

# EXPLORING THE POWER OF SIMULATION

Presented by:

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cadmicro

# AGENDA

Why Use Simulation

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Case Studies

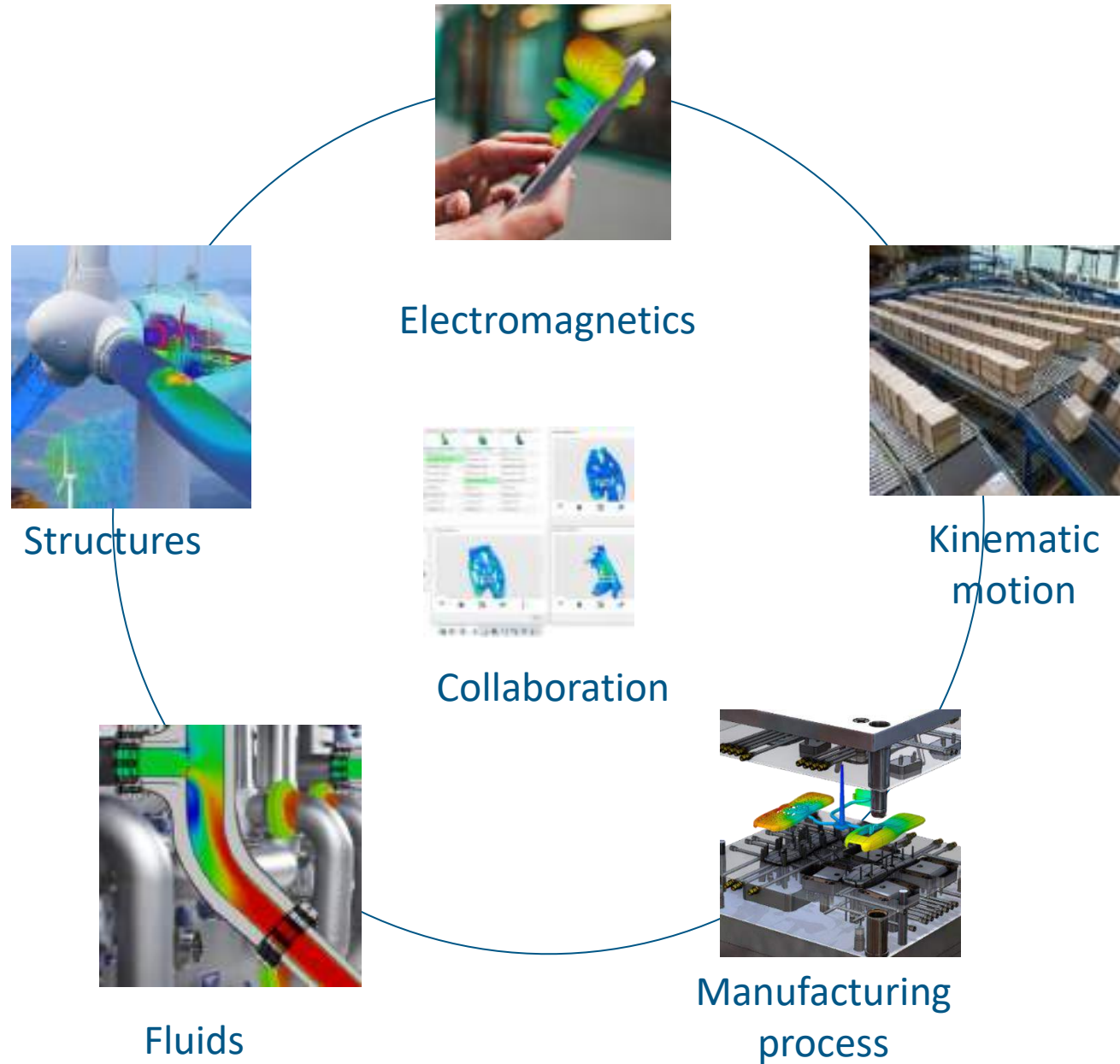
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Simulation Domains

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# Simulation Domains



# WHY USE SIMULATION

Make innovative products before your competitors

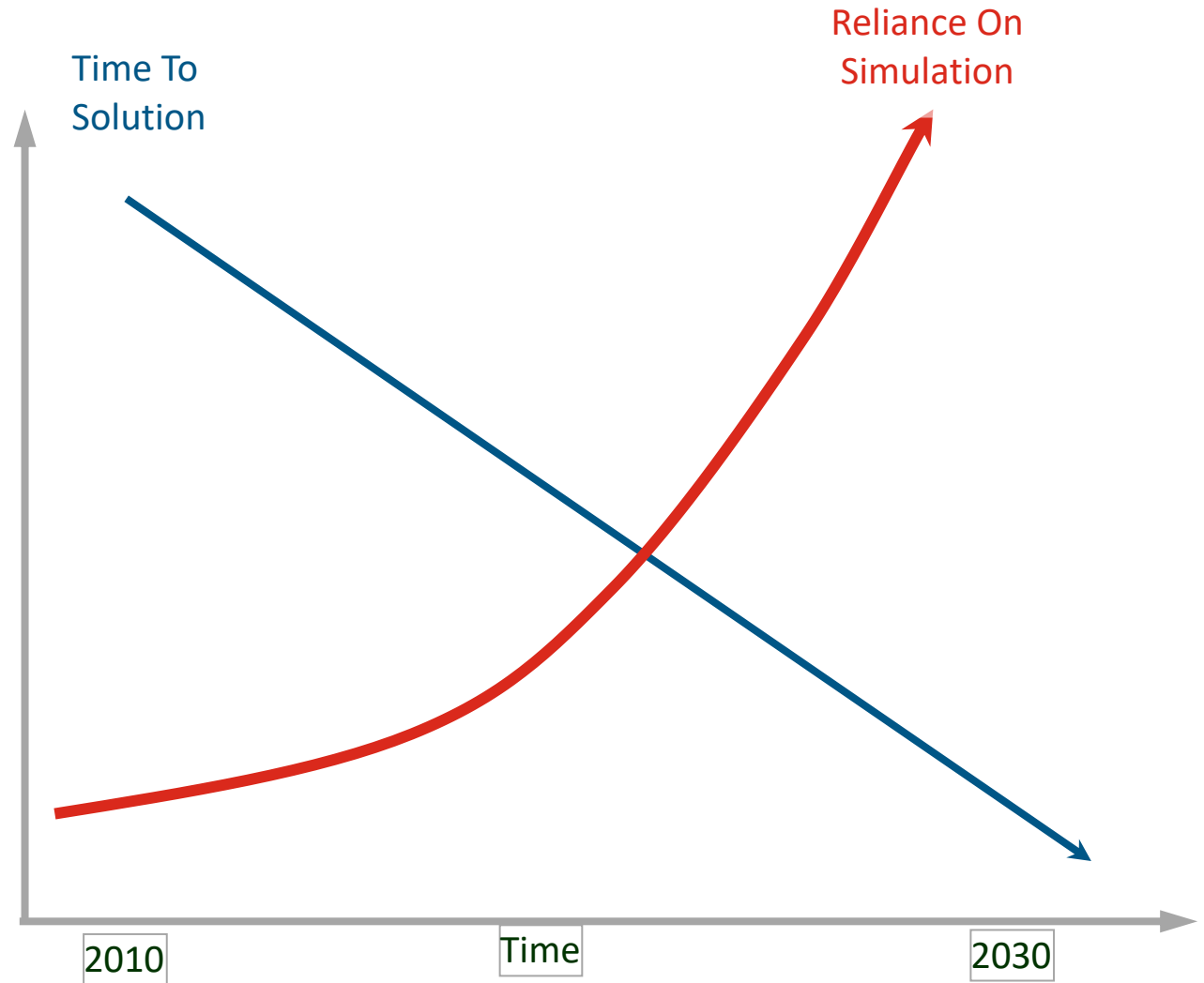
Reduce cost and time of physical prototyping – Do Virtual Testing !

Accelerate product development

Improve product quality

Make informed decisions

Tool to Design Better Products



# MOVING LEFT

Making better decisions about manufacturing earlier in the product lifecycle (e.g., quality, materials and part performance)



Using automated design optimisation, AI or generative design to augment human innovation



Investing in people with data skills and talent



Collaborating more in real-time between departments



Forming cross-functional teams across disciplines



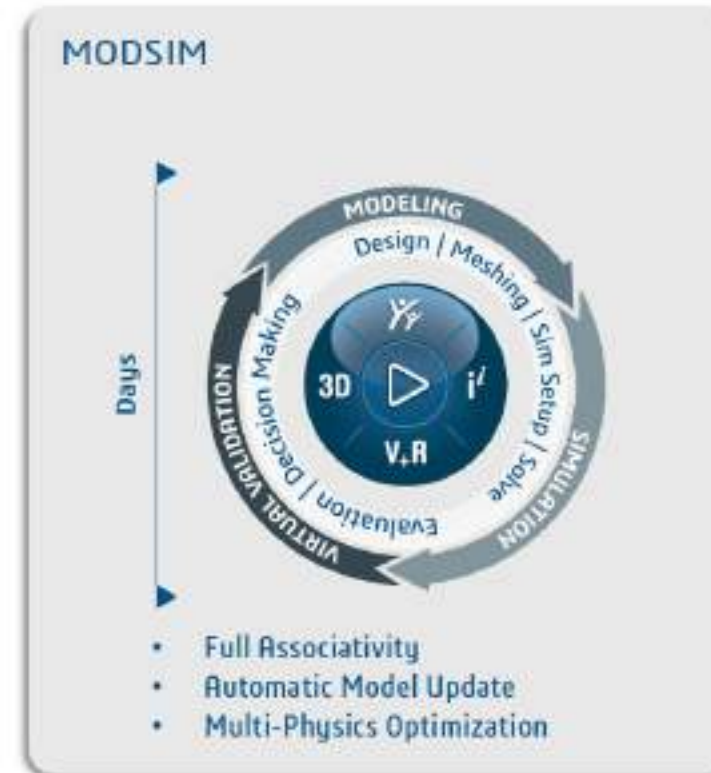
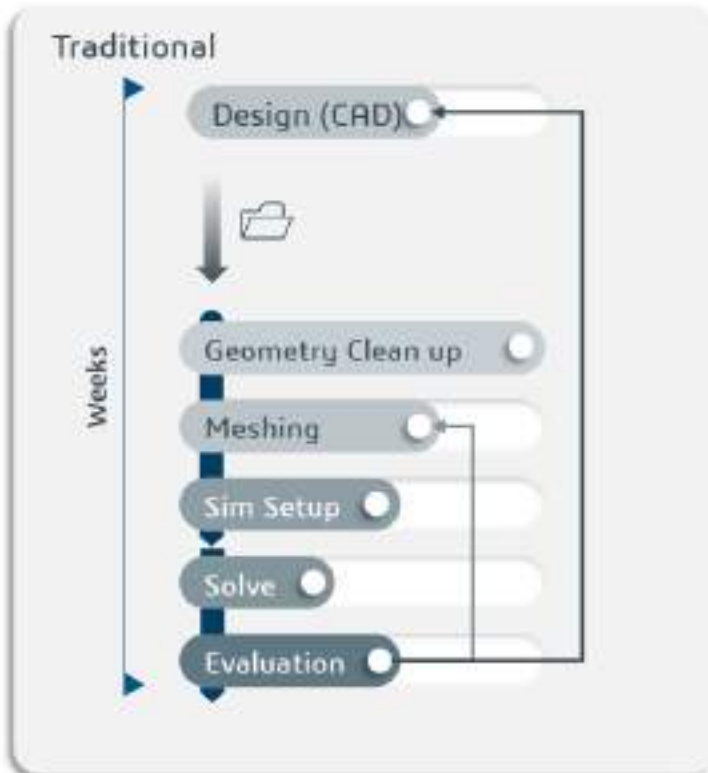
Using simulation early and frequently in the design process

85% Increased Lead Time



# METHODS OF IMPLEMENTATION

- Simulation can be accomplished through a MODSIM method and specialized Analysts
- Traditionally an analyst devoted to simulation uses a model dedicated to simulation
- MODSIM uses the same model for development as for analysis



# CASE STUDY: WILSON CASE



### Challenge:

Accurately respond to customer inquiries about product load and performance capabilities without incurring the high cost of physical prototyping while simultaneously saving time and money, improving product performance, and establishing a revenue-generating validation service.

### Solution:

Add SOLIDWORKS Simulation Professional analysis software for basic simulations and the 3DEXPERIENCE Works/SIMULIA Structural Mechanics Engineer role for advanced simulations to its existing SOLIDWORKS design installation.

### Results:

- Shortened design cycles via virtual prototyping
- Reduced physical prototyping and material usage costs
- Established revenue-generating SIMLab-WCi simulation-driven development service
- Provided value-added validation service to customers while improving product performance





# CASE STUDY: RESEMIN



### Challenge:

Improve equipment performance and increase innovation while accelerating development cycles to meet market demand for faster delivery times.



### Solution:

Add the Durability Performance Engineer role from the SIMULIA brand of simulation solutions within the 3DEXPERIENCE Works portfolio to its existing SOLIDWORKS installation—comprising SOLIDWORKS Premium design, SOLIDWORKS Simulation Premium analysis, SOLIDWORKS PDM Professional product data management, SOLIDWORKS Composer technical communications, SOLIDWORKS Inspection quality assurance, SOLIDWORKS Electrical Schematics design, SOLIDWORKS Electrical 3D design, SOLIDWORKS Visualize rendering, and DraftSight 2D design software solutions—as well as 3DEXPERIENCE Works collaboration, communication, and data management solutions that include Collaborative Designer for SOLIDWORKS, Collaborative Industry Innovator, and Collaborative Business Innovator, to leverage the cloud-based 3DEXPERIENCE platform.



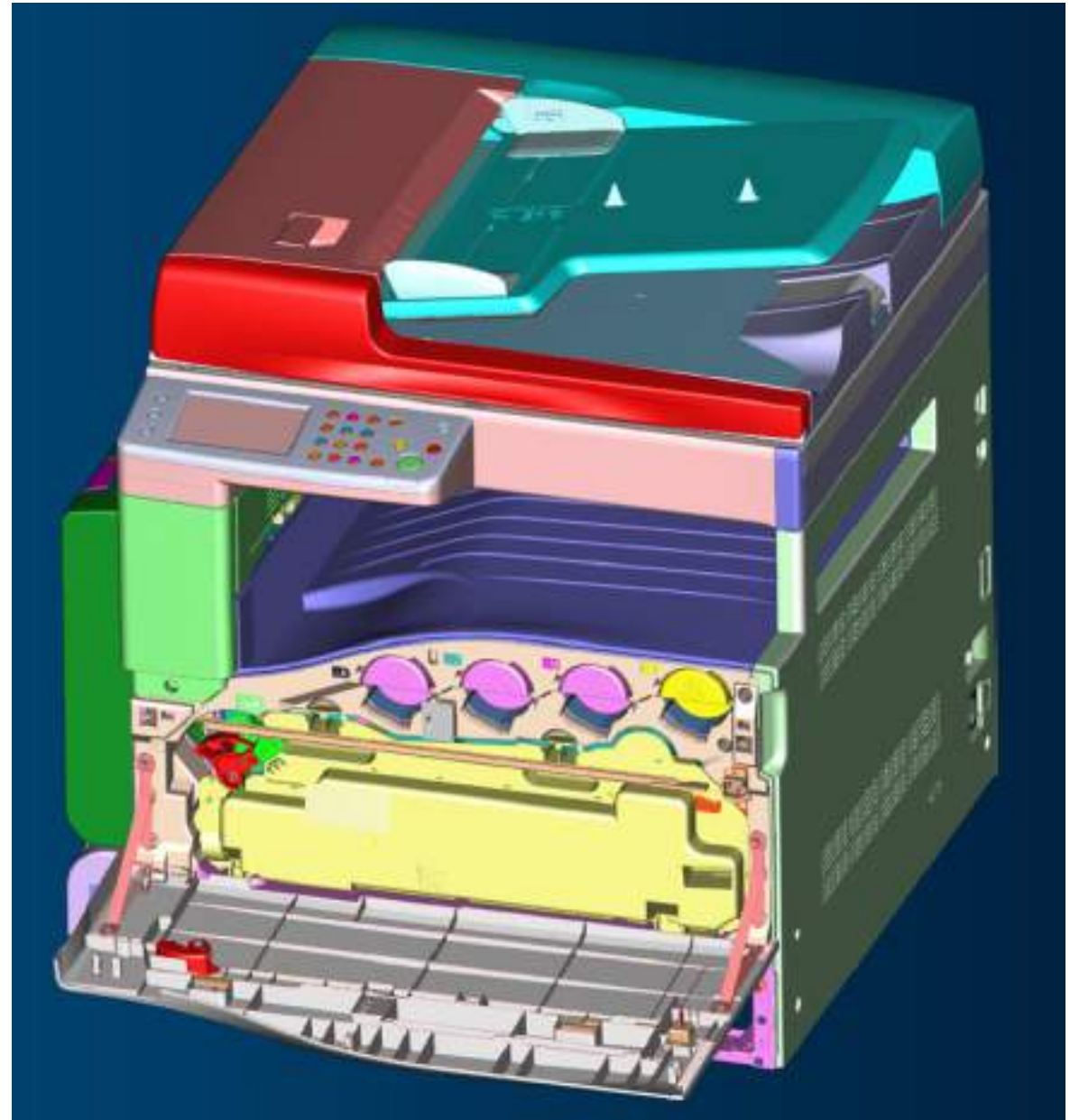
### Results:

- Reduced time to market by additional 10 percent
- Shortened nonlinear analysis solution time by three hours by running simulations in cloud
- Doubled product development throughput and expanded product line
- Extended durability of equipment



# FUJI XEROX CASE STUDY

Fuji Xerox uses CST Studio Suite's Electromagnetic Simulation Platform for an EMC-compliant Printer Design

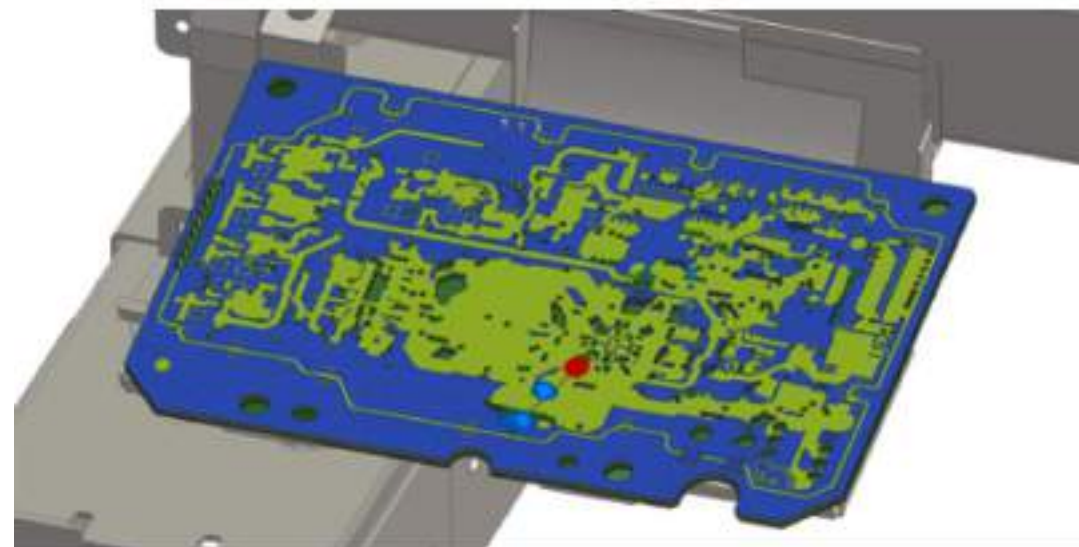
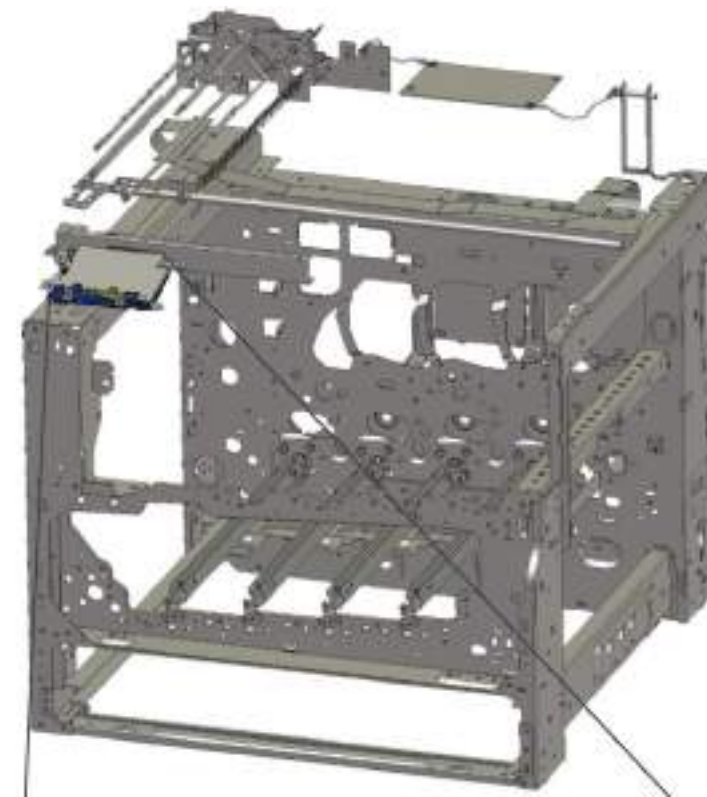


## Challenge:

Modern multi-function printers include many electronic components - often modular to ensure commonality - and these can interfere with each other causing electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) issues. In addition, electrostatic discharge (ESD) can affect the performance of individual components. Where EMC issues arise during testing, it is not always clear what the cause is.

## Dassault Systèmes Response:

In order to better understand the mechanisms behind these and to find effective mitigation techniques, Fuji Xerox decided to use electromagnetic simulation with CST Studio Suite. The variation in scale between the UI PCB and the frame of the printer meant that simulating them both together was a challenging task. Thanks to the high-performance computing (HPC) capabilities of CST Studio Suite, the entire model could be simulated within a workday.

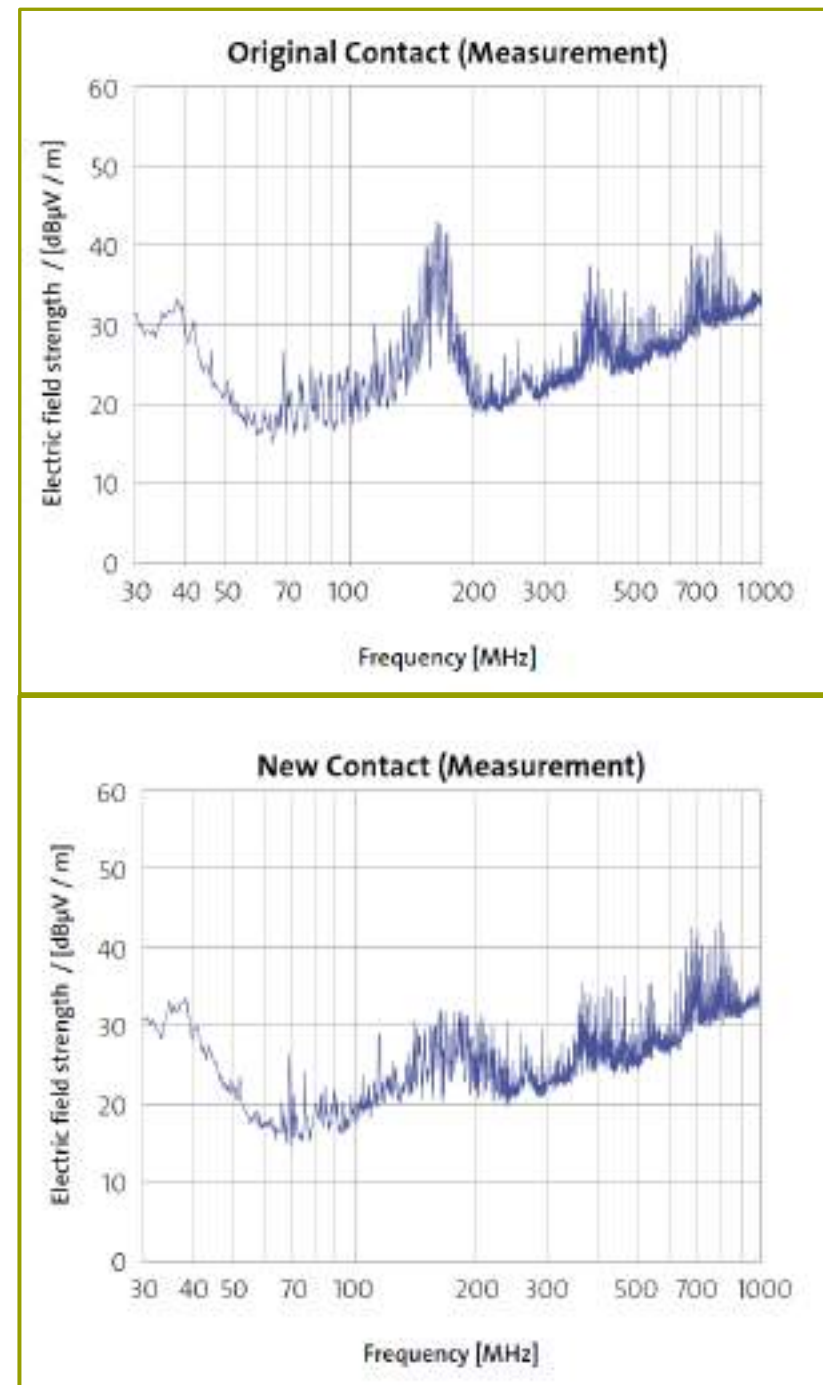


CST Studio Suite reduced the number of physical prototypes needed.

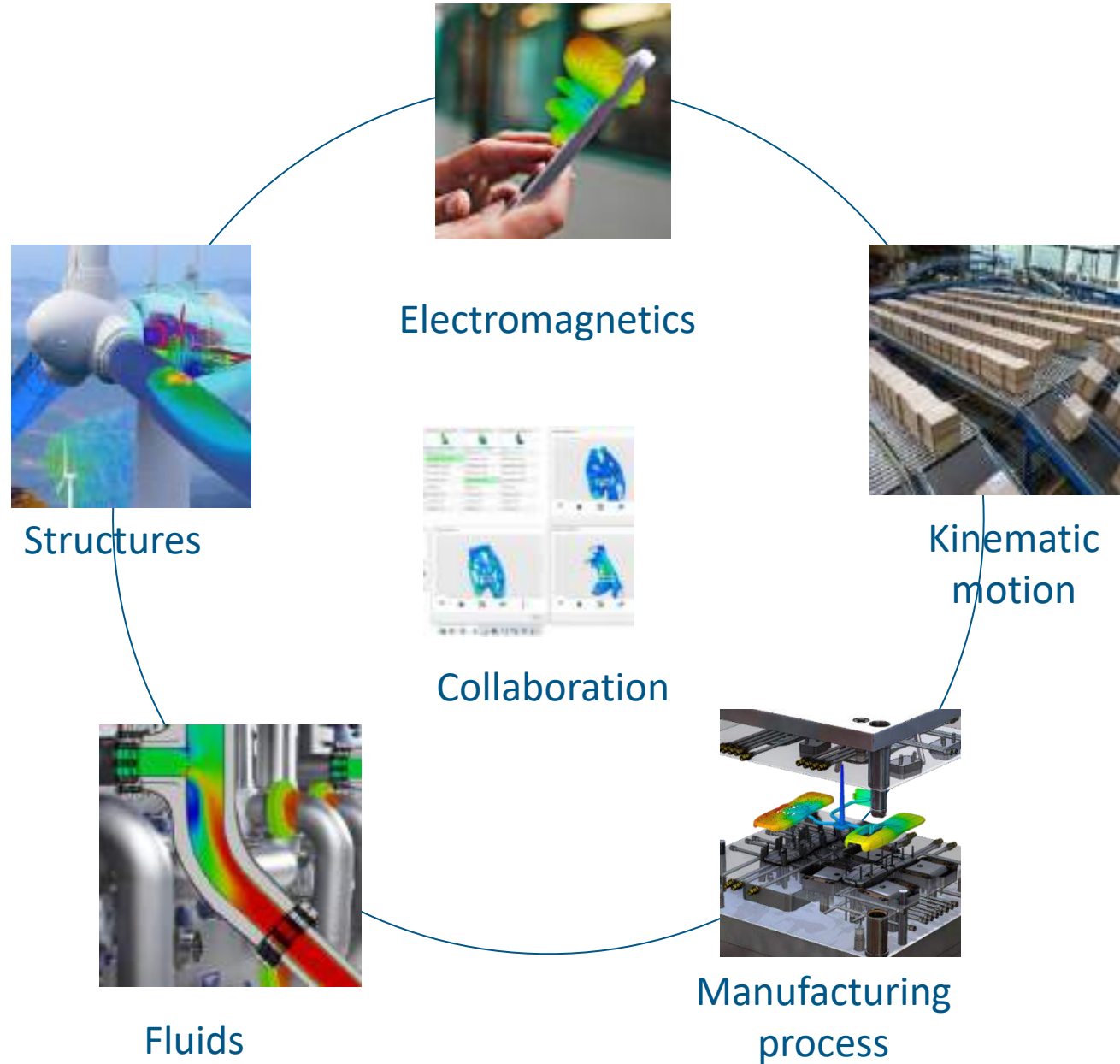
### Results:

By allowing some measurements to be replaced by simulation, CST Studio Suite reduced the number of physical prototypes needed, shortening the design process. With simulation, Fuji Xerox engineers were able to predict EMC problems before constructing the prototype and identify the mechanism behind any that did arise, making them easier to mitigate.

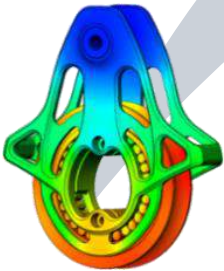
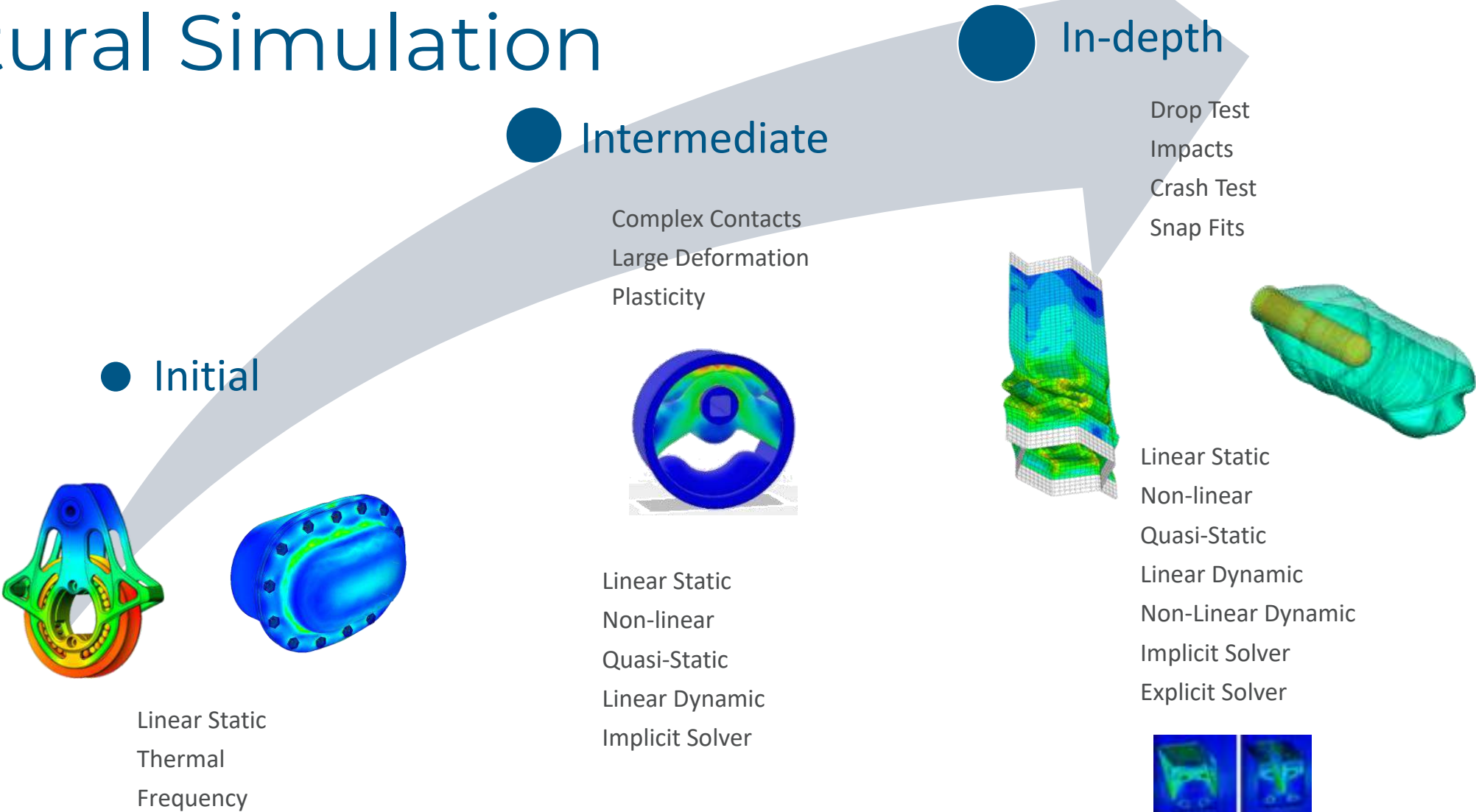
Fig. EMI spectrum at 3 m, with the old and new contact designs, comparing simulation and measurements.



