

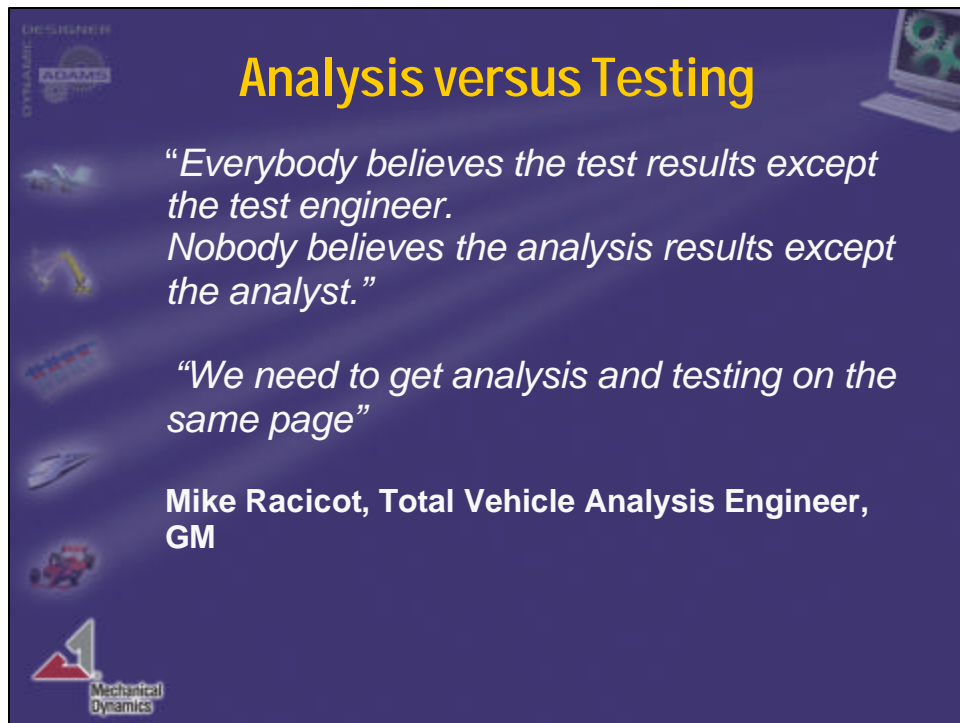


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Streamlining Stress and Fatigue Evaluation of Mechanical Systems

Michael Hoffmann
Diego Minen

Mechanical
Dynamics



Analysis versus Testing

*“Everybody believes the test results except the test engineer.
Nobody believes the analysis results except the analyst.”*

“We need to get analysis and testing on the same page”

**Mike Racicot, Total Vehicle Analysis Engineer,
GM**

Mechanical
Dynamics


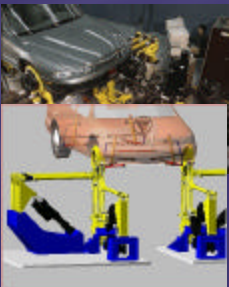
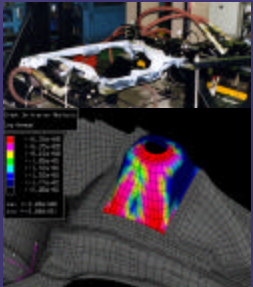
the **SmartSim** community Defining the Future of Virtual and Physical Prototyping

Partnership Goals


- Integrate Physical and Virtual Testing to Create the Analytical Design and Validation Process
 - ◆ Agree on and support standard interfaces
 - ◆ EDM - Seamless Integration of Component or Subsystem Physical Test Results into the Functional Digital Vehicle
 - ◆ VTL - Consistent Setup, Test and Analysis between Simulated and Physical Testing
 - ◆ Expertise in Integrating Solutions for Analytical Design and Validation Processes
- Bring a New Level of Productivity to Design and Development Processes

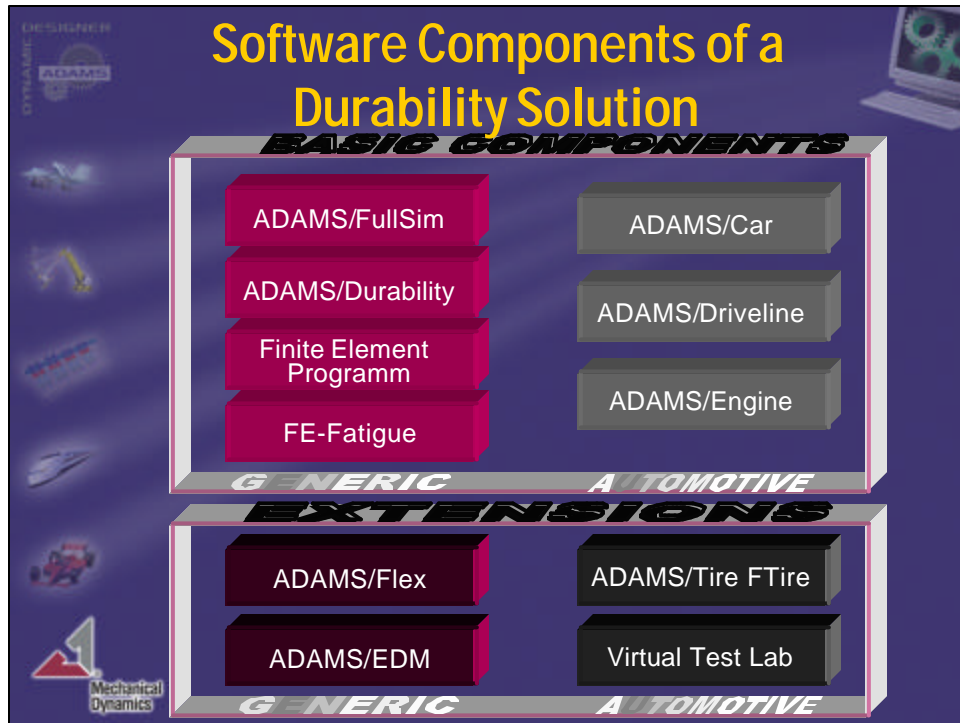


Integrated Durability Process

Test Track	Full Vehicle Test Lab	Component Test Lab
		

- Seamless transition
 - ◆ from test track to test labs
 - ◆ from virtual to real



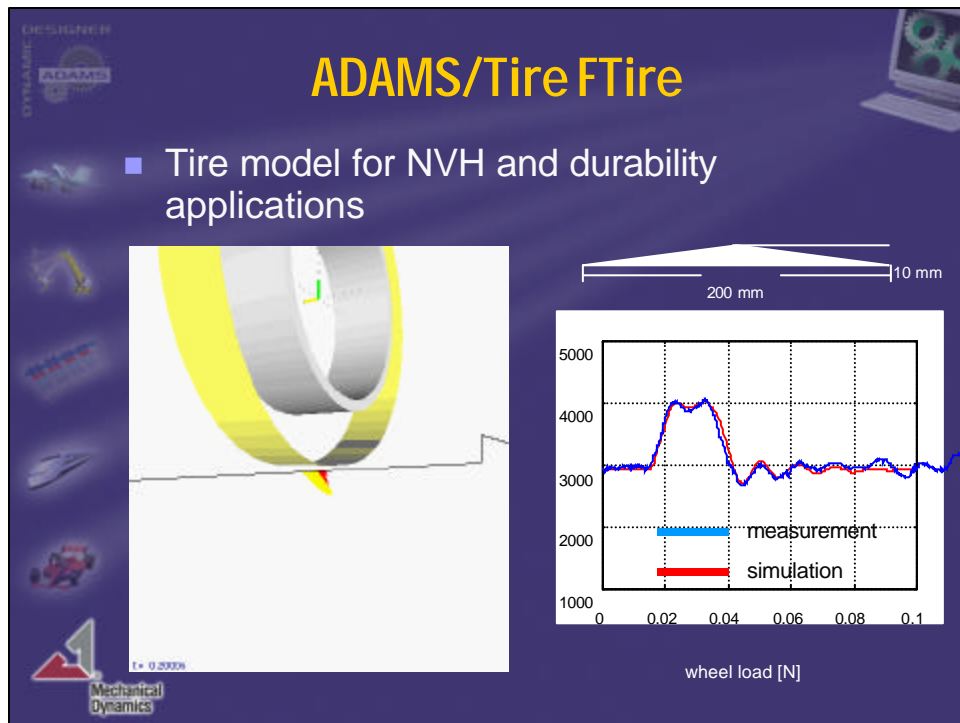
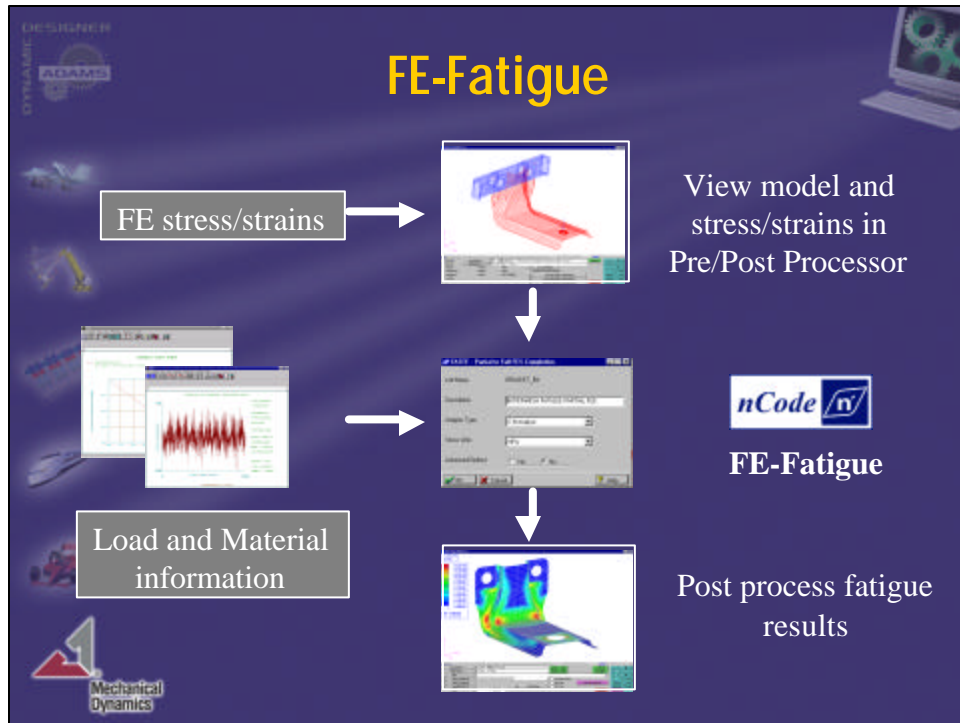


