



Element Sizes in Crash Calculation

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Investigation on mesh density in LS Dyna

Agenda

- Tecosim-best partner for simulation
- Introduction
- FE Experiments with varied parameters
- Analysis of Results/ Conclusion
- Outlook

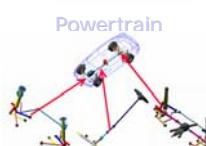
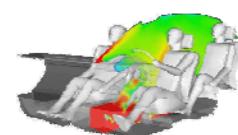
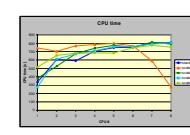
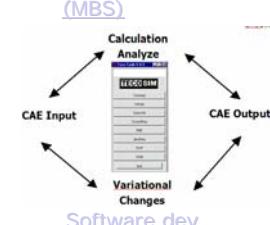
Locations & References

 **TECOSIM**

 	Rüsselsheim Köln	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Audi AG ▪ Adam OPEL AG ▪ Claas ▪ Daimler Chrysler ▪ Daihatsu ▪ Fiat ▪ FORD ▪ General Motors ▪ HONDA ▪ ISUZU ▪ KIA ▪ John Deere ▪ Jaguar ▪ Landrover ▪ Nissan ▪ PORSCHE AG ▪ Toyota 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ AMG ▪ Autoliv ▪ Bayer AG ▪ Bentler ▪ Bertone ▪ Bosch/ Blaupunkt ▪ Degussa-Hüls AG ▪ Dynamit Nobel ▪ EADS ▪ Faurecia ▪ Getrag ▪ Hella KG ▪ Johnson Controls ▪ Karmann ▪ Lear ▪ Magna ▪ Thyssenkrupp ▪ TRW Automotive ▪ Mahle ▪ MAN ▪ Mannesmann/Sachs ▪ Siemens VDO ▪ Wagon Automotive
			
Leonberg	Basildon (UK)	Coventry (UK)	Igenie Office Tokio (Japan)

CAE Portfolio

 **TECOSIM**

 <u>CRASH</u>	 <u>Safety</u>	 <u>NVH / Durability</u>	 <u>Powertrain</u>
 <u>Seats</u>	 <u>Multi Body Systems (MBS)</u>		
 <u>CFD</u>	 <u>Optimization</u>	 <u>Software dev</u>	

Introduction



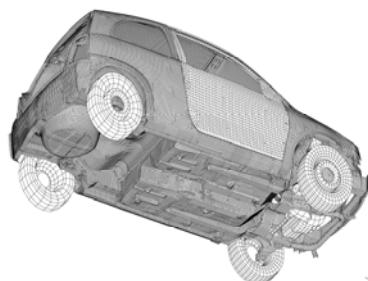
***Any sufficiently advanced
technology is indistinguishable
from magic.***

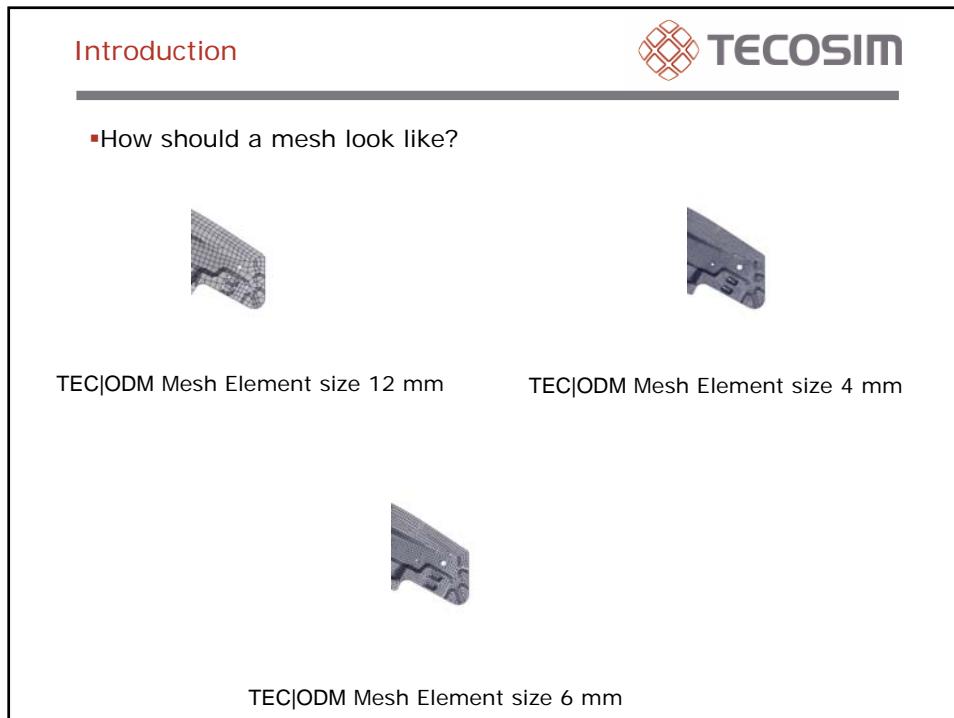
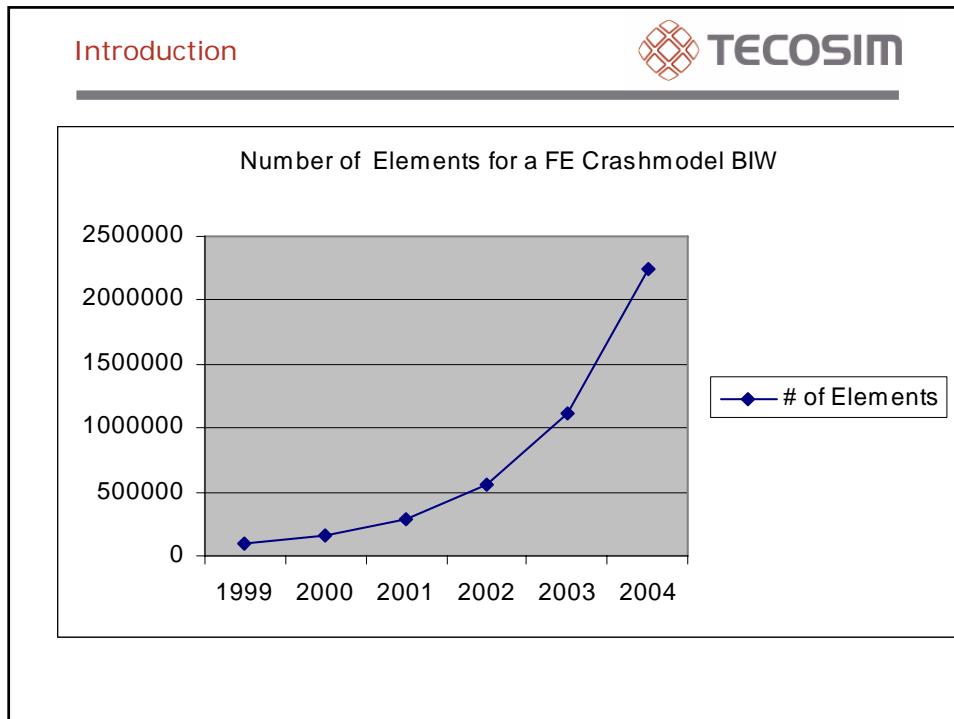
„Profiles of the future“ (1961) by Arthur C. Clarke (2003)

Introduction



- Why do we simulate?
 - Cost effective
 - Fast
 - Proven method
-
- *We cannot test!*





FE Experiments with varied parameters  **TECOSIM**

Simple box crash experiment:

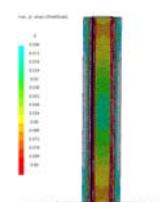
Box section 50 mm x 80 x 500mm, t= 1.0mm, mild steel

Varied parameters:

- average edge length 15/10/5/2,5mm
- mesh orientation 0deg/ 25deg
- different mesh/ integration method: Belytschko-Tsay/ Fully Integration
- Varied number of spotwelds
- With and without mapping or stamping data
- Renumbering and move in space

Objective:

- Is the result depending on the element length?
- Is the result depending on the element orientation?
- How does mapping influence/stabalise the results?
- How do small changes in the input influence the results?

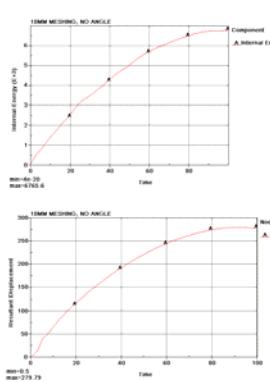
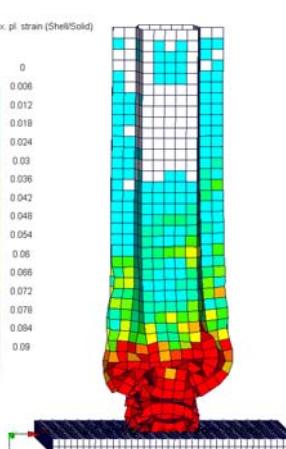


FE Experiments with varied parameters  **TECOSIM**

analysis: deformation plots

v10_1: 10mm mesh, 0deg
max internal energy 6766Nmm
max displacement 278mm

max. pl. strain (Shell/Solid)

FE Experiments with varied parameters

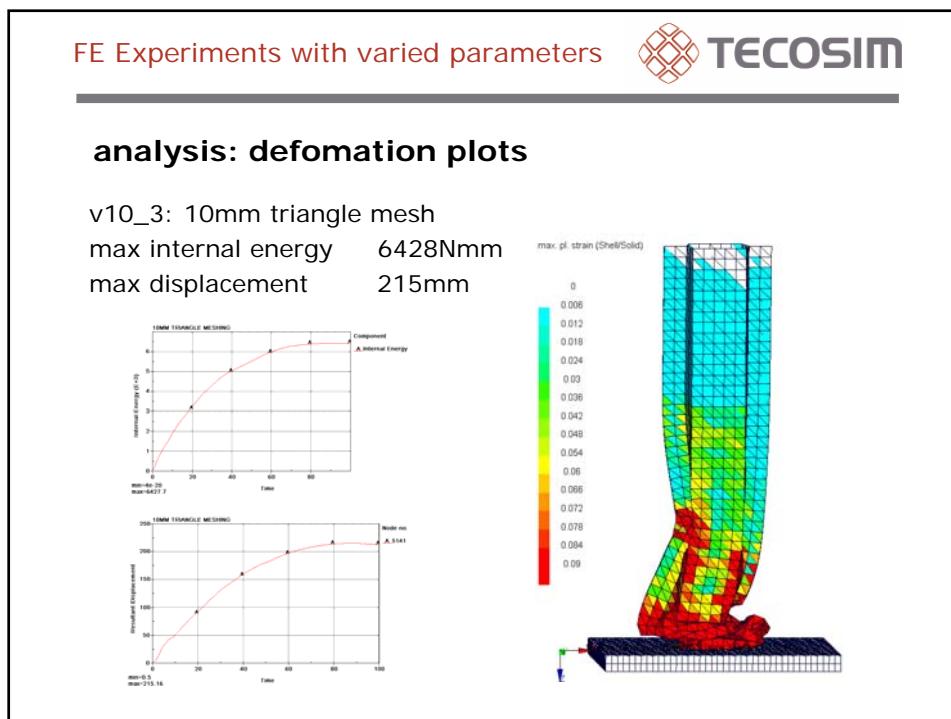
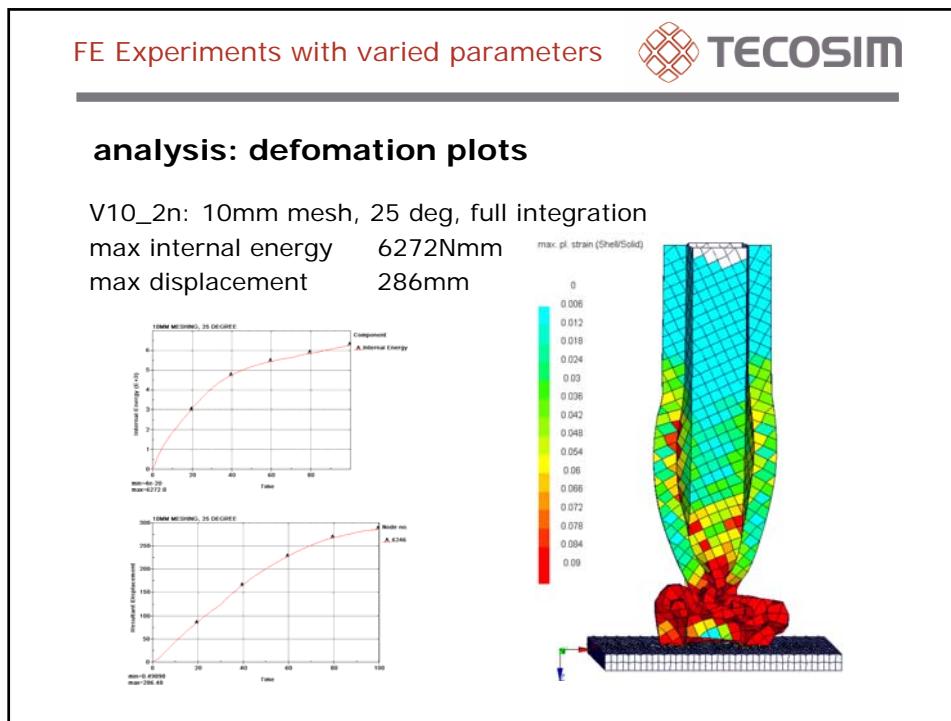


