

This is a translation to English for reference purpose of JNCAP test method which is originally prescribed in Japanese language.
Please be sure to refer to the Japanese test method if you need to be precisely correct.

METHODS FOR CHECKING EQUIPMENT DESIGNED TO ACCELERATION PEDAL MISAPPLICATION PREVENTION SYSTEM

Created: March 20, 2018

Revised: April 25, 2023

March 23, 2022

June 14, 2019

1. Effective Dates

This equipment test method will go into effect starting April 1, 2018. Furthermore, the revisions made on April 25, 2023 will come into effect on April 25, 2023.

2. Scope of Application

This test method shall, among those tests conducted as part of the automotive, etc. assessment information providing service implemented by the National Agency for Automotive Safety and Victims' Aid (hereafter referred to as "NASVA"), apply to "Acceleration Pedal Misapplication Prevention System" of passenger vehicles with 9 occupants or less and commercial vehicles with a gross vehicle mass of 2.8 tons or less.

3. Definition of Terms

The terms used in this testing method are defined as follows.

- (1) "**Acceleration Pedal Misapplication Prevention System**": In the event of peddle misapplication at times when a vehicle is departing or accelerating, the driver mishandles the operation of the shift lever, acceleration peddle etc., if there is a possibility of colliding with obstacles nearby or pedestrians, in order to prevent a collision or to reduce injury, the equipment restrains running at times of sudden departure or sudden acceleration.
- (2) "**Standard Track**": The course the test vehicle will run.
- (3) "**Mass at Vehicle Delivery**": The total weight of the built in components; motor, fuel and relating equipment, lubricating oil, coolant etc. In full amount, as well as any standard tools that maybe loaded in e.g. spare tires, tools.

- (4) **“Temperature of Brakes Before Testing”**: The check of the temperature of each wheel’s lining, parts etc. in line with the JIS D 0210 established method. Before each test run while the car is still stationary. In the event that a higher temperature is found in the left or right wheels during measuring, the highest temperature shall be used.
- (5) **“Vehicle Target, Pedestrian Target ”**: A testing system that simulates the front of a car shown in Appendix A and the pedestrian shown in Appendix B.
- (6) **“Potential collision location”**: A hypothesized location for a collision along the standard track (Diagram 1 and Diagram 2).
- (7) **“Distance from potential collision location”**: The distance of the center front (Foff, Fon) or center back (Roff, Ron) of the test vehicle from the potential collision location on the Standard Track (Diagram 1 and Diagram 2).
- (8) **“Amount of lateral shift”**: The error difference of the lateral movement between the tip of the center of the car measured against the Standard Track (Diagram 1 and Diagram 2).
- (9) **“Brake off time”**: The point in time that the driver’s foot had been separated from the pedal during the test run.
- (10) **“Acceleration on time”**: The point in time when the acceleration peddle first started to move during the test run.
- (11) **“Acceleration full time”**: The point in time when the acceleration peddle was fully pushed all the way during the test run.
- (12) **“Test run start position”**: Where the test is to be set, the target position for starting the test run on the standard track.

