



GDTECH
engineering

Finite Element Simulation: Highlighting the need for Roadside Safety Equipment adaptation to site conditions

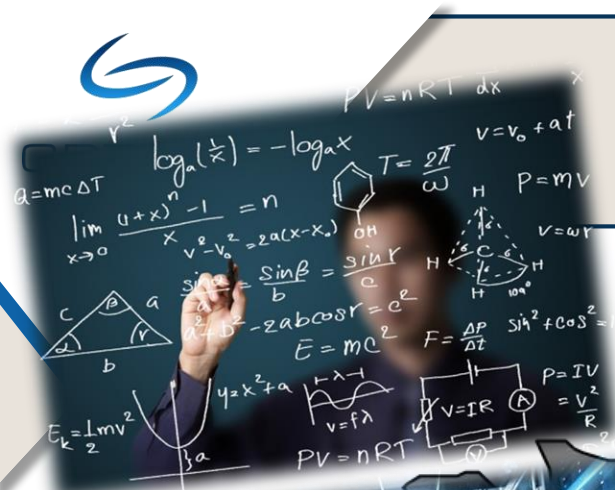
Joseph Marra, "Crash & Dynamic" Department Manager

Joseph.Marra@GDTech.eu

0032 479 43 04 59

22/11/2019

GDTech: introduction



Liège



Valenciennes



Bordes



Avenue de l'Expansion, 7
B-4432 ALLEUR

Technopôle Transalley
180 rue Joseph-Louis Lagrange
F-59300 FAMARS

Site Aéropolis
F-64510 BORDES

200 employees including "Crash & Dynamic" department dealing with crash simulation!

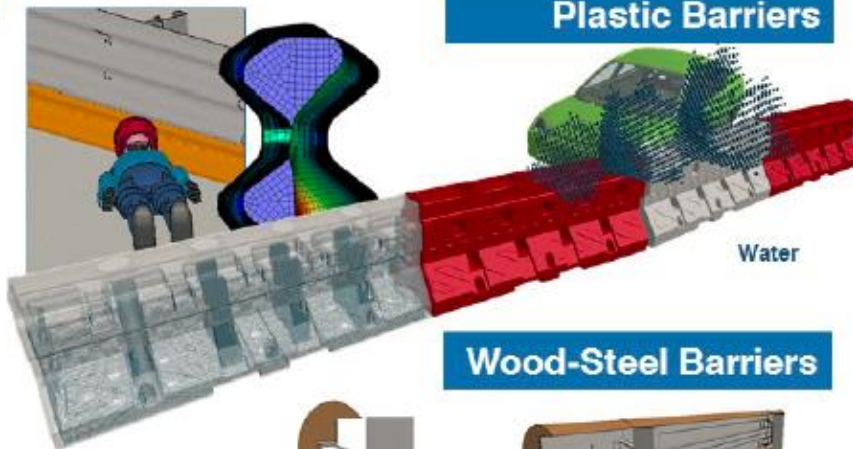


Products concerned: EN1317

Steel Barriers



Plastic Barriers



Wood-Steel Barriers



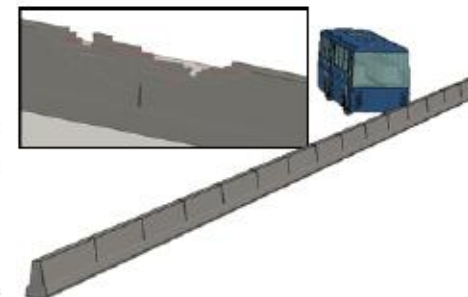
10

Concrete Barriers

- Prefabricated



- Cast In Place



Cable Barriers

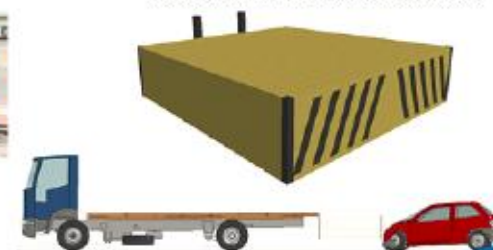


Absorbers

- Crash Cushion

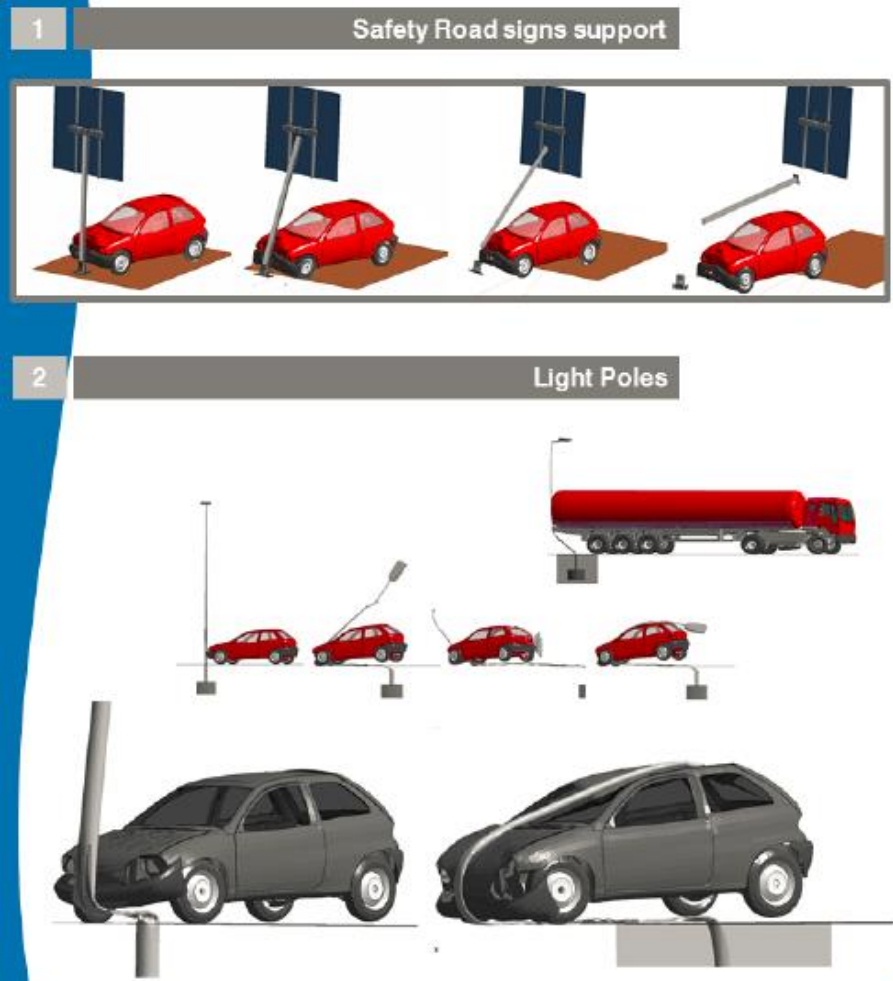


- Truck Mounted Attenuator



11

Products concerned: EN12767, IWA-14, PAS68, ...

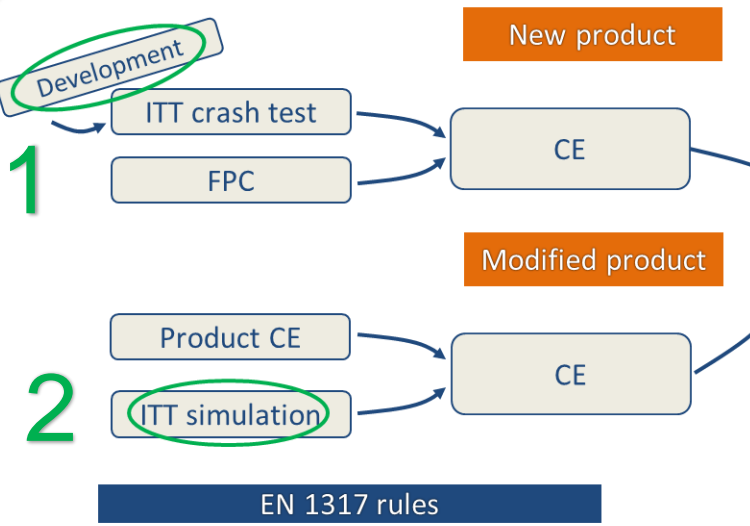


EN12767, NCHRP350, MASH or equivalent

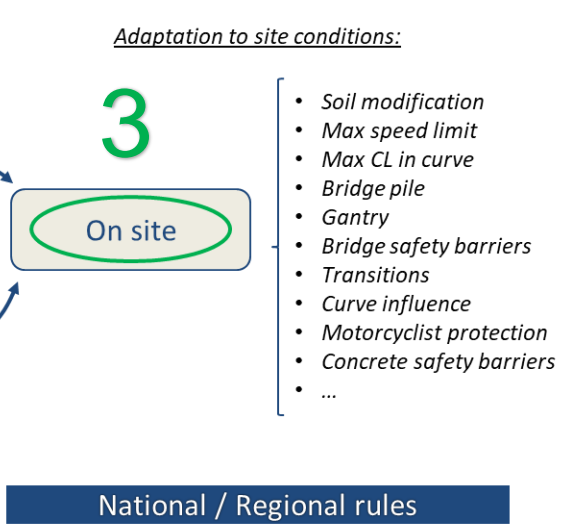


Why simulations?

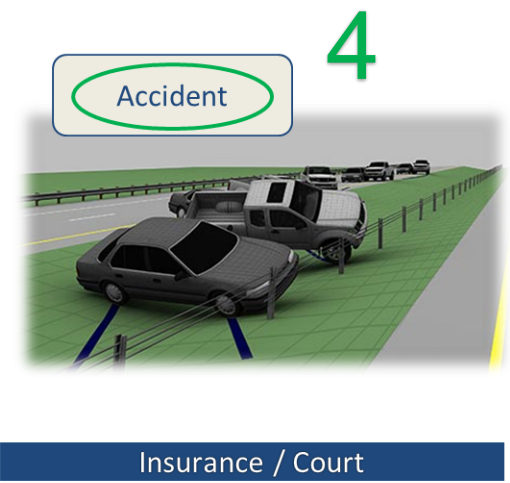
Before to be placed on the market



Before installation on site



After an accident



4 possible reasons for using simulations!



