



FAMU-FSU  
College of  
Engineering

# Head Armor Pro **Team 101**

Design Review #2



# Team Introduction



Saiabhinav Devulapalli  
Biomedical Engineer



Anghea Dolisca  
Biomedical Engineer



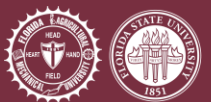
Connor Hollis  
Mechanical Engineer



Riley Stroth  
Mechanical Engineer



Maddie Valachovic  
Biomedical Engineer



# Sponsor and Advisors

DEPARTMENT OF  
**CHEMICAL & BIOMEDICAL**  
ENGINEERING



FAMU-FSU  
College of Engineering



Project Supervisor  
Dr. Stephen Arce



Project Coordinator  
Dr. Shayne McConomy



Academic Advisor  
Emily Thiel

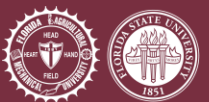
# Objective

The objective of this project is to research and design a device that will reduce the risk of concussions for athletes across all sports, with a specific focus on football players.



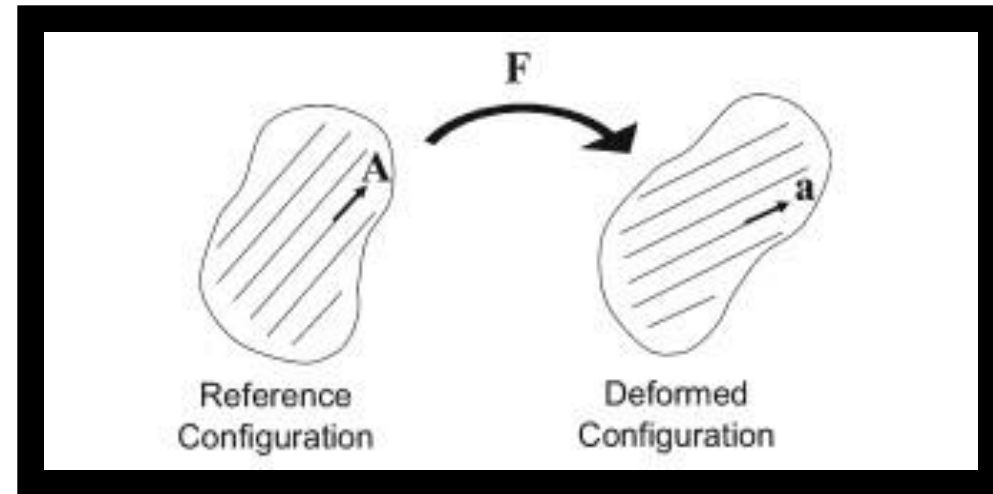
# The Problem: What is a concussion?

A dive into Stress-Strain Theory, Cavitation Theory for Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI) and its relationship to Head Injury Criterion (HIC)

