

WE CAN
DO SO
MUCH
TOGETHER

VIRTUAL UPSCALING

Annual meeting

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- Introduction
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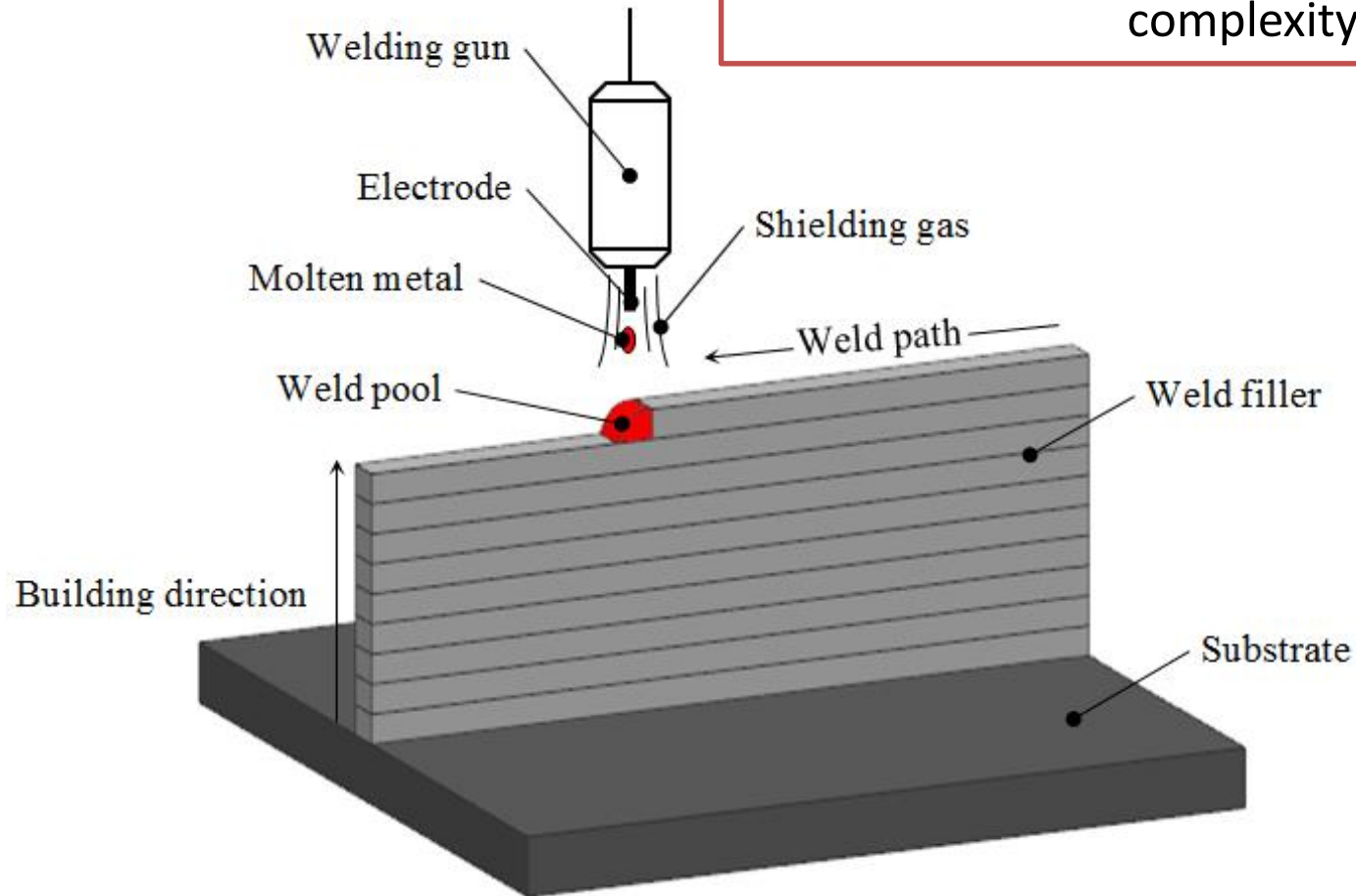
INTRODUCTION

- Two case studies
 - planned within WP3
 - to extract requirements for the generic virtual upscaling tools developed in WP4
- Task 3.2
 - the second case study
 - related to Wire and Arc Additive Manufacturing (WAAM)
 - conducted by Tecnalia

Introduction

- What's a WAAM process?

