

Biomechanical Responses and Injury Assessment of PMHS in Rear-facing Seating Configurations

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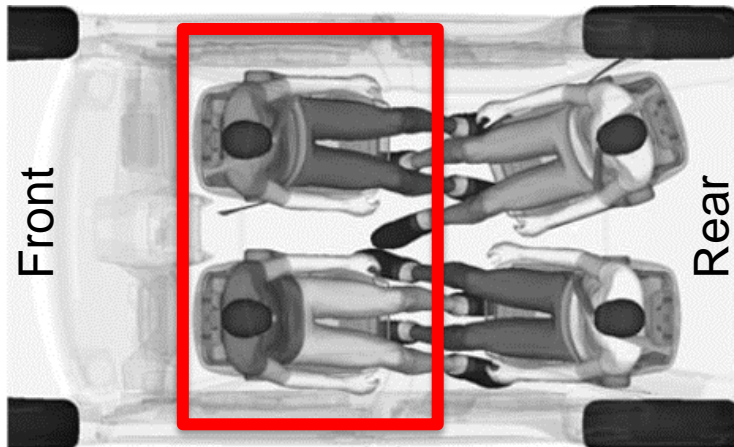
¹The Ohio State University, ²TRC Inc., ³NHTSA/VRTC

*This meeting is co-located with

Motivation

Non-standard seating configurations for highly automated vehicles (HAV) are likely to be present

- Studies using computational models [Kitagawa et al., 2017; Jin et al., 2018; Katagiri et al., 2018]



Kitagawa et al., 2017

- ATD and FE HBM
 - evaluated and validated only in low speed rear impacts
 - require biomechanical data generated in the desired severity
 - need more biomechanical data in high speed rear impacts with different recline angle

Objective

To investigate biomechanical responses and injury of Post Mortem Human Surrogates (PMHS) in rear-facing seating configuration (high speed rear impacts)

METHODS

Sled Buck Concept

Generate meaningful ATD/HBM targets for use in evaluating future/unknown seat designs

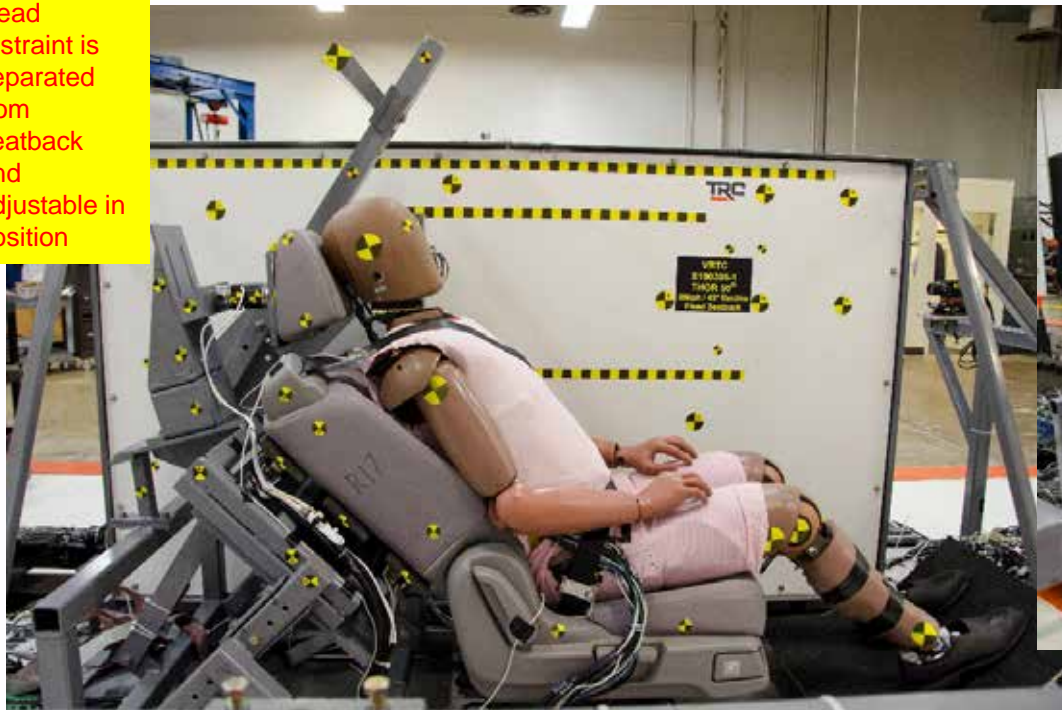
- **Currently, no consensus on future AV seat**

Design criteria:

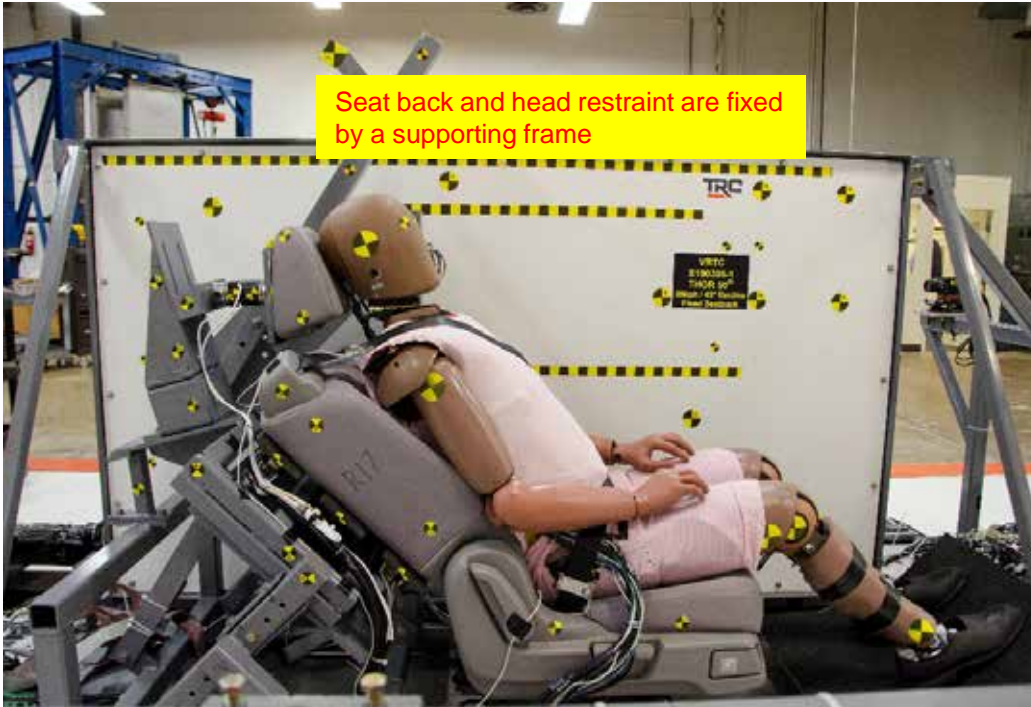
- 1) **Repeatable:** rigid support to prevent seat motion
- 2) **Simulate future AV seat:** current production seat with ABTS
- 3) **Adjustable:** allow for different recline angles/HR position
- 4) **Measure reaction loads:** add instrumentation
- 5) **Various crash directions:** 15° increment

