

4a micromec für die integrative Simulation faserverstärkter Kunststoffe

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Abstract

In the last years the demand on weight reduction in the automotive industry has led to a hype in requests for various composite applications. Due to the complexity of those usually highly anisotropic materials virtual product development is one of the key factors to understand the behaviour of parts and furthermore to ensure an efficient and robust product development. Fiber orientation, size and geometry have a significant influence on the part performance. Orthotropic properties increase with increasing fiber content while at the same time the dependency of the stress-strain curve on the strain rate decreases.

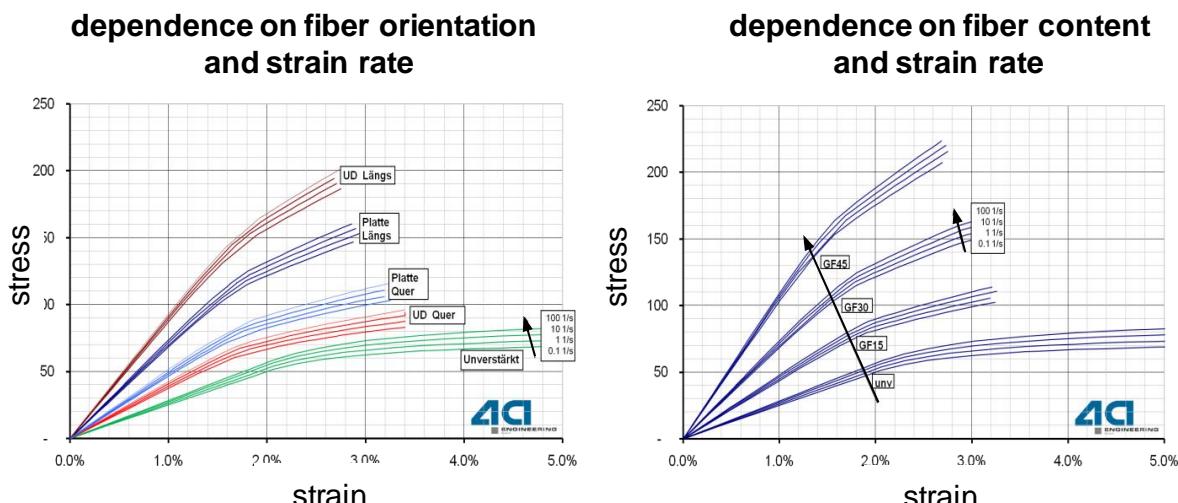


Fig. 1: typical material behaviour of SFRT depending on fiber content, fiber orientation and strain rate

Even if the current available material models in FE-Codes are not able to fulfil all requirements to describe the real material behaviour, these models can describe the main anisotropic influence of the fiber reinforcement. To determine the required model parameters normally a huge amount of specialised and expensive tests have to be conducted.

The usage of micro mechanic models support the parameter determination and it is possible to reduce the testing effort. **4a micromec** is a software based on the Mori-Tanaka mean field theory that allows us to simulate complete three-dimensional material properties for composites.

In the case of short and long fiber reinforced thermoplastics the anisotropic material properties depend on the manufacturing process. Due to the injection molding process and the geometry-dependent filling behavior of the resin the fibers are orientated. For an accurate simulation of structural parts this process chain has to be taken into account. Therefore the fiber orientation calculated in a the process simulation is used to determine the local anisotropic material properties and is mapped to a standard LS-DYNA material card.

