Multibody Dynamics Simulations with Abaqus from SIMULIA

8.5.2008

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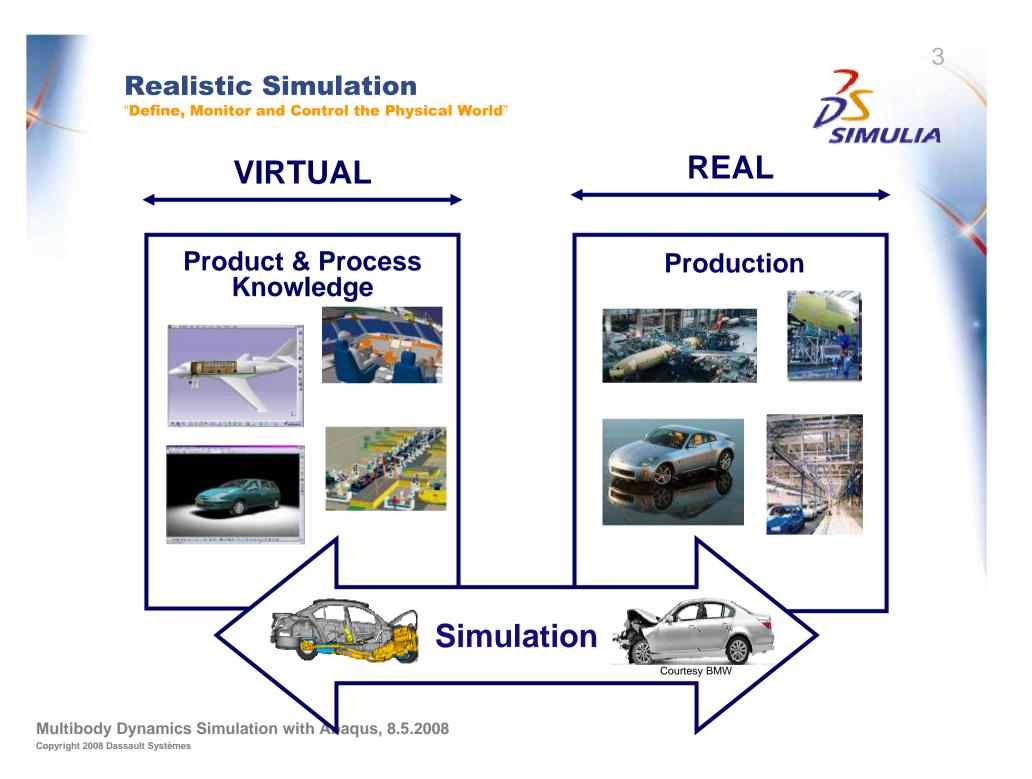
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the whole value chain





SIMULIA – our identity



- What is SIMULIA?
 - SIMULIA is the Dassault Systèmes brand that delivers a scalable portfolio of Realistic Simulation solutions including:
 - Abaqus products for Unified Finite Element Analysis
 - Multiphysics solutions New!
 - Simulation Lifecycle Management solutions New!
 - SIMULIA is not a company, product, or technology itself but a brand which is responsible for multiple products and technologies in the simulation domain.
 - Abaqus lives on as the name of our Unified FEA products







