INFORMAL DOCUMENT No.: 28 (48th GRE, 9-12 April 2002 Agenda Items 1.2. and 4.2.)

Adaptive Front Lighting Systems (AFS)

Presentation to the 48th Session of GRE (9-12 April 2002) Agenda items 1.2. and 4.2.

Contents

1 Background 5 Photometry

2 Definitions 6 Safety

3 Functions / Modes 7 Documentation &

4 The Appearance Approval

Eureka Project EU 1403

The Program and the Milestones



1994 Phase I

Drivers /Traffic Needs - Improvement Potential Possible Functions & Modes Definition - **Feasibility** Initial Tests - Market Response

1997 Phase II

Field Studies

Scientific Support

Demonstration Lamps and Vehicles / Road Tests

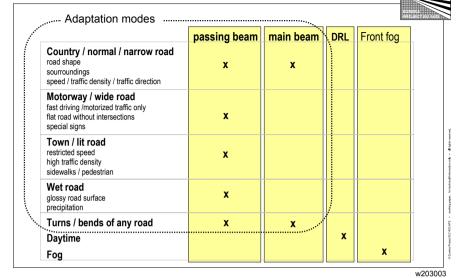
1999 Phase III

Balocco and 44th GRE (Apr. 2000) **Presentation** Requirements **Draft Specification** Support to GTB's work for draft Regulation

w203002

Eureka Project EU 1403

Situations and Possible Modes



AFS Acceptance and Market

Proposed Passing Beams, Customers Ranking

-			
	Yes, I need an improved Passing beam lighting for	Study 1996 France, Italy, Sweden	Study 1995 Germany
	Wet roads	rank 1	rank 1
	Country roads	rank 2	rank 2
	Bends	rank 3	rank 3
	Motorways	rank 4	j
	Town Situation	rank 5	(rank 4)

Comparison with other features/ values (1996)

Adverse weather /wet road mode

= as airbag (some 650 EUR option at that time)

Other AFS modes = as front fog lamps

Eureka Project EU 1403 Phase II Test Activities Road **Test Car** Tests Experience Base Control for Device Technical Requirements Experimental Laboratory Headlamps Tests w203005

Eureka Project EU 1403

AFS Presentation at Balocco (1999)





Eureka Project EU 1403

Balocco Test Cars and Lamps



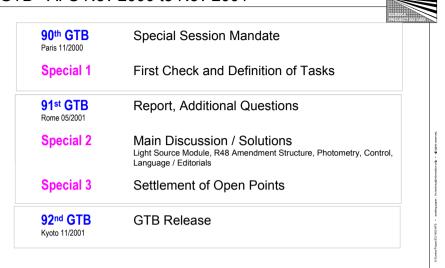
Eureka Project EU 1403

44th GRF: AFS Presentation

- 67. On 4 April, late in the evening after the session, a demonstration was given inside the premises of the Palais des Nations of a number of configurations of AFS installed on ten passenger cars (M1) of various types and makes. The GRE experts were provided the opportunity to drive these test vehicles. ...
- 68. Following the demonstration, all GRE experts acknowledged the experience with the new technology of front lighting, designed to improve the illumination and to adapt it to various driving situations, whilst reducing glare. ...

Eureka Project EU 1403

GTB - AFS Nov 2000 to Nov 2001



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2 The Definitions

AFS - Draft Regulation

System Definition

AFS

Adaptive front lighting system (AFS) means ..

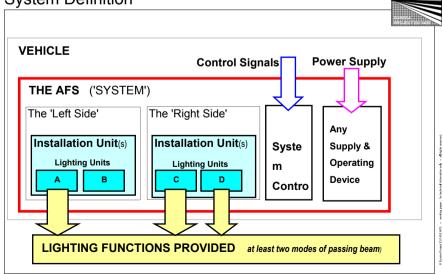
- ▶ ..a lighting device, providing two or more differing modes for automatic adaptation of the beam characteristics to varying conditions of use
- ▶ of the passing beam and, if it applies, the main beam and/or the day-time running light;
- such systems consist of the system control, one or more supply and operating device(s), if any, and the installation units of the right and of the left side of the vehicle.

