

DIGITAL TWIN - HOW TO GENERATE AND VALIDATE MODELLED MICROSTRUCTURES FROM 2D AND 3D IMAGES

MSE Congress 2018, Darmstadt, 27.09.2018
Aaron Widera, Constantin Bauer

Andreas Wiegmann, Erik Glatt, Andreas Griesser (Math2Market GmbH)

Matthias Kabel (Fraunhofer ITWM)

Tim Schmidt, Florian Schimmer (IVW GmbH)

01 What is GeoDict?

02 Digital Twin of a Short Fiber Reinforced Polymer

03 Other Examples of Digital Twins

THE WORKFLOW FOR DIGITAL MATERIAL DESIGN WITH GEODICT®

GEODICT

IMPORT



ANALYZE



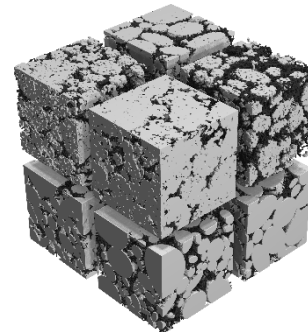
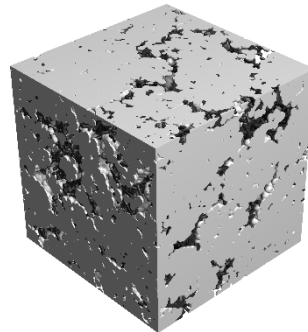
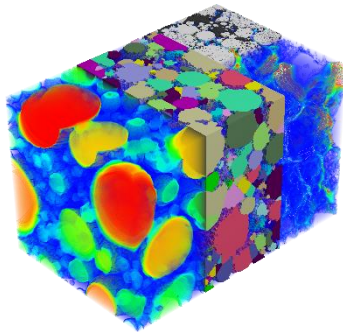
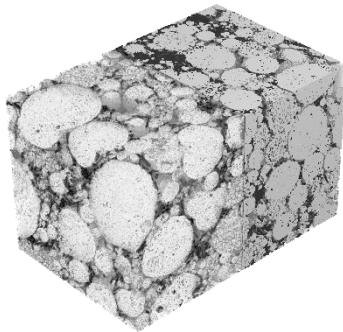
MODEL



DESIGN



NEXT GENERATION
MATERIAL



The idea is the beginning.
Design a material from scratch or import images from an existing material to create a digital model.



DIGITAL MATERIAL

Discover the geometric properties and compute the physical properties of the material.
This is the start of creating a Digital Twin.



STATISTICAL MODEL

A Digital Twin is the statistical representation of the material in the digital world.
Here begins the design process.



DIGITAL TWIN

Digital prototypes are easily and rapidly created.
Simulate and evaluate in a loop to find the material with the desired properties.



DIGITAL PROTOTYPES

The materials of the future are within reach and we help you find them faster.

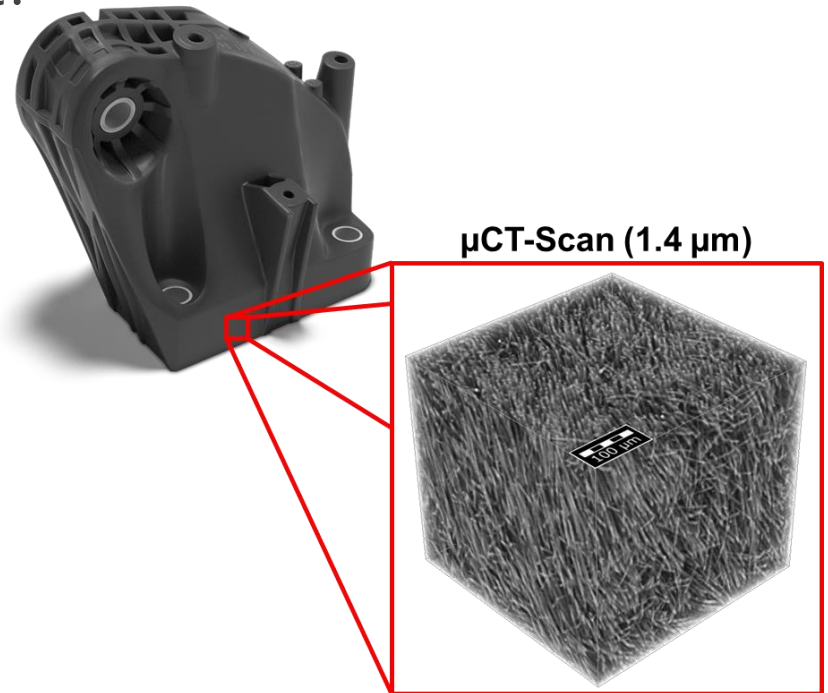
THIS IS INNOVATION
THROUGH
SIMULATION.

01 What is GeoDict?

02 Digital Twin of a Short Fiber Reinforced Polymer

03 Other Examples of Digital Twins

- What material are we looking at?
 - PA6GF50
 - Polyamide 6 matrix
 - short glass fiber reinforcement
 - 50 % fibers by weight
 - produced by injection molding
 - used in mass production for structural components (e.g. engine bearer)



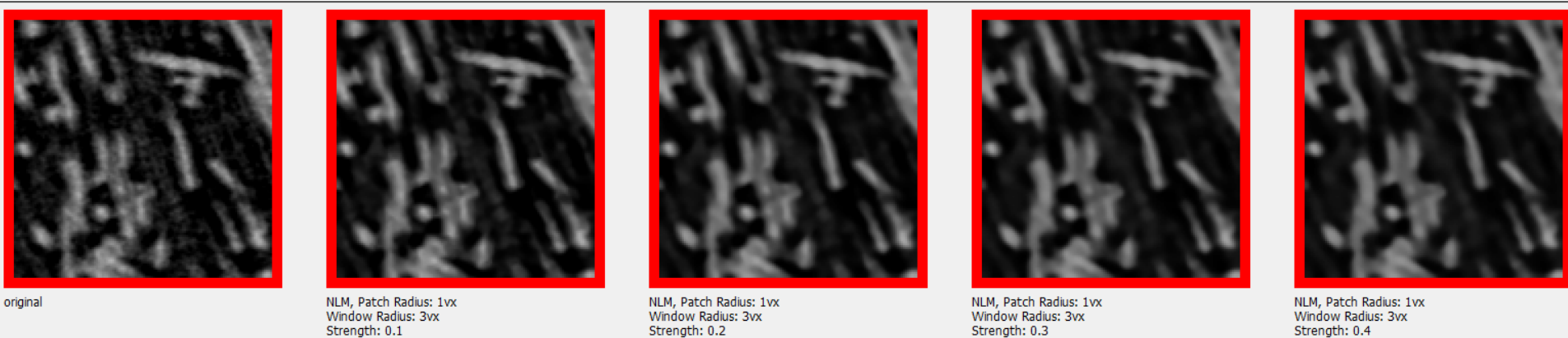
■ 6 Steps to the Digital Twin

1. Import, process and segment the μ CT-scan
2. Calculate the mechanical properties directly on the μ CT-scan
3. Determine the geometrical properties of the material
(fiber diameter, fiber orientation, fiber length)
4. Model the digital twin
5. Calculate the mechanical properties of the digital twin
6. Comparison of the results