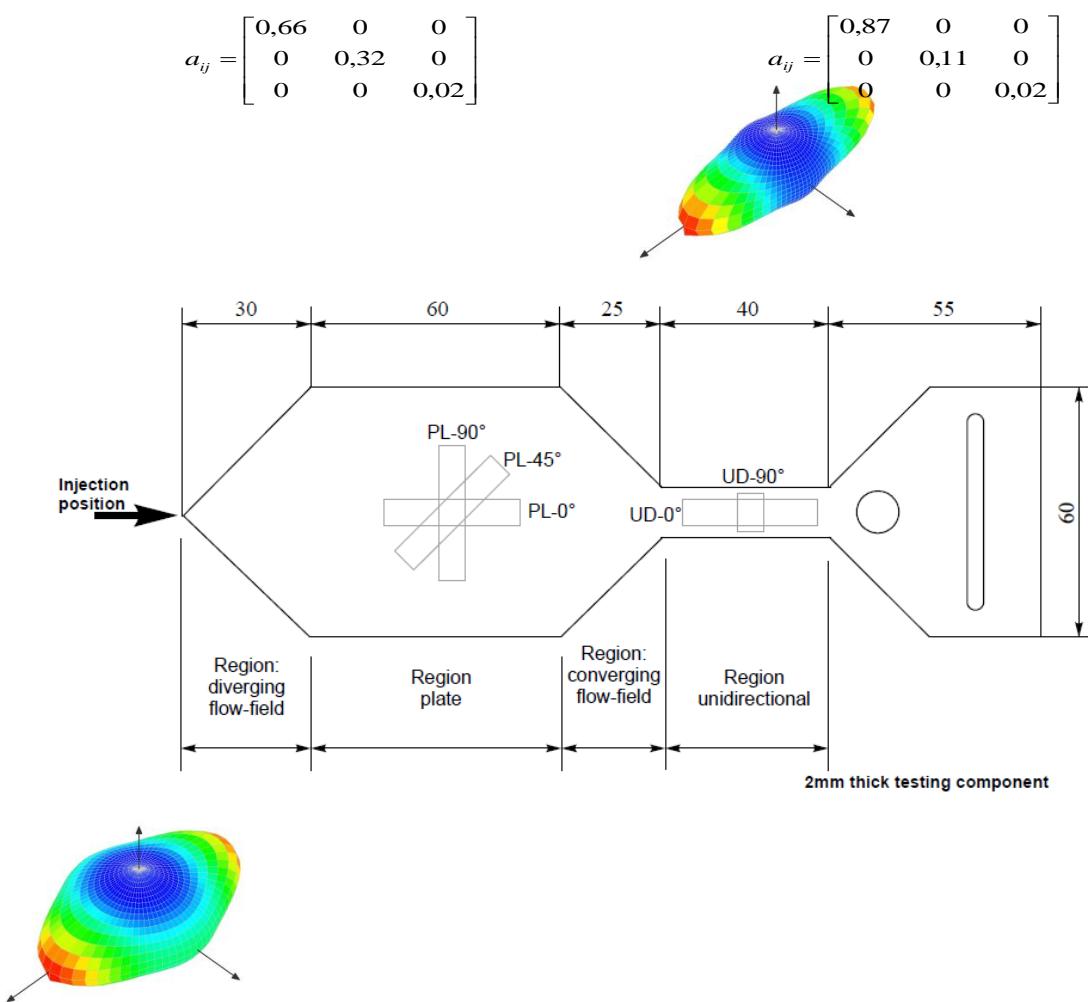


Fig. 2: experimental tool with different fiber orientation regions and their typical 3D anisotropic stiffness

As mentioned before the available LS-DYNA material models cannot describe the whole material behavior. Therefore a user defined material model based on the 4a micromec software routines, which can describe the orthotropic elastic orthotropic visco-plastic material behavior, was used in the structural simulation.

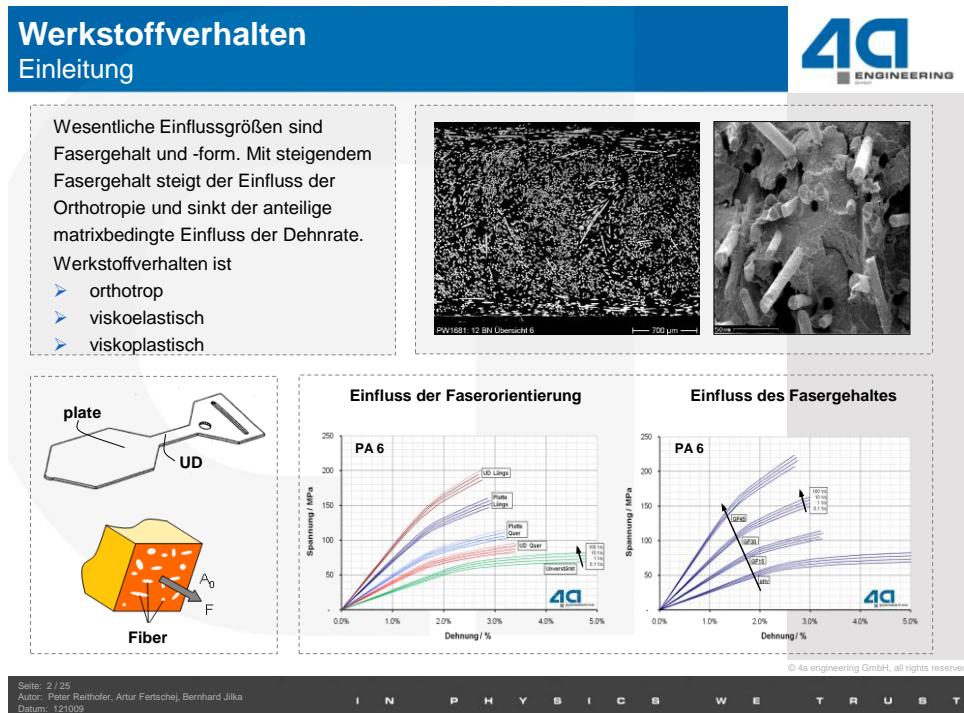
Finally we show in some case studies the use of the comprehensive simulation process and compare different material models to each other.

Keywords:

4a micromec, fiber orientation, short fiber reinforced polymers, user material, mapping



The slide features a blue header bar with the 4a engineering logo. Below it, the title "4a micromec für die integrative Simulation faserverstärkter Kunststoffe" is displayed, followed by the authors' names: A. Fertschej, B. Jilka, P. Reithofer (4a engineering GmbH). The main text area contains the event details: "11. LS-DYNA FORUM 2012" and "9. - 10. OKTOBER 2012, ULM". A yellow box contains the DYNA MORE logo. At the bottom, there is a footer with the text "Seite: 1 / 25", "Autor: Peter Reithofer, Artur Fertschej, Bernhard Jilka", "Datum: 12/10/09", and "Titel: rap_12/0902_pr_afcr_bj1a_gpa_INTEGRATIVESIMULATION.ppt". A horizontal navigation bar below the footer says "IN PHYSICS WE TRUST".



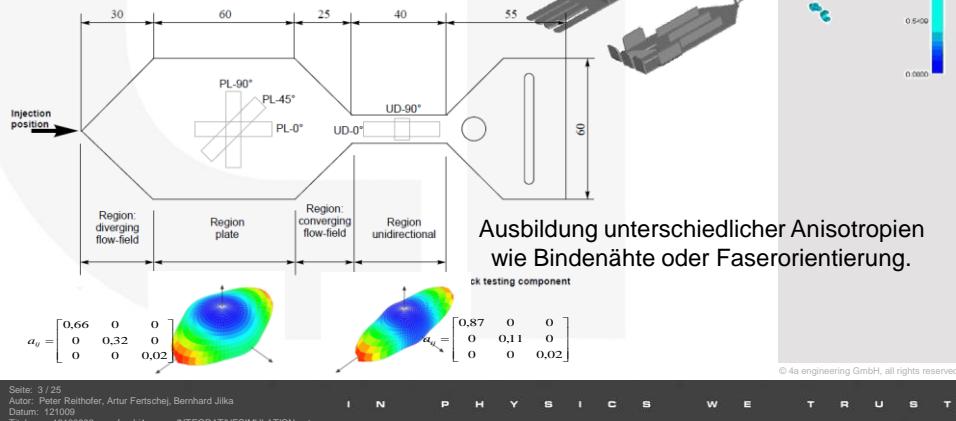
The slide has a blue header bar with the 4a engineering logo and the title "Werkstoffverhalten Einleitung". The content is organized into several sections: a text box explaining the influence of fiber volume fraction and orientation, two scanning electron micrographs showing fiber distribution, a schematic diagram of fiber orientation types (plate, UD, Fiber), and two stress-strain graphs showing the effect of fiber orientation and fiber volume fraction. The graphs show PA 6 material with curves for UD Long, Plate Long, Plate Quer, UD Quer, and Universal. The bottom footer is identical to the one in the previous slide.

