



Moldex3D
MOLDING INNOVATION

Stream
ENGINEERING
MSC Software Company

2014 Molding Innovation Day

Moldex3D eDesign

Simulazione ed analisi strutturale meccanica

Moldex3D / DIGIMAT - MSC

Sandra CHERUBINI

10 Luglio 2014
POINT Polo per Innovazione Tecnologica
Dalmine Bergamo

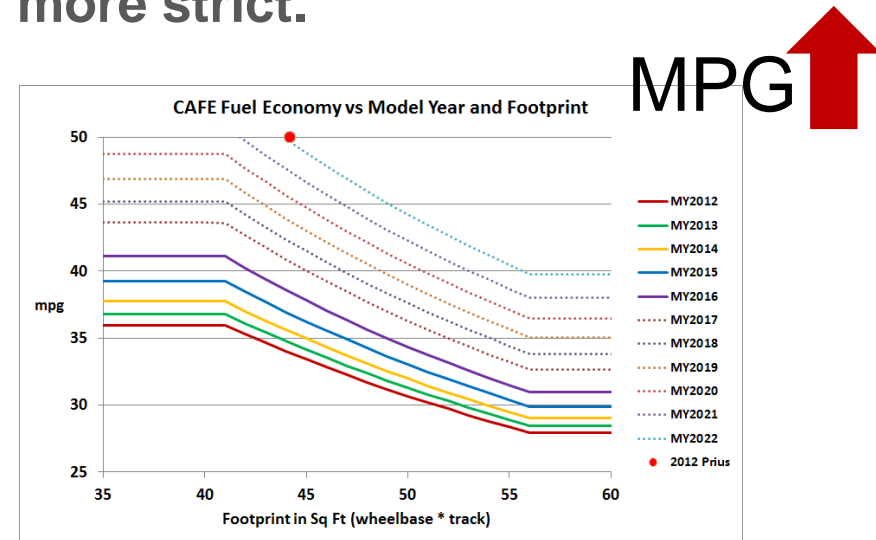
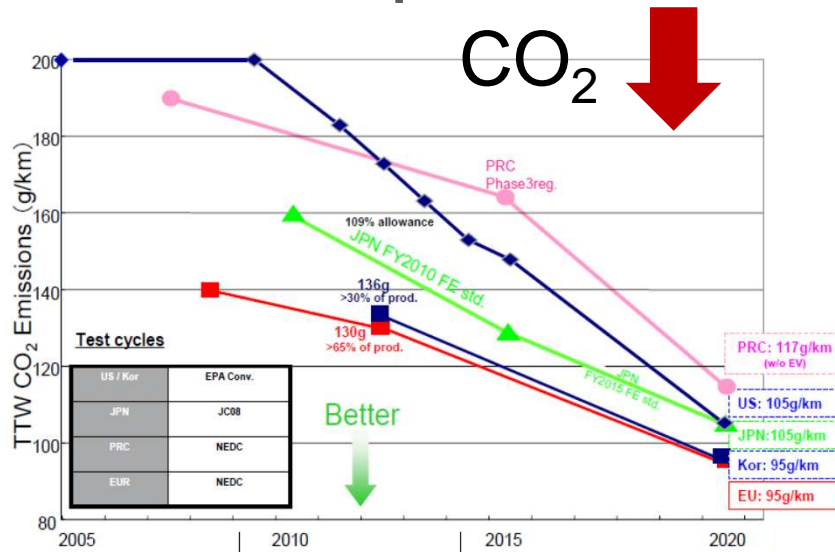
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- > **Challenge in automotive field**
- > **Chopped fiber reinforced plastic and processing**
- > **Challenge in mechanical performance prediction of part made of chopped fiber reinforced plastic**
- > **Bridge the gap between the manufacturing process and the structural analysis**



Challenge in automotive field

- > Worldwide regulation in CO₂ emission and fuel consumption are more and more strict.



- > Reach the new targets passes by a reduction of vehicle weight
 - decrease the weight by 100 kg leads to a reduction of 8g CO₂/km

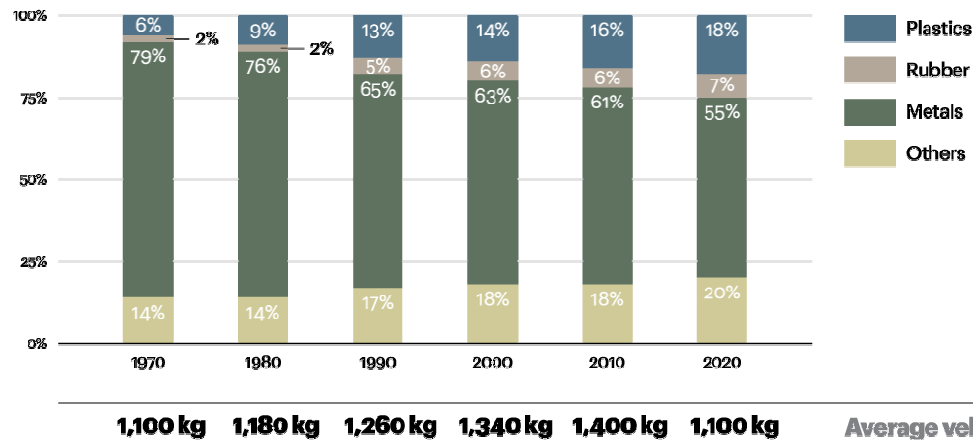
Composite to reduce vehicle weight

- > Replacing metal parts with “plastic” parts in vehicles offers several advantages:
 - **Mass reduction** 
 - ✓ *Lower emissions of pollutants*
 - ✓ *Higher mileage*
 - ✓ *Freedom to redistribute masses to improve handling*
 - **Shortens the assembly line** 
 - ✓ *Cost reduction for manufacturing and maintenance*
 - ✓ *Energy savings*
 - **Material cost reduction (actual amount depends on geographical region)**
- > Composite materials present a suitable balance between mass reduction (low density) and strength (high Young’s modulus).

“Plastics” : Chopped Fiber Reinforced Plastic

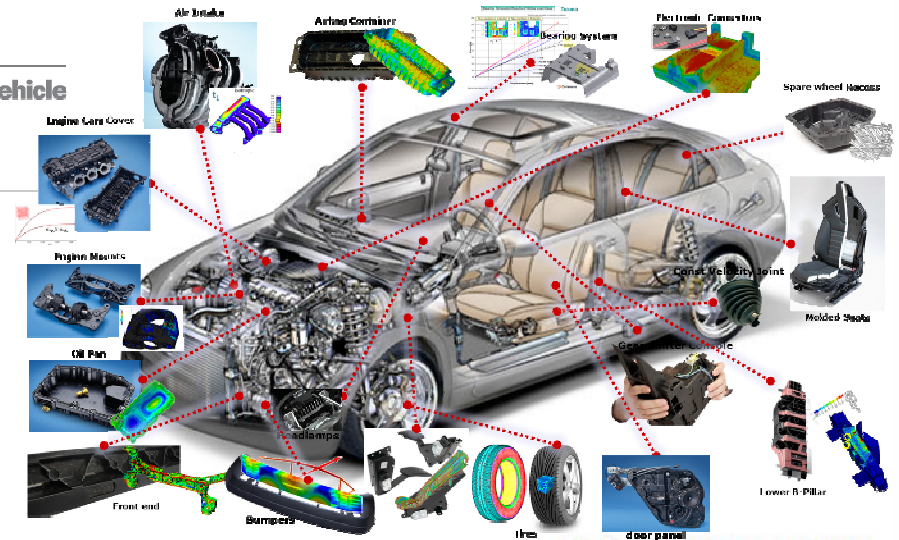
Figure 1
Plastics will account for 18 percent of average vehicle weight by 2020, up from 14 percent in 2000

Percentage of total vehicle weight



Notes: kg = kilogram. Due to rounding, some percentages may not add up to 100.
 Source: A.T. Kearney analysis

