



UNIVERSITÀ  
DEGLI STUDI  
FIRENZE



UNIVERSITÀ  
DEGLI STUDI  
FIRENZE  
**DICEA**  
DIPARTIMENTO  
DI INGEGNERIA CIVILE  
E AMBIENTALE

# Road safety through FEM simulations: concepts and criteria towards a 0-deaths strategy

*The finite element methods in the road accident reconstruction*

Phd. Eng. Monica Meocci

September, 18 - 2019

# Accident reconstruction

## Objectives:

Reconstruct, after the event, the dynamics of the accident in order to determine the pre-collision parameters:

- 1) Velocity of the vehicles involved in the occurrence;
- 2) Trajectories of the vehicles involved in the occurrence;
- 3) Injury level;
- 4) Responsibility in the causation of the event.



**ROAD HOMICIDE**



# Main methods

## Semi-empirical methods

allows the determination of the speed pre-collision by means of equations obtained from experimental data

i.e. full scale crash test, real events with camera, laboratory analysis

Vehicle-pedestrian collision

# Vehicle-pedestrian collision

$$\text{km/h } V = k \sqrt{d} \text{ m}$$

## Appel

Adulto

$$V_{imp} = 13,607 \cdot \sqrt{d_t}$$

Frontale alto

$$V_{imp} = 12,421 \cdot \sqrt{d_t}$$

Bambino

$$V_{imp} = 12,136 \cdot \sqrt{d_t}$$

Frontale basso

$$V_{imp} = 14,120 \cdot \sqrt{d_t}$$

## Happer

Forward projection

$$V_{imp} = 11,3 \cdot \sqrt{d_t} - 0,3$$

Wrap

$$V_{imp} = 13,3 \cdot \sqrt{d_t} - 4,5$$

Forward projection & Wrap

$$V_{imp} = 12,8 \cdot \sqrt{d_t} - 3,6$$

## Wood

Forward projection

$$V_{imp \min} = 9,62 \cdot \sqrt{d_t}$$

$$V_{imp \max} = 13,7 \cdot \sqrt{d_t}$$

Wrap

$$V_{imp \min} = 8,77 \cdot \sqrt{d_t}$$

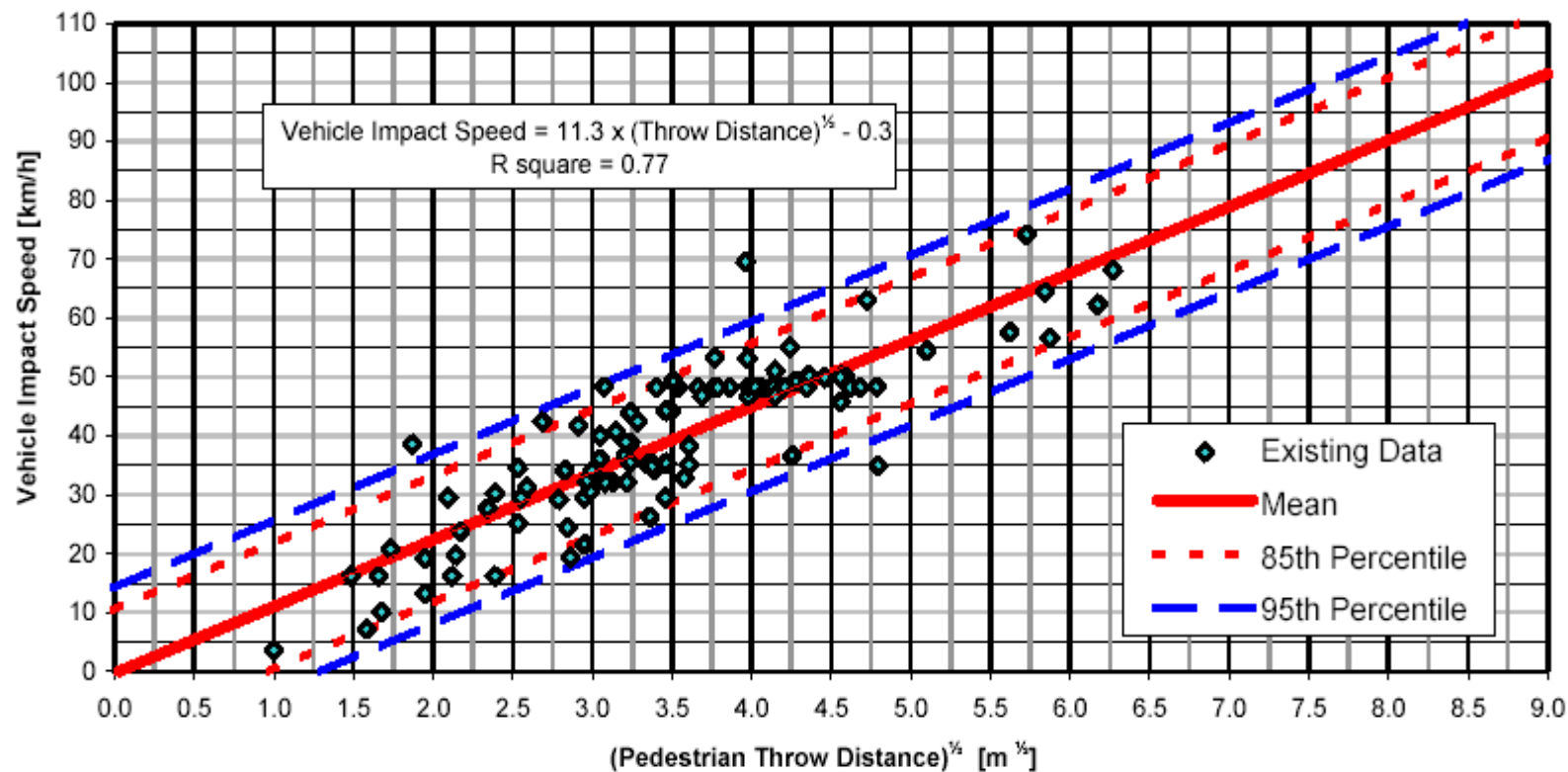
$$V_{imp \max} = 13,76 \cdot \sqrt{d_t}$$

