

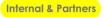
DEOP – Whiplash for females

FORVIA faurecia

INES LEVALLOIS - R&D SAFETY & REGULATIONS

June 9th, 2022





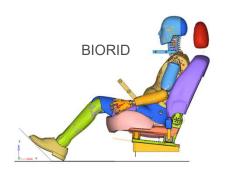
Whiplash for females – Extract EU ADSEAT Project (2011-2014)

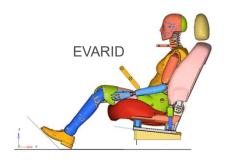
Problematic:

How good is the whiplash protection of seats with GOOD dynamic EuroNcap whiplash rating for 50th females?

Methodology:

- > Whiplash protection of 3 typical serial seats were compared:
 - BioRid simulation model -> representing 50th male
 (simulation results were also compared to tests, but here not shown)
 - EvaRid simulation model -> representing 50th female
- 3 pulses used of EuroNcap protocol: SRA16, IIWPG16, SRA24

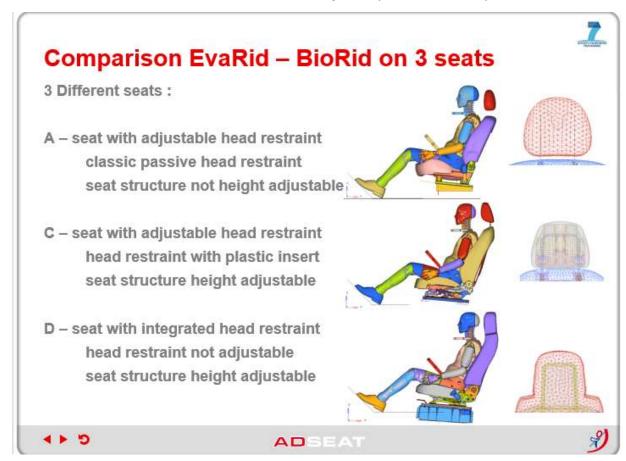








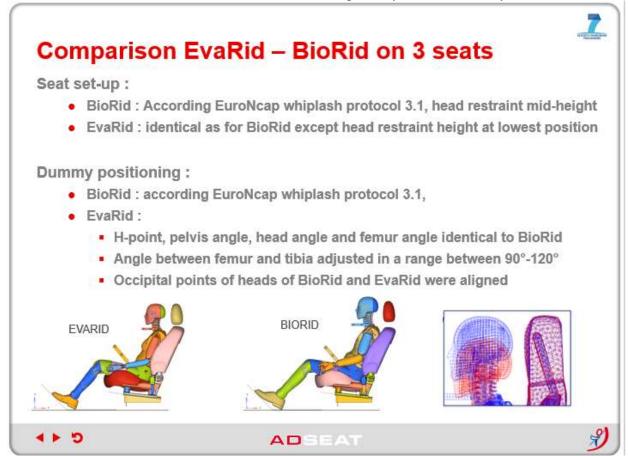
Whiplash for females – Extract EU ADSEAT Project (2011-2014)



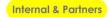




Whiplash for females – Extract EU ADSEAT Project (2011-2014)



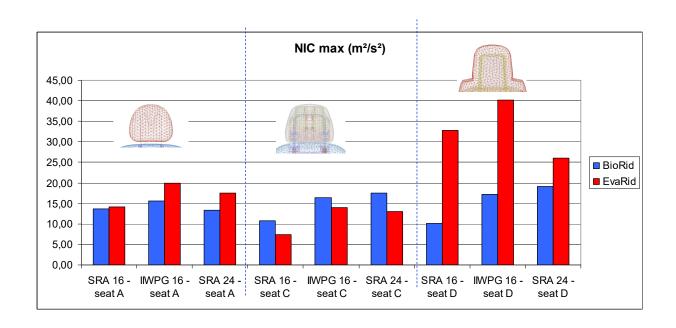




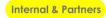
Whiplash for females – Extract EU ADSEAT Project (2011-2014)

Results:

• High NIC values for EvaRid on seat D where the head is not retained by the head restraint

