NEW CAR ASSESSMENT PROGRAM
CRASH IMMINENT BRAKING SYSTEM CONFIRMATION TEST
NCAP-DRI-CIB-21-14

2021 Ram 1500 Laramie Crew Cab 4x4

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8 April 2021

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

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

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Date: 8 April 2021

1. Report No. NCAP-DRI-CIB-21-14	2. Government Accession No.	3. Recipient's Catalog No.	
4. Title and Subtitle Final Report of Crash Imminent Braking System Confirmation Test of a 2021 Ram 1500 Laramie Crew Cab 4x4.		5. Report Date 8 April 2021	
		6. Performing Organization Code DRI	
7. Author(s) J. Lenkeit, Program Manager A. Ricci, Test Engineer		8. Performing Organization Report No. DRI-TM-20-200	
9. Performing Organization Name and Address Dynamic Research, Inc. 355 Van Ness Ave, STE 200 Torrance, CA 90501		10. Work Unit No.	
		11. Contract or Grant No. DTNH22-14-D-00333	
12. Sponsoring Agency Name and Address 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		13. Type of Report and Period Covered Final Test Report March 2021	
		14. Sponsoring Agency Code NRM-110	
15. Supplementary Notes			
16. Abstract These tests were conducted on the subject 2021 Ram 1500 Laramie Crew Cab 4x4 in accordance with the specifications of the New Car Assessment program's most current Test Procedure in docket NHTSA-2015-0006-0025; CRASH IMMINENT BRAKE SYSTEM PERFORMANCE EVALUATION FOR THE NEW CAR ASSESSMENT PROGRAM, October 2015. The vehicle passed the requirements of the test for all four CIB test scenarios and all speeds.			
17. Key Words Crash Imminent Braking, CIB, AEB, New Car Assessment Program, NCAP		18. Distribution Statement Copies of this report are available from the following: NHTSA Technical Reference Division National Highway Traffic Safety Administration 1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE Washington, DC 20590	
19. Security Classif. (of this report) Unclassified	20. Security Classif. (of this page) Unclassified	21. No. of Pages 116	22. Price

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Section I

INTRODUCTION

Crash Imminent Braking (CIB) systems are a subset of Automatic Emergency Braking (AEB) systems. CIB systems are designed to avoid, or mitigate rear-end crashes, by automatically applying subject vehicle brakes when the system determines that, without intervention, a rear-end crash will occur. CIB systems typically work as an extension of Forward Collision Warning (FCW) systems, which alert the driver to the possibility of a collision unless driver action is taken. CIB systems employ sensors capable of detecting vehicles in the forward path. Current CIB technology typically involves RADAR, LIDAR, or vision-based (camera) sensors, and measurement of vehicle operating conditions such as speed, driver steering and brake application, etc. Algorithms in the system's Central Processing Unit (CPU) use this information to continuously monitor the likelihood of a rear-end crash and command a brake actuator to apply the brakes when necessary.

The method prescribed by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) to evaluate CIB performance on the test track[1] involves three 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 false positive scenarios are used to evaluate the propensity of a CIB system to inappropriately activate in a non-critical driving scenario that does not involve a forward vehicle or present a safety risk to the SV occupant(s).

The purpose of the testing reported herein was to objectively quantify the performance of a Crash Imminent Braking system installed on a 2021 Ram 1500 Laramie Crew Cab 4x4. This test is part of the New Car Assessment Program to assess Crash Imminent Braking Systems sponsored by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration under Contract No. DTNH22-14-D-00333.

[1] NHTSA-2015-0006-0025; Crash Imminent Brake System Performance Evaluation for the New Car Assessment Program, October 2015.

Section II

DATA SHEETS

CRASH IMMINENT BRAKING

DATA SHEET 1: TEST RESULTS SUMMARY

(Page 1 of 1)

2021 Ram 1500 Laramie Crew Cab 4x4

VIN: *1C6SRFJT8MN68xxxx*

Test Date: *3/16/2021*

Crash Imminent Braking System setting:

Forward Collision Warning: Warn + Active Braking

Forward Collision Sensitivity: Medium

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:

CRASH IMMINENT BRAKING

DATA SHEET 2: VEHICLE DATA

(Page 1 of 1)

2021 Ram 1500 Laramie Crew Cab 4x4

TEST VEHICLE INFORMATION

VIN: *1C6SRFJT8MN68xxxx*

Body Style: *PU/CC* Color: *Bright White*

Date Received: *3/8/2021* Odometer Reading: *16 mi*

DATA FROM VEHICLE'S CERTIFICATON LABEL

Vehicle manufactured by: *FCA US LLC*

Date of manufacture: *02/21*

Vehicle Type: *Truck*

DATA FROM TIRE PLACARD

Tires size as stated on Tire Placard: Front: *275/65R18 116T*

Rear: *275/65R18 116T*

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

Rear: *250 kPa (36 psi)*

TIRES

Tire manufacturer and model: *Goodyear Wrangler Fortitude HT*

Front tire designation: *275/65R18 116T*

Rear tire designation: *275/65R18 116T*

Front tire DOT prefix: *4BYJ JK1R*

Rear tire DOT prefix: *4BYJ JK1R*

CRASH IMMINENT BRAKING

DATA SHEET 3: TEST CONDITIONS

(Page 1 of 2)

2021 Ram 1500 Laramie Crew Cab 4x4

GENERAL INFORMATION

Test date: *3/16/2021*

AMBIENT CONDITIONS

Air temperature: *18.3 C (65 F)*

Wind speed: *3.1 m/s (7.0 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: *250 kPa (36 psi)*

Rear: *250 kPa (36 psi)*

CRASH IMMINENT BRAKING

DATA SHEET 3: TEST CONDITIONS

(Page 2 of 2)

2021 Ram 1500 Laramie Crew Cab 4x4

WEIGHT

Weight of vehicle as tested including driver and instrumentation

Left Front:	*776.6 kg (1712 lb)*	Right Front:	*725.3 kg (1599 lb)*
Left Rear:	*532.1 kg (1173 lb)*	Right Rear:	*519.4 kg (1145 lb)*
		Total:	*2553.4 kg (5629 lb)*

CRASH IMMINENT BRAKING

DATA SHEET 4: CRASH IMMINENT BRAKING SYSTEM OPERATION

(Page 1 of 3)

2021 Ram 1500 Laramie Crew Cab 4x4

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

Full Speed Forward Collision Warning Plus; standard equipment on the subject vehicle, but optional on other trims.

Available as an optional upgrade as part of the Advanced Safety Group, Safety, and Convenience Group, or Limited LVL 1 Equipment Group on other models.

The system is referred to in the Owner's Manual as "Forward Collision Warning (FCW) With Mitigation"

Type and location of sensors the system uses:

Integrated camera and radar sensors located behind the upper center of the windshield.

System setting used for test (if applicable):

Forward Collision Warning: Warn + Active Braking

Forward Collision Sensitivity: Medium (Appendix A, Figure A14)

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

5 km/h (3 mph) (Per manufacturer supplied information)

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

200 km/h (124 mph) (Per manufacturer supplied information)

Does the vehicle system require an initialization sequence/procedure? ____ Yes

X No

If yes, please provide a full description.

Will the system deactivate due to repeated CIB activations, impacts, or near-misses? **X** Yes

____ No

If yes, please provide a full description.

In the event of 4 CIB events with braking within the same key cycle, the cluster will display the message "FCW-NOT AVAILABLE-AUTOBRAKE DISABLED," and CIB will not be available until the ignition is cycled (vehicle is stopped and restarted).

How is the Forward Collision Warning system alert presented to the driver? (Check all that apply)

- **X** Warning light
- **X** Buzzer or auditory 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, auditory, vibration, or combination), etc.

In the event of a CIB or Forward Collision Warning event, a loud auditory warning will be provided to the driver before the initiation of automated braking. A series of three high-pitched loud beeps will be provided together with a message in the cluster indicating that the driver should brake. The text which will be displayed is: "Brake!". See Appendix A, Figure A15.

The auditory alert is a 2122 Hz tone that is pulsed at approximately 5 Hz.

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.

The center mounted touchscreen is used to access system menus. The menu hierarchy is:

Settings

Safety/Driving Assistance

Forward Collision Warning: check or uncheck "Off" box

See Appendix A, Figure A14.

CRASH IMMINENT BRAKING

DATA SHEET 4: CRASH IMMINENT BRAKING SYSTEM OPERATION

(Page 3 of 3)

2021 Ram 1500 Laramie Crew Cab 4x4

Is the vehicle equipped with a control whose purpose is to adjust the range setting or otherwise influence the operation of CIB?

X Yes

____ No

If yes, please provide a full description.

The center mounted touchscreen is used to access system menus. The menu hierarchy is:

Settings

Safety/Driving Assistance

Forward Collision Sensitivity: select "Near", "Med", or "Far"

See Appendix A, Figure A14.

Are there other driving modes or conditions that render CIB inoperable or reduce its effectiveness?

X Yes

____ No

If yes, please provide a full description.

System limitations are described on page 325 of the Owner's Manual, shown in Appendix B, Page B-9.

Notes:

Radar blindness. If the vehicle is moving and the radar sees no targets for a period of approximately 2 minutes, CIB will become unavailable. An audible indication will be provided to the driver and the cluster will display the message "FCW Not Available Wipe Front Radar Sensor." This condition can be remedied by restarting the vehicle and letting the radar see stationary objects or moving vehicles.

Camera blindness. Camera blindness can generally be avoided by not attempting to drive for long intervals toward the sun when it is at a low elevation angle in the horizon. In the event that the camera becomes blinded a message stating "ACC/FCW Limited Functionality Clean Front Windshield" will be displayed. In the event that the camera detects a situation of limited visibility because of the dirty windshield, a message stating "ACC/FCW Limited Functionality Clean Front Windshield" will be displayed.

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 CIB system to detect and respond to a stopped lead vehicle in the immediate forward path of the SV, as depicted in Figure 1.

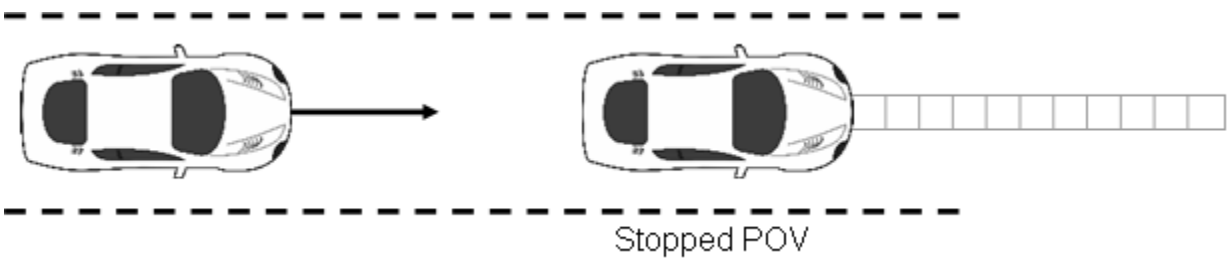

Figure 1. Depiction of Test 1

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 approached 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 km/h) 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 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 km/h) 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).

b. Criteria

In order to pass the test, the magnitude of the SV speed reduction attributable to CIB intervention must have been ≥ 9.8 mph (15.8 km/h) for at least five of seven valid test trials.

The magnitude of the SV speed reduction attributable to CIB intervention was calculated in one of two ways, depending on whether a test trial concluded with the SV colliding with the POV.

- If SV-to-POV contact occurred during a test trial, the CIB speed reduction was calculated by subtracting the SV speed at the time of SV-to-POV contact (i.e., when longitudinal range became zero) from the average SV speed calculated from t_{FCW}-100 ms to t_{FCW}.
- If SV-to-POV contact did not occur during a test trial (i.e., CIB intervention prevented the crash), the SV speed at a time of SV-to-POV contact was taken to be zero. The speed reduction is therefore equal to the SV speed at t_{FCW}.

2. <u>TEST 2 – SUBJECT VEHICLE ENCOUNTERS SLOWER PRINCIPAL OTHER VEHICLE</u>

- This test evaluates the ability of the CIB 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.

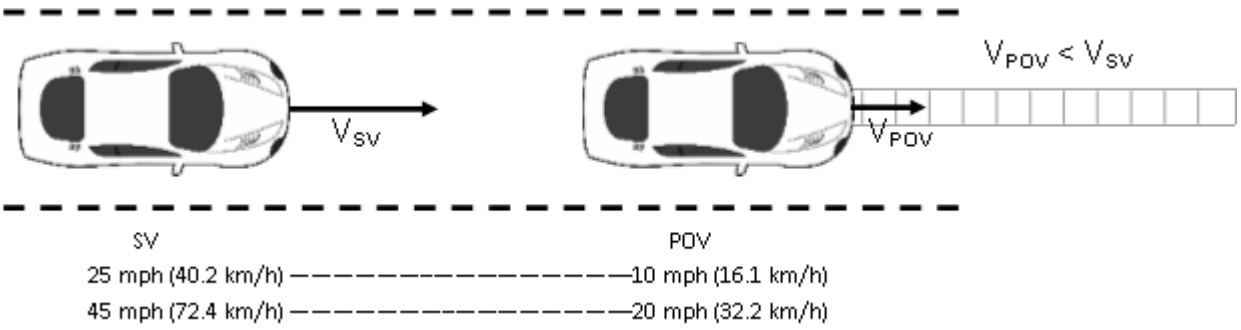

Figure 2. Depiction of Test 2

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 km/h) in the center of the lane of travel while the SV was driven at 25.0 mph (40.2 km/h), 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 km/h) in the center of the lane of travel while the SV was driven at 45.0 mph (72.4 km/h), 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 test concluded when either:

- The SV came into contact with the POV or
- 1 second after the speed of the SV becomes 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 lateral distance between the centerline of the SV 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 km/h) 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 km/h) during the validity period.

b. Criteria

For the test series in which the initial SV speed was 25 mph, the condition for passing was that there be no SV-to-POV impact for at least five of the seven valid test trials.

In order to pass the test series for which the initial speed of the SV was 45 mph, the magnitude of the SV speed reduction attributable to CIB intervention must have been ≥ 9.8 mph (15.8 km/h) for at least five of seven valid test trials. The magnitude of the SV speed reduction attributable to CIB intervention was calculated in one of two ways, depending on whether a test trial concluded with the SV colliding with the POV.

- If SV-to-POV contact occurred during a test trial, the CIB speed reduction was calculated by subtracting the SV speed at the time of SV-to-POV contact (i.e., when longitudinal range became zero) from the average SV speed calculated from tFCW-100 ms to t_{FCW}.
- If SV-to-POV contact did not occur during a test trial (i.e., CIB intervention

prevented the crash), the CIB speed reduction was calculated by subtracting the SV speed at the minimum longitudinal SV-to-POV range during the validity period from the SV speed at t_{FCW}.

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

This test evaluates the ability of the CIB 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.

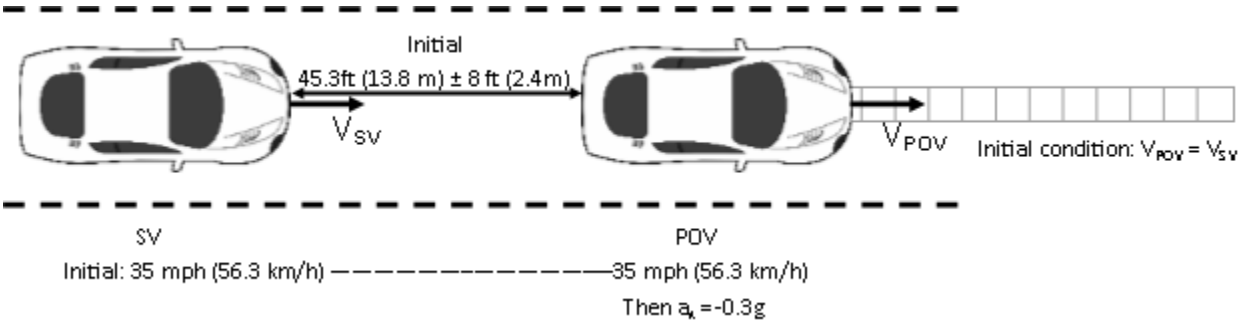

Figure 3. Depiction of Test 3

a. Procedure

The SV ignition was cycled prior to each test run. For this test scenario, both the POV and SV were driven at a constant 35.0 mph (56.3 km/h) in the center of the lane, with a headway of 45.3 ft (13.8 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 of deceleration. The test concluded when either:

- The SV came into contact with the POV or
- For the decelerating POV, 1 second after minimal longitudinal SV-to-POV distance occurred or
- For the POV decelerating to stop case, 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 lateral distance between the centerline of the SV 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 km/h) during an interval defined by the onset of the validity period to the onset of POV braking.
- The SV- POV headway distance could not deviate more than ±8 ft (2.4 m) 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.

b. Criteria

In order to pass the decelerating POV test series, the magnitude of the SV speed reduction attributable to CIB intervention must have been ≥ 10.5 mph (16.9 km/h) for at least five of seven valid test trials. The magnitude of the SV speed reduction attributable to CIB intervention was calculated in one of two ways, depending on whether a test trial concluded with the SV colliding with the POV.

- If SV-to-POV contact occurred during a test trial, the CIB speed reduction was calculated by subtracting the SV speed at the time of SV-to-POV contact (i.e., when longitudinal range becomes zero) from the average SV speed calculated from t_{FCW} - 100 ms to t_{FCW}.
- If SV-to-POV contact did not occur during a test trial (i.e., CIB intervention prevents the crash), the CIB speed reduction was calculated by subtracting the SV speed at the minimum longitudinal SV-to-POV range during the applicable validity period from the SV speed at t_{FCW}.

4. TEST 4 – FALSE POSITIVE SUPPRESSION

The false positive suppression test series evaluates the ability of a CIB 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 CIB 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 km/h) and 45 mph (72.4 km/h). 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.

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 km/h) during an interval defined by a Time to Collision (TTC) = 5.1 seconds to t_{FCW} where:
    - For SV test speed of 25 mph, TTC = 5.1 seconds is taken to occur at an SV-to-STP distance of 187 ft (57 m).
    - For SV test speed of 45 mph, TTC = 5.1 seconds is taken to occur at an SV-to-STP distance of 337 ft (106 m).
- If the SV did not present an FCW alert before the end of the validity period, SV speed could not deviate more than ±1.0 mph (±1.6 km/h) from TTC = 5.1 s to the end of the validity period.

If an FCW alert was presented, the driver released the throttle pedal within 500 ms of the alert. If no alert was presented, the driver did not release the throttle pedal until the end of the validity period. The SV driver then braked to a stop.

b. Criteria

In order to pass the False Positive test series, the magnitude of the SV deceleration reduction attributable to CIB intervention must have been ≤ 0.50 g 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 either visual, haptic or auditory, and the onset of the alert was determined by post-processing the test data.

For systems that implement auditory or haptic alerts, part of the pre-test instrumentation verification process was to determine the tonal frequency of the auditory warning or the vibration frequency of the tactile warning through use of the PSD (Power Spectral Density) function in Matlab. This was accomplished in order to identify the center frequency around which a band-pass filter was applied to subsequent auditory 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 was a phaseless, forward-reverse pass, elliptical (Cauer) digital filter, with filter parameters as listed in Table 1.

Table 1. Auditory and Tactile Warning Filter Parameters

Warning Type	Filter Order	Peak-to-Peak Ripple	Minimum Stop Band Attenuation	Passband Frequency Range
Auditory	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 applicable validity period.
- 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: When the SV-to-STP TTC = 5.1 seconds

The valid test interval ended:

Test 1: When either of the following occurred:

- The SV came into 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.

Tests 2 and 3: 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.
- 1 second after minimal longitudinal SV-to-POV distance occurred.

Test 4: At the instant the front-most part of SV reached a vertical plane defined by the leading edge of the STP first encountered by the SV (i.e., just before it was driven onto the STP).

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, 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 that defines 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, conducting 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

CIB 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 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.

The key requirements of the POV element are to:

- Provide an accurate representation of a real vehicle to CIB 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.

The key requirements of the POV delivery system are to:

- Accurately control the nominal POV speed up to 35 mph (56 km/h).
- 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.

Operationally, the POV shell is attached to the slider and load frame which includes rollers that allows 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 ward direction. In operation, the shell and roller assembly engage the rail assembly through detents to prevent relative motion during run-up to test speeds and deceleration of the tow vehicle. The combination of rearward stops and forward motion detents allows the test conditions, such as relative SV-to-POV headway distance, 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 cushioned 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. Automatic Braking System

The POV was equipped with an automatic braking system, which was used in Test 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.

In some cases, the SV is also equipped with an automatic braking system (E-brake) for the purpose of slowing the SV before impact with the SSV in cases where the SV is

likely to fail a test. The system fires when TTC is below 0.7 sec. It is typically enabled when an SV has already impacted the SSV one or two times.

E. Instrumentation

Table 2 lists the sensors, signal conditioning, and data acquisition equipment used for these tests.

Table 2. 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 100 psi	Omega DPG8001	17042707002	By: DRI Date: 8/18/2020 Due: 8/18/2021
Platform Scales	Vehicle Total, Wheel, and Axle Load	2200 lb/platform	0.1% of reading	Intercomp SW wireless	0410MN20001	By: DRI Date: 4/20/2020 Due: 4/20/2021
Linear (string) encoder	Throttle pedal travel	10 in 254 mm	0.1 in 2.54 mm	UniMeasure LX-EP	45040532	By: DRI Date: 7/2/2020 Due: 7/2/2021
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	N/A
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

Table 2. Test Instrumentation and Equipment (continued)

Type	Output	Range	Accuracy, Other Primary Specs	Mfr, Model	Serial Number	Calibration Dates Last Due
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	N/A
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	N/A	N/A
Light Sensor	Light intensity (to measure time at alert)	Spectral Bandwidth: 440-800 nm	Rise time < 10 msec	DRI designed and developed Light Sensor	N/A	N/A
Accelerometer	Acceleration (to measure time at alert)	±5g	≤ 3% of full range	Silicon Designs, 2210-005	N/A	N/A
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: 1/6/2021 Due: 1/6/2022

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

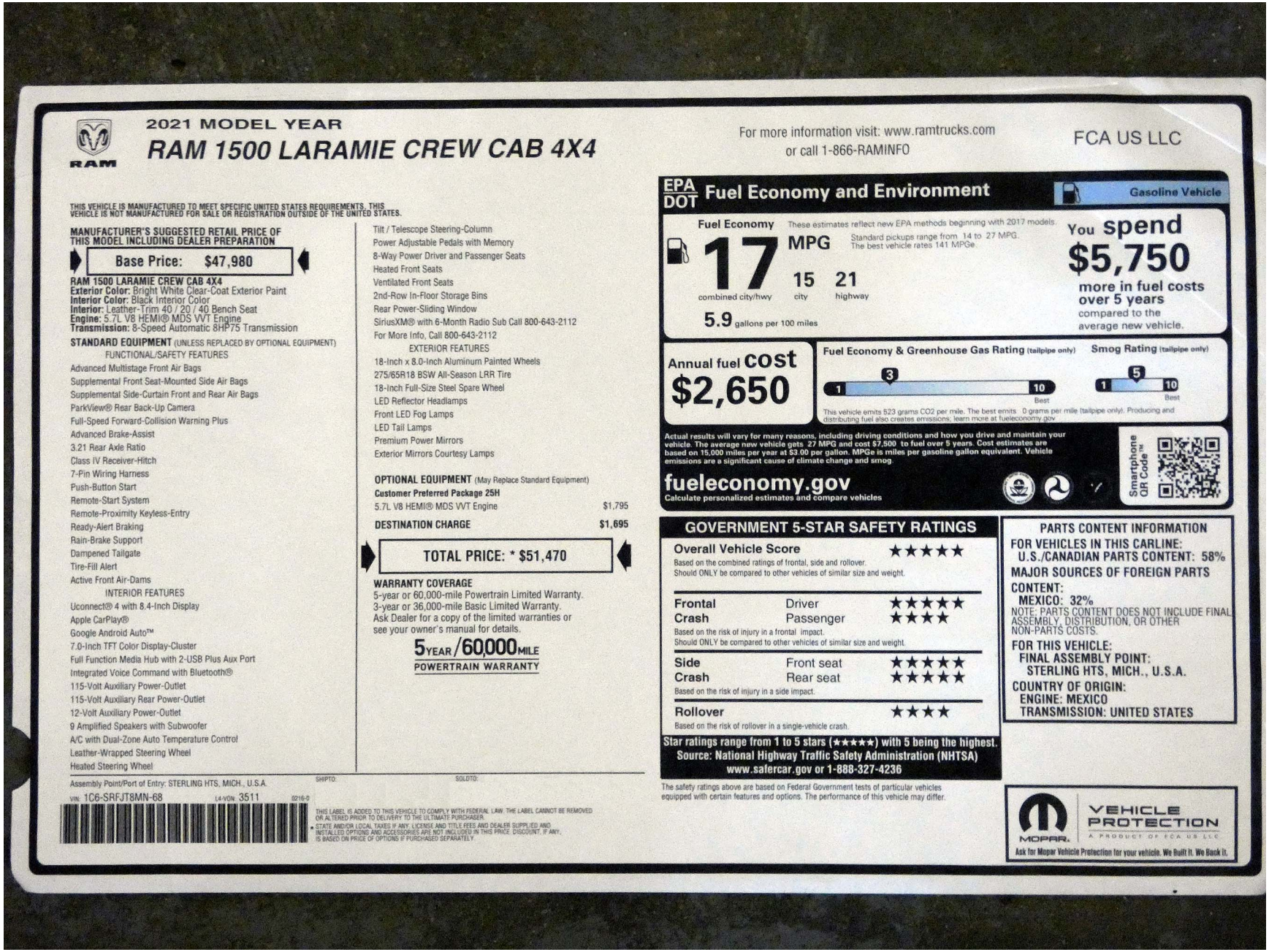

Figure A3. Window Sticker (Monroney Label)

Figure A4. Vehicle Certification Label

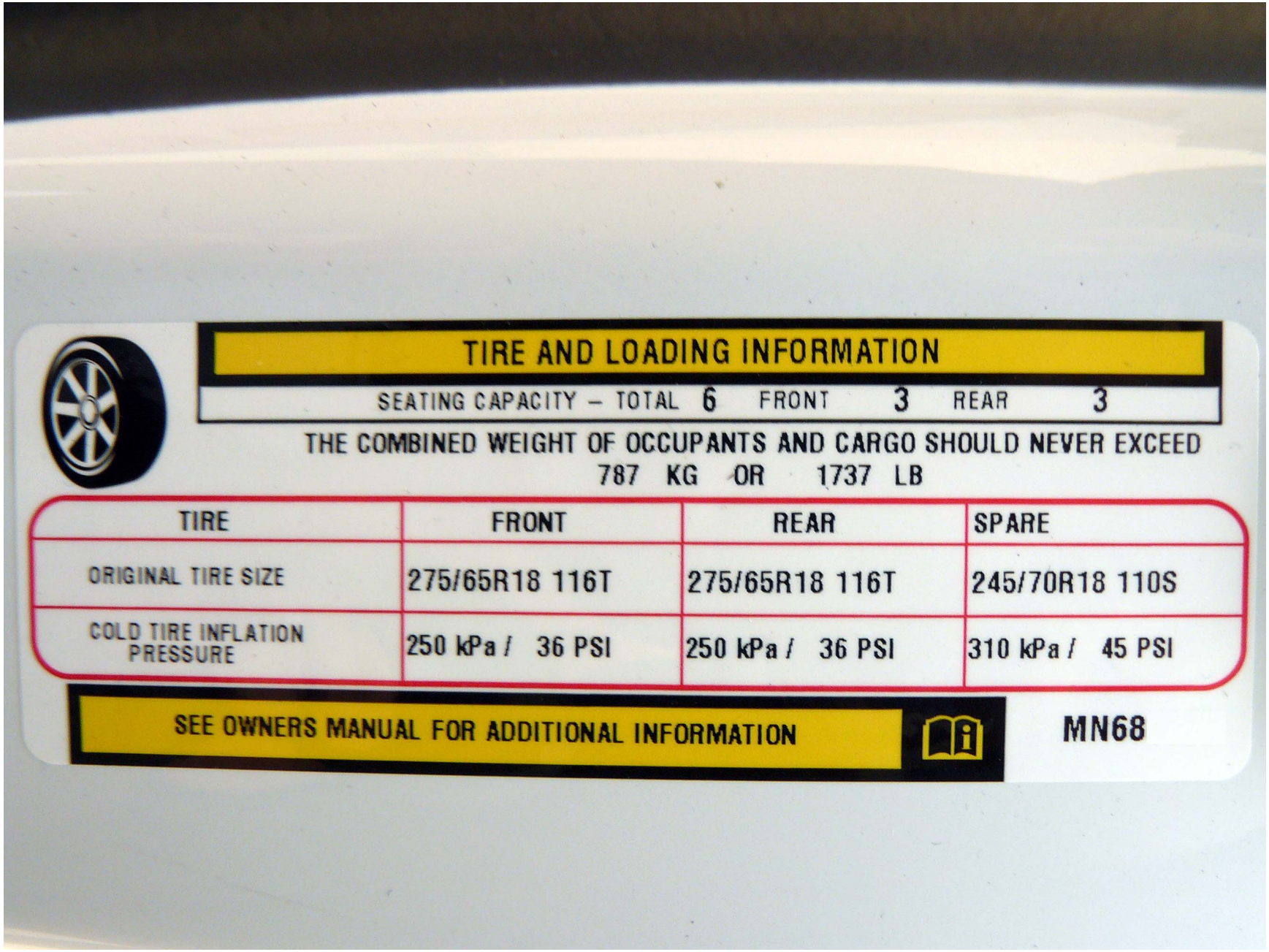

Figure A5. Tire Placard

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

Figure A7. Load Frame/Slider of SSV

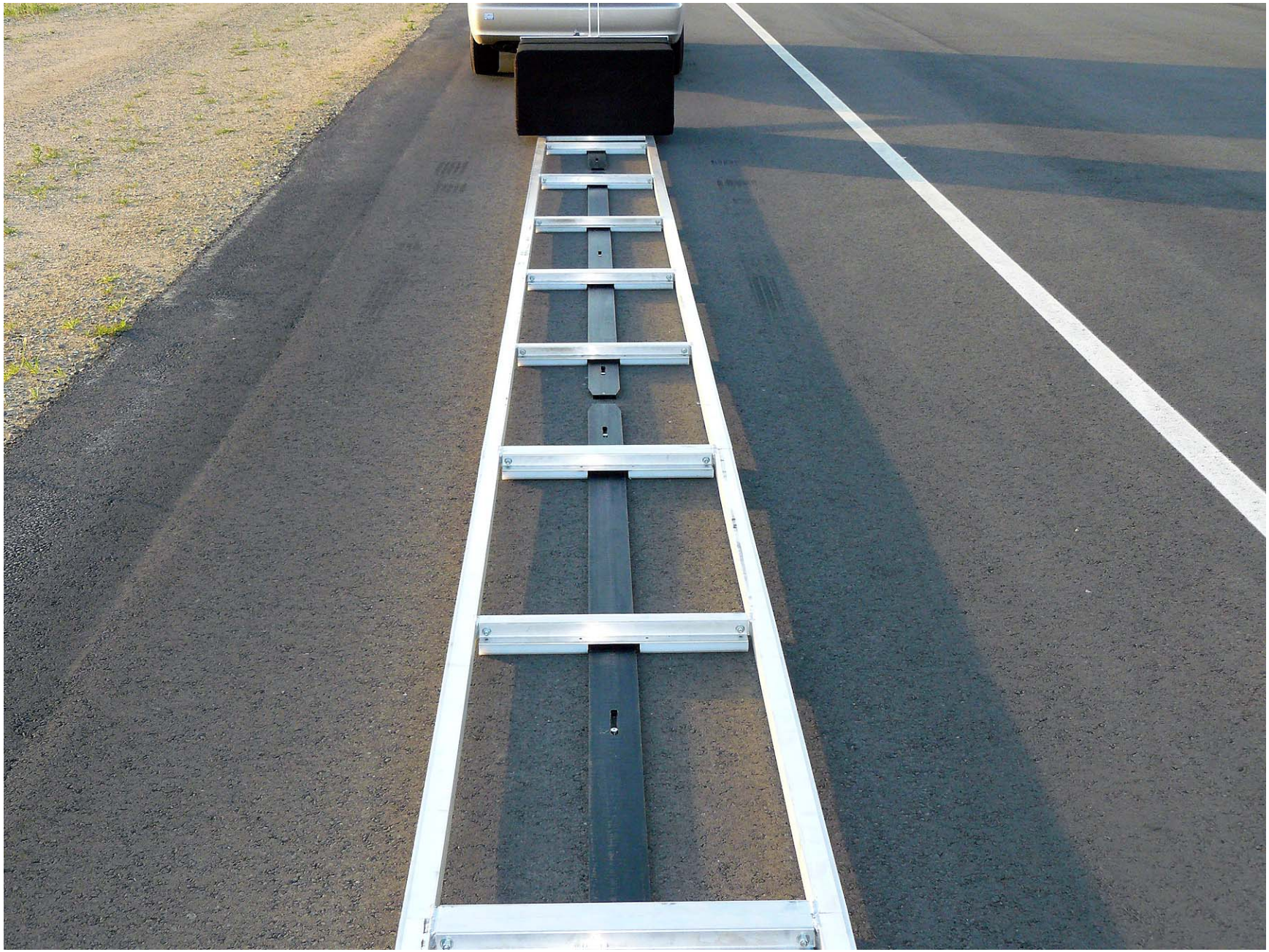

Figure A8. Two-Rail Track and Road-Based Lateral Restraint Track

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 Installed in Subject Vehicle

