



# Latest Trends in LS-DYNA User Community

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Associate Director

Oasys

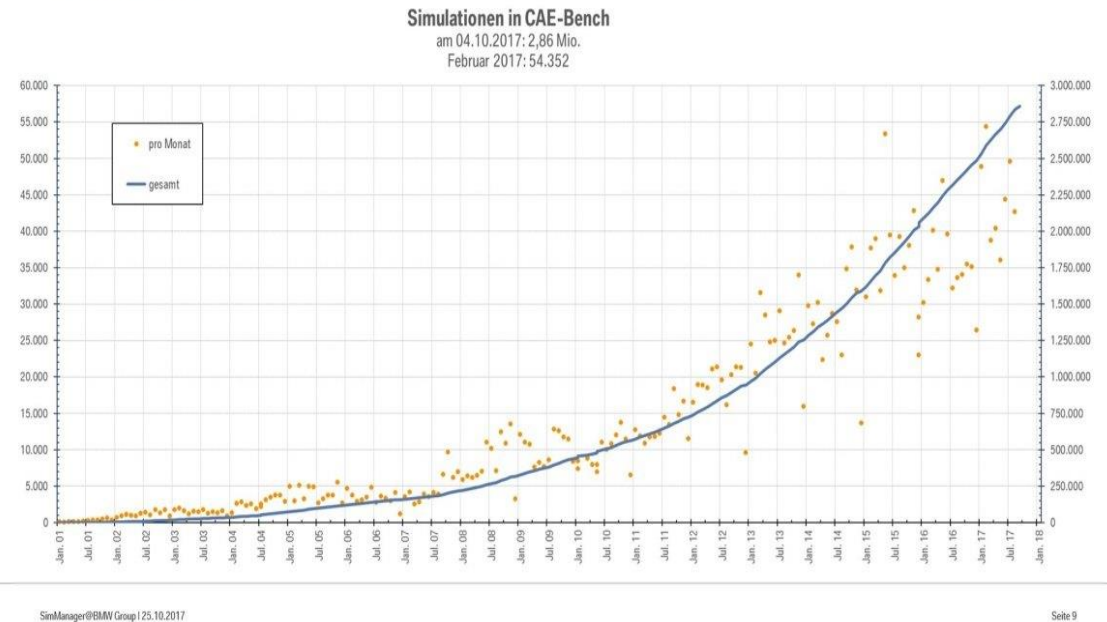
LS-DYNA ENVIRONMENT

# 1. Crash simulation data compression

## Challenge

- In order to improve engineering design ...
  - more simulations are performed
  - larger, more detailed Models are used
- Large amounts of data are generated! (several PetaByte per year)
- The data has to be ...
  - analyzed
  - exchanged
  - archived
- Network connections and storage space can become bottlenecks!

## CAE-BENCH BMW. BENUTZUNG.



SimManager@BMW Group | 25.10.2017

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# Data Compression

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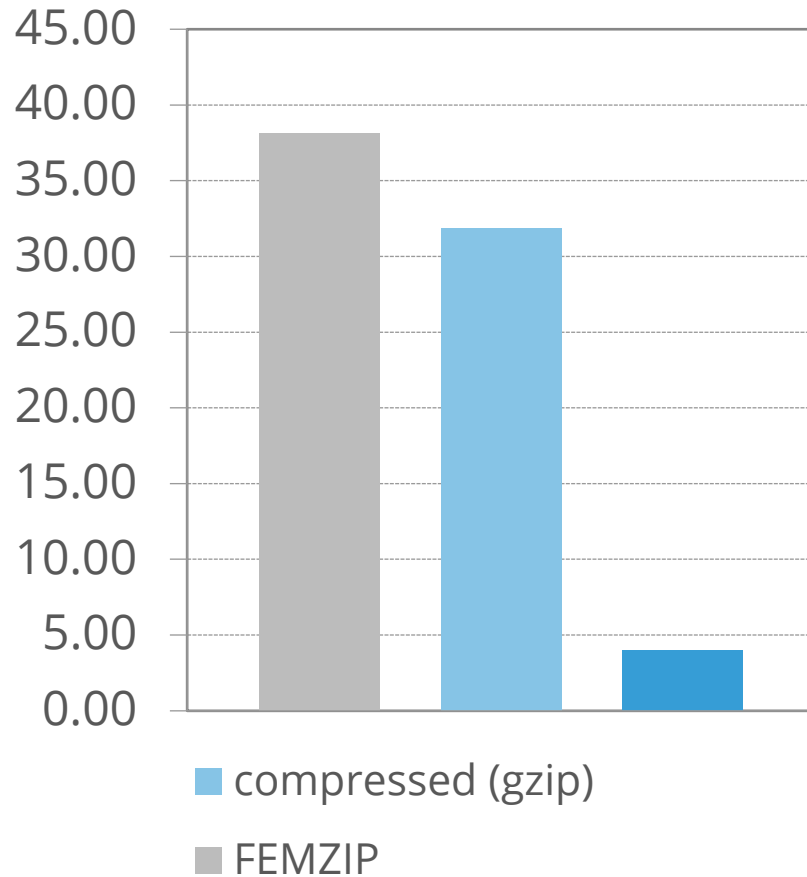
## Compression approaches

- Two fundamentally different compression approaches:
  - **Lossless Data Compression**  
The original data can be restored identically from the compressed data
  - **Lossy Data Compression**  
The original data **cannot** be restored identically from the compressed data
- With lossy data compression schemes a much stronger reduction can be achieved!

# Data Compression

## Solution

Floating-point data cannot be efficiently compressed losslessly:

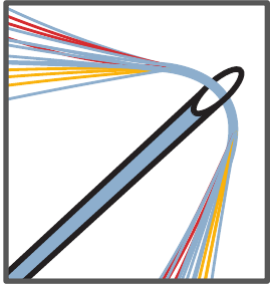


- » A compression factor of only 1.2 is obtained
- » The solution is **FEMZIP**

# Advantages

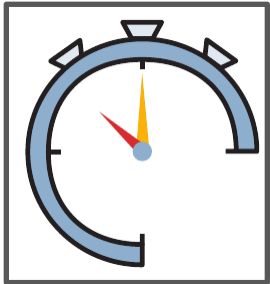
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## Compression tool-Femzip



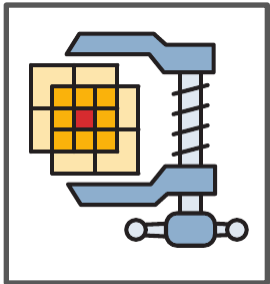
### **Shorter Data Transfer Times**

Simulation results can be transferred significantly faster



### **Quicker Data Loading**

Compressed data can be loaded quicker into post processors. No more RAM issue. Multiple Jobs can be read together if needed.



### **Reduced Archive Size**

Storage and backup capacities can hold more simulation results

# Functionality

## Parameter file

FEMZIP Standard Configuration File (mm, s, Tons, N)

```
Number of extra values per shell:          5
Number of extra values per solid:          6
Number of extra values per thick shell:     5

Node values: precision
  coordinates                               :    0.10000000
  velocities                               :   10.00000000
  accelerations                             :  100000000.0

Shell values: precision
  sigma                                     :    1.00000000
  epsilon                                  :    0.00100000
  bending_moment                           :   1000.000000
  shear_resultant                          :   10.00000000
  normal_resultant                         :   10.00000000
  thickness                                 :    0.00100000
  internal_energy                          :    1.00000000

Thick shell values: precision
  sigma                                     :    1.00000000

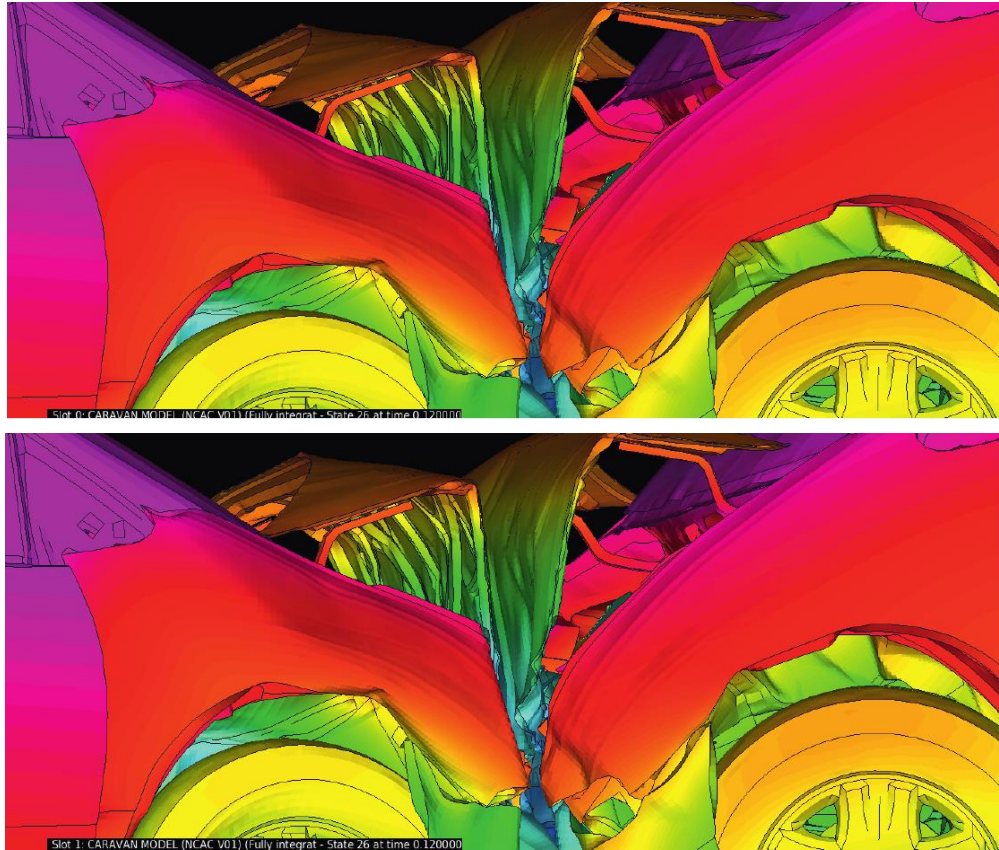
Solid values: precision
  sigma                                     :    1.00000000

1D-element values: precision
  axial_force                              :   10.00000000
  s_shear_resultant                        :   10.00000000
  t_shear_resultant                        :   10.00000000
  s_bending_moment                         :   1000.000000
  t_bending_moment                         :   1000.000000
  torsional_resultant                      :   1000.000000
```