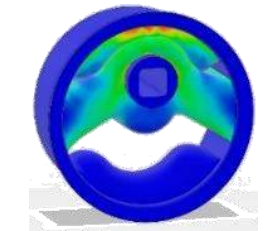
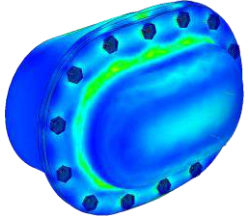
# Simulation Domains



# Structural Simulation

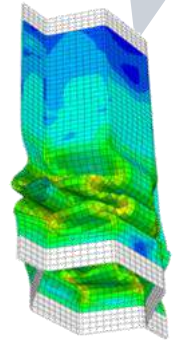


Linear Static  
Thermal  
Frequency

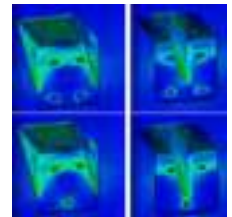


Linear Static  
Non-linear  
Quasi-Static  
Linear Dynamic  
Implicit Solver

Complex Contacts  
Large Deformation  
Plasticity

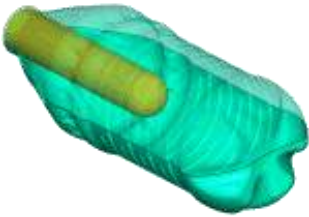


Linear Static  
Non-linear  
Quasi-Static  
Linear Dynamic  
Non-Linear Dynamic  
Implicit Solver  
Explicit Solver



Review  
Compare

Drop Test  
Impacts  
Crash Test  
Snap Fits

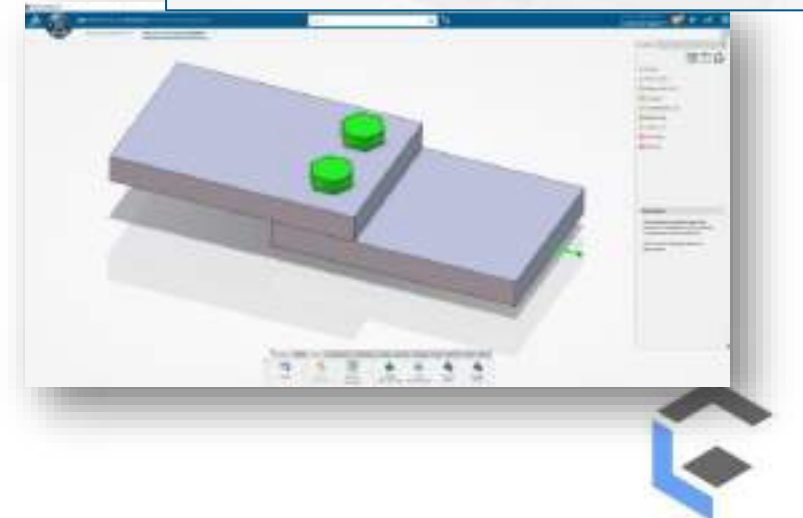
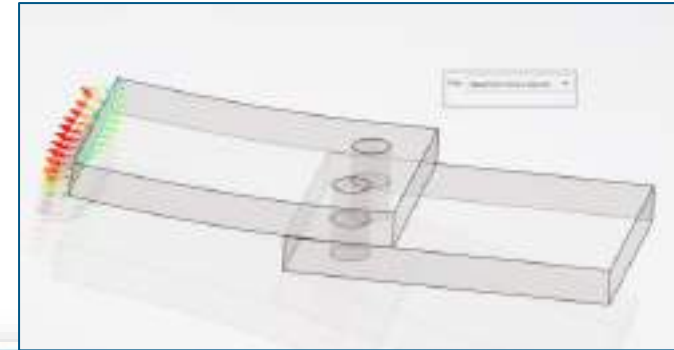
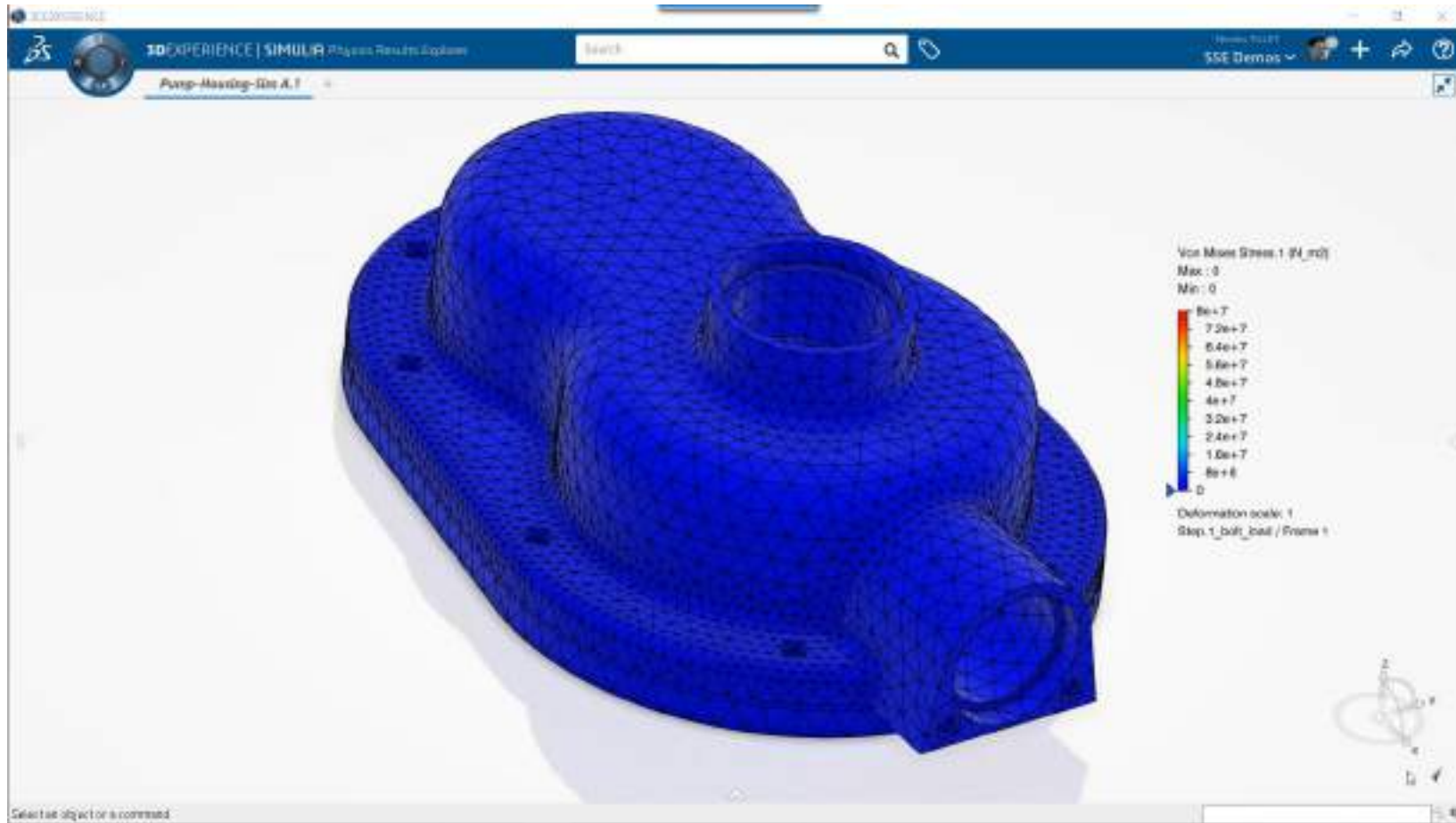


Collaboration



# INITIAL

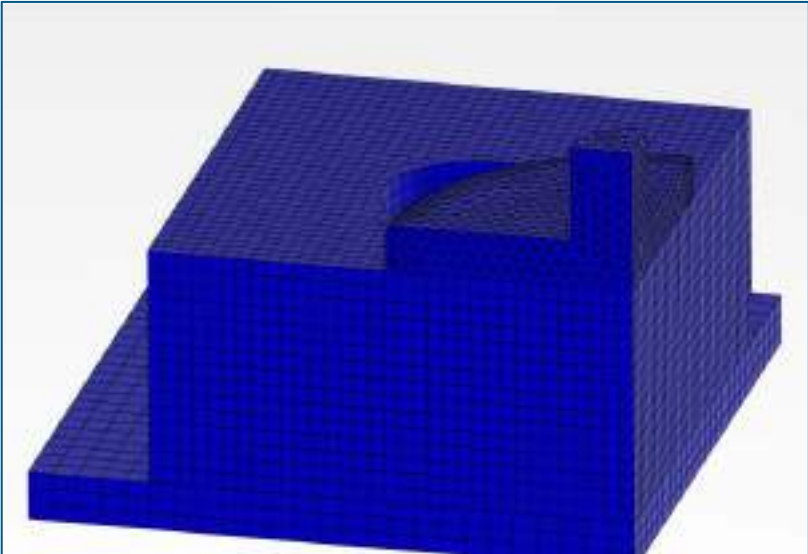
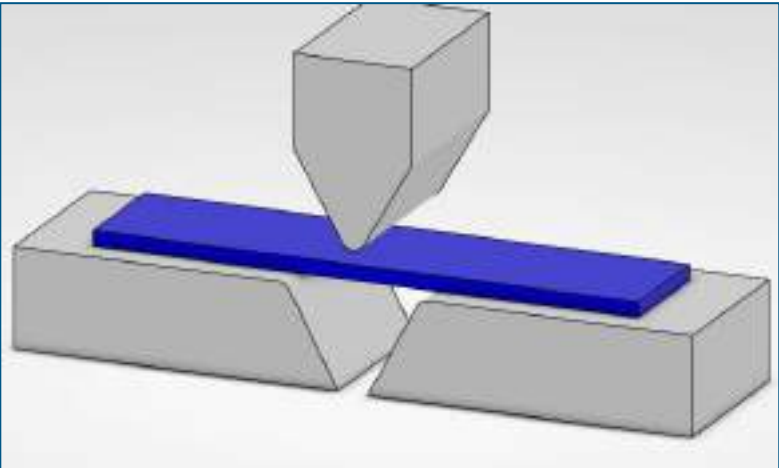
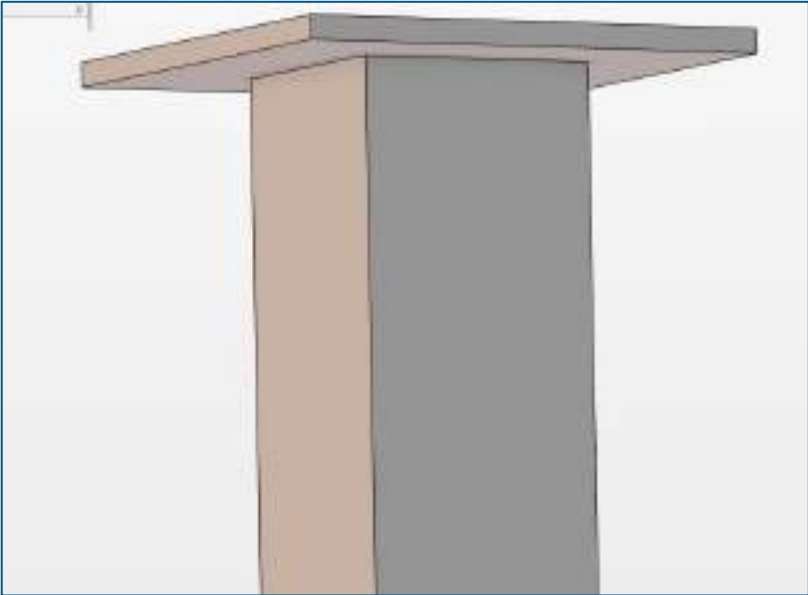
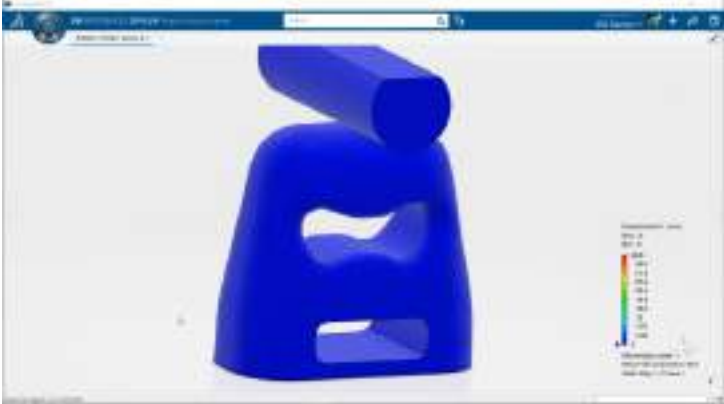
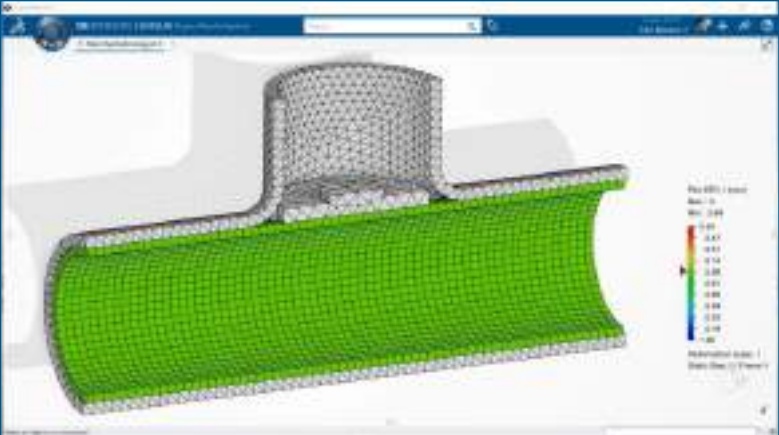
Linear Static  
Factor of Safety  
Deformation





