

## **WorldSID 50th The Next Generation Side Impact Dummy**

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## Outline

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## Introduction

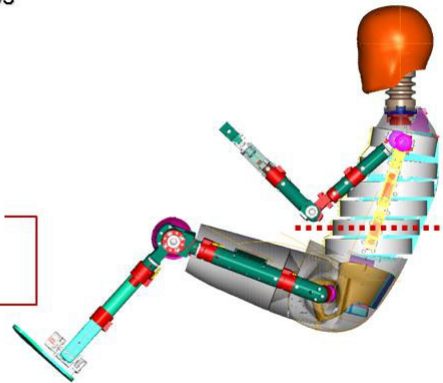
- Side impact collisions account for almost 43% of all vehicle occupant deaths in Europe.
- Despite an increase in regulation/rating programs and the introduction of innovative active and passive vehicle restraint systems, there is no evidence of a reduction in car crash deaths.
- Further research is required into side impact configurations and ATD's to develop a useful specification for inclusion into regulation.
- Government, industry and research have been working together under the WorldSID Task Group and IHRA (ISO TC22/SC12/WG5), focused on delivering a highly biofidelic side impact dummy since 1997, the WorldSID 50<sup>th</sup> ATD.
- The WorldSID 50<sup>th</sup> prototype dummy has been undergoing evaluation in North America, Europe and Asia since July 2003.
- A production version of the dummy was released in March 2004.

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## WorldSID 50<sup>th</sup> Key Design Features

- Horizontal orientation of ribs in seated position
- 6 Upper Torso Ribs
  - 1 shoulder rib
  - 3 Thorax ribs
  - 2 Abdomen ribs
- Instrumentation
  - IR-TRACC Rib Deflection
  - Rib accelerometers



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## WorldSID 50<sup>th</sup> Key Design Features

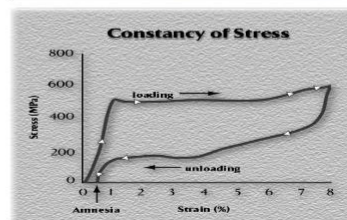
### Upper torso ribs

- Outer band – Nitinol
- Inner band – Nitinol with rib damping material
- Oblique loading considered
- FEA used for rib development



### Nitinol

- Nickel Titanium shape memory alloy
- Super-elastic
- Transformation change
  - Austenite to Martensite
- Capable of 6-8% strain

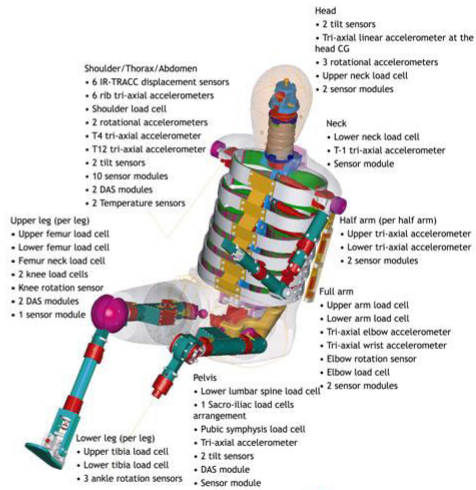
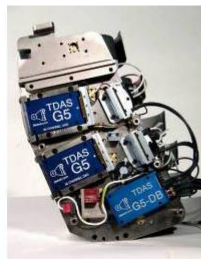


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## WorldSID 50<sup>th</sup> Key Design Features

- 160 Data Channels
- Instrumentation
  - Accelerometers
  - Load cells
  - IR-TRACC displacement sensors
  - Tilt positioning sensors
  - Rotational Accelerometers
- Onboard In-Dummy DAS



## Side Impact Biofidelity Comparison



Body Region	SID	ES-2	ES-2re	WorldSID
Head	0	5	5	10
Neck	2.5	4.4	4.2	5.6
Shoulder	0	5.3	4.5	7.1
Thorax	3.1	5.8	4.0	8.4
Abdomen	4.4	2.7	4.1	7.8
Pelvis	2.5	5.2	3.2	6.1
<b>Overall</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>7.6</b> → "GOOD"

Published at UN / WP29 WorldSID Debut, Geneva on June 22, 2004  
 Courtesy of [www.worldsid.org](http://www.worldsid.org)



