



A Study on Safety Requirement for Automated Right-turn Function Considering Oncoming Driver's Interference

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1. Introduction

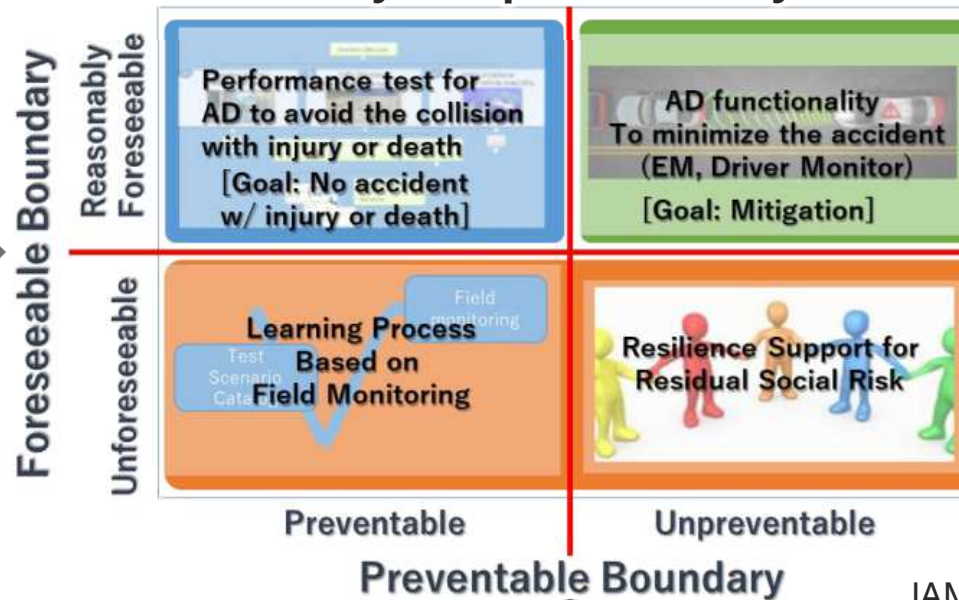
1. Introduction

Scenario-based safety evaluation of ADSs

UN WP29 & MLIT

  Automated Driving Systems (ADSs), **while engaged**, shall not cause any traffic accidents that are **reasonably foreseeable** and **preventable**.

Foreseeability and preventability matrix



Nakamura et al. (2022)
Muslim et al. (2023)

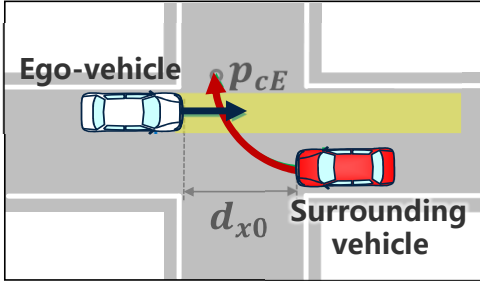
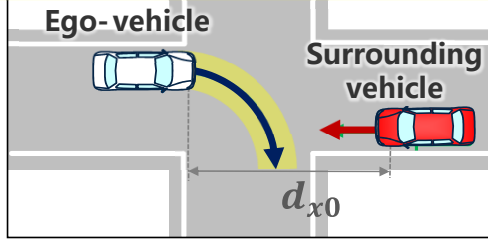
JAMA (2022)

Kitajima et al. (2023)

Boundaries : reasonably foreseeable and preventable scenario definition

Driver behavior modeling approach

◆ Two aspects for defining preventability

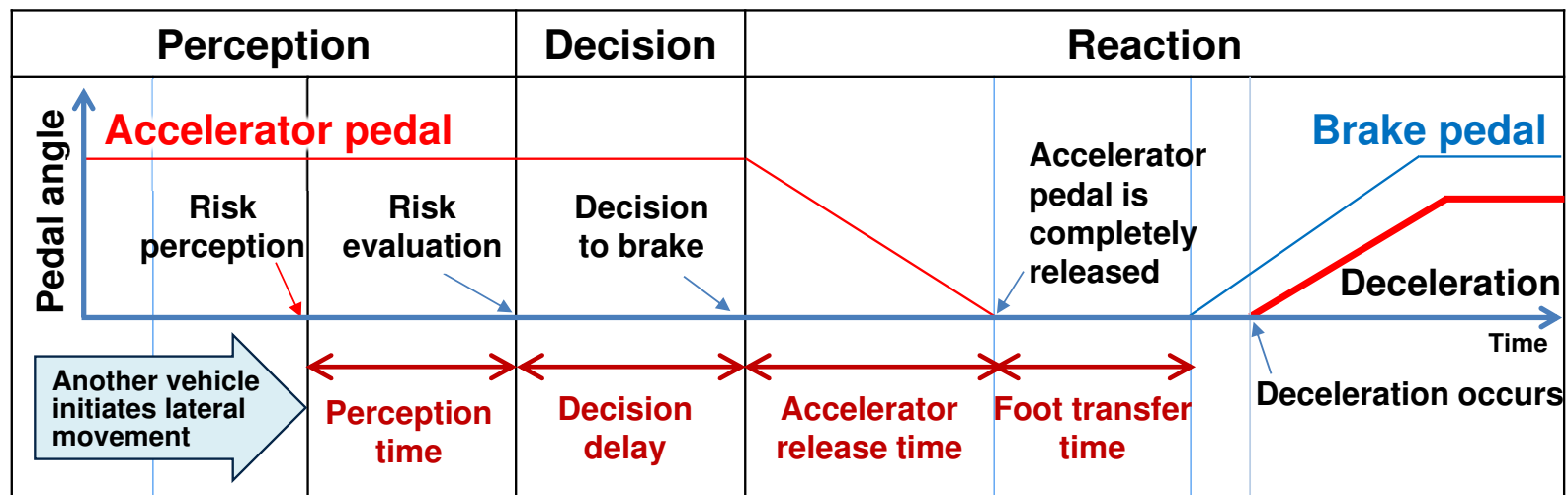
Role	Responder Role	Initiator Role
Example scenario		Current study 
Role-based ADS safety requirements	To achieve the best collision avoidance or damage mitigation while outperforming human drivers	To avoid colliding or obstructing with another vehicle by temporarily withholding the specific maneuver until it can be completed appropriately
Research objectives	To quantify the behavior of C&C (Competent & Careful) drivers	To quantify behavior and subjective experience of the oncoming vehicle driver

Waymo (2023)
Kitajima et. al (2023)

Different safety requirements : responder role / initiator role

Example of responder role

- ◆ Driver's evasive behavior processes by a braking operation when responding to a cut-in by another vehicle

