

**TEG-102**  
**31 Aug. 2009**  
**JAMA-JARI**

# **Review of Dynamic Calibration Corridor Making Methods**

# Back Ground

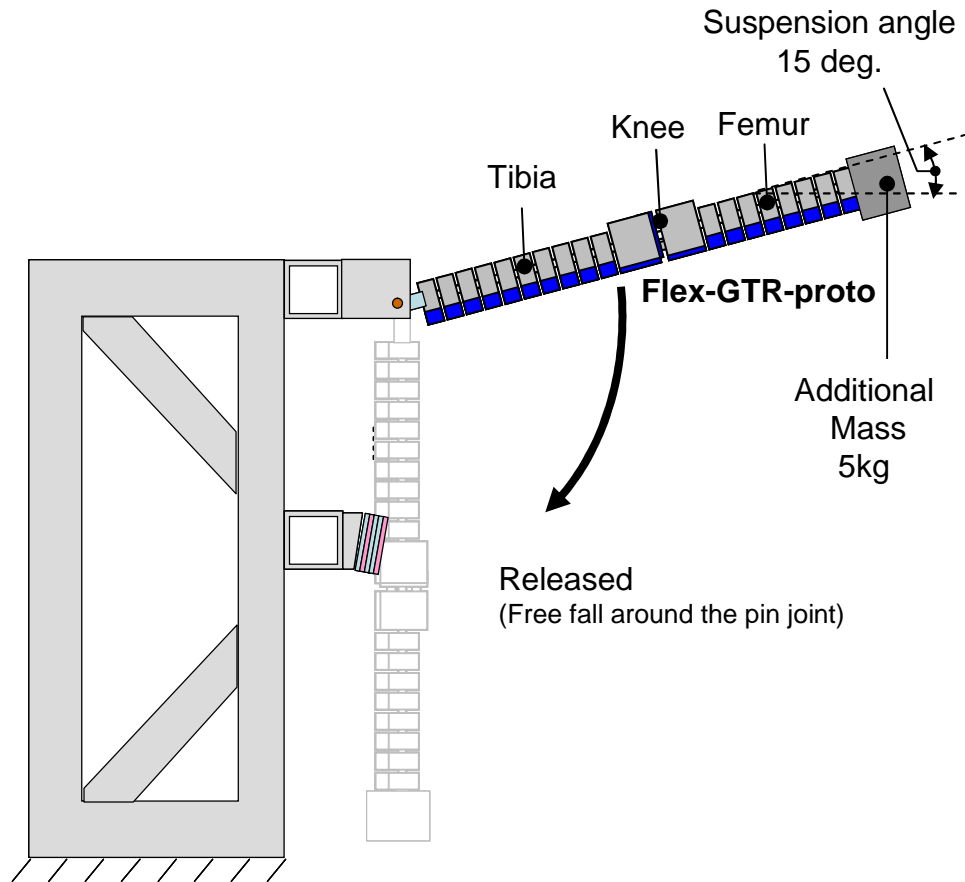
- So far, two different dynamic calibration test methods (Pendulum Type, Inverse Type) were proposed and then discussed that among the TEG members.
- On the other hands, two different corridor making methods (FTSS-Method, BASt-Method) were also proposed, however, no detailed discussion has not been made among TEG members.
- This study, therefore, reviewed the two different corridor making methods using the published two different dynamic calibration test data.

**1. Review of the Two Different Dynamic Calibration Test Methods  
(Pendulum Type, Inverse Type)  
and Two Different Corridor Making Methods  
(FTSS-Method, BAST-Method)**

# Pendulum Type (Type 2) Dynamic Calibration Test Method and FTSS Corridor Making Method

## Dynamic Calibration Test Method

Pendulum Type (Type 2) Dynamic Calibration Test Method  
Up side down, Additional Mass 5kg, without Flesh



## Corridor Making Method

### FTSS-Method

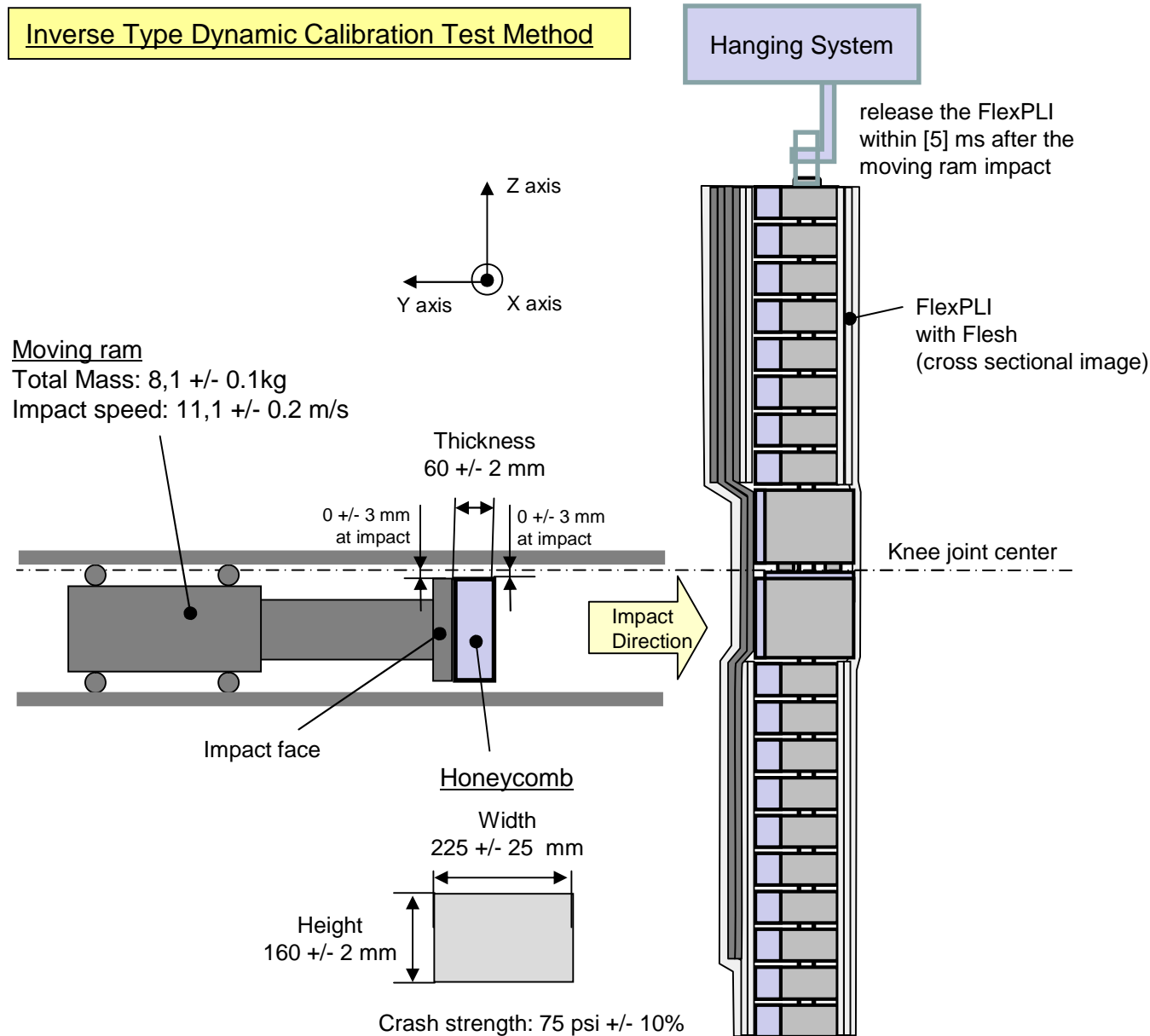
- Average +/- 10% or Average +/- 2 St. Dev (wider one)