DIGITAL TWIN OF A SFRP

IMPORT AND SEGMENTATION

- Import a stack of 2d images
- Image processing to improve quality for segmentation n
 - noise reduction, edge sharpening

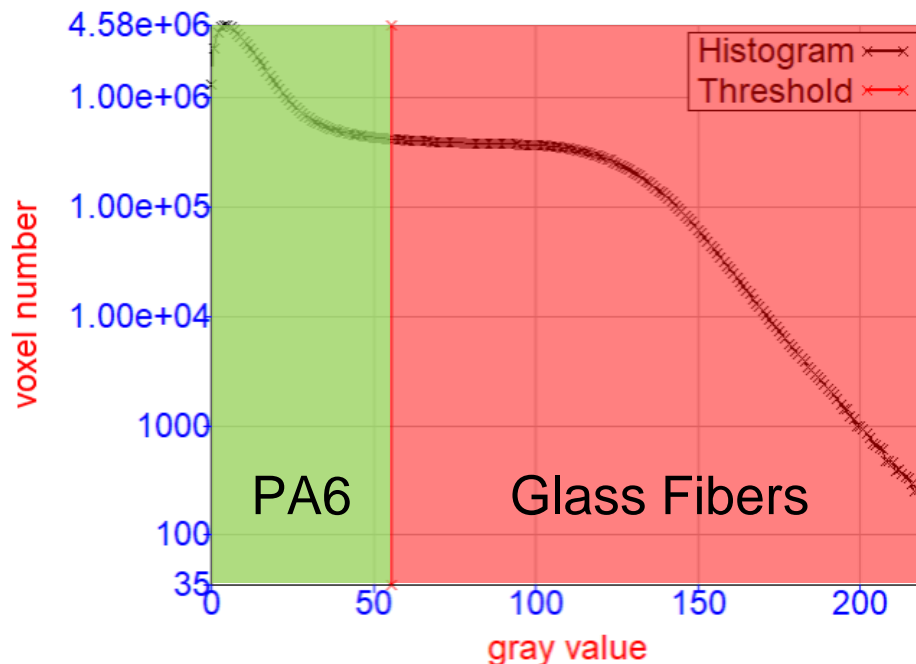


Applying a Non-Local Means Filter for noise reduction

DIGITAL TWIN OF A SFRP

IMPORT AND SEGMENTATION

- automated thresholding using OTSU¹ algorithm

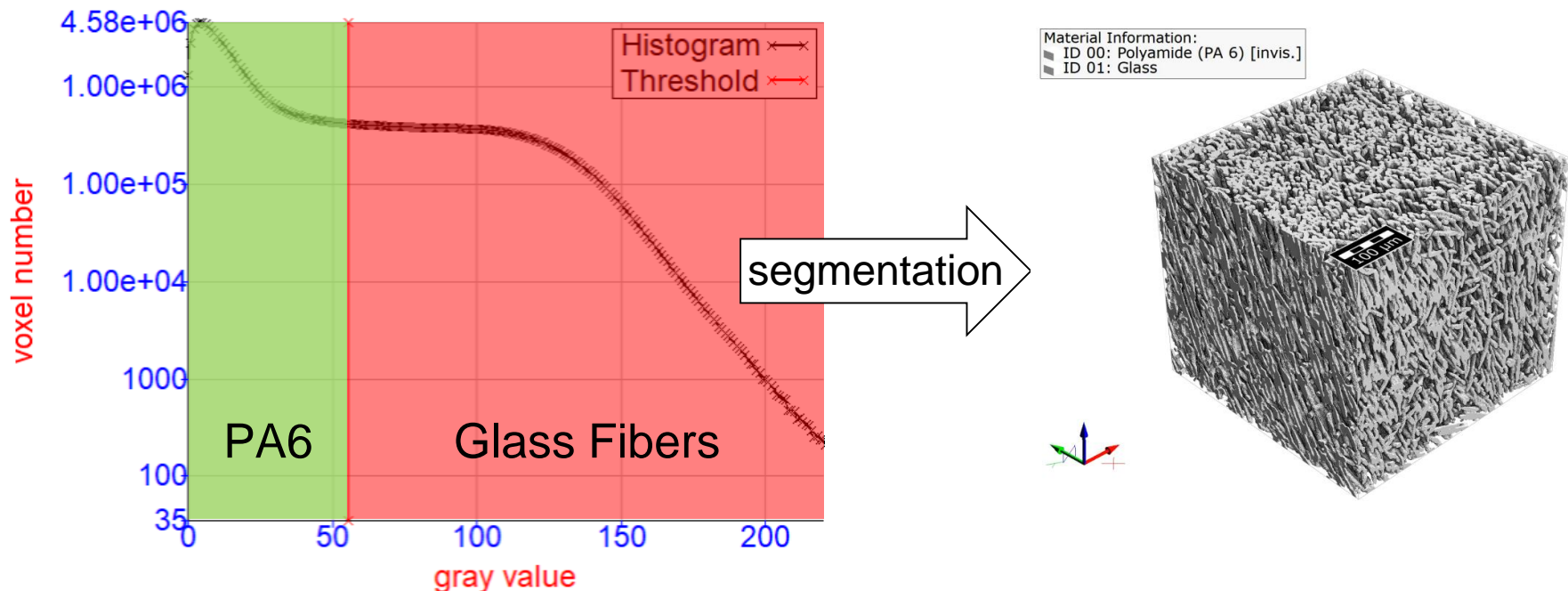


¹Nobuyuki Otsu (1979). "A threshold selection method from gray-level histograms". IEEE Trans. Sys., Man., Cyber. 9 (1): 62–66

DIGITAL TWIN OF A SFRP

IMPORT AND SEGMENTATION

- automated thresholding using OTSU¹ algorithm



¹Nobuyuki Otsu (1979). "A threshold selection method from gray-level histograms". IEEE Trans. Sys., Man., Cyber. 9 (1): 62–66

DIGITAL TWIN OF A SFRP

MECHANICAL ANALYSIS - CT SCAN

- linear elastic simulation of 6 different load cases
 - 3 uniaxial experiments
 - 3 shear experiments
- used material properties
 - PA6: $E=2.8 \text{ GPa}$ / $\nu=0.39$
 - Glass: $E=72 \text{ GPa}$ / $\nu=0.22$
- computation time: 589 s
 - 4 CPUs
 - 0.5 GB memory

$$C_{\alpha\beta} = \begin{bmatrix} C_{11} & C_{12} & C_{13} & C_{14} & C_{15} & C_{16} \\ C_{12} & C_{22} & C_{23} & C_{24} & C_{25} & C_{26} \\ C_{13} & C_{23} & C_{33} & C_{34} & C_{35} & C_{36} \\ C_{14} & C_{24} & C_{34} & C_{44} & C_{45} & C_{46} \\ C_{15} & C_{25} & C_{35} & C_{45} & C_{55} & C_{56} \\ C_{16} & C_{26} & C_{36} & C_{46} & C_{56} & C_{66} \end{bmatrix}$$

