CLEARING THE CONFUSION:

Common Naming for Advanced Driver Assistance Systems

Today, most new vehicles are equipped with at least one, but more likely, numerous advanced driver assistance systems (ADAS). The names used to describe them across the industry, however, varies greatly, which creates confusion for consumers.

Six leading organizations committed to consumer safety and education — AAA, Consumer Reports, J.D. Power, National Safety Council, PAVE, and SAE — have come together to develop the standardized naming conventions for ADAS technologies (shown to the right) which are simple, specific, and based on system functionality.

The organizations are asking automakers to adopt the standardized ADAS terminology to help reduce consumer confusion about the intent and functionality of these systems.

The standardized terms were created to provide clarity to consumers by naming and describing the functions of ADAS in a consistent, easy to understand manner. They are not meant to replace an automaker's proprietary system or package name or those used for marketing purposes.

As part of creating a better understanding, the organizations want consumers to embrace new vehicle technology but also know that these systems are designed to assist and not replace an engaged driver.

Note: *This list will be updated and further refined as new systems are developed.*

COLLISION WARNING	
Blind Spot Warning	Detects vehicles in the blind spot while driving and notifies the driver to their presence. Some systems provide an additional warning if the driver activates the turn signal.
Forward Collision Warning	Detects a potential collision with a vehicle ahead and alerts the driver. Some systems also provide alerts for pedestrians or other objects.
Lane Departure Warning	Monitors vehicle's position within the driving lane and alerts driver as the vehicle approaches or crosses lane markers.
Parking Collision Warning	Detects objects close to the vehicle during parking maneuvers and notifies the driver.
Rear Cross Traffic Warning	Detects vehicles approaching from the side at the rear of the vehicle while in reverse gear and alerts the driver. Some systems also warn for pedestrians or other objects.
COLLISION INTERVENTION	
Automatic Emergency Braking	Detects potential collisions with a vehicle ahead, provides forward collision warning, and automatically brakes to avoid a collision or lessen the severity of impact. Some systems also detect pedestrians or other objects.
Automatic Emergency Steering	Detects potential collisions with a vehicle ahead and automatically steers to avoid or lessen the severity of impact. Some systems also detect pedestrians or other objects.
Lane Keeping Assistance	Provides steering support to assist the driver in keeping the vehicle in the lane. The system reacts only when the vehicle approaches or crosses a lane line or road edge.
Reverse Automatic Emergency Braking	Detects potential collisions while in reverse gear and automatically brakes to avoid or lessen the severity of impact. Some systems also detect pedestrians or other objects.
DRIVING CONTROL ASSISTANCE	
Adaptive Cruise Control	Cruise control that also assists with acceleration and/or braking to maintain a driver-selected gap to the vehicle in front. Some systems can come to a stop and continue while others cannot.
Lane Centering Assistance[NEW]	Provides steering support to assist the driver in continuously maintaining the vehicle at or near the center of the lane.
Active Driving Assistance[1]	Simultaneous use of **Lane Centering Assistance** and **Adaptive Cruise Control** features. The driver must constantly supervise this support feature and maintain responsibility for driving.

[1] Classified as Level 2 Driving Automation by SAE J3016

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PARKING ASSISTANCE	
Backup Camera	Displays the area behind the vehicle when in reverse gear.
Surround View Camera	Displays the immediate surroundings of some or all sides of the vehicle while stopped or during low speed maneuvers.
Active Parking Assistance	Assists with steering and potentially other functions during parking maneuvers. Driver may be required to accelerate, brake, and/or select gear position. Some systems are capable of parallel and/or perpendicular parking. The driver must constantly supervise this support feature and maintain responsibility for parking.
Remote Parking Assistance[1]	Without the driver being physically present inside the vehicle, provides steering, braking, accelerating and/or gear selection while moving a vehicle into or out of a parking space. The driver must constantly supervise this support feature and maintain responsibility for parking.
Trailer Assistance	Assists the driver with visual guidance while backing towards a trailer or during backing maneuvers with a trailer attached. Some systems may provide additional images while driving or backing with a trailer. Some systems may provide steering assistance during backing maneuvers.
DRIVER MONITORING	
Indirect Driver Monitoring SystemNEW	Observes vehicle states, motions and/or driver performance indicators to estimate driver distraction, inattention, or misuse. This may include monitoring steering wheel input, vehicle sway within the lane, or a combination of other factors monitored by the vehicle systems. Some systems may provide a warning to the driver and/or limit the use of other features.
Direct Driver Monitoring SystemNEW	Detects the driver's eye and/or head movement to estimate where the driver is looking. Some systems may provide a warning to the driver and/or limit the use of other features.
Driver Re-engagement SystemNEW	A series of escalating warnings and interventions attempting to engage an unresponsive driver. If the driver does not respond, the system brings the vehicle to a full stop while maintaining steering control. Some systems may steer the vehicle to the side of the road and/or make an emergency call if the driver fails to respond.
OTHER DRIVER ASSISTANCE SYSTEMS	
Automatic High Beams	Switches between high and low beam headlamps automatically based on lighting and traffic.
Head-Up Display	Projects information relevant to driving into the driver's forward line of sight.
Night Vision	Improves forward visibility at night by projecting enhanced images on instrument cluster or head-up display.

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