MG PILOT

ADVANCED DRIVER ASSISTANCE SYSTEMS

QUICK GUIDE

INTRODUCTION

MG Pilot comes equipped with driver assistance systems, transforming the comfort, security, and convenience of every drive. These systems:

- Utilize sensors to gather data on speed limits, vehicle proximity, lane markings, and more
- Incorporate GPS and navigation data to provide warnings through audio or visual alerts when potentially challenging situations arise

Advanced driver assistance systems (ADAS) go beyond warnings and actively intervene when necessary or preferred. The systems can:

- Apply brakes, adjust acceleration, or execute steering maneuvers to prevent accidents or assist your vehicle workload, especially in challenging driving conditions
- Assist with tasks like maneuvering and parking

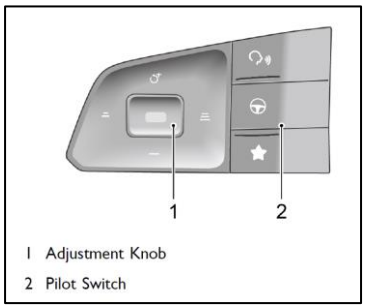
While these systems provide valuable support to the driver, it's important to note that the driver remains responsible for the act of driving. Based on the limits of the systems, they cannot independently react to all traffic situations. There is a risk of accident, injury, and property damage. Driver is responsible to avoid risk of accident, injury and property damage.

Please consult the Owner's Manual for additional important information regarding these features and their limitations.

Adaptive Cruise Control (ACC) *

Adaptive Cruise Control supports the driver by actively maintaining speed, and keeping distance to the vehicle ahead.

The adaptive cruise control system is designed as a comfort system. It provides assistance to the driver, but DOES NOT replace any of the driver's responsibilities.



NNN	ACC is in passive status
NNN	ACC is in standby/override status
NNN	ACC is in active status
	ACC is in error status

The adaptive cruise control system can be set using a combination of switches in the entertainment display and the left side of steering wheel.

ACC Activation:

1 If the switch in the entertainment display is in the "OFF" state, the adaptive cruise control system is in the "OFF" state.

2 Move the switch in the entertainment display to the "ACC" state, and short press the Pilot switch. The indicator light for the adaptive cruise control system in the instrument pack will illuminate blue, the adaptive cruise control system will be activated.

Target Following Distance Adjustment:

When the adaptive cruise control system is activated, move the adjustment knob to the right (to increase the following distance) or left (to decrease the following distance). There are 3 distance settings, there will be displayed on the instrument pack.

Select an appropriate following distance according to the difference in relative speed with the vehicle ahead, the higher the relative speed, the longer the following distance that should be selected. Always consider the traffic and weather conditions, the optional following distance range may not be suitable for all drivers and driving conditions.

Target Speed Adjustment:

When the adaptive cruise control system is active:

• Use the accelerator pedal to reach the desired speed, press the adjustment knob, then release the adjustment knob and accelerator pedal. The vehicle will cruise at the desired speed.

• Move the adjustment knob upward or hold, the target speed will increase until the desired set speed appears on the instrument pack, then release the knob. When it is confirmed that there is no vehicle ahead or the vehicle ahead is beyond the pre-selected following distance, the vehicle speed can be increased to the set speed.

• Move the adjustment knob downward or hold, the target speed will decrease until the desired set speed appears in the instrument pack, then release the knob, and the speed will decrease to the set speed.

Adaptive Cruise Resume:

If the adaptive cruise control system has reverted to, or been switched to, the Standby mode it can be reactivated

by moving the adjustment knob upwards. The target cruise speed will automatically be set to the target speed before exiting the adaptive cruise control system.

Adaptive Cruise Control System Impairment and Ineffectiveness:

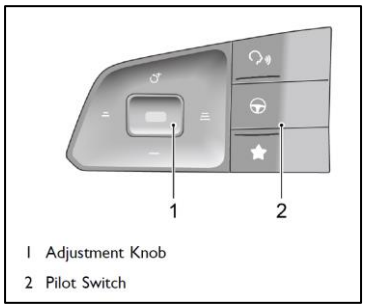
- Your vehicle encounters a vehicle or object which is stationary or traversing the lanes;
- Approaching the vehicle ahead too fast, and the system cannot apply sufficient braking force;
- The vehicle ahead is an oncoming vehicle, or it is making an emergency braking manoeuvre;
- The vehicle ahead is reversing;
- A vehicle suddenly cuts into the lane in front;
- Your vehicle encounters a vehicle driving at a low speed;
- Your vehicle encounters a vehicle with loaded items protruding from the body profile of the vehicle;
- Encounters a vehicle with a higher chassis (e.g., a truck);
- Your vehicle encounters pedestrians, non-motor vehicles or animals;
- The vehicle is driving on an uneven road or a complex traffic road section;
- The vehicle makes a sharp turn;
- Entering, leaving or driving in a tunnel;
- Driving in the shadow of mottled trees;
- Excessive weight being carried in the boot space or cargo area causing the front of the car to point upwards.