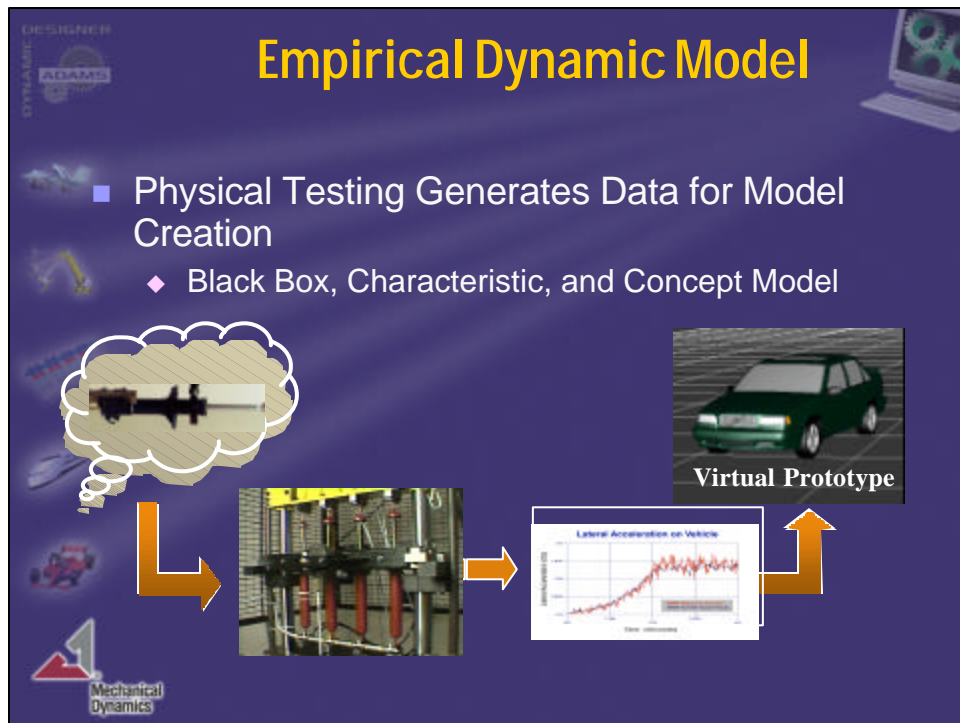
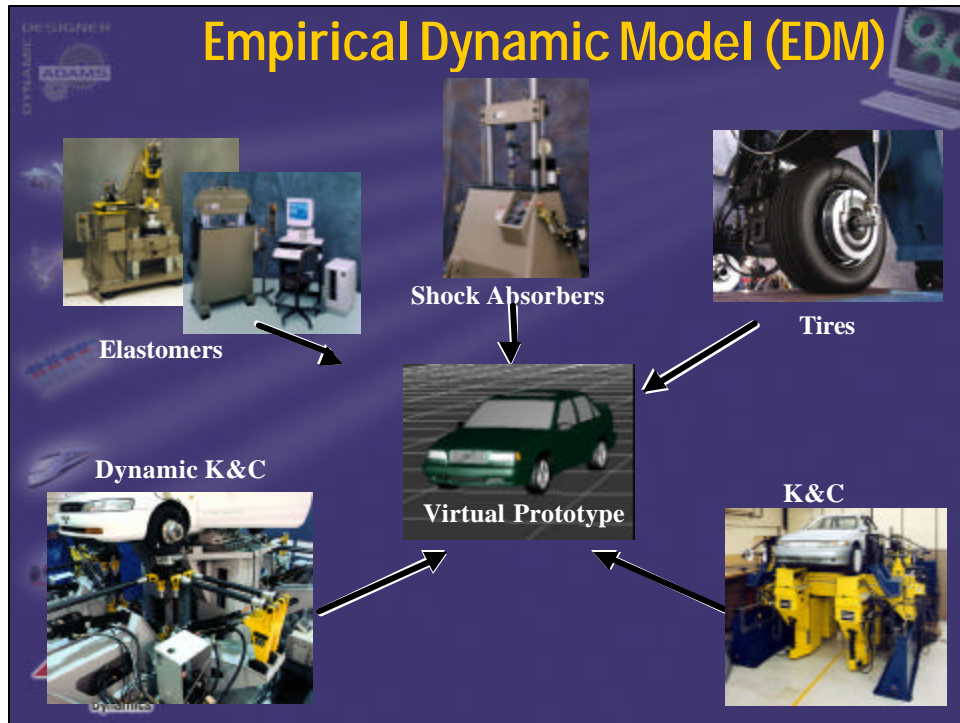
ADAMS/Durability

- Reference data from DAC or RPC III files and interpolate during simulations
- Save REQUEST data to DAC or RPC III files
- Export ADAMS results to DAC or RPC III files
- View header information and/or data in DAC or RPC III files
- Plot DAC or RPC III time history data and compare with ADAMS results

The slide includes a 'DESIGNER' logo with 'ADAMS' and 'DYNAMIC' text, and a 'Mechanical Dynamics' logo at the bottom left. A laptop with a gear icon is visible in the top right corner.

