



Kinematics Evaluation of Female Head-Neck Model with Reflexive Neck Muscles in Low-Speed Rear Impact

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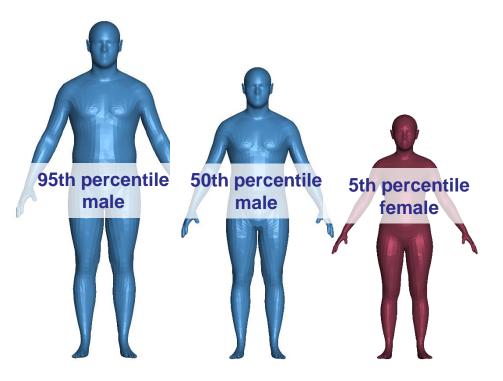
Why we did this study?



Human body models (HBMs) are **powerful** and important tools in traffic safety



Until recently, finite element (FE) HBMs that represented an **average female anthropometry did not exist**

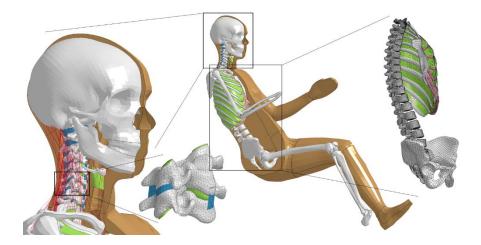




Despite, injury statistics have shown that **females have a higher risk** to sustain injuries compared to males

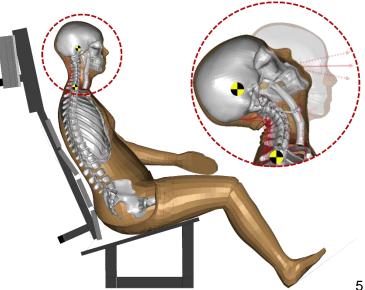
To fill this gap, an open-source HBM that represents an average female size called ViVA OpenHBM was developed



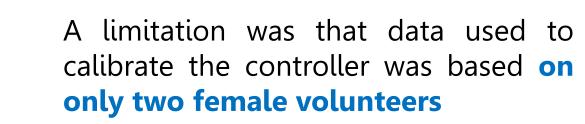


The ViVA OpenHBM has been has been further developed by adding active reflexive neck muscle controllers

With muscle controllers, the HBM kinematics was improved compared to passive responses



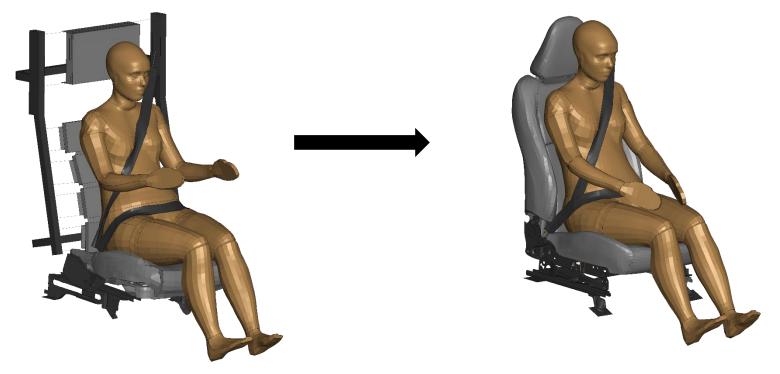




These volunteers were seated in a **rigid seat without a head restraint** and subjected to a crash pulse with **a delta velocity of 5.8 km/h**



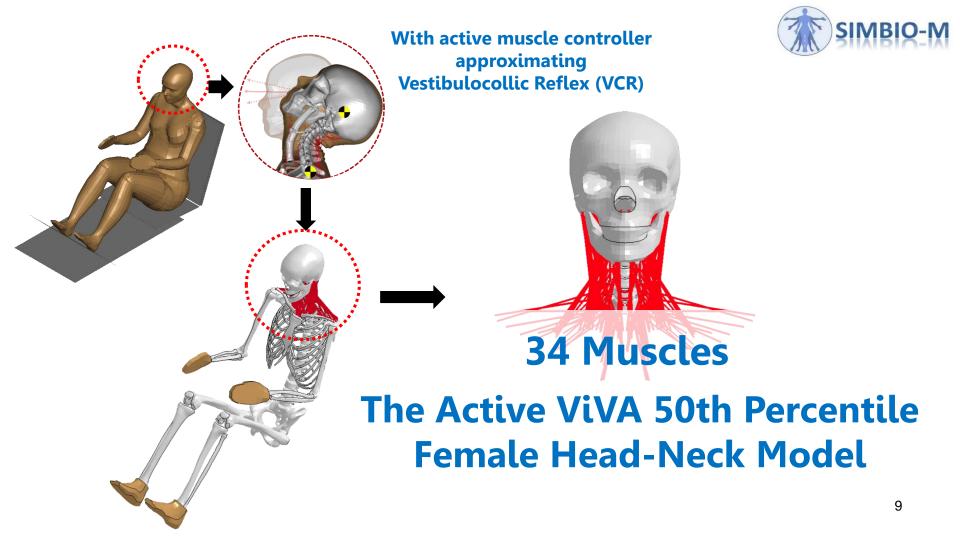
The objective of this study was to evaluate the active ViVA OpenHBM kinematics by comparing the model with other volunteer data