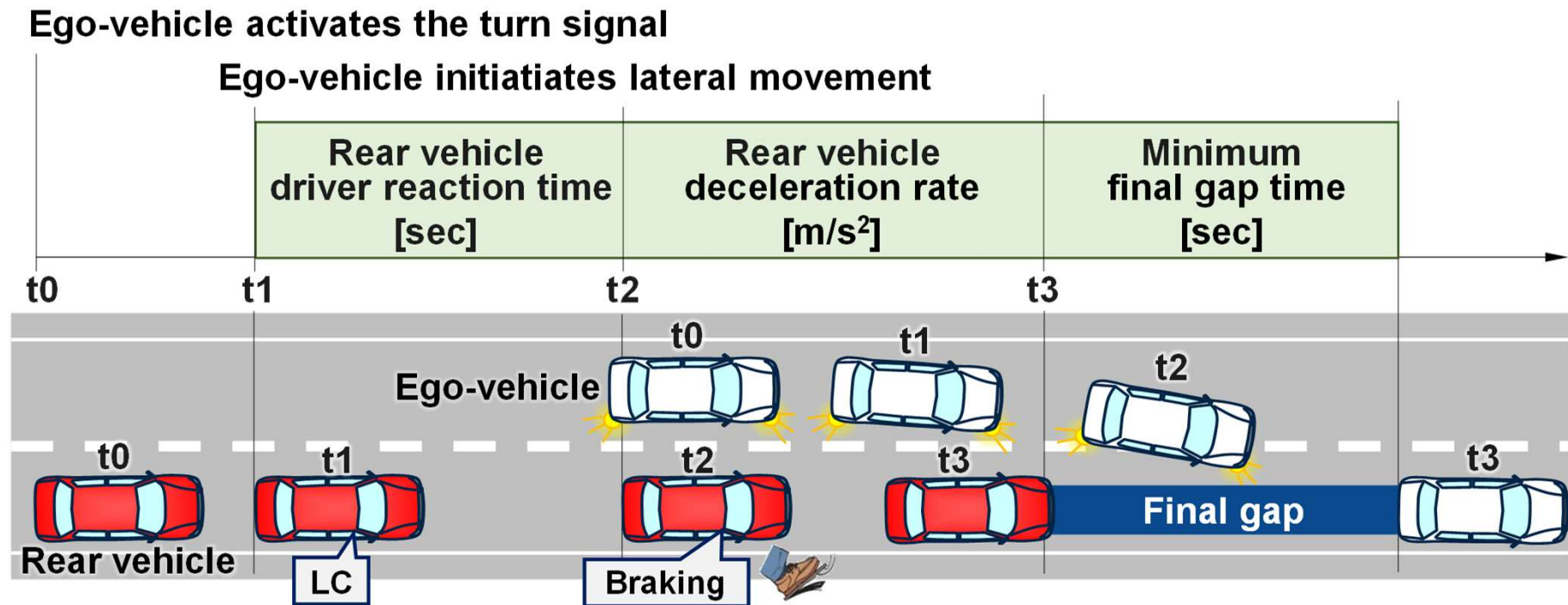


JAMA (2020)
UN ECE (2020)

Requirement : to make its utmost effort to avoid a collision

Example of initiator role

◆ Driver's ordinary response and desired final gap after initiating a cut-in



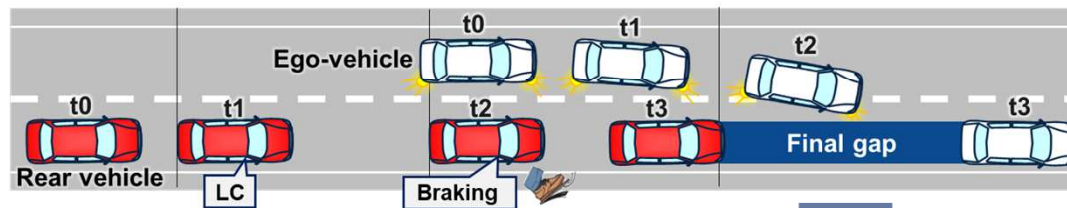
Kitajima et. al (2023)

Requirement : to avoid not only collision but also obstructing

Required final gap for surrounding vehicle

◆ Surrogate safety indicator of drivers' subjective feeling

Cut-in at non-intersection

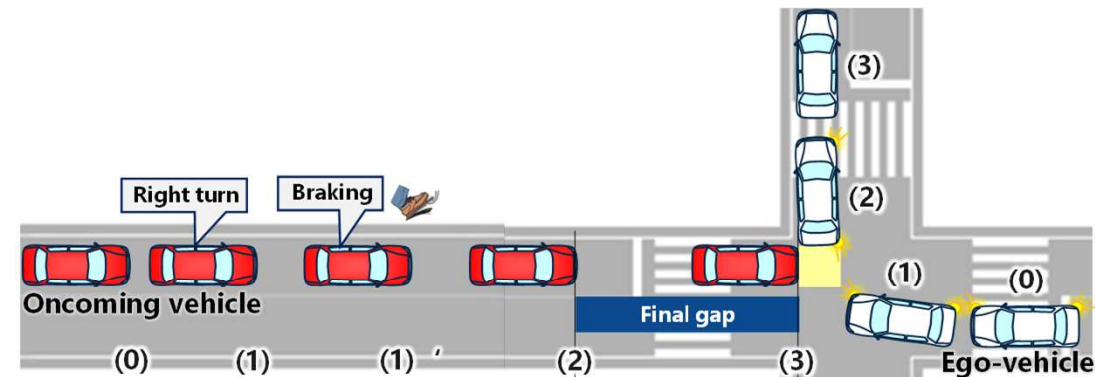


Addressed by Kitajima et. al 2023

Time Head-Way
(THW) [s]

Evans (1991)

Right-turn at intersection



Current study

Post Encroachment Time
(PET) [s]

Allen (1978)

Aims

This study aims to:

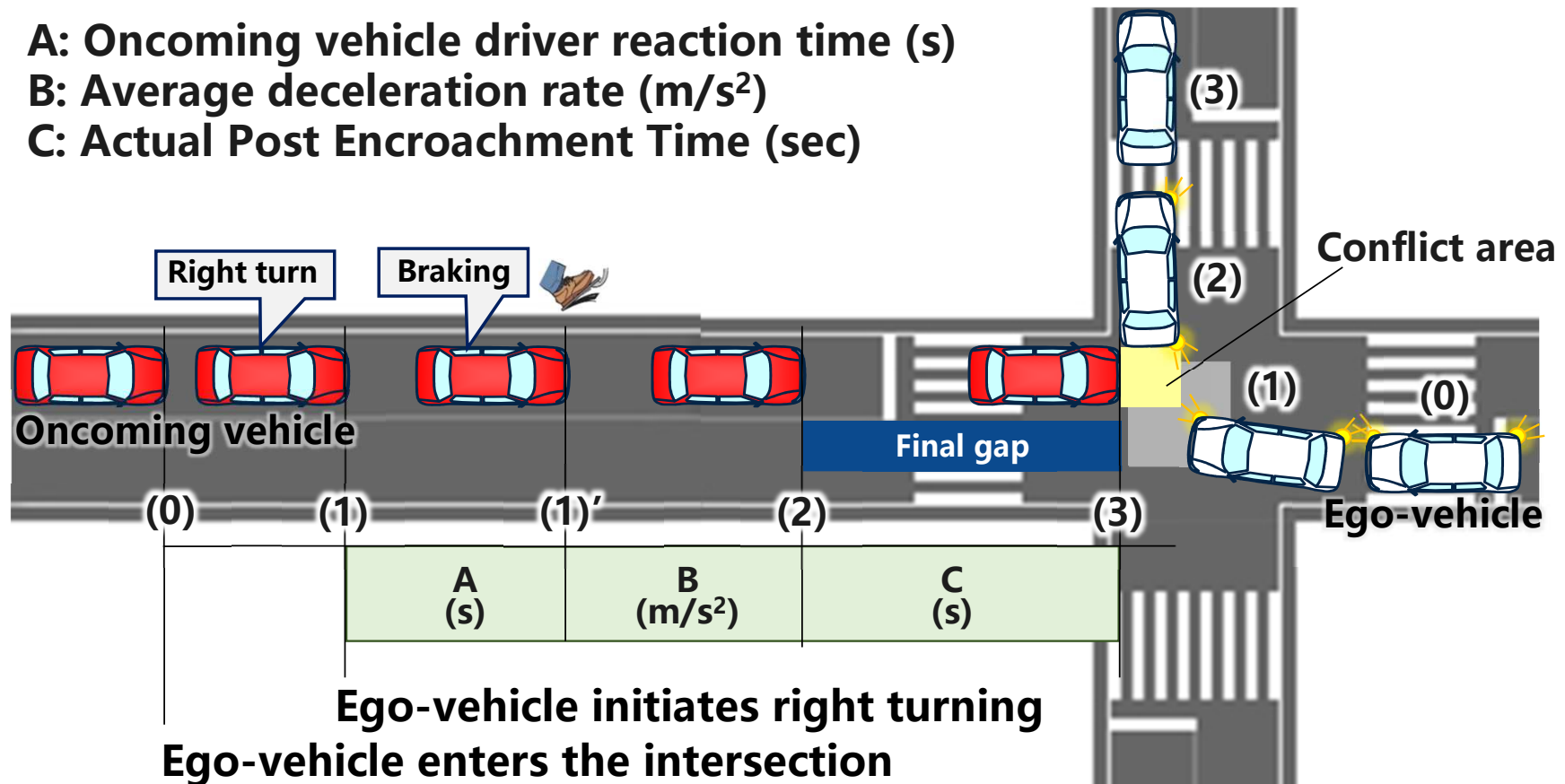
- ◆ **establish specific safety requirements for ADS right-turn functions by proposing a human driver behavior model as a benchmark for system evaluation,**
- ◆ **derive a framework that aligns with legal expectations, human behavior, and regulatory guidelines for ADS safety evaluations in complex urban environments.**

2. Method

5. Method

Requirement for right-turning function

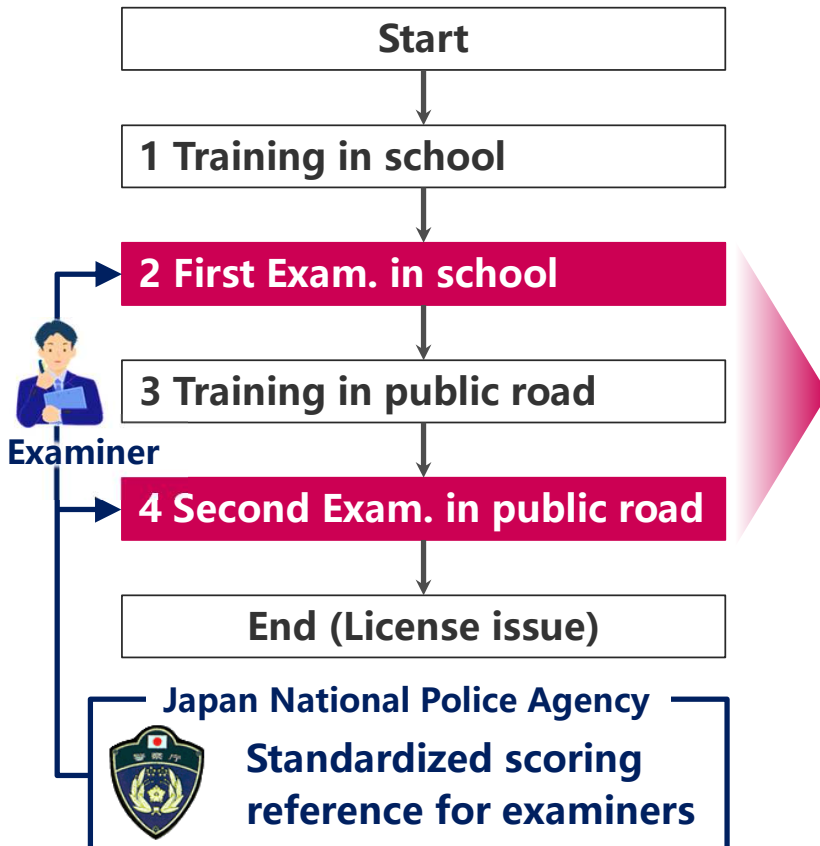
- A: Oncoming vehicle driver reaction time (s)
B: Average deceleration rate (m/s^2)
C: Actual Post Encroachment Time (sec)



Requirement : to avoid colliding with & obstructing progress of priority vehicles

How to interpret obstructing progress

Driving license issue flow in Japan (Driving skill aspect)



