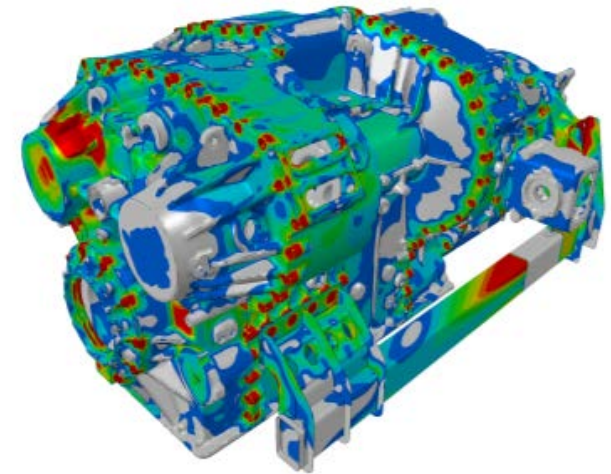
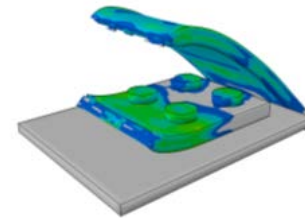
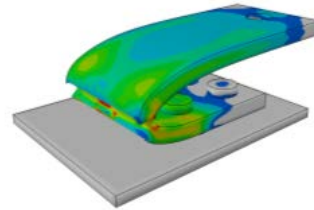
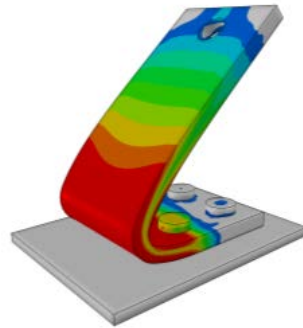
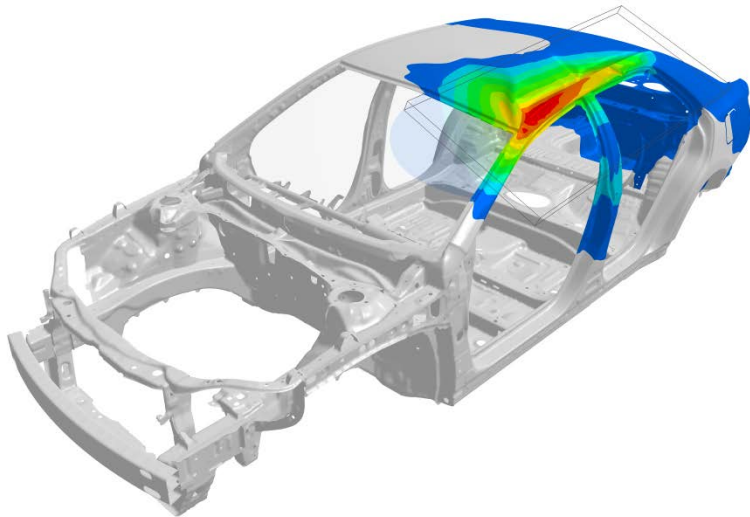


Nonlinear Implicit in the Making – the Advanced made Simple



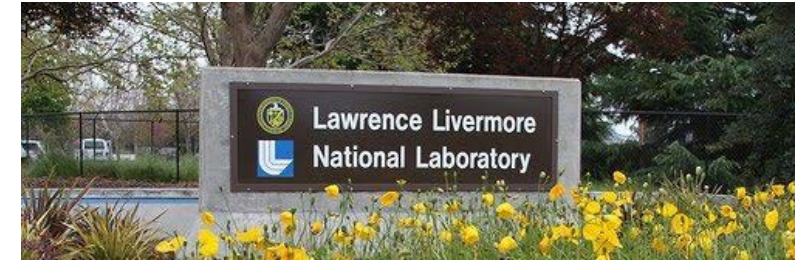
Thomas Borrvall, DYNAmore Nordic AB

Fredrik Bengzon, Satish Pathy, Anders Jernberg, Wenhui Yu, Zhang-Cheng Ju, Zhang Zhanqun, Li Zhangsheng, Roger Grimes, etc.



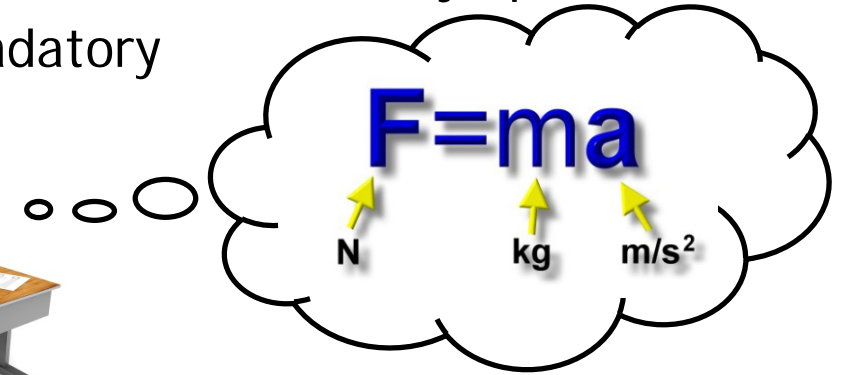
Background

- 70's - LS-DYNA emerges in the defence industry
 - Goal is to simulate highly dynamic lapses
 - Naturally developed as an explicit code
- 80's - LS-DYNA grows strong in the automotive industry
 - State of the art in simulating crash
 - Development evolves accordingly
- 90's - LS-DYNA advances into competitive areas
 - Implicit introduced for (quasi-)static loading scenarios and linear phenomena
 - Potential application areas significantly increased
- 00's - LS-DYNA expands to cover new physics
 - Electromagnetics, Fluid Dynamics, Thermal and Mechanical capabilities justifies it as being a Multi-Physics code



