

Submitted by the experts from CLEPA 67th session of GRSP, 20-23rd July 2020

BACKGROUND



- ECE/TRANS/WP.29/GRSP/2019/19 proposed chest vertical acceleration limits for Q0, Q1 and Q1.5 dummies
 - Justification was potential for increased neck loading in rearfacing CRS with a supine seating position
 - R129 requires tensile neck force and flexion moment to be measured for monitoring only
- GRSP deferred discussion to allow analysis of neck loads collected during R129 type-approvals
 - Data provided by VCA and CLEPA

ANALYSIS METHOD



Overview

- 1. VCA and CLEPA samples combined
- 2. Data separated for each dummy by impact direction and CRS orientation
- 3. Worst-case condition identified for each dummy
- 4. Statistical analyses carried out (95th percentile; Mean+2SD)
- 5. Limits proposed based on statistical analyses and outliers

ANALYSIS METHOD



Caveats

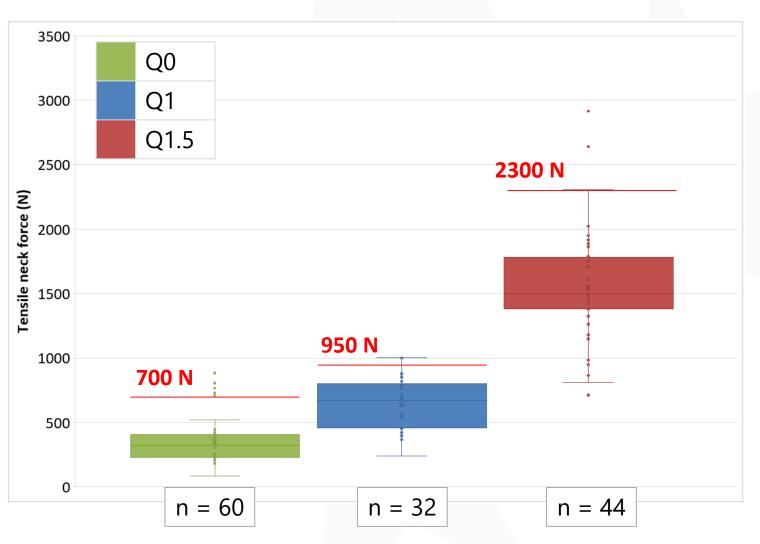
- SAE J211 sign convention may not have been used in all tests in VCA sample (especially flexion moment)
- Timing of peak value is unknown and may have been generated in rebound (especially flexion moment)
- VCA and CLEPA samples may not be representative of the wider CRS market
- Any limits are pragmatic and their relationship to real-world injury risk is unknown

PROPOSAL

Tensile neck force

Dummy	95 th %ile	Mean + (2*SD)	Limit proposal
Q0	732	680	[700]
Q1	933	1032	[950]
Q1.5	2264	2419	[2300]





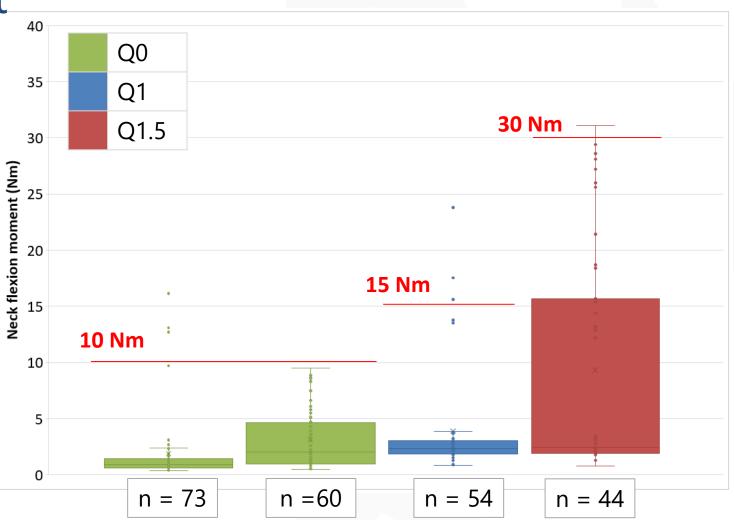
PROPOSAL

European Association of Automotive Suppliers

Neck flexion moment

Dummy	95 th %ile	Mean + (2*SD)	Limit proposal
Q0*	9.8	7.9	[10]
	8.6	8.3	[10]
Q1	16.3	13.6	[15]
Q1.5	28.5	29.5	[30]

^{*} Worst-case is unclear for Q0 dummy



MOVING FORWARD



- The analysis and limits presented here are based on samples from VCA and CLEPA only
- Can other Contracting Parties provide their anonymised monitoring data to support our analysis and confirm the proposed limits?
- A formal working document proposal will be submitted at GRSP-68 in December 2020

