



## Pedestrian/Bicycle Crash Analysis



Instructors: Tony Becker / Mike Reade

Date: 10-Jun-09

Place: Augusta, ME

Vehicle: 1999 PLY. GRAND VOYAGER SE

VIN: 1P4GP44G9XB508597

OL: 200 Inches

OW: 76 Inches

WB: 119 Inches

FOH: 34 Inches

ROH: 47 Inches

Weight: 4,186.00 lb

Hood H: 30 Inches

**Searle (Angle):**

$$V = \frac{\sqrt{2 \times \mu \times g \times d}}{[\cos \theta + (\mu \times \sin \theta)]}$$

**Searle (Mass & Carry):**

$$V_{\min} = \frac{M + m}{M} \sqrt{\frac{2\mu g(d - \text{Carry})}{1 + \mu^2}}$$

**Searle Maximim:**

$$V_{\max} = \sqrt{2 \times \mu \times g \times d}$$

**Searle Minimum:**

$$V_{\min} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times \mu \times g \times d}{1 + \mu^2}}$$

The above vehicle data was collected from Expert AutoStats a product of 4N6XPRT Systems.

Crash Data:	Test 1	Test 2	Test 3	Test 4	Test 5	Test 6	Test 7	Test 8	Test 9	Test 10
<b>Ped Ht (in.):</b>	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63
<b>Ped C/M Ht (in.):</b>	40	40	41.5	40	42	41	40	40	40	26
<b>Ped Slide D (ft.):</b>	12.8	15.5	16.9	22.4	22.9	6.1	8.5	14.55	68	
<b>Airborne D (ft.):</b>	31.7	40.7	34.2	36.4	46.4	14.9	31	29.65	0	
<b>Ped f-Value:</b>	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.56	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
<b>Throw D (ft.):</b>	44.5	56.2	51.1	58.8	69.3	21	39.5	44.2	68	
<b>Takeoff (Min):</b>	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0	
<b>Takeoff (Max.):</b>	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	0	
<b>1st Evid. (ft):</b>	7.5	11.4	8.4	7.8	21.0	12.4	7.2	31.5	46.2	
<b>Ped Weight (lb):</b>	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	30	
<b>Vehicle Data:</b>										
<b>Hood Height (in.):</b>	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
<b>C/M - Hood Change (in.):</b>	10	10	11.5	10	12	11	10	10	-4	
<b>Braking (Yes=Y/No=N):</b>	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
<b>Skid Total (ft.):</b>	55	54.9	56.8	46.9	60.7	54.3	44.5	77	90.9	
<b>Skid Impact (ft.):</b>	24.3	10.2	13.4	10	14	23	18.9	48.1	24	
<b>Road f-Value:</b>	0.71	0.72	0.71	0.67	0.64	0.74	0.68	0.72	0.73	
<b>Vericom (Impact):</b>	25.57	31.07	30.4	27.23	29.94	26.36	22.85	24.98	38.28	
<b>Radar (Start Braking):</b>										
<b>Radar (Impact):</b>	34	35	35	32	35	28	30	36		

Disclaimer: Documentaion is provided to supplement IPTM Crash Testing.  
Additional training required to fully understand the technical analysis.

