# NHTSA's 2023 Light Vehicle Pedestrian Automatic Emergency Braking Research Test Summary 

April 2024

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## List of Acronyms

| ADAS | Advanced Driver Assistance Systems |
| :--- | :--- |
| AEB | Automatic Emergency Braking |
| FCW | Forward Collision Warning |
| NHTSA | National Highway Traffic Safety Administration |
| NPRM | Notice of Proposed Rulemaking |
| PAEB | Pedestrian Automatic Emergency Braking |
| PTM | Pedestrian Test Mannequin |
| SV | Subject Vehicle |
| TTC | Time-to-Collision |
| VTD | Vehicle Test Device |

## 1. Introduction

In 2023, NHTSA performed test track evaluations of the pedestrian automatic emergency braking systems (PAEB) of six light vehicles. Pedestrian crossing path, along path stationary, and along path scenarios were performed under different ambient and subject vehicle lighting conditions at subject vehicle speeds ranging from $10 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}$ to $65 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}$. Tests were performed following the test procedures outlined in the automatic emergency braking systems for light vehicles notice of proposed rulemaking (AEB NPRM) published in June 2023 [1]. Additional tests were performed to test the effects of user adjustable forward collision warning (FCW) and regenerative braking vehicle settings, the use of cruise control during a test, the type of object used as the obstruction in the obstructed test scenario, and variation in pedestrian height.

## 2. Test Methods and Protocol

## Subject Vehicles

The six light vehicles used as the subject vehicles in this testing are detailed in Table 2-1. From left to right, model year, make/model, propulsion type, sensors, and the manufacturer stated speed range where PAEB system operates are listed.

Table 2-1 Subject Vehicles for PAEB Testing

| Model <br> Year | Make/Model | Propulsion <br> Type | ADAS Sensors | Manufacturer Stated <br> Speed Range Where <br> PAEB System <br> Operates (km/h) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2023 | Nissan Pathfinder SL <br> AWD | Internal <br> Combustion | Camera and Radar | 10 to 60 |
| 2023 | Hyundai IONIQ 5 Limited <br> AWD | Electric | Camera and Radar | 10 to 65 |
| 2023 | Toyota Corolla Hybrid <br> FWD | Hybrid | Camera and Radar | 5 to 80 |
| 2023 | BMW iX xDrive50 | Electric | Camera and Radar | 5 to 250 |
| 2023 | Ford F-150 Lightning <br> Super Crew | Electric | Camera and Radar | 5 to 80 |
| 2023 | Mazda CX-90 AWD <br> Turbo S Premium | Internal <br> Combustion | Camera and Radar | 10 to 80 |

## Test Equipment

This section provides a short description of subject vehicle instrumentation and test track devices. A more detailed description with pictures of subject vehicle equipment and test track devices can be viewed in a published 2022 report [8].

## Subject Vehicle Equipment

Each subject vehicle was equipped with instrumentation to measure and record all relevant measures of the subject vehicle and pedestrian test mannequin (PTM). Sensors monitored the position of the accelerator and brake pedals to detect driver input. A steering robot controlled the subject vehicle's lateral position. Inertial and position measurement sensors tracked the subject vehicle movement during tests. Thermocouples were installed on each wheel's brakes to monitor brake temperature. A microphone setup was used to monitor the audible FCW alerts. A data acquisition system collected test data. Instrumentation was powered by an external battery mounted inside each subject vehicle.

## Test Devices

A surrogate pedestrian mannequin (adult and child) coupled to a mobile robotic platform simulated pedestrian body movements and forward motion with respect to a moving subject vehicle.

## Obstruction Devices

Obstructed scenarios in this PAEB test series were conducted using vehicle test devices (VTDs) as obstructing devices. Multiple VTDs from Dynamic Research, Inc. [6] and 4active [7] were used. The VTDs used when testing each subject vehicle to obstruct the running child crossing path from the right tests are logged in Appendix A.

Prior agency research used real vehicles to obstruct the view of the crossing child pedestrian target in obstructed test scenarios. Supplemental tests in this series were conducted using a black 2010 Ford Fusion sedan positioned closest to the child PTM and a maroon 2022 Nissan Rogue SUV positioned behind the Ford Fusion.

A side view of real vehicles as obstruction devices and VTDs as obstruction devices in a representative layout are shown in Figure 2-1.


Figure 2-1 Obstruction Devices in Position

## Test Scenarios

Tests were performed following the test procedures outlined in the NHTSA automatic emergency braking for light vehicles notice for proposed rulemaking published in June 2023. Crossing path scenarios feature the pedestrian mannequin crossing perpendicularly into the path of the moving subject vehicle. Stationary along path and moving along path scenarios feature the pedestrian mannequin standing or moving in line with the path of the moving subject vehicle. Additional tests were performed to assess the effects of supplemental vehicle settings whose states are specified as user-selectable in the NPRM, such as cruise control modes and regenerative braking settings. Tests were performed evaluating the impact of using either real vehicles or VTDs as obstructing devices in the obstructed running child, crossing path from the right scenario to evaluate the impact of pedestrian mannequin height on PAEB system performance, scenarios outlined in the NPRM that typically feature an adult mannequin were additionally performed using a child mannequin. These tests were outside the scope of the NPRM and therefore are outlined in the supplemental tests section.

## Pedestrian Crossing Path Scenarios

Applicable PAEB test scenarios that feature the pedestrian crossing the path of the moving subject vehicle are shown in Figure 2-2. These test scenarios are intended to simulate a pedestrian walking or running perpendicularly into the path of a moving vehicle.


Figure 2-2 Illustration of Pedestrian Crossing Path Scenarios
Table 2-2 describes the test matrix followed by all subject vehicles for pedestrian crossing path scenarios conducted in this PAEB test series.

Table 2-2 Pedestrian Crossing Path Scenario Test Matrix

| Scenario | Mannequin | Path <br> Origin | SV <br> Overlap <br> $\mathbf{( \% )}$ | Obstruction? | SV <br> Speed <br> Range <br> $(\mathbf{k m} / \mathbf{h})$ | Mannequin <br> Speed <br> (km/h) | Movement <br> Classification | Light <br> Condition |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Adult | Right | 25 | No | $10-60$ | 5 | Walk | Daylight |
|  | Adult | Right | 50 | No | $10-60$ | 5 | Walk | Daylight |
|  | Adult | Right | 50 | No | $10-60$ | 5 | Walk | Darkness <br> -Lower <br> Beam |
|  | Adult | Right | 50 | No | $10-60$ | 5 | Walk | Darkness <br> -Upper <br> Beam |
|  | Child | Right | 50 | Yes (VTDs) | $10-50$ | 5 | Run | Daylight |
|  | Adult | Left | 50 | No | $10-60$ | 8 | Run | Daylight |

## Pedestrian Along Path Scenarios

Applicable PAEB test scenarios that feature the pedestrian target moving or remaining stationary along the path of the approaching subject vehicle are shown in Figure 2-3. These test scenarios are intended to simulate a pedestrian walking, running, or standing facing away from and along the path of an approaching vehicle.


