



# Novinky LS-Dyna R17

**SVS FEM**

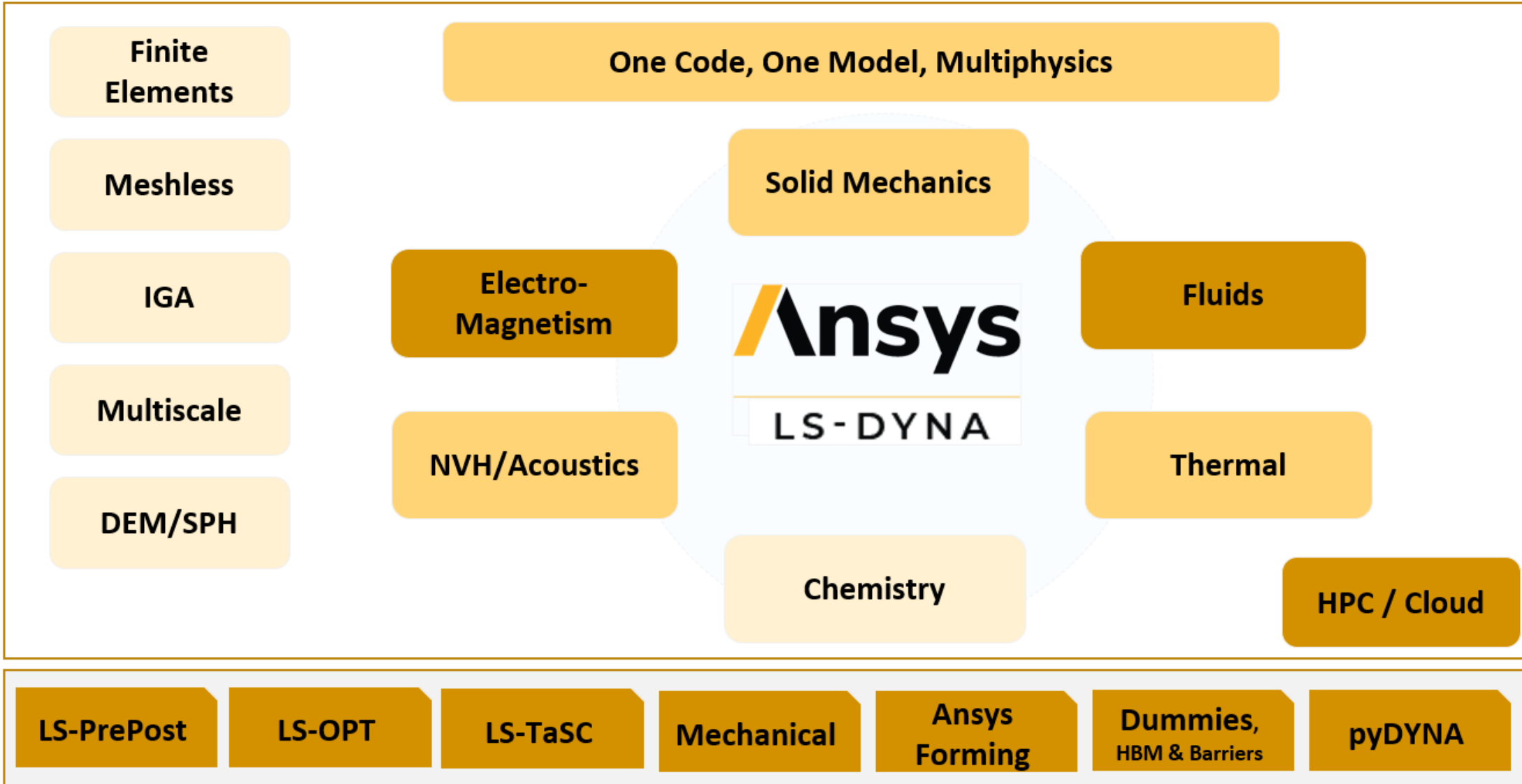


part of **SYNOPSYS**®

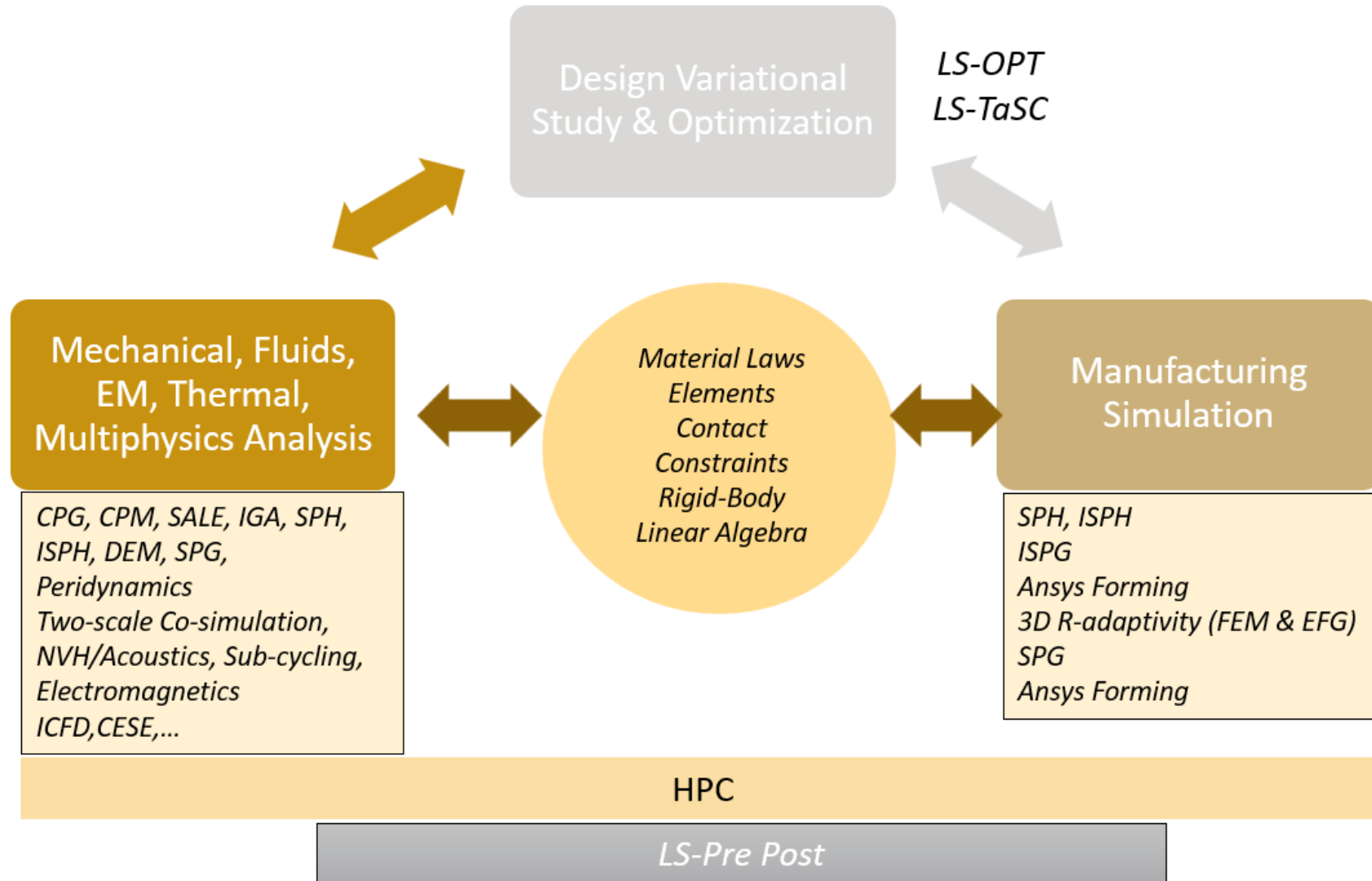
## Recent Developments in Ansys LS-DYNA



# LS-DYNA: Tightly Coupled, Scalable Multiphysics Solver



# Model-based Simulation Workflow for Virtual Product Development





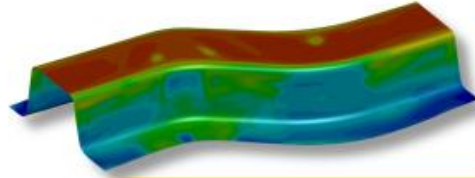
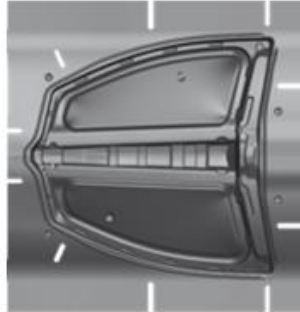
# Manufacturing Simulation

Ansys Forming, ISPG, SPG

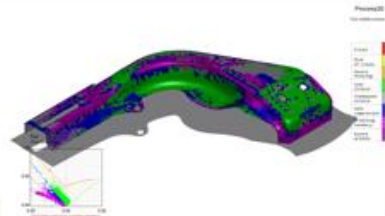
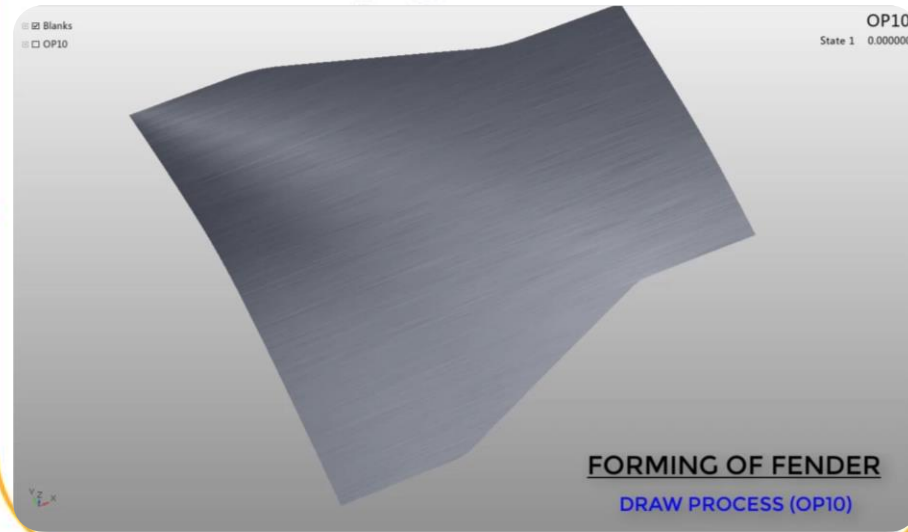


## Cold/Hot Forming

- Blanking
- Drawing
- Gravity Loading
- Trimming
- Springback
- Lancing
- Clamping
- Flanging/Restriking

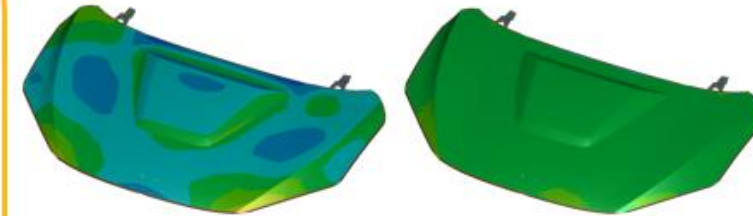


## Dedicated Platform for Multi-Stage Stamping Simulations



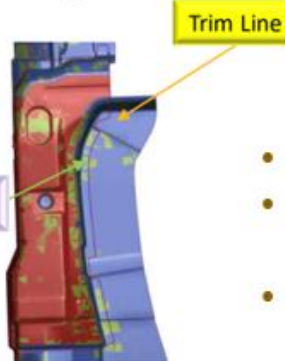
## \*Springback Compensation

- Automatic Iteration
- Automatic Compensation for Draw Die
- Separate Coordinate Systems for Springback & Draw



## Trim Curve

- Easy Geometric error validation
- Easy Trim line development

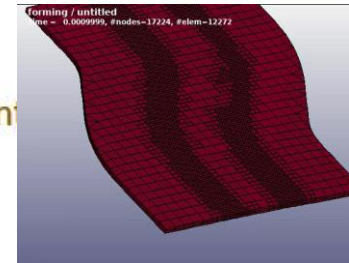


## \*One-Step

- Unfold flat blank
- Rough formability prediction
- Allow binder definition

## \*Solid Elements

- Auto mesh refinement
- Easy pre/post



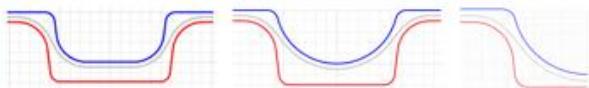
## \*Dedicated Material Editor & Library