Main advantage: high deposition rate
Main drawback: lower geometry complexity



- WAAM relatively new fabrication technique
- Great potential due to benefits such as material efficiency, lead time, cost, etc.
- However, specific problems
 - distortions
 - residual stresses
 - pores
 - cracks
 - etc.

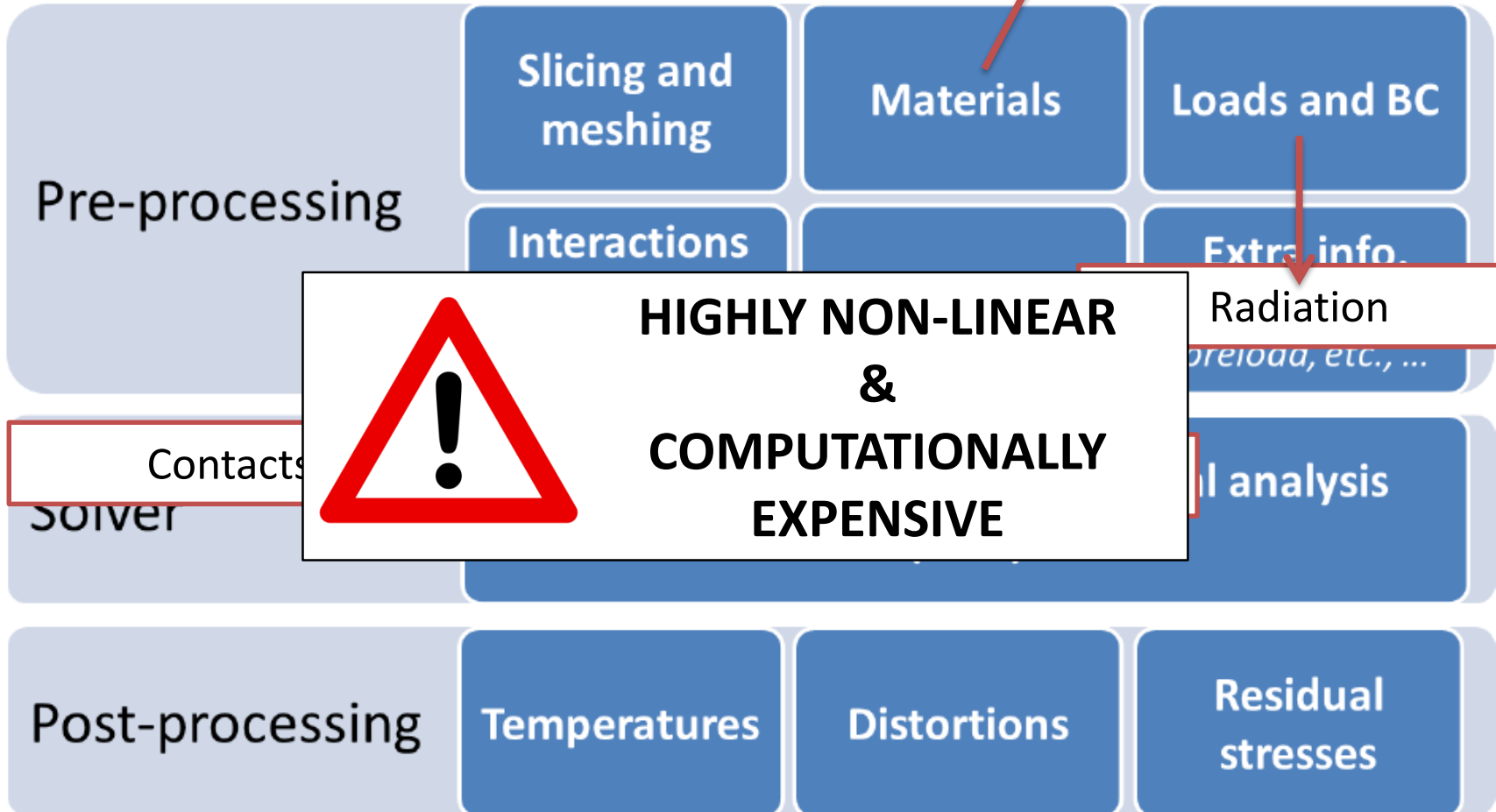


**PROCESS SIMULATION
BECOMES CRITICAL**

Introduction

- How to simulate a WAAM process?

Non-linear material properties
Plasticity
Phase change



- How to achieve a computationally efficient simulation?