Figure A13. Brake Actuator Installed in POV System

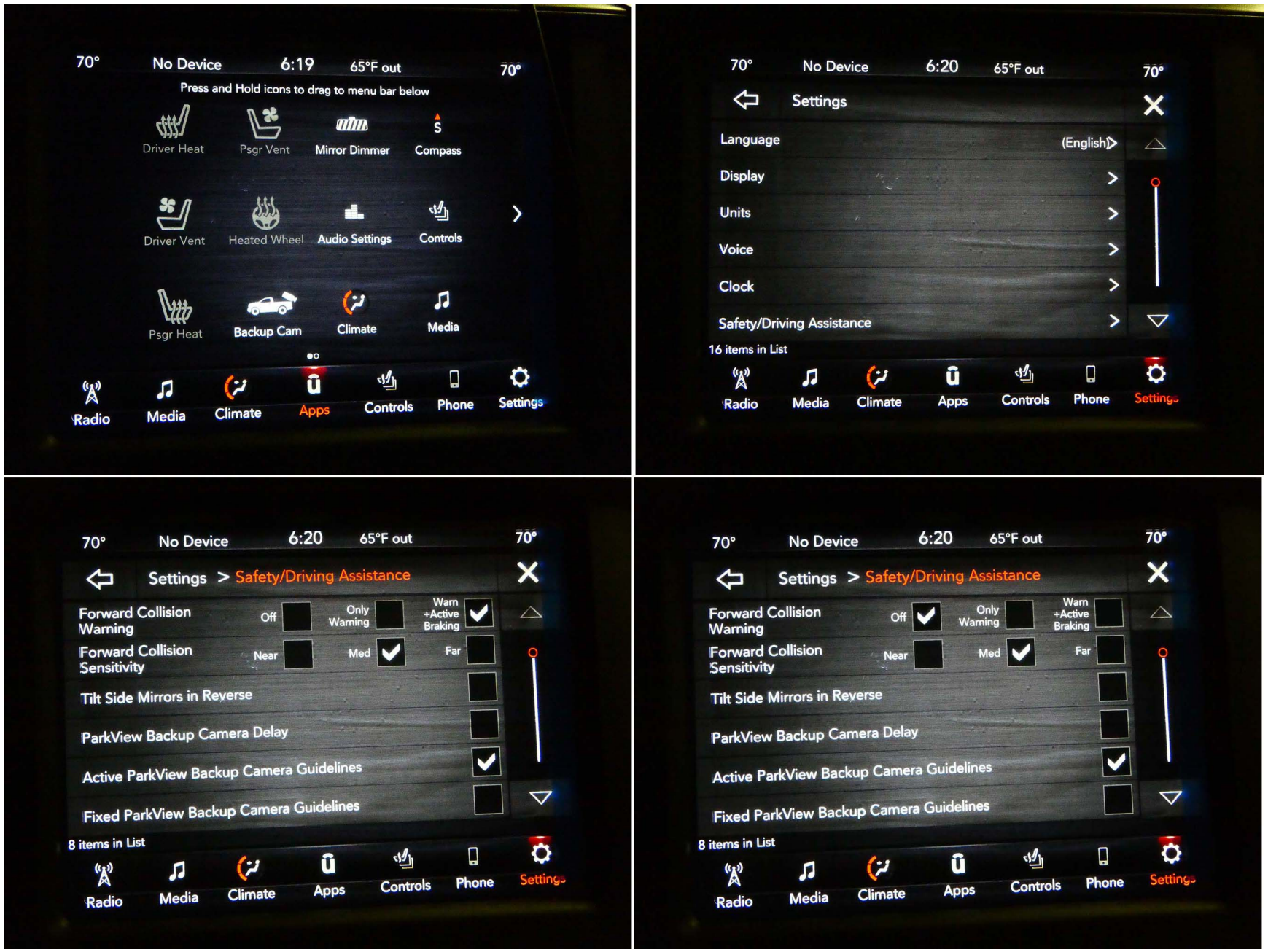

Figure A14. AEB Setup Menus

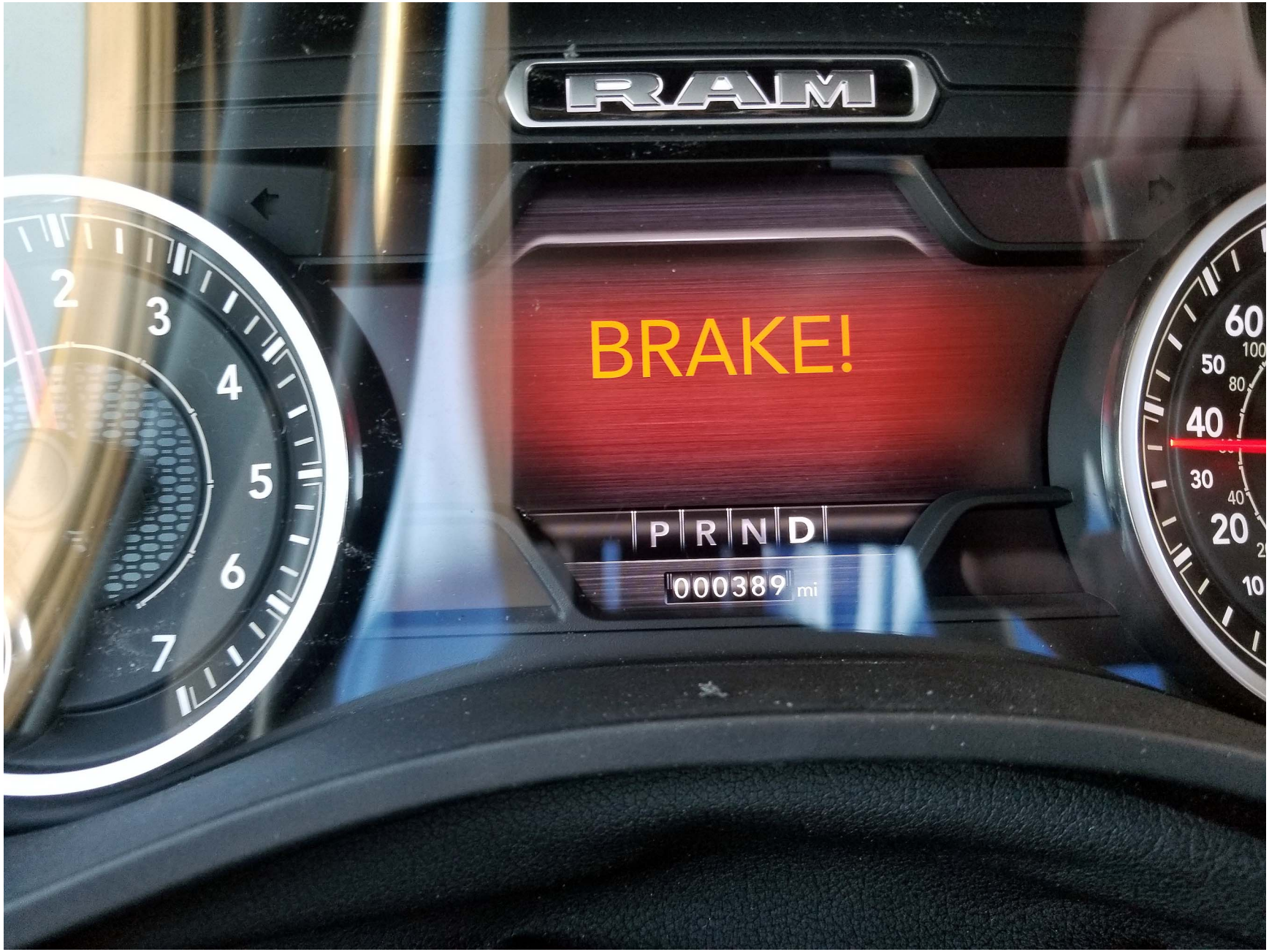

Figure A15. Visual Alert

APPENDIX B

Excerpts from Owner's Manual

Red Warning Lights	
	Transmission Temperature Warning Light — If Equipped ➪ page 129
	Door Open Warning Light ➪ page 129

Yellow Warning Lights	
	Adaptive Cruise Control (ACC) Fault Warning Light — If Equipped ➪ page 129
	Air Suspension Fault Warning Light — If Equipped ➪ page 129
	Engine Check/Malfunction Indicator Warning Light (MIL) ➪ page 130
	Electronic Park Brake Warning Light ➪ page 130
	Electronic Stability Control (ESC) Active Warning Light — If Equipped ➪ page 130

Yellow Warning Lights	
	Electronic Stability Control (ESC) OFF Warning Light — If Equipped ➪ page 131
	Service LaneSense Warning Light — If Equipped ➪ page 131
	Low Washer Fluid Warning Light — If Equipped ➪ page 131
	Low Fuel Warning Light ➪ page 131
	Tire Pressure Monitoring System (TPMS) Warning Light ➪ page 131
	Anti-Lock Brake System (ABS) Warning Light ➪ page 132
	Rear Axle Locker Fault Indicator Light — If Equipped ➪ page 132
	Service Forward Collision Warning (FCW) Light — If Equipped ➪ page 132

Yellow Warning Lights	
	Service Stop/Start System Warning Light ➪ page 133
	Service 4WD Warning Light — If Equipped ➪ page 133
	Cruise Control Fault Warning Light ➪ page 133

Yellow Indicator Lights	
	Forward Collision Warning Off Indicator Light — If Equipped ➪ page 133
	Air Suspension Payload Protection Indicator Light — If Equipped ➪ page 133
	Trailer Merge Assist Indicator Light — If Equipped ➪ page 133
	TOW/HAUL Indicator Light ➪ page 133

Yellow Indicator Lights	
	Cargo Light On Indicator Light ➪ page 133
	Air Suspension Off-Road 1 Indicator Light — If Equipped ➪ page 133
	Air Suspension Off-Road 2 Indicator Light — If Equipped ➪ page 133
	Air Suspension Normal Height Indicator Light — If Equipped ➪ page 134
	Air Suspension Aerodynamic Height Indicator Light — If Equipped ➪ page 134
	Entry/Exit Indicator Light — If Equipped ➪ page 134
	Air Suspension Ride Height Raising Indicator Light — If Equipped ➪ page 134

Your vehicle has also been equipped with a TPMS malfunction indicator to indicate when the system is not operating properly. The TPMS malfunction indicator is combined with the low tire pressure telltale. When the system detects a malfunction, the telltale will flash for approximately one minute and then remain continuously illuminated. This sequence will continue upon subsequent vehicle start-ups as long as the malfunction exists. When the malfunction indicator is illuminated, the system may not be able to detect or signal low tire pressure as intended. TPMS malfunctions may occur for a variety of reasons, including the installation of replacement or alternate tires or wheels on the vehicle that prevent the TPMS from functioning properly. Always check the TPMS malfunction telltale after replacing one or more tires or wheels on your vehicle to ensure that the replacement or alternate tires and wheels allow the TPMS to continue to function properly.

CAUTION!

The TPMS has been optimized for the original equipment tires and wheels. TPMS pressures and warning have been established for the tire size equipped on your vehicle. Undesirable system operation or sensor damage may result when using replacement equipment that is not of the same size, type, and/or style. Aftermarket wheels can cause sensor damage. Using aftermarket tire sealants may cause the Tire Pressure Monitoring System (TPMS) sensor to become inoperable. After using an aftermarket tire sealant it is recommended that you take your vehicle to an authorized dealer to have your sensor function checked.

Anti-Lock Brake System (ABS) Warning Light

This warning light monitors the ABS. The light will turn on when the ignition is placed in the ON/RUN or ACC/ON/RUN position and may stay on for as long as four seconds.

If the ABS light remains on or turns on while driving, then the Anti-Lock portion of the brake system is not functioning and service is required as soon as possible. However, the conventional brake system will continue to operate normally, assuming the Brake Warning Light is not also on.

If the ABS light does not turn on when the ignition is placed in the ON/RUN or ACC/ON/RUN position, have the brake system inspected by an authorized dealer.

Rear Axle Locker Fault Indicator Light — If Equipped

This warning light will illuminate to indicate when a rear axle locker fault has been detected.

Service Forward Collision Warning (FCW) Light — If Equipped

This warning light will illuminate to indicate a fault in the FCW System. Contact an authorized dealer for service ⇨ page 324.

Service Stop/Start System Warning Light — If Equipped

This warning light will illuminate when the Stop/Start system is not functioning properly and service is required. Contact an authorized dealer for service.

Service 4WD Warning Light — If Equipped

This warning light will illuminate to signal a fault with the 4WD system. If the light stays on or comes on during driving, it means that the 4WD system is not functioning properly and that service is required. We recommend you drive to the nearest service center and have the vehicle serviced immediately.

Cruise Control Fault Warning Light

This warning light will illuminate to indicate the Cruise Control System is not functioning properly and service is required. Contact an authorized dealer.

YELLOW INDICATOR LIGHTS

Forward Collision Warning Off Indicator Light — If Equipped

This indicator light illuminates to indicate that Forward Collision Warning is off.

Air Suspension Payload Protection Indicator Light — If Equipped

This indicator light will illuminate to indicate that the maximum payload may have been exceeded or load leveling cannot be achieved at its current ride height. Protection Mode will automatically be selected to "protect" the air suspension system, air suspension adjustment is limited due to payload.

Trailer Merge Assist Indicator Light — If Equipped

This indicator light will illuminate to indicate when Trailer Merge Assist has been activated ⇨ page 318.

TOW/HAUL Indicator Light

This indicator light will illuminate when TOW/HAUL mode is selected.

Cargo Light — If Equipped

This indicator light will illuminate when the cargo light is activated by pushing the cargo light button on the headlight switch.

Air Suspension Off-Road 1 Indicator Light — If Equipped

This light will illuminate when the air suspension system is set to the Off-Road 1 setting ⇨ page 165.

Air Suspension Off-Road 2 Indicator Light — If Equipped

This light will illuminate when the air suspension system is set to the Off-Road 2 setting ⇨ page 165.

The maximum braking applied by ACC is limited; however, the driver can always apply the brakes manually, if necessary.

NOTE:
The brake lights will illuminate whenever the ACC system applies the brakes.

A Proximity Warning will alert the driver if ACC predicts that its maximum braking level is not sufficient to maintain the set distance. If this occurs, a visual alert "BRAKE" will flash in the instrument cluster display and a chime will sound while ACC continues to apply its maximum braking capacity.

NOTE:
The "BRAKE!" Screen in the instrument cluster display is a warning for the driver to take action and does not necessarily mean that the Forward Collision Warning system is applying the brakes autonomously.

Overtake Aid

When driving with Adaptive Cruise Control (ACC) engaged, and following a vehicle, the system will provide an additional acceleration up to the ACC set speed to assist in passing the vehicle. This additional acceleration is triggered when the driver utilizes the left turn signal and will only be active when passing on the left hand side.

ACC Operation At Stop

If the ACC system brings your vehicle to a standstill while following the vehicle in front, your vehicle will resume motion without any diver intervention if the vehicle in front starts moving within two seconds.

If the vehicle in front does not start moving within two seconds of your vehicle coming to a standstill, the driver will either have to push the RES (resume) button, or apply the accelerator pedal to reengage the ACC to the existing set speed.

NOTE:
After the ACC system holds your vehicle at a standstill for approximately three consecutive minutes, the parking brake will be activated, and the ACC system will be cancelled.

While ACC is holding your vehicle at a standstill, if the driver seat belt is unbuckled or the driver door is opened, the parking brake will be activated, and the ACC system will be cancelled.

WARNING!

When the ACC system is resumed, the driver must ensure that there are no pedestrians, vehicles or objects in the path of the vehicle. Failure to follow these warnings can result in a collision and death or serious personal injury.

Display Warnings And Maintenance

4

"Wipe Front Radar Sensor In Front Of Vehicle" Warning

The "ACC/FCW Unavailable Wipe Front Radar Sensor" warning will display and also a chime will indicate when conditions temporarily limit system performance.

This most often occurs at times of poor visibility, such as in snow or heavy rain. The ACC system may also become temporarily blinded due to obstructions, such as mud, dirt or ice. In these cases, the instrument cluster display will display "ACC/FCW Unavailable Wipe Front Radar Sensor" and the system will deactivate.

The "ACC/FCW Unavailable Wipe Front Radar Sensor" message can sometimes be displayed while driving in highly reflective areas (i.e. ice

Setting Name	Descriptions
ParkView Backup Camera Delay	This setting will add a timed delay to the rear backup camera when shifting out of reverse.
ParkView Backup Camera Active Guidelines	This setting will turn the backup camera active guidelines on or off.
ParkView Backup Camera Fixed Guidelines	This setting will turn the backup camera fixed guidelines on or off.

Safety/Driving Assistance

When the Safety/Driving Assistance button is selected on the touchscreen, the system displays the options related to the vehicle's safety settings. These options will differ depending on the features equipped on the vehicle. The settings may display in list form or within subfolders on the screen. To access a subfolder, select the desired folder; the available options related to that feature will then display on the screen.

Setting Name	Description
Forward Collision Warning Sensitivity	This setting will change the distance at which the Forward Collision Warning (FCW) alert sounds. The "Medium" setting will have the FCW system signal when an object is in view, and the possibility of a collision is detected. The "Near" setting will have the FCW system signal when the object is closer to the vehicle. The "Far" setting will have the FCW system signal when an object is at a far distance from the vehicle.
Forward Collision Warning	This setting will turn the Forward Collision Warning system on or off. The "Off" setting will deactivate the FCW system. The "Warning Only" setting will provide only an audible chime when a collision is detected. The "Warning + Active Braking" setting will provide an audible chime and apply some brake pressure when a collision is detected.
Pedestrian Emergency Braking	This setting will turn the Pedestrian Emergency Braking system on or off.

- Trailer length between 30 ft and 39.5 ft (9 m to 12 m) — Blind spot zone will be adjusted to Max distance  .

NOTE:
Trailer length is determined within +/- 3 ft (1 m) of actual length. Trailers that are the same size as the category limit, 10/20/30 ft (3/6/9 m), could be subject to being placed in the category above or below the correct one.

Trailer Merge Warning

Trailer Merge Warning is the extension of the blind spot function to cover the length of the trailer, plus a safety margin, to warn the driver when there is a vehicle in the adjacent lane. The driver is alerted by the illumination of the BSM warning light located in the outside mirror on the side the other vehicle is detected on. In addition, an audible (chime) alert will be heard and radio volume will be reduced ➪ page 322.

NOTE:

- The Trailer Merge Alert system DOES NOT alert the driver about rapidly approaching vehicles that are outside the detection zones.
- The Blind Spot Monitoring (BSM) system may experience drop outs (blinking on and off) of the side mirror warning indicator lamps when a motorcycle or any small object remains at the side of the vehicle for extended periods of time (more than a couple of seconds).
- Crowded areas such as parking lots, neighborhoods, etc. may lead to an increased amount of false alerts. This is normal operation.

WARNING!

The Blind Spot Monitoring system is only an aid to help detect objects in the blind spot zones. The BSM system is not designed to detect pedestrians, bicyclists, or animals. Even if your vehicle is equipped with the BSM system, always check your vehicle's mirrors, glance over your shoulder, and use your turn signal before changing lanes. Failure to do so can result in serious injury or death.

FORWARD COLLISION WARNING (FCW) WITH MITIGATION — IF EQUIPPED

FCW with Mitigation provides the driver with audible warnings, visual warnings (within the instrument cluster display), and may apply a brake jerk to warn the driver when it detects a potential frontal collision. The warnings and limited braking are intended to provide the driver with enough time to react, avoid or mitigate the potential collision.

NOTE:
FCW monitors the information from the forward looking sensors as well as the Electronic Brake Controller (EBC), to calculate the probability of a forward collision. When the system determines that a forward collision is probable, the driver will be provided with audible and visual warnings as well as a possible brake jerk warning.

If the driver does not take action based upon these progressive warnings, then the system will provide a limited level of active braking to help slow the vehicle and mitigate the potential forward collision. If the driver reacts to the warnings by braking and the system determines that the driver intends to avoid the collision by braking but has not applied sufficient brake force, the system will compensate and provide additional brake force as required.

If a FCW with Mitigation event begins at a speed below 32 mph (52 km/h), the system may provide the maximum braking possible to mitigate the potential forward collision. If the

Forward Collision Warning with Mitigation event stops the vehicle completely, the system will hold the vehicle at standstill for two seconds and then release the brakes.

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FCW Message

When the system determines a collision with the vehicle in front of you is no longer probable, the warning message will be deactivated ⇨ page 482.

NOTE:

- The minimum speed for FCW activation is 3 mph (5 km/h).
- The FCW alerts may be triggered on objects other than vehicles such as guard rails or sign posts based on the course prediction. This is expected and is a part of normal FCW activation and functionality.
- It is unsafe to test the FCW system. To prevent such misuse of the system, after four Active Braking events within a key cycle, the Active Braking portion of FCW will be deactivated until the next key cycle.
- The FCW system is intended for on-road use only. If the vehicle is taken off-road, the FCW system should be deactivated to prevent unnecessary warnings to the surroundings.
- FCW may not react to irrelevant objects such as overhead objects, ground reflections, objects not in the path of the vehicle, stationary objects that are far away, oncoming traffic, or leading vehicles with the same or higher rate of speed.
- FCW will be disabled like ACC, with the unavailable screens.

WARNING!

Forward Collision Warning (FCW) is not intended to avoid a collision on its own, nor can FCW detect every type of potential collision. The driver has the responsibility to avoid a collision by controlling the vehicle via braking and steering. Failure to follow this warning could lead to serious injury or death.

Turning FCW On or Off

The FCW button is located in the Uconnect display in the control settings ⇨ page 237.

- To turn the FCW system on, press the forward collision button once.
- To turn the FCW system off, press the forward collision button once.

NOTE:

- When the FCW is “on”, this allows the system to warn the driver of a possible collision with the vehicle in front.
- When the FCW is “off”, this prevents the system from warning the driver of a possible collision with the vehicle in front. If the FCW is set to “off”, “FCW OFF” will be displayed in the instrument cluster display.
- When FCW status is set to “Only Warning”, this prevents the system from providing limited active braking, or additional brake support if the driver is not braking adequately in the event of a potential frontal collision.

- When FCW status is set to "Warning and Braking", this allows the system to warn the driver of a possible collision with the vehicle in front using audible/visual warnings and it applies autonomous braking.
- The FCW system state is defaulted to "Full On" from one ignition cycle to the next. If the system is turned off, it will reset to "Full On" when the vehicle is restarted.

FCW Braking Status And Sensitivity

The FCW Sensitivity and Active Braking status are programmable through the Uconnect system ⇨ page 237.

- Far
  - When the sensitivity of FCW is set to the "Far" setting and the system status is "Only Warning", this allows the system to warn the driver of a possible more distant collision with the vehicle in front using audible/visual warnings.
  - More cautious drivers that do not mind frequent warnings may prefer this setting.
- Medium
  - When the sensitivity of FCW is set to the "Medium" setting and the system status is "Only Warning", this allows the system to warn the driver of a possible collision with the vehicle in front using audible/visual warnings.
- Near
  - When the sensitivity of FCW is set to the "Near" setting and the system status is "Only Warning", this allows the system to warn the driver of a possible closer collision with the vehicle in front using audible/visual warnings.
  - This setting provides less reaction time than the "Far" and "Medium" settings, which allows for a more dynamic driving experience.
  - More dynamic or aggressive drivers that want to avoid frequent warnings may prefer this setting.

FCW Limited Warning

If the instrument cluster displays "ACC/FCW Limited Functionality" or "ACC/FCW Limited Functionality Clean Front Windshield" momentarily, there may be a condition that limits FCW functionality. Although the vehicle is still driveable under normal conditions, the active braking may not be fully available. Once the condition that limited the system performance is no longer present, the system will return to its full performance state. If the problem persists, see an authorized dealer.

Service FCW Warning

If the system turns off, and the instrument cluster displays:

- ACC/FCW Unavailable Service Required
- Cruise/FCW Unavailable Service Required

This indicates there is an internal system fault. Although the vehicle is still drivable under normal conditions, have the system checked by an authorized dealer.

APPENDIX C

Run Log

Subject Vehicle: **2021 Ram 1500 Laramie Crew Cab 4x4** Test Date: **3/16/2021**

Principal Other Vehicle: **SSV**

Run	Test Type	Valid Run?	FCW TTC (s)	Min. Distance (ft)	Speed Reduction (mph)	Peak Decel. (g)	CIB TTC (s)	Pass/Fail	Notes
1	Static Run								Zero SV front bumper to SSV rear bumper and collect data
2	**Stopped POV**	Y	1.76	1.67	25.2	1.02	0.81	Pass	
3		Y	1.63	3.87	24.9	0.98	0.85	Pass	
4		Y	1.64	5.21	25.3	1.00	0.90	Pass	
5		Y	1.77	2.23	25.6	1.04	0.81	Pass	
6		Y	1.59	2.26	24.8	0.96	0.81	Pass	
7		Y	1.65	4.14	25.0	0.98	0.85	Pass	
8		Y	1.71	0.56	25.6	0.99	0.76	Pass	
9	Static Run								
10	**Slower POV, 25 vs 10**	Y	1.54	2.01	14.5	1.02	0.57	Pass	
11		Y	1.61	3.00	15.0	1.00	0.63	Pass	
12		Y	1.56	1.99	14.8	0.99	0.58	Pass	
13		Y	1.42	1.76	15.3	0.97	0.57	Pass	
14		Y	1.51	2.15	14.2	1.00	0.58	Pass	
15		Y	1.71	3.14	15.5	1.01	0.65	Pass	
16		Y	1.59	3.21	14.9	1.01	0.64	Pass	
17	Static Run								Check zero data is within ± 0.167 ft (±0.05m)

Run	Test Type	Valid Run?	FCW TTC (s)	Min. Distance (ft)	Speed Reduction (mph)	Peak Decel. (g)	CIB TTC (s)	Pass/Fail	Notes
18	**Slower POV, 45 vs 20**	Y	2.41	21.37	24.7	0.71	1.91	Pass	
19		Y	2.43	20.39	25.0	0.72	1.65	Pass	
20		Y	2.37	18.67	25.3	0.74	1.56	Pass	
21		Y	2.49	16.88	24.0	0.73	1.67	Pass	
22		Y	2.45	19.98	25.6	0.72	1.63	Pass	
23		Y	2.40	21.85	25.1	0.74	1.64	Pass	
24		Y	2.37	21.41	25.4	0.74	1.64	Pass	
25	Static run								Check zero data is within ± 0.167 ft (±0.05m)
26	**Decelerating POV**	Y	1.70	6.58	23.0	1.01	0.99	Pass	
27		Y	1.66	5.44	23.0	1.01	1.01	Pass	
28		Y	1.67	4.66	23.0	1.01	0.91	Pass	
29		Y	1.58	3.84	23.2	1.00	0.91	Pass	
30		Y	1.72	6.30	22.9	1.04	0.97	Pass	
31		Y	1.78	5.31	23.5	1.01	0.93	Pass	
32		Y	1.76	1.04	26.1	1.01	1.04	Pass	
33	Static Run								Check zero data is within ± 0.167 ft (±0.05m)
34	STP - Static Run								Zero SV front bumper to rear edge of steel plate and collect data

Run	Test Type	Valid Run?	FCW TTC (s)	Min. Distance (ft)	Speed Reduction (mph)	Peak Decel. (g)	CIB TTC (s)	Pass/Fail	Notes
35	**STP False Positive, 25**	Y				0.01		Pass	
36		Y				0.01		Pass	
37		Y				0.05		Pass	
38		Y				0.01		Pass	
39		Y				0.01		Pass	
40		Y				0.01		Pass	
41		Y				0.00		Pass	
42	STP - Static Run								Check zero data is within ± 0.167 ft (±0.05m)
43	**STP False Positive, 45**	Y				0.05		Pass	
44		Y				0.03		Pass	
45		Y				0.04		Pass	
46		Y				0.04		Pass	
47		Y				0.03		Pass	
48		N							Post processor
49		Y				0.02		Pass	
50		Y				0.04		Pass	
51	STP - Static Run								Check zero data is within ± 0.167 ft (±0.05m)

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 codes 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)
- Decelerating POV 35 mph (Both vehicles at 35 mph with 13.8 m gap, POV brakes at 0.3 g)
- 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)

Time history figures include the following sub-plots:

- FCW Warning – Displays the Forward Collision Warning alert (which can be auditory, 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 auditory 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. For False Positive tests, when the FCW presents a warning “FCW” is shown in red at the right edge of the FCW plot.

- Headway (ft) – Longitudinal separation (gap) 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 Principal Other Vehicle (if any). For CIB tests, the speed reduction experienced by the Subject Vehicle 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). For CIB tests, the TTC (sec) at the moment of first CIB activation is displayed to the right of the subplot in green. Also, the peak value of Ax for the SV is shown on the subplot.

- Accelerator Pedal Position (0-1) – Normalized position of the accelerator pedal.

Envelopes and Thresholds

Some of the time history plot figures 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. 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. Exceedances of a green envelope are indicated by red shading in the area between the measured time-varying data and the envelope boundaries.

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 displayed. 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 0.27 g (the upper edge of the envelope). A green circle or red asterisk is displayed at the moment the POV brake level achieves 0.27 g. 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 outside of the appropriate interval). Additionally, for the CIB tests, a dashed black threshold line indicating an Ax of -0.15 g is given to define the onset of CIB activation. When the Subject Vehicle's Ax crosses this threshold, the CIB TTC is calculated and displayed.

For the accelerator pedal position plot, a green envelope is given starting 500 ms after the onset of the FCW warning to ensure that the accelerator pedal was released at the correct time and remained off for the duration of the CIB event. For false positive runs a green dot, rather than a green envelope is displayed. The green dot indicates that at the end of the run the accelerator pedal had not been released. If the accelerator had been released a red asterisk would appear.

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

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

Other Notations

- 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 D9. Figures D1 through D6 show passing runs for each of the 6 test types. Figures D7 and D8 show examples of invalid runs. Figure D9 shows an example of a valid test that failed the CIB requirements.

Time history data plots for the tests of the vehicle under consideration herein are provided beginning with Figure D10.

