



Government/Industry Meeting

January 17-19, 2023
Washington, DC
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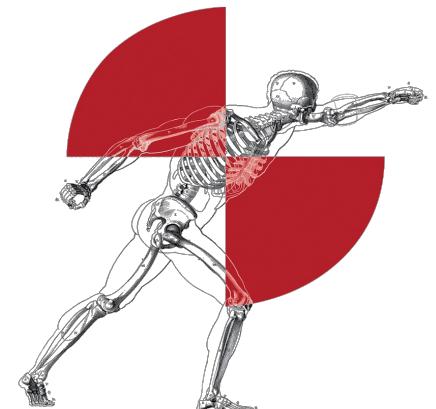


Thoracic Response Corridors of Small Female PMHS in Simplified Frontal and Side Impacts

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Injury Biomechanics Research Center, The Ohio State University

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National Highway Traffic Safety Administration



Content Warning

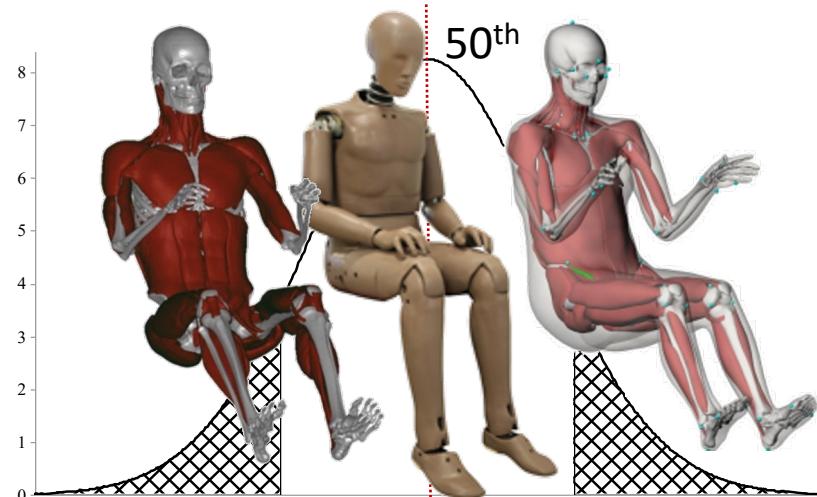


The following slides include cadaveric images that are graphic and may be considered disturbing to some viewers

Introduction

- Thoracic injuries frequent in MVCs
 - Females may be at greater risk of thoracic injuries than males in MVCs [Parenteau et al 2013, Forman et al 2019]
- Large body of work on thoracic response has focused on mid-size male

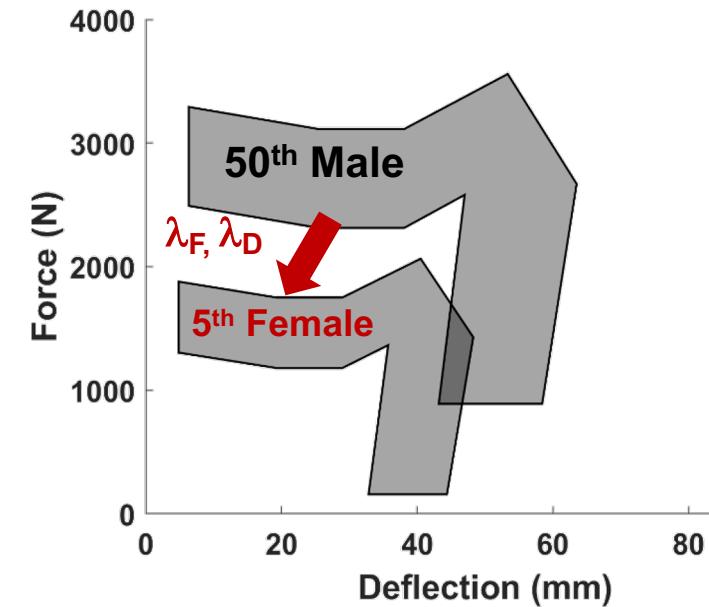
Mid-size Male



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- Limited availability of female biomechanical data for the thorax
 - Requires scaling

Objective

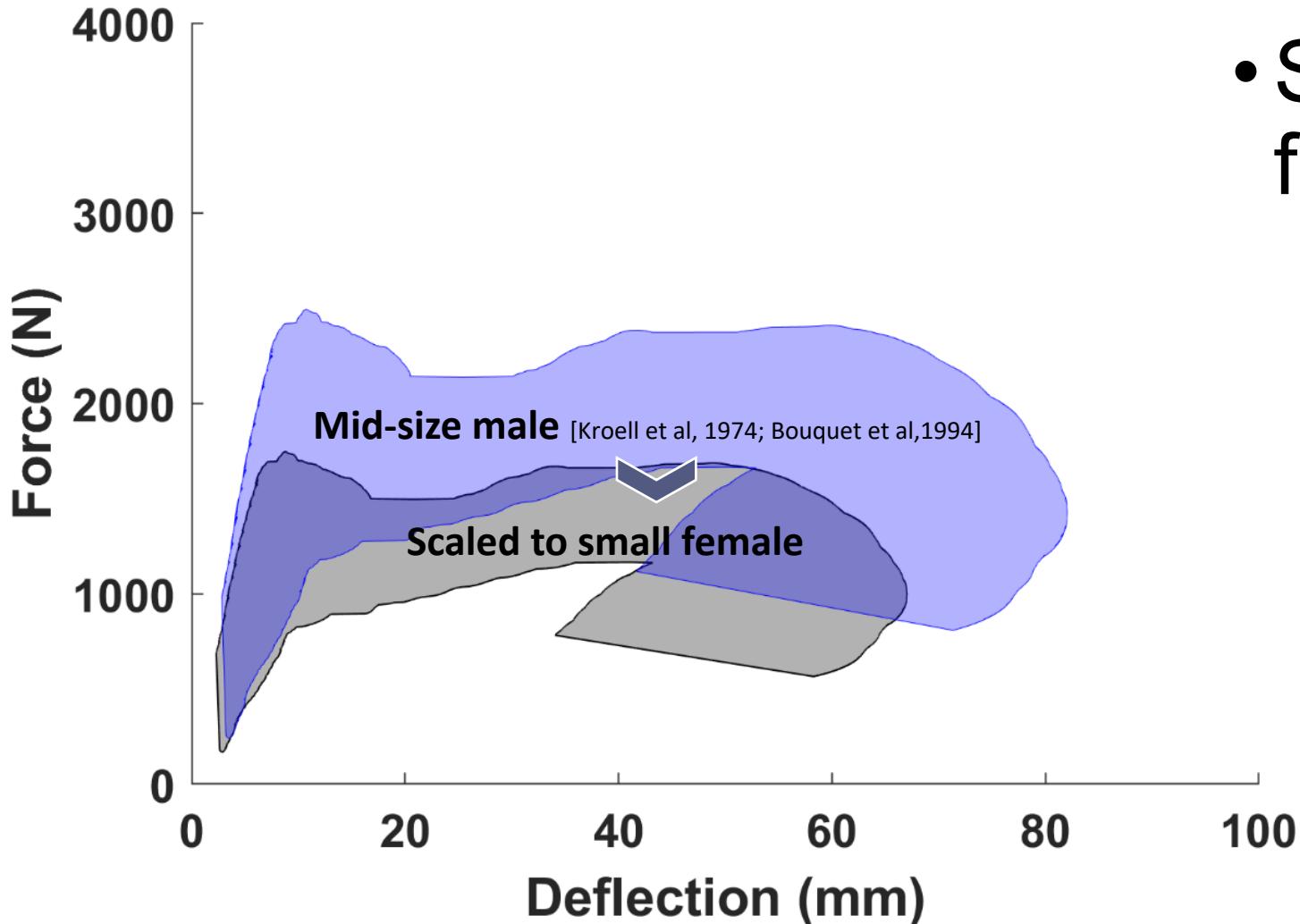
- Generate biomechanical thoracic response corridors for ***small female PMHS*** in simplified impacts
 - Evaluate scaled corridors used for female ATD & HBM development

- Frontal impact
- Side impacts
 - Lateral
 - Oblique

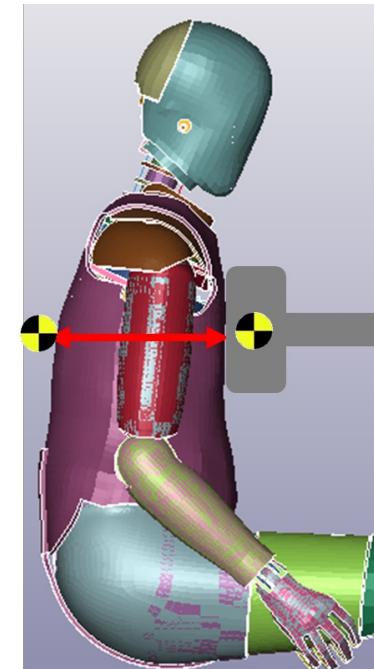


FRONTAL IMPACT

Frontal Scaled Corridors

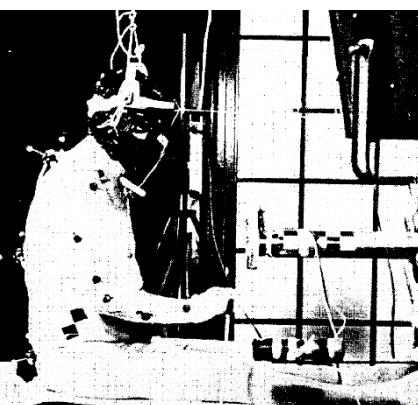
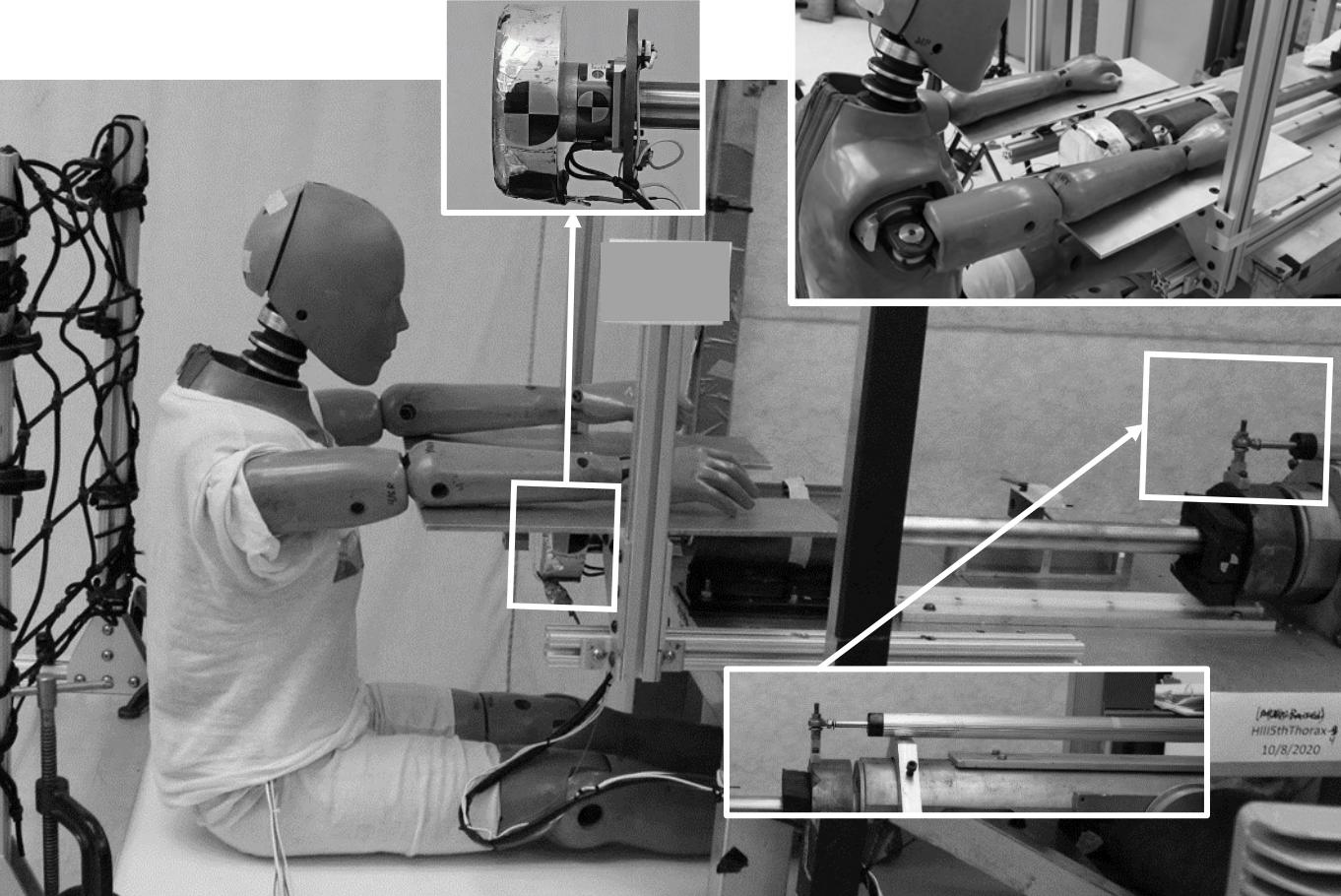


- Small female scaling factors based on:
 - Mertz et al 1989
 - Lee et al 2020, Wang et al 2018

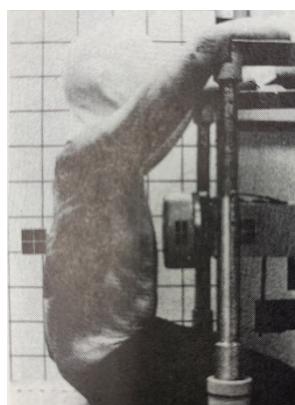


Frontal Experiment

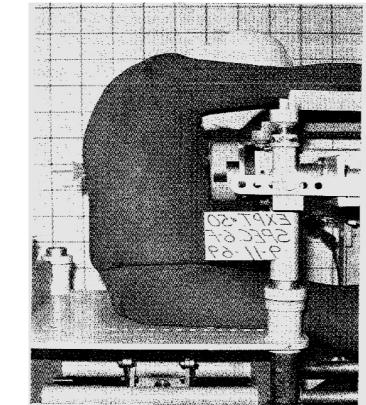
- Impact force
 - Inertially compensated 6 axis load cell data
 - 152mm, 14kg impactor
- External deflection
 - Same as Kroell^[1971,1974] and Bouquet^[1994] studies
 - Spinal displacement minus impactor displacement