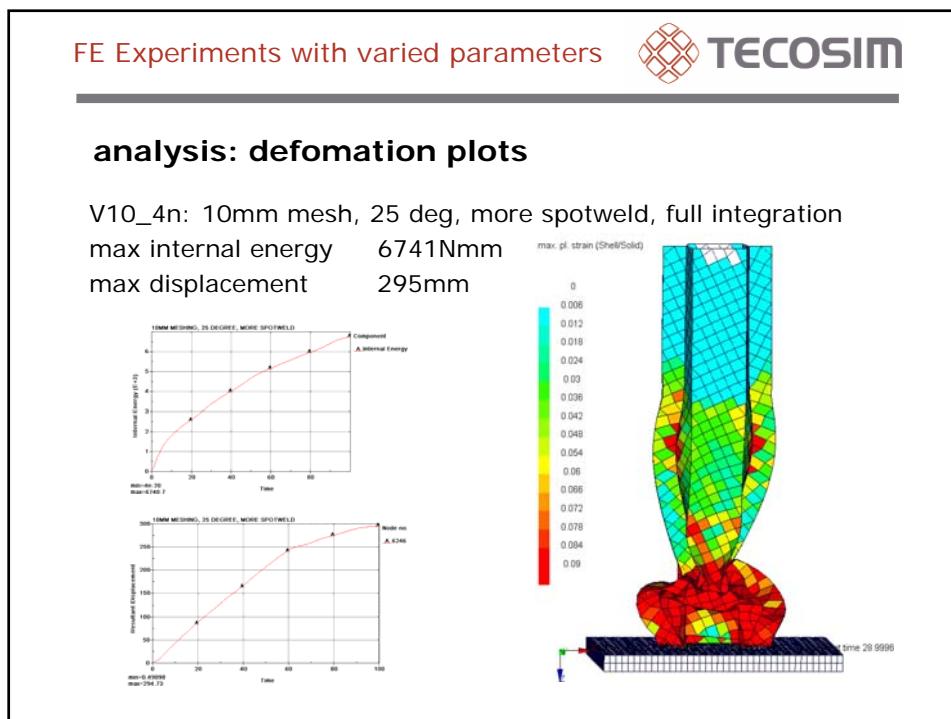
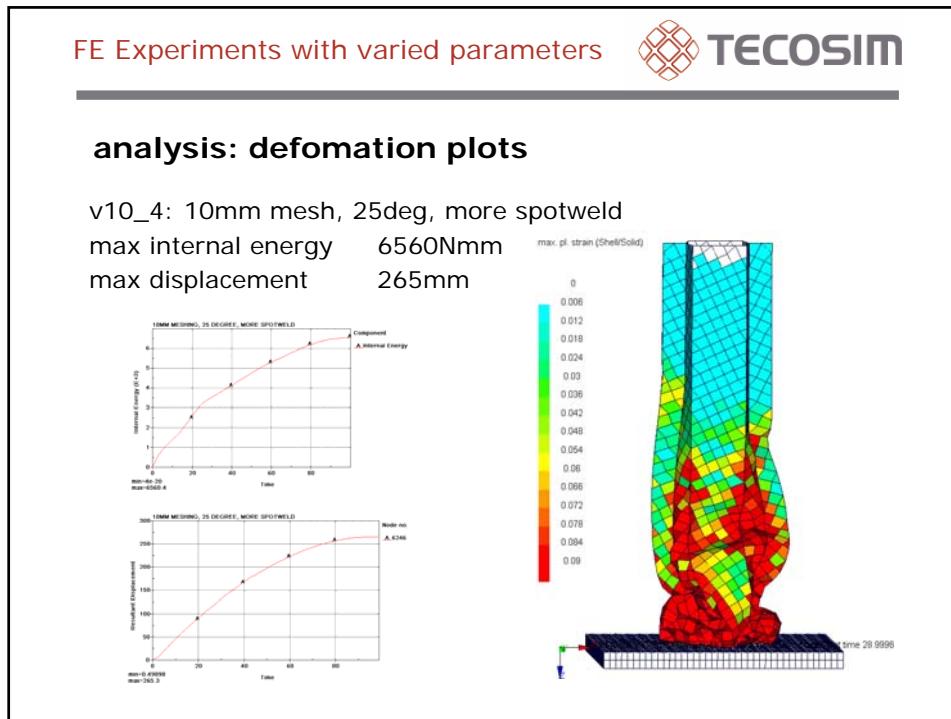
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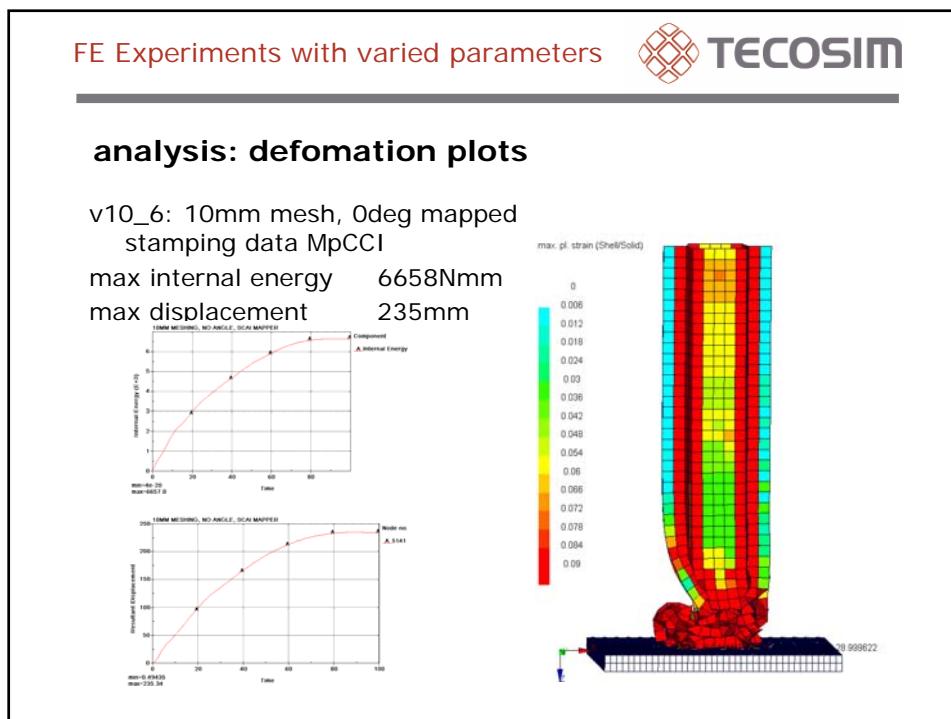
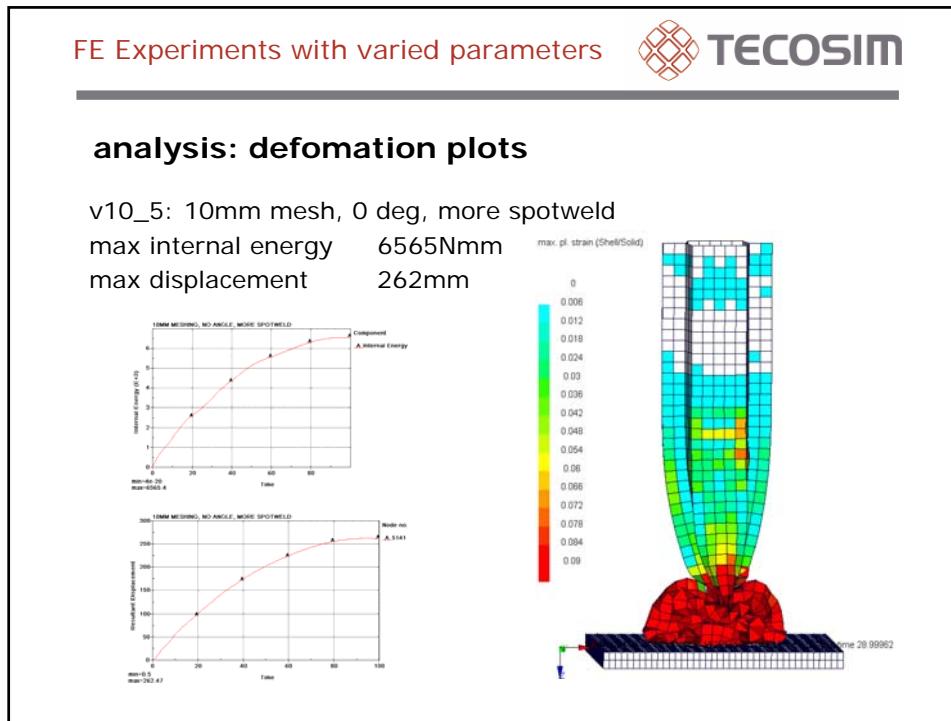
FE Experiments with varied parameters

