

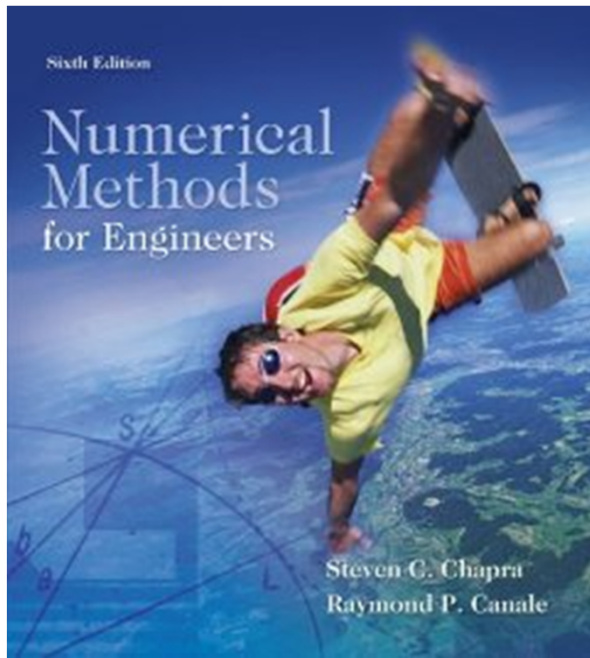
# Textbooks

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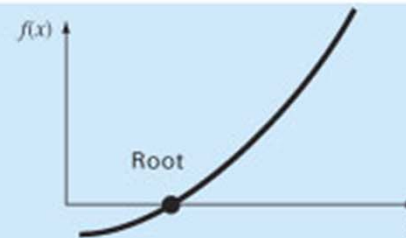
- Engineering Mathematics
  - E. Kreyszig, Advanced Engineering Mathematics (10<sup>th</sup> ed), 2011, Wiley
    - Ch.12 Partial Differential Equations (PDEs)
    - Part E. Numeric Analysis
    - Ch.19 Numerics in General
    - Ch.20 Numeric Linear Algebra
    - Ch.21 Numerics for ODEs and PDEs
- Electromagnetics
  - M.N.O. Sadiku, Elements of Electromagnetics (5<sup>th</sup> ed), 2011, Oxford University Press
    - Ch.14 Numerical Methods

# Textbooks

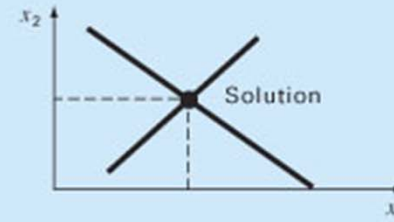
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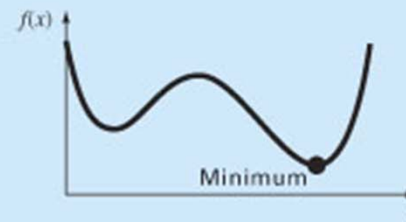
(a) Part 2: Roots of equations  
Solve  $f(x) = 0$  for  $x$ .



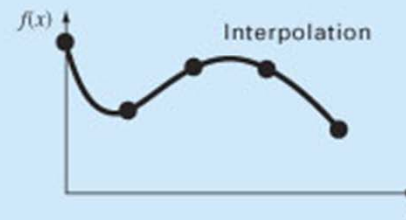
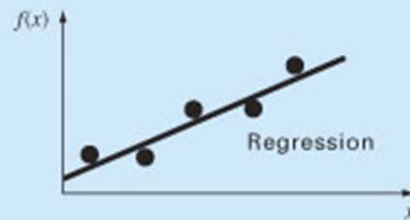
(b) Part 3: Linear algebraic equations  
Given the  $a$ 's and the  $c$ 's, solve  
 $a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 = c_1$   
 $a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 = c_2$   
for the  $x$ 's.



(c) Part 4: Optimization  
Determine  $x$  that gives optimum  $f(x)$ .

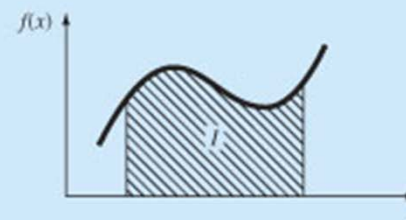


(d) Part 5: Curve fitting



(e) Part 6: Integration

$I = \int_a^b f(x) dx$   
Find the area under the curve.



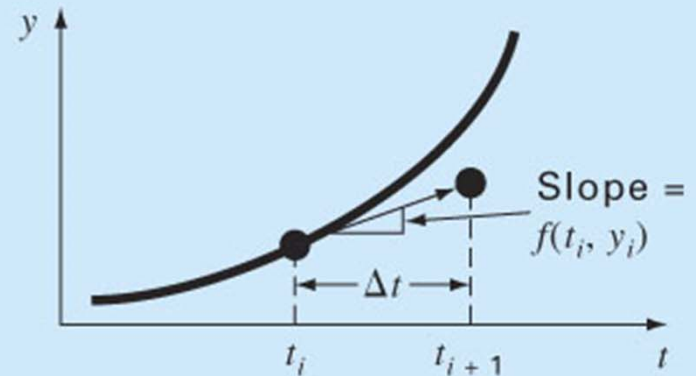
(f) Part 7: Ordinary differential equations

Given

$$\frac{dy}{dt} \approx \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta t} = f(t, y)$$

solve for  $y$  as a function of  $t$ .

