Integrated Computational Materials Science & Engineering

3/3/2012

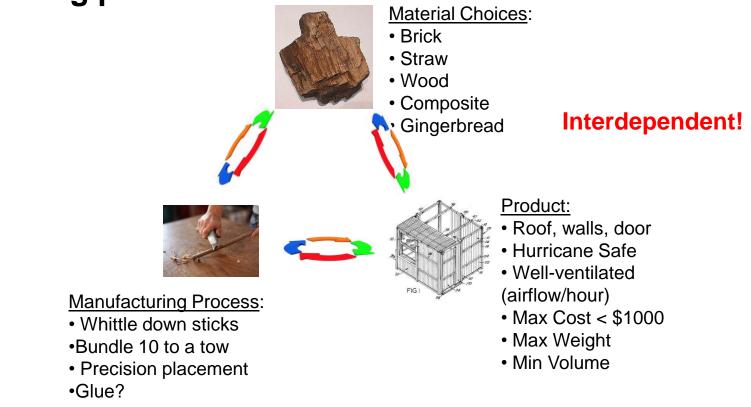


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Thesis Statement

Future innovation in defense-related products is critically dependent upon *simultaneous co-selection* of material properties, product design, and manufacturing process.





Thesis Statement



This type of co-design is *only possible* with the maturation of advanced computational methods:

- 1. Multiscale modeling
- 2. Material informatics
- 3. Computational manufacturing

The ultimate goal of ICMSE (Integrated Computational Materials Science & Engineering) is to demonstrate we can do simultaneous co-design!



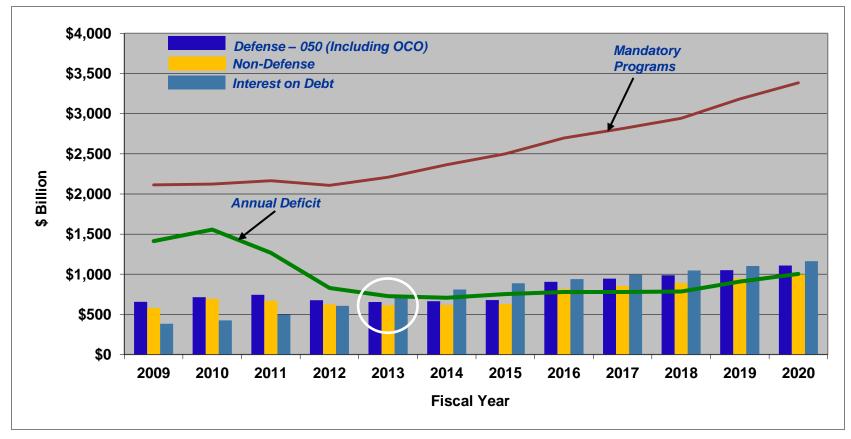


- Introduction: Why do we need ICMSE?
- Case Studies
- Conclusion and Future Work: What problems need to be solved?



Federal Budget Outlook

(Outlays \$ Billions)