Current Status and Challenges - User Perspective

- LS-DYNA is one of the more advanced simulation softwares on the market
 - Expands beyond basic FE concepts to include complex features and many options
 - Goal is to predict reality, advanced features are mandatory
 - Great potential of successfully solving "any" problem
- Learning curve is steep
 - Beginners require university education
 - Training to learn a new language - keywords
 - Mastering requires years of usage
- Experienced LS-DYNA users are uncomfortable with implicit analysis
 - Different keywords
 - Different thinking
 - Different interpretation



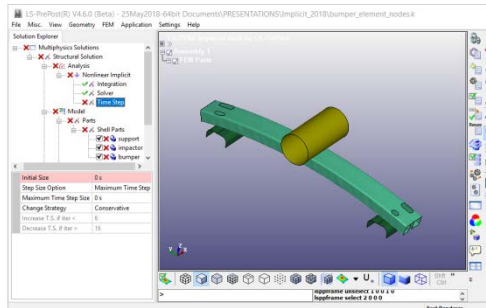
Current Status and Challenges - Developer Perspective

- Nonlinear implicit solver algorithm is mature and robust
 - Newton solver with BFGS accompanied with line search
 - Back bone since R9
- Explicit features needs to be "implicitized"
 - Enhance accuracy to account for relatively coarse time discretization
 - Incremental to strong objectivity
 - Full projection schemes in plasticity algorithms
 - Tighter tolerances
 - Add and improve stiffness matrices of advanced features
 - We can afford the luxury of spending time for accuracy
- Refine number of keyword options
 - Taking continuum mechanics meticulously serious in conjunction with implicit algorithms aimed at solving problems robustly rather than quickly does away with having to tune parameters for each different problem
 - Philosophy embodied in guideline of Appendix P, LS-DYNA Keyword Manual
 - Knowledge and experience built in to GUI under development

*IACC=1 on
*CONTROL_ACCURACY
(implicit accuracy)*

Pre-processing

-Yu Wenhui
-Zhang Chengju
-Anders Jernberg
-Zhang Zhanqun



Nonlinear Implicit Solver

-Thomas Borrvall
-Fredrik Bengzon

Nonlinear Features

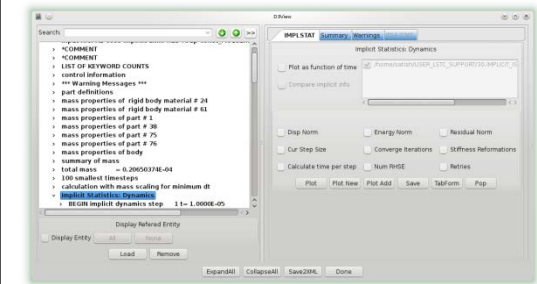
- "all" developers

Linear Implicit Solver

-Roger Grimes
-Cleve Ashcraft
-Bob Lucas
-Francois-Henry Rouet
-Clement Wiesbecker
-Eugene Vecharynski
-Liping Li

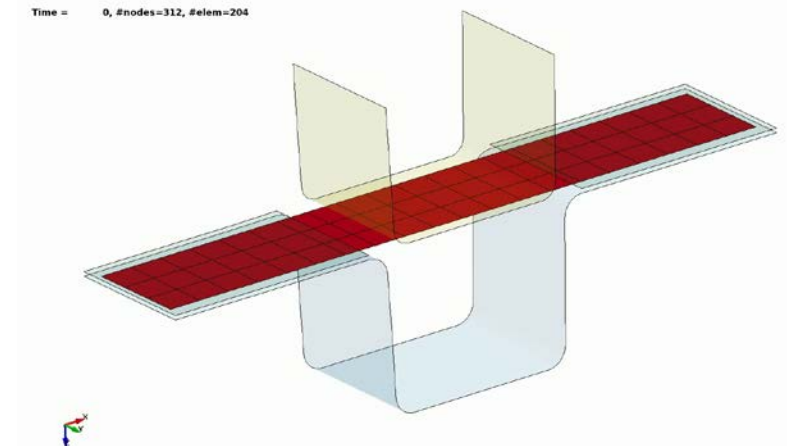
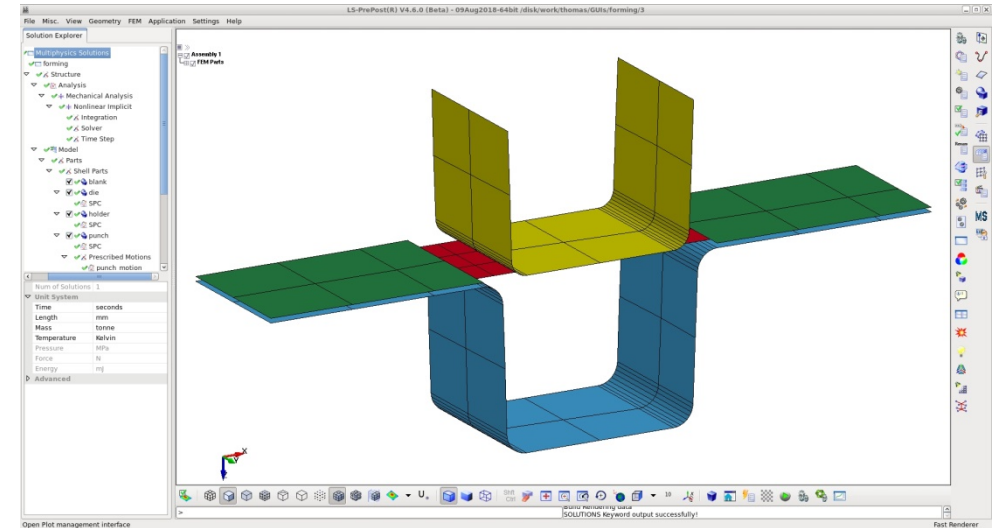
Post-processing

