

TECHNIA

ADDNODE GROUP

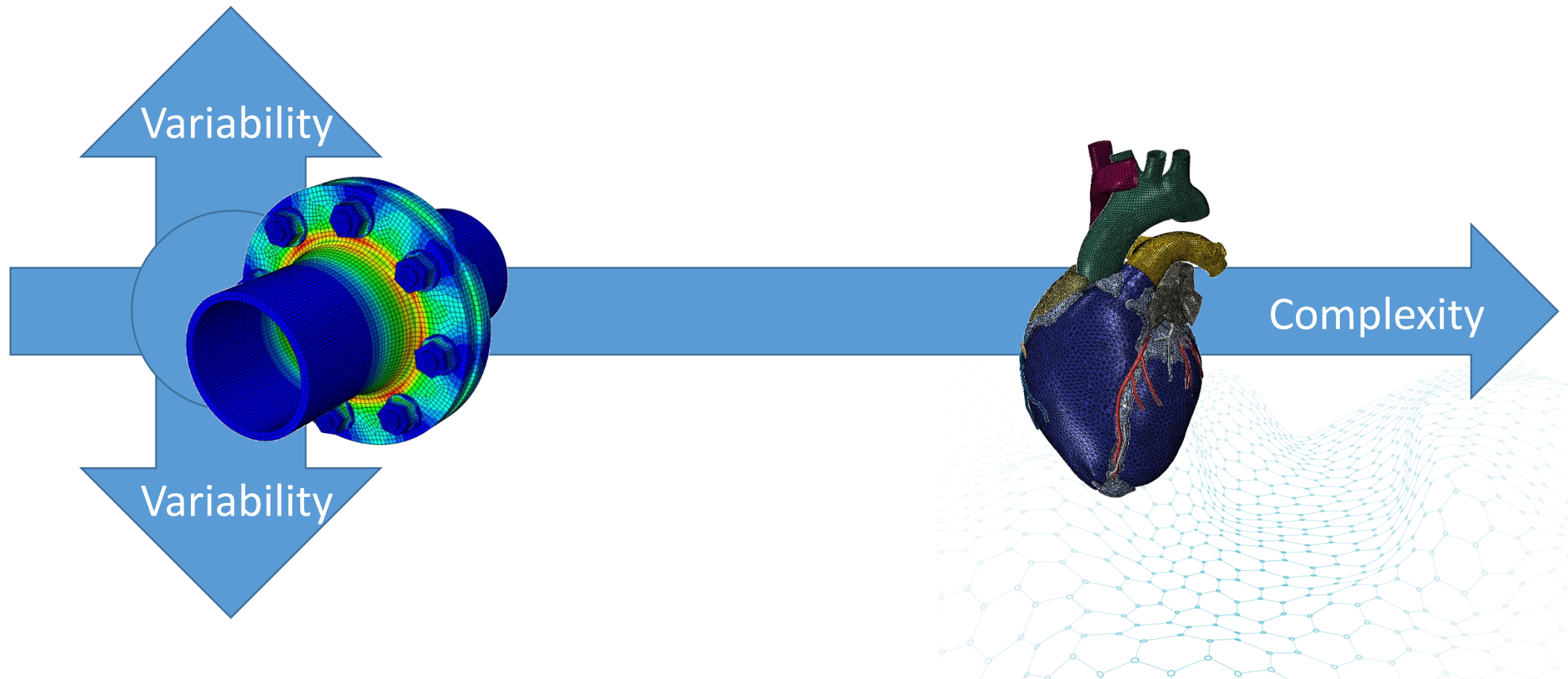
Better, faster, cheaper

EXPERIENCE MATTERS



Better, faster, cheaper

- Exploiting the art of the possible in automating simulation workflows



More models

Better models

Truly scalable
Pre-validated

HPC
Testing

Automation

Multi-scales
Multi-physics

Process
capture

Complexity

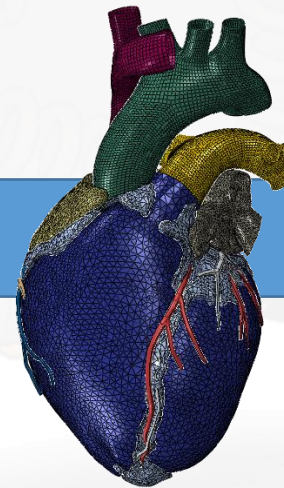
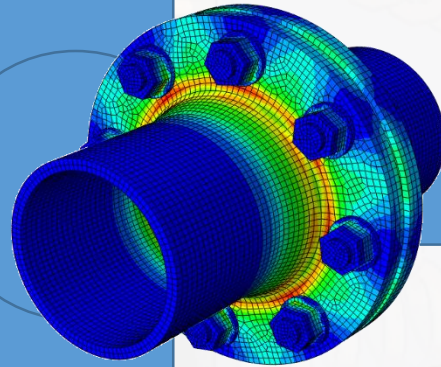
Fast, high yield
Deskilled process

