### Rear Seat Occupant Protection: Safety Beyond Seat Belts



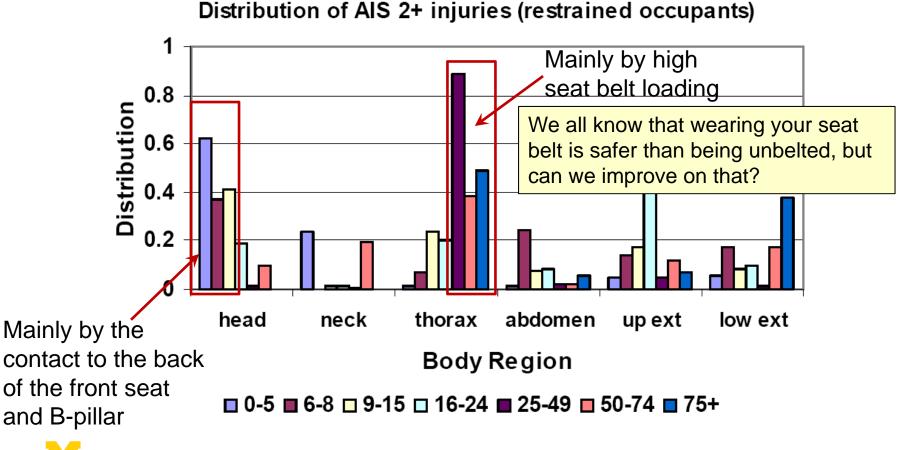
Presented @ 2015 SAE Government/Industry Meeting January 21, 2015

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## Background

#### What are the leading injuries in rear seat?

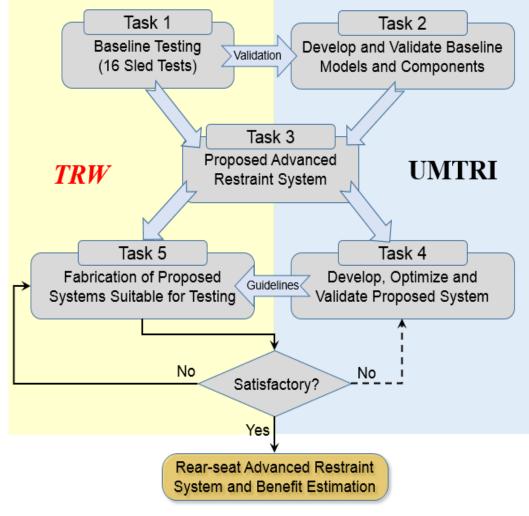


UMTRI Data based on Kuppa et al. 2005 and Arbogast et al. 2012

## **Research Objective & Tasks**

#### **Objective:**

 To design, optimize, and fabricate prototype advanced restraint systems to provide protection for rear seat occupants of different sizes in frontal crashes with different crash pulses and directions



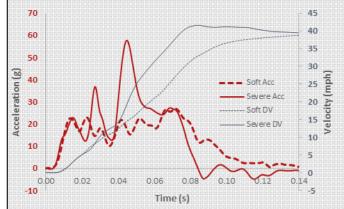




## **Crash Conditions**

- Rear seat compartment
  - Based on a compact vehicle
- Crash pulse
  - NCAP fleet severe vs. NCAP fleet soft
- Crash angle
  - 0 deg vs. 15 deg to the right
- ATD Occupants
  - H-III 6YO / H-III 5th / THOR 50th / H-III 95th
- Front seat position
  - Mid (left) vs. more forward (right)









## **Front Seat Position**

	Dri	ver	Passenger		
	Seat Back AngleSeat Position (Knee/Seat Offset)		Seat Back Angle	Knee/Seat Offset	
6 Year Old	12 deg	Mid	3 deg	150 mm	
Small Female (5 <sup>th</sup> )	12 deg	Mid (110 mm)	3 deg	150 mm (Mid seat track)	
Mid Size Male (50 <sup>th</sup> )	12 deg	Mid (70 mm)	3 deg	150 mm	
Large Male (95 <sup>th</sup> )	12 deg	2 notches FWD of MID (20 mm)	3 deg	150 mm (Approx full fwd)	