- Yield Locus
- Hardening Curve
- FLD Curve
- Support Most Stamping Related Materials

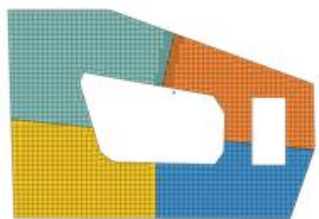


## Drawbead Design & Modeling

- \* **Bead Force Estimation**
- Drawbead Profile Design

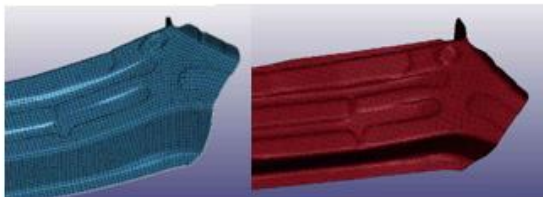


## \* Tailor Welded Blank

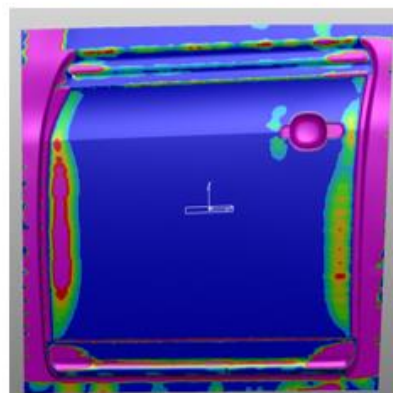


## Innovative Specialized Features

- Mesh Check & Repair
- Surface Defect Analysis
- In-Core Mesh Adaptivity
- Mesh Regeneration with adaptivity
- Variable Friction



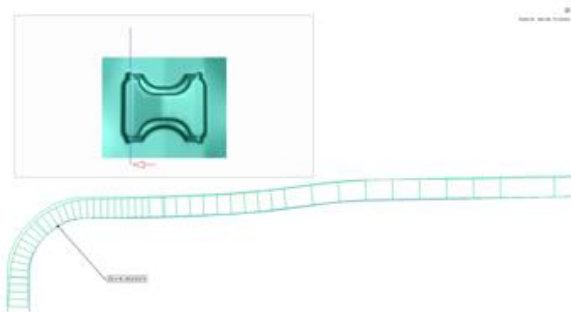
Bad Mesh Auto Fix



Surface Defect Evaluation

## \*Non-Linear Contact

- Variable contact stiffness based on the profile



## \*Universal Material Model

- Can represent any arbitrary yield surface
- Solution Performance Gain - 14%-22%

## \*Variable Friction Coefficient

- Define via table or curve

## \*Reflection (Zebra) Lines

- User can control light source

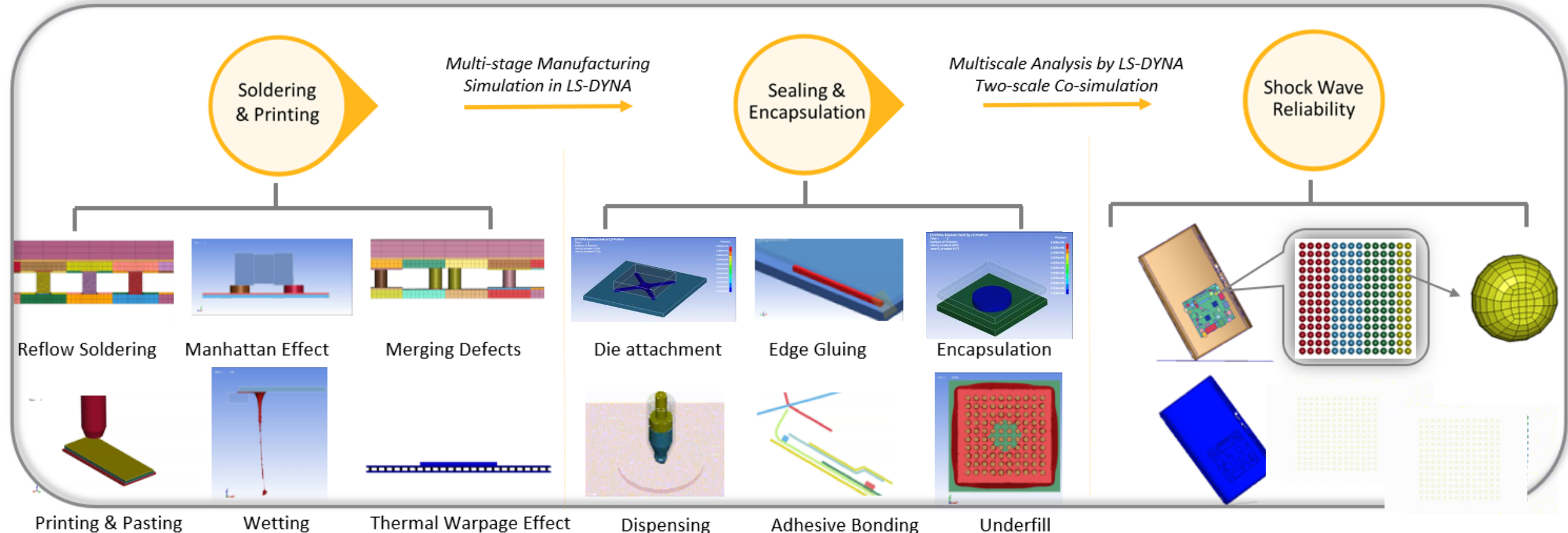


## Coming Next

- Springback Compensation for line dies
- Table Hemming (first step for assembly)
- Improved Binder model
- Auto/Semi-auto Reporting
- Die Face Design (and CAD Handling)

# ISPG: Incompressible Smoothed Particle Galerkin

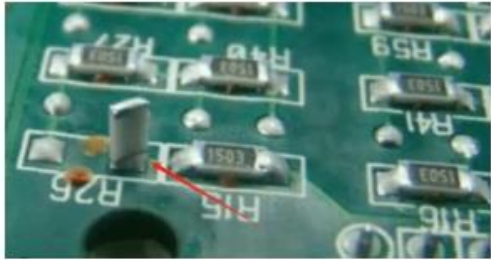
- A particle-based Navier-Stokes equation solver.
- Enables Free-surface fluid flow simulation with surface tension and adhesive force effects.
- ISPG in LS-DYNA has full-implicit MPP versions equipped with particle adaptivity capability.
- Support large-scale Newtonian and Non-Newtonian fluid modeling.



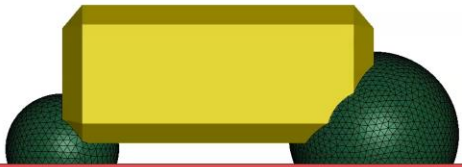
# ISPG: Monolithic Fluid-Rigid Structure Coupling

For IC Manufacturing Simulation

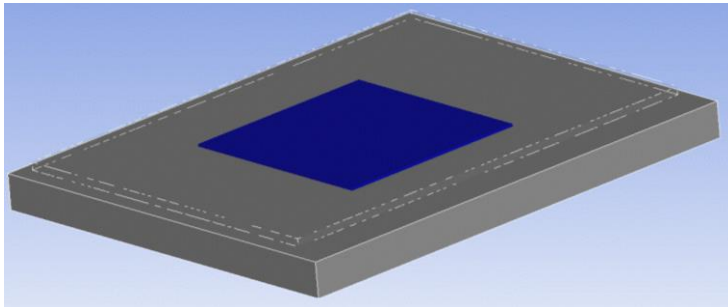
Can implicitly model the dynamic behavior of Fluid-Structure Coupling system with strong surface tension and force-driven actions showing in many IC manufacturing processes.



Time = 0

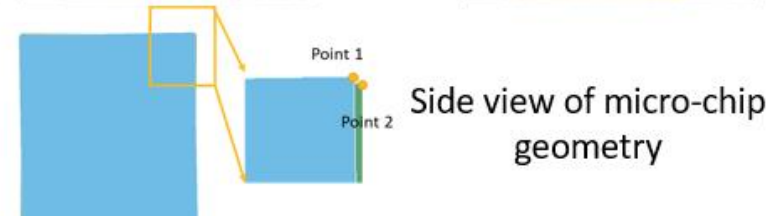
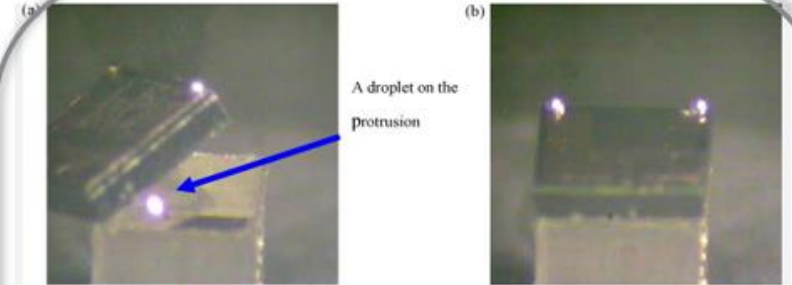


**Simulation of Tombstoning Defect in Surface Mounting**



ISPG simulation captures the discontinuous pressure field due to partial die contact. Challenging in CFD methods.

**Simulation of Force-driven Die Attach (Mount) Process**

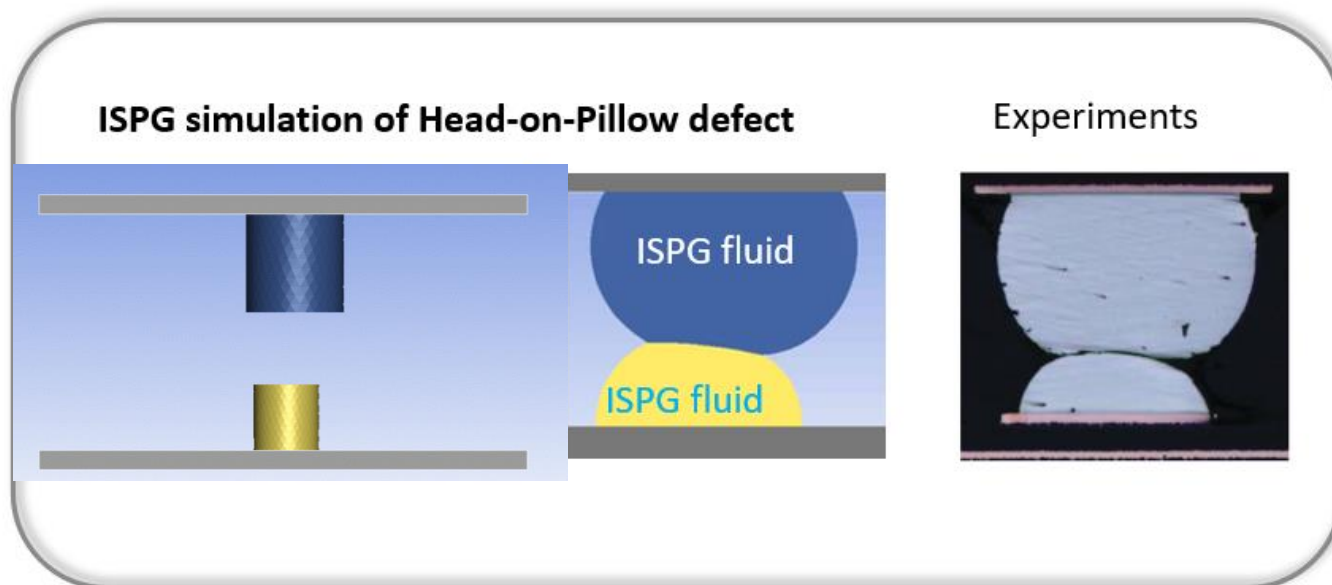
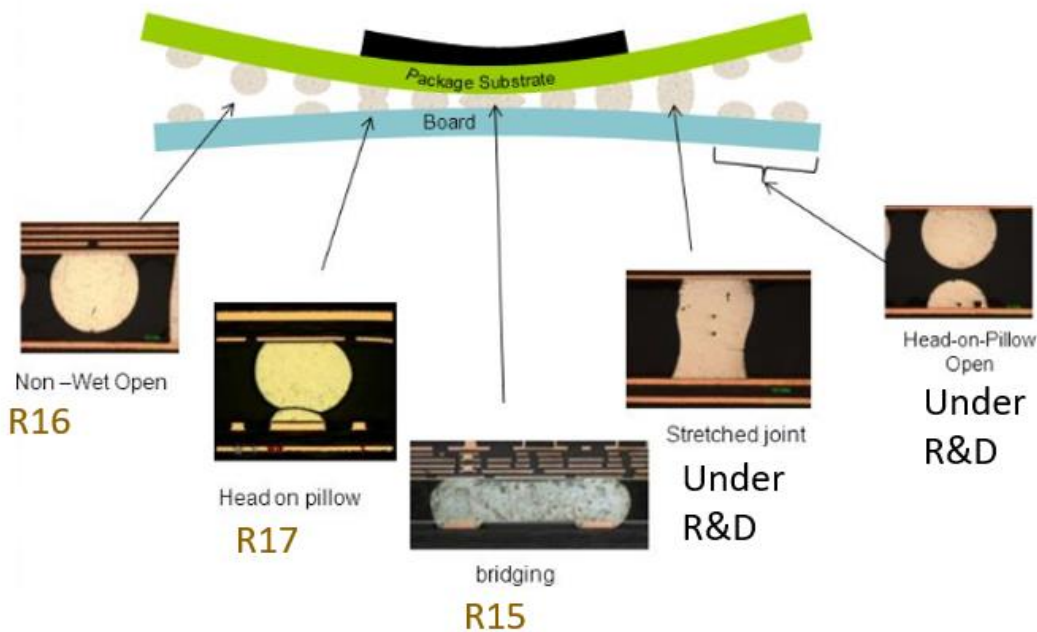


core. Unavailable in current CFD methods.

