



# GOVERNMENT/ INDUSTRY

Digital Summit

February 2-3, 2021

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## Crash Simulation of FMVSS No. 214 Safety Performance

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# Motivation

FMVSS No. 214

Dynamic MDB



Based on ATD criteria

Dynamic Pole



Based on ATD criteria

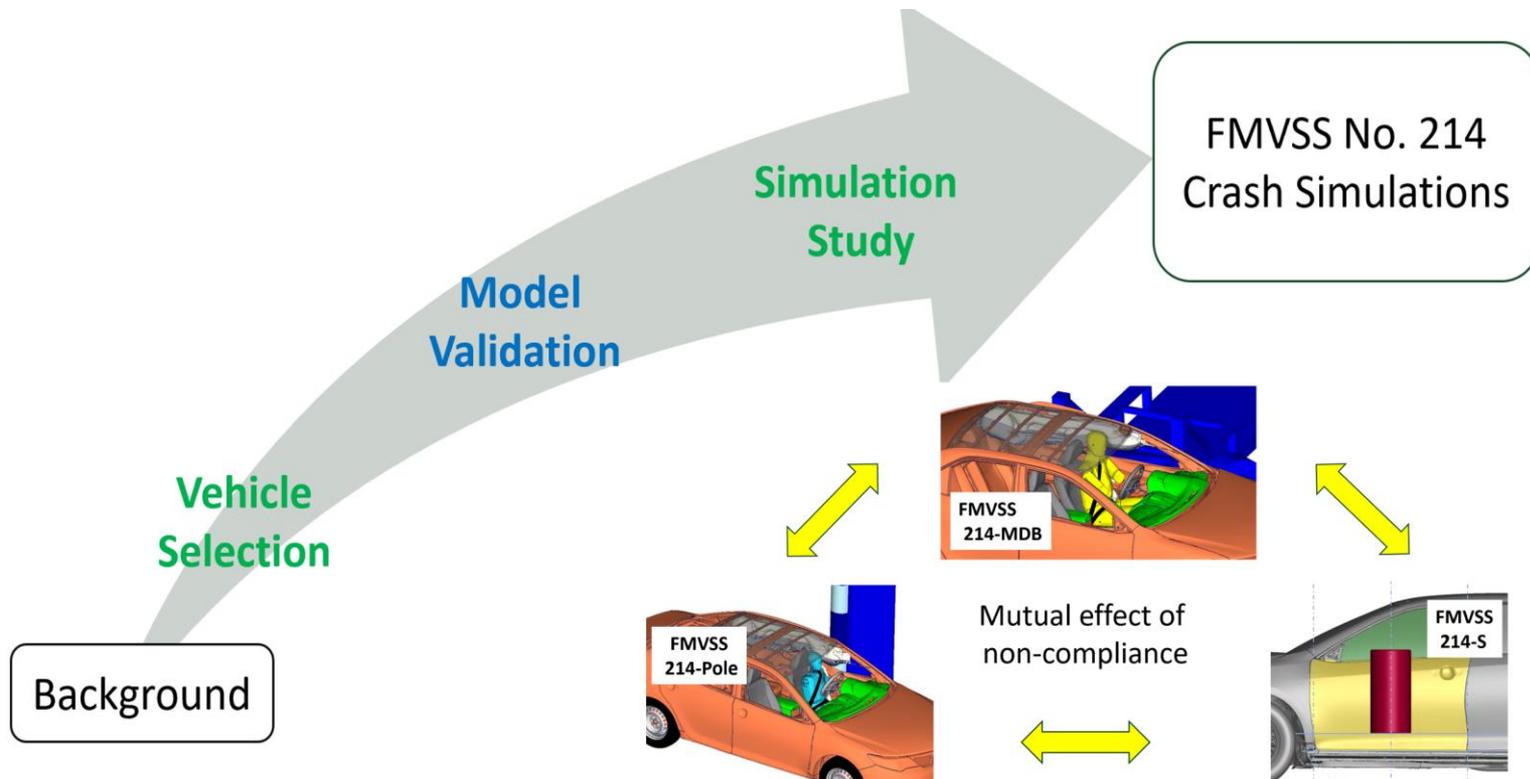
Static Door crush



Minimum force criteria

- 1) How do design modifications that result in non-compliance for one of the configurations affect the other two load cases?
- 2) Is it feasible to use a dynamic performance measurement as a surrogate for the static test?

# Approach



# Vehicle Selection

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Vehicle 1:  
Toyota Camry Sedan  
FE model exists