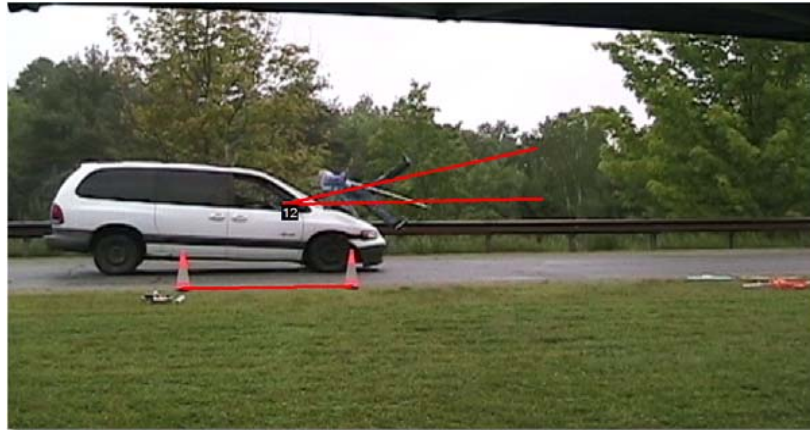


## Pedestrian/Bicycle Crash Analysis



Instructors: Tony Becker / Mike Reade

Test 1



### Searle Analysis: (1983)

Searle (10 Degree) Takeoff:	24.11 mph
Searle (20 Degree) Takeoff:	23.26 mph
Searle Minimum Formula:	23.11 mph
Searle Maximum Formula:	25.84 mph

### NEW Searle Formulae Analysis:

Voyager Weight: (M)	4,186.00 lb
Pedestrian Weight: (m)	55 lb
Ped C/M Height: (H)	3.33 feet

### Vehicle Speed Analysis:

Speed - Start of Braking (Skid):	34.23 mph
Speed - Impact (Skid):	25.57 mph
Speed - Start of Braking (Radar):	N/A mph
Speed - Impact (Radar):	34.00 mph
Speed - Impact (Vericom):	25.57 mph

### Searle Minimum Analysis: (1991, 2009)

$$V_{\min} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \mu g (d - \mu H)}{1 + \mu^2}}$$

$$= 22.67 \text{ mph}$$

### Other Calculations:

Speed (With Adjusted Data):	23.29 mph
Throw Minus Carry Distance(ft):	42.34 feet
Location of First Evidence (ft.):	7.5 feet
% of Speed Attained (Ped):	90%
Difference (C/M vs. Hood H (in.):	10 inches
Takeoff From Video (Degrees):	12 Degrees
Carry Distance (ft.):	2.16 feet

### Searle Minimum Analysis: (2009)

$$V_{\min} = \frac{M + m}{M} \sqrt{\frac{2 \mu g (d - \text{Carry})}{1 + \mu^2}}$$

$$= 22.84 \text{ mph}$$

(Percentage is determined by dividing Searle Minimum result by Vehicle Impact Speed)

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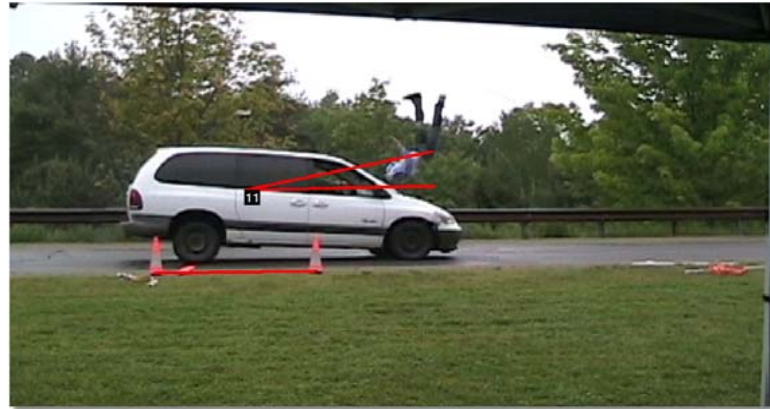


## Pedestrian/Bicycle Crash Analysis

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Test 2



### Searle Analysis: (1983)

Searle (10 Degree) Takeoff:	27.09 mph
Searle (20 Degree) Takeoff:	26.14 mph
Searle Minimum Formula:	25.97 mph
Searle Maximum Formula:	29.03 mph

### NEW Searle Formulae Analysis:

Voyager Weight: (M)	4,186.00 lb
Pedestrian Weight: (m)	55 lb
Ped C/M Height: (H)	3.33 feet

### Vehicle Speed Analysis:

Speed - Start of Braking (Skid):	34.44 mph
Speed - Impact (Skid):	31.07 mph
Speed - Start of Braking (Radar):	N/A mph
Speed - Impact (Radar):	35.00 mph
Speed - Impact (Vericom):	31.07 mph

