

HIGHLY RECLINED SEATING (HRS): DRIVER CAD ACCOMMODATION MODEL VERIFICATION REPORT

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1. VERIFICATION REPORT EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Military ground vehicles are currently designed using requirements from MIL-STD-1472, the *Department of Defense Design Criteria Standard: Human Engineering*. The MIL-STD, however, is difficult for designers to apply properly because it is often open to interpretation. Easy-to-use Computer-Aided Design (CAD) tools are needed by the ground vehicle community to address this issue. The CAD tools being developed are called accommodation models. Accommodation models are constructed from 3D empirical data for a given seating configuration to provide population workspace boundaries that include the effects of both anthropometry and posture. The verification effort is intended to build confidence in accommodation models for use in ground vehicle design.

The model described in this verification report is the Ground Vehicle Systems Center (GVSC) Highly Reclined Seating (HRS): Driver CAD accommodation model. The model was developed to address the need of certain vehicles to have a reduced vehicle profile, requiring the crew to sit in a more reclined position, and where the crew performs most of the tasks fully under-armor. The model is intended to provide the composite boundaries representing the body of the defined user population, including the effects of posture and protective equipment and gear. The boundaries defined include the required space needed for the equipped users' helmet, torso, elbows, knees, eyes, and boots. The model also generates preferred yoke and pedal locations. Clearances between the user and surrounding interior vehicle surfaces have been added per MIL-STD-1472 (e.g. head clearance required from head (helmet) to vehicle roof line). Direct vision zones, including to screens at eye level, have been added based on MIL-STD-1472 and SAE Recommended Practice J1050.

The HRS: Driver CAD accommodation model is a statistical model created utilizing data collected from Soldiers at Fort Hood, Texas, and is documented in the report *Development of Driver Posture Prediction and Accommodation Models for Military Vehicles: Fixed-Eye-Point, Out-of-Hatch, and Highly Reclined Driver Configurations* completed by the University of Michigan Transportation Research Institute (UMTRI). Two additional studies were conducted at UMTRI in 2021-2022 and 2023. The first study from 2021-2022 expanded the range of seat back angles for greater recline. The study included seat back angles from 40 to 70 degrees and varying hip locations (full rearward, full forward, and sitter-selected). The second study in 2023 reviewed a prototype Molded Contour Seat (MCS) to add to the model. The CAD version of the model, created using PTC Creo® 3D CAD software, is a standalone geometric reproduction of the output found in the UMTRI Microsoft Excel spreadsheet.

This CAD accommodation model can be applied early in the vehicle design process to ensure accommodation requirements are met and help explore possible design tradeoffs when conflicts with other design parameters exist. Vehicle designers can use the HRS: Driver CAD accommodation model for the following scenarios: 1) during the concept and design phase of new acquisition programs, 2) while upgrading existing ground vehicle platforms, and 3) for assessing a commercial off-the-shelf (COTS) system. Human factors engineers could benefit by working with vehicle designers to perform virtual assessments in CAD when there is not enough time and/or funding to translate vehicle models into formats compatible with human figure modeling and simulation software.





The intention of verification is to build confidence in the CAD accommodation model. Model verification includes twelve test scenarios for comparing the HRS: Driver CAD accommodation model outputs against predefined requirements and acceptability criteria. Specifically, when given the same inputs, accommodation model geometry from the CAD model will be compared to the outputs of the UMTRI HRS_Accommodation_Models.28, 2024-10-08 spreadsheet; and boundary manikin hip and eye locations were compared to the outputs of the HRS_Highly Reclined Posture Prediction.11, 2022-10 spreadsheet. Because no other models for comparison exist, Subject Matter Experts (SMEs) were used to determine that CAD model outputs for occupant clearances matched the agreed upon interpretation of MIL-STD-1472 and that direct vision zones matched the agreed upon interpretation for combining concepts presented in MIL-STD-1472 and SAE Recommended Practice J1050.

No issues were discovered during the verification of the model. The final outcome from the review was team consensus that the HRS: Driver CAD accommodation model passed verification.

2. PROBLEM STATEMENT

Military ground vehicles are currently designed using requirements from MIL-STD-1472, the Department of Defense Design Criteria Standard: Human Engineering. The requirement to accommodate the central 90 percent of the user population in which the fully equipped user can sit safely and comfortably while performing all required functions, requires multivariate analysis methods so that both the users' anthropometry and posture can be considered [5]. MIL-STD-1472 is often open to interpretation and is therefore difficult for designers to apply consistently. Easy-to-use, valid design tools and procedures based on these methods are needed to effectively design vehicle workstations. The chosen tools are Computer-Aided Design (CAD) based accommodation models adapted for users in military ground vehicles, that directly parallel long-standing SAE recommended practices used





in the commercial automotive and truck domains [14]. The fifth such CAD model to be developed is the GVSC Highly Reclined Seating (HRS): Driver CAD accommodation model, Figure 1.

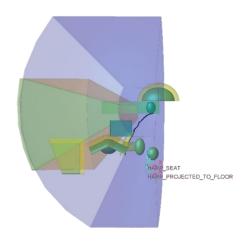


Figure 1: Highly Reclined Seating (HRS): Driver CAD Accommodation Model

2.1. INTENDED USE

The HRS: Driver CAD accommodation model described in this verification report is being developed to address the need of certain vehicles to have a reduced vehicle profile, requiring the crew to sit in a more reclined position, and where the crew performs most of the tasks fully under-armor.

The HRS: Driver CAD accommodation model is intended to provide the composite boundaries representing the body of the defined user population, including the effects of body size, protective equipment and gear. In particular, the accommodation boundaries indicate the adjustment range needed for vehicle controls and the resulting positions for the equipped user population's eyes, helmet, torso, elbows, knees and boots. Clearances between the user and surrounding interior vehicle surfaces have been added per MIL-STD-1472 (e.g. head clearance required from head (helmet) to vehicle roof line). Crew field of view to displays is developed using a combination of MIL-STD-1472 and SAE Recommended Practice J1050 [13] applied to the eyellipse, the geometric entity that describes the distribution of the user's eye locations.

It should be noted that CAD accommodation models serve as a design tool and are not intended to replace, but rather complement, Human Factors Engineering (HFE) assessment tools.

2.2. M&S OVERVIEW

The HRS: Driver CAD accommodation model is a statistical model created utilizing data collected from Soldiers at Fort Hood, Texas, and is documented in the report *Development of Driver Posture Prediction and Accommodation Models for Military Vehicles: Fixed-Eye-Point, Out-of-Hatch, and Highly Reclined Driver Configurations* [10]





completed by the University of Michigan Transportation Research Institute (UMTRI). Two additional studies were conducted at UMTRI in 2021-2022 and 2023. The first study from 2021-2022 expanded the range of seat back angles for greater recline. The study included seat back angles from 40 to 70 degrees and varying hip locations (full rearward, full forward, and sitter-selected). The second study in 2023 reviewed a prototype Molded Contour Seat (MCS) to add to the model [9]. The CAD version of the model, created using PTC Creo® 3D CAD software, is a stand-alone geometric reproduction of the output found in the UMTRI Microsoft Excel spreadsheet.

Model inputs are used to define both the occupant population and vehicle environment (see Table 1). Occupant inputs include the definition of the target design population (a subset of the Army Anthropometric Survey (ANSUR) II) [2], the ensemble (clothing and equipment worn by the user), the desired level of accommodation (for example, 90%), and the target population gender mix. Ideally, the level of accommodation will be set at the central 90% of the target design population to be consistent with MIL-STD-1472 requirements. The vehicle inputs define the seat and its position above the floor heel surface. It should be noted that the 2010 MCANSUR of U.S. Marine Corps (USMC) Personnel [3] can also be added to the model if USMC anthropometry is needed for design.

The HRS: Driver CAD accommodation model represents the posture and position variability for the entire selected target user population (e.g., central 90%, 85% male). The model can guide vehicle designers in creating an optimized workspace for the user. The CAD accommodation model, along with additional added space claims for human factors, can be used to visualize MIL-STD-1472 requirements. This eliminates the concern of inconsistent application of the MIL-STD by vehicle designers when creating the occupant workspace [14].

2.3. M&S APPLICATION

The use of the HRS: Driver CAD accommodation model provides the opportunity to apply Human Systems Integration (HSI) very early in the acquisition process. The model can be utilized during the Material Solution Analysis Phase prior to Milestone (MS)A and up through and including MSB. Past programs have not actively engaged HSI until MSB or the Engineering Manufacturing and Development (EMD) Phase, resulting in significant design and cost changes.

This HRS: Driver CAD accommodation model can be used to explore possible design tradeoffs when conflicts with other design parameters exist. Vehicle designers can use the model for the following scenarios: 1) during the concept and design phase of new acquisition programs, 2) while upgrading existing ground vehicle platforms, and 3) for assessing a commercial off-the-shelf (COTS) system. Human factors engineers could benefit by working with vehicle designers to perform virtual assessments in CAD when there is not enough time and/or funding to translate vehicle models into assessment software compatible formats and perform detailed human figure modeling.

2.3.1. Model Origin

The seat Human Accommodation Reference Point (HARP) is the origin for the HRS: Driver CAD accommodation model, Figure 2. The HARP is a reference point for predicting human posture and position with respect to the seat. The HARP is defined and measured using the ISO 5353 SIP device and the associated procedures presented in UMTRI-2014-33 [11]. All outputs are determined with respect to the HARP.





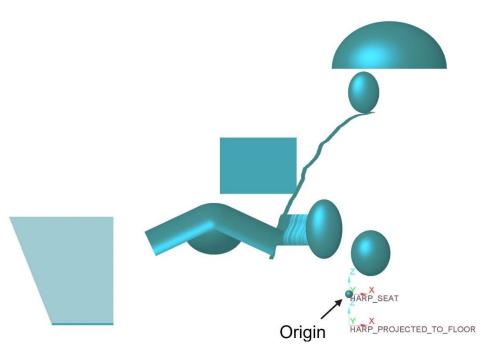


Figure 2: HRS: Driver CAD Model Origin

2.3.2. Model Inputs

The HRS: Driver accommodation model requires eight inputs, listed in Table 1:

Table 1: Highly Reclined Seating (HRS): Driver CAD Accommodation Model Inputs and Definitions

Model Input	Description		
Target Accommodation	The percentage of the target design population to be accommodated.		
	The occupants not accommodated are evenly split between the smaller		
	and larger extremes of the population. In MIL-STD-1472 (2020), the		
	accommodation target has been set at 90%.		
Fraction Male	The percentage of males in the defined target design population.		
Ensemble	Clothing and equipment available for selection in the model:		
	• $^{1}PPE = ACU + IOTV + ACH$		
	• ² ENC = ACU + PPE + Rifleman, minus the hydration pack		
	• MSV (plates) = ACU + MSV, with plates + ACH		
	• MSV (no plates) = ACU + MSV, without plates + ACH		
Seat Type	Seats for which data were gathered:		
	 UMTRI = generic or unknown seat 		
	 MCS = Molded Contour Seat 		
Human Accommodation	The seat height as measured above the heel rest surface.		
Reference Point (HARP)			



HARP Location	Where HARP is measured on seat (i.e., position of the hips):
	 Rearward
	 Forward
	Use forward for seat back angles of 40 degrees or more.
Seat Back Angle	Lower support surface of the seat back measured from vertical.
Head Support	Whether head support is used.

