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Road vehicles — Design and performance specifications for the WorldSID 50th percentile male side impact dummy — Part 3: Electronic subsystems

Véhicules routiers — Conception et spécifications de performance pour le mannequin mondial, 50 ème percentile homme, de choc latéral — Partie 3: Sous-systèmes électroniques

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 15830-3 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 22, *Road vehicles*, Subcommittee SC 12, *Passive safety crash protection systems*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 15830-3:2005) which has been technically revised. Technical amendments have been incorporated throughout all four parts, resulting from extensive experience with the standard and design changes.

ISO 15830 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Road vehicles — Design and performance specifications for the WorldSID 50th percentile male side impact dummy*:

— *Part 1: Terminology and rationale*

— *Part 2: Mechanical subsystems*

— *Part 3: Electronic subsystems*

— *Part 4: User's manual*

Introduction

This second edition of ISO 15830 has been prepared on the basis of the existing design, specifications and performance of the WorldSID 50th percentile adult male (PAM) side impact dummy. The purpose of ISO 15830 is to document the design and specifications of this side impact dummy in a form suitable and intended for worldwide regulatory use.

In 1997, ISO/TC22/SC12 initiated the WorldSID 50th PAM dummy development, with the aims of defining a global-consensus side impact dummy, having a wider range of human-like anthropometry, biofidelity and injury monitoring capabilities, suitable for regulatory use. Participating in the development were research institutes, dummy and instrumentation manufacturers, governments, and vehicle manufacturers from around the world.

With regard to potential regulatory, consumer information or research and development use of ISO 15830, users will need to identify which of the permissive (i.e. optional) sensors and other elements defined in Part 3 are to be used in a given application.

ISO 15830 is planned to be available to the public free of fee in electronic form on the website specified in the text.

In order to apply ISO 15830 properly, it is important that all four parts be used together.

Road vehicles — Design and performance specifications for the WorldSID 50th percentile male side impact dummy — Part 3: Electronic subsystems

1 Scope

This part of ISO 15830 specifies requirements for electronic components of the WorldSID 50th percentile side impact dummy, a standardized anthropomorphic dummy for side impact testing of road vehicles. It is applicable to impact tests involving

— passenger vehicles of categories M_1 and goods vehicles of categories N_1

— impacts to the side of the vehicle structure

— impact tests involving the use of an anthropometric dummy as a human surrogate for the purpose of evaluating compliance with vehicle safety standards

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 6487, *Road vehicles - Measurement techniques in impact tests - Instrumentation*

ISO 15830-1, *Design and performance specifications for the WorldSID 50th percentile adult male side impact dummy — Part 1: Terminology and rationale*

ISO 15830-2, *Design and performance specifications for the WorldSID 50th percentile adult male side impact dummy — Part 2: Mechanical subsystems*

SAEJ211-1:2003, *Instrumentation for impact test – Part 1 – Electronic instrumentation*

SAEJ2570:2001, *Performance specifications for anthropomorphic test device transducers*

SAEJ1733, *Sign convention for vehicle crash testing*

UN/ECE/TRANS/WP 29/78, *Consolidated resolution on the construction of vehicle (R E 3)*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document the terms and definitions given in ISO 15830-1 apply.

4 Electrical subsystems requirements

4.1 Permissible sensors

4.1.1 General

NOTE All sensors are specified as “permissible” (i.e., optional), because the decision to use or not to use a given sensor is to be left to the individual relevant regulatory authorities, consumer information organisations and research or test laboratories. In this way, a given regulation (or laboratory protocol) can indicate which of the permissible sensors described in this International Standard must be used in a given test. It should also be noted that different connector configurations may be found in different WorldSID assemblies.

The following sensors may be installed in the dummy. If installed, they shall comply with the specifications given in Table 1. If these sensors are not installed, then structural or mass replacements shall be installed in the dummy.

4.1.2 Locations and specifications

Table 1 — Permissible WorldSID sensor locations and specifications

Body region	Sensor	Sensor specification	Mounting specification	Maximum number of channels
Head	Linear accelerometer	4.1.3.2	ISO 15830-2, 4.1	3
Head	Rotational accelerometer	4.1.3.3	ISO 15830-2, 4.1	3
Head	Tilt sensor (about x and y axes)	4.1.3.4	ISO 15830-2, 4.1	2
Head	Upper neck load cell	4.1.3.5	ISO 15830-2, 4.1	6
Neck	Lower neck load cell	4.1.3.5	ISO 15830-2, 4.2	6
Neck	T1 linear accelerometer	4.1.3.2	ISO 15830-2, 4.2	3
Shoulder	Rib linear accelerometer	4.1.3.2	ISO 15830-2, 4.3	3
Shoulder	IR-TRACC	4.1.3.6	ISO 15830-2, 4.3	1
Shoulder	Load cell (F_x, F_y, F_z)	4.1.3.7	ISO 15830-2, 4.3	3
Full arm	Upper arm load cell	4.1.3.8	ISO 15830-2, 4.4	6
Full arm	Lower arm load cell	4.1.3.8	ISO 15830-2, 4.4	6
Full arm	Elbow load cell (M_x, M_y)	4.1.3.9	ISO 15830-2, 4.4	2
Full arm	Elbow angular displacement	4.1.3.10	ISO 15830-2, 4.4	1
Full arm	Elbow linear accelerometer	4.1.3.2	ISO 15830-2, 4.4	3
Full arm	Wrist linear accelerometer	4.1.3.2	ISO 15830-2, 4.4	3
Thorax	Upper rib linear accelerometer	4.1.3.2	ISO 15830-2, 4.3	3
Thorax	Middle rib linear accelerometer	4.1.3.2	ISO 15830-2, 4.3	3
Thorax	Lower rib linear accelerometer	4.1.3.2	ISO 15830-2, 4.3	3
Thorax	Upper rib IR-TRACC	4.1.3.6	ISO 15830-2, 4.3	1
Thorax	Middle rib IR-TRACC	4.1.3.6	ISO 15830-2, 4.3	1
Thorax	Lower rib IR-TRACC	4.1.3.6	ISO 15830-2, 4.3	1
Spine	T4 linear accelerometer	4.1.3.2	ISO 15830-2, 4.3	3
Spine	T12 linear accelerometer	4.1.3.2	ISO 15830-2, 4.3	3
Spine	Rotational accelerometer (about x- and z-axes)	4.1.3.3	ISO 15830-2, 4.3	2
Spine	Tilt sensor (about x- and y-axes)	4.1.3.4	ISO 15830-2, 4.3	2

Body region	Sensor	Sensor specification	Mounting specification	Maximum number of channels
Abdomen	Upper rib linear accelerometer	4.1.3.2	ISO 15830-2, 4.3	3
Abdomen	Lower rib linear accelerometer	4.1.3.2	ISO 15830-2, 4.3	3
Abdomen	Upper rib IR-TRACC	4.1.3.6	ISO 15830-2, 4.3	1
Abdomen	Lower rib IR-TRACC	4.1.3.6	ISO 15830-2, 4.3	1
Lumbar spine/pelvis	Lumbar load cell	4.1.3.11	ISO 15830-2, 4.6	6
Lumbar spine/pelvis	Pelvis linear accelerometer	4.1.3.2	ISO 15830-2, 4.6	3
Lumbar spine/pelvis	Pubic load cell (F_y)	4.1.3.12	ISO 15830-2, 4.6	1
Lumbar spine/pelvis	Sacro-iliac load cell	4.1.3.13	ISO 15830-2, 4.6	6
Lumbar spine/pelvis	Tilt sensor (about x- and y-axes)	4.1.3.3	ISO 15830-2, 4.6	2
Upper leg	Femoral neck load cell (F_x, F_y F_z)	4.1.3.14	ISO 15830-2, 4.7	3
Upper leg	Mid femur load cell	4.1.3.14	ISO 15830-2, 4.7	6
Upper leg	Knee lateral outboard contact force load cell	4.1.3.16	ISO 15830-2, 4.7	1
Upper leg	Knee lateral inboard contact force load cell	4.1.3.16	ISO 15830-2, 4.7	1
Upper leg	Knee angular displacement	4.1.3.17	ISO 15830-2, 4.7	1
Lower leg	Upper tibia load cell	4.1.3.15	ISO 15830-2, 4.8	6
Lower leg	Lower tibia load cell	4.1.3.15	ISO 15830-2, 4.8	6
Lower leg	Ankle angular displacement	4.1.3.18	ISO 15830-2, 4.8	3
Spine box	Air temperature sensor	4.1.3.19	ISO 15830-2, 4.3	1

4.1.3 Sensor specifications and mass

4.1.3.1 General

All load cells, accelerometers and angular displacement transducers shall comply with SAE J2570, and load cells shall comply with the capacities and sign conventions in Annex A.

Sensor sign convention should comply with SAE J1733 and all deviations shall be noted.

4.1.3.2 Tri-axial linear accelerometers

— If measured, tri-axial linear accelerations shall be measured using Endevco accelerometer, model 7268C-2000M1[1)].

— Tri-axial linear accelerometer assemblies shall have a mass of 8 g ± 1 g (not including cable).

4.1.3.3 Rotational accelerometers

— If measured, rotational accelerations shall be measured using Endevco accelerometer, model 7302BM4[2)].

1) Accelerometer model 7268C-2000M1 is a product supplied by Endevco Corp. San Juan Capistrano, California, USA. This information is given for the convenience of users of this International Standard and does not constitute an endorsement by ISO of the product named. Alternative products may be used if they can be shown to lead to the same results.

— Rotational accelerometers shall have a mass of 35 g ± 4 g (not including cable).

4.1.3.4 Tilt angle sensors

4.1.3.4.1 Head tilt sensor

— If measured, head tilt angles shall be measured using either IES tilt sensor, model IES/1401 AT[3)], or MSC Automotive Gmbh tilt sensor, model 260D/GP-X[4)].

— Head tilt sensors shall have a mass of less than 25 g (not including cable).

4.1.3.4.2 Thorax and pelvis tilt sensor

— If measured, thorax and pelvis tilt angles shall be measured using either IES tilt sensor, model IES/1401 T[5)], or MSC Automotive Gmbh tilt sensor, model 260D/GP-X [4)].

— Thorax and pelvis tilt sensors shall have a mass of less than 25 g (not including cable).

4.1.3.5 Universal neck load cell

— If measured, upper and lower neck forces and moments shall be measured using Humanetics (formally Denton) load cell, model W50-71000[6)].

— Upper and lower neck load cells shall have a mass of 346 g ± 20 g (not including attachment bolts or plug) or 361 g ± 25 g (including mating plug and 450 mm of cable).

4.1.3.6 Infra-Red Telescoping Rod for the Assessment of Chest Compression (IR-TRACC)

— If measured, rib deflections shall be measured using Humanetics (formally FTSS) IR-TRACC, model IF-363[7)].

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2) Accelerometer model 7302BM4 is a product supplied by Endevco Corp. San Juan Capistrano, California, USA. This information is given for the convenience of users of this International Standard and does not constitute an endorsement by ISO of the product named. Alternative products may be used if they can be shown to lead to the same results.

3) Head tilt sensor model IES/1401 AT is a product supplied by Humanetics (formerly Robert A. Denton Inc.), Rochester Hills Michigan, USA. This information is given for the convenience of users of this International Standard and does not constitute an endorsement by ISO of the product named. Alternative products may be used if they can be shown to lead to the same results.

4) Tilt sensor model 260D/GP-X is a product supplied by MSC Automotive Gmbh. This information is given for the convenience of users of this International Standard and does not constitute an endorsement by ISO of the product named. Alternative products may be used if they can be shown to lead to the same results.

5) Thorax and pelvis tilt sensor model IES/1401 T is a product supplied by Humanetics (formerly Robert A. Denton Inc.), Rochester Hills Michigan, USA. This information is given for the convenience of users of this International Standard and does not constitute an endorsement by ISO of the product named. Alternative products may be used if they can be shown to lead to the same results.

6) Load cell model W50-71000 (see ISO 15830-2, Annex C) is a product supplied by Humanetics (formerly Robert A. Denton Inc.), Rochester Hills Michigan, USA. This information is given for the convenience of users of this International Standard and does not constitute an endorsement by ISO of the product named. Alternative products may be used if they can be shown to lead to the same results.

7) IR-TRACC model IF-363 (see ISO 15830-2, Annex C) is a product supplied by Humanetics (formerly First Technology Safety Systems, Inc., Plymouth Michigan, USA. This information is given for the convenience of users of this International Standard and does not constitute an endorsement by ISO of the product named. Alternative products may be used if they can be shown to lead to the same results.

— IR-TRACCs shall have a mass of 117 g ± 15 g (including the connector and 300 mm of cable).

Calculation of IR-TRACC displacements shall be performed as described in 5.1.

4.1.3.7 Shoulder load cell

— If measured, shoulder forces shall be measured using Humanetics (formally Denton) load cell, model W50-71090[8)].

— Shoulder load cell shall have a mass of 176 g ± 13 g (not including cable and mating connector).

4.1.3.8 Arm load cell

— If measured, upper and lower arm forces and moments shall be measured using Humanetics (formally Denton) load cell, model W50-71070[9)].

— Upper and lower arm load cells shall have a mass of 385 g ± 30 g (not including cable and mating connector).

4.1.3.9 Elbow load cell

— If measured, elbow moments shall be measured using Humanetics (formally Denton) load cell, model W50-71060[10)].

— Elbow load cell shall have a mass of 300 g ± 22 g (not including cable and mating connector).

4.1.3.10 Elbow rotational potentiometer

— If measured, elbow angular displacement shall be measured using Humanetics (formally Denton) potentiometer, model W50-61027[11)].

— Elbow potentiometer shall have a mass of 15 g ± 2 g (not including cable and mating connector).

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8) Load cell model W50-71090 (see ISO 15830-2, Annex C) is a product supplied by Humanetics (formerly Robert A. Denton Inc.), Rochester Hills Michigan, USA. This information is given for the convenience of users of this International Standard and does not constitute an endorsement by ISO of the product named. Alternative products may be used if they can be shown to lead to the same results.

9) Load cell model W50-71070 (see ISO 15830-2, Annex C) is a product supplied by Humanetics (formerly Robert A. Denton Inc.), Rochester Hills Michigan, USA. This information is given for the convenience of users of this International Standard and does not constitute an endorsement by ISO of the product named. Alternative products may be used if they can be shown to lead to the same results.

10) Load cell model W50-71060 (see ISO 15830-2, Annex C) is a product supplied by Humanetics (formerly Robert A. Denton Inc.), Rochester Hills Michigan, USA. This information is given for the convenience of users of this International Standard and does not constitute an endorsement by ISO of the product named. Alternative products may be used if they can be shown to lead to the same results.

11) Potentiometer model W50-61027 (see ISO 15830-2, Annex C) is a product supplied by Humanetics (formerly Robert A. Denton Inc.), Rochester Hills Michigan, USA. This information is given for the convenience of users of this International Standard and does not constitute an endorsement by ISO of the product named. Alternative products may be used if they can be shown to lead to the same results.

4.1.3.11 Lumbar load cell

— If measured, lumbar forces and moments shall be measured using Humanetics (formally Denton) load cell, model W50-71120[12)].

— Lumbar load cell shall have a mass of 473 g ± 35 g (not including cable and mating connector).

4.1.3.12 Pubic load cell

— If measured, pubic forces and moments shall be measured using Humanetics (formally Denton) load cell, model W50-71051[13)].

— Pubic load cell shall have a mass of 145 g ± 10 g (not including cable and mating connector).

4.1.3.13 Sacro-iliac load cell

— If measured, sacro-iliac forces and moments shall be measured using Humanetics (formally Denton) load cell, model W50-71130[14)].

— Sacro-iliac load cell shall have a mass of 1062 g ± 75 g (not including cable and mating connector).

4.1.3.14 Femoral neck load cell

— If measured, femoral neck forces shall be measured using Humanetics (formally Denton) load cell, model W50-71080[15)].

— Femoral neck load cell shall have a mass of 240 g ± 18 g (not including cable and mating connector).

4.1.3.15 Leg load cell

— If measured, upper and lower leg forces and moments shall be measured using Humanetics (formally Denton) load cell, model W50-71010[16)].