Detailed information please see the User Manual

Intelligent Cruise Assist (ICA)*

Intelligent Cruise Assist supports the driver by actively centering the vehicle in the lane, maintaining speed, and keeping distance to the vehicle ahead. It's comprised of Distance Control and Steering Assistant.

Intelligent cruise assist is an auxiliary function that provides driver assistance. It provides assistance to the driver, it DOES NOT replace any of the drivers responsibilities.



	ICA is in passive status
	ICA is in standby/override status
	ICA is in active status
	ICA is in error status

The system switch is located in the entertainment display, and the system can be turned on/off in the appropriate Driver Assistance interface.

When the following conditions are met:

- The Intelligent Cruise Assist system switch on the entertainment display is on;
- The system detects the lane lines on both sides of the vehicle;
- The vehicle is in drive gear.

ICA Activation:

Short press the Pilot switch to activate the Intelligent Cruise Assist system. The Intelligent Cruise Assist system works on the same basis of the adaptive cruise control system. If the lane lines ahead on both sides are clear, the system will assist the vehicle in driving within the lane; if there is a vehicle ahead and the lane lines are not clear when driving at a low speed, the system can assist the vehicle in following the track of the vehicle ahead.

Target Following Distance & Target Speed Adjustment operation is the same like description in ACC chapter.

The Intelligent Cruise Assist system will be impaired or ineffective in the following conditions:

- The driver turns on the turn signal lamps;
- The driver turns on the hazard warning lamp;
- The driver applies the accelerator rapidly, carries out an emergency manoeuvre or makes a hard brake pedal application;
- The system detects that the driver has not moved the steering wheel for a preset time period;
- During system intervention, the steering wheel is being manipulated by the driver;
- The lane line is too thin, damaged or fuzzy;
- The vehicle is being driven on a bend with a small curvature radius, the road is too narrow or too wide;
- The vehicle has just entered a road section with lane markings or is being driven on a road section without lane markings;
- The vehicle is in R gear;
- The vehicle changes lanes or sways laterally too fast;
- The turning radius of the car using the Intelligent Cruise Assist system to track in front is too small;

- The anti-lock brake system (ABS) and the dynamic stability control system (SCS) are activated;
- Faults exist in the anti-lock brake system (ABS) ,dynamic stability control system (SCS) , electric power steering system (EPS) , etc.

Detailed information please see the User Manual

Front Collision Assist (FCW, AEB)

The Front Collision Assist system monitors targets such as preceding vehicles, two - wheelers, and pedestrians while the vehicle is in motion. When a potential collision risk is detected, it will trigger an alert via FCW (Forward Collision Warning). If, after the alert is issued, the driver fails to brake and the collision risk remains, AEB (Autonomous Emergency Braking) will automatically apply the brakes to slow down the vehicle, thereby avoiding or mitigating the collision.

The braking (AEB) mode will default on when the next journey starts and can be adjusted or deactivated in the settings: Vehicle Setting -> MG Pilot -> Front Collision Assist -> Mode -> Alert/Braking

Front Collision Assist has the following settings:
Alert Sensitivity: includes low, medium, high three options, user can adjust the FCW alert timing.

The operating speed ranges of the FCW and AEB function for different types of target:

	FCW Operating Speed	**AEB Operating Speed**
For Two-wheelers and Pedestrians	5-85 km/h	5-85 km/h
For Cars	5-150 km/h	5-150 km/h

***Caution:** The function cannot prevent collision accidents in all situations. In some scenarios that the system can detect, due to excessively high vehicle speeds or extremely sudden collision risks, it may only be able to mitigate the collision. In other scenarios that the system cannot detect, the system may not function. Please refer to the user manual for details.

Lane Departure Assist (LDW, LDP, ELK)

Lane Departure Assist alerts (LDW) the driver when the vehicle is about to run off the lane. It detects the lane markings and warns the driver visually, acoustic or haptically by steering wheel vibration (choose by user). An automatic steering intervention helps to keep the vehicle in its lane (LDP), or ensure that the vehicle avoids collisions with road edges, oncoming vehicles, or overtaking vehicles from behind (ELK). The system works above 60 km/h.