Average vehicle weight

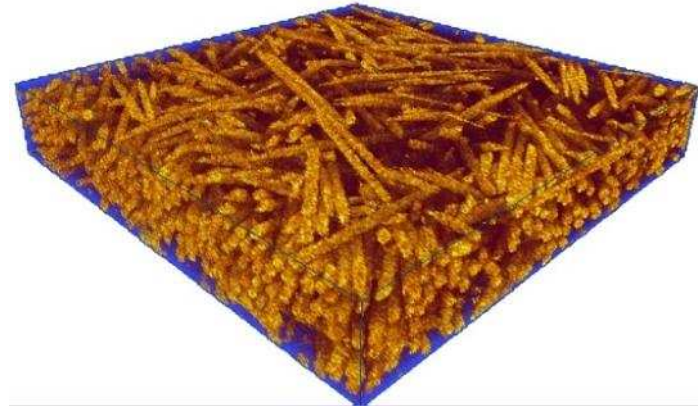


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Chopped Fiber Reinforced Plastic

> Resin:

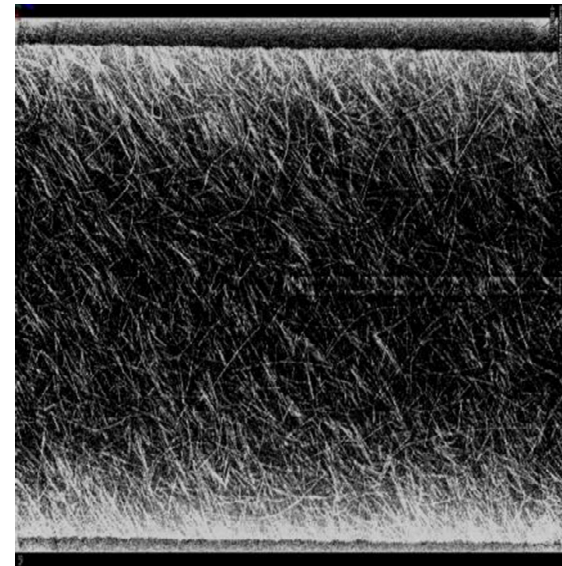
- Polyamide (PA)
- Polypropylene (PP)
- Polyoxymethylene (POM)
- Polyethylenimine (PEI)
- ...



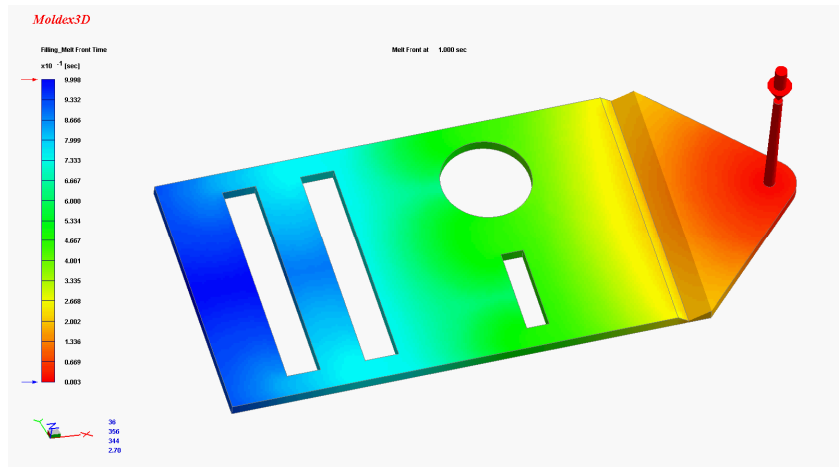
> Fiber Material

- Carbon
- Glass

> Fiber with limited length

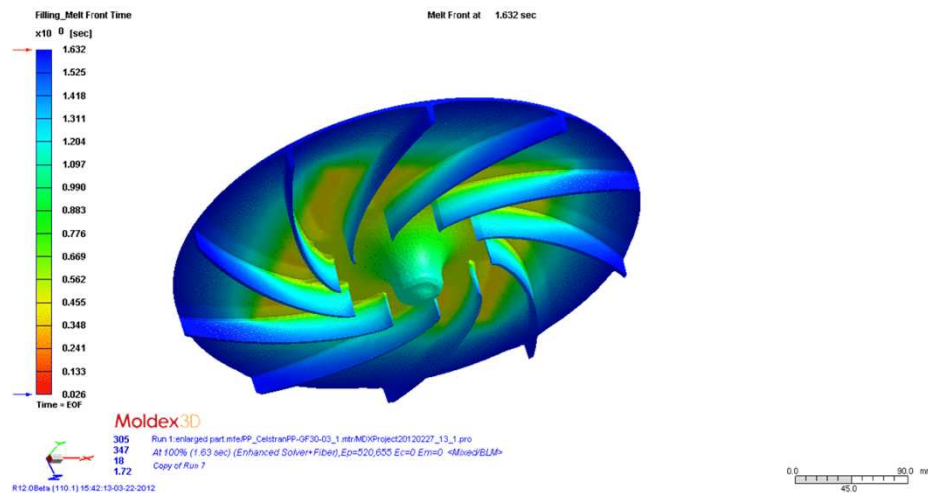


Processing: injection and compression



Injection process

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Compression process

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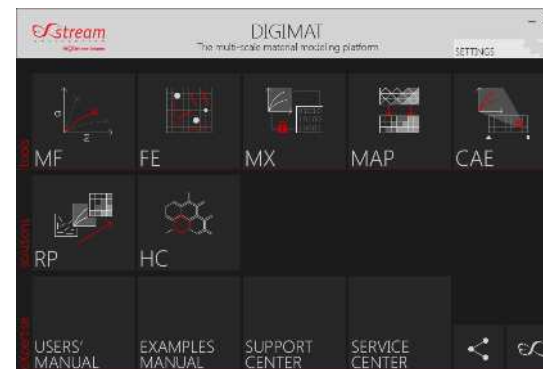
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Challenge in mechanical performance prediction of part made of chopped fiber reinforced plastic

- > Fiber orientation in the part is governed by the injection and compression process.
- > The mechanical performance of the material depends on
 - the orientation of the fibers relative to the loading type and direction.
 - the non-linear, strain rate dependent thermo-mechanical behavior of the resin
- > Accurate prediction requires a solution allowing to capture the effect of the fiber orientation on the performance of the resin.