¹ Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), Advanced Combat Uniform (ACU), Improved Outer Tactical Vest (IOTV) that included Enhanced Small Arms Protective Insert (ESAPI) plates, Enhanced Side Ballistic Inserts (ESBI), and Advanced Combat Helmet (ACH).

2.3.3. Model Outputs – Occupant Composite Body Boundaries and Adjustment Ranges

The primary model outputs include the occupant population boundaries for helmet, torso, elbows, knees, and boots; eye locations; and the resulting adjustment ranges for the yoke and pedal. Model outputs are described below in Table 2 and shown in **Error! Reference source not found.**.



² Encumbered (ENC), Rifleman Ensemble defined in the Soldier Load Configurations in Ground Vehicles [6] and Seated Soldier Study [12].



Table 2: HRS: Driver CAD Model Accommodation Boundary Outputs and Definitions

Model Output Description		
Eyellipse	The eyellipse (a contraction of the words "eye" and "ellipse") depicts the distribution of occupant eye	
	locations in the vehicle.	
Helmet Boundary	The helmet boundary depicts the distribution of target	
	design population helmet locations in the vehicle. In this	
	model, the Advanced Combat Helmet (ACH) is used.	
	The helmet boundary has a tangent cutoff characteristic	
	and is used to determine or set clearances to the vehicle	
	ceiling and nearby equipment.	
Elbow Boundary, Dynamic	This elbow boundary depicts the distribution of occupant	
	elbow locations when hands are on the steering	
	mechanism (i.e., in a driving posture).	
Elbow Boundary, Resting	This elbow boundary depicts the distribution of occupant	
	elbow locations when not performing tasks (i.e., in a	
	relaxed posture).	
Torso Boundary PPE	The torso boundary depicts the distribution of user	
	torsos, including the effects of ensemble.	
Yoke (Steering Mechanism) Travel Range	The yoke travel range depicts the amount of adjustment	
	(fore/aft and up/down) needed to accommodate the	
	desired percentage of the user population.	
Knee Boundary, including Leg and Thigh	The knee boundary with leg and thigh depicts the top,	
	forward, and lateral distribution of the resting knee	
D 11E CAT	locations in vehicle.	
Pedal Fore-aft Adjustment	The pedal location travel depicts the fore-aft range of	
D (D 1	preferred pedal positions relative to the HARP location.	
Boot Boundary	The boot contour is based on placing an estimated 95th	
	percentile male boot at the front end of the calculated	
	pedal location travel. The contour takes into account the	
	seat height via the leg angle, so the boot is assumed to be	
	on a pedal or footrest holding it perpendicular to the leg.	



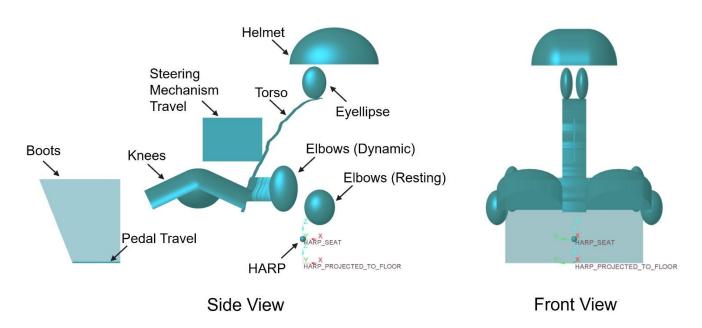


Figure 3: HRS: Driver CAD Model Composite Body Boundaries and Adjustment Ranges

2.3.4. Model Outputs – Occupant Clearances Based on MIL-STD-1472

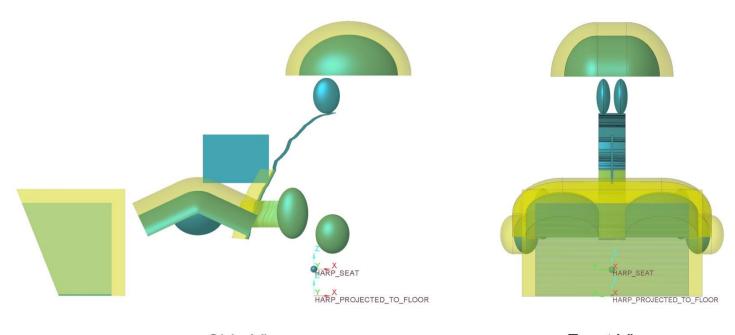
Occupant clearance zones based on MIL-STD-1472 are included for the vehicle designer to utilize when creating the occupant workspace. Clearances consist of an additional 2-inch space claim required between the body boundaries and the vehicle environment. Model outputs are described below in Table 3 and shown in Figure 4.

Table 3: HRS: Driver CAD Model Clearance Outputs and Definitions

Model Output	Description	
Clearance, Helmet	The helmet clearance consists of an additional 2 inches	
	of space claim between the helmet boundary and the	
	vehicle ceiling and nearby equipment.	
Clearance, Abdomen The abdominal clearance consists of an addi		
	inches of space claim between the equipped seated	
	occupant and the steering mechanism.	
Clearance, Knee with Leg and Thigh	The knee, leg, and thigh clearance consists of an	
	additional 2 inches of space claim between the knees and	
	any surrounding components such as doors, consoles and	
	racks. The space between the legs is included in the	
	clearance zone.	



Model Output	Description	
Clearance, Elbow	The elbow clearance consists of an additional 2 inches of	
	lateral space claim between the elbows and nearby	
	vehicle structures such as door trim. Clearance is	
	provided for both driving and resting elbow boundaries.	
Clearance, Boots	The boot clearance consists of an additional 2 inches of	
	space claim between the boots and any surrounding	
	components such as a center console or door trim. The	
	space between the boots is included in the clearance	
	zone.	



Side View Front View

Figure 4: HRS: Driver CAD Model Clearance Zones

2.3.5. Model Outputs - Direct Field of View Based on MIL-STD-1472 and SAE J1050

The direct field of view has been divided into primary, secondary, and tertiary zones. The zones were developed with DAC and UMTRI using a combination of vertical and horizontal visual fields described in MIL-STD-1472 and SAE J1050. When members of a population have different eye points, tangents to the eyellipse are used to determine field of view [4]. Model outputs are described below in Table 4 and shown in Figure 5.





Table 4: HRS: Driver CAD Model Vision Zone Outputs and Definitions

Model Output	Description	
Vision Zone, Primary	The primary vision zone indicates space viewable by all	
-	occupants from at least one eye using a minimum of	
	"easy" eye rotation. Combining the limits of MIL-STD-	
	1472 and SAE J1050, "easy" eye rotation is defined	
	laterally as 15 degrees side-to-side from the occupant's	
	centerline and vertically as +15/-30 degrees from	
	horizontal [4].	
Vision Zone, Secondary	The secondary vision zone includes both "easy" eye	
	rotation and "easy" head turn. Combining the limits of	
	MIL-STD-1472 and SAE J1050, "easy" eye rotation and	
	"easy" head turn is defined laterally as 60 degrees side-	
	to-side from the occupant's centerline (15 degrees eye +	
	45 degrees head) and vertically as +15/-30 degrees from	
	horizontal (eye rotation only) [4].	
Vision Zone, Tertiary	The tertiary vision zone includes both "max" eye rotation	
	and "max" head turn. Combining the limits of MIL-STD-	
	1472 and SAE J1050, "max" eye rotation and "max"	
	head turn is defined laterally as 95 degrees side-to-side	
	from the occupant's centerline (35 degrees eye + 60	
	degrees head) and vertically as +45 degrees/-65 degrees	
	from horizontal (eye rotation only).	
Vision Zone, Screen Adjustment	The vision zone for screen adjustment allows for	
	horizontally directed vison to the center of a screen	
	around a 180-degree arc centered on the neck pivot. Each	
	member of the population will have a viewing distance of	
	15 to 20 inches if the entire zone is utilized.	





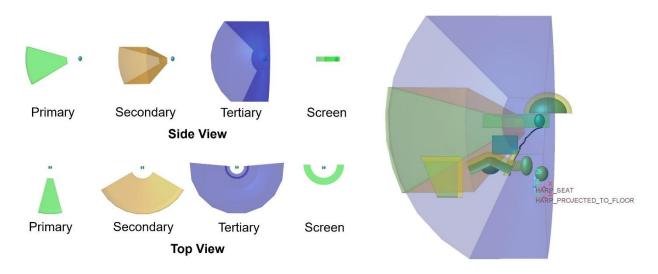


Figure 5: HRS: Driver CAD Model Vision Zones

2.3.6. Model Outputs - Manikin Placement

Using the same data underlying the creation of the accommodation boundaries, boundary manikins representing the anthropometric extremes of vehicle workstation design are placed in their nominal positions. This is helpful in understanding how specific individuals in the population fit into the vehicle and aids visualization for those unfamiliar with the accommodation boundaries [4]. Model outputs are described below in Table 5 and shown in Figure 6.

Table 5: HRS: Driver CAD Model Manikin Posture and Position Output and Definitions

Model Output	Description
Boundary Manikin Posture and Position	The boundary manikin posture and position output
	predicts position and torso posture for a family of
	simulated drivers based on the vehicle configuration and
	the anthropometric inputs of stature, body weight, and
	erect sitting height.









Side View Front View

Figure 6: HRS: Driver CAD Model Manikin Posture and Position

2.4. VERIFICATION SCOPE

This report documents the verification of the HRS: Driver CAD accommodation model, including the activities, results, and recommendations that were gathered during the verification effort. This report will be managed by the DEVCOM GVSC accommodation model Project Lead and will be used to support any future enhancements to the HRS: Driver CAD accommodation model

Verification of the model was completed on 03 January 2025 by the Verification Agents listed in Table 9, Section 7. DEVCOM GVSC led the verification effort and requested review, feedback, and concurrence from the key participants listed in Table 9, Section 7.