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12) Load cell model W50-71120 (see ISO 15830-2, Annex C) is a product supplied by Humanetics (formerly Robert A. Denton Inc.), Rochester Hills Michigan, USA. This information is given for the convenience of users of this International Standard and does not constitute an endorsement by ISO of the product named. Alternative products may be used if they can be shown to lead to the same results.

13) Load cell model W50-71051 (see ISO 15830-2, Annex C) is a product supplied by Humanetics (formerly Robert A. Denton Inc.), Rochester Hills Michigan, USA. This information is given for the convenience of users of this International Standard and does not constitute an endorsement by ISO of the product named. Alternative products may be used if they can be shown to lead to the same results.

14) Load cell model W50-71130 (see ISO 15830-2, Annex C) is a product supplied by Humanetics (formerly Robert A. Denton Inc.), Rochester Hills Michigan, USA. This information is given for the convenience of users of this International Standard and does not constitute an endorsement by ISO of the product named. Alternative products may be used if they can be shown to lead to the same results.

15) Load cell model W50-71080 (see ISO 15830-2, Annex C) is a product supplied by Humanetics (formerly Robert A. Denton Inc.), Rochester Hills Michigan, USA. This information is given for the convenience of users of this International Standard and does not constitute an endorsement by ISO of the product named. Alternative products may be used if they can be shown to lead to the same results.

16) Load cell model W50-71010 (see ISO 15830-2, Annex C) is a product supplied by Humanetics (formerly Robert A. Denton Inc.), Rochester Hills Michigan, USA. This information is given for the convenience of users of this International Standard and does not constitute an endorsement by ISO of the product named. Alternative products may be used if they can be shown to lead to the same results.

— Upper and lower leg load cell shall have a mass of 470 g ± 36 g (not including cable and mating connector).

4.1.3.16 Knee contact load cell

— If measured, knee contact lateral force shall be measured using Humanetics (formally Denton) load cell, model W50-71020[17)].

— Knee contact load cell shall have a mass of 77 g ± 6 g (not including cable and mating connector).

4.1.3.17 Knee rotational potentiometer

— If measured, knee angular displacement shall be measured using Humanetics (formally Denton) potentiometer, model W50-61027[18)].

— Knee potentiometer shall have a mass of 15 g ± 2 g (not including cable).

4.1.3.18 Ankle rotational potentiometer

— If measured, ankle x, y, z angular displacements shall be measured using Humanetics (formally Denton) potentiometer, models W50-54012, W50-54052, and W50-54051 respectively[19)].

— Ankle potentiometers shall have a mass of 7 g ± 5 g (not including cable).

4.1.3.19 Temperature sensor

— If measured, thoracic cavity temperature shall be measured using a Dallas temperature sensor, model DS192H/Z[20)].

— Temperature sensor assembly shall have a mass of 21 g ± 5 g (not including cable).

4.2 Permissible internal data acquisition system (DAS)

4.2.1 General

The following DAS may be installed in the dummy. If installed, it shall comply with the following specifications. If the DAS is not installed, then the DAS mass replacements shall be installed in the dummy.

[17)] Load cell model W50-71020 (see ISO 15830-2, Annex C) is a product supplied by Humanetics (formerly Robert A. Denton Inc.), Rochester Hills Michigan, USA. This information is given for the convenience of users of this International Standard and does not constitute an endorsement by ISO of the product named. Alternative products may be used if they can be shown to lead to the same results.

[18)] Potentiometer model W50-61027 (see ISO 15830-2, Annex C) is a product supplied by Humanetics, (formerly Robert A. Denton Inc.), Rochester Hills Michigan, USA. This information is given for the convenience of users of this International Standard and does not constitute an endorsement by ISO of the product named. Alternative products may be used if they can be shown to lead to the same results.

[19)] Potentiometer, models W50-54012, W50-54052, and W50-54051 (see ISO 15830-2, Annex C) are products supplied by Humanetics (formerly Robert A. Denton Inc.), Rochester Hills Michigan, USA. This information is given for the convenience of users of this International Standard and does not constitute an endorsement by ISO of the product named. Alternative products may be used if they can be shown to lead to the same results.

[20)] Temperature sensor, model DS192H/Z is a product supplied by Dallas Semiconductor. This information is given for the convenience of users of this International Standard and does not constitute an endorsement by ISO of the product named. Alternative products may be used if they can be shown to lead to the same results.

4.2.2 DAS characteristics

— If installed, the DTS WorldSID G5 DAS[21)] shall be mounted in accordance with the drawings given in ISO 15830-2.

— The size, location and mounting of the DAS shall not interfere with dummy motions.

— DAS electronic specifications shall comply with SAE J211 or ISO 6487.

4.2.3 DAS mass and mass distribution

— The combined mass of in-dummy DAS components or DAS mass replacements, excluding sensors and sensor cables, shall be 2,20 kg ± 0,5 kg.

— DAS mass shall be distributed as given in Table 2.

Table 2 — DAS mass distribution

Body segment	DAS mass (g)[a]
Attached to and inside spine box	1560 ± 350
Left femur	287 ± 60
Right femur	287 ± 60
Thorax cabling	75 ± 30

a Table 2 does not include the mass of the DAS for the full arm, which, if used, would be placed in the dummy external suit pocket. Neither a mass replacement nor a structural replacement is required for this special permissible DAS unit.

5 Methods

5.1 Calculation of IR-TRACC distances from the IR-TRACC voltage outputs

If the permissible IR-TRACC is installed, deflections based on IR-TRACC voltage measurements shall be calculated as follows:

1) Record the voltage signal from the IR-TRACC. Do not remove the zero offset.

2) Calculate

$$V_L = \left[abs\left(\frac{V_m}{1000} \right) \right]^{-\left(\frac{75}{175}\right)}$$

where

V_L is the equivalent linear output/input voltage (V);

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21) The WorldSID G5 DAS is a product supplied by Diversified Technical Systems, Inc. (DTS), Seal Beach California, USA. This information is given for the convenience of users of this International Standard and does not constitute an endorsement by ISO of the product named. Alternative products may be used if they can be shown to lead to the same results.

V_m is voltage from the IR-TRACC (mV);

3) Remove the zero offset from V_L,

$$V_{LO} = V_L - V_O$$

where

V_{LO} is the equivalent linear output/input voltage with zero offset removed (volts)

V_{LO} is 0 when deflection is 0

V_O is the calculated V_L when deflection is 0

4) Calculate

$$D = V_{LO} \times C$$

where

D is the deflection (mm);

C is the scale factor (mm/V).

Annex A
(normative)

Load cell characteristics

A.1 Load cell capacities

The WorldSID load cells shall comply with the capacities given in Table A.1.

Table A.1 — WorldSID load cell capacities

Description	Load cell channel capacities						Part number
	F x (kN)	*F* y (kN)	*F* z (kN)	*M* x (Nm)	*M* y (Nm)	*M* z (Nm)	
Universal neck load cell (upper)	10,0	10,0	12,0	300	300	200	W50-71005
Universal neck load cell (lower)	10,0	10,0	12,0	300	300	200	W50-71001
Universal leg load cell	15,0	15,0	15,0	350	350	300	W50-71010
Universal arm load cell	9,0	9,0	13,5	225	225	170	W50-71070
Knee contact load cell	-	20,0	-	-	-	-	W50-71020
Elbow load cell	-	-	-	225	225	-	W50-71060
Pubic symphysis load cell	-	12,0	-	-	-	-	W50-71051
Femoral neck load cell	10,0	25,0	10,0	-	-	-	W50-71080
Sacro-iliac load cell	6,0	12,0	6,0	800	400	400	W50-71130
Shoulder load cell	5,0	10,0	5,0	-	-	-	W50-71090
Lumbar spine load cell	10,0	10,0	12,0	300	300	200	W50-71120

A.2 Load cell sign conventions

The WorldSID load cells shall comply with the sign conventions shown in Figures A.1 to A.11.

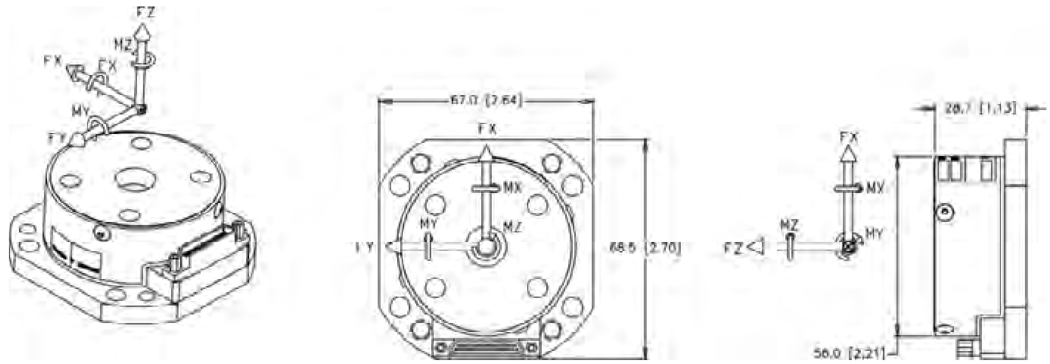


Figure A.1 — Universal neck load cell

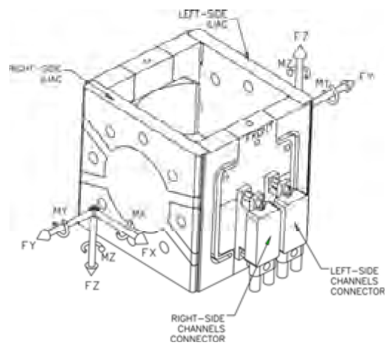


Figure A.2 — Sacro-iliac load cell

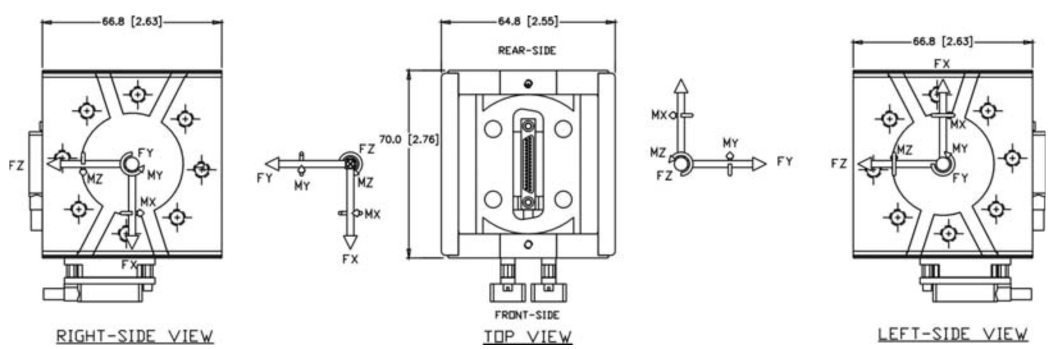


Figure A.3 — Sacro-iliac load cell, right side, top, and left side views

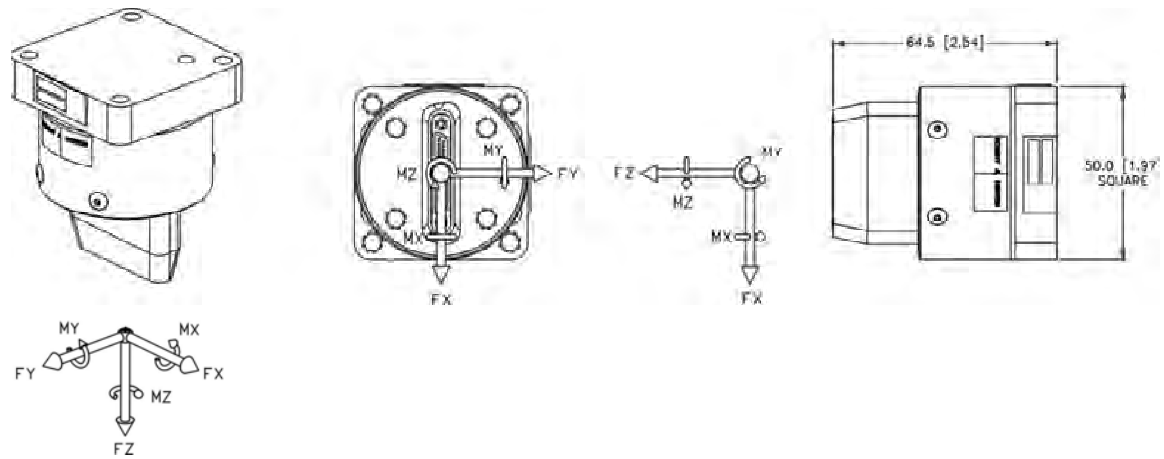


Figure A.4 — Lumbar load cell

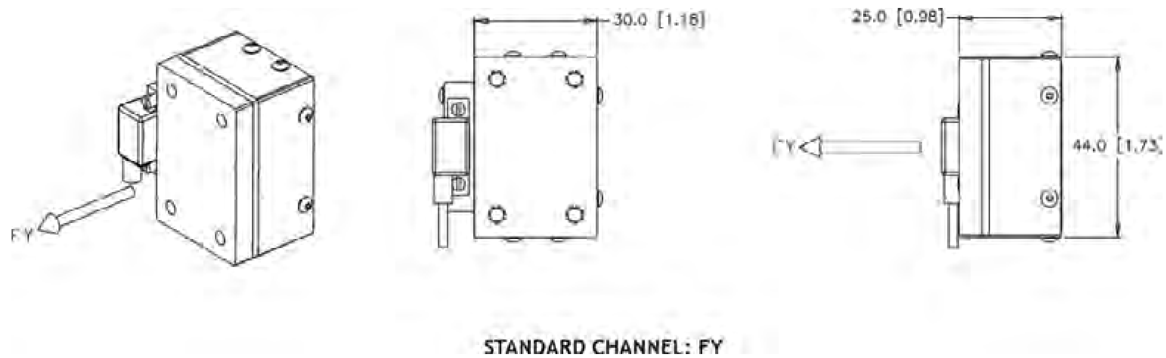
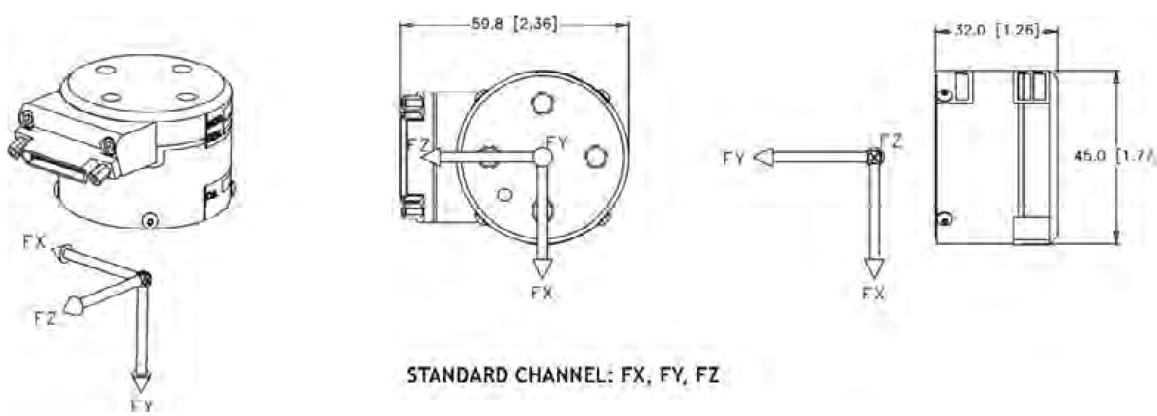
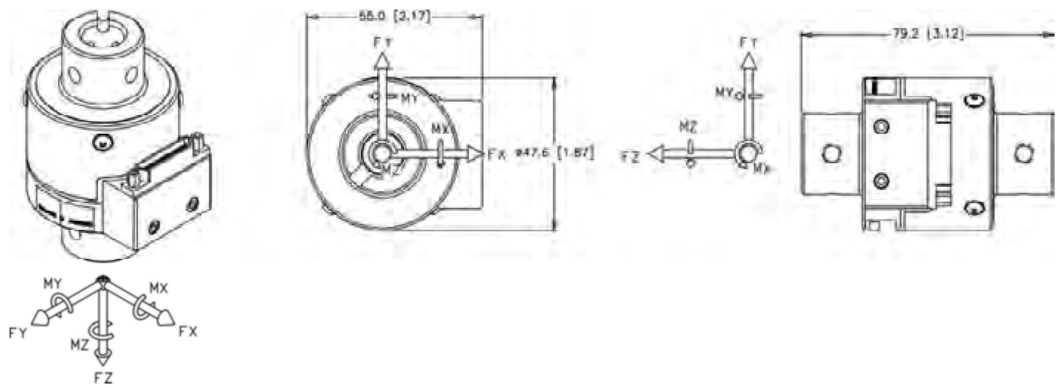


Figure A.5 — Pubic symphysis load cell



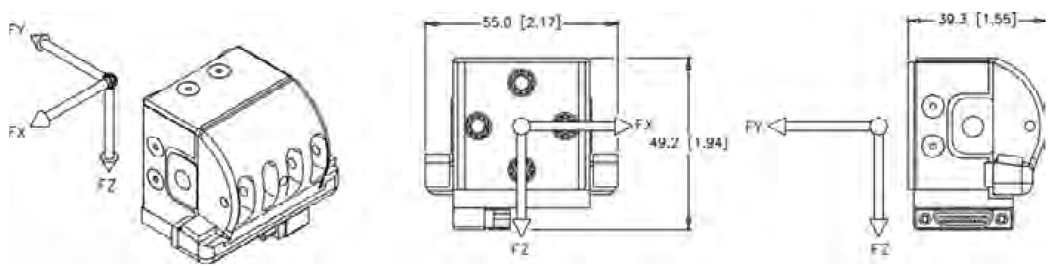
NOTE The polarities shown here are the same whether the load cell is used on the right or left side.

