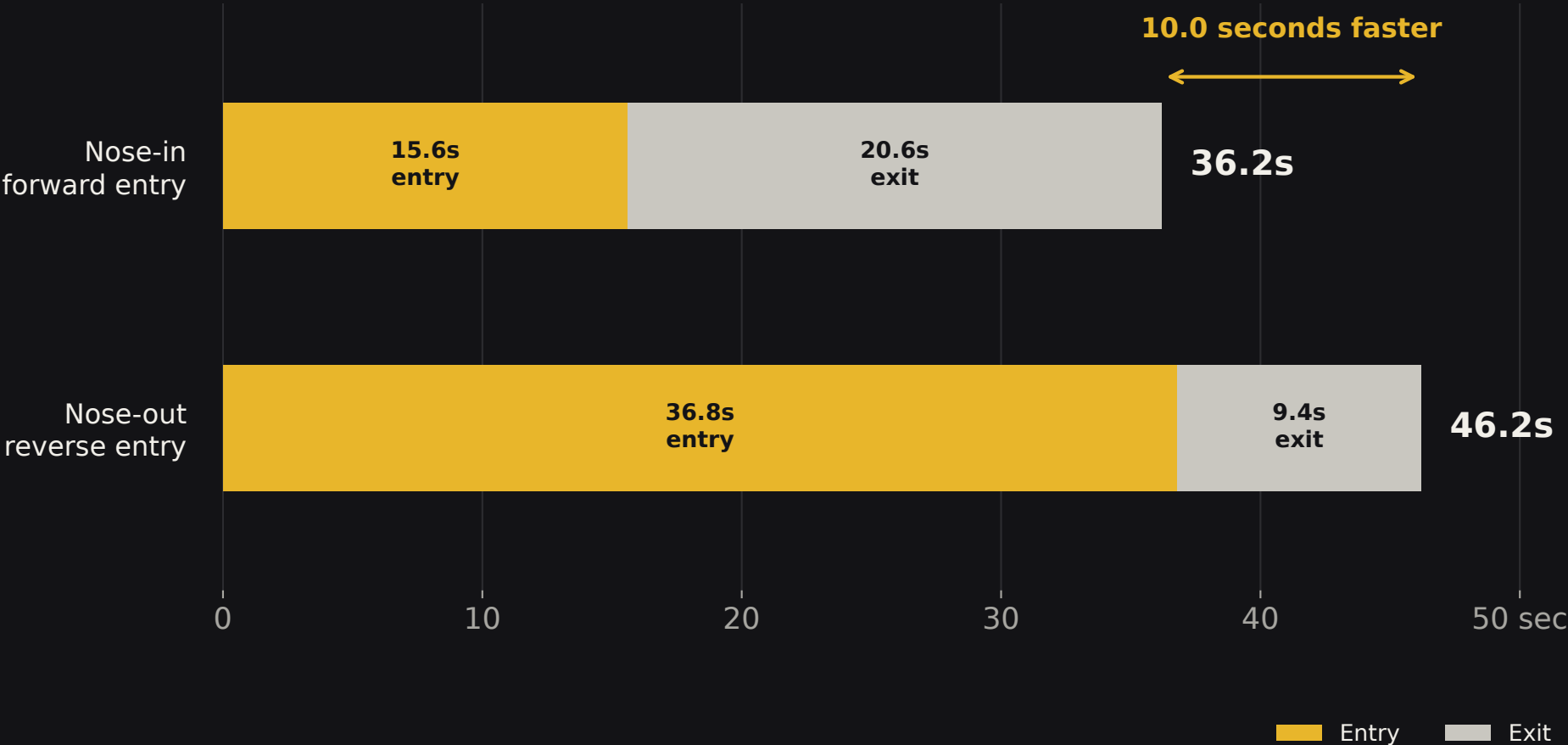


Ten seconds, end to end.