Sled Buck Description

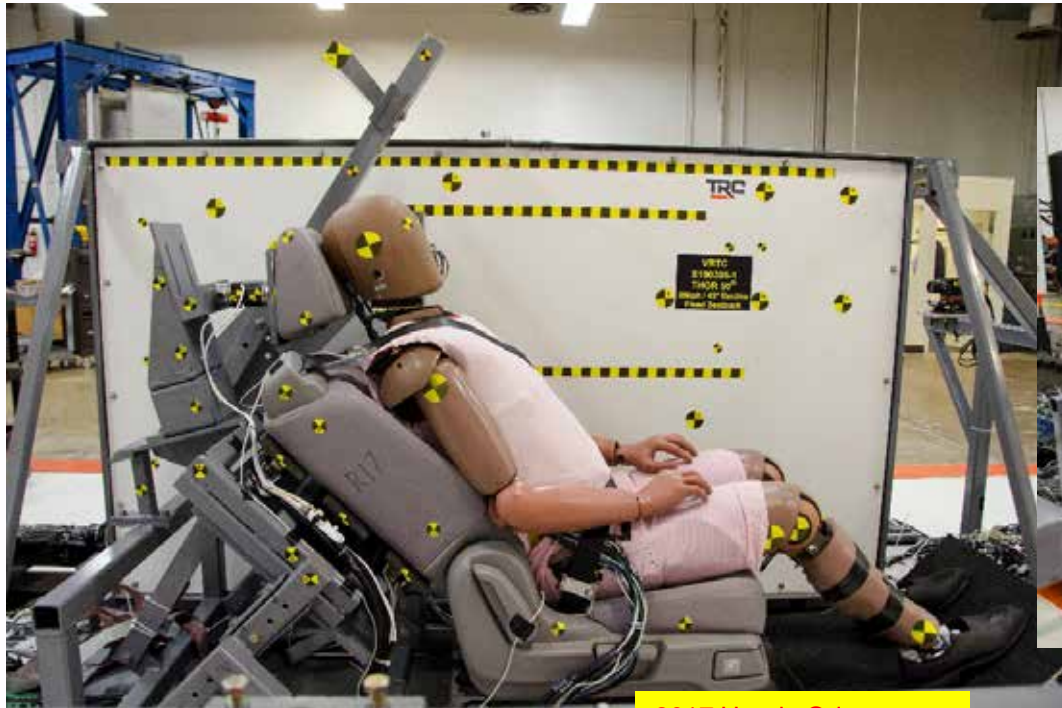
Head restraint is separated from seatback and adjustable in position



Sled Buck Description



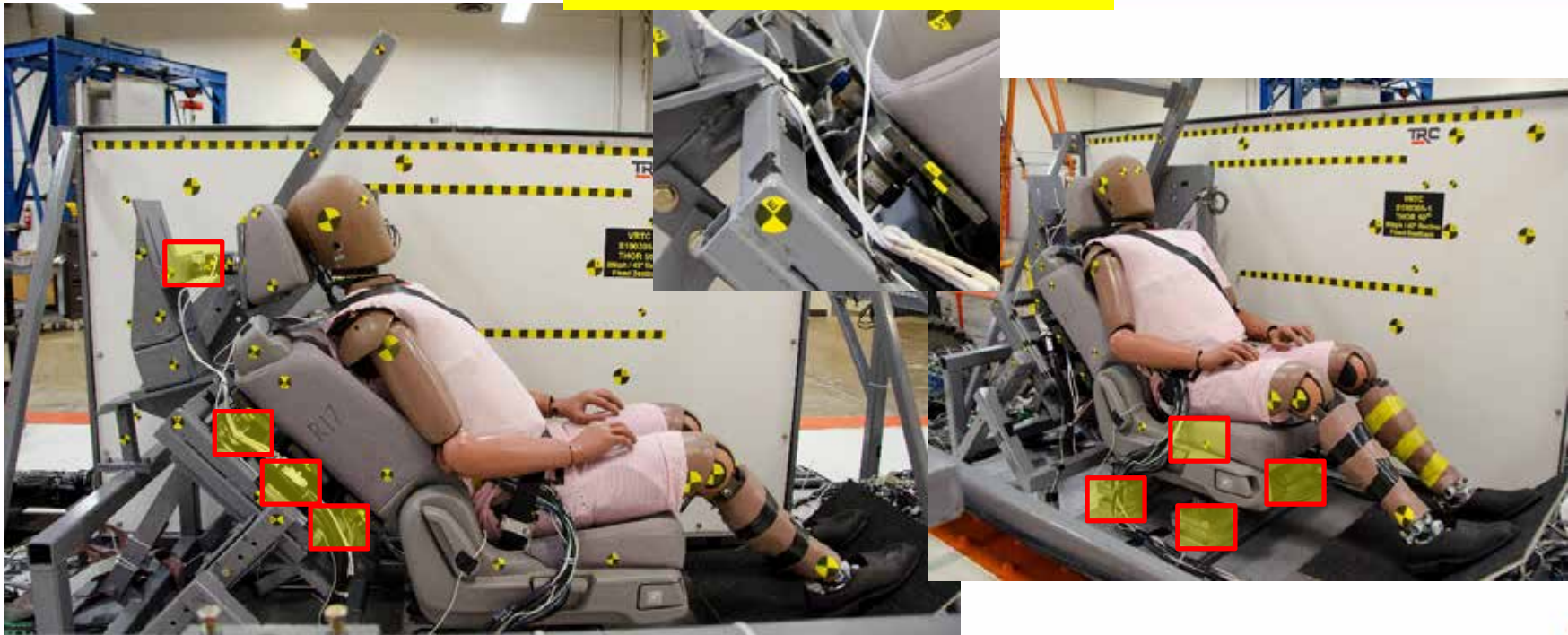
Sled Buck Description



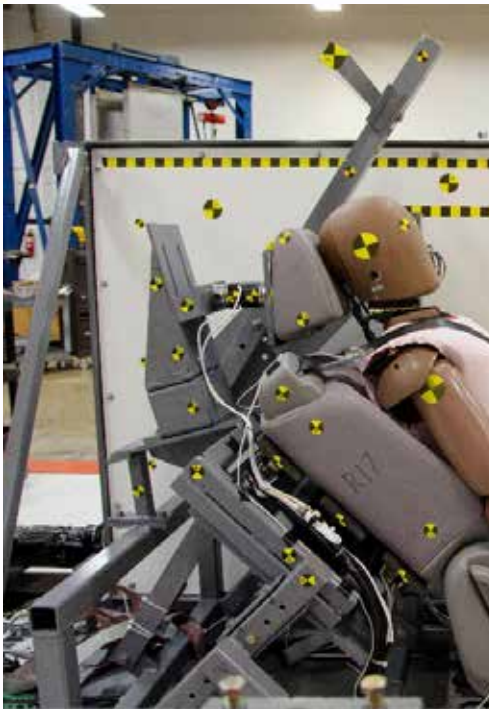
2017 Honda Odyssey
2nd row seat with ABTS