Bouquet et al 1994



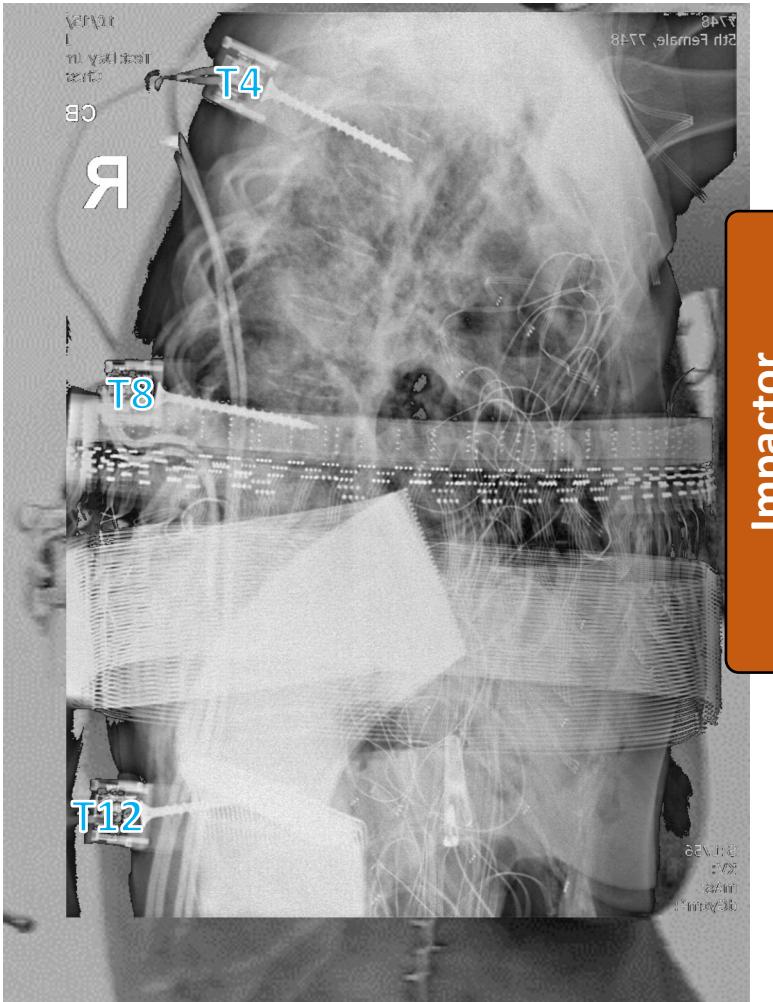
Kroell et al 1974



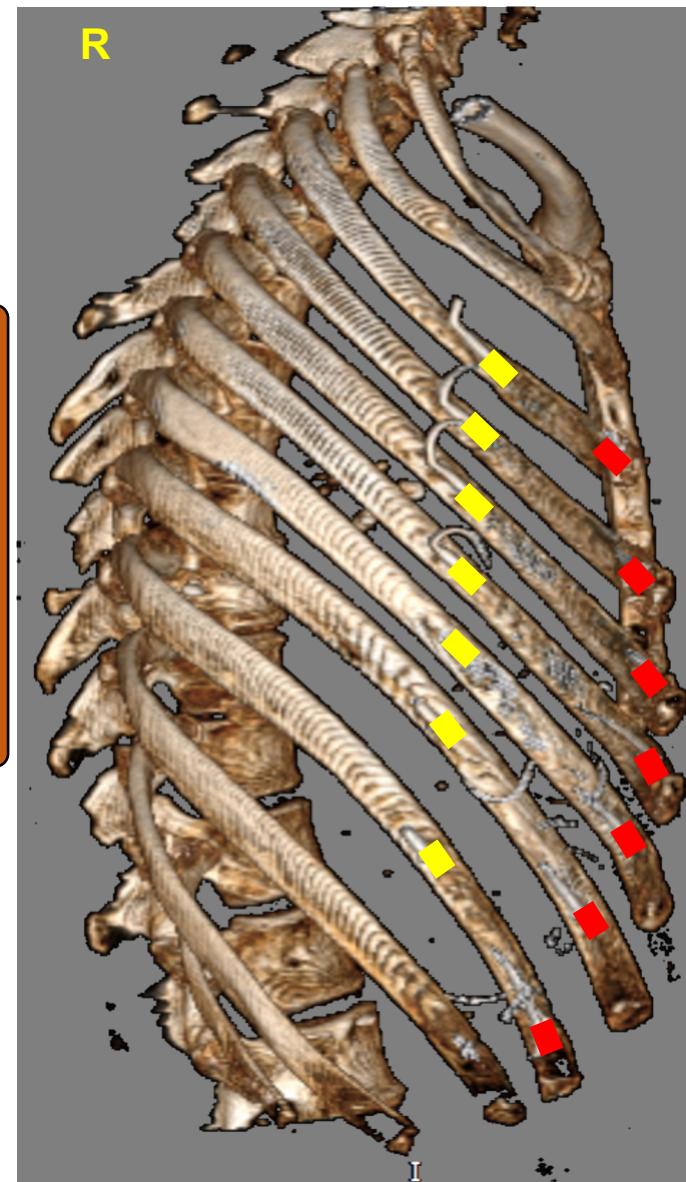
Nahum et al 1970, Kroell et al 1971,1974

Frontal Experiment

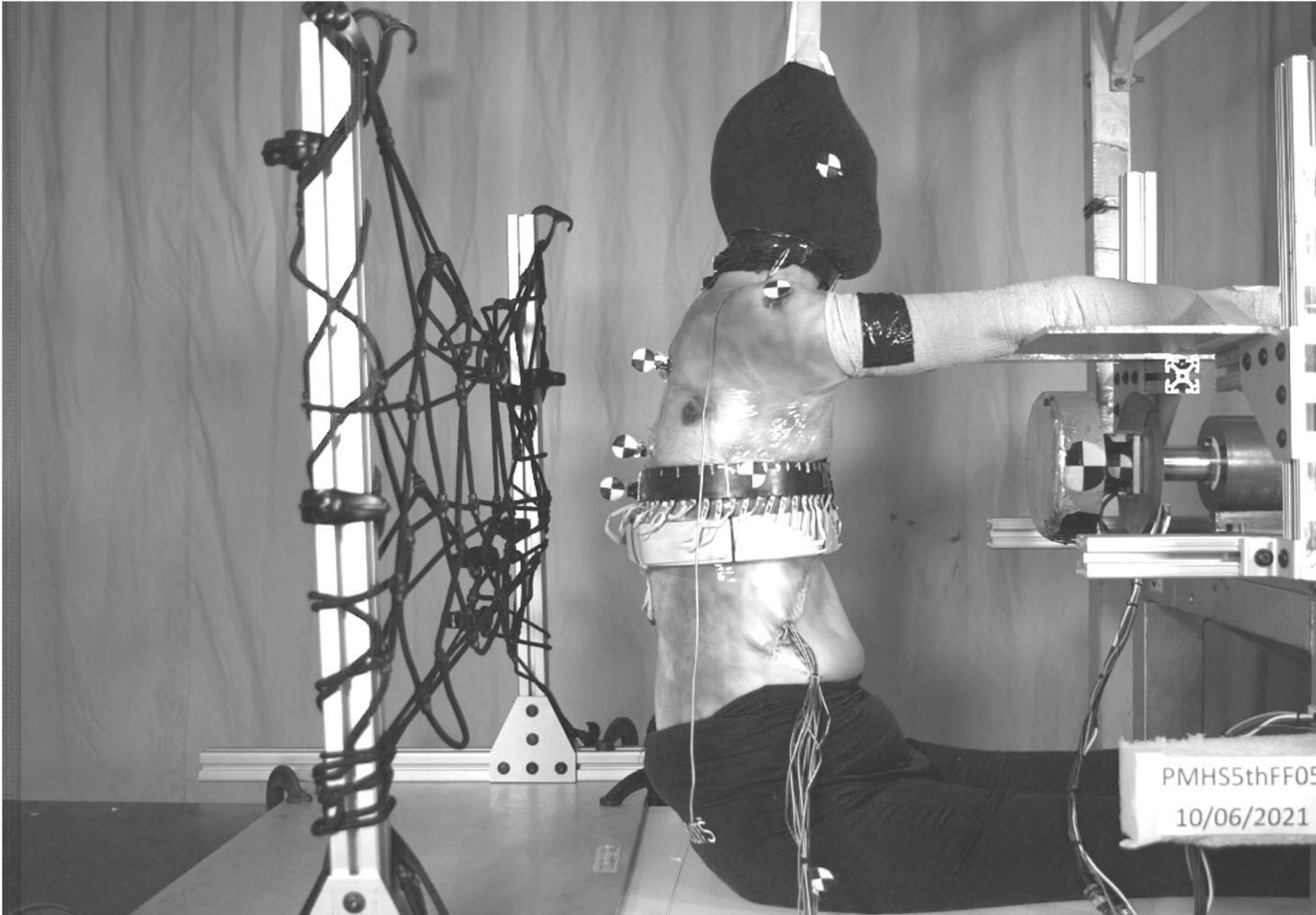
- Instrumentation
 - Strain gages
 - Ribs 3-9 
 - 6DXs
 - T4, T8, T12
 - Chestband
- Impact location
 - 4th intercostal space
[Nahum et al 1970, Kroell et al 1971]
- Low speed (4.3m/s) to avoid injury
[Neathery 1974, Lebarbe & Petit 2012]



Paper # (if applicable)



Frontal Experiment



I0+: -59.200 ms

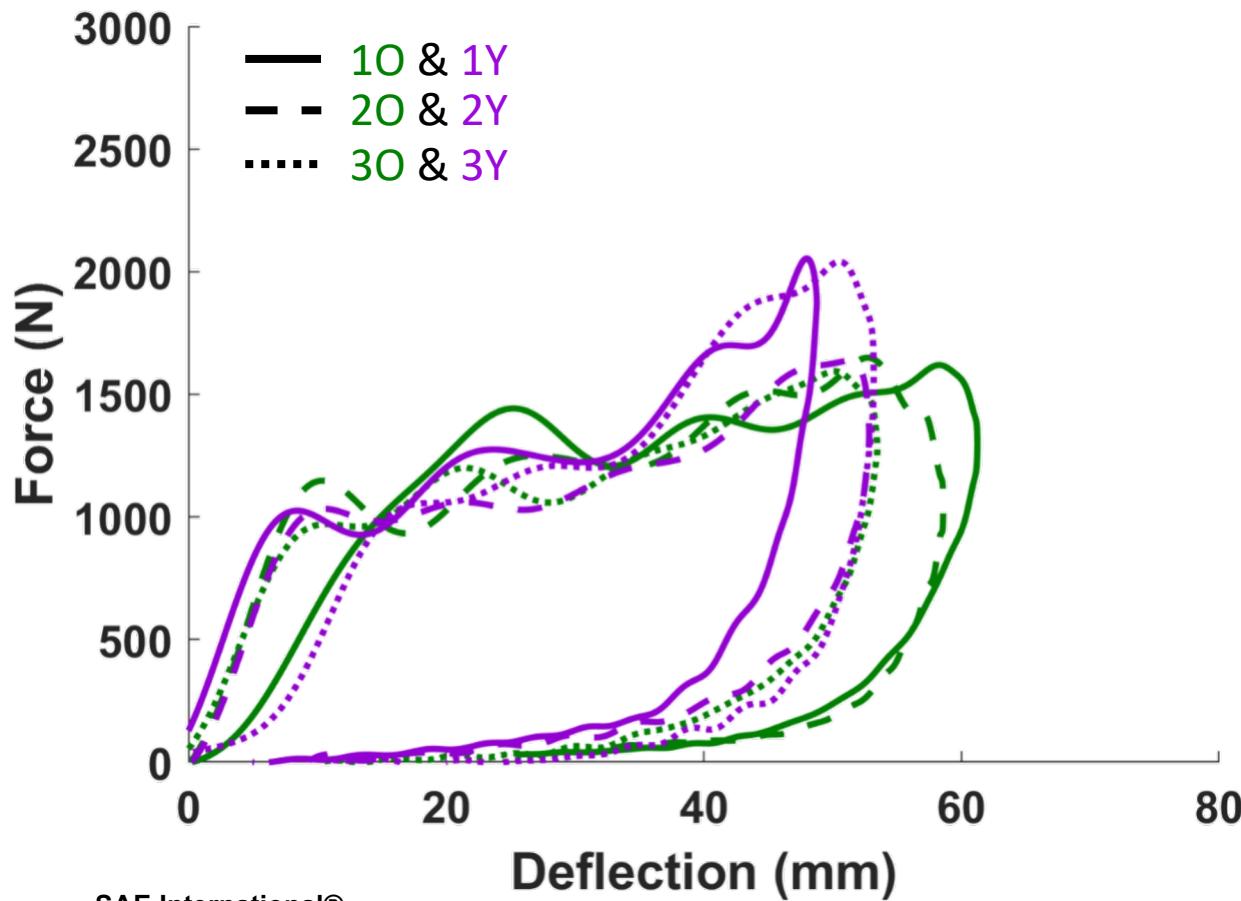
Img#: -296 Cam: Phantom v.7002 Rate: 5000

Frontal PMHS

- N=6 small females
 - 3 Older
 - 3 Younger
- Each PMHS impacted once

ID	Age (yrs)	Height (cm)	Weight (kg)	BMI (kg/m ²)	Chest depth (cm)
PMHS1O	67	157.5	55.3	22	18.5
PMHS2O	89	158.8	52.6	21	20.0
PMHS3O	75	151.1	46.3	20	20.5
Mean	77	155.8	51.4	21	19.7
PMHS1Y	31	152.4	46.7	20	18.2
PMHS2Y	51	160.3	45.4	18	15.5
PMHS3Y	50	159.6	38.0	15	13.6
Mean	44	157.4	43.4	17.5	15.8
*5 th Female Target	-	151.3	46.7	20	18.7

