Side Impact Dummy Biofidelity

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NHTSA

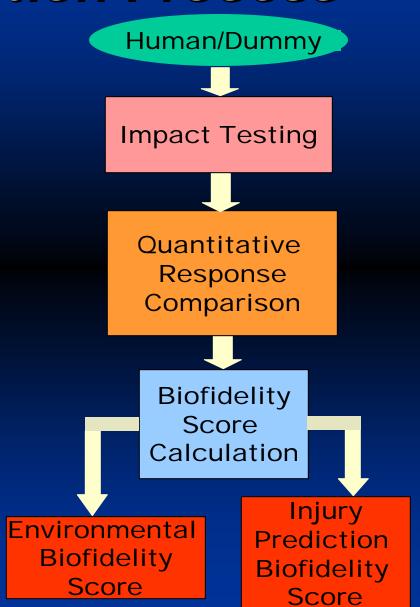
Overview

- What is Biofidelity?
- Impact Testing
- Translating Test Data to into a Biofidelity Score
- Biofidelity of various Side Impact Dummies
- Conclusions

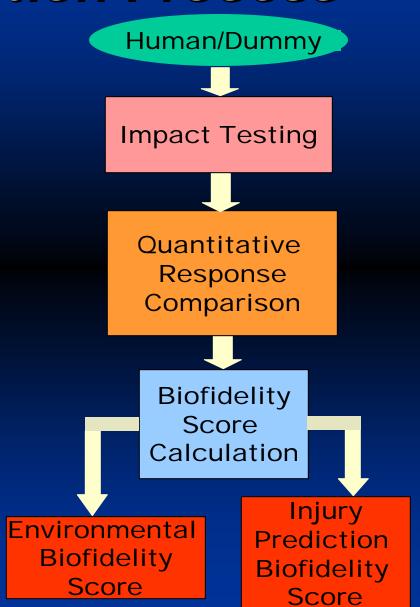
What is Biofidelity?

- A crash test dummy should:
 - Load the Crash Environment Like a Human Would
 - a side impact dummy should impart human-like force-area-time history upon the vehicle environment
 - Predict Human Injury Consequences
 - a side impact dummy should reproduce the necessary internal kinematic and kinetic measurements to accurately predict injury

- Test the dummy and human surrogate in an environment similar to the crash
- Compare quantitatively the response of the human and dummy
- Combine the quantitative response comparison from each test into a meaningful score



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Human/Dummy Impact Testing Quantitative Response Comparison Biofidelity Score Calculation Injury Environmental Prediction Biofidelity Biofidelity Score Score

Impact Testing

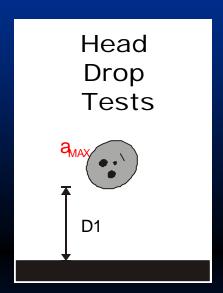
NHTSA Biofidelity Impact Tests

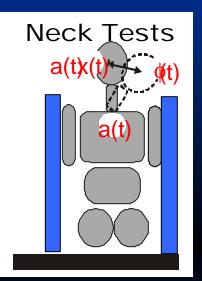
Biofidelity tests are conducted on both dummies and human surrogates in a variety of test conditions.

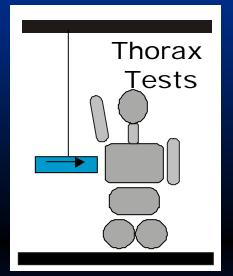
■ Tests include:

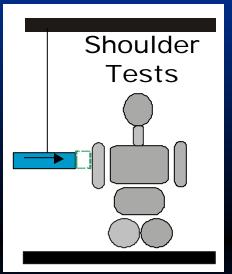
- Whole-body Sled Tests to quantify the performance of the torso and pelvis as a system.
- Pendulum tests to the thorax and shoulder.
- Neck tests to ensure the head is correctly positioned for a head strike.
- Head Drop tests to quantify the response of the head exposed to blunt impact.

