

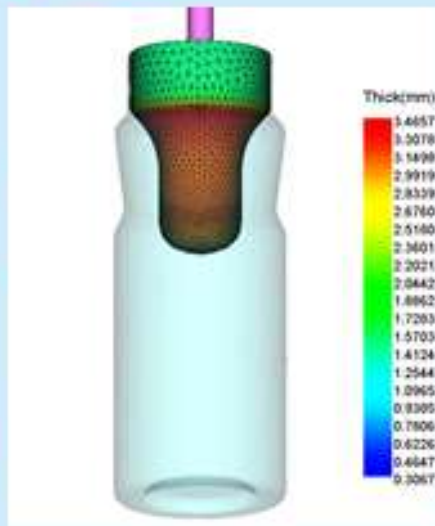
RheoWare Simulation Inc., a spin-off of

NRC-CNRC

*Industrial Materials
Institute*

**Webinar
2013-06-20**

soft PROGRESS



Montreal, Quebec, Canada



National Research
Council Canada

Conseil national
de recherches Canada

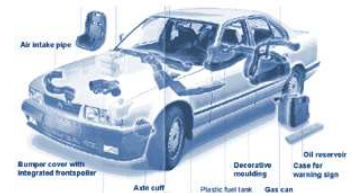
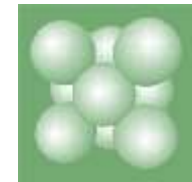
Canada



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RheoWare at a glance

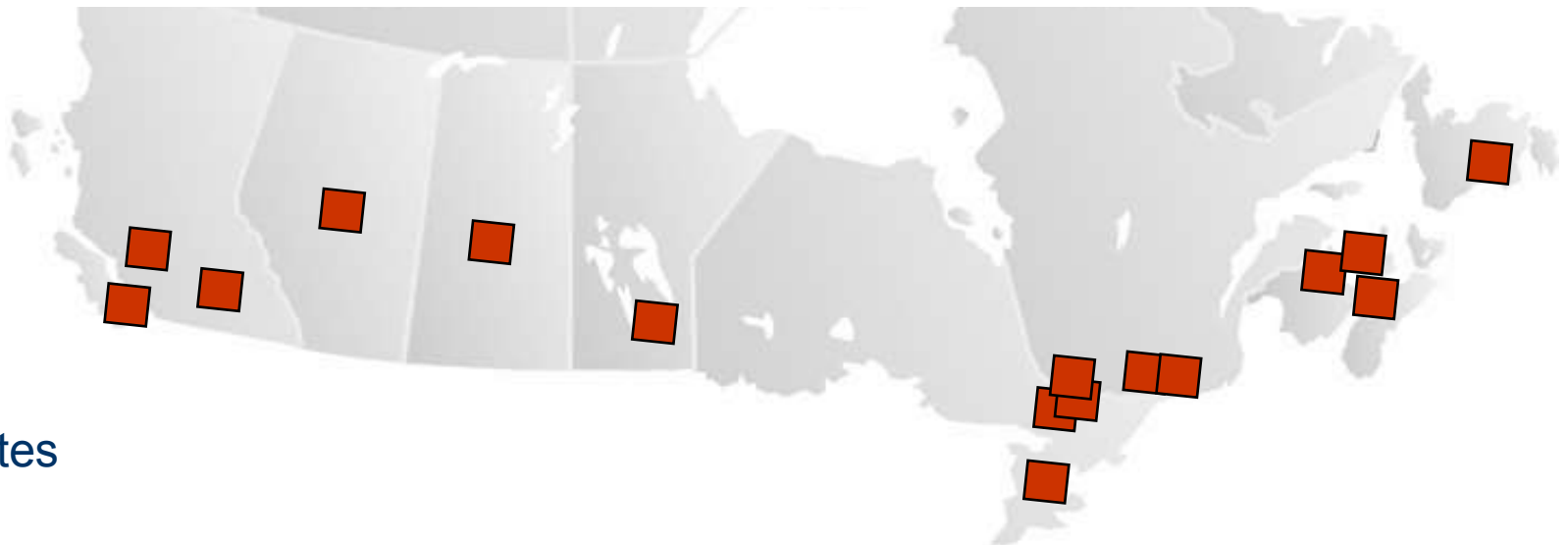
- RheoWare Simulation Inc. is a spin-off of NRC for commercialization of Blowview & FormView in Europe and Asia
- BV/FV is process simulation and modelling tools technology, developed by the Industrial Material Institute (IMI) of National Research Council of Canada (NRC):
 - Over \$40M invested in software development since 1990
 - A consortium of more than 20 industry leaders involved in the software development





National Research Council Canada

- As Canada's principal public R&D organization carrying out scientific and technical work, the NRC will play a leading role in developing an innovative and knowledge-based economy
- 20 research institutes
- 4,000 + employees
- \$800 million budget
- 1,200 guest researchers
- \$100 million income





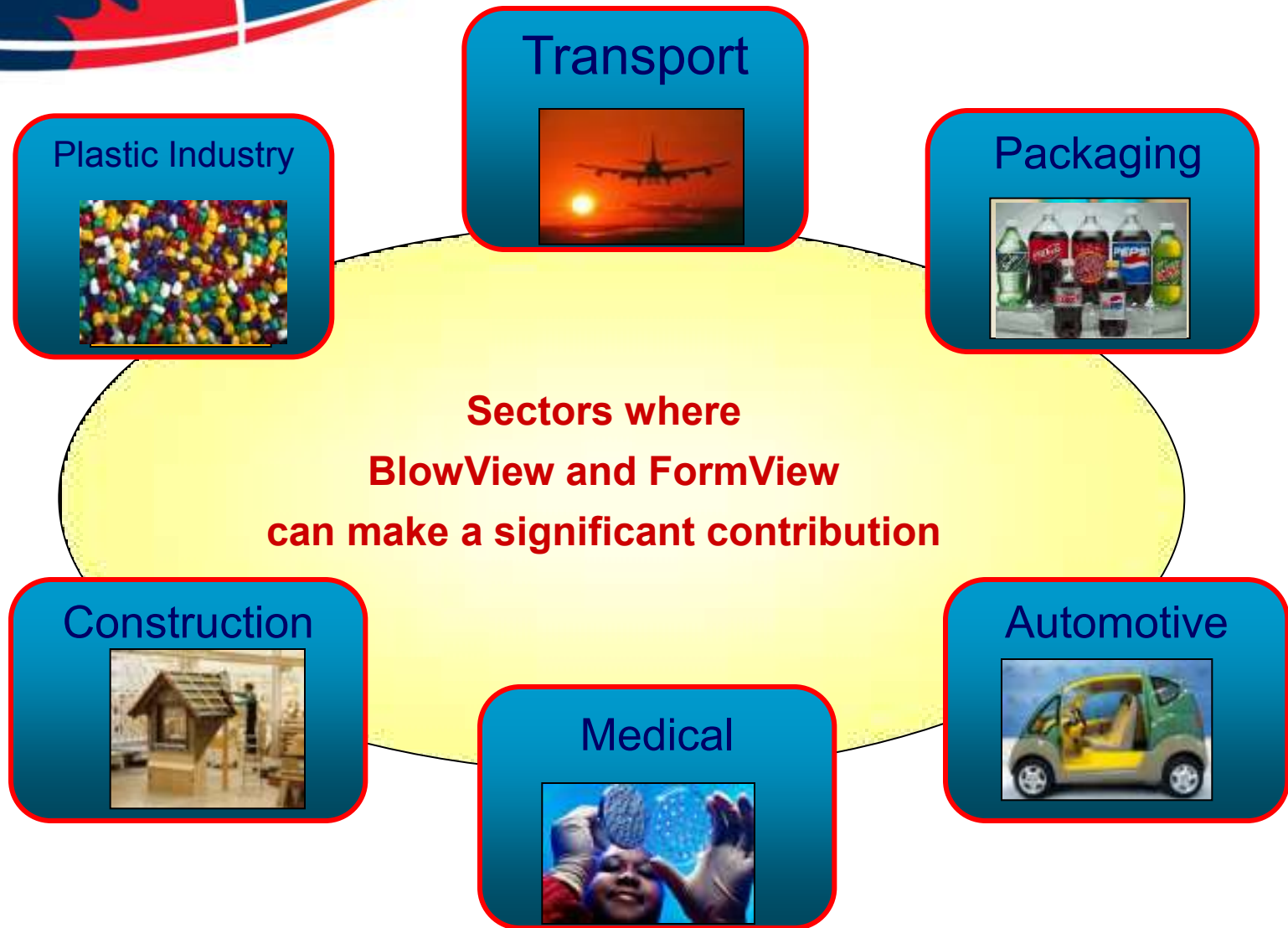
NRC-IMI Incubation of Technology-Intensive Firms



- ❑ 24,000 sq. ft. of office and lab space
- ❑ 22 companies in incubation



6 Key Sectors






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Industrial Users






Majority of plastic fuel tanks in the world designed with NRC simulation





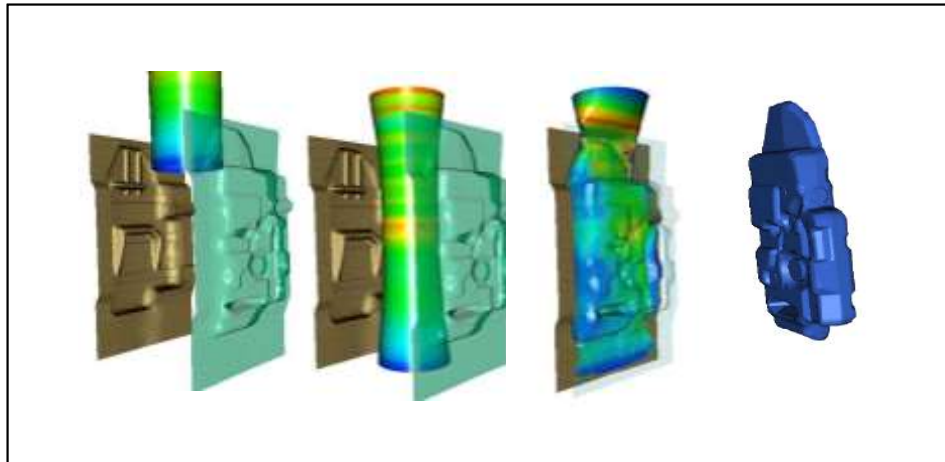
Industry-pull to simulate new process for minimal emission fuel tanks



Sustained and pervasive industrial support (1992-Present)

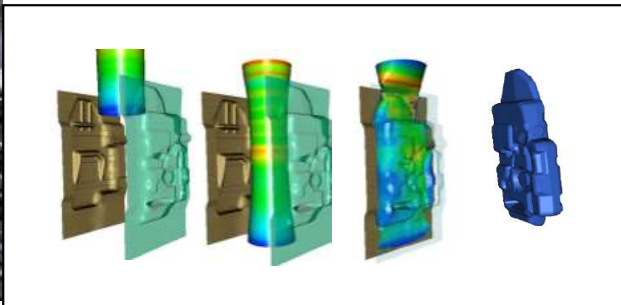
BlowView & FormView

- BlowView and FormView are finite element analysis tool capable of predicting parison / preform / sheet deformation in extrusion blow molding, stretch blow molding and thermoforming applications.
- Software is useful for engineers, technicians, mold makers and resins manufacturers etc.