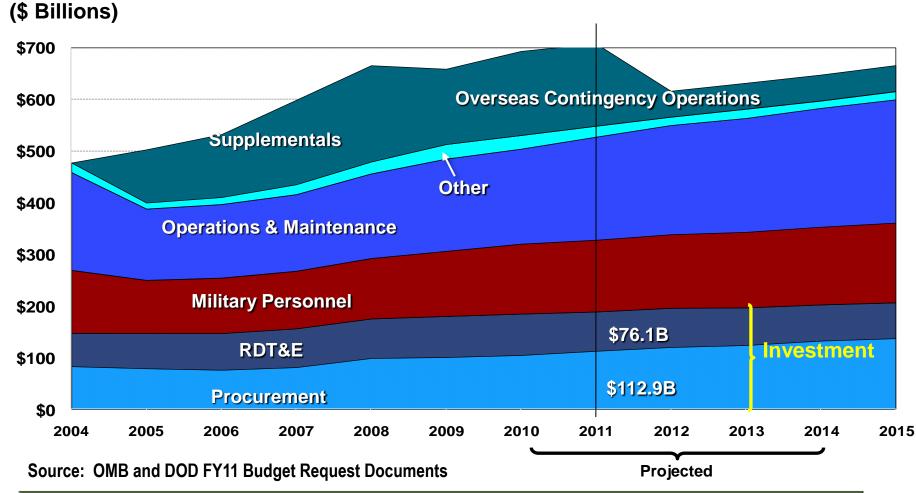


Source: OMB

Interest on Debt Exceeds Defense Spending Starting in FY2013



DOD Budget by Title

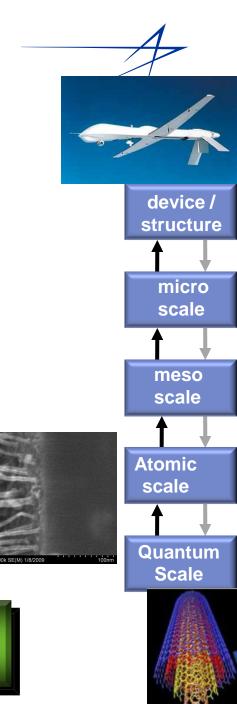


Eng. and Mfg. Affordability are King in next Decade(s) Funding covers much wider threat spectrum; flexibility needed

Solution: Advanced Materials

- e.g., carbon nanostructures
- Need <u>multiscale modeling</u> with <u>robust model</u> <u>linkages</u>
 - <u>Fast, simultaneous co-design</u> in simulation to reduce redesign
 - Virtual Microscope
- Simultaneously, maximize performance and efficiency (cost, weight, manufacturability)

Improved products at for lower cost

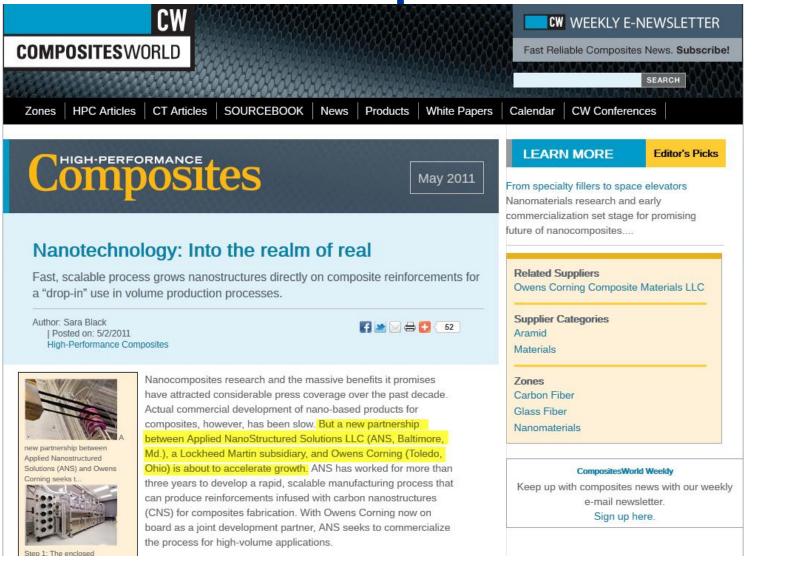


Outline



- Introduction: What is ICMSE, why do we need it?
- Case Studies
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Scalable Nanocomposites