$$y_{i+1} = y_i + f(t_i, y_i) \Delta t$$

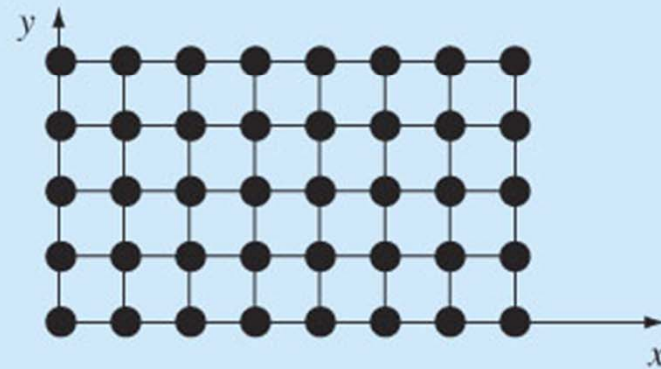


(g) Part 8: Partial differential equations

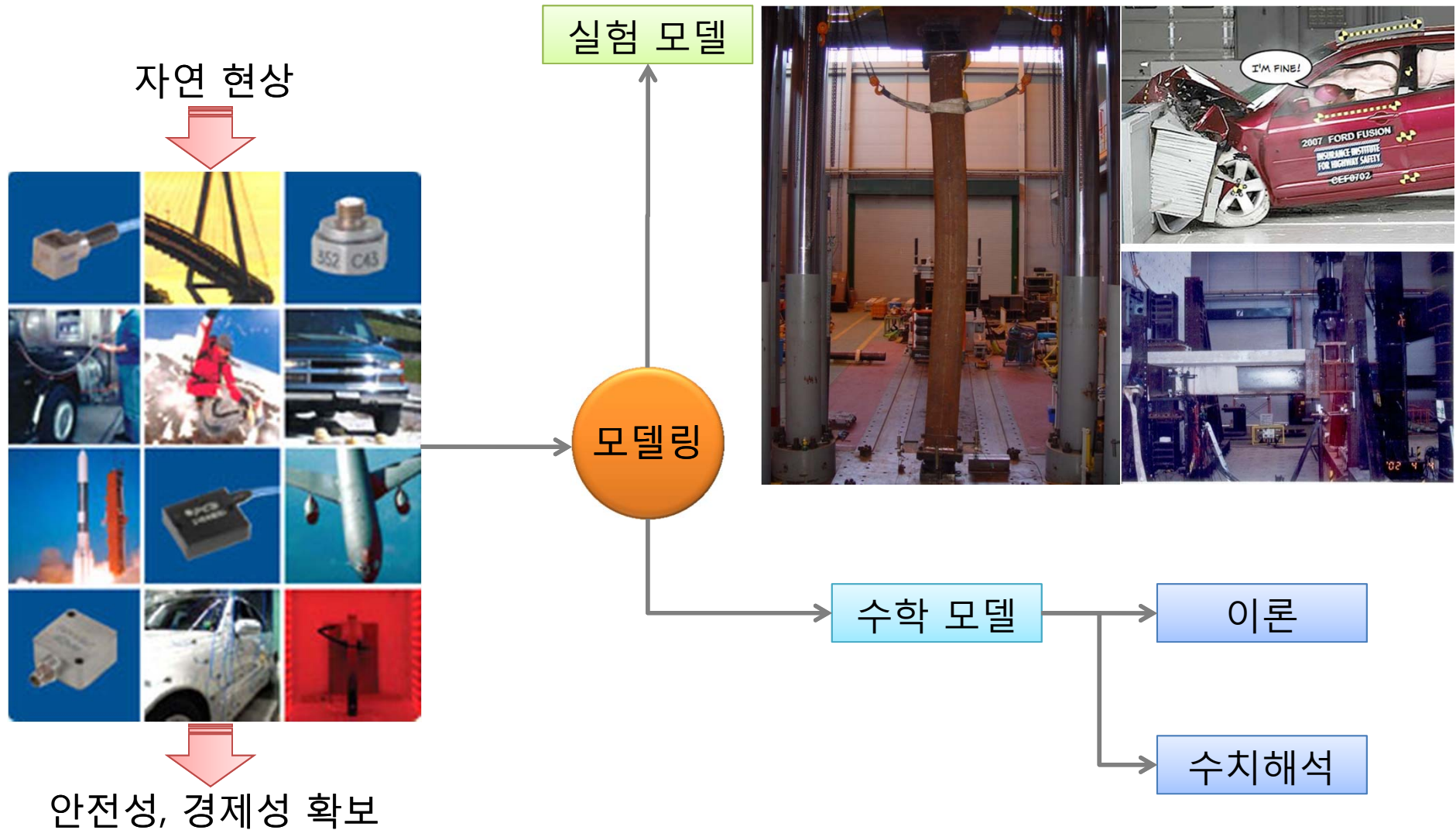
Given

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = f(x, y)$$

solve for  $u$  as a function of  $x$  and  $y$



# 분석 프로세스



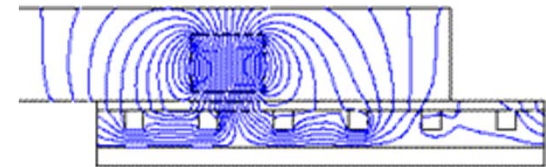
# CAE의 개념

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- Computer-Aided Engineering
  - **해석**(지배방정식 수치해법), 시뮬레이션, 설계, 제조, 기획, 진단, 수리 등과 같은 엔지니어 업무를 지원하는 정보기술
  - 설계업무지원 CAE: 물리현상, 품질, 최적화, **CAD와 통합**
  - 제조업무지원 CAE: 사출성형, 스탬핑, 단조, 캐스팅
- 근사적 수치해석
  - 유한차분법, **유한요소법**, 유한체적법, 경계요소법 등
- 설계자가 많이 사용하는 CAE
  - **구조해석**(응력:강도, 변형:강성), 열해석, 고유치해석

# CAE의 필요성(1)

- CAE없이 알 수 없는 경우: 본질적으로 불가능
  - 재료 내부의 응력/자속 흐름
  - 전자파 전달
- CAE없이 불가능한 경우: 실제상 불가능한 현상
  - 기술적으로 재현할 수 없는 극한 환경
    - 온도가 100만 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ , 중력이 만 배 되었을 때 어떠한가?
  - 초미소(원자단위), 초거대(우주단위)
  - 이론물리학의 검증
- 규제상의 문제: 핵분열 시뮬레이션
- 계산량이 많아 수작업으로 힘든 문제
  - 각종 최적설계