Ref.: ESV2009, Paper Number 09-0146

# Inverse Type Dynamic Calibration Test Method and BAST Corridor Making Method

## Dynamic Calibration Test Method

### Inverse Type Dynamic Calibration Test Method



## Corridor Making Method

### BAST-Method

- Upper Corridor: Max. x 1.05
- Lower Corridor: Min. / 1.05

Ref.: TEG-094

## Already Conducted Analysis

### Pendulum Type

Test Data obtained from  
Pendulum Type (Type 2) Dynamic  
Calibration Test Method

some test data were excluded

Corridor  
Making Method

**FTSS-Method**

Tentative Corridor (FTSS-Method)  
for Pendulum Type (Type 2) Dynamic Calibration  
Test Method

**BASt-Method**

No analysis

### Inverse Type

Test Data obtained from  
Inverse Type Dynamic Calibration  
Test Method

all test data were used

Corridor  
Making Method

**FTSS-Method**

No analysis

**BASt-Method**

Tentative Corridor (BASt-Method)  
for Inverse Type Dynamic Calibration Test Method

## Conducted Analysis in This Study

### Pendulum Type

Test Data obtained from  
Pendulum Type (Type 2) Dynamic  
Calibration Test Method

all test data were used

Corridor  
Making Method

**FTSS-Method**

Tentative Corridor (FTSS-Method)  
for Pendulum Type (Type 2) Dynamic Calibration  
Test Method

**BASt-Method**

Tentative Corridor (BASt-Method)  
for Pendulum Type (Type 2) Dynamic Calibration  
Test Method

### Inverse Type

Test Data obtained from  
Inverse Type Dynamic Calibration  
Test Method

all test data were used

Corridor  
Making Method

**FTSS-Method**

Tentative Corridor (FTSS-Method)  
for Inverse Type Dynamic Calibration Test Method

**BASt-Method**

Tentative Corridor (BASt-Method)  
for Inverse Type Dynamic Calibration Test Method

## **2. Making Corridors**

## **2.1 Corridor for Pendulum Test**



# Tentative Corridor (FTSS-Method) for Pendulum Type (Type 2) Dynamic Calibration Test Method

- Test Data: FTSS Nov. 08 Pendulum Type (Type 2) Dynamic Calibration Test Data (TEG-071, all test data were used)
- Corridor Making Method: FTSS-Method

## Corridor Making Method

### FTSS-Method

- Average +/- 10% or Average +/- 2 St. Dev (wider one)

Ref.: ESV2009, Paper Number 09-0146

## Pendulum Test (Type 2) Tentative Corridor

Data: FTSS (TEG-071), Method: FTSS

	Tibia-1 (Nm)	Tibia-2 (Nm)	Tibia-3 (Nm)	Tibia-4 (Nm)	ACL (mm)	PCL (mm)	MCL (mm)
Average	242.5	201.1	160	108	8.19	4.91	22.4
Max.	248	205	171	111	8.64	5.26	22.5
Min.	235	195	152	106	7.79	4.37	22.2
St.Dev	3.7	3.3	6.8	1.5	0.3	0.3	0.1
CV (%)	1.5	1.6	4.3	1.4	3.8	7.0	0.3
Max. Ratio (%)	2.3	1.9	6.9	2.8	5.5	7.1	0.4
Min. Ratio (%)	-3.1	-3.0	-5.0	-1.9	-4.9	-11.0	-0.9
Average x 0.1	24.3	20.1	16.0	10.8	0.8	0.5	2.2
St.Dev x 2.0	7.4	6.6	13.6	3.0	0.6	0.6	0.2
Larger value of above	24.3	20.1	16.0	10.8	0.8	0.6	2.2
Upper Corridor	266.8	221.2	176.0	118.8	9.0	5.5	24.6
Lower Corridor	218.3	181.0	144.0	97.2	7.4	4.3	20.2
Upper Corridor Ratio (%)	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	12.2	10.0
Lower Corridor Ratio (%)	-10.0	-10.0	-10.0	-10.0	-10.0	-12.2	-10.0

Pendulum Test (Type 2): Up side Down, Additional Mass 5 kg, without Flesh)

