

**NEW CAR ASSESSMENT PROGRAM  
DYNAMIC BRAKE SUPPORT SYSTEM CONFIRMATION TEST  
NCAP-DRI-DBS-21-15**

**2021 Toyota Camry SE Sedan**

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**7 April 2021**

**Final Report**

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

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16. Abstract These tests were conducted on the subject 2021 Toyota Camry SE Sedan in accordance with the specifications of the New Car Assessment Program's (NCAP) most current Test Procedure in docket NHTSA-2015-0006-0026; DYNAMIC BRAKE SUPPORT PERFORMANCE EVALUATION CONFIRMATION TEST FOR THE NEW CAR ASSESSMENT PROGRAM, October 2015. The vehicle passed the requirements of the test for all four DBS test scenarios.			
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## Section I

### INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

The purpose of the testing reported herein was to objectively quantify the performance of a Dynamic Brake Support system installed on a 2021 Toyota Camry SE Sedan. This test to assess Dynamic Brake Support systems is sponsored by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration under Contract No. DTNH22-14-D-00333 with the New Car Assessment Program (NCAP).

Section II  
**DATA SHEETS**

**DYNAMIC BRAKE SUPPORT**  
**DATA SHEET 1: TEST RESULTS SUMMARY**

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**2021 Toyota Camry SE Sedan**

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VIN: 4T1T11AK4MU52xxx

Test Date: 2/23/2021

Dynamic Brake Support System setting: PCS - On, Sensitivity - Early

**Test 1 - Subject Vehicle Encounters  
Stopped Principal Other Vehicle**

SV 25 mph: Pass

**Test 2 - Subject Vehicle Encounters  
Slower Principal Other Vehicle**

SV 25 mph POV 10 mph: Pass

SV 45 mph POV 20 mph: Pass

**Test 3 - Subject Vehicle Encounters  
Decelerating Principal Other Vehicle**

SV 35 mph POV 35 mph: Pass

**Test 4 - Subject Vehicle Encounters  
Steel Trench Plate**

SV 25 mph: Pass

SV 45 mph: Pass

**Overall: Pass**

Notes:

**DYNAMIC BRAKE SUPPORT**  
**DATA SHEET 2: VEHICLE DATA**

(Page 1 of 1)

**2021 Toyota Camry SE Sedan**

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**TEST VEHICLE INFORMATION**

VIN: 4T1T11AK4MU52xxxx

Body Style: Sedan

Color: Super White/EA20

Date Received: 2/15/2021

Odometer Reading: 4 mi

**DATA FROM VEHICLE'S CERTIFICATON LABEL**

Vehicle manufactured by: TOYOTA MOTOR MANUFACTURING, KENTUCKY, INC.

Date of manufacture: 11/20

Vehicle Type: PASS. CAR

**DATA FROM TIRE PLACARD**

Tires size as stated on Tire Placard: Front: 235/45R18

Rear: 235/45R18

Recommended cold tire pressure: Front: 240 kPa (35 psi)

Rear: 240 kPa (35 psi)

**TIRES**

Tire manufacturer and model: Bridgestone Turanza EL440

Front tire specification: 235/45R18 94V

Rear tire specification: 235/45R18 94V

Front tire DOT prefix: 7XFU JB2

Rear tire DOT prefix: 7XFU JB2

**DYNAMIC BRAKE SUPPORT**  
**DATA SHEET 3: TEST CONDITIONS**

(Page 1 of 2)

**2021 Toyota Camry SE Sedan**

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**GENERAL INFORMATION**

Test date: 2/23/2021

**AMBIENT CONDITIONS**

Air temperature: 18.9 C (66 F)

Wind speed: 3.1 m/s (6.9 mph)

X Wind speed  $\leq$  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: 240 kPa (35 psi)

Rear: 240 kPa (35 psi)

**DYNAMIC BRAKE SUPPORT**  
**DATA SHEET 3: TEST CONDITIONS**

(Page 2 of 2)

**2021 Toyota Camry SE Sedan**

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**WEIGHT**

Weight of vehicle as tested including driver and instrumentation

Left Front: 507.6 kg (1119 lb)

Right Front: 484.0 kg (1067 lb)

Left Rear: 353.3 kg (779 lb)

Right Rear: 332.9 kg (734 lb)

Total: 1677.8 kg (3699 lb)

**DYNAMIC BRAKE SUPPORT**  
**DATA SHEET 4: DYNAMIC BRAKE SUPPORT SYSTEM OPERATION**

(Page 1 of 4)

**2021 Toyota Camry SE Sedan**

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

Toyota Safety Sense 2.5 +: Pre-Collision System w/ Pedestrian Detection, standard equipment

Type and location of sensor(s) the system uses:

Millimeter wave Radar located behind the center of the grille and Mono camera located in the upper center windshield

System setting used for test (if applicable): PCS - On, Sensitivity - Early

Brake application mode used for test: Hybrid control

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

10 km/h (7 mph) (Per manufacturer supplied information)

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

180 km/h (110 mph) for preceding, oncoming, and stopped vehicles

80 km/h (50 mph) for bicyclists and pedestrians (Per manufacturer supplied information)

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

No

If yes, please provide a full description.

- Driving along the lane marker for more than 1 km with more than 35mph driving speed.
- 1 km distance driving is not necessarily continuous driving, but split driving in total 1 km distance is OK.
- Lane marker should exist on both sides (left and right) and it does not matter whether it is solid line or dotted line.
- It is ideal to put several vehicles (2-3 vehicles) beside the driving lane to be detected by the camera.
- No sensor calibration completed indication will be displayed to the driver.

**DYNAMIC BRAKE SUPPORT**

**DATA SHEET 4: DYNAMIC BRAKE SUPPORT SYSTEM OPERATION**

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**2021 Toyota Camry SE Sedan**

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Will the system deactivate due to repeated AEB activations, impacts or near-misses?  Yes  
 No

If yes, please provide a full description.

How is the Forward Collision Warning presented to the driver?  Warning light  
 Buzzer or auditory alarm  
(Check all that apply)  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.

*The driver is alerted with a series of auditory beeps centered at 2400 Hz and a solid red warning light in the center of the IP with the word "Brake!" in white. See Appendix A, Figure A16.*

Is there a way to deactivate the system?  Yes  
 No



**DYNAMIC BRAKE SUPPORT**  
**DATA SHEET 4: DYNAMIC BRAKE SUPPORT SYSTEM OPERATION**

(Page 3 of 4)

**2021 Toyota Camry SE Sedan**

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

The system can be deactivated by navigating to the following selection in the center of the IP using the navigation buttons on the left side of the steering wheel. The hierarchy is:

Return arrow button

Settings ("Gear" Symbol)

PCS

Toggle On/Off

If the system is disabled, the PCS warning light will turn on and the message "Pre-Collision System Off" will be displayed in the center of the IP.

See Appendix A, Figures A14 and A15.

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

If yes, please provide a full description.

The range can be adjusted by navigating to the following selection in the center of the IP using the navigation buttons on the left side of the steering wheel. The hierarchy is:

Return arrow button

Settings ("Gear" Symbol)

PCS

Sensitivity: repeated pushes of the center button will change the range setting – Early, Middle, Late

See Appendix A, Figures A14 and A15.

**DYNAMIC BRAKE SUPPORT**

**DATA SHEET 4: DYNAMIC BRAKE SUPPORT SYSTEM OPERATION**

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**2021 Toyota Camry SE Sedan**

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

If yes, please provide a full description.

*System limitations are described in the Owner's Manual, on pages 260 and 268 - 273, shown in Appendix B, pages B-13 and B-21 through B-26*

Notes:

## Section III

### TEST PROCEDURES

#### A. Test Procedure Overview

Four test scenarios were used, as follows:

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

Test 2. Subject Vehicle Encounters Slower Principal Other Vehicle

Test 3. Subject Vehicle Encounters Decelerating Principal Other Vehicle

Test 4. Subject Vehicle Encounters Steel Trench Plate

An overview of each of the test procedures follows.

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

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

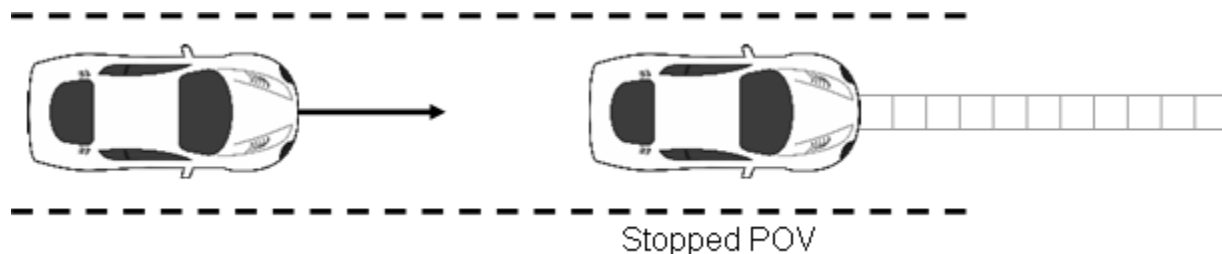


Figure 1. Depiction of Test 1

##### a. Procedure

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

The SV ignition was cycled prior to each test run. The SV was driven at a nominal speed of 25 mph (40.2 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 SV brakes were applied at  $TTC = 1.1$  seconds (SV-to-POV distance of 40 ft (12 m)). The test concluded when either:

- The SV came into contact with the POV or

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

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

- The SV speed could not deviate from the nominal speed by more than 1.0 mph (1.6 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).

**Table 1. Nominal Stopped POV DBS Test Choreography**

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

b. Criteria

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

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

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

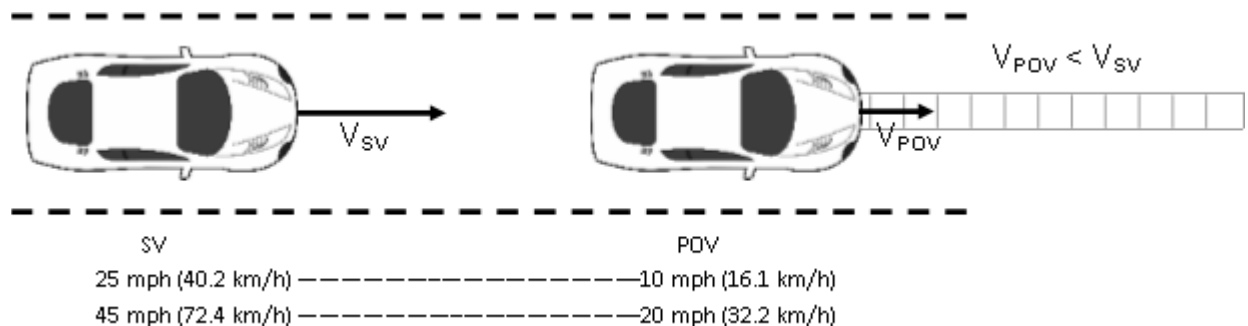


Figure 2. Depiction of Test 2

a. Procedure

The SV ignition was cycled prior to each test run. The tests were conducted two ways. In the first, the POV was driven at a constant 10.0 mph (16.1 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 SV brakes were applied at  $TTC = 1.0$  seconds, assumed to be SV-to-POV distance of 22 ft (7 m) for an SV speed of 25 mph and 37 ft (11 m) for an SV speed of 45 mph.

The test concluded when either:

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

The SV driver then braked to a stop.

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

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

**Table 2. Nominal Slower-Moving POV DBS Test Choreography**

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

b. Criteria

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

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

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

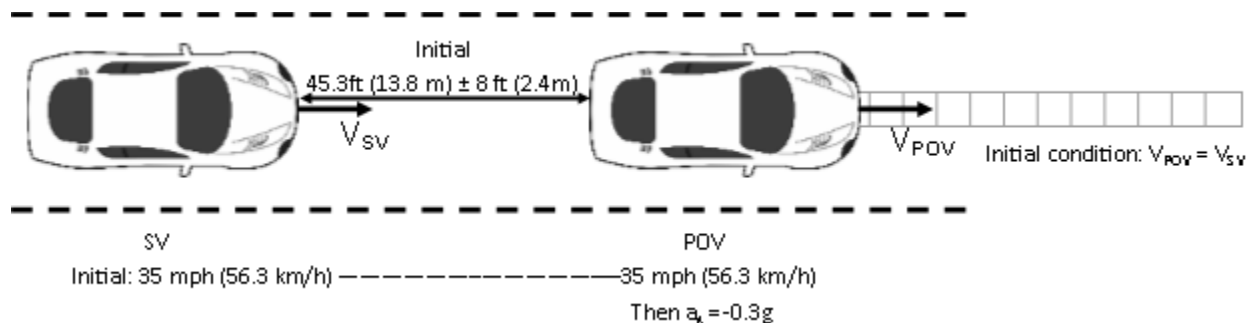


Figure 3. Depiction of Test 3

a. Procedure

The SV ignition was cycled prior to each test run. For this scenario both the POV and SV were driven at a constant 35.0 mph (56.3 km/h) in the center of the lane, with 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  $0.3 \pm 0.03 g$ . The SV throttle pedal was released within 500 ms of  $t_{FCW}$ , and the SV brakes were applied when TTC was 1.4 seconds (31.5 ft (9.6 m)).

The test concluded when either:

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

The SV driver then braked to a stop.

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

- The lateral distance between the centerline of the POV and the center of the travel lane could not deviate more than ±1 ft (0.3 m) during the validity period.
- The headway between the SV and POV must have been constant from the onset

of the applicable validity period to the onset of POV braking.

- The SV and POV speed could not deviate more than  $\pm 1.0$  mph (1.6 km/h) during an interval defined by the onset of the validity period to the onset of POV braking.
- The average POV deceleration could not deviate by more than  $\pm 0.03$  g from the nominal 0.3 g deceleration during the interval beginning at 1.5 seconds after the onset of POV braking and ending either 250 ms prior to the POV coming to a stop or the SV coming into contact with the POV.

**Table 3. Nominal Decelerating POV DBS Test Choreography**

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

b. Criteria

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

4. TEST 4 – FALSE POSITIVE SUPPRESSION

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

a. Procedure

This test was conducted at two speeds, 25 mph (40.2 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. The SV was driven at constant speed in the center of the lane toward the STP. If the SV did not present an FCW alert during the approach to the STP by  $TTC = 2.1$  s, the SV driver initiated release of the throttle pedal at  $TTC = 2.1$  s and the throttle pedal was fully released within 500 ms

of  $TTC = 2.1$  s. The SV brakes were applied at  $TTC$  of 1.1 seconds, assumed to be 40 ft (12.3 m) from the edge of the STP at 25 mph or 73 ft (22.1 m) at 45 mph. The test concluded when the front most part of the SV reached a vertical plane defined by the edge of the STP first encountered by the SV.

b. Criteria

In order to pass the False Positive test series, the magnitude of the SV deceleration reduction attributable to DBS intervention must have been less than or equal to 1.5 times the average of the deceleration experienced by the baseline command from the braking actuator for at least five of seven valid test trials.

## **B. General Information**

1.  $T_{FCW}$

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

For systems that implement auditory or haptic alerts, part of the pre-test instrumentation verification process is 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 is accomplished in order to identify the center frequency around which a band-pass filter is 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 is a phaseless, forward-reverse pass, elliptical (Cauer) digital filter, with filter parameters as listed in Table 4.



**Table 4. Auditory and Tactile Warning Filter Parameters**

<b>Warning Type</b>	<b>Filter Order</b>	<b>Peak-to-Peak Ripple</b>	<b>Minimum Stop Band Attenuation</b>	<b>Passband Frequency Range</b>
Auditory	5 <sup>th</sup>	3 dB	60 dB	Identified Center Frequency $\pm$ 5%
Tactile	5 <sup>th</sup>	3 dB	60 dB	Identified Center Frequency $\pm$ 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  $\pm 1.0$  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. All braking shall be performed by the programmable brake controller.
- The lateral distance between the centerline of the SV and the centerline of the POV or STP did not deviate more than  $\pm 1$  ft (0.3 m) during the applicable validity period.

### 3. VALIDITY PERIOD

The valid test interval began:

- Test 1: When the SV-to-POV TTC = 5.1 seconds
- Test 2: When the SV-to-POV TTC = 5.0 seconds
- Test 3: 3 seconds before the onset of POV braking
- Test 4: 2 seconds prior to the SV throttle pedal being released

The valid test interval ended:

- Test 1: When either of the following occurred:
  - The SV came in contact with the POV (SV-to-POV contact was assessed by using GPS-based range data or by measurement of direct contact sensor output); or
  - The SV came to a stop before making contact with the POV.
- Test 2: When either of the following occurred:
  - The SV came into contact with the POV; or
  - 1 second after the velocity of the SV became less than or equal to that of the POV.
- Test 3: When either of the following occurred:
  - The SV came in contact with the POV; or
  - 1 second after minimum SV-to-POV range occurred.
- Test 4: When the SV stopped.

### 4. STATIC INSTRUMENTATION CALIBRATION

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

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

For Tests 1, 2, and 3, the SV was positioned such that it just contacted a vertical plane defining the rearmost location of the POV. For Test 4, the front-most location of the SV was positioned such that it just reached a vertical plane defined by the leading edge of

the STP first encountered by the SV (i.e., just before it is driven onto the STP). This is the “zero position.”

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

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

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

## 5. NUMBER OF TRIALS

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

## 6. TRANSMISSION

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

### **C. Principal Other Vehicle**

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

This SSV system was designed specifically for common rear-end crash scenarios which AEB systems address. The key 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 DBS sensors, including cameras and radar.
- Be resistant to damage and inflict little or no damage to the SV as a result of repeated SV-to-POV impacts.

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

#### **D. Foundation Brake System Characterization**

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

This characterization was accomplished by recording longitudinal acceleration and brake pedal force and travel data for a variety of braking runs. For three initial brake characterization runs, the vehicle was driven at 45 mph, and the brakes were applied at a rate of 1 inch/sec up to the brake input level needed for at least 0.7 g. Linear regressions were performed on the data from each run to determine the linear vehicle deceleration

response as a function of both applied brake pedal force and brake pedal travel. The brake input force or displacement level needed to achieve a vehicle deceleration of 0.4 g was determined from the average of the three runs. Using the 0.4 g brake input force or displacement level found from the three initial runs, subsequent runs were performed at 25 mph, 35 mph, and 45 mph, with the brakes applied at a rate of 10 inch/sec to the determined 0.4 g brake input force or displacement level. For each of the three test speeds, if the average calculated deceleration level was found to be within  $0.4 \pm 0.025$  g, the resulting force or displacement was recorded and used. If the average calculated deceleration level exceeded this tolerance, the brake input force or displacement levels were adjusted and retested until the desired magnitude was realized. Prior to each braking event, the brake pad temperatures were required to be in the range of 149° - 212°F.

## **E. Brake Control**

### **1. SUBJECT VEHICLE PROGRAMMABLE BRAKE CONTROLLER**

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

- Constant pedal displacement. By maintaining constant actuator stroke, the position of the vehicle's brake pedal remains fixed for the duration of the input. To achieve this, the brake controller modulates application force.
- Hybrid control. Hybrid control uses position-based control to command the initial brake application rate and actuator position, then changes to force-based control to command a reduction of applied force to a predetermined force. This force is maintained until the end of the braking maneuver by allowing the brake controller to modulate actuator displacement.

### **2. SUBJECT VEHICLE BRAKE PARAMETERS**

- Each test run began with the brake pedal in its natural resting position, with no preload or position offset.
- The onset of the brake application was considered to occur when the brake actuator had applied 2.5 lbf (11 N) of force to the brake pedal.
- The magnitude of the brake application was that needed to produce 0.4 g deceleration, as determined in the foundation brake characterization.
- The SV brake application rate was between 9 to 11 in/s (229 to 279 mm/s), where the application rate is defined as the slope of a linear regression line applied to brake pedal position data over a range from 25% to 75% of the commanded input magnitude.

### 3. POV AUTOMATIC BRAKING SYSTEM

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

3. The braking system consisted of the following components:

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

### **F. Instrumentation**

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

**Table 5. Test Instrumentation and Equipment**

Type	Output	Range	Accuracy, Other Primary Specs	Mfr, Model	Serial Number	Calibration Dates Last Due
Tire Pressure Gauge	Vehicle Tire Pressure	0-100 psi 0-690 kPa	< 1% error between 20 and 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	49041189	By: DRI Date: 5/22/2020 Due: 5/22/2021
Load Cell	Force applied to brake pedal					By: DRI
		0 - 250 lb 0 -1112 N	0.1% FS	Honeywell 41A	1464391	Date: 8/30/2019 Due: 8/30/2020
		0-250 lb 1112 N	0.05% FS	Stellar Technology PNC700	1607338	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

**Table 5. Test Instrumentation and Equipment (continued)**

Type	Output	Range	Accuracy, Other Primary Specs	Mfr, Model	Serial Number	Calibration Dates Last Due
Multi-Axis Inertial Sensing System	Position; Longitudinal, Lateral, and Vertical Accels;	Accels $\pm 10g$ , Angular Rate $\pm 100$ 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
	Lateral, Longitudinal and Vertical Velocities;				2258	Date: 5/3/2019 Due: 5/3/2021
	Roll, Pitch, Yaw Rates; Roll, Pitch, Yaw Angles				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: $\pm 30$ m Lateral Lane Velocity: $\pm 20$ m/sec Longitudinal Range to POV: $\pm 200$ m Longitudinal Range Rate: $\pm 50$ m/sec	Lateral Distance to Lane Marking: $\pm 2$ cm Lateral Velocity to Lane Marking: $\pm 0.02$ m/sec Longitudinal Range: $\pm 3$ cm Longitudinal Range Rate: $\pm 0.02$ 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)	$\pm 5g$	$\leq 3\%$ of full range	Silicon Designs, 2210-005	N/A	N/A



Type	Output	Range	Accuracy, Other Primary Specs	Mfr, Model	Serial Number	Calibration Dates Last Due
Coordinate Measurement Machine	Inertial Sensing System Coordinates	0-8 ft 0-2.4 m	±.0020 in. ±.051 mm (Single point articulation accuracy)	Faro Arm, Fusion	UO8-05-08-06636	By: DRI Date: 1/6/2021 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

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Figure A1. Front View of Subject Vehicle





Figure A2. Rear View of Subject Vehicle

A-4





DESC.: **CAMRY** SE SEDAN

VIN: **4T1T11AK4MU52**

YR/MDL: 2021/2546A

CLR: SUPER WHITE/EA20 (0040/20)

FINAL ASSEMBLY POINT: GEORGETOWN, KENTUCKY, U.S.A.

### GOVERNMENT 5-STAR SAFETY RATINGS

**Overall Vehicle Score** ★★★★★  
Based on the combined ratings of frontal, side and rollover. Should ONLY be compared to other vehicles of similar size and weight.

**Frontal Crash** Driver ★★★★★ Passenger ★★★★★  
Based on the risk of injury in a frontal impact. Should ONLY be compared to other vehicles of similar size and weight.

**Side Crash** Front seat ★★★★★ Rear seat ★★★★★  
Based on the risk of injury in a side impact.

**Rollover** ★★★★★  
Based on the risk of rollover in a single-vehicle crash.

Star ratings range from 1 to 5 stars (★★★★★) with 5 being the highest.  
Source: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA)  
[www.safercar.gov](http://www.safercar.gov) or 1-888-327-4236

### STANDARD EQUIPMENT

**MECHANICAL & PERFORMANCE**  
- 2.5L 4-Cyl Engine  
- 203 hp @ 6600 rpm / 184 lb-ft @ 5000 rpm  
- 8-Speed Transmission w/Paddle Shifters  
- Sport-Tuned Suspension

**SAFETY & CONVENIENCE**  
- Toyota Safety Sense 2.5+; Pre-Collision Sys w/Pedestrian Detection, Dynamic Radar Cruise Control, Lane Departure Alert w/Steering Assist, Lane Tracing Assist, Automatic High Beams, Road Sign Assist  
- Star Safety System  
- Backup Camera  
- Safety Connect w/ 1-Year Trial

**EXTERIOR**  
- 18-In Black Machined-Finish Alloy Wheels  
- Bi-LED Combination Headlights w/Auto On/Off Feature  
- LED DRLs w/On/Off Feature  
- Black Front Grille w/Sport Mesh Insert  
- Single Exhaust w/Dual Chrome Tips

**INTERIOR**  
- Audio - 7-In Touchscreen, 6 Speakers, HandsFree Bluetooth Phone/Music, USB Media Port, 2 USB Charge-Ports, SiriusXM w/3-Month All Access Trial, Android Auto & Apple CarPlay Compatible  
- 4.2-in TFT Multi-Information Display  
- Sport Fabric SofTex-Trimmed Seats  
- Power Driver Seat w/Lumbar Support  
- Auto Climate Control  
- Remote Keyless Entry System

- For Full Product Details  
Please Visit [Toyota.com/camry](http://Toyota.com/camry)  
\*\*\*Full Tank of Gas\*\*\*

MANUFACTURER'S SUGGESTED RETAIL PRICE **\$26,485.00**

OPTIONAL EQUIPMENT		
FE	50 State Emissions Convenience Package	600.00
CP	Smart Key System, Homelink, Auto-Dimming Rearview Mirror	
BD	Blind Spot Monitor with Rear Cross Traffic Alert	680.00
3J	Black Out Badges	129.00
CF	Carpet / Trunk Mat Set	259.00
D5	Door Edge Guard	129.00
DK	PREFERRED OWNER'S PORTFOLIO	
EF	Rear Bumper Applique	69.00

### EPA DOT Fuel Economy and Environment

**Fuel Economy** MPG  
**32** 28 39  
combined city/hwy city highway  
3.1 gallons per 100 miles

You save **\$1,250** in fuel costs over 5 years compared to the average new vehicle.

Annual fuel cost **\$1,250**



Actual results will vary for many reasons, including driving conditions and how you drive and maintain your vehicle. The average new vehicle gets 27 MPG and costs \$7,500 to fuel over 5 years. Cost estimates are based on 15,000 miles per year at \$2.70 per gallon. MPG is miles per gasoline gallon equivalent. Vehicle emissions are a significant cause of climate change and smog.

[fuelconomy.gov](http://fuelconomy.gov)  
Calculate personalized estimates and compare vehicles



DELIVERY PROCESSING AND HANDLING FEE 995.00

TOTAL **\$29,346.00**

The New Vehicle Limited Warranty provides 3-year/36,000-mile basic coverage, 5-year/60,000-mile powertrain coverage, plus 3-year/unlimited-mile corrosion/perforation coverage. See Warranty and Maintenance Guide for details. An extended service contract may be available for the vehicle. Ask dealer for details. Manufacturer's suggested retail price includes manufacturer's recommended pre-delivery service. Gasoline, license and title fees, applicable federal, state and local taxes and dealer and distributor installed options and accessories are not included in the manufacturer's suggested retail price.

ToyotaCare, which covers normal factory-scheduled maintenance for two years or 25,000 miles, whichever occurs first, is included as part of the sales price of the vehicle for qualifying buyers. See participating dealer for eligibility and coverage details.

Delivered by Truck to:

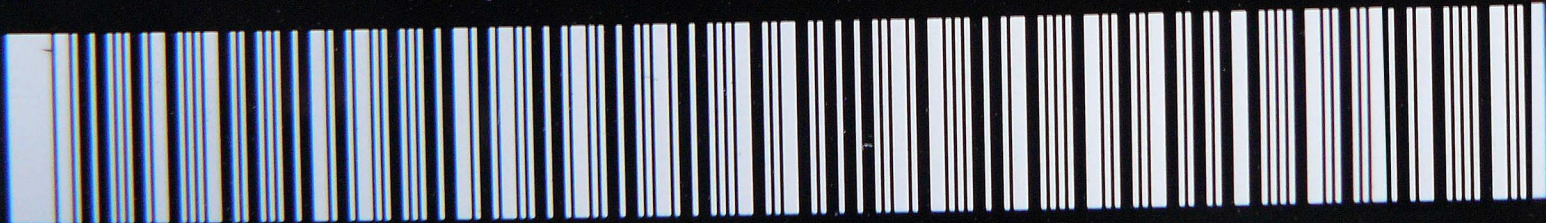


Figure A3. Window Sticker (Monroney Label)



MFD. BY: TOYOTA MOTOR MANUFACTURING,  
KENTUCKY, INC. 11/20

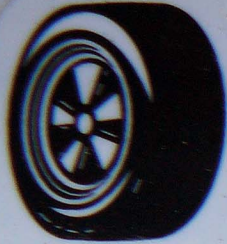
GVWR 4475LB GAWR FR 2620LB RR 2420LB  
THIS VEHICLE CONFORMS TO ALL APPLICABLE  
FEDERAL MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY, BUMPER, AND  
THEFT PREVENTION STANDARDS IN EFFECT ON  
THE DATE OF MANUFACTURE SHOWN ABOVE.  
4T1T11AK4MU52 PASS. CAR



C/TR: 040/EA20 AXVA70L-CEZSBA  
A/TM: 7UB80E MADE IN U.S.A. 86723

Figure A4. Vehicle Certification Label





## TIRE AND LOADING INFORMATION RENSEIGNEMENTS SUR LES PNEUS ET LE CHARGEMENT

SEATING CAPACITY | TOTAL | FRONT | REAR  
NOMBRE DE PLACES | TOTAL: **5** | AVANT: **2** | ARRIÈRE: **3**

The combined weight of occupants and cargo should never exceed 420 kg or 925 lbs.  
Le poids total des occupants et du chargement ne doit jamais dépasser 420 kg ou 925 lb.

TIRE PNEU	SIZE DIMENSIONS	COLD TIRE PRESSURE PRESSION DES PNEUS À FROID	<b>SEE OWNER'S MANUAL FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION</b>  <b>VOIR LE MANUEL DE L'USAGER POUR PLUS DE RENSEIGNEMENTS</b>
FRONT AVANT	235/45R18	240 kPa, 35 PSI	
REAR ARRIÈRE	235/45R18	240 kPa, 35 PSI	
SPARE DE SECOURS	T155/70D17	420 kPa, 60 PSI	

**52**

42661-06B40

Figure A5. Tire Placard





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





Figure A7. Load Frame/Slider of SSV



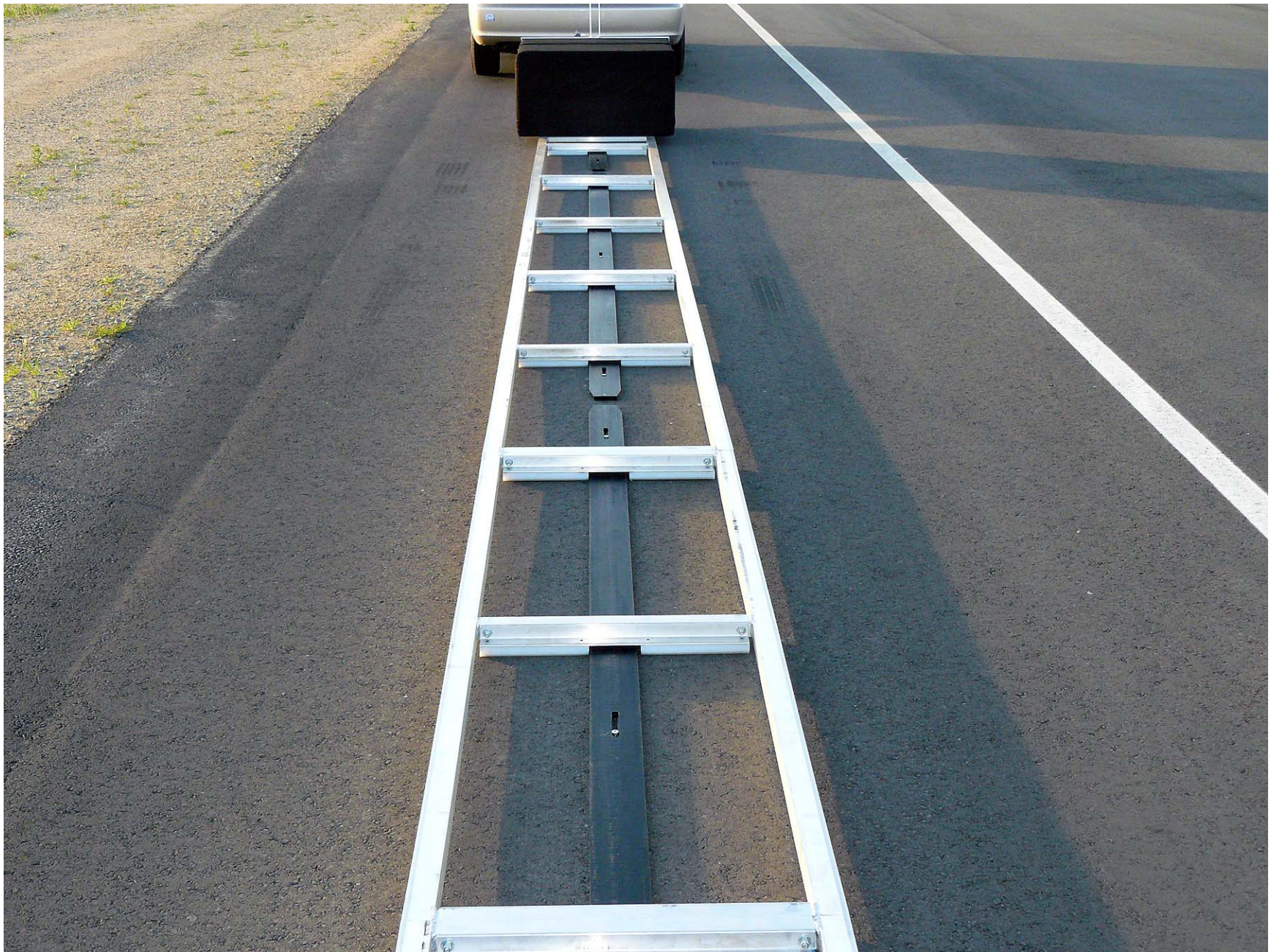


Figure A8. Two-Rail Track and Road-Based Lateral Restraint Track





Figure A9. Steel Trench Plate  
A-11



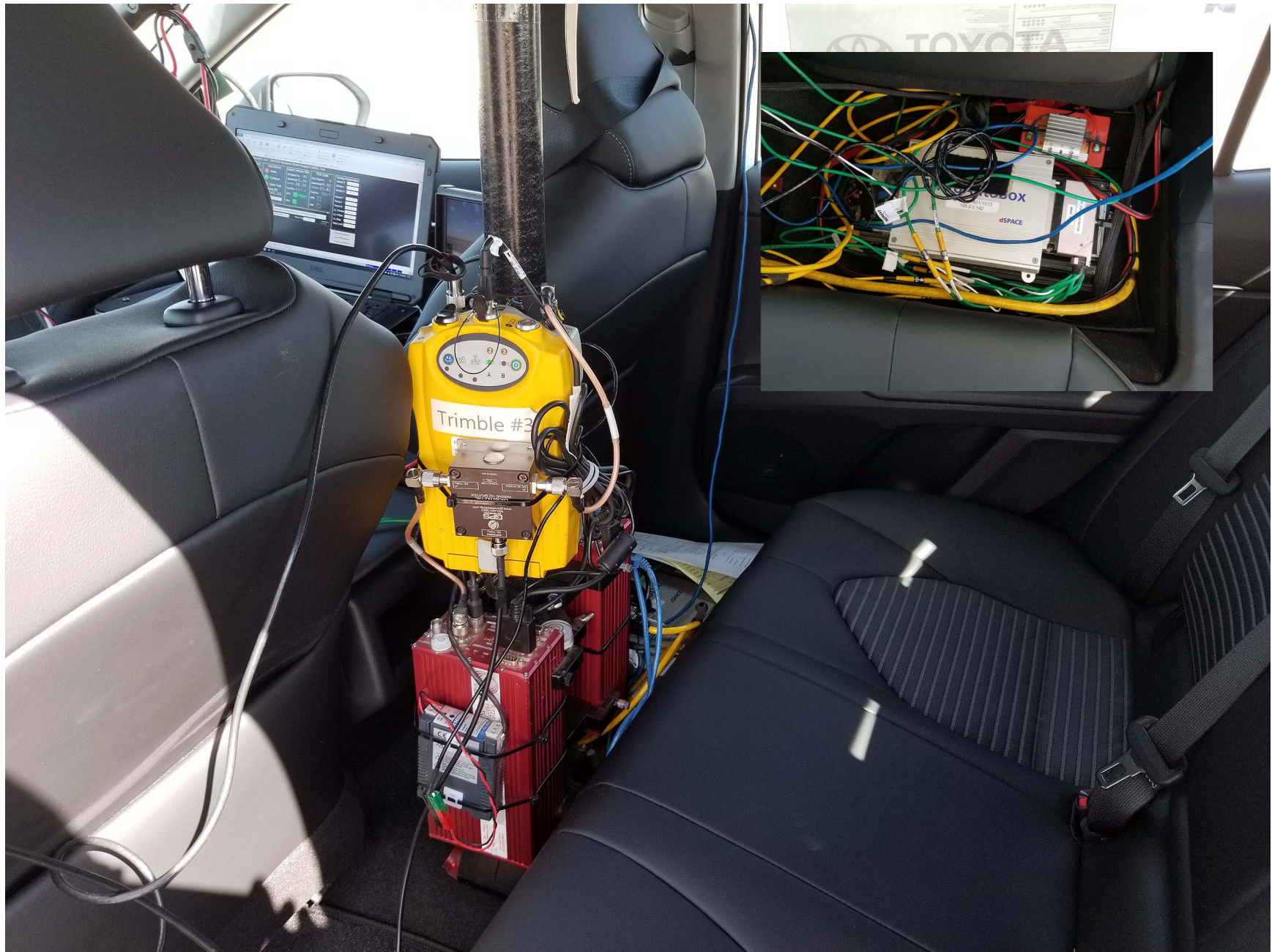


Figure A10. DGPS, Inertial Measurement Unit, and MicroAutoBox Installed in Subject Vehicle





Figure A11. Sensors for Detecting Visual and Auditory Alerts





Figure A12. Computer and Brake Actuator Installed in Subject Vehicle





Figure A13. Brake Actuator Installed in POV System





Figure A14. AEB Setup Menus  
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Figure A15. Button for Accessing System Setup Menus








Figure A16. Visual Alert  
A-18

## APPENDIX B



Excerpts from Owner's Manual


■  **PCS (Pre-Collision System) (→P. 258)**

The following pre-collision system settings can be changed:

Item	Settings	Details
PCS	On	Select to enable/disable the pre-collision system.
	Off	
Warning sensitivity	 Early	Select to change the warning timing.
	 Middle	
	 Late	

■  **DRCC (Dynamic radar cruise control) (→P. 294, 310)**

Item	Settings	Details
Curve speed reduction	 Strong	Select to change the vehicle speed reduction strength.
	 Weak	
	Off	

■  **BSM (Blind Spot Monitor) function (if equipped) (→P. 334)**

Item	Settings	Details
BSM	On	Select to enable/disable the Blind Spot Monitor function.
	Off	

■ **RCTA (Rear Cross Traffic Alert) function (if equipped) (→P. 350)**


Item	Settings	Details
RCTA	On	Select to enable/disable the Rear Cross Traffic Alert function.
	Off	

■ **RCD (Rear camera detection) function (if equipped) (→P. 357)**

Item	Settings	Details
RCD	On	Select to enable/disable the rear camera detection.
	Off	


◆ **Setting items**




■  **LTA (Lane Tracing Assist) (→P. 274)**

Press and hold  to change the settings of the following items:

Item	Settings	Details
Lane center	On	Select to enable/disable the lane centering function.
	Off	
Alert sensitivity	High	Select to set the warning sensitivity.
	Normal	
Sway warning	On	Select to enable/disable the vehicle sway warning.
	Off	
Sway sensitivity	High	Select to set the vehicle sway warning sensitivity.
	Medium	
	Low	



■  **PCS (Pre-Collision System) (→P. 258)**

Press and hold  to change the settings of the following items:

Item	Settings	Details
PCS	On	Select to enable/disable the pre-collision system.
	Off	
Warning sensitivity	 Early	Select to change the warning timing.
	 Middle	
	 Late	

■  **DRCC (Dynamic radar cruise control) (→P. 294, 310)**

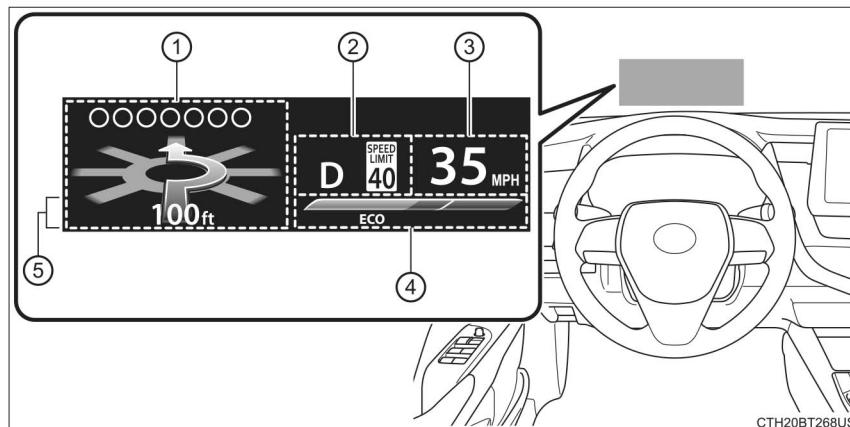
Press and hold  to change the settings of the following item:

Item	Settings	Details
Curve speed reduction	 Strong	Select to change the vehicle speed reduction strength.
	 Weak	
	Off	

## Head-up display\*

### Summary of functions

The head-up display is linked to the meters and navigation system (if equipped) and projects a variety of information in front of the driver, such as the current vehicle speed.



- ① Driving assist system status/navigation system-linked display area (if equipped) (→P. 128)

The following pop-up displays will be displayed in certain situations:

- Pre-collision warning (pre-collision system)
- Alert from the Parking Support Brake system (if equipped)

- ② Shift position/speed limit/RSA (Road Sign Assist) display area

- Shift position (→P. 219)
- Speed limit (vehicles with a navigation system) (U.S.A. only)
- RSA (Road Sign Assist) display (if equipped) (→P. 289)

- ③ Vehicle speed display

- ④ Eco Driving Indicator/Tachometer (→P. 129)

- ⑤ Information display area (→P. 129)

The following pop-up displays will be displayed in certain situations:

- Warning/message
- Hands-free system status
- Audio system operation status

\*: If equipped



## Toyota Safety Sense 2.5+

The Toyota Safety Sense 2.5+ consists of the following drive assist systems and contributes to a safe and comfortable driving experience:

### Driving assist system

◆ **PCS (Pre-Collision System)**

→P. 258

◆ **LTA (Lane Tracing Assist)**

→P. 274

◆ **AHB (Automatic High Beam)**

→P. 238

◆ **RSA (Road Sign Assist) (if equipped)**


→P. 289

◆ **Dynamic radar cruise control with full-speed range (if equipped)**

→P. 294

◆ **Dynamic radar cruise control (if equipped)**

→P. 310

 **WARNING**

■ **Toyota Safety Sense 2.5+**

The Toyota Safety Sense 2.5+ is designed to operate under the assumption that the driver will drive safely, and is designed to help reduce the impact to the occupants and the vehicle in the case of a collision or assist the driver in normal driving conditions.

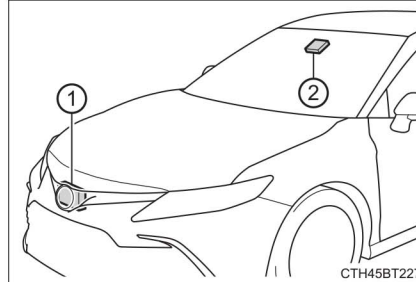
As there is a limit to the degree of recognition accuracy and control performance that this system can provide, do not overly rely on this system. The driver is always responsible for paying attention to the vehicle's surroundings and driving safely.



## Sensors

Two types of sensors, located behind the front grille and windshield, detect information necessary to operate the drive assist systems.

- ① Radar sensor
- ② Front camera



### ⚠ WARNING

#### ■ To avoid malfunction of the radar sensor

Observe the following precautions.

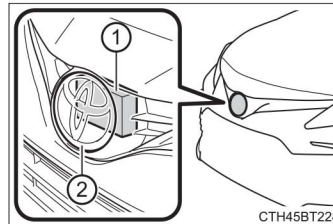
Otherwise, the radar sensor may not operate properly, possibly leading to an accident resulting in death or serious injury.

- Keep the radar sensor and the radar sensor cover clean at all times.

- ① Radar sensor
- ② Radar sensor cover

If the front of the radar sensor or the front or back of the radar sensor cover is dirty or covered with water droplets, snow, etc., clean it.

Clean the radar sensor and radar sensor cover with a soft cloth to avoid damaging them.



- Do not attach accessories, stickers (including transparent stickers) or other items to the radar sensor, radar sensor cover or surrounding area.
- Do not subject the radar sensor or its surrounding area to a strong impact. If the radar sensor, front grille, or front bumper has been subjected to a strong impact, have the vehicle inspected by your Toyota dealer.
- Do not disassemble the radar sensor.
- Do not modify or paint the radar sensor or radar sensor cover.
- In the following cases, the radar sensor must be recalibrated. Contact your Toyota dealer for details.
  - When the radar sensor or front grille are removed and installed, or replaced
  - When the front bumper is replaced

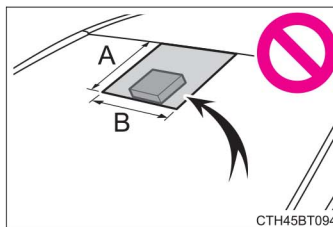
**⚠ WARNING**

■ **To avoid malfunction of the front camera**

Observe the following precautions.

Otherwise, the front camera may not operate properly, possibly leading to an accident resulting in death or serious injury.

- Keep the windshield clean at all times.
  - If the windshield is dirty or covered with an oily film, water droplets, snow, etc., clean the windshield.
  - If a glass coating agent is applied to the windshield, it will still be necessary to use the windshield wipers to remove water droplets, etc. from the area of the windshield in front of the front camera.
  - If the inner side of the windshield where the front camera is installed is dirty, contact your Toyota dealer.
- Do not attach objects, such as stickers, transparent stickers, etc., to the outer side of the windshield in front of the front camera (shaded area in the illustration).



A: From the top of the windshield to approximately 0.4 in. (1 cm) below the bottom of the front camera

B: Approximately 7.9 in. (20 cm) (Approximately 4.0 in. [10 cm] to the right and left from the center of the front camera)

- If the part of the windshield in front of the front camera is fogged up or covered with condensation or ice, use the windshield defogger to remove the fog, condensation or ice. (→P. 393, 399, 407)
- If water droplets cannot be properly removed from the area of the windshield in front of the front camera by the windshield wipers, replace the wiper insert or wiper blade.
- Do not attach window tint to the windshield.
- Replace the windshield if it is damaged or cracked.  
After replacing the windshield, the front camera must be recalibrated. Contact your Toyota dealer for details.
- Do not allow liquids to contact the front camera.
- Do not allow bright lights to shine into the front camera.
- Do not dirty or damage the front camera.  
When cleaning the inside of the windshield, do not allow glass cleaner to contact the lens of the front camera. Also, do not touch the lens.  
If the lens is dirty or damaged, contact your Toyota dealer.

 **WARNING**

- Do not subject the front camera to a strong impact.
- Do not change the installation position or direction of the front camera or remove it.
- Do not disassemble the front camera.
- Do not modify any components of the vehicle around the front camera (inside rear view mirror, etc.) or ceiling.
- Do not attach any accessories to the hood, front grille or front bumper that may obstruct the front camera. Contact your Toyota dealer for details.
- If a surfboard or other long object is to be mounted on the roof, make sure that it will not obstruct the front camera.
- Do not modify the headlights or other lights.