Figure A.6 — Femoral neck load cell



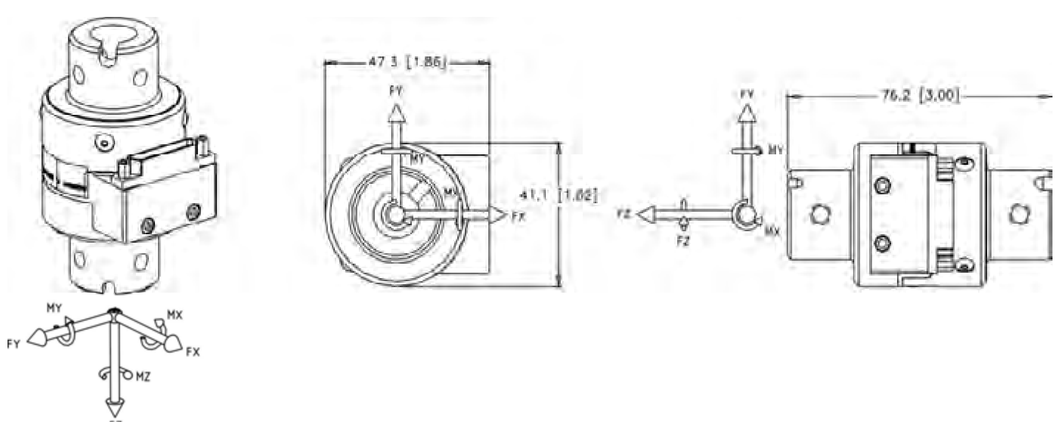
NOTE The polarity shown here is the same whether the load cell is used on the right or left side.

Figure A.7 — Universal leg load cell



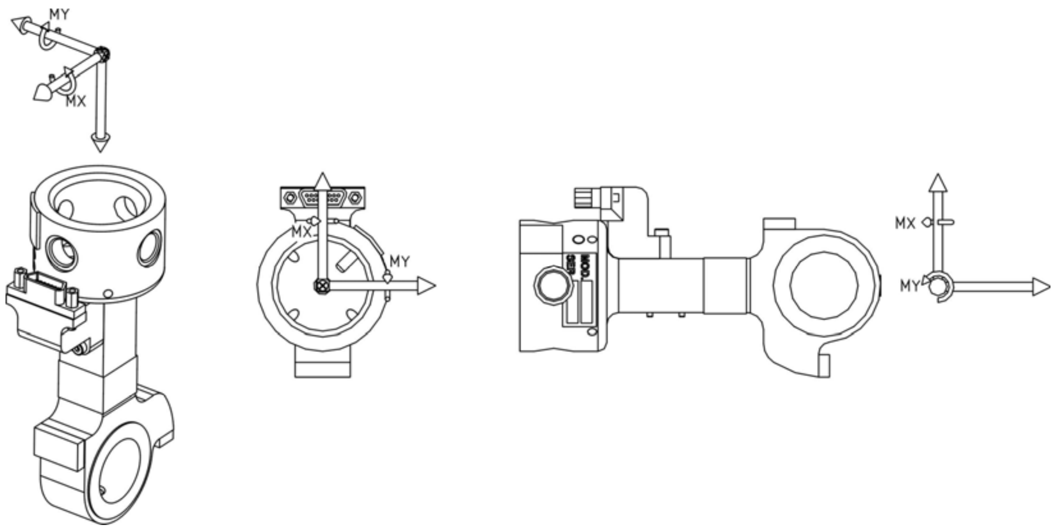
NOTE The polarity shown here is the same whether the load cell is used on the right or left side.

Figure A.8 — Shoulder load cell



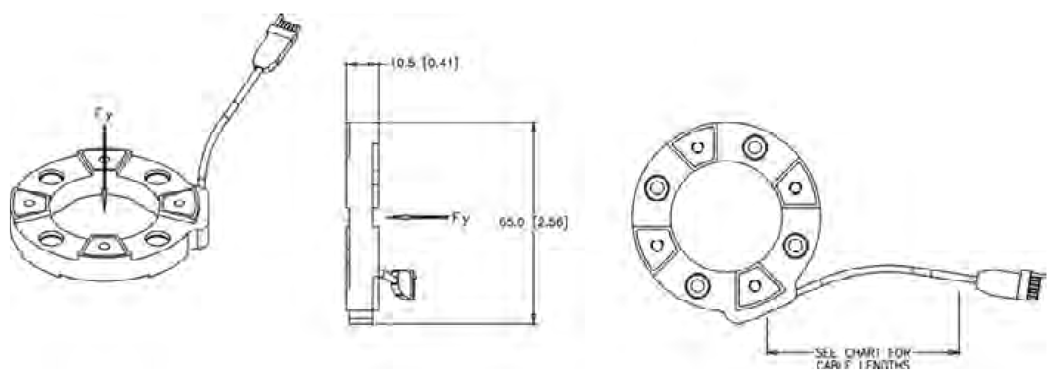
NOTE The polarity shown here is the same whether the load cell is used on the right or left side.

Figure A.9 — Universal arm load cell



NOTE The polarity shown here is the same whether the load cell is used on the right or left side.

Figure A.10 — Elbow load cell



NOTE The polarity shown is for the left-side knee. For the right side the polarity shall be the reverse of what is shown.

Figure A.11 — Knee contact load cell

Annex B
(informative)

Conventions for exemplar permissible load cells and angular displacement sensors

B.1 Overview

Development of the load cells for the WorldSID was sub-contracted to Robert A. Denton, Inc. (currently Humanetics). Designs of the load cells were primarily driven by the number and type of channels, capacity for each of the channels (including overload capacity), and the body part design, into which they were incorporated. The load cells and angular displacement sensor available for the WorldSID are shown in Figure B.1.

The design intent was to minimize the number of types of loads cells in the WorldSID. The load cells in the spinal column, the upper and lower neck load cells, are identical and are identified as the universal neck load cell. The lumbar spine load cell was originally designed to be interchangeable with the universal neck load cell, but design constraints within the pelvis made this impossible in the final design. The load cells in the legs, the femur and the upper and lower tibia are identical. The leg load cells are identified as the universal leg load cell. The arm load cells, upper and lower arm, are interchangeable. The remaining load cells of the WorldSID are unique in design.

Each load cell has self-identification internal to the load cell for increased efficiency and accuracy. The sensor ID component stores and reports the load cell's serial number and calibration data so that the calibration information for each device can be accessed by standard testing software.

B.2 Repeatability and reproducibility

Load cell repeatability and reproducibility can be assessed by load cell calibration. Repeatability and reproducibility are typically 1% of full scale or less.

B.3 Durability

The load cells have unlimited durability for tests that do not exceed the full-scale ranges of the devices. Suggested cable routing procedures to protect cables and connectors are given in Annex G of ISO 15830-4. Cable or connector replacement may be required if these are damaged during use.

B.4 Sensitivity

All the load cells for WorldSID are strain gage based devices with outputs of approximately 1 mV/V to 3 mV/V before amplification. These output levels are in the same range as other load cells currently used in the Hybrid III and other ATD's. The load cells have a temperature sensitivity of no greater than 0,06% of reading per degree Celsius over a range of 16°C to 26°C.

B.5 Handling

All components are joined with metric fasteners and allow the use of standard hand tools. Assembly and disassembly instructions are described in ISO 15830-4. The load cells have a rigid cover or are encapsulated in a rugged plastic material and are internally sealed from moisture.

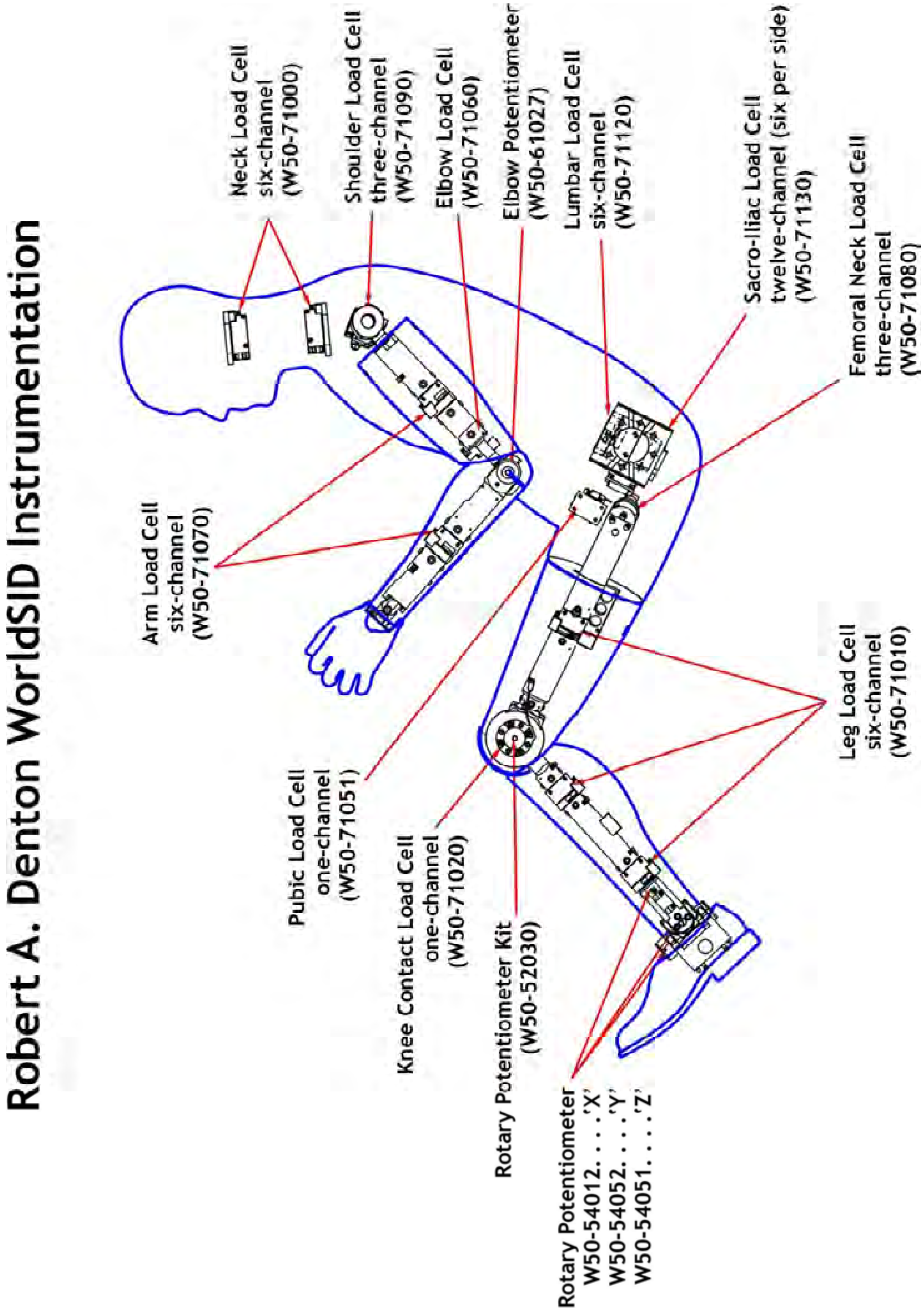


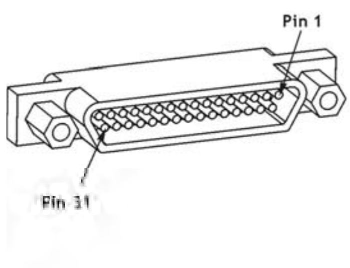
Figure B.1 — Humanetics (formally Robert A. Denton) WorldSID instrumentation

B.6 Calibration

All load cells are provided with a full-scale calibration data. Data is provided for non-linearity, hysteresis, cross talk and full-scale output. Re-calibration of each device should be performed every year or whenever the load cell is loaded over full capacity. The load cells are removed from the WorldSID for calibration. Each load cell has a unique calibration fixture to mount the load cell in the correct orientation for calibration.

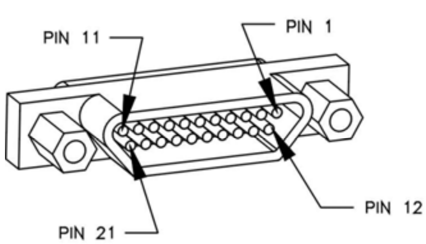
B.7 Load cell connector pin codes

Humanetics (formally Denton) load cell connector pin usage is shown in Figures B.2 to B.8.