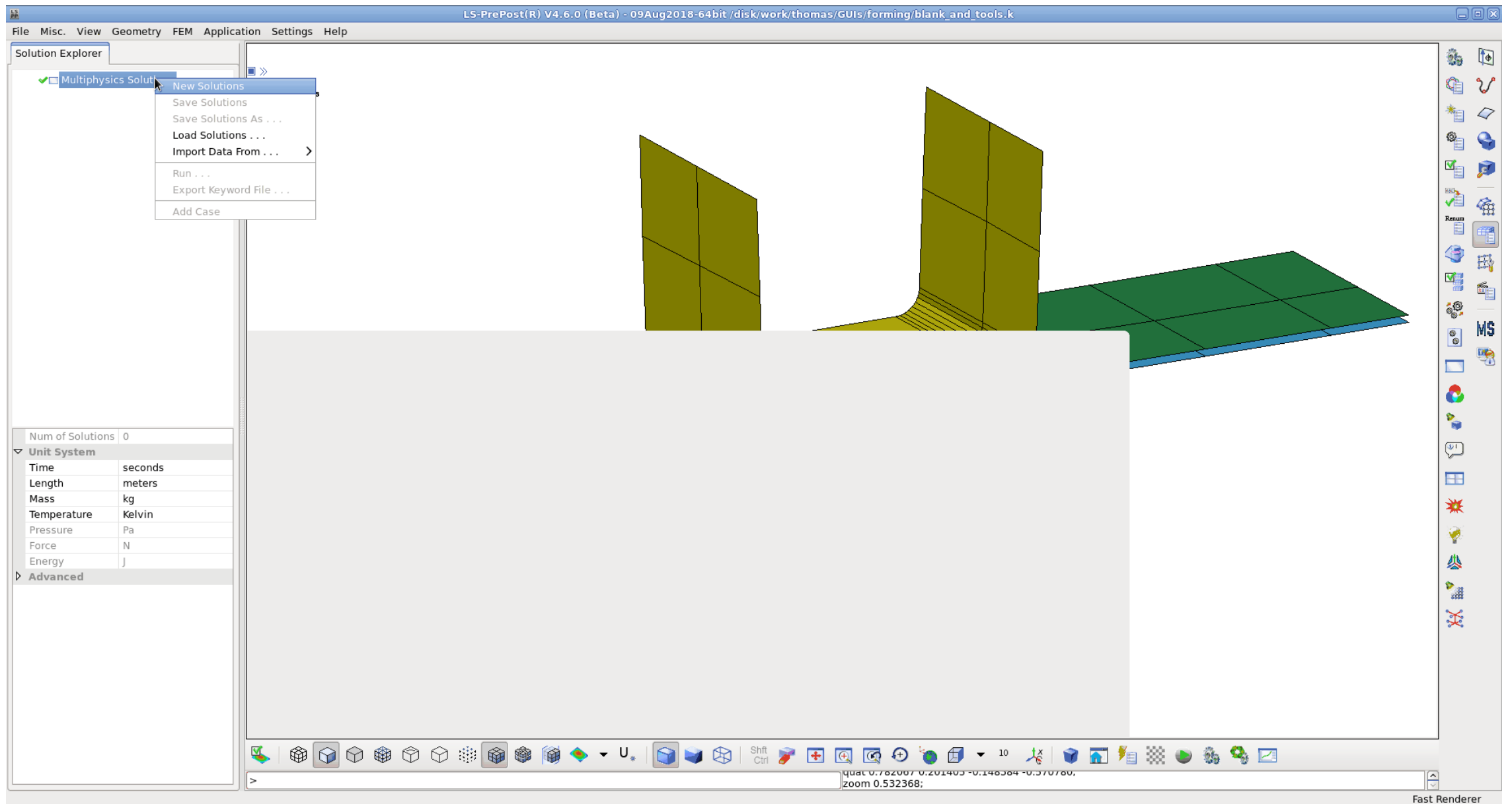
-Li Zhangsheng





Multiphysics GUI - summary

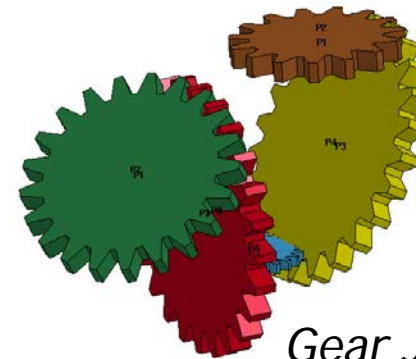
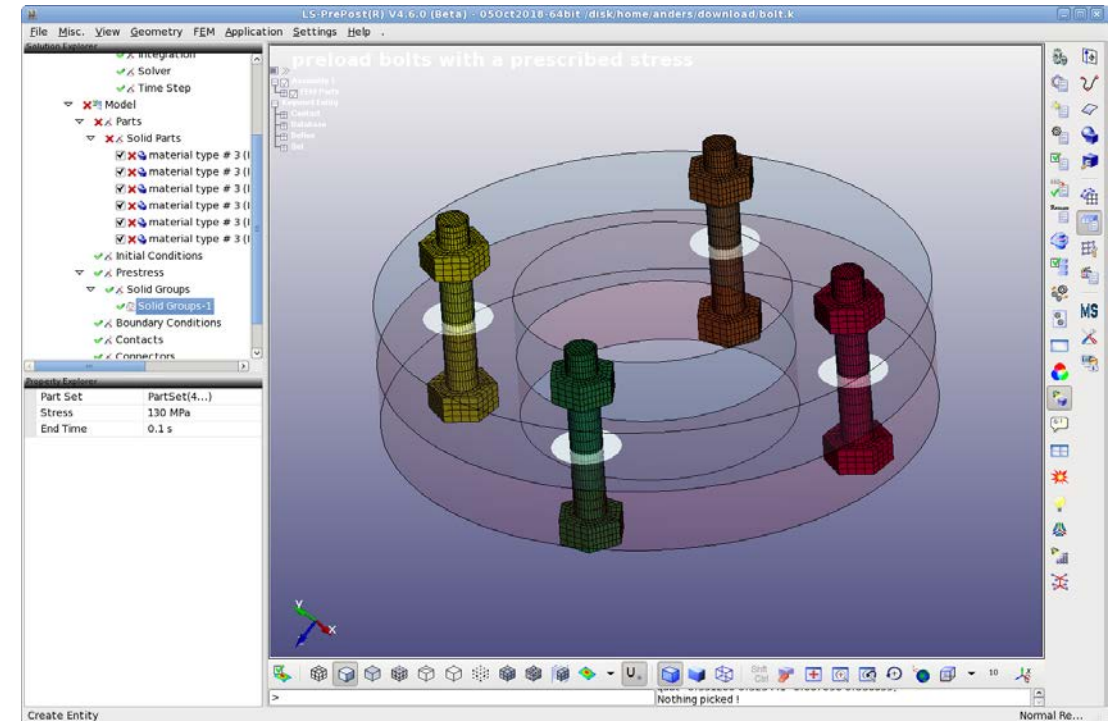
- Model setup based on engineering concepts and high abstraction level
 - Model tree
 - Parameter editor
 - Structure and fluid
 - Mechanical and thermal
 - Less is more
 - Suggested presets
 - Error functionality
 - Case treatment
- Motivation is to facilitate the use of implicit analysis
 - Attract newcomers
 - Facilitate migration
 - Widen the user community



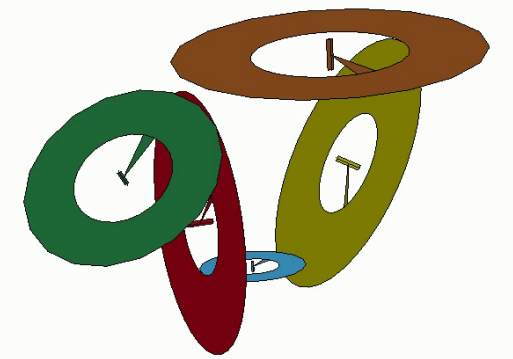


Key features - a visionary outlook

- Simple
 - Reduced number of options
 - Intuitive interpretation of parameters
 - Show only essentials - advanced options hidden
- Safe
 - Error and warning indicators  