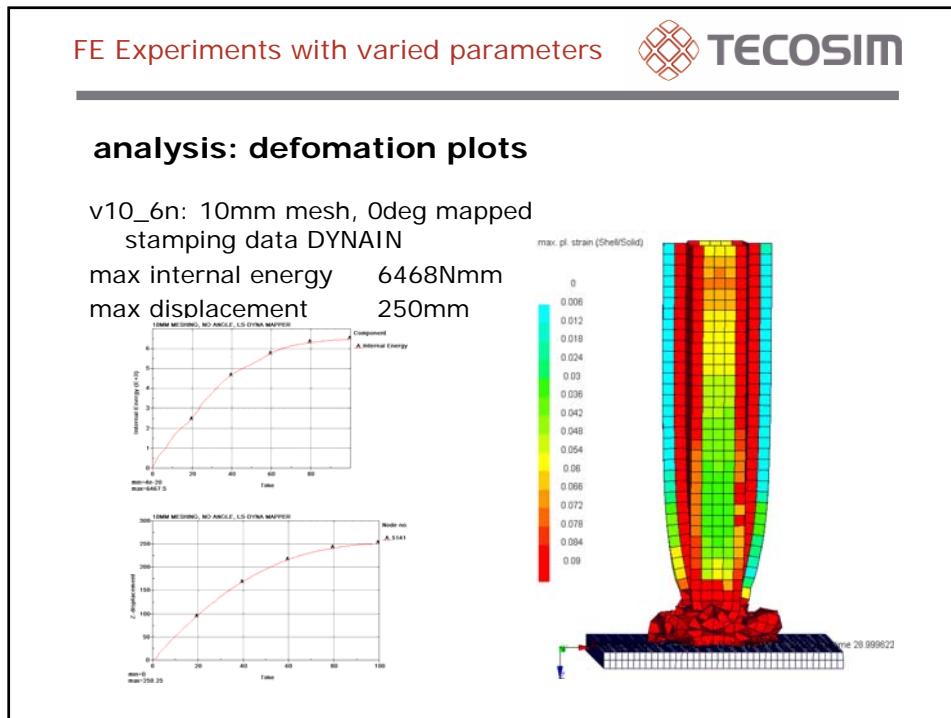
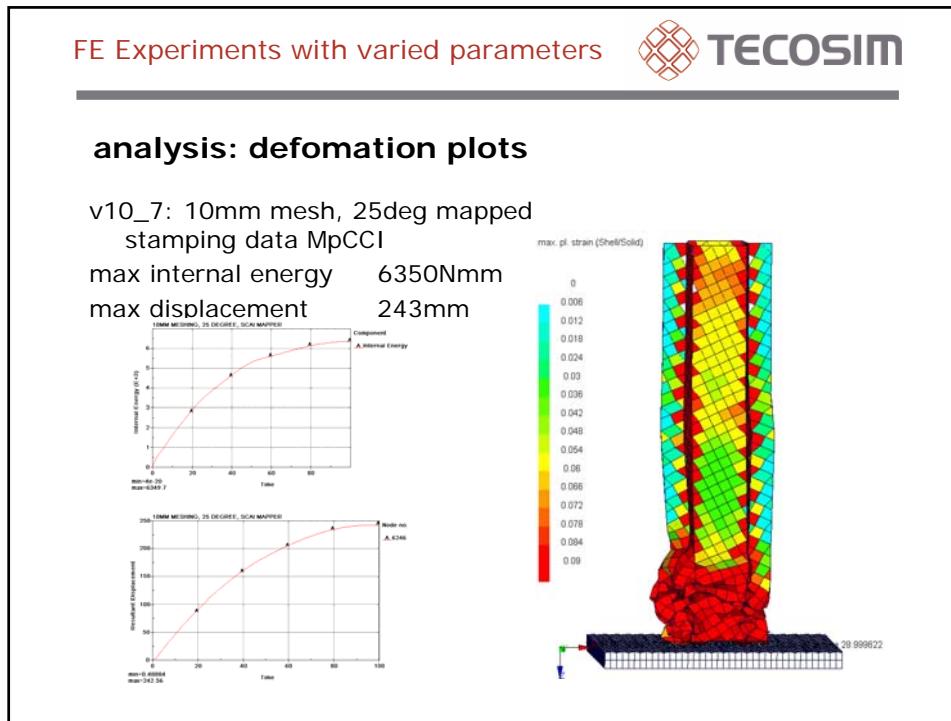


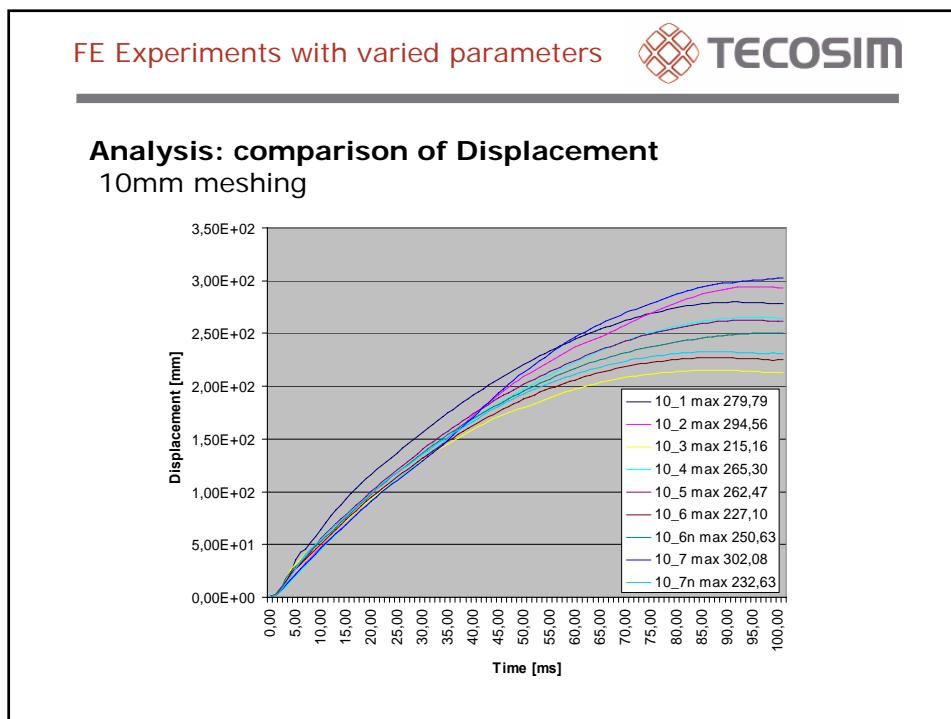
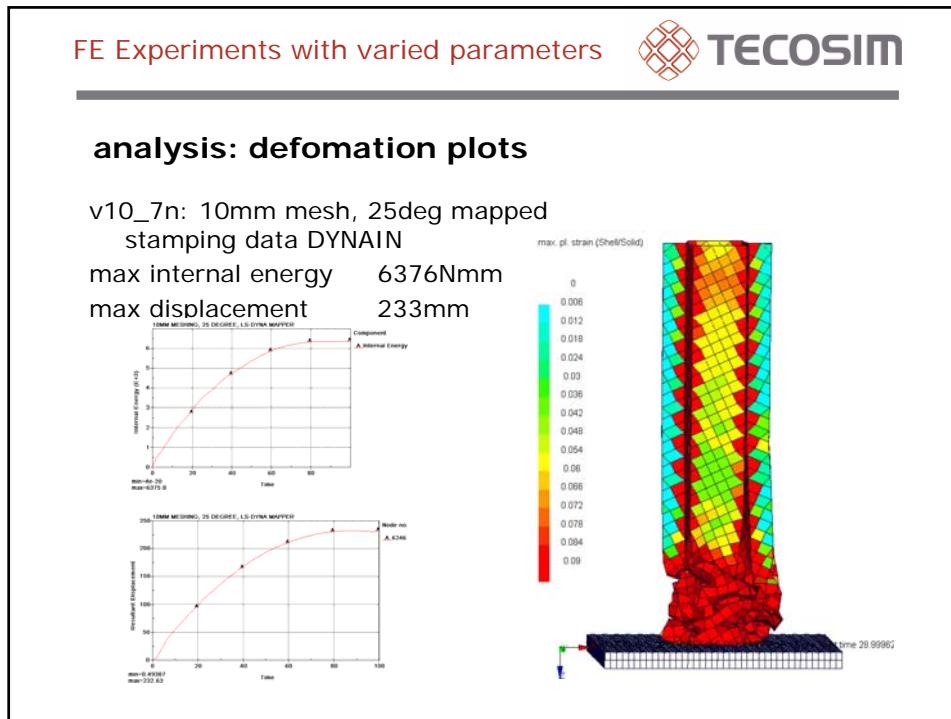
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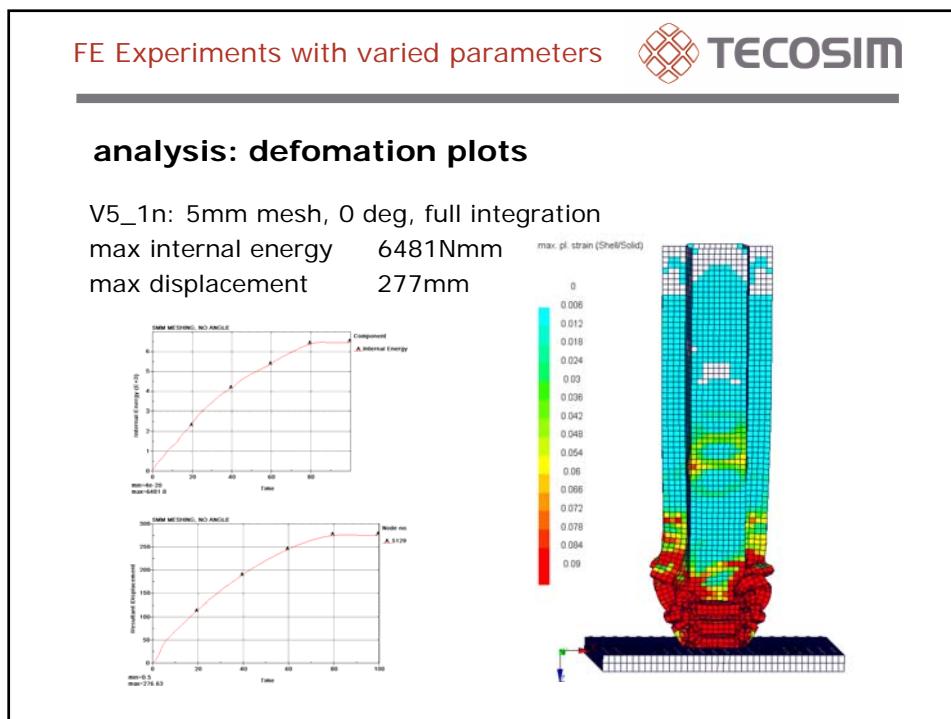
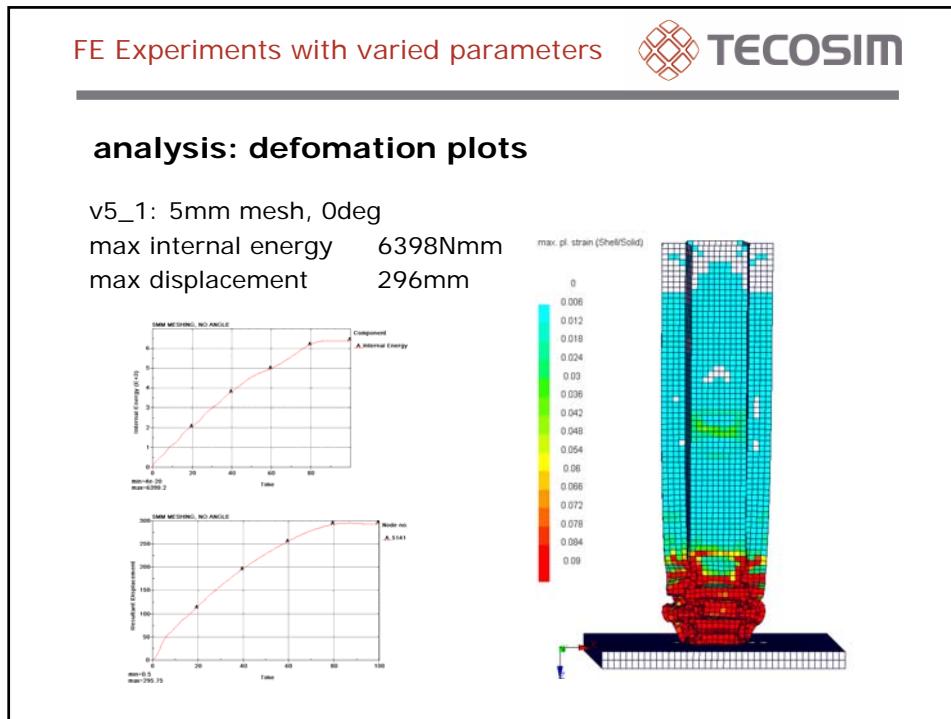