**Simulation of Micro-chip Capillary Self-Alignment Process**

# ISPG: Fluid-to-Fluid Contact Algorithm

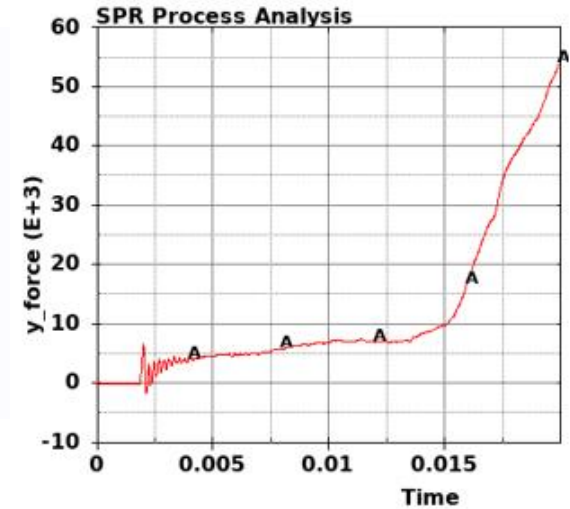
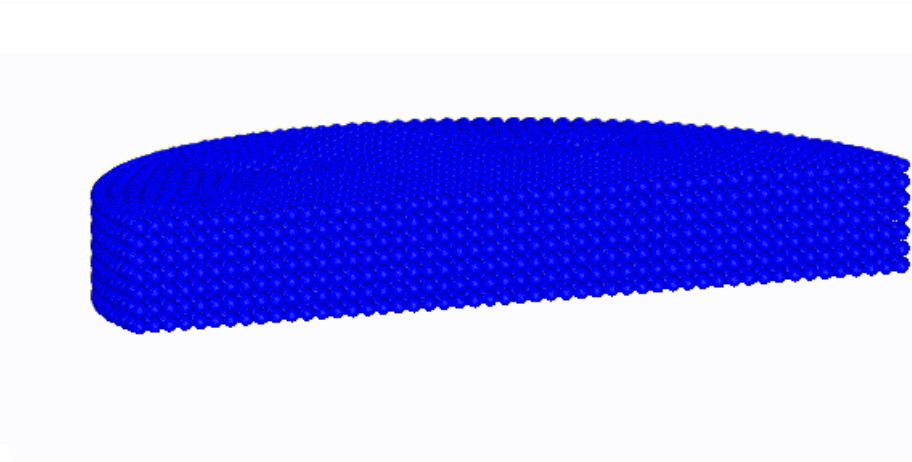
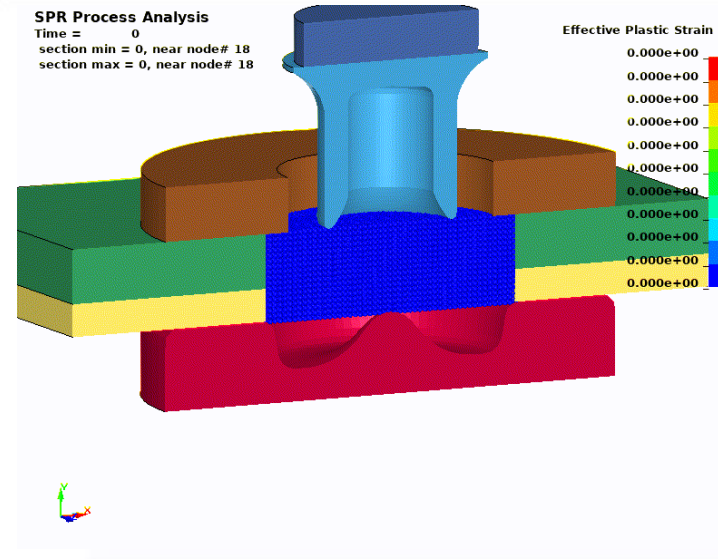
During the reflow soldering process, the oxidized surface of fluid can prevent the fusion of solder fluid causing the so-called “Head-on-Pillow” defect. This defect can now be simulated with the **ISPG Fluid-to-Fluid Contact Algorithm**.



Five major manufacturing defects in reflow soldering process



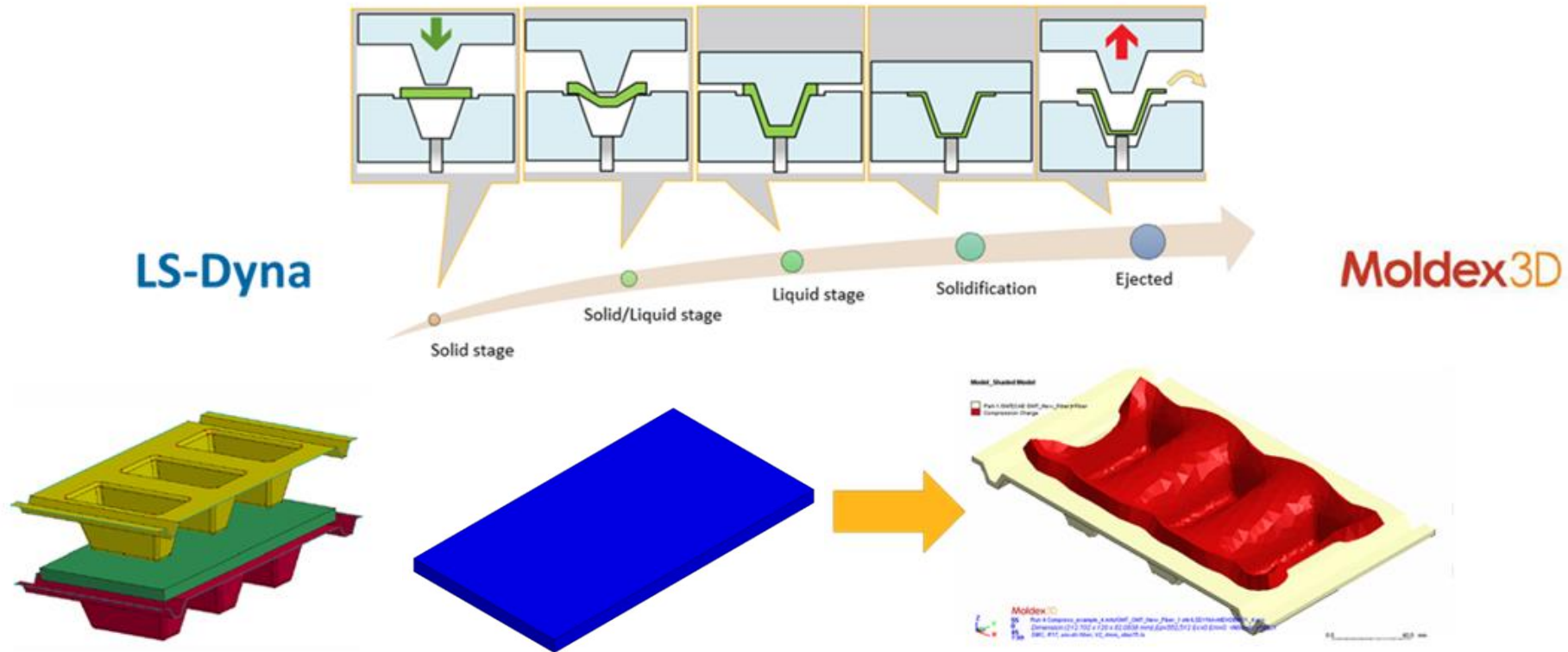
- The phantom particle algorithm is developed to extend **\*DEFINE\_SPG\_SURFACE\_COUPLING** for the surface with failed particles.
- New keyword **\*DEFINE\_SPG\_TO\_SPG\_COUPLING** to simplify definition of the new SPG-SPG contact



*Self-piercing rivet (SPR) simulation to join two solid plates modeled by SPG particles*

# Multiscale: AI Based Workflow for Compression Molding

- Can simulate the full compression molding process.
- Automatic initialization of local planar random orientation state for chopped fiber composite charges.
- Export LS-DYNA simulation results to Moldex3D as the initial condition for subsequent melting and solidification process.



Courtesy of CoreTech System / Moldex3D



# Core Technologies

Superelements, IGA, Modular contact, Material models

# Superelements

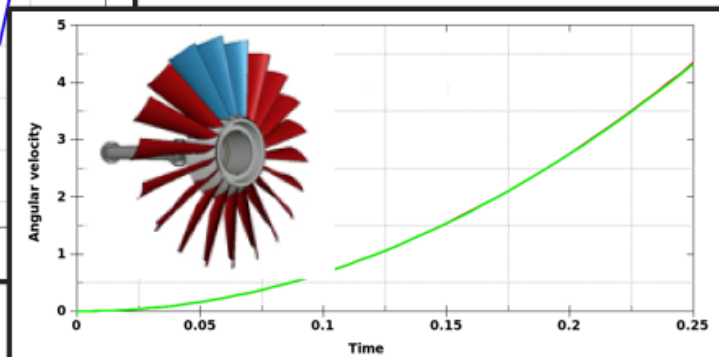
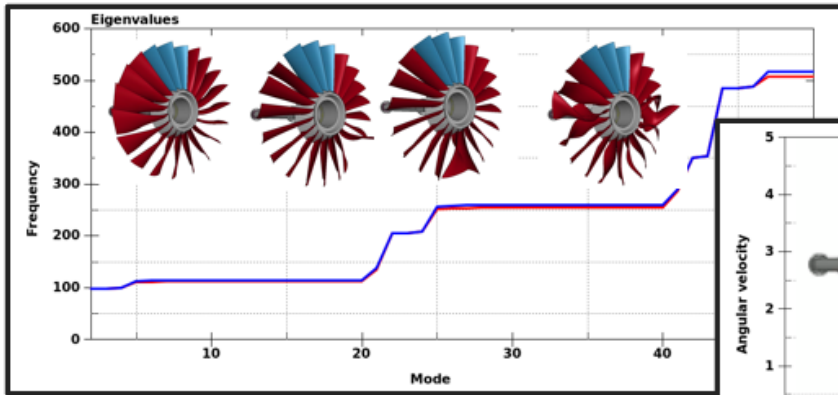
... a powerful technique to condense a large group of finite elements into a single, matrix-based representation, drastically reducing model size and computational cost for complex assemblies.