The goal of verification was to evaluate the PTC Creo® 3D CAD version of the HRS: Driver CAD accommodation model, per the following:

- 1) Determine if the accommodation boundaries calculated by the GVSC CAD model match those calculated by the UMTRI Microsoft Excel spreadsheet *HRS_Accommodation_Models.28*, 2024-10-08 [8]
- 2) Determine if the clearance zones calculated by the GVSC CAD model match the Subject Matter Expert (SME) interpretation of MIL-STD-1472 [5]





- 3) Determine if the direct fields of view (primary, secondary, and tertiary) calculated by the GVSC CAD model match the SME interpretation of MIL-STD-1472 [5] and SAE J1050 [13]
- 4) Determine if the hip and eye points calculated by the GVSC CAD model match those calculated by the UMTRI Microsoft Excel spreadsheet *Highly Reclined Posture Prediction.11*, 2022-09-28 [8]

3. REQUIREMENTS AND ACCEPTABILITY CRITERIA

The HRS: Driver CAD accommodation model shall meet the requirements shown in Table 6 below:

Table 6: Requirements Relationship Table for Accommodation Model

#	M&S Requirement	Acceptability Criteria	Metrics/Measures
1	Model allows for a target	1.1 Target accommodation input	1.1 Representative (Pass) /
	population input (e.g. 90%)	option in model	Non-Representative (Fail)
2	Model allows for input of the	2.1 Fraction male input option in	2.1 Representative (Pass) /
	population gender mix (e.g. 85%	model	Non-Representative (Fail)
	Male: 15% Female)		
3	Model allows for selection of	3.1 Ensemble selection of PPE in	3.1 Representative (Pass) /
	ensemble as either PPE, ENC,	model	Non-Representative (Fail)
	MSV (plates), or MSV (no plates)	3.2 Ensemble selection of ENC in	3.2 Representative (Pass) /
		model	Non-Representative (Fail)
		3.3 Ensemble selection of MSV	3.3 Representative (Pass) /
		(plates) in model	Non-Representative (Fail)
		3.4 Ensemble selection of MSV	3.4 Representative (Pass) /
		(no plates) in model	Non-Representative (Fail)
4	Model allows for selection of seat	4.1 Seat selection of UMTRI in	4.1 Representative (Pass) /
	as either UMTRI or MCS	model	Non-Representative (Fail)
		4.2 Seat selection of MCS in	4.2 Representative (Pass) /
		model	Non-Representative (Fail)
5	Model allows for input of the	5.1 HARP input option in model	5.1 Representative (Pass) /
	HARP height above heel rest		Non-Representative (Fail)
	surface		
6	Model allows for selection of	6.1 HARP selection of rearward	6.1 Representative (Pass) /
	HARP location as either rearward	in model	Non-Representative (Fail)
	or forward	6.2 Ensemble selection of	6.2 Representative (Pass) /
		forward in model	Non-Representative (Fail)
7	Model allows for input of the	7.1 Lower seat back angle input	7.1 Representative (Pass) /
	lower seat back angle	option in model	Non-Representative (Fail)
8	Model allows for input of head	8.1 Head support input option in	8.1 Representative (Pass) /
	support	model	Non-Representative (Fail)



#	M&S Requirement	Acceptability Criteria	Metrics/Measures
9	Model predicts the dimensions	9.1 Model outputs a left and right	9.1 Representative (Pass) /
	and location of the eyellipse	eyellipse for a given population	Non-Representative (Fail)
		and gender mix that adjusts with different inputs	
		9.2 CAD model matches the	9.2 Representative (Pass) /
		UMTRI spreadsheet	Non-Representative (Fail)
10	Model predicts the helmet	10.1 Model outputs a helmet	10.1 Representative (Pass) /
	contour boundary (helmet	contour for the given population	Non-Representative (Fail)
	locations) with respect to the eye	and gender mix that adjusts with	
	location and fitted to the eyellipse	different inputs	
		10.2 CAD model matches the	10.2 Representative (Pass) /
		UMTRI spreadsheet	Non-Representative (Fail)
11	Model predicts dynamic elbow	11.1 Model outputs elbow	11.1 Representative (Pass) /
	contours	contours for the given population	Non-Representative (Fail)
		and gender mix that adjusts with	
		different inputs 11.2 CAD model matches the	11.2 Parmagantative (Page) /
		UMTRI spreadsheet	11.2 Representative (Pass) / Non-Representative (Fail)
12	Model predicts resting elbow	12.1 Model outputs elbow	12.1 Representative (Pass) /
12	contours	contours for the given population	Non-Representative (Fail)
	contours	and gender mix that adjusts with	Tron representative (1 air)
		different inputs	
		12.2 CAD model matches the	12.2 Representative (Pass) /
		UMTRI spreadsheet	Non-Representative (Fail)
13	Model predicts the forward	13.1 Model outputs an abdominal	13.1 Representative (Pass) /
	abdominal boundary for PPE	boundary for the given	Non-Representative (Fail)
	ensemble	population, gender mix, and	
		Soldier equipment configuration	
		13.2 CAD model matches the	13.2 Representative (Pass) /
		UMTRI spreadsheet	Non-Representative (Fail)
14	Model predicts the steering	14.1 Model outputs a fore/aft and	14.1 Representative (Pass) /
	mechanism (e.g. steering yoke)	vertical steering mechanism travel	Non-Representative (Fail)
	travel range	window for the given population	
		and gender mix that adjusts with	
		different inputs 14.2 CAD model matches the	14.2 Representative (Pass) /
		UMTRI spreadsheet	Non-Representative (Fail)
15	Model predicts the knee contour	15.1 Model outputs a knee	15.1 Representative (Pass) /
10	with leg and thigh segment angles	ellipsoid for the given population	Non-Representative (Fail)
	based on location of resting	and gender mix that adjusts with	a september (1 un)
	occupants' knees in vehicle	different inputs	
		15.2 CAD model matches the	15.2 Representative (Pass) /
		UMTRI spreadsheet	Non-Representative (Fail)



#	M&S Requirement	Acceptability Criteria	Metrics/Measures
16	Model predicts the fore/aft pedal location for the occupants	16.1 Model outputs a fore/aft pedal travel range for the given	16.1 Representative (Pass) / Non-Representative (Fail)
	isolation for the occupants	population and gender mix that adjusts with different inputs	Tron Tepresentative (Fun)
		16.2 CAD model matches the UMTRI spreadsheet	16.2 Representative (Pass) / Non-Representative (Fail)
17	Model predicts boot contours based on location of resting occupants' boots in vehicle	17.1 Model outputs boot contours for the given population and gender mix that adjusts with different inputs	17.1 Representative (Pass) / Non-Representative (Fail)
		17.2 CAD model matches the UMTRI spreadsheet	17.2 Representative (Pass) / Non-Representative (Fail)
18	Model provides a clearance zone for the head (helmet) to roof line based on a back calculation from MIL-STD- 1472 requirements	18.1 Model outputs a 2 inch clearance zone from the top of the helmet contour that adjusts with different inputs	18.1 Representative (Pass) / Non-Representative (Fail)
19	Model provides a clearance zone for the torso, when PPE is selected, based on MIL-STD- 1472 requirements	19.1 Model outputs a 2 inch clearance zone for the torso that adjusts with different inputs	19.1 Representative (Pass) / Non-Representative (Fail)
20	Model provides a clearance zone for the knee, leg and thigh based on MIL-STD-1472 requirements	20.1 Model outputs a 2 inch clearance zone from the top and front of the knee contour and the front of the leg segment and top of the thigh (in side-view) that adjusts with different inputs	20.1 Representative (Pass) / Non-Representative (Fail)
21	Model provides a lateral clearance zone for the elbow contours based on MIL-STD-1472 requirements	21.1 Model outputs a 2 inch clearance zone laterally for the resting elbow contours that adjusts with different inputs	21.1 Representative (Pass) / Non-Representative (Fail)
22	Model provides a clearance zone for the boot based on MIL-STD-1472 requirements	22.1 Model outputs a 2 inch clearance zone from the top of the boot contour that adjusts with different inputs	22.1 Representative (Pass) / Non-Representative (Fail)
23	Model provides direct field of view (primary, secondary, and tertiary zones) based on MIL- STD-1472 and SAE J1050	23.1 Model outputs direct field of view from the eyellipse that adjusts with different inputs	23.1 Representative (Pass) / Non-Representative (Fail)
24	Model predicts screen center fore/aft and up/down adjustment range that matches the intent of MIL-STD-1472	24.1 Model outputs a fore/aft and up/down adjustment range for the center of the screen, based on the eyellipse, that adjusts with different inputs	24.1 Representative (Pass) / Non-Representative (Fail



Along with using the HRS: Driver CAD accommodation model, ground vehicle designers will use boundary manikins when creating the interior workspace. The boundary manikins are postured and positioned in CAD using equations from the posture prediction model created by UMTRI. The requirements for posture prediction are shown in Table 7 below:

Acceptability Criteria M&S Requirement Metrics/Measures 1 Model predicts the location of the 1.1 Model outputs the location of 1.1 Representative (Pass) / hip with respect to the HARP the hip with respect to the HARP Non-Representative (Fail) that matches the UMTRI spreadsheet 1.2 The manikin hip joint center 1.2 Representative (Pass) / aligns with the hip point Non-Representative (Fail) 2.1 Model outputs the location of Model predicts the location of the 2.1 Representative (Pass) / the eye with respect to the HARP eye with respect to the HARP Non-Representative (Fail) that matches the UMTRI spreadsheet 2.2 The manikin eye aligns with 2.2 Representative (Pass) / Non-Representative (Fail) the eye point

Table 7: Requirements Relationship Table for Posture Prediction of Boundary Manikins

Numerical values calculated by both the GVSC CAD model and the UMTRI Microsoft Excel spreadsheets must match within ± 0.100 inches or ± 0.100 degrees to be considered equivalent.

4. CAPABILITIES, LIMITATIONS, & ASSUMPTIONS (CLA), RISKS/IMPACTS

4.1. M&S CAPABILITIES

The HRS: Driver CAD accommodation model will provide government and industry partners with the following M&S capabilities:

- Relevant population size/shape boundaries for the user population in an occupant workspace
- Posture prediction for the identified boundary manikins
- Clearances based on interpretation of MIL-STD-1472 and HFE recommendations
- Field of View (FOV) based on interpretation of MIL-STD-1472 and SAE J1050

4.2. M&S LIMITATIONS

The HRS: Driver CAD accommodation model has limitations based on the ground vehicle requirements for the occupant workspace, as follows:

• Since little is known about highly reclined seating and what may eventually be developed to address this type of seating position, the HRS seat (in the UMTRI study) may not be representative of any particular vehicle seat intended for reclined conditions [10].





- The UMTRI seat has a flat bottom section, allowing the person to sit "forward" or "rearward" in the seat where the Molded Contour Seat (MCS) allows the person to sit "forward" in the seat [9]. Seat design influences postures and the seat contour matters, so changes to the contour from what was tested will introduce uncertainty in the accuracy of the predictions. More human measurements can eliminate this uncertainty.
- Predicts where users ideally want to posture and position themselves but does not include vehicle limitations such as low ceiling height or limited leg room.
- Model was created with a specific range of clothing and equipment kit weights and depths, so it will have to be reevaluated if the clothing and equipment kits drastically change.
- CAD accommodation models serve as a design tool and are not intended to replace, but rather complement, HFE assessment tools.

4.3. M&S ASSUMPTIONS

The development of a valid HRS: Driver CAD accommodation model is based on the following assumptions:

- The fixtures created and used by UMTRI to collect the occupant data are representative of a highly reclined seat type environment where the seat has a flat bottom section, allowing the person to sit "forward" or "rearward" for a driver or workstation with screens and hand controls.
- The Molded Contour Seat (MCS) tested to collect the occupant data is representative of a highly reclined seat type environment where the seat allows the person to sit "forward" for driver or workstations with screens and hand controls.
- Analysis methods used by UMTRI accurately predict the users' preferred posture and position.
- Position data collected in a static environment over a short period of time are reasonably similar to users' preferred postures and positions during long-duration driving.

4.4. M&S RISKS/IMPACTS

The constraints and limitations highlighted above could potentially result in an interior workspace design that is not fully optimized. This risk will be mitigated by collaborating with DEVCOM Analysis Center (DAC) HSI SMEs who complete human factors assessments on the proposed designs, COTS vehicles, and demonstrators during the acquisition process IAW AR 602-2. This assessment will be captured in documentation completed by the DAC HSI SMEs.