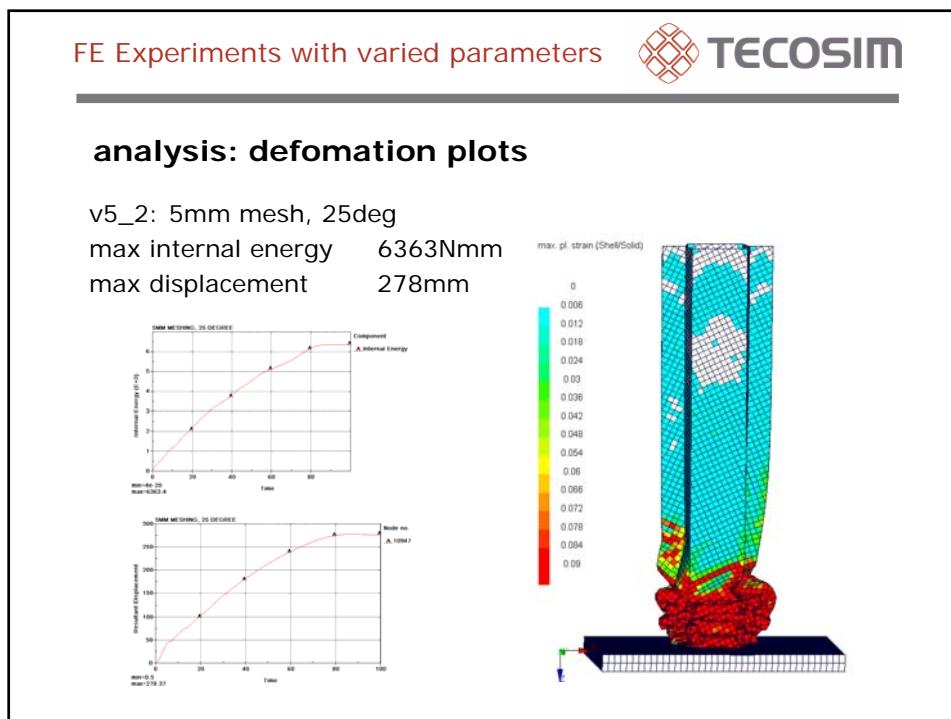
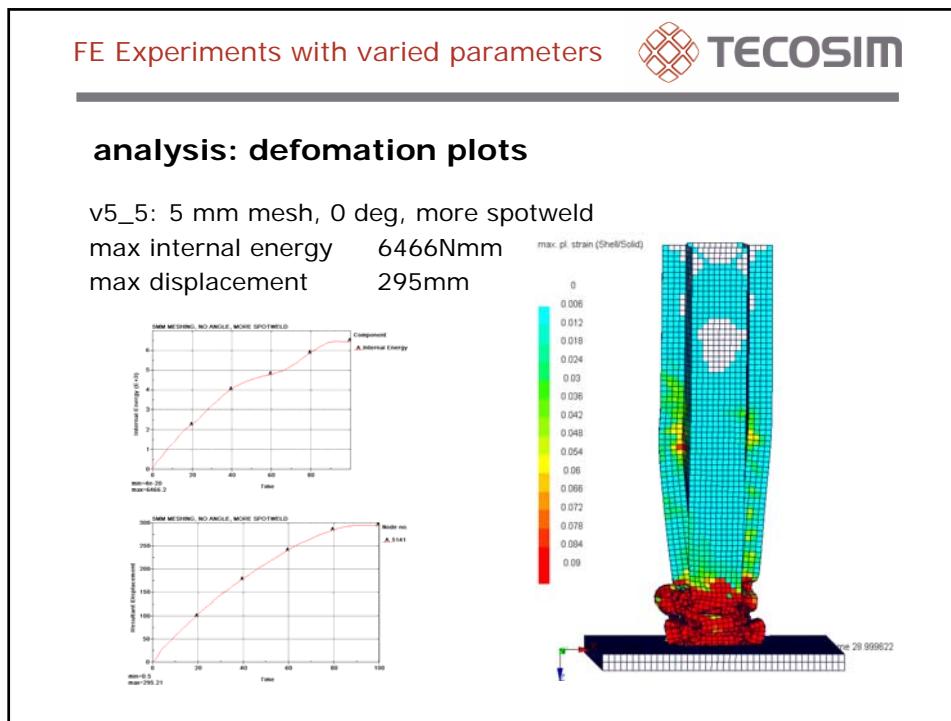


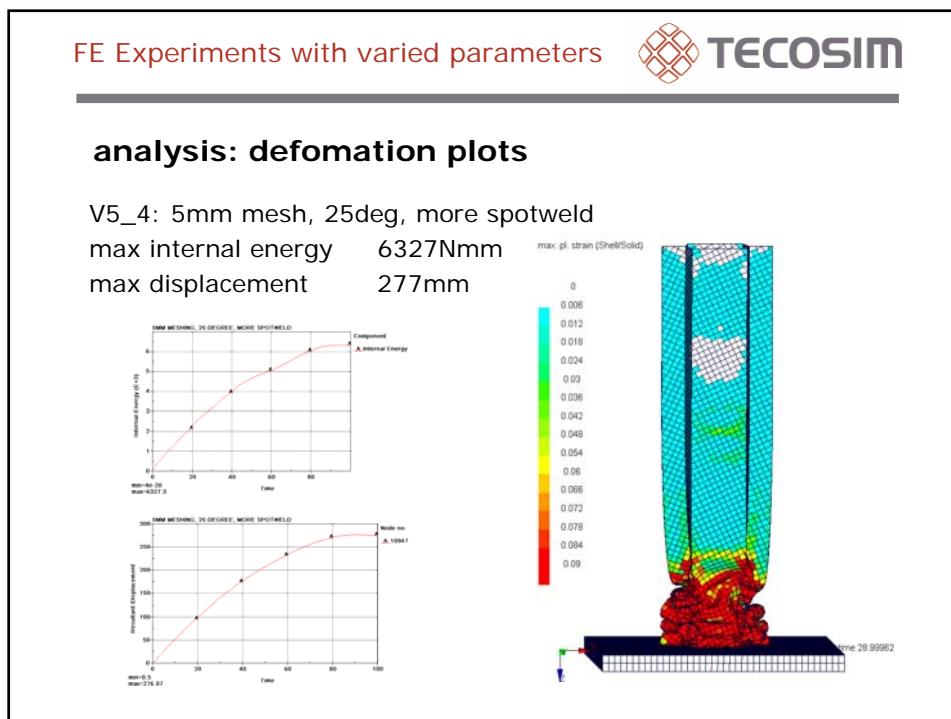
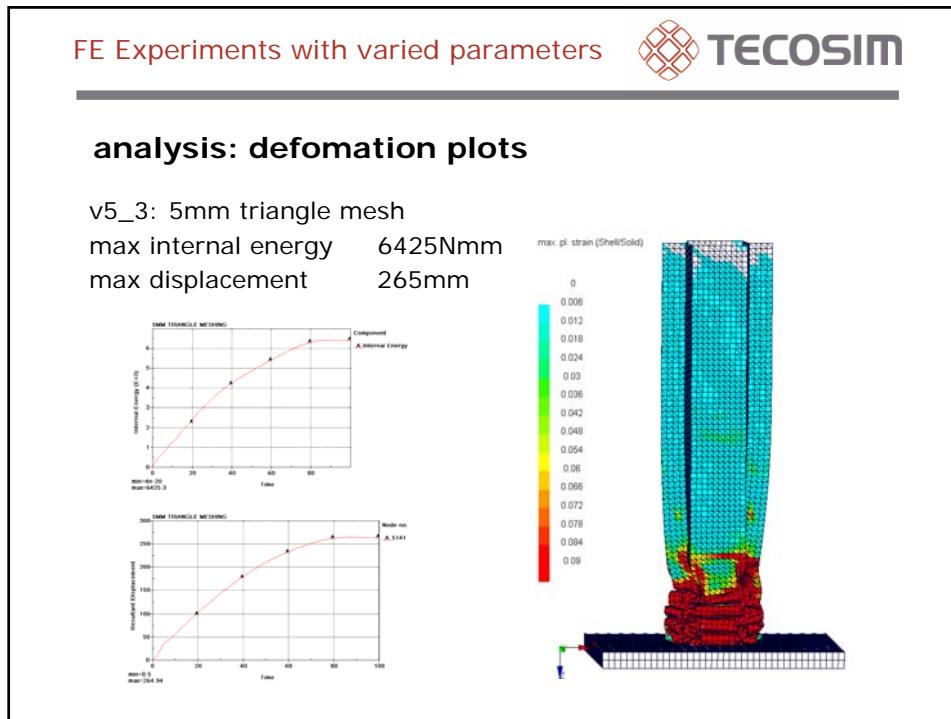