### Searle Minimum Analysis: (1991, 2009)

$$V_{\min} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \mu g (d - \mu H)}{1 + \mu^2}}$$

$$= 25.58 \text{ mph}$$

### Other Calculations:

Speed (With Adjusted Data):	26.45 mph
Throw Minus Carry Distance(ft.):	54.09 feet
Location of First Evidence (ft.):	11.4 feet
% of Speed Attained (Ped):	84%
Difference (C/M vs. Hood H (in.):	10 inches
Takeoff From Video (Degrees):	11 Degrees
Carry Distance (ft.):	2.11 feet

### Searle Minimum Analysis: (2009)

$$V_{\min} = \frac{M + m}{M} \sqrt{\frac{2 \mu g (d - \text{Carry})}{1 + \mu^2}}$$

$$= 25.81 \text{ mph}$$

(Percentage is determined by dividing Searle Minimum result by Vehicle Impact Speed)

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## Pedestrian/Bicycle Crash Analysis

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Test 3



### Searle Analysis: (1983)

Searle (10 Degree) Takeoff:	25.84 mph
Searle (20 Degree) Takeoff:	24.93 mph
Searle Minimum Formula:	24.76 mph
Searle Maximum Formula:	27.69 mph

### NEW Searle Formulae Analysis:

Voyager Weight: (M)	4,186.00 lb
Pedestrian Weight: (m)	55 lb
Ped C/M Height: (H)	3.33 feet

### Vehicle Speed Analysis:

Speed - Start of Braking (Skid):	34.78 mph
Speed - Impact (Skid):	30.40 mph
Speed - Start of Braking (Radar):	N/A mph
Speed - Impact (Radar):	35.00 mph
Speed - Impact (Vericom):	30.40 mph

### Searle Minimum Analysis: (1991, 2009)

$$V_{\min} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \mu g (d - \mu H)}{1 + \mu^2}}$$

$$= 24.36 \text{ mph}$$

### Other Calculations:

Speed (With Adjusted Data):	25.39 mph
Throw Minus Carry Distance(ft.):	49.37 feet
Location of First Evidence (ft.):	8.4 feet
% of Speed Attained (Ped):	81%
Difference (C/M vs. Hood H (in.):	11.5 inches
Takeoff From Video (Degrees):	10 Degrees
Carry Distance (ft.):	1.73 feet

### Searle Minimum Analysis: (2009)

$$V_{\min} = \frac{M + m}{M} \sqrt{\frac{2 \mu g (d - \text{Carry})}{1 + \mu^2}}$$

$$= 24.66 \text{ mph}$$

(Percentage is determined by dividing Searle Minimum result by Vehicle Impact Speed)

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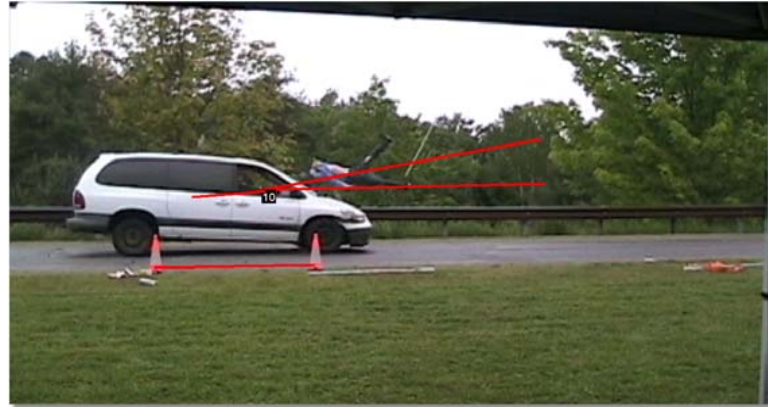


## Pedestrian/Bicycle Crash Analysis



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Test 4



### Searle Analysis: (1983)

Searle (10 Degree) Takeoff:	27.71 mph
Searle (20 Degree) Takeoff:	26.74 mph
Searle Minimum Formula:	26.56 mph
Searle Maximum Formula:	29.70 mph

