Development of Advanced Finite Element Models of Q Child Crash Test Dummies



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Content



► (Car) industry requirements for dummy models

► Highlights recent Q6 model development

► Q child model validation

Summary







COMPUTER-AIDED ENGINEERING AND Q MODEL DEVELOPMENT

Child Safety and CAE

General CAE benefits

- Early and better analysis of design problems
- Optimization to solve design problem
- Shorten design time and reduce costs



Current bottlenecks for broad use of CAE in child safety domain

- Physical testing costs are relatively low
- ► No urgent need for OEM's
- Availability of quality models: Child dummies, child restraint system, test procedures
- ► Limited experience at CRS industry



Child Safety and CAE

Expected developments

- Introduction of Q dummies increases testing costs
- Meeting future requirements is getting harder
- Euro NCAP is likely promoting older children
 - Car restraint system is getting more important for child safety rating





Child Safety and CAE

Q Modeling projects

- ► TUB: Q0 (2002...2006)
- Humanetics in-house: Q3, Q3s (2006..2007)
- Casper project Humanetics & VFSB: Q1, Q1½, Q6 (2009..2010)
 Consortium: Q6 (2010 2013)
 - 7 OEM's, Humanetics, TUB, VFSB, Simulia
 - LS-DYNA and 2 other FE codes











CAR INDUSTRY REQUIREMENTS FOR DUMMY MODELS

Car industry requirements

General:

- Harmonisation of hardware (Denton and FTSS)
- Models must represent the latest hardware
- Correct implementation of the hardware
 - Geometry, mass and inertia
 - Correct material properties
 - Implementation of all sensors
- Close collaboration between manufacturer of hardware and developer of models
 - Knowledge about the manufacturing process

Source: Dr. -Ing. Christian Gehre Partnership for dummy technology and biomechanics Automotive CAE Grand Challenge 2009



Car industry requirements

Technical:

► Time step of approx. 1 microsecond (dummies) without mass scaling

- No need to use highly detailed models in general
- Same geometry, mesh, joint angles for all codes (if possible)
- Numerically robust
- ► High level of predictability
- Detailed report of the validation process

Support:

Quick response time

Regular updates and improvements

Source: Dr. -Ing. Christian Gehre Partnership for dummy technology and biomechanics Automotive CAE Grand Challenge 2009





HIGHLIGHTS RECENT Q6 MODEL DEVELOPMENT

Q6 Model Development







Rib cage molding and skin: Three layers of solid elements

Constraints between thoracic spine box and rib cage at screw location

Detailed mesh of clavicle and clavicle retainer to capture contacts



Q6 Model Development





Front and Lateral IR-TRACC

Contact of rigid pin and rubber stops to define the lower arm joint stop angles Continuous jacket mesh Two layers of solid elements.



Q6 Model Development



V shape neck cable



Recent Q6 hardware change: Neck cavities filled with rubber to improve bonding area





Q CHILD MODEL VALIDATION

Head – Q6



Neck - Q6

Lumbar Spine - Q 6

Full certification - Q 6

Design of Q6 Frontal sled test

Current Q6 consortium task

Design of Q6 Frontal sled test

SUMMARY

Summary

- For the introduction of CAE methods in the development process high quality Q Child Dummy Models are necessary
- ► LS-DYNA models of the Q1, Q1¹/₂, Q3, Q3s and Q6 have been developed
 - Models are validated on material, component and full leg form level for several loading conditions
- Q6 models are being further developed and extensively validated in a 3-year consortium project to develop CAE and hardware related knowledge and target fully reliable simulation.
- Humanetics LS-DYNA Models are supported and can be made available by Alyotech, DYNAmore, ERAB and ARUP

THANKS!