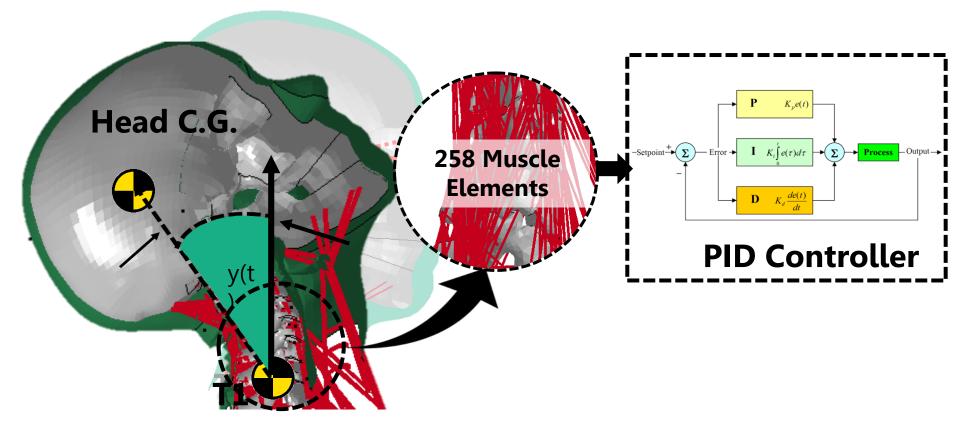


How we did this study?



Approximating function of Vestibulocollic Reflex (VCR)





A low-speed rear impact volunteer test

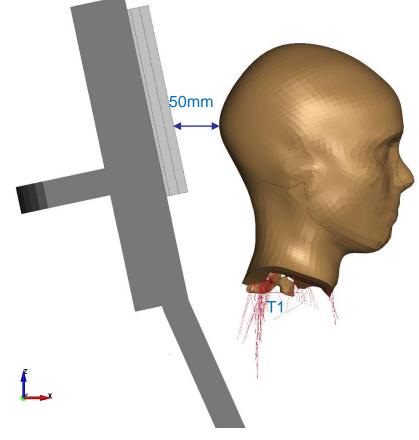
• 6 female volunteers

- Velocity changes of 5.1±0.1 km/h and 6.8±0.1 km/h
- Average stature and mass were 164cm and 59kg
- The lab seat was developed to represent a commercial car seat in terms of shape and deformation properties



Boundary Condition





- The T1 vertebral and seat back frame motion was prescribed according to the volunteer test results
- Head to headrest distance was 50mm
- The corresponding seat FE model was adopted from published-validated model
- Total simulation time was 400ms including

100ms of settling time

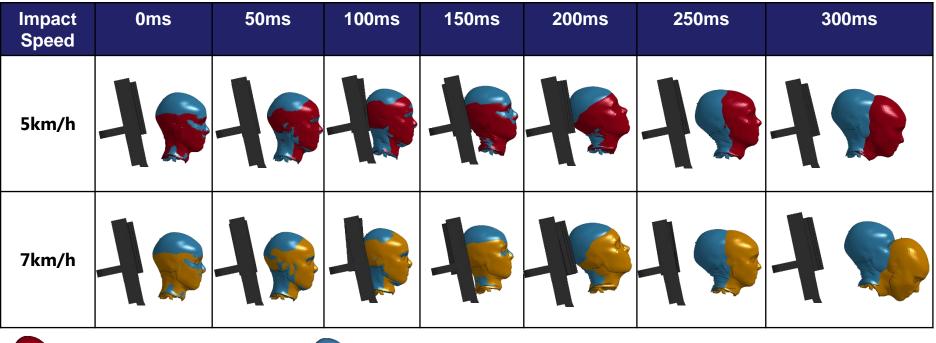


What were our main results?