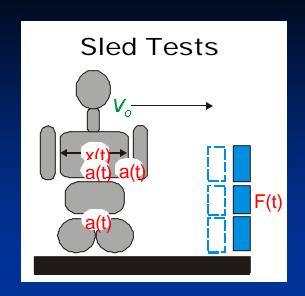
NHTSA Biofidelity Impact Tests





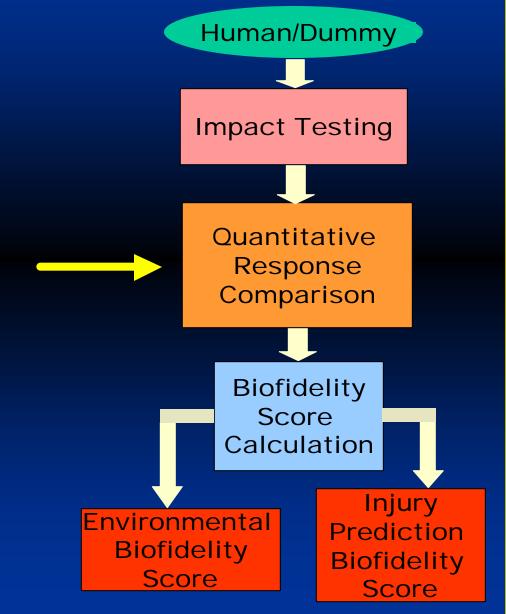






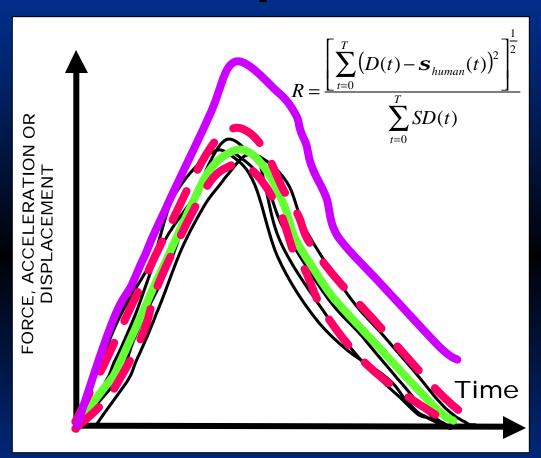


Quantitative
Response
Comparison

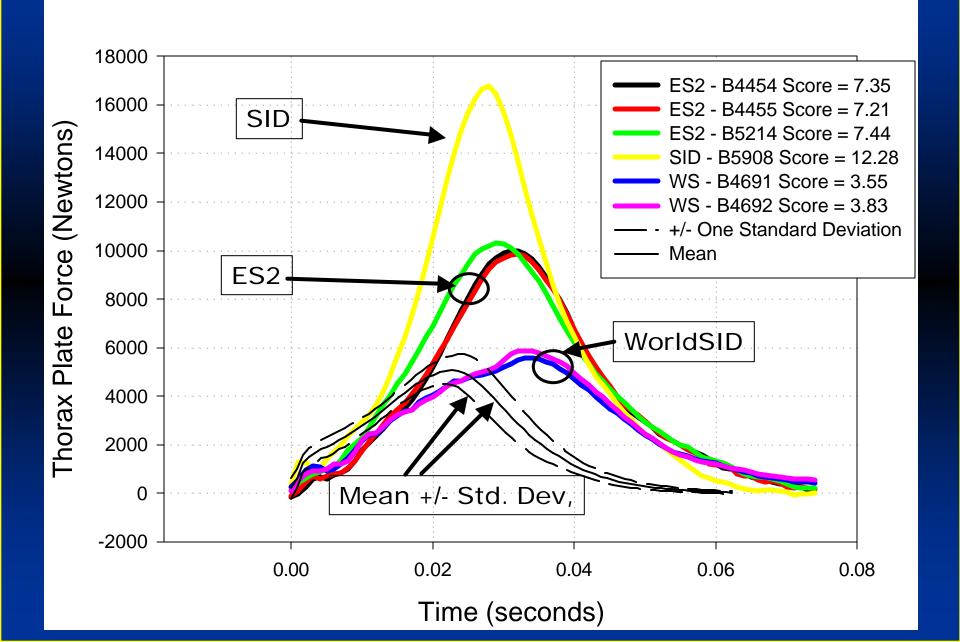


Dummy-to-Human Comparison