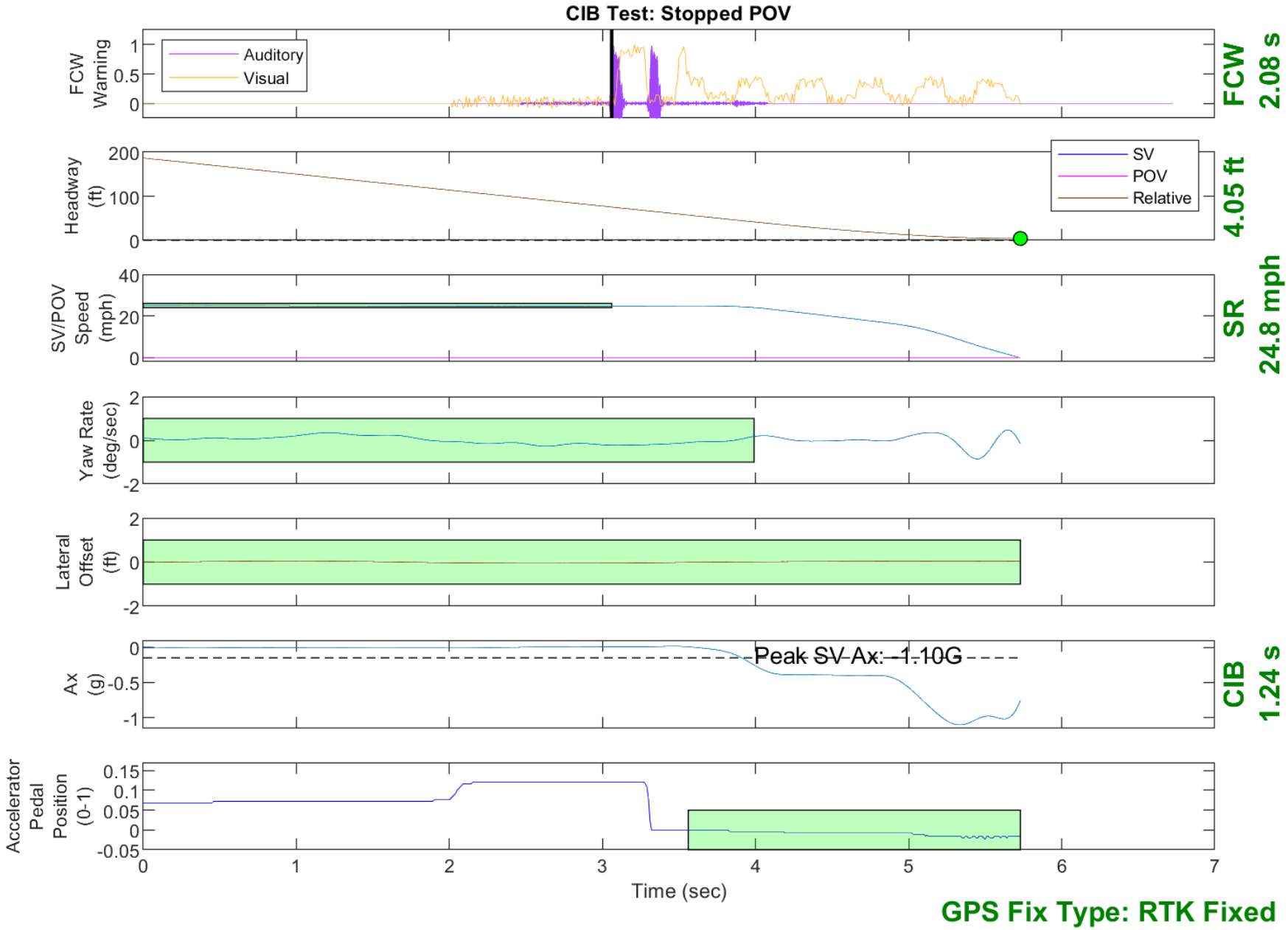

Figure D1. Example Time History for Stopped POV, Passing

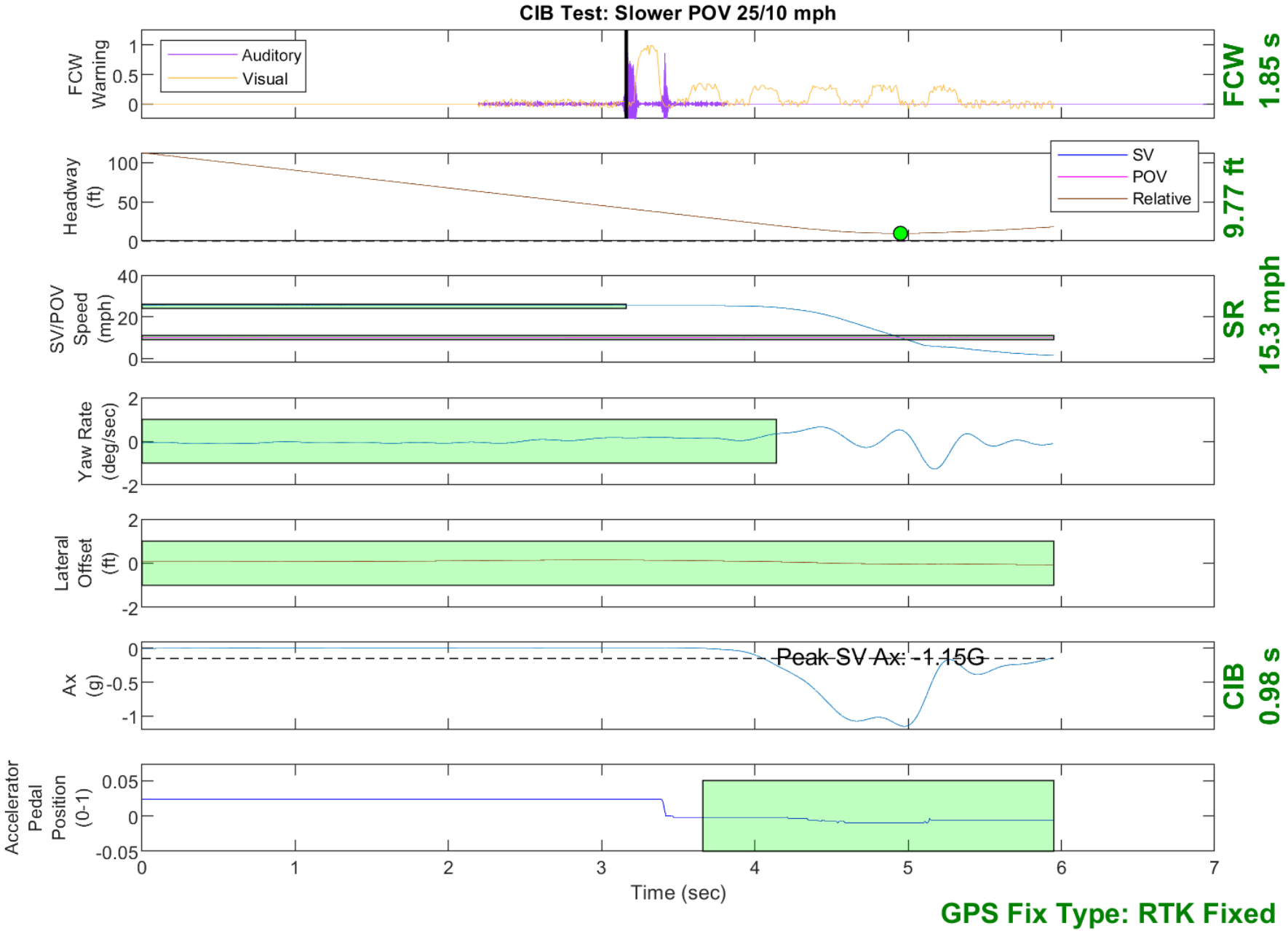

Figure D2. Example Time History for Slower POV 25 vs. 10, Passing

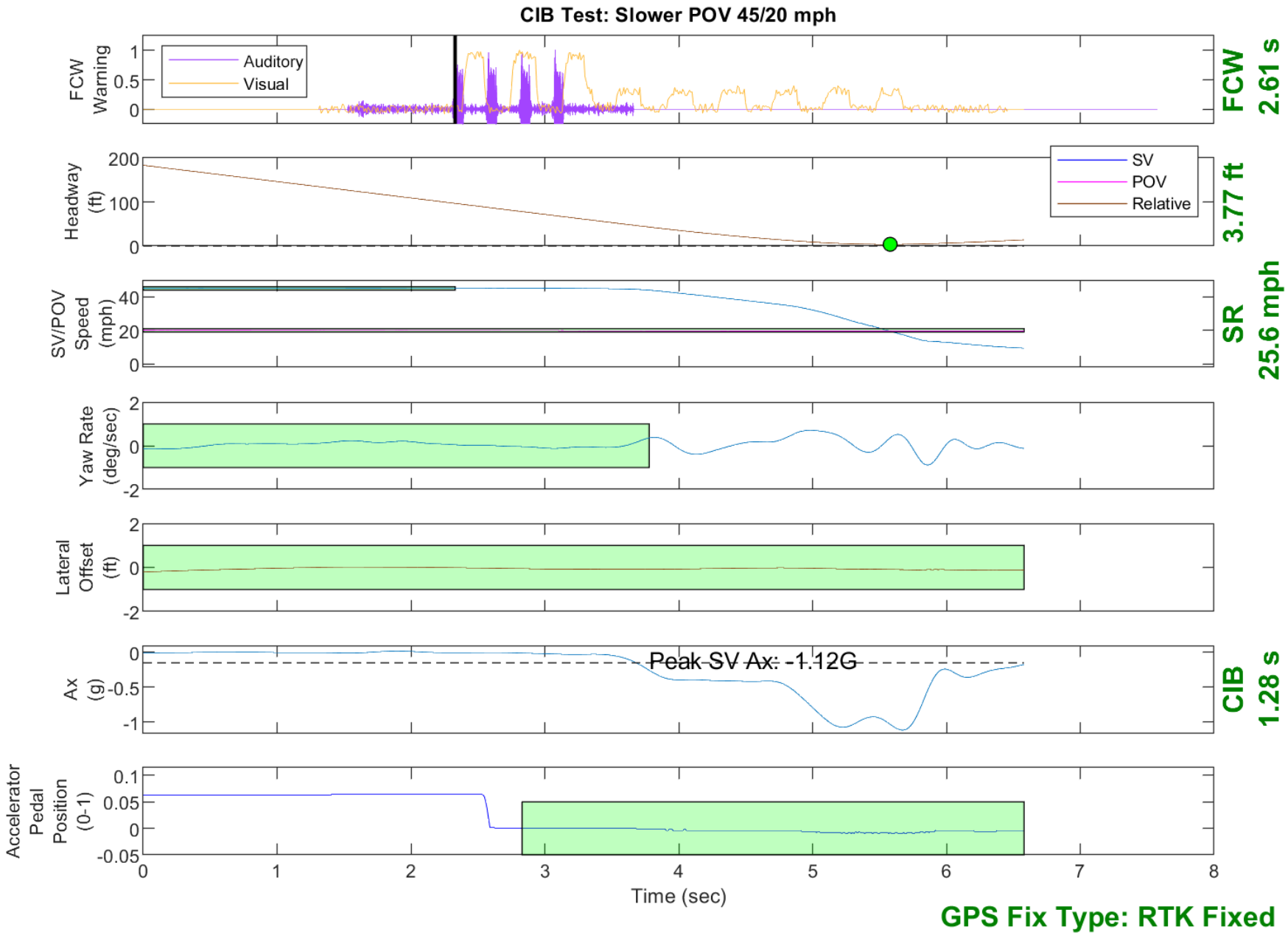

Figure D3. Example Time History for Slower POV 45 vs. 20, Passing

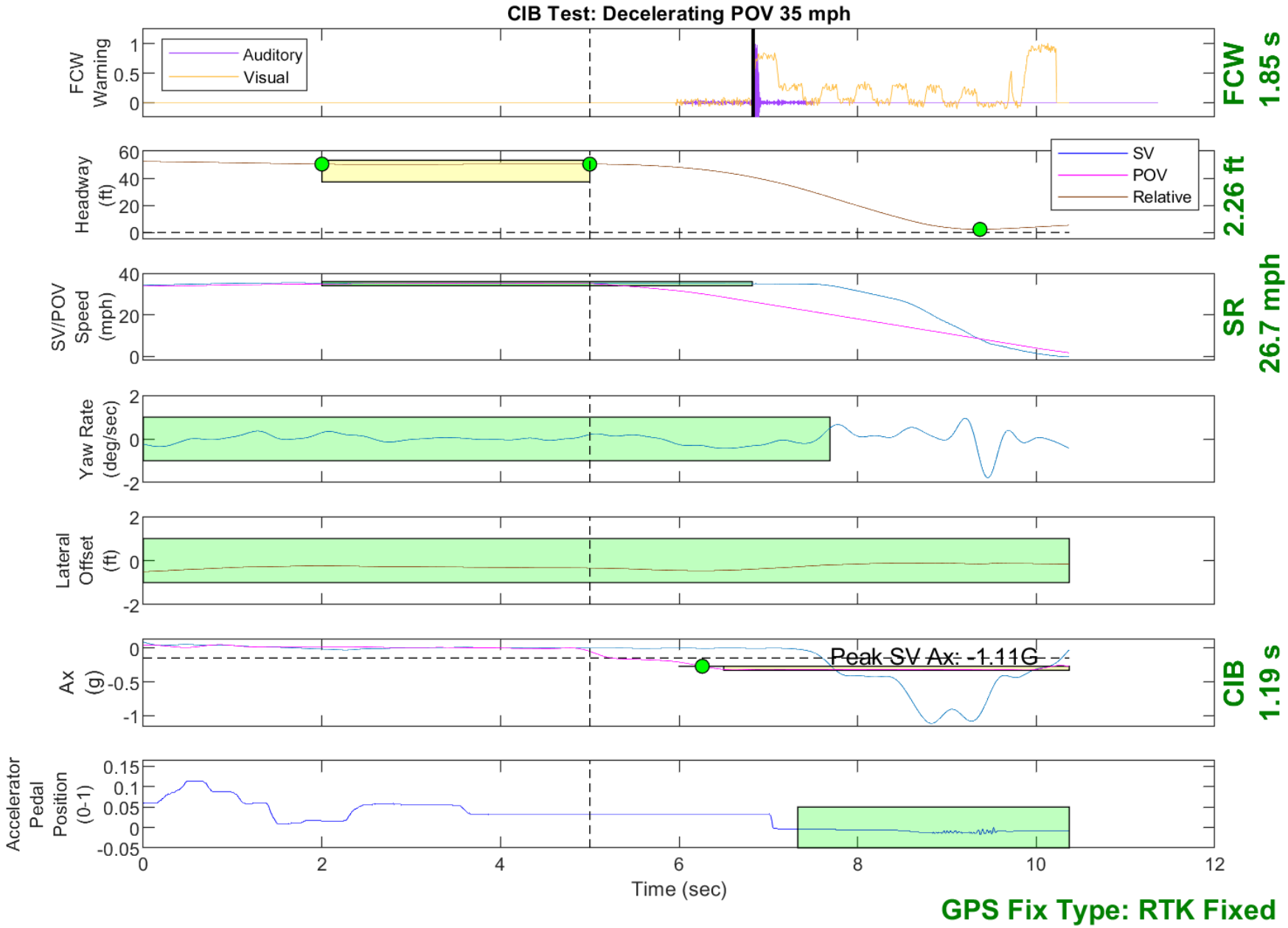

Figure D4. Example Time History for Decelerating POV 35, Passing

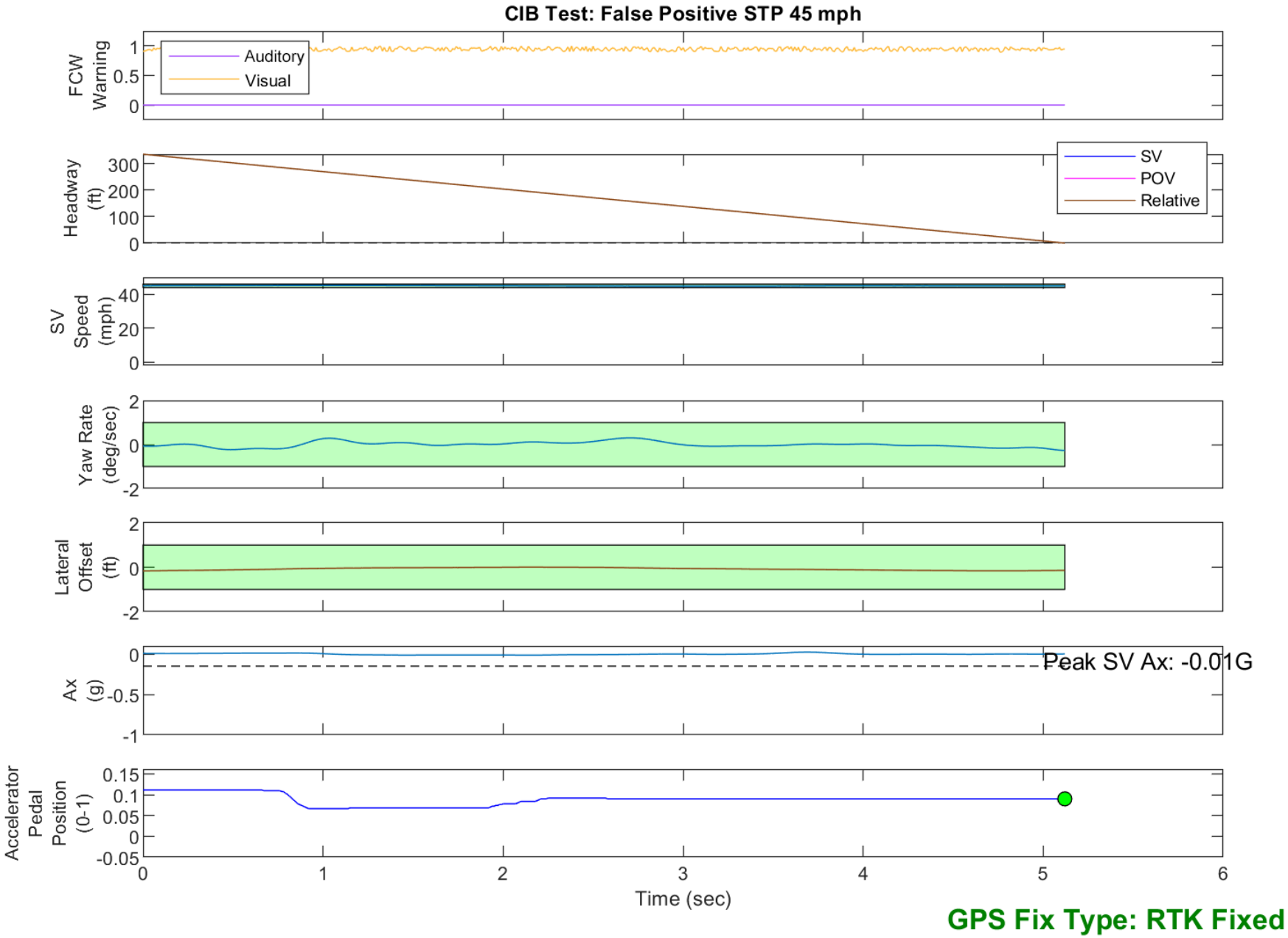

Figure D5. Example Time History for False Positive STP 25, Passing

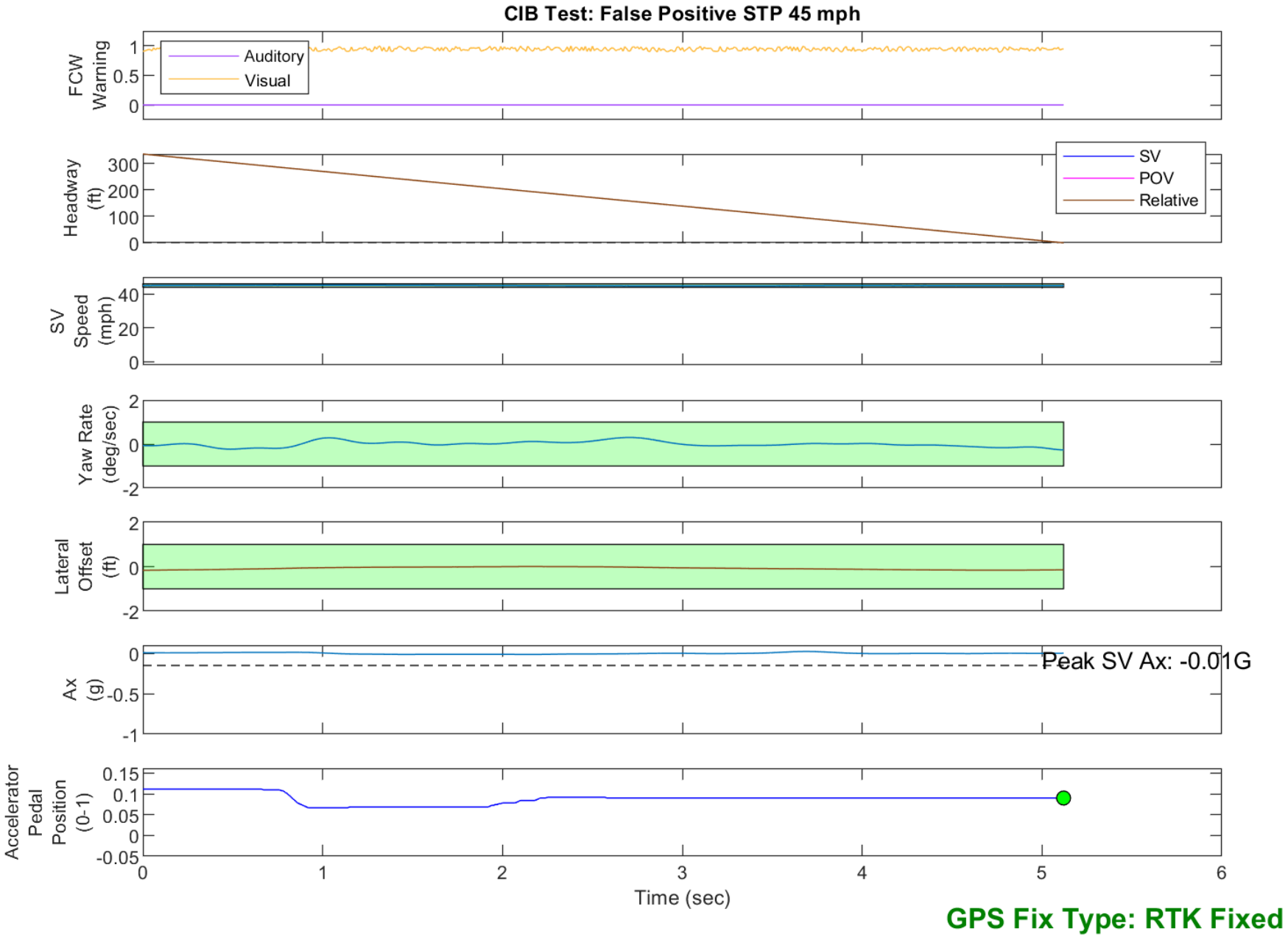

Figure D6. Example Time History for False Positive STP 45, Passing

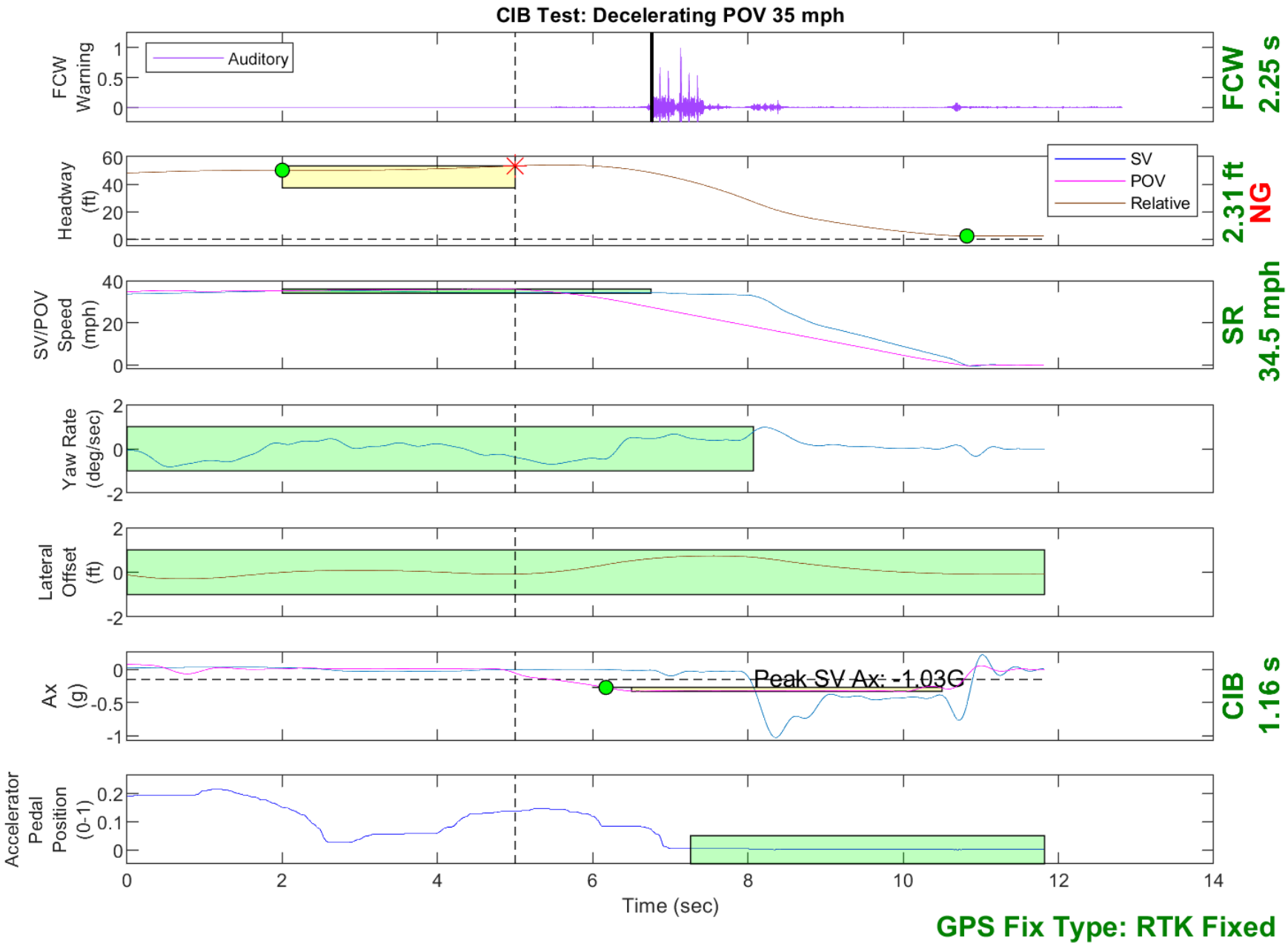

Figure D7. Example Time History Displaying Invalid Headway Criteria

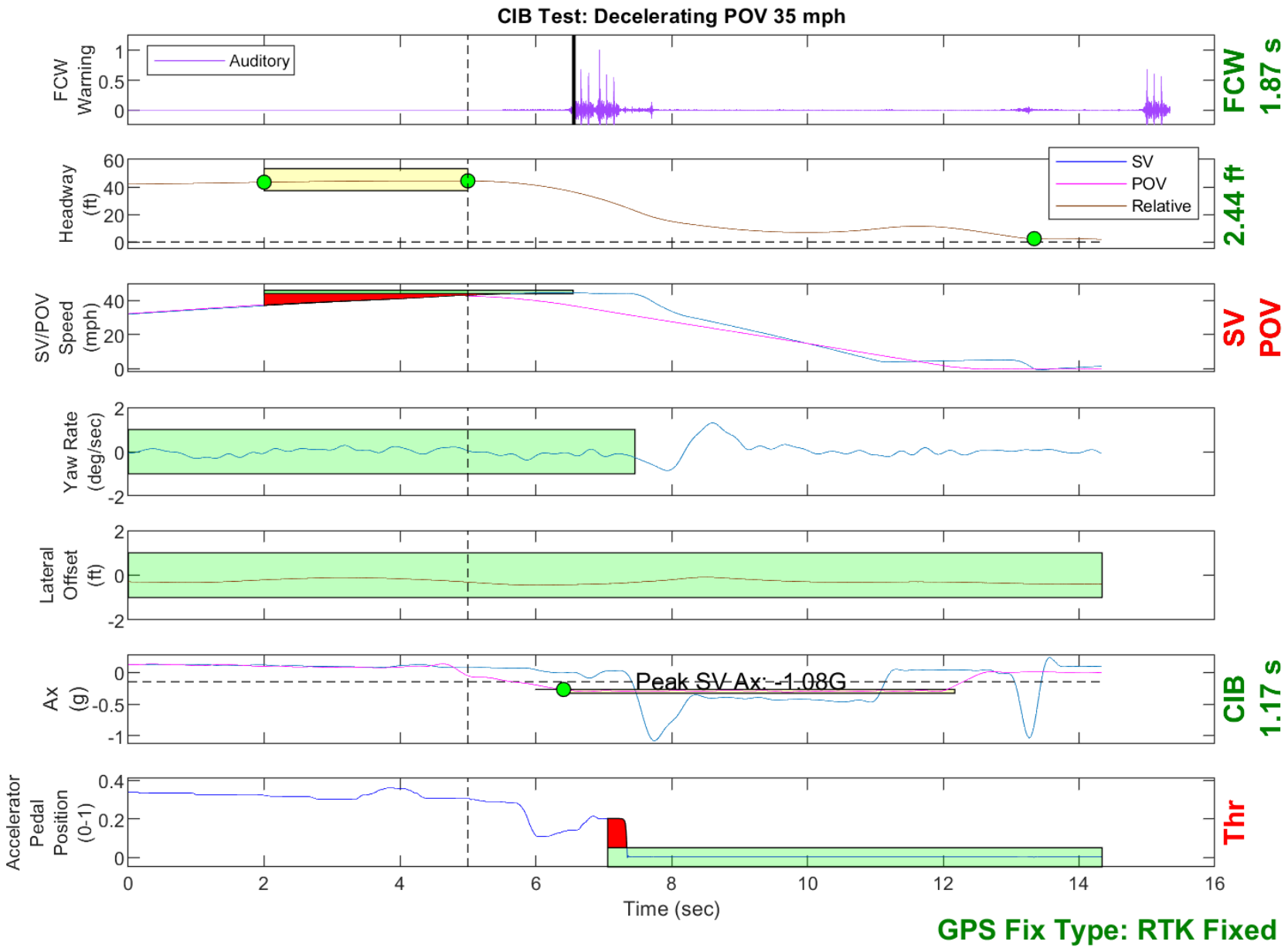

Figure D8. Example Time History Displaying Various Invalid Criteria

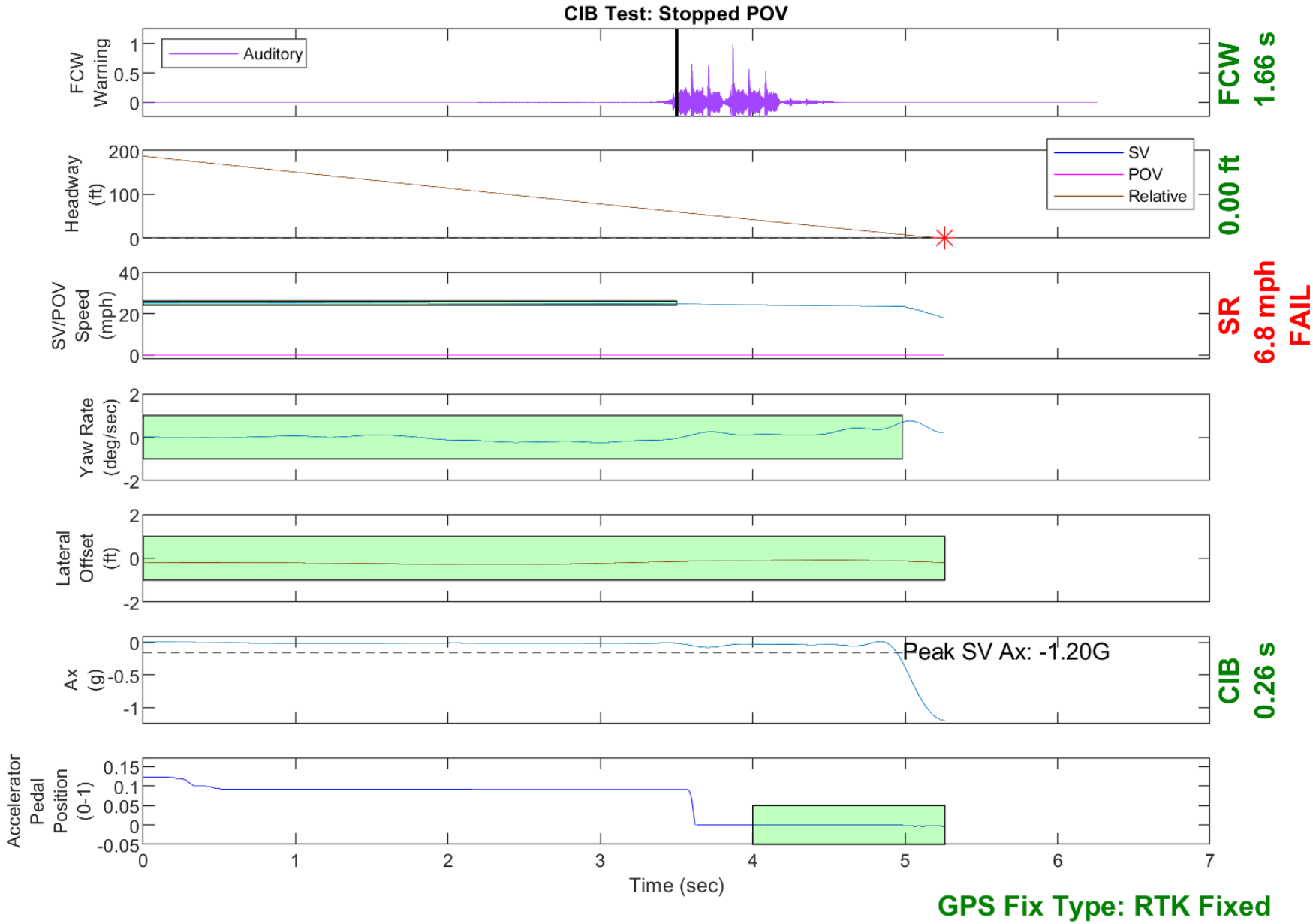

