CAE-BASED PARAMETRIC STUDIES BY PROCESS INTEGRATION AND AUTOMATION

**What will be the most important features of product development processes in the future?**

There are a lot of key words dealing with the enhancement of production processes like the Internet of Things or Production 4.0. However, in the end, it all comes down to a single point: to stay competitive on the international market where the most important issue is delivering better products. Here, “better” does not only concern features, it also aims at better quality. Additionally, customers ask for more enhancements in less time. To solve these requirements, production cycles are getting shorter and shorter. In addition, conflicting goals regarding quality aspects, product robustness, production cost and time to market have to be considered. In the classical product development processes (PDP), this problem was solved by using more resources. Now, we are faced with goods which have such a high complexity that even extensive development teams cannot control them anymore. To couple these facts with the requirement of product optimization, a new philosophy in development process has to be established. Dynardo provides a procedure, called CAE-based RDO, which meets these challenges. Thus, it is possible to accelerate PDP as well as to introduce optimization strategies and “built-in” quality management.

Regarding this issue, different approaches exist like V (W, X, Y) – models, Kaizen or DMAIC circles. They all have two things in common. First, they state the necessity to connect all parts of the production cycle. Intended or unintended, a lot of companies have already implemented this strategy. Engineers and designers dealing with early production phases have to communicate with sales and support departments and vice versa. This principle is applied to all stages of the PDP. Secondly, the product development is not a straight one way road but needs to be thought and lived in circles of communication. Nowadays, the aim is to improve the product regarding weight, NVH or resource efficiency. Furthermore, the end user also expects a creative design. For that reason, PDPs have to be considered as early as possible in the development process.

**How can these concepts be transferred to real world usage?**

The approach mentioned above illustrates a theoretical philosophy. To reach a benefit, it has to be applied to real processes. This can be economically accomplished when the philosophy is applied to a technical part or constraint. From Dynardo’s point of view, this can only be achieved if the techniques are “built-in”. Everyone in the PDP-cycle has a strategy to solve a given task. No one starts from the very beginning. There is personal experience and education regarding tools and established processes. And even personal preferences have to be taken into account. It cannot be the aim to force all participants to throw away their solutions and forget about valuable experiences.

The best way to address these boundary conditions is using the principle itself. Implementing the approach should be an iterative cycle. Thus, “the way to the better” (Japanese for Kaizen) can be found. This way is the most economical one and guarantees success. Each part of the PDP cannot create its own improvement pace. In fact, the existing processes have to be simply connected. Therefore, it would be helpful if all involved specialists have access to a single collective hub where they can share their knowledge and skills. The benefit of this teamwork is evident.

In the following, it will be described in detail how the concepts can be transferred into a continuous improvement procedure that satisfies the future needs of product development processes. These issues will be addressed:

- Techniques to get better products
- Connection of all necessary CAD/CAE Tools
- Ansers how these tools can be combined
- Generation of a platform for collaborative work

Virtual product development and multiple disciplines

As the product cycles are continuing to get shorter and requirements are rising, complex and expensive hardware tests need to be replaced at least partially by CAD, CAE or CAM. Regarding the “rule of ten”, as a strategy for resolutions of measurement systems, those techniques need to be used in early production phases. Using this technique is common and necessary to be competitive on the international market. Here, the engineer has the most intervention options at a comparatively low cost level. Virtual product development using the power of simulation tools like MS Excel into the automated workflow. To summarize, the results need to be communicated and discussed. As a consequence, all data can be collected and processed as well as meaningful reports can be created automatically.

The challenge now is to tighten the processes and to combine all disciplines. This can be achieved by using one collective hub to build an automatable multi-disciplinary process. Thus, a designed concept can be proven through calculation. If all of these disciplines are connected in a standardized workflow, the designer can evaluate the concept by some mouse clicks. Through the described automation, the virtual product development receives a standardization. A “built-in” quality assurance is inherited by the whole VPDP.

**Parametric studies**

Once a standardized and automatable workflow is set up, it can be used for parametric studies to:

- Understand the design by conducting a sensitivity analysis
- Improve the design by using methods of optimization
- Validate the quality of the design by conducting a stochastic analysis

The techniques are “built-in”. Everyone in the PDP-cycle has a strategy to solve a given task. No one starts from the very beginning. There is personal experience and education regarding tools and established processes. And even personal preferences have to be taken into account. It cannot be the aim to force all participants to throw away their solutions and forget about valuable experiences.
There are several solutions for parametric studies delivered within CAE codes. One example is the ANSYS Workbench. Here, parametric CAD and CAE can be connected to one complete multi-physics simulation workflow. ANSYS Workbench established a powerful parametric modeling environment including interfaces to major CAD programs in order to secure the availability and generation of suitable CAE parametric models as a key requirement. It has the capability to collect CAE and CAD data in a central parameter manager. Consequently, the system integration, process automation and job control are also integrated into ANSYS Workbench to update one or multiple designs from the parameter manager.

Other solutions can be found, for example, in AMESim, FloEFD, Friendship Framework or Zemax. They all support the replacement of numeric values for parametric models of the underlying CAE process. This is combined with an automated update of the model. Usually, this functionality is very powerful and generally usable as well as it supports HPC and simultaneous solving. But mostly there is a lack of connection to include other tools which are used in VPD. Consequently, the provided algorithms for studies, the possibilities to define input parameters and the definition of observed outputs are limited to the common application fields of the solver. The majority of the VPD software tools do not have an explicit parameter management system. In this list, very common codes like Matlab and special solutions like “in-house” tools can be found.