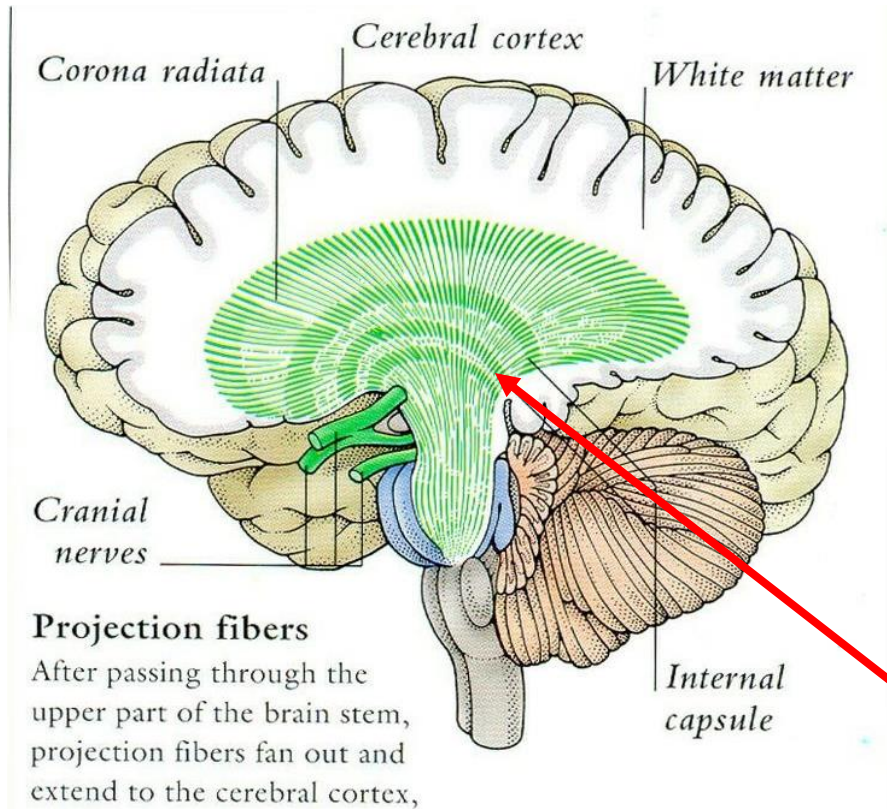


# Stress-Strain Theory

- Sudden inertial loads to the head cause injury
- Mild TBI, damage occurs at cellular and subcellular level
- Neural axons are stretched inelastically (~18%), disrupting normal biochemical processes in the cells
- This leads to impairment of the neurons cell and even death



# Stress-Strain Theory cont.



- Different areas of the brain's white matter are affected differently depending on neural fiber orientation
  - Brain is very heterogeneous
- Example: Corpus Callosum is anisotropic – can induce strains differently

Corpus  
Callosum

# Head Injury Criteria

- Helmet testing, automotive safety, and sports
- Quantifies potential head injury risk from impact
- Based on duration and severity of acceleration
- **Thresholds:**
  - HIC < 250: Low risk
  - HIC > 250: Increased risk of serious injury

$$HIC_{15} = \max \left\{ \left[ \frac{1}{t_2 - t_1} \int_{t_a}^{t_2} a(t) dt \right]^{2.5} (t_2 - t_1) \right\}$$



# Head Injury Criterion relating to Stress-Strain Theory

- The threshold of 60g+ of linear acceleration
- Force distribution of the brain affects some areas more than others
- Neural orientation plays a factor

**Table 6**  
Various local injury criteria based on pressure gradients, strains, stresses and strain rates.

Criterion	Threshold	Location of injury	Probability (%)	Application	Reference
Stress von Mises	6–11 kPa	Corpus callosum	50	Rat brain/car crash injuries	Shreiber et al. [127]
	8.4 kPa	Corpus callosum	50	Footballers (FEM)	Kleiven [77]
	>30 kPa	Brain neurological lesions	100	Motorcyclists/footballers	Willinger and Baumgartner [157]
	>16 kPa	Brain neurological lesions	50	Motorcyclists/footballers (FEM)	
Shear	8–16 kPa	Diffuse axonal injuries	100	Sheep brain	Anderson et al. [4]
	11–16.5 kPa	Diffuse axonal injuries	100	Motorcycle Accidents	Claessens et al. [27]
	>10 kPa	Mild TBI	80	Footballers (FEM)	Zhang et al. [163]
Strain $\dot{\epsilon}$ $\epsilon$ $\dot{\epsilon}, \ddot{\epsilon}$	30/s	Gray matter	50	Multiple specimens	Viano and Lovsund [148]
	10.1/s	Gray matter	50	Footballers (FEM)	Kleiven [77]
	$\epsilon > 0.2$	White matter	100	Tissue culture	Morrison et al. [95]
	$\dot{\epsilon} > 10/s$				
Shear strain	>0.24	Mild TBI	80	Footballers (FEM)	Zhang et al. [163]
Lagrangian principal strain	>0.21	Morphological injury	50	Guinea pigs	Bain and Meaney [8]
	>0.181	Electrophysiological impairment			
Cumulative strain	$\geq 0.55$	White matter	50	FEM	Takhounts et al. [138]
Intra Cranial Pressure (ICP) ICP	<173 kPa		0		
	>235 kPa	Concussion	100	Animal/human cadavers (FEM)	Ward et al. [155]
	>90 kPa	Injury (coup side)	50	Footballers (FEM)	Zhang et al. [163]
	>–76 kPa	Injury (counter coup)			
Amount of explosives 0.205 lb TNT (standoff distance 160 cm)	ICP > 235 kPa Shear stress > 16.5 kPa Principal strain > 0.22	Coup/counter coup side Brain stem	100	FEM	Chafi et al. [20]