Sled Buck Description

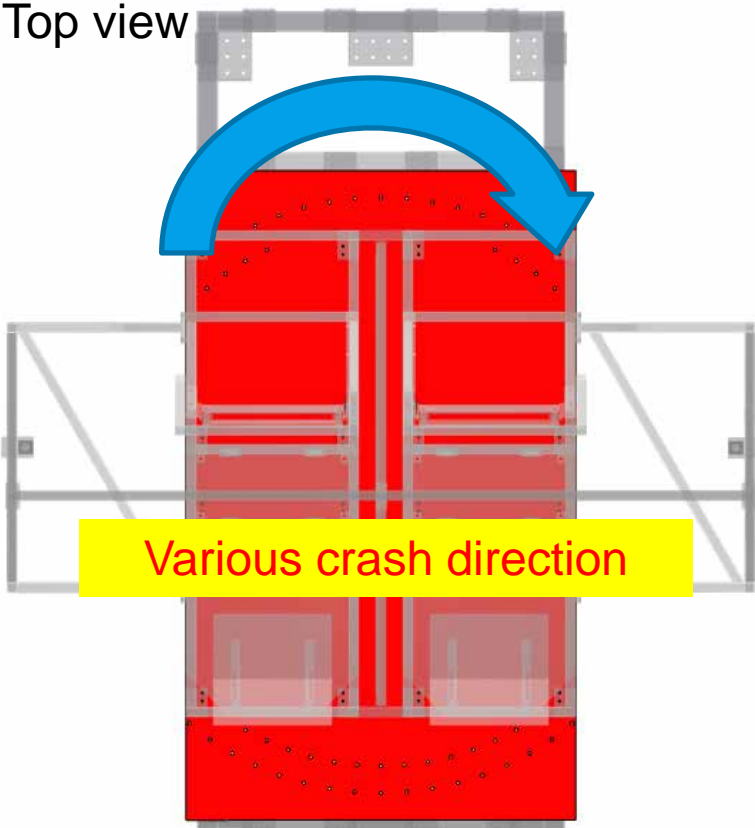
Load cells at head restraint (1), seat back (6), and seat anchors (4) to measure reaction loads



Sled Buck Description



Top view



PMHS Information

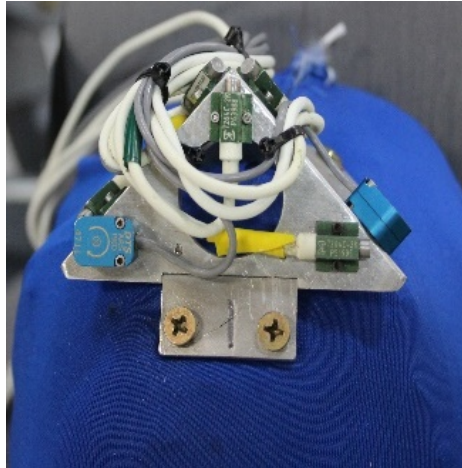
	PMHS01	50 th male
Sex	M	M
Age	57	45
Cause of Death	COPD	N/A
Height (cm)	167	175
Weight (kg)	63.0	78.2
Head mass (kg)	3.8	4.5
Seated Height (cm)	90.0	90.7
Chest Depth (cm)	20.7	22.9
Chest Breadth (cm)	30.3	33.0



PMHS Instrumentation

6aw

	PMHS
Head	■
Chest	■
C2/4/6	●
T1	●
T4	●
T8	●
T12	●
S1	●
Pelvis	● ●
Femur	■ ●
Tibia	■ ●

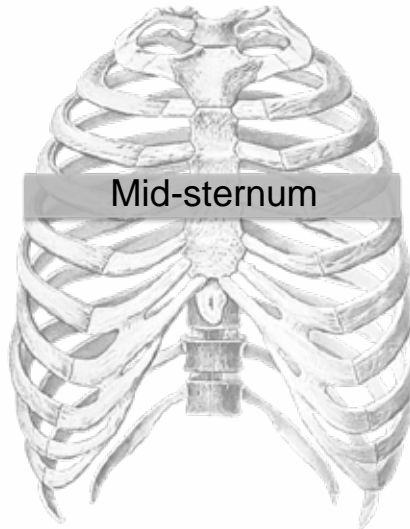


Kang et al., 2011 & 2015; Yoganandan et al., 2006

PMHS Instrumentation

- 6aw
- Chestband
- Strain Gauges

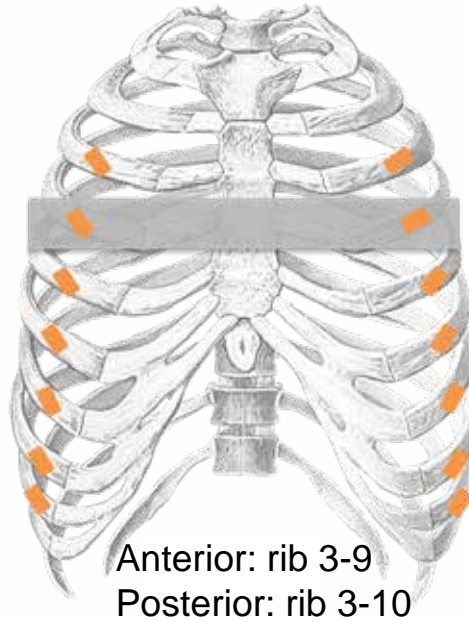
	PMHS
Head	■
Chest	■ ■
C2/4/6	●
T1	●
T4	●
T8	●
T12	●
S1	●
Pelvis	● ●
Femur	● ●
Tibia	● ●



PMHS Instrumentation

- 6aw
- Chestband
- Strain Gauges

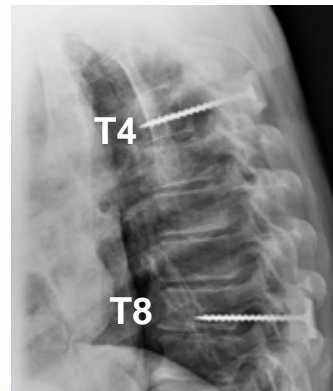
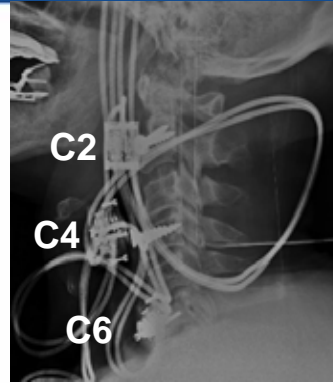
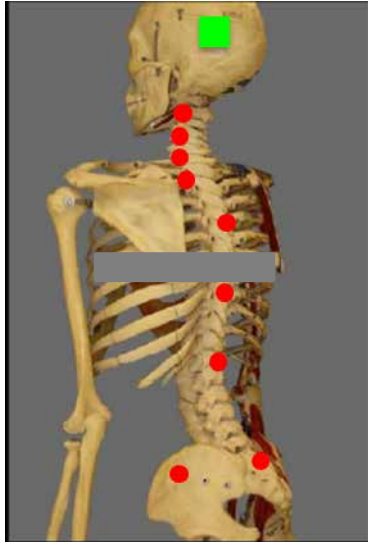
	PMHS
Head	■
Chest	
C2/4/6	●
T1	●
T4	●
T8	●
T12	●
S1	●
Pelvis	● ● ●
Femur	 ●
Tibia	 ●



