



Source: Continental

Crash Impact Sound Sensing - CISS

Research and Development at the Ingolstadt University of Applied Sciences



Bundesministerium
für Bildung
und Forschung



Outline

1

Motivation

2

CISS Technology

3

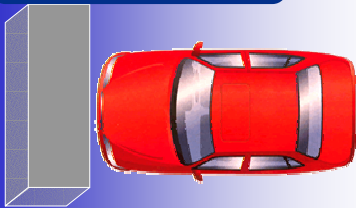
Research Activities

4

Conclusion and Outlook

Crash Scenarios

Wall 0°



27 - 56kph
rigid wall
0°

Angular



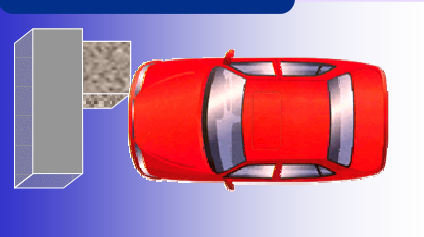
32 - 50kph
rigid wall
30°

AZT



15kph
rigid wall
40% overlap
10°

ODB



40 - 64kph
deformable barrier
40% overlap

Pole



20-29kph
pole (e.g. tree)

Other



Car to Car
truck-underride
rear crash
...

Crash Impact Sound Sensing

Discrimination of AZT and ODB (Euro NCAP)

AZT (Allianz Zentrum für Technik)

- 15 kph / rigid barrier
- low severity



 **No Fire**

ODB („5 Star Ranking“ Test)

- 64 kph / deformable barrier
- high severity

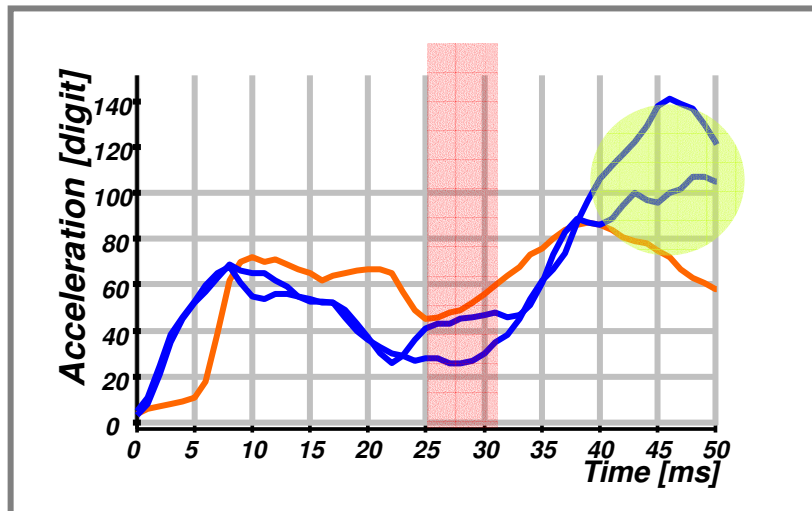
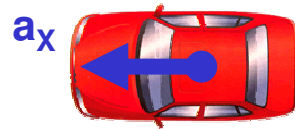


 **Fire**

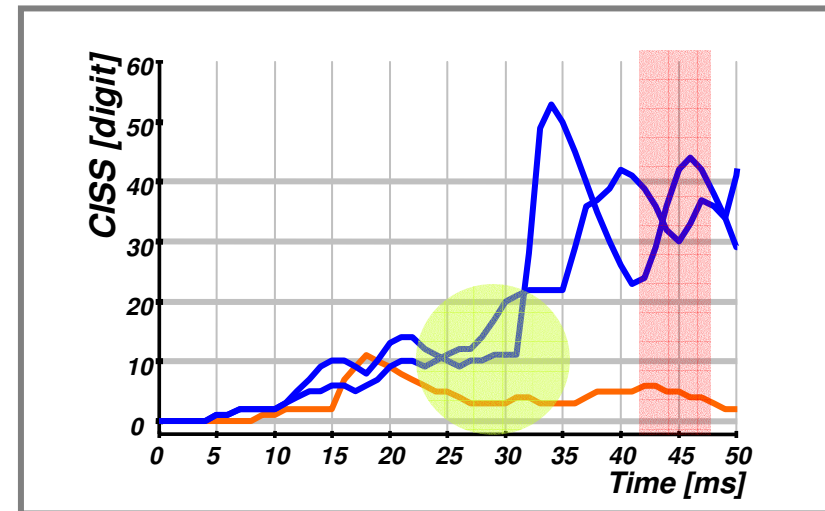
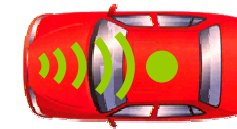
- only 20 – 30msec for activation of restraints (RTTF)
 - only small deformation within RTTF
- ➔ Discrimination difficult