## Recent Enhancements

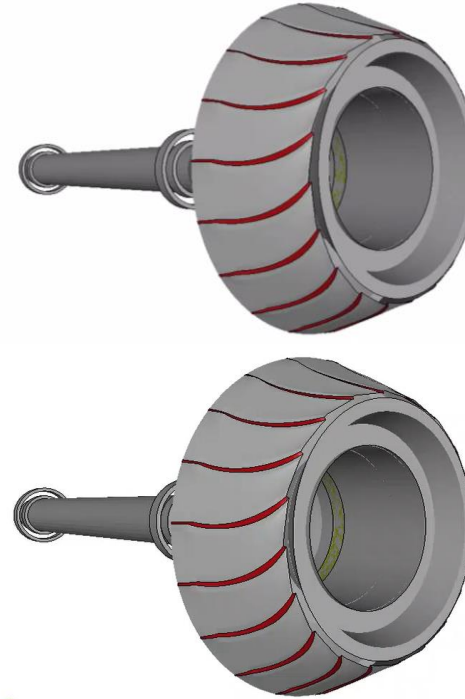
- Better MPP performance
- Now handles large rotations (objective formulation)
- Supports mass scaling
- Improved output and visualization
- Higher robustness



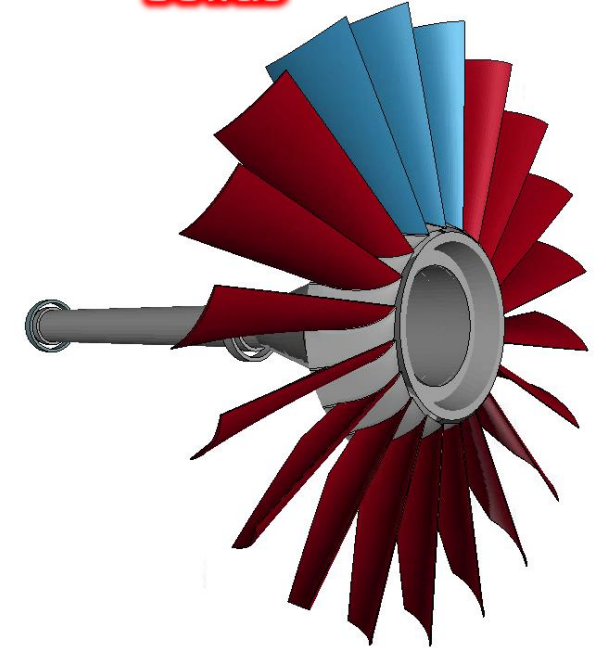
The dynamic characteristic: verified with an eigenvalue analysis as well as transient load analysis



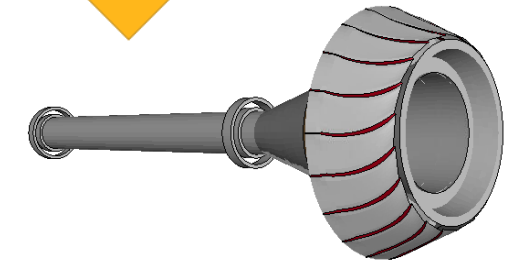
Shells



Solids

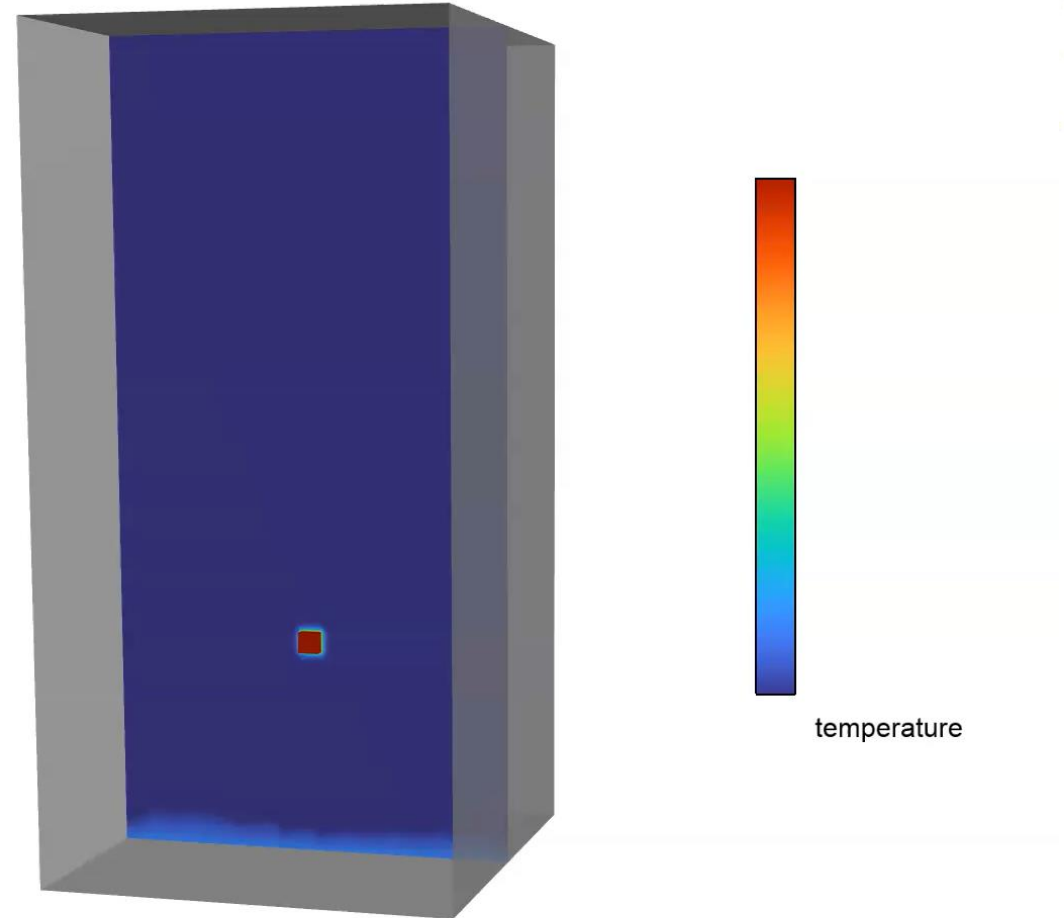


20 submodels later



Mass Scaling supported

- Coupling IGA and ICFD solvers.
  - SMP only for now.
- Isogeometric solids
  - Boundary fitted/untrimmed structured splines.
    - \*IGA\_3D\_NURBS\_XYZ
  - Unstructured splines
    - \*IGA\_3D\_BASIS\_TRANSFORM\_XYZ

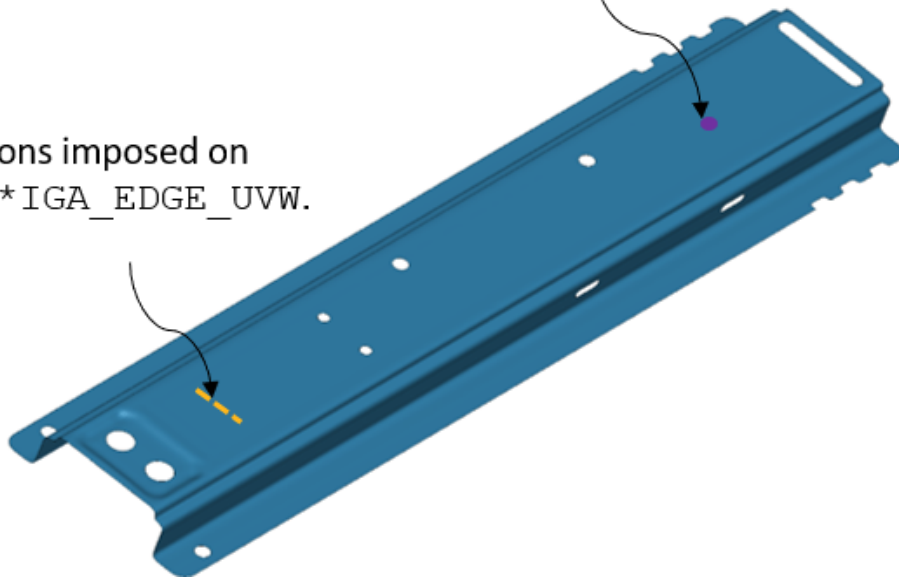


# IGA: Frequency Response Function Analysis

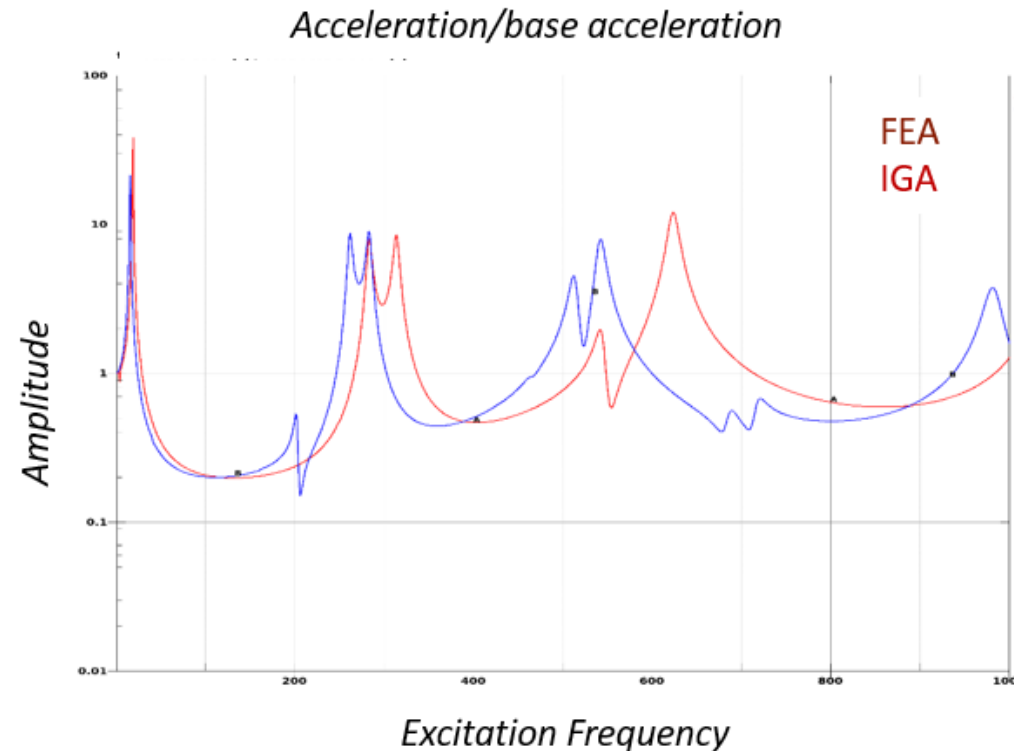


- Velocity, acceleration, or displacement can be imposed on geometric entities, e.g. points, edges, faces, using large mass method.
- Added mass is defined by `*IGA_MASS`.

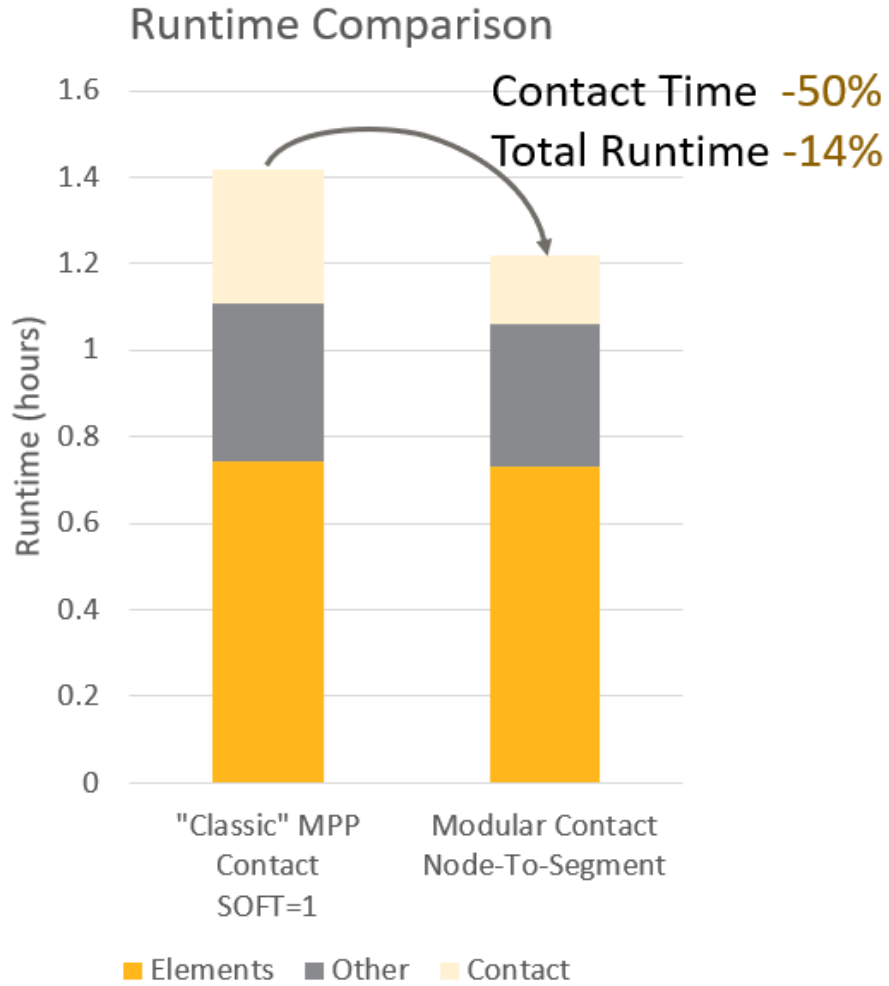
Boundary conditions imposed on parametric edge `*IGA_EDGE_UVW`.