# **Objective & Constraints**

#### Objective Function

 Chest injury probability for 5<sup>th</sup>, THOR, and 95<sup>th</sup> (based on chestD and associated injury risk curves for different sizes of ATDs)

#### Constraints

- Head: Head excursion, HIC, and BrIC
- Neck: Neck C&T, NIJ
- Chest: 6YO chestD







# **Design Targets**

	ł	lead			Chest		
	Excursion (mm)	HIC	BrIC	Neck T (kN)	Neck C (kN)	Nij	Chest D
6 Year Old	<480	<700	<0.87	<1.49	<1.82	<1.0	<40 mm
5th	<500	<700	<0.87	<2.62	<2.52	<1.0	Minimize
THOR	<580	<700	<0.87	<4.17	<4.00	<1.0	Minimize
95th	<600	<700	<0.87	<5.44	<5.44	<1.0	Minimize
Combined Probability of Chest Injury for 5 <sup>th</sup> , THOR, & 95 <sup>th</sup>							Minimize

\*All injury measures should be less than those in the baseline tests





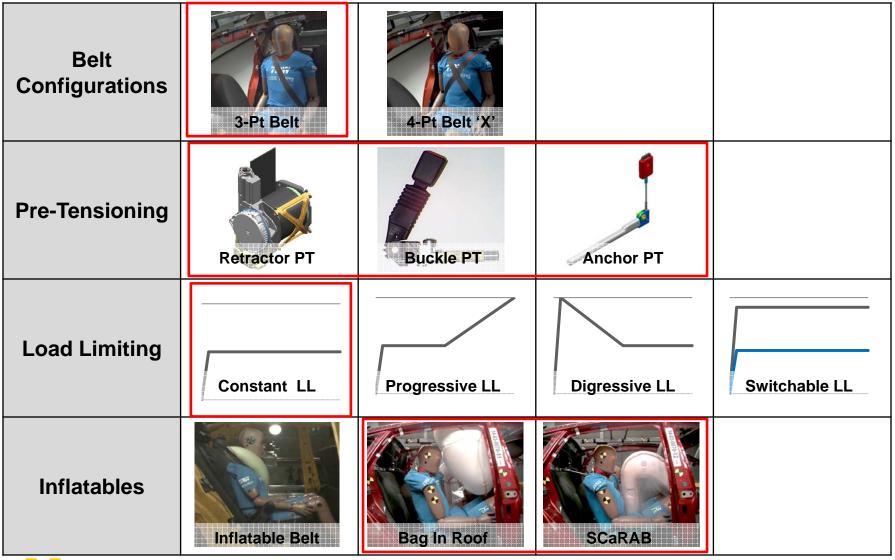
## **Baseline Test Summary**

- Crash pulse and occupant size are the two dominating factors affecting the rear-seated ATD kinematics and injury measurements.
- Most injury measures are over the IARVs, especially under the severe pulse.
- Submarining was observed in most tests with 6YO, 5<sup>th</sup>, and THOR.
- No head-to-front-seat contact occurred in any of the tests.





### **Restraint Technology Review**







#### Self Conforming Rearseat Air Bag - SCaRAB

#### Concept Description

- Low energy air bag: DI10.1G36/46 Driver inflator
- Small Bag Volume: 40-60 liters
- Conforms to various front seat positions (enabled by open space)
- Moves laterally minimizing head rotation
- Mounted in the roof or front seat back (door mounting also possible)
- Primary reaction surface is seat back regardless of mounting location.