PMHS Instrumentation

- 6aw
- Chestband
- Strain Gauges
- 3aw

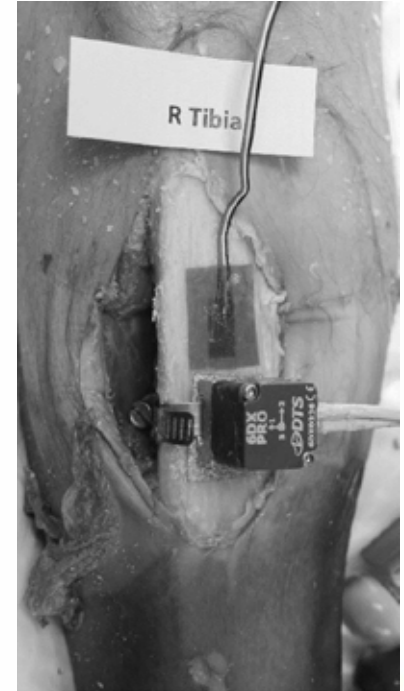
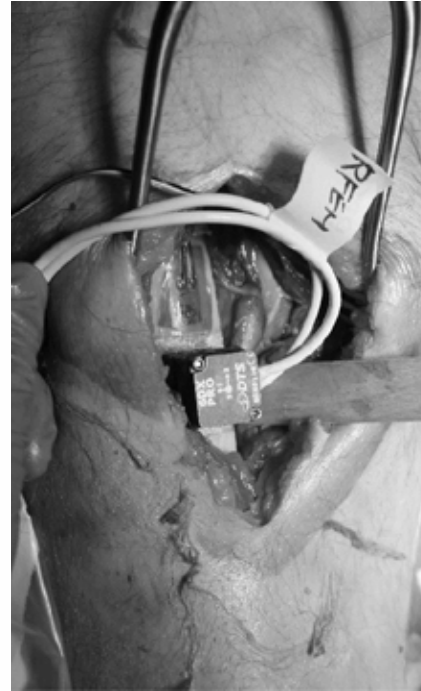
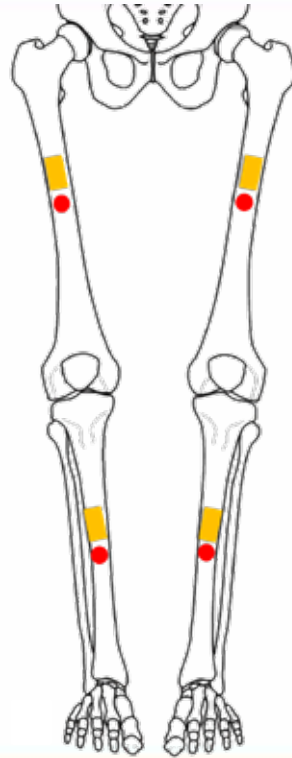
	PMHS
Head	■
Chest	
C2/4/6	●
T1	●
T4	●
T8	●
T12	●
S1	●
Pelvis	● ●
Femur	 ●
Tibia	 ●



PMHS Instrumentation

- 6aw
- Chestband
- Strain Gauges
- 3aw

	PMHS
Head	■
Chest	
C2/4/6	●
T1	●
T4	●
T8	●
T12	●
S1	●
Pelvis	● ●
Femur	 ●
Tibia	 ●



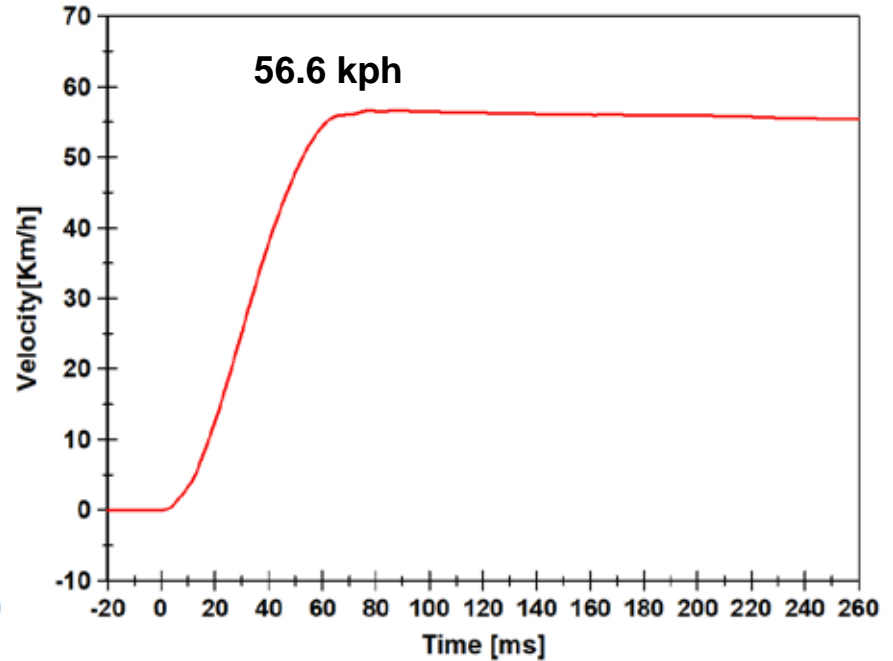
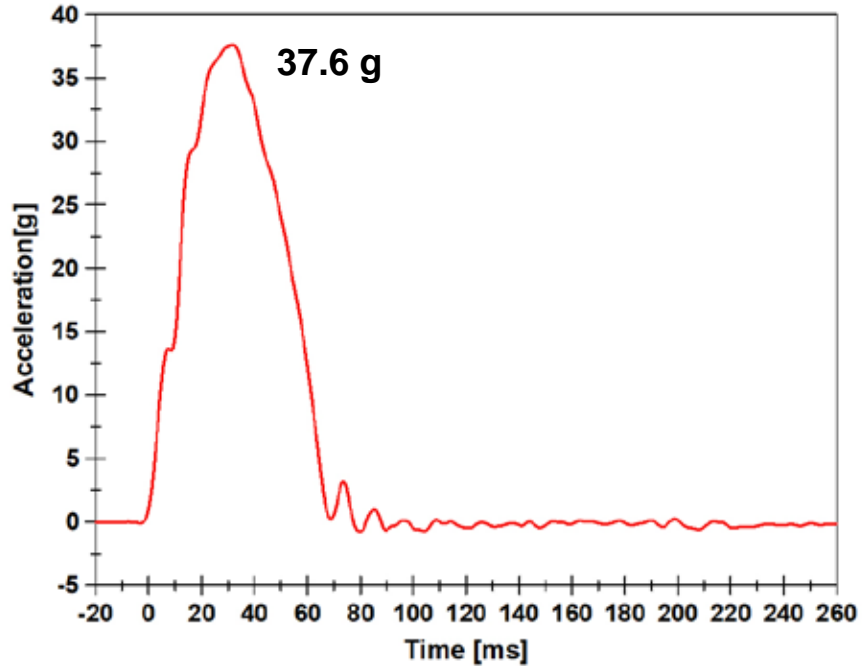
PMHS Positioning