Response output defined at `*IGA_POINT_UVW`.



# Modular Contact: Fan Rig Blade-Off Test



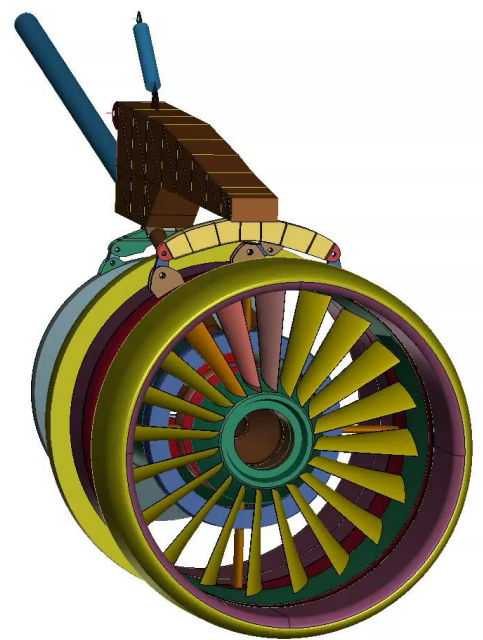
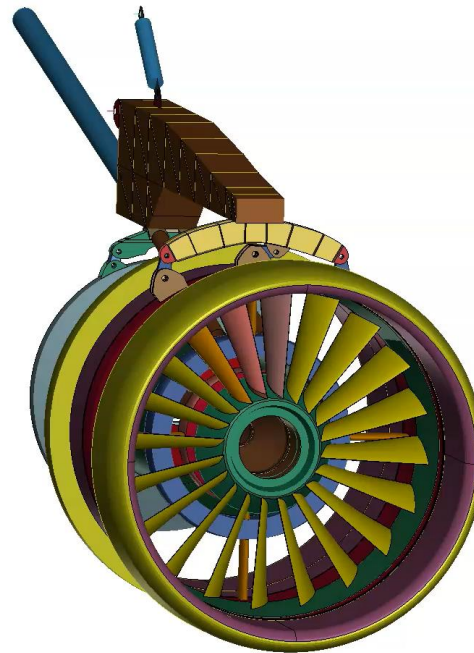
Total Number of Elements: 1.3M  
 Elements per Blade: 10K (0.8%)  
 Cycles with Erosion: 0.9%

"Classic" (SOFT=1) Contact:

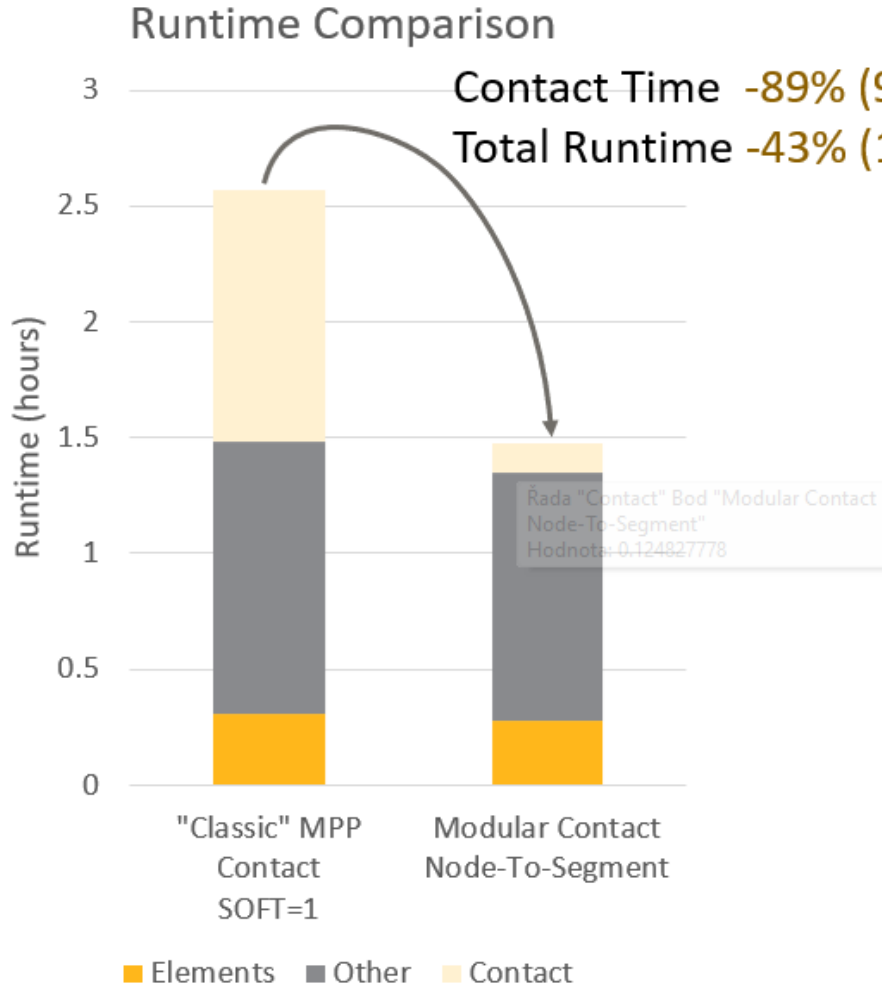
Modular Contact:

Time = 0

Time = 0



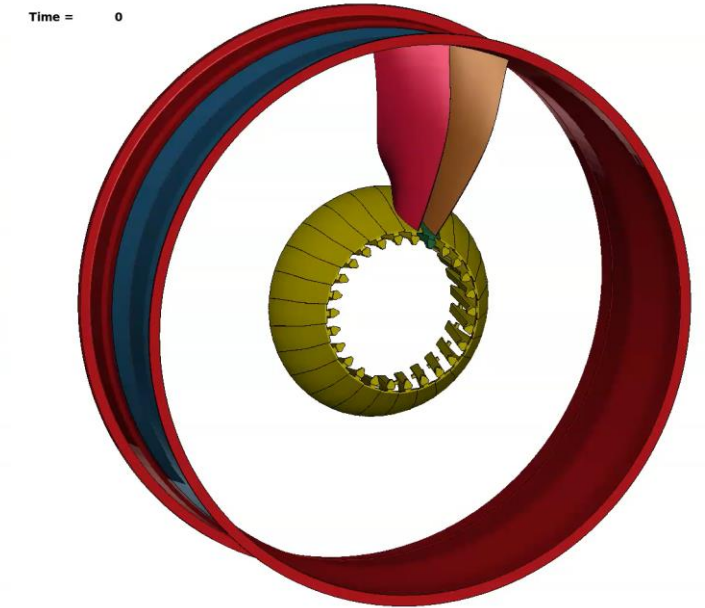
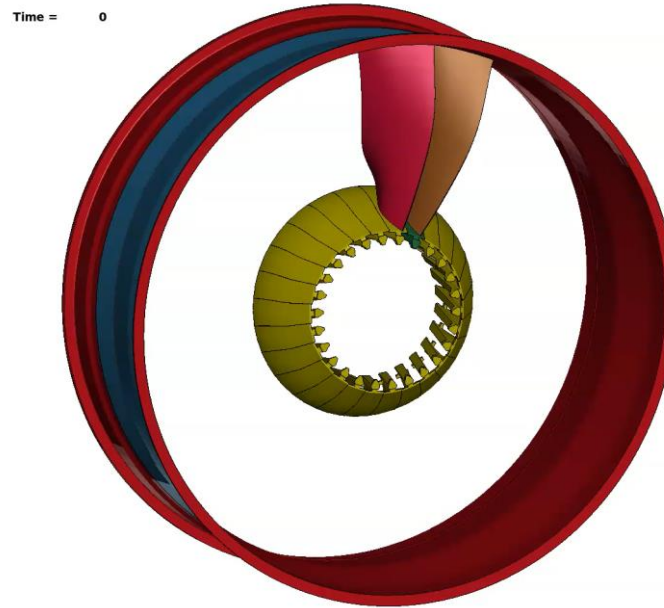
# Modular Contact: Fan Blade-Off Containment Test

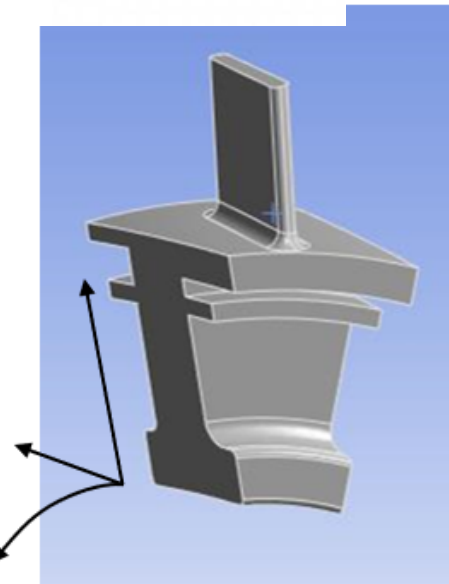


Total Number of Elements: 1M  
Elements per Blade: 200K (20%)  
Cycles with Erosion: 6%

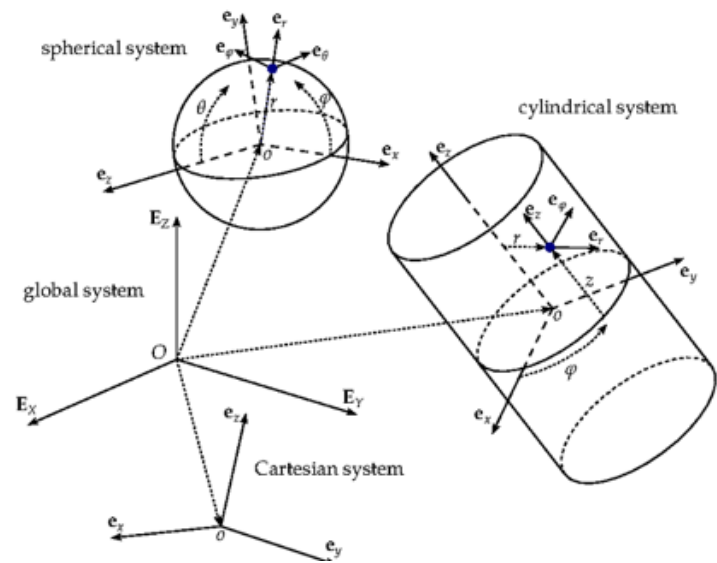
"Classic" (SOFT=1) Contact:

Modular Contact:



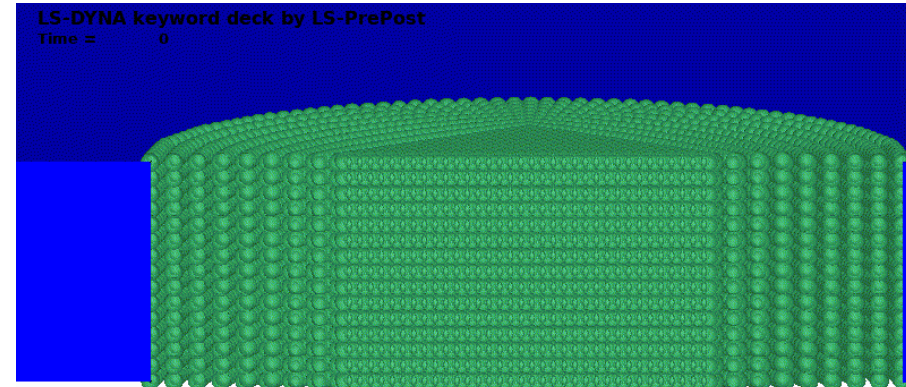
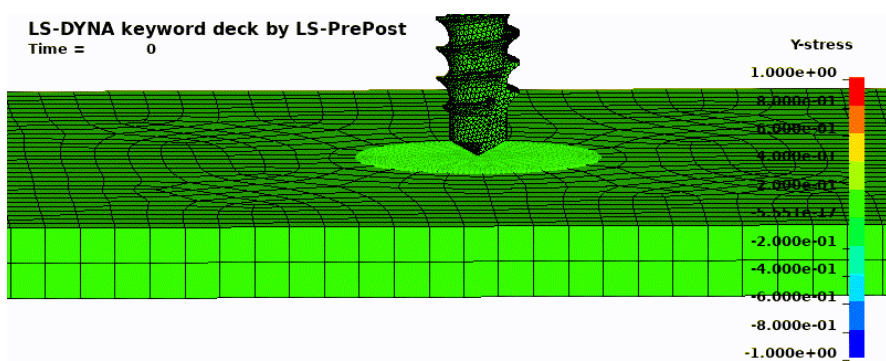