# Cavitation Theory

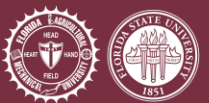
- Introduced by Dr. David Smith – inventor of Q-Collar
  - The brain and spinal column can intake 30mL of fluid
- $F = m \times a$
- "Tensile force exceeds the tensile strength of the fluid, the fluid will tear apart, producing temporary cavities."



# Cavitation Theory



# Is this phenomenon occurring inside of your head?

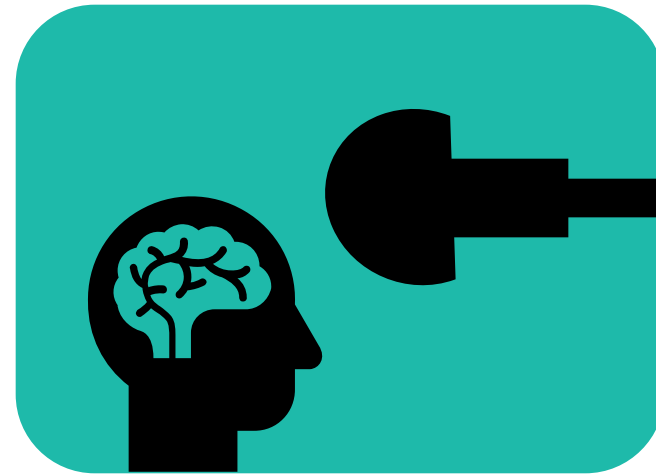
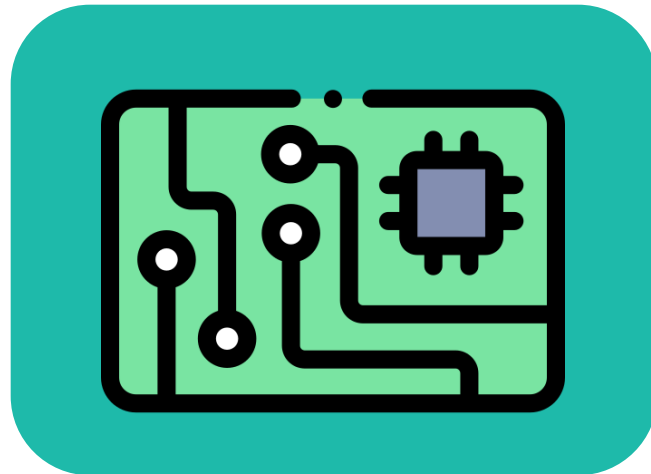
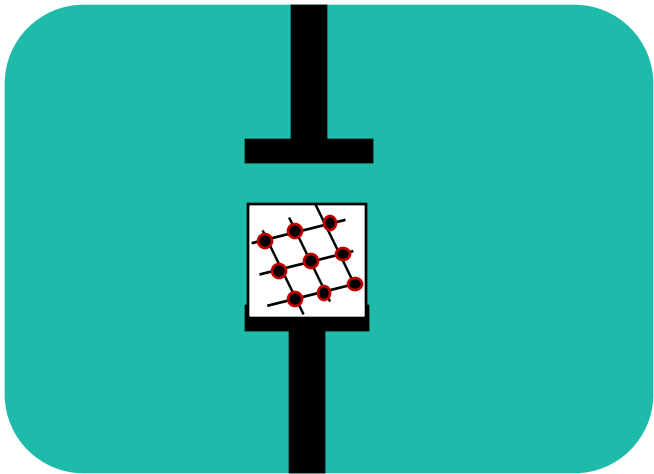