 - Help texts
- Efficient
 - Multiple selections
 - Reduce mouse clicks and motion
- Nice
 - Realistic visual representations
- Adaptive
 - Best possible practice adopted
 - May change over time
- Multi-physics applications
 - Couple mechanical-thermal-cfd-em
- Post-processing capabilities
 - Same model tree exposes results in runtime



Gear Joints



Nonlinear Implicit - Recent and Ongoing Development

■ Material and elements

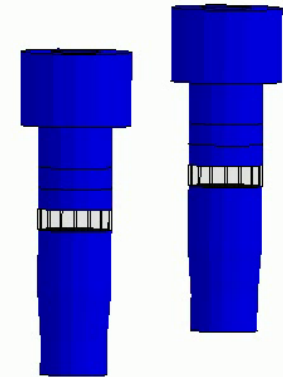
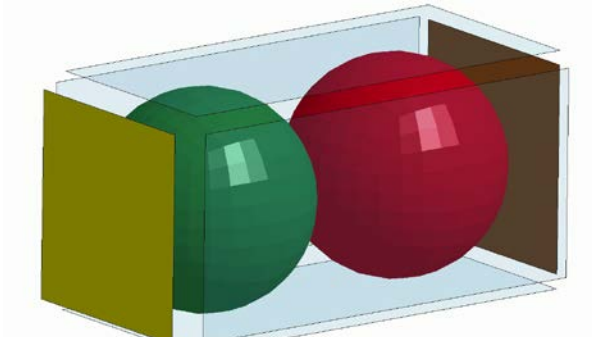
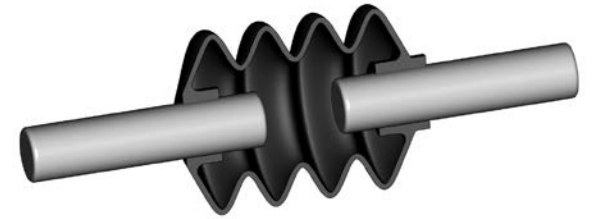
- Geometric stiffness by part sets and compression elimination
- Increase accuracy in materials based on customer feedback
- Rejections, throwing exceptions to be caught by implicit solver
- Consistent tangents, accounting for failure/damage