Extracted deducting conditions about right-turning

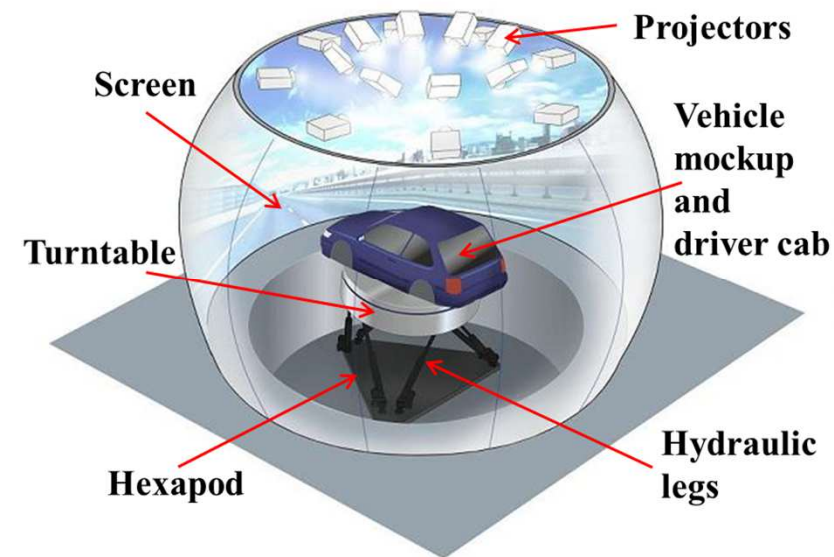
Evaluation item	Explanation	Grade
Ignoring a traffic signal	Driver overruns a designated stop line while the front signal is red	Danger
Obstructing progress	Driver conducts a right turning maneuver disregarding the oncoming traffic	Danger
Prohibited entry behavior	Driver stops at the crossing zone for pedestrian, bicyclist, or vehicles even though there is no margin to stop after changing yellow signal	20
Speed violation	Driver does not reduce speed during right turning	20
Omitting safety confirmation	Driver fails to confirm the oncoming traffic or crossing vulnerable road users	10
Priority misjudgment	Driver fails to yield to straight-crossing vehicles during a right-turn maneuver forcing them to decelerate or change direction slightly	10
Abrupt steering operation	Driver performs an abrupt steering operation more than 0.3 G laterally	10
Abrupt brake operation	Driver performs an abrupt brake operation, except for collision avoidance, more than 0.4 G longitudinally.	10
Blinker misuse	Driver does not turn blinker on before turning right or turn blinker off before completing the right turning	5

Japan National Police Agency (2025)

Quantitative definition : obstructing progress for oncoming vehicle

Driving simulator experiment

- ◆ Omnidirectional moving-based Driving Simulator at Japan Automobile Research Institute
- ◆ 20 drivers (24-59 years old)
- ◆ Instructions: to drive straight-crossing an intersection while encountering a right-turning vehicle with various initial PET



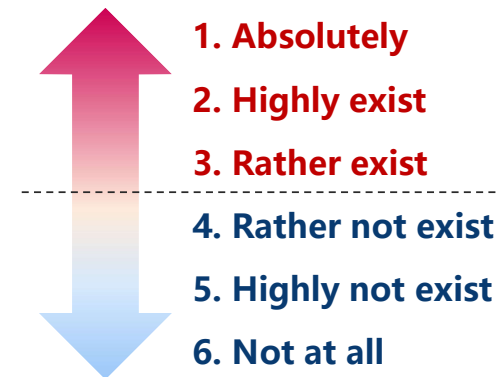
Driving Simulator at JARI

Experimental conditions



Time gap (s)	Right-turn velocity	Initial PET (s)
3.5	Slow	-1.0
	Fast	0.5
4.0	Slow	-0.5
	Fast	1.0
4.5	Slow	0.0
	Fast	1.5
5.0	Slow	0.5
	Fast	2.0

Subjective feeling scale



Instruction for drivers
To score assuming the
boundary for
obstructing progress
exists between **3 & 4**

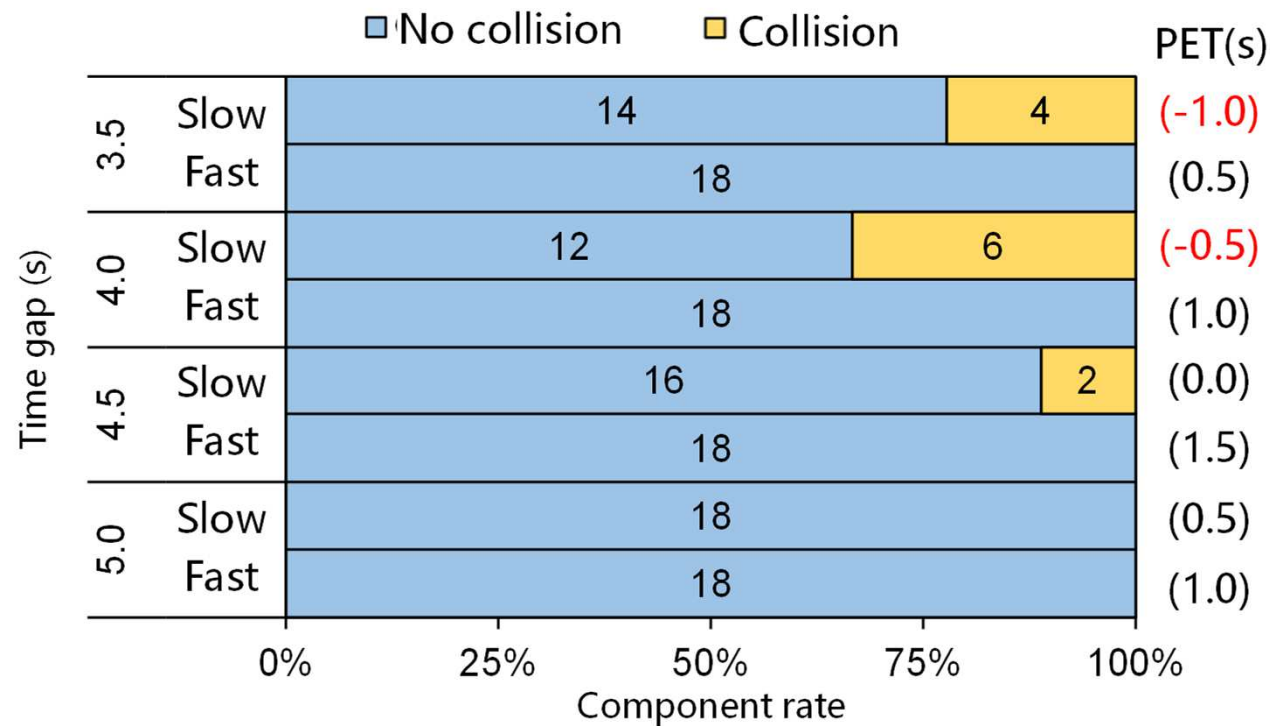
Measurement : driver's response and subjective feeling

3. Results

- 1) Oncoming drivers' behavior analysis
- 2) Desired PET
- 3) Subjective analyses
- 4) Price Sensitivity Meter (PSM) analysis

1) Oncoming drivers' behavior analysis

◆ Number of trials classified by collision/no collision events (n=144)