### NEW Searle Formulae Analysis:

Voyager Weight: (M)	4,186.00 lb
Pedestrian Weight: (m)	55 lb
Ped C/M Height: (H)	3.33 feet

### Vehicle Speed Analysis:

Speed - Start of Braking (Skid):	30.70 mph
Speed - Impact (Skid):	27.23 mph
Speed - Start of Braking (Radar):	N/A mph
Speed - Impact (Radar):	32.00 mph
Speed - Impact (Vericom):	27.23 mph

### Searle Minimum Analysis: (1991, 2009)

$$V_{\min} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \mu g (d - \mu H)}{1 + \mu^2}}$$

$$= 26.18 \text{ mph}$$

### Other Calculations:

Speed (With Adjusted Data):	27.06 mph
Throw Minus Carry Distance(ft.):	56.08 feet
Location of First Evidence (ft.):	7.8 feet
% of Speed Attained (Ped):	98%
Difference (C/M vs. Hood H (in.):	10 inches
Takeoff From Video (Degrees):	10 Degrees
Carry Distance (ft.):	2.72 feet

### Searle Minimum Analysis: (2009)

$$V_{\min} = \frac{M + m}{M} \sqrt{\frac{2 \mu g (d - \text{Carry})}{1 + \mu^2}}$$

$$= 26.28 \text{ mph}$$

(Percentage is determined by dividing Searle Minimum result by Vehicle Impact Speed)

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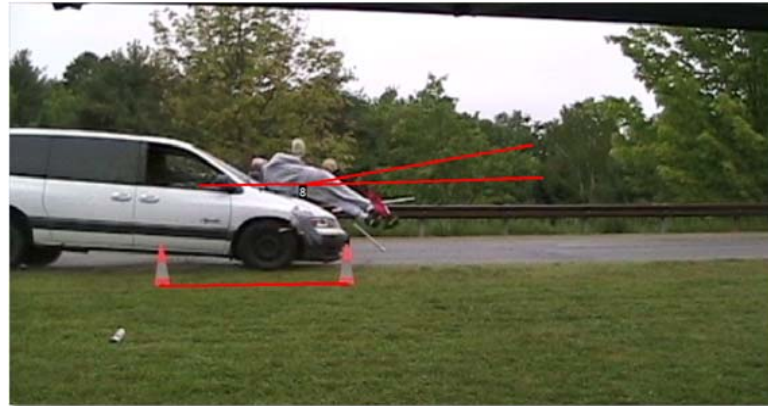


## Pedestrian/Bicycle Crash Analysis



Instructors: Tony Becker / Mike Reade

Test 5



### Searle Analysis: (1983)

Searle (10 Degree) Takeoff:	31.53 mph
Searle (20 Degree) Takeoff:	30.16 mph
Searle Minimum Formula:	29.77 mph
Searle Maximum Formula:	34.12 mph

### NEW Searle Formulae Analysis:

Voyager Weight: (M)	4,186.00 lb
Pedestrian Weight: (m)	55 lb
Ped C/M Height: (H)	3.33 feet

### Vehicle Speed Analysis:

Speed - Start of Braking (Skid):	34.14 mph
Speed - Impact (Skid):	29.94 mph
Speed - Start of Braking (Radar):	N/A mph
Speed - Impact (Radar):	35.00 mph
Speed - Impact (Vericom):	29.94 mph

### Searle Minimum Analysis: (1991, 2009)

$$V_{\min} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \mu g (d - \mu H)}{1 + \mu^2}}$$

$$= 29.37 \text{ mph}$$

### Other Calculations:

Speed (With Adjusted Data):	30.98 mph
Throw Minus Carry Distance(ft.):	66.04 feet
Location of First Evidence (ft.):	21.0 feet
% of Speed Attained (Ped):	99%
Difference (C/M vs. Hood H (in.):	12 inches
Takeoff From Video (Degrees):	9 Degrees
Carry Distance (ft.):	3.26 feet

