

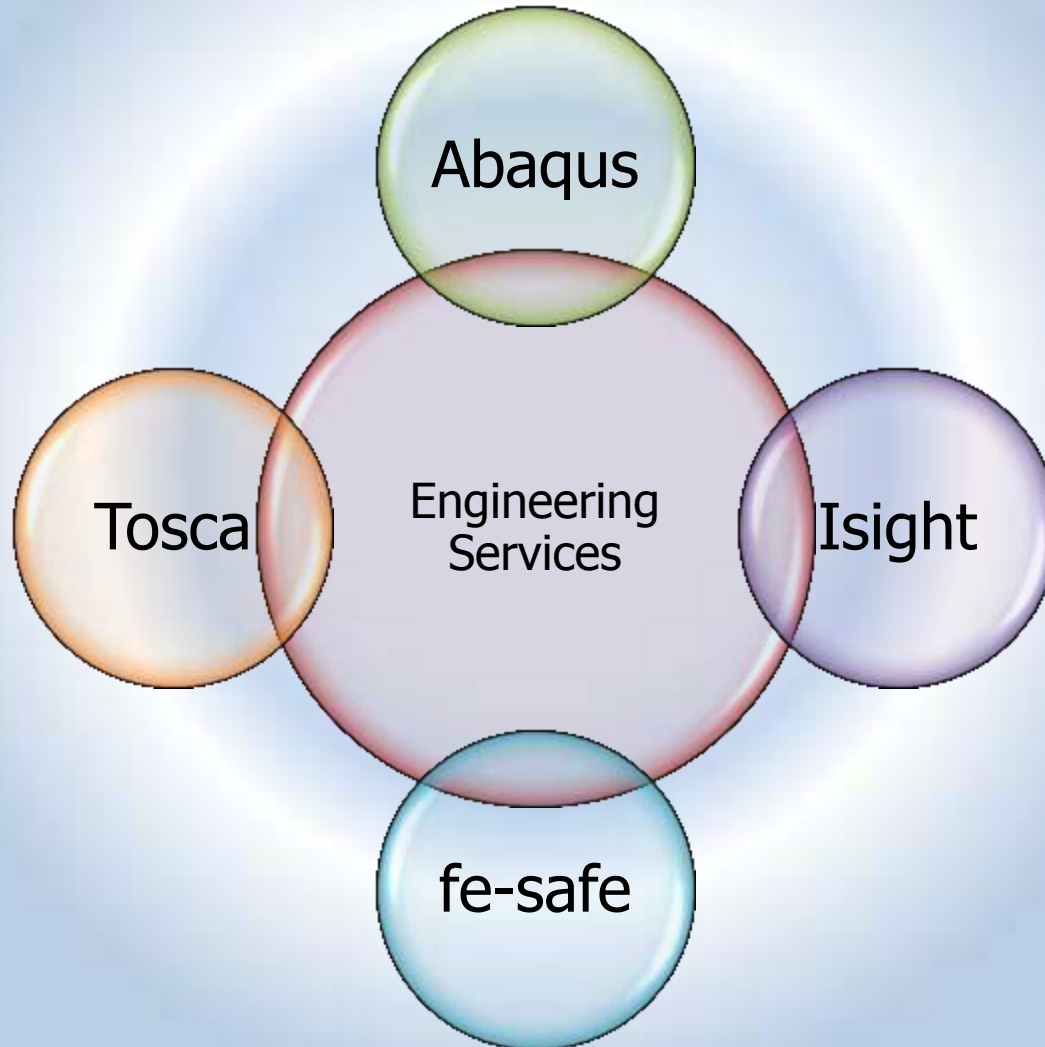
4RealSim

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Material calibration
Urea freezing simulations



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4RealSim Services

Training

Mentoring

Method
development

Proposal
based

Time based

Support customers

Project
consultancy

ENGINEERING SERVICES



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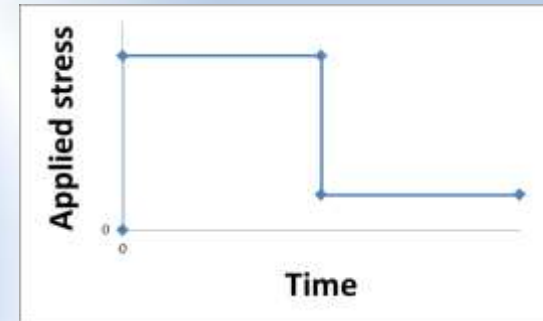
Inergy Automotive Systems Research

Material calibration
Urea freezing simulations



Introduction

- Material behavior of a Polymer (material name is confidential)
- Physical tests (creep) performed in 2006
- Still no correlated material model today
 - Unstable UMAT used for supposedly nonlinear viscoelastic-plastic behavior
- Request to 4RealSim
 - Obtain calibrated material data with the new PRF-model (nonlinear viscoelasticity) in 6.13



