EUROPEAN NEW CAR ASSESSMENT PROGRAMME
(Euro NCAP)

ASSESSMENT PROTOCOL – PEDESTRIAN PROTECTION

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EUROPEAN NEW CAR ASSESSMENT PROGRAMME (Euro NCAP)

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Table of Contents

1 INTRODUCTION .......................................................................................................................... 1

2 METHOD OF ASSESSMENT ........................................................................................................... 1

2.1 Points Calculation ...................................................................................................................... 1

3 PEDESTRIAN IMPACT ASSESSMENT ......................................................................................... 2

3.1 Criteria and Limit Values ......................................................................................................... 2

3.1.1 Headform .............................................................................................................................. 2

3.1.2 Upper Legform ...................................................................................................................... 3

3.1.3 Legform .................................................................................................................................. 3

3.2 Modifiers ................................................................................................................................... 3

3.3 Scoring & Visualisation .............................................................................................................. 3

3.3.1 Scoring .................................................................................................................................. 3

3.3.2 Headform Correction factor .................................................................................................. 4

3.3.3 Visualisation of results .......................................................................................................... 8

4 REFERENCES ............................................................................................................................... 10
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1 INTRODUCTION

Important changes have been made to the Euro NCAP ratings resulting in the introduction of the overall rating scheme. Individual documents are released for the four main areas of assessment:

- Assessment Protocol – Adult Occupant Protection.
- Assessment Protocol – Child Occupant Protection.
- Assessment Protocol – Pedestrian Protection.
- Assessment Protocol – Safety Assist.

In addition to these four assessment protocols, a separate document is provided describing the method and criteria by which the overall safety rating is calculated on the basis of the car performance in each of the above areas of assessment.

The following protocol deals with the assessments made in the area of Pedestrian Protection, in particular in the adult and child head, the upper leg form and lower leg form impacts.

2 METHOD OF ASSESSMENT

The assessment of pedestrian protection is made with the use of headform, upper legform and legform data. In the legform areas, the bumper and front of the bonnet of the car will be marked with a grid and are assessed using the two legform impactors. Euro NCAP will test “worst case” grid points and manufacturers may nominate additional tests to be performed and the results will be included in the assessment.

In the headform impact area, a grid will be marked on the outer surface of the vehicle. The vehicle manufacturer is required to provide the Euro NCAP Secretariat with data detailing the protection offered by the vehicle at all grid locations. The data shall be provided to the Euro NCAP Secretariat before any test preparation begins. The predicted level of protection offered by the vehicle is verified by Euro NCAP by means of testing of a sample of randomly selected grid-points and the overall prediction is corrected accordingly.

2.1 Points Calculation

For the legform impact areas, a sliding scale system of points scoring has been used to calculate points for each measured criterion. This involves two limits for each parameter, a more demanding limit (higher performance), below which a maximum score is obtained and a less
demanding limit (lower performance), beyond which no points are scored. Where a value falls between the two limits, the score is calculated by linear interpolation. No capping is applied to any of the measurements. The maximum score for each grid point is one point for bumper and bonnet leading ledge tests. The total score will then be scaled to a maximum of six points for each impactor.

For the headform impact area, the protection predicted by the vehicle manufacturer will be compared to the outcome of the randomly selected test locations. The results at those test locations will be used to generate a correction factor, which will then be applied to the predicted score. Only data that results in a correction factor of between 0.750 and 1.250 are accepted. Where this is not the case, the cause will be investigated and the Secretariat will subsequently take a decision as to how to proceed. Where the data are accepted, the headform score will be based on the predicted data score with correction applied.

3 PEDESTRIAN IMPACT ASSESSMENT

3.1 Criteria and Limit Values
The assessment criteria used for the pedestrian impact tests, with the upper and lower performance limits for each parameter, are summarised below. Where multiple criteria exist for an individual test, the lowest scoring parameter is used to determine the performance of that test, unless indicated otherwise.

3.1.1 Headform
The manufacturer must provide predicted data for all grid points. This data shall be expressed as a colour according to the corresponding colour boundaries for the predicted HIC\textsubscript{15} performance below. Alternatively, HIC\textsubscript{15} values may be provided.

\begin{align*}
\text{Green} & \quad HIC_{15} < 650 \\
\text{Yellow} & \quad 650 \leq HIC_{15} < 1000 \\
\text{Orange} & \quad 1000 \leq HIC_{15} < 1350 \\
\text{Brown} & \quad 1350 \leq HIC_{15} < 1700 \\
\text{Red} & \quad 1700 \leq HIC_{15}
\end{align*}

The manufacturer is allowed to colour a limited number of grid points blue where the performance is unpredictable. These grid points will always be tested. The procedure is detailed in the Pedestrian Protection Test protocol.
3.1.2 Upper Legform

*Higher performance limit*

- Bending Moment: 285Nm
- Sum of forces: 5.0kN

*Lower performance limit*

- Bending Moment: 350Nm
- Sum of forces: 6.0kN

3.1.3 Legform

*Higher performance limit*

- Tibia Bending Moment: 282Nm
- MCL Elongation: 19mm
- ACL/PCL Elongation: 10mm

*Lower performance limit*

- Tibia Bending Moment: 340Nm
- MCL Elongation: 22mm
- ACL/PCL Elongation: 10mm

3.2 Modifiers

There are no modifiers applied.

