



HEXAGON



MSC Apex Generative Design

--全新增材制造仿真技术

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Technical manager

October 23th, 2019

增材制造&仿真

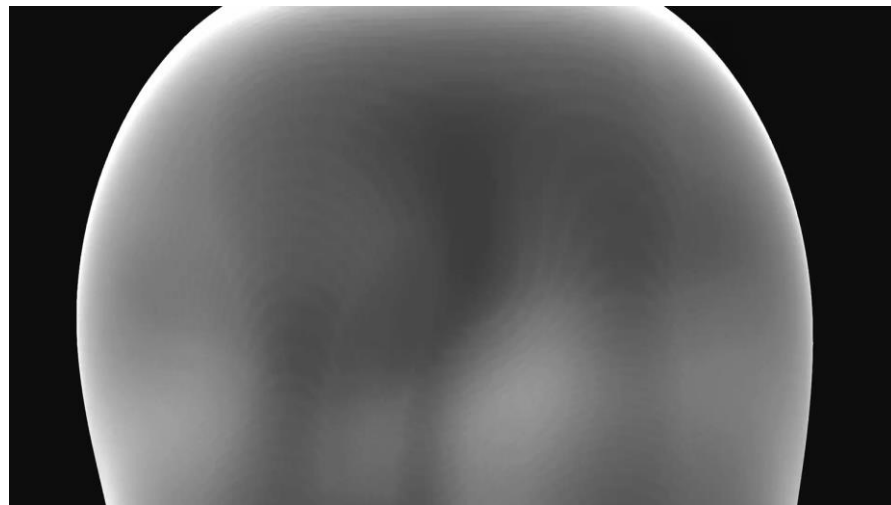


海克斯康收购Amendate

Hexagon acquires AMendate to shape the generative design market

New technology enables MSC Software to significantly decrease time-to-print for Additive Manufacturing

24. Juni 2019



介绍

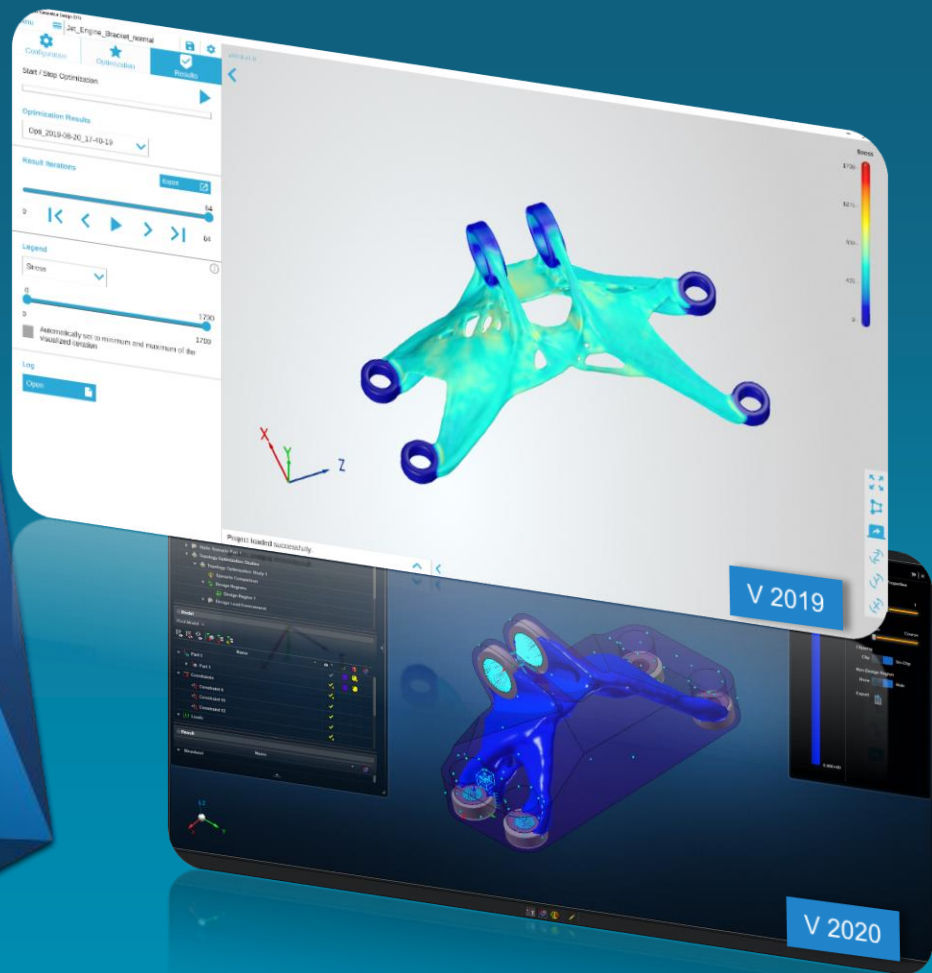


MSC Apex®
GENERATIVE DESIGN 2019

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MSC Software



现状及未来

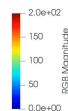
现状



- 设计简单但笨重
- 受限于
 - 软件
 - 大量的手动操作
- 加工过程中，材料浪费严重

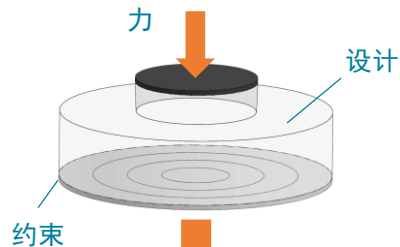


未来

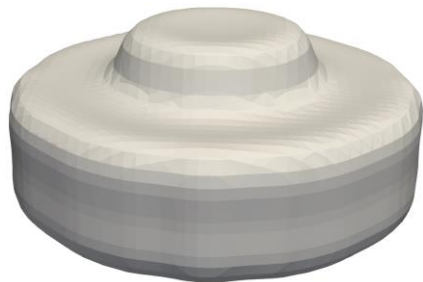


- 轻量化设计节约大量材料
- 增材制造在不增加额外成本的同时实现复杂结构的设计和生
- 复杂的产品设计需要特殊的软件实现

时间至关重要



从实心结构开始



优化自动开始

3 分钟 / 1次迭代

MSC APEX GENERATIVE DESIGN 做什么



基于负载条件进行材料削减



设计方向可视化

3 分钟 / 8次迭代

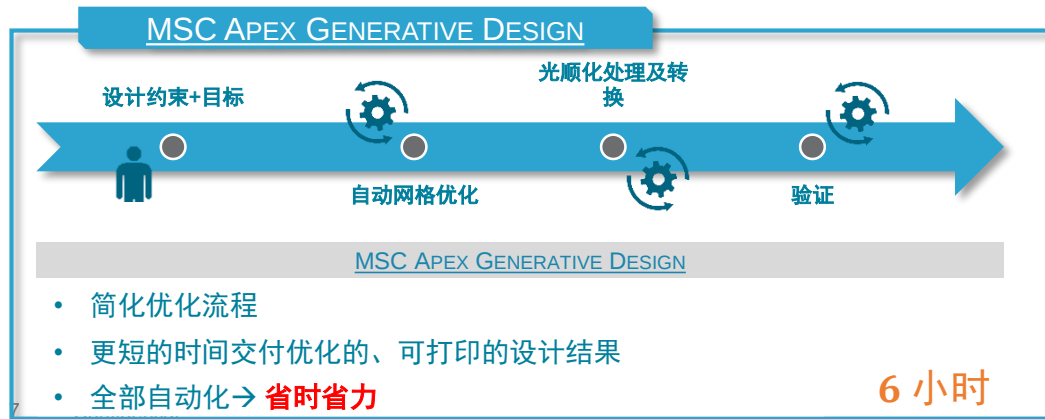
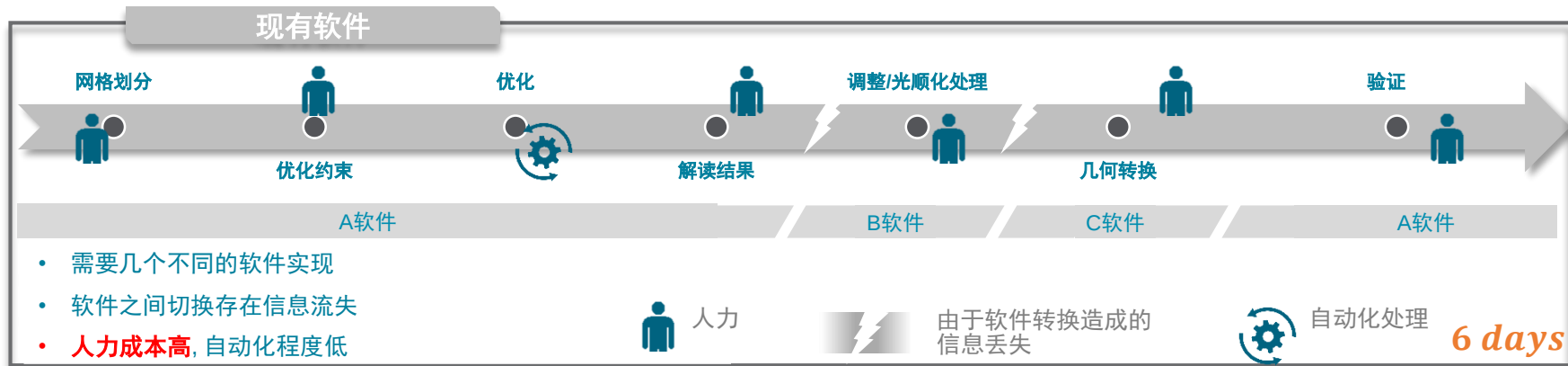


