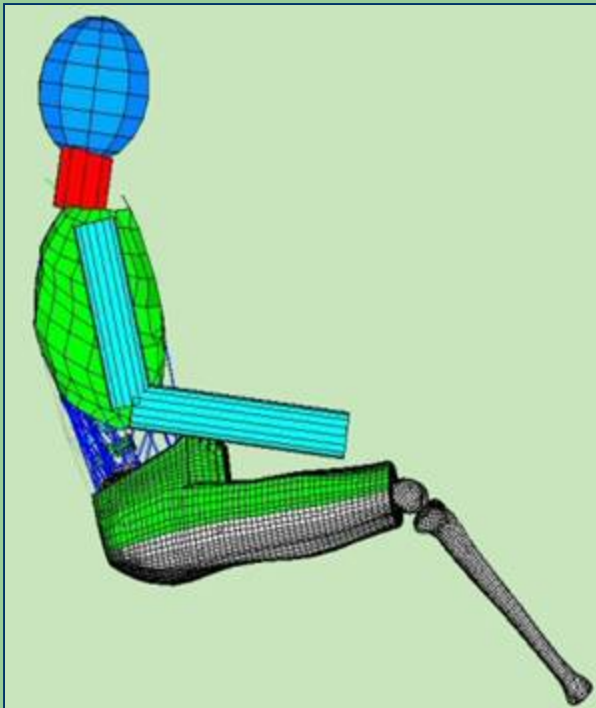


# Digital Human Modeling for PLM



H. Onan Demirel<sup>1</sup> and  
Prof. Vincent G. Duffy<sup>1,2</sup>

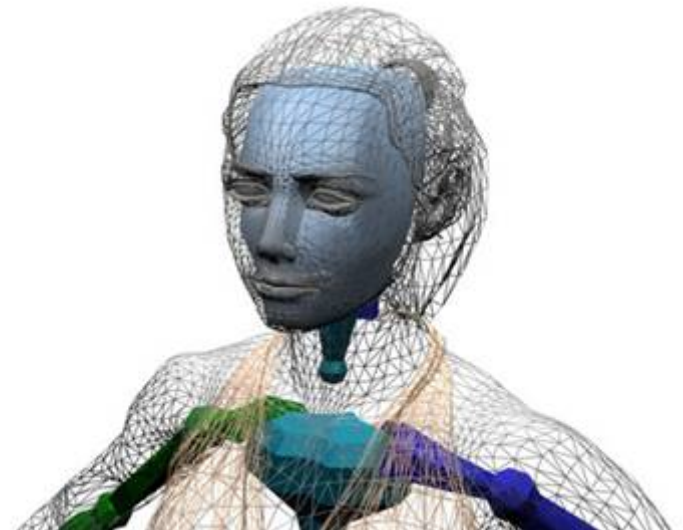
School of Industrial Engineering<sup>1</sup> and  
Agricultural & Biological Engineering<sup>2</sup>

# Overview

- Introduction/Background
- DHM in Manufacturing
- DHM in PLM
- Catia V5 & UGS Jack Integration for PLM
- Future Work
- Discussions

# What is DHM?

- Digital human models (DHM)
  - A digital representation of the human inserted into a simulation or virtual environment to facilitate prediction of safety and/or performance
  - Includes a visualization & math/science in background (Sundin, 2006)