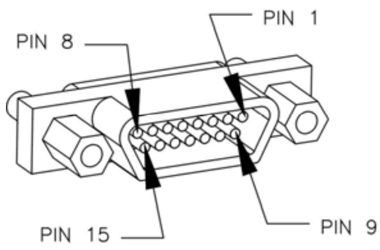
CHANNEL	PIN	COLOR	FUNCTION
FX	1	BROWN	+EXCITATION
FX	17	RED	+SIGNAL
FX	2	ORANGE	-EXCITATION
FX	18	YELLOW	-SIGNAL
FX	3	TAN	CHANNEL IDENTIFICATION
FY	19	RED/STRIPE	+EXCITATION
FY	4	BLACK	+SIGNAL
FY	20	WHITE	-EXCITATION
FY	5	BLACK/STRIPE	-SIGNAL
FY	21	PINK	CHANNEL IDENTIFICATION
FZ	6	GREEN	+EXCITATION
FZ	22	BLUE	+SIGNAL
FZ	7	VIOLET	-EXCITATION
FZ	23	GREY	-SIGNAL
FZ	8	CLEAR	CHANNEL IDENTIFICATION
SHIELD	24	SHIELD	GROUND
MX	9	BROWN	+EXCITATION
MX	25	RED	+SIGNAL
MX	10	ORANGE	-EXCITATION
MX	26	YELLOW	-SIGNAL
MX	11	TAN	CHANNEL IDENTIFICATION
MY	27	RED/STRIPE	+EXCITATION
MY	12	BLACK	+SIGNAL
MY	28	WHITE	-EXCITATION
MY	13	BLACK/STRIPE	-SIGNAL
MY	29	PINK	CHANNEL IDENTIFICATION
MZ	14	GREEN	+EXCITATION
MZ	30	BLUE	+SIGNAL
MZ	15	VIOLET	-EXCITATION
MZ	31	GREY	-SIGNAL
MZ	16	CLEAR	CHANNEL IDENTIFICATION

Figure B.2 — Connector wiring, 31-pin, 6 channels



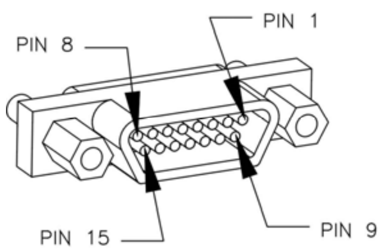
CHANNEL	PIN	COLOR	FUNCTION
FX	1	BROWN	+EXCITATION
FX	12	RED	+SIGNAL
FX	2	ORANGE	-EXCITATION
FX	13	YELLOW	-SIGNAL
FX	3	TAN	CHANNEL IDENTIFICATION
FY	14	RED/STRIPE	+EXCITATION
FY	4	BLACK	+SIGNAL
FY	15	WHITE	-EXCITATION
FY	5	BLACK/STRIPE	-SIGNAL
FY	16	PINK	CHANNEL IDENTIFICATION
FZ	6	GREEN	+EXCITATION
FZ	17	BLUE	+SIGNAL
FZ	7	VIOLET	-EXCITATION
FZ	18	GRAY	-SIGNAL
FZ	8	CLEAR	CHANNEL IDENTIFICATION
SHIELD	19	SHIELD	GROUND
SHIELD	9	SHIELD	GROUND
NA	20		
NA	10		
NA	21		
NA	11		

Figure B.3 — Connector wiring, 21-pin, 3 channels (shoulder)



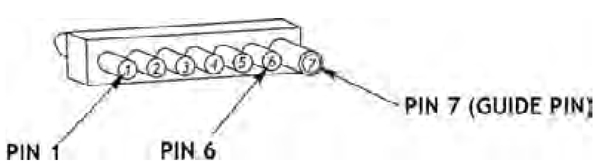
CHANNEL	PIN	COLOR	FUNCTION
MX	1	BROWN	+EXCITATION
MX	9	RED	+SIGNAL
MX	2	ORANGE	-EXCITATION
MX	10	YELLOW	-SIGNAL
MX	3	GREEN	CHANNEL IDENTIFICATION
MY	8	RED/STRIPE	+EXCITATION
MY	15	BLACK	+SIGNAL
MY	7	WHITE	-EXCITATION
MY	14	BLACK/STRIPE	-SIGNAL
MY	6	GREY	CHANNEL IDENTIFICATION
SHIELD	4	SHIELD	GROUND
SHIELD	15	SHIELD	GROUND
NA	5		
NA	11		
NA	13		

Figure B.4 — Connector wiring, 15-pin, 2 channels (elbow load cell)



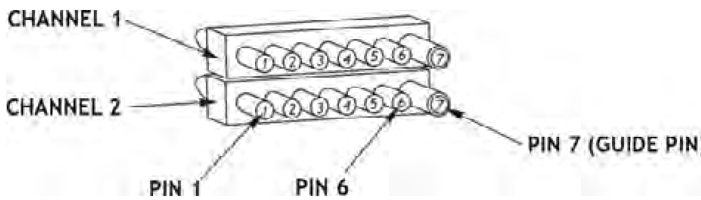
CHANNEL	PIN	COLOR	FUNCTION
FX	1	RED	+EXCITATION
FX	9	GREEN	+SIGNAL
FX	2	BLACK	-EXCITATION
FX	10	WHITE	-SIGNAL
FX	3	ORANGE	CHANNEL IDENTIFICATION
SHIELD	4	SHIELD	GROUND
NA	12		
NA	5		
NA	6		
NA	7		
NA	8		
NA	11		
NA	13		
NA	14		
NA	15		

Figure B.5 — Connector wiring, 15-pin, 1 channel (side exit, pubic)



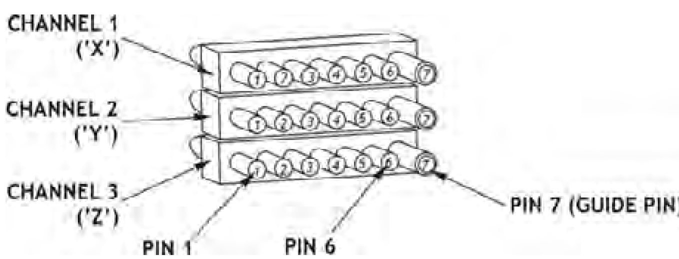
PIN	COLOR	FUNCTION
1	RED	+EXCITATION
2	GREEN	+SIGNAL
3	ORANGE	CHANNEL ID
4	SHIELD	GROUND
5	WHITE	-SIGNAL
6	BLACK	-EXCITATION

Figure B.6 — 1-channel connector to G5 DAS (configuration shown was only used in some WorldSID assemblies)



CHN	PIN	COLOR	FUNCTION
1	1	BROWN	+EXCITATION
1	2	RED	+SIGNAL
1	3	GREEN	CHANNEL ID
1	4	SHIELD	GROUND
1	5	YELLOW	-SIGNAL
1	6	ORANGE	-EXCITATION
2	1	RED/STRIPE	+EXCITATION
2	2	BLACK	+SIGNAL
2	3	GREY	CHANNEL ID
2	4	SHIELD	GROUND
2	5	BLACK/STRIPE	-SIGNAL
2	6	WHITE	-EXCITATION

Figure B.7 — 2-channel connector to G5 DAS (configuration shown was only used in some WorldSID assemblies)



CHN	PIN	COLOR	FUNCTION
1	1	BROWN	+EXCITATION
1	2	RED	+SIGNAL
1	3	TAN	CHANNEL ID
1	4	SHIELD	GROUND
1	5	YELLOW	-SIGNAL
1	6	ORANGE	-EXCITATION
2	1	RED/STRIPE	+EXCITATION
2	2	BLACK	+SIGNAL
2	3	PINK	CHANNEL ID
2	4	SHIELD	GROUND
2	5	BLACK/STRIPE	-SIGNAL
2	6	WHITE	-EXCITATION
3	1	GREEN	+EXCITATION
3	2	BLUE	+SIGNAL
3	3	CLEAR	CHANNEL ID
3	4	SHIELD	GROUND
3	5	GREY	-SIGNAL
3	6	VIOLET	-EXCITATION

Figure B.8 — 3-channel connector to G5 DAS (configuration shown was only used in some WorldSID assemblies)

B.8 Universal neck load cell (W50-71000)

The two universal neck load cells are used to measure three force and three moment channels near the occipital condyle and T-1 (first thoracic vertebra or the base of the neck). In the upper neck position (occipital condyle) the load cell attaches to the base of the skull instrumentation core and the flexible neck element. In the lower neck position (T-1) the load cell attaches to the flexible neck element and the lower neck bracket.

B.9 Sacro-iliac load cell (W50-71130)

The sacro-iliac load cell consists of two 6-channel load cells (left and right) manufactured as a one-piece unit. The sacro-iliac (SI) load cell forms the structure within the WorldSID pelvis that joins the left and right iliac wings to each other as well as the lumbar spine. The location of the load cell is similar to the human sacrum. The iliac wings are bolted to the sides of the load cell. The structure of the load cell has a rear-mounting surface that has provisions to mount the pelvis accelerometers, and tilt sensors. The lumbar spine load cell mounts internally to the SI load cell. The lower surface of the lumbar load cell is bolted to the SI load cell.

This load cell measures the complex interaction of forces within the sacrum. An impact to the left side of the pelvis will transfer forces and moments through the pelvis bone into both the pubic area and the sacrum. At the sacrum, the forces and moments may transfer into the right side of the pelvis bone and the lumbar spine. This load cell along with the lumbar spine load cell will provide data to understand this interaction.

B.10 Lumbar load cell (W50-71120)

The lumbar load cell is used to measure three force and three moment channels in the lumbar spine at the point of attachment to the pelvis. The lumbar load cell is installed into the sacro-Iliac load cell. The connector exits at the base of the sacro-Iliac. The data recorded from this device provides information about the forces and moments that occur at the lumbar region of the spinal column.

B.11 Pubic symphysis load cell (W50-71051)

The pubic symphysis load cell measures one force (Fy) channel. The load cell forms the structure that joins the left and right halves of the pelvis bone at the pubic symphysis. By application of a load cell at the pubic symphysis, the data acquired may provide a better understanding of the complex interactions taking place in this area.

B.12 Femoral neck load cell (W50-71080)

The initial femoral neck load cell measures three forces at the junction in the WorldSID between the greater trochanter and the femoral neck. The forces and moments measured are the total being transferred from either the leg or from impact to the trochanter into the acetabulum. The inner surface of the load cell attaches to the femoral shaft and head. The outer surface of the load cell is attached to the trochanter.

B.13 Universal leg load cell (W50-71010)

The leg load cell is positioned in three locations in the complete leg assembly: the mid-femur position and the upper and lower tibia positions. The leg load cell is a six-channel design that measures three forces and three bending moments.

B.14 Shoulder load cell (W50-71090)

The Shoulder load cell measures three forces at the junction of the arm and shoulder. The inboard surface of the shoulder load cell is attached to the shoulder rib element. The outer surface of the load cell contains the pivot assembly for the X rotation of the arm as well as stops that limit the range of motion. This load cell measures the interaction forces between the arm and shoulder as well as direct impact forces to the shoulder.

B.15 Universal arm load cell (W50-71070)

The arm load cell is used in two locations on each full arm assembly. The load cell is positioned in the middle of the upper arm bone and in the middle of the lower arm bone. The arm load cell measures three force and three moment channels.

B.16 Elbow load cell (W50-71060)

The elbow load cell measures two bending moments channels in the upper arm assembly at a point just above the elbow pivot joint.

B.17 Knee contact load cell (W50-71020)

The knee contact load cells are designed to measure direct impact to the knee from an external source as well as knee-to-knee contact forces. Two knee contact load cells are used on each WorldSID leg. The knee contact load cell measures one force channel.

Annex C
(informative)

Conventions for examplar permissible accelerometers

C.1 Overview

Development of the linear and rotational accelerometers for the WorldSID was sub-contracted to Endevco, Inc. Designs of the accelerometers were primarily driven by space constraints, mounting requirements, signal range, and frequency response. It should be noted that different connector configurations may be found in different WorldSID assemblies, thus connectors shown are examples only.

C.2 Linear accelerometer connector pin codes

Linear accelerometer pin assignment is shown in Figure C.1.

C.3 Rotational accelerometer connector pin codes

Rotational accelerometer pin assignment is shown in Figure B.6.

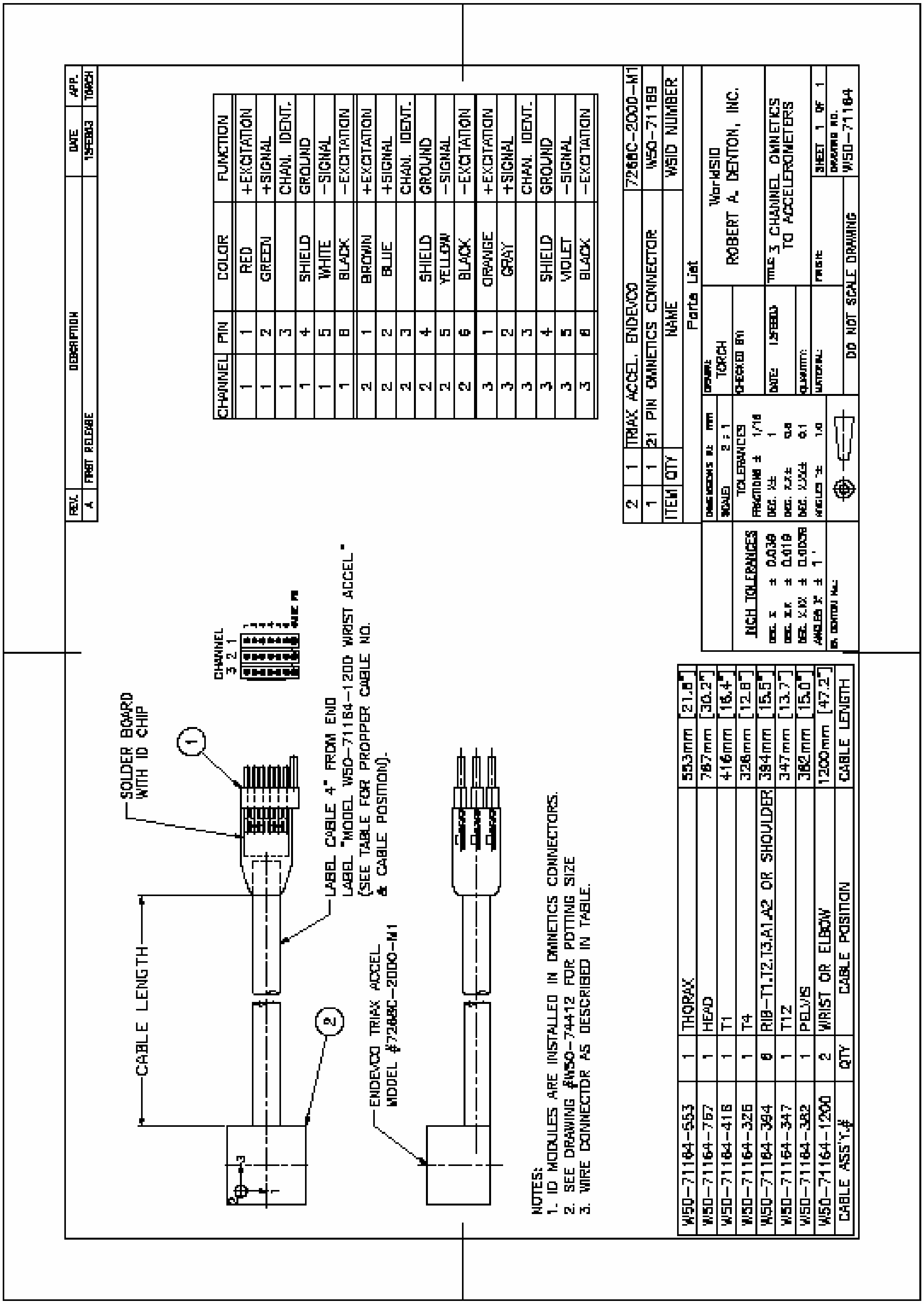


Figure C.1 — Linear accelerometer wiring

Annex D
(informative)

Information regarding sensor output polarities

D.1 Overview

In order to minimize the number of specialized load cells and accelerometers required for the WorldSID, universal sensors were designed which are capable of being mounted in different locations (e.g., the universal leg load cell is used in three different locations). As units are moved from one location to another, the resulting signal polarity may change.

Users of the WorldSID should familiarize themselves with the polarity of each unit in each different mounting location and orientation.

D.2 Sensor output polarity diagrams

Diagrams detailing sensor output polarity are shown in Figures D.1 to D.16. These are based on SAE J211.