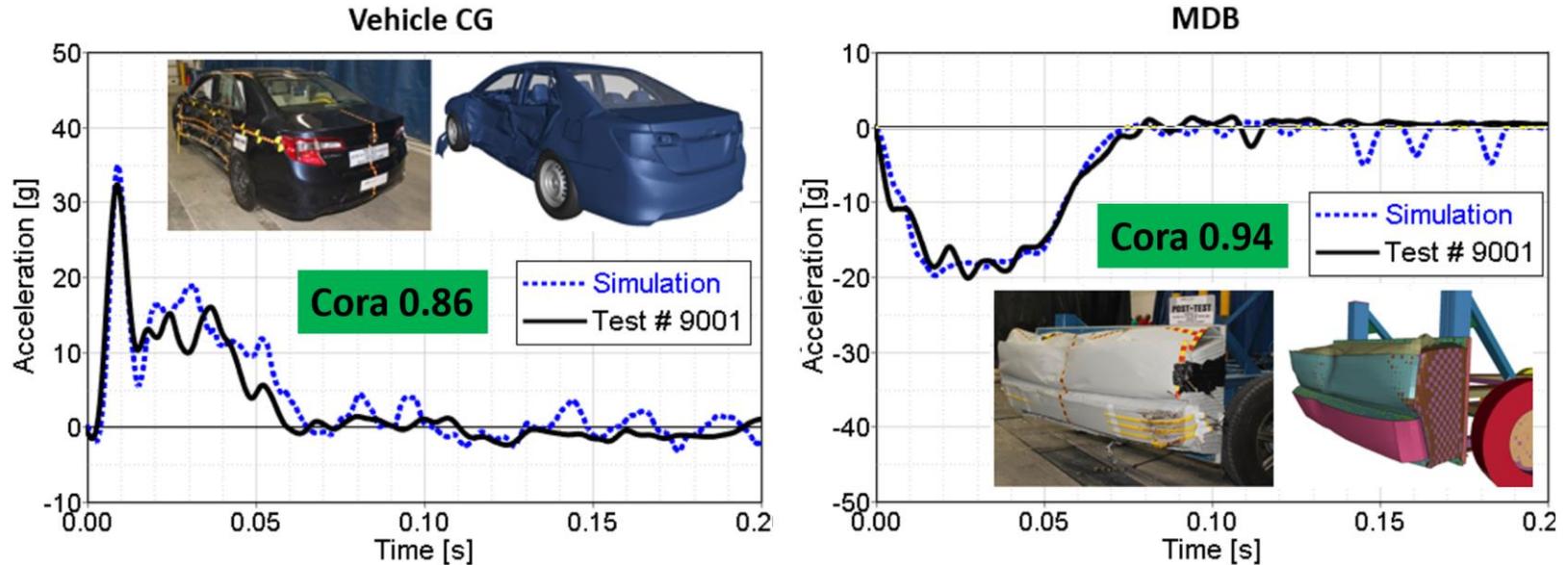


Vehicle 2:  
Nissan Rogue Crossover SUV  
FE model is being developed



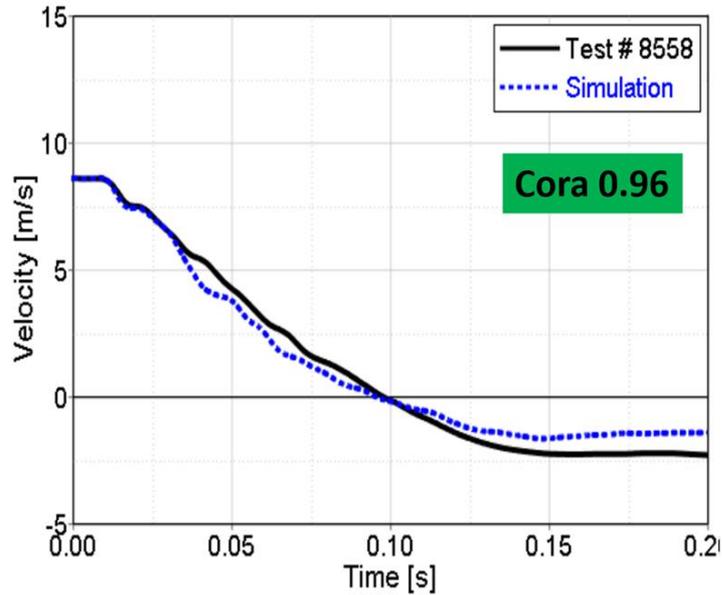
Sedan and SUV vehicles present different characteristics relevant for side impact, i.e. different mass, seating and sill height

# Sedan Model Validation – FMVSS No. 214 - MDB



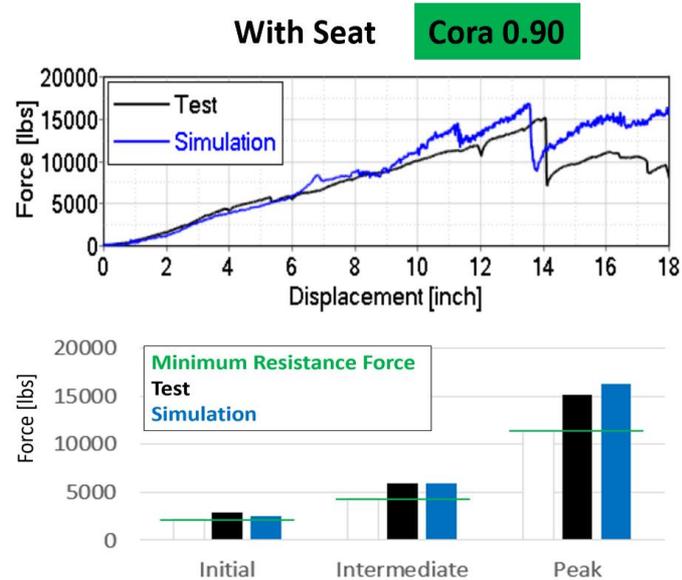
Test and simulation showed good correlation with respect to vehicle pulse, barrier and vehicle deformation