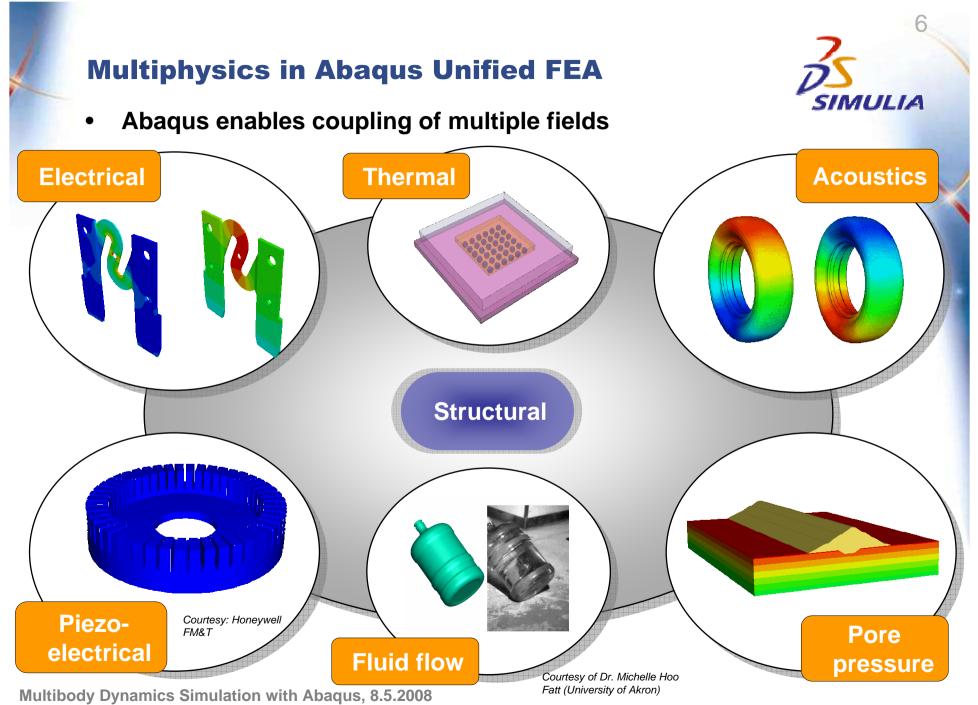
• Scalable Unified FEA products and services with Abaqus quality

- Multiphysics for the most challenging customer applications
 - Open Multiphysics platform and complete solutions for key problems



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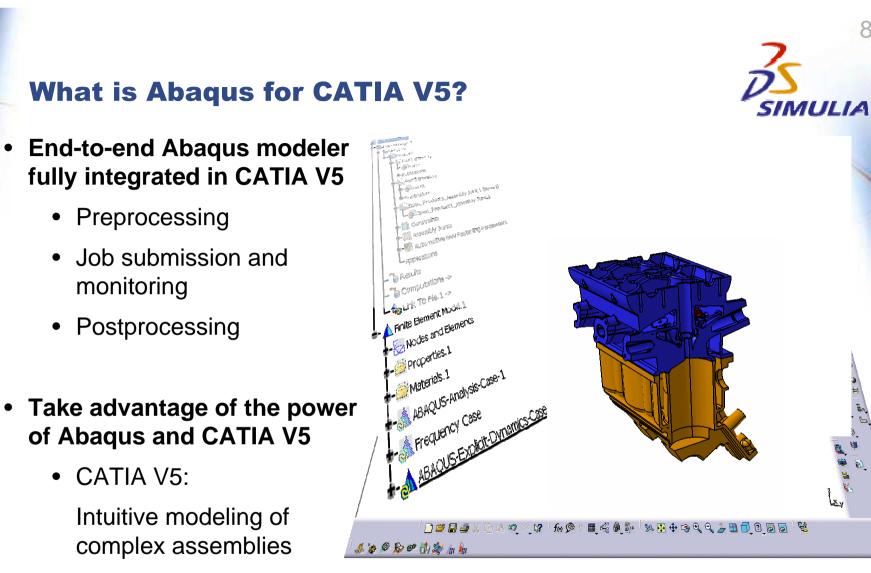
- Full Simulation Lifecycle Management
 - Collaborative environment to manage simulation processes, data and IP



Abaqus FEA Products

- Interactive Products (modeling and visualization)
 - Abaqus/CAE
 - Process Automation Toolkit
 - Abaqus for CATIA V5
- Analysis Products (finite element solution)
 - Abaqus/Standard
 - Abaqus/Explicit



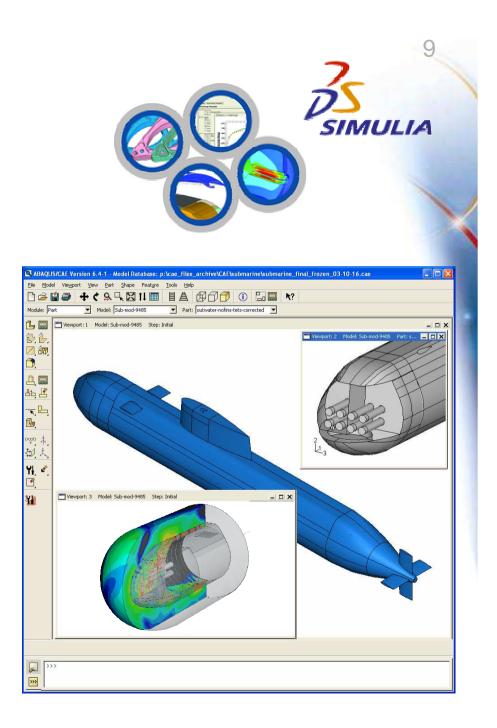


• Abaqus:

Powerful analysis tools for linear and nonlinear FEA

Abaqus/CAE

- Interactive, parametric, finite element modeler and results viewer
- Hybrid (geometry & mesh based) FEA environment for maximum flexibility
- The most complete and fastest graphical user interface for the dedicated Abaqus user
- Direct interface to CATIA V4, Parasolid, IDEAS
- Associative import from Pro/ENGINEER, CATIA V5 and SolidWorks



Abaqus/Standard

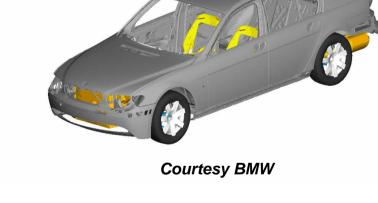
- Comprehensive linear & nonlinear implicit general purpose finite element analysis of structural, thermal, acoustic & mechanism simulations
- Integration with Abaqus/Explicit provides maximum flexibility for multi-physics simulation ("Unified FEA")
- Sophisticated contact, failure, material modeling & other advanced nonlinear capabilities
- High-performance direct and iterative solvers with support for shared and distributed memory configurations
- Powerful interfaces for user customization

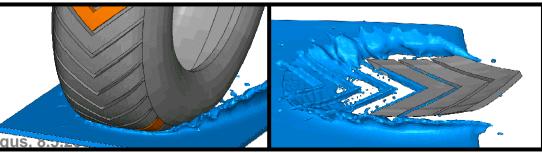


Abaqus/Explicit

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Finite element based multibody dynamics



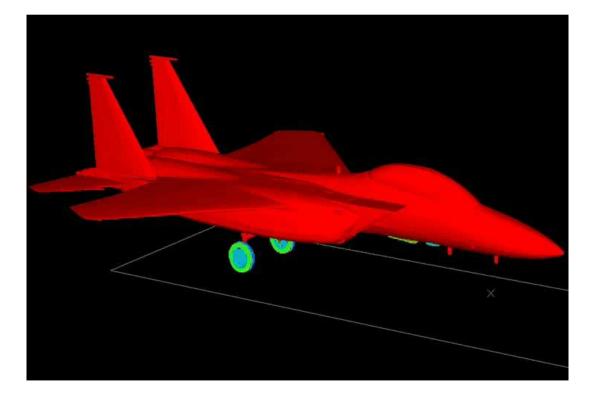
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Mechanism analysis

• Mechanism analysis in Abaqus covers the broad class of analyses that include moving parts







Connectors in Mechanism Analysis



- Connectors are a fundamental ingredient in mechanism analyses
 - Enforce kinematic constraints
 - Allow joint flexibility
 - Model sophisticated interactions: joint stops (contact), locking mechanisms, driven motion, internal force/moment controls, friction, etc.



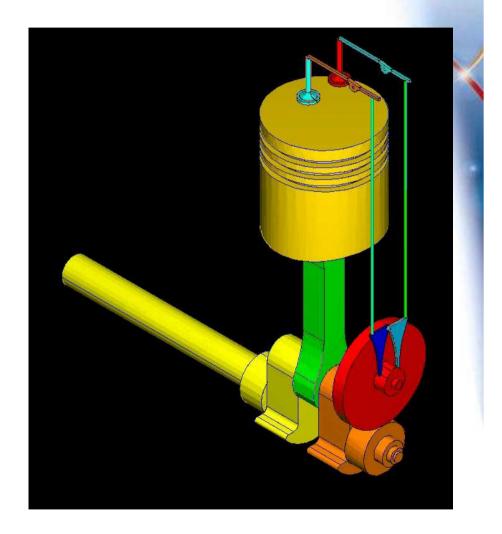
Mechanism Overview



 Mechanism analysis comes in three categories:

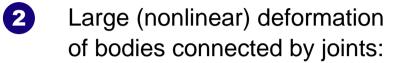


- Rigid components connected by joints:
 - Kinematic analysis focusing on constraint forces
 - Multi-body dynamic analysis focusing on inertia forces

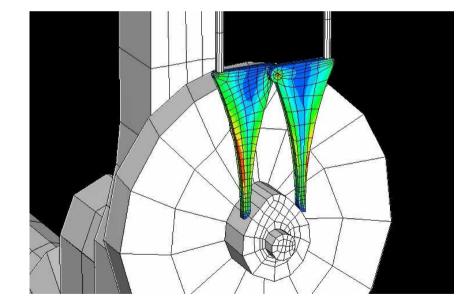




Mechanism Overview



Component-level stress
analysis

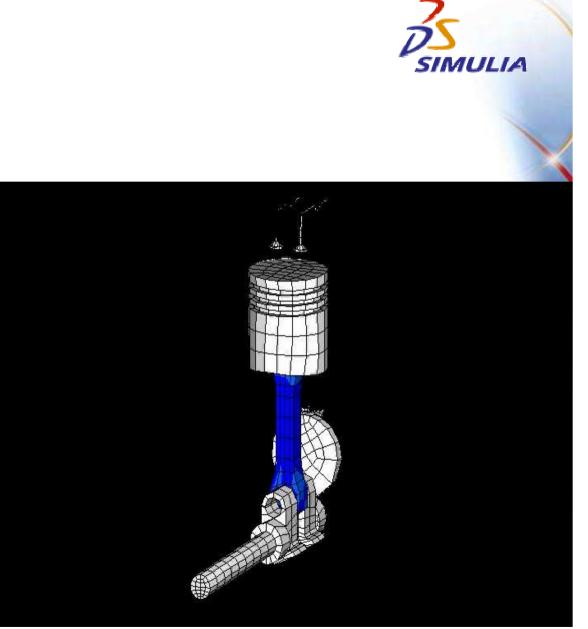


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Mechanism Overview

- 3
- Small deformation bodies in geometrically nonlinear analysis connected by joints:
 - Linear elastic flexibility in kinematic or multi-body dynamic analysis combined with rigid components or large deformation components



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Connectors



- Connectors model discrete, physical connections between bodies
- Features include:
 - Kinematic constraints
 - Oriented spring, dashpot, and frictional behavior
 - Joint stops
 - Constraint forces and moment output
 - Joint failure
 - No degree of freedom elimination (connectors can be used between rigid bodies)
 - Relative motion actuation
 - Internal load actuation



Connection Library

Assembled	Basic translational	Basic rotational	
BEAM 3 3 2 1 2	LINK	ALIGN	
WELD	JOIN	REVOLUTE	
HINGE	SLOT		
	SLIDE-PLANE		
		EULER	
	RADIAL-THRUST	CONSTANT VELOCITY	
	AXIAL	ROTATION 3 2 1	
		FLEXION-	

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Connector Support in Abaqus/CAE and Abaqus/Viewer

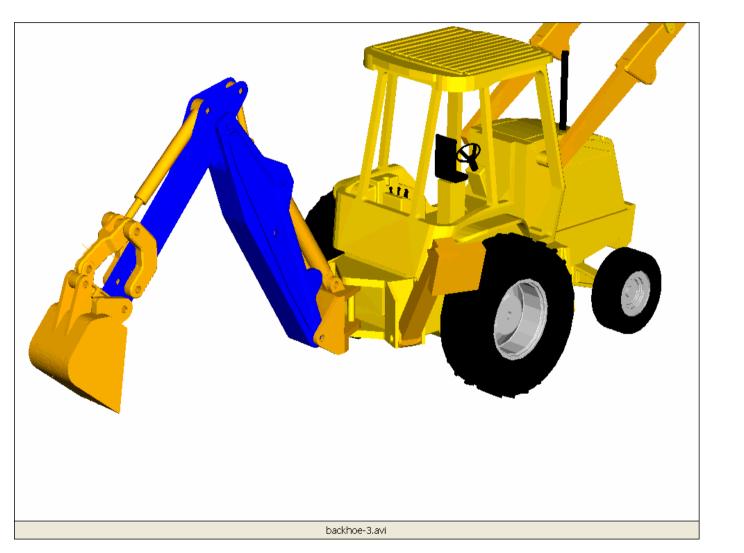
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- Definition of all connection types, behavior options, actuations, and output variables supported in Abaqus/CAE
 - Display of the connector orientation systems, important for debugging connection definitions
- Full display and animation of results in Abaqus/Viewer

