

Status of the Sierra CRK Implementation

(CRK: Conforming Reproducing Kernel)



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Thanks to: Sierra Solid Mechanics Team

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SAND20XX-XXXX PE

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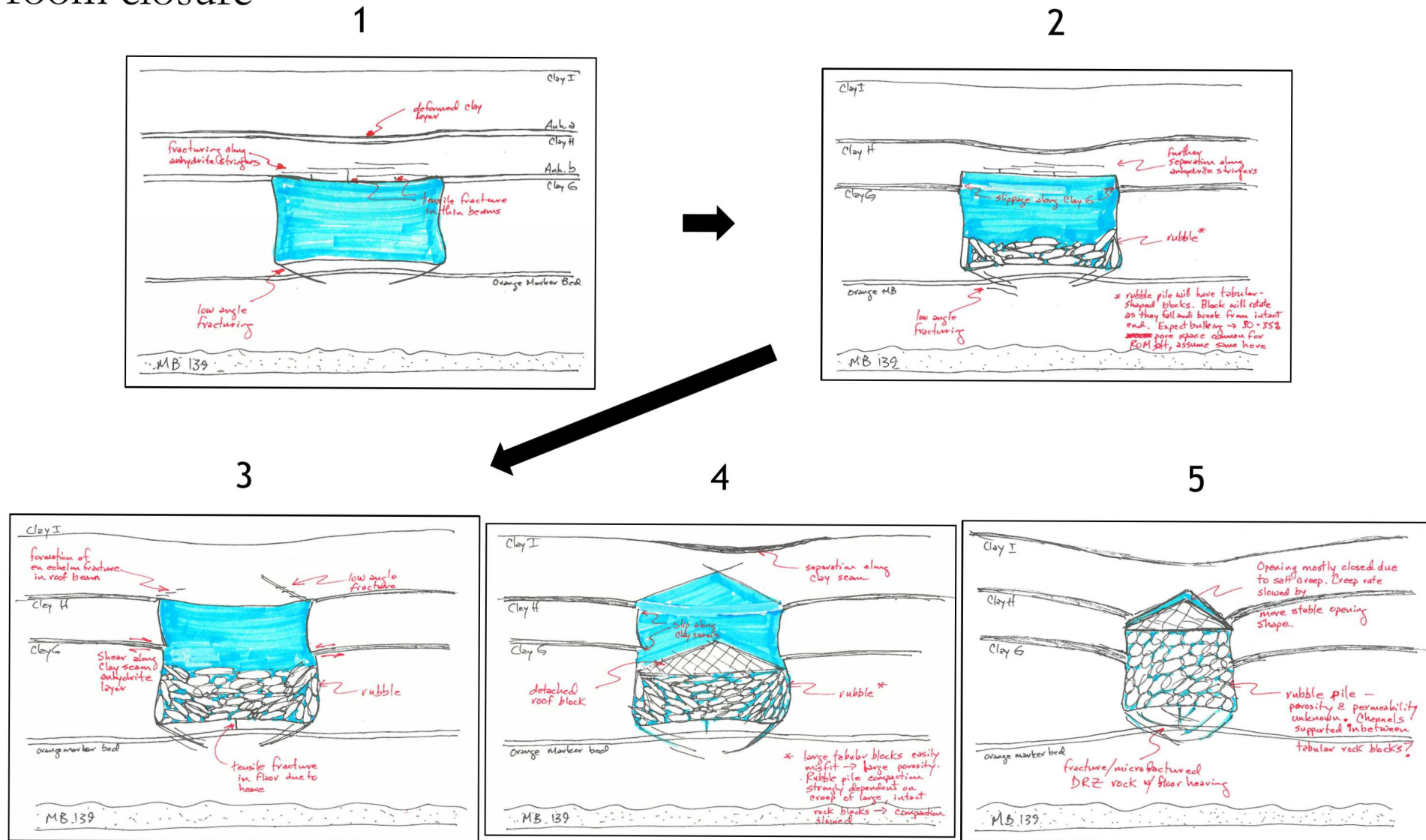


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- Why use meshfree methods for WIPP analyses?
 - Empty room collapse
 - Review of related FY19 meshfree studies
- CRK overview
 - Motivation for CRK
 - Direction of meshfree / CRK research and development
- CRK implementation into Sierra
 - Development highlights
 - Room closure analyses

3 Why use meshfree methods for WIPP analyses?

Open room closure



4 Why use meshfree methods for WIPP analyses?

Upper Horizon Roof Fall at WIPP



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Why use meshfree methods for WIPP analyses?

Simulating open room closure involves

- Pervasive fracture
- Impact / rubbilization
- Compaction of rubble piles

Extremely challenging for mesh-based methods like finite element analysis!

Meshfree methods provide a robust means of simulating roof collapse.

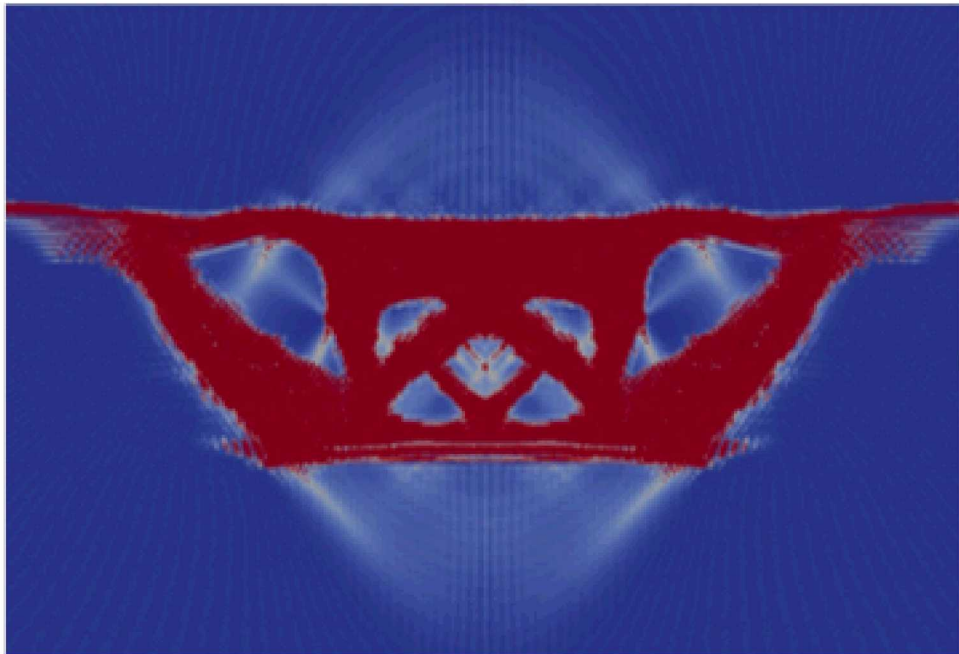
Options were explored in FY19:

- A Material Point Method (MPM)-like approach.
 - Prof. Yuri Bazilevs, Brown University
- The Reproducing Kernel Particle Method (RKPM).
 - Prof. J.S. Chen, University of California, San Diego
- The Conforming Reproducing Kernel (CRK) method.
 - Jake Koester, Mike Tupek at SNL

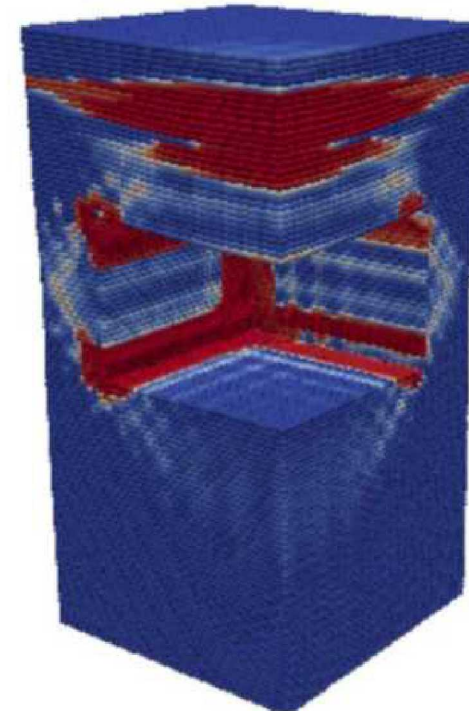
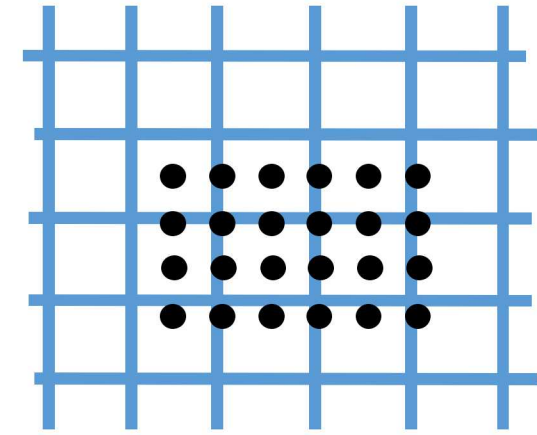
FY19 study: MPM-like approach

