

Aircraft Seating Design, Analysis, and Optimization

Bob Yancey, Sr. Director Global Aerospace and Marine September, 2012



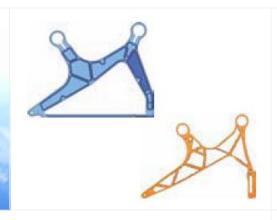
Industry Poll at the 2009 Aircraft Interiors Expo:

"The Drive to reduce weight across all elements of the cabin interior has never been stronger. Have we reached the limits of what currently can be achieved?

80% of the Industry disagrees!

Airplane Seating Key Technologies



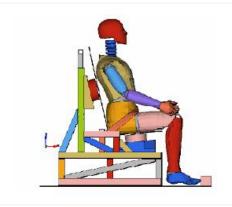




Numerical Optimization
Technology

Optimization Centers

Composites



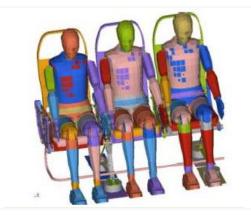
Design Efficiency

Rapid CAE Model

Development

Integrated Desktop

Process Automation



Occupant Simulation

Methods Development

Dummy Model

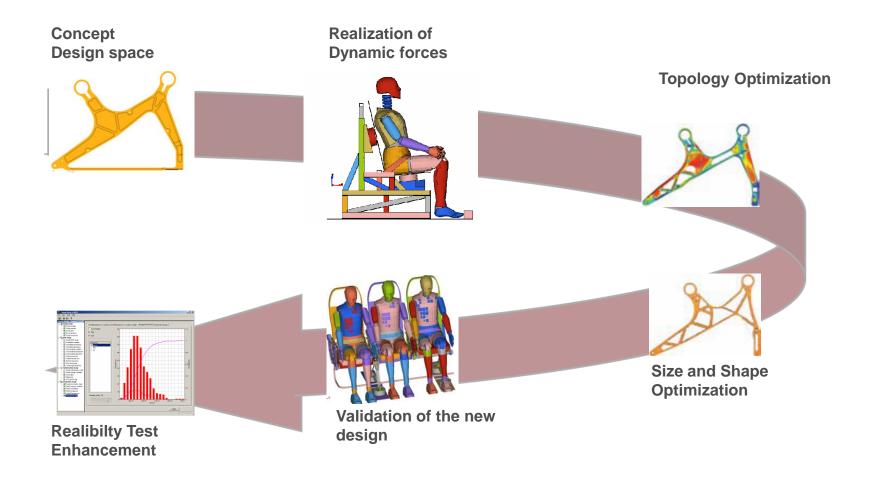
Development

Injury Criteria



Driving Design towards a lighter solution





CAE Driven ProductDesign



Topology Optimization – Component of an Aircraft Seat

Designable and non designable areas of the structure identified through packaging studies

Loads and boundary conditions applied to the structure

Fixible grand darks and

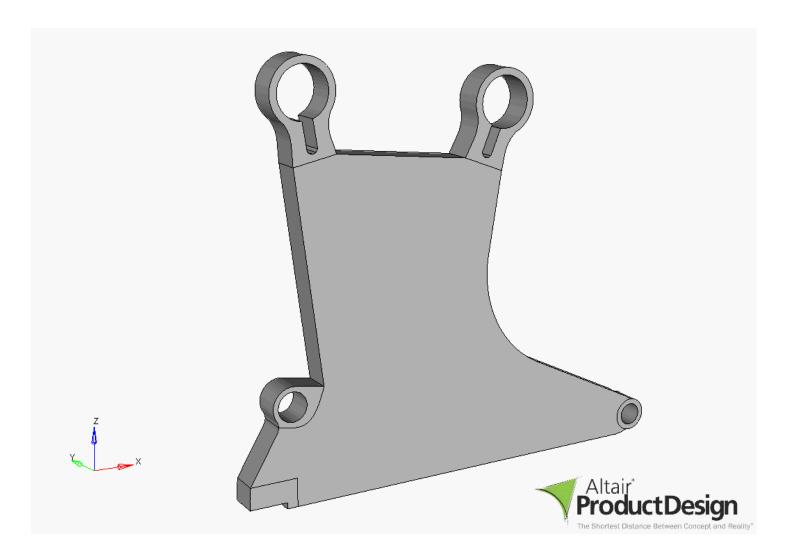
Lets see the topology optimisation iterate to a new concept...