Figure D9. Example Time History for a Failed Run

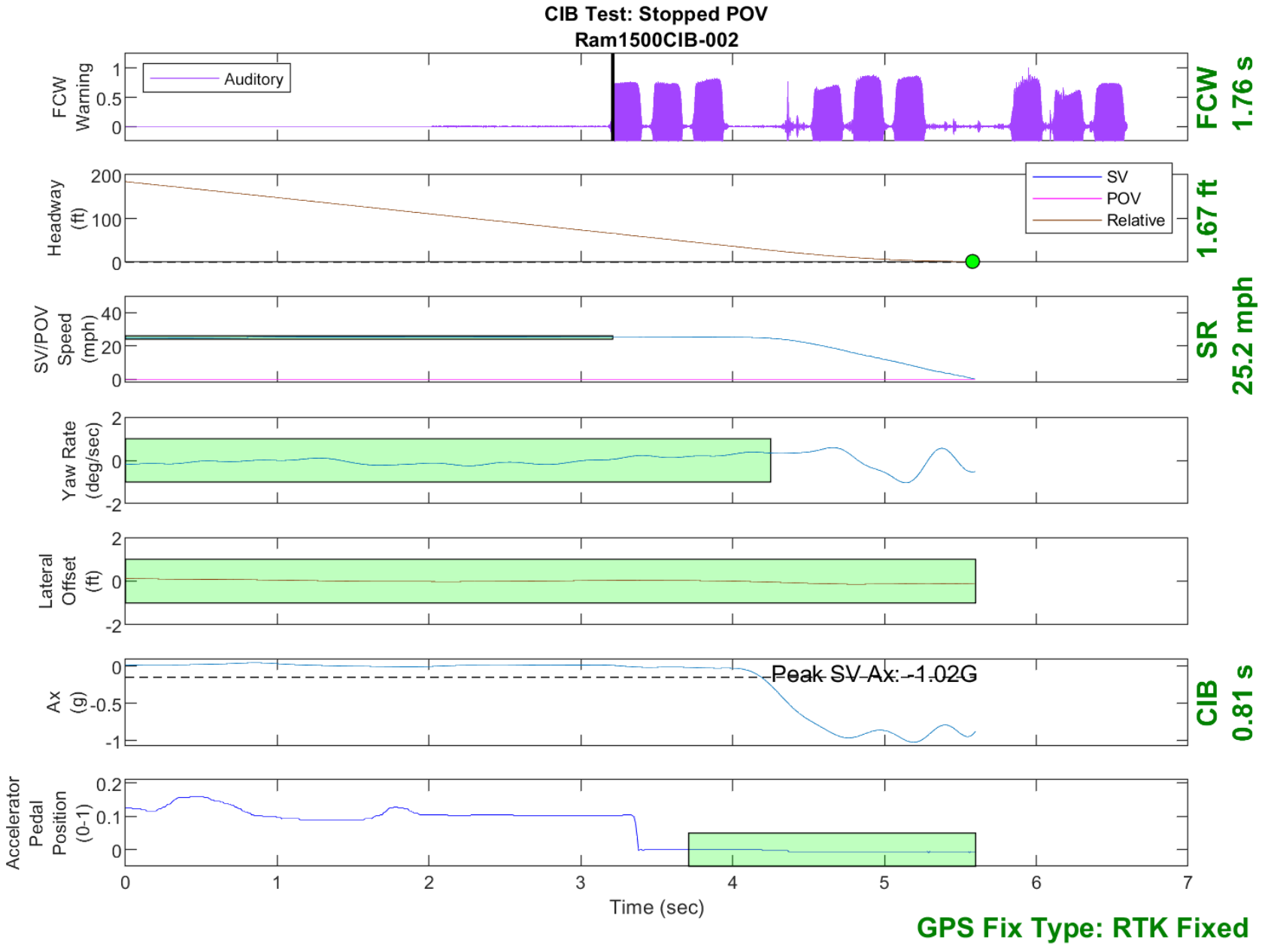

Figure D10. Time History for CIB Run 2, SV Encounters Stopped POV

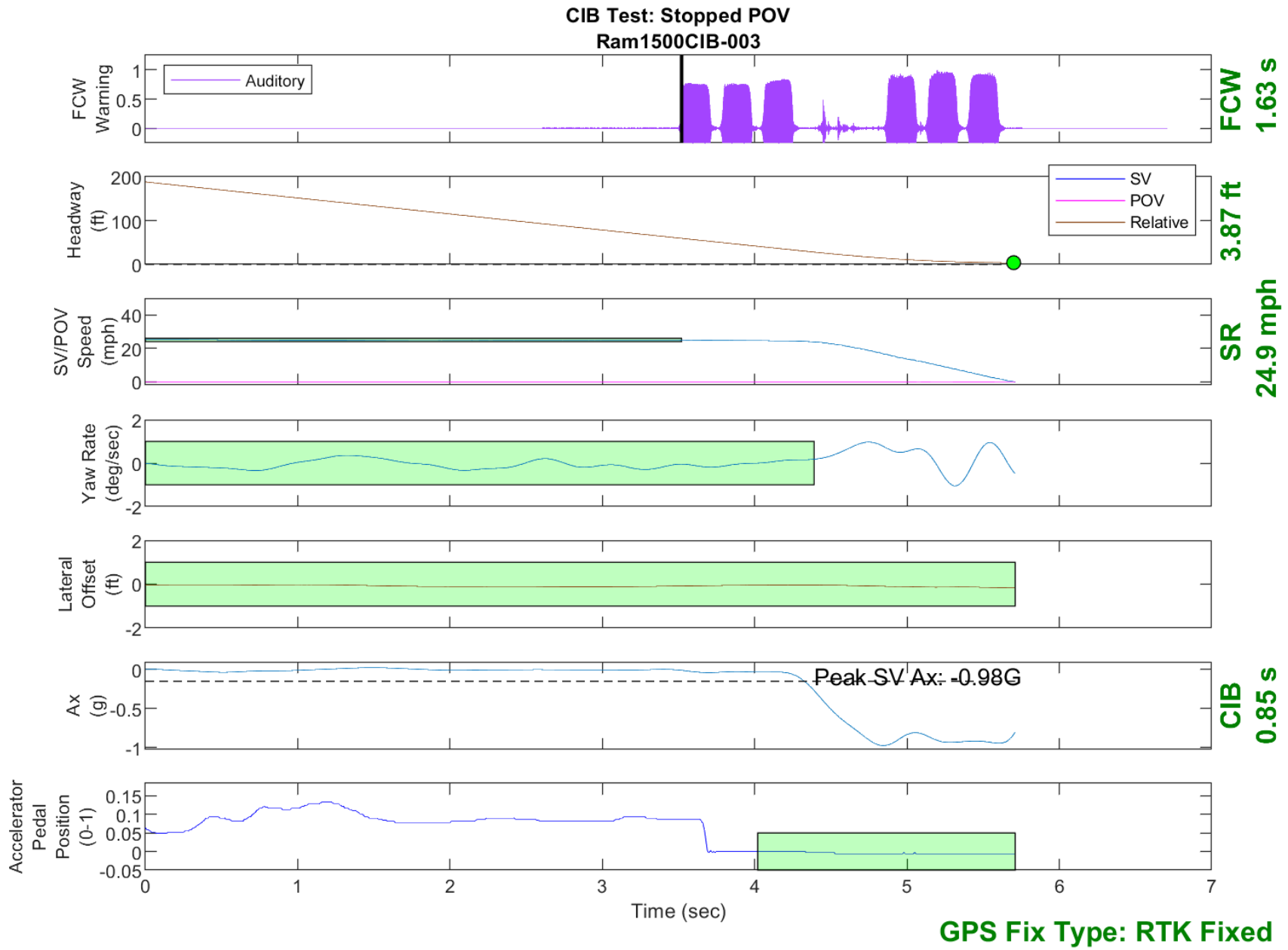

Figure D11. Time History for CIB Run 3, SV Encounters Stopped POV

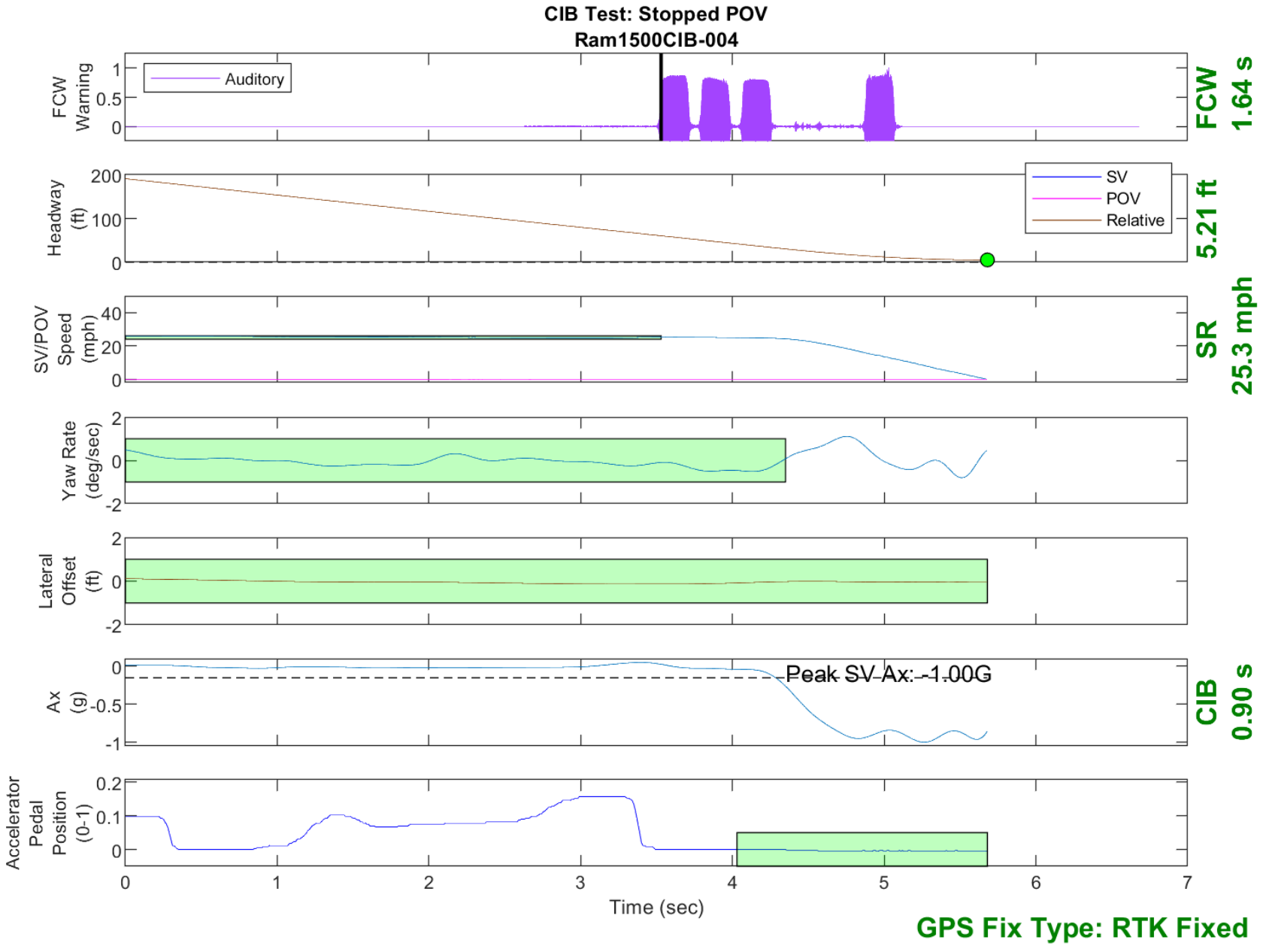

Figure D12. Time History for CIB Run 4, SV Encounters Stopped POV

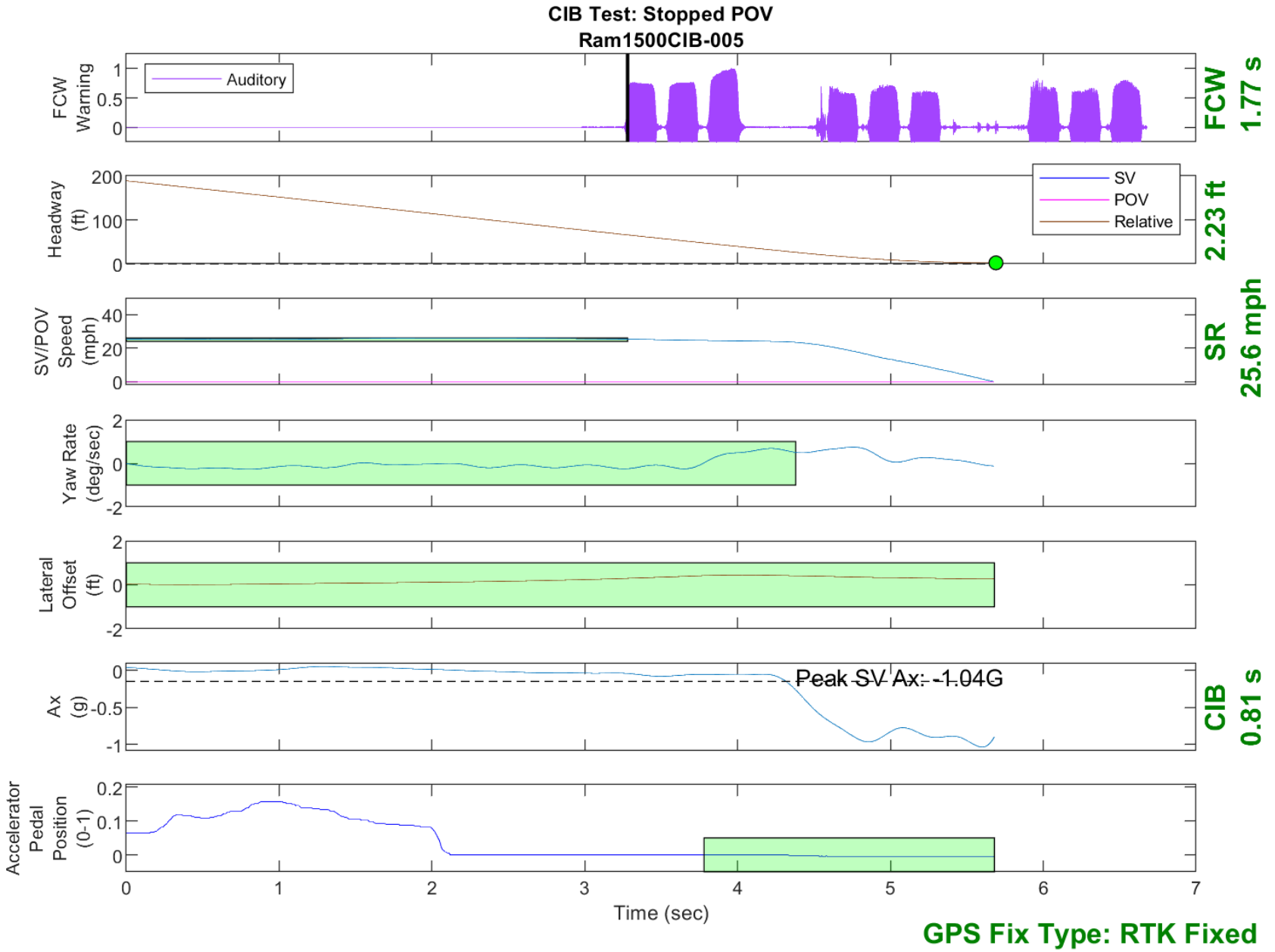

Figure D13. Time History for CIB Run 5, SV Encounters Stopped POV

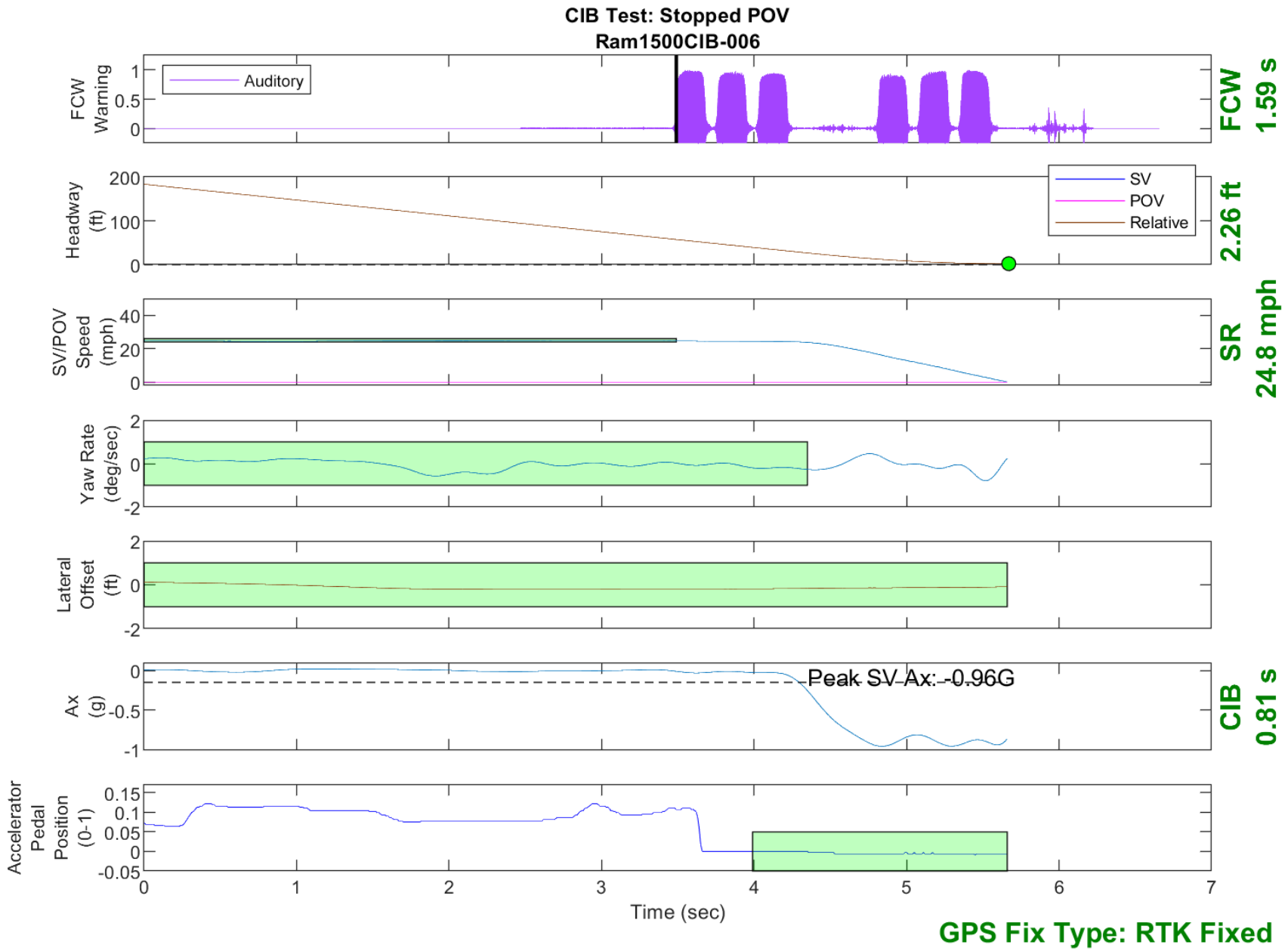

Figure D14. Time History for CIB Run 6, SV Encounters Stopped POV

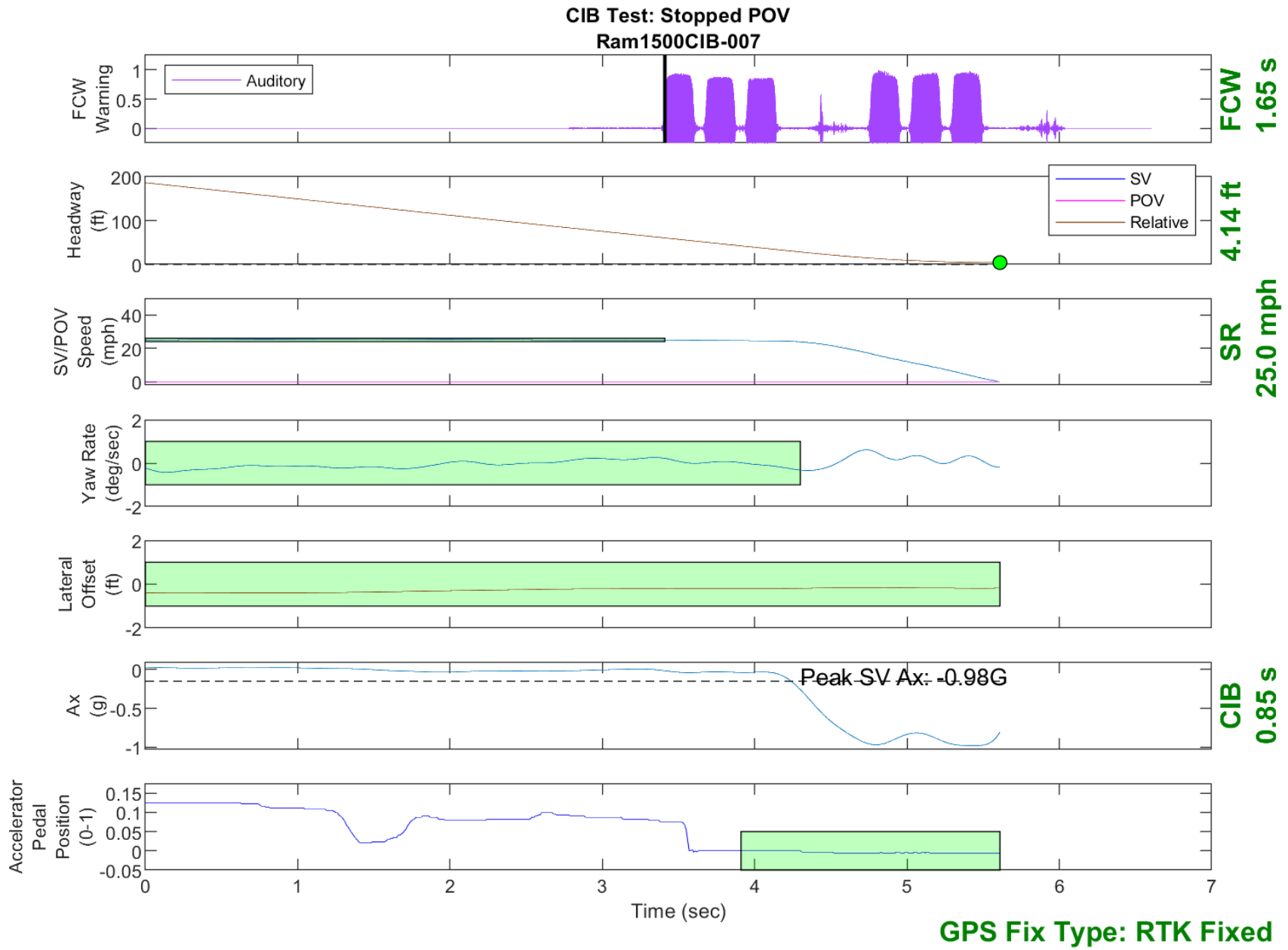

Figure D15. Time History for CIB Run 7, SV Encounters Stopped POV

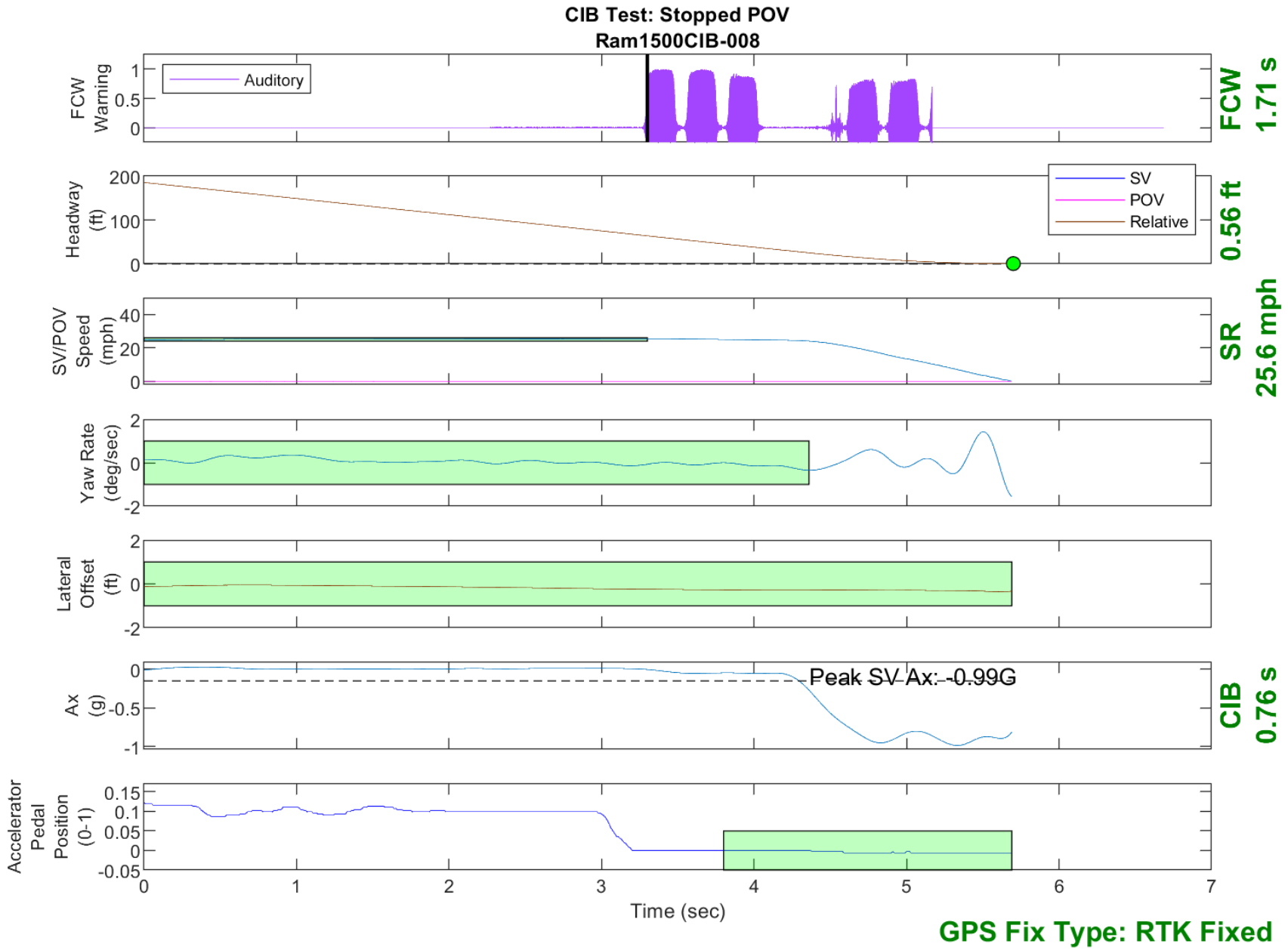

Figure D16. Time History for CIB Run 8, SV Encounters Stopped POV

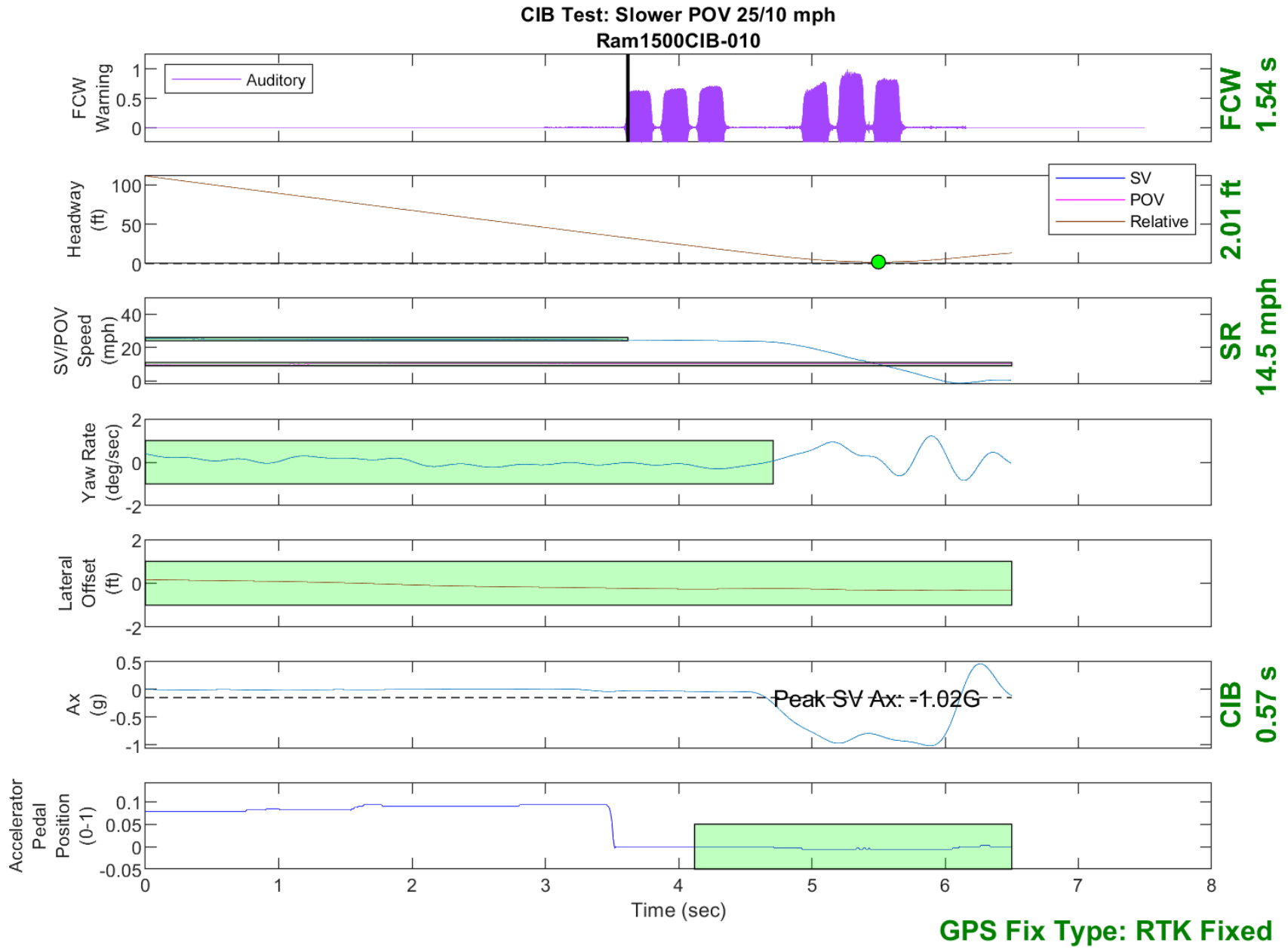

Figure D17. Time History for CIB Run 10, SV Encounters Slower POV, SV 25 mph, POV 10 mph