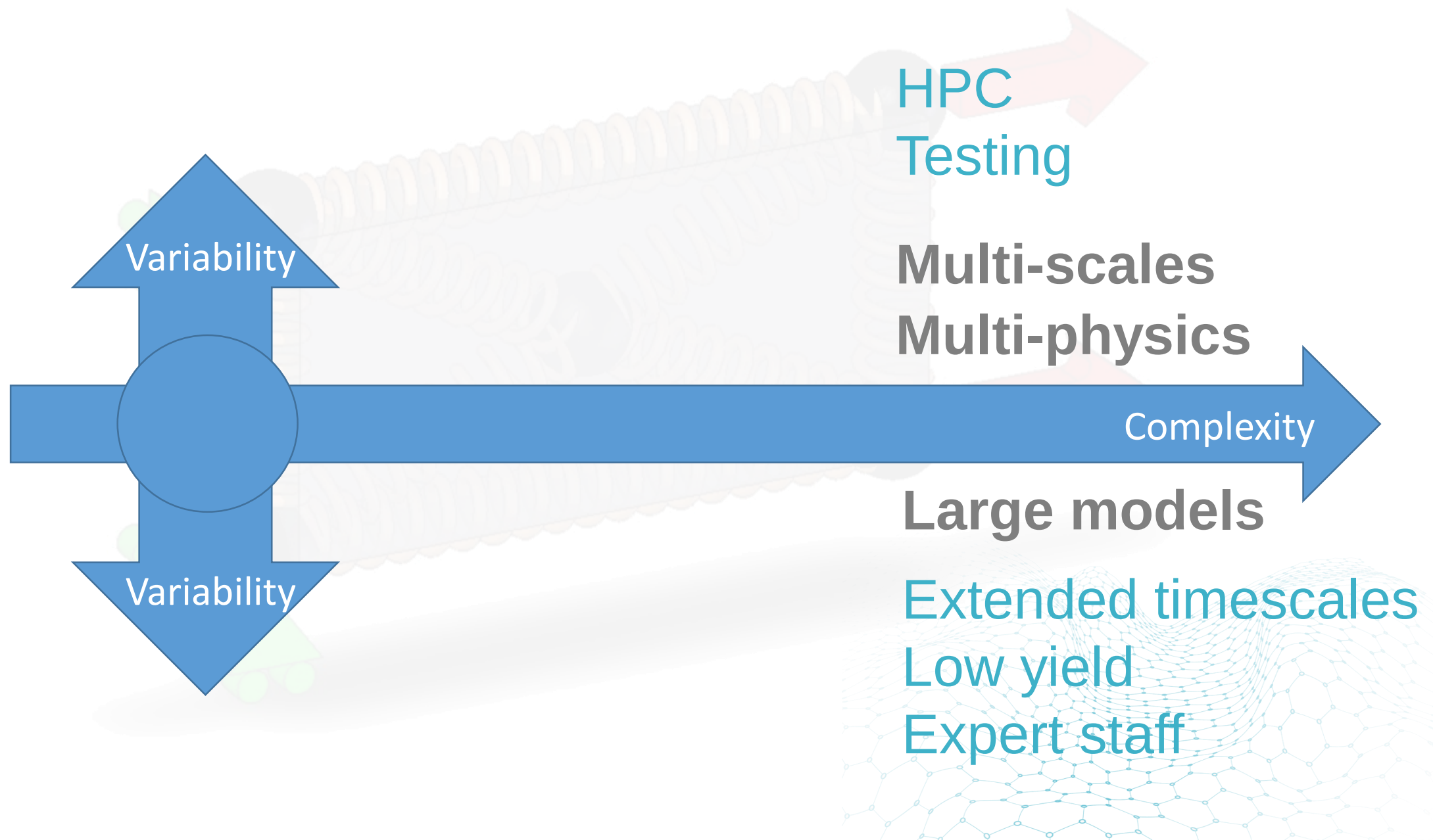
Large models

Extended timescales
Low yield
Expert staff

Variability

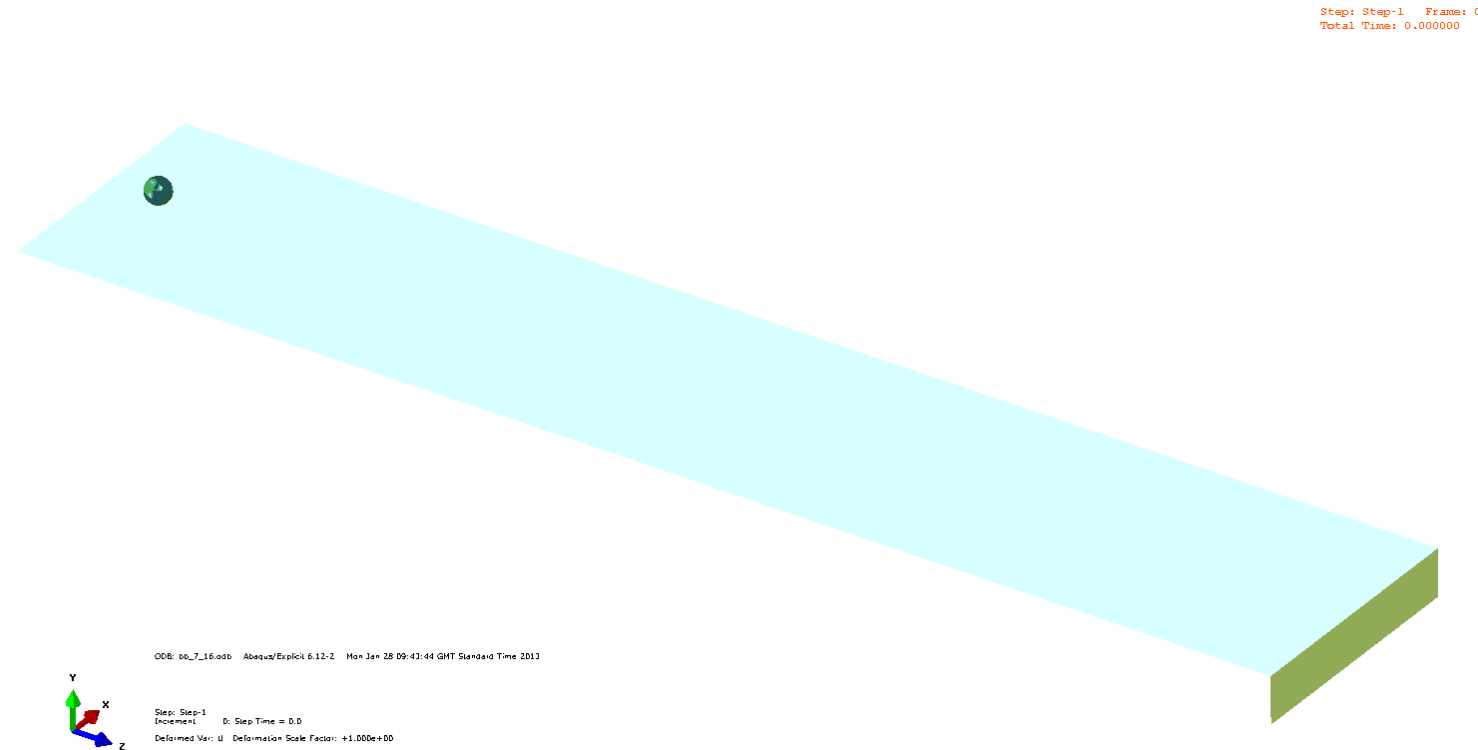
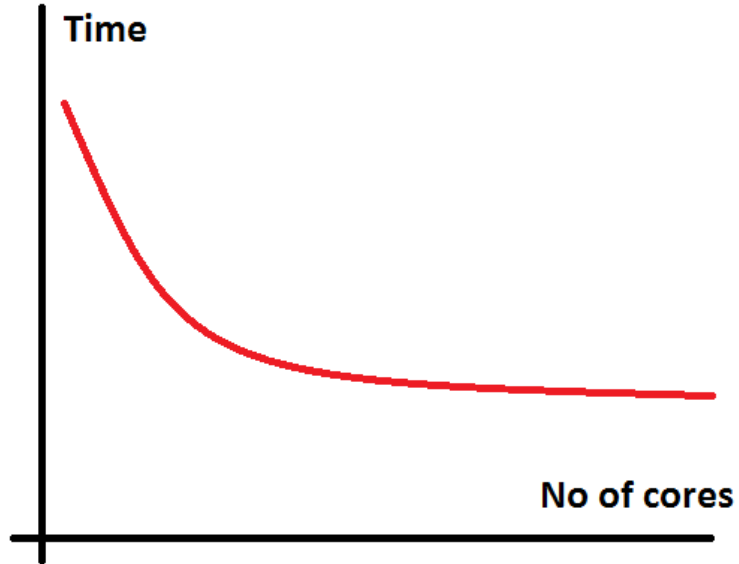
Variability



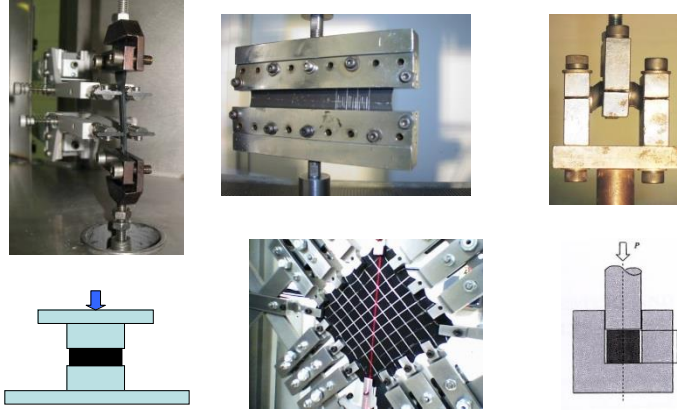


Extended solve times...

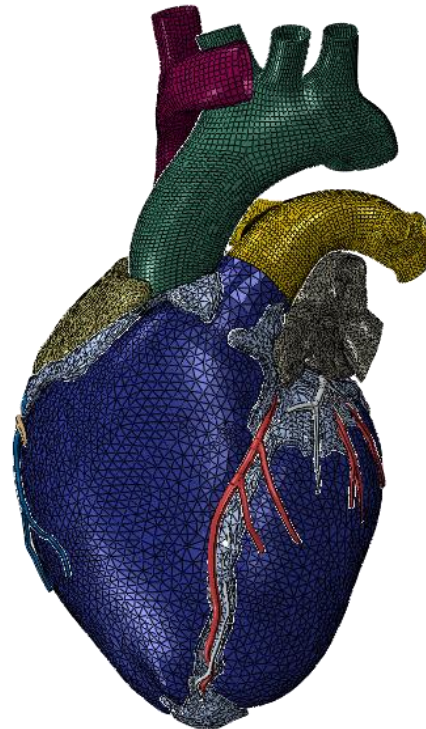
- This model took a week to run on 32 cores



Increased testing overhead



Material data



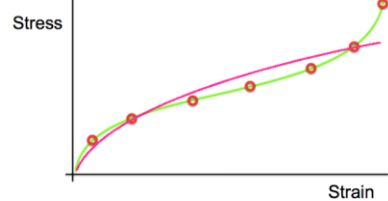
Model validation



Mooney-Rivlin

- Simple model with two or three constants

$$U = C_{10}(\bar{I}_1 - 3) + C_{01}(\bar{I}_2 - 3) + \frac{1}{D_1}(J^{el} - 1)^2$$



