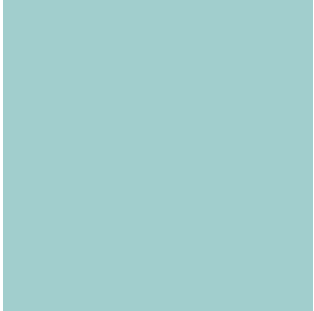




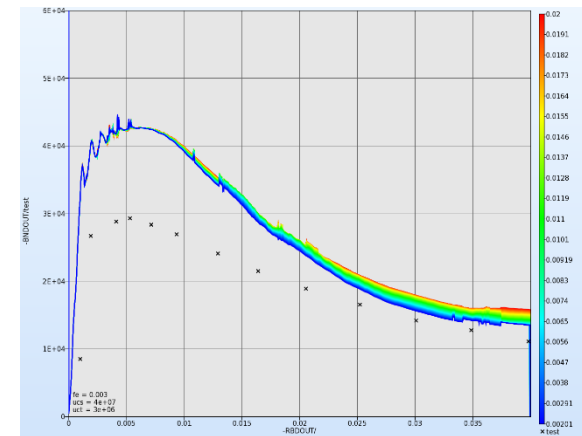
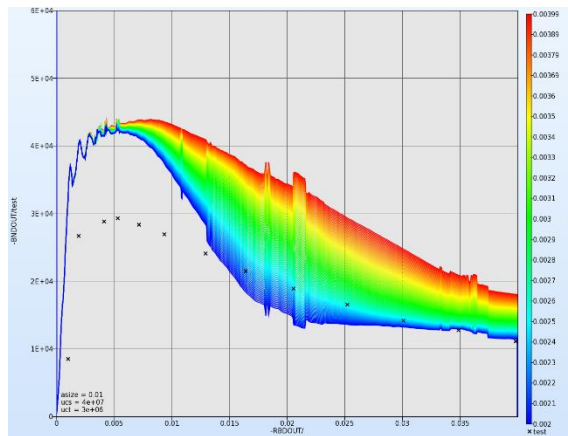
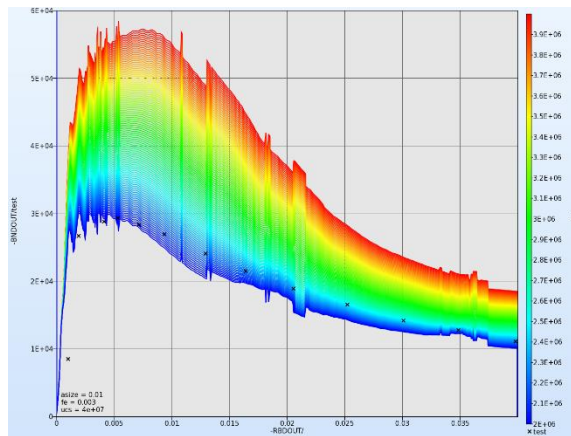
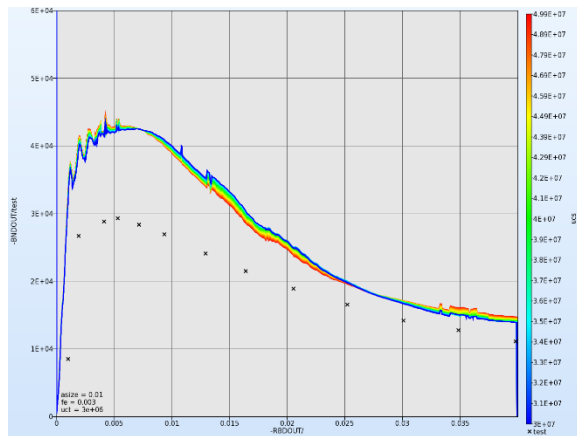
# Full Field Calibration (FFC) using LS-OPT

David Aspenberg, PhD  
DYNAmore Nordic AB

# Outline

- A selection of material calibration difficulties.
  - Are all parameters active in the test setup?
  - Are experimental results being reproduced?
  - How does one separate similar parameter influences?
  - Robustness of optimal result?
- Motivation of Full Field Calibration.
- Multi-histories
- Error measures for calibration
  - Partial Dynamic Time Warping
- Parameterisation of simulation input
- Set-up of FFC in LS-OPT
- Example of other sample geometries
- Further reading