1. Reduced model complexity



Efficient 2D models

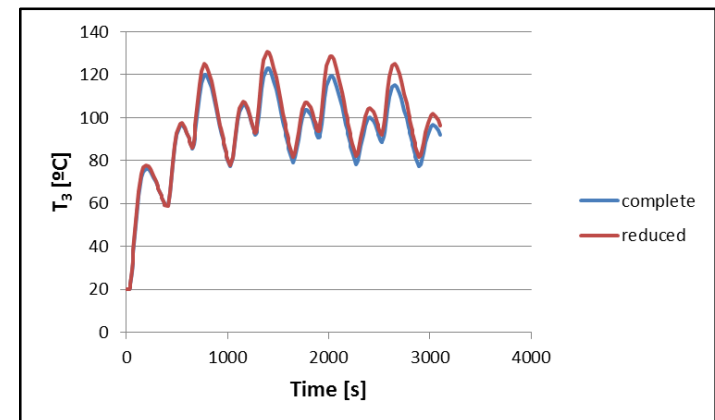
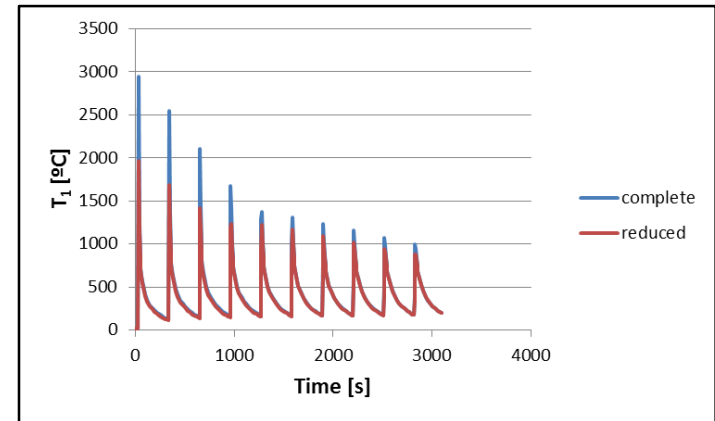
2. Alternative approaches