Strain Invariants

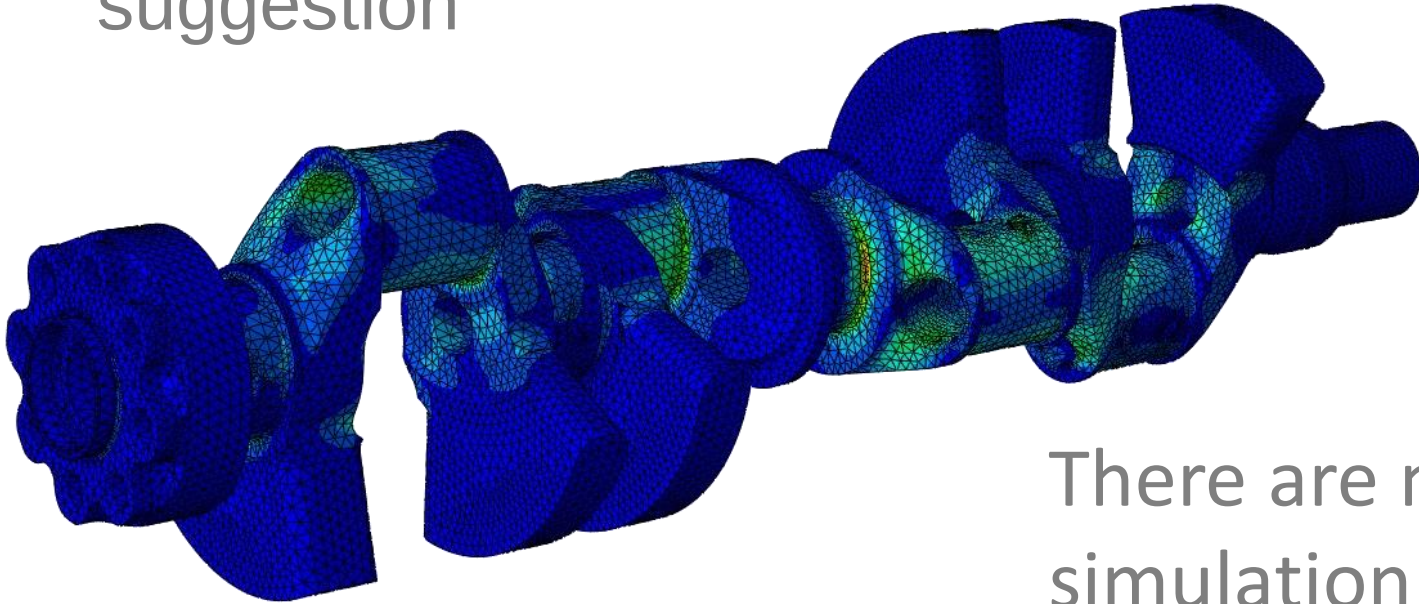
$$\begin{aligned} \bar{I}_1 &= \lambda_1^2 + \lambda_2^2 + \lambda_3^2 \\ \bar{I}_2 &= \lambda_1^2 \lambda_2^2 + \lambda_1^2 \lambda_3^2 + \lambda_2^2 \lambda_3^2 \\ J &= \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3 \end{aligned}$$

Including the second strain invariant allows shape change to be considered
Still fails to capture the upturn

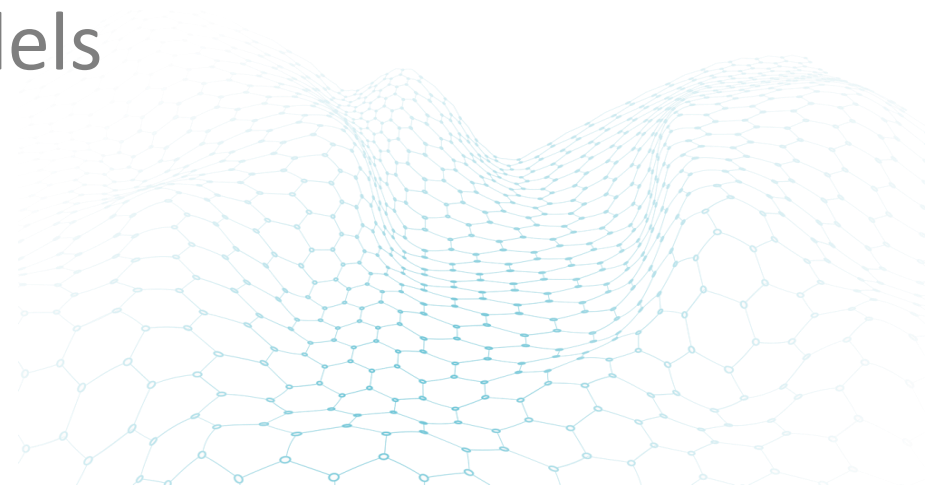


So what are we after with simulation?

- The most cost effective insight or design improvement suggestion



There are no prizes for big or impressive simulation models



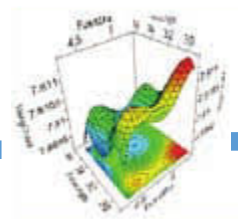
The rewards on the other axis may be easier to achieve