**Input data:  
throw distance**

Distance between the collision point and the final position of pedestrian hit

# Vehicle-pedestrian collision

$$V = 13,3 \sqrt{d} - 4,5$$



## Mathematical models

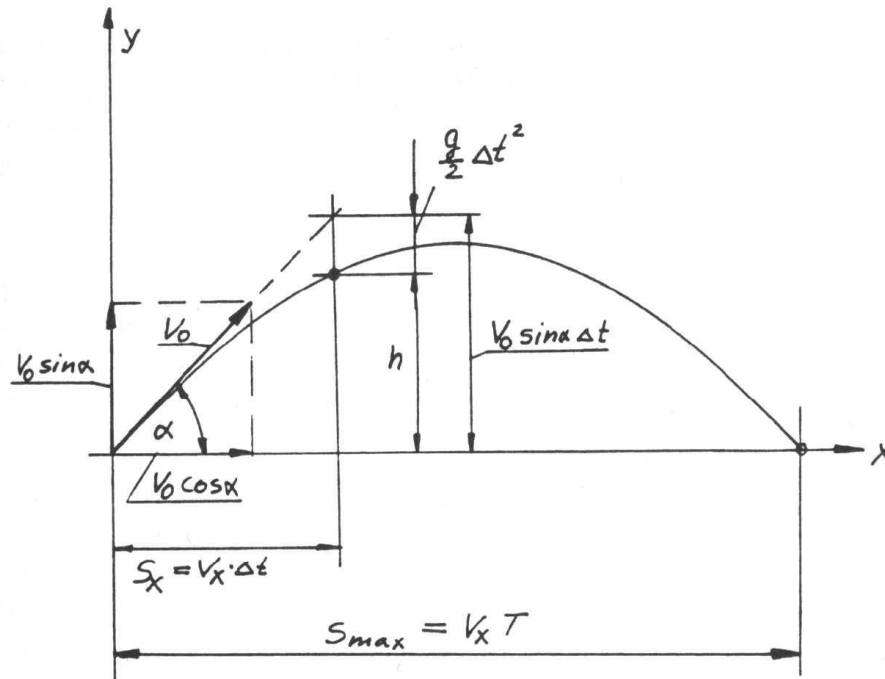
Results obtained consequently the evaluation of the physical model representing the real phenomenon