Max. Ratio: Max. / Average - 1

Min. Ratio: Min. / Average - 1

Upper Corridor Ratio: Upper Corridor / Average - 1

Lower Corridor Ratio: Lower Corridor / Average - 1

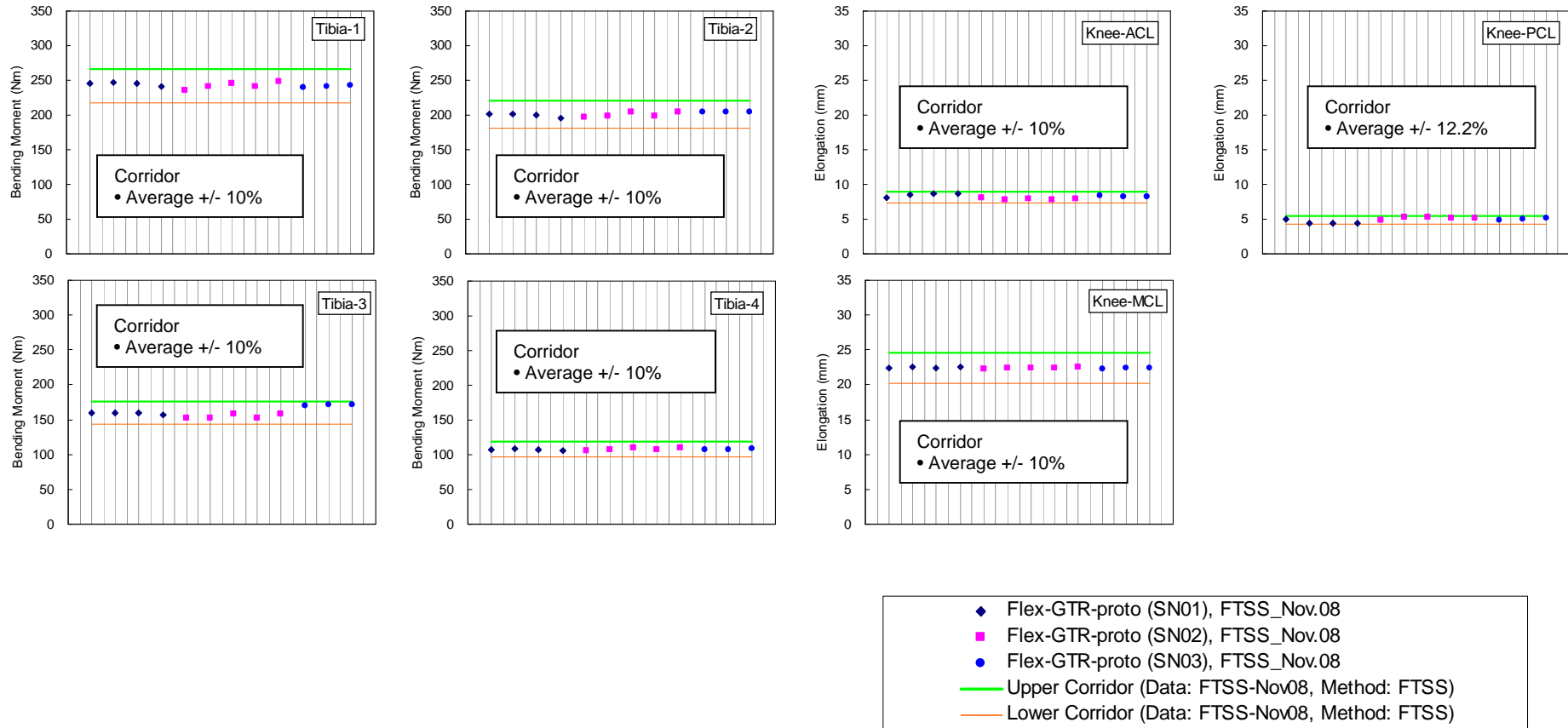
## Test Data

Summary dynamic calibration TEG-071													
TEST #1 Leg #1	75.1	177	135	90	246	201	160	108	8.03	22.4	4.29	4.99	
TEST #2 Leg #1	82.9	181	138	92	247	201	160	109	8.59	22.5	4.33	4.41	
TEST #3 Leg #1, block #1	82.2	179	136	91	245	200	159	108	8.61	22.4	4.30	4.37	
TEST #4 Leg #1, block #1	78.7	175	135	90	241	195	156	106	8.64	22.5	4.24	4.38	
TEST #1 Leg #2, block #2	74.0	175	134	90	235	197	152	106	8.16	22.2	4.30	4.85	
TEST #2 Leg #2, block #1	69.2	177	135	92	241	199	153	107	7.79	22.4	4.42	5.26	
TEST #3 Leg #2, block #2	71.6	181	137	94	245	204	158	111	7.89	22.4	4.46	5.25	
TEST #4 Leg #2, block #1	72.1	176	135	92	241	199	153	107	7.84	22.4	4.44	5.22	
TEST #5 Leg #2, block #1	73.3	183	140	96	248	205	158	110	7.87	22.5	4.48	5.18	
TEST #1 Leg #3, block #1	77.2	183	138	91	239	204	170	107	8.34	22.3	4.34	4.90	
TEST #2 Leg #3, block #2	75.3	183	138	91	241	205	171	108	8.30	22.4	4.40	4.95	
TEST #4 Leg #3, block #1	71.8	183	138	91	242	204	171	109	8.17	22.4	4.43	5.12	
GTR Dynamic calibration results	Acceln. knee	Femur Gauge 1	Femur Gauge 2	Femur Gauge 3	Tibia Gauge 1	Tibia Gauge 2	Tibia Gauge 3	Tibia Gauge 4	Peak ACL	Peak MCL	Peak LCL	Peak PCL	
Average	75.3	179.4	136.7	91.6	242.5	201.1	160.0	108.0	8.19	22.4	4.37	4.91	
St.Dev	4.2	3.1	1.9	1.7	3.7	3.3	6.8	1.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	
CV(%)	5.6	1.7	1.4	1.9	1.5	1.6	4.3	1.4	3.8	0.3	1.8	7.0	

- Most of the upper and lower corridors were made by using minimum width of corridor (Average +/- 10%)

# Tentative Corridor (FTSS-Method) for Pendulum Type (Type 2) Dynamic Calibration Test Method

- Test Data: FTSS Nov. 08 Pendulum Type (Type 2) Dynamic Calibration Test Data (TEG-071, all test data were used)
- Corridor Making Method: FTSS-Method



- Most of the upper and lower corridors were made by using minimum width of corridor (Average +/- 10%)

## Tentative Corridor (BAsT-Method) for Pendulum Type (Type 2) Dynamic Calibration Test Method

- Test Data: FTSS Nov.08 Pendulum Type (Type 2) Dynamic Calibration Test Data (TEG-071, all test data were used)
- Corridor Making Method: BAsT-Method

### Corridor Making Method

#### BAsT-Method

- Upper Corridor: Max. x 1.05
- Lower Corridor: Min. / 1.05

Ref.: TEG-094

### Pendulum Test (Type 2) Tentative Corridor

Data: FTSS (TEG-071), Method: BAsT

	Tibia-1 (Nm)	Tibia-2 (Nm)	Tibia-3 (Nm)	Tibia-4 (Nm)	ACL (mm)	PCL (mm)	MCL (mm)
Average	242.5	201.1	160	108	8.19	4.91	22.4
Max.	248	205	171	111	8.64	5.26	22.5
Min.	235	195	152	106	7.79	4.37	22.2
St.Dev	3.7	3.3	6.8	1.5	0.3	0.3	0.1
CV (%)	1.5	1.6	4.3	1.4	3.8	7.0	0.3
Max. Ratio (%)	2.3	1.9	6.9	2.8	5.5	7.1	0.4
Min. Ratio (%)	-3.1	-3.0	-5.0	-1.9	-4.9	-11.0	-0.9
Upper Corridor	260.4	215.3	179.6	116.6	9.1	5.5	23.6
Lower Corridor	223.8	185.7	144.8	101.0	7.4	4.2	21.1
Upper Corridor Ratio (%)	7.4	7.0	12.2	7.9	10.8	12.5	5.5
Lower Corridor Ratio (%)	-7.7	-7.7	-9.5	-6.5	-9.4	-15.2	-5.6