Numerical Approach

- Approximation space comes from a background grid.
- “Material point” moves through the grid and carries state information



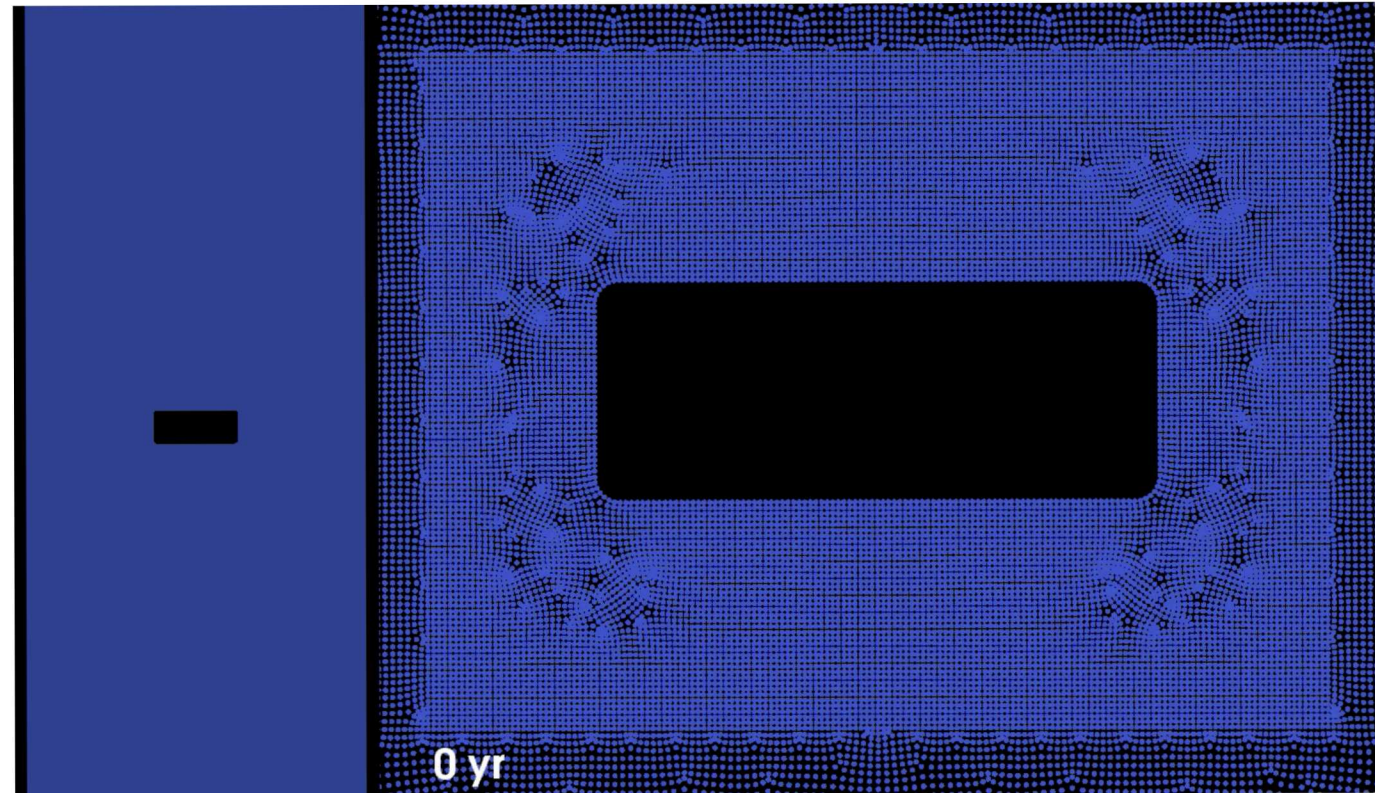
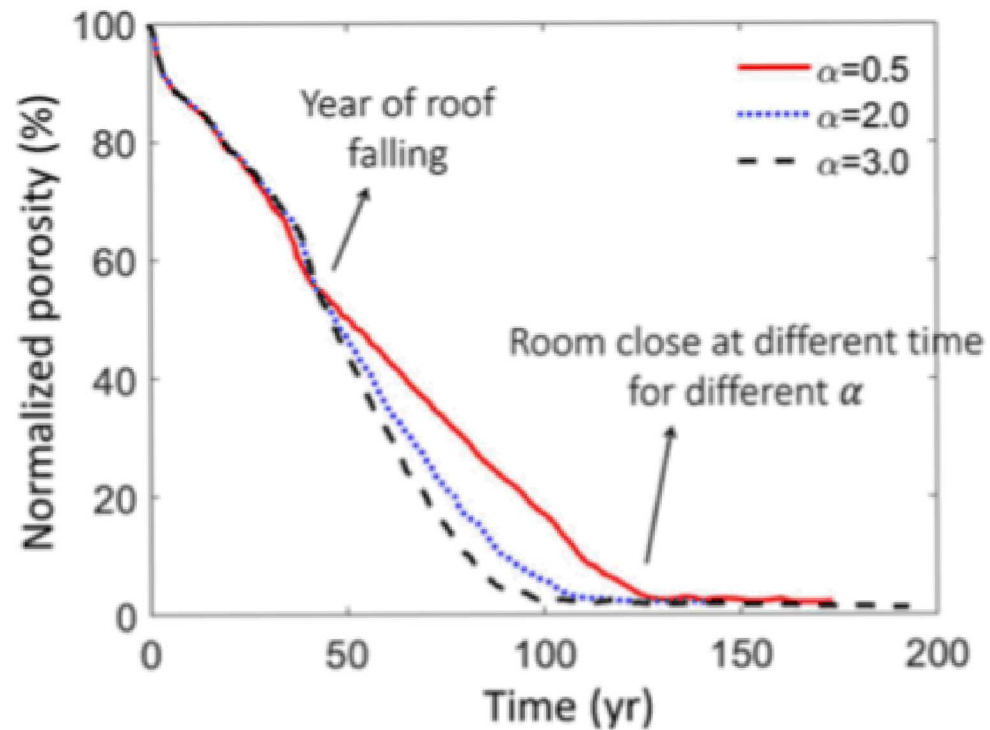
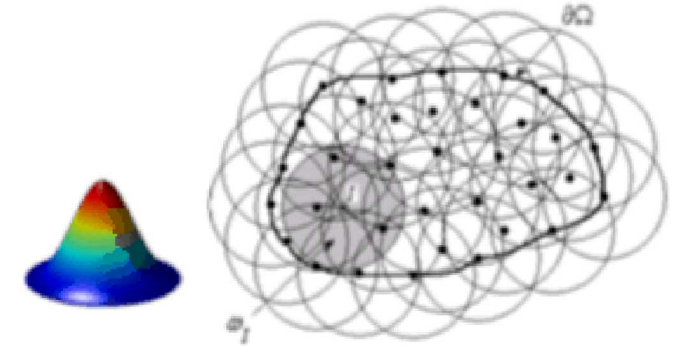
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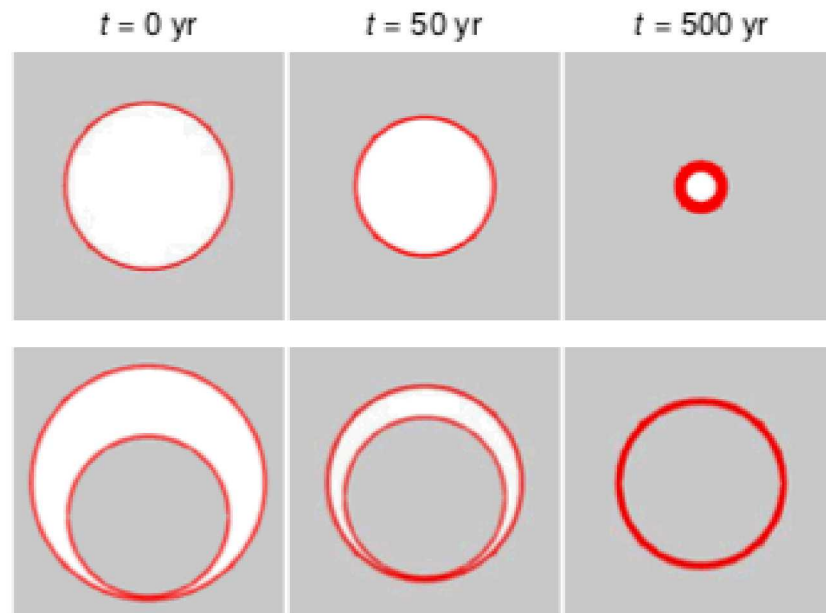
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Numerical Approach