Connector Support in Abaqus/CAE and Abaqus/Viewer



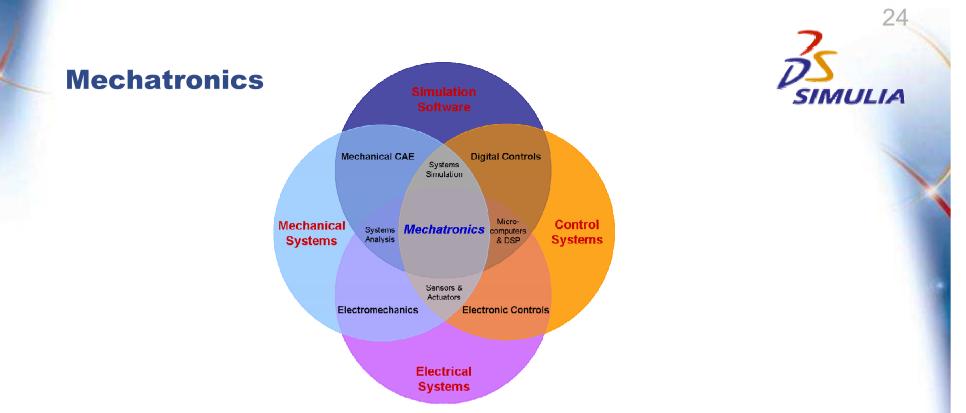


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Logical-Physical co-simulation



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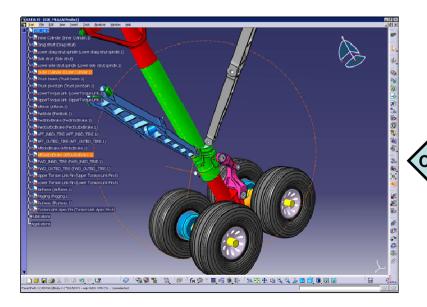


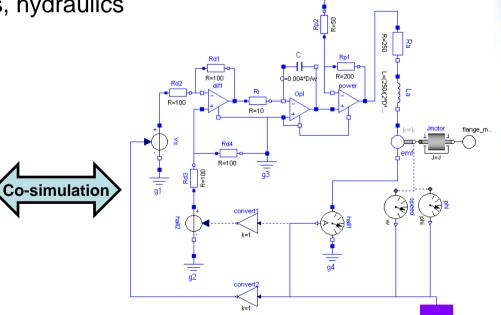
In many cases:

- Sensors: collect data regarding the state of the mechanical system
- Control modules: using the sensor information compute the necessary actuation to advance the mechanical system in the desired state
- Actuators: apply the (mechanical) loading (e.g., electric motors, hydraulic pistons) computed by the control modules.

Logical-Physical co-simulation

- Goal: provide a comprehensive, easy to use capability of modeling system level behavior
- How: co-simulation between Abaqus and Dymola, both DS owned products.
 - Abaqus: models the physics in the system such as mechanical, thermal, acoustics, etc. Provides sensors and actuators.
 - Dymola: models electronics, hydraulics

