

Introduction to Passive Safety

Vehicle Safety Course 2024

2024. 5.28

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1. What is Passive Safety?

1. What is Passive Safety?

**"Passive Safety" means
the safety of in-crash. We can also say crash safety.
It is the opposite to "Active Safety"
which means safety before crash.**



Active Safety



Passive Safety

1. What is Passive Safety?

**"Passive Safety" covers
various types of vehicle crashes
corresponding to the real world traffic accidents.
NCAPs evaluate ODB frontal, MDB side impact, etc.**



ODB Frontal
(Offset Deformable Barrier)



MDB Side
(Moving deformable Barrier)



Pole Side

1. What is Passive Safety?

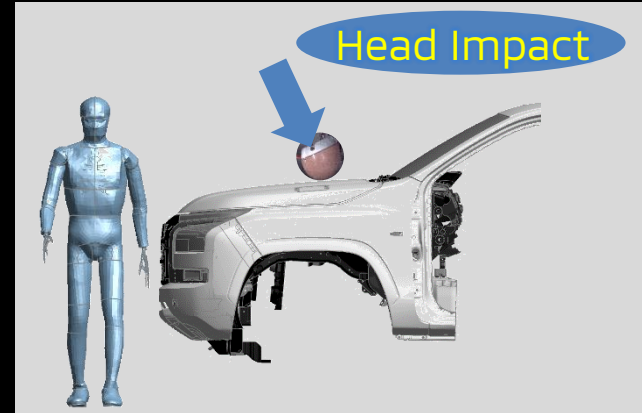
**“Passive Safety” helps to reduce injuries of adult, child occupants and vulnerable road users (VRU).
VRU includes pedestrians, cyclists and so on.**



Adult Occupants



Child Occupants

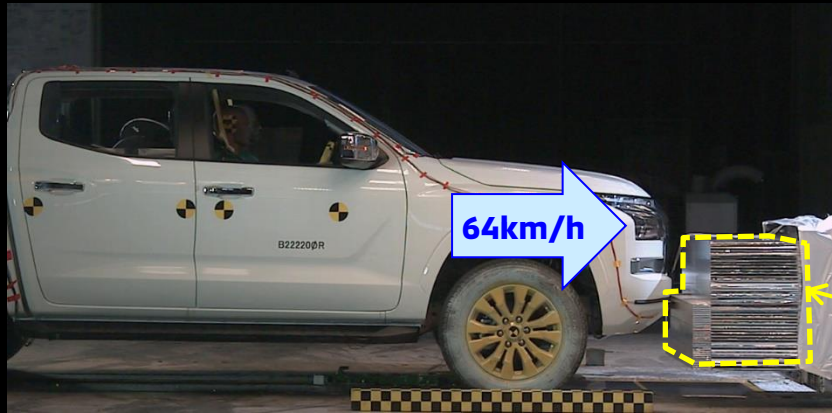


Pedestrian (Head Impact)

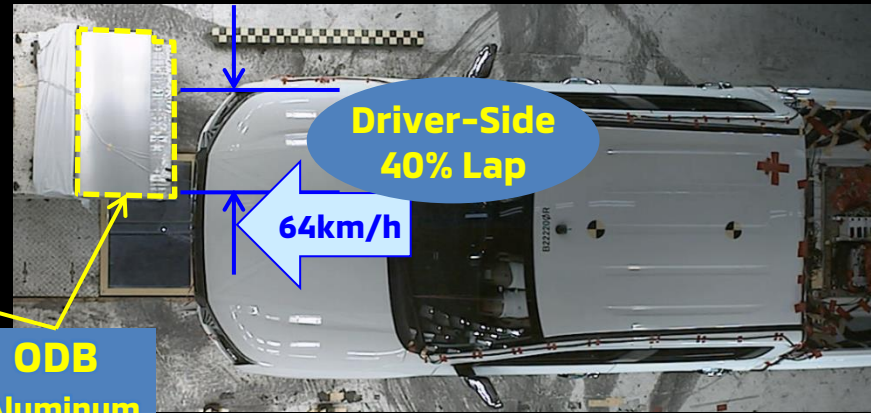
2. Crash Dynamics: Shorter than a Blink of an Eye

2. Crash Dynamics: Shorter than a Blink of Eyes

**ODB frontal crash is
one of the typical frontal crash tests.
It corresponds to head-on collision in the real world,
using offset deformable barrier.**



Right Side view



Top View

2. Crash Dynamics: Shorter than a Blink of Eyes

ODB frontal crash finishes

almost in 0.15 seconds.

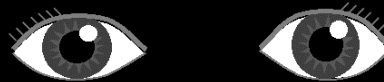
**We say "150ms (milli seconds)",
where "1ms" is equal to 1/1000 second.**

150ms is shorter time than a blink of an eye.