CAE Driven ProductDesign



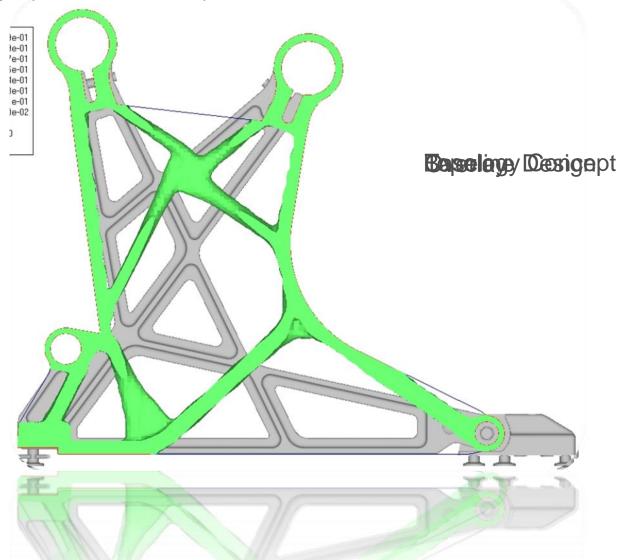
Topology Optimization - Component of an Aircraft Seat



CAE Driven ProductDesign

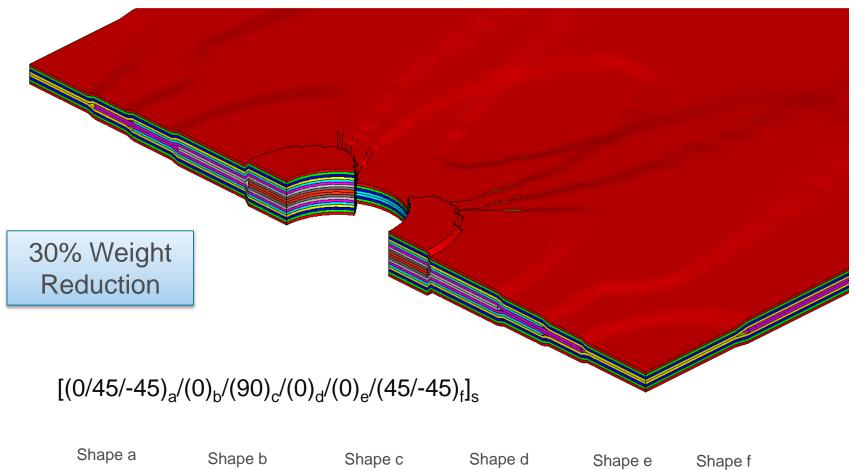


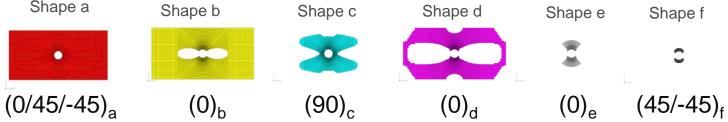
Topology Optimization – Component of an Aircraft Seat



TLOO X-Section





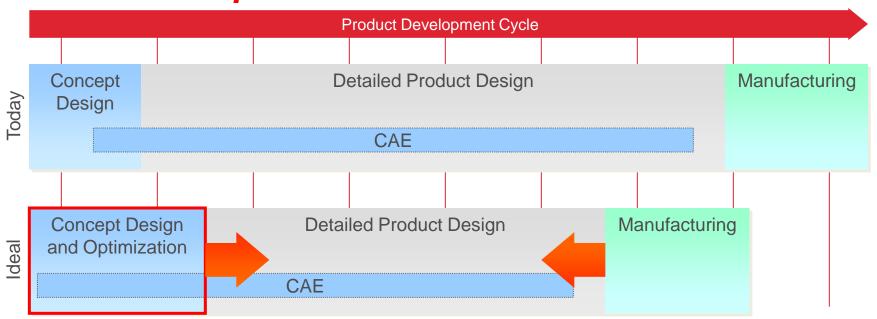




Concept Design Technology



Move CAE Upstream!