DIGITAL TWIN OF A SFRP MECHANICAL ANALYSIS - CT SCAN

- calculated engineering parameters and stiffness tensor

Orthotropic Approximation

	Strain Equivalence	Energy Equivalence	Mean Value
Young's Modulus E_1 / (GPa)	7.1211	7.1213	7.1212 \pm 0.0001
Young's Modulus E_2 / (GPa)	7.9283	7.9285	7.9284 \pm 0.0001
Young's Modulus E_3 / (GPa)	11.3851	11.3852	11.3852 \pm 0.0000
Poisson Ratio V_{12}	0.3547	0.3547	0.3547 \pm 0.0000
Poisson Ratio V_{13}	0.2160	0.2160	0.2160 \pm 0.0000
Poisson Ratio V_{23}	0.2517	0.2517	0.2517 \pm 0.0000
Poisson Ratio V_{21}	0.3949	0.3949	0.3949 \pm 0.0000
Poisson Ratio V_{31}	0.3454	0.3454	0.3454 \pm 0.0000
Poisson Ratio V_{32}	0.3614	0.3614	0.3614 \pm 0.0000
Shear Modulus G_{12} / (GPa)	2.7558	2.7557	2.7558 \pm 0.0001
Shear Modulus G_{13} / (GPa)	3.0113	3.0111	3.0112 \pm 0.0001
Shear Modulus G_{23} / (GPa)	3.8636	3.8635	3.8636 \pm 0.0001

----- Anisotropic Elasticity Tensor -----

Stiffness Formulation for Strain Equivalence / (GPa)

10.232	5.4243	5.4948	0.025524	-0.010267	0.14141
5.4244	11.597	6.0651	0.80216	-0.08876	0.12121
5.4949	6.0652	15.475	1.5932	-0.28255	-0.12848
0.025595	0.80212	1.5932	3.8636	-0.24775	-0.17071
-0.010275	-0.088766	-0.28258	-0.24774	3.0113	0.091551
0.14133	0.12119	-0.12859	-0.17072	0.091522	2.7558

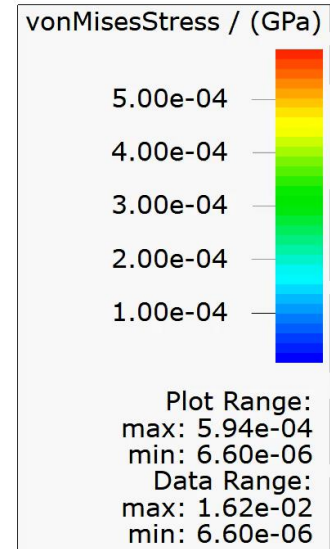
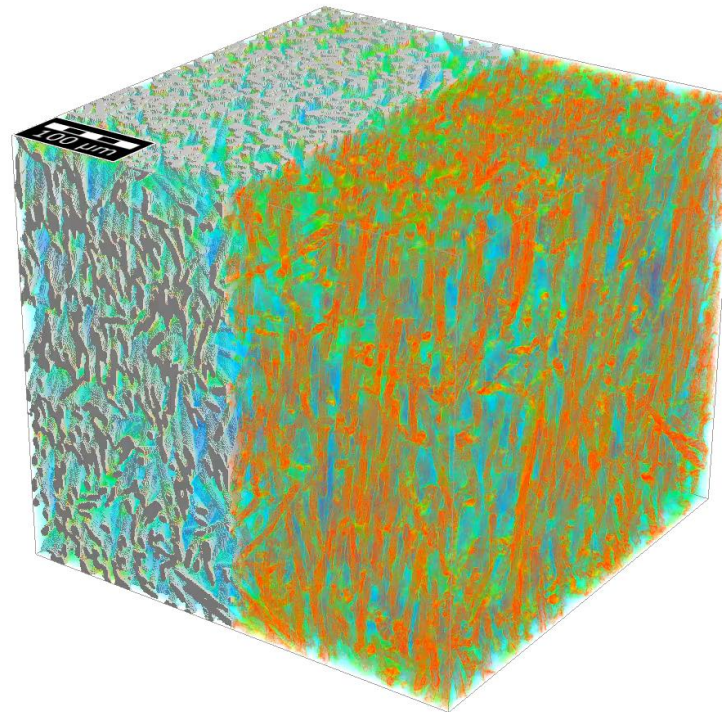
DIGITAL TWIN OF A SFRP

MECHANICAL ANALYSIS - CT SCAN

- visualization of the von-Mises stress

Material Information:

