Recent Airbag CPM Enhancement

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Outline

Enhancement

- *MAT_ADD_AIRBAG_POROSITY_LEAKAGE
- Inflator orifice area
- Deflection coefficient defined by a FPRIC vs pressure curve
- Vent options (*DEFINE_CPM_VENT)
 - Internal vent with cone angle
- R9 scalability and repeatability
- CPM performance improvement
- Special decomposition
- Conclusions



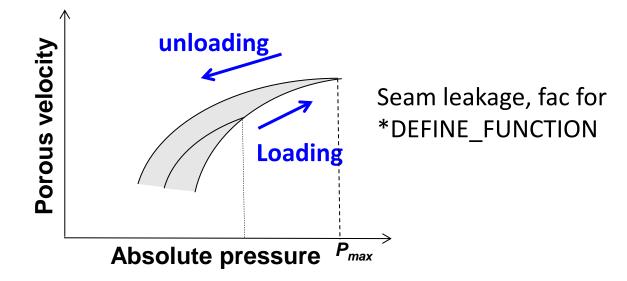
*MAT_ADD_AIRBAG_POROSITY_LEAKAGE

*MAT_ADD_AIRBAG_POROSITY_LEAKAGE \$ mid flc fac ela fvopt x0 x1

- Similar options as the 3rd card of *MAT_34
- If this is used with *MAT_34, the options in this card has higher priority than *MAT_34
- It can be used with any *MAT to define leakage
- fvopt=7 or 8 for CPM (pressure vs. velocity)



*MAT_ADD_AIRBAG_POROSITY_LEAKAGE



- "fac" can be defined as a factor, a load curve under *MAT_34 and *MAT_ADD
- For CPM, "fac" can be defined as a *DEFINE_FUNCTION under *MAT_ADD card
 - User can control Loading/unloading with different porosity velocity curves
 - Input: part absolute pressure, time
 Output: velocity
 - Extended values, upon request



*MAT_ADD_AIRBAG_POROSITY_LEAKAGE

*MAT_FABRIC									
\$#	mid	ro	ea	eb	ec	prba	prca	prcb	
	19	8.7600E-7	0.300000	0.200000	0.300000	0.200000	0.200000	0.200000	
\$#	gab	gbc	gca	cse	el	prl	lratio	damp	
0.	.040000	0.040000	0.040000	1.000000	0.060000	0.350000	0.100000	0.200000	
\$3.0000000		1.000	-17420						
\$#	aopt	flc	fac	ela	lnrc	form	fvopt	tsrfac	
3.	.000000								
*MAT_ADD_AIRBAG_POROSITY_LEAKAGE									
\$	mid	flc	fac	ela	fvopt	x0	x1		
	19	1.0	-99		7	1.0			
*DEFINE_FUNCTION									
<i>99</i>									
float fac(float p, float time)									
<pre>{ float x, y, pa=101325.15, pmax, frcf;</pre>									
<pre>pmax=3.0*pa; frcf=471;</pre>									
x = (p*1e9 - pa)/1e6;									
y=0.013*x*x+0.47*x+1.3;									
<pre>return frcf*y; }</pre>									



*AIRBAG_PARTICLE

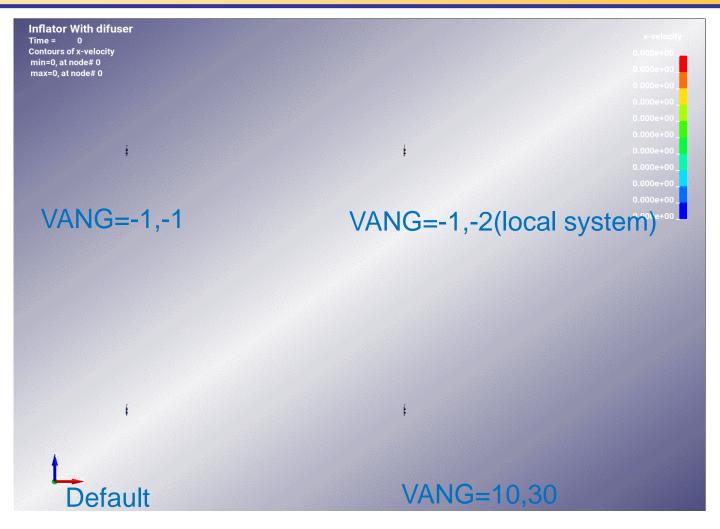
*AIRBAG_PARTICLE



- \$ NID AN*i* Vd*i* CA*i* INFO*i*
- $AN_{info} = \sum ANi$
- AN_i / AN_{info} is used to distribute the mass among orifice
- $AN_i > 0$, the value is the orifice area
- AN*i* < 0, the abs(AN*i*) is load curve ID for orifice area vs. time. The mass will be adjusted based on AN_i (t)/ANinfo(t) during run time.