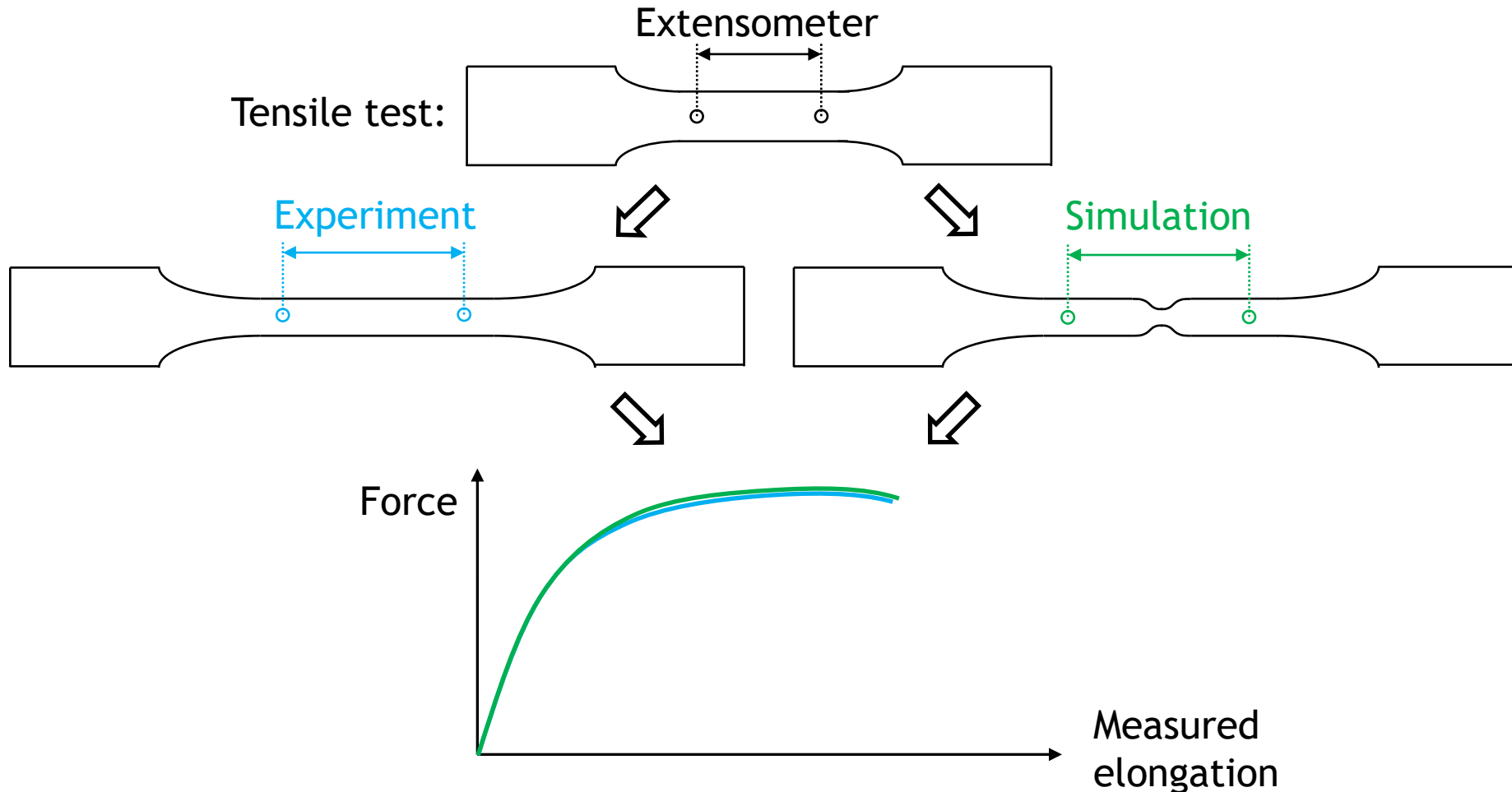
# Are all parameters active in the test setup?



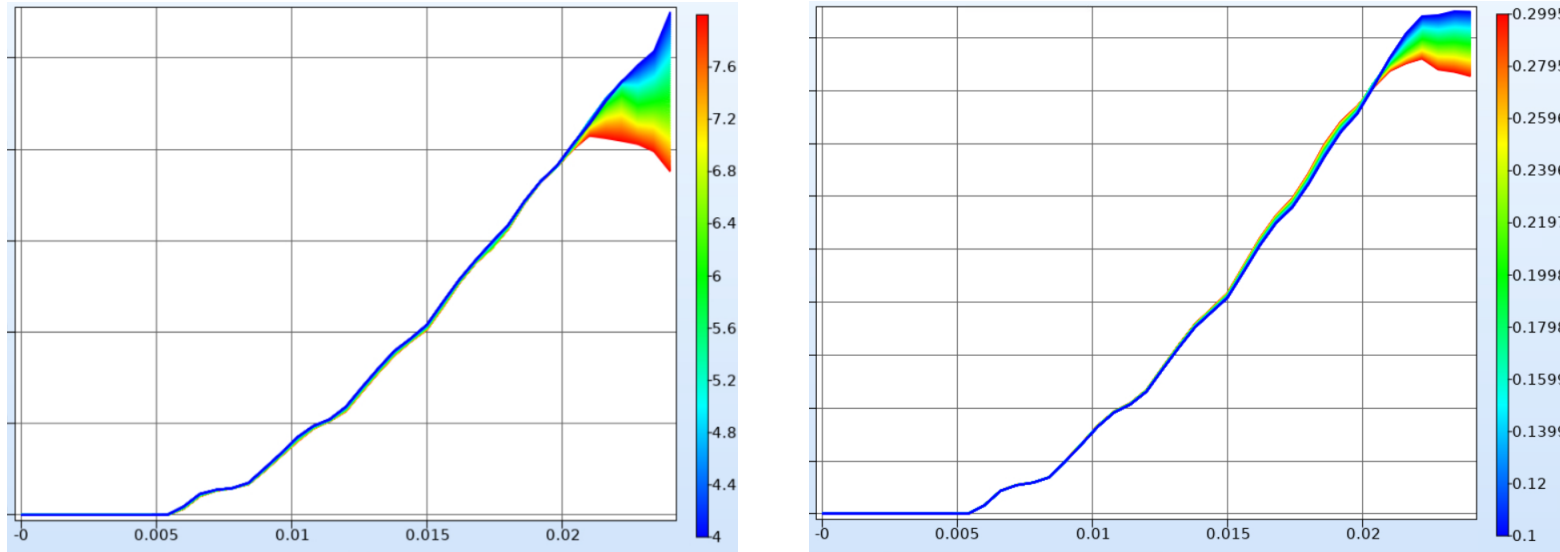
- Only calibrate parameters that have an influence on your target response.
- Calibrate the other parameters with other responses/experiments.
- Simulate first to learn if your experiment is suitable for calibration of your parameters.

# Are experimental results being reproduced?

- Using a global measure for calibration may give an undesired optimum in calibration.