5. VERIFICATION TASK ANALYSIS

5.1. DATA VERIFICATION TASK ANALYSIS

No specific data verification tasks were completed because UMTRI, as the data developer, documented the methods and results of the data collection. The data and statistical techniques employed by UMTRI are appropriate for the creation of the models. Standard anthropometric data, which correlated to ANSURII data, was collected on the study participants. A whole-body laser scanner was used to record body shape in both seated and standing postures. Statistical analysis of body landmark data was conducted by UMTRI and validation of the data for the models to





predict occupant posture, as a function of vehicle factors, was completed [10]. Additional seat [9] and armor studies were conducted to add Modular Scalable Vest (MSV), "forward" vs "rearward" hip position, and extended seat back angles (up to 70 degrees from vertical) to the spreadsheet based on lessons learned during model development. The UMTRI documents capturing this work are listed below:

- Development of Driver Posture Prediction and Accommodation Models for Military Vehicles: Fixed-Eye-Point, Out-of-Hatch, and Highly Reclined Driver Configuration: Final Report UMTRI-2020-5
- HRS_Accommodation_Models.28, 2024-10-08, UMTRI Excel spreadsheet
- Highly Reclined Posture Prediction.11, 2022-10, UMTRI Excel spreadsheet
- Driving Postures in a Highly Reclined Prototype Seat. January 2023

The information provided by UMTRI was utilized to create the HRS: Driver CAD accommodation model. GVSC ACT reviewed each of UMTRI's Excel spreadsheets to verify that they aligned with the written reports and then used the information as the basis for the creation of the CAD model.

5.2. MODEL VERIFICATION TASK ANALYSIS

Model verification included a total of twelve tests, shown below in Table 8, to compare outputs from the HRS: Driver CAD accommodation model to the UMTRI *HRS_Accommodation_Models* (2024) and *Highly Reclined Posture Prediction* (2022) spreadsheets. The blue highlighted values in the table indicate which inputs were changed from the baseline tests (Test #1 and Test #8). The primary distinguishing feature between the baselines is the seat type.

Test#	Target Accommodation	Fraction Male	Ensemble	Seat Type	Seat Height (in.)	Seat Back Angle (deg.)	HARP Location	Head Support	R emarks
1	90%	85%	PPE	UMTRI	3.9 (100 mm)	30	Rearward	No	Baseline test
2	90%	85%	PPE	UMTRI	5.9 (150 mm)	40	Rearward	No	Vary seat height and back angle
3	90%	85%	PPE	UMTRI	5.9 (150 mm)	40	Forward	No	Correct for HARP location
4	90%	85%	PPE	UMTRI	5.9 (150 mm)	40	Forward	Yes	Provide head support
5	90%	85%	PPE	UMTRI	7.9 (200 mm)	50	Forward	No	Vary seat height and back angle
6	90%	85%	ACU	UMTRI	7.9	50	Forward	No	Vary ensemble
7	90%	85%	MSV(no plates)	UMTRI	7.9	50	Forward	No	- A3
8	90%	85%	ENC	UMTRI	7.9	50	Forward	No	1
9	90%	85%	PPE	MCS	7.9	50	Forward	No	Change seat; MCS baseline
10	90%	85%	MSV(no plates)	MCS	7.9	50	Forward	No	Vary ensemble
11	95%	85%	PPE	MCS	7.9	50	Forward	No	Increase accommodation level
12	90%	50%	PPE	MCS	7.9	50	Forward	No	Rebalance gender mix

Table 8: HRS: Driver CAD Model Test Matrix

All tests are compared back to their respective baselines. General observed trends are as follows:

- With increased seat height, knees (including thighs and shins) and the boot contour adjust in shape
- Moving the HARP forward increases the effective seat back angle
- The addition of a head support moves the eyes rearward and affects vertical position
- Composite body boundaries adjust with respect to chosen ensemble





- With increased Target Accommodation, composite body boundaries increase in volume and Vision Zones decrease
- Geometry for composite body boundaries decreases in volume with a smaller proportion of males

Results from the above tests have been reported both in terms of passing or failing the requirements and acceptability criteria presented previously in Section 3 and a comparison of calculated numerical results between the GVSC CAD and UMTRI spreadsheets. Please refer to Appendix B – Requirements and Acceptability Criteria Results.

6. VERIFICATION RECOMMENDATIONS

Team consensus from the verification package review is that the HRS: Driver CAD accommodation model passed verification with no outstanding issues requiring corrective action. There are no recommendations from the team for the model.

7. KEY PARTICIPANTS

Table 9 identifies the participants involved in the verification effort, including their roles and responsibilities.

Verification **Description** Responsible M&S **Function** M&S The organization that has primary Frank J. Huston II, GVSC ACT responsibility for M&S planning and Gale. L. Zielinski, GVSC ACT Proponent management that includes development, verification and validation, configuration management, maintenance, use of the model or simulation, and others as appropriate. A Government entity. The individual, group, or organization M&S User Mark D. Shafer, GVSC GVSP that uses the results or products from a Eric S. Paternoster, GVSC PIF specific application of the model or HSI SMEs. DEVCOM DAC simulation. **Government Contractors** The organization designated by the Verification Frank J. Huston II, GVSC ACT M&S proponent to perform verification Gale L. Zielinski, GVSC ACT Agent of a model, simulation, or federation of M&S.

Table 9: Key Participants for HRS: Driver CAD Model Verification Effort



Verification	Description	Responsible M&S
Function		
M&S	The individual, group or organization	Frank J. Huston II, GVSC ACT
Developer	responsible for developing or	Matthew P. Reed, Ph.D, UMTRI
	modifying a model or simulation in	
	accordance with a set of design	
	requirements and specifications.	
SMEs	Individual who, by virtue of education,	Frank J. Huston II, GVSC ACT
	training, or experience, has expertise in	Gale L. Zielinski, GVSC ACT
	a particular technical or operational	Cheryl A. Burns, DAC
	discipline, system, or process.	David A. Hullinger, DAC
		Matthew P. Reed, Ph.D, UMTRI

8. ACTUAL VERIFICATION RESOURCES EXPENDED

8.1. Verification Resources Expended

Table 10 identifies the resources used to create the HRS: Driver CAD accommodation model and complete associated activities, including verification.

Table 10: Verification Resources

Document/Deliverable	Required Resources	POC
Development of HRS Posture Prediction	M&S Developer and SME support	UMTRI
and Accommodation Models for Military		
Vehicles: Fixed-Eye-Point, Out-of-Hatch,		
and Highly Reclined Driver		
Configuration		
HRS: Driver Verification Plan	Verification Agent, M&S Developer and	GVSC ACT
	SME support	
HRS: Driver Accommodation Model	M&S Developer and SME support	GVSC ACT
Build		
HRS: Driver Accommodation Model	Verification Agent, Validation Agent,	GVSC ACT
Verification packet completed	M&S Developer and SME support	
HRS: Driver Model Release into	M&S Developer	GVSC ACT
PDMLink		
OPSEC of HRS: Driver Verification	M&S Proponent	GVSC ACT
Report and CAD Model		
Release of HRS: Driver Verification	M&S Proponent	GVSC ACT
Report and CAD Model to the GVSC	_	
public website		



8.2. ACTUAL VERIFICATION MILESTONES AND TIMELINE

Table 11 identifies the major milestone achievements in the creation of the HRS: Driver CAD accommodation model and completion of associated activities, including verification.

Table 11: Verification Milestone Timeline

Document/Deliverable	Delivery Date
Draft HRS_Accommodation_Models.5 Excel spreadsheet	May 2019
Draft Highly Reclined Posture Precition.4 Excel spreadsheet	May 2019
HRS: Driver CAD template development started	Jun 2019
HRS data applied to Government combat vehicle concepts	Aug 2019
UMTRI HRS study forming the basis for the original HRS: Driver	May 2020
accommodation model spreadsheet. Report UMTRI-2020-5	
Draft HRS_Accommodation_Model.12 Excel spreadsheet	Mar 2022
HRS: Driver CAD model Verification Plan	Apr 2022
Complete dataset and integrated model from UMTRI based on latest	Aug 2022
study data expanding on recline seatback angles	
HRS: Driver CAD model development started	Sep 2022
Final Highly Reclined Posture Precition.11 Excel spreadsheet	Oct 2022
Seat and Armor Study (SAS) (included addition of Modular Scalable	Jan 2023
Vest (MSV) to the model); data collection complete, report pending	
HRS data provided to DAC for crew space assessment of Industry	May 2023
partner vehicle demonstrator	
HRS data provided to Industry partner for vehicle demonstrator crew	Nov 2023
space development	
HRS data applied to Government combat vehicle concepts	Jan 2024
HRS data applied to Government combat vehicle crew station	Mar 2024
demonstrators	
Final HRS_Accommodation_Model.28 Excel spreadsheet	Oct 2024
HRS: Driver CAD model development complete	Nov 2024
HRS: Driver CAD model Verification complete	Jan 2025
HRS: Driver CAD Final Model Release into PDMLink	Apr 2025
Verification Report (Final)	Apr 2025

9. VERIFICATION LESSONS LEARNED

Verification of the HRS: Driver CAD accommodation model marks the fifth time that GVSC has verified such a product. Based on lessons learned from the previous verifications, the M&S Proponents and Developers determined that verifying CAD outputs against UMTRI's spreadsheet, given the number of calculations involved, would be too time intensive to complete in front of a live audience. Alternatively, a PowerPoint document (see Appendix B) was compiled for distribution to all participants. This gave participants flexibility to review the document and provide





feedback. If particular tests were of interest, the M&S developer could provide more detailed feedback and conduct a live review for the requesting party. This was the most efficient way to complete a verification without having a scheduled live verification event.





9.1. APPENDIX A – M&S DESCRIPTION

9.1.1. M&S Development and Structure

The information in this Appendix, is extracted from *Creation of the Driver Fixed Heel Point (FHP) CAD Accommodation Model for Military Ground Vehicle Design* (2016) and *Development of Driver Posture Prediction and Accommodation Models for Military Vehicles: Fixed-Eye-Point, Out-of-Hatch, and Highly Reclined Driver Configuration* (2020).

Ensuring that a given percentage of the population can sit safely and naturally while performing all required functions requires multivariate analysis methods that consider the physical dimensions of the Soldier (anthropometry) and behavioral effects (posture) in a three-dimensional space. This analysis is available for the Highly Reclined Seat position as Soldier-specific statistical population accommodation models, developed by UMTRI, that parallel long-standing SAE recommended practices used in the commercial automotive and truck domains. Because vehicle designs are developed from the early concept stages forward using CAD software, UMTRI's work has been encoded into a parametric CAD template that adjusts based on user inputs describing the Soldier population, desired accommodation level, and vehicle environment.

The primary developments that have made it possible to create a reusable CAD template representing user accommodation are UMTRI's predictive models for Soldier posture and the utilization of automated design capabilities available in many current CAD systems.

The automotive industry began introducing statistical population models into vehicle design in the 1960s to better understand various aspects of driver posture. The *Development of Driver Posture Prediction and Accommodation Models for Military Vehicles: Fixed-Eye-Point, Out-of-Hatch, and Highly Reclined Driver Configuration* (Reed et al, 2020) was completed to capture Soldier preferred posture and position data on driver workstations with three configurations: a fixed eye point, an out-of-hatch posture with a high seat height, and highly reclined postures. HRS designs are increasingly relevant for scenarios in which users are fully under armor, completing their tasks using camera-based systems with screen displays, and where the interior space is reduced to manage vehicle profile and weight.