i.e. physical formulations

Vehicle-pedestrian collision

# Main methods

## Ballistic motion



$$V_0 = \frac{S_x \sqrt{g/2}}{\cos \alpha \sqrt{S_x \tan \alpha \pm h}}$$

$h$  = height difference between launch and landing point

$S_x$  = horizontal distance

$\alpha$  = starting angle

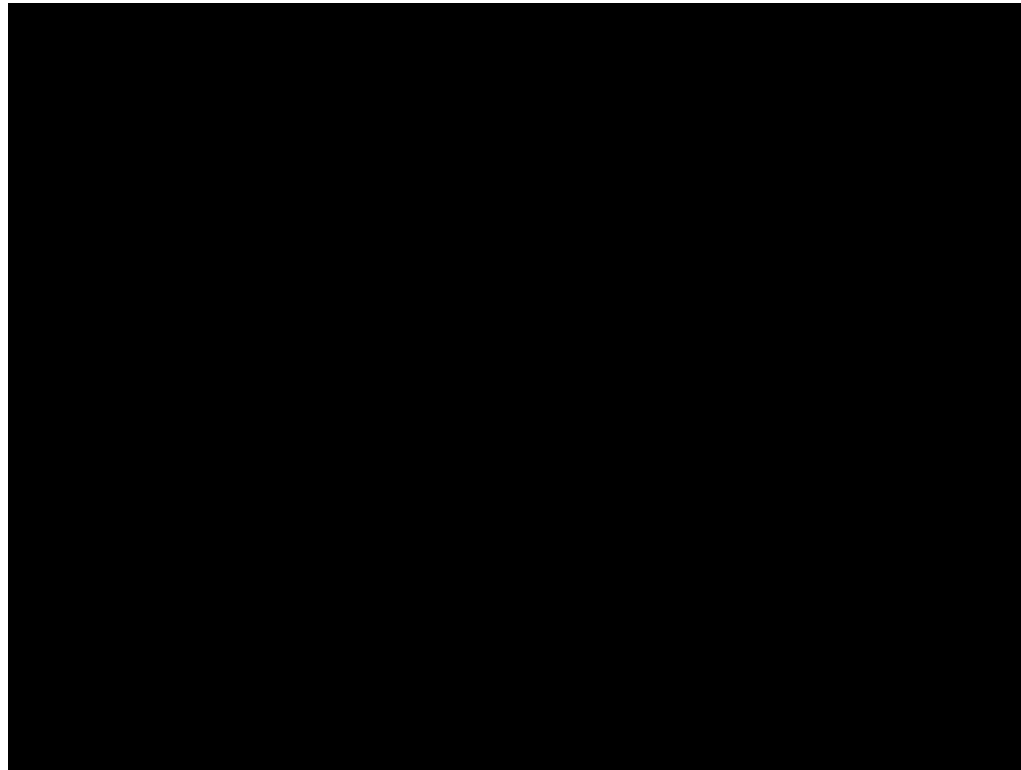
# *Reconstruction by FEM*

## ***Allow to:***

Evaluate all parametres but...It is necessary to know:

→ **Boundary condition** ... both velocities and directions (or hypothesis)