Streamlining Stress and Fatigue Evaluation





Empirical Dynamic Model

- Support of EDM
 - ◆ ADAMS/View
 - ◆ ADAMS/Car
 - ◆ ADAMS/Pre

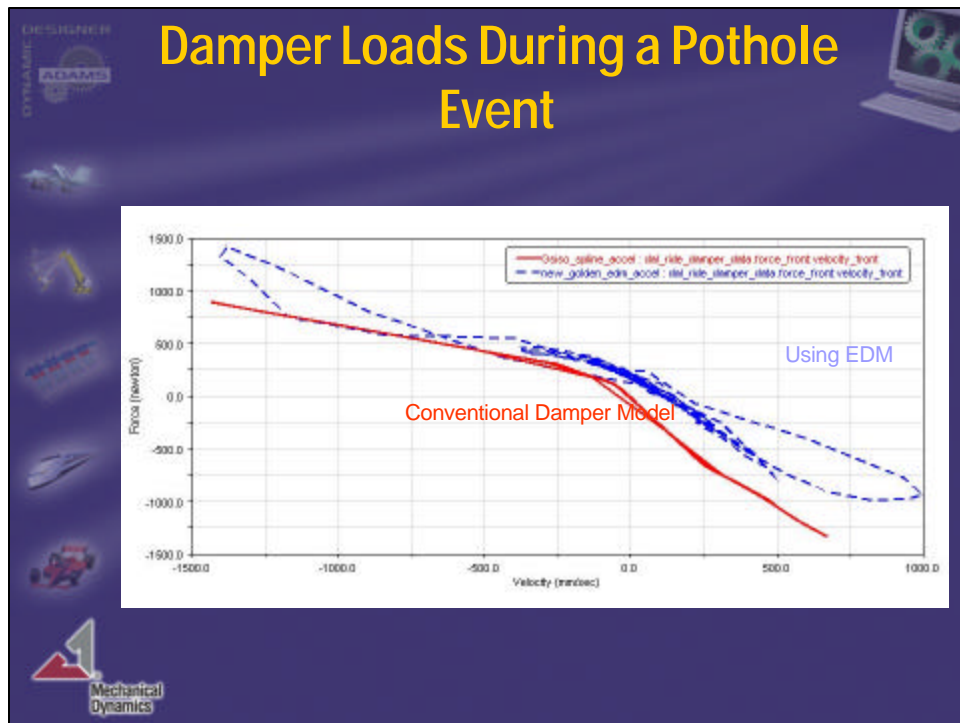
Random Displacement Command

Measured Force and Displacement

Model Build



Predicted Results

Mechanical Dynamics




Virtual Test Lab

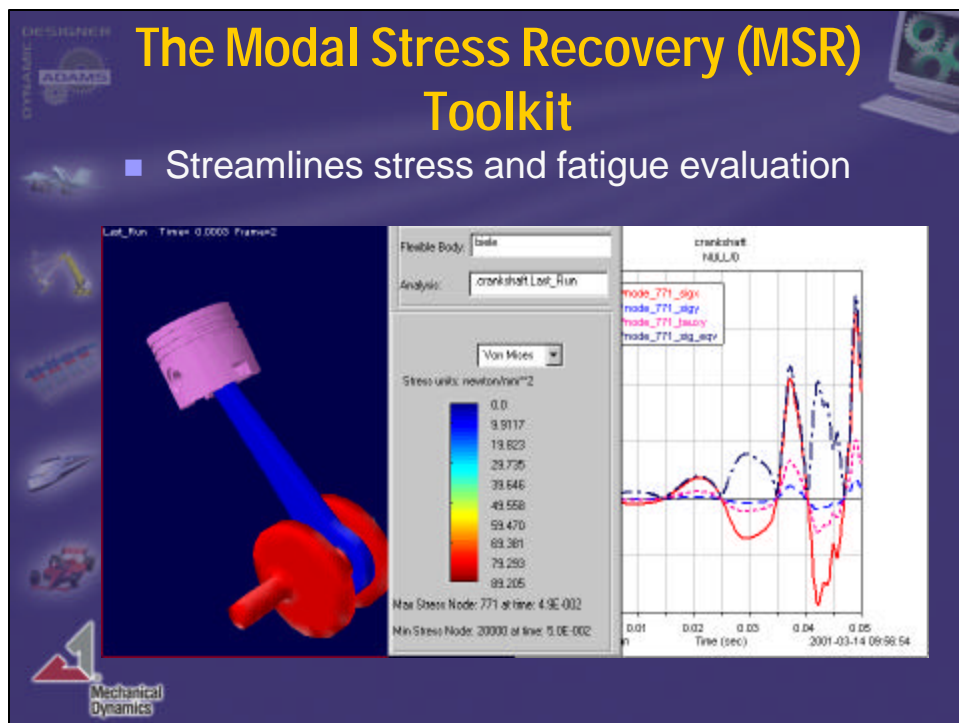
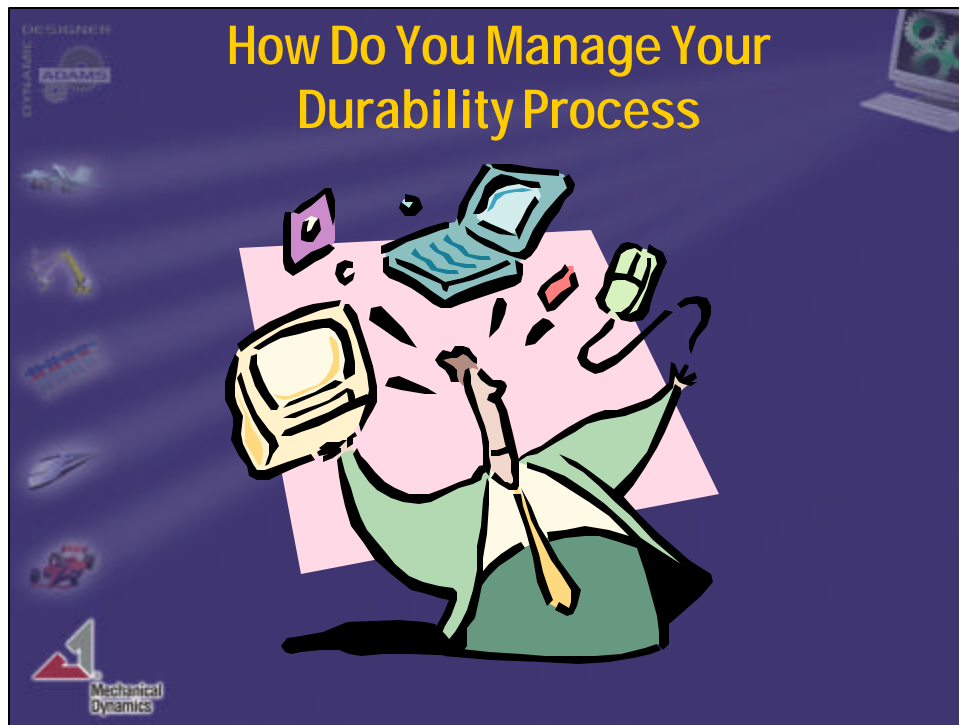
- Dynamic Models of MTS Systems
 - ◆ Mechanical, Hydraulic, and Control Systems
- Interface to Functional Digital Vehicle
- Common Pre and Post-processing Utilities
- Common Drive Files for Physical and Virtual Tests
- Predictive Analysis for Validation Path
- Knowledge of Test Lab engineers can be introduced much earlier in the design process

VTL Application Table

<u>Input</u>	<u>Test Rig Model</u>	<u>Applications</u>
Spindle Loads	No VTL Model	Fatigue Prediction
Actuator Displacements	VTL – Elasticity and Kinematics of Test Rig	Validation with Traditional Instrumentation or SWIFT
RPC Response File	VTL/RPC – Model of Controller and Hydraulics	Full RPC Iteration and Drive File Creation





Common Process for Stress Computation

- Parameter studies where objectives include component stresses require switching between FEA and Mechanical System Simulation
 - no integrated process
 - parameter studies and optimization on a system level is too cumbersome

```
graph TD; A[Generate Mode Shapes with FEA] --> B(( )); B --> C[Obtain Load Histories with MSS]; C --> D(( )); D --> E[Obtain Stress Histories with FEA];
```

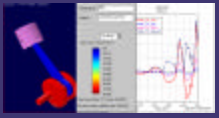
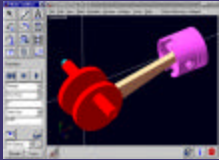

Integrated Process for Stress Computation

- The MSR Toolkit allows
 - Stress computation within the ADAMS environment
 - Parameter studies and optimization on a system level
- No constant switching between FEA and MSS
- FEA is touched only once

```
graph TD; A[Generate Mode & Stress Shapes with FEA] --> B(( )); B --> C[Obtain Load & Stress Histories within ADAMS];
```

Integrated Process for Stress Computation (cont.)

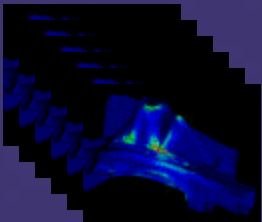
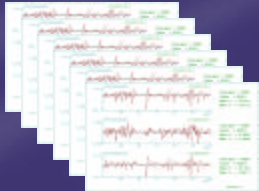
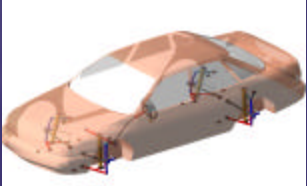
- Step One:
 - ◆ Mesh components
- Step Two:
 - ◆ Run FEA to generate mode and stress shapes
-> data is written to the MNF-file
- Step Three:
 - ◆ Run ADAMS to obtain the component load histories (in terms of Modal Coordinates)
- Step Four:
 - ◆ Run ADAMS/PPT to
 - compute and plot nodal stresses
 - display and animate components' stress contours

