

ESRF Strategy: Research Crosscuts

External Panel Review

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interest*

David Womble, 01540

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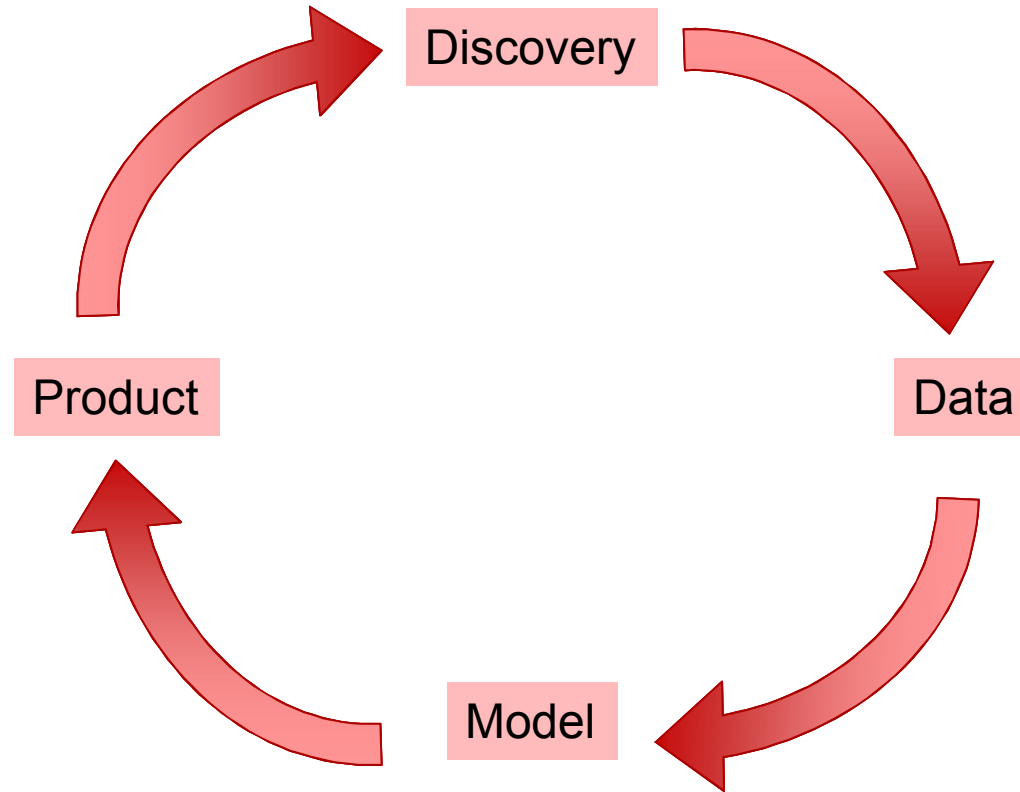


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The ESRF Strategy has identified three “crosscutting” research areas

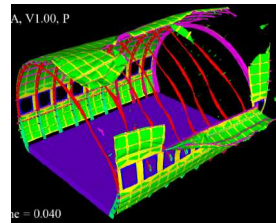
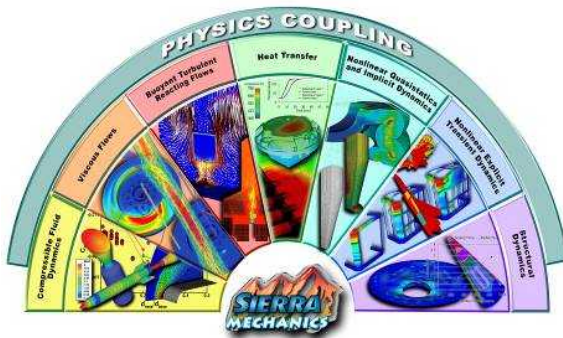
- Three crosscuts
 - Algorithms and Models for Computational Simulation
 - Novel diagnostics for Experimental Discovery and Validation
 - Integration for Validated, Predictive Assessments
- The goal is to
 - Impact the mission challenges with specific research investments
 - Identify and invest in “game-changing” research
- Implementation strategy is
 - Primary investment is through LDRD
 - Some additional investments from other programs (e.g., NW) or customers (e.g., DoD)
 - Tight coordination and joint investments are necessary since most programs think in terms of mission challenges

We think in terms of a cycle for identifying research and moving that through to impact.