## Finite Element Model Development

- Unique Materials
  - Nitinol (Nickel Titanium super-elastic alloy)
  - Hyperlast Polyurethane Elastomer
- Material modelling technology needed to be developed



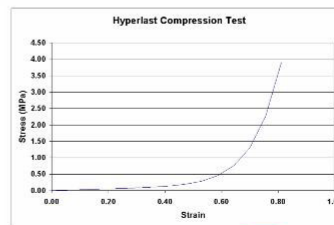
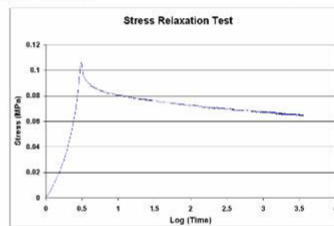
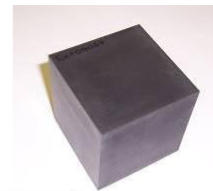
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## Elastomer Material Testing

Stress Relaxation & Compression Tests  
 Test sample: Hyperlast cube (3" each side)



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## \*MAT\_OGDEN\_RUBBER Material Characterisation

Ogden rubber material characteristic is implemented in LS-Dyna as:

$$\lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = \lambda_1^{-1/2}, \sigma_1 = \frac{1}{\lambda_2 \lambda_3} \frac{\partial W}{\partial \lambda_1} = \sum_{i=1}^n \mu_i (\lambda_1^{\alpha_i} - \lambda_1^{-\alpha_i/2})$$

Where  $\lambda_i$  is the stretch and  $\mu_i$  and  $\alpha_i$  are material constants such that

The material constants  $\mu_i$  and  $\lambda_i$  can be obtained by fitting a curve to the above equation and applying the compression data from the hyperlast test.

$\mu$	0.001	0.0110	-0.001
$\alpha$	1.3	4.95	-2

For the strain rate properties, the Maxwell constants  $G_i$  and  $\beta_i$  can be obtained by fitting the stress-relaxation test data to the equation below:

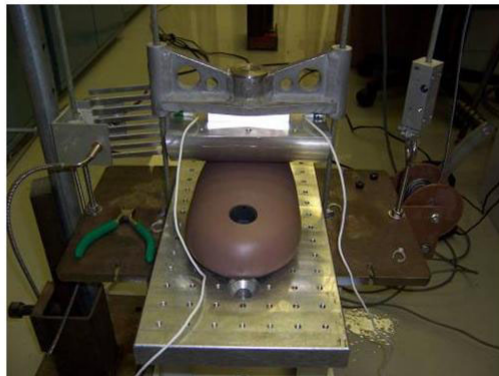
$$G(t) = \sum_{i=1}^n G_i e^{-\beta_i t} \quad \text{six terms from the Prony series}$$

Maxwell material constants developed for Hyperlast are:

$\beta$	0.00164	0.04499	0.8544	9.9921	100.0	1000.0
$G$	0.00010	0.00095	0.0144	0.0163	0.2450	-0.5985

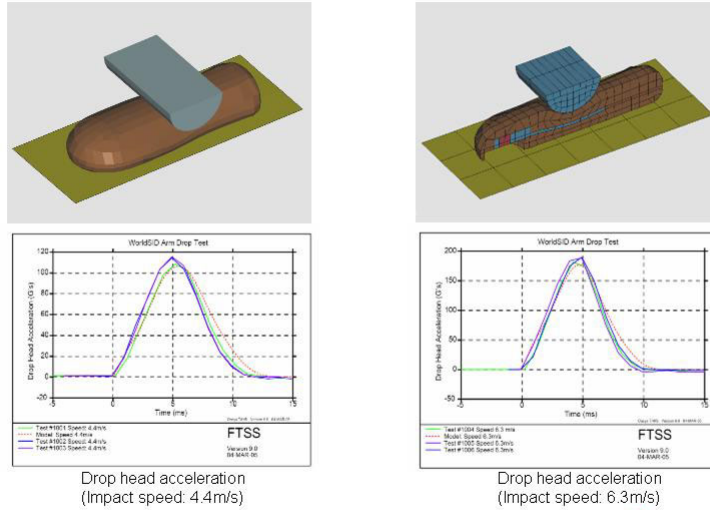
## WorldSID 50<sup>th</sup> Arm Drop Validation

A component drop test was used to validate the material properties derived from the material tests. The impactor is positioned at centre of the arm. Tests were carried out at 4.4 m/s and 6.3 m/s.