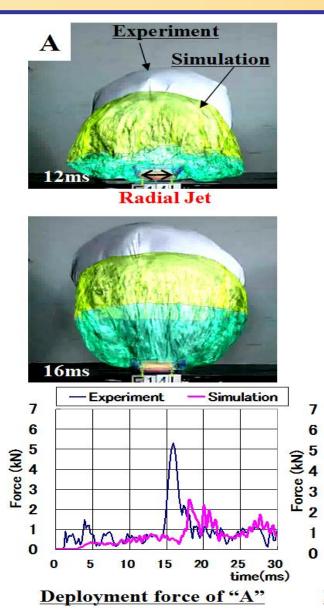
*DEFINE_CPM_VENT Internal vent with cone angle

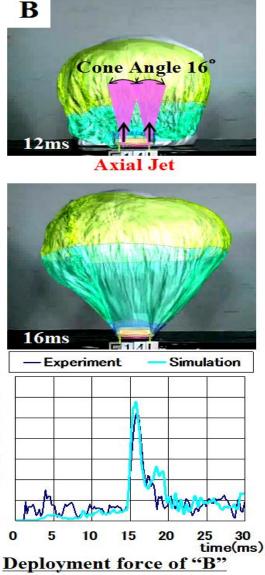


Particles tends to have very uniform space distribution passing the internal vent which loss the "jetting" behavior observed in the tests



*DEFINE_CPM_VENT Internal vent with cone angle





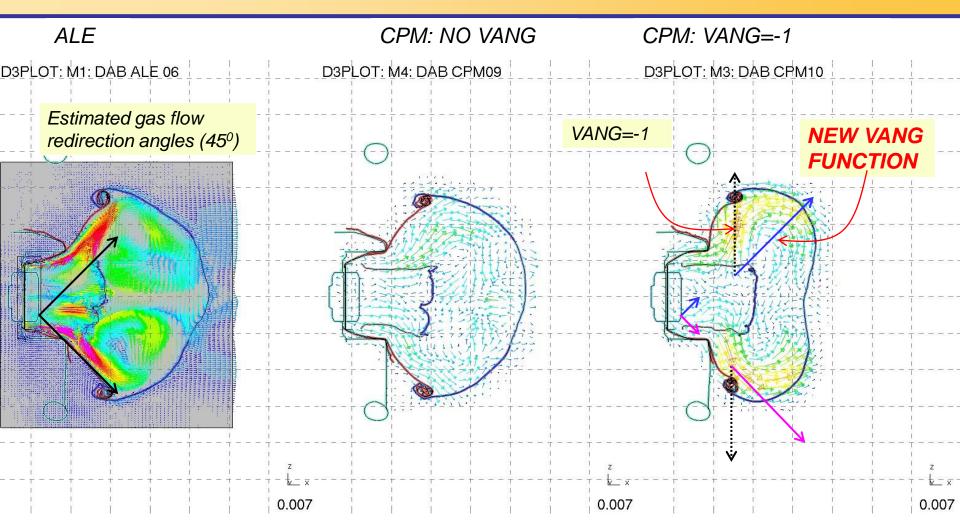
This new option greatly helps to improve the correlation between tests and simulations

- 1. Cone angle is defined by using above keyword card.
- 2. Additional option VANG=-1 will allow code to adjust the release based on the vent condition

H. Ida, M. Aoki, M. Asaoka, K. Ohtani, "A Study of gas flow behavior in airbag deployment simulation",24th International Technical Conference on the Enhanced Safety of Vehicles(ESV). No. 15-0081, 2015.