3.3 Scoring & Visualisation

3.3.1 Scoring

A maximum of 24 points is available for the headform test zone. The total score for all grid points is calculated as a percentage of the maximum achievable score, which is then multiplied by 24 points. The bonnet leading edge and bumper test zone will be awarded a maximum of 6 points each. A total of 36 points are available in the pedestrian protection assessment.

3.3.1.1 Headform

Each of the grid points can be awarded up to one point, resulting in a maximum total amount of points equal to the number of grid points. For each predicted colour the following points are awarded to the grid point:

- $HIC_{15} < 650$: 1.00 point
- $650 \leq HIC_{15} < 1000$: 0.75 points
- $1000 \leq HIC_{15} < 1350$: 0.50 points
- $1350 \leq HIC_{15} < 1700$: 0.25 points
3.3.2 Headform Correction factor
The data provided by the manufacturer is scaled using a correction factor, which is calculated based on a number of verification tests performed. The verification points are randomly selected grid points, distributed in line with the predicted colour distribution.

The actual tested total score of the verification test points is divided by the predicted total score of these verification test points. This is called the correction factor, which can be lower or higher than 1.

\[
\text{Correction Factor} = \frac{\text{Actual tested score}}{\text{Predicted score}}
\]

The correction factor is multiplied to all the grid points (excluding defaulted and blue points). The final score for the vehicle can never exceed 100% regardless of the correction factor.

3.3.2.1 HIC tolerance
As test results can be variable between labs and in-house tests and/or simulations a 10% tolerance to the HIC value of the verification test is applied. The tolerance is applied in both directions, meaning that when a tested point scores better than predicted, but within tolerance, the predicted result is applied. The tolerance only applies to verify whether the predicted colour of the tested verification point is correct. When, including tolerance, the colour is not in line with the prediction, the true colour of the test point will be determined by comparing the actual measured HIC value with the colour band in section 3.3.1.1 without applying a tolerance to the HIC value.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prediction</th>
<th>( \text{HIC}_{15} ) range</th>
<th>Accepted ( \text{HIC}_{15} ) range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Green</td>
<td>( \text{HIC}_{15} &lt; 650 )</td>
<td>( \text{HIC}_{15} &lt; 722.22 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>( 650 \leq \text{HIC}_{15} &lt; 1000 )</td>
<td>( 590.91 \leq \text{HIC}_{15} &lt; 1111.11 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange</td>
<td>( 1000 \leq \text{HIC}_{15} &lt; 1350 )</td>
<td>( 909.09 \leq \text{HIC}_{15} &lt; 1500.00 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown</td>
<td>( 1350 \leq \text{HIC}_{15} &lt; 1700 )</td>
<td>( 1227.27 \leq \text{HIC}_{15} &lt; 1888.89 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red</td>
<td>( 1700 \leq \text{HIC}_{15} )</td>
<td>( 1545.45 \leq \text{HIC}_{15} )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.3.2.2 Example:
Headform testing:
Manufacturer X has provided the following prediction to Euro NCAP with a total score of 90 points (excluding blue) out of the possible 195:
The prediction consists of the following:

- **15 Default Green** \( \times 1.00 = 15.00 \)
- **30 Green** \( \times 1.00 = 30.00 \)
- **30 Yellow** \( \times 0.75 = 22.50 \)
- **30 Orange** \( \times 0.50 = 15.00 \)
- **30 Brown** \( \times 0.25 = 7.50 \)
- **30 Red** \( \times 0.00 = 0.00 \)
- **15 Default Red** \( \times 0.00 = 0.00 \)
- **15 Blue**

**195 grid points** \[= 90.00 points\]

15 verification points were chosen for testing:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verification</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>5-10</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRID-point Prediction</td>
<td>R2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Test result (HIC)</td>
<td>750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Test result (pts)</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>13-20</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRID-point Prediction</td>
<td>R8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Test result (HIC)</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Test result (pts)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Correction factor** \( = 1.033 \)

\[
\text{Correction Factor} = \frac{\text{Actual tested score}}{\text{Predicted score}} = \frac{6.00 + 1.75}{6.00 + 1.50} = 1.033
\]
8 Blue zones were tested containing 15 blue points:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Blue Zone</th>
<th>Blue points</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GRID-point</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Test result (HIC)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Test result (pts)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The final score will be:

150 Predicted
15 Default Green
15 Default Red
15 Blue

195 grid points

The score in terms of percentage of the maximum achievable score is 96.975/195 = 49.730%

The final headform score is 49.730% x 24 = **11.935 points**

### 3.3.2.3 Upper Legform

Each of the grid points can be awarded up to one point resulting in a maximum total of points equal to the number of grid points. A linear sliding scale is applied between the relevant limits of each parameter. The upper legform performance for each grid point is based upon the worst performing parameter.