The UMTRI study (2020) gathered data on Soldiers at Fort Hood, Texas, September through November 2014. Soldiers were three levels of clothing and equipment including: 1) the advanced combat uniform (ACU), consisting of the Soldier's own jacket, trousers, shirt, and combat boots; 2) personal protective equipment (PPE), consisting of the ACU plus an Improved Outer Tactical Vest (IOTV), Enhanced Small Arms Protective Insert (ESAPI) plates, Enhanced Side Ballistic Inserts (ESBI), and an Advanced Combat Helmet (ACH); and 3) encumbered (ENC), consisting of the ACU and PPE, minus a hydration pack and a Tactical Assault Panel (TAP) with a Rifleman equipment kit [10].

The mockup used in the study at Fort Hood simulated a workstation with a Highly Reclined Seat. The HARP was established using the SAE J826 H-point manikin and was measured with the seat back at 30 degrees. The aft part of





the two-part seat pan was fixed in position and the angle of the forward part (under the thighs) was adjusted with the seat back angle. The height and fore-aft position of the yoke and fore-aft position of the foot plate could be adjusted manually. The upper portion of the seat back was fixed relative to the lower portion. These two sections pivoted as a unit around a location aft of the pan to provide back angle adjustment. Testing was conducted at three seat back angles (angle of the lower portion of the seat back at 30, 40, and 50 degrees to vertical). At the middle seat back angle, data were gathered with three seat heights. All data were gathered at the PPE ensemble level, except that the condition with the middle seat back angle and highest seat height was repeated with ACU only [10].

Two additional studies were conducted at UMTRI in 2021-2022 and 2023. The first study (conducted at UMTRI because of travel restrictions due to COVID) gathered data on 120 military-age men and women with a wide range of body size. These participants were measured wearing IOTV (with plates) and MSV (without plates). The study (unpublished) used a modified version of the seat used previously in the highly reclined data collection at Ft Hood. The new study expanded the range of seat back angles for greater recline up to 70 degrees and included a range of hip locations (full rearward, full forward, and sitter-selected). The second study was conducted using a prototype seat, known as a Molded Contour Seat (MCS) instead of the laboratory seat used in prior work. Fourteen military age men and women with a range of body size were measured in the MCS at a range of back angles wearing the same ensembles. The study quantified postures for comparison with data from prior studies and determined participant preferences for upper back rest angle [9].

The final valid ranges for the model developed from the different studies mentioned above include the following:

- HARP above heel rest surface 100 to 200 mm, +/- 50mm (~4 to 8 inches)
- Lower seat back angle range of the model using the UMTRI seat is from 30 to 70 deg, +/- 5 deg
- Lower seat back angle range of the model using the MCS seat is from 50 to 70 deg, +/- 5 deg

The CAD version of the HRS: Driver CAD accommodation model was created by GVSC ACT using PTC Creo® 3D CAD software. Functionally, the foundation of the model is a stand-alone geometric reproduction of UMTRI's Microsoft Excel spreadsheets. Clearances between the Soldier population and surrounding interior vehicle surfaces were layered onto the model per the intent of MIL-STD-1472, along with direct vision zones and a display zone that incorporates concepts from both MIL-STD-1472 and SAE Recommended Practice J1050, *Describing and Measuring the Driver's Field of View*, 2009. To aid in understanding how workstation design affects individuals, boundary manikins representing the anthropometric extremes for workstation design were placed in their predicted postures.

After building a static version of the accommodation model (i.e., a single instance of the possible combinations of Soldier population, desired accommodation level, and vehicle environment inputs), the process of automating the model began. This was done using a tool within Creo known as Pro/PROGRAM. Most CAD users already take advantage of the parametric nature of today's design software. For example, depending on how a model is constructed, simple changes can be propagated throughout by delving into a model's geometry and modifying dimensions. Pro/PROGRAM takes this concept a step further and allows for control of a model from outside the model tree, using relations and rules. End users of the HRS: Driver CAD accommodation model are able to modify





a list of parameters that are tied to the underlying geometry. Logical expressions are used to determine which portions of the Pro/PROGRAM code to execute for a given set of input values.

UMTRI's spreadsheets provide the values necessary to reproduce the relatively simple geometric elements comprising the accommodation boundaries (e.g. centroids and axis lengths for several ellipsoids). It was possible to encode the equations from UMTRI's spreadsheets into Creo without modification or the need for further calculations, with two notable exceptions. Because the majority of human anthropometric dimensions are normally distributed, the standard normal cumulative distribution function (CDF) is used throughout UMTRI's work to determine values at the desired level of accommodation. Creo does not contain an equivalent to Microsoft Excel's NORM.DIST function, so the following logistic approximation, having a maximum error of 0.00014 at $z = \pm 3.16$, was used instead [1].

$$F(z) \sim \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(0.07056*z^3 + 1.5976*z)}}$$

The second exception involves the positioning of manikins. UMTRI provides coordinates of body landmarks with respect to the geometric origin of the accommodation model (i.e., the HARP) sufficient to locate the hips, torso articulation, and head. To place these coordinates into the reference systems of the boundary manikins (an axis system located between the hips of each manikin and aligned with the torso) and calculate the joint angles needed to position the limbs in three-dimensional space, Euclidean transformations for both translation and rotation were used.

9.1.2. M&S Use History

The HRS: Driver CAD accommodation model has been applied for vehicle concepting and crew demonstrator development starting in 2021 to present day. Since this is the fifth model in a suite of CAD accommodation models, there was not a concern that the opportunity did not present itself to apply the model early in the development process. The development of the final model was an iterative process between the CAD M&S Developer and UMTRI to add and refine features.

9.1.3. Configuration Management

GVSC ACT will manage any changes to the HRS: Driver CAD accommodation model and upload the latest version.

The HRS: Driver CAD accommodation model is released in PDMLink at the following location:

Libraries > STANDARD CAD TEMPLATE LIBRARY, 19207 > Accommodation

The following top assemblies have been released:

12702073 GVSC HIGHLY RECLINED SEATING DRIVER

Questions related to the CAD model development and application should be sent to:

DEVCOM GVSC Advanced Concepts Team





6501 E. 11 Mile Road Bldg. 200, FCDD-GVR-MSS MS 207 Warren, MI 48397-5000

Gale L. Zielinski (Project Lead) Frank J. Huston II (Model Developer) E-mail: gale.zielinski2.civ@army.mil E-mail: frank.j.huston.civ@army.mil

9.2. APPENDIX B – REQUIREMENTS AND ACCEPTABILITY CRITERIA RESULTS

The requirements and acceptability criteria results for accommodation and posture prediction are shown below in Table 12 and Table 13, respectively. Metrics are noted as pass or fail. None of the metrics produced a failing result, so no corrective action plans are required.

Table 12: Accommodation Model Requirements Results

#	M&S Requirement	Acceptability Criteria	Metrics/Measures
1	Model allows for a target	1.1 Target accommodation input	1.1 Representative (Pass) /
	population input (e.g. 90%)	option in model	Non-Representative (Fail)
2	Model allows for input of the	2.1 Fraction male input option in	2.1 Representative (Pass) /
	population gender mix (e.g. 85% Male : 15% Female)	model	Non-Representative (Fail)
3	Model allows for selection of	3.1 Ensemble selection of PPE in	3.1 Representative (Pass) /
	ensemble as either PPE, ENC,	model	Non-Representative (Fail)
	MSV (plates), or MSV (no plates)	3.2 Ensemble selection of ENC in	3.2 Representative (Pass) /
		model	Non-Representative (Fail)
		3.3 Ensemble selection of MSV	3.3 Representative (Pass) /
		(plates) in model	Non-Representative (Fail)
		3.4 Ensemble selection of MSV	3.4 Representative (Pass) /
		(no plates) in model	Non-Representative (Fail)
4	Model allows for selection of seat	4.1 Seat selection of UMTRI in	4.1 Representative (Pass) /
	as either UMTRI or MCS	model	Non-Representative (Fail)
		4.2 Seat selection of MCS in	4.2 Representative (Pass) /
		model	Non-Representative (Fail)
5	Model allows for input of the	5.1 HARP input option in model	5.1 Representative (Pass) /
	HARP height above the heel rest		Non-Representative (Fail)
	surface		
6	Model allows for selection of	6.1 HARP selection of rearward	6.1 Representative (Pass) /
	HARP location as either rearward	in model	Non-Representative (Fail)
	or forward	6.2 HARP selection of forward in	6.2 Representative (Pass) /
		model	Non-Representative (Fail)
7	Model allows for input of the	7.1 Lower seat back angle input	7.1 Representative (Pass) /
	lower seat back angle	option in model	Non-Representative (Fail)



supportmodelNor9Model predicts the dimensions and location of the eyellipse9.1 Model outputs a left and right eyellipse for a given population9.1	Representative (Pass) / n-Representative (Fail)
9 Model predicts the dimensions and location of the eyellipse 9.1 Model outputs a left and right eyellipse for a given population Nor	n-Representative (Fail)
and location of the eyellipse eyellipse for a given population Nor	ii-Representative (1 aii)
	Representative (Pass) /
and conder mix that adjusts with	n-Representative (Fail)
and gender mix that adjusts with	
different inputs	
9.2 CAD model matches the 9.2	Representative (Pass) /
	n-Representative (Fail)
	1 Representative (Pass) /
	n-Representative (Fail)
locations) with respect to the eye and gender mix that adjusts with	
location and fitted to the eyellipse different inputs	
	2 Representative (Pass) /
	n-Representative (Fail)
	1 Representative (Pass) /
• 1 1	n-Representative (Fail)
and gender mix that adjusts with	
different inputs	
	2 Representative (Pass) /
	n-Representative (Fail)
	1 Representative (Pass) /
	n-Representative (Fail)
and gender mix that adjusts with	
different inputs	
	2 Representative (Pass) /
	n-Representative (Fail)
	1 Representative (Pass) /
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	n-Representative (Fail)
ensemble population, gender mix, and	
Soldier equipment configuration 13.2 CAD model matches the 13.2	2 Parragantative (Page) /
	2 Representative (Pass) / n-Representative (Fail)
	1 Representative (Pass) /
	n-Representative (Fail)
travel range window for the given population	n-Representative (Fair)
and gender mix that adjusts with	
different inputs	
	2 Representative (Pass) /
	n-Representative (Fail)
	1 Representative (Pass) /
_	n-Representative (Fail)
based on location of resting and gender mix that adjusts with	ii representative (Faii)
occupants' knees in vehicle different inputs	