# Loss less compression

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## Result comparison



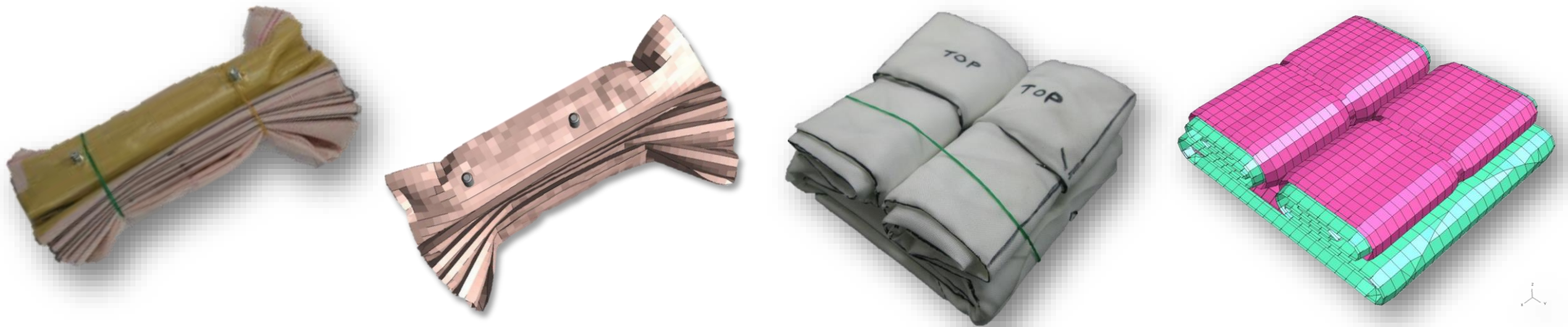
The visual appearance of the original and the compressed results is shown. While a compression of 88% was achieved but no difference is noticeable.

Source: [topcrunch.org](http://topcrunch.org)

## 2. Simulation Based Airbag folding

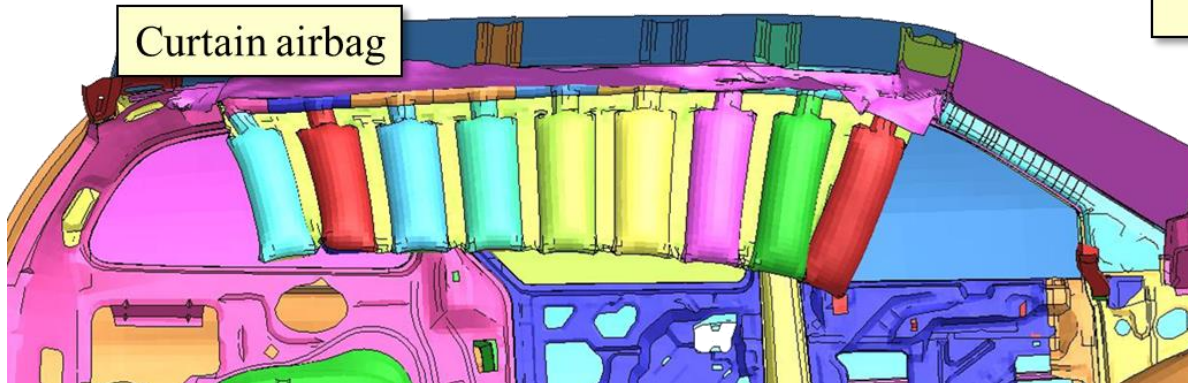
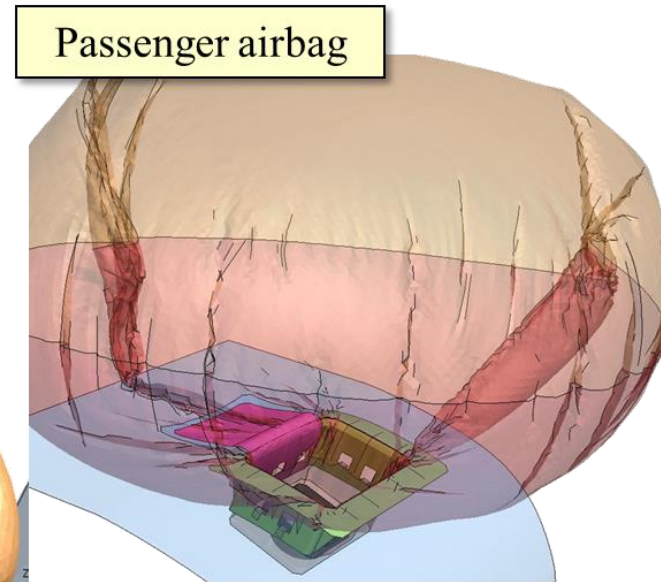
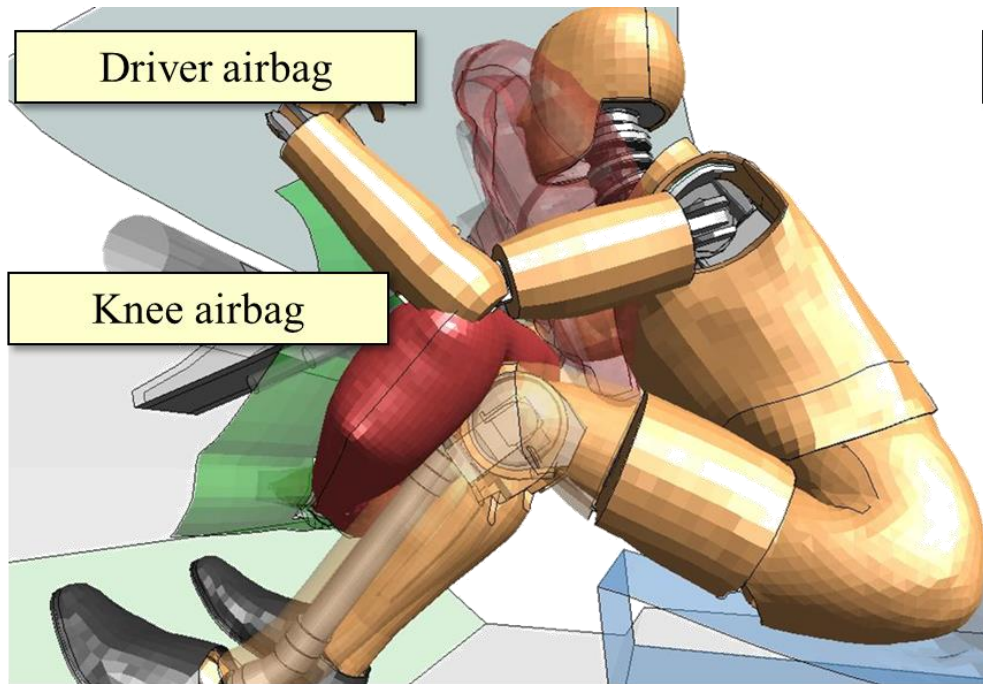
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- **Pre-processor method** can fold simple patterns very quickly but can't create the complex folded shapes often used in modern airbag designs.
- **Simulation-based approach** requires preparation and calculation time but can be applied to almost any kind of folding pattern thanks to the physical, realistic nature of the folding process.