Figure 2-3 Illustration of Pedestrian Along Path Scenarios

Table 2-3 describes the test matrix followed by all subject vehicles for pedestrian along path scenarios in this testing series.

Table 2-3 Pedestrian Along Path Scenario Test Matrix

| Scenario | Mannequin | Mannequin Orientation | SV <br> Overlap (\%) | SV Speed Range $(\mathbf{k m} / \mathbf{h})$ | Mannequin Speed (km/h) | Movement Classification | Light Condition |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pedestrian Along Path | Adult | Facing Away From SV | 25 | 10-55 | 0 | Stationary | Daylight |
|  | Adult | Facing Away <br> From SV | 25 | 10-55 | 0 | Stationary | Darkness Lower Beams |
|  | Adult | Facing Away From SV | 25 | 10-55 | 0 | Stationary | Darkness - <br> Upper <br> Beams |
|  | Adult | Facing Away From SV | 25 | 10-65 | 5 | Walk | Daylight |
|  | Adult | Facing Away <br> From SV | 25 | 10-65 | 5 | Walk | Darkness Lower Beams |
|  | Adult | Facing Away From SV | 25 | 10-65 | 5 | Walk | Darkness - <br> Upper Beams |

## SV Test Speed Procedure

The test matrix conditions listed below allowed the agency to maximize the collection of performance data while reducing potential damage to the test devices and vehicles.

1) If the subject vehicle avoided contact with the mannequin on the first trial, the speed of the subject vehicle was increased, and the test was repeated.
2) If the subject vehicle contacted the mannequin in the first trial and the subject vehicle speed at impact was less than 50 percent of its initial speed, up to four additional trials were performed at the same initial speed.
3) If three of the four additional trails resulted in crash avoidance, the subject vehicle speed was increased, and the test was repeated.
4) If two of the four additional trails contacted the mannequin regardless of the subject vehicle speed reduction, testing was complete for that test condition.

In the testing outlined in this report, testing was advanced beyond the initial $10 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}$ subject vehicle speed regardless of outcome for research purposes.

## Supplemental Test Conditions

The NPRM specifies that subject vehicle user adjustable settings, such as FCW settings, regenerative braking settings, and cruise control, may be at any state during AEB or PAEB testing. The effects of user selections of these parameters on PAEB capabilities were supplementally evaluated on subject vehicles in this test series.

The NPRM specifies that obstructed running child crossing from the right tests be performed using VTDs as obstruction devices. This test scenario was performed with both real vehicles and VTDs as obstruction devices to evaluate the obstructing devices' impact on all subject vehicle PAEB capabilities.

Although many of the PAEB test scenarios in the NPRM only specify the use of an adult PTM, supplemental testing was performed using a child PTM in these scenarios to evaluate the impact of PTM height on PAEB system capabilities. Table 2-4 summarizes the subject vehicles on which supplemental conditions were tested.

Table 2-4 Subject Vehicle Supplemental Test Condition Application

|  | 鞄 |  |  | $\sum_{i n}^{x}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { an } \\ & \text { En } \\ & \text { En } \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| FCW Settings |  | $\checkmark$ |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  |
| Regenerative Braking Settings |  | $\checkmark$ |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  |
| Cruise Control | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |
| Adult and Child PTM | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |
| Obstruction Devices | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |

## Forward Collision Warning

Table 2-5 summarizes the supplemental PAEB test conditions performed to test the effect of user adjustable FCW distance/timing settings. Tests at specified scenarios and speeds were performed with the subject vehicle FCW set to the furthest or earliest available option, supplementing the main test series where these scenarios and speeds were tested with the subject vehicle FCW set to the closest or latest available option.

Table 2-5 FCW Supplemental Test Matrix

| Scenario | SV Speeds (km/h) | Lighting Condition | Mannequin | FCW Setting |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pedestrian Crossing <br> Path from the Right <br> with 50\% Overlap | $10,30,60$ | Daylight | Adult | Far |
| Pedestrian Crossing <br> Path from the Left <br> with 50\% Overlap | $10,30,60$ | Daylight | Adult | Far |
| Pedestrian Along <br> Path, Stationary <br> with 25\% Overlap | $10,30,60$ | Daylight | Adult | Far |
| Pedestrian Along <br> Path, Moving with <br> $25 \%$ Overlap | $10,30,60$ | Daylight | Adult | Far |

## Regenerative Braking

Table 2-6 summarizes the supplemental PAEB test conditions performed to test the effect of user adjustable regenerative braking settings. Tests at specified scenarios and speeds were performed with the subject vehicle set to the highest regenerative braking selection, supplementing the main test series where these scenarios and speeds were tested with the subject vehicle set to the lowest (or off) regenerative braking selection.

Table 2-6 Regenerative Braking Supplemental Test Matrix

| Scenario | SV Speeds (km/h) | Lighting Condition | Mannequin | Regenerative <br> Braking Setting |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pedestrian Crossing <br> Path from the Right <br> with 50\% Overlap | $10,30,60$ | Daylight | Adult | High |
| Pedestrian Crossing <br> Path from the Left <br> with 50\% Overlap | $10,30,60$ | Daylight | Adult | High |
| Pedestrian Along <br> Path, Stationary with <br> 25\% Overlap | $10,30,60$ | Daylight | Adult | High |
| Pedestrian Along <br> Path, Moving with <br> 25\% Overlap | $10,30,60$ | Daylight | Adult | High |

## Cruise Control

Table 2-7 summarizes the supplemental PAEB test conditions performed to test the effect of using cruise control to execute a test. Specific scenarios at $40 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}$ were performed with the subject vehicle cruise control enabled, supplementing the main test series where cruise control was not enabled.

Table 2-7 Cruise Control Supplemental Test Matrix

| Scenario | SV Speed (km/h) | Lighting Condition | Mannequin | Cruise Control |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pedestrian Crossing <br> Path from the Right <br> with 50\% Overlap | 40 | Daylight | Adult | Enabled and Set |
| Pedestrian Along <br> Path, Stationary with <br> 25\% Overlap | 40 | Daylight | Adult | Enabled and Set |
| Pedestrian Along <br> Path, Moving with <br> $25 \%$ Overlap | 40 | Daylight | Adult | Enabled and Set |

## Obstruction Devices

Table 2-8 summarizes the supplemental PAEB test condition performed to test the effect of using either real vehicles or VTDs as obstruction devices in obstructed running child crossing path from the right tests. Supplemental tests were performed using real vehicles as obstructing devices, enabling comparison to the main test series where VTDs were used as obstructing devices. The real vehicles used in the supplemental tests were a 2010 black Ford Focus closest to the PTM with a 2022 maroon Nissan Rogue located directly behind the Ford Focus.