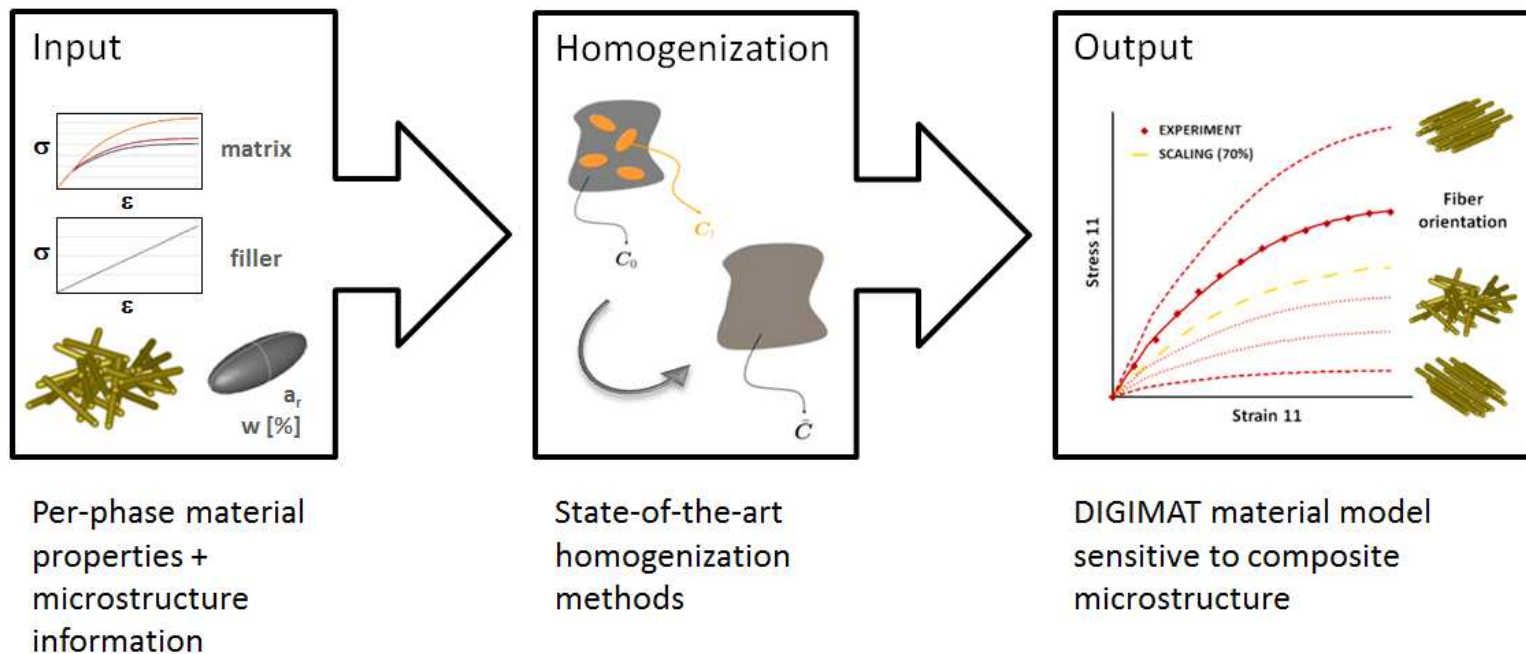
DIGIMAT



DIGIMAT - Micromechanical modeling solution

> Multiscale approach

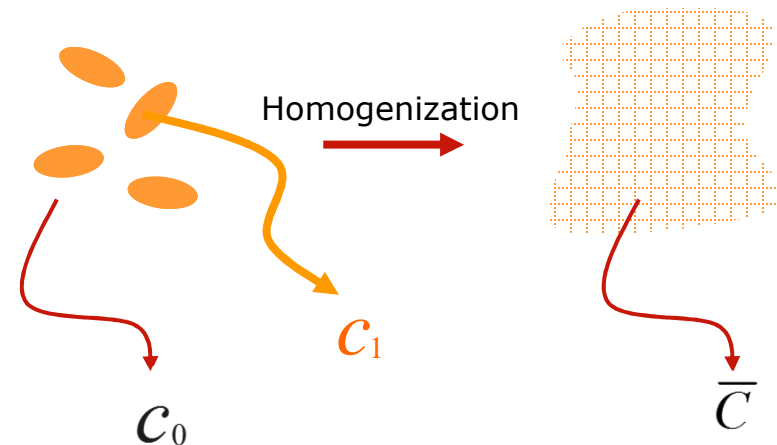
- Influence of fillers: amount, shape, orientation, ...



DIGIMAT Technology - Homogenization theory

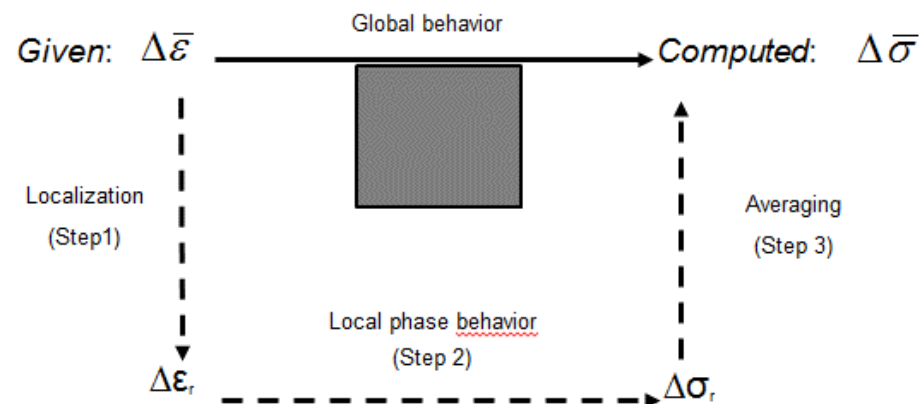
> Homogenization

- Based on Mori-Tanaka theory and Eshelby's solution
- Worked at the level of the Grain \rightarrow Pseudo-grain

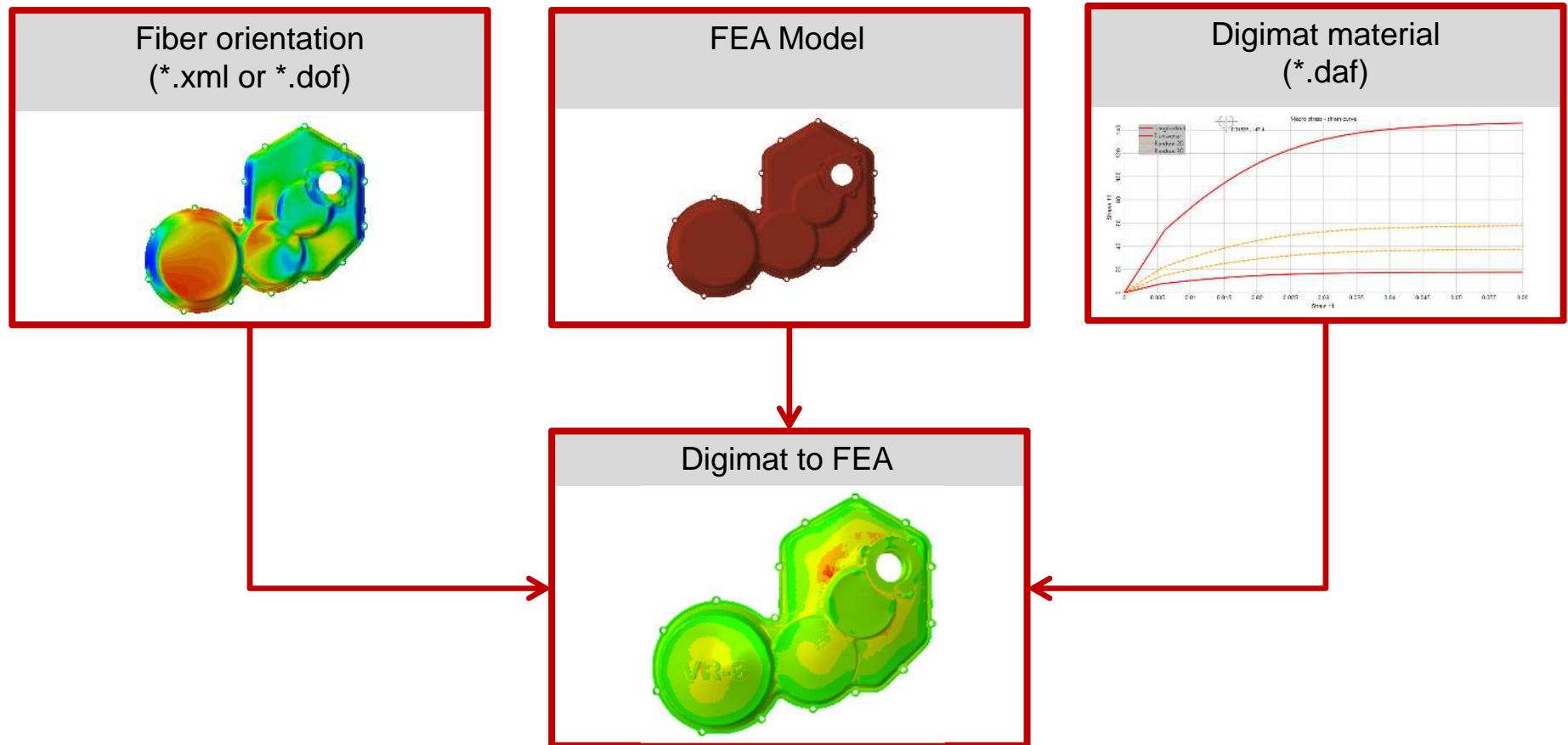


> Strength

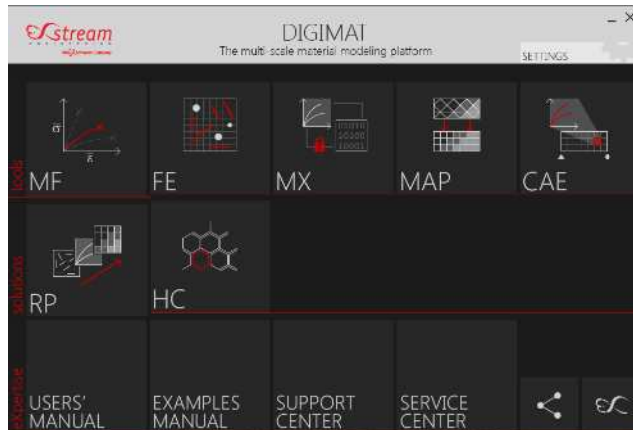
- Fast model preparation/solution
- Accurate results
- Enables fully coupled nonlinear analyses.



