

Human Body Models customization by advanced mesh morphing: parametric THUMS

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Introduction

- Vehicle safety: injury predictions
- Injury prediction tools
- Crash tests: ATDs
 (Anthropometric test devices)



Introduction

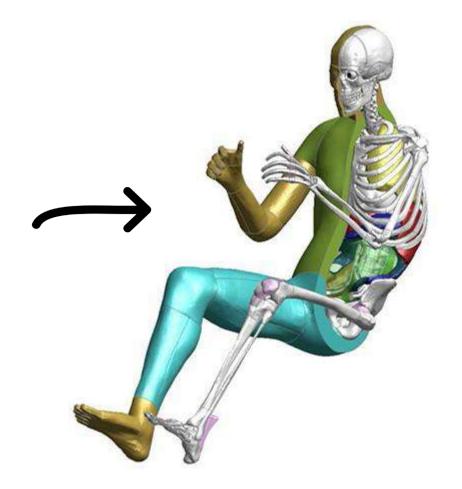


- Vehicle safety: injury predictions
- Injury prediction tools

Crash tests: HBMs

 (Human body
 Models)

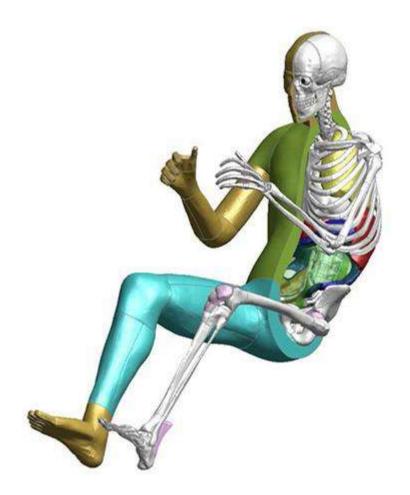




HBMs vs ATDs



- ✓ Complete Anatomy → accuracy
- ✓ Omnidirectionality → Flexible usage
- A Small number of shape avaiable



Small number of shape















Small size adult female

Shape corresponding to the 5th statistical anthropometric percentile

Small number of shape















Middle size adult male

Shape corresponding to the 50^{th} statistical anthropometric percentile

Small number of shape















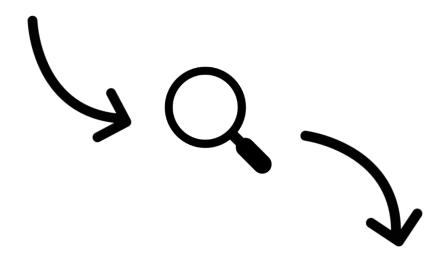
Large size adult male

Shape corresponding to the 95th statistical anthropometric percentile

Small range of shape



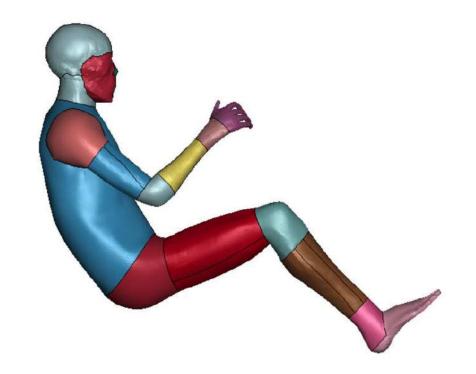
 In the development of HBMs, most antrhopometric shapes have ramained inexplored

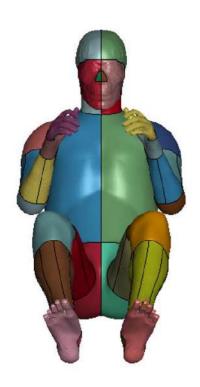


Human Body Models customization



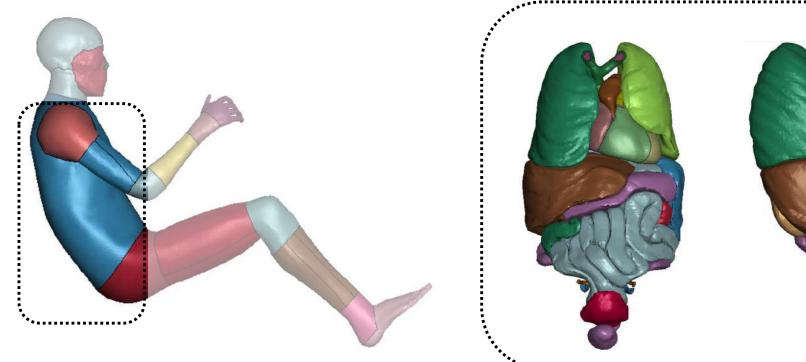
- Developed by TOYOTA → open source since 2021
- Advanced features