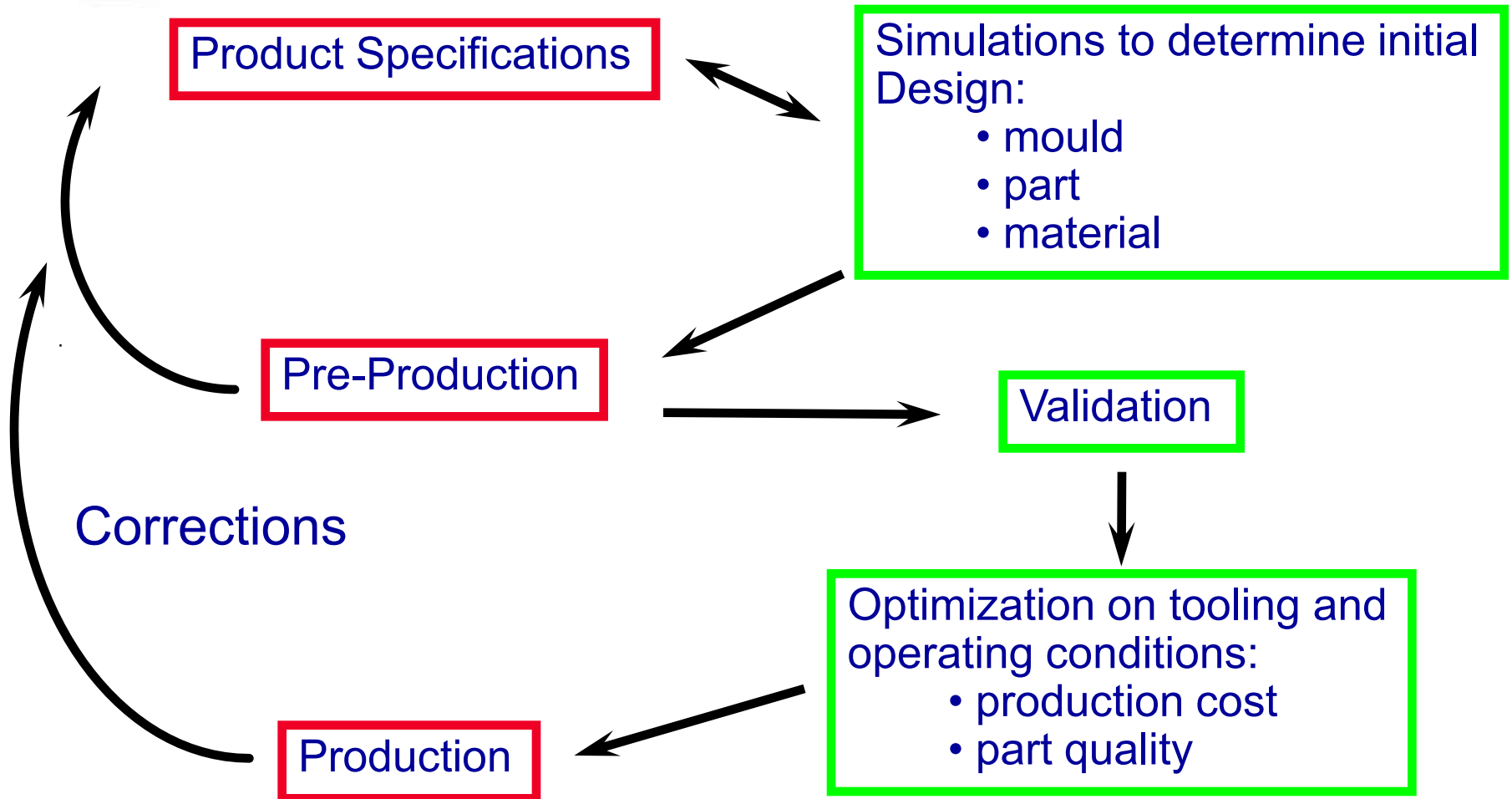


Competitive Advantage

- ❑ Finite element solver specifically for plastic industry
- ❑ Precise, fast, 10x faster than other commercial software
- ❑ Solves day-to-day problems in industrial manufacturing
- ❑ Digital moulding and optimization through the consideration of material characterization
- ❑ Developed by an innovative and advanced R&D institute (IMI) for more than 20 years
- ❑ Used and validated by more than 50 industry leaders in Europe, North American and Asia



Simulation in Product Development





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Extrusion Blow Moulding (EBM) **Simulation**

EBM Process Simulation

Process simulation:

- ☐ Flow in extrusion dies
- ☐ Parison sag
- ☐ Mould clamping
- ☐ Parison inflation
- ☐ Part cooling
- ☐ Part shrinkage and warpage

Additional options:

- ☐ Coupled effect of sag and swell in parison extrusion
- ☐ Effect of die geometry (Possibility of simulating different types of die)
- ☐ Monolayer, multilayer and 3D blow moulding
- ☐ Extrusions at non-uniform gap
- ☐ Design advisor for multi-objective part development
- ☐ Non-isothermal effects
- ☐ Prediction of forming defects (webs and folds)

EBM Parts Simulation



Old and new Booster Seat comparison:

- 25% Weight Reduction
- 10% Cycle Reduction
- Quality Improvement



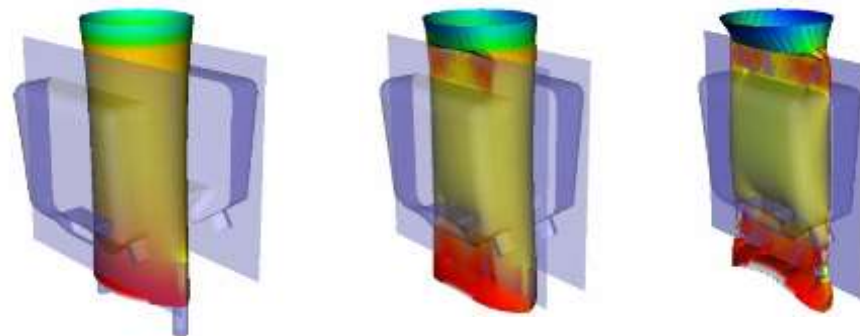
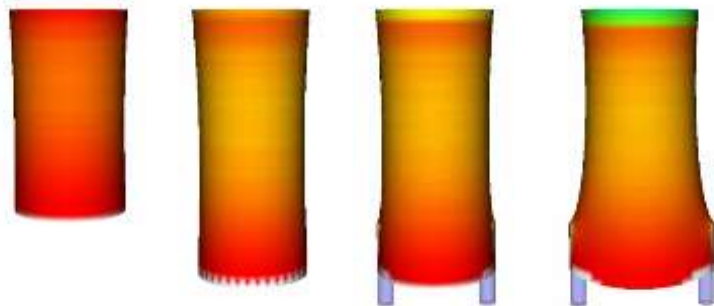


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JERRY CAN

EBM Process Simulation

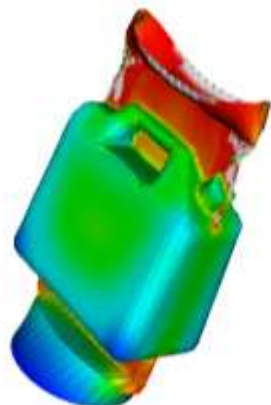
Integrated phases



Mould Displacement



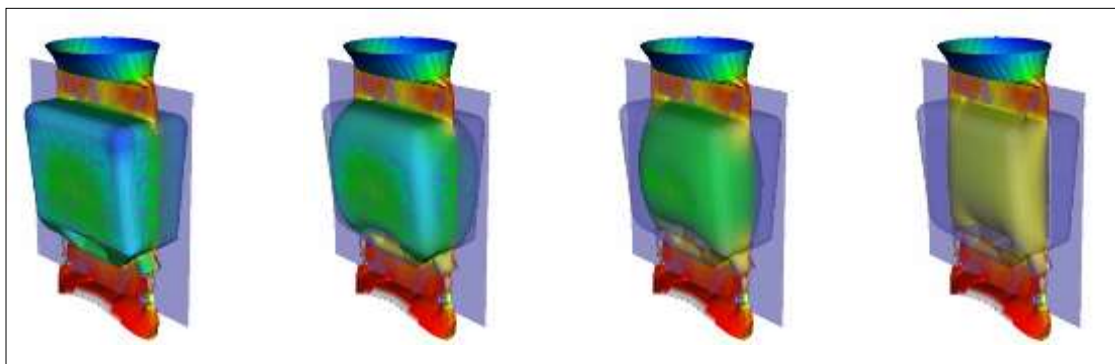
Parison Extrusion and Stretching



Thick(mm)