	UMTRI Target ¹	PMHS
Head Angle	22.3 ± 2°	22.0°
Pelvic Angle	21.1 ± 5°	25.0°
Thigh Angle	11.1 ± 2°	10.0°
Leg Angle	45.9 ± 2°	46.0°
Hip-to-Eye Angle	31.6 ± 5°	26.0°
Back set	0 mm	0 mm
Top set	---	46 mm
Hip X	+55 ± 10 mm	+60.4 mm
Hip Z	-375 ± 10 mm	-366 mm

¹Reed M, Ebert S. "Effects of Recline on Passenger Posture and Belt Fit" UMTRI Report 2018-2

Sled Pulse

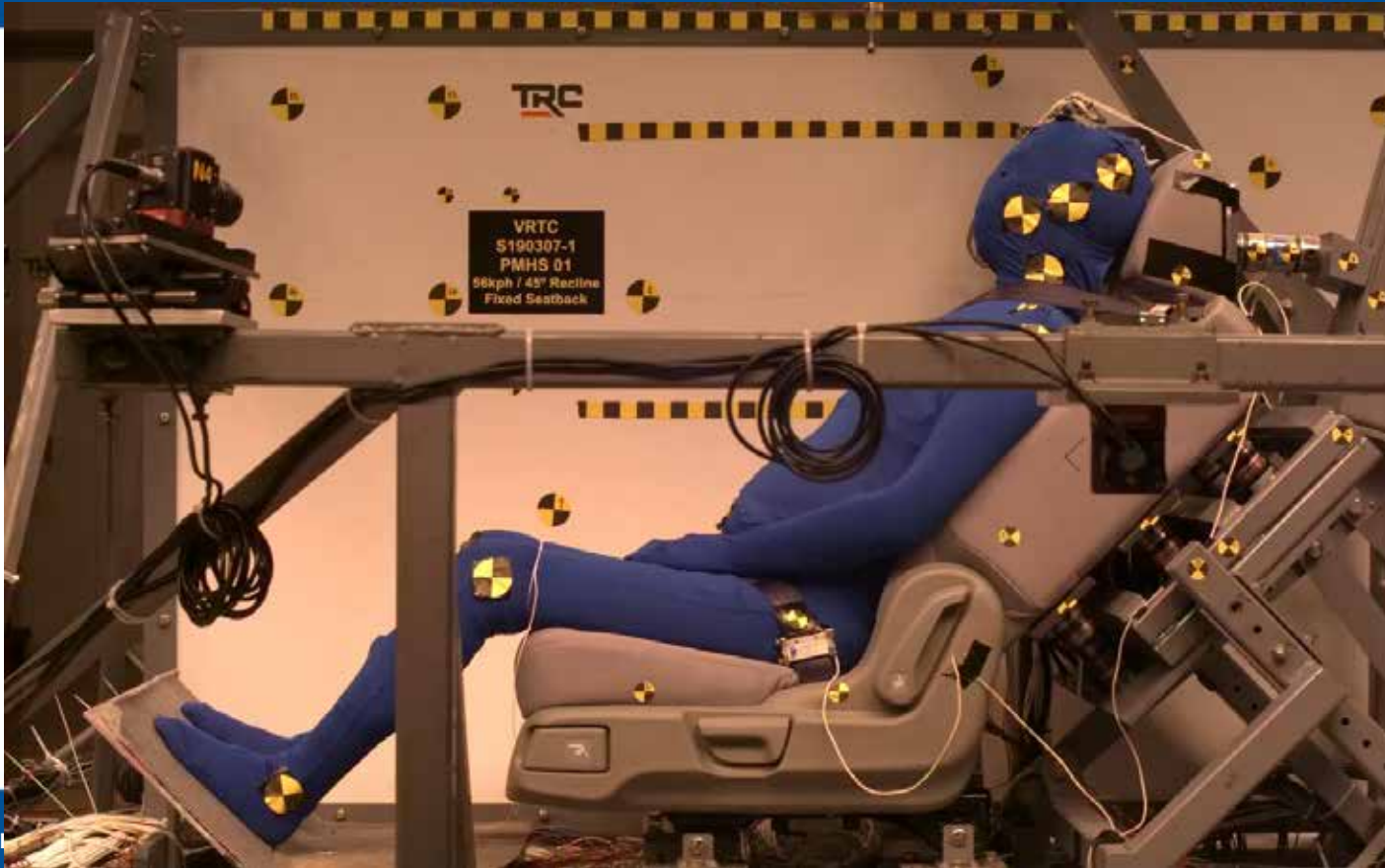