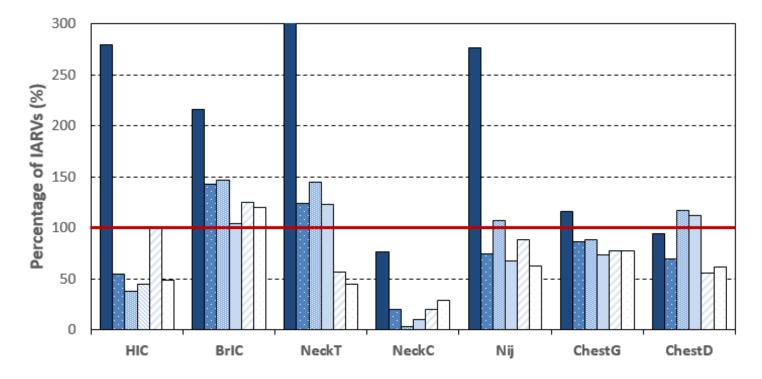
### **Sled Tests with 6YO - Videos**







### **Sled Tests with 6YO – Injury Measures**



■ 3-pt belt - baseline ■ 3-pt belt - PT+LL ■ Inflatable belt ■ 4-pt belt □ BiR □ SCaRAB

The 3-pt baseline belt condition was without booster, and other conditions were with booster





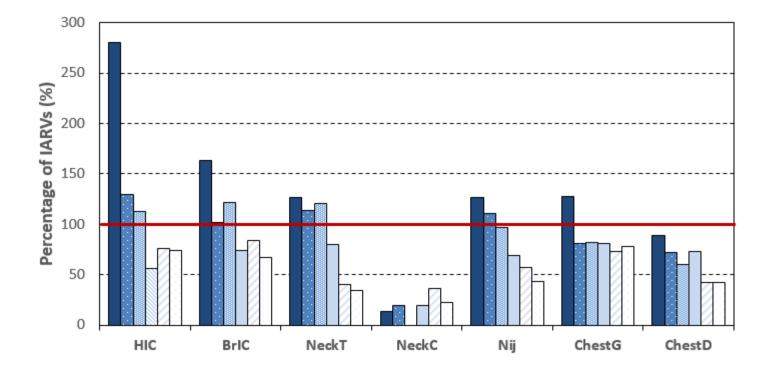
#### **Sled Tests with 5th - Videos**







### Sled Tests with 5<sup>th</sup> – Injury Measures

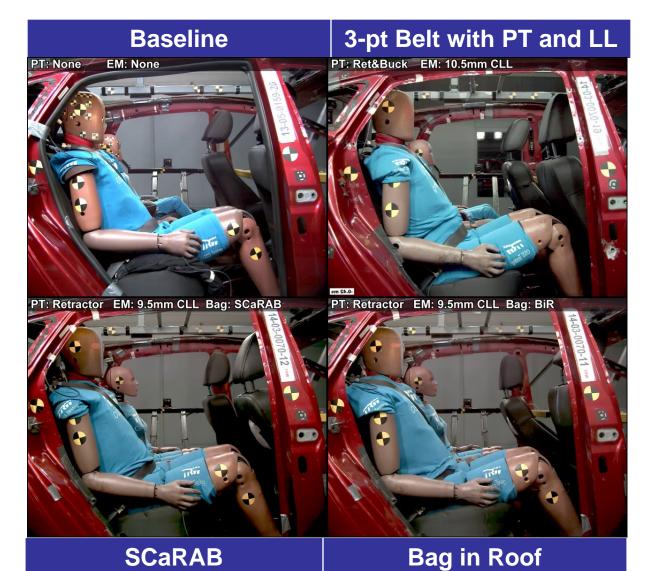


■ 3-pt belt - baseline ■ 3-pt belt - PT+LL ■ Inflatable belt ■ 4-pt belt □ BiR □ SCaRAB





