
GEO DICT

The Virtual Material Laboratory

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Math2Market GmbH

**11th European Congress of Stereology and Image Analysis
2013**

Where is M2M located, who are we?



Barbara



Andreas



Christian



Jürgen



Erik*



Cornelia



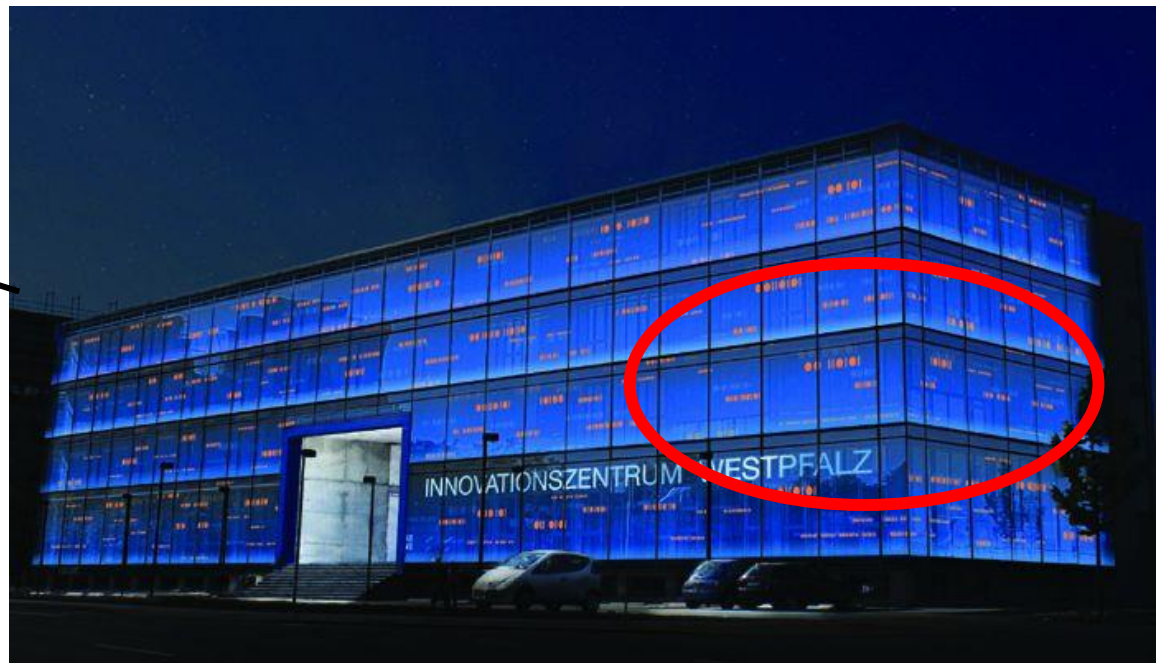
Liping*



Vita



Sven*

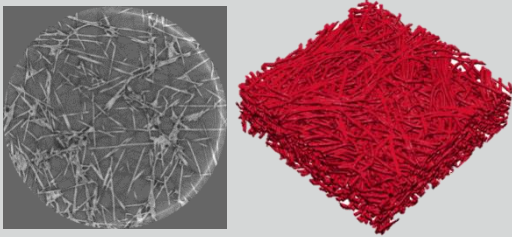


Outline

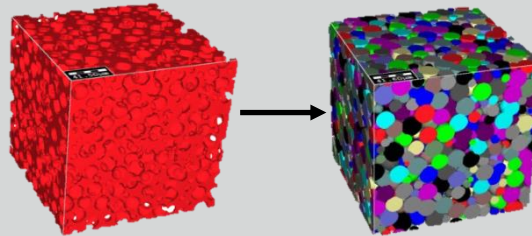
1. The Virtual Material Lab GeoDict
2. Fiberglass by Injection Molding
3. Digital Rock Physics
4. Summary and Conclusion