Table 2-8 Obstruction Test Devices Supplemental Test Matrix

| Scenario | Obstruction | SV Speed <br> Range (km/h) | Lighting <br> Condition | Mannequin | Obstruction <br> Devices |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Obstructed <br> Running Child <br> Crossing Path from <br> the Right with 50\% <br> Overlap | Yes | $10-60$ | Daylight | Child | Real Vehicles |

Pedestrian Mannequin Size Table 2-9 summarizes the supplemental PAEB test conditions performed to test the effect of pedestrian height by using a child PTM instead of an adult PTM in scenarios for which the NPRM only specifies the use of an adult pedestrian mannequin.

Table 2-9 Pedestrian Mannequin Size Supplemental Test Matrix

| Scenario ID | Obstruction | SV Speed <br> Range [km/h] | Mannequin <br> Speed [km/h] | Lighting <br> Condition | Pedestrian <br> Mannequin |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pedestrian Crossing <br> Path from the Right <br> with 25\% Overlap | No | $10-60$ | 5 | Daylight | Child |
| Pedestrian Crossing <br> Path from the Right <br> with 50\% Overlap | No | $10-60$ | 5 | Daylight | Child |
| Pedestrian Crossing <br> Path from the Right <br> with 50\% Overlap | No | $10-60$ | 5 | Darkness - <br> Lower Beam | Child |
| Pedestrian Crossing <br> Path from the Left <br> with 50\% Overlap | No | $10-60$ | 8 | Daylight | Child |
| Pedestrian Along <br> Path, Stationary <br> with 25\% Overlap | No | $10-60$ | 0 | Daylight | Child |
| Pedestrian Along <br> Path, Stationary <br> with 25\% Overlap | No | $10-60$ | 0 | Darkness - | Child |
| Pedestrian Along <br> Path, Moving with <br> 25\% Overlap | No | $10-65$ | 5 | Daylight | Child |

## Subject Vehicle Preparation

Where unspecified, PAEB tests were performed with, when applicable, regenerative braking turned off or set to its lowest setting, FCW set to its nearest setting, and cruise control not enabled.

For all subject vehicles, after being fully instrumented and prior to testing, headlamp alignment was checked and adjusted according to manufacturer procedure. It should be noted that all subject vehicles required headlamp adjustment to meet manufacturer specifications. The BMW iX required one headlamp to be replaced by a BMW dealership after damage was incurred midway through PAEB testing.

## Test Environment

All PAEB tests in this series were performed on a closed track at the Transportation Research Center, Inc. SMARTCenter facility in Ohio. The test location consists of a large, flat asphalt space with no disruptions or obstructions around the test environment. All tests were performed with the subject vehicle approaching the PTM from the southeast traveling in a straight line centered between a dashed white line on the left side of the vehicle and a solid white line on the
right side of the vehicle. The test location as seen from the forward view of a subject vehicle is shown in Figure 2-4.


Figure 2-4 PAEB Testing Location
All PAEB tests in this series were conducted on a dry road surface. All testing was completed within an ambient temperature range from $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(32^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$ to $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(104^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$ and a windspeed range of $0 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}(0 \mathrm{mph})$ to $24 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}(15 \mathrm{mph})$. Temperature and windspeed were monitored through facility sensors to ensure test validity.

## Lighting Conditions

Daylight conditions were considered valid when ambient lighting was at or greater than 2,000 lux as measured by a light meter. Subject vehicle headlamps were turned off during daylight testing.

Darkness conditions were considered valid when ambient lighting was at or lower than 0.2 lux as measured by a light meter. All subject vehicles in darkness conditions were tested with both lower beams and upper beams activated as specified by the scenario.

## 3. Results

The results shown in the following section summarize the PAEB performance of the six subject vehicles evaluated in this test series. Crash avoidance results are separated by scenario, speed, lighting condition, and supplemental factors. Subject vehicles are generally listed in the order that they were tested.

Each result cell in the following tables is colored to indicate the subject vehicle's PAEB performance in response to the corresponding test and speed.

- Green cells represent crash avoidance in the first trial.
- Red cells represent contact with the mannequin in the first trial. The impact speed of the first test is shown in $\mathrm{km} / \mathrm{h}$.
- Grey cells with dashes represent that the specified test and speed was not performed.


## Main Test Series Results

## Daylight Conditions

Table 3-1 summarizes the PAEB crash avoidance results from daylight pedestrian crossing path scenarios Note that the obstructed running child crossing path from the right test results listed in Table 3-1 were performed using VTDs as obstruction devices as part of the main test series. The type and order of VTDs used for each subject vehicle are logged in Appendix A. Summarized results of the obstructed child crossing path from right tests performed using real vehicles as obstruction devices are summarized in Table 3-8.

Table 3-1 Daylight Pedestrian Crossing Path Crash Avoidance Summary

|  | t Scenario: | Adult Crossing Path from the Right, 25\% Overlap |  |  |  |  |  | Adult Crossing Path from the Right, 50\% Overlap |  |  |  |  |  | Child Obstructed Crossing Path from the Right, 50\% Overlap |  |  |  |  |  | Adult Crossing Path from the Left, 50\% Overlap |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | speed (km/h): | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | *60 | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | *60 |
|  | an Pathfinder | A | A | A | A | A | 14 | A | A | A | A | A | A | 6 | A | A | A | 30 | - | A | A | A | A | A | 27 |
|  | undai IONIQ 5 | A | A | A | A | 9 | - | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | 18 | - | A | A | A | A | A | 30 |
|  | yota Corolla | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | 24 | A | A | A | A | A | A |
|  | BMW iX | A | A | A | A | A | 13 | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | 22 | A | A | A | A | A | A |
| Ford | F-150 Lightning | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | 13 | - | - | 7 | A | A | A | A | A |
|  | Mazda CX-90 | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | 18 | - | 6 | A | A | A | A | A |
| A | Crash avoidance |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| XX | Contact in first trial at XX km/h |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - | Test was not performed |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

*Outside the range of SV speed specified in the light vehicle AEB NPRM for the following test conditions

Table 3-2 summarizes the PAEB crash avoidance results from daylight pedestrian along path tests.
Table 3-2 Daylight Pedestrian Along Path Crash Avoidance Summary

|  | Test Scenario: |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { long } \\ 25 \% \end{array}$ | Ov | lap |  |  |  |  |  | verl | p | ng, |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SV Speed (km/h): |  | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 55 | 60 | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 65 |
| Nissan Pathfinder |  | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | 10 | A | A | A | A | 9 | 13 |
| Hyundai IONIQ 5 |  | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | 20 |
|  | yota Corolla | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A |
| BMW ix |  | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A |
| Ford F-150 Lightning |  | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | 7 | A | A | A | A | A | A |
| Mazda CX-90 |  | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | 6 | A | A | A | A | A | A |
| A | Crash avoidance |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| XX | Contact in first trial at XX km/h |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Darkness Conditions