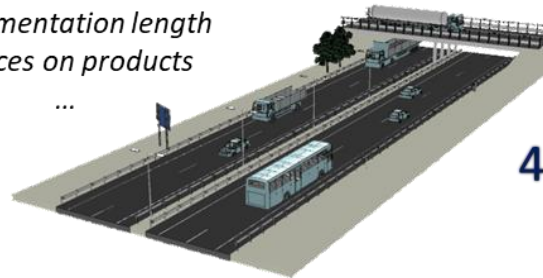
Why simulations?

1. New Product Development

*Safety barriers
Crash cushions
Terminals, Transitions
...*

3. Adaptation to Site Conditions

*Implementation length
Advices on products
...*



4. Accident Reconstruction

*Crash scenarios
Influence of alternatives
...*

2. Certification

*ITT (Crash test / Simulation)
CE marking*



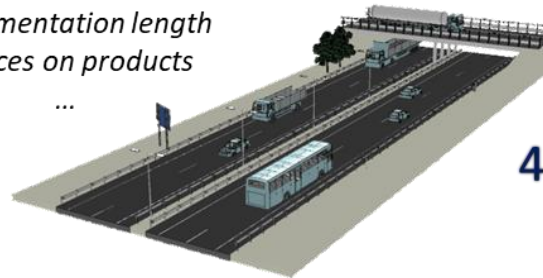
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1. New Product Development

Safety barriers
Crash cushions
Terminals, Transitions
...

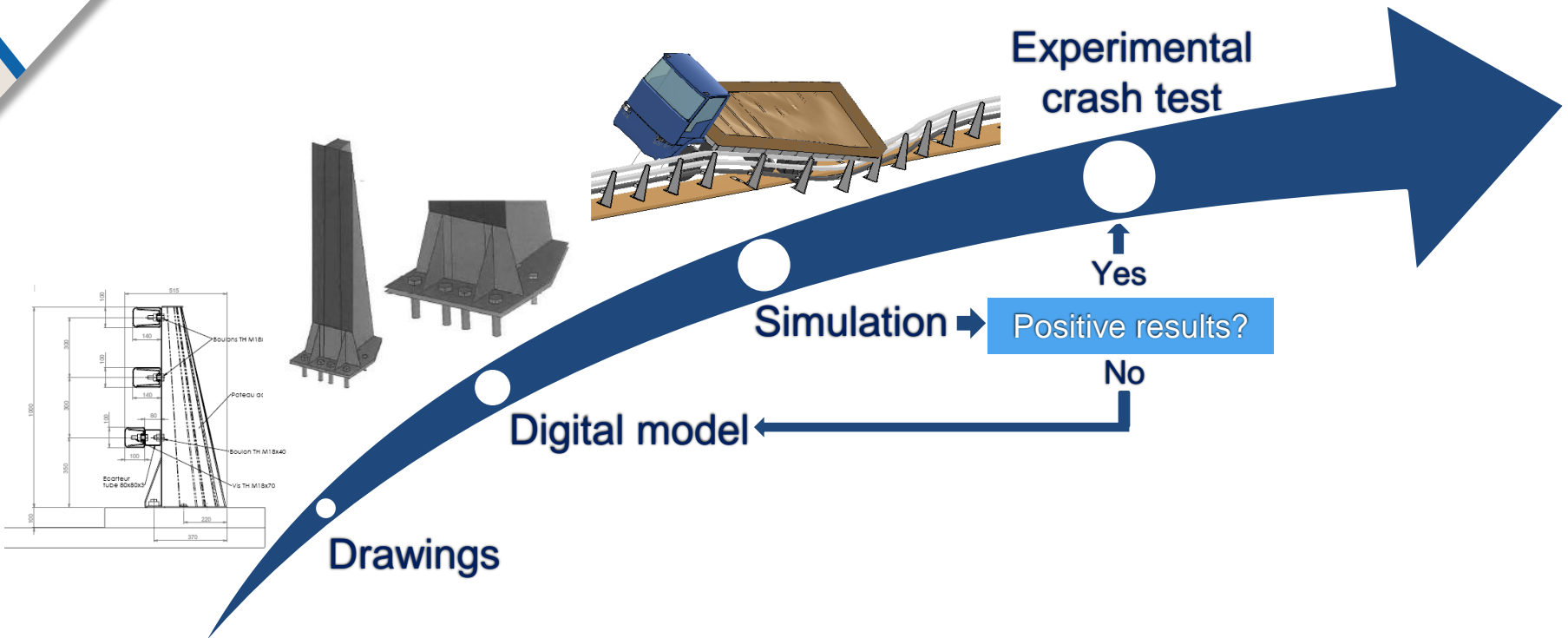
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ITT (Crash test / Simulation)
CE marking



Reason n°1: New product development

1. New product development



Simulation ↻ Increase probability to pass the crash tests
 Increase performance and/or decrease costs

1. New product development



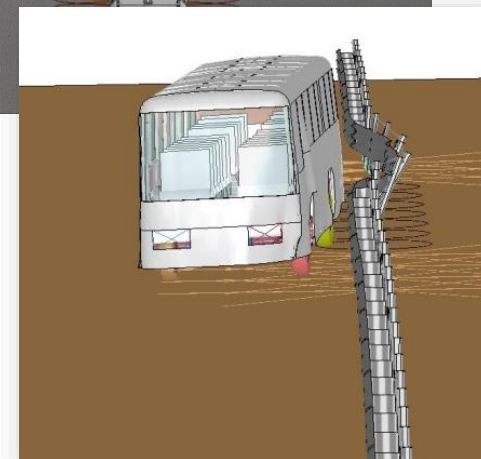
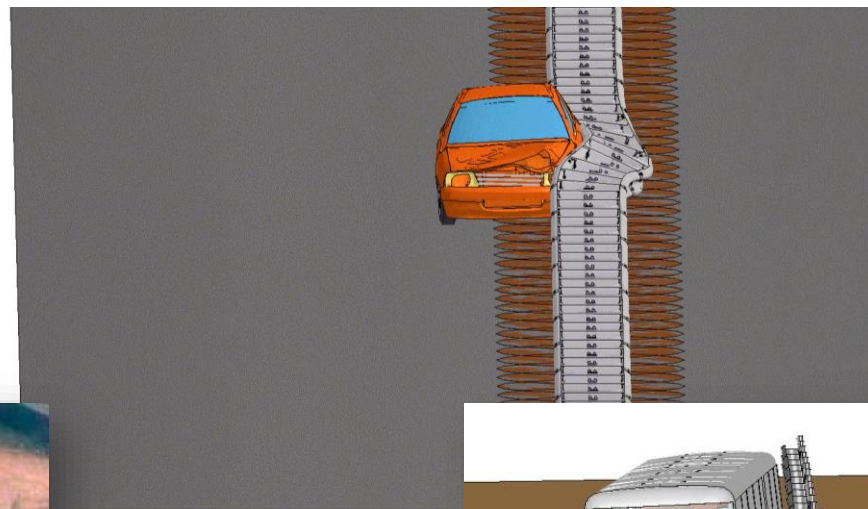
Ref: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aRf0IsLCmWU>



Ref: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eWrN3t1805w>

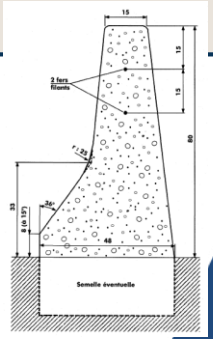
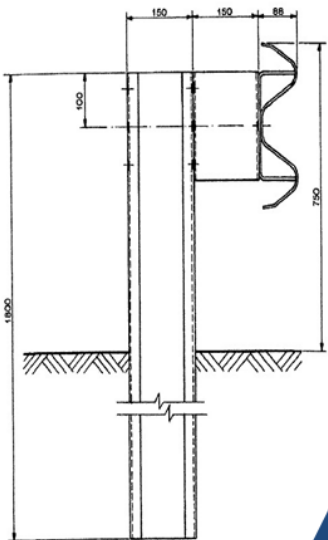
Goal n°1: Increase probability to pass the crash tests!

1. New product development



Goal n°1: Increase probability to pass the crash tests!