Project steps

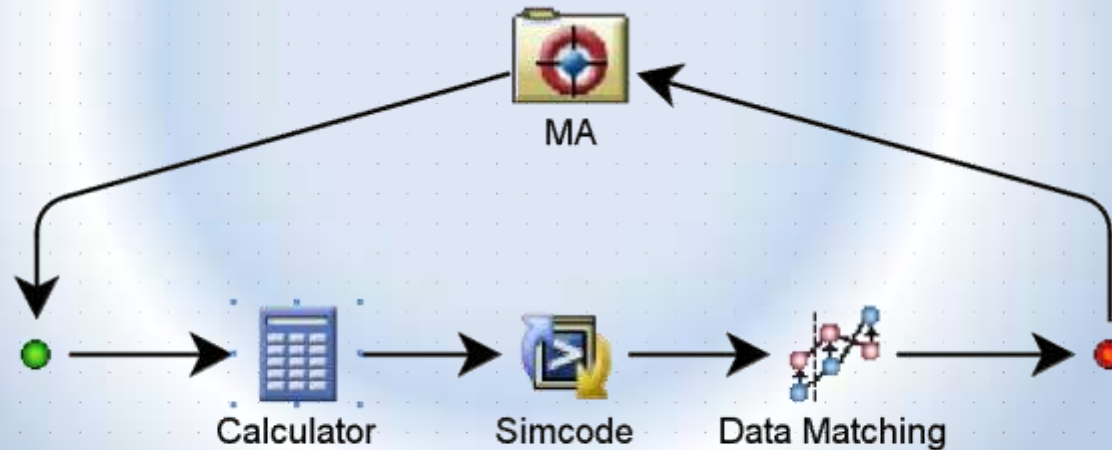
- Simple 1-element model with the nonlinear viscoelastic material model

```
** MATERIALS
**
*Material, name=prf-fit
*Hyperelastic, neo hooke, moduli=instantaneous
0.1 0.01
*Viscoelastic, nonlinear, networkid=1, sratio=1, law=strain
** A, n, m
** A>0, n>0, -1<m<0
1,1,-1
```