- Facilitates the input of boundary conditions in problems with circular or spherical symmetry
  - Set flag TYPE = 1( cylindrical) or TYPE =2 (Spherical) on:
    - \*DEFINE\_COORDINATE\_NODES
    - \*DEFINE\_COORDINATE\_SYSTEM.
  - Local system option on nodes will honor TYPE flag for the following keywords:
    - \*LOAD\_NODE\_POINT/SET
    - \*BOUNDARY\_SPC\_NODE/SET
    - \*BOUNDARY\_PRESCRIBED\_MOTION\_NODE/SET



# Material Models: Support for Orthotropic Material Models

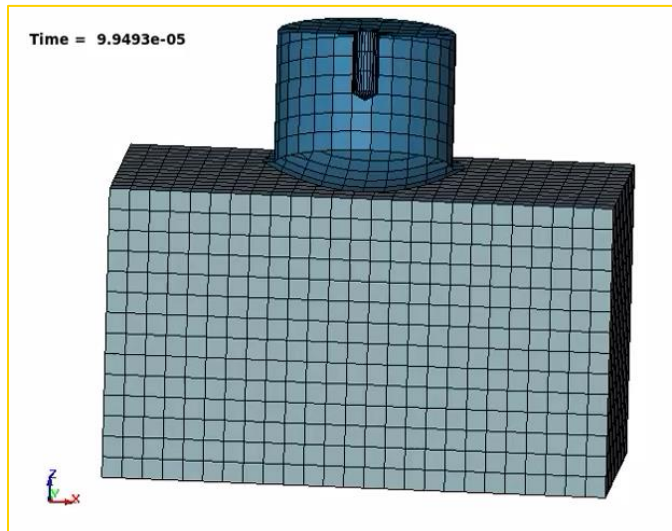
- Support **AOPT** in orthotropic material models to define material axis at **SPG particles** and update it as material deforms.
- Supported material models:
  - **\*MAT\_COMPOSITE\_DAMAGE(22)**, **\*MAT\_HONEYCOMB(26)**, **\*MAT\_BARLAT\_ANISOTROPIC\_PLASTICITY(33)**,
  - **\*MAT\_ENHANCED\_COMPOSITE\_DAMAGE(54-55)**, **\*MAT\_LAMINATED\_COMPOSITE\_FABRIC(58)**,
  - **\*MAT\_MODIFIED\_HONEYCOMB(126)**, **\*MAT\_ANISOTROPIC\_HYPERELASTIC(295)**



Drilling process simulation using material model  
**\*MAT\_COMPOSITE\_DAMAGE**



- Users can define their own failure option **FFUNC** via \*DEFINE\_FUNCTION. (\*MAT\_ADD\_EROSION)
  - Stresses, strains, strain rate tensor, temperature etc. can be provided as arguments.
- The user can add own failure criteria
  - Return value < 1: no failure, >= 1: failure
- C style computations
- Printf writes to screen, mes0xxx, d3hsp



Example: Special Failure  
Criterion for Foam

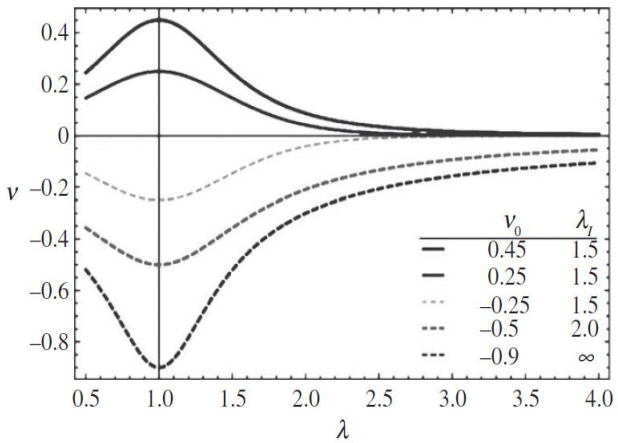
```
*DEFINE_FUNCTION
  1234
float func(float s1,float s2,..., float e1,float e2,...,
           float r1,float r2,..., float time, float eqp,
           float effrate, float temp, float eid, float ipt)
{
$ DECLARATIONS
float dmg,evol,evolcrit;
$ CRITICAL VALUE
evolcrit=0.001;
$ VOLUMETRIC STRAIN
evol=e1+e2+e3;
$ FAILURE CRITERION
dmg=evol/evolcrit;
$ DEBUG OUTPUT
if (dmg>=1.0) {
    printf("ELEMENT %d FAILED AT T=%.7e\n",int(eid),time);
}
$ RETURN VALUE
return dmg;
}
```

Example: Max. volumetric  
strain same as "VOLEPS=0.001"

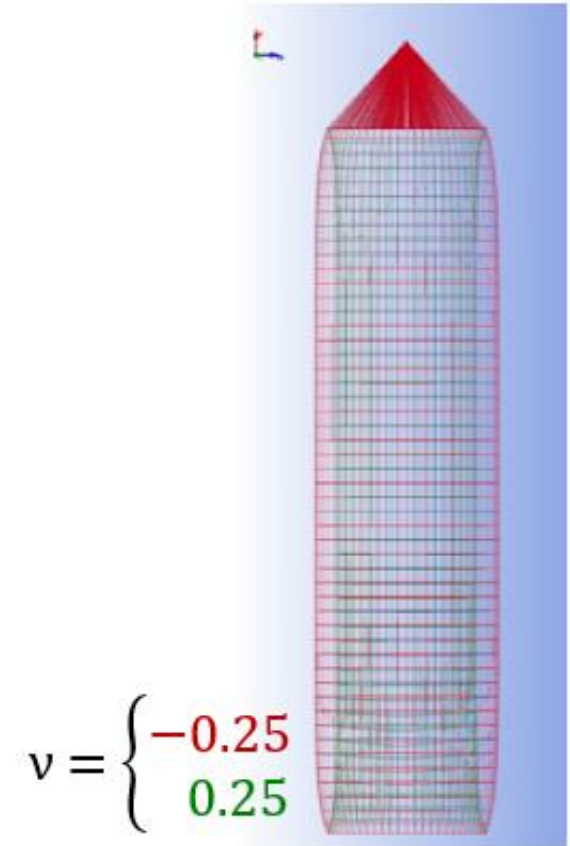
# Material Models: Support For Auxetic Foams

- Counter-intuitively expand (shrink) under stretching (compression)
  - Negative Poisson's ratio due to folded microstructure
- Available as a new option on \*MAT\_038 (Blatz-Ko foam)

Card 1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Variable	MID	RO	G	REF	IMODEL	PR	FMOD	XLINV
Type	A	F	F	F	F	F	F	F



- =0: default foam model  
 with constant PR = 0.25  
 =1: user specified PR with FMOD  
 =2: user specified PR value  
 with Ciambella model



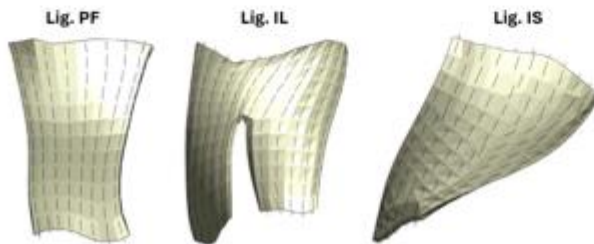
# Material models: Soft tissues

- Enable reference geometry to be used with \*MAT\_SOFT\_TISSUE (\*MAT\_091)
  - e.g. for pre-stressed ligaments in human body models

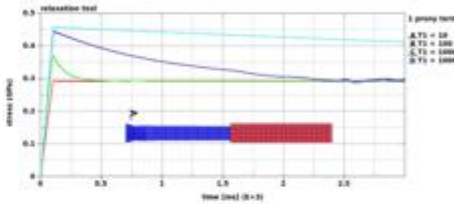


A.-L. Bernecker, Ligament Modeling in Human Body Models: A Methodological Approach for improved biomechanical representation

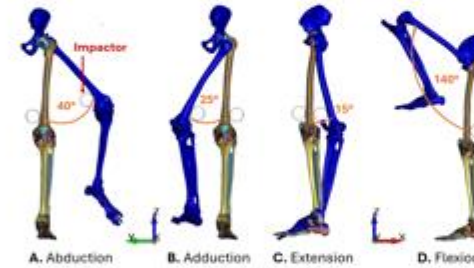
1 Switch to \*MAT\_SOFT\_TISSUE  
Updated fiber directions



2 Material Calibration



3 Reverse engineering **ligament pre-stress**  
(through reference geometry) using ROM literature test data



4 Full scale verification



Uriot et al

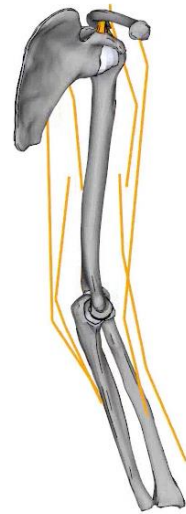
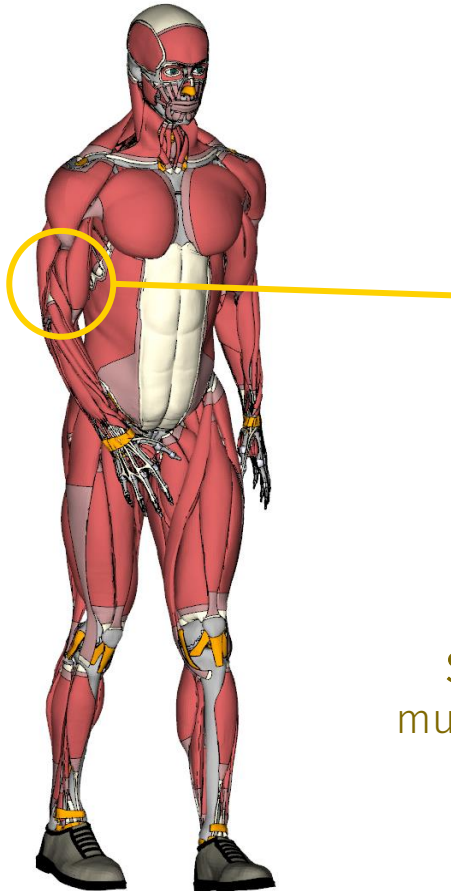
5 Roll out to all major joints

Hans V2.0



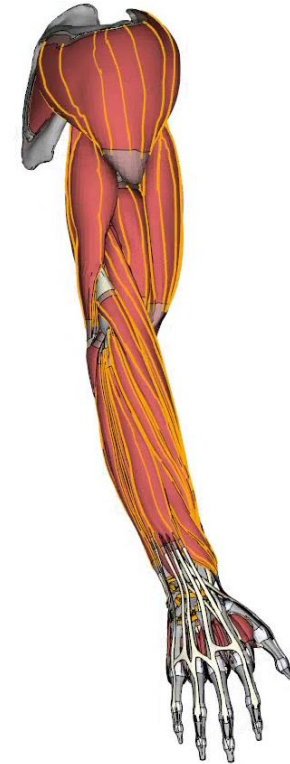
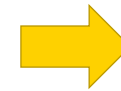
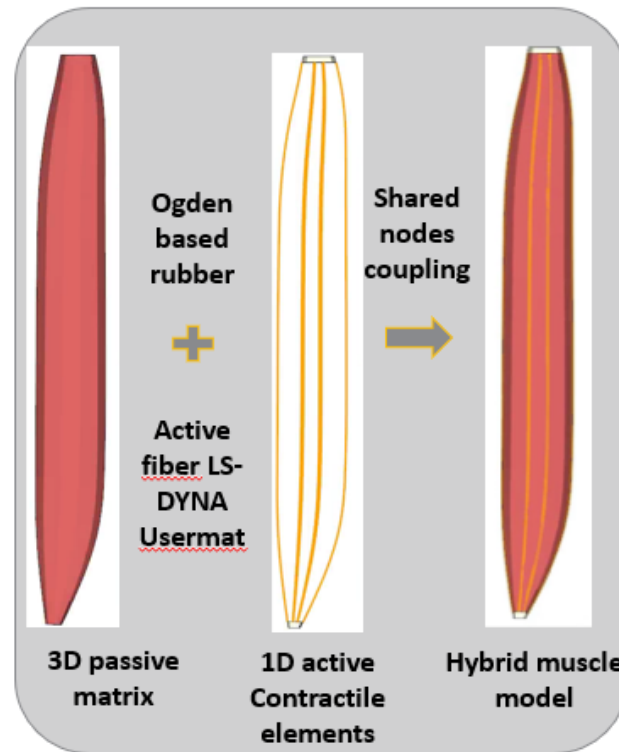
## HANS