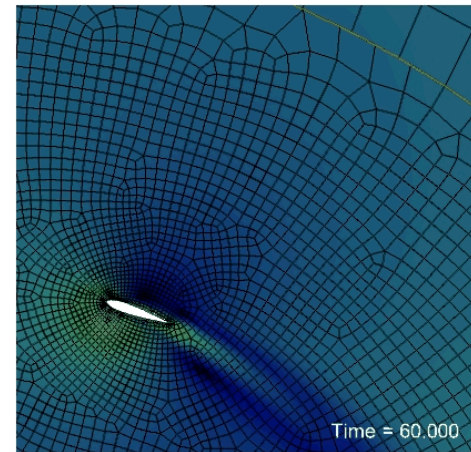


Historic investments have provided a world-class foundation in algorithms and models

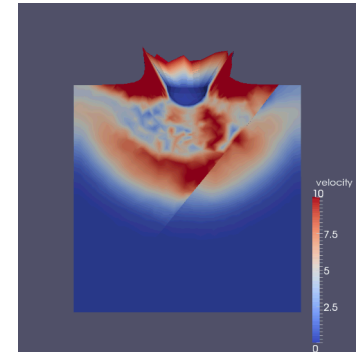
- For example,
 - Sierra and RAMSES suites provide integrated simulation capabilities with many Sandia-developed high-fidelity material models
 - Cubit, Dakota and Workbench provide an integrated workflow with meshing and post-processing capabilities



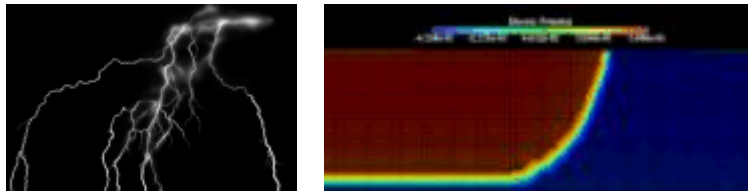
CTH



Sliding meshes in aerodynamics



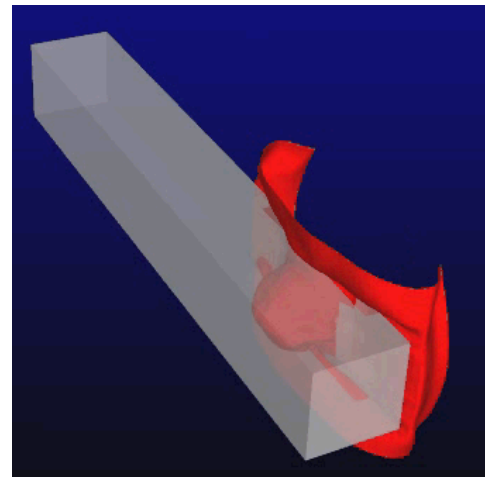
XFEM used to model frictional contact



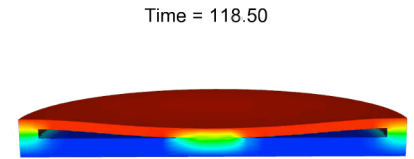
RAMSES (Radiation and Electrical)

Research challenges in algorithms and models include the following:

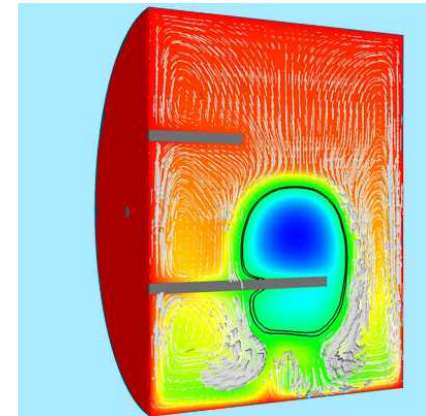
- Multiple scales
- Multiple physics and coupling
- Contact, fracture and failure
- Turbulence and chemistry
- Optimization and design
- Reduced order models