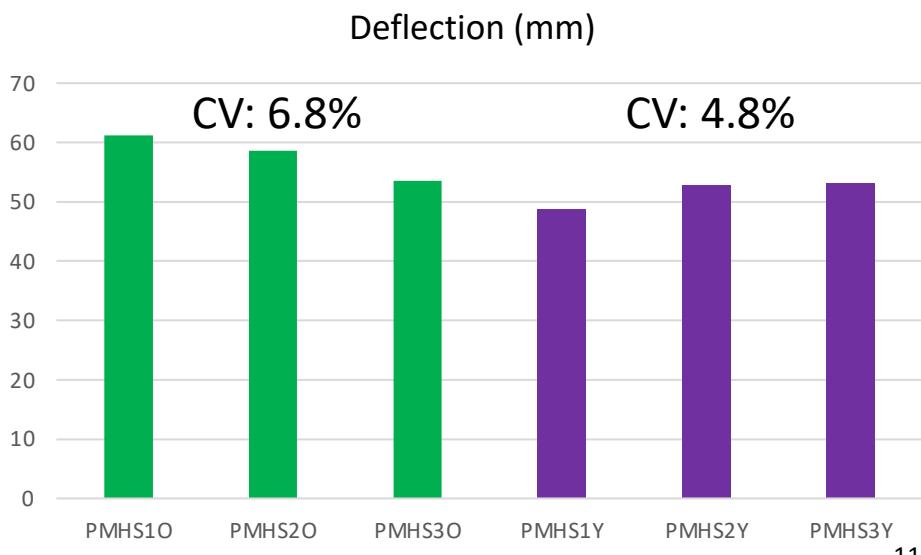
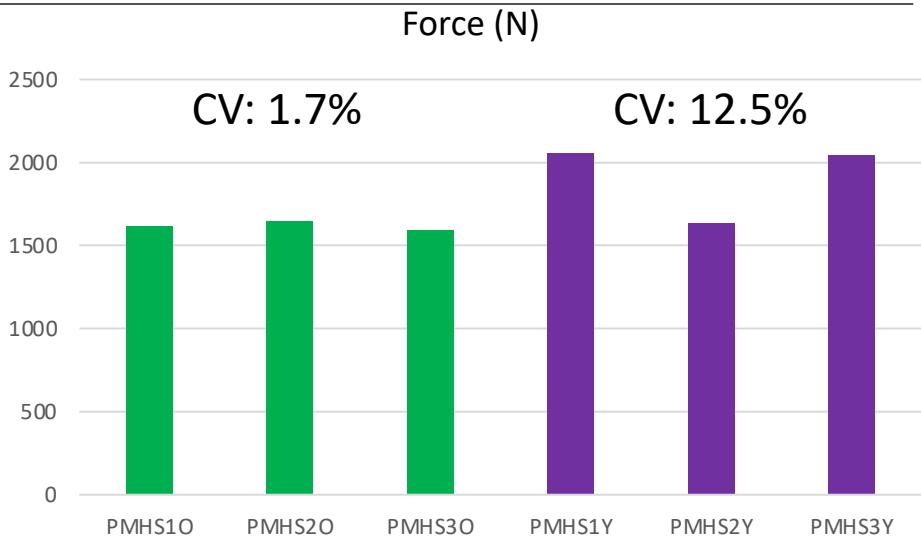
Frontal F-D



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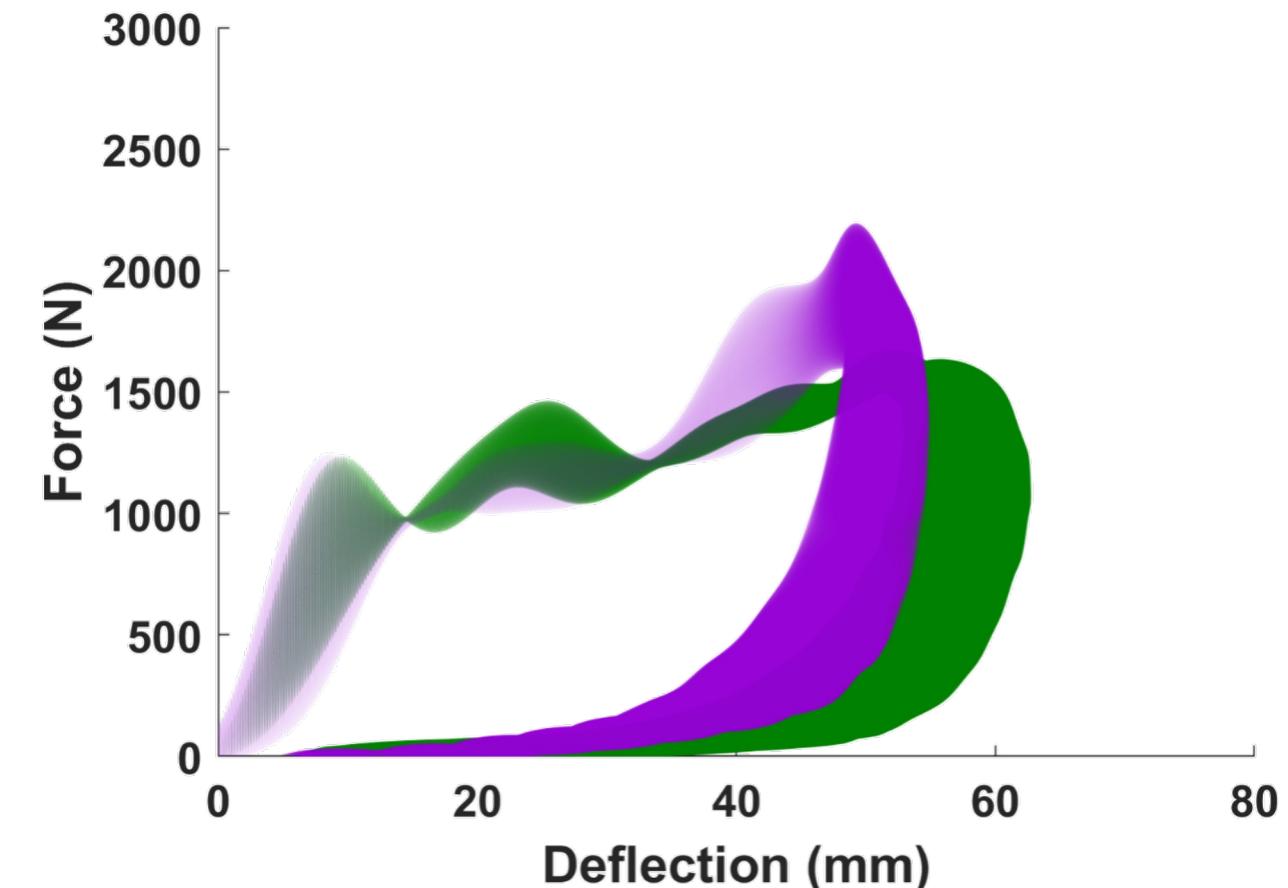
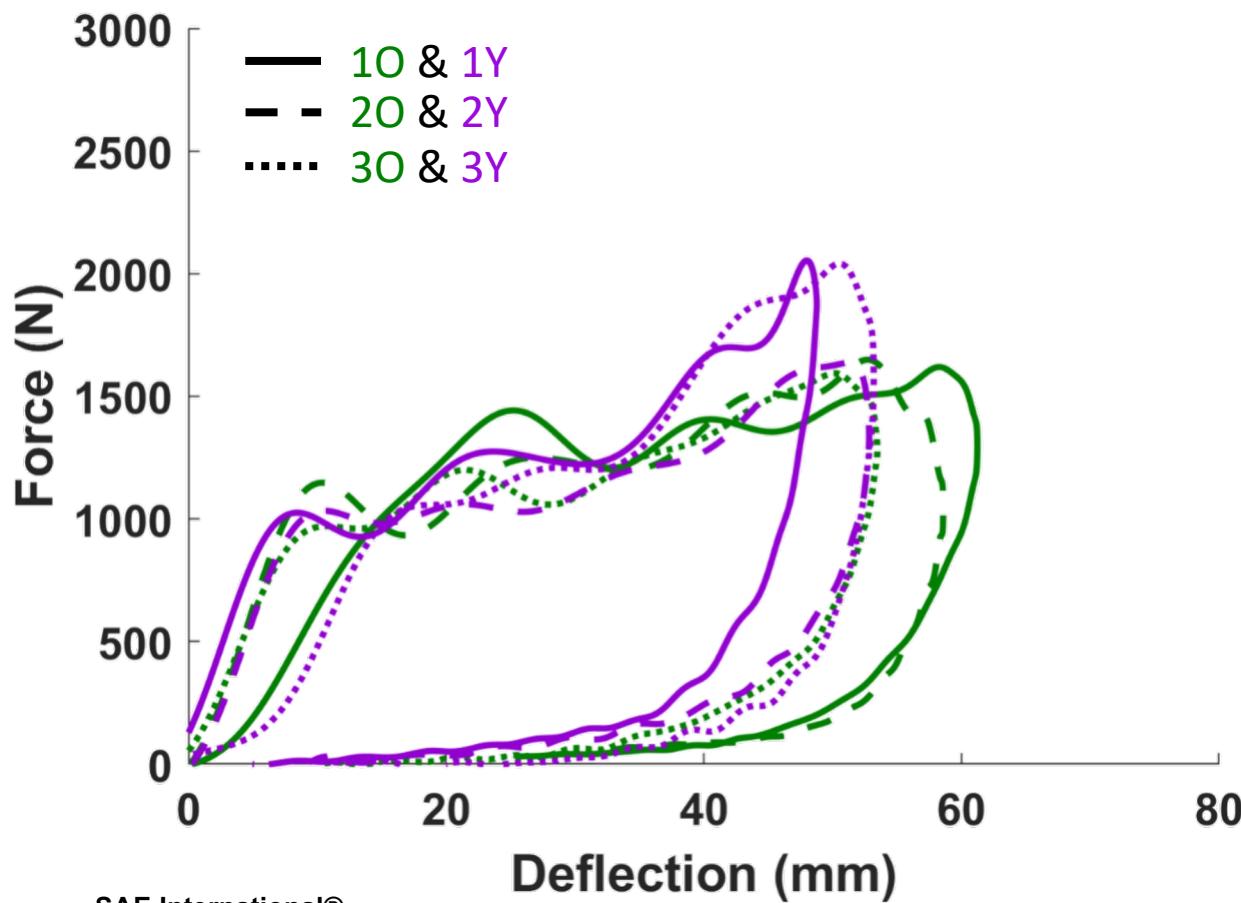
Small Female PMHS Y
Small Female PMHS O

Paper # (if applicable)