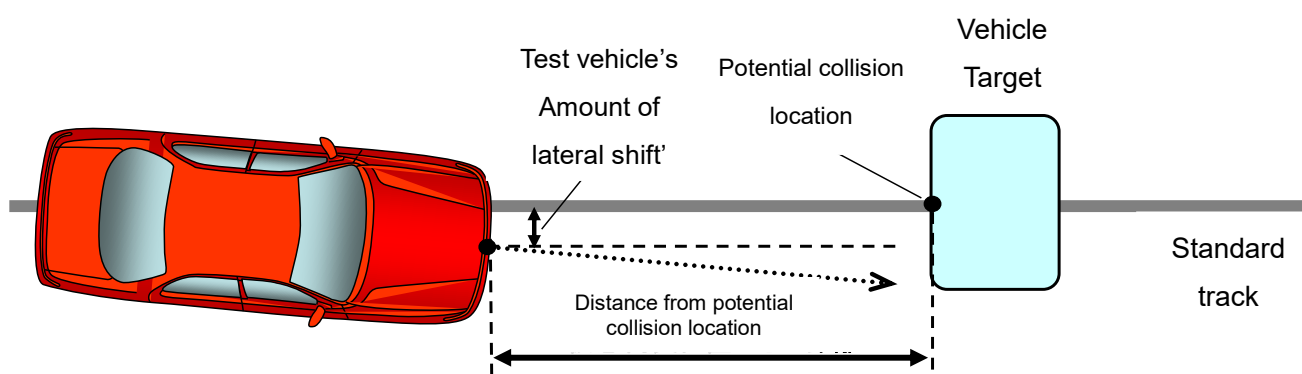


Diagram 1 Conceptual Diagram of Definitions (Vehicle)

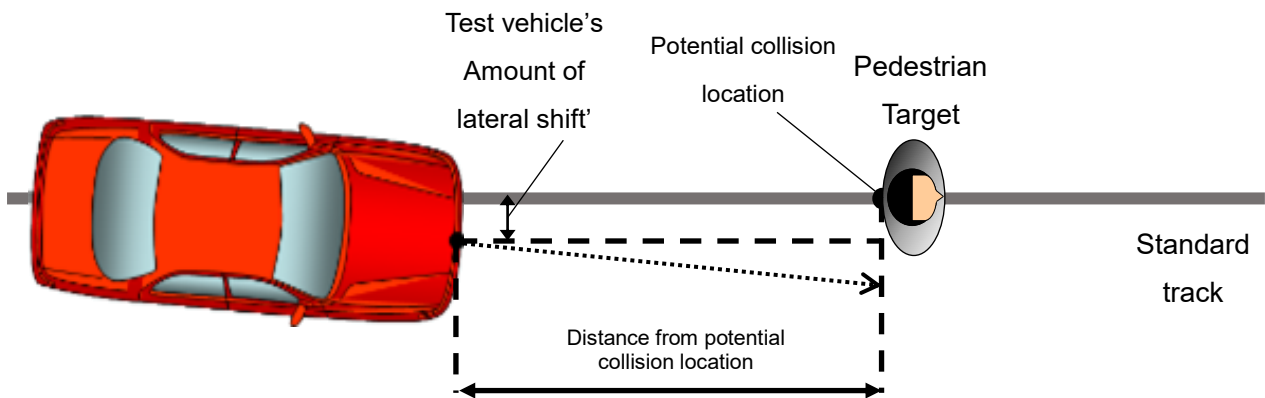


Diagram 2 Conceptual Diagram of Definitions (Pedestrian)

4. Test conditions

4.1 Data provided by the manufacturer

The manufacturer will provide the basic necessary data required for testing in Appendix 1.

4.2 Test Vehicle's Condition

The test vehicle's condition shall be as follows:

- (1) Load condition: With one driver riding, the mass of the test car including the measuring equipment etc. shall be mass + 200 kg (within $\pm 1\%$) as at the time of vehicle delivery. The load distribution of the front and rear axles shall be equivalent (within $\pm 5\%$) to the load distribution at the time of vehicle delivery (%).
If the above requirements cannot be met, parts maybe be removed or attached so as to meet these conditions, so long as performance is not adversely affected. Any parts attached should be secured securely.
- (2) Tires: The tires used shall be the ones equipped at the time of purchase. Tire air pressure before test run (at room temperature) on a horizontal surface, should be adjusted to that which is recorded in the specification sheet.
- (3) Braking device: The discs, drums and linings shall be used in accordance with the method defined in item 5.1(2) "lap run" when purchasing test vehicles. The braking device should be adjusted accordingly, ensuring that it has not been affected by abnormal factors such as moisture or abnormal thermal history.
- (4) Drive axle: In vehicles where a drive axle can be selected, please select a normally use drive axle.
- (5) Engine output etc.: In motors and electric motors where it is possible to switch to a more powerful setting, please set to a general use setting.
- (6) Protection devices: In vehicles with safety equipment for the driver seat , if deemed necessary the devices maybe deactivated.