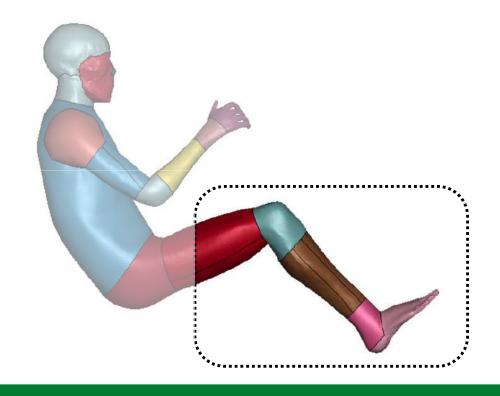
Internal organs geometry extremely detailed

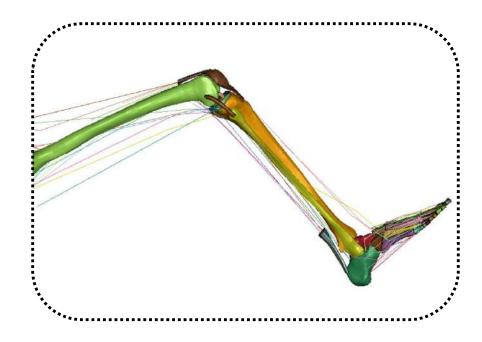






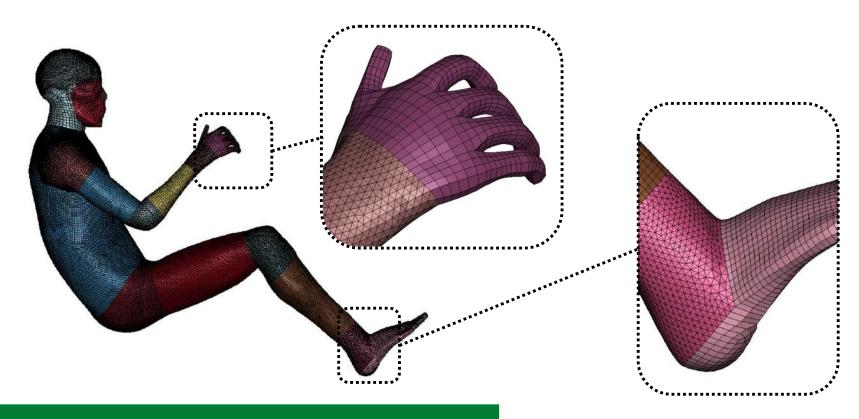
 Complete modeling of muscolar function through one-dimensional elements activated by feedback controllers





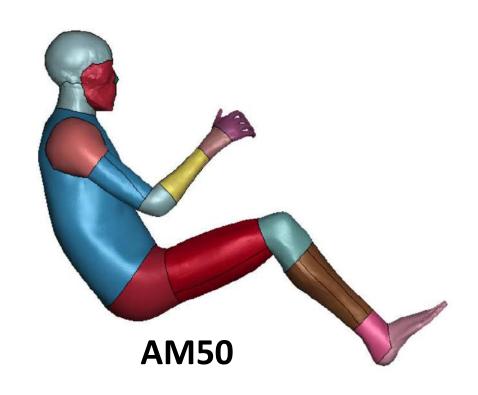


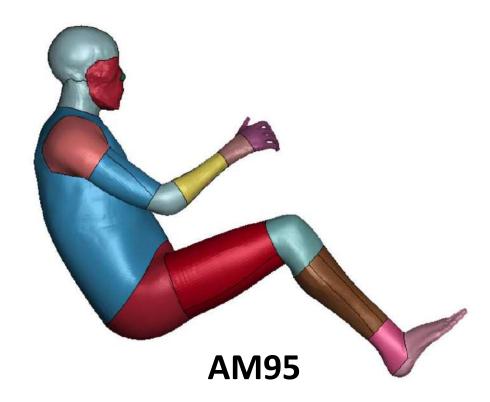
Mesh composed of over 2 milion elements





 $\ ^{\blacksquare}$ Unique shapes avaiable for male models: 50^{th} e 95^{th} statistical anthopometric percentile