■ ID 00: Polyamide (PA 6) [invis.]
■ ID 01: Glass

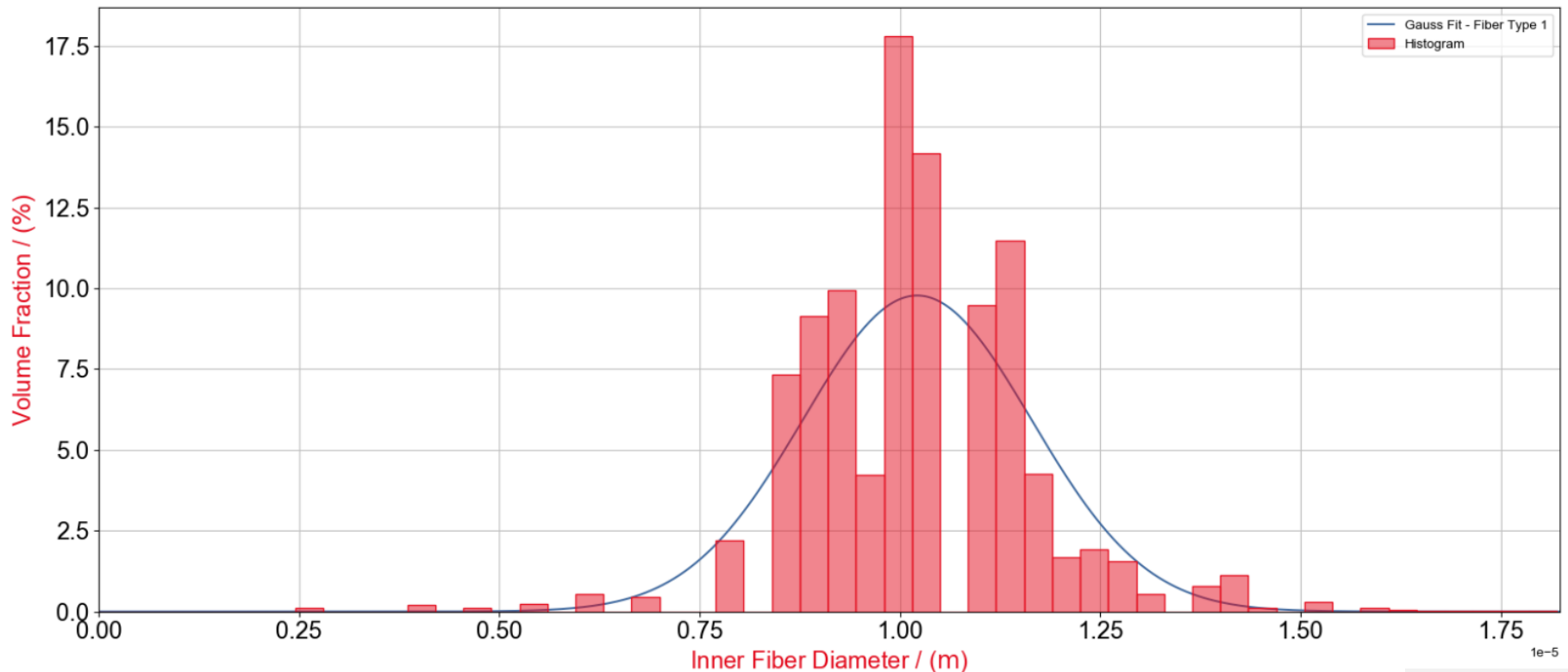


DIGITAL TWIN OF A SFRP

GEOMETRICAL ANALYSIS - CT SCAN

■ fiber diameter distribution

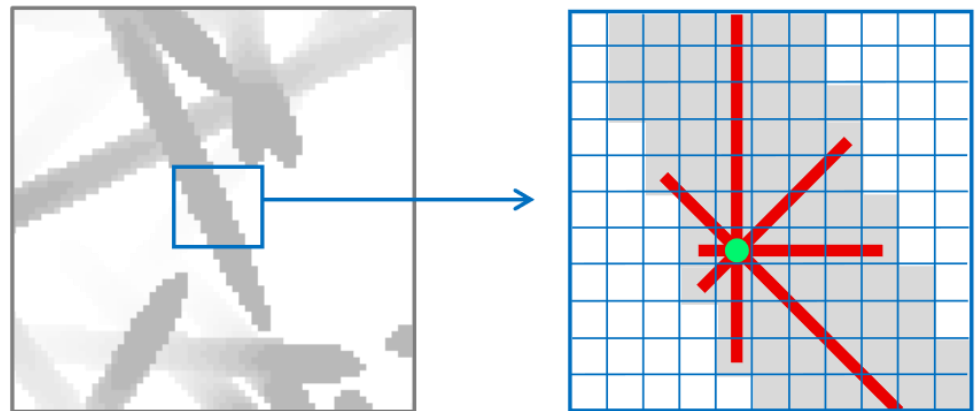
	Average Inner Diameter / (m)	Standard Deviation / (m)	Volume Fraction / (%)
Type 1	1.0216e-5	1.42793e-6	100



DIGITAL TWIN OF A SFRP

GEOMETRICAL ANALYSIS - CT SCAN

- fiber orientation analysis
 - using Star Length Distribution Algorithm
 - works on a per-voxel basis
 - analyzes the chord lengths through the voxel for a pre-defined set of directions
 - the relative length of the cords gives the per-voxel orientation tensor
 - tensors are averaged



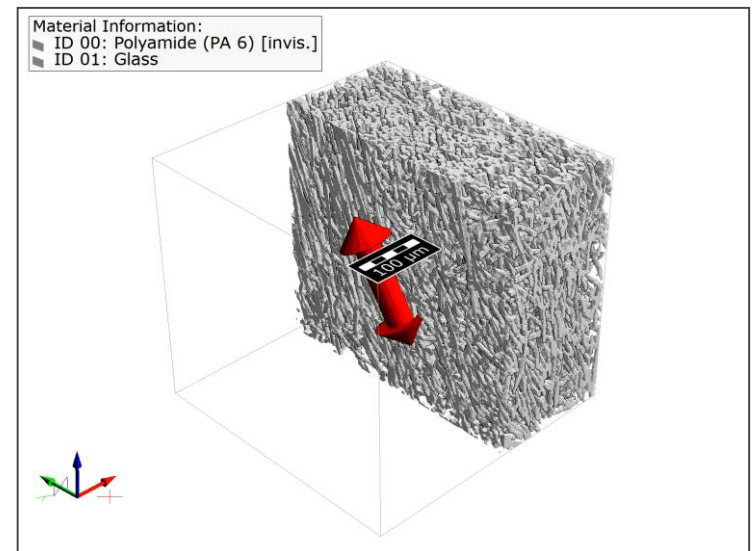
DIGITAL TWIN OF A SFRP

GEOMETRICAL ANALYSIS - CT SCAN

- fiber orientation analysis
 - homogenized orientation tensor for the entire scan
 - visualization of the main orientation
- calculation of the fiber volume fraction

Block 0,0,0: Solid Volume Fraction = 31.6262%

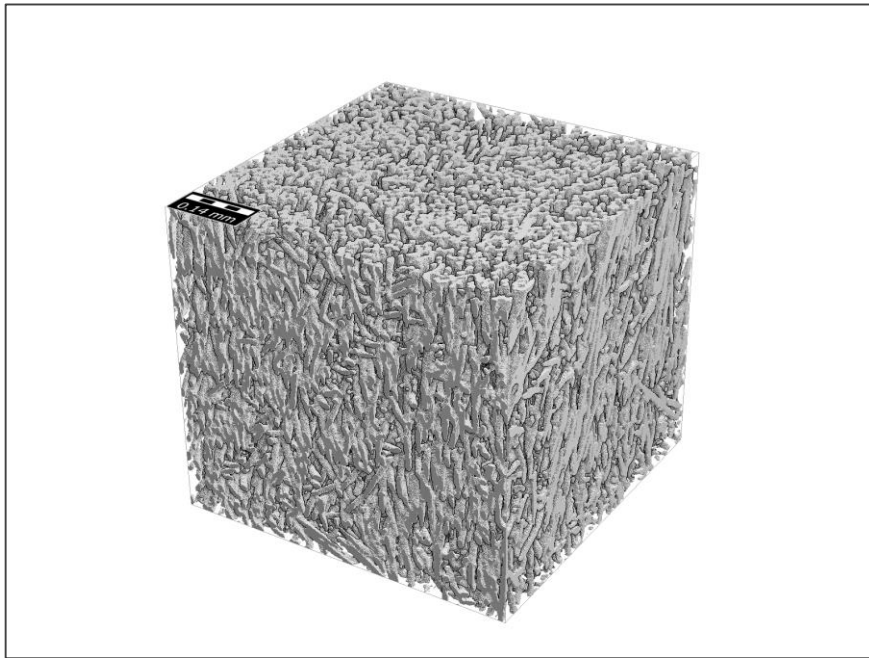
0.166223	-0.0163009	-0.0522386
-	0.28979	0.154429
-	-	0.543987