Pendulum Test (Type 2): Up side Down, Additional Mass 5 kg, without Flesh)

Max. Ratio: Max. / Average - 1

Min. Ratio: Min. / Average - 1

Upper Corridor Ratio: Upper Corridor / Average - 1

Lower Corridor Ratio: Lower Corridor / Average - 1

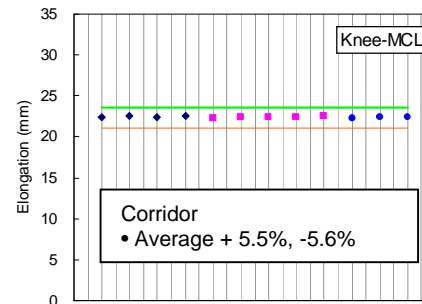
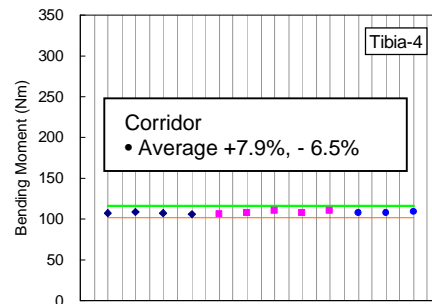
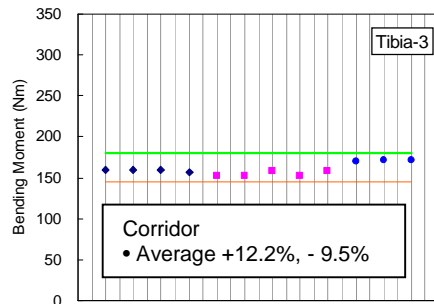
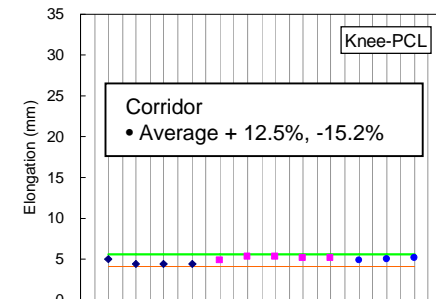
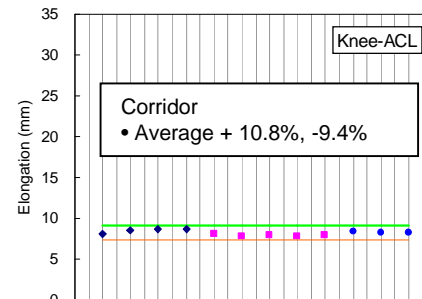
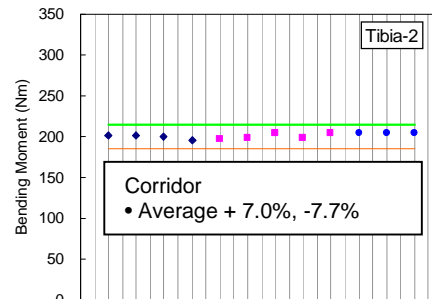
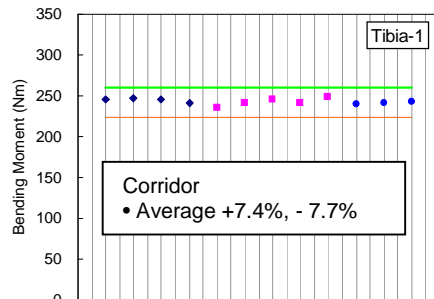
### Test Data

Summary dynamic calibration TEG-071													
TEST #1 Leg #1	75.1	177	135	90	246	201	160	108	8.03	22.4	4.29	4.99	
TEST #2 Leg #1	82.9	181	138	92	247	201	160	109	8.59	22.5	4.33	4.41	
TEST #3 Leg #1, block #1	82.2	179	136	91	245	200	159	108	8.61	22.4	4.30	4.37	
TEST #4 Leg #1, block #1	78.7	175	135	90	241	195	156	106	8.64	22.5	4.24	4.38	
TEST #1 Leg #2, block #2	74.0	175	134	90	235	197	152	106	8.16	22.2	4.30	4.85	
TEST #2 Leg #2, block #1	69.2	177	135	92	241	199	153	107	7.79	22.4	4.42	5.26	
TEST #3 Leg #2, block #2	71.6	181	137	94	245	204	158	111	7.89	22.4	4.46	5.25	
TEST #4 Leg #2, block #1	72.1	176	135	92	241	199	153	107	7.84	22.4	4.44	5.22	
TEST #5 Leg #2, block #1	73.3	183	140	96	248	205	158	110	7.87	22.5	4.48	5.18	
TEST #1 Leg #3, block #1	77.2	183	138	91	239	204	170	107	8.34	22.3	4.34	4.90	
TEST #2 Leg #3, block #2	75.3	183	138	91	241	205	171	108	8.30	22.4	4.40	4.95	
TEST #4 Leg #3, block #1	71.8	183	138	91	242	204	171	109	8.17	22.4	4.43	5.12	
GTR Dynamic calibration results	Accein. knee	Femur Gauge 1	Femur Gauge 2	Femur Gauge 3	Tibia Gauge 1	Tibia Gauge 2	Tibia Gauge 3	Tibia Gauge 4	Peak ACL	Peak MCL	Peak LCL	Peak PCL	
Average	75.3	179.4	136.7	91.6	242.5	201.1	160.0	108.0	8.19	22.4	4.37	4.91	
St.Dev	4.2	3.1	1.9	1.7	3.7	3.3	6.8	1.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	
CV(%)	5.6	1.7	1.4	1.9	1.5	1.6	4.3	1.4	3.8	0.3	1.8	7.0	

- All of the upper and lower corridors were made by using test data (Max. x 1.05, Min. / 1.05)