■ Airbag

- Control volume airbag treatment supported
- Accounts for the all-to-all coupling between nodes
- Improves convergence without sacrificing speed that would result from assembling a dense stiffness matrix

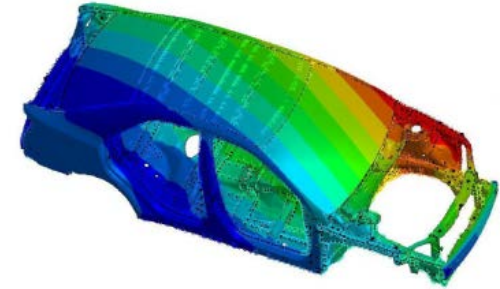
■ Prestress

- Prestressing of bolts accounts for bending
- Instead of imposing stress in each element, the average cross sectional stress is prescribed
- Preserves structural integrity

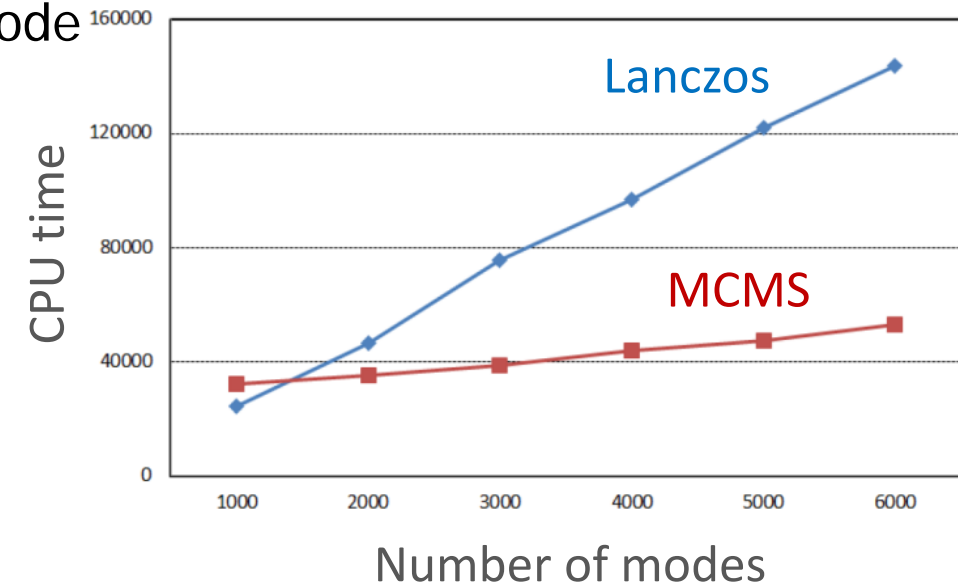


Linear Implicit - Eigenvalue Analysis

- New eigenvalue extraction method (MCMS)
 - Multilevel Component Mode Synthesis
 - less accurate than Lanczos, but far less computer resources
 - useful for NVH applications that want thousands of mode
- Sectoral symmetry
 - for models with significant rotational symmetry
 - highly reduced eigenvalue problem

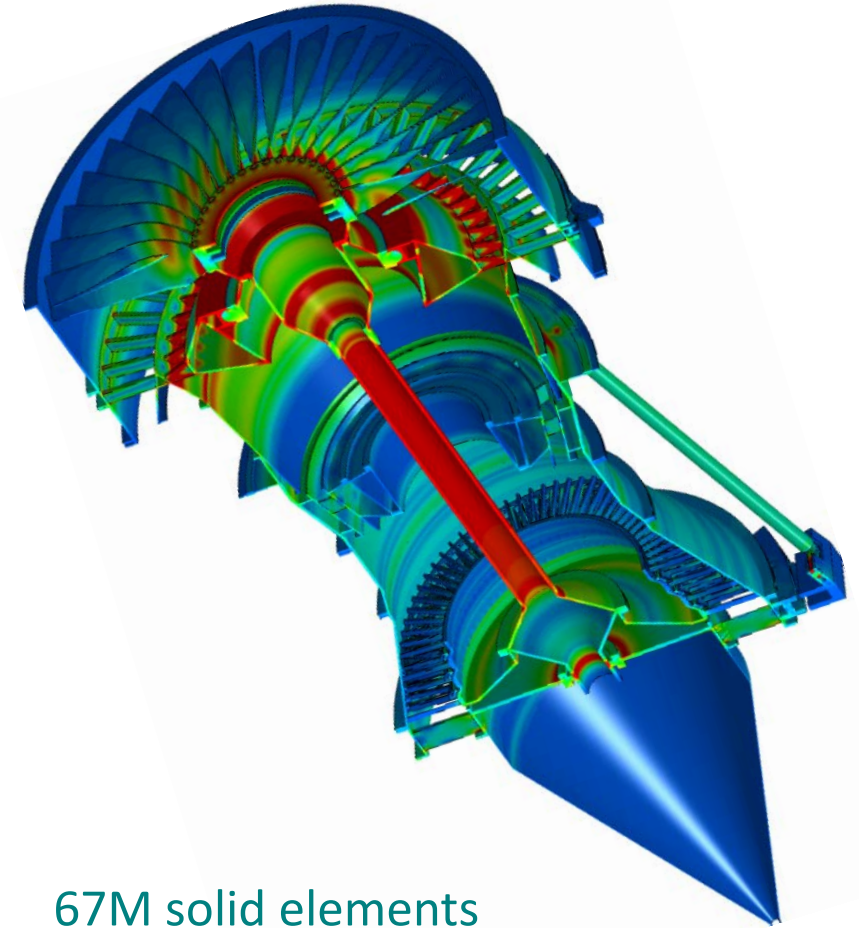
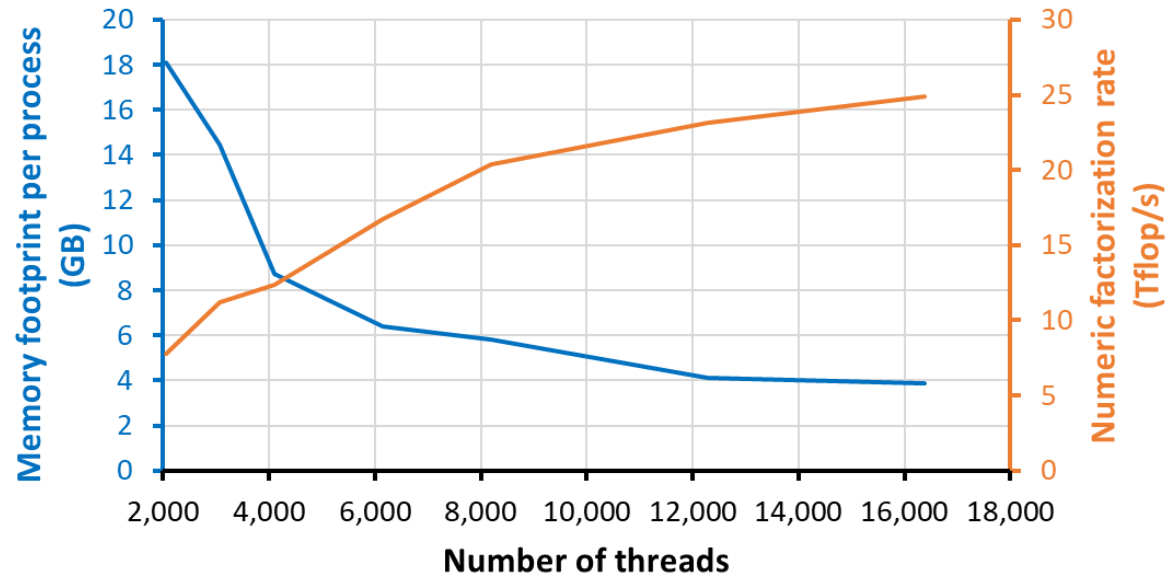