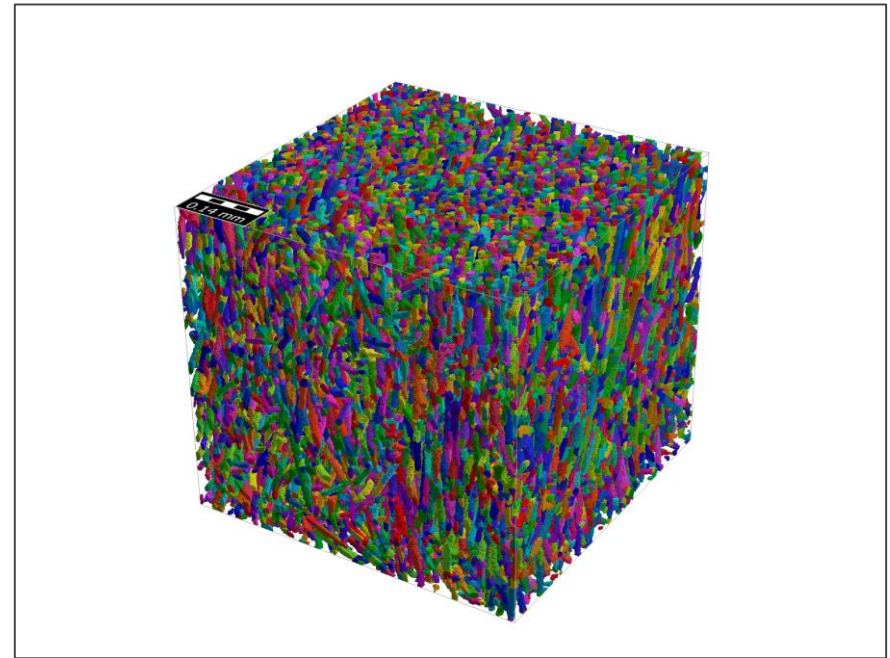
DIGITAL TWIN OF A SFRP

GEOMETRICAL ANALYSIS - CT SCAN

- fiber length analysis using **Artificial Intelligence**



μCT-Scan



identified fibers

DIGITAL TWIN OF A SFRP MODELING

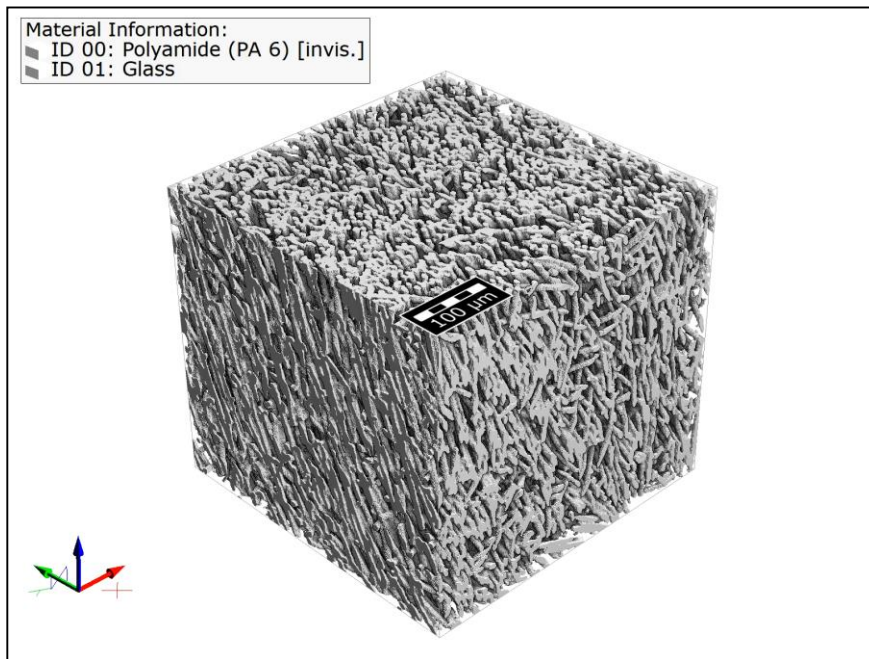
- use all collected geometrical properties of the material for modelling the digital twin in FiberGeo

The screenshot displays the GEODict software interface with four dialog boxes open, each with specific fields highlighted by red rectangles:

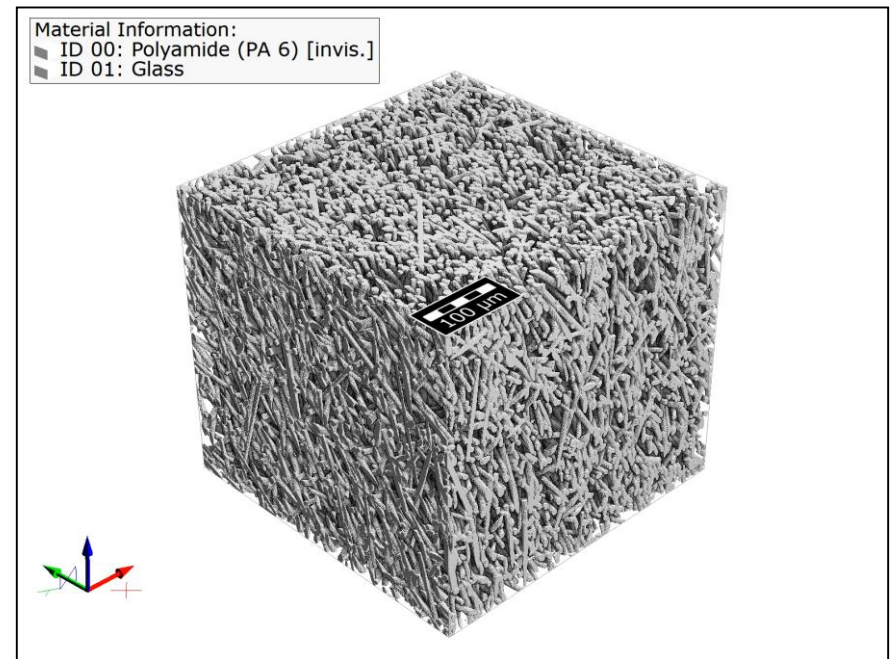
- Create Options Dialog:** The "Domain" section has "NX" (500), "NY" (500), and "NZ" (450) values highlighted. The "Voxel Length / (μm)" is set to 1.4.
- Diameter / (μm) Dialog:** The "Gaussian" distribution is selected. The "Mean Value / (μm)" is 10.216, "Standard Deviation / (μm)" is 1.42793, and "Distribution Bound / (μm)" is 5.
- Length / ... Dialog:** The "Uniformly in interval" distribution is selected. The "Minimum / (μm)" is 150 and "Maximum / (μm)" is 250.
- Orientation Dialog:** The "Anisotropic Orientation" mode is selected. The "Orientation Tensor" values are 0.166223, -0.0163009, -0.0522386, 0.0, 0.28979, 0.154429, 0.0, 0.0, and 0.543987.

DIGITAL TWIN OF A SFRP MODELING

- visual comparison of the twin and the μ CT-scan



μ CT-Scan



Digital Twin

DIGITAL TWIN OF A SFRP MECHANICAL ANALYSIS

- comparison of the stiffness tensor

----- Anisotropic Elasticity Tensor -----

Stiffness Formulation for Strain Equivalence / (GPa)

10.232	5.4243	5.4948	0.025524	-0.010267	0.14141
5.4244	11.597	6.0651	0.80216	-0.08876	0.12121
5.4949	6.0652	15.475	1.5932	-0.28255	-0.12848
0.025595	0.80212	1.5932	3.8636	-0.24775	-0.17071
-0.010275	-0.088766	-0.28258	-0.24774	3.0113	0.091551
0.14133	0.12119	-0.12859	-0.17072	0.091522	2.7558

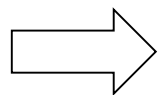
μCT-Scan

----- Anisotropic Elasticity Tensor -----

Stiffness Formulation for Strain Equivalence / (GPa)

10.757	5.4859	5.5878	0.053966	0.06989	0.16679
5.4859	11.688	6.0427	0.78271	-0.070062	0.16912
5.5879	6.0427	14.307	1.1605	-0.031768	-0.05373
0.054045	0.78275	1.1605	3.6667	-0.15612	-0.11499
0.069986	-0.069923	-0.031719	-0.15614	3.1619	0.081569
0.16684	0.16916	-0.053757	-0.11499	0.081581	2.9358

