

# Considering the local anisotropy simulation process chain for short and long fiber reinforced thermoplastics

P. Reithofer, B. Jilka, A. Fertschej  
4a engineering GmbH, Traboch, Austria



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4a engineering GmbH  
Industriepark 1  
A-8772 Traboch  
reithofer@4a.co.at  
++43 (0) 664 80106 601

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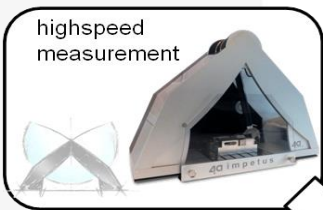
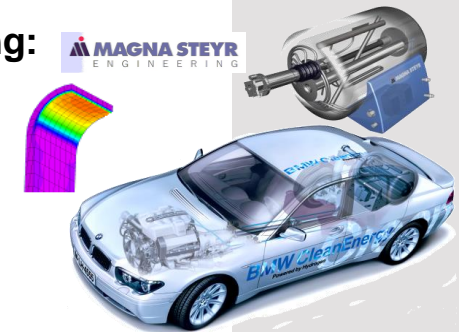
- Introduction 4a engineering & 4a impetus
- Overview short & long fiber reinforced thermoplastics
- Simulation process chain
- 4a fibermap - <<Template>> based mapping
- Case study
- Missing links
- Summary & outlook
- Appendix – short tutorial

- polymer and materials science
- numerical simulation methods
- fiber reinforced plastics and composites
- method and software development
- material characterization
- product development

strut bar:



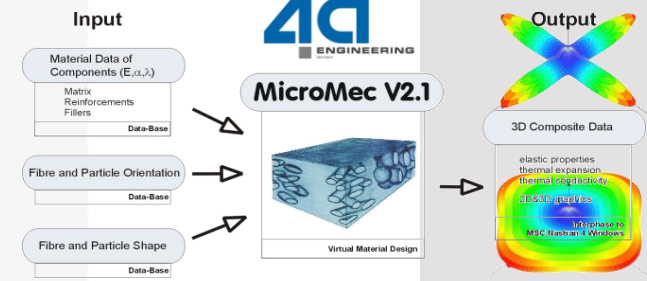
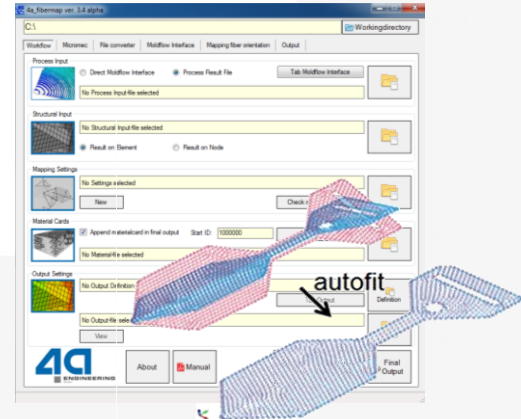
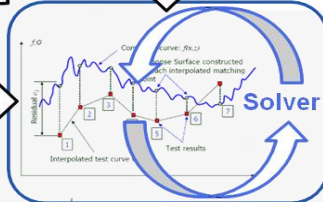
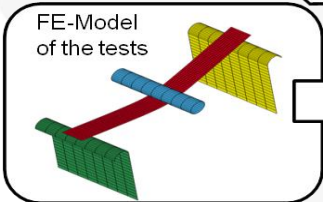
LH<sub>2</sub> – tank mounting:



parameterized materialcard

$$\sigma = \sigma_0 + E \cdot \epsilon_p \cdot \left[ 1 - \frac{E}{H} \cdot \epsilon_p \right]$$

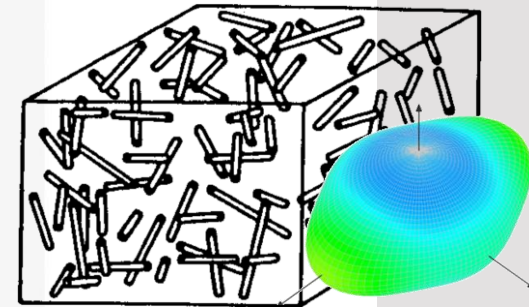
$$\sigma = \sigma_0(\epsilon) \left[ 1 + C \ln \frac{\epsilon}{\epsilon_0} \right]$$



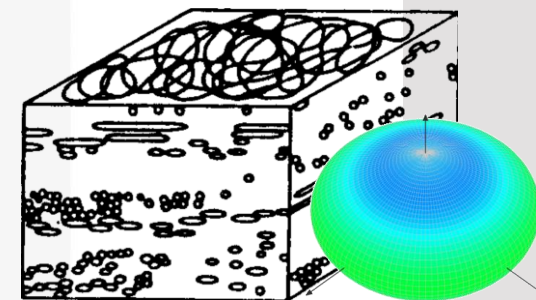
## Overview SFRT / LFRT



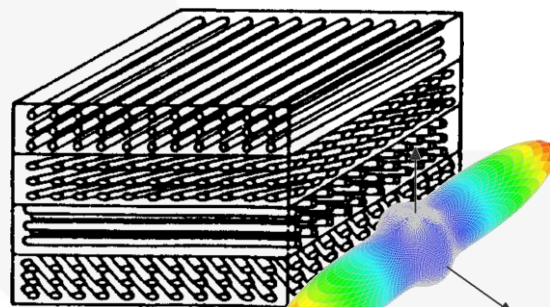
- Unreinforced
- Particle reinforced ( $l/d < 1$ )
- Short fiber reinforced ( $l/d$  20-40,  $d \sim 10 \mu\text{m}$ )
- Long fiber reinforced ( $l/d$  100-200,  $d \sim 20 \mu\text{m}$ )
- Endless fiber reinforced ( $l/d \gg 1000$ )



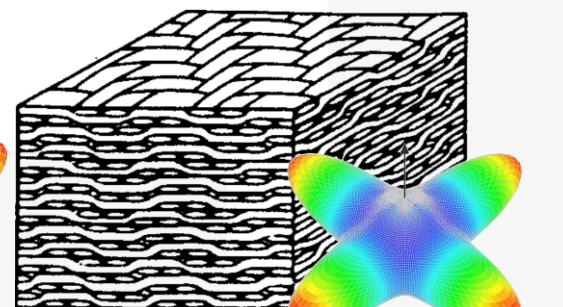
Short resp. long fiber



fiber mat



unidirectional  
fiber layers



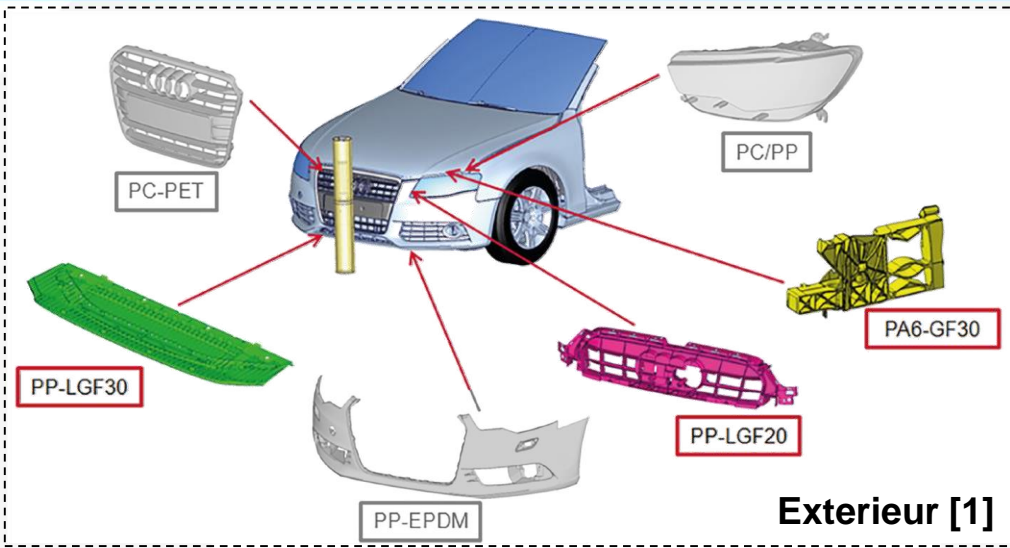
fabric

Source: Physik und Werkstoffkunde der Kunststoffe VO02/03, Montanuniversität Leoben

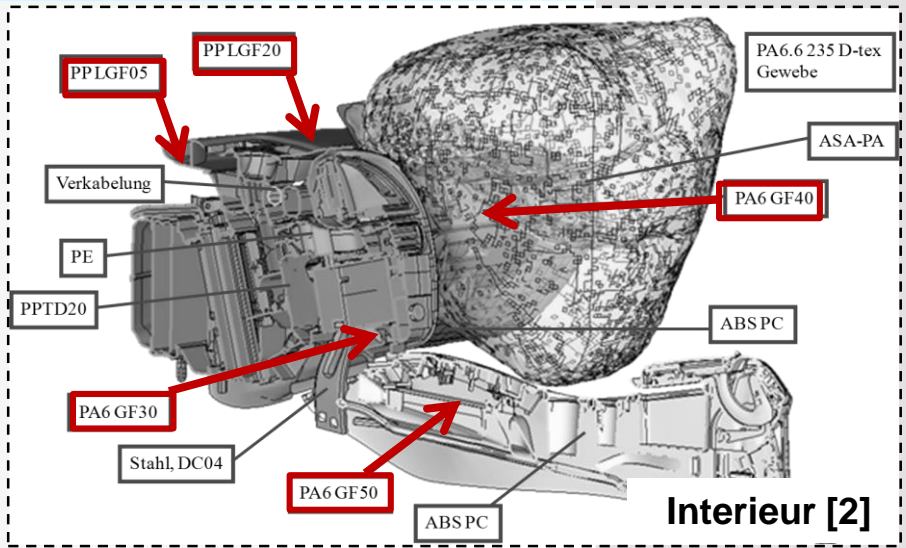


# Overview SFRT / LFRT

## Typical applications and materials



Exterieur [1]



Interieur [2]

**H1**

**PA6GF30**  
polyamide short glass fiber reinforced

P: 3.4 €/kg	$\rho$ : 1.4 g/cm <sup>3</sup>
$E_1$ : 9700 MPa	$\alpha_1$ : 64·10 <sup>-6</sup> 1/K
$\sigma_y$ : 140 MPa	$\epsilon_B$ : 4%
$T_G$ : 50 °C	$a_c$ : 100(15) kJ/m <sup>2</sup>

**H2**

**PBTGF30**  
polybutylene terephthalate short glass fiber reinforced

P: 3 €/kg	$\rho$ : 1.5 g/cm <sup>3</sup>
$E_1$ : 9500 MPa	$\alpha_1$ : 25·10 <sup>-6</sup> 1/K
$\sigma_y$ : 92 MPa	$\epsilon_B$ : 3%
$T_G$ : 30 °C	$a_c$ : 67(11) kJ/m <sup>2</sup>

**H3**

**PPGF30**  
polypropylene short glass fiber reinforced

P: 2.3 €/kg	$\rho$ : 1.1 g/cm <sup>3</sup>
$E_1$ : 6000 MPa	$\alpha_1$ : 38·10 <sup>-6</sup> 1/K
$\sigma_y$ : 70 MPa	$\epsilon_B$ : 4%
$T_G$ : -10 °C	$a_c$ : 20(5) kJ/m <sup>2</sup>

**H4**

**PPLGF30**  
polypropylene long glass fiber reinforced

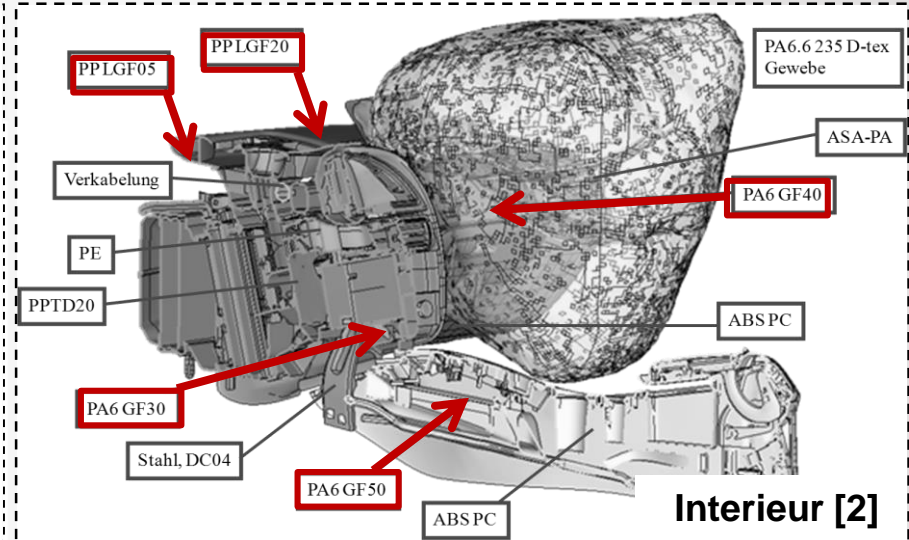
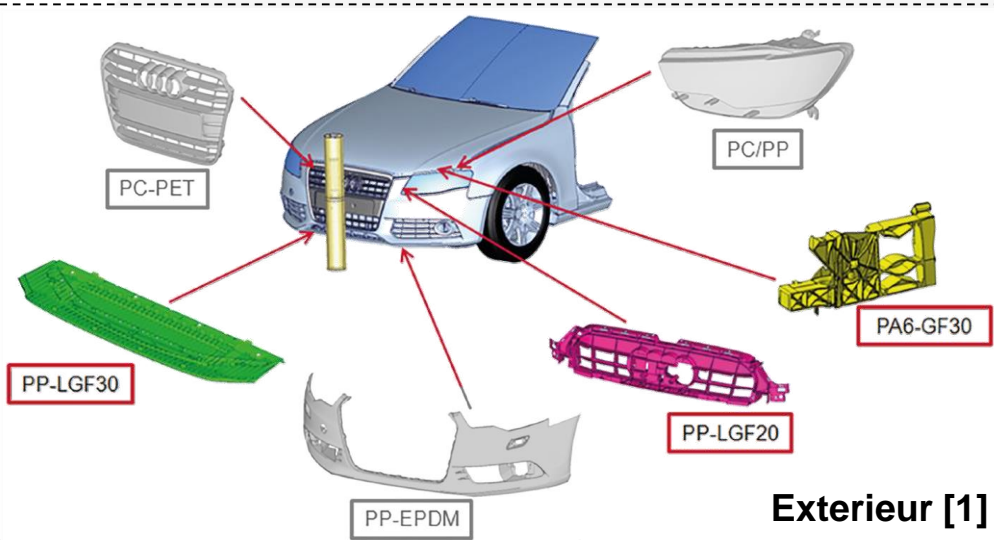
P: 2.5 €/kg	$\rho$ : 1.1 g/cm <sup>3</sup>
$E_1$ : 6900 MPa	$\alpha_1$ : 40·10 <sup>-6</sup> 1/K
$\sigma_y$ : 76 MPa	$\epsilon_B$ : 5%
$T_G$ : -10 °C	$a_c$ : 70(18) kJ/m <sup>2</sup>

[1] A. Koukal, Audi AG - Crash- und Bruchverhalten von Kunststoffen im Fußgängerschutz von Fahrzeugen, TU München, 2014

[2] R. Luijckx, Audi AG - Kunststoffmaterialien in der Interieur Funktionsauslegung bei Audi AG, 4a Technologietag 2010

# Short and long fiber reinforced thermoplastics

## Typical applications

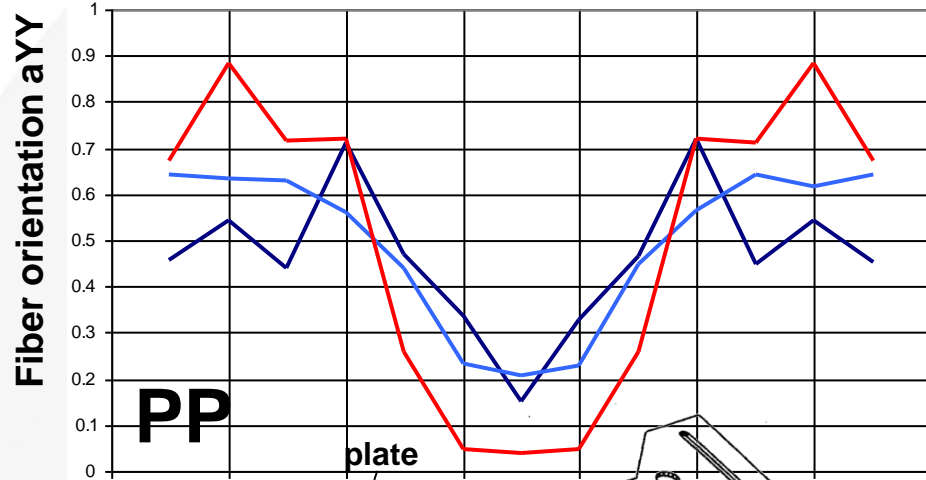


- Consumer goods
- Power Tools
- ....