Our human body model



State of the art:  
muscles represented  
by 1D beams

New concept:  
Hybrid solids-beams model

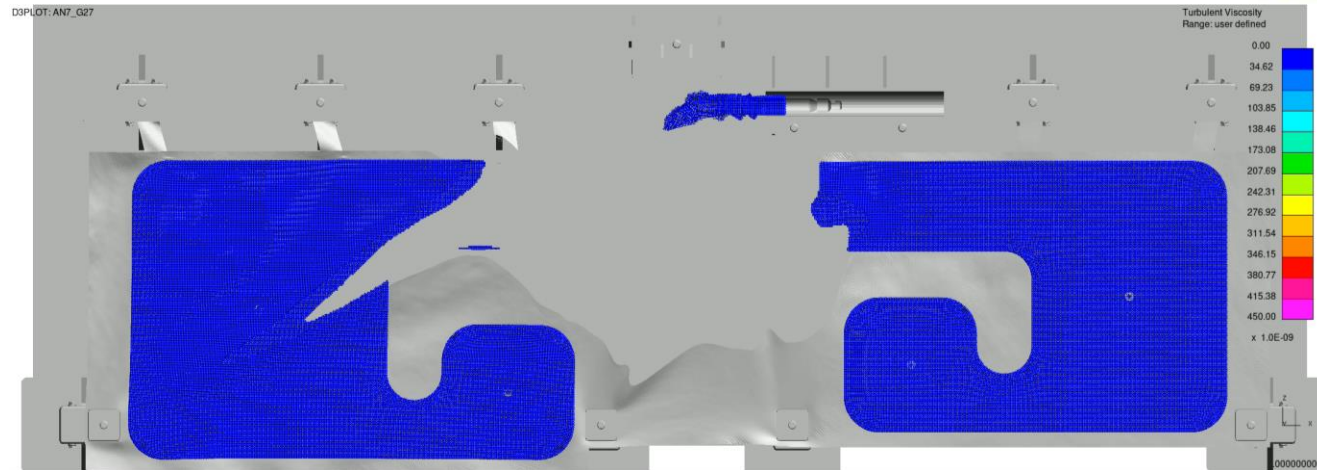




# Physics Enhancements

CPG, ICFD, EM, Fatigue

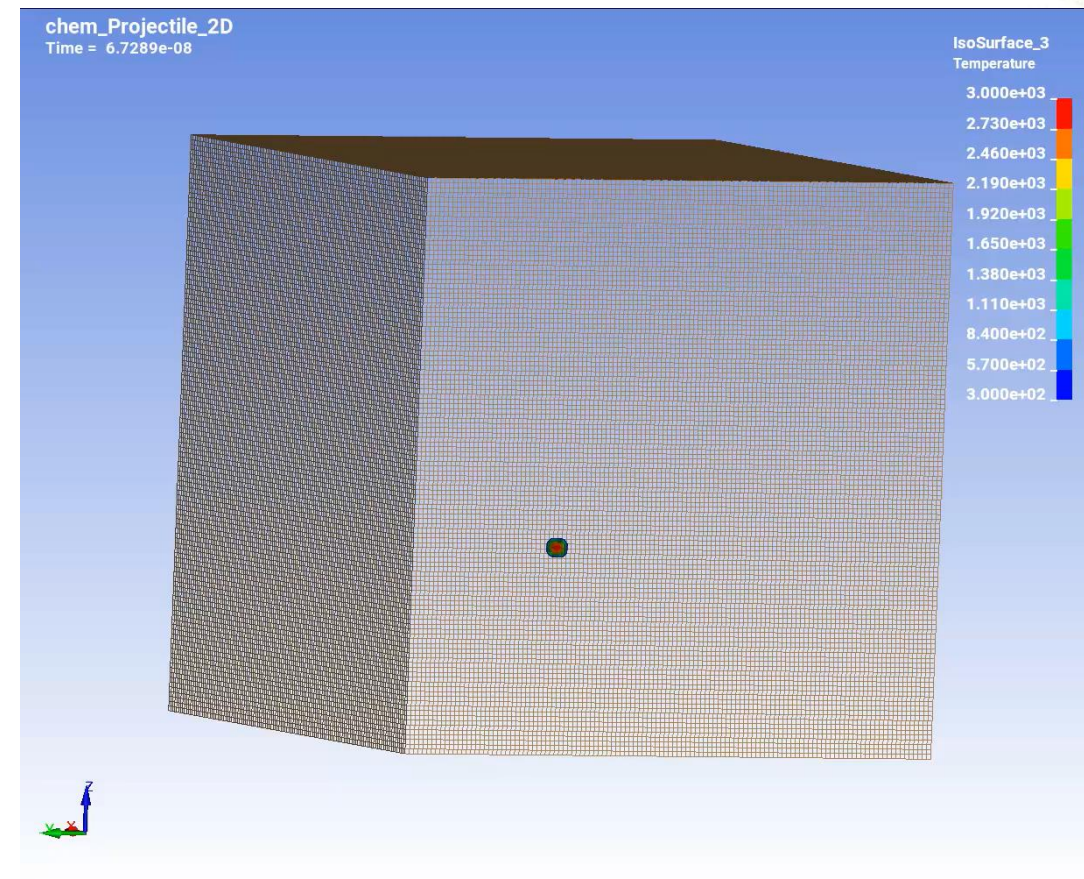
- New options to locally refine point-cloud around inlets (inflaters) and/or outlets (vents).
- Adaptivity option to dynamically refine/coarsen the point cloud based on distance to walls.
- 2-way thermal coupling with shell parts through LS-DYNA's thermal solver.
- Vents can open once given pressure is reached (PPOP)
- 1-way and 2-way coupling with Discrete Element particles (mechanical and thermal coupling available).

New  
Features

- Standard k-epsilon turbulence model.

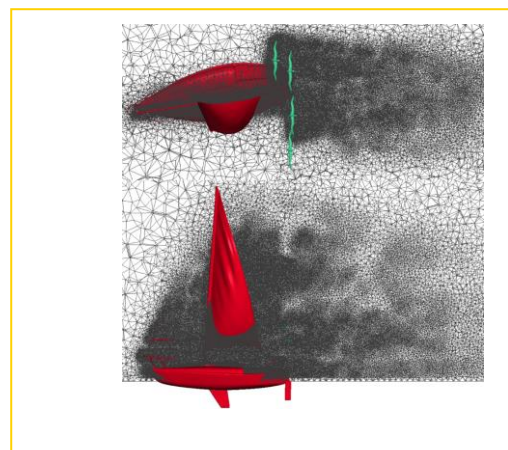
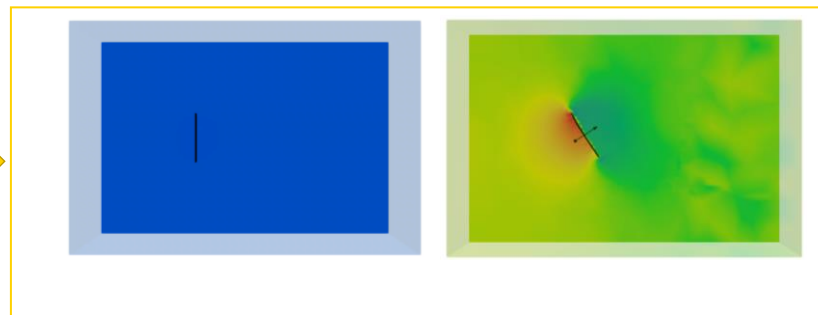
# CFD: Chemically Reacting Dual CESE Solver

- 3D, 2D, and 2D axisymmetric versions.
- Binout time-history output.
- Full d3plot support.
- Couples with point sources included by user.
- Couples with porous media modeling.
- Solution initialization via geometric regions

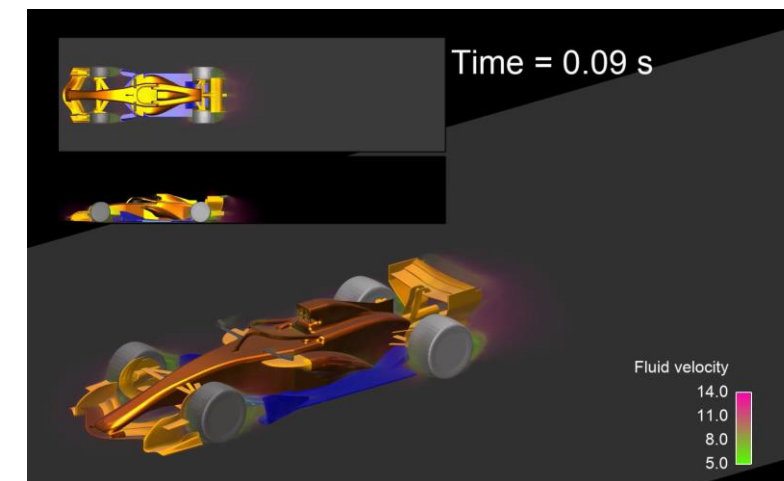


## Immersed FSI

- New immersed finite element formulation for fluid-structure interaction based on Finite Element enrichment.
- Simplified UI for Resistive Immerse Implicit Surface (RIIS) method.
- Improved adaptive meshing capability. Improved interface recognition accuracy.



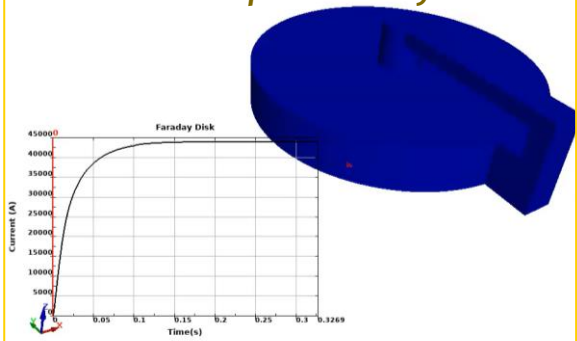
- Runs in R17 or Dev
- External aero
- Cad model meshed in LSPP with default values in the automesh



## DC Electric Generator

- Uses Eddy current solver
- Typically involves rotating parts to generate current
- Users can now directly include rotating velocity Eddy current effects without moving mesh.