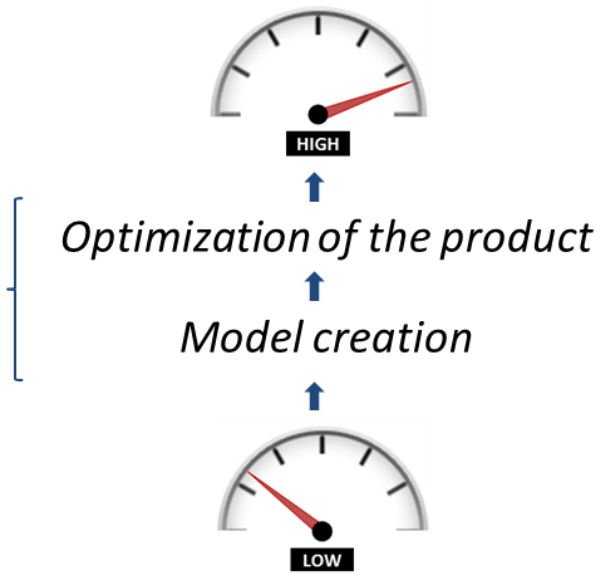
1. New product development



OPTIMIZATION PROCESS



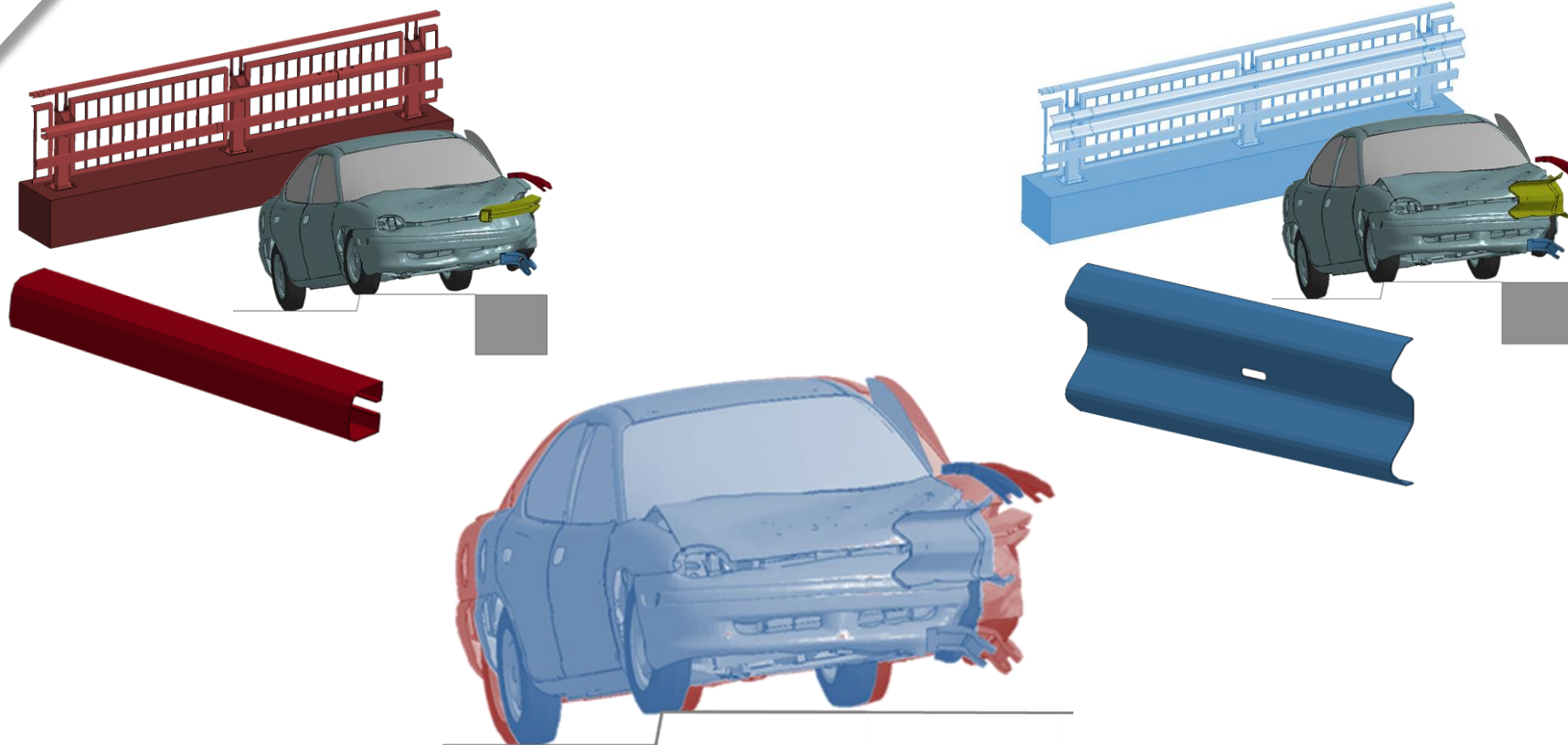
Weight reduction of ~ 25%



When working on design, grade of material, ...

Goal n°2: Increase performance & / or decrease costs!

1. New product development



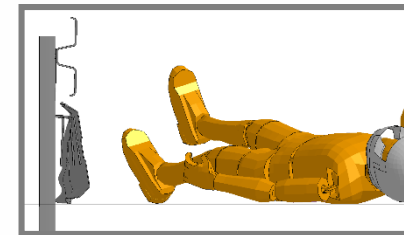
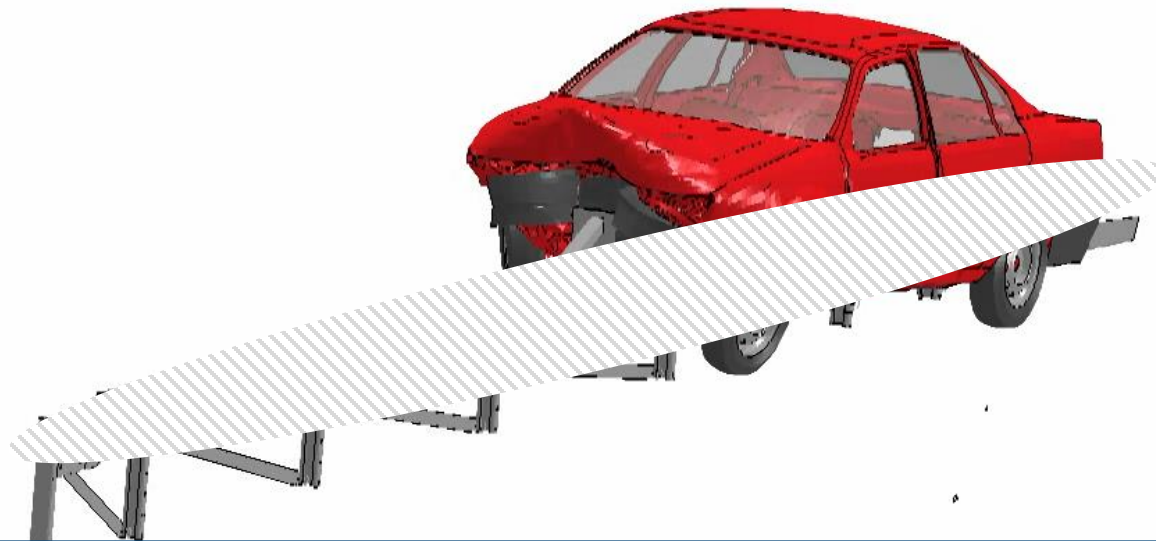
Goal n°2: Increase performance & / or decrease costs!

Ref: <https://www.lemoniteur.fr/article/homologation-et-conditions-d-emploi-du-modele-de-barriere-garde-corps-double-fonction.2099>

1. New product development



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Example of simulation results compared to real tests



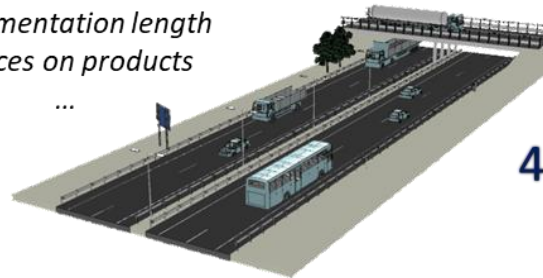
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2. Certification

*ITT (Crash test / Simulation)
CE marking*



Reason n°2: Get a CE marking for a modified product

2. Product certification

EN1317 (2010) standard for roadside protections (safety barriers, ...) allows to use simulations to assess performances of modified products.
(the reference product should be tested with real crash test)

What you have :

- A product that passed the necessary crash-tests (which is CE)
- A simulation reproducing the successful crash-tests

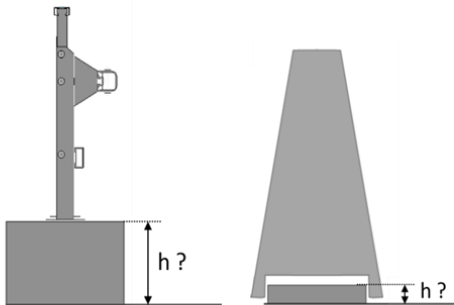
What you want :

- adapting your product without having to perform new crash tests

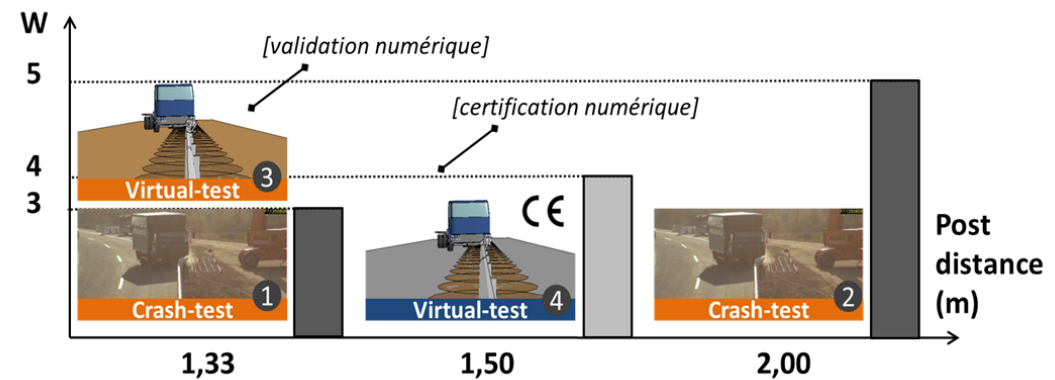
What you need :

- A simulation of the modified product using proven models according to EU best-practices (TR16303, ...)

Examples: Concrete foundation height



Family of products





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2. Product certification

BY WHOM?

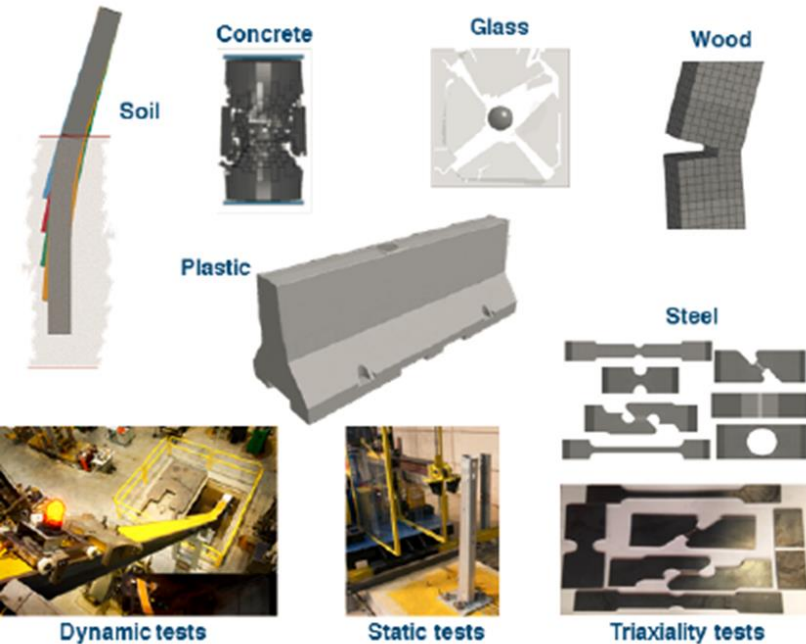


Advanced, qualified and specialized Engineering office in Finite Element Simulation (LS-DYNA)!
Following latest recommendations (TR16303, pr-EN1317-5, ...).