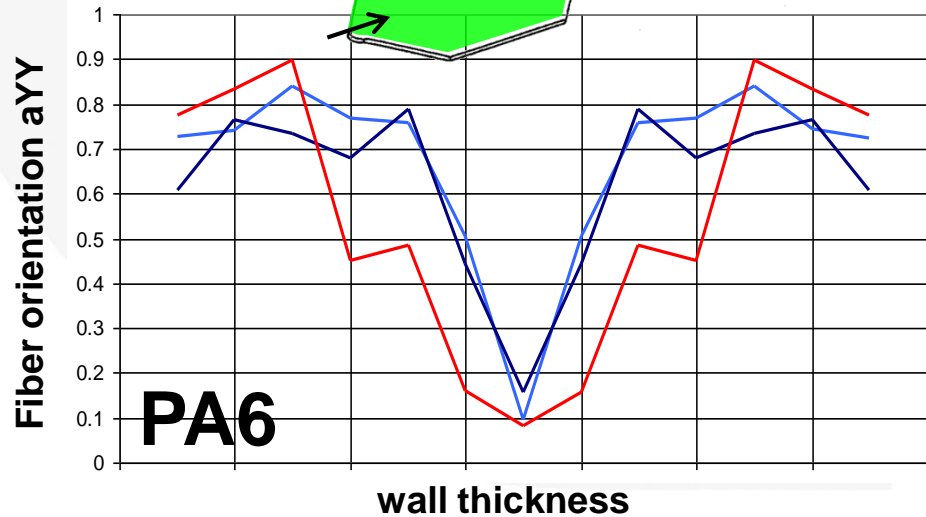
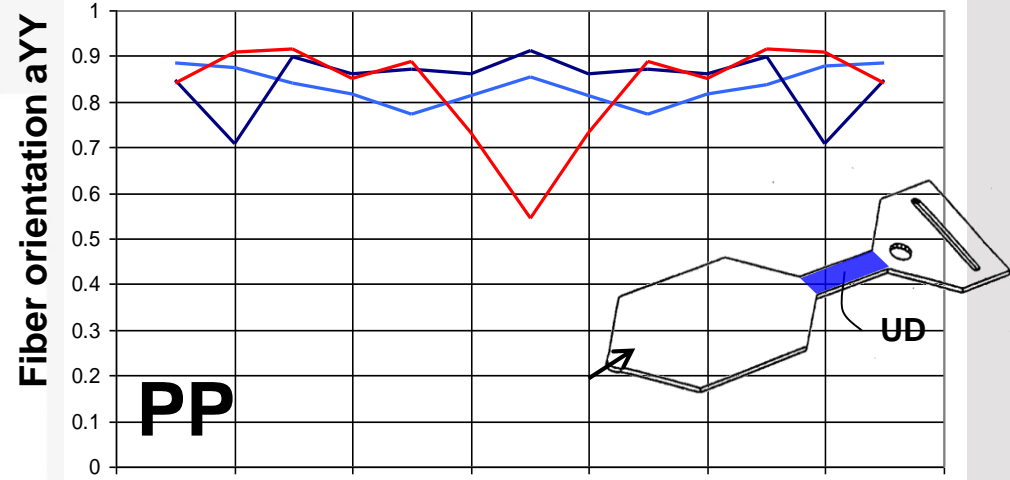
# Overview SFRT / LFRT

## Fiber orientation

measurement results

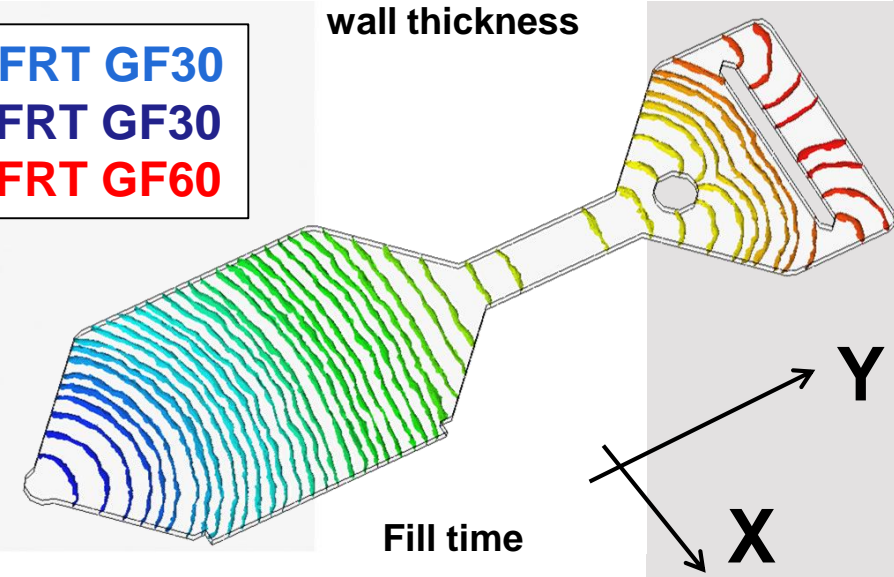


measurement results



wall thickness

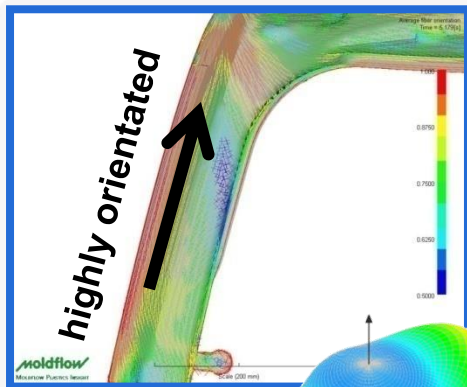
SFRT GF30  
 LFRT GF30  
 LFRT GF60



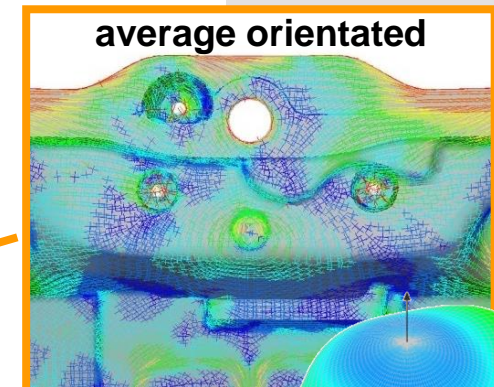
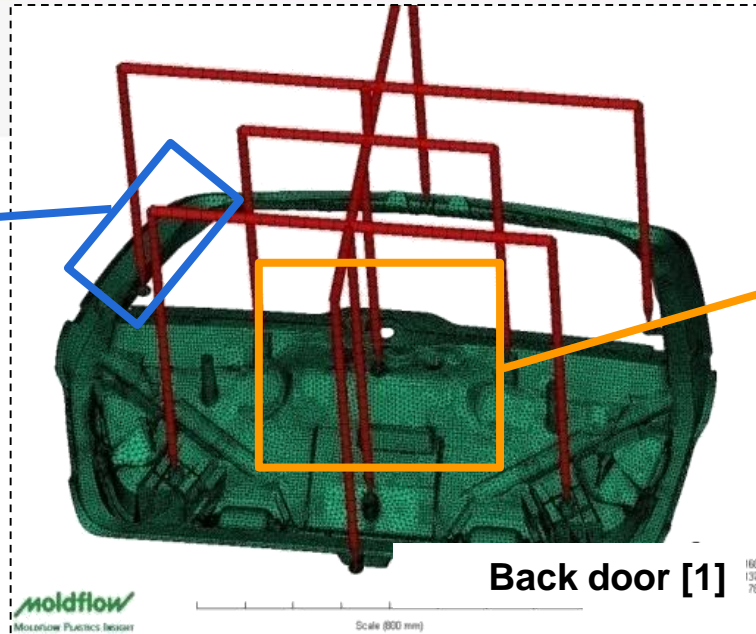


# Overview SFRT / LFRT

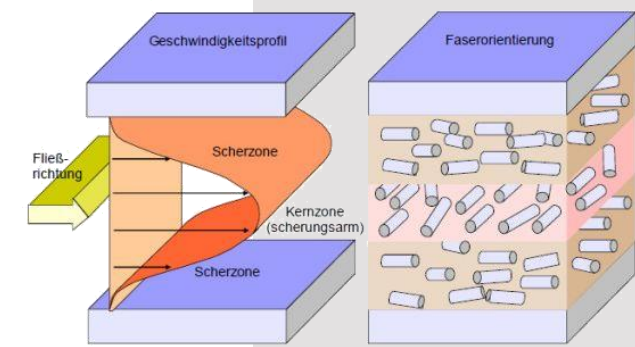
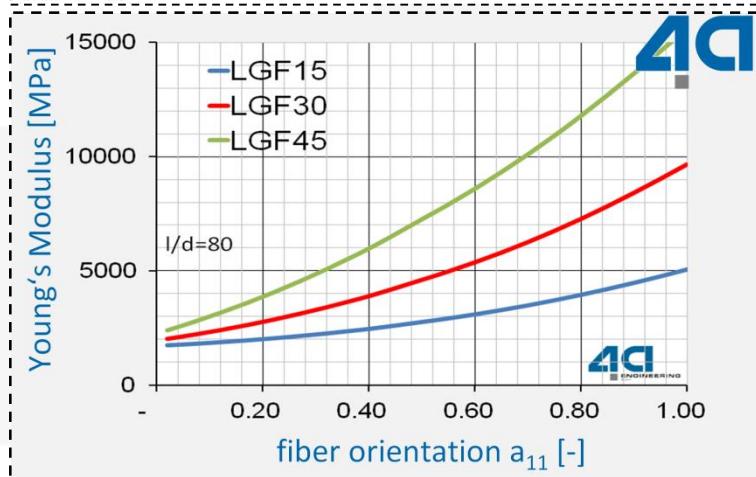
## Fiber orientation



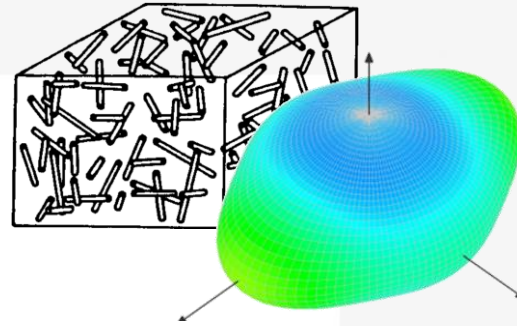
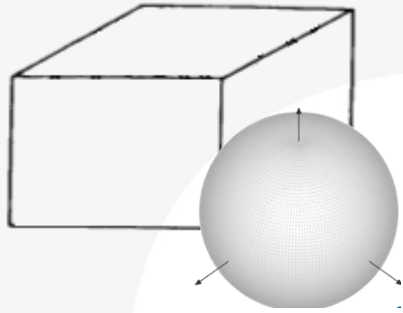
$$a_{ij} = \begin{bmatrix} 0,87 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0,11 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0,02 \end{bmatrix}$$



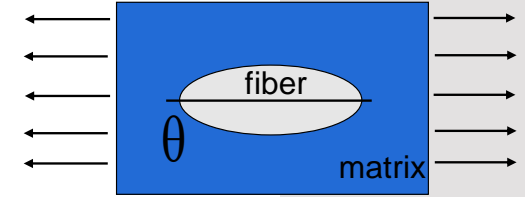
$$a_{ij} = \begin{bmatrix} 0,66 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0,32 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0,02 \end{bmatrix}$$



Source: wiki.polymerservice-merseburg.de



$$\overset{-C}{\sigma} = \varphi \overset{-F}{\sigma} + (1 - \varphi) \overset{-M}{\sigma}$$



Eshelby Tensor

### macro scale

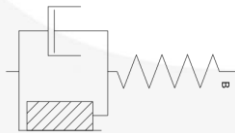
(const. law  $\rightarrow$  composite)

### micro scale

(homogenization)

#### Mises plasticity

- quick & dirty
- critical loading transversal to fiber orientation



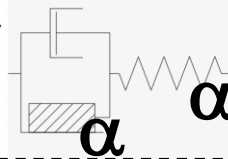
#### elastic

- orthotropic
- anisotropic



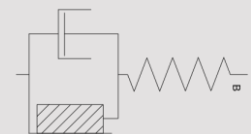
#### elastic viscoplastic

- Hill plasticity



#### M... matrix

- isotropic elastic
- viscoplastic



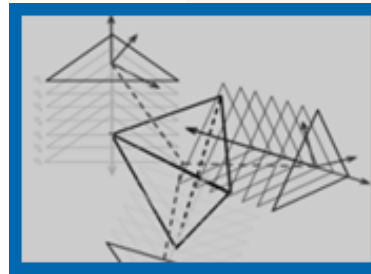
#### F... fiber

- isotropic elastic



$\alpha$  — orientation dependent

## Simulation process chain

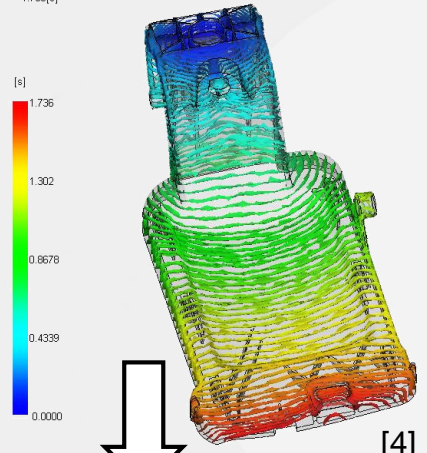
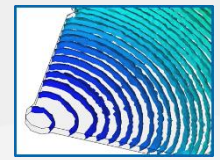


# Simulation process chain

## Simulation tasks

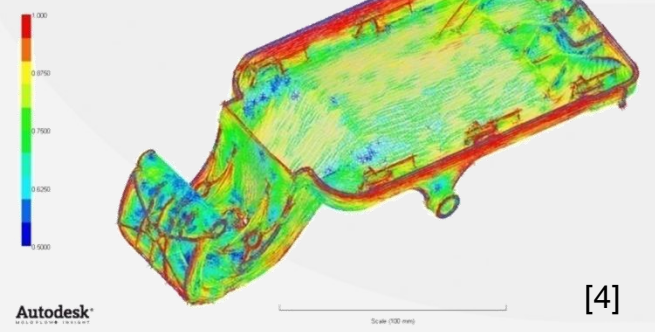
### Process simulation

#### Filling



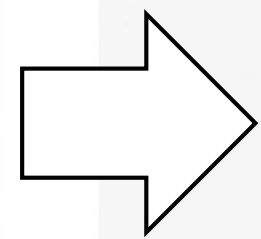
[4]