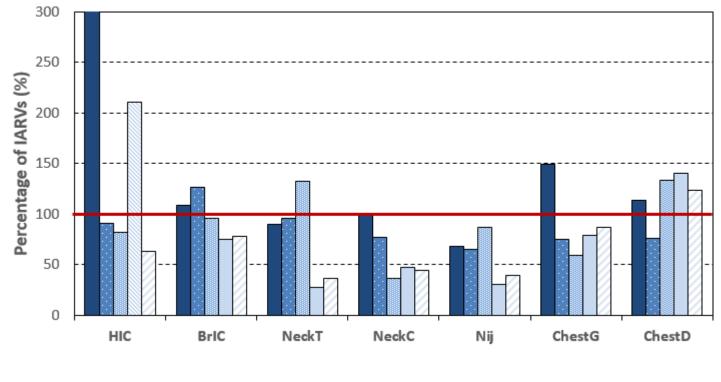
### **Sled Tests with THOR - Videos**







### **Sled Tests with THOR – Injury Measures**

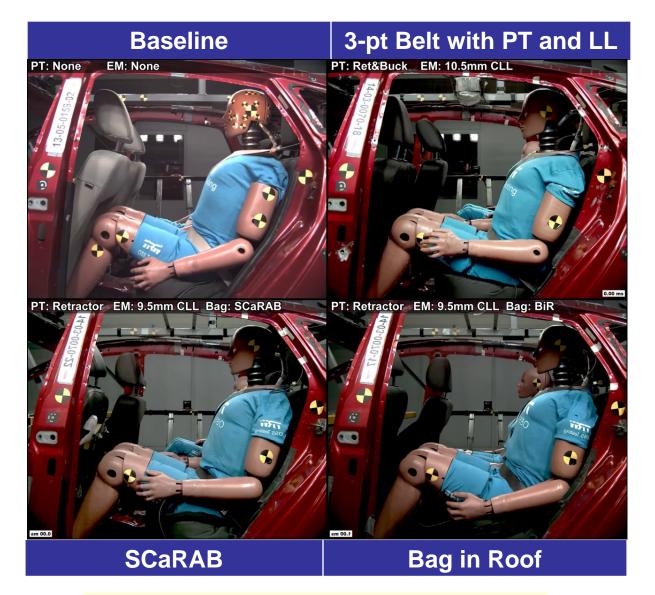


■ 3-pt belt ■ 3-pt belt - PT+LL ■ 4-pt belt ■ BiR ■ SCaRAB





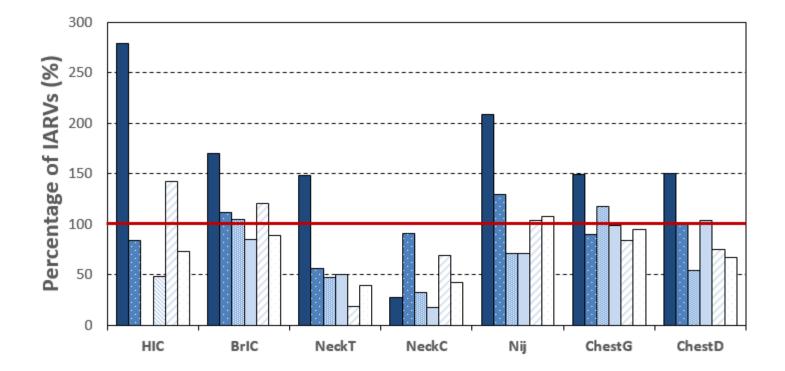
#### **Sled Tests with 95th - Videos**







### **Sled Tests with 95th – Injury Measures**



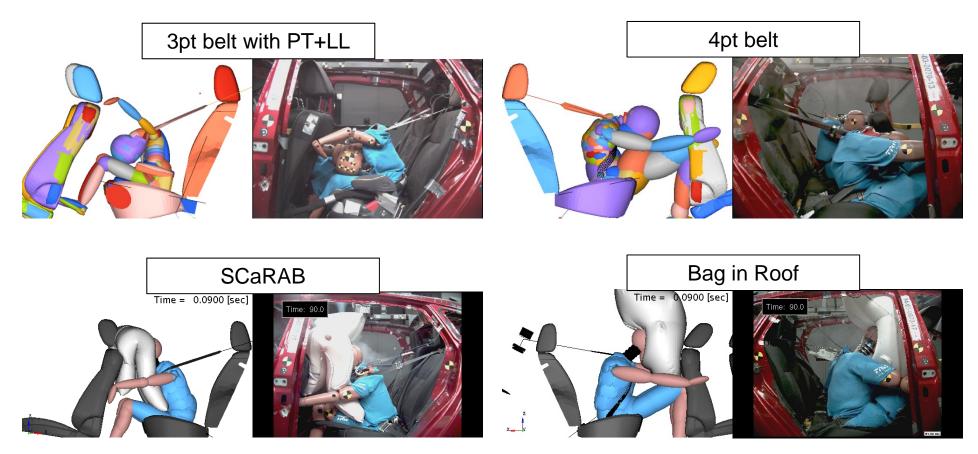
■ 3-pt belt - baseline ■ 3-pt belt - PT+LL ■ Inflatable belt ■ 4-pt belt □ BiR □ SCaRAB





## **Model Validation**

- Hundreds of simulations have been run.
- Generally, good correlations have been achieved for each ATD with each advanced restraint system.