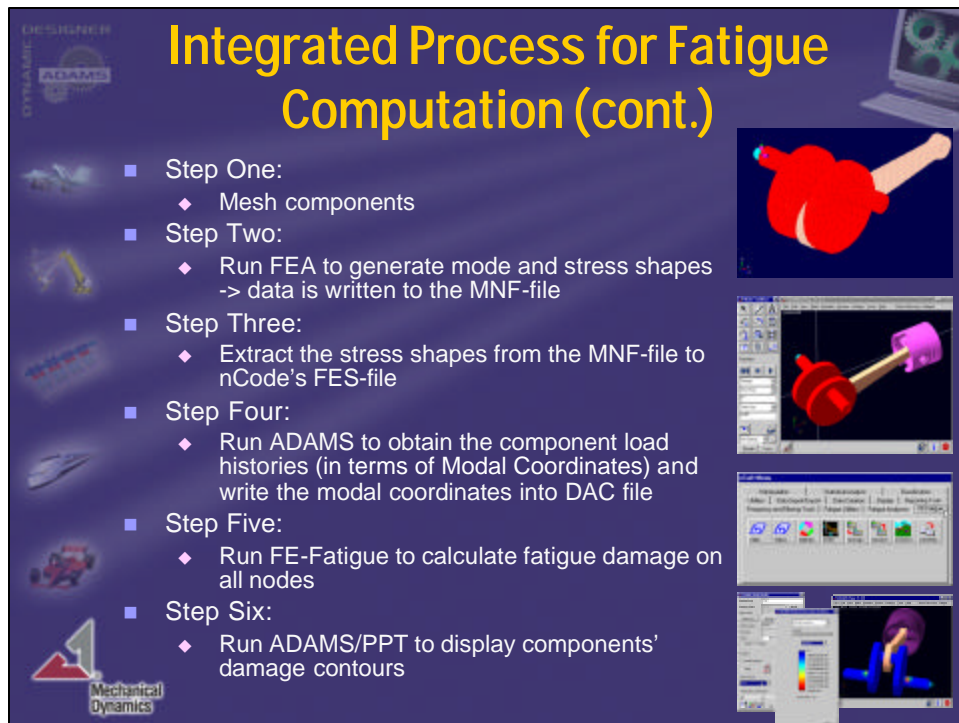
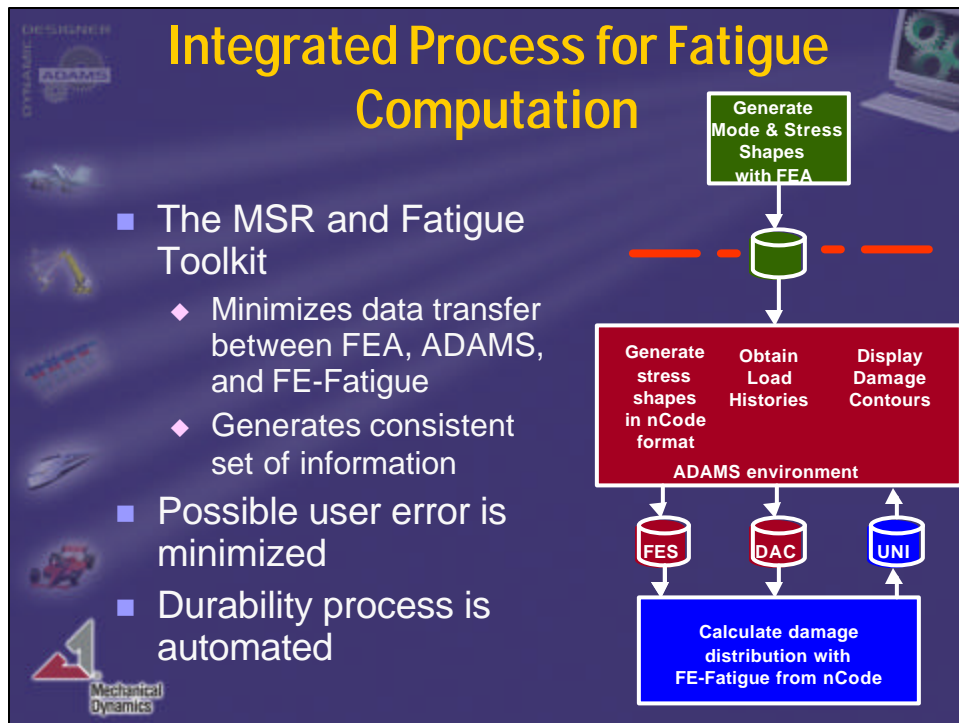


Data Handling Issues in Fatigue Analysis

- Car body is subjected to more than 50 load channels (suspension connection points)
- Traditional approach requires 50 unit load cases to be analyzed with FEA
- Issues: Not automated, error prone

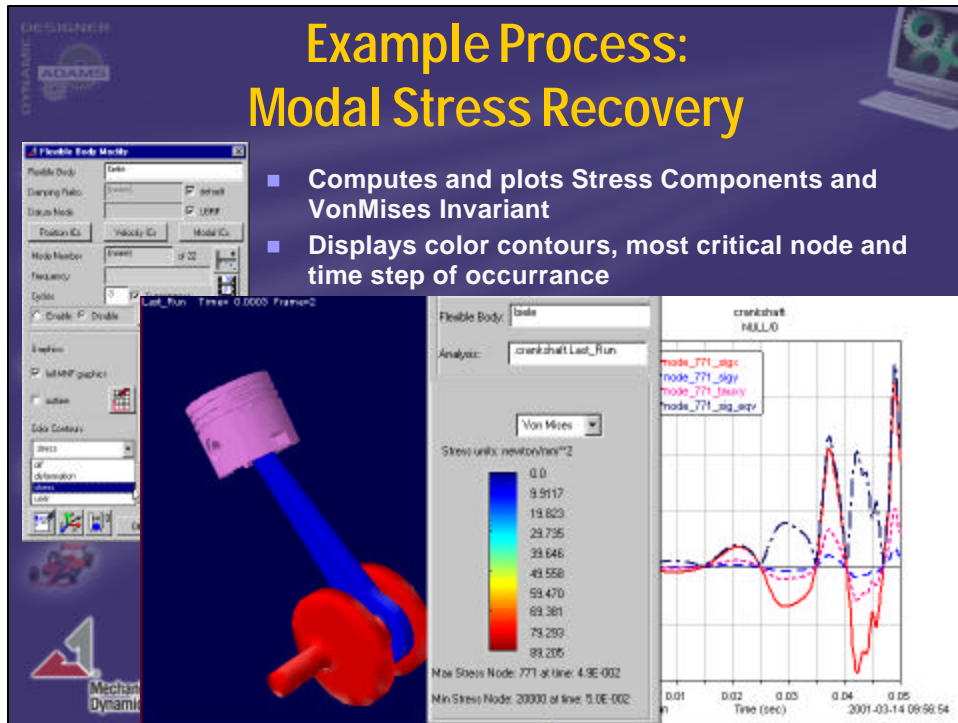
Assign load channels to unit load cases
units ?
polarity?





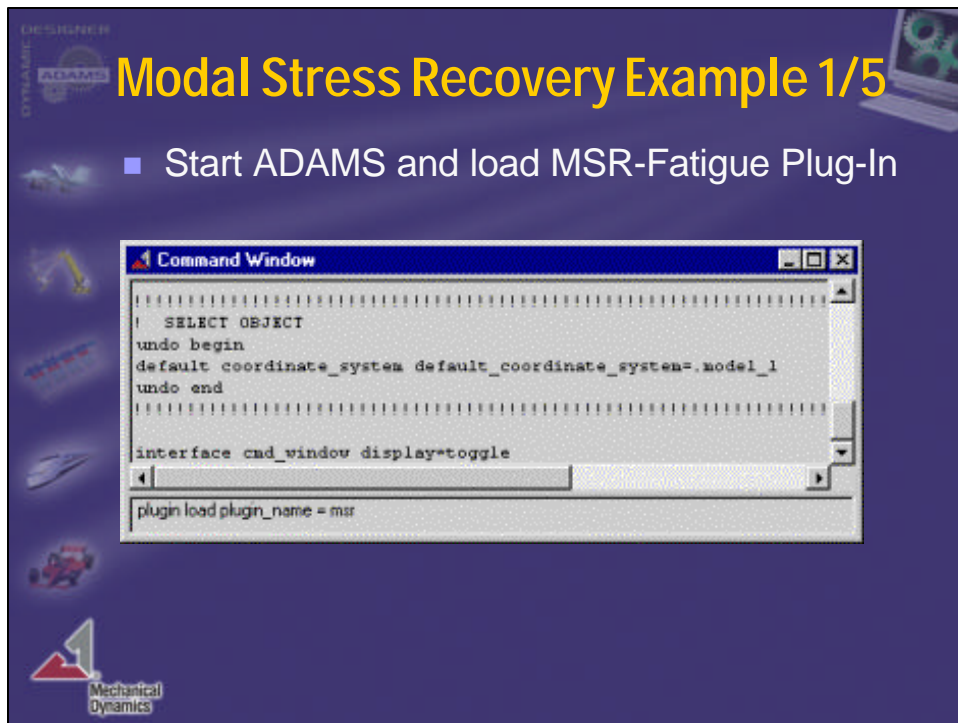
Example Process: Modal Stress Recovery

- Computes and plots Stress Components and VonMises Invariant
- Displays color contours, most critical node and time step of occurrence