huge CPU/memory savings



Linear Implicit - Linear Solver

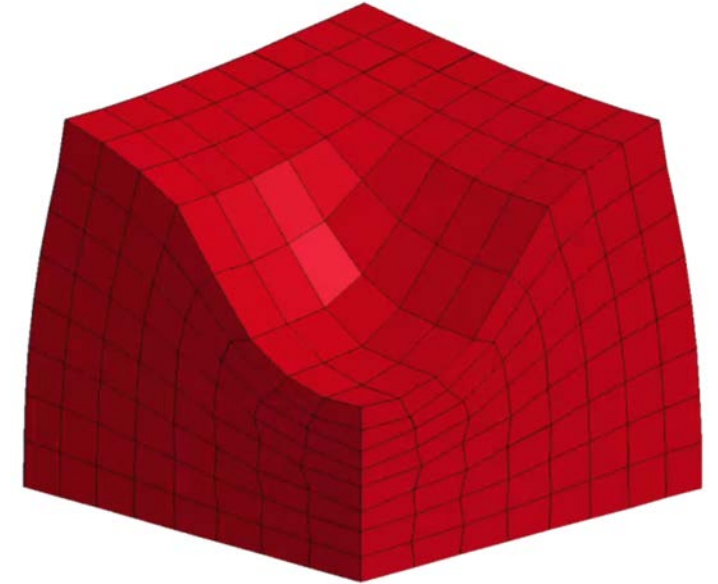
- Working on larger and larger models!!!
 - jet engine model from Rolly Royce
 - original attempt - 158 hours on 448 cores
 - current best - 12 hours on 2304 cores
 - continuing efforts to improve scalability



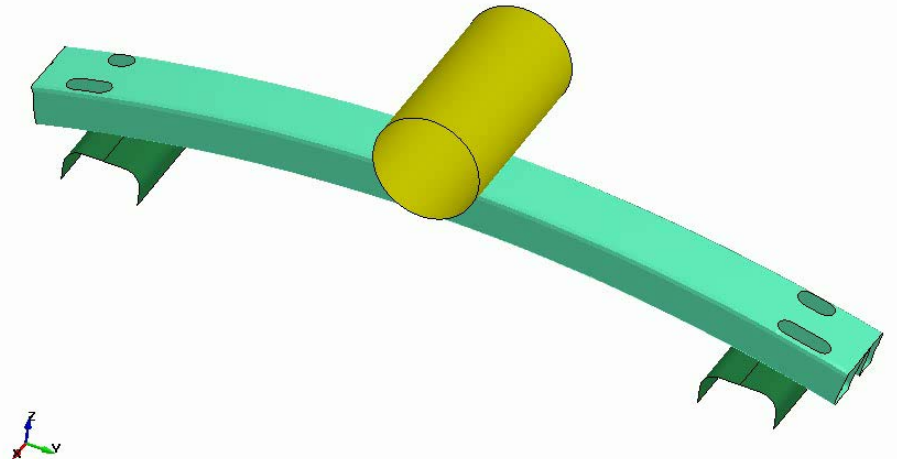
67M solid elements
200M rows in linear system