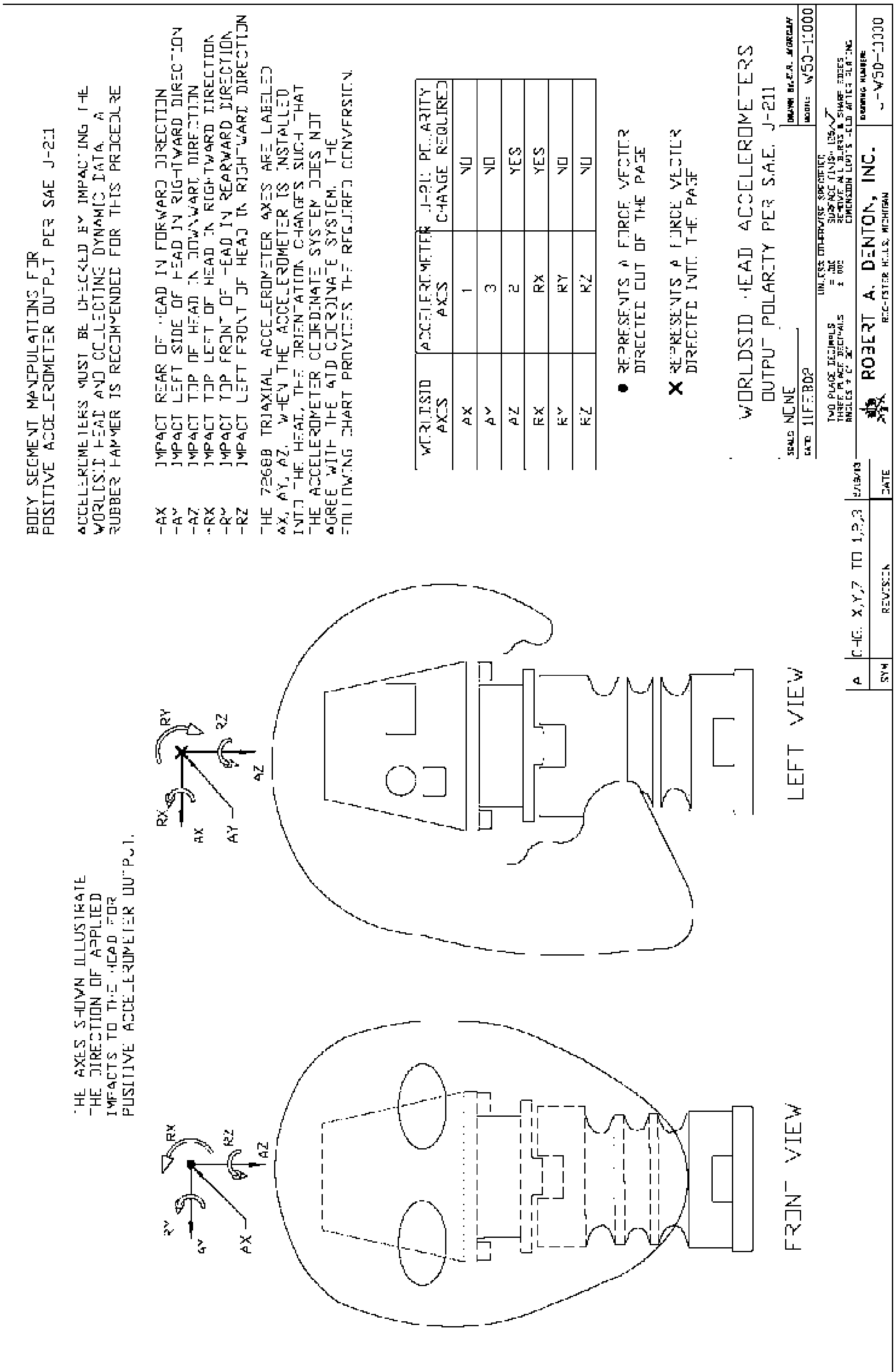


Figure D.1 — Head accelerometers

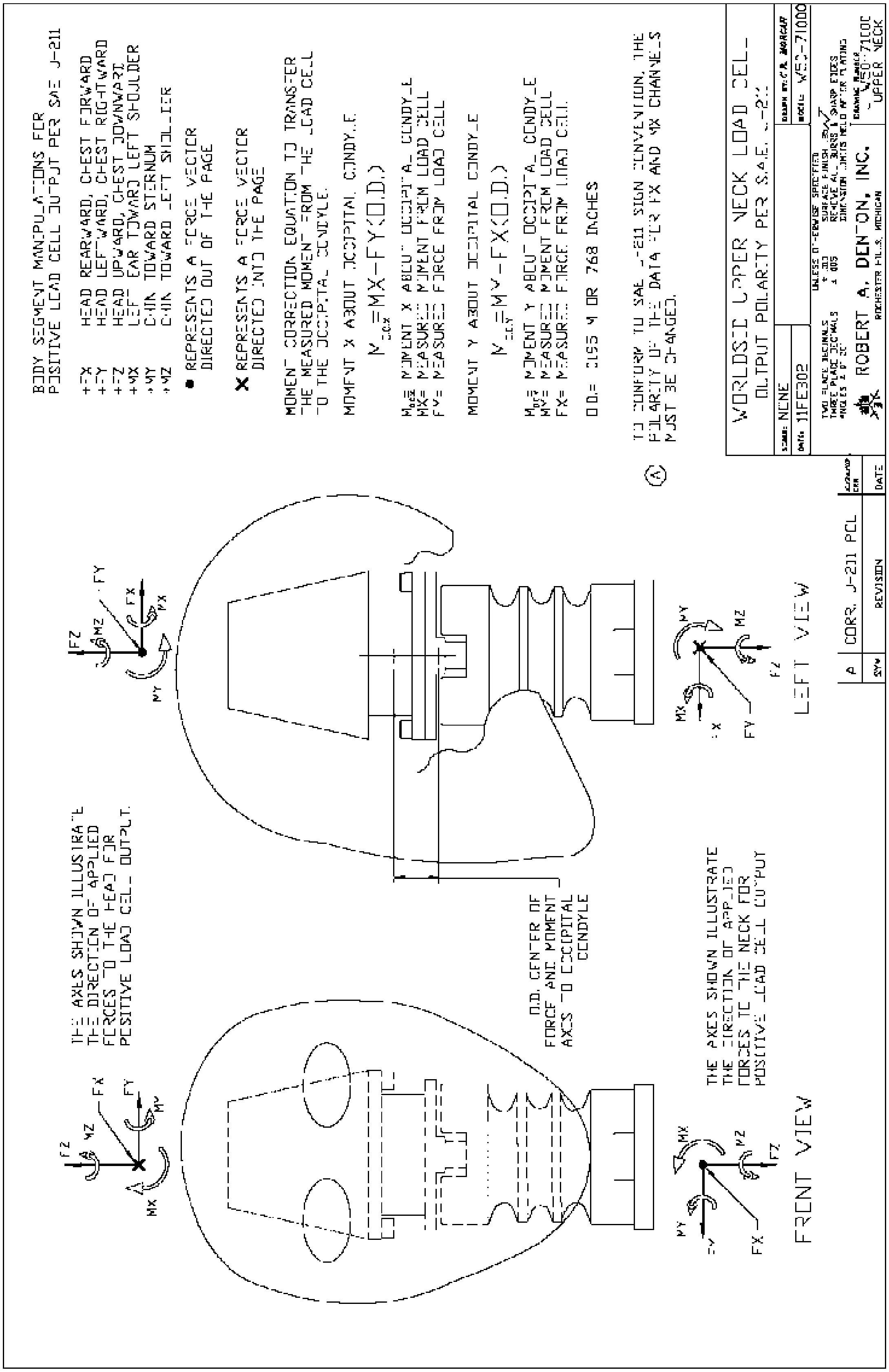


Figure D.2 — Upper neck load cell

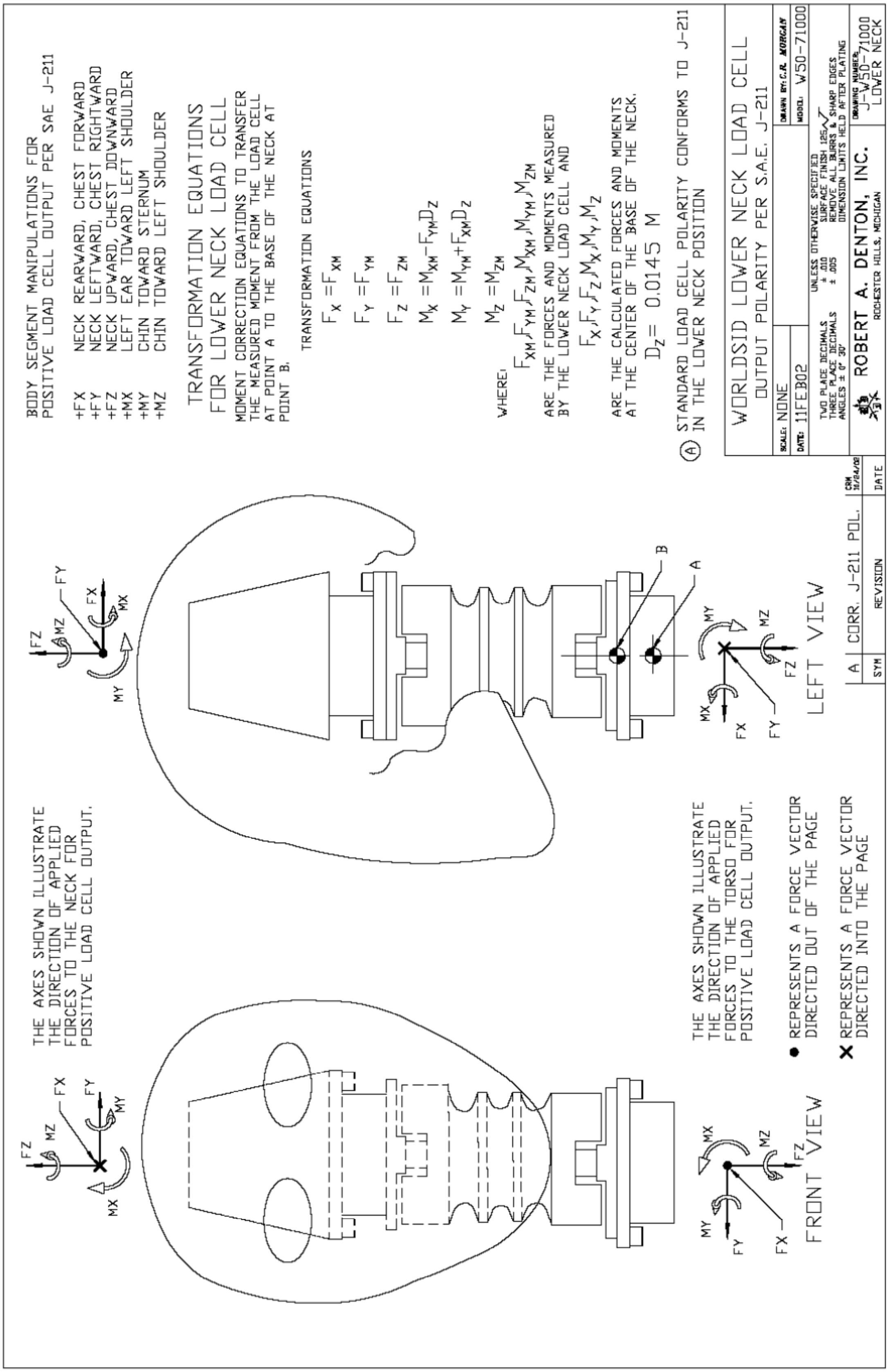
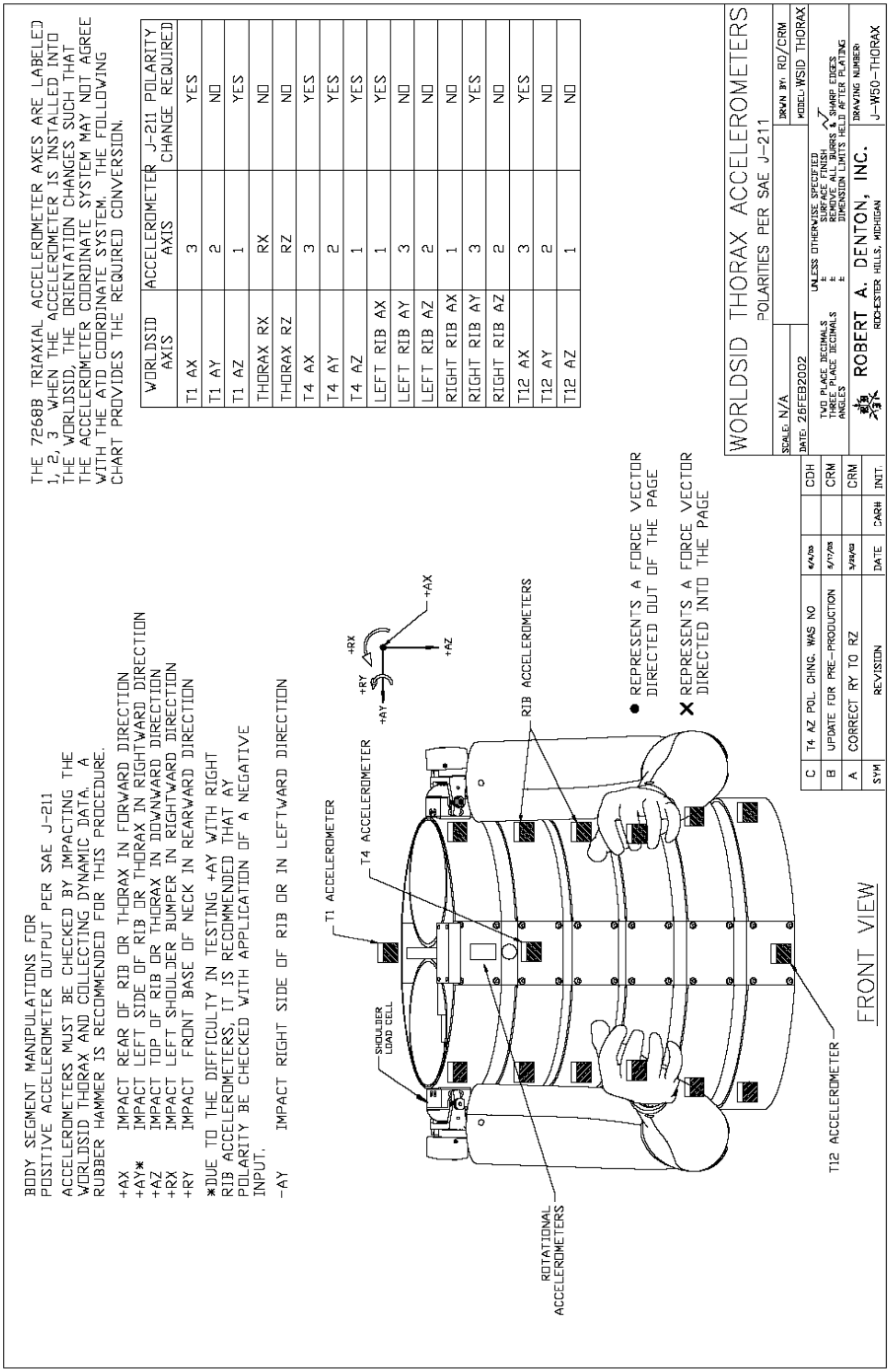


Figure D.3 — Lower neck load cell



WORLDSID AXIS	ACCELEROMETER AXIS	J-211 POLARITY CHANGE REQUIRED
T1 AX	3	YES
T1 AY	2	NO
T1 AZ	1	YES
THORAX RX	RX	NO
THORAX RZ	RZ	NO
T4 AX	3	YES
T4 AY	2	YES
T4 AZ	1	YES
LEFT RIB AX	1	YES
LEFT RIB AY	3	NO
LEFT RIB AZ	2	NO
RIGHT RIB AX	1	NO
RIGHT RIB AY	3	YES
RIGHT RIB AZ	2	NO
T12 AX	3	YES
T12 AY	2	NO
T12 AZ	1	NO

