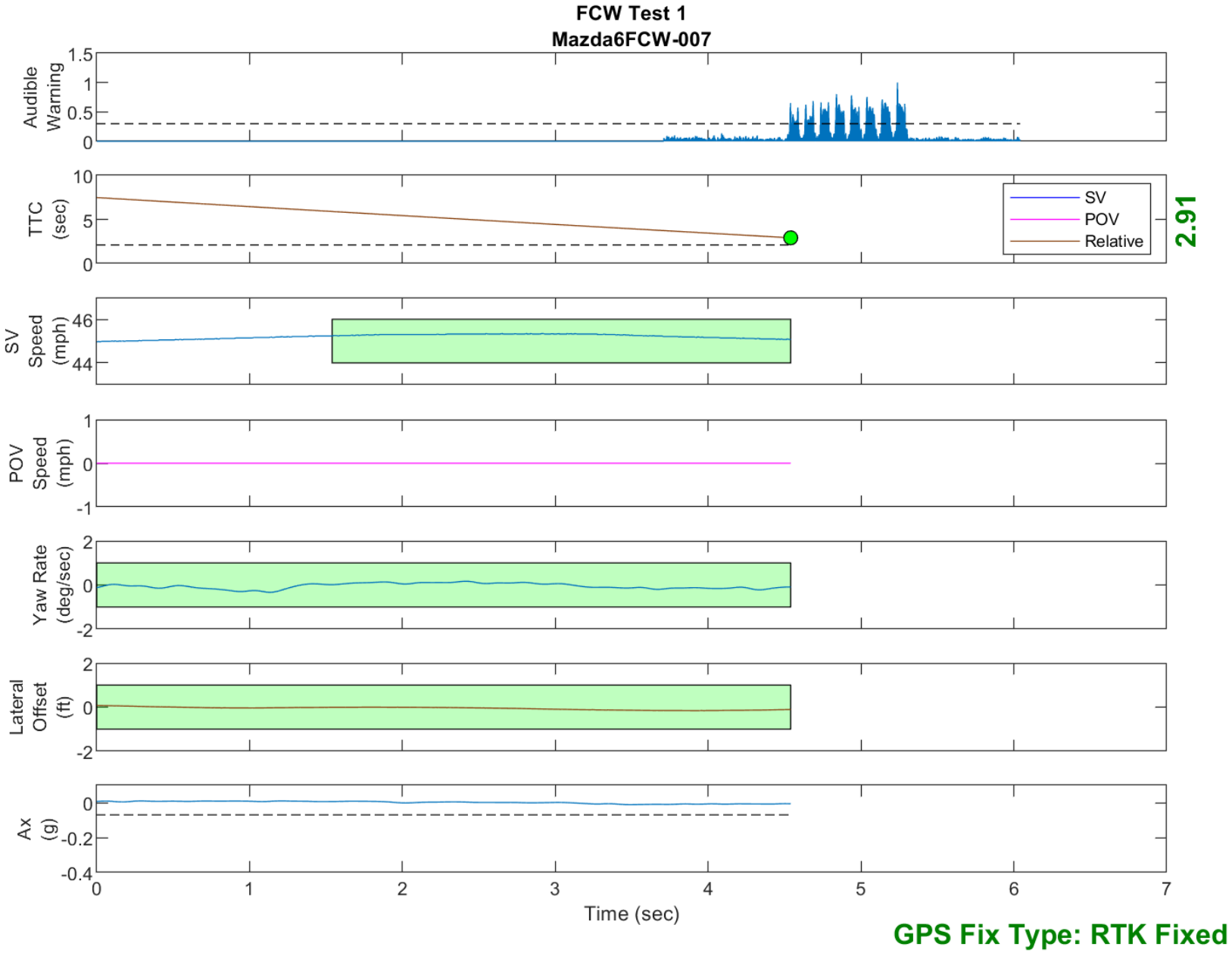


Figure D19. Time History for Run 7, FCW Test 1, Audible Warning

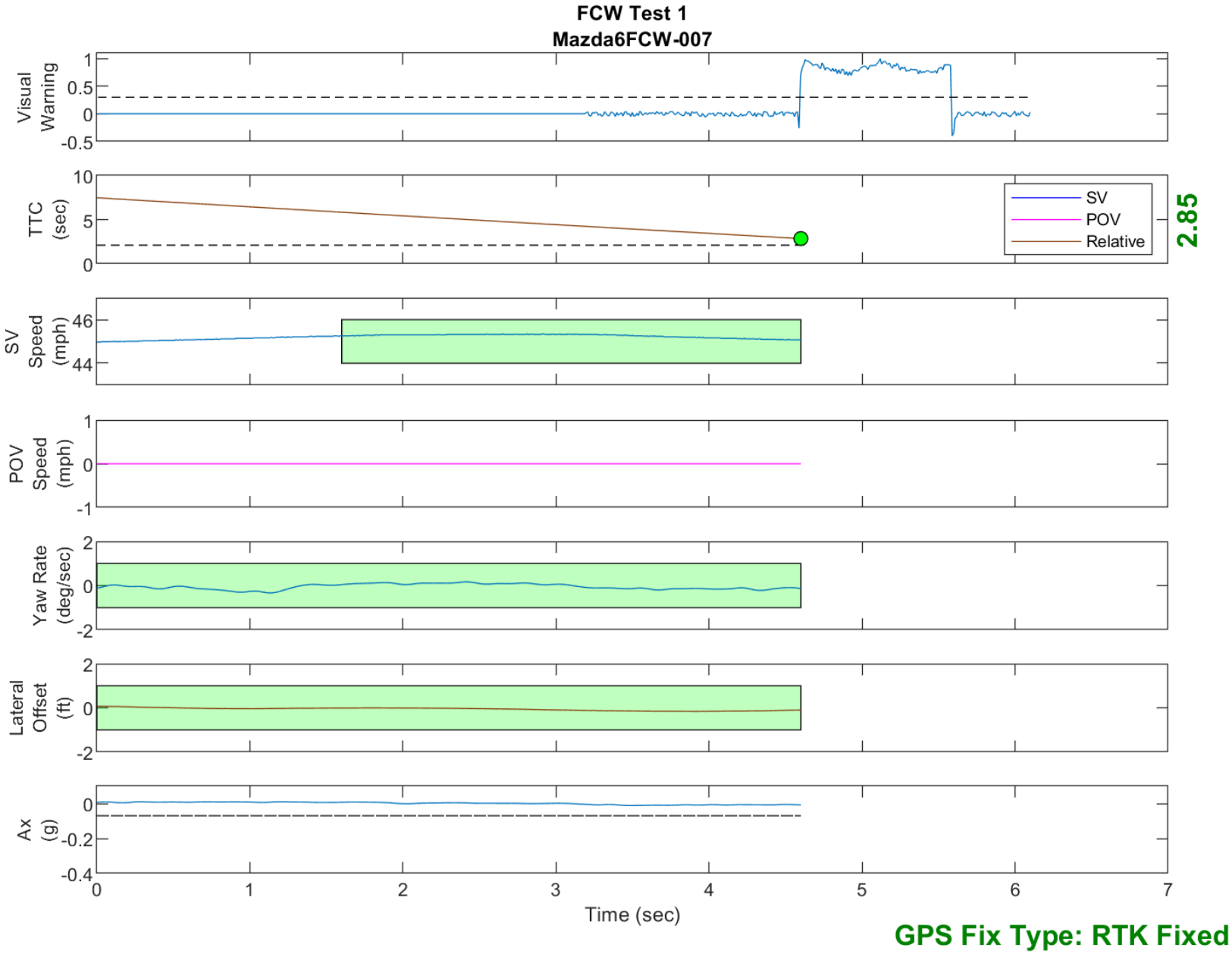


Figure D20. Time History for Run 7, FCW Test 1, Visual Warning

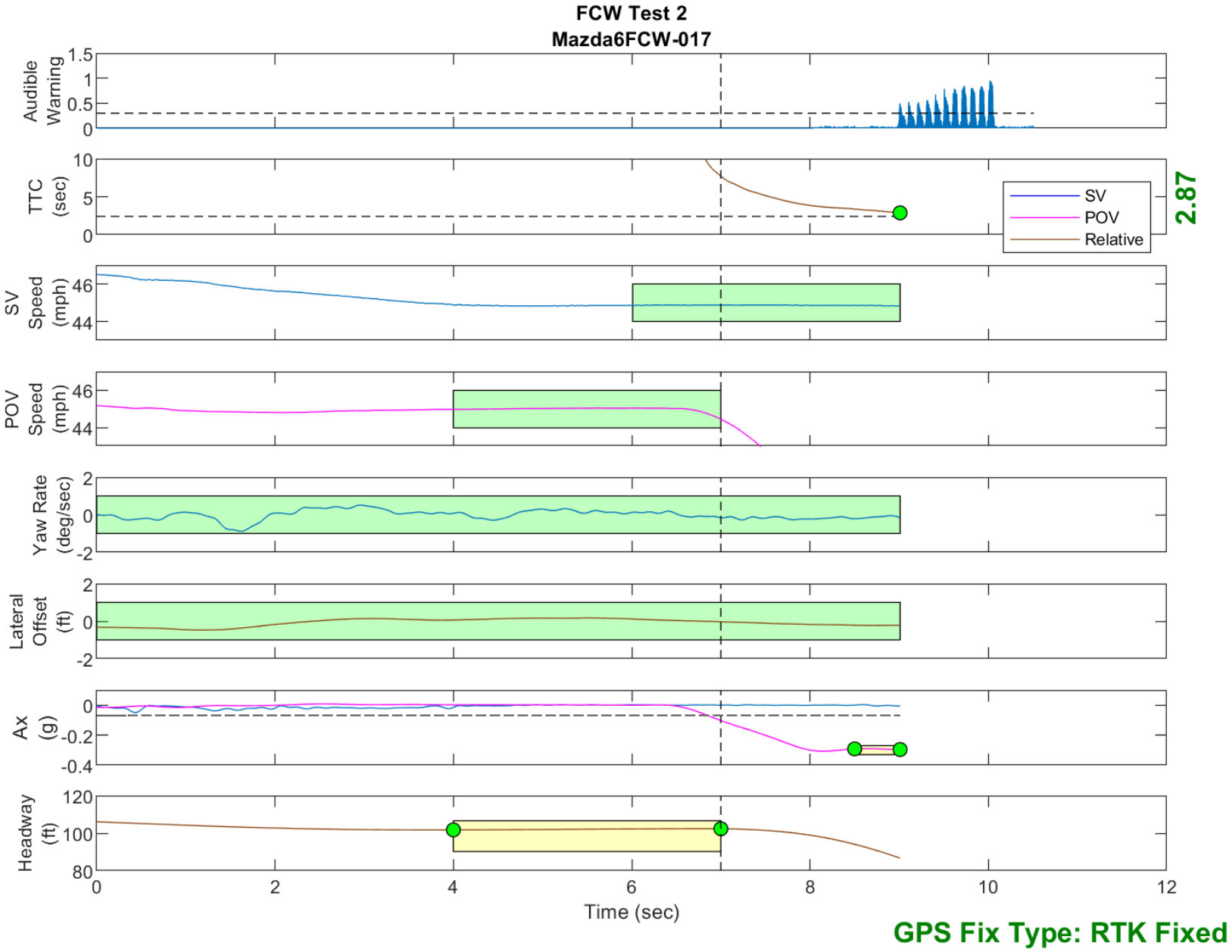


Figure D21. Time History for Run 17, FCW Test 2, Audible Warning

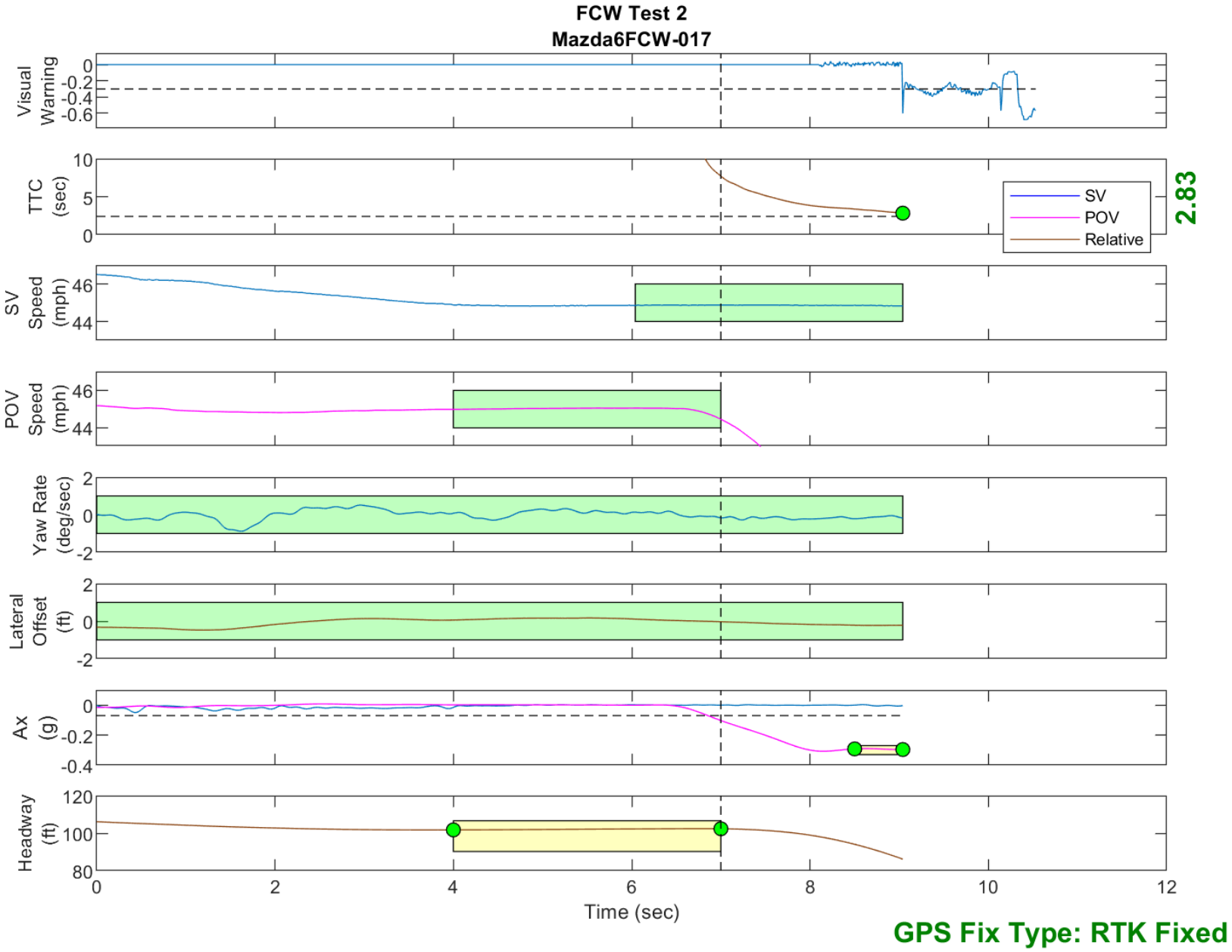


Figure D22. Time History for Run 17, FCW Test 2, Visual Warning