1. The Virtual Material Lab **GEO** DICT

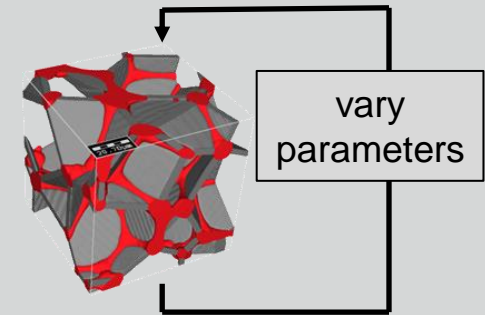
import materials



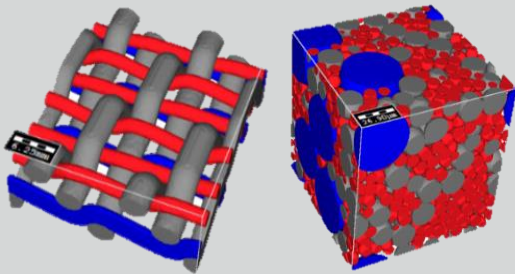
characterize materials



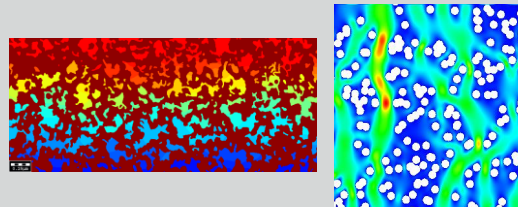
optimize materials



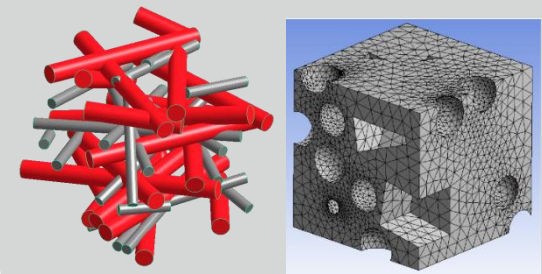
model materials



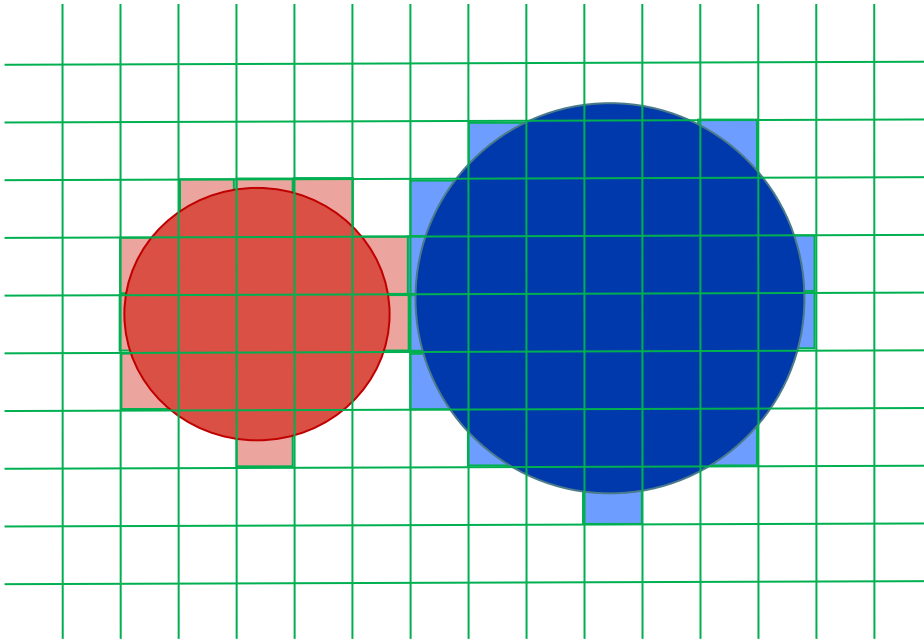
characterize properties



export materials



Simulations performed on 3d structures composed of little cubes (voxels)



Advantages: Straight forward

- automatic grid generation for computed tomography
- virtual structure generation
- solver implementation
- parallel implementation
- memory efficient