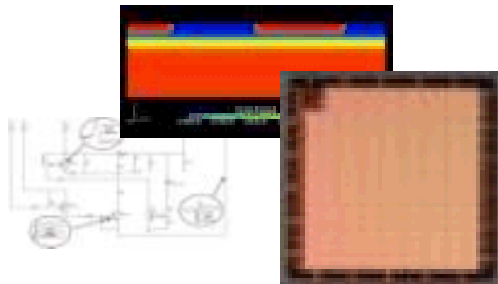
Blast on structure coupling



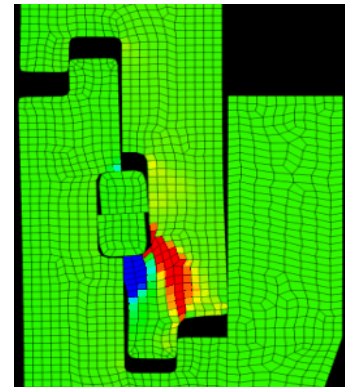
Thermal-mechanical coupling



Energetic materials

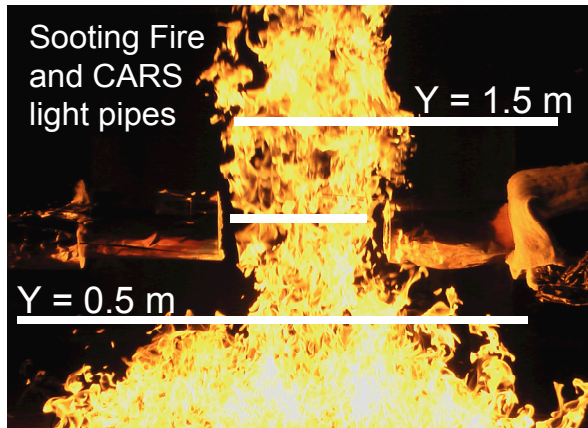


Radiation effects in electronics

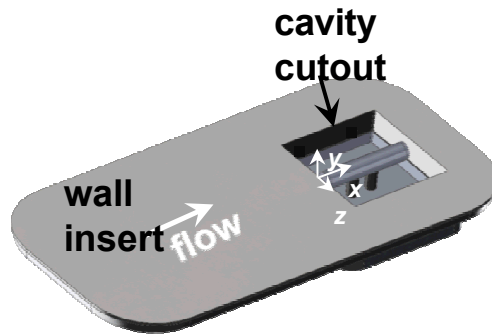
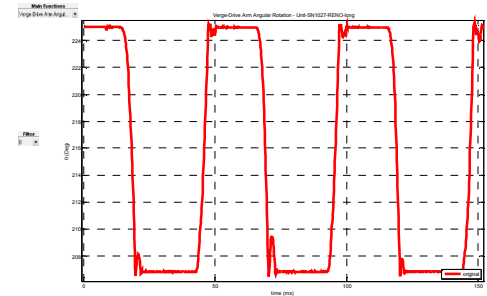


Joint failure

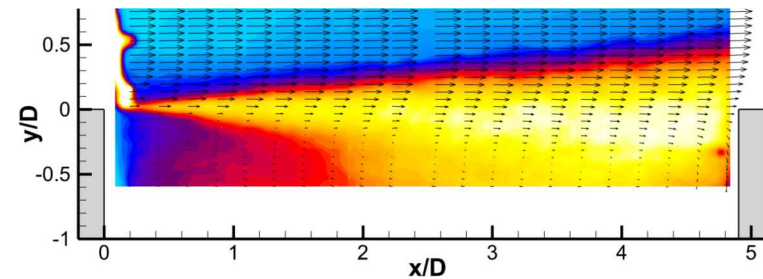
Our past investment in diagnostics (e.g., laser diagnostics and ...) continues to pay off