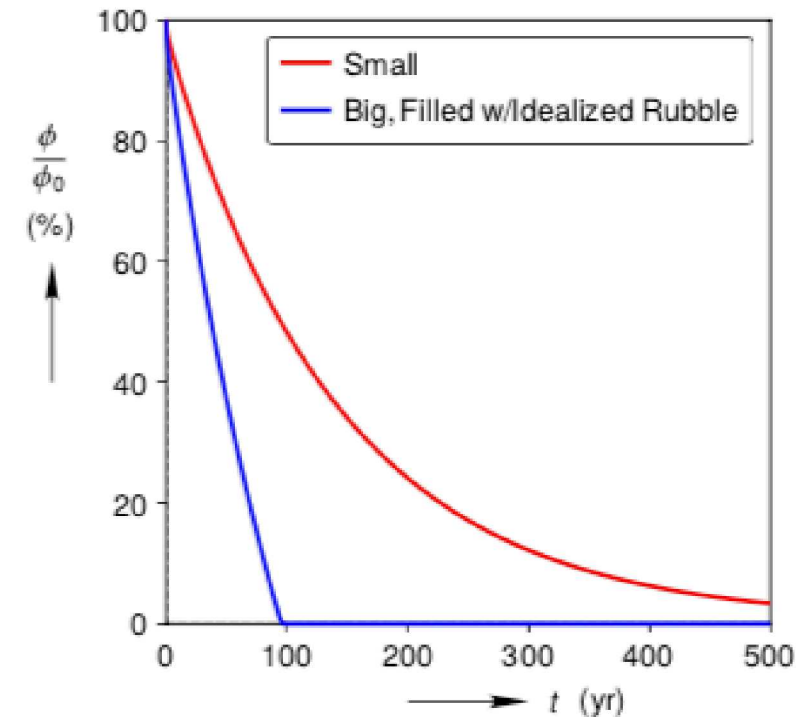
- Approximation space associated with the particles
- Particles also carry state information



- Many configurations, numerical method variations, material property sets explored
- Methods provided insight into the roof collapse process
- Helped guide understanding, make adjustments to simplified analyses



Deformed room shapes at selected times



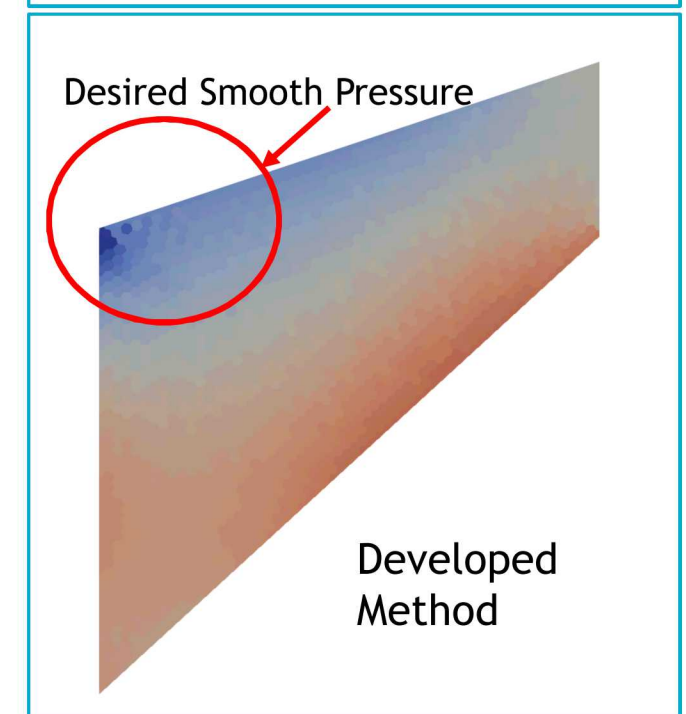
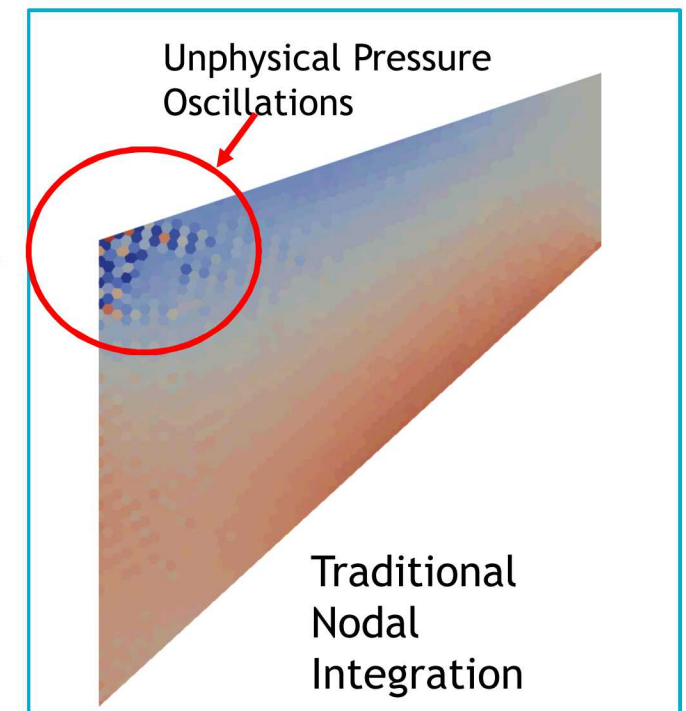
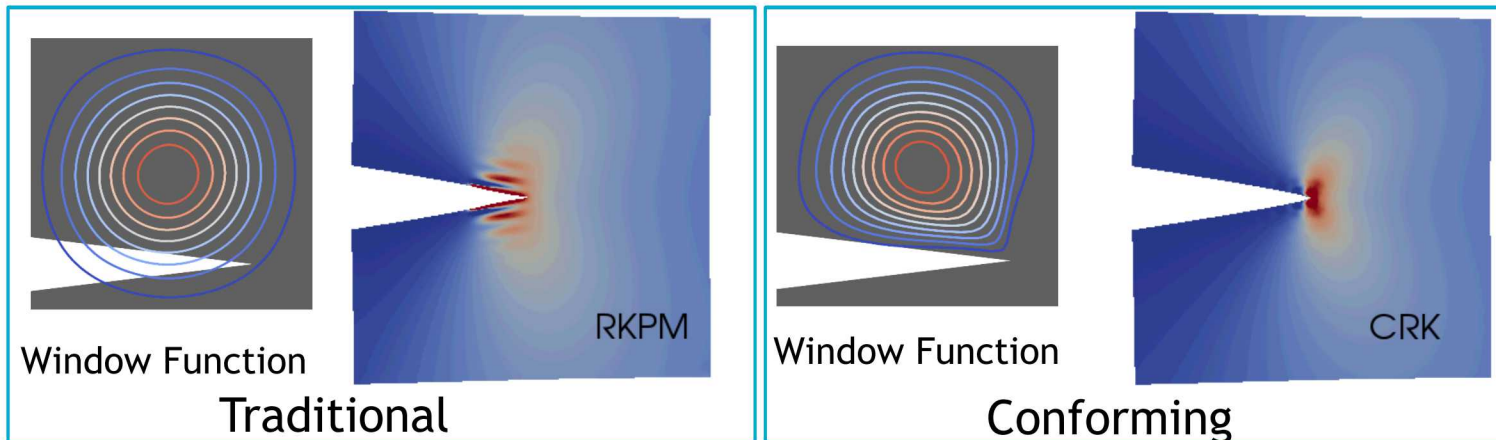
Relative porosity histories

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Overview of CRK

Fix short-comings of RKPM for part and system analyses

- Prototype implementation developed in a LDRD in FY18-19
- Leverage work on large deformation and integration^{1,2}
- Addresses:
 - Analysis on complicated geometries, low quality discretizations
 - Nearly incompressible material³
 - Material failure in a total Lagrangian setting
- Efficient implementation a goal



[1] J.-S. Chen, C. Pan, C.-T. Wu, and W. K. Liu. Reproducing kernel particle methods for large deformation analysis of non-linear structures. *Computer Methods in Applied Mechanics and Engineering*, 1996.