### Searle Minimum Analysis: (2009)

$$V_{\min} = \frac{M + m}{M} \sqrt{\frac{2 \mu g (d - \text{Carry})}{1 + \mu^2}}$$

$$= 29.44 \text{ mph}$$

(Percentage is determined by dividing Searle Minimum result by Vehicle Impact Speed)

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## Pedestrian/Bicycle Crash Analysis

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Test 6



### Searle Analysis: (1983)

Searle (10 Degree) Takeoff:	15.56 mph
Searle (20 Degree) Takeoff:	15.98 mph
Searle Minimum Formula:	15.87 mph
Searle Maximum Formula:	17.75 mph

### NEW Searle Formulae Analysis:

Corsica Weight: (M)	3,015.00 lb
Pedestrian Weight: (m)	55 lb
Ped C/M Height: (H)	3.33 feet

### Vehicle Speed Analysis:

Speed - Start of Braking (Skid):	34.72 mph
Speed - Impact (Skid):	26.36 mph
Speed - Start of Braking (Radar):	N/A mph
Speed - Impact (Radar):	28.00 mph
Speed - Impact (Vericom):	26.36 mph

### Searle Minimum Analysis: (1991, 2009)

$$V_{\min} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \mu g (d - \mu H)}{1 + \mu^2}}$$

$$= 15.23 \text{ mph}$$

### Other Calculations:

Speed (With Adjusted Data):	15.85 mph
Throw Minus Carry Distance(ft.):	19.04 feet
Location of First Evidence (ft.):	12.4 feet
% of Speed Attained (Ped):	60%
Difference (C/M vs. Hood H (in.):	11 inches
Takeoff From Video (Degrees):	9 Degrees
Carry Distance (ft.):	1.96 feet

### Searle Minimum Analysis: (2009)

$$V_{\min} = \frac{M + m}{M} \sqrt{\frac{2 \mu g (d - \text{Carry})}{1 + \mu^2}}$$

$$= 15.39 \text{ mph}$$

(Percentage is determined by dividing Searle Minimum result by Vehicle Impact Speed)

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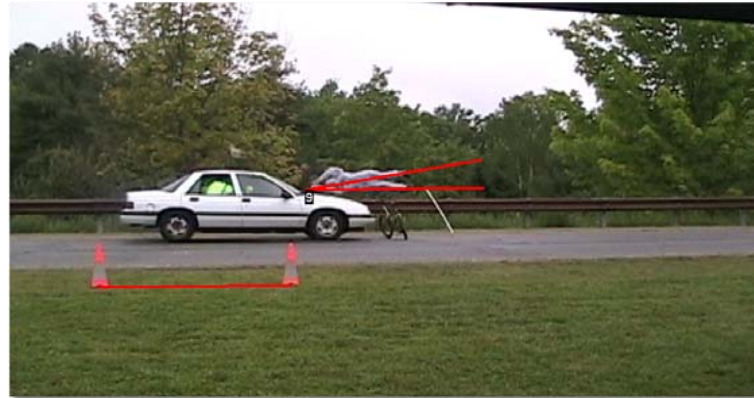


## Pedestrian/Bicycle Crash Analysis

Instructors: Tony Becker / Mike Reade



Test 7



### Searle Analysis: (1983)

Searle (10 Degree) Takeoff:	22.71 mph
Searle (20 Degree) Takeoff:	21.92 mph
Searle Minimum Formula:	21.77 mph
Searle Maximum Formula:	24.34 mph

### NEW Searle Formulae Analysis:

Corsica Weight: (M)	3,015.00 lb
Pedestrian Weight: (m)	55 lb
Ped C/M Height: (H)	3.33 feet

### Vehicle Speed Analysis:

Speed - Start of Braking (Skid):	30.13 mph
Speed - Impact (Skid):	22.85 mph
Speed - Start of Braking (Radar):	N/A mph
Speed - Impact (Radar):	30.00 mph
Speed - Impact (Vericom):	22.85 mph