Truly scalable
Pre-validated

Data exploration

Automation

Variability



**Process
capture**

Variability

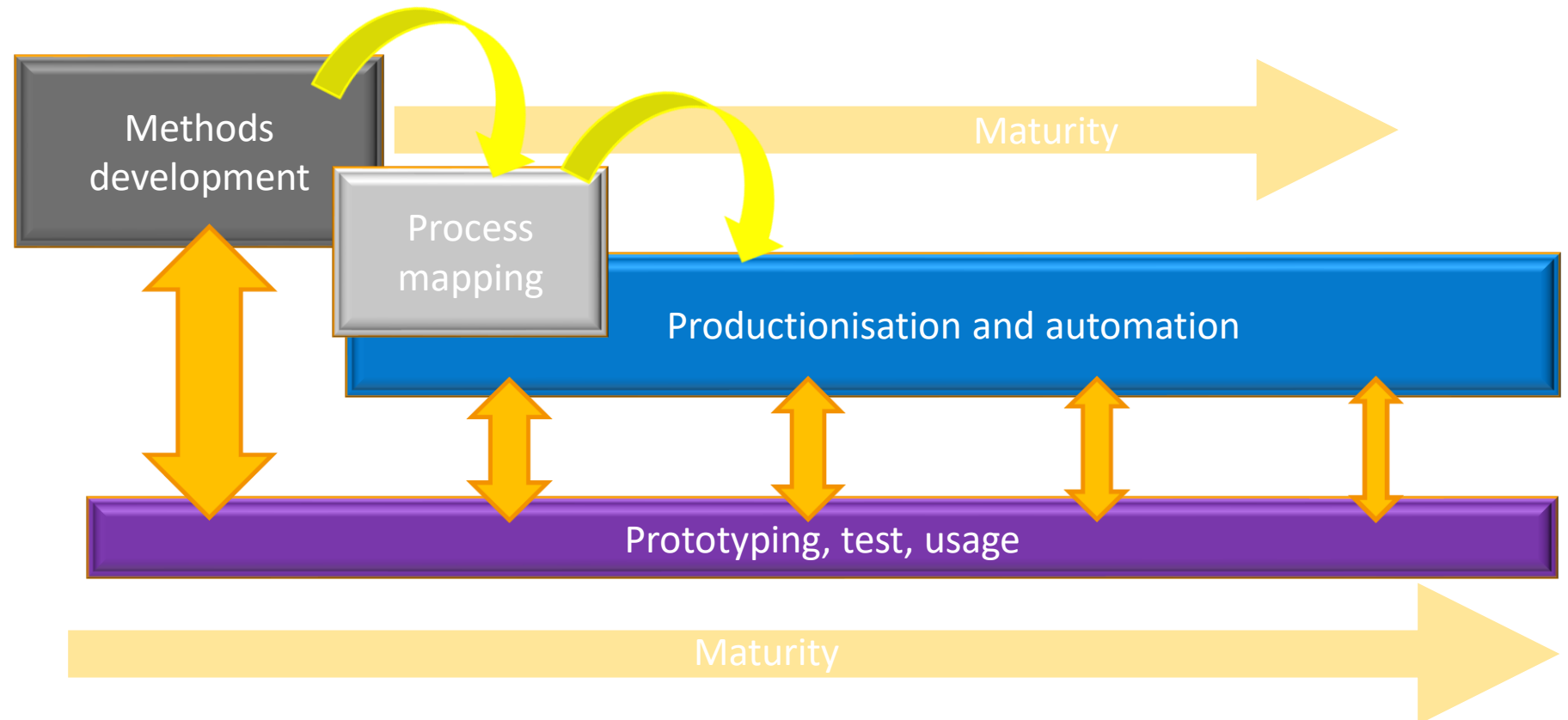
Fast, high yield
Deskilled process

Complexity

Expert staff

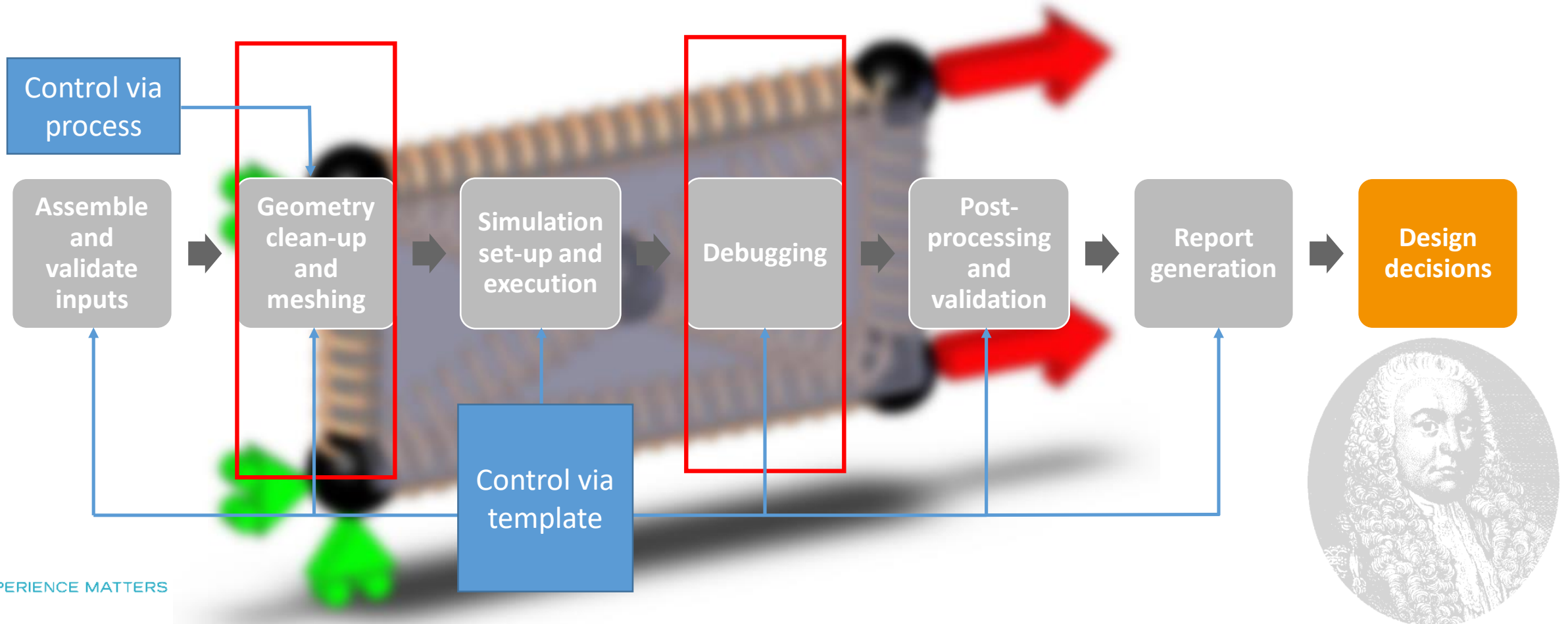
The rewards on the other axis may be easier to achieve

- But require different approaches to model building, methods development and integration across the engineering process



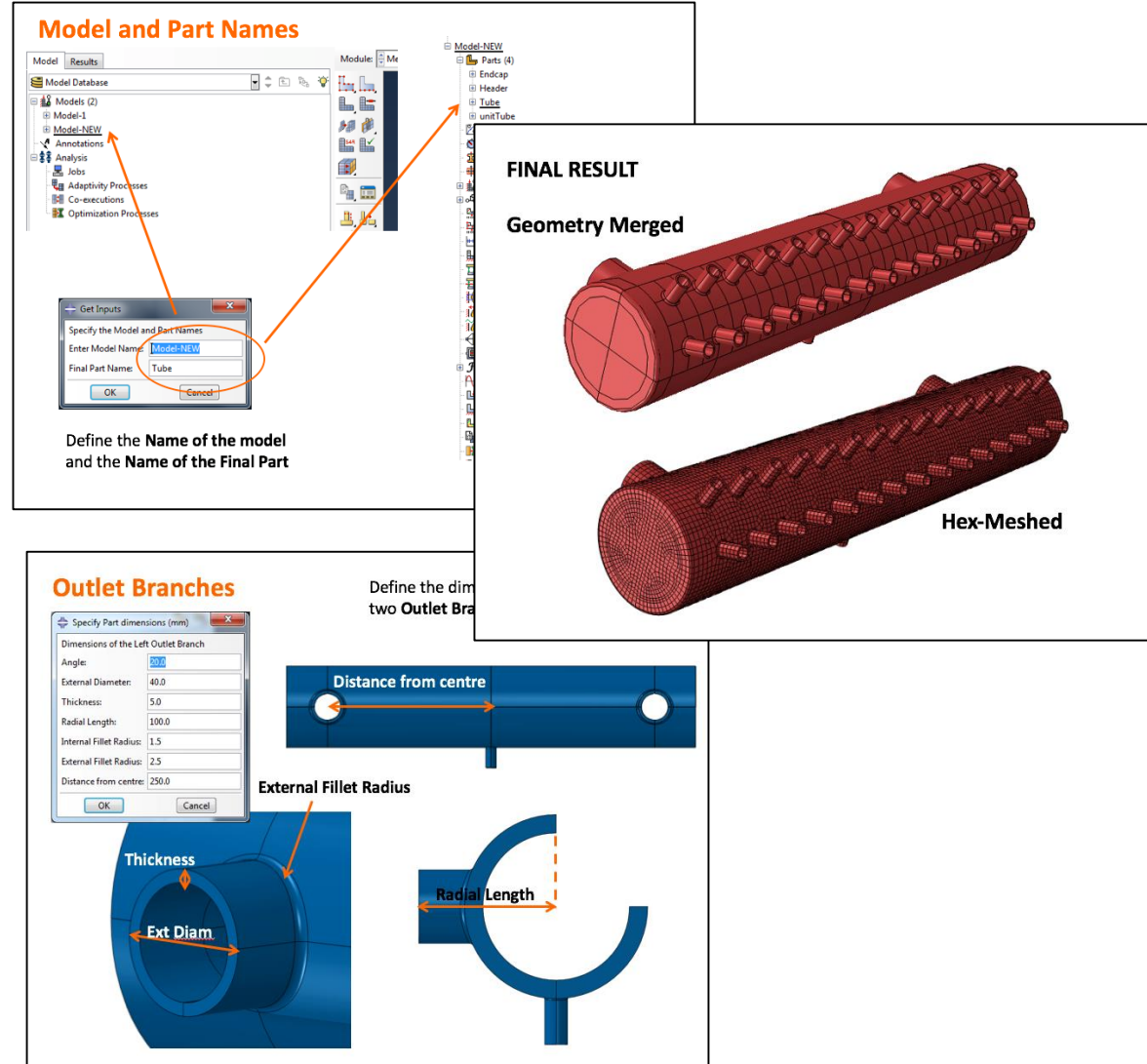
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Breaking out of the cycle - Geometry

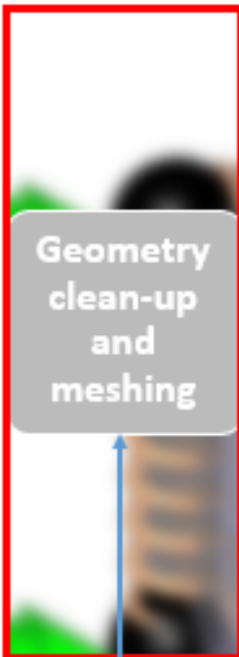
- Don't be a slave to geometry
- Idealisation is the key to efficiency and success – you are after a useful answer not a megaplot
- Geometry fed into the system needs to be managed and controlled
- Don't be afraid to separate the CAD model and the simulation “geometry”