Final Part
Thickness

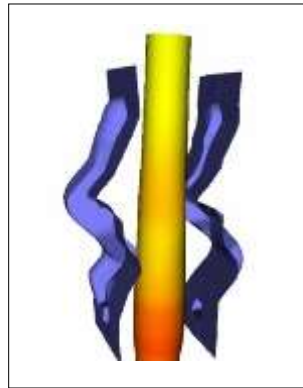


Parison Blowing

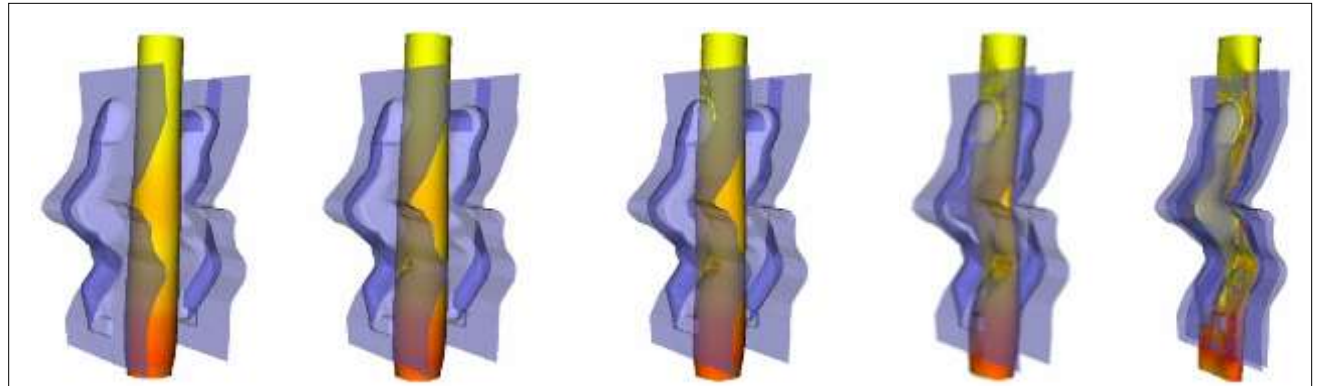


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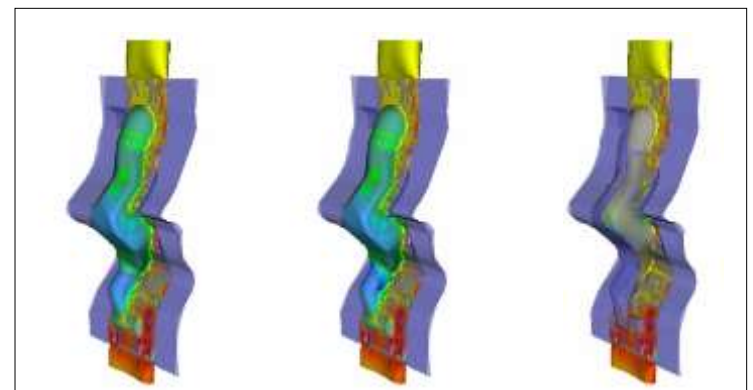
Air Duct EBM Process Simulation *Integrated phases*



Parison



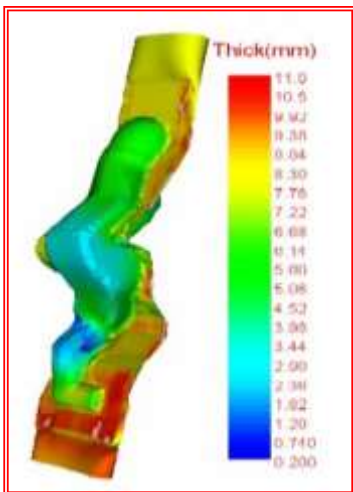
Mould Displacement



Parison Blowing



Final Part Thickness





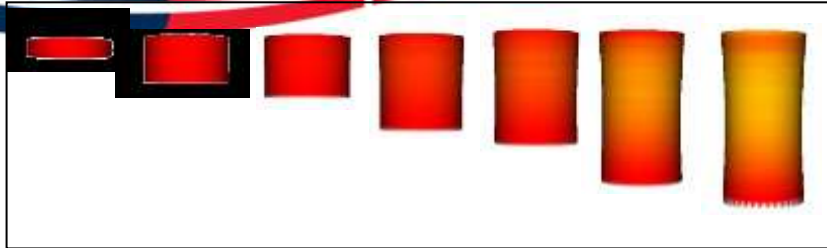
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Extrusion Blow Moulding **Simulation Case Study**

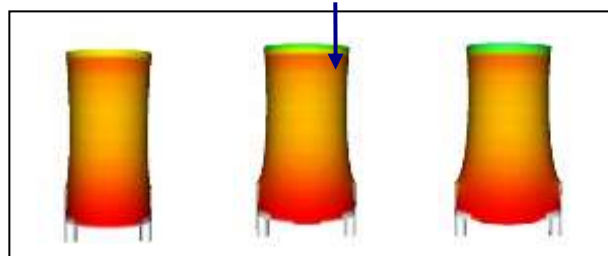
Modeling and Optimization of Blow Moulded Parts

BlowView Software

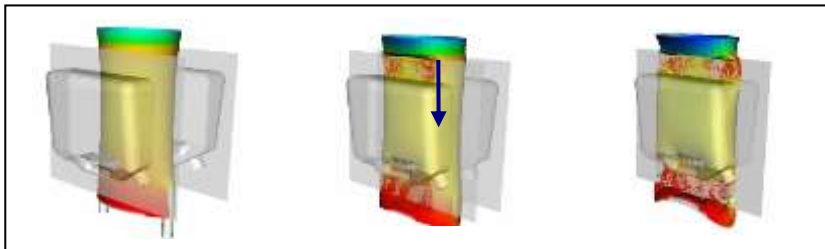
EBM Process Simulation Integrated phases



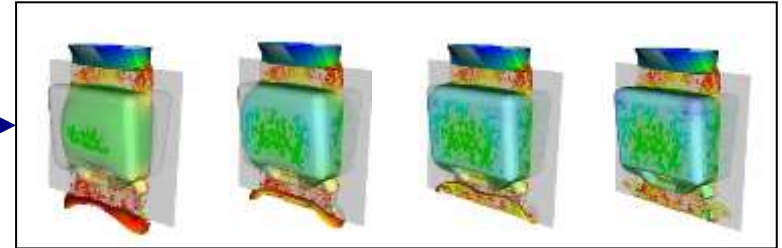
1. Parison Extrusion



2. Parison Stretching



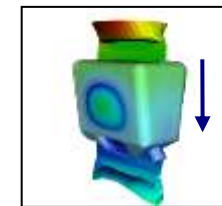
3. Mould Traveling & Clamping



4. Part Inflation





5. Part Cooling



6. Part Warpage

Fuel Tank

<i>Part</i>	<i>Case Study</i>	<i>Operating Conditions</i>	<i>Material Properties</i>
	 <div>Simulation</div>	<p><u>Flow rate</u> = 270 g/s</p> <p><u>WE No.</u> = 1 – 30</p> <p><u>Length</u> = 1700 mm</p>	<p><u>HDPE – 4261</u></p> <p>$\lambda_u = 6 \text{ s}$</p> <p>$\eta_0 = 330 \text{ kPa.s}$</p>

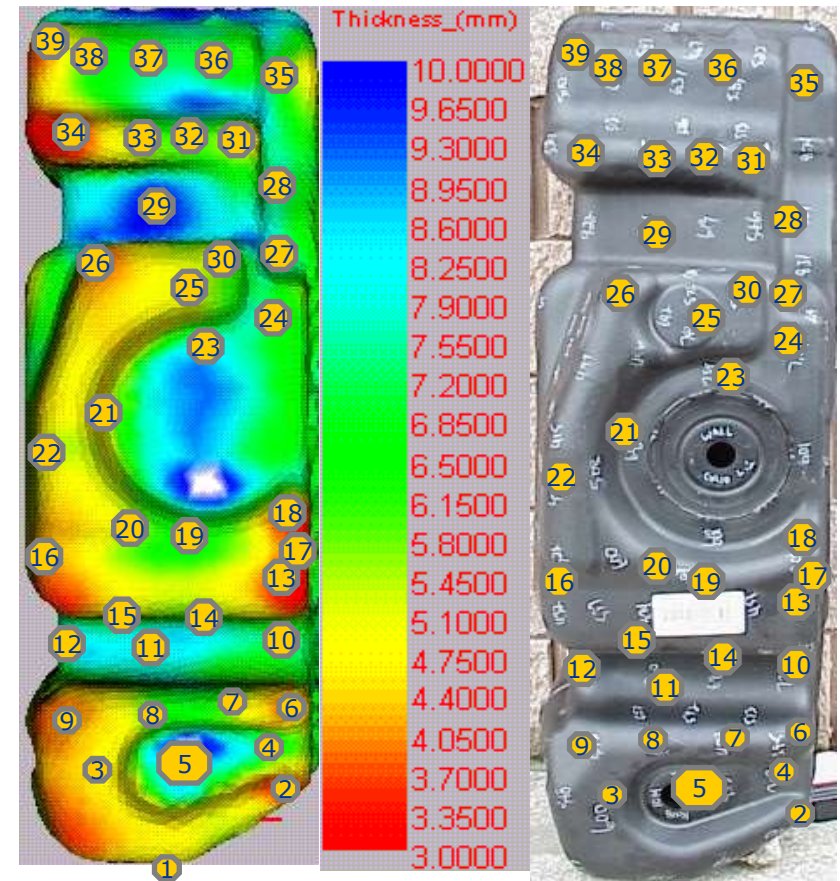
η_0 = Zero-shear viscosity

$$WE = \frac{Q\lambda}{A_{die}h_{die}}$$

$$\lambda_u = \eta_0 J_S^0 = \eta_0 \frac{\sum G_i \lambda_i^2}{(\sum G_i \lambda_i)^2}$$

Part Thickness (Experimental vs. Simulation)

The exact physical process parameters were used for the virtual simulation to predict the distribution.



Comparison between physical and virtual EBM shows good agreement.

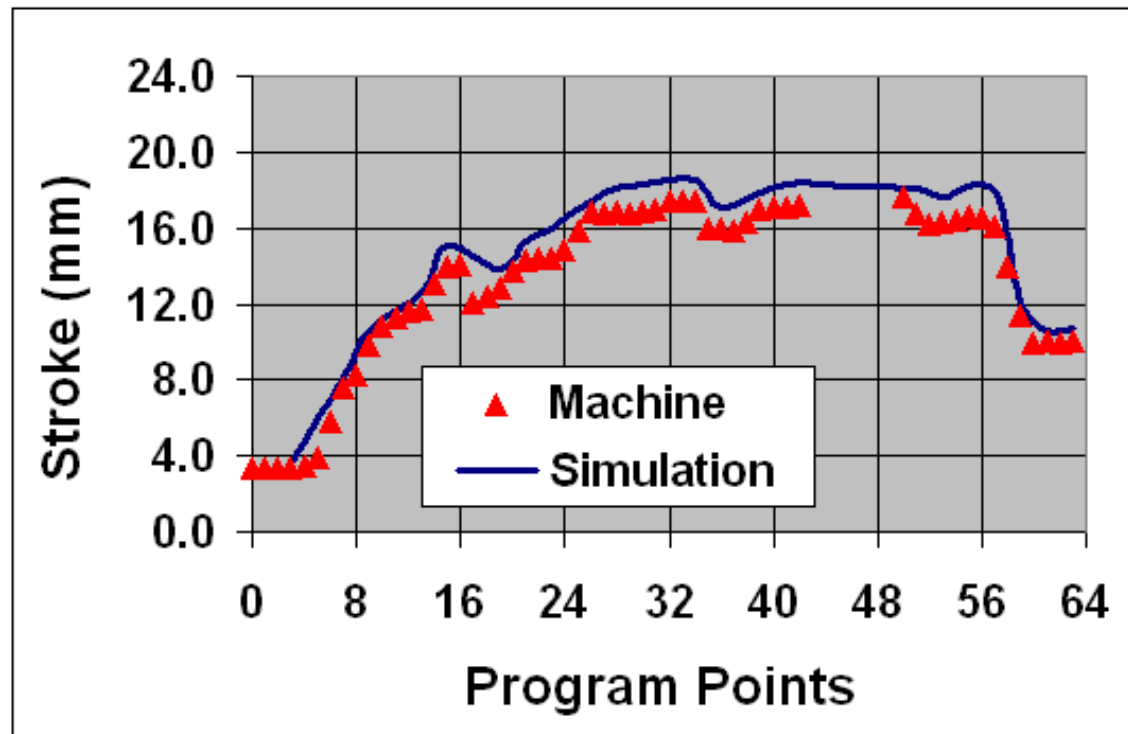
Error Estimation (Experimental vs. Simulation)

