

### Korea Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport



# **Traffic Fatality National Target**



Source: KOROAD(2011)

Policy goals: Reduction of traffic accident fatalities by 30% during the period 2013~2017



# **Korean New Car Assessment Program**



# **Progress of KNCAP**

• 9 Items, total tested vehicles by 2013, 118 Vehicles: Sedan 112, Bus 4, Small Truck 2



# **Effects of KNCAP: Full Frontal Impact Test**



Passenger: 50%ile Male(~2012)
 5%ile Female(2013~)



※ Average for first 3 years (1999-2001)vs. Average for recent 3 years (2010-2012)



## **Effects of KNCAP: Side Impact Test**

### Side Impact Test



- Moving Barrier: 950 kg
- Impact Speed: 55 km/h
- Driver: 50%ile EuroSID II



### Comparison of initial data and recent data

• Combined injuries:  $11.3\% \Rightarrow 3.0\%$ 



## **Effects of KNCAP: Pole Side Impact Test**

### Pole Side Impact Test



- Impact Speed: 29 km/h
- Impact Angle: 90 degree
- Driver: 50%ile EuroSID II

### Average Probability of Injury(AIS 3+)



### Comparison of test data(AIS3+)

- Probability of combined injuries
  - 2009: 95.6% (No vehicles have curtain airbag)
  - 2010+:  $\geq$ 10% (all vehicles with curtain airbag)



### **KNCAP Roadmap (2014-2019)**



# **Update Test Protocols (Current vs. Future)**

# Full Frontal Impact • Test vehicle is crashed to the rigid barrier with 56 km/h velocity • 50% ile male dummy(driver seat) and 5% ile female dummy(passenger seat) • Evaluate passenger injuries (for example head, chest and upper legs) • Evaluate passenger injuries (for example head, chest and upper legs) • Evaluate passenger injuries (for example head, chest and upper legs) • Evaluate passenger injuries (for example head, chest and upper legs) • Evaluate passenger injuries (for example head, chest and upper legs) • Evaluate passenger injuries (for example head, chest and upper legs) • Evaluate passenger injuries (for example head, chest and upper legs) • Evaluate passenger injuries (for example head, chest and upper legs) • Evaluate passenger injuries (for example head, chest and upper legs) • Evaluate passenger injuries (for example head, chest and upper legs) • Evaluate passenger injuries (for example head, chest and upper legs) • Evaluate passenger injuries (for example head, chest and upper legs) • Evaluate passenger injuries (for example head, chest and upper legs) • Evaluate passenger injuries (for example head, chest and upper legs) • Evaluate passenger injuries (for example head, chest and upper legs) • Evaluate passenger injuries (for example head, chest and upper legs) • Test vehicle is crashed to the 40% offset barrier with 64 km/h velocity

### Offset Impact

- 50%ile male dummies(driver and passenger seat)
- Evaluate passenger injuries(for example head, chest, upper and lower legs)





# **Update Test Protocols (Current vs. Future)**

### The movable barrier crashes to test vehicle with 55 km/h velocity

- 50%ile EuroSID II dummy(driver seat)
- Evaluate passenger injuries (for example head, chest and pelvis).





Rr: WorldSID 50%

Pole Side Impact

Side Impact

- Impact speed: 29 km/h
- 50%ile EuroSID II dummy(driver seat)
- Evaluate passenger head injury





# **Update Test Protocols (Current vs. Future)**

### Whiplash

- This test is rear crash using sled equipment
- Test velocity is 16 km/h and dummy is BioRID II



Add 2<sup>nd</sup> Row Seat Dynamic Tests

### Pedestrian Protection

- Head and leg form are impacted on vehicle hood and bumper with 40 km/h velocity
  Evaluate head and leg injuries
- Evaluate head and leg injuries



Active Hood or Pedestrian Airbag Test if avail.



### **Overall Rating Evaluation Procedures**





# New Overall Rating Scoring Display System





# Thank you for your attention!

# www.car.go.kr/kncap (website) m.car.go.kr/kncap (mobile)