→ For example



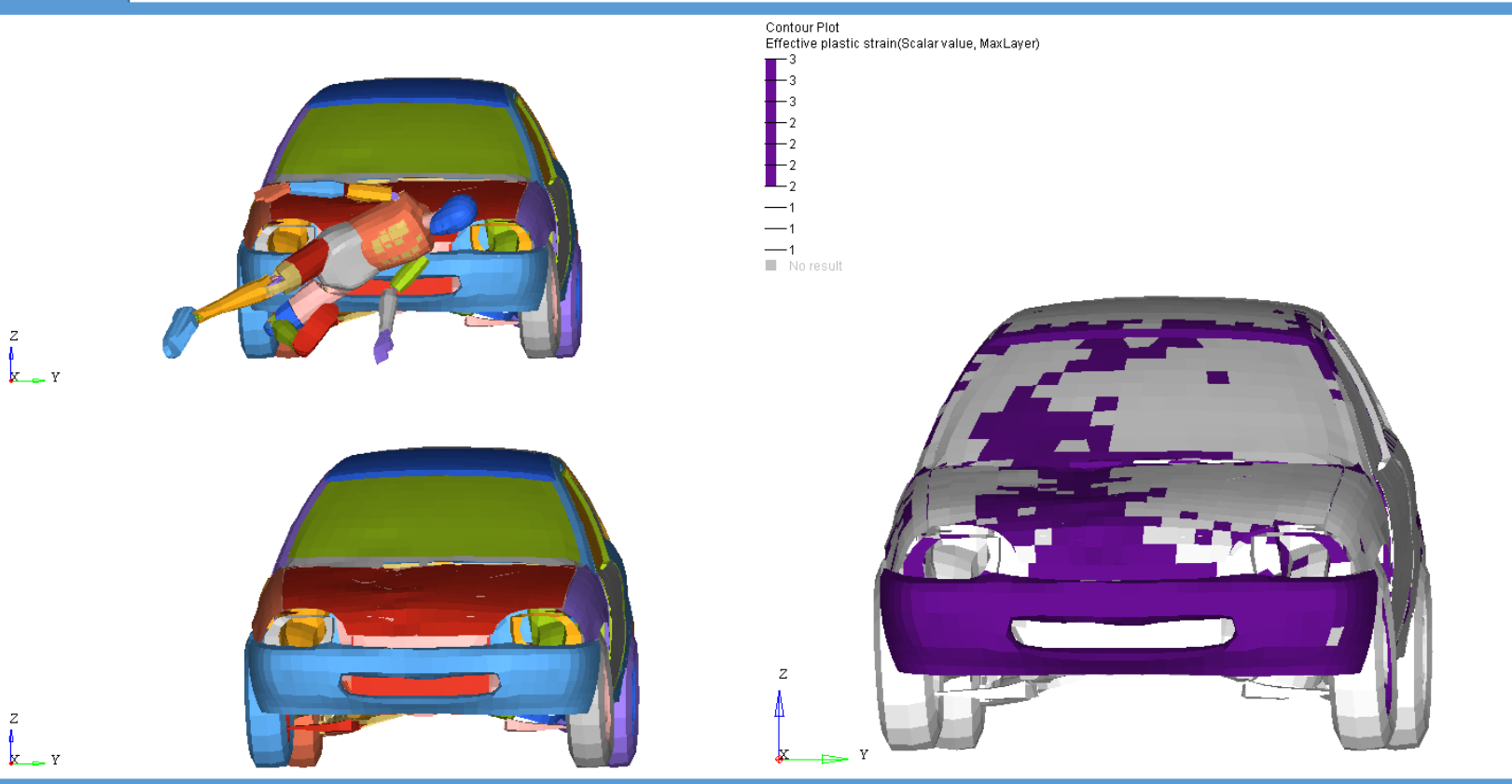


# Reconstruction by FEM

## Results:

Damages

Throw distance



**EES**

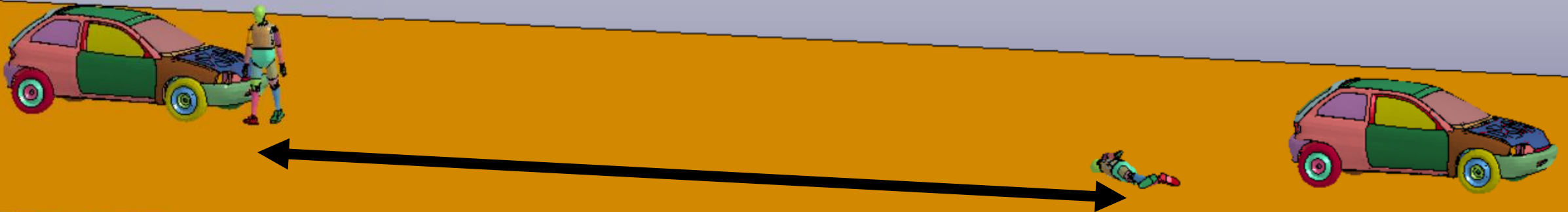


# Reconstruction by FEM

## Results:

Damages

Throw distance



# Main methods

## Between two (or more vehicle)

### Conservation of momentum – 2 DoF



X and Y coordinates allow to define the position of the vehicle

$$m_1 \bar{V}_1 \cos(\bar{\theta}_1) + m_2 \bar{V}_2 \cos(\bar{\theta}_2) = m_1 V_1 \cos(\theta_1) + m_2 V_2 \cos(\theta_2)$$

$$m_1 \bar{V}_1 \sin(\bar{\theta}_1) + m_2 \bar{V}_2 \sin(\bar{\theta}_2) = m_1 V_1 \sin(\theta_1) + m_2 V_2 \sin(\theta_2)$$

Input: known parameters

$$\bar{V}_1, \bar{V}_2, \theta_1, \theta_2, \bar{\theta}_1, \bar{\theta}_2$$

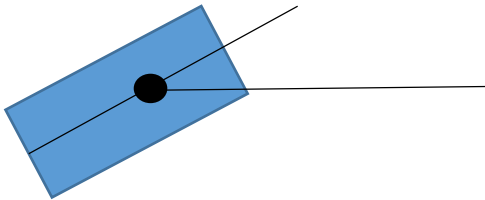
Results of the system

$$V_1 \text{ e } V_2$$

# Main methods

***Between two (or more vehicle)***

Conservation of momentum – 3 DoF



X, Y and angle allow to define  
the position of the vehicle

Input: known parameters

8 different equations

Results of the system

$$V_1, V_2, \omega_1, \omega_2$$

# When???

...when the problem can't be represented in 2 dimension

The main examples can be summarized follow:

- Vehicle rollover;
- Definition the position of the occupants;
- Collision with road restraint systems (definition of the energy dissipation)
- ..in the other cases the methodology can be applied with an improve of computational cost if compared of the traditional methods.

# When???

...when the problem can't be represented in 2 dimension

The main examples can be summarized follow:

- Vehicle rollover;
- Definition the position of the occupants;
- Collision with road restraint systems (definition of the energy dissipation)

→ ..in the other cases the methodology can be applied with an improve of computational cost if compared with traditional methods.