## WorldSID 50<sup>th</sup> Arm Drop Correlation



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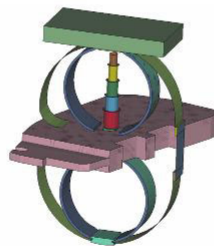


## WorldSID 50<sup>th</sup> Rib Material Development

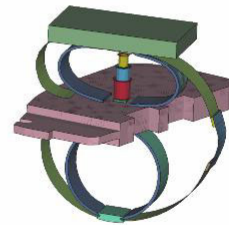
- Development of the rib material using drop tower type single rib tests.
- Impact speeds: 4, 5, and 6 m/s and the shoulder at a further 7 m/s.
- Uses MAT\_24, \*MAT\_PLASTIC\_KINEMATIC for the time being
- LSTC supporting FTSS with development of MAT\_30, \*MAT\_SHAPE\_MEMORY for shell elements in next release of LS-Dyna



Test set-up



Model – initial set-up



Model – maximum rib deflection at 15ms

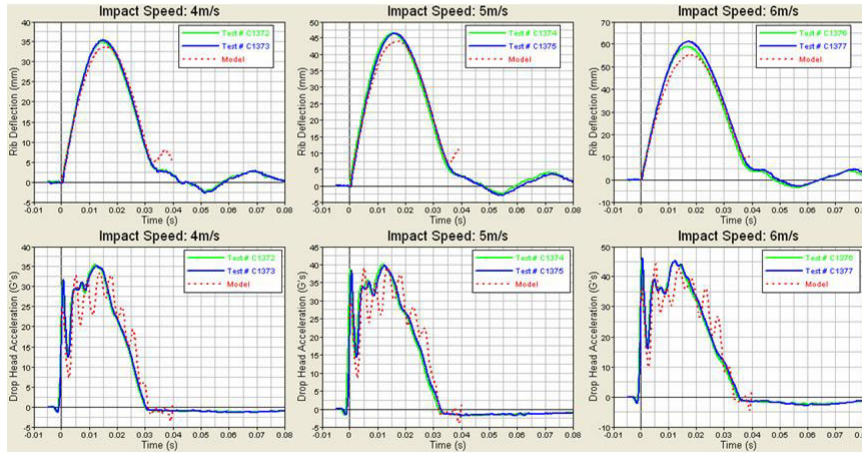
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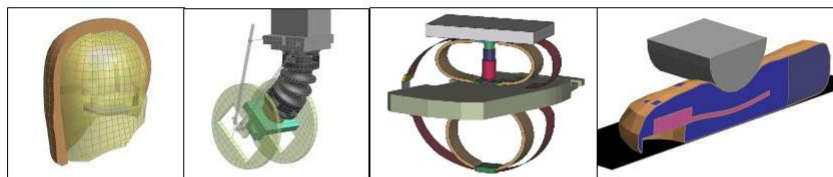
## WorldSID 50<sup>th</sup> Rib Material Development

Thorax single rib drop test – Rib deflection & Drop head acceleration correlation