## **3-Point Belt DoE - CLL**

#### • Baseline System

- Retractor Pre-tensioner
- Constant Load Limiter (CLL)

#### Factors

- Additional Pre-tensioners: Anchor and/or Buckle
- Load Limiter Levels: 8 to 10.5 mm torsion bar
- Dynamic Locking Tongue (DLT)

#### • Observations (768 simulations)

- Severe Pulse None met the constraints
- Soft Pulse 10 % (QTY 5) met the constraints

Pulse	буо	5th	THOR	95th	Comb			
Severe	0%	13%	0%	2%	0%			
Soft	27%	75%	63%	67%	10%			

#### **Constraints Matrix**





## **3-Point Belt DoE**

Breakdown of Soft Pulse Configurations (CLL)

Run No	Anchor PT	Buckle PT	DLT	Pulse	Туре	Load Limiter Levels	Comb Chest Probability	System Costs
26	Yes	Yes	Yes	Soft	Frontal	9	10%	285%
122	No	Yes	Yes	Soft	Frontal	9	13%	206%
98	No	Yes	No	Soft	Frontal	9	14%	190%
123	No	Yes	Yes	Soft	Frontal	9.5	15%	206%
99	No	Yes	No	Soft	Frontal	9.5	20%	190%



System Cost based on material cost above current material cost of a rear seat system - standard retractor & buckle



## Airbag DoE – Adv Features

#### Baseline System

- Retractor Pre-tensioner
- Constant Load Limiter

#### • Factors

- Advanced Feature: SCaRAB or BiR
- Additional Pre-tensioners: Anchor / Buckle
- Load Limiter Levels: 8 to 9 mm torsion bar
- Dynamic Locking Tongue (DLT)

#### • Observations (384 simulations)

- 6 designs met all 4 occupants and left & right side constraints
- 12 designs met all but one of the 4 occupants and left & right side constraints

#### **Constraints Matrix**

Constraints Met	SCaRAB	BiR	
6уо	94%	58%	
5th	79%	98%	
THOR	58%	23%	
95th	88%	100%	







# Airbag DoE Analysis

#### • Breakdown of Severe Pulse Configurations (with Advanced Features)

Run No	Advanced	Anchor PT	Buckle PT	DLT	Load Limiter Level	Constraints Met of 8	Comb Chest Probability	System Costs
56	SCaRAB	Yes	Yes	Yes	9	8	41.5%	520%
68	SCaRAB	Yes	No	Yes	9	8	44.4%	442%
55	SCaRAB	Yes	Yes	Yes	8.5	8	46.9%	520%
50	SCaRAB	Yes	Yes	No	9	8	48.5%	504%
62	SCaRAB	Yes	No	No	9	8	49.0%	426%
49	SCaRAB	Yes	Yes	No	8.5	8	50.7%	504%
104	BiR	Yes	Yes	Yes	9	7	44.8%	587%
79	SCaRAB	No	Yes	Yes	8.5	7	49.9%	442%
116	BiR	Yes	No	Yes	9	7	51.3%	508%
60	SCaRAB	Yes	No	No	8	7	52.9%	426%
67	SCaRAB	Yes	No	Yes	8.5	7	53.1%	442%
98	BiR	Yes	Yes	No	9	7	53.8%	570%
66	SCaRAB	Yes	No	Yes	8	7	53.9%	442%
61	SCaRAB	Yes	No	No	8.5	7	53.9%	426%
54	SCaRAB	Yes	Yes	Yes	8	7	54.4%	520%
110	BiR	Yes	No	No	9	7	57.2%	492%
48	SCaRAB	Yes	Yes	No	8	7	57.6%	504%
74	SCaRAB	No	Yes	No	9	7	60.7%	426%