The total score for the upper legform area will be calculated out of six by scaling the sum of grid points score by the relevant number of grid points.

Example:

For a vehicle that has 9 grid points and tests are performed to points U0, U-2 & U-4 with the following results:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test result U0</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Femur upper bending moment = 281.40Nm</td>
<td>1.000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Femur middle bending moment = 342.60Nm</td>
<td>0.114 =&gt; 0.114</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Femur lower bending moment = 324.10Nm</td>
<td>0.398</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Femur sum of forces = 5.26kN</td>
<td>0.740</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test result U-2</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Femur upper bending moment = 395.81Nm</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Femur middle bending moment = 467.69Nm  
Femur lower bending moment = 435.69Nm  
Femur sum of forces = 6.80kN

**Test result U-4**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Femur upper bending moment = 152.00Nm</td>
<td>1.000</td>
<td><strong>1.000</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Femur middle bending moment = 208.00Nm</td>
<td>1.000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Femur lower bending moment = 245.00Nm</td>
<td>1.000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Femur sum of forces = 4.89kN</td>
<td>1.000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Grid points that have not been tested will be awarded the worst result from one of the adjacent points. Given that U-1 and U-3 have not been tested, both will be awarded the result from the adjacent point U-2. Symmetry will also be applied to all grid points on the opposite side of the vehicle (U+1 to U+4).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grid Points</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U+4</td>
<td>1.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U+3</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U+2</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U+1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U0</td>
<td>0.114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-2</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-3</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-4</td>
<td>1.000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The score for each individual grid point is then summed, this produces a score in terms of the maximum achievable percentage of \( \frac{2.114}{9} = 23.488\% \).

The final upper legform score is \( 23.488\% \times 6 = \mathbf{1.409 \text{ points}} \)

### 3.3.2.4 Legform

Each of the grid points can be awarded up to one point resulting in a maximum total of points equal to the number of grid points. A linear sliding scale is applied between the relevant limits of each parameter. The one point per grid point is divided into two independent assessment areas of equal weight:

1. Tibia injury assessment based on the worst performing of tibia moments \( T1, T2, T3, T4 \) (0.500 point).

2. Knee injury assessment based upon MCL elongation, as long as ACL/PCL elongation is smaller than the threshold (0.500 point).

The total score for the legform area will be calculated out of six by scaling down the sum of grid points scores by the relevant number of grid points.

Example:

For a vehicle that has 11 grid points and tests are performed to points L1, L+3 & L+5 with the following results:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test result L+1</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tibia bending moment = 280.00Nm</td>
<td>0.500</td>
<td>0.500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ACL or PCL elongation = 10.00mm Fail } 0.000
MCL elongation = 15.00mm 0.500 = 0.500

Test result L+3
Tibia bending moment = 320.00Nm 0.172 Score 0.172
ACL or PCL elongation = 9.50mm Pass } 0.250
MCL elongation = 20.50mm 0.250 = 0.422

Test result L+5
Tibia bending moment = 340.00Nm 0.000 Score 0.000
ACL or PCL elongation = 10.00mm Fail 0.000
MCL elongation = 19.00mm 0.000 = 0.000

Grid points that have not been tested will be awarded the worst result from one of the adjacent points. Given that L0, L+2 & L+4 have not been tested, L0 will be awarded the score from L+1, L+2 will be awarded the score from L+3 and L+4 will be awarded the score from L+5. Symmetry will also be applied to the other side of the vehicle.

L+5 L+4 L+3 L+2 L+1 L0 L-1 L-2 L-3 L-4 L-5
0.0 0.0 0.422 0.422 0.500 0.500 0.500 0.422 0.422 0.0 0.0

The score for each individual grid point is then summed, this produces a score in terms of the maximum achievable percentage of 3.188/11 = 28.981%
The final upper legform score is 28.981% x 6 = 1.739 points

3.3.3 Visualisation of results
3.3.3.1 Headform results
The protection provided by each grid location is illustrated by a coloured area, on an outline of the front of the car. Where no grid is used in the assessment and the fallback scenario is adopted, the same 5 colour boundaries and HIC650 – HIC 1700 values will be applied. The headform performance boundaries are detailed below.

Green HIC_{15} < 650
Yellow 650 \leq HIC_{15} < 1000
Orange 1000 \leq HIC_{15} < 1350
Brown 1350 \leq HIC_{15} < 1700
Red 1700 \leq HIC_{15}

3.3.3.2 Legform & upper legform results
The protection provided by each grid location is illustrated by a coloured point on an outline of the front of the car. The colour used is based on the points awarded for that test site (rounded to
three decimal places), as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Grid Point Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Green</td>
<td>( 0.750 \leq \text{grid point score} &lt; 1.000 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>( 0.500 \leq \text{grid point score} &lt; 0.750 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange</td>
<td>( 0.250 \leq \text{grid point score} &lt; 0.500 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown</td>
<td>( 0.000 \leq \text{grid point score} &lt; 0.250 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red</td>
<td>grid point score = 1.000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
REFERENCES