Digital Image Correlation is used to track motion in high-speed videos

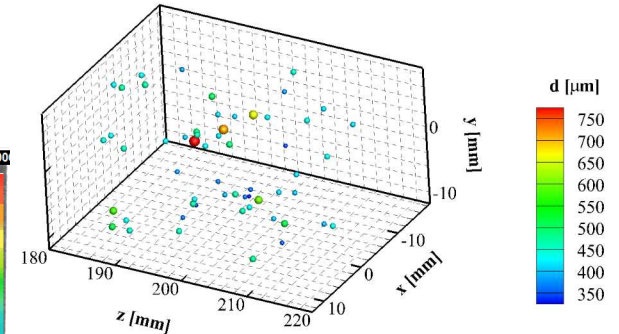
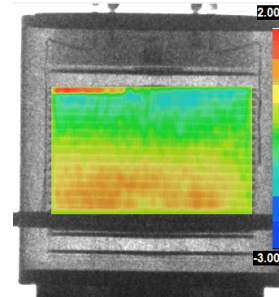


Time-correlated turbulence intensity in the shear layer, pressure loading, and store response



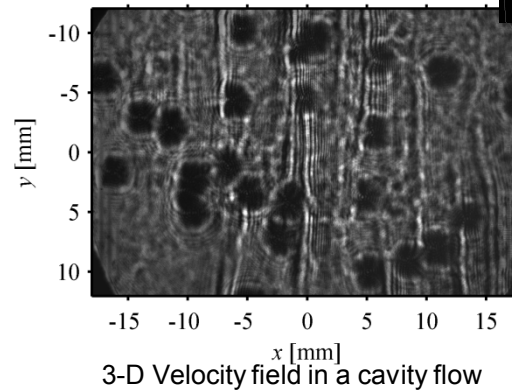
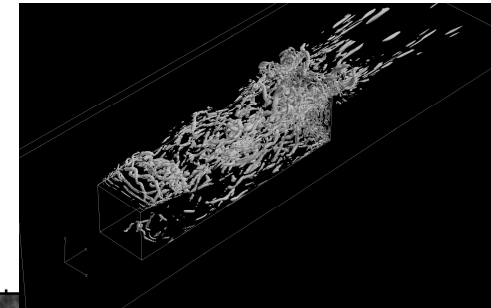
Diagnostic is an important investment area, including research challenges.

- 3-D Velocity and fragment morphology/droplet characterization in harsh/opaque environments
 - Ballistic imaging
 - Turbulence/density gradients, soot, fragment fields
- High-speed correlated multi-frame imaging
 - Time-correlated PIV
- Non-optical dynamic imaging
 - High-speed magnetic imaging
 - 3-D X-ray imaging
- Wireless sensing technologies
 - High-frequency, low-mass, robust technologies
- Digital Image Correlation (DIC) in Turbulent Media (e.g., fire)