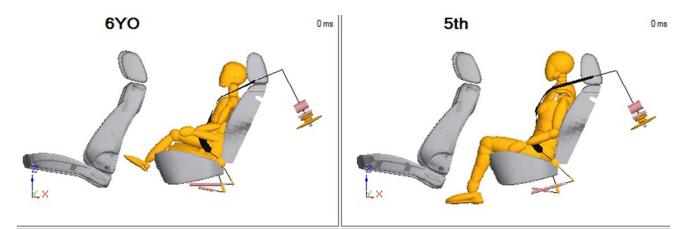
System Cost based on material cost above current material cost of a rear seat system - standard retractor & buckle





## **Recommendations – Soft Pulse**

- Anchor PT / Buckle PT / 9mm TB / no airbag
  - Driver side / Passenger side



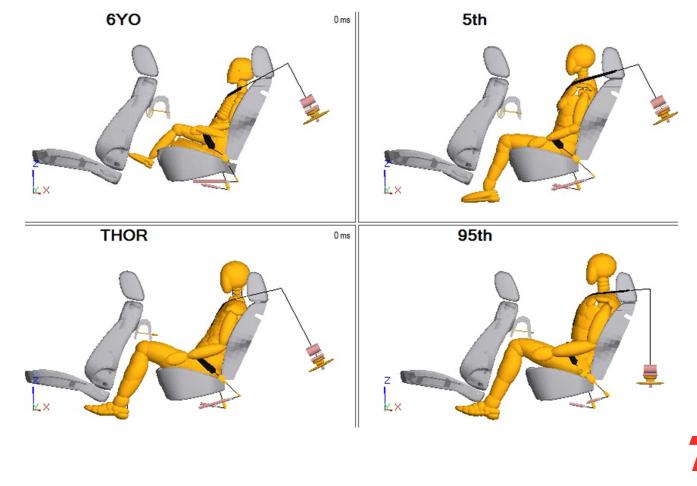
THOR Oms 95th Oms





## **Recommendations – Severe Pulse**

- Anchor PT / Buckle PT / DLT / 9mm TB / SCaRAB
  - Driver side

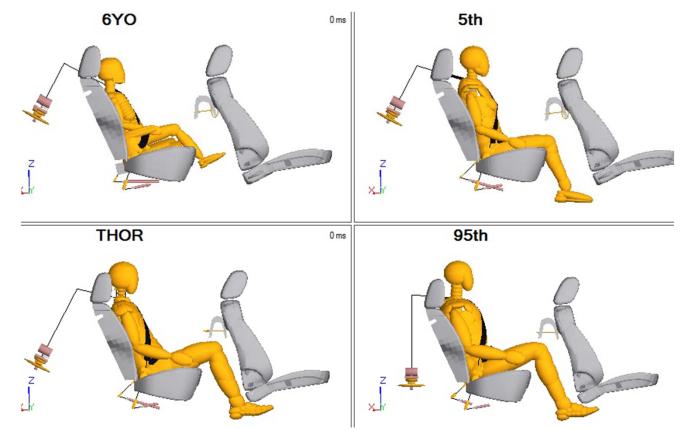






### **Recommendations – Severe Pulse**

- Anchor PT / Buckle PT / DLT / 9mm TB / SCaRAB
  - Passenger side







# Summary

- Crash pulse and occupant size are the two dominating factors affecting the rear-seated ATD kinematics and injury measurements.
- Advanced seatbelt features, including pre-tensioner and load limiter, have the potential to help provide additional protection for rear-seat occupants with diverse occupant sizes. However, direct conflict exists between head excursion and chest deflection.
- Airbag concepts, including BiR and SCaRAB, have the potential to allow further reduction of seat belt load limit without resulting in a hard head contact to the front seat, when compared to 3-point seatbelt only designs.



This analysis only represents a compact vehicle, and does not represent the whole vehicle fleet.



# Acknowledgements

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

Funding support



TASS International

MADYMO ATD model support





Technical support







## **Thanks! Questions?**



#### Jingwen Hu, PhD jwhu@umich.edu

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