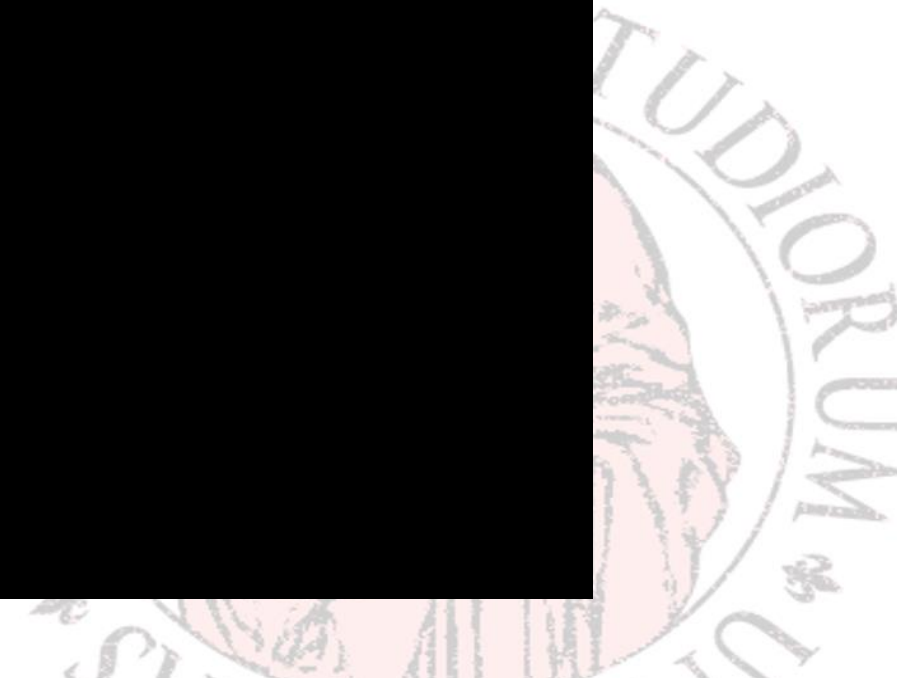
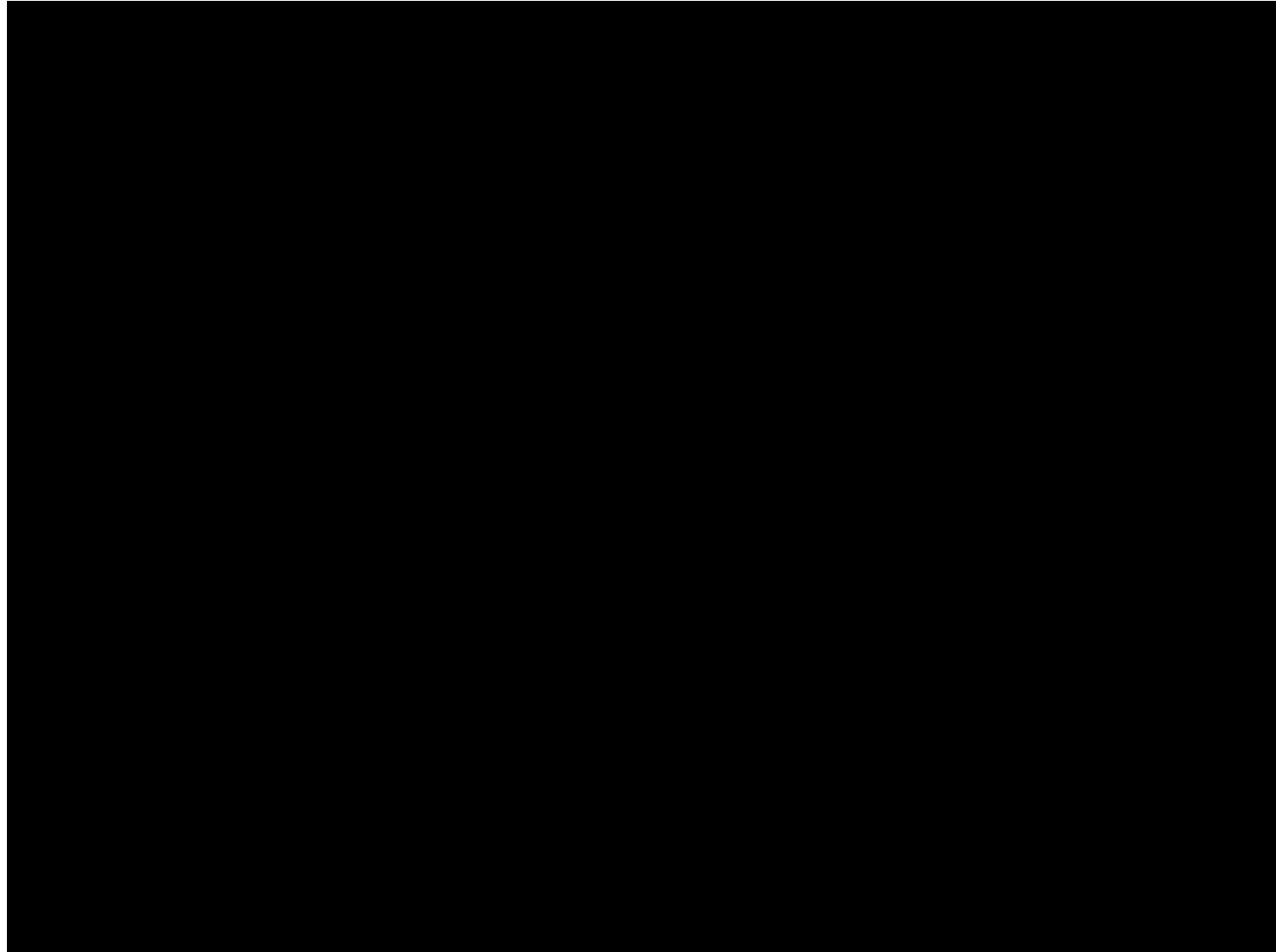