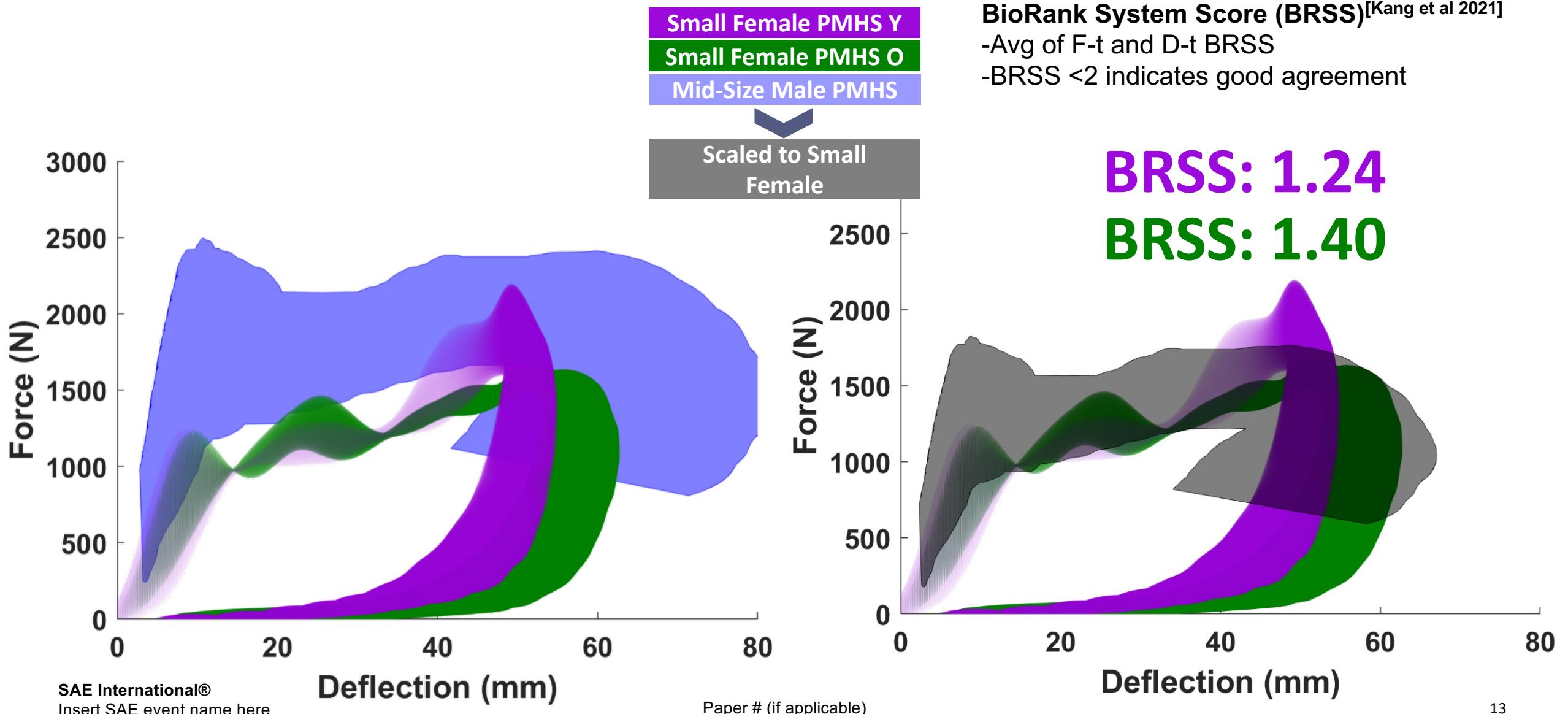


Frontal F-D Corridors

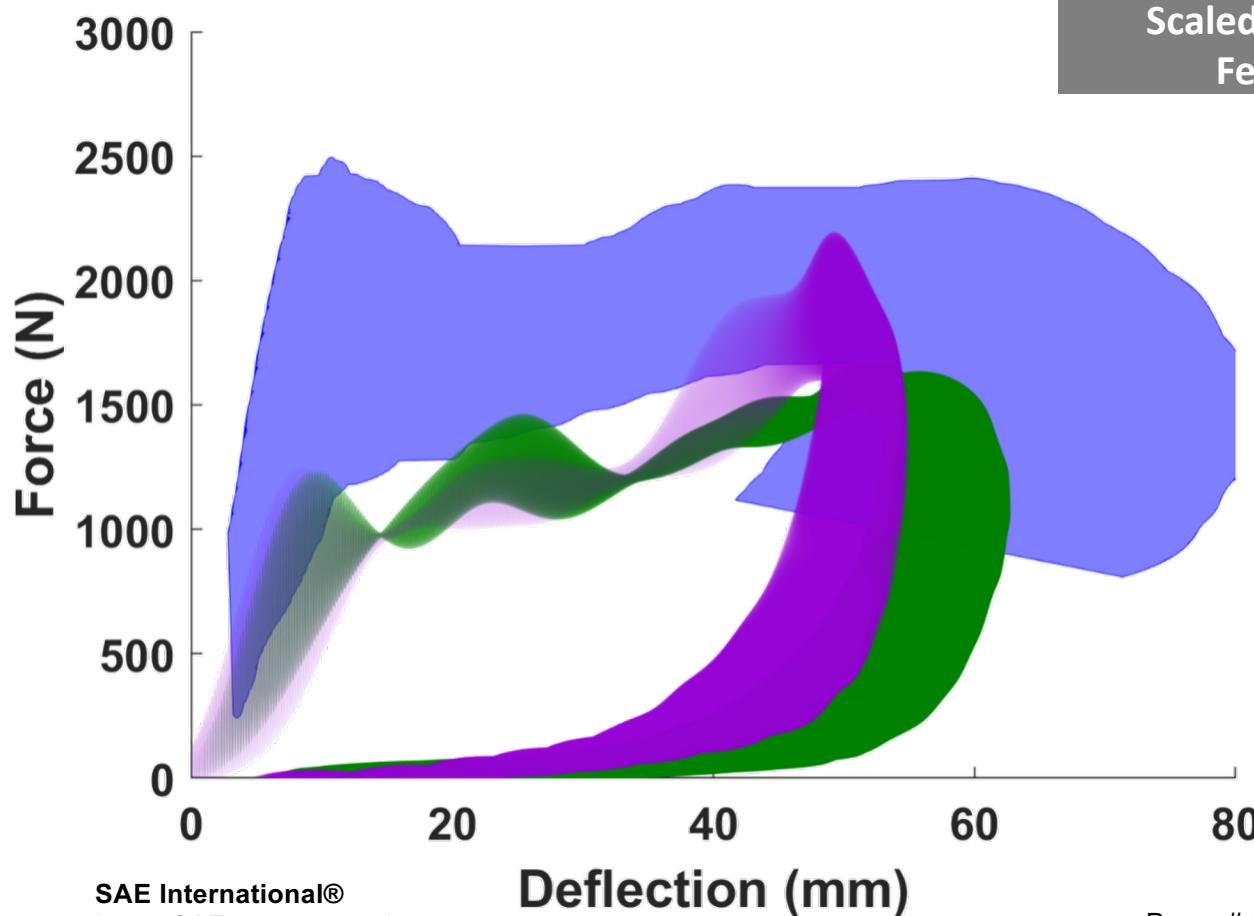
Small Female PMHS Y
Small Female PMHS O



Frontal F-D Corridors



Frontal ATD Biofidelity

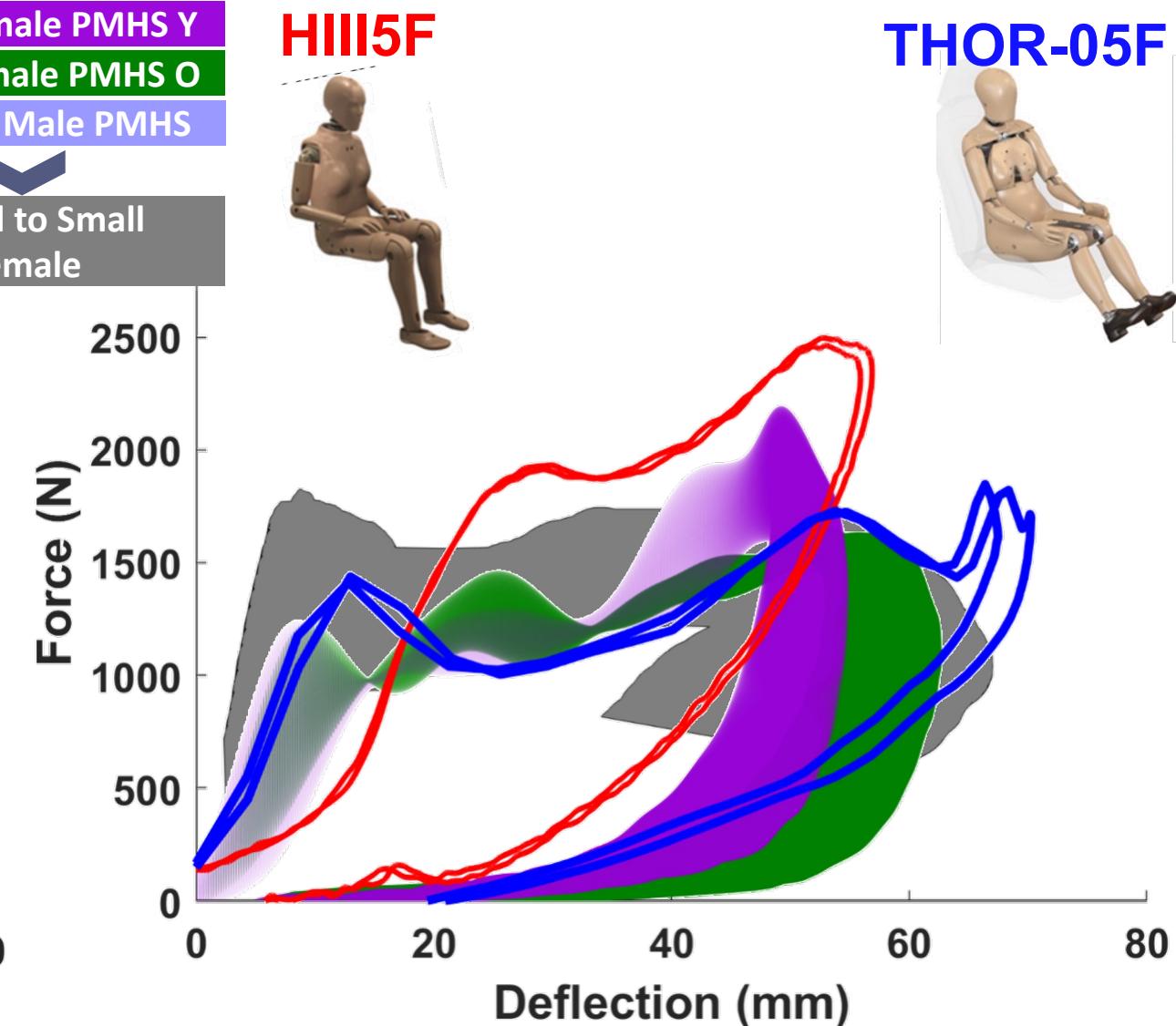


Small Female PMHS Y
Small Female PMHS O
Mid-Size Male PMHS

↓

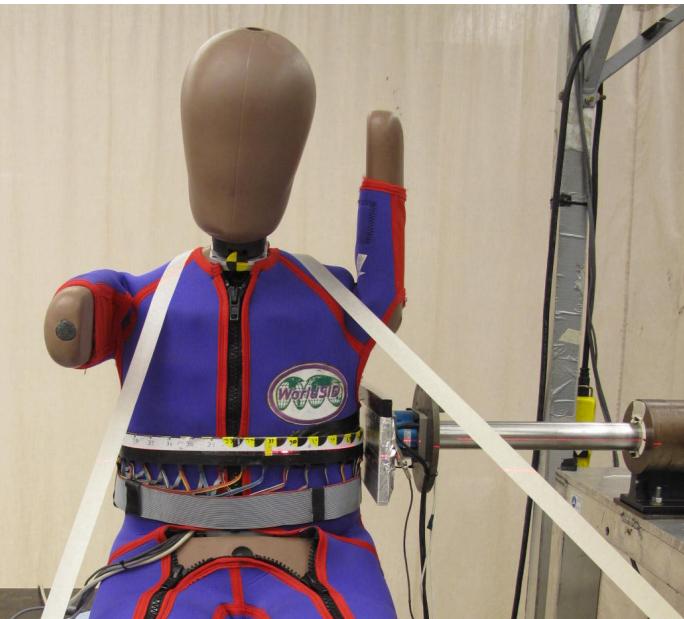
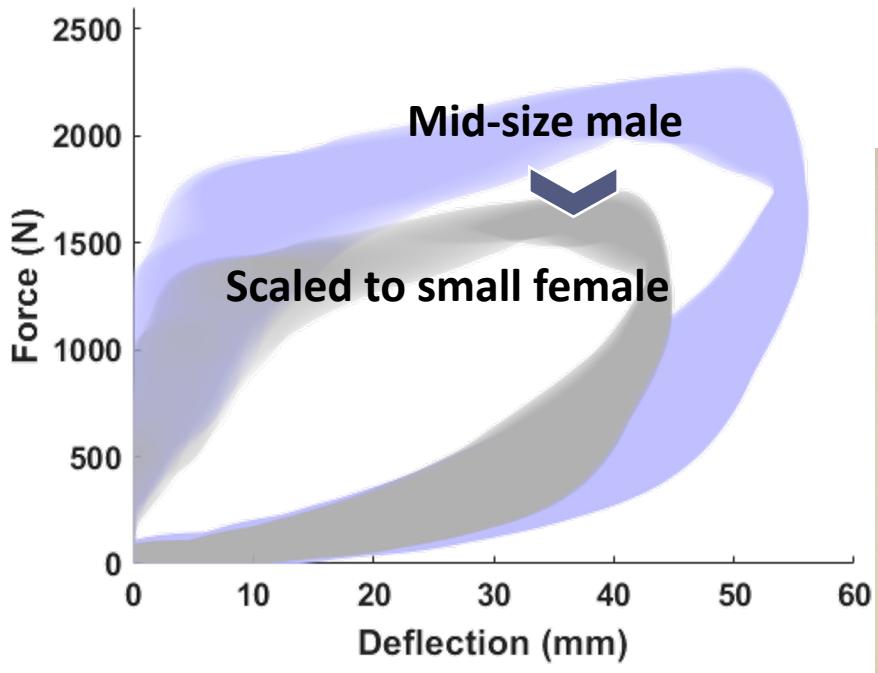
Scaled to Small Female

Paper # (if applicable)



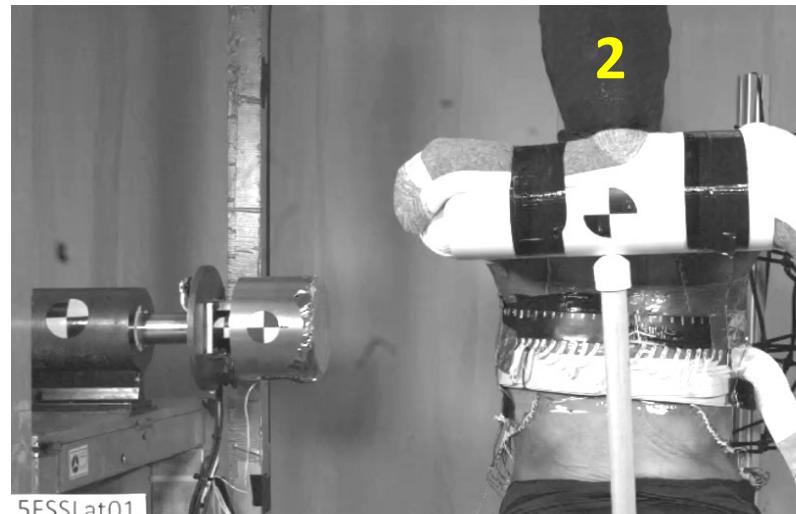
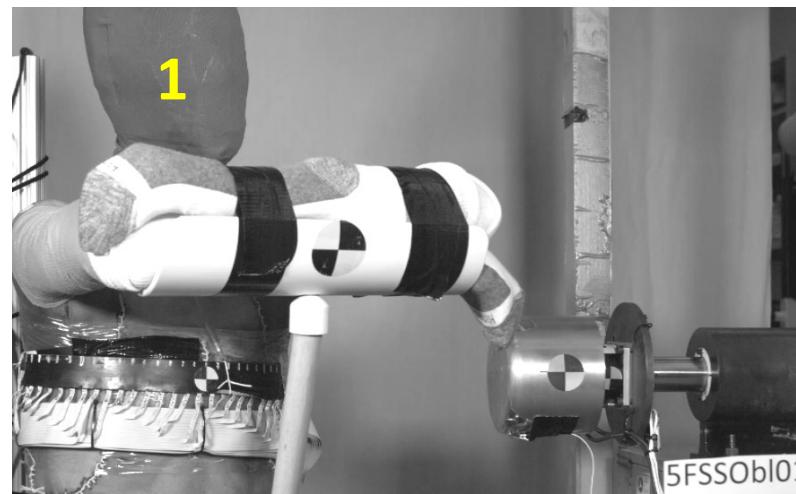
SIDE IMPACT