0.15s = 150ms < A blink of an eye

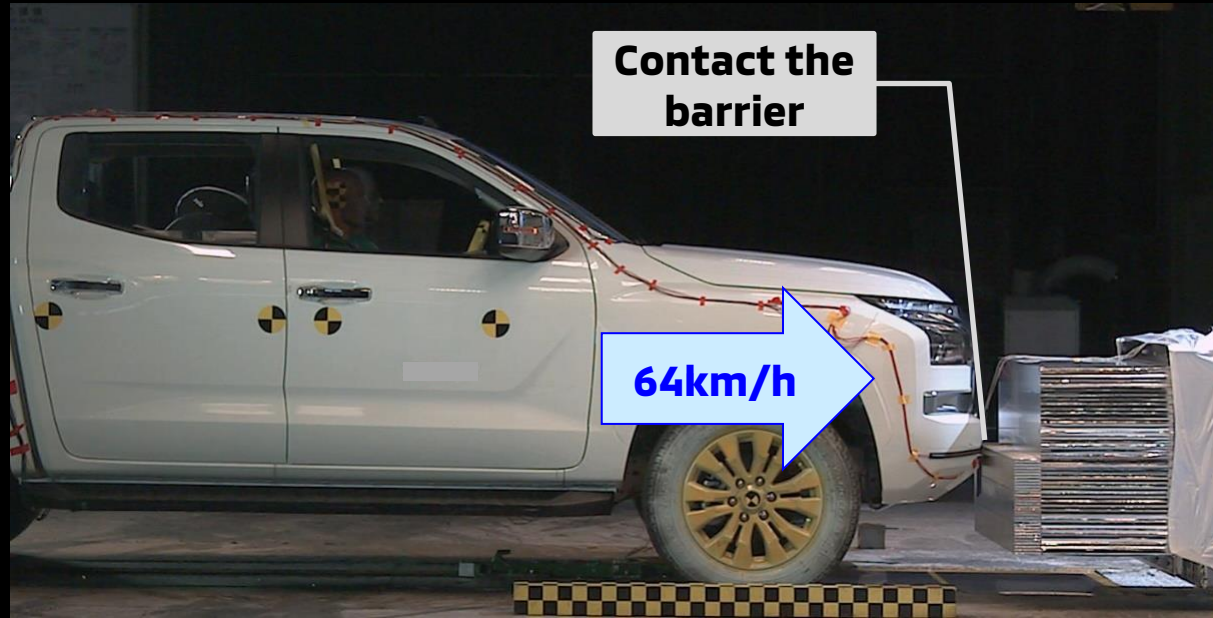
2. Crash Dynamics: Shorter than a Blink of Eyes

**To see the dynamics in frontal crash,
the images from high-speed video cameras are useful.
These images are shown from next slide.
You can blink your eyes, of course.**

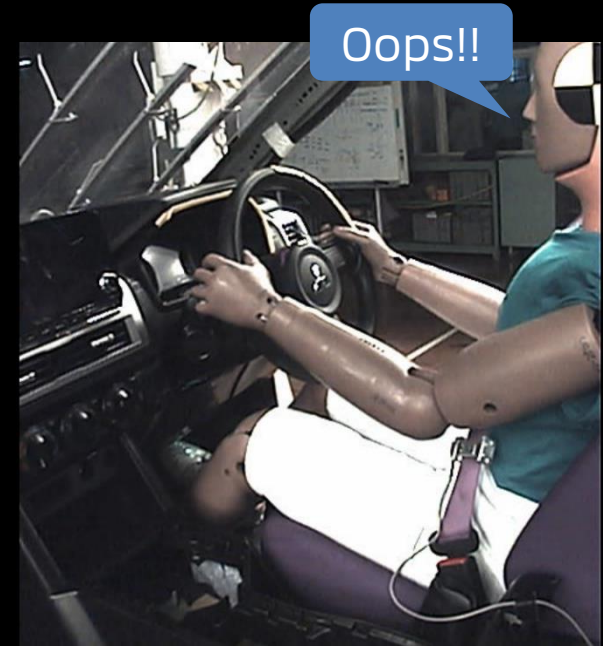


2. Crash Dynamics: Shorter than a Blink of Eyes

0ms: Vehicle contacts the barrier.