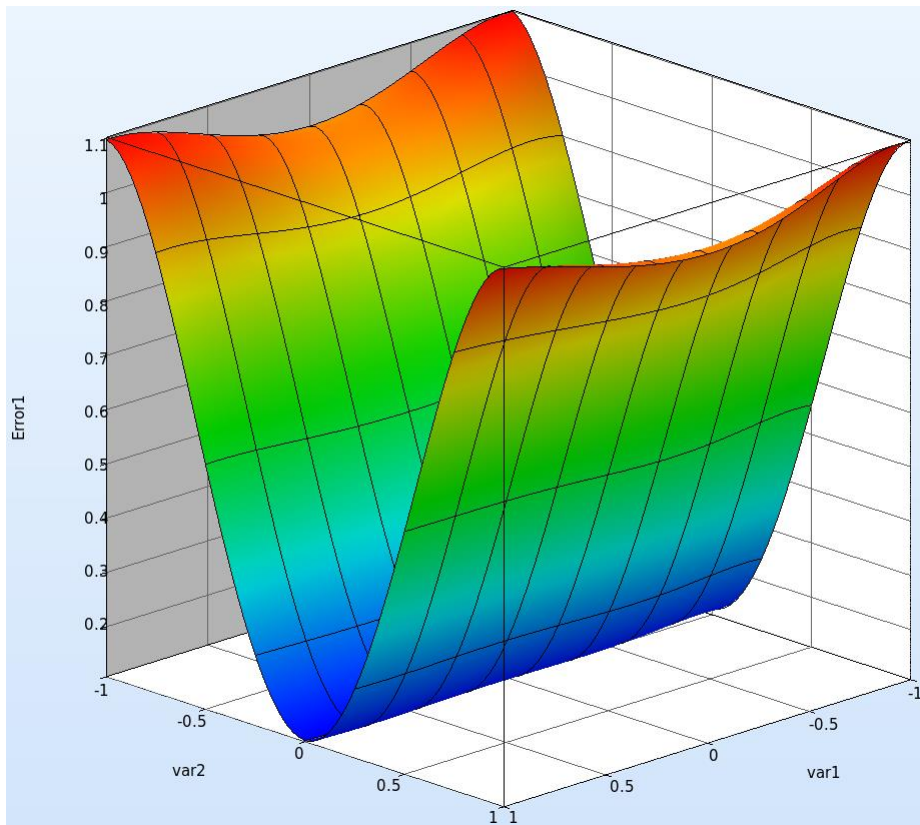
## How does one separate similar parameter influences?



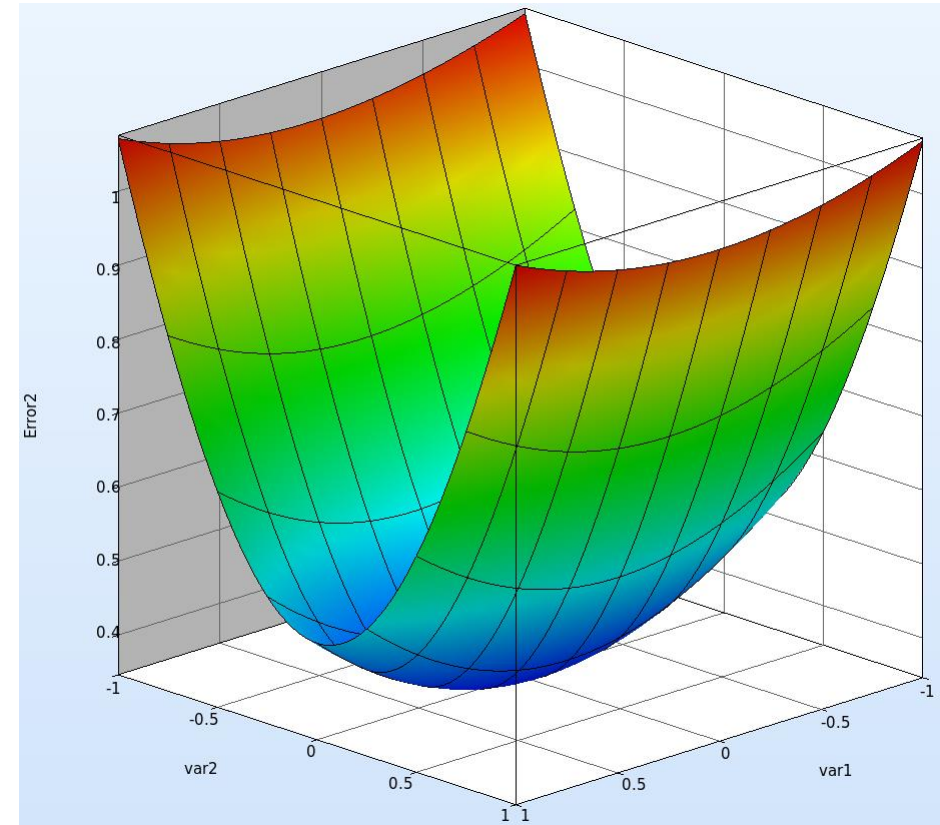
- Some parameters could have similar influence on a global response. How do you know if the right combination of these parameters are retrieved in an optimization?

## Robustness of optimal result?

- What we also hope that FFC can bring, is a more clear optimal point, where there is a superior value for all variables regarding the error measure.



FFC  
➔

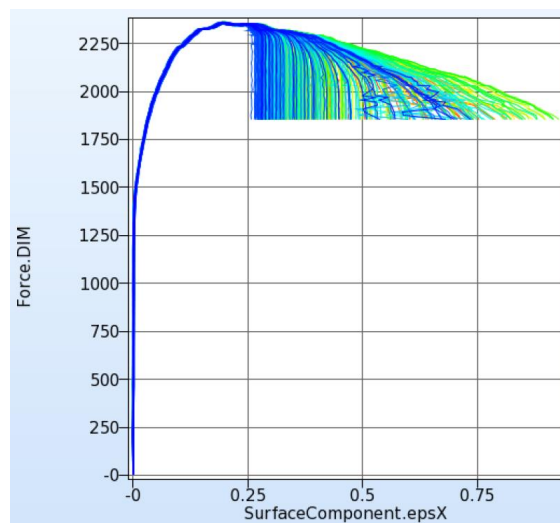
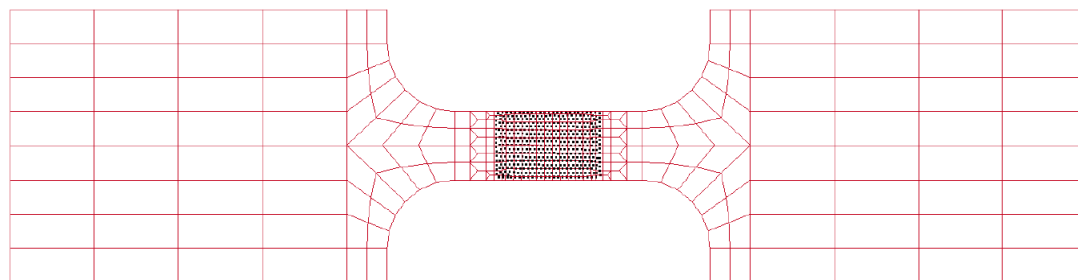


## Motivation of Full Field Calibration (FFC)

- General: *“Digital image correlation and tracking is an optical method that employs tracking and image registration techniques for accurate 2D and 3D measurements of changes in images.”* Wikipedia - Digital image correlation and tracking
- With Digital Image Correlation (DIC), there is no need to mount strain gauges on test specimens, as these can be applied at any location afterwards.
- DIC is virtually independent of test specimen size, geometry, material type or deformation rate, as long as appropriate images can be captured by the camera equipment.
- Complex material models have many parameters and only global data might not be sufficient.
- Information contained in local phenomena such as necking and barreling are missed with global data.