How to apply Digimat in an FEA analysis ?

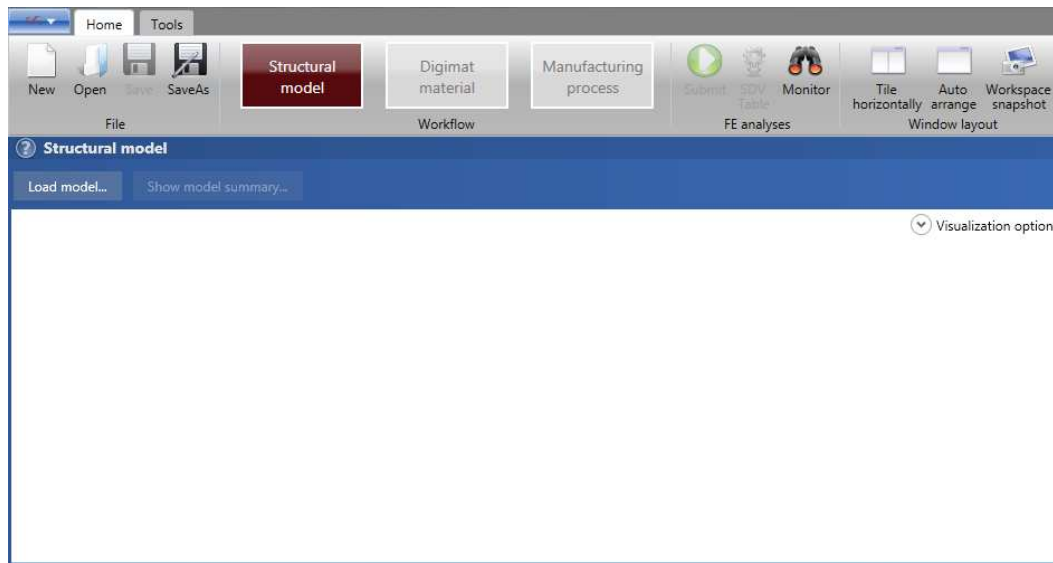


Study of the mechanical performance of engine cover block under a given pressure



Digmat-RP, preprocessing tool dedicated to the preparation of the Digmat to FEA analysis.

- Short fiber **R**einforced **P**lastics analysis
- Injection Molded part
- FEA Analysis
- User friendly