Prozesssimulation Forschungsform



Spritzgussimulationen bieten die Möglichkeit den Herstellprozess hinsichtlich

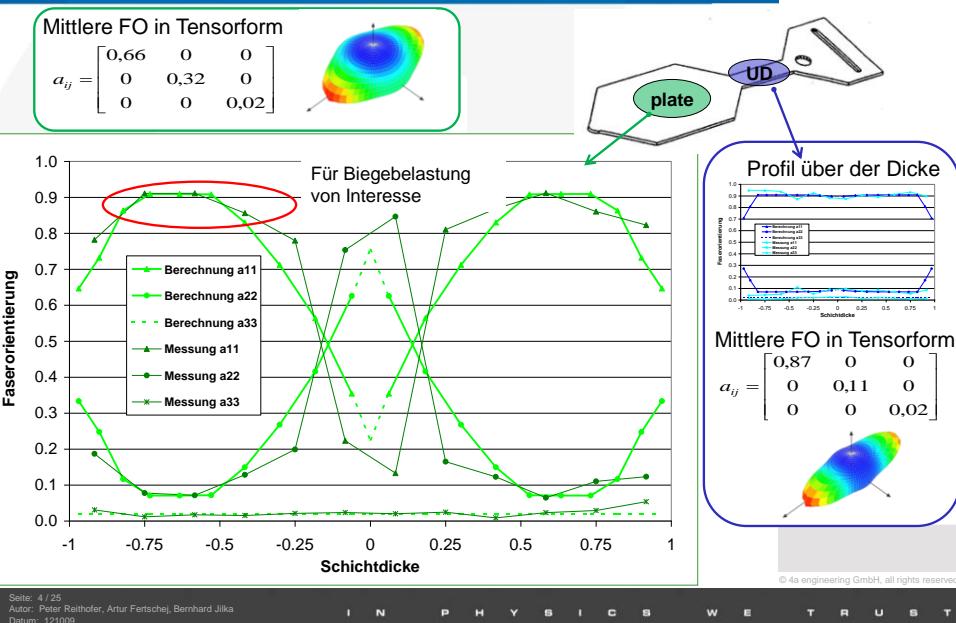
- Füll-, Druck- und Temperaturverhalten
 - Schwindung und Verzug
 - Kühlung
 - Anisotropie (Bindenähte und Faserorientierung)
- zu untersuchen.



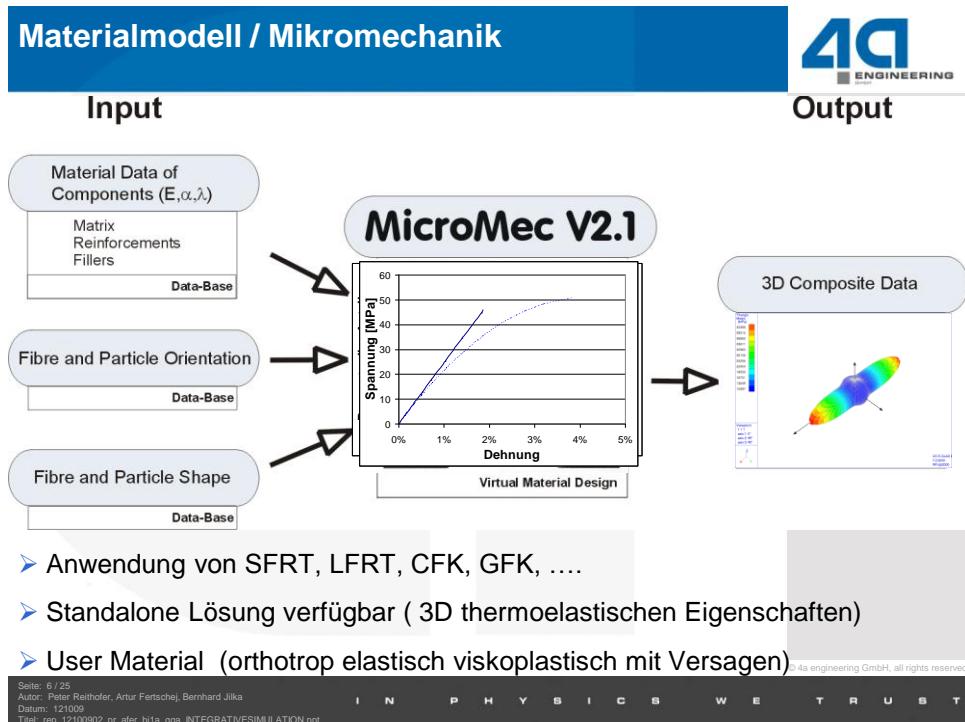
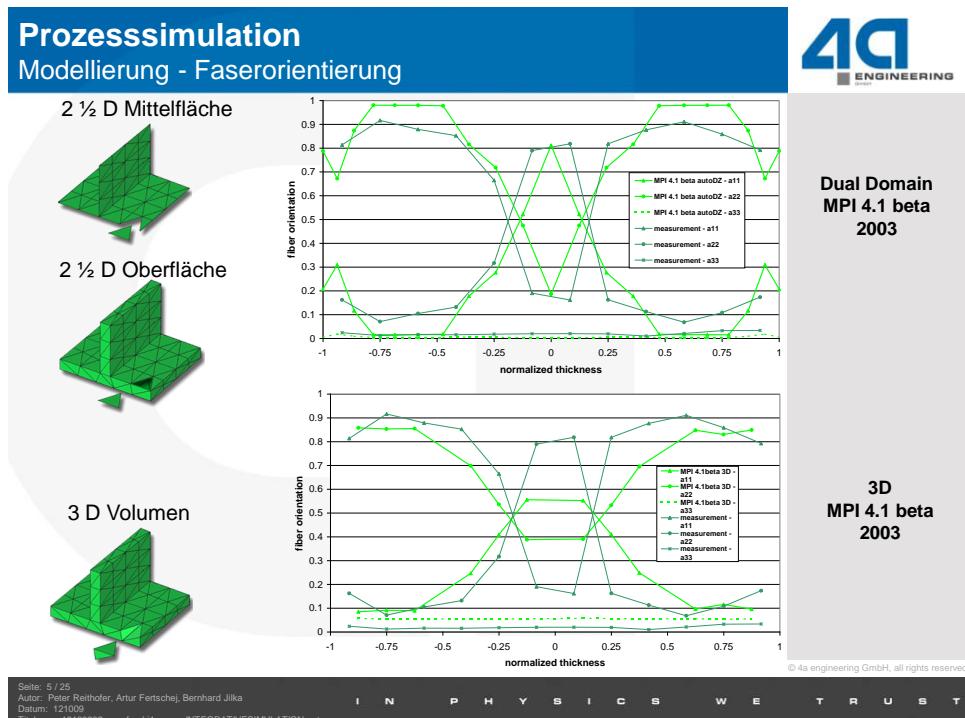
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Prozesssimulation Faserorientierung in typischen Bereichen