[2] J.-S. Chen, C.-T. Wu, S. Yoon, and Y. You. A stabilized conforming nodal integration for Galerkin mesh-free methods. *International Journal for Numerical Methods in Engineering*, 2001.

[3] G. Moutsanidis, J. Koester, M. Tupek, Y. Bazilevs, and J.-S. Chen. Treatment of near-incompressibility in meshfree and immersed-particle methods. *Computational Particle Mechanics*, 2019.

CRK encompasses RKPM

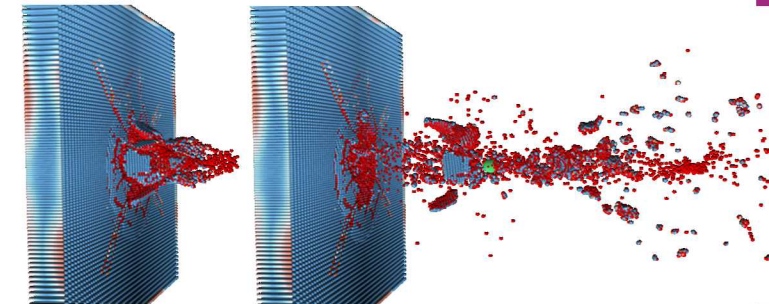
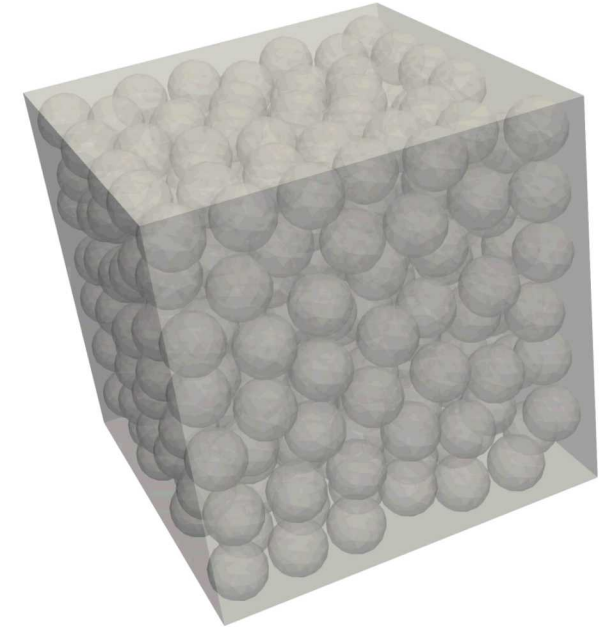
- LDRD-developed CRK “miniapp” will be the platform for meshfree research
- CRK is being developed / productionized in Sierra/SolidMechanics

Current Funding

- ASC PEM: General research and Sierra implementation
- WIPP: Sierra implementation and associated analyses
- Next Generation Simulation: Sierra implementation, interested in rapid design-to-analysis
- Goodyear: Evaluating robustness for large deformation rubber analysis
- LDRD: For robust, large deformation analysis of CT scanned foam mesostructures

Potential Funding:

- Lagrangian-Eulerian coupling for blast-structure interaction
- LDRD proposed: Large deformation / rubbilization of energetic materials
- LDRD proposed: Simulating hypervelocity impact scenarios



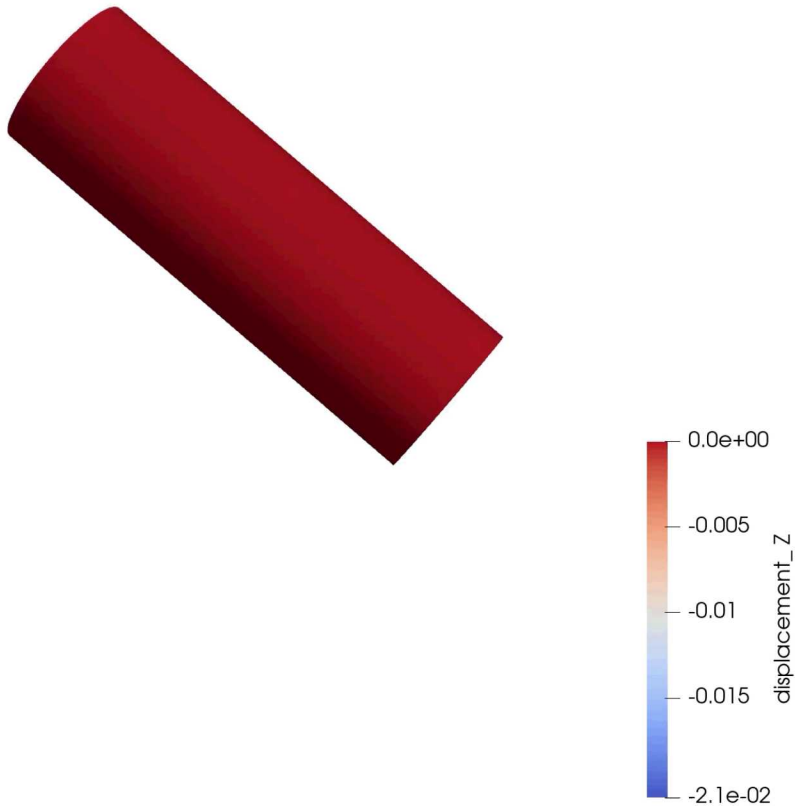
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Summary of development stories:

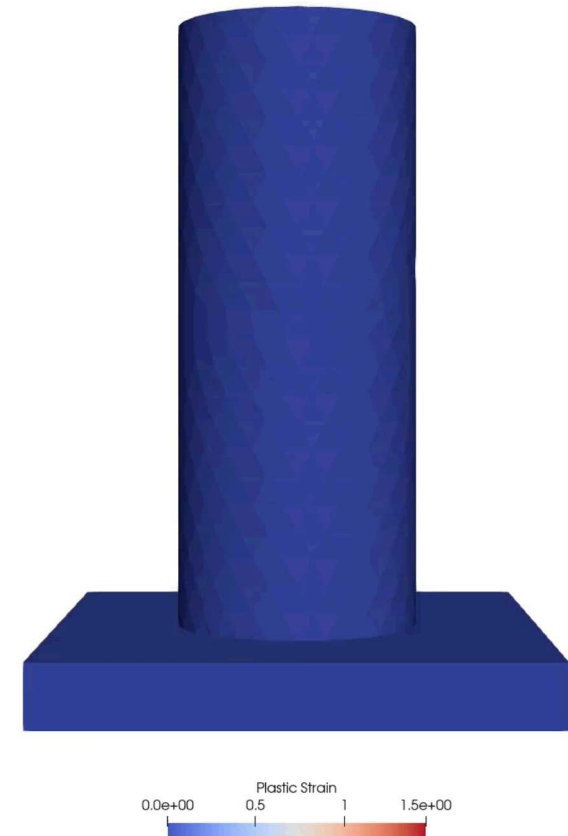
- Create CRK interface. Call CRK internal force calculation from Sierra
- Connect CRK to Dash contact (primary Sierra contact method)
- Implement a local stable time increment estimate and hook CRK into global estimates
- Implement / connect other features needed for WIPP room closure analyses
 - Gravity loading
 - Pressure loading
 - Lithostatic prestress

CRK implementation into Sierra

- Create CRK interface. Call CRK internal force calculation from Sierra
- Connect CRK to Dash contact (primary Sierra contact)