# A study done on "Guardian Caps"



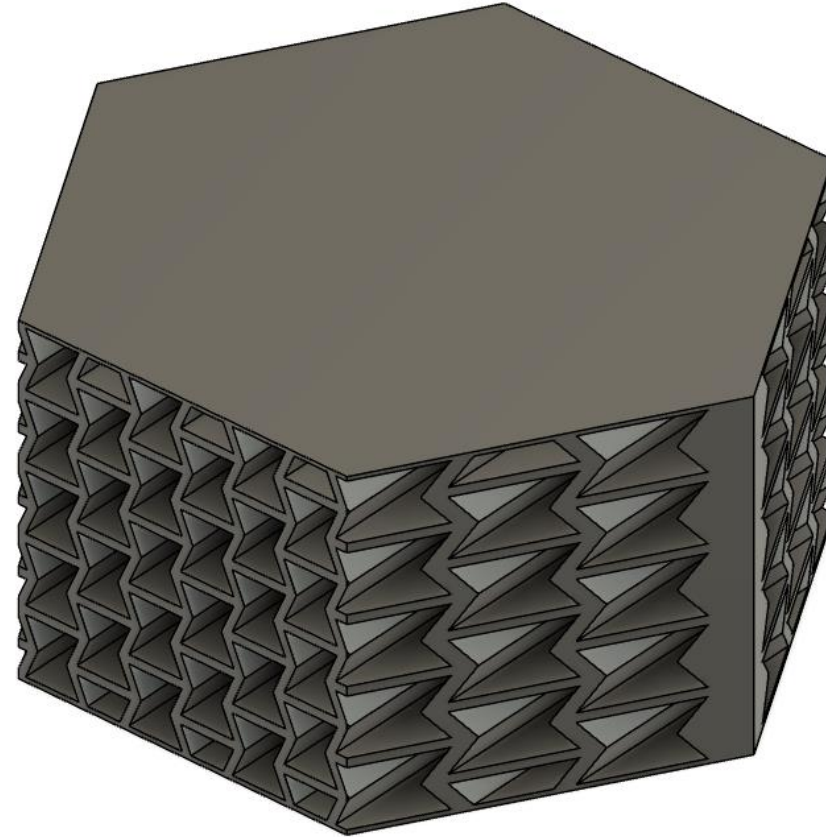
- Linear Impactor:
  - 3.5, 5.5, 7.4 (m/s)
  - 6 impact locations tested: 4 covered by padding, 2 on facemask
- HARM values (Head Acceleration Response Metric) reduced by an average of 25%, 18%, and 10% respective to the velocities

# Approach to Solving the Problem



# Auxetic Foam Design

- Auxetic Foam Characteristics-
  - Thicker when stretched
  - Compresses efficiently under force
  - **Negative Poisson's ratio**- expands perpendicular from pressure
- Hexagon with Hourglass Design
  - Flexible
  - Energy distribution
  - Resistant to shear force