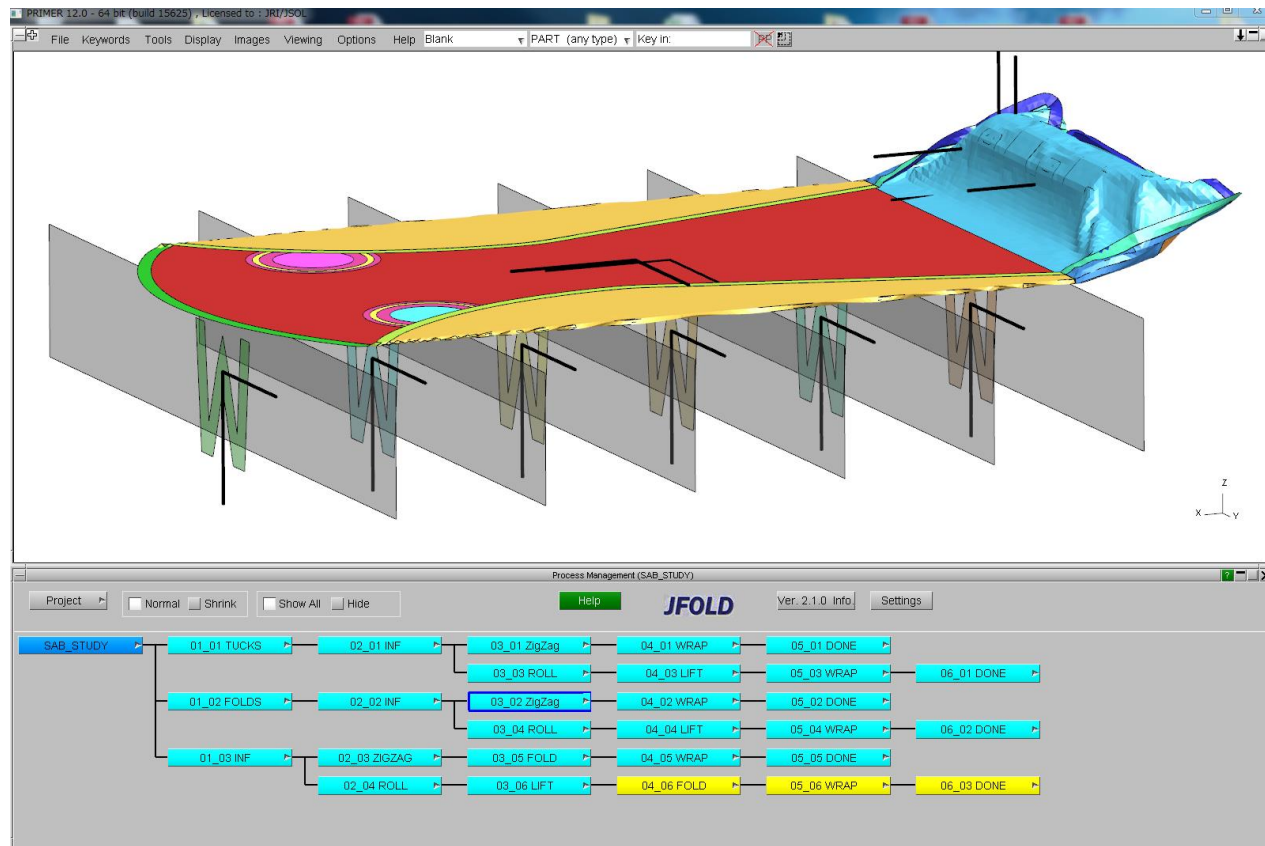


# Airbag deployment simulations



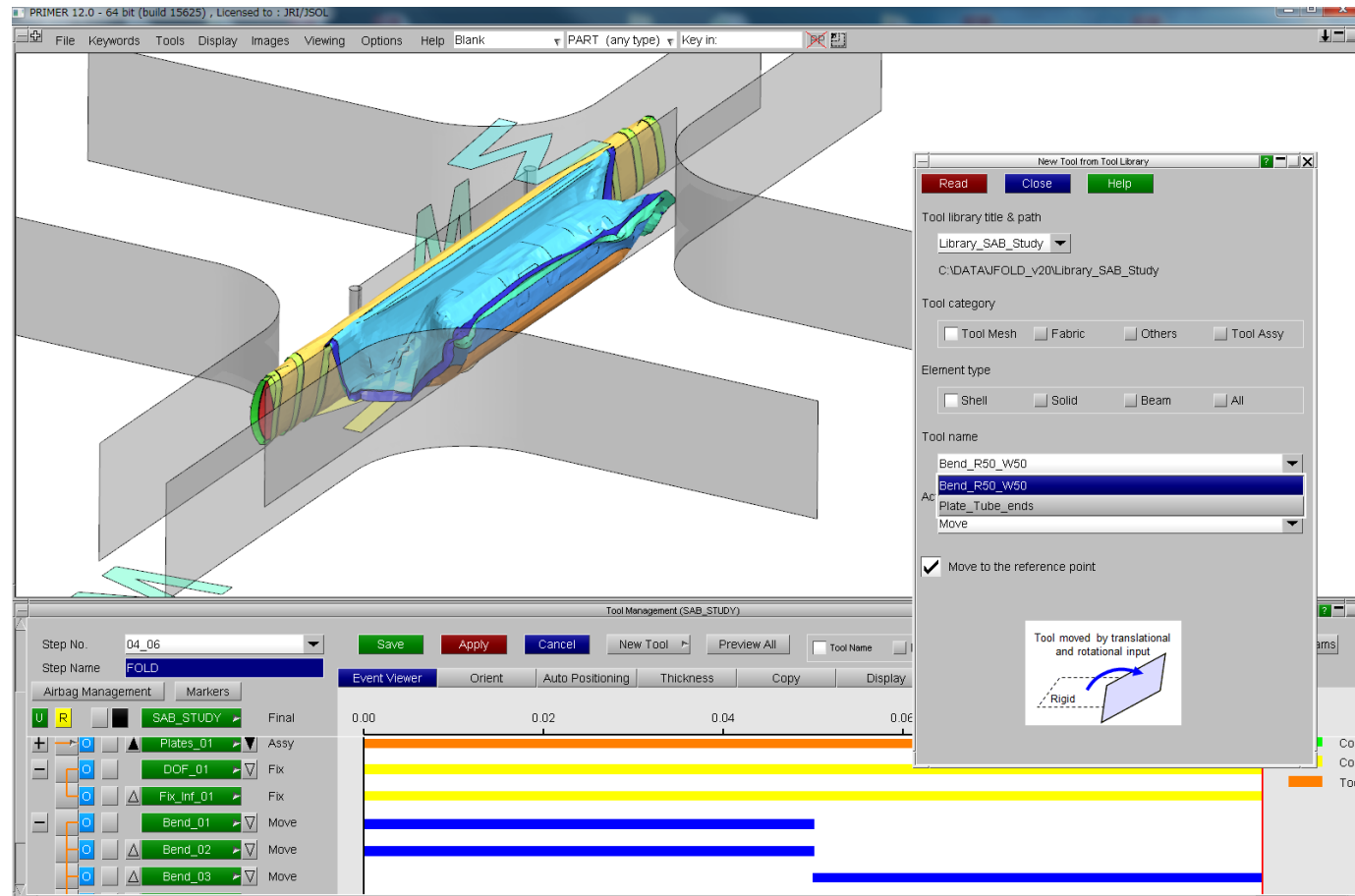
# Introducing JFOLD

- JFOLD is a software tool developed by JSOL Corporation that helps the user perform simulation-based folding on an airbag model.

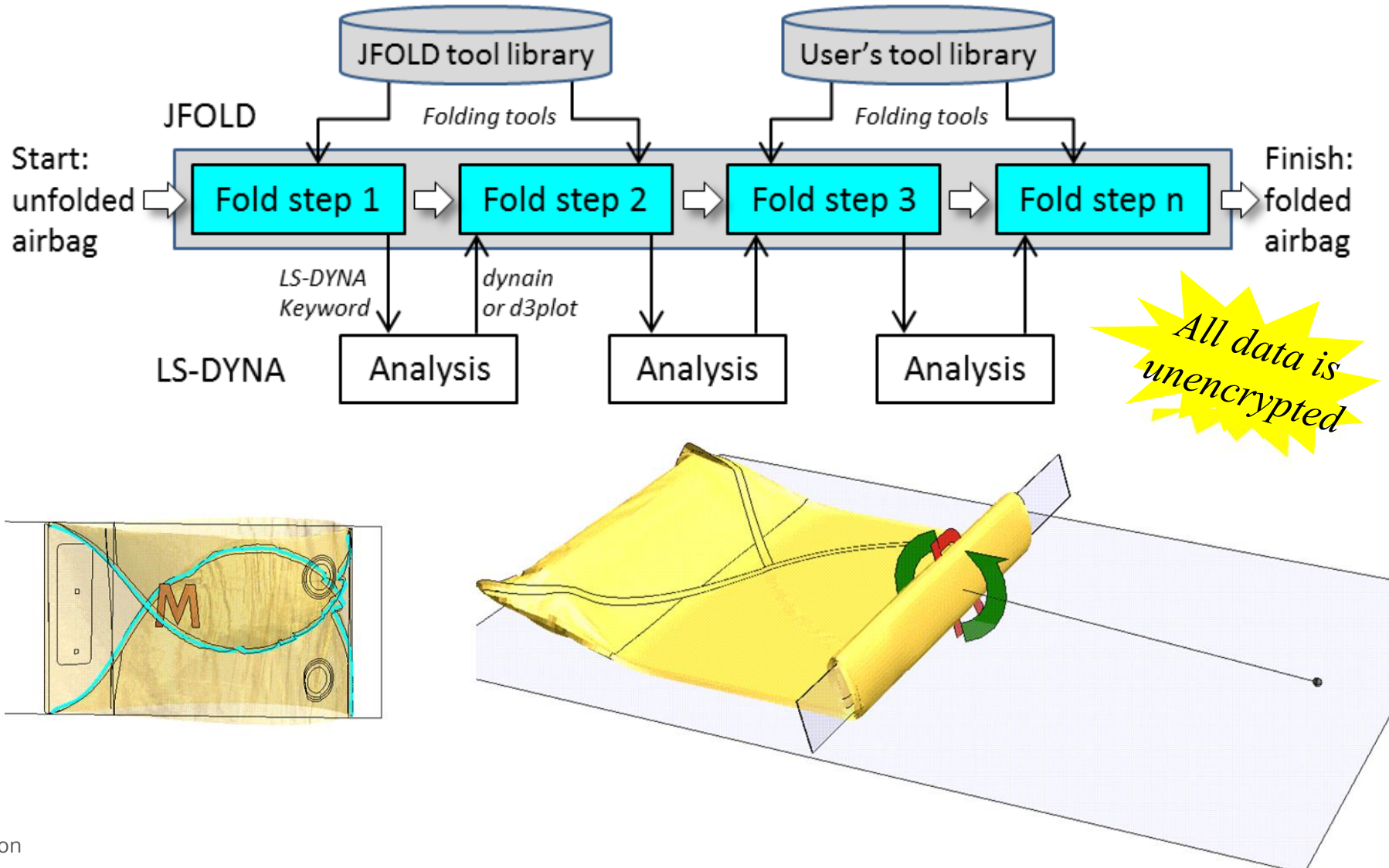


# Introducing JFOLD

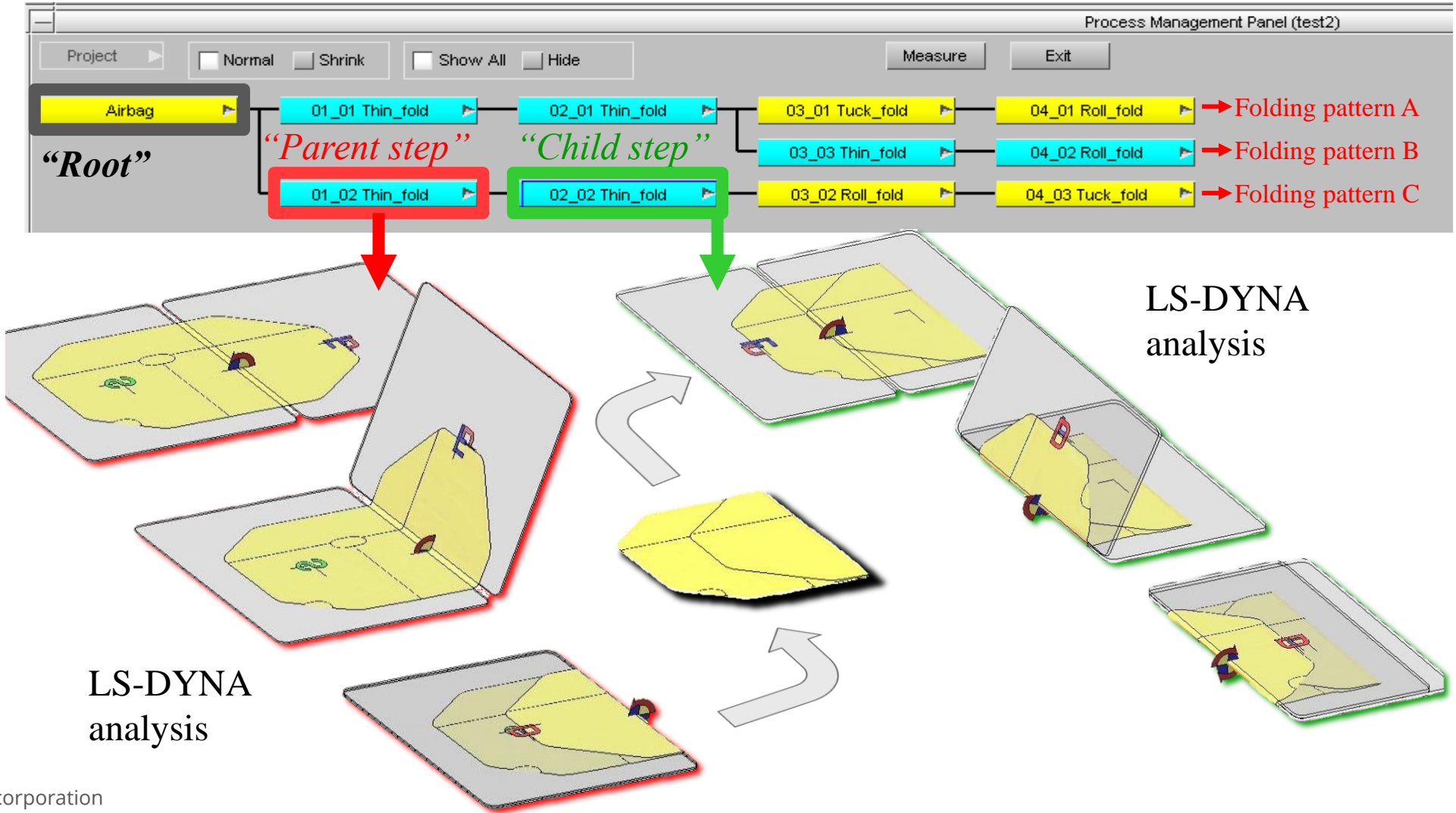
- JFOLD runs inside Oasys PRIMER as a JavaScript, and uses LS-DYNA to simulate each folding step.