#### Fiber orientation



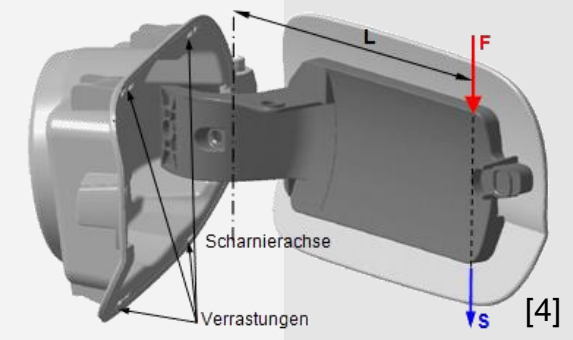
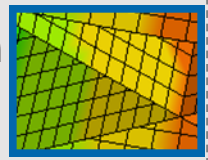
[4]

# mapping

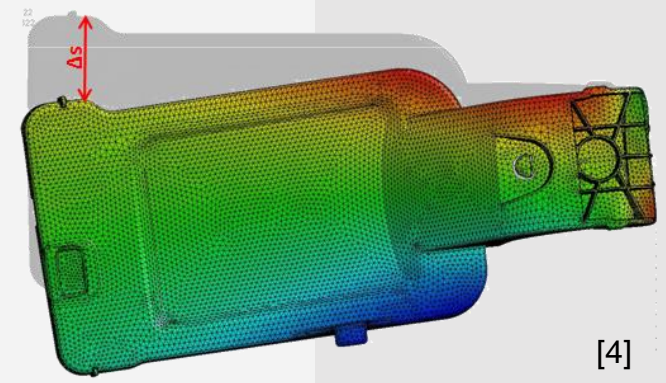


### Structural simulation

#### Stiffness bending



[4]



[4]

Source: M. Gramling, Audi AG - Integrative Simulation von kurzfaserverstärkten Thermoplasten am Beispiel einer Tank-klappe, 4a Technologietag 2012

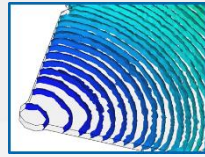


# Simulation process chain

## Simulation software tools

Process simulation

Injection molding



**CADMOULD**<sup>®</sup>  
3D-F SIMULATION

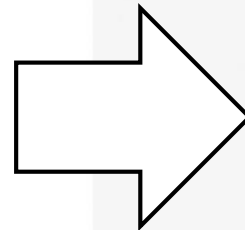
**Moldex3D**  
MOLDING INNOVATION

 **MOLDFLOW**

  
**SOLIDWORKS  
PLASTICS**

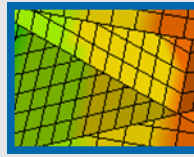
**SIGMASOFT**<sup>®</sup>

mapping



Structural simulation

Stiffness → Crash



**ANSYS**<sup>®</sup>

**MSC Nastran**

**NX**  **AUTODESK  
NASTRAN**

 **SIMULIA**

 **LSTC**  
Livermore Software  
Technology Corp.  
**LS-DYNA**<sup>®</sup>

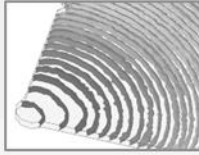
 **Virtual  
Performance  
Solution**



# Simulation process chain

## Exemplary output fiber orientation

Process simulation  
Injection molding



**CADMOULD**<sup>®</sup>  
3D-F SIMULATION

**Moldex3D**  
MOLDING INNOVATION

 **MOLDFLOW**

  
**SOLIDWORKS**  
PLASTICS

**SIGMASOFT**<sup>®</sup>

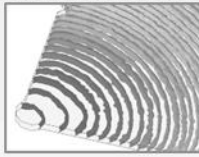
*result types (nodal, elemental, on integration point)*

- **scalar field**
  - fill time, bulk temperature, pressure, shear rate, ...
  - melt & weldlines
- **vector field**
  - velocity
  - warpage
  - ...
- **tensor field**
  - residual stress, wall shear stress, ...
  - fiber orientation

# Simulation process chain

## Exemplary output fiber orientation

Process simulation  
Injection molding



```
1000 0000 0011 1100 0011 1011 1000
1000 0000 0011 1100 0011 1011 1000
1101 1111 0111 1100 1111 1011 1110
1101 1111 0111 1100 1111 1011 1110

0011 1110 1110 0000 0111 0001 1100
0011 1110 1110 0000 0111 0001 1100
1011 1110 1111 1001 1111 0111 1101
1011 1110 1111 1001 1111 0111 1101
```

Binary – own format

$$a_{ij} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 + a & b & 0 \\ 0.5 - a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Source: [https://www.geocaching.com/geocache/GC54VQ7\\_aller-binar-oder-was?guid=65cfbc06-71cb-4bc5-a7b6-ba6ebeacd20d](https://www.geocaching.com/geocache/GC54VQ7_aller-binar-oder-was?guid=65cfbc06-71cb-4bc5-a7b6-ba6ebeacd20d)

**CADMOULD**  
3 D-F SIMULATION

**Moldex3D**  
MOLDING INNOVATION

**MOLDFLOW**

**SOLIDWORKS PLASTICS**

**SIGMASOFT**

```
2 [HEADER]
3 1004
4 \\Ac-server\ac-daten\Transfer\Cristoph\4a\MDXProject20150811_Fiber_3\Mesh
5 \\Ac-server\ac-daten\Transfer\Cristoph\4a\MDXProject20150811_Fiber_3\Mate
6 \\Ac-server\ac-daten\Transfer\Cristoph\4a\MDXProject20150811_Fiber_3\Proc
7 473452
8
9 09/24/15 09:52:51
10 [VARBLE INFO]
11 ElementId
12 IntegrationId
13 Tauxx
14 Tauyy
15 Tauxy
16 Tauzx
17 Tauyz
18 [RESULTS EOF]
19 54895 1 3.3254e-001 3.2991e-001 -5.8438e-004 -2.8732e-003 2.1899e-003
20 54896 1 3.3370e-001 3.3002e-001 6.7502e-004 2.9449e-003 2.0597e-003
21 54897 1 3.3525e-001 3.2637e-001 3.1483e-004 -7.3823e-003 1.0411e-003
22 55094 1 2.8750e-001 3.2273e-001 -6.7643e-004 1.8706e-003 -7.2378e-002
23 55095 1 2.8906e-001 3.2355e-001 -3.6245e-005 4.4601e-005 6.6530e-002
```

ASCII – own format

Tensor 2<sup>nd</sup> order

$$a_{ij} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{xx} & a_{xy} & a_{xz} \\ & a_{yy} & a_{yz} \\ & & a_{zz} \end{bmatrix}$$

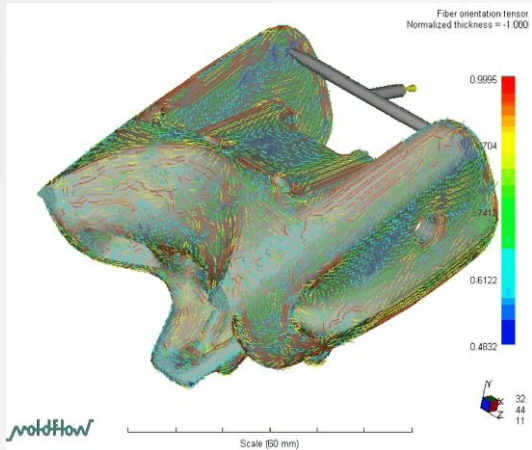
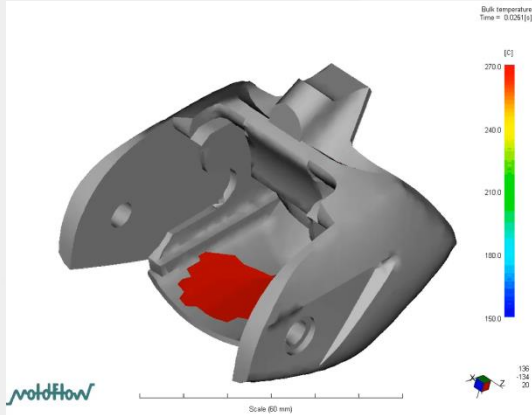
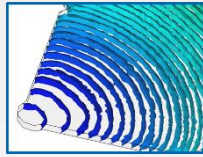
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<NAME> Moldflow Simulation Results XML Writer</NAME>
<Version> 1.00</Version>
</HEADER>
<Dataset Name="Fiber orientation tensor" ID="4021">
<DataType> NDDT(Node data)</DataType>
<DeptVar Name="Fiber orientation tensor on nodes (3D)" Unit=""/>
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<NumberOfIndpVariables> 0</NumberOfIndpVariables>
<Blocks>
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<Block Index="1">
<NumberOfDependentVariables> 179843</NumberOfDependentVariables>
<Data>
<NodeData ID="16846">
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</NodeData>
<NodeData ID="268618">
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</NodeData>
<NodeData ID="14502">
<DeptValues> 6.2213e-002 5.6278e-001 3.7501e-001 3.0401e-002 3.8002e-002 -4.1725e-001</DeptValues>
</NodeData>
```

XML - ASCII

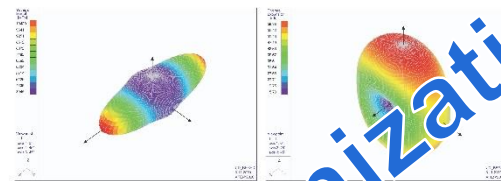
# Simulation process chain

## 4a micromec - first implementation in 2002

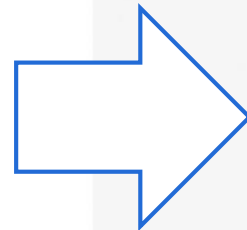
### Process simulation Injection molding



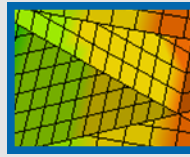
direct interface  
mainly anisotropic  
thermo-elastic  
material properties



homogenization



### Structural simulation Stiffness → Warpage



Define 3D Anisotropic Material

XX	YY	ZZ	XY	YZ	ZX
7887.429	2380.418	3253.904	1464.518	-51.3963	-20.73793
	3754.206	2079.238	318.1451	-6.449008	-3.567596
		8762.947	506.7255	-64.23169	-30.65177
			1590.157	-21.89725	-9.113713
			symmetric	2527.379	547.52
					1258.131

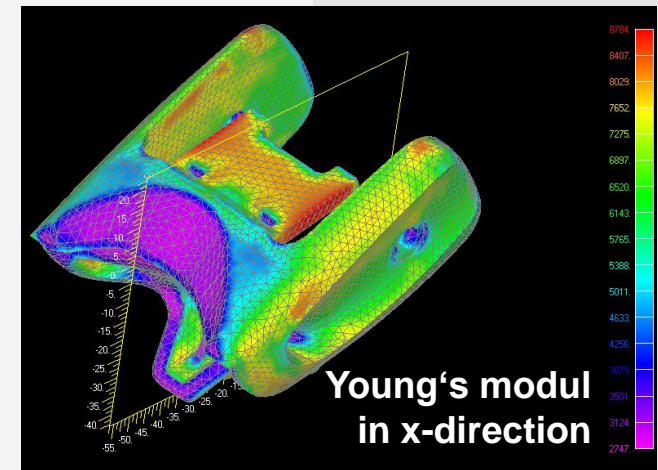
Coefficient of Thermal Expansion (A)

3.27642E-5	9.20261E-5	2.22081E-5	2.86132E-5	2.62777E-7	-3.6081E-7
------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------

Thermal Conductivity (k)

0	0	0	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

Spec Ht 0, Mass Density 1.514413, Damping 0, Ref Temp 0



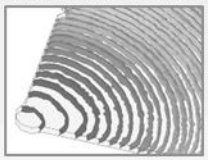
Source: P. Reithofer, ape GmbH – MSC Tagung, München 2004

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# Simulation process chain

## Export interfaces process simulation tools

Process simulation  
Injection molding



**CADMOULD**<sup>®</sup>  
3D-F SIMULATION

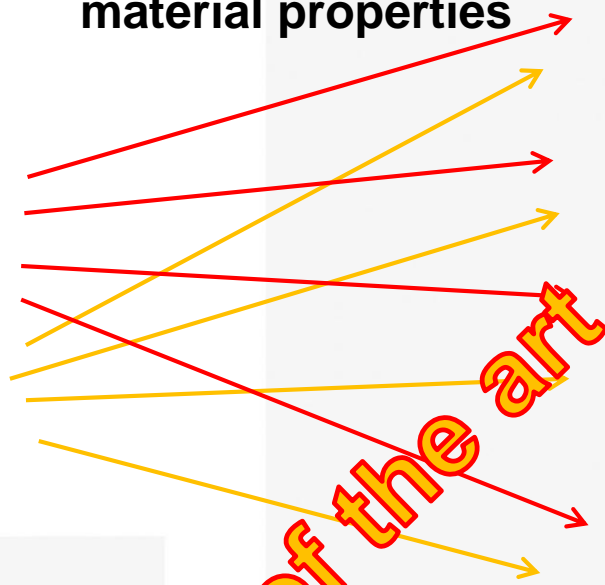
**Moldex3D**  
MOLDING INNOVATION

**MOLDFLOW**

**SOLIDWORKS PLASTICS**

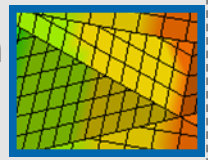
**SIGMASOFT**<sup>®</sup>

direct interface  
mainly anisotropic  
thermo-elastic  
material properties



**State of the art**

Structural simulation  
Stiffness → Crash



**ANSYS**<sup>®</sup>

**MSC Nastran**

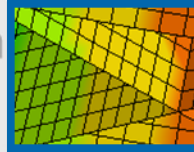
**NX** **AUTODESK NASTRAN**

**SIMULIA**

**LSTC**  
Livermore Software Technology Corp.  
**LS-DYNA**<sup>®</sup>

**Virtual Performance Solution**





Structural simulation

Stiffness → Crash



**MSC Nastran**

**NX**  
NASTRAN



AUTODESK  
NASTRAN

**SIMULIA**



### ***Idealization***

#### ■ ***Material model***

- anisotropic elasticity
- orthotropic visco plasticity
- micro mechanic model

#### ■ ***Property***

- shell or solid
- composite build up

#### ■ ***Element formulation***



- shell
- solid
- composite



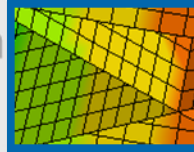
# Simulation process chain

## Structural simulation – considering anisotropy

### Idealization

- **Material model**
  - anisotropic elasticity → linear
  - orthotropic visco plasticity → non linear
  - micro mechanic model → new / upcoming
- **Property**
  - shell or soild → MID (material)
  - composite build up → MID &  $t_{\text{layer}}$  &  $\alpha$
- **Element formulation**
  - shell  → vector or  $\alpha$
  - solid  → vector
  - composite → MID &  $t_{\text{layer}}$  &  $\alpha$

Structural simulation  
Stiffness → Crash



MSC Nastran

NX  
NASTRAN



AUTODESK  
NASTRAN

 SIMULIA

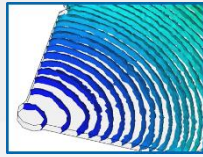


# Simulation process chain

## Simulation software tools

Process simulation

Injection molding



**CADMOULD**<sup>®</sup>  
3D-F SIMULATION

**Moldex3D**  
MOLDING INNOVATION

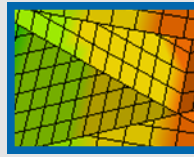
 **MOLDFLOW**

 **SOLIDWORKS**  
**PLASTICS**

**SIGMASOFT**<sup>®</sup>

Structural simulation

Stiffness → Crash



**ANSYS**<sup>®</sup>

**MSC Nastran**

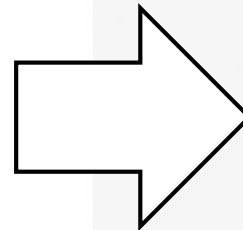
**NX**  **AUTODESK**  
**NASTRAN** **NASTRAN**

 **SIMULIA**

 **LSTC**  
Livermore Software  
Technology Corp.  
**LS-DYNA**<sup>®</sup>

 **Virtual**  
**Performance**  
Solution

mapping  
m:n  
possibilities



# <<Template>> based mapping



# <<Template>> based mapping

## 4a fibermap - workflow



The screenshot shows the '4a\_fibermap ver. 3.4 alpha' application window. The interface includes a menu bar with 'Workflow', 'Micromec', 'File converter', 'Moldflow Interface', 'Mapping fiber orientation', and 'Output'. The main workspace is divided into several sections:

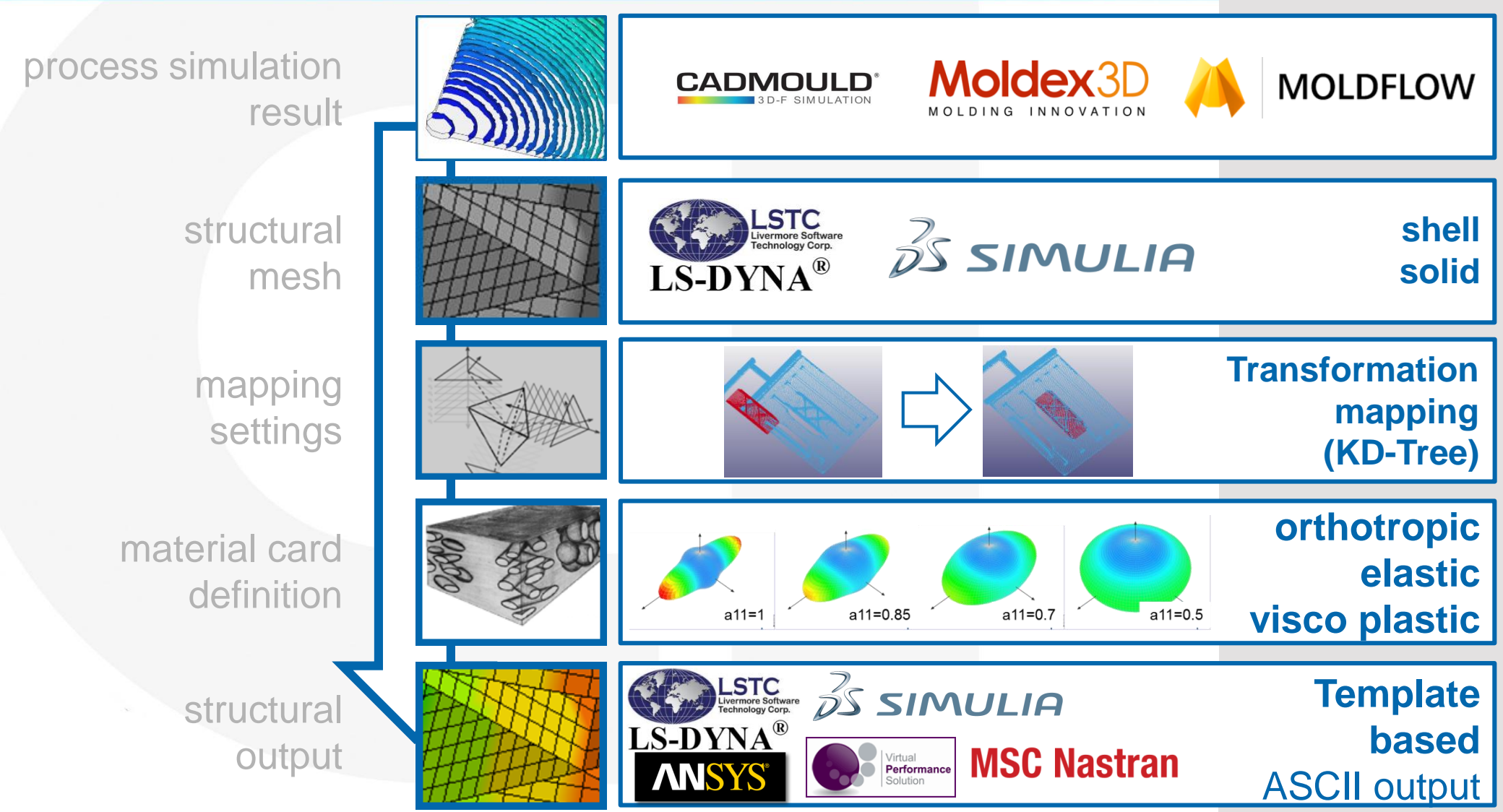
- Process Input:** Features a 'Process Result File' radio button selected, a 'Tab Moldflow Interface' button, and a file selection area with 'No Process Input-file selected'.
- Structural Input:** Features a 'Result on Element' radio button selected, a 'Result on Node' radio button, and a file selection area with 'No Structural Input-file selected'.
- Mapping Settings:** Features a 'New' button, a 'Check reference systems' button, and a file selection area with 'No Settings selected'.
- Material Cards:** Features a checked 'Append materialcard in final output' checkbox, a 'Start ID' field with '1000000', a 'Tab Micromec' button, and a file selection area with 'No Material-file selected'.
- Output Settings:** Features a 'Tab Output' button, a 'Definition' button, and a file selection area with 'No Output Definition selected'.

At the bottom, there is a toolbar with buttons for 'About', 'Manual', 'Read Work', 'Save Work', and 'Final Output', along with the 4a ENGINEERING logo.



# <<Template>> based mapping

## 4a fibermap - workflow





# <<Template>> based mapping

## 4a fibermap - workflow

Template  
based  
ASCII output

process simulation  
result

structural  
mesh

mapping  
settings

material card  
definition

structural  
output



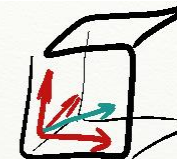
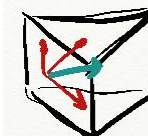
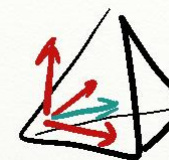
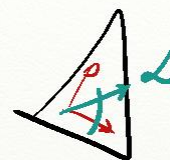
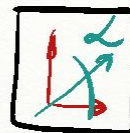
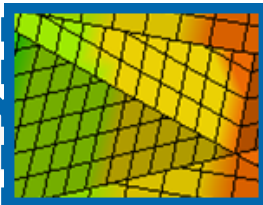
### Direction

Example given:

```
*ORIENTATION, NAME=MatOrient
Distr1
3,0
*DISTRIBUTION TABLE, Name=Table1
COORD3D, COORD3D
*DISTRIBUTION, Name=Distr1, LOCATION=element, TABLE=Table1
,1,0,0,0,1,0
1000001,-0.730574,-0.6825756,0.01876505,-0.6706954,0.7224748,0.1679222
1000002,-0.8933346,-0.448588,0.02687123,-0.4458205,0.8921726,0.07260921
1000003,-0.9445068,-0.3230198,0.05970896,-0.3186696,0.9451182,0.07212023
1000004,-0.4956961,-0.8674375,-0.04286759,-0.8076552,0.4422604,0.3899984
```

### <<Template>>

<<EID>>,<<V1X>>,<<V1Y>>,<<V1Z>>,<<V2X>>,<<V2Y>>,<<V2Z>>



# <<Template>> based mapping

## 4a fibermap - workflow

process simulation  
result

structural  
mesh

mapping  
settings

material card  
definition

structural  
output



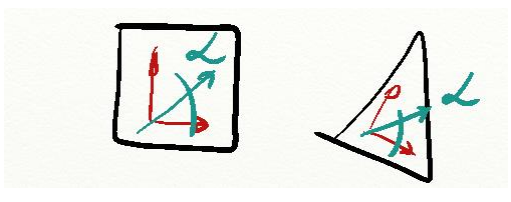
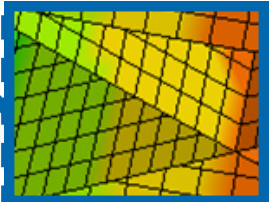
### \*ELEMENT SHELL\_BETA

Card 1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Variable	EID	PID	N1	N2	N3	N4	N5	N6	N7	N8
Type	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
Default	none	none	none	none	none	none	0	0	0	0
Remarks			3	3	3	3				

**Thickness Card.** Additional card for THICKNESS, BETA, and MCID keyword options.

Card 2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Variable	THIC1		THIC2		THIC3		THIC4		BETA or MCID	
Type	F		F		F		F		F	
Default	0.		0.		0.		0.		0.	
Remarks	1								2	

Template  
based  
ASCII output





# <<Template>> based mapping

## 4a fibermap - workflow

Template based ASCII output

process simulation result

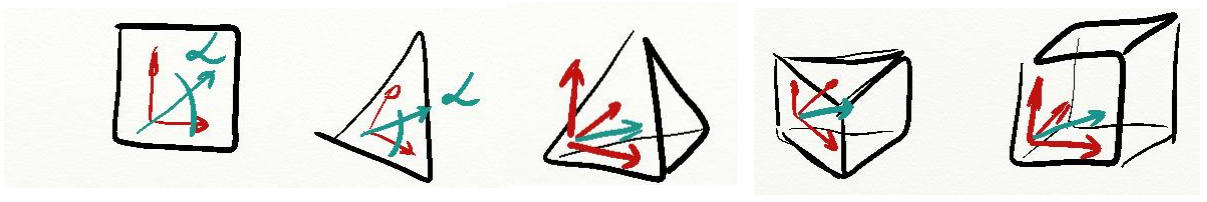
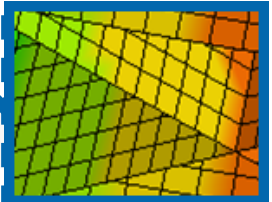
structural mesh

mapping settings

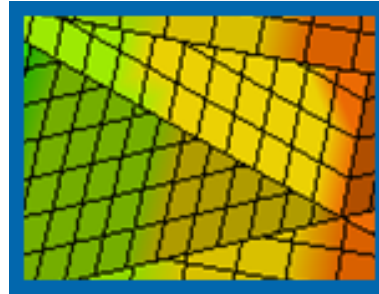
material card definition

structural output

**<<Templates>>**  
for common simulation tasks  
are provided with the software  
and can be easily extended



## Case studies



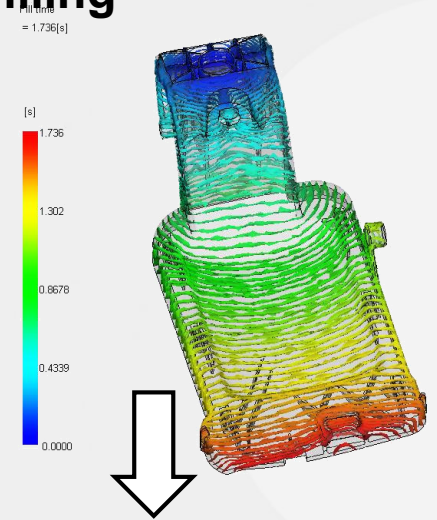
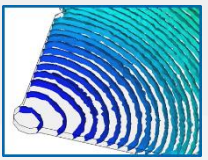


# Case study Stiffness

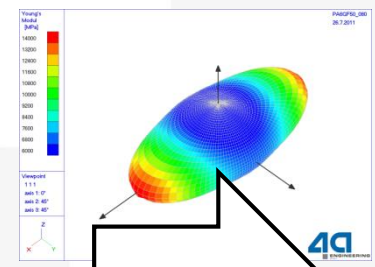
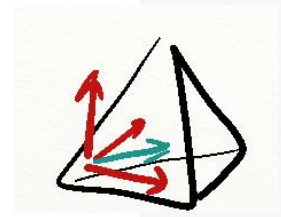
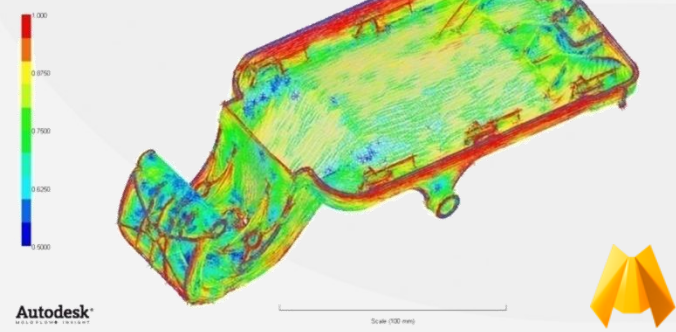
## Fuel door

### Process simulation

#### Filling



#### Fiber orientation

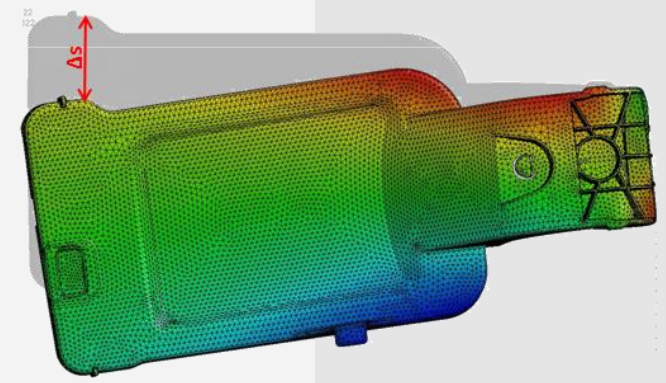
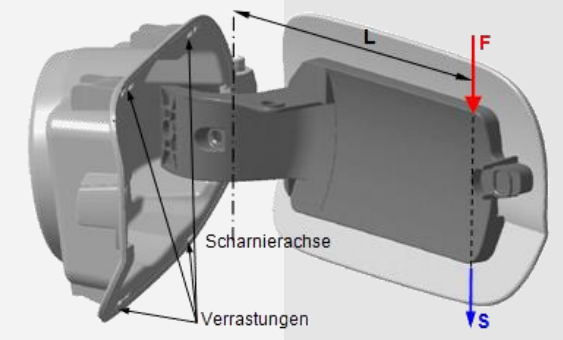
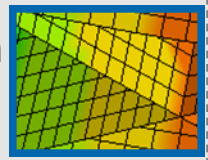


MOLDFLOW



### Structural simulation

#### Stiffness bending

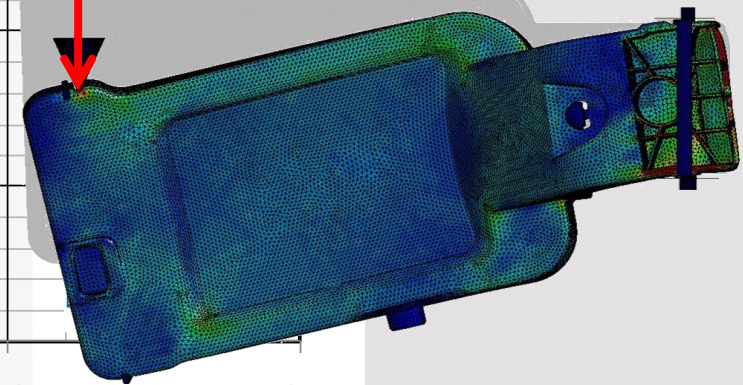
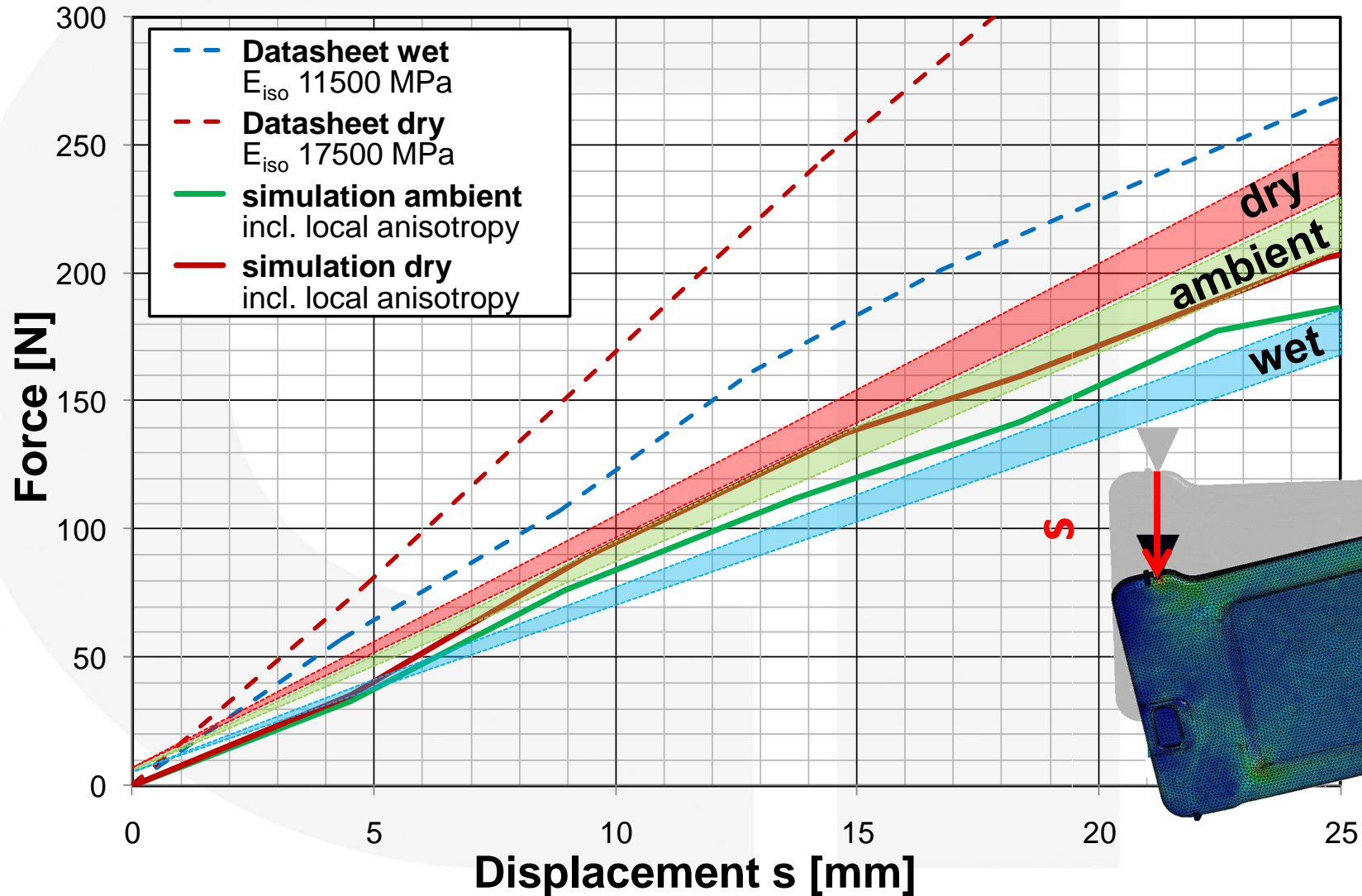