Fixed on End

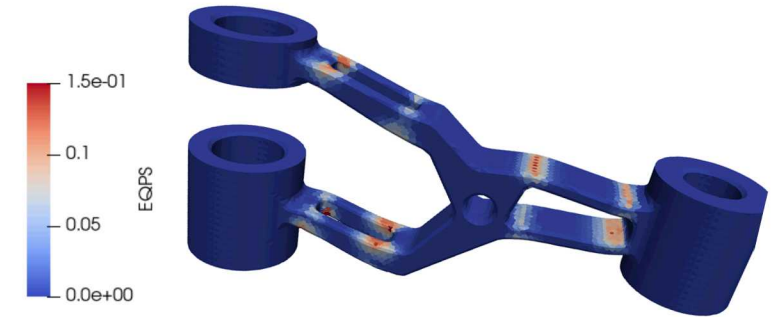


With Dash Contact

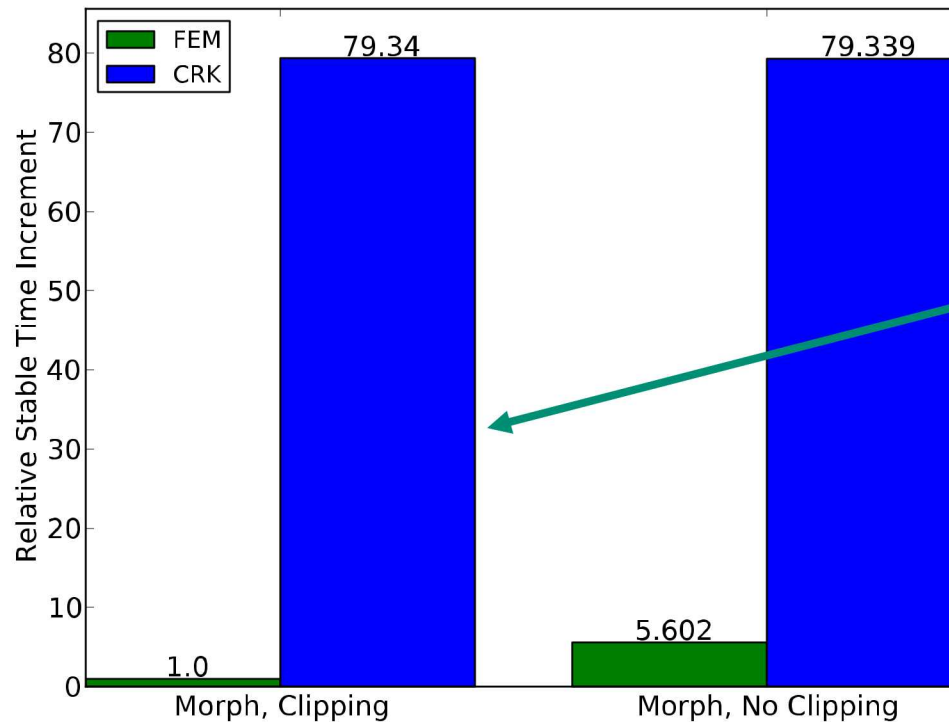
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CRK implementation into Sierra

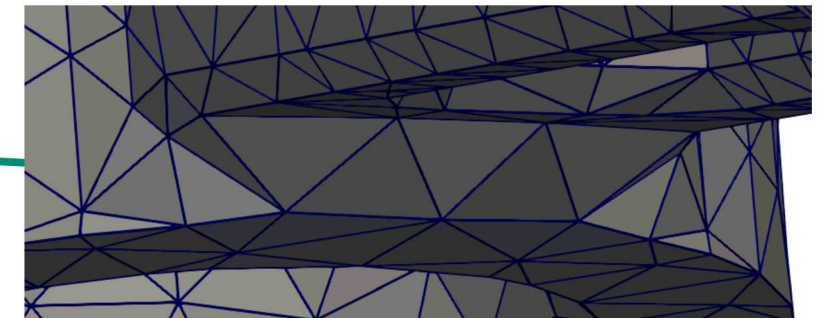
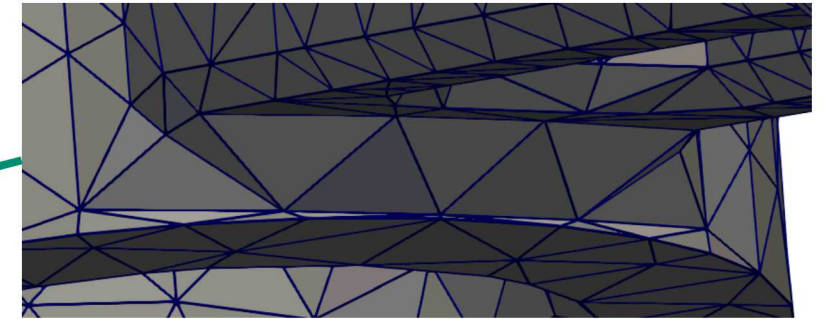
- Implement a local stable time increment estimate and hook CRK into global estimates
- Compared to FEA