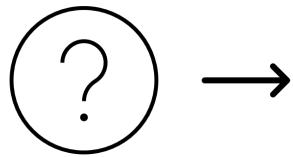




Objective



 Define a method to create THUMS corresponding to the generic percentile



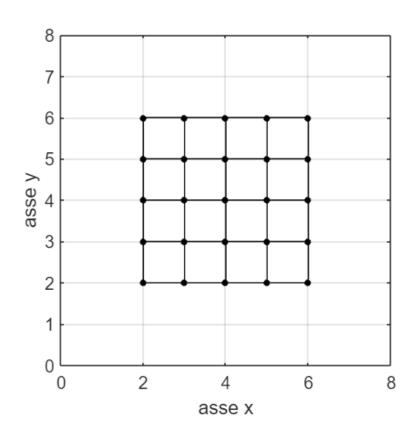
RBF mesh morphing

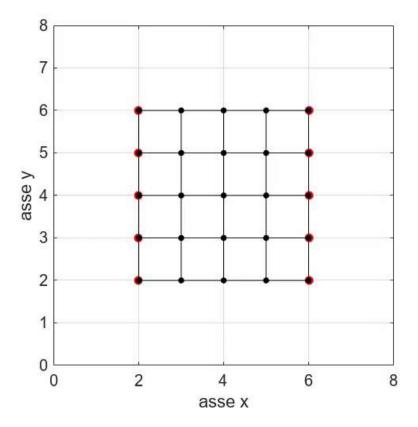
Through RBF mesh morphing, it is possible to modify a discretized geometry by imposing the displacement of a certain number of its nodes

Mesh Morphing driven by RBF



Example:

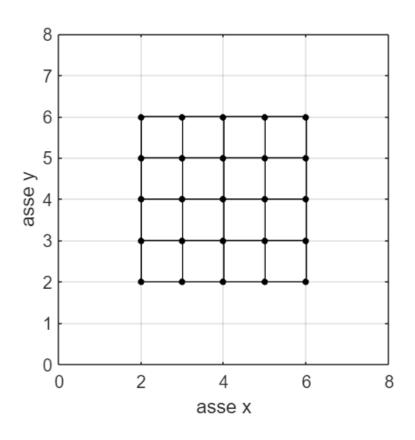




Mesh Morphing driven by RBF

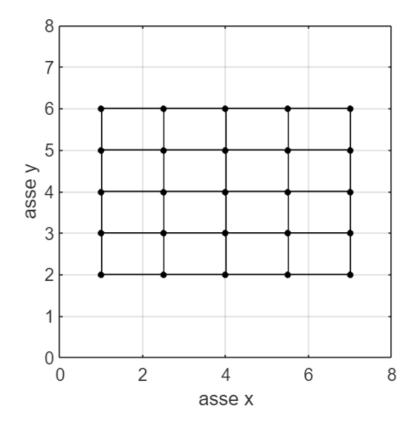


Example:



RBF

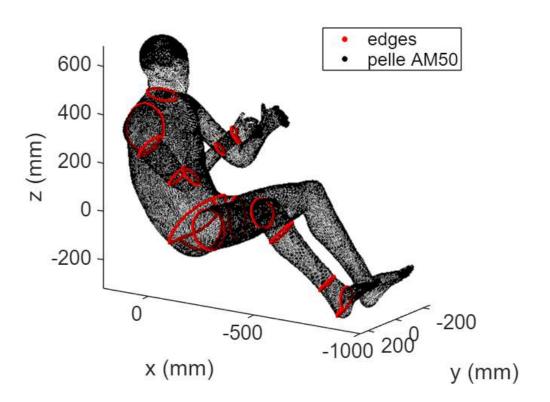




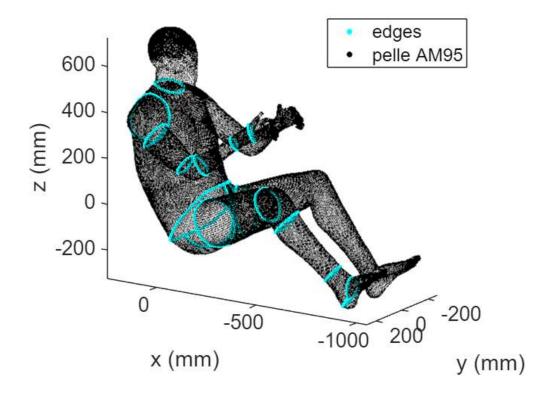
Source points selection



Source points in AM50

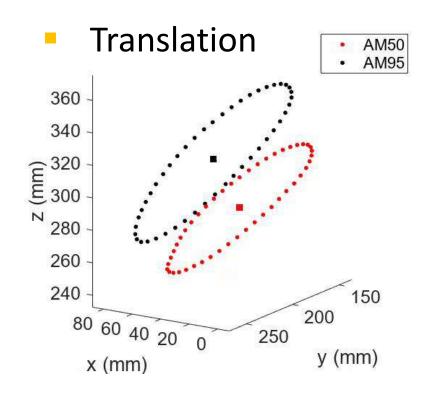


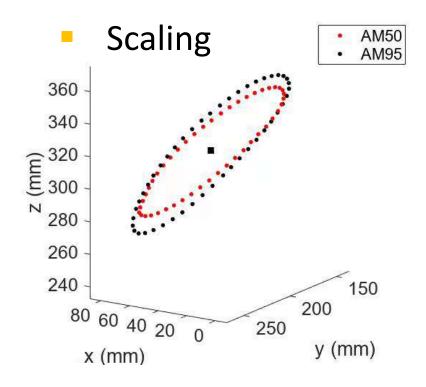
Homologous edges in AM95



RBF displacements







Combining the 2 operations \longrightarrow Displacements: D_{50-95}

Parametric mesh morphing



- δ : modulation parameter
- D_{50-P} : source points displacement in the mesh morphing to the generic percentile

$$D_{50-P} = \delta * D_{50-95}$$

With δ varying linearly between 0 and 1 from the 50^{th} to the 95^{th} statistical anthropometric percentile

Mesh morphing implementation



Automatic procedure in 4 phases:

1. Setting



Definition

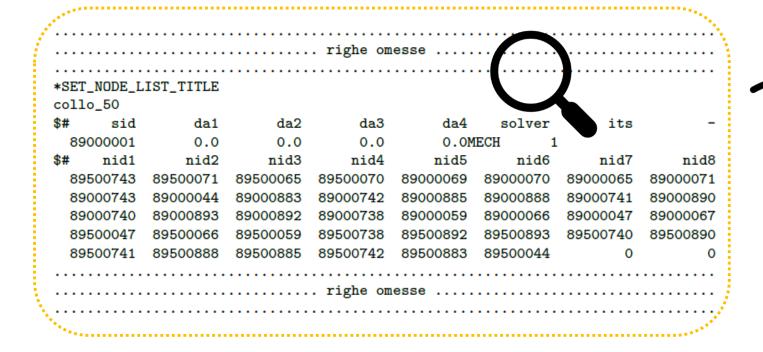


Writing

Setting



Reading the LS-DYNA simulation K-FILE relative to THUMS AM50



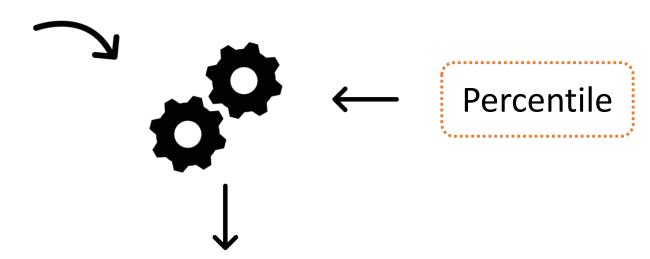


Source points coordinates

Definition



Source points coordinates

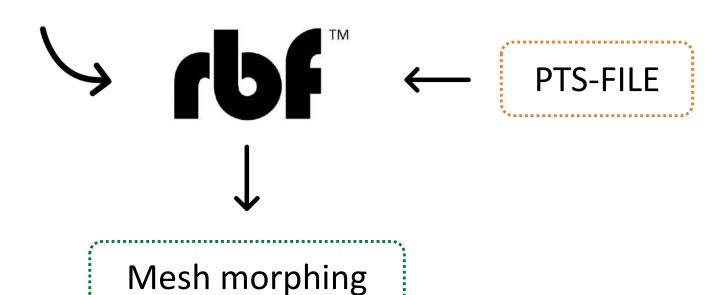


PTS-FILE

Esecution



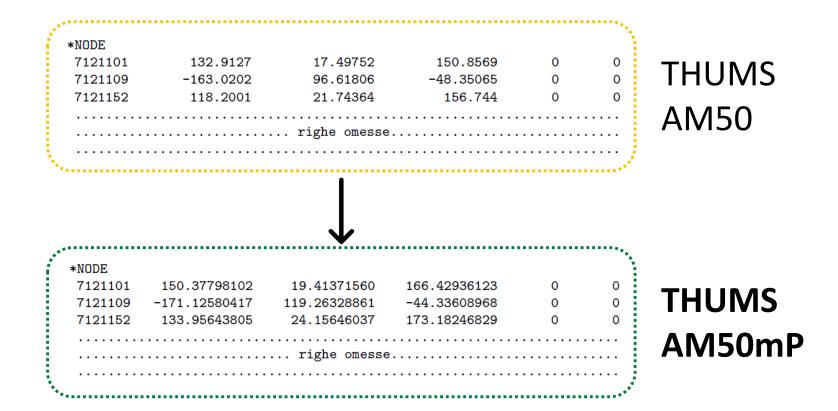
Target points coordinates



Writing



Writing the new simulation K-FILE



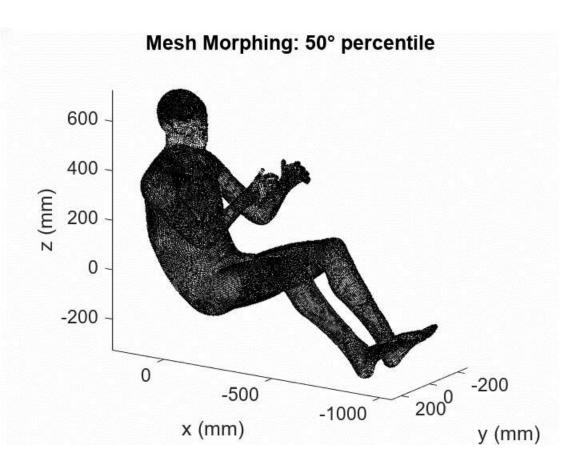


- **AM50m95:** mesh morphing to 95^{th} percentile \rightarrow 100 kg
- AM50m75: mesh morphing to 75^{th} percentile \rightarrow 89 kg
- **AM50m35:** mesh morphing to 35^{th} percentile \rightarrow 65 kg