Geometry
clean-up
and
meshing

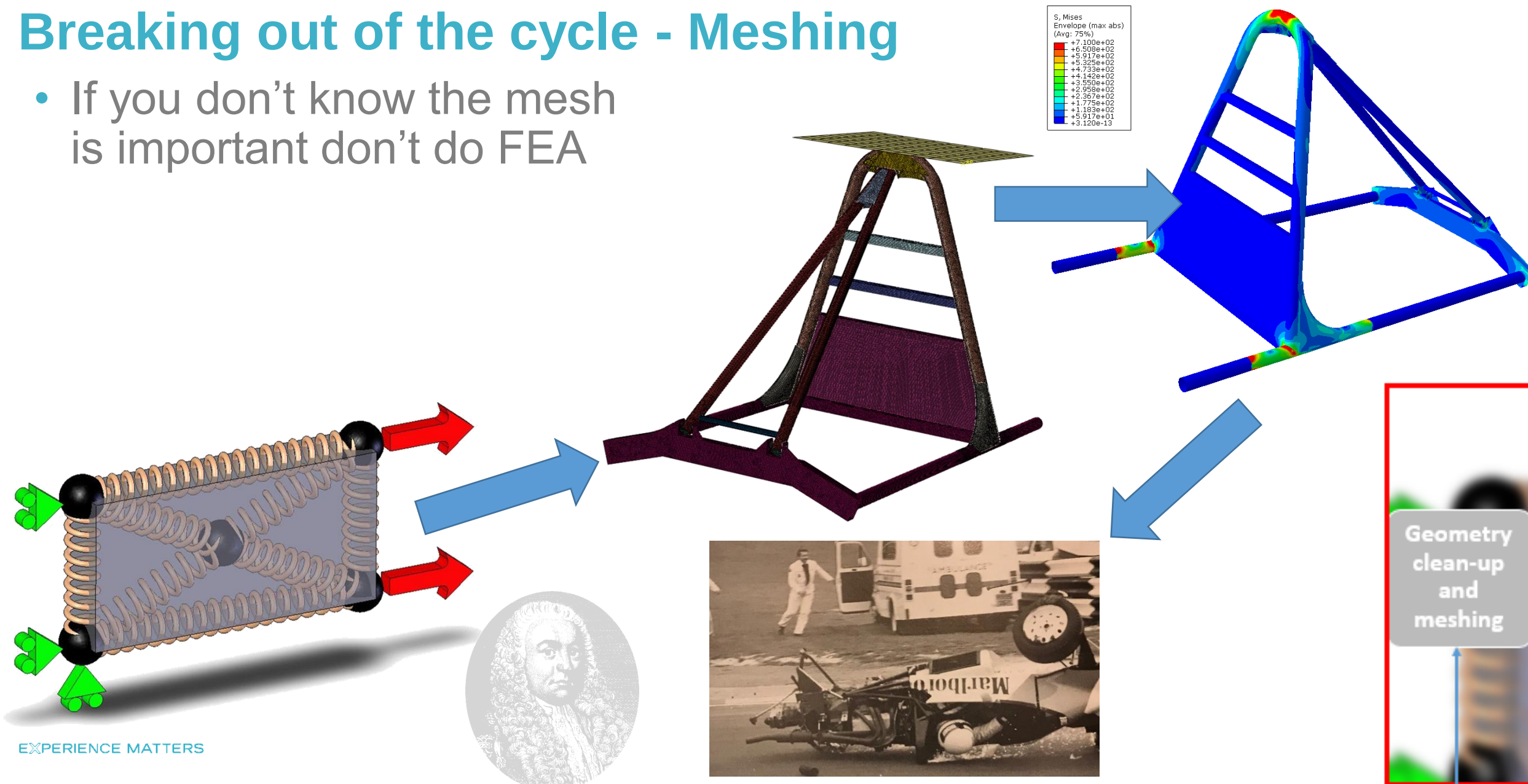
Breaking out of the cycle - Geometry

- Don't be a slave to geometry
- Certainly don't be a slave to bad geometry
- Automatic model clean up and simplification



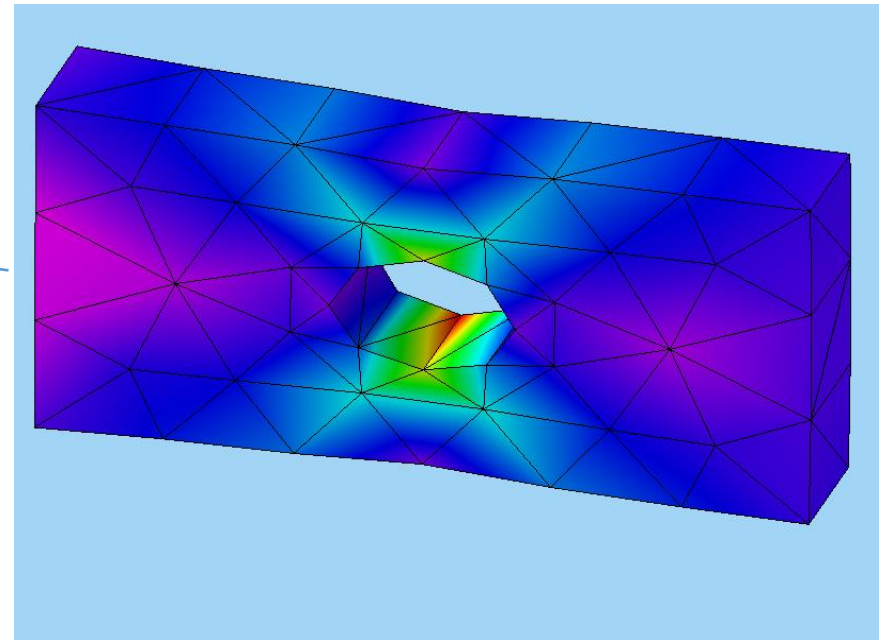
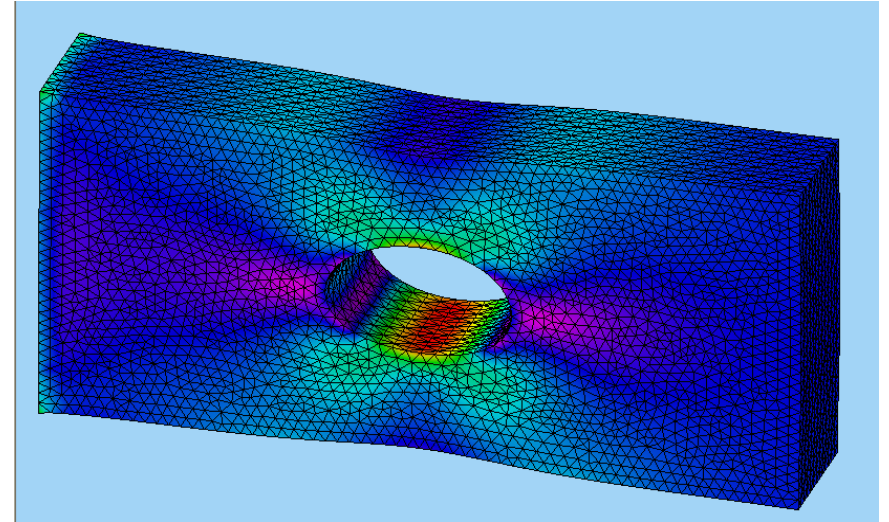
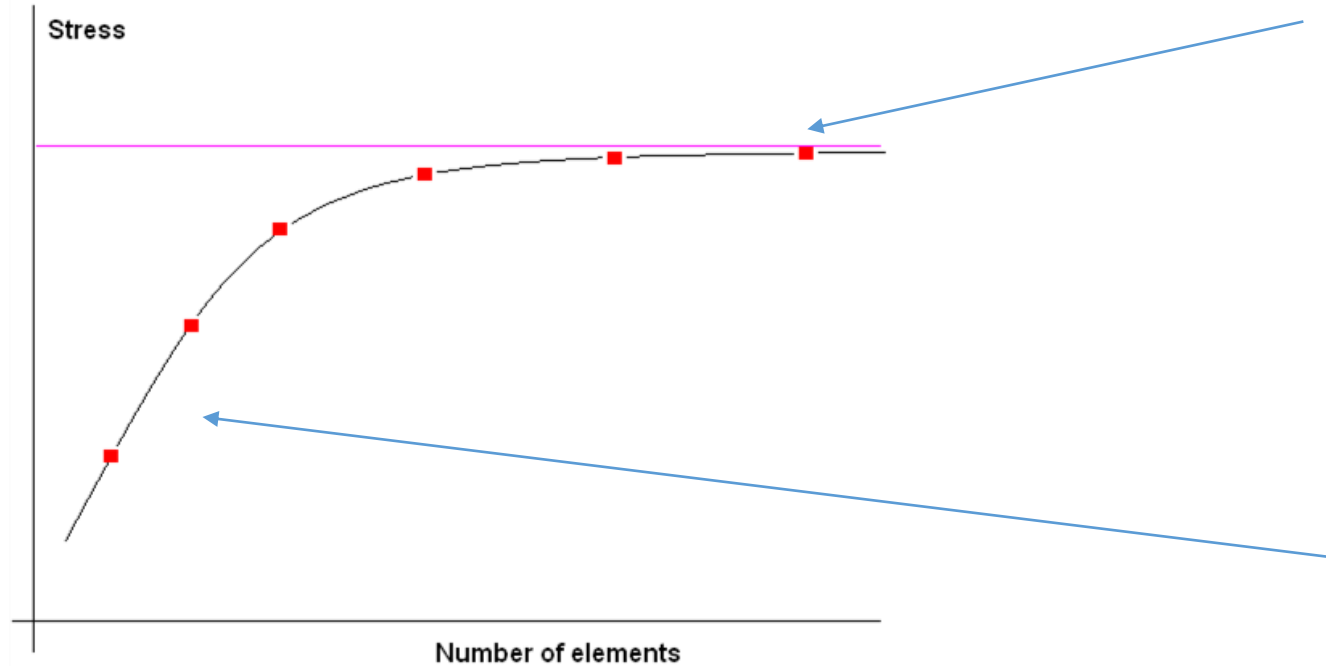
Breaking out of the cycle - Meshing