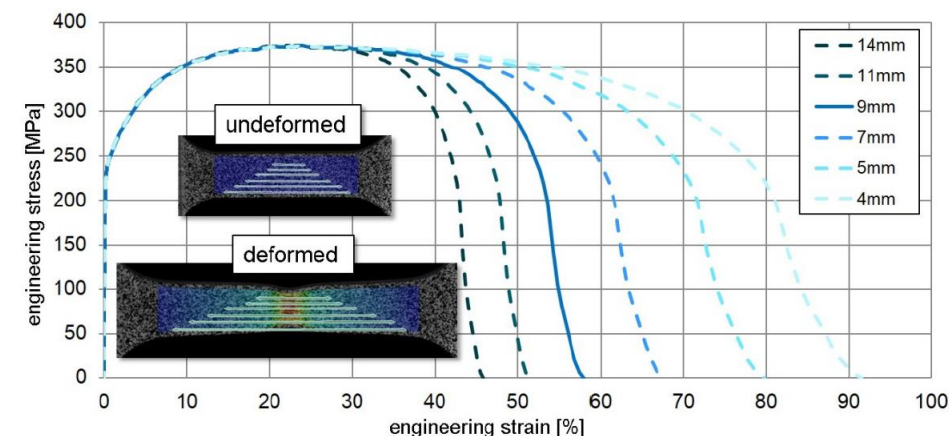
# Multi-histories

- Multi-histories, or multi-point histories, are simply history curves that are extracted at many locations.



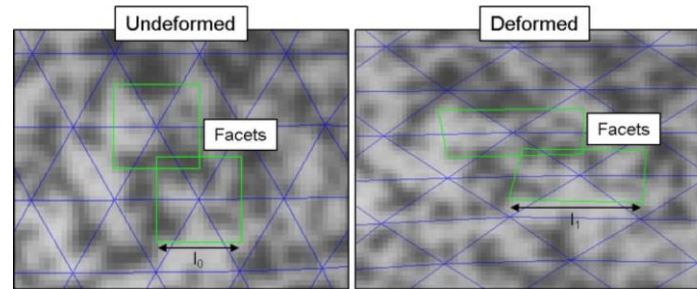
Compare with:

Application of a Full-Field Calibration Concept for Parameter Identification of HS-Steel with LS-OPT®, Ilg C. et. Al, 15<sup>th</sup> International LS-DYNA® Conference, 2018.

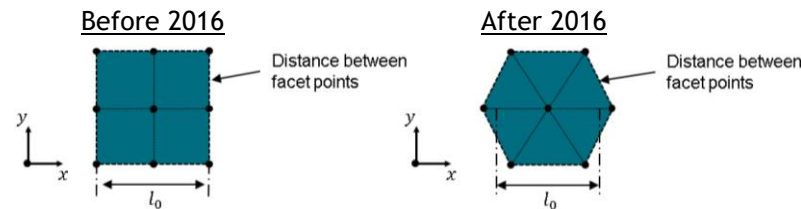


## Multi-histories - experiments

- Facets are placed on the images of the specimen to calculate the deformation tensor  $F$ , from which strains are calculated.



- Since 2016, the facets in *gom Correlate Professional* are hexagonal, which affects the reference length  $l_0$  used in the strain calculations.

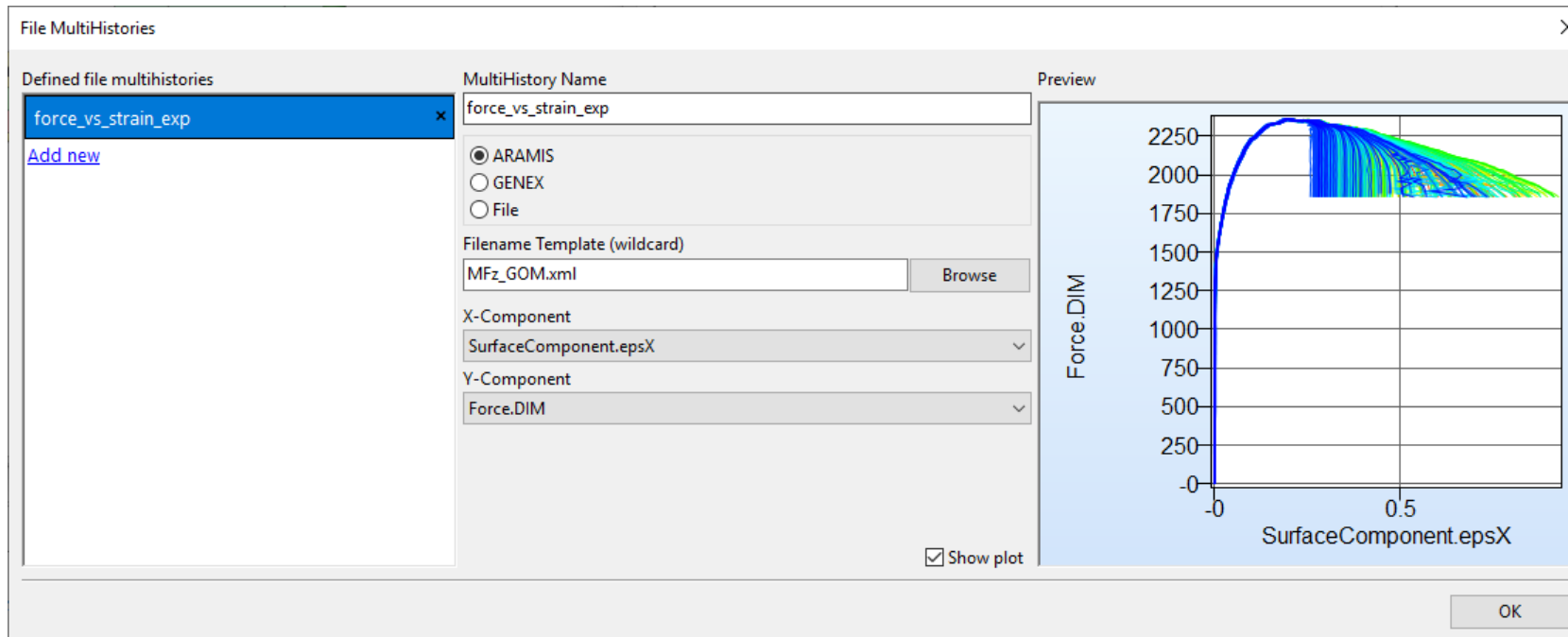


$$l_0 \approx 2 * \text{"distance between facet points"} \quad l_0 \approx 1.5 * \text{"distance between facet points"}$$

- One can argue that the simulation model should have a mesh size not too far from the reference length from the test data.