Role of Altair in the SAE Seat Committee



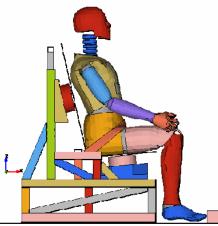
Altair is an Active member of the Technical committee for SAE Seat **Committee working on Certification by Analysis**

Ongoing Work

- Presentation of a NIAR sled test simulation using different dummies (0 degrees 16 g):
 - HII Rigid FAA
 - HII semi-rigid
 - HIII 50% (last version)
- Springback Simulation



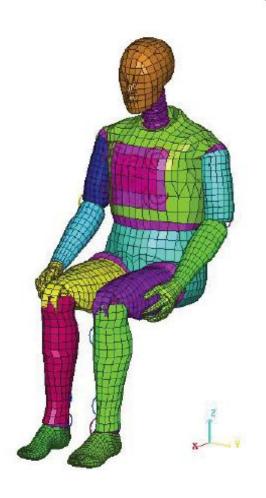




HII Aero Dummy



Hybrid II RB Aero 50th dummy



General features:

5630 nodes 5003 shells elements 230 bricks 41 springs 42 parts

Time step = $5.3 \mu s$ Total mass = 74.06 kg.

HII Aero Dummy Instrumentation



Hybrid II Instrumentation

Accelerometers

Head

Chest

Pelvis

Force and moment sensors

Lower & Upper neck

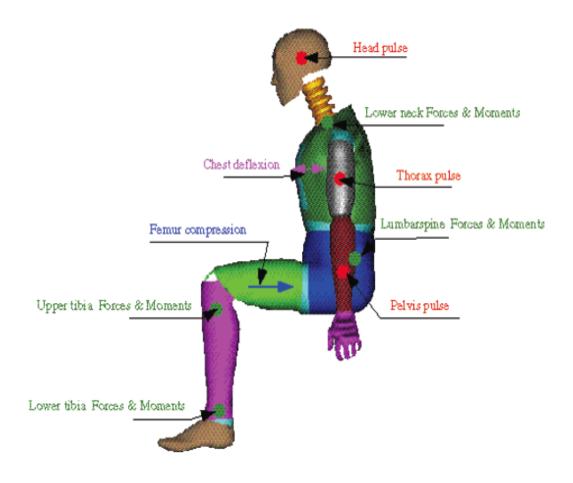
Lower & Upper lumbar spine

Left and right femur

Left and right upper tibia

Left and right lower tibia

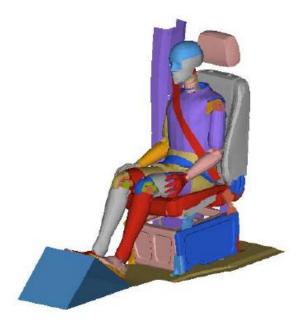
Deflection sensors
 Chest deflection

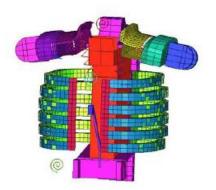


HIII 50% Deformable



The new Hybrid III 50% dummy full deformable is available for aeronautic seat design too.
It has been developed in collaboration with FTSS