- If you don't know the mesh is important don't do FEA



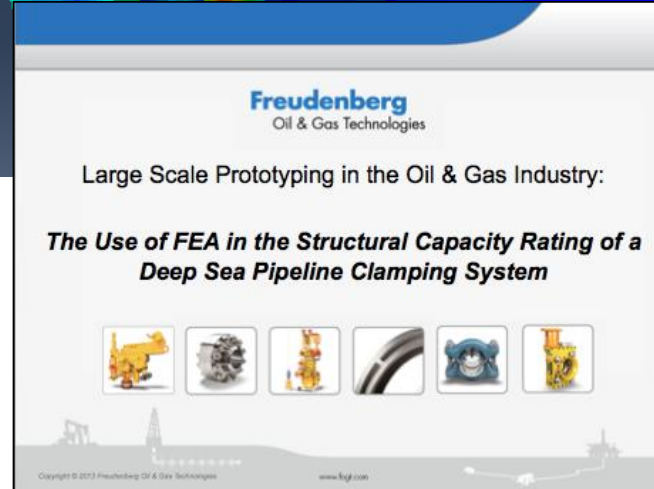
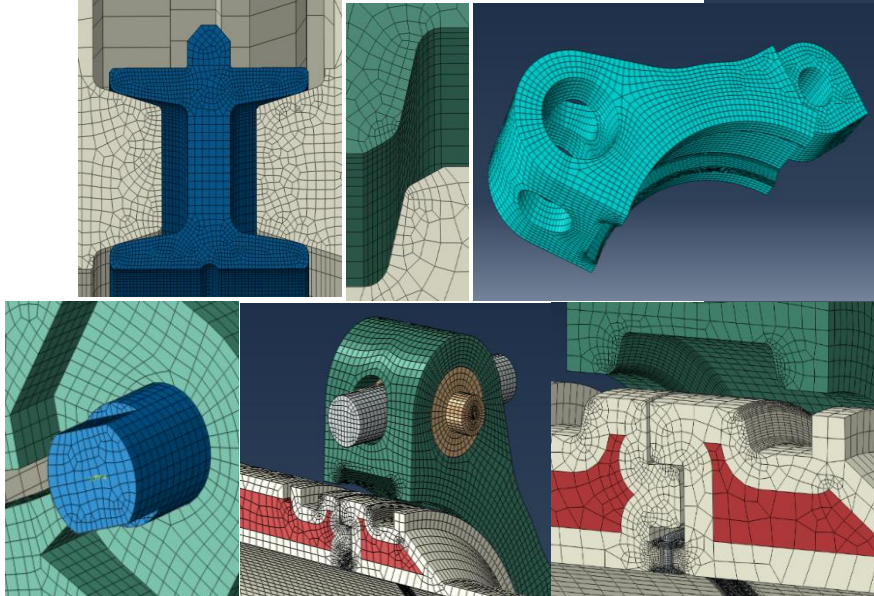
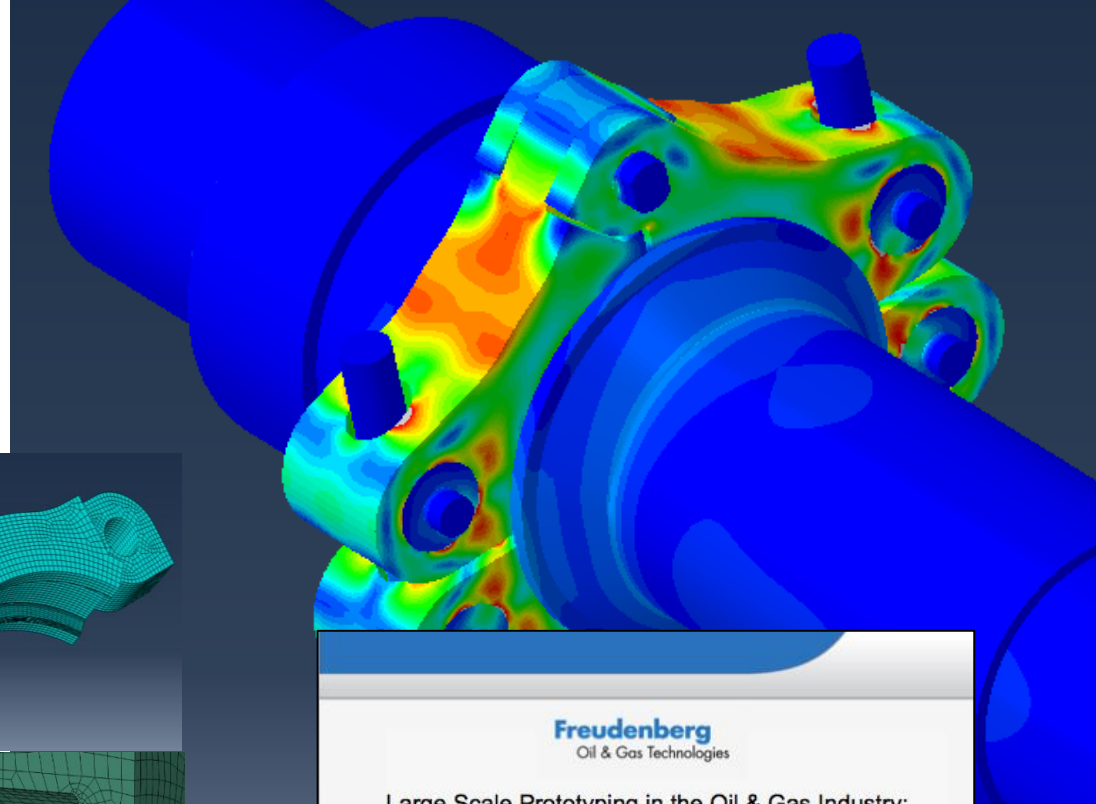
Breaking out of the cycle - Meshing

- The science bit..