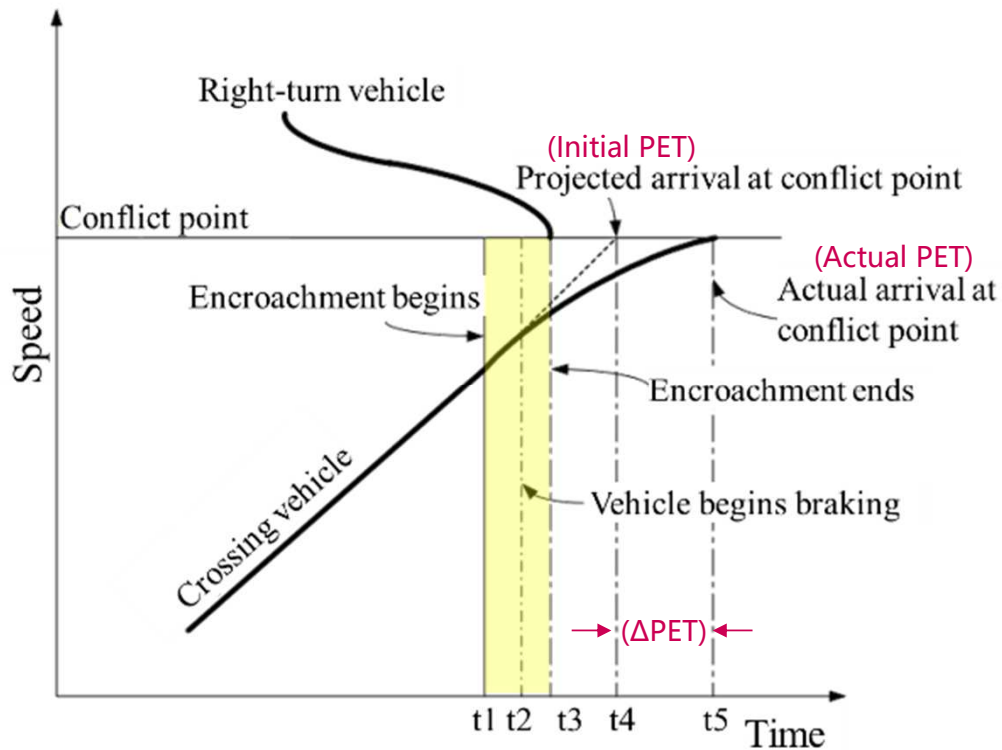


*Note: 2 participants out of 20 withdrew due to motion sickness.

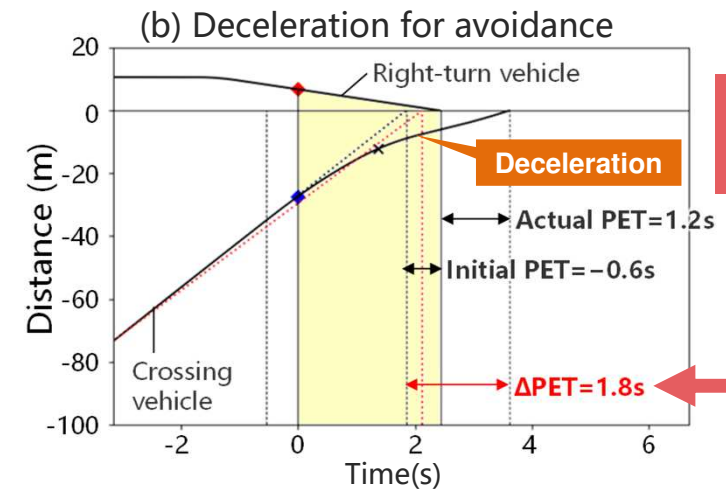
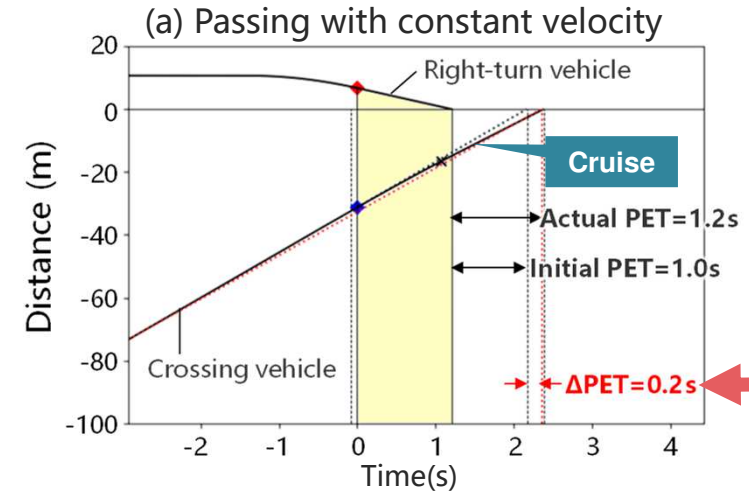
132 trials : dataset to define drivers' obstructing progress

1) Oncoming drivers' behavior analysis

Analysis diagram to relative relation



US DOT (Department of Transportation) (2001)