最终设计

36 分钟 / 62次迭代

*在带有Nvidia Quadro P5000 GPU的标准CAD工作站上运行

工艺对比

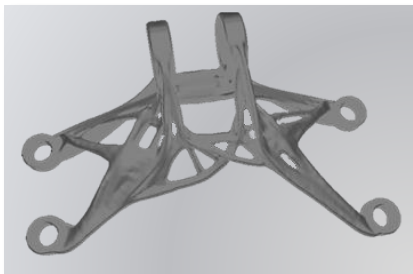


实例对比: 喷气发动机支架



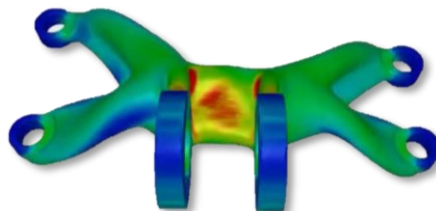
精致结构

155g



框架结构

CogniCAD (ParaMatters)



307g

Frustum (PTC)



MSC APEX GENERATIVE DESIGN 工作流程演示

加载几何



定义负载和约束



定义优化目标



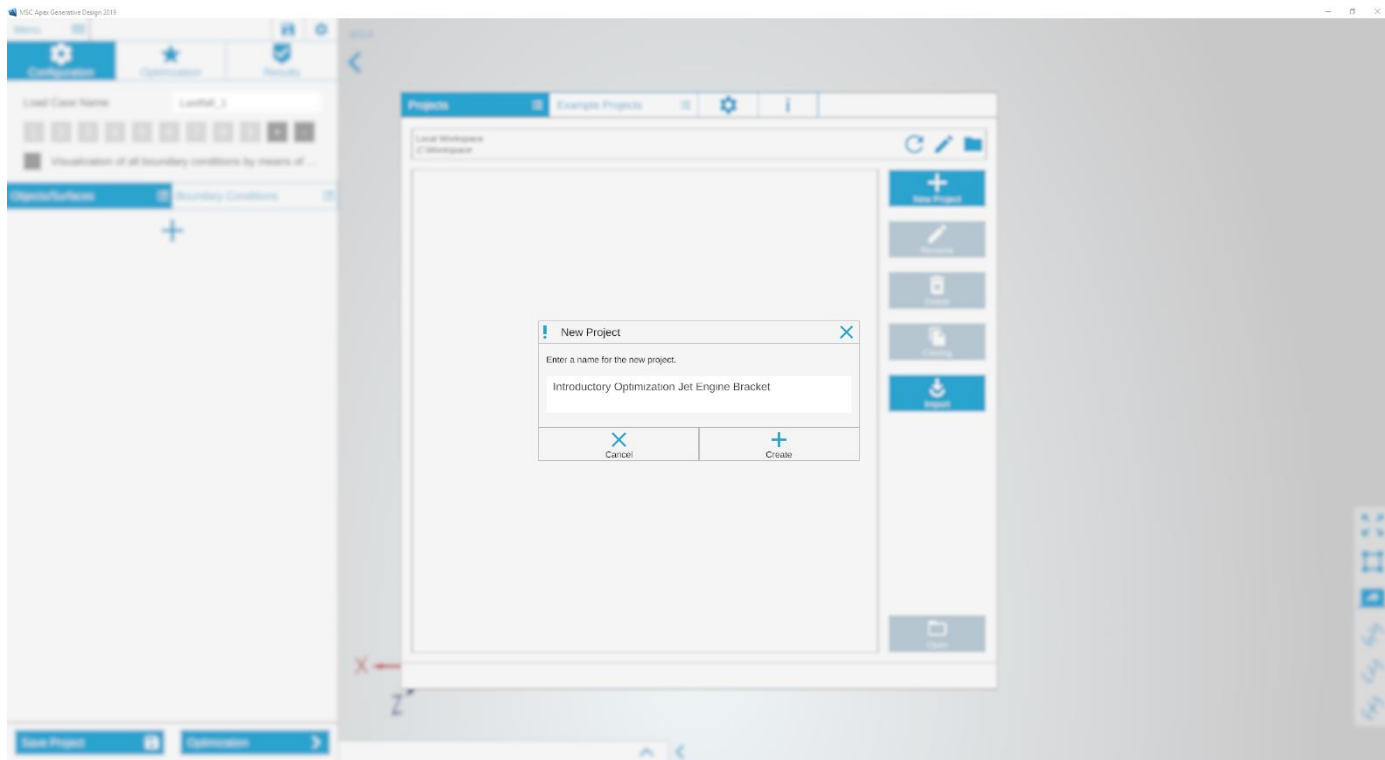
光顺优化



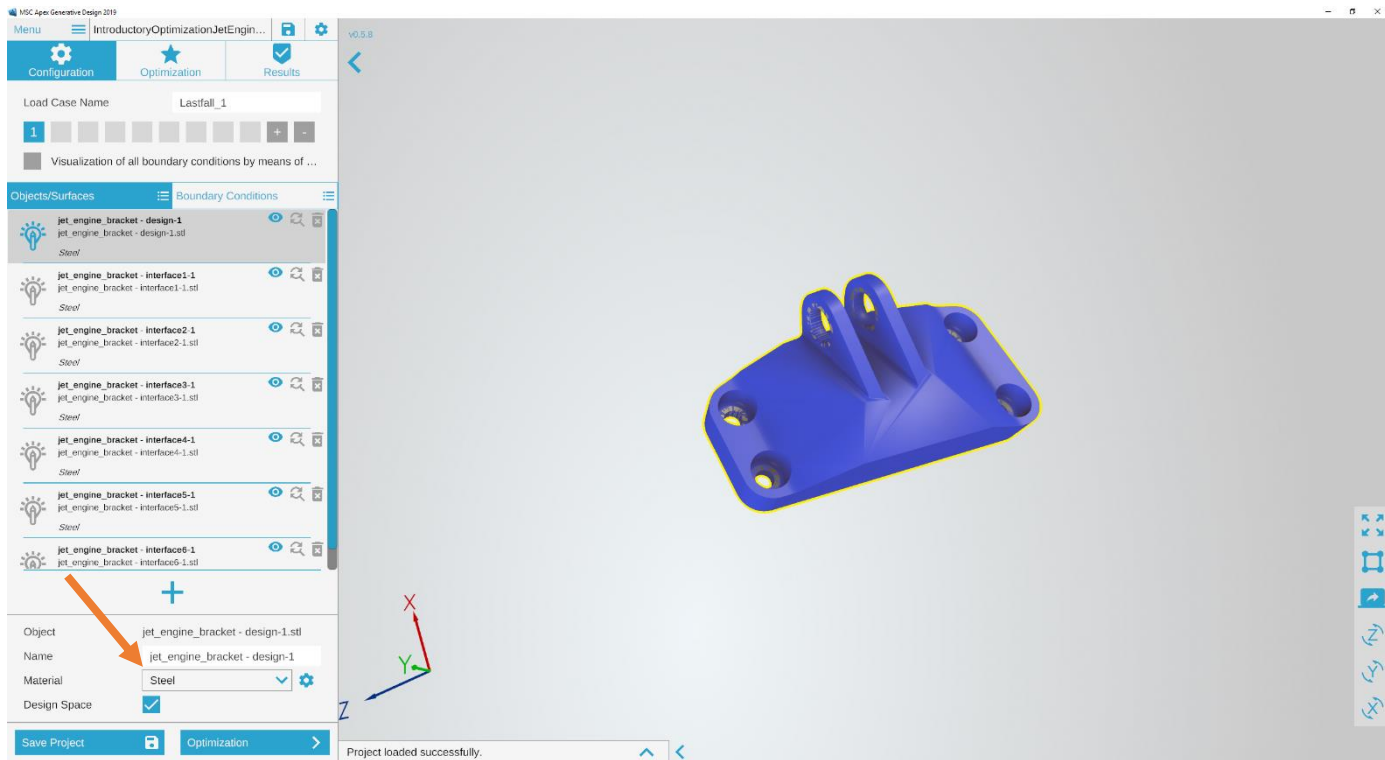
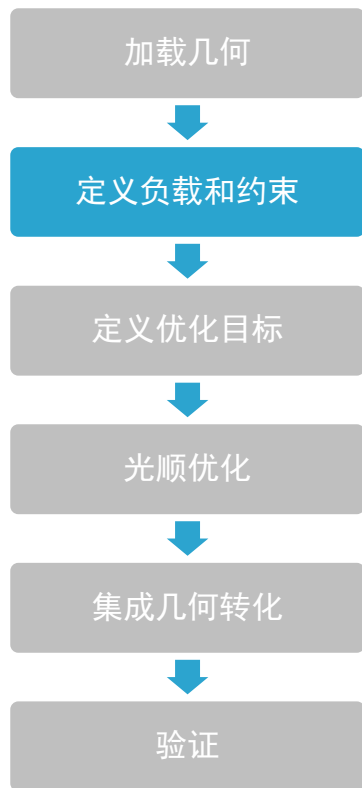
集成几何转化