Reconstructed 3D Position and size of particles

Moire' analysis of X-ray images to yield strain data in activated battery



3-D Velocity field in a cavity flow

Hologram of shotgun pellets



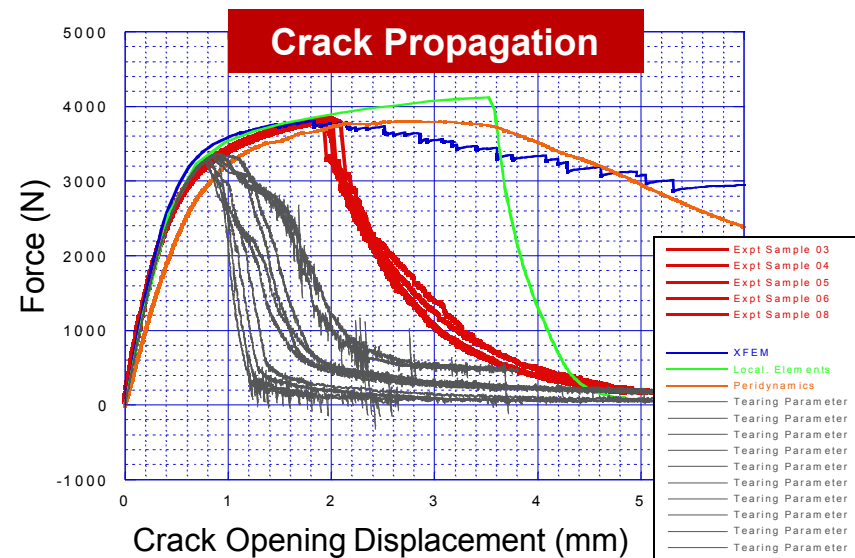
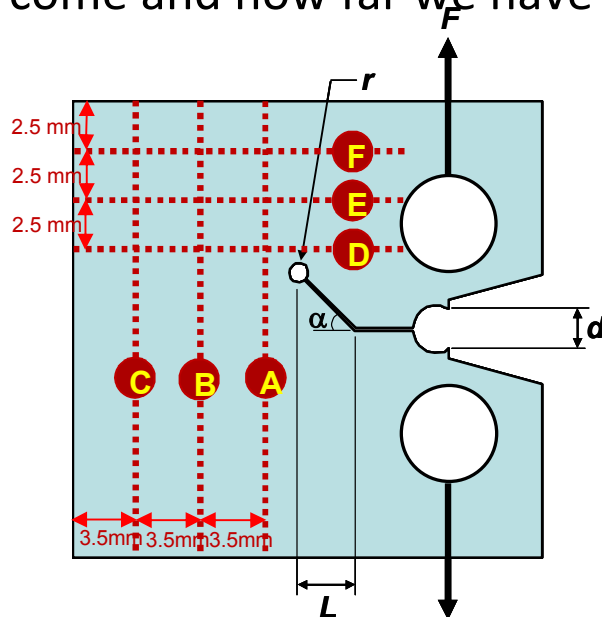
Downward burn of Star 48 solid rocket propellant

We have made a lot of progress combining physical and computational simulation

- Model development and validation
- Test design and optimization
- Quantifying uncertainties
- The X-prize shows both how far we have come and how far we have to go

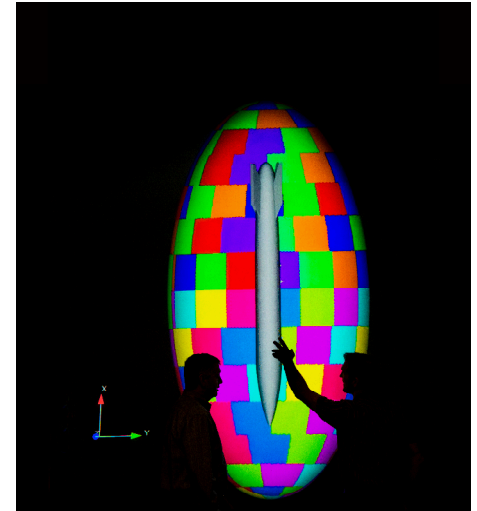
For the specimen shown below

- What is the *load-line displacement* Δd and the *peak force* prior to crack initiation?
- What is the *order of crack propagation* (e.g. A-B-D-C, etc.)?
- What is the *force* and *displacement* at which the crack reaches the 1st line?
- What is the *force* (kN) and load-line *displacement* (mm) at which the crack reaches line E?



Continued investments in coupling physical and computational simulation target risk-informed decision making.

- Verification and Validation (and make it intrinsic)
 - Experimental design
 - Find appropriate quantities of interest
 - Dealing with grid dependencies and sensitivities
 - Estimating both computational and experimental uncertainties
- “Predictivity”
- Reduced-order models and surrogates
- Full life cycle (cradle-to-grave) engineering
 - Environmental specification for design
 - Design
 - Qualification and testing
 - Manufacturing and infrastructure
 - Surveillance and maintenance
 - Decommissioning



Summary

- Sandia makes cross-cutting research investments to provide a foundational capability for addressing mission challenges. And while much of the research can be viewed as general purpose, there is also a significant investment in making sure that this research is applicable to the challenges.
- We have state-of-the-art simulation and diagnostics capabilities, but to solve future mission challenges will require the effective integration of these two “sub-disciplines” with a focus on risk-informed decision making.