### Searle Minimum Analysis: (1991, 2009)

$$V_{\min} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \mu g (d - \mu H)}{1 + \mu^2}}$$

$$= 21.31 \text{ mph}$$

### Other Calculations:

Speed (With Adjusted Data):	22.22 mph
Throw Minus Carry Distance(ft.):	37.39 feet
Location of First Evidence (ft.):	7.2 feet
% of Speed Attained (Ped):	95%
Difference (C/M vs. Hood H (in.):	10 inches
Takeoff From Video (Degrees):	9 Degrees
Carry Distance (ft.):	2.11 feet

### Searle Minimum Analysis: (2009)

$$V_{\min} = \frac{M + m}{M} \sqrt{\frac{2 \mu g (d - \text{Carry})}{1 + \mu^2}}$$

$$= 21.57 \text{ mph}$$

(Percentage is determined by dividing Searle Minimum result by Vehicle Impact Speed)

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## Pedestrian/Bicycle Crash Analysis

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Test 8



### Searle Analysis: (1983)

Searle (10 Degree) Takeoff:	24.03 mph
Searle (20 Degree) Takeoff:	23.18 mph
Searle Minimum Formula:	23.03 mph
Searle Maximum Formula:	25.75 mph

### NEW Searle Formulae Analysis:

Voyager Weight: (M)	4,186.00 lb
Pedestrian Weight: (m)	55 lb
Ped C/M Height: (H)	3.33 feet

### Vehicle Speed Analysis:

Speed - Start of Braking (Skid):	40.78 mph
Speed - Impact (Skid):	24.98 mph
Speed - Start of Braking (Radar):	N/A mph
Speed - Impact (Radar):	36.00 mph
Speed - Impact (Vericom):	24.98 mph

### Searle Minimum Analysis: (1991, 2009)

$$V_{\min} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \mu g (d - \mu H)}{1 + \mu^2}}$$

$$= 22.59 \text{ mph}$$

### Other Calculations:

Speed (With Adjusted Data):	24.09 mph
Throw Minus Carry Distance(ft.):	42.39 feet
Location of First Evidence (ft.):	31.5 feet
% of Speed Attained (Ped):	92%
Difference (C/M vs. Hood H (in.):	10 inches
Takeoff From Video (Degrees):	6 Degrees
Carry Distance (ft.):	1.81 feet

### Searle Minimum Analysis: (2009)

$$V_{\min} = \frac{M + m}{M} \sqrt{\frac{2 \mu g (d - \text{Carry})}{1 + \mu^2}}$$

$$= 22.85 \text{ mph}$$

(Percentage is determined by dividing Searle Minimum result by Vehicle Impact Speed)

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## Pedestrian/Bicycle Crash Analysis



Instructors: Tony Becker / Mike Reade

Test 9



### Searle Analysis: (1983)

Searle (10 Degree) Takeoff:	31.94 mph
Searle (20 Degree) Takeoff:	31.94 mph
Searle Minimum Formula:	28.57 mph
Searle Maximum Formula:	31.94 mph

### NEW Searle Formulae Analysis:

Voyager Weight: (M)	4,186.00 lb
Pedestrian Weight: (m)	55 lb
Ped C/M Height: (H)	3.33 feet

### Vehicle Speed Analysis:

Speed - Start of Braking (Skid):	44.62 mph
Speed - Impact (Skid):	38.28 mph
Speed - Start of Braking (Radar):	N/A mph
Speed - Impact (Radar):	N/A mph
Speed - Impact (Vericom):	38.28 mph

### Searle Minimum Analysis: (1991, 2009)

$$V_{\min} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \mu g (d - \mu H)}{1 + \mu^2}}$$

$$= 28.21 \text{ mph}$$

### Other Calculations:

Speed (With Adjusted Data):	30.60 mph
Throw Minus Carry Distance(ft.):	62.41 feet
Location of First Evidence (ft.):	46.2 feet
% of Speed Attained (Ped):	75%
Difference (C/M vs. Hood H (in.):	N/A inches
Takeoff From Video (Degrees):	0 Degrees
Carry Distance (ft.):	5.59 feet