Figure D.4 — Thorax accelerometers

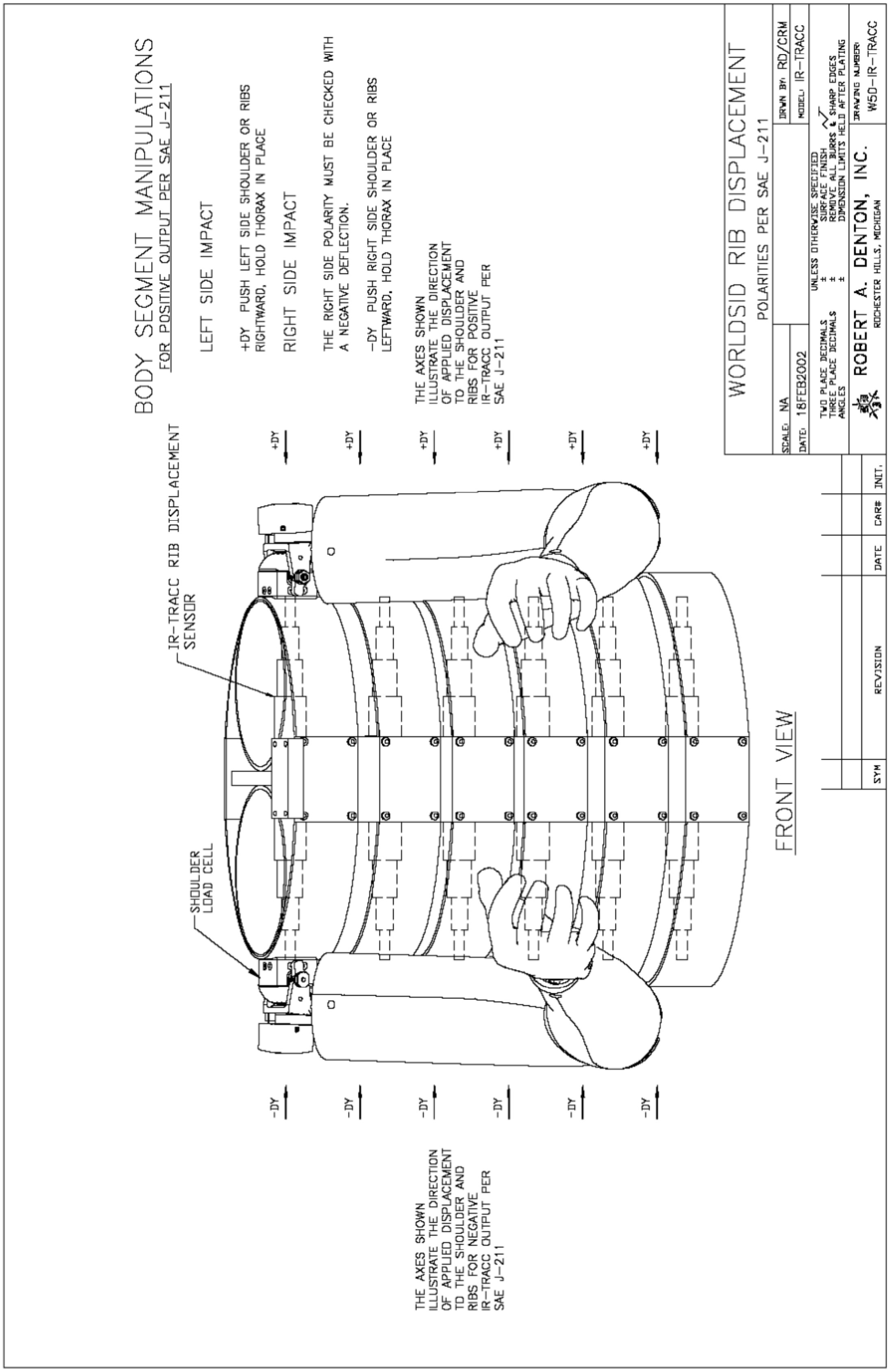


Figure D.5 — Rib displacement

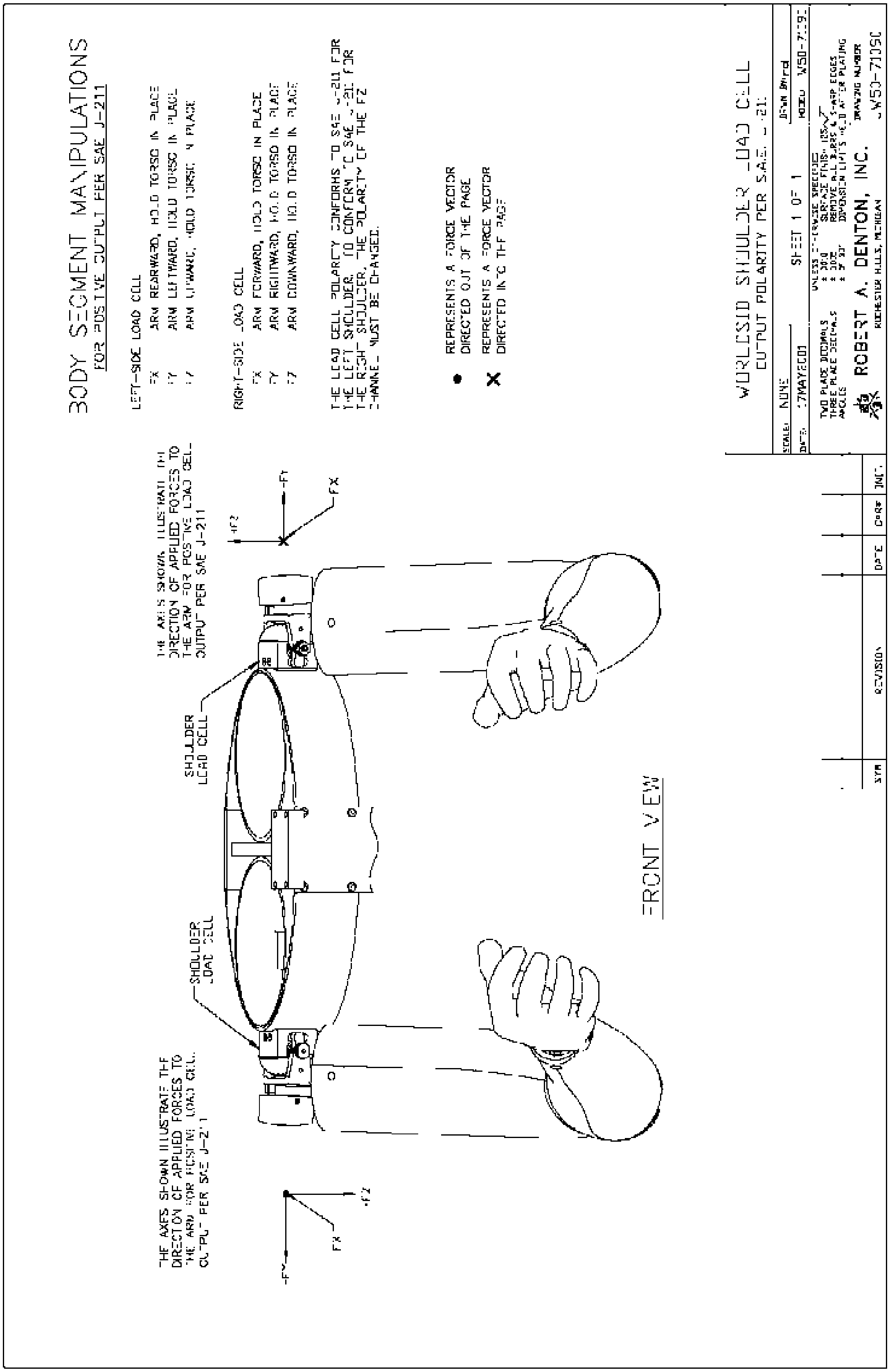
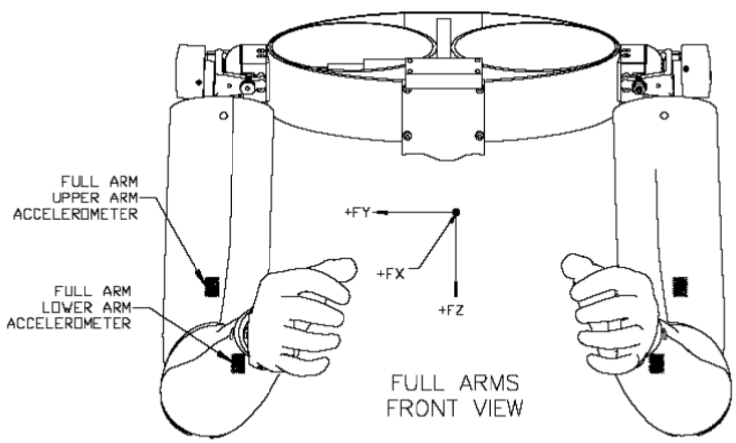


Figure D.6 — Shoulder load cell



THE AXES SHOWN ILLUSTRATE THE DIRECTION OF APPLIED FORCES TO THE ARM FOR POSITIVE ACCELEROMETER OUTPUT PER SAE J-211

THE 7268C TRIAXIAL ACCELEROMETER AXES ARE LABELED 1, 2, 3. WHEN THE ACCELEROMETER IS INSTALLED INTO THE WORLDSID, THE ORIENTATION CHANGES SUCH THAT THE ACCELEROMETER COORDINATE SYSTEM MAY NOT AGREE WITH THE ATD COORDINATE SYSTEM. THE FOLLOWING CHART PROVIDES THE REQUIRED CONVERSION.

THE CHART APPLIES TO BOTH LEFT AND RIGHT ARMS.

WORLDSID AXIS	ACCELEROMETER AXIS	J-211 POLARITY CHANGE REQUIRED
FULL ARM UPPER AX	3	YES
FULL ARM UPPER AY	2	NO
FULL ARM UPPER AZ	1	NO
FULL ARM LOWER AX	1	YES
FULL ARM LOWER AY	2	YES
FULL ARM LOWER AZ	3	NO

BODY SEGMENT MANIPULATIONS FOR POSITIVE ACCELEROMETER OUTPUT PER SAE J-211

ACCELEROMETERS MUST BE CHECKED BY IMPACTING THE WORLDSID ARMS AND COLLECTING DYNAMIC DATA. A RUBBER HAMMER IS RECOMMENDED FOR THIS PROCEDURE.

+AX IMPACT REAR OF ARM IN FORWARD DIRECTION
+AY* IMPACT LEFT SIDE OF ARM IN RIGHTWARD DIRECTION
+AZ IMPACT TOP OF ARM IN DOWNWARD DIRECTION

*DUE TO THE DIFFICULTY IN TESTING +AY WITH RIGHT ARM ACCELEROMETERS, IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT AY POLARITY BE CHECKED WITH APPLICATION OF A NEGATIVE INPUT.
-AY IMPACT RIGHT SIDE OF ARM IN LEFTWARD DIRECTION

SYM	REVISION	DATE	CAR#	INIT.
B	DELETE HALF ARM	5/20/03		CRM
A	ADD FULL ARM LOWER	3/26/02		CRM

WORLDSID ARM ACCELEROMETERS
OUTPUT POLARITY PER S.A.E. J-211

SCALE: NONE
DATE: 17MAY2001
SHEET 1 OF 1
DRWN BY: rd
MODEL: W50-ARMS

UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED
TWO PLACE DECIMALS ± 0.010
THREE PLACE DECIMALS ± 0.005
ANGLES ± 0° 30'
SURFACE FINISH 125
REMOVE ALL BURRS & SHARP EDGES
DIMENSION LIMITS HELD AFTER PLATING