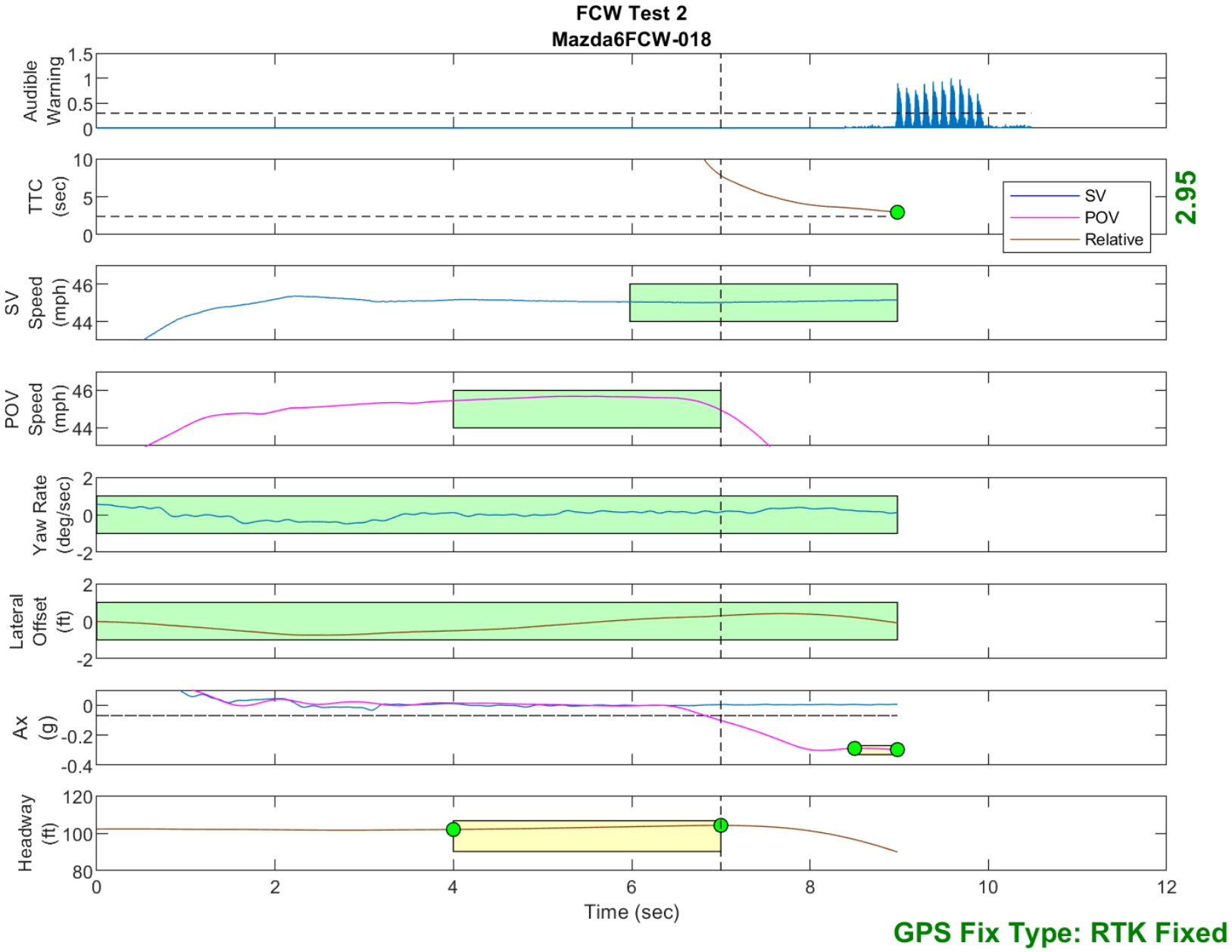


Figure D23. Time History for Run 18, FCW Test 2, Audible Warning

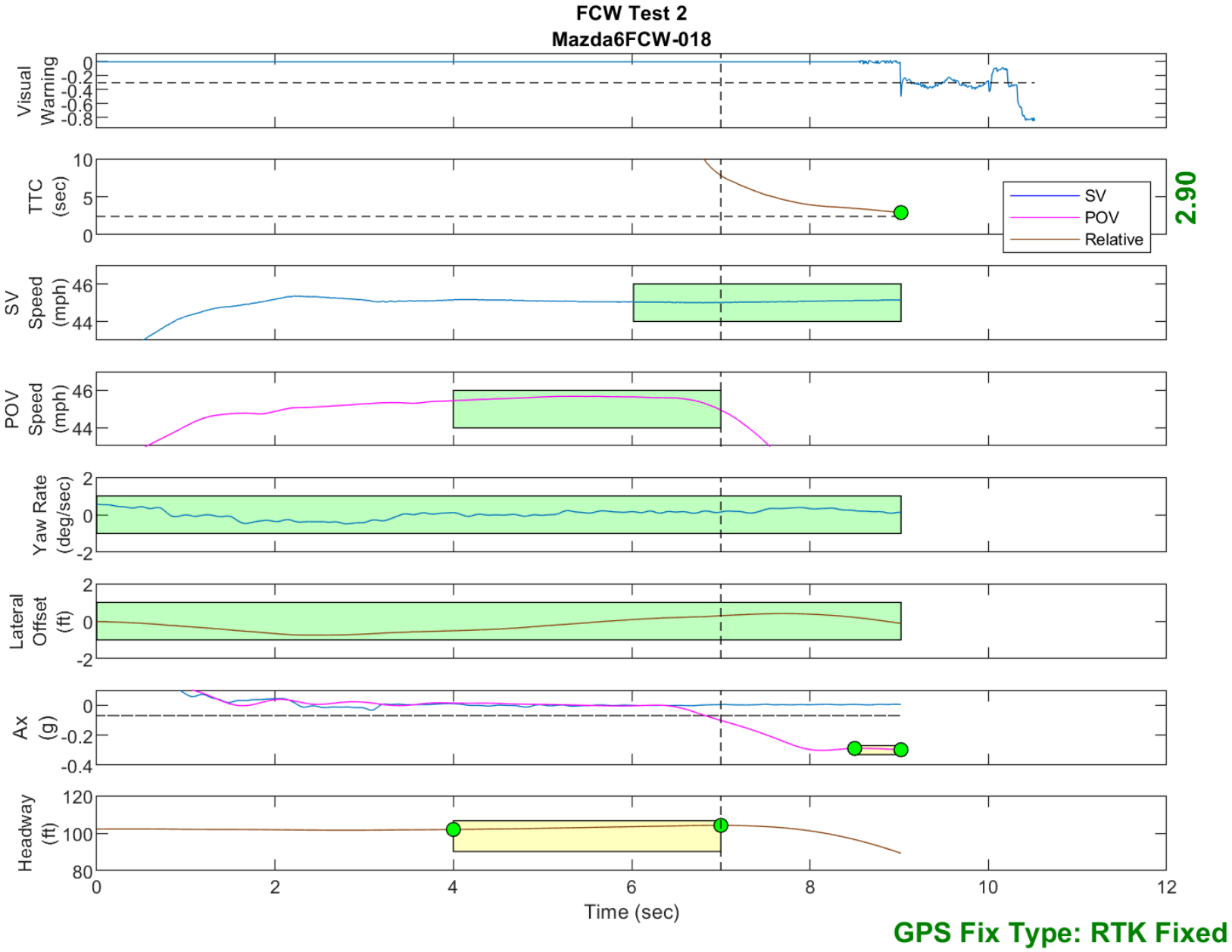


Figure D24. Time History for Run 18, FCW Test 2, Visual Warning

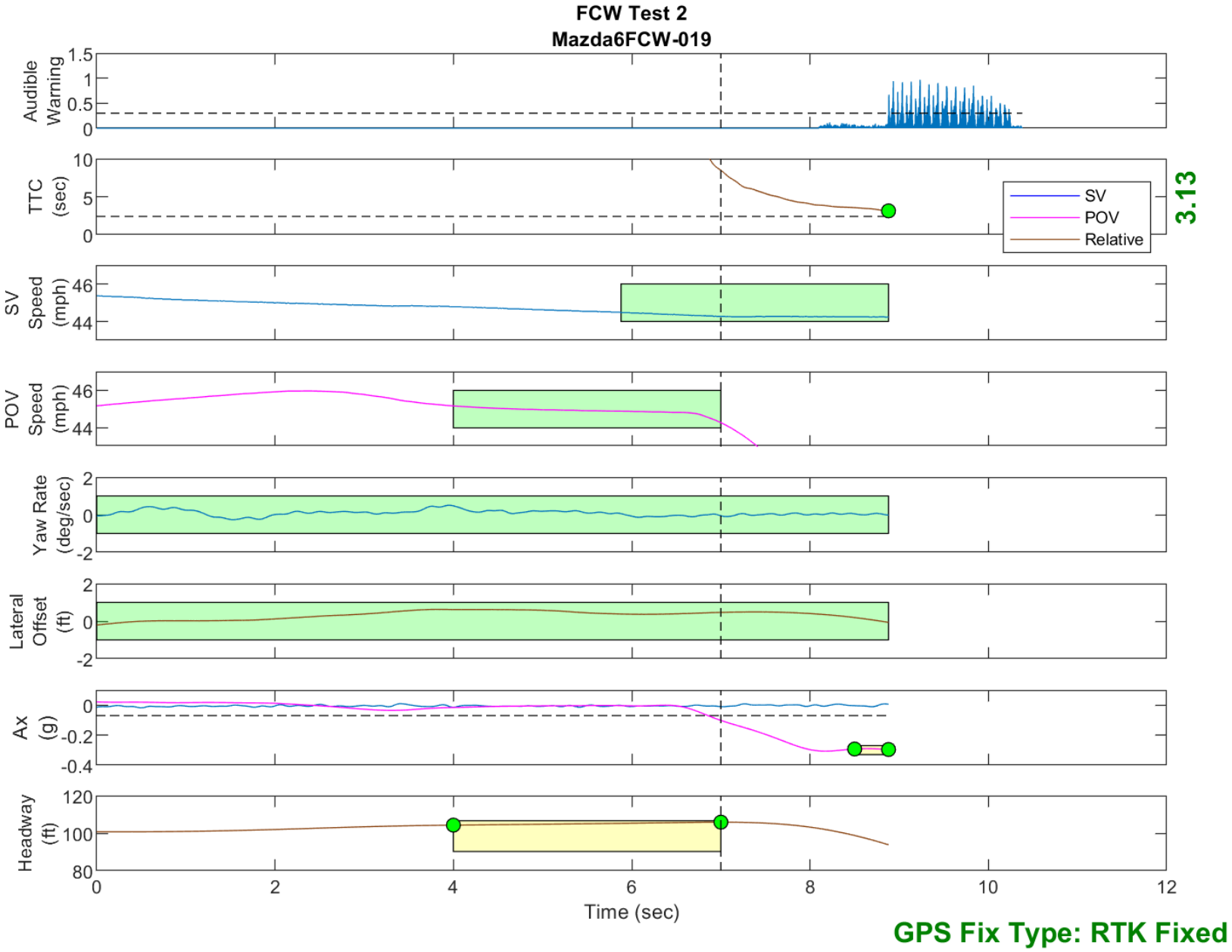


Figure D25. Time History for Run 19, FCW Test 2, Audible Warning

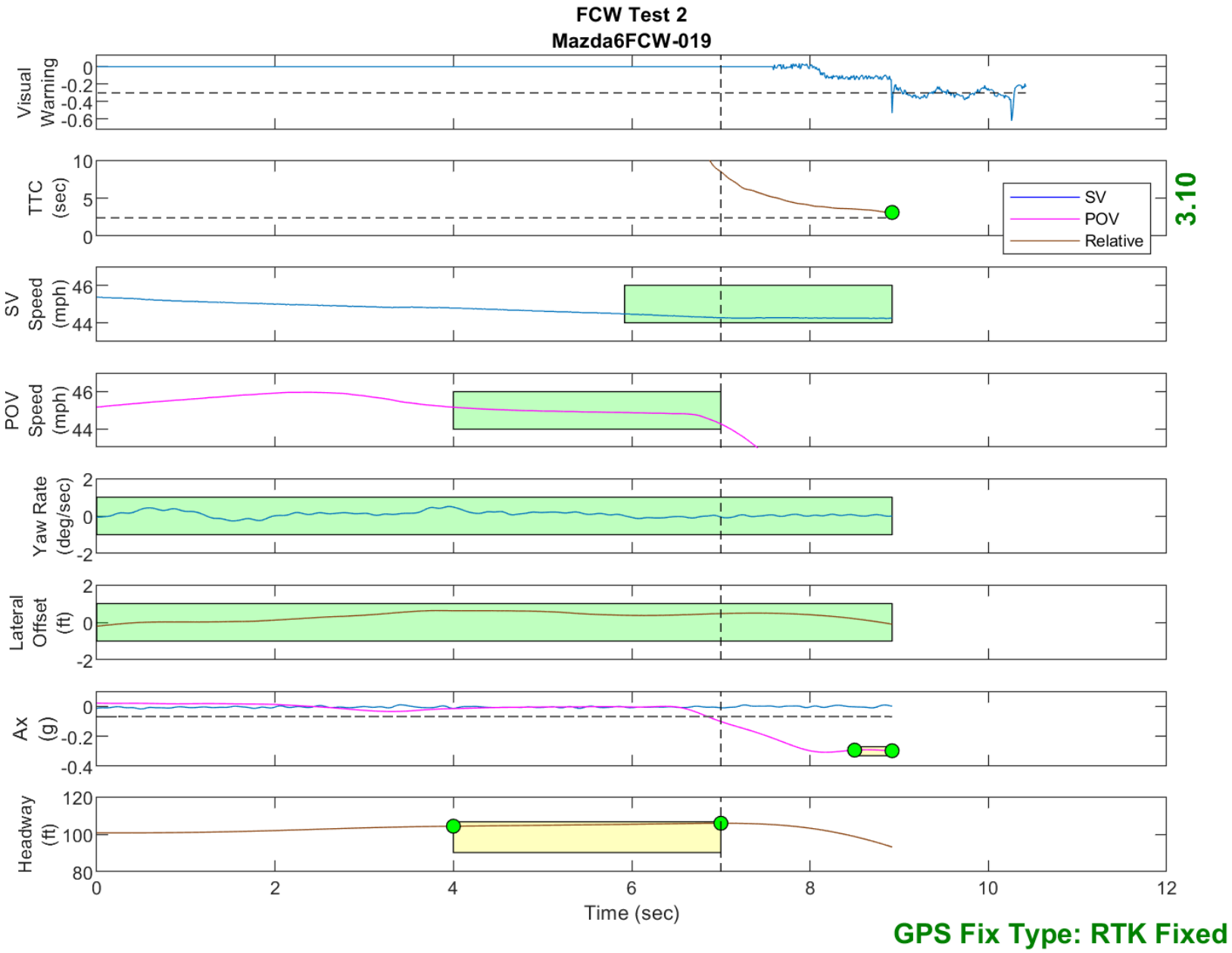