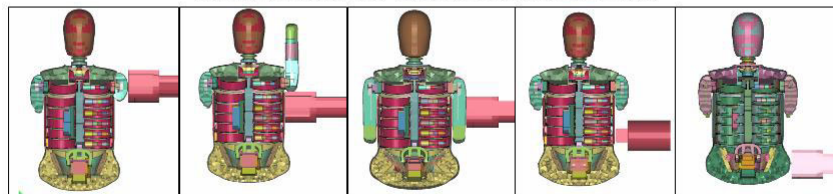


## WorldSID-50<sup>th</sup> Model Development

- Component validation and Pendulum verification completed



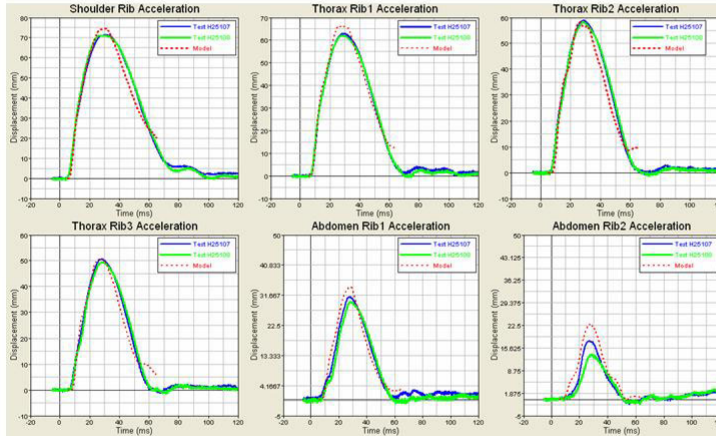
Component tests: Drop weight and neck pendulum tests



Dummy Pendulum tests: 23.4kg, Impact speed: 4.3 m/s/6.7m/s

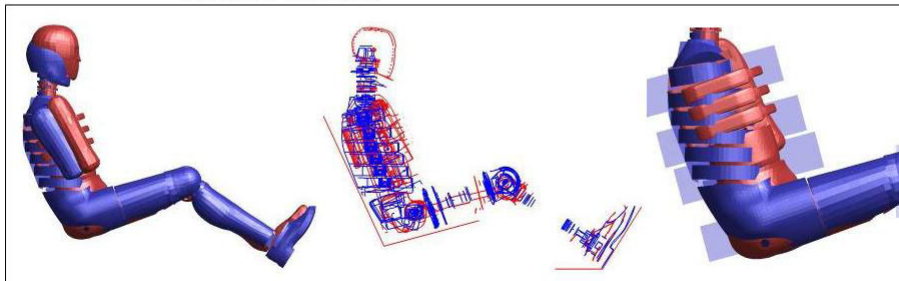


## WorldSID 50<sup>th</sup> Sled Test Verification



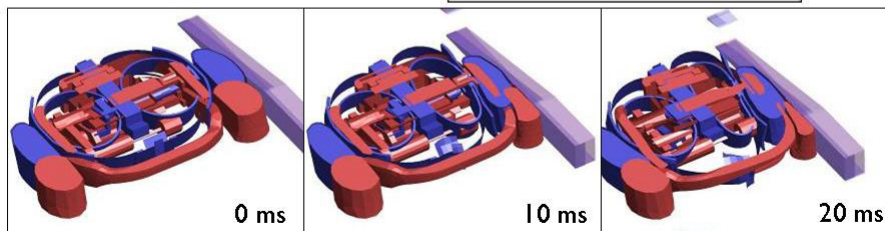
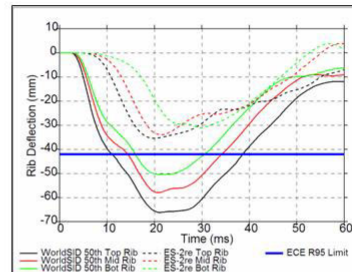
## WorldSID 50<sup>th</sup> Compared to ES-2re

- ES-2re (RED) and W50 (BLUE) overlaid with the same H-point and back angle
- Key differences:
  - Seating height
  - Arm position
  - Thorax rib orientation



## WorldSID 50<sup>th</sup> Compared to ES-2re

- WSU sled test configuration
- Test speed 6.35 m/s
- WorldSID 50<sup>th</sup> shows about twice the thorax rib deflection compared to ES-2re
- The WorldSID 50<sup>th</sup> rib results are higher than the current ECE R95 ES-2 injury limits



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## Summary and Conclusions

- WorldSID 50<sup>th</sup> has the highest ISO TR9790 biofidelity rating of any side impact ATD
- The injury criteria for the WorldSID 50<sup>th</sup> is yet to be developed through ISO TC22/SC12/WG5
- Could have a large influence on vehicle design compared to existing ATD's due to the improved biofidelity and ability to capture oblique loading conditions
  - A comparison in the WSU sled test configuration shows the WorldSID 50<sup>th</sup> reports about twice as much thorax rib deflection compared to ES-2re
  - The WorldSID 50<sup>th</sup> captures the shoulder load path via rib
  - Arm position differences could result in differing kinematics
- FTSS have developed and released a validated finite element model of the WorldSID 50<sup>th</sup>

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