#	M&S Requirement	Acceptability Criteria	Metrics/Measures
		15.2 CAD model matches the	15.2 Representative (Pass) /
		UMTRI spreadsheet	Non-Representative (Fail)
16	Model predicts the fore/aft pedal	16.1 Model outputs a fore/aft	16.1 Representative (Pass) /
	location for the occupants	pedal travel range for the given	Non-Representative (Fail)
		population and gender mix that	
		adjusts with different inputs	
		16.2 CAD model matches the	16.2 Representative (Pass) /
		UMTRI spreadsheet	Non-Representative (Fail)
17	Model predicts boot contours	17.1 Model outputs boot contours	17.1 Representative (Pass) /
	based on location of resting	for the given population and	Non-Representative (Fail)
	occupants' boots in vehicle	gender mix that adjusts with	
		different inputs	
		17.2 CAD model matches the	17.2 Representative (Pass) /
		UMTRI spreadsheet	Non-Representative (Fail)
18	Model provides a clearance zone	18.1 Model outputs a 2 inch	18.1 Representative (Pass) /
	for the head (helmet) to roof line	clearance zone from the top of the	Non-Representative (Fail)
	based on a back calculation from	helmet contour that adjusts with	
	MIL-STD- 1472 requirements	different inputs	
19	Model provides a clearance zone	19.1 Model outputs a 2 inch	19.1 Representative (Pass) /
	for the torso, when PPE is	clearance zone for the torso	Non-Representative (Fail)
	selected, based on MIL-STD-	contour that adjusts with different	
	1472 requirements	inputs	
20	Model provides a clearance zone	20.1 Model outputs a 2 inch	20.1 Representative (Pass) /
	for the knee, leg and thigh based	clearance zone from the top and	Non-Representative (Fail)
	on MIL-STD-1472 requirements	front of the knee contour and the	
		front of the leg segment and top	
		of the thigh (in side-view) that	
	26.11	adjusts with different inputs	21.1
21	Model provides a lateral	21.1 Model outputs a 2 inch	21.1 Representative (Pass) /
	clearance zone for the elbow	clearance zone laterally for the	Non-Representative (Fail)
	contours based on MIL-STD-	resting elbow contours that	
	1472 requirements	adjusts with different inputs	22.1 Decrease di (D.)
22	Model provides a clearance zone	22.1 Model outputs a 2 inch	22.1 Representative (Pass) /
	for the boot based on MIL-STD-	clearance zone from the top of the	Non-Representative (Fail)
	1472 requirements	boot contour that adjusts with	
	Madalanasida dinad Call C	different inputs	22.1 Decrease (1) (Decrease (1)
23	Model provides direct field of	23.1 Model outputs direct field of	23.1 Representative (Pass) /
	view (primary, secondary, and	view from the eyellipse that	Non-Representative (Fail)
	tertiary zones) based on MIL-	adjusts with different inputs	
	STD-1472 and SAE J1050		



#	M&S Requirement	Acceptability Criteria	Metrics/Measures
24	Model predicts screen center	24.1 Model outputs a fore/aft and	24.1 Representative (Pass) /
	fore/aft and up/down adjustment	up/down adjustment range for the	Non-Representative (Fail
	range that matches the intent of	center of the screen, based on the	
	MIL-STD-1472	eyellipse, that adjusts with	
		different inputs	



Table 13: Posture Prediction Model Results

#	M&S Requirement	Acceptability Criteria	Metrics/Measures
1	Model predicts the location of the	1.1 Model outputs the location of	1.1 Representative (Pass) /
	hip with respect to the HARP	the hip with respect to the HARP	Non-Representative (Fail)
		that matches the UMTRI	
		spreadsheet	
		1.2 The manikin hip joint center	1.2 Representative (Pass) /
		aligns with the hip point	Non-Representative (Fail)
2	Model predicts the location of the	2.1 Model outputs the location of	2.1 Representative (Pass) /
	eye with respect to the HARP	the eye with respect to the HARP	Non-Representative (Fail)
		that matches the UMTRI	
		spreadsheet	
		2.2 The manikin eye aligns with	2.2 Representative (Pass) /
		the eye point	Non-Representative (Fail)





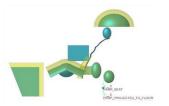
9.2.1. Test #1 – UMTRI Seat Baseline

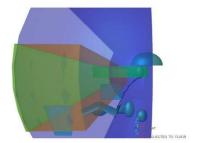
TEST #1: UMTRI SEAT BASELINE



Test#	Target Accommodation	Fraction Male	Ensemble	Seat Type	Seat Height (in.)	Seat Back Angle (deg.)	HARP Location	Head Support	Remarks
1	90%	85%	PPE	UMTRI	3.9 (100 mm)	30	Rearward	No	Baseline test







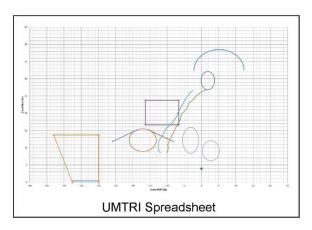


Basic Accommodation

Clearance (2.0 inches)

Vision Zones

Boundary Manikins



GVSC CAD values to agree with UMTRI spreadsheet values within ±0.100 inches

±0.100 degrees

Largest Observed Differences

Basic Accommodation:

0.004 inches

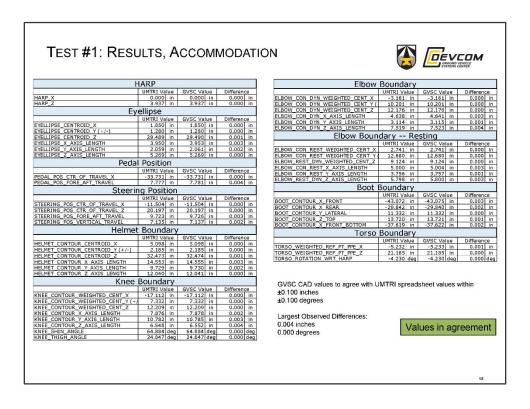
0.000 degrees

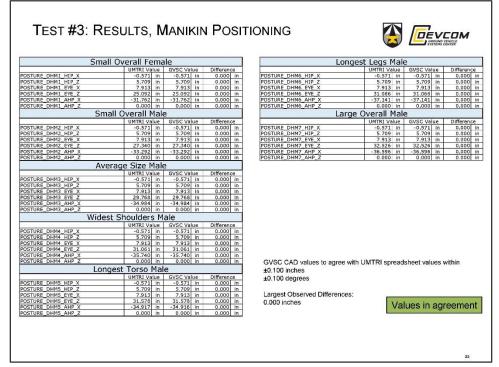
Manikin Placement:

0.000 inches

Values in agreement









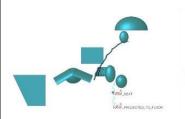


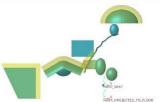
9.2.2. Test #2 – Vary Seat Height and Back Angle

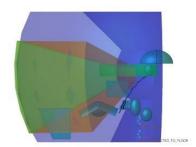
TEST #2: VARY SEAT HEIGHT AND BACK ANGLE



Test#	Target Accommodation	Fraction Male	Ensemble	Seat Type	Seat Height (in.)	Seat Back Angle (deg.)	HARP Location	Head Support	Remarks
2	90%	85%	PPE	UMTRI	5.9 (150 mm)	40	Rearward	No	Vary seat height and back angle







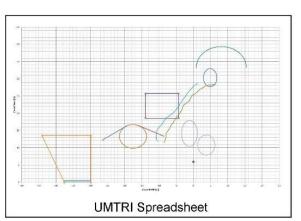


Basic Accommodation

Clearance (2.0 inches)

Vision Zones

Boundary Manikins



GVSC CAD values to agree with UMTRI spreadsheet values within

±0.100 inches

±0.100 degrees

Largest Observed Differences

Basic Accommodation:

0.004 inches

0.000 degrees

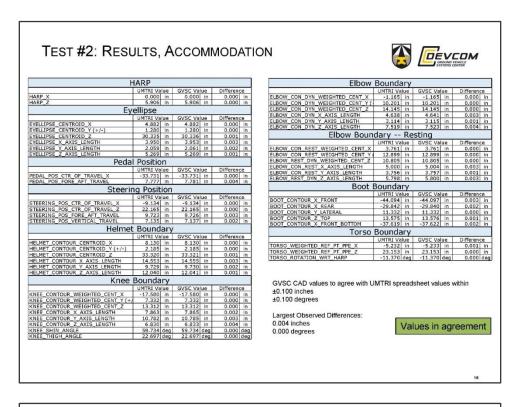
Manikin Placement:

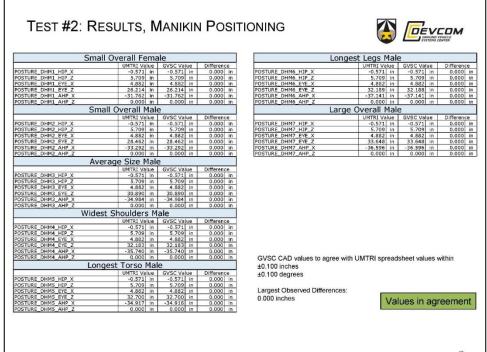
0.000 inches

Values in agreement

17









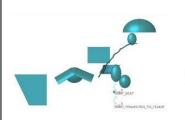


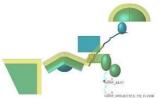
9.2.3. Test #3 – Shift Hips Forward

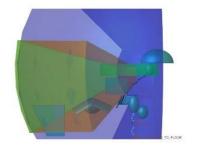
TEST #3: SHIFT HIPS FORWARD



Test#	Target Accommodation	Fraction Male	Ensemble	Seat Type	Seat Height (in.)	Seat Back Angle (deg.)	HARP Location	Head Support	Remarks
3	90%	85%	PPE	UMTRI	5.9 (150 mm)	40	Forward	No	Correct for HARP location







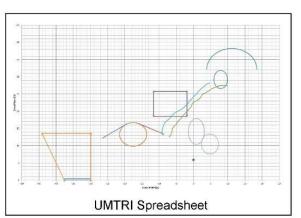


Basic Accommodation

Clearance (2.0 inches)

Vision Zones

Boundary Manikins



GVSC CAD values to agree with UMTRI spreadsheet

values within ±0.100 inches

±0.100 degrees

Largest Observed Differences

Basic Accommodation:

0.004 inches

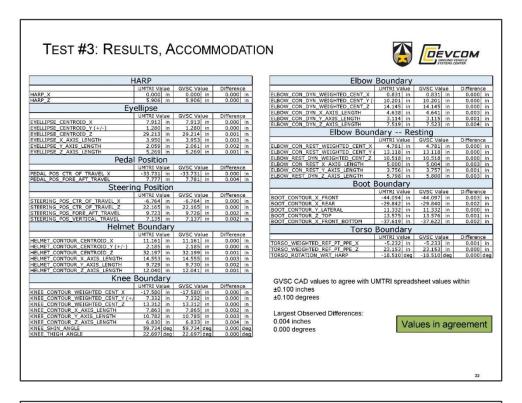
0.000 degrees

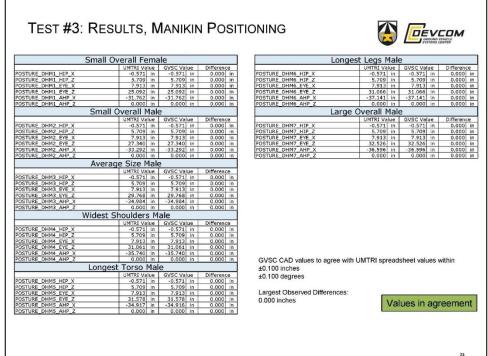
Manikin Placement:

0.000 inches

Values in agreement









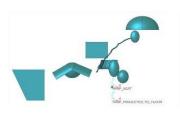


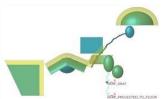
9.2.4. Test #4 – Provide Head Support

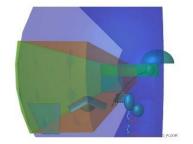
TEST #4: PROVIDE HEAD SUPPORT

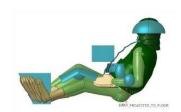


Test#	Target Accommodation	Fraction Male	Ensemble	Seat Type	Seat Height (in.)	Seat Back Angle (deg.)	HARP Location	Head Support	Remarks
4	90%	85%	PPE	UMTRI	5.9 (150 mm)	40	Forward	Yes	Provide head support







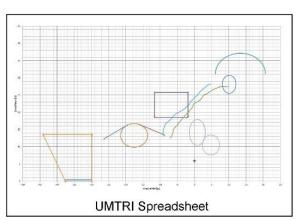


Basic Accommodation

Clearance (2.0 inches)