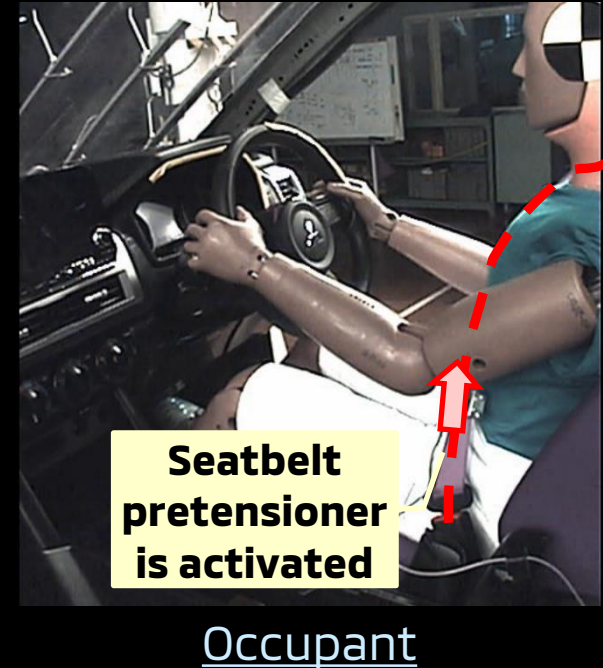
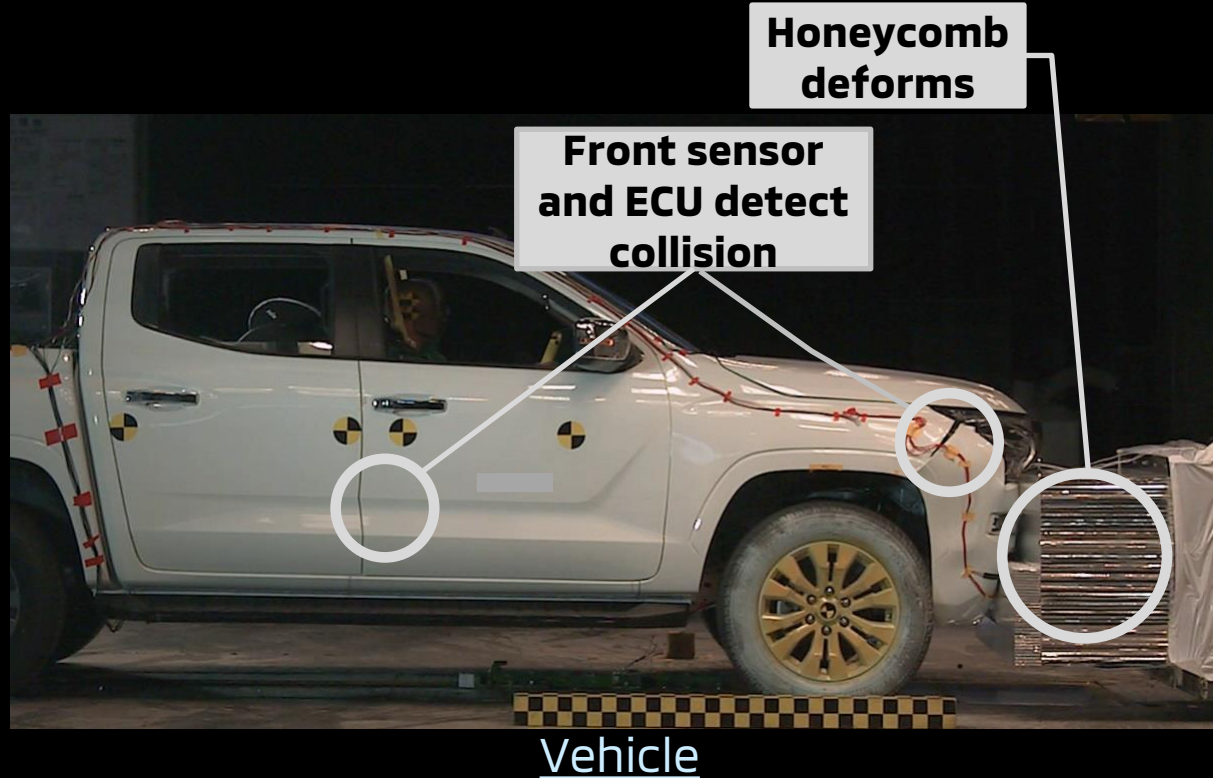
Vehicle



Occupant

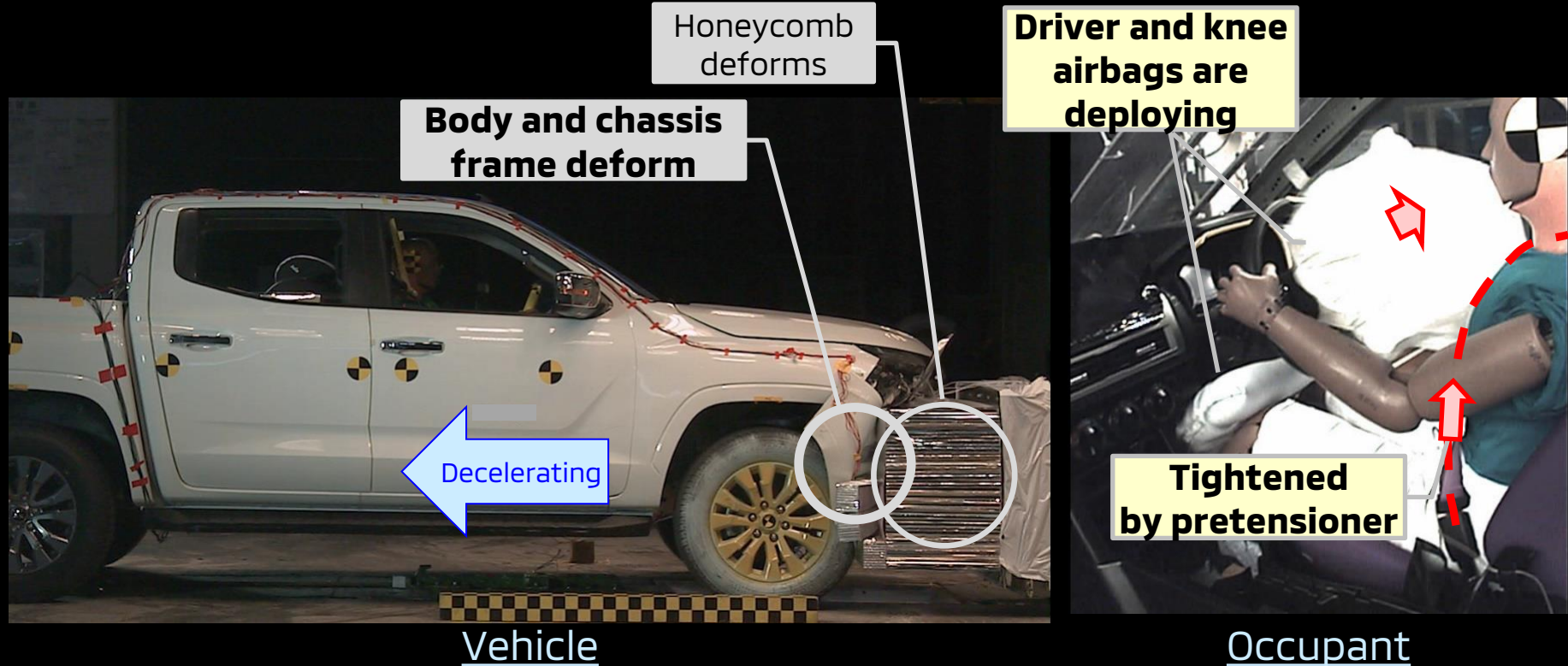
2. Crash Dynamics: Shorter than a Blink of Eyes