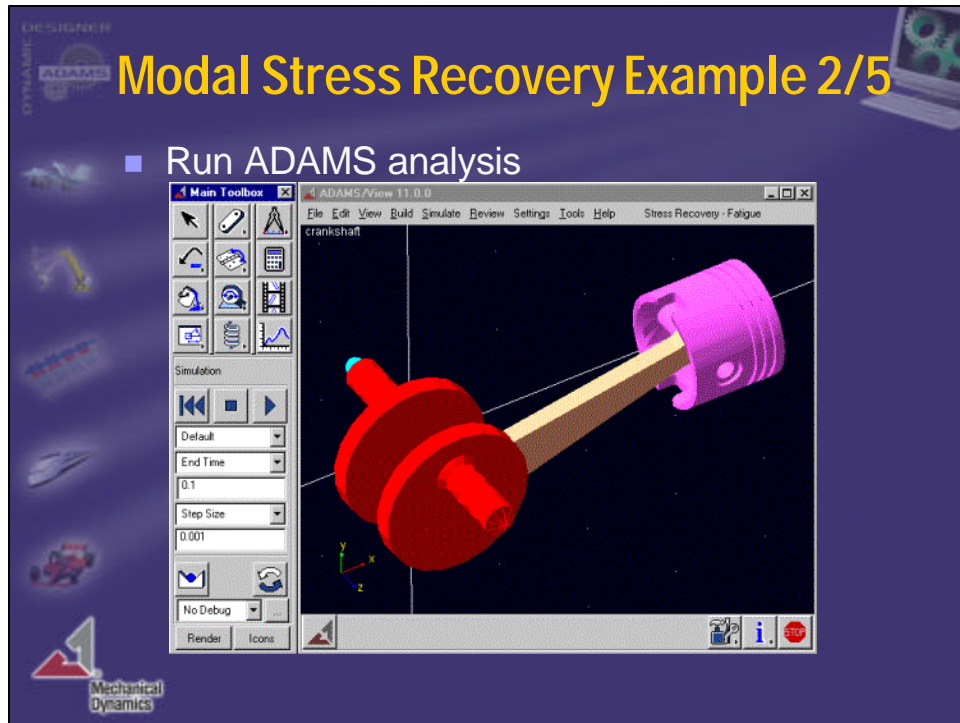
Modal Stress Recovery Example 1/5

- Start ADAMS and load MSR-Fatigue Plug-In



Modal Stress Recovery Example 2/5

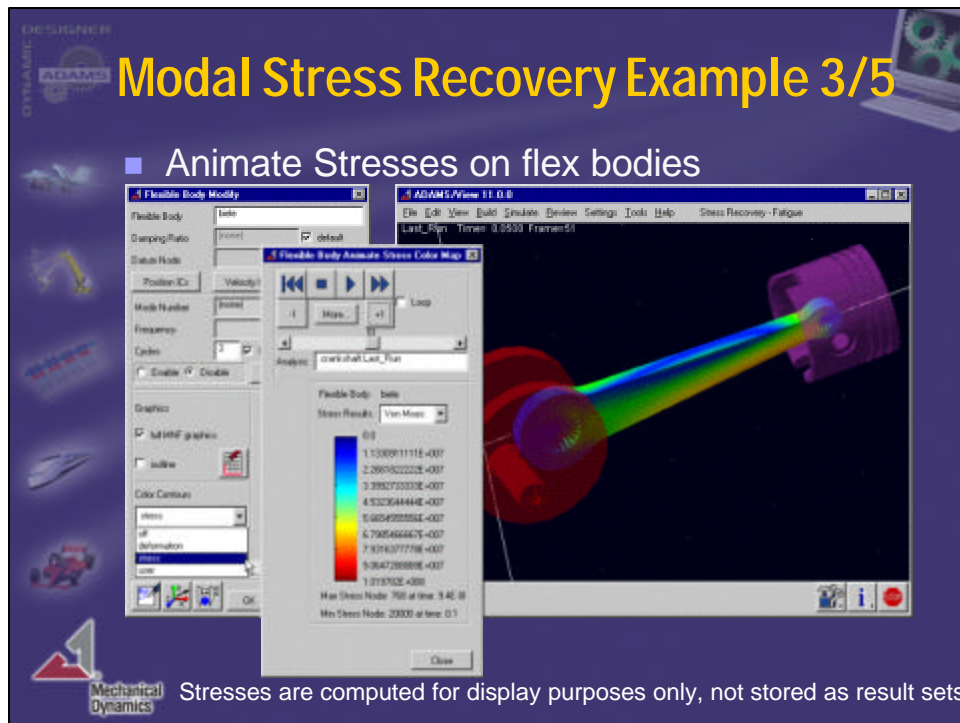
- Run ADAMS analysis



The screenshot shows the ADAMS/View 11.0.0 interface. The main window displays a 3D model of a crankshaft with a red crank and a purple connecting rod. The simulation control panel on the left includes buttons for simulation, end time (0.1), and step size (0.001). The title bar indicates the file is 'crankshaft'.

Modal Stress Recovery Example 3/5

- Animate Stresses on flex bodies




The screenshot shows the ADAMS/View 11.0.0 interface with the 'Flexible Body Animate Stress Color Map' dialog box open. The dialog box displays a color scale for stress results, ranging from 0.0 to 1.31502E-009. The stress results are shown as a rainbow gradient on the crankshaft. The dialog box also includes a 'Flexible Body' dropdown set to 'belt' and a 'Stress Results' dropdown set to 'Von Mises'. The 'Max Stress Node' is 768 at time 0.46, and the 'Min Stress Node' is 2000 at time 0.1.

Stresses are computed for display purposes only, not stored as result sets

Modal Stress Recovery Example 4/5

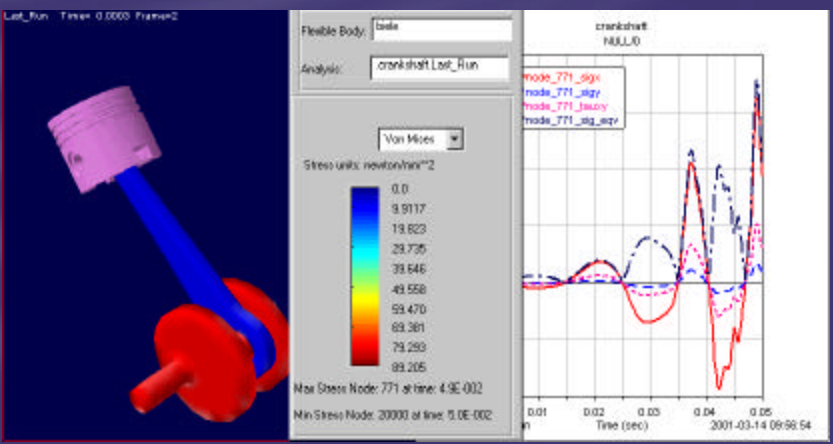
- Compute and store stress/strain components at selected nodes



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Modal Stress Recovery Example 5/5

- Plot nodal stresses



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Let_Run: T=0.0000 Frame=2

Flexible Body: crankshaft

Analysis: crankshaft Let_Run

Von Mises

Stress units: newton/m²

Max Stress Node: 771 at time: 4.9E-002

Min Stress Node: 20000 at time: 5.0E-002

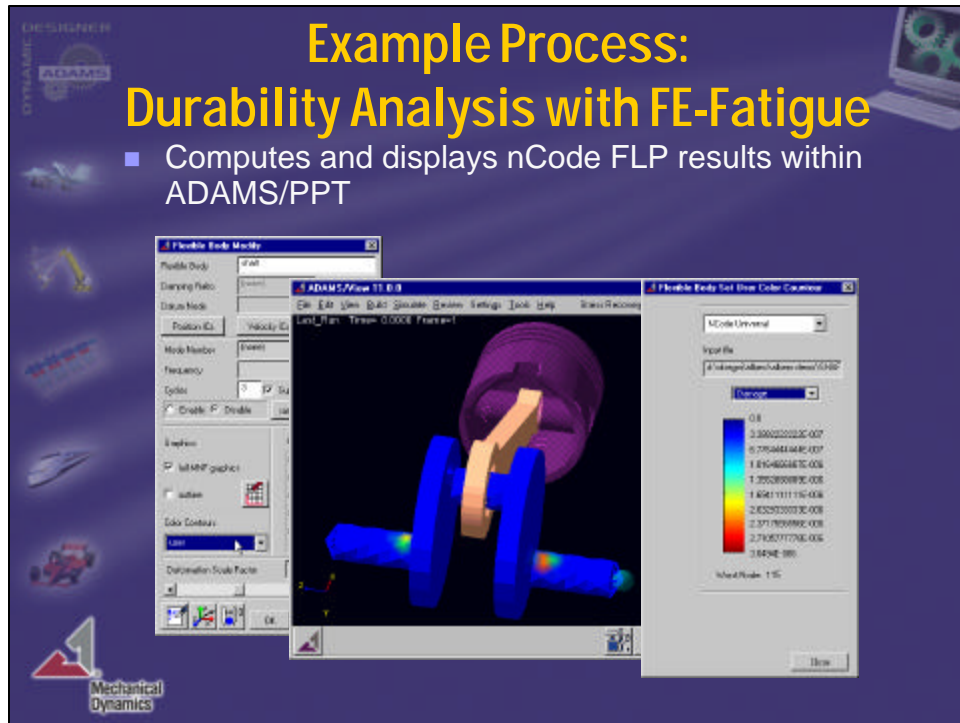
crankshaft: NULL.0

mode_771_sgx
mode_771_sgy
mode_771_tauxy
mode_771_tauzcx

Time (sec)

