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Canada: 2025 Safety, Security and Convenience Technology Glossary

Canada Structural System Technology

1. Energy-absorbing steering column: Manual-adjust steering column features two hydroformed coaxial tubes that move relative to each other to allow for enhanced energy absorption during an impact; power-adjust steering column employs a calibrated bending element that deforms during column stroke for optimal energy management
2. Front and rear crumple zones: Specially formed structural members that crumple and absorb energy in a collision, helping protect the occupant cabin
3. Laminated glass: Plastic sandwiched between glass panes to provide added strength; discourages break-ins and can help mitigate ejection
4. Safety cage body structure: Helps protect occupants by managing and controlling energy in the event of an impact
5. Side-guard door beams: Reinforcement beams inside the doors that help provide occupant protection in certain side collisions
6. Splayed and tapered frame rail technology: Highly efficient, energy-absorbing frame rail structure for certain frontal impacts; features frame-mounted, high-strength steel tire blockers to redirect tires outbound in certain front-offset impacts

Canada Driver Warning and Assist, Chassis Control and Brake Systems

1. Active Driving Assist: Hands-on-wheel and eyes-on-road automated driving on certain roadways, using lane-centring with adaptive cruise control (Also labeled Highway Assist System, depending on vehicle application)
2. Advanced Brake Assist: Works with Full-speed Forward Collision Warning-Plus; increases deceleration if driver does not apply brake with sufficient force to respond to a potential collision condition
3. Advanced driving assistance systems (ADAS): Technology that provides driver support, such as adaptive cruise control, or attempt to prevent collisions, such as Automatic Emergency Braking (AEB)
4. Adaptive cruise control-plus with full stop: Helps maintain distance from vehicle ahead; under certain traffic conditions, system can bring vehicle to full stop without driver intervention
5. All-speed traction control system: While driving, helps keep wheels from spinning during acceleration from a stop or at speed by applying brakes alone or in combination with engine torque limitation
6. Anti-lock brake system (ABS): Senses and helps prevent wheel lockup, offering improved steering control under extreme braking and/or slippery conditions
7. Automatic emergency braking (AEB): Radar and camera technology combine to determine if frontal impact with another vehicle appears imminent; if so, system pre-fills brakes, then transmits audible and visual warnings for driver to intervene. No driver response triggers brief brake application as a tactile alert; if driver remains unresponsive and frontal collision risk remains, brakes are applied to slow vehicle before impact. The system may bring vehicle to full stop if an imminent frontal collision is detected at certain speeds (labeled Full-speed Forward Collision-Plus, Full-speed Forward Collision Warning with Active Braking, or Forward Collision Mitigation, depending on vehicle application)
8. Blind-spot Monitoring (BSM): Uses radar sensors to aid driver when changing lanes, passing or being passed; blind-spot vehicle presence noted via illuminated icons in side-view mirrors and driver-selectable audible chime
9. Brake assist: System applies maximum braking power in emergency braking situations, minimizing stopping distance
10. Brake-lock differential system (BLDS): Allows the vehicle to maintain forward motion if one or two wheels lose traction by selectively applying brakes to the spinning wheels