Crash discrimination capabilities AZT vs. ODB

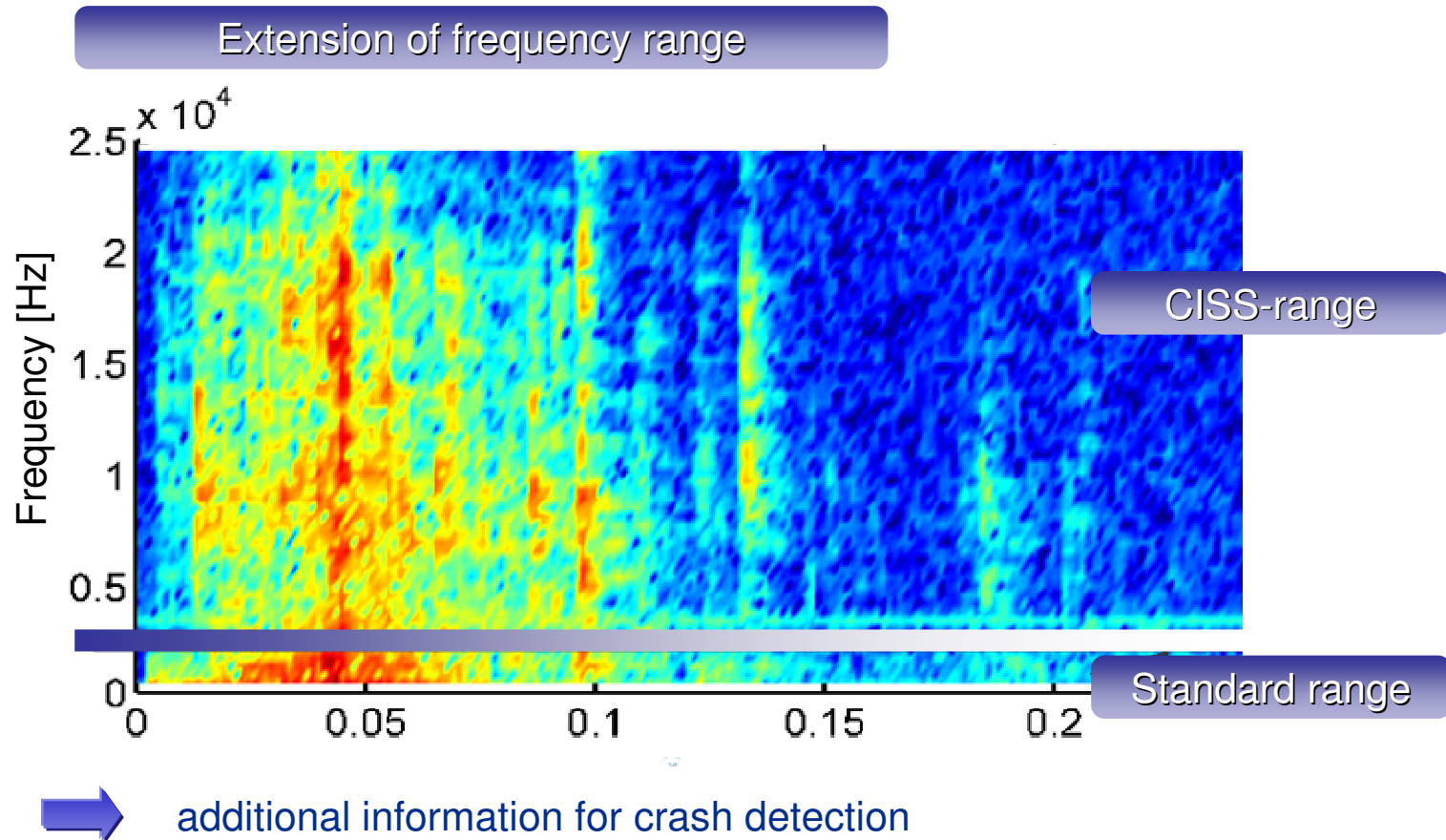
Standard acceleration



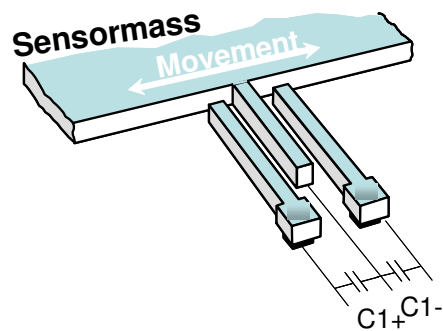
Crash Impact Sound



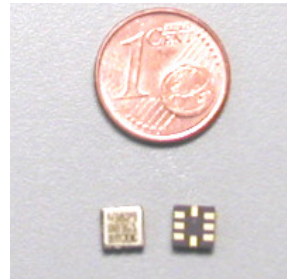
Frequency range



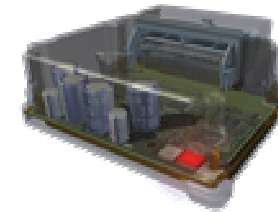