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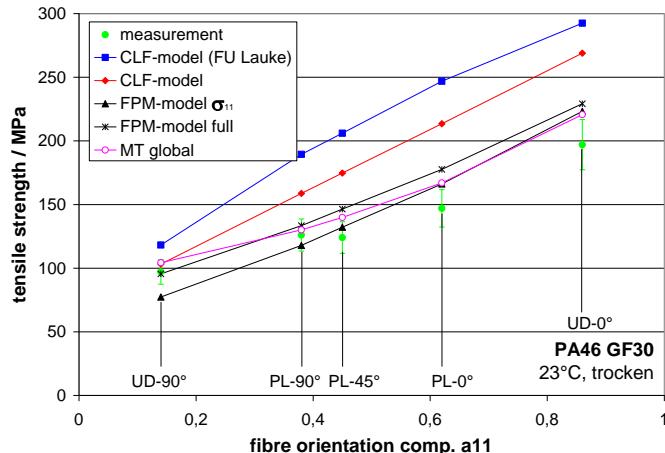


Materialmodell / Mikromechanik

Versagensmodelle



Untersuchungen verschiedener Versagensmodelle (Paper PPS18)



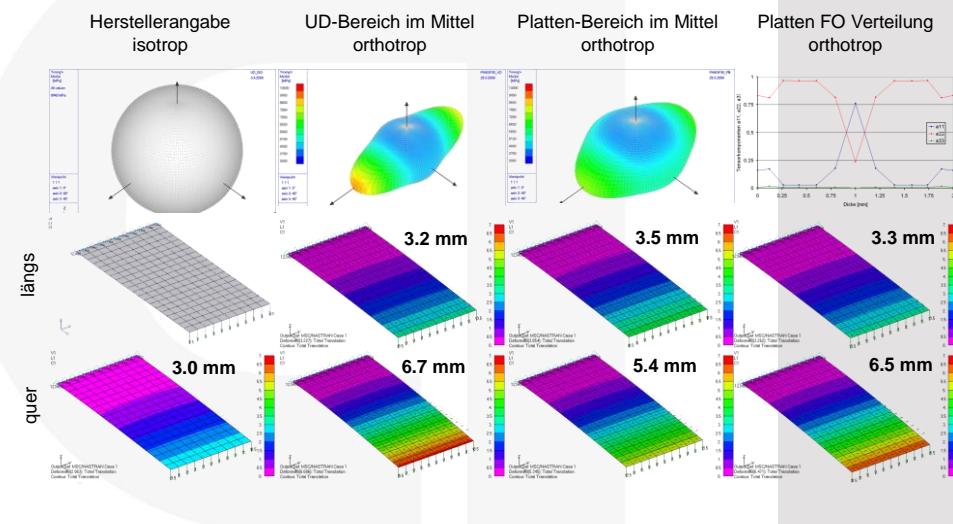
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Materialmodell / Mikromechanik

Vergleich Biegesteifigkeit einer Platte



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Integrative Simulation – 4a Fibermap Mapping

The screenshot shows the Fibermap software interface. It features a 3D visualization of a mold cavity with colored fibers representing fiber orientation. On the left, there are input fields for defining reference systems (Injection Molding and Structural) and averaging methods. Buttons at the bottom include 'Get reference systems', 'Check reference systems', and 'Start Mapping'. The interface is branded with '4a ENGINEERING'.

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Integrative Simulation – 4a Fibermap Mapping

- Schnittstellen zu Moldflow und Moldex

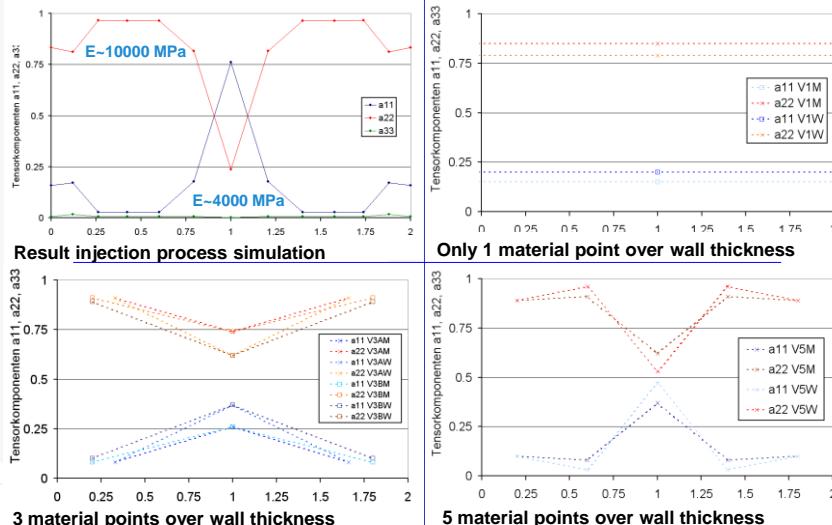
The screenshot shows the Moldflow Results export interface. On the left, a list of results variables is displayed, including various pressure, temperature, and velocity measurements over time. On the right, an 'Export' dialog box is open, showing options for 'Clear List', 'Load List', and 'Save List'.