# Tentative Corridor (BAsT-Method) for Pendulum Type (Type 2) Dynamic Calibration Test Method

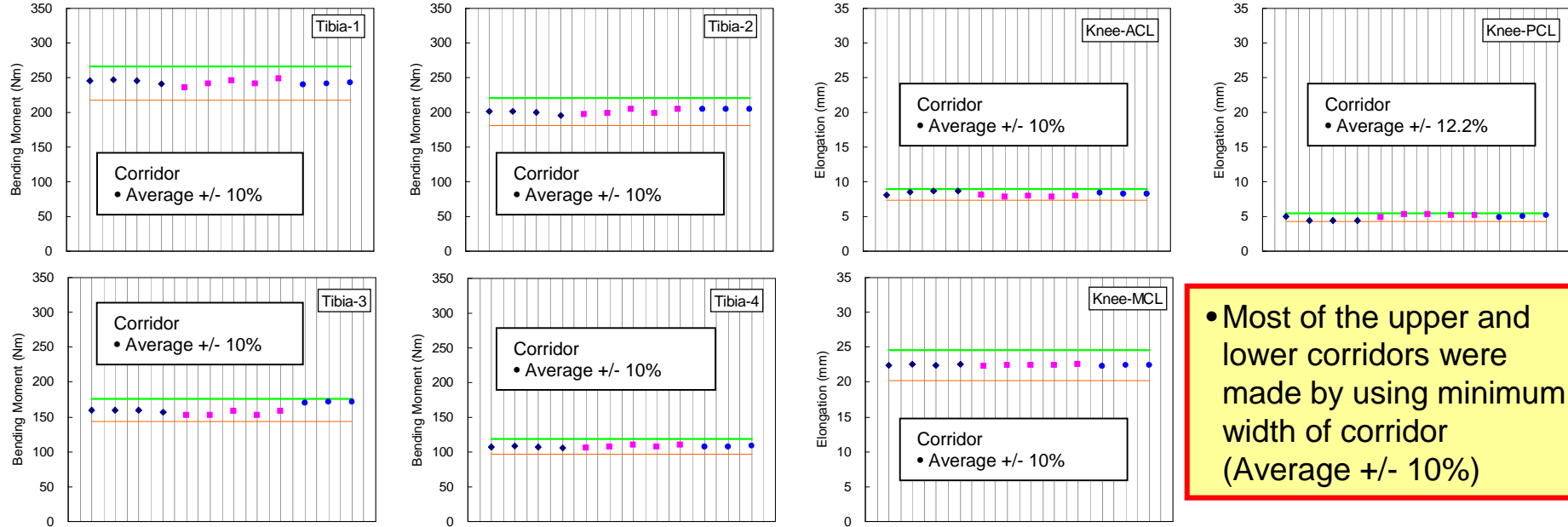
- Test Data: FTSS Nov.08 Pendulum Type (Type 2) Dynamic Calibration Test Data (TEG-071, all test data were used)
- Corridor Making Method: BAsT-Method



- ◆ Flex-GTR-pto (SN01), FTSS\_Nov.08
- Flex-GTR-pto (SN02), FTSS\_Nov.08
- Flex-GTR-pto (SN03), FTSS\_Nov.08
- Upper Corridor (Data: FTSS-Nov08, Method: BAsT)
- Lower Corridor (Data: FTSS-Nov08, Method: BAsT)

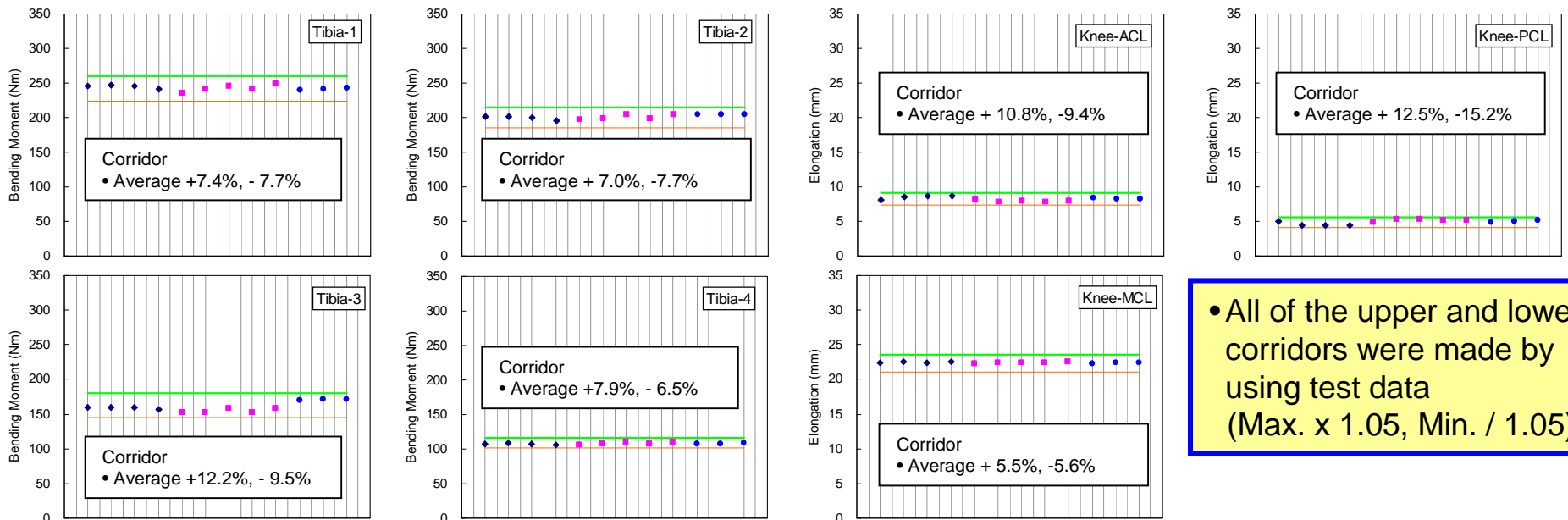
• All of the upper and lower corridors were made by using test data (Max. x 1.05, Min. / 1.05)

## Tentative Corridor (FTSS-Method) for Pendulum Type (Type 2) Dynamic Calibration Test Method



- Most of the upper and lower corridors were made by using minimum width of corridor (Average +/- 10%)

## Tentative Corridor (BAST-Method) for Pendulum Type (Type 2) Dynamic Calibration Test Method



- All of the upper and lower corridors were made by using test data (Max. x 1.05, Min. / 1.05)

## **2.2 Corridor for Inverse Test**

# Tentative Corridor (FTSS-Method) for Inverse Type Dynamic Calibration Test Method

- Test Data: BASt Inverse Type Dynamic Test Data (TEG-094, all test data were used)
- Corridor Making Method: FTSS-Method

## Corridor Making Method

### FTSS-Method

- Average +/- 10% or Average +/- 2 St. Dev (wider one)