# How JFOLD works

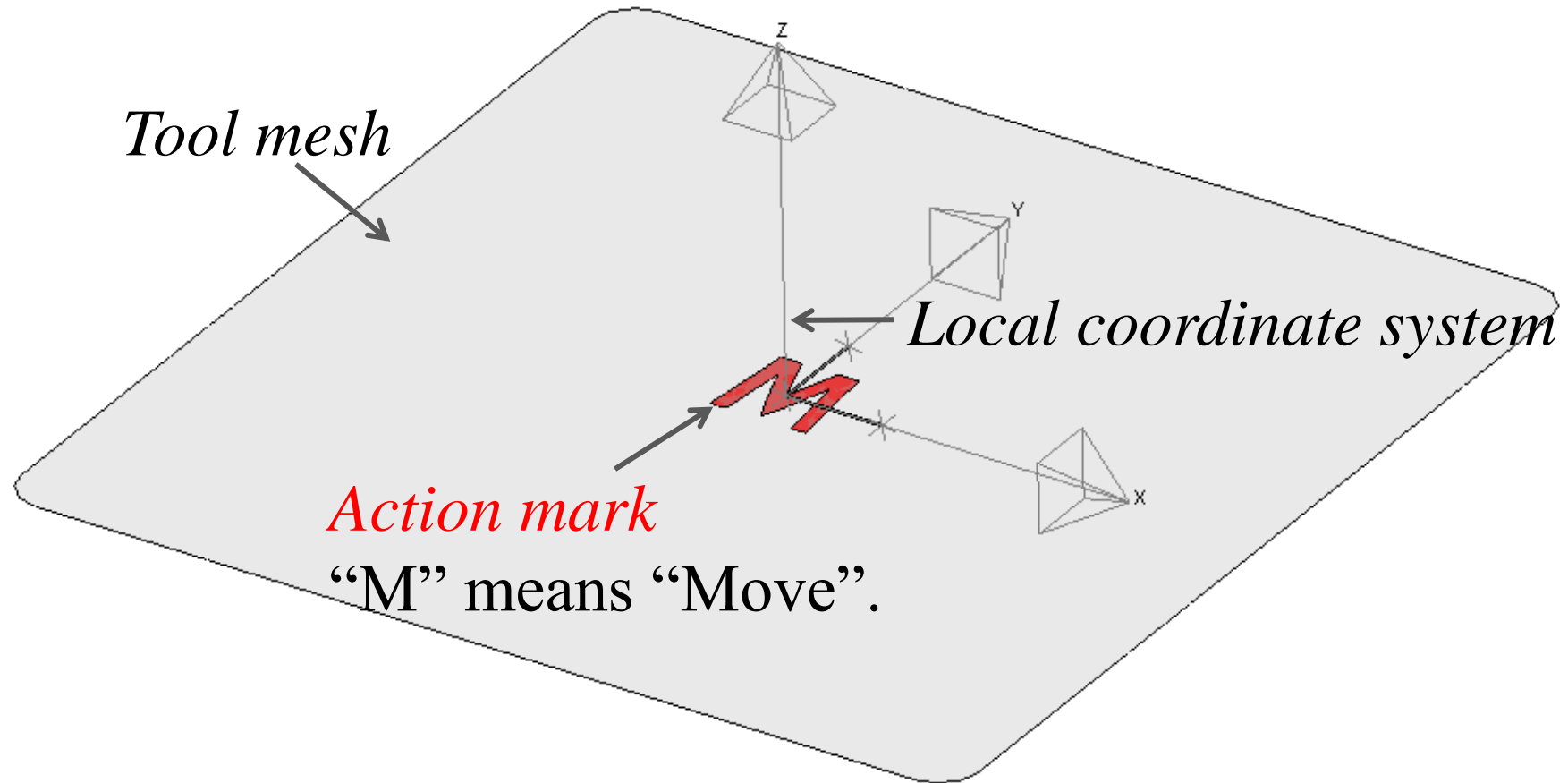


# Process Management Panel



# Tool mesh

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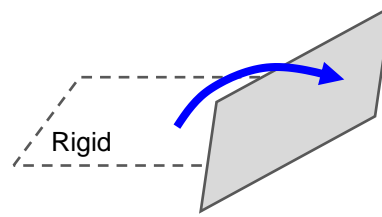
# Action types of tool mesh