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Integrative Simulation Mapping



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I N P H Y S I C S W E T R U S T

Simulation Vorgehensweisen Struktursimulation



- **Ohne integrative Simulation**
 - isotrop elastisches Materialverhalten
 - Herstellerdaten (Extremwert)
 - **Messdaten (Extremwerte, Mittelung)**
- **Integrative Simulation - Schnittstellenthematik**
 - orthotrop elastisches Materialverhalten
 - Materialverhalten aus Prozesssimulation (Moldflow, Moldex,)
einfache Mischungsansätze
 - Schnittstellen zu **Nastran**, Ansys, Abaqus, **LS-DYNA**
 - Kaum Fitting zu Messdaten möglich
 - Steifigkeitsabbildung möglich, Versagenskriterien fehlen.
- **Komplexe integrative Simulation - USERMATERIAL**
 - Benutzerdefiniertes Material integriert in Sovern wie
Abaqus, **LS-DYNA**, Ansys, Pam-Crash
 - Faserorientierung aus der Prozesssimulation
Basis für die Mikromechanik
 - Versagenskriterien möglich
 - Rechenzeit / Aufwand steigt

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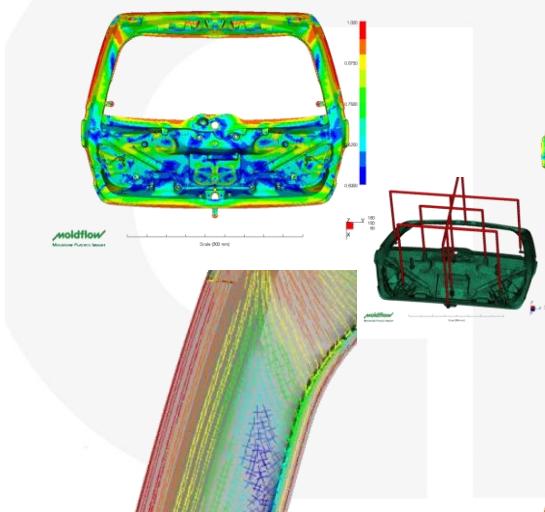
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Integrative Simulation – Fallbeispiel Heckklappe

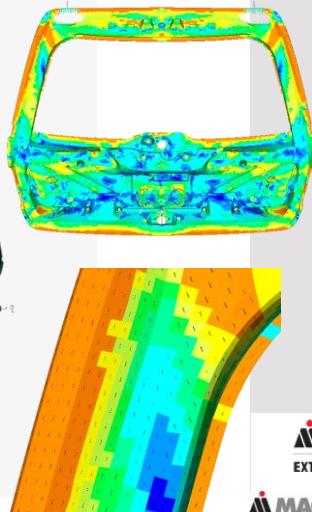
Mapping - Faserorientierung



Spritzgussimulation



gemapped in Struktursimulation



MAGNA
EXTERIORS & INTERIORS

MAGNA STEYR

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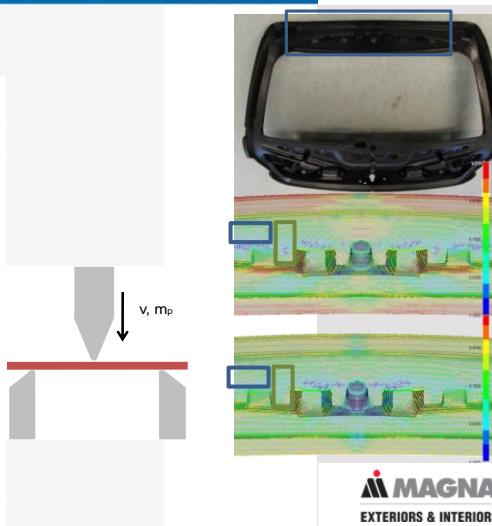
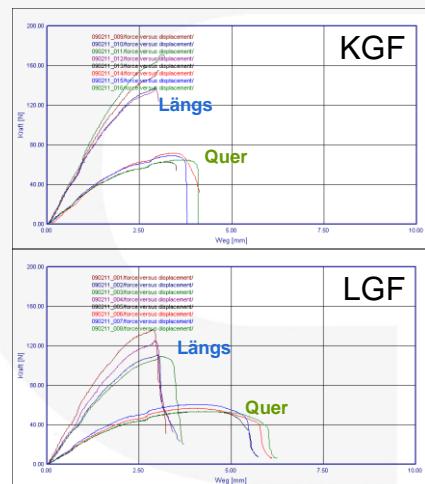
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Integrative Simulation – Fallbeispiel Heckklappe