Example: Control Arm

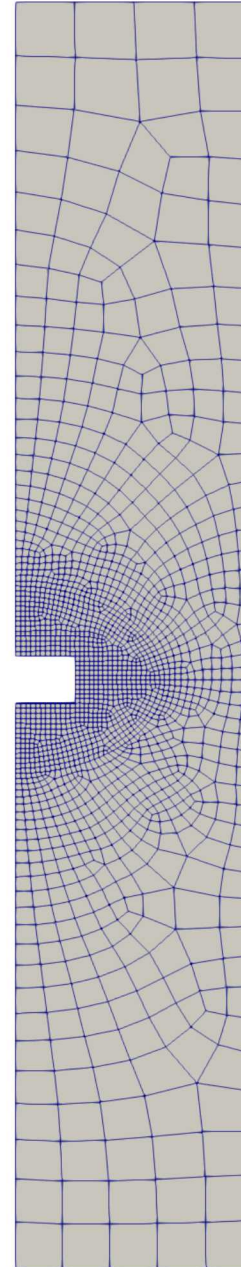


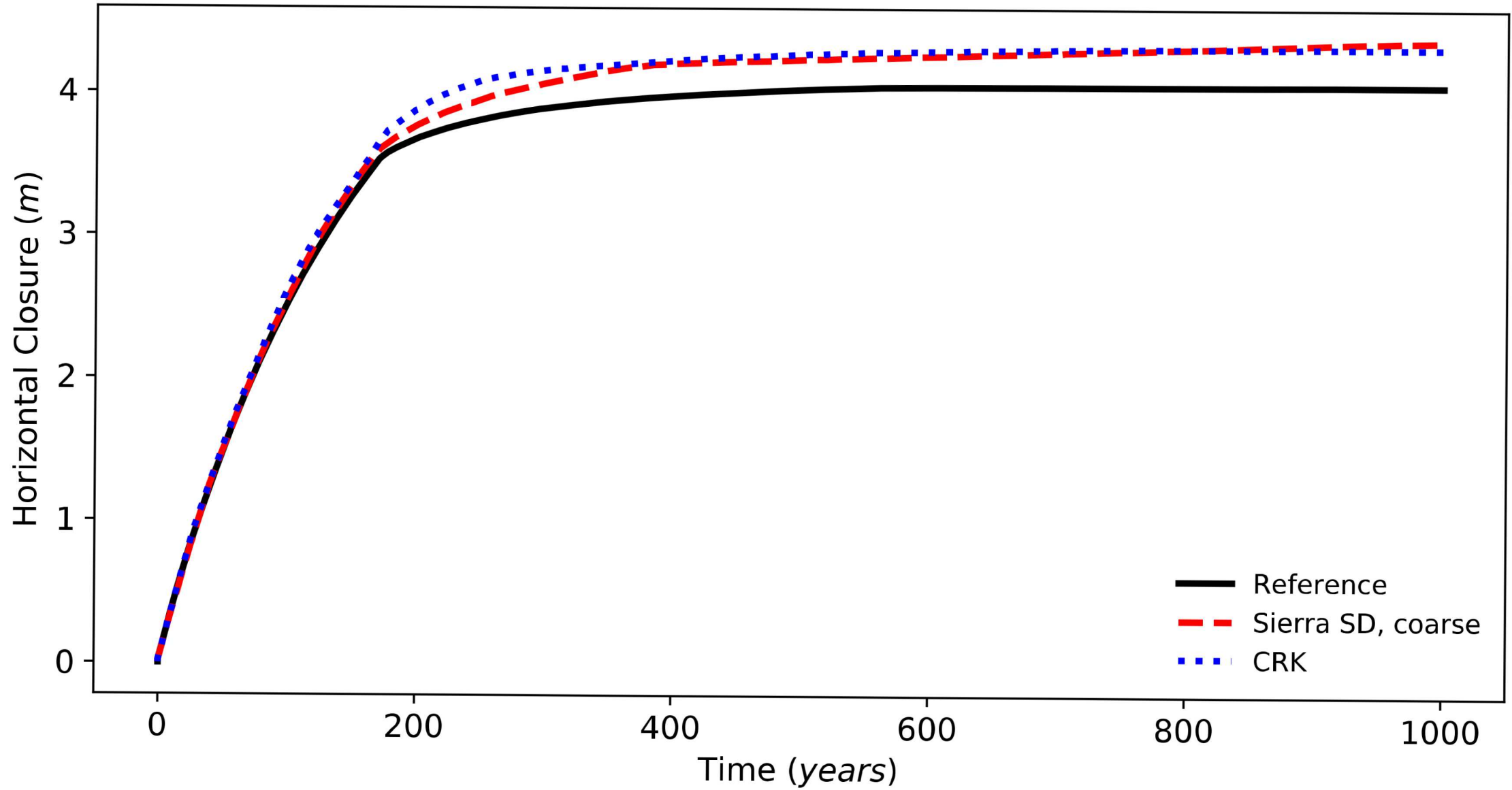
Mesh Near Small Feature

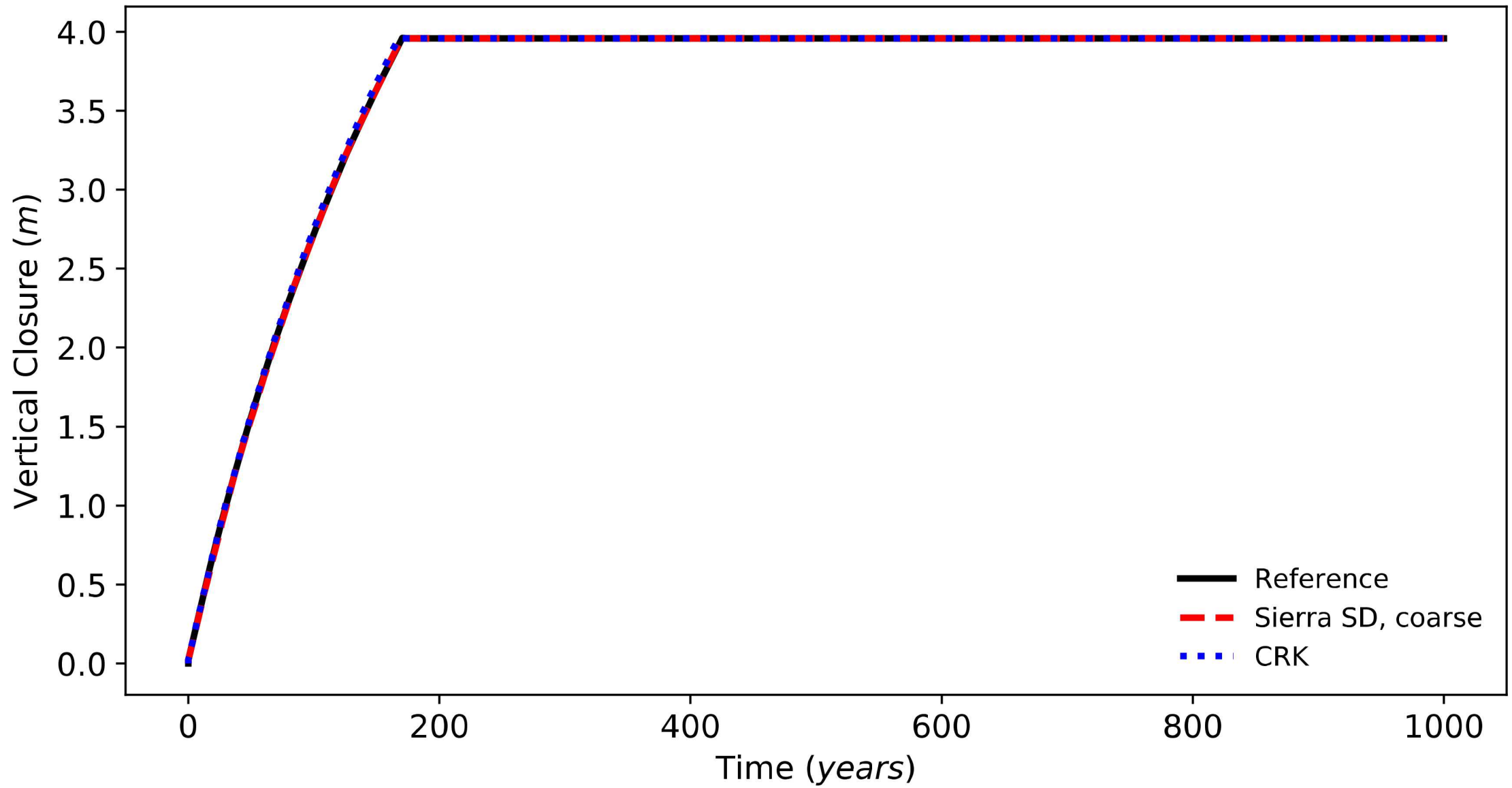


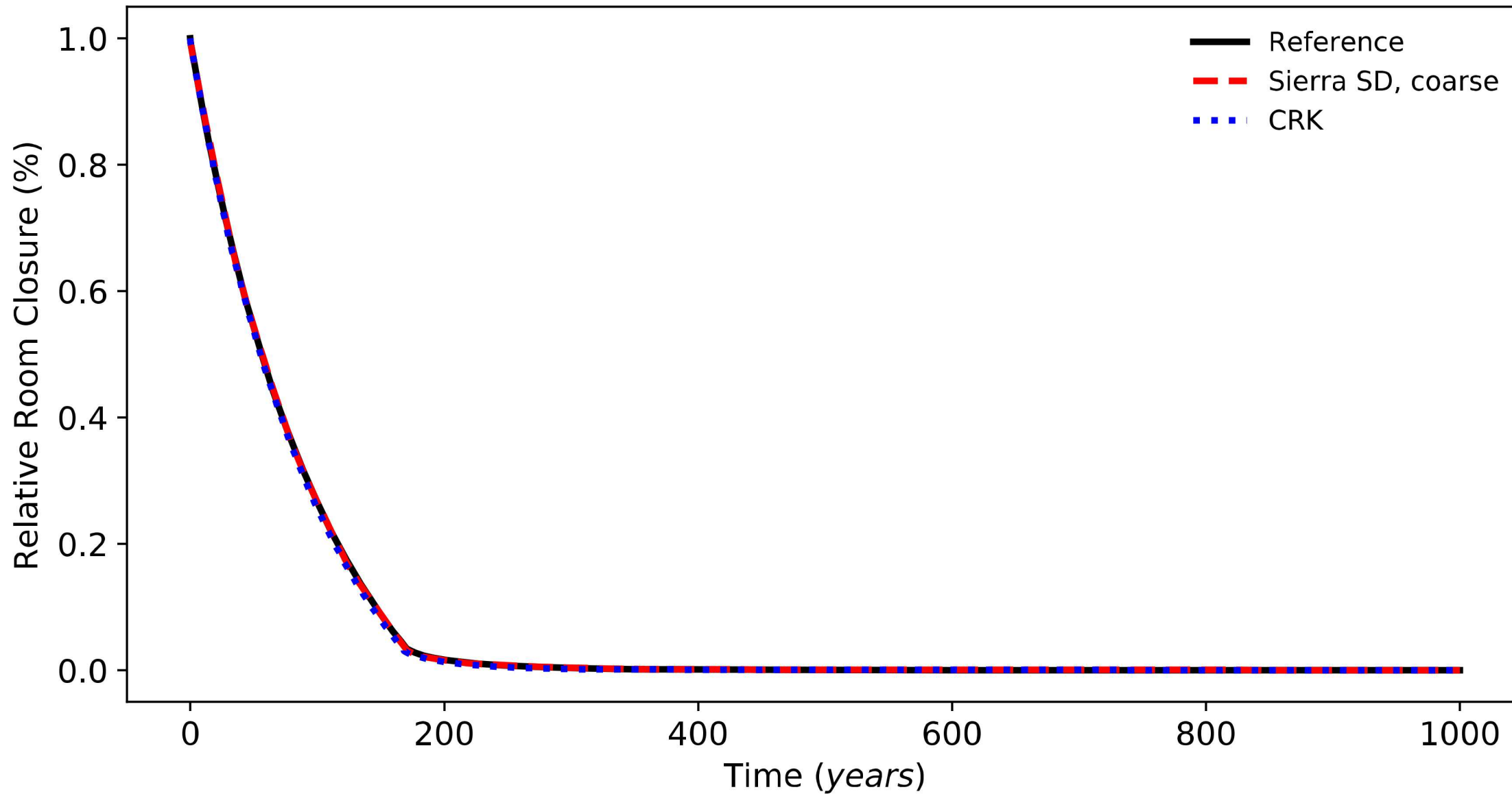
Room Closure Analyses

- Room closure without damage / failure
- Viscoplastic rate factor = $2.e9$
- Mesh
 - Edge length: 0.42 m
 - Number of nodes: 3520