Miscellaneous developments

- New hexahedral solid element for nonlinear implicit
 - enhanced assumed strains (EAS) approach
 - generalization of linear solid #18 to nonlinear analysis
 - very good coarse mesh accuracy
- Convergence tolerances
 - Maximum norm tolerances DMTOL/EMTOL/RMTOL
 - Consistent norms
- Boundary conditions
 - Accurate representation of boundary conditions, velocity and acceleration
 - Treat situations where initiation of motion results in zero residual force, movement of rigid bodies
- Sense switches supported
- Energy calculations refined
 - Accounting for numerically dissipated energy - placed in eroded kinetic/internal energy

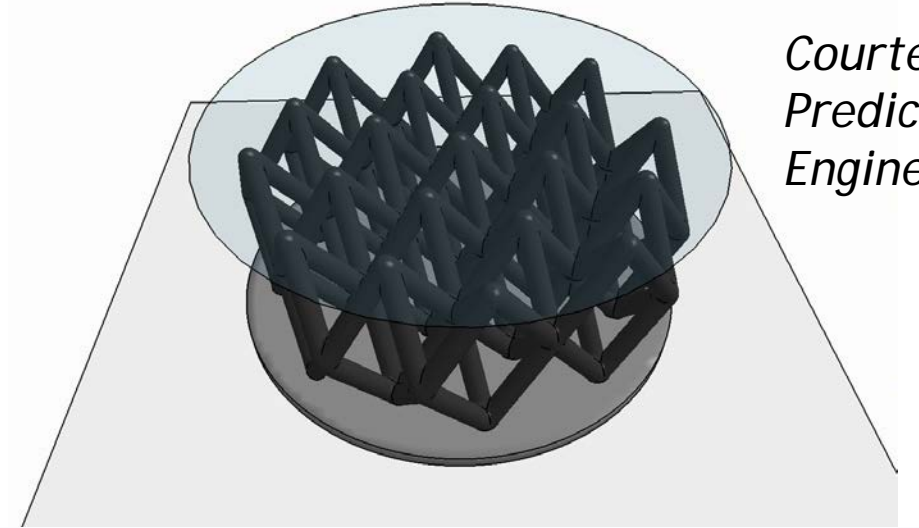


Time = 0

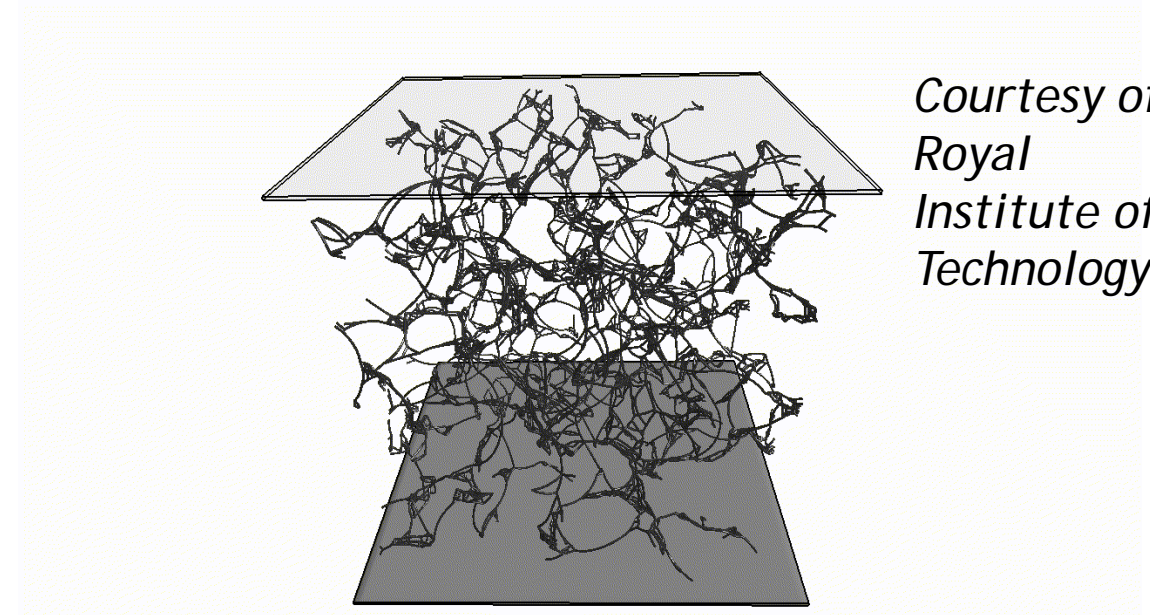


Mortar Contact - General

- Towards physical behavior and completeness
 - Contacts physical surfaces of solids/shells/beams/tshells
 - Sliding and tied/tiebreak/weld versions
 - User defined options
- Developed with implicit in mind
 - Consistent FE treatment of kinematics/kinetics
 - Robustness is primary, efficiency secondary
- Recent developments include
 - Rejections, throwing exceptions to be caught by implicit solver
 - Expansion of friction models and tied/tiebreak/weld features