## Stationary



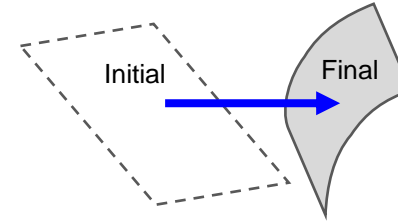
\*BOUNDARY\_PRESCRIBED\_MOTION\_RIGID

## Move

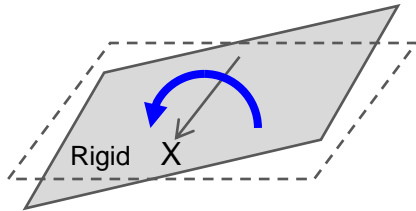


\*BOUNDARY\_PRESCRIBED\_FINAL\_GEOMETRY

## finalGeom

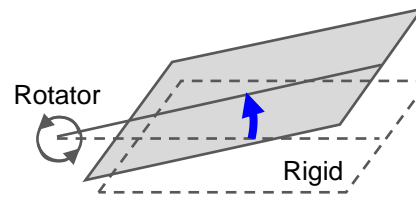


## Roll



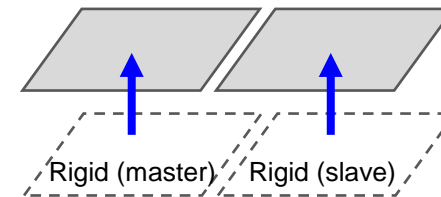
\*BOUNDARY\_PRESCRIBED\_MOTION\_RIGID

## Fold



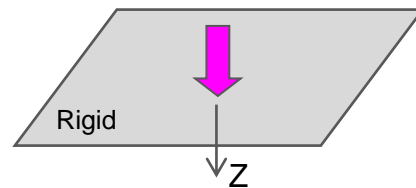
\*BOUNDARY\_PRESCRIBED\_MOTION\_RIGID

## Dependent



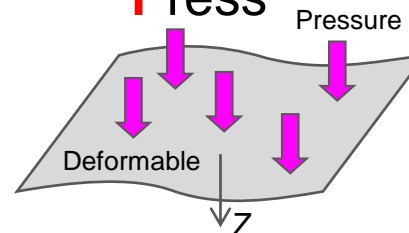
\*CONSTRAINED\_RIGID\_BODIES

## Load



\*LOAD\_RIGID\_BODY

## Press

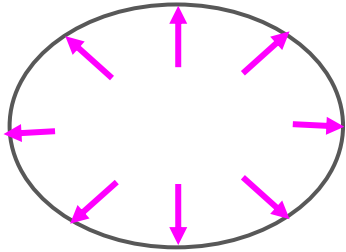


\*LOAD\_SHELL

# Fabric tool and Components

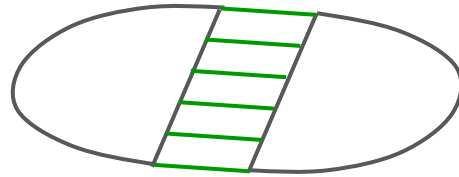
## Fabric tool

Pressure



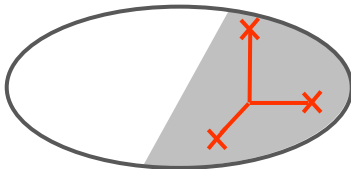
\*AIRBAG\_LOAD\_CURVE

Stitching



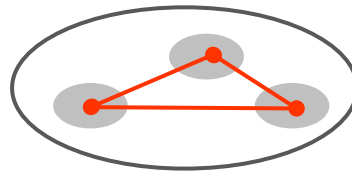
\*MAT\_CABLE\_DISC  
RETE\_BEAM

Fix



\*BOUNDARY\_SPC

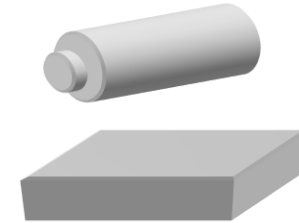
Rigidify



\*CONSTRAINED\_NODA  
L\_RIGID\_BODY

## Components

Inflator, module case, etc

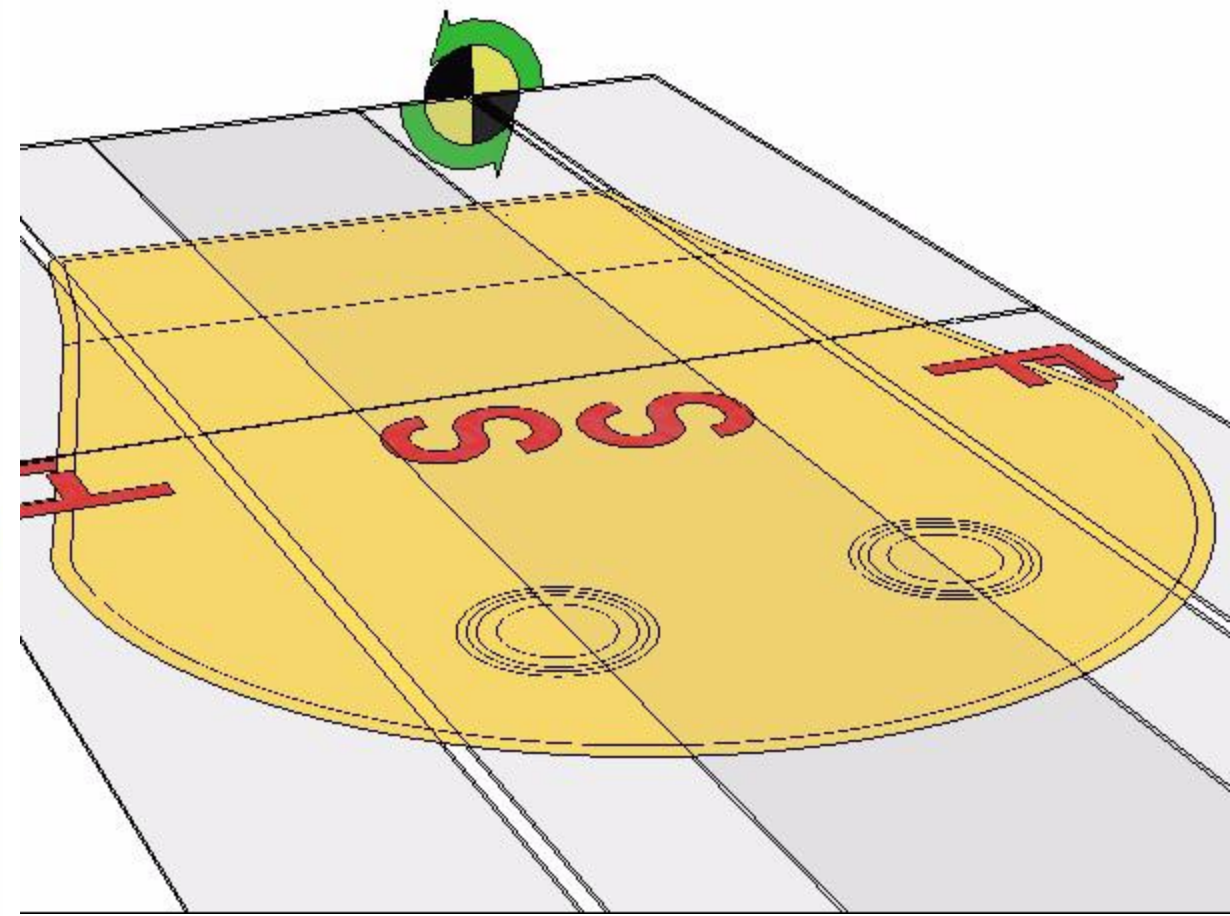
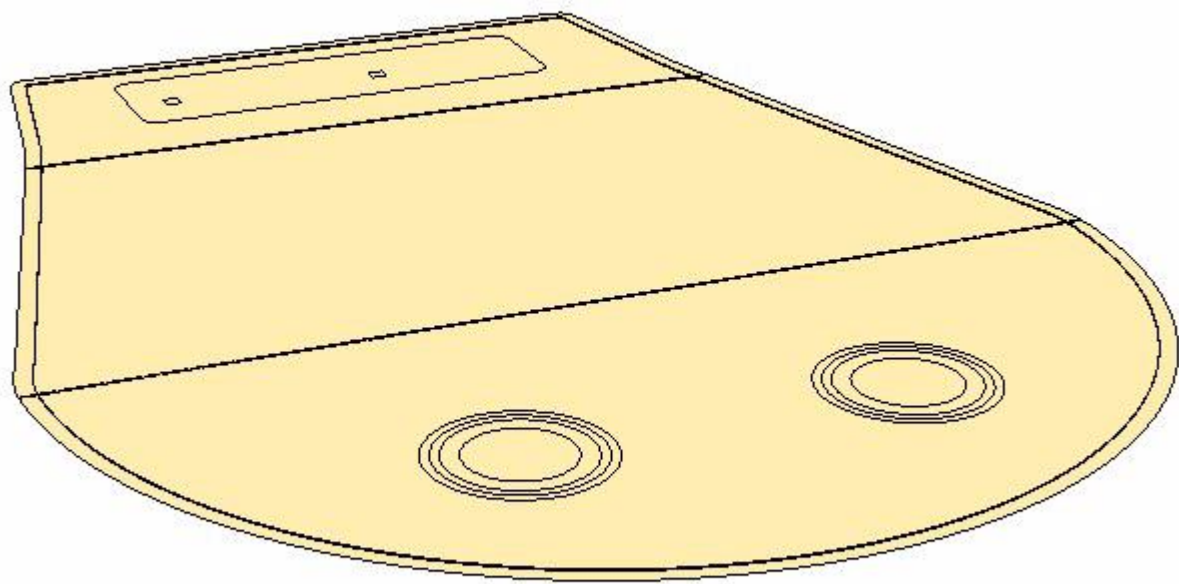