ROBERT A. DENTON, INC.
ROCHESTER HILLS, MICHIGAN

DRAWING NUMBER: JW50-ARMS

Figure D.7 — Arm accelerometers

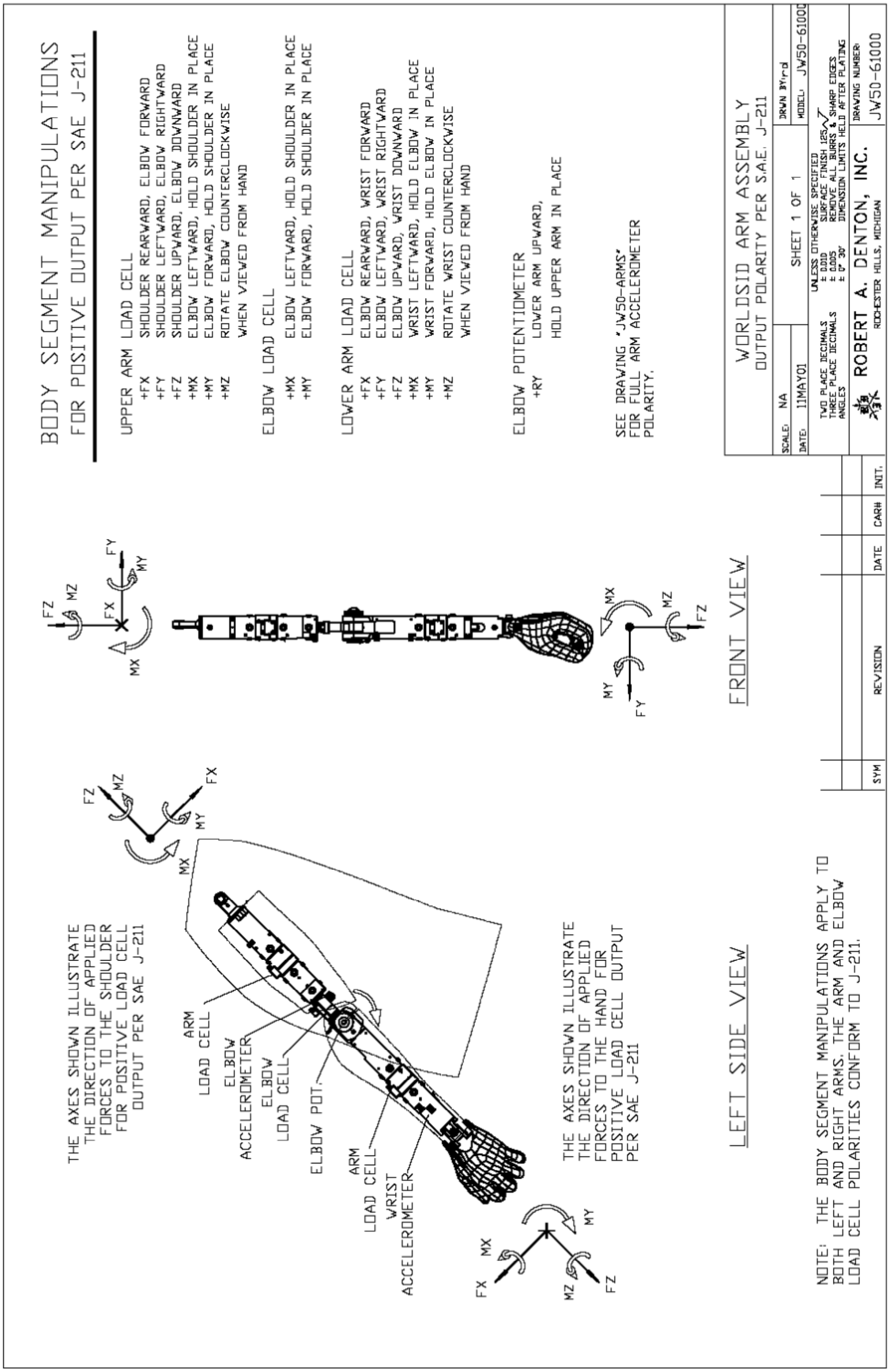


Figure D.8 — Arm sensors

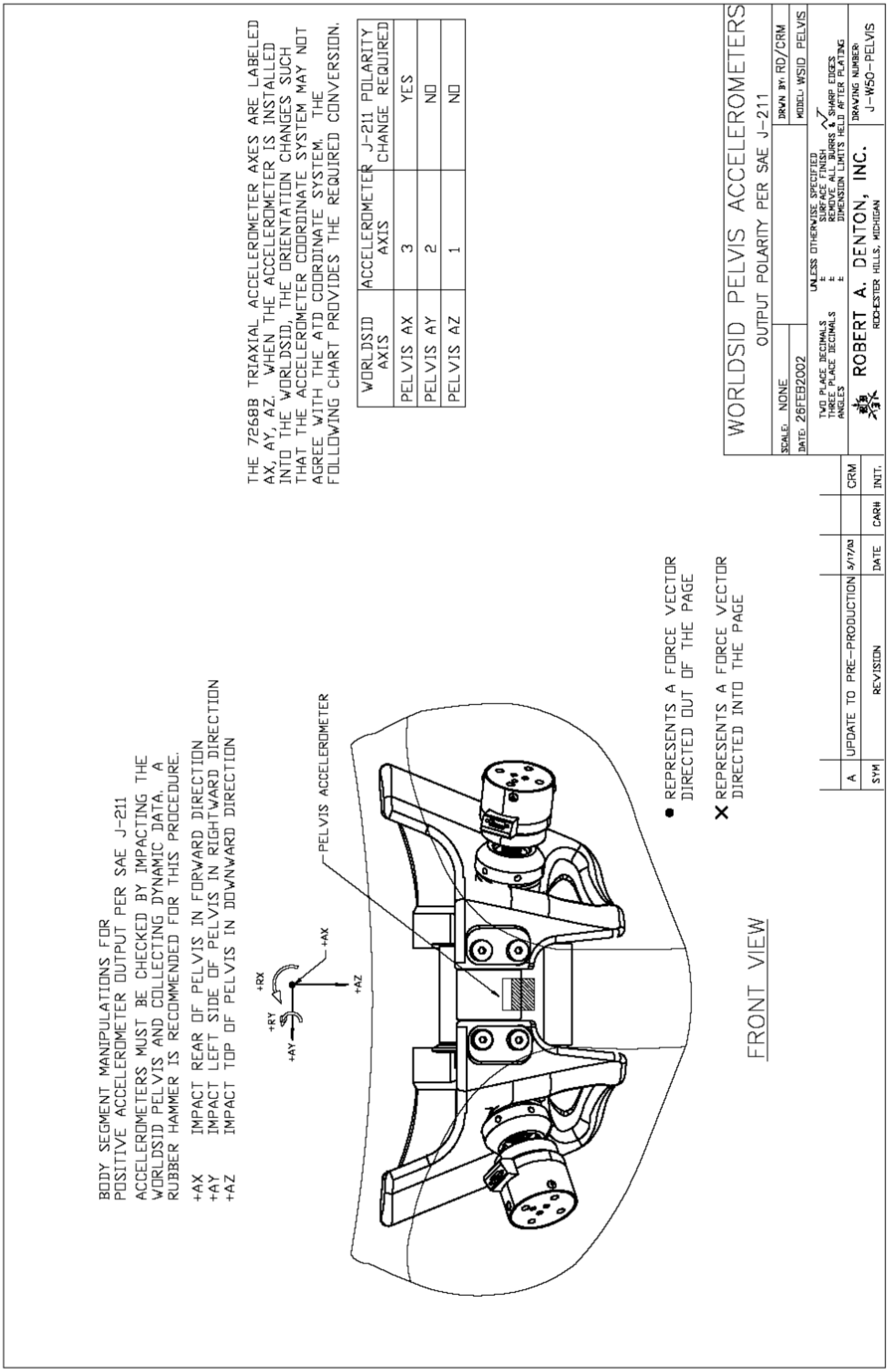


Figure D.9 — Pelvis accelerometers

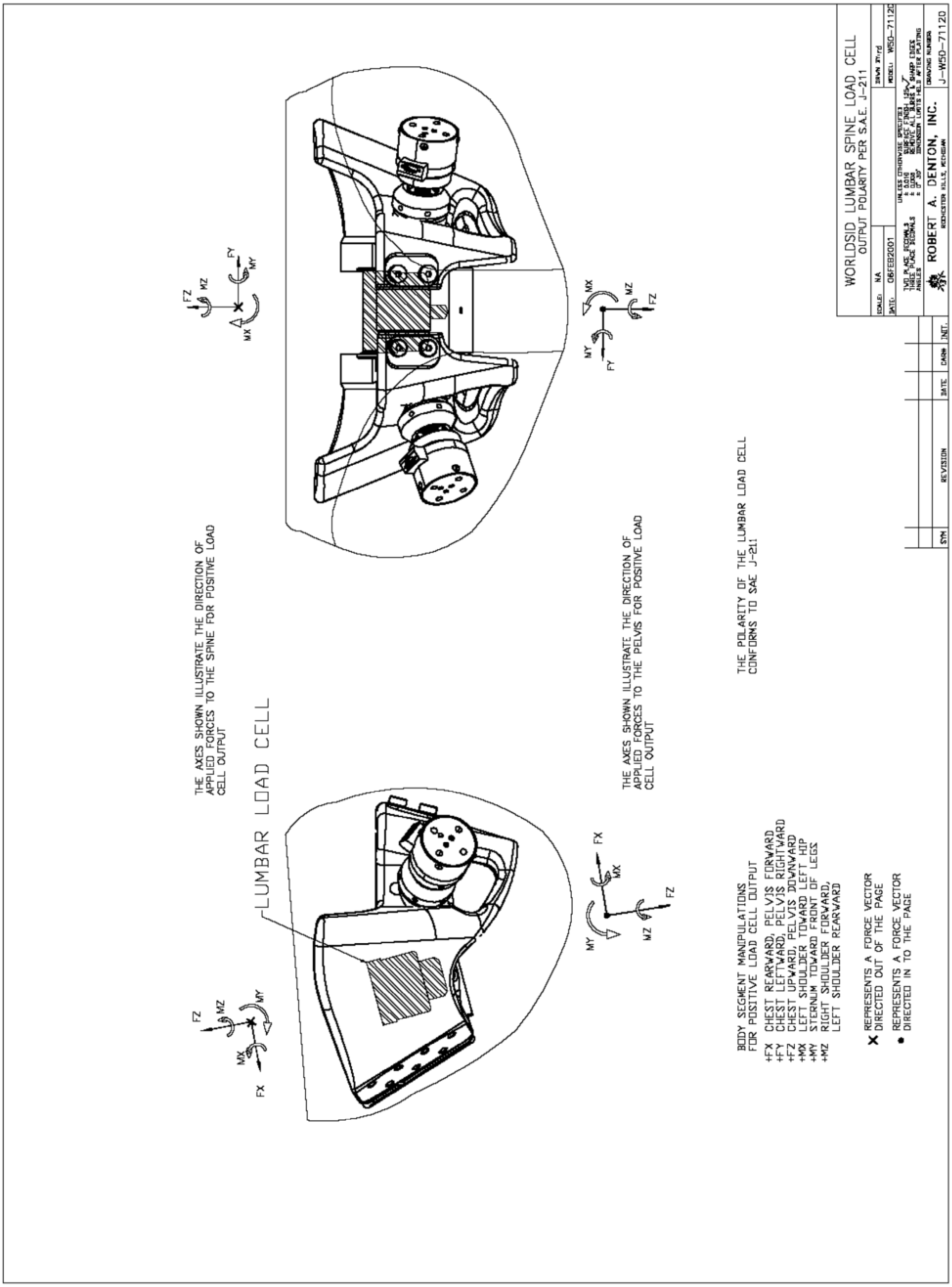


Figure D.10 — Lumbar spine load cell

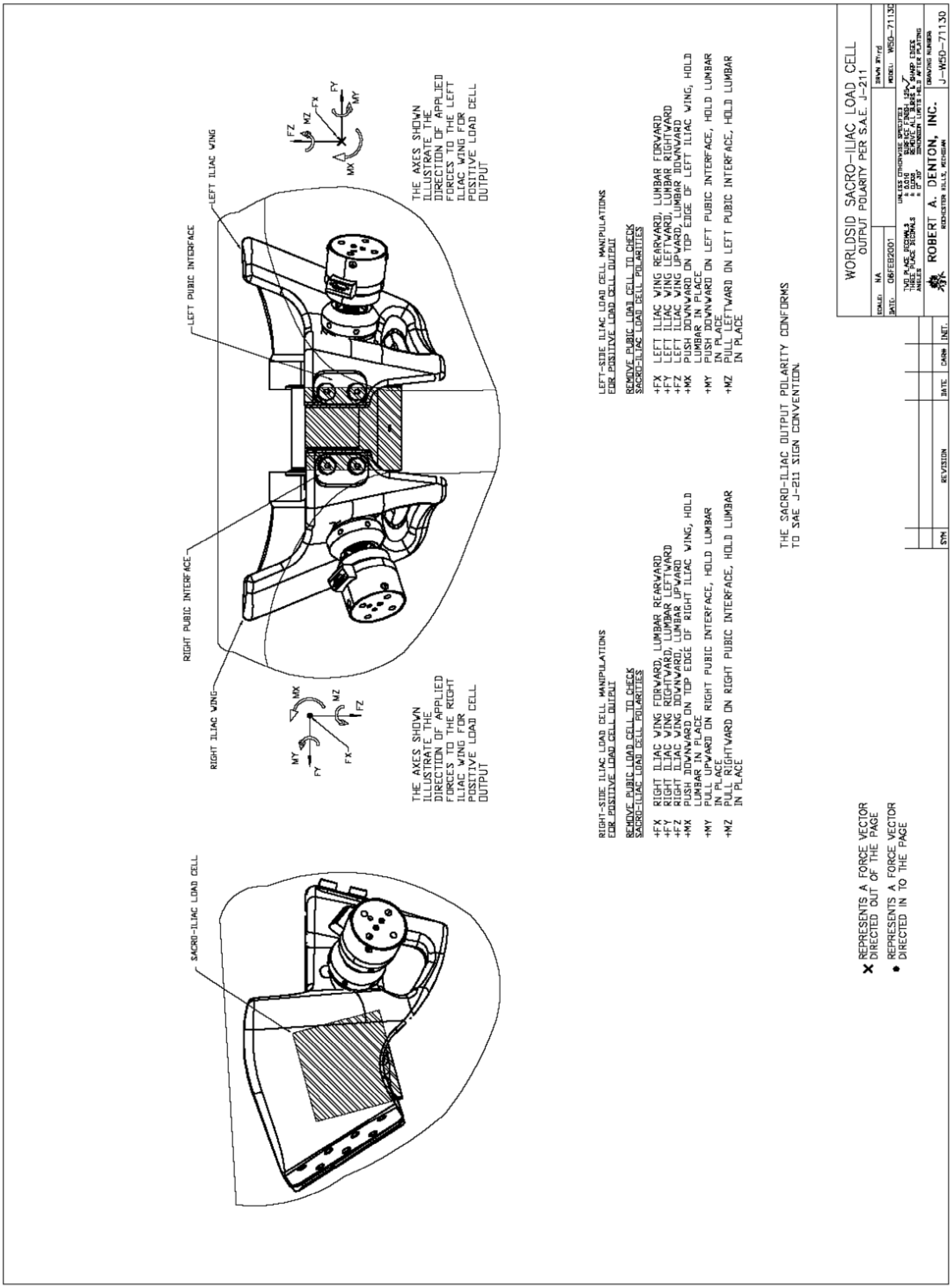


Figure D.11 — Sacro-iliac load cell

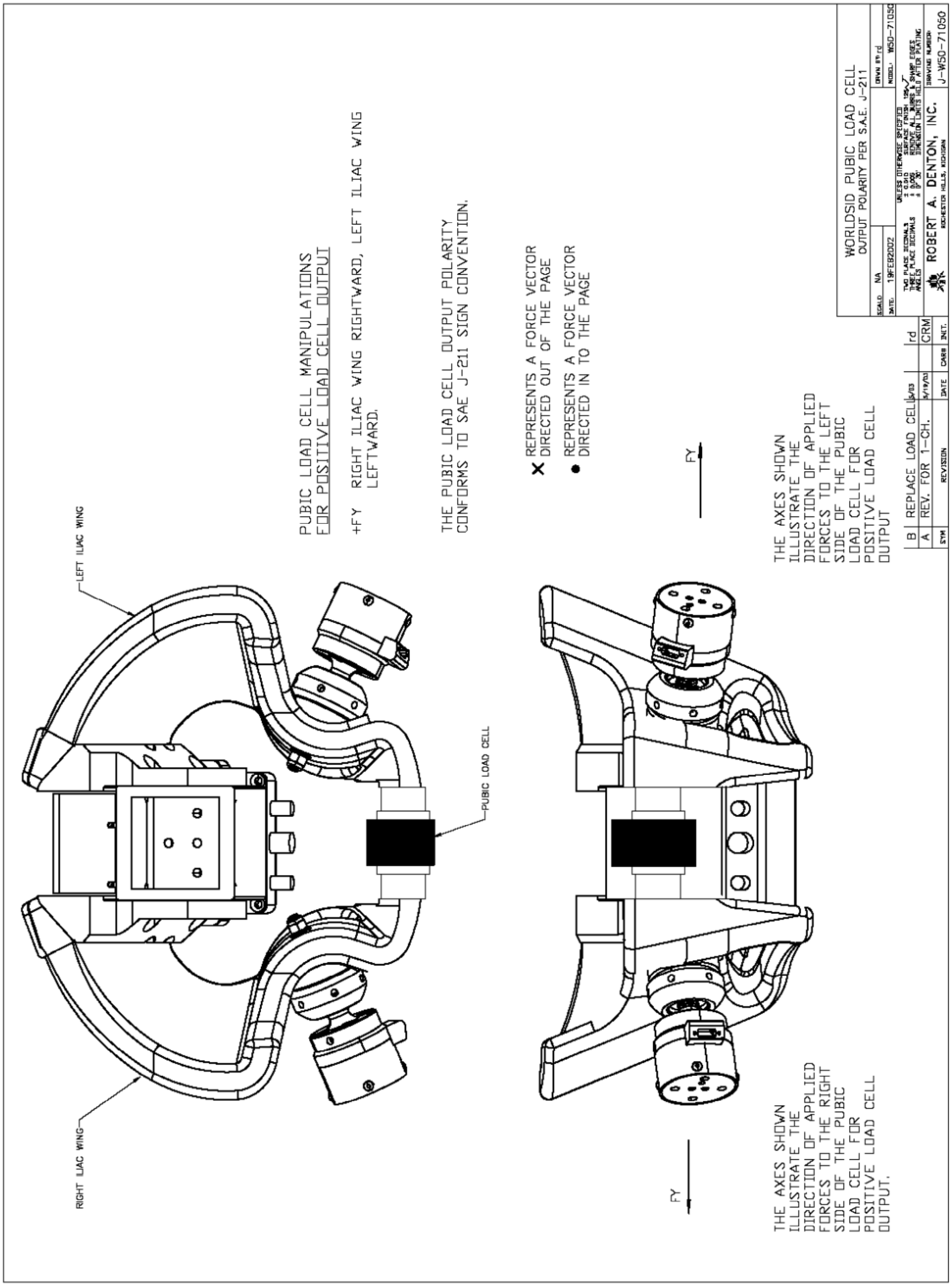


Figure D.12 — Pubic load cell

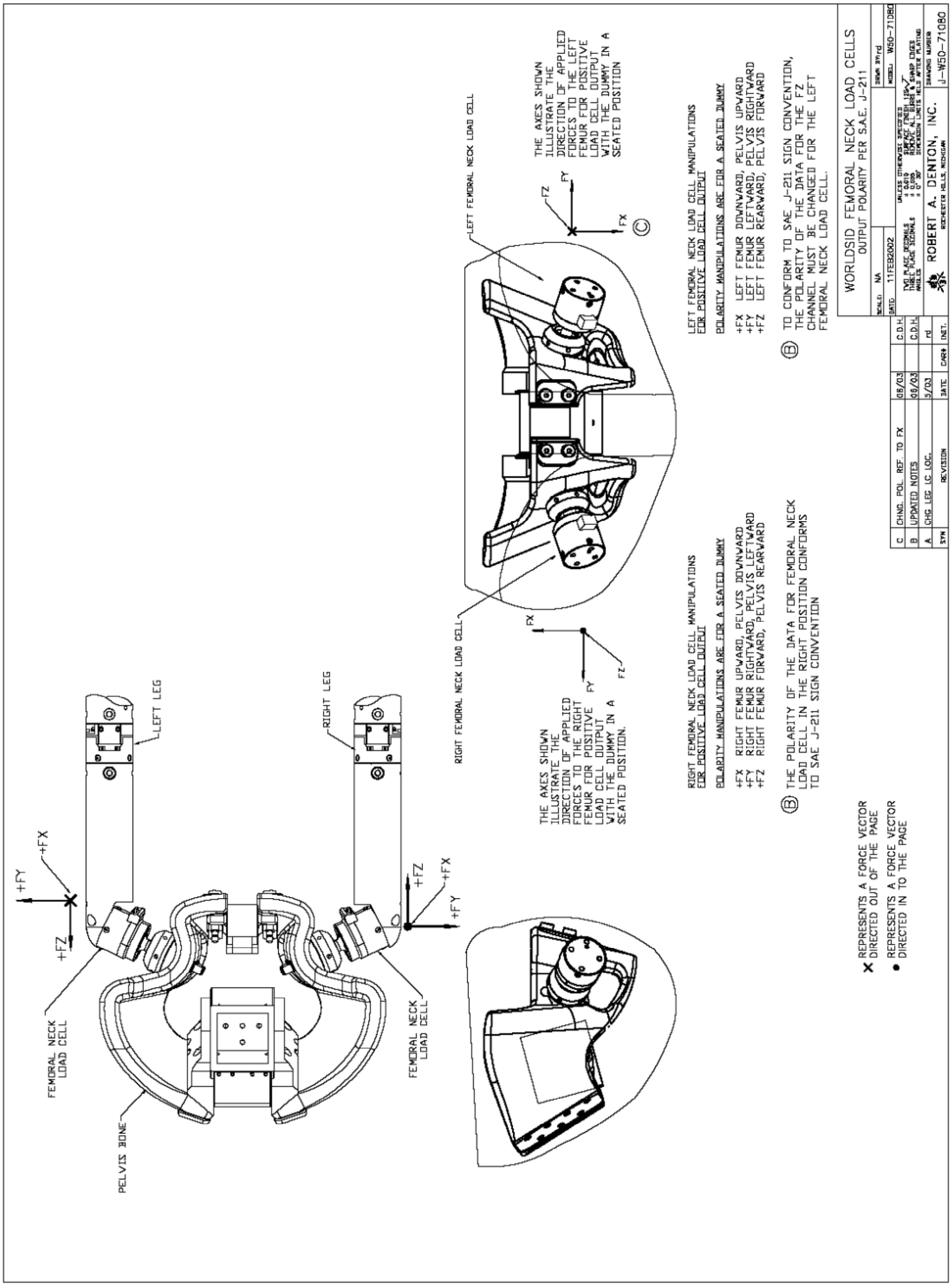


Figure D.13 — Femoral neck load cells

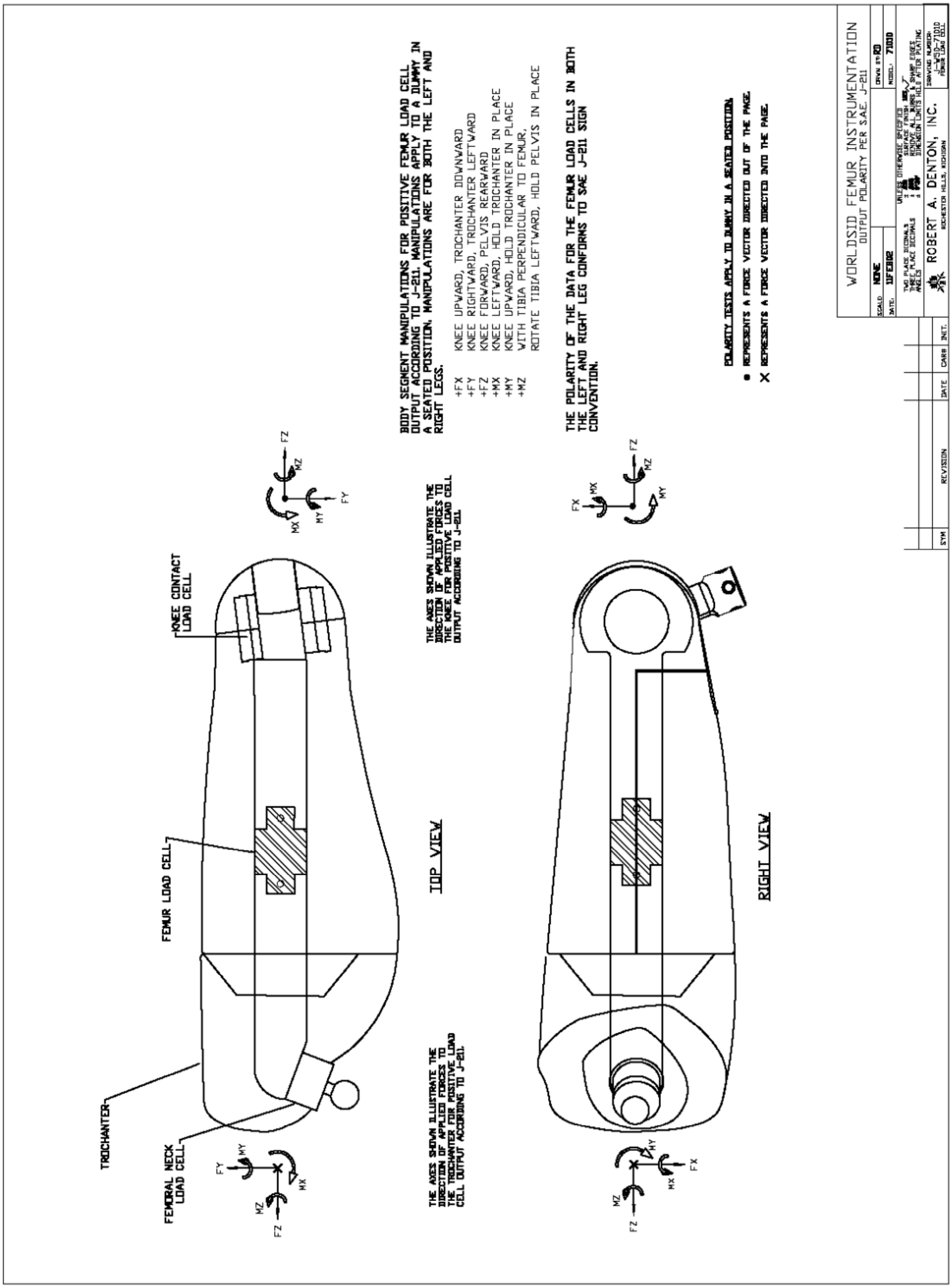


Figure D.14 — Femur instrumentation