# Sedan Model Validation – FMVSS No. 214 - Pole



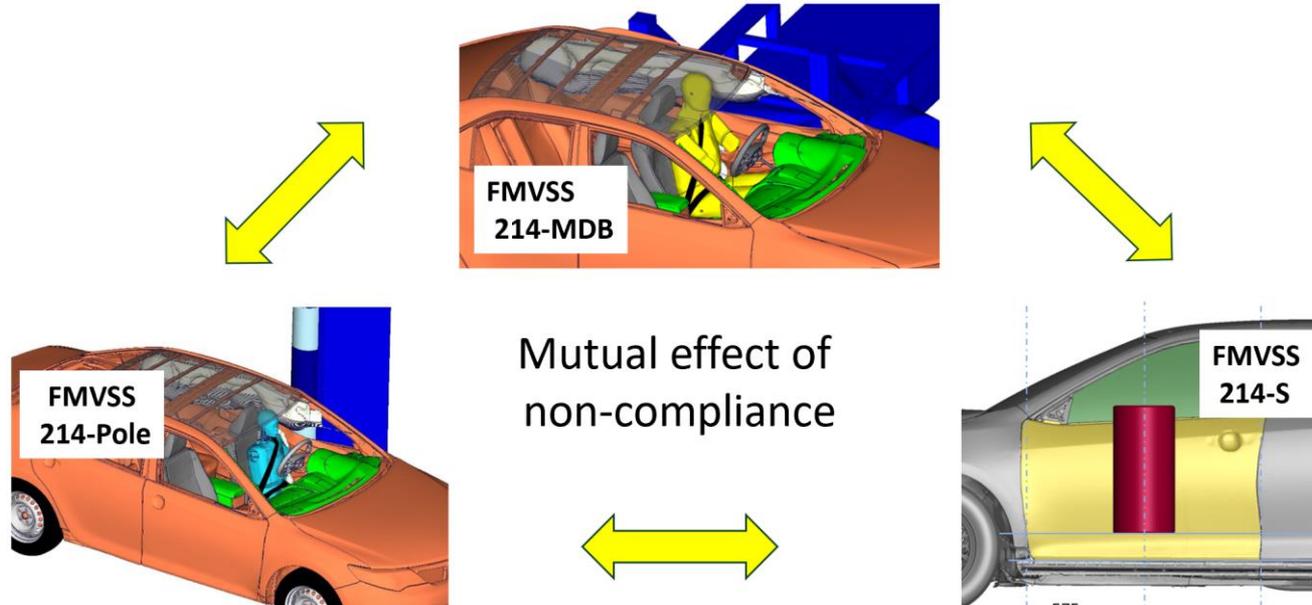
Test and simulation showed excellent correlation with respect to vehicle pulse, and maximum exterior vehicle deformation

# Sedan Model Validation – FMVSS No. 214 - Static



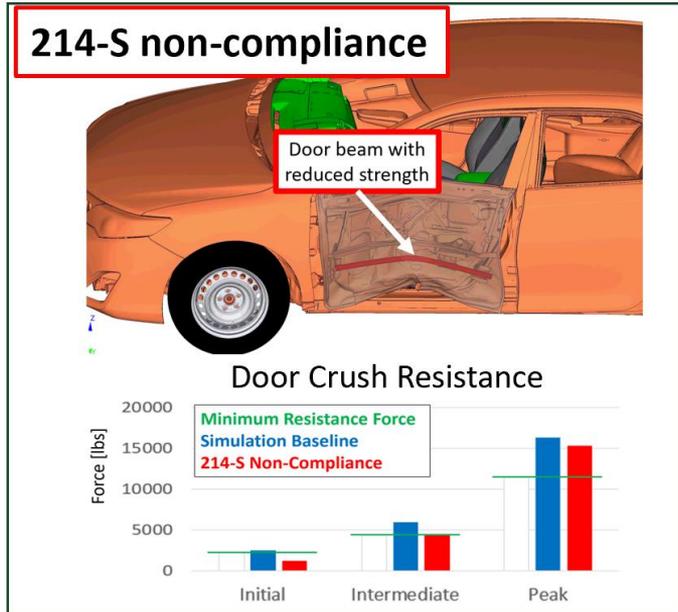
Test and simulation showed good correlation with respect to resistance force versus intrusion, initial, intermediate, and peak force values