(7) Configuration of Acceleration Pedal Misapplication Prevention System: Acceleration Pedal Misapplication Prevention System (including ABES etc. which operate at the same time as said device), in cases where the driver can adjust the operating timing, it shall be set to the timing which was recommended by the manufacturer.

4.3 Test Track

The test track shall meet the following requirements:

- (1) The test track shall be a flat, dry, and clean paved road surface without any leaves, dirt, etc.
- (2) The standard track shall have a friction coefficient of about 0.9 under dry conditions. The measurement procedure shall comply with ASTM E1337, for the test tires ASTM E1136, where the test load is $4586\pm 67\text{N}$, tire pressure is $241\pm 3\text{kPa}$ and speed is $64\pm 0.8\text{km/h}$.
- (3) During testing, there shall be no obstacles or paint marks within a lateral distance of 3.0m to either side of the standard track and with a longitudinal distance of 30m ahead of the test vehicle when the test ends. Furthermore, ensure there are no loud sounds or ultrasonic sounds in the vicinity which may impact test results.

4.4 Weather conditions

The test shall be executed in the following Weather conditions.

- (1) At the time of test, air temperature is within the range of $-5^{\circ}\text{C}\sim 40^{\circ}\text{C}$.
- (2) At the time of test, average wind speed is 5 m/s or less.
- (3) A visibility of at least 1km is ensured.
- (4) A declaration by a vehicle manufacturer might allow the following tests under sunlight conditions to be avoided:
 - ① The illumination is 2000lx or less at the time of testing
 - ② When there is a strong shadow near the reference runway other than the shadow of the test vehicle and the vehicle target, pedestrian target.
 - ③ Direct sunlight on the front or back of the vehicle.
 - ④ Temperature at time of testing below 5°C .

4.5 Data Measurement

The following data items shall be measured, with the sampling frequency at 100Hz or higher.

- (1) Brake off time
- (2) Acceleration on time
- (3) Acceleration full time
- (4) Test vehicle start location
- (5) Test vehicle speed

(6) Temperature of brakes before braking

4.6 Measuring equipment

The following measuring equipment for testing shall be capable of smoothly handling the data of the measurement items covered in Section 4.5. Additionally, before conducting the test, the vehicle position shall be verified. As for the other measurement equipment, accuracy shall be checked based on the results of calibration by the measurement equipment manufacturer.

- (1) Device used to measure vehicle position: ensure that the device's accuracy is within $\pm 0.03\text{m}$
- (2) Device used to measure vehicle speed: ensure that the device's accuracy is within $\pm 0.1\text{km/h}$
- (3) Device used to check brake temperature: ensure that the device's accuracy is within $\pm 3\%$

5. Test method

5.1 Test preparation

- (1) Formatting operation: If the vehicle manufacturer requests it, the test vehicle is allowed to run up to 100km on ordinary roads to initialize its sensor units. As long as the conditions required for initialization are met, the initialization work may be performed in conjunction with the above conditioning run.
- (2) Lap run: In equipment that automatically intervenes in the running of a vehicle's braking system, if requested by the manufacturer, in order to warm up the test vehicle's brake equipment disk, drum or friction material, excluding tests with similar lap runs, to achieve a deceleration of 3.7m/s^2 from a speed of 64km/h, operate the brake 200 times (till stopped). The interval from when the brake is first operated to when the brake is next operated is the time required to lower the brake temperature to between 110 °C. and 132 °C, or distance travelled having reached 1.6 km, whichever is earlier. After each stop, the vehicle will accelerate back up to 64 km/h and maintain that speed until the next braking (equivalent to that specified in FMVSS 105 S7.4.1.1). If the conditions necessary for initialization are satisfied, the initialization work of item 5.1 (1) may be carried out together with the above-mentioned lap run.
- (3) Selecting test conditions
As indicated in table 1, tests are performed measuring eight test conditions depending on travelling direction and vehicle target, pedestrian target used. As is the case with Foff and Roff, if the device has control, even though there is no vehicle target and pedestrian target, the device must be deactivated. Furthermore, if there is a

request from the manufacturer, if there is a direction of travel in which the device does not operate, that direction of travel shall not be tested.