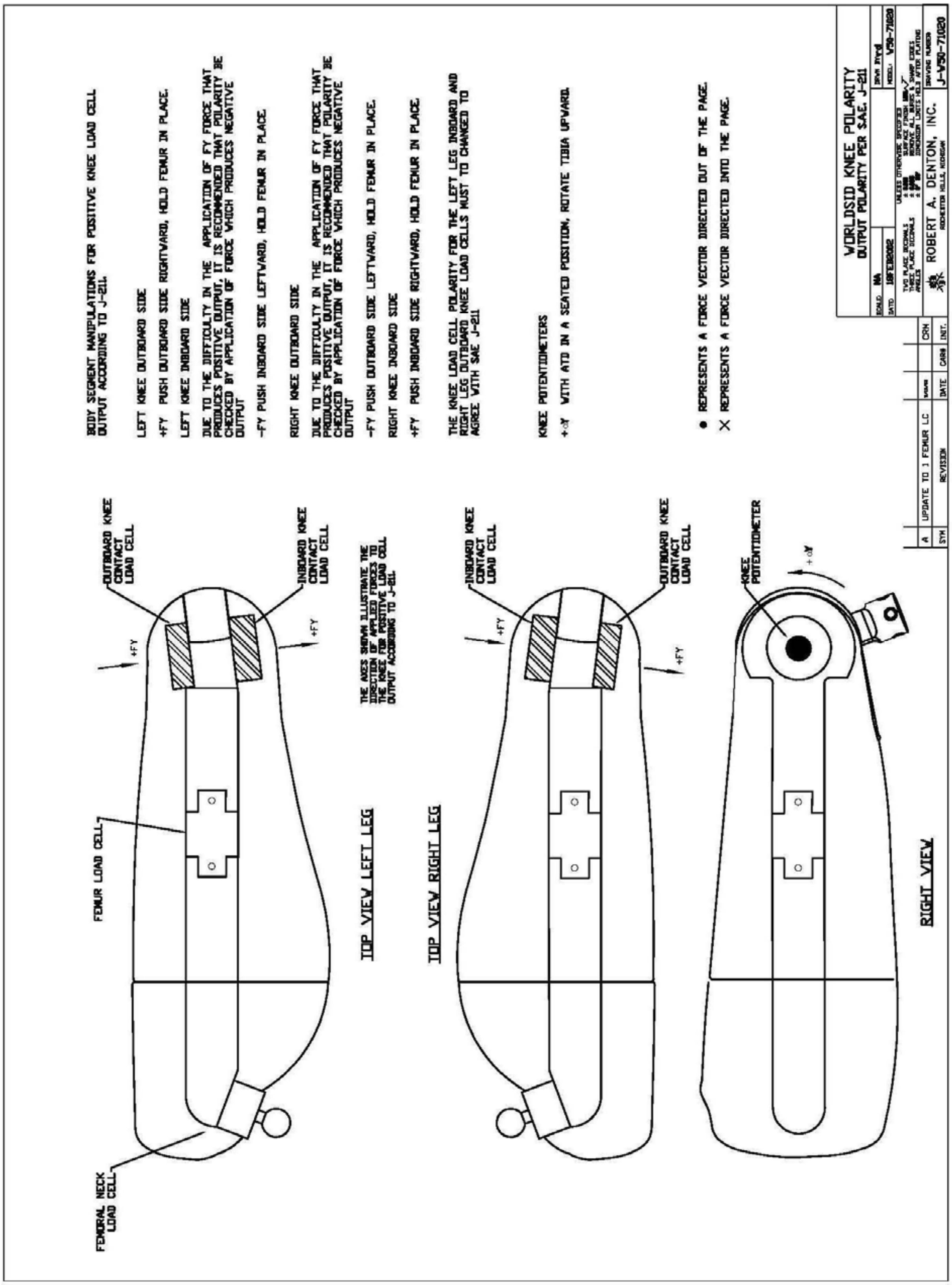


Figure D.15 — Knee load cells

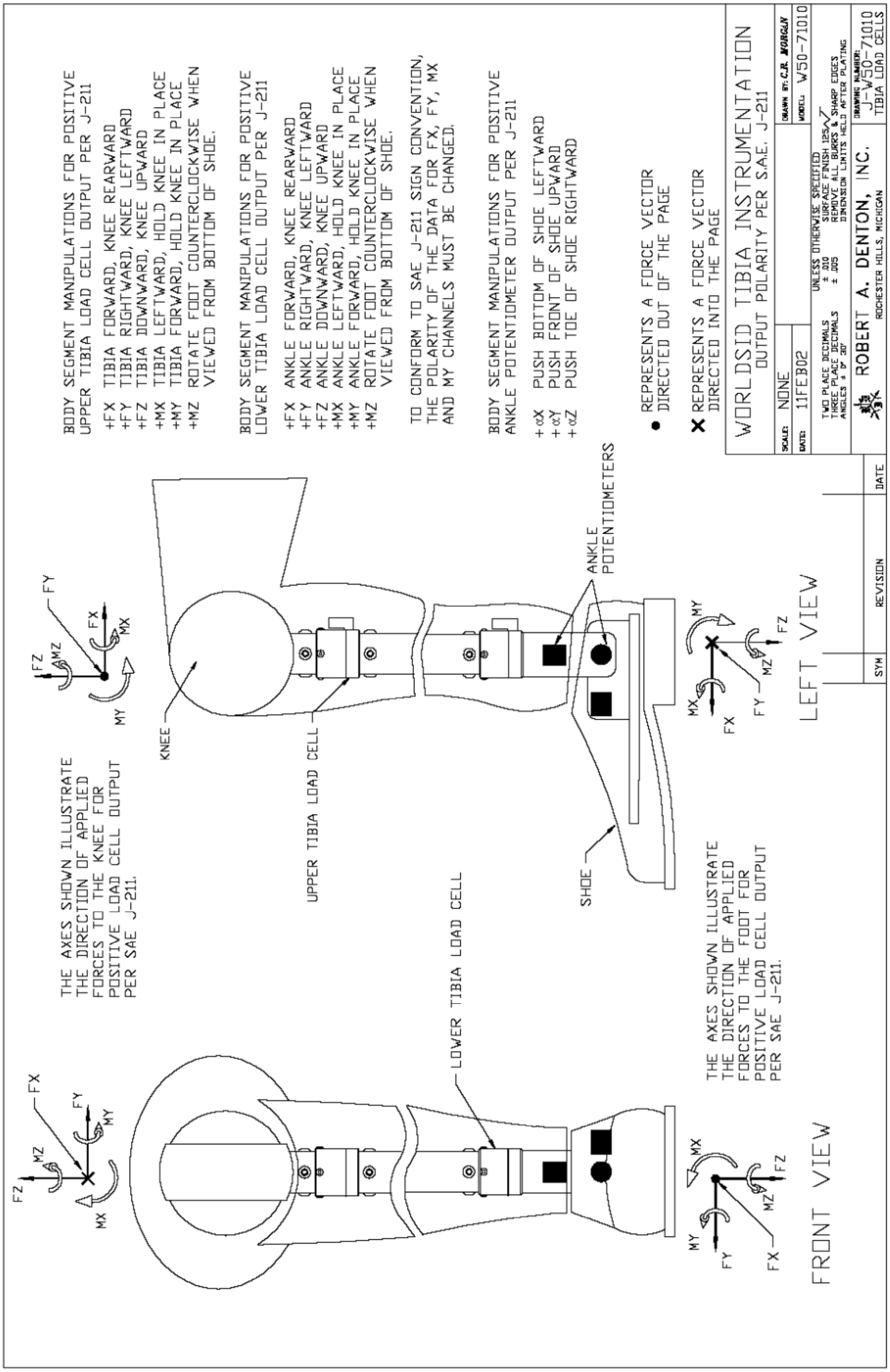
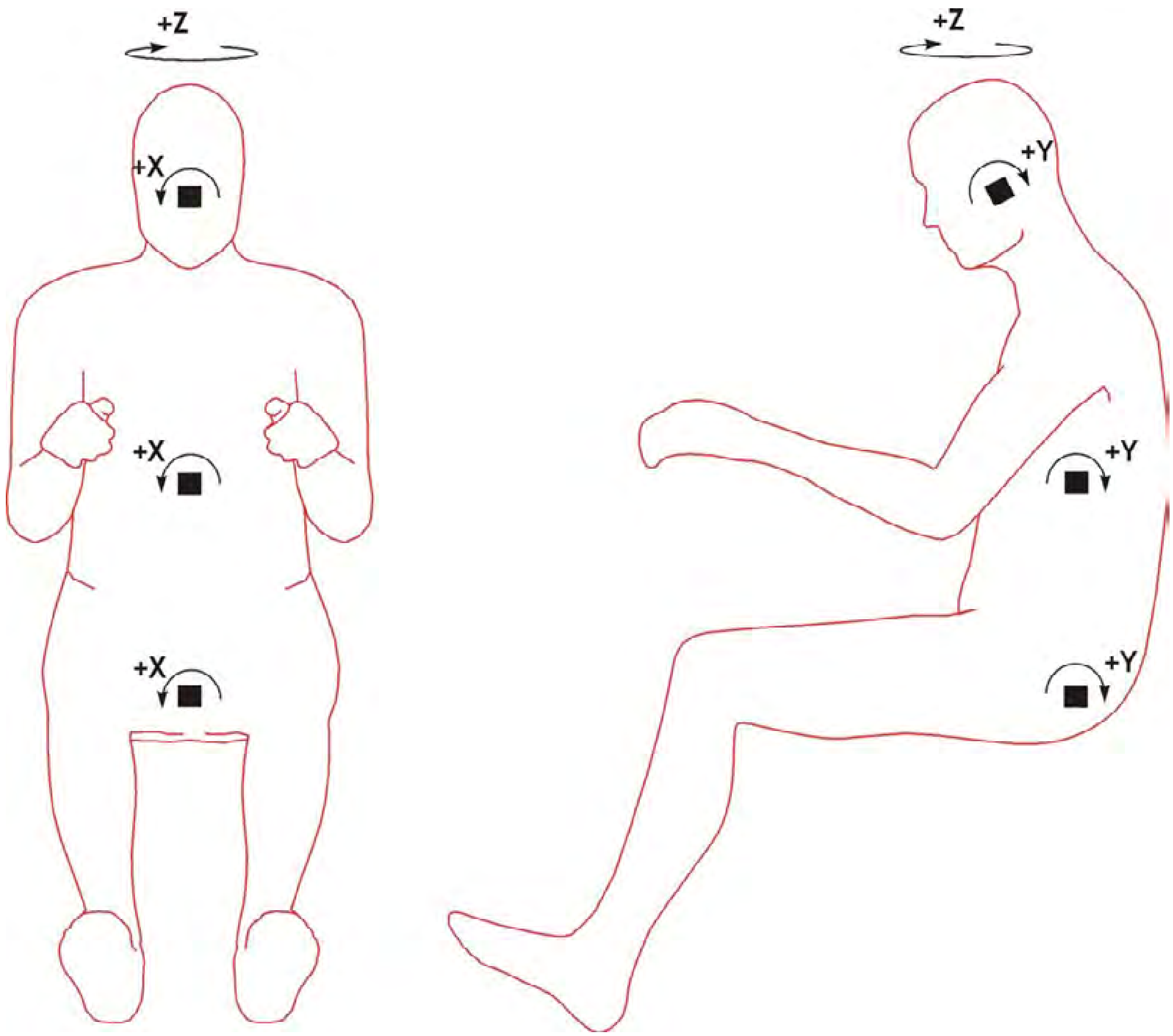


Figure D.16 — Tibia instrumentation



Body segment manipulations for positive load cell output

Head

+AX	Hold upper torso in place, rotate head toward right shoulder
+AY	Hold upper torso in place, rotate head toward rear

Thorax

+AX	Hold lower torso in place, rotate upper torso toward right
+AY	Hold lower torso in place, rotate upper torso toward rear

Pelvis

+AX	Hold legs in place, rotate pelvis toward right
+AY	Hold legs in place, rotate pelvis toward rear

Figure D.17 — Tilt sensor channel orientations