## CAE의 필요성(2)

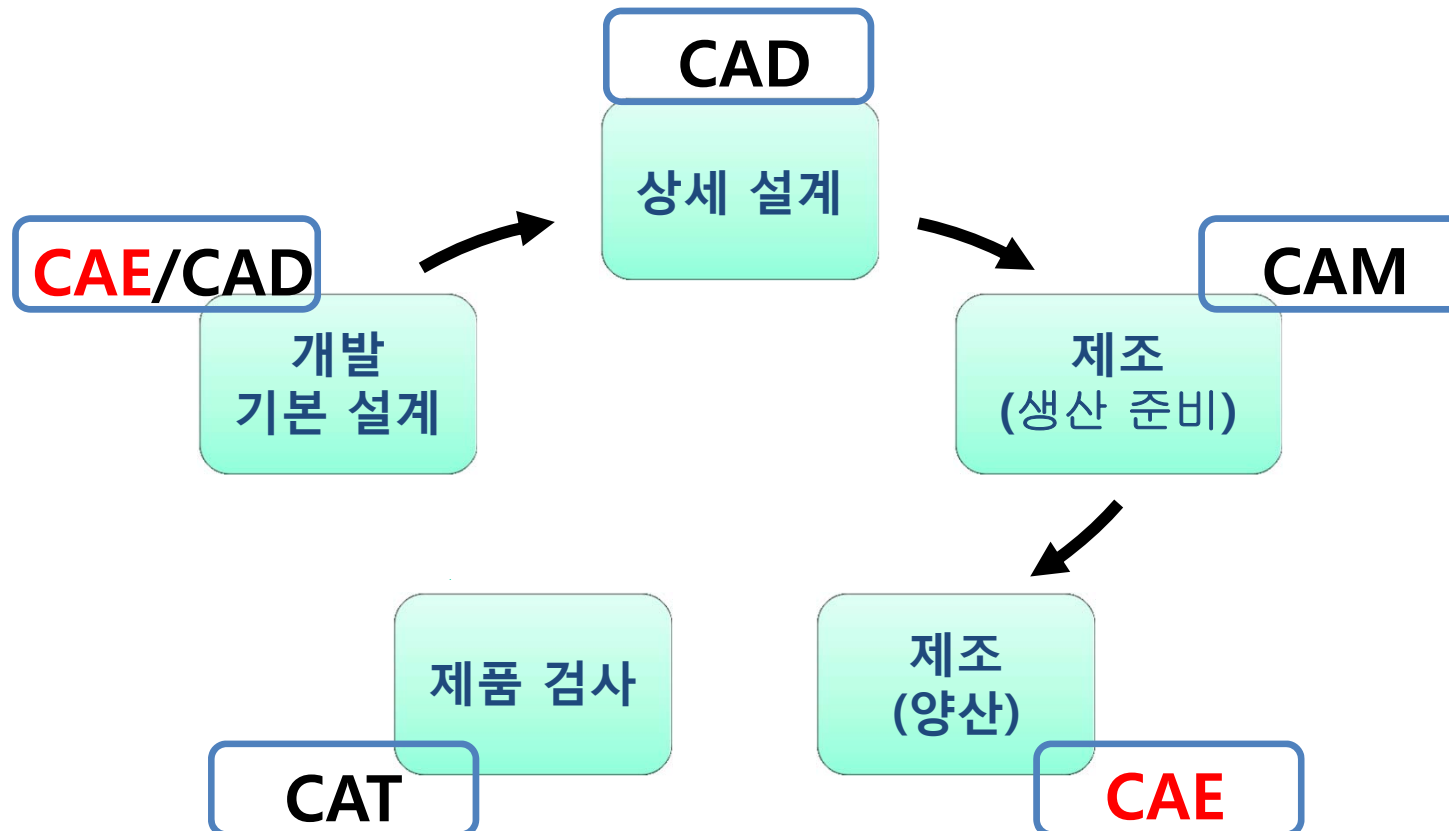
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- CAE없이는 곤란한 경우
  - 지구상의 재현이 곤란한 극한환경: 진공, 무중력상태
  - 위험을 동반한 실험: 눈길에서 시속 200km/h로 자동차가 급정지하는 거동
  - 엔진을 한계로 회전시킬 때 거동
  - 충돌 순간: 백만분의 1초 거동
- 막대한 실험비용이 소요되는 경우
  - 자동차 충돌, 핵실험, 시간단축가능
- 제3자를 이해시키는 경우
  - 이해하기 쉬운 후처리로 전문가 이외에도 결과를 이해 가능, 프리젠테이션 효과 큼

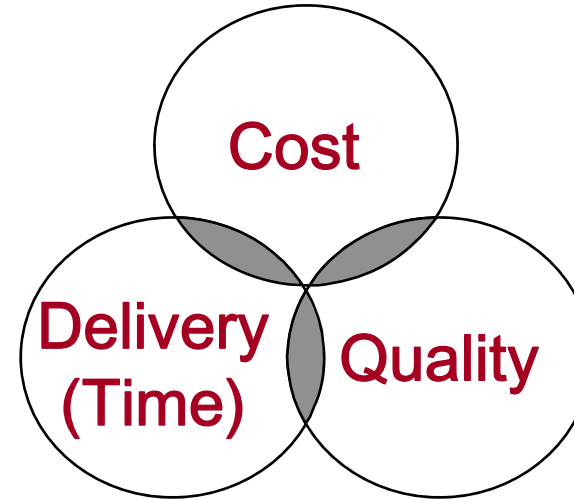
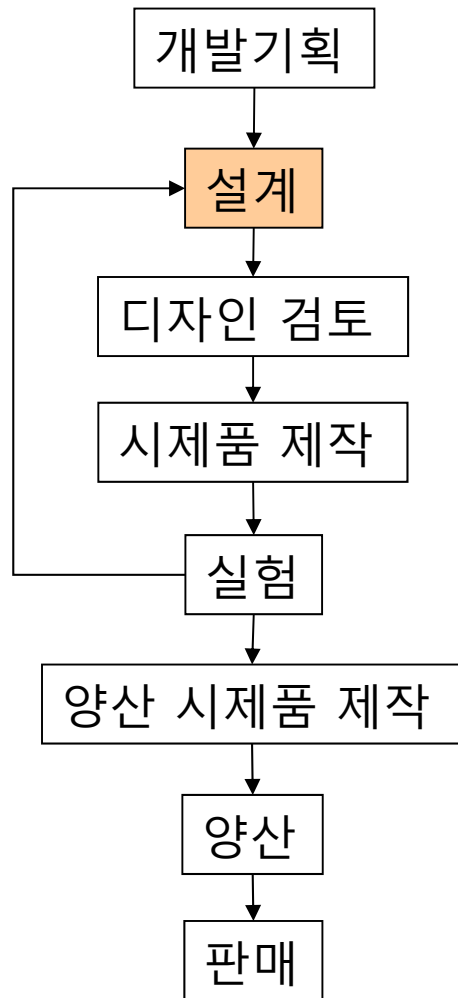