■ **If a warning message is displayed on the multi-information display**

A system may be temporarily unavailable or there may be a malfunction in the system.

- In the following situations, perform the actions specified in the table. When the normal operating conditions are detected, the message will disappear and the system will become operational.

If the message does not disappear, contact your Toyota dealer.

Situation	Action
When the area around a camera is covered with dirt, moisture (fogged up, covered with condensation, ice, etc.), or other foreign matter	Using the wiper and A/C function, remove the dirt and other attached matter. (→P. 393, 399, 407)
When the temperature around the front camera is outside of the operational range, such as when the vehicle is in the sun or in an extremely cold environment	If the front camera is hot, such as after the vehicle had been parked in the sun, use the air conditioning system to decrease the temperature around the front camera. If a sunshade was used when the vehicle was parked, depending on its type, the sunlight reflected from the surface of the sunshade may cause the temperature of the front camera to become excessively high.
	If the front camera is cold, such after the vehicle is parked in an extremely cold environment, use the air conditioning system to increase the temperature around the front camera.
The area in front of the front camera is obstructed, such as when the hood is open or a sticker is attached to the part of the windshield in front of the front camera.	Close the hood, remove the sticker, etc. to clear the obstruction.
When “Pre-Collision System Unavailable See Owner’s Manual” is displayed	Check whether there is attached materials on the radar sensor and radar sensor cover, and if there is, remove it.

- In the following situations, if the situation has changed (or the vehicle has been driven for some time) and the normal operating conditions are detected, the message will disappear and the system will become operational.

If the message does not disappear, contact your Toyota dealer.

- When the temperature around the radar sensor is outside of the operational range, such as when the vehicle is in the sun or in an extremely cold environment
- When the front camera cannot detect objects in front of the vehicle, such as when driving in the dark, snow, or fog, or when bright lights are shining into the front camera
- Depending on the conditions in the vicinity of the vehicle, the radar may judge the surrounding environment cannot be properly recognized. In that case, "Pre-Collision System Unavailable See Owner's Manual" is displayed.

## PCS (Pre-Collision System)

The pre-collision system uses a radar sensor and front camera to detect objects (→P. 258) in front of the vehicle. When the system determines that the possibility of a frontal collision with an object is high, a warning operates to urge the driver to take evasive action and the potential brake pressure is increased to help the driver avoid the collision. If the system determines that the possibility of a frontal collision with an object is extremely high, the brakes are automatically applied to help avoid the collision or help reduce the impact of the collision.

The pre-collision system can be disabled/enabled and the warning timing can be changed. (→P. 263)

### Detectable objects

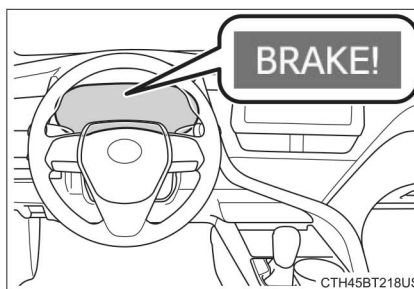
The system can detect the following (The detectable objects differs depending on the function.):

- Vehicles
- Bicyclists
- Pedestrians

### System functions

#### ■ Pre-collision warning

When the system determines that the possibility of a frontal collision is high, a buzzer will sound and a warning message will be displayed on the multi-information display to urge the driver to take evasive action.



#### ■ Pre-collision brake assist

When the system determines that the possibility of a frontal collision is high, the system applies greater braking force in relation to how strongly the brake pedal is depressed.

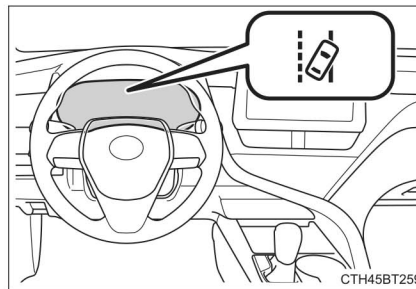
### ■ Pre-collision braking

If the system determines that the possibility of a frontal collision is extremely high, the brakes are automatically applied to help avoid the collision or reduce the impact of the collision.

### ■ Emergency steering assist

If the system determines that the possibility of a frontal collision is high and that there is sufficient space for the vehicle to be steered into within its lane, and the driver has begun evasive maneuver or steering, emergency steering assist will assist the steering movements to help enhance the vehicle stability and for lane departure prevention.

During operation, the indicator will illuminate in green.



4

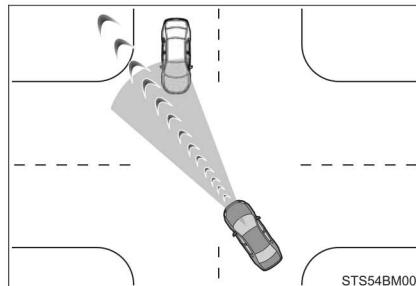
Driving

### ■ Intersection right/left turn assistance

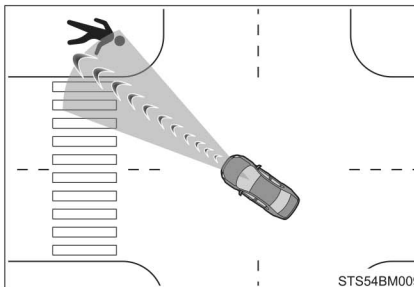
If the system determines that there is a high possibility of a collision in the following situations, it will assist with Pre-collision warning and, if necessary Pre-collision braking.

Depending on the configuration of the intersection, it may not be possible to support.

- When you turn right/left at an intersection and cross the path of an oncoming vehicle



- When you turn right/left, pedestrian is detected in the forward direction and estimated to enter your vehicle's path (bicyclists are not detected.)



**! WARNING**

**■ Limitations of the pre-collision system**

- The driver is solely responsible for safe driving. Always drive safely, taking care to observe your surroundings. Do not use the pre-collision system instead of normal braking operations under any circumstances. This system will not prevent collisions or lessen collision damage or injury in every situation. Do not overly rely on this system. Failure to do so may lead to an accident, resulting in death or serious injury.
- Although this system is designed to help avoid a collision or help reduce the impact of the collision, its effectiveness may change according to various conditions, therefore the system may not always be able to achieve the same level of performance. Read the following conditions carefully. Do not overly rely on this system and always drive carefully.
  - Conditions under which the system may operate even if there is no possibility of a collision: →P. 268
  - Conditions under which the system may not operate properly: →P. 270
- Do not attempt to test the operation of the pre-collision system yourself. Depending on the objects used for testing (dummies, cardboard objects imitating detectable objects, etc.), the system may not operate properly, possibly leading to an accident.



 **WARNING****Pre-collision braking**

- When the pre-collision braking function is operating, a large amount of braking force will be applied.
- If the vehicle is stopped by the operation of the pre-collision braking function, the pre-collision braking function operation will be canceled after approximately 2 seconds. Depress the brake pedal as necessary.
- The pre-collision braking function may not operate if certain operations are performed by the driver. If the accelerator pedal is being depressed strongly or the steering wheel is being turned, the system may determine that the driver is taking evasive action and possibly prevent the pre-collision braking function from operating.
- In some situations, while the pre-collision braking function is operating, operation of the function may be canceled if the accelerator pedal is depressed strongly or the steering wheel is turned and the system determines that the driver is taking evasive action.
- If the brake pedal is being depressed, the system may determine that the driver is taking evasive action and possibly delay the operation timing of the pre-collision braking function.

**Emergency steering assist**

- As emergency steering assist operation will be canceled when the system determines that lane departure prevention function has been completed.
- Emergency steering assist may not operate or may be canceled in the following cases as the system may determine the driver is taking actions.
  - If the accelerator pedal is being depressed strongly, the steering wheel is being operated sharply, the brake pedal is being depressed or the turn signal lever is being operated. In this case, the system may determine that the driver is taking evasive action and the emergency steering assist may not operate.
  - In some situations, while the emergency steering assist is operating, operation of the function may be canceled if the accelerator pedal is depressed strongly, the steering wheel is operated sharply or the brake pedal is being depressed and the system determines that the driver is taking evasive action.
  - When the emergency steering assist is operating, if the steering wheel is held firmly or is operated in the opposite direction to that which the system is generating torque, the function may be canceled.



 **WARNING****■ When to disable the pre-collision system**

In the following situations, disable the system, as it may not operate properly, possibly leading to an accident resulting in death or serious injury:

- When the vehicle is being towed
- When your vehicle is towing another vehicle
- When transporting the vehicle via truck, boat, train or similar means of transportation
- When the vehicle is raised on a lift with the engine running and the tires are allowed to rotate freely
- When inspecting the vehicle using a drum tester such as a chassis dynamometer or speedometer tester, or when using an on vehicle wheel balancer
- When a strong impact is applied to the front bumper or front grille, due to an accident or other reasons
- If the vehicle cannot be driven in a stable manner, such as when the vehicle has been in an accident or is malfunctioning
- When the vehicle is driven in a sporty manner or off-road
- When the tires are not properly inflated
- When the tires are very worn
- When tires of a size other than specified are installed
- When tire chains are installed
- When a compact spare tire or an emergency tire puncture repair kit is used
- If equipment (snow plow, etc.) that may obstruct the radar sensor or front camera is temporarily installed to the vehicle

## Changing settings of the pre-collision system

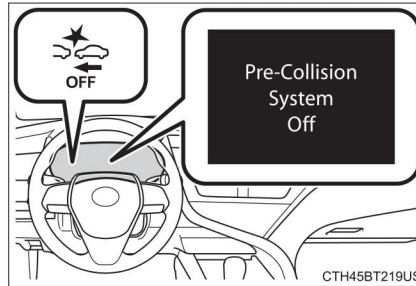
### ■ Enabling/disabling the pre-collision system

The pre-collision system can be enabled/disabled on  (4.2-inch display) or  (7-inch display) (→P. 101, 115) of the multi-information display.

Vehicles without a smart key system: The system is automatically enabled each time the engine switch is turned to the "ON" position.

Vehicles with a smart key system: The system is automatically enabled each time the engine switch is turned to IGNITION ON mode.



If the system is disabled, the PCS warning light will turn on and a message will be displayed on the multi-information display.



4

Driving

■ **Changing the pre-collision warning timing**

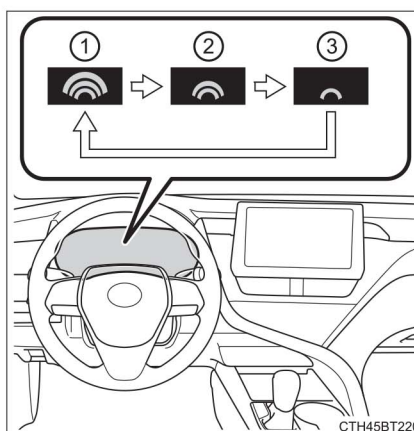
The pre-collision warning timing can be changed on  (4.2-inch display) or  (7-inch display) (→P. 101, 115) of the multi-information display.

The warning timing setting is retained when the engine switch is turned off. However, if the pre-collision system is disabled and re-enabled, the operation timing will return to the default setting (middle).

If the pre-collision warning timing is changed, emergency steering assist timing will also be changed accordingly.

If late is selected, emergency steering assist would not operate in case of an emergency.

- ① Early
- ② Middle  
This is the default setting.
- ③ Late



**■ Operational conditions for each pre-collision function**

The pre-collision system is enabled and the system determines that the possibility of a frontal collision with a detected object is high.

The system may not operate in the following situations:

- If a battery terminal has been disconnected and reconnected and then the vehicle has not been driven for a certain amount of time
  - If the shift lever is in R
  - When the VSC OFF indicator is illuminated (only the pre-collision warning function will be operational)
- The operation speeds and operation cancellation for each function is listed below.

● Pre-collision warning

Detectable objects	Vehicle speed	Relative speed between your vehicle and object
Preceding and stopped vehicles	Approx. 7 to 110 mph (10 to 180 km/h)	Approx. 7 to 110 mph (10 to 180 km/h)
Oncoming vehicles	Approx. 7 to 110 mph (10 to 180 km/h)	Approx. 13 to 110 mph (20 to 180 km/h)
Bicyclists and pedestrians	Approx. 7 to 50 mph (10 to 80 km/h)	Approx. 7 to 50 mph (10 to 80 km/h)

While the pre-collision warning function is operating, if the steering wheel is operated heavily or suddenly, the pre-collision warning may be cancelled.

● Pre-collision brake assist

Detectable objects	Vehicle speed	Relative speed between your vehicle and object
Preceding and stopped vehicles	Approx. 20 to 110 mph (30 to 180 km/h)	Approx. 20 to 110 mph (30 to 180 km/h)
Bicyclists and pedestrians	Approx. 20 to 50 mph (30 to 80 km/h)	Approx. 20 to 50 mph (30 to 80 km/h)



● Pre-collision braking

Detectable objects	Vehicle speed	Relative speed between your vehicle and object
Preceding and stopped vehicles	Approx. 7 to 110 mph (10 to 180 km/h)	Approx. 7 to 110 mph (10 to 180 km/h)
Oncoming vehicles	Approx. 7 to 110 mph (10 to 180 km/h)	Approx. 13 to 110 mph (20 to 180 km/h)
Bicyclists and pedestrians	Approx. 7 to 50 mph (10 to 80 km/h)	Approx. 7 to 50 mph (10 to 80 km/h)

If either of the following occur while the pre-collision braking function is operating, it will be canceled:

- The accelerator pedal is depressed strongly.
- The steering wheel is turned sharply or abruptly.

● Emergency steering assist

When the turn signal lights are flashing, emergency steering assist will not operate in case of an emergency.

Detectable objects	Vehicle speed	Relative speed between your vehicle and object
Preceding and stopped vehicles, bicyclists and pedestrians	Approx. 25 to 50 mph (40 to 80 km/h)	Approx. 25 to 50 mph (40 to 80 km/h)

If any of the following occur while the emergency steering assist function is operating, it will be canceled:

- The accelerator pedal is depressed strongly.
- The steering wheel is turned sharply or abruptly.
- The brake pedal is depressed.



● Intersection right/left turn assistance (pre-collision warning)

When the turn signal lights are not flashing, support for turning left or right at an intersection which targets oncoming vehicles does not work.

Detectable objects	Vehicle speed	Oncoming vehicle speed	Relative speed between your vehicle and object
Oncoming vehicles	Approx. 7 to 15 mph (10 to 25 km/h)	Approx. 20 to 35 mph (30 to 55 km/h)	Approx. 25 to 50 mph (40 to 80 km/h)
Pedestrians	Approx. 7 to 15 mph (10 to 25 km/h)	—	Approx. 7 to 15 mph (10 to 25 km/h)

● Intersection right/left turn assistance (pre-collision braking)

When the turn signal lights are not flashing, support for turning left or right at an intersection which targets oncoming vehicles does not work.

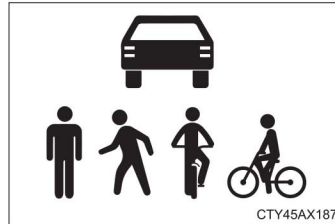
Detectable objects	Vehicle speed	Oncoming vehicle speed	Relative speed between your vehicle and object
Oncoming vehicles	Approx. 10 to 15 mph (15 to 25 km/h)	Approx. 20 to 28 mph (30 to 45 km/h)	Approx. 28 to 43 mph (45 to 70 km/h)
Pedestrians	Approx. 7 to 15 mph (10 to 25 km/h)	—	Approx. 7 to 15 mph (10 to 25 km/h)



Driving

■ Object detection function

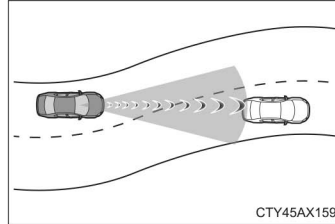
The system detects objects based on their size, profile, motion, etc. However, an object may not be detected depending on the surrounding brightness and the motion, posture, and angle of the detected object, preventing the system from operating properly. (→P. 270)



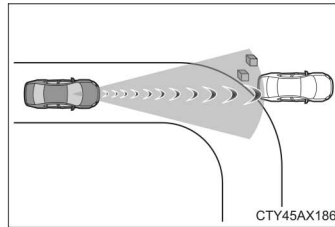
The illustration shows an image of detectable objects.

■ **Conditions under which the system may operate even if there is no possibility of a collision**

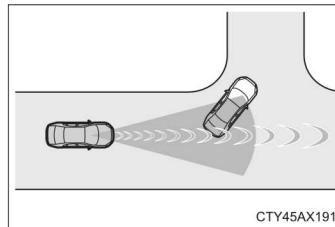
- In some situations such as the following, the system may determine that there is a possibility of a frontal collision and operate.
  - When passing a detectable object, etc.
  - When changing lanes while overtaking a detectable object, etc.
  - When approaching a detectable object in an adjacent lane or on the roadside, such as when changing the course of travel or driving on a winding road



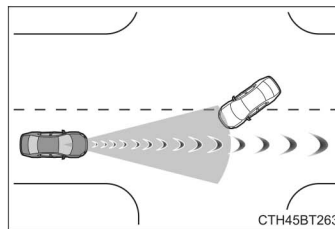
- When rapidly closing on a detectable object, etc.
- When approaching objects on the roadside, such as detectable objects, guardrails, utility poles, trees, or walls
- When there is a detectable object or other object by the roadside at the entrance of a curve



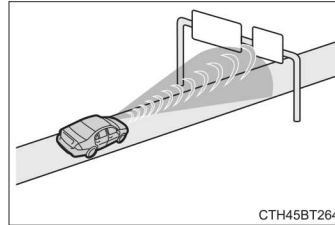
- When there are patterns or paint in front of your vehicle that may be mistaken for a detectable object
- When the front of your vehicle is hit by water, snow, dust, etc.
- When overtaking a detectable object that is changing lanes or making a right/left turn



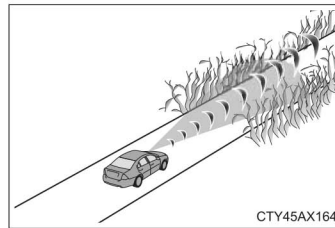
- When passing a detectable object in an oncoming lane that is stopped to make a right/left turn



- When a detectable object approaches very close and then stops before entering the path of your vehicle
- If the front of your vehicle is raised or lowered, such as when on an uneven or undulating road surface
- When driving on a road surrounded by a structure, such as in a tunnel or on an iron bridge
- When there is a metal object (manhole cover, steel plate, etc.), steps, or a protrusion in front of your vehicle
- When passing under an object (road sign, billboard, etc.)

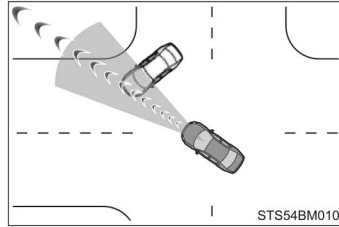


- When approaching an electric toll gate barrier, parking area barrier, or other barrier that opens and closes
- When using an automatic car wash
- When driving through or under objects that may contact your vehicle, such as thick grass, tree branches, or a banner



- When driving through steam or smoke
- When driving near an object that reflects radio waves, such as a large truck or guardrail
- When driving near a TV tower, broadcasting station, electric power plant, radar equipped vehicles, etc., or other location where strong radio waves or electrical noise may be present
- When there are many things which can reflect the radio waves of the radar in the vicinity (tunnels, truss bridges, gravel roads, snow covered road that have tracks, etc.)
- While making a right/left turn, when an oncoming vehicle or a crossing pedestrian has already exited the path of your vehicle
- While making a right/left turn, closely in front of an oncoming vehicle or a crossing pedestrian.
- While making a right/left turn, when an oncoming vehicle or a crossing pedestrian stops before entering the path of your vehicle

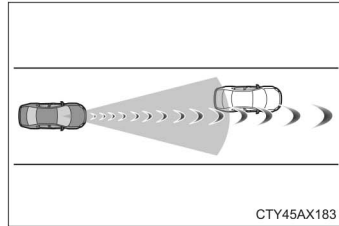
- While making a right/left turn, when an oncoming vehicle turns right/left in front of your vehicle



- While steering into the direction of oncoming traffic

■ **Situations in which the system may not operate properly**

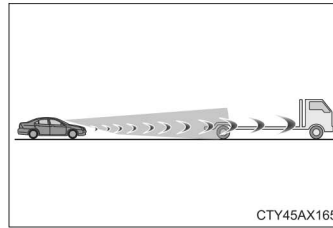
- In some situations such as the following, an object may not be detected by the radar sensor and front camera, preventing the system from operating properly:
  - When a detectable object is approaching your vehicle
  - When your vehicle or a detectable object is wobbling
  - If a detectable object makes an abrupt maneuver (such as sudden swerving, acceleration or deceleration)
  - When your vehicle approaches a detectable object rapidly
  - When a detectable object is not directly in front of your vehicle



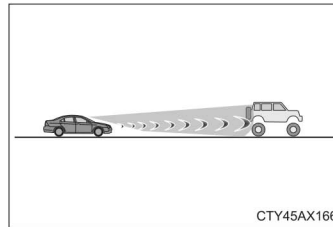
- When a detectable object is near a wall, fence, guardrail, manhole cover, vehicle, steel plate on the road, etc.
- When a detectable object is under a structure
- When part of a detectable object is hidden by an object, such as large baggage, an umbrella, or guardrail
- When there are many things which can reflect the radio waves of the radar in the vicinity (tunnels, truss bridges, gravel roads, snow covered road that have tracks, etc.)
- When there is an effect on the radio waves to the radar that is installed on another vehicle
- When multiple detectable objects are close together
- If the sun or other light is shining directly on a detectable object
- When a detectable object is a shade of white and looks extremely bright
- When a detectable object appears to be nearly the same color or brightness as its surroundings
- If a detectable object cuts or suddenly emerges in front of your vehicle
- When the front of your vehicle is hit by water, snow, dust, etc.
- When a very bright light ahead, such as the sun or the headlights of oncoming traffic, shines directly into the front camera
- When approaching the side or front of a vehicle ahead
- If a vehicle ahead is a motorcycle



- If a vehicle ahead is narrow, such as a personal mobility vehicle
- If a preceding vehicle has a small rear end, such as an unloaded truck
- If a preceding vehicle has a low rear end, such as a low bed trailer

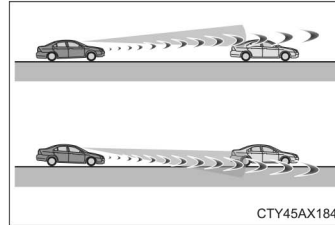


- If a vehicle ahead has extremely high ground clearance

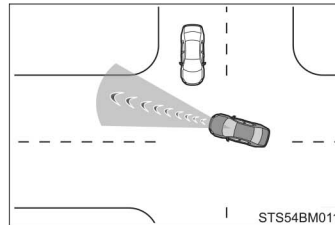


- If a vehicle ahead is carrying a load which protrudes past its rear bumper
- If a vehicle ahead is irregularly shaped, such as a tractor or side car
- If a vehicle ahead is a child sized bicycle, a bicycle that is carrying a large load, a bicycle ridden by more than one person, or a uniquely shaped bicycle (bicycle with a child seat, tandem bicycle, etc.)
- If a pedestrian/ or the riding height of a bicyclist ahead is shorter than approximately 3.2 ft. (1 m) or taller than approximately 6.5 ft. (2 m)
- If a pedestrian/bicyclist is wearing oversized clothing (a rain coat, long skirt, etc.), making their silhouette obscure
- If a pedestrian is bending forward or squatting or bicyclist is bending forward
- If a pedestrian/bicyclist is moving fast
- If a pedestrian is pushing a stroller, wheelchair, bicycle or other vehicle
- When driving in inclement weather such as heavy rain, fog, snow or a sandstorm
- When driving through steam or smoke
- When the surrounding area is dim, such as at dawn or dusk, or while at night or in a tunnel, making a detectable object appear to be nearly the same color as its surroundings
- When driving in a place where the surrounding brightness changes suddenly, such as at the entrance or exit of a tunnel
- After the engine has started the vehicle has not been driven for a certain amount of time
- While making a left/right turn and for a few seconds after making a left/right turn
- While driving on a curve and for a few seconds after driving on a curve
- If your vehicle is skidding

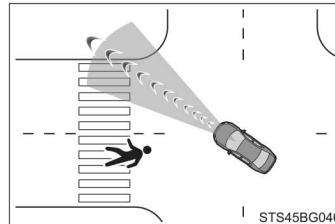
- If the front of the vehicle is raised or lowered



- If the wheels are misaligned
- If a wiper blade is blocking the front camera
- The vehicle is being driven at extremely high speeds
- When driving on a hill
- If the radar sensor or front camera is misaligned
- When driving in a traffic lane separated by more than one lane where oncoming vehicles are driving while making a right/left turn
- When largely out of place with the opposite facing targeted oncoming vehicle during a right/left turn



- While making a right/left turn, when a pedestrian approaches from behind or side of your vehicle



- In addition to the above, in some situations, such as the following, the emergency steering assist may not operate.
  - When the white (yellow) lane lines are difficult to see, such as when they are faint, diverging/merging, or a shadow is cast upon them
  - When the lane is wider or narrower than normal
  - When there is a light and dark pattern on the road surface, such as due to road repairs
  - When the target is too close
  - When there is insufficient safe or unobstructed space for the vehicle to be steered into
  - If oncoming vehicle is present
  - If VSC function is operating

- In some situations such as the following, sufficient braking force or steering force may not be obtained, preventing the system from performing properly:
  - If the braking functions cannot operate to their full extent, such as when the brake parts are extremely cold, extremely hot, or wet
  - If the vehicle is not properly maintained (brakes or tires are excessively worn, improper tire inflation pressure, etc.)
  - When the vehicle is being driven on a gravel road or other slippery surface
  - When the road surface has deep wheel tracks
  - When driving on a hill road
  - When driving on a road that has inclines to the left or right
- **If VSC is disabled**
  - If VSC is disabled (→P. 328), the pre-collision brake assist and pre-collision braking functions are also disabled.
  - The PCS warning light will turn on and “VSC Turned Off Pre-Collision Brake System Unavailable” will be displayed on the multi-information display.

## APPENDIX C

### Run Log



Subject Vehicle: **2021 Toyota Camry SE Sedan**

Test Date: **2/23/2021**

Principal Other Vehicle: **SSV**

Run	Test Type	Valid Run?	FCW TTC (s)	Minimum Distance (ft)	Peak Deceleration (g)	Pass/Fail	Notes
1-14	Brake characterization and determination						See Appendix D
15	Static Run						Zero SV front bumper to SSV rear bumper and collect data
16	<b>Stopped POV</b>	Y	2.47	12.94	1.09	Pass	
17		Y	2.43	11.87	1.06	Pass	
18		Y	2.44	13.40	1.02	Pass	
19		Y	2.42	12.62	1.07	Pass	
20		Y	2.44	12.47	1.06	Pass	
21		Y	2.48	12.08	1.08	Pass	
22		Y	2.48	11.79	1.02	Pass	
23	Static Run						
24	<b>Slower POV, 25 vs 10</b>	Y	1.90	8.86	1.10	Pass	
25		Y	1.86	9.24	1.05	Pass	
26		Y	1.94	9.08	1.06	Pass	
27		Y	1.90	9.32	1.00	Pass	
28		Y	1.94	9.37	1.03	Pass	
29		Y	1.91	9.42	1.03	Pass	
30		Y	1.96	9.04	1.06	Pass	
31	Static run						Check zero data is within $\pm 0.167$ ft ( $\pm 0.05$ m)

Run	Test Type	Valid Run?	FCW TTC (s)	Minimum Distance (ft)	Peak Deceleration (g)	Pass/Fail	Notes
32	<b>Slower POV, 45 vs 20</b>	Y	2.34	12.45	1.03	Pass	
33		Y	2.39	12.55	1.04	Pass	
34		Y	2.39	12.27	1.04	Pass	
35		Y	2.36	13.09	1.06	Pass	
36		Y	2.32	12.15	1.04	Pass	
37		Y	2.40	12.33	1.03	Pass	
38		Y	2.41	13.04	1.08	Pass	
39	Static run						Check zero data is within $\pm 0.167$ ft ( $\pm 0.05$ m)
40	<b>Decelerating POV</b>	N					POV Brake Timing
41		Y	1.80	17.24	1.04	Pass	
42		Y	1.73	17.44	1.03	Pass	
43		Y	1.84	17.29	1.07	Pass	
44		Y	1.88	15.58	1.04	Pass	
45		Y	1.84	16.86	1.03	Pass	
46		Y	1.80	16.64	1.08	Pass	
47	Y	1.84	18.51	1.02	Pass		
48	Static run						Check zero data is within $\pm 0.167$ ft ( $\pm 0.05$ m)
49	STP - Static run						Zero SV front bumper to rear edge of steel plate and collect data
50	<b>Baseline, 25</b>	Y			0.51		
51		Y			0.49		

Run	Test Type	Valid Run?	FCW TTC (s)	Minimum Distance (ft)	Peak Deceleration (g)	Pass/Fail	Notes
52	<b>Baseline, 25</b>	Y			0.48		
53		Y			0.47		
54		Y			0.47		
55		Y			0.49		
56		Y			0.49		
57	STP - Static run						Check zero data is within $\pm 0.167$ ft ( $\pm 0.05$ m)
58	<b>Baseline, 45</b>	Y			0.51		
59		Y			0.52		
60		Y			0.51		
61		Y			0.53		
62		Y			0.51		
63		Y			0.51		
64	Y			0.52			
65	STP - Static run						Check zero data is within $\pm 0.167$ ft ( $\pm 0.05$ m)
66	<b>STP False Positive, 25</b>	Y			0.43	Pass	
67		Y			0.45	Pass	
68		Y			0.42	Pass	
69		Y			0.41	Pass	
70		Y			0.46	Pass	
71		Y			0.44	Pass	
72		Y			0.43	Pass	

Run	Test Type	Valid Run?	FCW TTC (s)	Minimum Distance (ft)	Peak Deceleration (g)	Pass/Fail	Notes
73	STP - Static run						Check zero data is within $\pm 0.167$ ft ( $\pm 0.05$ m)
74	<b>STP False Positive, 45</b>	Y			0.42	Pass	
75		Y			0.44	Pass	
76		Y			0.43	Pass	
77		Y			0.43	Pass	
78		Y			0.46	Pass	
79		Y			0.47	Pass	
80		Y			0.48	Pass	
81	STP - Static run						Check zero data is within $\pm 0.167$ ft ( $\pm 0.05$ m)

## APPENDIX D

### Brake Characterization



Subject Vehicle: 2021 Toyota Camry SE Sedan

Test Date: 2/23/2021

DBS Initial Brake Characterization				
Run Number	Stroke at 0.4 g (in)	Force at 0.4 g (lb)	Slope	Intercept
1	1.334	12.586	0.783	0.220
2	1.329	12.727	0.820	0.192
3	1.341	12.481	0.709	0.318

DBS Brake Characterization Determination									
Run	DBS Mode	Speed	Valid Run	Average Decel. (g)	0.4 g Stroke Value (in)	0.4 g Force Value (lb)	Stroke/Force Calculator (in)	Notes	
4	Displacement	35	N					Brake application rate	
5			N					Brake application rate	
6			N					Brake application rate	
7			Y	0.411	1.40	12.60	1.36		
8			25	Y	0.406	1.40	12.60	1.38	
9			45	Y	0.410	1.40	12.60	1.37	

DBS Brake Characterization Determination								
Run	DBS Mode	Speed	Valid Run	Average Decel. (g)	0.4 g Stroke Value (in)	0.4 g Force Value (lb)	Stroke/Force Calculator (in)	Notes
10	Hybrid	35	Y	0.416	1.40	12.60	12.12	
11		25	N					GPS fix type
12		35	Y	0.419	1.40	12.20	11.65	
13		25	Y	0.421	1.40	12.20	11.59	
14		45	Y	0.420	1.40	12.20	11.62	

Appendix E

TIME HISTORY PLOTS

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## Description of Time History Plots

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

### Time History Plot Description

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

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

Time history figures include the following sub-plots:

- FCW Warning – Displays the Forward Collision Warning alert (which can be 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.

- Headway (ft) – Longitudinal separation between the front-most point of the Subject Vehicle and the rearmost point of the Strikeable Surrogate Vehicle (SSV) towed by the Principal Other Vehicle. The minimum headway during the run is displayed to the right of the subplot.
- SV/POV Speed (mph) – Speed of the Subject Vehicle and the Principal Other Vehicle (if any). For DBS tests, in the case of an impact, the speed reduction experienced by the Subject Vehicle up until the moment of impact is displayed to the right of the subplot.
- Yaw Rate (deg/sec) – Yaw rate of the Subject Vehicle and Principal Other Vehicle (if any).
- Lateral Offset (ft) – Lateral offset within the lane of the Subject Vehicle to the center of the lane of travel. Note that for tests involving the Strikeable Surrogate Vehicle (SSV), the associated lateral restraint track is defined to be the center of the lane of travel. If testing is done with a different POV which does not have a lateral restraint track, lateral offset is defined to be the lateral offset between the SV and POV.
- Ax (g) – Longitudinal acceleration of the Subject Vehicle and Principal Other Vehicle (if any). The peak value of Ax for the SV is shown on the subplot.
- Pedal Position – Position of the accelerator pedal and brake pedal. The units for the brake pedal are inches and the units for the accelerator pedal are percent of full scale divided by 10.
- Brake Force (lb) – Force on the brake pedal as applied by the DBS controller. The TTC at the onset of the brake by the DBS controller is shown on the subplot. Additionally, the average force at the brake pedal while the DBS controller is active is displayed.

## Envelopes and Thresholds

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

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

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

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

For the Ax plot, if the scenario is an AEB brake to stop scenario, a vertical dashed black line is displayed for all plots indicating the moment of first POV braking. The yellow envelope in this case is relevant to the POV braking only. The left edge of the envelope is at 1.5 seconds after the first POV braking. A solid black threshold line extends horizontally 0.5 seconds to the left of the envelope. This threshold line represents the time during which the Ax of the Principal Other Vehicle must first achieve 0.27 g (the upper edge of the envelope, i.e.,  $0.30 \text{ g} \pm 0.03 \text{ g}$ ). 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 out of the appropriate interval).

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

For the brake force plots:

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

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

### **Color Codes**

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

Color codes can be broken into four categories:

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

1. Time-varying data color codes:

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



## 2. Validation envelope and threshold color codes:

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

## 3. Individual data point color codes:

- Green circle = passing or valid value at a given moment in time
- Red asterisk = failing or invalid value at a given moment in time

## 4. Text color codes:

- Green = passing or valid value
- Red = failing or invalid value

## 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 valid or passing time history plots for each test type (including passing, failing, and invalid runs) are shown in Figures E1 through E12. Figures E1 through E8 show passing runs for each of the 8 test types. Figure E9 shows an example of a passing brake characterization run. Figures E10 and E11 show examples of invalid runs. Figure E12 shows an example of a valid test that failed the DBS requirements. Time history data plots for the tests of the vehicle under consideration herein are provided beginning with Figure E13.

**Notes**

For valid runs, plots are shown for all warning types. In some cases, one of the plots may indicate that a run was invalid, but if the run was valid for either warning type it is considered valid. The companion plots are shown for the sake of completeness.