### Searle Minimum Analysis: (2009)

$$V_{\min} = \frac{M + m}{M} \sqrt{\frac{2 \mu g (d - \text{Carry})}{1 + \mu^2}}$$

$$= 27.73 \text{ mph}$$

(Percentage is determined by dividing Searle Minimum result by Vehicle Impact Speed)

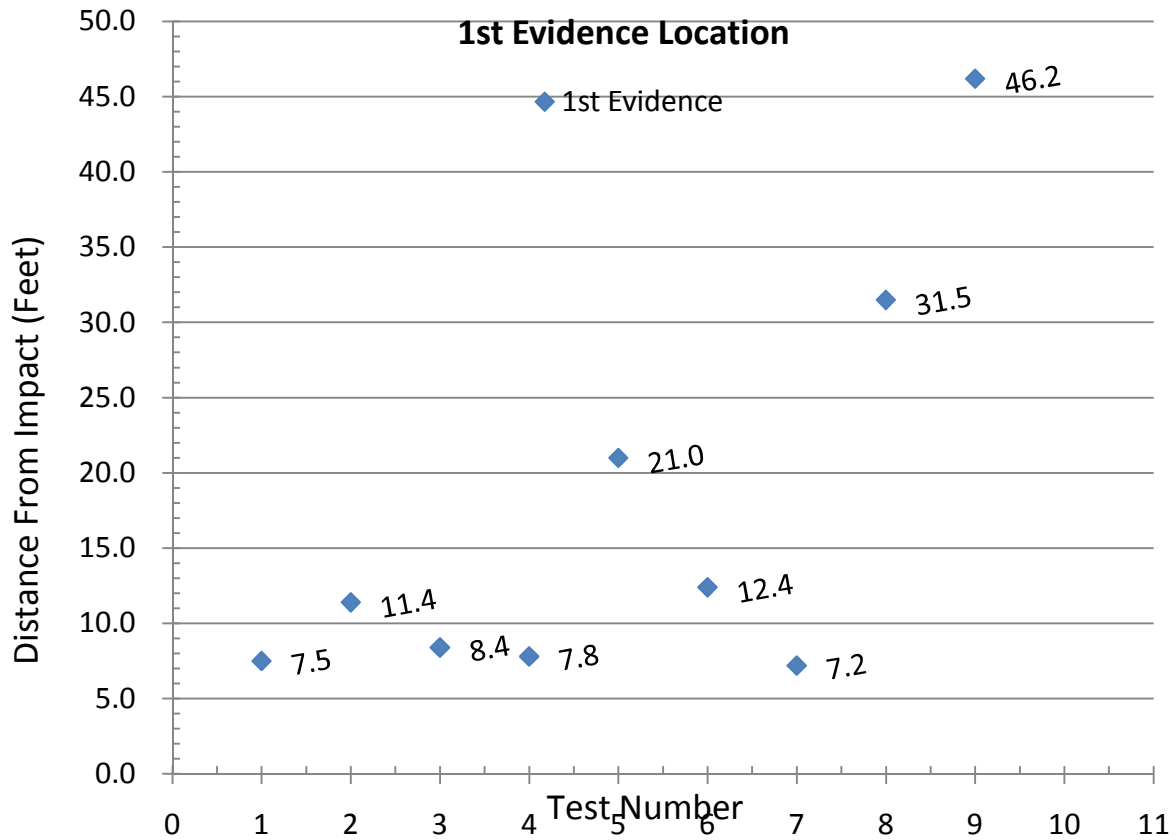
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# Pedestrian/Bicycle Crash Analysis



