AIR BAG SYSTEM IN PASSENGER CARS

1.HISTORY

FOR YEARS S/BELT HAS BEEN THE SOLE FORM OF PASSIVE RESTRAINT WHICH SAVED THOUSANDS OF LIFE IN DIRECT COLLISIONS.

1950's - RESEARCH WAS STARTED IN A/BAG TECHNOLOGY.

1970's - INVENTION OF SMALL PROPELLANT INFLATORS.

1980's - COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF A/BAG SYSTEM IN AUTOMOBILES.

STATISTICS SHOW THAT AIR BAG REDUCES RISK OF DYING IN FRONTAL CRASH BY ABOUT 30 %.

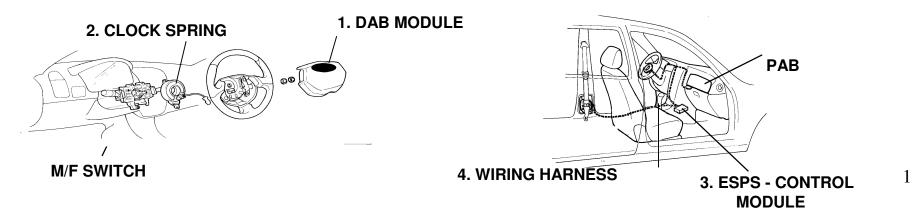
2.FUNCTIONS

ABSORBS KINEMATIC ENERGY OF OCCUPANTS.

PROTECTS OCCUPANTS FROM INTERIOR TRIMS.

REDUCES OCCUPANT'S NECK LOAD BY KINEMATICALLY RESTRAINING SPIN OF NECK.

3.BASIC COMPONENTS



3.1 DAB MODULE

COMPONENTS

1. BAG

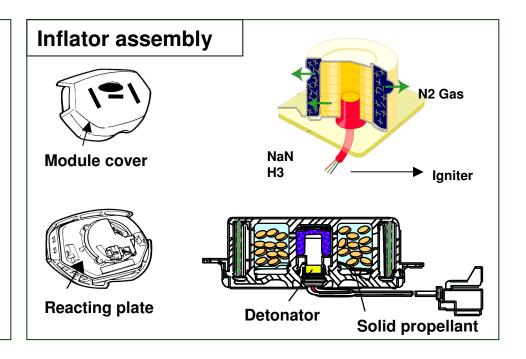
- NYLON/ 2 VENT MODES

2. INFLATOR

- SOLID PROPELLANT (sodium azide)
- DETONATOR

3. MODULE COVER

- 'H' Pattern tear seam



3.2 CLOCK SPRING

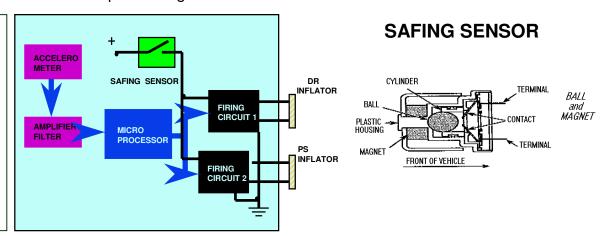


FUNCTION- KEEPS THE DAB CONNECTOR FROM GETTING DAMAGED.

3.3 ESPS OR CONTROL MODULE

Continuously monitor the vehicle's longitudinal acceleration to detect the beginning of a crash. If an impact is detected, activate the DAB, PAB, and 2 BPTs at the required firing instant.

COMPONENTS 1. SAFING SENSOR - Electromechanical switch - measures the impact 2. ACCELEROMETER - Crash sensor - measures deceleration rate 3. MICROPROCESSOR



4. CHEMISTRY OF INFLATION

A solid propellant is ignited which burns extremely rapidly to create a large volume of gas to inflate the bag

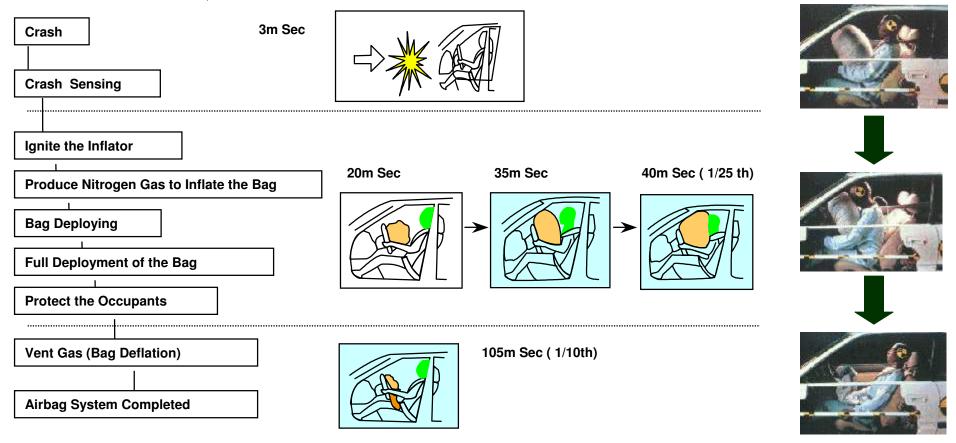
SODIM AZIDE (NaN3): MOST COMMONLY USED DUE TO ITS HIGH GAS GENERATION RATIO

2 NaN3(s) - Na (s) + 3N2

RATE OF INFLATION OF A/BAG - 200 mph

SODIUM AZIDE NITROGEN GAS

4.OPERATING SEQUENCE



5.FUTURE OF AIR BAG - SMART SYSTEMS

- **1.WEIGHT SENSORS**: SENSOR TO DETERMINE WEIGHT & TYPE OF OCCUPANT IN SEAT (PASS SIDE)
- 2.INFRARED OCCUPANT DETECT: INFRA RED BEAMS TO DETECT DISTANCE OF PASS FROM A/BAG AND ADAPT FORCE OF DEPLOYMENT
- 3.CAPACITIVE REFLECTIVE OCCUPANT SENSING: DETECT PRESENCE OF OCCUPANTS IN SEAT
- 4.UPDATED SENSOR: CAPABILITY TO DEPLOY S/BELT PRETENSIONERS FASTER, MORE BENEFIT FROM A/BAG