Materialcharakterisierung



3-Punkt-Biegeprüfung

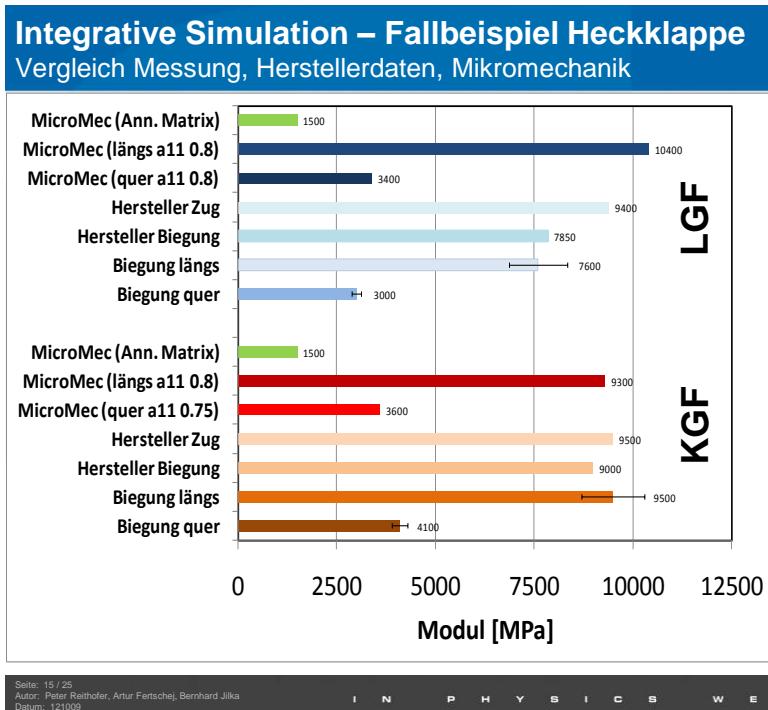


MAGNA
EXTERIORS & INTERIORS

MAGNA STEYR

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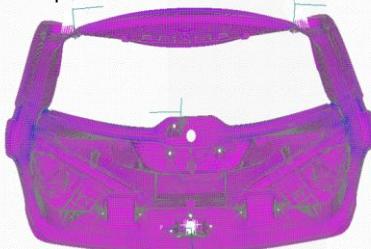
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Integrative Simulation – Fallbeispiel Heckklappe

Struktursimulation Eigenfrequenz-Analyse

- Die Messung ergab eine 2. Eigenfrequenz von 16.7 ± 0.4 Hz. Unter Berücksichtigung der Faserorientierung mit Hilfe der integrativen Simulation wird eine Eigenfrequenz von 16.8 Hz erzielt.

$$c - \omega_0^2 m = 0 \Rightarrow \omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{c}{m}}$$



- Ein Vergleich zwischen klassischer Simulation (isotrop) und integrativer Simulation zeigt bei Steifigkeitsbetrachtung das mögliche Fehlerpotential für dieses Bauteil bei Vernachlässigung der Anisotropie.

Eigenfreq.	ISO3000	ISO6000	ISO6800	ISO9000	KGF_RAND	KGF_AVG
1	52%	105%	118%	157%	95%	100%
2	47%	94%	106%	141%	87%	100%
3	50%	99%	112%	149%	96%	100%
4	47%	94%	106%	141%	92%	100%



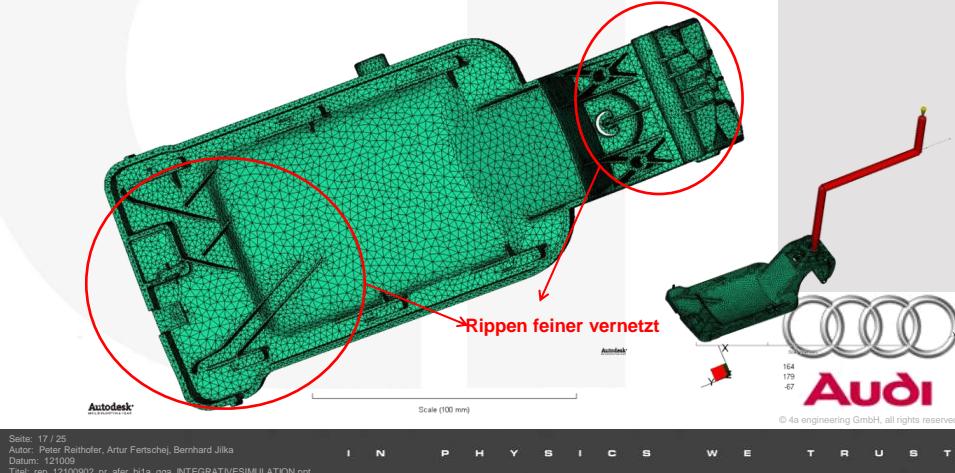
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Integrative Simulation – Fallbeispiel Tankklappe

Modellaufbau



- Fusion Modell: 60.160 Elemente (12 Layer)
- 3D- Modell: 940.187 Elemente
- Mesh Density: 0.7 – 2 mm (abhängig vom Geometriebereich)
- Der Anguss wurde mit Beam- Elementen realisiert und als Heißkanal ausmodelliert.



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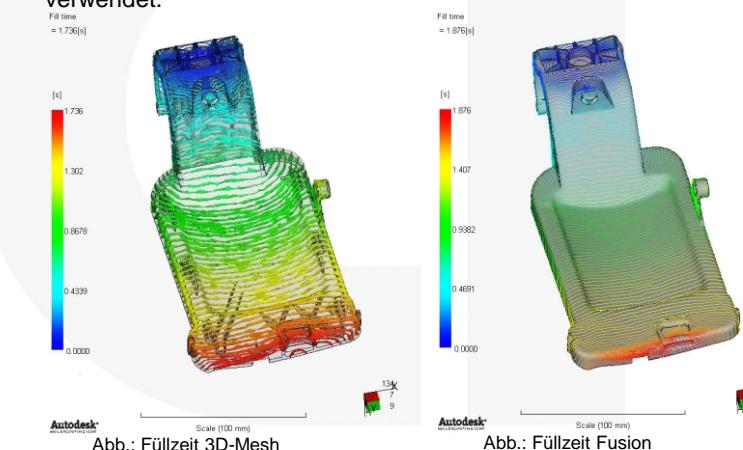
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Integrative Simulation – Fallbeispiel Tankklappe