Capacitive g-cell



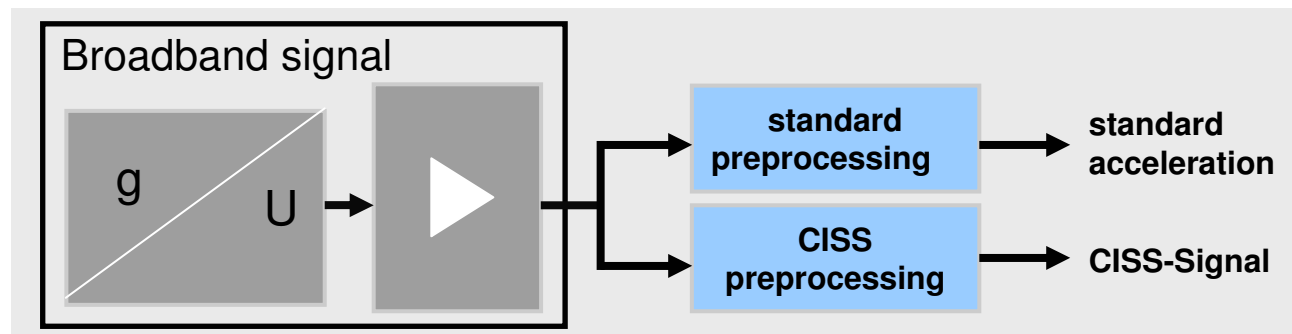
Integrated CISS Sensor



ECU integration



Signal chain



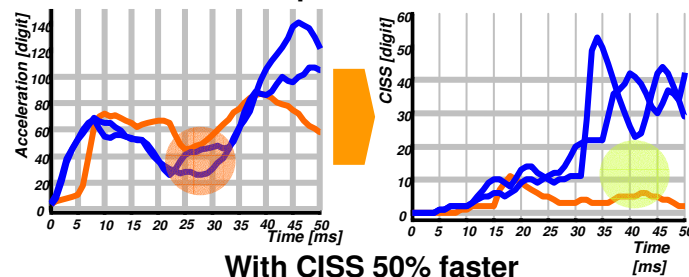
CISS - Sensor Architecture

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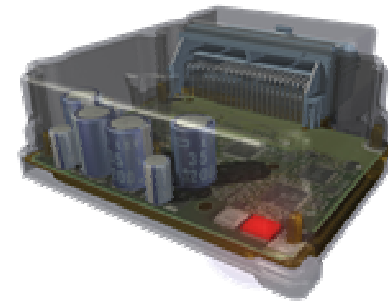
Step 1