Disadvantages: resolving features

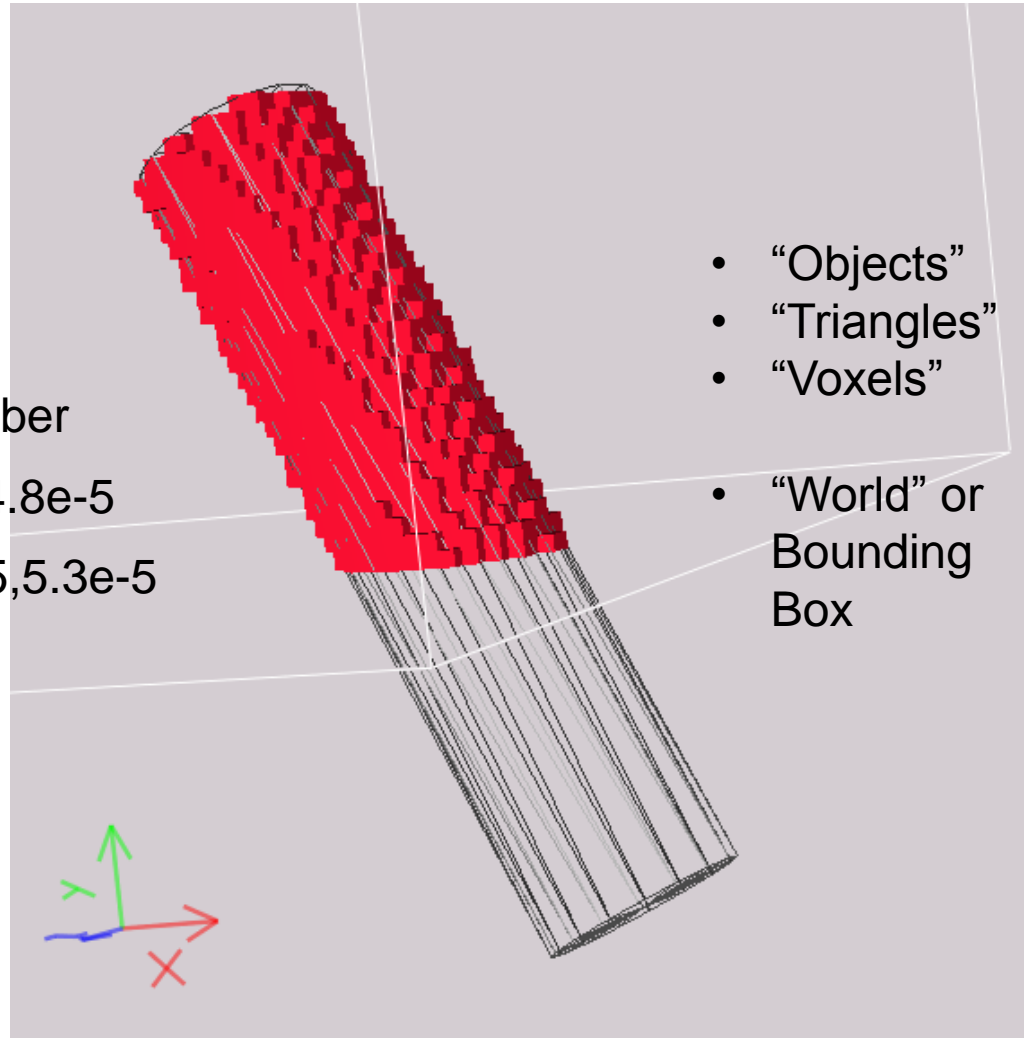
- requires many grid cells

Analytic, surface and volume representation

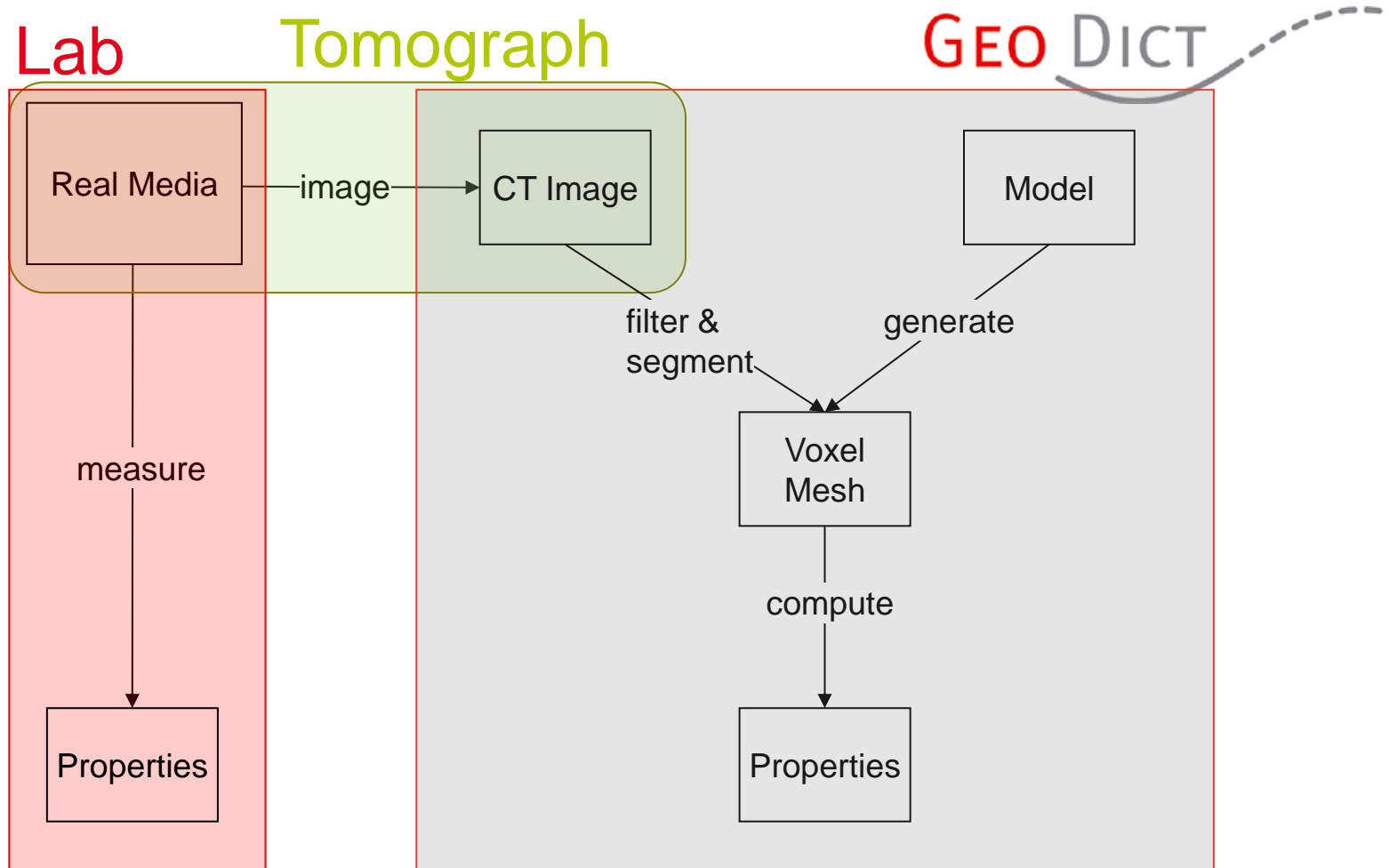
<Object1>

Color	1
Type	ShortCircularFiber
Point1	$6.6e-5, 2.5e-5, 4.8e-5$
Point2	$8.9e-5, -2.04e-5, 5.3e-5$
FiberEndType1	0
FiberEndType2	0
Diameter	$1.2e-05$

</Object1>



Material Characterization & Engineering



GeoDict Modules

FiberGeo, **PaperGeo**, **SinterGeo**, **WeaveGeo**, **FoamGeo**, **GridGeo**, **PackGeo**, **PleatGeo** (structure generators)

ImportGeo (e.g. CT, .stl / CAD import)

ProcessGeo (3d image processing)

LayerGeo (layered media)

ExportGeo (e.g. Fluent, Abaqus)

FlowDict (single phase flow properties)

ElastoDict (effective elastic properties)

ConductoDict (effective conductivity)

DiffuDict (effective diffusivity)

PleatDict (porous media flow)

FilterDict (delta P, efficiency, capacity)

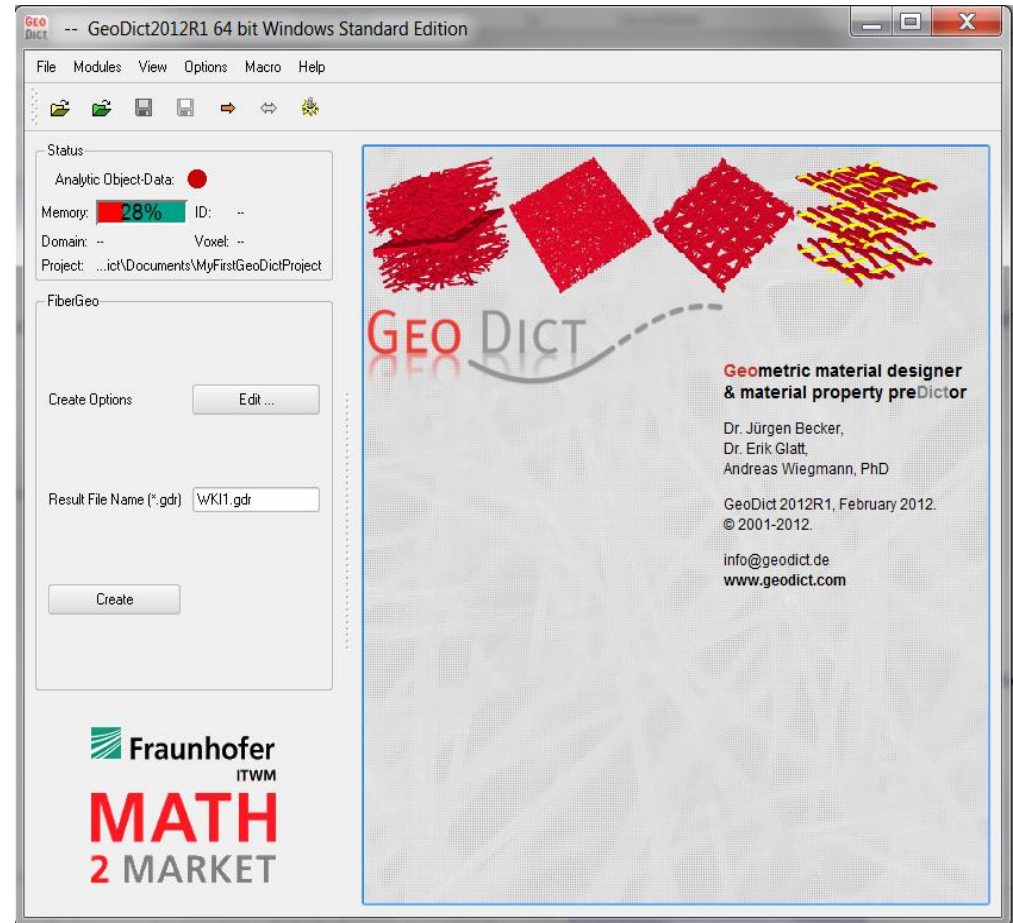
SatuDict (two phase flow properties)