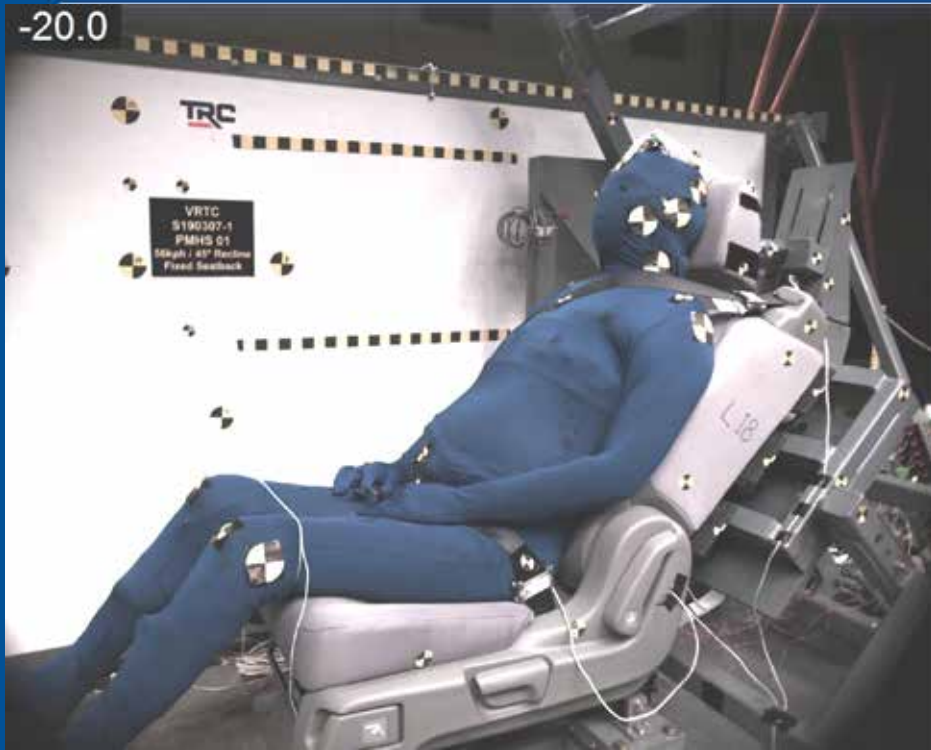
RESULTS

PRELIMINARY RESULTS

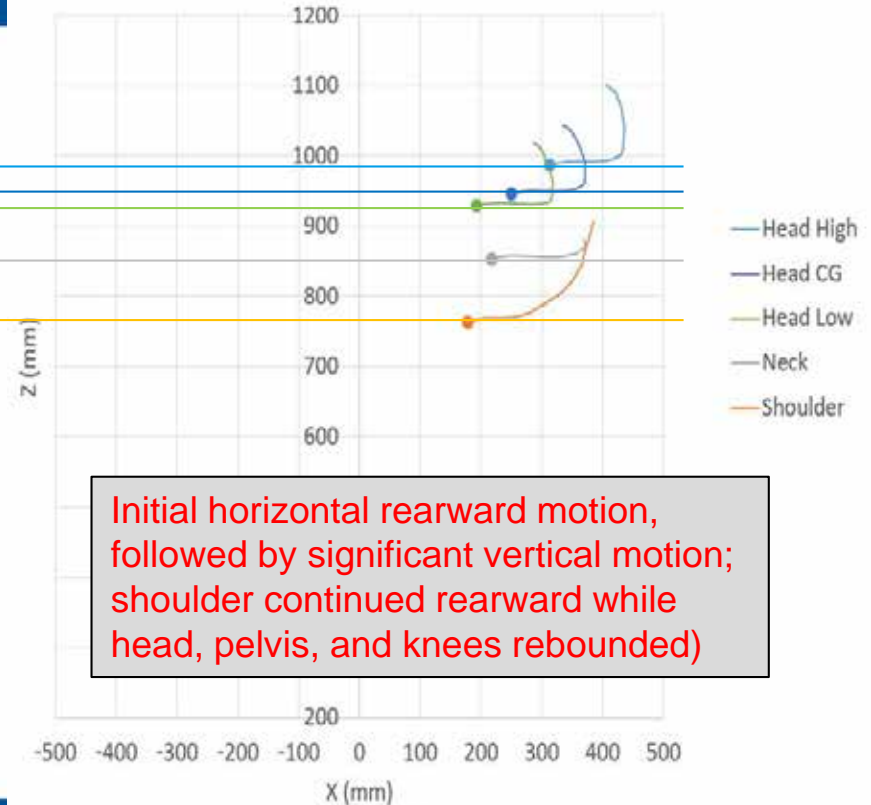
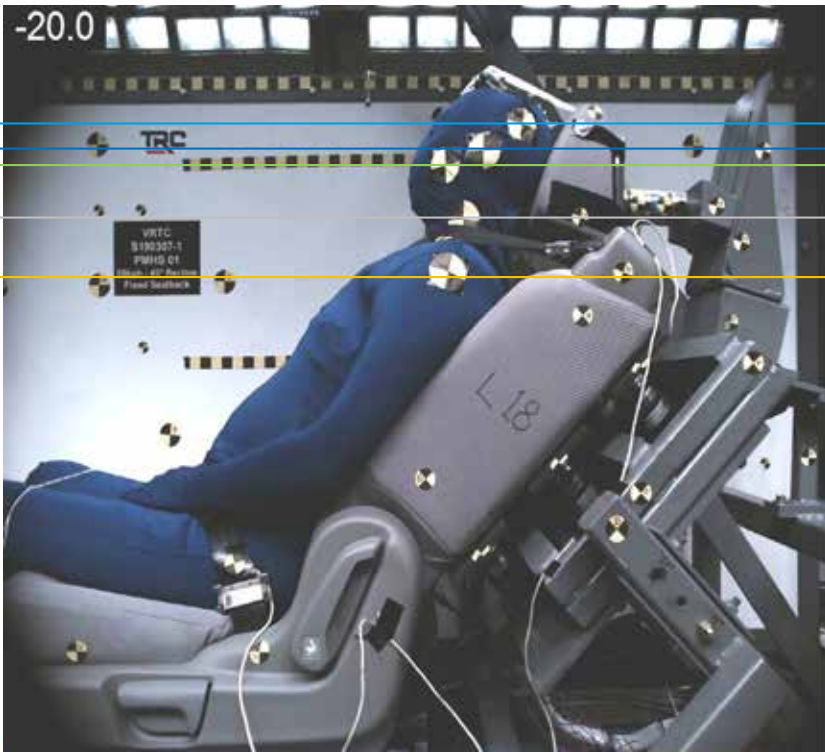
Offboard HS Video



Onboard HS Video



Kinematics



Injuries

Cervical spine (640284.1)

- C3/C4 and C4/C5 moderate laxity

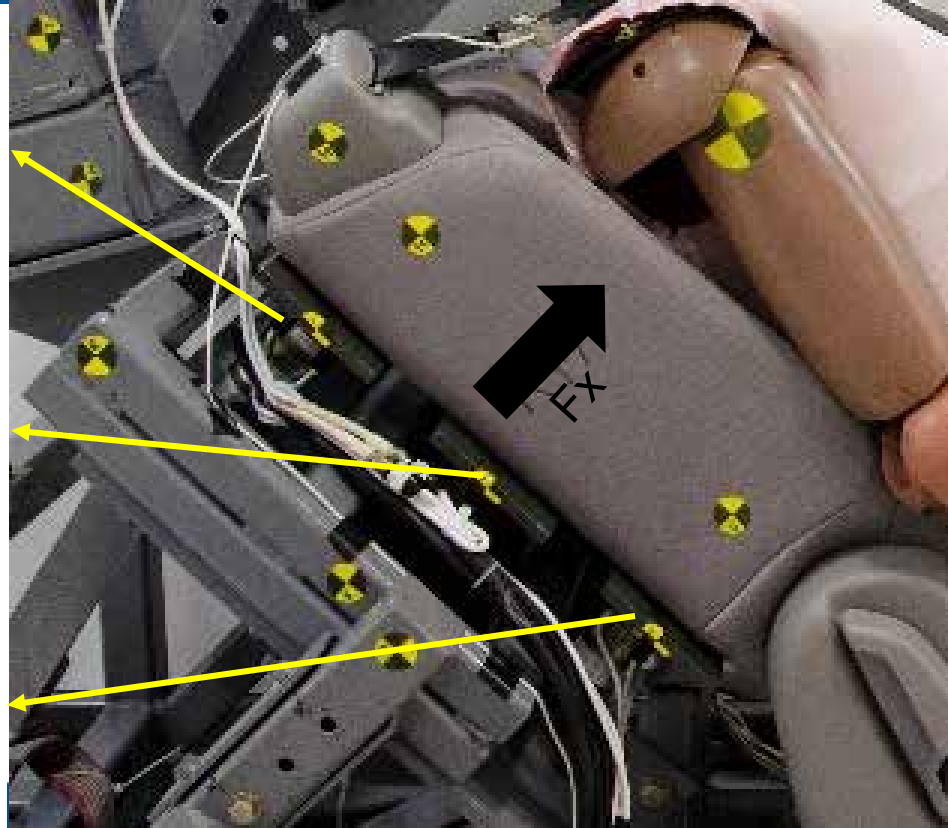
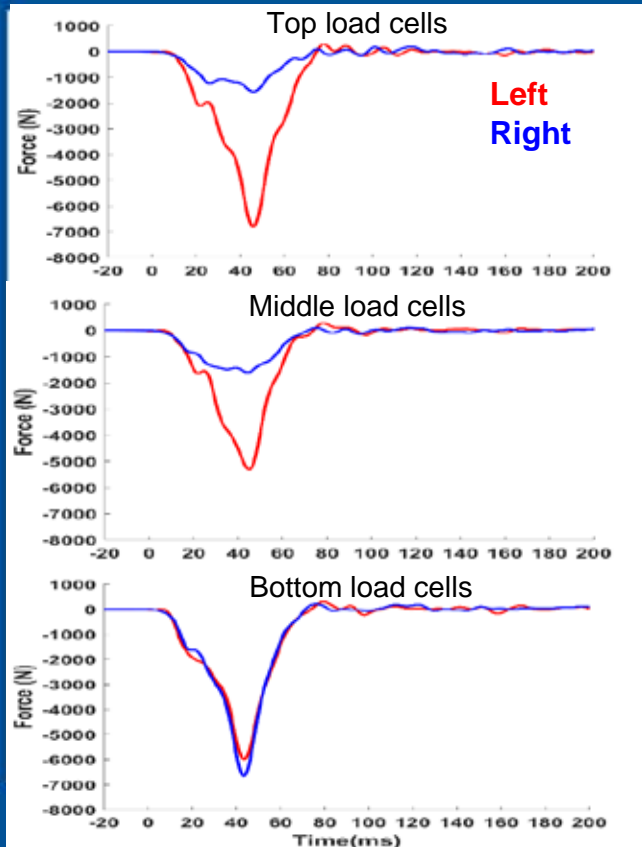
Scapula (750952.2)