Single Point Sensing Performance Increase

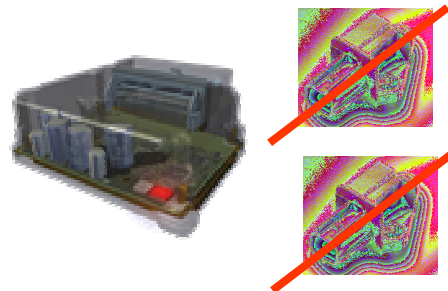
Requirement: 25ms



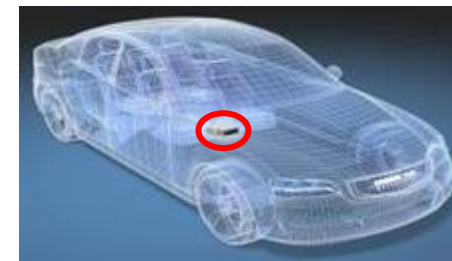
Single Point Sensing Control Unit



Step 2

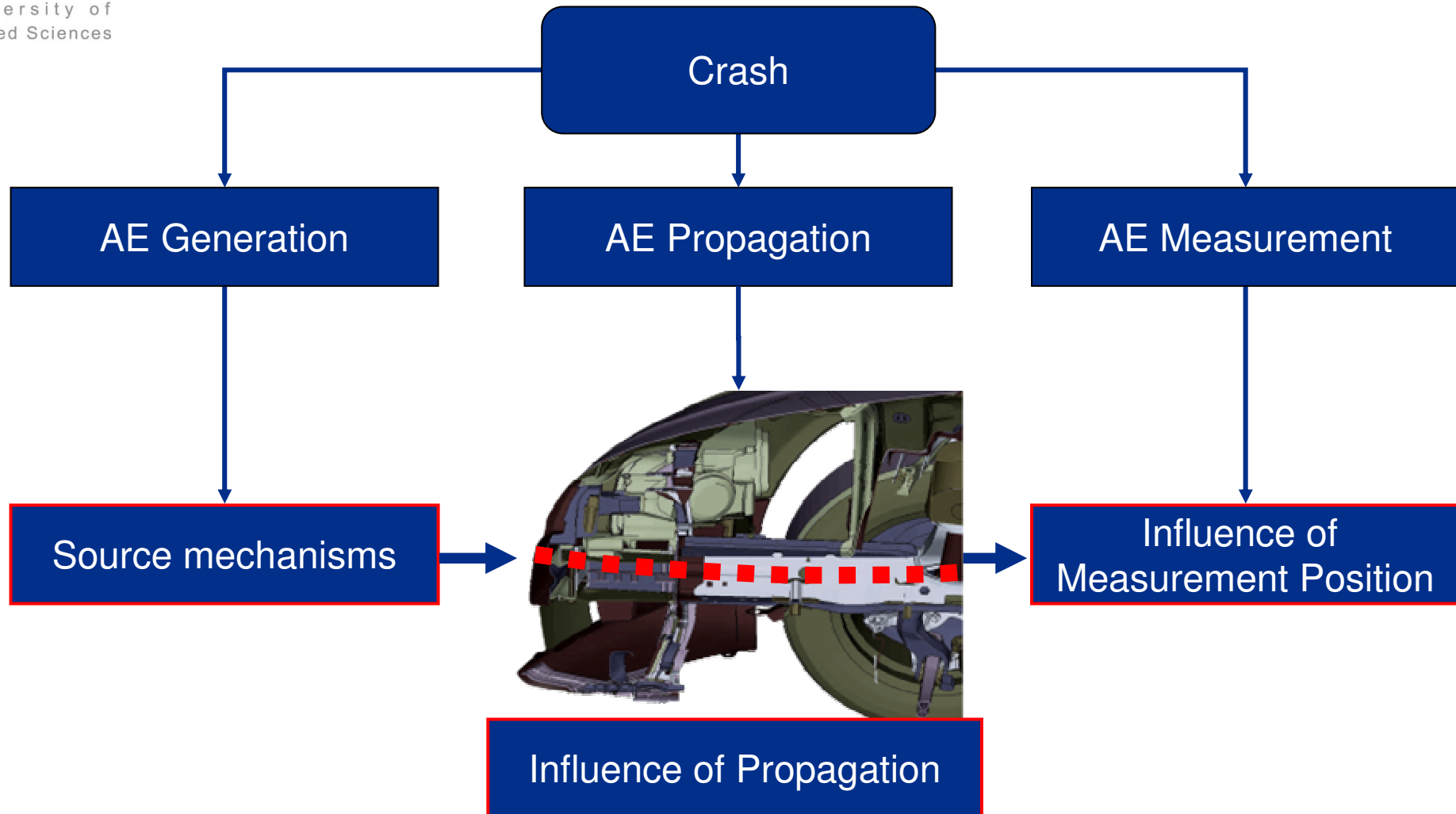


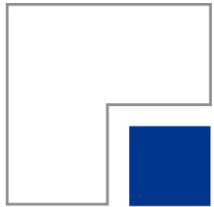
Sensor Reduction



System Simplification

Acoustic emission (AE) based crash detection





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Research at the IAF – AE propagation

Theory

- Estimation of effects and variables

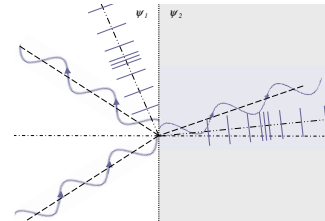
Test

- Test of components and vehicles
- Structural analysis
- Benchmark of car bodies and designs
- Validation tests

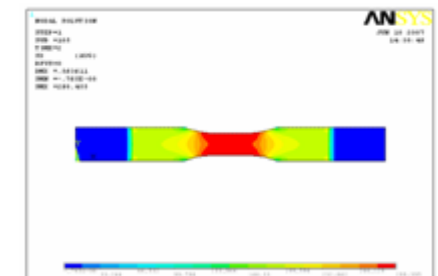
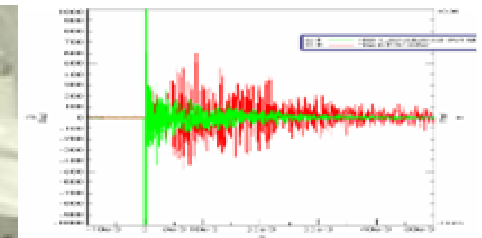
Simulation