Side Scaled Corridors



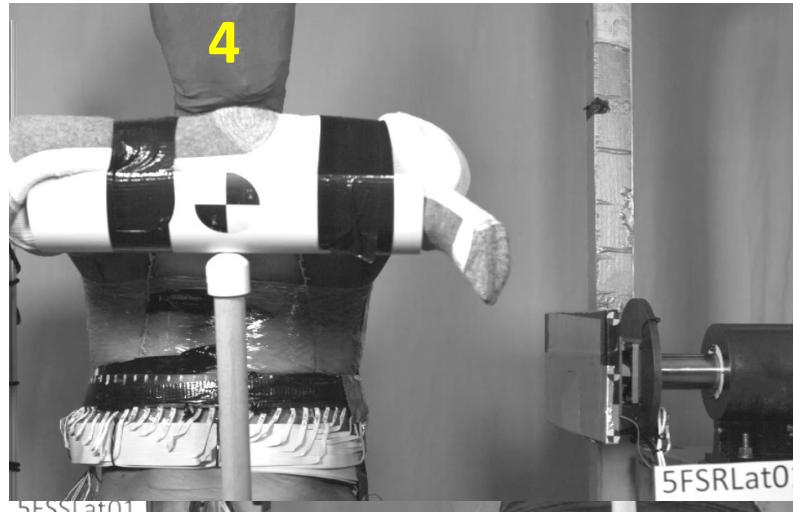
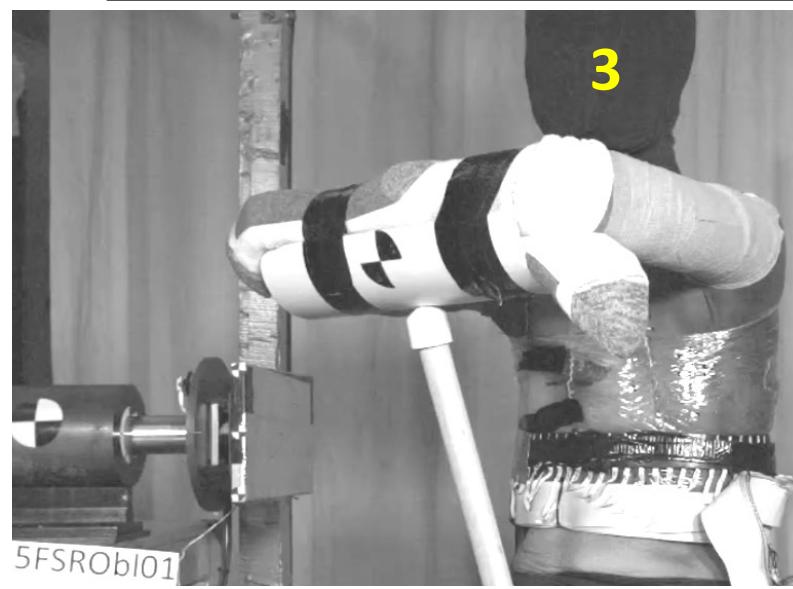
- WorldSID-05F biofidelity evaluation
 - New normalization [Donnelly et al 2017] and corridor construction techniques applied to mid-size male PMHS
 - Scaled corridor to small female
 - Based on Mertz 1989
 - Lee et al 2017, 2020
 - Coming soon!

Side Test Matrix



Test	Impact Direction	Impactor Face	Impact Velocity (m/s)	Impact Side	Impact Level
-1-Shaw	Oblique 60°	Circle	2.5	Left	4 th IC space
-2-Shaw	Lateral 90°	Circle	2.5	Right	4 th IC space
-3-Rhule	Oblique 60°	Rectangle	4.5	Right	Xiphoid
-4-Rhule	Lateral 90°	Rectangle	4.5	Left	Xiphoid

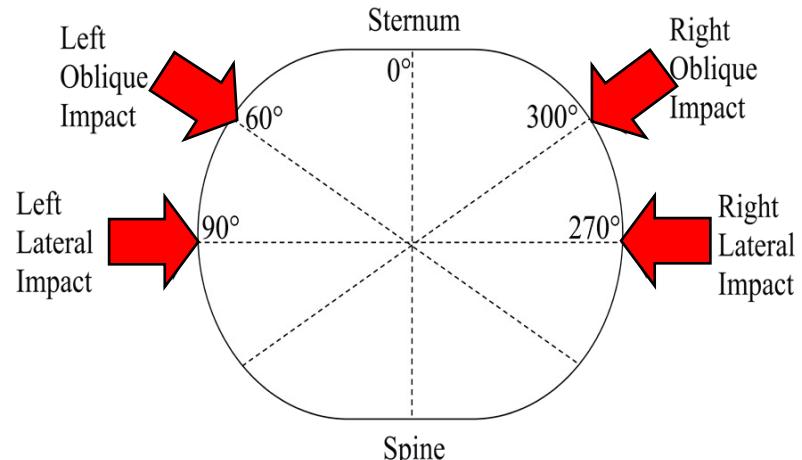
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-2-Shaw	Lateral 90°	Circle	2.5	Right	4 th IC space
-3-Rhule	Oblique 60°	Rectangle	4.5	Right	Xiphoid
-4-Rhule	Lateral 90°	Rectangle	4.5	Left	Xiphoid

Side Experiment

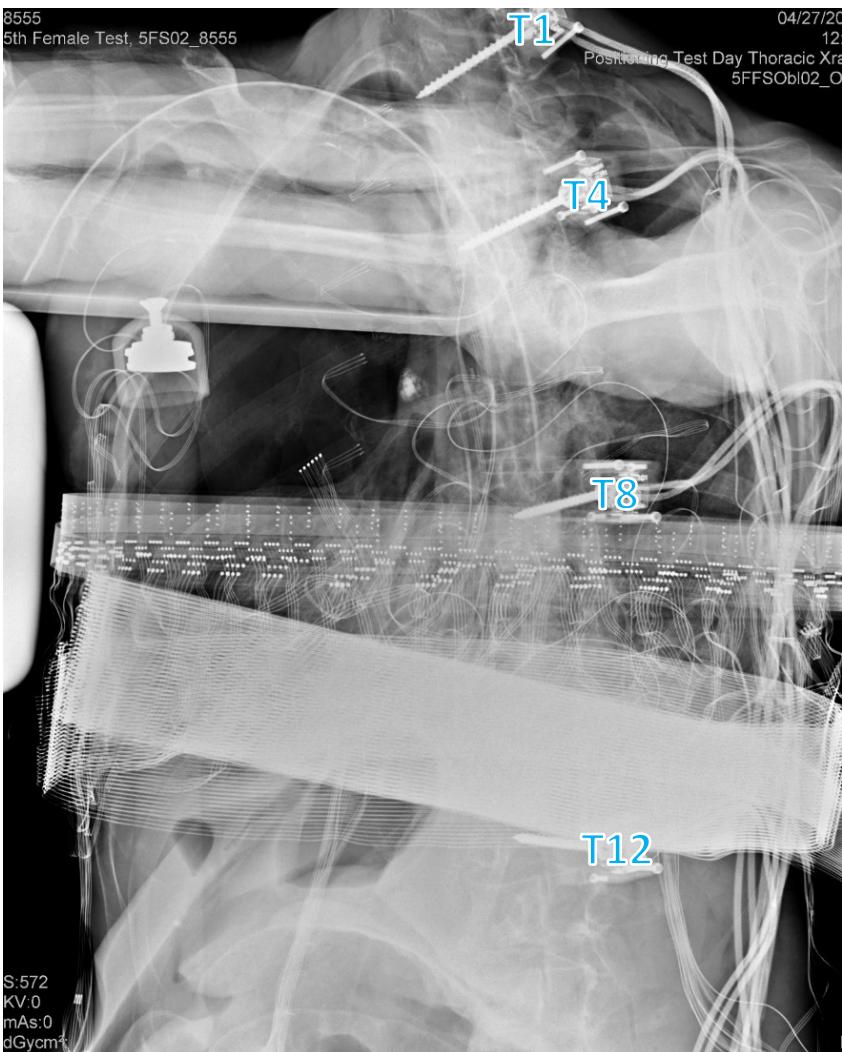
- Instrumentation
 - Strain gages
 - Ribs 3-9
 - 6DXs
 - T1, T4, T8, T12
 - Chestband @ impact location



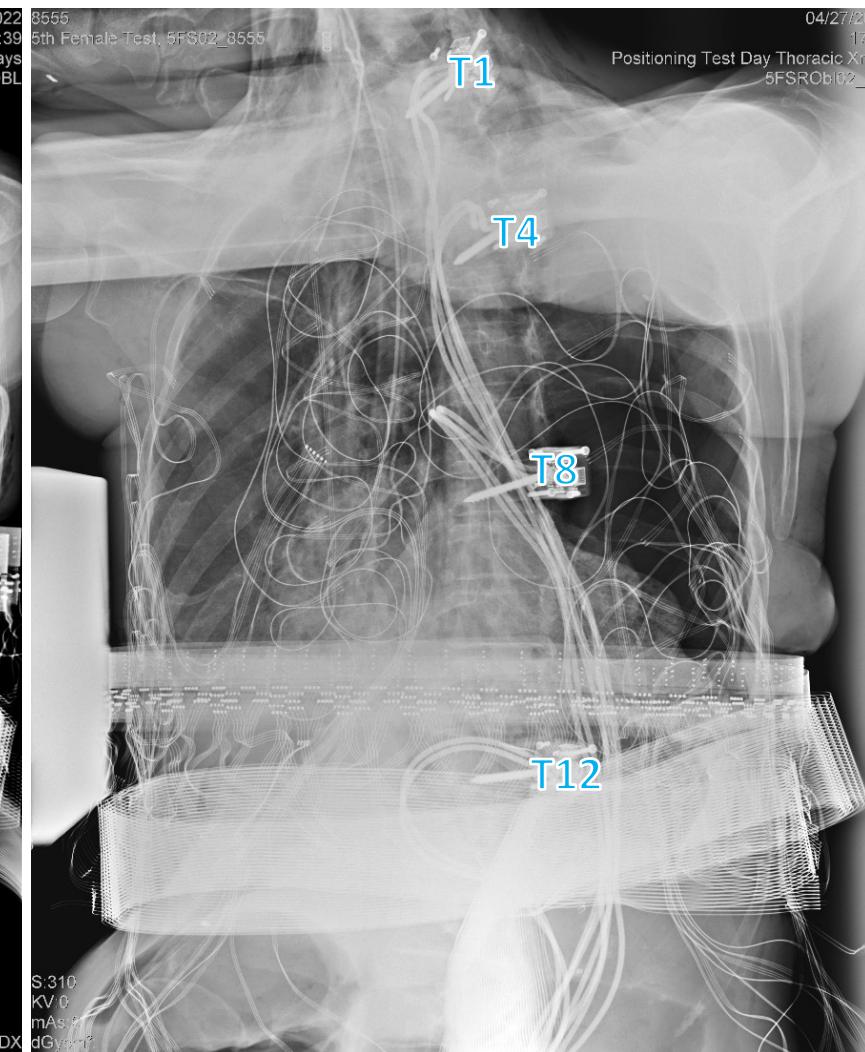
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Shaw et al 2006

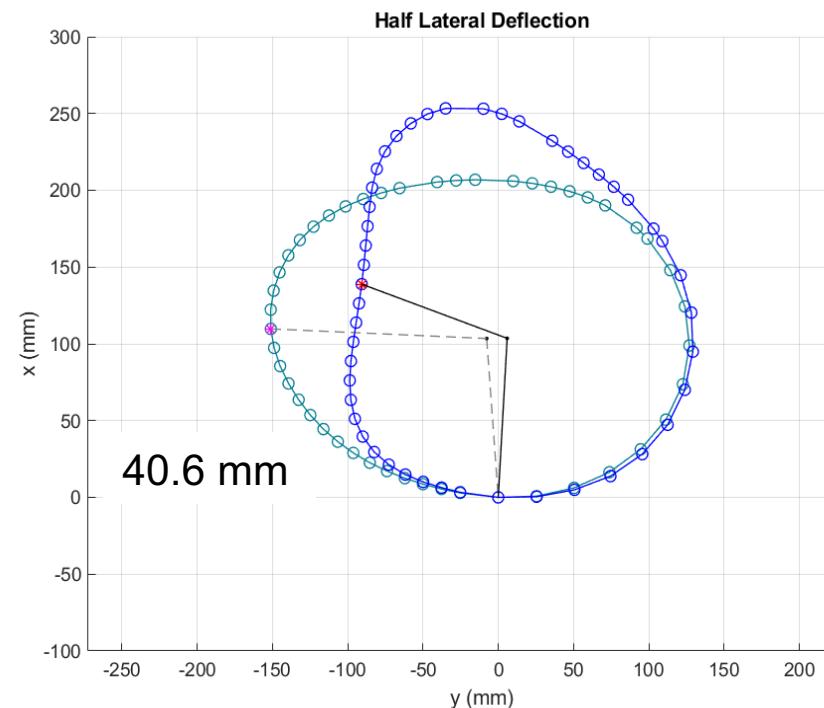
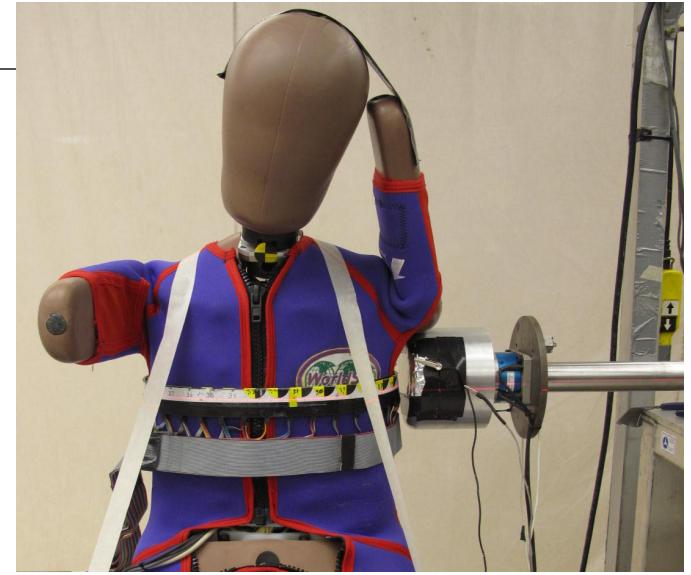
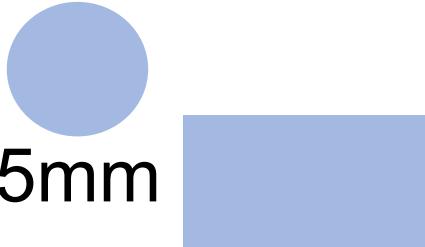


Rhule et al 2011



Force and Deflection Measurements

- Impact force
 - Inertially compensated 6 axis load cell data
 - 14 kg impactor
 - Shaw: 125mm
 - Rhule: 125 x 275mm
- External deflection
 - Chest band