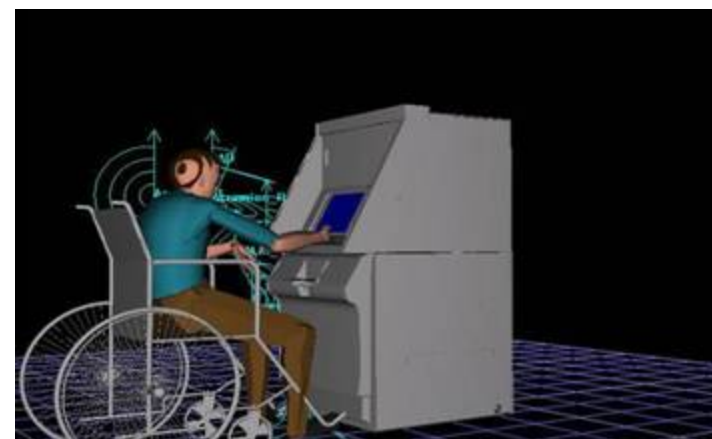
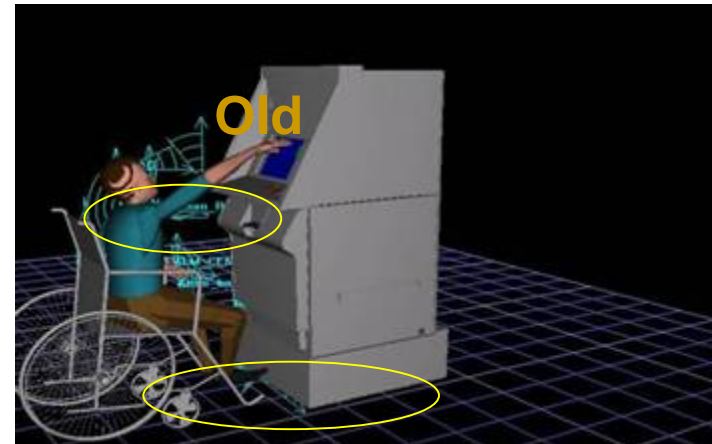
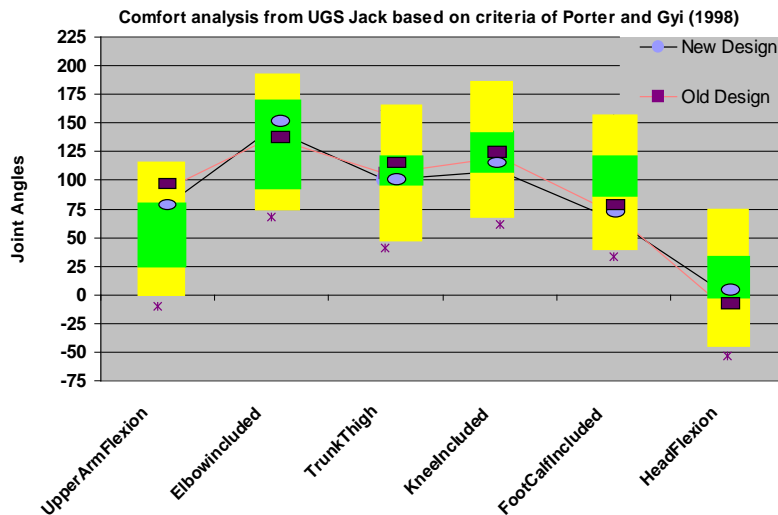


# Potentials of DHM

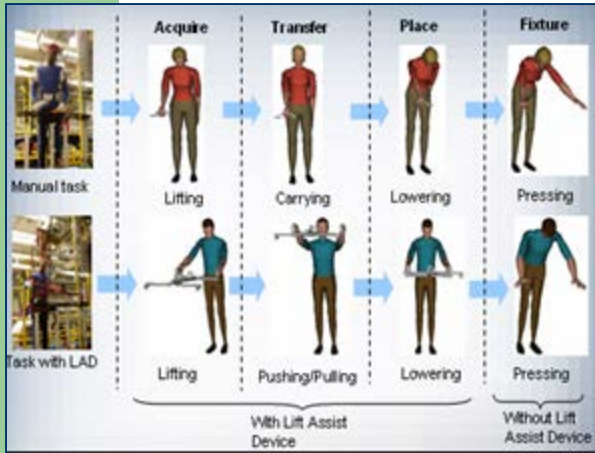
- Has potential to enable engineers
  - incorporate ergonomics & human factors engineering principles earlier in the design process (Duffy, 2004; Chaffin, 2005)
- Providing real cost savings
  - \$8.8 Million avoided in injury costs
    - Brazier, et al. (2003)

# Potentials of DHM

- Motion capture can be used to drive the DHM and facilitate *reduction of injuries* & comfort prediction through *virtual interactive design* of work stations and some new products
- This method *allows manufacturers to predict* potential risk before production begins.