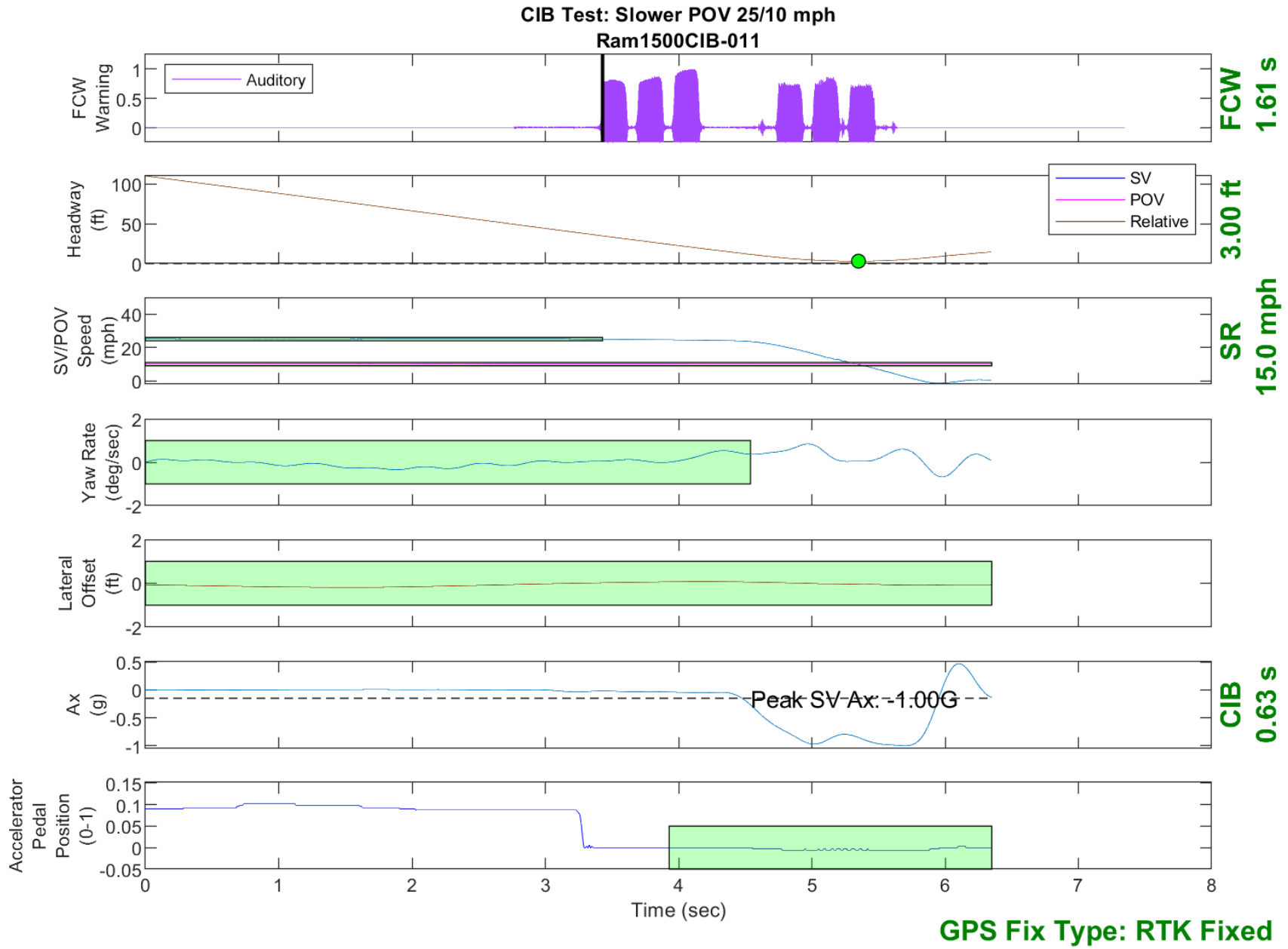

Figure D18. Time History for CIB Run 11, SV Encounters Slower POV, SV 25 mph, POV 10 mph

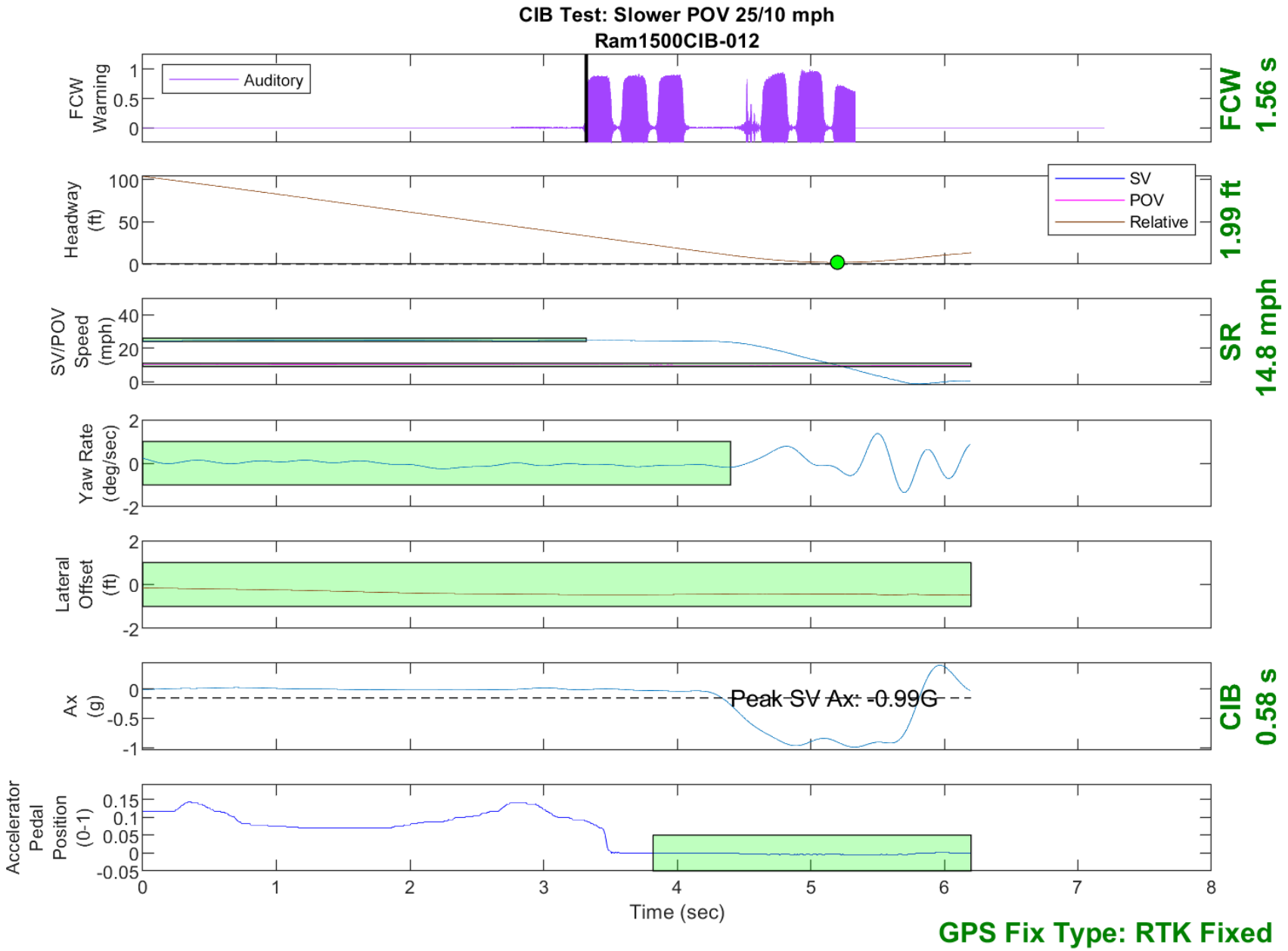

Figure D19. Time History for CIB Run 12, SV Encounters Slower POV, SV 25 mph, POV 10 mph

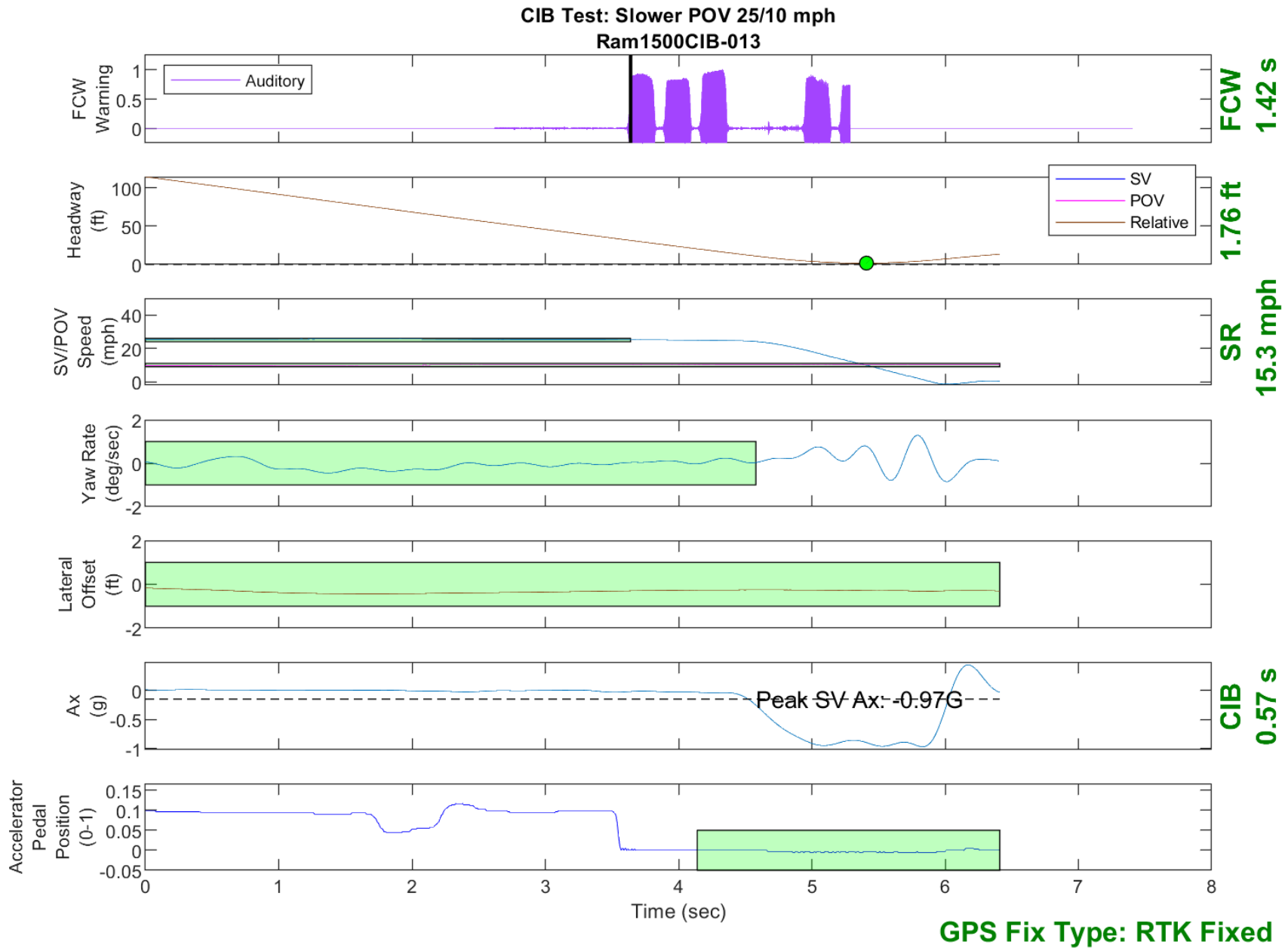

Figure D20. Time History for CIB Run 13, SV Encounters Slower POV, SV 25 mph, POV 10 mph

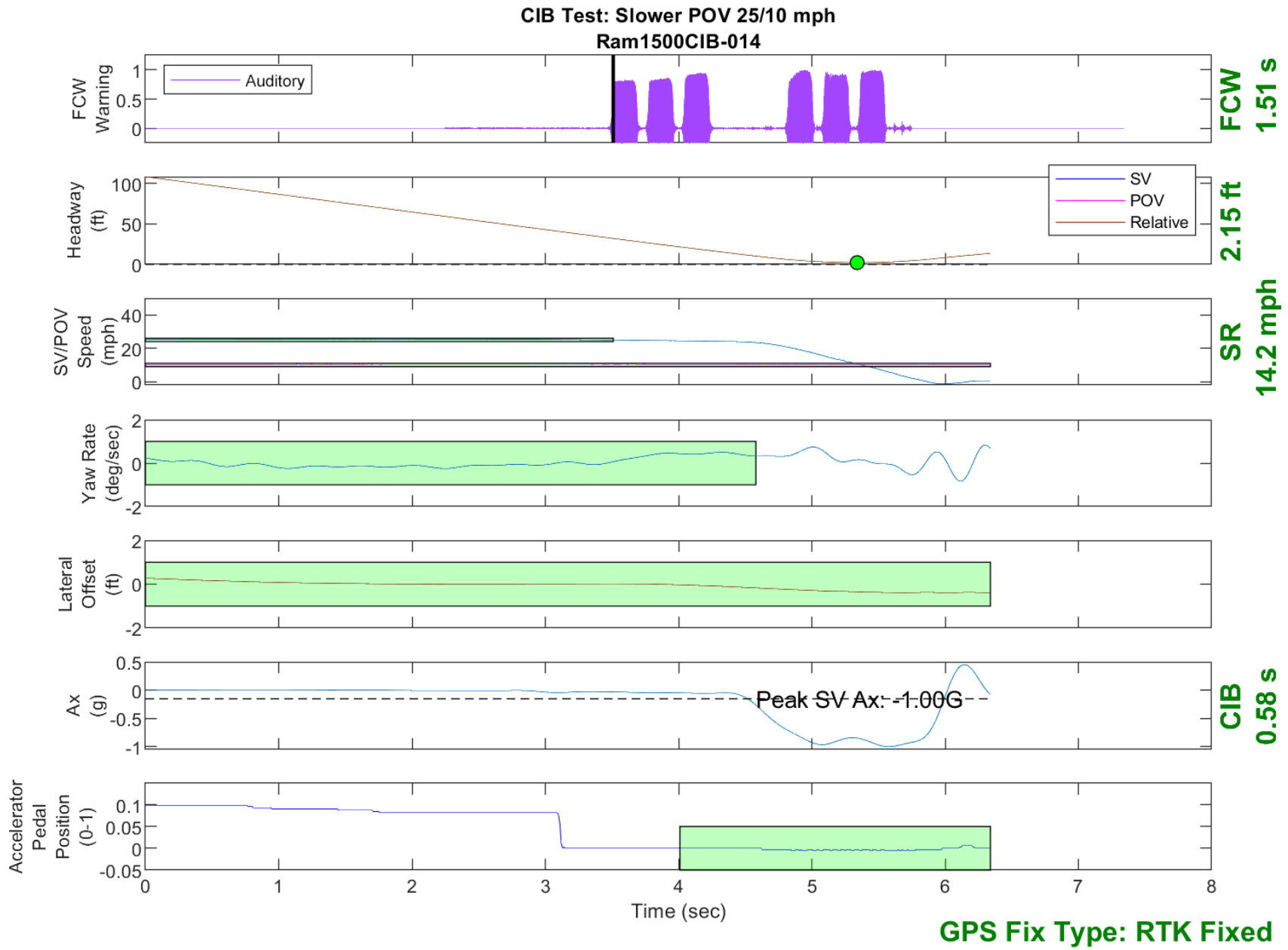

Figure D21. Time History for CIB Run 14, SV Encounters Slower POV, SV 25 mph, POV 10 mph

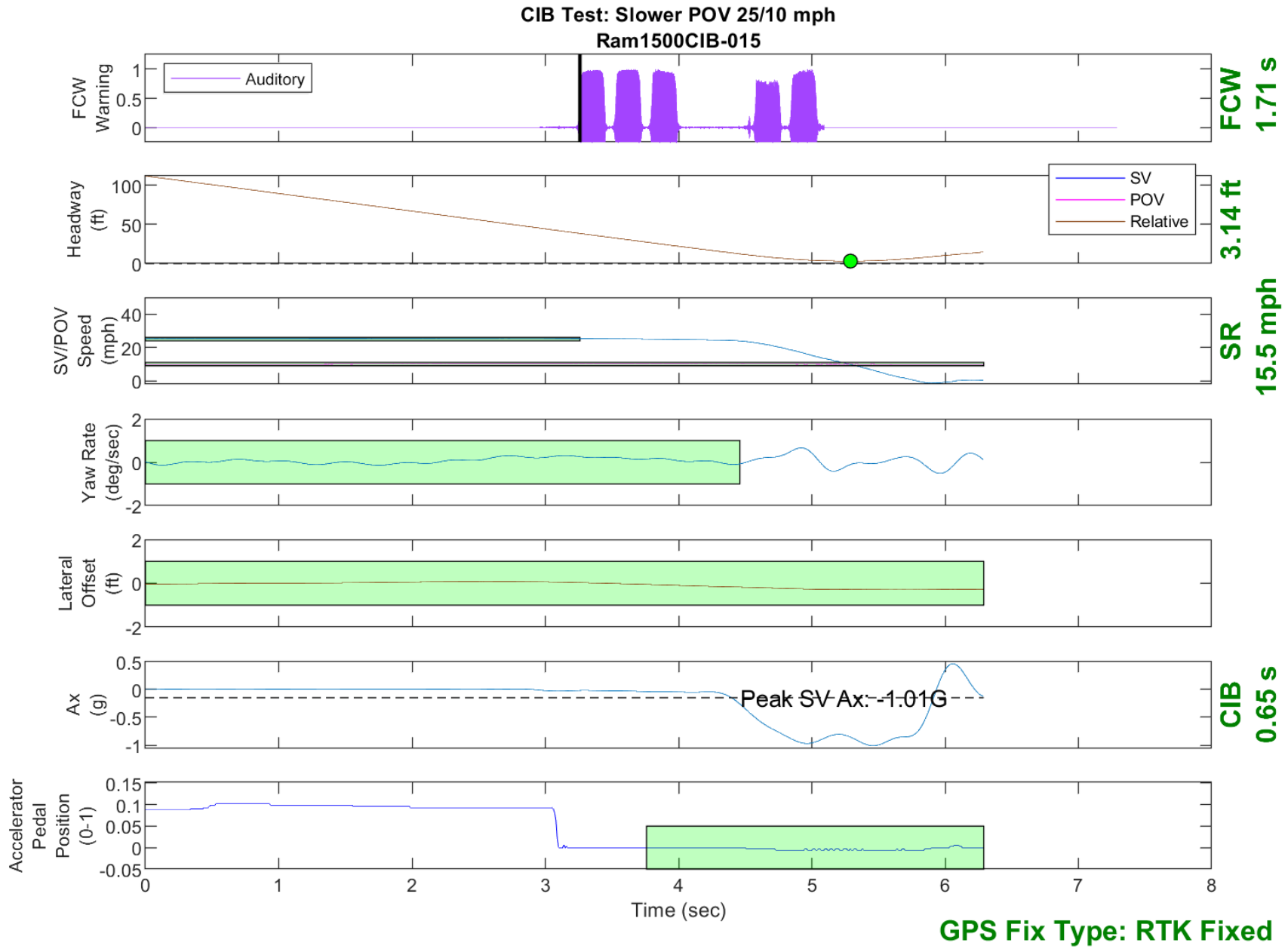

Figure D22. Time History for CIB Run 15, SV Encounters Slower POV, SV 25 mph, POV 10 mph

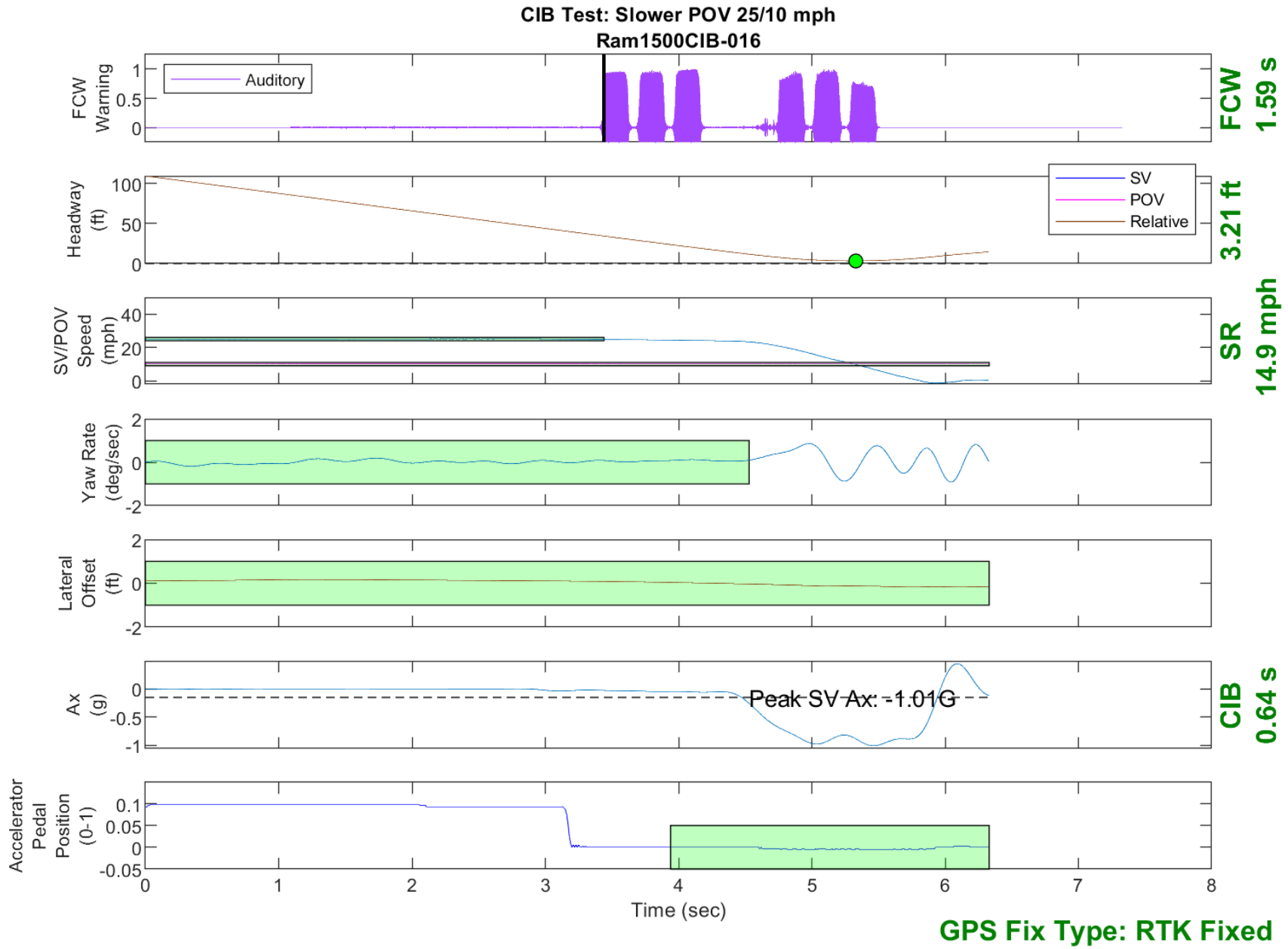

Figure D23. Time History for CIB Run 16, SV Encounters Slower POV, SV 25 mph, POV 10 mph

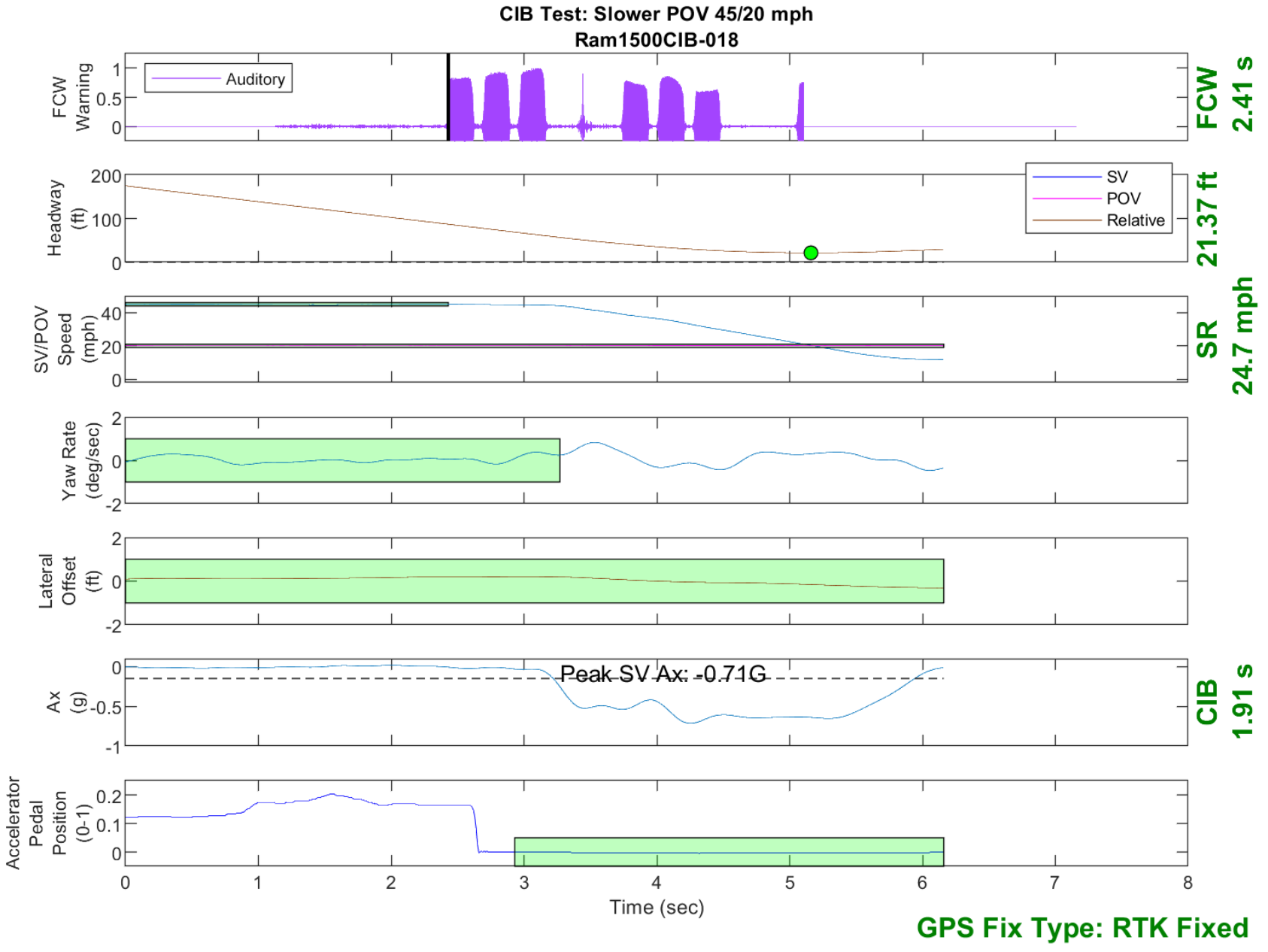

Figure D24. Time History for CIB Run 18, SV Encounters Slower POV, SV 45 mph, POV 20 mph

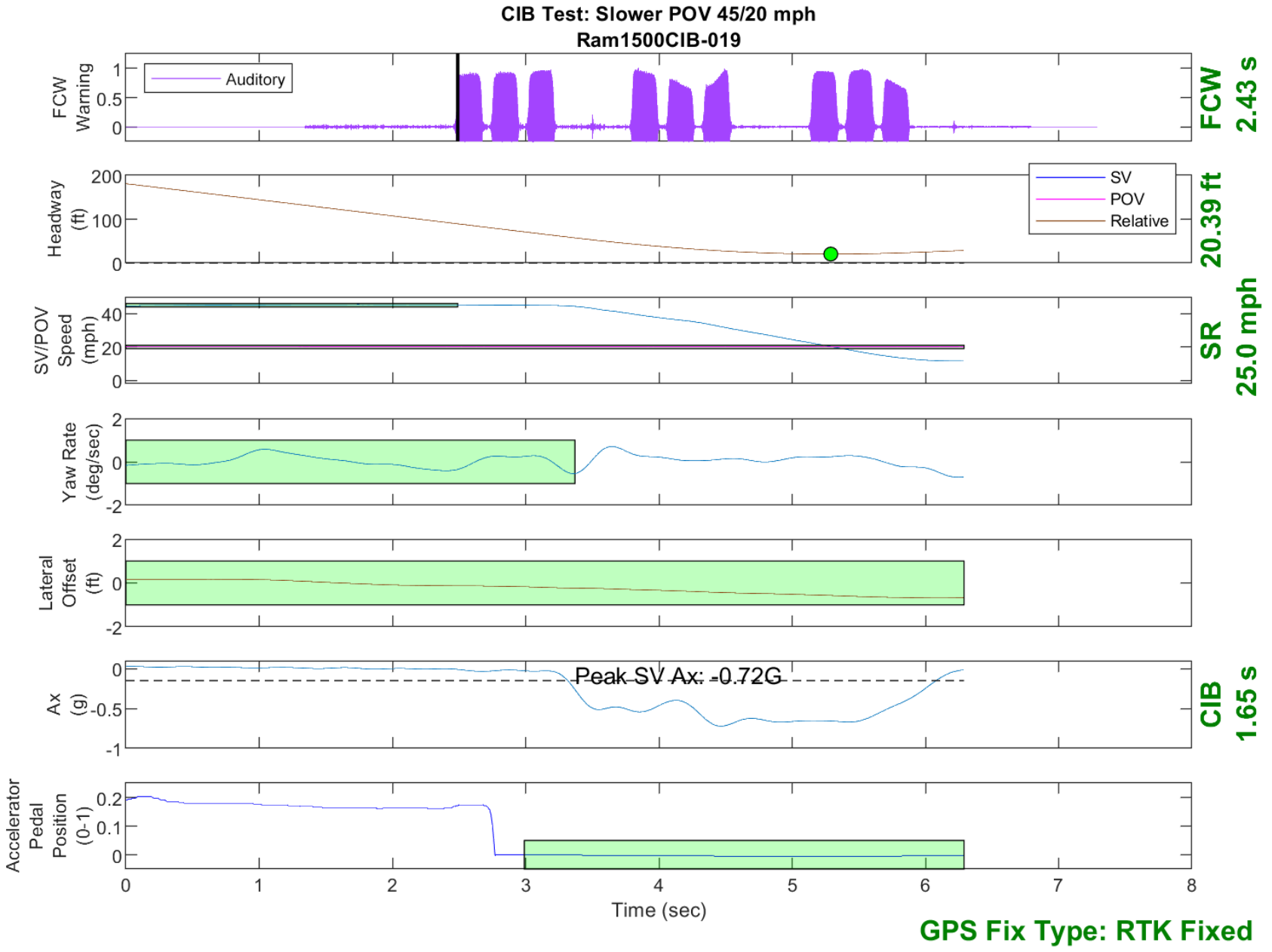

Figure D25. Time History for CIB Run 19, SV Encounters Slower POV, SV 45 mph, POV 20 mph

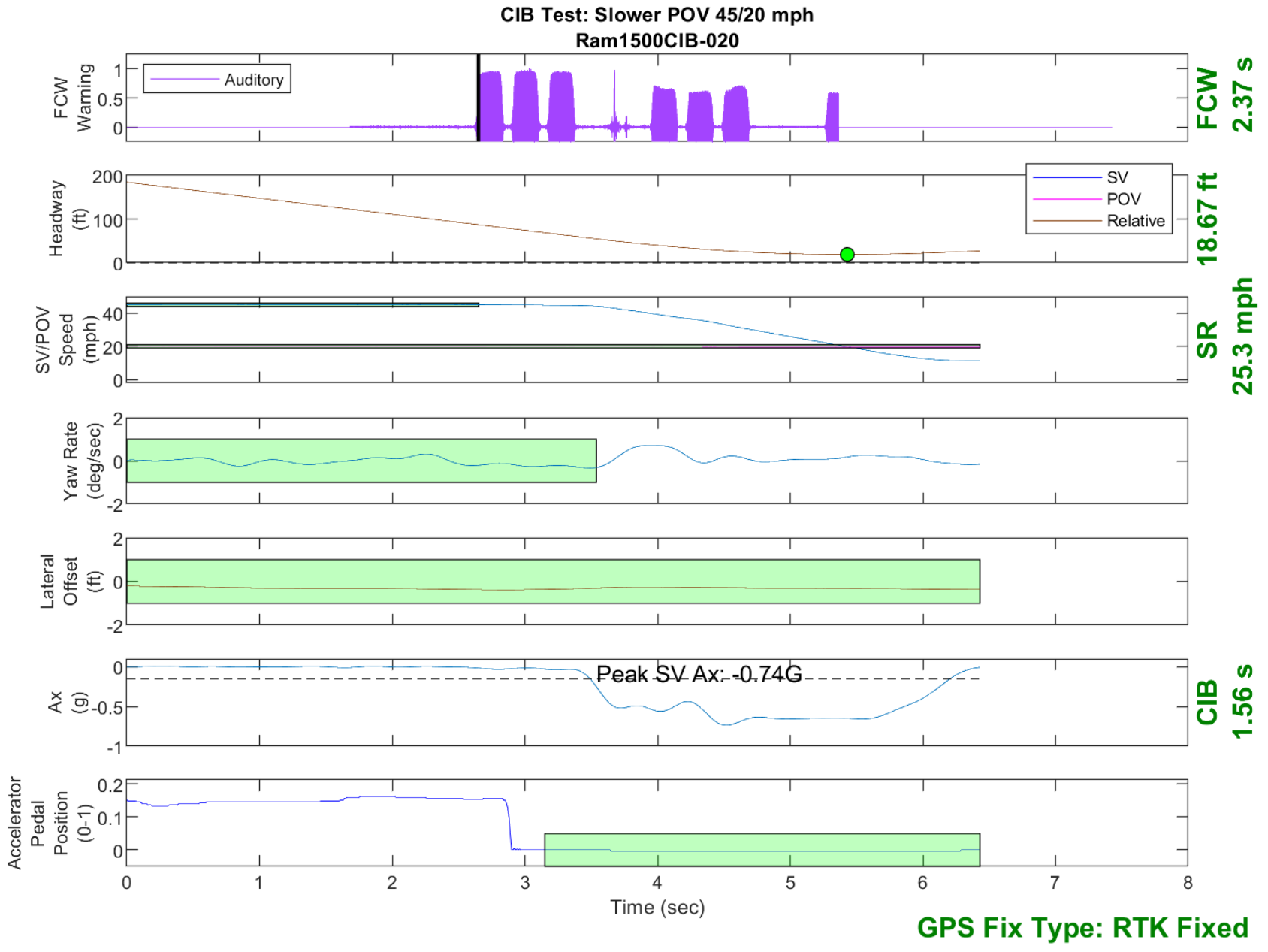

Figure D26. Time History for CIB Run 20, SV Encounters Slower POV, SV 45 mph, POV 20 mph