Para. 2.7.25 (AFS definition) of R.48 = scope of new Regulation on AFS

w203011

AFS - Draft Regulation

System Definition



AFS - Draft Regulation

System Definition



Within the passing beam particular photometric provisions are defined..

..for the following classes

- (1) CLASS C (basic) passing beam
- (2) CLASS V (town) passing beam
- (3) CLASS E (motorway) passing beam
- (4) CLASS W (wet road) passing beam

and the 'BENDING MODES' of them.

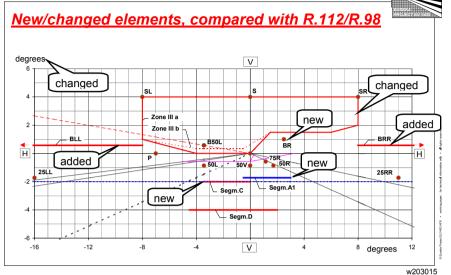
Within each class differing 'MODES' (including the one or more bending modes) can be provided.

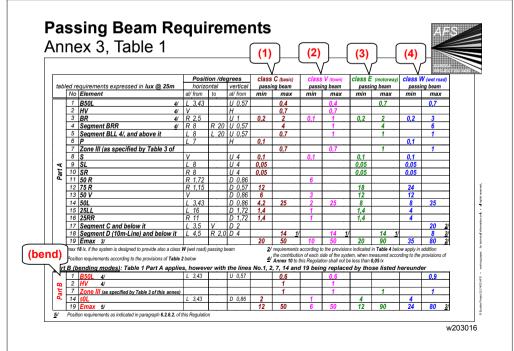
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- 3 The Functions and Modes
- 3.1 General / The Class C (Basic) Passing Beam

Passing Beam Requirements

Annex 3, Figure 1





Passing Beam Requirements

Annex 3, Table 2



Emax and cut-off provisions

2	degrees	Class C (Dasic)			s V (town) sing beam			class W (wet road) passing beam	
	beam part designation and requirement	horiz.	vertical	horiz.	vertical	horiz.	vertical	horiz.	vertical
2-1	Emax shall not be positioned outside of the rectangle extending (above "Segment A1")	from H = 0,5L to 3R	from V = 0,3 D to 1,72D		from V = 0,3 D to 1,72D	from H = 0,5L to 3R	from V = 0,1D to 1,72D	from H = 0,5L to 3R	from V = 0,3 D to 1,72D

2-2 the "cut-off" and part(s) of shall:
- comply with the requirements of paragraph 1. of Annex 9 to this Regulation and be positioned with its " kink" at H = 0 and

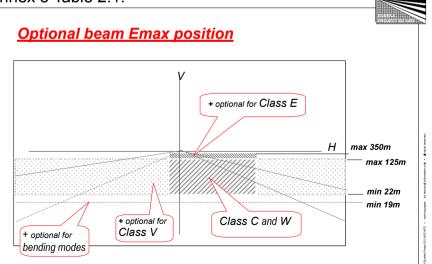
- be positioned with its "straight horizontal part"	at V = 0,57 D	not above 0,57D and not below 1,3D	not above 0,23D and not below 0,57D	not above 0,23D and not below 0,57D

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w203018

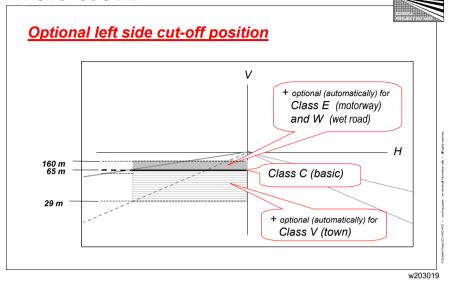
Passing Beam Requirements

Annex 3 Table 2.1.