PorDict (pore analysis)

MatDict (solids analysis)

AcoustoDict (acoustic absorption)

AddiDict (advection, diffusion, adsorption)

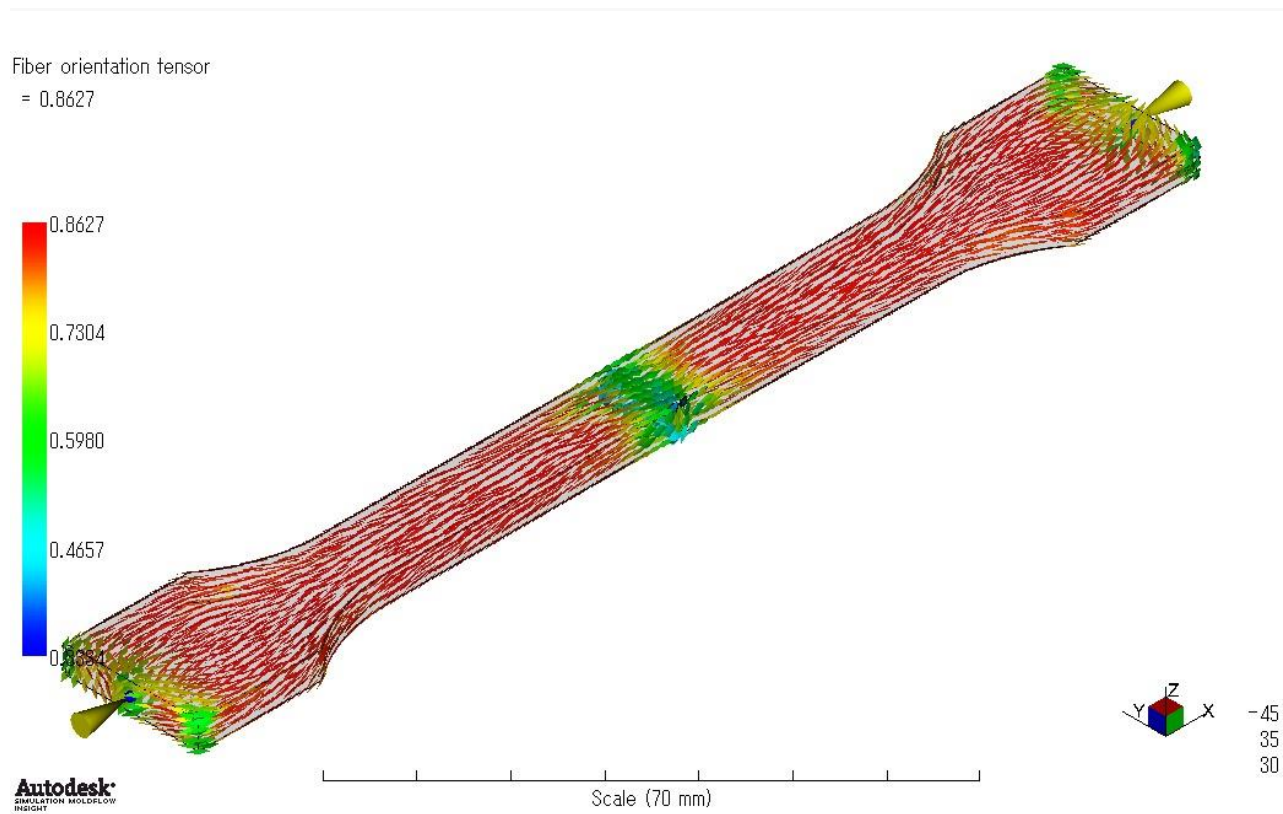


2. Fiberglass by Injection Molding

how does the microstructure influence the elastic properties:

glass fibers in epoxy

fiber diameter 8 μm , length 300 μm , weight 25%, Moldflow orientation simulation



Effective Elastic Properties

Hooke's Law:

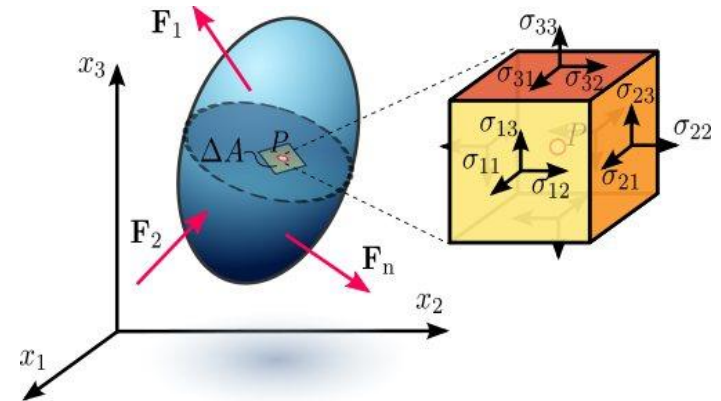
$$\sigma_{ij} = \sum_{r,s=1}^3 c_{ijrs} \varepsilon_{rs} ; \quad i, j \in \{1, 2, 3\}$$