Figure D26. Time History for Run 19, FCW Test 2, Visual Warning

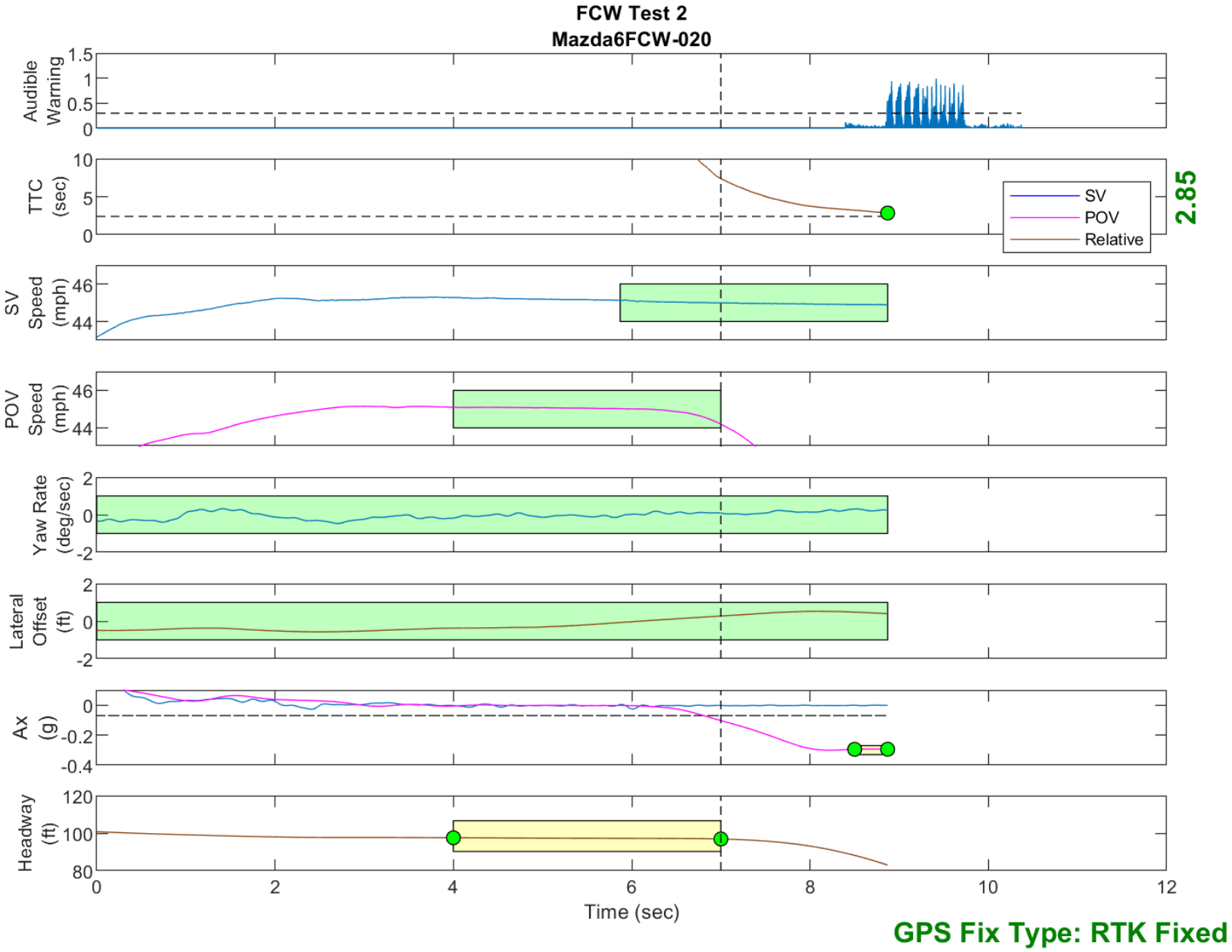


Figure D27. Time History for Run 20, FCW Test 2, Audible Warning

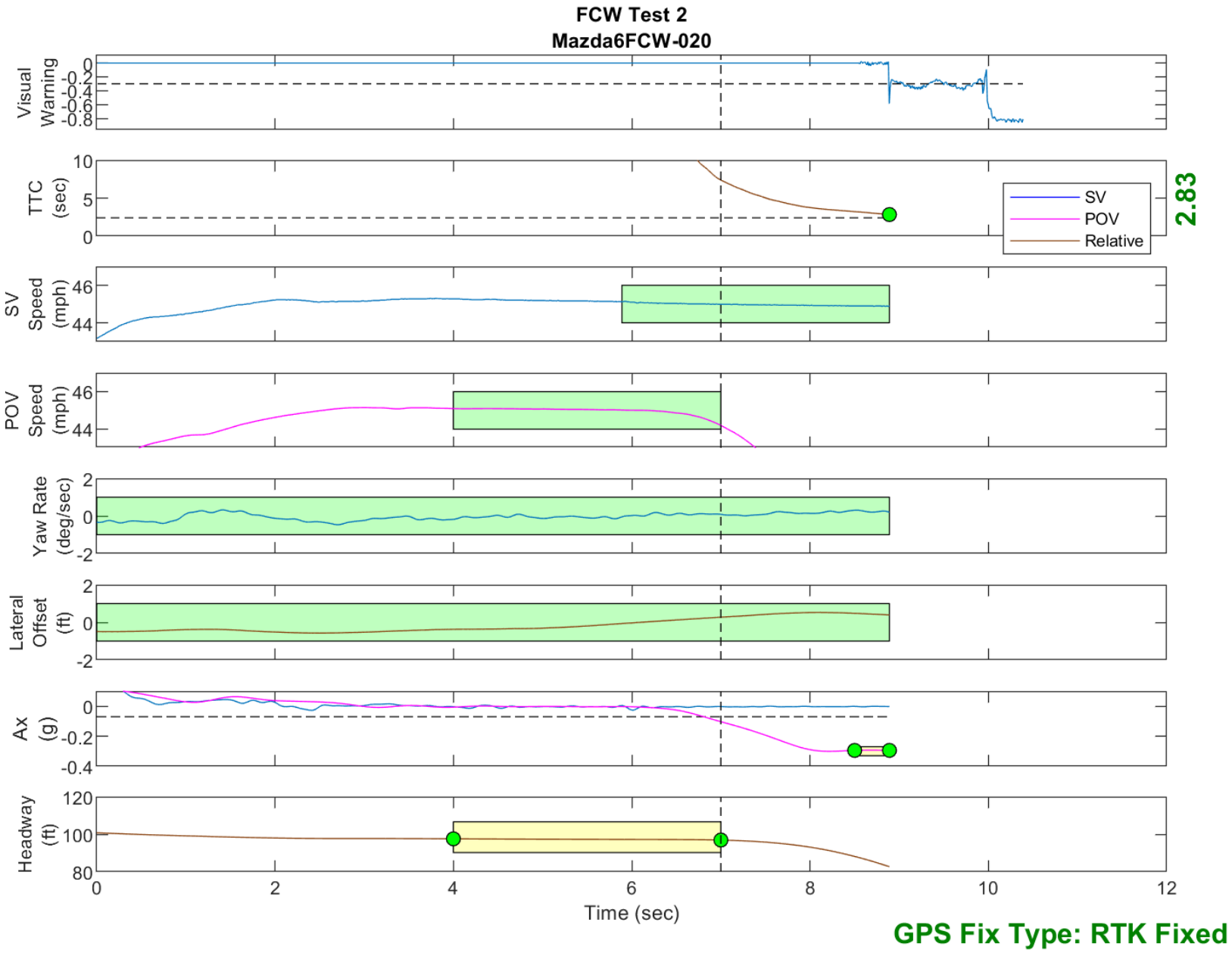


Figure D28. Time History for Run 20, FCW Test 2, Visual Warning

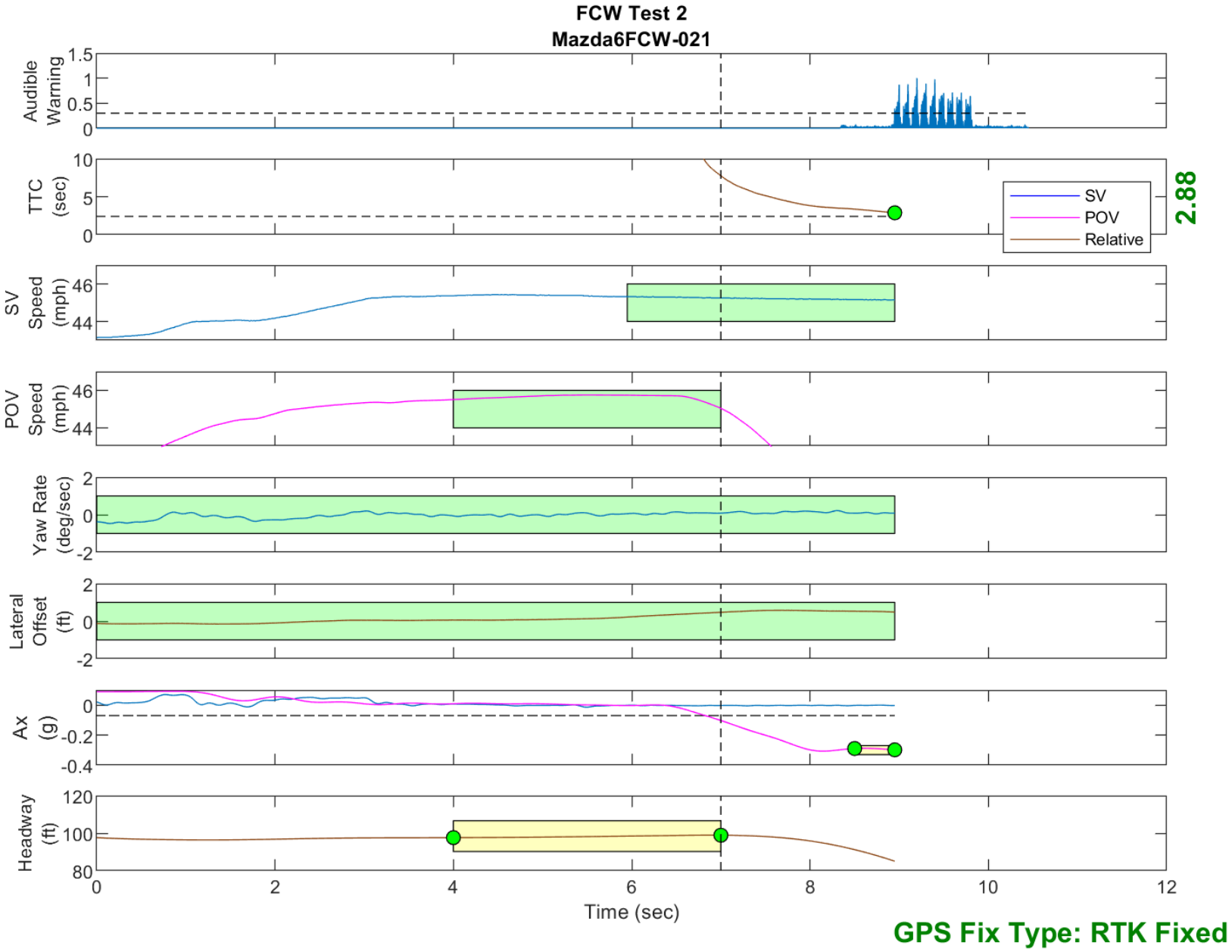


Figure D29. Time History for Run 21, FCW Test 2, Audible Warning

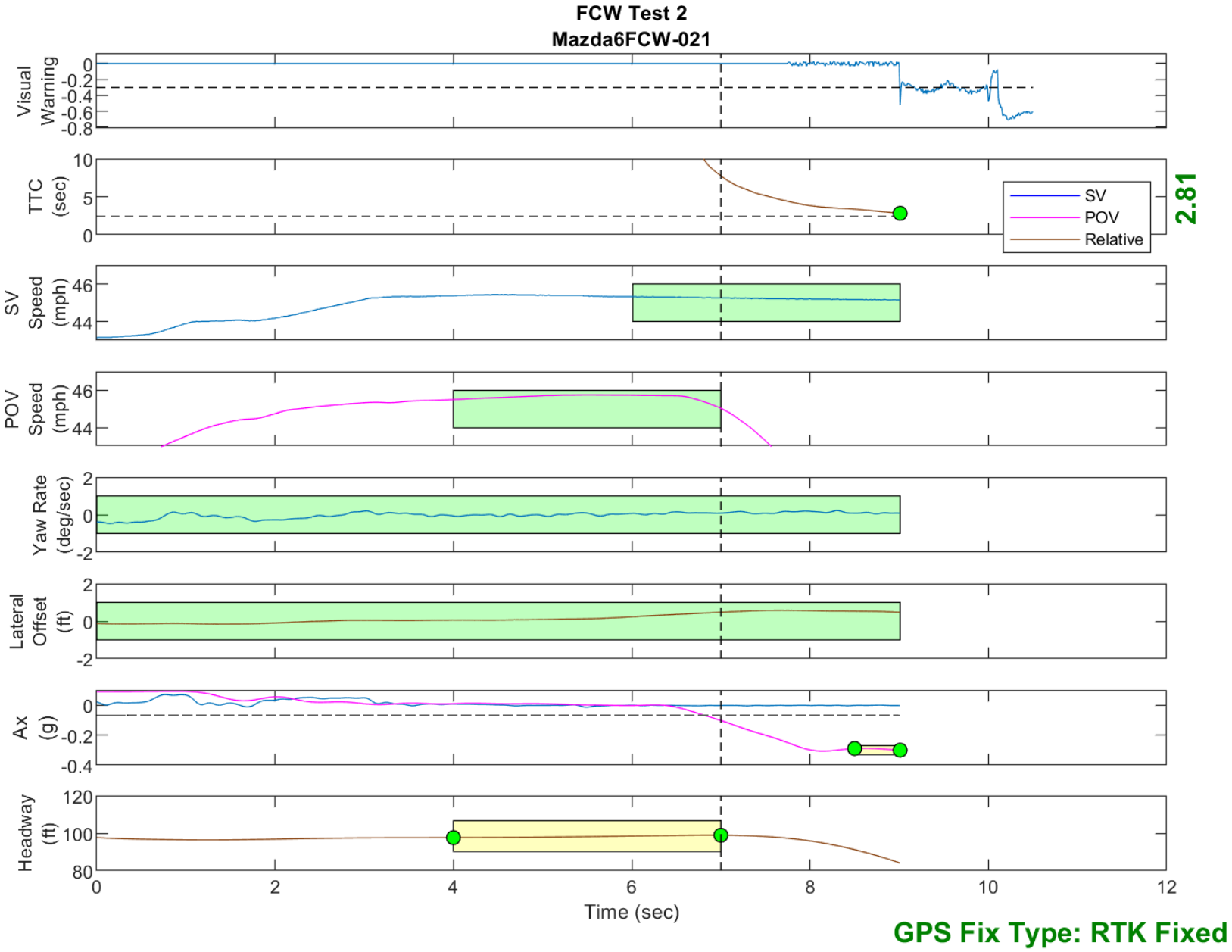