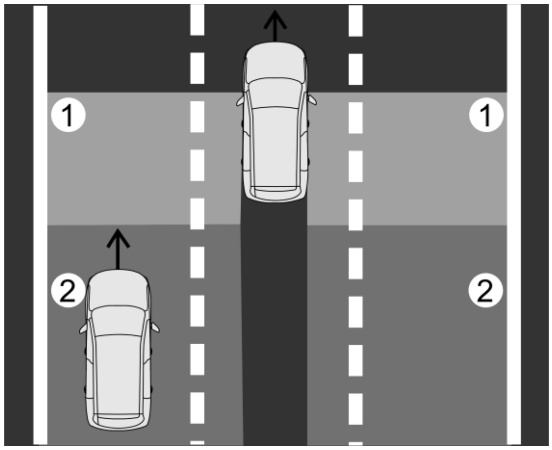
The mode of this function is ELK by default when the next journey starts and can be adjusted or deactivated in the settings: Vehicle Setting -> MG Pilot -> Lane Departure Assist -> Mode -> Alert (LDW)/Assist (LDW & LDP)/ELK (LDW & LDP & ELK)

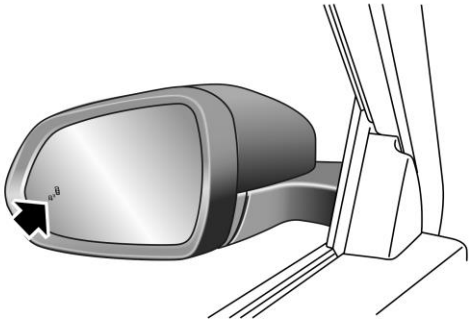
Lane Keeping Assist has the following settings:
Alert Sensitivity: includes low, medium, high three options, user can adjust the alert timing.
Audible Warning: audible warning can be turned ON or OFF.
Vibration Reminder: vibration warning can be turned ON of OFF.

***Caution:** The function cannot maintain the vehicle in the center of the lane. Make sure you are staying focus on the road and taking control of the vehicle in time.

Blind Zone Safety Assist (BSD, LCA)

The Blind Spot Detection (BSD①) and Lane Change Assist (LCA②) functions can monitor targets in adjacent lanes while the vehicle is in motion. When there is a parallel vehicle in the left or right blind spot of the vehicle (BSD), or when there is a rapidly approaching vehicle in the left or right adjacent lane (LCA), it will issue an alert through the visual information of the blind spot warning lights located on the vehicle's rear - view mirrors. The system works above 15 km/h.

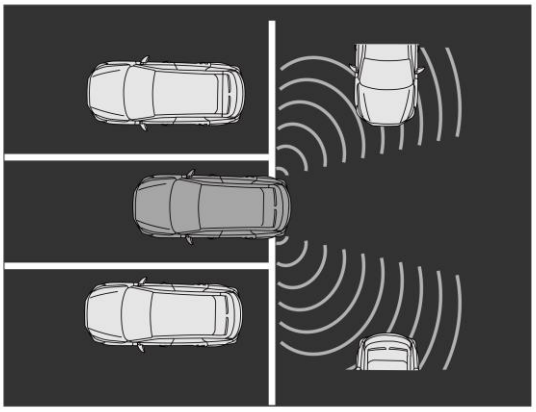


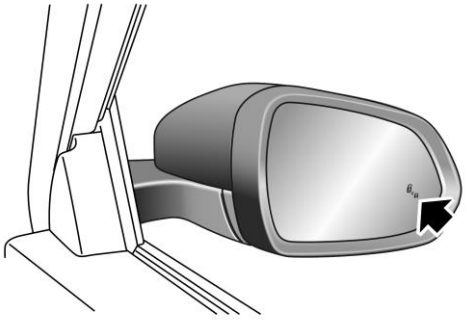


These two functions are on by default from the factory and can be adjusted or deactivated in the settings: Vehicle Setting -> MG Pilot -> Rear Driving Assist -> Blind Spot Detection & Lane Change Assist

Rear Cross Traffic Assist (RCTA)

The Rear Cross Traffic Alert (RCTA) function monitors moving vehicles, two-wheelers, and pedestrian targets crossing from the rear when the vehicle is backing out of a parking space. When there is a potential collision risk, RCTA will issue an alert to remind the driver to apply the brakes to avoid a collision. The system works below 15 km/h.





The function is on by default from the factory and can be adjusted or deactivated in the settings: Vehicle Setting -> MG Pilot -> Rear Driving Assist -> Rear Cross Traffic Alert

Driver Attention Alert (UDW)

The UDW function analyzes the vehicle's motion state information (mainly the steering wheel angle and driving trajectory), determines whether the driver's behavior constitutes fatigue driving based on AI algorithms, and gives alert reminders to driver. The system works above 60 km/h.

When the indirect driver fatigue reminder system is active, the vehicle speed is over 60 km/h. When the driver performs any of the following operations, system operation will be suspended and it will stop monitoring the driver's fatigue level:

- The driver removes the seat belt and opens the driver door;
- The stop time exceeds 15 minutes;
- The ignition or power system is turned off.

The function is on by default from the factory and can be adjusted or deactivated in the settings: Vehicle Setting -> MG Pilot -> Driver Fatigue Monitoring