Mean maneuver time across 548 complete events in 30 recordings

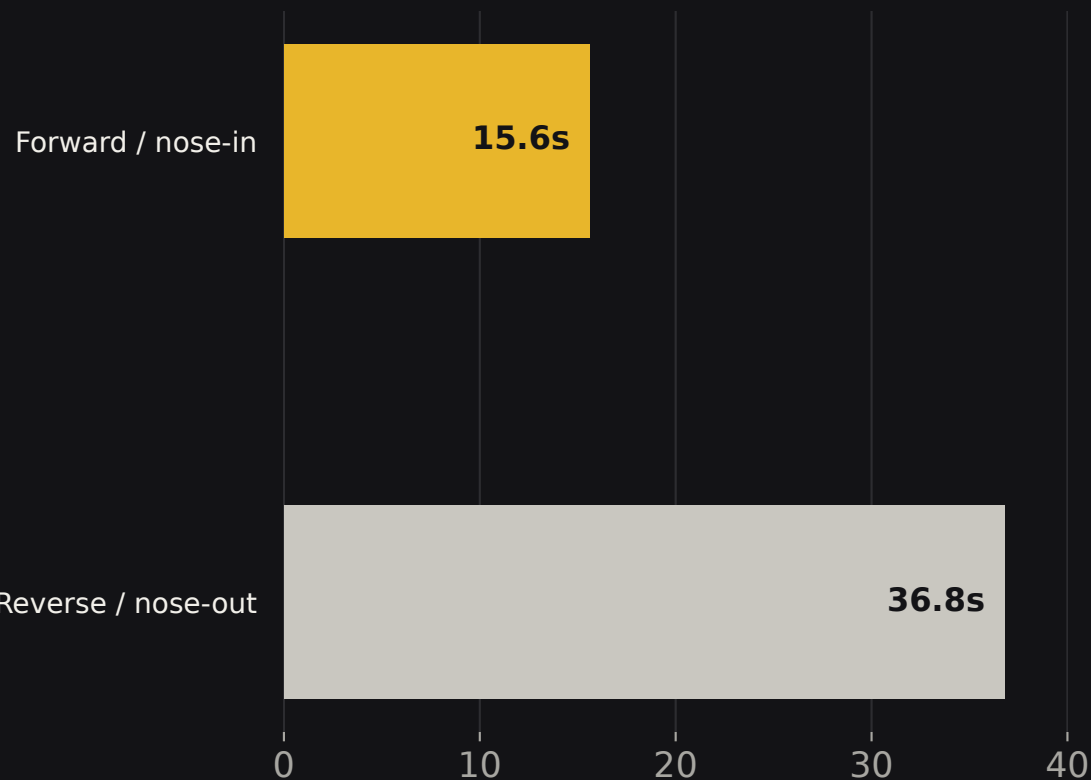


Parking dwell time excluded. Lifecycle is an unpaired sum of entry and exit means.

Faster in. Slower out. Still ahead overall.

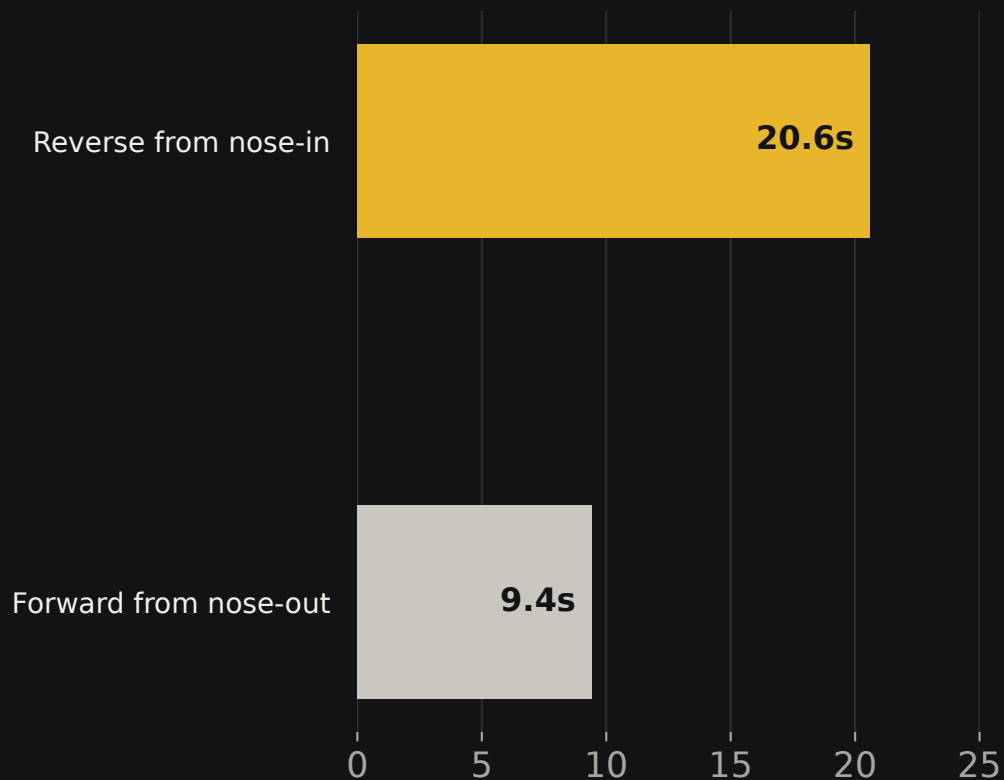
Reverse entry buys a quicker exit—but the observed entry cost was larger

PARKING ENTRY



21.2s advantage

UNPARKING EXIT



11.2s disadvantage

Means shown. Nose-in = forward entry + reverse exit; nose-out = reverse entry + forward exit.