Combination of the Finite Difference and the Finite Element methods



To be developed within the Virtual Upscaling project



OBJECTIVES

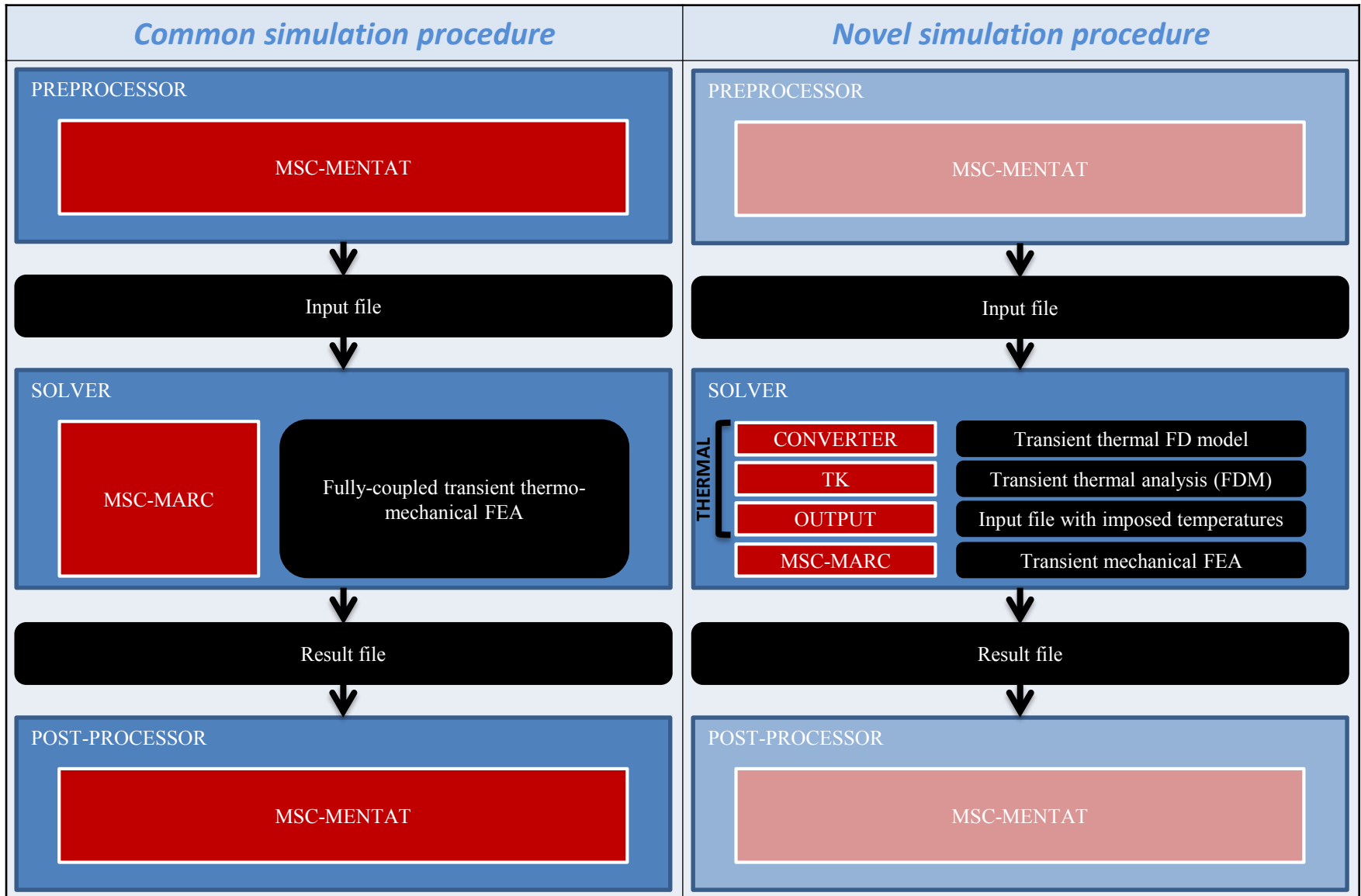
Objectives

- Development and validation of a simulation procedure able to efficiently simulate WAAM processes
- Implementation of a simulation procedure
- Assess the accuracy of the numerical results and the reduction of computational cost, compared with current FEA
- Extract requirements for the Modelling Factory with this development

SIMULATION PROCEDURE AND TOOL

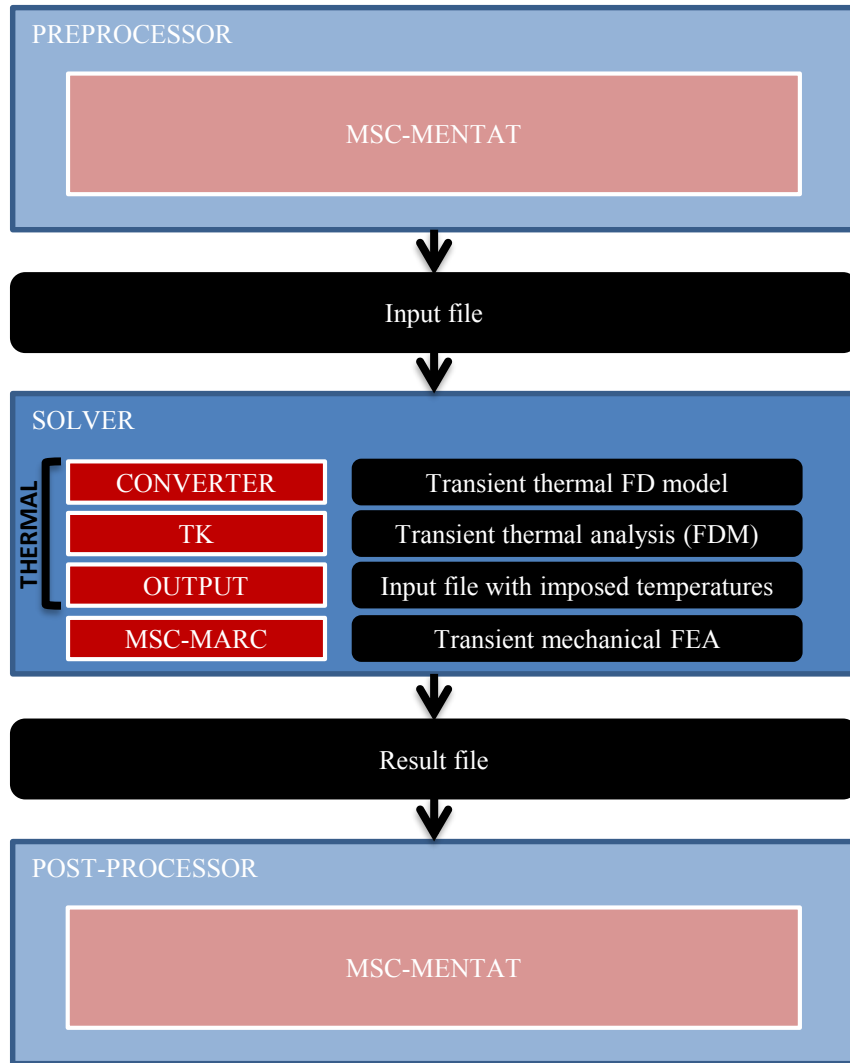
- Based on the combination of the Finite Difference and Finite Element methods
 - FDM is usually more efficient than FEM, as good thermal results can be quickly achieved with simpler mathematical models (less DOF)
 - but requires a deeper knowledge of the phenomenon to be modelled
- This procedure is considered to be more efficient than a common fully-coupled transient thermo-mechanical analysis because:
 - being a weak coupled analysis, the simulation cost will be considerably reduced without any significant loss in accuracy
 - a coarser mathematical model can be used thanks to the Finite Difference Method, while keeping results accuracy
 - a greater time step can be applied for the mechanical analysis