15ms: With airbag sensor ON, pretensioner is activated.



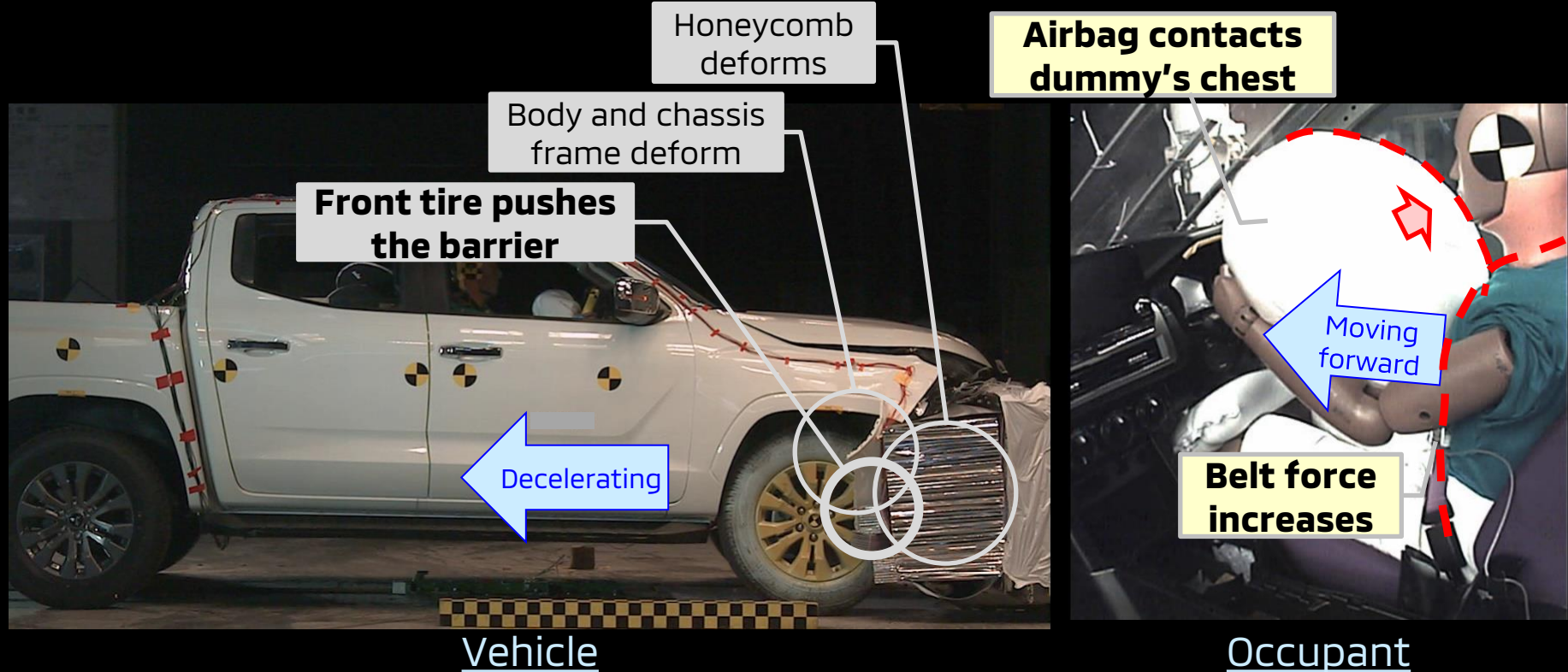
2. Crash Dynamics: Shorter than a Blink of Eyes

30ms: With seatbelt tightened, airbags are deploying.