σ_{ij} : stress tensor

c_{ijrs} : elasticity tensor

ε_{rs} : strain tensor

Cauchy stress tensor:



Strain tensor:

$$\varepsilon_{ij} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} \right)$$

u : displacement

Effective Elasticity Tensor

- material parameters for microstructure
- solve six load cases on microstructure => effective elasticity tensor

$$C_{isotrop} = \begin{pmatrix} c_{xxxx} & c_{xxyy} & c_{xxyy} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ c_{xxyy} & c_{xxxx} & c_{xxyy} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ c_{xxyy} & c_{xxyy} & c_{xxxx} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{c_{xxxx}-c_{xxyy}}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{c_{xxxx}-c_{xxyy}}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{c_{xxxx}-c_{xxyy}}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

Lame parameters: $\mu = (c_{xxxx} - c_{xxyy})/2$, $\lambda = c_{xxyy}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{zz} \\ \sigma_{xx} \\ \sigma_{xy} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \epsilon_{zz} \\ \epsilon_{xx} \\ \epsilon_{xy} \end{pmatrix}$$

Young's modulus and Poisson's ratio:

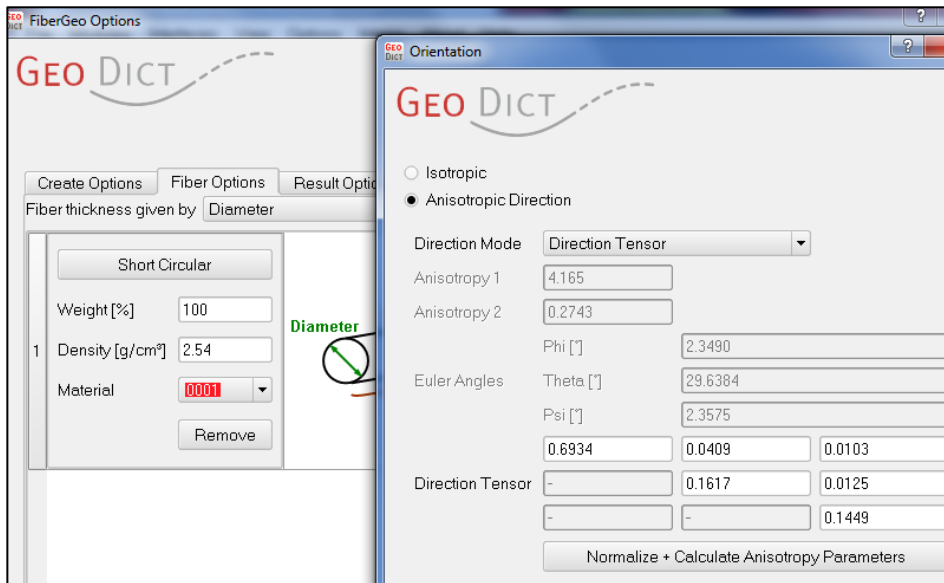
$$E = \mu(2\mu + 3\lambda)/(\mu + \lambda)$$

$$\nu = \frac{\lambda}{2(\mu + \lambda)}$$

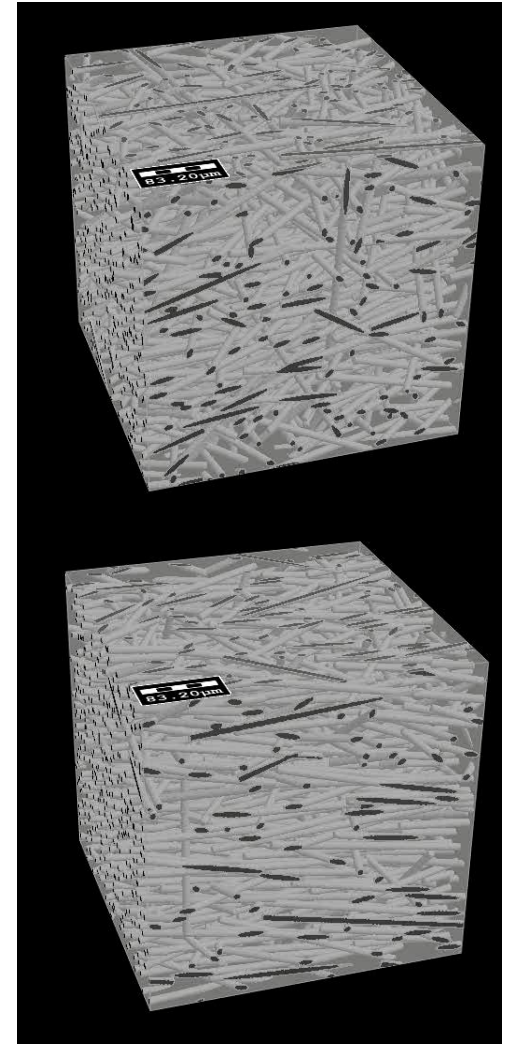
FiberGeo: Fiberglass Microstructure

```
<ElementData ID="5423">
  <DeptValues>      6.9340e-001    1.6167e-001    1.4493e-001    4.0924e-002    1.0321e-002    1.2470e-002
</ElementData>
<ElementData ID="9330">
  <DeptValues>      8.3008e-001    7.4930e-002    9.4990e-002   -7.8231e-002   -6.5528e-002   -1.2559e-002
</ElementData>
```

enter parameters into FiberGeo



create
microstructure



ElastoDict: Elastic Properties of Fiberglass

Physics Parameters

GEO DICT

Elasticity Options

	E [GPa]	ν	G [GPa]	Edit Materials...
Material 0 0000 Isotropic	0	0	-	Void
Material 1 0001 Isotropic	72	0.23	-	Glass
Material 2 0010 Isotropic	0	0	-	Void
Material 3 0011 Isotropic	3.18	0.35	-	Epoxy 3501-6