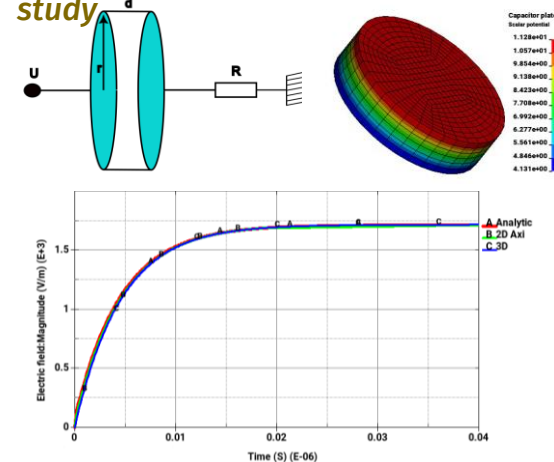
### Validation example : Faraday Disk



## Dielectric Heating

- Suited for dielectric breakage, capacitor analysis, RF ablation.
- Add-on to Resistive heat solver.
- Available for quasi static electric analysis

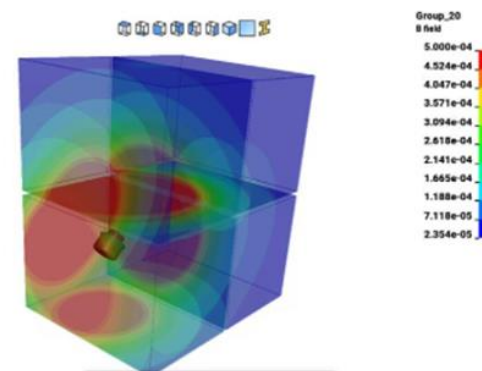
### Validation example : Capacitor study



## Biot Savart two step solve

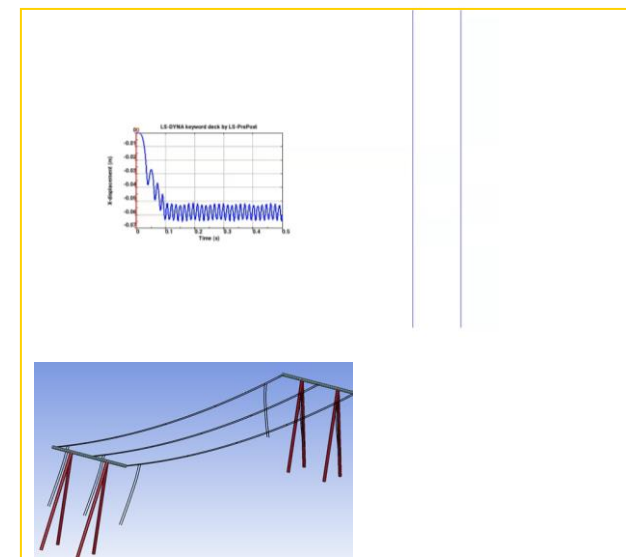
Results from a previous magnetostatic analysis can be reused in a subsequent analysis to map magnetic fields on non-magnetic parts.

### An example of a magnetic field study far away from a set of magnets



## Lorentz Force in beams

- Users can now ask for a Lorentz force calculation in beam elements using the Resistive heating solver (based on Biot Savart integration – no diffusive effects).





## D3Part

- Run fatigue analysis on selected part(s) from a big model.
- Can Restart from existing d3part database.

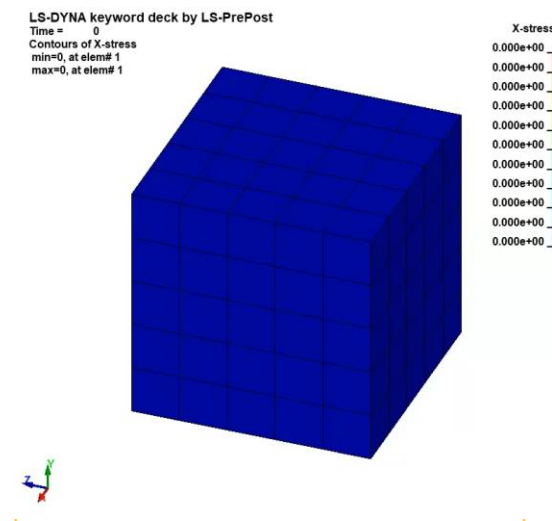
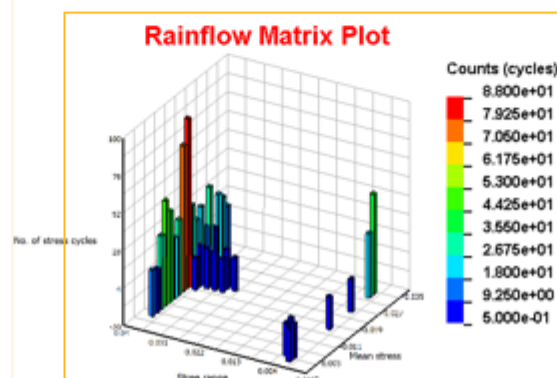
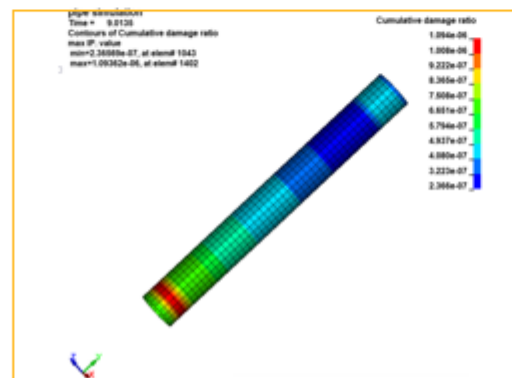
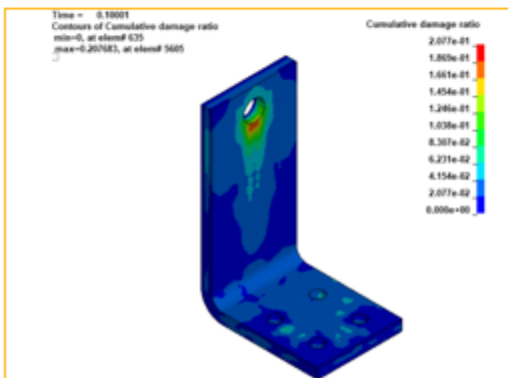
## Early Termination due to Fatigue damage

- Can be applied to a single part, or to the whole model.
- Saves run time.

## Rainflow Matrix Plot

- Activates fatigue.rainflow Isda file output & define the set of elements for the output.
- Can be post processed in LS-PrePost to show the rainflow bins.

- A new flag NFAIL to keep or remove failed elements in d3max

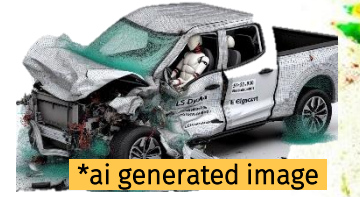
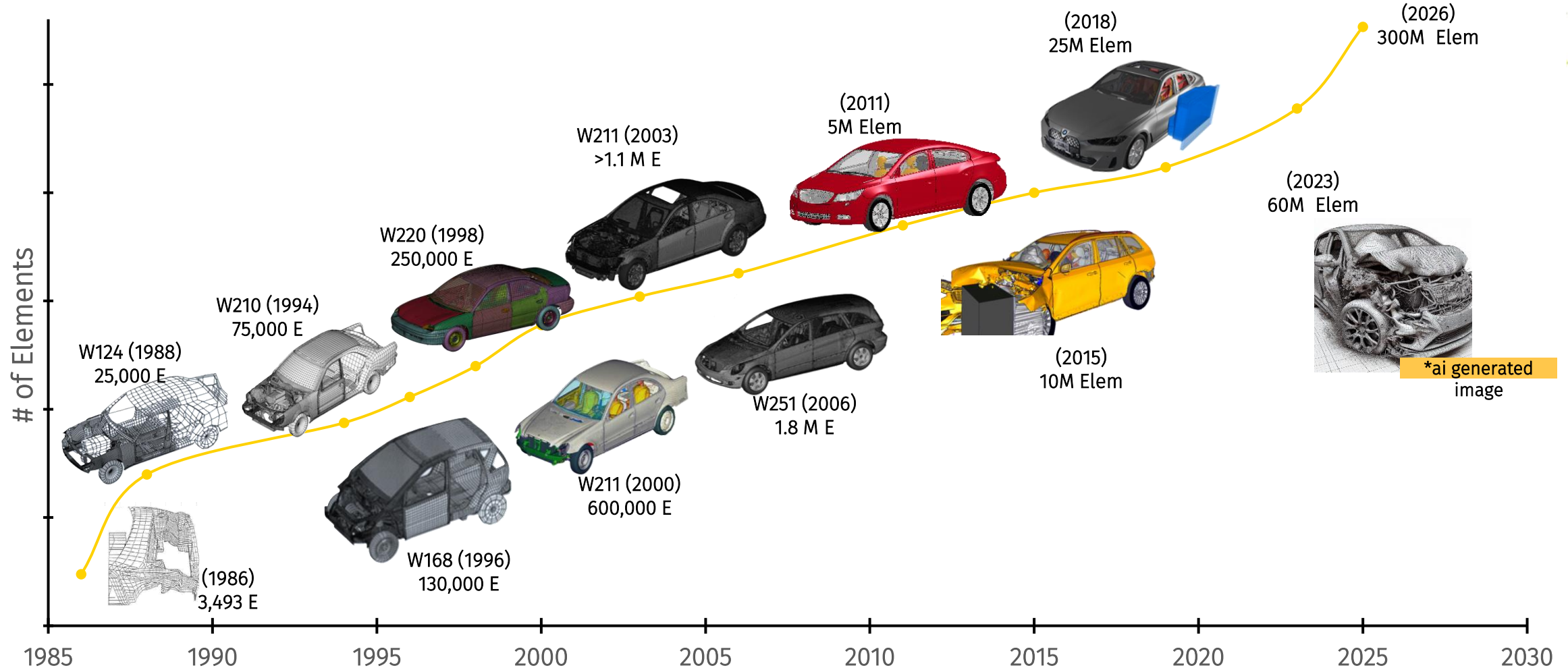




# HPC

CPU/GPU

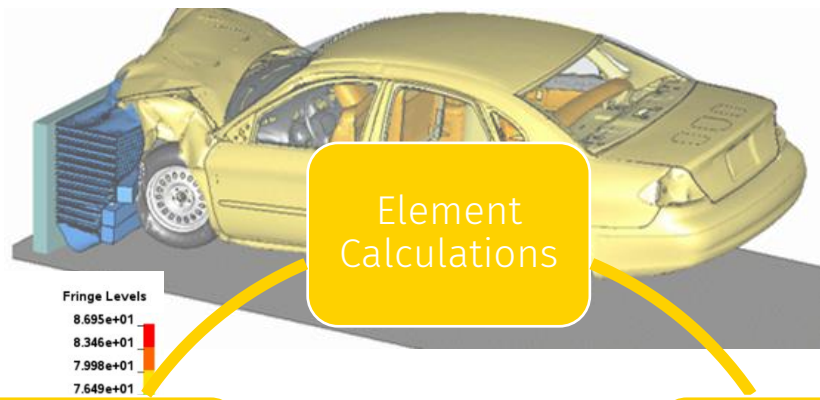
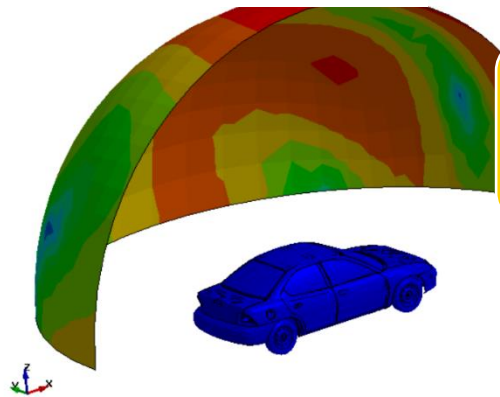
## HPC: Model Size and Core Usage Trends



# LS-DYNA GPU Solver R&D - Preview



Multi-node / Multi-GPU acoustics simulation



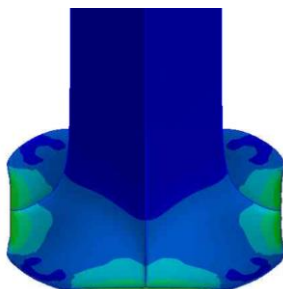
Element Calculations

Boundary Element Method

Contact Algorithms

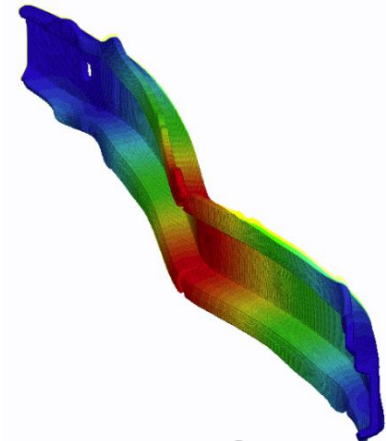
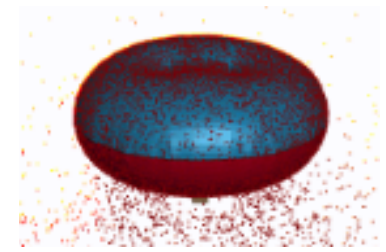


Near-constant search time as number of interactions increases



Isogeometric Analysis

Particle Methods



Large deformation analysis of solid bodies

Accelerating particle-to-particle and particle-to-structure interactions

**Sledujte SVS FEM ve  
světě sociálních sítí**





**Díky za pozornost  
a zůstaňme ve spojení**

 Zuzana Kodajkova