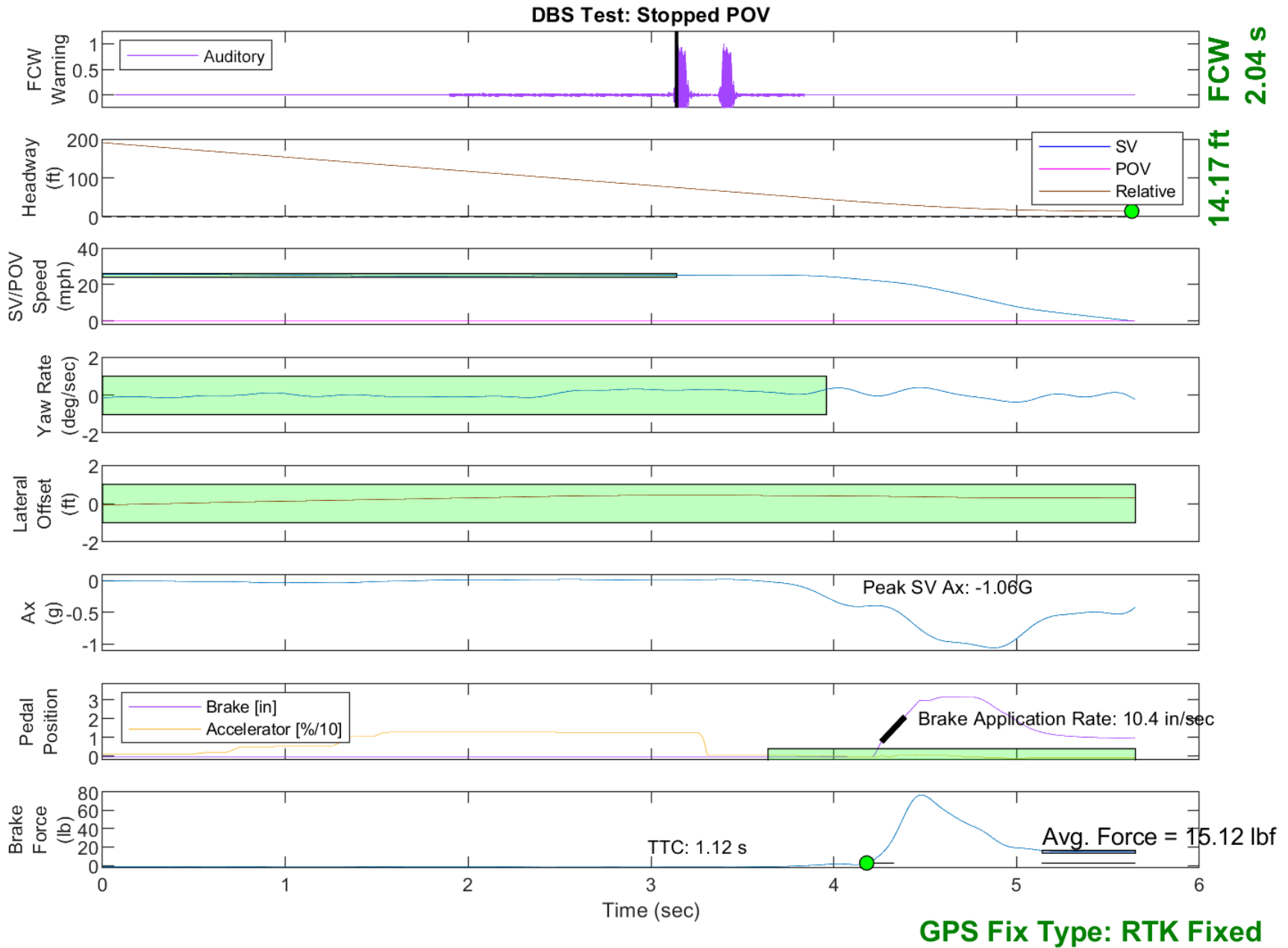


Figure E1. Example Time History for Stopped POV, Passing

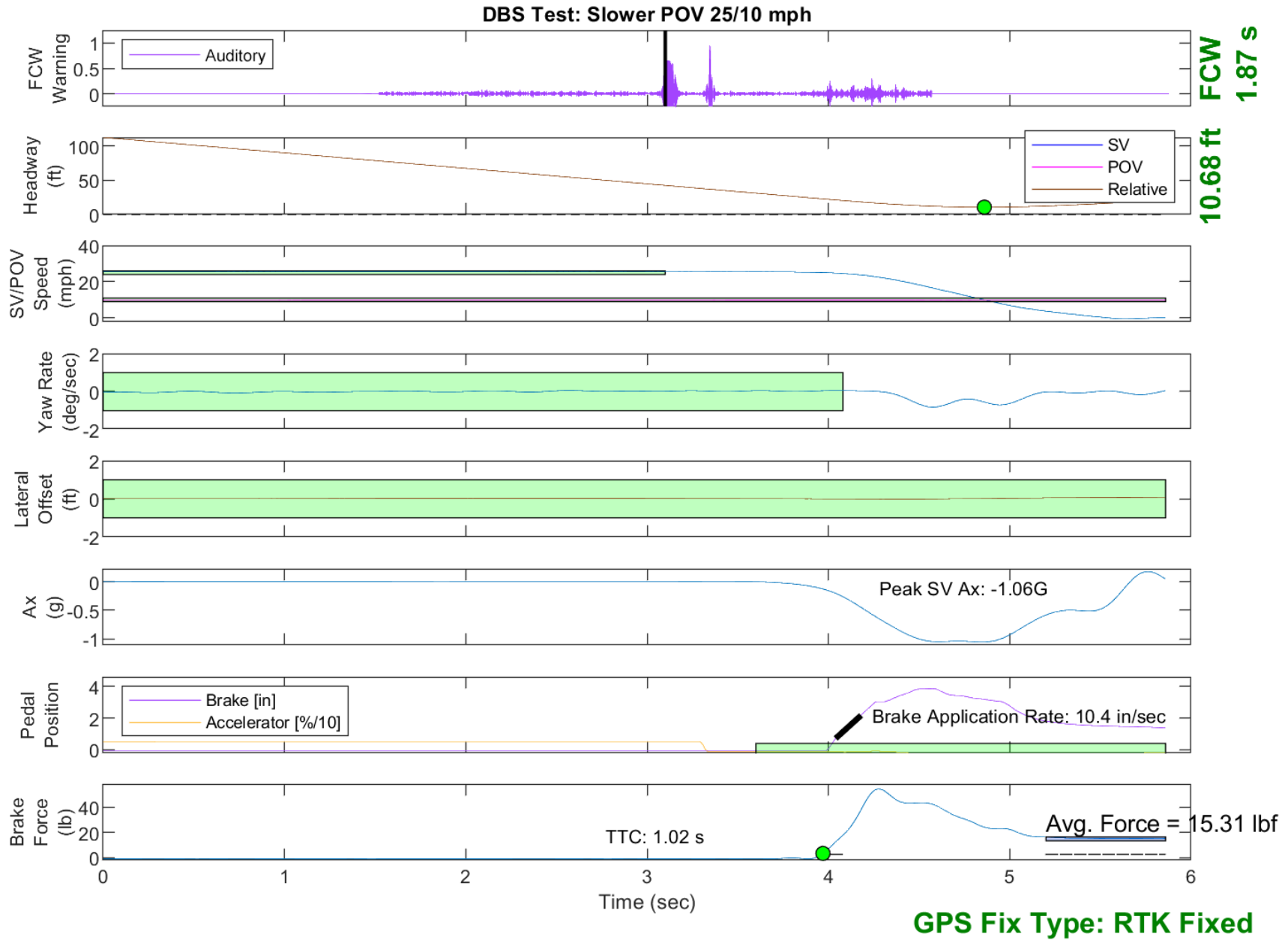


Figure E2. Example Time History for Slower POV 25 vs. 10, Passing

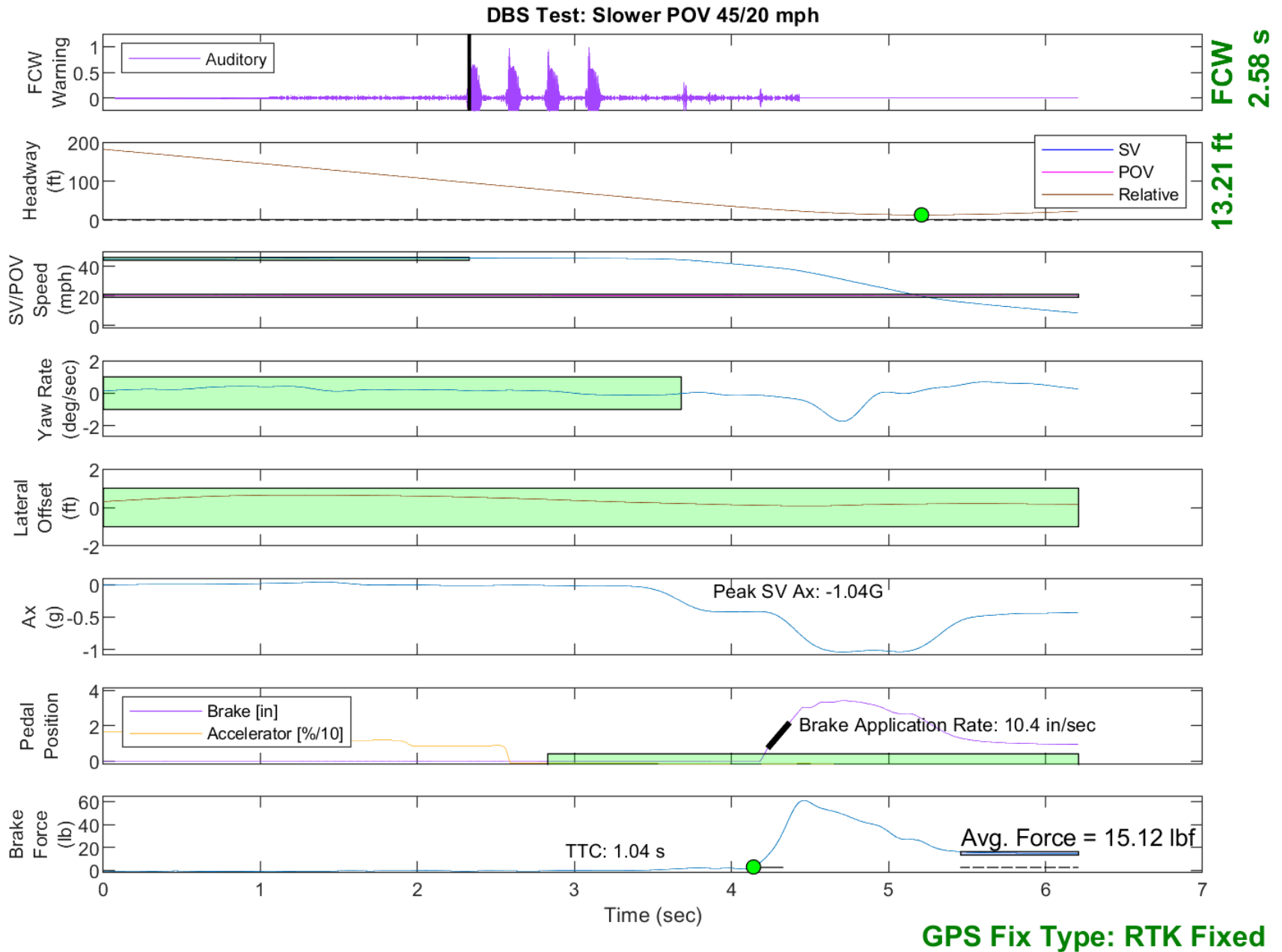


Figure E3. Example Time History for Slower POV 45 vs. 20, Passing



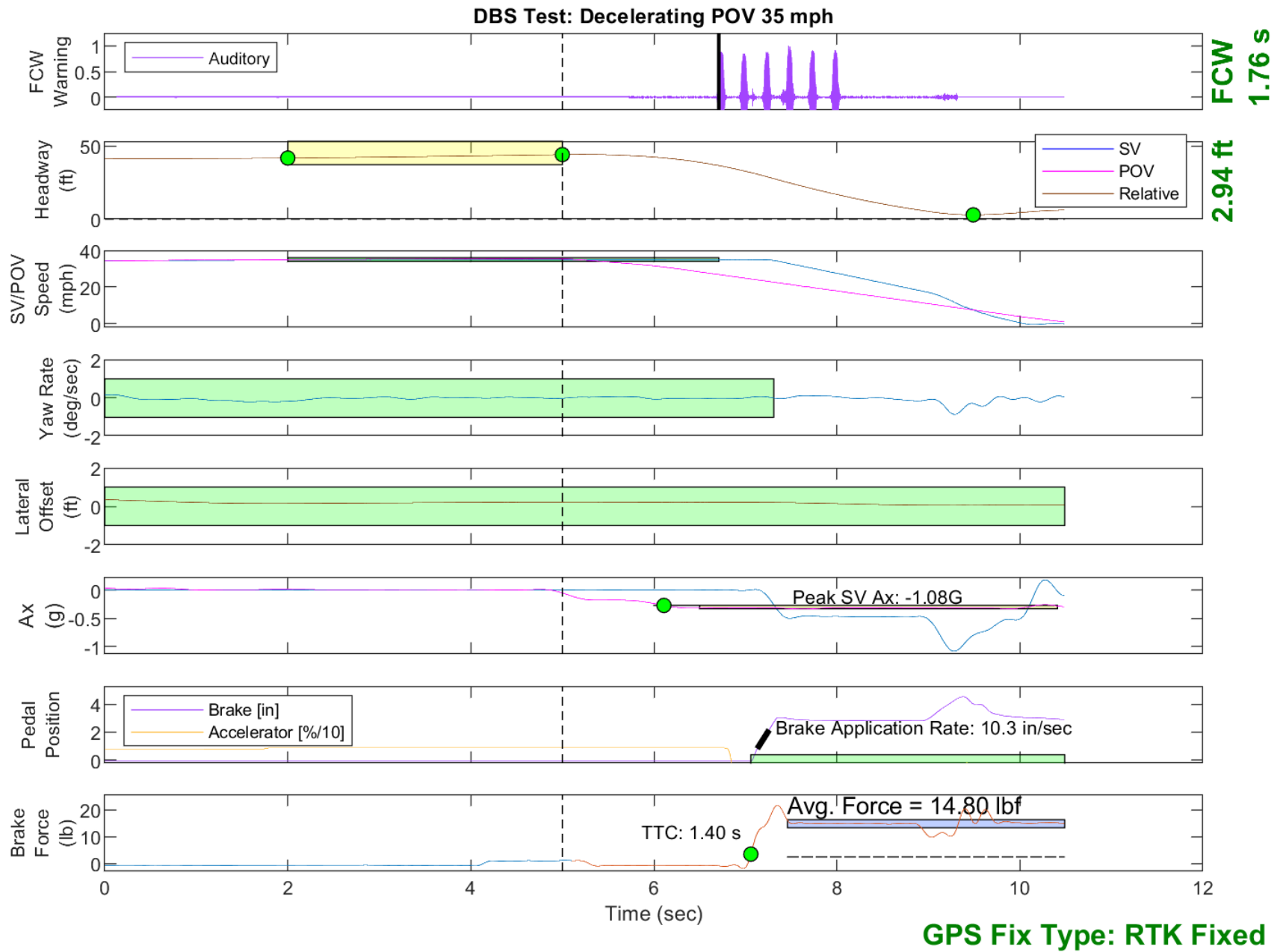
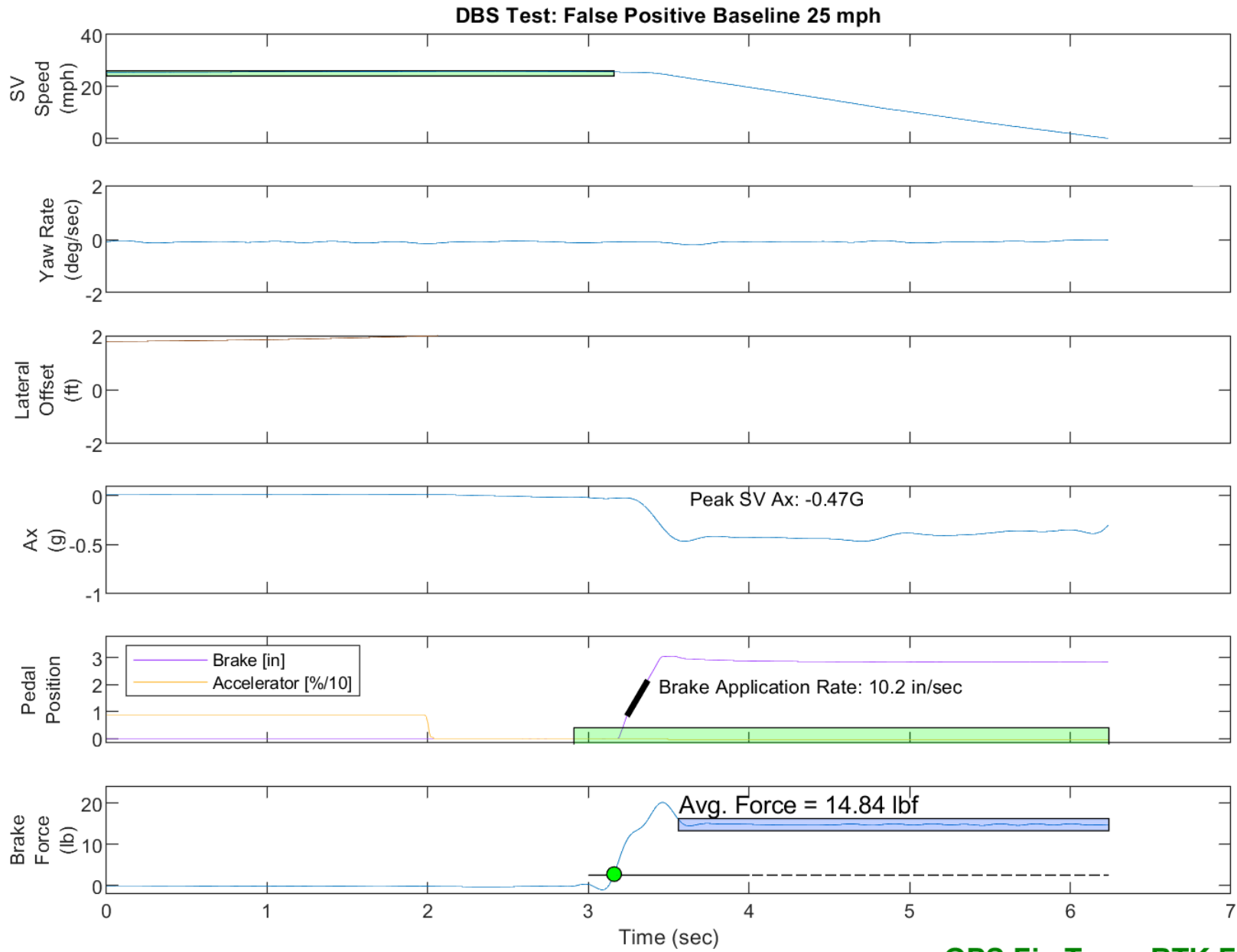
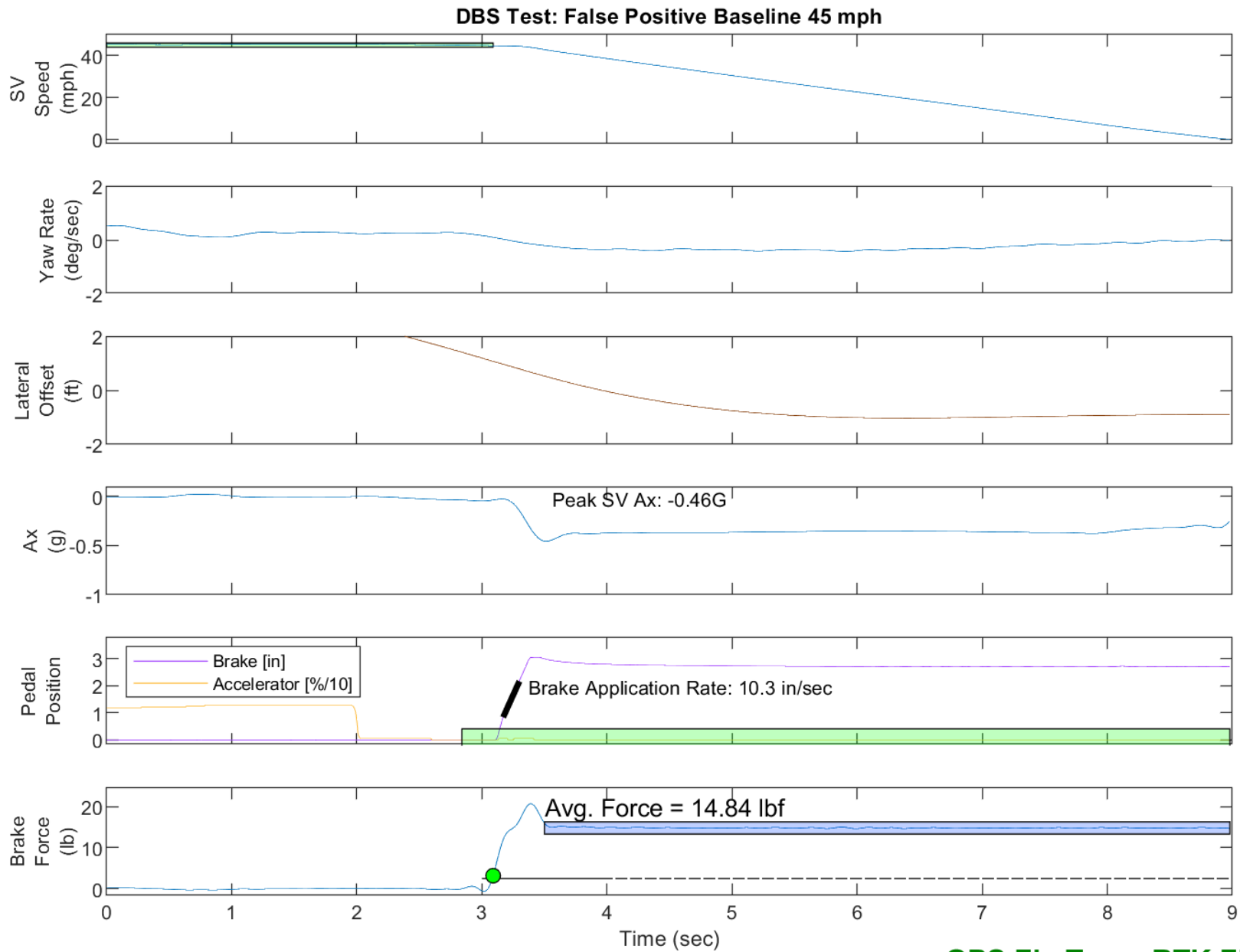


Figure E4. Example Time History for Decelerating POV 35, Passing



**GPS Fix Type: RTK Fixed**

Figure E5. Example Time History for False Positive Baseline 25



**GPS Fix Type: RTK Fixed**

Figure E6. Example Time History for False Positive Baseline 45

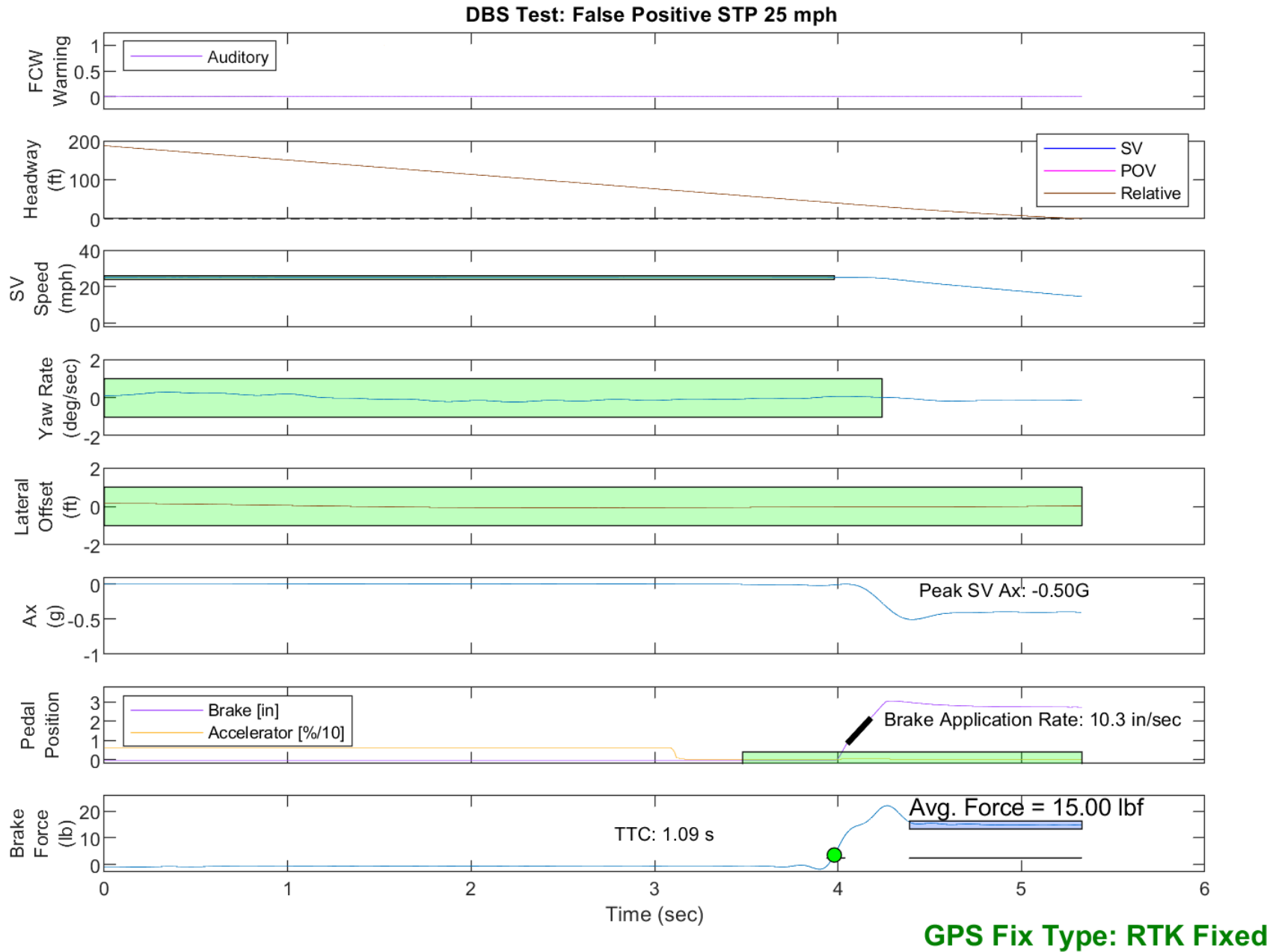
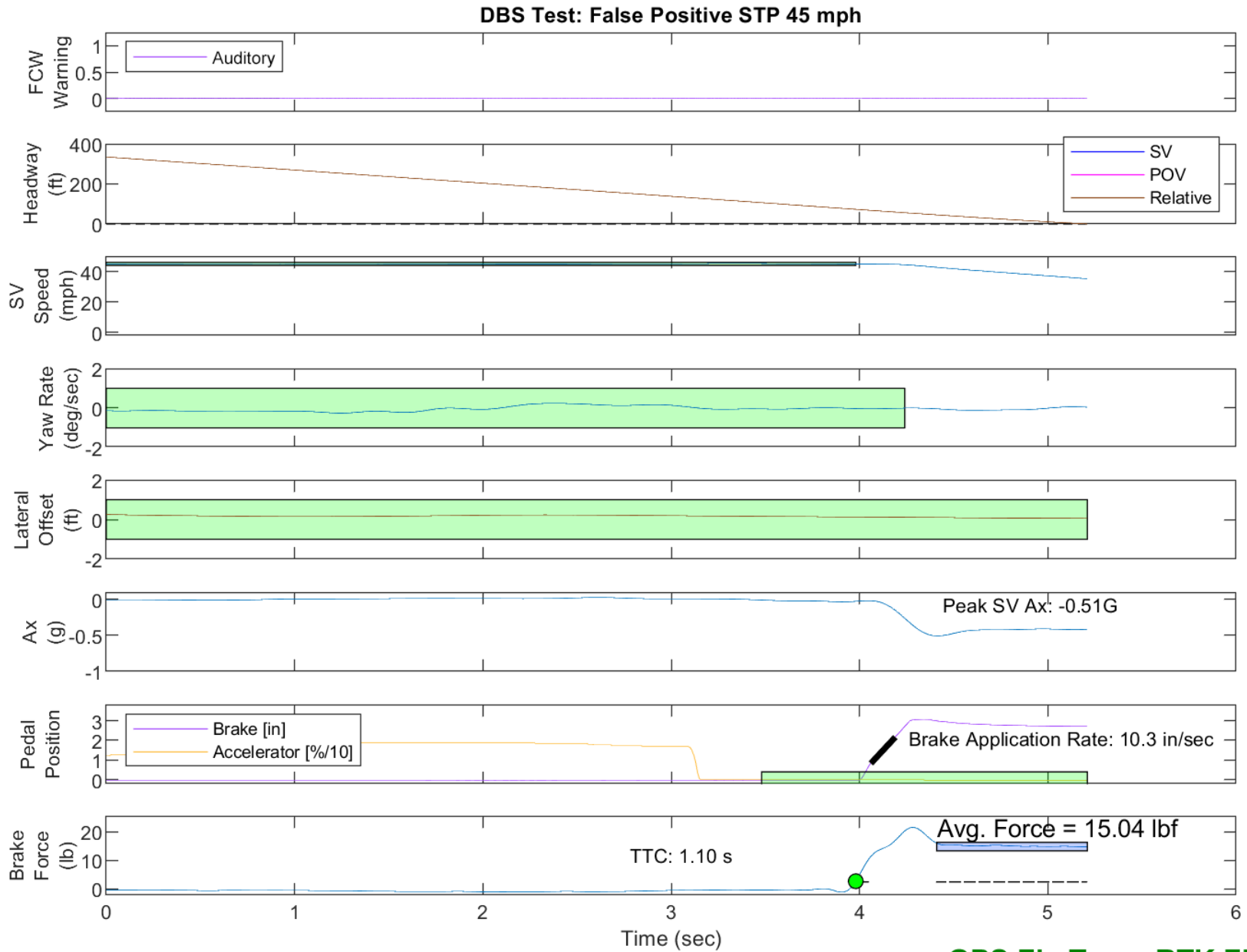