Side PMHS

- N=3 small females in each condition
 - Each impacted once in each of 4 conditions

ID	Age (yrs)	Height (cm)	Weight (kg)	BMI (kg/m ²)	Chest Breadth (cm)	Chest Circumference (cm)
PMHS 1	53	170.0	48.5	17	28.3	82.0
PMHS 2	69	157.0	44.2	18	24.3	77.3
PMHS 3	63	170.0	51.3	18	26.7	81.6
PMHS 4	68	152.9	43.1	18	24.1	77.9
Mean	63.5	162.5	46.8	17.7	25.9	79.7
*5 th Female Target	-	151.3	46.7	20	26.0	79.2

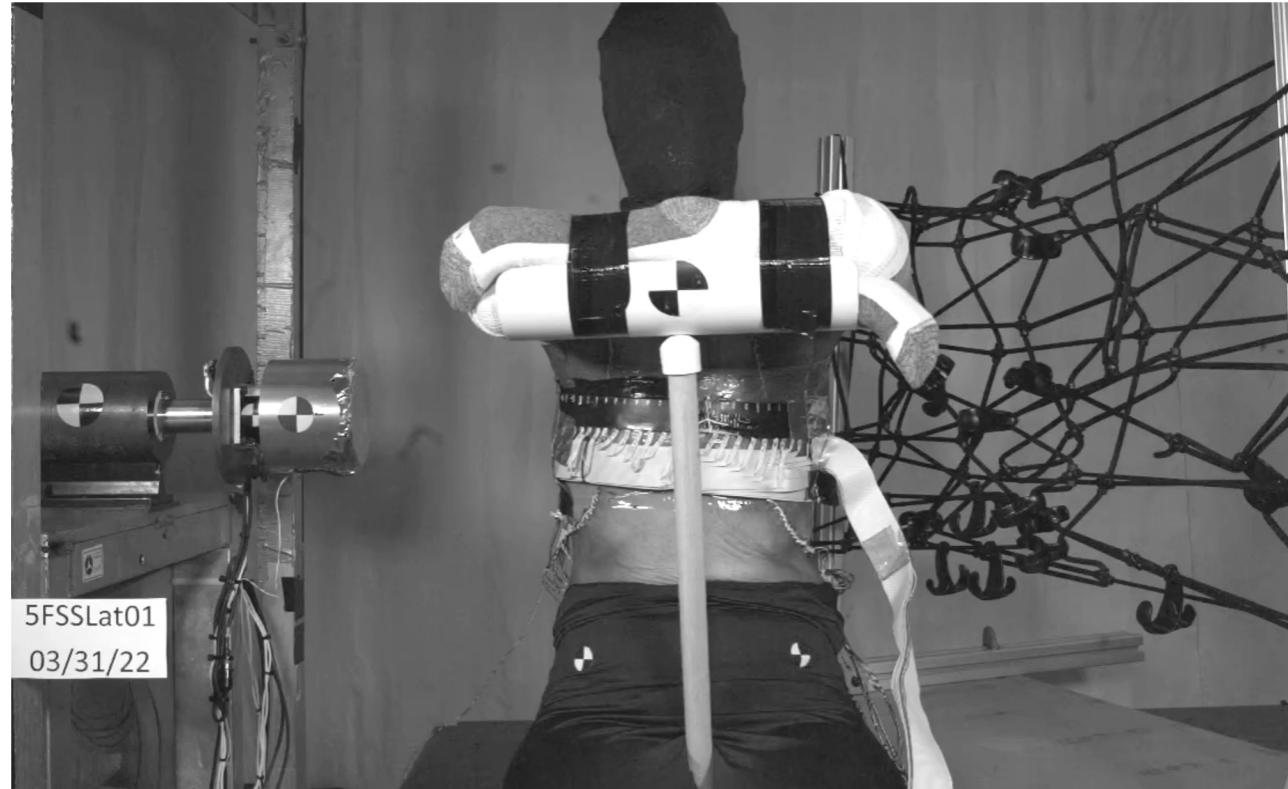
*Mertz et al. 2001

Side Experiment - Shaw

Oblique



Lateral

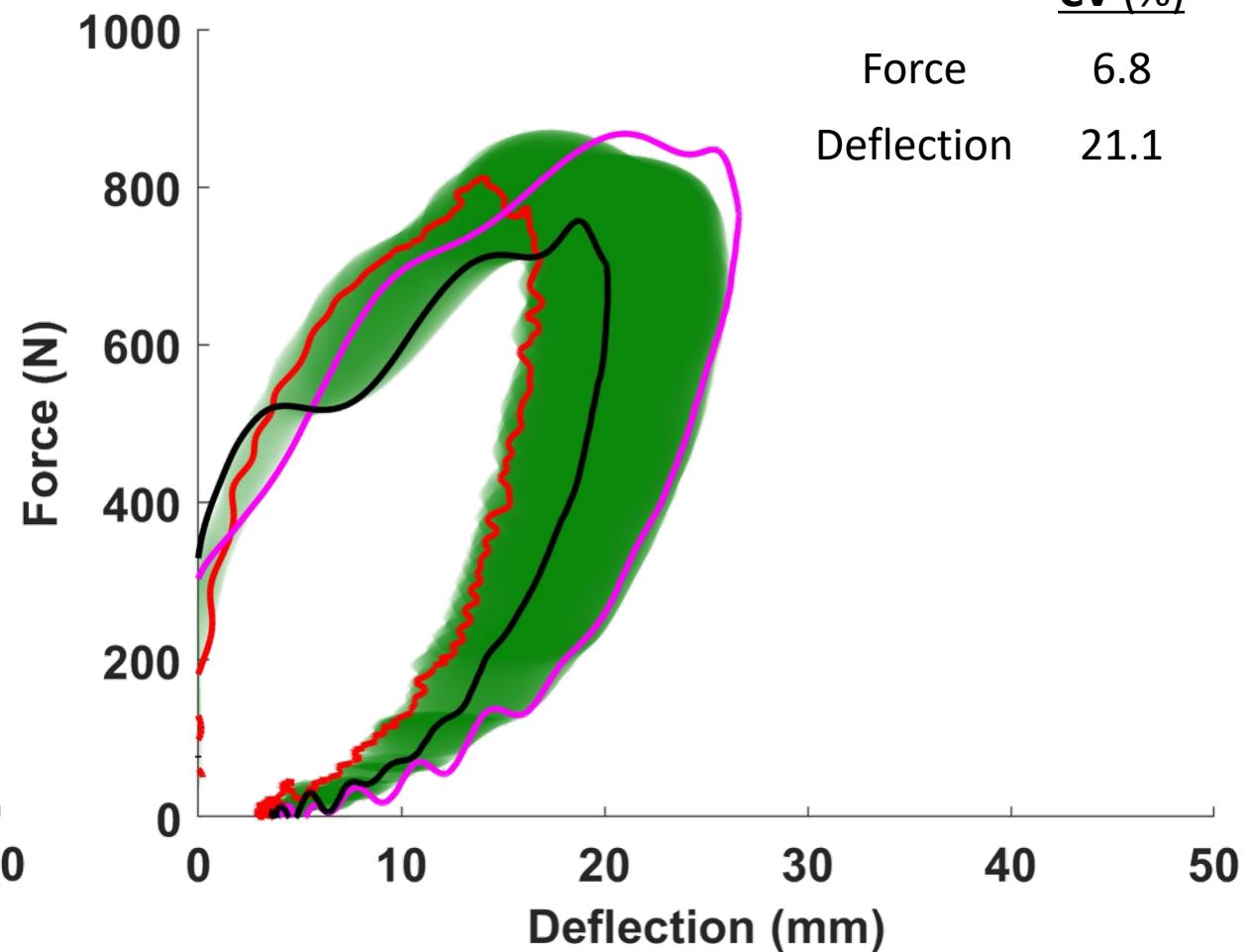
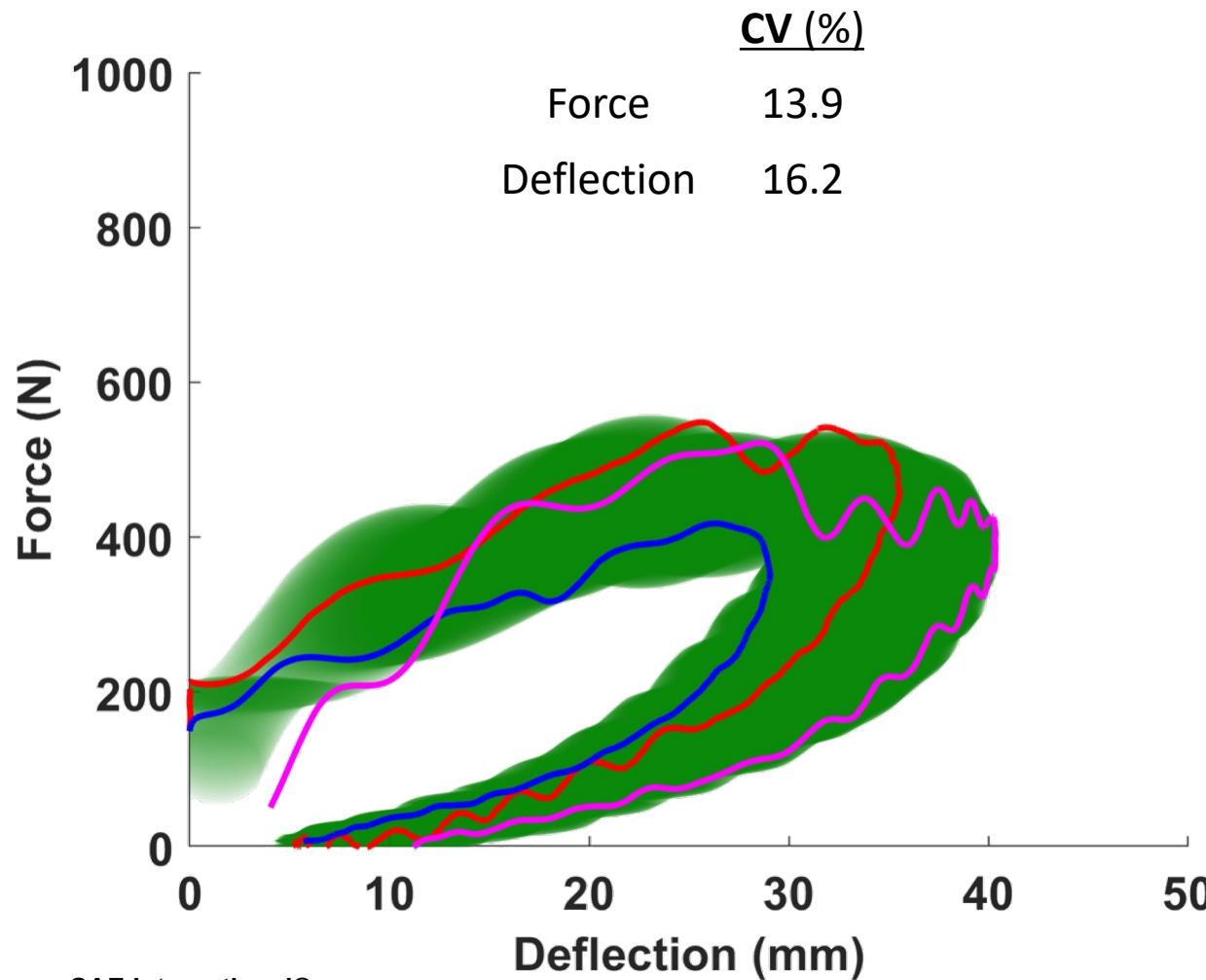