To overcome all of the mentioned constrictions, interfaces are provided to be used by process integration solutions. Different parametric environments can be collected and combined to one automated parametric workflow for the modern product development. This software for process integration is the needed collective hub.

**Tool integrations and collaborative work**

optiSLang’s GUI supports the interfacing to almost any software tool which is used in VPD and fulfills the requirements to run in batch or to except parameter variation. The interfaces are mainly used “inside optiSLang”. Thus, in optiSLang context, they are called “tool integrations”. Many different VPD software solutions are coupled with optiSLang. They are automated either in a single solver process chain or in very complex multi-disciplinary and multi-domain workflows. Even performance maps and their appraisal can be part of standardized projects.

The new generation of optiSLang provides direct access to the parametric modeling of CAE environments like ANSYS or Simulink as well as to programming environments like EXCEL, MATLAB or Python. It allows users to combine several tools in sequences and iteration loops. For a constant workflow control, failed designs due to missing licenses, geometries unable to be meshed or any other inconsistency is secured. Here, the workflow stores the usable data for further execution. Of course, the support of different platforms, i.e. Windows, Linux and HPC as well as Cloud computing is provided. Thus, optiSLang is the solution to automatize VPD.

All of the previously described workflows can be stored as reusable templates and made available for the entire VPD team. Working this way guarantees the capturing of knowledge of each expert in the team. Every template is a version controlled building block. It can be used in a modular and flexible way within adaptive projects. While each expert delivers quality assured sub-modules, the whole process becomes standardized. Used tools, algorithms and internal processes can be improved or changed while the entire PDP is stable and benefits from sub-upgrades. At the end, the whole team benefits from sharing knowledge in standardized processes by having quality assured PDP and has more time to focus on their following improvement steps for the process itself or for the product. Through the modular approach, the necessary flexibility to create modern and innovative products is guaranteed. The concept also assures collaborative, flexible and standardized work. Thus, optiSLang is the platform for efficient, future oriented teamwork.

**Workflows for CAE-based Robust Design Optimization**

optiSLang provides algorithmic building blocks for:

- Sensitivity Analysis and MOP
- Multi-objective and multi-disciplinary optimization
- Robustness evaluation

Fully automated optimization workflow in optiSLang considering structural costs and metrics of performance map, running several solvers and using HPC.
For that reason, the usage within custom applications, e.g. PLM/SPDM systems, is secured. In PLM systems like Teamcenter, the team members can share their knowledge and use the work of others mutually. CAD models, simulation, workflows, product information and results can be managed in those systems. Through a flexible interface optiSLang supports commercial tools as well as versioning systems like subversion or even in-house solutions. This guarantees full consistency and traceability of PDP.

Additionally, optiSLang projects can be integrated into customized platforms. Repetitive and exhausting tasks can be standardized and automated. One goal of these techniques is to provide standardized forms with a minimum of needed input to the rest of the team. Thus, even non CAE experts can become able to use the benefits of CAE-based simulation and generate optimal and reliable designs. A lot of successful implementations of optiSLang into company solutions were realized over the last years. Even fully automated RDO workflows were generated. This enabled the establishment of company-wide standards in virtual product development. Hence the customer benefits from consistent and efficient processes.

The openness of Dynardo’s software optiSLang also provides users with a plug-in for their own:

- Algorithms for DOE, Optimization, Robustness etc.
- Meta models
- Tool integrations

Current requirements for flexibility and upcoming requests for extensibility are satisfied by those interfaces. Thus, optiSLang is the platform to address future needs of PDP.

optiSLang inside ANSYS

ANSYS provides a customization toolkit for its Workbench. It can be used to extend its functionality. Based on this idea, a direct integration of optiSLang into the parametric modeling environment of ANSYS Workbench was developed to make optiSLang’s state of the art RDO workflows available in this standard CAE environment. It can be accessed through a minimized user input and wizard guidance. The Workbench functionality was also broadened by optiSLang’s signal processing integration. Users are able to implement responses which are not extractable or integrated in standard ANSYS Workbench, e.g. non scalar responses like load displacement curves. Non scalar responses can be considered, for example, in parameter identification or optimization. If all parameters and needed VPDP tools are available in the Workbench parameter manager, optiSLang inside ANSYS is a useful integration mode. Alternatively for integration of ANSYS Workbench projects in optiSLang, an integration node is available. This mode is recommended to be used for solving VPDP tasks which need additional parameters or for CAE-integration not yet provided inside ANSYS.

Conclusion

Finally, after discussing requirements and solutions, the following main preconditions of a successful product development processes in the future can be summarized:

- Automation and standardization of VPDP workflows
- Parametric studies and Robust Design Optimization
- Flexibility and extensibility
- Support of continuous improvement
- Enabling of collaborative work

As explained in this article, optiSLang fulfills all of these requirements. Using the software, existing flows can be implemented or standardized. The software package provides solutions for all phases of PDP. The fulfillment of future requirements and a continuous process of improvement are secured by modular and flexible concepts. Traceability and quality assurance are technically seized. The inherent usage of parametric studies and RDO leads to a “built-in” improvement of the product.