Figure E7. Example Time History for False Positive Steel Plate 25, Passing



**GPS Fix Type: RTK Fixed**

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

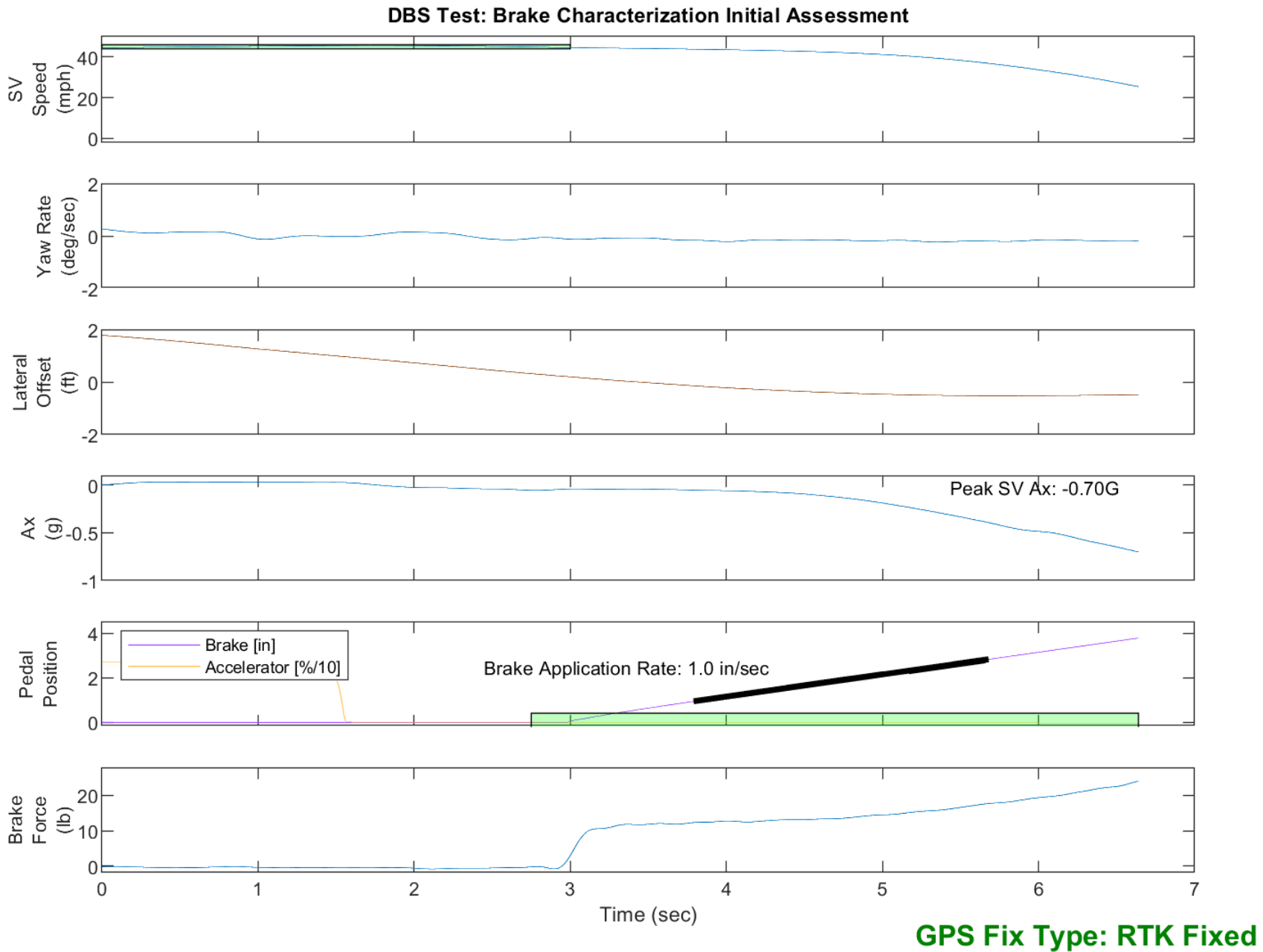


Figure E9. Example Time History for DBS Brake Characterization, Passing



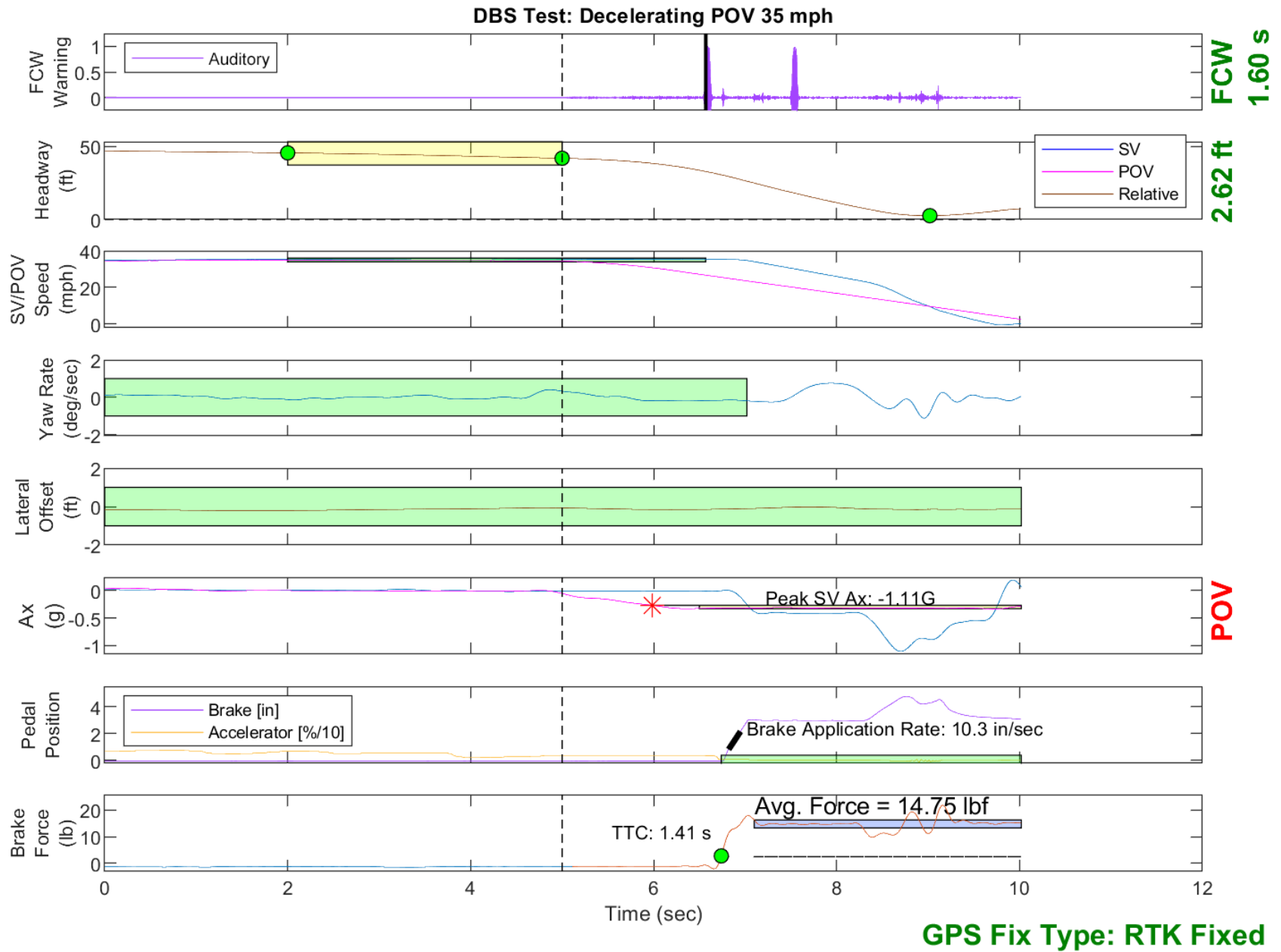


Figure E10. Example Time History Displaying Invalid POV Acceleration Criteria

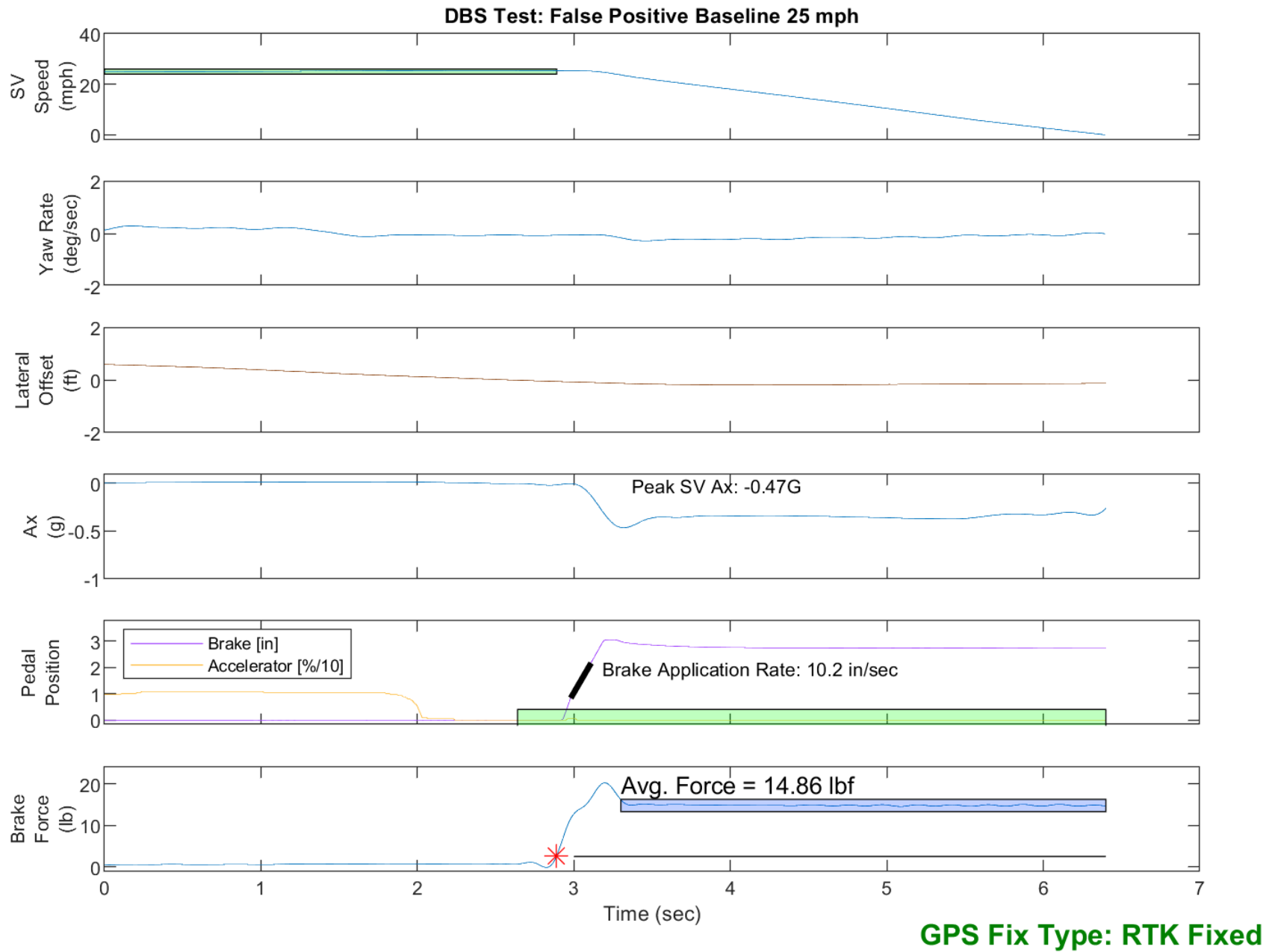


Figure E11. Example Time History Displaying Invalid Brake Force Criteria

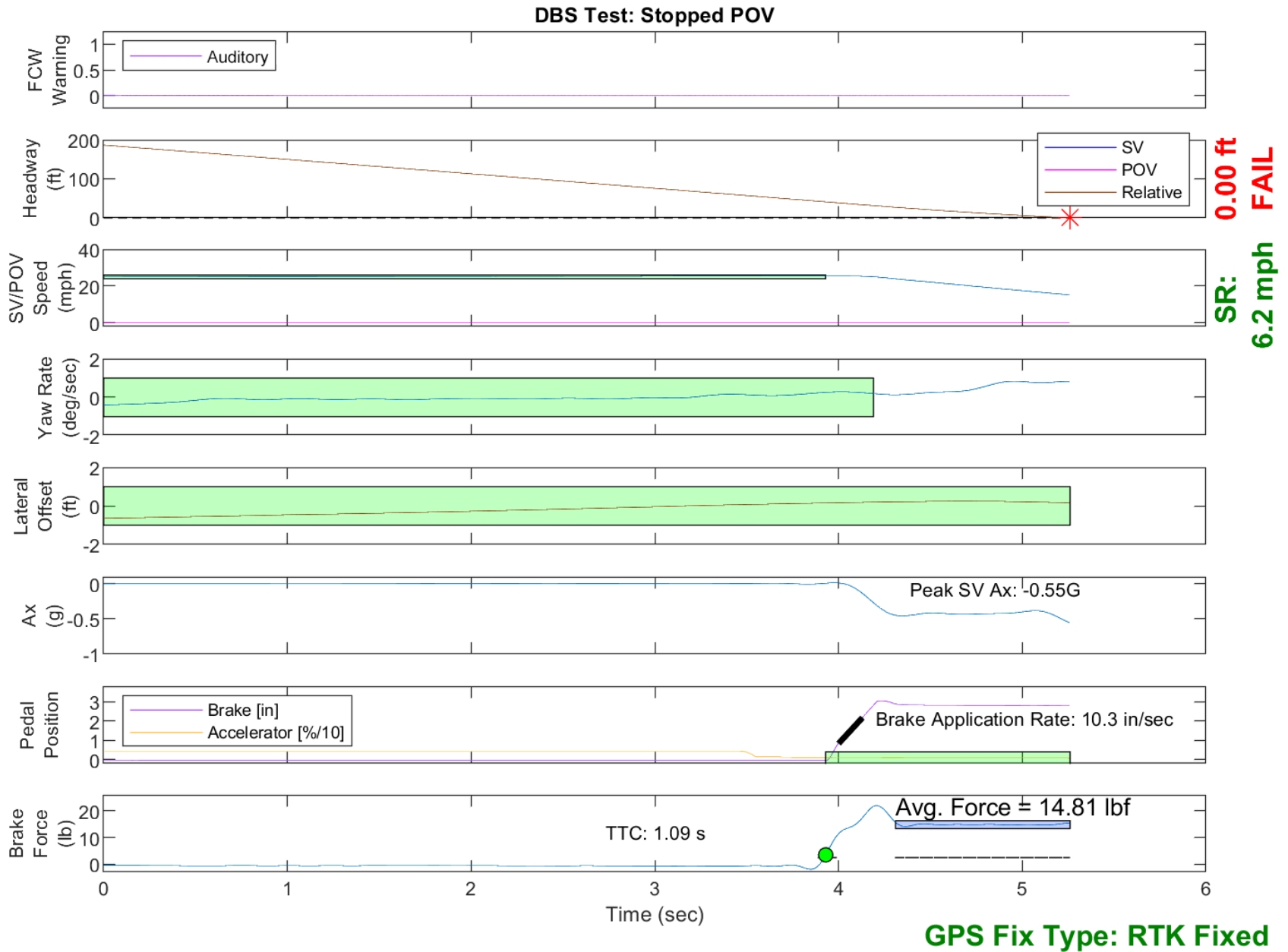


Figure E12. Example Time History for a Failed Run

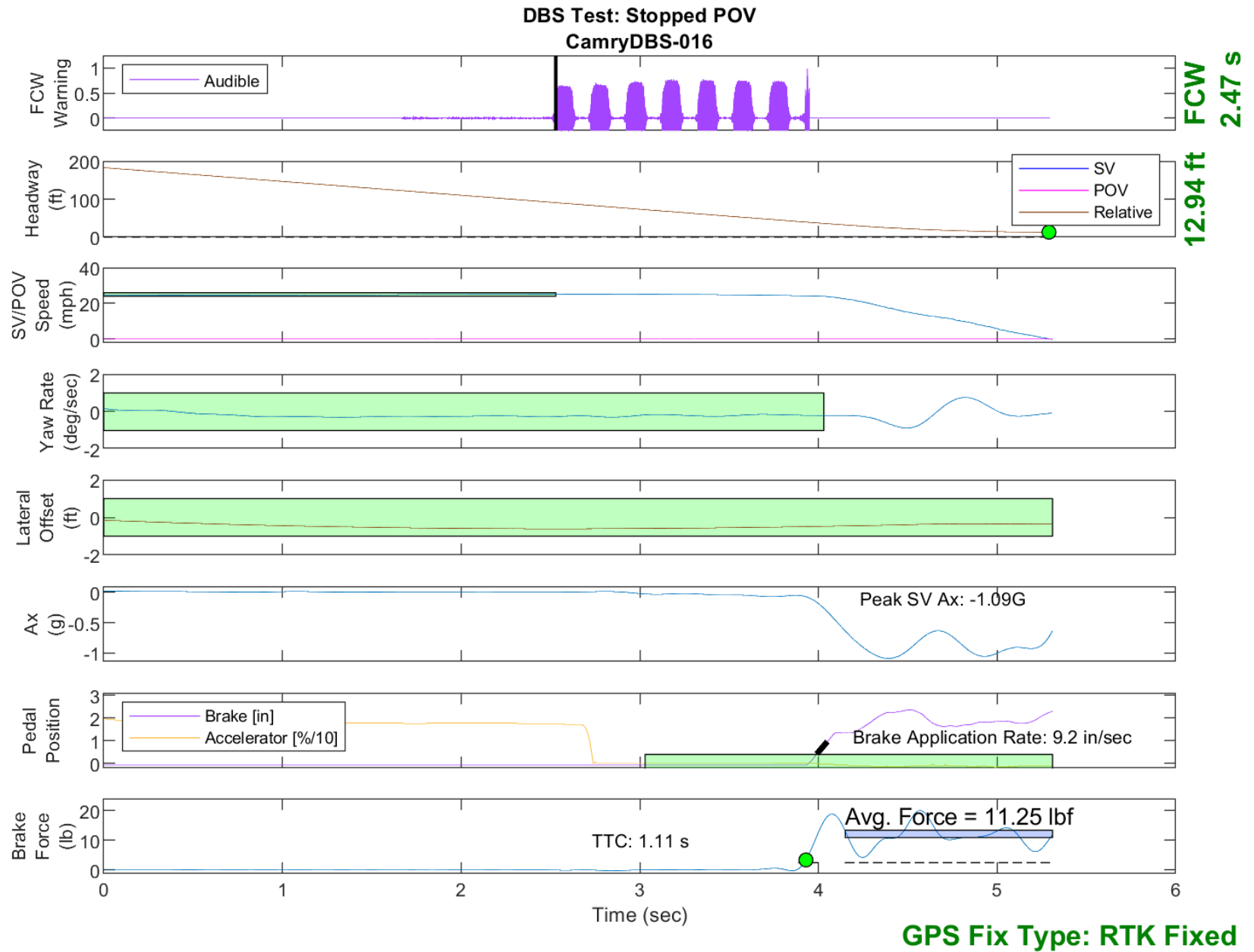


Figure E13. Time History for DBS Run 16, SV Encounters Stopped POV

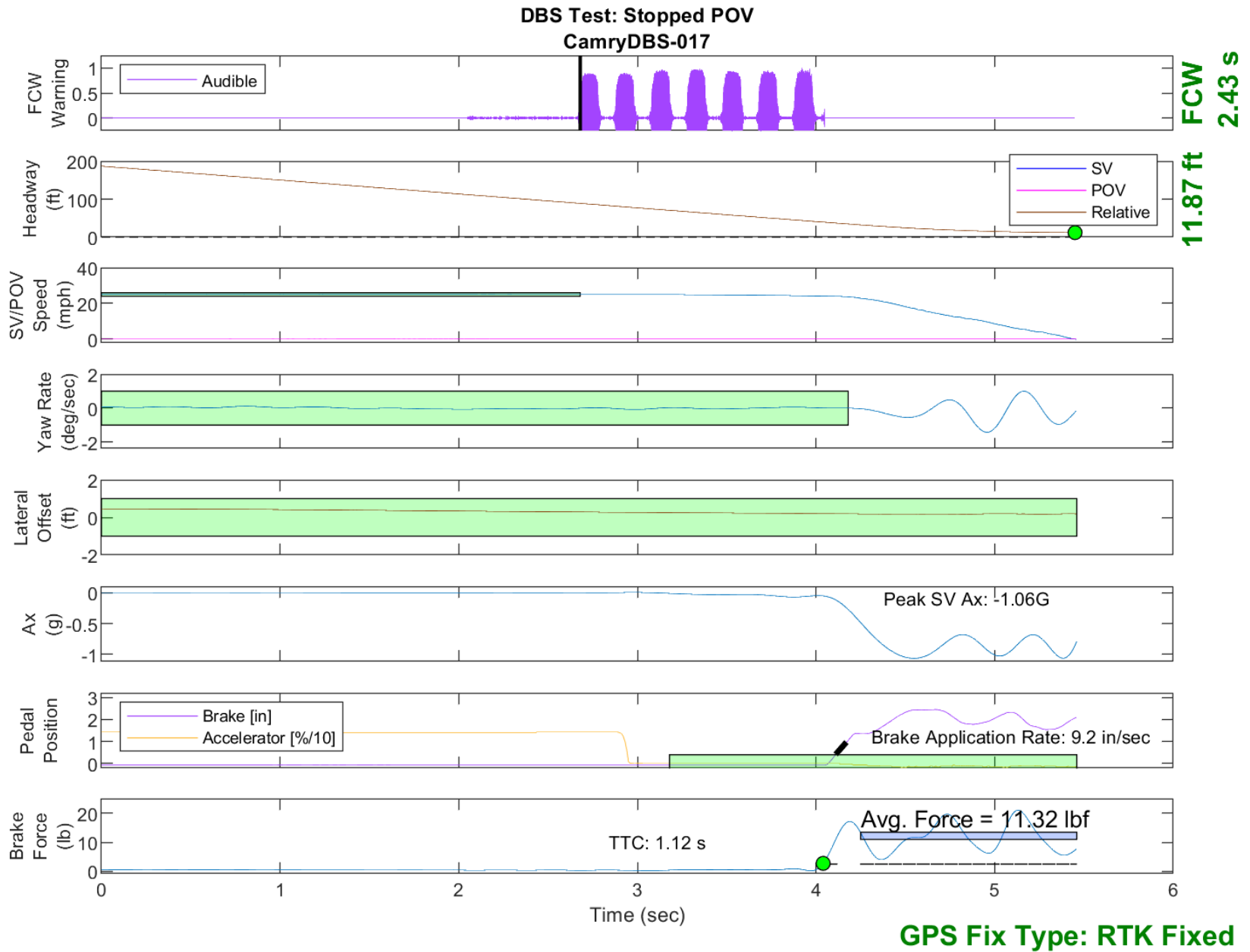


Figure E14. Time History for DBS Run 17, SV Encounters Stopped POV

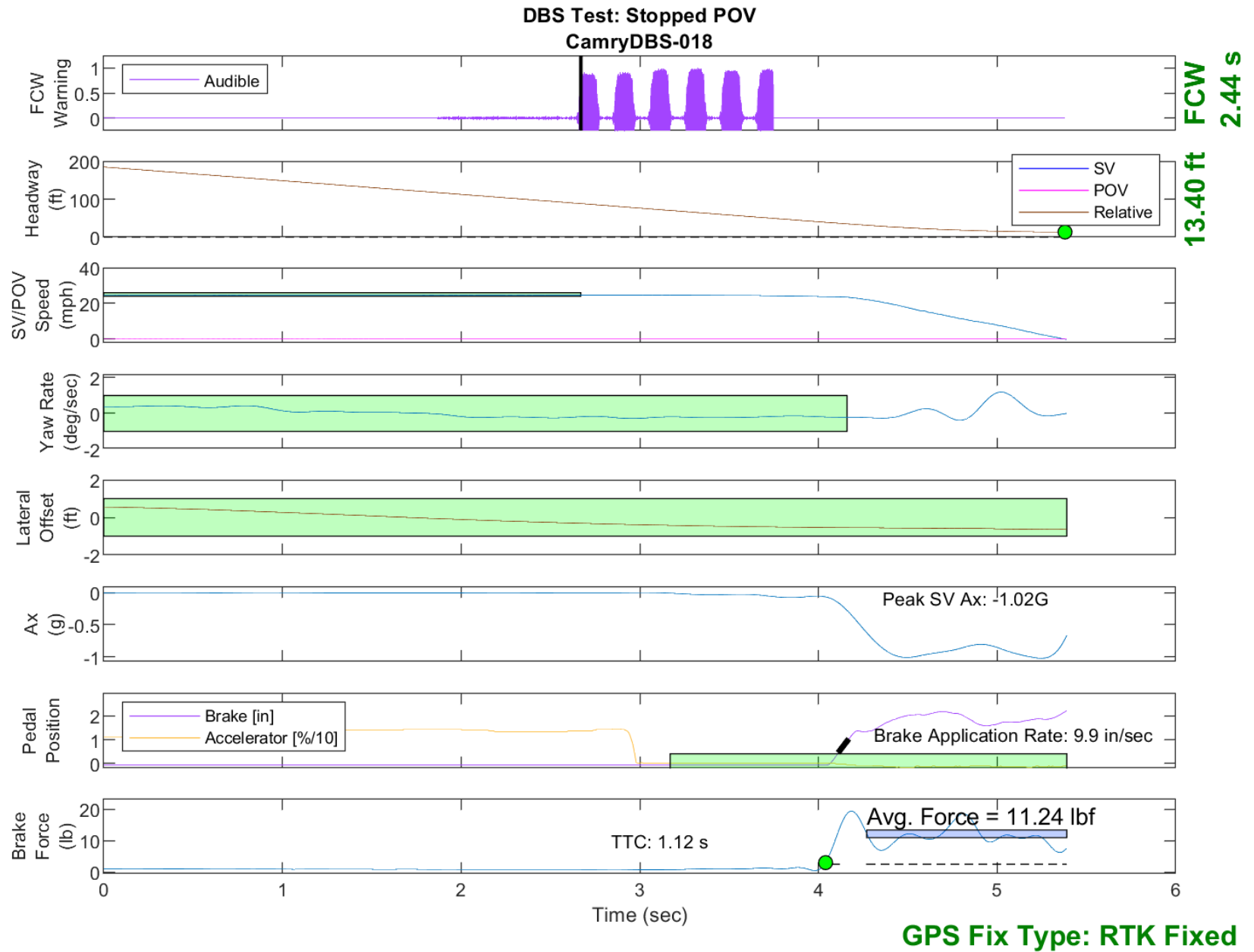


Figure E15. Time History for DBS Run 18, SV Encounters Stopped POV



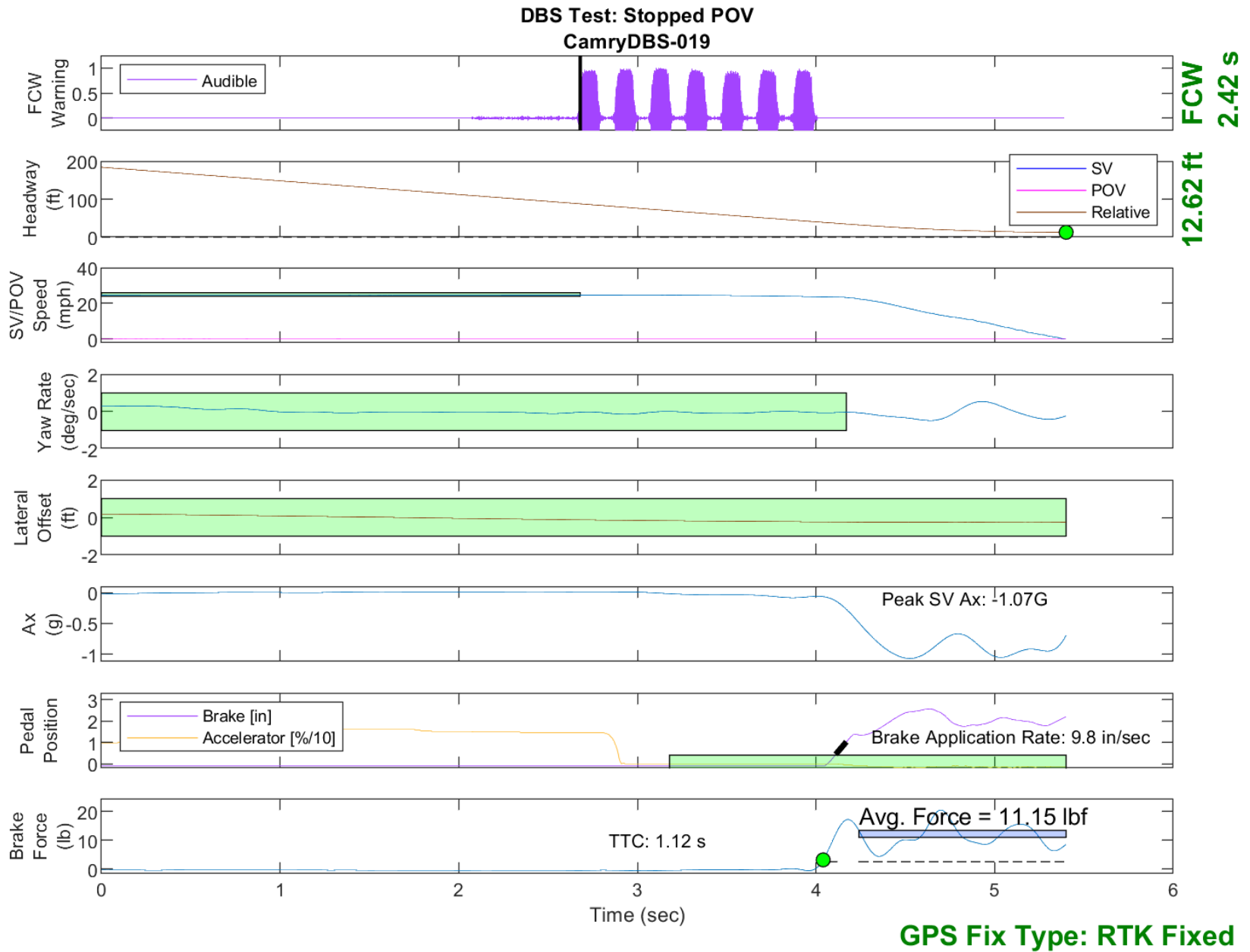


Figure E16. Time History for DBS Run 19, SV Encounters Stopped POV

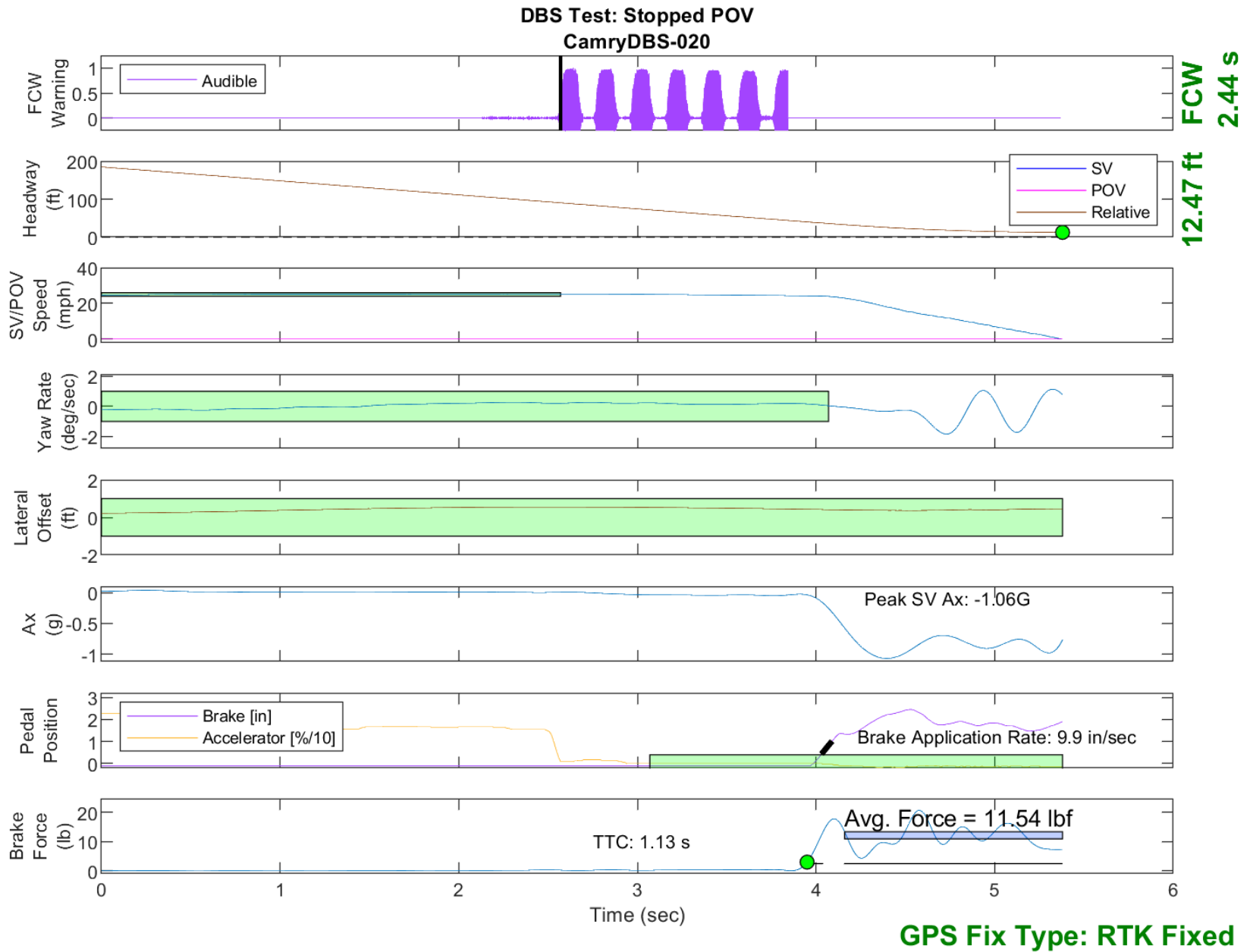


Figure E17. Time History for DBS Run 20, SV Encounters Stopped POV

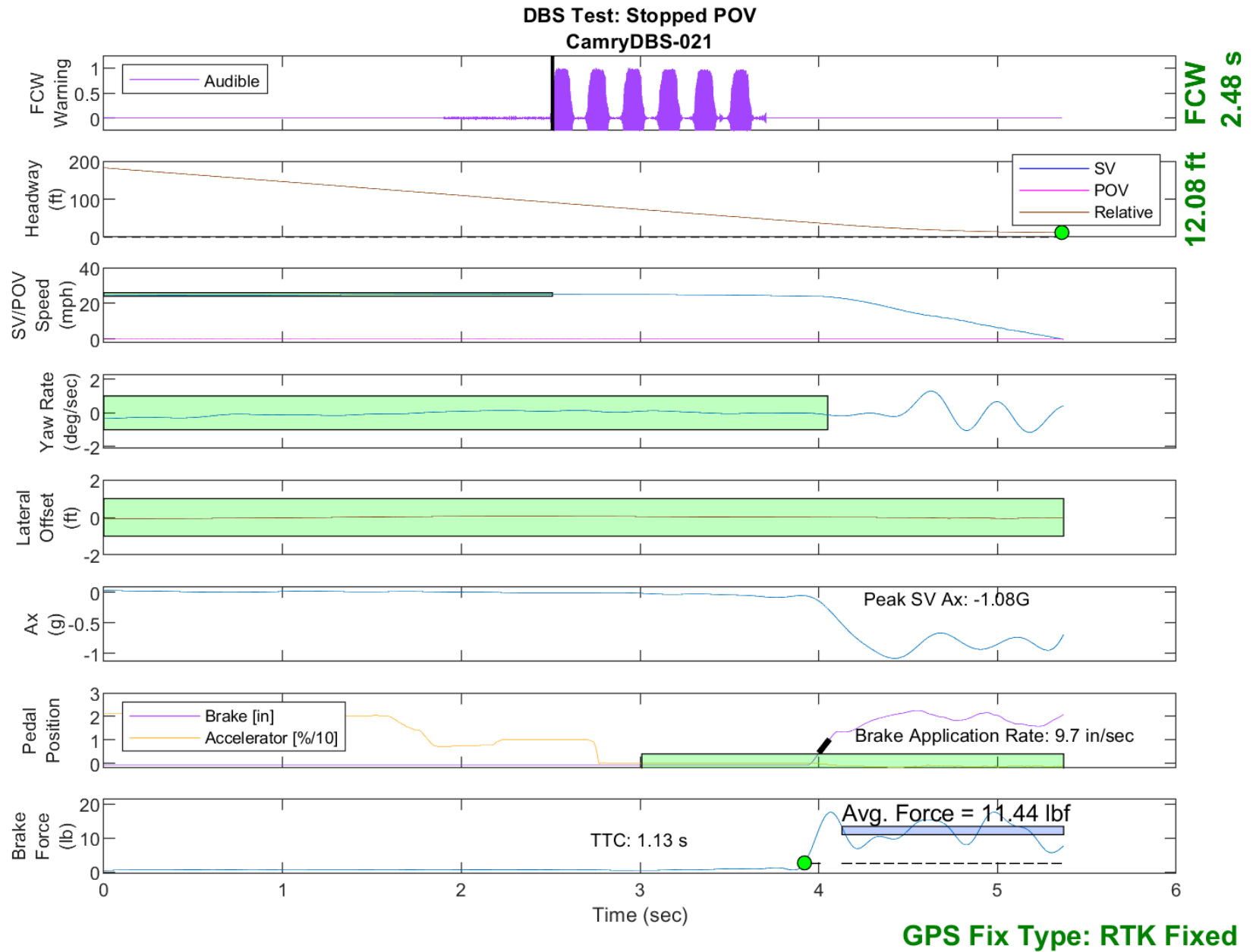


Figure E18. Time History for DBS Run 21, SV Encounters Stopped POV

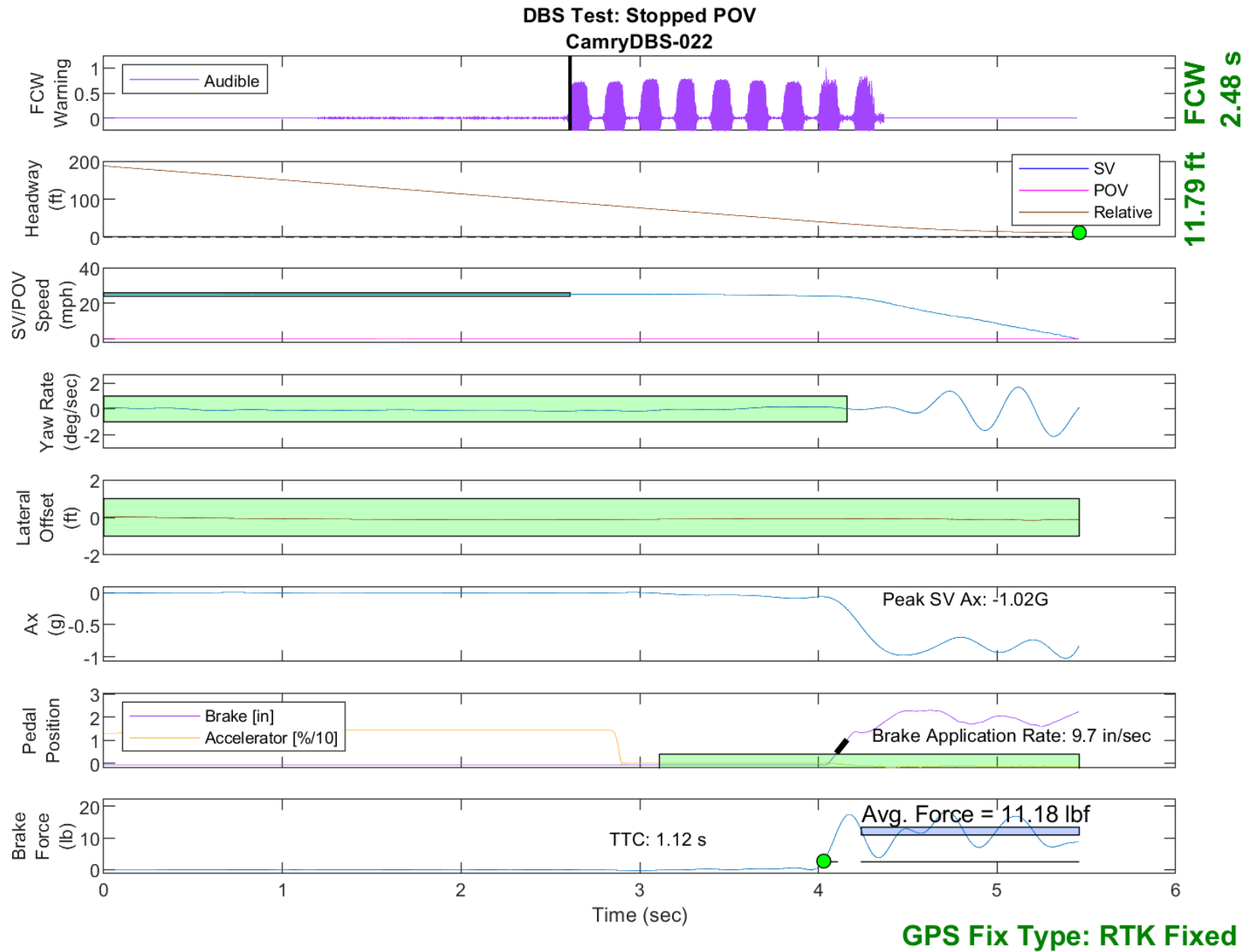


Figure E19. Time History for DBS Run 22, SV Encounters Stopped POV

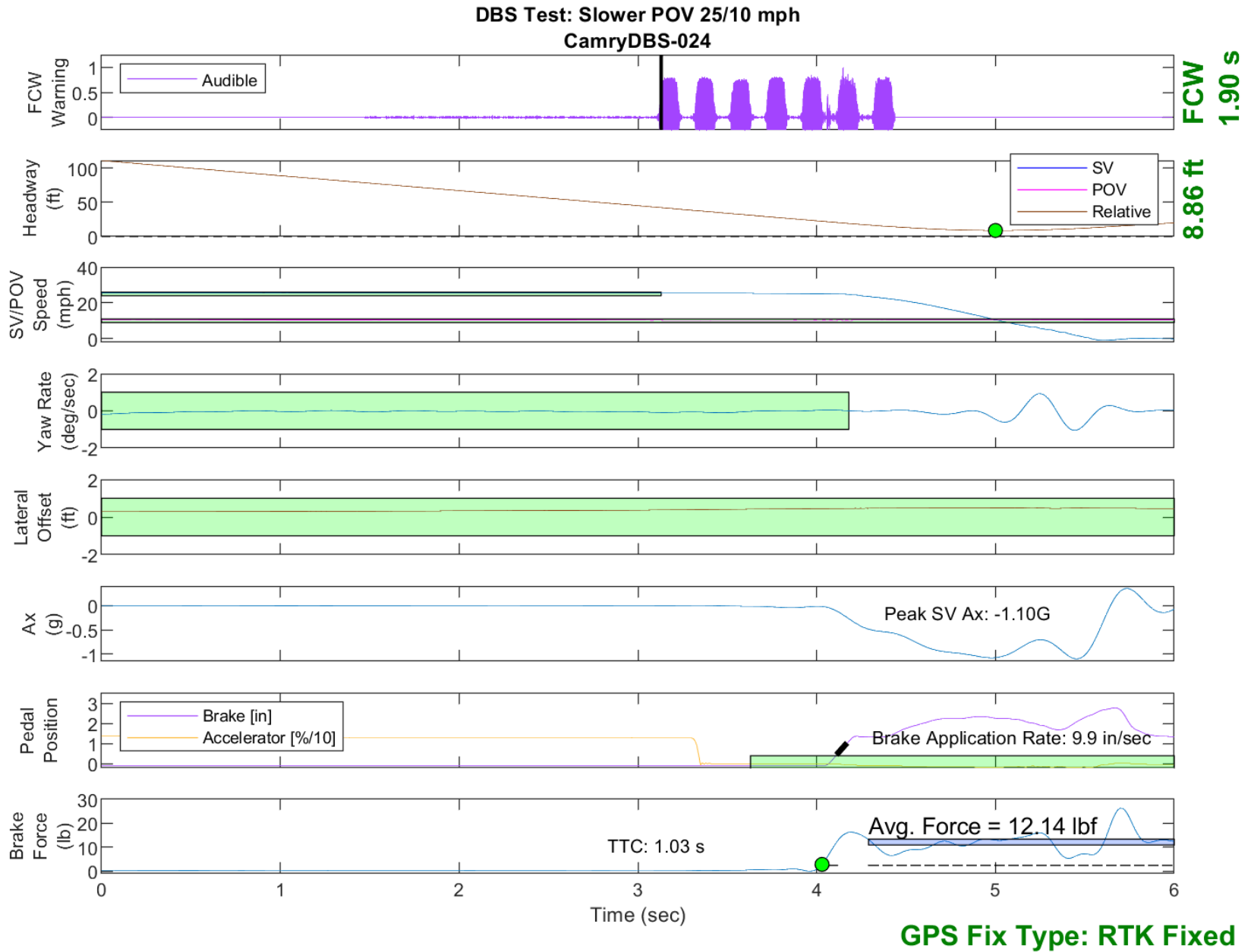


Figure E20. Time History for DBS Run 24, SV Encounters Slower POV, SV 25 mph, POV 10 mph

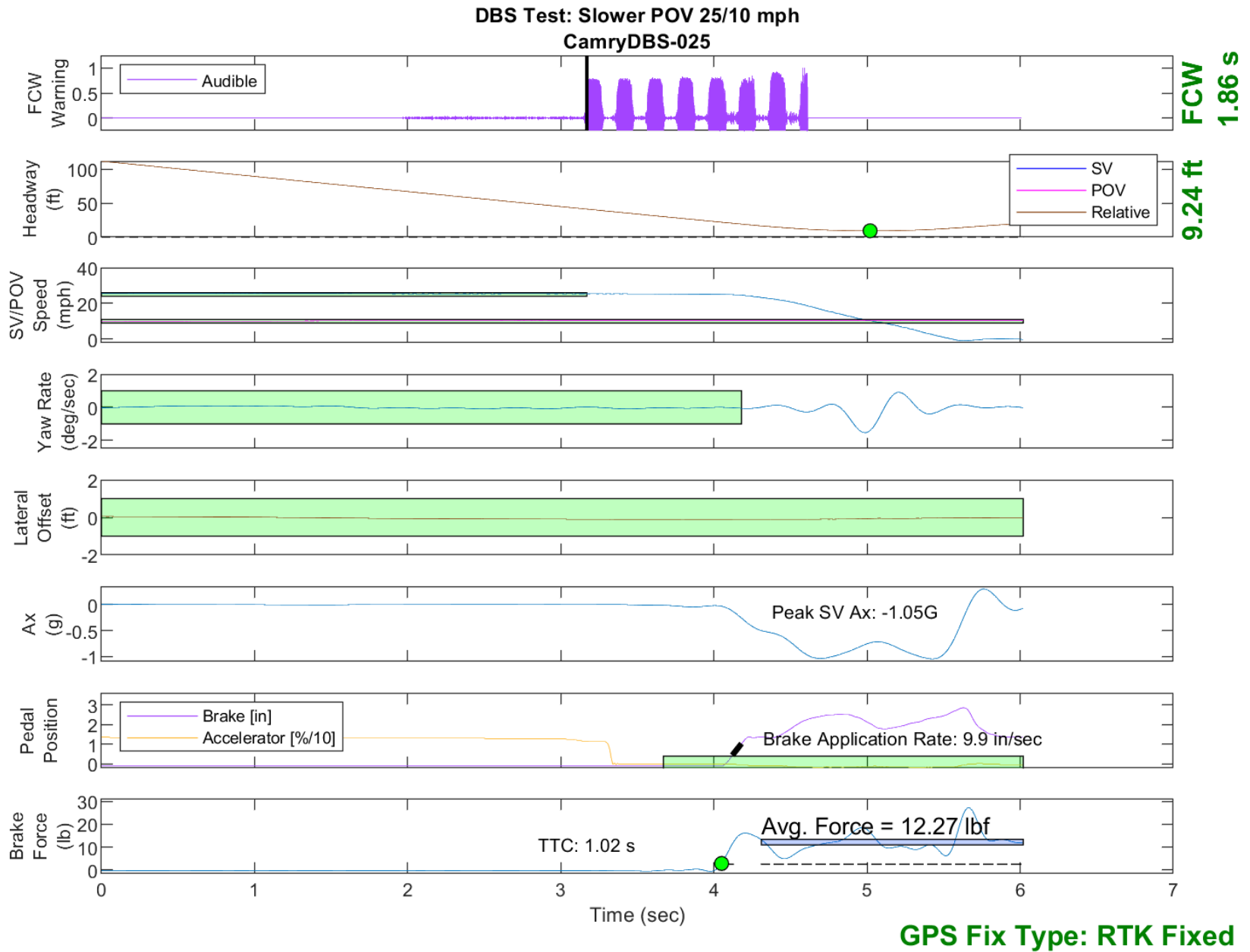


Figure E21. Time History for DBS Run 25, SV Encounters Slower POV, SV 25 mph, POV 10 mph



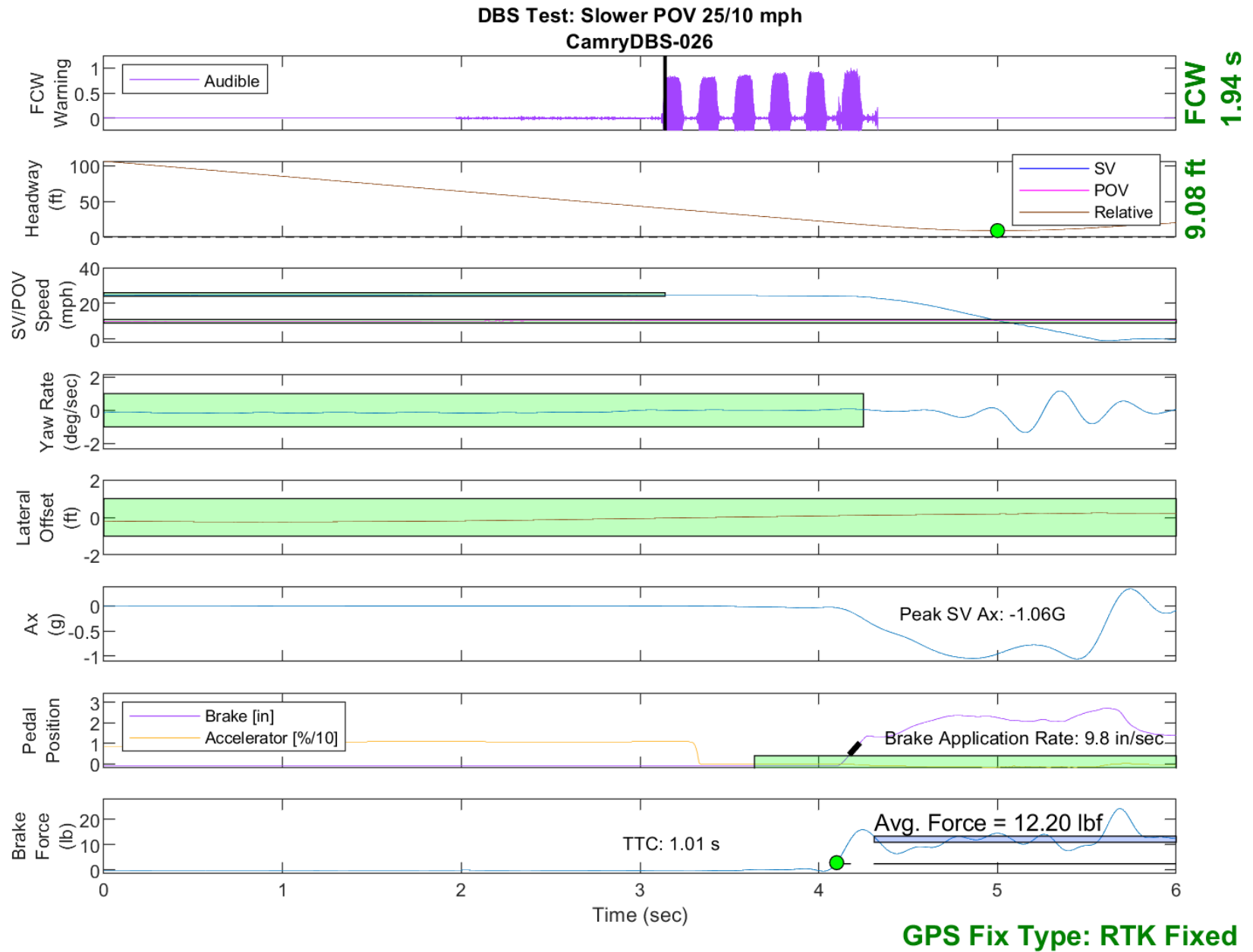


Figure E22. Time History for DBS Run 26, SV Encounters Slower POV, SV 25 mph, POV 10 mph

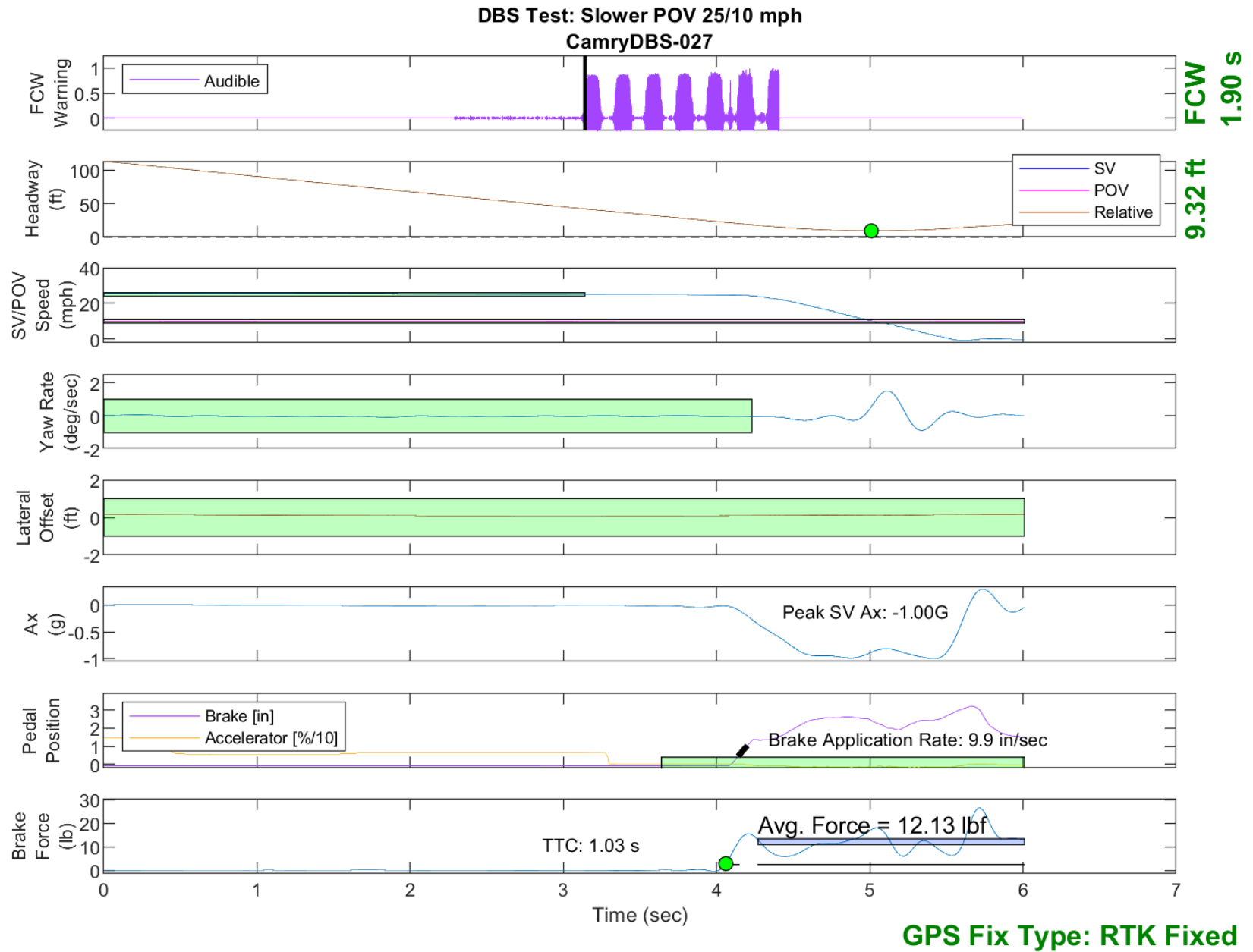


Figure E23. Time History for DBS Run 27, SV Encounters Slower POV, SV 25 mph, POV 10 mph

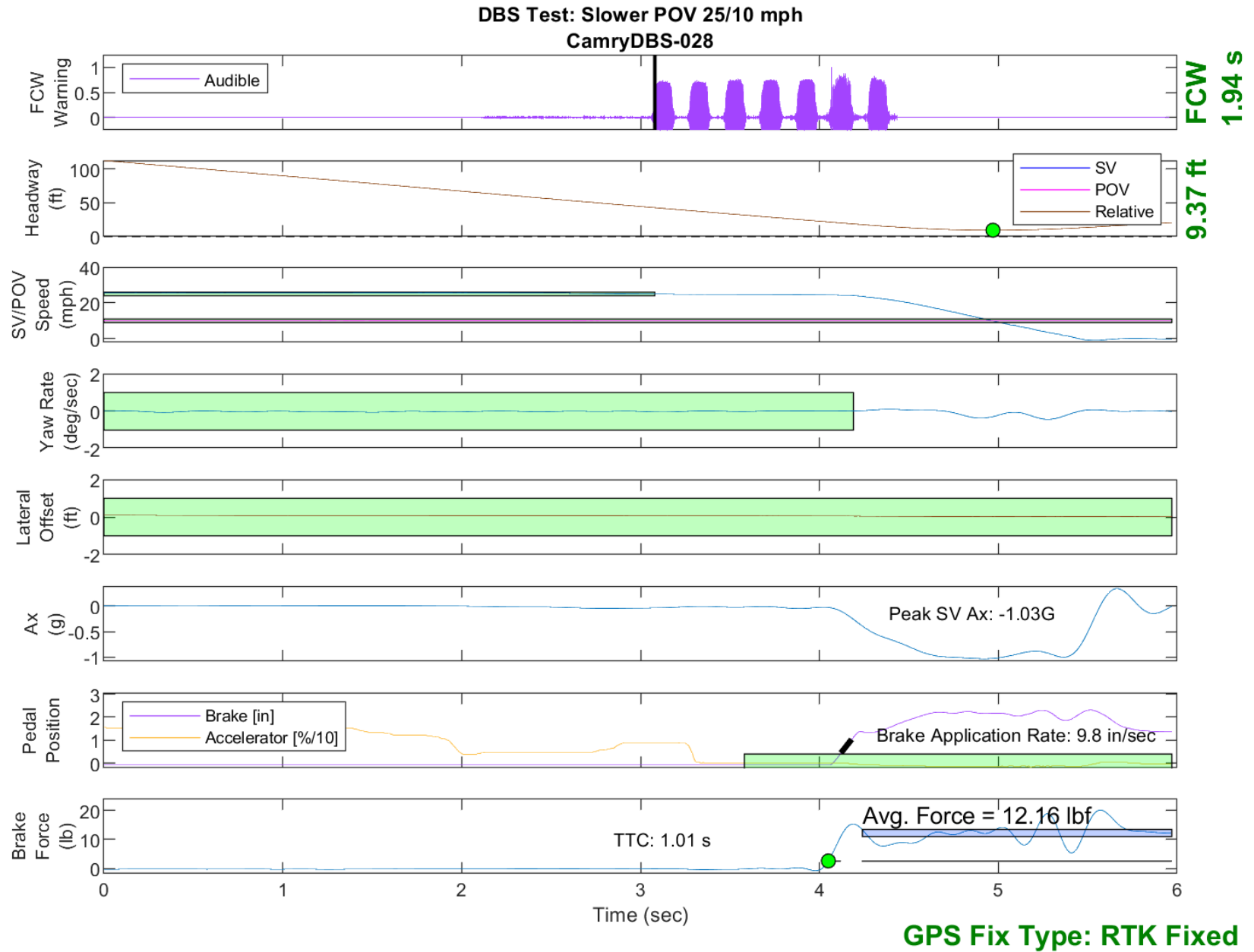


Figure E24. Time History for DBS Run 28, SV Encounters Slower POV, SV 25 mph, POV 10 mph

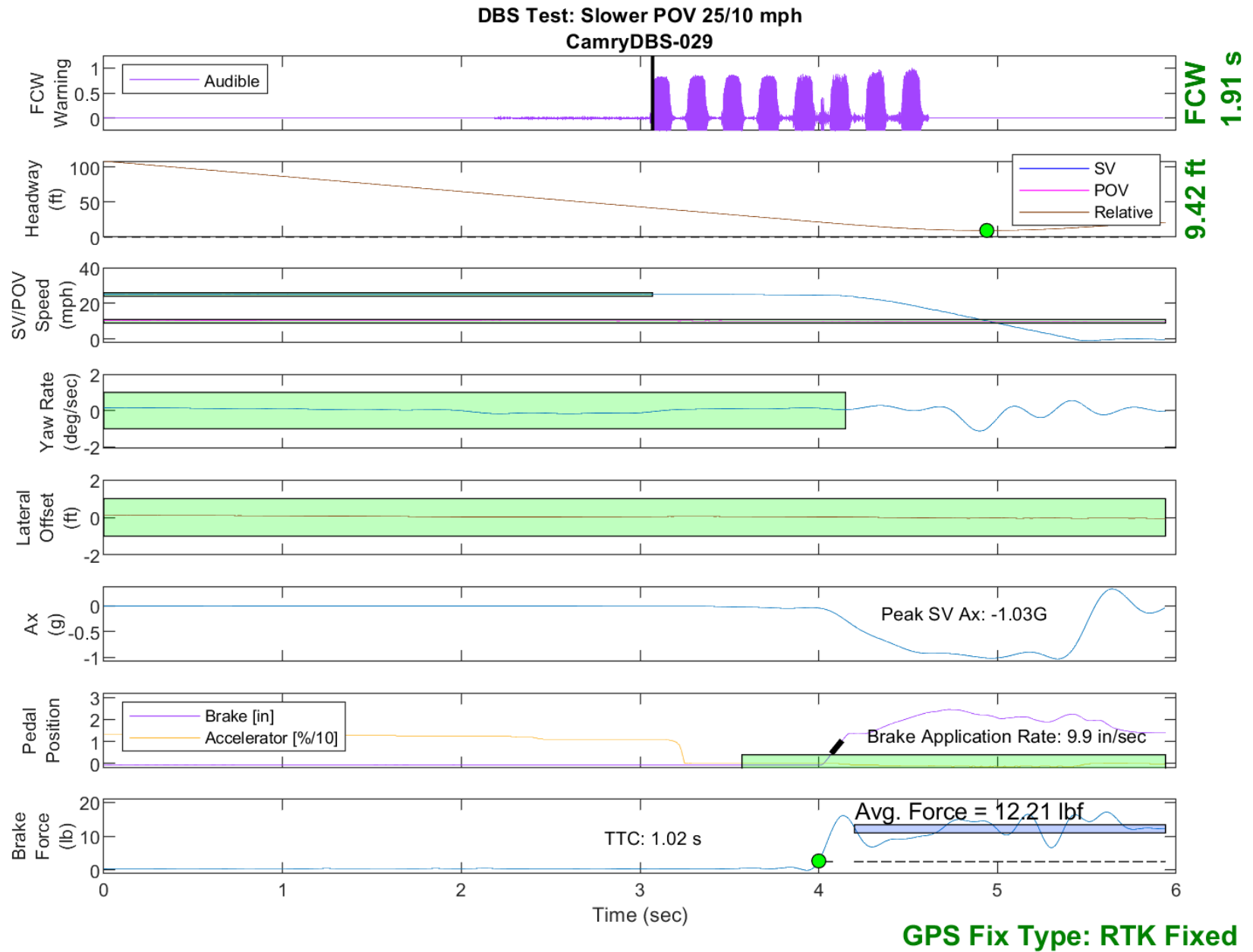


Figure E25. Time History for DBS Run 29, SV Encounters Slower POV, SV 25 mph, POV 10 mph

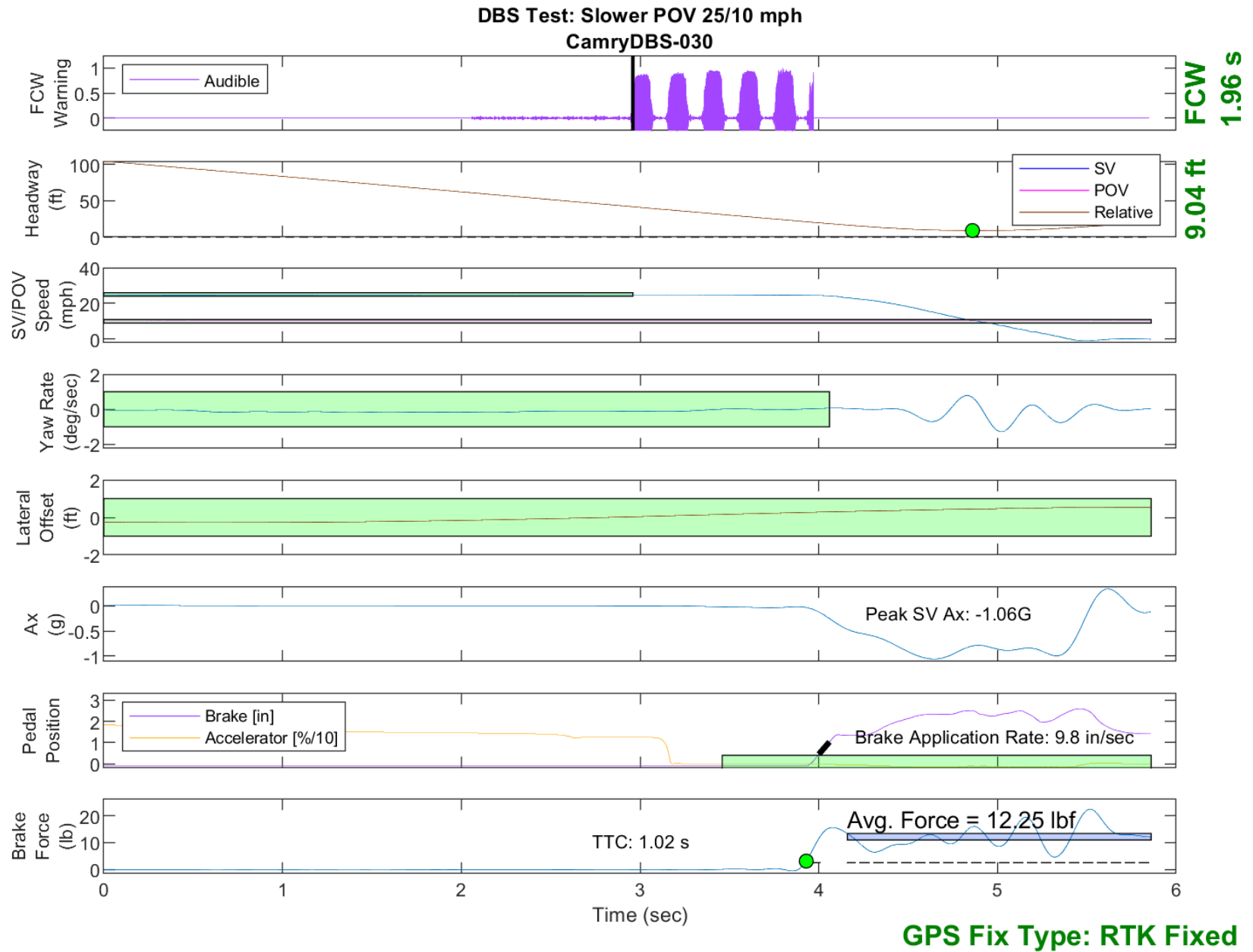


Figure E26. Time History for DBS Run 30, SV Encounters Slower POV, SV 25 mph, POV 10 mph

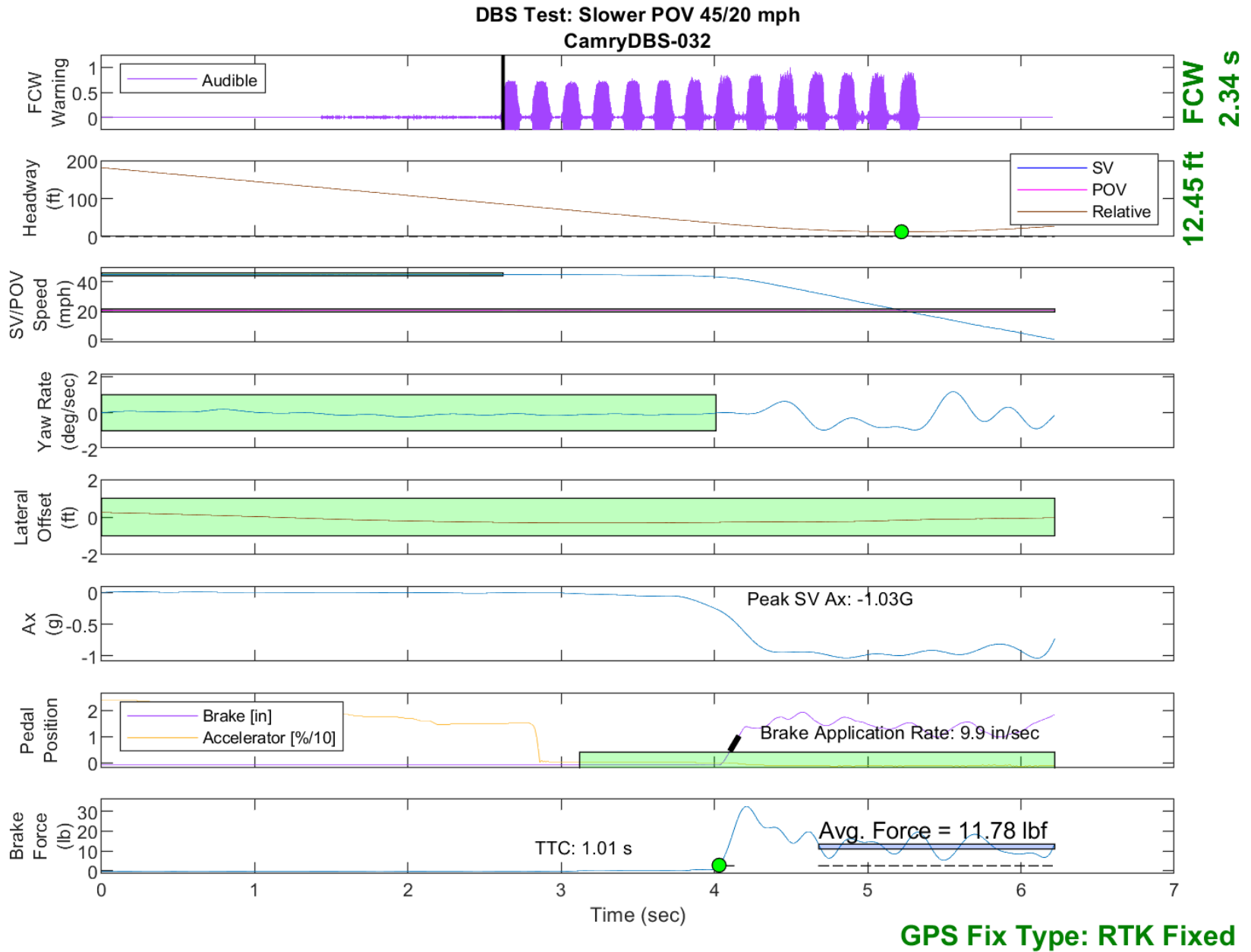


Figure E27. Time History for DBS Run 32, SV Encounters Slower POV, SV 45 mph, POV 20 mph



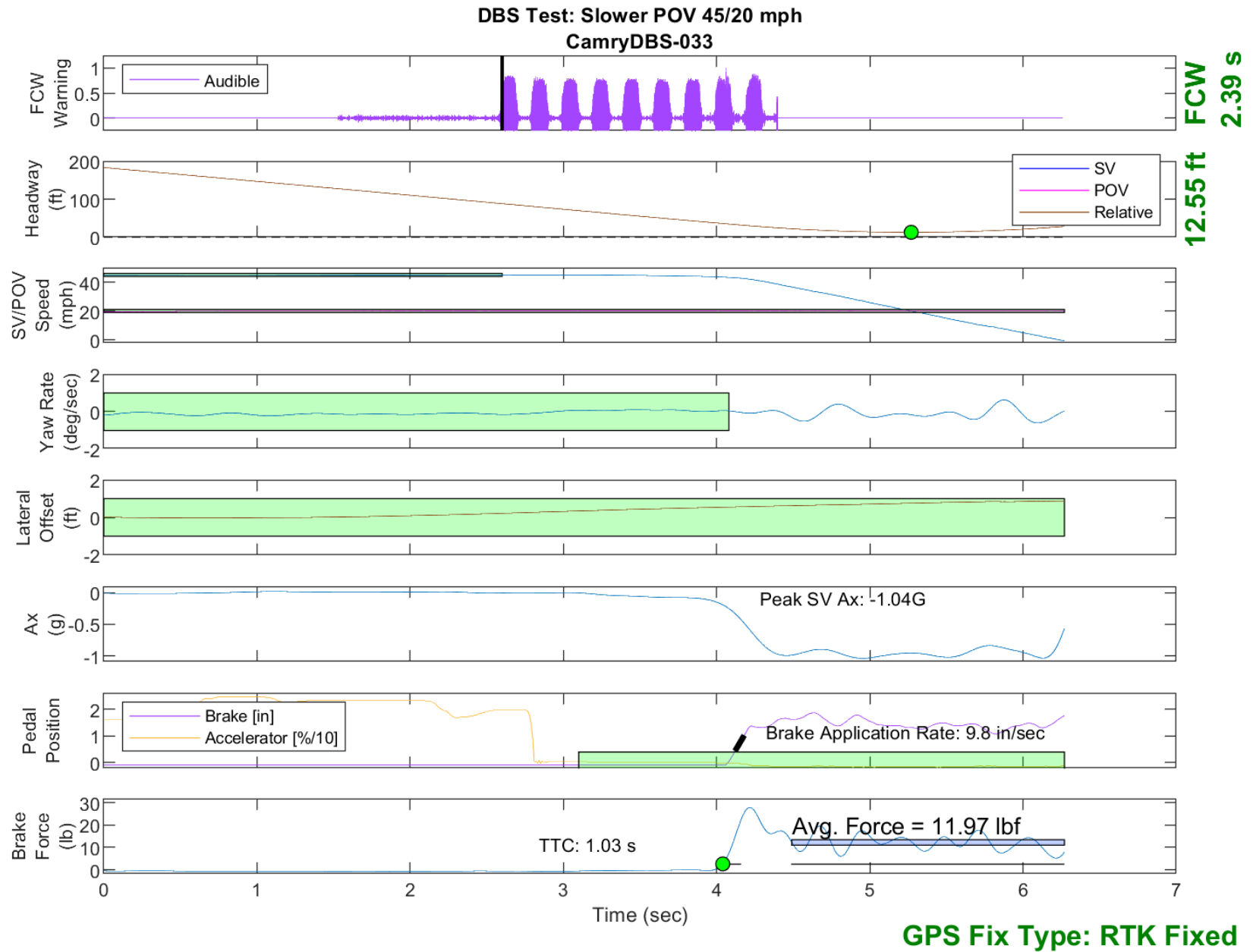


Figure E28. Time History for DBS Run 33, SV Encounters Slower POV, SV 45 mph, POV 20 mph