Variable	Physical Prototype	Simulation Prototype	% Error
Flow Rate (Kg/hr)	888.6	872.5	1.8
Cycle Time (s)	57.1	56.1	1.7
Shot Weight (kg)	13.81	13.91	0.7
Part Weight (Kg)	9.995	9.91	0.8
Flash Weight (kg)	3.82	4.00	4.7
Minimum Thickness (mm)	3.04	3.06	0.6

Physical and virtual EBM comparison shows over *95%* accuracy.

Machine Stroke (Experimental vs. Simulation)

- Program points from simulations can now be readily used as a starting point for machine profile settings.*



Elimination of trial-and-error approach resulted in lower labor & faster delivery.

Uniform Part Thickness

Objective Targeted: **Uniform part thickness = 3.0 mm**

Design Variables: *Gap opening,
Maximum die gap,
flow rate,
stroke motions*

Parison length: *430 mm*

Extrusion time: *30 sec*

No of prog. points: *10*

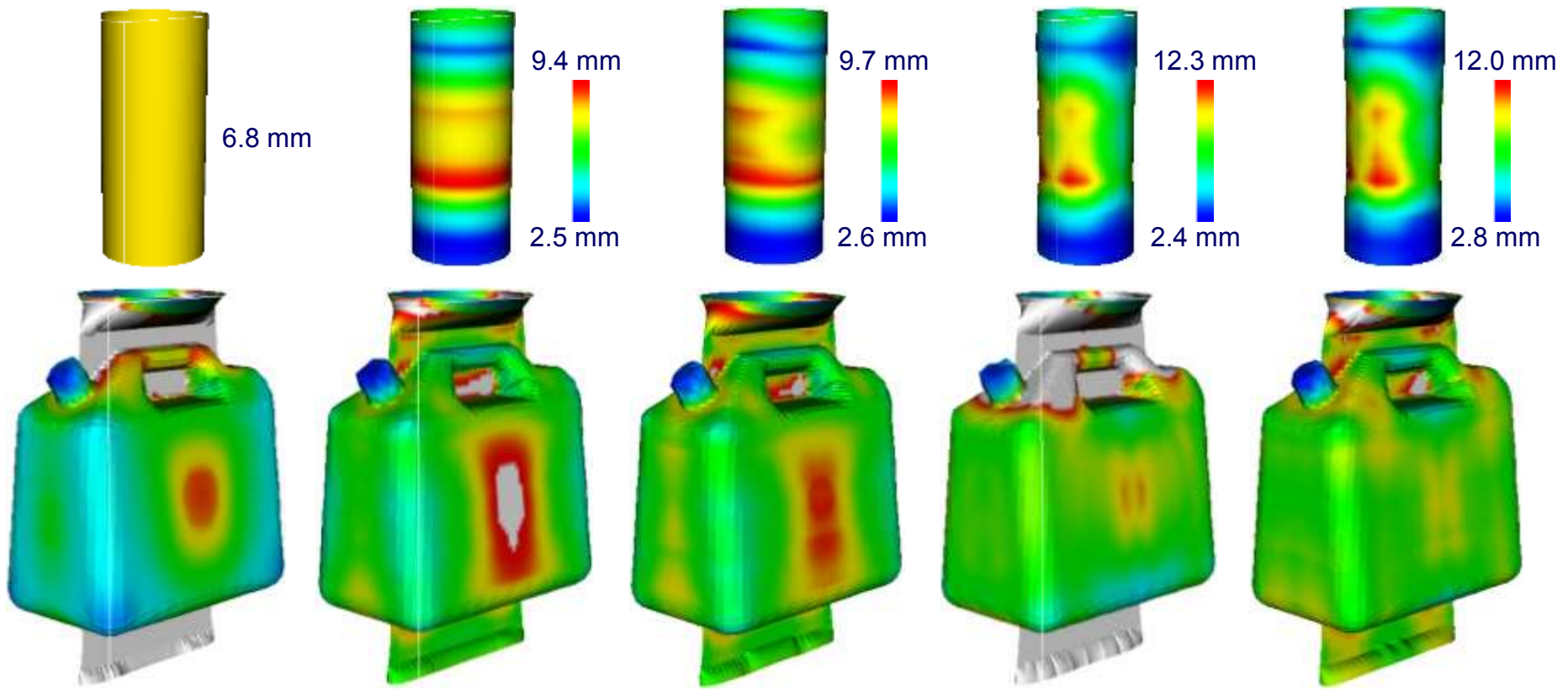
Initial gap opening *60%*



Optimization Results

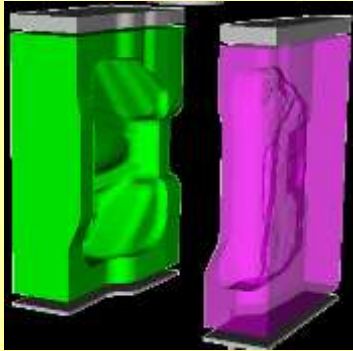
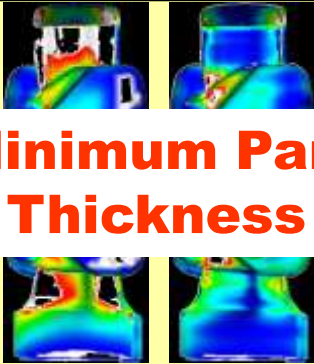
Initial Design VWDS VWDS+PWDS VWDS+SFDR VWDS+SFDR+PWDS

$\frac{\sigma}{T}$	0.83	0.63	0.51	0.45	0.4
	3.38	3.02	3.03	3.06	3.1



Target value 3.0 mm
 0.5 5.0 mm

Minimum Part Thickness

<i>Part</i>	<i>Case Study</i>	<i>Optimization Strategy</i>	<i>Material</i>
	 <p>Minimum Part Thickness</p>	<p>VWDS</p>	<p><u>Generic HDPE</u></p>

Minimum Part Thickness

Objective Targeted: Minimum part thickness = 3.4 mm
(before shrinkage)