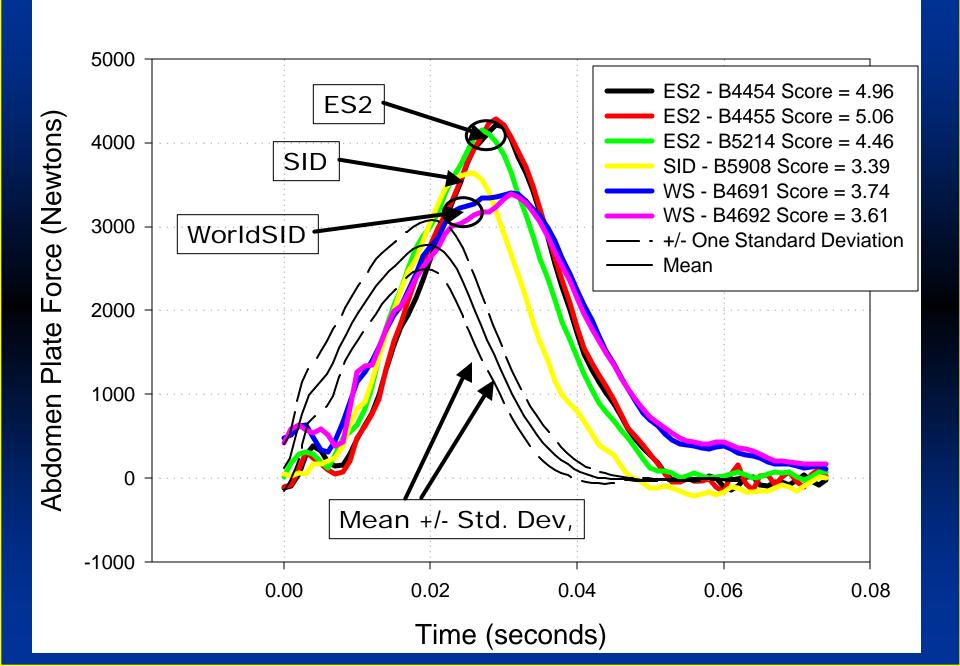
- Human surrogate and dummy response signals are overlayed
- The dummy response (D), surrogate mean (F), and standard deviation (SD) are then combined to quantify (R) how well the dummy matches the cadaver.