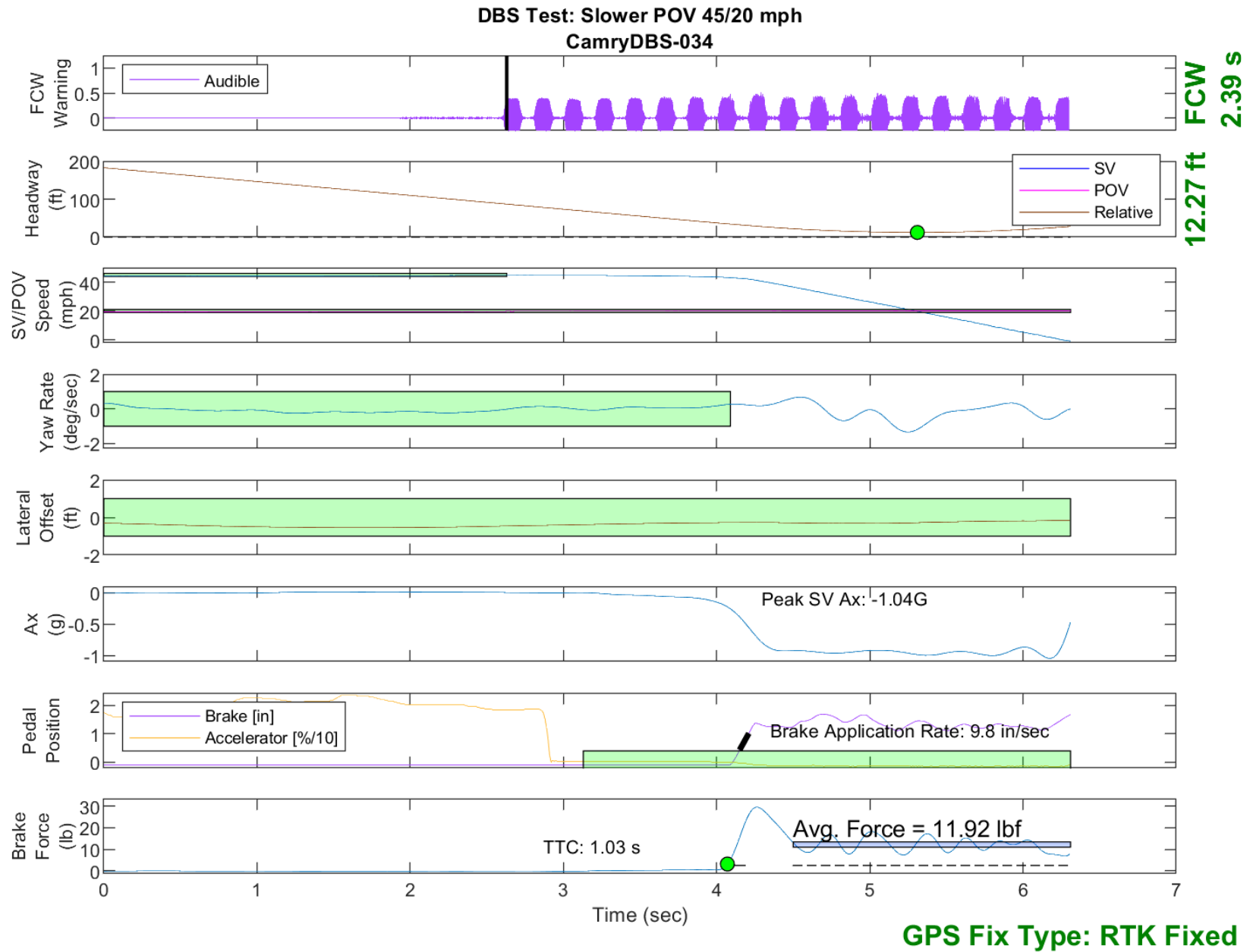


Figure E29. Time History for DBS Run 34, SV Encounters Slower POV, SV 45 mph, POV 20 mph

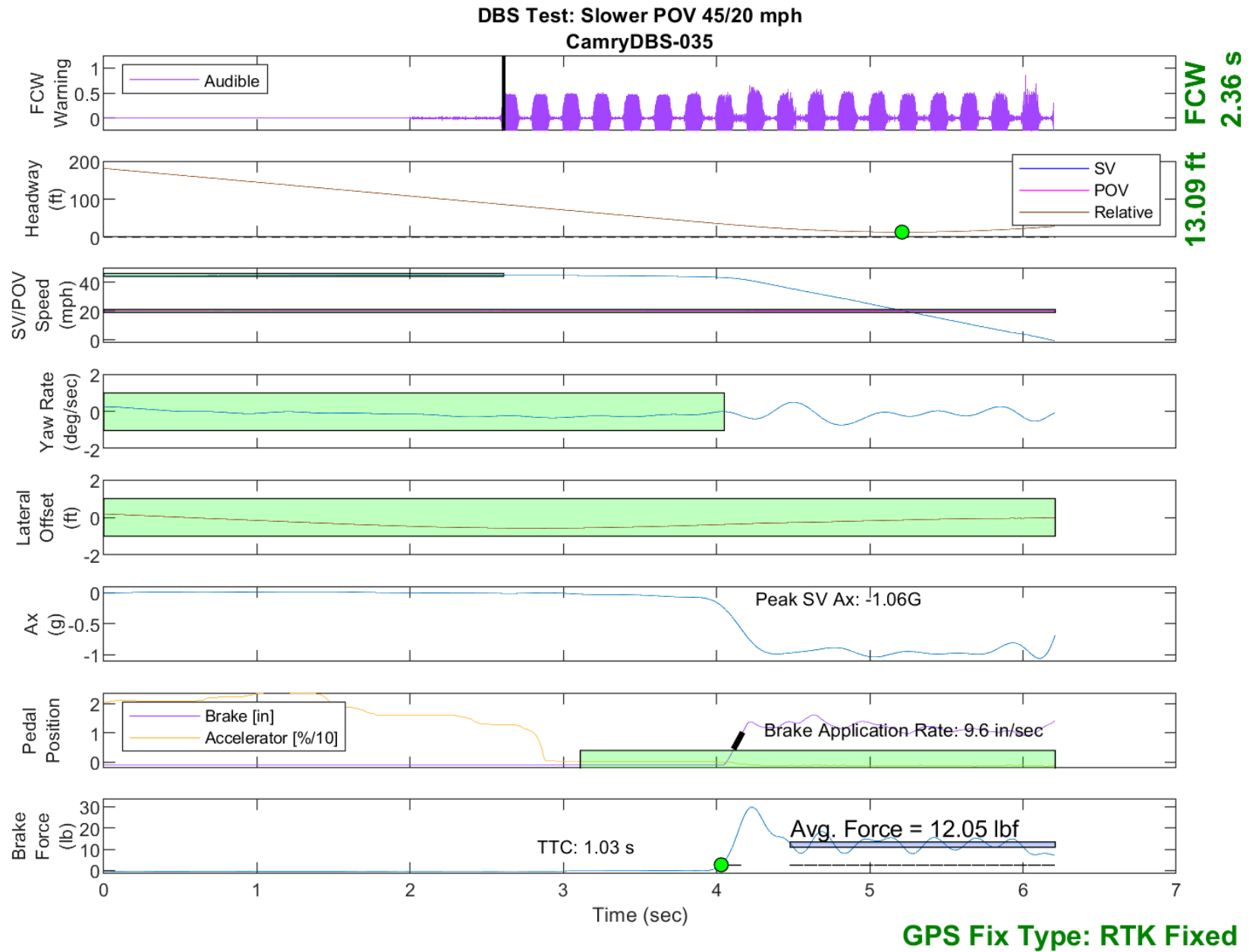


Figure E30. Time History for DBS Run 35, SV Encounters Slower POV, SV 45 mph, POV 20 mph

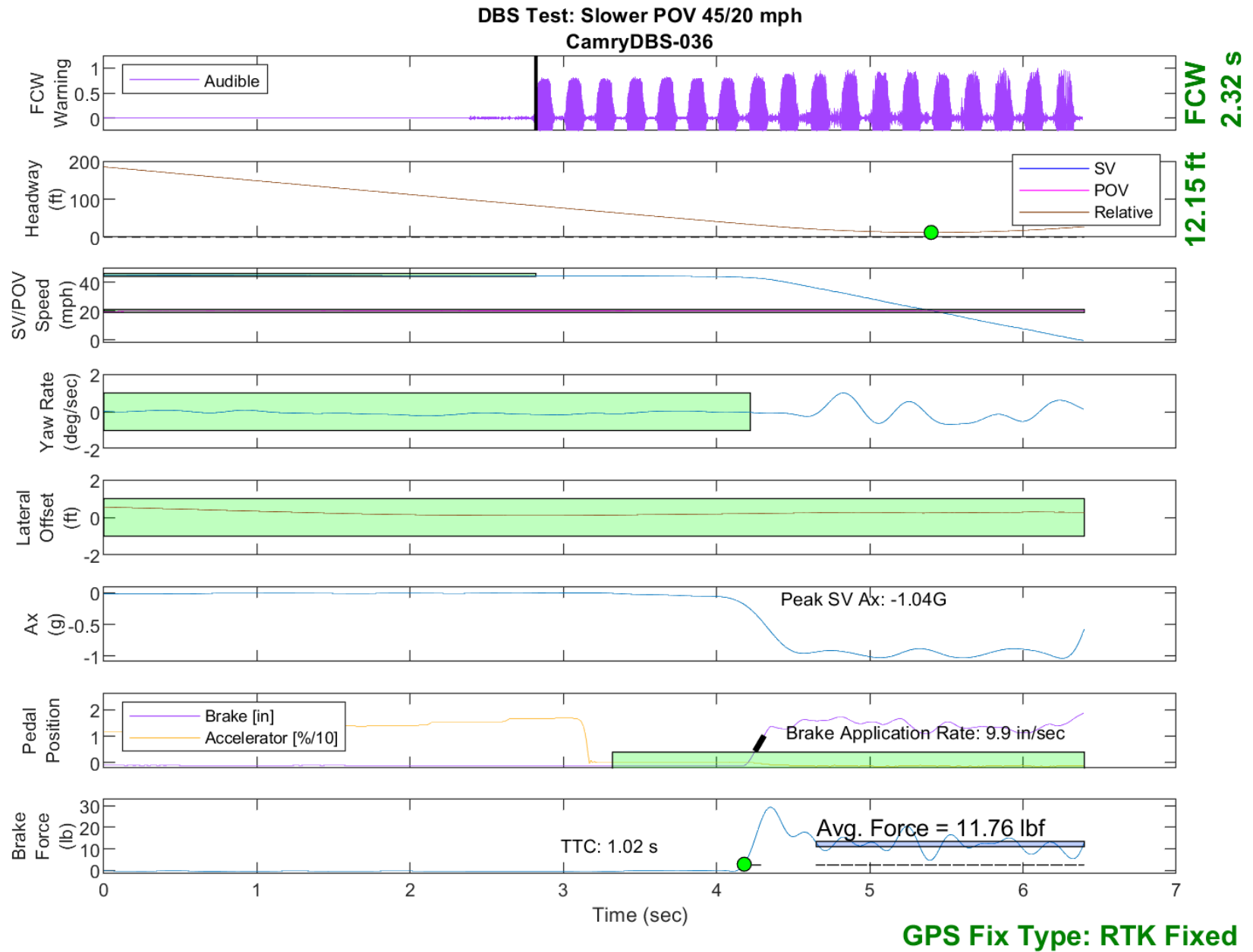


Figure E31. Time History for DBS Run 36, SV Encounters Slower POV, SV 45 mph, POV 20 mph

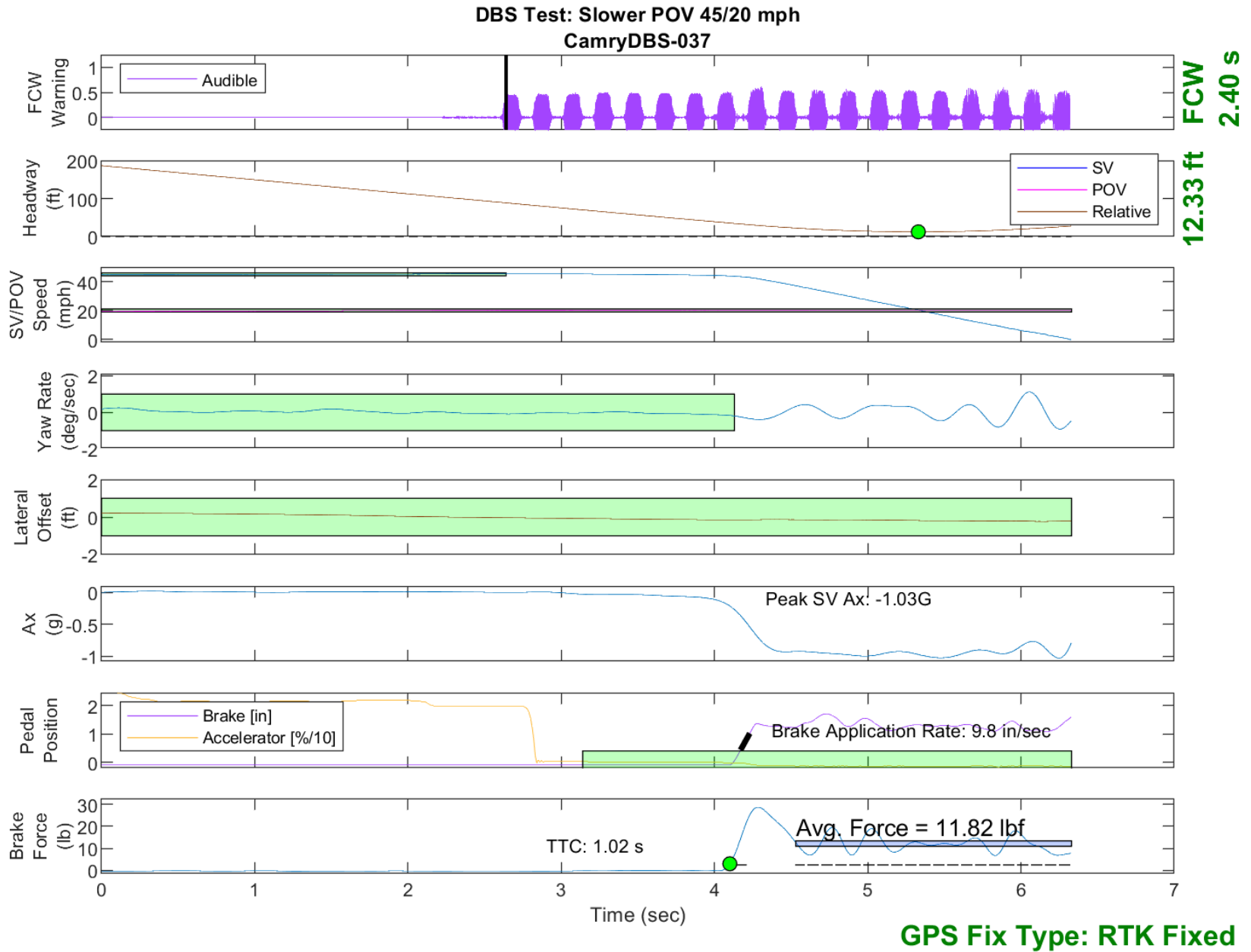


Figure E32. Time History for DBS Run 37, SV Encounters Slower POV, SV 45 mph, POV 20 mph

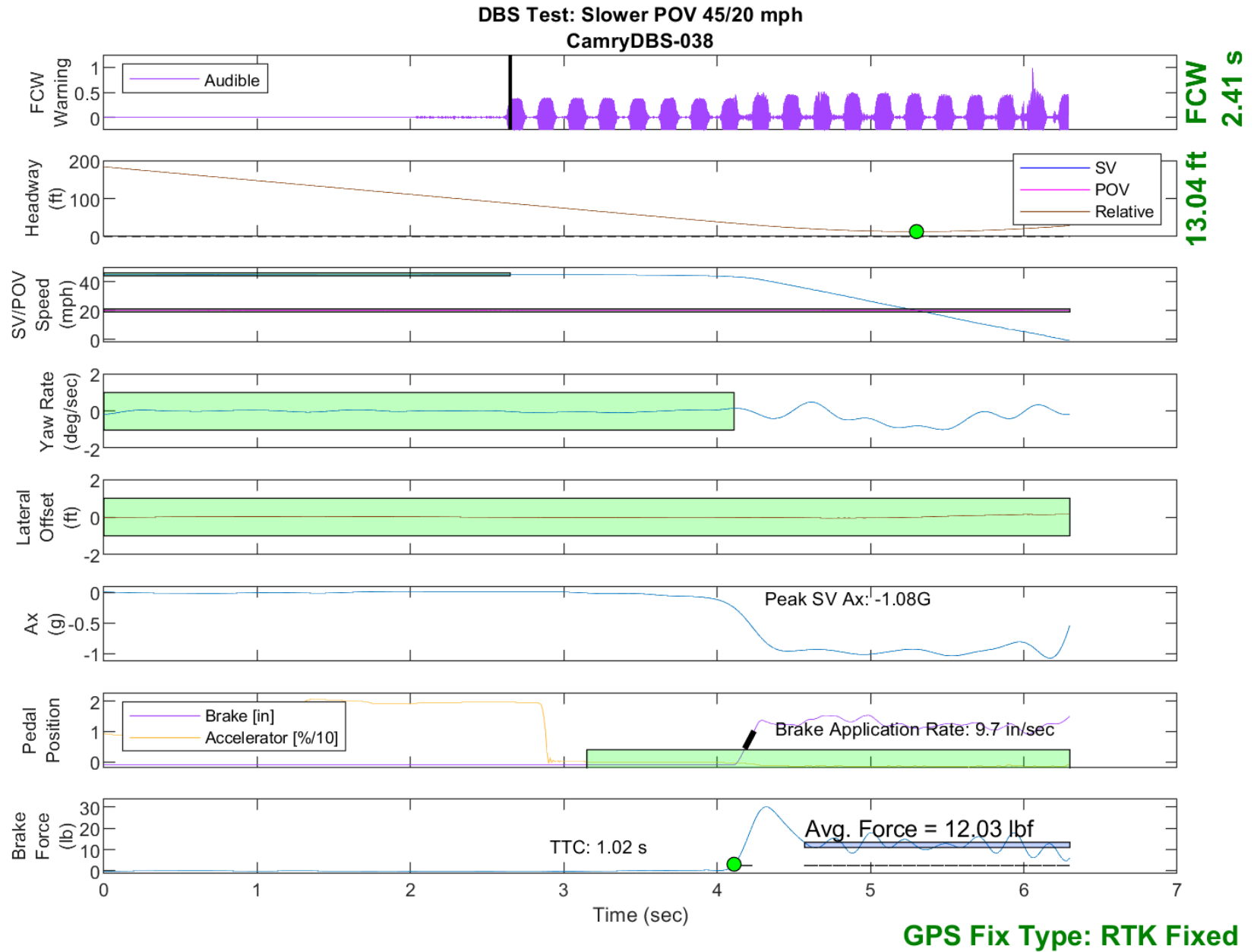


Figure E33. Time History for DBS Run 38, SV Encounters Slower POV, SV 45 mph, POV 20 mph



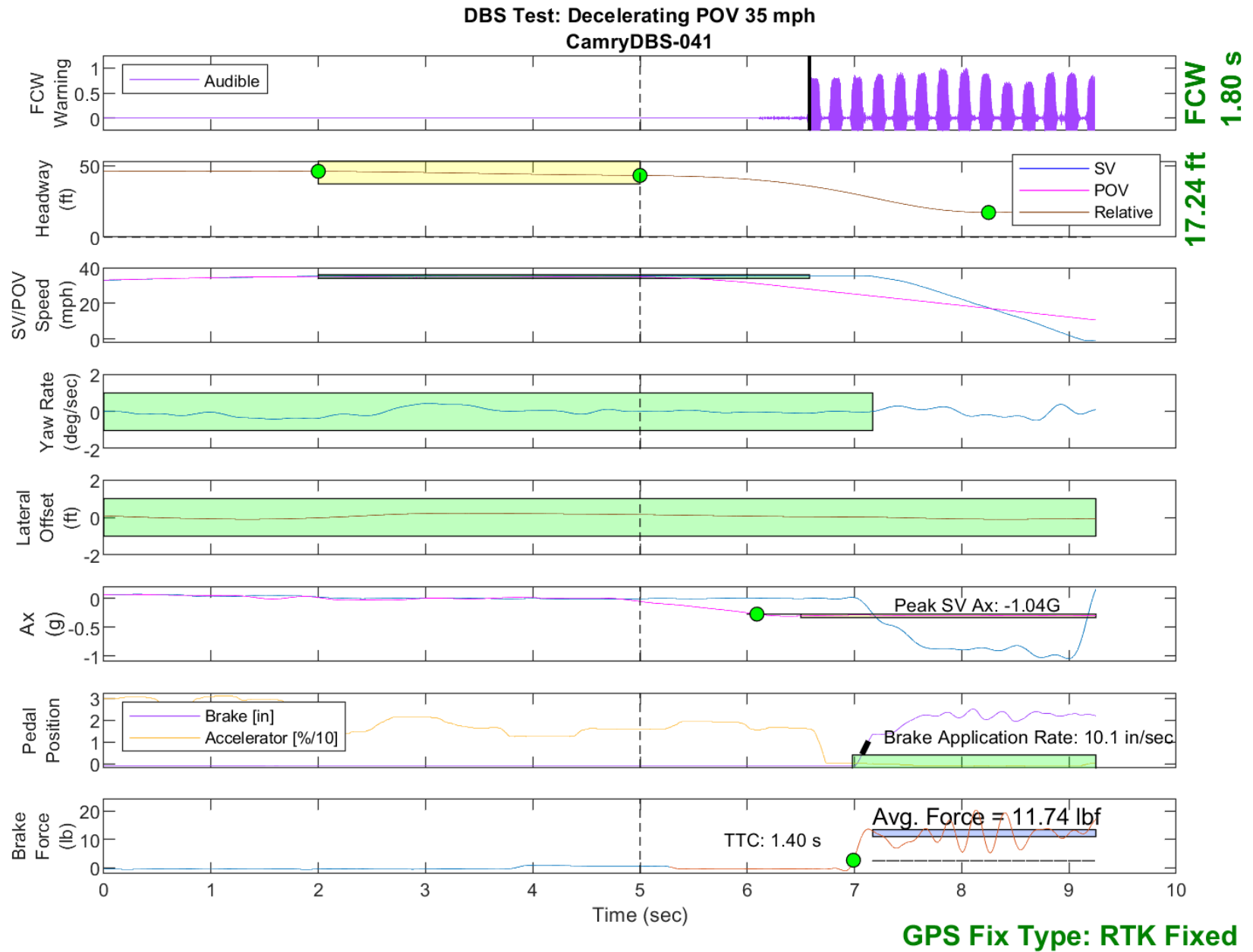


Figure E34. Time History for DBS Run 41, SV Encounters Decelerating POV, SV 35 mph, POV 35 mph

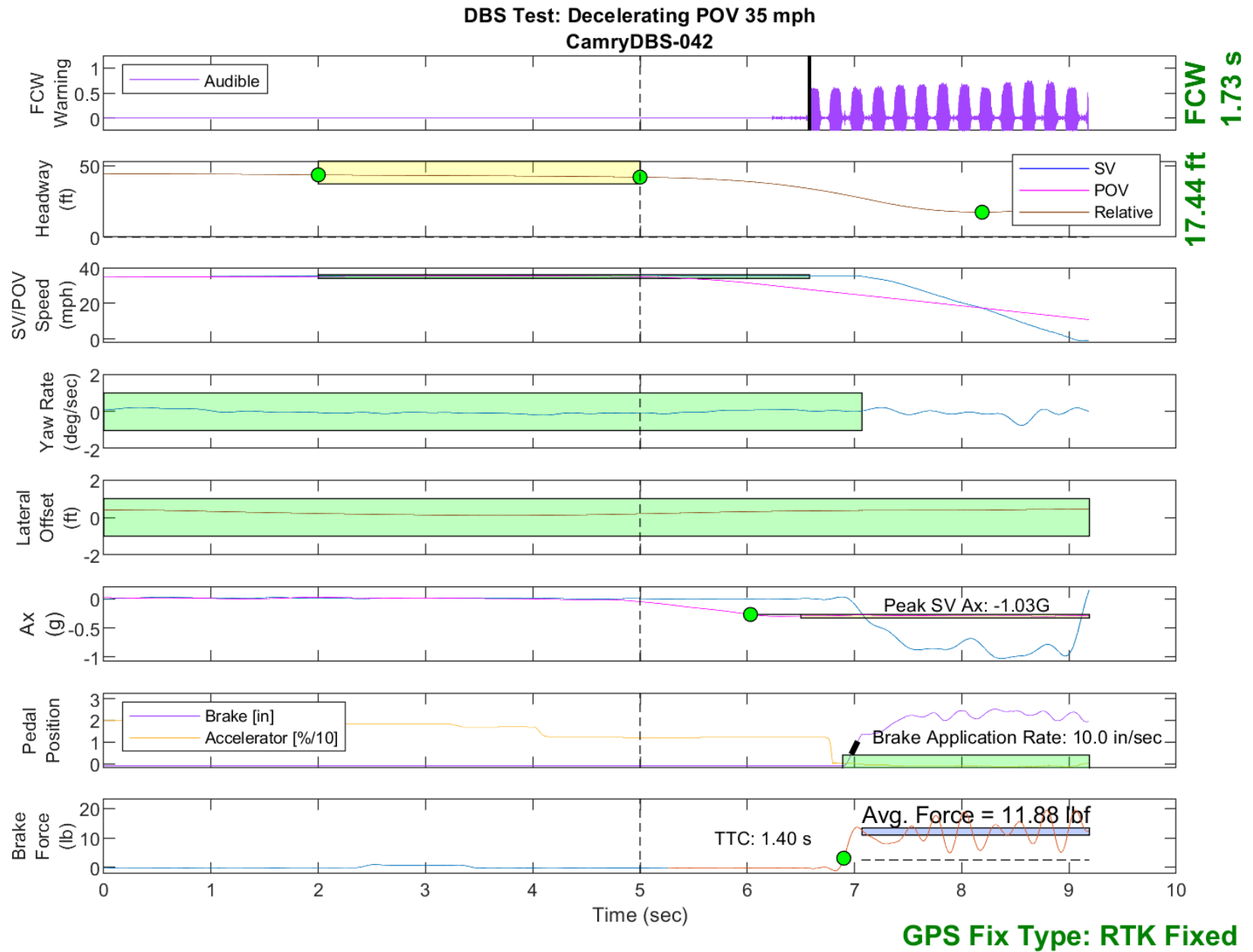


Figure E35. Time History for DBS Run 42, SV Encounters Decelerating POV, SV 35 mph, POV 35 mph

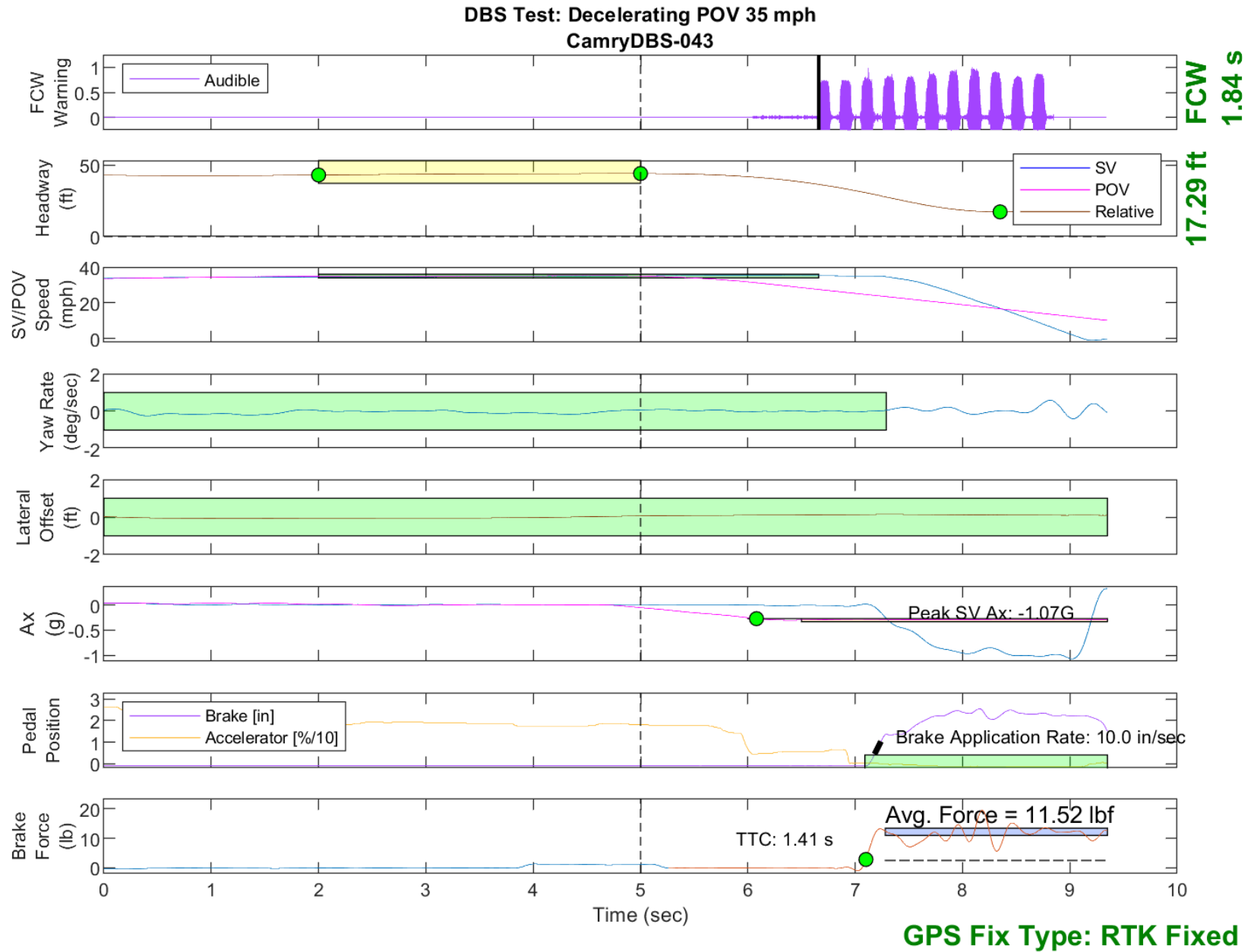


Figure E36. Time History for DBS Run 43, SV Encounters Decelerating POV, SV 35 mph, POV 35 mph

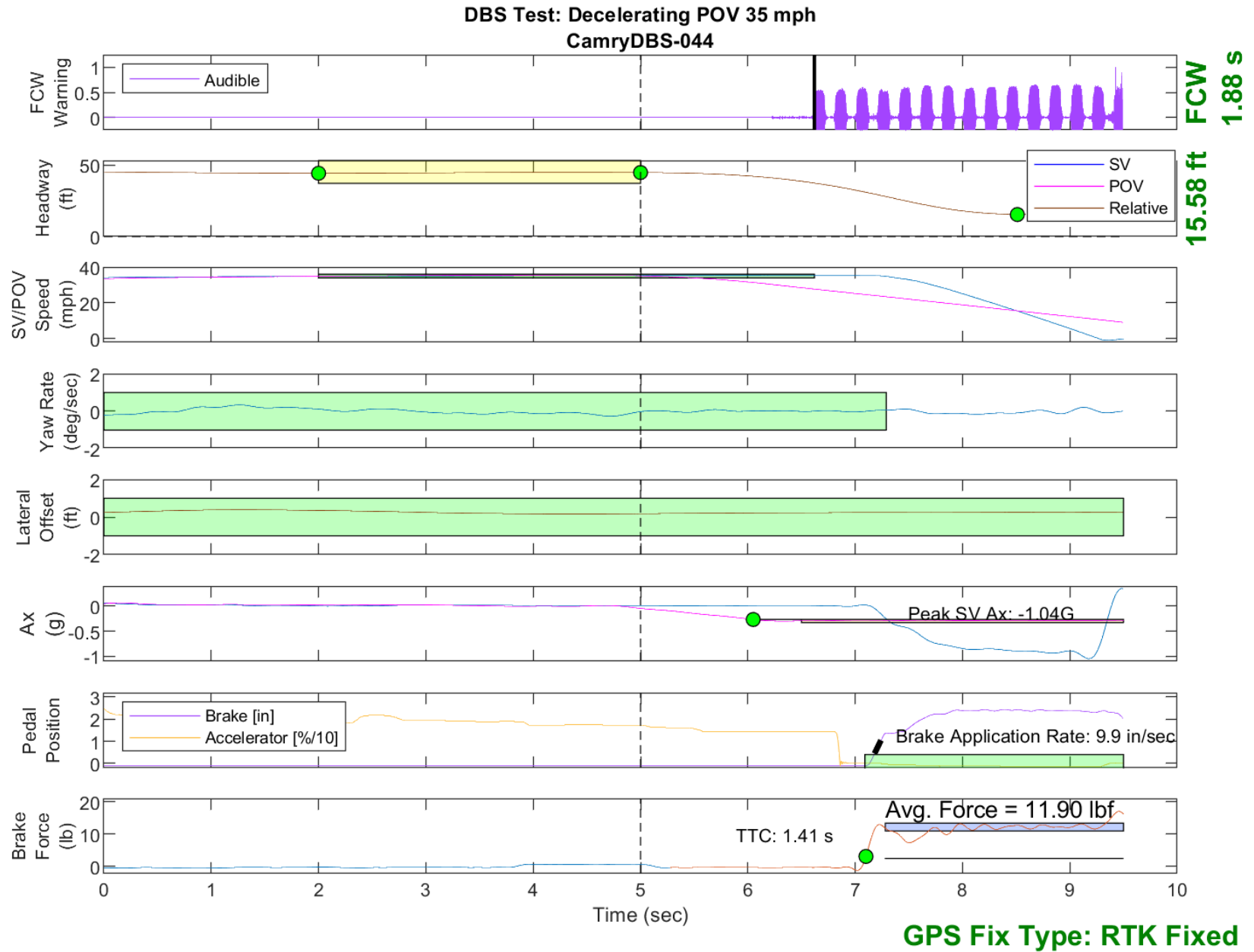


Figure E37. Time History for DBS Run 44, SV Encounters Decelerating POV, SV 35 mph, POV 35 mph

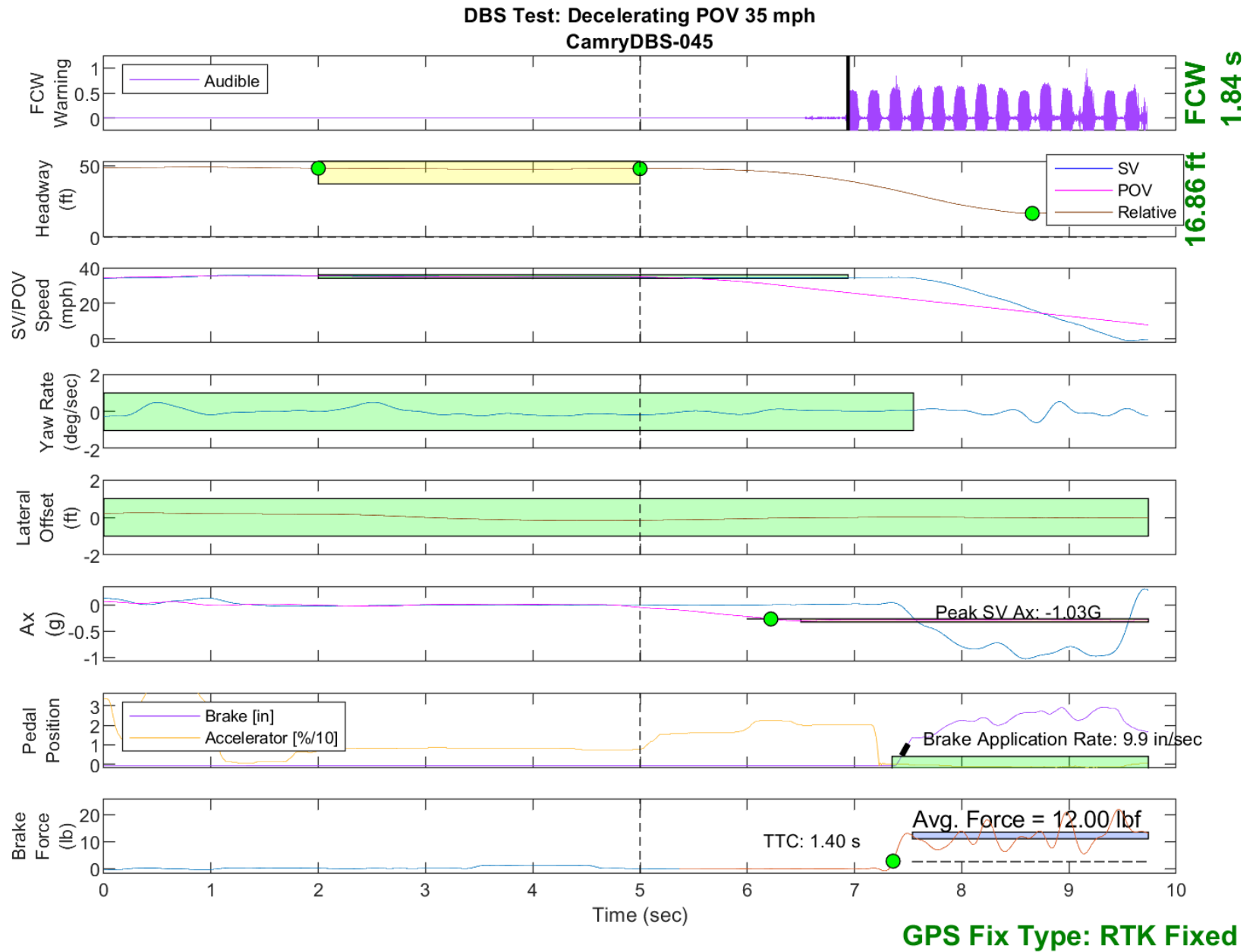


Figure E38. Time History for DBS Run 45, SV Encounters Decelerating POV, SV 35 mph, POV 35 mph

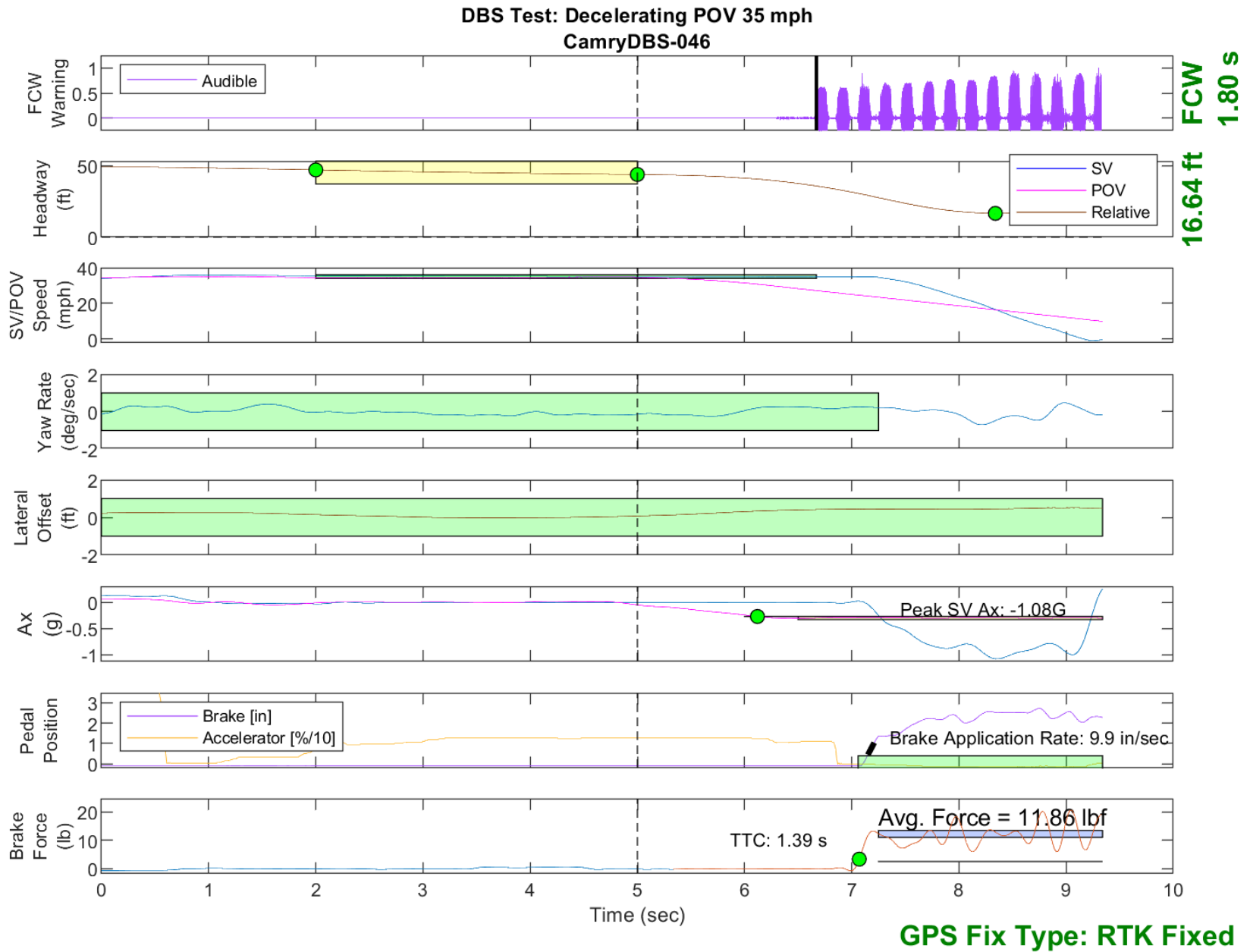


Figure E39. Time History for DBS Run 46, SV Encounters Decelerating POV, SV 35 mph, POV 35 mph

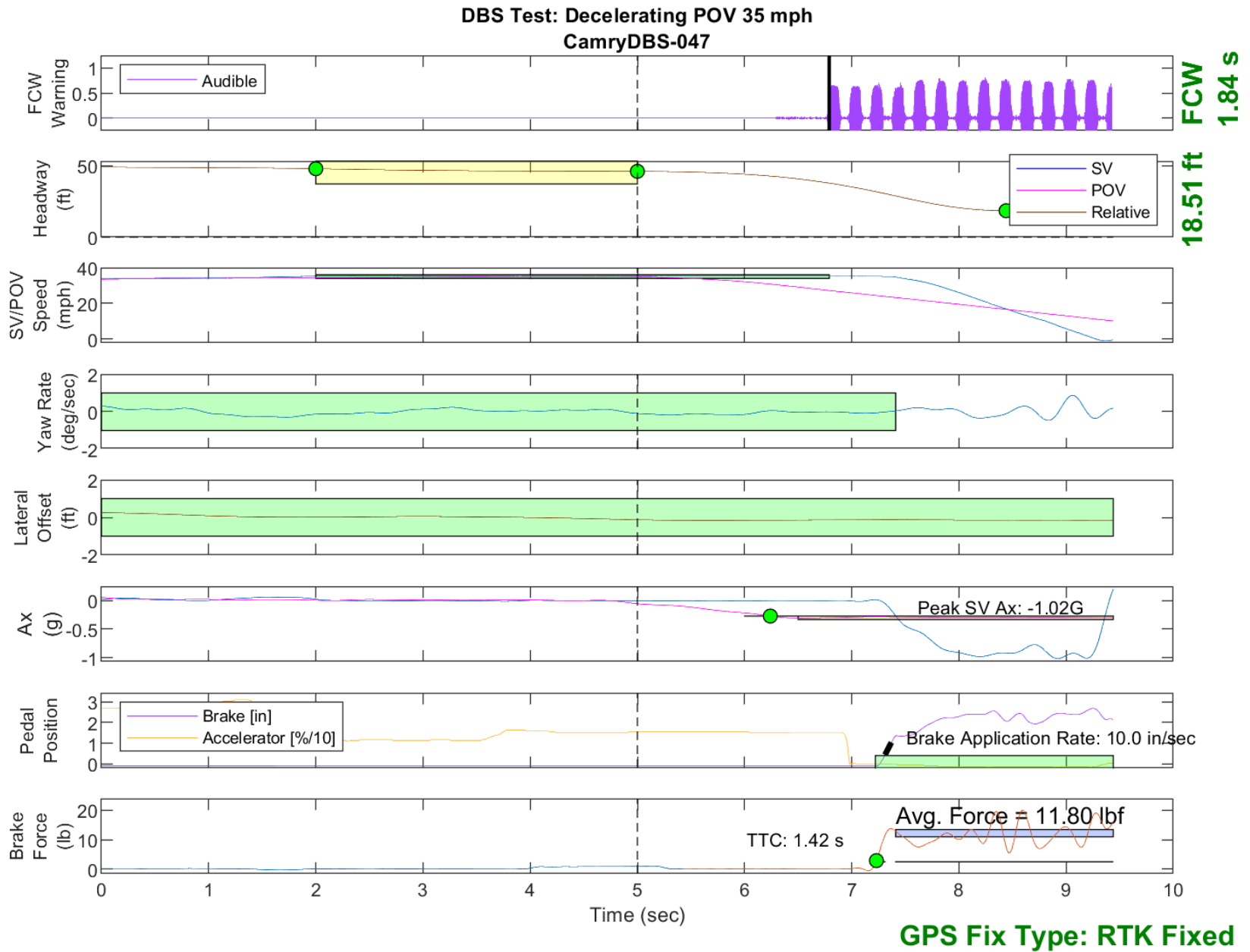
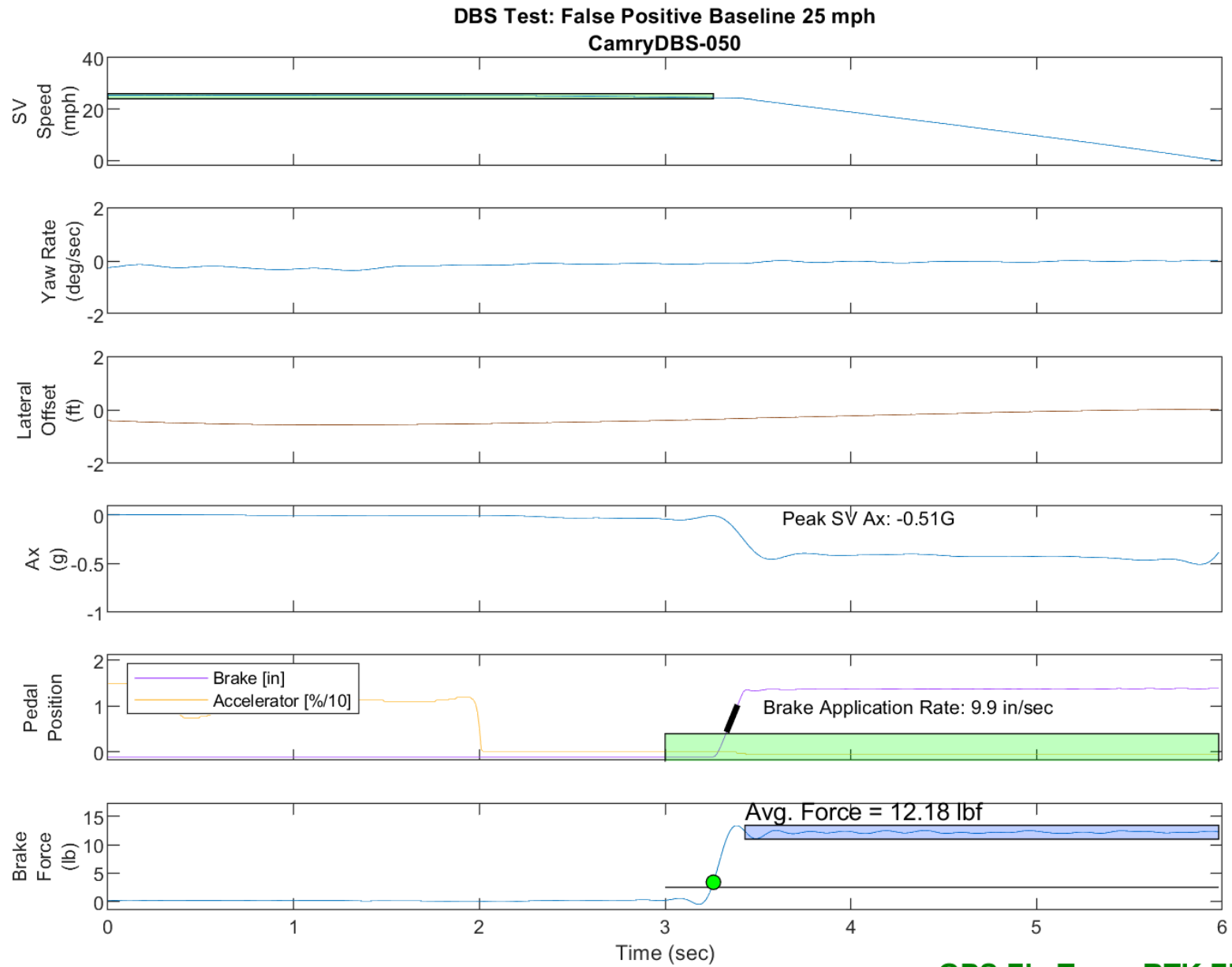