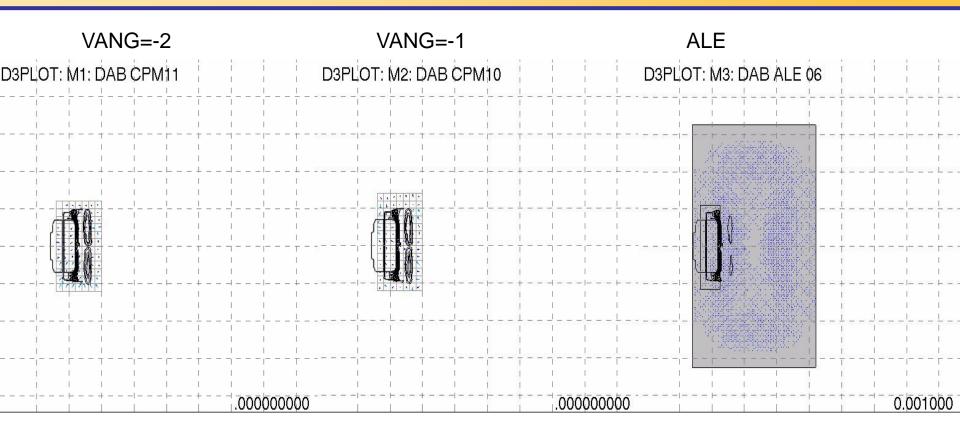
Benchmark DAB Models



In some airbags an inner fabric structure is used to redirect the gas flow to inflate the airbag in a certain way.



*DEFINE_CPM_VENT VANG=-2

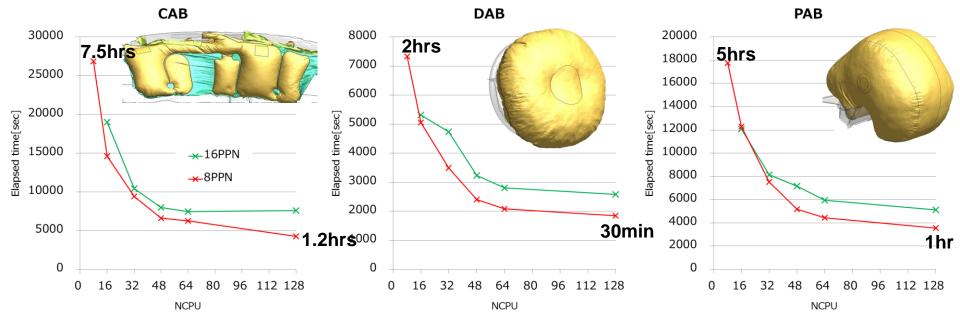


VANG=-2: user defines a local coordinate system for 'jet' to follow.



Scalability and repeatability R9

- Baseline airbag models created by JSOL/Arup for demo/research purposes.
 - CAB = curtain airbag, DAB = driver's airbag, PAB = passenger airbag
- All models have typical size, shape, inflator & fabric.
- All have been developed to be robust (insensitive, repeatable, not prone to error) and inflate with no issues.
- All models are tested with different number of cores.

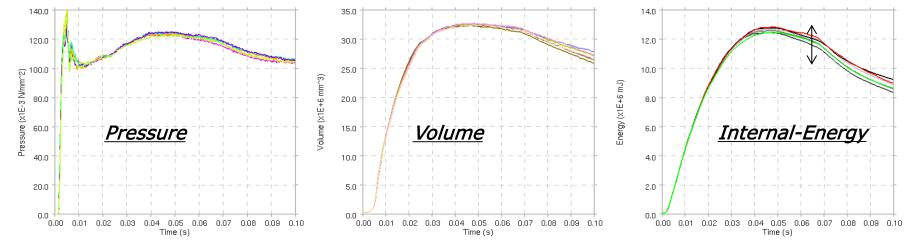


Courtesy of: Richard Taylor, Arup

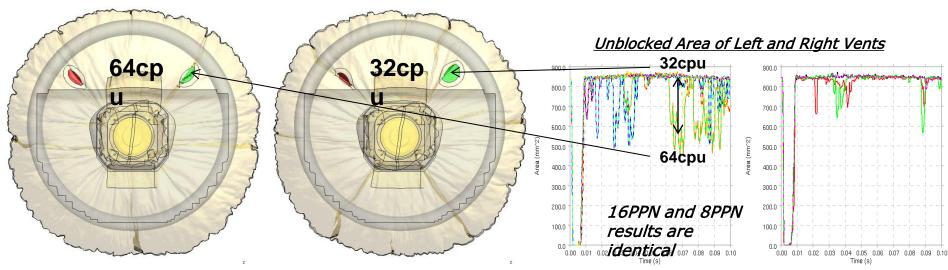


Scalability and repeatability R9

• The DAB model has two external vents, fabric and seam line porosity, all affected by contact blocking. Despite this results are very similar for all analyses.



The slight difference in internal energy is due to different levels of vent contact blocking by different crease patterns.