# Foam Tensile Testing

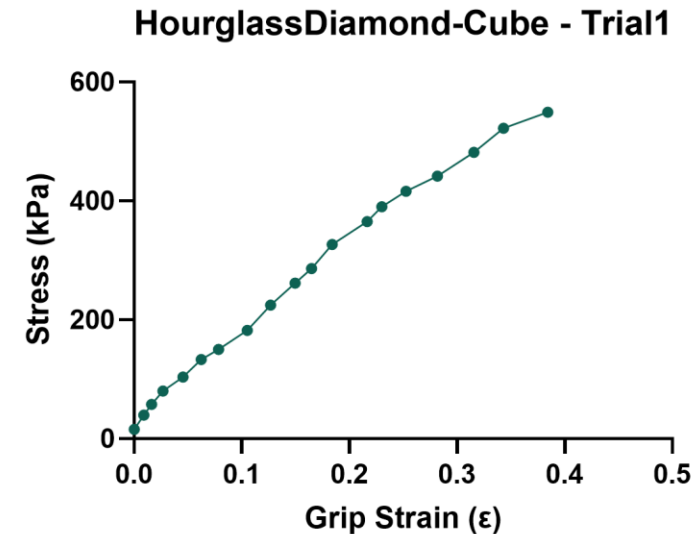
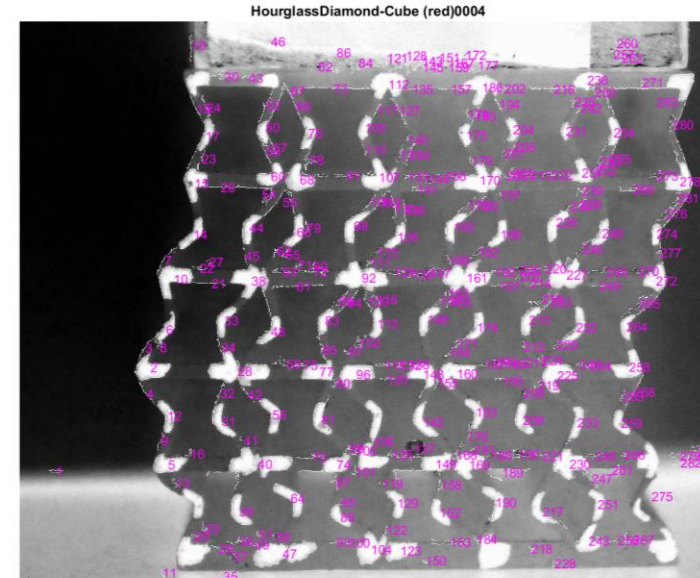
- Testing-
  - Assess **durability, flexibility, and material integrity**
  - Evaluate ability to withstand impact, compression, and wear
- Expected Results-
  - Impact Absorption
  - Durability



