

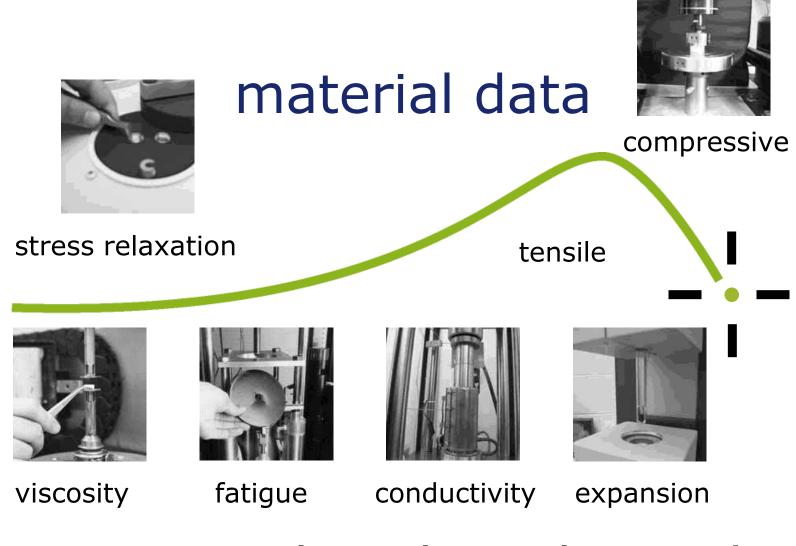


a world of materials

many products



each with its own reality



properties that describe reality



web services for material data

A collaborative MDM System that meets the needs of VPD

Hubert Lobo





Why all this?

Except for simple cases....

- Material properties are not definitive!
- Handbook values are typical, not representative
- You cannot possibly measure all the possible nuances of a materials behavior- nor would you be interested



Material properties differ...

- Properties depend on the application
 - on test conditions:
 - temperature
 - rate
 - time
 - environmental exposure
 - the samples
 - the test specimens



Problem

What's good for selection...

- The correct material property for a particular use may not be the right one for another application
- Conversely, it is pointless developing properties outside the context of an application

can be bad for VPD!



Example

Case 1

Automotive- Fuel Tank

- Material : Polyethylene (PE)
- Deformation: large, low temp failure
- Model: *ELASTIC/*PLASTIC
- Data needed: stress-strain curve:
 - fuel soaked specimens
 - -40C
- Typical data: taken on virgin resin at 23C
- Reality:
 - Data at -40C is needed
 - Much stiffer, brittle failure?



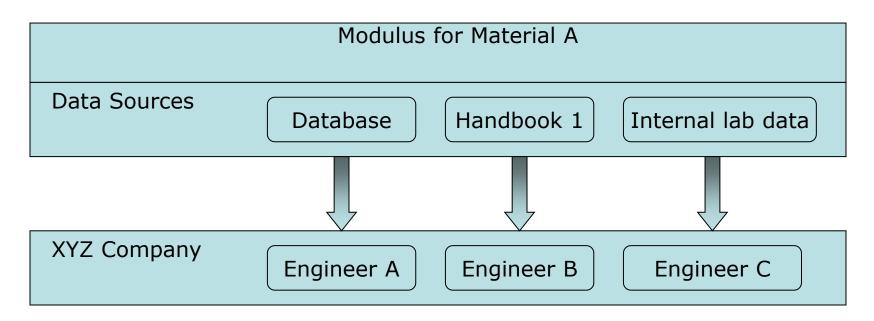
Finding the right data

- Imagine wading through enormous swamps looking for the right data
 - Handbooks
 - Internet
 - Databases
 - File cabinets
 - Colleagues and co-workers





Inconsistent use of data



the six sigma killer...



Problem

Poor properties can be fatal

- Property no longer represents the behavior being simulated
- Can be a root cause of error in CAE
- Presents a serious credibility problem for analyst, CAE tool, and VPD





How to avoid this?

- Understand the environment that is being simulated
- Translate the behaviors into a set of measurable property requirements
- Pay heed to the underlying assumptions
- Develop representative properties
- Use consistently across VPD platform