Figure D30. Time History for Run 21, FCW Test 2, Visual Warning

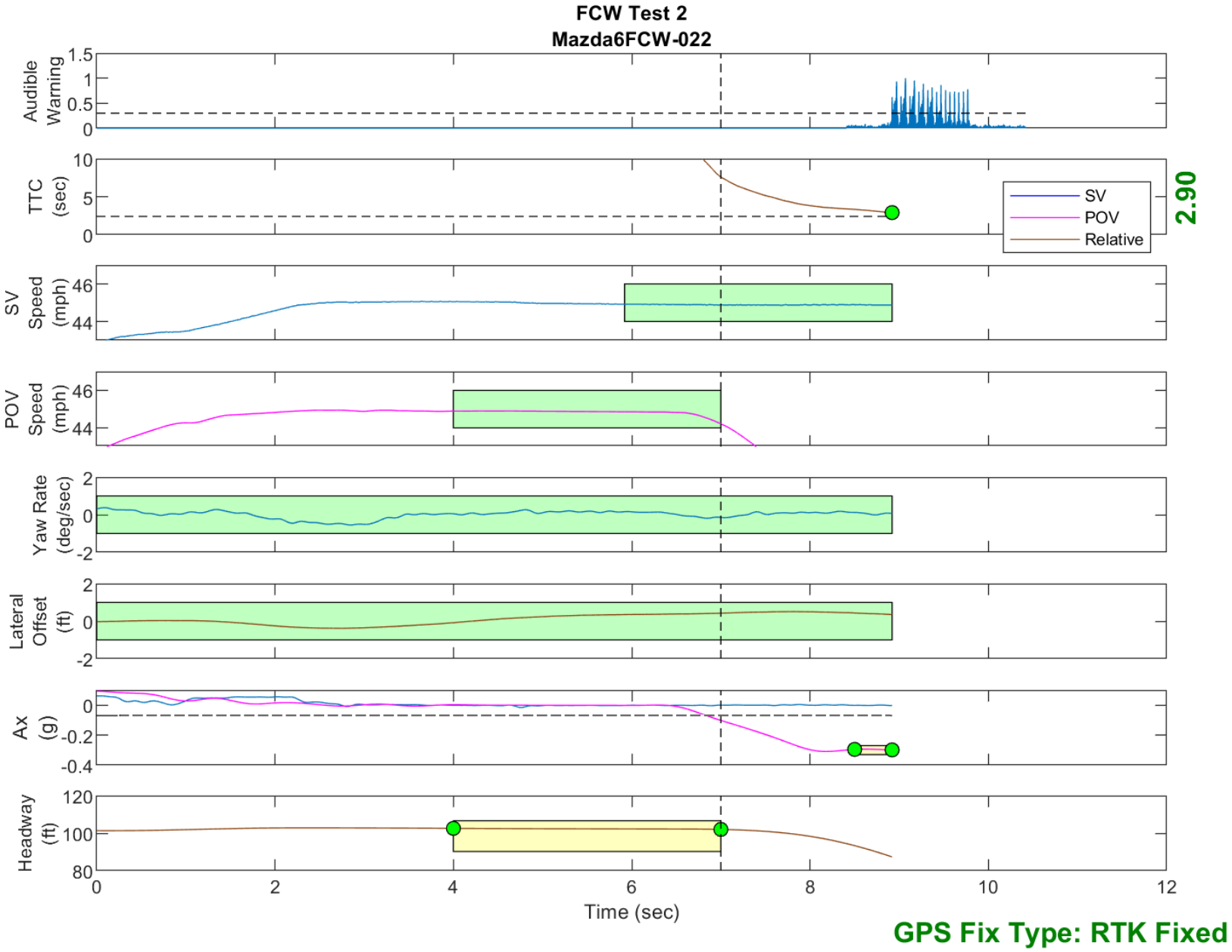


Figure D31. Time History for Run 22, FCW Test 2, Audible Warning

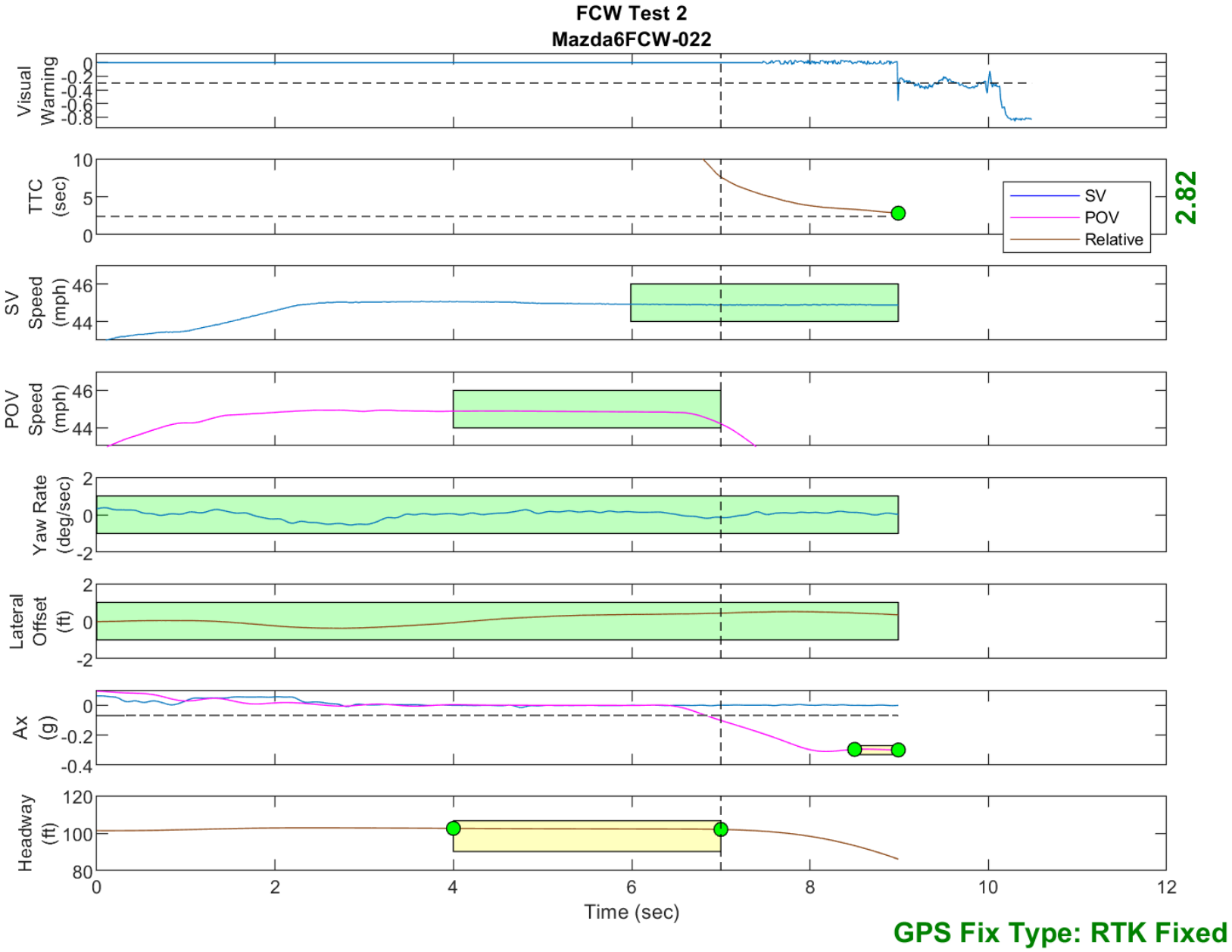


Figure D32. Time History for Run 22, FCW Test 2, Visual Warning

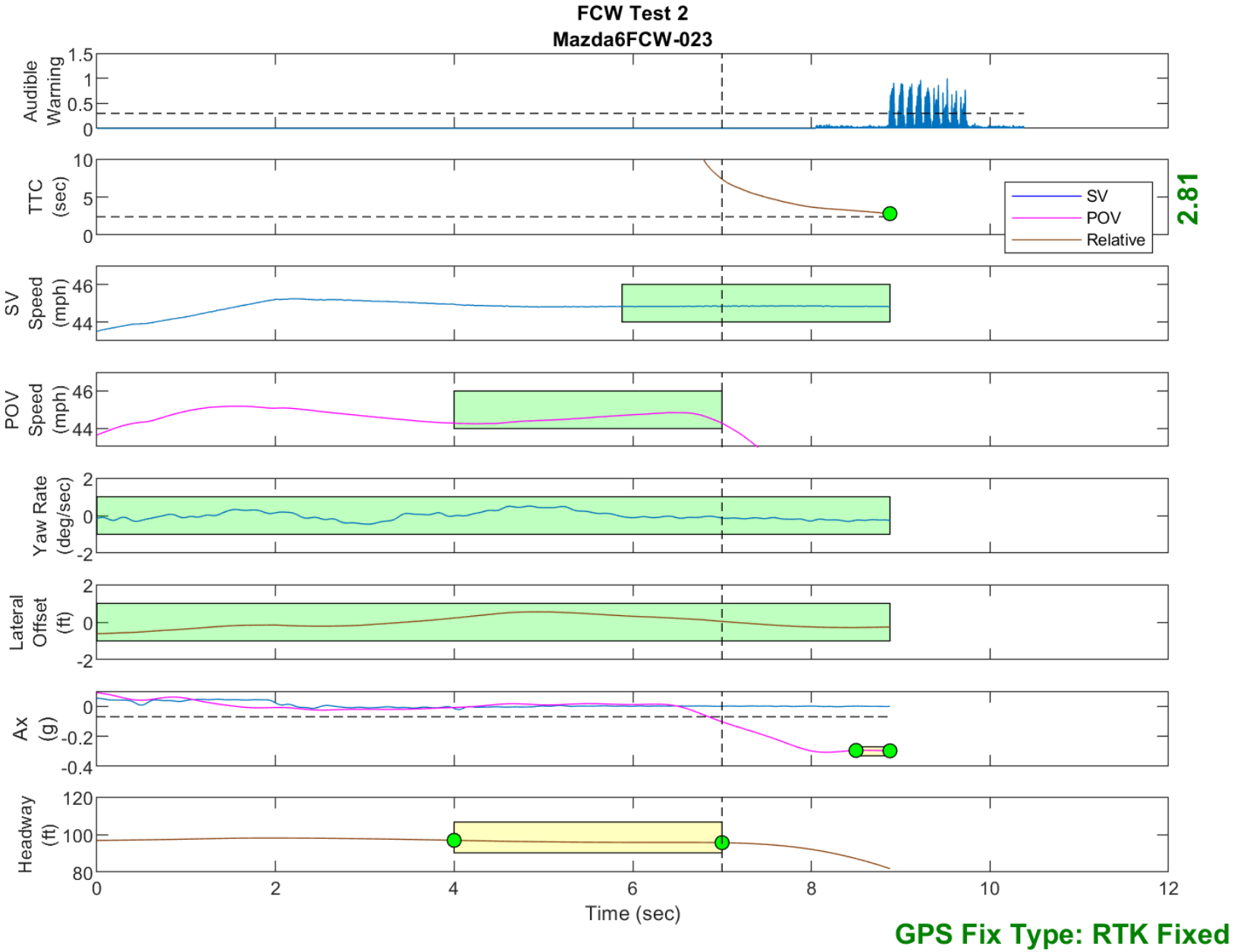


Figure D33. Time History for Run 23, FCW Test 2, Audible Warning