# 생산공정의 디지털화 (Digital Manufacturing)

- CAD/CAE/CAM과 같은 컴퓨터에 의한 디지털 정보기술을 개발, 설계, 제조, 검사 등의 생산 프로세스에 활용



# CAE 역할 : 제품개발 프로세스

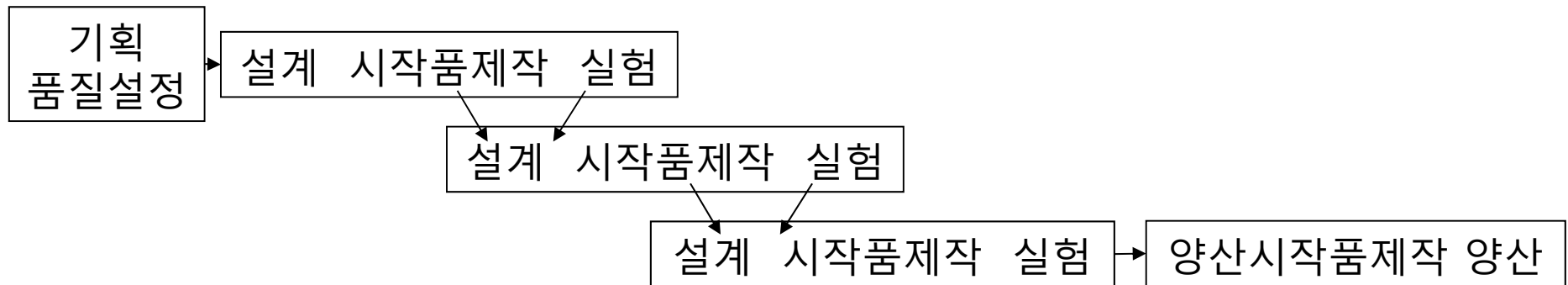


## 제품개발 초기단계에서 CAE 도입 장점

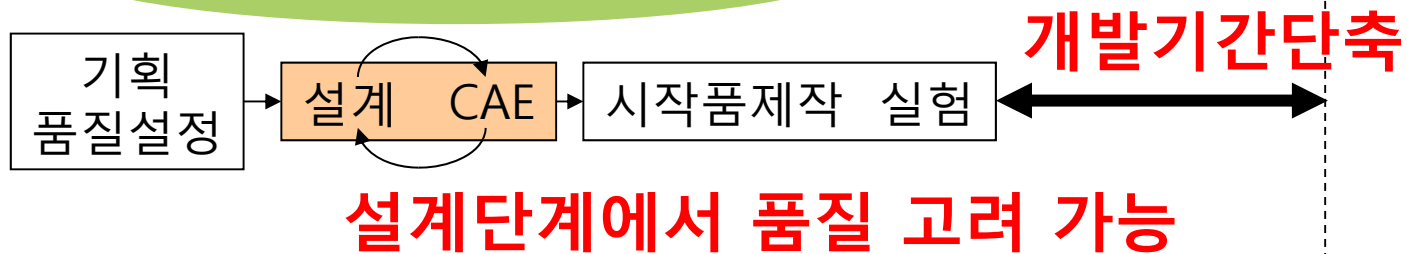
- 시제품 제작 이전에 설계안 평가 가능
- 설계변경의 자유도가 비약적으로 증대
- 시간 및 비용 절감