CRK

Finite Element
(Selective Deviatoric Hex)

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Sierra Implementation

- Implement fracture capabilities
 - “element” death
 - Bond-based fracture methods
- More work on improving Dash contact implementation
- Updated / Semi Lagrangian (like Prof. J.S. Chen’s work)

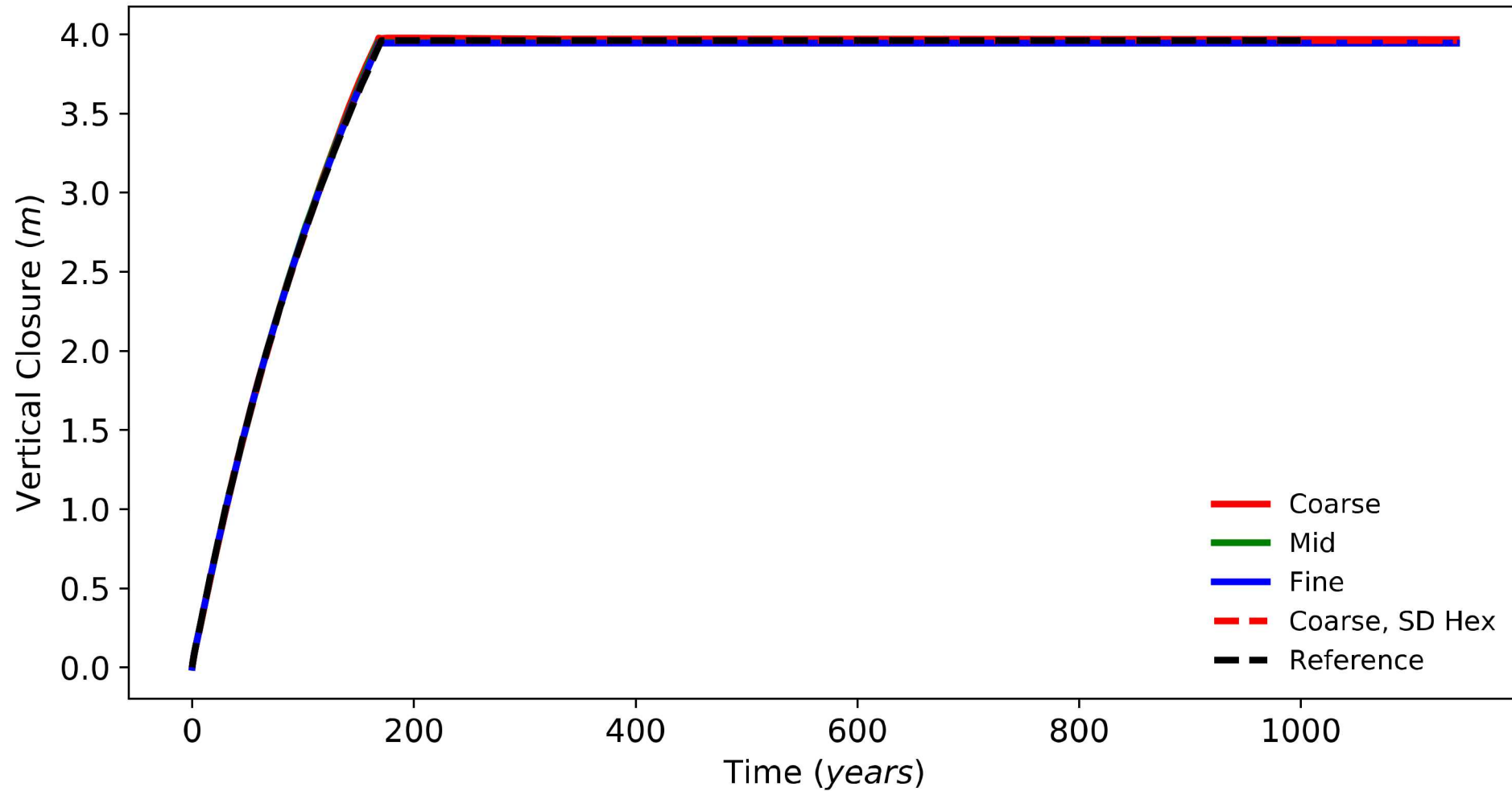
Research

- Improvements to fracture methodologies
- Alternative, robust, efficient, contact algorithms to improve rubble pile compaction predictions

Thank You
Questions?

