

Criteria Introduction To Avoid Possible Side Effect Of The R94 Amendment

Experts from France

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- ⇒ Aim
- ⇒ Methodology / Definition
- ⇒ Conclusion



Proposed criteria:

- to avoid unexpected very stiff front end design
- to compensate for the lack of full width test.
- To fix a minimum R94 test severity



Introduce in the regulation a criteria based on barrier deformation to control the energy absorbed in the vehicle

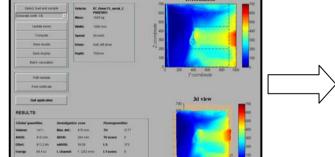


<u>INPUT</u>

OUTPUT

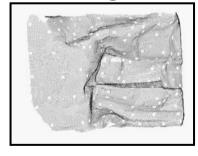
- Vehicle mass
- Test speed

PDB SOFTWARE



- Deformed volume
- Energy absorbed
- EES (SPAD)

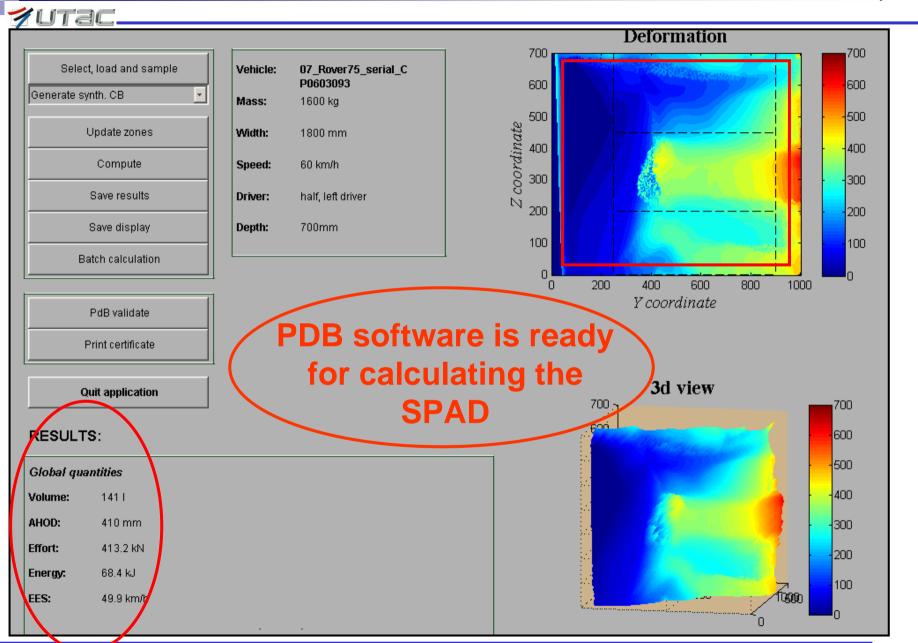
Barrier digitization



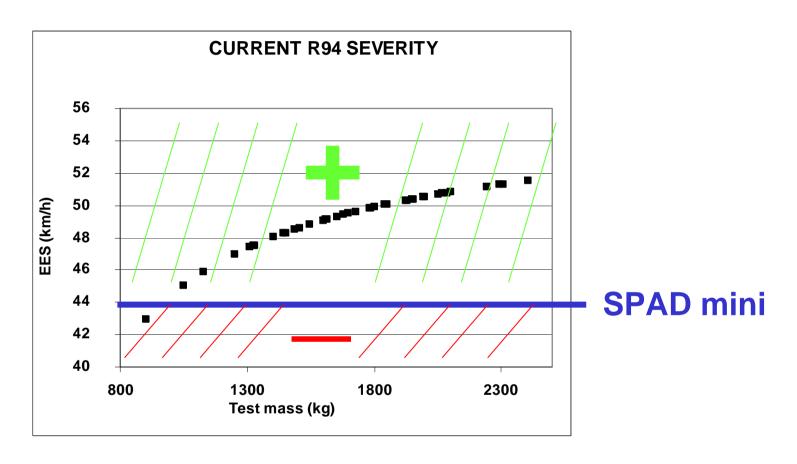


SPAD = Self Protection Assessment from Deformation SPAD = f(Kinetic energy, barrier energy, mass)

SELF PROTECTION ASSESSMENT: Output







Limit could be fixed at 44 km/h, corresponding to current situation for a 1000 kg car.



	Tool	Criteria	Introduction
SELF PROTECTION ASSESSMENT	Vehicle	Compartment intrusionDummy criteria	Already done
	Barrier	> EES	Short term

This criteria would be a solution until the introduction of the full width test in the R94 regulation.



- SPAD criteria can be introduced to avoid possible use of the barrier side effect
- PDBSoftware is able to caculate SPAD
- SPAD criteria can be a possibility before introducing full width test in Europe
- SPAD limit is defined to avoid unexpected design, not to add a supplementary constraint in vehicle design.