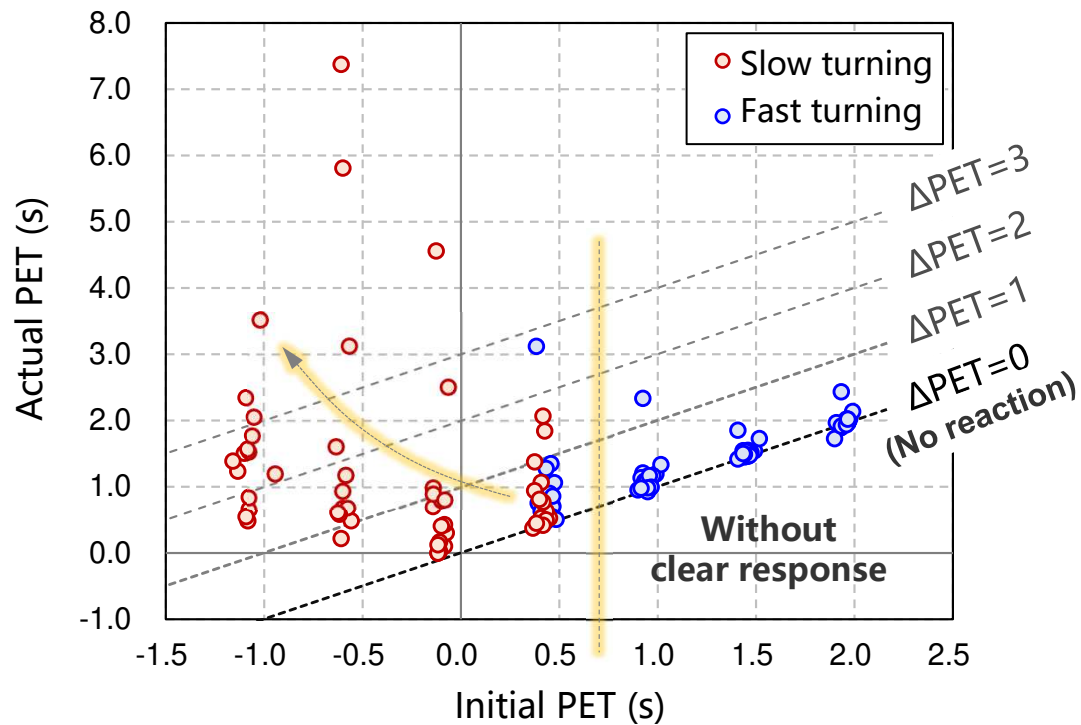


Significant difference

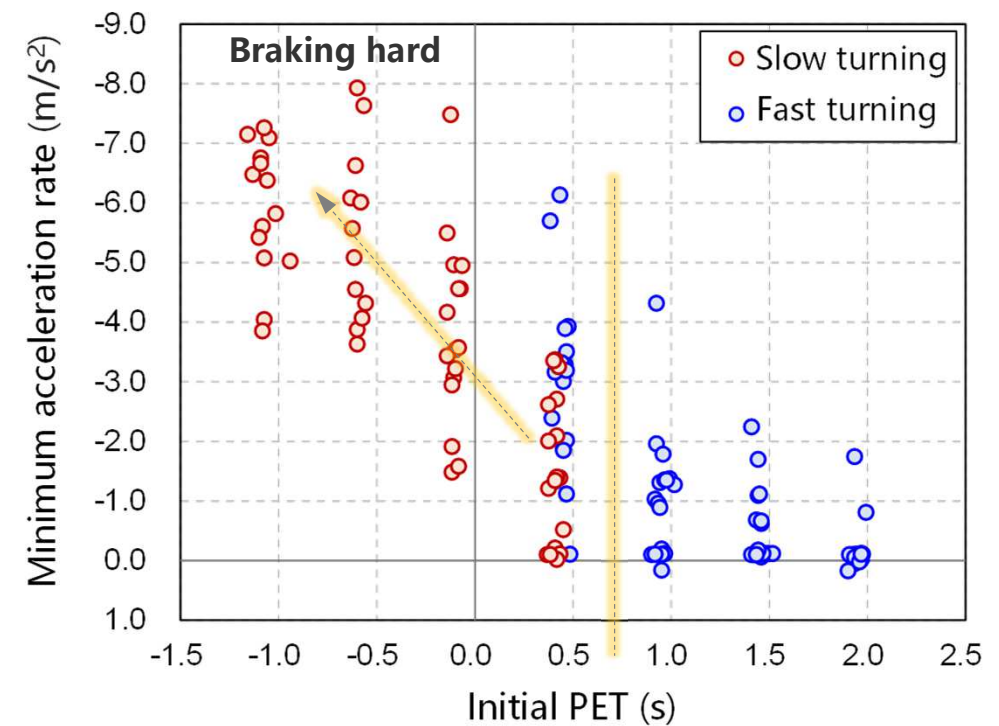
ΔPET : useful value for driver's obstructing progress evaluation

2) Desired PET

◆ Relationship between the initial and actual PET



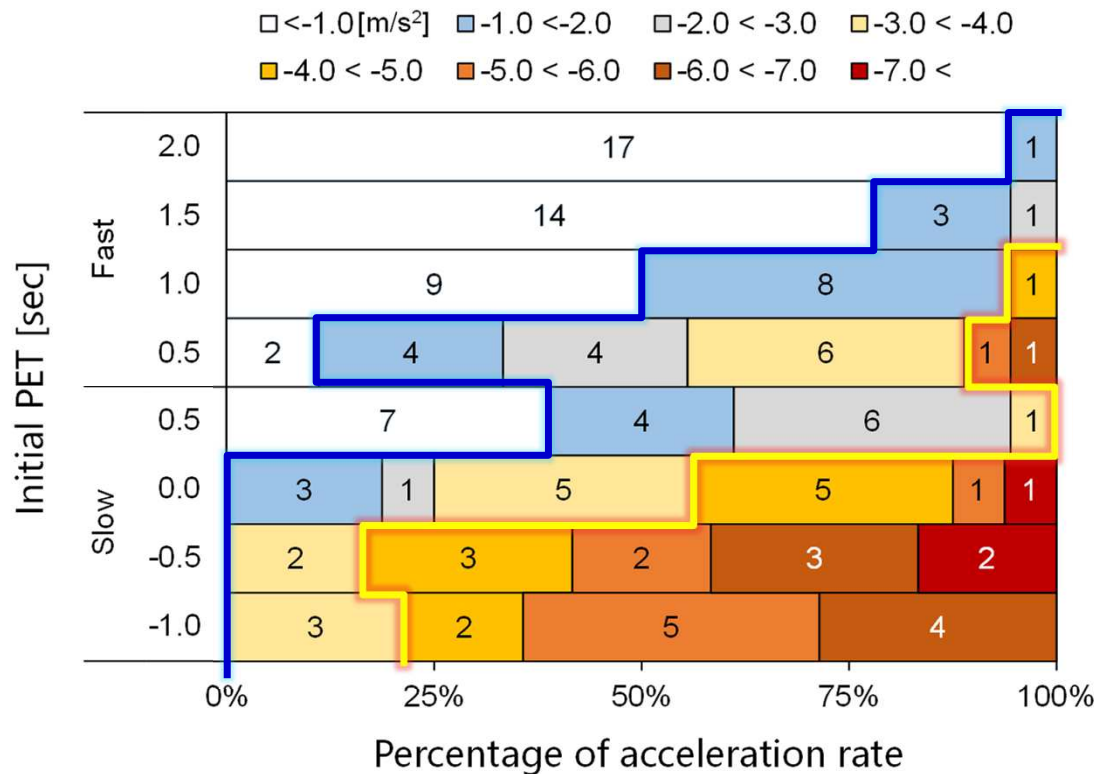
◆ Relationship between initial PET and minimum acceleration rate