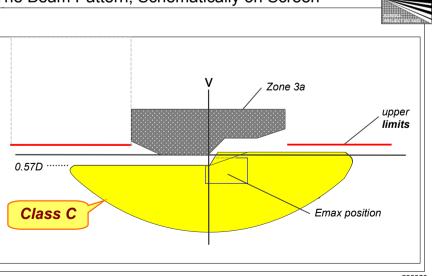
Passing Beam Requirements

Annex 3 Table 2.2.



Class C (basic) Passing Beam

The Beam Pattern, Schematically on Screen



Class C (basic) Passing Beam

The Automatic Activation



When the passing beam is switched on:

The class C (basic) passing beam:

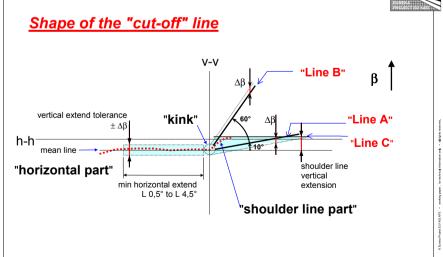
- must be emitted
 - -- when none of the signals (E-, V-, W-) is present
 - -- in case of adjustment of the system or parts of (means required)
- may be emitted
 - -- at any time,
 - -- in case of failure of any other passing beam mode
- ▶ is allowed be modified within the range of requirements and according to the system description, due to the presence of the T-signal and /or any additional specified signal (e.g. indicating that a certain speed threshold is exceeded)

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Passing Beam Provisions

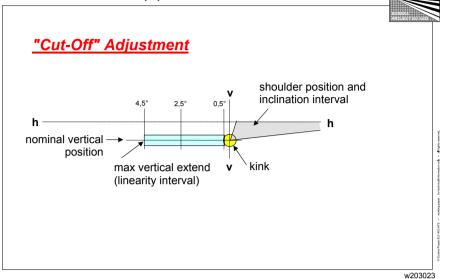
Cut-Off Definitions (1)



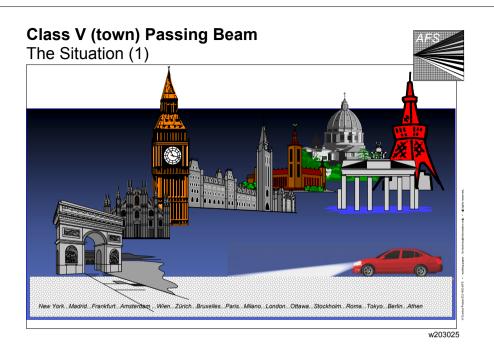


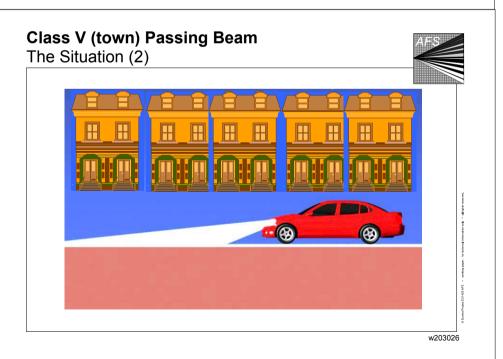
Passing Beam Provisions

Cut-Off Definitions (2)



3.2 The Class V (Town) Passing Beam





Class V (town) Passing Beam The Beam Pattern, Schematically on Screen Class V basic V allowed allowed Emax position all min values 50% allowed W203027

Class V (town) Passing Beam

The Automatic Activation



When the passing beam is switched on:

The class V (town) passing beam may be emitted if the vehicle generates the "V- signal".