Source: M. Gramling, Audi AG - Integrative Simulation von kurzfaserverstärkten Thermoplasten am Beispiel einer Tankklappe, 4a Technologietag 2012

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# Case study Stiffness

## Fuel door – good correlation



Source: M. Gramling, Audi AG - *Integrative Simulation von kurzfaserverstärkten Thermoplasten am Beispiel einer Tankklappe*, 4a Technologietag 2012

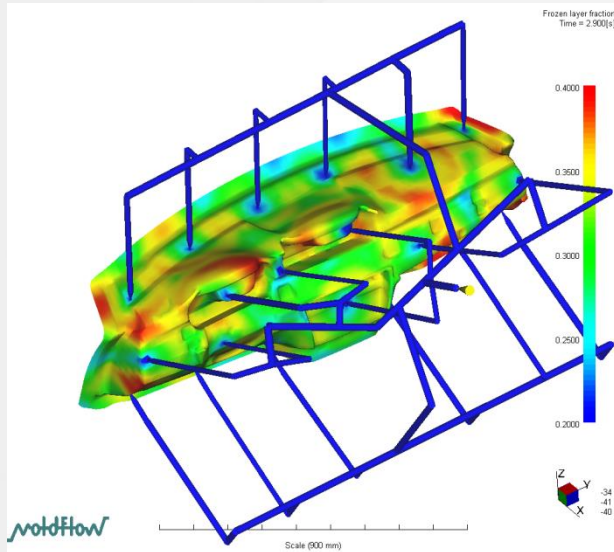
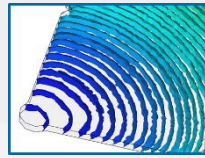
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# Case study Stiffness

## Instrument panel - foaming

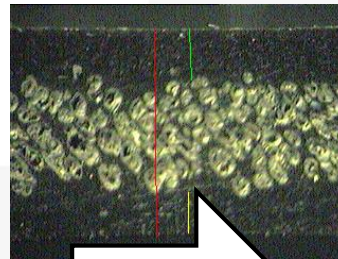
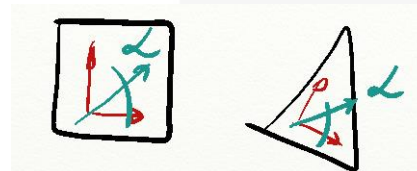
### Process simulation

#### Filling



**Fiber orientation**

**Frozen layer fraction**



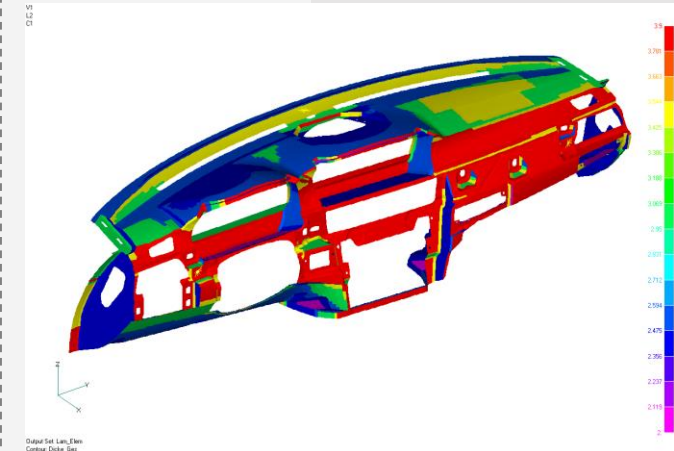
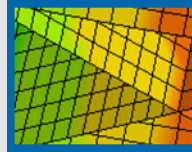
**PCOMP**

**MOLDFLOW**

**MSC Nastran**

### Structural simulation

#### Stiffness



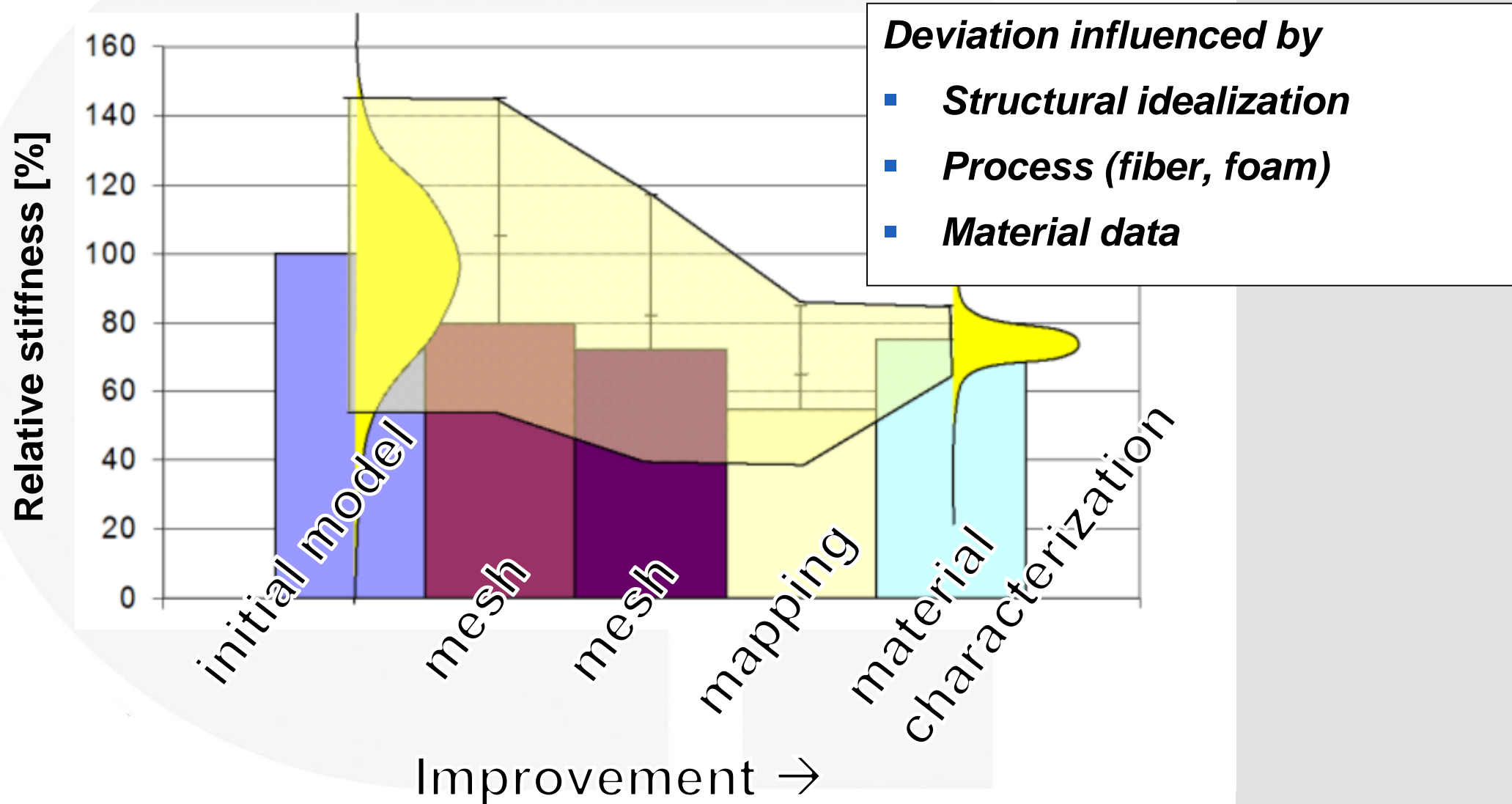
**Composite layup (PCOMP)**

**fiber orientation**

**thickness of foam core**

# Case study Stiffness

## Instrument panel - foaming



Source: T. Wimmer, P. Reithofer, 4a engineering GmbH - *Abbildung von Sonderverfahren*, 4a Technologietag 2010

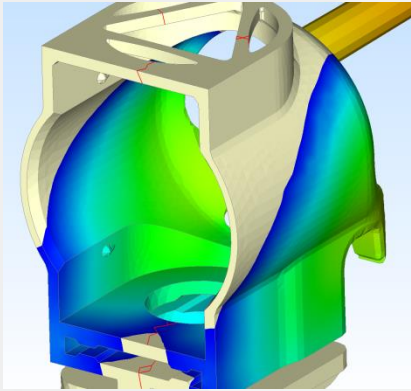
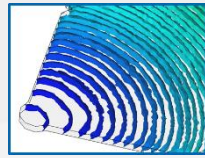
© 4a engineering GmbH, all rights reserved



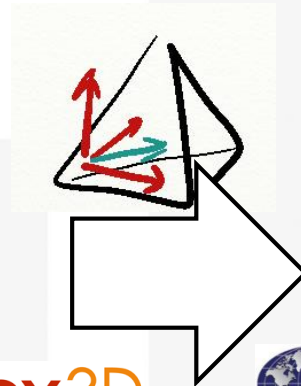
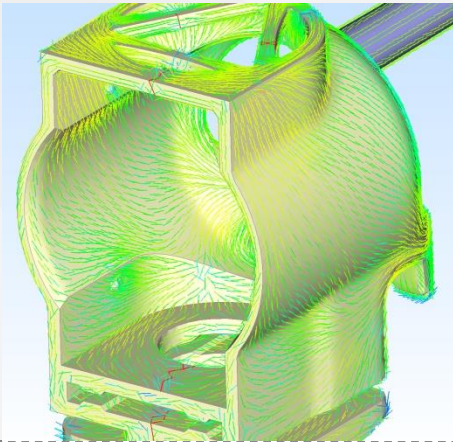
# Case study Drop test Sleeve

## Process simulation

### Filling

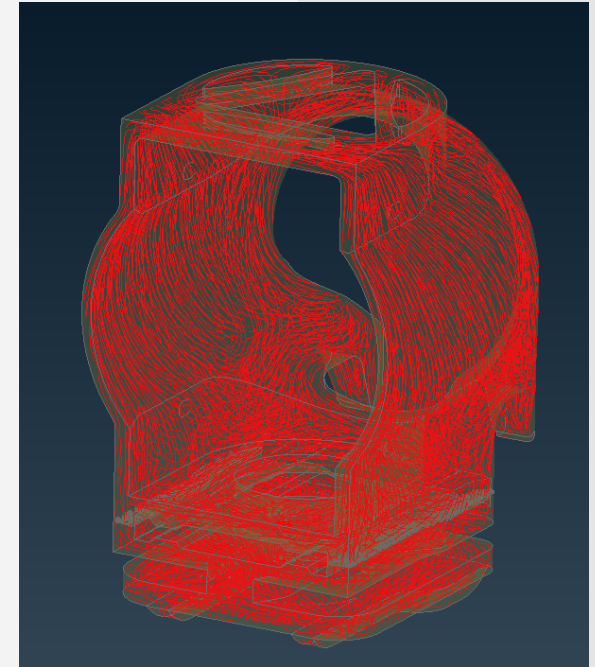
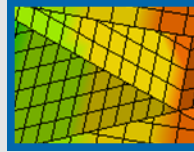


### Fiber orientation



## Structural simulation

### Drop test



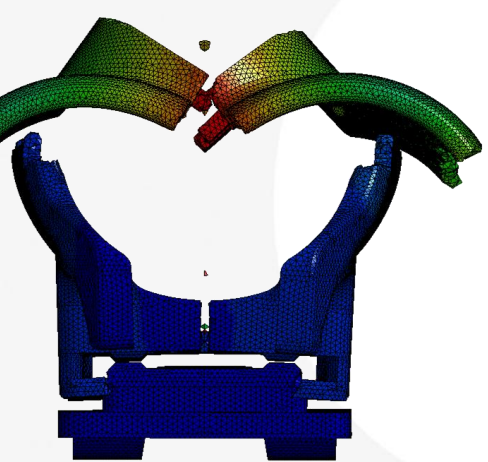
### Fiber orientation

**\*ELEMENT\_SOLID\_ORTHO**

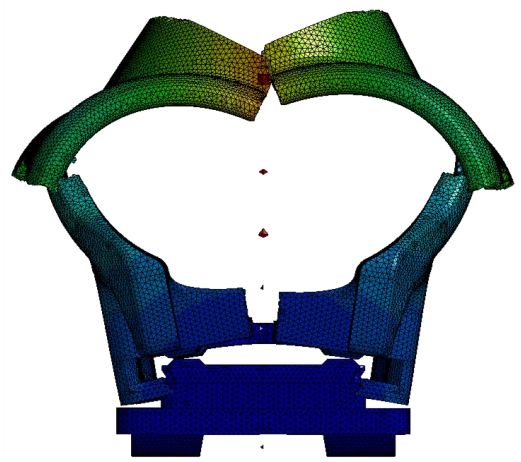
more: R. Steinberger, et.al. Hirtenberger Automotive Group – *Considering the Local Anisotropy of Short Fiber Reinforced Plastics, European Dynaforum 2017* © 4a engineering GmbH, all rights reserved



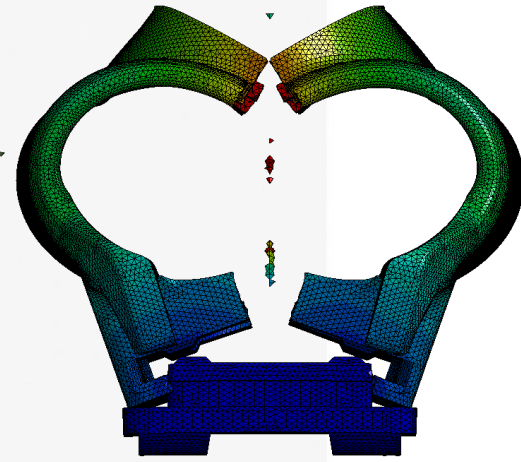
# Case study Drop test Sleeve



**\*MAT\_24**  
transversal



**\*MAT\_24**  
longitudinal



**\*MAT\_157**  
local anisotropy



test



more: R. Steinberger, et.al. Hirtenberger Automotive Group – *Considering the Local Anisotropy of Short Fiber Reinforced Plastics, European Dynaforum 2017*

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## Summary & outlook