Improvement of execution speed

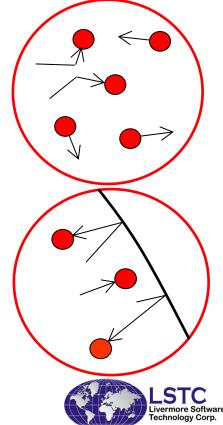
 Major cost for CPM airbag simulation airbag self contact particle to particle contact (p2p) particle to fabric contact (p2f)

p2p

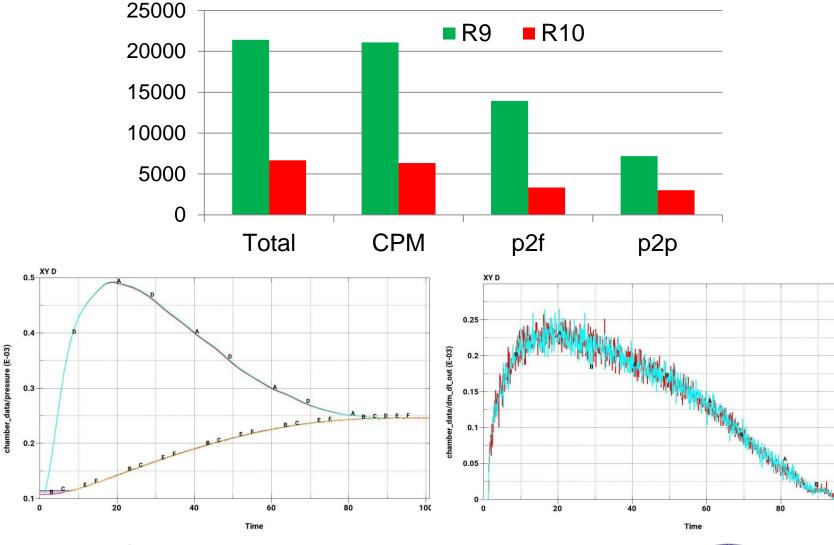
- nbody collision
- equal space to equal nbody

p2f

- node to surface bucket sort
- More efficient neighborhood search
- Improvement on communications



Performance – Tank test (64 processors)