Table 3-3 summarizes the PAEB crash avoidance results from darkness pedestrian crossing path scenarios.
Table 3-3 Darkness Pedestrian Crossing Path Crash Avoidance Summary

|  | Test Scenario: |  |  |  |  |  | Dar | nes |  | , 50 |  | $\overline{\text { rla }}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lighting Condition: |  | Lower Beam |  |  |  |  |  | Upper Beam |  |  |  |  |  |
| SV Speed (km/h): |  | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 |
| Nissan Pathfinder |  | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A |
| Hyundai IONIQ 5 |  | A | A | A | A | A | 34 | A | A | A | A | A | 12 |
|  | oyota Corolla | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A |
| BMW iX |  | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A |
| Ford F-150 Lightning |  | A | A | A | A | A | 24 | A | A | A | A | A | A |
| Mazda CX-90 |  | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A |
| A | Crash avoidance |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| XX | Contact in first trial at XX km/h |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 3-4 summarizes the PAEB crash avoidance results from darkness pedestrian along path scenarios.
Table 3-4 Darkness Pedestrian Along Path Crash Avoidance Summary


## Supplemental Test Results

The crash avoidance results of the supplemental PAEB tests are displayed alongside the corresponding result from the main test series. Note that the PAEB test results displayed for the supplemental condition control selections (close FCW, low regenerative braking, cruise control off, VTDs as obstruction devices, and adult PTM) are reprinted from the main test series results for ease of comparison.

## FCW Supplemental Test Results

Table 3-5 summarizes the PAEB crash avoidance results from supplemental tests performed to evaluate the impact of the user selection of the subject vehicles' FCW settings. PAEB tests with the subject vehicles' FCW set to alert at the furthest available distance from the target were performed to complement the corresponding tests from the main PAEB test series, where all tests were performed with the subject vehicles' FCW set to the closest available distance. Each evaluated subject vehicle's FCW setting, and selection names are logged in Appendix A.

Table 3-5 FCW Supplemental Test Results Summary

| Test Scenario: |  |  | Adult Crossing Path from the Right, 50\% Overlap |  |  | Adult Crossing Path from the Left, 50\% Overlap |  |  | Adult Along Path Stationary, 25\% Overlap |  |  | Adult Along Path Moving, 25\% Overlap |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SV Speed (km/h): |  |  | 10 | 30 | 60 | 10 | 30 | 60 | 10 | 30 | 60 | 10 | 30 | 60 |
| Hyundai IONIQ 5 |  | Close FCW | A | A | A | A | A | 30 | A | A | A | A | A | A |
|  |  | Far FCW | A | A | 18 | A | A | 30 | A | A | A | A | A | A |
| BMW iX |  | Close FCW | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A |
|  |  | Far FCW | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A |
| Ford F-150 Lightning |  | Close FCW | A | A | A | 7 | A | A | A | A | A | 7 | A | A |
|  |  | Far FCW | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A |
| A | Crash avoidance |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| XX | Contact in first trial at XX km/h |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Regenerative Braking Supplemental Test Results

Table 3-6 summarizes the PAEB crash avoidance results from supplemental tests performed to evaluate the impact of the user selection of the subject vehicles' regenerative braking settings. PAEB tests with the subject vehicles' regenerative braking set to their highest available options were performed to complement the corresponding tests from the main PAEB test series, where all tests were performed with the subject vehicles' regenerative braking set as low as possible or turned off entirely if available. Each evaluated subject vehicle's regenerative braking setting and selection names are logged in Appendix A.

Table 3-6 Regenerative Braking Supplemental Test Results Summary

| Test Scenario: |  |  | Adult Crossing Path from the Right, 50\% Overlap |  |  | Adult Crossing Path from the Left, 50\% Overlap |  |  | Adult Along Path <br> Stationary, 25\% Overlap |  |  | Adult Along Path Moving, 25\% Overlap |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SV Speed (km/h): |  |  | 10 | 30 | 60 | 10 | 30 | 60 | 10 | 30 | 60 | 10 | 30 | 60 |
| Hyundai IONIQ 5 |  | Low Regen. | A | A | A | A | A | 30 | A | A | A | A | A | A |
|  |  | High Regen | A | A | 18 | A | A | 30 | A | A | A | A | A | A |
| BMW iX |  | Low Regen. | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A |
|  |  | High Regen | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A |
| Ford F-150 Lightning |  | Low Regen. | A | A | A | 7 | A | A | A | A | A | 7 | A | A |
|  |  | High Regen | A | A | A | 5 | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A |
| A | Crash avoidance |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| XX | Contact in first trial at XX km/h |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Cruise Control Supplemental Test Results

Table 3-7 summarizes the PAEB crash avoidance results from supplemental tests performed to evaluate the impact of enabling and setting cruise control. PAEB tests with the subject vehicles' cruise control enabled and set to $40 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}$ were performed to complement the corresponding tests from the main PAEB test series, where tests with the subject vehicle traveling at $40 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}$ with cruise control not enabled were performed.

Table 3-7 Cruise Control Supplemental Test Results Summary

| Test Scenario: |  |  | Adult Crossing Path from the Right, 50\% Overlap | Adult Along Path Stationary, 25\% Overlap | Adult Along Path Moving, 25\% Overlap |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SV Speed (km/h): |  |  | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| Toyota Corolla |  | Cruise Control Off | A | A | A |
|  |  | Cruise Control Enabled and Set | A | A | A |
| Nissan Pathfinder |  | Cruise Control Off | A | A | A |
|  |  | Cruise Control Enabled and Set | A | A | A |
| Ford F-150 Lightning |  | Cruise Control Off | A | A | A |
|  |  | Cruise Control Enabled and Set | A | A | A |
| BMW iX |  | Cruise Control Off | A | A | A |
|  |  | Cruise Control Enabled and Set | A | A | A |
| Mazda CX-90 |  | Cruise Control Off | A | A | A |
|  |  | Cruise Control Enabled and Set | A | A | A |
| Hyundai IONIQ 5 |  | Cruise Control Off | A | A | A |
|  |  | Cruise Control Enabled and Set | A | A | A |
| A | Crash avoidance |  |  |  |  |
| XX | Contact in first trial at XX km/h |  |  |  |  |

## Obstruction Devices Supplemental Test Results

Table 3-8 summarizes the PAEB crash avoidance results from supplemental tests performed to evaluate the impact of using real vehicles and obstruction devices in obstructed running child crossing path from the right tests. These tests complement the tests performed in the main test series which used VTDs as obstruction devices.