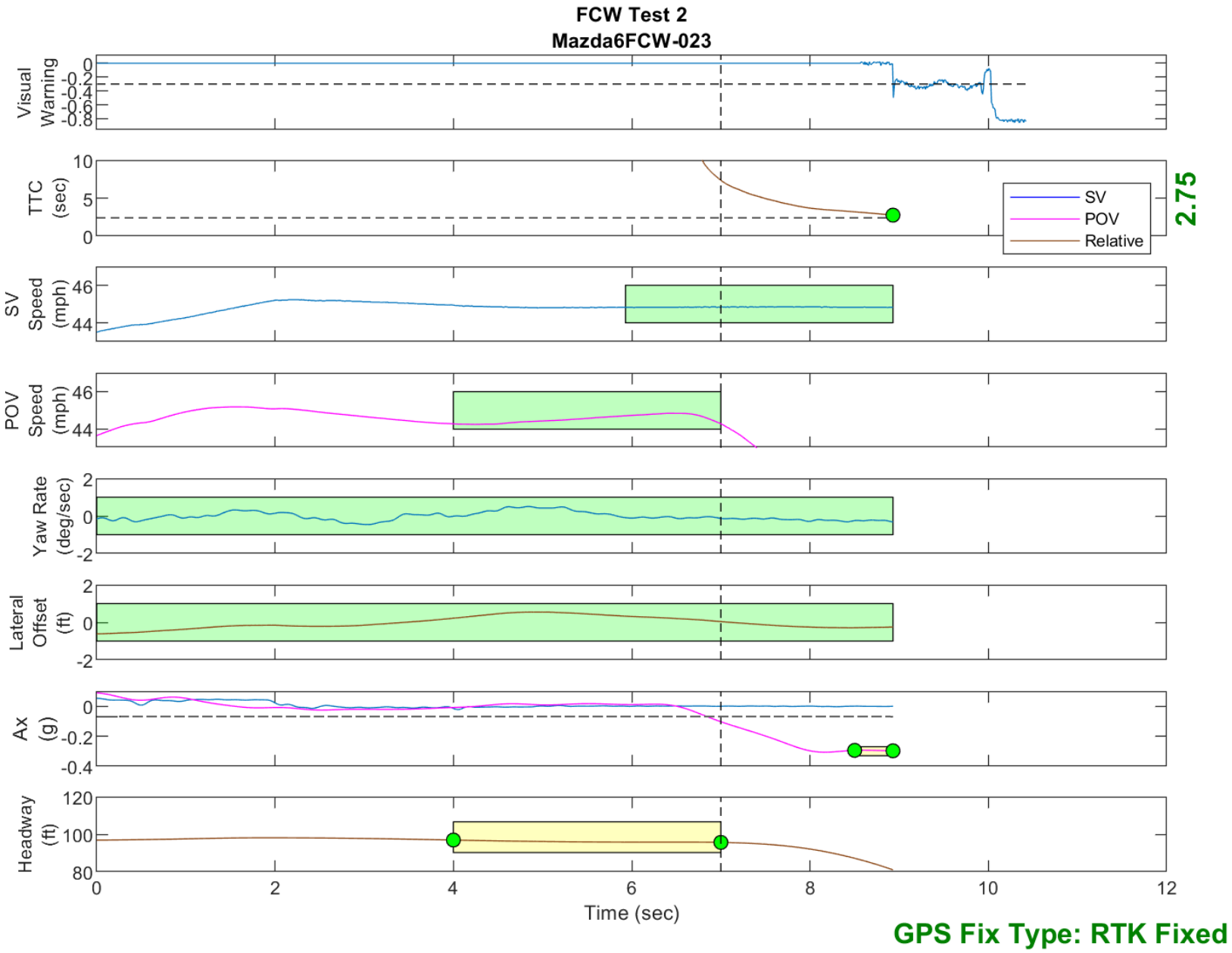


Figure D34. Time History for Run 23, FCW Test 2, Visual Warning

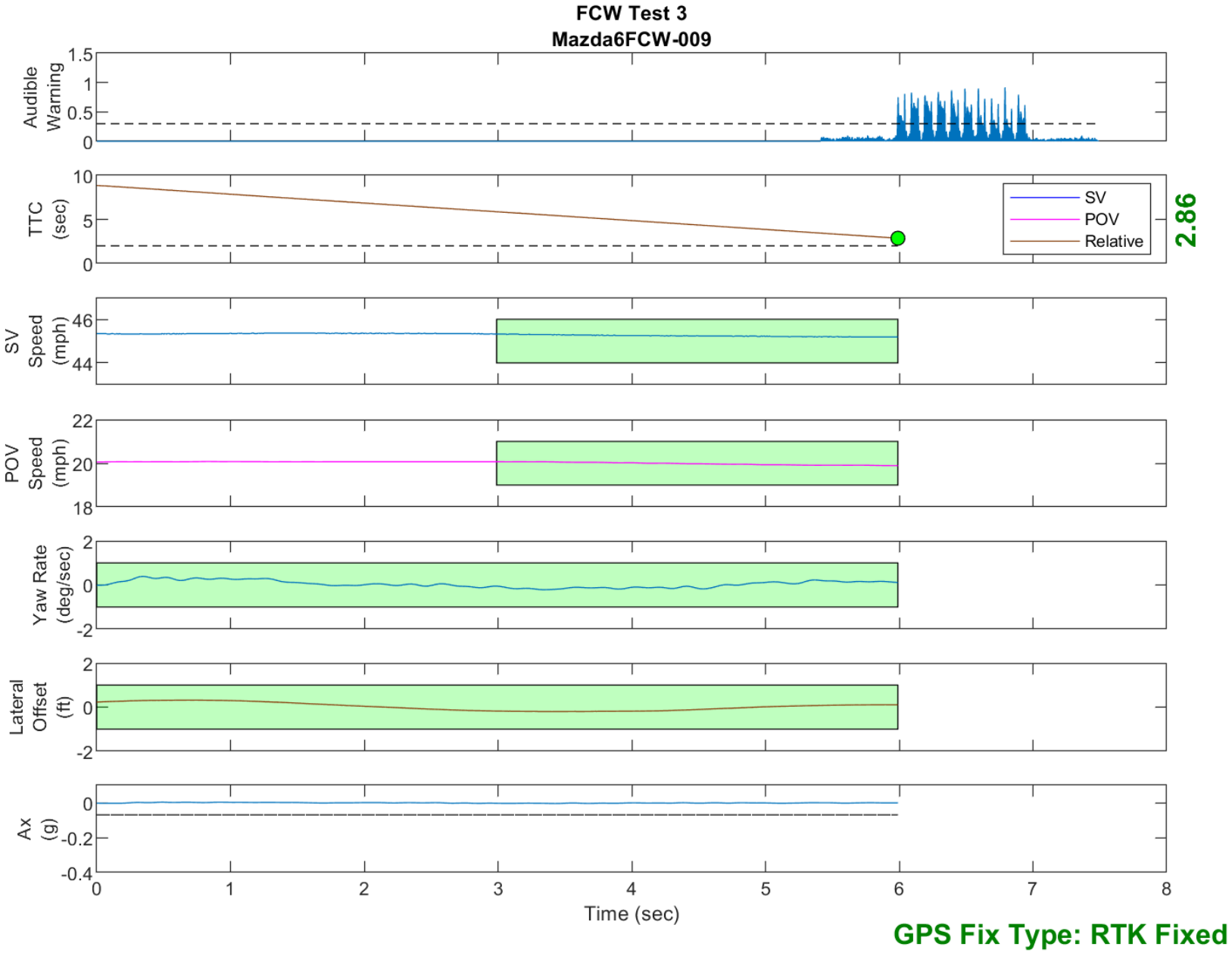


Figure D35. Time History for Run 9, FCW Test 3, Audible Warning

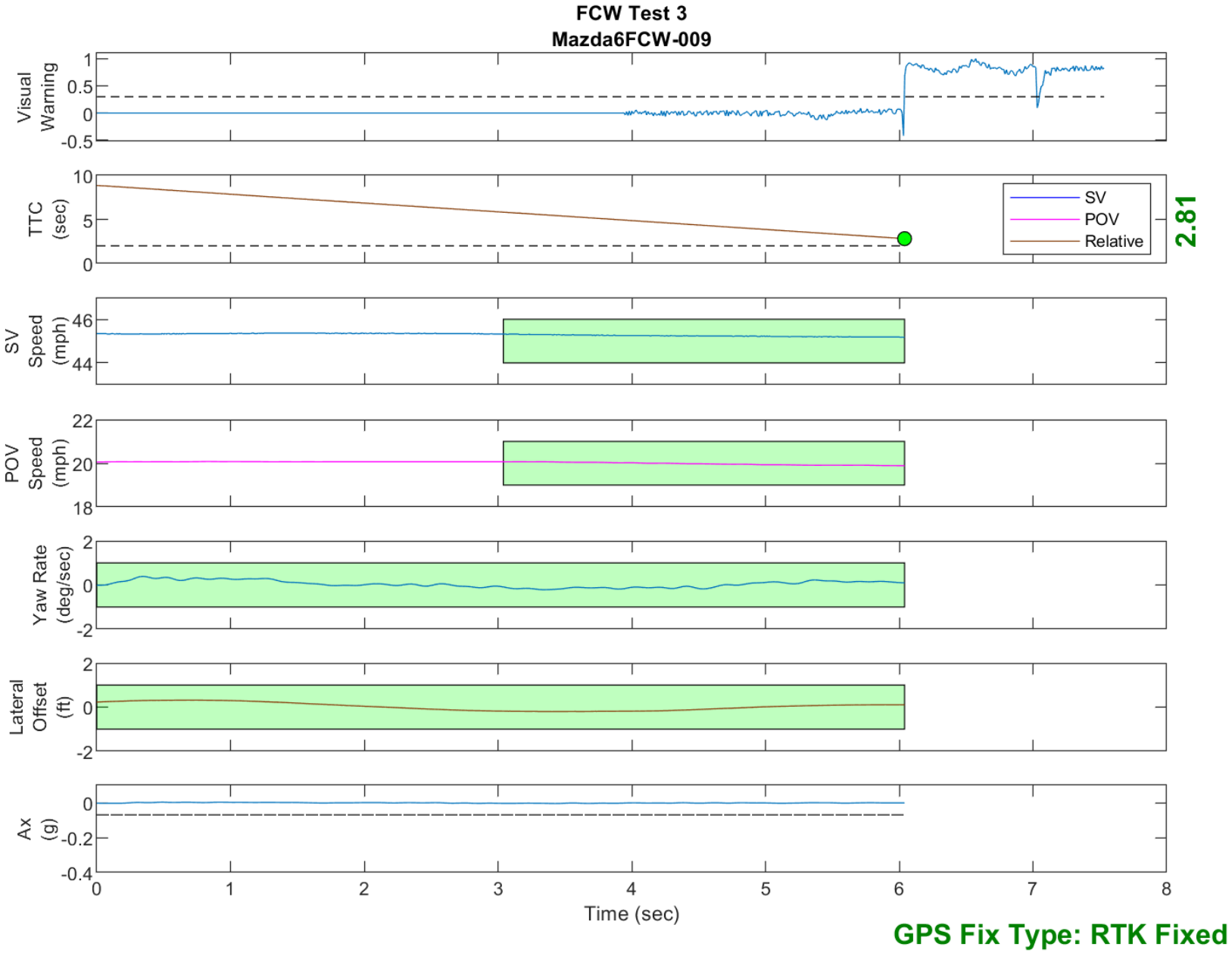


Figure D36. Time History for Run 9, FCW Test 3, Visual Warning

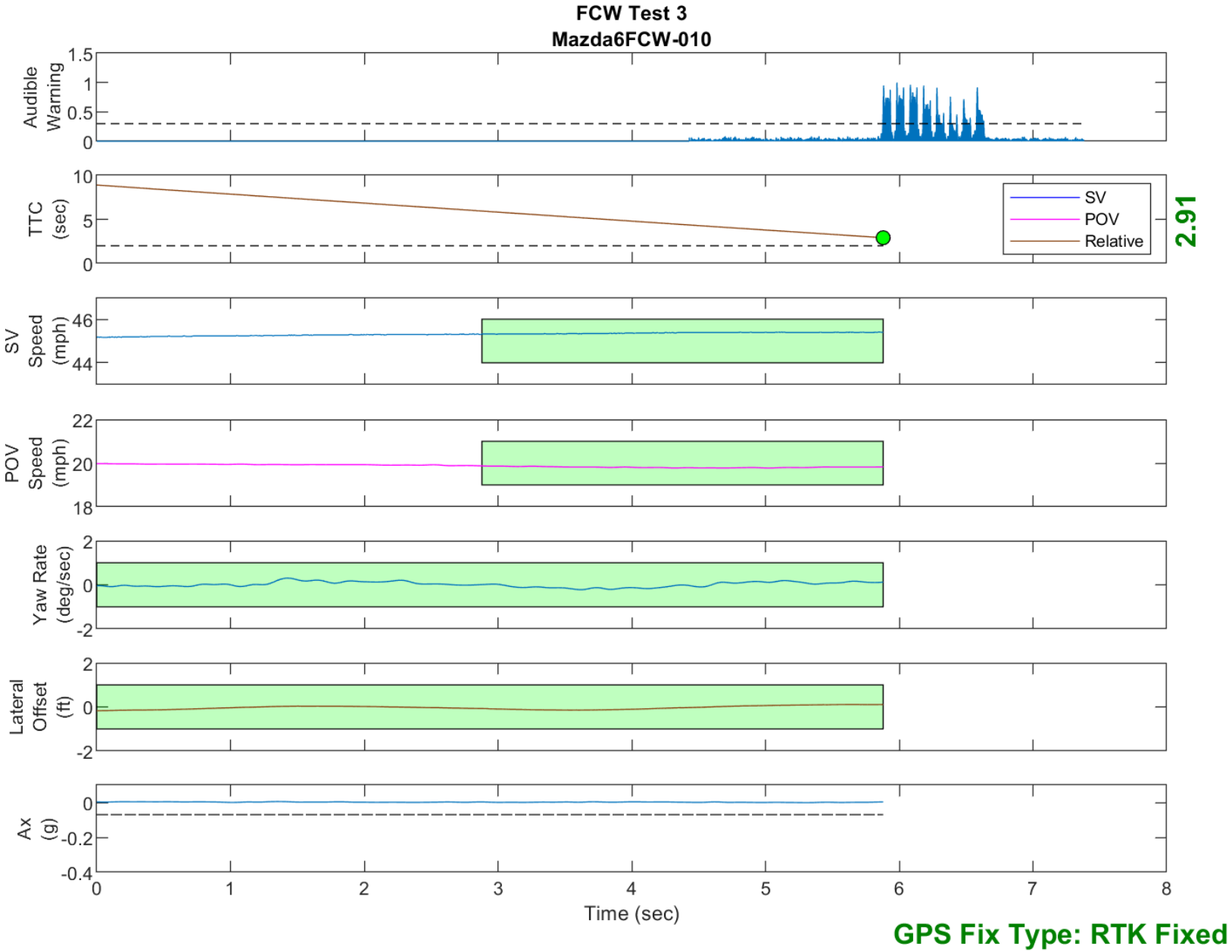


Figure D37. Time History for Run 10, FCW Test 3, Audible Warning