Simulation procedure and tool



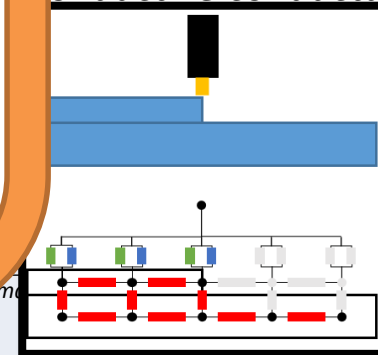
Simulation procedure and tool

Simulation steps



6. Mechanical analysis (FEM)

- According to a discretization level and isothermal nodes ordering criteria
- Model formed by:
 - Coordinates of the isothermal nodes
 - Thermal capacitances of the isothermal nodes
 - Conductive conductances among



at each
conditions

	<p>is inactive until the time.</p> <p>dependent thermal associated to the material until the activation time</p> <p>time.</p>
TGL2($i,j,atime$)	Transient convective conductance between the nodes i and j , that remains inactive until the activation time $atime$.
TTGR($i,j,jdmat,atime$)	Transient temperature-dependent radiative conductance between the nodes i and j , associated to the material $jdmat$, that remains inactive until the activation time $atime$.
HEAT i	Transient power applied to the node i , defined as a time-dependent table
TSINK i	Imposed transient temperature of the node i , defined as a time-dependent table

Simulation procedure and tool

- Several codes used for the resolution of the problem, but the simulation tool operates as a unique piece of software
 - each software is sequentially executed through a batch file
 - the information is exchanged through the communication channels
- The user is able to complete the calculation by just executing this batch file

```
1 @echo off
2 :A
3 cls
4 start /wait %1convert.exe
5 start /wait %1solve.exe
6 start /wait %1output.exe
7 C:
8 cd "C:\USUARIOS_CALC\HARITZ\PROYECTOS\2017 VIRTUAL UPSCALING\03 programa\04 ejecutable programa"
9 C:\MSC.Software\Marc\2014.1.0\marc2014.1\tools\run_marc -jid NewInput|more
10 del centroids.dat
11 del newinput.dat
12 del nodal_temperatures.dat.dat
13 del output.dat
14 del output_memoria.dat
15 del temperatures.dat
16 del *.log
17 del *.sts
18 del *.out
19 del fort.*
20 del *.*.$$$
21 exit
```

CONCLUSIONS

- Development of a novel simulation procedure to efficiently simulate WAAM processes
- A simulation tool, consisting of a pre-processor, a solver and a post-processor, that follows this simulation procedure is presented.
 - arrangement of a simulation tool package to subsequently solve the thermal and the mechanical analyses
 - such a solver operates as a unique piece of software
- The communication among the codes and modules is completed by means of input/output files, in which the data is organized through specific cards

ACTIVITIES FOR 2018

Task 3.2

Status

Objective	Progress	Corresponding deliverable	Date	Progress
Development of a simulation procedure able to efficiently simulate WAAM processes	100%	D3.2.1 Description of the thermo-mechanical model and consequent efficiency	M4, Dec. 2017	100%
Development of a simulation tool that follows this procedure	100%			
Assess the accuracy of the numerical results and the reduction of computational cost	50%	D3.2.2 Validation against current approaches	M5, June 2018	50%
Validation of the simulation procedure/tool	30%			
Extract requirements for the Modelling Factory with this development	0%	D3.2.3 Documentation of the procedure over the multi-scale modelling chain	M5, June 2018	0%

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