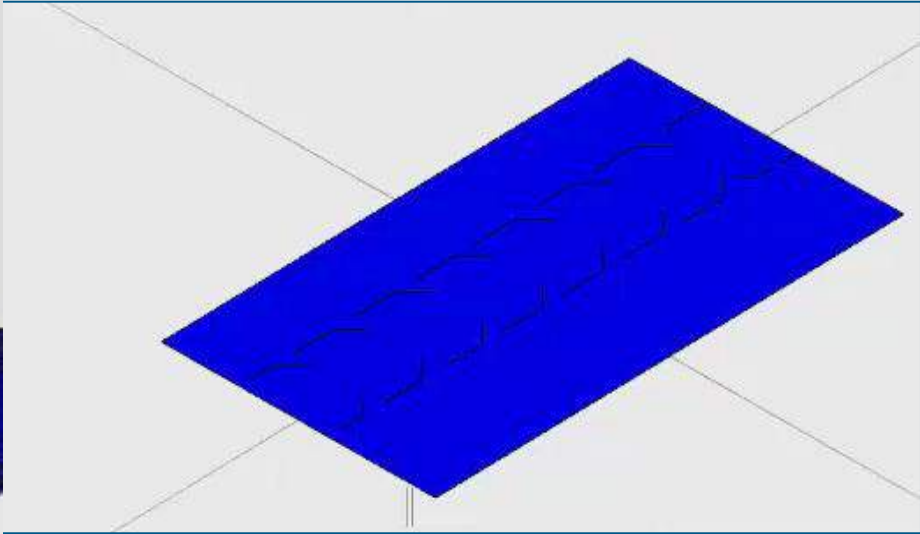
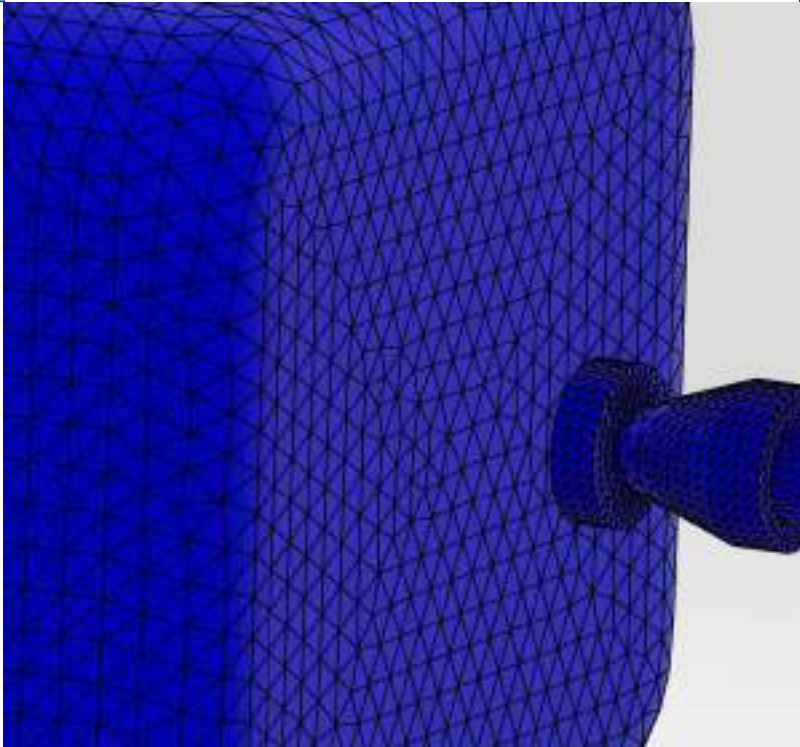
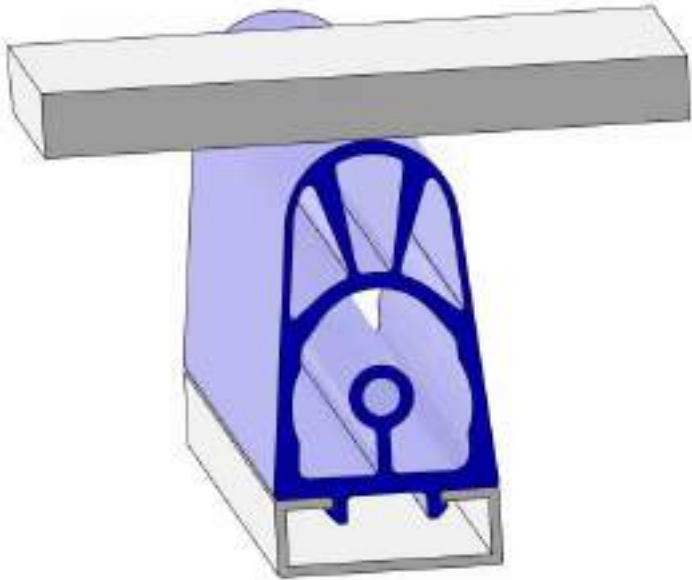
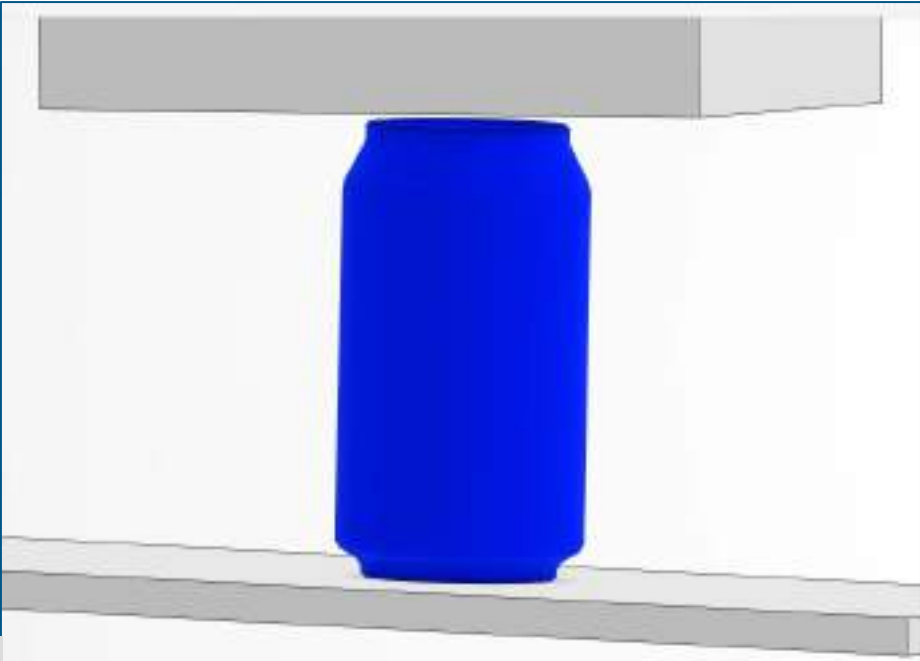
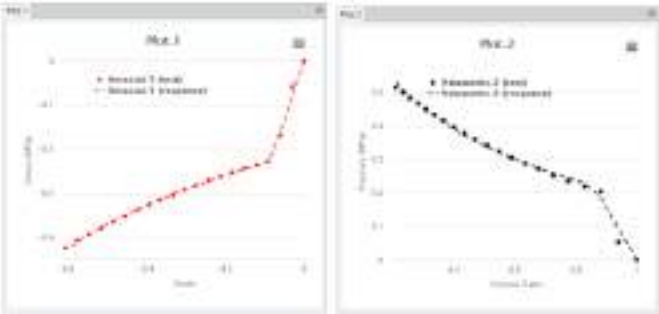
# INTERMEDIATE

Non-Linear  
Complex Contacts  
Large Deformation  
Plasticity



# IN-DEPTH

Non-Linear  
Advanced Physics  
Impacts  
Material Calibration



# REVIEW AND COLLABORATE

The screenshot shows the 3D Experience Dashboard interface. On the left, there is a sidebar with a list of articles under the heading "MTCVBS - First Reader - Sample Blog". The main content area is divided into two columns. The left column displays a 3D model of a blue, lattice-like structure. The right column displays a 3D model of a blue and green structure with a red circle highlighting a specific area. Below the models, there is a search bar and a "Results" section showing a list of items.

The screenshot shows the 3D Experience Dashboard interface. At the top, there is a search bar and a "Requirements" section. Below this, there is a table with columns for "Requirements", "Bracket\_ARM\_2.A.1", "Bracket\_ARM\_1.B.1", "Bracket\_Casting.A.1", "Bracket\_Milling.A.1", and "Bracket\_Lapping.A.1". The table contains numerical data for various metrics such as "Mass", "Elongation", "Energy", "Stress", and "Displacement". To the right of the table, there are several 3D models of the bracket structure, each with a different color scheme and a numerical value displayed on it. Below the table, there is a "Comments for Bracket\_ARM\_2.A.1" section with a text input field and a "Post Comment" button.

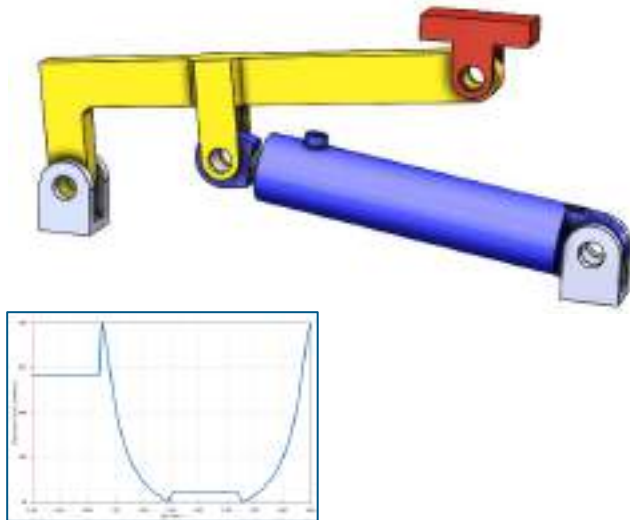
The screenshot shows the 3D Experience Dashboard interface. It displays a 3D model of a rectangular plate with a stress distribution. The model is colored with a gradient from blue (low stress) to red (high stress). A color scale legend on the right side of the model indicates the stress values, ranging from 0.0201 to 0.7920. The legend is labeled "Fill Type (90%)". The model is shown in a perspective view, and the background is a dark gray.



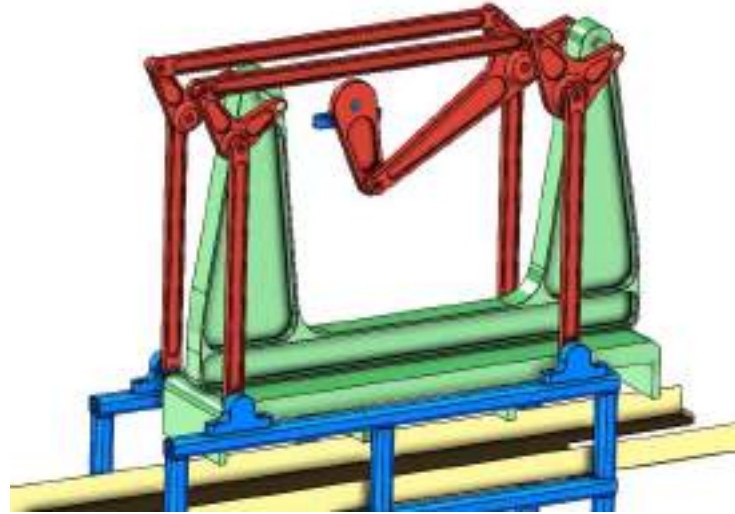
# Kinematic Motion Simulation

- Force generated between moving parts
- Power requirements
- Interaction between components

Cylinder & Motors



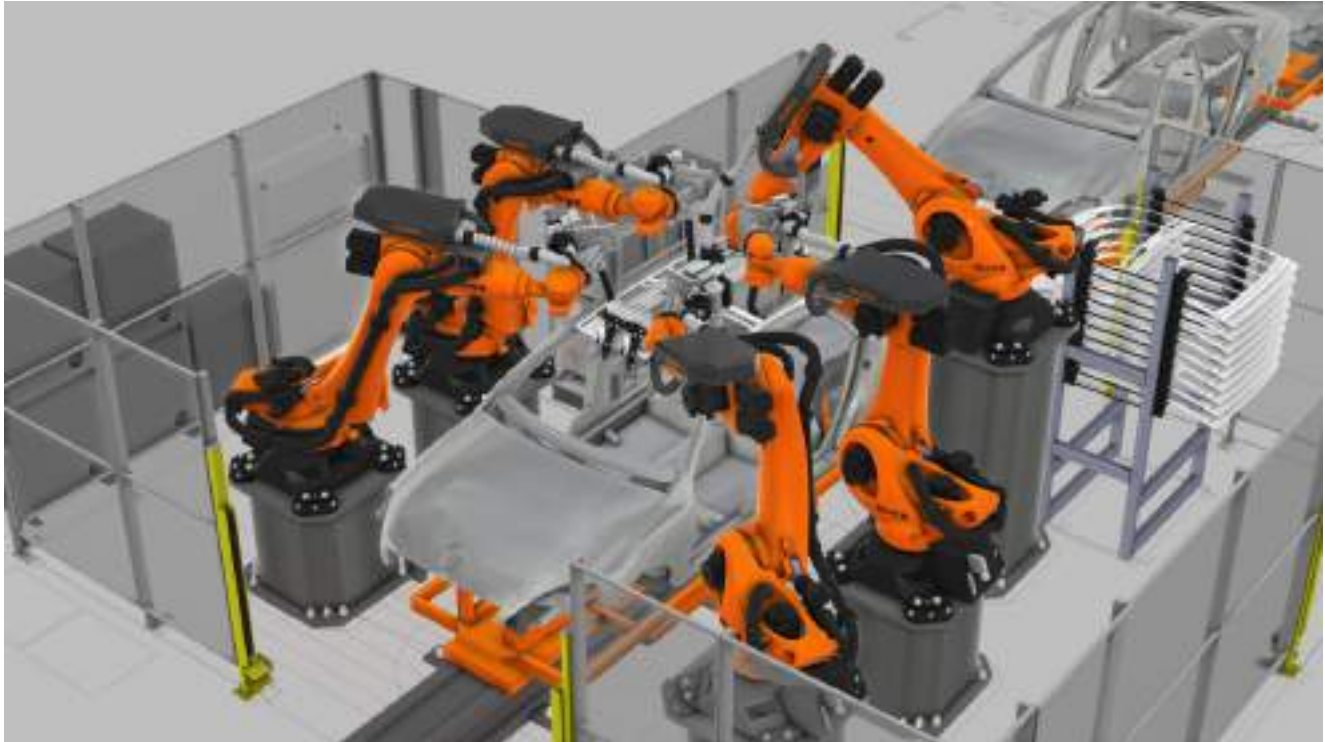
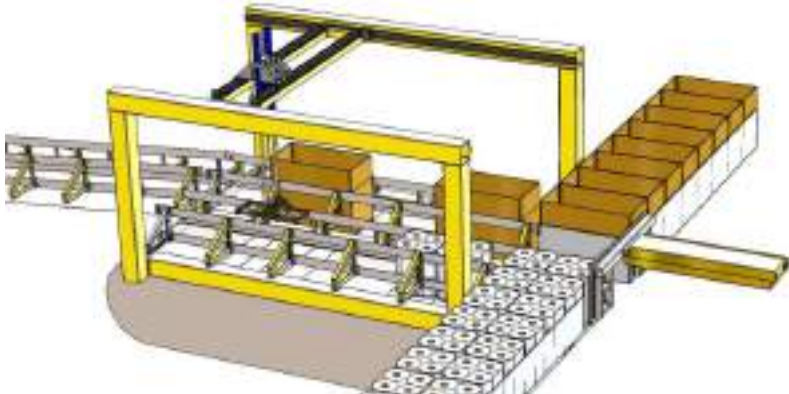
Mechanisms



Collision & Friction

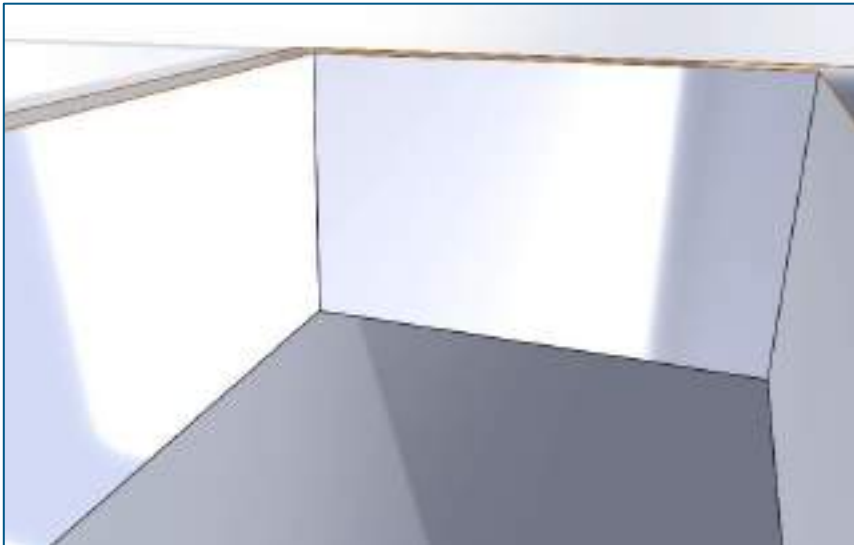
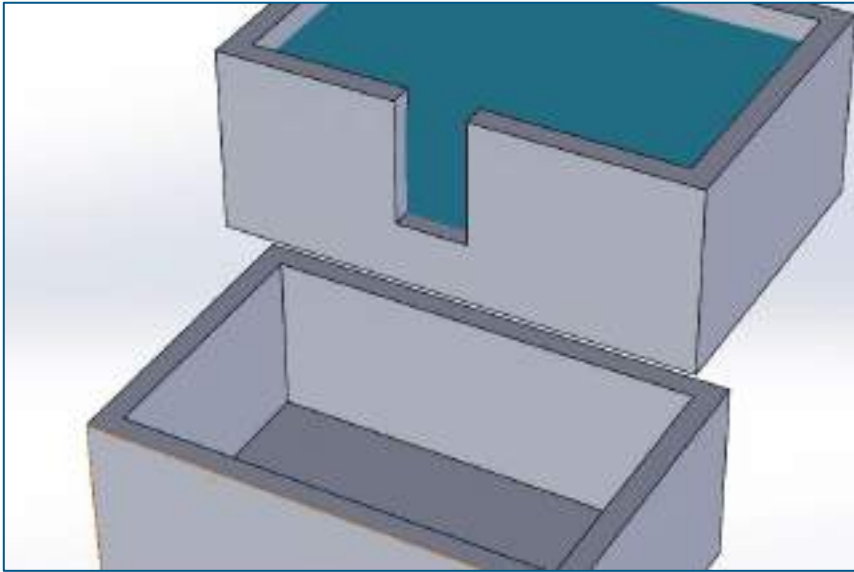
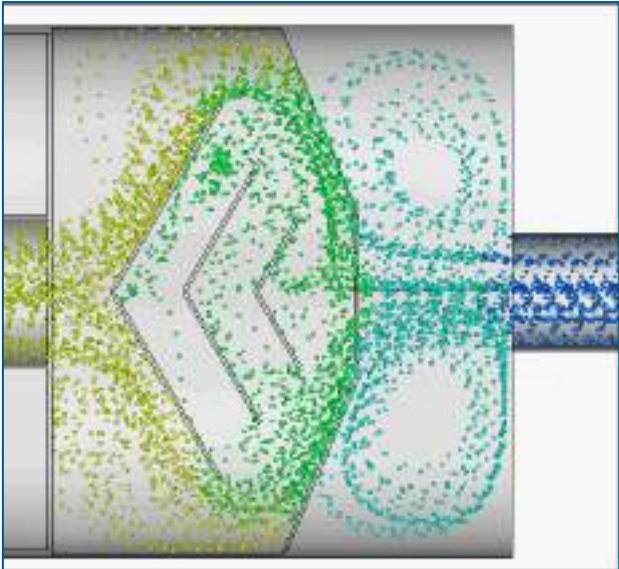
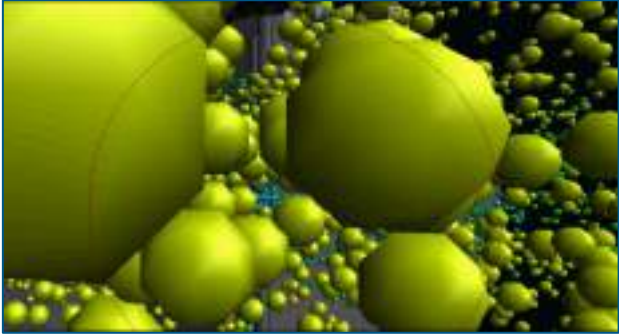
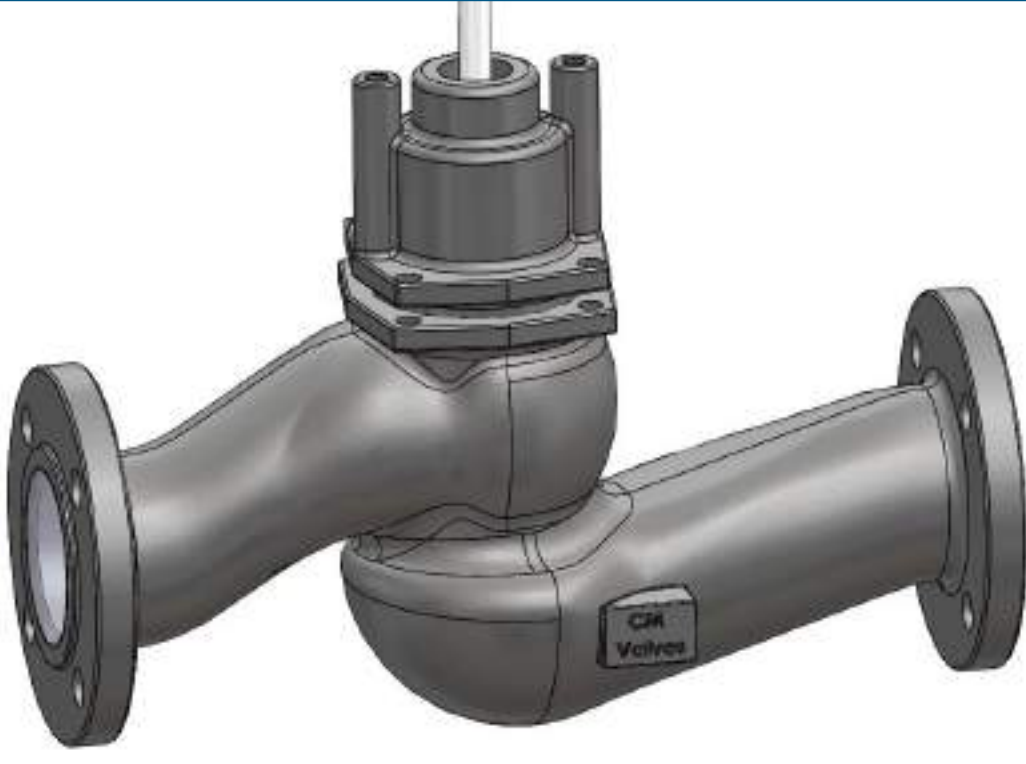