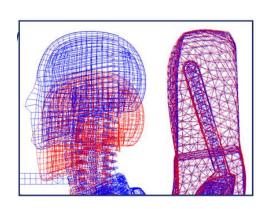


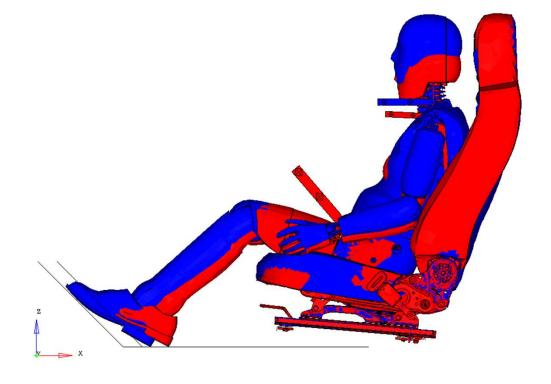




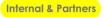
Whiplash for females – Extract EU ADSEAT Project (2011-2014)

Results:









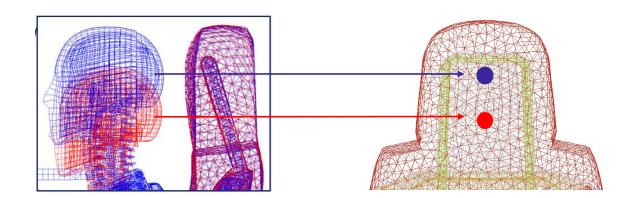
Whiplash for females – Extract EU ADSEAT Project (2011-2014)

Reason for high NIC values on seat D?

50th Female head is only supported by foam and not by any stiff part in the head restraint.



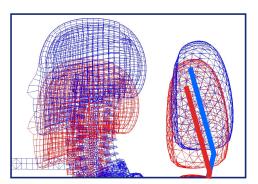
Red: area where the EvaRid occipital point touches the head restraint

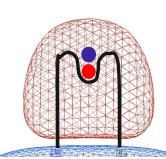






Whiplash for females – Extract EU ADSEAT Project



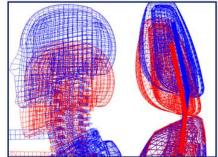


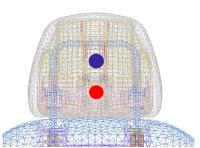
Blue : area where BioRid occipital point

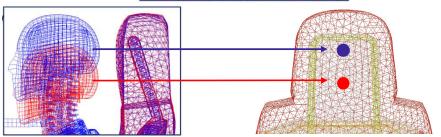
touches the head restraint

Red : area where the EvaRid occipital point

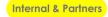
touches the head restraint











Whiplash for females - Extract EU ADSEAT Project (2011-2014)

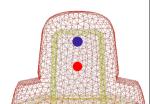
> Results:

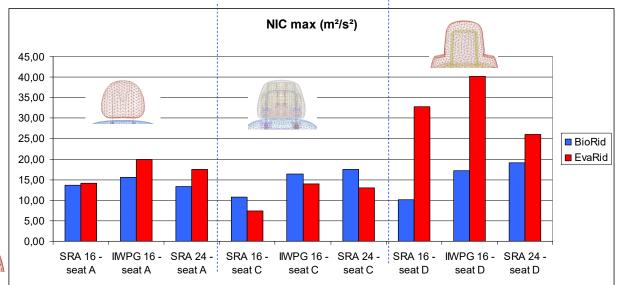
- High NIC values for EvaRid on seat D where the head is not retained by the head restraint
- No need to realize EvaRid tests, geometric mismatch can be seen by a geometric analysis of head restraint

Blue: area where **BioRid occipital** point touches the head restraint

Red: area where the EvaRid occipital point touches the head restraint











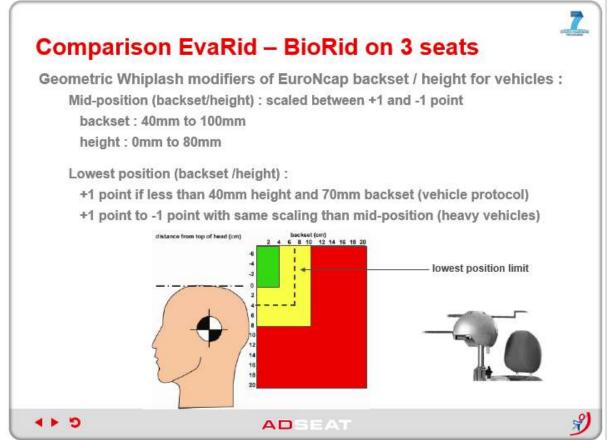
Whiplash for females – Extract EU ADSEAT Project (2011-2014)