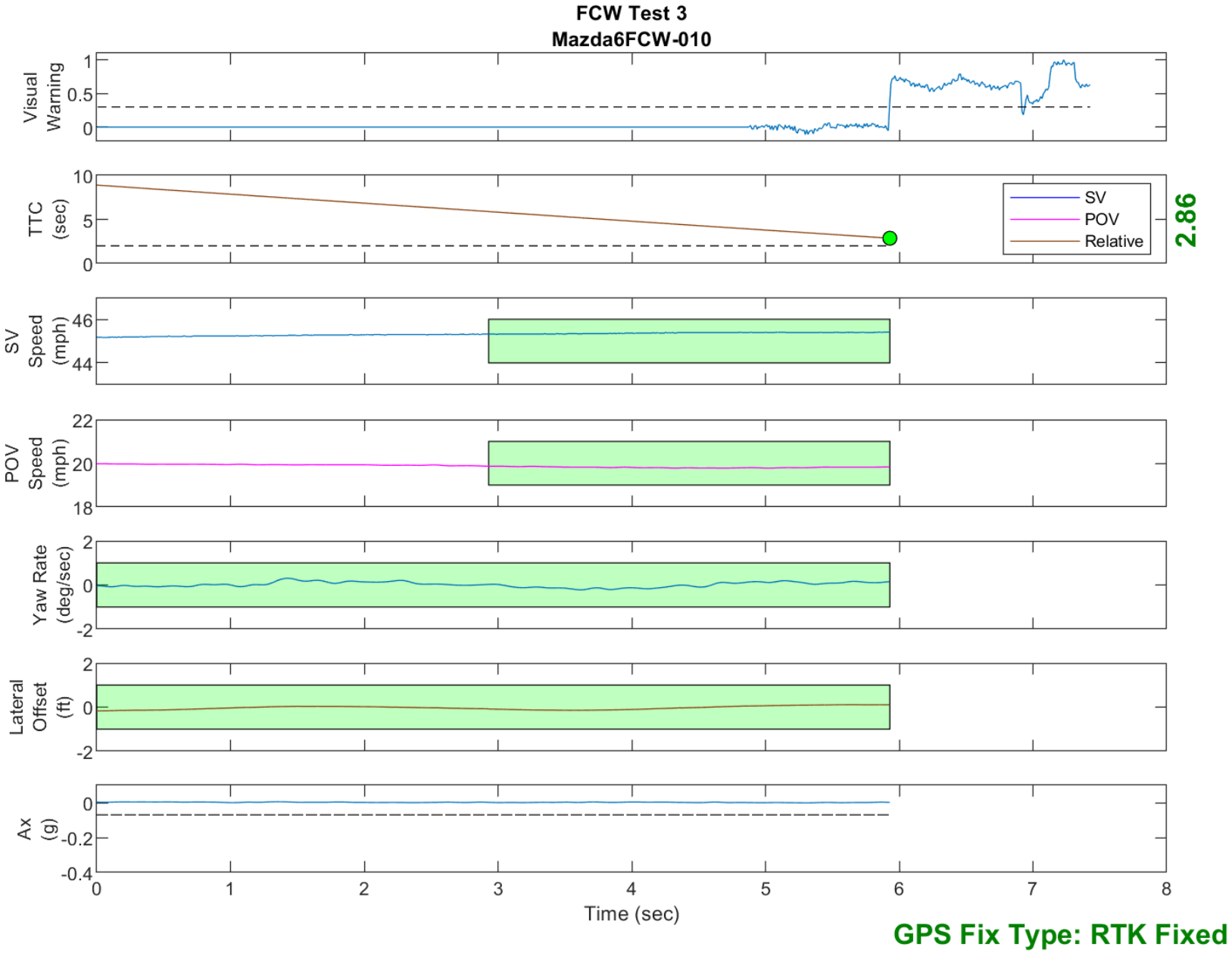


Figure D38. Time History for Run 10, FCW Test 3, Visual Warning

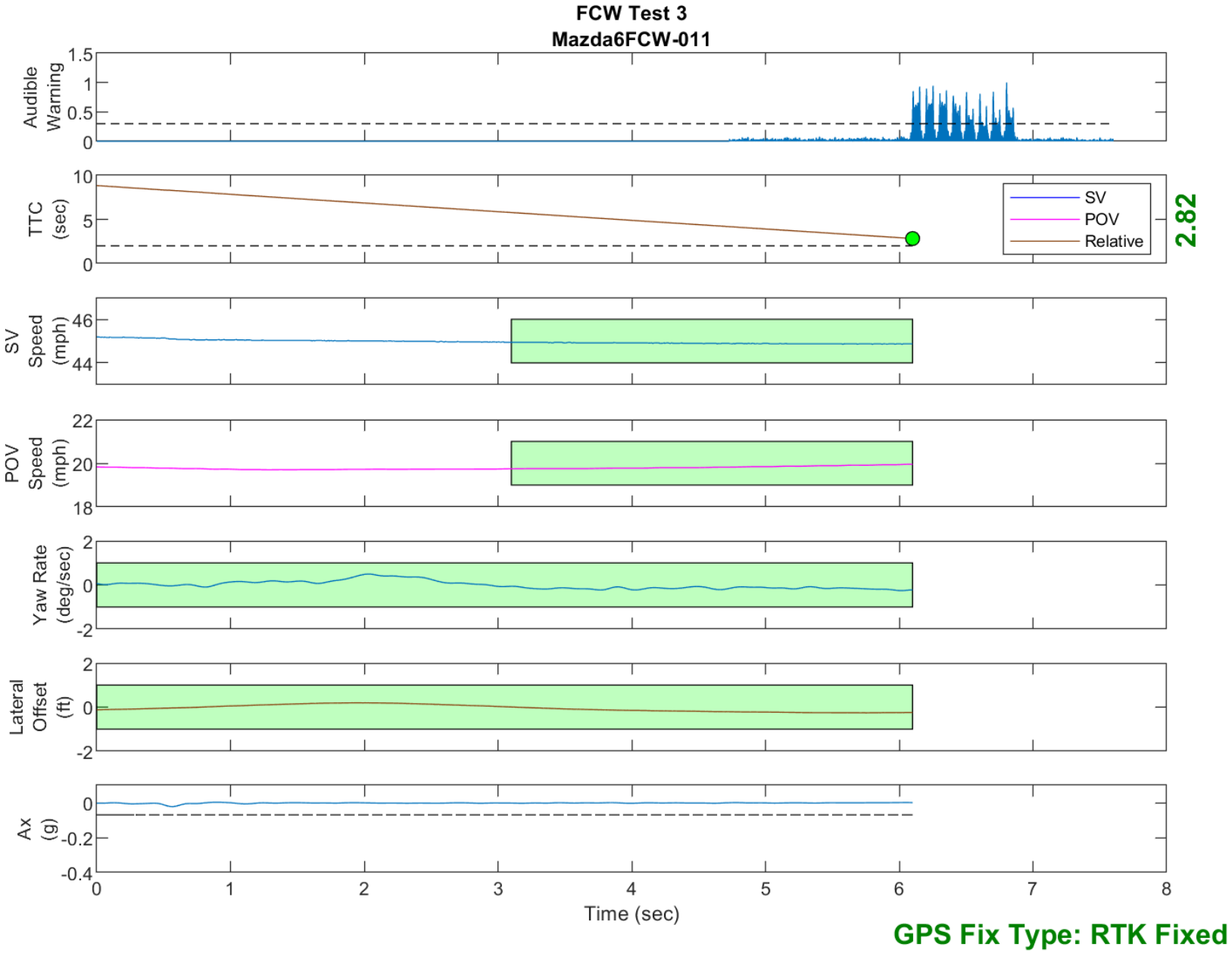


Figure D39. Time History for Run 11, FCW Test 3, Audible Warning

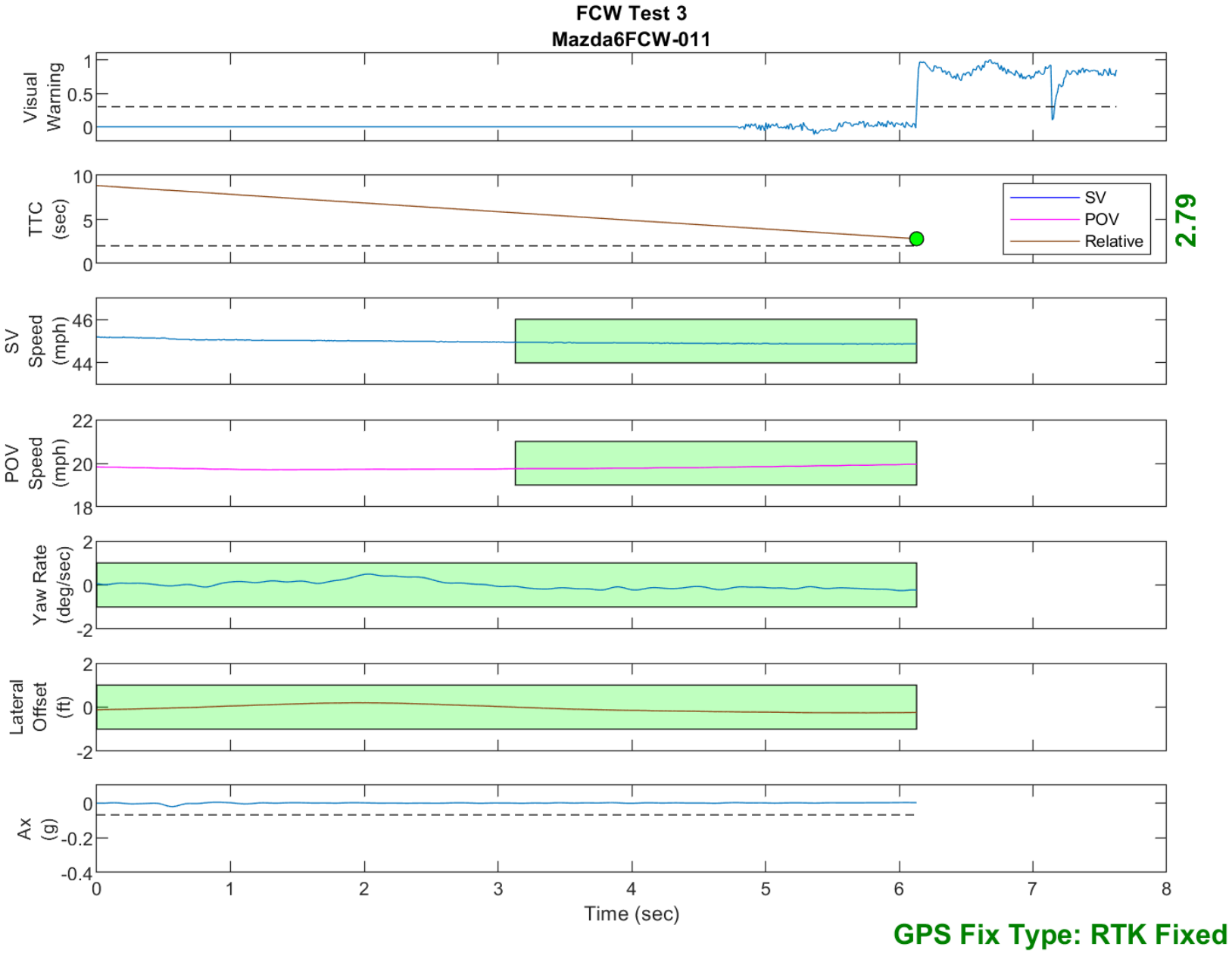


Figure D40. Time History for Run 11, FCW Test 3, Visual Warning

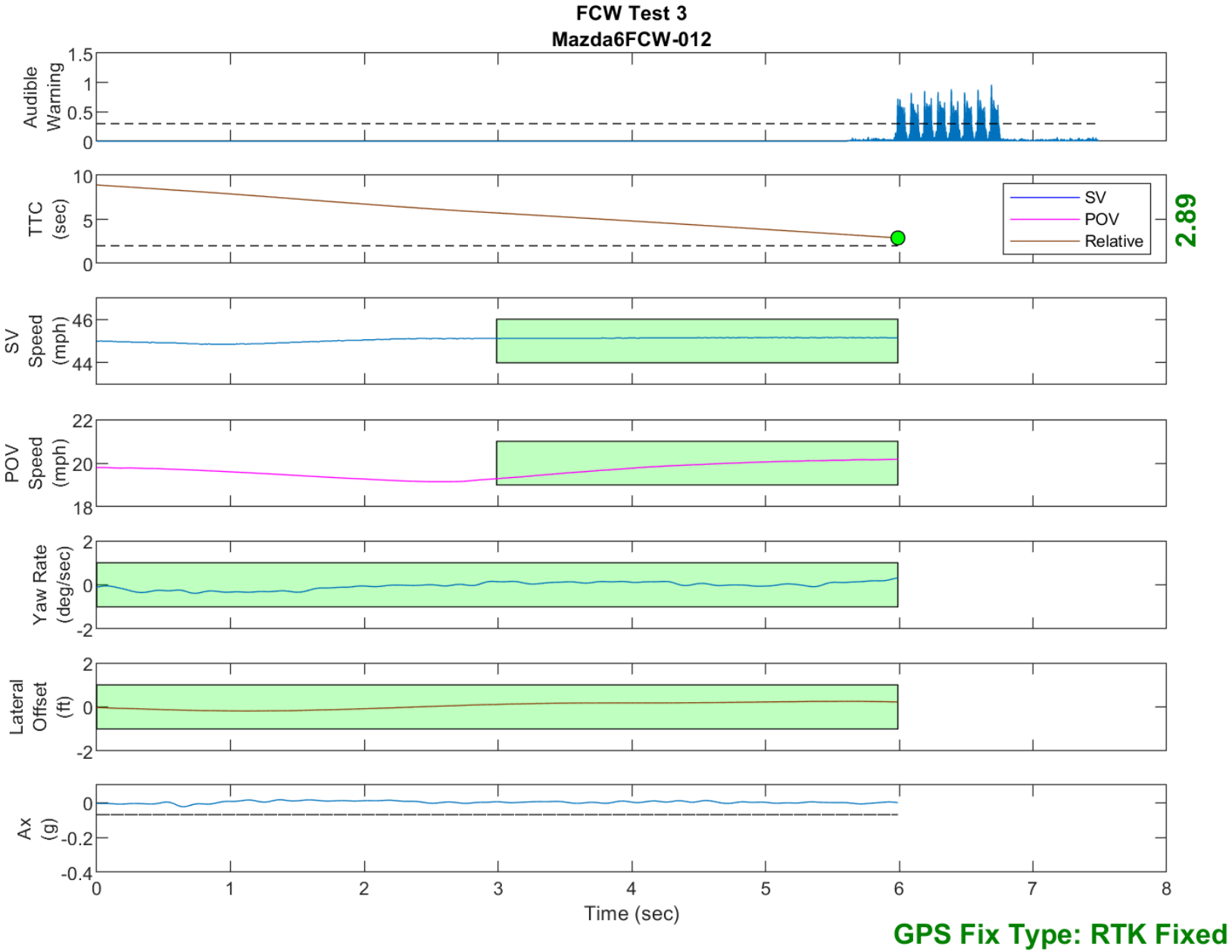


