





FMVSS Considerations for Vehicles With Automated Driving Systems: Project Update





FMVSS Considerations for Vehicles with ADSs

Project Overview:

- NHTSA-sponsored, multi-year project initiated in September 2017
- Identify unnecessary/unintended regulatory barriers to self-certification and compliance verification of innovative vehicle designs with Automated Driving Systems (ADSs)
- Provide technical translation options of FMVSS and related compliance test procedures for ADSequipped vehicles
- Focus is on ADS-Dedicated Vehicles (ADS-DVs) that lack manually operated driving controls (e.g., steering wheel, brake pedal)



FMVSS: Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards

Technical Translation Approach

Identify Potential Unnecessary Barriers: FMVSS Capture Potential **Develop Technical** Establish Standards Incorporated Considerations **Translations Options** Crosscutting by Reference **Document Process** Themes OVSC Test Procedure Obtain Stakeholder Feedback

OVSC: Office of Vehicle Safety Compliance

FMVSS Covered in Volume 1 and 2 Research

Focus Areas:

- Address the fundamental crosscutting assumptions (e.g., driver and seating position, service brake application, gear position/selection, and telltales)
- Apply passenger seating position test procedures to the left front outboard seating position (200-series)
- Develop considerations for addressing bidirectional vehicles (100-series)
- Focus on test method development (100-series)

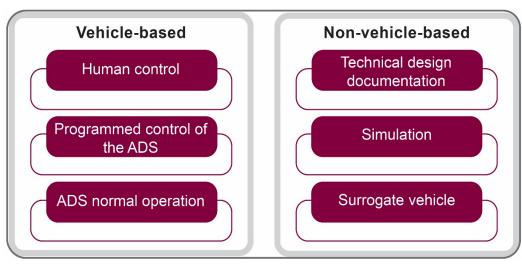
	Crash Avoidance			Crashworthiness & Occupant Protection		
j	101 Controls and displays	110 Tire selection and rims and motor home/recreation vehicle trailer load carrying capacity information	124 Accelerator control systems	201 Occupant protection in interior impact	206 Door locks and door retention components	216a Roof crush resistance
	102 Transmission shift position sequence, starter interlock, and transmission braking effect	111 Rear visibility	125 Warning devices	202a Head restraints	207 Seating systems	219 Windshield zone intrusion
	103 Windshield defrosting and defogging systems	113 Hood latch system	126 Electronic stability control systems for light vehicles	203 Impact protection for the driver from the steering control system	208 Occupant crash protection	222 School bus passenger seating and crash protection
	104 Windshield wiping and washing systems	114 Theft protection and rollaway prevention	138 Tire pressure monitoring systems	204 Steering control rearward displacement	210 Seat belt assembly anchorages	225 Child restraint anchorage systems
	108 Lamps, reflective devices, and associated equipment	Power-operated window, partition, and roof panel systems	141 Minimum Sound Requirements for Hybrid and Electric Vehicles	205 Glazing materials	214 Side impact protection	226 Ejection Mitigation

Crash Avoidance Test Methods and Evaluation: Volume 1 and 2

Volumes 1 and 2 explored a range of potential compliance verification test methods for ADS-DVs

Research testing was completed for:

- FMVSS No. 114: Theft Protection and Rollaway Prevention
- FMVSS No. 138: Tire Pressure Monitoring Systems
- FMVSS No. 126: Electronic Stability Control Systems (ESC) for Light Vehicles



Test Method Considerations

FMVSS Covered in Volume 3

Focus Areas:

- Braking and heavy truck electronic stability control (ESC) standards
- Low-speed vehicles standard
- 300-series standards (post-crash)
- Unconventional seating considerations for occupant crash protection (FMVSS No. 208)

