CLEARING THE CONFUSION:
Recommended Common Naming for Advanced Driver Assistance Technologies

Advanced Driver Assistance Systems (ADAS) have become increasingly prevalent on new vehicles, but the terminology used by automakers to describe them varies widely and often seems to prioritize marketing over clarity.

The common naming outlined is simple, specific and based on system functionality. The list is meant to aid in reducing driver confusion and define the functions of ADAS in a consistent manner. This is critical to ensure that drivers are aware these systems are designed to assist, not replace an engaged driver.

These terms are not meant to replace automaker proprietary system or package names, but rather help identify key functions within those packages and provide clarity to consumers. This naming list will be continually refined as we work with stakeholders and policymakers and as new systems are developed.

DRIVING CONTROL ASSISTANCE	
Adaptive Cruise Control	Assists with acceleration and/or braking to maintain a prescribed distance between it and a vehicle in front. Some systems can come to a stop and continue.
Active Driving Assistance	Assists with vehicle acceleration, braking and steering.[1] Some systems are limited to specific driving conditions. Driver is responsible for primary task of driving.
Lane Keeping Assistance	Assists with steering to maintain vehicle within driving lane.

COLLISION WARNINGS	
Blind Spot Warning	Detects vehicles to rear in adjacent lanes while driving and alerts the driver to their presence.
Forward Collision Warning	Detects impending collision while traveling forward and alerts driver. Some systems include pedestrian or other object detection.
Lane Departure Warning	Monitors vehicle's position within driving lane and alerts driver as the vehicle approaches or crosses lane markers.
Parking Obstruction Warning	Detects obstructions near vehicle during parking maneuvers.
Rear Cross Traffic Warning	Detects vehicles approaching from the side and rear of vehicle while traveling in reverse and alerts driver.

[1] Also referred to as Level 2 defined by SAE standard J3016.

COLLISION INTERVENTION

Automatic Emergency Braking	Detects potential collision while traveling forward, provides forward collision warning and automatically applies the brakes to avoid or lessen the severity of impact. Some systems include pedestrian or other object detection.
Automatic Emergency Steering	Detects potential collision and automatically controls steering to avoid or lessen the severity of impact. Some systems include pedestrian or other object detection.
Rear Automatic Braking	Detects potential collision while traveling in reverse and automatically applies the brakes to avoid or lessen the severity of impact. Some systems include pedestrian or other object detection.

PARKING ASSISTANCE

Active Parking Assistance	Controls steering and potentially other functions during parking. Driver may be responsible for acceleration, braking and gear position. Some systems are capable of parallel and/or perpendicular parking.
Remote Parking	Parks vehicle without driver being physically present inside the vehicle. Automatically controls acceleration, braking, steering and shifting.

OTHER DRIVER ASSISTANCE SYSTEMS

Automatic High Beams	Switches between high and low beam headlamps automatically based on lighting, surroundings and traffic.
Backup Camera	Provides view of area behind vehicle when in reverse. Could include trailer assistance, a system that assists drivers during backing maneuvers with a trailer attached.
Driver Monitoring	Monitors drivers to determine if they are actively engaged in the task of driving. Some systems monitor driver's eye movement and head position.
Head-Up Display	Projects image of vehicle data and/or navigational info into the driver's forward line of sight.
Night Vision	Aids driver vision at night by projecting enhanced images on instrument cluster or head-up display.
Surround-View Camera	Uses cameras located around vehicle to present view of surroundings.

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