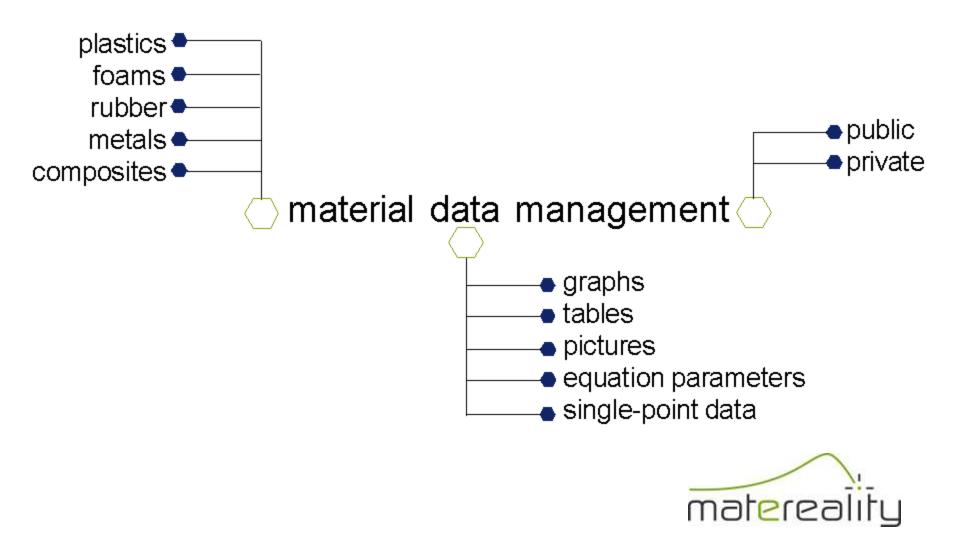
The big picture

- We need to store a multitude of varied properties
- Which depend on the end use application
- For diverse applications
- For diverse material types
- Useable in a variety of CAE solutions

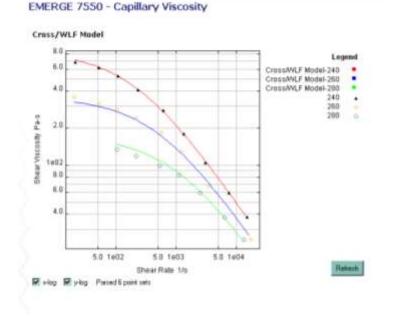
a major mess...



Introducing Matereality

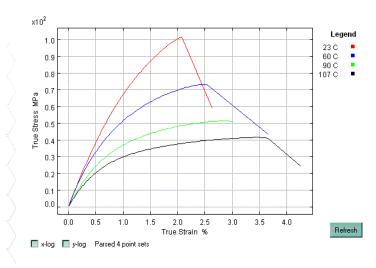


Handles data diversity



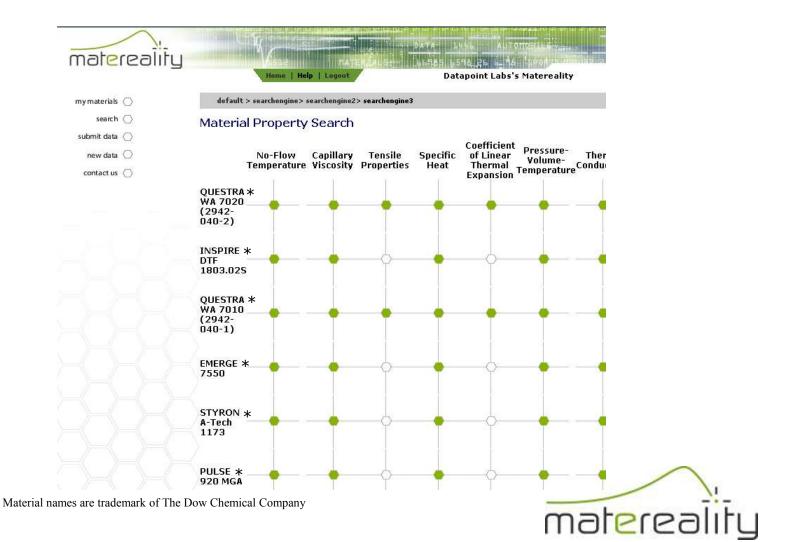
StaMax40YM240 > Tensile Properties Effect of test temperature

True Tensile Stress-Strain Curves

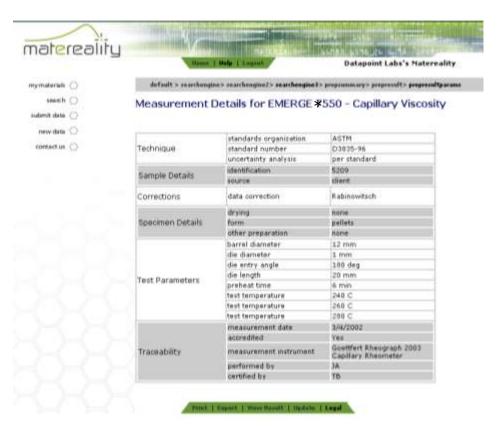




Stores pertinent data



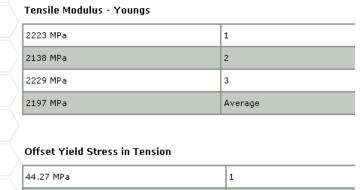
Records traceability





Material names are trademark of The Dow Chemical Company

Displays variability



46.04 MPa	2
41.07 MPa	3
43.79 MPa	Average

Offset Yield Strain in Tension

2.12 MPa	1
2.24 MPa	2

×1Ở 1.0Legend 0.9 1 2 0.8 3 MPa 0.7 Engineering Stress 0.6 0.5 0.4 0.3 0.2 0.1 0.0 0.0 20.0 40.0 60.0 80.0 100.0 120.0140.0 Refresh Engineering Strain % x-log v-log Parsed 3 point sets