Ref.: ESV2009, Paper Number 09-0146

## Inverse Test Tentative Corridor

Data: BASt (TEG-094), Method: FTSS

	Tibia-1 (Nm)	Tibia-2 (Nm)	Tibia-3 (Nm)	Tibia-4 (Nm)	ACL (mm)	PCL (mm)	MCL (mm)
Average	256.6	241.5	194.1	111.7	10.4	5.5	20.7
Max.	262.7	251.3	209	114.5	11.5	6	21.6
Min.	251.4	234.3	184.9	108.9	9.4	5	19
St.Dev	3.6	5.3	10.1	1.9	0.7	0.3	0.8
CV (%)	1.4	2.2	5.2	1.7	6.3	5.3	3.8
Max. Ratio (%)	2.4	4.1	7.7	2.5	10.6	9.1	4.3
Min. Ratio (%)	-2.0	-3.0	-4.7	-2.5	-9.6	-9.1	-8.2
Average x 0.1	25.7	24.2	19.4	11.2	1.0	0.6	2.1
St.Dev x 2.0	7.2	10.6	20.2	3.8	1.3	0.6	1.6
Larger value of above	25.7	24.2	20.2	11.2	1.3	0.6	2.1
Upper Corridor	282.3	265.7	214.3	122.9	11.7	6.1	22.8
Lower Corridor	230.9	217.4	173.9	100.5	9.1	4.9	18.6
Upper Corridor Ratio (%)	10.0	10.0	10.4	10.0	12.6	10.6	10.0
Lower Corridor Ratio (%)	-10.0	-10.0	-10.4	-10.0	-12.6	-10.6	-10.0

Max. Ratio: Max. / Average - 1

Min. Ratio: Min. / Average - 1

Upper Corridor Ratio: Upper Corridor / Average - 1

Lower Corridor Ratio: Lower Corridor / Average - 1

## Test Data

Development of certification corridors					bast		
<b>Tibia sections:</b>							
Peak Bending Moments (Nm)	Tibia A1	Tibia A2	Tibia A3	Tibia A4			
Max	262.7	251.3	209.0	114.5			
Min	251.4	234.3	184.9	108.9			
MV	256.6	241.5	194.1	111.7			
max. Dev. from MV [%]	2.4	4.1	7.7	2.5			
Upper Limit (Max*1,05)	276	264	220	120			
Lower Limit (Min*1,05)	240	223	176	104			
<b>Knee elongations:</b>							
Peak Elongations (mm)	ACL	PCL	MCL				
Max	11.5	6.0	21.6				
Min	9.4	5.0	19.0				
MV	10.4	5.5	20.7				
max. Dev. from MV [%]	10.9	9.8	6.0				
Upper Limit (Max*1,05)	12	7	23				
Lower Limit (Min*1,05)	9	4	18				

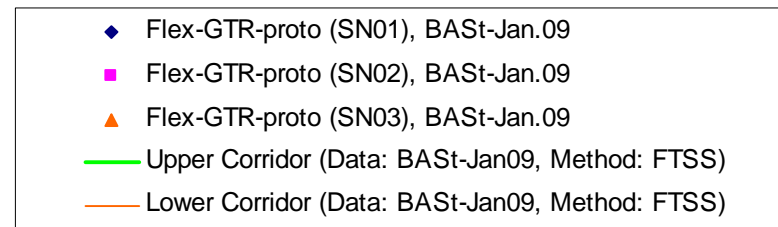
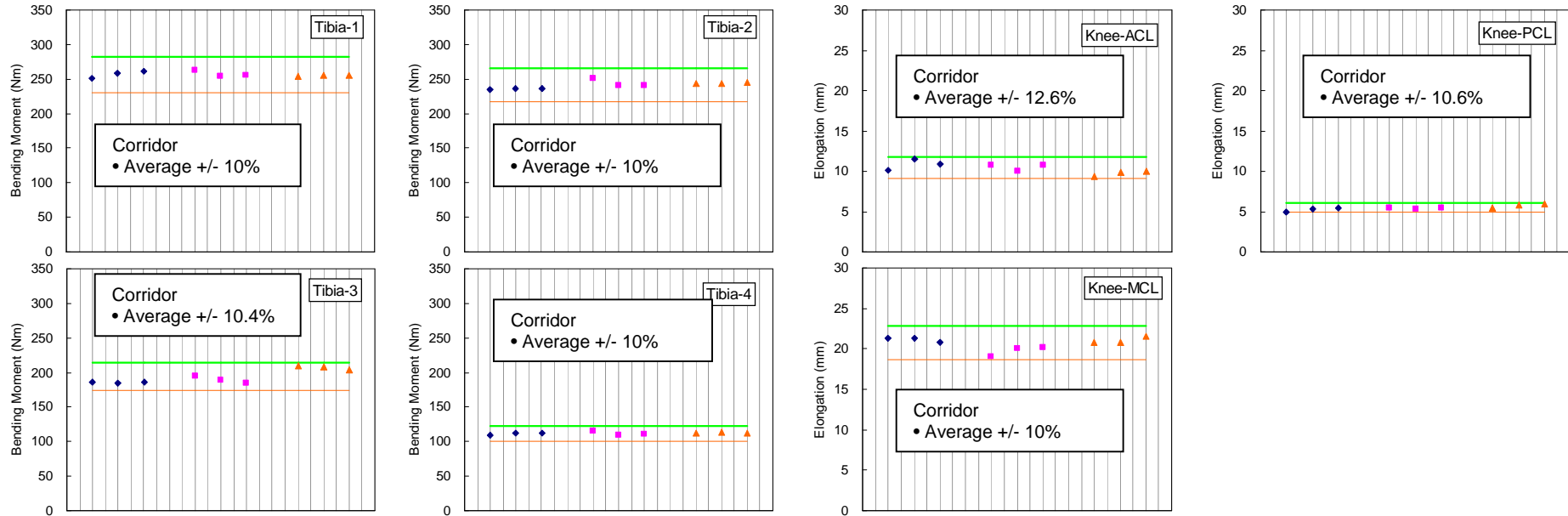
Oliver Zander May 19th, 2009 Slide No. 10

Tentative threshold values are recommended to be in line with test results of round robin tests !

