

CNG CARS SAFETY IN ACCIDENTS (CASE STUDY:IRAN)

Alireza Zamanian

Iman Ghafghazi

Morteza Deljooye Sabeti

Traffic Expert, Metra Consulting Engineers Co

Iran

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ABSTRACT

In the last decade, air pollution has become a major problem in metropolises. Therefore using alternatives for common fuels, especially gasoline was ordered. In a country like Iran with the second biggest natural gas resources in the world, CNG was the most important choice. This potential led to vast manufacture and usage of CNG consuming automobiles. Being used in different climates and areas and because of the susceptibility of natural gas, these automobiles have always been vulnerable in accidents.

Based on the statistics from reliable sources and scientific methods, this research tries to present the order of importance of CNG fuel system parts in accidents. The results of this research will reveal the priority of making the system parts safe.

INTRODUCTION

After the prevalent manufacture and usage of bi-fuel engine automobiles, especially CNG consuming automobiles in the recent years, currently there are around 750000 automobiles of such kind in Iran. This puts Iran in the fourth place among the countries using alternative fuels. The parts of the fuel systems of CNG automobiles are manufactured under strict standards and are installed on the automobiles both in factories and workshops. The information received from reliable sources shows flaws in different parts during the usage and in accidents. The results show problems first in unprotected areas and then in the assemblage of parts.

These problems have mostly occurred with the systems which have been installed in workshops and caused incidents like fire or explosion.

Using the statistics of the parts damaged in accidents happened to CNG automobiles and analyzing them using Delphi method, this research presents the scientific ranking of the importance of securing and checking the parts. The results could be used in the process of writing and correction of the standards, as well as the manufacturing and installation.

RESEARCH METHOD

In order to have results most compatible to reality, this article tends to apply the CNG and car safety expert's opinions as well as group decision making to give the best possible picture of CNG system weak points.

This research is based on Delphi method, hence a brief explanation of this method is presented.

In the early 1950s a project known as Delphi was started by the U.S. Air Force. The goal was to use the experts' opinions to estimate the number of Russian atomic bombs that can cause a certain damage in the USA. A technique called Delphi was used in this project. This technique aims to access the most reliable group agreement (of the expert's opinions) for an issue and it does through questioning the experts frequently and questionnaires. Delphi method has three properties: impartial answers to the questions, repeated sending of the questionnaire, and collecting and analysing the answers in groups.

The number of resendings varies between 3 to 5, and depends on the answerer's agreement and the additional information needed. The first questionnaire usually needs answers to a major question while the other questionnaires are based on the answers to previous ones. Delphi process stops when a group agreement has been reached or sufficient exchange of information has been done.

Delphi method has 11 levels which are the followings:

1. Preparation of the questionnaire
2. Choosing the expert group
3. Propounding the main question in the first questionnaire
4. Analysis of the answers collected from questionnaire no 1
5. Preparation of the second questionnaire based on the answers from questionnaire
6. Analysis of the answers collected from questionnaire no 2
7. Preparation of the third questionnaire
8. Analysis of the third questionnaire
9. Analysis of the answers collected from questionnaire no 3
10. Preparation of the final report of the Delphi process
11. Informing the questioned experts of the results

CASE STUDY

First the experts who are going to answer the questions are identified. This group consists of experts in CNG installation and safety who work in automobile factories, traffic police and etc.

The minimum number of experts is 10 to 15, suggested by Delphi method, which can be more if possible. In this research almost 20 experts opinions have been used.

In the next stage, the key question is prepared and the first questionnaire is presented. In the first questionnaire, we tend to expose the experts to the general information and then the details are presented to clarify the possible ambiguities.

In this questionnaire the experts are asked to choose the most important parts of the CNG fuel system. These parts are the followings:

1. tank
2. steel pipes
3. tank valve
4. feeding valve
5. solenoid
6. safty valve
7. electrical circuit wires
8. stepper
9. regulator

10. electronic control unit (ECU)
11. connection nut
12. mixer

After the important parts are identified, a questionnaire called questionnaire no2 is prepared.

In this stage experts have been asked to use their experience to give each of the parts a factor of importance between 1 and 12.

No 12 shows the most important part while no 1 is the least important one.

After the responses were analysed, the geometric averages of weighted index assigned by the experts have been calculated.

The resultant numbers have been written in the tables of another questionnaire and given to the experts.

Being informed about the averages of the numbers assigned by the other experts, each expert is able to deliberate and present the best possible value for the final weighted index.

The final index of importance for each part gained from questionnaire 3 are given in table 1.