# FACTORY SIMULATION



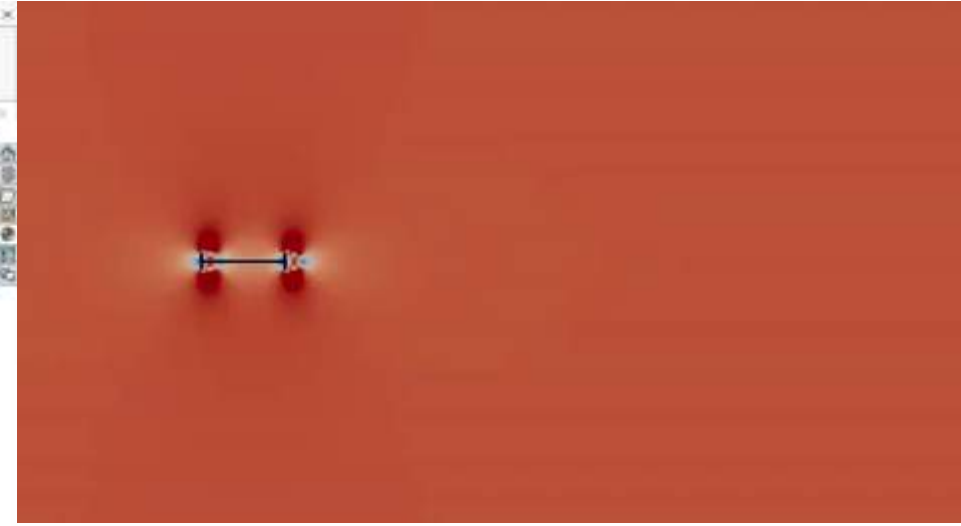
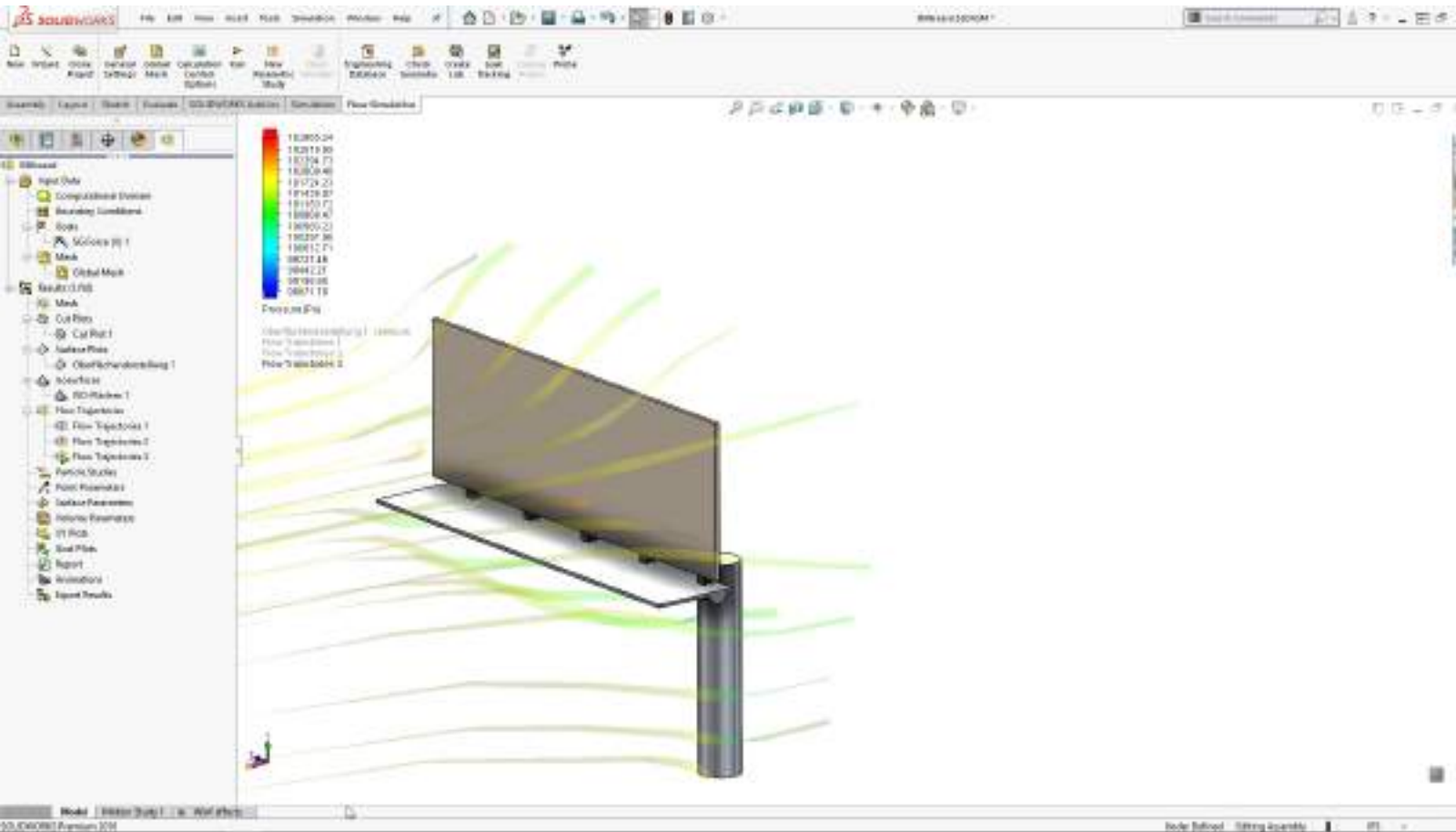
# Fluid Mechanics Simulation

- Predict flow inside and around a design



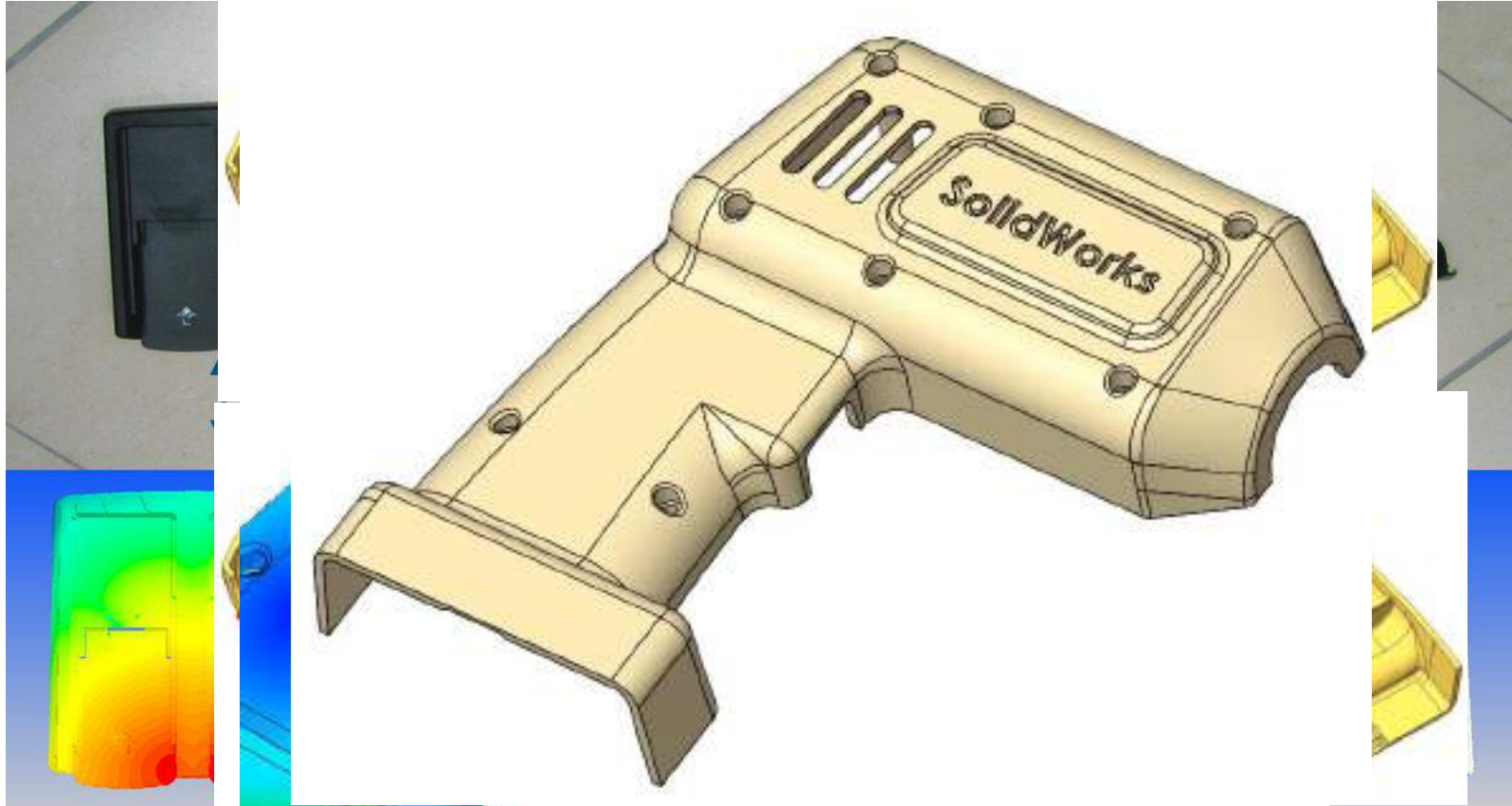
# Fluid Mechanics Simulation

- Forces generated on structures
- Turbulence effects



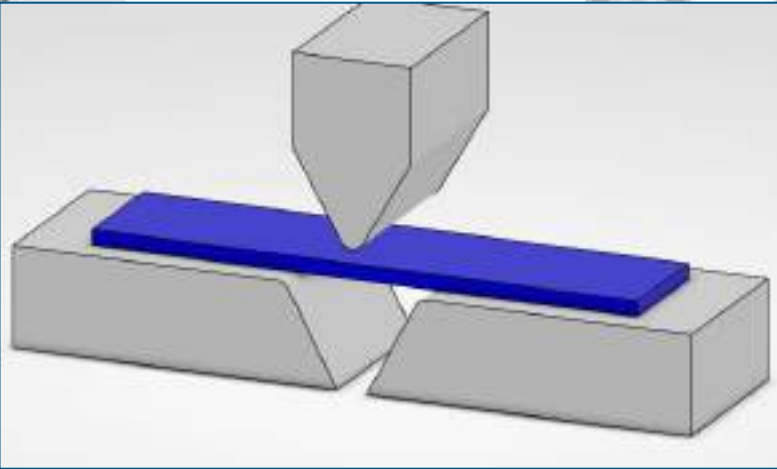
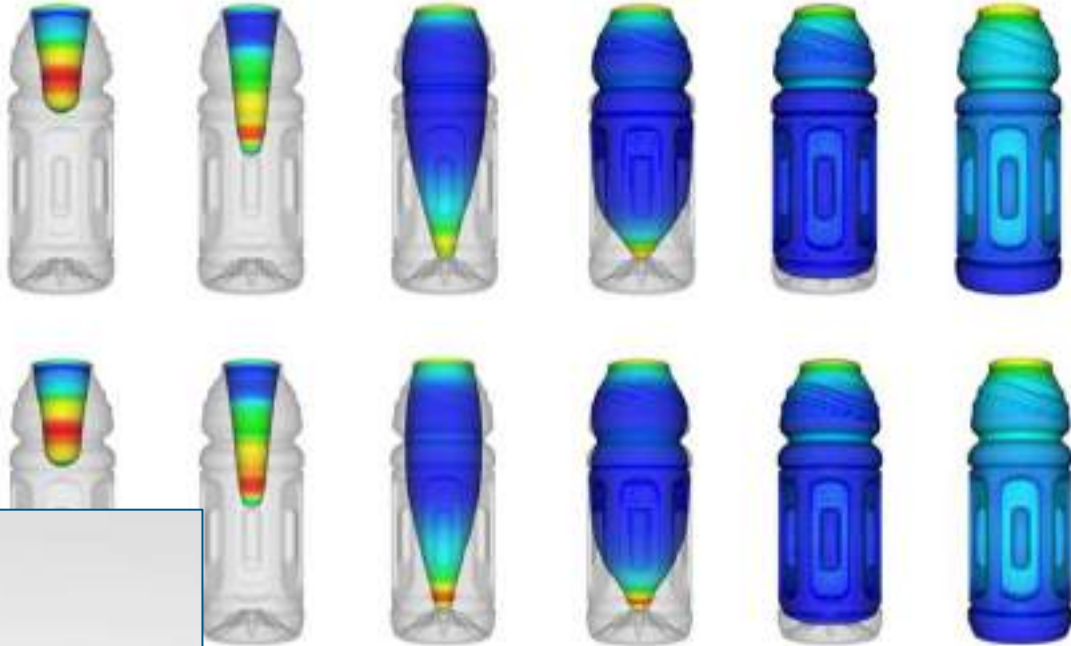
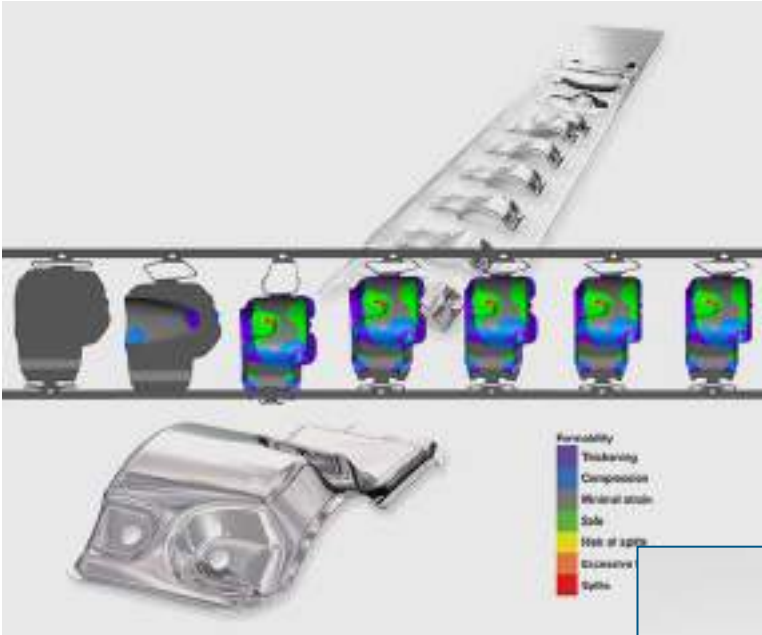
# Injection Molding