Figure D41. Time History for Run 12, FCW Test 3, Audible Warning

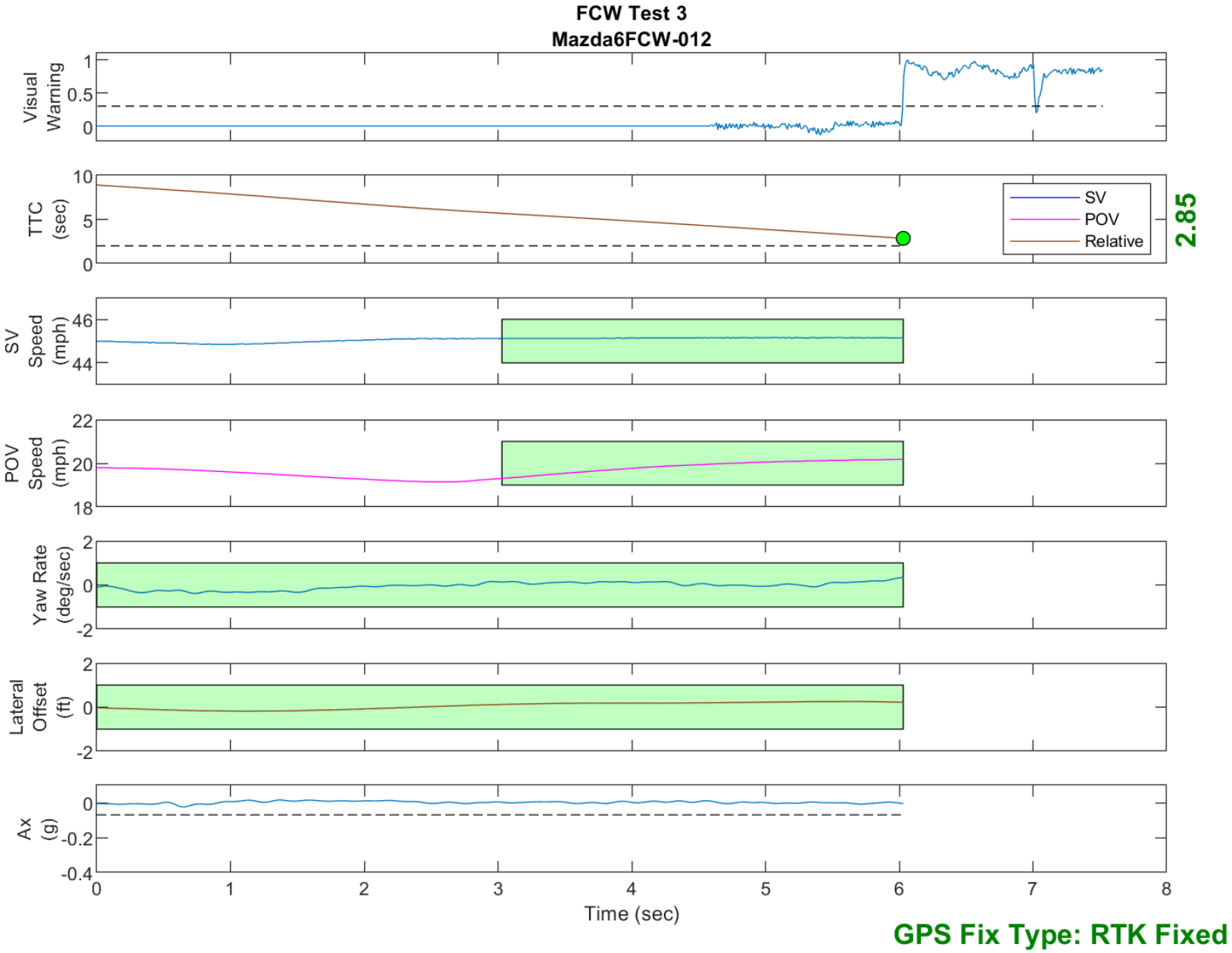


Figure D42. Time History for Run 12, FCW Test 3, Visual Warning

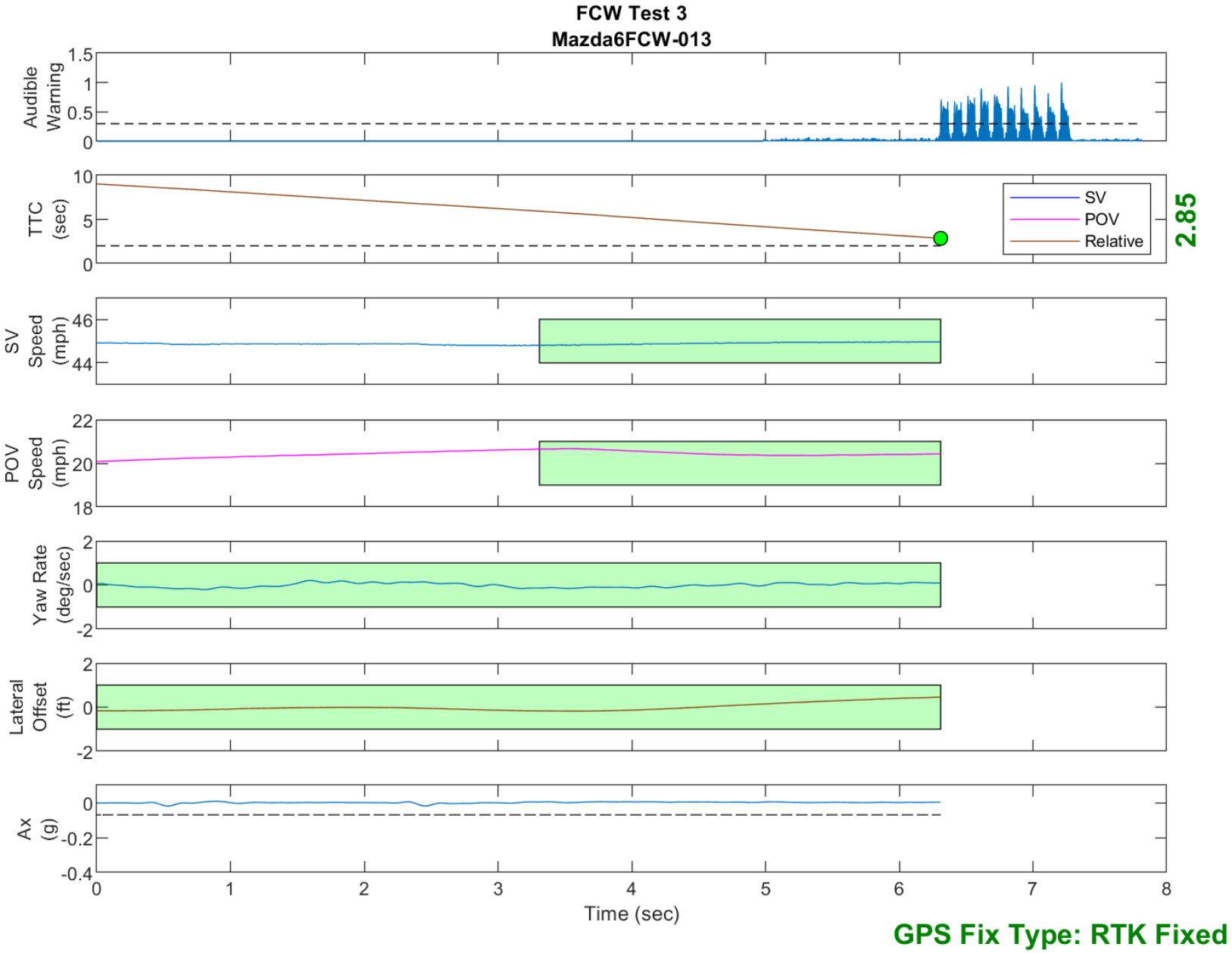


Figure D43. Time History for Run 13, FCW Test 3, Audible Warning

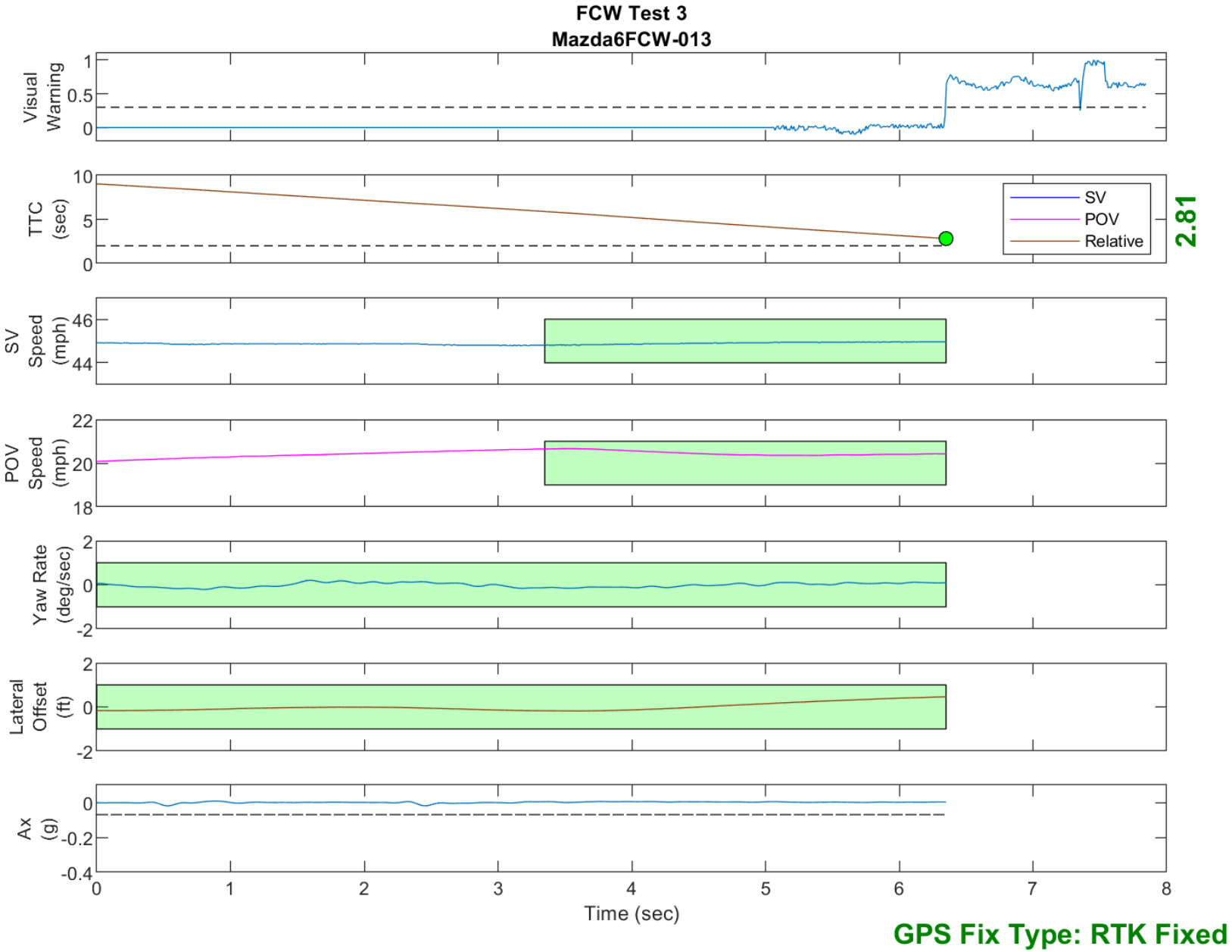


Figure D44. Time History for Run 13, FCW Test 3, Visual Warning

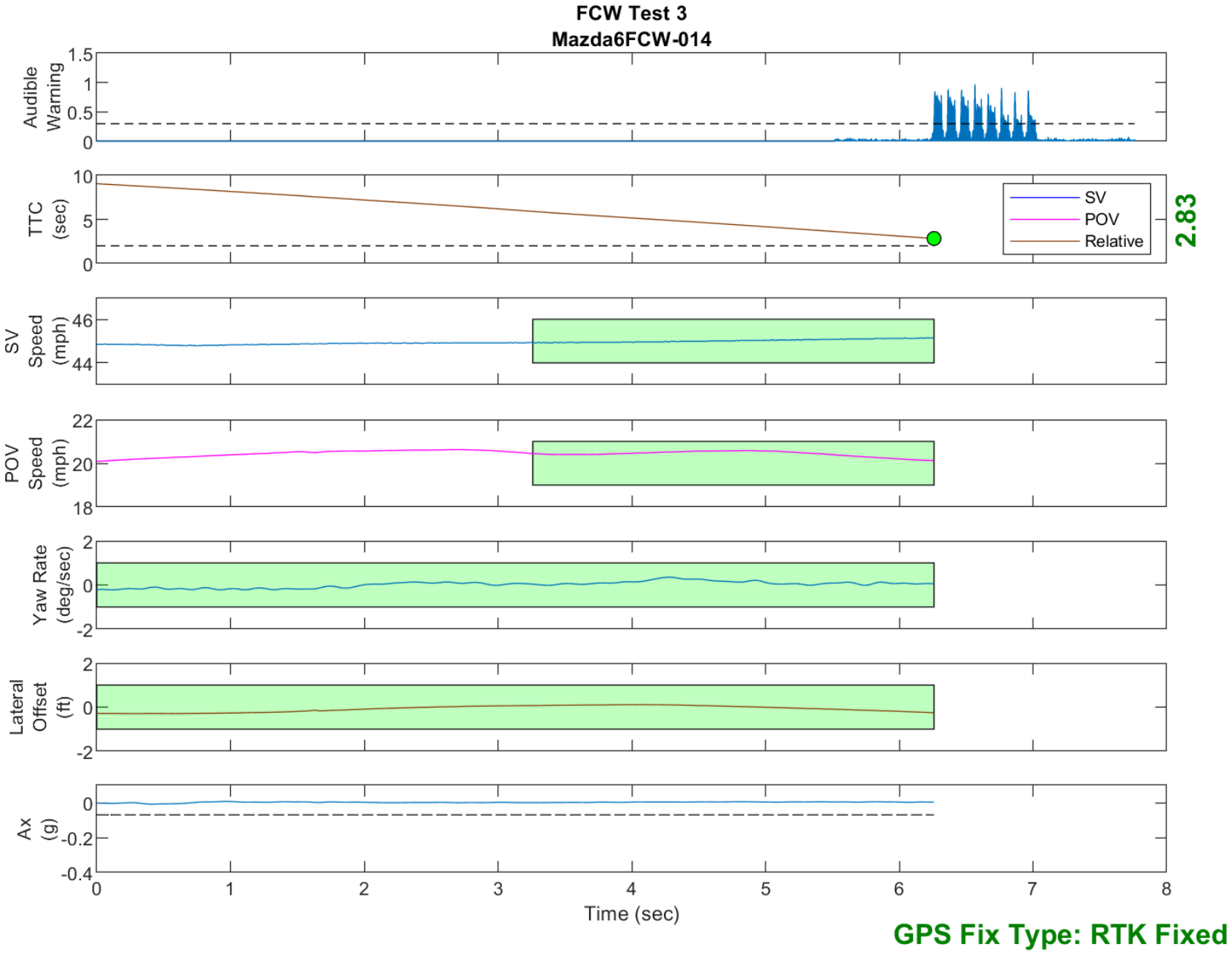