## Multi-histories - test data formats

- Three ways of extracting multiple curves from full-field measurements exist:
  1. An interface to the optical measurement system ARAMIS (xml file).
  2. Extraction of curves from multiple text files using the LS-OPT tool GenEx (generic extractor).
  3. Curves are put in a single text file using the LS-PrePost fixed format.



# Multi-histories - simulations

- Multi-histories are extracted from the d3plot database.
- The history can be extracted from both shells and solids.
- The locations at which histories are extracted can come from:
  - the tracked points from an ARAMIS system
  - own coordinates (\*NODE format)
- The histories can be:
  - bilinearly interpolated within the element
  - evaluated or averaged at node locations
    - with this selection, two methods to filter the amount of points in the test data becomes available
- Alignment needs to be defined to correlate test data and simulations.

Edit multipoint history

Name: strain\_comp Subcase:

Results Type: ☐ Ndv ☐ Stress ☐ Result ☒ Strain ☐ Misc ☐ Infinitesimal ☐ Green-St Venant ☐ FLD ☐ Beam

Component: ☐ L\_surf\_plastic\_strain ☐ U\_surf\_plastic\_strain ☐ L\_surf\_xx\_strain ☐ L\_surf\_yy\_strain ☐ L\_surf\_zz\_strain ☐ L\_surf\_xy\_strain ☐ L\_surf\_yz\_strain ☐ L\_surf\_zx\_strain ☐ U\_surf\_xx\_strain ☐ U\_surf\_yy\_strain ☐ U\_surf\_zz\_strain ☐ U\_surf\_xy\_strain ☐ U\_surf\_yz\_strain ☐ U\_surf\_zx\_strain ☒ M\_surf\_xx\_strain ☐ M\_surf\_yy\_strain ☐ M\_surf\_zz\_strain ☐ M\_surf\_xy\_strain ☐ M\_surf\_yz\_strain ☐ M\_surf\_zx\_strain ☐ L\_surf\_max\_princ\_strain ☐ L\_surf\_min\_princ\_strain ☐ L\_surf\_effective\_strain ☐ U\_surf\_max\_princ\_strain ☐ U\_surf\_min\_princ\_strain ☐ U\_surf\_effective\_strain ☐ M\_surf\_max\_princ\_strain ☐ M\_surf\_min\_princ\_strain ☐ M\_surf\_effective\_strain

Source: ☒ ARAMIS ☐ Coordinate File

ARAMIS multihistory (representing point coordinates): force\_vs\_strain\_exp

FE Interpolation: Element

Align source and simulation geometry: align New alignment Open in LSPP

Parts to be included: ☒ All Parts ☐ List of parts

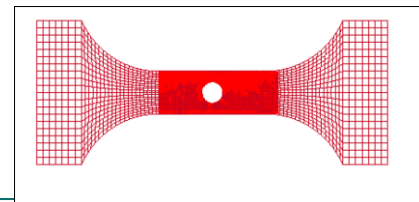
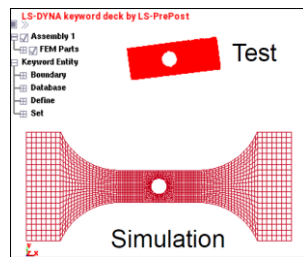
OK Cancel

# Alignment

- Test and simulation geometries are typically in different coordinate systems.
- A transformation is defined through three test points and three simulation points, either by ARAMIS points, nodes or coordinates.
- The transformation is carried out through a least squares fit to the defined transformation.

$$\min_T ||\hat{S}X_{Test}T - X_{FE}||$$

- The alignment can be previewed in LS-PrePost.



Alignment

Defined transformations

align [Add new](#)

Transformation Name  
align

Source Simulation

Coordinates Node ID

| Test x coord | Test y coord | Test z coord | Node ID |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------|
| 7.36044      | 1.60446      | 0.038206     | 1842    |
| 2.97987      | -0.06758     | 0.008444     | 3042    |
| 3.00322      | 1.68035      | 0.024807     | 2905    |