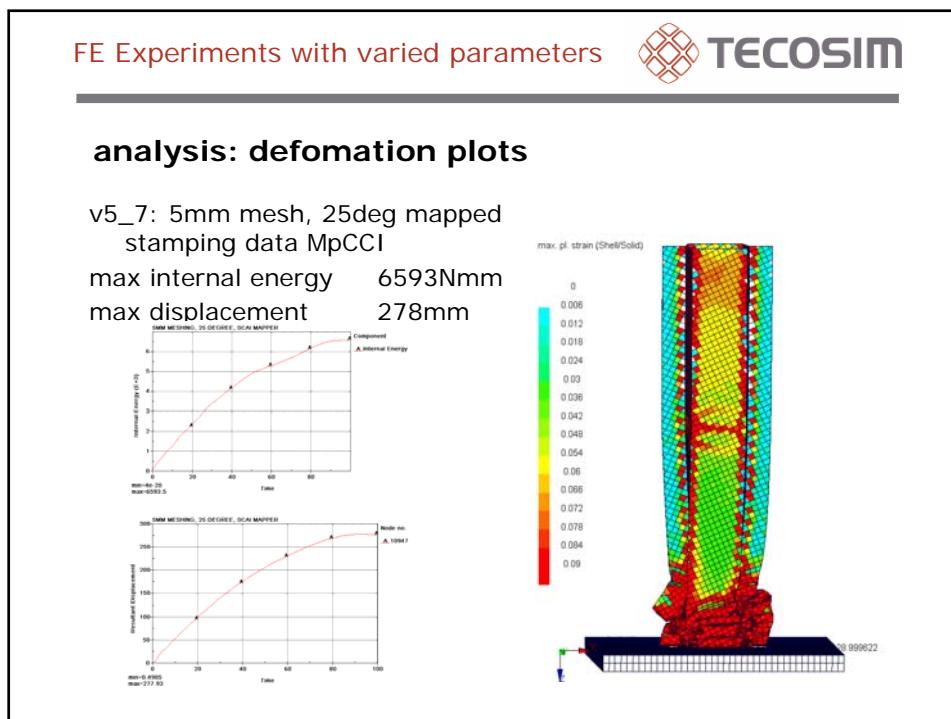
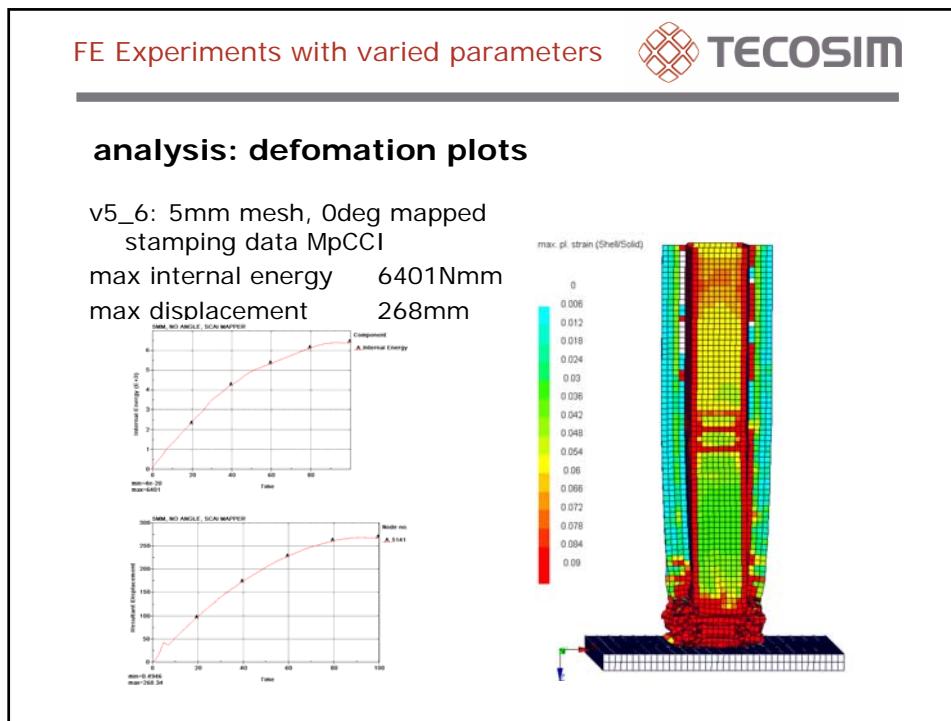


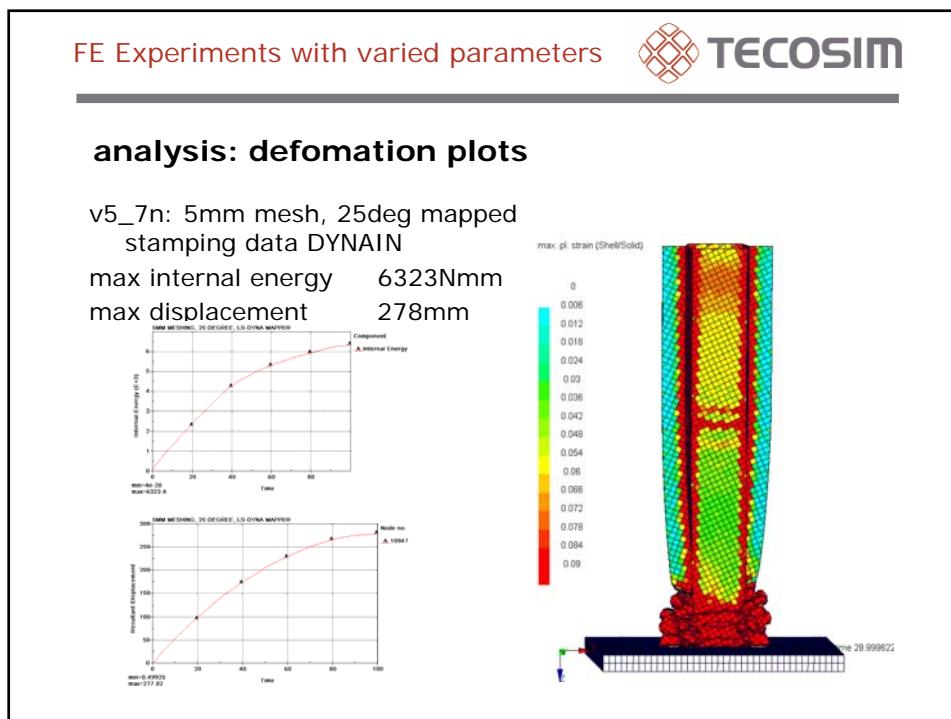
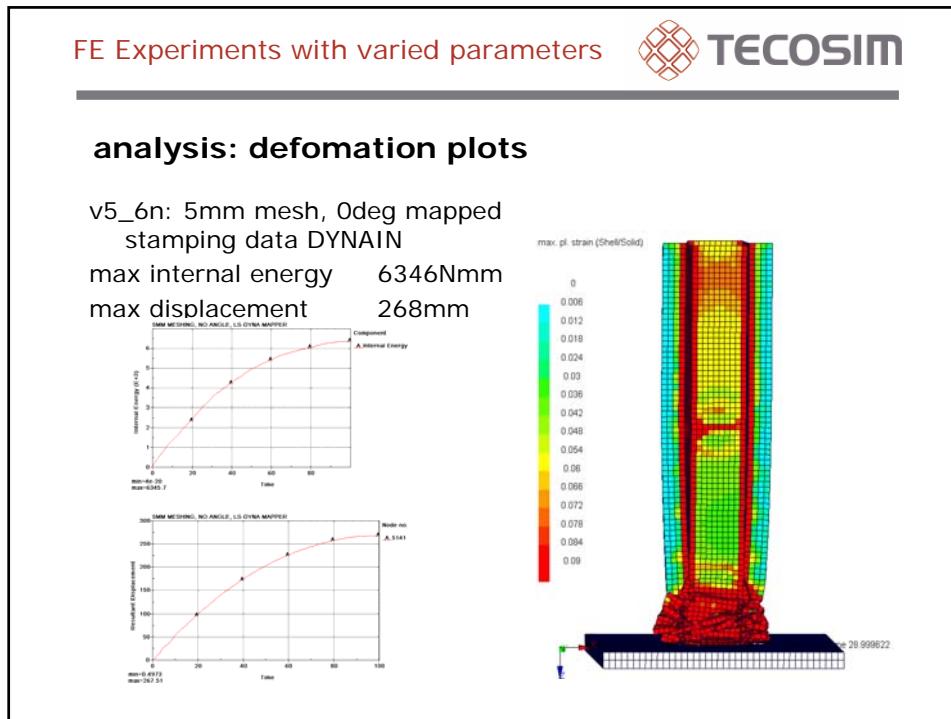


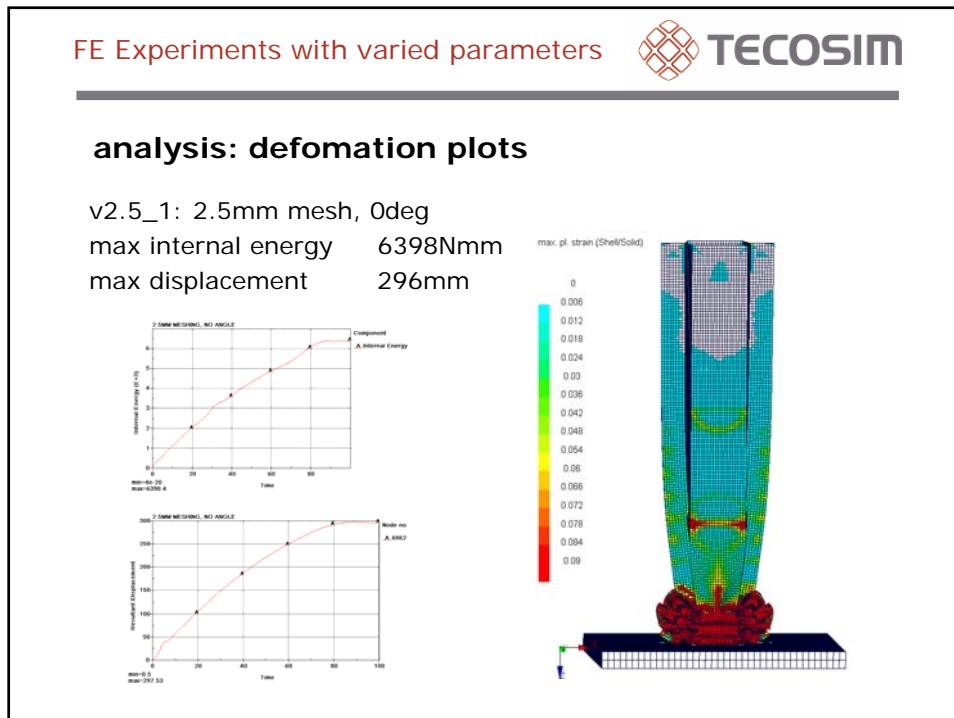
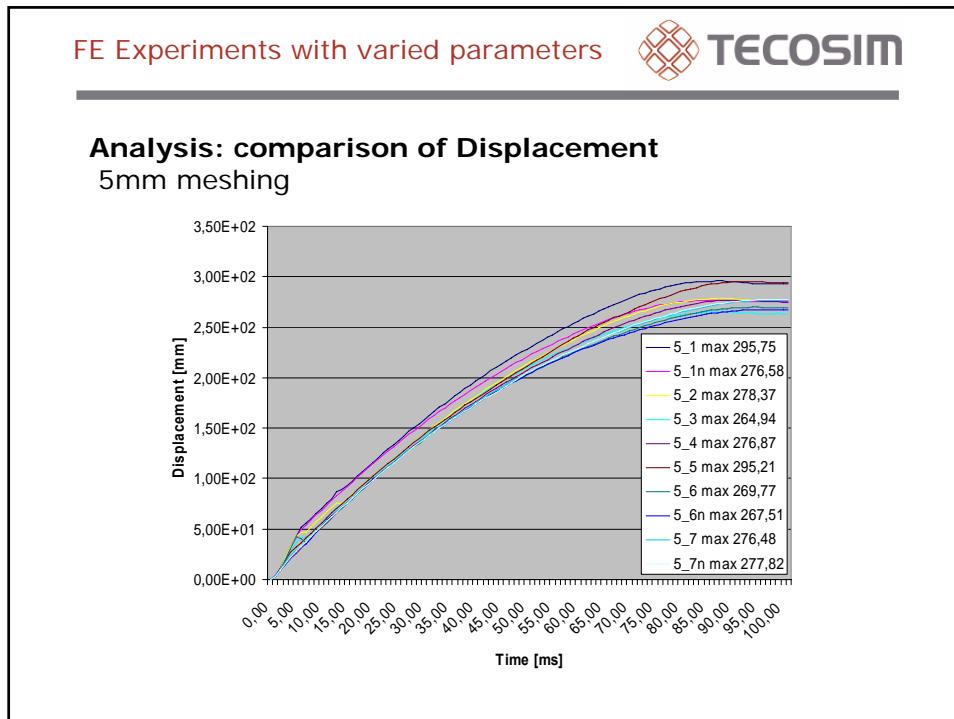