# Simulation Study - Mutual Effect of Non-compliance

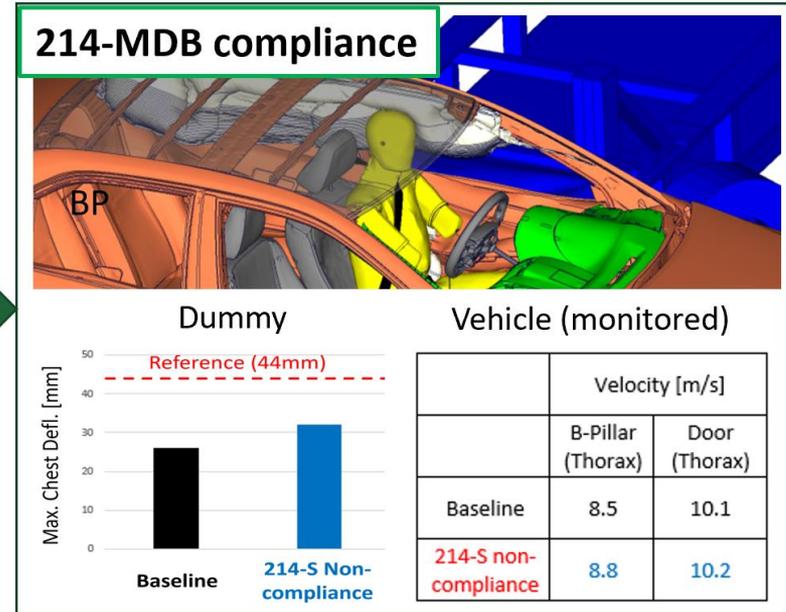


Different design modification were developed that resulted in non-compliance for each of the three configurations.

# Simulation Study – Effect of FMVSS No. 214 - Static Non-compliance

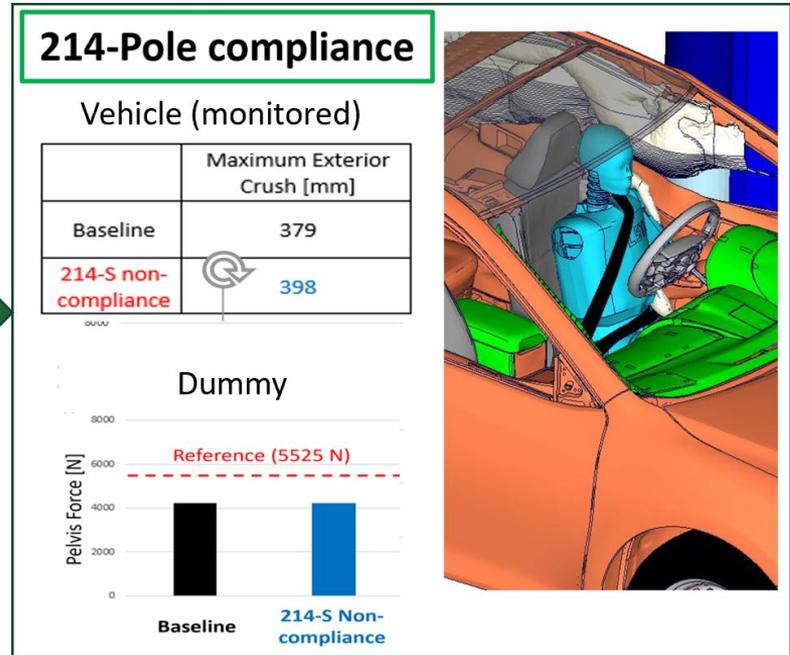
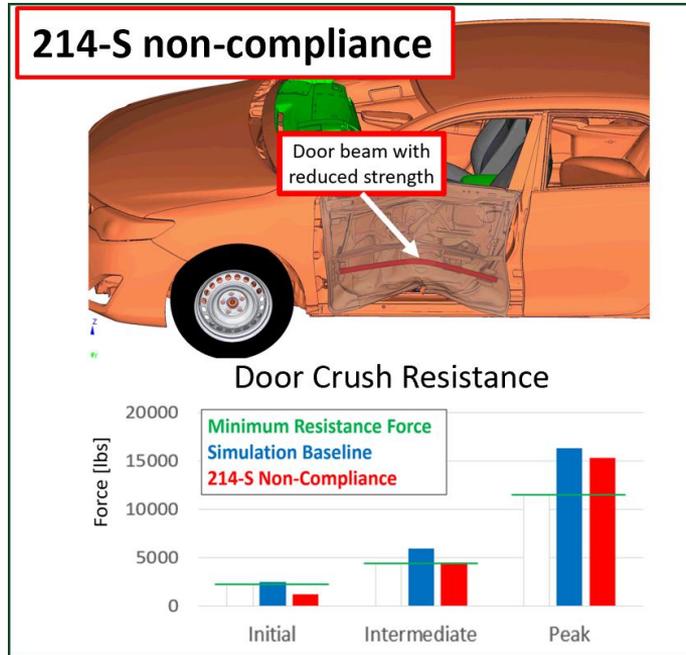