Digmat-RP

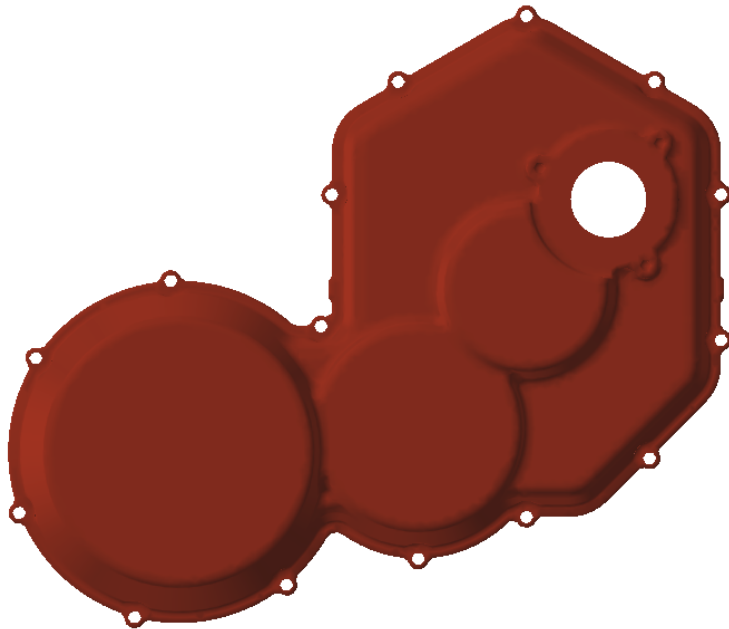


Step 1 : load FEA model

Step 2 : load Digmat material

Step 3 : create the link with the manufacturing processing

Digmat-RP – Structural Model

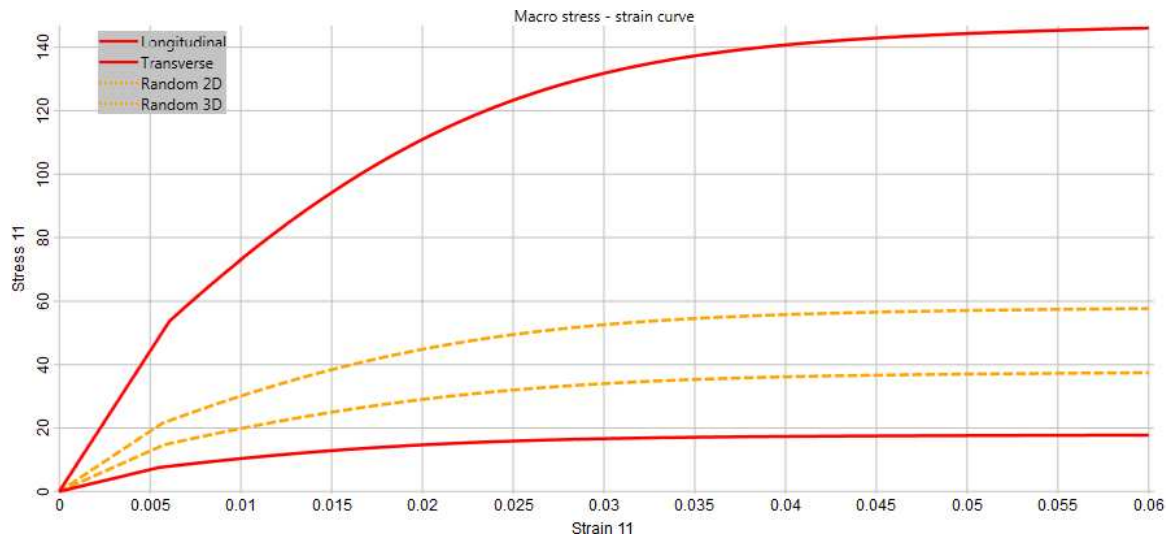


Structural model – MSC Marc

- 137.000 quadratic tetrahedral elements

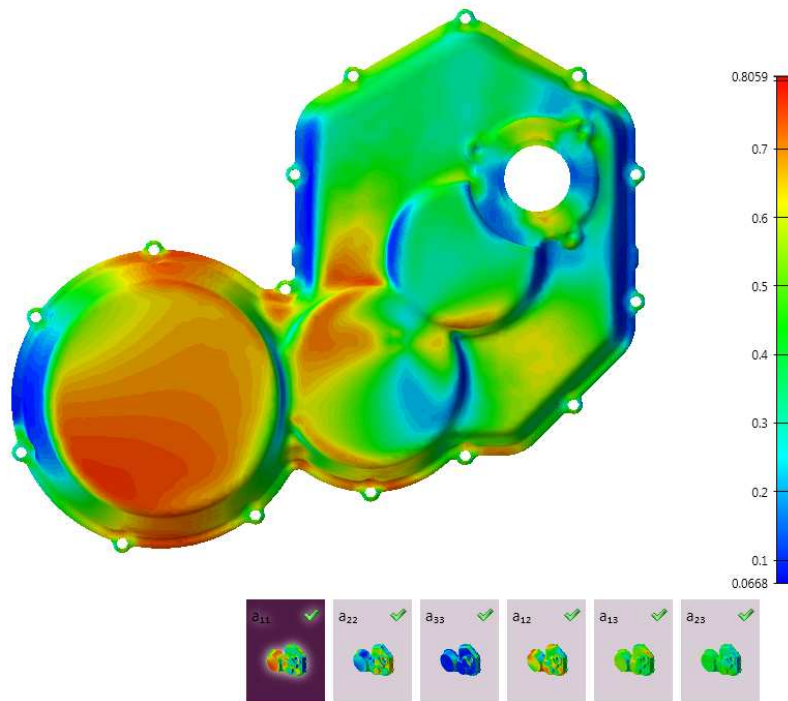


Digmat-RP - Material model



Behavior of the material depends on the fiber orientation

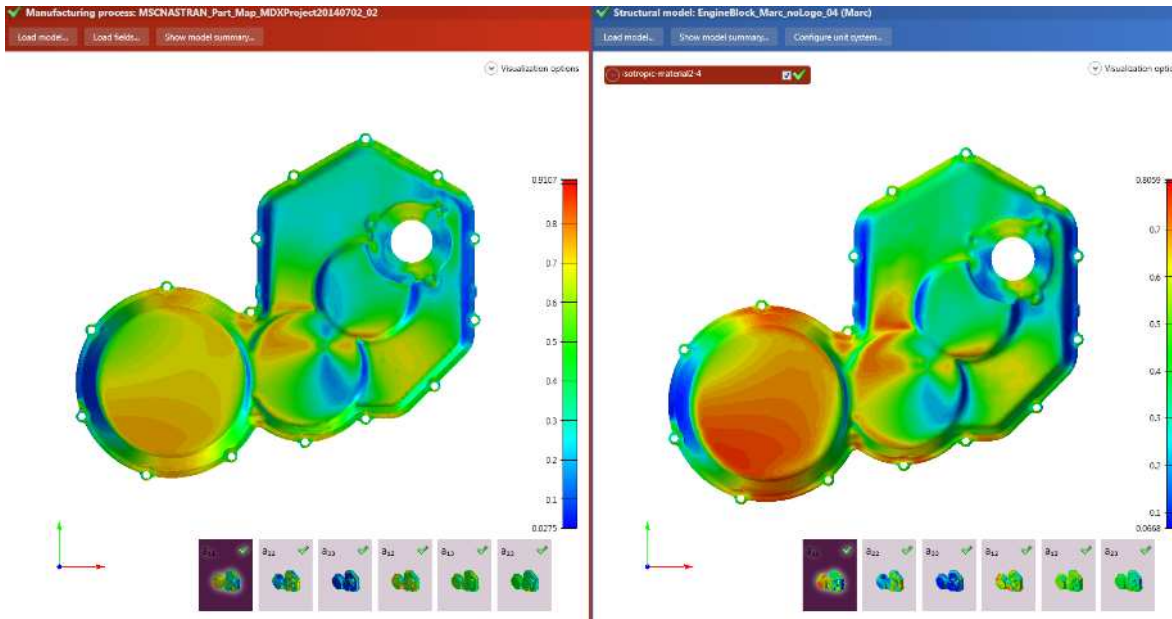
Digmat-RP – Link with manufacturing process



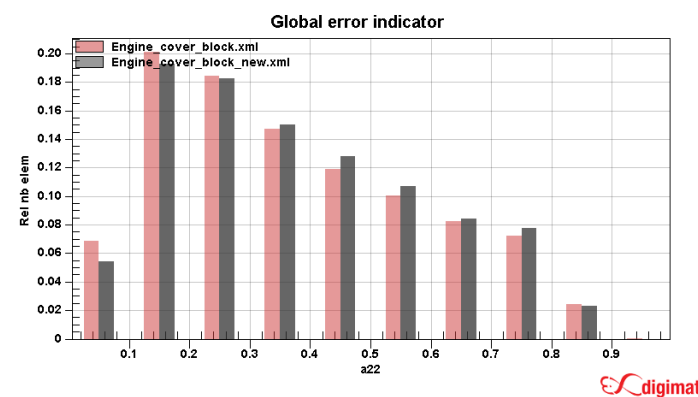
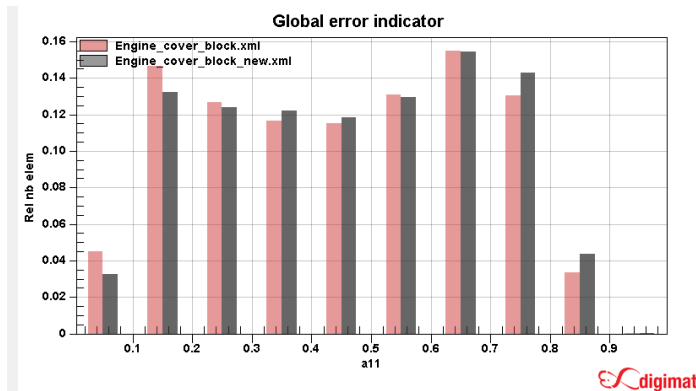
Fiber orientation computed in Moldex

- 337.657 linear tetrahedral elements

Injection and structural mesh are different, mapping is required



- Difference in mesh density
- Fully automatic process
- Fiber orientation data are not degraded



Digmat-RP



The screenshot displays the Digimat-RP software interface with three main panels:

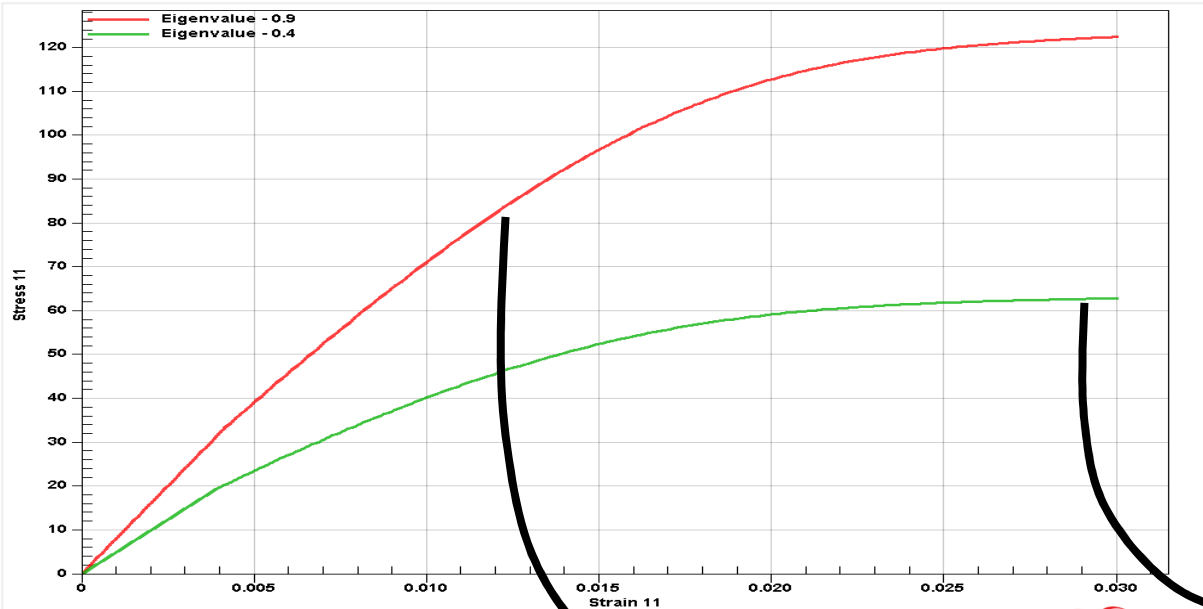
- Structural model:** EngineBlock Marc noLogo 04 (Marc). It shows a 3D model of an engine block with a stress distribution color map. A legend on the right indicates stress values from 0.0588 to 0.0575. Below the model are icons for stress components: σ_{11} , σ_{22} , σ_{33} , σ_{12} , σ_{13} , and σ_{23} .
- Digmat material:** Generic PA6-GF40 cond 23deg EP. It shows a "Macro stress - strain curve" plot with Stress 11 on the y-axis (0 to 140) and Strain 11 on the x-axis (0 to 0.06). The plot includes curves for Longitudinal, Transverse, Random 2D, and Random 3D. A legend on the right indicates stress values from 0.0275 to 0.9107. Below the plot are icons for stress components: σ_{11} , σ_{22} , σ_{33} , σ_{12} , σ_{13} , and σ_{23} .
- Manufacturing process:** MSCNASTRAN Part Map MDXProject20140702 02. It shows a 3D model of the engine block with a stress distribution color map. A legend on the right indicates stress values from 0.0275 to 0.9107. Below the model are icons for stress components: σ_{11} , σ_{22} , σ_{33} , σ_{12} , σ_{13} , and σ_{23} .