# Applications of DHM



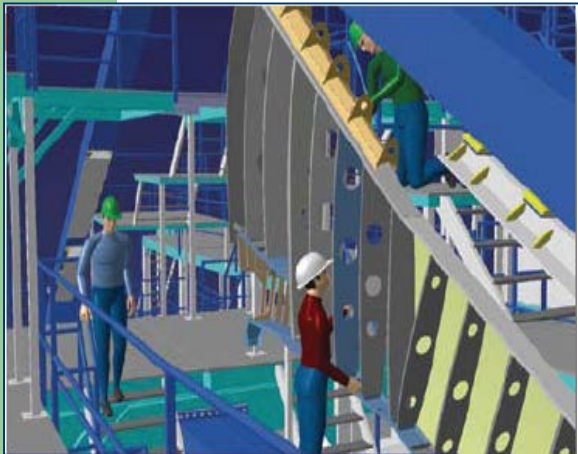
Prediction & Reduction of Injuries



Automotive Design



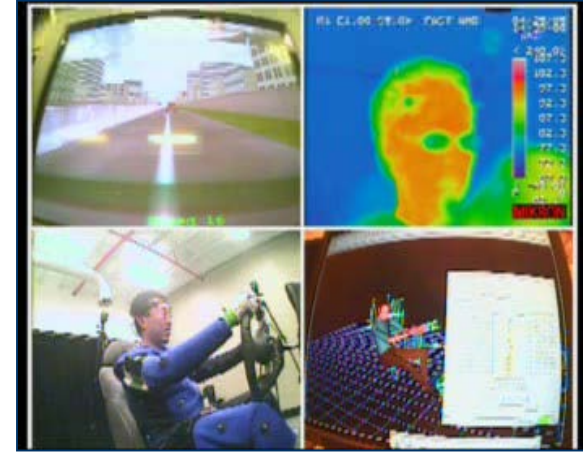
Aerospace Design



Work Environment Simulation



Simulations & Training for Surgeons



Cognitive Models

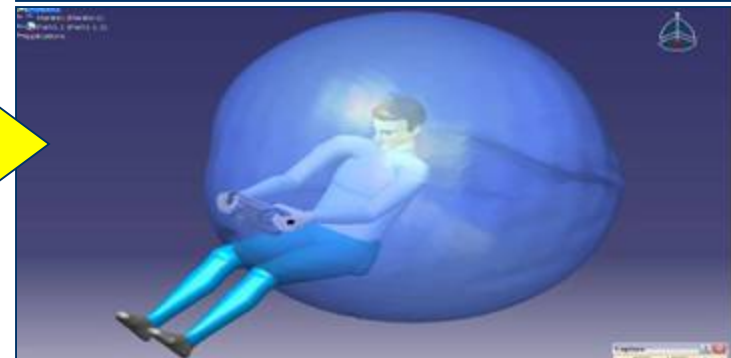
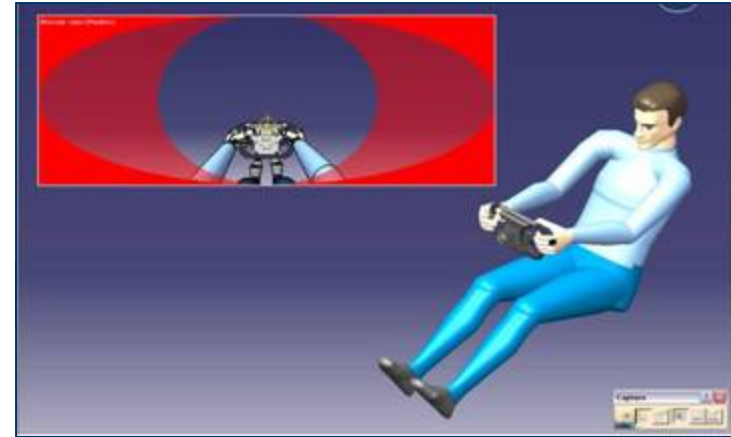
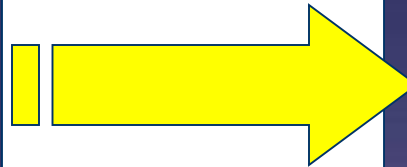
# DHM in PLM

- Integration of PLM and DHM
  - Increases the engineering design and analysis capabilities
  - Improves the product ergonomics
  - Enables human-machine virtual reality applications
  - Provides cost and time savings