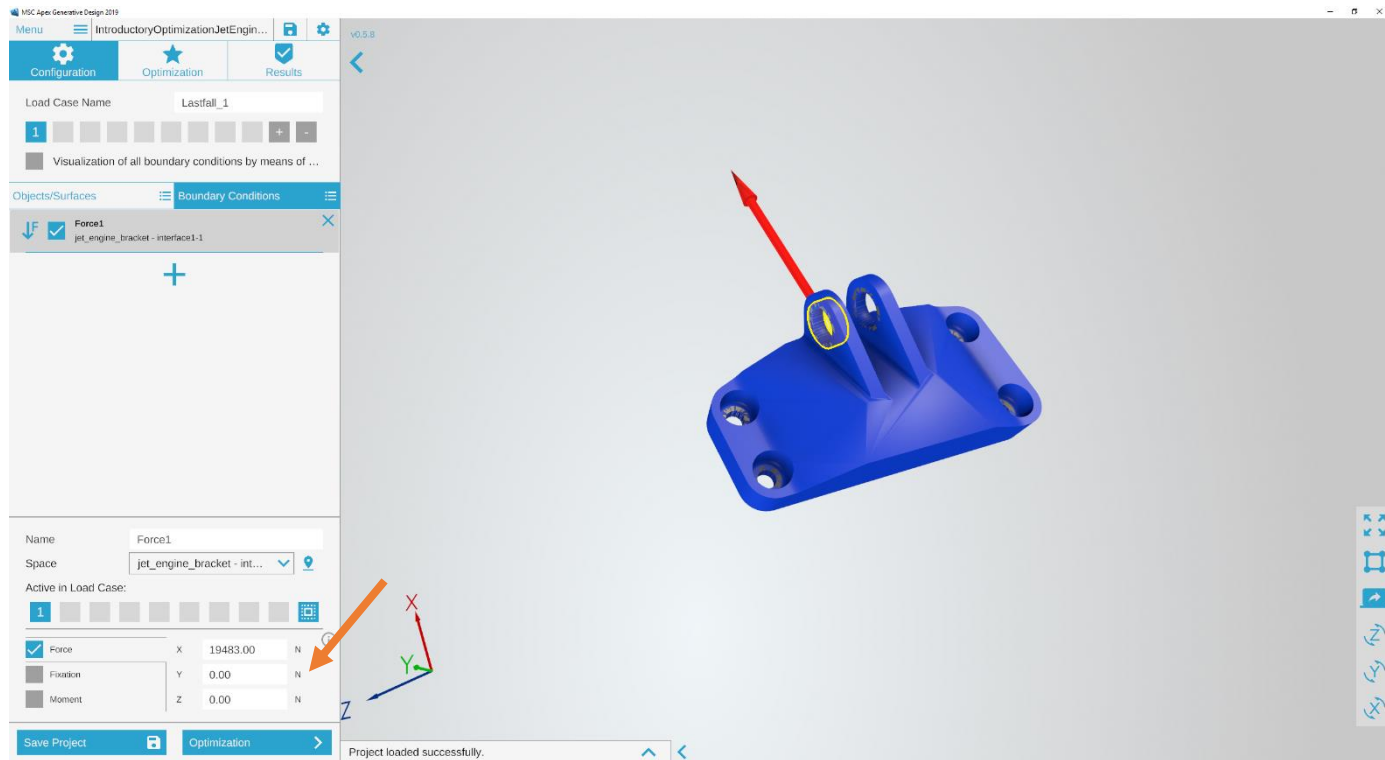
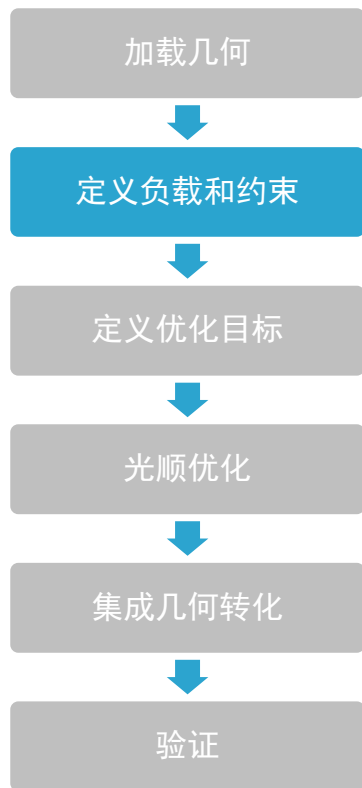
验证



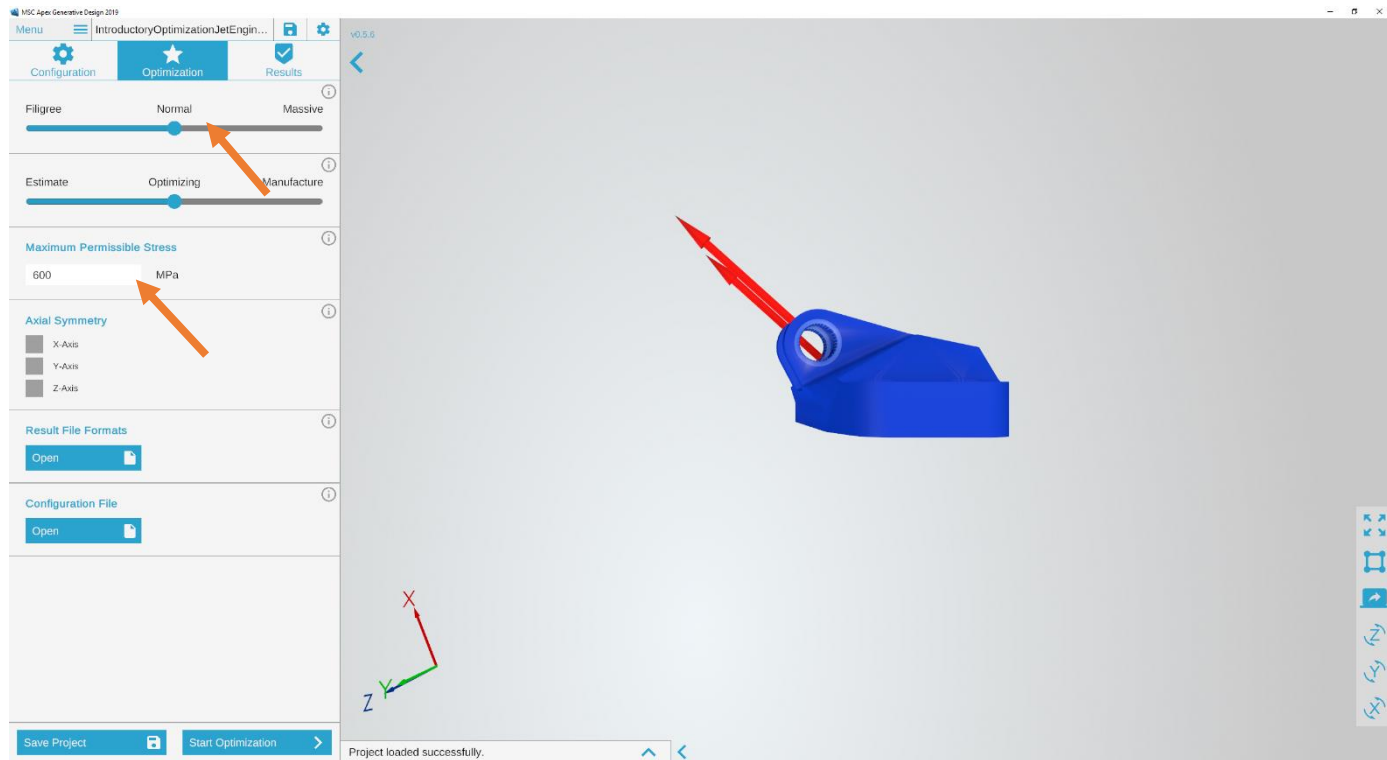
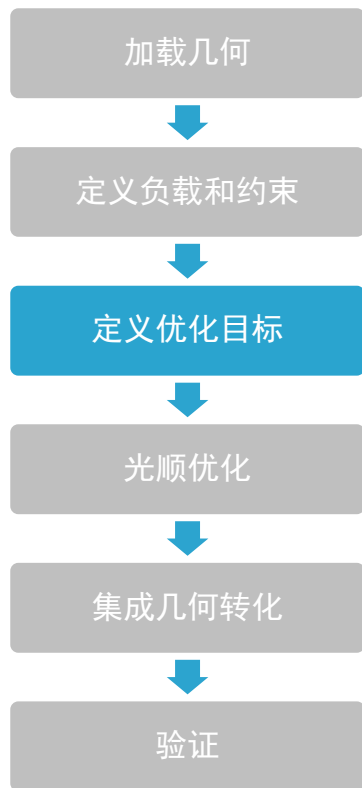
MSC APEX GENERATIVE DESIGN 工作流程演示