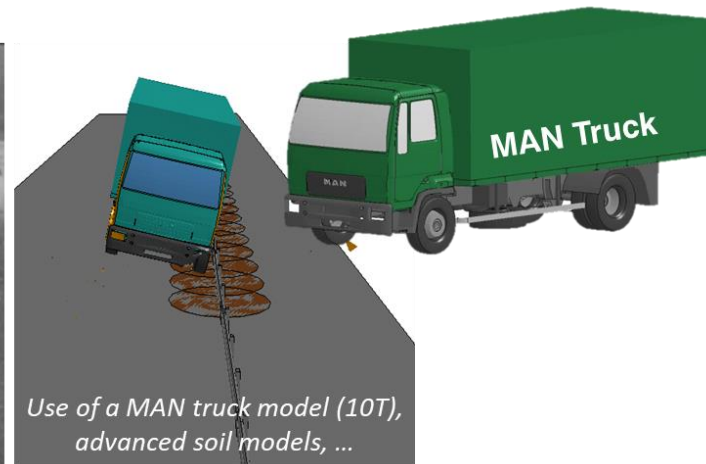
2. Product certification

BY WHOM?

Advanced models and lab Tests



Vehicle models validated according to TR16303





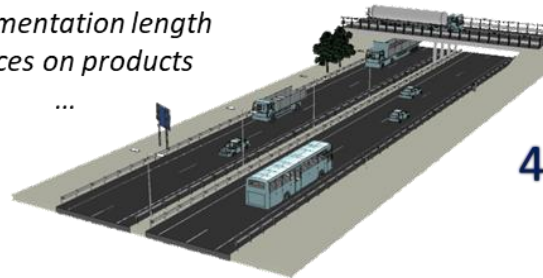
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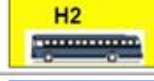








2. Certification

*ITT (Crash test / Simulation)
CE marking*



Reason n°3: Adapt the product to the site conditions (case by case)

3. Adaptation to site condition

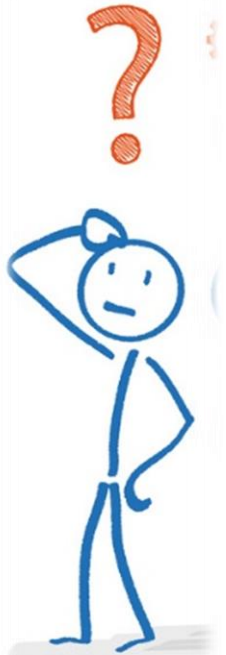
	Side Barrier	Central Barrier	Bridge Barrier
 Austria	H2 	H2 	H3 
 Belgium	H2 	H2 	H4b 
 Denmark	H1 	H2 	H3 
 Finland	N2 	N2 	H2 
 France	N2 	H1 	N2 
 Germany	H2 	H2 	H4 
 Ireland	N2 	H2 	H2 
 Italy	H2 	H3 	H4b 
 Holland	H2 	H2 	H2 
 Norway	N2 	N2 	H2 
 Spain	H1 	H2 	H3 

Different National regulations
(all based on EN1317)
in each EU countries ...

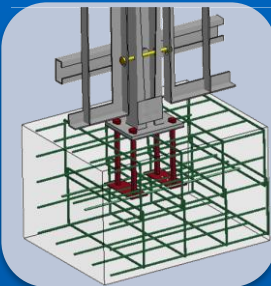
... which results in
different safety levels!

Source: www.erf.be

3. Adaptation to site condition



Some loads are not or badly attached to the vehicle



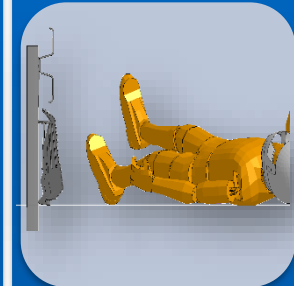
The anchoring conditions on site are different than tested



The bridge deck needs to be reinforced



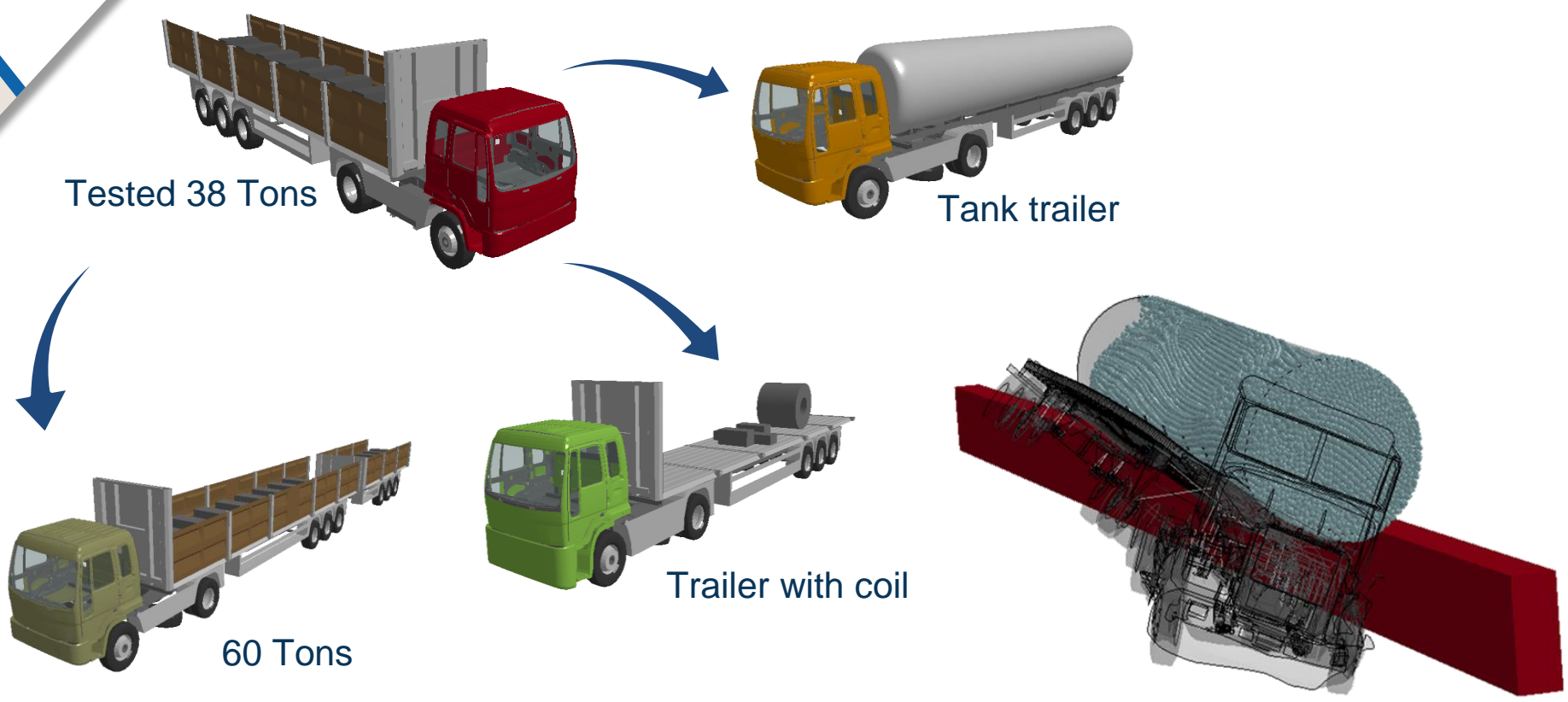
A transition between two different barriers is needed



Motorcyclist protection is added

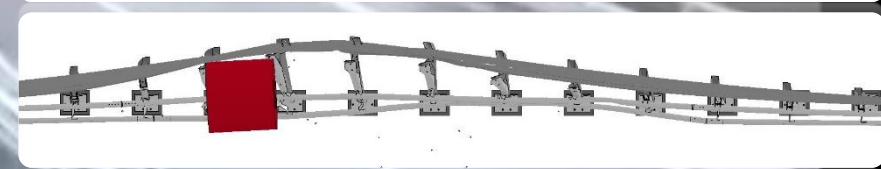
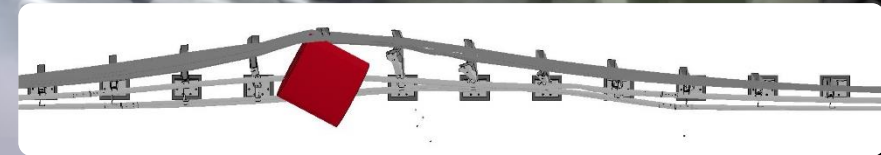
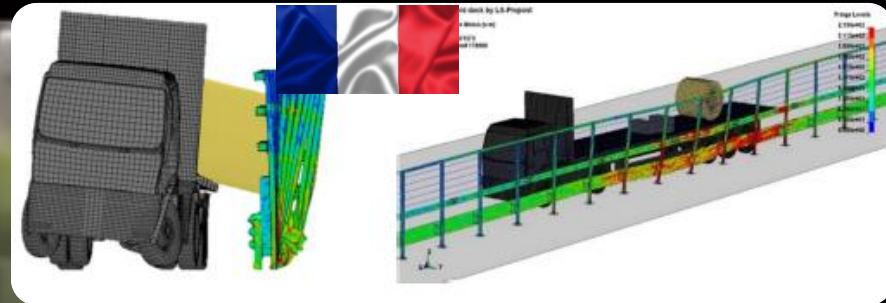
... *What if?* ...

