# Status Report on Flexible Pedestrian Legform Impactor Technical Evaluation Group (Flex-TEG) Activities

Atsuhiro Konosu Chairperson of Flex-TEG, Japan

Participants of 6th Flex-TEG meeting (31 March 2008, BASt, Germany)

- A. Konosu (Flex-TEG chairperson/J-MLIT/JARI)
- B. Been(Flex-TEG secretariat/FTSS-Europe)
- O. Zander (BASt), D.U. Gehring (BGS)
- D. Cesari (INRETS), S. Ronel (INRETS/Lyon Univ.)
- S. Meyerson (NHTSA), A. Mallory (TRC/VRTC)
- O. Ries and S. Siems (ACEA/VW)
- R. Fleischhacker and J. Walldorf (ACEA/Porsche)
- F. Matsuoka (JAMA/Toyota),
- D. Longhitano (Honda R&D Americas)
- F. Minne (UTAC)
- K. Wolff (Continental)
- G. Zenz (SABIC)
- J.C. Kolb (Berbraudt)
- M. Winkler and D. Arp (MESSRING)
- S. Pruitt (DTS)
- T. Inoue (JASTI)
- M. Burleigh (FTSS-UK)

**Total: 23 persons** 

# Main part of Agenda of the 6th Flex-TEG meeting

5. Reports and Discussions: Flex-GT Technical Evaluation Results 5.1. NHTSA Flex-GT Test summary (TEG-063) 5.2. NHTSA Flex-GT Certification Tests (TEG-064) 6. Finalization: Flex-GTR Designs 6.1. Mechanical Design 6.1.1. Flex-GTR Mechanical Design (TEG-054) 6.2. Instrumentation and Electrical Design 6.2.1. Flex-GTR Instrumentation Electrical Design (TEG-055) 6.3. Full Calibration Test Procedure 6.3.1. Flex-GTR Full Calibration Test Procedure (TEG-056) 6.3.2. BASt Proposal for a Full Assembly Certification Test (TEG-062) 6.4. Optional Instrumentation 6.4.1. Flex-GTR Optional Instrumentation (TEG-057) 6.4.2. Onboard DAS Information (TEG-058, TEG-059) 6.5. Others 6.5.1. Information: NHTSA Design of a Proposed Upper Body Mass (TEG-065) 7. Future action plans

- 5. Reports and Discussions: Flex-GT Technical Evaluation Results
- 5.1. NHTSA Flex-GT Test summary (TEG-063)
- 5.2. NHTSA Flex-GT Certification Tests (TEG-064)

#### NHTSA Flex-GT Evaluation Tests







- Repeatability, usability, and durability of Flex-GT are evaluated, and also comparisons between the TRL legform impactor and Flex-GT are conducted.
- These results are used for following discussions on the Flex-GTR finalization.

- 6. Finalization: Flex-GTR Designs
- 6.1. Mechanical Design
  - 6.1.1. Flex-GTR Mechanical Design (TEG-054)

## Flex-GTR (CAD model)



#### **Conceptual Design**

- To avoid A-symmetric sensitivity

  Move MCL & LCL at centerline

  Move ACL & PCL close to centerline

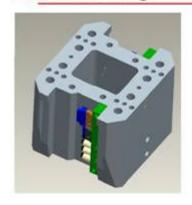
  To avoid knee twist

  Use two sets of cruciate ligaments

  To neutralize twist moment

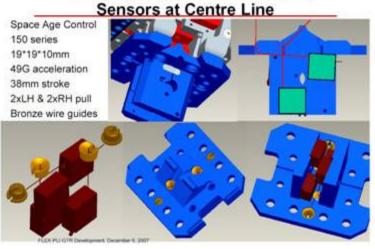
  Cruciate ligaments 8 springs
- DBØ12xØ6x40mm; 71.6N/mm
  - May need to go Ø3mm cable
     Optimized space for DAS & connector
- · Lateral ligaments 16 springs same
  - DBØ18xØ9x80mm; 76.7N/mm

# Integration of connector blocks and wiring





# Packaging Ligament Elongations



#### Protective rubber bumpers to distal and proximal ends

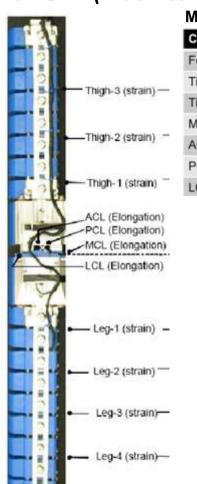




• Flex-GTR Mechanical Designs are frozen.