Table 1 Test condition options

Type of Vehicle Target, Pedestrian Target	Condition identifier	Direction of travel	Installation of Vehicle Target, Pedestrian Target
Vehicle	Foff	Forward	No
	Fon	Forward	Yes
	Roff	Reverse	No
	Ron	Reverse	Yes
Pedestrian	Foff	Forward	No
	Fon	Forward	Yes
	Roff	Reverse	No
	Ron	Reverse	Yes

5.2 Testing

- (1) Re-brake conditioning: In the case of the first braking system test for the test car (generic term of the test carrying out brake conditioning of item 5.1), before starting the test, repeat the process of item 5.1 (2) at least 35 times in principle for re-conditioning. Further, when the period from the conditioning run of 5.1 to the test exceeded two weeks, the process may be repeated up to 50 times depending on the condition of the brake system in the test vehicle. In the case of second or more braking system test (same when it takes multiple days in the same test), 35times if one week or more has passed since the previous test date, and 50 times at most if two weeks or more have passed, it is possible to carry our re-brake conditioning. If re-brake conditioning test is not carried out on the day of test, warm up run should be carried out until the brake temperature exceed 100°C by the procedure of the item 5.1 (2)
- (2) Set up for the start position of the test: The test start position is selected from one of the choices where the distance between the start and potential collision site is 1.0 m, 0.9 m, or 0.8 m. Selection of this position is declared by the automobile manufacturer etc. for each condition in the traveling direction.
- (3) Brake temperature: In an apparatus that controls the running of a vehicle by automatically intervening in the braking system, measure the brake temperature before the test run and confirm that it is in the range of 65 °C to 100 °C.
- (4) Installation of vehicle target, pedestrian target: Under the conditions of Fon and Ron,

vehicle target, pedestrian target are set at the potential collision position. At this time, it is installed so that the center of the front face of the vehicle target, pedestrian target are at perpendicular angle to the runway.

- (5) Transmission: For Foff and Fon, set the gear position to the D range if the transmission of the test vehicle is an automatic transmission and the lowest forward gear in the case of the manual transmission. In the case of Roff and Ron, the gear position is set to the R range in the case of the automatic transmission and set as the reverse gear in the case of the manual transmission.
- (6) Movement to the test running start position: Start the engine of the test automobile 20 m before the vehicle target, pedestrian target installation position on the track. After that, the vehicle will roll to the test running start position and stop. In addition, the gear position of the transmission must not be changed during the movement, and the accelerator and brake operations shall be minimized as much as possible and no sudden pedal operation shall be performed.
- (7) Preparation at the test start position: Regarding the restarting operation of the engine and the change of the gear position of the transmission after moving to the test start position, follow the method by offer from the automobile manufacturer, etc. In the test of Roff and Ron, the engine may be started by moving to the test start position by a self-selected procedure. If the test traveling start position has passed, the procedure from (6) is repeated.
- (8) Test driving: The driver quickly steps from the brake pedal to the accelerator pedal and holds it all the way down until the test car stops or exceeds the potential collision location, maintaining the steering wheel in the neutral position.
- (9) Number of tests: In Fon and Ron for each type of vehicle target and pedestrian target, acquire valid test results once. When carrying out Foff and Roff, obtain valid test results three times. For Fon and Ron, however, if preliminary data has been submitted by the automaker, etc., only when the first avoidance result in this test differs from the avoidance result of the preliminary data, additional tests perform the test twice to obtain effective test results. In all the tests, if the test result is the same collision speed twice consecutively, the third test can be omitted. Also, tests determined to be invalid (Foul) in the check of the test results in item 5.3 shall not be included in valid test times.