Kinematics Comparison







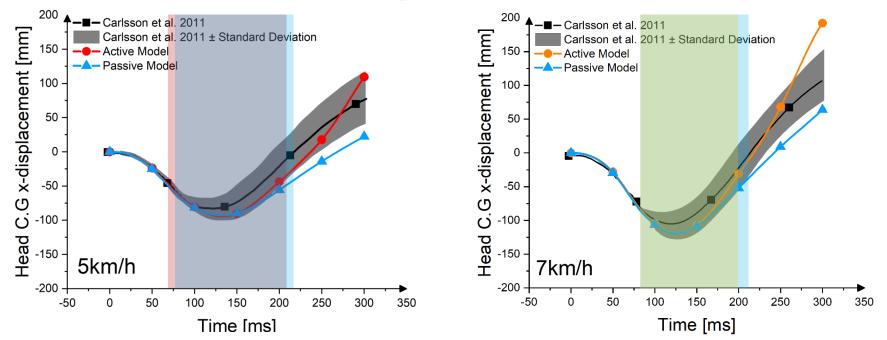
Passive model at 5km/h and 7km/h



Active model at 7km/h

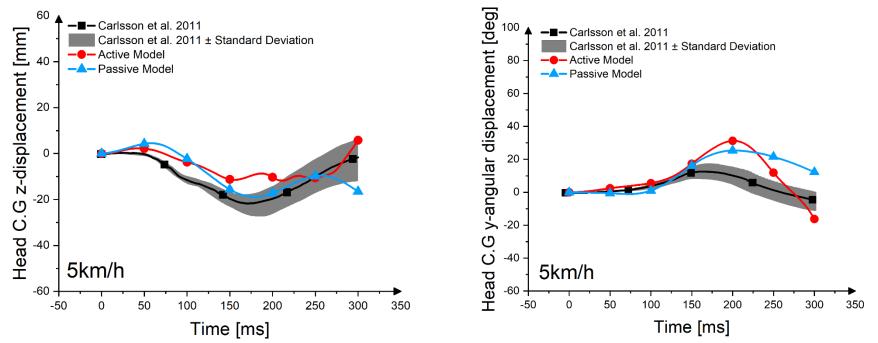
Head Horizontal Displacement





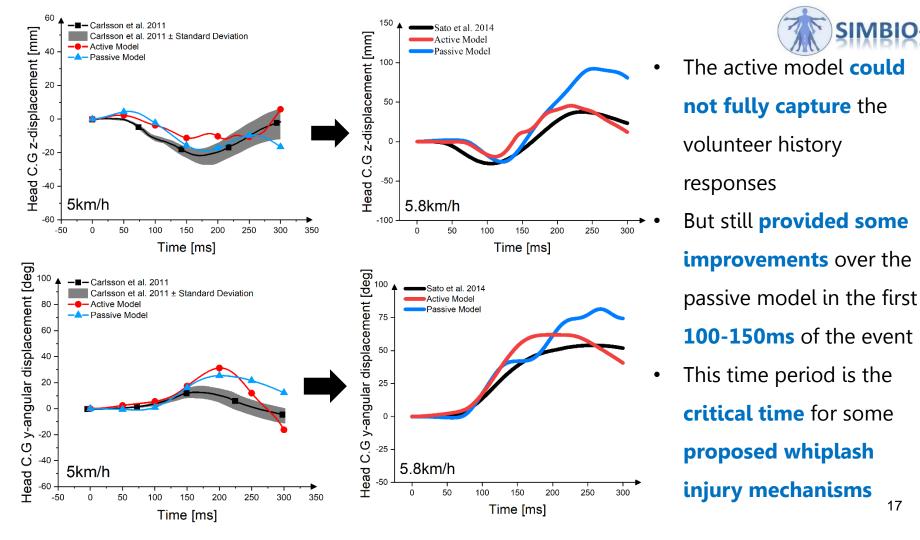
 The inclusion of reflexive neck muscle response resulted in a better agreement for horizontal head displacements compared to the PMHS-like passive model at both delta velocities

Head Vertical and Rotational Displacement



SIMBIO

- The active model produced limited improvement to the vertical and rotational motion biofidelity
- These trends are similar to previous results from the calibration study





What were the conclusions?



Conclusions

- This study shows that the model with active muscle controller can give similar kinematics results when was used in a more complex setup and at different impact speeds.
- This study highlights that an additional calibration study needs to be conducted to increase the kinematic agreement of the active model in head vertical displacement and rotation.
- This study demonstrates the importance of including an active muscle controller to achieve more realistic modeling of occupant kinematics.



Acknowledgments





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ViVA II Project

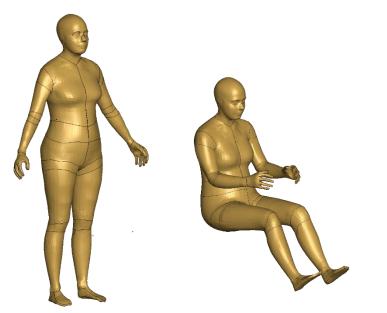


A new version of the 50th percentile open-source female HBMs are being developed...



Thank

you



More info: https://projectvirtual.eu/









22