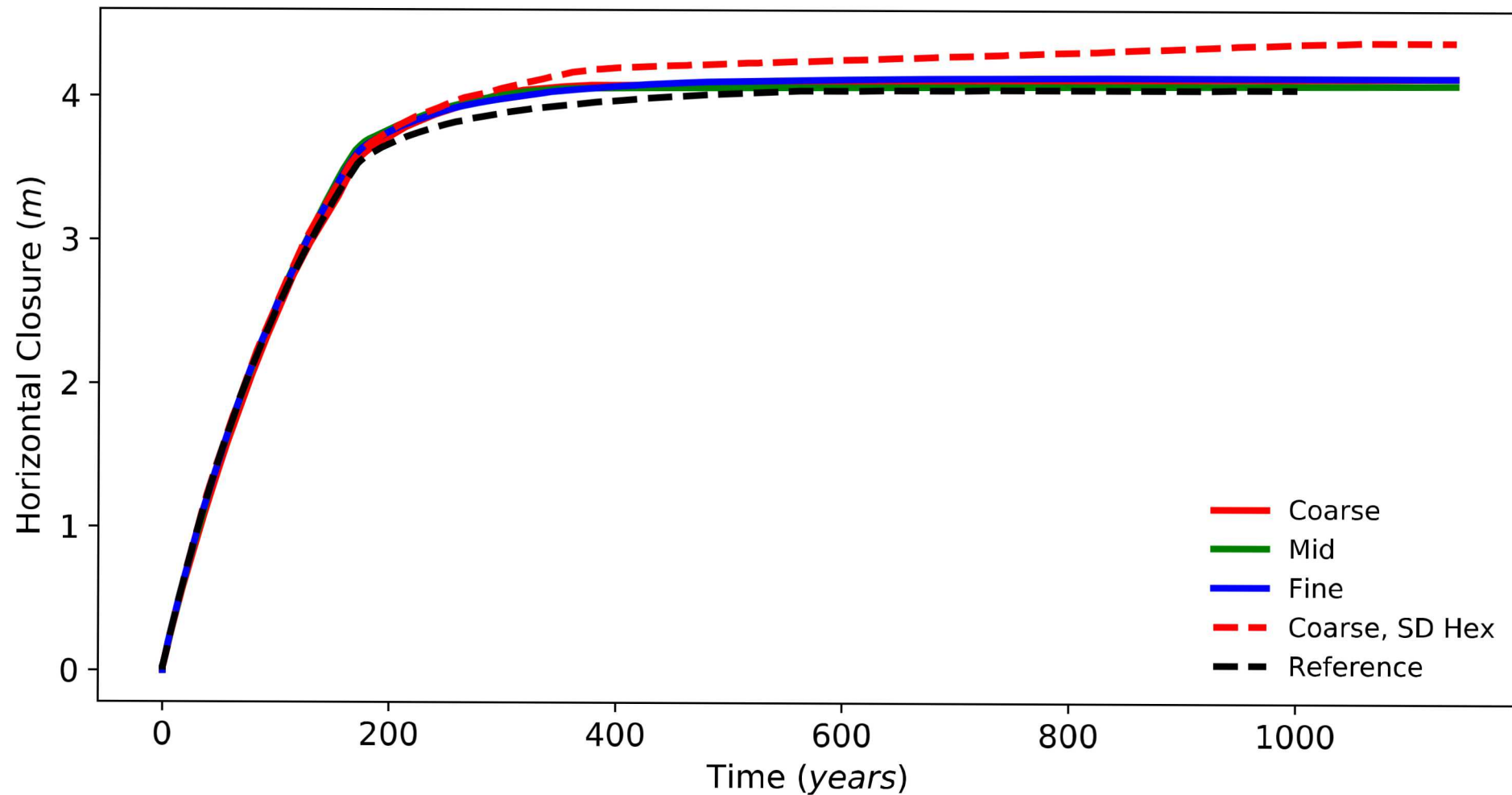
Backup Slides

Preliminary WIPP Results Using CRK “Miniapp”, Vertical Closure



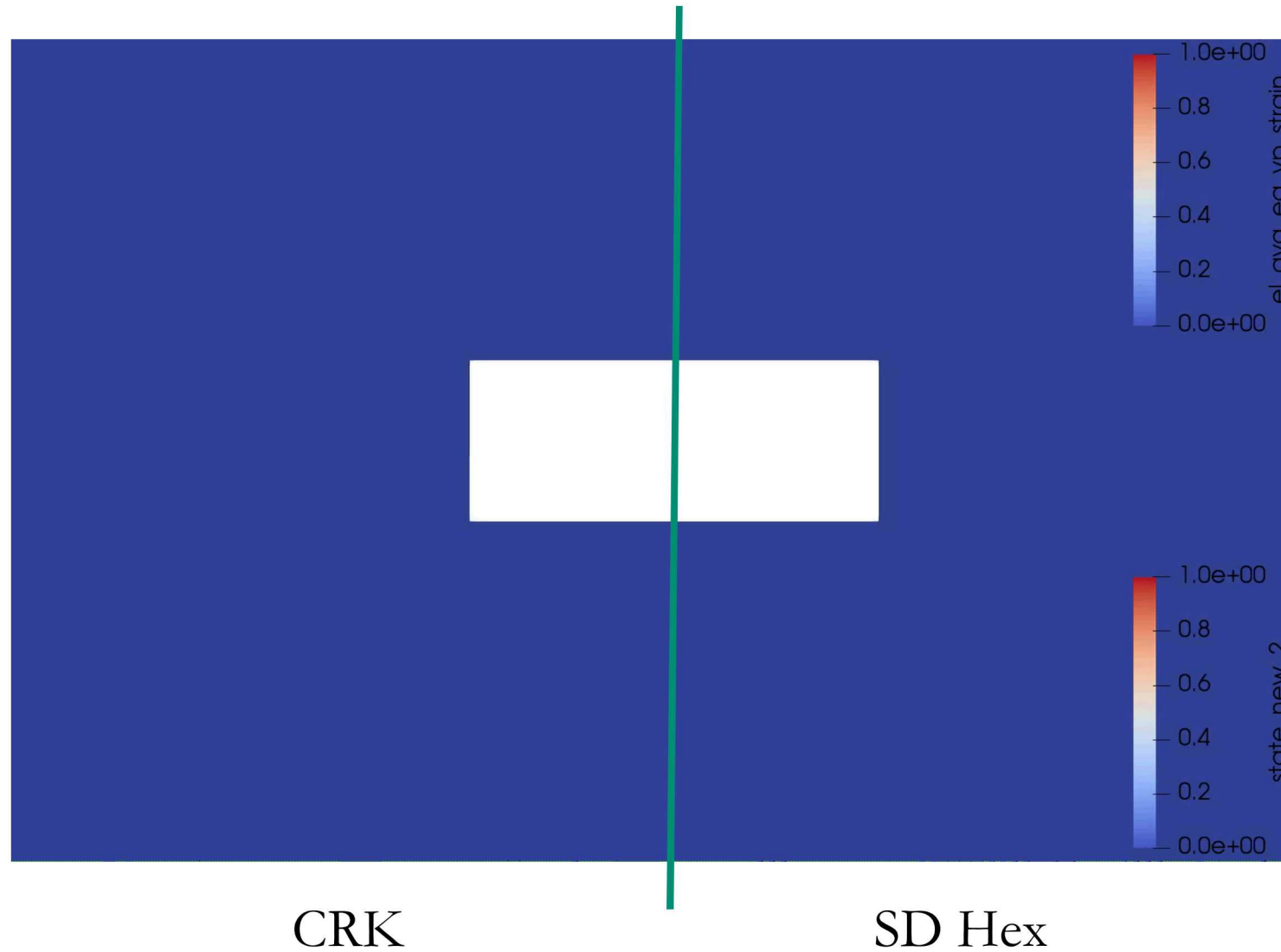
- Matches FEM solution

Preliminary WIPP Results Using CRK “Miniapp”, Horizontal Closure

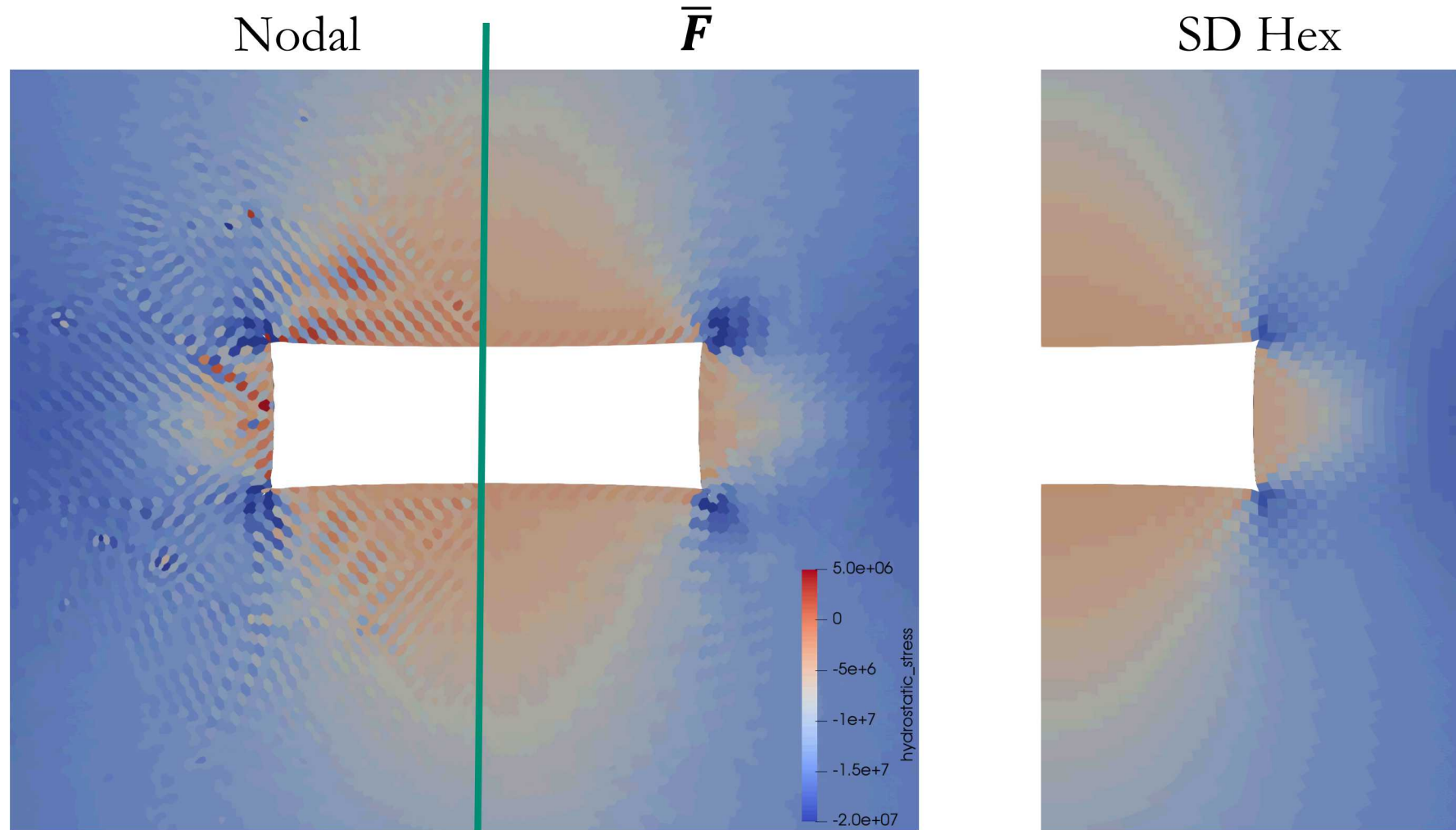


- Converging to reference solution
- Different contact method (vs reference), causing some discrepancy

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- CRK using the developed nodal-based $\bar{\mathbf{F}}$ method



- \bar{F} method improve pressure and displacement stability over nodal integration