resulted in



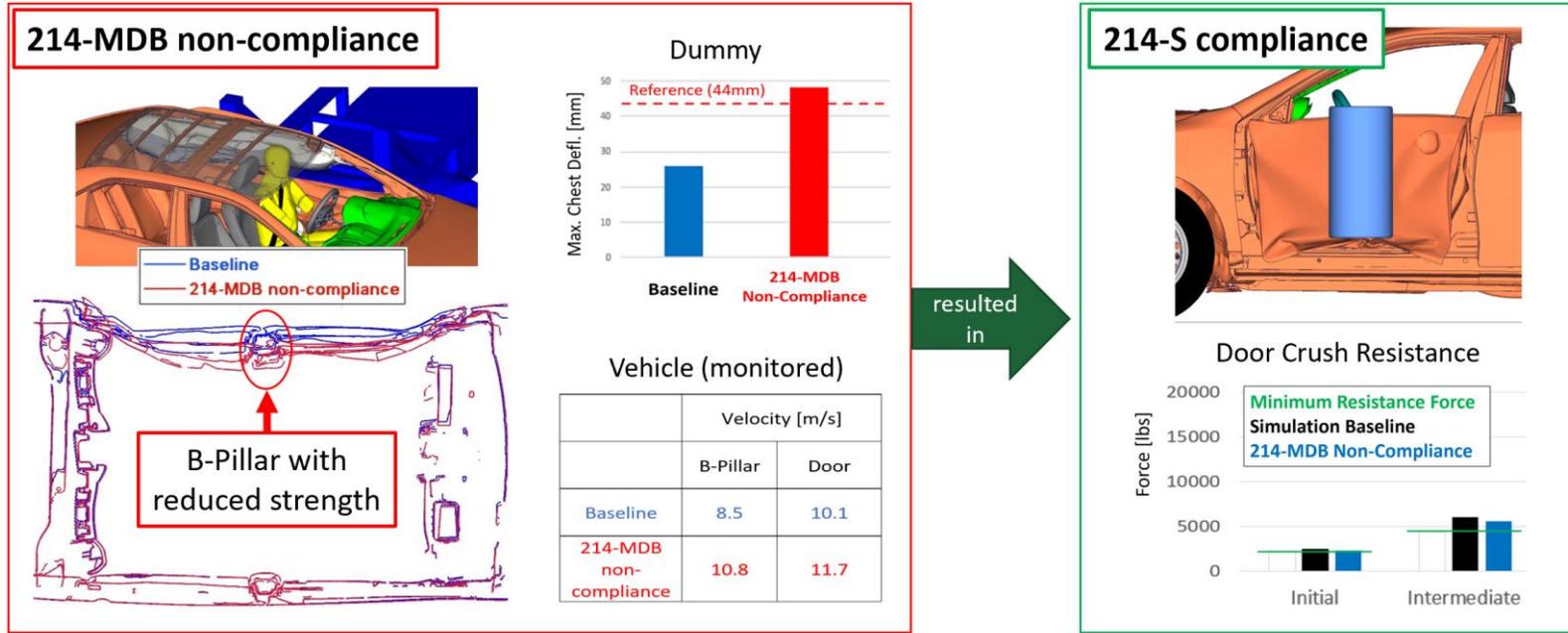
Case Study indicated **FMVSS214-MDB compliance**  
despite **FMVSS-214-static non-compliance**

# Simulation Study – Effect of FMVSS No. 214 - Static Non-compliance



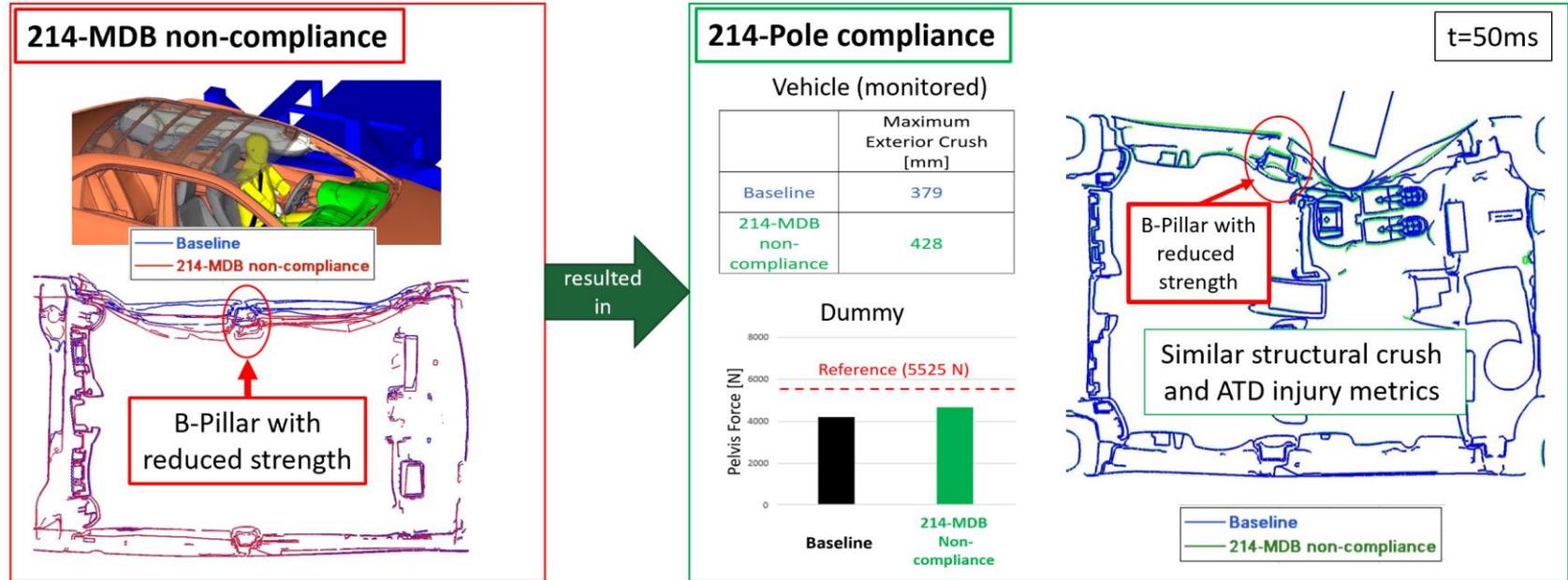
Case Study indicated **FMVSS214-Pole compliance**  
despite **FMVSS-214-static non-compliance**