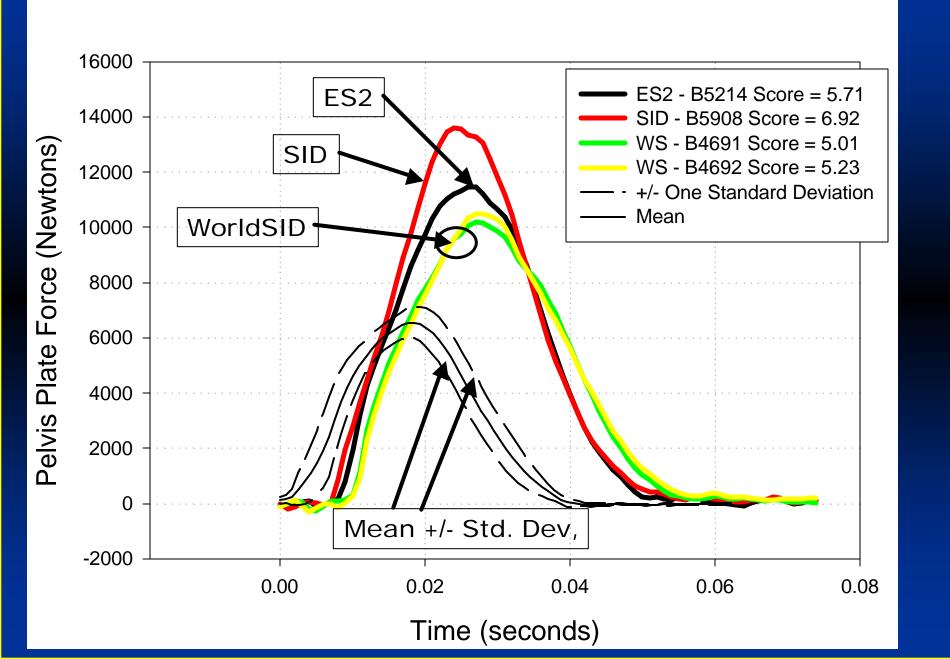
Padded 8.9 m/s Flat Wall Sled Test



Padded 8.9 m/s Flat Wall Sled Test



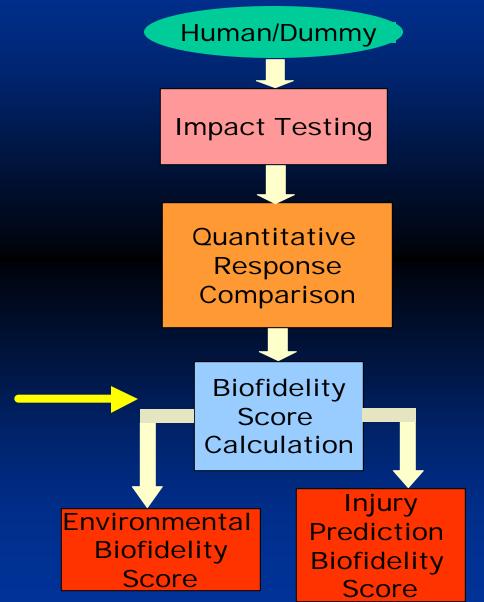
Padded 8.9 m/s Flat Wall Sled Test



Biofidelity

Score

Calculation



Test Condition Weights

- Each R score is weighted according to its test condition.
- The Test Condition Weights quantify the importance of the results from a particular test condition in the overall biofidelity score.
- **■** Two factors influence the weights:
 - the number of human surrogate test subjects used to develop the corridor.
 - the degree to which a particular test condition matches the real-world crash environment.

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Score

Biofidelity Scores

Two Scores are Calculated

- Environmental Biofidelity Rank = average of the weighted R values from Load wall and pendulum forces, as well as head/neck displacement and angle.
- Injury Criteria Fidelity Rank = average of the weighted R values from the signals used to calculated the injury criteria for a particular body region.

Rating Dummy Biofidelity

0 <= B <= 1	Excellent
1 < B <= 2	Good
2 < B <= 3	Moderate
3 < B	Poor



Dummy Scores Impact Biofidelity	ES-2	SID/H3	WSIDp
Overall	3.4	3.6	2.5
Head/neck	3.7	1.0	2.1
Shoulder	1.2	5.6	2.1
Thorax	5.4	6.3	3.1
Abdomen	3.6	3.5	2.5
Pelvis	2.6	3.6	3.5
			(Smaller/Better)
Injury Criteria Fidelity			
Head	0.6	0.6	0.4
Thorax	1.1	1.1	1.1
Abdomen	3.6	NA	1.3
Pelvis	1.8	1.8	1.9

CONCLUSIONS

- In terms of the biofidelity of the dummy-to-vehicle interaction,
 - the SID/H3 is less biofidelic than the ES-2, and
 - the WorldSID Prototype is more biofidelic than both the SID/H3 and the ES-2.
- In terms of the biofidelity of the measurements on the dummy required to predict injury,
 - the head and thorax of the SID/H3, ES-2 and WorldSID Prototype were equally biofidelic,
 - the abdomen of the WorldSID Prototype is more biofidelic than the ES-2, and the SID has no abdominal injury detection capability, and
 - the pelvis of the SID/H3, ES-2 and WorldSID Prototype have roughly the same biofidelity.

Thank You