FeelMath Elasticity Solver Options

GEO DICT

Load Case Solver Output

Compute Strain

Strain Increment [%] 0.005

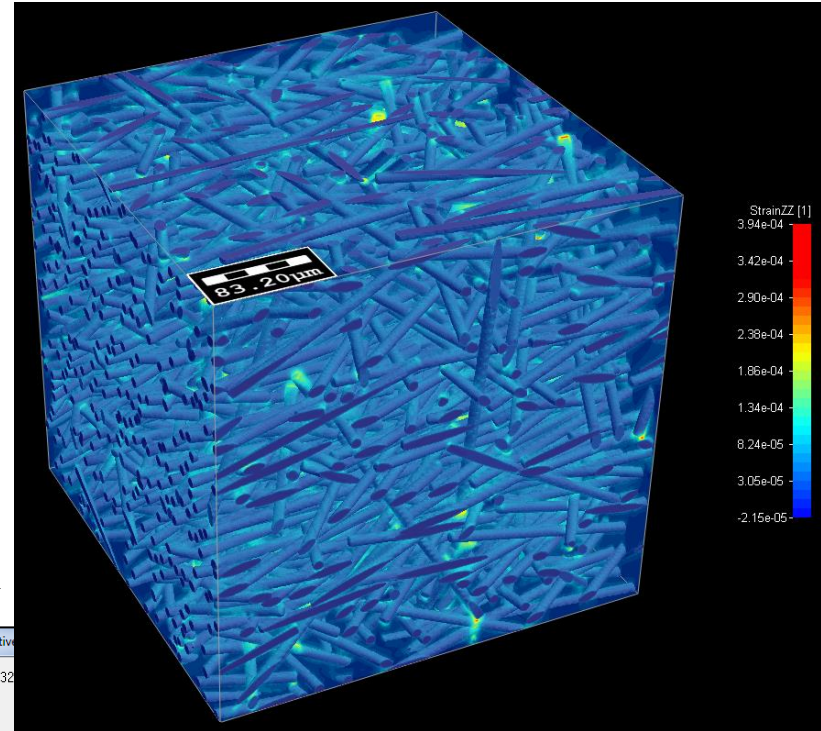
☒ XX ☒ YY ☒ ZZ
☒ YZ ☒ XZ ☒ XY

☐ Voigt Approximation
☐ Reuss Approximation

Result File Name (*.gdr) FiberReinforcedPlastic_EffectiveStiffness.gdr

OK Cancel

compute elastic properties



gdr: C:\...t\FiberReinforcedPlastic_EffectiveStiffness.gdr

Module: ElastoDict (2013R1 Build 132)

Command: SolveFeelMathVOX

Do Jul 4 2013

Domain: 400 x 400 x 400 Voxel: 1 μm

Input Map Results Map Results Info Visualization

Stiffness formulation

Anisotropic Elasticity tensor in [GPa] in Cartesian coordinates for Strain Equivalence

10.2	3.2969	3.2546	-0.013493	-0.5821	0.18096
3.2966	6.2224	3.1674	0.018188	-0.0062083	0.028166
3.2544	3.1683	6.1257	-0.01024	-0.052841	-0.003451
-0.013432	0.017752	-0.010117	1.508	0.0023312	-0.023506
-0.5793	-0.0057859	-0.05096	0.0020582	1.6997	-0.013581
0.18025	0.027809	-0.0034245	-0.022658	-0.013593	1.7411

Domain: 400 x 400 x 400 Voxel: 1 μm

Input Map Results Map Results Info Visualization

Stiffness formulation

Anisotropic Elasticity tensor in [GPa] in Cartesian coordinates for Strain Equivalence

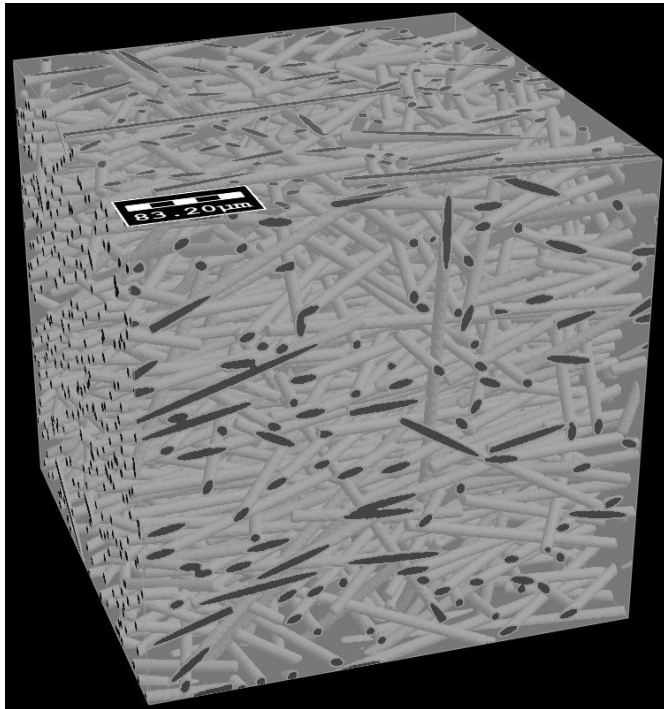
9.2442	3.3887	3.3317	0.021979	0.055041	0.20964
3.3931	6.418	3.2355	0.038332	-0.0050678	0.04556
3.3361	3.2356	6.3748	0.04011	0.010453	0.019106
0.021798	0.038582	0.040248	1.6022	0.025384	-0.0036747
0.054532	-0.005001	0.010397	0.02512	1.7722	0.023848
0.20858	0.045079	0.018357	-0.0037066	0.023919	1.8295