Table 3-8 Obstruction Devices Supplemental Test Results Summary

| Test Scenario: |  |  | Child Obstructed Crossing Path from the Right, 50\% Overlap |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SV Speed (km/h): |  |  | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | *60 |
| Toyota Corolla |  | VTDs | A | A | A | A | A | 26 |
|  |  | Real Vehicles | A | A | A | A | A | A |
| Nissan Pathfinder |  | VTDs | 6 | A | A | A | 30 | - |
|  |  | Real Vehicles | A | A | A | A | 30 | - |
| Ford F-150 Lightning |  | VTDs | A | A | A | 13 | - | - |
|  |  | Real Vehicles | 10 | A | A | A | A | 39 |
| BMW iX |  | VTDs | A | A | A | A | A | 22 |
|  |  | Real Vehicles | A | A | A | A | A | A |
| Mazda CX-90 |  | VTDs | A | A | A | A | 18 | - |
|  |  | Real Vehicles | A | A | A | A | 17 | - |
| Hyundai IONIQ 5 |  | VTDs | A | A | A | A | 18 | - |
|  |  | Real Vehicles | A | A | A | A | 16 | - |
| A | Crash avoidance |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| XX | Contact in first trial at XX km/h |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - | Test was not performed. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

*Outside the range of SV speed specified in the light vehicle AEB NPRM for the following test conditions

## Pedestrian Mannequin Size Supplemental Test Results

Table 3-9 and Table 3-10 summarize the PAEB test results collected from supplemental tests evaluating the impact of mannequin height on PAEB test scenarios traditionally performed with an adult PTM. Supplemental tests were performed using a child
mannequin in place of an adult mannequin. The results from these tests are summarized alongside the results from the corresponding tests performed with an adult mannequin as part of the main PAEB test series.
Table 3-9 summarizes the PAEB daylight and darkness crossing test results collected with both a child mannequin and an adult PTM. Child pedestrian crossing path from the right with $50 \%$ overlap lower beam tests for the BMW iX were not performed because of headlamp damage.

Table 3-9 Pedestrian Crossing Path PTM Height Supplemental Test Results Summary

| Test Scenario: |  |  | Pedestrian Crossing Path from the Right, 25\% Overlap |  |  |  |  |  | Pedestrian Crossing Path from the Right, 50\% Overlap |  |  |  |  |  | Pedestrian Crossing Path from the Right, 50\% Overlap |  |  |  |  |  | Pedestrian Crossing Path from the Left, 50\% Overlap |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lighting Condition: |  |  | Daylight |  |  |  |  |  | Daylight |  |  |  |  |  | Darkness - Lower Beam |  |  |  |  |  | Daylight |  |  |  |  |  |
| SV Speed (km/h): |  |  | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 |
| Toyota Corolla |  | Adult PTM | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A |
|  |  | Child PTM | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | 34 | - | - | A | A | A | A | A | A |
| Nissan Pathfinder |  | Adult PTM | A | A | A | A | A | 14 | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | 27 |
|  |  | Child PTM | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | 18 | 14 | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A |
| Ford F-150 Lightning |  | Adult PTM | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | 24 | 7 | A | A | A | A | A |
|  |  | Child PTM | 9 | A | A | A | A | 7 | 8 | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | 16 | 10 | A | A | A | A | A |
| BMW iX |  | Adult PTM | A | A | A | A | A | 13 | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A |
|  |  | Child PTM | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | - | - | - | - | - | - | A | A | A | A | A | A |
| Mazda CX-90 |  | Adult PTM | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | 6 | A | A | A | A | A |
|  |  | Child PTM | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | 13 | - | A | A | A | A | A | A |
| Hyundai IONIQ 5 |  | Adult PTM | A | A | A | A | 9 | - | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | 34 | A | A | A | A | A | 30 |
|  |  | Child PTM | A | A | A | A | A | 30 | A | A | A | A | A | 27 | A | A | A | A | A | 21 | A | A | A | A | A | A |
| A | Crash avoidance |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| XX | Contact in first trial at XX km/h |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - | Test was not performed |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 3-10 summarizes the PAEB daylight and darkness pedestrian along path test results collected with both a child and adult PTM.

Table 3-10 Pedestrian Along Path PTM Size Supplemental Test Results Summary

| Test Scenario: |  |  | Pedestrian Along Path Stationary, 25\% Overlap |  |  |  |  |  |  | Pedestrian Along Path Stationary, 25\% Overlap |  |  |  |  |  |  | Pedestrian Along Path Moving, 25\% Overlap |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lighting Condition: |  |  | Daylight |  |  |  |  |  |  | Darkness - Lower Beam |  |  |  |  |  |  | Daylight |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SV Speed (km/h): |  |  | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 55 | *60 | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 55 | *60 | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 65 |
| Toyota Corolla |  | Adult PTM | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A |
|  |  | Child PTM | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | 44 | - | - | A | A | A | A | A | A | A |
| Nissan Pathfinder |  | Adult PTM | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | 20 | - | - | - | - | 10 | A | A | A | A | 9 | 13 |
|  |  | Child PTM | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | 16 | - | - | - | - | - | 10 | A | A | A | A | A | A |
| Ford F-150 Lightning |  | Adult PTM | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | 30 | - | - | - | 7 | A | A | A | A | A | A |
|  |  | Child PTM | 10 | A | A | A | A | A | A | 10 | A | A | A | 45 | - | - | 10 | A | A | A | A | A | A |
| BMW iX |  | Adult PTM | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | 16 | A | 24 | A | A | A | A | A | A | A |
|  |  | Child PTM | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | 25 | - | - | A | A | A | A | A | A | A |
| Mazda CX-90 |  | Adult PTM | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | 5 | A | A | A | A | A | A | 6 | A | A | A | A | A | A |
|  |  | Child PTM | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | 23 | - | - | A | A | A | A | A | A | A |
| Hyundai IONIQ 5 |  | Adult PTM | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | 19 | - | A | A | A | A | A | A | 20 |
|  |  | Child PTM | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | 33 | - | A | A | A | A | A | A | 8 |
| A | Crash avoidance |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| XX | Contact in first trial at XX km/h |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - | Test was not performed |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

*Outside the range of SV speed specified in the light vehicle AEB NPRM for the following test conditions

## 4. Conclusions

## Main Test Series Conclusions

The following conclusions and observations were made from the main PAEB series testing and results.

- All subject vehicles displayed full crash avoidance in the pedestrian crossing path from right tests, with a $50 \%$ overlap carried out in the main test series during daylight with an adult PTM.
- Obstructed running child crossing from the right tests resulted in the most contact with the PTMs of any daytime scenario in the main test series, with most subject vehicles unable to avoid contact at speeds of $50 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}$.
- Several subject vehicles impacted the PTM at an initial speed of $10 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}$ but went on to avoid contact at higher speed increments. This can be seen in both pedestrian crossing and along path scenarios and in all lighting conditions.
- All subject vehicles displayed better pedestrian crash avoidance results in daylight conditions than in darkness.
- Overall, subject vehicles displayed better pedestrian crash avoidance results in darkness with upper beams than with lower beams. This trend is particularly evident when comparing the main test series pedestrian crossing path from the right darkness tests with lower beams and upper beams, but the trend can also be seen in along path tests in dark lighting conditions and in other crossing tests in darkness conditions.
- The Toyota Corolla met all performance requirements of crash avoidance for all test scenarios outlined in the NPRM.