# CAE 역할 : 개발기간 단축

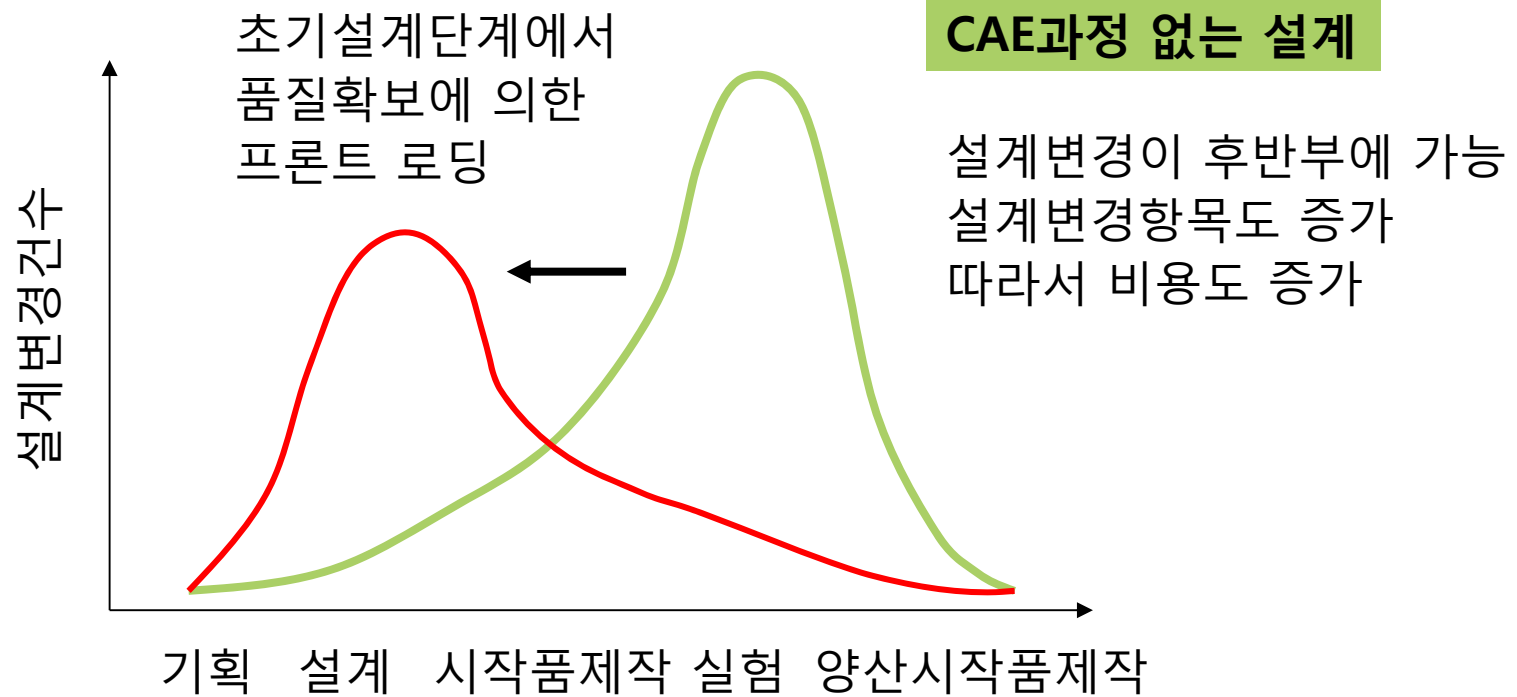
## 기존 설계



## CAE를 활용한 설계

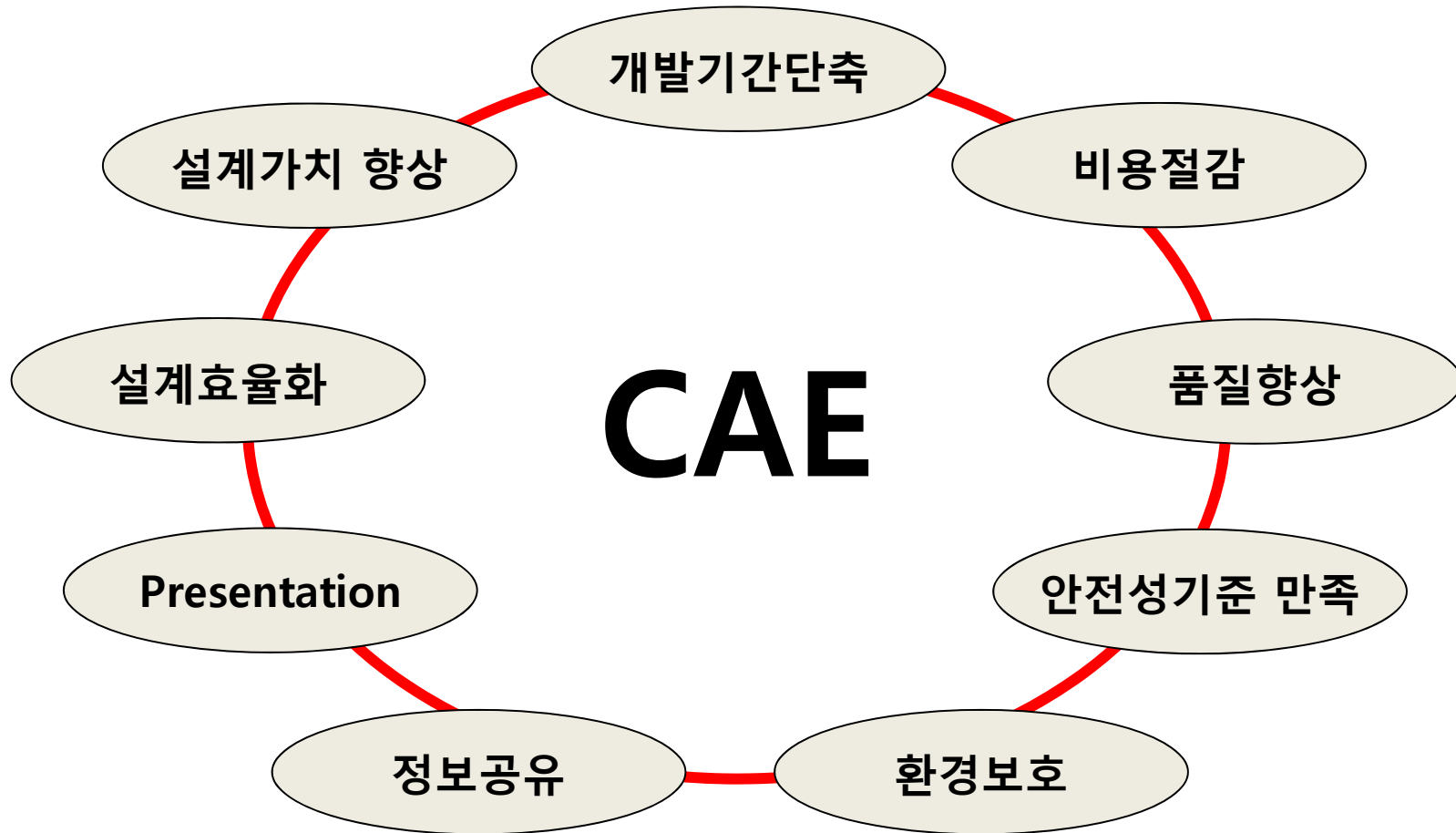


# CAE 역할 : 프론트 로딩



# CAE 역할 : 장점

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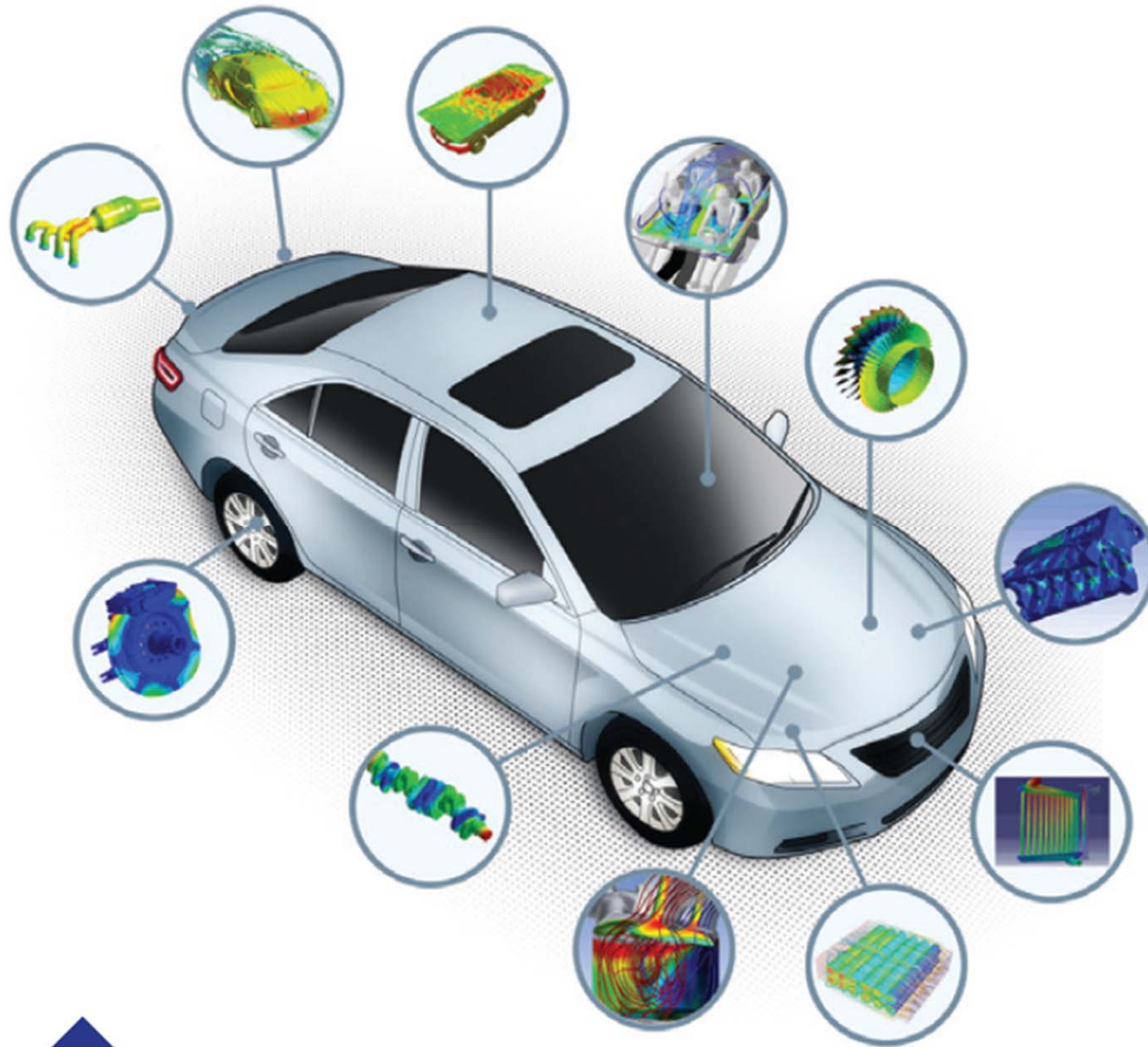