MSC APEX GENERATIVE DESIGN 工作流程演示



MSC APEX GENERATIVE DESIGN 工作流程演示



MSC APEX GENERATIVE DESIGN 2019工作流程演示

加载几何



定义负载和约束



定义优化目标



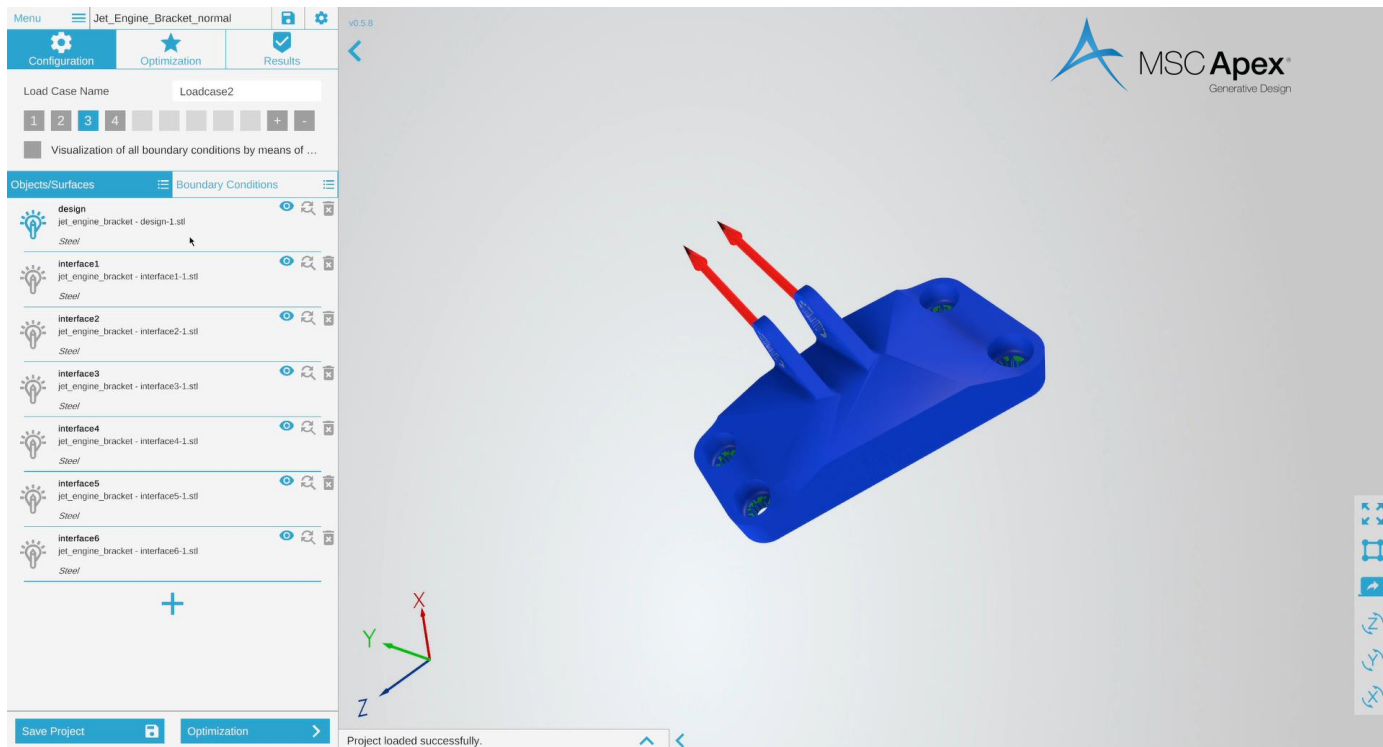
光顺优化



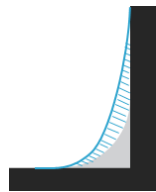
集成几何转化



验证



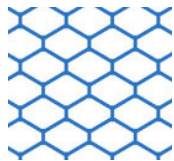
MSC Apex Generative Design的特点



应力为导向的优化



增材制造专属优化



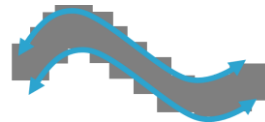
点阵结构



时间大幅度减少



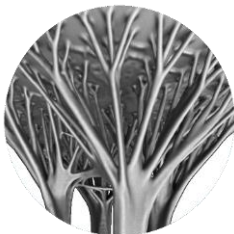
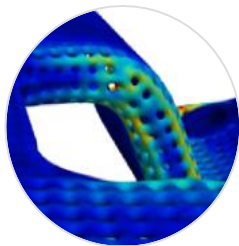
高分辨率



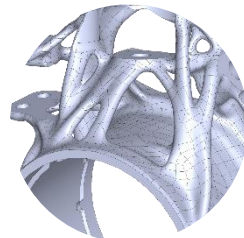
智能化光滑处理



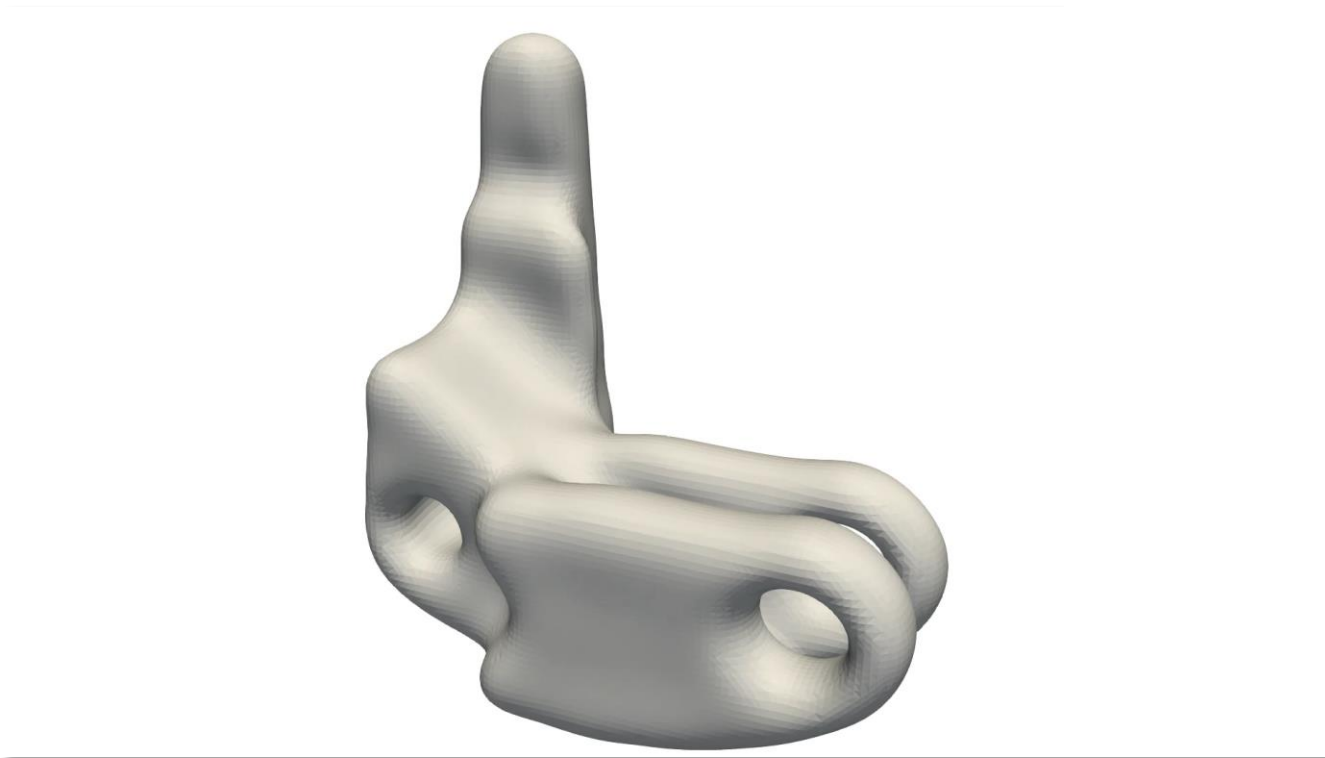
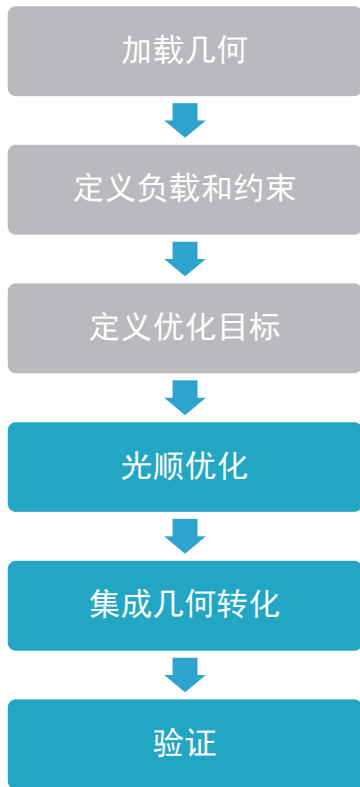
自动转化到CAD



Up to
80%
Reduction



MSC Apex Generative Design 2019工作流程演示



详情查阅: <https://youtu.be/eskNKAw6isY>

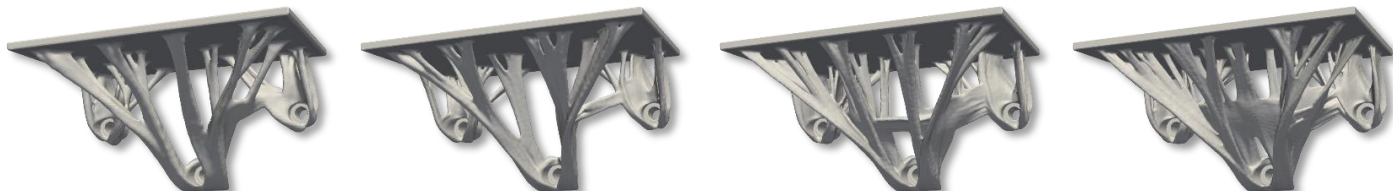
创成式设计分析

自动生成可打印的设计

Filigree



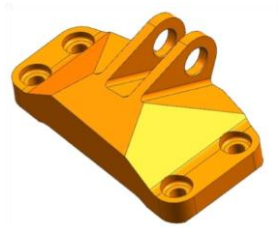
Normal



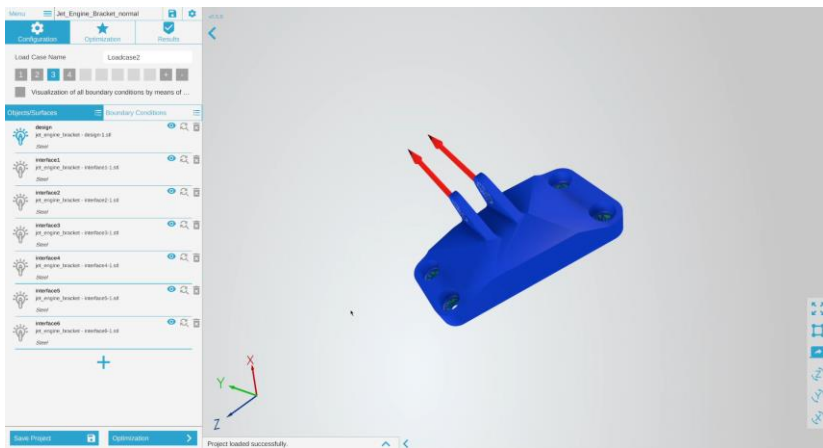
Massive



案例研究:喷气发动机支架(GE-Challenge)