11. Brake-throttle override: Standard equipment, it allows driver to stop the vehicle more quickly when throttle and brake inputs occur simultaneously; electronic throttle control reduces engine-power output
12. Brake-park interlock: Prevents transmission from being shifted out of Park unless the key is engaged with the starting system and the brake pedal is pressed
13. Brake traction-control system (BTCS): Helps to keep wheels from spinning during acceleration from a stop, or during slow speeds, by applying individual brakes to the slipping wheel(s)
14. Drowsy Driver Detection: System tracks vehicle movement, such as lane deviation, and driver-vehicle interaction, such as steering-wheel input over time, for behaviour consistent with that of a drowsy driver; when certain thresholds are reached, the system responds with audio and/or visual cautions for driver to pull over
15. Electronic brake-force distribution (EBD): Optimizes stopping distances and control under all vehicle loading conditions by regulating braking pressure, front to rear
16. Electronic roll mitigation (ERM): Uses input from electronic stability control (ESC) sensors to anticipate potential rollover conditions; applies brakes individually and modulates the throttle position as needed to help reduce the potential of vehicle rollover
17. Electronic stability control (ESC): Enhances directional control and stability of vehicle in various driving conditions; activation occurs when steering-wheel angle is inconsistent with vehicle's direction of travel; automatically reduces throttle input and/or selectively deploys brakes to counteract oversteer or understeer
18. Hands-free Active Driving Assist: Offers hands-free driving and lane-centring at all speeds on approved roadways; system also will predictively slow down vehicle in tight curves, automatically resume control after driver overrides and verify that the driver is paying attention to road
19. Hill-start Assist: Assists drivers when starting from a stop on a hill; maintains brake pressure for short period of time after driver's foot is removed from the brake pedal; if throttle is not applied within short period of time thereafter, brake pressure will be released
20. Highway Assist System: (See Active Driving Assist)
21. Intersection Collision Assist: Helps detect vehicles approaching from driver's left and right when nearing a crossroad; if collision appears imminent, system delivers audible and visual alerts; if driver does not respond, system automatically activates vehicle's brakes
22. Lane Departure Warning with Lane Keep Assist: Alerts and assists driver; leverages electric power steering (EPS) to deliver subtle steering-wheel input when system detects need for course correction.
23. ParkSense parallel/perpendicular park assist: Features ultrasonic sensors on the bumper to find and guide driver into parking space; guidance system automatically controls the steering angle while driver controls gear position, brake, and accelerator; parallel parking possible on either side of the car; to accommodate perpendicular parking, vehicle is backed into the space
24. ParkSense rear park assist system with stop and release: In reverse, at low speeds, ultrasonic sensors detect stationary objects; if imminent collision is detected, system will provide momentary, autonomous brake pulse; below 7.1 kilometres per hour (km/h), system will bring vehicle to a stop before releasing
25. ParkView rear backup camera: Provides wide-angle view of area immediately behind vehicle; features dynamic grid lines to aid driver when manoeuvring into parking spaces or narrow areas; also assists when lining up trailer to vehicle's hitch, when so equipped; image displayed on the centre-stack screen or in rear-view mirror when transmission is shifted into reverse
26. Pedestrian Automatic Emergency Braking: If system detects pedestrian or cyclist and determines a frontal collision appears imminent, it will – if driver does respond accordingly – activate the vehicle's brakes; in certain conditions, the system is capable of bringing the vehicle to a stop
27. Rain brake support: In rainy conditions, occasionally pushes brake pads lightly against brake rotors to keep rotors dry
28. Ready Alert Braking (RAB): Anticipates situations when driver may initiate an emergency brake stop and uses ESC pump to set brake pads against rotors, decreasing time required for full brake application
29. Rear Cross Path (RCP) detection: In parking lot situations, RCP warns drivers of lateral traffic when backing out of parking spaces; automatically activates any time a vehicle is in reverse gear; driver alerted of approaching vehicle(s) via illuminated icons on side-view mirrors and driver-selected audible chime
30. Trailer-sway mitigation: Uses input from electronic stability control (ESC) sensors to anticipate potential trailer-induced yaw conditions; applies brakes individually and modulates throttle to help driver maintain control

Canada Occupant Restraint Technology

1. Active head restraints: Deploy during collision; help limit occupant head movement
2. Advanced multistage driver and front-passenger air bags: Inflate with force appropriate to the severity of the impact; meet FMVSS 208 advanced air bag requirements for smaller, out-of-position occupants
3. All-row, full-length side-curtain air bags: Extend to all outboard front- and rear-seat passengers; housed in headliner above side windows, each side air bag has its own impact sensor that, when warranted, triggers deployment on the side of the vehicle where impact occurs
4. BeltAlert: Activates chime and/or illuminates icon in instrument cluster to remind driver and front passenger to buckle up if vehicle is driven with unbelted front-seat occupants
5. Child Seat Anchor System: LATCH (Lower Anchors and Tethers for CHildren) designed to ease installation of compatible aftermarket child seats
6. Constant-force retractors: Regulates force exerted on occupant by seat belt by gradually releasing webbing in controlled manner
7. Front seat-belt pretensioners: During a collision, impact sensors initiate front seat-belt pretensioners to remove slack in the seat-belt system, thereby reducing the forward movement of the occupant's head and torso
8. Front-seat-mounted side pelvic thorax bags: Help provide enhanced protection to the driver and front outboard passenger in certain impacts. Each side airbag has its own impact sensor that autonomously triggers the airbag on the side where an impact occurs. Standard side airbags are housed within the outboard side of each front seat
9. Driver's-side knee air bag: Deploys with advanced multistage driver air bag; located below instrument panel, device designed to properly position occupant during impact
10. Height-adjustable seat belts (front row): Outboard seat belts feature height adjustment, allowing for seat belt to be placed in optimal position
11. Occupant restraint controller: Detects impact and determines if air bag deployment, and degree of deployment, is appropriate; also manages front seat-belt pretensioners