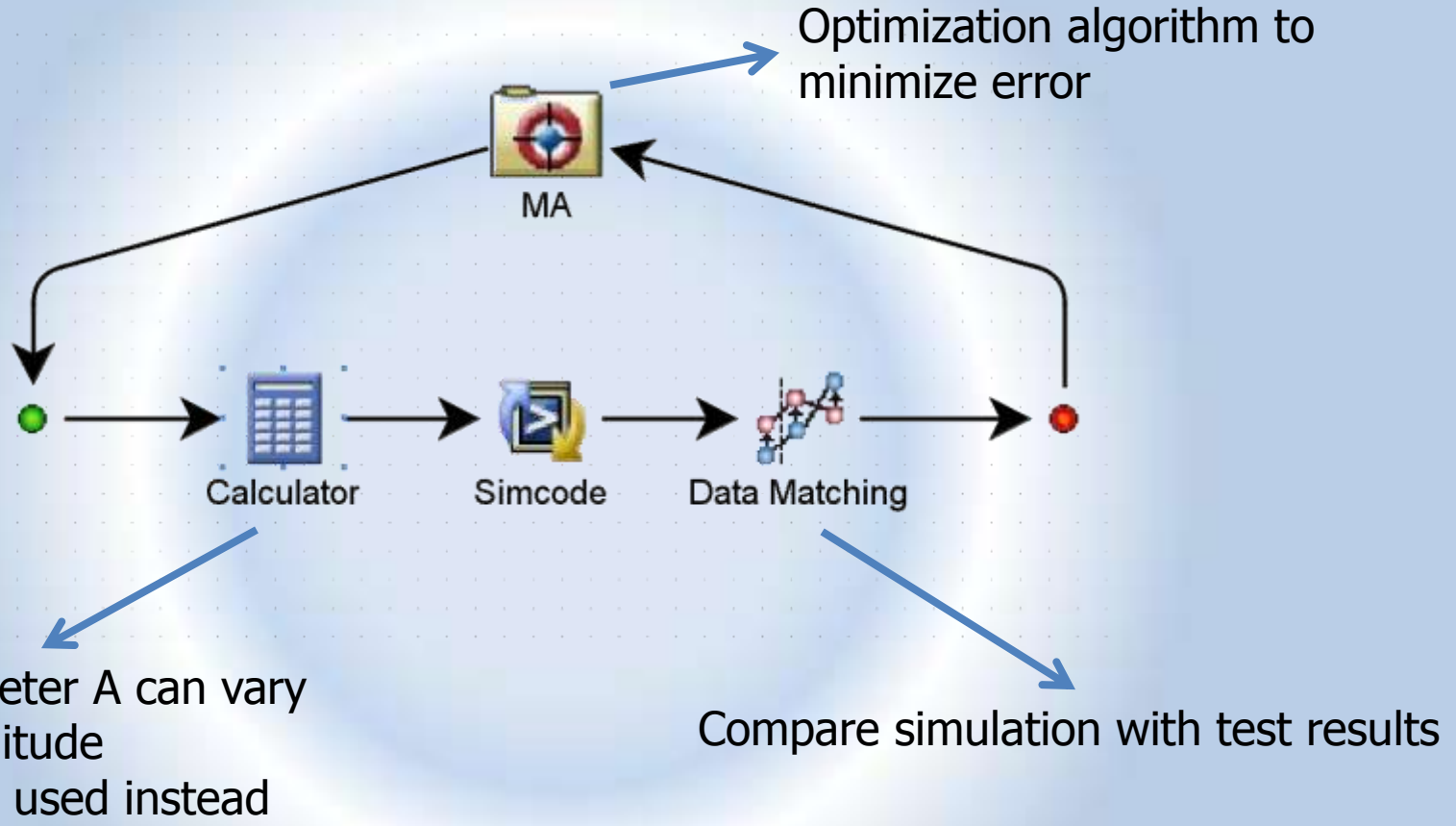
Fit-parameters

Project steps

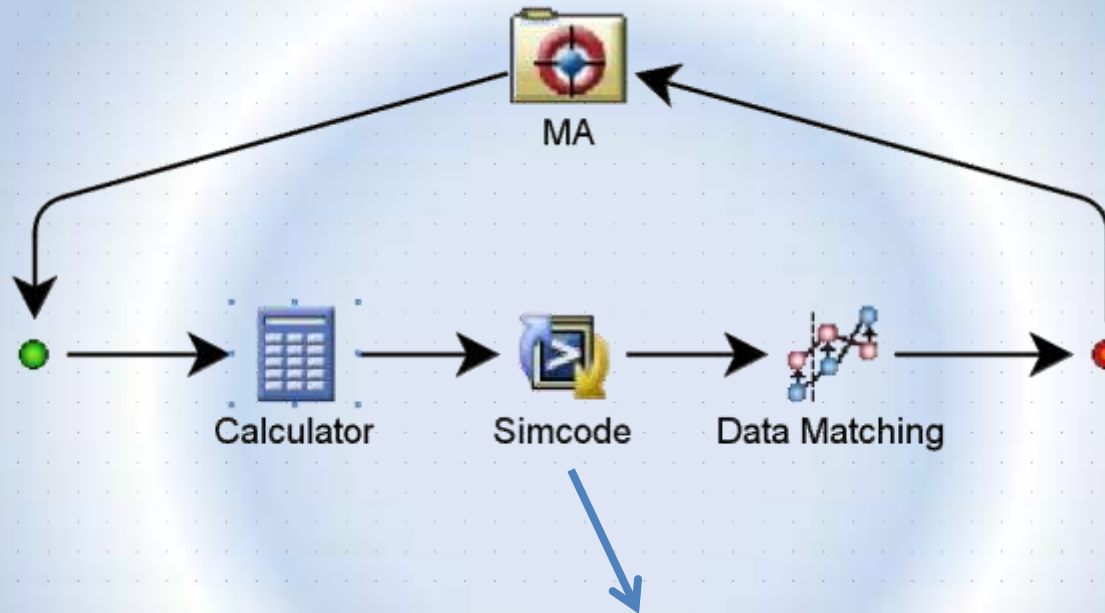
- Simple 1-element model with the nonlinear viscoelastic material model
- Automate and optimize the simulation process with Isight



Project steps



Project steps



4 different creep tests (different stress levels); so 4 different analyses?