# CAE 적용분야


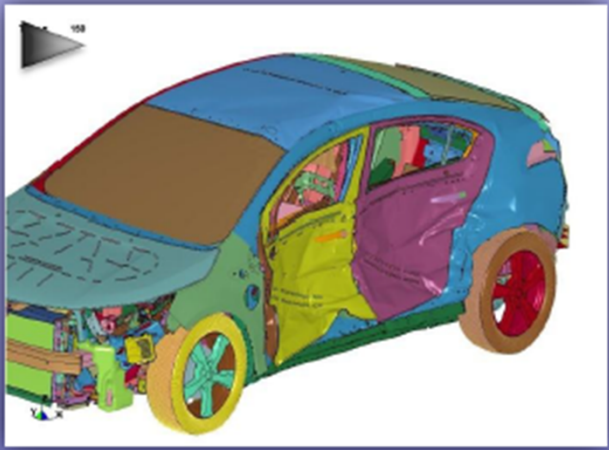



- 기계 구조물: 미세한 반도체 회로~항공기/플랜트
- 통신제어분야: 로직, 알고리즘 개발
- 구조역학, 유체역학, 기계역학, 열공학, 광학, 음향공학, 원자력공학, 항공우주공학, 전자공학, 정밀공학, 바이오, 케미컬공학, 환경공학, 생체공학, 금융공학



# 자동차 CAE



# 자동차 CAE

Test	CAE Model	Physical Test
		
<p>50 kph IIHS Side Impact Deformable Barrier</p>		
<p>CAE accurately predicts physical test</p>		



# Computer-Aided Engineering (CAE)

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- Wikipedia: broad usage of computer software to aid in engineering tasks
  - coined by Jason Lemon, founder of SDRC in the late 1970s
  - better known today by the terms CAx and PLM
- CAE tools
  - software tools that have been developed to support these activities
  - analyze the robustness and performance of components and assemblies
  - simulation, validation, and optimization of products and manufacturing tools

# CAE Areas

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- Stress analysis on components and assemblies using FEA (Finite Element Analysis)
- Thermal and fluid flow analysis Computational fluid dynamics (CFD)
- Multibody dynamics(MBD) & Kinematics
- Analysis tools for process simulation for operations such as casting, molding, and die press forming
- Optimization of the product or process
- Safety analysis of postulate loss-of-coolant accident in nuclear reactor using realistic thermal-hydraulics code