\*BOUNDARY\_PRESCRIBE  
D\_FINAL\_GEOMETRY

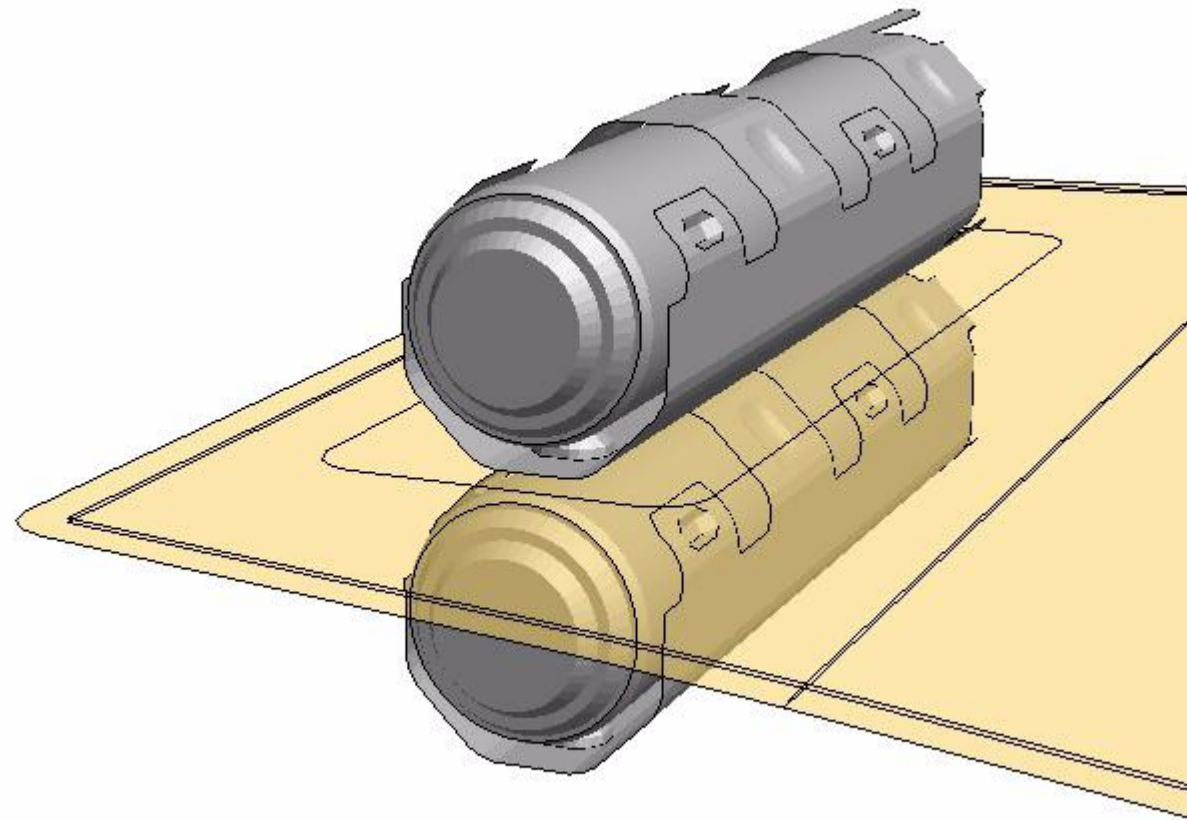


# Tuck Folding

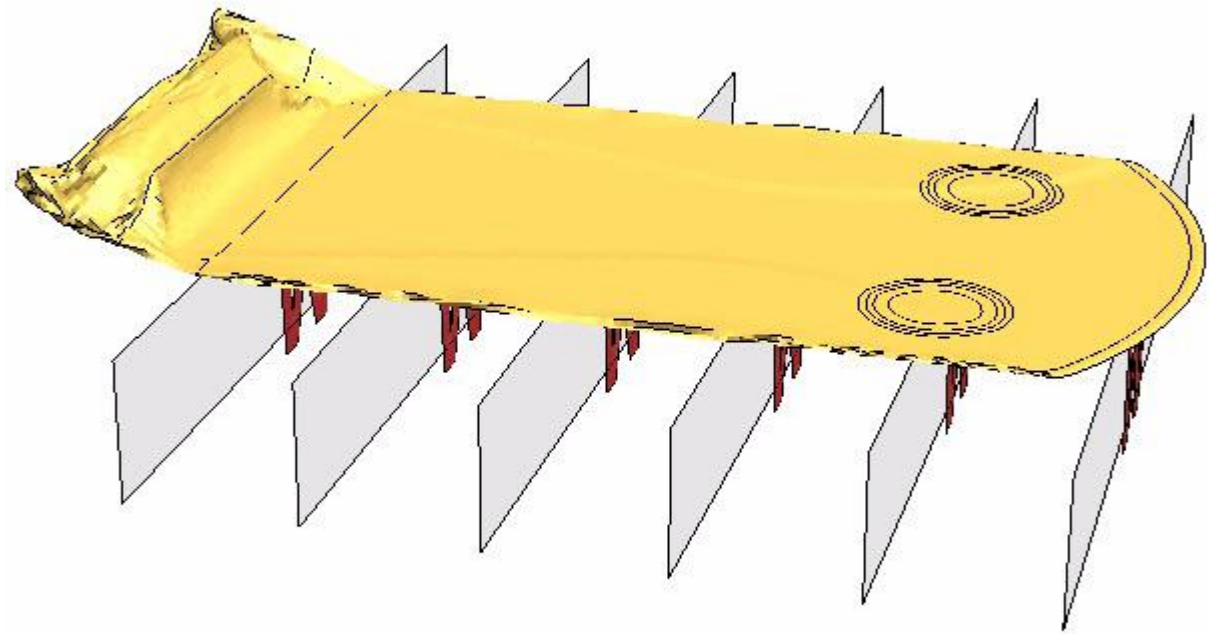
# Thin Folding



## *Inflator Fitting*

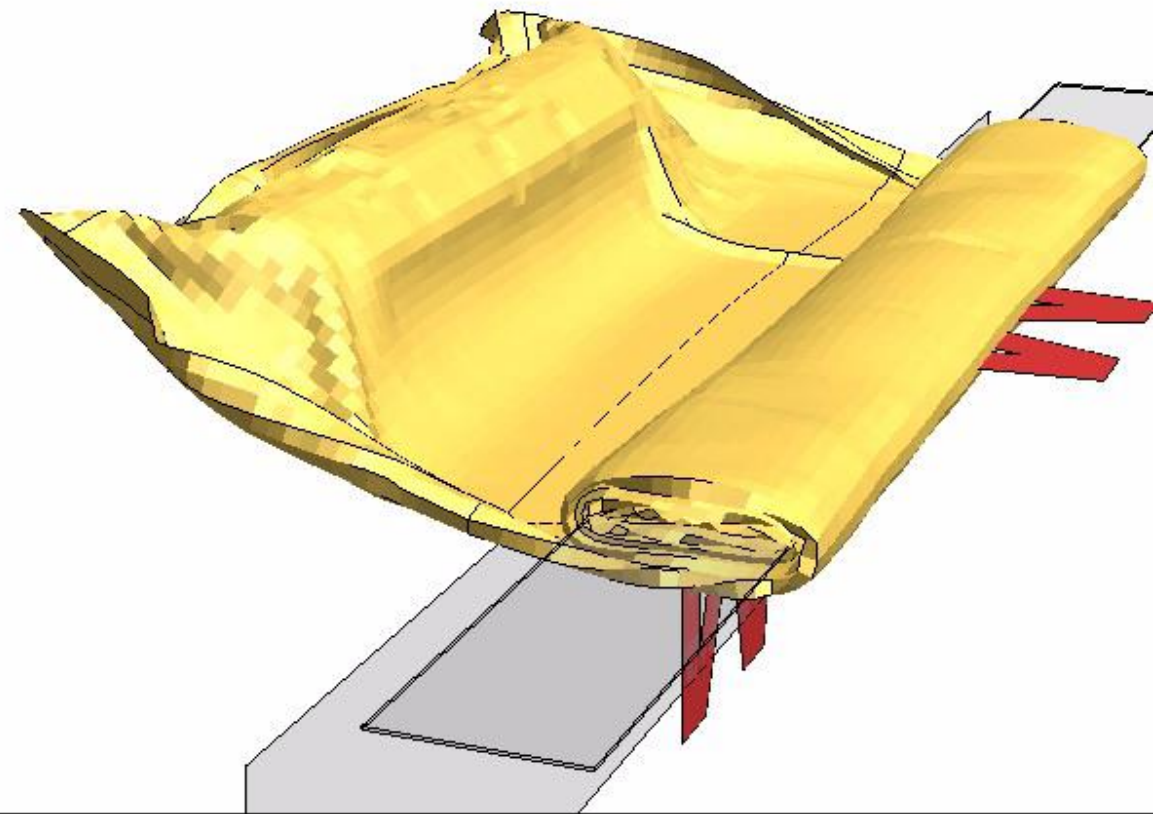
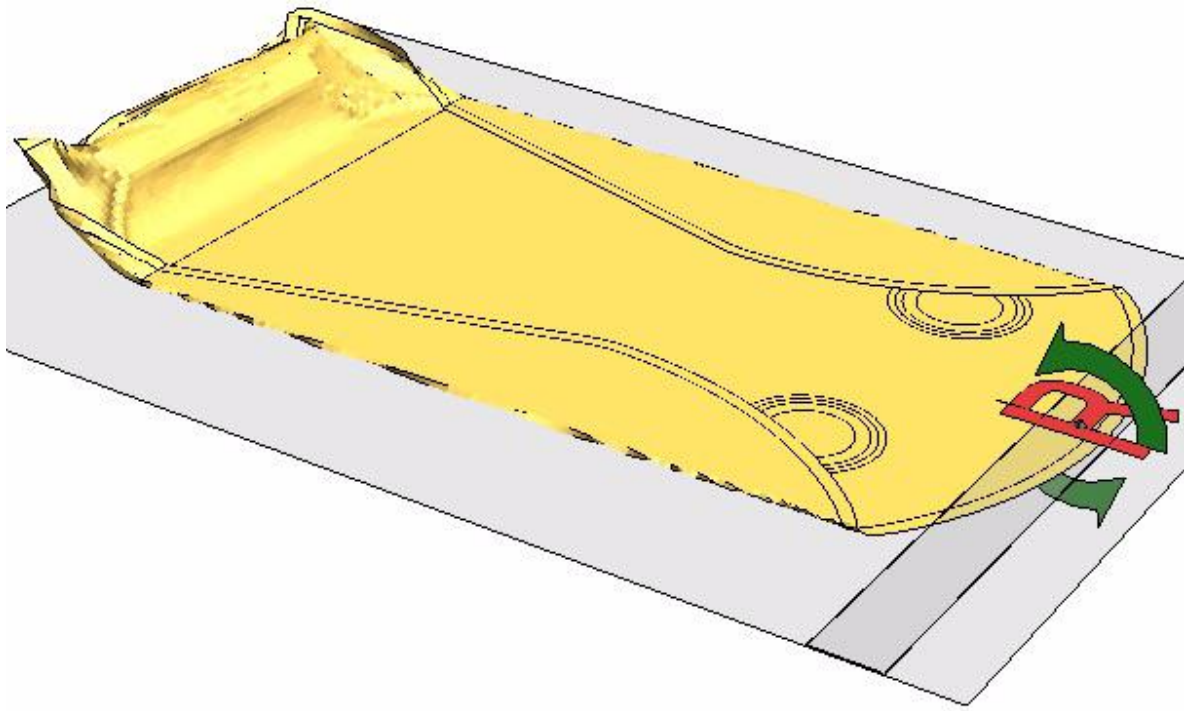