Design Variables: Gap opening,
flow rate

Parison length: 1405 mm

Extrusion time: 120 sec

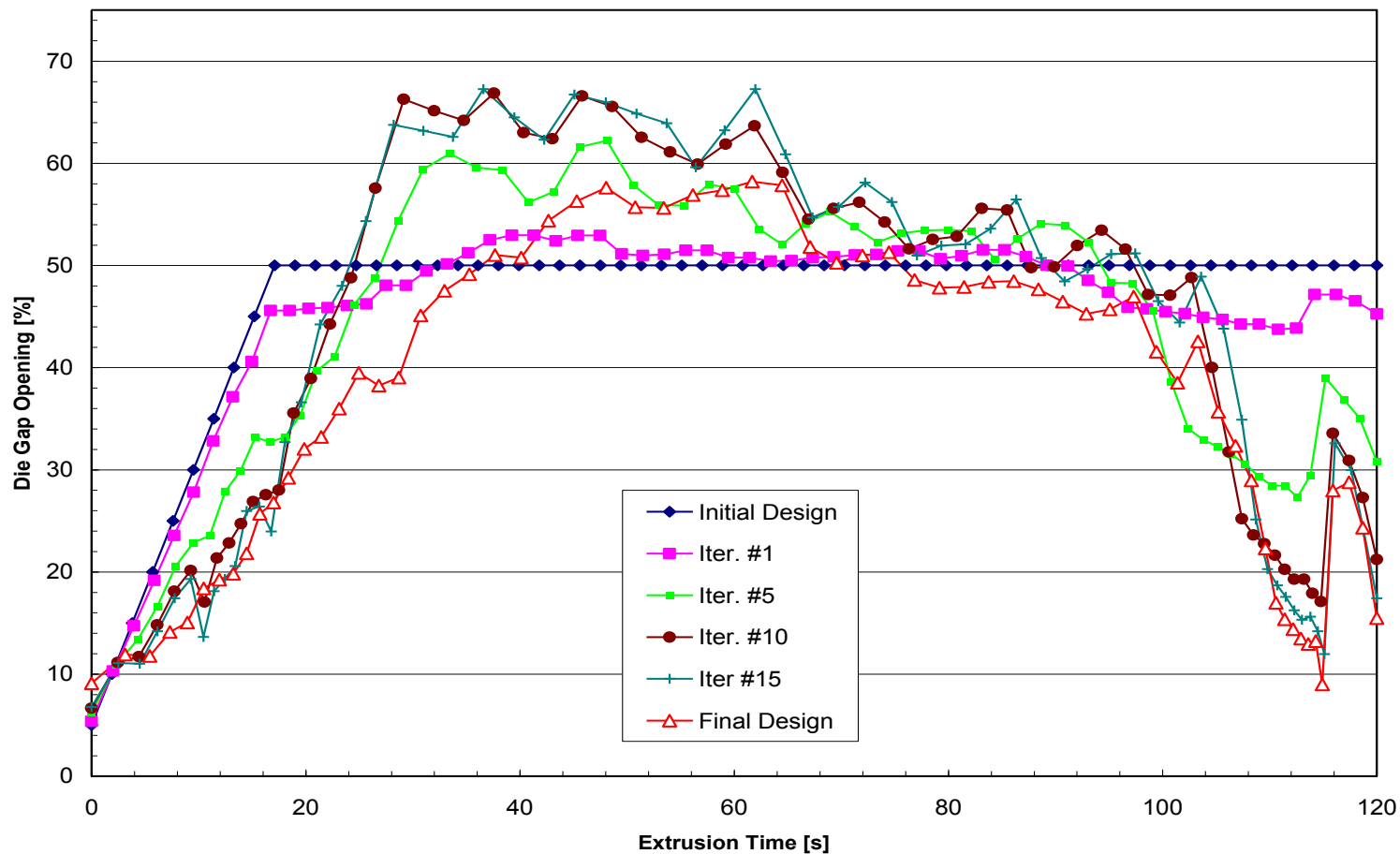
No of prog. points: 64

Initial gap opening 50%



Courtesy of Vitec

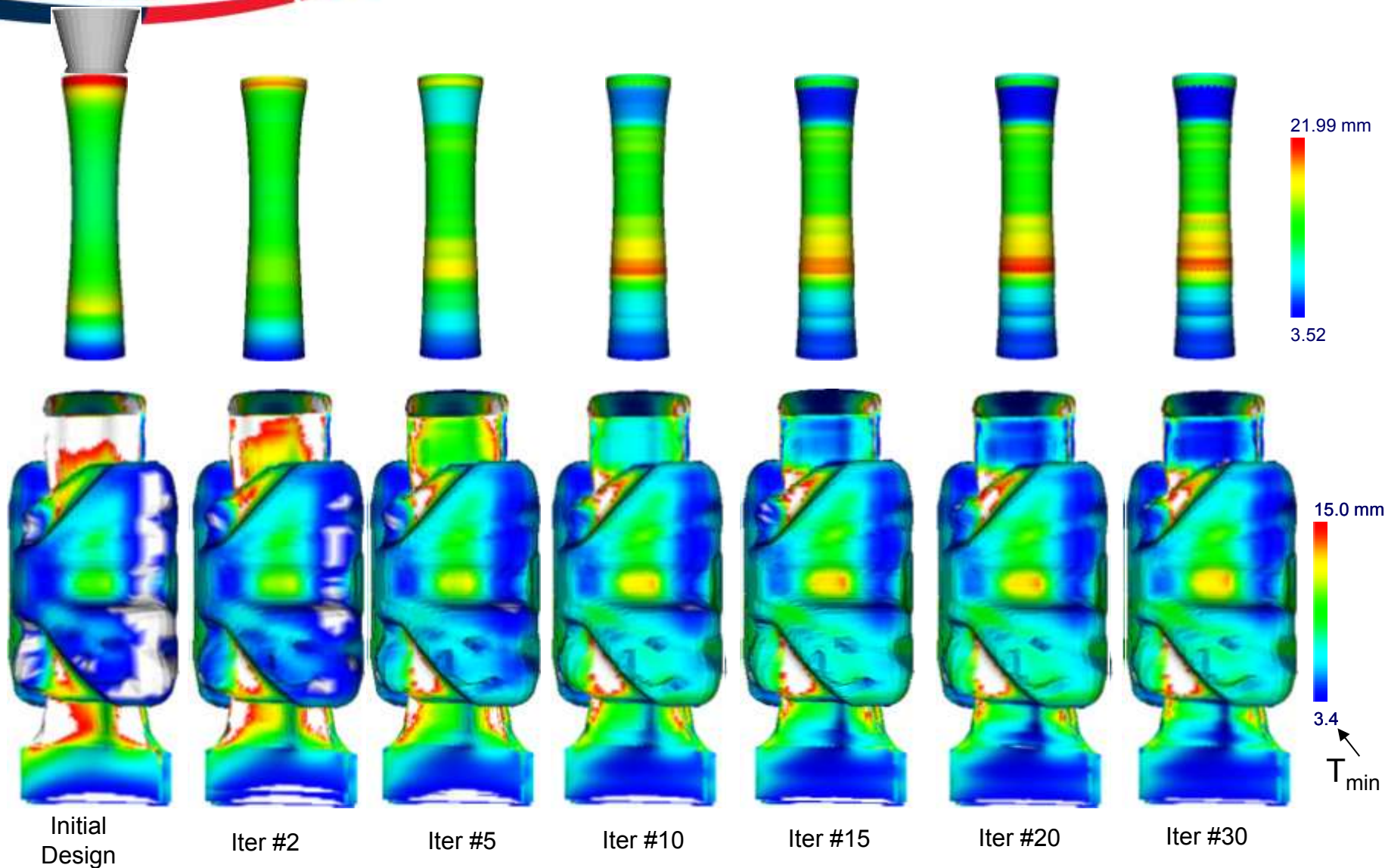
Optimization Results





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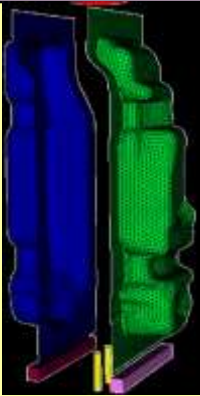
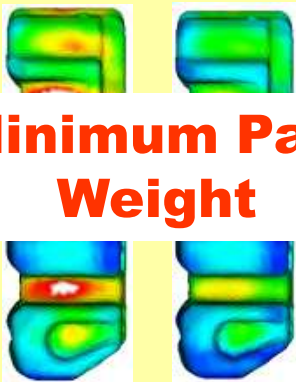
Optimization Results





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Minimum Part Weight

<i>Part</i>	<i>Case Study</i>	<i>Optimization Strategy</i>	<i>Material</i>
	 Minimum Part Weight	VWDS	<u>Generic HDPE</u>

Minimum Part Weight

Objective Targeted: **Minimum part weight**
(Minimum part thickness = 3.0 mm)

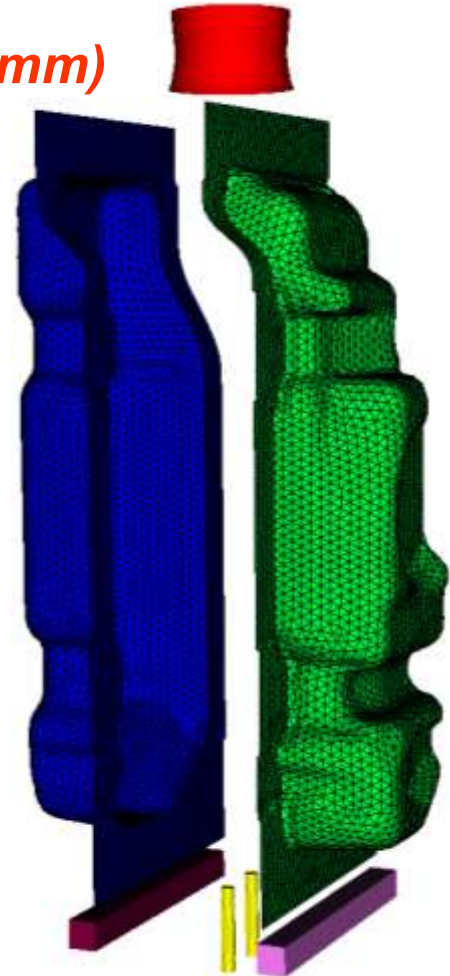
Design Variables: *Gap opening,
flow rate*