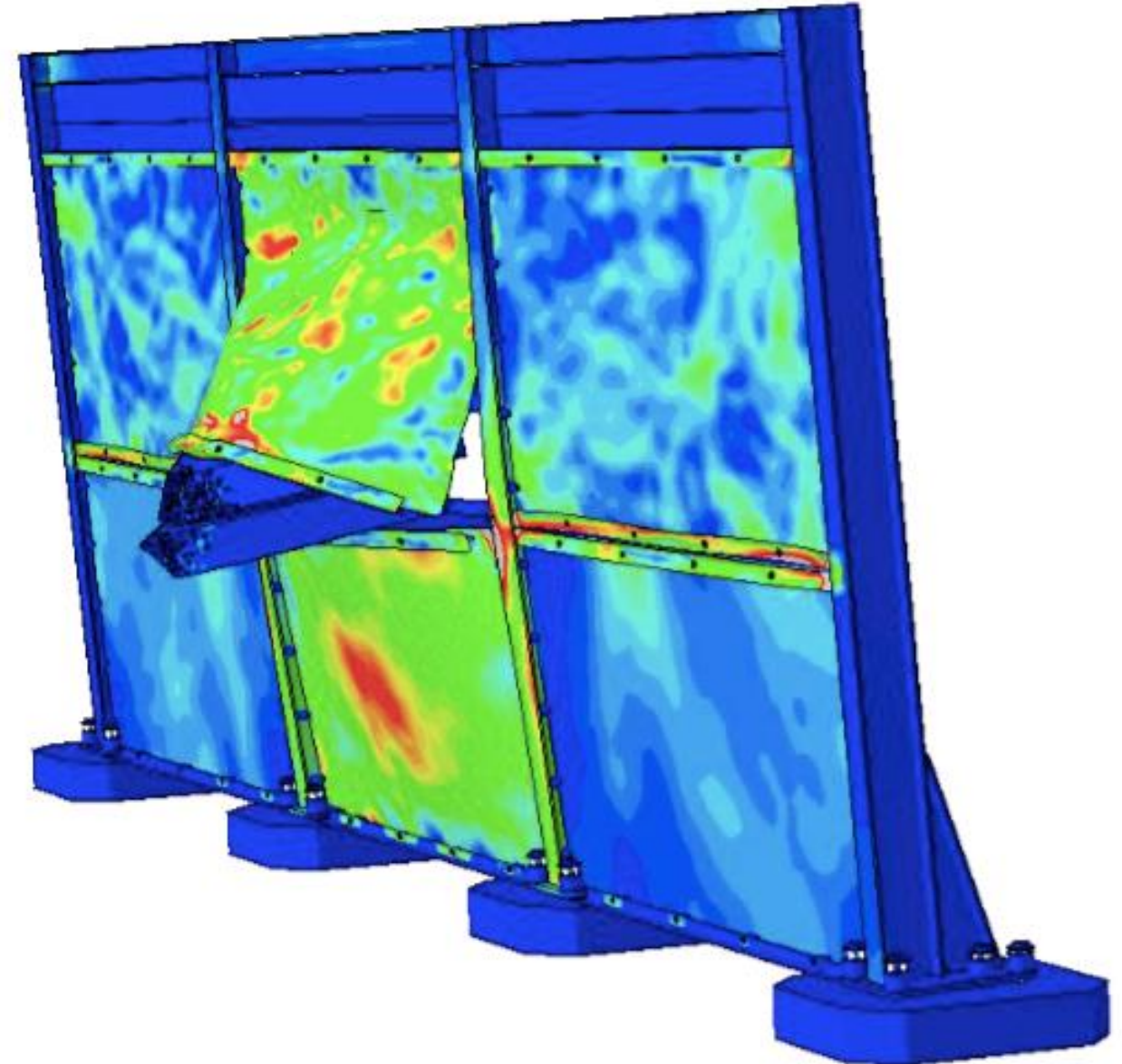
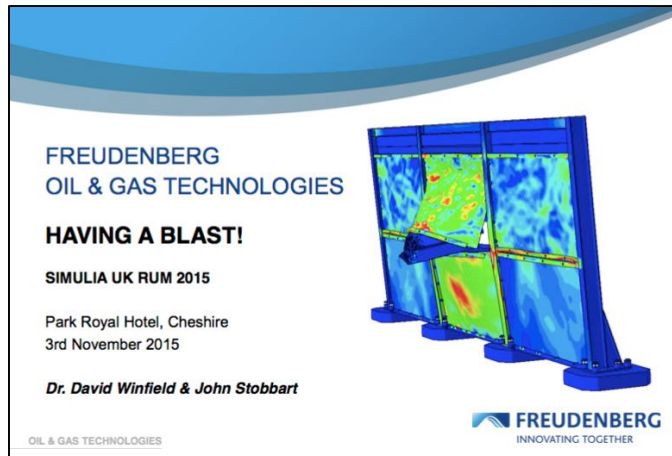
Getting the mesh right – an aside..

Freudenberg
Oil & Gas Technologies



Getting the mesh right – an aside..

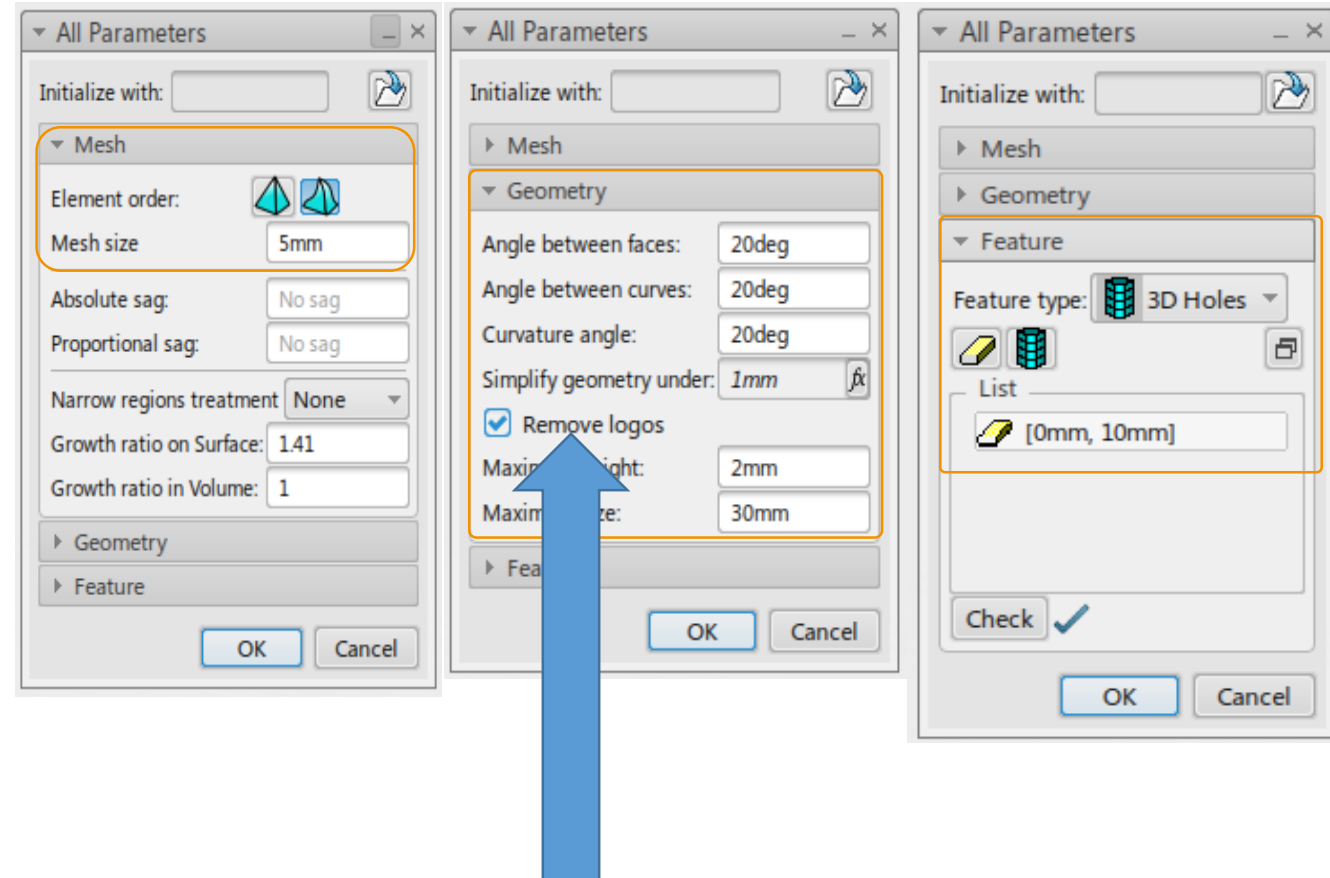
Freudenberg
Oil & Gas Technologies



Breaking out of the cycle - Meshing

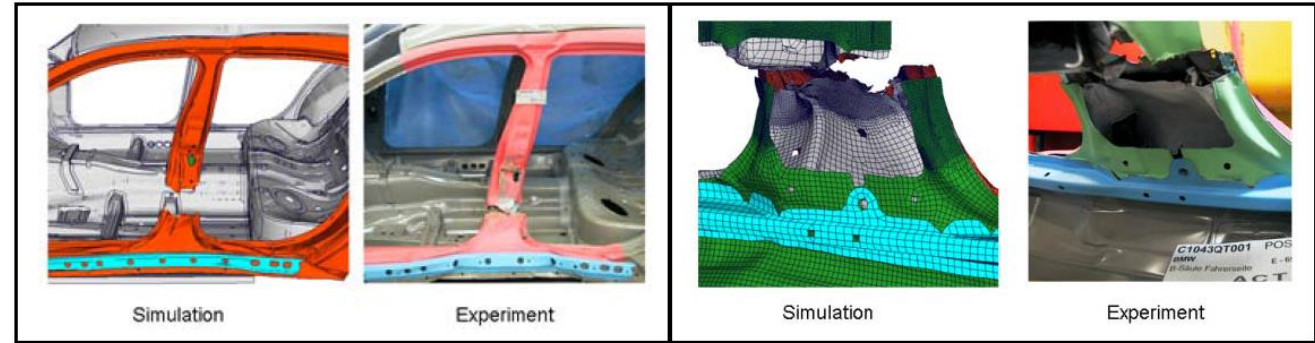
- Rules based meshing

Automatically recognises geometric features and applies appropriate pre-defined meshes to them