Updated FEA
Model
Ready to Run

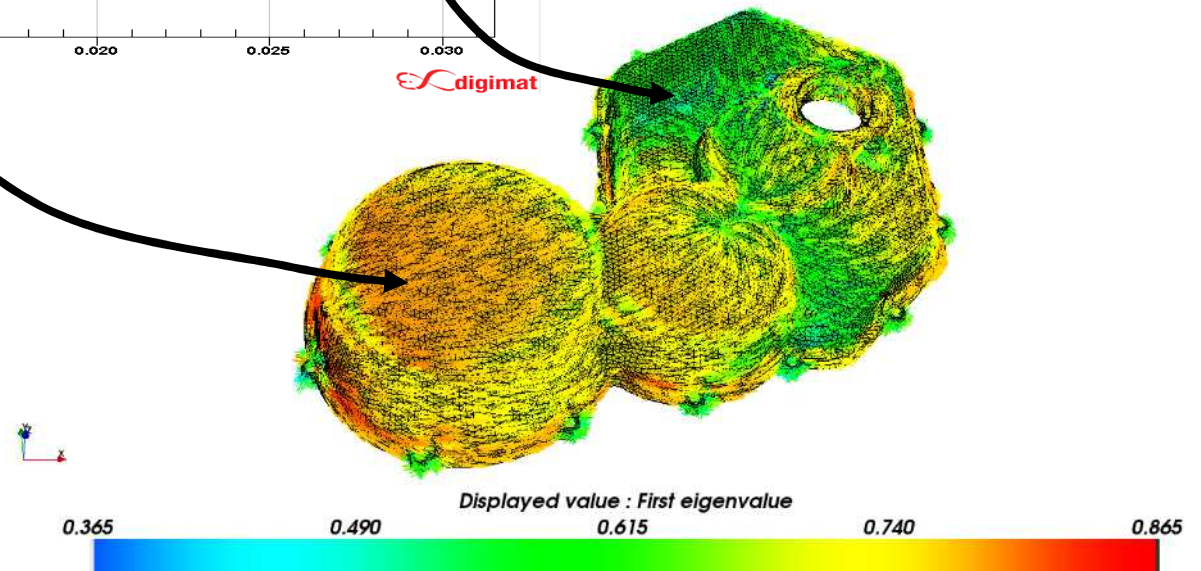
Digmat Material

Manufacturing
Data

Effect of the fiber orientation on the material performance

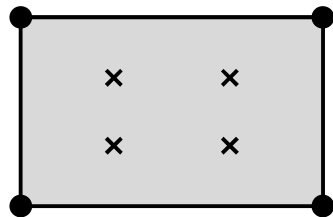


Response to an uniaxial loading in the x-axis



DIGIMAT Technology - Coupling with CAE codes

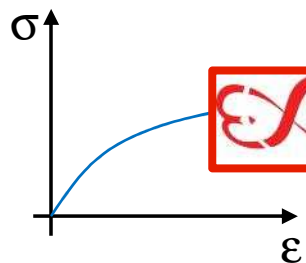
Element level



*Strain increments,
material state,
etc*

*Internal forces
and element
stiffnesses*

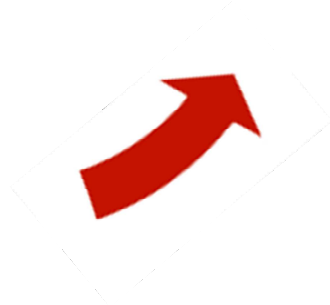
Material level



In-code model

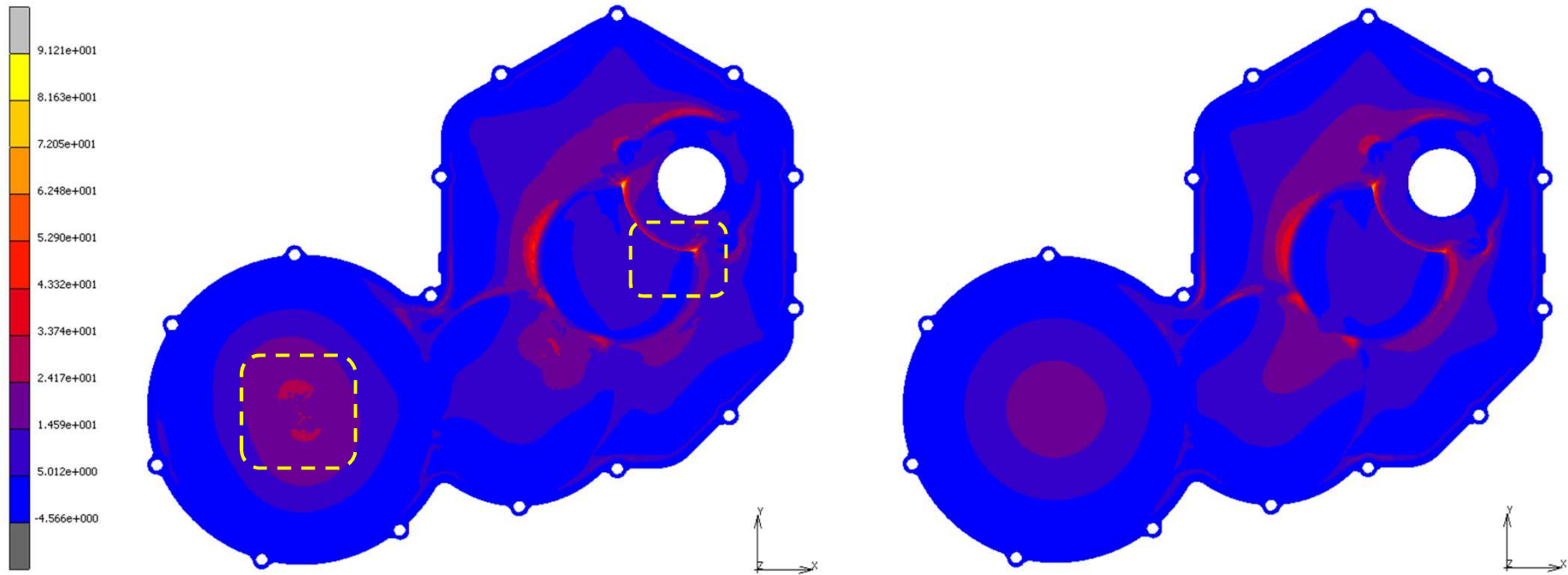
*Stresses and
material stiffness*

Fibers orientation



Performance of the part – Isotropic solution vs. Digimat to FEA solution