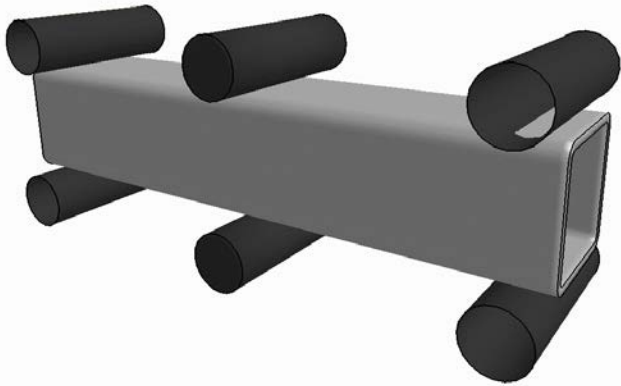
*Courtesy of
Predictive
Engineering*



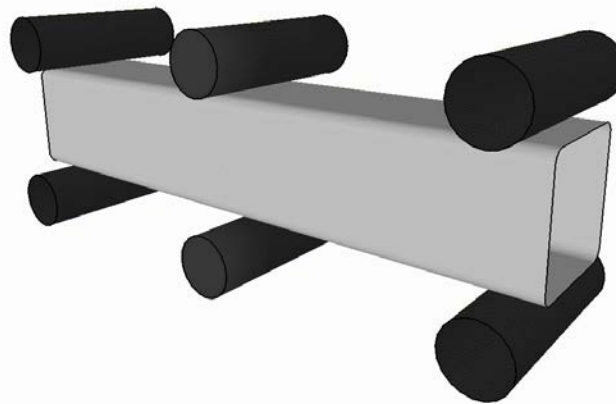
*Courtesy of
Royal
Institute of
Technology*

Mortar Contact - Erosion

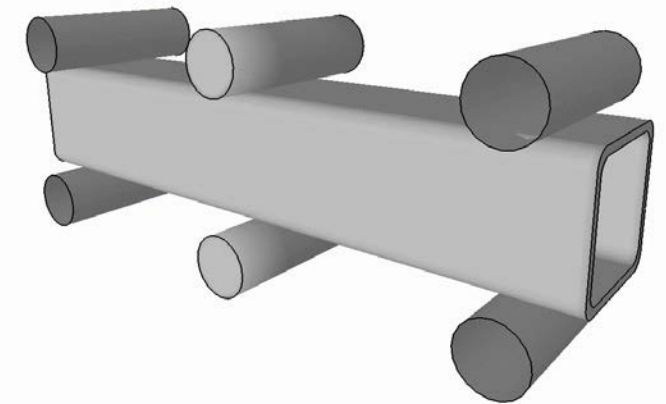
Thick shells



Shells



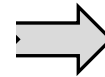
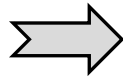
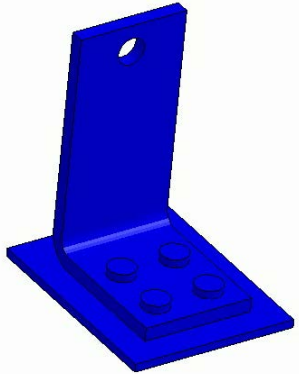
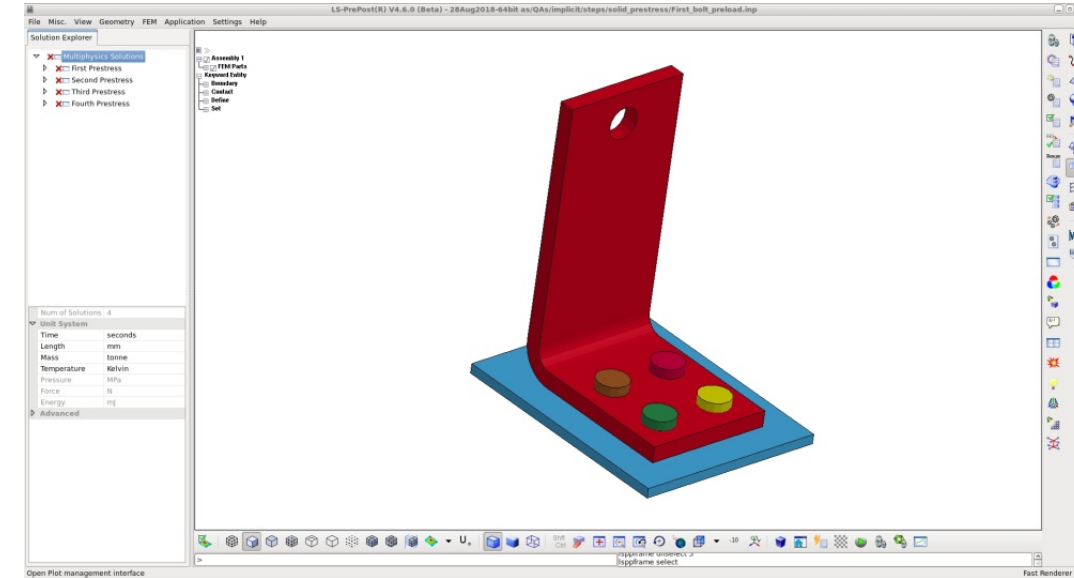
Solids



- Exposed segments due to erosion added to the contact
 - Works for solids, shells and thick shells
- For shells, edges of eroded elements are exposed
- Supported for automatic surface to surface and single surface

Process Splitting - a GUI feature

- "Complicated" process split into "simple" steps/cases
- Each case is "clean", no birth/death times and using simple curves
- *Entire* system state is transferred between each case
- Flexible, many changes can be made between each step
- "Restart" can be made from any step after possible modifications



Summary

- Nonlinear Implicit development progresses at a steady pace
 - Supporting and enhancing features is at the forefront
- Solution Explorer (GUI) is developed to facilitate the entry to the world of implicit
 - Long term vision is to make it a generic Multi-Physics graphical user interface
- Complementing it with LS-Run makes it a neat and easy-to-use package
 - Powerful? We'll see...