## Supplemental Test Series Conclusions

The following conclusions and observations were made from supplemental PAEB testing and results.

- No significant effect on PAEB performance from user selection of FCW settings can be seen in the test results.
- No significant effect on PAEB performance from user selection of regenerative braking settings can be seen in the test results.
- Enabling and setting cruise control had no observable effect on PAEB performance as all subject vehicles achieved full avoidance both while cruise control was enabled and set and when tested at the same speed without cruise control.
- Similar PAEB performance results were observed for most subject vehicles when using real vehicles and VTDs as obstructions.
- In most scenarios, PAEB performance results for the child mannequin were similar to the test results of the adult mannequin.


## 5. References

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## Appendix A: Testing Parameters

Appendix Table A-1 Log of VTDs Used in Obstructed Running Child Crossing Path from the Right Tests

| Subject Vehicle | VTD in Front | VTD in Back |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Nissan Pathfinder | DRI Soft Car 360 | DRI Soft Car 360 |
| Hyundai IONIQ 5 | DRI Soft Car 360 | 4activeC2 v7.1 |
| Toyota Corolla | DRI Soft Car 360 | DRI Soft Car 360 |
| BMW iX | 4activeC2 v7.1 | 4activeC2 v7.1 |
| Ford F-150 Lightning | 4activeC2 v7.1 | 4activeC2 v7.1 |
| Mazda CX-90 | 4activeC2 v7.1 | 4activeC2 v7.1 |

Appendix Table A-2 Supplemental User-Selectable Settings Log

|  | FCW |  |  | Regenerative Braking |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Subject Vehicle | Setting <br> Name | Near <br> Selection | Far <br> Selection | Setting Name | Low <br> Selection | High <br> Selection |
| Hyundai IONIQ 5 | Warning <br> Timing | Late | Standard | Level 0 | i-Pedal |  |
| BMW iX | Forward <br> Collision <br> Mitigation | Late | Early | Energy <br> recovery in D | Low | High |
| Ford F-150 Lightning | Pre-Collision <br> Assist Alert <br> Sensitivity | Low | High | 1-Pedal Drive | Off | On |

## Appendix B: Testing Procedures

Appendix Table B-1 PAEB Test Validity Conditions

| Test Conditions and Parameters | Range/Tolerance |
| :--- | :---: |
| Ambient Temperature | $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(32^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$ to $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(104^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$ |
| Wind Speed | $0.0 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ to $6.7 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}(15 \mathrm{mph})$ |
| Ambient Illumination Daylight | $>=2,000$ lux |
| Ambient Illumination Darkness | $<=0.2$ lux |
| Subject Vehicle Speed Tolerance | $\pm 1.6 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}( \pm 1.0 \mathrm{mph})$ |
| Subject Vehicle Accelerator Pedal <br> Release | within 500 milliseconds |
| Subject Vehicle Yaw Rate | $\pm 1.0 \mathrm{deg} / \mathrm{s}$ |
| Subject Vehicle Path Deviation from <br> Center | $0.15 \mathrm{~m}(1.0 \mathrm{ft})$ |
| PTM Subject Vehicle Overlap <br> Tolerance | $0.5 \mathrm{ft})$ |
| Subject Vehicle Hottest Axle's Brake <br> Temperatures | $65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(149^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right) \mathrm{to} 100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(212^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$ |
| PTM Forward Speed Tolerance | $0.4 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}( \pm 0.2 \mathrm{mph})$ |
| PTM Start Distance Crossing from <br> Right | $4.0 \pm 0.1 \mathrm{~m}(13.1 \mathrm{ft})$ |
| PTM Start Distance Crossing from Left | $6.0 \pm 0.1 \mathrm{~m}(19.6 \mathrm{ft})$ |
| PTM Acceleration Distance | $1.5 \mathrm{~m}(4.9 \mathrm{ft})$ |

## Pedestrian Crossing Path

## Subject Vehicle Approach to a Pedestrian Crossing Path

For each test, the following test parameters were used:

- The mannequins start distance from the right: $4.0 \pm 0.1 \mathrm{~m}(13.1 \mathrm{ft})$
- The mannequins start distance from the left: $6.0 \pm 0.1 \mathrm{~m}(19.6 \mathrm{ft})$
- The mannequins speed when starting from the right was $5 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}(3.1 \mathrm{mph})$ and acceleration distance of $1.5 \mathrm{~m}(4.9 \mathrm{ft})$
- The mannequins speed when starting from the left was $8 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}(4.9 \mathrm{mph})$ and acceleration distance of $1.5 \mathrm{~m}(4.9 \mathrm{ft})$


## Subject Vehicle Approach

For an individual test trial to be valid, the following held true throughout the test:
A. The subject vehicles driver's seatbelt was latched.
B. The subject vehicle driver cycled the ignition.
C. The subject vehicle was driven at the initial speed for each test.

1. $10 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}(6.2 \mathrm{mph})$
2. $20 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}(12.4 \mathrm{mph})$
3. $30 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}(18.6 \mathrm{mph})$
4. $40 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}(24.8 \mathrm{mph})$
5. $50 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}(31.0 \mathrm{mph})$
6. $60 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}(37.2 \mathrm{mph})$
D. The test begins when the longitudinal Time-to-Collision (TTC) $=4.0$ seconds.
E. When the subject vehicle speed is $10-60 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}$, the TTC at 4.0 seconds will occur at the following distance.
7. $10 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}(6.2 \mathrm{mph}): \mathrm{TTC}=4.0$ seconds occurs at $11.1 \mathrm{~m}(36.4 \mathrm{ft})$
8. $20 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}(12.4 \mathrm{mph}):$ TTC $=4.0$ seconds occurs at $22.2 \mathrm{~m}(72.9 \mathrm{ft})$
9. $30 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}(18.6 \mathrm{mph})$ : TTC $=4.0$ seconds occurs at $33.3 \mathrm{~m}(109.3 \mathrm{ft})$
10. $40 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}(24.8 \mathrm{mph}): \mathrm{TTC}=4.0$ seconds occurs at $44.4 \mathrm{~m}(144.8 \mathrm{ft})$
11. $50 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}(31.0 \mathrm{mph})$ : TTC $=4.0$ seconds occurs at $55.5 \mathrm{~m}(182.2 \mathrm{ft})$
12. $60 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}(37.2 \mathrm{mph})$ : TTC $=4.0$ seconds occurs at $66.6 \mathrm{~m}(218.7 \mathrm{ft})$
F. The subject vehicle maintained the center of the lane using a robot steering controller.
G. The yaw rate of the subject vehicle was verified to be within $\pm 1.0 \mathrm{deg} / \mathrm{s}$.
H. The subject vehicle driver modulated the throttle, using smooth inputs, to maintain a constant subject vehicle speed.
I. The subject vehicle driver was instructed not to apply any force to the brake pedal unless the mannequin is contacted, or the front of the subject vehicle has crossed the path of the mannequin.
J. The instant the subject vehicle PAEB warning event is presented (visual, haptic, or audible) the throttle was fully released (within 500 msec ). If no warning event is presented by the PAEB system, the subject vehicle driver was instructed to modulate the throttle to maintain a constant speed until either the onset of PAEB
or, if the subject vehicle's PAEB system does not activate, the end of the test occurs (i.e., contact with the mannequin).