Figure D45. Time History for Run 14, FCW Test 3, Audible Warning

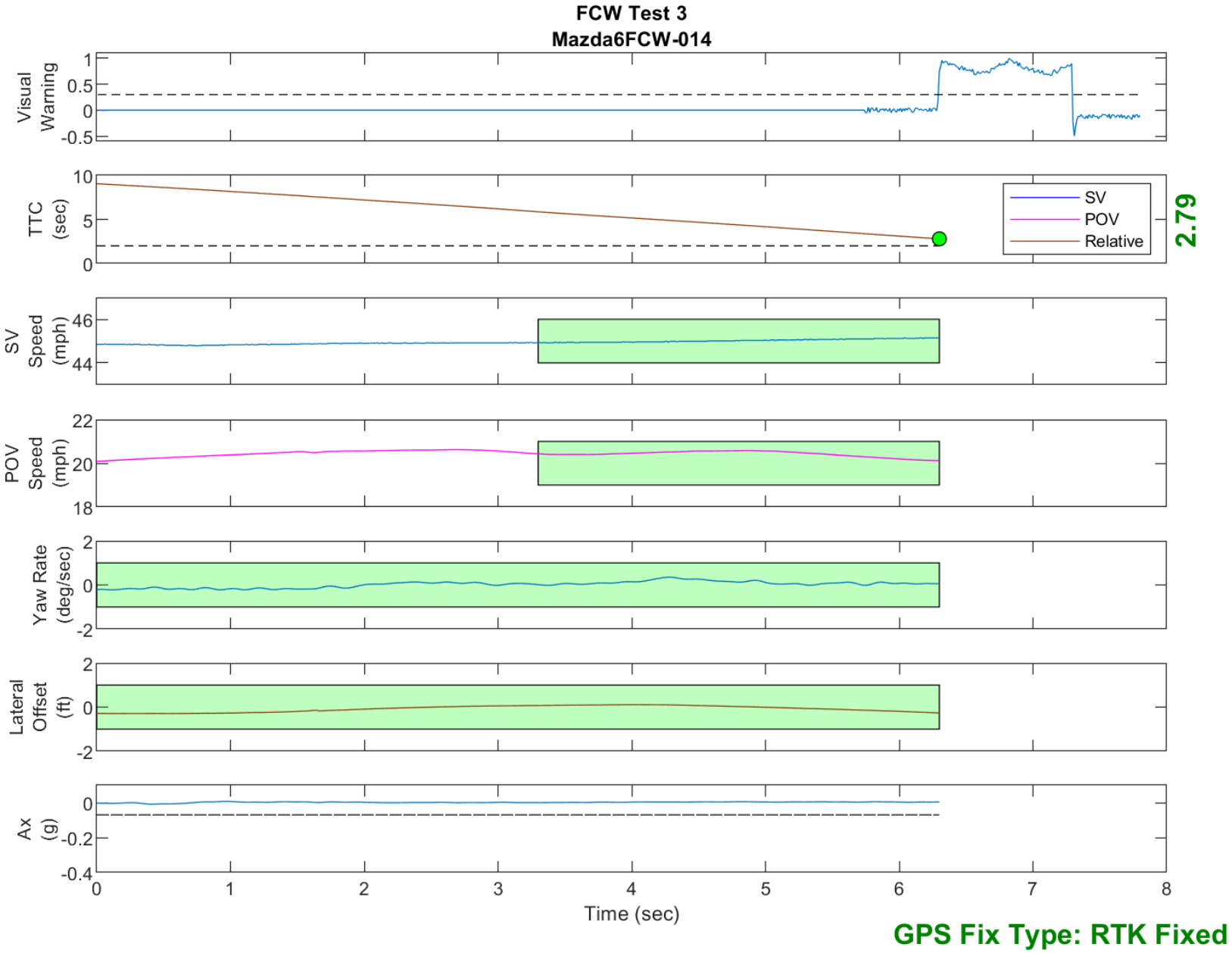


Figure D46. Time History for Run 14, FCW Test 3, Visual Warning

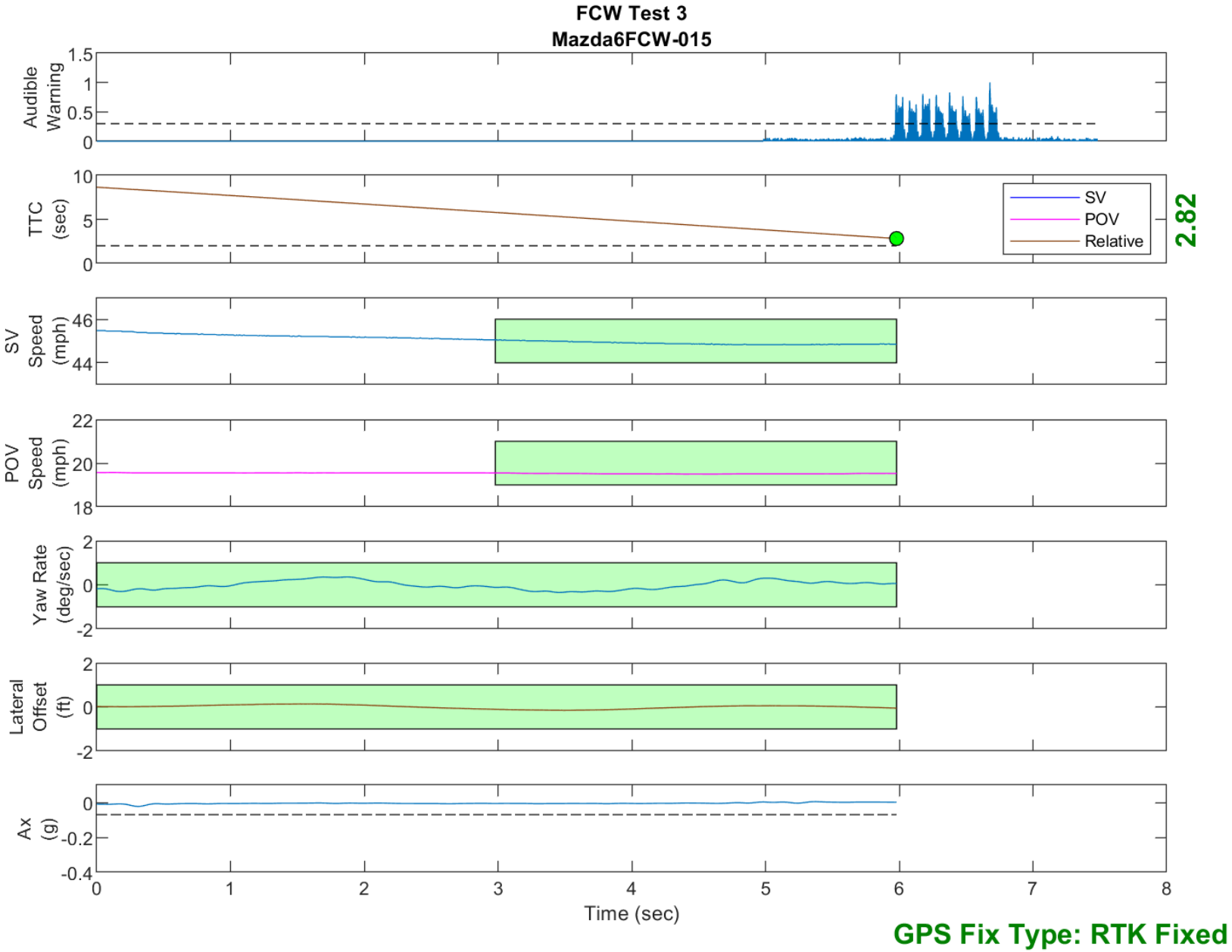


Figure D47. Time History for Run 15, FCW Test 3, Audible Warning

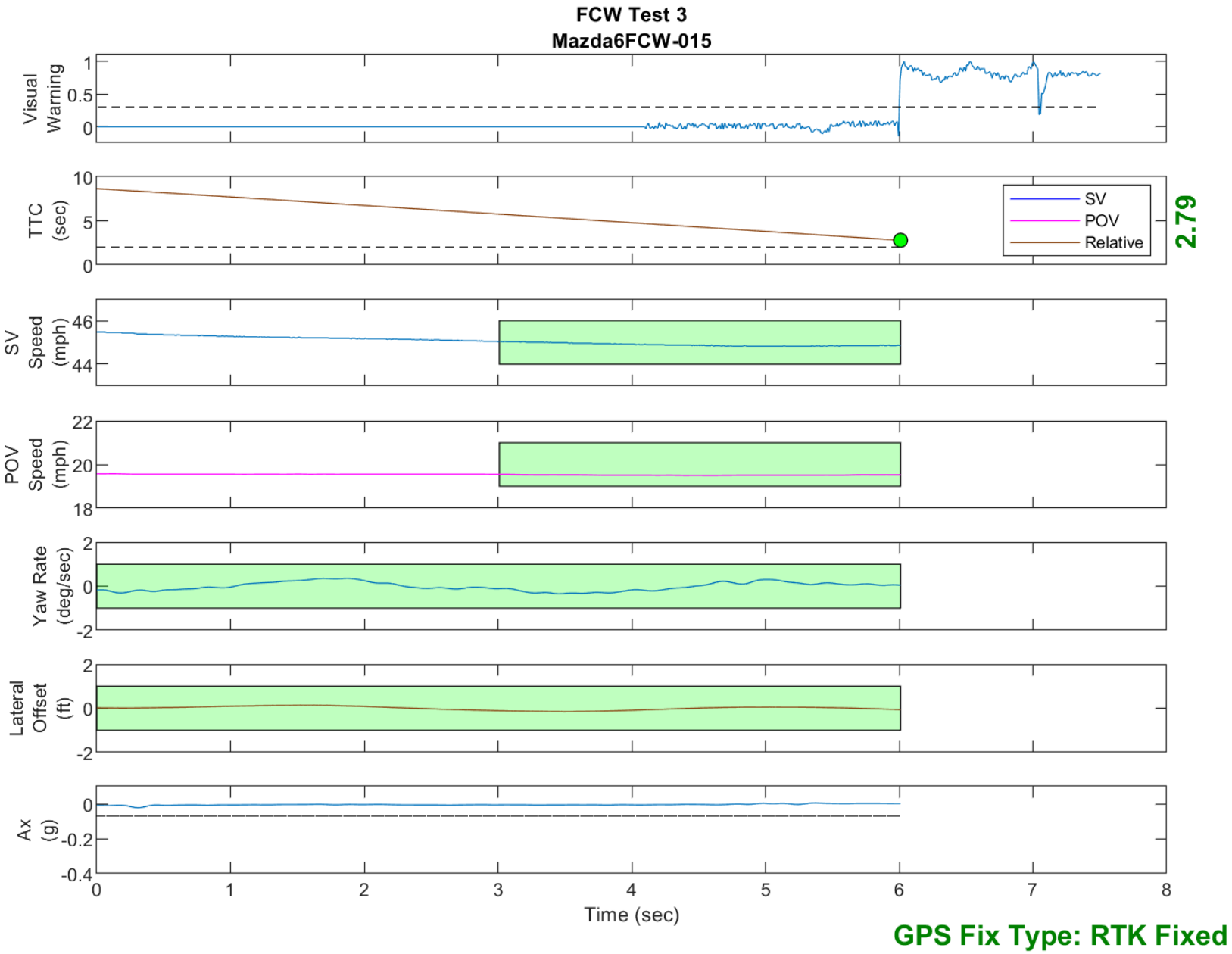


Figure D48. Time History for Run 15, FCW Test 3, Visual Warning