- Left side – comminuted, medial border and superior angle

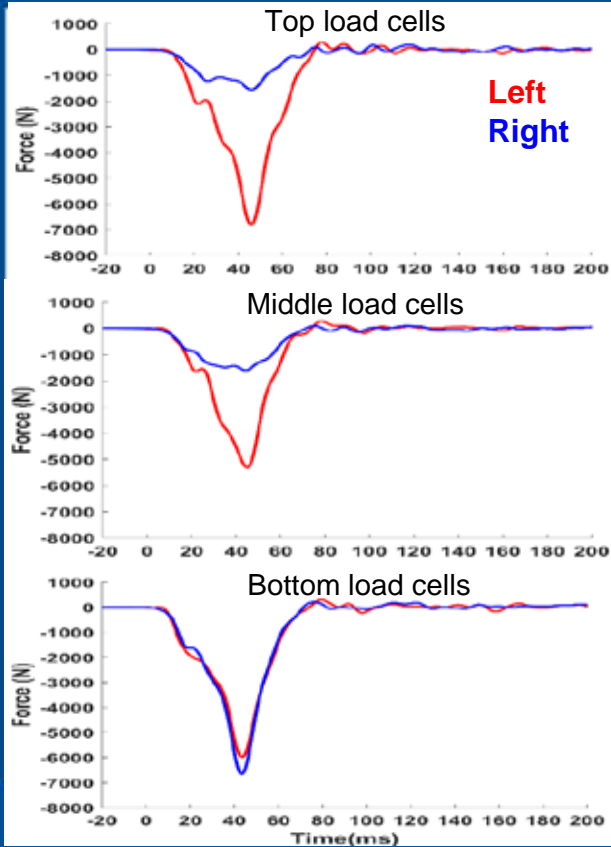
Ribs (≥ 3 rib fx; 450203.3)

- R3: fracture through cutaneous cortex only
- L3: fracture through both cortices
- L6: fracture at CCJ, through cutaneous cortex only
- L7: fracture at CCJ, through cutaneous cortex only