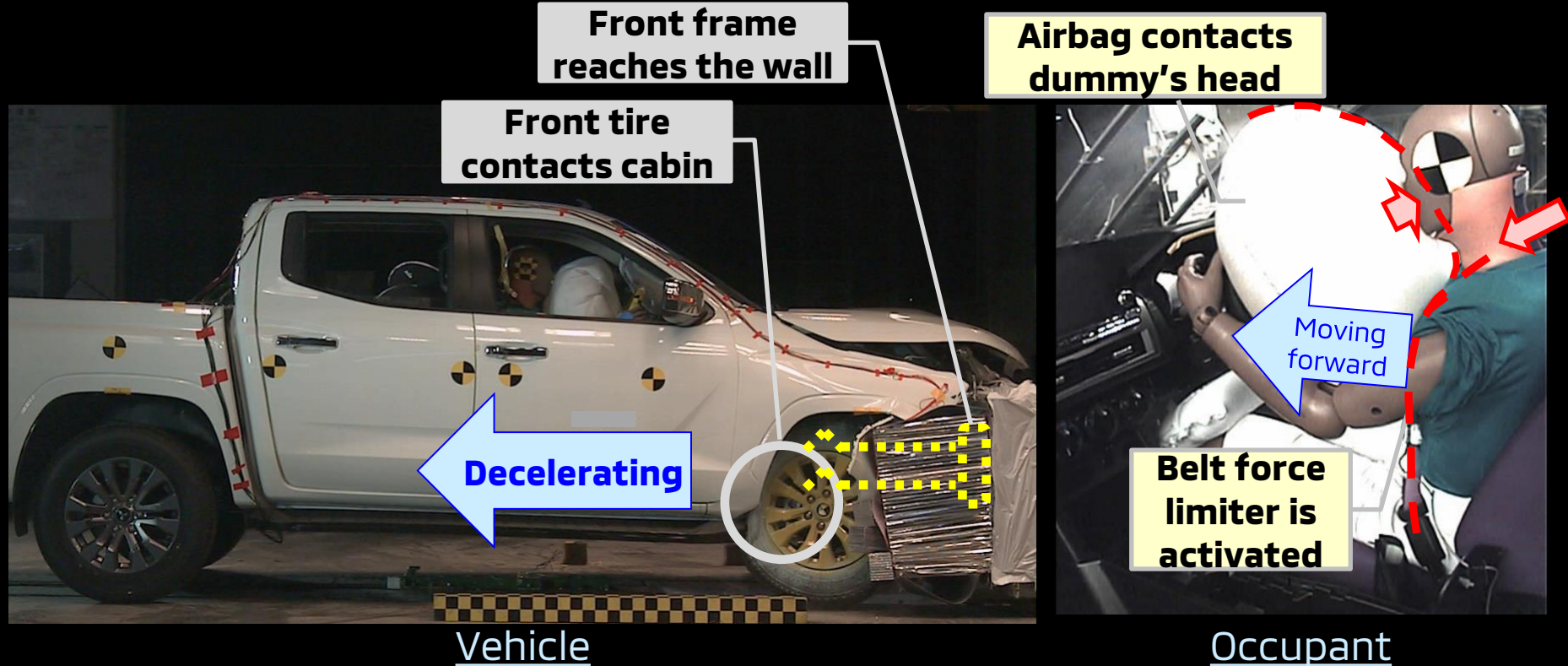
2. Crash Dynamics: Shorter than a Blink of Eyes

45ms: With belt force increasing, airbag contacts the chest.



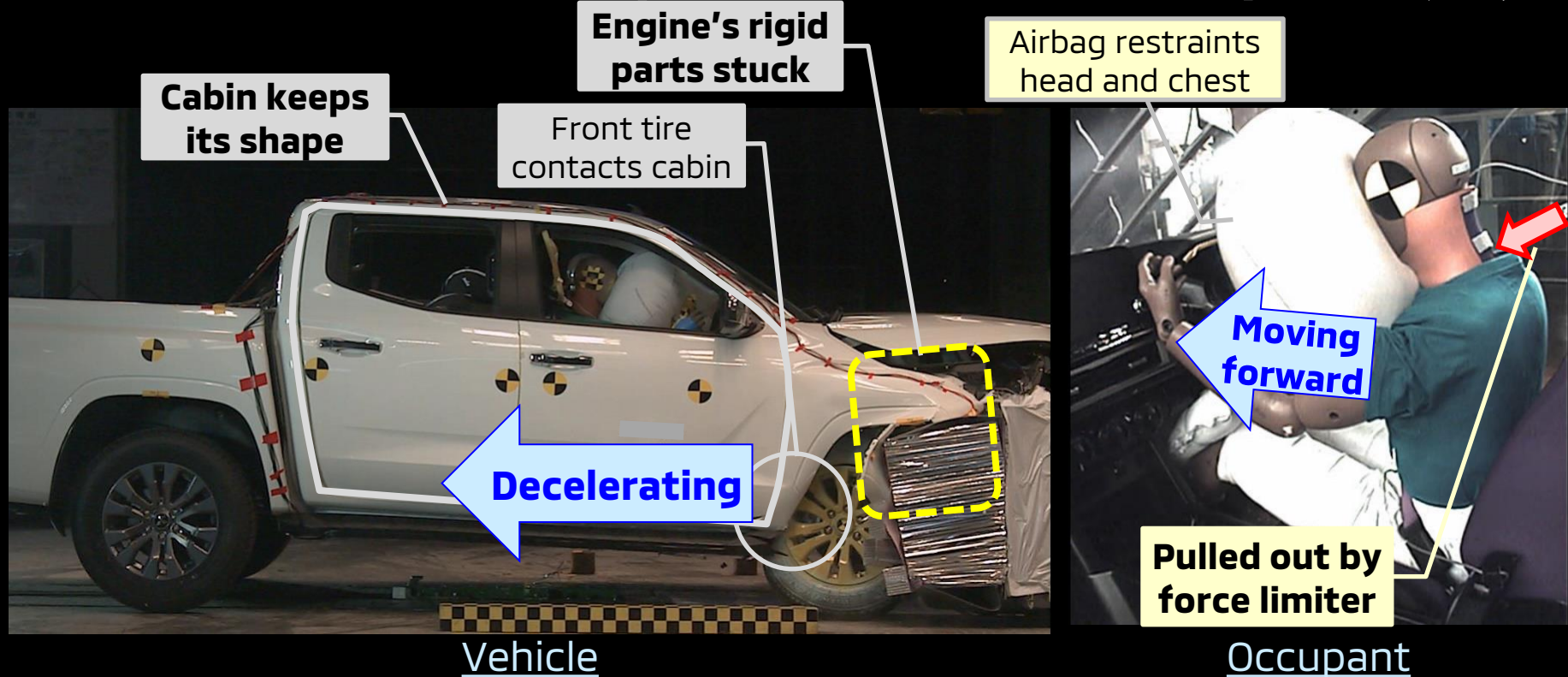
2. Crash Dynamics: Shorter than a Blink of Eyes