# Integration Between Catia V5 & UGS Jack



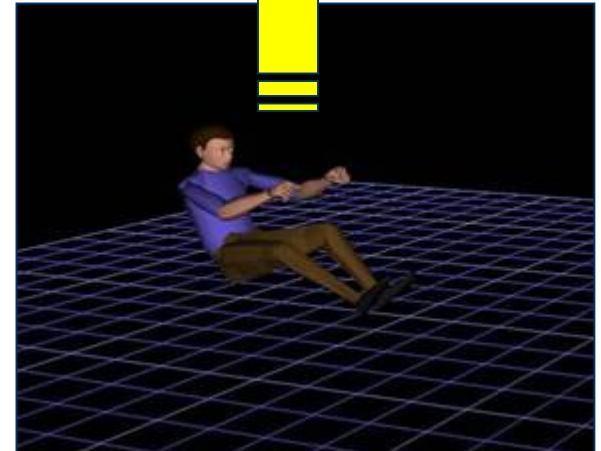
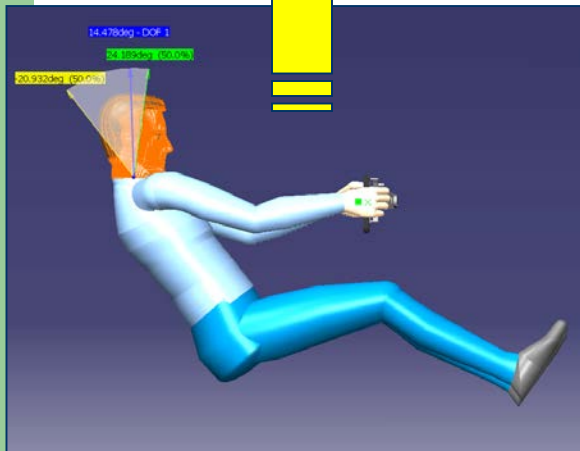
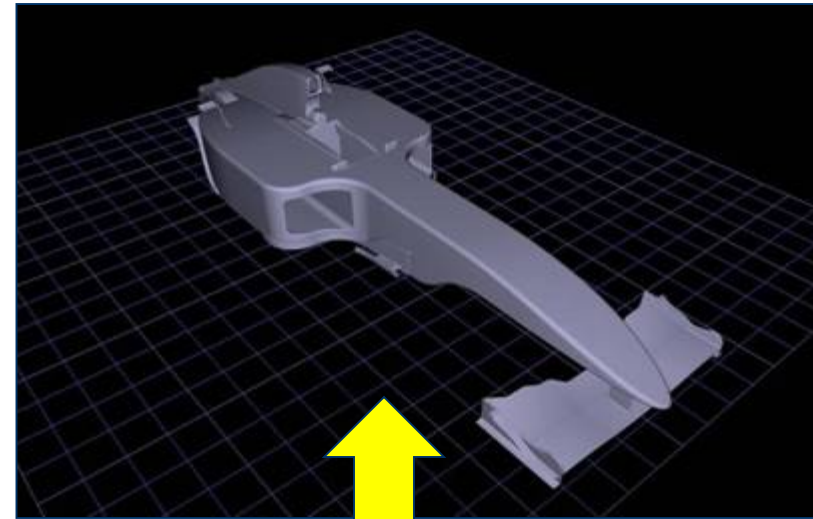
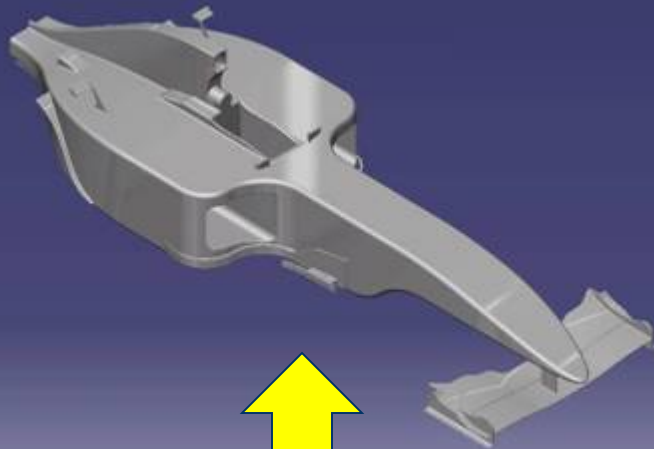
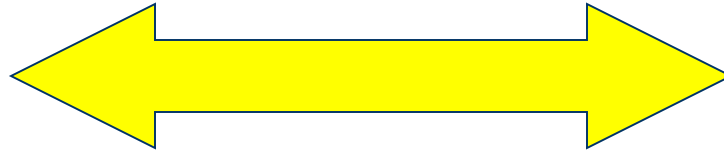
Applied Human Model



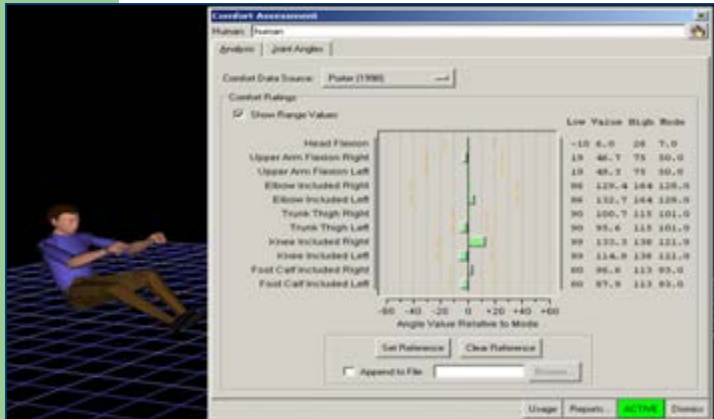
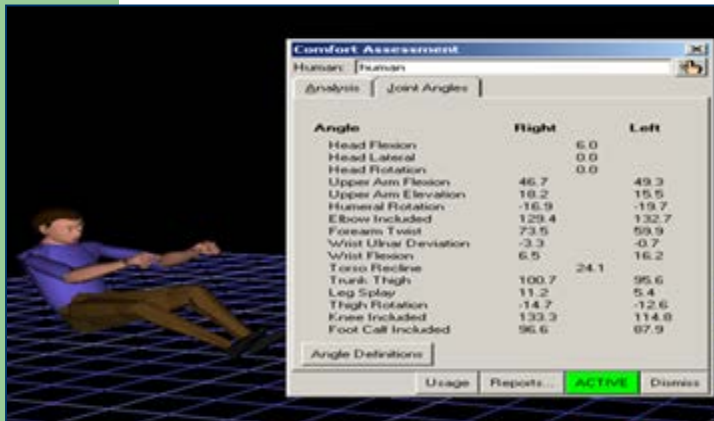
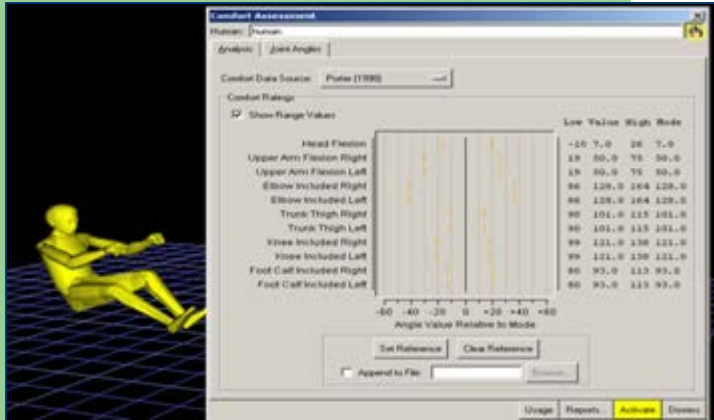
DHM Analysis