- Collateral simulations
- Development of new, adapted simulation methods

Crash Impact Sound Sensing



$$\sigma_{ij} = \frac{Gb}{2\pi(x_1^2 + x_2^2)} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -x_2 \\ 0 & 0 & x_1 \\ -x_2 & x_1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$



Research at the IAF – AE generation

Analysis of Deformation

- Deformation zone within RTTF
- Deformation characteristics
- Identification of crack-propagation characteristics

Analysis of Materials

- Specific AE power
- Fracture tendency and influence of velocity

Estimation of AE

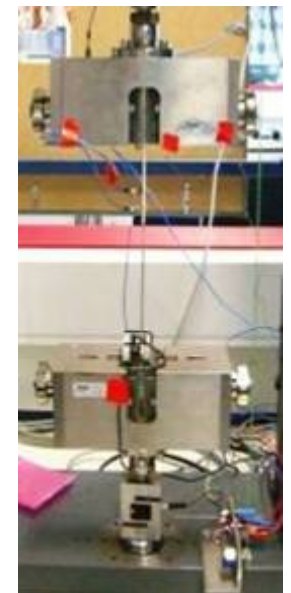
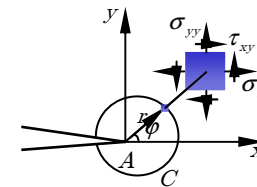
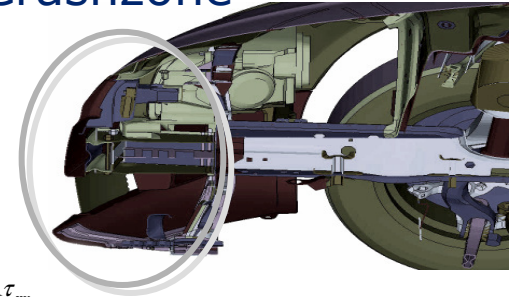
- Calculation from deformation and specific AE power