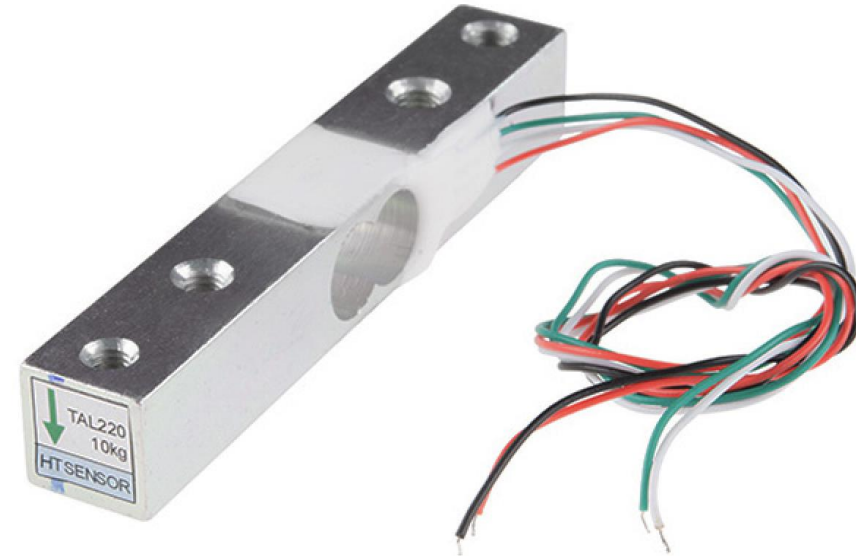
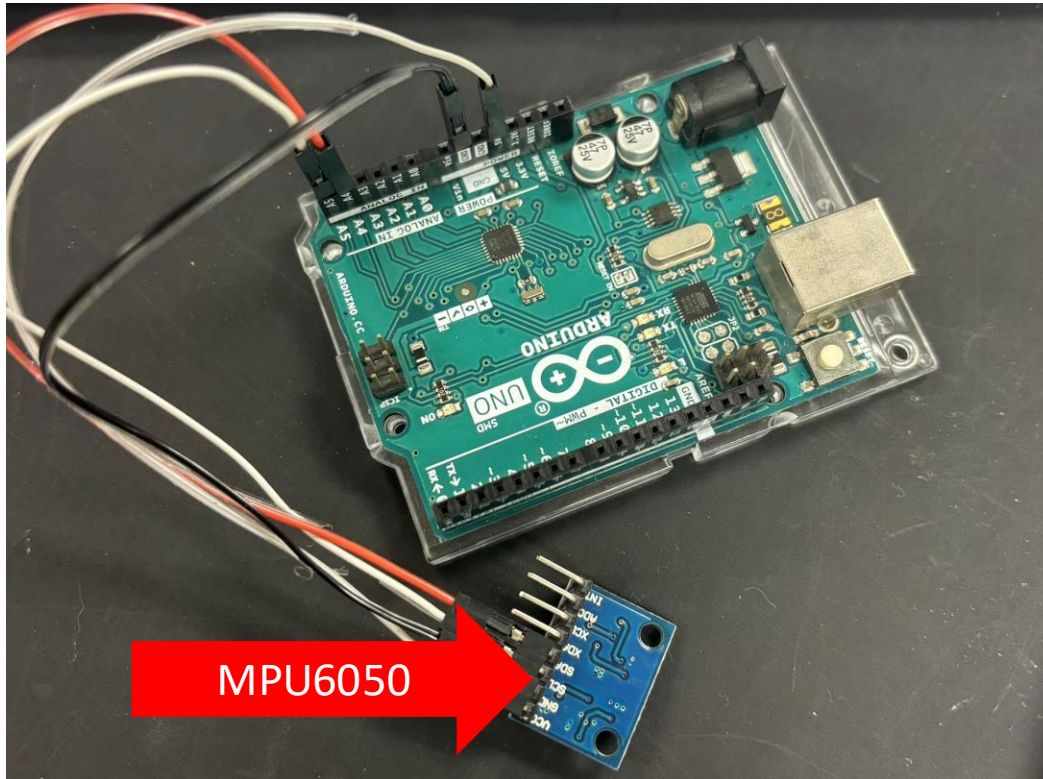


# Results (So Far...)

- Linear stress-strain relationship
  - Exponential curve is wanted
- Understanding of the foam's maximum stress threshold
- Current test - applies around 120 N



# Key Components of the Circuit



# Circuit Thresholds

HIC > 250

Acceleration  
Magnitude  
> 800 m/s<sup>2</sup>

Resultant Load  
Force  
> Mass x 981  
m/s<sup>2</sup>

# Our Approach – Impact Drop Testing

## Experiment in HPMI Lab:

- Measure 4 locations of model head
- Measure 4 different heights from drop test
- Record acceleration inside helmet for foam vs. control
  - Reduce accelerations by  $> 5\%$