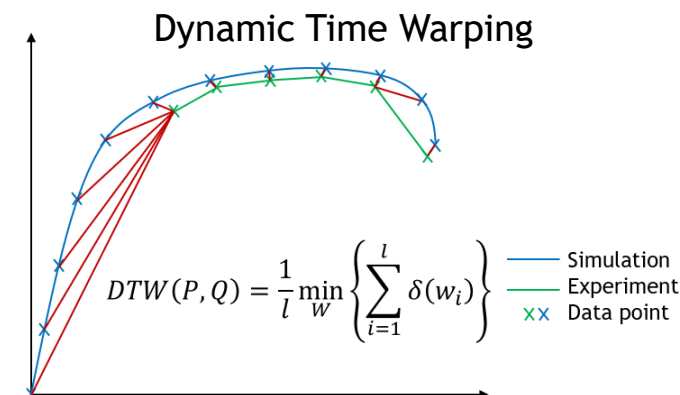
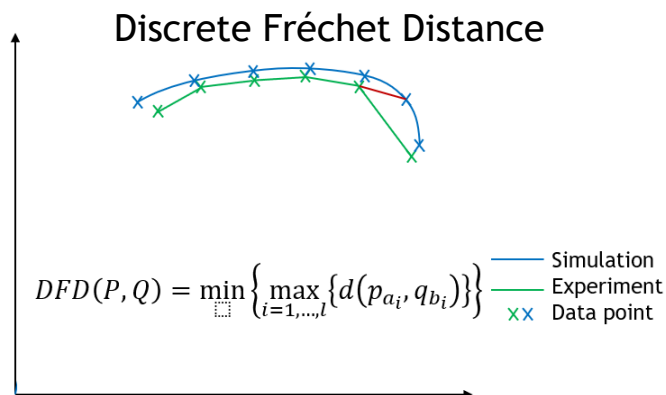
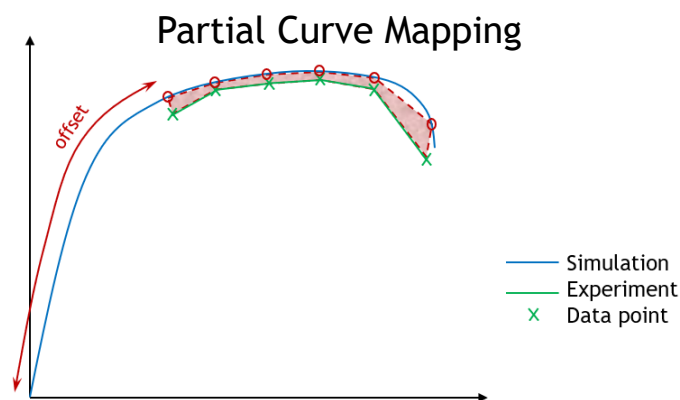
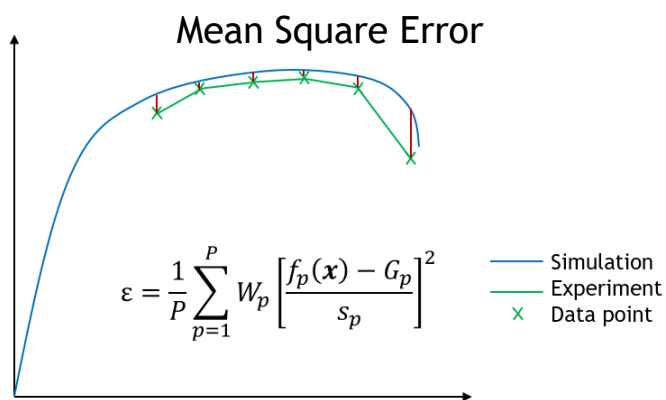
[Add](#)

Scale factor 1.0 (default)

OK

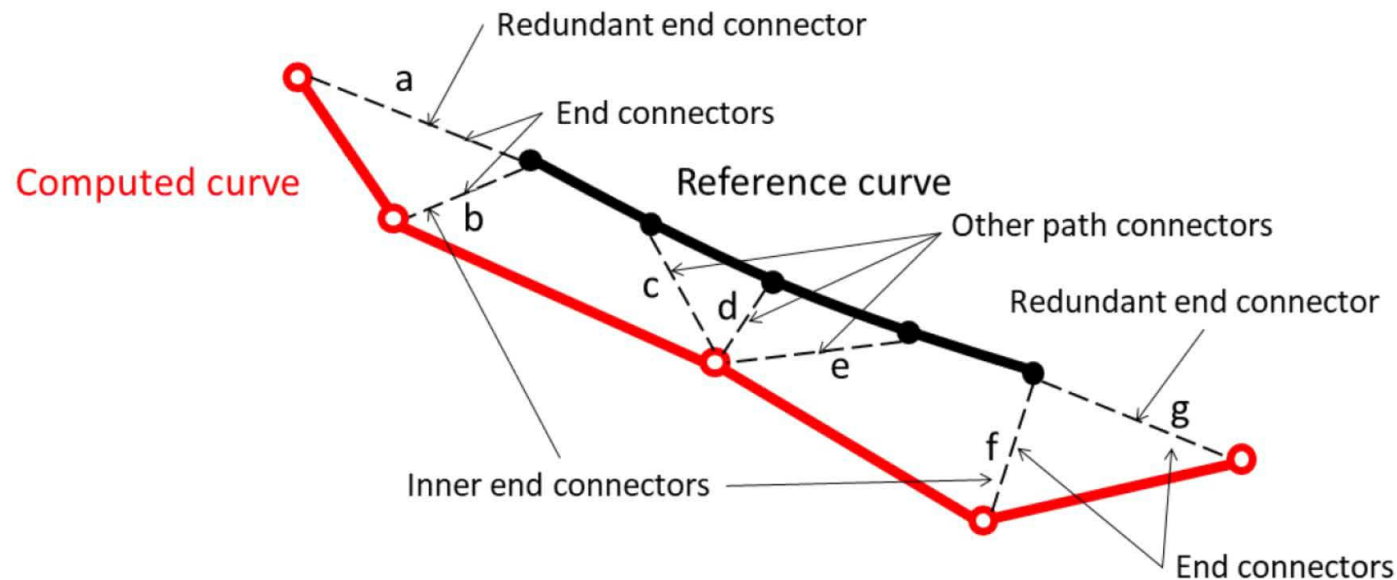
# Measuring the error between test and simulation

- The FFC curve matching interface currently provides four ways of calculating the error between test and simulations results, a.k.a. the similarity measure.



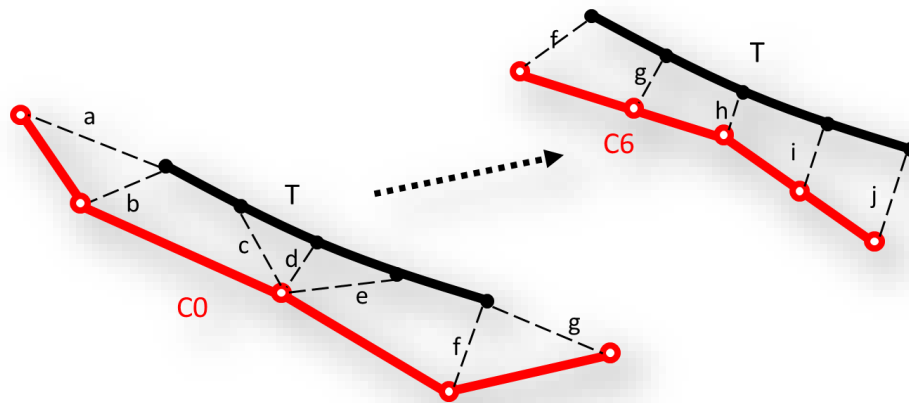
## Partial Dynamic Time Warping, DTW-p

- DTW-p automatically truncates curves so that errors related to trailing ends of curves does not dominate the error measure.