- 6. Finalization: Flex-GTR Designs
- 6.2. Instrumentation and Electrical Design
  - 6.2.1. Flex-GTR Instrumentation Electrical Design (TEG-055)

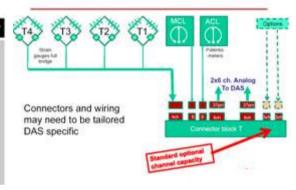
## Flex-GTR (Electrical design)



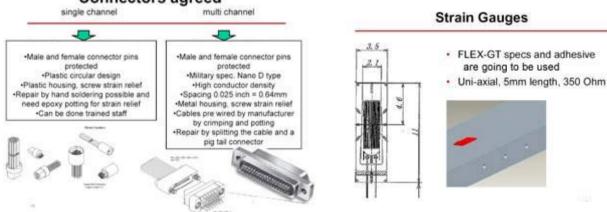
**Measurement Items (Standard)** 

Channel	Purpose	Standard	Option	DAS	Priority	
Femur moment 1, 2 and 3	Calibration	3	0	Standard option On board DAS		
Tibia moment 1, 2, 3 and 4	Injury	4	0			
Tibia top acceln ax	Calibration	1	-1			
MCL elongation	Injury	1	0			
ACL elongation	Calibration	1	0			
PCL elongation	Calibration	-1	0			
LCL elongation	Calibration	1	0			

Wiring Diagram Tibia 2\*37 pin



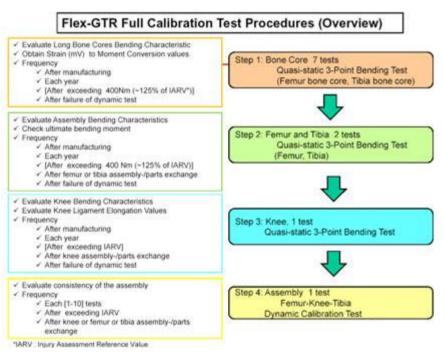
Connectors agreed



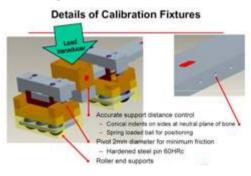
 Flex-GTR electrical designs are frozen, except ACL and PCL measurement purpose, injury assessment purpose and/or calibration purpose.

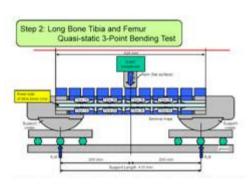
- 6. Finalization: Flex-GTR Designs
- 6.3. Full Calibration Test Procedure
  - 6.3.1. Flex-GTR Full Calibration Test Procedure (TEG-056)
  - 6.3.2. BASt Proposal for a Full Assembly Certification Test (TEG-062)

## Flex-GTR (Full Calibration Test Procedure)



## **Component Level**





## Assembly Level

#### Pendulum type

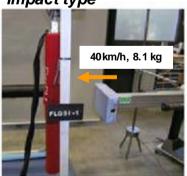
Calibration rig with support arm and release magnet

 Control input pulse with tibia xacceleration

- Control parameters
   Drop height
- As Now proximal
   MOL, ACL, POL (and LCL)
   This facility provinces.
- No pass fall parameter femubending moments
   Target coroldor a 10% from

FLEX.HJ-G7N Development (develop 4: 2008)

#### or Impact type



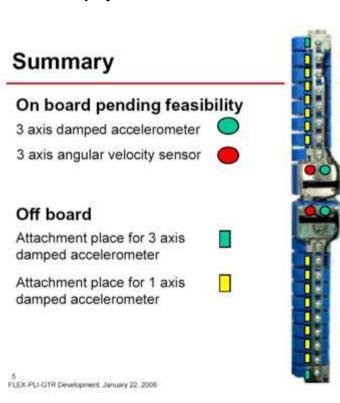
• Flex-GTR full calibration test procedures are frozen, except type of assembly level calibration test method, pendulum type or impact type.