Example Process: Durability Analysis with FE-Fatigue

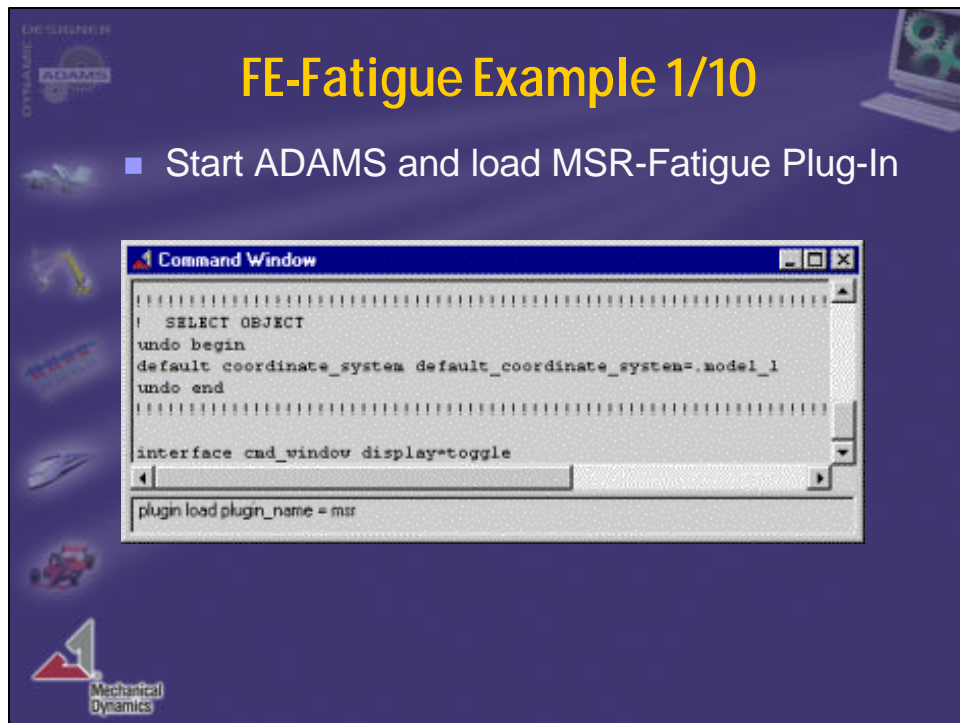
- Computes and displays nCode FLP results within ADAMS/PPT



The screenshot shows the ADAMS/PPT software interface. The main window displays a 3D model of a mechanical assembly with stress contours. The 'Flexible Body Model' window is open, showing the model's properties. The 'Flexible Body Set Data Color Contour' window is also open, showing the color scale for the stress contours. The color scale ranges from 0.0 to 3.849E-008, with a maximum value of 3.849E-008. The interface includes a menu bar, a toolbar, and a status bar.

FE-Fatigue Example 1/10

- Start ADAMS and load MSR-Fatigue Plug-In

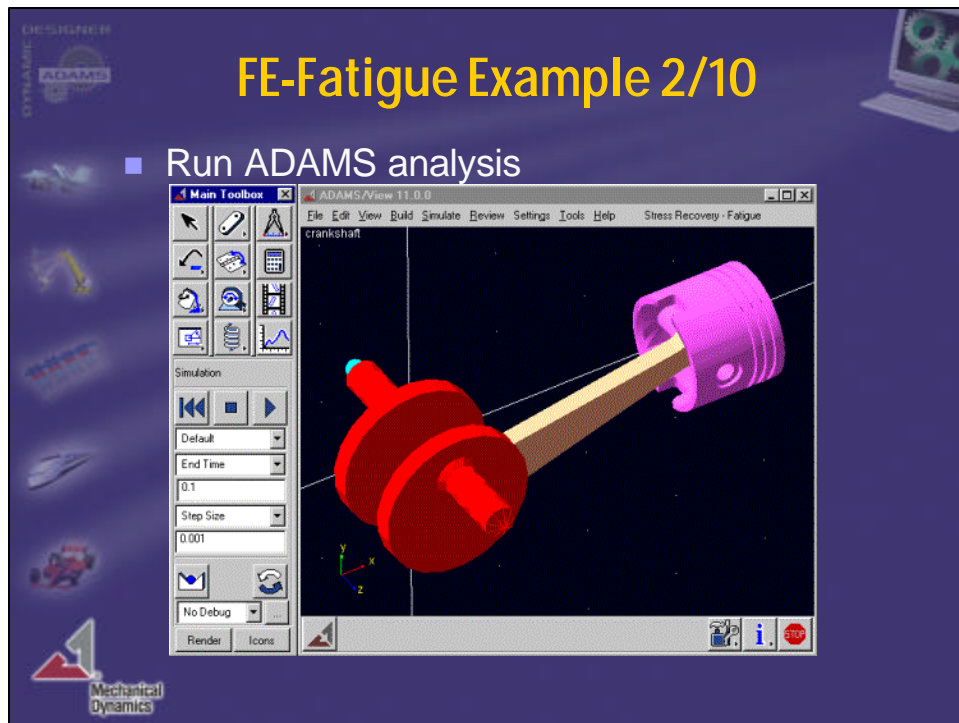


```
Command Window
=====
| SELECT OBJECT
| undo begin
| default coordinate_system default_coordinate_system=.model_1
| undo end
|=====
| interface cmd_window display=toggle
|=====
| plugin load plugin_name = msr
```

The screenshot shows the ADAMS Command Window with the following text:

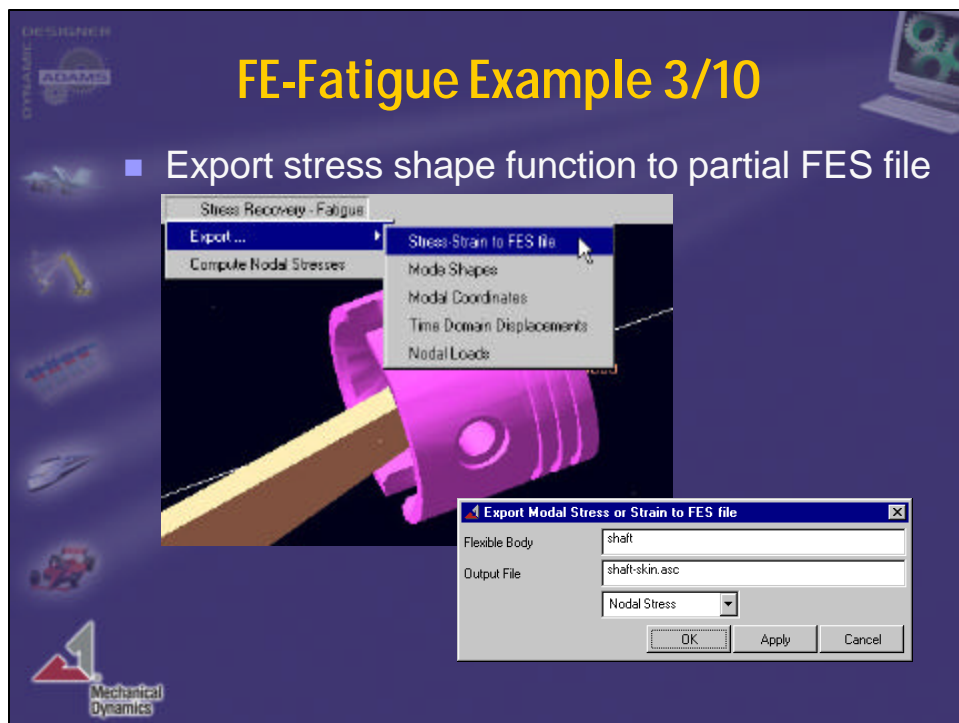
FE-Fatigue Example 2/10

- Run ADAMS analysis



FE-Fatigue Example 3/10

- Export stress shape function to partial FES file



FE-Fatigue Example 4/10

- Export load histories (in terms of Modal Coordinates) to DAC files

The screenshot shows the 'Stress Recovery - Fatigue' menu with 'Export...' selected. The 'Export...' submenu is open, showing options: 'Stress-Strain to FES file', 'Mode Shapes', 'Modal Coordinates', 'Time Domain Displacements', and 'Node Loads'. The 'Export Modal Coordinates to File' dialog box is open, showing the following fields: 'Flexible Body' (shaft), 'Analysis Name' (Last_Run), 'Output File' (shaft-skin), 'Orthogonalized' (dropdown), and 'DAC File' (checkbox, checked). The 'OK', 'Apply', and 'Cancel' buttons are at the bottom.