- Most of the upper and lower corridors were made by using minimum width of corridor (Average +/- 10%)

# Tentative Corridor (FTSS-Method) for Inverse Type Dynamic Calibration Test Method

- Test Data: BAST Inverse Type Dynamic Test Data (TEG-094, all test data were used)
- Corridor Making Method: FTSS-Method



• Most of the upper and lower corridors were made by using minimum width of corridor (Average +/- 10%)



# Tentative Corridor (BAST-Method) for Inverse Type Dynamic Calibration Test Method

- Test Data: BAST Jan.09 Inverse Type Dynamic Test Data (TEG-094, all test data were used)
- Corridor Making Method: FTSS-Method

## Corridor Making Method

### BAST-Method

- Upper Corridor: Max. x 1.05
- Lower Corridor: Min. / 1.05

Ref.: TEG-094

## Inverse Test Tentative Corridor

Data: BAST (TEG-094), Method: BAST

	Tibia-1 (Nm)	Tibia-2 (Nm)	Tibia-3 (Nm)	Tibia-4 (Nm)	ACL (mm)	PCL (mm)	MCL (mm)
Average	256.6	241.5	194.1	111.7	10.4	5.5	20.7
Max.	262.7	251.3	209	114.5	11.5	6	21.6
Min.	251.4	234.3	184.9	108.9	9.4	5	19
CV (%)	1.4	2.2	5.2	1.7	6.3	5.3	3.8
Max. Ratio (%)	2.4	4.1	7.7	2.5	10.6	9.1	4.3
Min. Ratio (%)	-2.0	-3.0	-4.7	-2.5	-9.6	-9.1	-8.2
Upper Corridor	275.8	263.9	219.5	120.2	12.1	6.3	22.7
Lower Corridor	239.4	223.1	176.1	103.7	9.0	4.8	18.1
Upper Corridor Ratio (%)	7.5	9.3	13.1	7.6	16.1	14.5	9.6
Lower Corridor Ratio (%)	-6.7	-7.6	-9.3	-7.1	-13.9	-13.4	-12.6

Max. Ratio: Max. / Average - 1

Min. Ratio: Min. / Average - 1

Upper Corridor Ratio: Upper Corridor / Average - 1

Lower Corridor Ratio: Lower Corridor / Average - 1

## Test Data

Development of certification corridors					bast		
Tibia sections:							
Peak Bending Moments (Nm)	Tibia A1	Tibia A2	Tibia A3	Tibia A4			
Max	262.7	251.3	209.0	114.5			
Min	251.4	234.3	184.9	108.9			
MV	256.6	241.5	194.1	111.7			
max. Dev. from MV [%]	2.4	4.1	7.7	2.5			
Upper Limit (Max*1.05)	276	264	220	120			
Lower Limit (Min*1.05)	240	223	176	104			
Knee elongations:							
Peak Elongations (mm)	ACL	PCL	MCL				
Max	11.5	6.0	21.6				
Min	9.4	5.0	19.0				
MV	10.4	5.5	20.7				
max. Dev. from MV [%]	10.9	9.8	8.0				
Upper Limit (Max*1.05)	12	7	23				
Lower Limit (Min*1.05)	9	4	18				

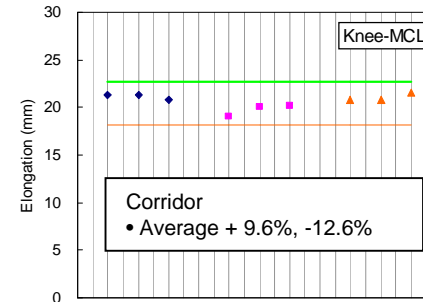
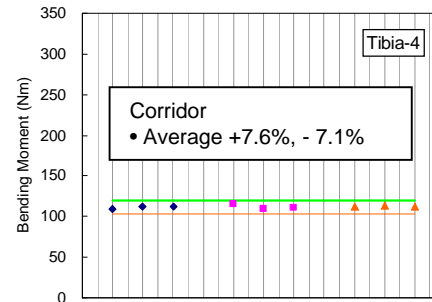
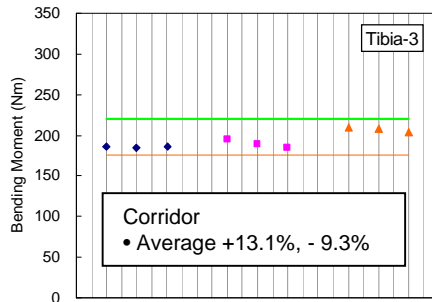
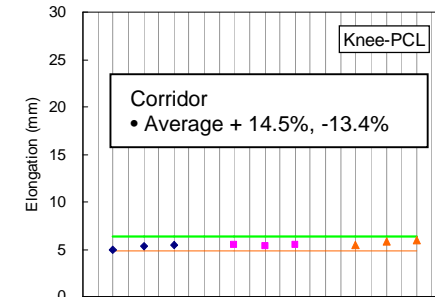
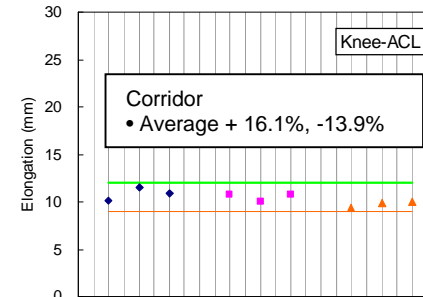
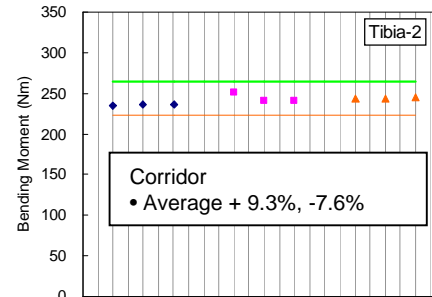
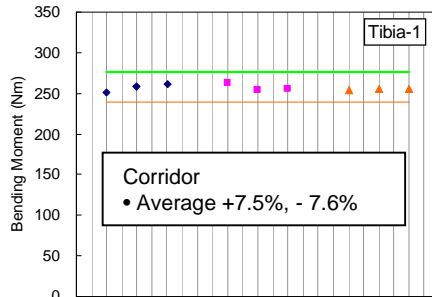
Tentative threshold values are recommended to be in line with test results of round robin tests !

Oliver Zander May 19th, 2009 Slide No. 10

- All of the upper and lower corridors were made by using test data (Max. x 1.05, Min. / 1.05)