enter parameters into ElastoDict

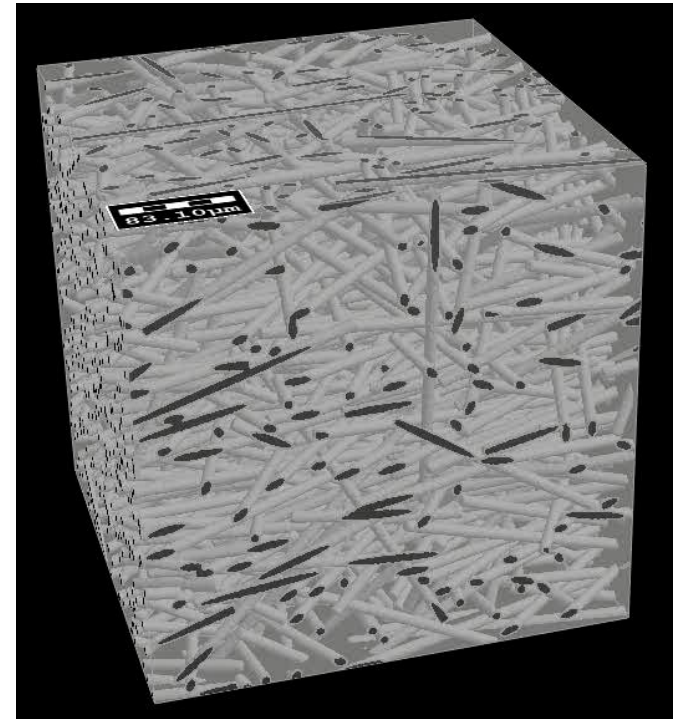
ElastoDict: Large Deformation

aim: how does the fiberglass microstructure deform for a given stress / strain?

current development together with Fraunhofer,
large deformations, nonlinear material behavior



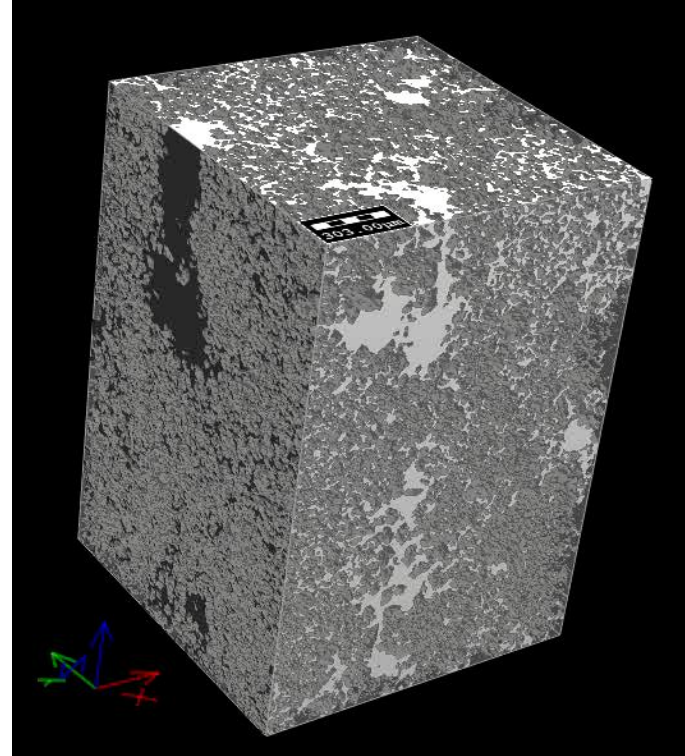
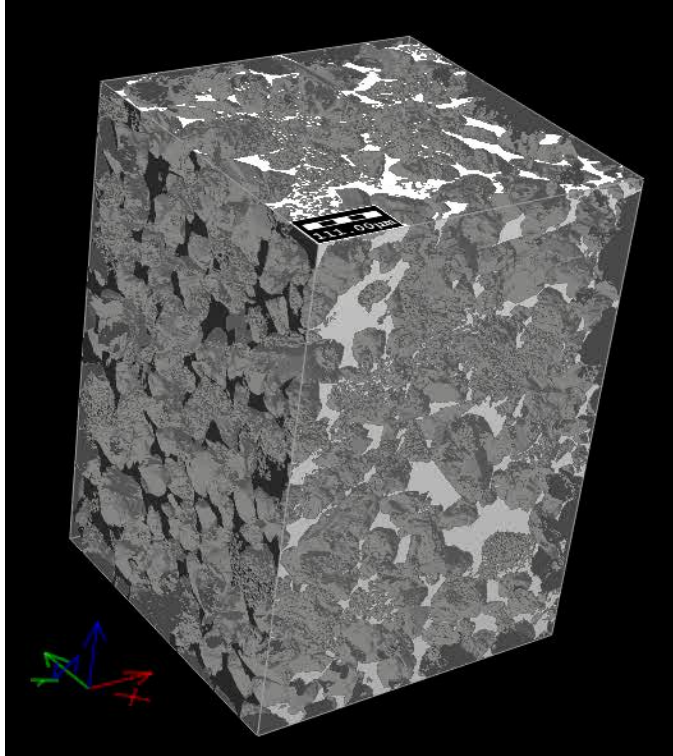
64 million grid points
12 GB memory
8 processes, 6 min



3. Digital Rock Physics

from computed tomograms to accurate reservoir simulations:

(left): pore space of Berea sandstone; (right): pore space of carbonate



Digital Rock Physics Benchmarks – Part I: Imaging and segmentation

Digital Rock Physics Benchmarks – Part II: Computing effective properties

Permeability Computation

Macroscopic description (homogenized porous media model)