HII Aero Dummy - Validations



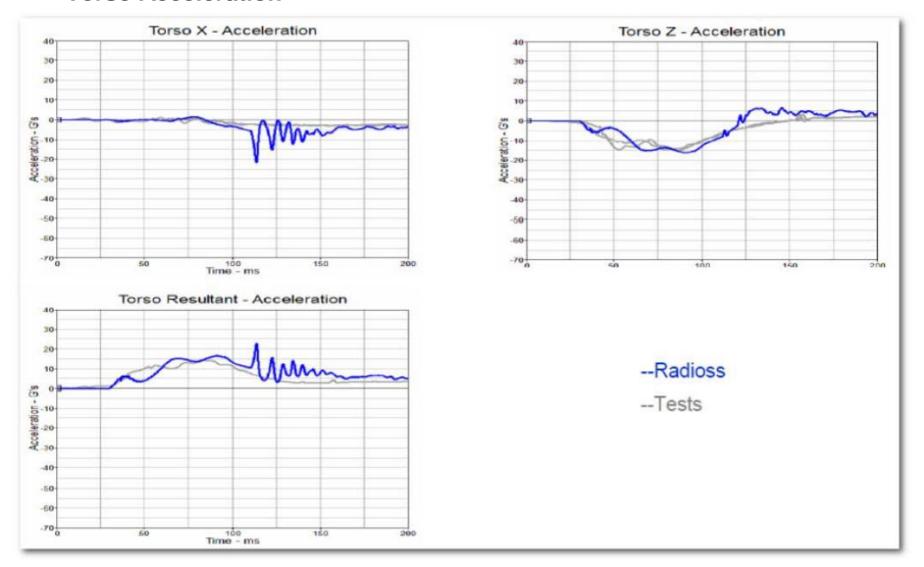
NIAR Test: 60° pitch test with 2 points belt & 14g acceleration



NII Aero Dummy - NAIR 60° 2PB 14g

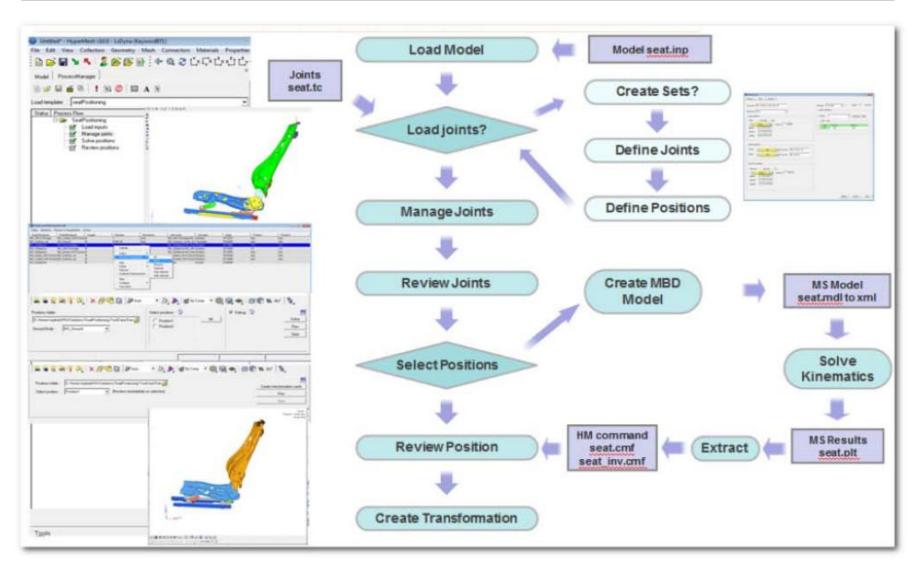


Torso Acceleration



Seat Positioning – MotionSolve MBD solution





Pitch and Roll are resolved thru simulations

Human Model for Safety (HUMOS)



History

- HUMOS 1 & 2 projects supported by the European Community
- HUMOS 1 model 50th percentile male model
- HUMOS 2 models are a family of human models (5th female, improved 50th male, 95th male, standing 50th male)
- Includes skeleton, muscles, organs, ligaments, ...
- Accurate 3D finite element model of the real human body
- 61000 Nodes/102000 Elements



HUMOS 2 for Aircraft Seat Certification



Common R&D work between NIAR and Altair Development France

Objectives

- In Automotive industry, human models are getting more and more used for crashworthiness purpose to better understand injury mechanisms leading to effective design of injury countermeasures
- "Emergency landing dynamic conditions" => Hybrid II and/or FAA-Hybrid III anthropomorphic test devices (ATDs)
- Do dummy measures provide accurate and wide information on potential injuries occurring on aircraft seat occupant in case of survivable crash?
- This work is done with the belief that there is a need to enhance the knowledge of injury mechanism with the aircraft survivable crash event.