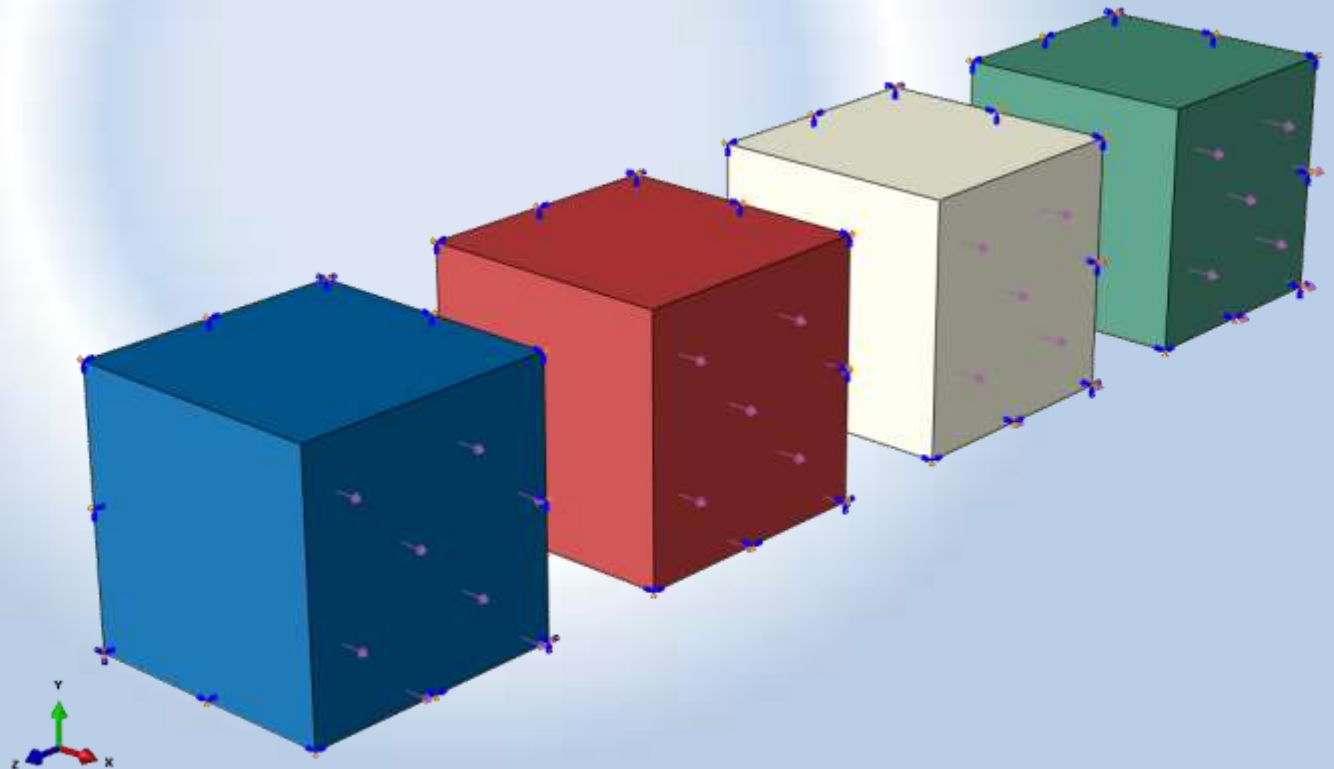
Token usage and runtime optimized by merging the 4 analyses into 1...

Project steps

Token usage and runtime optimized by merging the 4 analyses into 1

Different load to every element

Independent postprocessing of every element

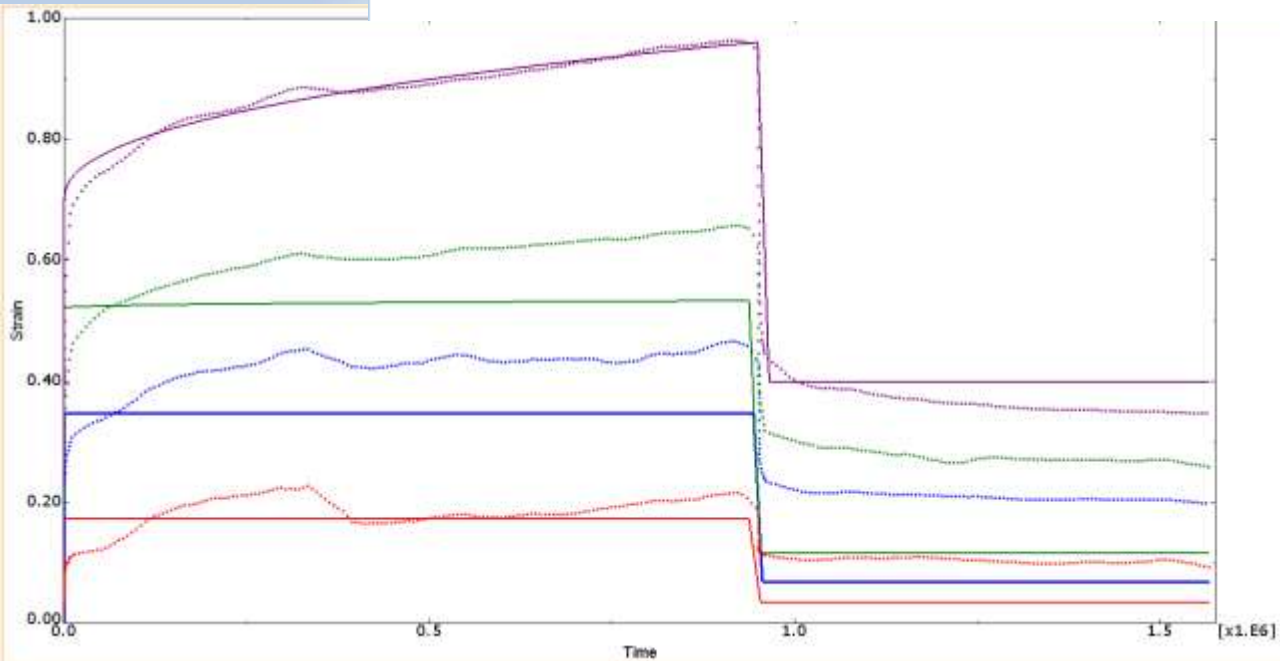


Project steps

- Simple 1-element model with the nonlinear viscoelastic material model
- Automate and optimize the simulation process with Isight
- Calibrate material model to minimize error between simulation and test

Initial result from PRF-model

```
** MATERIALS
**
*Material, name=prf-fit
*Hyperelastic, neo hooke, moduli=instantaneous
u, 0.01
*Viscoelastic, nonlinear, networkid=1, sratio=1, law=strain
** A, n, m
** A>0, n>0, -1<m<0
x,y,z
```



Include more networks...

but maybe not that nonlinear?