Darcy's law :
$$u = -\frac{1}{\mu} \kappa \nabla p$$

u : average flow velocity

κ : permeability tensor **unknown**

μ : viscosity

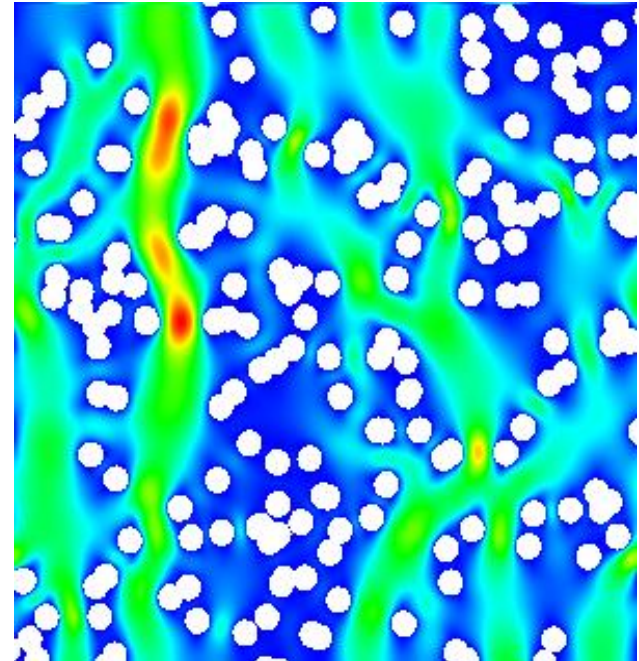
p : pressure

Microscopic description (pore structure model)

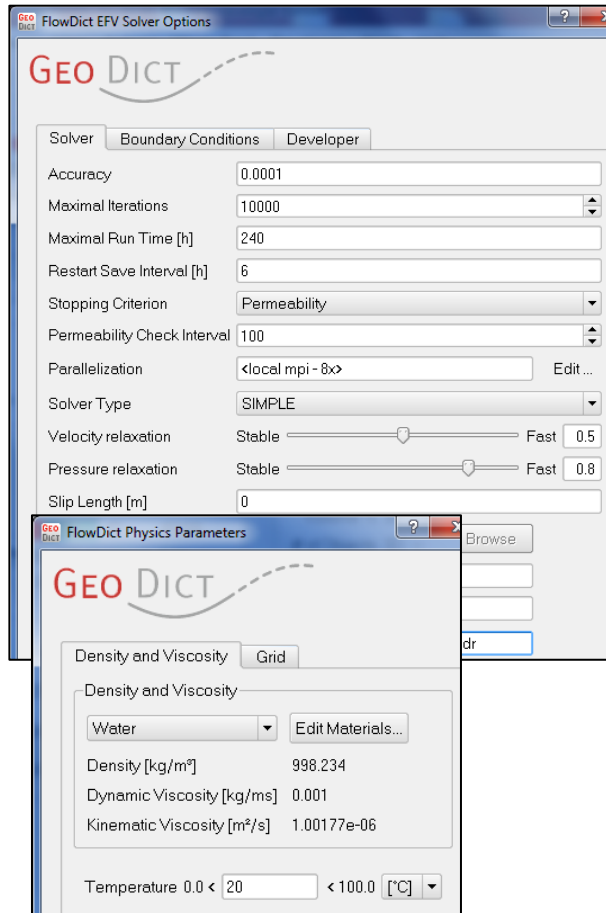
Stokes equation:
$$-\mu \Delta u + \nabla p = 0$$

Boundary conditions: no-slip on fibre surface, pressure drop

κ can be determined from the solution!



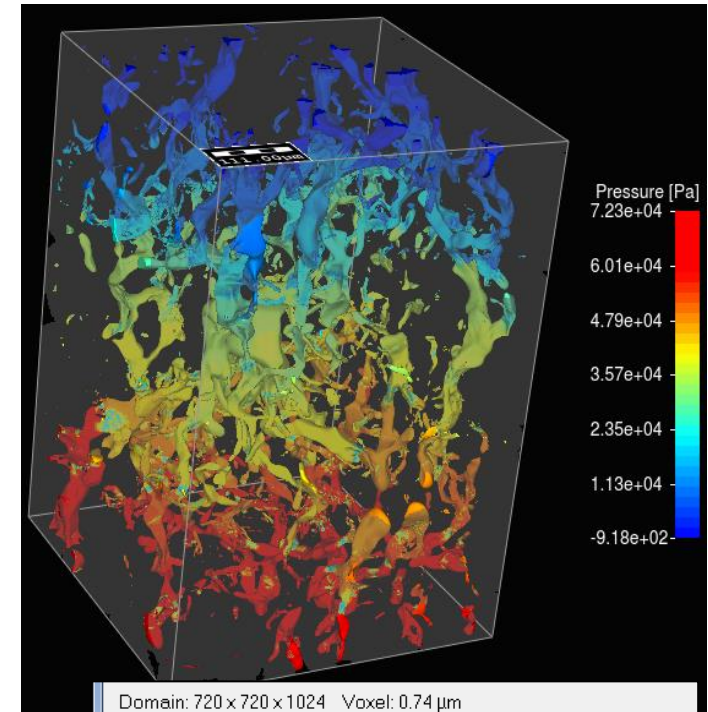
FlowDict: Rock Permeability Computation



compute flow
properties

*720x720x1024 voxel
46GB, 8 processes,
one direction 10 h*

enter parameters into FlowDict




Domain: 720 x 720 x 1024 Voxel: 0.74 μm

Permeability tensor (unit: m^2)		
1.585429264e-13	-5.018111301e-15	-4.778446234e-15
-4.166774799e-15	1.353815133e-13	-7.665614002e-15
-7.389633339e-15	-1.238049603e-14	1.173310817e-13

X-direction

Average flow velocity at 1 Pa: **2.925655525e-07 m/s**
Flow resistivity: 6307440028 $\text{kg} / \text{m}^3 \text{s}$
— Iterations: 1226, Runtime: 37751738 ms, and stopped for tolerance

4. Summary and Conclusion

GEO **DICT**  virtual material characterization & engineering

- property simulation on tomograms
- property simulation on material models
 - given parameters
 - change parameters to optimize microstructures
- use homogenized results from the micro-scale for macro-scale simulations
 - injection molding
 - digital rock

Thank You !



The Virtual Material Laboratory

www.geodict.com