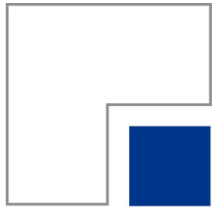
Methods

- Tensile tests
- FEM-Crash-Simulations
- Trolley tests
- Crashtest data
- Analytical studies

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Crashzone





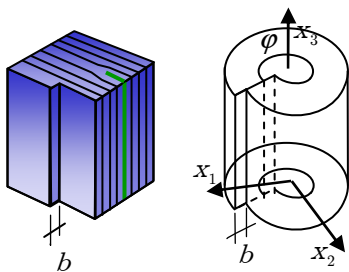
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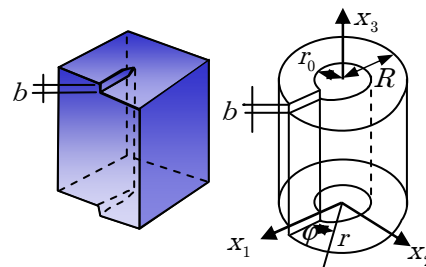
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Example: Investigation of AE-generation by microscopic effects

Edge dislocation



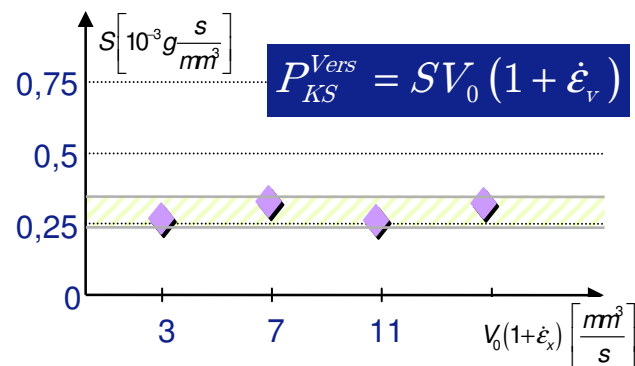
Screw dislocation



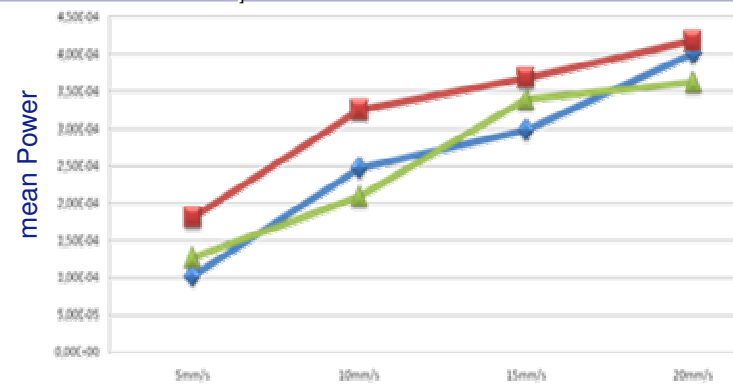
- Dislocations: Imperfections of atomic lattice
- Acoustic Emission proportional to strain-rate



Specific AE Power



Power from plastic deformation 6-20kHz

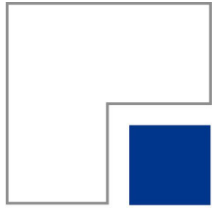


Conclusion and outlook

- Structure-borne sound: additional physical effect for crash detection
- Up to 50% faster firing times with CISS
- Development of CISS required extensive analysis and testing of generation and propagation characteristics
- SOP in 2008

Next Steps

- Improvement of side crash detection with CISS
- active CISS



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Thank you for your attention!



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