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Project steps

- Simple 1-element model with the nonlinear viscoelastic material model
- Automate and optimize the simulation process with Isight
- Calibrate material model to minimize error between simulation and test
- **Simpler material model?**

Project steps

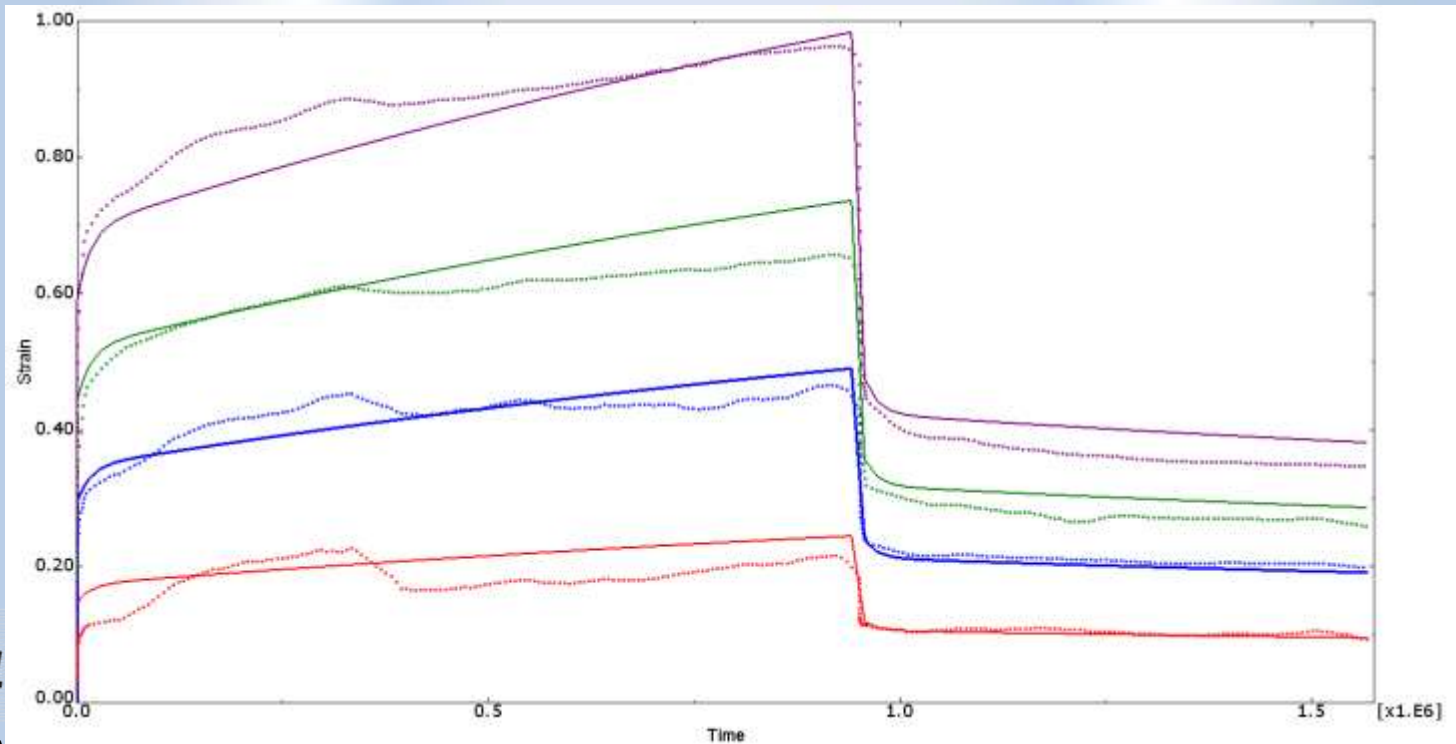
- Simpler material model?

```
** MATERIALS
**
*Material, name=prf-fit
*Hyperelastic, neo hooke, moduli=instantaneous
u, 0.01
*Viscoelastic, time=prony
x1, ,x2
y1, ,y2
z1, ,z2|
```

- Automate simulation process with Isight
- Calibrate material model to minimize error between simulation and test

Project steps

```
** MATERIALS
**
*Material, name=prf-fit
*Hyperelastic, neo hooke, moduli=instantaneous
u, 0.01
*Viscoelastic, time=prony
x1, ,x2
y1, ,y2
z1, ,z2|
```



Conclusion

- Efficient Isight methodology and Abaqus workflow developed
 - Robust calibration process
- Simple Abaqus material model fitted to testdata
 - Replaces the unstable UMAT
- Inergy is generalizing and deploying the calibration process to production sites (non-experts)
 - Automatic smoothing via Abaqus/CAE
 - Automatic calibration via Isight