EuroNCAP Geometric modifiers

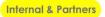
- Test position (mid-height)
- Lowest position

EuroNcap Reason:

- Have sufficient height for 95th male
- Do not have too low height for 50th male







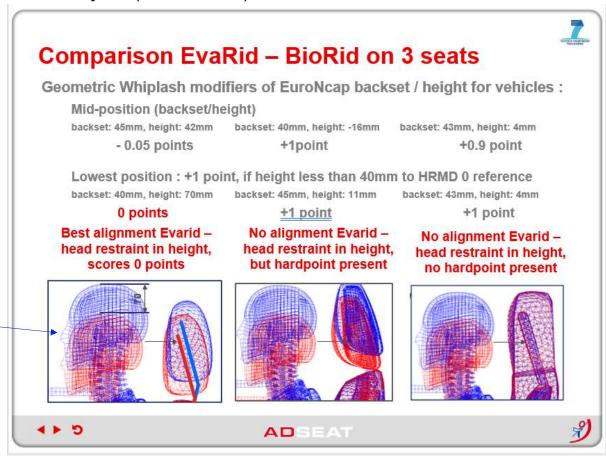
Whiplash for females – Extract EU ADSEAT Project (2011-2014)

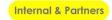
Head Restraint positions:

- Test position (mid-height) in blue
- · Lowest position in red

NOTA: Range of up/down adjustement of HR is limited to about 50-60mm.

Seat A penalized in geometry inspite of GOOD dynamic behaviour for both males and females.

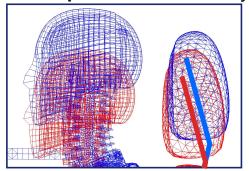


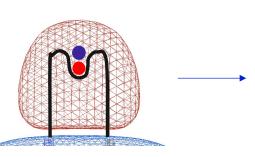


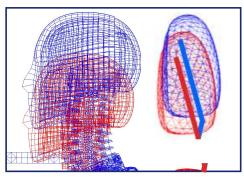
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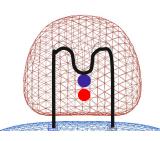
EuroNCAP results of seat A, C & D with Geometric modifiers

- Seat C&D had full points in geometric assessment, but Seat A penalized (too low in test position) Consequence:
- > Risk of readjustement of mid-height of head restraints of type A to have good EuroNcap results in european market -> may not be favorable for females



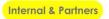






> NEW minimum effective height of 830mm in UN-R 17.10 has a similar effect!





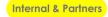
Whiplash for females – Extract EU ADSEAT Project (2011-2014)

EuroNCAP Geometric modifiers effects:

- Positive for 95th male as high head restraint
- Positive for 50th male as eliminating incorrect adjusted head restraints for males
- Negative for 50th female and smaller as if no specific countermeasure is applied on head restraint.

Define countermeasure in Regulations





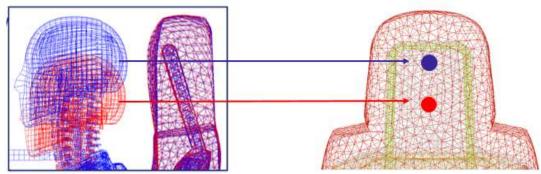
Whiplash for males and females

Recommandation for regulations: assure that no geometric mismatch occurs

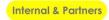
- > No need to wait for EvaRid or a new female dummy : a geometric check is possible
- > For **correctly** height adjusted Head Restraints for [50th] female (lowest or head restraint aligned with the head, whichever is higher):

Assure that the head of the [50th] female is retained in rear impact by stiff parts within the head restraint.

Details how to define it and which coverage area is sufficient -> to be further discussed







References

SEAT OPTIMISATION CONSIDERING REDUCTION OF NECK INJURIES FOR FEMALE AND MALE OCCUPANTS – APPLICATIONS OF THE EVARID MODEL AND A LOADING DEVICE REPRESENTING A 50th PERCENTILE FEMALE, P. Lemmen, A. Carlsson, K. Schmitt, I. Levallois, A. Linder, E. Tomasch, 23rd ESV

https://www-esv.nhtsa.dot.gov/Proceedings/23/isv7/main.htm