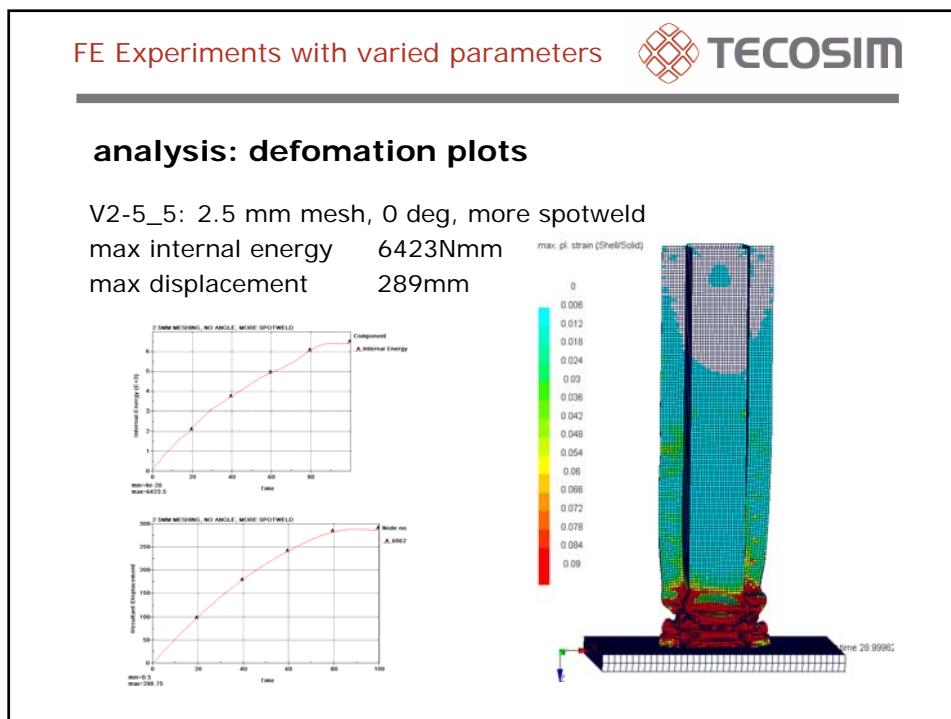
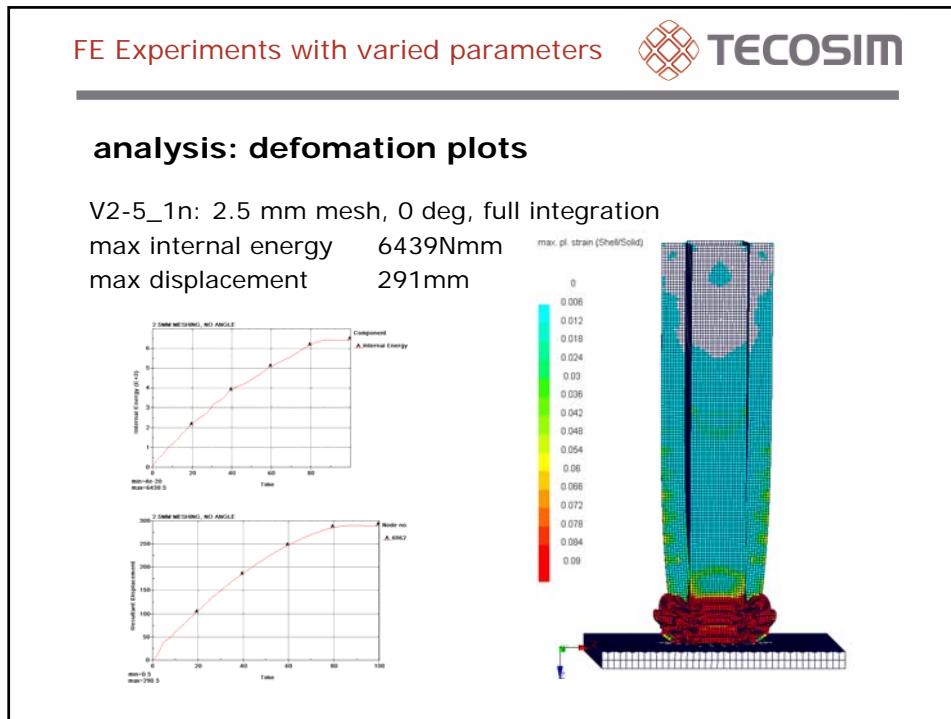


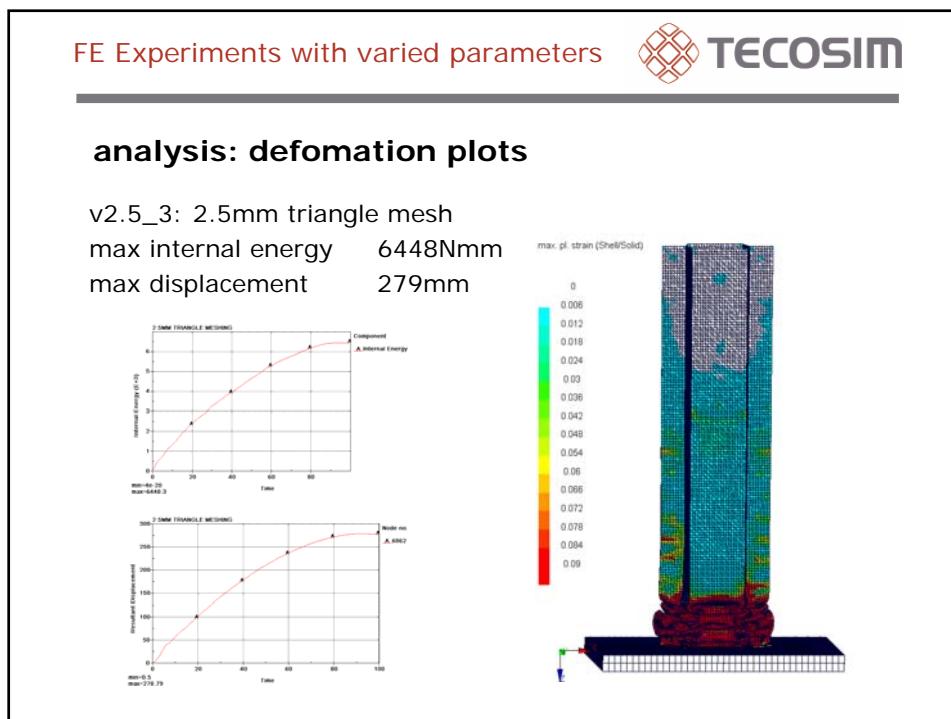
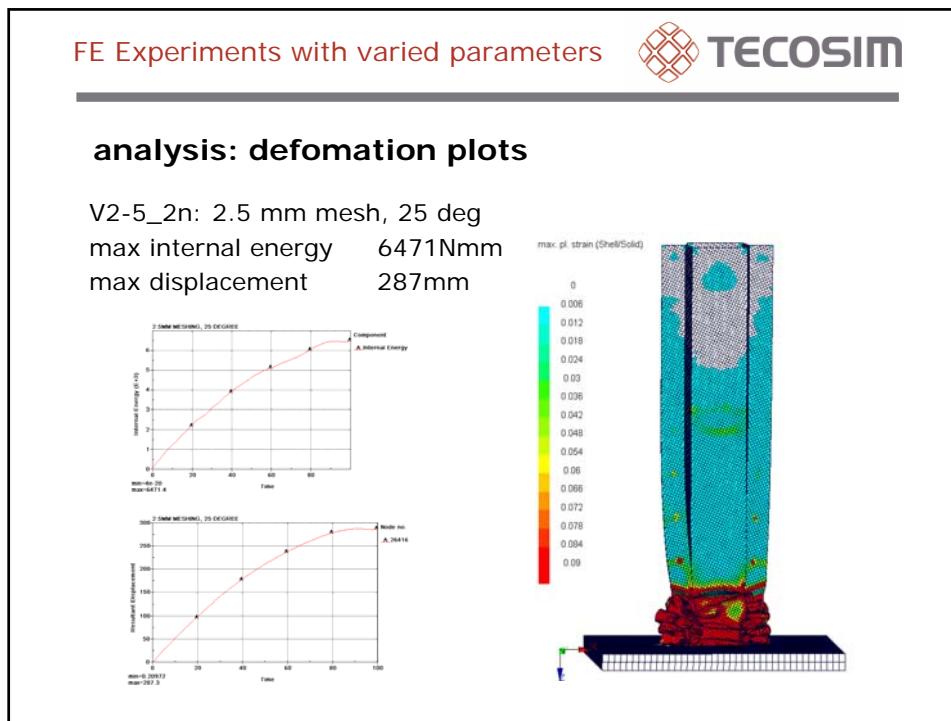


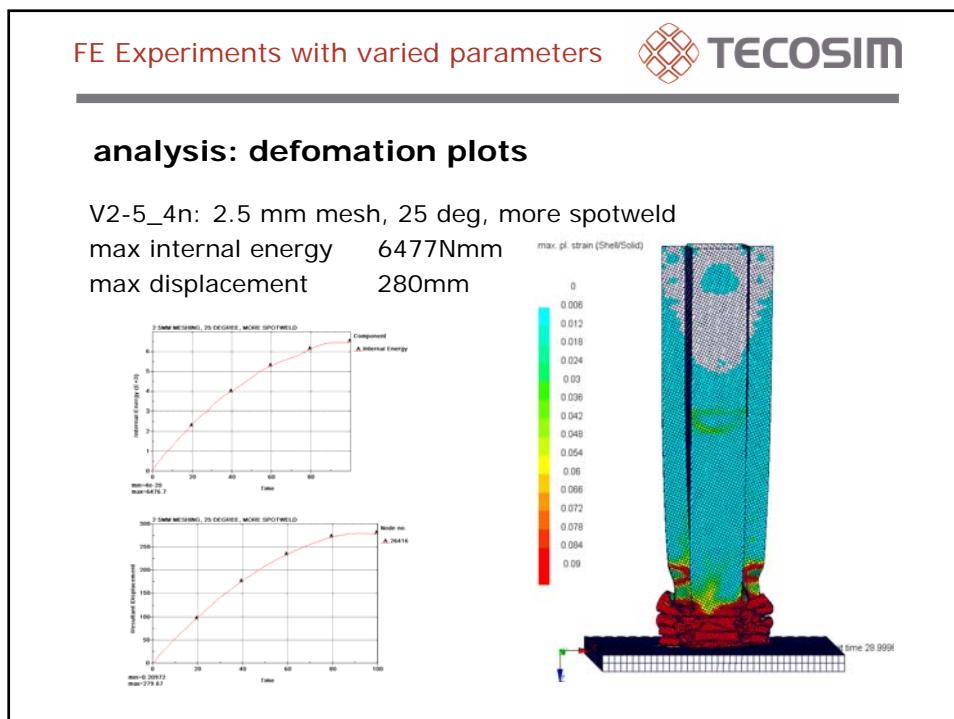
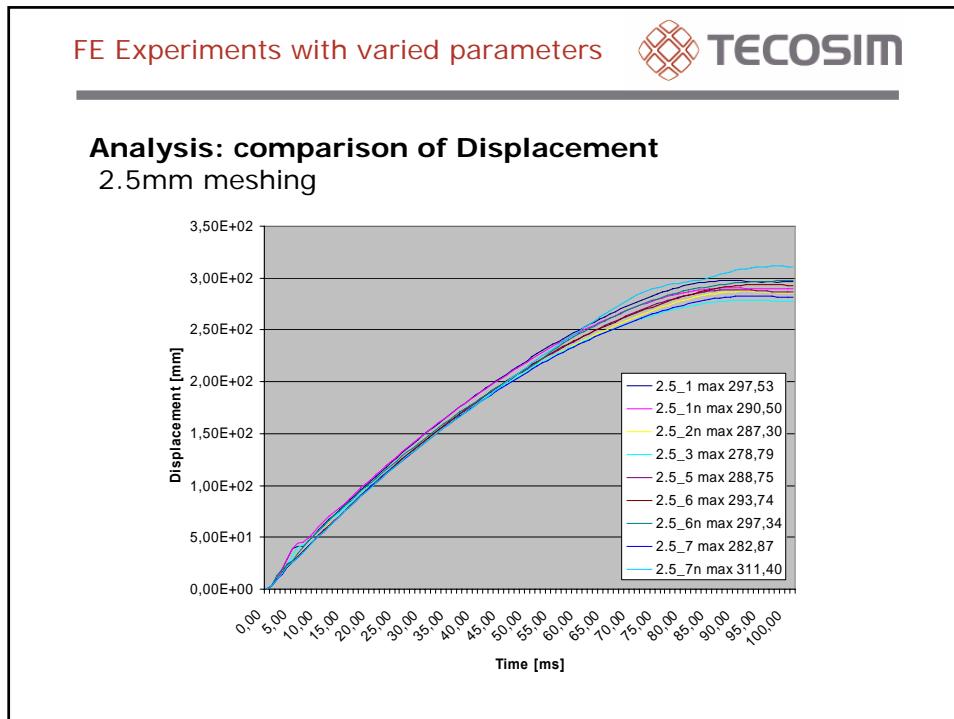