Parison length: *1550 mm*

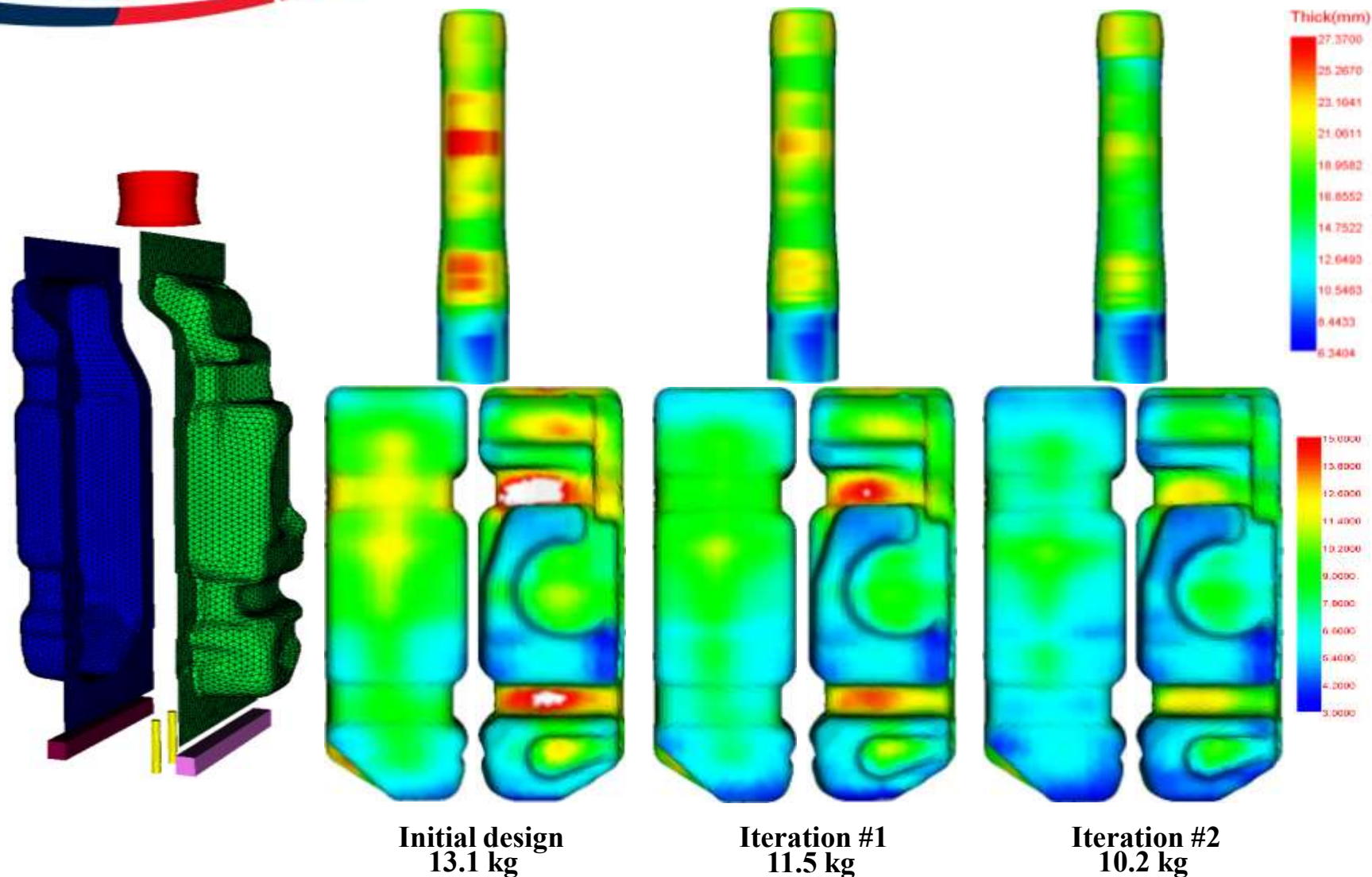
Extrusion time: *56.1 sec*

No of prog. points: *64*

Initial gap opening *Slide 21*



Optimization Results





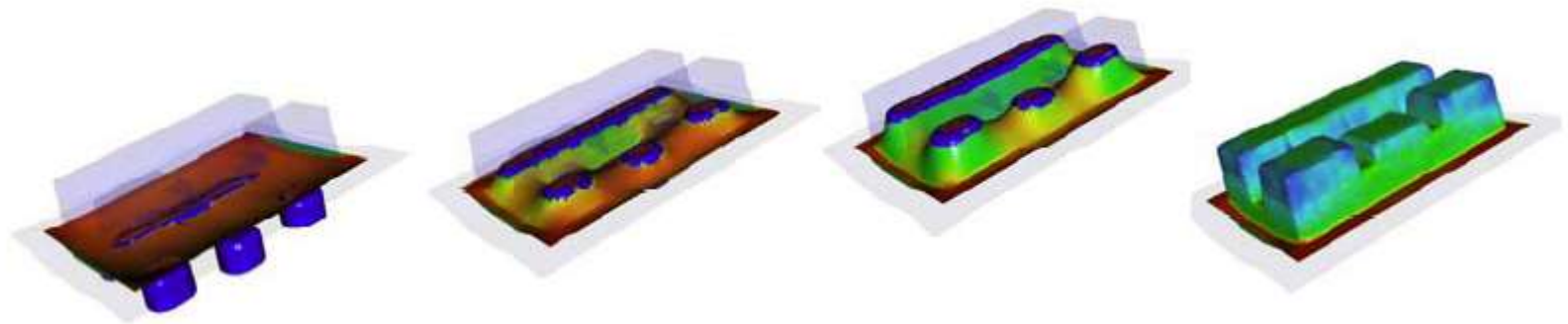
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Thermoforming (THMFG) **Simulation**

Forming Processes

Thermoforming

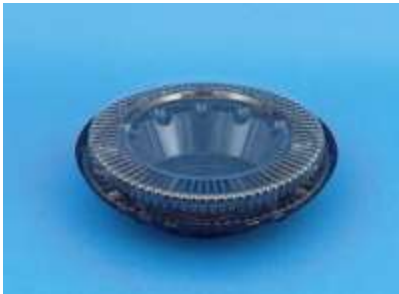
- Transportation, electronics, construction, packaging
- Car doors and windows, electronic housings, baths, signs, trays and containers





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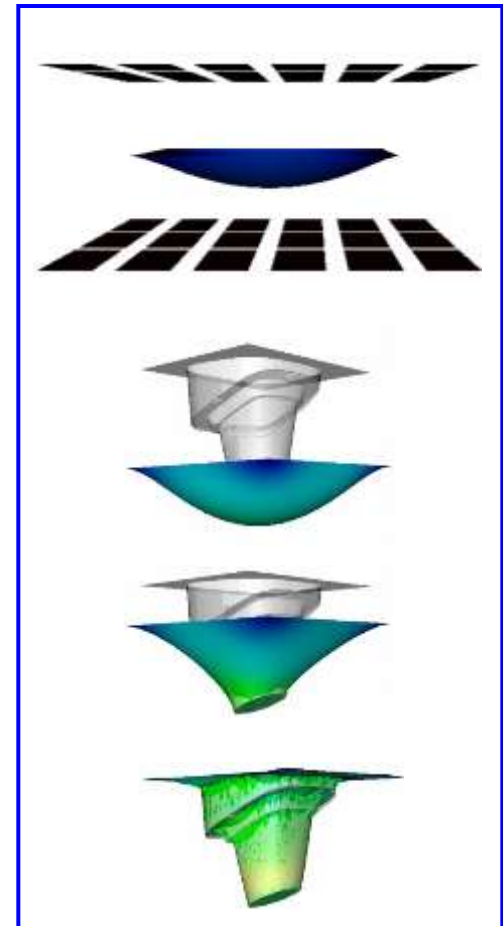
Thermoformed Parts



Software Capability

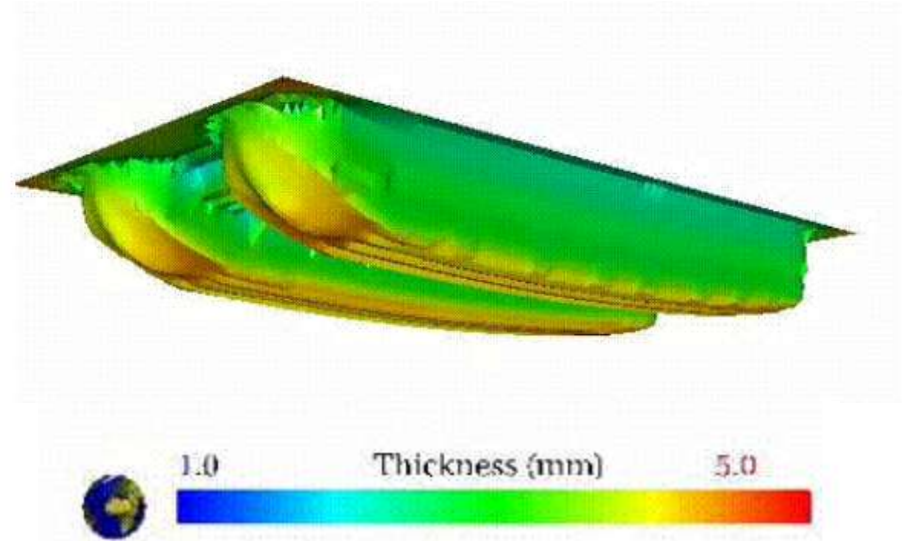
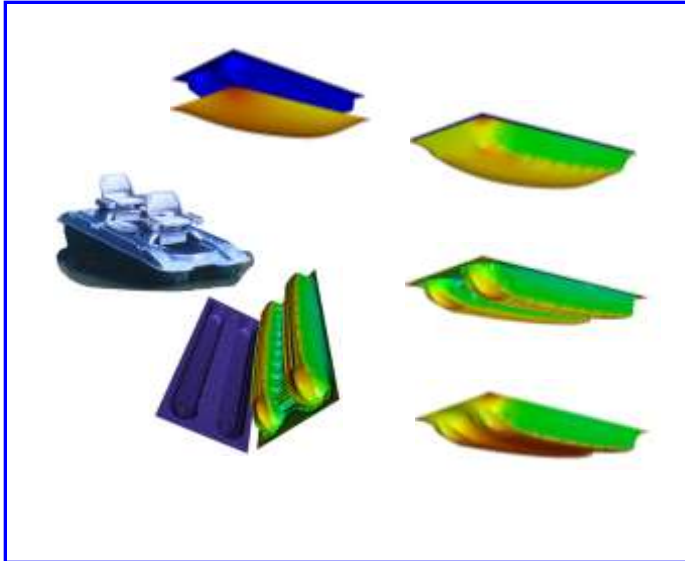
Thermoforming Simulation

- Process:
 - Sheet reheat by radiation
 - Sheet stretching and forming
 - Part cooling
 - Part shrinkage and warpage
- Additional options:
 - Local mesh refinement
 - Vicoelastic and hyperelastic models for large deformations
 - Non-isothermal effects
 - Prediction of forming defects (webs and folds)
 - Plug effect including slip
 - Monolayer, multilayer, twin sheet and 3D thermoforming