Spritzgussimulation



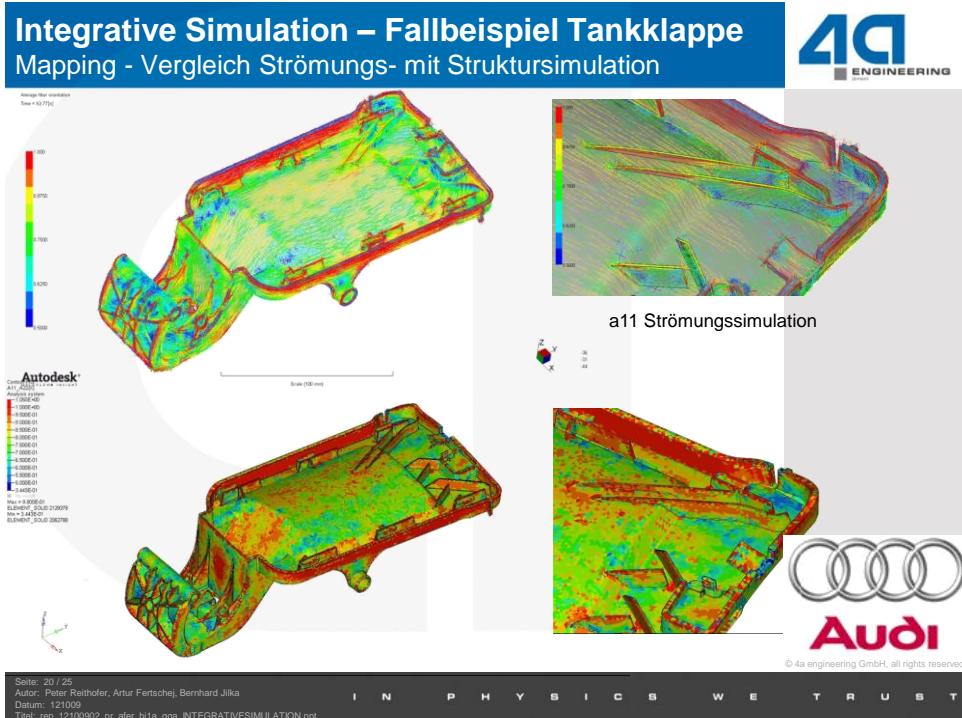
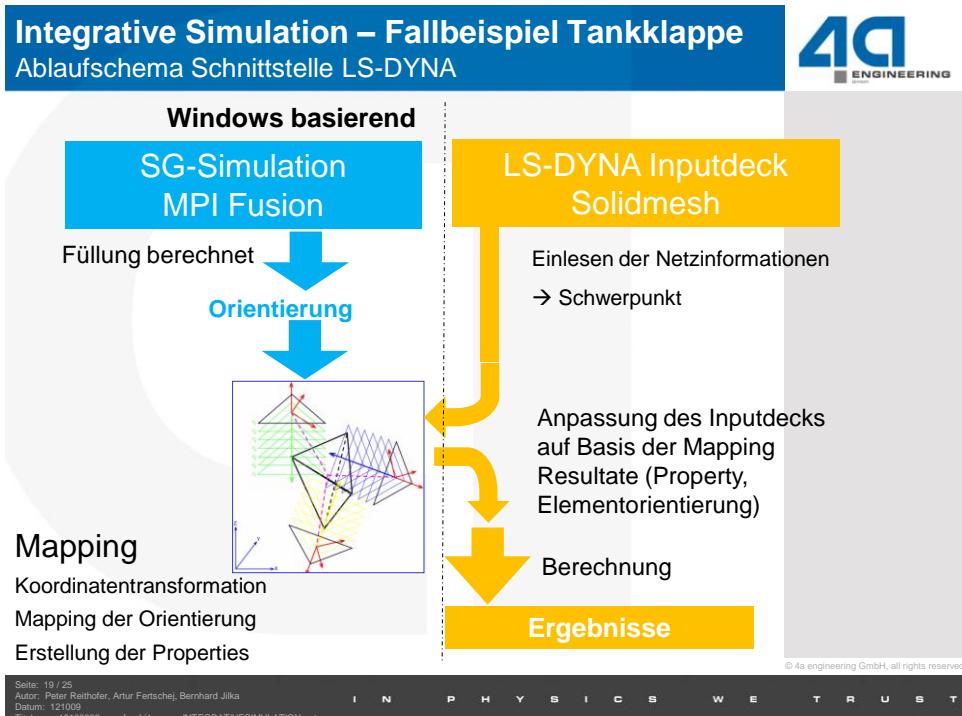
- Die beiden Simulationen weisen nur geringe Abweichungen von einander auf, daher wurden nur die Daten der Fusion Simulation verwendet.



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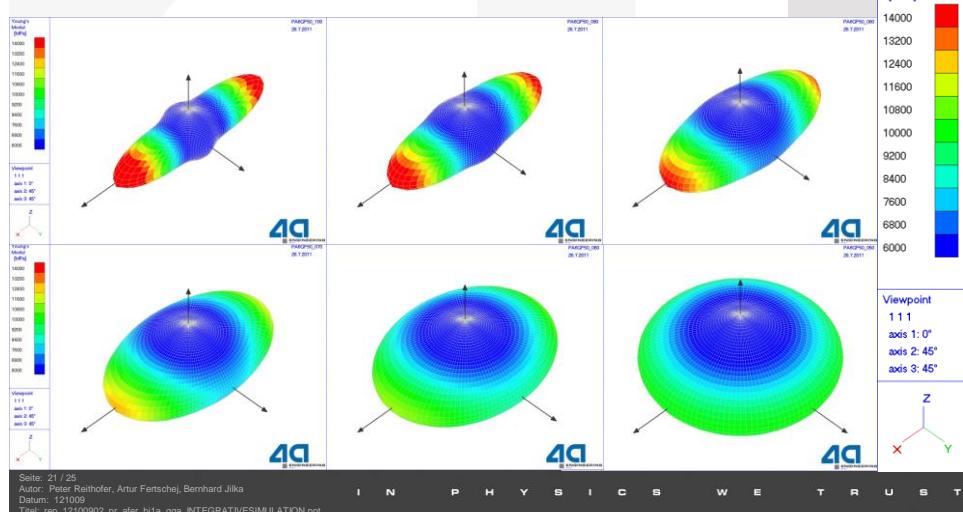
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Integrative Simulation – Fallbeispiel Tankklappe orthotropes gemapptes Material