3. Adaptation to site condition



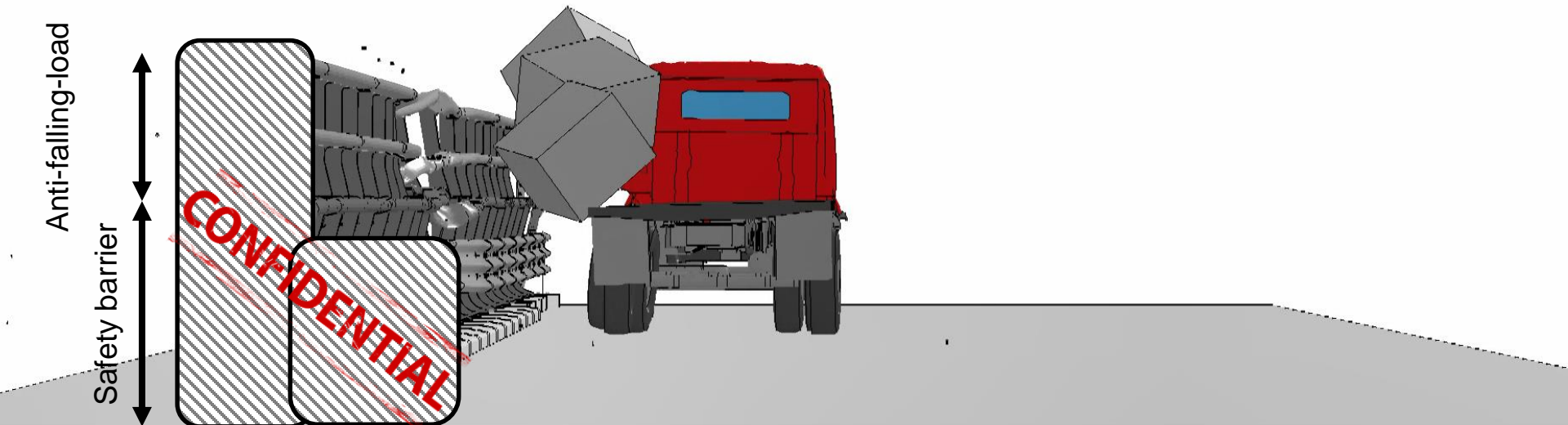
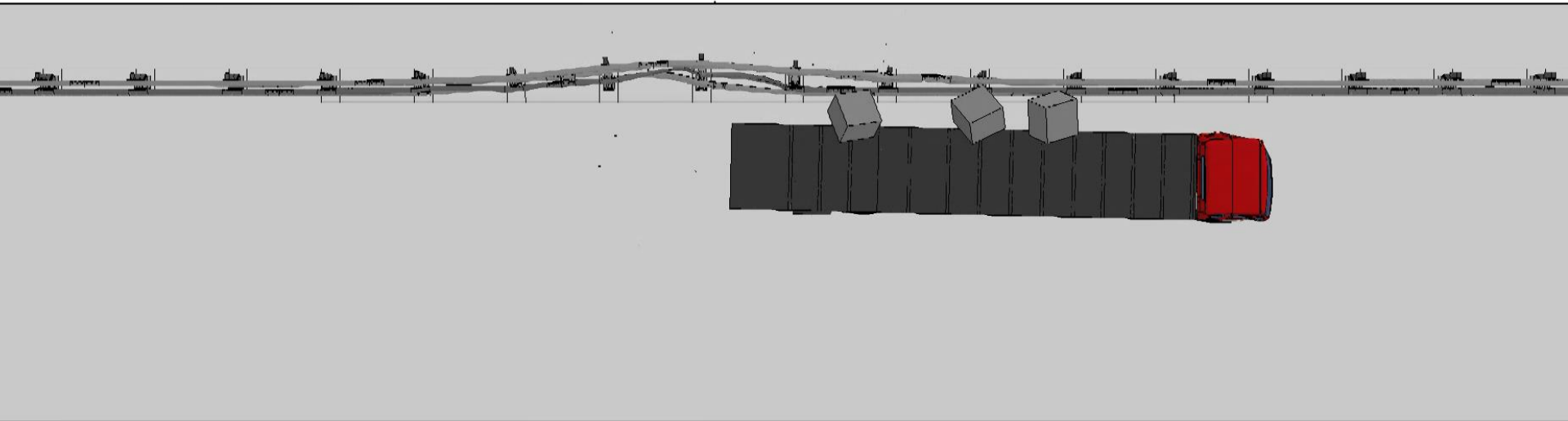
Example n°1: What if the load is not or badly attached to the trailer?

3. Adaptation to site condition



A National qualification procedure using simulation in discussion in France.

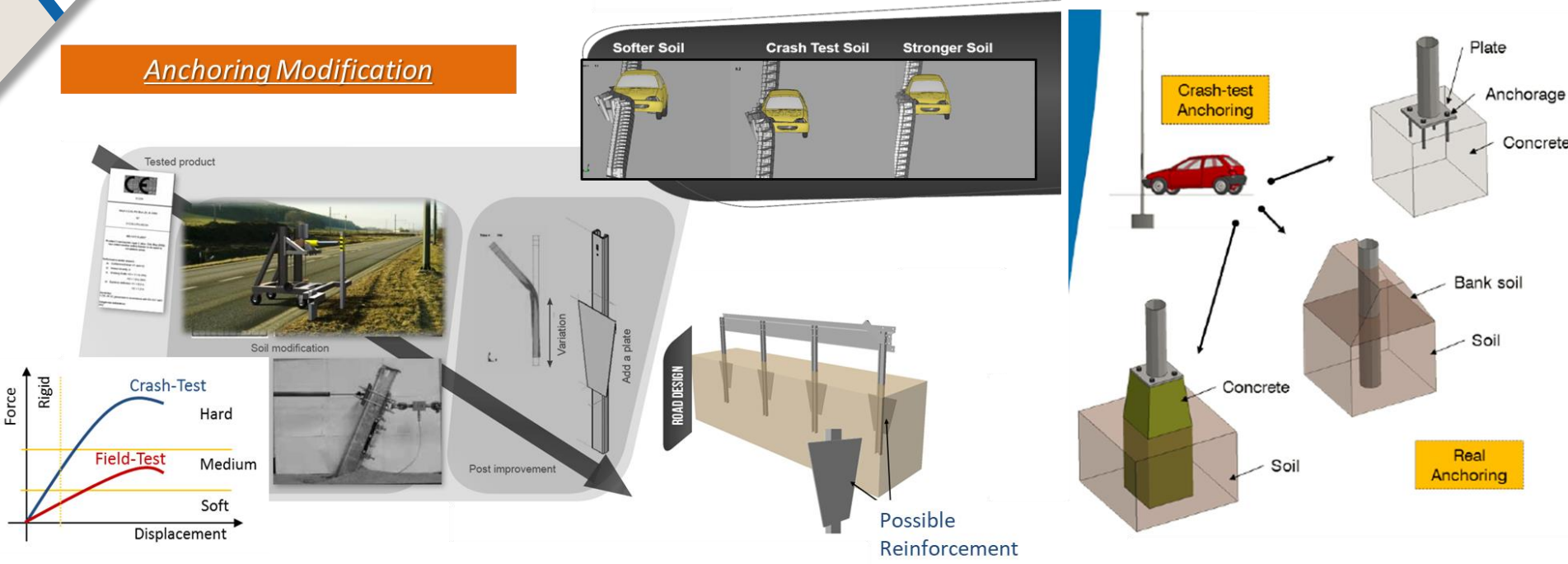
3. Adaptation to site condition



Example n°1: What if the load is not or badly attached to the trailer?

3. Adaptation to site condition

Anchoring Modification



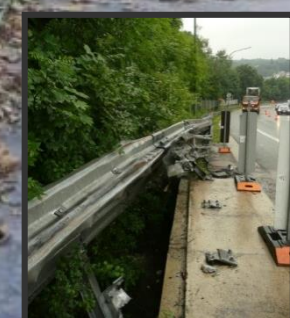
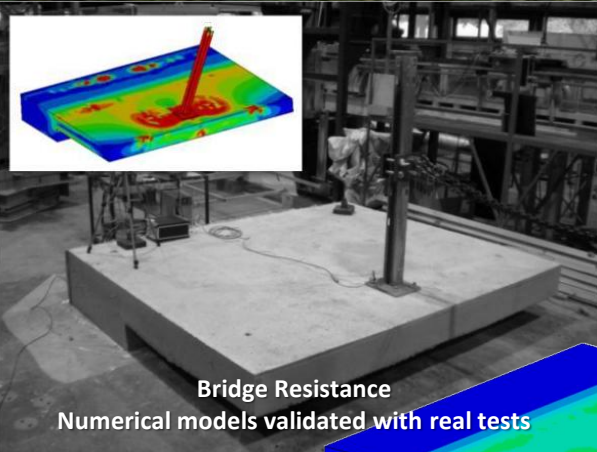
The diagram illustrates the process of anchoring modification. It includes a CE certification card, a photograph of a road with a tested product, a Force vs. Displacement graph comparing 'Crash-Test' (Hard) and 'Field-Test' (Medium) conditions, a diagram of 'Softer Soil', 'Crash Test Soil', and 'Stronger Soil' with a car crash simulation, a 'ROAD DESIGN' diagram showing 'Possible Reinforcement', and two 3D diagrams of 'Crash-test Anchoring' and 'Real Anchoring' showing the interaction between a plate, anchorage, concrete, and soil.

Example n°2: What if the soil is different from tested?

3. Adaptation to site condition

Bridge load transfer

Bridge deck reinforcement



Example n°3: What if the barrier is installed on a bridge?