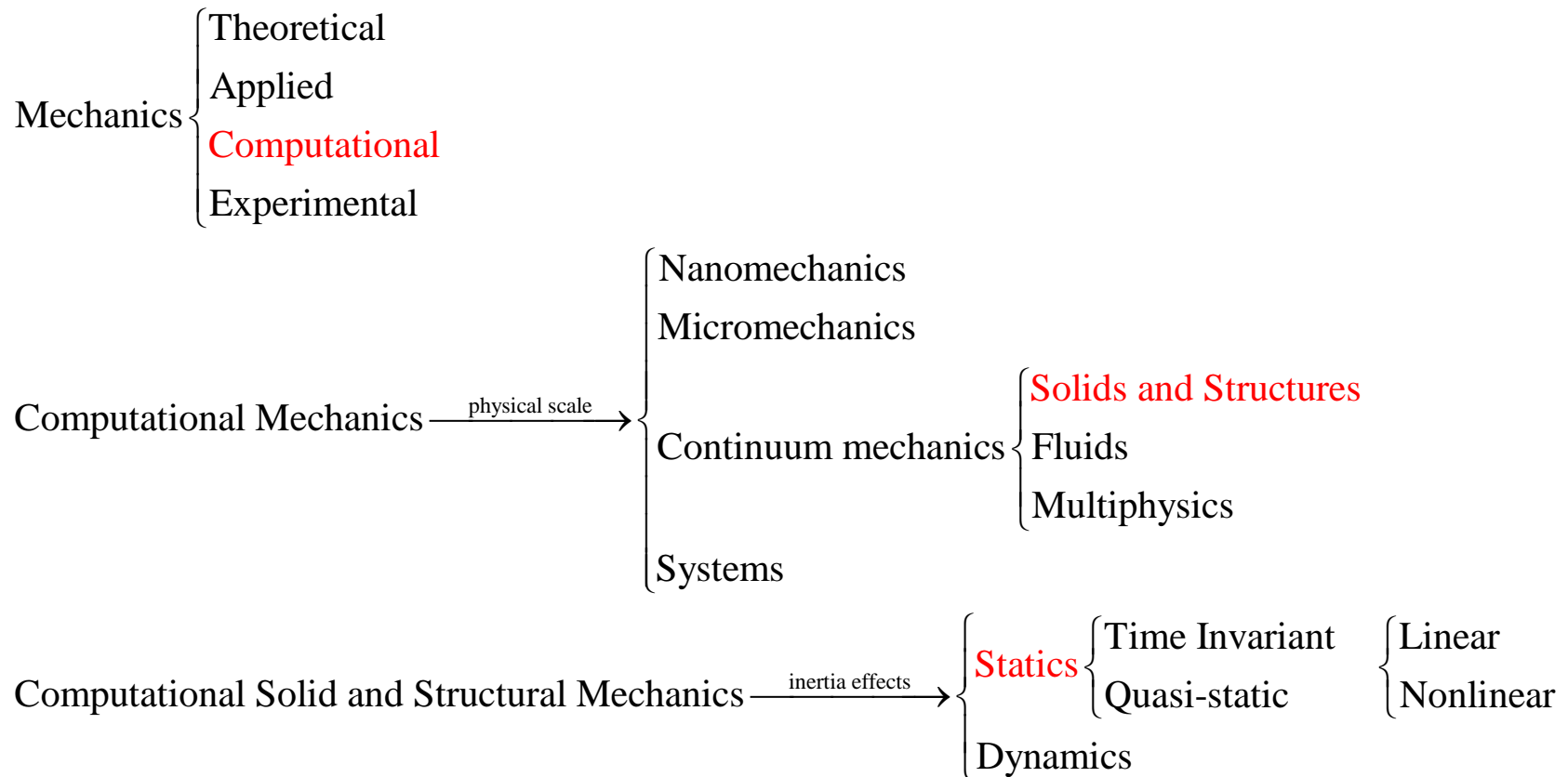
# Three Phases in CAE

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- Pre-processing
  - defining the model and environmental factors to be applied to it (typically a finite element model, but facet, voxel and thin sheet methods are also used)
- Analysis solver
  - usually performed on high powered computers
- Post-processing of results
  - using visualization tools

# Classification

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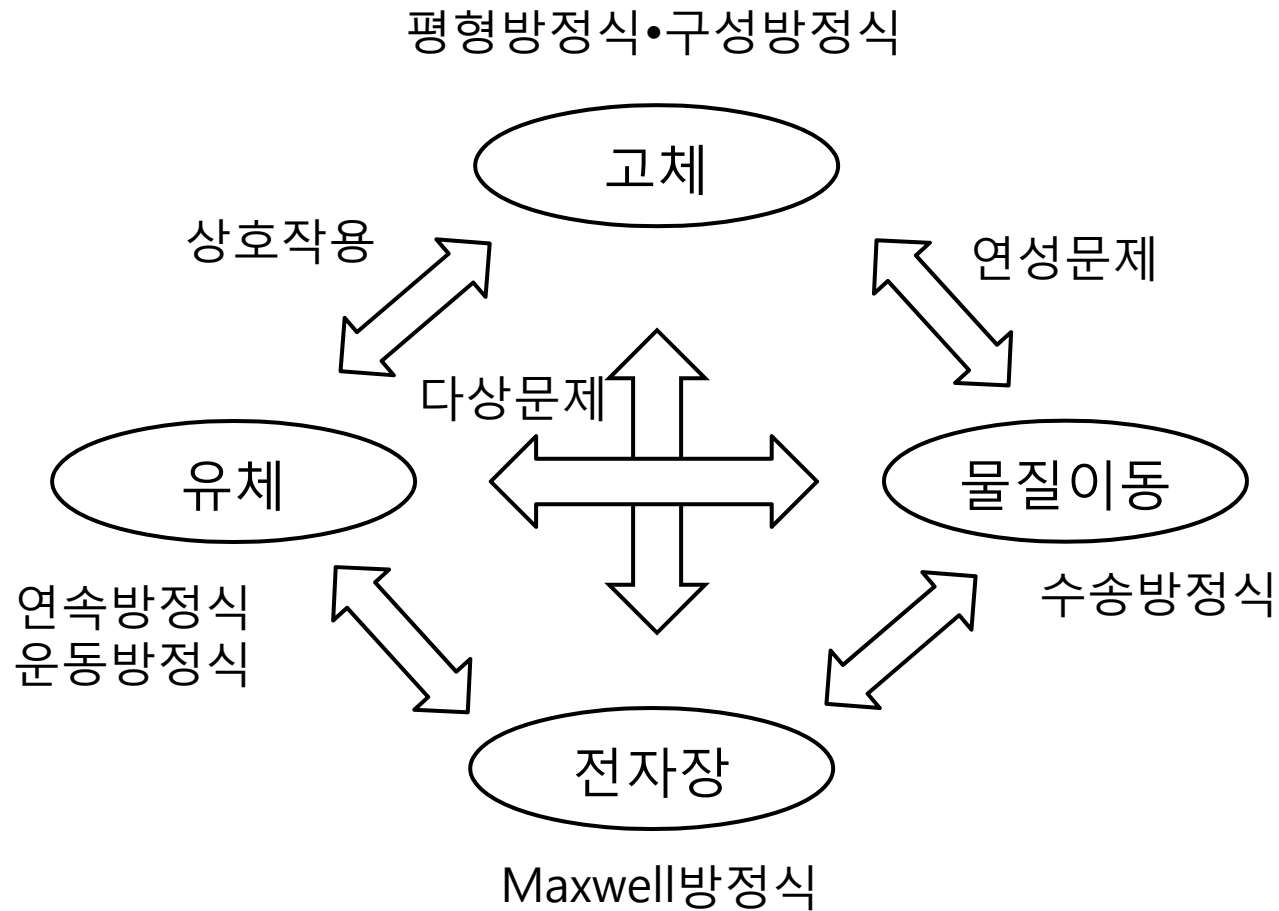