http://www.compositesworld.com/articles/nanotechnology-into-the-realm-of-real

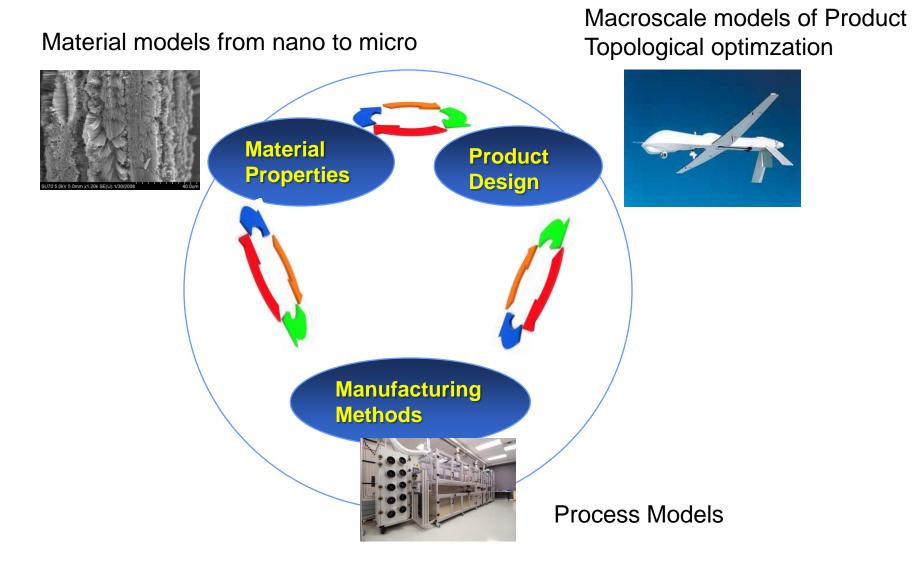


Scalable Nanocomposites



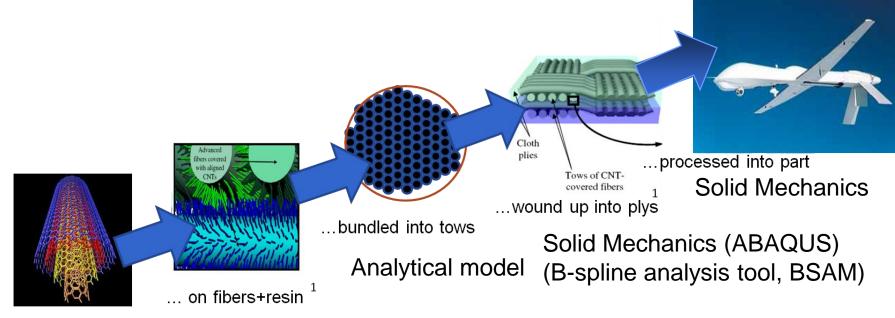
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Multiscale Modeling Hierarchy





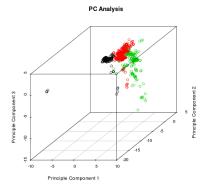
CNTs Molecular Dynamics (LAMMPS), Concurrent Finite Element (ABAQUS, MDS)

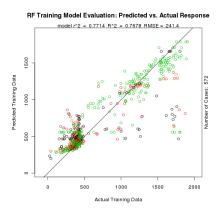
First Principles (VASP) Molecular Dynamics (LAMMPS)

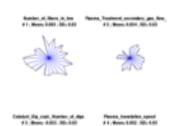
> Multiscale Modeling can be an Art, Few Standard Tools. Sometimes problems can be too complex to model!

¹Picture credits: Brian Wardle, et al.

Informatics Analysis Tools

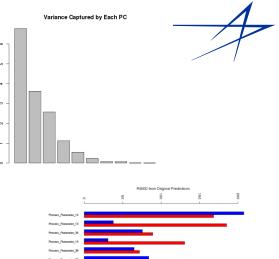


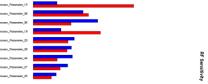


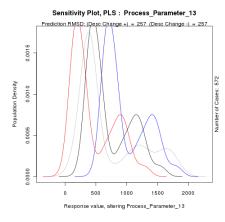




- Multiple Linear Regression (MLR)
- K Means Clustering (PCA)
- Partial Least Squares (PLS)
- Support Vector Machines (SVM)
- Random Forest (RF)
- Star Plots
- Y-Scramble Validation
- Predictive Analysis
- Sensitivity Analysis
- Multivariable Comparative Analysis
- Multivariable Predictive Analysis
- Inverse-QSAR







A combination of linear and nonlinear modeling with data visualization addresses model interpretability and predictivity

The Importance of Informatics

The hot tech gig of 2022: Data scientist

By Jessi Hempel, writer January 6, 2012: 5:00 AM ET

By the end of the decade 50 billion devices will be emitting information nonstop. Data scientists will help manage it all.