## *Zig-Zag Folding*



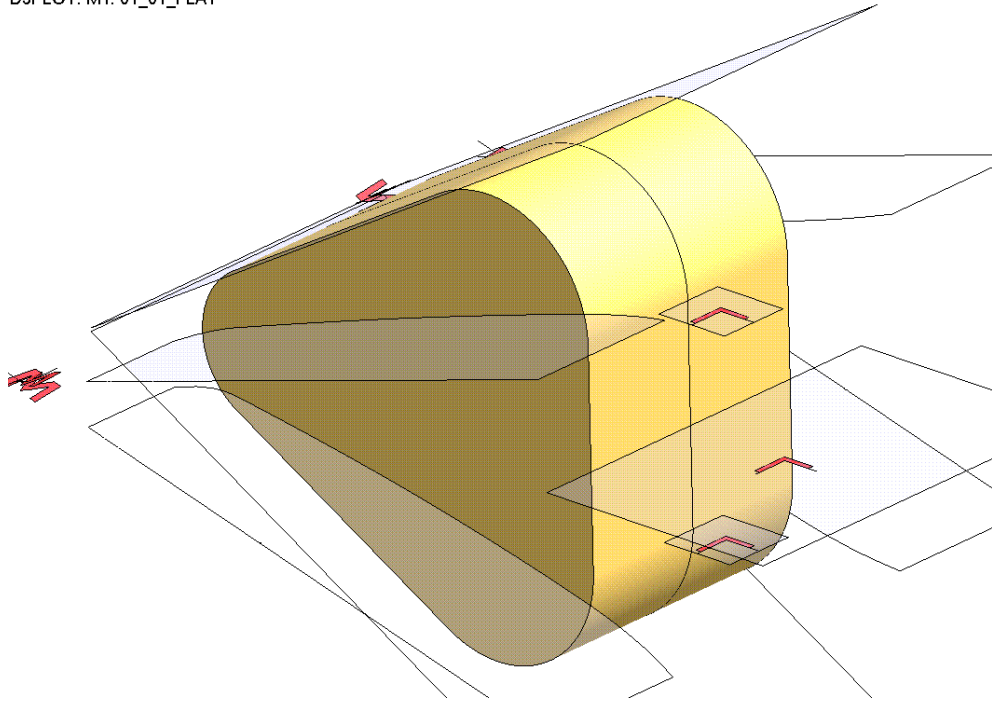
# Roll Folding

# Lift Folding

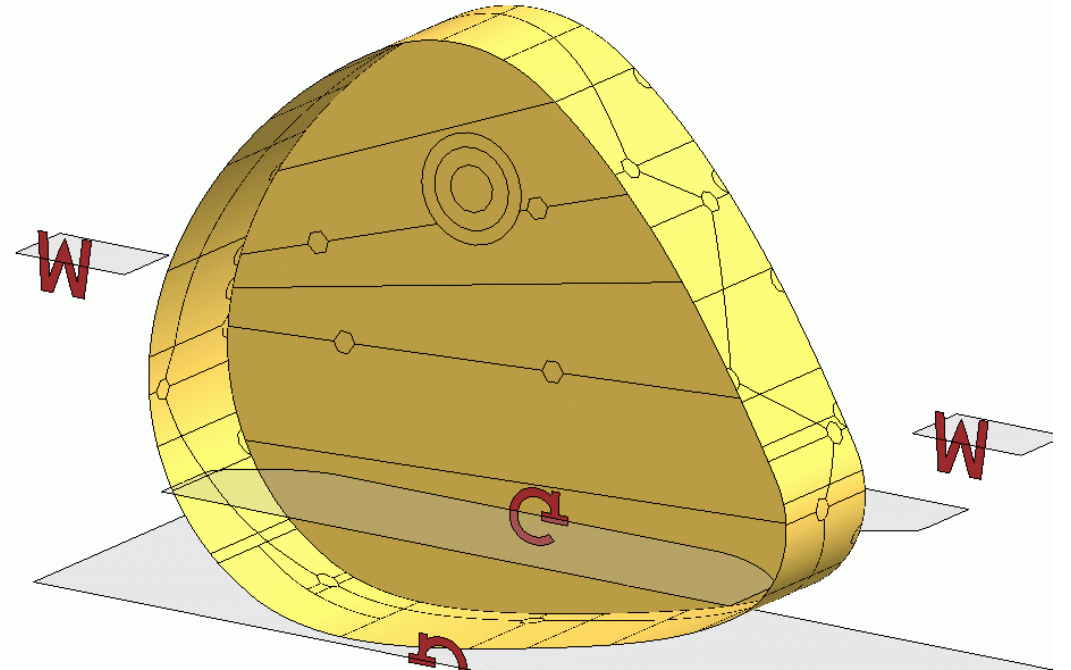


# Passenger airbag folding

D3PLOT: M1: 01\_01\_FLAT

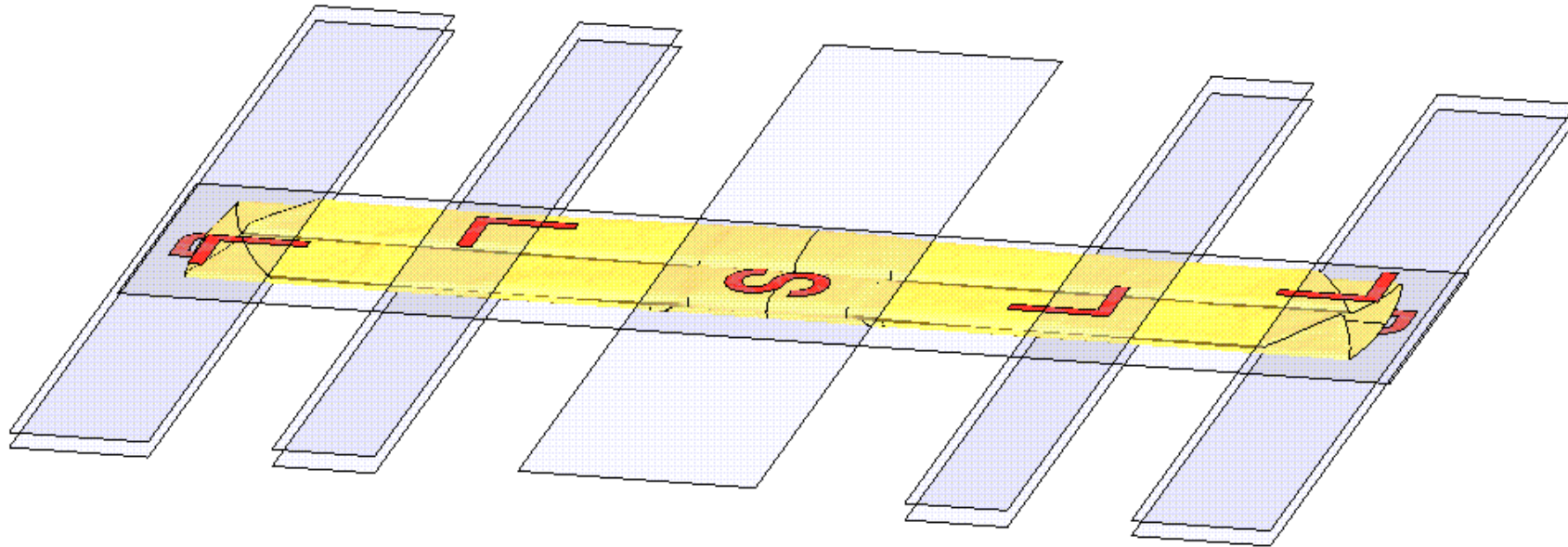


D3PLOT: M1:



# Z-folding performed by load type tools

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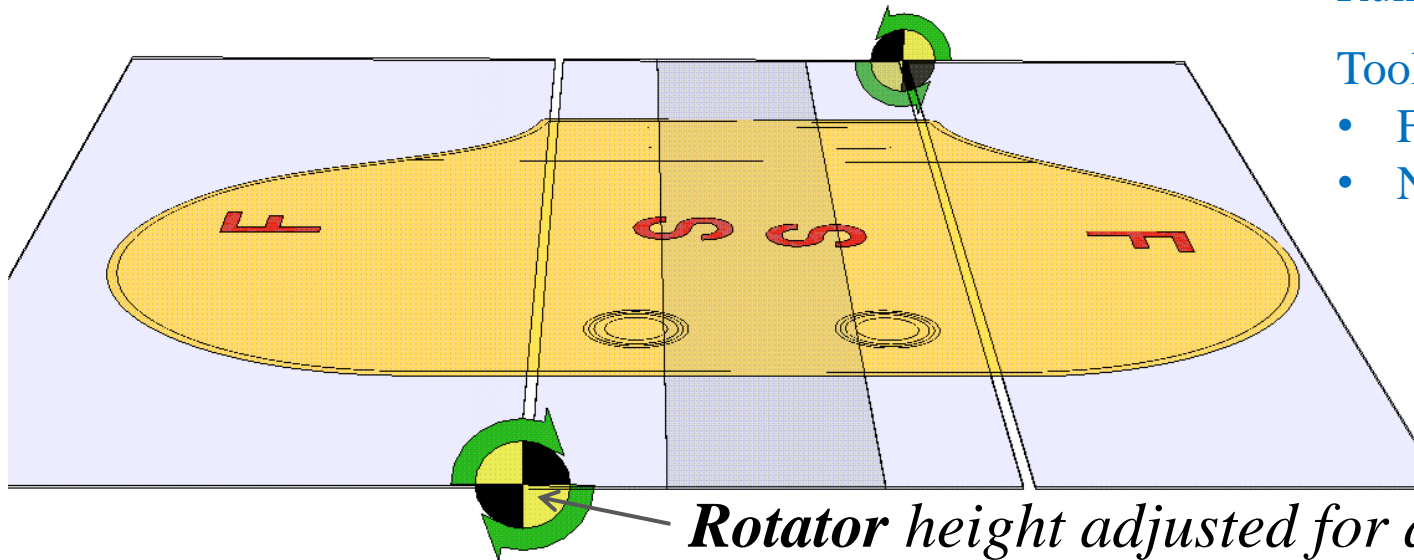
# Example of Built-in Tool Assembly

In this project, two **folding assemblies** were used: the left folds over the right.

Prep time: 5min  
Run time: 15min (16cpu)

Tools required:

- Fold assembly x2
- Node fix (SPC) x1

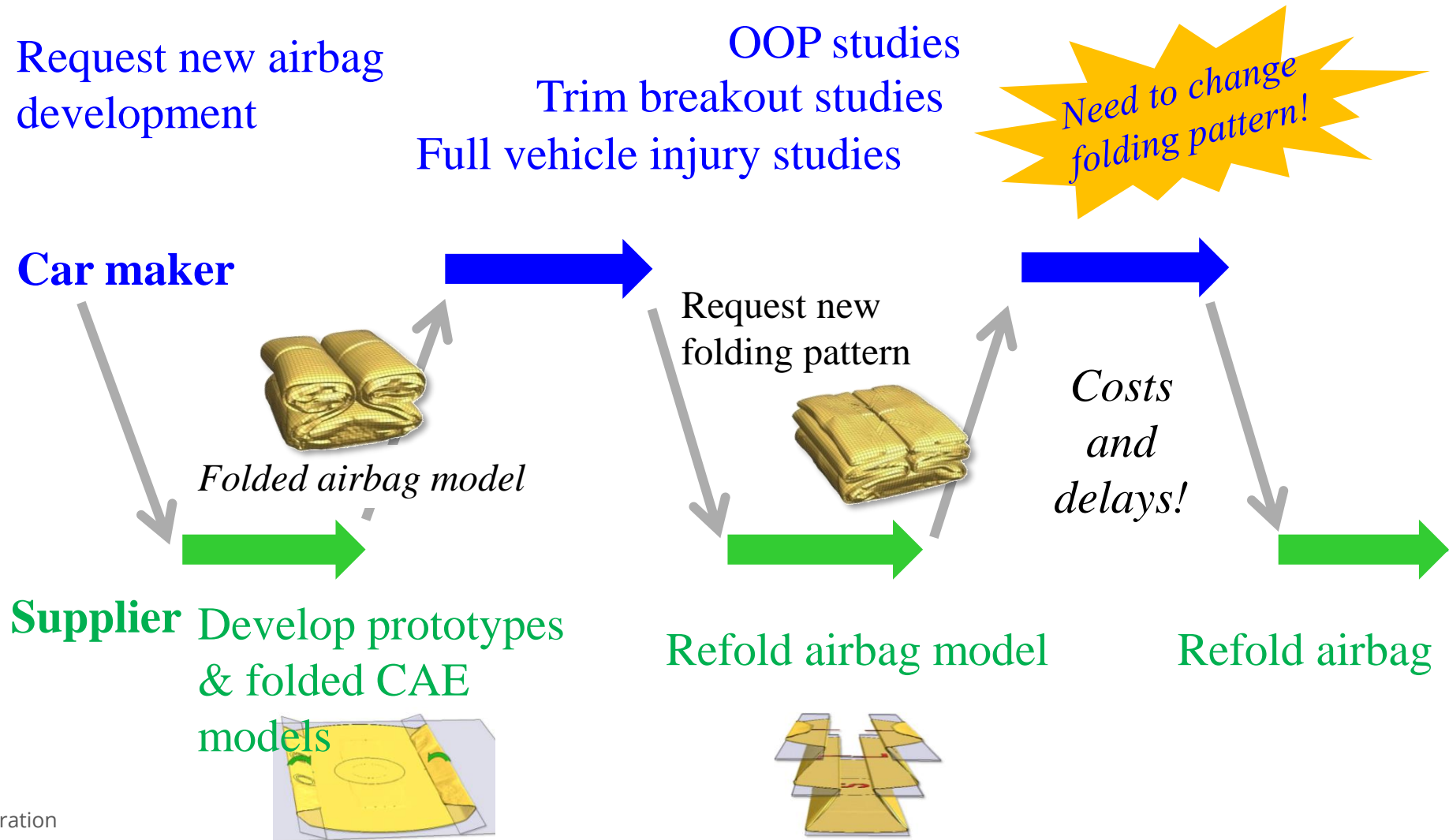


*Rotator height adjusted for a thicker fold*

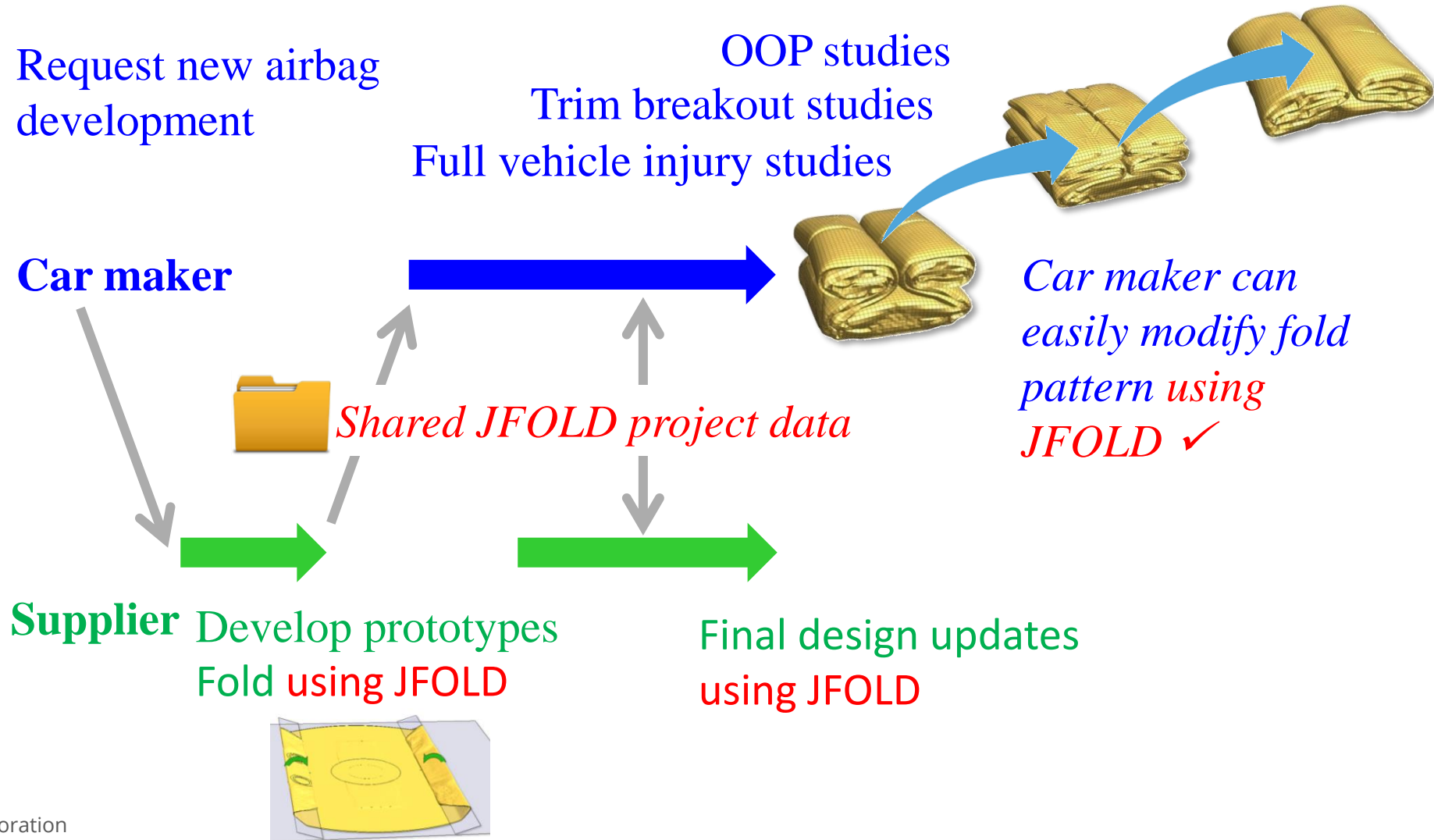
A screenshot of the 'Tool Management (SAB2)' software interface. The interface includes a top toolbar with buttons for 'Save', 'Apply', 'Cancel', 'New Tool', 'Preview All', 'Tool Name', 'Part ID', 'Output', 'End Time', 'Global Params', and 'Help'. Below the toolbar is a 'Step No.' dropdown set to '01\_02' and a 'Step Name' dropdown set to 'FOLDS'. There are tabs for 'Airbag Management' and 'Markers'. A central timeline shows a sequence of events from 0.00 to 0.05, with a 'termination time:(Auto) 0.050' label. A legend on the right side of the timeline identifies colors: blue for 'Motion', pink for 'Increasing force', green for 'Constant force', yellow for 'Constraint', and orange for 'Tool Assy'. The timeline shows a yellow bar (Constraint) from 0.00 to 0.05, an orange bar (Tool Assy) from 0.00 to 0.04, and a green bar (Constant force) from 0.01 to 0.04. A curved arrow points to the orange bar with the text 'Timing offset to avoid collision'.

*Timing offset to avoid collision*

# Project Sharing Capability



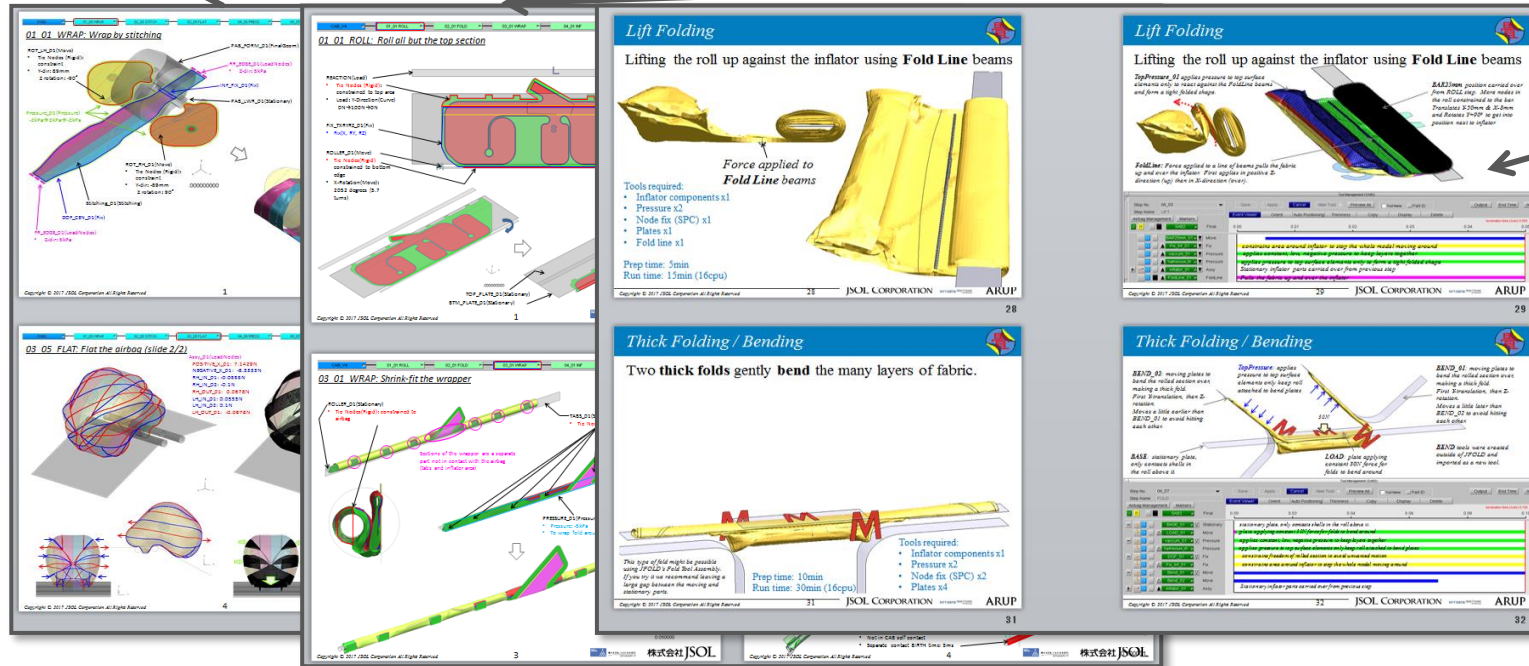
# Project Sharing Capability





# Eight Free Example Projects including Five Tutorials

Passenger airbag  
Curtain airbag

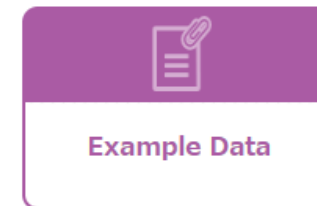
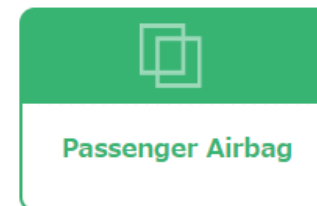
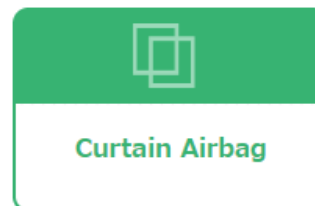
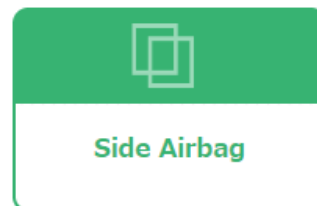


Side airbag

JFOLD Users' Site [https://support.jsol-cae.com/jfold\\_en/](https://support.jsol-cae.com/jfold_en/)

Tutorial manuals (5)

Example Data (3)



# Summary

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- In summary, an airbag folding JFOLD tool fulfils the following characteristics:
  - produces high quality folded models to predict accurate deployment behaviour
  - enables the folding of complex airbags that could not be attempted with pre-processors
  - easy to use, contains built-in tools and folding know-how
  - speeds up overall modelling time
  - allows the rapid investigation of various folding patterns
  - enables sharing of folding data between supplier and vehicle manufacturer
  - creates unencrypted input data allowing users full flexibility of access
  - uses existing site solver, LS-DYNA and pre-processor, Oasys Primer to minimise software costs

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Thanks