FE-Fatigue Example 5/10

- Start nCode software, set working directory, and select FE-Fatigue task

The screenshot shows the 'nSoft Menu' with the following categories: Manipulation, Statistical Analysis, Classification, Utilities, Data Import/Export, Data Creation, Display, Reporting Tools, Frequency and Filtering Tools, Fatigue Utilities, Fatigue Analysers, and FE-Fatigue. The 'FE-Fatigue' task is highlighted. The icons in the 'FE-Fatigue' category are: fatfe, fatres, fatduty, mdm, remdac, daarem, pvxmml, and sdr2fes.

FE-Fatigue Example 6/10

- Specify analysis type

The screenshot shows a dialog box titled "FATFE - Partial to Full FES Completion". It contains the following fields and options:

- Job Name: SHAFT-SKIN
- Description: job string 1
- Analysis Type: S-N Analysis
- Stress Units: Pascals
- Time step data type: Elastic
- Advanced Options: Yes No

Buttons at the bottom include OK, Cancel, and Help.

FE-Fatigue Example 7/10

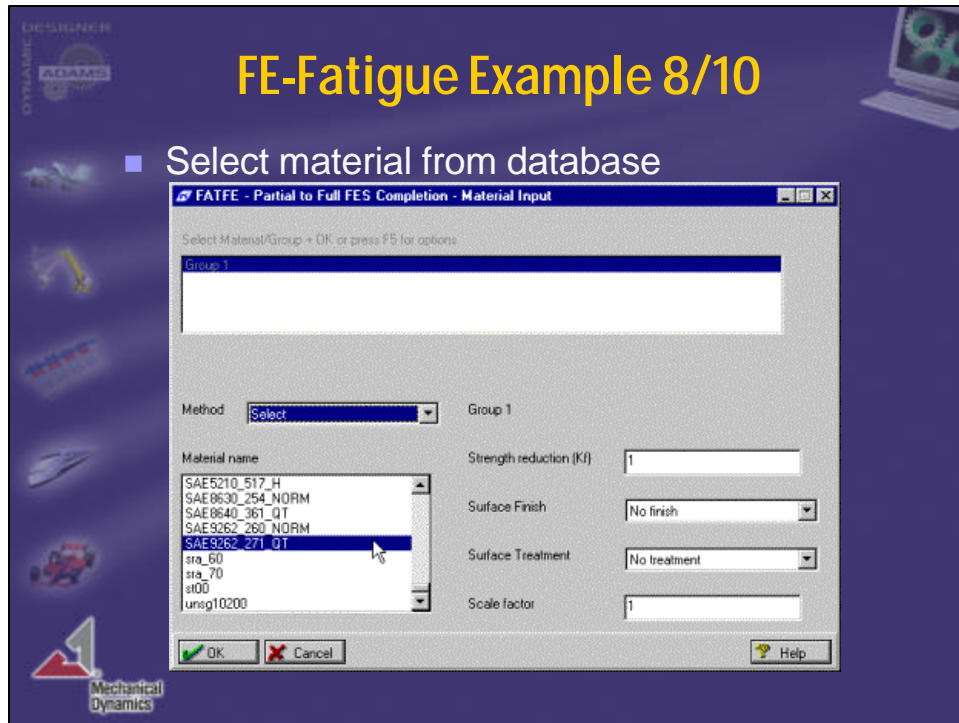
- Use output from previous ADAMS run as loading input

The screenshot shows two dialog boxes. The top one is titled "FATFE" and contains the text: "An ASCII file of load histories exists for this job. Do you want to input data from this file?". A "Yes" button is highlighted. The bottom dialog box is titled "FATFE - Partial to Full FES Completion - Loading Input" and contains the text: "Select load case + OK to define time function or press F5 for options". It lists 12 load cases:

Load Case Number	SHAFT-SKIN	1	1	0
1: Load Case Number 1	SHAFT-SKIN01	1	1	0
2: Load Case Number 2	SHAFT-SKIN02	1	1	0
3: Load Case Number 3	SHAFT-SKIN03	1	1	0
4: Load Case Number 4	SHAFT-SKIN04	1	1	0
5: Load Case Number 5	SHAFT-SKIN05	1	1	0
6: Load Case Number 6	SHAFT-SKIN06	1	1	0
7: Load Case Number 7	SHAFT-SKIN07	1	1	0
8: Load Case Number 8	SHAFT-SKIN08	1	1	0
9: Load Case Number 9	SHAFT-SKIN09	1	1	0
10: Load Case Number 10	SHAFT-SKIN10	1	1	0
11: Load Case Number 11	SHAFT-SKIN11	1	1	0
12: Load Case Number 12	SHAFT-SKIN12	1	1	0