# Integration Between Catia V5 & UGS Jack



# Driver Comfort Analysis



## Occupant Packaging Report

Vehicle Code:	Comfort Assessment
Analyst:	H. Onan Demirel
Department:	Purdue
Date:	08/07/2006
Comments:	Male_Driving_Posture

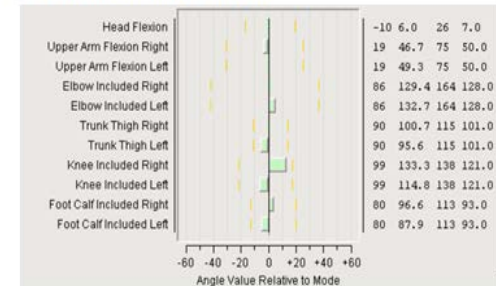
### Human Figure Posture Details:

Comfort ratings based on: Porter (1998)

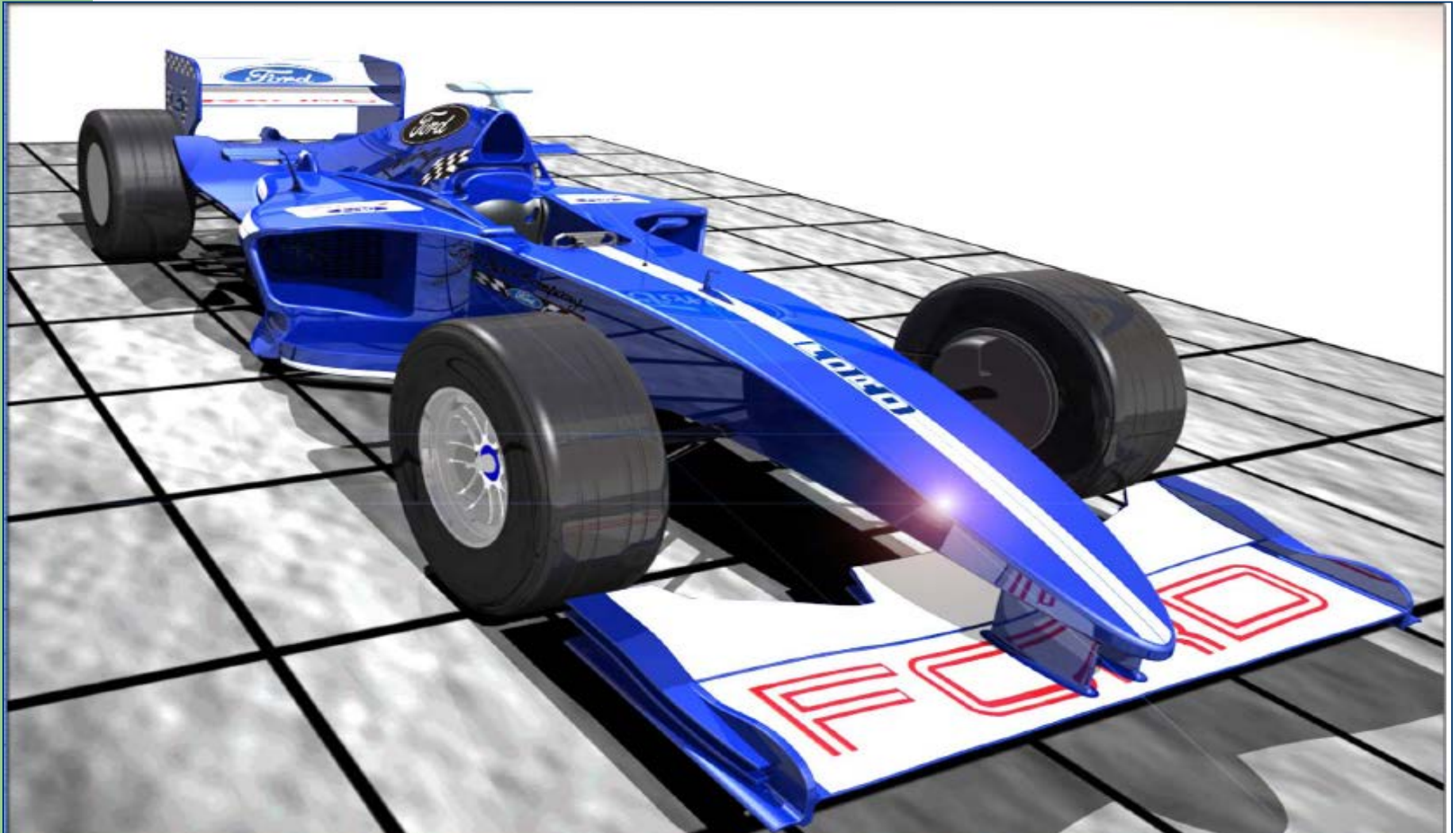
Angle	Right	Left
Head Flexion		6.0
Head Lateral		0.0
Head Rotation		0.0
Upper Arm Flexion	46.7	49.3
Upper Arm Elevation	18.2	15.5
Humeral Rotation	-16.9	-19.7
Elbow Included	129.4	132.7
Forearm Twist	73.5	59.9
Wrist Ulnar Deviation	-3.3	-0.7
Wrist Flexion	6.5	16.2
Torso Recline		24.1
Trunk Thigh	100.7	95.6
Leg Splay	11.2	5.4
Thigh Rotation	-14.7	-12.6
Knee Included	133.3	114.8
Foot Calf Included	96.6	87.9