Table 1.
CNG system's part final weighted index

element	tank	Steel pipes	stepper	Connection nut	safty valve	tank valve	solenoid	regulator	ECU	electrical circuit wires	feeding valve	mixer
Final weighted index	2.47	9.18	4.75	7.03	7.52	4.09	5.60	5.47	3.87	3.91	4.45	3.54

After the factors are written down, it's time to make the pair comparison matrix, in which:

$$a_{ij} = \frac{1}{a_{ji}} \quad \forall i, j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n \quad (1)$$

If the judgments are totally compatible and stable, they should:

$$a_{ik} \cdot a_{kj} = a_{ij} \quad \forall i, j, k = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n \quad (2)$$

Because:

$$\left(a_{ij} = \frac{w_i}{w_j} \right) \quad (4)$$

$$a_{ik} \cdot a_{kj} = \frac{w_i \cdot w_k}{w_k \cdot w_j} = \frac{w_i}{w_j} = a_{ij} \quad \forall i, j, k = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n \quad (3)$$

Hence the inputs of this matrix are correct only when we have full satibility and a_{ij} could be gained from equation 4.

In figure 1 the pair comparison matrix for parts of CNG system is presented.

Figure 1. Pair comparison matrix in related to CNG system's

1.0000	0.2695	0.5205	0.3521	0.3290	0.6053	0.4417	0.4523	0.6387	0.6323	0.5567	0.6998
3.7101	1.0000	1.9313	1.3063	1.2207	2.2456	1.6388	1.6781	2.3696	2.3460	2.0653	2.5964
1.9211	0.5178	1.0000	0.6764	0.6321	1.1627	0.8486	0.8689	1.2269	1.2148	1.0694	1.3444
2.8402	0.7655	1.4785	1.0000	0.9345	1.7191	1.2546	1.2846	1.8140	1.7960	1.5811	1.9876
3.0392	0.8192	1.5820	1.0701	1.0000	1.8395	1.3425	1.3747	1.9411	1.9218	1.6918	2.1269
1.6522	0.4453	0.8600	0.5817	0.5436	1.0000	0.7298	0.7473	1.0552	1.0447	0.9197	1.1562
2.2639	0.6102	1.1784	0.7971	0.7449	1.3702	1.0000	1.0240	1.4459	1.4315	1.2602	1.5843
2.2109	0.5959	1.1509	0.7784	0.7275	1.3382	0.9766	1.0000	1.4121	1.3980	1.2307	1.5472
1.5657	0.4220	0.8150	0.5513	0.5152	0.9477	0.6916	0.7082	1.0000	0.9901	0.8716	1.0957
1.5814	0.4262	0.8232	0.5568	0.5203	0.9572	0.6985	0.7153	1.0100	1.0000	0.8803	1.1067
1.7964	0.4842	0.9351	0.6325	0.5911	1.0873	0.7935	0.8125	1.1473	1.1359	1.0000	1.2571
1.4290	0.3852	0.7438	0.5031	0.4702	0.8649	0.6312	0.6463	0.9126	0.9036	0.7955	1.0000

Now using Mathematica software, eigenvectors and eigenvalues for each of the part are attained, according to equation 5.

$$\text{Eigenvalues}[a] \quad (5)$$

The eigenvectors and eigenvalues relative to the maximum eigenvalue (λ_{\max}) are presented in table 2

Table 2.
Eigenvalues and eigenvectors of CNG system's parts pair comparison matrix

	Normalized eigenvectors	eigenvectors	Eigenvalue
W_1	0.010874	0.1305	$\lambda_{\max} = 12.000$
W_2	0.0403459	0.4842	$-0.0000813388+0.000042003i$
W_3	0.020891	0.2507	$-0.0000813388-0.000042003i$
W_4	0.03088625	0.3706	$0.0000676155+0.0000414148i$
W_5	0.03305	0.3966	$0.0000676155-0.0000414148i$
W_6	0.017967	0.2156	$0.0000572791+0.0000220286i$
W_7	0.024619	0.2954	$0.0000572791-0.0000220286i$
W_8	0.024043	0.2885	$-2.38002*10^{-6}+0.0000466114i$
W_9	0.017027	0.2043	$-2.38002*10^{-6}-0.0000466114i$
W_{10}	0.017197	0.2064	$-0.000022273+8.91057*10^{-6}i$
W_{11}	0.019535	0.2344	$-0.000022273-8.91057*10^{-6}i$
W_{12}	0.01554	0.1865	$4.02022*10^{-6}$

The normalized eigenvector for each criterion shows the order of importance of that criterion comparing to the other criteria. The results are presented in table 3.

Table3.
CNG system`s parts in order of importance

priority	part	final weighted index
1	Steel pipes	0.040346
2	Safety valve	0.033050
3	Connection nut	0.030886
4	solenoid	0.024619
5	regulator	0.024043
6	stepper	0.020891
7	Feeding valve	0.019535
8	tank valve	0.017967
9	electrical circuit wires	0.017197
10	ECU	0.017027
11	Mixer	0.015540
12	tank	0.010874

CONCLUSION

In order to specify the influence rate of each CNG system parts on automobile safety, a model was presented. To identify the important parts according to experts' opinions and feedback, a lot of repeated opinions that could cause confusion or misleading have been omitted. The results were reached through the process of accessing to priority criteria and identification of each part's level of importance in accordance to Delphi method steps, are desirable and reliable.

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