This is allowed to be generated only: if the vehicle's speed does not exceed 60 km/h;

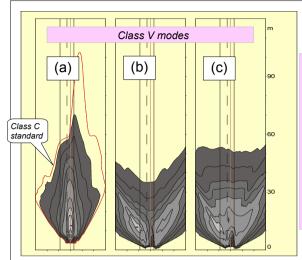
notwithstanding the smart application of any light sensors, camera devices, localization sensors, telemetry systems, or others:

it is not allowed to be generated at >60km/h

the car's lighting - even if not needed - has the priority for redundancy reasons

AFS Passing Beams (Examples)

Bird's Eye View Comparison



AFS - Test Lamp

- (a) derived from Class C standard beam (1 ix line shown only) by dimming and reducing of the asymmetric sector
- (b) performed by special widespread side illumination only
- (c) same as (b) but with a central wide-spot beam being added

vertical illuminance on ground level (1 - 4 - 10 - 30 - 80 lx)

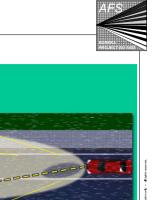
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3.3 The Class W (Wet Road) Passing Beam

Class W (wet road) Passing Beam The Situation

Road surface properties changed

Precipitation

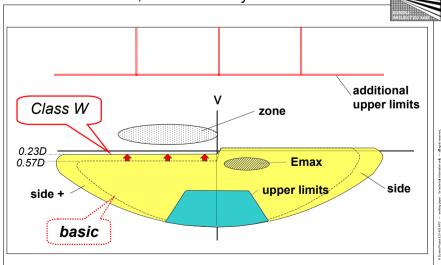


 $\,\Rightarrow\,$ detection priority : vertical surfaces of any objects

w203031

Class W (wet road) Passing Beam

The Beam Pattern, Schematically on Screen



Class W (wet road) Passing Beam

The Automatic Activation



When the passing beam is switched on:

The class W (wet-road) passing beam may be emitted, if the vehicle generates the "W-signal".

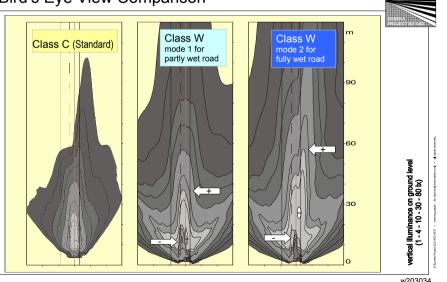
This is allowed to be generated only:

- a) in general
 - if wet road and/or rain or snowfall is detected and
 - the front fog lamp (if any) is not switched on
- b) especially
 - windshield wiper has operated for ≥ 2 min, and/or
 - road wetness is automatically detected by any special means

w203033

AFS Passing Beams (Examples)

Bird's Eye View Comparison



Class W (wet road) Passing Beam

Functionality – Requirements on the 25m Screen

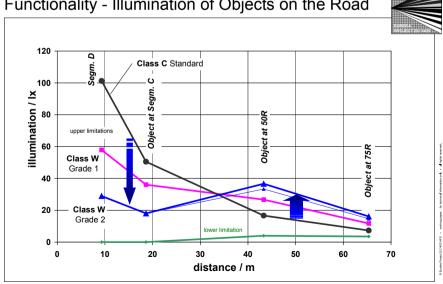


<u>lx @25m</u>	Class W	grade 2	grade 1	Class (
		fully wet road	partly wet road	any typo of road
Emax (fixed position area, including 50R and 75R)		≤ 100	< 80	≤ 50
,		2 100		
foreground segment D (10m)		≤ 4	≤ 8 lx	≤ 18
segment C (20m)		≤ 10	≤ 20 lx	(no req.
road curb minimum illumination 2	5RR/LL	≥ 4	≥ 4	≥ 1,4
direct illuminance values B50L , B	BR. BRR	≤ 0.75	≤ 0,75	≤ 0,42

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Class W (wet road) Passing Beam