Green = within comfort range  
Yellow = outside of comfort range  
Black = not part of Porter (1998) data source

Comfort ratings based on: Porter (1998)



# Final Product



# A Future Application

## Biodynamic Response of shipboard sitting subject to ship shock motion (Z. Zong, K.Y. Lam)

- Underwater shock produced by an underwater explosion remains one of the biggest threats to ships and shipboard personnel.
- What is an underwater shock?
  - Extremely high acceleration
  - Very short duration.



# Test Set-up

## Lumped Parameter System

- $M$  = Unit Mass
- $K$  = Spring
- $C$  = Damper
- $Y$  = Displacement
- $i$  = Body Parts

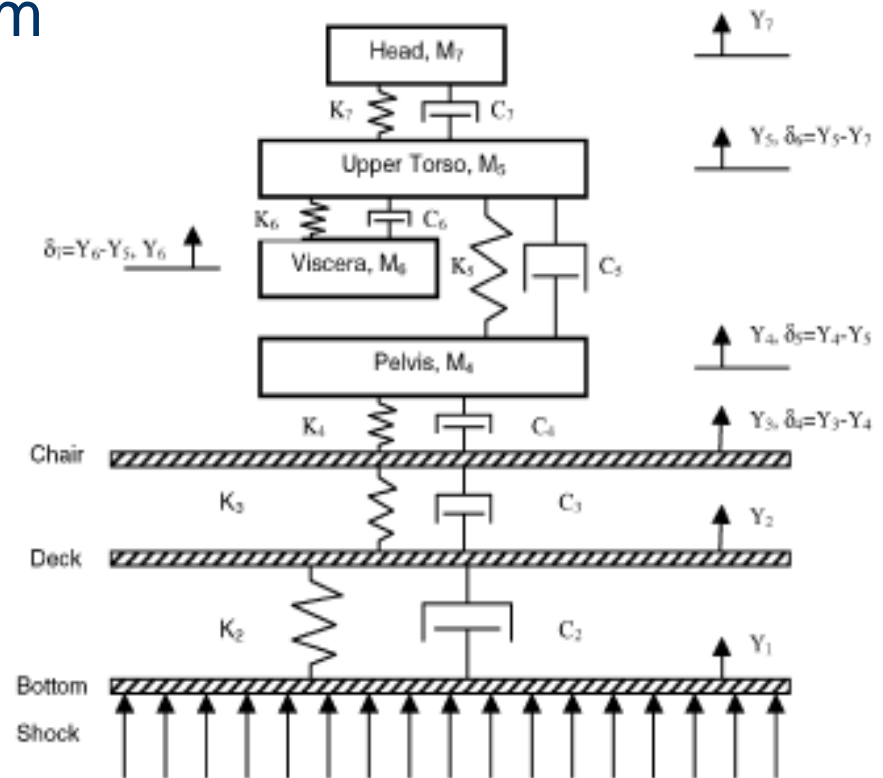