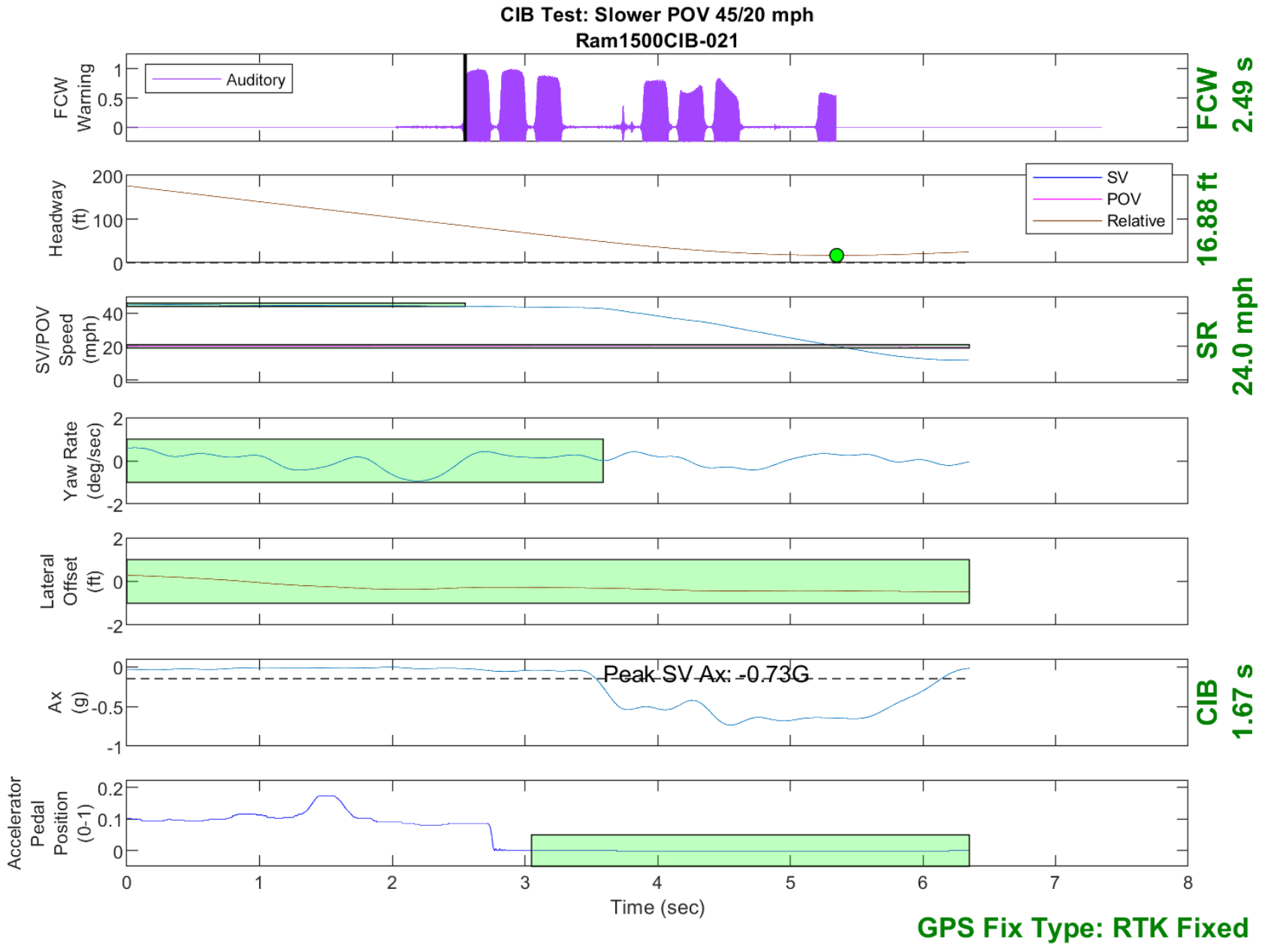

Figure D27. Time History for CIB Run 21, SV Encounters Slower POV, SV 45 mph, POV 20 mph

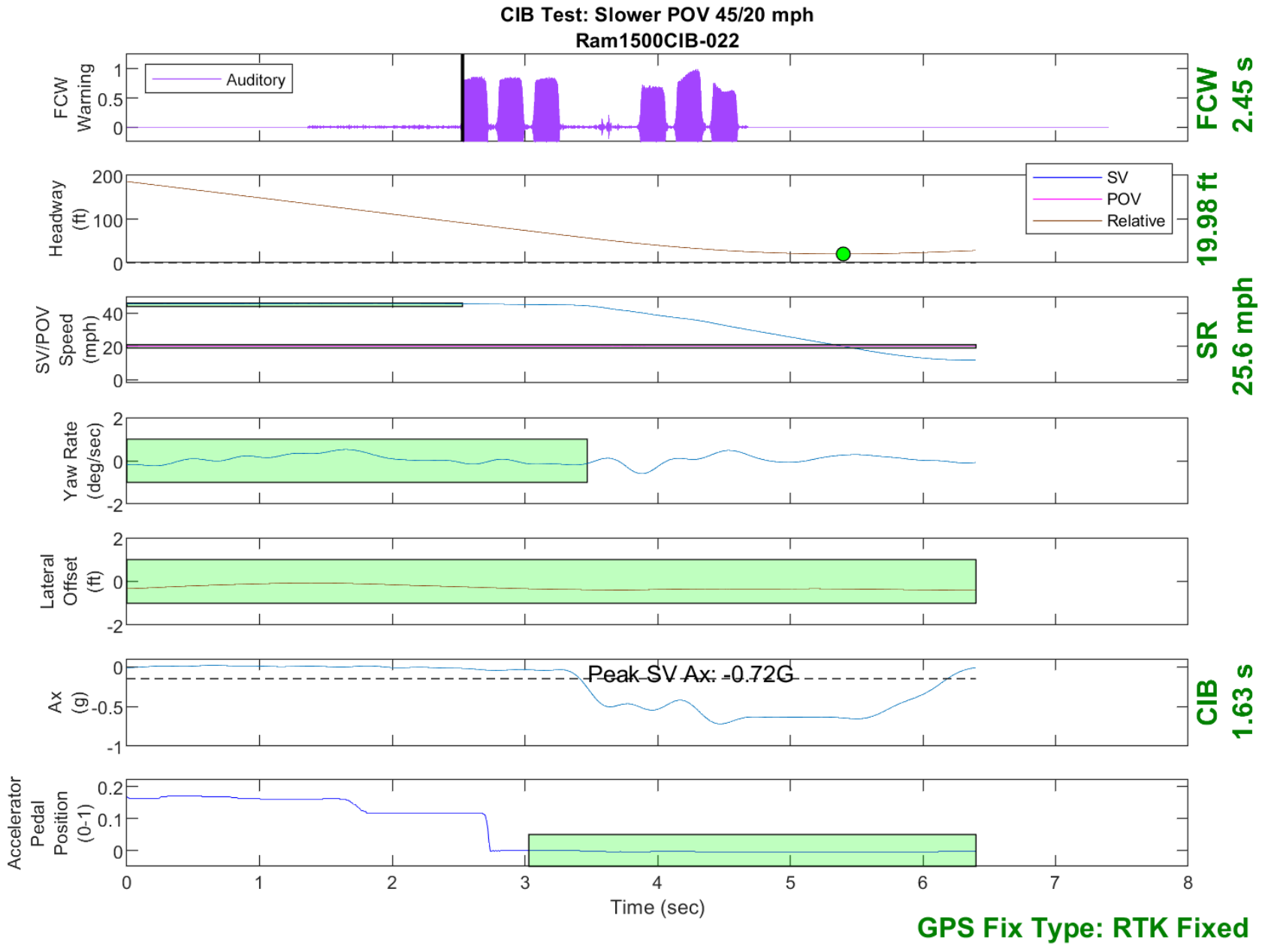

Figure D28. Time History for CIB Run 22, SV Encounters Slower POV, SV 45 mph, POV 20 mph

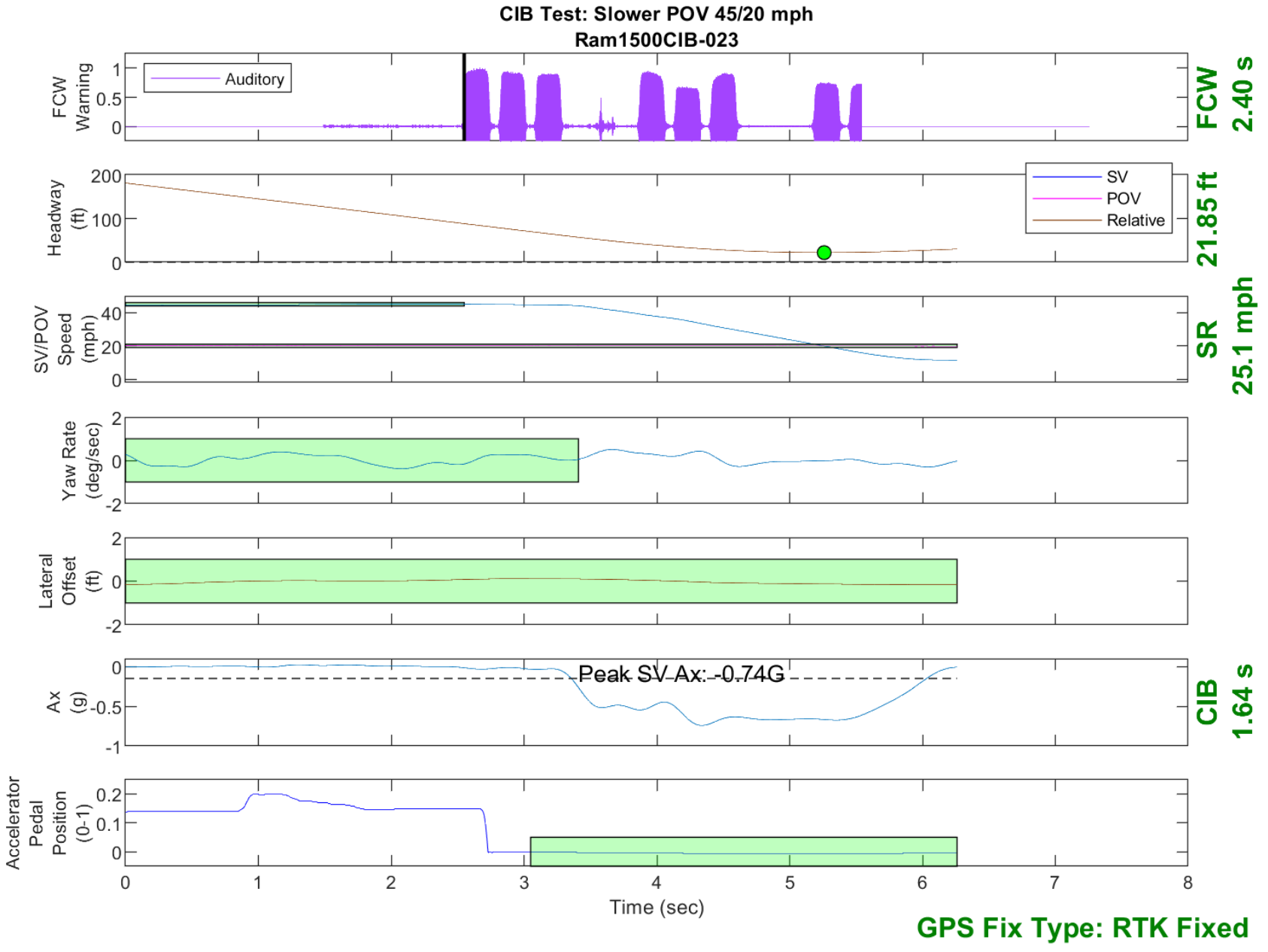

Figure D29. Time History for CIB Run 23, SV Encounters Slower POV, SV 45 mph, POV 20 mph

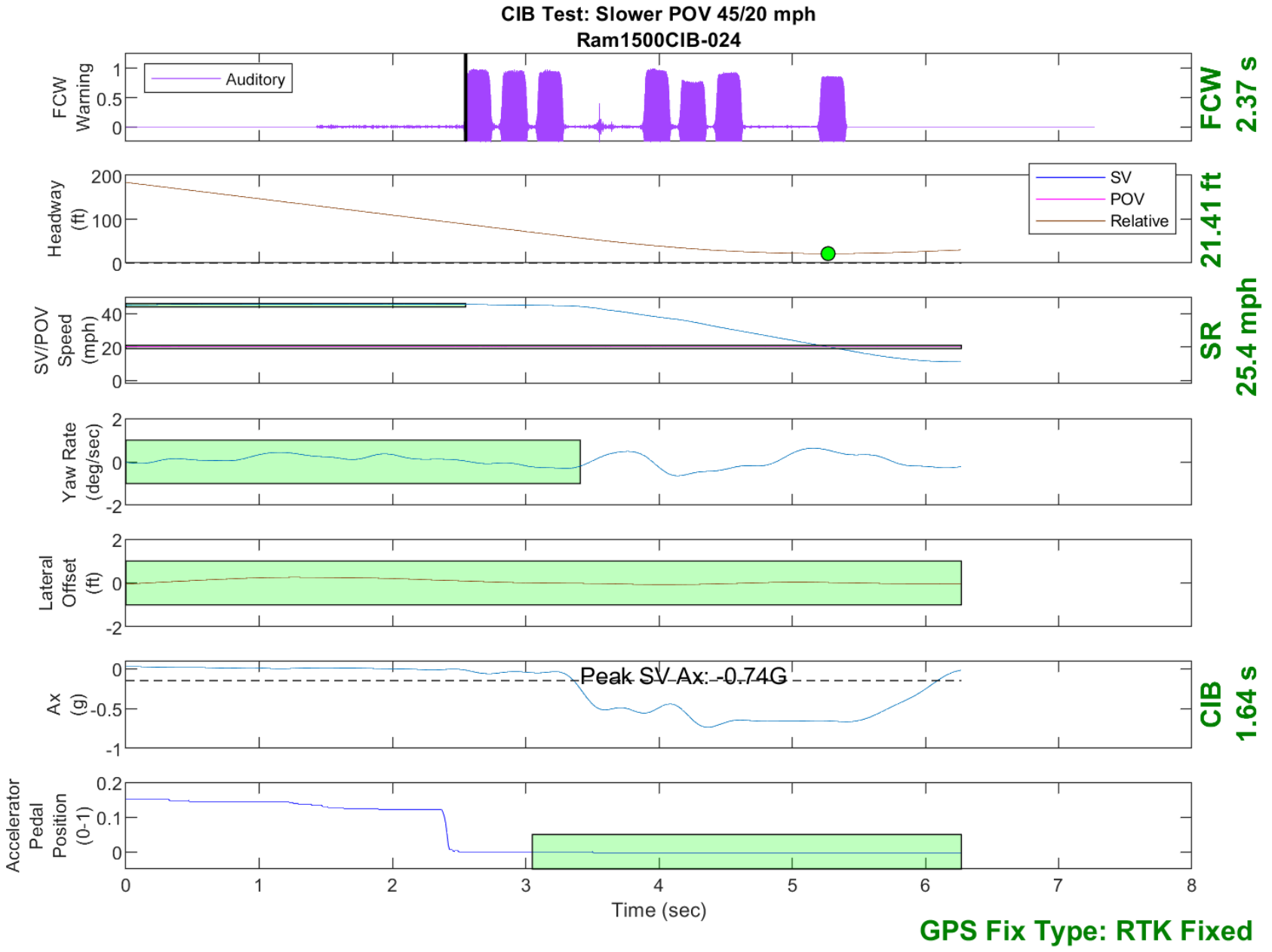

Figure D30. Time History for CIB Run 24, SV Encounters Slower POV, SV 45 mph, POV 20 mph

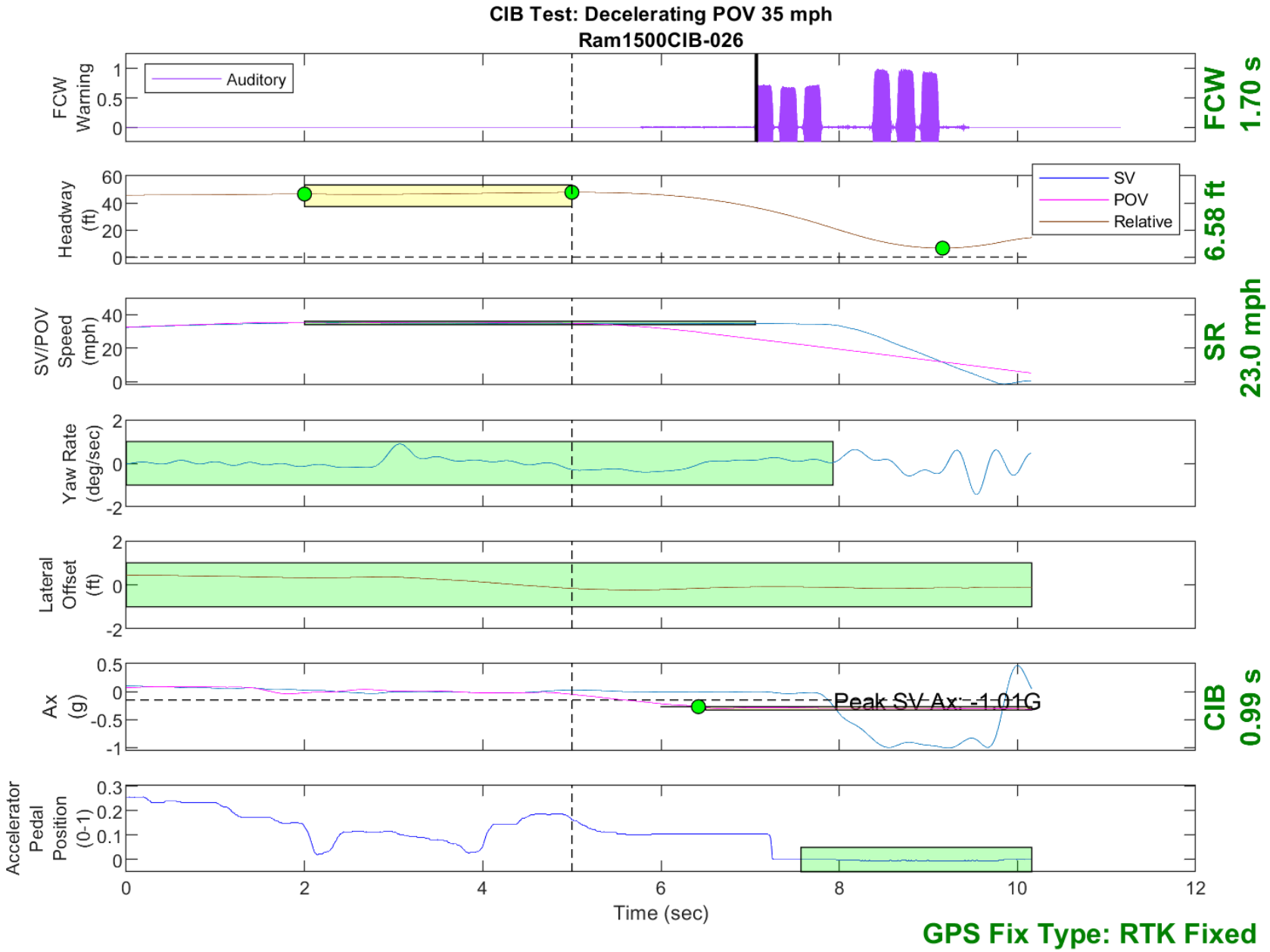

Figure D31. Time History for CIB Run 26, SV Encounters Decelerating POV, SV 35 mph, POV 35 mph

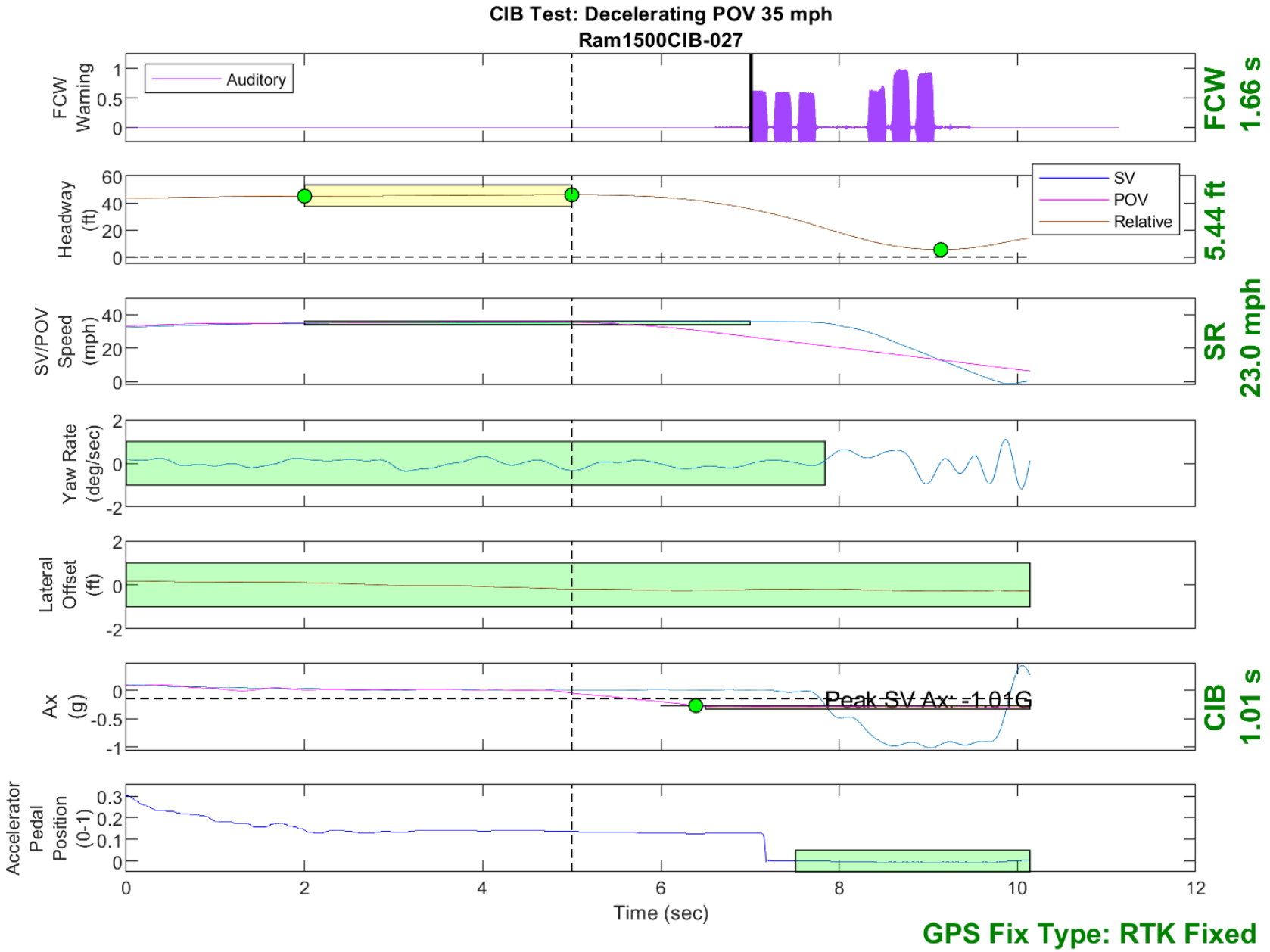

Figure D32. Time History for CIB Run 27, SV Encounters Decelerating POV, SV 35 mph, POV 35 mph

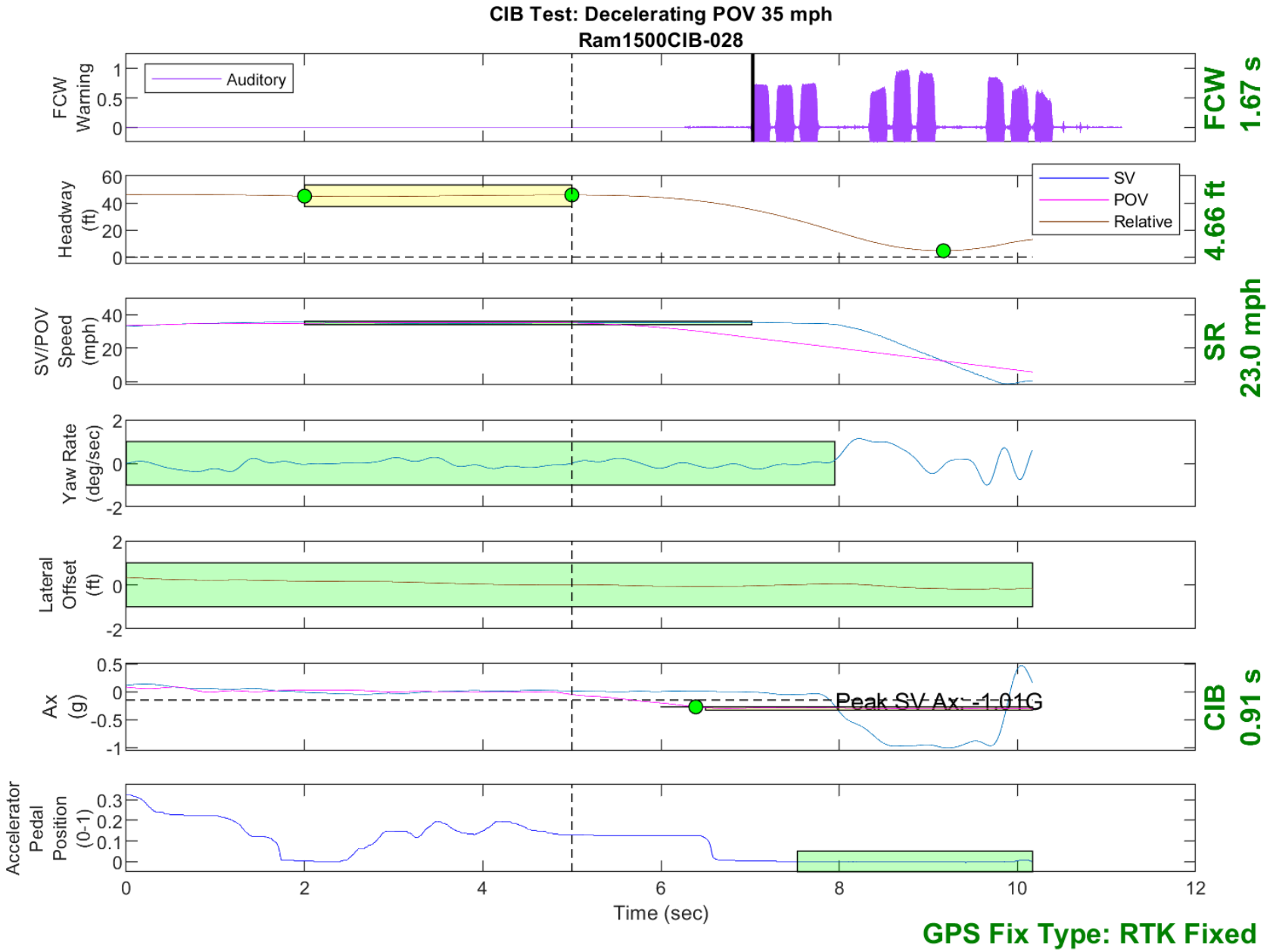

Figure D33. Time History for CIB Run 28, SV Encounters Decelerating POV, SV 35 mph, POV 35 mph

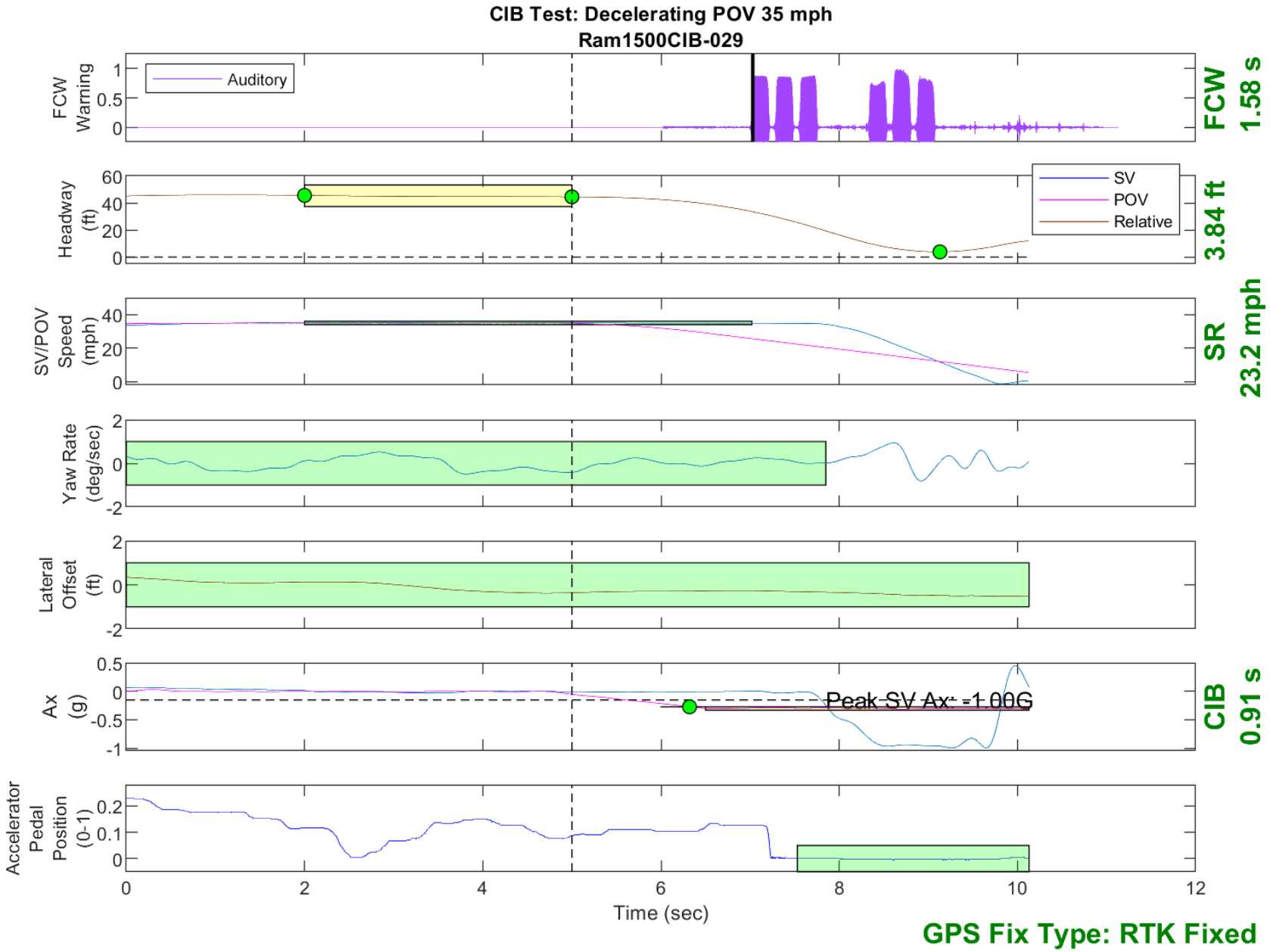

Figure D34. Time History for CIB Run 29, SV Encounters Decelerating POV, SV 35 mph, POV 35 mph

