
**Passenger cars — Steady-state circular
driving behaviour — Open-loop test
methods**

*Voitures particulières — Tenue de route en régime permanent sur
trajectoire circulaire — Méthodes d'essai en boucle ouverte*



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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 22, *Road vehicles*, Subcommittee SC 33, *Vehicle dynamics and chassis components*.

This fifth edition cancels and replaces the fourth edition (ISO 4138:2012), which has been technically revised.

The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- editorial changes,
- a third variation of the constant speed test method was added. This variation involves slowly increasing the steering-wheel angle.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

The main purpose of this document 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 interactions of these driver-vehicle-environment elements are each complex in themselves. A complete and accurate description of the behaviour of the road vehicle involves 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 need proven correlation between test results and accident statistics.

Passenger cars — Steady-state circular driving behaviour — Open-loop test methods

1 Scope

This document specifies open-loop test methods for determining the steady-state circular driving behaviour of passenger cars as defined in ISO 3833 and of light trucks, such behaviour being one of the factors comprising vehicle dynamics and road-holding properties. The open-loop manoeuvres included in these methods are not representative of real driving conditions, but are nevertheless useful for obtaining measures of vehicle steady-state behaviour resulting from several specific types of control inputs under closely controlled test conditions.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 8855, *Road vehicles — Vehicle dynamics and road-holding ability — Vocabulary*

ISO 15037-1:2019, *Road vehicles — Vehicle dynamics test methods — Part 1: General conditions for passenger cars*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 8855 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>

3.1

low-speed path radius

radius of the circular path transcribed by the origin of the vehicle axis system when the vehicle is operated at constant speed with a given fixed steering-wheel angle and with approximately zero lateral acceleration

4 Principle

4.1 Test methods

Three test methods are specified:

- method 1, the constant-radius test method;
- method 2, the constant steering-wheel angle test method;
- method 3, the constant-speed test method.

Methods 1 and 2 are presented with two variations and method 3 with three variations. The methods differ in requirements for testing space, driver skill and instrumentation. Methods 1 and 3 depend upon