3. Adaptation to site condition

Expansion Joints & Step



STEP

EXPANSION JOINTS

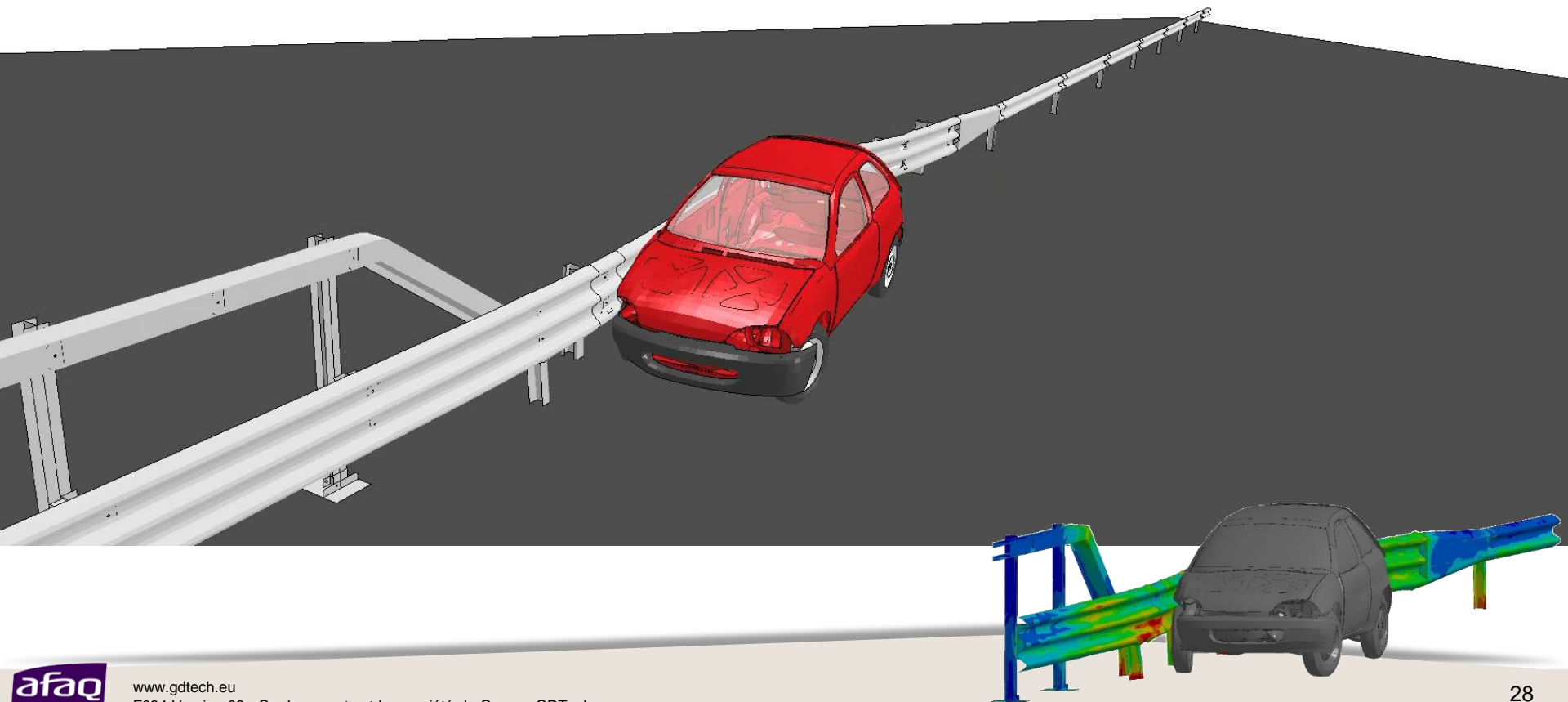
Example n°3: What if the barrier is installed on a bridge?



3. Adaptation to site condition

LS-DYNA keyword deck by LS-Prepost

Time = 0.22



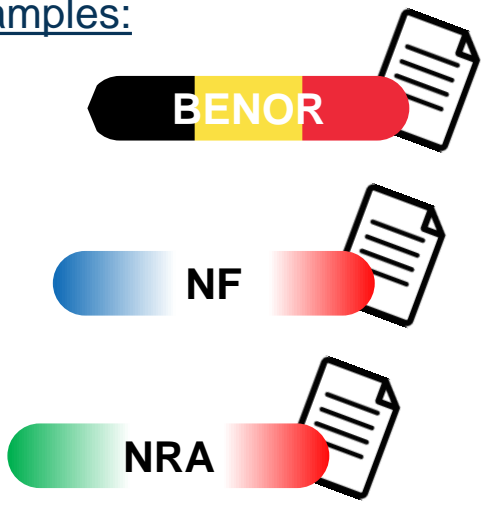
3. Adaptation to site condition

In Belgium (PTV 869, BENOR):

Famille de produit ⁽¹⁾	Niveau de retenue	Exemple (indicatif)	ΔDm TB51 ⁽²⁾	ΔDm TB11 ⁽³⁾	Pièce de liaison ⁽⁴⁾	Action
Identique	Identique	H2 W5 sur H2 W4	< 0,4 m	/	Non	Aucune action
		H2 W6 sur H2 W3				Simulation ⁽⁵⁾
	Différent ⁽³⁾	H2 W4 sur H4b W4	/	< 0,2 m	Non	Aucune action
		H1 W4 sur H2 W5				
		H2 W6 sur H4b W3				Simulation ⁽⁵⁾
Différent	Identique	H2 W5 3-w sur H2 W4	< 0,4 m	/	Non	Aucune action
					Oui	Simulation ⁽⁵⁾
		H2 W6 sur H2 W3 3-w			Oui / Non	Simulation ⁽⁵⁾
	Différent ⁽³⁾	H1 W4 - H2 W5	/	/	/	Simulation ⁽⁵⁾
		H2 W4 - H4b W4				
		H2 W6 - H4b W4				

Simulations widely used to assess transitions

Examples:

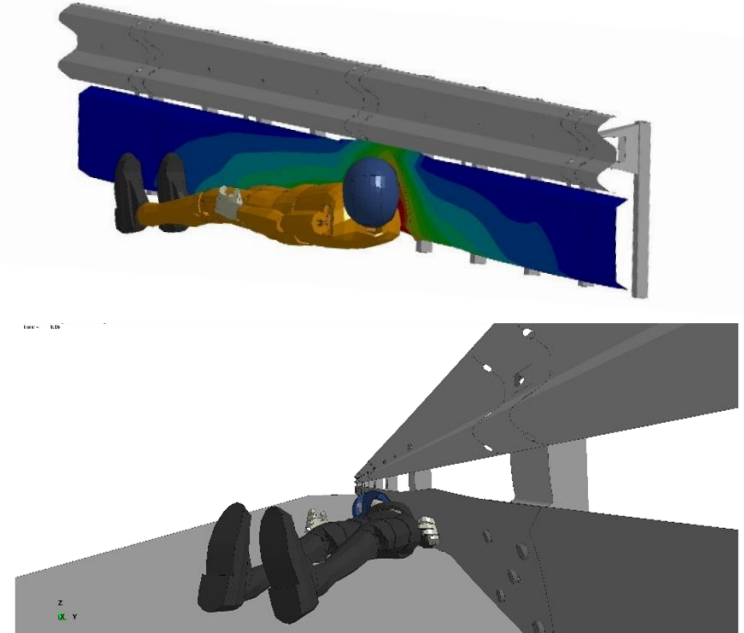


Example n°4: What if a transition between two different barriers is needed?

3. Adaptation to site condition

EN 1317 - 8

European norm
concerning motorcyclist
protection



Example n°5: What if a motorcyclist protection is added?

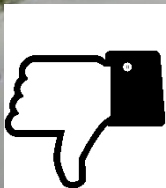
3. Adaptation to site condition



Example n°5: What if a motorcyclist protection is added?

3. Adaptation to site condition

Effect of motorcyclist protection

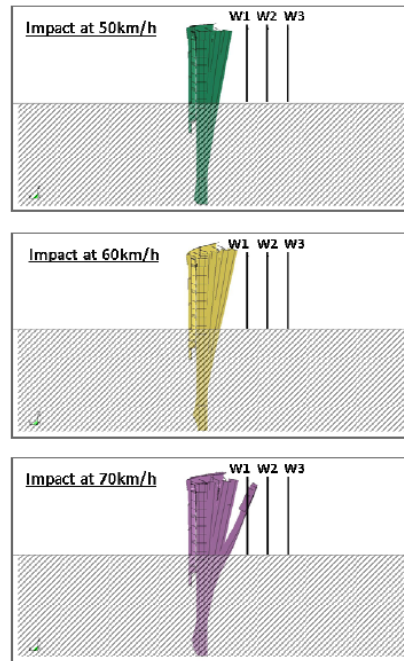
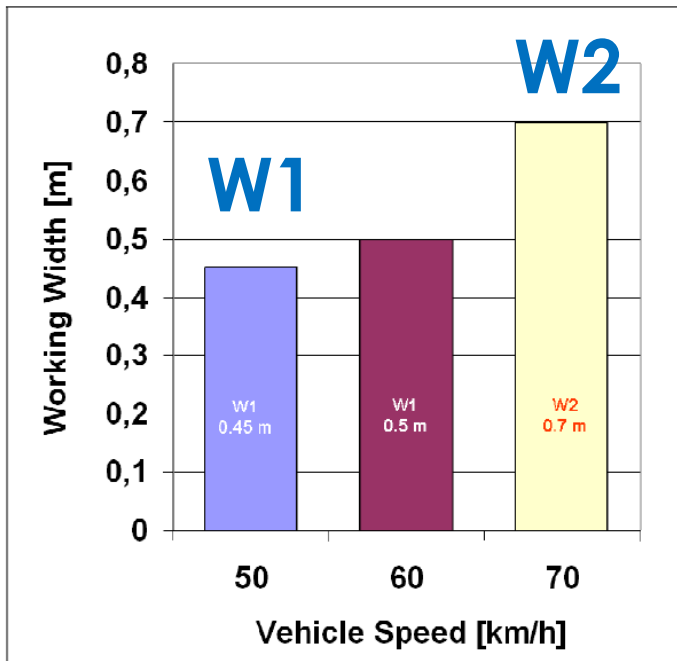