60ms: With force limiter working, airbag contacts the head.



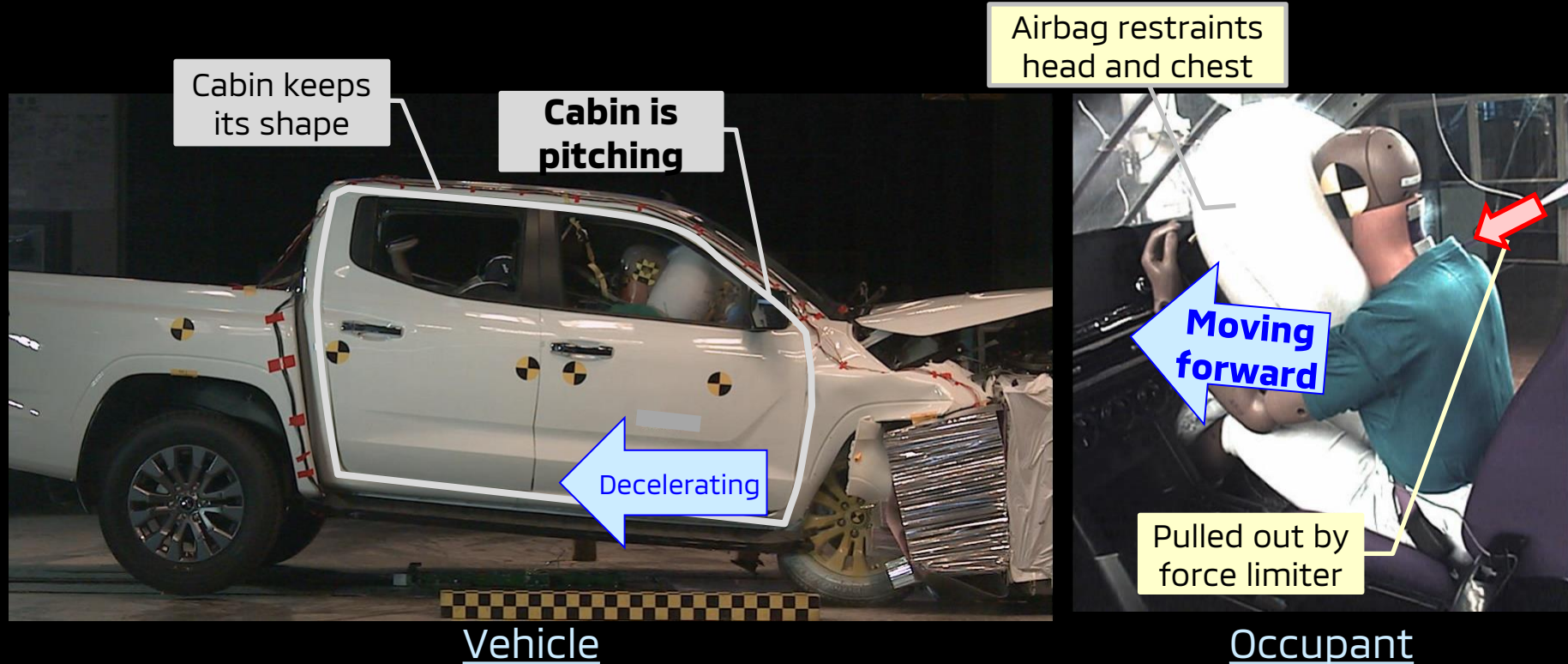
2. Crash Dynamics: Shorter than a Blink of Eyes

75ms: Force limiter helps not to increase occupant injury.