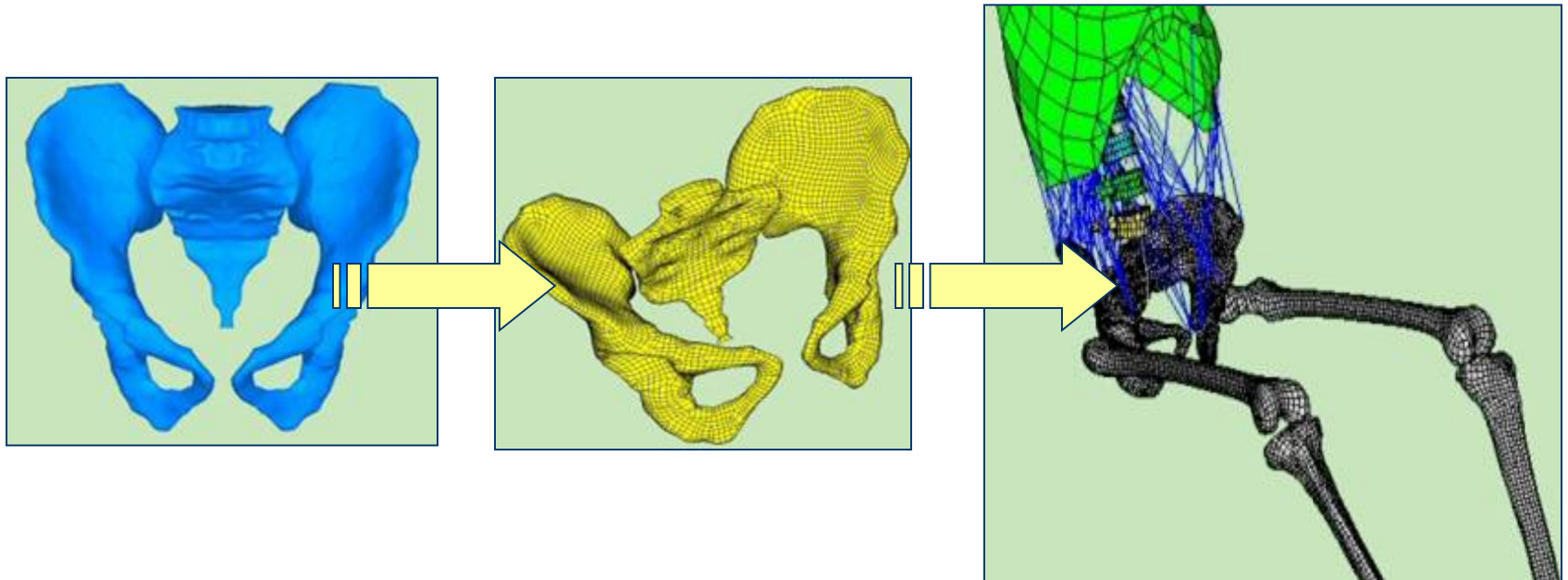
Fig. 1. Simplified mechanical system representing the human body sitting upright in a chair subjected to vertical shock.

# Results

- The risk for the pelvis injury is higher than the other parts.
- The part in direct contact with the structure is of high injury risk.
- The lumped parameter model (multi-degrees of freedom) is an improved way over SDF (single-degree-of-freedom)

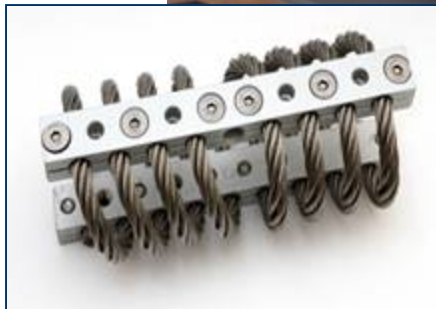
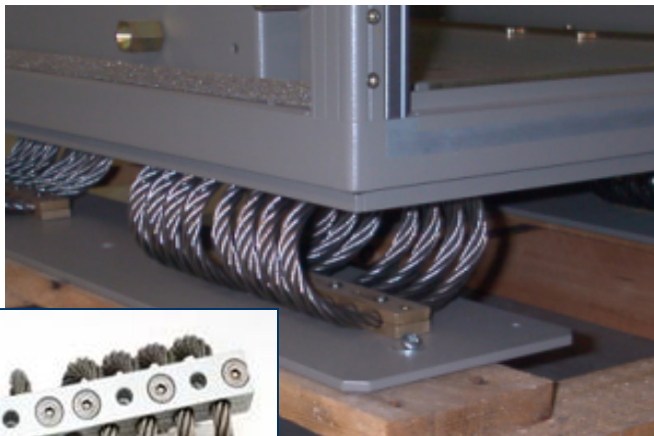
# Discussions

- 3D FEM (finite-element-model) is a better method over compared with two methods.
  - Human body is very complicated, more data and parameters needed to construct a 3D FEM model.