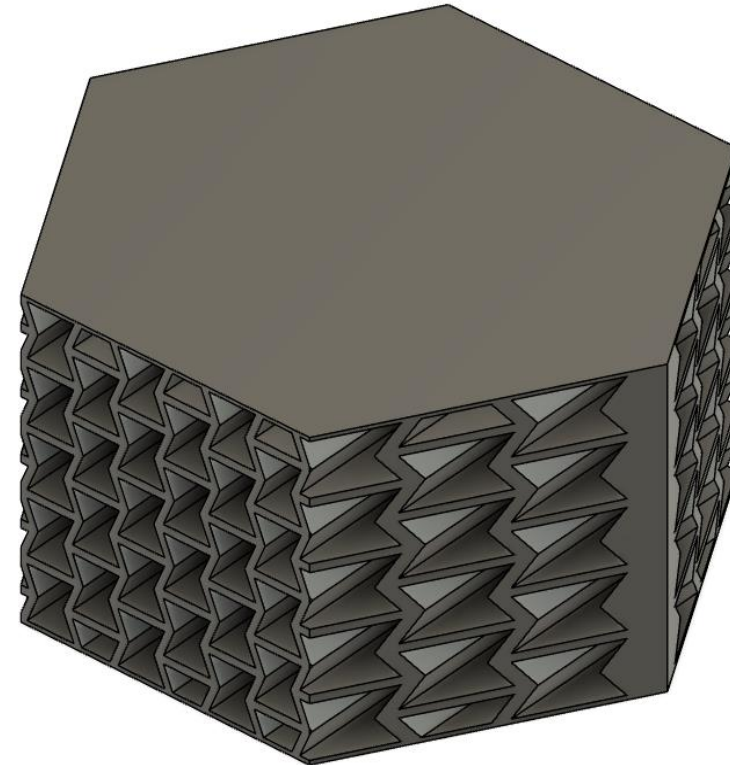


# Future Work

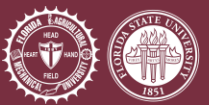
Combine code

Wireless and compact  
circuit design

Complete  
experiments, record  
results, improve the  
design



# Questions?



# References

- Gross, A. G. (1958). A new theory on the dynamics of brain concussion and Brain Injury. *Journal of Neurosurgery*, 15(5), 548–561.  
<https://doi.org/10.3171/jns.1958.15.5.0548>
- Wright, R. M., & Ramesh, K. T. (2011). An axonal strain injury criterion for traumatic brain injury. *Biomechanics and Modeling in Mechanobiology*, 11(1–2), 245–260. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10237-011-0307-1>
- Östh, J., Bohman, K., & Jakobsson, L. (2022). Head injury criteria assessment using head kinematics from crash tests and accident reconstructions. *Traffic Injury Prevention*, 24(1), 56–61. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15389588.2022.2143238>
- Deck, C., & Willinger, R. (2008). Improved head injury criteria based on head fe model. *International Journal of Crashworthiness*, 13(6), 667–678.  
<https://doi.org/10.1080/13588260802411523>
- Kulkarni, S. G., Gao, X.-L., Horner, S. E., Zheng, J. Q., & David, N. V. (2013). Ballistic helmets – their design, materials, and performance against Traumatic Brain Injury. *Composite Structures*, 101, 313–331. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.compstruct.2013.02.014>
- Corona radiata: Radiata, white matter, brain anatomy*. Pinterest. (2020, February 11). <https://in.pinterest.com/pin/614459942896848304/>
- Cavitation gifs*. WiffleGif. (n.d.). <https://wifflegif.com/tags/386612-cavitation-gifs?page=0>
- Cecchi, N. J., Callan, A. A., Watson, L. P., Liu, Y., Zhan, X., Vegesna, R. V., Pang, C., Le Flao, E., Grant, G. A., Zeineh, M. M., & Camarillo, D. B. (2024, October). *Padded helmet shell covers in American Football: A comprehensive laboratory evaluation with preliminary on-field findings*. *Annals of biomedical engineering*.  
<https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC10013271/#Sec2>
- O'Connor, K. L., Rowson, S., Duma, S. M., & Broglio, S. P. (2017, March). *Head-impact-measurement devices: A systematic review*. *Journal of athletic training*.  
<https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC5384819/>