Drivers' reactions indicate low tolerance when initial PET is less than 0.5

2) Desired PET

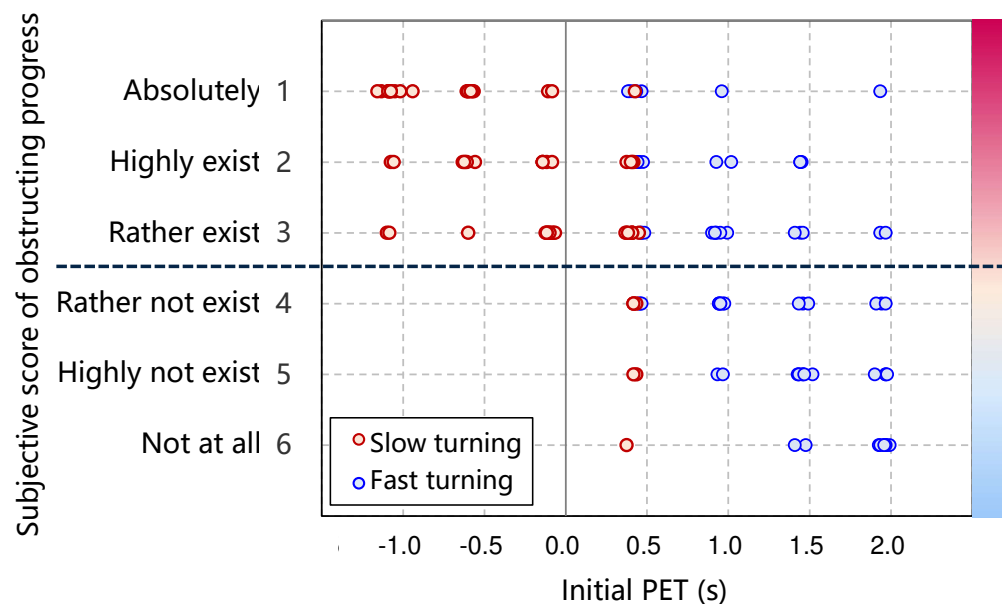
◆ Classification of driver brake operation based on initial PET



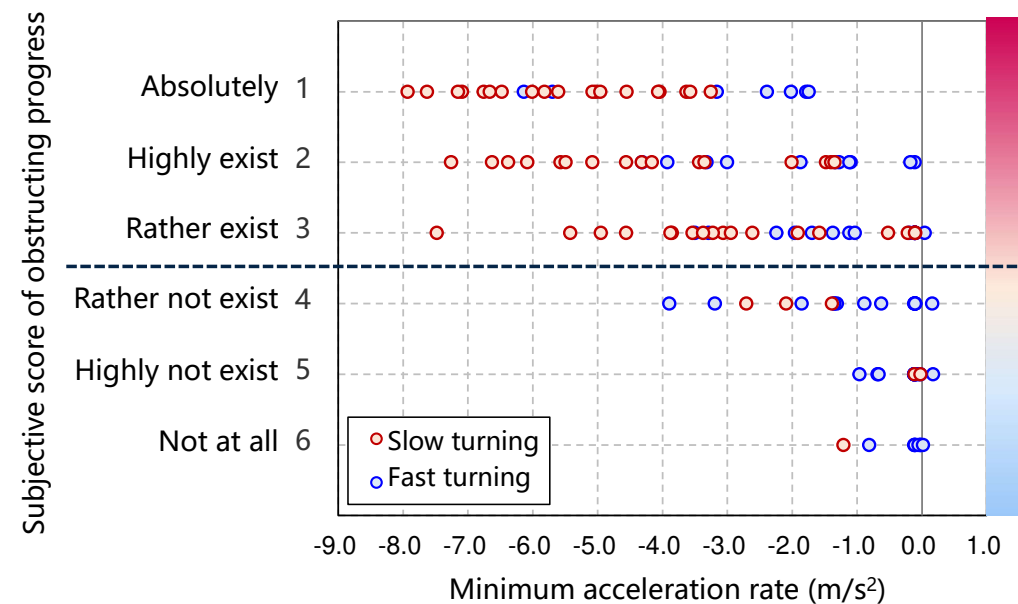
Initial PET < 1.0 : applying brake operation for 40-100 % of drivers
Initial PET < 0.5 : frequent abrupt deceleration exceeding $-4m/s^2$

3) Subjective analyses

◆ Driver's subjective feeling as a function of initial PET



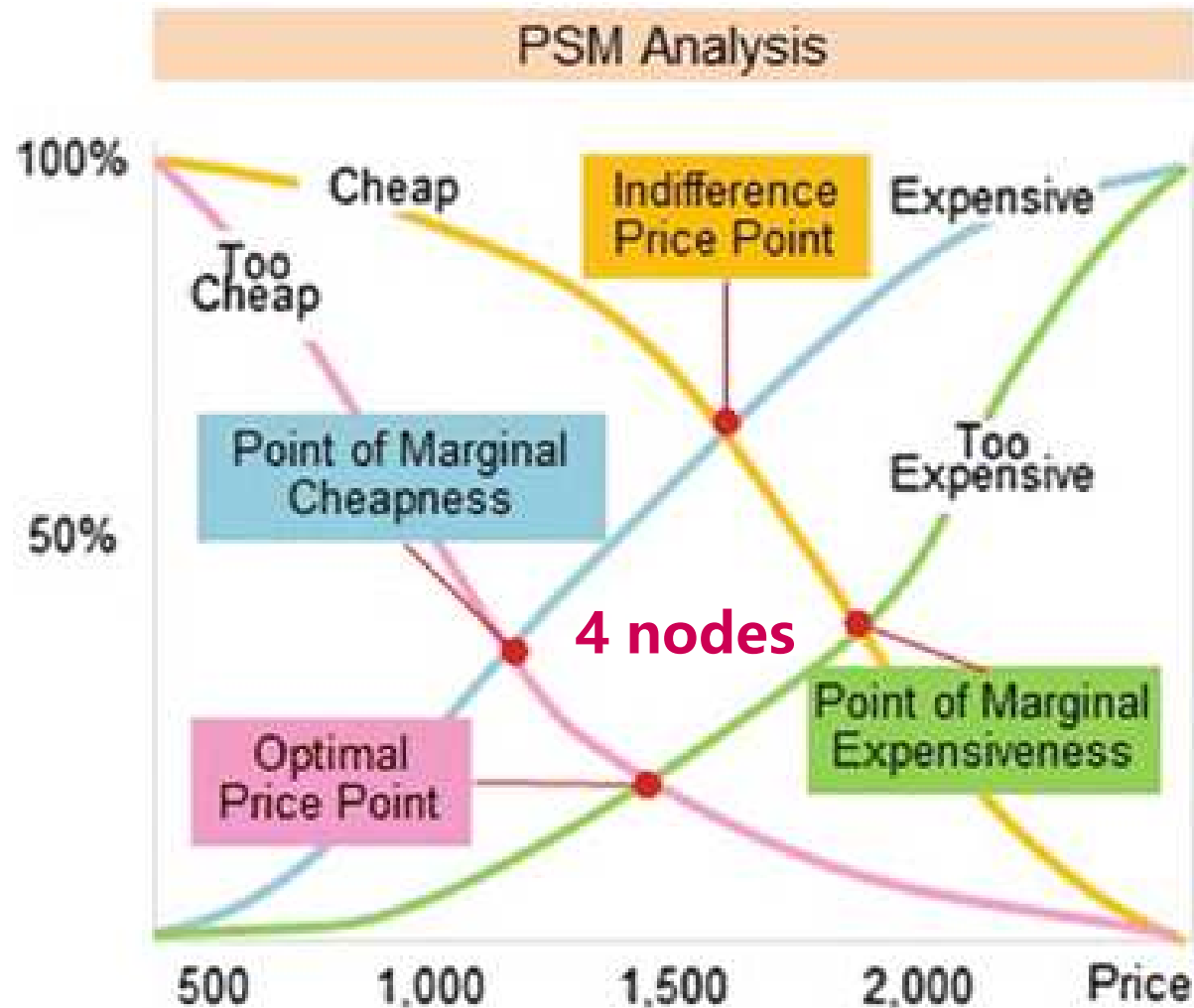
◆ Driver's subjective feeling as a function of minimum deceleration rate