Digital Twin



very good agreement between μCT-scan and digital twin

01 What is GeoDict?

02 Digital Twin of a Short Fiber Reinforced Polymer

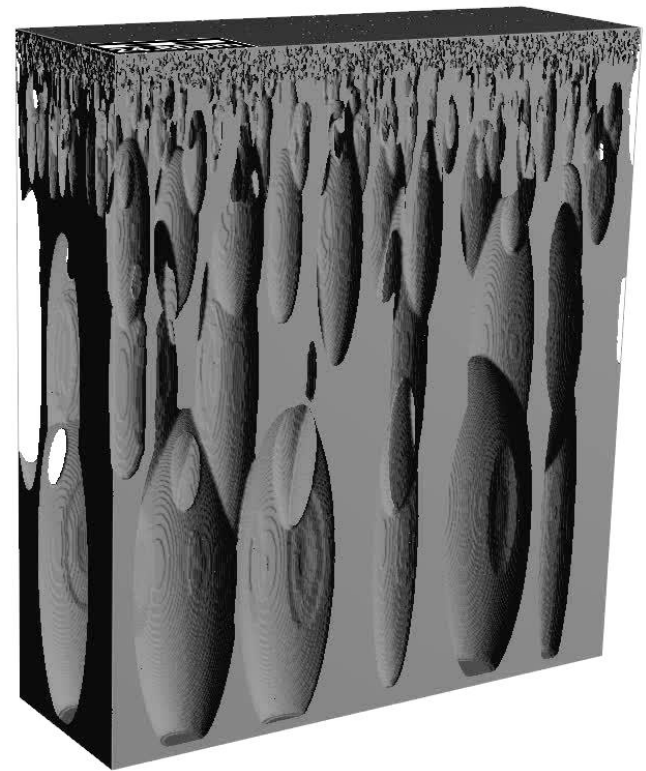
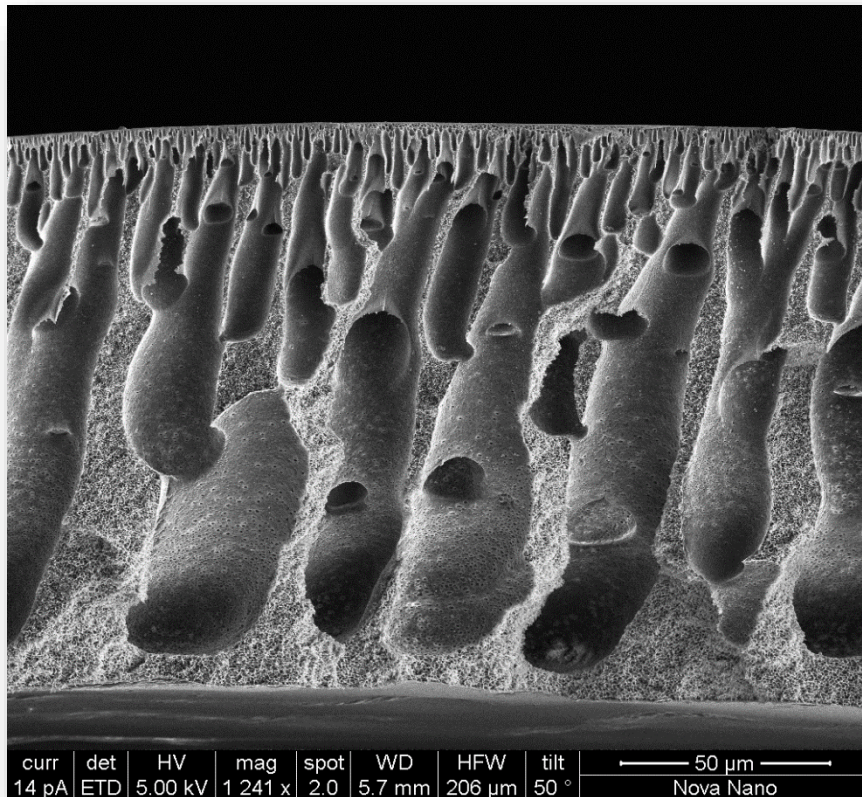
03 Other Examples of Digital Twins

OTHER EXAMPLES OF DIGITAL TWINS

POLYSULFONE MICROMEMBRANE

GEODICT

- used for seawater desalination

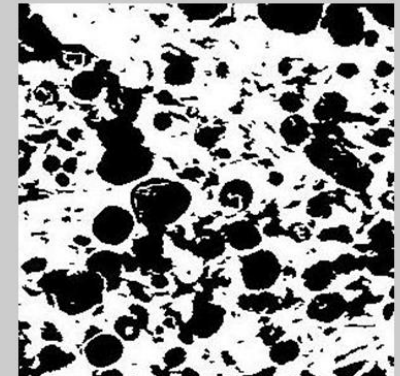


OTHER EXAMPLES OF DIGITAL TWINS

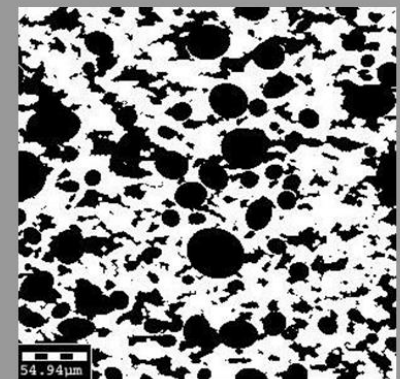
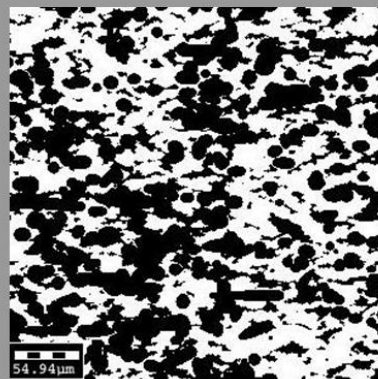
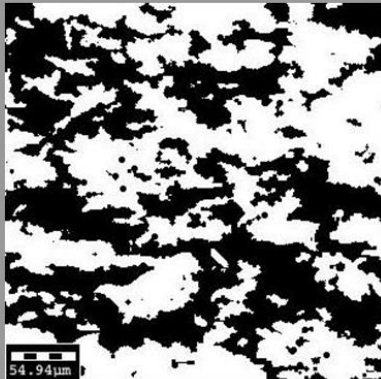
SINTERED CERAMIC