Side F-D Corridors - Shaw

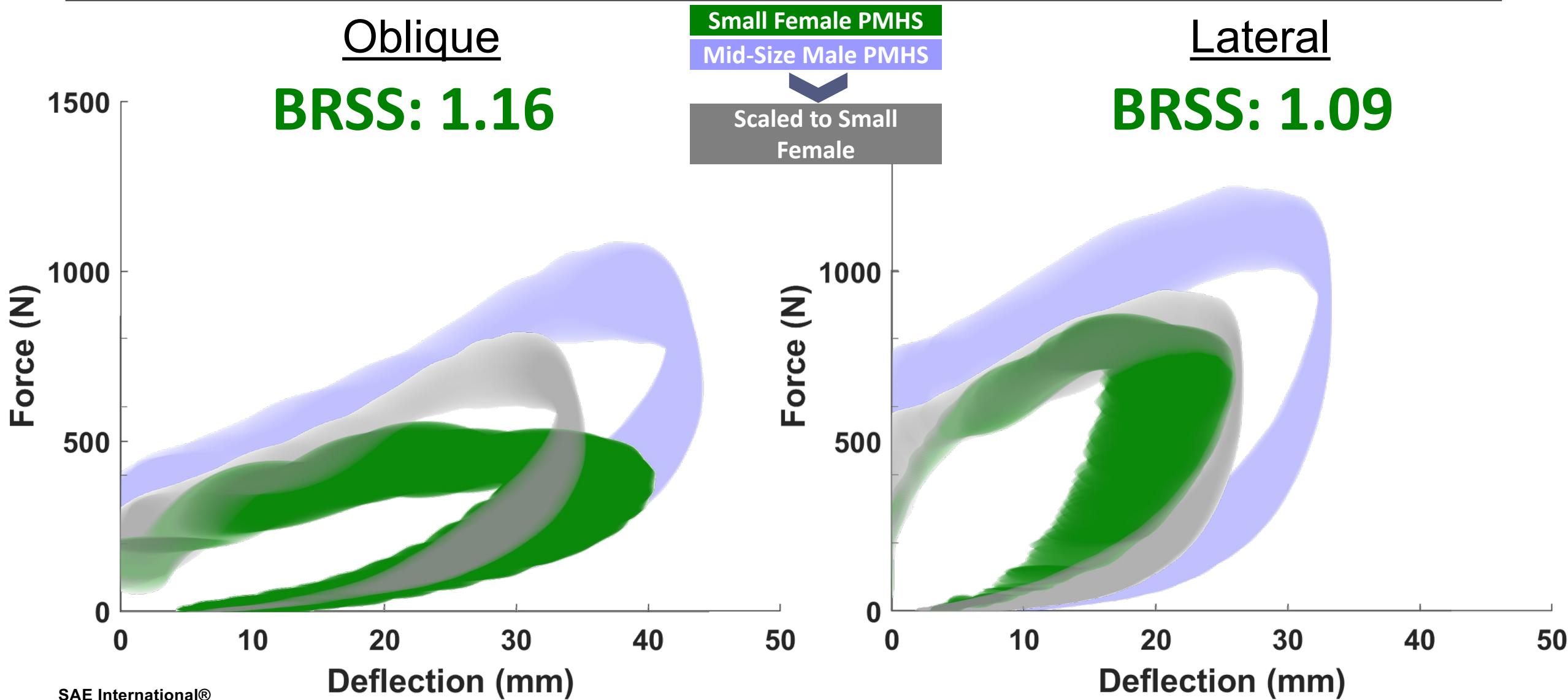
Oblique

Small Female PMHS

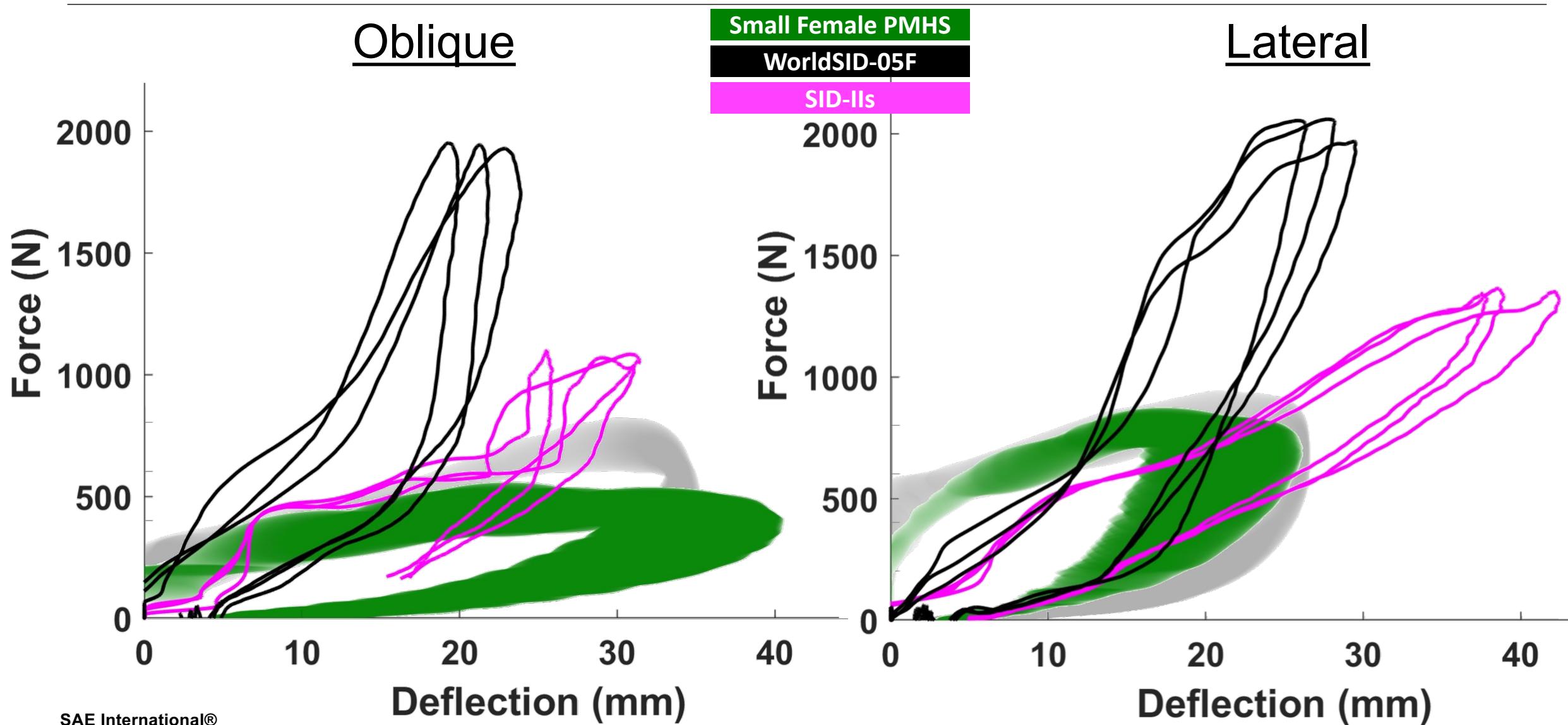
Lateral



Side F-D Corridors - Shaw



Side ATD Biofidelity - Shaw

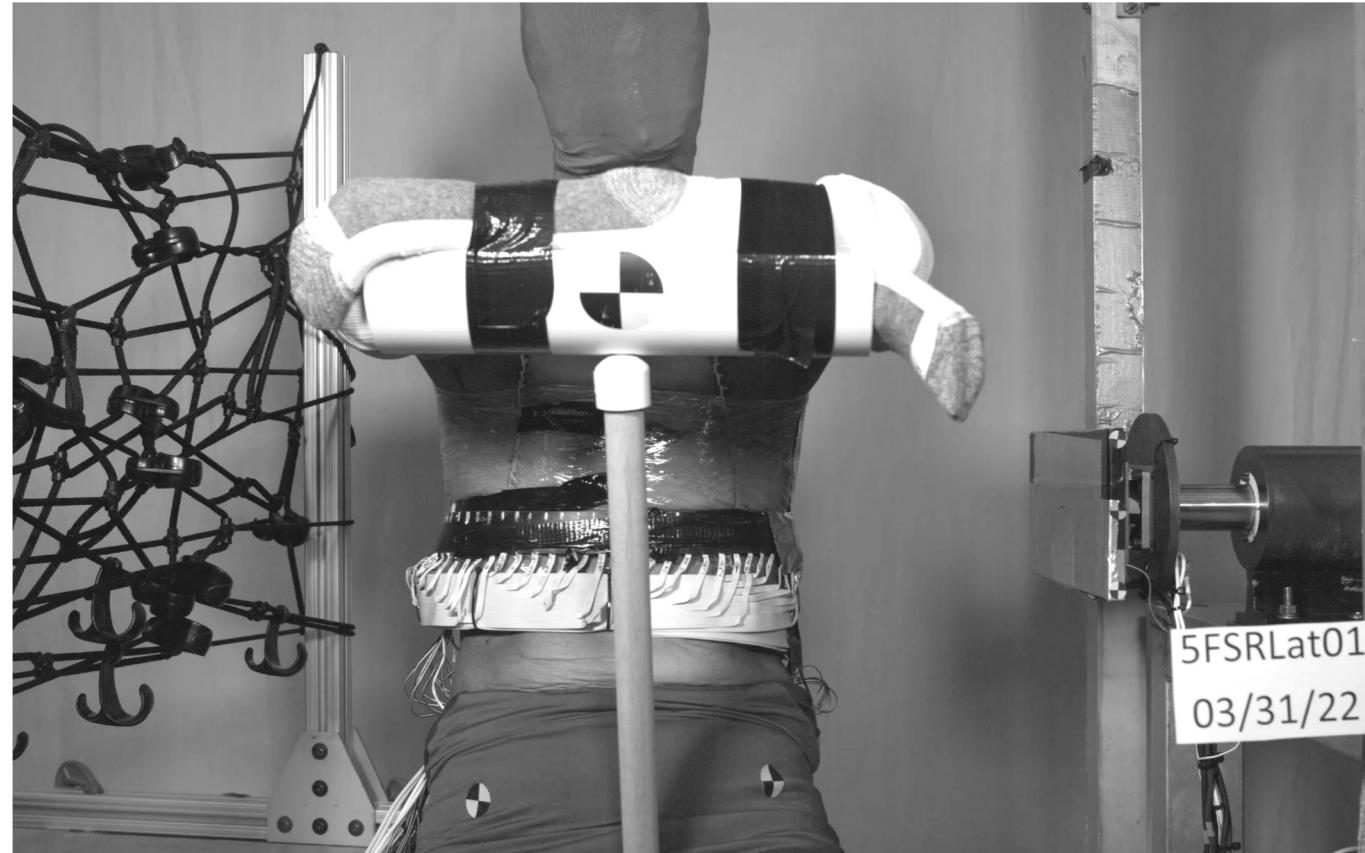


Side Experiment - Rhule

Oblique



Lateral

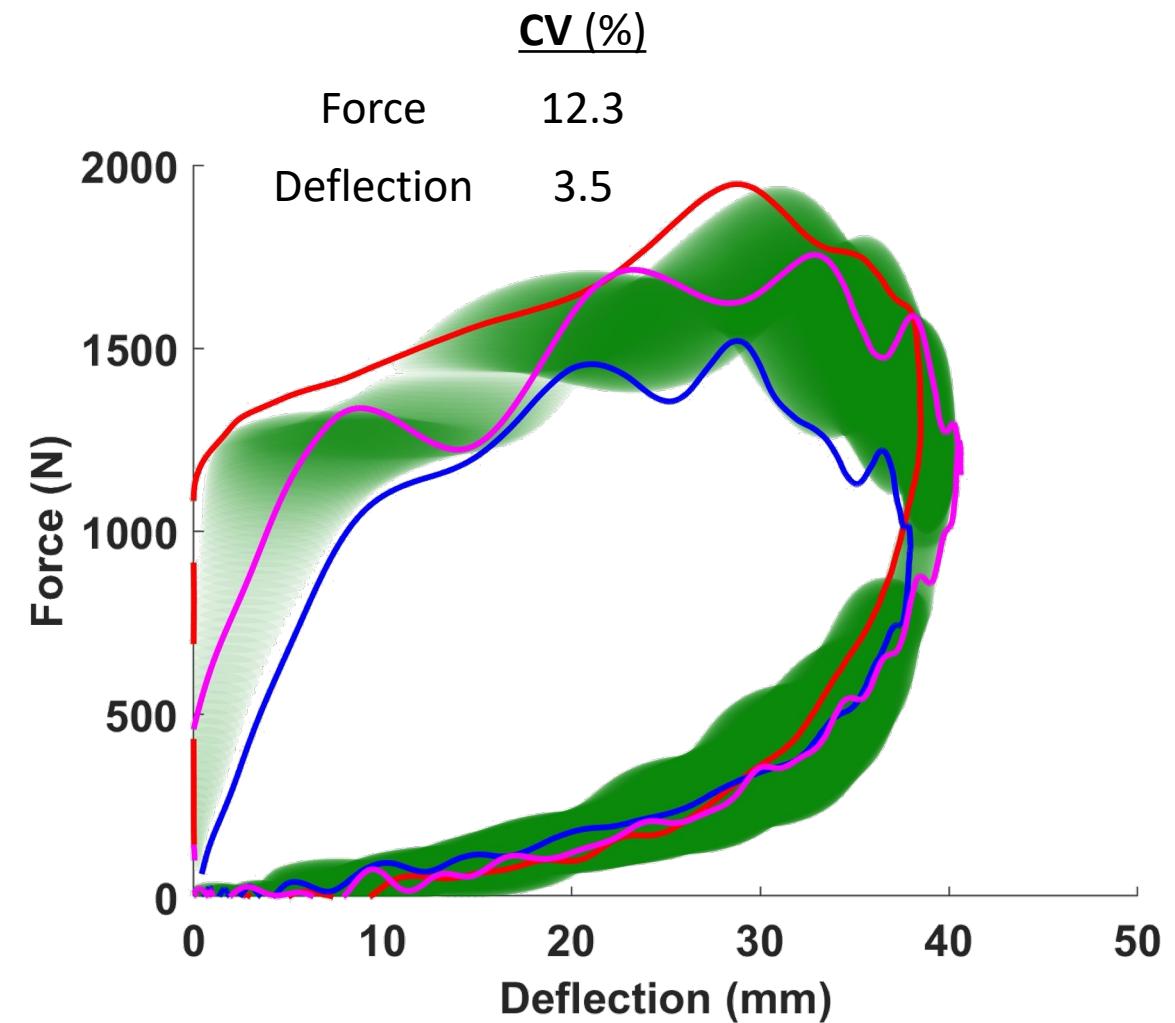
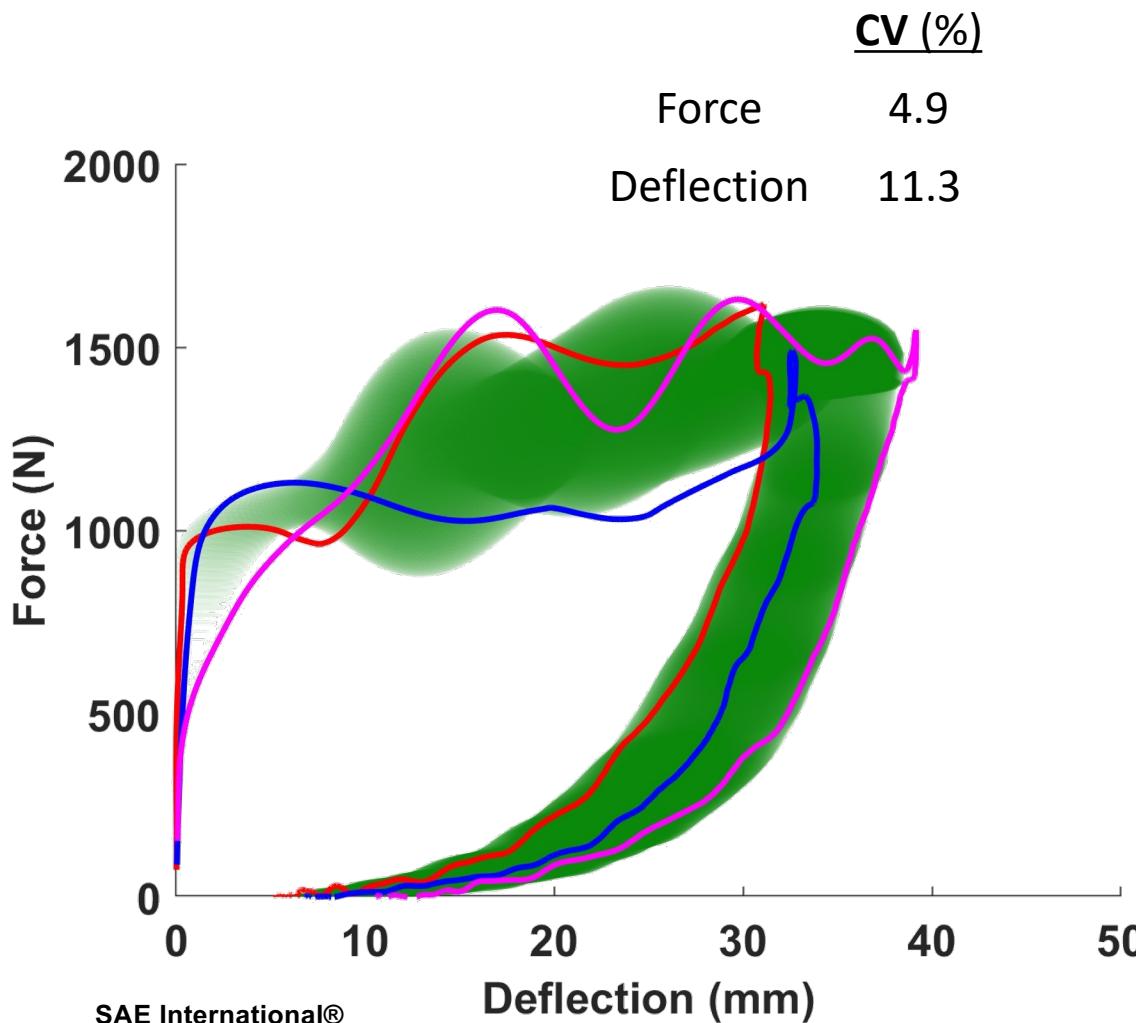