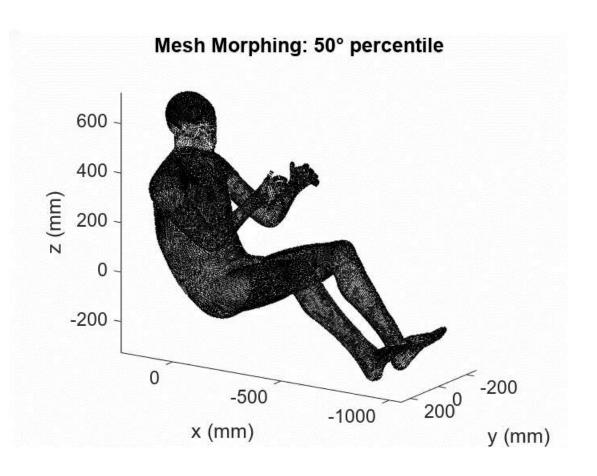


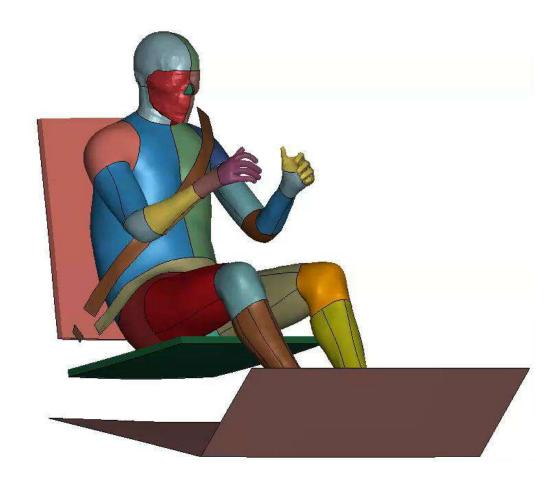






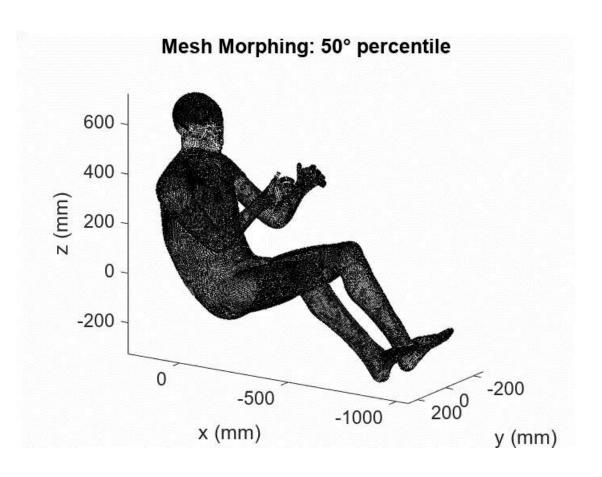










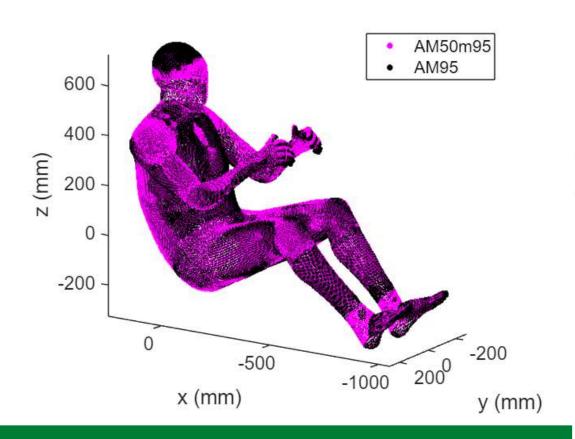


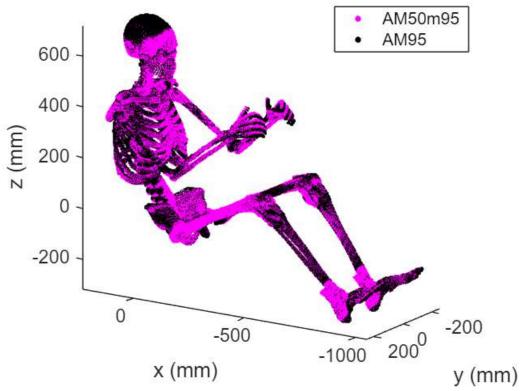


Results



Geometry quality: AM50m95 vs AM95

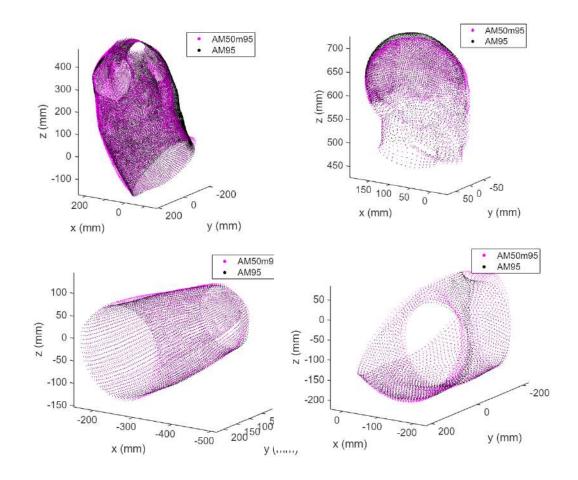




Results: MDA and MDM

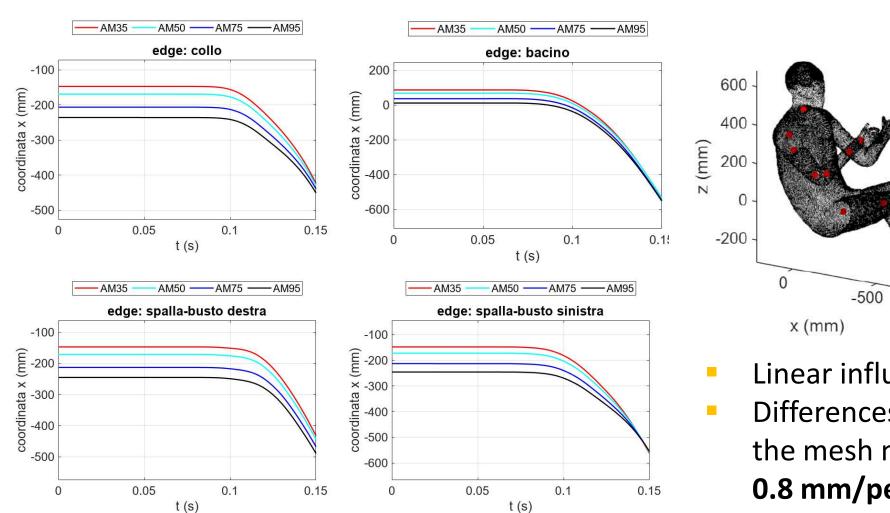


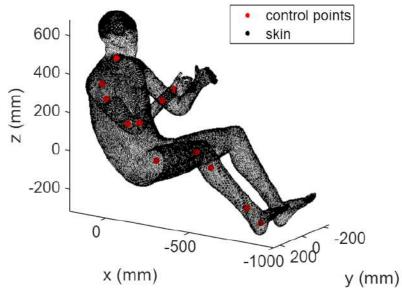
Body areas comparison			
area	MDA [mm]	MDM [mm]	MDA/MDM
Busto	7.10	24.36	29%
Viso	4.05	11.45	35%
Spalla	3.42	9.06	37%
Stinco	1.68	3.14	53%
Cassa toracica	1.97	6.31	31%
Ossa pelviche	2.48	7.52	32%