Crash	Avoidance		Crashworthin	ess & Occupa	nt Protection
105 Hydraulic and electric brake systems	121 Air brake systems	500 Low-speed vehicles	208 Occupant crash protection (unconventional seating)	219 Windshield zone intrusion	303 Fuel system integrity of compressed natural gas vehicles
106 Brake hoses	129 New non-pneumatic tires for passenger cars		209 Seat belt assemblies	220 School bus rollover protection	304 Compressed natural gas fuel container integrity
109 New pneumatic and certain specialty tires	135 Light vehicle brake systems		212 Windshield mounting	221 School bus body joint strength	305 Electric-powered vehicles: electrolyte spillage and electrical shock protection
116 Motor vehicle brake fluids	136 Electronic stability control systems for heavy vehicles		213 Child restraint systems	School bus passenger seating and crash protection	401 Interior trunk release
117 Retreaded pneumatic tires	139 New pneumatic radial tires for light vehicles		217 Bus emergency exits and window retention and release	301 Fuel system integrity	
New pneumatic tires for motor vehicles with a GVWR of more than 4,536 kilograms (10,000 pounds) and motorcycles			218 Motorcycle helmets	302 Flammability of interior materials	

Unconventional Seating Technical Translation Scope: Volume 3

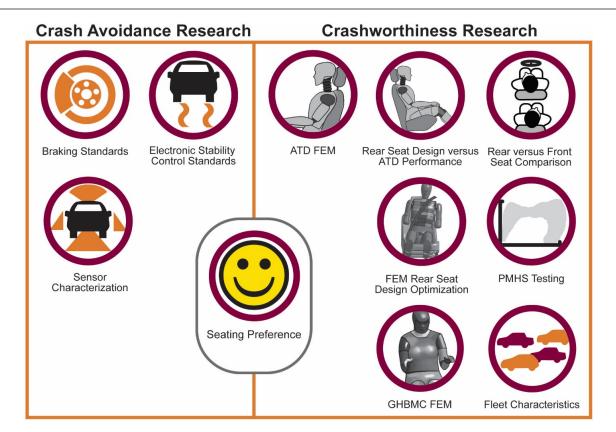
Stationary face-to-face designated seating positions were selected for initial technical translation of FMVSS No. 208 analysis:

- Maximizes use of conventional restraint systems
- Aligns with current research initiatives
- Offers the least amount of complexity



Unconventional Seating Illustration

Beyond Volume 3: Ongoing Research



Braking and ESC Standards

- Conduct FMVSS No. 135 evaluation of human (surrogate) and programmed control test methods and identify unique considerations:
 - Test requirements that may not be applicable to an ADS or may be outside the way the vehicle is designed to operate
 - What the ADS can't do and why not
- Evaluate alternate steering control inputs (e.g., road wheel angle) for test execution identified in FMVSS No. 126 Volume 2 technical translation options
- Assess implementation suitability of findings from FMVSS Nos. 135 and 126 for heavy vehicles (FMVSS Nos. 121 and 136)



Braking Standards





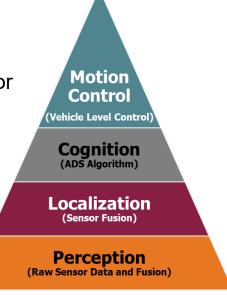


Sensor Characterization



Explore sensor capabilities and evaluate and characterize critical sensor attributes by:

- Surveying test procedures and measures used by industry
- 2) Identifying potential gaps in characterizing sensor performance
- 3) Measuring sensor performance
- Evaluating methods to characterize nominal and degraded sensor performance for ADS applications



ADS Control Architecture

Occupant Protection and Crashworthiness

- Front seat bias was found to be a key consideration during the review of FMVSS No. 208 in Volume 2
- Research was initiated to explore the potential issues for future translations of crashworthiness regulations for occupants seated anywhere other than in the front row of an ADS-DV
- There are seven related areas that examine the expected incidence and outcomes of rear-seated occupants in an ADS-DV with conventional (forward-facing) seats including:
 - Developing dummy positioning procedures for rear-seated ATDs
 - Assessing candidate injury criteria for rear-seated occupants (PMHS testing)
 - Evaluating ATD performance for rear-seated occupants (sled testing and GHBMC FEM)



ATD FEM



Rear Seat Design versus ATD Performance



GHBMC FEM



Rear versus Front Seat Comparison



FEM Rear Seat Design Optimization



PMHS Testing



Fleet Characteristics

Seat Preference



Explore occupants'
preferred seating positions
in an ADS-DV



Examine the prevalence of **seat belt use** in an ADS-DV

Consider how FMVSS information could be communicated to occupants and study if the information is understood



Thank You

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Volume 1 Publication:

https://www.nhtsa.gov/sites/nhtsa.dot.gov/files/documents/ads-dv_fmvss_vol1-042320-v8-tag.pdf

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