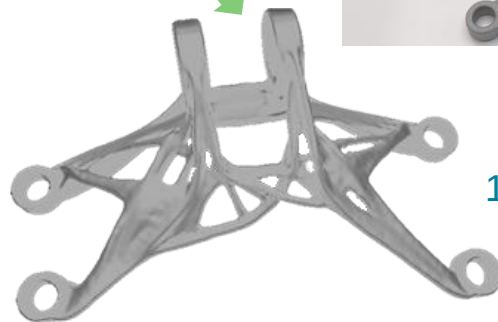
初始设计:
2033 Grams
Ti6Al4V



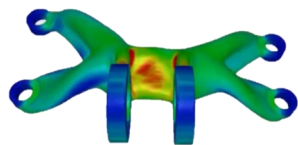
155g



163g



168g

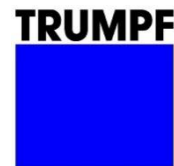


CogniCAD (Parameters)

- 307g

案例研究:支撑支架

安装微波滤波器驱动装置
将被用于德国通讯卫星



减重55%



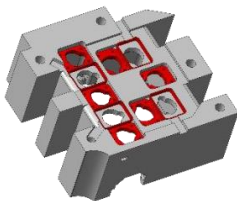
应力下降31%



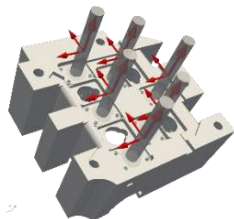
刚度提升79%



传统设计



设计空间



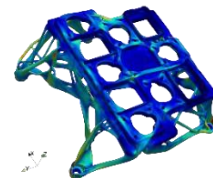
载荷工况



第一轮优化



最终设计



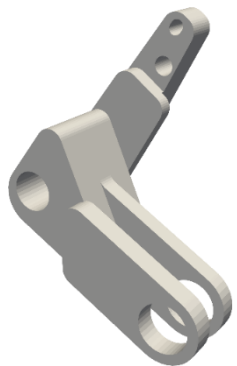
有限元分析



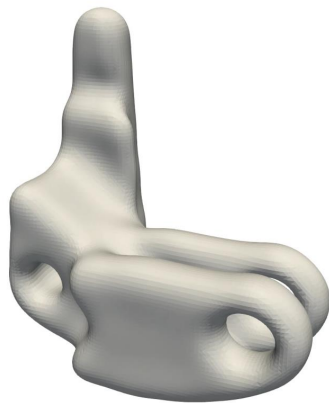
最终装配结构



案例研究: 杠杆



最初的铣削设计
零件: 222 g
废料: 1520 g



过渡到复杂的轻量级设计



优化后的设计模型: 104 g

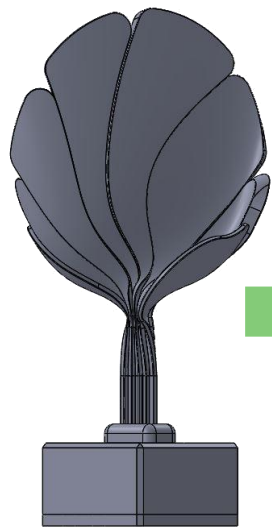
减重53%



显著减少废料



案例研究：设计奖杯



传统的奖杯
→ 数控铣削过程
→ 大量的材料浪费



生动的设计使树叶看起来更加真实

多种设计可能：四面体/四边形网格



计算具有高分辨率的细丝结构



应用实例



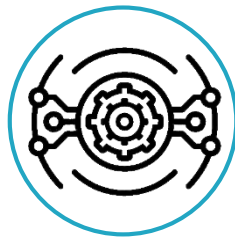
创成式设计-节省成本



轻量化



更快速的



自动化



更少的专业知识



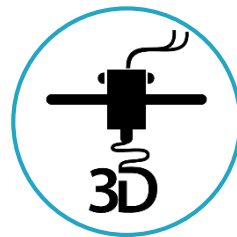
节省材料



创新点



减少手动工作



结合新技术



采用Simufact Additive完成的虚拟制造

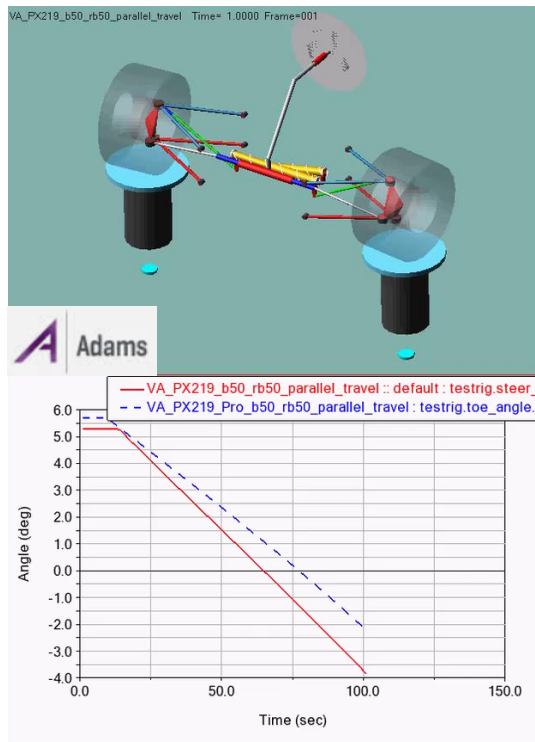
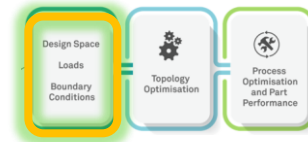
以轴承座为例

案例研究：轴承座为例

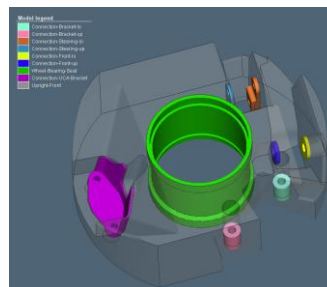


在赛车设计中减重至关重要，竞争优势会通过最佳的轻量化设计体现，在赛车设计中减少的每一克重量会使赛车更快、更灵活。

结构问题识别



识别出多个载荷工况—
前5个用于优化计算

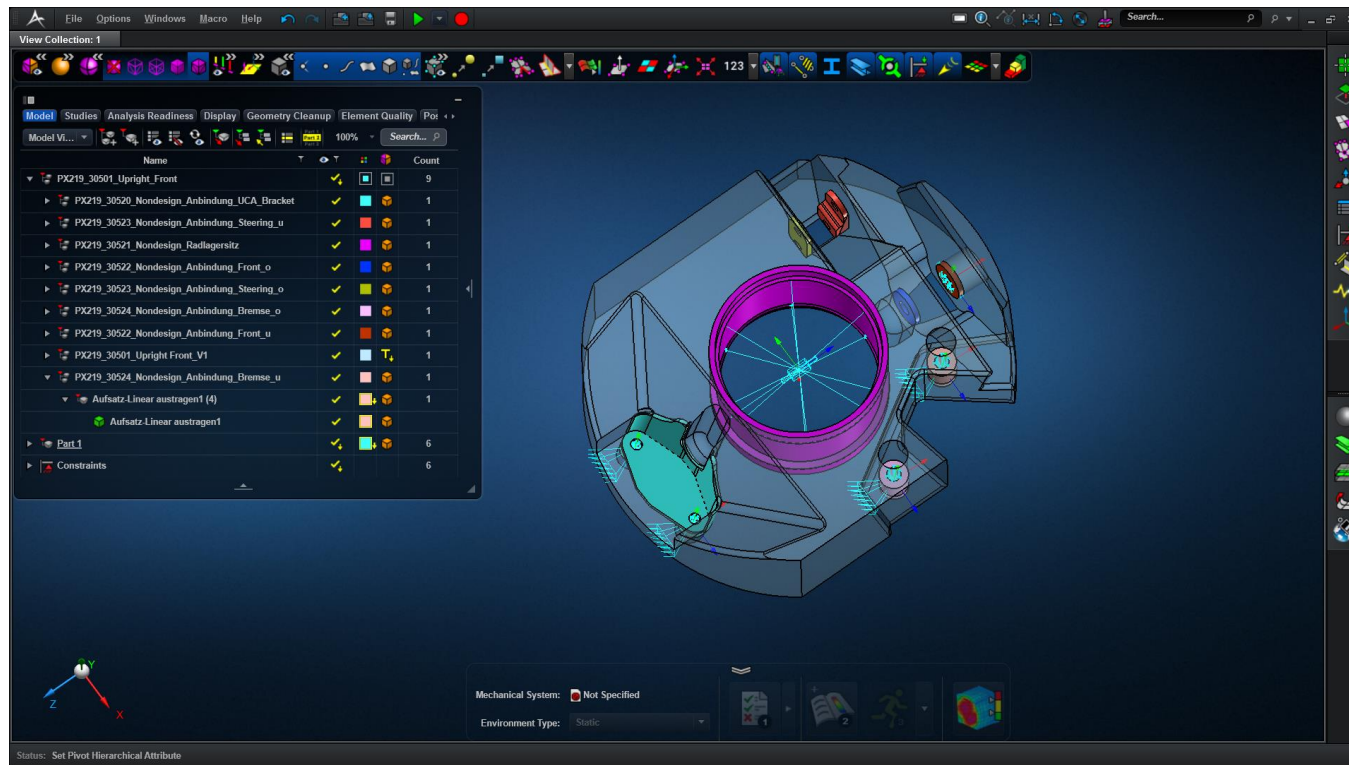


打印空间

No	driving condition	description	acceleration
1.	Acceleration (from a standing start)	Longitudinal dynamics	Longitudinal acceleration ax Vertical acceleration az
2.	Full stop (from full speed)	Longitudinal dynamics	Longitudinal acceleration ax Vertical acceleration az
3.	Turning maneuver with acceleration (right), steering angle ~20°	Transverse dynamic	Longitudinal acceleration ax Lateral acceleration ay Vertical acceleration az
4.	Turning maneuver with brake (right), steering angle ~20°	Transverse dynamic	Longitudinal acceleration ax Lateral acceleration ay Vertical acceleration az
5.	Stationary turning manoeuvre 1.7g (right), steering angle ~20°	Transverse dynamic	Longitudinal acceleration ax Lateral acceleration ay Vertical acceleration az