# Simulation Study – Effect of FMVSS No. 214 - MDB Non-compliance



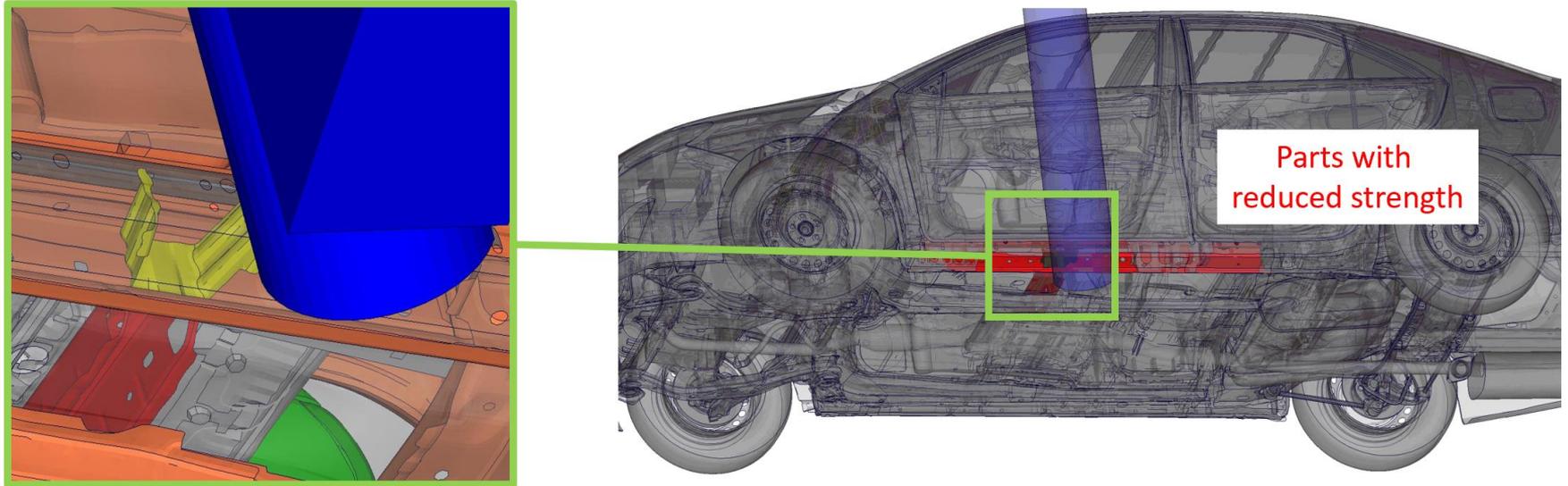
Case Study indicated **FMVSS No. 214-static compliance**  
despite **FMVSS No. 214 MDB non-compliance**

# Simulation Study – Effect of FMVSS No. 214 - MDB Non-compliance



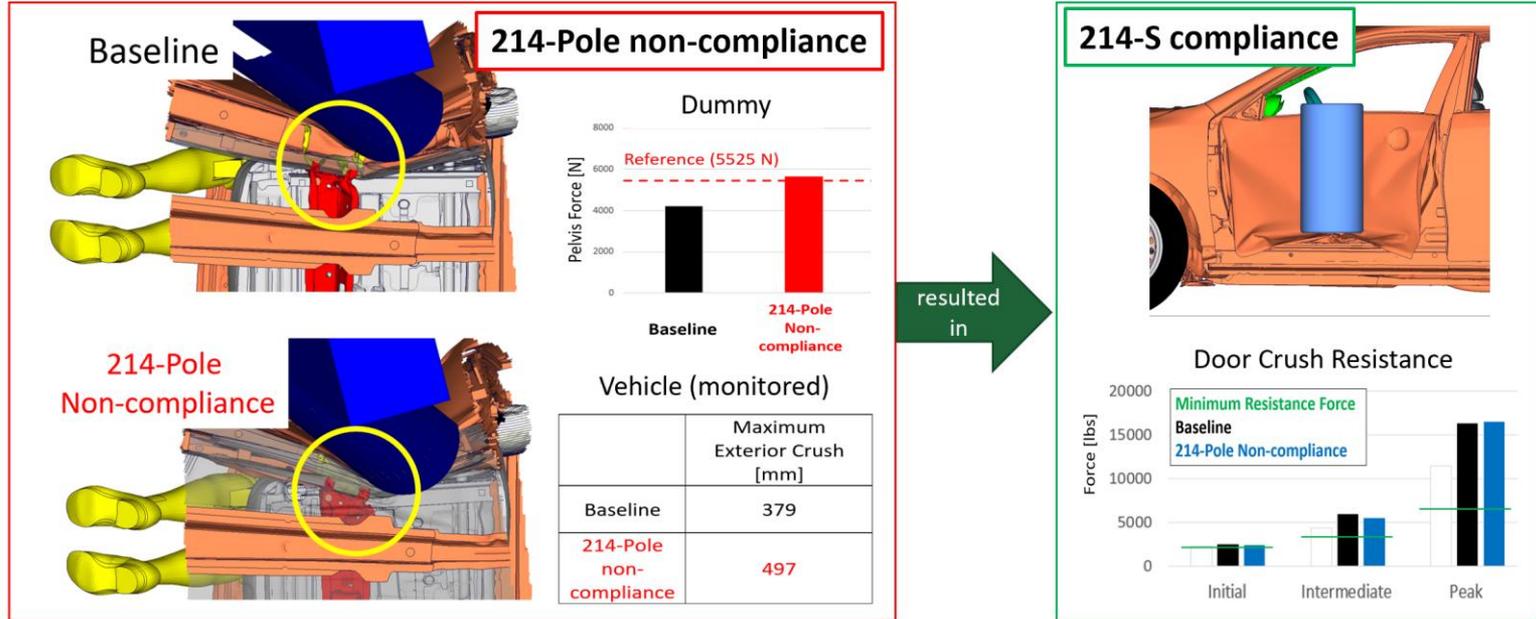
Case Study indicated **FMVSS No. 214-Pole compliance**  
despite **FMVSS No. 214 MDB non-compliance**