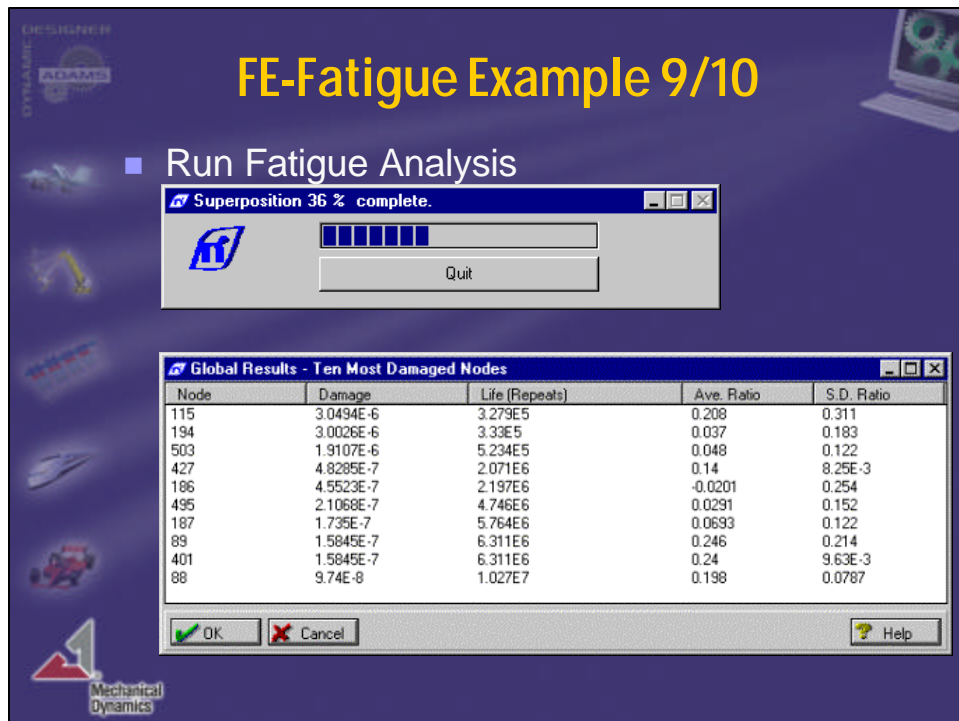
FE-Fatigue Example 8/10

- Select material from database



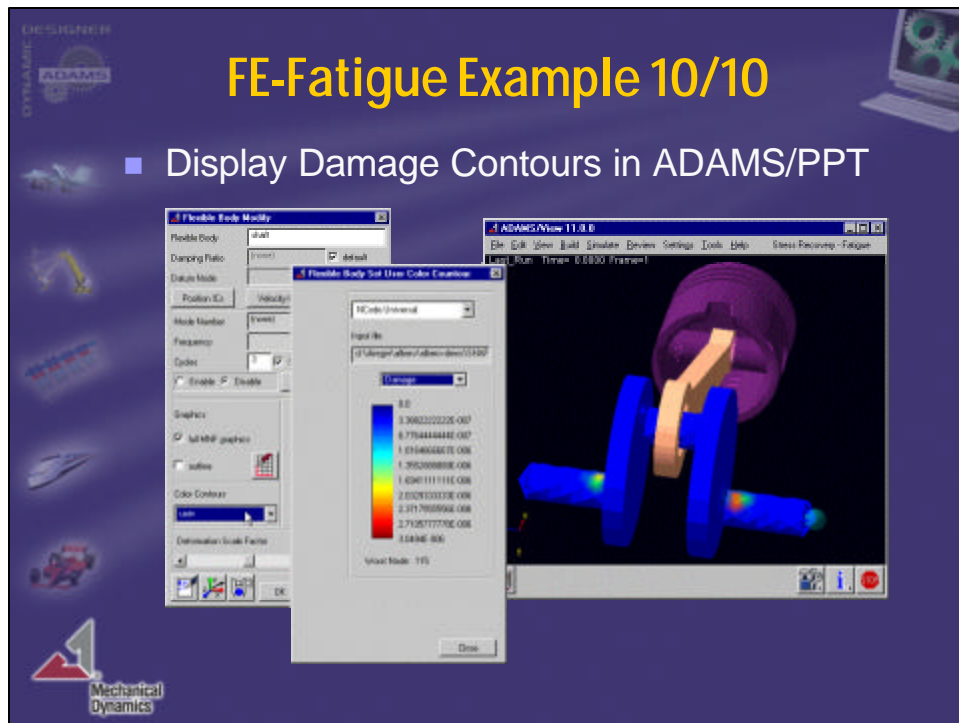
FE-Fatigue Example 9/10

- Run Fatigue Analysis



FE-Fatigue Example 10/10

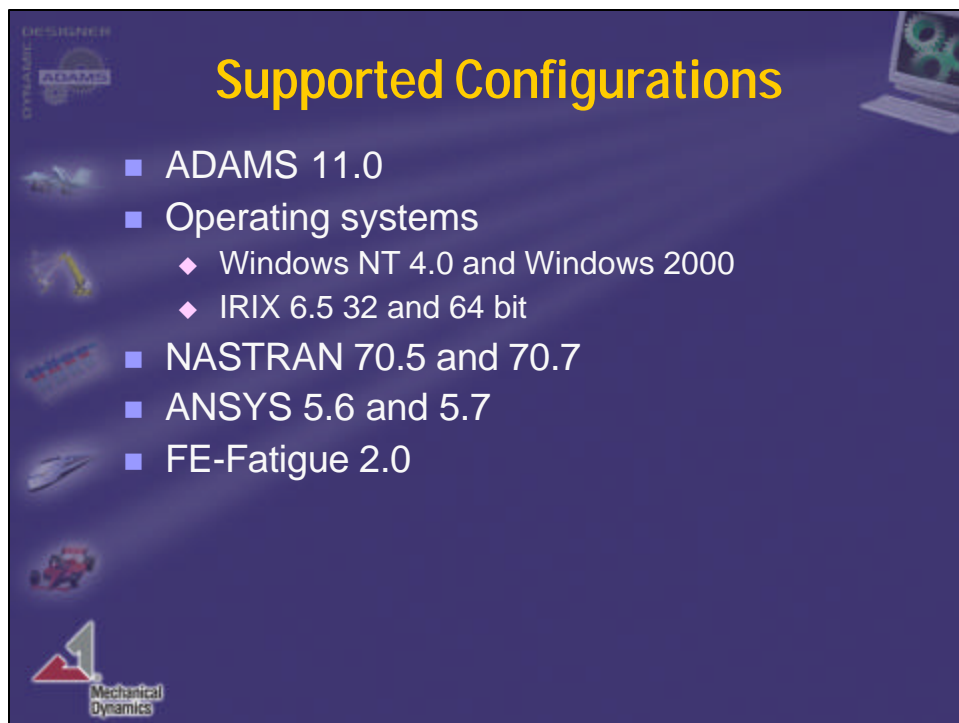
- Display Damage Contours in ADAMS/PPT



The screenshot displays the ADAMS/PPT software interface. The main window shows a 3D model of a mechanical assembly with damage contours. The model is rendered in blue and purple, with a color scale legend indicating damage levels. The legend ranges from 0.000000000000000000 to 3.183460000000000000. The software interface includes a 'Flexible Body' window and a 'Flexible Body Set User Color Contours' dialog box.

Supported Configurations


- ADAMS 11.0
- Operating systems
 - ◆ Windows NT 4.0 and Windows 2000
 - ◆ IRIX 6.5 32 and 64 bit
- NASTRAN 70.5 and 70.7
- ANSYS 5.6 and 5.7
- FE-Fatigue 2.0




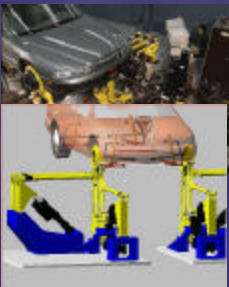
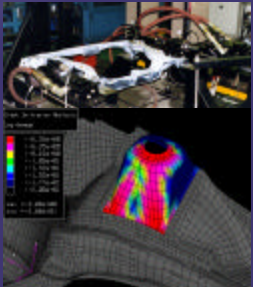
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Summary


- The MSR and Fatigue Toolkit allows stress and fatigue evaluation within an integrated environment
- Switching between different tools is reduced to a minimum
- Process improvement in terms of efficiency and quality
- The Modal Stress Recovery Toolkit is available free of charge for all ADAMS/Durability users
 - ◆ preview of 12.0 functionality



Integrated Durability Process

Test Track	Full Vehicle Test Lab	Component Test Lab
		

- Seamless transition
 - ◆ from test track to test labs
 - ◆ from virtual to real
- nCode, MDI, and MTS are available to accelerate the integration process



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Appendix

- Principles of Modal Stress Recovery

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Principles of Modal Stress Recovery

Assuming that the reduction of the full set of Mode Shapes of the Flexible Body to a sub-set is correct and comprehensive of all the required effects, the Stress Distribution related to the body deformation can be calculated as:

Stress Mode Shapes Method

$$\{\mathbf{s}\} = [\Phi_s] \cdot \{p\}$$

$$[\mathbf{f}_s] = [\{\mathbf{f}_s\}_1, \dots, \{\mathbf{f}_s\}_{P+S}]$$

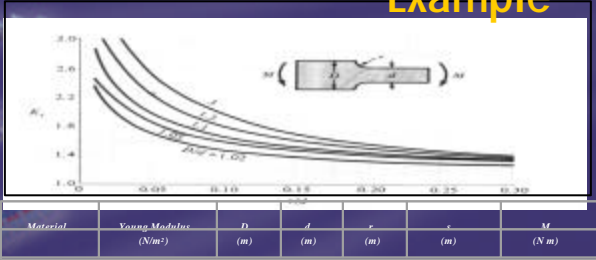
ortho-normalized Modal Stress Matrix

- $\{\mathbf{f}_s\}$...P+S (P=number of Normal Constrained Modes S = number of Static Correction Modes)
- $\{\mathbf{f}_u\}$...P+S (P=number of Normal Constrained Modes S = number of Static Correction Modes)
- $\{p\}$ Vector of Modal Coordinates
- $\{\mathbf{s}\}$ Stress Component Matrix

Principles of Modal Stress Recovery

- FE Calculation
 - ◆ Component Mode Synthesis, Craig Bampton
 - Normal Modes
 - Static Correction Modes
 - Residual Vectors for Distributed/Inertial/Thermal Loads
 - ◆ Modal Stress (and/or) Strain Tensors
 - ◆ .mnf file generation
- Flexible Bodies in ADAMS
 - ◆ Correct Mechanism Dynamics
 - ◆ Correct Internal Deformations in the Flexible Component
 - ◆ Correct Boundary Loads and Constraints
 - ◆ Modal Coordinates
- Stress/Strain Computation
 - ◆ Combining Modal Coordinates with Modal Precomputed (Stress/Strain) Tensors
 - ◆ Post Processing in the most popular FE graphic programs and in ADAMS
 - Stress/Strain Time History
 - Stress/Strain Animation

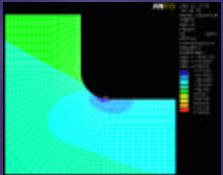
Principles of Modal Stress Recovery - Example



Material	Young Modulus (N/m ²)	D (m)	A (m)	r (m)	M (Nm)
Steel	2.1E11	5.0E-2	3.85E-2	2E-3	1

	Stress (N/m ²)	K_t
ANSYS Node 408	887 580	2.192
ANSYS Node 4040	404 870	
ADAMS Node 408	873 400	2.164
ADAMS Node 4040	403 600	

ANSYS



ADAMS