- Simulation process chain
  - **m:n** possibilities from **process** → **structural**  
different approaches for each solver/application needed
  - missing process information  
in common CAE developments
  - standardization needed → **easy to use**
- mapping provides benefits
  - considering local anisotropy
  - wall thickness
- 4a fibermap - workflow
  - flexible <<**template**>> based mapping



### MATERIALS – SHORT FIBER

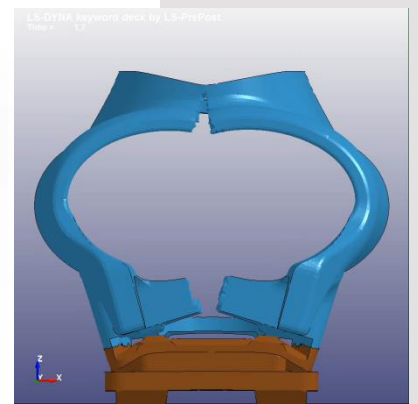
Compression Molding Analysis of Long Fiber Reinforced Plastics using Coupled Method of Beam and 3D Adaptive EFG in LS-DYNA  
S. Hayashi (JSOL); H. Chen, W. Hu (LSTC)

\*MAT\_4A\_MICROMECH – Theory and Application Notes  
P. Reithofer, A. Fertschej, B. Jilka (4a engineering); A. Erhart, S. Hartmann (DYNAmore)

High-Dynamic Drop Test Simulation for Fiber Reinforced Plastics in Automotive Electronic Control Units  
T. Zhao, D. Papathanassiou (Bosch Automotive Products)

Considering the Local Anisotropy of Short Fiber Reinforced Plastics: Validation on Specimen and Component  
R. Steinberger, T. Gross (Hirtenberger Automotive Group); S. Paul (Simpatec); P. Reithofer (4a engineering)

Announcement and Call for Papers  
**11<sup>th</sup> EUROPEAN LS-DYNA CONFERENCE**  
9 - 11 May 2017 – Salzburg, Austria



Hirtenberger Automotive Safety GmbH & Co KG



Bosch Automotive Products (Suzhou) Co., Ltd

## and hopefully many of your applications ...

# Outlook

## VMAP Project – European Initiative Standardization

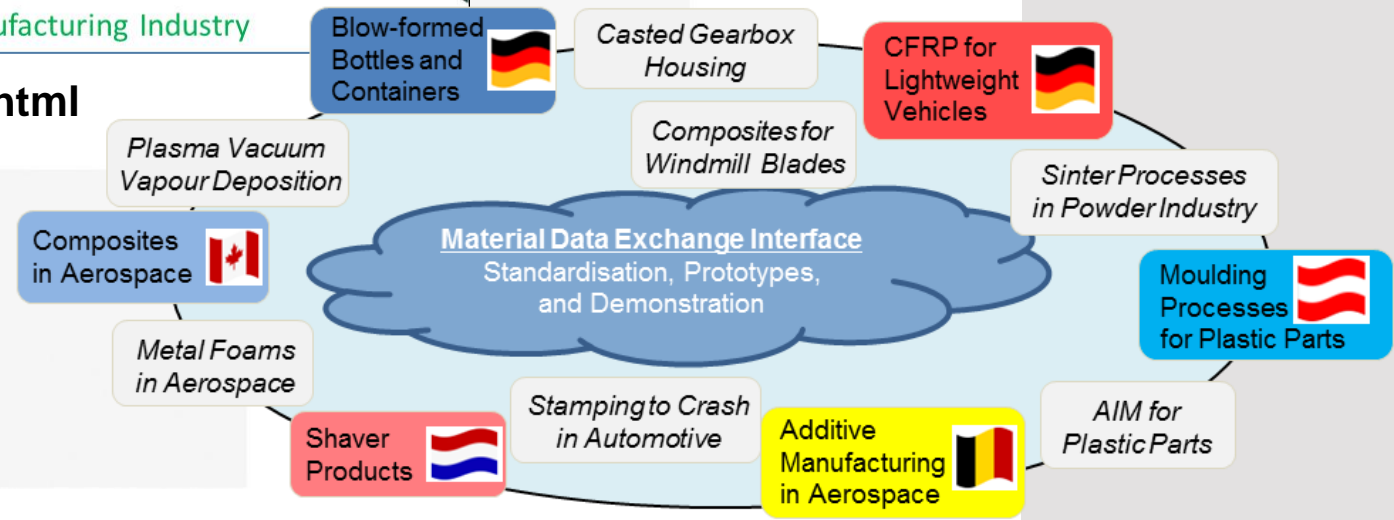


Project Profile

### VMAP

A new Interface Standard for Integrated Virtual Material Modelling in Manufacturing Industry

<https://itea3.org/project/vmap.html>





# Thank you for your attention!



**„in physics we trust”**

# Appendix short tutorial



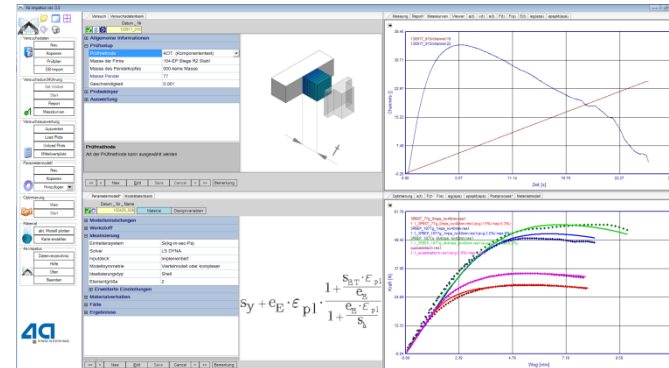
- Scope of work:
  - A double crossed rib (test specimen) is retrieved out of an injection molded part.
  - The fiber orientation (Autodesk Moldflow®) is mapped to the structural mesh (**\*INITIAL\_STRESS\_SHELL**)
  - A dynamic 3-point-bending of the component is simulated in LS-Dyna® taking the local anisotropy into account.
- Material: Stamax 30YM 240 (PP LGF30)
- Necessary data:
  - Injection molding simulation of the part (e.g. Autodesk Moldflow®)
  - FEM model of the structural part / test specimen (shell idealization, element size of 1 mm)