# Simulation Study – FMVSS No. 214 – Pole – Design Modifications



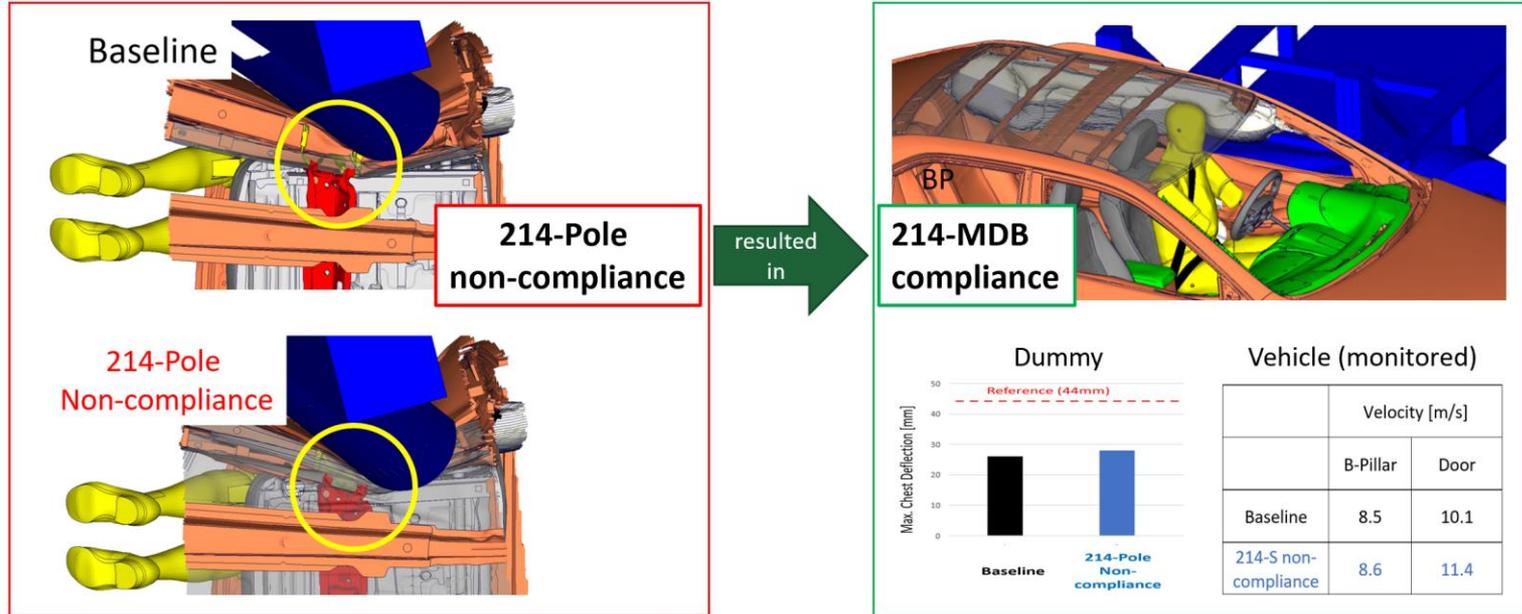
Sill, seat cross member, and reinforcement components were weakened to produce FVMSS No. 214-Pole non-compliance