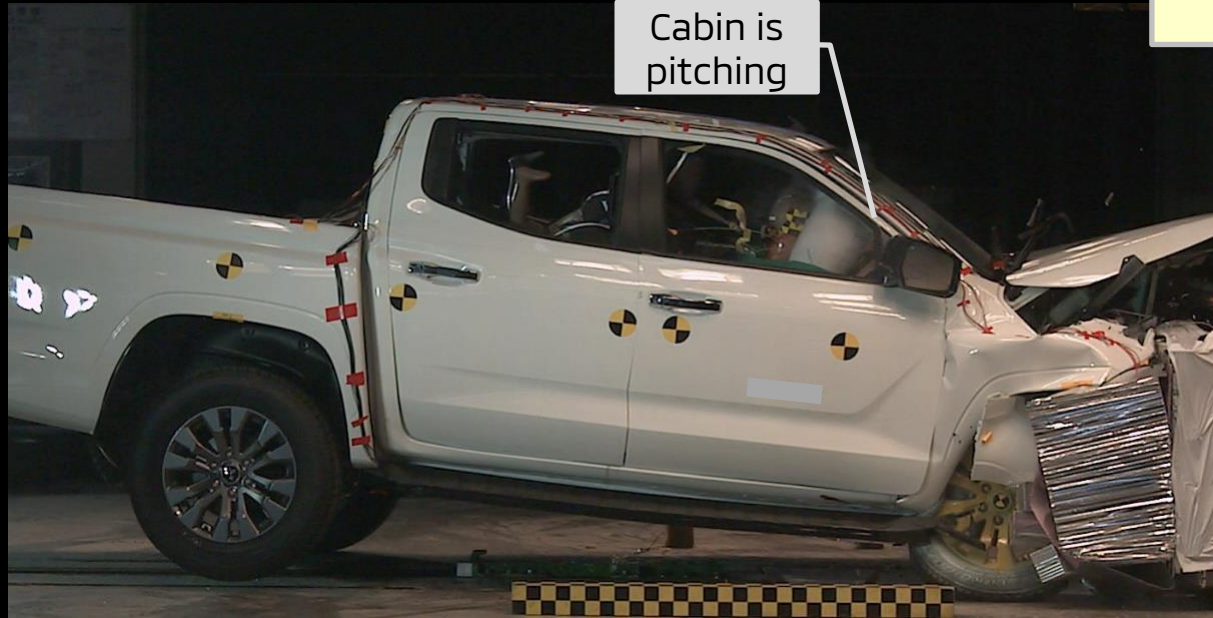
2. Crash Dynamics: Shorter than a Blink of Eyes

90ms: Belt Force limiter continues to be effective.

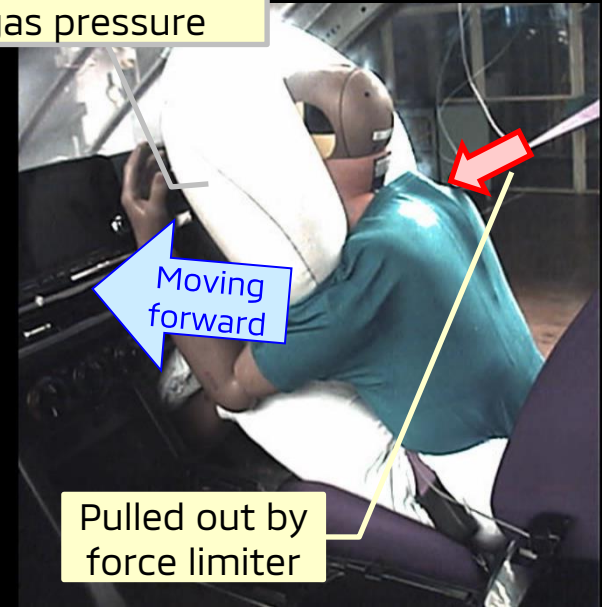


2. Crash Dynamics: Shorter than a Blink of Eyes

105ms: Adequate force helps to prevent hard contact.



Vehicle



Occupant

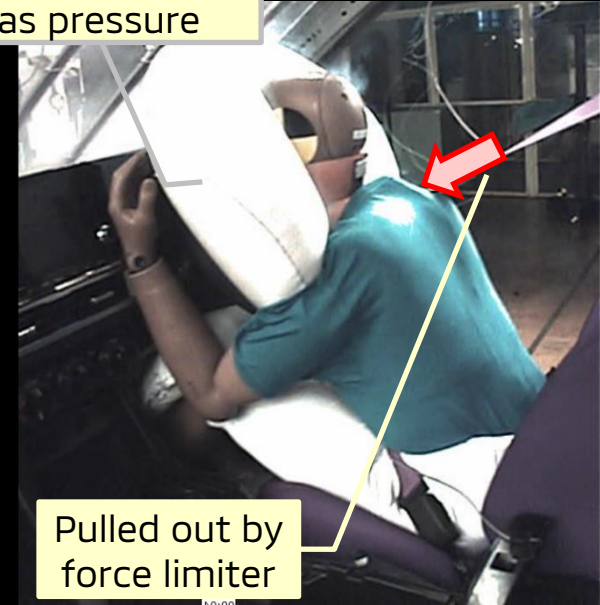
2. Crash Dynamics: Shorter than a Blink of Eyes

120ms: Vehicle displacement reaches its maximum and cabin starts rebounding.