  - Appropriate material model (e.g. **\*MAT\_157** or **\*MAT\_215**)

- 3-point-bending of the double crossed rib:

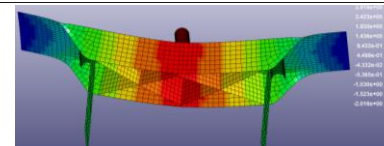
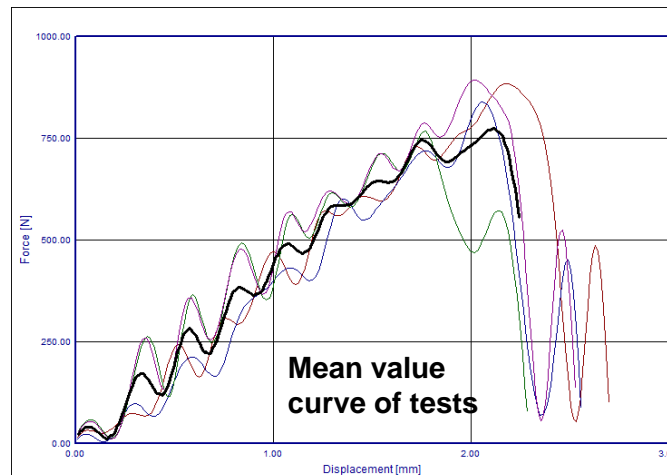
### 4a impetus hardware



### 4a impetus software

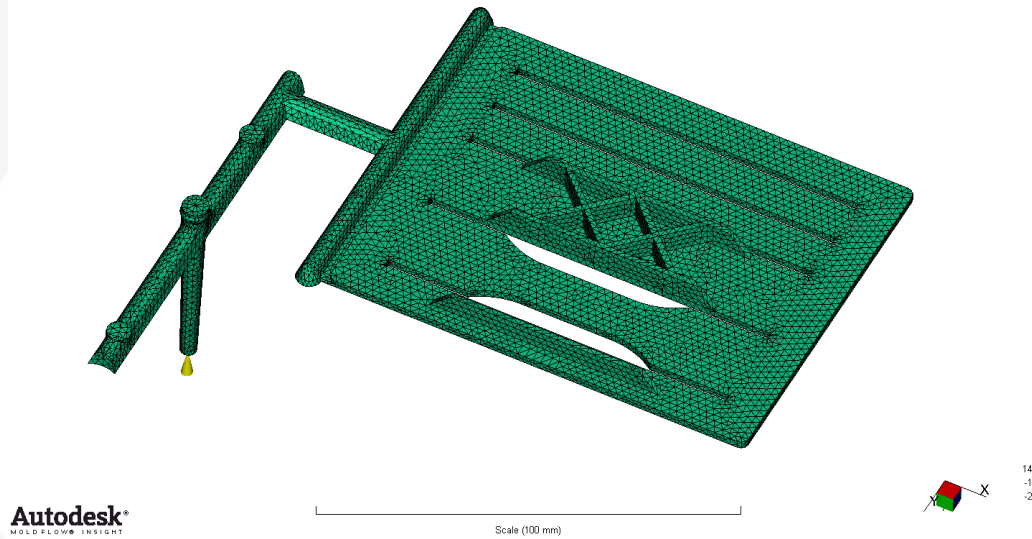


$$\sigma_y + \epsilon_p \cdot \epsilon \cdot \left( 1 + \frac{s_{21} \cdot E_{21}}{s_0} \right)$$

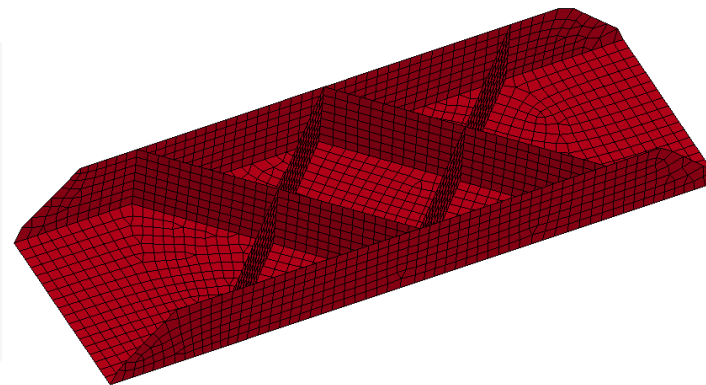


## Task

- Model in Autodesk Moldflow®



- LS-DYNA® input deck

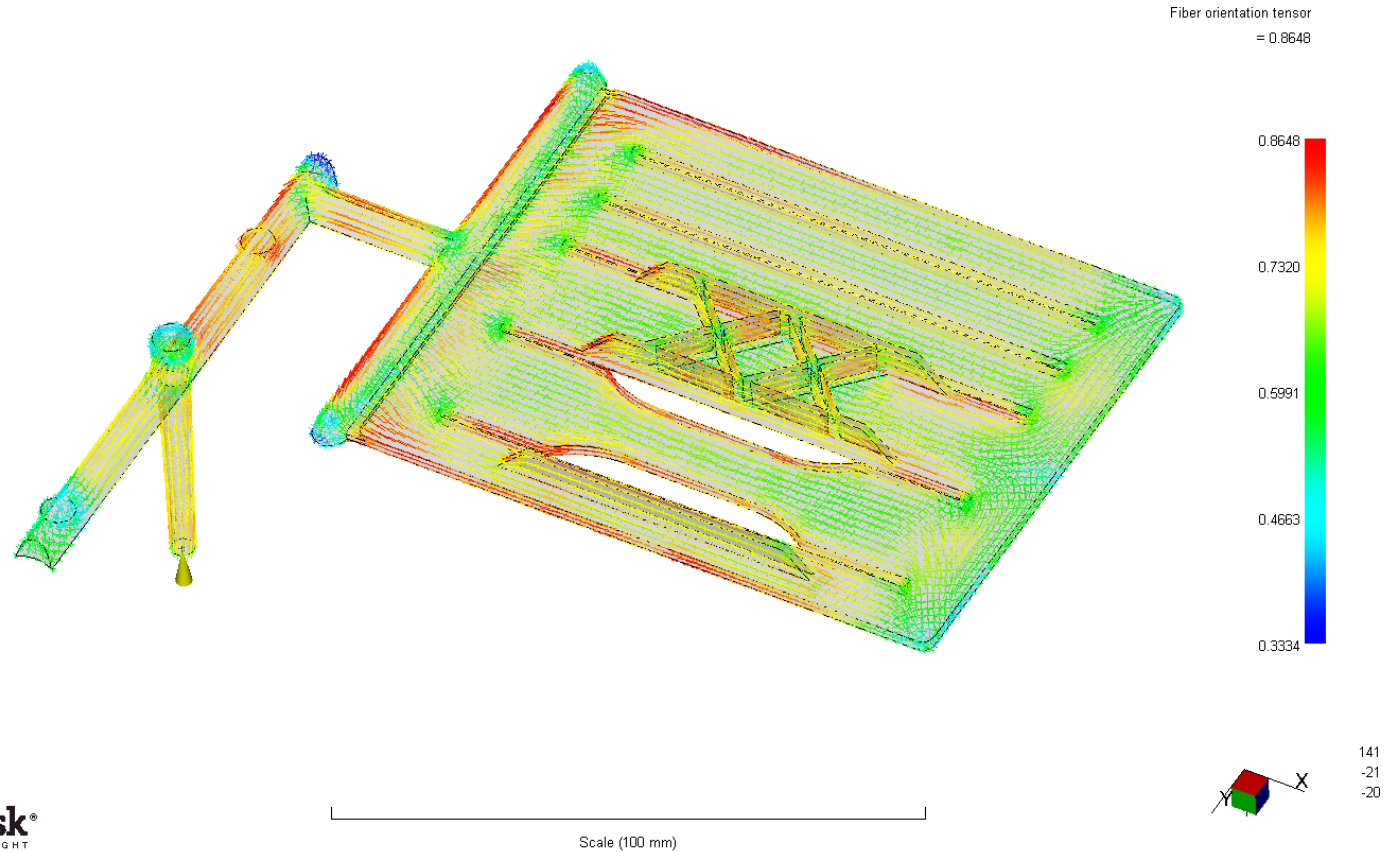




# 4a fibermap - short tutorial

## Task

- Result of the fiber orientation tensor in Autodesk Moldflow®



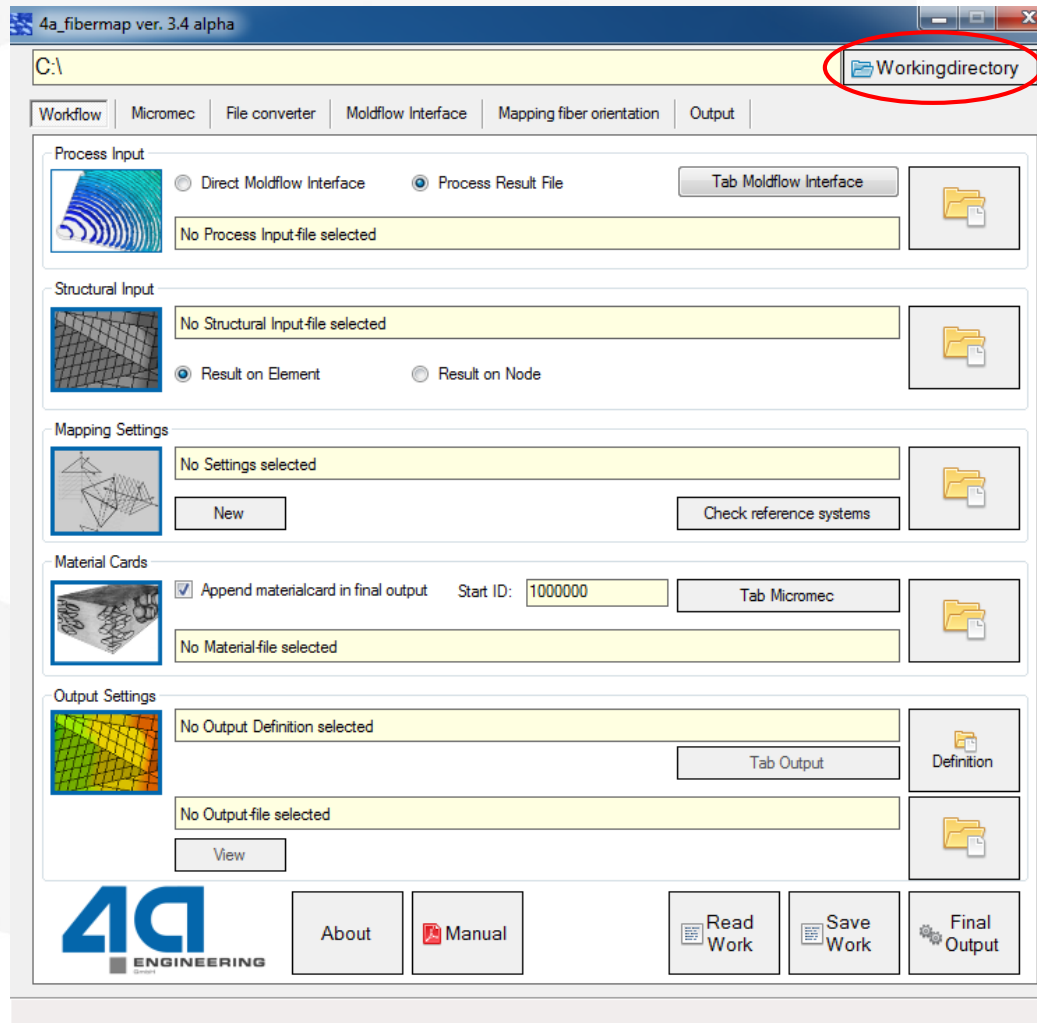
The procedure of mapping is specified as follows:

- 1. Performing an injection molding simulation (e.g. Autodesk Moldflow®) and exporting the results (XML, Patran)
- 2. FEM model build up (e.g. using ANSA®)
- 3. Performing the mapping process using 4a fibermap (workflow)
  - 3a. Start 4a fibermap
  - 3b. Import results from injection molding
  - 3c. Perform mapping
  - 3d. Export the mapped properties (template)
- 4. FEM simulation (e.g. using LS-Dyna®) regarding the mapping results

# 4a fibermap - short tutorial

## 3. Mapping process using 4a fibermap (workflow)

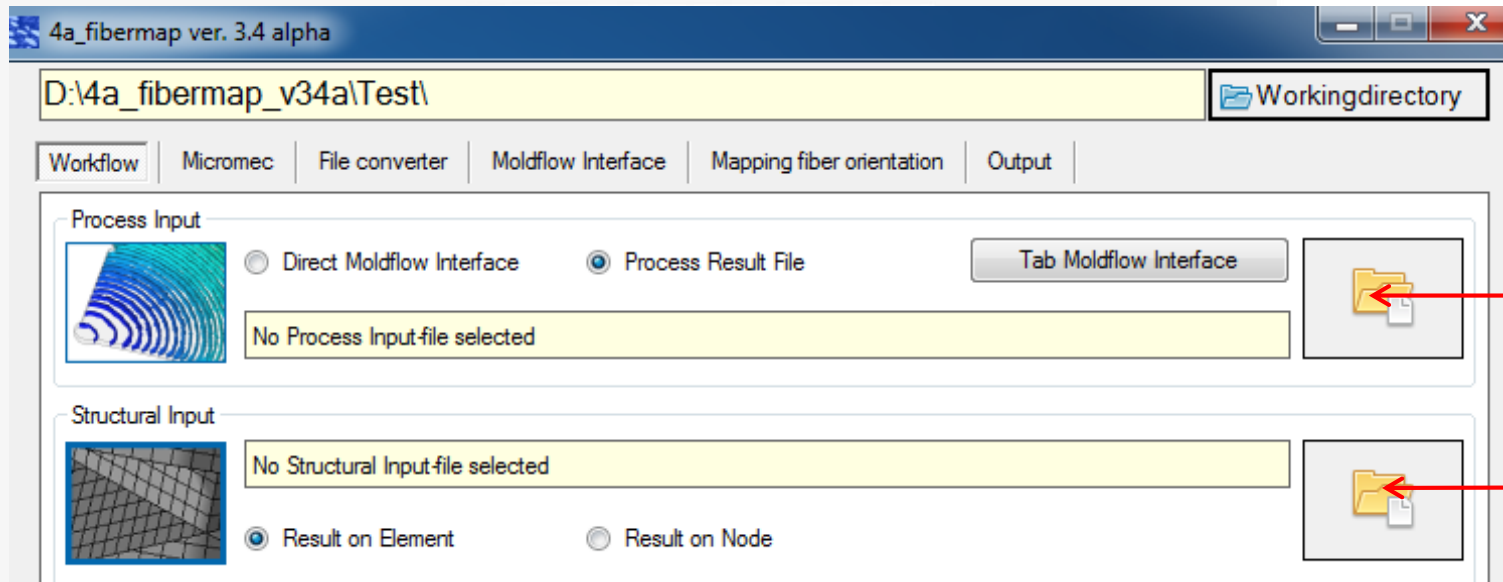
- First 4a fibermap is started and the working directory is chosen.



# 4a fibermap - short tutorial

## 3. Mapping process using 4a fibermap (workflow)

- Then the according files have to be specified:



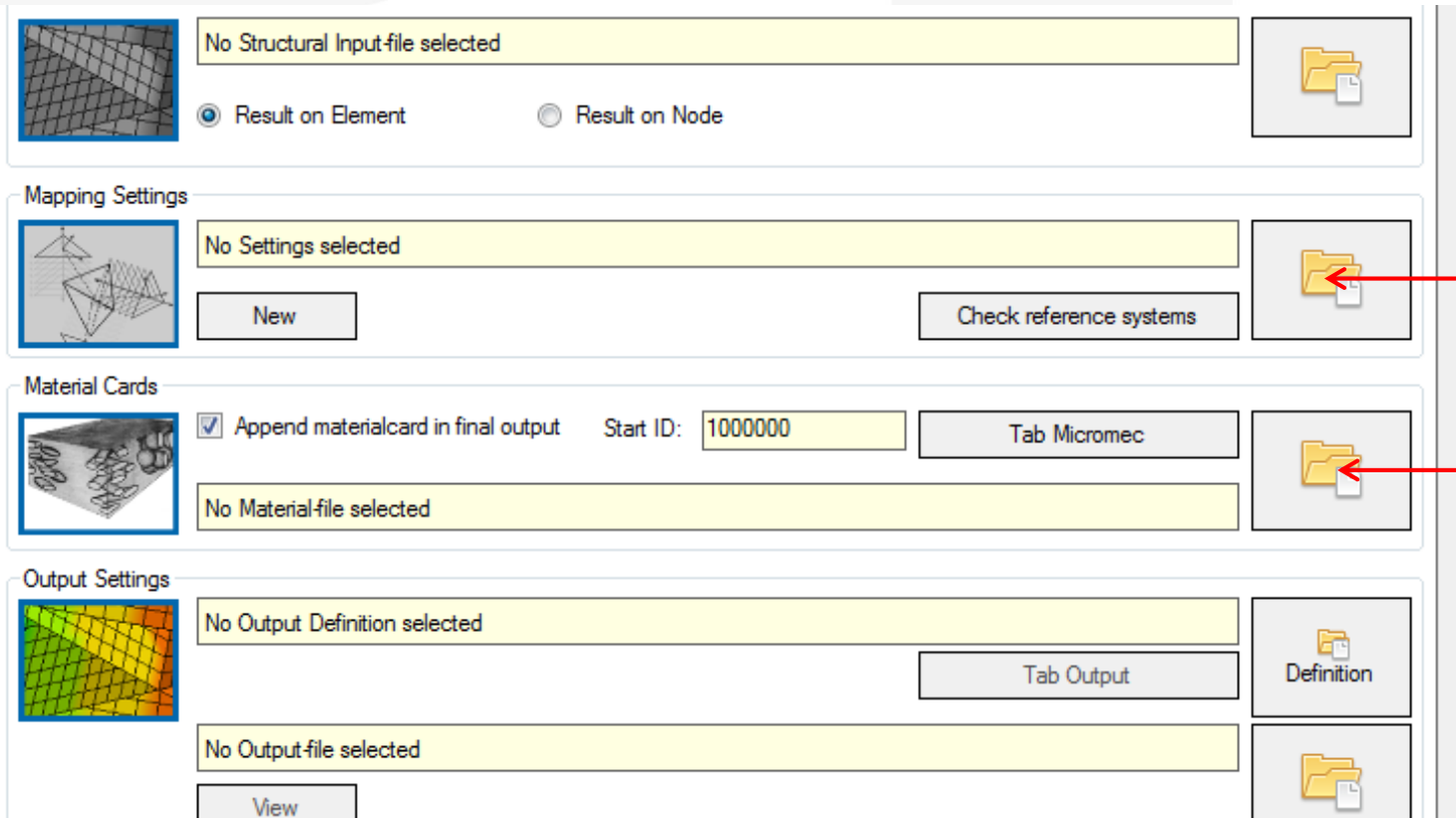
**Moldflow® result  
(XML)**

**FEM model  
(LS-Dyna / Abaqus / ...)**

# 4a fibermap - short tutorial

## 3. Mapping process using 4a fibermap (workflow)

- Then the mapping settings have to be specified:



The screenshot displays the software interface with the following sections:

- Structural Input:** A yellow box contains the text "No Structural Input-file selected". Below it are two radio buttons: "Result on Element" (selected) and "Result on Node". To the right is a folder icon.
- Mapping Settings:** A yellow box contains "No Settings selected". Below it are a "New" button and a "Check reference systems" button. To the right is a folder icon with a red arrow pointing to it from the text "Mapping settings (if available)".