FORTUNE -- A decade from now the smart techies who decided to become app developers may wish they had taken an applied-mathematics class or two. The coming deluge of data (more on that in a moment) will create demand for a new kind of computer scientist -- a gig that's one part mathematician, one part productdevelopment guru, and one part detective.

D.J. Patil is a pioneer in the field of data science, a new discipline that aims to organize and make sense of all the data generated by machines. It's a challenge that will grow exponentially over the next decade.

Tech in 2012: Face-offs, failures and fairly big changes at the office

Today there are some 400 million devices connected to the Internet, mostly phones and computers. By 2020 some 50 billion devices, from cars to appliances, will be



FORTUNE

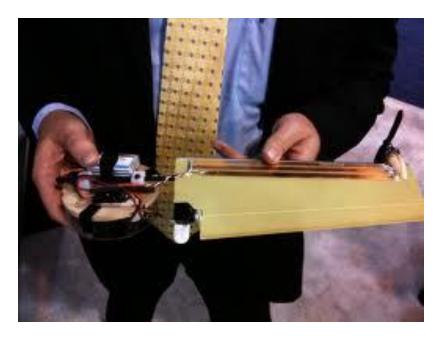
D.J. Patil: "If you can't measure it, you can't fix it."

http://tech.fortune.cnn.com/tag/data-scientists/



http://www.newscientist.com/article/dn20737-3d-printing-the-worlds-first-printed-plane.html

Computational Manufacturing

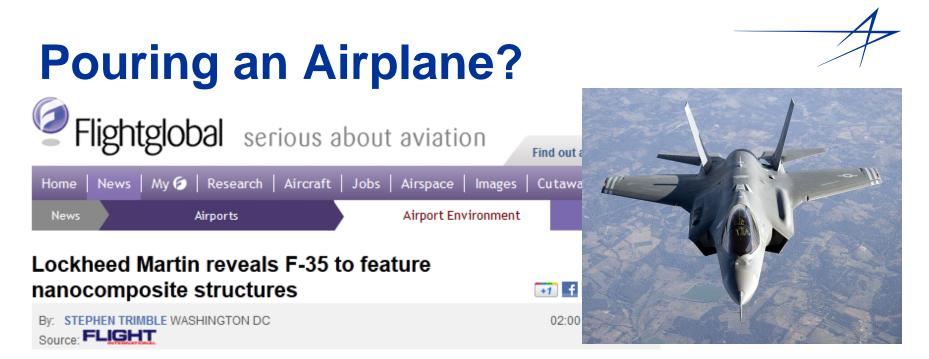




Need to understand:

- What are the properties of the material you create?
- What beneficial design changes does this allow you to make?

PRINTED SAMARAI: (3D printed; <15 mins assembly)



Lockheed Martin has revealed the F-35 Lightning II will be the first mass-produced aircraft to integrate structural nanocomposites in non-load bearing airframe components.

A thermoset epoxy reinforced by carbon nanotubes will replace carbon fibre as the material used to produce F-35 wingtip fairings beginning with low rate initial production (LRIP)-4 aircraft, said Travis Earles, a manager for corporate nanotechnology initiatives.

Meanwhile, the same carbon nanotube reinforced polymer (CNRP) material is being considered to replace about 100 components made with other composites or metals throughout the F-35's airframe, he said.

The shift to CNRP as an airframe material has been anticipated ever since carbon nanotubes were discovered in 1991. It is widely considered one of the strongest materials ever invented - several times stronger than carbon fibre reinforced plastic (CFRP), yet lighter by about 25-30%.





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Conclusion



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This type of co-design is only possible with the maturation of advanced computational methods:

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Future Critical Needs for ICMSE

- Automated, dynamically reconfigurable factories for the production of any product using any material with tailored properties in small quantities
- Foundational failure physics method development
 - Bonded joints / Large fastened structures
 - Moisture intrusion / impact in sandwich structures
- Rigorous quantification of model error
- Scale linkages in multiscale modeling: Mapping from first principles to semi-empirical
- Standardization of model interoperability (process models and material models)
- Multiscale <u>meta-workflows</u> and data shared across the community of interest

Android Analog for Interoperable Structural Models and Design Tools