# Partial Dynamic Time Warping, DTW-p

- Partial Dynamic Time Warping is available from LS-OPT 7.



Edit response

| Name            | Subcase | Multiplier | Offset |
|-----------------|---------|------------|--------|
| shear_curve_dtw |         | n/a        | n/a    |

Match

☒ Histories  
☐ Multihistories

Algorithm

☐ Mean Square Error  
☐ Partial Curve Mapping  
☐ Discrete Frechet  
☒ Dynamic Time Warping  
☒ Truncate computed using target

Target history

shear\_exp [Add new fi](#)

Computed history

shear\_sig\_eps\_trunc

Regression Points

☐ From target curve  
☒ Fixed number (equidistant, interpolated) : 100

[Extract partial history for visualization](#)

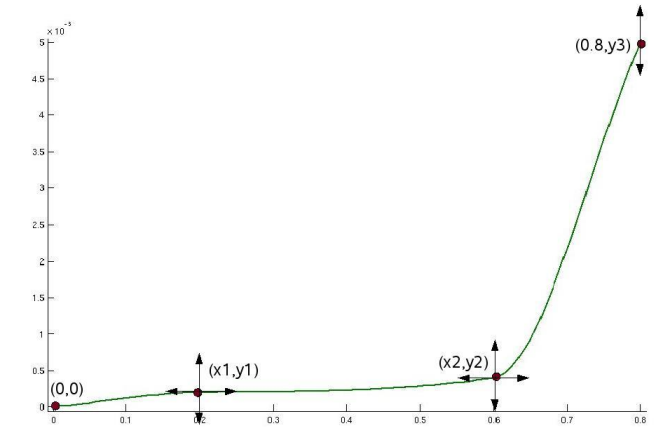
## Parameterisation of simulation input

- It is very common that material models require a curve as input, e.g. to describe:
  - Hardening
  - Strain rate dependency
  - Failure
  - ...
- These curves need to be parameterized in some way for the optimizer to be able to find the optimal shape of the curve.
- Given a parameterised curve, an input curve is usually generated through a preprocessor script that reads the values of the current curve variables.

# Examples of parameterised curves

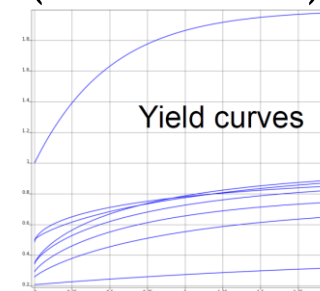
## ■ Spline function

- [www.lsoptsupport.com/howtos/splines](http://www.lsoptsupport.com/howtos/splines)
- Perl script that generates a curve based on the location of four points (5 variables).
- Free to download and modify.



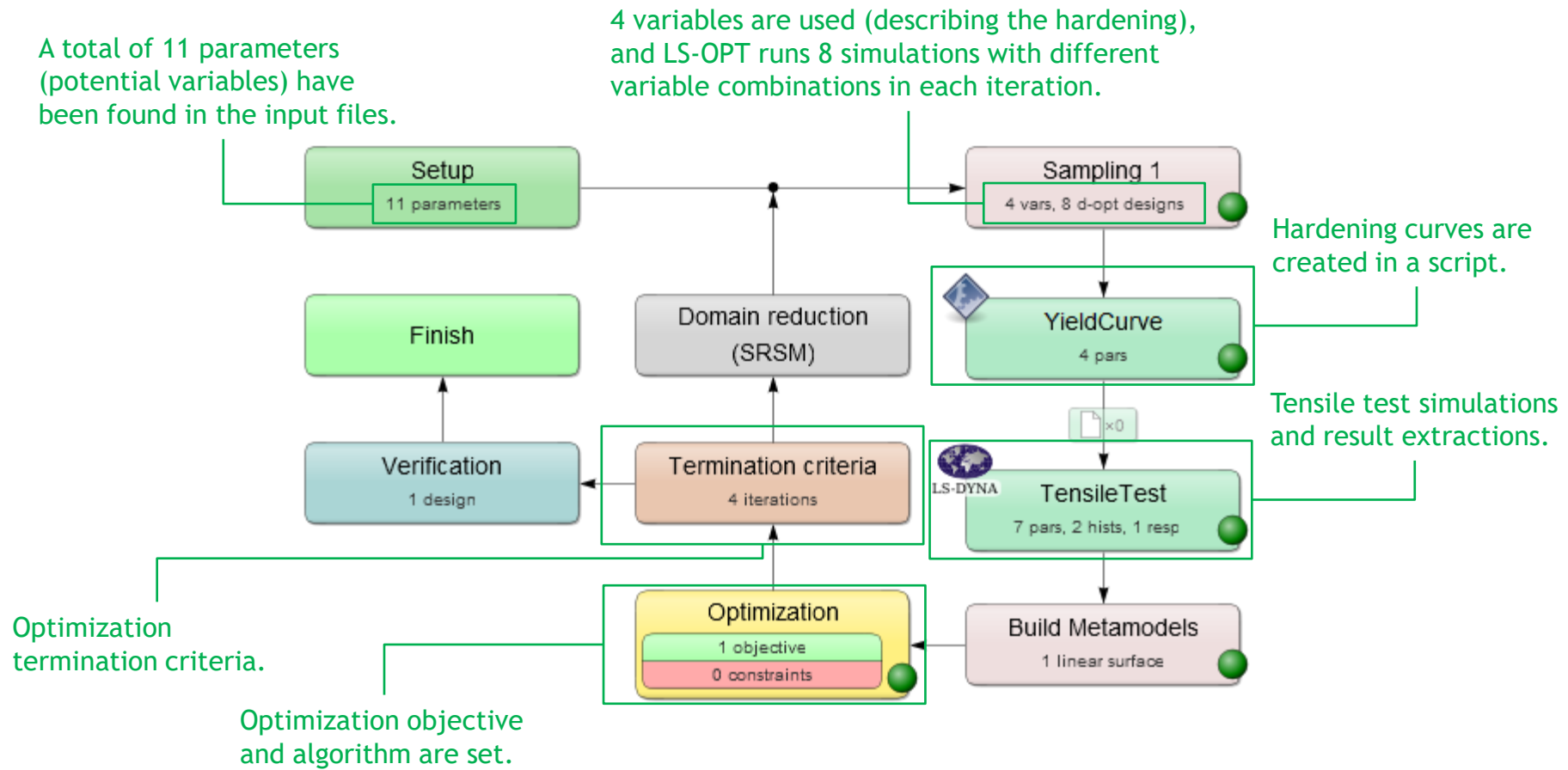
## ■ Modified Hocket-Sherby hardening

- FFC example in tutorial package, [www.lsoptsupport.com/documents/tutorials/ls-opt](http://www.lsoptsupport.com/documents/tutorials/ls-opt)
- Python script that generates a hardening curve (4 variables).
- $f(\varepsilon_p) = D + B \left(1 - e^{-C\varepsilon_p^N}\right)$
- Free to download and modify.