Functionality - Illumination of Objects on the Road



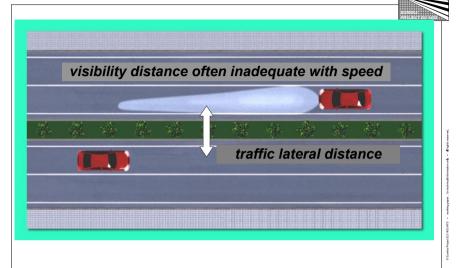
Class W (wet road) Passing Beam Functionality – Reflex Glare Reduction Zone resulting protection zone on eye height required zone of limited illumination on road level

w203037

3.4 The Class E (Motorway) Passing Beam

Class E (motorway) Passing Beam

The Situation



w203039

Class E (motorway) Passing Beam

The Situation - Background



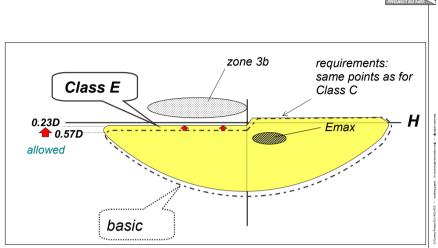
1968 Agreement
Definition of a Motorway:

- (j) "Motorway" means a road specially designed and built for motor traffic, which does not serve properties bordering on it, and which:
- (i) Is provided, except at special points or temporarily, with separate carriageways for the two directions of traffic, separated from each other either by a dividing strip not intended for traffic or, exceptionally, by other means;
- (ii) Does not cross at level with any road, railway or tramway track, or footpath; and
- (iii) Is specially signposted as a motorway.

Class E (motorway) Passing Beam

The Beam Pattern, Schematically on Screen





Class E (motorway) Passing Beam

The Automatic Activation



w203041

When the passing beam is switched on:

The class E (motorway) passing beam may be emitted, if the vehicle generates the "E-signal".

This is allowed to be generated only:

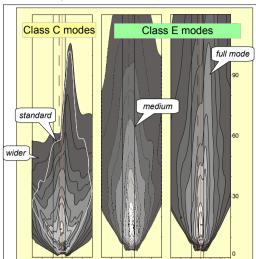
if the road characteristics correspond to motorway conditions;

it is not allowed to be generated if the vehicle speed is less than 60km/h

AFS Passing Beams (Examples)

Bird's Eye View Comparison





AFS - Test Lamp

Class E passing beam for

- motorways - enhanced illumination level
- higher adjustment (left side cut-off
- two different modes (e.g. speed dependent)

Class C (basic) passing beam

- standard mode (1 lx line only)
- wider mode

vertical illuminance on ground level (1 - 4 - 10 - 30 - 80 lx)

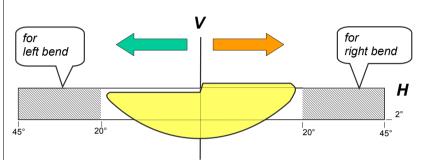
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3.5 The Passing Beam Bending Modes

Passing Beam Bending Modes Additional Photometric Provisions



Bending Modes (on Screen, schematically)



- max value within area L or R shall not be less than 3 lx when smallest turn radius
- ► Emax of the beam: horiz. position within 45° R / L and above 2° D

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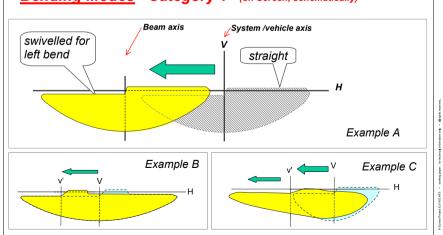
Passing Beam Bending Modes

Categories Definition



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Bending Modes < Category 1> (on Screen, schematically)

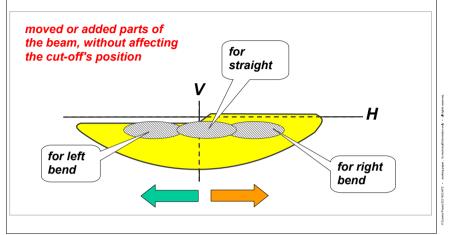


Passing Beam Bending Modes

Categories Definition



Bending Modes < Category 2> (on Screen, schematically)



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Passing Beam Bending Modes

The Automatic Activation



When the passing beam is switched on:

The bending mode of a passing beam may be emitted if the vehicle generates the "T- signal".