UNIVERSITÀ  
DEGLI STUDI  
FIRENZE

**DICEA**  
DIPARTIMENTO  
DI INGEGNERIA CIVILE  
E AMBIENTALE

# When???

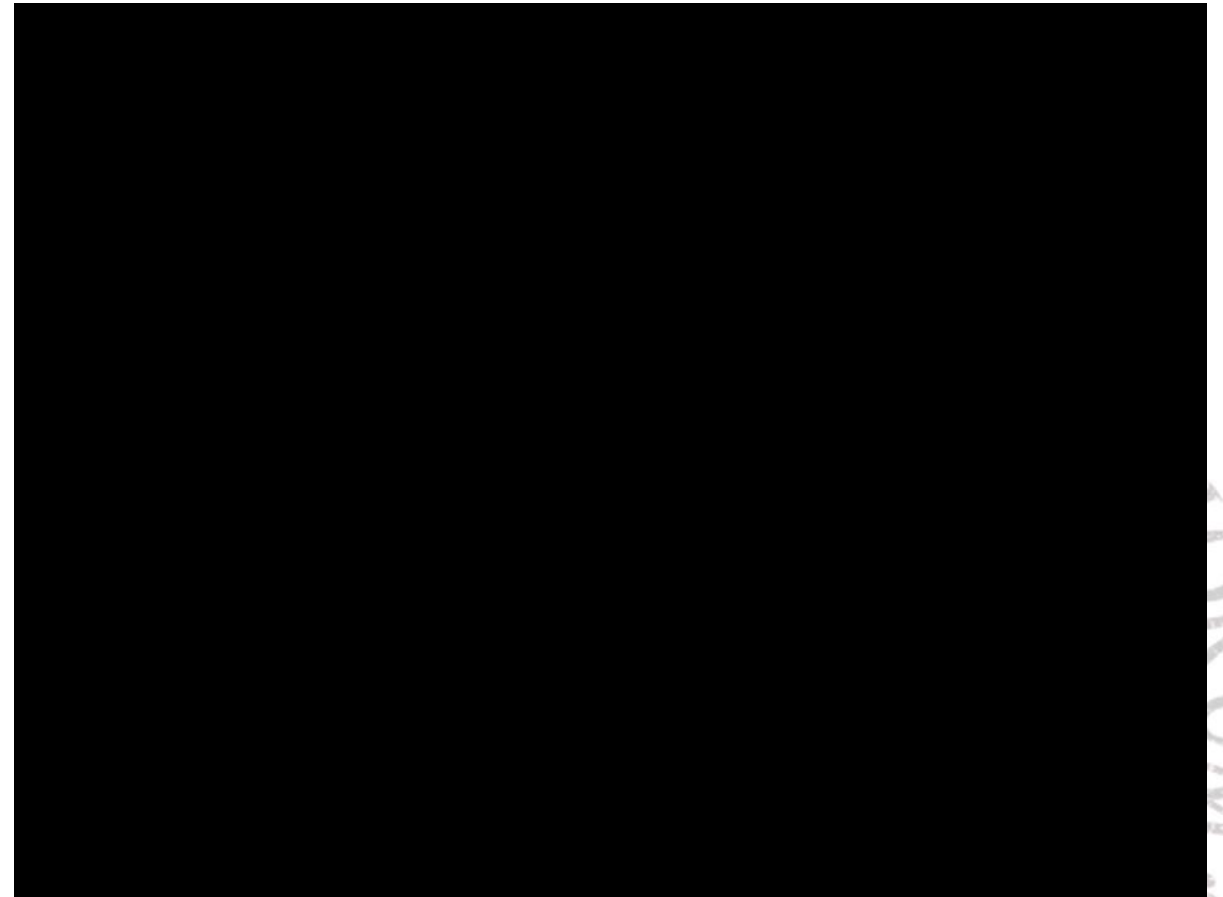
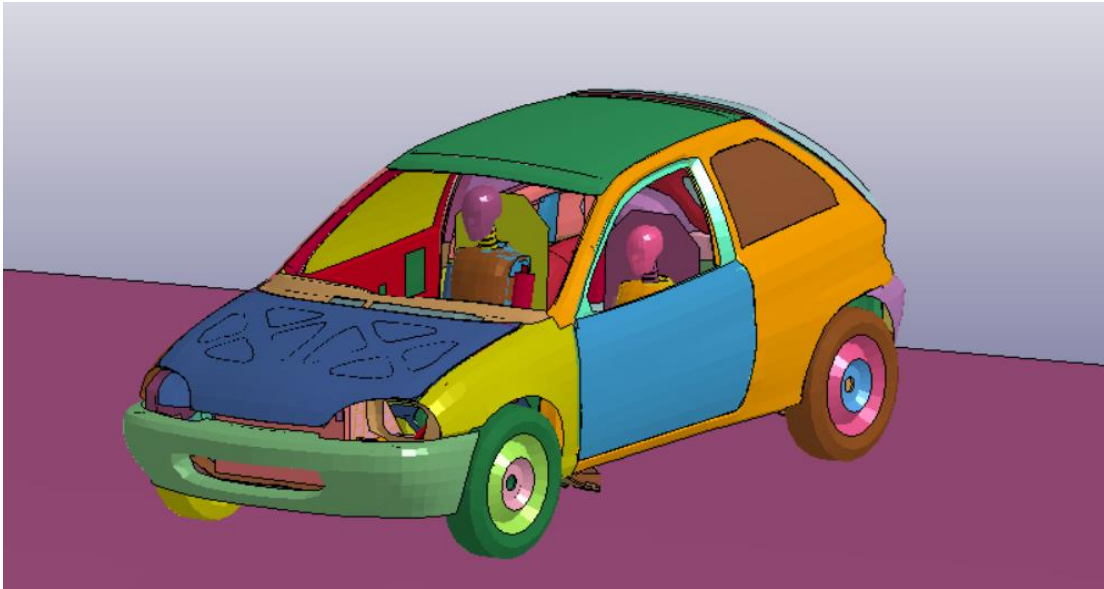
Rollover