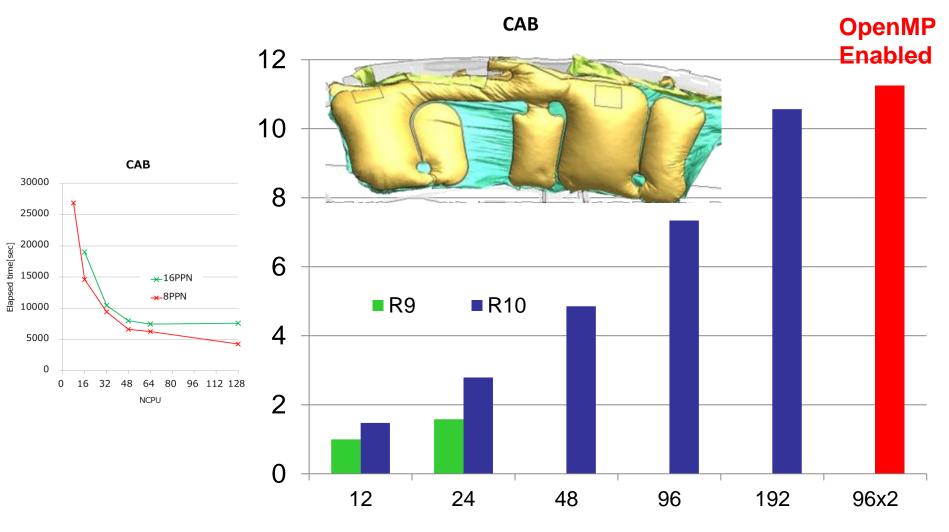
Chamber Pressure

Vent rate



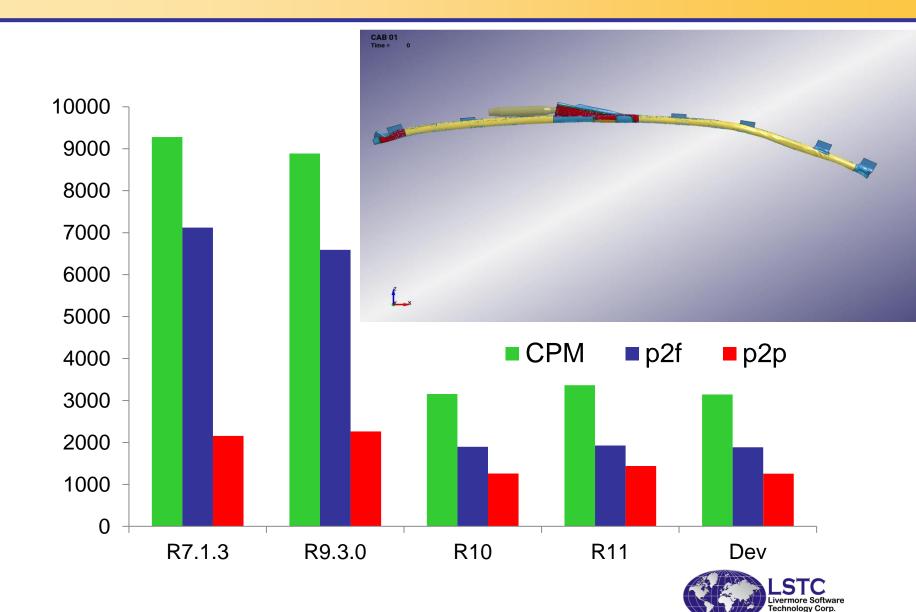
100

Scalability - CAB

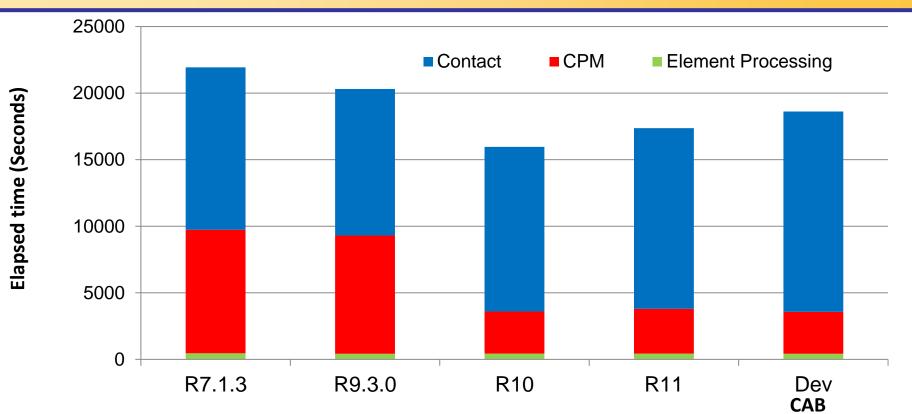




CPU time improvement on CAB



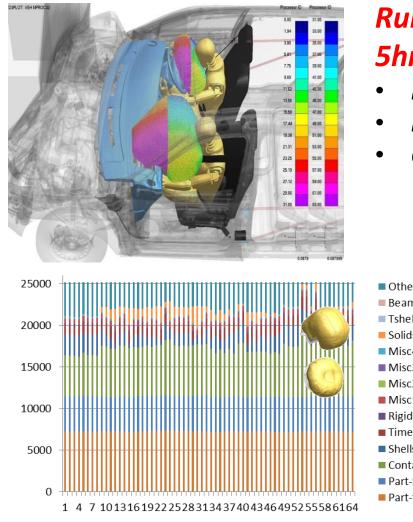
CPU time of CAB by features



- Performance was measured with 96 processors
- CPM is about 3x faster from R7 to R10
- Self contact about the same
- The overall speed up is about ~20% for bag, ~5% for full car



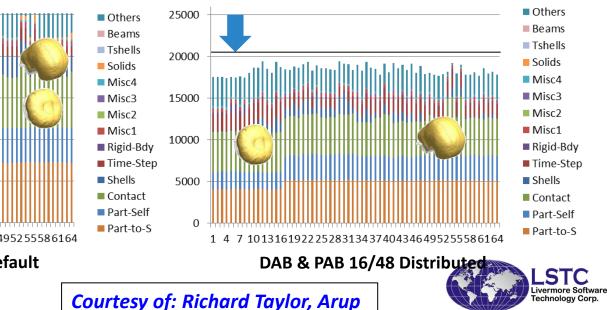
*CONTROL_MPP_DECOMPOSITION_ARRANGE_PARTS



DAB & PAB 64cpu, Default

Runtime reduced from 7hrs 5min to 5hrs 53min. 20% faster!

- Bags in parallel
- Bag self contacts in parallel
- Contacts between bag and dummy in parallel
 - set 16 for the DAB
 - Set 48 for the PAB



Improvement of execution speed

- New algorithm is set as default method for R10.2(later), R11 and Dev binaries
- There is NO input change needed
- If one would like to test the old scheme, input needs to be modified
- New algorithm is about 3x faster for moderate processor counts (16 -64 cores). It will be even better with large core counts (>64 cores) from improved message passing.
- OpenMP enabled

• Due to other features in the model, the overall speed up is about 20%.



Conclusions

- For simulation with more than 1 bag, please consider distribute each bag, its casing, dummy into particular group of processors
- HYBRID enabled performance improvement on general and OpenMP features
- Heat sink/source effects are developed last week
- All new features are developed closely with customers and validated with tests. If you have any idea in mind, please share with me.
- jason@lstc.com



