

# Physics Models Used in Design Solutions

# Physics of airbags

Driver mass: 50 kg    Speed before: 30 mph (13 m/s)    Speed after: 0 mph

Change in momentum during crash =  $50 \text{ kg} \cdot 13 \text{ m/s} = 650 \text{ kg m/s}$

## Without front airbag

$\Delta \text{ momentum} = \text{FORCE} \cdot \text{time}$

When you hit the dashboard, change in momentum happens quickly (assuming 0.01 s), so force is huge.

$$650 = 0.01 \text{ s} \cdot 65,000 \text{ N}$$

$$\text{time} = 0.01 \text{ s} \quad \text{force} = 65,000 \text{ N}$$

## With front airbag

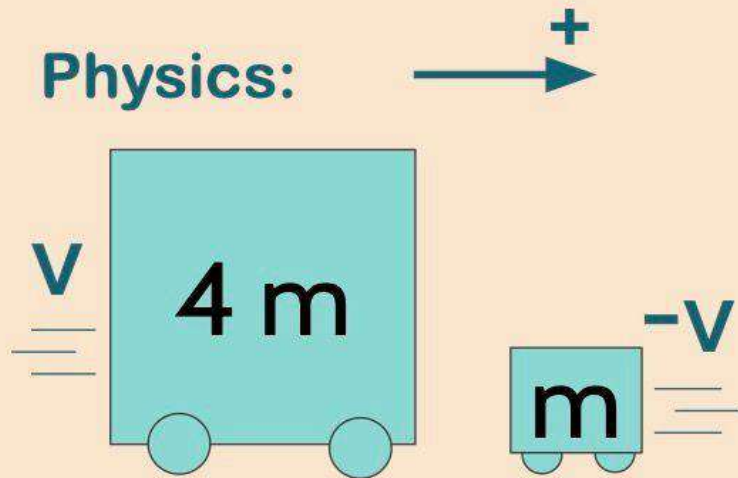
$\Delta \text{ momentum} = \text{force} \cdot \text{TIME}$

When you hit an airbag, the change in momentum takes more time (assuming 0.1 s), so force is much less.

$$650 = 0.1 \text{ s} \cdot 6,500 \text{ N}$$

$$\text{time} = 0.1 \text{ s} \quad \text{force} = 6,500 \text{ N}$$

## Physics:



"Before" momentum:

$$4mv + (-1mv) = 3mv$$

Assume the big truck slows down  $\frac{1}{2}$ , then:

"After" momentum:  $3mv = 2mv + 1mv$

Change in momentum for small car =  $2mv$



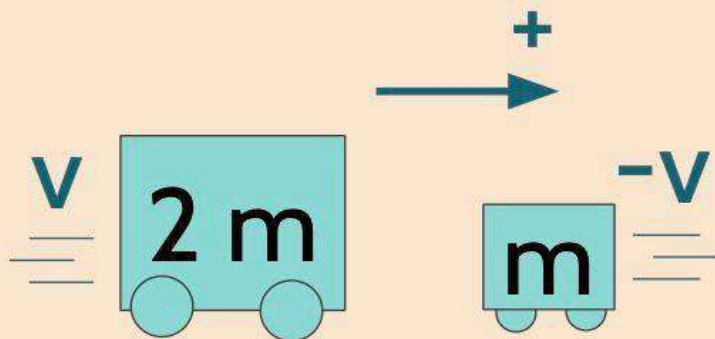
"Before" momentum:

$$2mv + (-1mv) = 1mv$$

Assume the big truck slows down  $\frac{1}{2}$ , then:

"After" momentum:  $1mv = 1mv + 0$

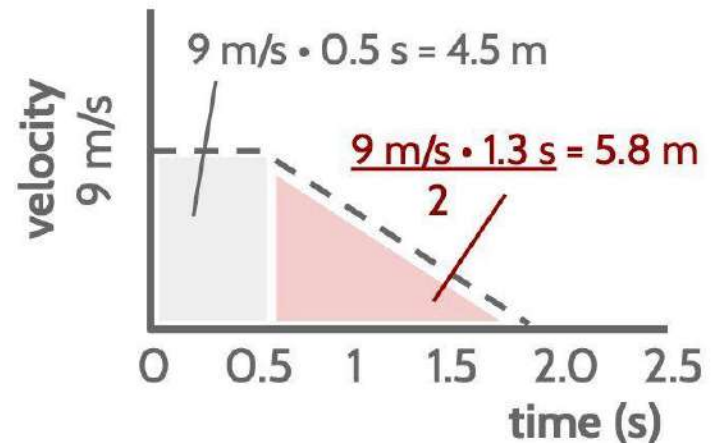
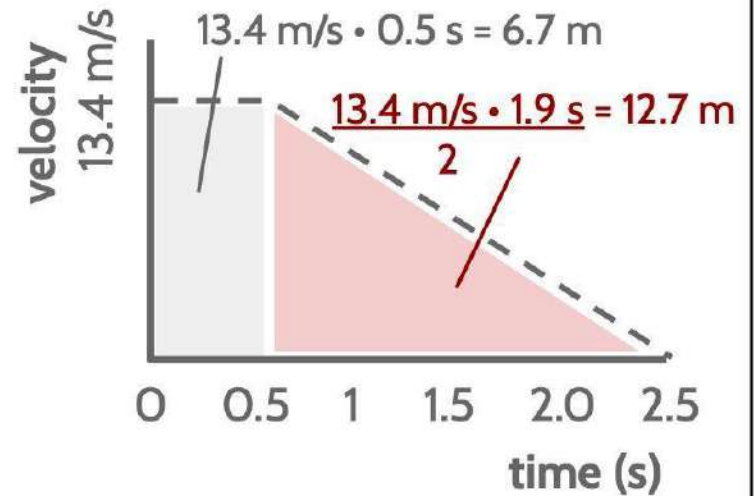
Change in momentum for small car =  $1mv$