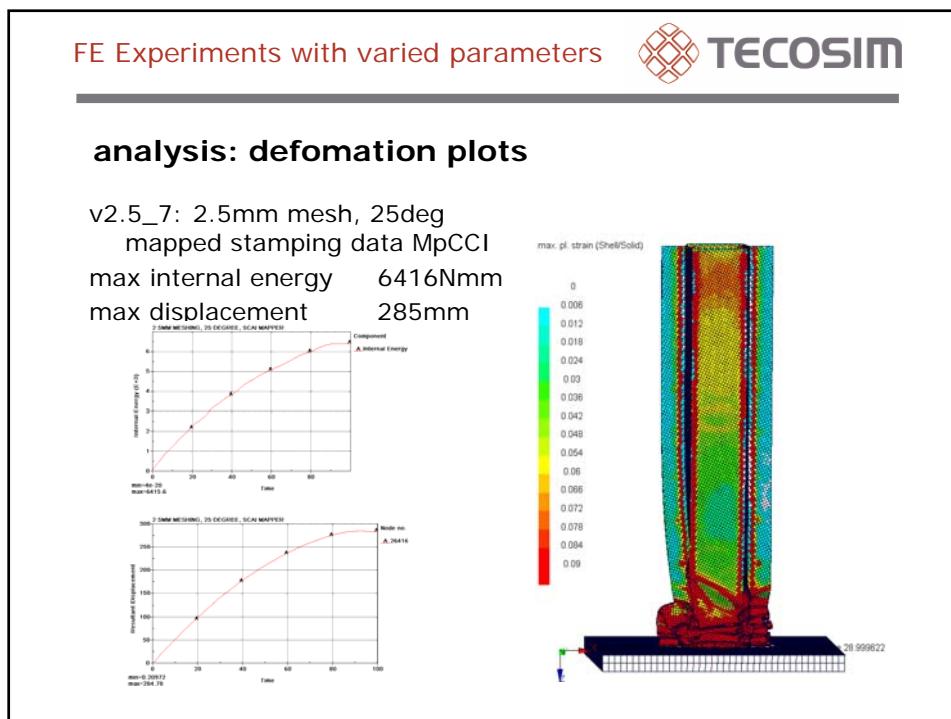
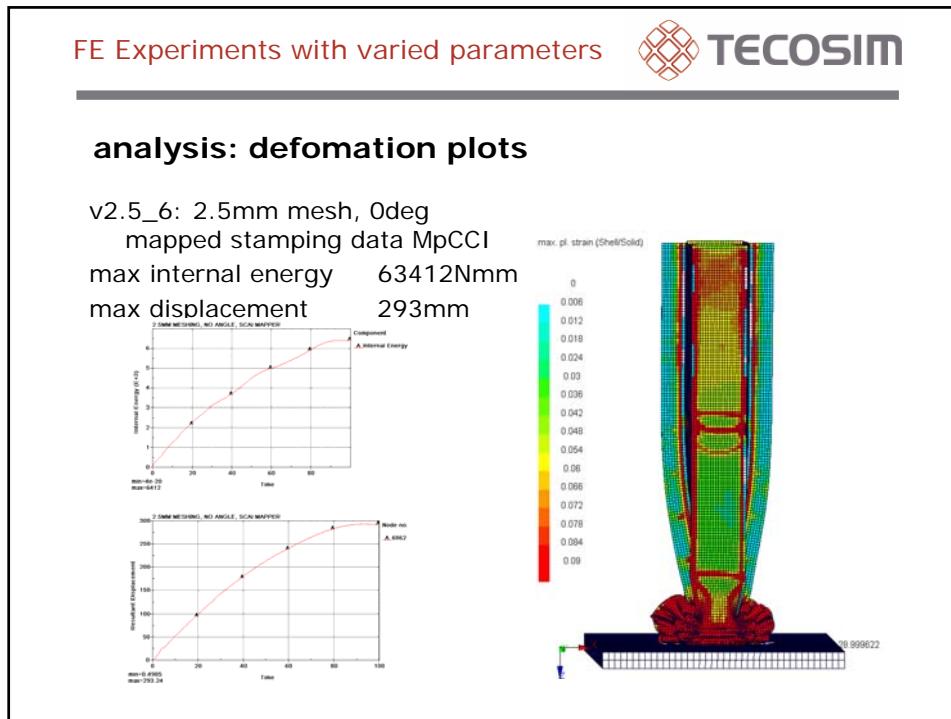


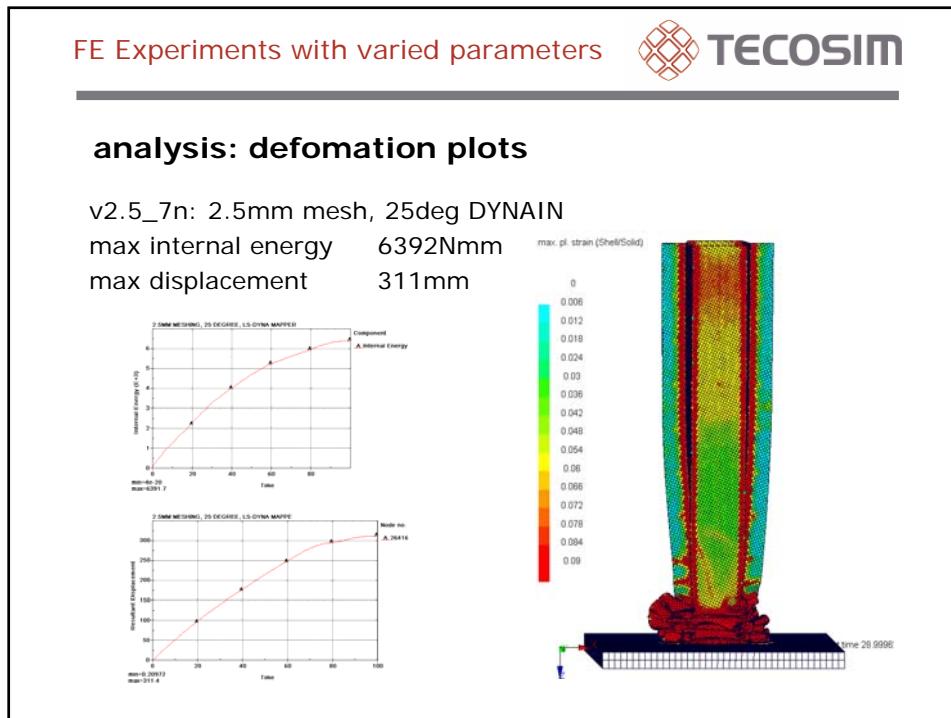
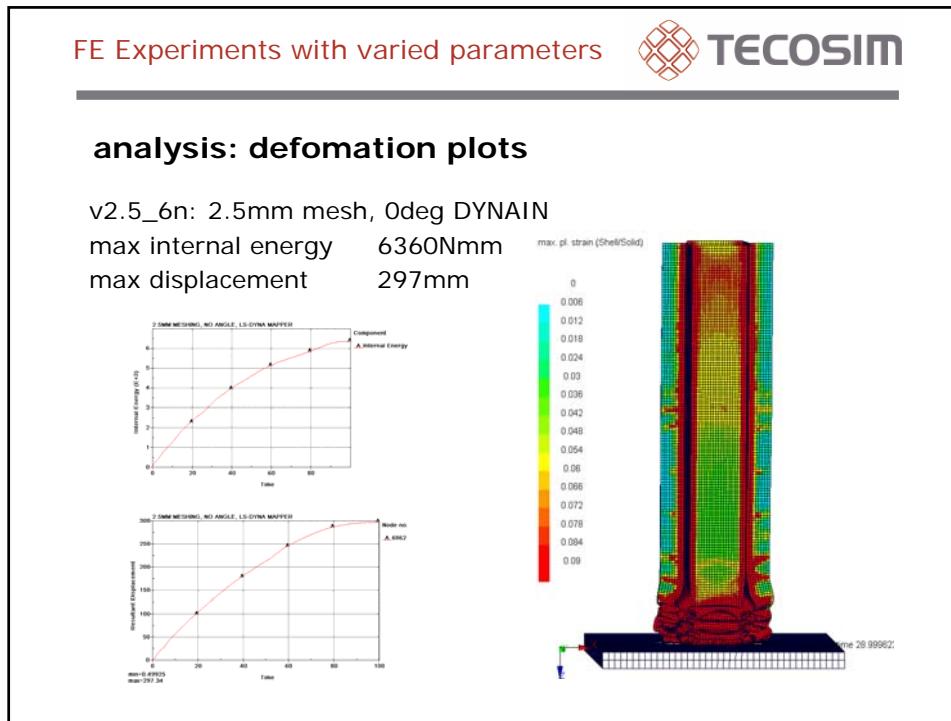










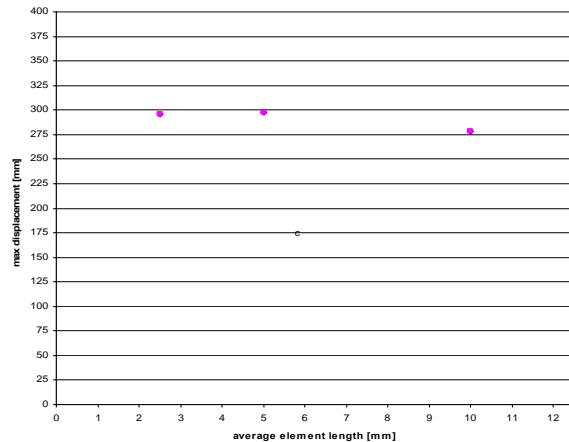


Analysis of Results/ Conclusion



Analysis: Comparison max. displacement

Compression is nearly independent from the element length in a range from 10mm to 2.5 mm for the same element orientation