Figure E40. Time History for DBS Run 47, SV Encounters Decelerating POV, SV 35 mph, POV 35 mph





**GPS Fix Type: RTK Fixed**

Figure E41. Time History for DBS Run 50, False Positive Baseline, SV 25 mph

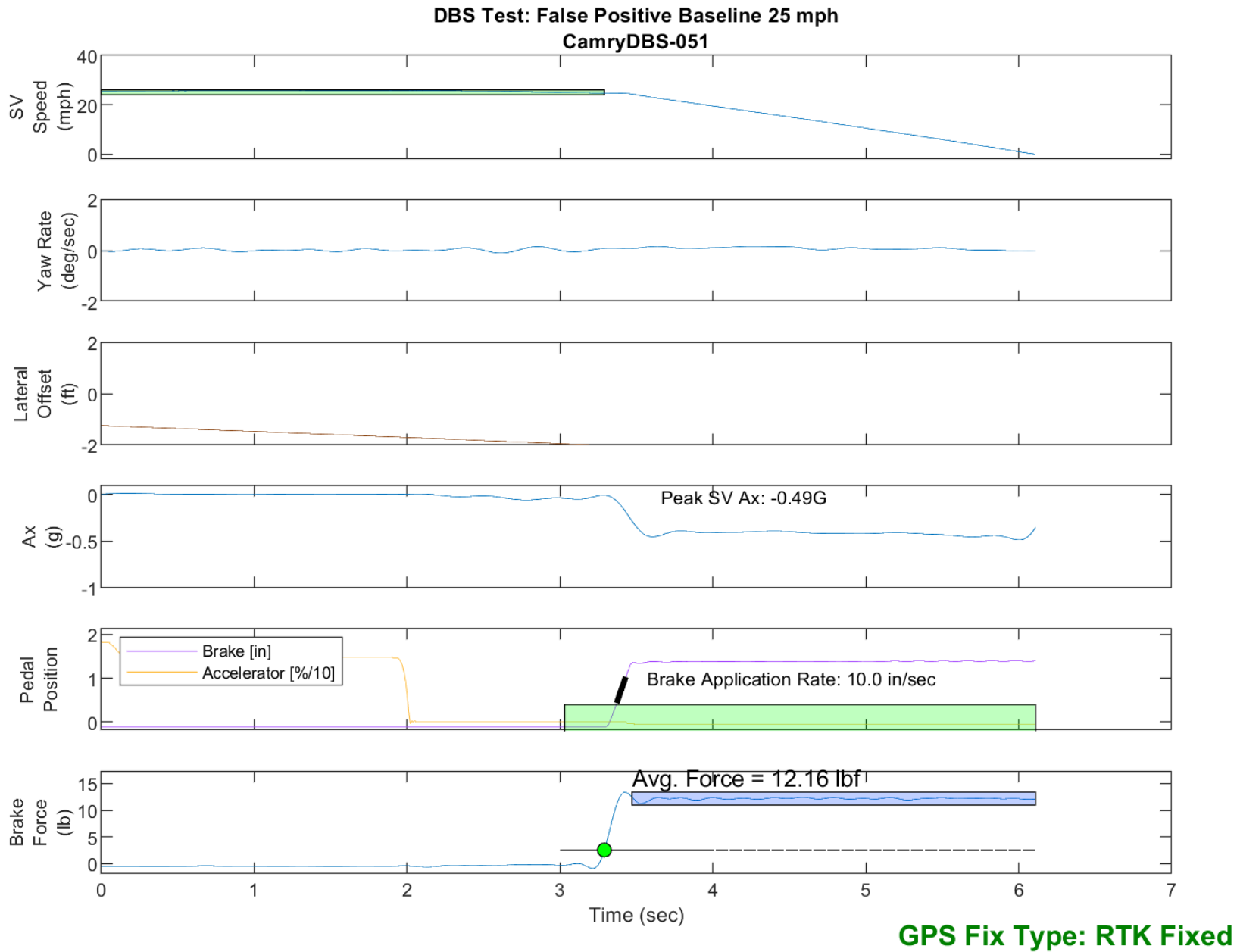


Figure E42. Time History for DBS Run 51, False Positive Baseline, SV 25 mph

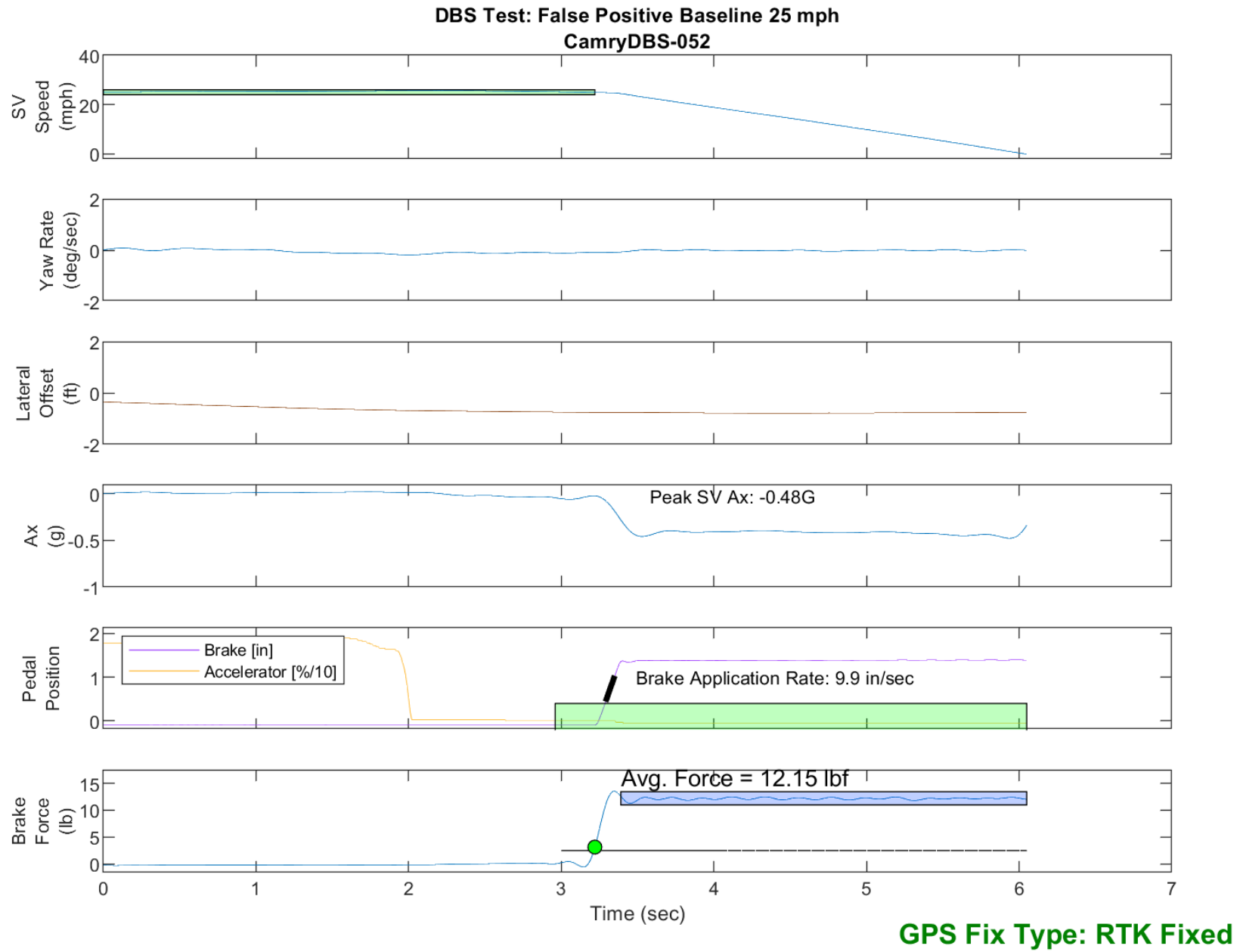


Figure E43. Time History for DBS Run 52, False Positive Baseline, SV 25 mph

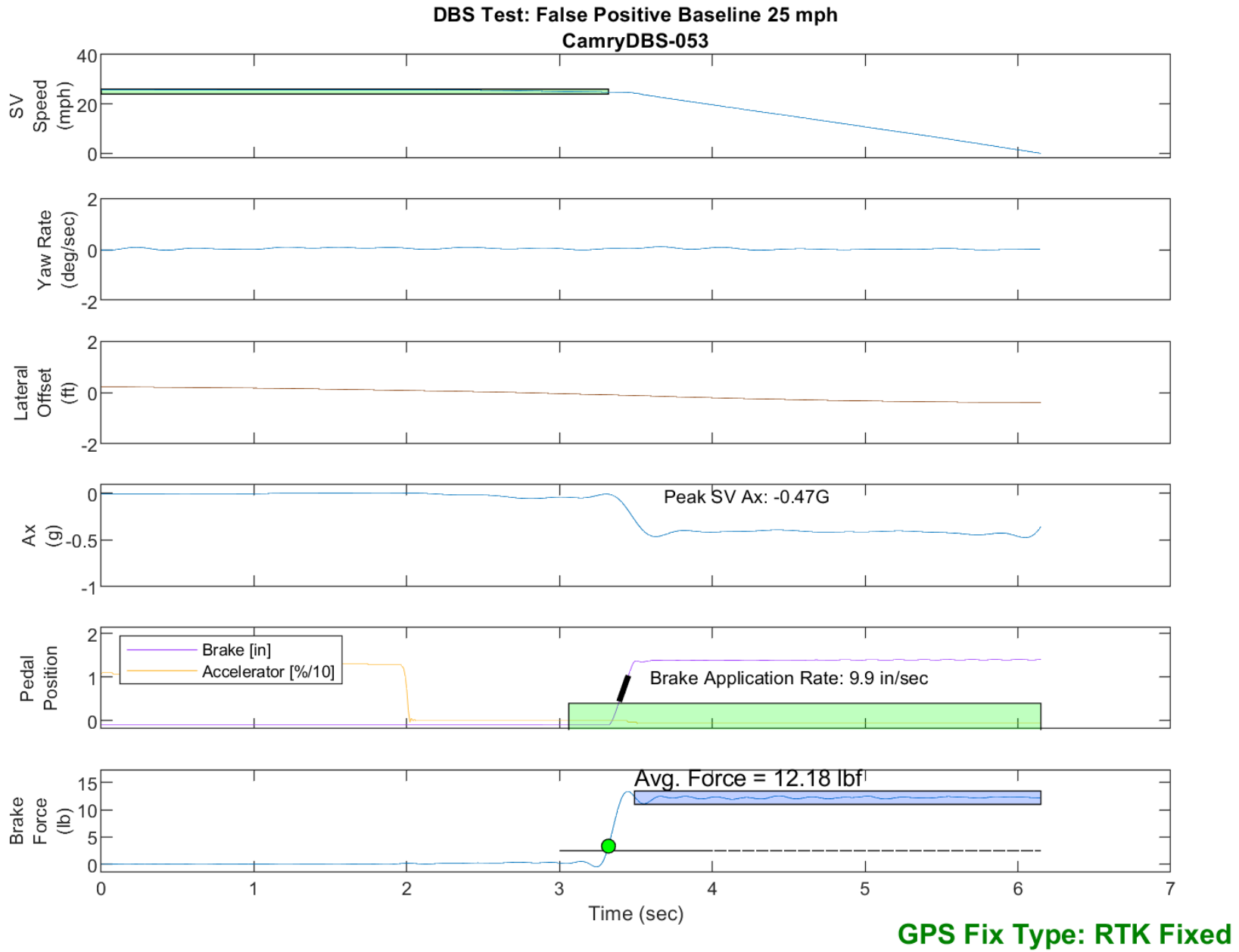


Figure E44. Time History for DBS Run 53, False Positive Baseline, SV 25 mph

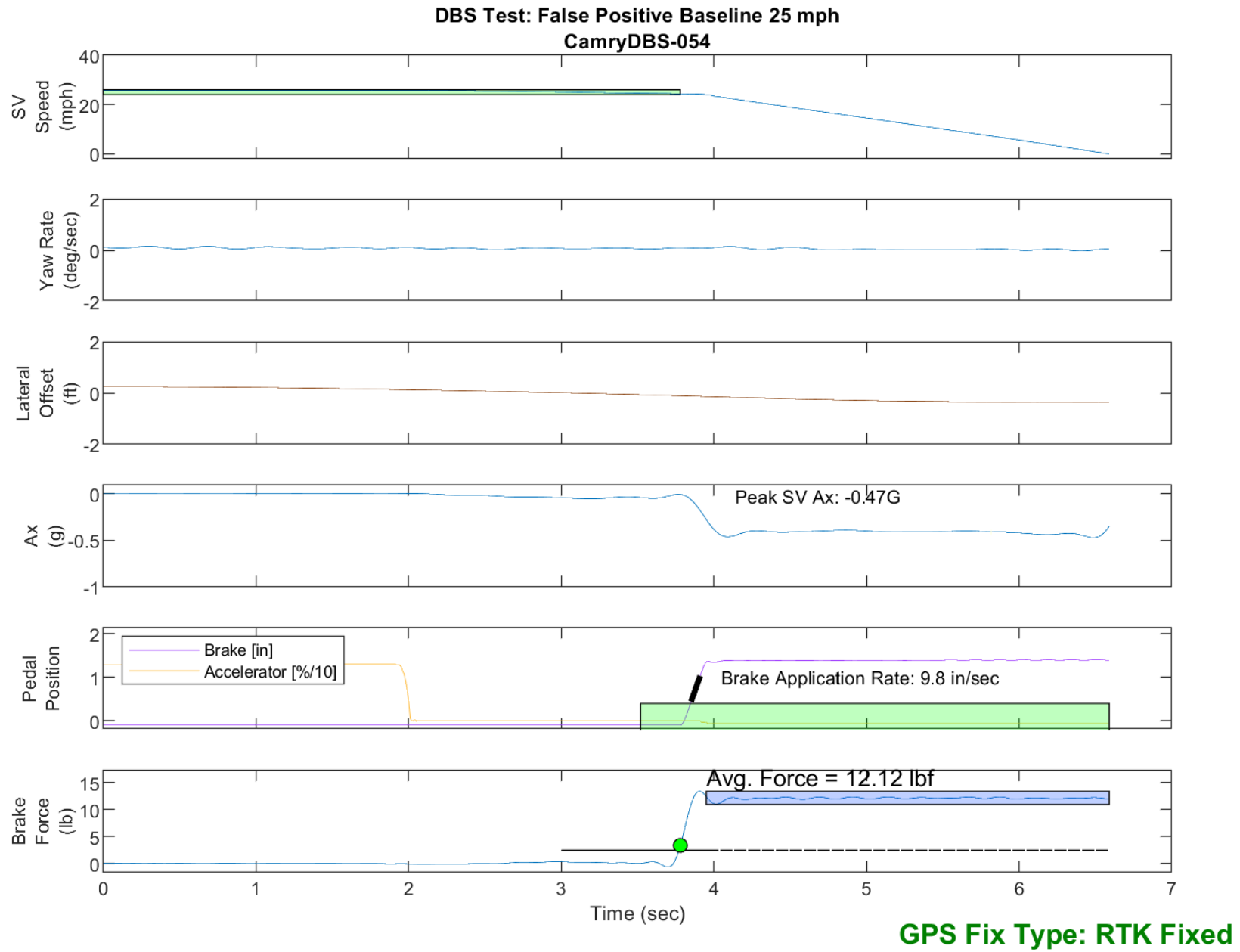


Figure E45. Time History for DBS Run 54, False Positive Baseline, SV 25 mph

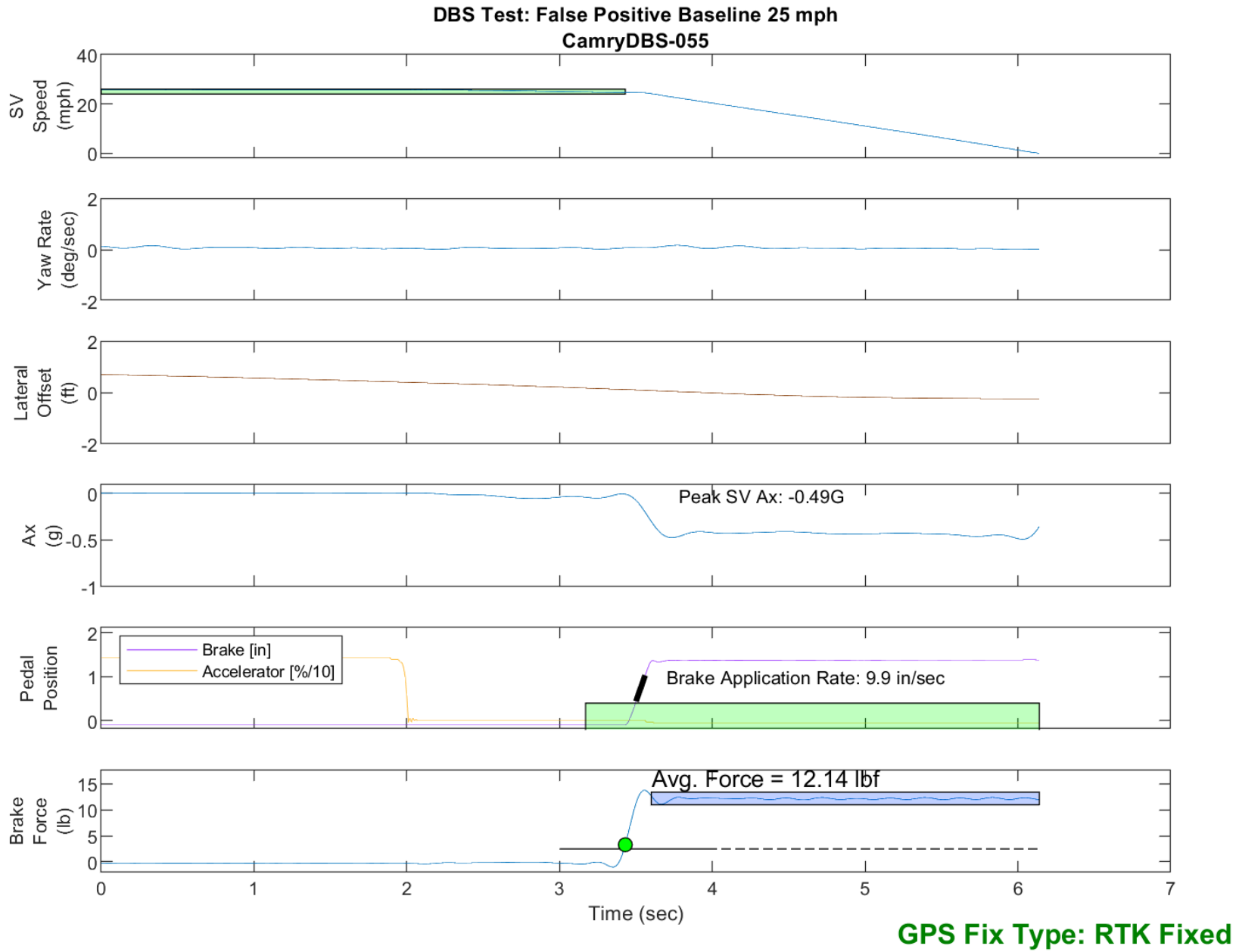


Figure E46. Time History for DBS Run 55, False Positive Baseline, SV 25 mph

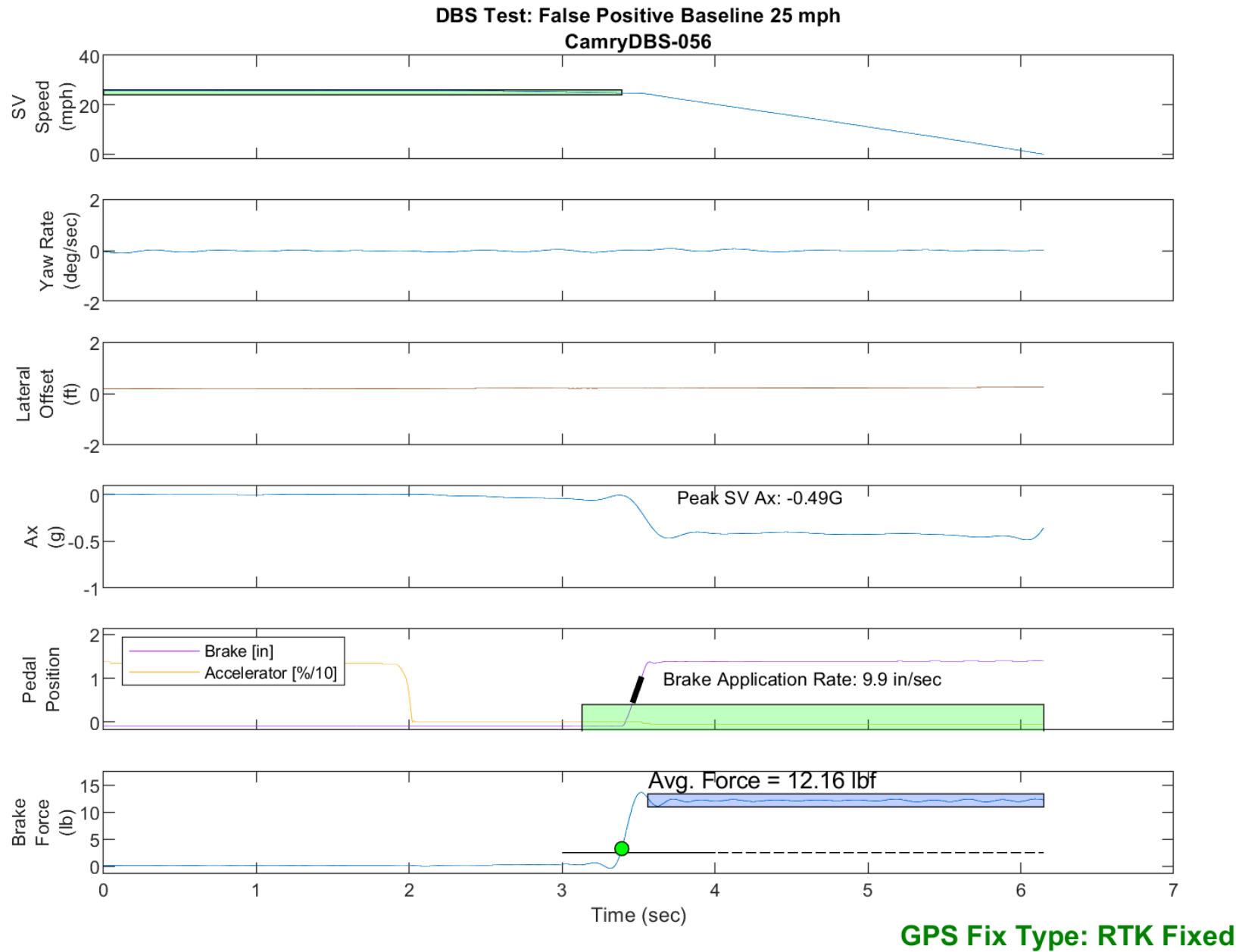
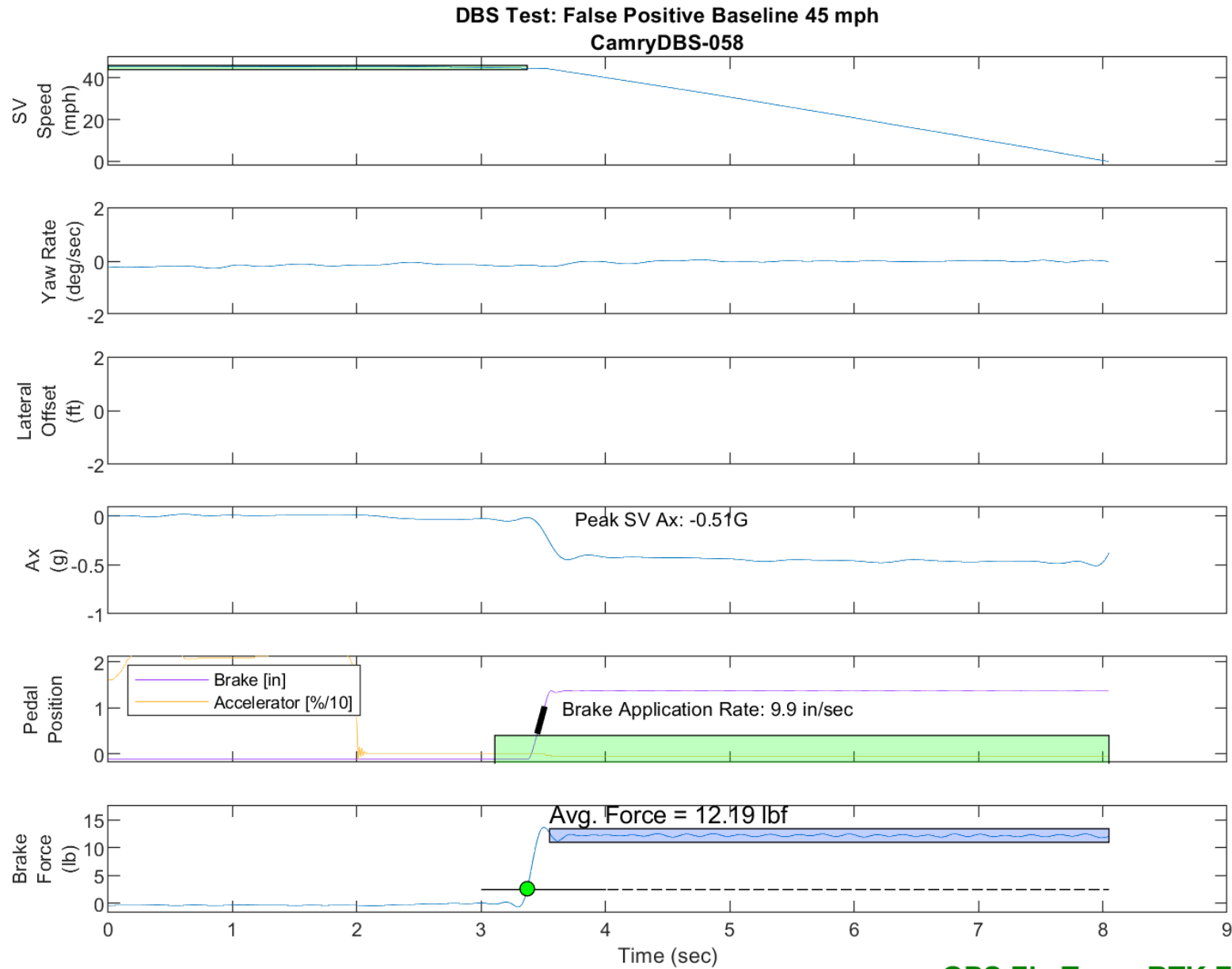


Figure E47. Time History for DBS Run 56, False Positive Baseline, SV 25 mph





**GPS Fix Type: RTK Fixed**

Figure E48. Time History for DBS Run 58, False Positive Baseline, SV 45 mph

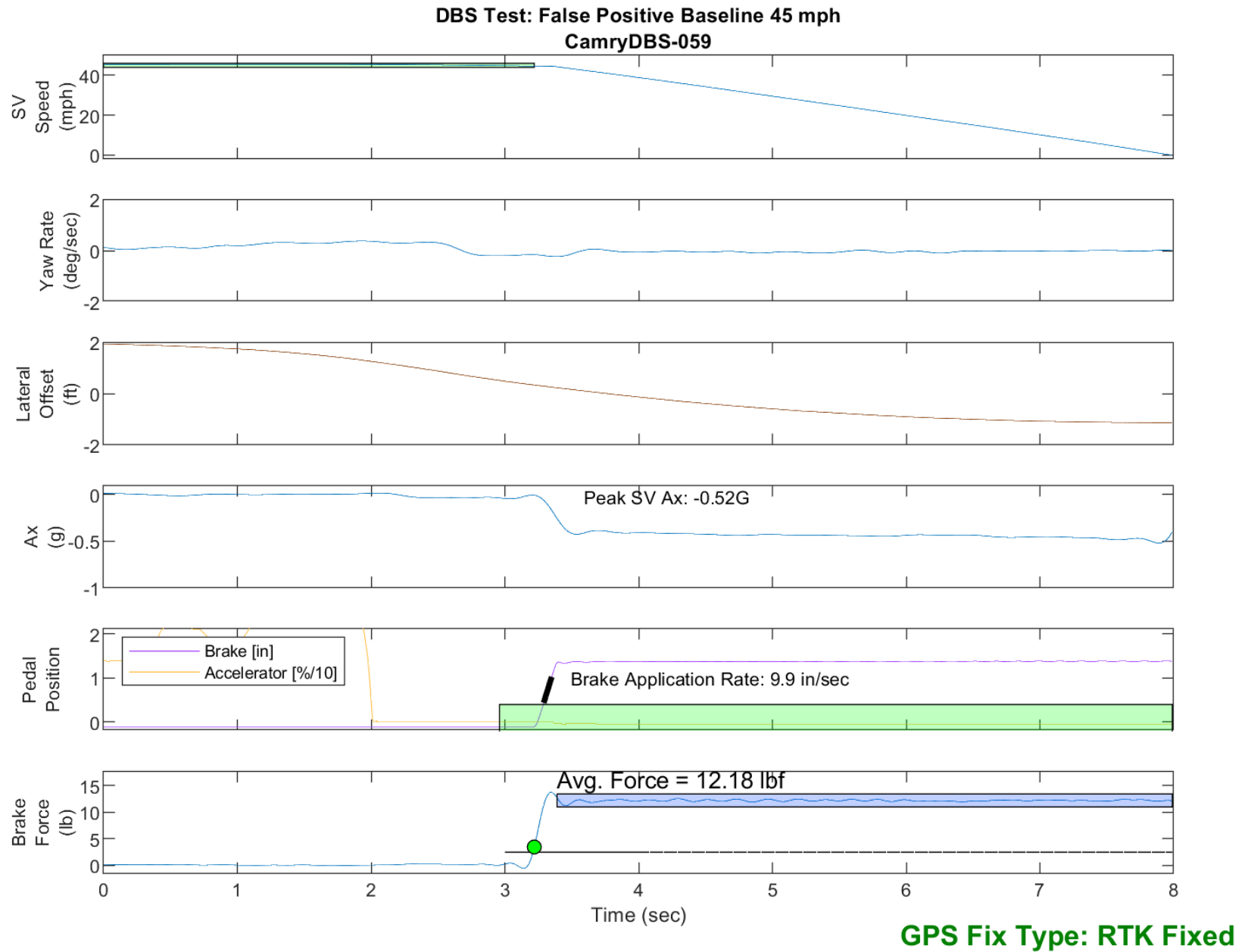


Figure E49. Time History for DBS Run 59, False Positive Baseline, SV 45 mph

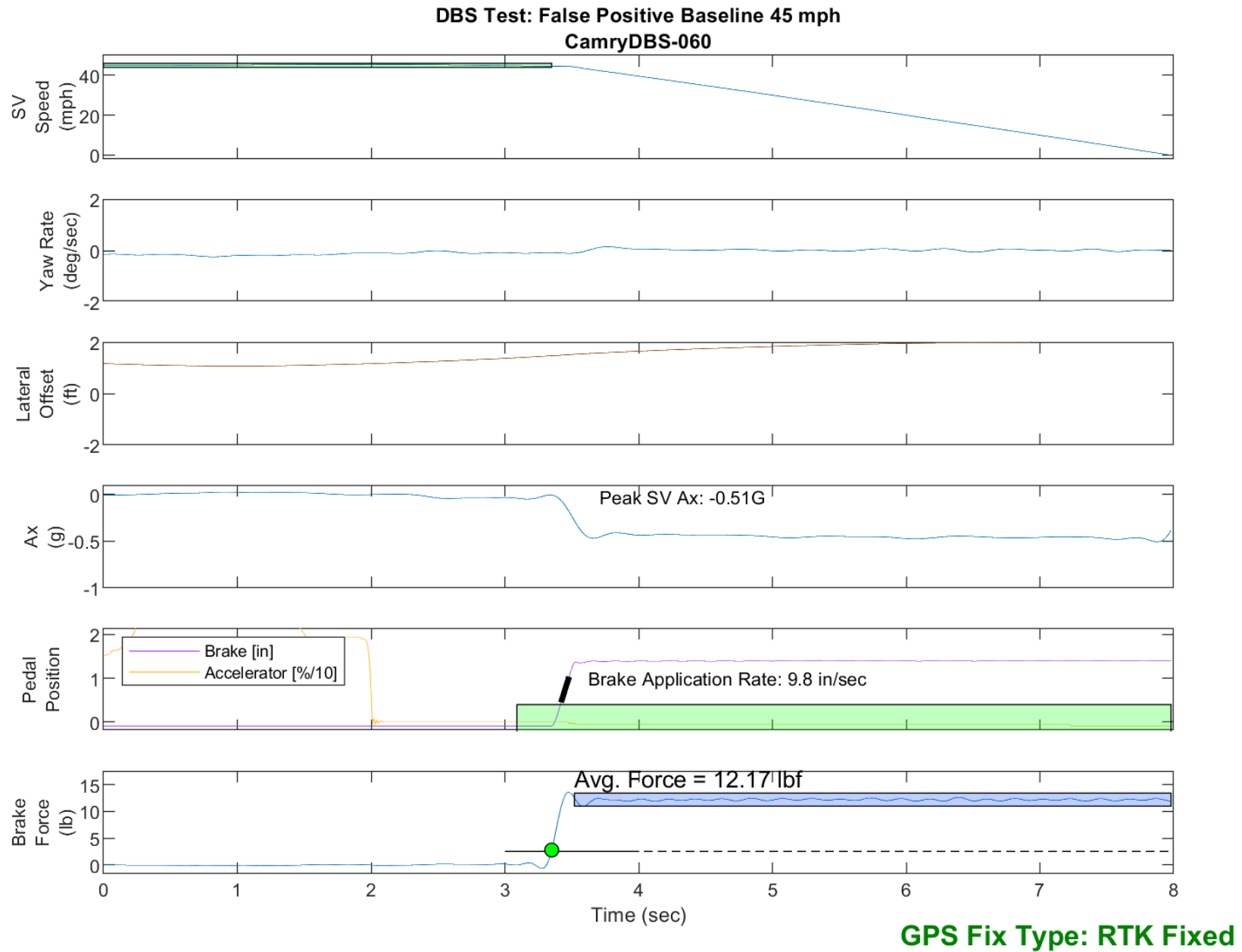


Figure E50. Time History for DBS Run 60, False Positive Baseline, SV 45 mph

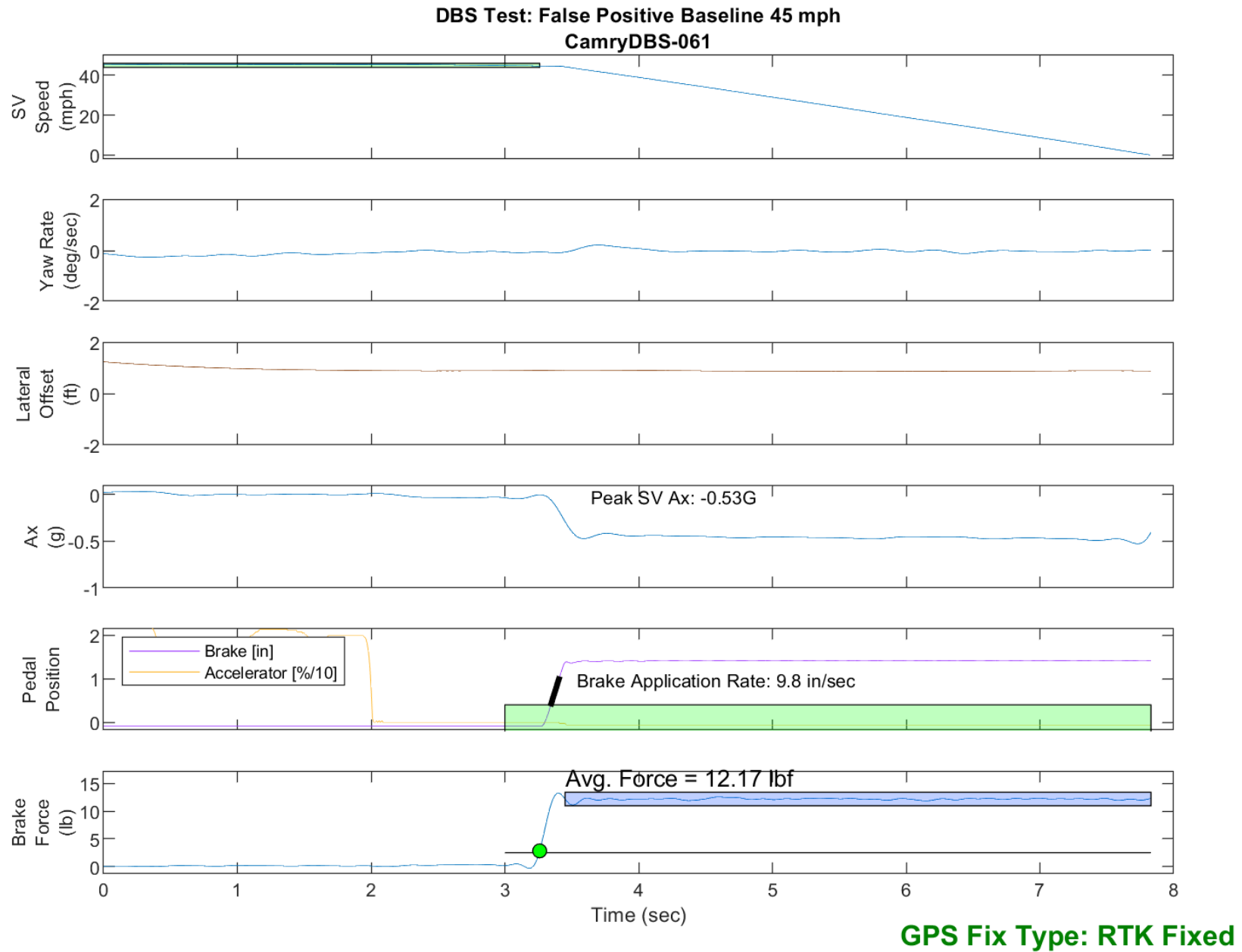


Figure E51. Time History for DBS Run 61, False Positive Baseline, SV 45 mph

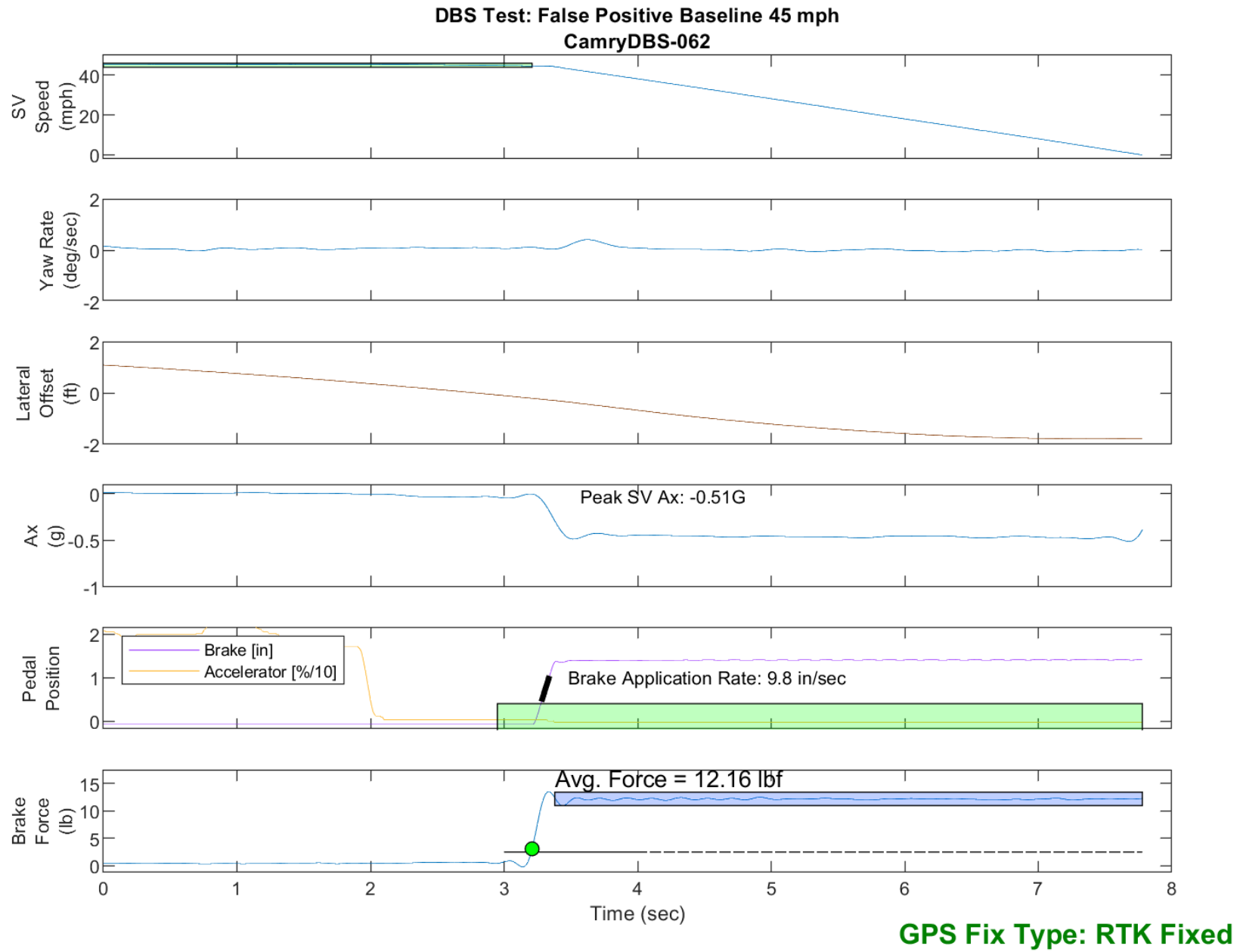


Figure E52. Time History for DBS Run 62, False Positive Baseline, SV 45 mph

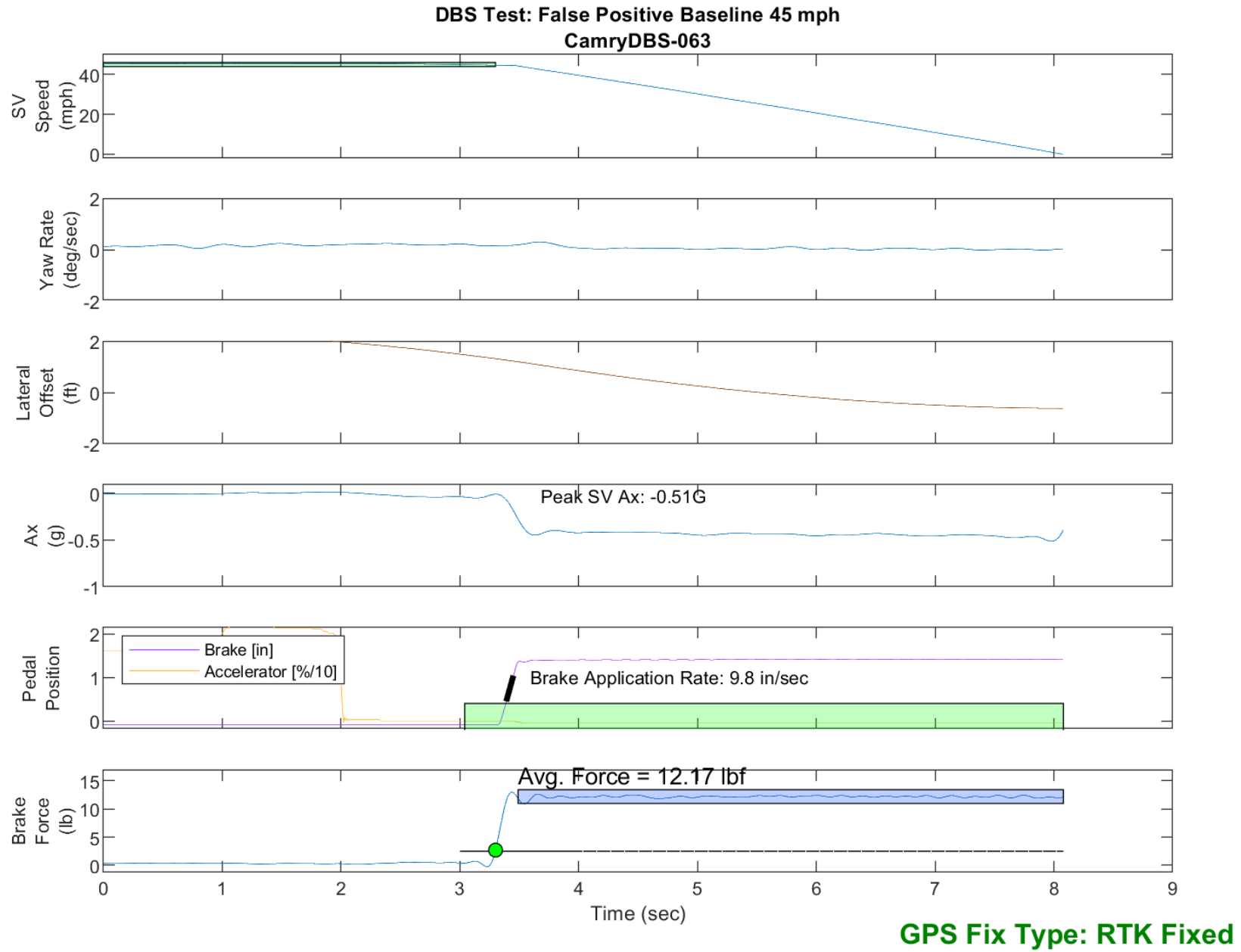
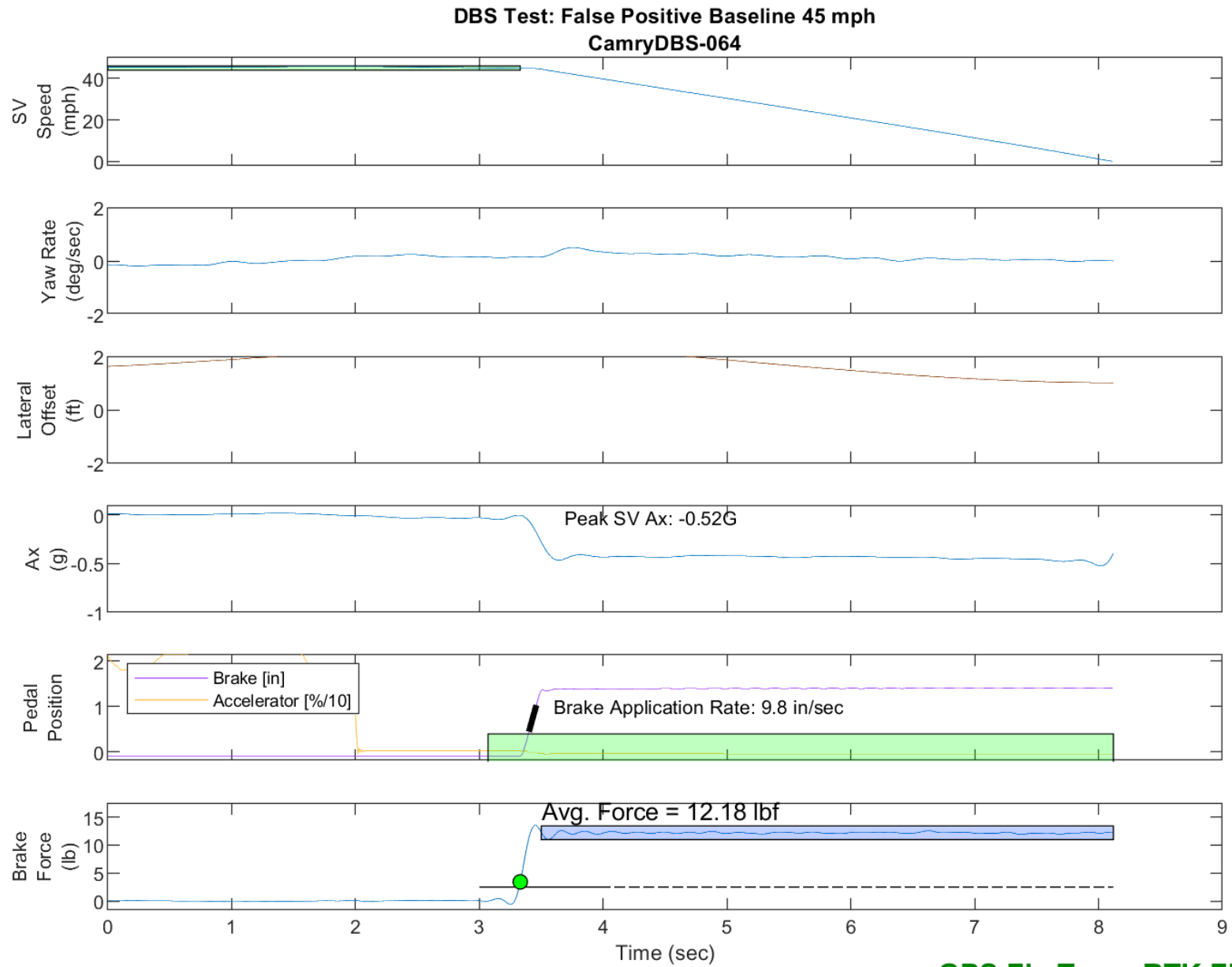