Isight Advanced Training Material

- <http://4realsim.com/services/advanced-isight-workshop/>



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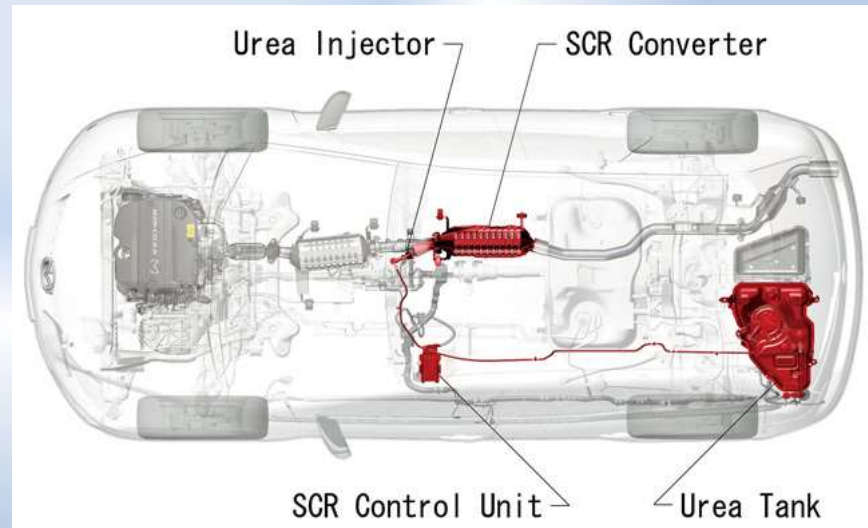
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Introduction

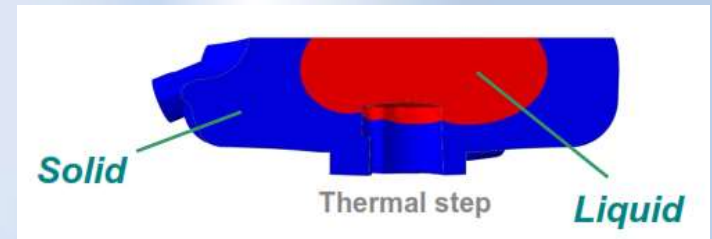
- **Selective Catalytic Reduction**
 - Converts NO_x into N_2 and H_2O
 - Urea - water solution as reducing agent
 - Powerfull emission reduction technique in automotive industry
 - Thermal engineering is a challenge
 - Melting/freezing point in range of ambient temperatures of typical usage



Introduction

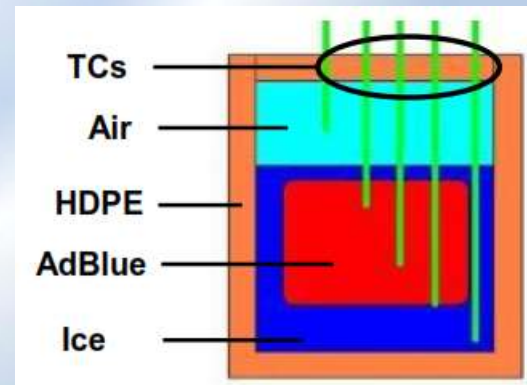
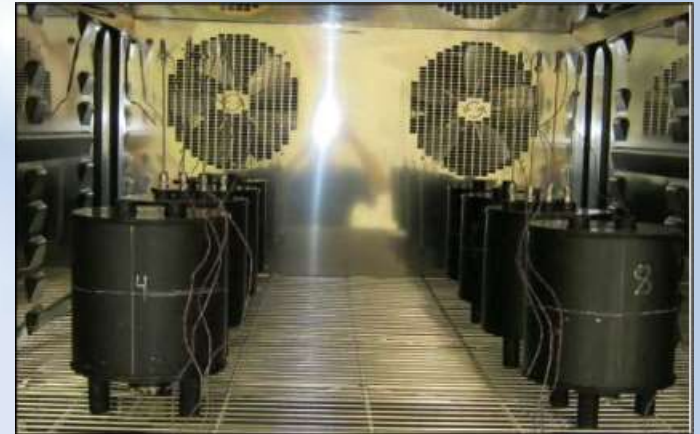


- Freezing Test
 - Target
 - Verify if tank and its components pass freezing test (without observing failure or leakage)
 - Procedure
 - Tank filled with Adblue (100% of volume)
 - Climatic room conditioned at -40°C
 - Issues
 - Cracks, failure and leakage
- Simulation
 - Target
 - Compute shape evolution of the freezing front with time
 - Predict the last freezing area (“liquid bubble”)
 - Value
 - Detect which tanks can cause potential issues during freezing test
 - Test and validate design modifications of tank
 - Identify areas where to put insulation to move last liquid bubble