# Simulation Study – Effect of FMVSS No. 214 - Pole Non-compliance



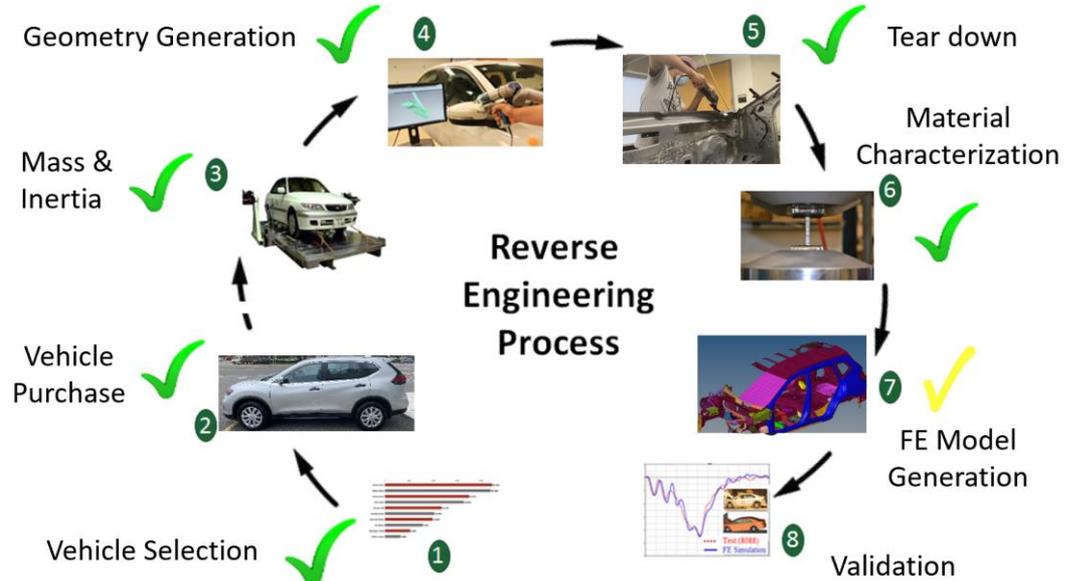
Case Study indicated **FMVSS No. 214-static compliance**  
despite **FMVSS No. 214 Pole non-compliance**

# Simulation Study – Effect of FMVSS No. 214 - Pole Non-compliance



Case Study indicated **FMVSS No. 214-MDB compliance**  
despite **FMVSS No. 214 Pole non-compliance**

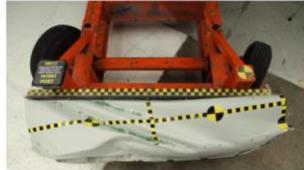
# Ongoing Work I – SUV Simulation Study



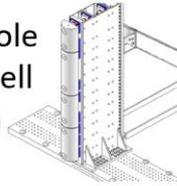
A FE model of a SUV Crossover vehicle is currently being developed to conduct similar simulation study

# Ongoing Work II – Performance Criteria

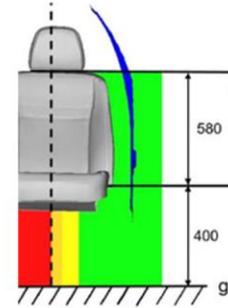
Force evaluation based on MDB deformation



Rigid Pole Load Cell Data



Can measurements from dynamic tests serve as a surrogate for the static test?



Criteria similar to IIHS

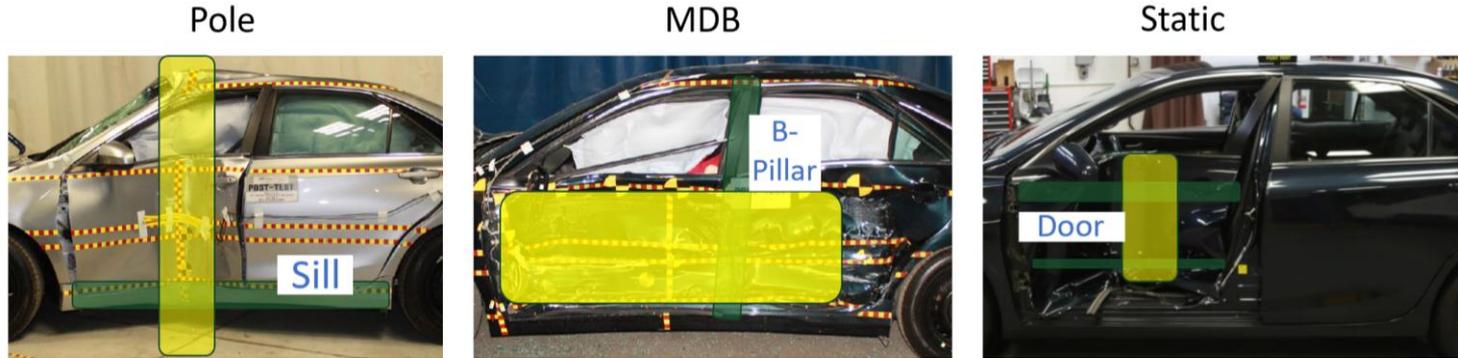


Exterior Crush



Can a performance criteria be defined that could eliminate the static door crush test by moving the door strength requirements into the dynamic side impact test(s)?

# Preliminary FMVSS No. 214 Study Conclusions



- The three configurations engage different main load paths
- Structural modifications that resulted in non-compliance for one of the load cases did not result in non-compliance for the other two configurations
- There are limitations of using measurements from the dynamic test(s) to indicate door crush resistance as measured by the static test
- Feedback is welcome and can potentially be considered in the ongoing research

## Acknowledgment

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This research is funded by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA).

The GMU Team would like to recognize the valuable contributions from many NHTSA representatives.

Special thanks to Sanjay Patel, Louis Molino, and Steve Summers.

*Thank You*

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