Figure E53. Time History for DBS Run 63, False Positive Baseline, SV 45 mph



**GPS Fix Type: RTK Fixed**

Figure E54. Time History for DBS Run 64, False Positive Baseline, SV 45 mph



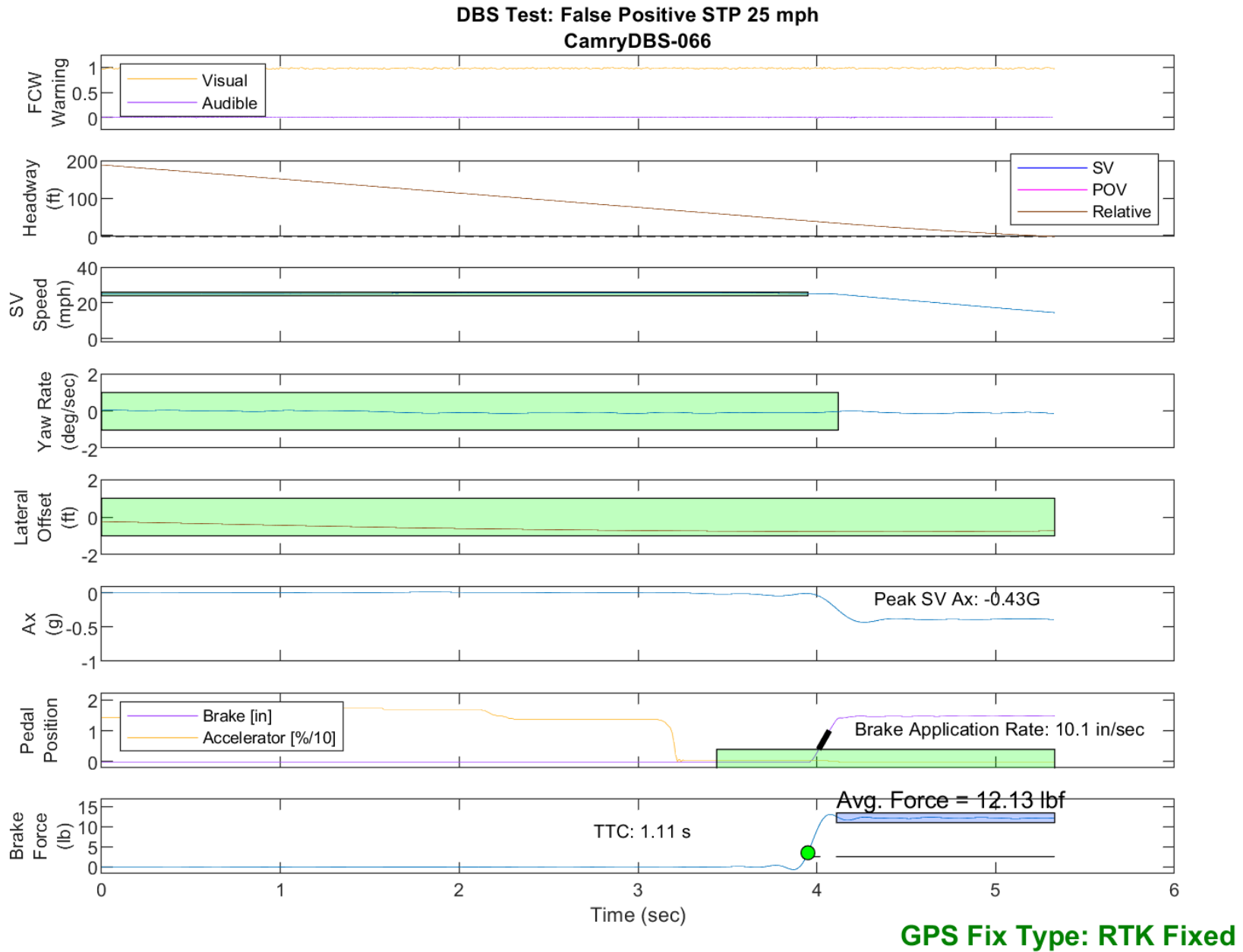


Figure E55. Time History for DBS Run 66, SV Encounters Steel Trench Plate, SV 25 mph

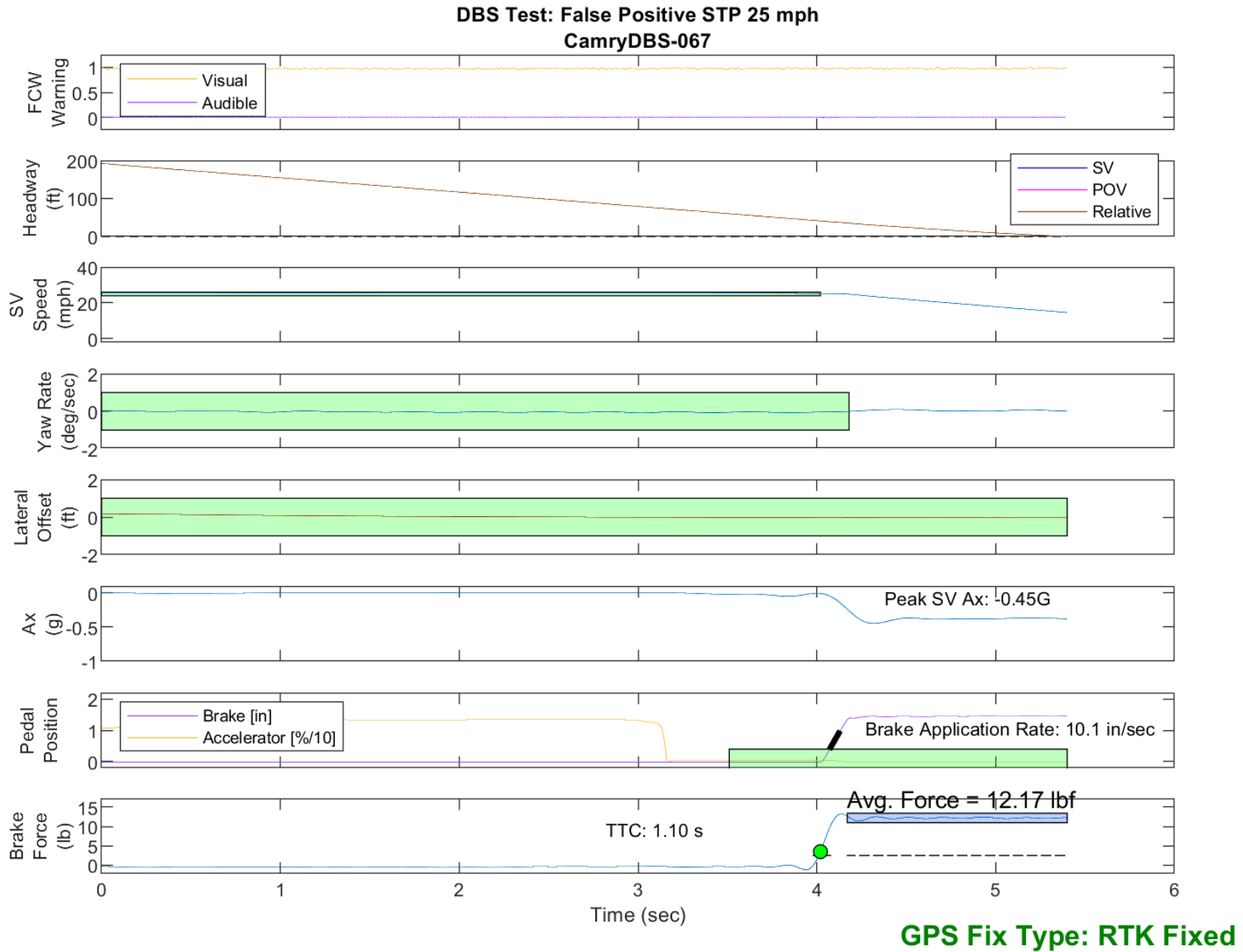


Figure E56. Time History for DBS Run 67, SV Encounters Steel Trench Plate, SV 25 mph

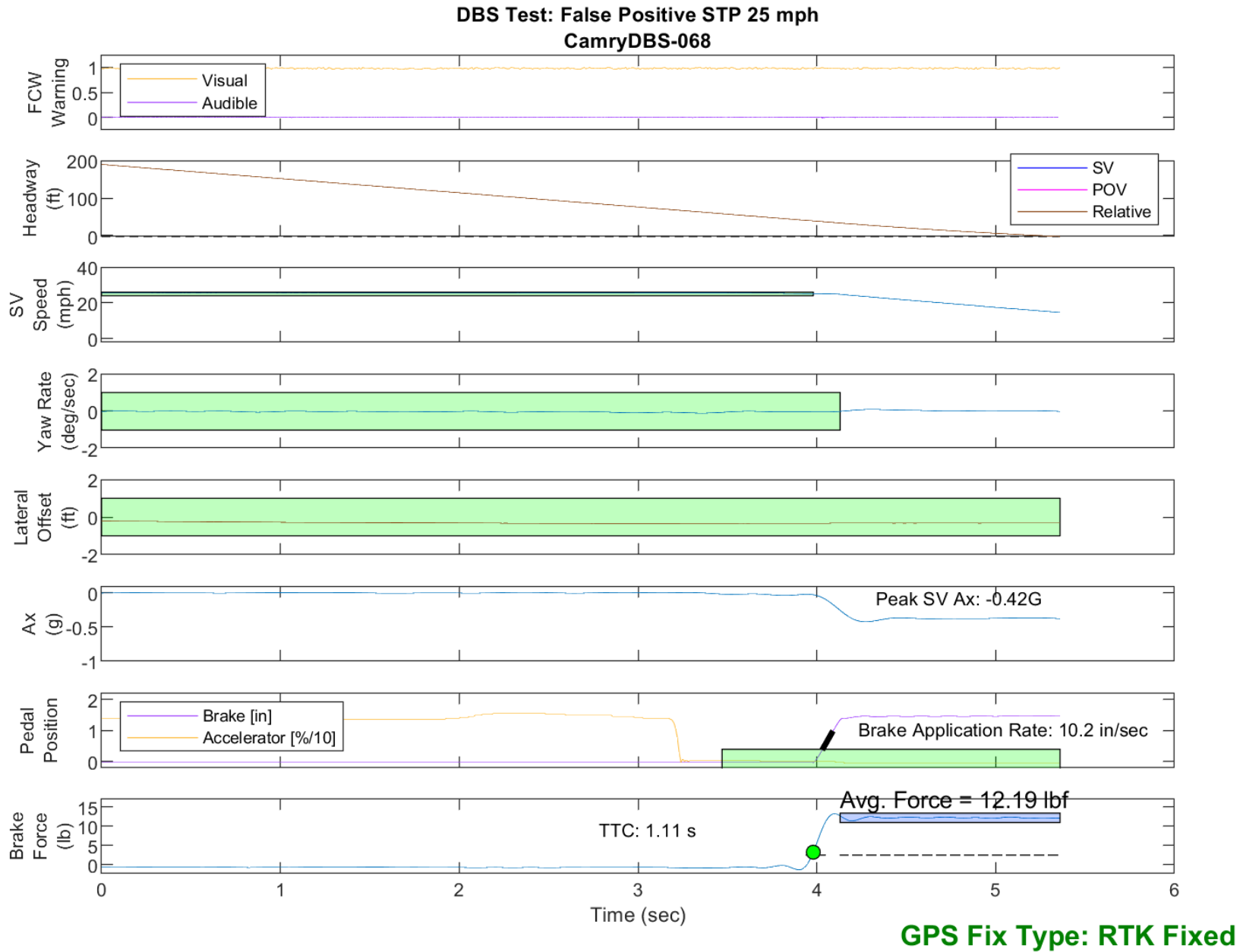


Figure E57. Time History for DBS Run 68, SV Encounters Steel Trench Plate, SV 25 mph

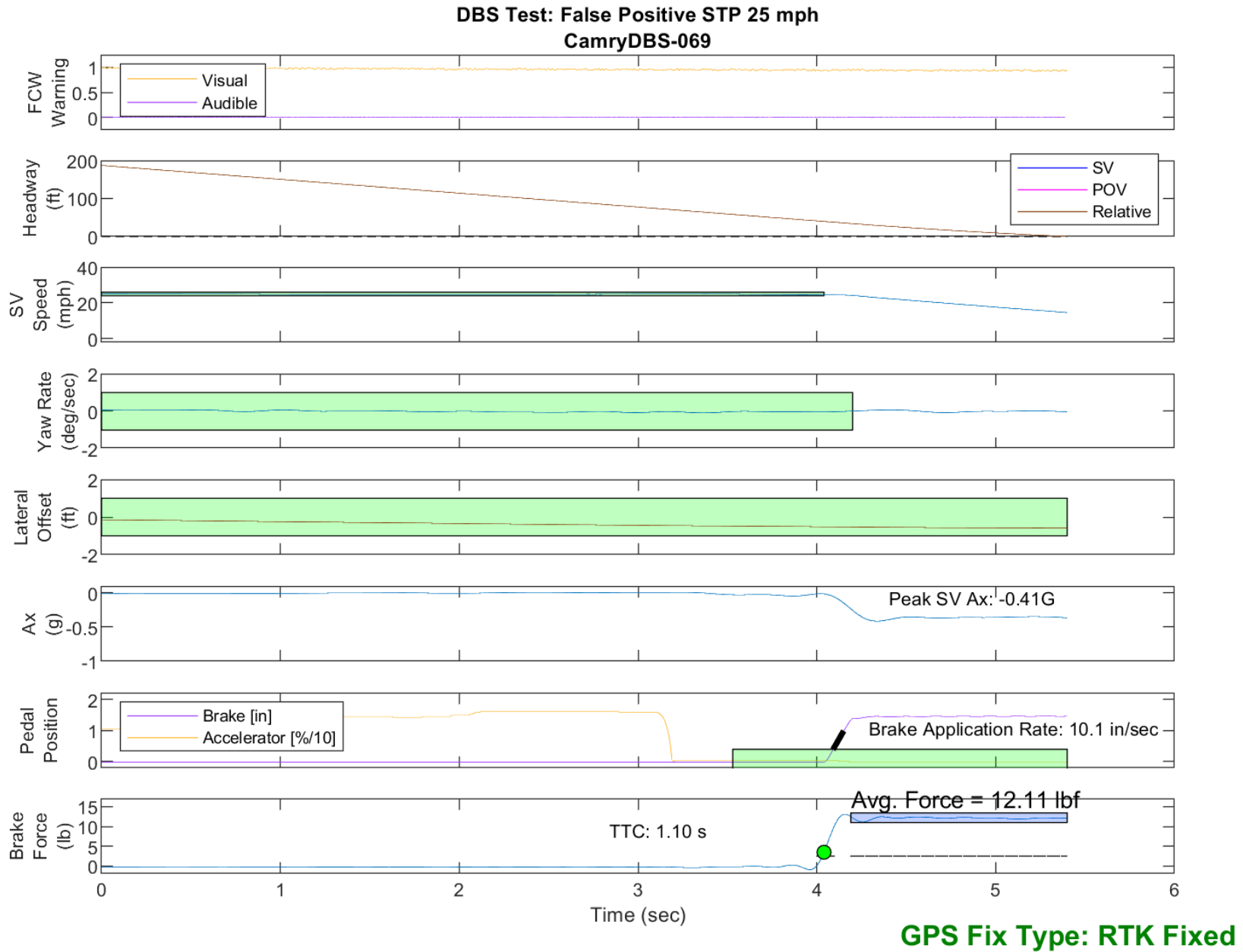


Figure E58. Time History for DBS Run 69, SV Encounters Steel Trench Plate, SV 25 mph

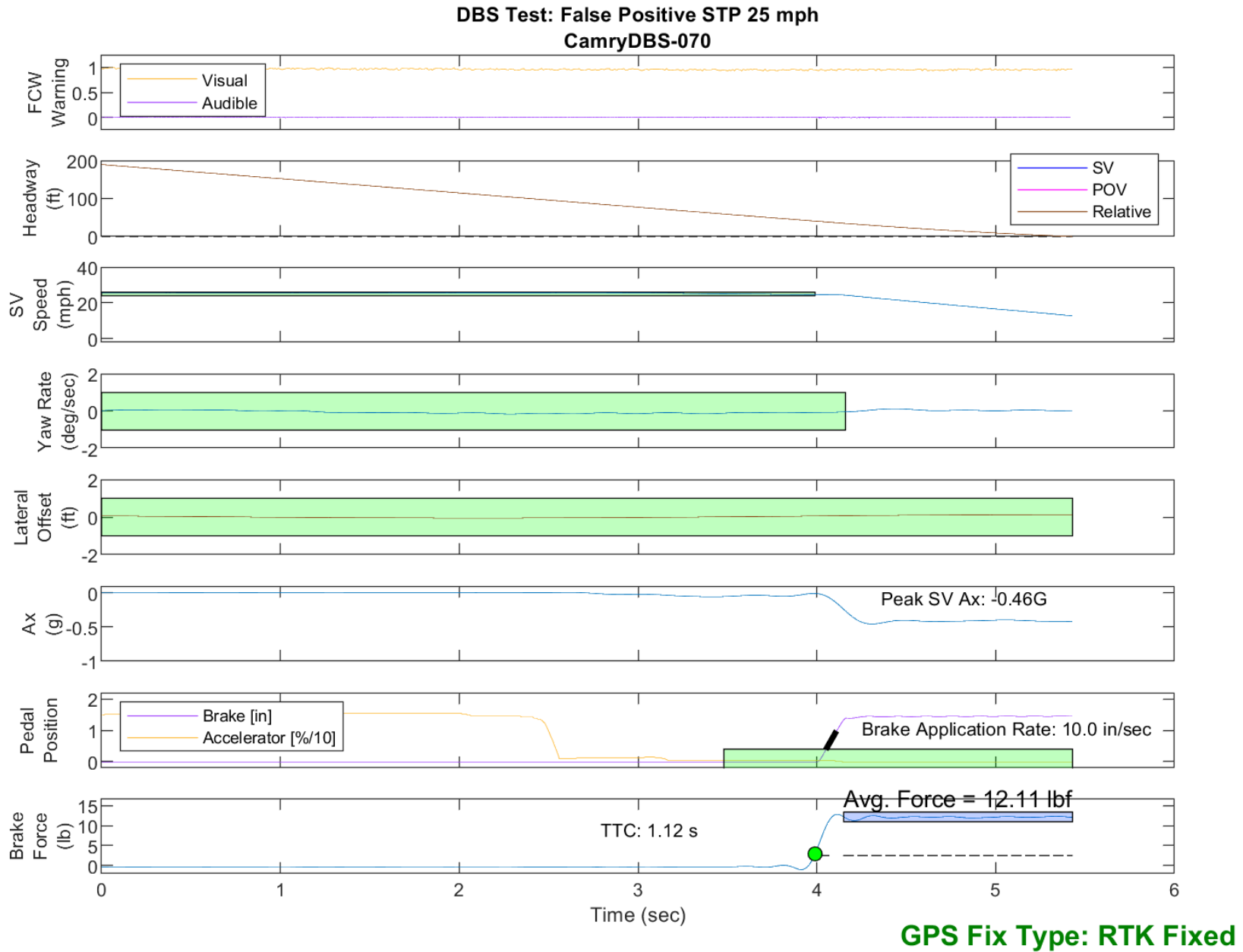


Figure E59. Time History for DBS Run 70, SV Encounters Steel Trench Plate, SV 25 mph

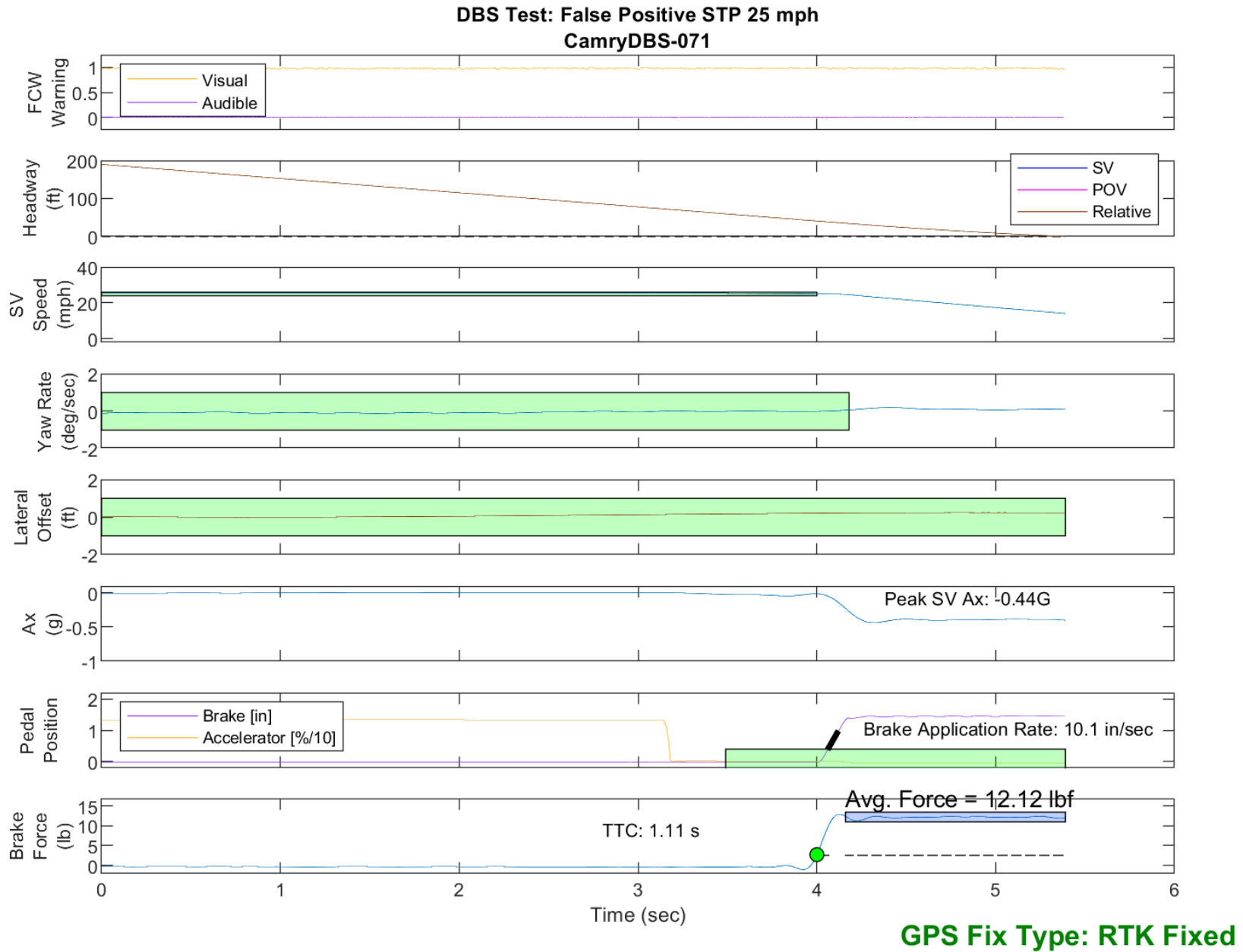


Figure E60. Time History for DBS Run 71, SV Encounters Steel Trench Plate, SV 25 mph

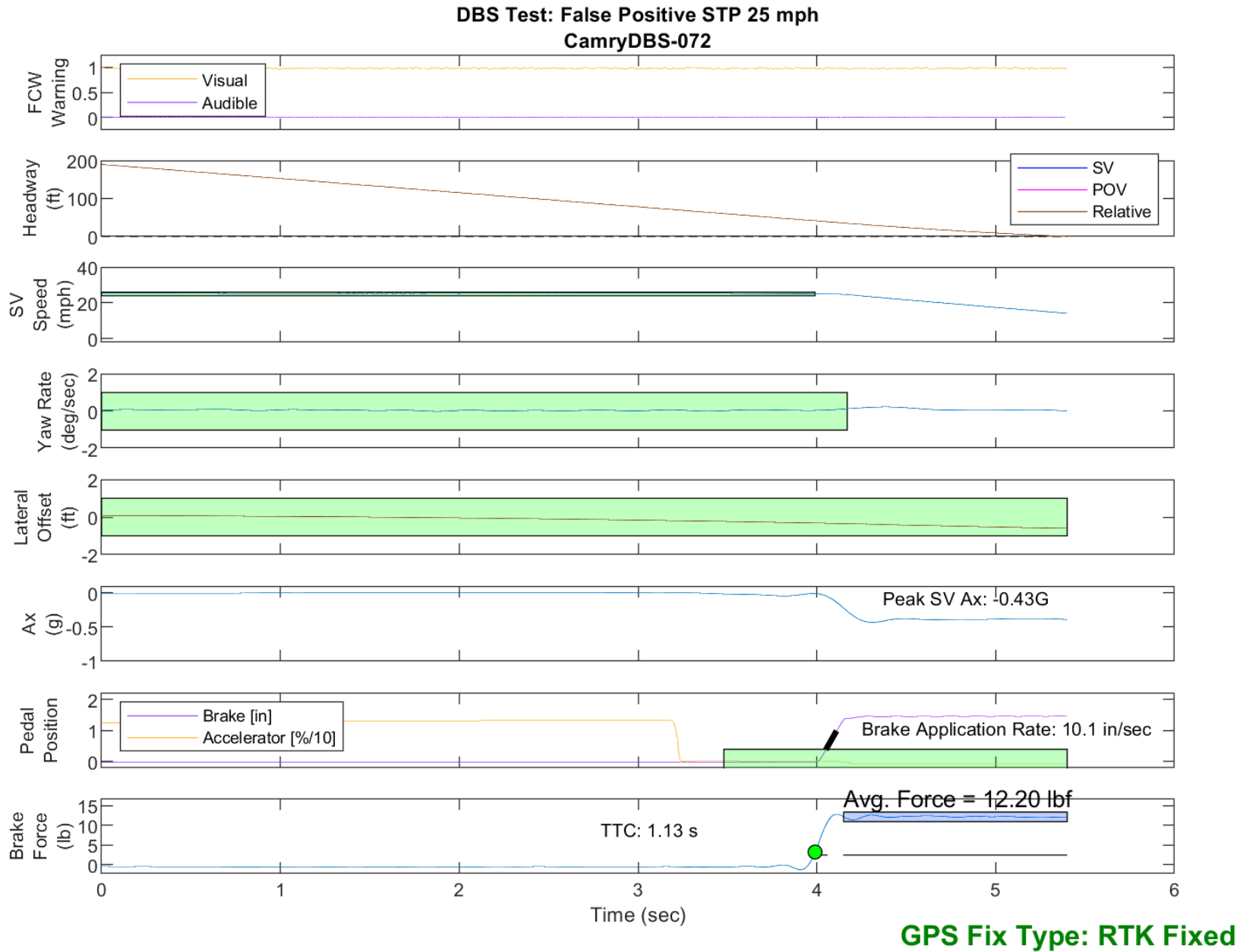


Figure E61. Time History for DBS Run 72, SV Encounters Steel Trench Plate, SV 25 mph



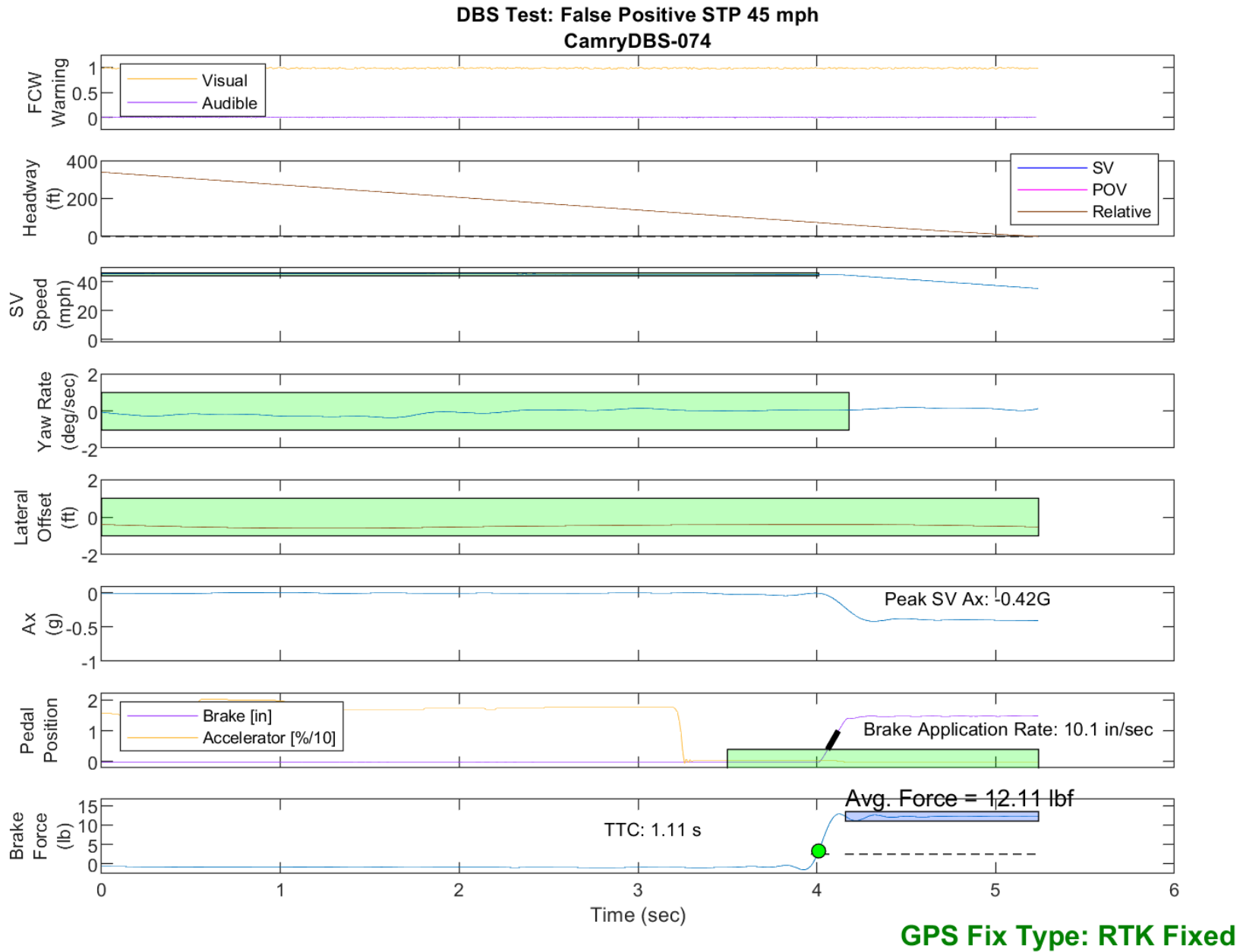


Figure E62. Time History for DBS Run 74, SV Encounters Steel Trench Plate, SV 45 mph

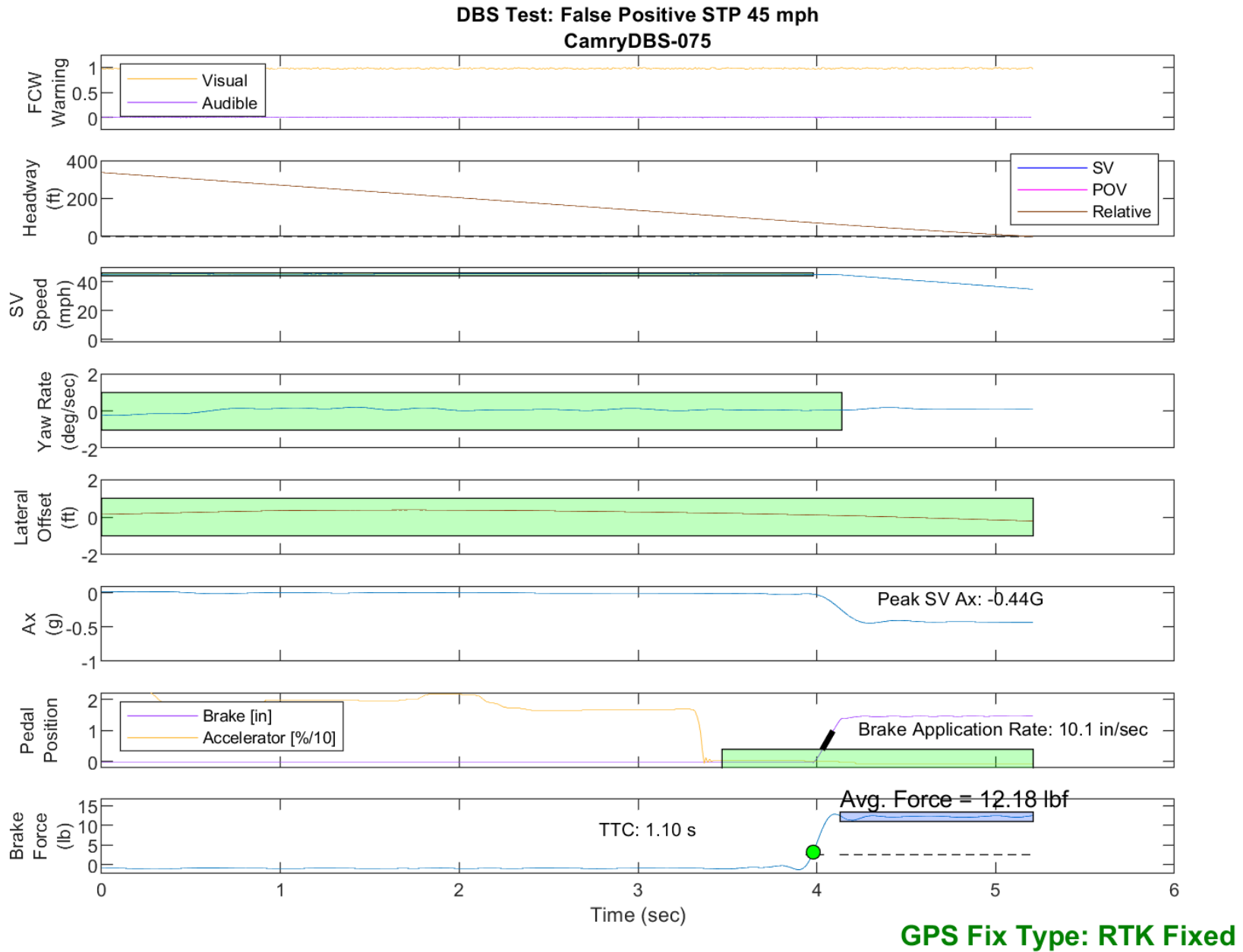


Figure E63. Time History for DBS Run 75, SV Encounters Steel Trench Plate, SV 45 mph

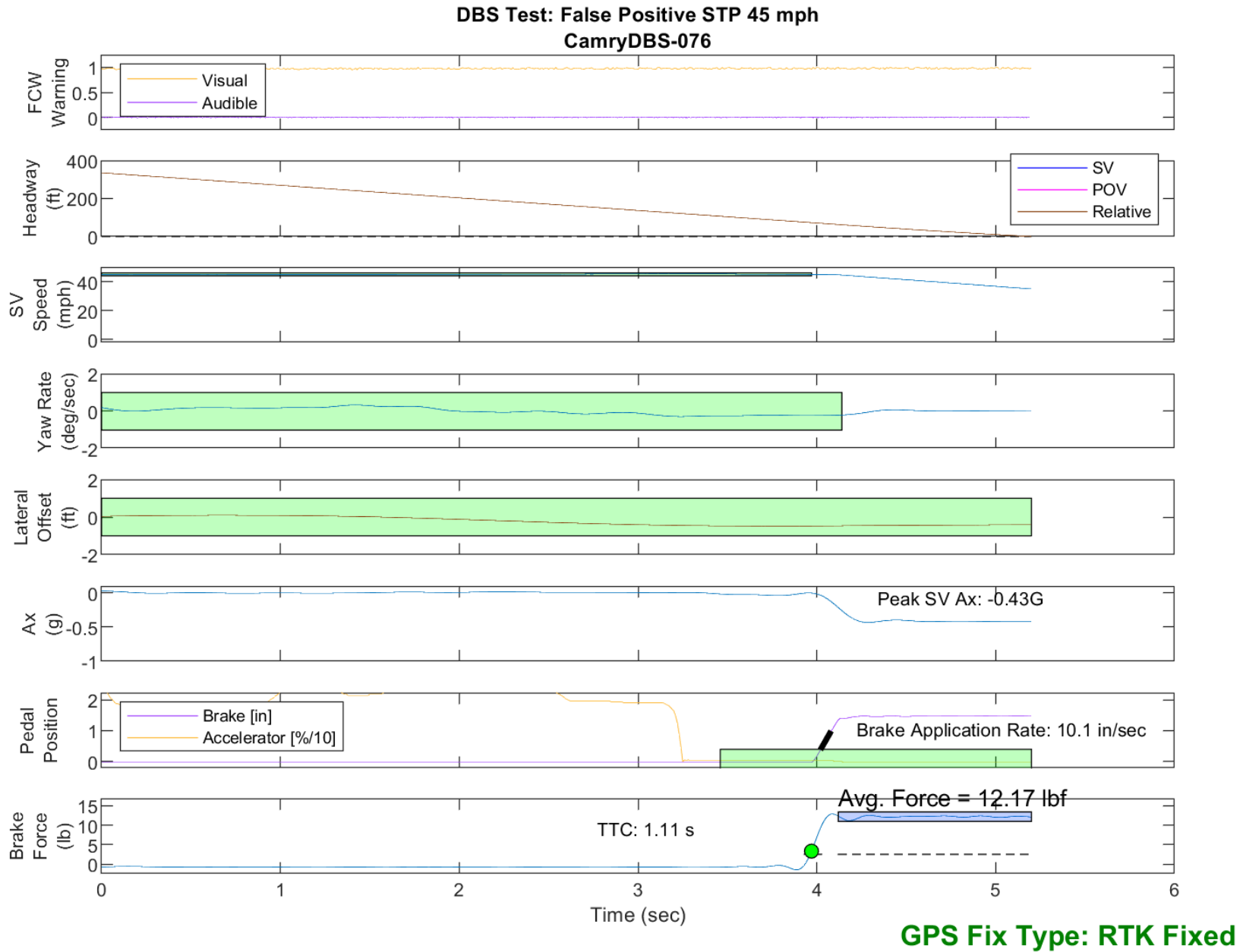


Figure E64. Time History for DBS Run 76, SV Encounters Steel Trench Plate, SV 45 mph

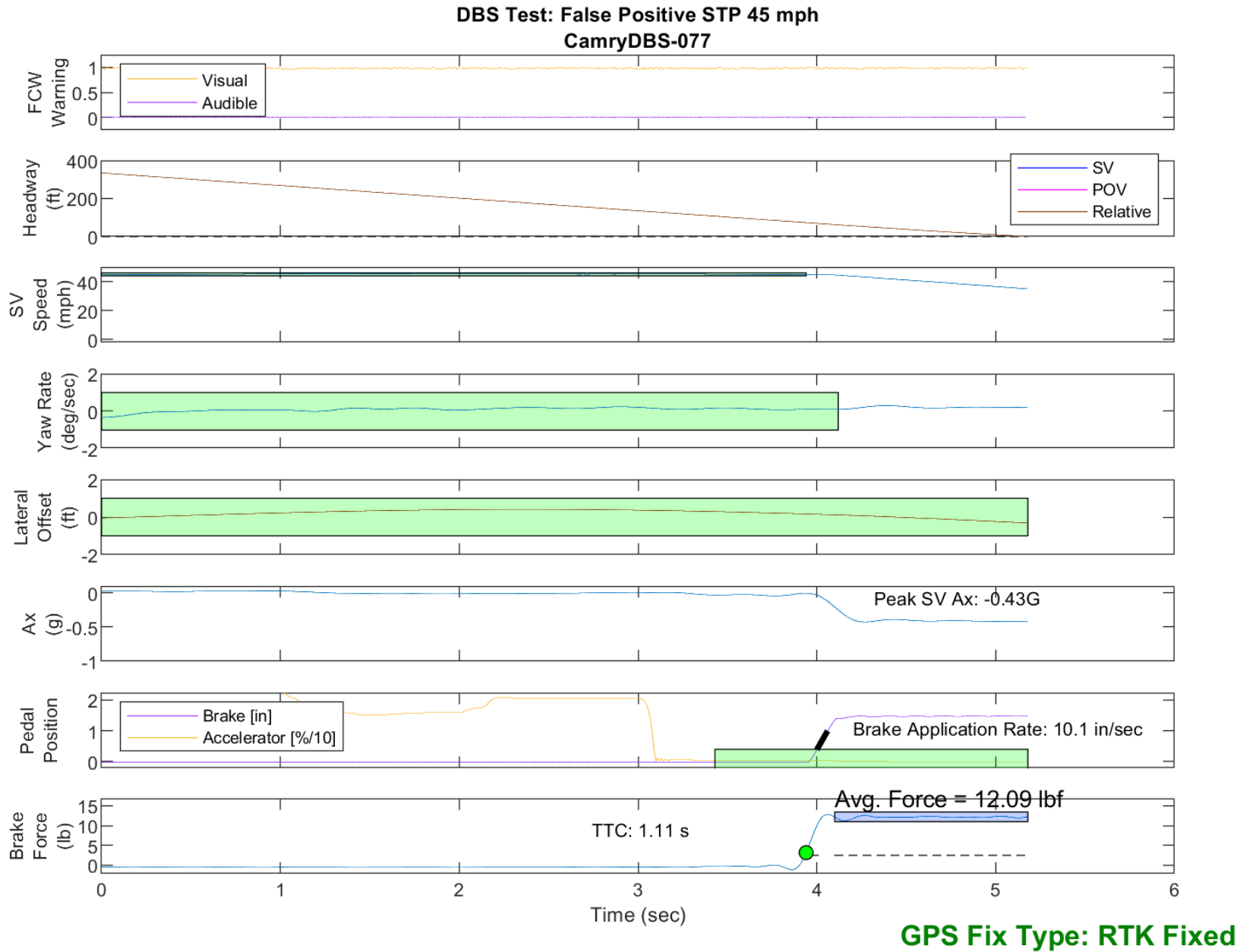


Figure E65. Time History for DBS Run 77, SV Encounters Steel Trench Plate, SV 45 mph

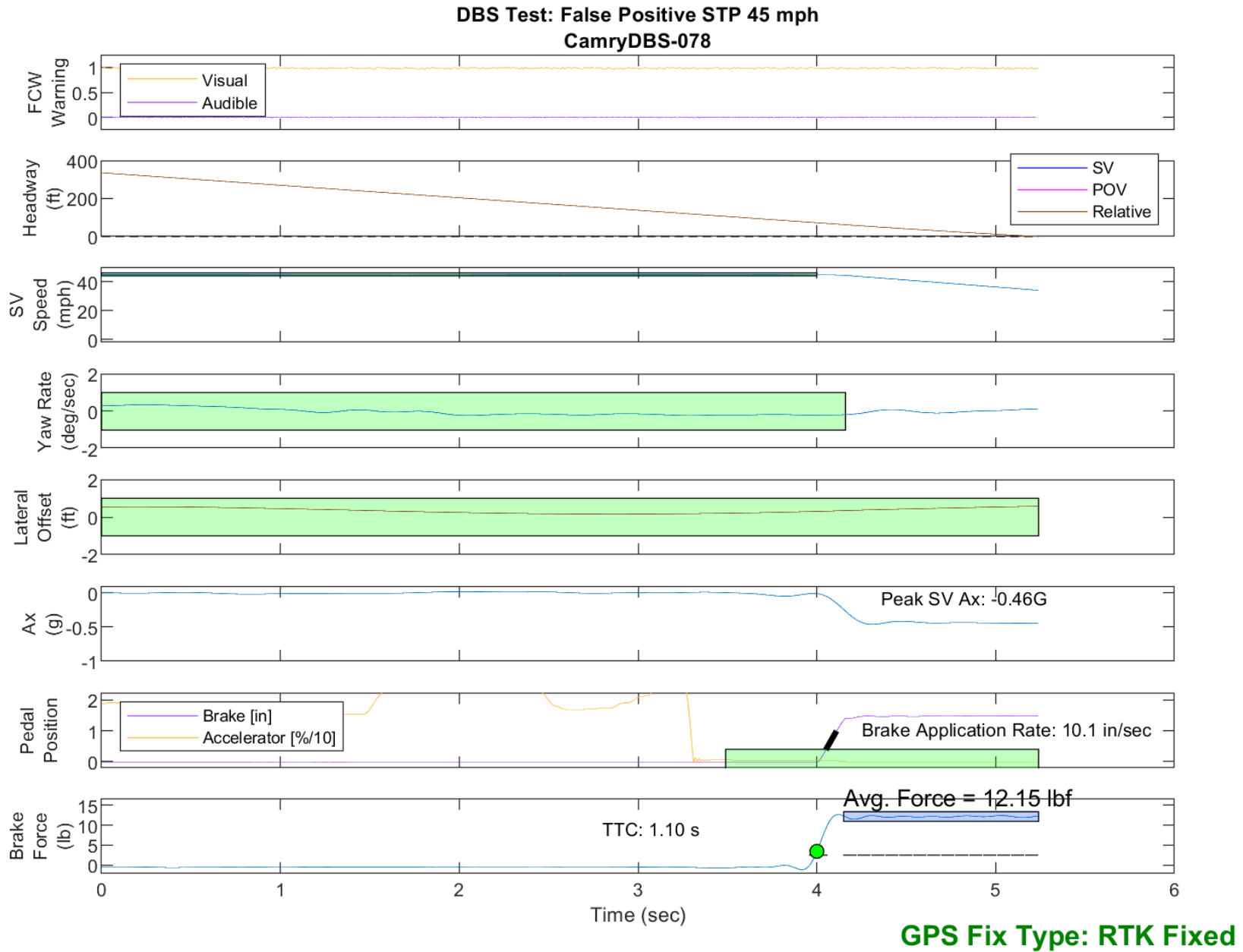


Figure E66. Time History for DBS Run 78, SV Encounters Steel Trench Plate, SV 45 mph