- Moldability
- Air traps, weld lines and sink marks
- Flow front uniformity
- Runner system
- Cycle Time
- Warpage





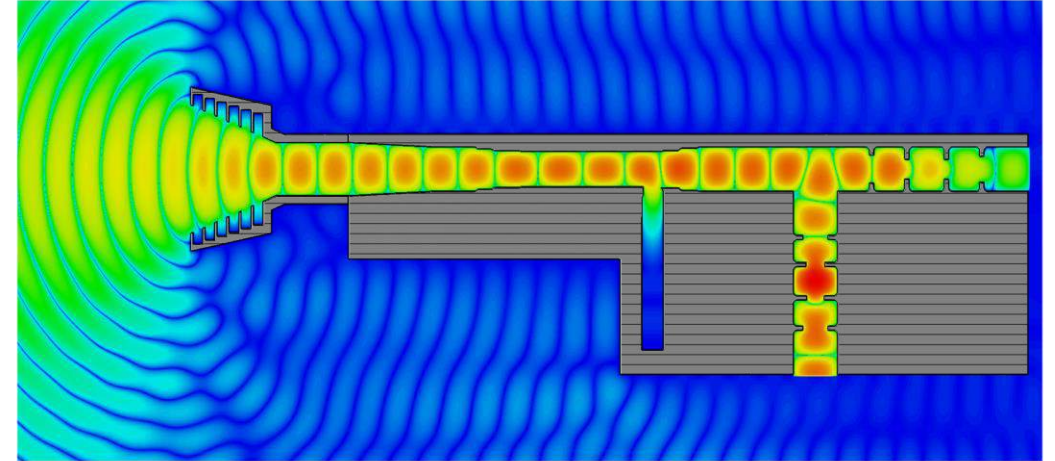
# PROGRESSIVE DIE, SHEET METAL, AND BLOW MOLDING



# 3 COMMON REASONS TO PERFORM EM SIMULATION

- **High Speed PCB/Electronics:**

Artificial Intelligence (AI), Machine Learning (ML), Big Data, LIDAR, Self-Driving Cars



- **Wireless Connectivity:**

Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, Zigbee etc. Antenna Design

- **EMC/EMI Compliance:**

Government electromagnetic emission standards.



# TYPES OF ELECTRICAL SIMULATIONS

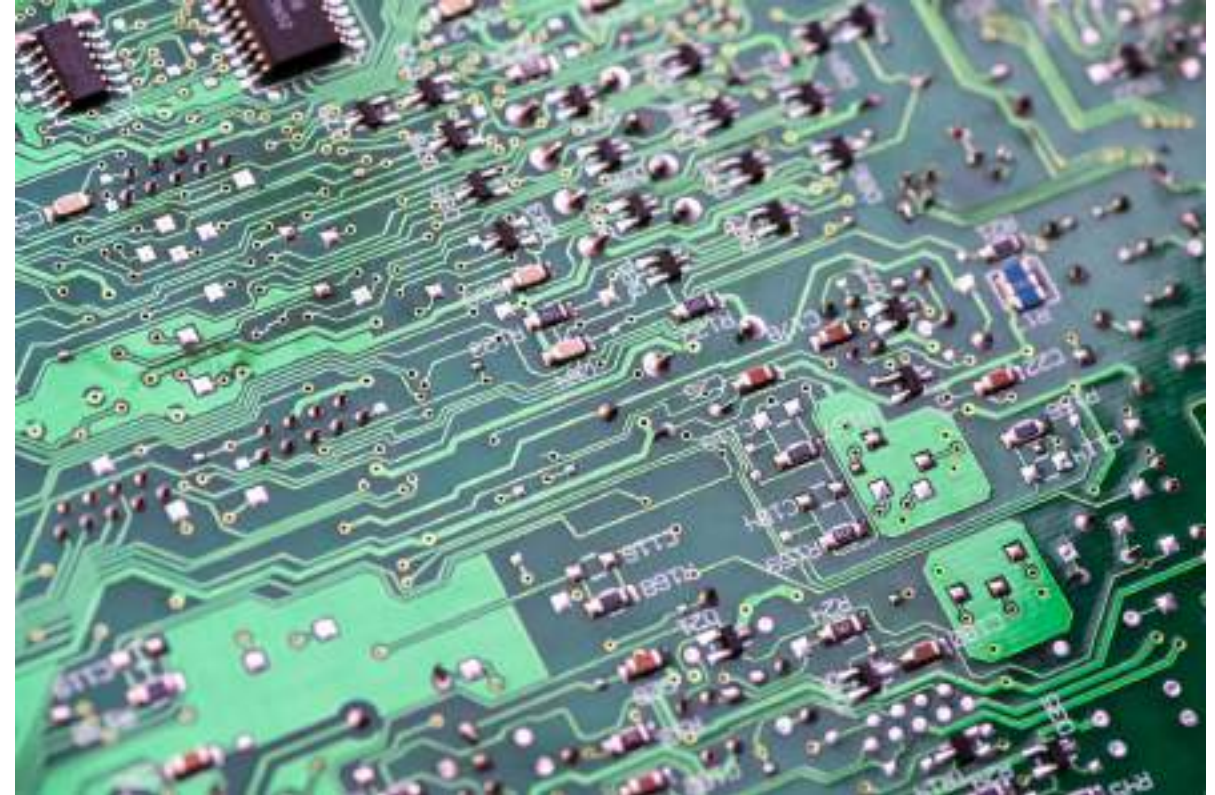
- **SPICE Simulation:** Voltage and Current calculations in 2D Schematics of Circuits. Can be time varying or just constant. Can include Signal and Power Integrity.
- **Electromagnetic Simulation:** Full 3D Model of device. Meshed in various ways. Single Frequency or Time Domain (frequency range). Can include 3D emissions, absorption and transmission of EM waves. Can include Singal and Power integrity.
- **Multi-Physics:** Can be combined with Electromagnetic Simulation to include Thermal and Fluid simulations to see heating and cooling effects in Electrical Devices.



# HIGH SPEED PCB / ELECTRONICS

AI, ML, BIG DATA, LIDAR & AUTOMATION

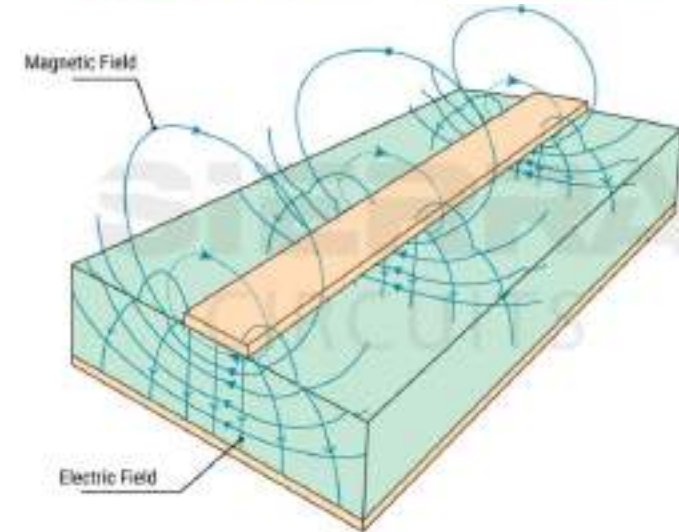
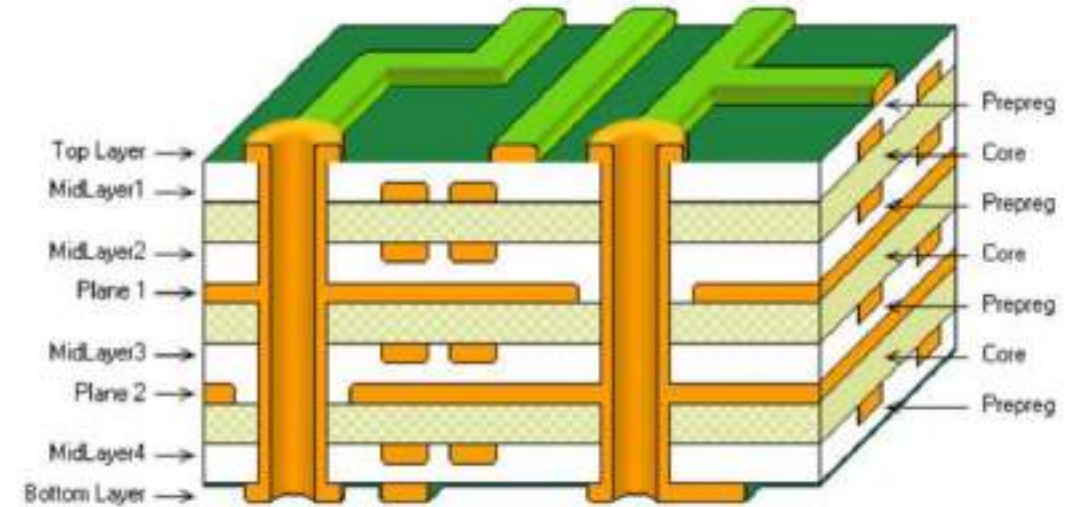
- Complex PCB Design
- High Data Processing
- Multiple CPU & Memory
- Intensive Calculations
- High Data Transfer Rates



# HIGH SPEED PCB / ELECTRONICS

AI, ML, BIG DATA, LIDAR & AUTOMATION

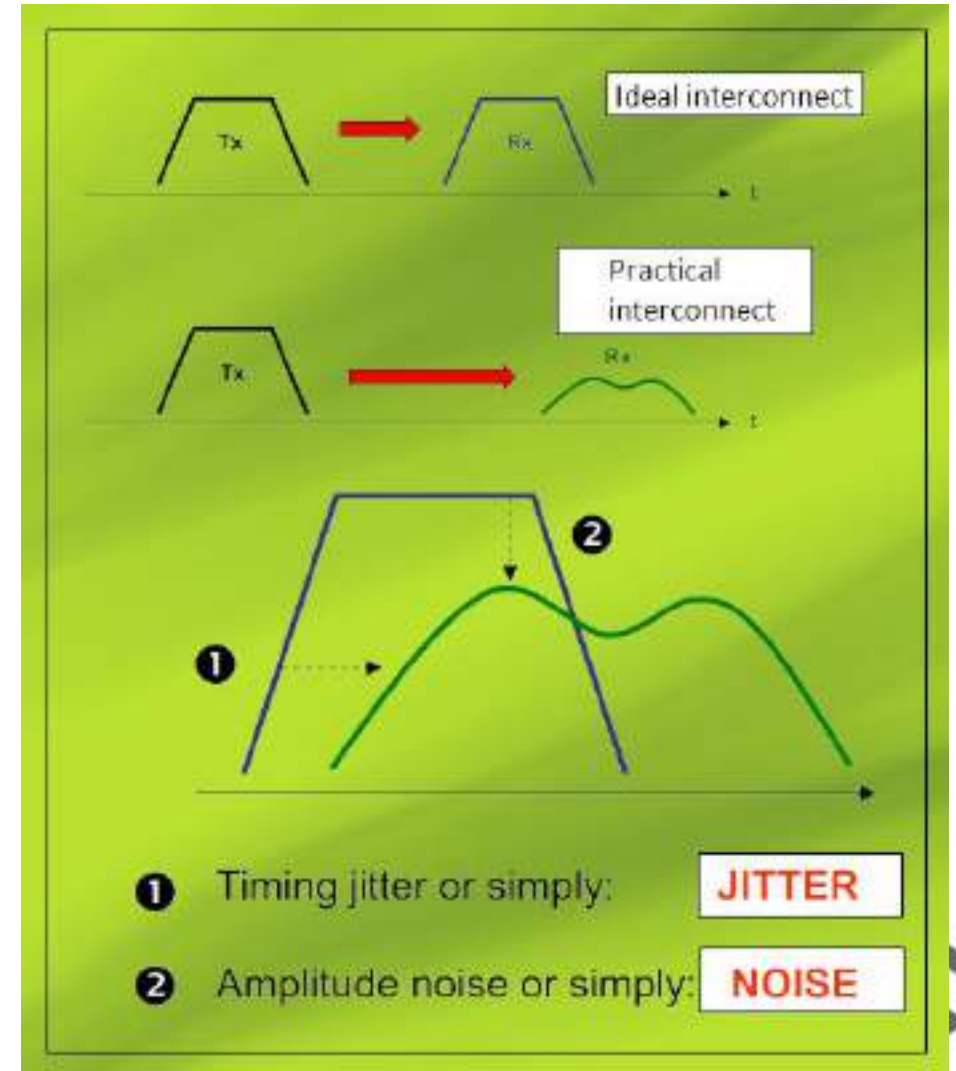
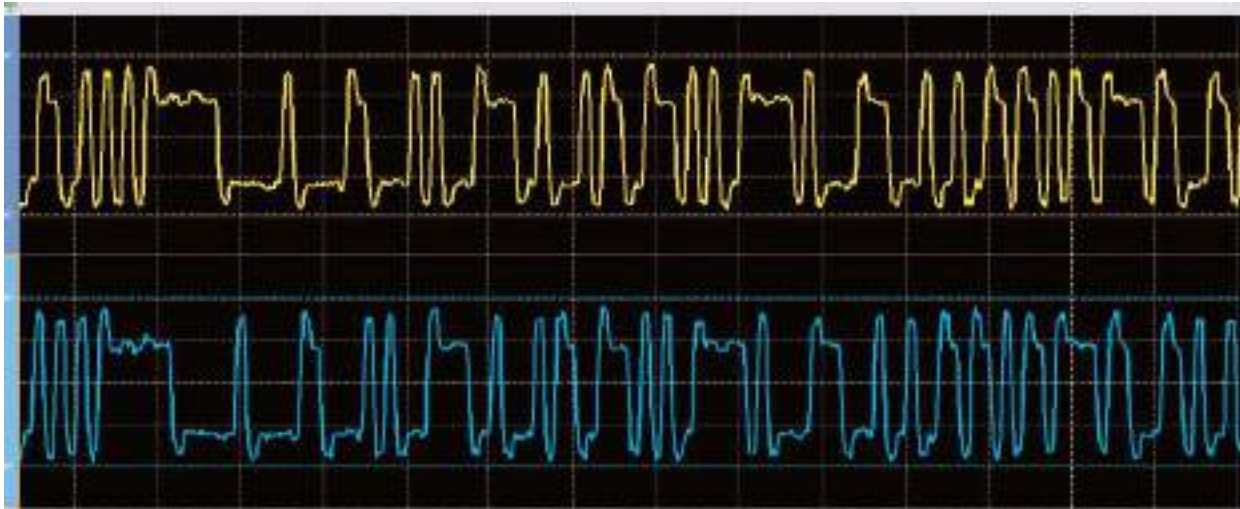
- Multilayer PCB
- Signal Quality will depend on
  - i. Trace Width
  - ii. Copper Thickness
  - iii. Copper Quality
  - iv. Substrate Material
  - v. Length of Traces



# HIGH SPEED PCB / ELECTRONICS

## AI, ML, BIG DATA, LIDAR & AUTOMATION

- Signal Integrity is an issue.
- Distortion of data signals.
- Manual Testing is prohibitively expensive
- Simulation gives a more complete picture than manual testing.



# EMC / EMI COMPLIANCE OF GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS

- All electrical and electronic devices produce electromagnetic fields that interfere with their own workings as well as the workings of neighboring devices.
- Manufacturers of commercial, residential, and industrial electrical and electronic systems have to work to reduce electromagnetic interference (EMI) and ensure Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC).
- For each industry sector, there are specific EMC standards to follow.



# EMC / EMI COMPLIANCE OF GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS

For each industry sector, there are specific EMC standards to follow.