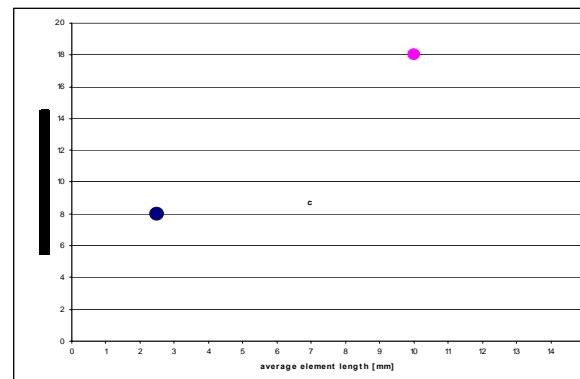


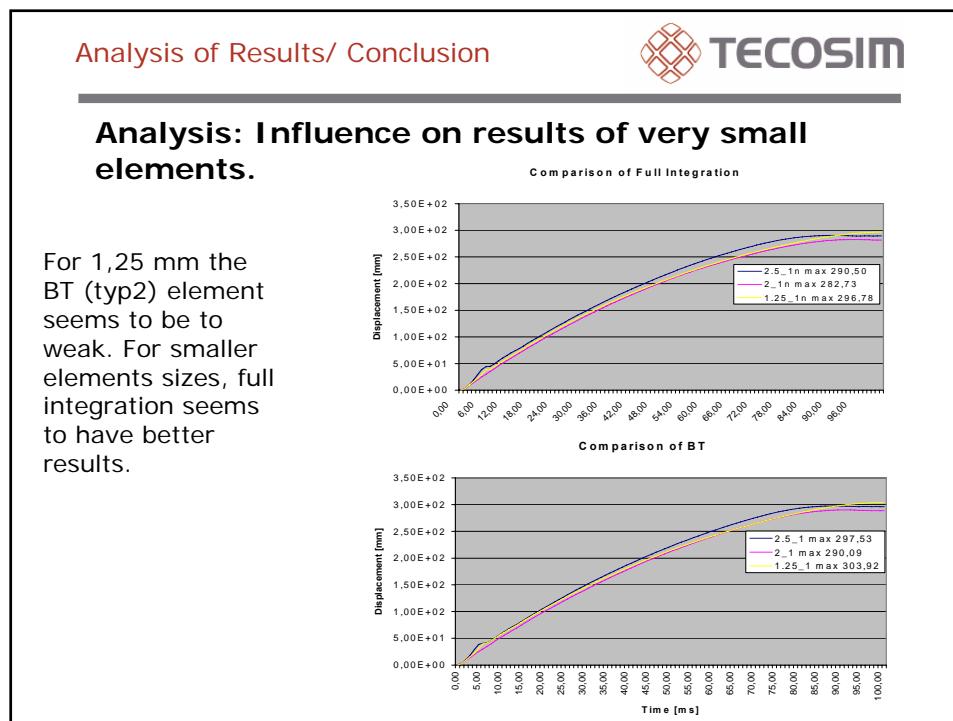
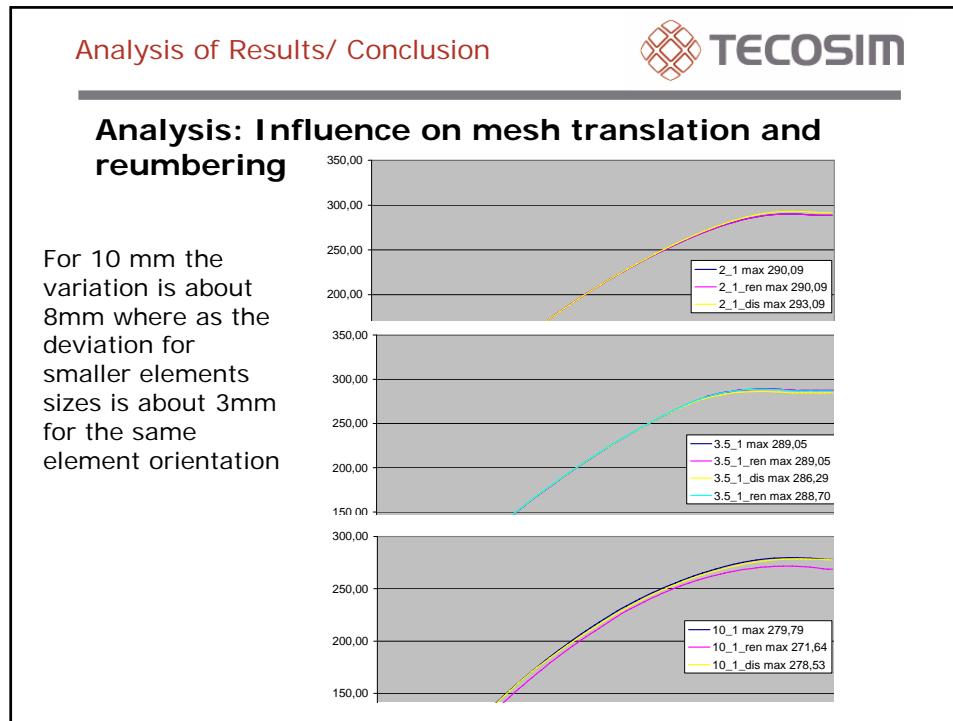
Analysis of Results/ Conclusion

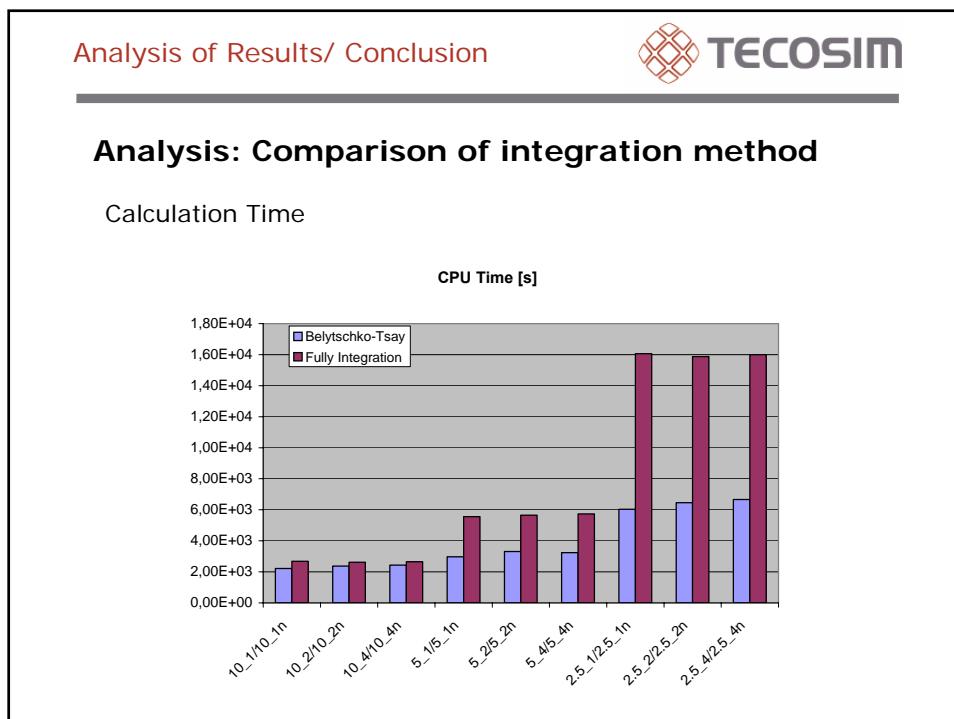
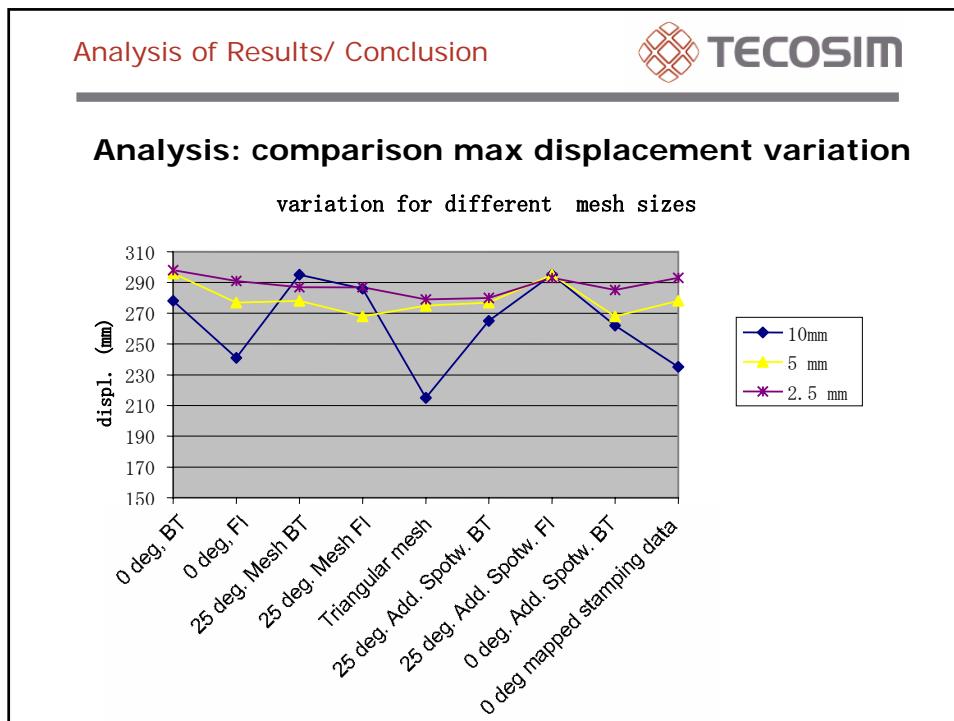


Analysis: Comparison max. displacement

The max displacement difference for 0° mesh and 25° mesh is small for finer meshes and big for coarser meshes







Analysis of Results/ Conclusion



Results

- Results for the displacement and the internal energy seem to be smooth and stable in a range from 15mm to 2,5 mm for orthogonal element orientation
- Different element orientation give different results for coarser meshes
- Finer mesh is not so sensitive for different element orientation, integration method, number of spotwelds, mapping, small changes in the input (renumbering, moving the model in space)
- Mapping tools are easy to use for Crash coupling. The influence of the mapping was getting smaller for smaller element sizes for the influenced zone was getting smaller and the crash mode was very stable in our example.

Analysis of Results/ Conclusion



Conclusion

- If you know the collapse mode of a part you can use a coarse mesh which should be orthogonal in the collapse direction (so you can achieve "superconvergence")
 - If you doesn't know the collapse mode of a part; Please use finer meshes
 - No one knows the exact collapse mode of all the parts in a vehicle!
 - Meshing rules for orthogonal /Mapping/Integration schemes meshes are important for coarser meshes but not important for finer meshes.
-
- *Creation of finer meshes can be automated by TEC|ODM!*

Analysis of Results/ Outlook

**Outlook**

The crashbox sample will be applied to a complete vehicle to find out about the time saving potential and the influence on the results.



Thank you for your attention!
Please ask some questions