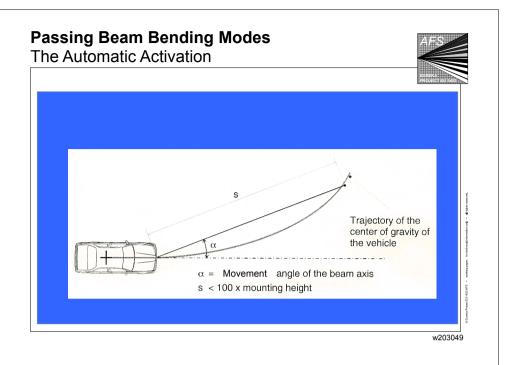
This is allowed to be generated only:

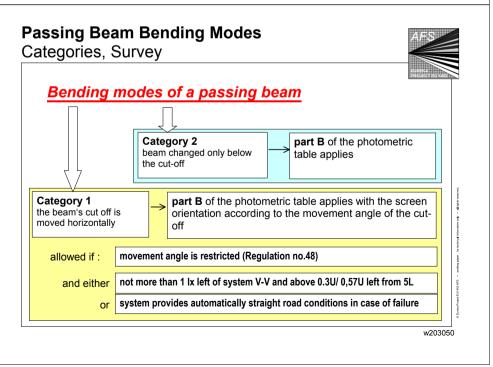
in / for curves or during / for cornering at intersections.

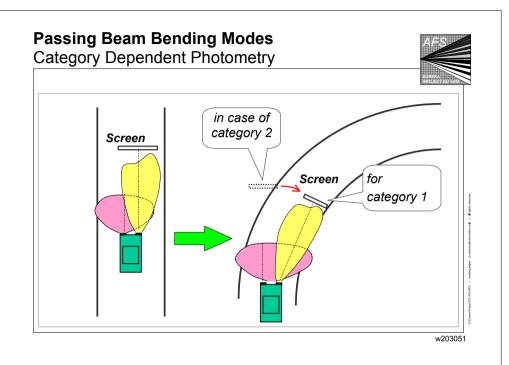
In Addition:

- the activation of additional unit(s) is only permitted if the turn radius is 500 m or less
- the activation of a category 1 bending mode is only permitted during forward motion of the vehicle except for turn to the side of traffic direction

and S shall not exceed 100 x h (for the definitions see the following figure)







3.6 The Main Beam and DRL Provisions

Main Beam

New / Changed Items



New

- number of lighting units per side not restricted
- Swivelling of any lighting unit allowed (test provisions corresponding to those for passing beam categories)
- ▶ automatic beam modifications allowed (to specified/ tested)

unchanged (compared with R.112 / R.98)

- photometry provisions (however system based instead for individual lamps)
- reference figures system and relevant limitations
- time conditions (as R.98)
- activation of the main beam (switching on /off)

w203053

Daytime Running Light (DRL)

New / Changed Items



New

- more than one lighting unit per side allowed (each of them must comply)
- photometry maximum requirements combined with that of a basic passing beam
- automatic beam modifications allowed, including swivelling

unchanged (compared with R.87)

- photometry minimum requirements
- the activation of the DRL (switching on/off)

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4 The Appearance

The Appearance

Installation Provisions (1)