Vision Zones

Boundary Manikins



GVSC CAD values to agree with UMTRI spreadsheet values within

±0.100 inches

±0.100 degrees

Largest Observed Differences

Basic Accommodation:

0.004 inches

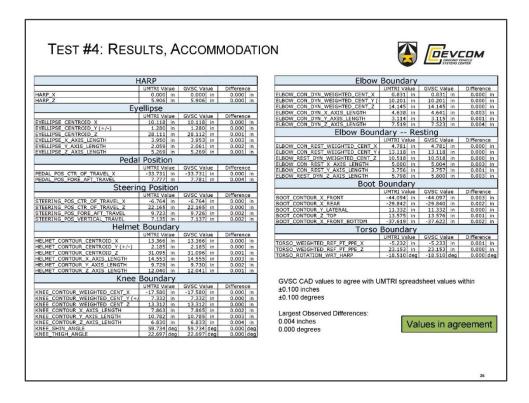
0.000 degrees

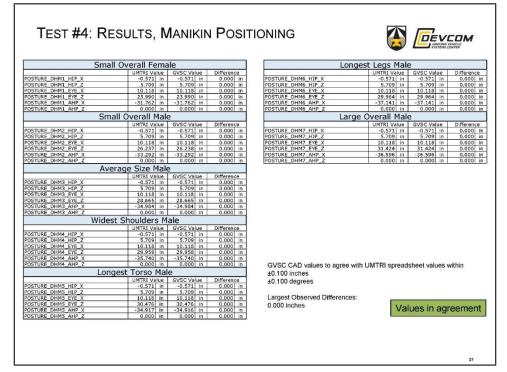
Manikin Placement:

0.000 inches

Values in agreement













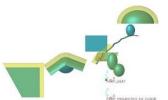
9.2.5. Test #5 – Vary Seat Height and Back Angle

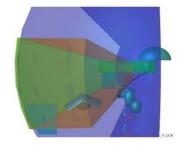
TEST #5: VARY SEAT HEIGHT AND BACK ANGLE



Test#	Target Accommodation	Fraction Male	Ensemble	Seat Type	Seat Height (in.)	Seat Back Angle (deg.)	HARP Location	Head Support	Remarks
5	90%	85%	PPE	UMTRI	7.9 (200 mm)	50	Forward	No	Vary seat height and back angle







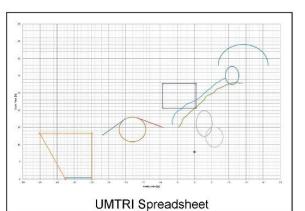


Basic Accommodation

Clearance (2.0 inches)

Vision Zones

Boundary Manikins



GVSC CAD values to agree with UMTRI spreadsheet values within

±0.100 inches

±0.100 degrees

Largest Observed Differences

Basic Accommodation:

0.004 inches

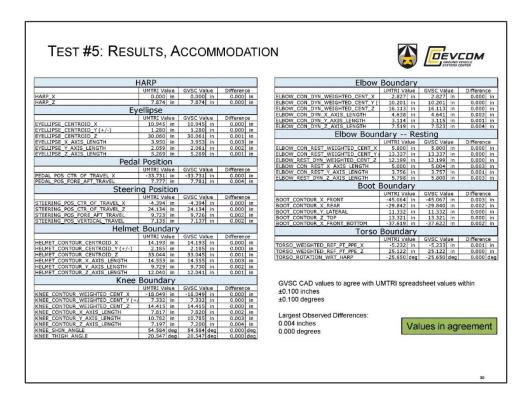
0.000 degrees

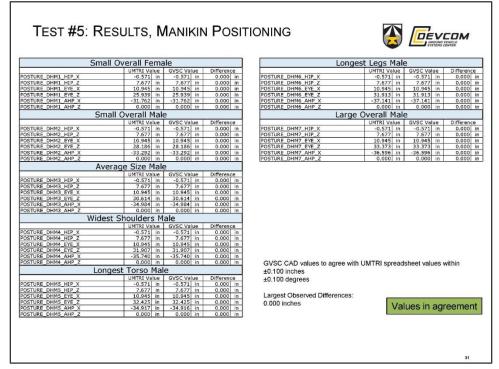
Manikin Placement:

0.000 inches

Values in agreement









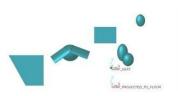


9.2.6. Test #6 – Vary Ensemble

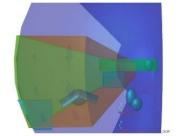
TEST #6: VARY ENSEMBLE

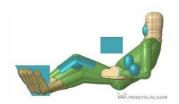


Test#	Target Accommodation	Fraction Male	Ensemble	Seat Type	Seat Height (in.)	Seat Back Angle (deg.)	HARP Location	Head Support	Remarks
6	90%	85%	ACU	UMTRI	7.9	50	Forward	No	Vary ensemble







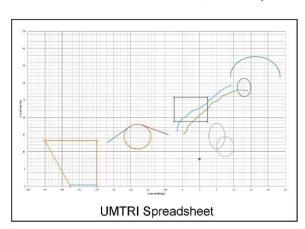


Basic Accommodation

Clearance (2.0 inches)

Vision Zones

Boundary Manikins



GVSC CAD values to agree with UMTRI spreadsheet values within ±0.100 inches ±0.100 degrees

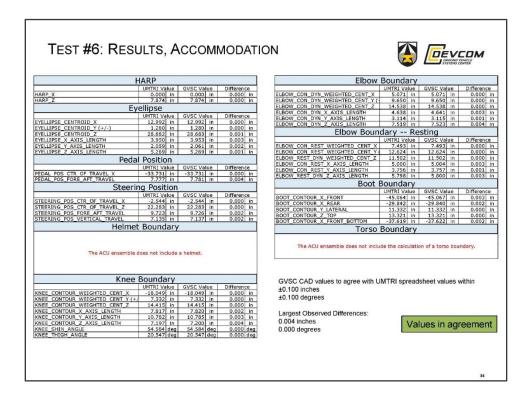
Largest Observed Differences

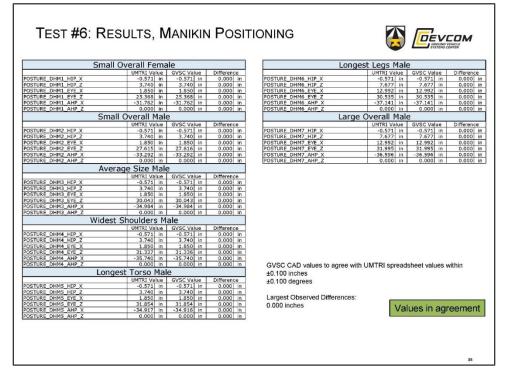
Basic Accommodation: 0.004 inches 0.000 degrees Manikin Placement:

0.000 inches

Values in agreement











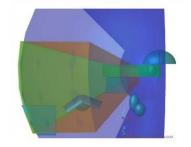
9.2.7. Test #7 – Vary Ensemble

TEST #7: VARY ENSEMBLE



Test#	Target Accommodation	Fraction Male	Ensemble	Seat Type	Seat Height (in.)	Seat Back Angle (deg.)	HARP Location	Head Support	Remarks
7	90%	85%	MSV (no plates)	UMTRI	7.9	50	Forward	No	Vary ensemble







Basic Accommodation

Clearance (2.0 inches)

Vision Zones

Boundary Manikins

UMTRI Spreadsheet

GVSC CAD values to agree with UMTRI spreadsheet values within

±0.100 inches

±0.100 degrees

Largest Observed Differences

Basic Accommodation:

0.004 inches

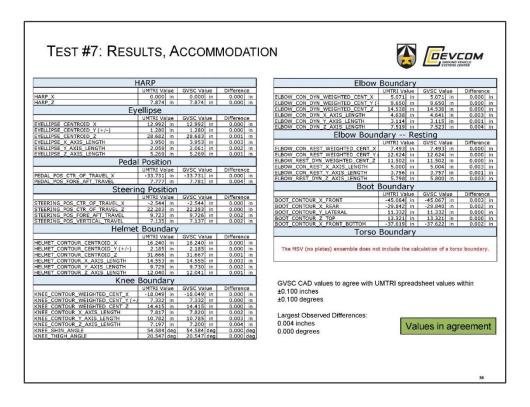
0.000 degrees

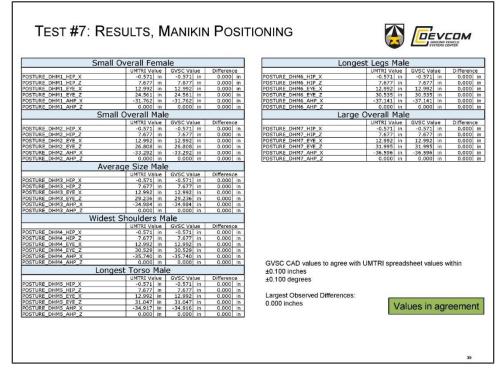
Manikin Placement:

0.000 inches

Values in agreement











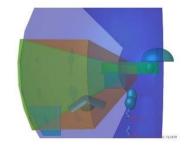
9.2.8. Test #8 – Vary Ensemble

TEST #8: VARY ENSEMBLE



Test#	Target Accommodation	Fraction Male	Ensemble	Seat Type	Seat Height (in.)	Seat Back Angle (deg.)	HARP Location	Head Support	Remarks
8	90%	85%	ENC	UMTRI	7.9	50	Forward	No	Vary ensemble





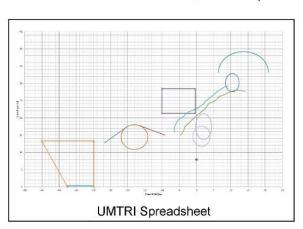


Basic Accommodation

Clearance (2.0 inches)

Vision Zones

Boundary Manikins



GVSC CAD values to agree with UMTRI spreadsheet values within

±0.100 inches

±0.100 degrees

Largest Observed Differences

Basic Accommodation:

0.004 inches

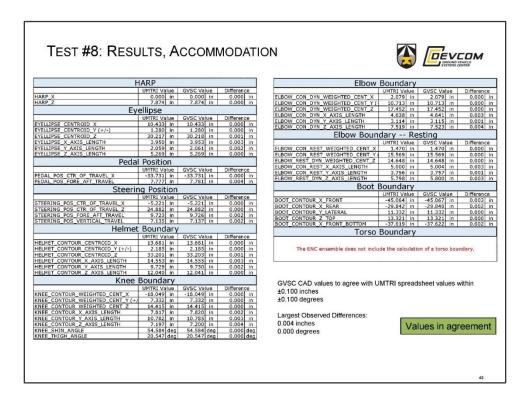
0.000 degrees

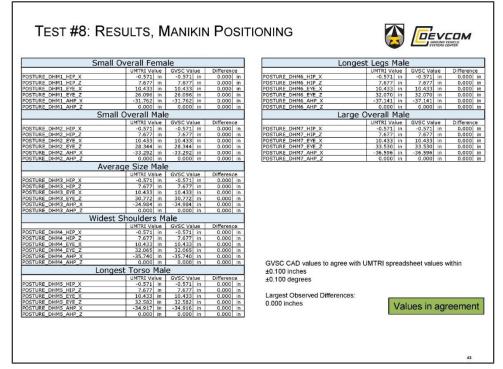
Manikin Placement:

0.000 inches

Values in agreement











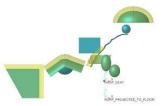
9.2.9. Test #9 – MCS Seat Baseline

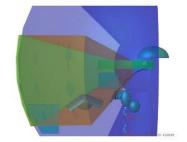
TEST #9: MCS SEAT BASELINE



Test#	Target Accommodation	Fraction Male	Ensemble	Seat Type	Seat Height (in.)	Seat Back Angle (deg.)	HARP Location	Head Support	Remarks
9	90%	85%	PPE	MCS	7.9	50	Forward	No	Change seat; MCS baseline







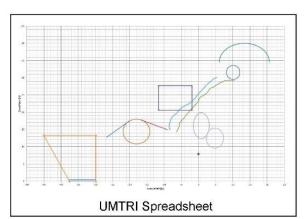


Basic Accommodation

Clearance (2.0 inches)

Vision Zones

Boundary Manikins



GVSC CAD values to agree with UMTRI spreadsheet values within

±0.100 inches

±0.100 degrees

Largest Observed Differences

Basic Accommodation:

0.004 inches

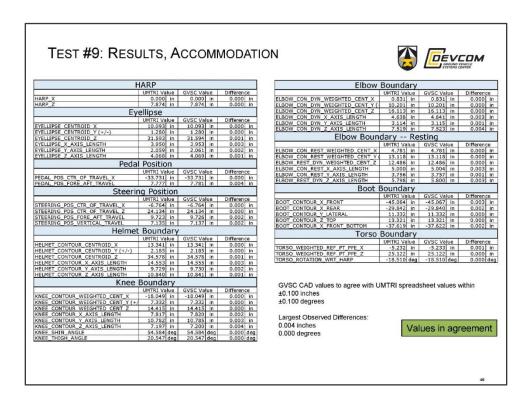
0.000 degrees

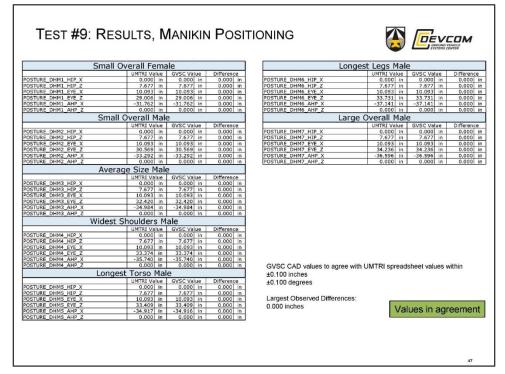
Manikin Placement:

0.000 inches

Values in agreement









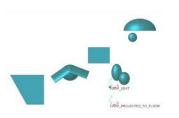


9.2.10. Test #10 – Vary Ensemble

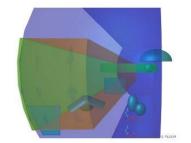
TEST #10: VARY ENSEMBLE



	Test#	Target Accommodation	Fraction Male	Ensemble	Seat Type	Seat Height (in.)	Seat Back Angle (deg.)	HARP Location	Head Support	Remarks
Г	10	90%	85%	MSV (no plates)	MCS	7.9	50	Forward	No	Vary ensemble







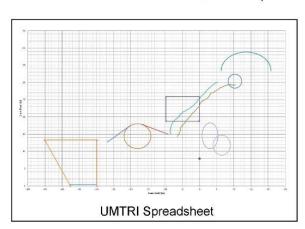


Basic Accommodation

Clearance (2.0 inches)

Vision Zones

Boundary Manikins



GVSC CAD values to agree with UMTRI spreadsheet values within ±0.100 inches ±0.100 degrees

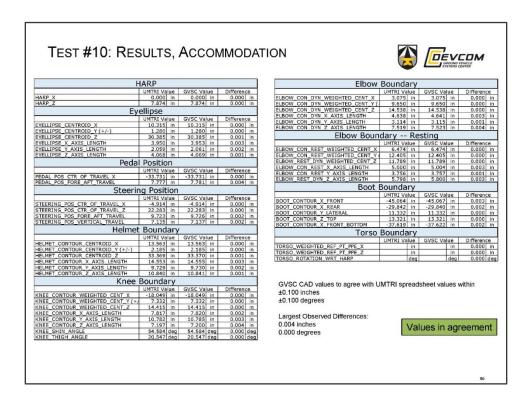
Largest Observed Differences

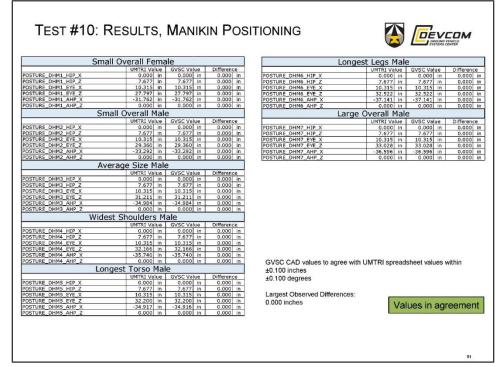
Basic Accommodation: 0.004 inches 0.000 degrees Manikin Placement:

0.000 inches

Values in agreement











9.2.11. Test #11 – Vary Target Accommodation

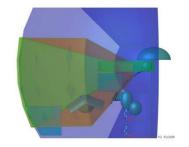
TEST #11: VARY TARGET ACCOMMODATION



Test#	Target Accommodation	Fraction Male	Ensemble	Seat Type	Seat Height (in.)	Seat Back Angle (deg.)	HARP Location	Head Support	Remarks
11	95%	85%	PPE	MCS	7.9	50	Forward	No	Increase accommodation level







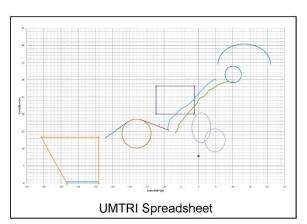


Basic Accommodation

Clearance (2.0 inches)

Vision Zones

Boundary Manikins



GVSC CAD values to agree with UMTRI spreadsheet values within

±0.100 inches

±0.100 degrees

Largest Observed Differences

Basic Accommodation:

0.010 inches

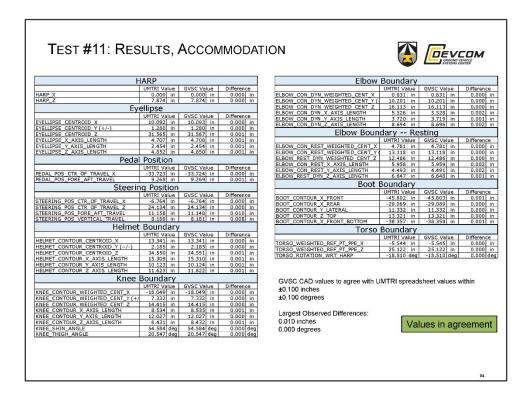
0.000 degrees

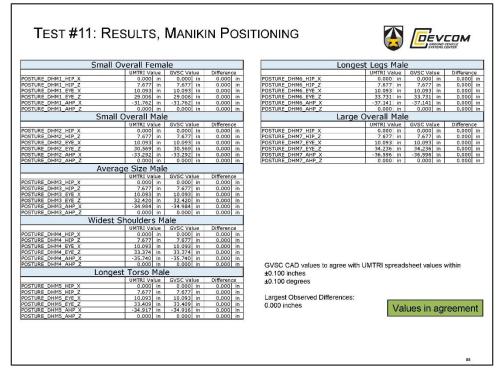
Manikin Placement:

0.000 inches

Values in agreement













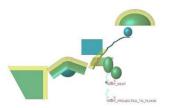
9.2.12. Test #12 – Vary Gender Mix

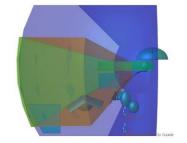
TEST #12: VARY GENDER MIX



Test#	Target Accommodation	Fraction Male	Ensemble	Seat Type	Seat Height (in.)	Seat Back Angle (deg.)	HARP Location	Head Support	Remarks
12	90%	50%	PPE	MCS	7.9	50	Forward	No	Rebalance gender mix







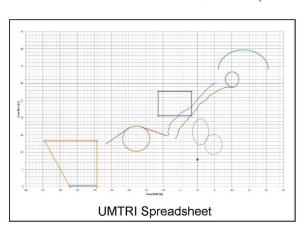


Basic Accommodation

Clearance (2.0 inches)

Vision Zones

Boundary Manikins



GVSC CAD values to agree with UMTRI spreadsheet values within ±0.100 inches ±0.100 degrees

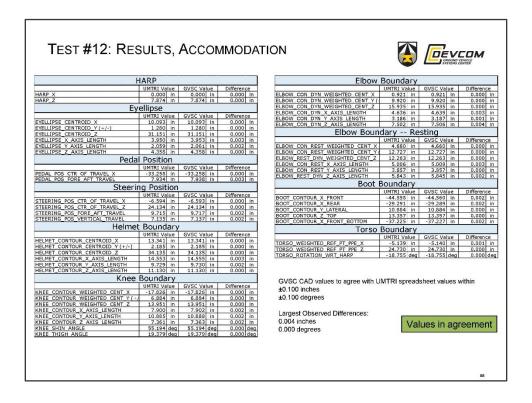
Largest Observed Differences

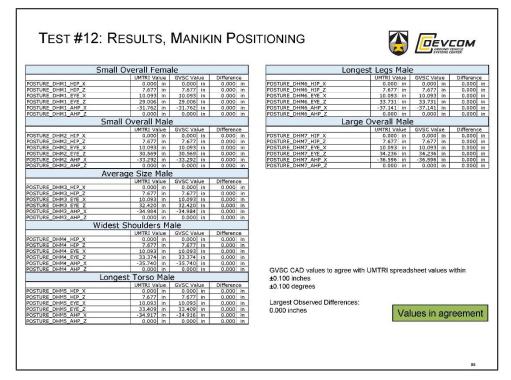
Basic Accommodation: 0.004 inches 0.000 degrees Manikin Placement:

0.000 inches

Values in agreement









9.3. APPENDIX C – REFERENCES

- [1] Bowling, S., Khasawneh, M., Kaewkuekool, S., and Rae Cho, B. (2009). "A Logistic Approximation to the Cumulative Normal Distribution." Journal of Industrial Engineering and Management, 114-127.
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 $\frac{\text{https://www.dtic.mil/document;accessionNumber=ADA634277;type=TR;searchText=2012\%20Anthropometric\%20Survey\%2}{00f\%20}$

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9.4. APPENDIX D – DISTRIBUTION LIST

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9.5. APPENDIX E – VERIFICATION PLAN

The Highly Reclined Seat (HRS) CAD Accommodation Model Verification Plan (2022) can be found on the DEVCOM GVSC website at https://gvsc.devcom.army.mil/home/what-we-do/accommodation-models/highly-reclined-seat-hrs-cad-accommodation-model-verification-plan-28apr2022v1-0-dist-a/

The reference for the final plan is below:

Zielinski, G. and Huston II, F. (2022). U.S. Army DEVCOM Ground Vehicle Systems Center (GVSC) Highly Reclined Seat (HRS) Accommodation Model Verification Plan 28Apr2022v1.

https://gvsc.devcom.army.mil/home/what-we-do/accommodation-models/highly-reclined-seat-hrs-cad-accommodation-model-verification-plan-28apr2022v1-0-dist-a/. U.S. Army DEVCOM GVSC, Warren, MI.