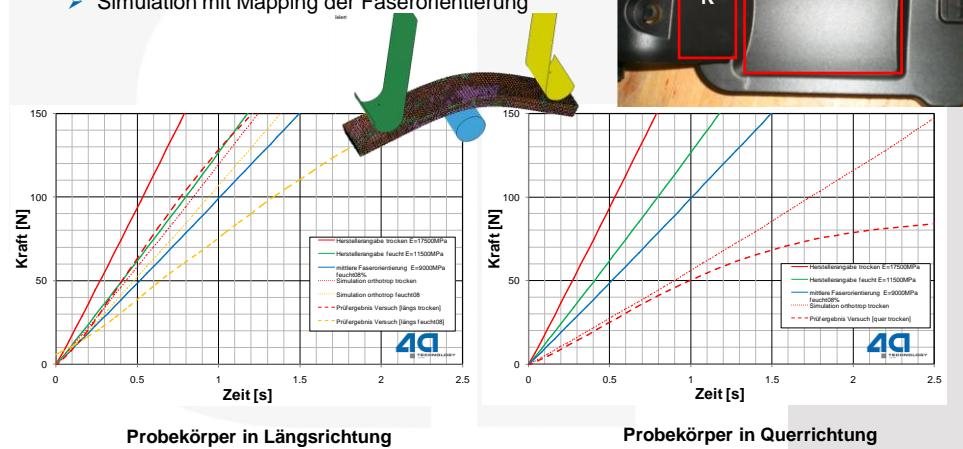
- Mittlere Faserorientierung wird analog gemappt. Neben dem 1. Eigenvektor wird der 1. Eigenwert berechnet. Mittels des 1. Eigenwertes a11 wird ein Material zugeordnet.



Integrative Simulation – Fallbeispiel Tankklappe Validierung 3-Punkt-Biegung (Herstellerangaben vs. Integrativ)



- Statische Biegeprüfungen an Bauteilproben
- Validierung der Biegeproben
 - Simulation isotrop
 - Simulation mit Mapping der Faserorientierung



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Integrative Simulation – Fallbeispiel Tankklappe

Idealisierung, Lastfälle

Version : ls971d R5.1.1
 Revision: 65543
 Elementanzahl: 206.142

LS-DYNA layouted deck by LS PrePost

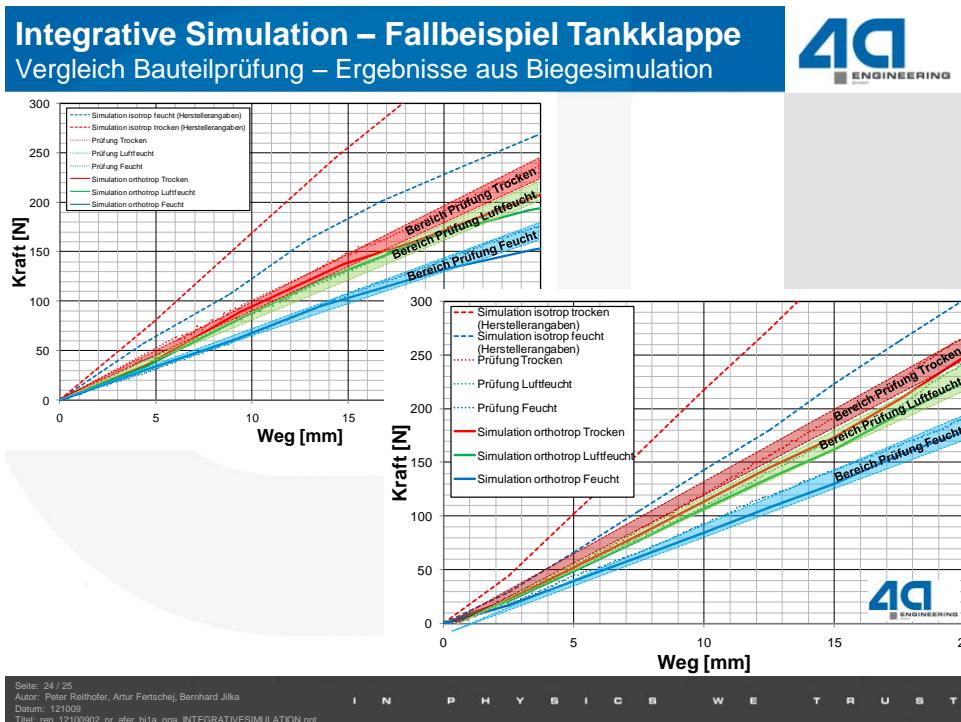
Netzfeinheit

Audi logo

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Zusammenfassung & Ausblick



➤ Ohne integrative Simulation

- Bauteilauslegung nur mit fundierter Erfahrung möglich
- Spritzgussimulation hilfreich, um Qualität der Berechnung beurteilen zu können
- Materialdaten - Extreme sollten überprüft werden

➤ Integrative Simulation

- Spritzguss simulationsprogramme bilden die Faserorientierung in der Regel gut ab, Weiterentwicklungen der Softwarehersteller (LFRT) werden hier weiter die Vorhersagegüte erhöhen.
- Die Vorhersagegüte im Bereich der Simulation kann mit Hilfe der integrativen Simulation deutlich gesteigert werden.
- Materialcharakterisierungen werden benötigt, um die Modelle sinnvoll zu schärfen.

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