- used for soot particle filters

polished
micrograph
sections



models

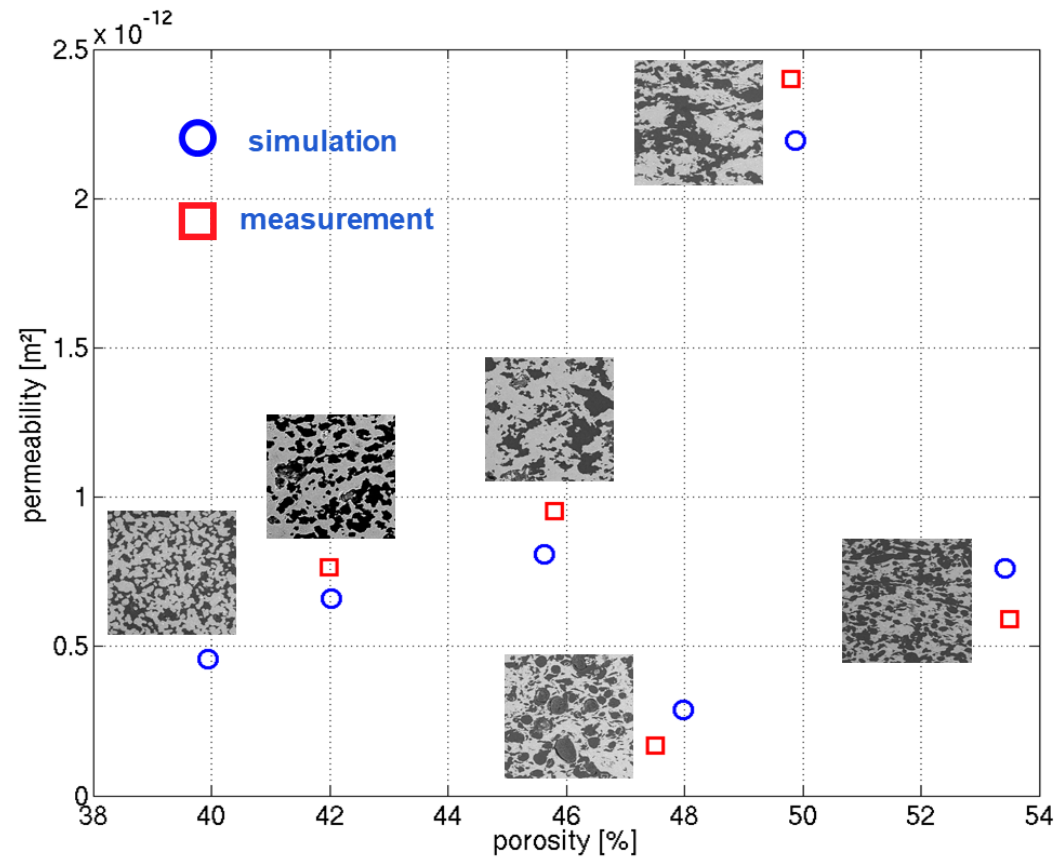
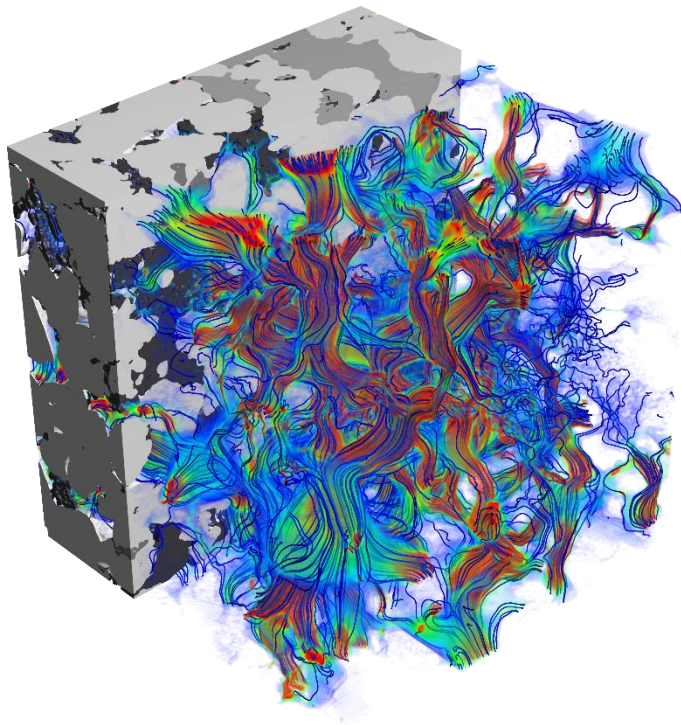


[Schmidt and Becker, Generating Validated 3D Models of Microporous Ceramics, 2013, Advanced Engineering Materials]

OTHER EXAMPLES OF DIGITAL TWINS

SINTERED CERAMIC

- used for soot particle filters

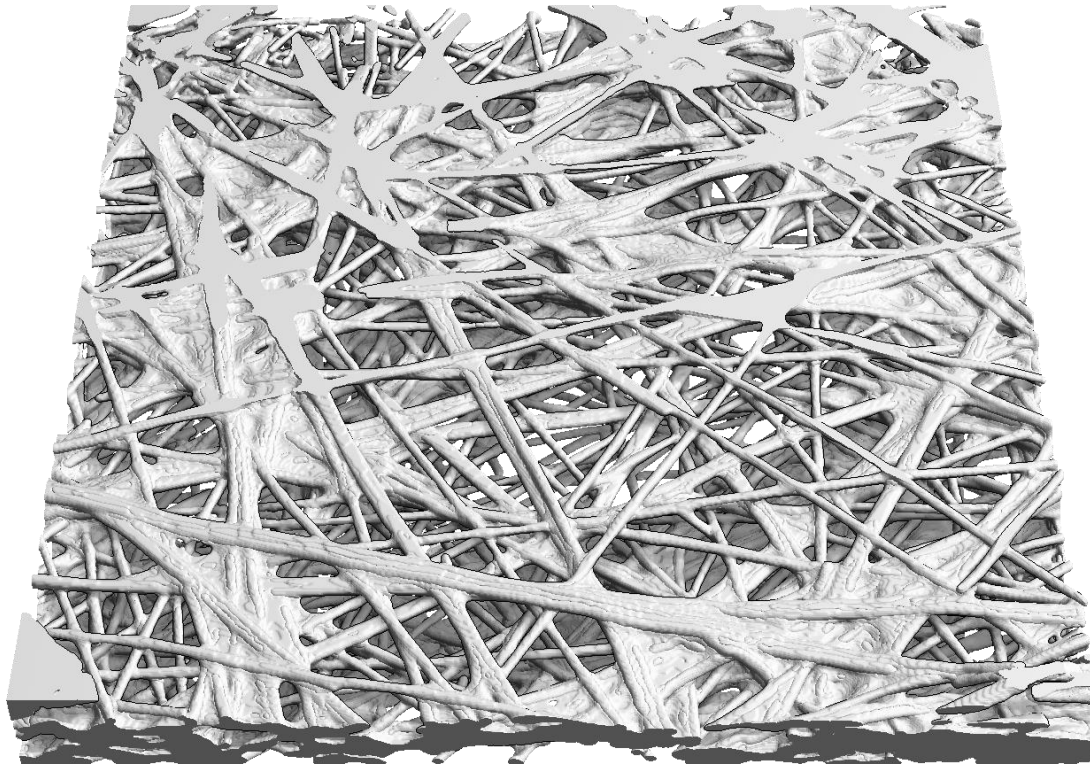


[Schmidt and Becker, Generating Validated 3D Models of Microporous Ceramics, 2013, Advanced Engineering Materials]