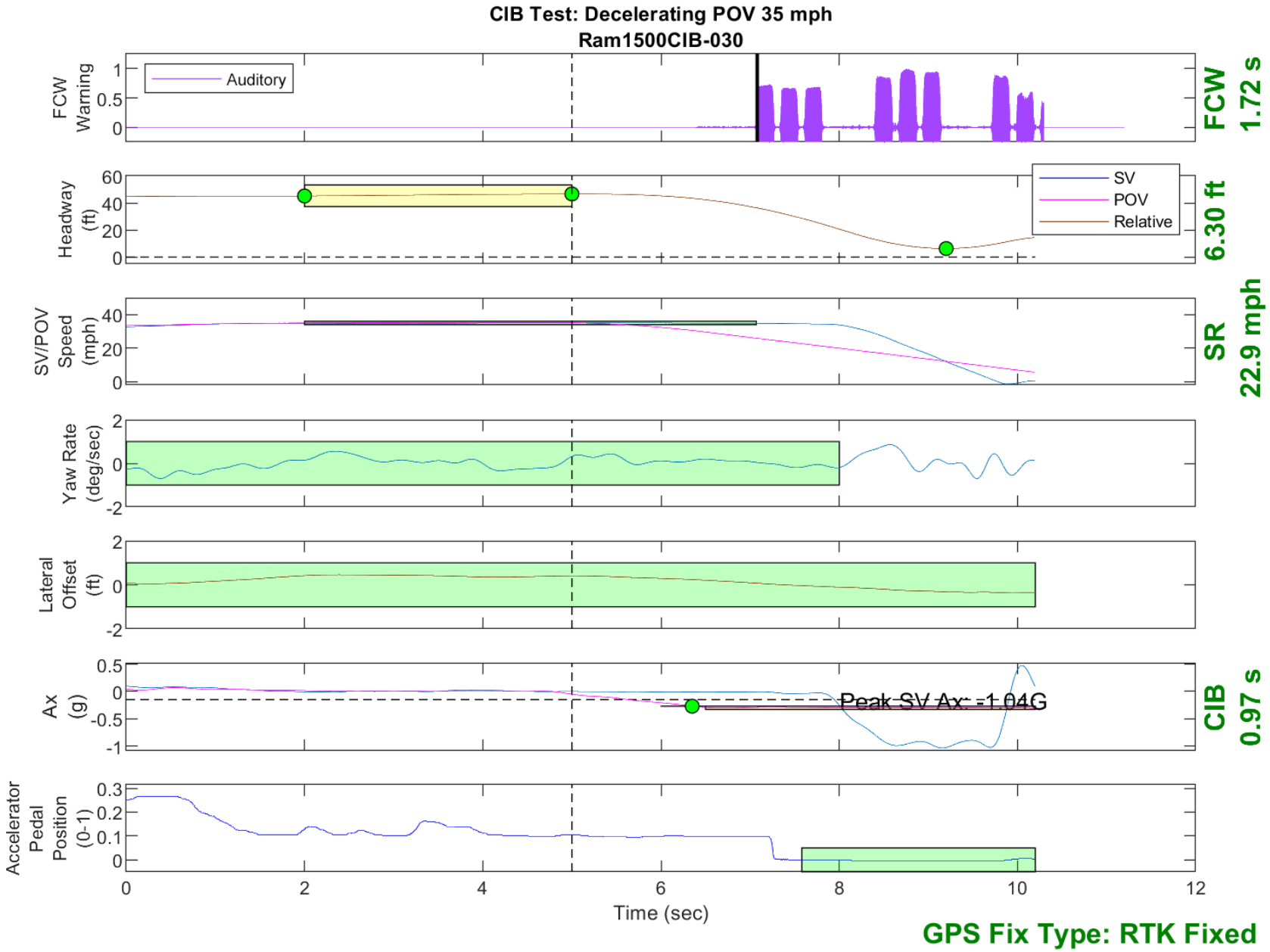

Figure D35. Time History for CIB Run 30, SV Encounters Decelerating POV, SV 35 mph, POV 35 mph

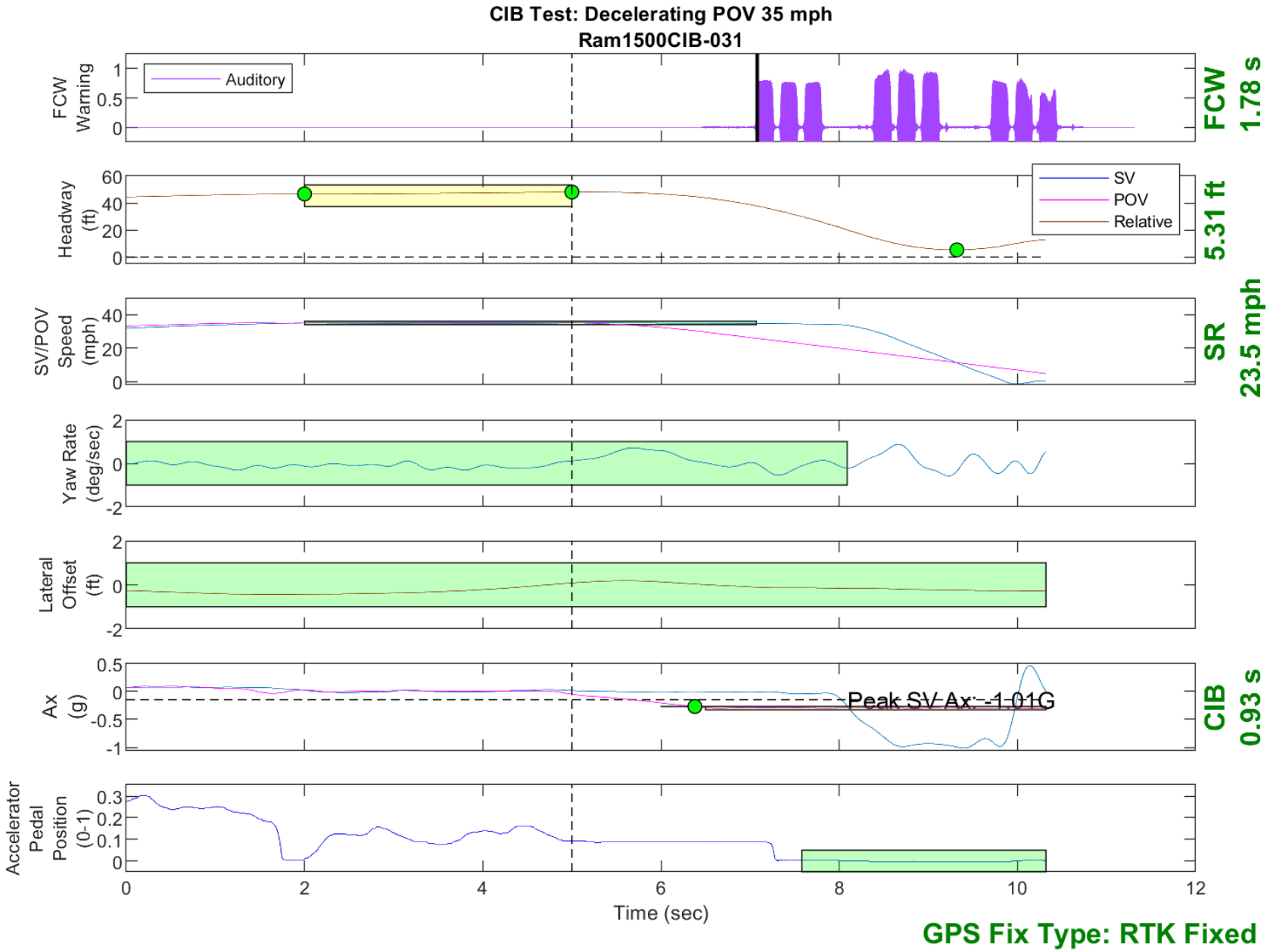

Figure D36. Time History for CIB Run 31, SV Encounters Decelerating POV, SV 35 mph, POV 35 mph

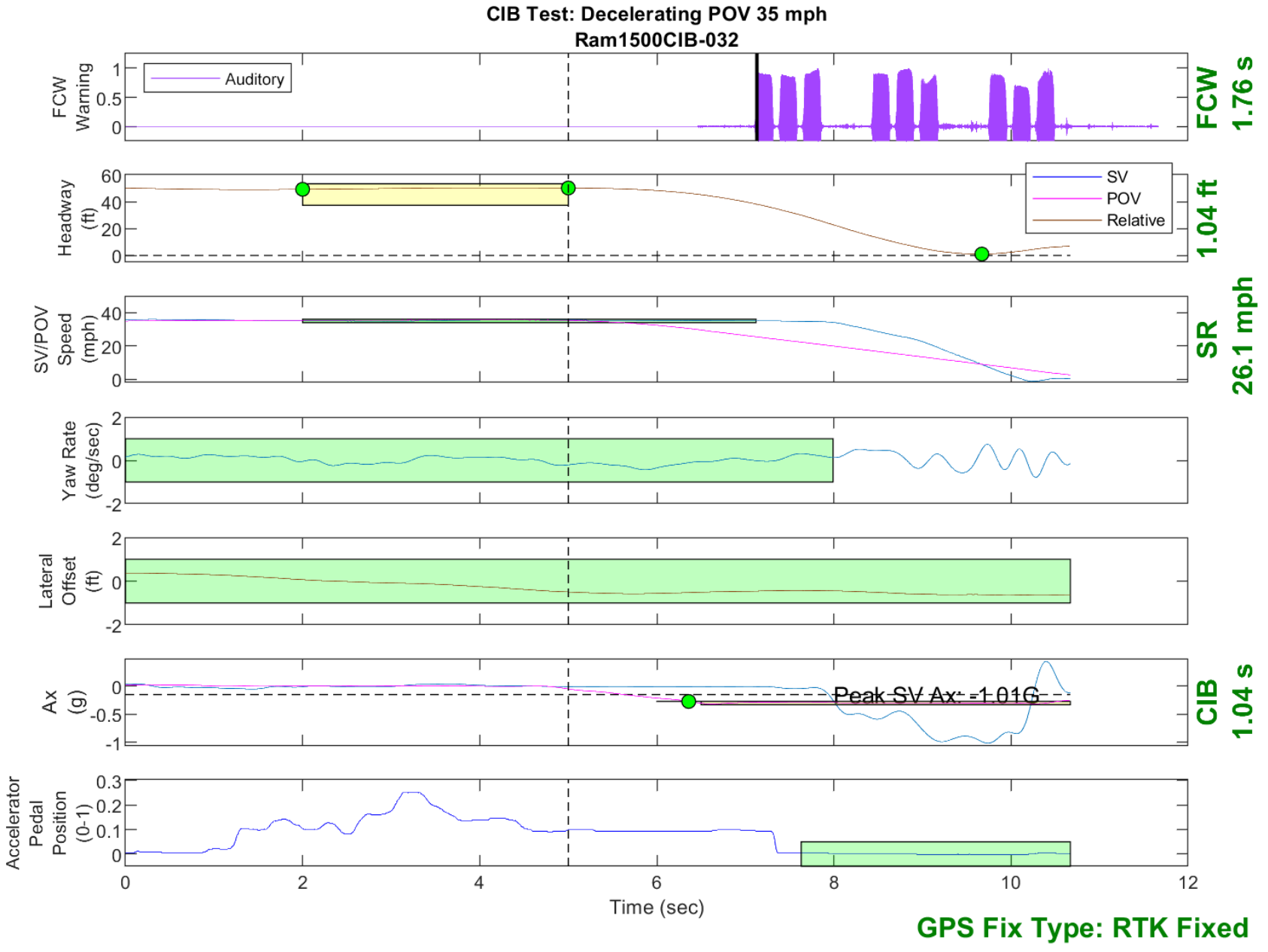

Figure D37. Time History for CIB Run 32, SV Encounters Decelerating POV, SV 35 mph, POV 35 mph

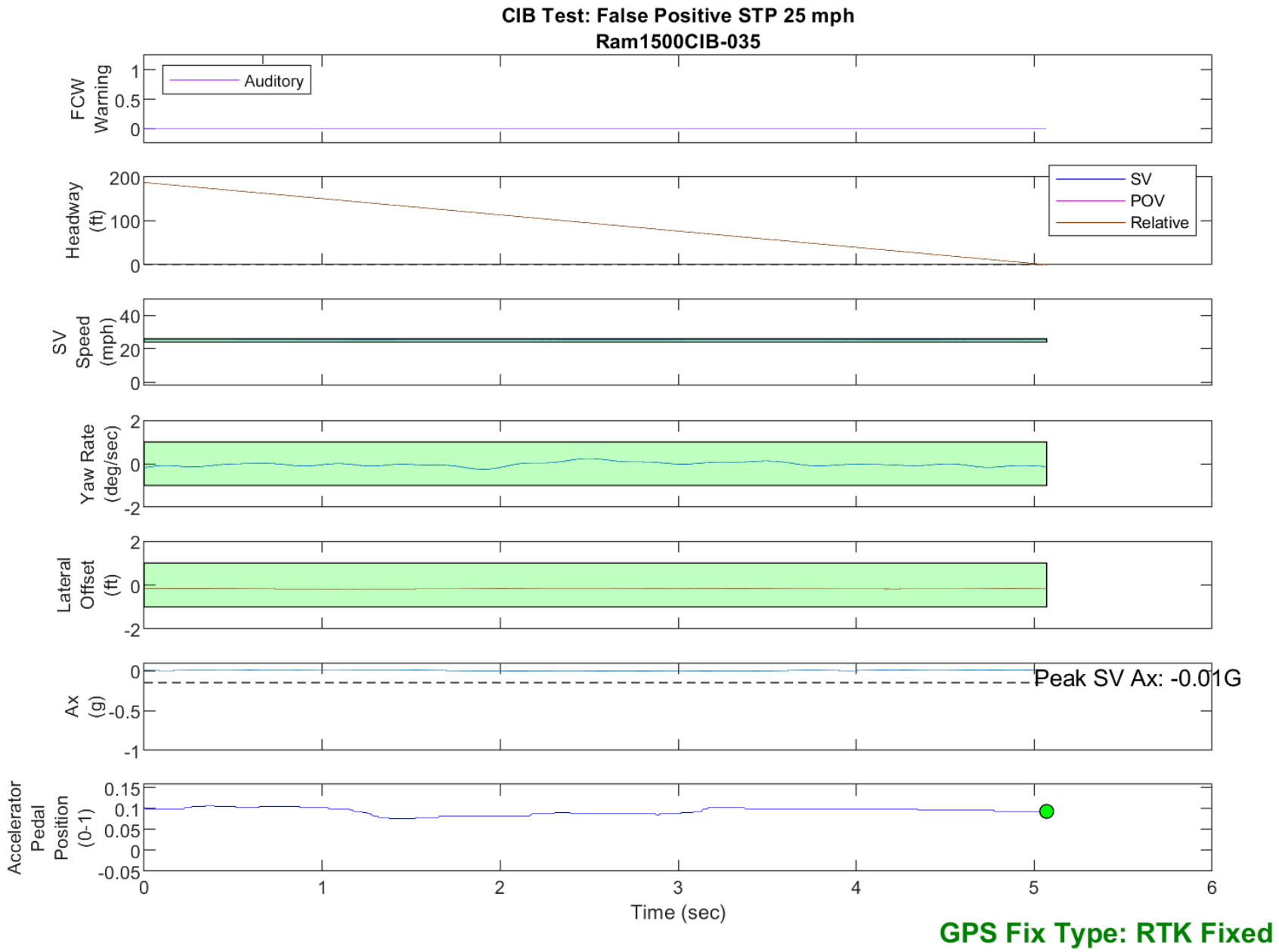

Figure D38. Time History for CIB Run 35, SV Encounters Steel Trench Plate, SV 25 mph

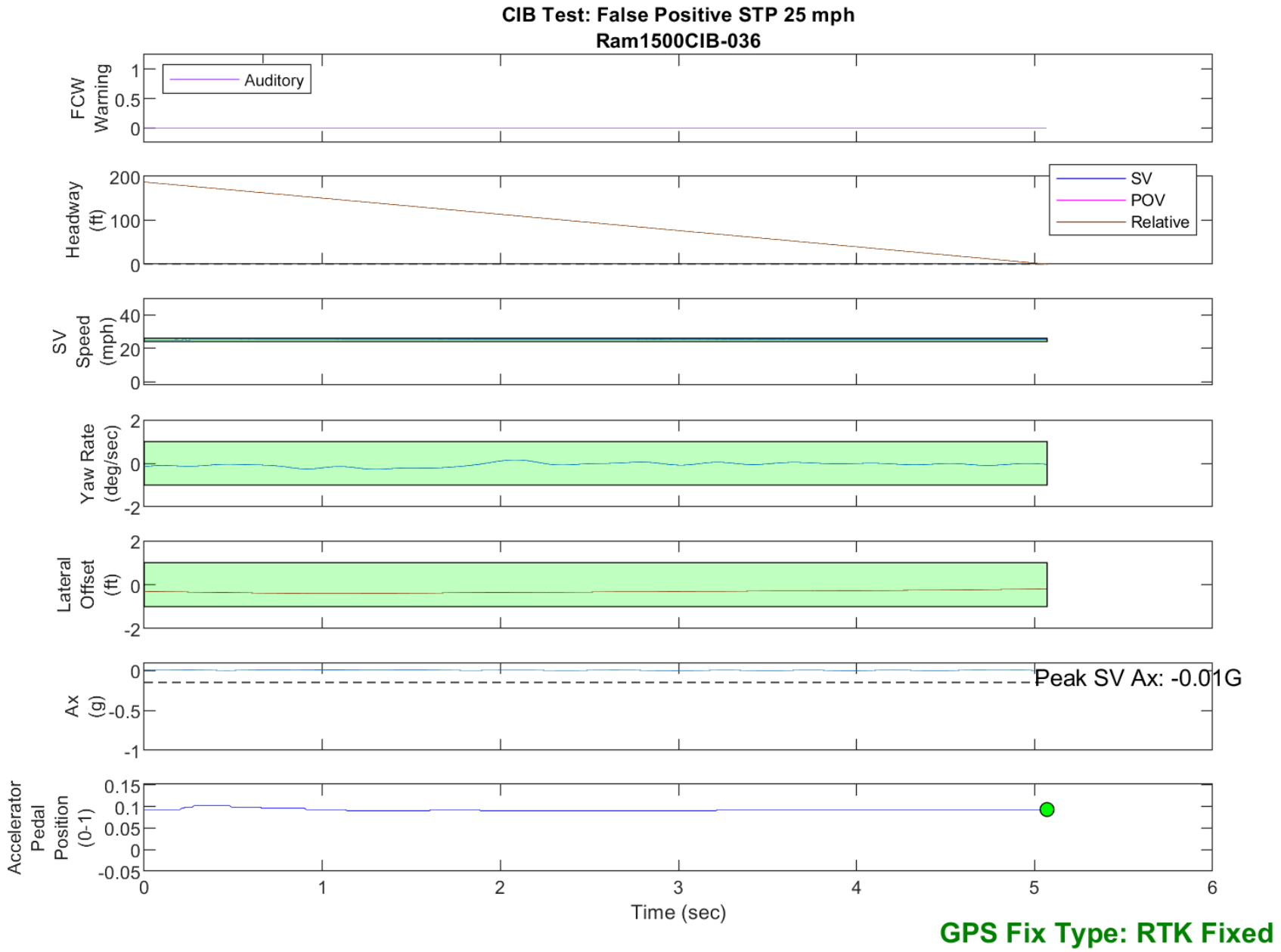

Figure D39. Time History for CIB Run 36, SV Encounters Steel Trench Plate, SV 25 mph

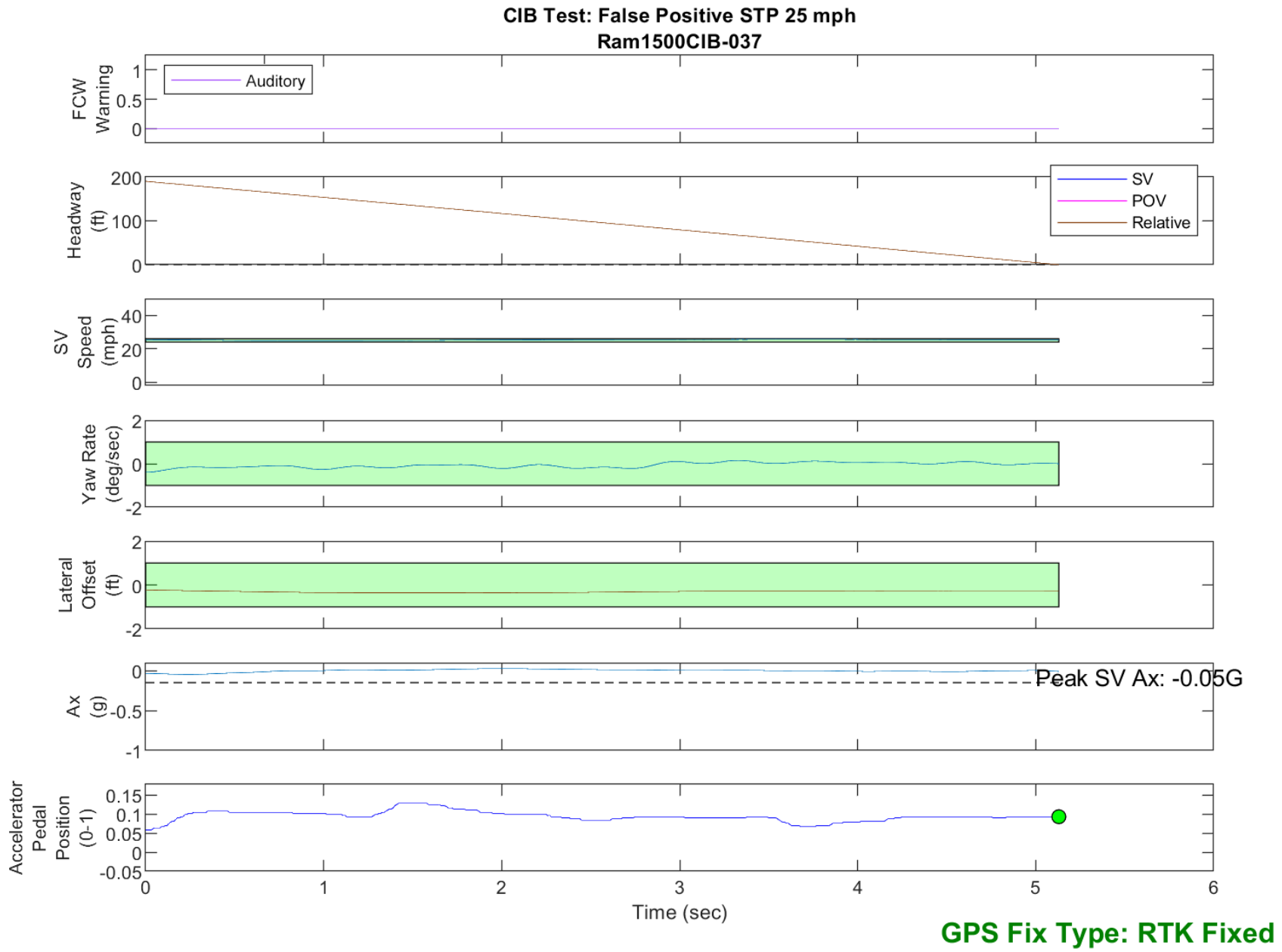

Figure D40. Time History for CIB Run 37, SV Encounters Steel Trench Plate, SV 25 mph

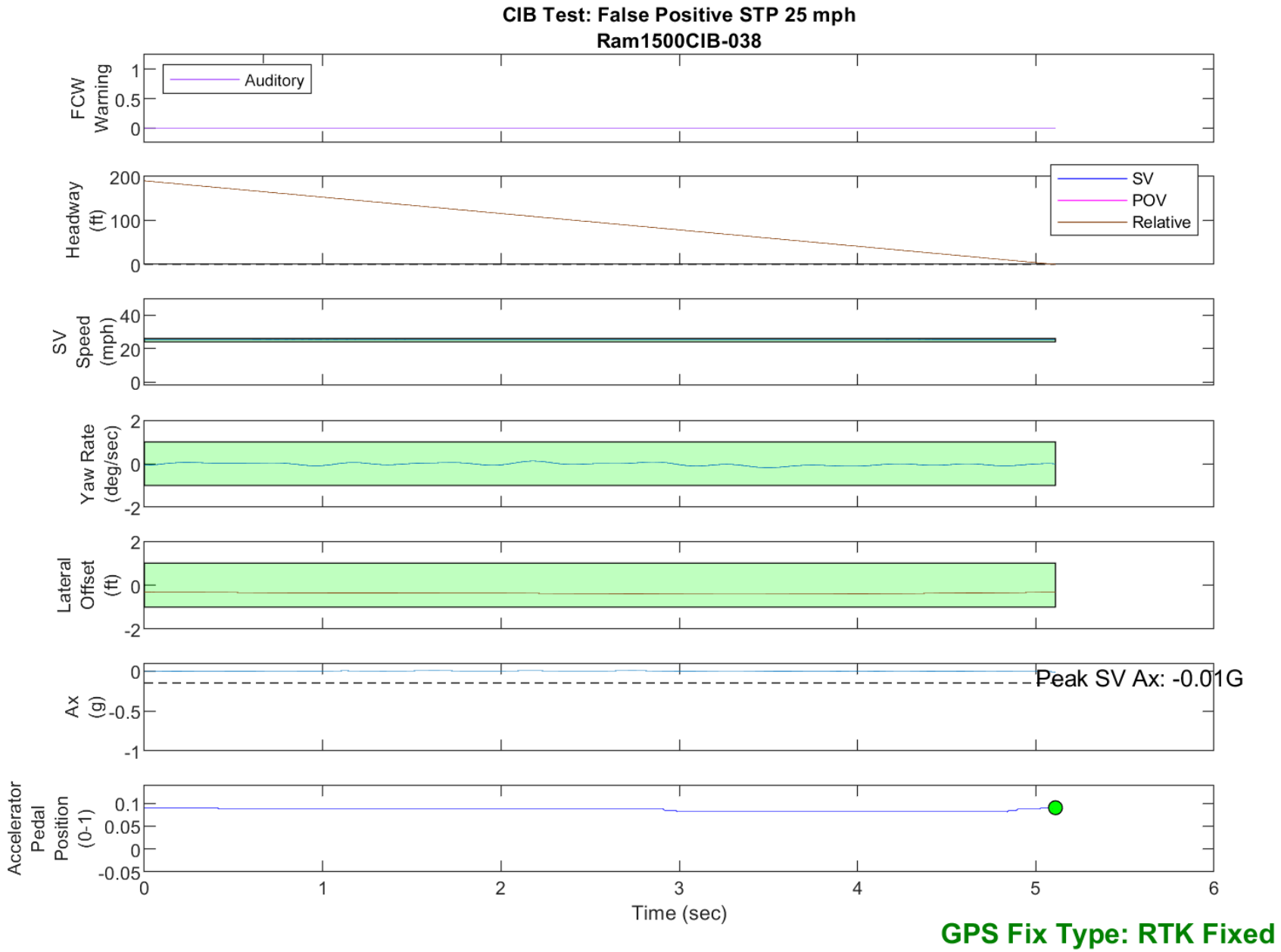

Figure D41. Time History for CIB Run 38, SV Encounters Steel Trench Plate, SV 25 mph

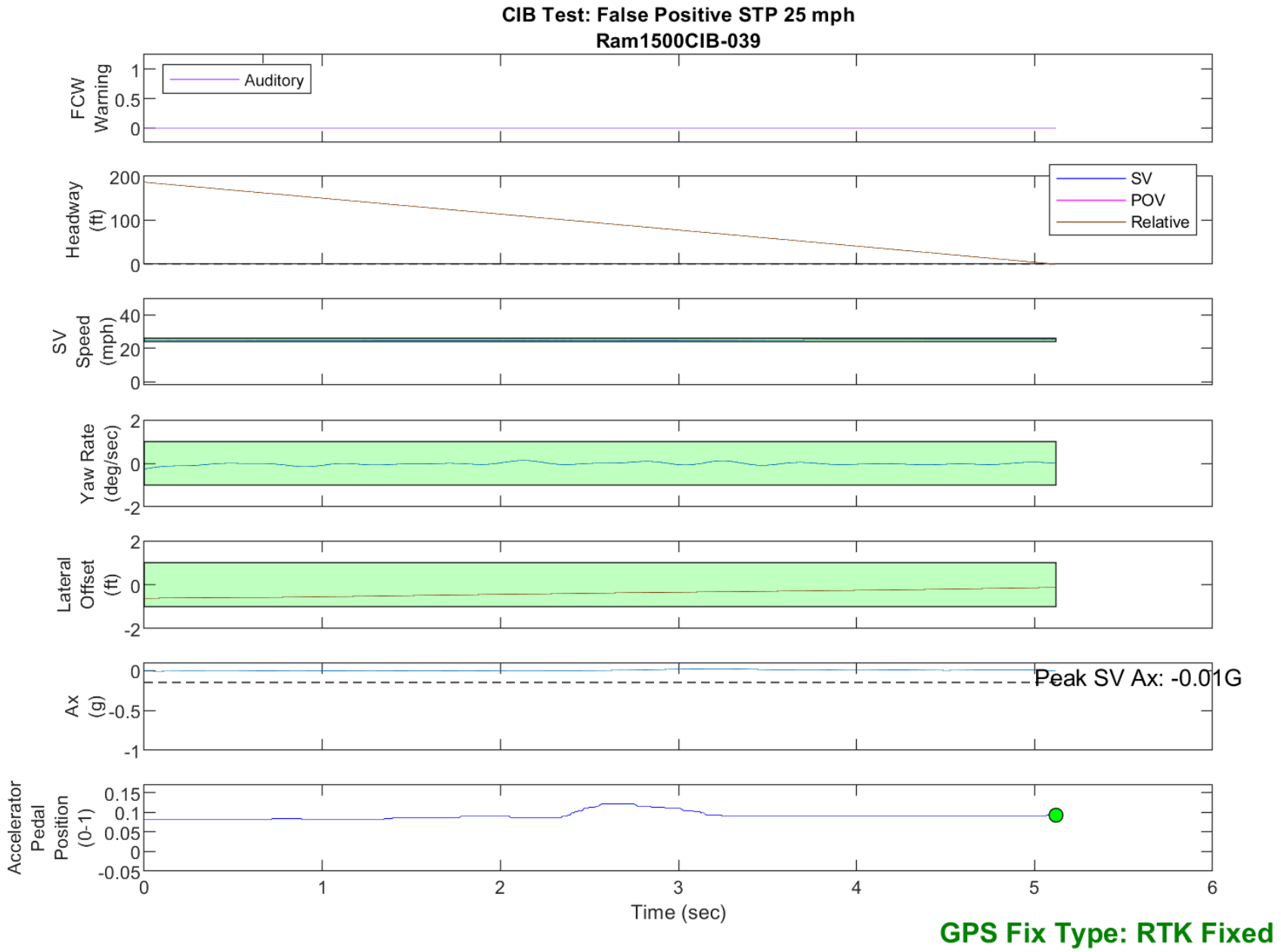

Figure D42. Time History for CIB Run 39, SV Encounters Steel Trench Plate, SV 25 mph

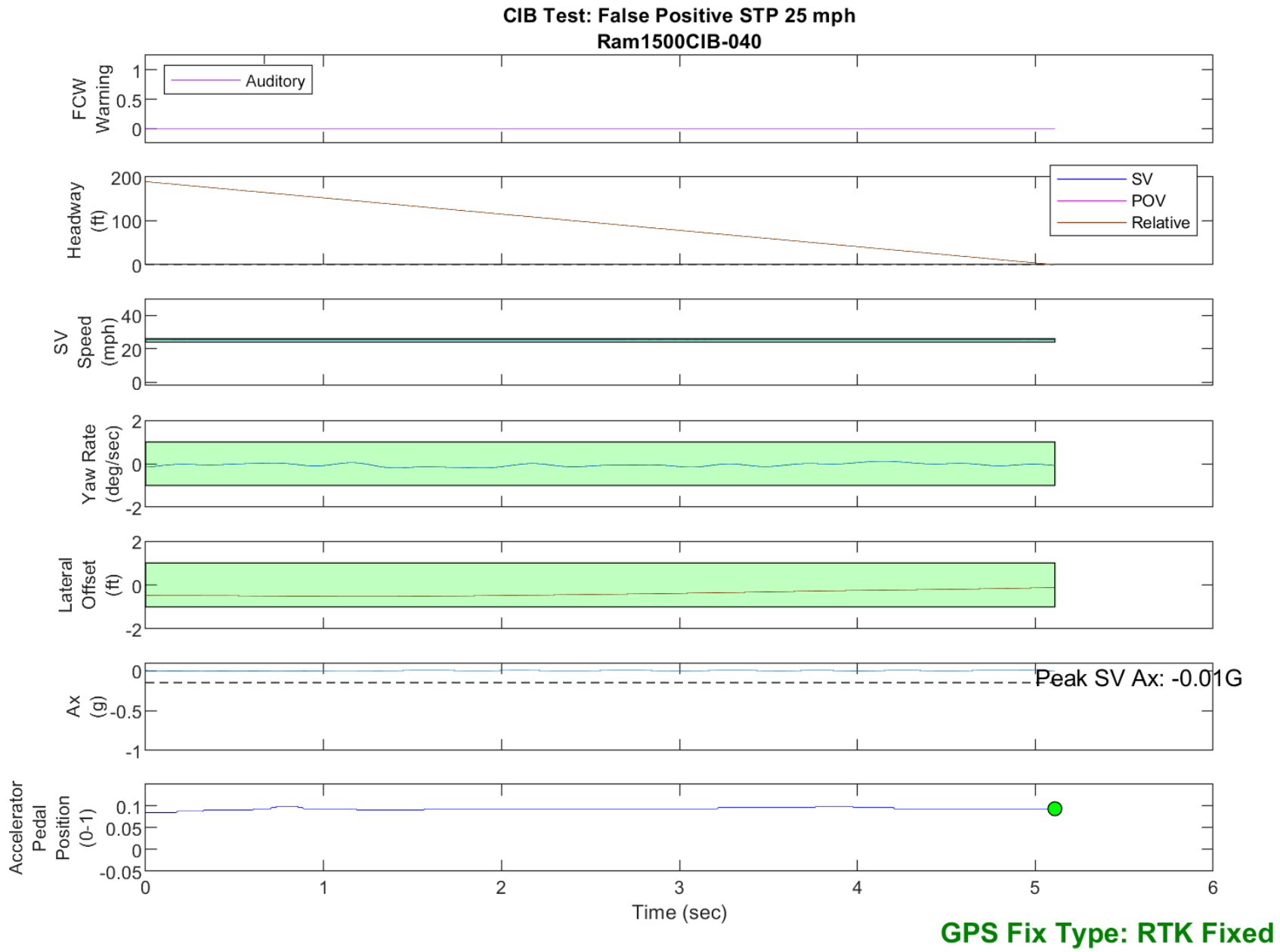

Figure D43. Time History for CIB Run 40, SV Encounters Steel Trench Plate, SV 25 mph