# 6. Finalization: Flex-GTR Designs

## 6.4. Optional Instrumentation

- 6.4.1. Flex-GTR Optional Instrumentation (TEG-057)
- 6.4.2. Onboard DAS Information (TEG-058, TEG-059)

## Flex-GTR (Optional Instrumentation)

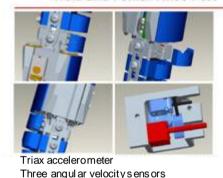


#### On Board Data Acquisition Systems

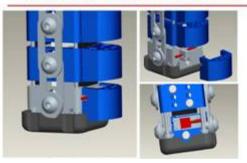
- High priority
- 'Standard' option
- · Improve free flight motion control
- Packaging space is optimized, though still limited
  - Potential solutions meet packaging space



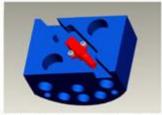
#### Tibia and Femur Knee Part



Triax accelerometer
Distal Tibia (shown) and Proximal Femur



#### Single axis accelerometer x-direction each segment



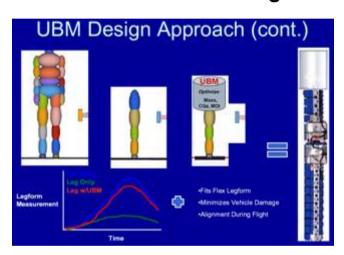
- Dedicated nylon segment for optional accelerometer
- Threaded metal insert
- Flex-GTR Optional Instrumentation designs are frozen.

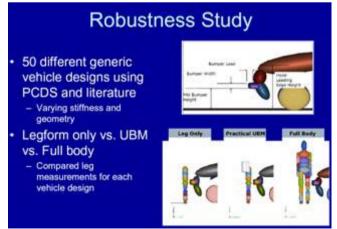
6. Finalization: Flex-GTR Designs

#### 6.5. Others

6.5.1. Information: NHTSA Design of a Proposed Upper Body Mass (TEG-065)

Information: NHTSA Design of a Proposed Upper Body Mass





# **Discussion Points**

- Addition of UBM improves similarity to our full-body model
  - Most improvement above/at knee
  - Important for high-bumper vehicles (femur fracture)
- · Proposed UBM design seems practical
  - Need to conduct physical tests to be certain
- Flex GT more flexible than our MADYMO model
  - UBM optimized for rigid femur and tibia
  - Unclear if optimized UBM works for Flex
- · Could upper body mass:
  - Produce vertical knee displacements similar to full-body displacements for individual vehicles (rather than universal 75 mm)?
  - Improve correlation with full-body measures for femur moments and ACL as well as tibia moments and MCL/bending angle?
- As information, NHTSA upper body mass study is informed.
- Status of the research is an initial stage, e.g. rigid femur and rigid tibia is used in their study, therefore, Flex-TEG does not treated this topic in the Flex-TEG activities (future work for another group).

# 7. Future action plans

## By the end of September 2008

- Flex-GTR developer group will product Flex-GTR, and conduct Flex-GTR evaluations by them.
- Flex-TEG members will discuss and decide the ACL and PCL measurement purpose, Injury assessment and/or Calibration.
- Flex-TEG members will discuss and decide the type of assembly level calibration test method for Flex-GTR, pendulum type or impact type

 Initial technical evaluation of the Flex-GTR will be conducted by main Flex-TEG members.

#### Measurement Items (Standard) Channel Femur moment 1, 2 and 3 Calibration Tibia moment 1, 2, 3 and 4 Tibia top acceln ax Calibration MCL elongation Injury ACL elongation Calibration PCL elongation Calibration LCL elongation Calibration Assembly Level Pendulum type Calibration rig with support arm and elease magnet Control input pulse Control parameters Or Impact type

Flex-GTR

# ☆8<sup>th</sup> Flex-TEG meeting

<sup>\* 1)</sup> Review of Injury Risk Functions, 2) Evaluations of Technical Feasibilities, 3) Evaluation of Lower Limb Protection Level of Flex-GTR, and 4) Documentation Activities, will be conducted in parallel on above activities.

Thank you for your attentions!