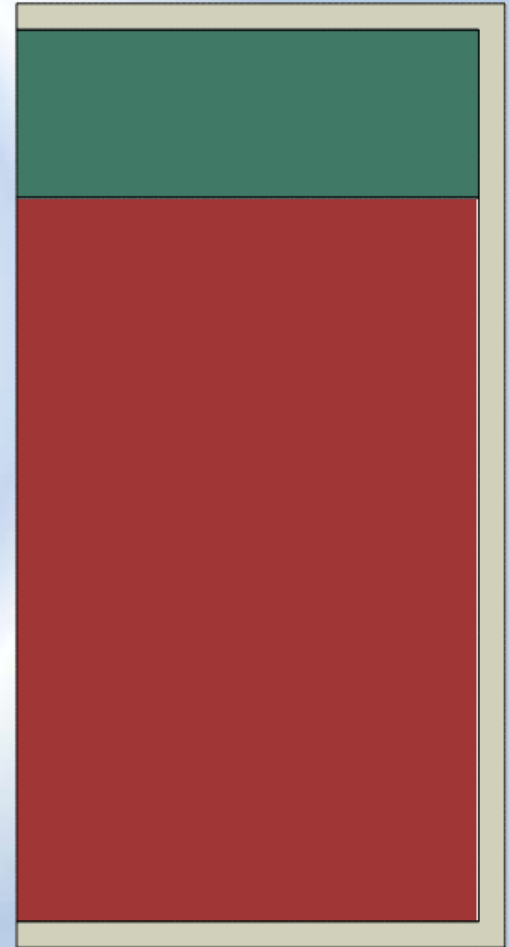
Step 1 HDPE cylinder thermal

- Cylinders
 - Volume 4,2 l (filled at 80%)
- Initial temperature of 22°C
- Cooling to -40°C (24 hours)
- Goal
 - Develop and validate thermal model on simple case of SCR tank



Thermal model of cylinder

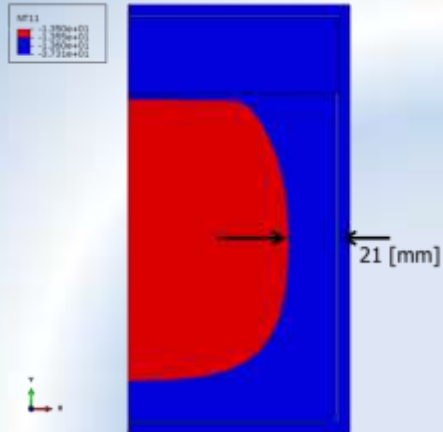
- Axisymmetric thermal model
 - Initial temperature of 30°C
 - Cooling to -40°C
 - Film condition outside of tank



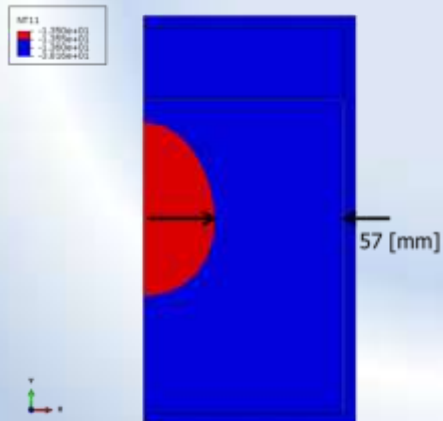
Thermal model of cylinder

- Temperature dependent material properties
 - Difference in specific heat and thermal conductivity below and above melting point.
 - Effect of phase transition accounted for by 'latent heat'
 - Natural convection accounted for by adjusting thermal conductivity of liquid urea and air
 - Fitting of simulation results onto test results

Thermal results



Pot 8 after 72320 [s], Simulation after 21920 [s]



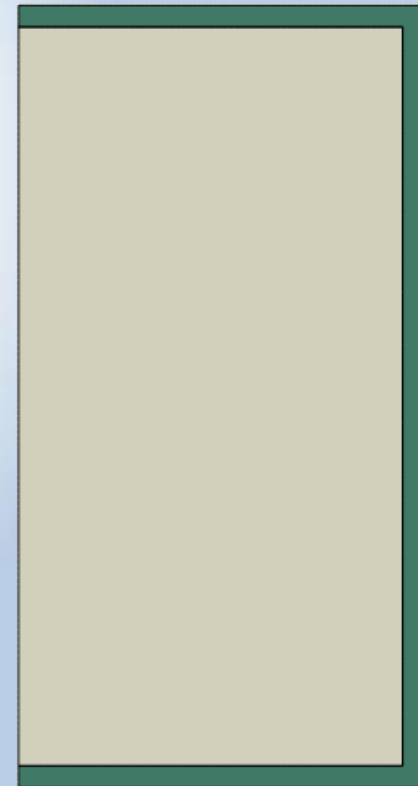
Pot 1 after 85080 [s], Simulation after 34680 [s]

Step 1 Conclusion

- A thermal freezing model has been developed
- Numerical parameters such as material properties and heat transfer coefficient have been calibrated
- Mechanism of freezing and the influence of each parameter is understood
- *Tuned simulation results in agreement with experiment*