*Note: Drivers were instructed to answer each score, assuming the threshold for obstructing progress exists between 3 and 4.

Difficult to specify an explainable & sole criterion for all drivers' subjective feelings

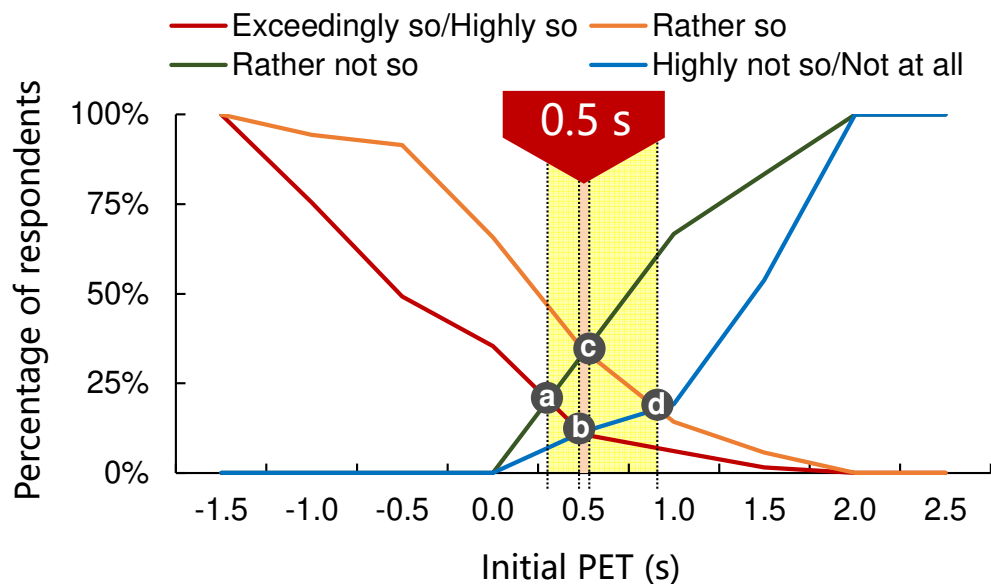
4) Price Sensitivity Meter (PSM) analysis



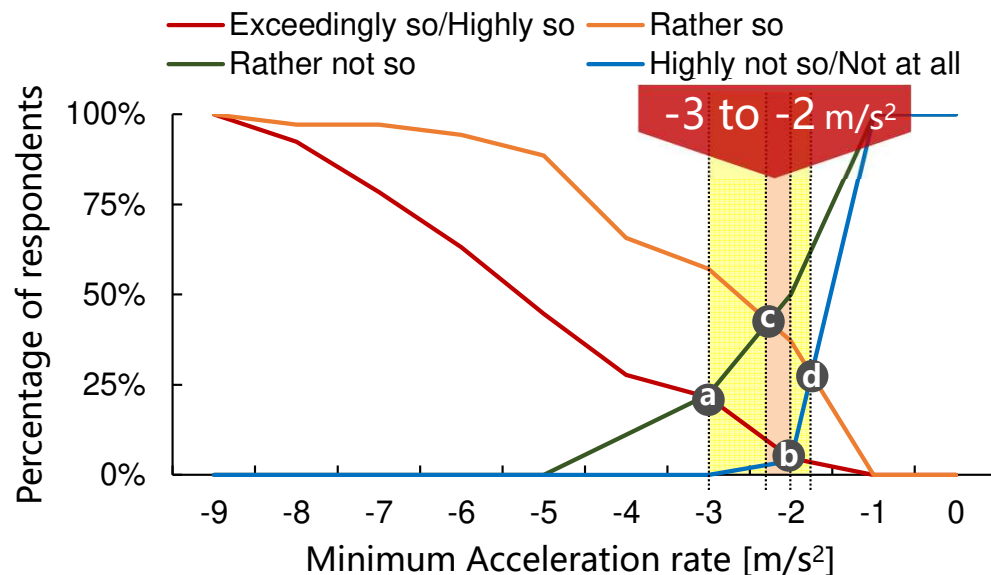
Chhabra(2015)

4) Price Sensitivity Meter (PSM) Analysis

◆ Sensitivity analyses of subjective rating as a function of initial PET



◆ Sensitivity analyses of subjective rating as a function of minimum acceleration rate



Applying behavioral economics methodology : effective way to address the complex issue due to diversity-related individual differences

4. Conclusion

Conclusion

◆ To specify safety requirements for ADS right-turn functions

- ✓ Integrating behavioral data with subjective feeling data
 - Initial PET : at least 0.5 s assuming right-turn completion
 - Minimum acceleration rate : -3 to -2 m/s²
- ✓ Proposal : to quantify qualitative statement of obstructing progress

◆ To derive a framework for safety evaluations in urban domains

- ✓ Derivation : quantitative requirement for initiator role of ADS
- ✓ PSM analysis : one idea to find more plausible human acceptance bounds
- ✓ Approach : to bridge subjective human sensitivity & regulatory expectation

Future work

- Refinement of driver behavior modeling methodologies
- Applying preventability definition for vulnerable road users

Thank you for your kind attention



Acknowledgement

The Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry of Japan funded this research through the SAKURA project.



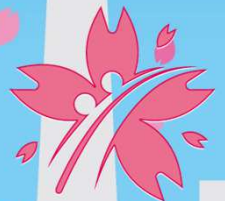
Jtown Specific Environmental Chamber

SAKURA FINAL EVENT

 **SAVE THE DATE**

4-5 March 2026

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