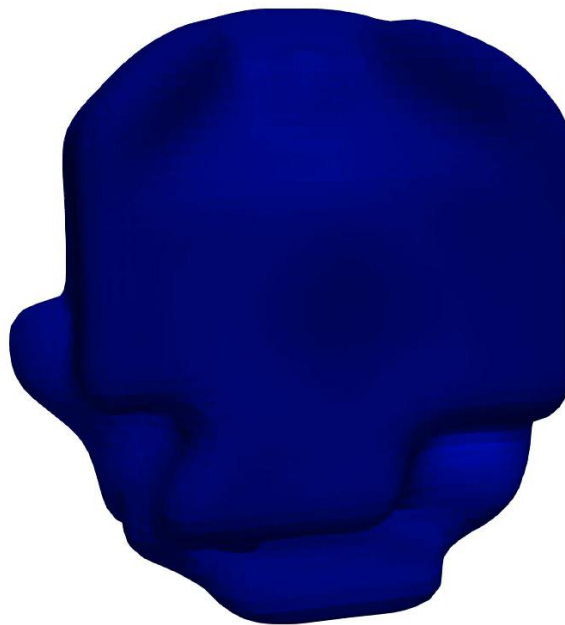
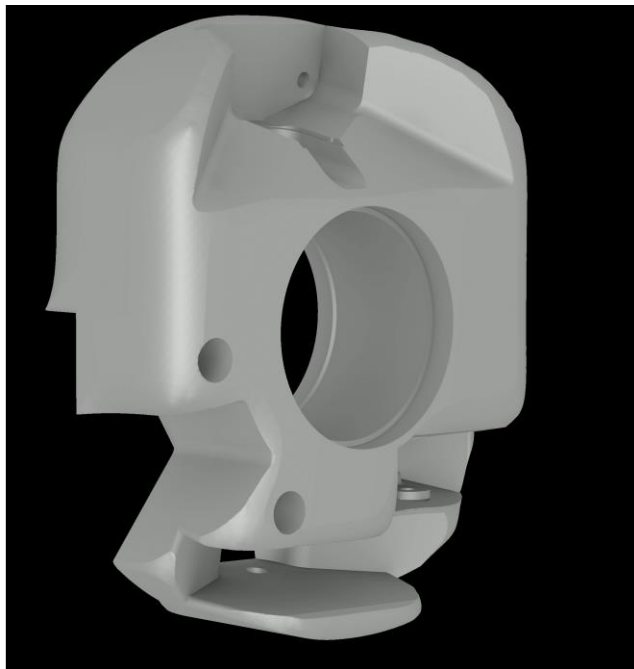
Overload			
6.	Stationary turning maneuver 1g (right), with lateral impact, steering angle ~20°	Overload	Lateral acceleration ay Vertical acceleration az Lateral impact ay
7.	Driving straight ahead with vertical and longitudinal impact	Overload	Lateral acceleration ay Vertical acceleration az Longitudinal impact Lateral impact ay
8.	Static impact (right)	Overload	Vertical acceleration az Lateral impact ay
9.	Stationary driving straight ahead 1g with lateral impact and vertical impact, steering angle ~20°	Overload	