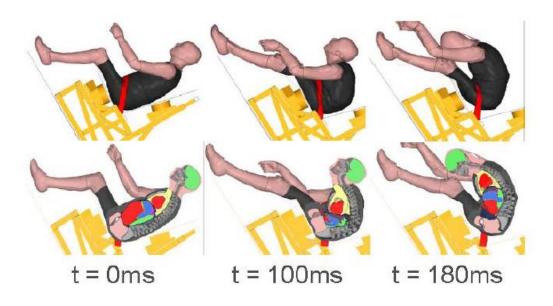
Goals

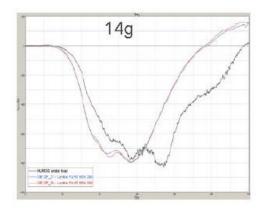
- Adapt the Radioss automotive human model (Humos 2) to aircraft seating posture
- Validate Humos 2 with the aircraft crash scenarios (horizontal-vertical load cases)
- Use the validated Humos 2 model to enhance injury biomechanical knowledge in aircraft crash scenario

HUMOS 2 for Aircraft Seat Certification

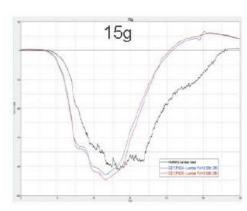


HUMOS 2 vs. standard HII in aero sled tests





Spine loads

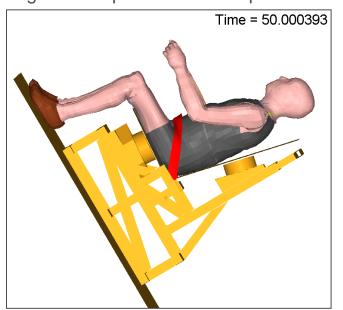


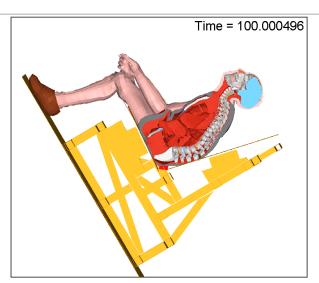
Vertical 14g – kinematics

△ Altair

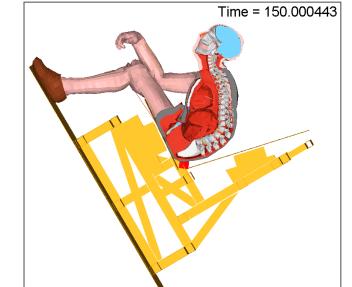
For vertical load cases, there are 3 stages:

- Stage 1: Compression of the spine → from 0ms to 50ms





- Stage 2: Spine bending + sliding pelvis → from 50ms to 110ms

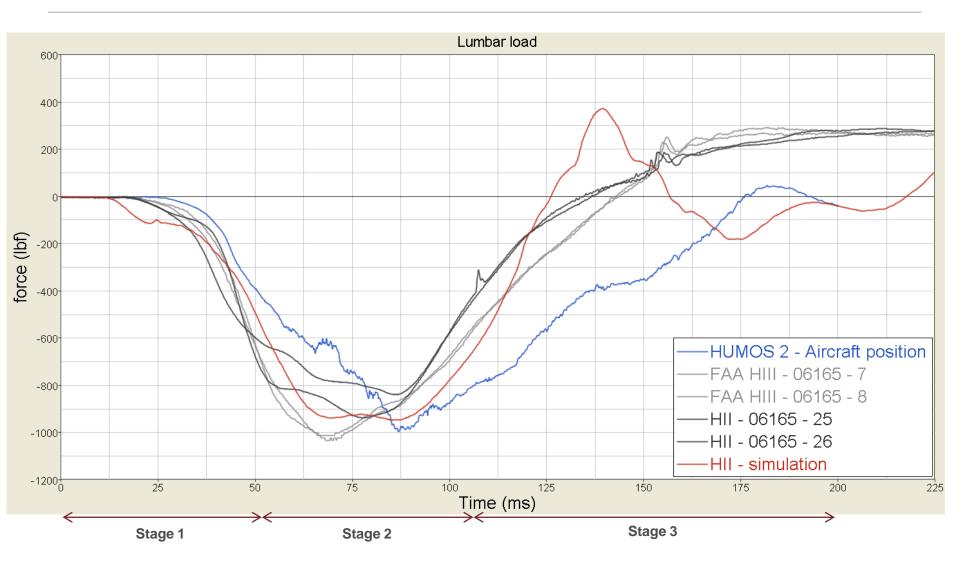


-Stage 3: Moving the torso forwards

→ from 110ms to 200ms

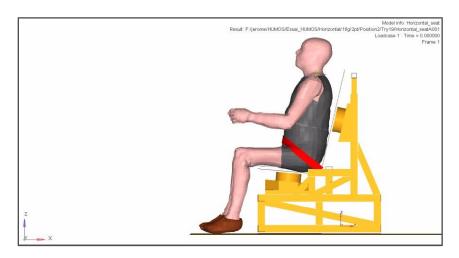
Results



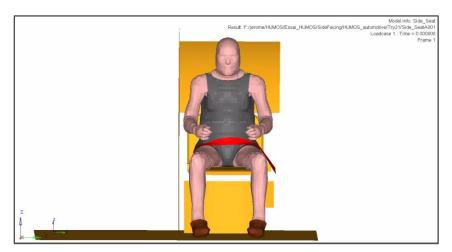


Occupant Simulation Results

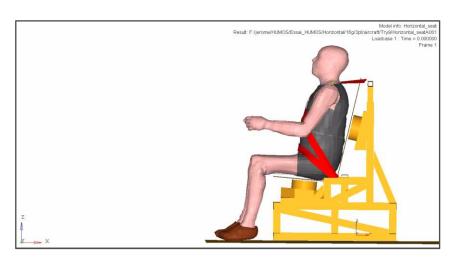




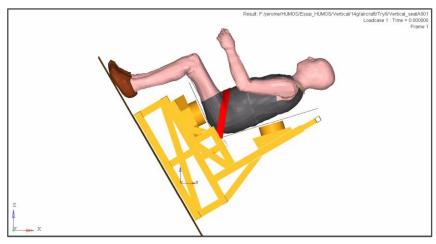
16g Horizontal – 2pt Lap Belt



Side Load



16g Horizontal – 3pt Lap Belt



14g Vertical – 2pt Lap Belt

Case Study - B/E Aerospace



Challenge

- · Weight reduction of primary structure
- Cutting down Physical tests



Solution

- Induction of Optistruct early in the design process
- Crash Simulation using Hypercrash
- Adding Hyperworks and CAE to the Product Cycle

Results

- 30% weight reduction
- 60% saving in Physical testing
- Accelarated Design cycle

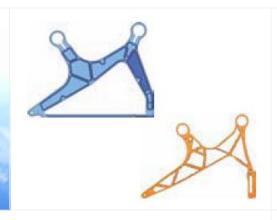
"Altair HyperWorks is a great engineering tool in order to reduce program design cycle times, improve our first time yield during Dynamics testing, and to optimize the part design for weight and cost"

> -Steve Kash and Jacod Valentine -B/E Aerospace



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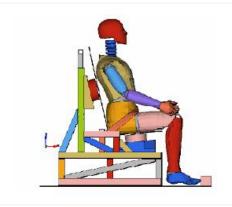




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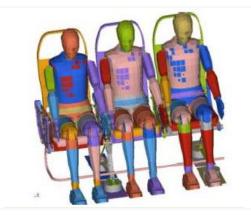
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