**Physics:** Speed humps reduce speeds by 10 mph. If we can reduce vehicle speed on Park Ave. from 30 mph to 20 mph, we can cut the braking distance of cars in half from about 64 ft to 34 ft, **assuming 7 m/s/s deceleration.**

$30 \text{ mph} = 13.4 \text{ m/s}$     reaction time =  $0.5 \text{ s}$   
 $13.4 \text{ m/s} \cdot 0.5 \text{ s} = 6.7 \text{ m} = 22 \text{ ft}$   
 $13.4 \text{ m/s} / 7 \text{ m/s/s} = 1.9 \text{ s}$  braking time  
 $\frac{1}{2} (13.4 \text{ m/s} \cdot 1.9 \text{ s}) = 12.7 \text{ m} = 42 \text{ ft} \rightarrow 64 \text{ ft}$

$20 \text{ mph} = 9 \text{ m/s}$     reaction time =  $0.5 \text{ s}$   
 $9 \text{ m/s} \cdot 0.5 \text{ s} = 4.5 \text{ m} = 15 \text{ ft}$   
 $9 \text{ m/s} / 7 \text{ m/s/s} = 1.3 \text{ s}$  braking time  
 $\frac{1}{2} \cdot (9 \text{ m/s} \cdot 1.3 \text{ s}) = 5.8 \text{ m} = 19 \text{ ft} \rightarrow 34 \text{ ft}$



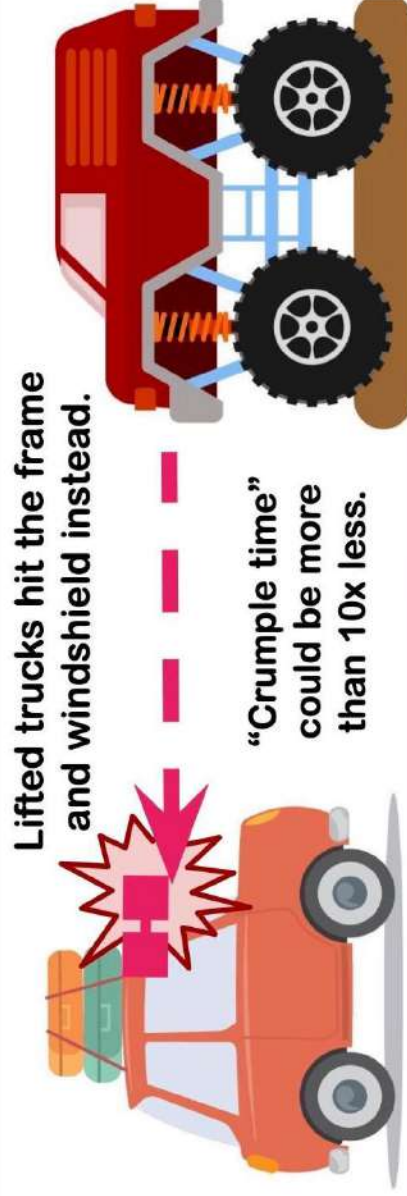
Data Source: US DOT Federal Highway Administration. (2017).; Police Radar Information Center



When a regular truck hits the front of a family car, the crumple zone increases the time to slow down.

Physics: When the family car hits a truck, the crumple zone can crumple for the whole slowing time. If this is 0.1 s, then the force on the car to slow it down could be

$$F = m \cdot \Delta v / \Delta t \quad 1,000 \cdot 20 / 0.1 = 200,000 \text{ N}$$



Physics: The windshield and the frame of the family car are the only matter in the way of the lifted truck that can crumple to stop it.

$$F = m \cdot \Delta v / \Delta t \quad 1,000 \cdot 20 / 0.01 = 2,000,000 \text{ N}$$

Image credits: Vectorportal.com