Side F-D - Rhule

Oblique

Small Female PMHS

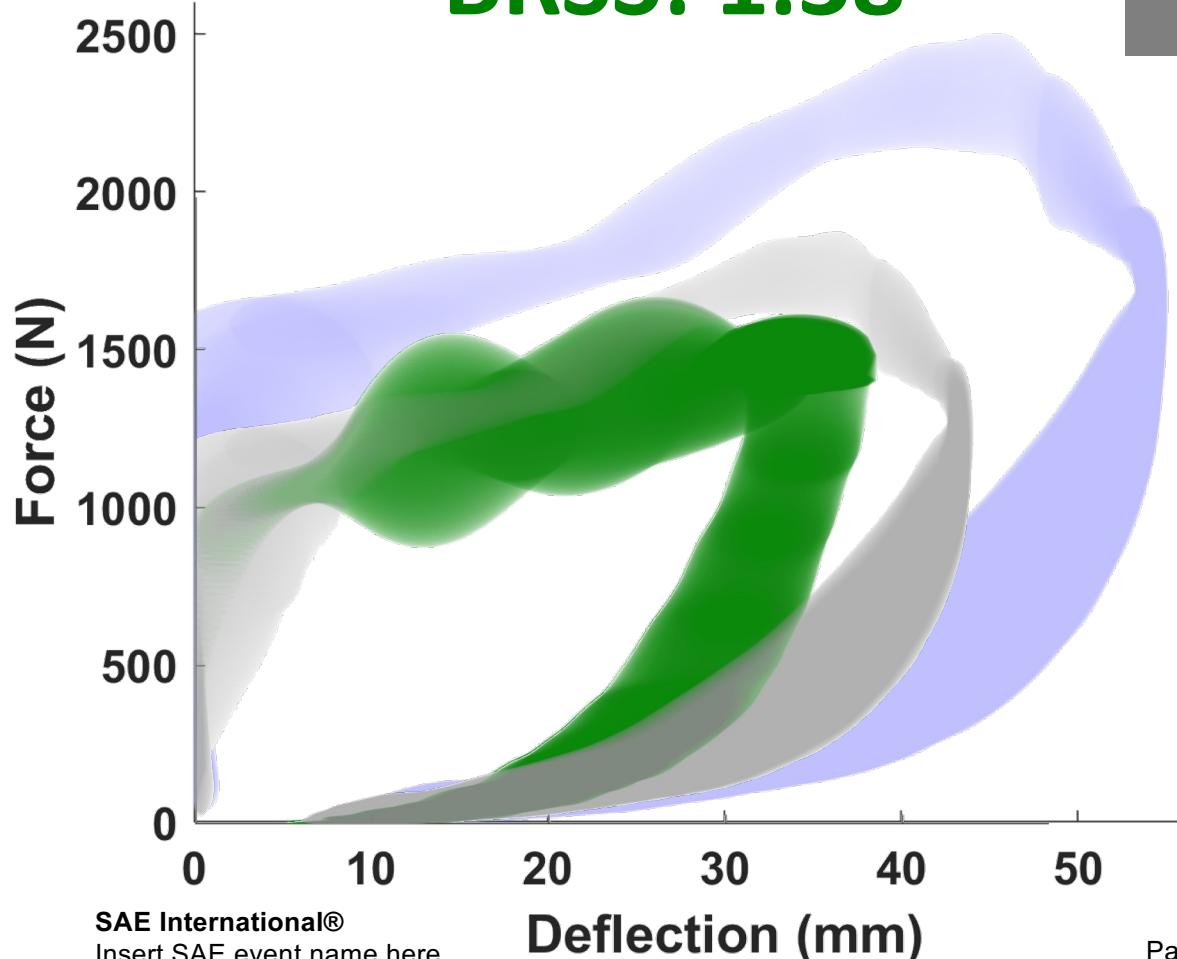
Lateral



Side F-D Corridors - Rhule

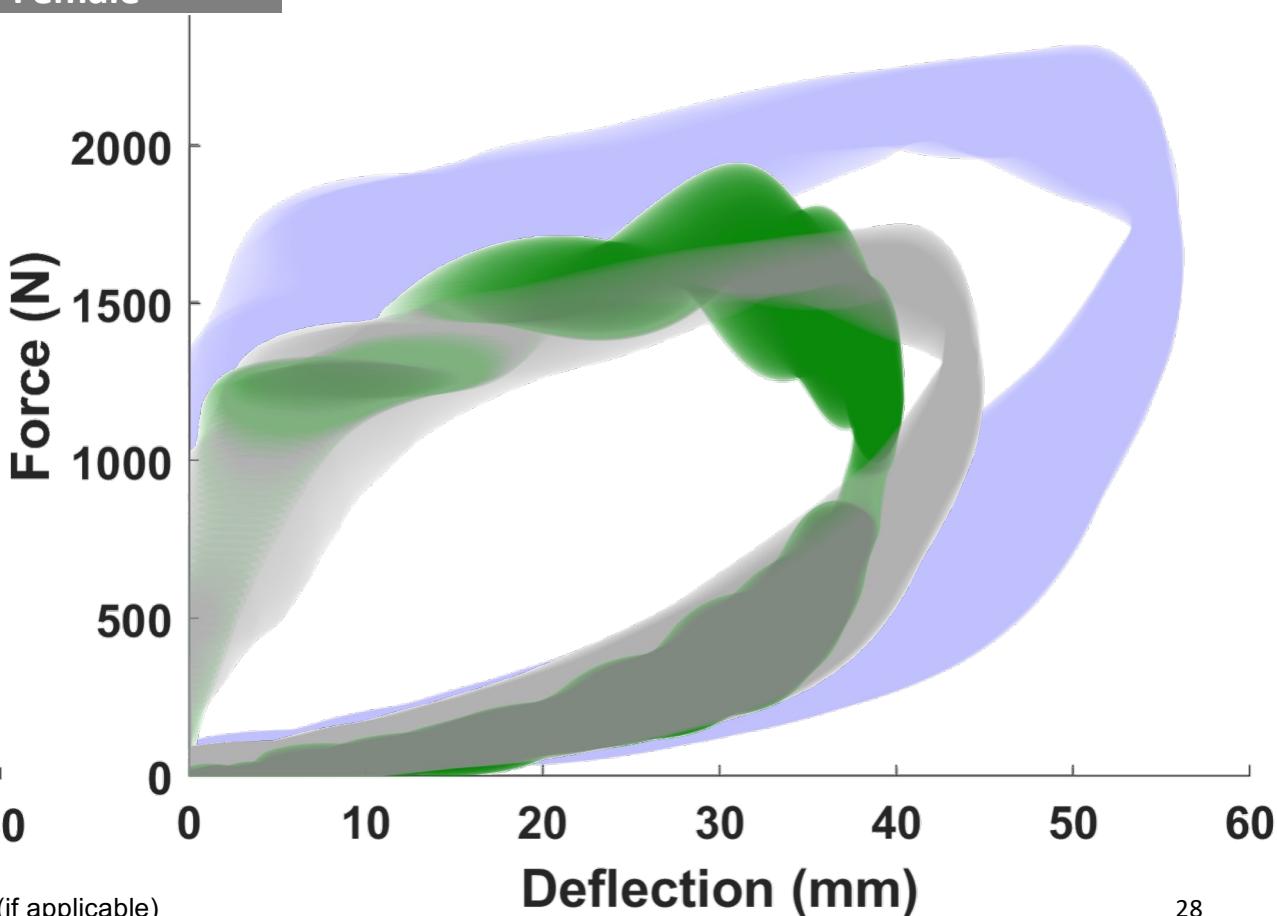
Oblique

BRSS: 1.38

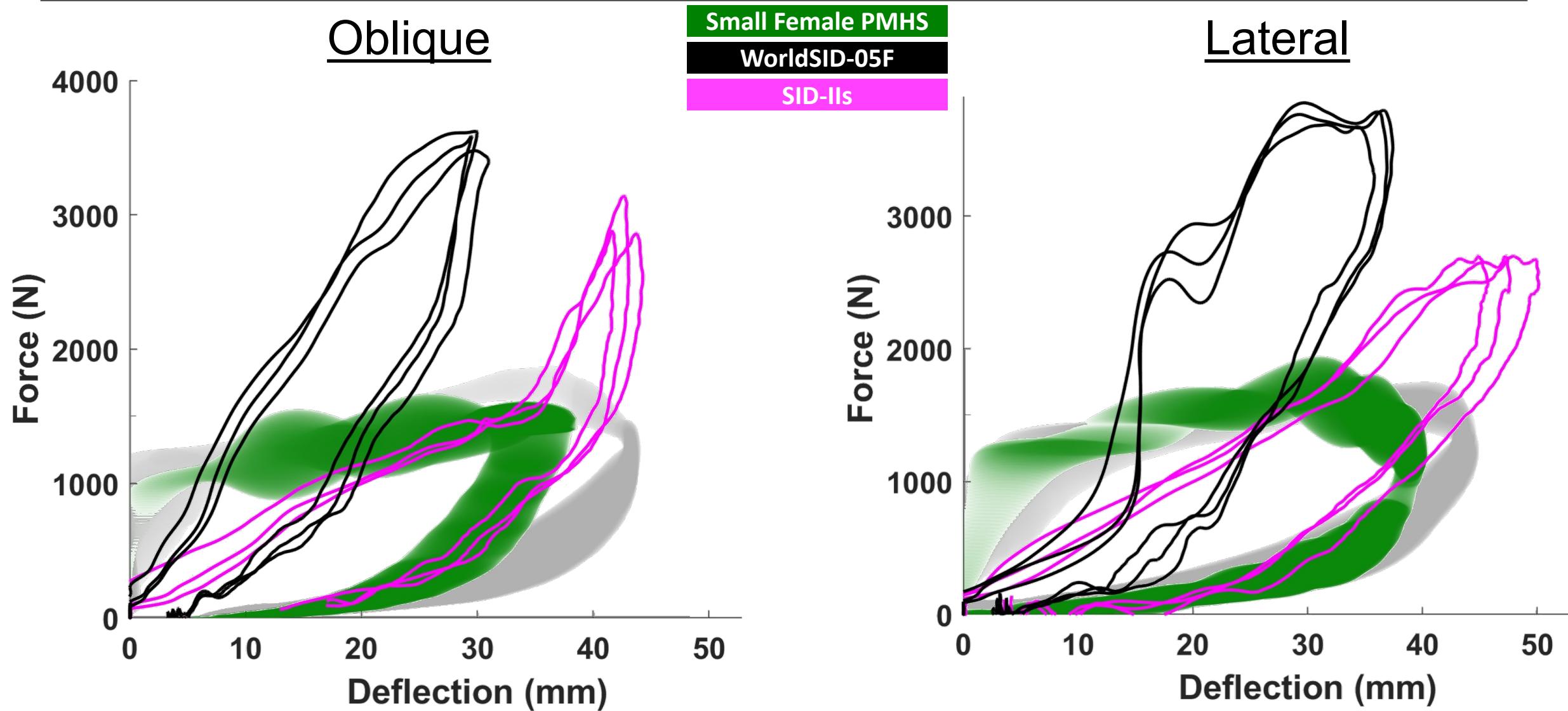


Lateral

BRSS: 0.57



Side ATD Biofidelity - Rhule



Summary & Conclusions

- Small female PMHS thoracic response corridors in simplified impacts
 - Frontal
 - Older and younger PMHS
 - Side
 - Lateral and oblique conditions
- Scaled corridors → good agreement in all conditions
 - Current safety tools typically optimized to scaled corridors
- Female biomechanical data are valuable
 - Improvements to scaling techniques and interpretation of ATD data
 - Improvements to HBMs

Limitations & Future work

- Simplified impacts
 - Future work will focus on more realistic loading scenarios
- Small sample sizes
- Multiple side impacts to PMHS
- Small female data not normalized
 - 50M side data were renormalized and scaled
- Breast tissue removal
 - Focus on skeletal response
 - No scaled corridors accounted for breast tissue
 - Future work will explore the effects of breast tissue on thoracic response and injury

Acknowledgements

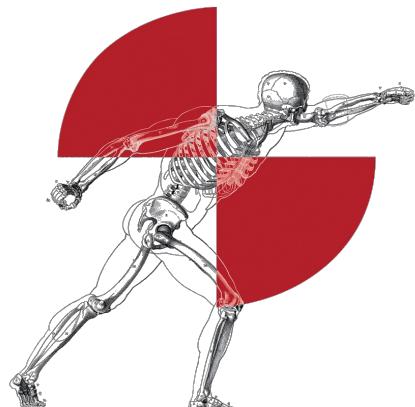


Anatomical Donors of...



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Students and staff of the Injury
Biomechanics Research Center

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