

NHTSA are soliciting comments on the results of two years' research on two advanced braking technologies using forward-looking sensors: CIB, Crash Imminent Braking, which uses information from forward-looking sensors to automatically apply the brakes to avoid a collision, and DBS, Dynamic Brake Support, which applies information from forward-looking sensors and supplements the brake output if the driver is unable to apply sufficient force.

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So far, NHTSA believe CIB and DBS systems may provide real safety benefits. However, the regulators want more information so they can assure that American consumers get a cost-beneficial, effective implementation of these technologies. There is much uncertainty with respect to how test track performance relates to real-world performance on public roadways and the performance criteria that should be used to assess the systems. NHTSA are continuing their research, which will include a teardown study to further refine the agency's understanding of system costs, evaluation of additional vehicles with CIB and/or DBS, ongoing research on surrogate vehicles and the associated tow apparatus for use in brake system tests, further evaluation of the application of automatic brake controllers in DBS system testing, and an examination of system non-activation and false-positive conditions.

The agency hopes to receive advice on how to best conduct identical trials as well as identify and minimize unintended negative consequences during the testing process. Interested individuals, companies, and organisations are encouraged to [read and reply](#) to NHTSA's request for comment.