Verified by simulation



***As different MPS could be placed on different RRS,
simulation would be a good tool to assess the vehicle impacts!***

3. Adaptation to site condition



N2-W2 being W1
when speed limited to 60km/h

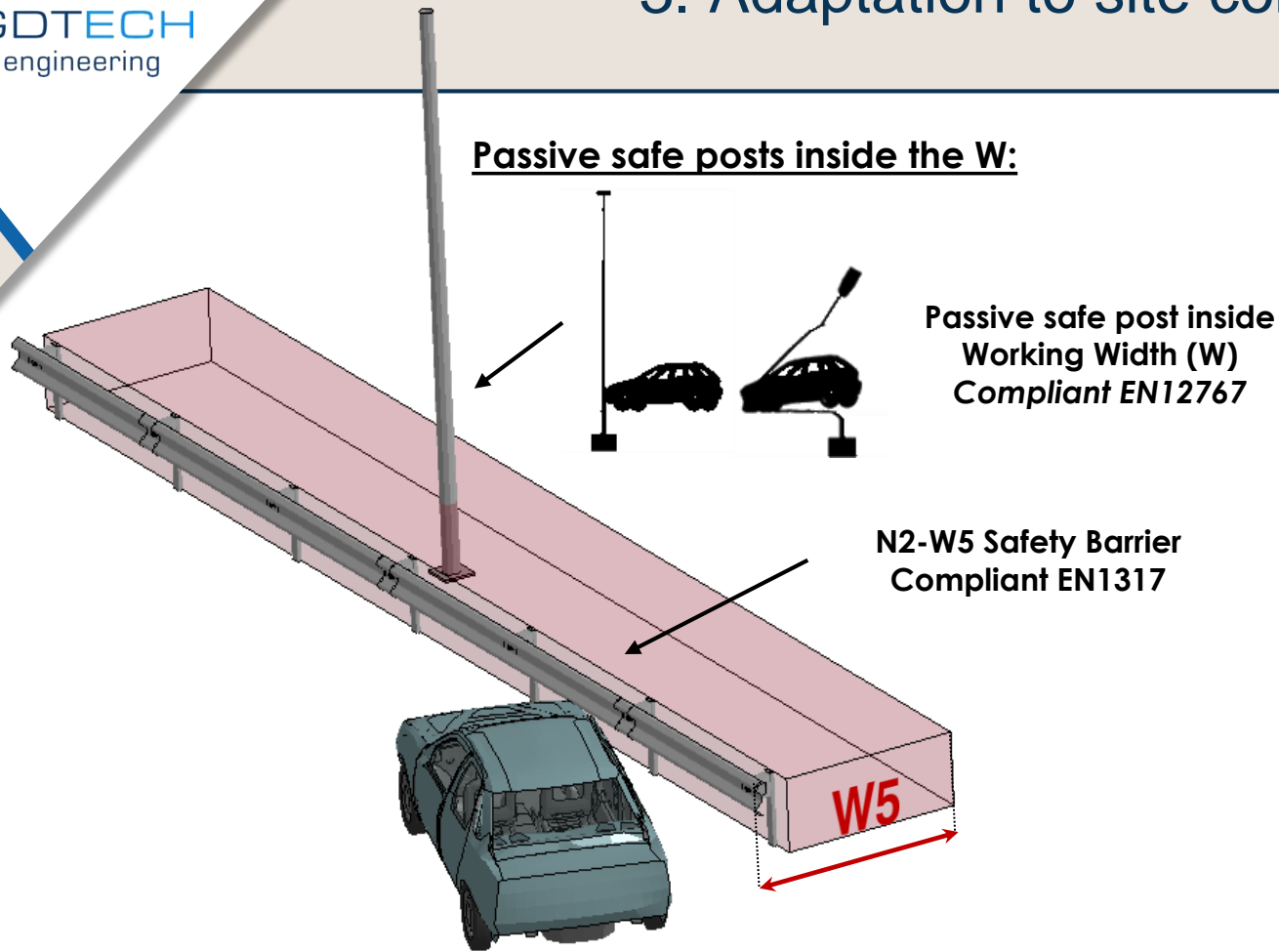


Figure 11: WW values from the simulation with reduced speed

Example n°6: Smart use of EN1317 !

3. Adaptation to site condition

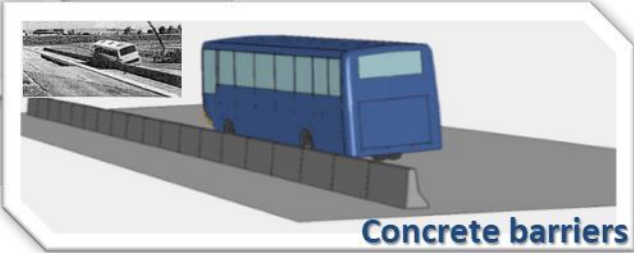
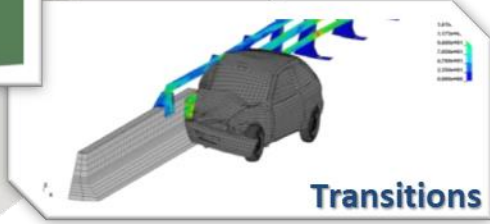
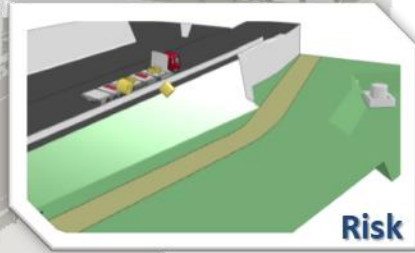
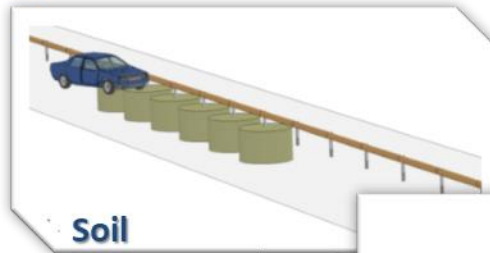
Passive safe posts inside the W:



Example n°6: Smart use of EN1317 !

3. Adaptation to site condition

Other examples



... and many other examples or “adaptation to side conditions” considerations!



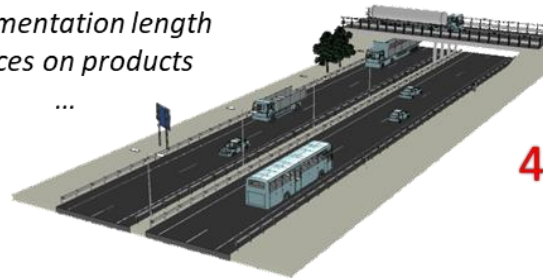
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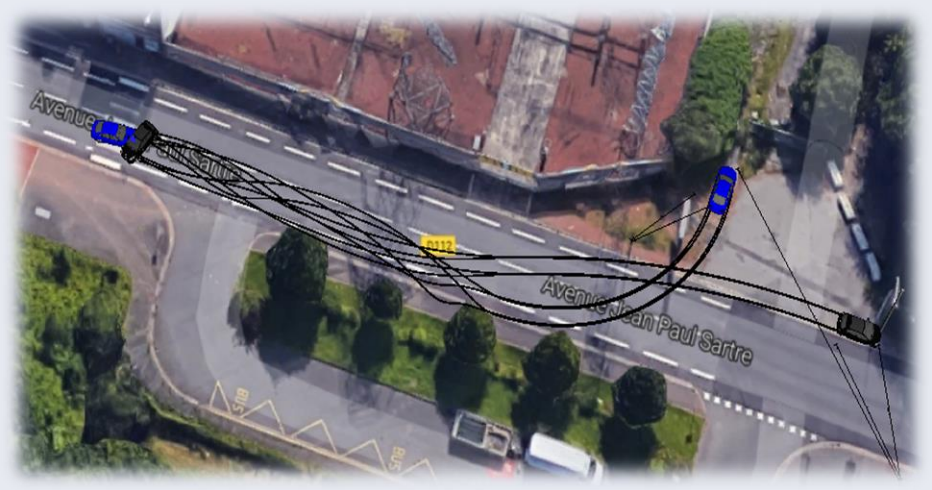
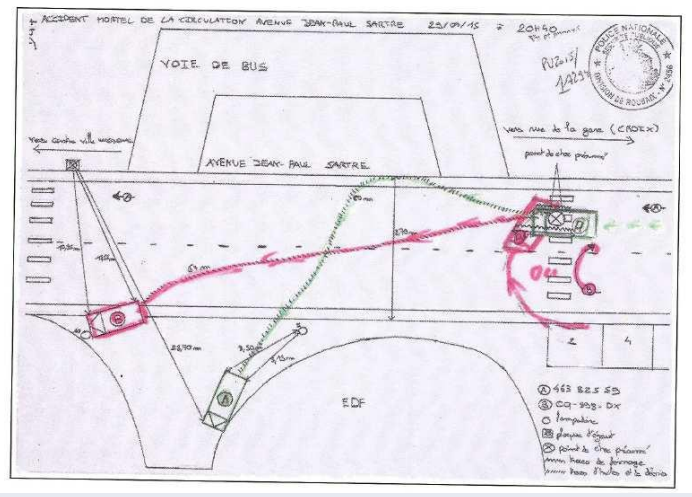
*ITT (Crash test / Simulation)
CE marking*