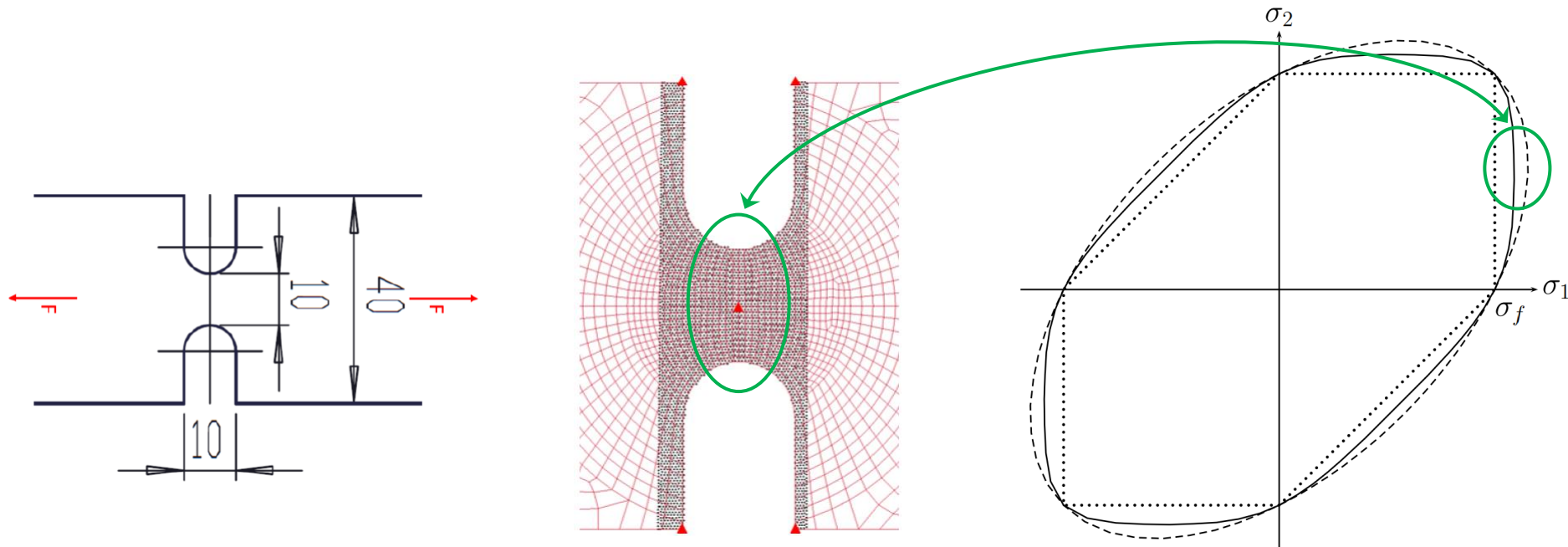
# Set-up of FFC in LS-OPT

Step-by-step video of set-up in LS-OPT. <https://youtu.be/mOWoqckTt4>



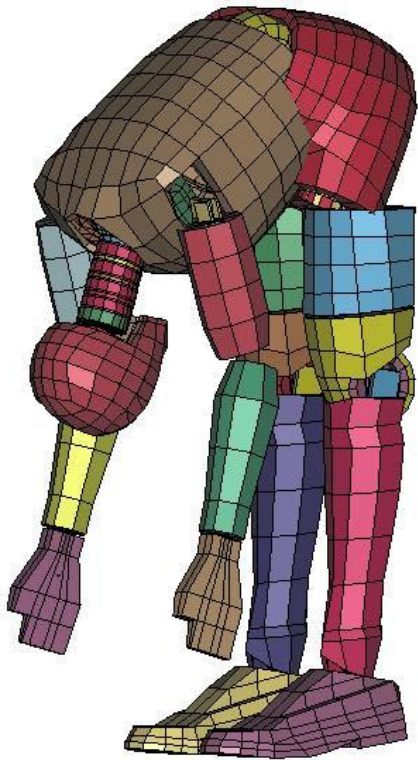
## Example of other sample geometries

- Holger Hippke et al., *A full-field optimization approach for iterative definition of yielding for non-quadratic and free shape yield models in plane strain*, IOP Conf. Ser.: Mater. Sci. Eng. 967 012084, 2020.



## Further reading

- Parameter identification: Step-by-step video of set-up in LS-OPT.  
<https://youtu.be/mOWoqcKtTt4>
- FFC: Step-by-step video of set-up in LS-OPT.  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hQJ9rM3bIXU>
- Nielen Stander et al., *Application of Digital Image Correlation to Material Parameter Identification using LS-OPT®*, 11th European LS-DYNA Conference 2017, Salzburg, May 9-11, 2017.
- Christian Ilg et al., *Application of a Full-Field Calibration Concept for Parameter Identification of HS-Steel with LS-OPT®*, 15<sup>th</sup> International LS-DYNA® Users Conference, Detroit, June 10-12, 2018.
- Katarina Witowski et al., *Modified Dynamic Time Warping for Utilizing Partial Curve Data to Calibrate Material Models*, 16<sup>th</sup> International LS-DYNA® Users Conference, Virtual Event, June 10-11, 2020.
- Holger Hippke et al., *A full-field optimization approach for iterative definition of yielding for non-quadratic and free shape yield models in plane strain*, IOP Conf. Ser.: Mater. Sci. Eng. 967 012084, 2020.



Thank you!