Engineering Tensile Stress-Strain Curves



Example

Application to VPD and beyond

Part designer's matereality

- •Stress-strain data
- •Impact data
- •Refractive index

Moldflow analyst's matereality

- Viscosity
- •Thermal conductivity
- •Melt density
- •Specific heat
- No-flow temperature

Molder's matereality

- Melt flow rate
- Izod strength

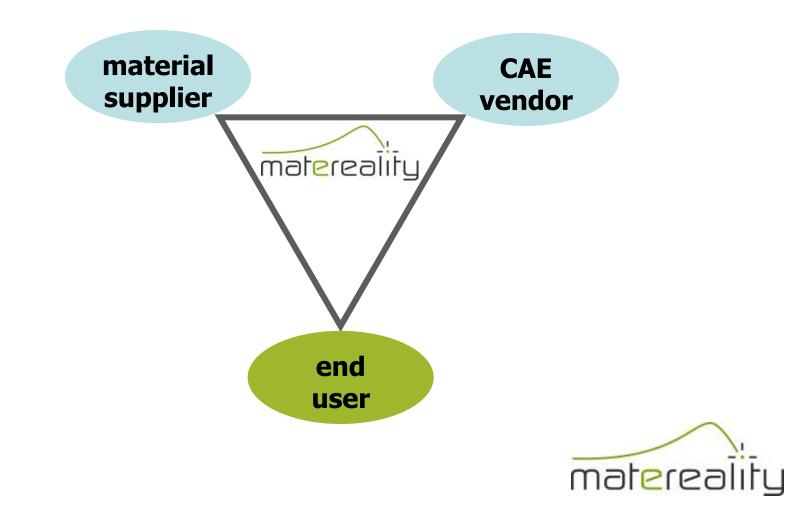


Material: polycarbonate





Stakeholders in VPD



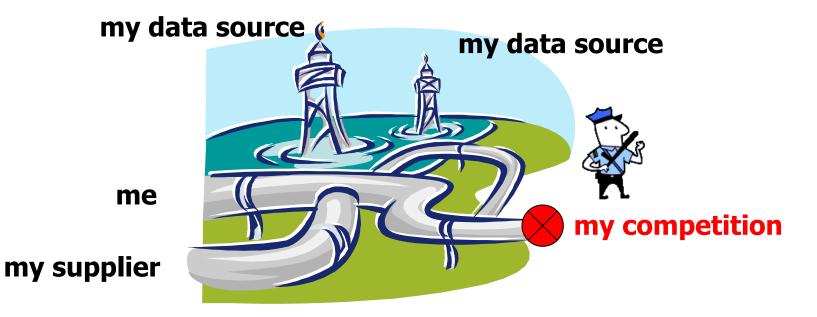


Matereality is collaborative, suppliers me co-workers contractors matereality



flexible,

Highly efficient data pipelines







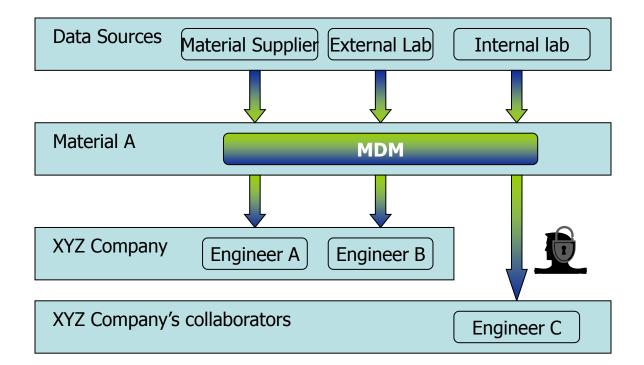






creates secure, flexible networks

Matereality applied consistently





Cost savings

- Only the properties needed are measured
- Once measured, properties are shared by all stakeholders
- Reduced risk- no searching in dubious places for data



Conclusions

- Authoritative source of material data for the enterprise
- Handles any kind of material data
- Selectively shareable by stakeholders
- Achieves cost benefits
- Reduces risk
- Extensible to entire product life cycle