5.3 Confirmation of test results and test video recording

- (1) Measurement section: In a test run, the measurement section shall start at the point at which the driver lets off the brake and end at either the point at which the test vehicle stops or passes the Hypothetical Collision Position, whichever occurs earlier.

(2) Adjustment of measured values

For the test results obtained for, the following items ① to ⑤, measurement values etc. Shall be rounded off to the nearest unit in each item. (Hereinafter the same in this test method.)

- ① Maximum lateral shift amount: Read the maximum value (absolute value regardless of direction) of the lateral shift amount within the measurement section in units of 0.01 m.
- ② Brake off position: Read the distance from the potential collision location at the start of the measurement section in units of 0.01 m.
- ③ Speed when accelerator is on: Read the speed of test car at accelerator on in increments of 0.1 km/h.
- ④ Accelerator depression time: Read the time taken from the accelerator on time to the accelerator full time in units of 0.01 s.
- ⑤ Collision speed: Read the speed of the test car at the time when the distance from the virtual collision position becomes 0.0 m or less in increments of 0.1 km/h. If it does not reach the potential collision location, it is 0 km/h.

(3) Test video recording

- ① In-vehicle video: Record in front of the test vehicle, around the driver's seat and the event of pedal misapplication are recorded by the video camera installed in the vehicle compartment of the test vehicle. (If it is difficult to shoot in the car due to sunshine etc., shooting can be canceled after consultation with the car manufacturer etc.)
- ② Out-vehicle video: Record the driving condition of the test car and the collision / avoidance situation with the vehicle target, pedestrian target with a video camera installed at the side of the test track. At that time, the video camera shall be installed near the virtual collision position where a collision between the test car and the vehicle target, pedestrian target are expected.

(4) Confirming validity of test results

If one of the following factors ① to ⑦ is present, the test result is considered invalid (foul).

- ① When the maximum lateral shift amount exceeds 0.1m
- ② When the brake off position exceeds the range of ± 0.02 m from the test track start position
- ③ When the accelerator on speed exceeds 0.5 km/h
- ④ When the accelerator pedal depression time is less than 0.13s or exceeds 0.25s
- ⑤ When necessary measurement results cannot be obtained due to malfunction or

failure of the measuring instrument, or when it is judged that there is a clear error

- ⑥ When an action other than the one defined in the test is performed, such as touching the brake pedal when the accelerator is on.
- ⑦ When the test video of (3) is not acquired (except when the driving status of the test car, the operating status of the test target and the collision / avoidance status can be confirmed by the in-vehicle video or the outside video)

6. Recording test results

6.1. Recording the environmental factors

The test conditions, the test vehicle specifications, the test date (day, month, year), ambient conditions during the test and the like shall be recorded in Appendix 2.

6.2 Recording the measurements

For each test condition that was carried out, record the measured values sorted out in item 5.3 (2) for the test results determined to be valid in item 5.3 (3) in the corresponding column of Appendix 2.

6.3 Test results

- (1) Record the collision speed, which is the median value among three effective test results for each test condition of Foff and Roff for each type of vehicle target and pedestrian target, in the corresponding column of Appendix 2 respectively. The same shall apply when 5 effective tests of Fon and Ron are carried out three times according to item 5.2 (9). In addition, when Foff or Roff is omitted according to item 5.1 (3), then this is to be recorded in the corresponding column of Appendix 2.
- (2) The rate of change in speed is obtained by the following formula, and the numerical values obtained up to the first place after the decimal point after rounding off the second place after the decimal point are recorded in the corresponding column of Appendix 2.

For the Fon, Foff, Ron and Roff in this case, the median value of the collision speed shall be used. When Foff or Roff is omitted according to item 5.1 (3), the rate of change in speed will be "1.0".