# When???

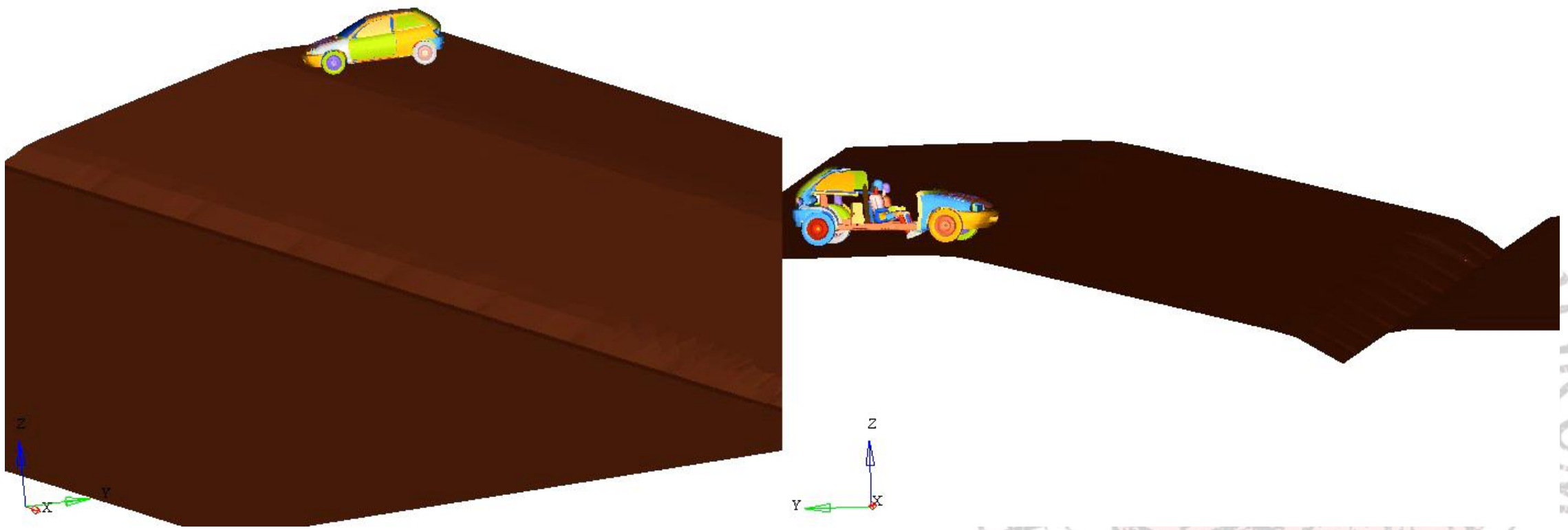
## Occupant' position







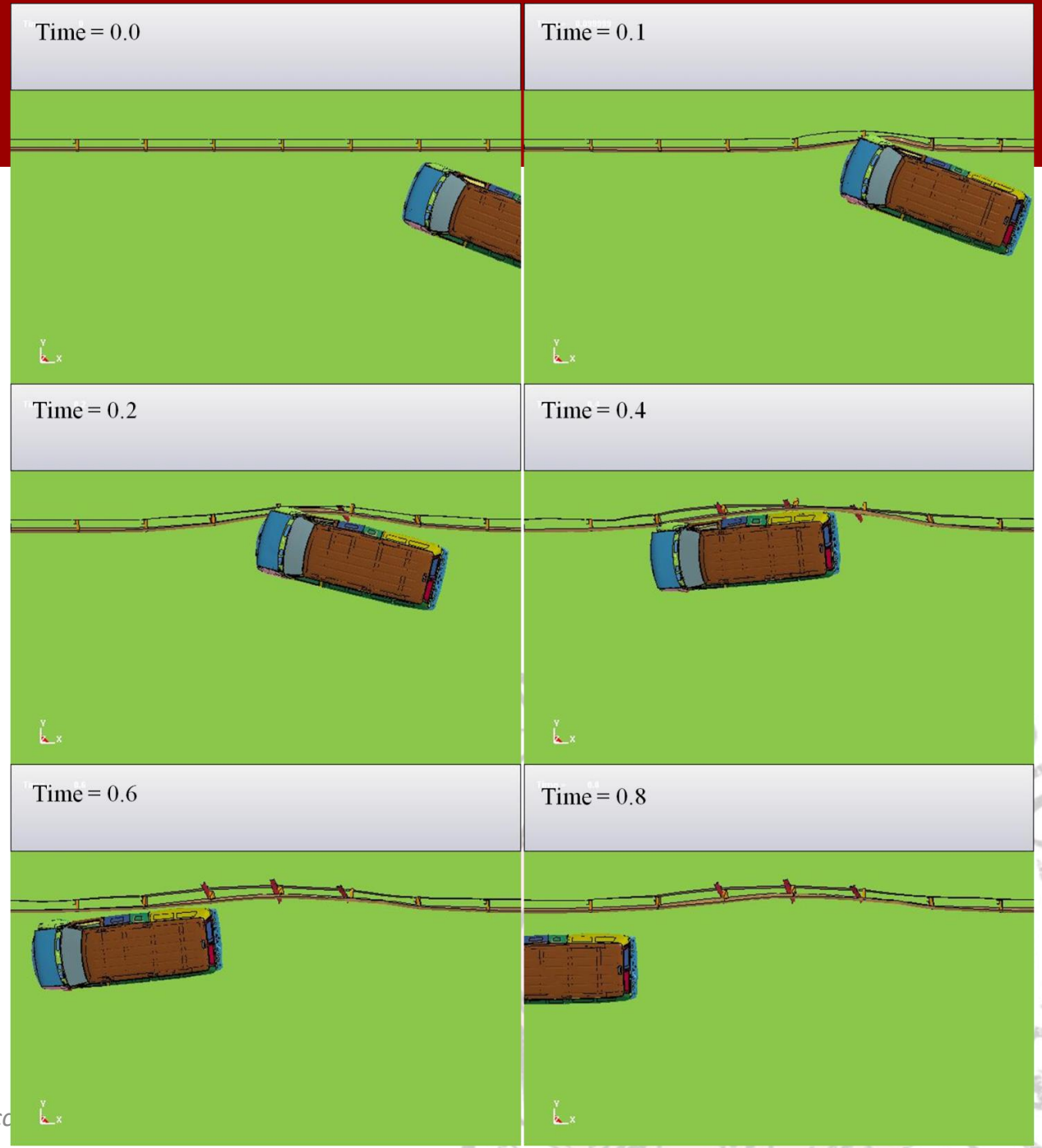
# When???