Government  
of Canada

Gouvernement  
du Canada

2020-07-23	<u><a href="#">ICES-001 — Industrial, Scientific and Medical (ISM) Equipment</a></u>
2020-09-15	<u><a href="#">ICES-002 — Vehicles, Boats and Other Devices Equipped with Internal Combustion Engines, Traction Batteries or Both</a></u>
2020-10-15	<u><a href="#">ICES-003 — Information Technology Equipment (including Digital Apparatus)</a></u>
2022-10-28	<u><a href="#">ICES-004 — Alternating Current High Voltage Power Systems</a></u>
2018-12-01	<u><a href="#">ICES-005 — Lighting Equipment</a></u>
2018-07-01	<u><a href="#">ICES-006 — AC Wire Carrier Current Devices (Unintentional Radiators)</a></u>
2015-06-12	<u><a href="#">ICES-008 — Cable Distribution Networks</a></u>
2024-02-23	<u><a href="#">ICES-Gen — General Requirements for Compliance of Interference-Causing Equipment</a></u>

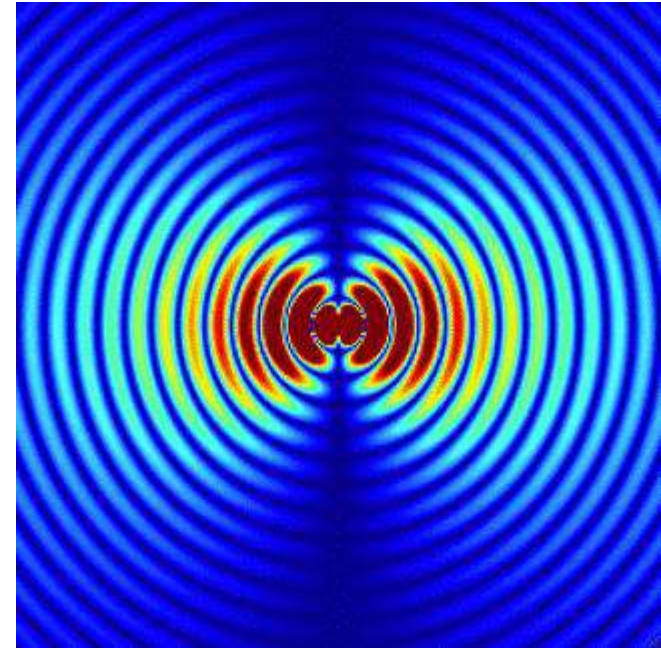




# EMC / EMI COMPLIANCE OF GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS

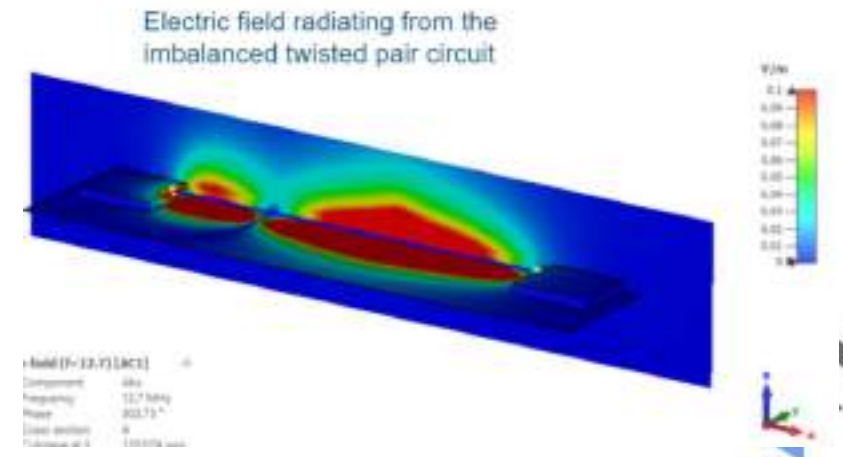
## What Causes Electromagnetic Wave Generation ?

Electromagnetic waves are produced whenever electric charges are accelerated. This makes it possible to produce electromagnetic waves by letting an alternating current flow through a wire.



## Common Sources of EMC/EMI

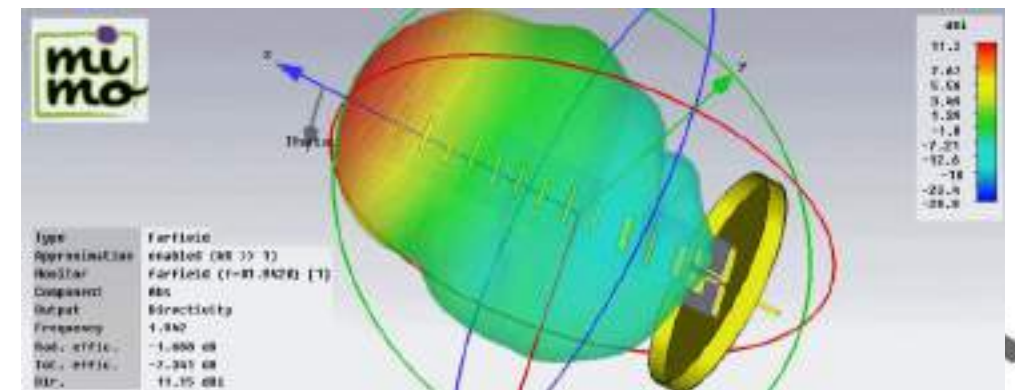
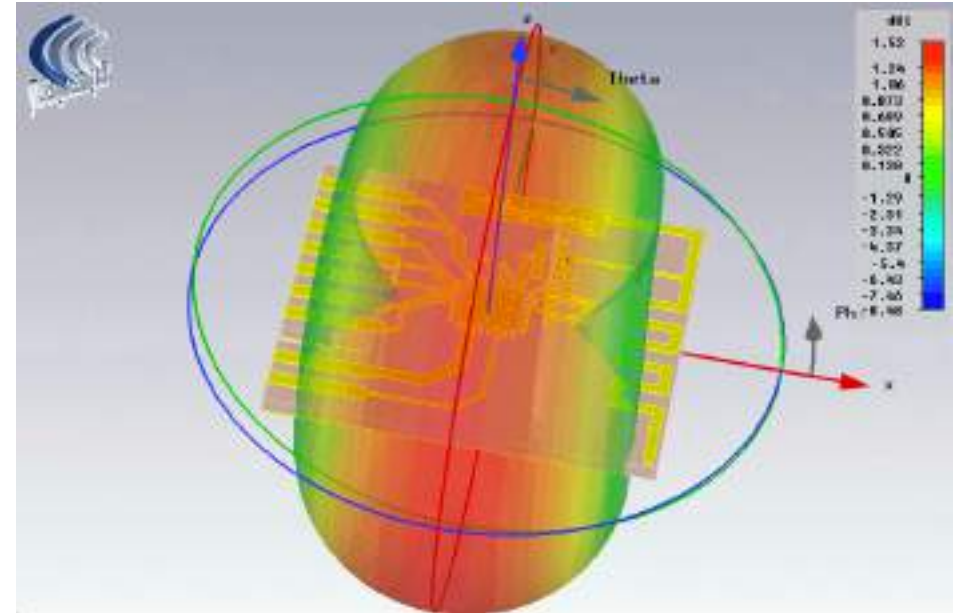
- Wires and Cables with no shielding
- Motors, Generators and Rotary Devices
- Power Supplies
- AC-DC Converters, Switch Mode Power Supplies
- PCB Traces of a high-speed signal line



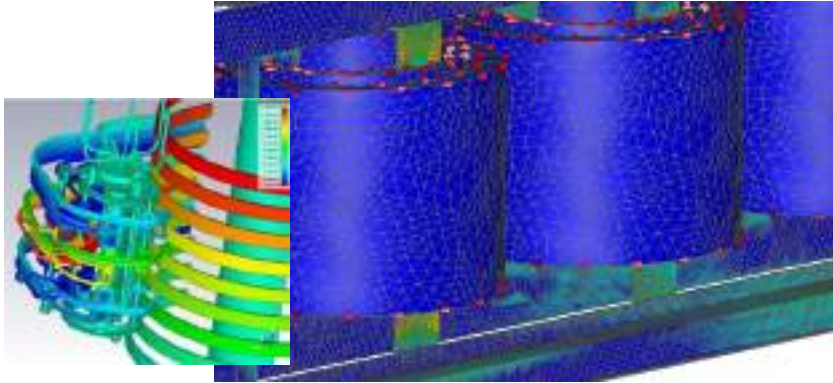
# WI-FI, BLUETOOTH, ZIGBEE AND OTHER WIRELESS CONNECTIONS

## CONNECTIONS

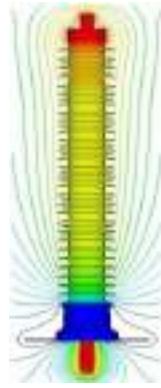
- All Wireless Connections use an Antenna to send and receive data.
- Very hard to manually test and measure the complex 3D field. Simulation is the best approach.
- Any power losses will drain the battery faster.
- Usually this is a PCB based antenna
- It is very sensitive to the
  - Shape of Antenna
  - Feature Sizes and Dimensions
  - Material Properties
  - Impedance Matching Circuits
  - Surrounding Circuits.



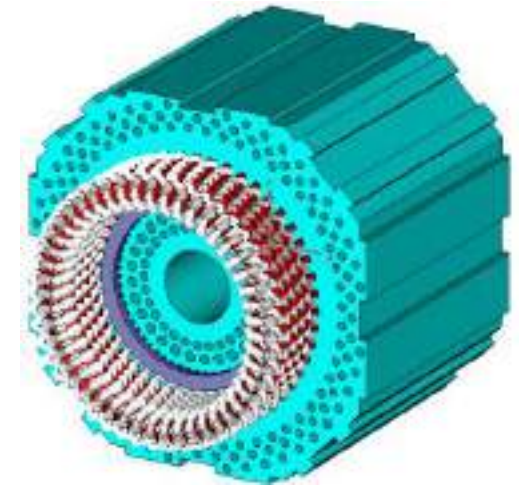
# ENERGY, PROCESS AND UTILITIES



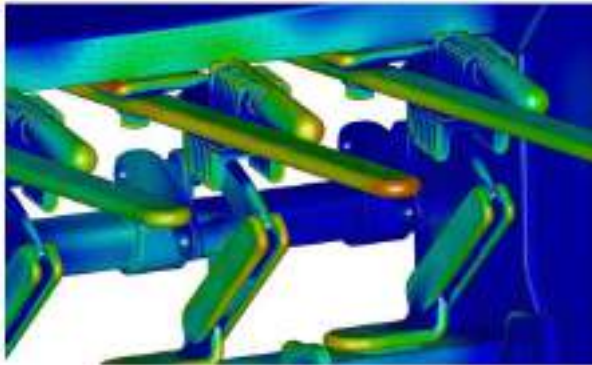
Power transformers



Insulators



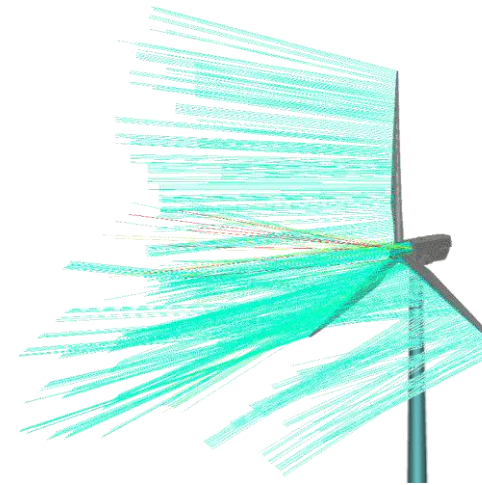
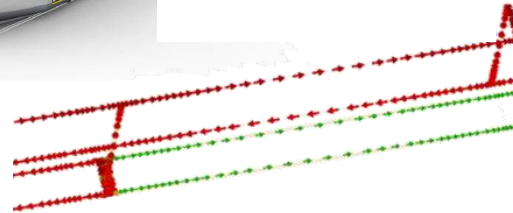
Generators