- Speed change rate (F side) = $(Foff - Fon) / Foff$
- Speed change rate (R side) = $(Roff - Ron) / Roff$

- (3) For the "Avoidance" column in Appendix 2, "○" is recorded when the velocity change rate arranged in item 6.3 (2) is "1.0", "Δ" when it is "0.1 or more but less than 1.0", and "X" when it is "less than 0.1".

Attachment A - Vehicle target specifications

Vehicle target specifications used are the same as those outlined by Euro-NCAP (Test Protocol - AEB systems Version1.0 July 2013 ANNEX A EVT SPECIFICATIONS).

Attached 1 shows the outward appearance of the vehicle target.

The vehicle target is designed to exhibit sensed characteristics equivalent to those of segment C vehicles in Europe for sensors such as laser radar, millimeter wave radar and camera.

The number plate of the test vehicle displays the JNCAP logo. The air pressure of the vehicle target should be set to 25 kPa and this air pressure should be maintained during the test.



Attached 1 – Vehicle target outward appearance

Attachment B - Pedestrian target specifications

Pedestrian target specifications used are the same as those outlined by Euro-NCAP (Test Protocol - AEB VRU systems Version1.0.1 July 2015 ANNEX A EPT SPECIFICATIONS).

Attached 2 shows the outward appearance of the pedestrian target and Platform. The dimensional specifications of the dummies are shown in Appendix B.

The pedestrian target is designed to exhibit sensed characteristics close to human pedestrian for sensors such as laser radar, millimeter wave radar and camera. The platform will be designed to be very thin (2.5 cm thick) so as not to affect the detection of

pedestrians by various sensors.



Attached 2 – Pedestrian target outward appearance

Appendix B - Pedestrian target specification values

Item	Dimension
Walking posture height	$1,800 \pm 20$ [mm]
Shoulder center (diagram ○) height	1,430[mm]
Horizontal distance between pillar center and platform center (diagram Δ)	100[mm]
Distance between elbows	500 ± 50 [mm]
Torso thickness	235 ± 20 [mm]
Forward tilt angle	85 ± 2 [deg]
Strut angle (toward vehicle traveling direction)	5 ± 2 [deg]
Angle of left and right upper arm	85 ± 2 [deg]
Weight	MAX 4 [Kg]

Appendix 1 Specifications of vehicle tested for Acceleration Pedal Misapplication Prevention System

【To be filled out by manufacturer】

1. Specifications of the car being examined

(1) Model/Type (Model Name): _____ / _____ (_____)

(2) Sensor system : Front _____ Back _____

(3) Is there breaking control?: yes / no

(4) Installed Tire

	Front	Rear
Size		
Brand/model		
Air pressure (kPa)		

2. Declaration from the manufacturer

[Vehicle]

(1) Choice of test starting position : Front 1.0m · 0.9m · 0.8m

Back 1.0m · 0.9m · 0.8m

(2) Recommended operations at test start point (Engine timing ON/FF 、 shift lever position) :

(3) Pre- data submission: Yes (Appendix 3 or equivalent) / No

[Pedestrian]

(1) Choice of test starting position : Front 1.0m · 0.9m · 0.8m

Back 1.0m · 0.9m · 0.8m

(2) Recommended operations at test start point (Engine timing ON/FF 、 shift lever position) :

(3) Pre- data submission: Yes (Appendix 3 or equivalent) / No

Appendix 2 - Test results of Acceleration Pedal Misapplication Prevention System

【To be filled out by examining officer】

Test date (YYYY/MM/DD):_____ Place :_____

1. Specifications of the car being examined

(1) Model/Type (Model Name):_____ / _____ (_____)

(2) Frame number:_____

(3) Sensor system : Front_____ Back_____

(4) Installed Tire

	Front	Rear
Size		
Brand/Type		
Air pressure (kPa)		