## Validity Period

A. The valid test interval begins when the longitudinal TTC of the subject vehicle $=$ 4.0 seconds.
B. The test is over when any of the following occurs for pedestrian crossing path scenarios:

1. The subject vehicle contacts the mannequin; or
2. The subject vehicle stops (through PAEB activation) before contacting the mannequin; or
3. The mannequin clears the forward path of the subject vehicle.

## End-of-Test Instructions

A. After the test is complete, the subject vehicle driver manually applied force to the brake pedal, bringing the vehicle to a stop (if necessary), and placed the transmission in park (automatic transmission).
B. The subject vehicle driver cycled the ignition.
C. The test is complete.

## Speed Reduction

The magnitude of the subject vehicle speed reduction attributable to PAEB intervention is calculated in one of two ways, depending on whether a test trial concludes with the subject vehicle colliding with the mannequin. For pedestrian crossing path scenarios:
A. If the subject vehicle contacts the mannequin during a test trial, the PAEB speed reduction is calculated by subtracting the subject vehicle speed at the time of contact (i.e., when longitudinal range becomes zero) from the subject vehicle speed calculated from TTC $=4.0$ seconds.
B. If the subject vehicle does not contact the mannequin during a test trial (i.e., PAEB intervention prevents the crash), the subject vehicle speed at the time of contact is taken to be zero. The speed reduction is therefore equal to the subject vehicle speed at TTC $=4.0$ seconds.

## Pedestrian Along Path

## Subject Vehicle Approach to a Pedestrian Along Path

For each test, the following test parameters were used:

- The mannequin speed for pedestrian along path, stationary was $0 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}(0$ mph ).
- The mannequin speed for pedestrian along path, moving was $5 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}$ (3.1 $\mathrm{mph})$ and acceleration distance was $1.5 \mathrm{~m}(4.9 \mathrm{ft})$


## Subject Vehicle Approach

For an individual test trial to be valid, the following held true throughout the test:
A. The subject vehicle driver's seatbelt was latched.
B. The subject vehicle driver cycled the ignition.
C. The subject vehicle was driven at the initial speed for each test.

1. $10 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}(6.2 \mathrm{mph})$
2. $20 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}(12.4 \mathrm{mph})$
3. $30 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}(18.6 \mathrm{mph})$
4. $40 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}(24.8 \mathrm{mph})$
5. $50 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}(31.0 \mathrm{mph})$
6. $55 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}$ ( 34.2 mph ) (Only for pedestrian along path, stationary scenario)
7. $60 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}(37.2 \mathrm{mph})$
8. $65 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}(40.4 \mathrm{mph})$ (Only for pedestrian along path, moving scenario)
A. For pedestrian along path, moving only, mannequin motion begins when the longitudinal TTC of the subject vehicle $=7.0$ seconds.
9. $10 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}(6.2 \mathrm{mph}): \mathrm{TTC}=7.0$ seconds occurs at $19.4 \mathrm{~m}(63.7 \mathrm{ft})$
10. $20 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}(12.4 \mathrm{mph}):$ TTC $=7.0$ seconds occurs at $38.8 \mathrm{~m}(127.5 \mathrm{ft})$
11. $30 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}(18.6 \mathrm{mph})$ : TTC $=7.0$ seconds occurs at $58.3 \mathrm{~m}(191.3 \mathrm{ft})$
12. $40 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}(24.8 \mathrm{mph})$ : TTC $=7.0$ seconds occurs at $77.7 \mathrm{~m}(255.1 \mathrm{ft})$
13. $50 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}(31.0 \mathrm{mph}):$ TTC $=7.0$ seconds occurs at $97.2 \mathrm{~m}(318.9 \mathrm{ft})$
14. $60 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}(37.2 \mathrm{mph}):$ TTC $=7.0$ seconds occurs at $116.6 \mathrm{~m}(382.7 \mathrm{ft})$
15. $65 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}(40.4 \mathrm{mph}):$ TTC $=7.0$ seconds occurs at $126.3 \mathrm{~m}(414.6 \mathrm{ft})$
B. The test begins when the longitudinal TTC of the subject vehicle $=4.0$ seconds.
16. $10 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}(6.2 \mathrm{mph}): \mathrm{TTC}=4.0$ seconds occurs at $11.1 \mathrm{~m}(36.4 \mathrm{ft})$
17. $20 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}(12.4 \mathrm{mph}):$ TTC $=4.0$ seconds occurs at $22.2 \mathrm{~m}(72.9 \mathrm{ft})$
18. $30 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}(18.6 \mathrm{mph})$ : TTC $=4.0$ seconds occurs at $33.3 \mathrm{~m}(109.3 \mathrm{ft})$
19. $40 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}(24.8 \mathrm{mph})$ : TTC $=4.0$ seconds occurs at $44.4 \mathrm{~m}(144.8 \mathrm{ft})$
20. $50 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}(31.0 \mathrm{mph})$ : TTC $=4.0$ seconds occurs at $55.5 \mathrm{~m}(182.2 \mathrm{ft})$
21. For pedestrian along path, stationary only, $55 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}(34.2 \mathrm{mph})$ : TTC $=4.0$ seconds occurs at $61.1 \mathrm{~m}(200.3 \mathrm{ft})$
22. $60 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}(37.2 \mathrm{mph})$ : TTC $=4.0$ seconds occurs at $66.6 \mathrm{~m}(218.7 \mathrm{ft})$
23. For pedestrian along path, moving only, $65 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}(40.4 \mathrm{mph})$ : $\mathrm{TTC}=4.0$ seconds occurs at $72.2 \mathrm{~m}(237.0 \mathrm{ft})$
C. The subject vehicle maintained the center of the lane using a robot steering controller.
D. The yaw rate of the subject vehicle was checked to be within $\pm 1.0 \mathrm{deg} / \mathrm{s}$.
E. The subject vehicle driver modulated the throttle, using smooth inputs, to maintain a constant subject vehicle speed.
F. The subject vehicle driver was instructed not to apply any force to the brake pedal unless the mannequin is contacted, or the subject vehicle has come to a complete stop (speed $=0$ ) because the PAEB system has activated and prevented mannequin contact.
G. The instant the subject vehicle PAEB warning event is presented (visual, haptic, or audible) the SV throttle was fully released (within 500 msec ). If no subject vehicle warning event is presented by the subject vehicle PAEB system, the subject vehicle driver was instructed to modulate the throttle to maintain a constant speed until either the onset of PAEB or, if the subject vehicle's PAEB does not activate, the end of the test occurs (i.e., contact with the mannequin).