Vehicle's front view, illuminating surfaces, schematically

max 200 mm

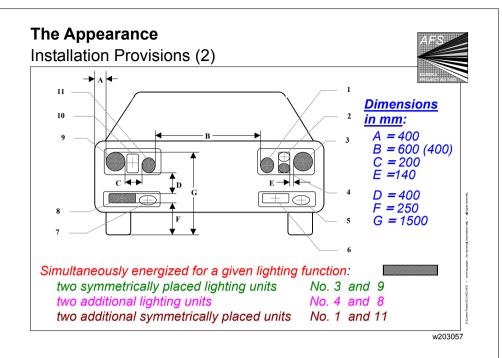
max 400 mm

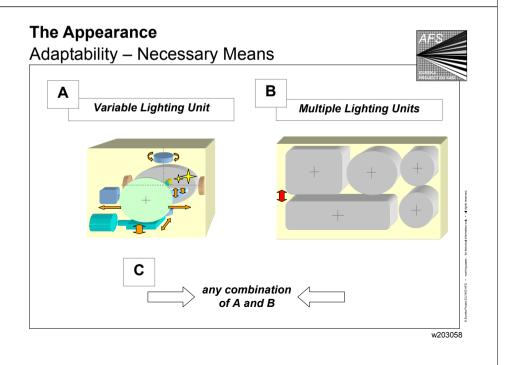
more that cally place if intended

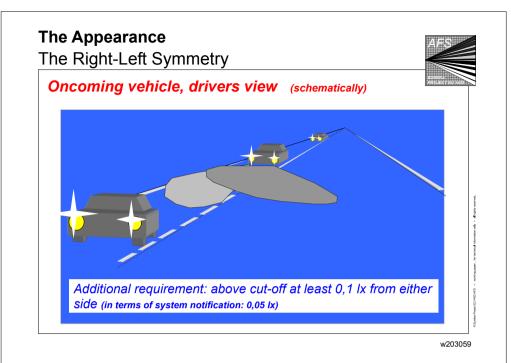
two symmetrically placed lighting units

more than two symmetrically placed lighting units, if intended to be used symmetrically

more than two symmetrically placed lighting units, if intended to be lit in an asymmetrical configuration







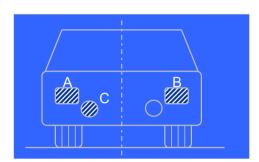
The Photometry

Photometry

Individual Contributions by the Lighting Units



Photometric requirements per vehicle



Lighting units may be differently "specialized"

each to perform an individual lighting task

producing in total one common illumination of the road

 $\frac{1}{2}$ [Measured illumination values A + B + C]

w203061

Photometry

Light Sources Provisions



	A		В		EUREKA PROJECT EU 140
	Mechani	ical status	r control status		
	being being exchange- part of a able light source		voltage vehicle's ele		
Light source	able	'light source module'	-directly-	-proportional-	-by a 'supply and operating device'-
R.37			Basis	*	*
R.99	Standard				*
not being type approved**	not allowed	V	*	✓ *	*

^{**} requirements corresponding to R.99 and relevant information, identification, marking, etc.

w203062

Photometry Different Light Sources



Measurements and conversion of results

Light source	Operation of the lighting unit	Factor
replaceable, accord. R37	with étalon light source at standard luminous flux	1
Any other	with its own light source and supply / operating device (if any) at vehicle voltage (13,5 V for 12 V system, e.g.)	0,7

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Photometry

Non-Approved Light Sources



Supplementary Provisions

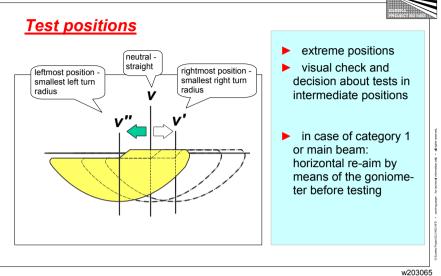
- ▶ Non-replaceable / as part of a light source module, only
- ► Annex 8: additional requirements and test specifications
 - ⇒ bulb and fixation performance
 - ⇒ dimensions and positioning compliance | data sheet
 - ⇒ starting, run-up and hot-restrike (from R.99)
 - ⇒ minimum red content (from R.99)
 - ⇒ UV-radiation Test etc. (from R.99)