Average	3.65	8.46	34%



Results: kinematic analysis





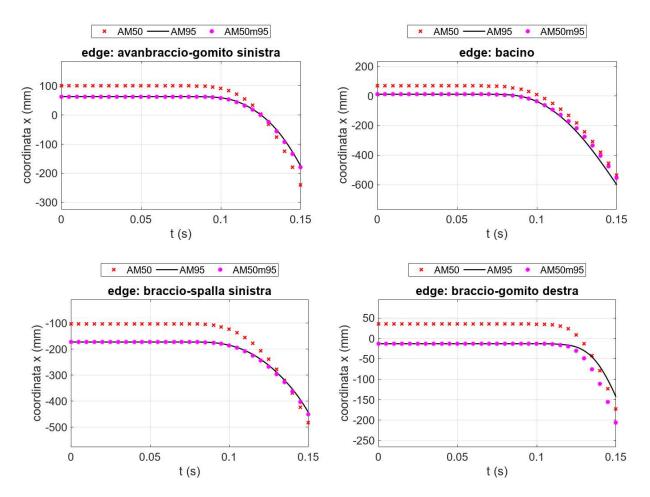


- Linear influence
- Differences introduced by the mesh morphing 0.8 mm/percentile

Results: kinematic analysis



S_{mean} related to the AM95 [mm]			
Control points	AM50	AM50m95	
Bacino	55.89	8.57	
Collo	54.71	6.67	
Busto-spalla destra	61.72	9.87	
Busto-spalla sinistra	58.36	4.34	
	•••	•••	
Stinco-caviglia destra	17.31	13.91	
Stinco-caviglia sinistra	17.84	14.70	
Piede destra	18.97	19.62	
Piede sinistra	18.99	19.62	
Average	34.42	7.84	



Conclusion



- Method
- Method efficiency
- Choices effectiveness

Thanks for your attention