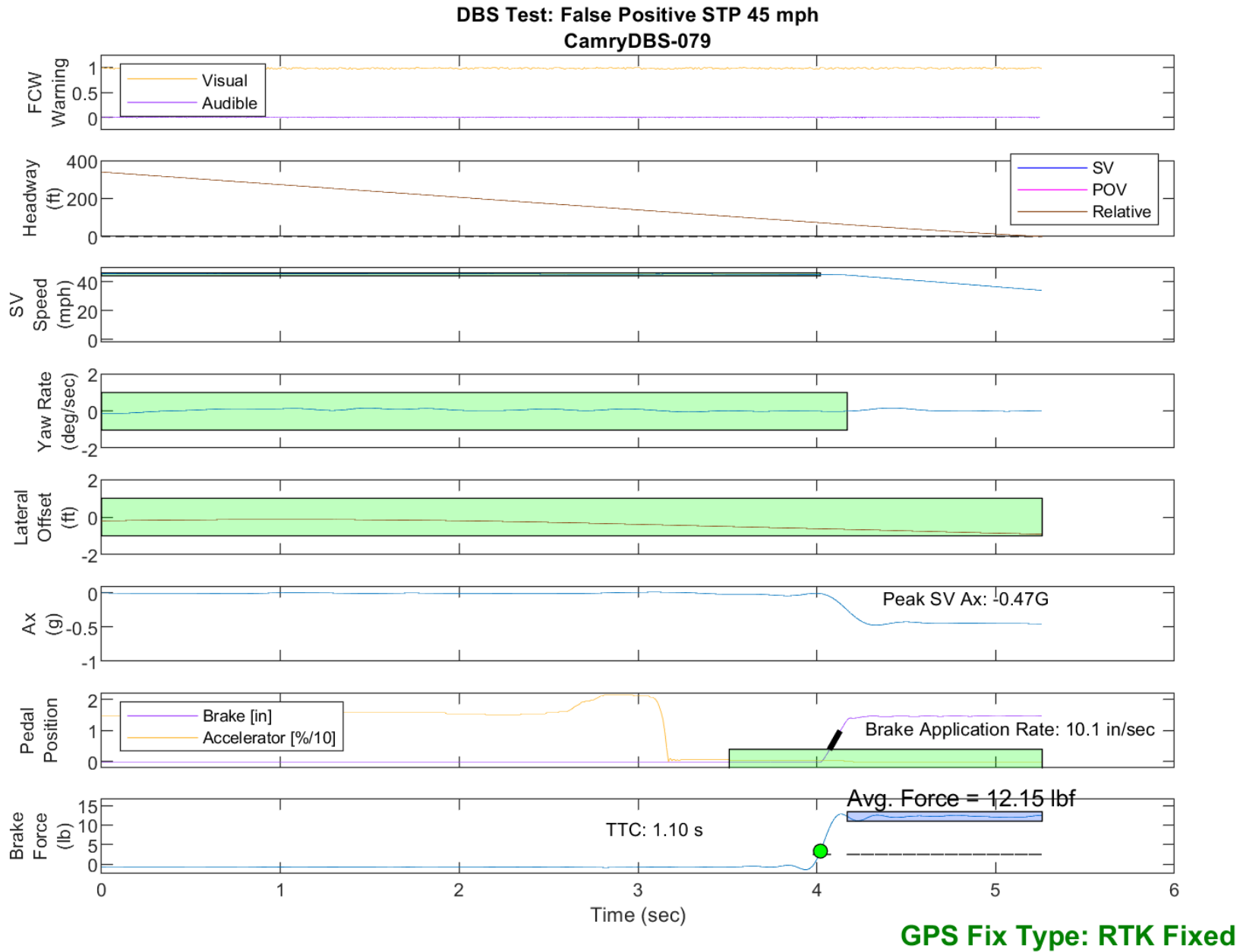


Figure E67. Time History for DBS Run 79, SV Encounters Steel Trench Plate, SV 45 mph

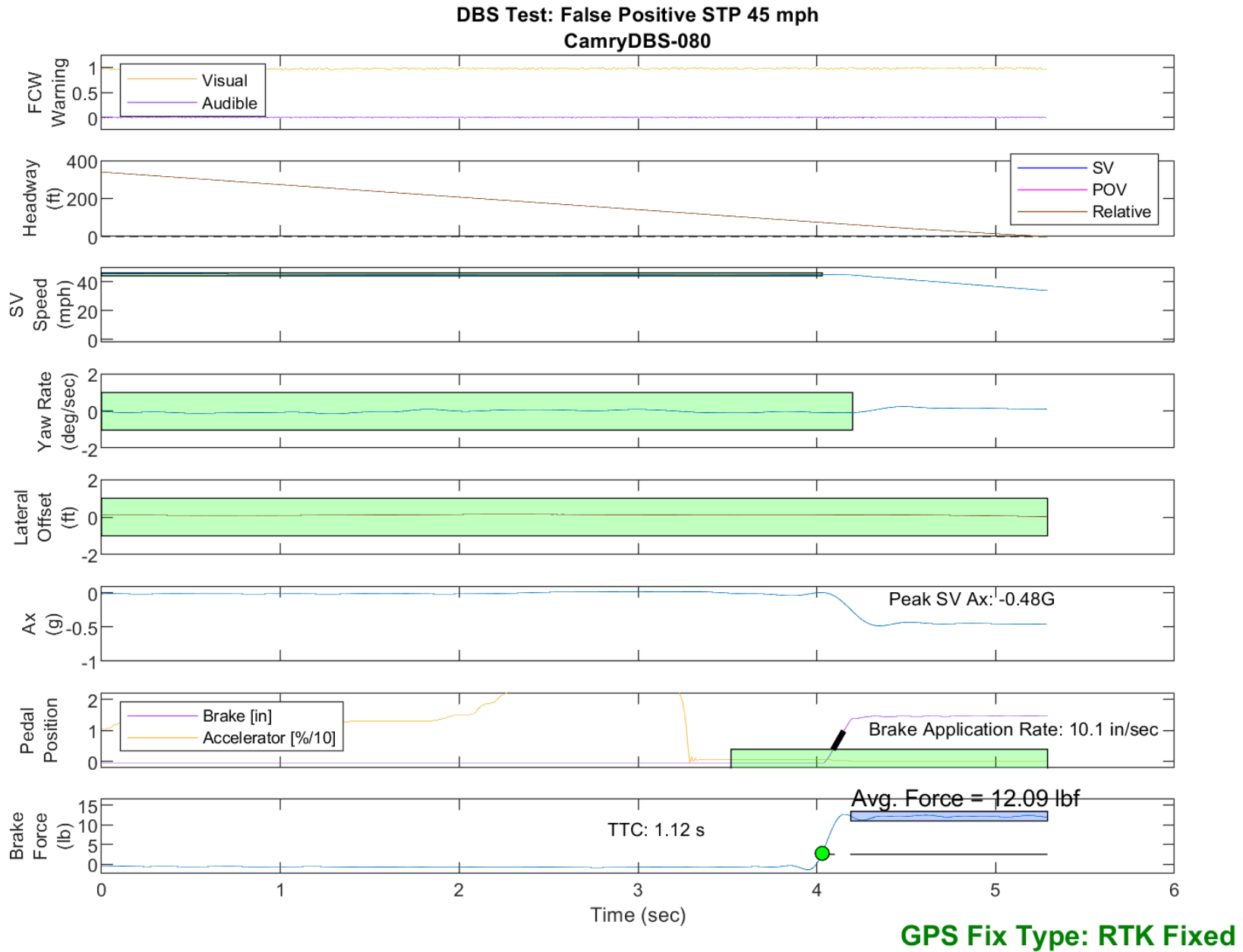


Figure E68. Time History for DBS Run 80, SV Encounters Steel Trench Plate, SV 45 mph



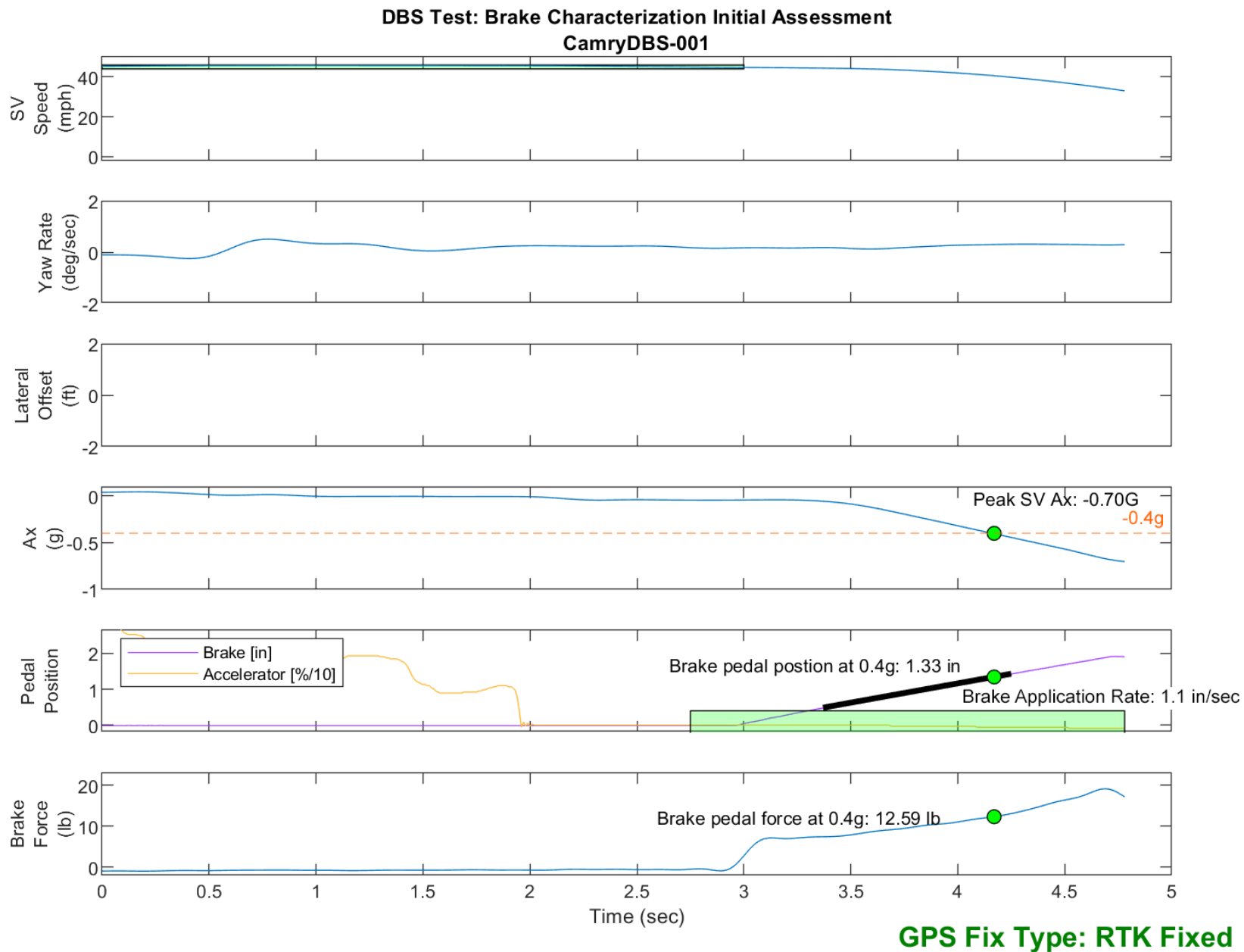
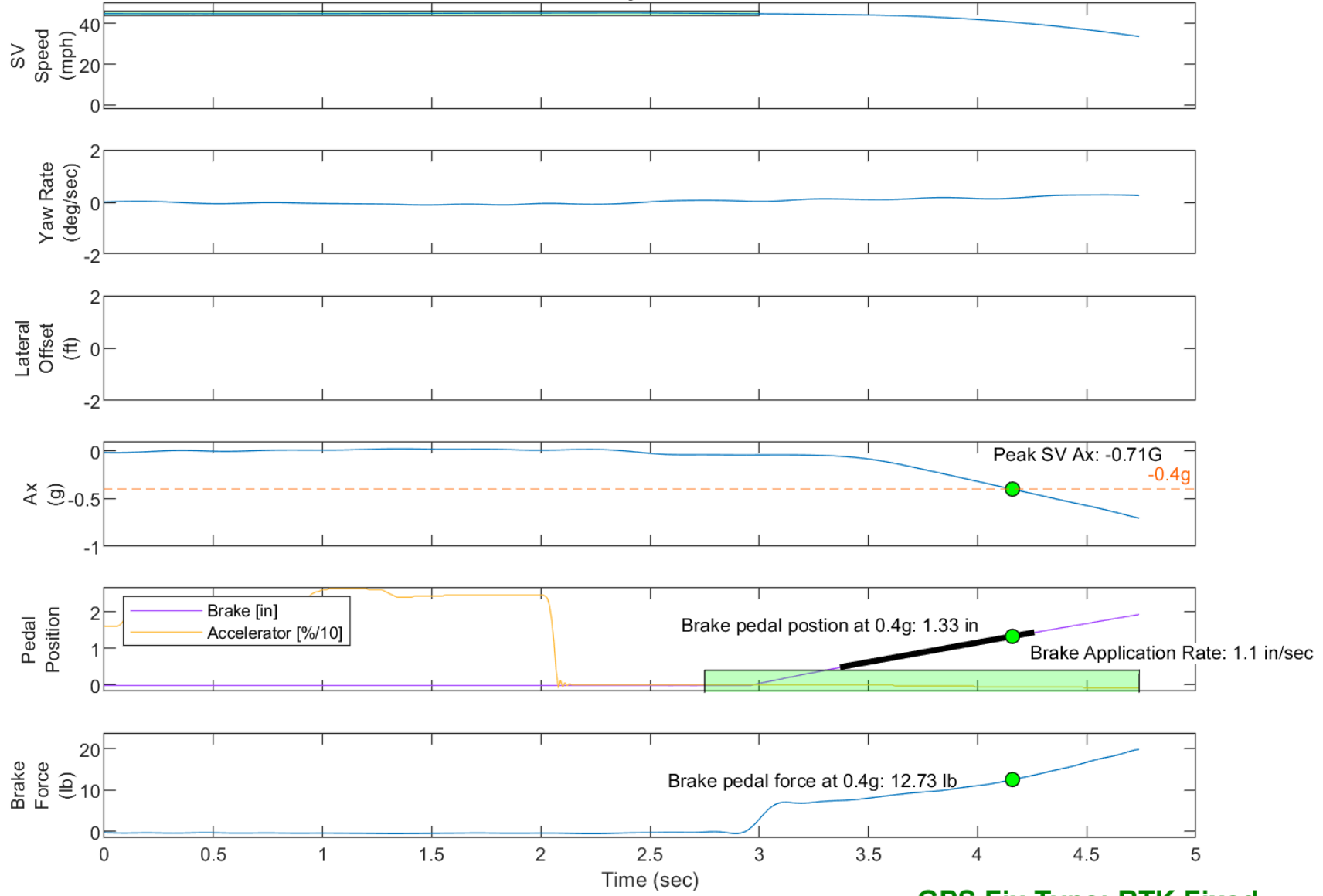


Figure E69. Time History for DBS Run 1, Brake Characterization Initial

### DBS Test: Brake Characterization Initial Assessment CamryDBS-002



GPS Fix Type: RTK Fixed

Figure E70. Time History for DBS Run 2, Brake Characterization Initial

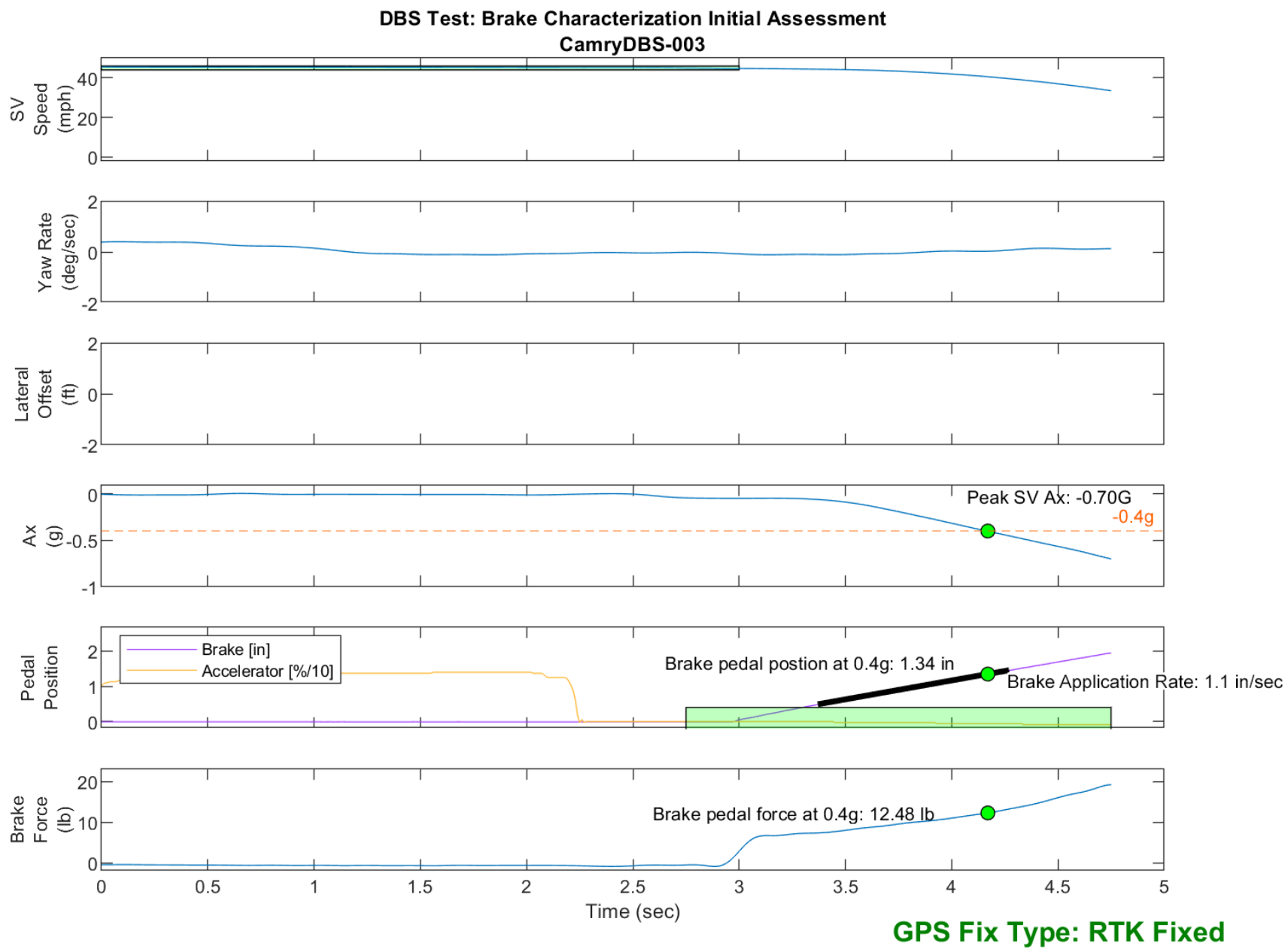


Figure E71. Time History for DBS Run 3, Brake Characterization Initial

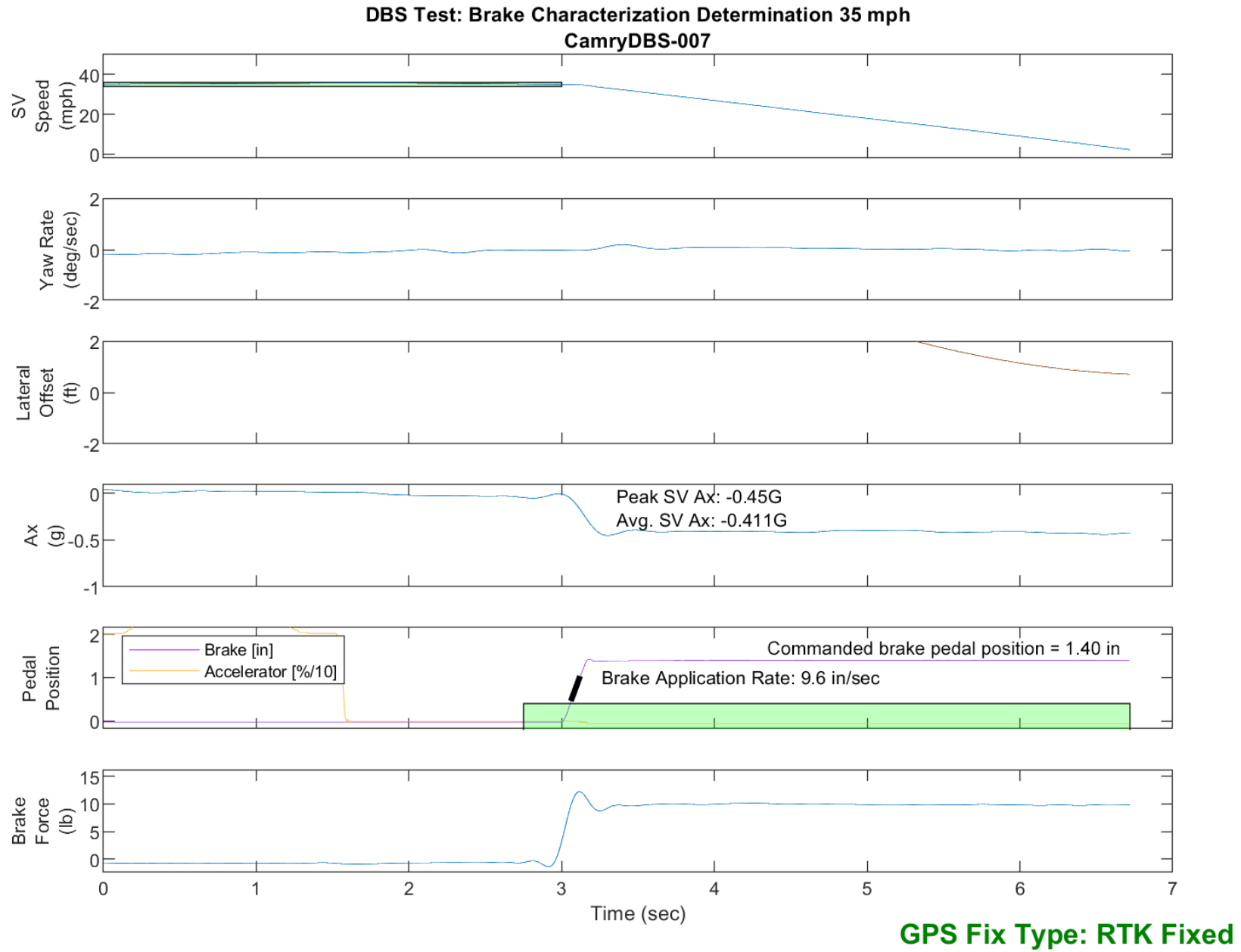
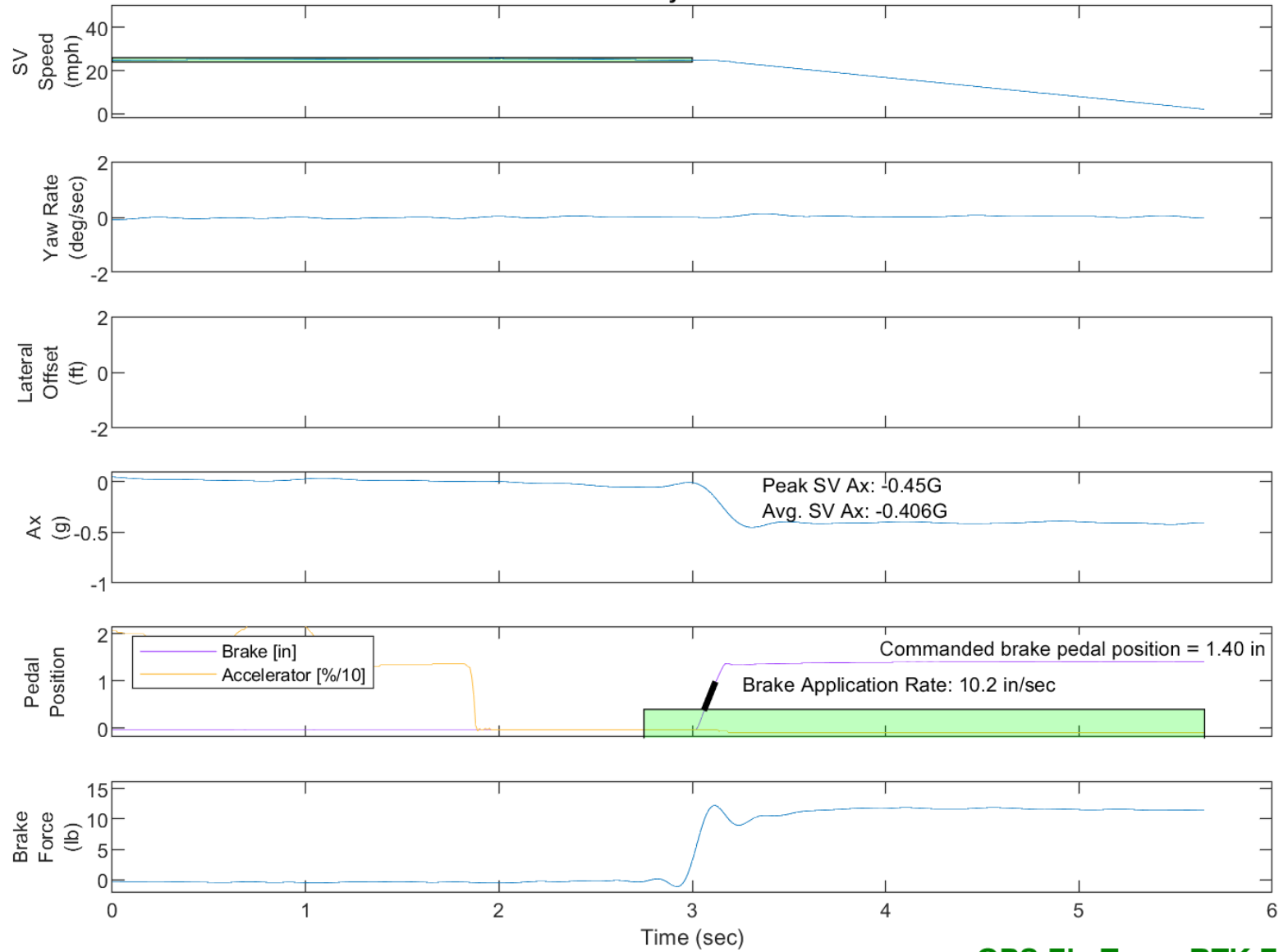


Figure E72. Time History for DBS Run 7, Brake Characterization Determination, Displacement Mode, 35 mph

### DBS Test: Brake Characterization Determination 25 mph CamryDBS-008



GPS Fix Type: RTK Fixed

Figure E73. Time History for DBS Run 8, Brake Characterization Determination, Displacement Mode, 25 mph

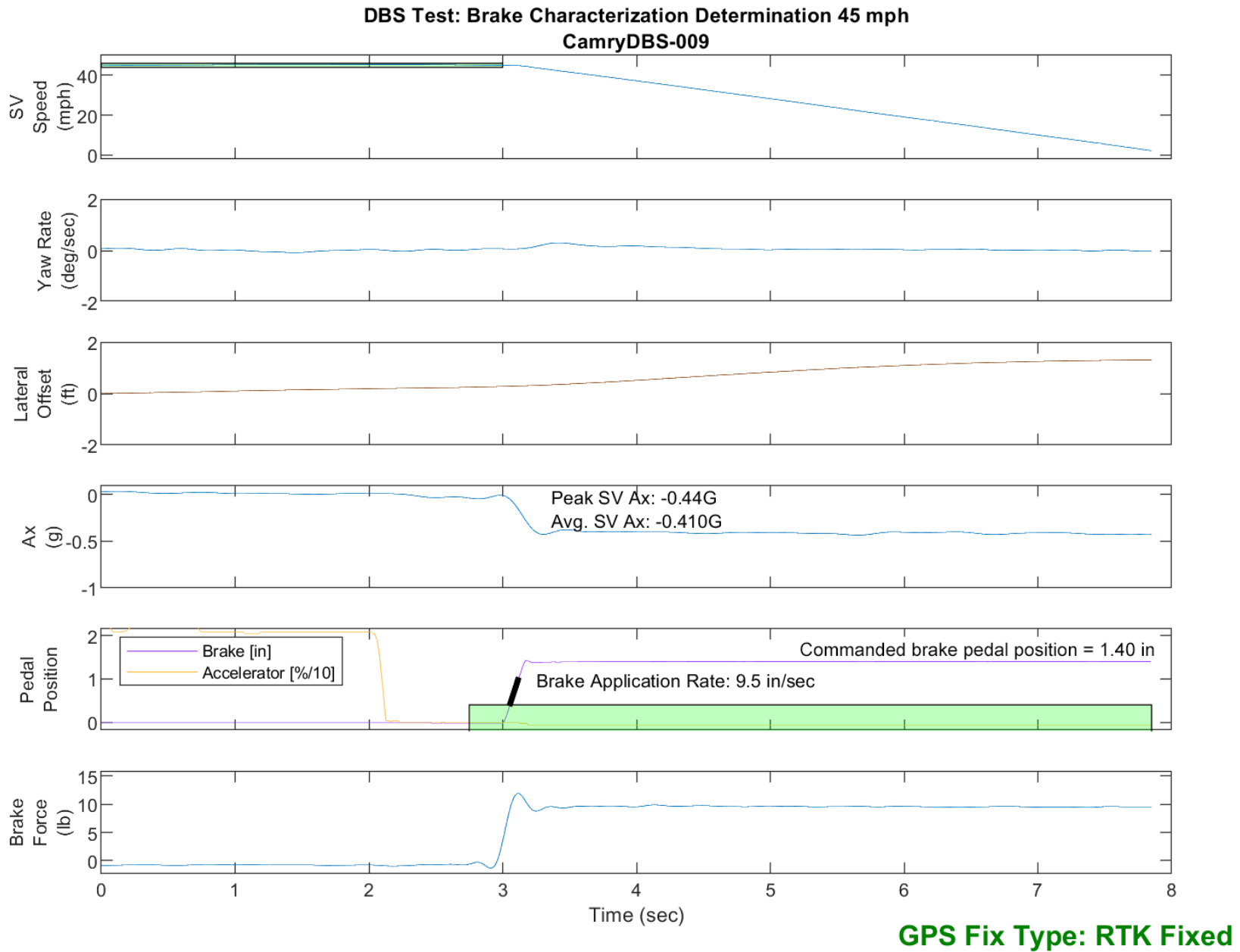


Figure E74. Time History for DBS Run 9, Brake Characterization Determination, Displacement Mode, 45 mph

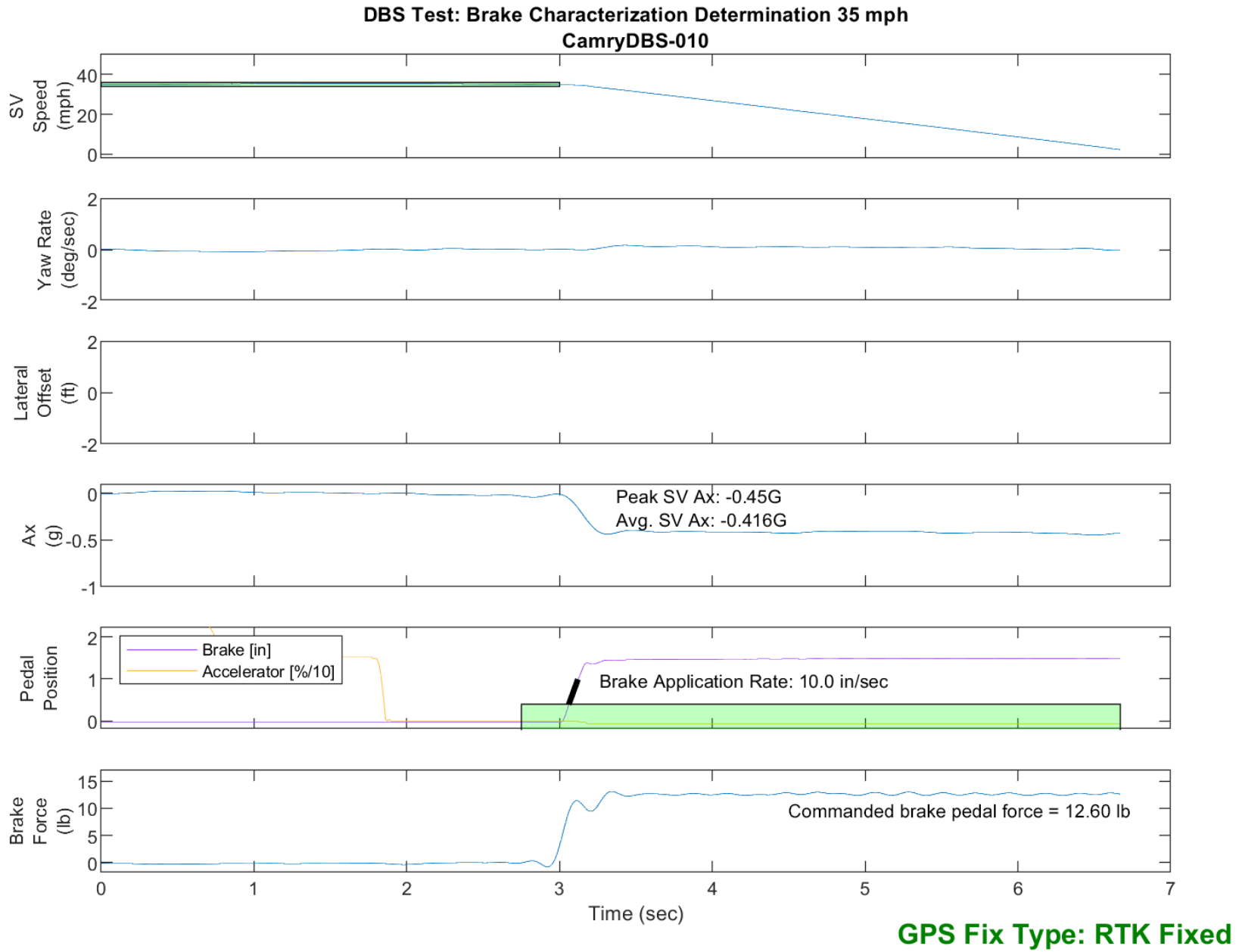


Figure E75. Time History for DBS Run 10, Brake Characterization Determination, Hybrid Mode, 35 mph

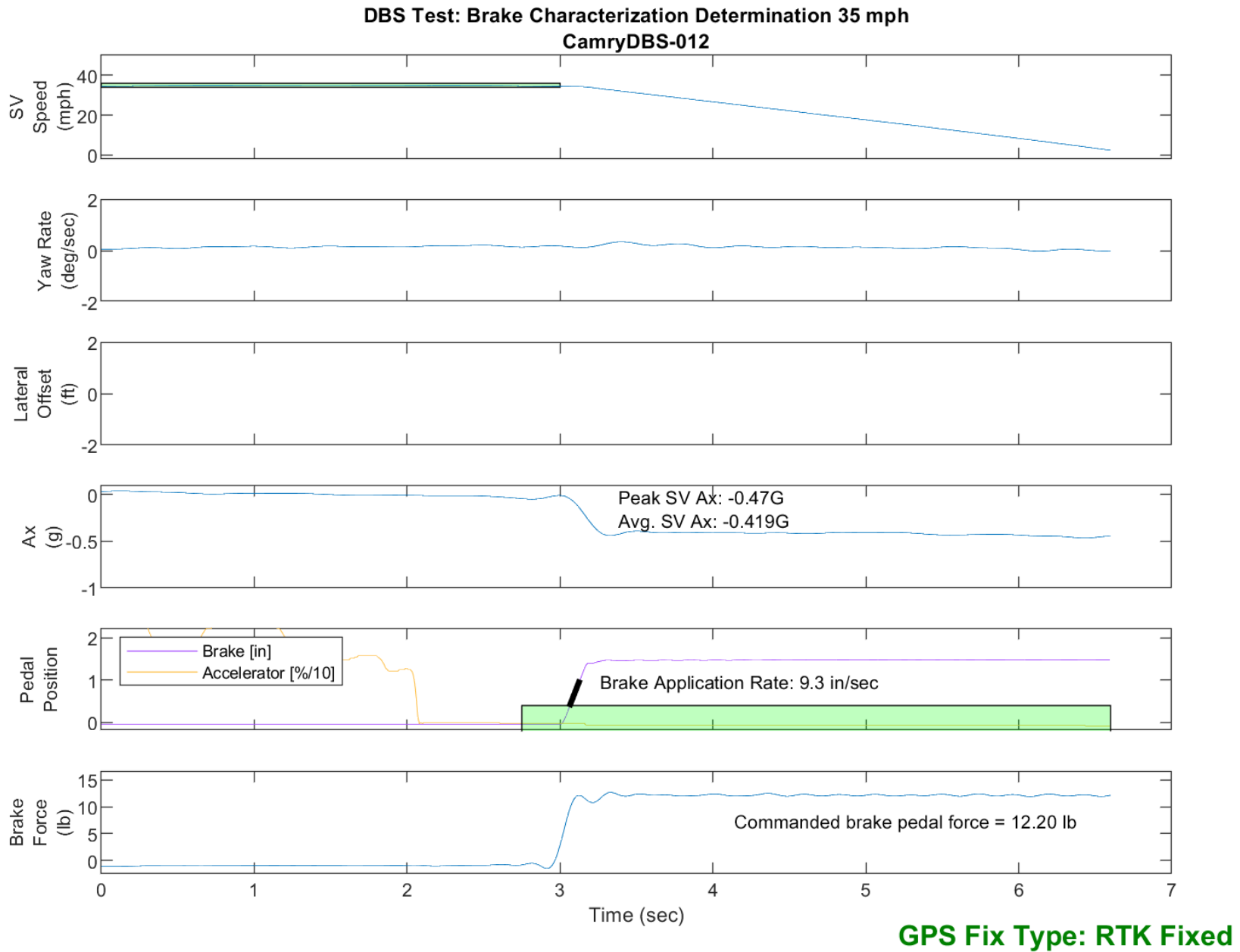
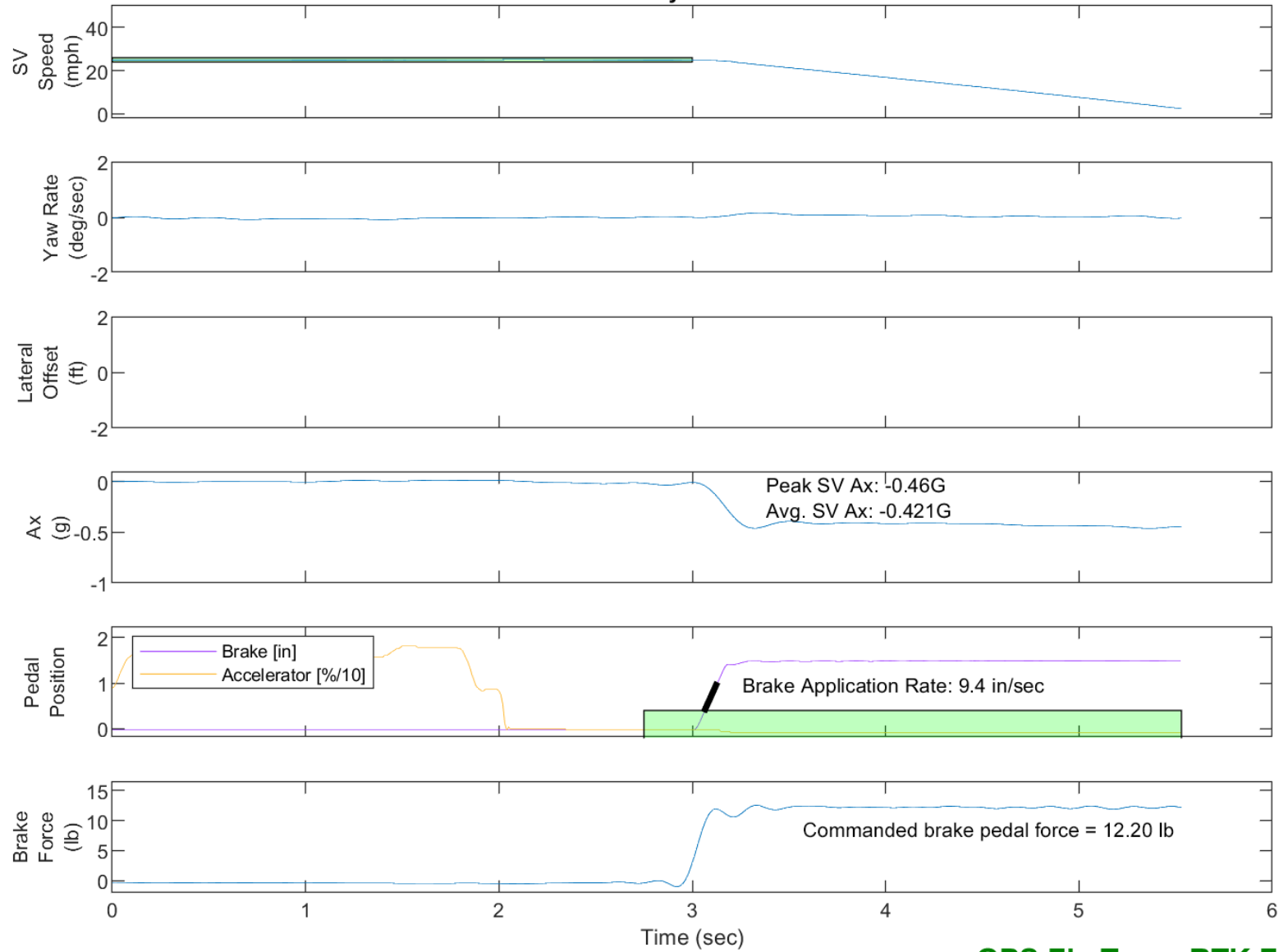


Figure E76. Time History for DBS Run 12, Brake Characterization Determination, Hybrid Mode, 35 mph



DBS Test: Brake Characterization Determination 25 mph  
CamryDBS-013



GPS Fix Type: RTK Fixed

Figure E77. Time History for DBS Run 13, Brake Characterization Determination, Hybrid Mode, 25 mph

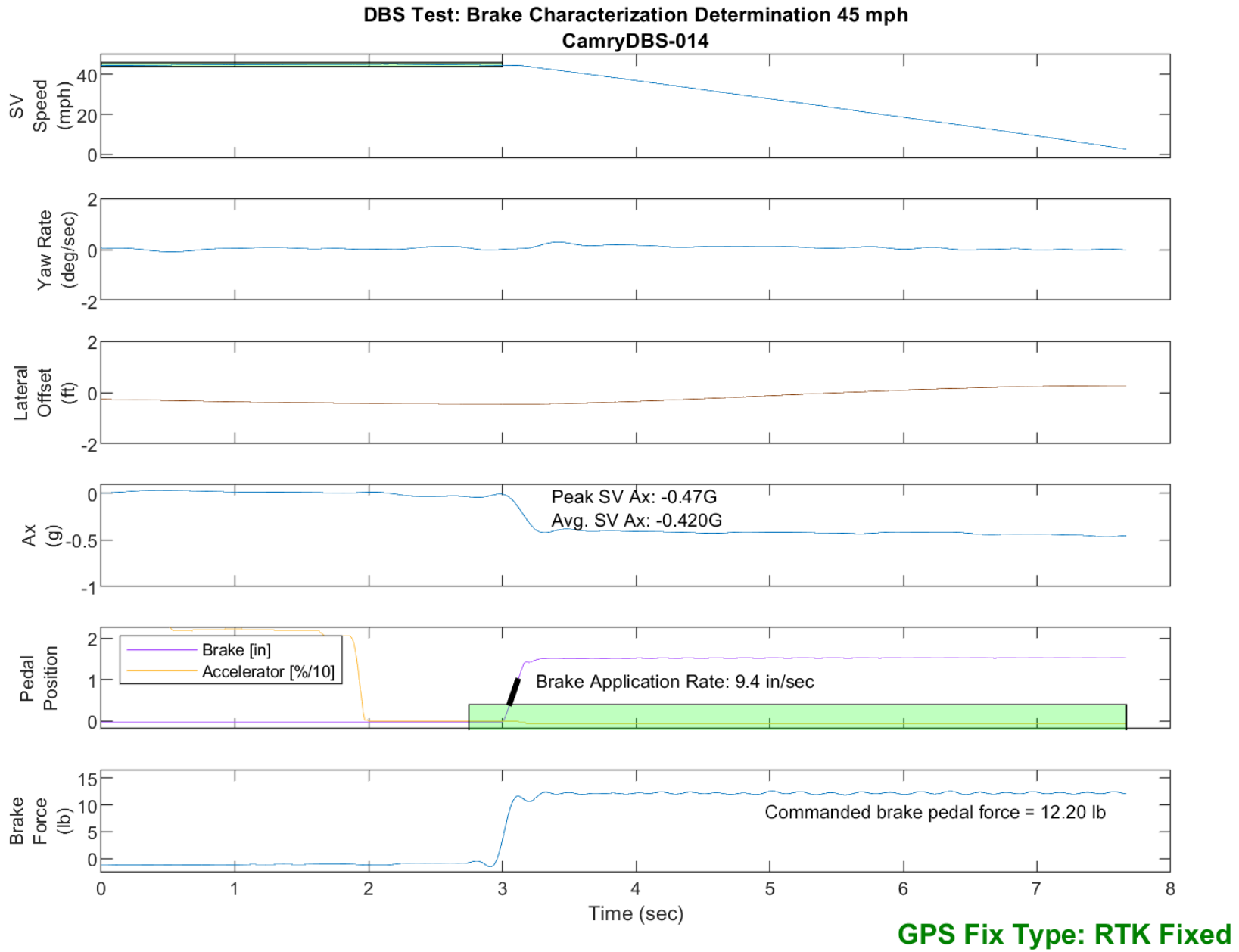


Figure E78. Time History for DBS Run 14, Brake Characterization Determination, Hybrid Mode, 45 mph