(5) Test Vehicle Load Distribution

		Left Wheel	Right Wheel	Subtotal	Grand Total	Front-rear Distribution
Load Distribution at Vehicle Delivery (daN)	Front Axle					%
	Rear Axle					%
Load Distribution at Testing (daN)	Front Axle					%
	Rear Axle					%

(Note) Indicate as 1daN = 1kgf

2. Environmental conditions

Start time:_____ Weather:_____ Temp.:_____ Wind speed:_____

End time:_____ Weather:_____ Temp.:_____ Wind speed:_____

Remarks:_____

3. Test results

(1) [Vehicle]

Test run start position: Forward _____ m Reverse _____ m

		Maximum lateral displacement [m]	Position at brake-off [m]	Speed at time of acceleration (km/h)	Accelerator depression time [s]	Collision speed [km/h]	Median collision speed	Velocity change rate	Avoidable or not avoidable
Foff	1st								
	2nd								
	3rd								
Fon	1st								
	2nd								
	3rd								
Roff	1st								
	2nd								
	3rd								
Ron	1st								
	2nd								
	3rd								

[Remarks]

(2) [Pedestrian]

Test run start position: Forward _____ m Reverse _____ m

		Maximum lateral displacement [m]	Position at brake-off [m]	Speed at time of acceleration (km/h)	Accelerator depression time [s]	Collision speed [km/h]	Median collision speed	Velocity change rate	Avoidable or not avoidable
Foff	1st							/	/
	2nd								
	3rd								
Fon	1st								
	2nd								
	3rd								
Roff	1st							/	/
	2nd								
	3rd								
Ron	1st								
	2nd								
	3rd								

[Remarks]

Appendix 3: Acceleration Pedal Misapplication Prevention System Performance Test Results

[For submission of pre-data as defined in the detailed regulations of the New Car Assessment Information Provision Project]

***Only the results of tests conducted on the same type of vehicle as the assessment test vehicle (with optional equipment similar to that of the test vehicle) using the test methods specified by NASVA may be submitted.**

Test date (YYYY/MM/DD):_____ Place :_____

1. Test vehicle specifications

(1) Model/Type (Model Name):_____ / _____ (_____)

(2) Sensor system: Front:_____ Back:_____

(3) Installed Tire

	Front	Rear
Size		
Brand/Type		
Air pressure (kPa)		

(4) Test Vehicle Load Distribution

		Left Wheel	Right Wheel	Subtotal	Grand Total	Front-rear Distribution
Load Distribution at Vehicle Delivery (daN)	Front Axle					%
	Rear Axle					%
Load Distribution at Testing (daN)	Front Axle					%
	Rear Axle					%

(Note) Indicate as 1daN = 1kgf

2. Environmental conditions

Start time:_____ Weather:_____ Temp.:_____ Wind speed:_____

End time:_____ Weather:_____ Temp.:_____ Wind speed:_____

Remarks:_____

3. Test results

(1) [Vehicle]

Test run start position: Forward _____ m Reverse _____ m

		Maximum lateral displacement [m]	Position at brake-off [m]	Speed at time of acceleration (km/h)	Accelerator depression time [s]	Collision speed [km/h]	Median collision speed	Velocity change rate	Avoidable or not avoidable
Foff	1st								
	2nd								
	3rd								
Fon	1st								
	2nd								
	3rd								
Roff	1st								
	2nd								
	3rd								
Ron	1st								
	2nd								
	3rd								

[Remarks]

(2) [Pedestrian]

Test run start position: Forward _____ m Reverse _____ m

		Maximum lateral displacement [m]	Position at brake-off [m]	Speed at time of acceleration (km/h)	Accelerator depression time [s]	Collision speed [km/h]	Median collision speed	Velocity change rate	Avoidable or not avoidable
Foff	1st							/	/
	2nd								
	3rd								
Fon	1st								
	2nd								
	3rd								
Roff	1st							/	/
	2nd								
	3rd								
Ron	1st								
	2nd								
	3rd								

[Remarks]