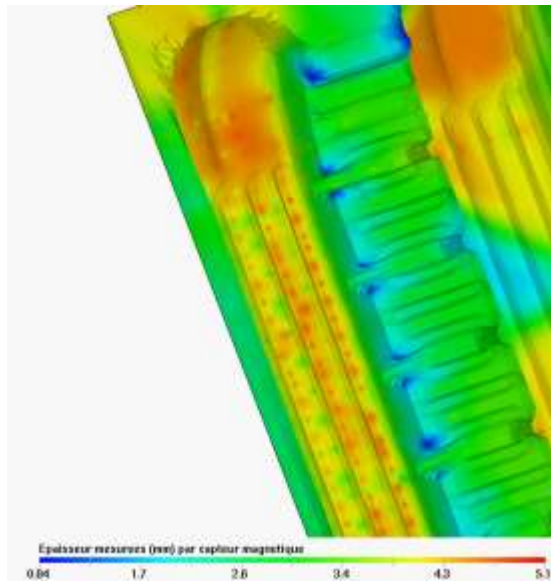
Thermoforming Case Boat Base

Boat base

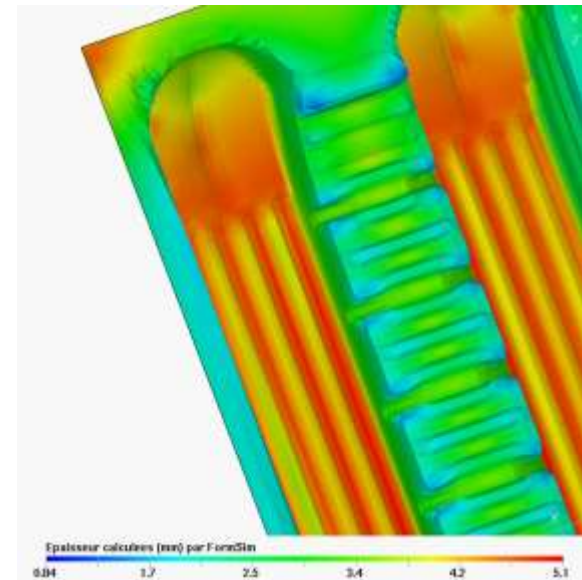


Boat base-validation

Thickness measured with magnetic gage



Thickness predicted by FormView

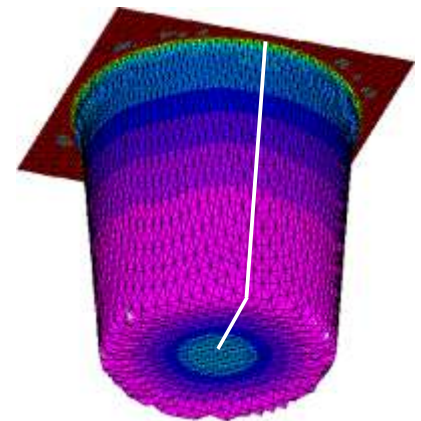
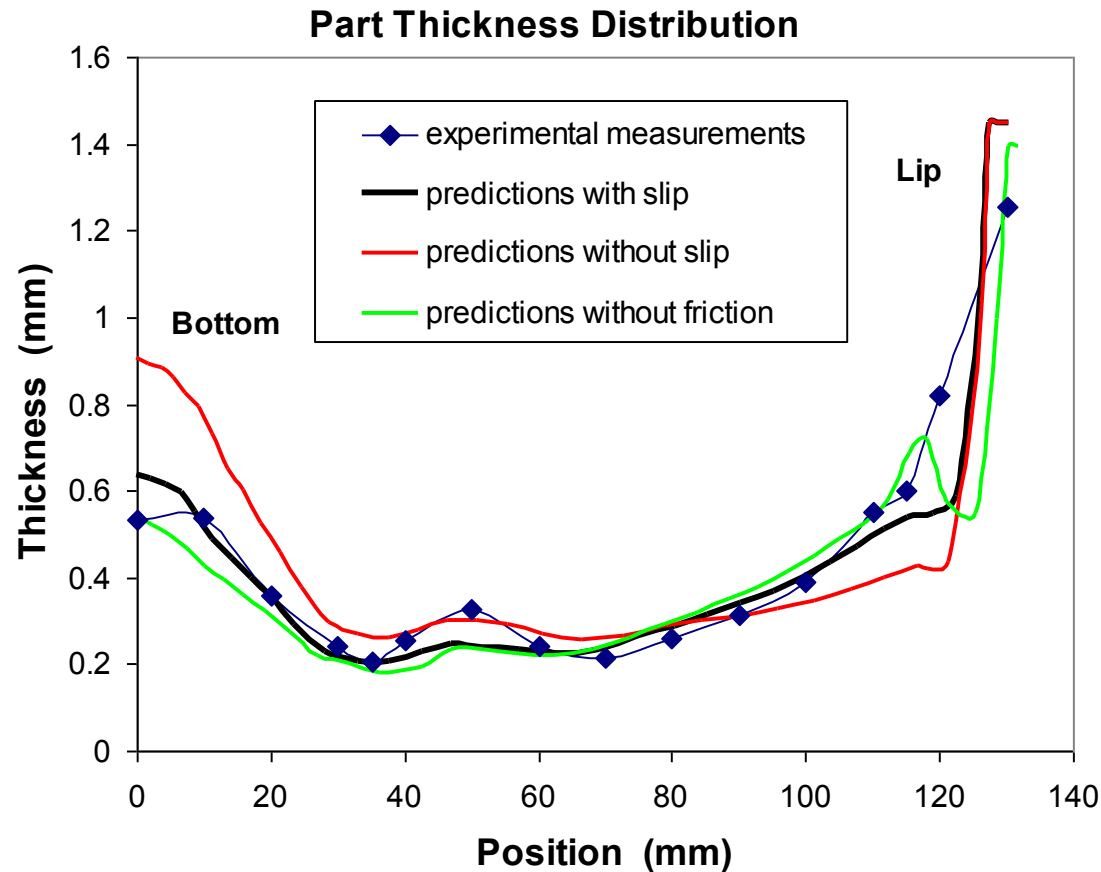


The simulation predicts accurately the real process.

Thermoforming Food Container

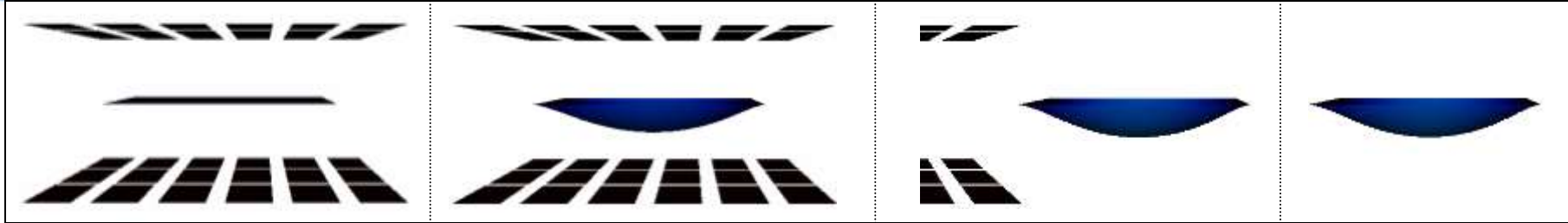
The software has a slip function.

Simulation with slip provides more accurate results.

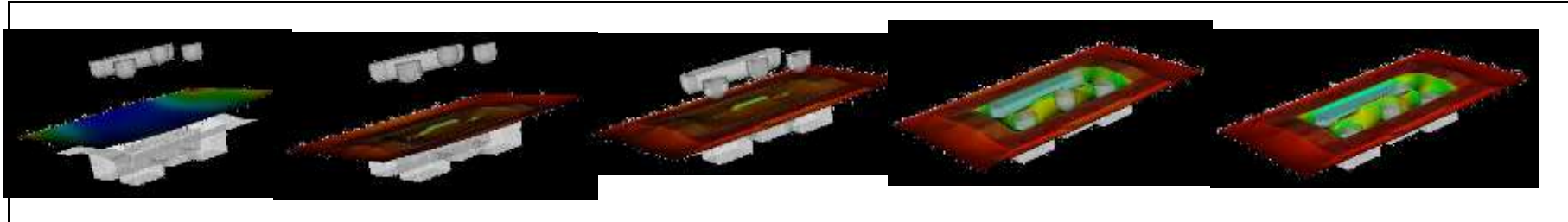


Center

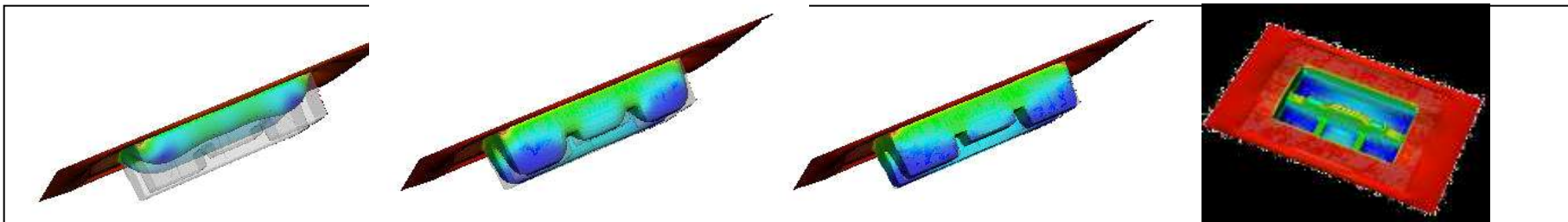
Plug-Assisted Thermoforming Simulation



1-2. Sheet Heating and Transfer



3. Mould & Plug Displacement



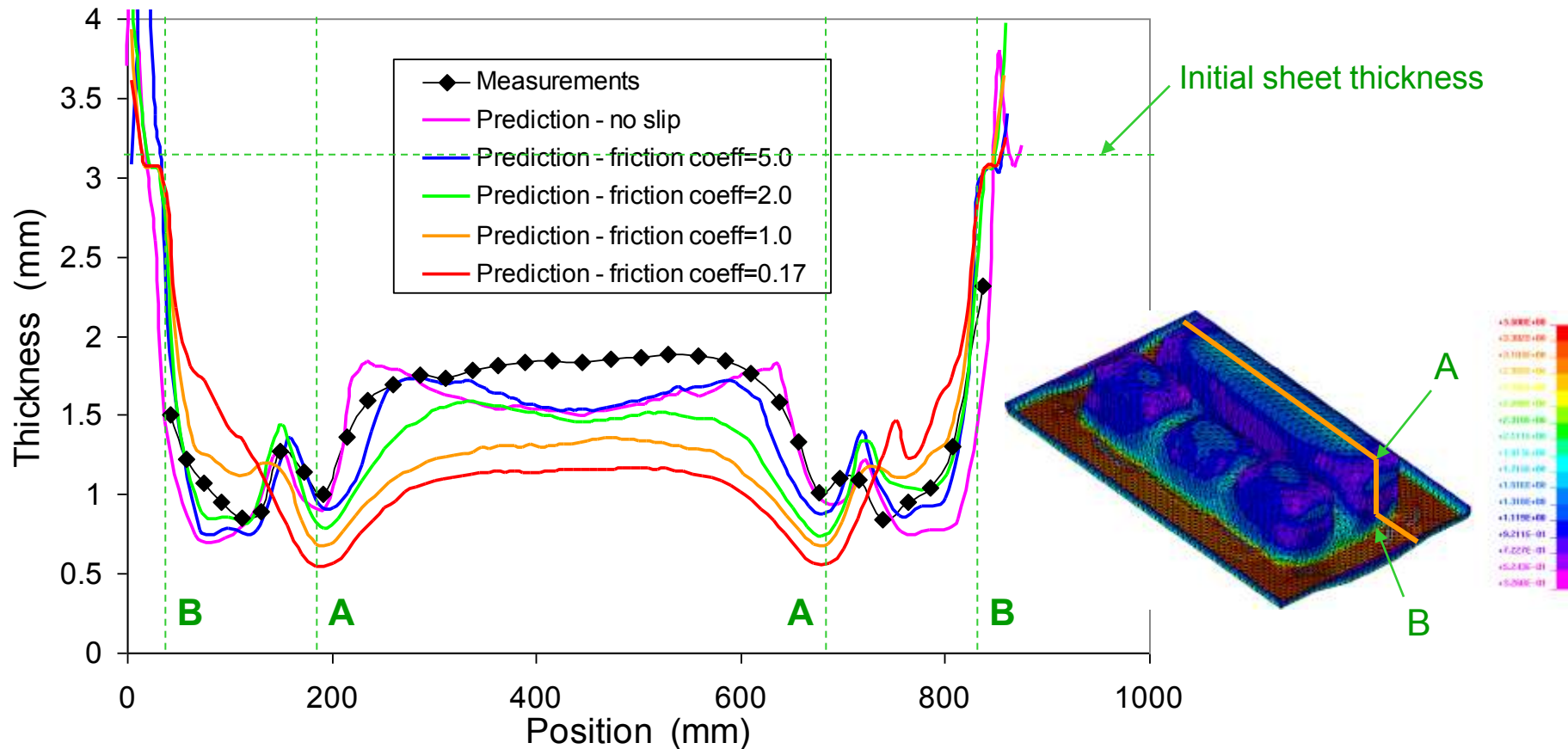
3. Vacuum Forming

Thermoforming Plug-Assisted Case: Toolbox

Different coefficient of slip will provide different results.

