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Passenger cars — Free-steer behaviour —

Part 2: **Steering-pulse open-loop test method**

Voitures particulières — Comportement volant libre — Partie 2: Méthode d'essai en boucle ouverte avec impulsion au volant



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Foreword

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The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

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ISO 17288-2 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 22, Road vehicles, Subcommittee SC 9, Vehicle dynamics and road-holding ability.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 17288-2:2004), of which it constitutes a minor revision.

ISO 17288 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Passenger cars — Free-steer behaviour*:

- Part 1: Steering-release open-loop test method
- Part 2: Steering-pulse open-loop test method

Introduction

The main purpose of this part of ISO 17288 is to provide repeatable and discriminatory test results.

The dynamic behaviour of a road vehicle is a very important aspect of active vehicle safety. Any given vehicle, together with its driver and the prevailing environment, constitutes a closed-loop system that is unique. The task of evaluating the dynamic behaviour is therefore very difficult since the significant interaction of these driver-vehicle-environment elements are each complex in themselves. A complete and accurate description of the behaviour of the road vehicle must necessarily involve information obtained from a number of different tests.

Since this test method quantifies only one small part of the complete vehicle handling characteristics, the results of these tests can only be considered significant for a correspondingly small part of the overall dynamic behaviour.

Moreover, insufficient knowledge is available concerning the relationship between overall vehicle dynamic properties and accident avoidance. A substantial amount of work is necessary to acquire sufficient and reliable data on the correlation between accident avoidance and vehicle dynamic properties in general and the results of these tests in particular. Consequently, any application of this test method for regulation purposes will require proven correlation between test results and accident statistics.