# When???

## Road restraint system collision

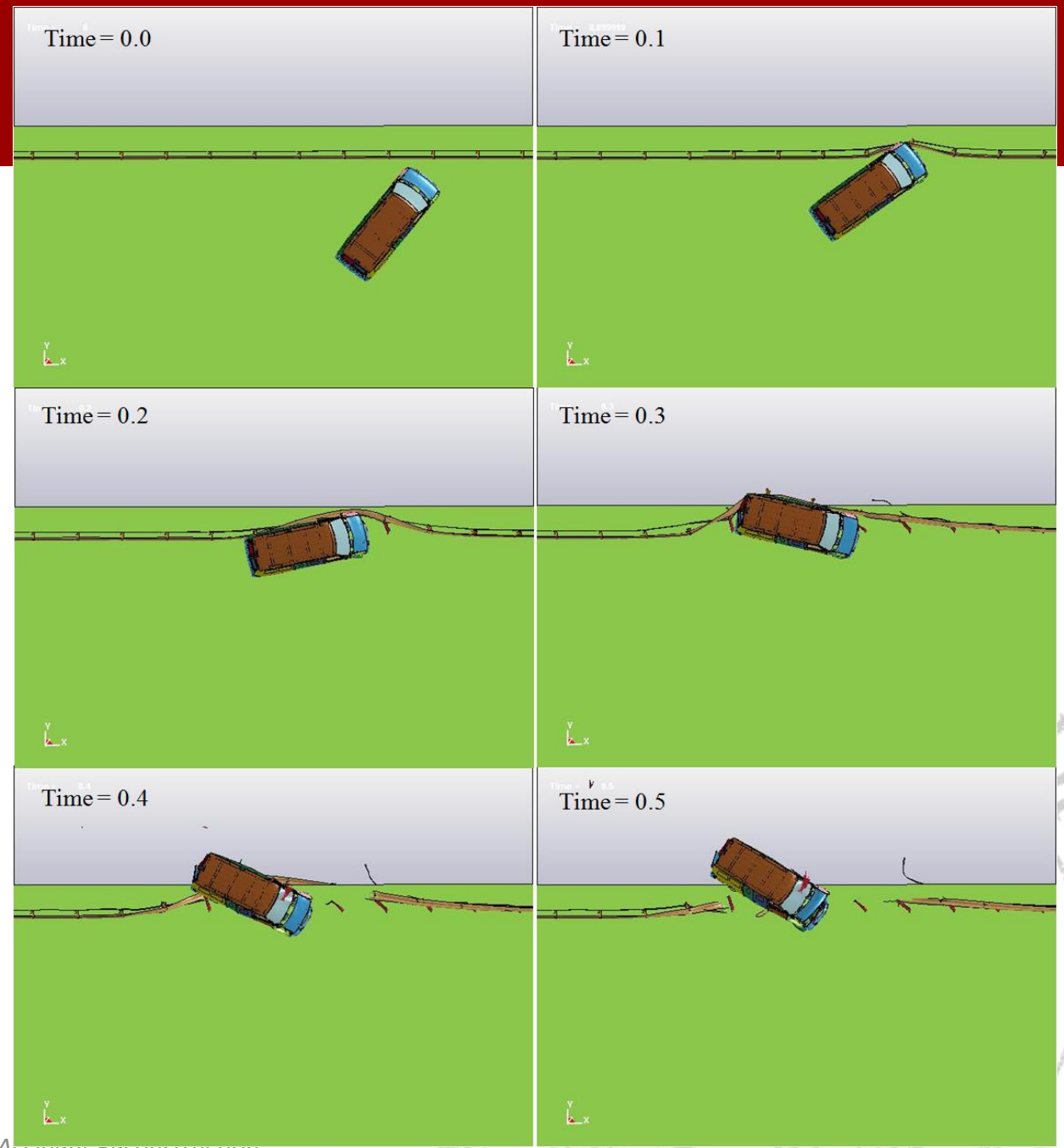


FORUM



# When???

## Road restraint system collision





# Severity of the collision