增材制造--拓扑智能创成式设计



- 模型搭建简便
- 界面友好
- 进程驱动

拓扑优化—创成式设计



- 快速优化计算
- 光顺可打印
- 不需要用户接口进行几何的手动转换

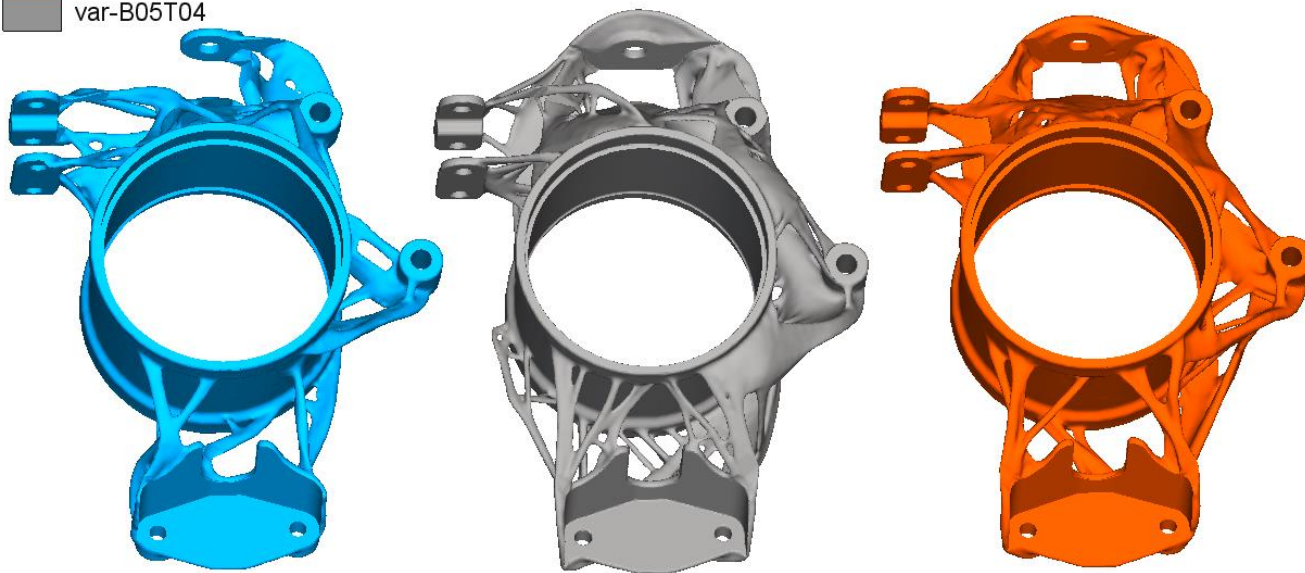
等效米塞斯应力

拓扑优化的多种设计概念



Model legend

	var-B05T09
	var-B05T05
	var-B05T04

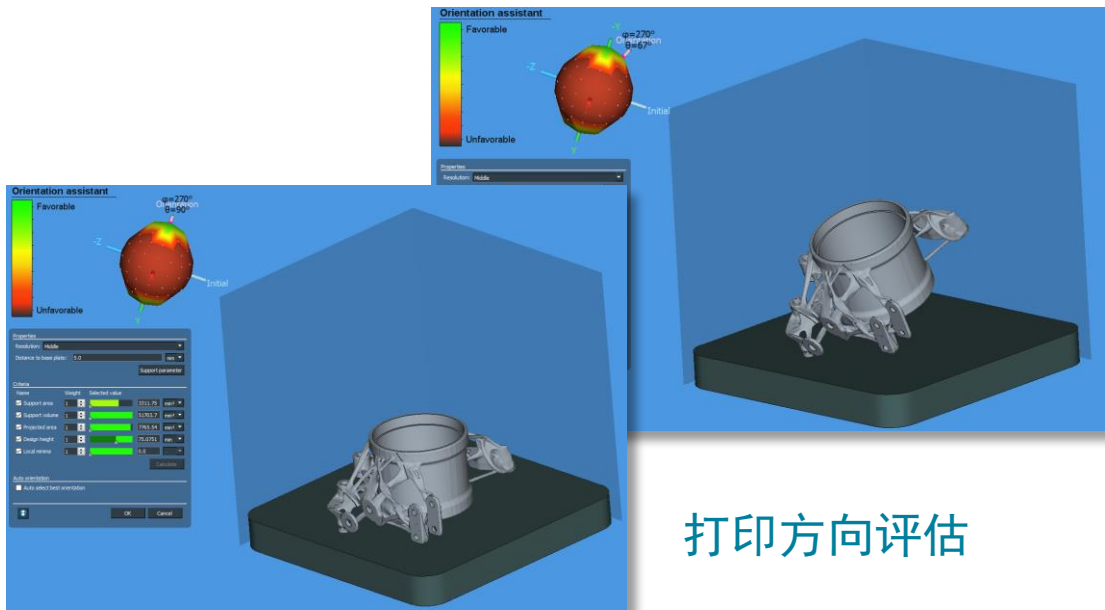


- 多个候选
- 增材制造精益设计？
- 下一步：虚拟制造

采用Simufact Additive完
成的虚拟制造

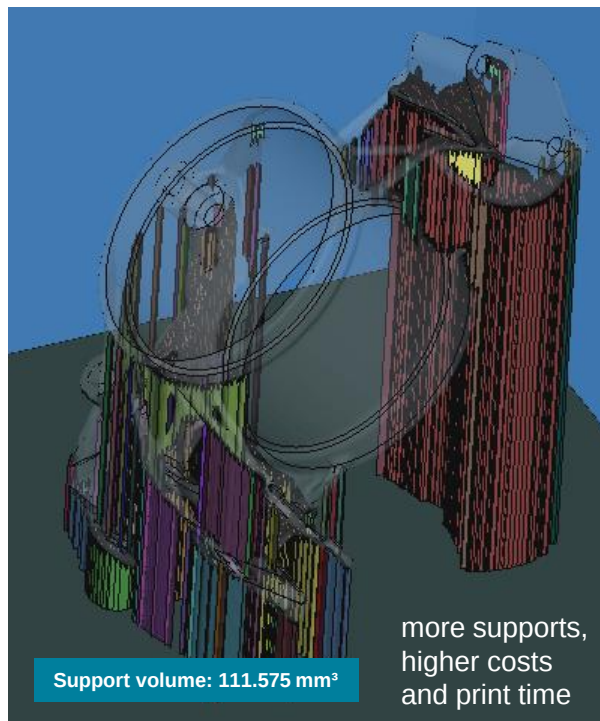
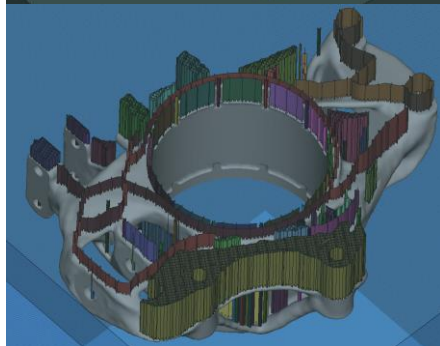
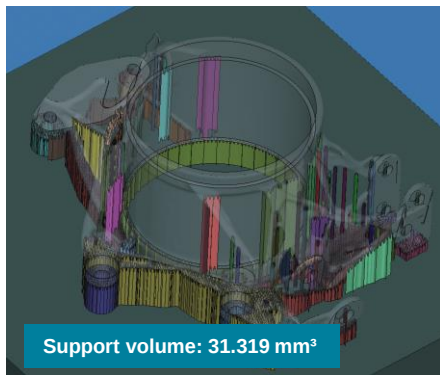
需要回答的问题

- 一个部件打印？
- 多个部件同时打印？
- 设计约束？
- 打印方向
- 支撑结构
- 打印成本？
-



打印方向评估

支撑结构优化



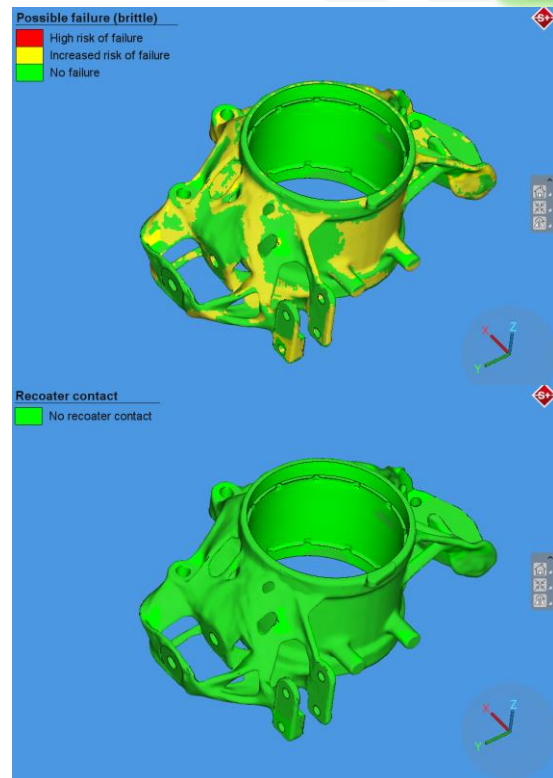
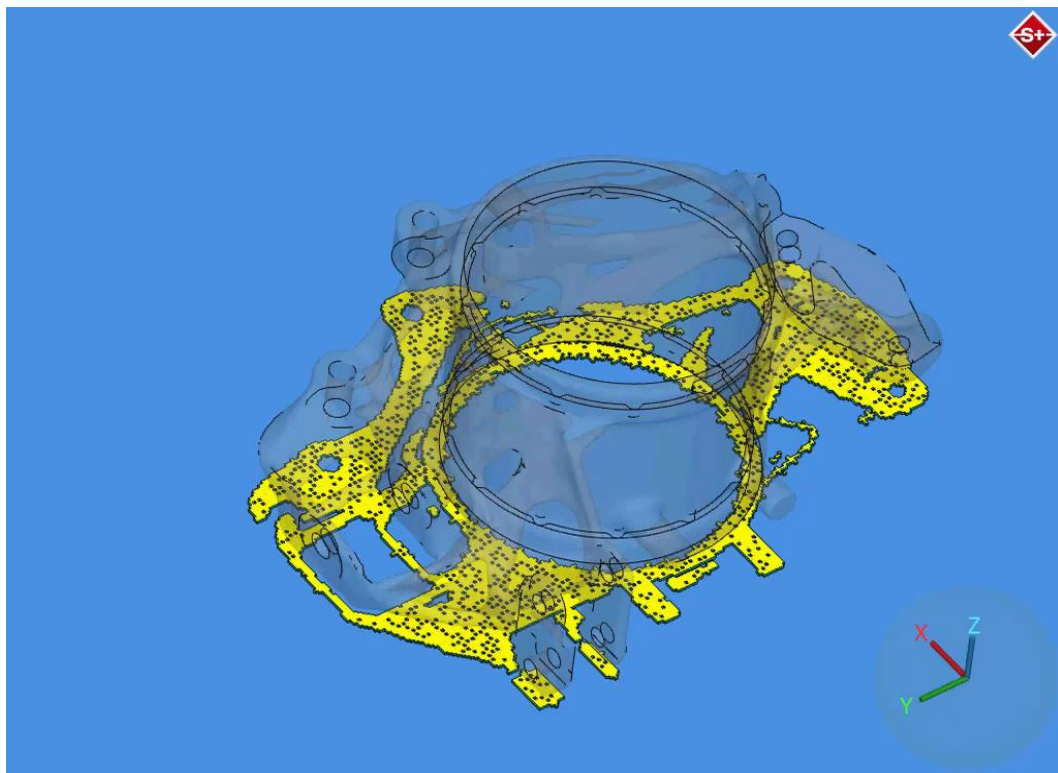
- 找到合适的支撑策略
- 恰到好处
- 支撑设计决定成本和打印时间
- 多种技术可选
- 直接创建 Materialise 支撑