Slip is important in simulation.

Part Thickness





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How To Run Simulation

Simulation Process

Pre-simulation

Post-simulation

1. CAD Mould Files

Conversion
(if necessary)

**2. Die / Parison /
Preform Geometry**

**3. Machine Processing
Conditions**

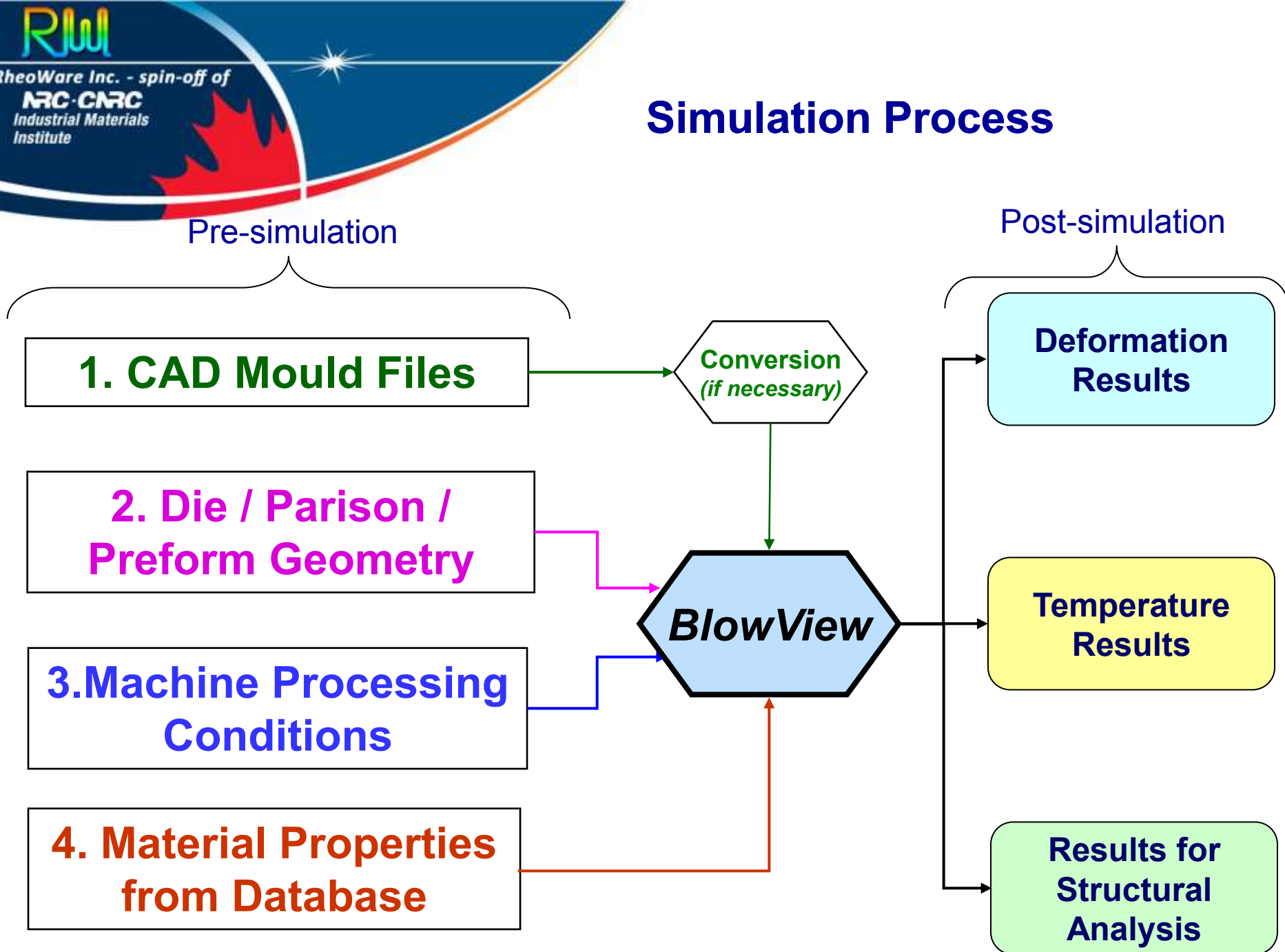
**4. Material Properties
from Database**

BlowView

**Deformation
Results**

**Temperature
Results**

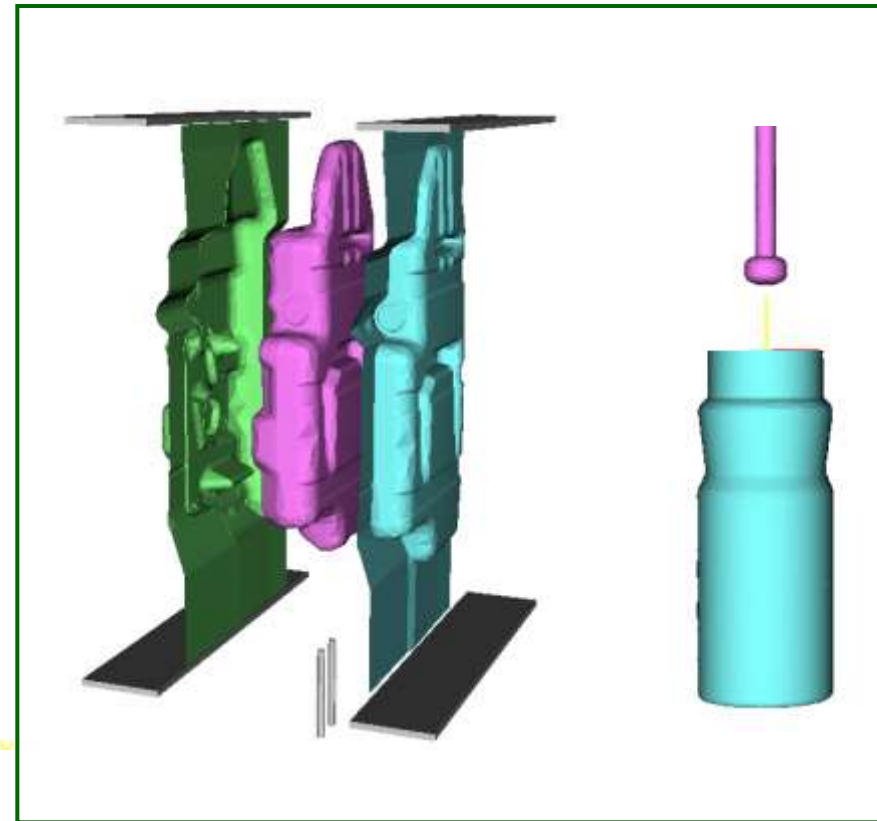
**Results for
Structural
Analysis**



Mould Design

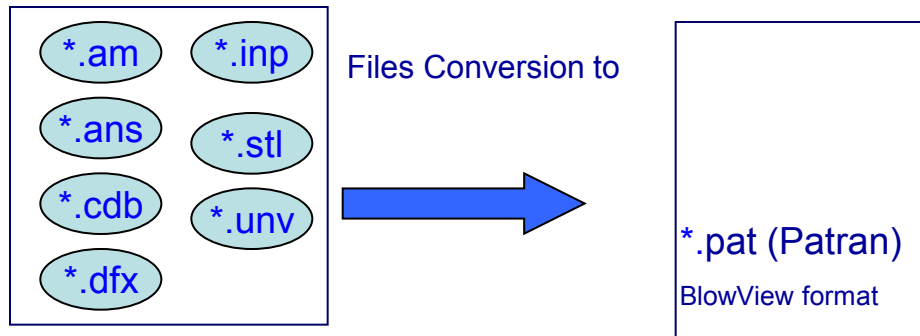
- Mould & part design by one of following CAD Systems:
 - ❑ Unigraphics
 - ❑ Catia
 - ❑ ProEngineer
 - ❑ Ideas
 - ❑ Amira
 - ❑ Ansys
 - ❑ AutoCAD
 - ❑ Solidedge
 - ❑ SolidWorks
 - ❑ Cimatron
 - ❑ Other domestic software
- Requirement
- Design a preliminary mould containing just the cavity
- All other equipments (pinch plates, rod) must also be drawn in CAD
- Moulds must not have any holes

Moulds and parts



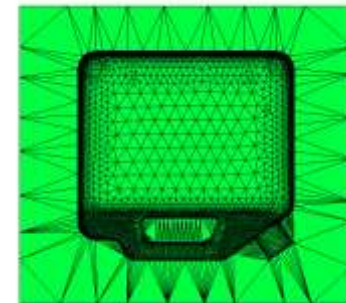
CAD Files Conversion

- ❑ Output files of all parts and moulds from CAD System
- ❑ Import these files in BlowView
- ❑ Convert these files into .pat (Patran) format in BlowView
- ❑ Meshing must be in triangular element format



Amira (.am), Ansys (.ans, cdv), AutoCAD (.dfx),
Unigraphics (.inp), Catia (.stl), Proengineer (.stl), Ideas
(.unv)

Mesh of Mould



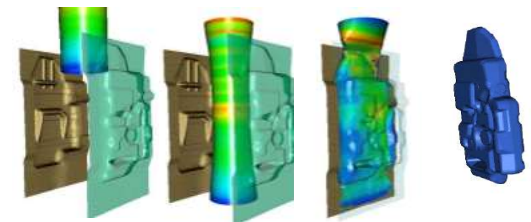


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Demo

Benefits from Simulation

- Conception and fabrication of a mould & part adapted to the client's need and to the market. The manufactures will have to produce more and more complex parts with specific characteristics. The simulation will allow customers to quickly make those parts.
- Guide in the design of moulds by identifying troubled area and minimize design problem before production. Help diagnostic various manufacturing defects (warping, webs and folds). These problems can be avoided right away in the simulation stage.
- Guide the choice of equipment to produce new parts. A part can be simulated with different types of die in order to find the optimal way to produce it.
- Reduction in the product development cycle. By using process simulation, the customer can proceed to modifications and improvements at the design time and develop a better part faster by identifying problems earlier on. It can avoid costly trial and error in the mould fabrication stage.
- Help in diagnostic various manufacturing defects (warping, webs and folds) to improve the part quality. These problems can be avoided right away in the simulation stage.
- Eliminate trial and error method by simulating those different possibility virtually , reduce the development costs. By reducing the number of trials and error, thus reducing the number of prototype, the customer can reduce its cost of mold rework, material and labor.
- Production processes optimization. The optimization module allows the customer to optimize the existing process to find the optimal processing conditions of the machine for the desired parts.





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Questions?

info@rheoware.com

<http://www.rheoware.com>