Canada Lighting and Visibility Systems

1. Active turn signals: Turn signal flashes three times when stalk is depressed for one second
2. Adaptive front-lighting system (AFS): Points headlamps in the intended direction of vehicle travel using steering-wheel and vehicle-speed inputs to provide improved illumination entering turns
3. Auto-adjust exterior mirrors: Side-view mirrors automatically adjust to accommodate rear view when vehicle shifted into reverse
4. Auto-dimming rearview mirror: Auto-dimming mirror automatically reduces glare from bright light of trailing vehicles, allowing driver to have a clearer view of the road ahead
5. Automatic defog: Automatic temperature control system measures interior humidity and activates defogging system without driver intervention
6. Automatic headlamps: Headlamps turn on and off automatically depending on exterior light levels and if windshield wipers are operating
7. Automatic high-beam headlamps: Headlamp system adjusts to ambient light and oncoming traffic to deliver maximum lighting
8. Daytime running lamps (DRL): Low-intensity halogen or signature LED lights that illuminate during daytime conditions, increasing vehicle's visibility to other drivers
9. Digital rearview mirror: Replaces conventional rearview mirror with a Liquid Crystal Display (LCD) monitor to help improve driver rearward visibility; displays real-time video from rear-facing camera; can be turned off to revert back to reflective mirror
10. Enhanced Accident Response System (EARS): Makes it easier for emergency personnel to see and reach occupants in the event of an accident by turning on the interior lighting and unlocking doors after air bag deployment; also shuts off flow of fuel to the engine
11. Halogen infrared reflecting bulbs (HIR): Unique component coating delivers greater light output than conventional bulbs
12. Head-up Display (HUD): Provides driver with up to five different areas of interest, including Lane Departure, Lane Keep Assist, adaptive cruise control, turn-by-turn navigation, current speed, current gear and speed limit; features full-colour display

13. Heated windshield washer nozzles: Delivers heated washer fluid to more efficiently clear windshield in inclement weather. Helps ensure nozzles stay free of ice and snow during freezing conditions
14. High-intensity discharge (HID) headlamps: Provide approximately three times the light output of conventional reflector lamps
15. LED fog lamps: Provide improved illumination during inclement weather
16. LED headlamps: Provide improved illumination
17. LED taillamps: Provide improved illumination (brake, stop, turn and running light functions)
18. Night Vision Camera with Pedestrian and Animal Detection: Augments headlamp reach; infrared sensors search for heat signatures of pedestrians and animals in the road ahead, at distances up to 200 meters (219 yards) ; if located, an alert with their positions relative to the vehicle are outlined in the instrument cluster directly in front of driver
19. Rain-sensing wipers: A driver convenience feature that automatically senses moisture on the windshield and activates wipers
20. Surround view camera: Uses four cameras positioned around the vehicle to provide bird's-eye perspective of vehicle and its immediate surroundings

Canada Other Features

1. SOS/Assist: Button on rearview mirror or overhead console connects occupants with call-centre agent who can send emergency assistance to the vehicle's location
2. Auto-reverse sunroof: When equipped with the power sunroof, the system automatically reverses when it senses an obstruction during closing
3. Auto-reverse windows: The window automatically reverses when it senses an obstruction while closing
4. Capless fuel-filler door: Enables fuel-filling simplicity
5. Child-protection rear door locks: Disables rear doors' inside-release handle by adjusting a small lever opposite the doorjamb
6. Electronic locking fuel-filler door: Prevents theft or tampering, which can lead to damage, inefficiency and unwanted fuel vapor release
7. Express up/down windows: One-touch express up/down window function
8. Global position sensor (GPS): Used for navigation guidance and electronic vehicle tracking
9. Inside emergency trunk-lid release: Glow-in-the-dark handle enables unlocking from inside trunk
10. Intelligent battery sensor (IBS): Continually measures flow of current in and out of battery; if battery is running low, system shuts off less-critical electrical systems to conserve power; icon in cluster denotes activation
11. Remote keyless entry: Locks and unlocks doors and turns on interior lamps. If vehicle is equipped with security alarm, remote also arms and disarms system
12. Remote start: Fob-activated convenience; starts engine and activates interior climate settings while maintaining vehicle security
13. Sentry Key engine immobilizer or theft deterrent system: Uses engine key with embedded transponder and preprogrammed security code to discourage vehicle theft; when key is inserted into the ignition, controller sends a random number to the transponder and engine is allowed to start; engine will shut off after a few seconds if an incorrect key is used
14. Speed-sensitive door locks: System automatically locks doors when vehicle reaches prescribed speed
15. Tilt-and-telescoping steering column: Allows steering column to tilt and move toward or away from the driver to achieve a comfortable distance from the advanced multistage front driver air bag, if deployed
16. Tire-fill Alert: When filling tires with air, the system provides an audible "chirp" when a recommended pressure is achieved
17. Tire-pressure monitoring system (TPMS): Informs driver when tire pressure is too low; pressure-sensor modules within valve stems on all four wheels send continuous radio-frequency signals to a receiver; available systems use graphic display to indicate tire-specific pressure
18. Traffic Sign Recognition: Uses a forward-facing camera to identify speed limit and related traffic signs, such as those denoting school and construction zones.
19. Uconnect Voice Command: Voice-recognition technology enables handsfree navigation-system inputs and access to real-time information, such as weather forecasts via SiriusXM Travel Link
20. Uconnect Voice Command with Bluetooth: Voice-recognition technology enables drivers to use Bluetooth-enabled phones while keeping their hands on the wheel and eyes on the road

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