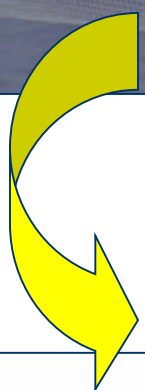
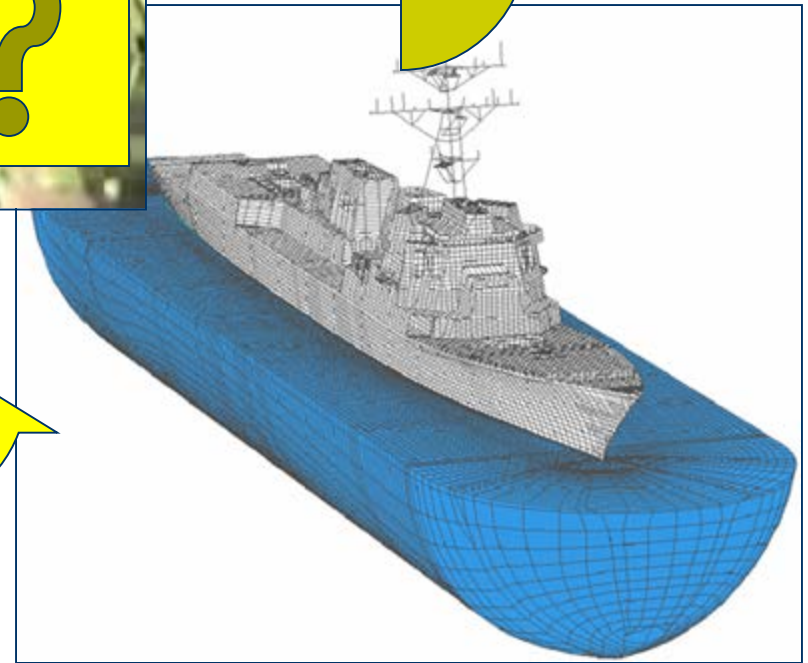
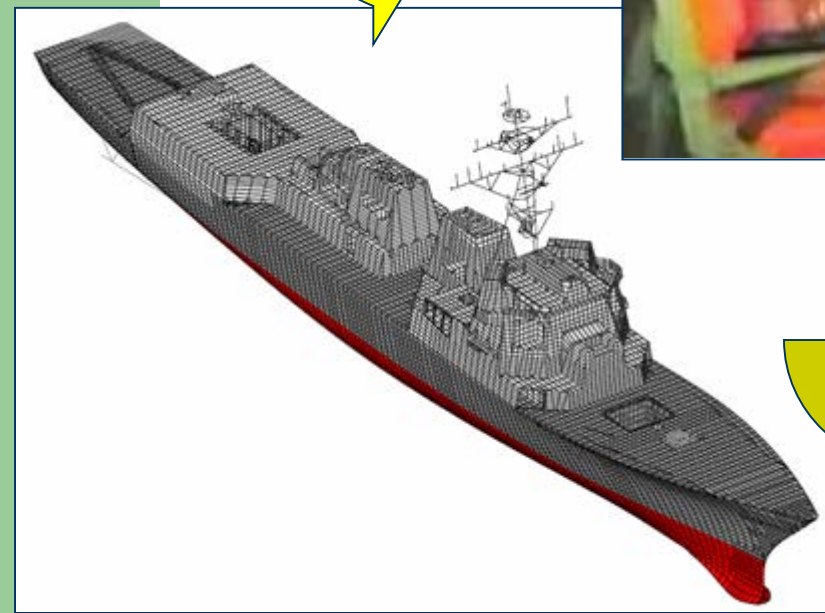
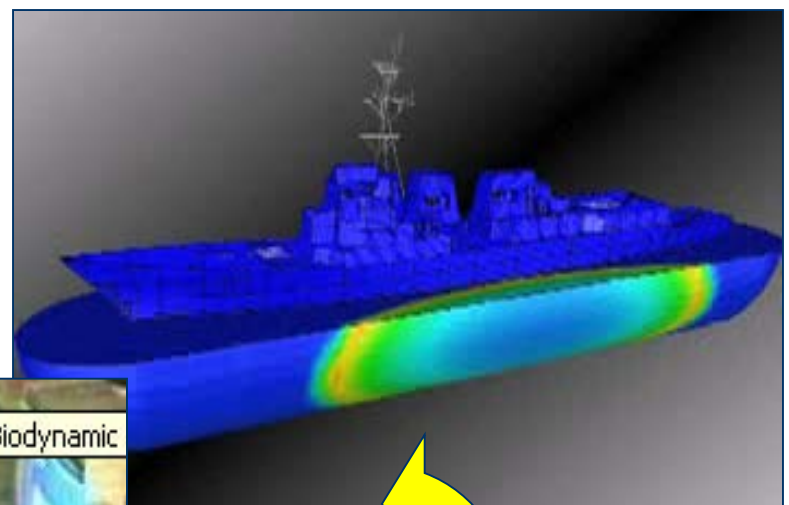


# Discussions

- Isolation of the part of the body from direct contact with the structure (using isolator or cushion) may significantly reduce the injury risk.







Any questions?