# Tentative Corridor (BASt-Method) for Inverse Type Dynamic Calibration Test Method

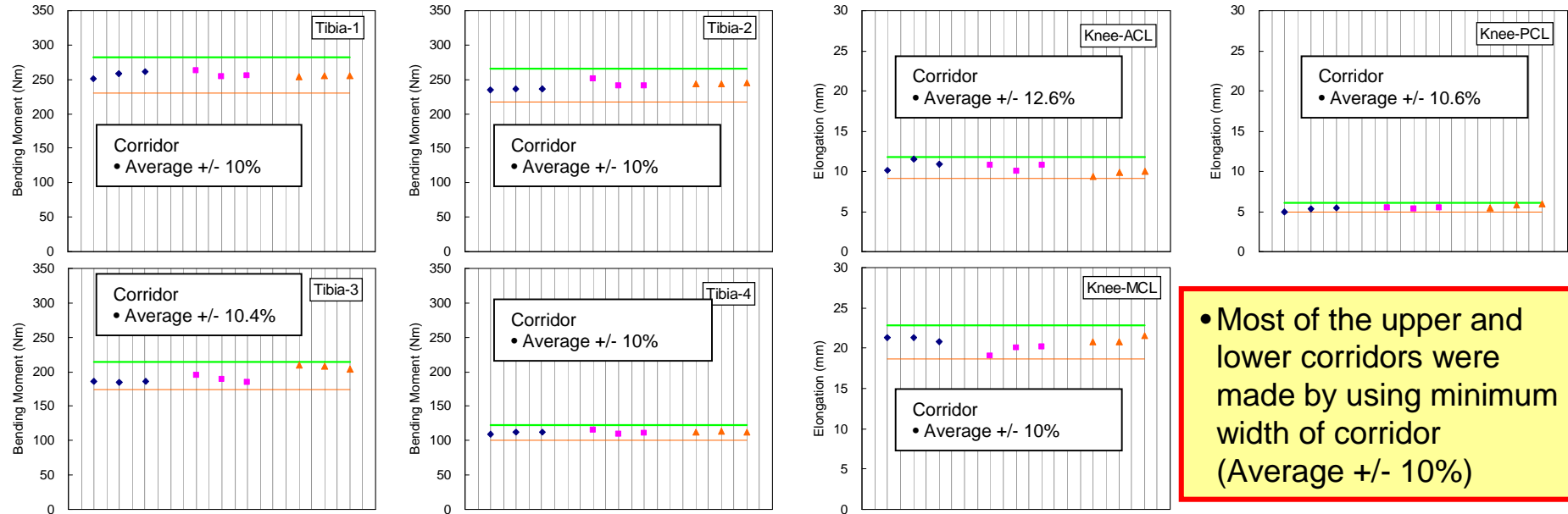
- Test Data: BASt Jan.09 Inverse Type Dynamic Test Data (TEG-094, all test data were used)
- Corridor Making Method: FTSS-Method



- ◆ Flex-GTR-proto (SN01), BASt-Jan.09
- Flex-GTR-proto (SN02), BASt-Jan.09
- ▲ Flex-GTR-proto (SN03), BASt-Jan.09
- Upper Corridor (Data: BASt-Jan09, Method: BASt)
- Lower Corridor (Data: BASt-Jan09, Method: BASt)

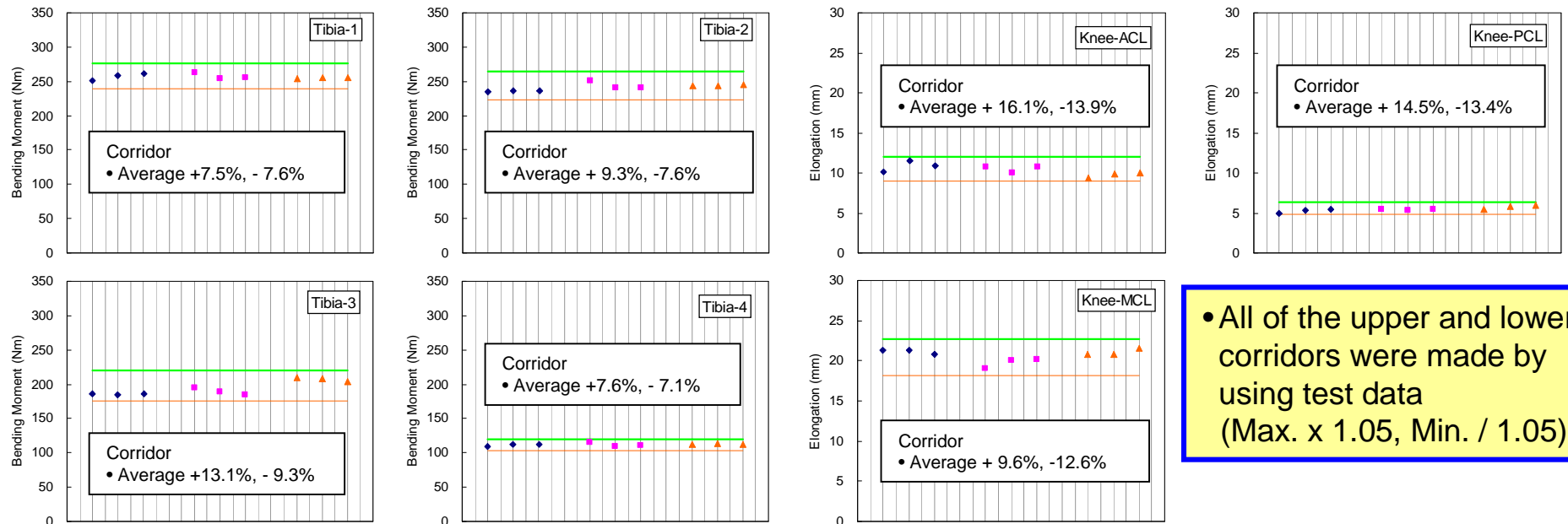
• All of the upper and lower corridors were made by using test data (Max. x 1.05, Min. / 1.05)

## Tentative Corridor (FTSS-Method) for Inverse Type Dynamic Calibration Test Method



• Most of the upper and lower corridors were made by using minimum width of corridor (Average +/- 10%)

## Tentative Corridor (BASt-Method) for Inverse Type Dynamic Calibration Test Method



• All of the upper and lower corridors were made by using test data (Max. x 1.05, Min. / 1.05)

### **3. Discussion on the Corridor Making Methods**

# Discussion for the Corridor Making Methods

## Corridor Making Method

### FTSS-Method

- Average +/- 10% or Average +/- 2 St. Dev (wider one)

Ref.: ESV2009, Paper Number 09-0146

## Comment

- Most of the upper and lower corridors were made by using minimum width of corridor (Average +/- 10%)

## Discussion

- Why the minimum width of corridor were made by using Average +/- 10 %?
- Can not we use only Average +/- 2 St. Dev. to make all of the corridor?

## Corridor Making Method

### BASSt-Method

- Upper Corridor: Max. x 1.05
- Lower Corridor: Min. / 1.05

Ref.: TEG-094

## Comment

- All of the upper and lower corridors were made by using test data (Max. x 1.05, Min. / 1.05)

## Discussion

- This method always taking account of the test data (Max. Min.) to make all of the corridor.
- However, if outliers are involved in the test data (testing error or so), the width of the corridor tend to become very wide.
- So, if we use the method, how about to add a protocol to exclude outliers from the observed test data?

## JAMA-JARI Opinion

- JAMA-JARI prefer to use the BASSt-Method for the corridor making because the BASSt-Method always consider the test data (does not automatically set the corridor width as +/- 10% in minimum).
- However, we would like to propose to add a protocol to exclude outliers from the observed test data in order to remove outliers from the test data.