Reason n°4: Reconstruct an accident that happened

4. Accident reconstruction

Usually “multi-body” is preferred to analytical calculations



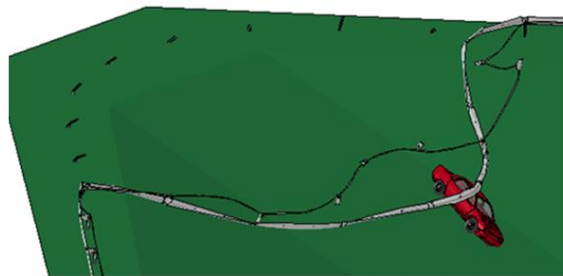
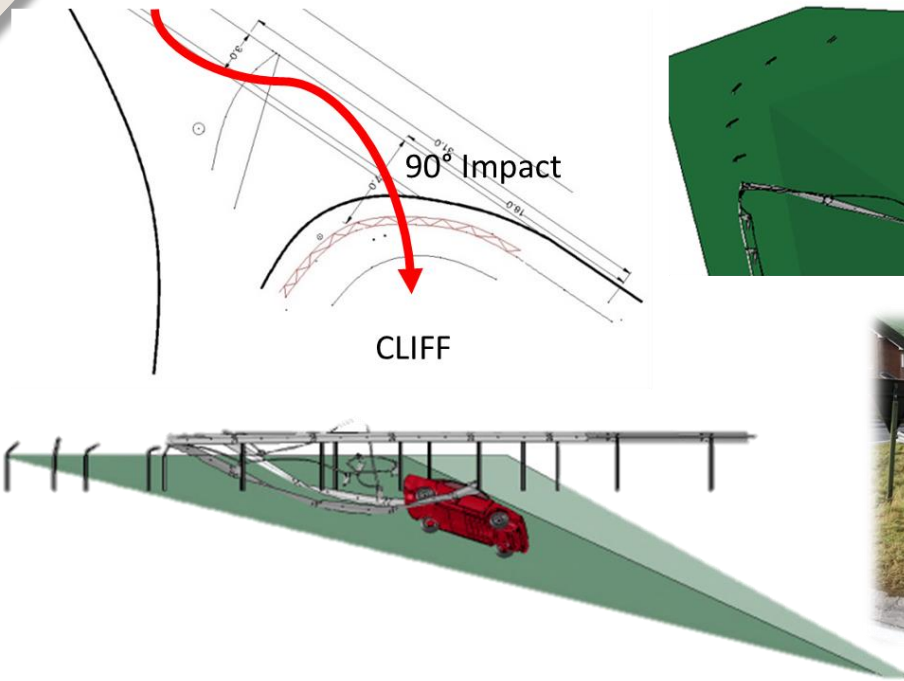
	Analytical calculation	PC-Crash calculation
Calculated Energy	585 kJ	1251 kJ
Calculated speed	103 km/h	149 km/h

But PC-Crash has some limitations when roadside equipment are involved.

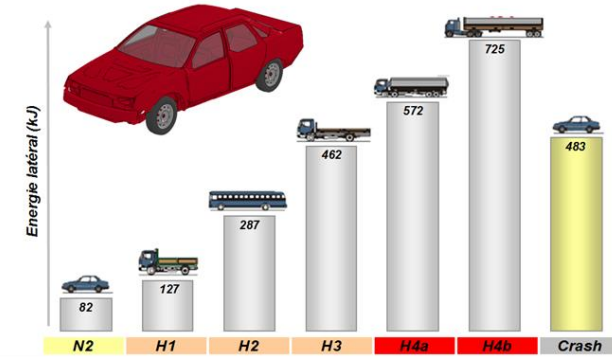
4. Accident reconstruction

Sometimes, "FEM" could be required

Frontal impact on N2



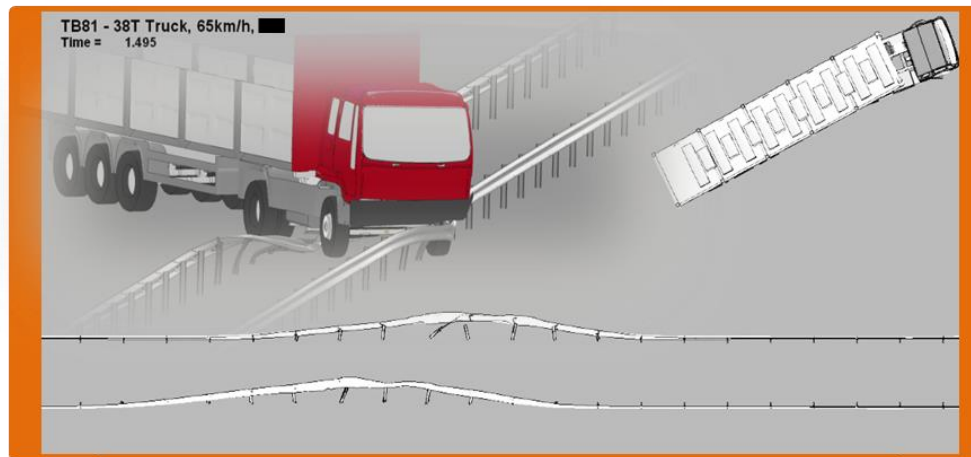
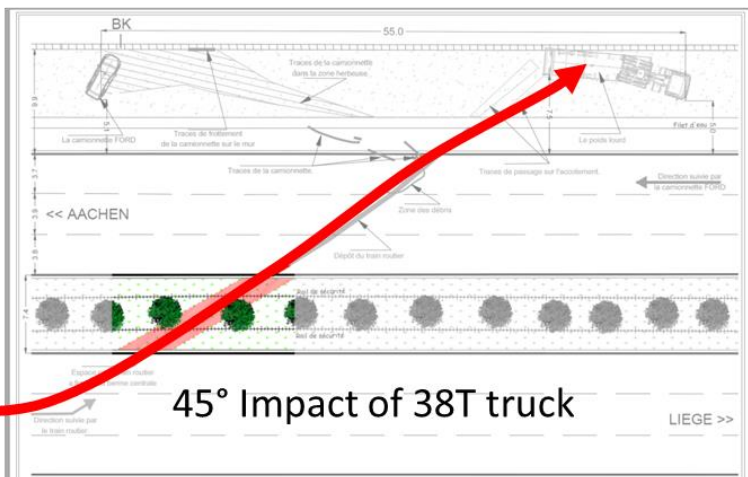
Crash: 1500kg - 90 km/h - 90°



Example n°1: Frontal impact on a N2 (non-maintained vs. maintained version)

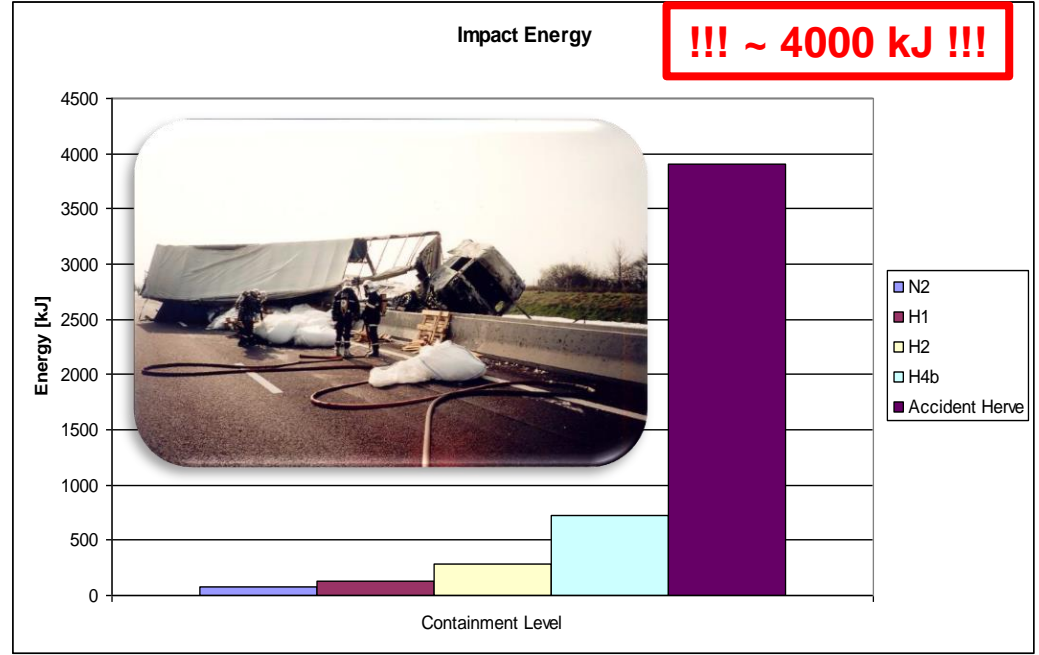
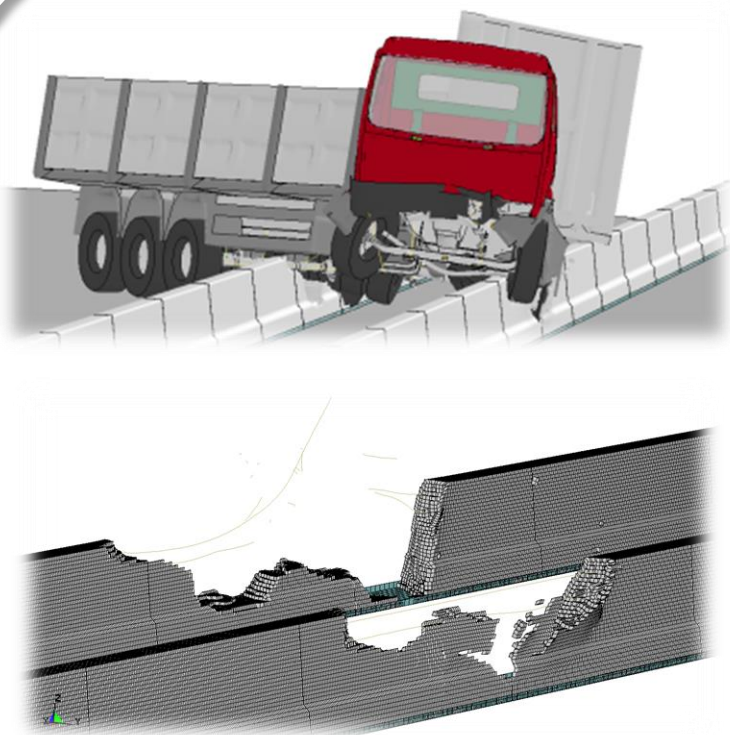
4. Accident reconstruction

Crossing of central reserves



Example n°2: Crossing of central reserves & simulations from N2 ...

4. Accident reconstruction



Example n°2: Crossing of central reserves & simulations from N2 to H2

Thank you for your attention!

Joseph MARRA - 0032 479 43 04 59

Joseph.Marra@GDTech.eu

17:32:36



Ask for our brochure!

1. New Product Development

3. Adaptation to Site Conditions

2. Certification

4. Accident Reconstruction