- Material Cards:** A checked checkbox "Append materialcard in final output" is followed by "Start ID: 1000000" and a "Tab Micromec" button. Below is a yellow box "No Material-file selected" and a folder icon with a red arrow pointing to it from the text "Optional: material card".
- Output Settings:** A yellow box contains "No Output Definition selected". Below it is a "Tab Output" button and a "Definition" button. At the bottom is a yellow box "No Output-file selected" and a folder icon.

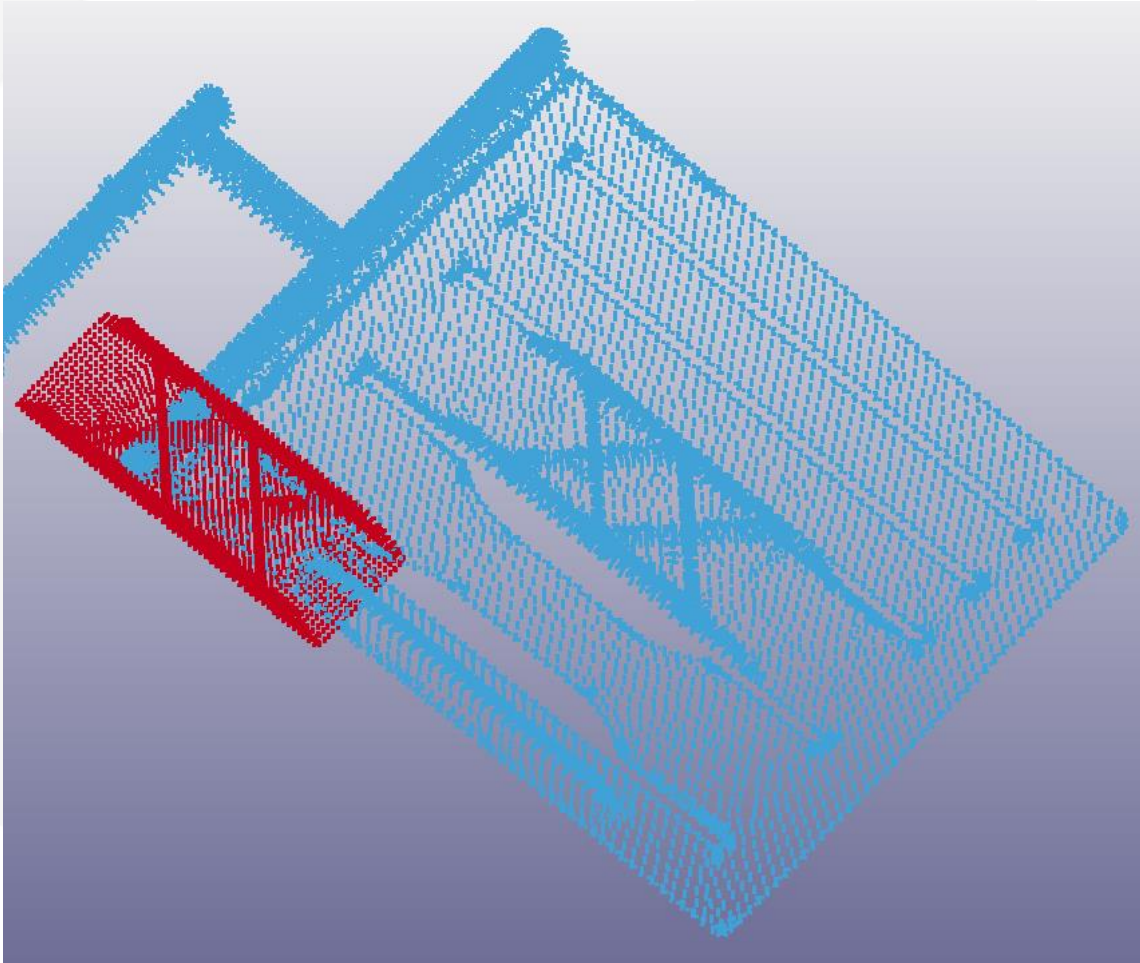
Mapping settings  
(if available)

Optional:  
material card



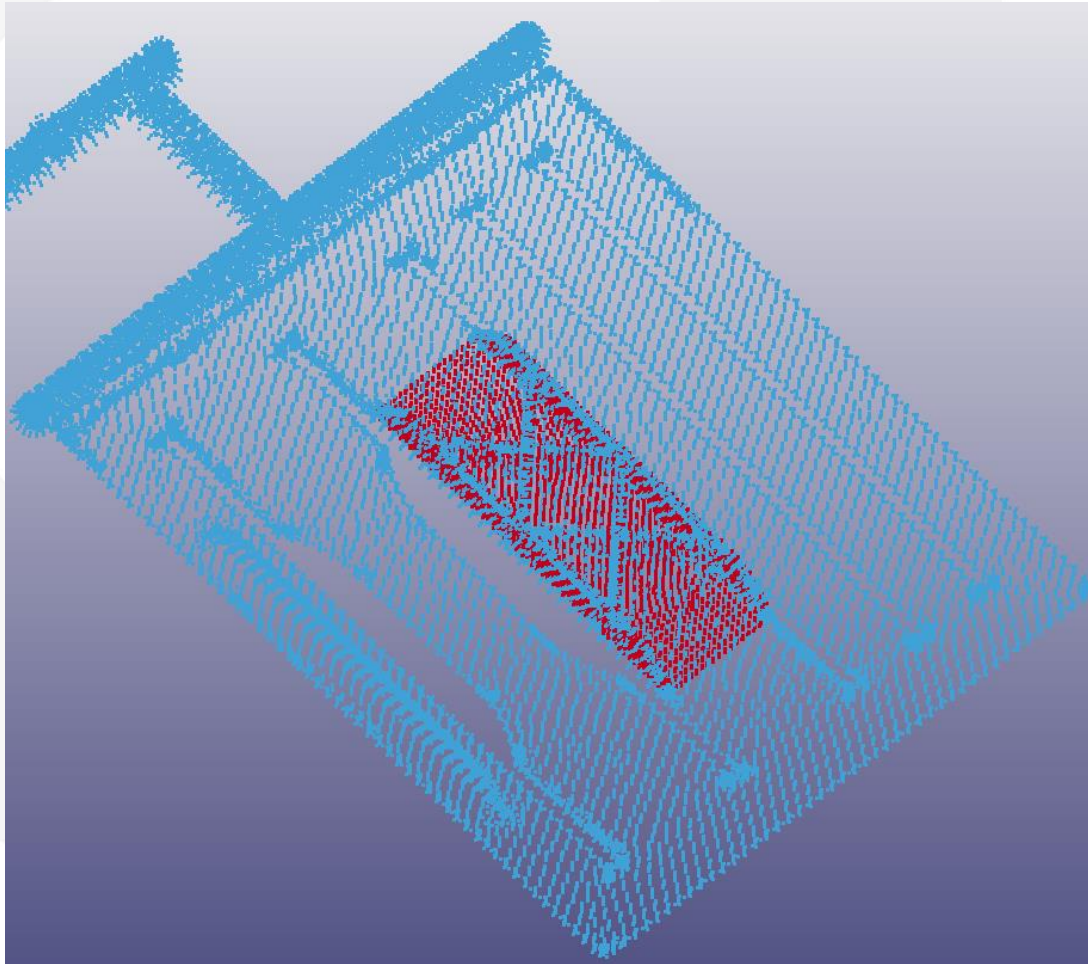
## 3c. Performing the mapping

- Transformation of the injection molded part (blue) and the test specimen (structural simulation, red) based on the settings of the reference systems. The test specimen has to be aligned to the mold.



## 3c. Performing the mapping

- After adapting the values of the reference system of the test specimen it is now in the correct position so that it matches with the injection molded part.

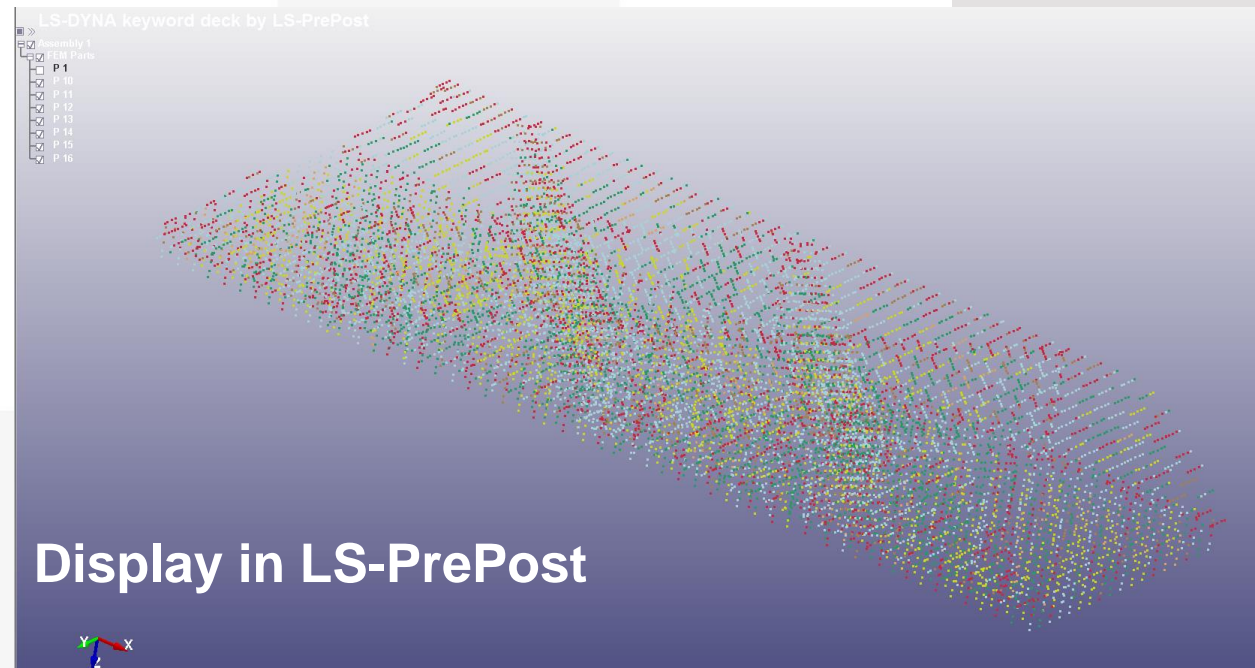
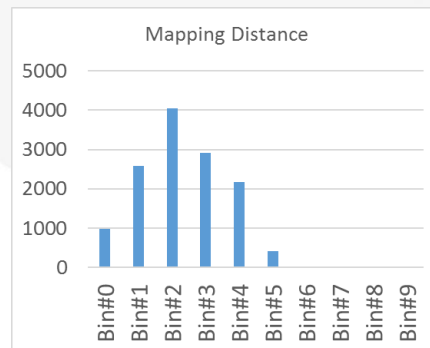


## 3c. Performing the mapping

### Quality check (after mapping)

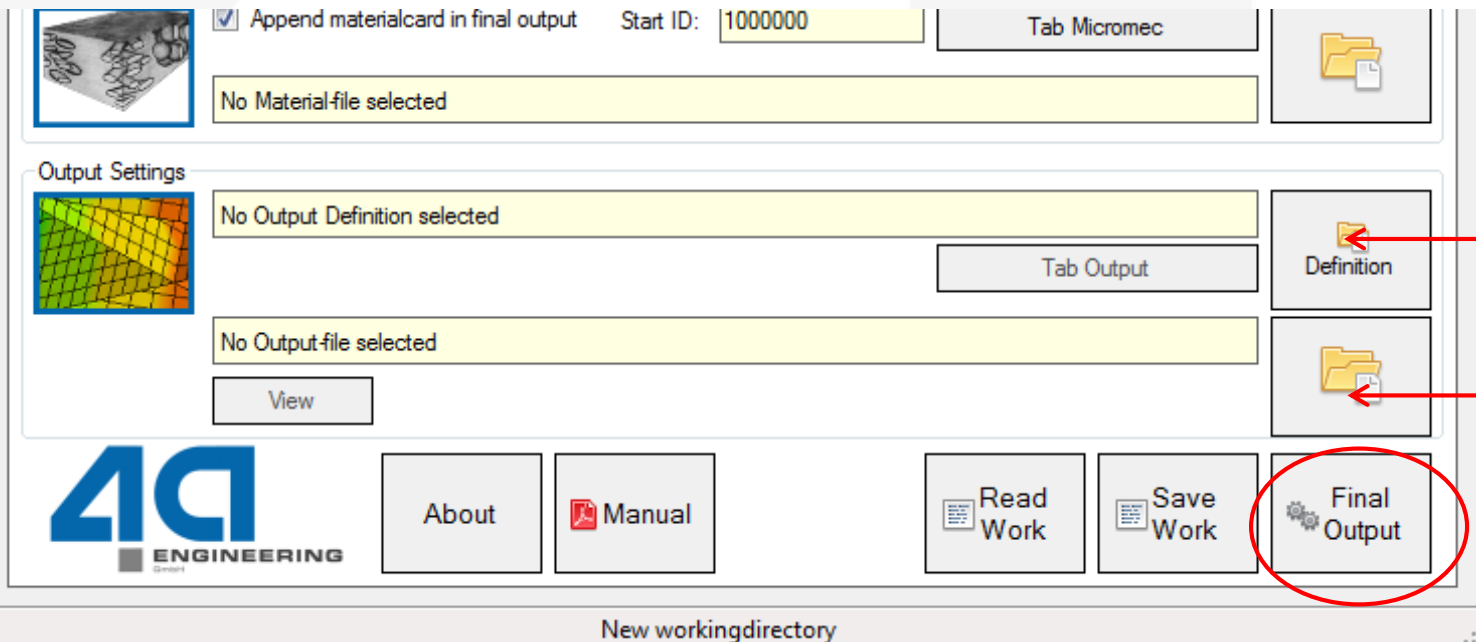
- A statistic is automatically exported as CSV file as well as another LS-Dyna file that shows the mean „mapping distance“.
- This can be used to check the quality of the mapping.

Bin-Name	Lower-limit	Upper-limit	Count
	mm	mm	-
Bin#0	0	0.2	982
Bin#1	0.2	0.4	2580
Bin#2	0.4	0.6	4047
Bin#3	0.6	0.8	2911
Bin#4	0.8	1	2162
Bin#5	1	1.2	408
Bin#6	1.2	1.4	5
Bin#7	1.4	1.6	0
Bin#8	1.6	1.8	0
Bin#9	1.8	2	0



## 3. Mapping process using 4a fibermap (workflow)

- Choose Template for export
- Clicking on „Final Output“ the mapping is performed and the result is written into the output file.



Template for mapping (e.g. for \*Element\_Shell\_Beta)

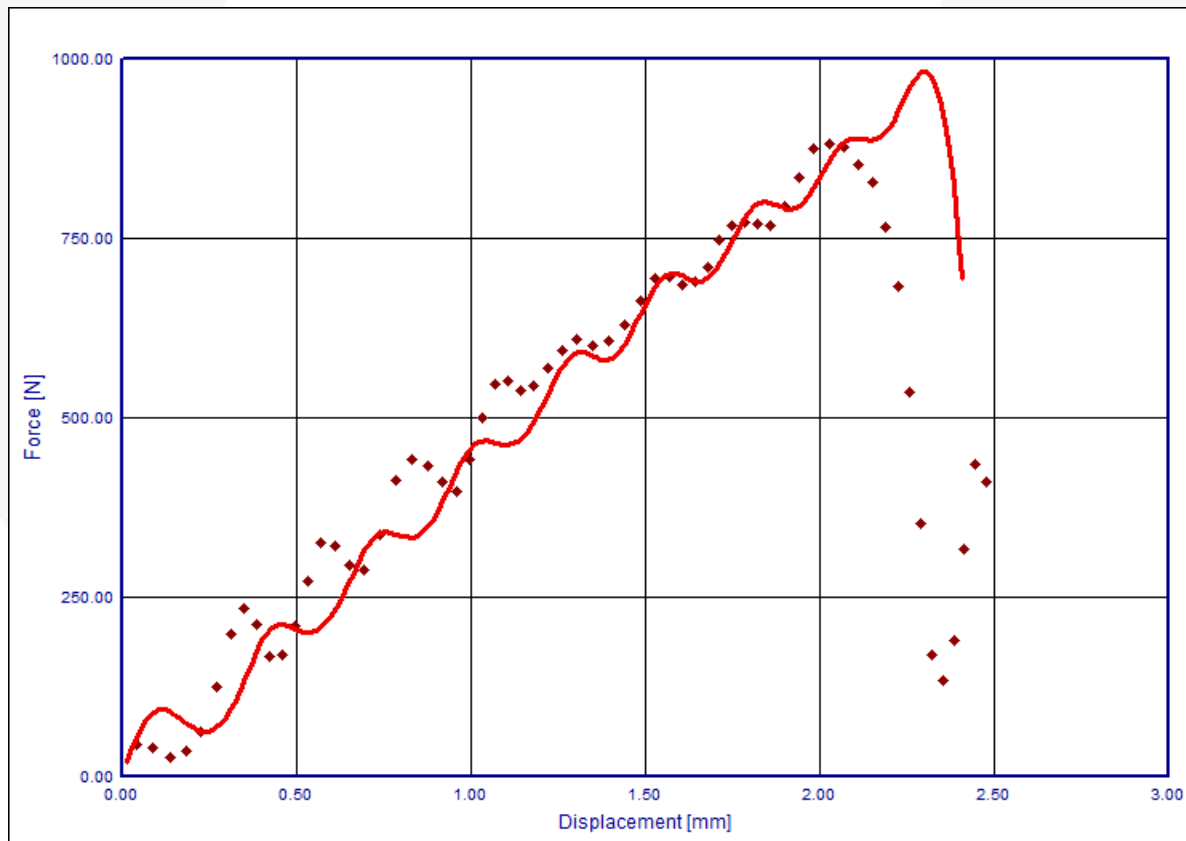
Output file



# 4a fibermap - short tutorial

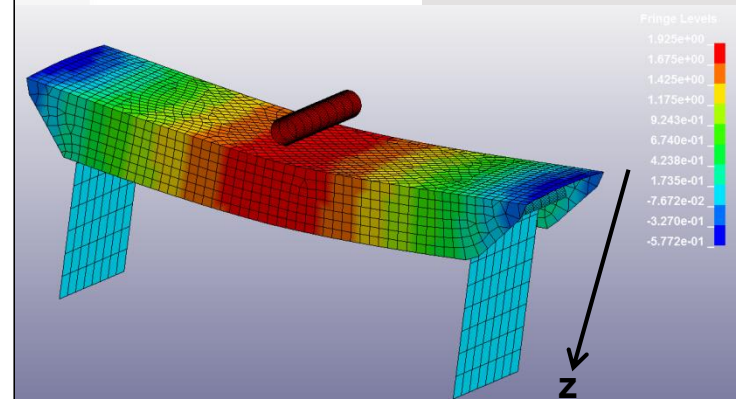
## 4. FEM calculation - result

- Result: The red solid line shows the force-displacement relation in the simulation for the mapped double crossed rib. The good matching between testing (dashed curve) and simulation is visible.



..... mean value curve of testing  
\_\_\_\_\_ result simulation

Displacement in z-direction:



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