Vehicle

Airbag vents its gas pressure



Pulled out by force limiter

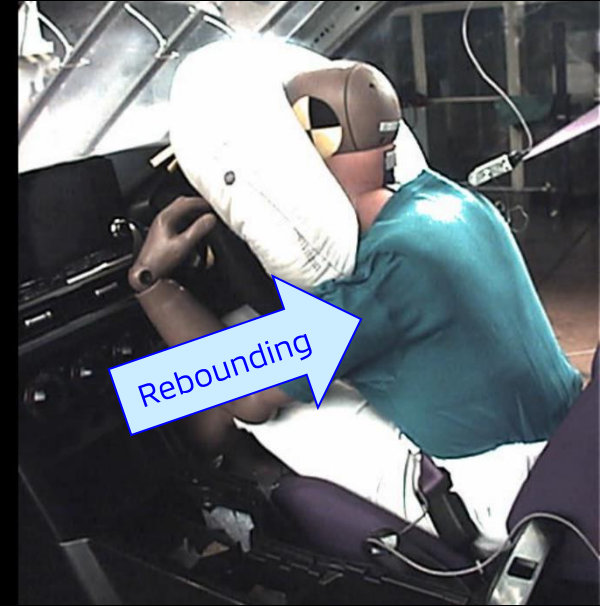
Occupant

2. Crash Dynamics: Shorter than a Blink of Eyes

135ms: Restraint force are released, occupant is in rebound.



Vehicle



Occupant

2. Crash Dynamics: Shorter than a Blink of Eyes

150ms: Crash phenomenon almost finishes.



Vehicle



Occupant

2. Crash Dynamics: Shorter than a Blink of Eyes

“Passive Safety” considers that increasing restraint force in early timing, keeping it not to exceed occupant tolerance and avoiding hard contact in the cabin.

Each component behavior

| | Early Stage | | Middle Stage | Last Stage |
|------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|---------------|
| Body and chassis | Adequately deform in front | | Keep cabin's shape | Rebounds |
| Seatbelt | Tightened | Increases force | Limits force | Release force |
| SRS Airbags | Deploy | Inflate and contact | Restraint head & chest | |

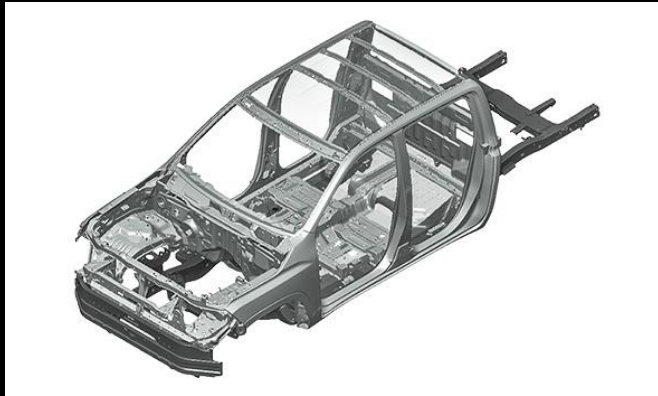
3. Proper use of Safety Components

3. Proper Use of Safety Components

Body and chassis, SRS Airbags

are both basic safety technologies.

Note that they are designed under the premise that seatbelts are properly fastened.



Body and Chassis



SRS Airbags

SRS = Supplemental
Restraint System

3. Proper Use of Safety Components

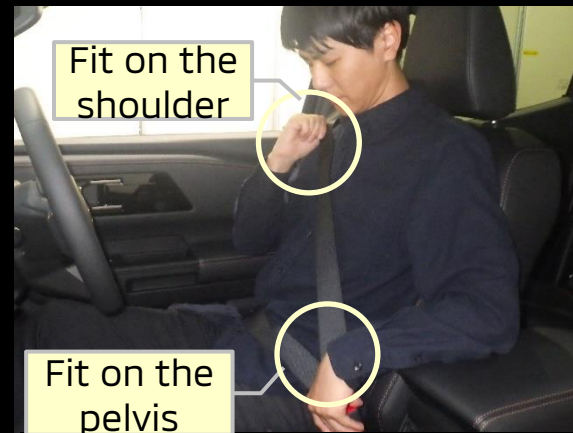
Seatbelt is
one of the most essential safety components.
Before you drive, fasten seatbelts properly
for your own and all passengers as well.



Set adjustable anchor height



Buckle without twist



Remove slack with fingers

3. Proper Use of Safety Components

Again,

**the use of all seatbelts, head restraints,
and child restraints are very important.**

Reconfirm proper way to use them by owner's manuals.



Fasten front & rear
seatbelts



Set head restraint height

Align center
heights



Use child restraints

3. Proper Use of Safety Components

**Also, when you drive,
take care of other vehicles and VRU
i.e., pedestrians, cyclists and motorcyclists.**



Confirm with the eyes



Care of pedestrian



Confirm again

Enjoy your drive!



**MITSUBISHI
MOTORS**

Drive your Ambition



Thank you all very much!