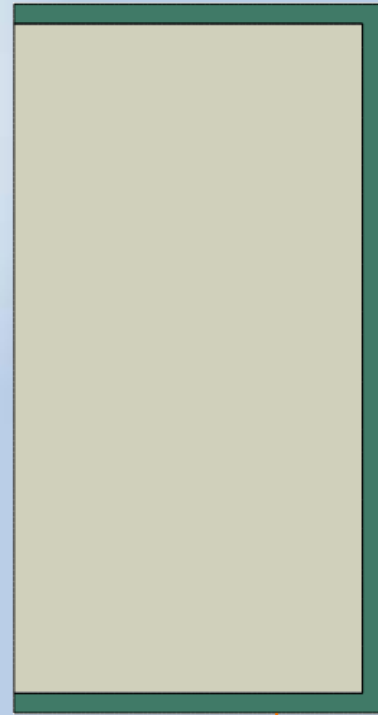
Step 2 HDPE cylinder structural

- Axisymmetric structural model
 - Armaflex ignored – not significant for mechanical response
 - Temperature mapped from thermal results
 - sequentially coupled
 - Contact between tank and urea, frictionless for liquid urea
 - Boundary condition at single bottom node



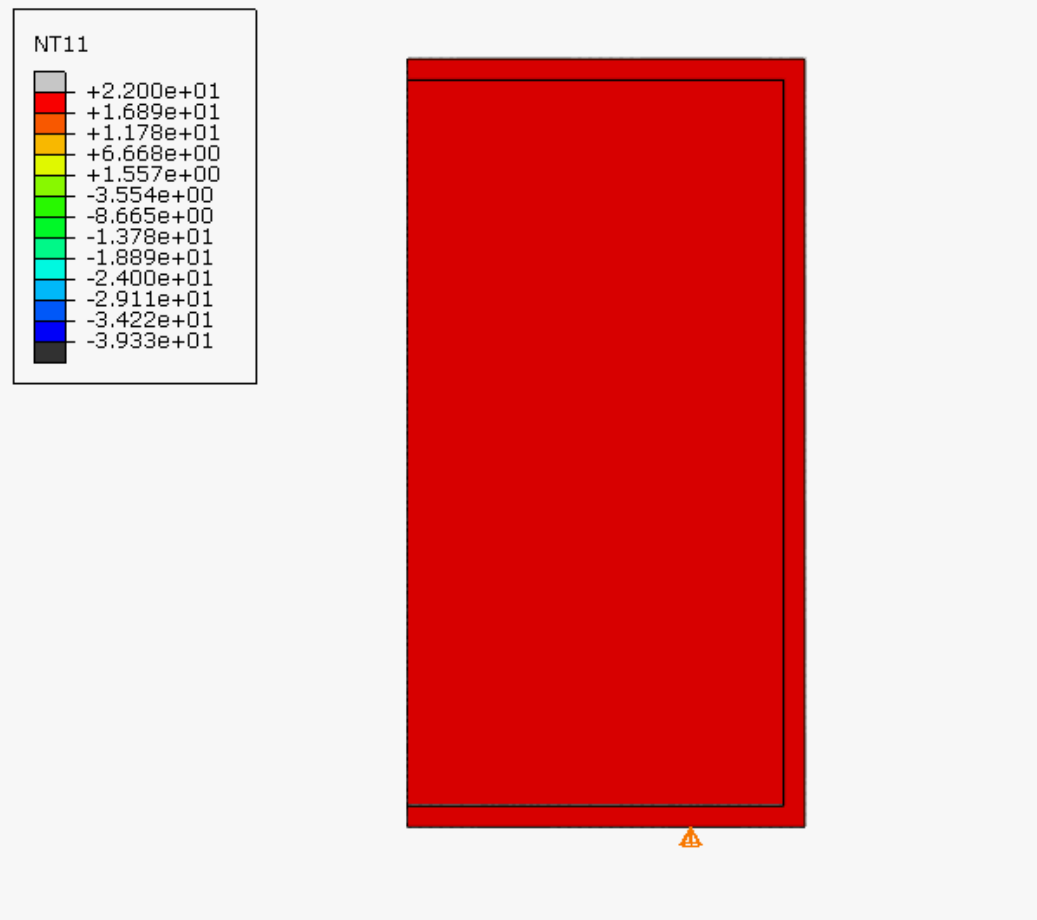
Step 2 HDPE cylinder structural

- Temperature dependent material properties
 - Urea modeled as elastic-plastic
 - Large yield stress for frozen urea (=elastic)
 - Perfectly plastic with low yield stress for liquid urea
 - Difference in TEC below and above melting point
 - Definition of TEC includes 5% volume increase due to freezing



Mechanical results

- Animation of temperature and deformation



Step 3 Real SCR tanks

- Pictures removed due to confidentiality

Step 3 Real SCR tanks

- Pictures removed due to confidentiality

Conclusion

- Continuum heat transfer and structural analyses – easy to set-up, quick result
- Robust computation demonstrated on actual SCR tank
- Quite accurate results
- This simulation methodology is deployed at the production sites and has been used on various tank models