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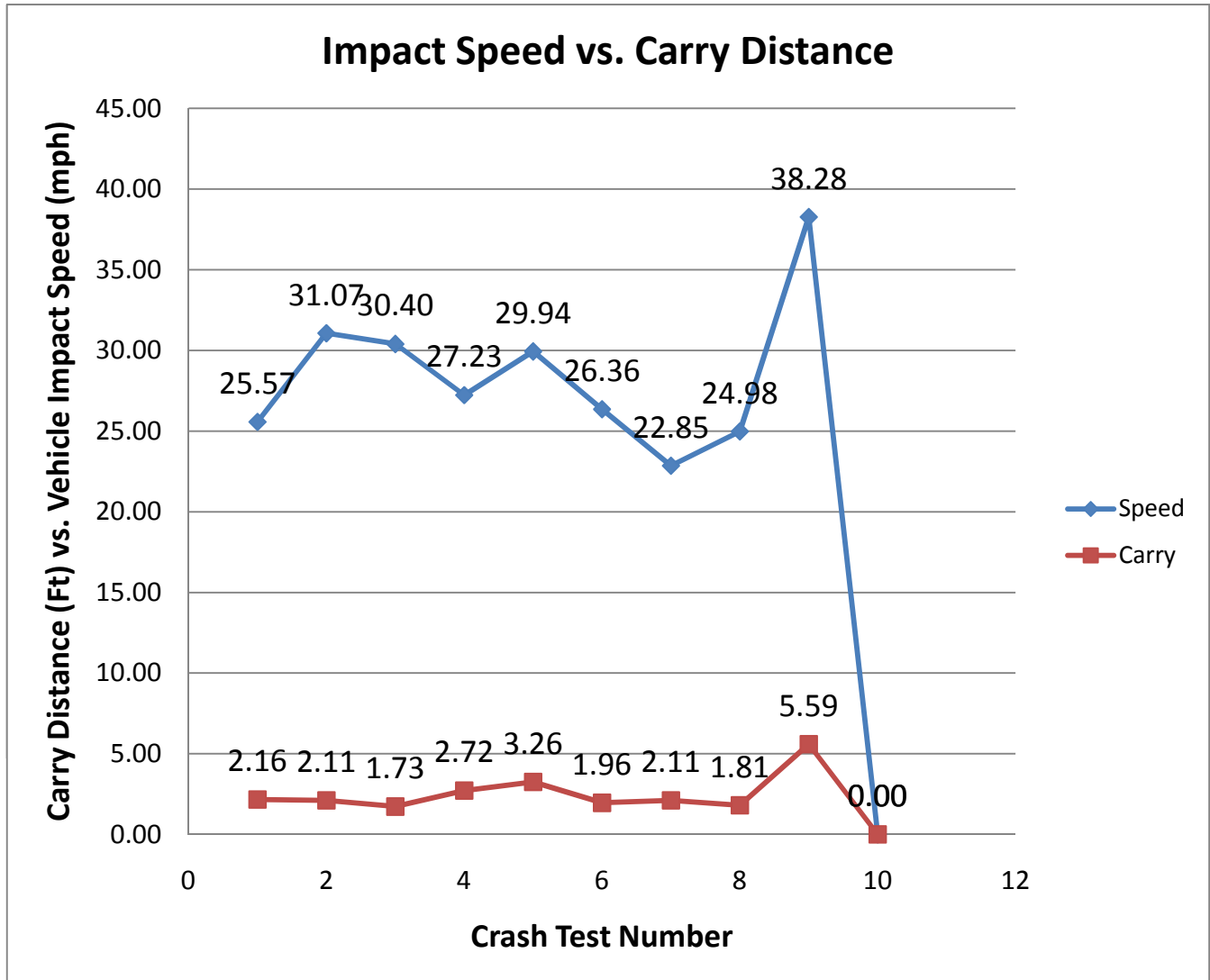
The above graph represents the location of the "1st" Evidence after impact. The longitudinal distance was measured from the impact location either forward or backward. In cases where the 1st Evidence lands before impact, the value is shown as a "RED" negative number.



# Pedestrian/Bicycle Crash Analysis



Instructors: Tony Becker / Mike Reade



Data	Speed	Carry
Test 1:	25.57	2.16
Test 2:	31.07	2.11
Test 3:	30.40	1.73
Test 4:	27.23	2.72
Test 5:	29.94	3.26
Test 6:	26.36	1.96
Test 7:	22.85	2.11
Test 8:	24.98	1.81
Test 9:	38.28	5.59
Test 10:	0.00	0.00

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