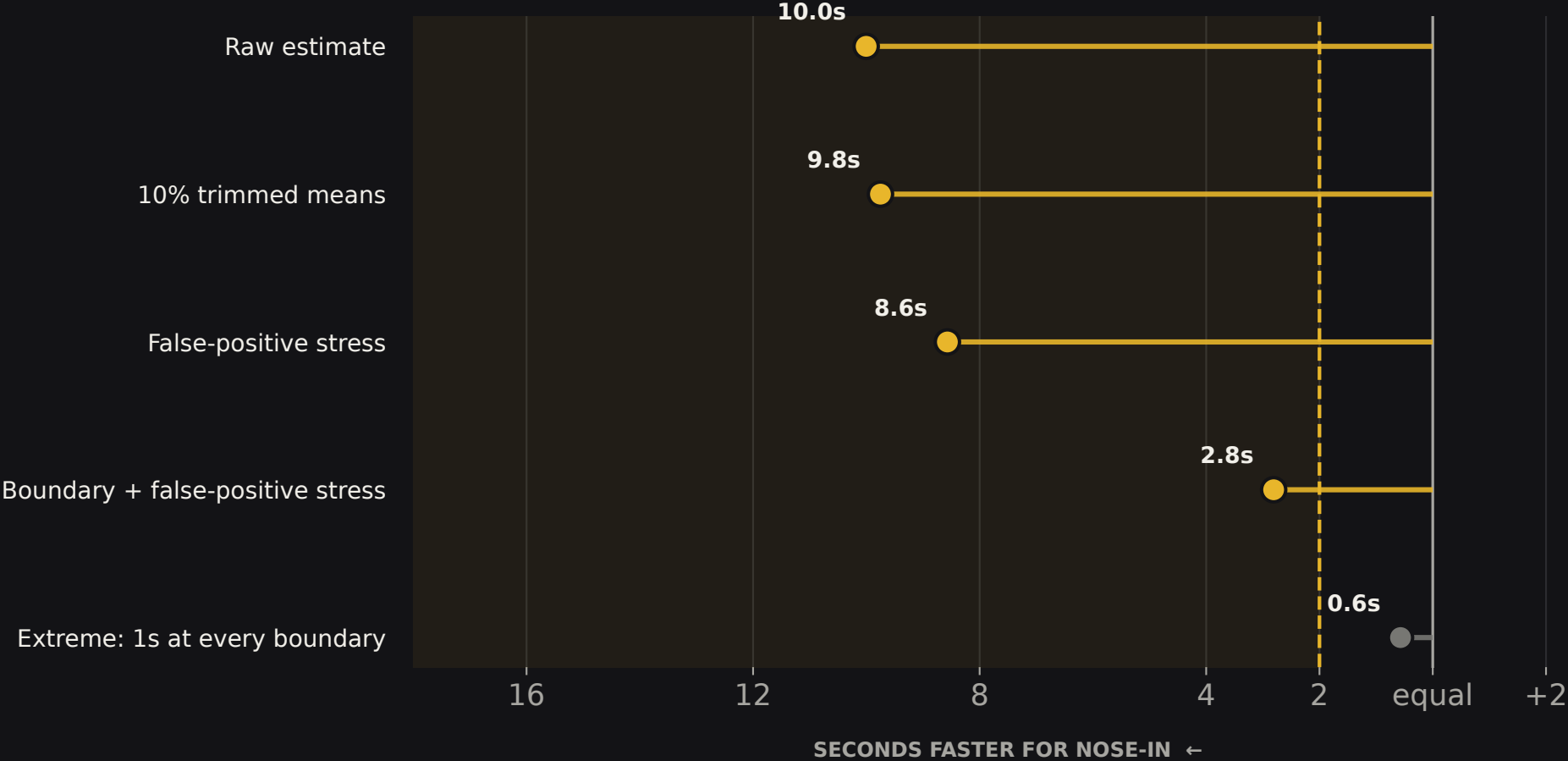
FACE FORWARD · OBSERVED EVIDENCE

ROBUSTNESS

The result holds under the evidence-based stress test.

Negative values favor nose-in; the gold line marks the predeclared two-second practical margin

10.0s estimate · 3.7-16.1s scene-cluster interval · 99.53% beyond the practical margin



The final scenario is intentionally harsher than observed and falls inside the practical margin.

FACE FORWARD · OBSERVED EVIDENCE

FACE FORWARD · OBSERVED EVIDENCE

10.0

SECONDS

faster, end to end

Nose-in parking averaged 36.2 seconds across entry and exit.

Reverse-entry / nose-out averaged 46.2 seconds.

548 complete events · 30 recordings · Dragon Lake Parking Dataset

Exploratory observed evidence. Parking dwell excluded; lifecycle uses unpaired component means.