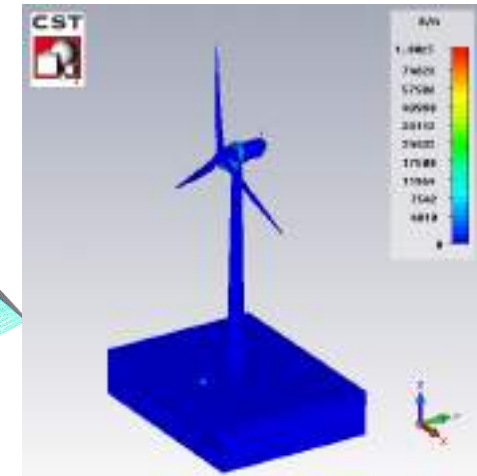
High voltage components



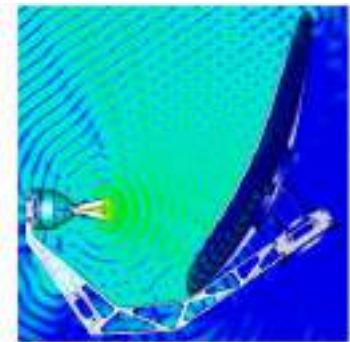
Power transmission



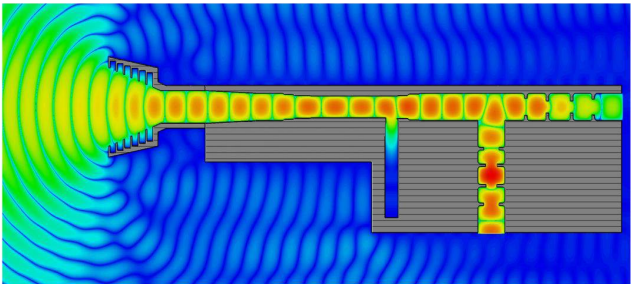
Wind turbines



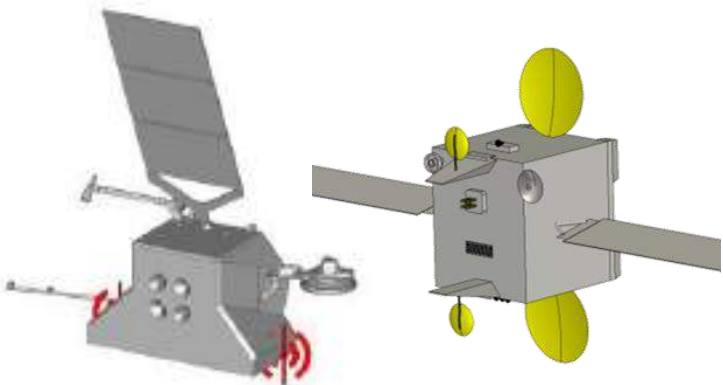
# AEROSPACE & DEFENSE



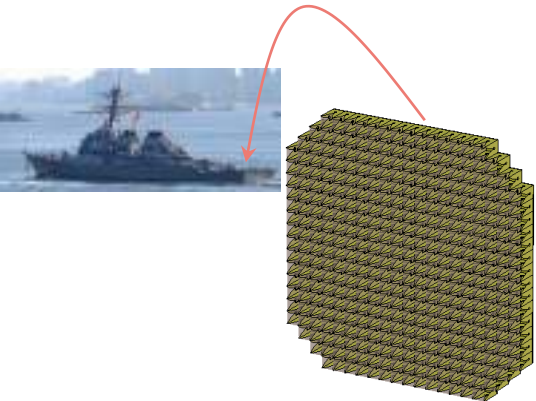
Reflector antenna



Antenna feed



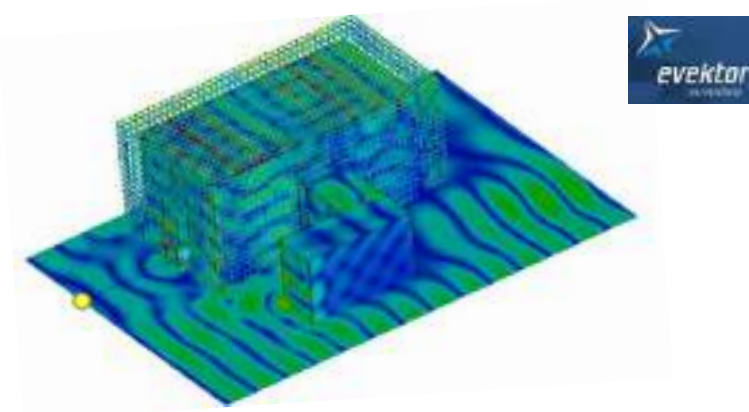
Interference analysis



Antenna arrays



Radar Sources



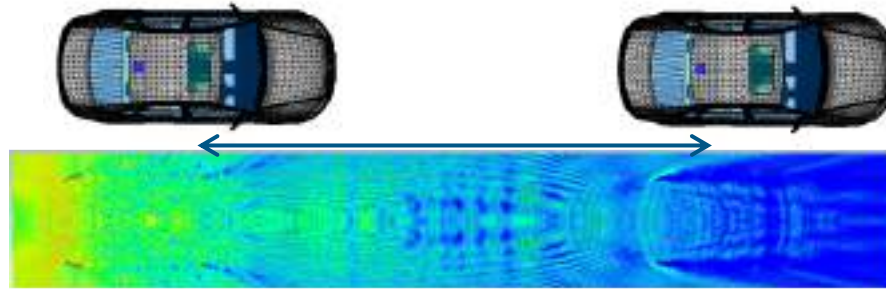
EM immunity



# TRANSPORTATION & MOBILITY



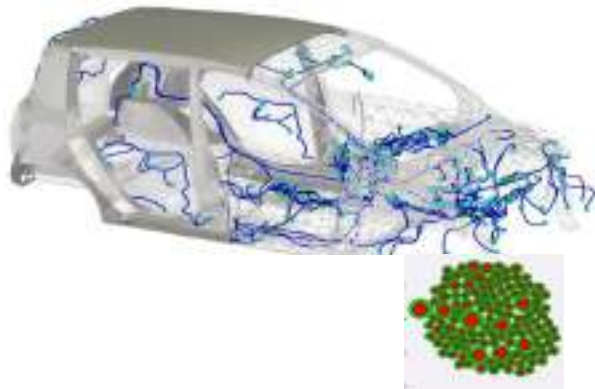
Antennas



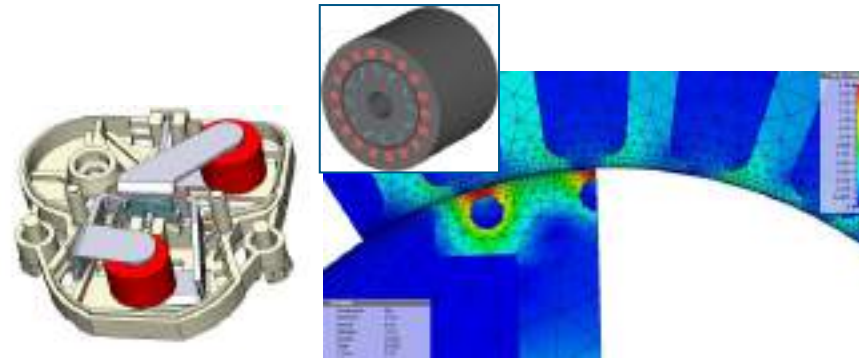
V2V Communication &  
Self Driving Cars



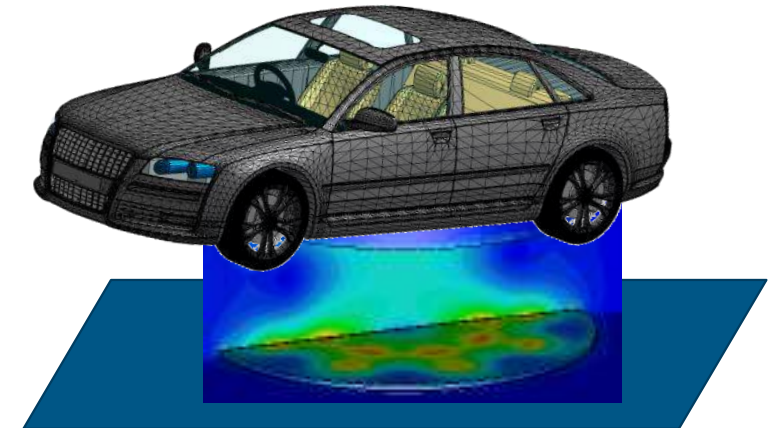
On-board electronics



Cabling EM behavior



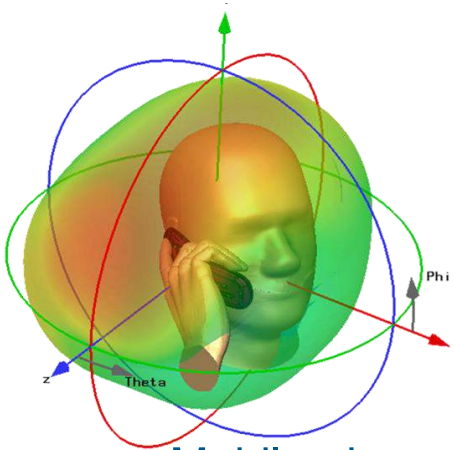
Electric motors



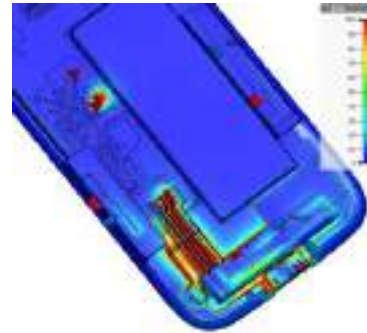
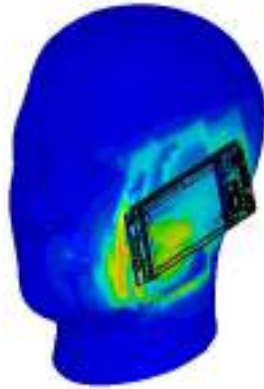
E-mobility, Wireless charging



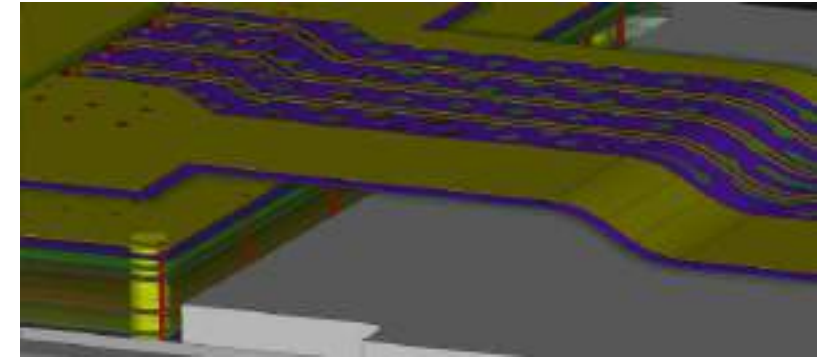
# HIGH TECH: COMMUNICATION/IOT



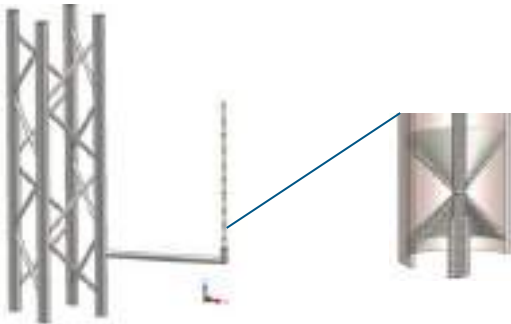
Mobile phones



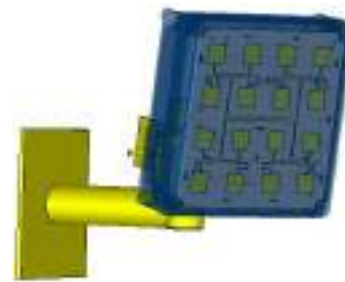
Emissions and Interference



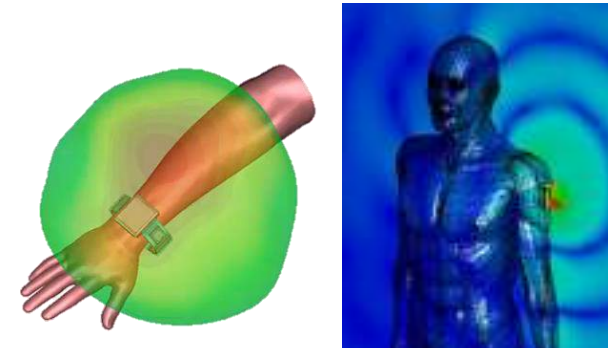
Flexible electronics



Base station



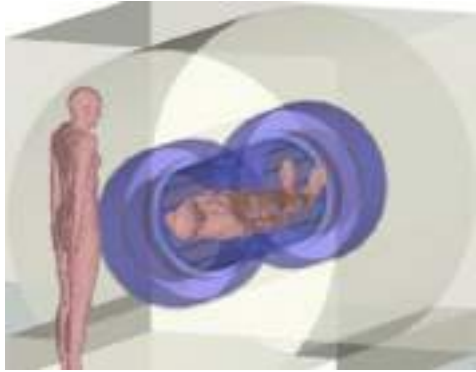
WiFi access point



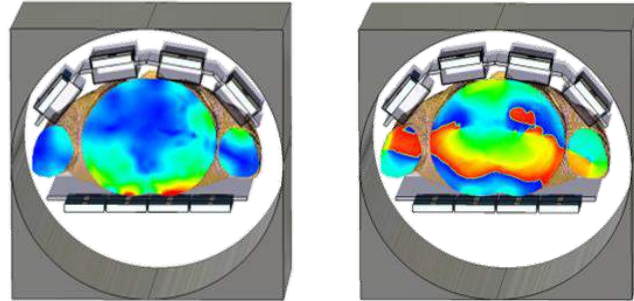
Wearable devices



# LIFE SCIENCES



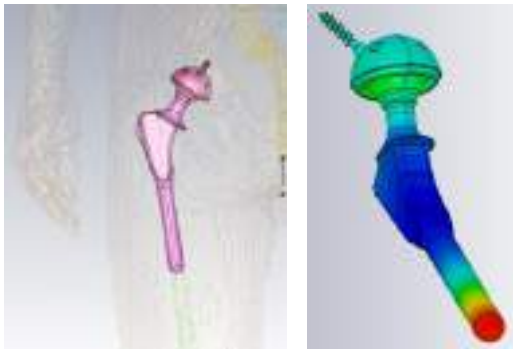
Imaging and diagnostics



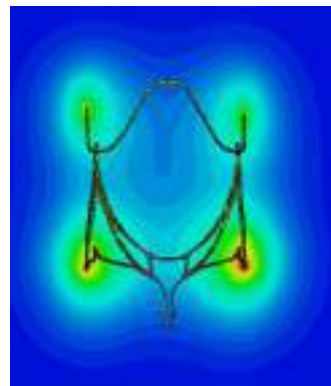
Highfield MRI



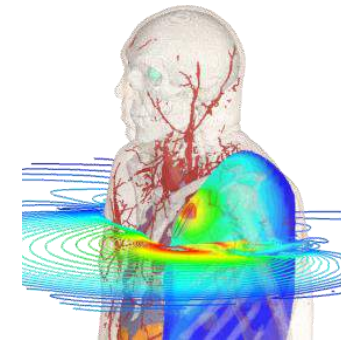
Blood Pressure and Sugar Monitors



Implant Safety



Heart Valve



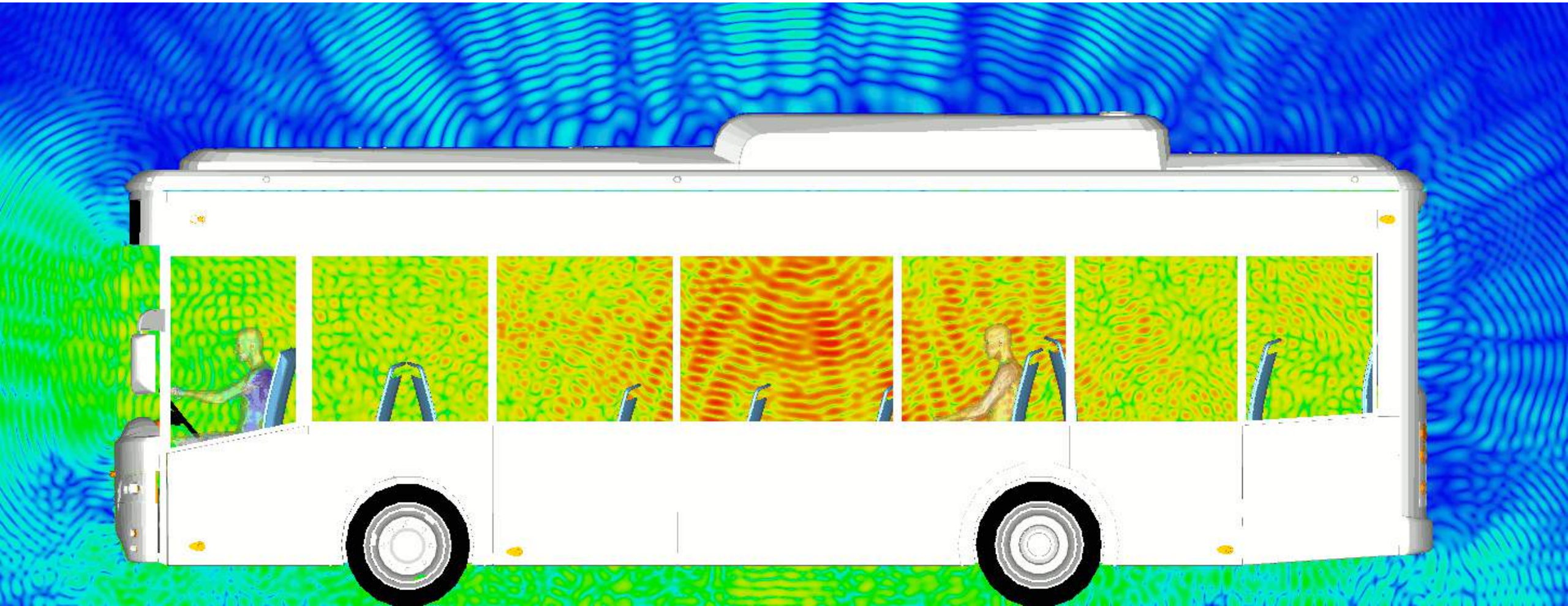
Pacemaker



Hearing Aids



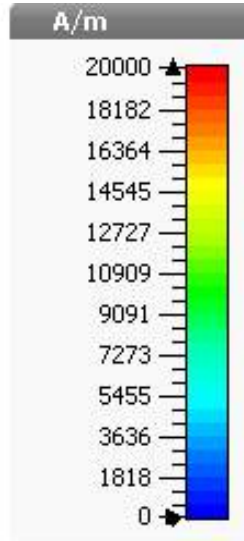
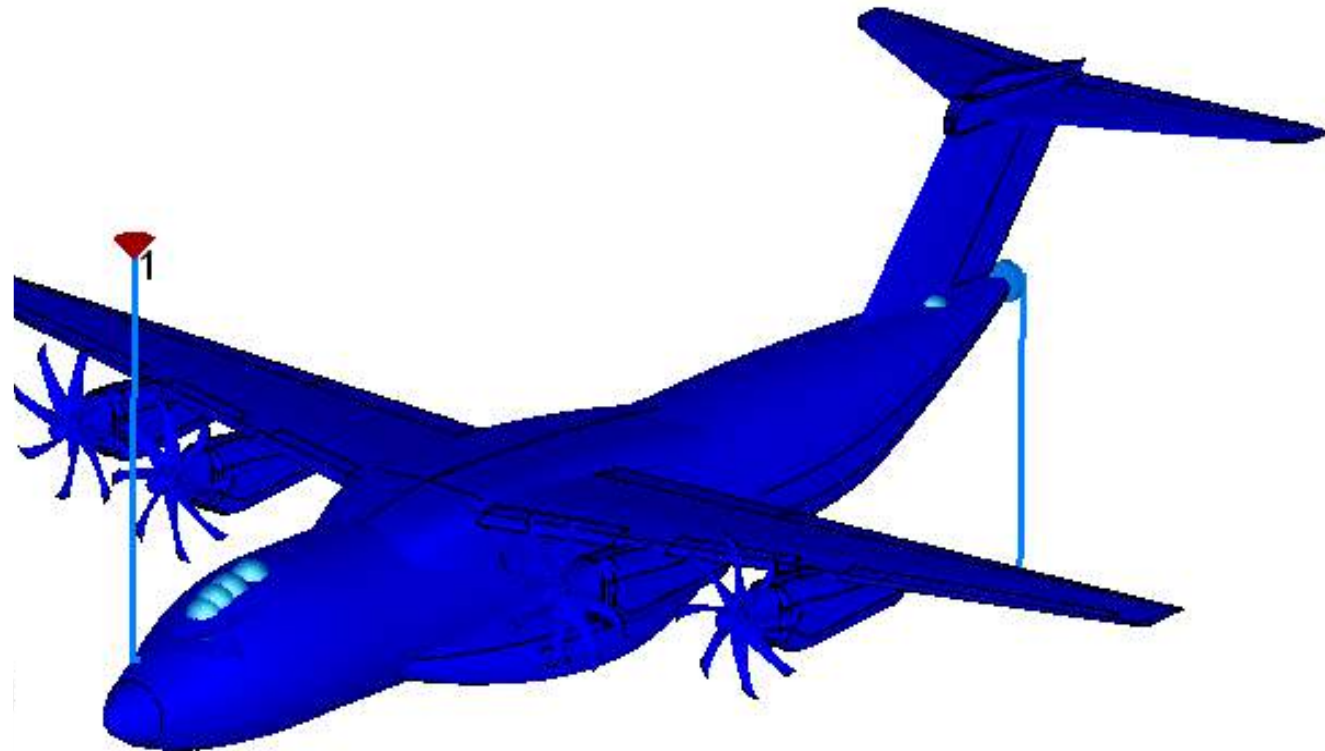
# LARGE VEHICLES (BUSES, TRAINS, PLANES, ETC.)





# LARGE VEHICLES (BUSES, TRAINS, PLANES, ETC.)

- Lightning Strike (Fast Transient EM Fields)
- High Voltage/Current
- Large Physical Size to Mesh
- Various Wavelengths (Wideband)



# Q&A / Open Discussion