> Max. principal stress



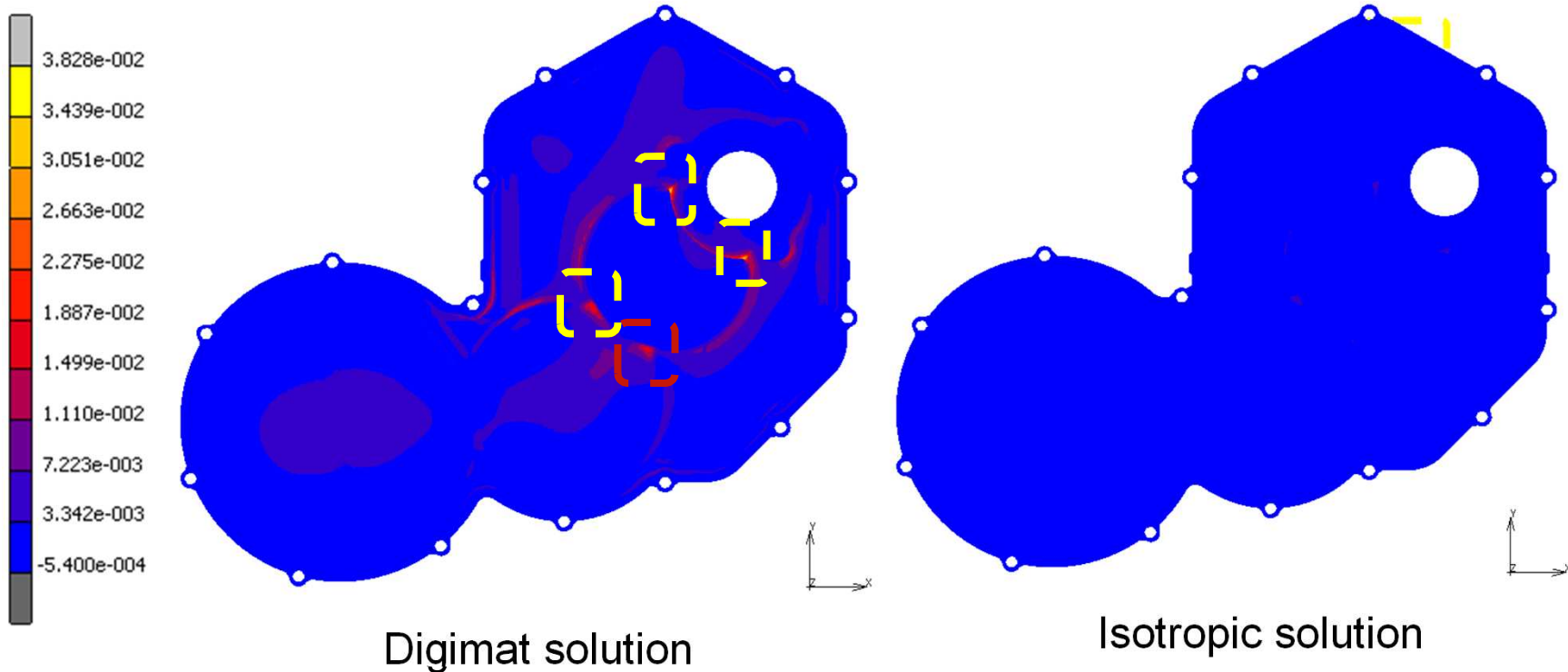
Digimat solution

Isotropic solution

Isotropic solution has been run with an homogeneous elastoplastic material, coming from a law based on a datasheet, test ISO 527

Performance of the part – Isotropic solution vs. Digimat to FEA solution

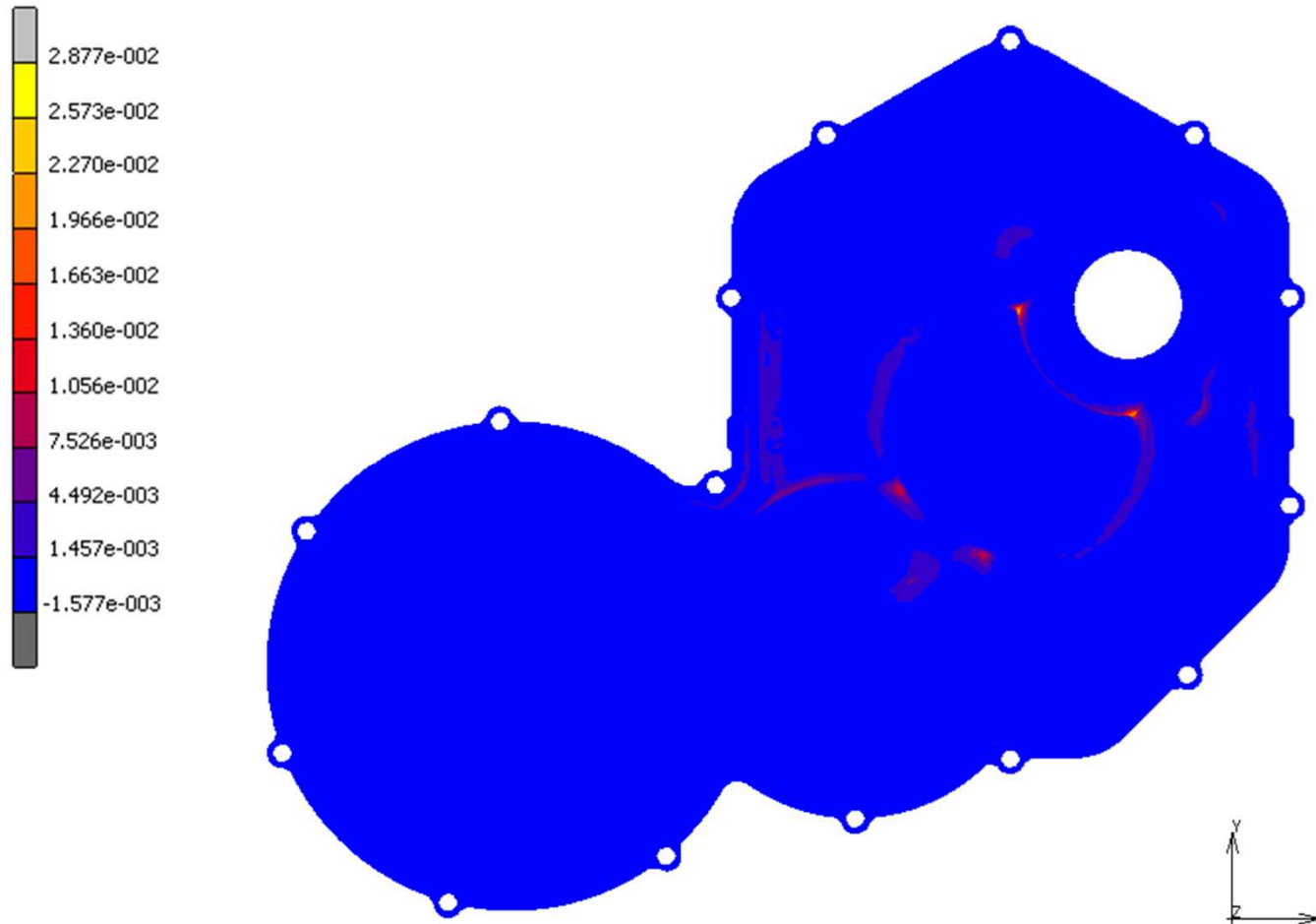
> Max. principal strain



- Isotropic and Digimat solution predicts three common failure area (yellow box) due to geometrical specificities. These zones are larger in Digimat than in isotropic solution.
- Due to fiber orientation, a fourth zone is detected by Digimat (red box).

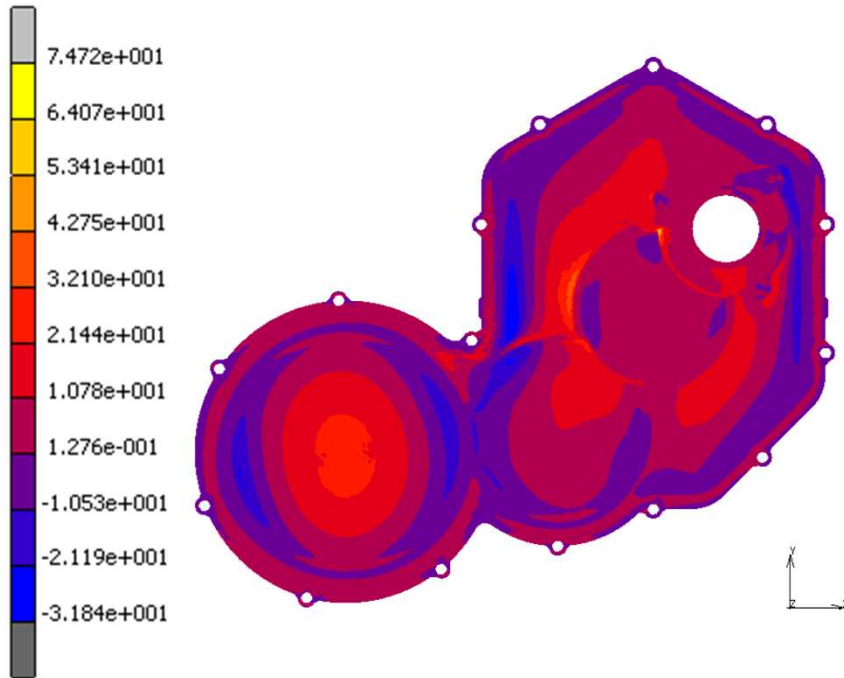
Digmat to FEA solution per-phase results