## Validity Period

A. The valid test interval begins when the longitudinal TTC of the subject vehicle $=4.0$ seconds.
B. Test ends when any of the following occurs:

1. Test scenario pedestrian along path, stationary
i. The subject vehicle comes in contact with the mannequin; or
ii. The subject vehicle comes to a stop before making contact with the mannequin.
2. Test scenario along path, moving:
i. The subject vehicle comes in contact with the mannequin; or
ii. One second after the velocity of the subject vehicle becomes less than or equal to that of the pedestrian mannequin.

## End-of-Test Instructions

A. After the test is complete, the subject vehicle driver shall manually apply force to the brake pedal, bring the vehicle to a stop (if necessary), and place the transmission in park.
B. The test trial is complete.

## Speed Reduction

The magnitude of the subject vehicle speed reduction attributable to PAEB intervention is calculated in one of three ways, depending on whether a test trial concludes with the subject vehicle colliding with the mannequin.
A. For all pedestrian along path scenarios: If the subject vehicle contacts the mannequin during a test trial, the PAEB speed reduction is calculated by subtracting the subject vehicle speed at the time of contact (i.e., when longitudinal range becomes zero) from the subject vehicle speed calculated from TTC $=4.0$ seconds.
B. For pedestrian along path, stationary scenario: If the subject vehicle does not contact the mannequin during a test trial (i.e., PAEB intervention prevents the crash), the subject vehicle speed at the time of subject vehicle and mannequin
contact is taken to be zero. The speed reduction is therefore equal to the subject vehicle speed at TTC $=4.0$ seconds.
C. For pedestrian along path, moving scenario: If the subject vehicle does not contact the mannequin during a test trial (i.e., PAEB intervention prevents the crash), the speed reduction is calculated by subtracting the subject vehicle speed at the minimum longitudinal subject vehicle to mannequin range during the validity period from the subject vehicle speed at $\mathrm{TTC}=4.0$ seconds.

## Appendix C: Test Results

Appendix Table C-1 Nissan Pathfinder Full Crossing Results


Appendix Table C-2 Nissan Pathfinder Full Along Path Results


Appendix Table C-3 Hyundai IONIQ 5 Full Crossing Results

| 2023 Hyundai Ioniq 5 Limited AWD |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{V}_{\mathrm{SV}} \\ (\mathbf{k m} / \mathbf{h}) \end{gathered}$ | Crossing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Pedestrian Crossing Path from Right with 25\% Overlap |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Pedestrian Crossing Path from Right with 50\% Overlap |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Adult |  |  |  | Child |  |  |  | Adult |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Child |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Daylight |  |  |  | Daylight |  |  |  | Daylight |  |  |  | High Regen |  |  |  | Far FCW |  |  |  | Lower Beam |  |  |  | Upper Beam |  |  |  | Daylight |  |  |  | Lower Beam |  |  |  |
| 10 | Avoidance |  |  |  | Avoidance |  |  |  | Avoidance |  |  |  | Avoidance |  |  |  | Avoidance |  |  |  | Avoidance |  |  |  | Avoidance |  |  |  | Avoidance |  |  |  | Avoidance |  |  |  |
| 10 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 20 | Avoidance |  |  |  | Avoidance |  |  |  | Avoidance |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avoidance |  |  |  | Avoidance |  |  |  | Avoidance |  |  |  | Avoidance |  |  |  |
| 20 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 30 | Avoidance |  |  |  | Avoidance |  |  |  | Avoidance |  |  |  | Avoidance |  |  |  | Avoidance |  |  |  | Avoidance |  |  |  | Avoidance |  |  |  | Avoidance |  |  |  | Avoidance |  |  |  |
| 30 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 40 | Avoidance |  |  |  | Avoidance |  |  |  | Avoidance |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avoidance |  |  |  | Avoidance |  |  |  | Avoidance |  |  |  | Avoidance |  |  |  |
|  | - | - | - | - | - - - - |  |  |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 40 (CC) | $\square$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | voidanc |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - | - | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 50 | 8.7 |  |  |  | Avoidance |  |  |  | Avoidance |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avoidance |  |  |  | Avoidance |  |  |  | Avoidance |  |  |  | Avoidance |  |  |  |
|  | 9.9 | A | 6.7 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 60 | - ${ }_{\text {9.9 }}$ |  |  |  | 30.4 |  |  |  | Avoidance |  |  |  | 18.6 |  |  |  | 17.6 |  |  |  | 33.6 |  |  |  | 12 |  |  |  | 26.6 |  |  |  | 20.9 |  |  |  |
|  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 26 | 17 | - | - | 15 | 14 | - | - | - | - | - | - | A | A | A | A | 21 | 14 | - | - | 31 | 44 | - | - |
| $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{V}_{\mathrm{SV}} \\ (\mathbf{k m} / \mathbf{h}) \end{gathered}$ | Crossing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avoidance ${ }^{\text {A }}$ A $\quad$ Full Avoidance on Test |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Obstructed Running ChildCrossing Path from the Right |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Pedestrian Crossing Path from the Left |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Child |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Adult |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Child |  |  |  |  | X |  |  | X |  |  | tac | at X | (km |  |  |
|  | Real Vehicles |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Daylight |  |  |  | High Regen |  |  |  | Far FCW |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - | Test not Performed |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10 | Avoidance |  |  |  | Avoidance |  |  |  | Avoidance |  |  |  | Avoidance |  |  |  | Avoidance |  |  |  | Avoidance |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20 | Avoidance |  |  |  | Avoidance |  |  |  | Avoidance |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avoidance |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | - |  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - | - | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 30 | Avoidance |  |  |  | Avoidance |  |  |  | Avoidance |  |  |  | Avoidance |  |  |  | Avoidance |  |  |  | Avoidance |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 30 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 40 | Avoidance |  |  |  | Avoidance |  |  |  | Avoidance |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avoidance |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 40 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - | - | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 50 | 15.9 |  |  |  | 18 |  |  |  | Avoidance |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avoidance |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 17 | 21 | - | - | 17 | 18 | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - | - | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 60 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 30.2 |  |  |  | 30.4 |  |  |  | 26.2 |  |  |  | Avoidance |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 25 | 22 |  |  | - | - | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Appendix Table C-4 Hyundai IONIQ 5 Full Along Path Results


Appendix Table C-5 Toyota Corolla Full Crossing Results


Appendix Table C-6 Toyota Corolla Full Along Path Results


Appendix Table C-7 BMW iX Full Crossing Results


Appendix Table C-8 BMW iX Full Along Path Results


Appendix Table C-9 Ford F-150 Lightning Full Crossing Results


Appendix Table C-10 Ford F-150 Lightning Full Along Path Results


Appendix Table C-11 Mazda CX-90 Full Crossing Results


Appendix Table C-12 Mazda CX-90 Full Along Path Results


C-12