Breaking out of the cycle – Trouble shooting/debugging

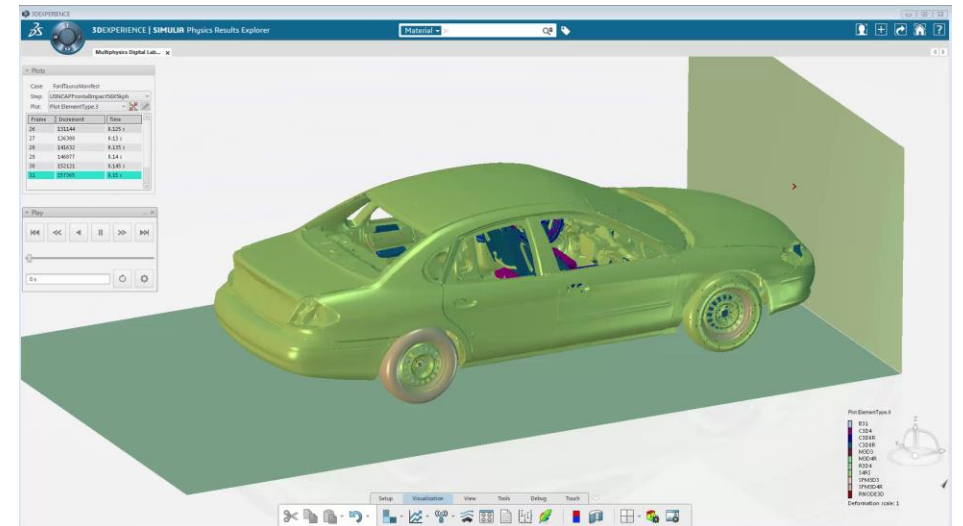
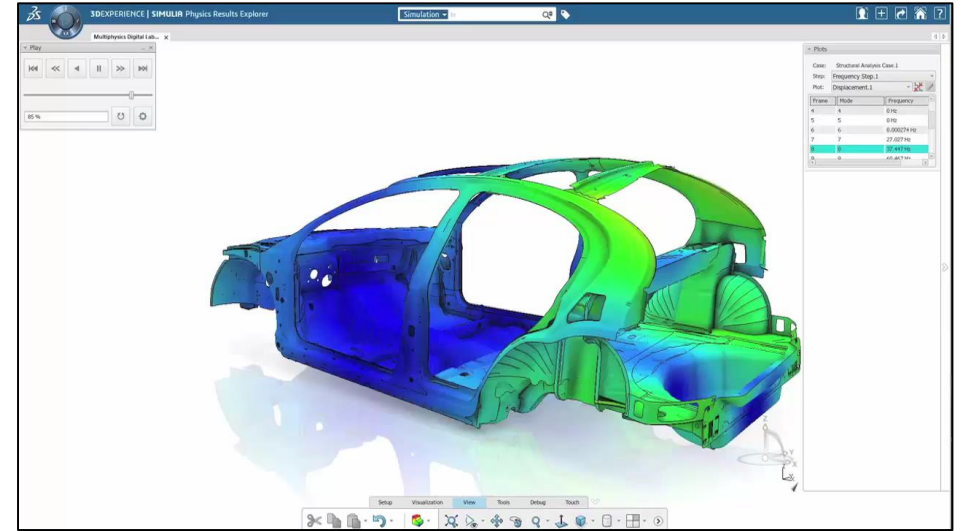
- Troublesome solutions kill automation schemes
- Solutions must be well developed and scoped to succeed
- Limit scope to increase delivery/yield/performance
- It really helps to have a decent solver
- Repeated fails will lose the “hearts and minds” battle with users



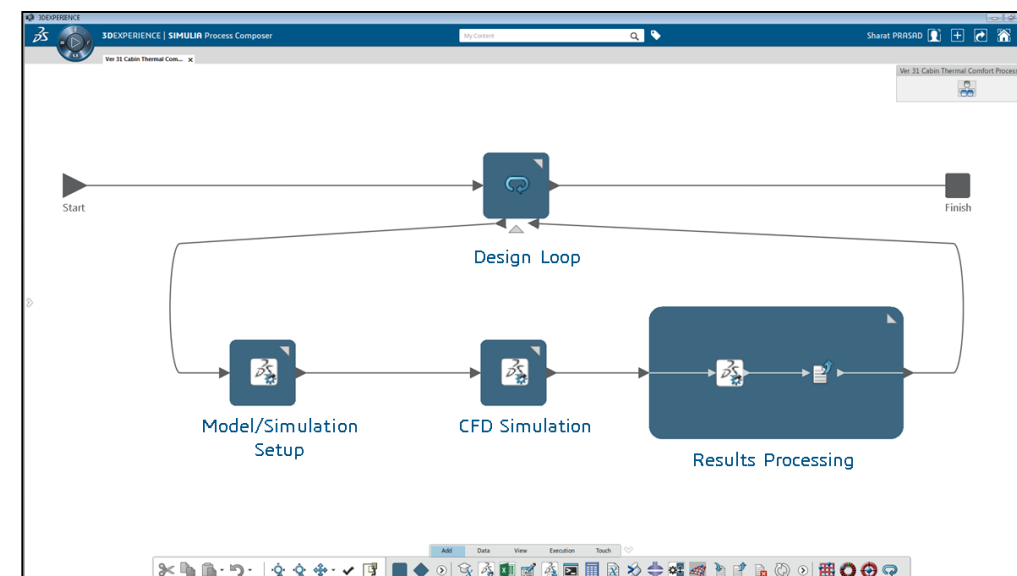
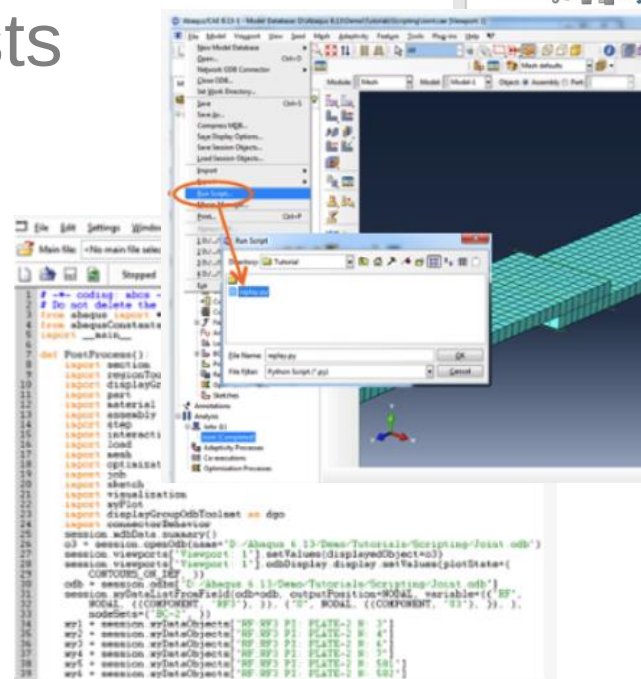
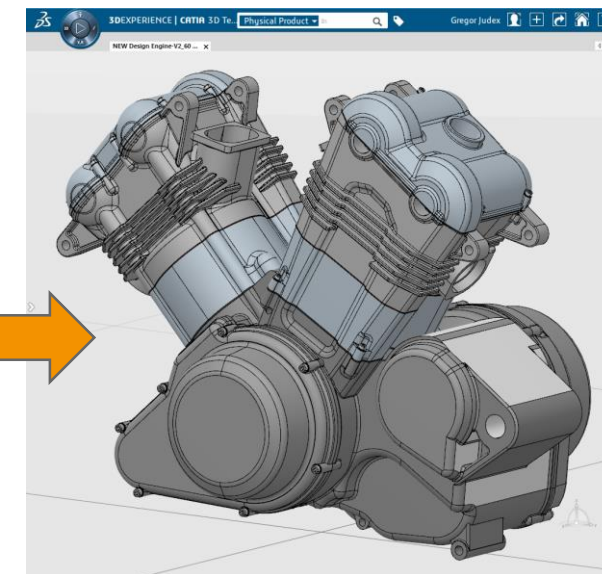
Debugging

Post processing, report generation and dissemination

- Automated systems need automated results presentation
- No escaping the expert gaze
- Distribution and dissemination
- Are yes/no pass/fail indicators any value?
- Data exploration



- Templating
- Scripting
- Process mapping
- New skill sets for experienced analysts



But the big enabler is people..

- Skilled staff are required to create the automation schemes
 - They need specific skills
- Enabled staff are required to operate and use the automated systems
 - They need a general awareness and overall confidence in the technology and its application
- It's a battle for hearts and minds.



6 golden rules for building simulation models

- **Keep your eyes on the prize:** Every simulation project needs to have a target, What information is the model going to provide and with what accuracy? Write it down. Stick it up by your monitor.
- **Start simple:** Use geometry that can be simplified, modified, and developed. And its not just geometry that should start simple..
- **Don't be a show off.** If it isn't critical to getting the result you are looking for don't include it.
- **Be aware of what your model can tell you.** And what it can't.. Don't forget this is engineering.
- **If a trick made a model work in a previous study, don't be a slave to it.**
- **Meshes still matter**

And these rules are even more important in automation projects