> Accumulated plastic strain in the resin

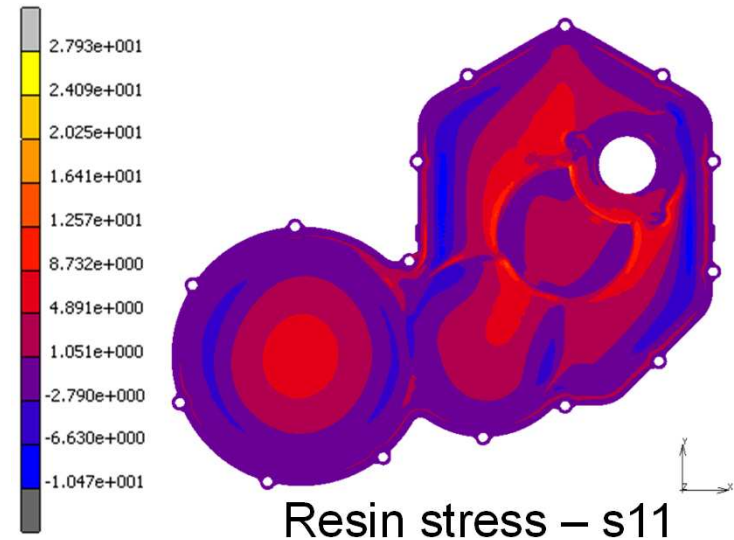


Digmat to FEA solution per-phase results

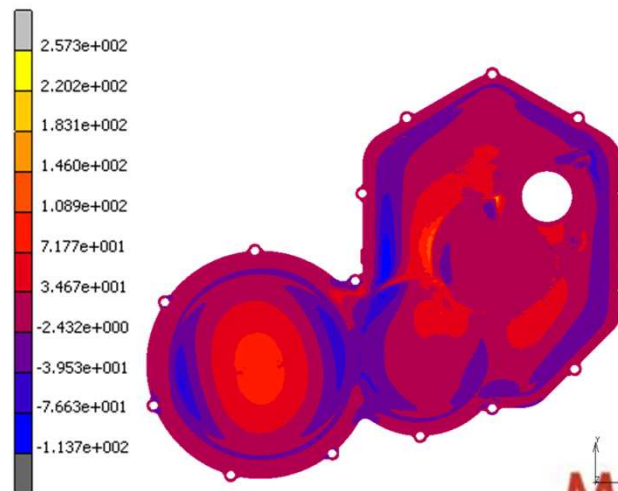
> Stress distribution between the composite, the fibers and the resin



Composite stress – s11



Resin stress – s11



Fiber stress – s11

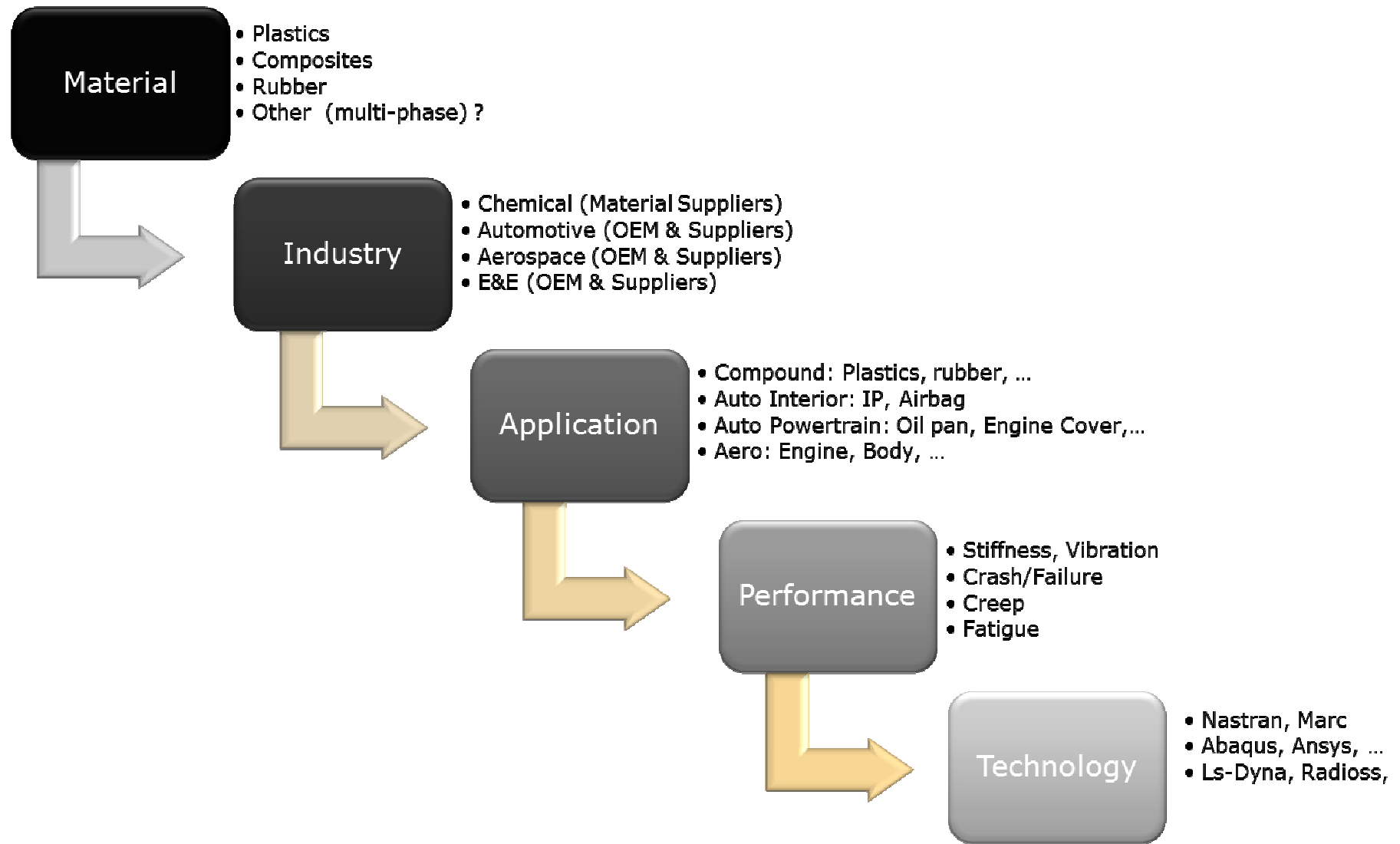
Conclusion

- > Capture the local microstructure of the cover engine block and his effect on the material behavior is crucial to predict accurately its deformation under a given loading.

- > Stiffness of the cover engine block is predicted by Digimat by taking into account the spatial variations of the material properties and the non-linear behavior of the composite.

- > DIGIMAT is used across the industries to
 - **Model the behavior of composites as a function of their underlying microstructure.**
 - **To bridge the gap between the composite microstructure, as induced by the manufacturing process, and the end-performance of the composite structure.**

Application field – Digimat Performance





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Digimat

USERS' MEETING 2014

The material modeling conference

Tools, Solutions and Expertise for the end-to-end analysis of Chopped and Continuous Fiber Composite Materials and Structures.

The Highlights of DigimatUM'14 are:

- Progressive Failure analysis of CFRP coupon to Aero Structures
- End-to-end finite element analysis of material RVE
- Robust, Fast and Easy analysis of reinforced plastic parts

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Further info & registration → www.e-Xstream.com

ROME

Crowne Plaza St Peter's
October 21-23, 2014