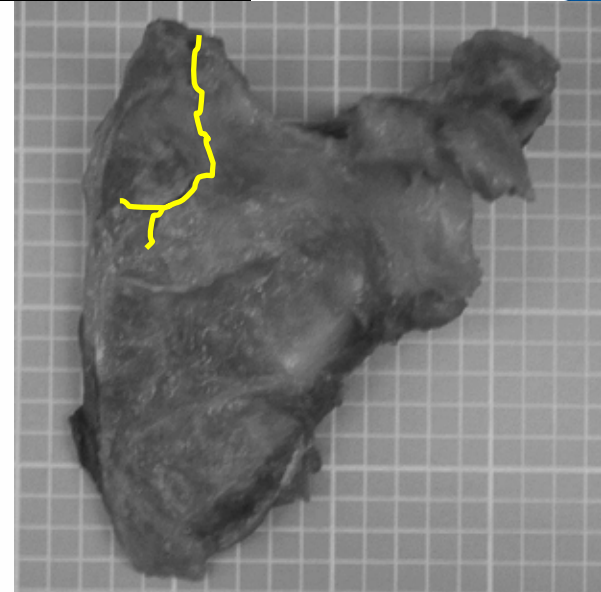
Seat Reactions: Seat Back Fx



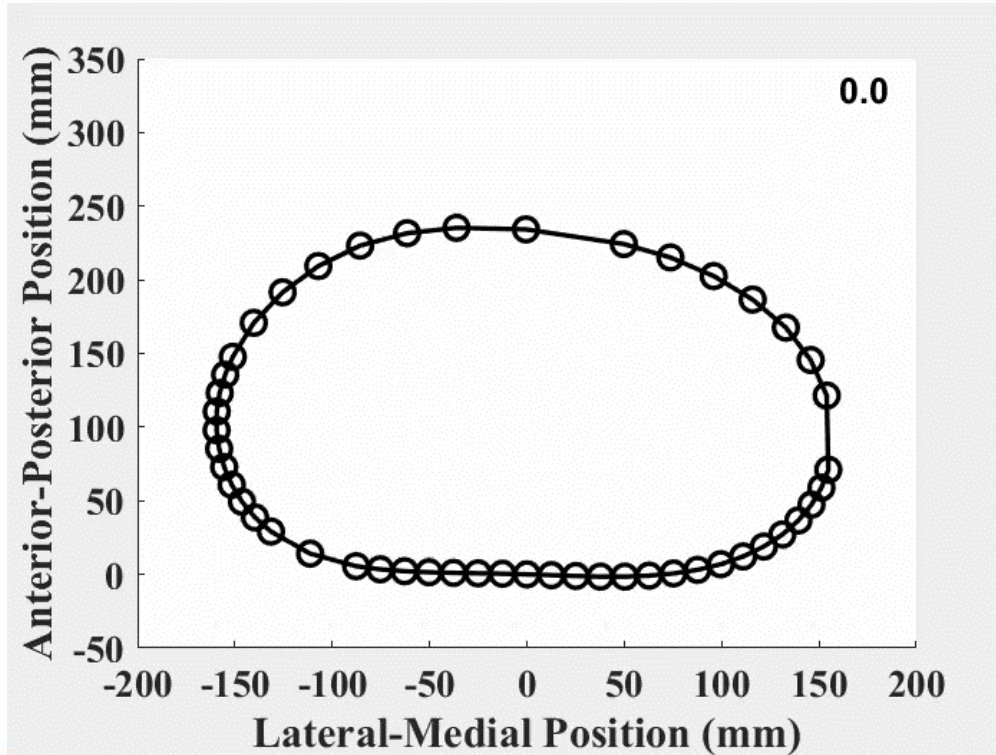
Seat Reactions: Seat Back Fx



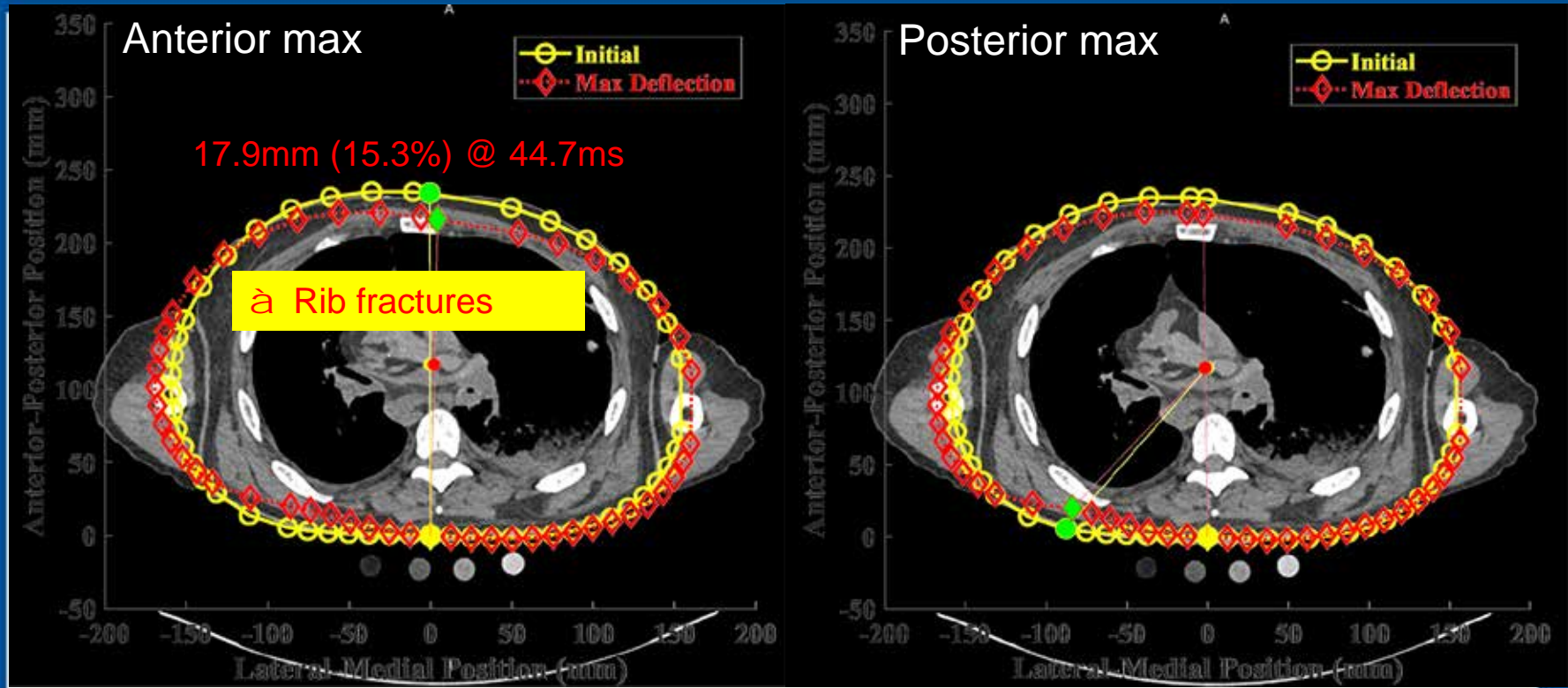
**Left scapula
interaction**



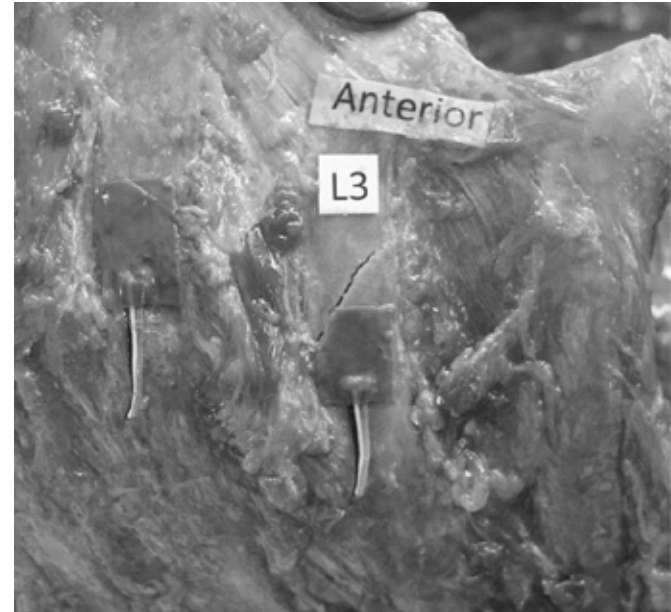
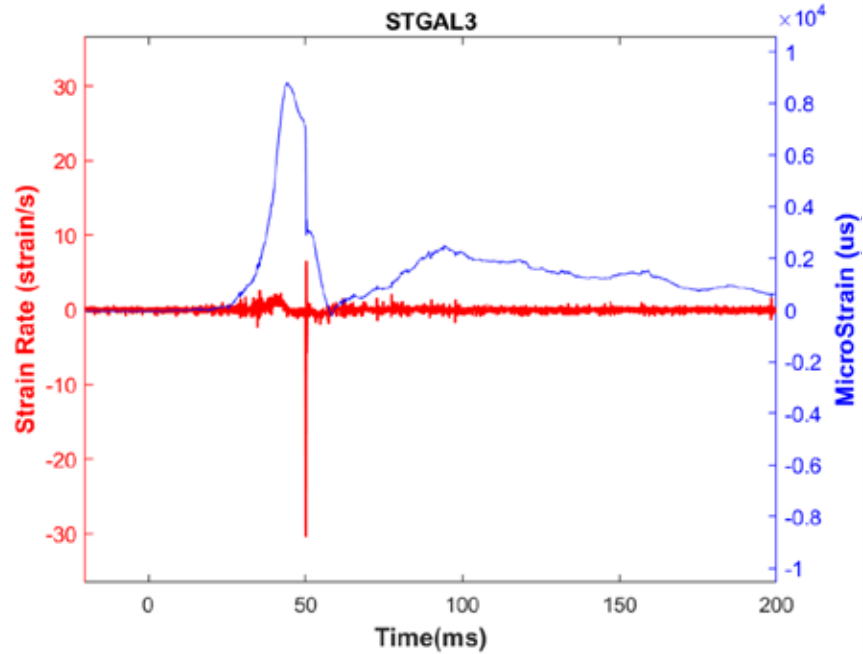
Chest Deformation vs. Time



Chest Deflection



Rib (L3) Fracture



Summary

- **Designed and built a repeatable, realistic as possible, adjustable setup that measures seat reaction loads**
- **Able to match PMHS to UMTRI positioning target**
- **Conducted one PMHS test**
 - Scapula and rib fractures were found (minor C spine injury)
 - Integrated belt system prevented PMHS ejection but may affect injury response in high speed rear impacts
- **Future Work: More PMHS tests (25/45 deg reclined, 24/56 kph)**
 - Develop response targets
 - Matched pair ATD tests to evaluate biofidelity
 - Create injury risk functions

Acknowledgements

- **IBRC at The Ohio State University**

- Amanda Agnew and Rakshit Ramachandra
- Julie Mansfield and Arri Willis
- Angela Tesny and Akshara Sreedhar



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- Hyun Jung Kwon and Duey Thomas



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New HR Attachment



Seat Reactions: Head Restraint Fx