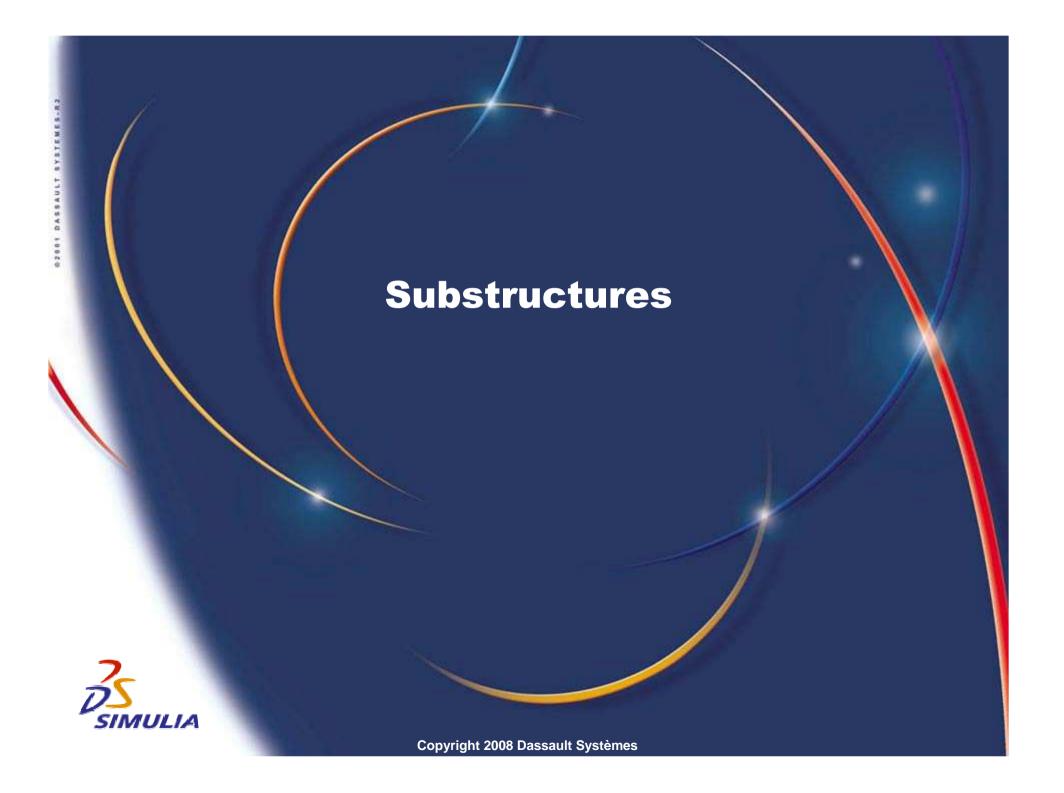




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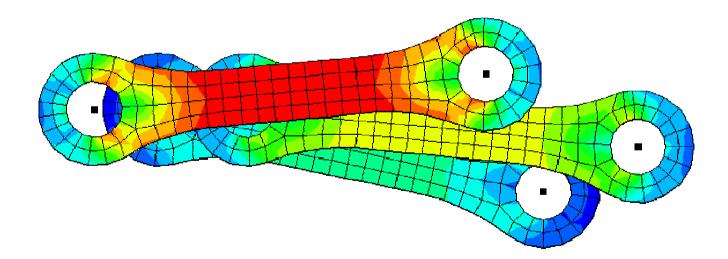
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- Geometrically nonlinear analysis:
 - Substructures are valid for large rotations and large translations
 - Stress recovery occurs in the current configuration
- Strains are assumed small

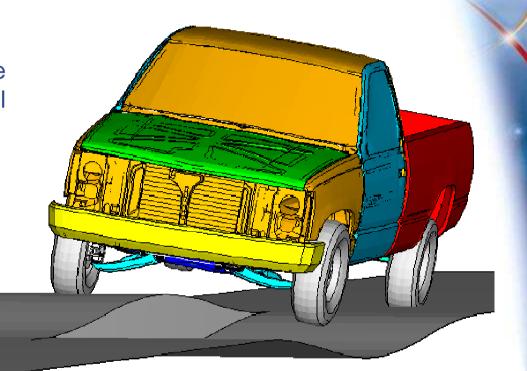


Tie rod stress during crank rotation

Substructure Model of a Pickup Truck



- 1994 Chevrolet C1500
 - Example problem:
 - 55,000 elements in the fully-deformable model
 - 20 substructures
 - 2 rigid bodies
 - 81 connectors
 - Analysis speed up by as much as **120** times



The FEM model is obtained from the Public Finite Element Model Archive of the National Crash Analysis Center at George Washington University

(http://www.ncac.gwu.edu/archives/model/index.html)



1994 Chevrolet C1500

• In-phase bump



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Summary



- Finite Element based multibody dynamics
- Implicit and explicit time integration
- Allows for all kinds of nonlinearities
- Coupling with Controls for extended application



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