



INTERACTIVE MESH-FREE STRESS ANALYSIS FOR MECHANICAL DESIGN ASSEMBLY WITH HAPTICS

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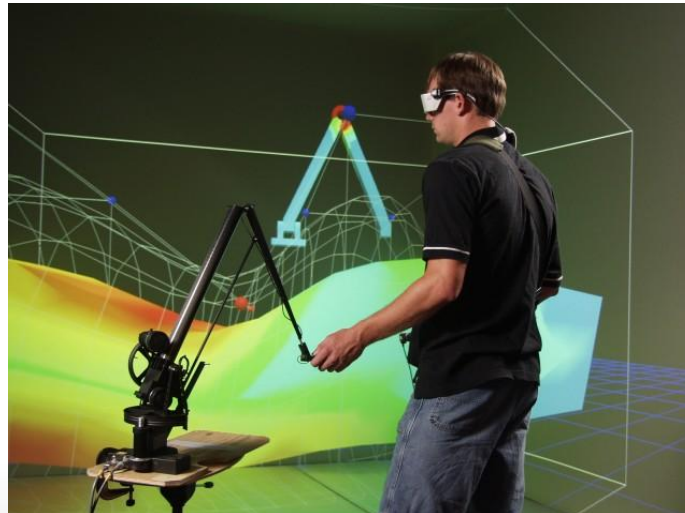
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National Science Foundation



Why Design in VR?

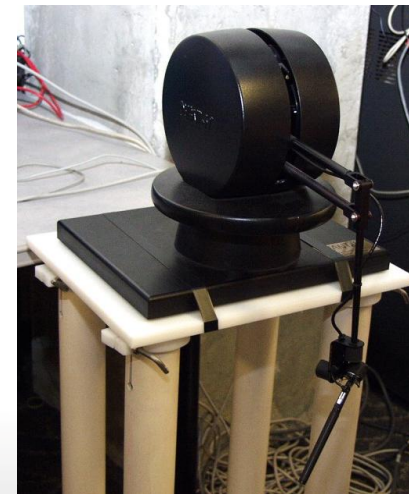
- Time & cost savings.
- Easier identification of problematic stresses in the design.
 - Faster product development.
 - Collaborative Design.





Virtual Reality Environment

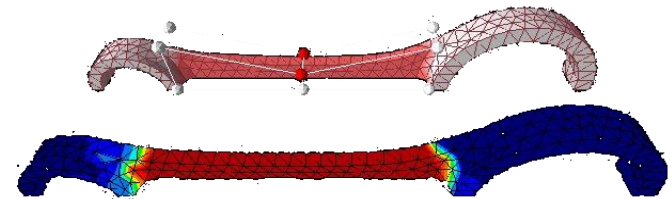
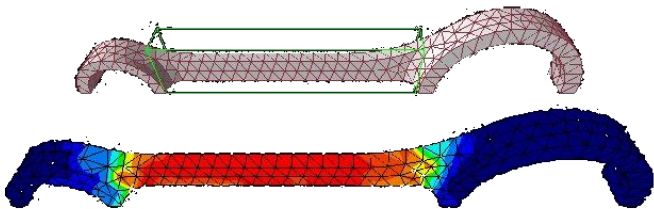
- Developed for C4 and C6 at VRAC, Iowa State.
- Renovated C6:
 - 4000x4000 pixel resolution per wall.
 - 48 dual-CPU workstations.
 - 24 Sony SRX-S105 digital cinema projectors.
- Phantom Haptic Device





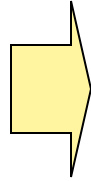
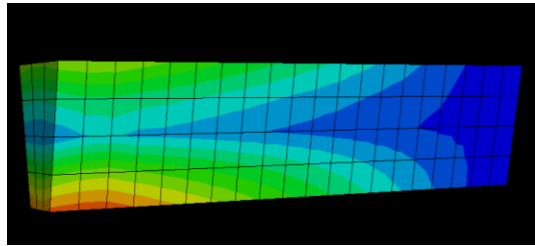
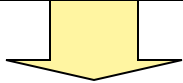
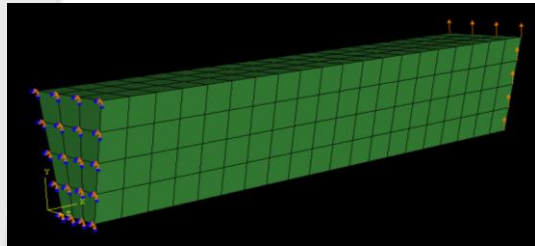
IVDA: Background

- Yeh and Vance, 1998: linear Taylor series approximations based on pre-computed stress sensitivities and NURBS bounding volume to deform part shape.
- Chipperfield et al., 2006 : PCG re-analysis method to accurately re-compute stress.
- Mesh-free solver to allow for larger design changes

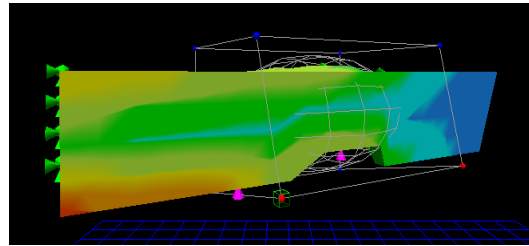
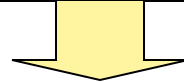
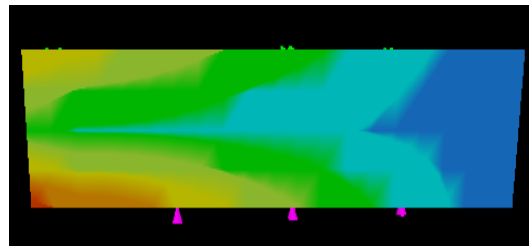