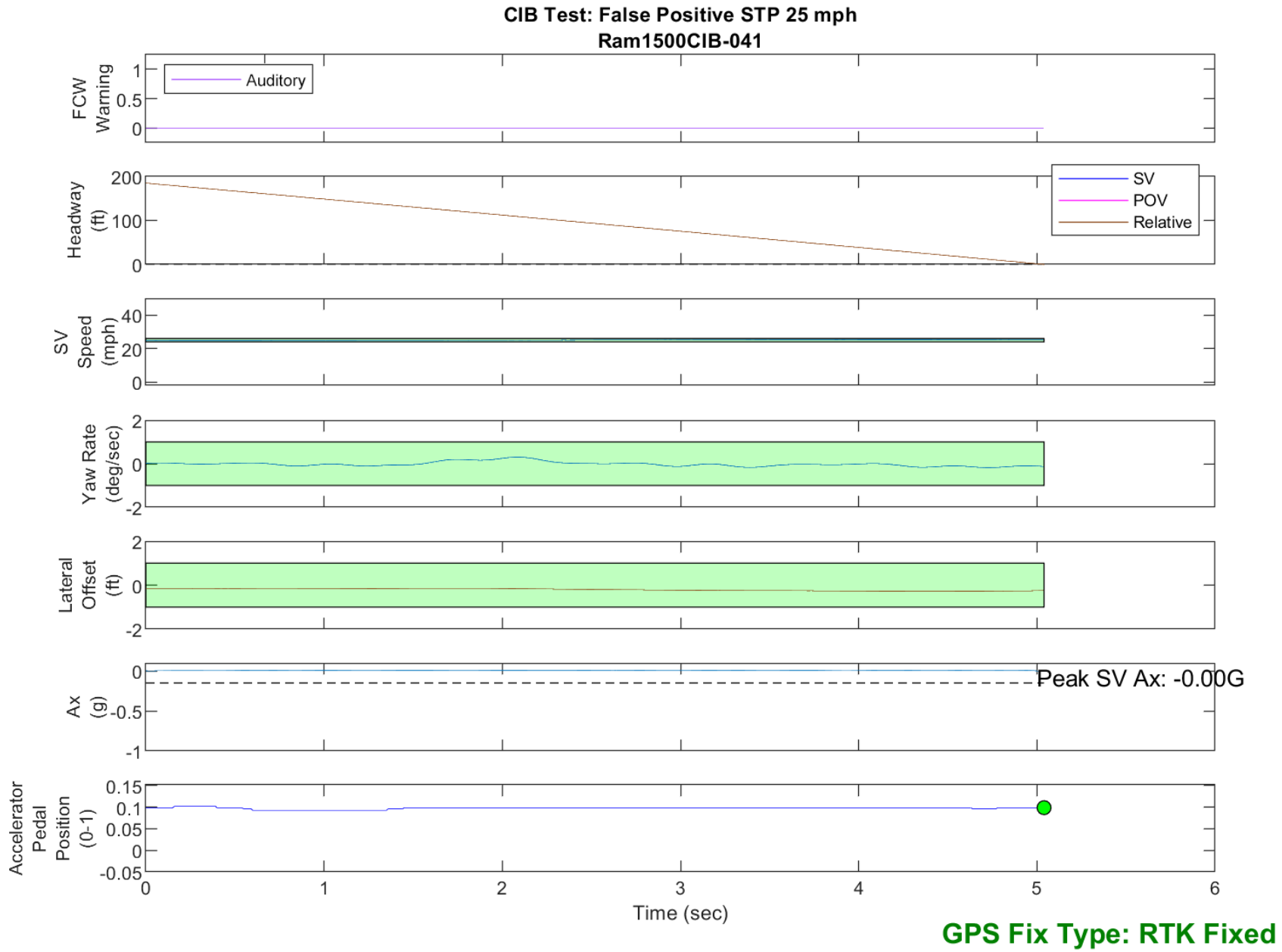

Figure D44. Time History for CIB Run 41, SV Encounters Steel Trench Plate, SV 25 mph

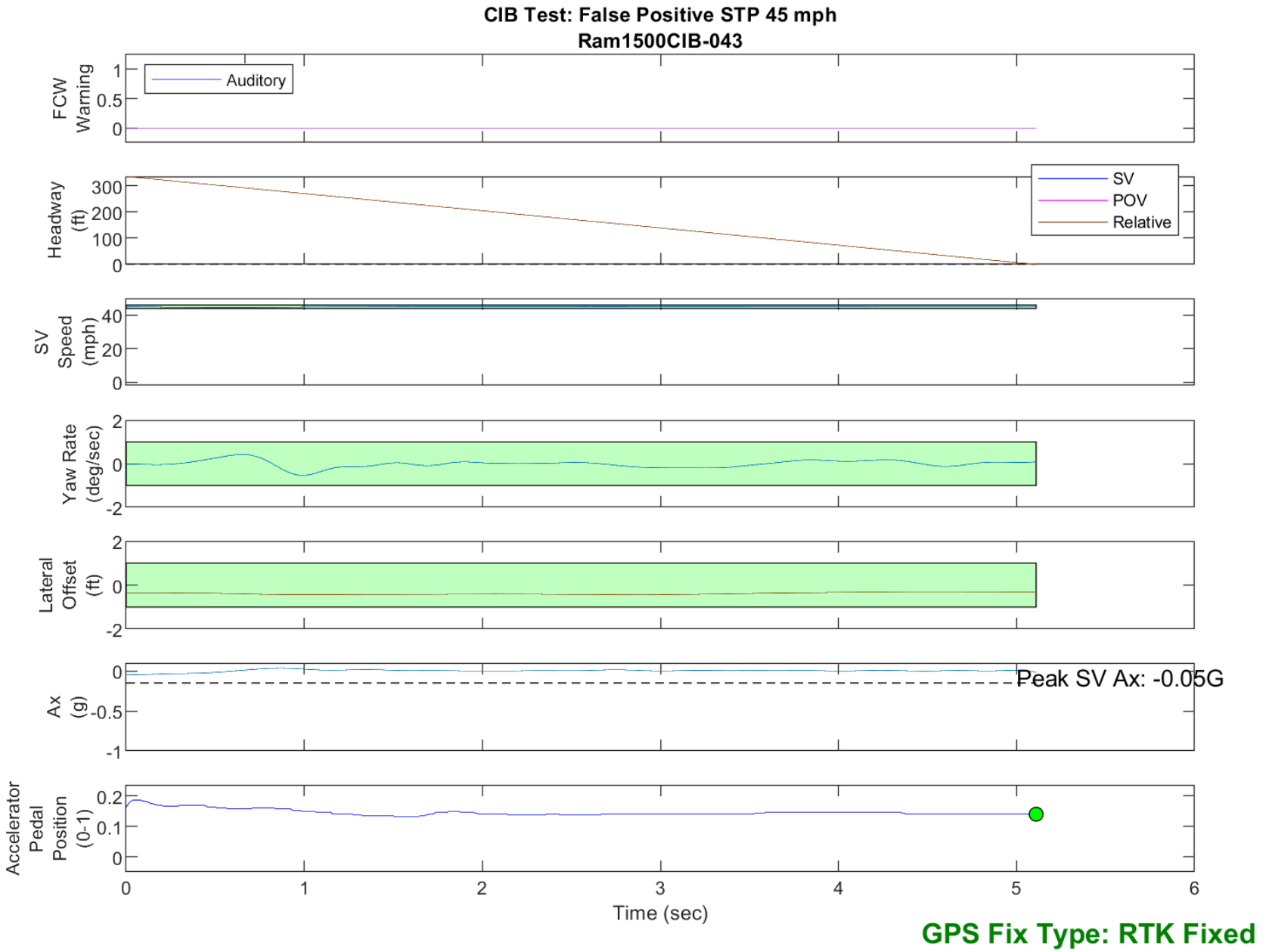

Figure D45. Time History for CIB Run 43, SV Encounters Steel Trench Plate, SV 45 mph

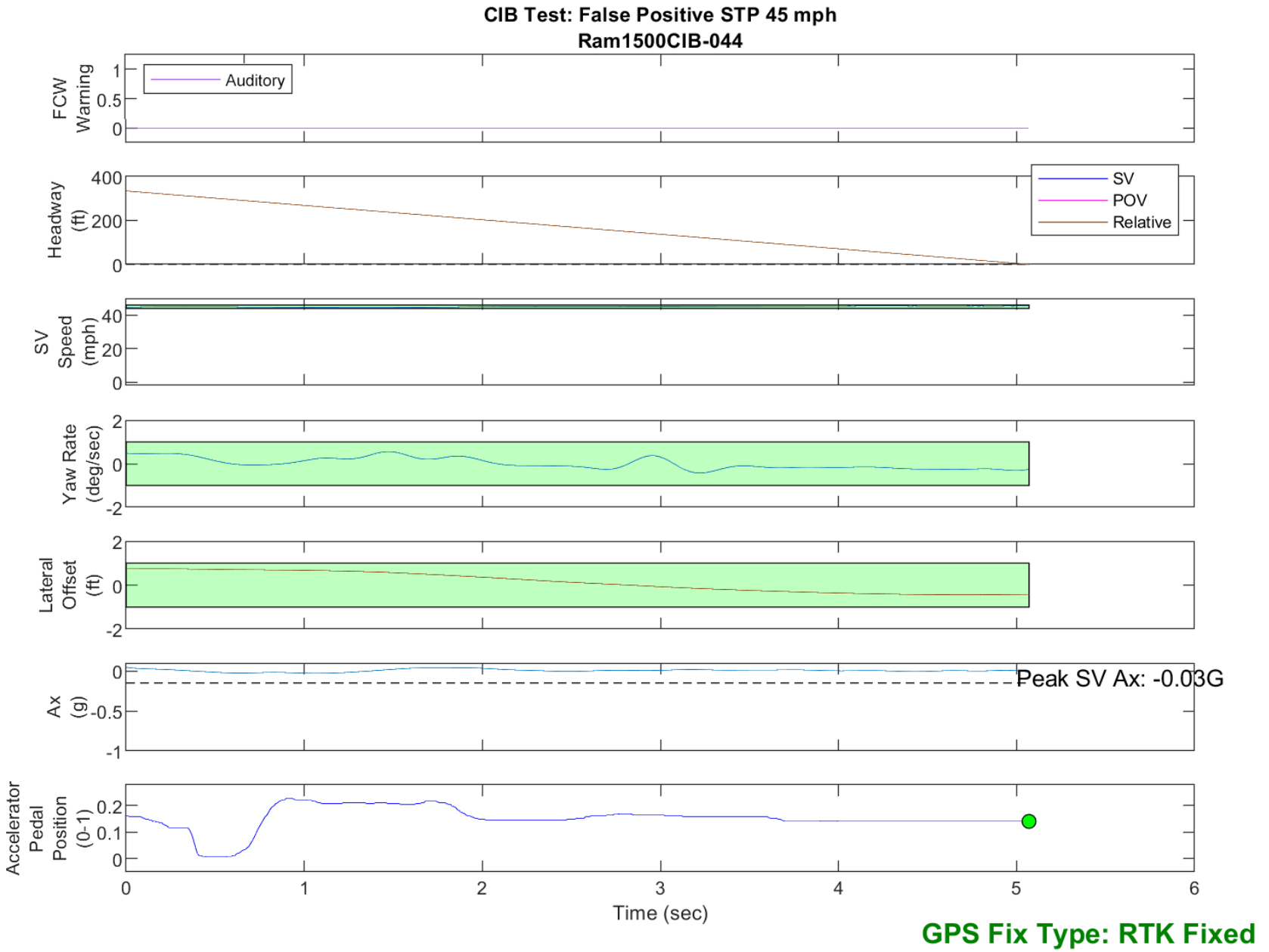

Figure D46. Time History for CIB Run 44, SV Encounters Steel Trench Plate, SV 45 mph

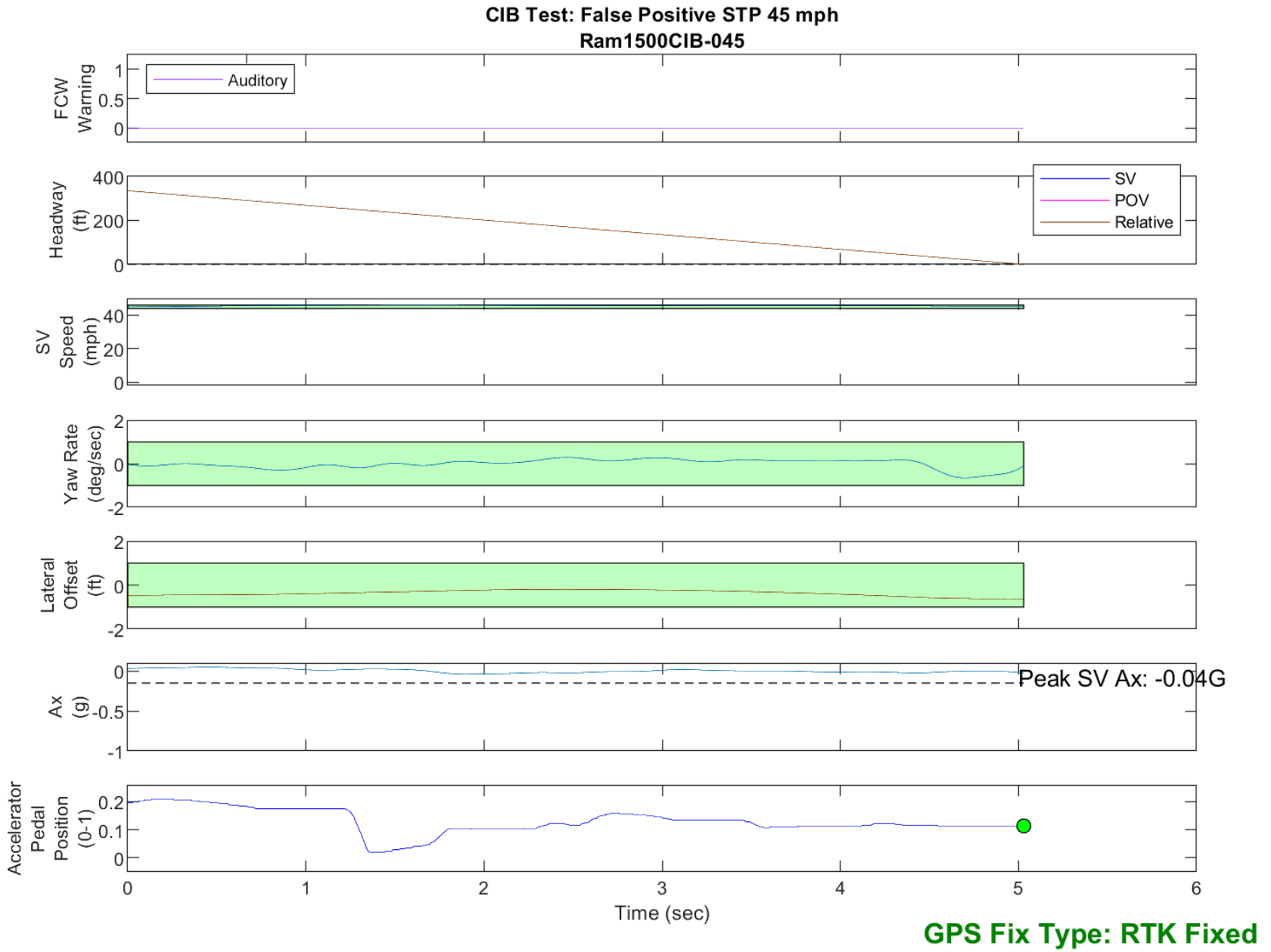

Figure D47. Time History for CIB Run 45, SV Encounters Steel Trench Plate, SV 45 mph

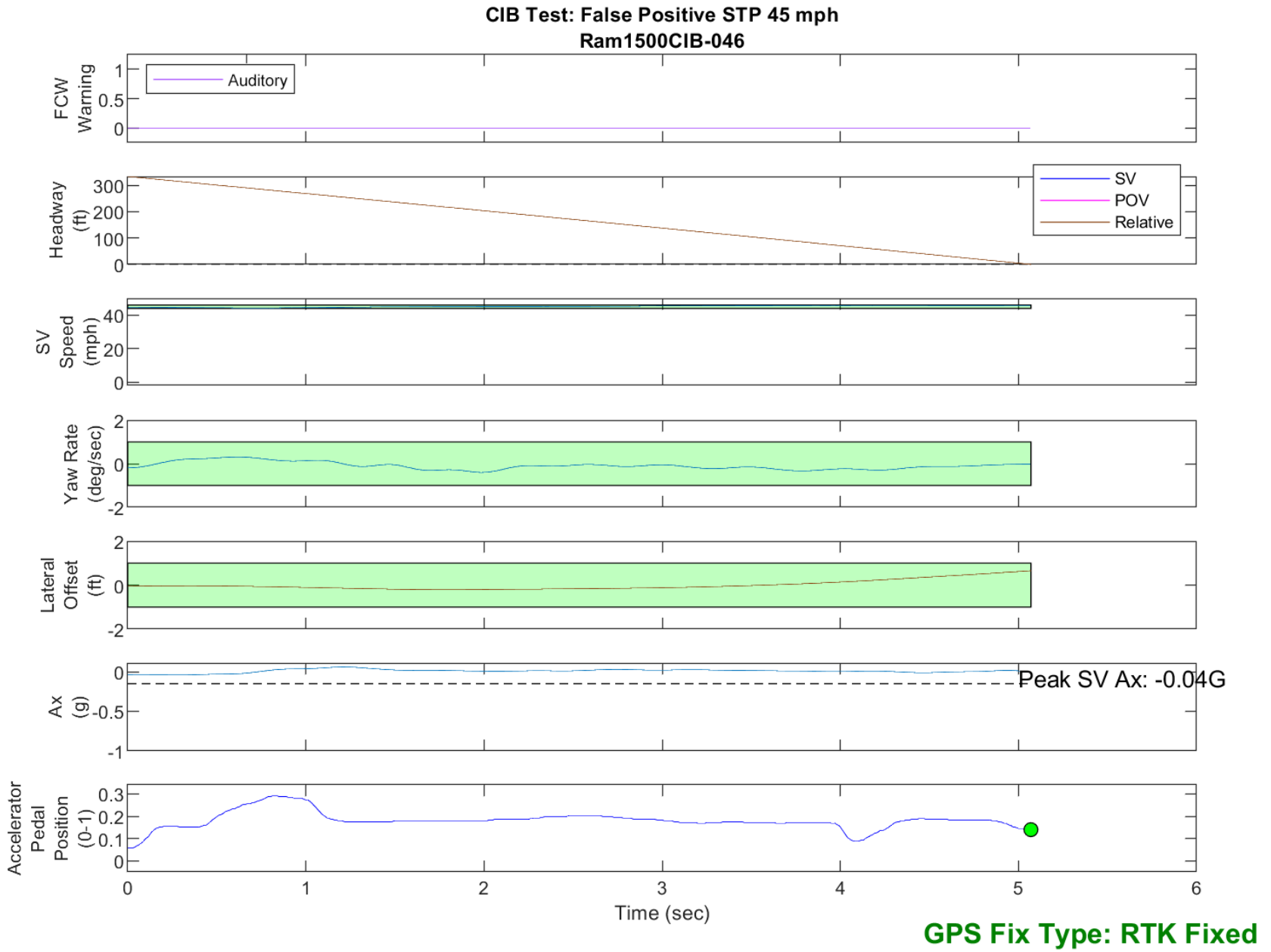

Figure D48. Time History for CIB Run 46, SV Encounters Steel Trench Plate, SV 45 mph

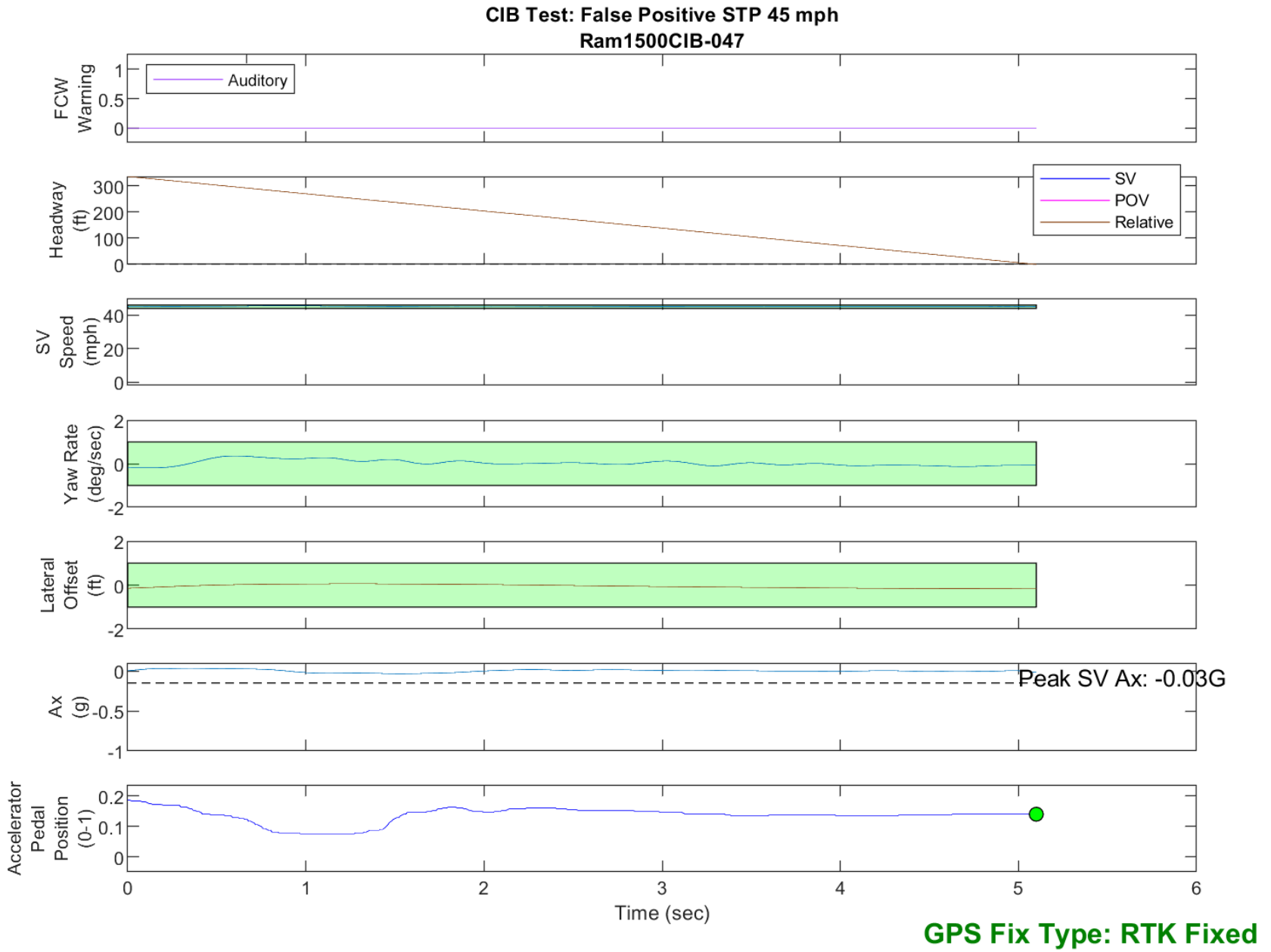

Figure D49. Time History for CIB Run 47, SV Encounters Steel Trench Plate, SV 45 mph

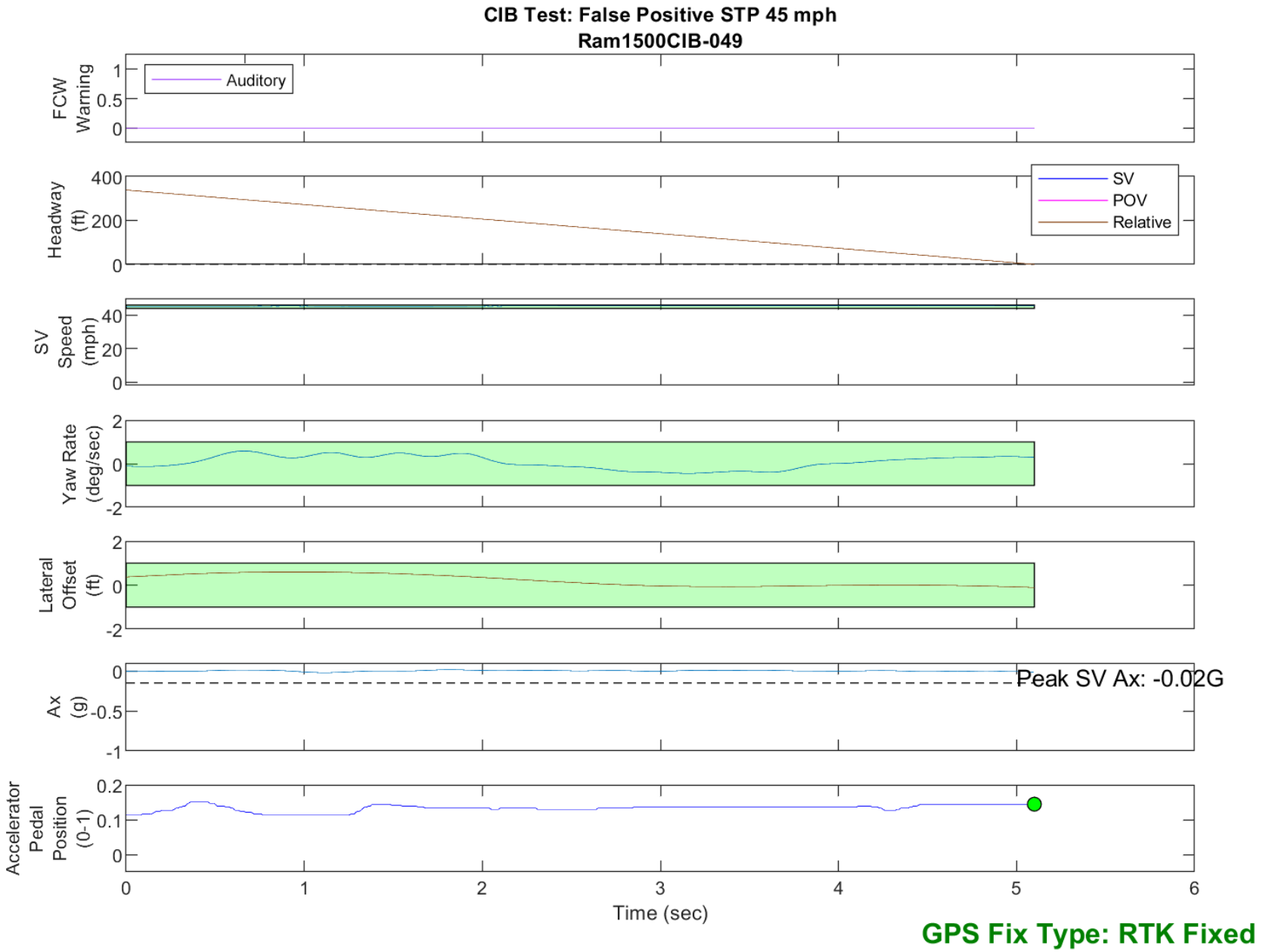

Figure D50. Time History for CIB Run 49, SV Encounters Steel Trench Plate, SV 45 mph

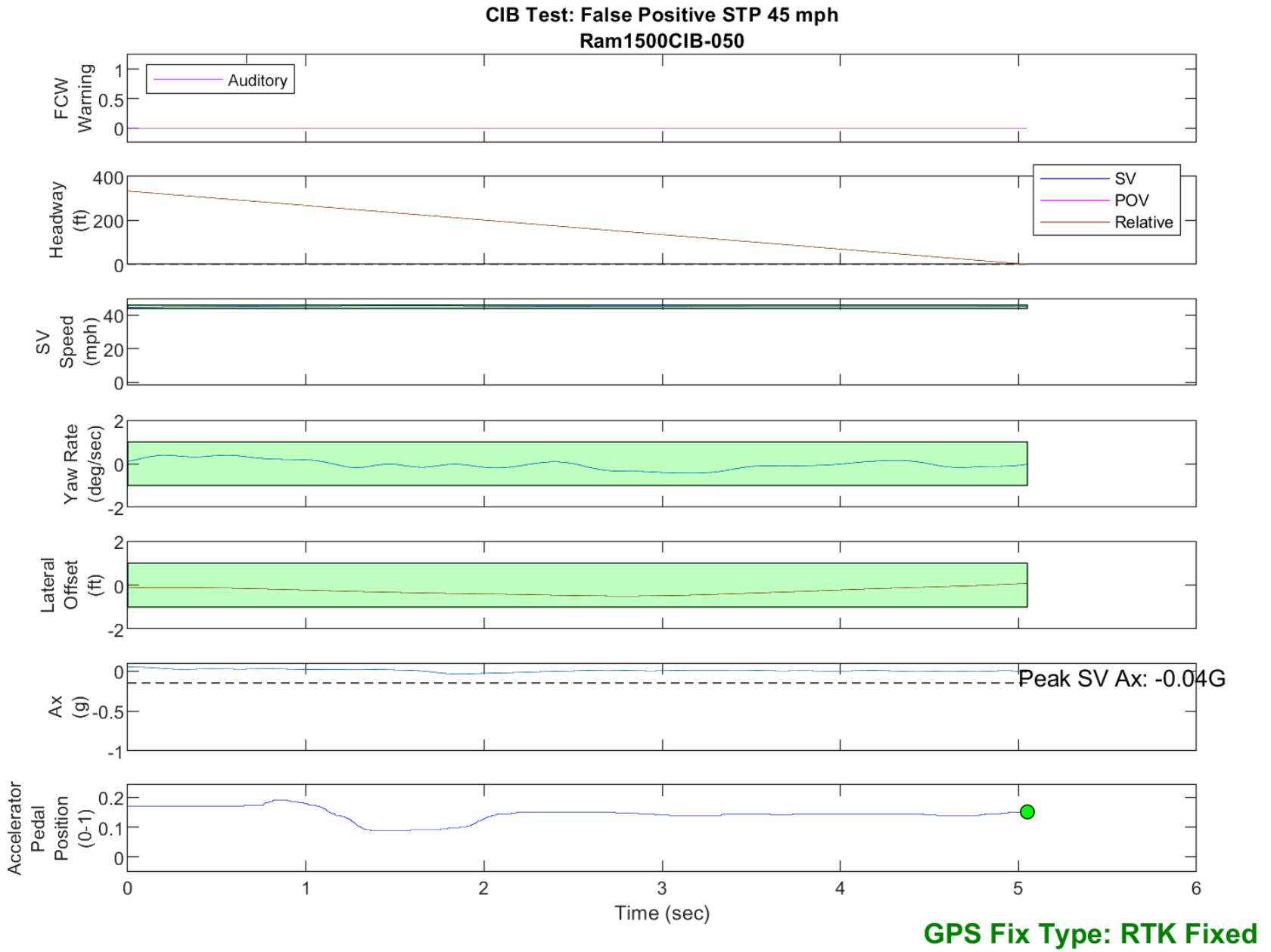

Figure D51. Time History for CIB Run 50, SV Encounters Steel Trench Plate, SV 45 mph