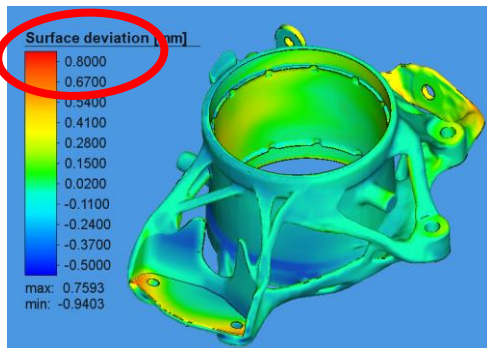
- 基于AMendate技术的创成式支撑设计

AMENDATE
INNOVATIVE AM OPTIMIZATION

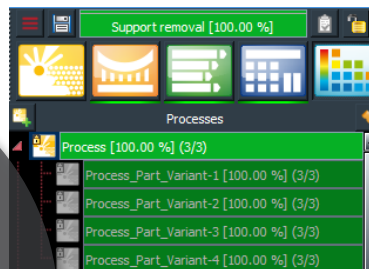
打印过程以及基板切割模拟



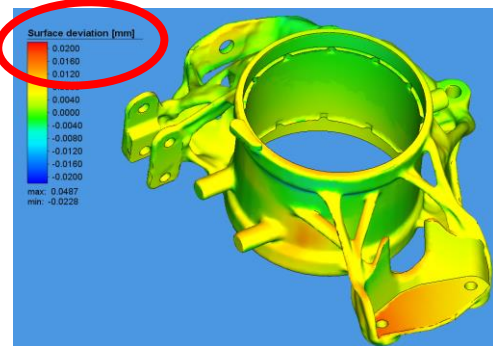
自动变形补偿



初始设计

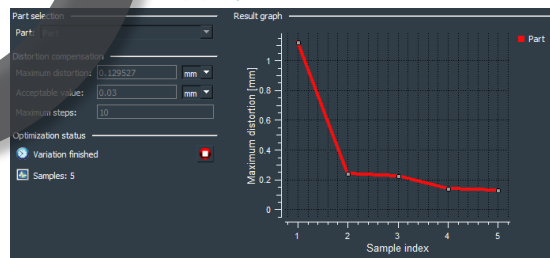


从初始设计的最大0.8mm表面偏差
通过自动设计补偿结构，表面偏差
下降到0.02mm



补偿结构

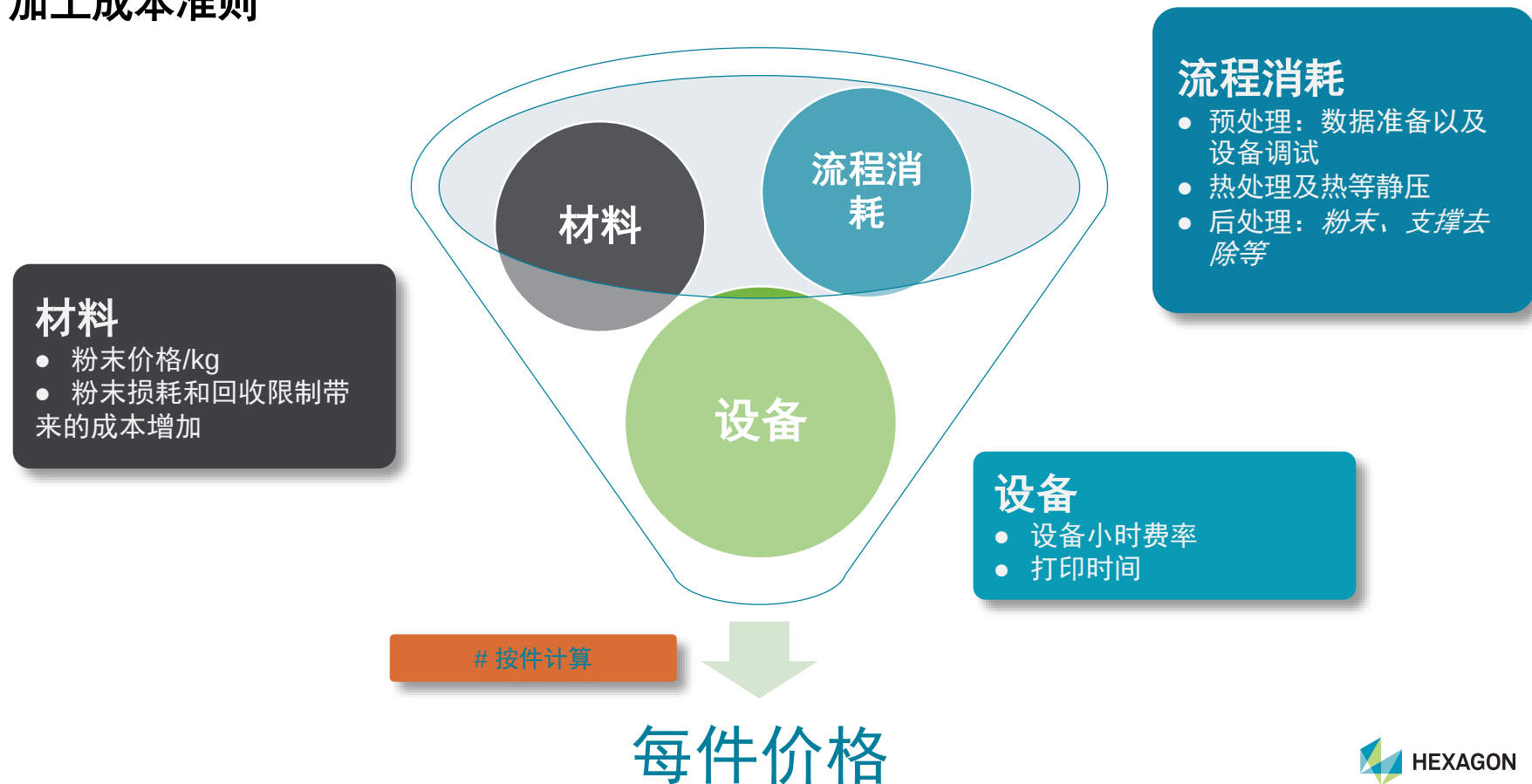
- 减少残余应力，热变形
- 自动变形补偿算法
- 最小化打印件的形状偏差



最后的工程步骤...



加工成本准则

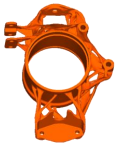


找到最佳打印方案

阶段1：技术评估

方案	技术验证
	
	
	
	
	
	

阶段2：商业化评估

剩余方案	单件价格
	
	95%
	85%
	100%

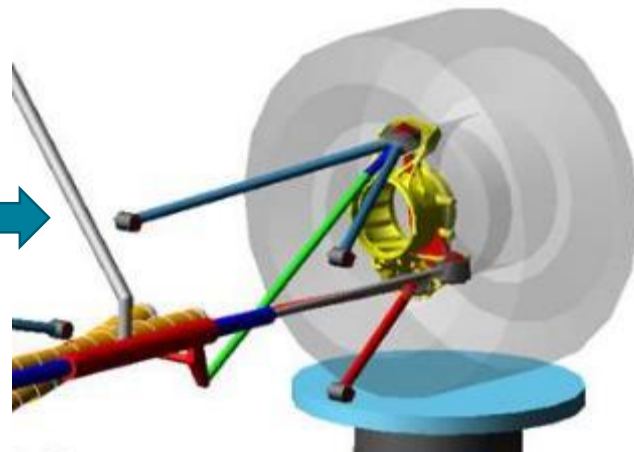
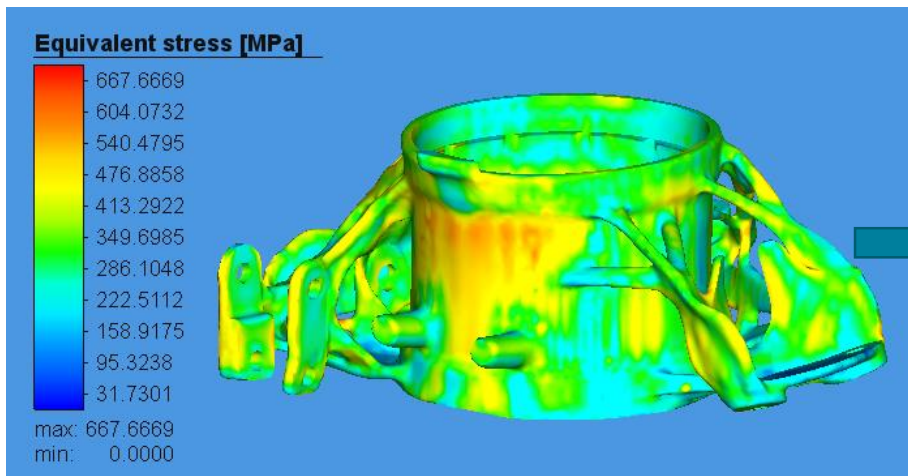
阶段3：最终选择



- 每次打印两件
- 成本最低
- 最小化单件的交付时间

选出精益设计后

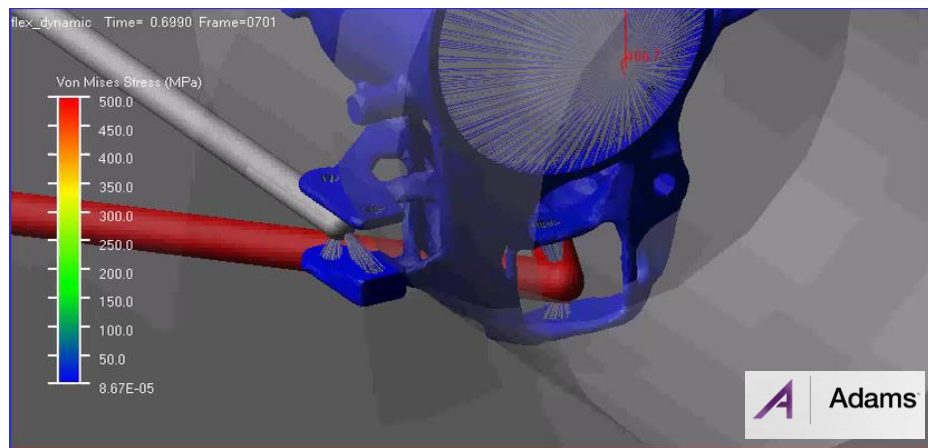
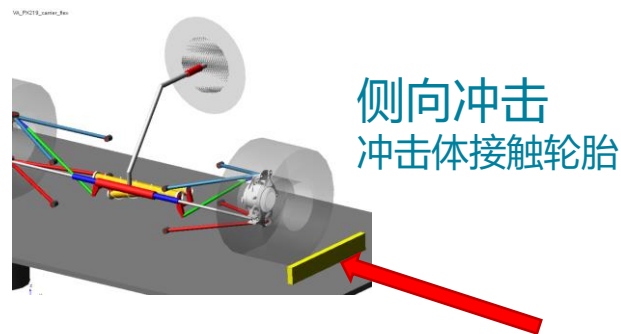
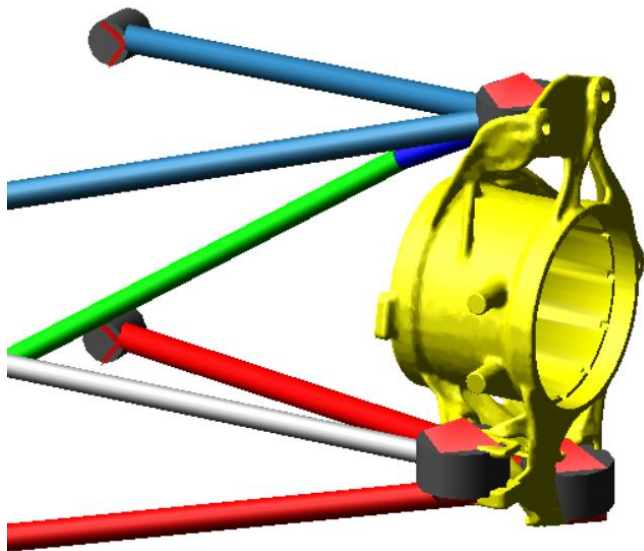
按照实际设计条件进行部件打印仿真
→疲劳或结构仿真：→此处为ADAMS



A Adams

HEXAGON

采用最优化设计轴承座进行碰撞分析



最终实现→ 一次成功打印





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Thank you