IVDA Design Process

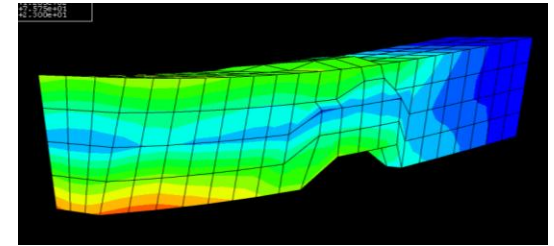
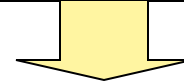
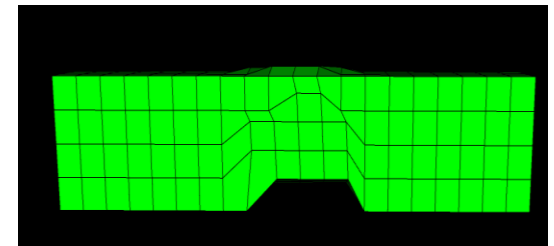
FEA (ABAQUS)



IVDA



FEA (ABAQUS)

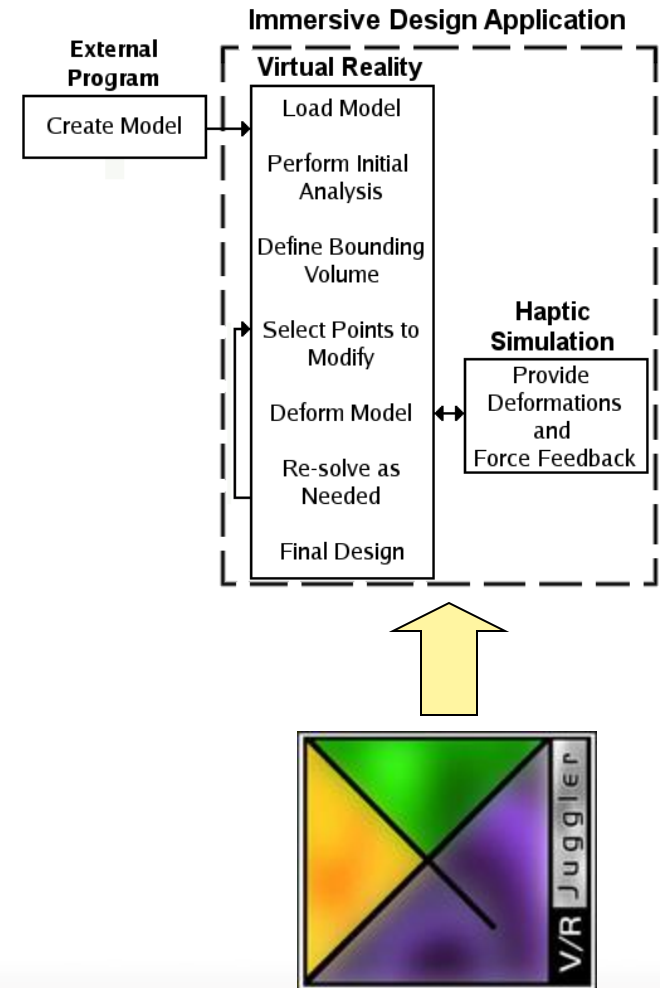


- Optimized design through less iterations



IVDA: Software Used

- C++ programming language.
- VR Juggler software toolkit.
- OpenGL.
- OpenHaptics toolkit for Phantom haptic device.
- OPCODE (Optimized Collision detection).





Mesh-free analysis

- Tahoe OpenSource toolkit (<http://tahoe.ca.sandia.gov/>).
- 2D and 3D elements, several material models.
- Reproducing kernel particle method (RKPM):

$$u^h(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{I=1}^N \Psi_I(\mathbf{x}) d_I$$

$$\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^h(\mathbf{x}_L) = \sum_{I \in G_L} \mathbf{B}_I(\mathbf{x}_L) \mathbf{d}_I$$

- $u^h(x)$ = displacement.
- $\Psi_L(x)$ =reproducing kernel shape function.
- d_L = vector of displacement coefficients.
- (x_L) = strain at node L .
- \mathbf{B}_I = smoothed strain gradient matrix.



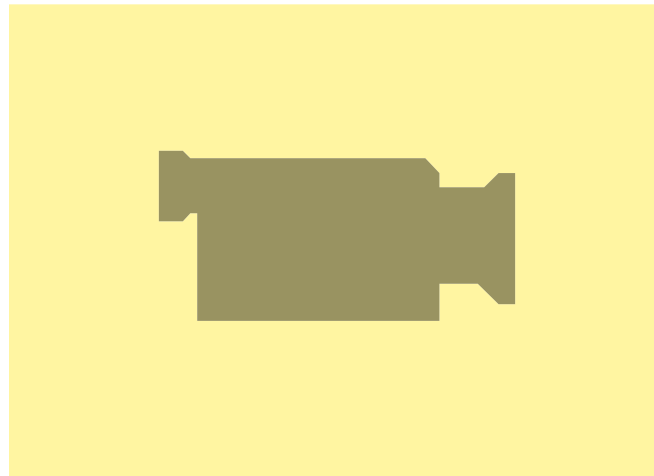
Model Deformation / PCG Reanalysis

IVDA

Mesh-Free Design
In VR



Assembly Operations





Conclusion

- Able to perform mesh-free analysis.
- Able to deform model with stress updates.
- Able to assemble parts during deformation.
- During assembly operations, deformation cannot cause parts to intersect.
 - Limitation: 10% tolerance for fits.
- Optimization of shape through interactive design coupled with mesh-free analysis.



Acknowledgements

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 - Iowa State University.



Questions?