^{*} to be measured @13,5V (e.g., in the case of a 12 V system)

Photometry

Bending Modes Testing

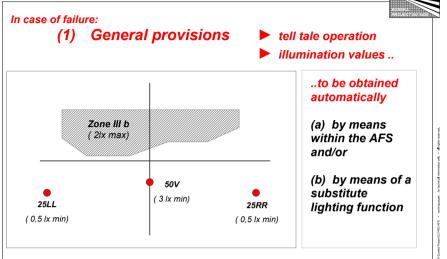




6 The Safety Provisions

Safety Provisions

Fail Safe Requirements



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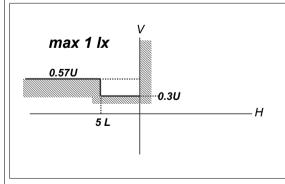
Safety Provisions

Fail Safe Requirements



In case of failure:

(2) Additional provisions for category 1 bending modes



either
(a) being so designed

that in no case 1 lx is exceeded above the line 0,3°/ 0,57° (see graph)

or/ and (b) to obtain automatically a nonbending mode

Safety Provisions

Cleaning and Levelling (1)



Automatic levelling and cleaning requirements

The use of lighting units providing a cut-off which projects into the area of 8 L to 8 R and above 0.9 D

is confined to vehicles that provide headlamp cleaner and automatic headlamp levelling devices, if:

from all such lighting units on a side of the vehicle

- (a) the combined objective luminous flux exceeds 2000 Im and
- (b) the combined light output in terms of luminous flux within its isolux of 0.5 lx exceeds 650 lm

To be indicated in the type approval documents

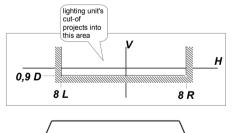
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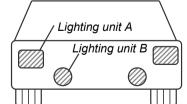
Safety Provisions

Cleaning and Levelling (2)



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Example

► Design values [lighting units A + B]

if the sum exceeds 2000 Im light sources objective luminous flux and 650 Im units output

then devices for cleaning and automatic levelling for these lighting units required 7 Documentation & Approval

Application for Approval

Documentation



Additional documentation

- Description of the system lighting functions provided
 - modes of these lighting functions
 - the lighting unis providing each of them control signals relevant to each mode the passing beam classes being provided cut-off characteristics adjustment means and specific procedures, if any
- Safety concept

Application for Approval

Interrelation to Other Lighting Functions



AFS requirements in case of...

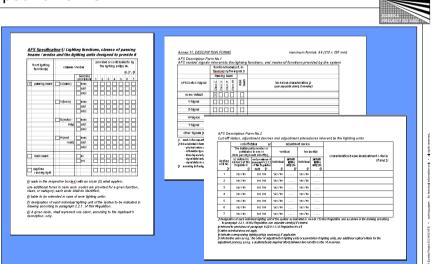
..lamps providing separate functions being grouped, combined or reciprocally incorporated to an AFS R.07 Front Position Lamp R.19 Front Fog Lamp*** R.87 Daytime Running Lamp R.98 Driving Beam R.112 Driving Beam

- ► To be indicated in the Application, including details of intended use as functional substitution, if any
- ► AFS designed operation must not impair the lamp's compliance
- ► Contribution to AFS (to be specified) only if not used in its separate 'original' function

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Application for Approval Specific Forms

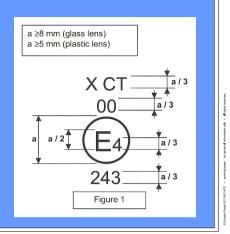


Application for Approval

Marking of the System and the Installation Units



Passing beam (class, mode)	Marking
AFS	X
Class C (basic)	С
Class V (town)	V
Class E (motorway)	E
Class W (wet road)	W
Bend modes	«Т



^{***} Front fog lamp subjected to adjustment prescriptions in that case