OTHER EXAMPLES OF DIGITAL TWINS

GAS DIFFUSION LAYER

- used in fuel cells

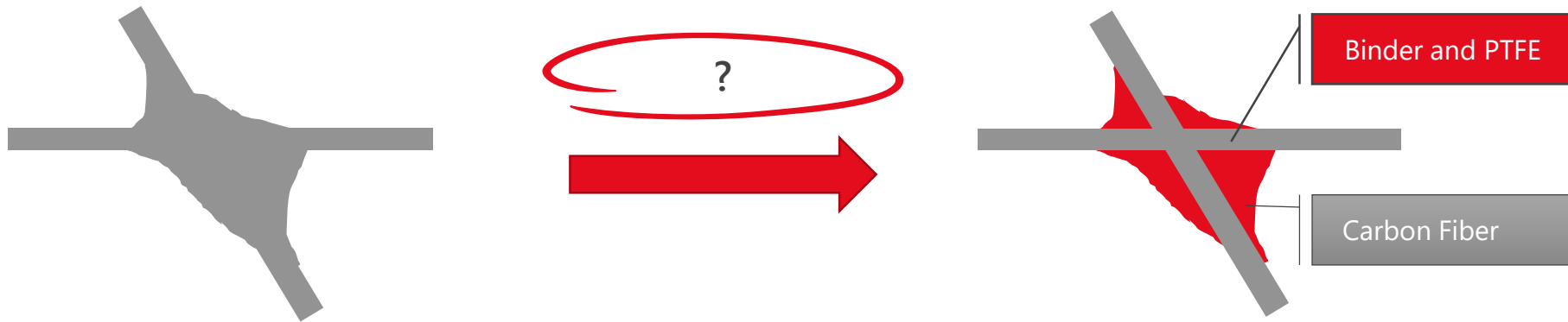


μ CT-Scan

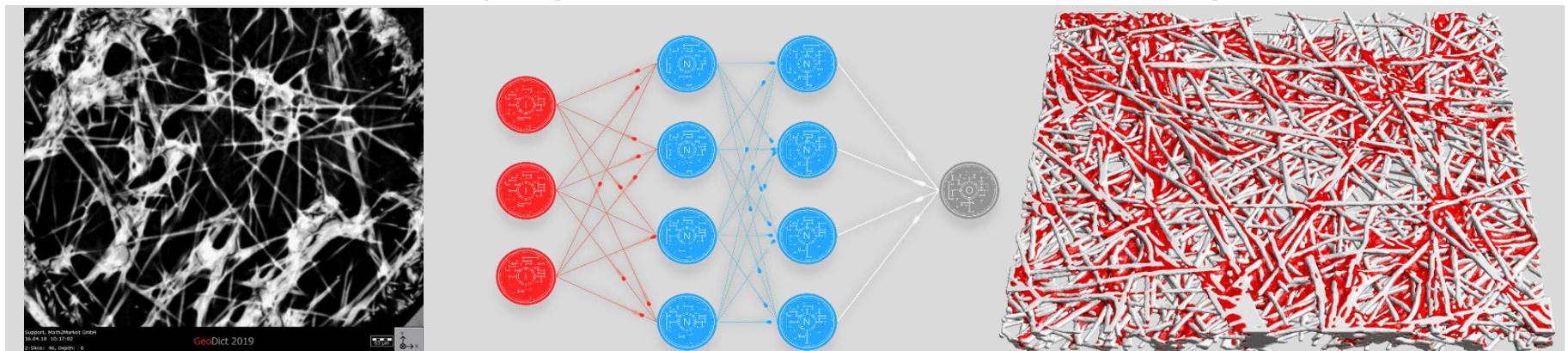
OTHER EXAMPLES OF DIGITAL TWINS

GAS DIFFUSION LAYER

- used in fuel cells



Identifying binder with Machine Learning

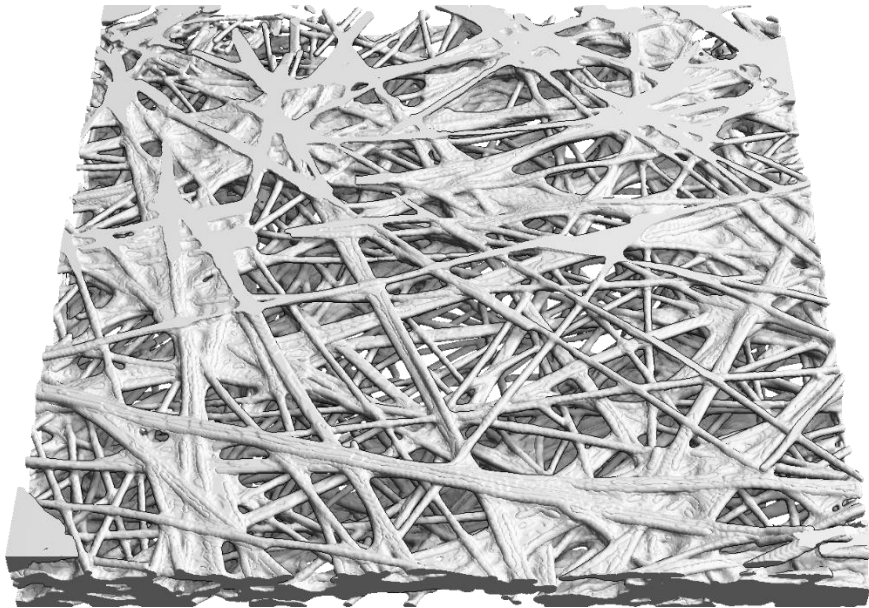


OTHER EXAMPLES OF DIGITAL TWINS

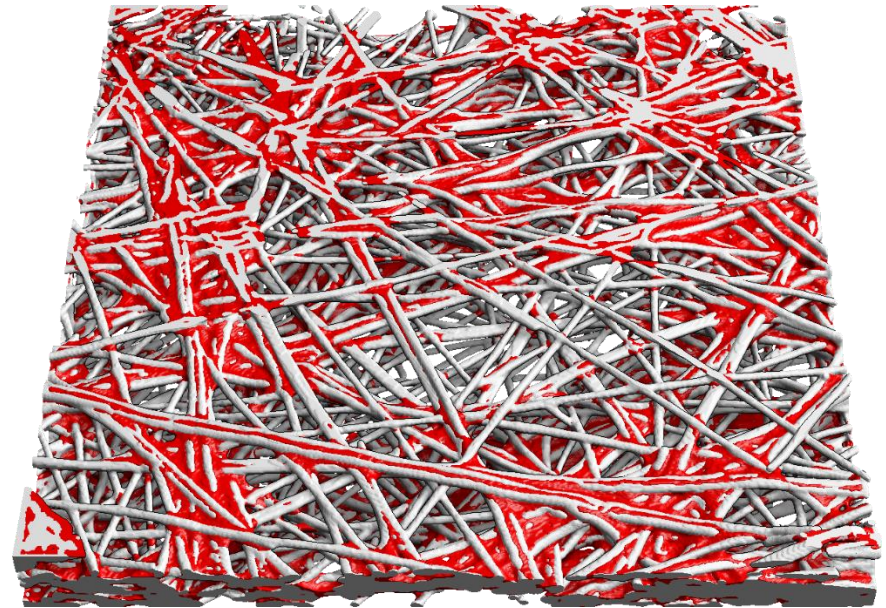
GAS DIFFUSION LAYER

GEODICT

- used in fuel cells



μCT-Scan



segmented image

THANK YOU FOR YOUR
ATTENTION!



Visit us at Booth #21

Dr. Constantin Bauer

Business Manager Composites

✉ constantin.bauer@math2market.de

☎ +49 631 205 605 - 28

🌐 www.math2market.de