# Computational Mechanics

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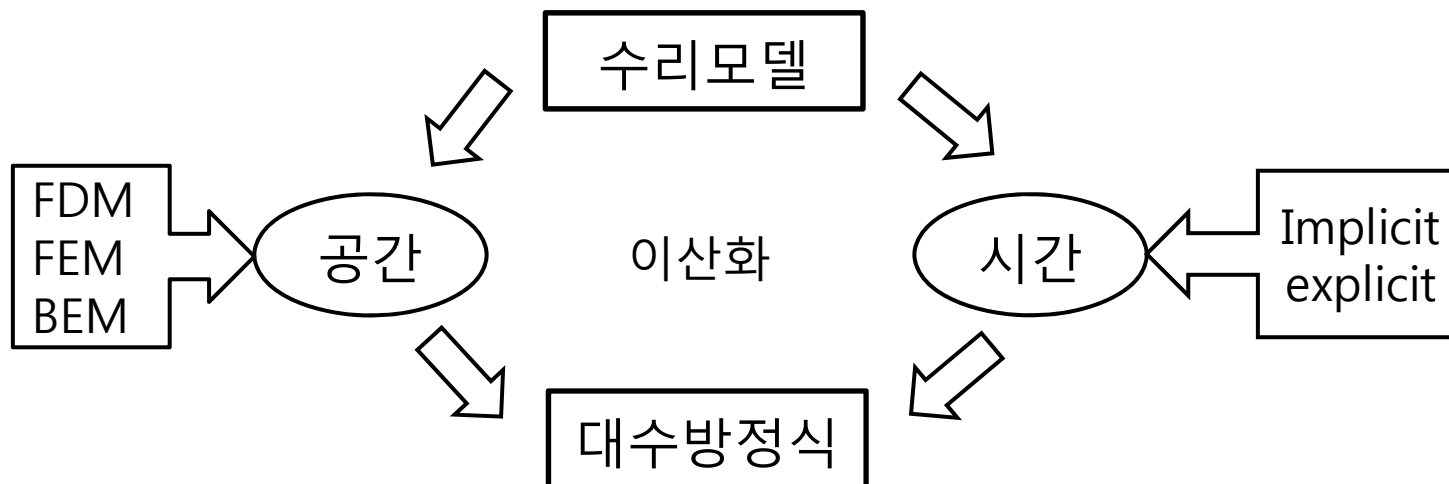
- 이론역학(theoretical mechanics), 실험역학(experimental mechanics)과 함께 역학분야의 하나로 컴퓨터시뮬레이션에 의해 역학현상을 해명하기 위한 학문
- 역학계산과 같은 단순한 보조수단으로 컴퓨터사용은 포함하지 않고 현상의 지배방정식을 근거로서 보다 적극적으로 컴퓨터를 이용하여 역학현상을 이해하고 설명하려는 학문
- 편미분방정식으로 주어진 지배방정식의 이산화해석방법의 개발과 공학문제로의 적용

# 물리현상을 지배하는 대표적인 방정식



# 이산화 해석 방법

- 유한차분법(FDM: Finite Difference Method)
- 유한요소법(FEM: Finite Element Method)
- 유한체적법(FVM: Finite Volume Method)
- 경계요소법(BEM: Boundary Element Method)

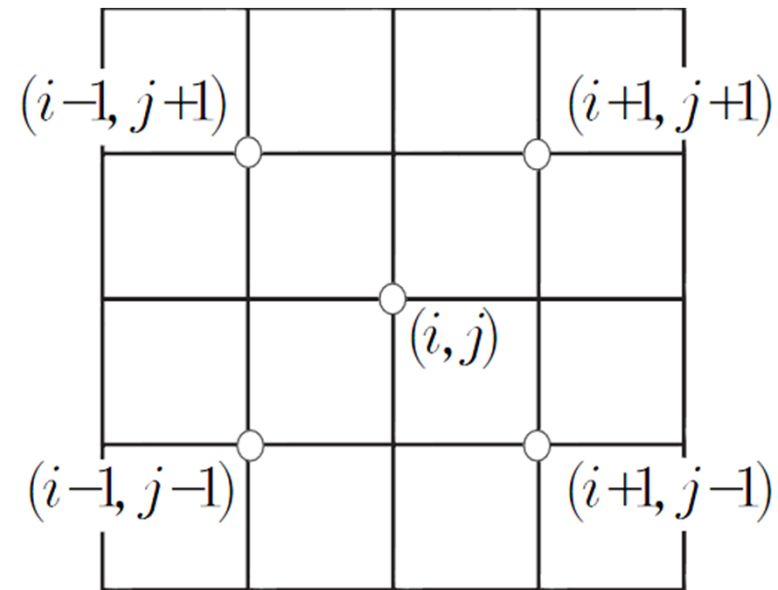
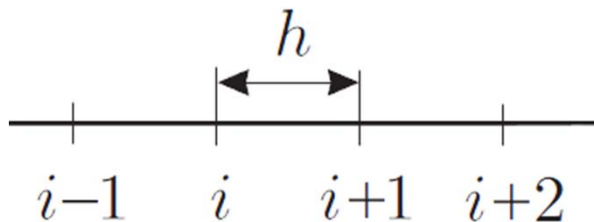


# 유한차분법(FDM: Finite Difference Method)

- 단순하지만 범용성이 크기 때문에 수치해석의 초기부터 현재 까지도 폭넓게 사용되고 있는 방법
- 정방격자에 의해 분할하는 것이 원칙이므로 복잡한 경계형상의 근사가 충분하지 못함

$$\frac{du}{dx} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{u(x+h) - u(x)}{h} \approx \frac{u(x+h) - u(x)}{h}$$

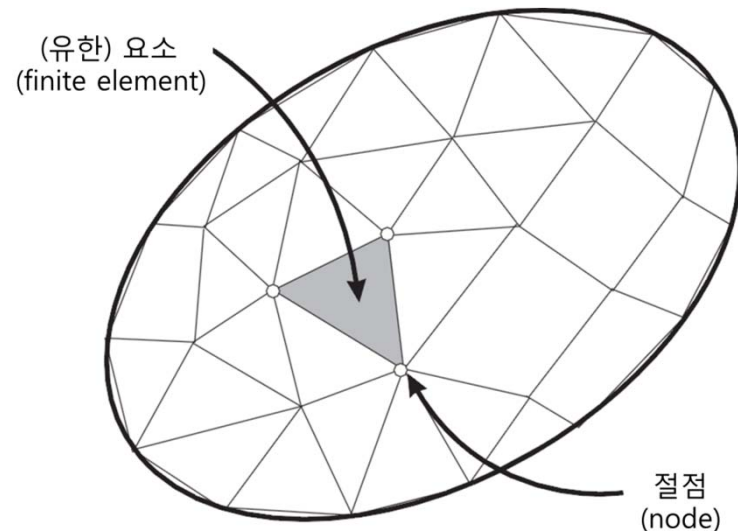
$$\frac{d^2u}{dx^2} \approx \frac{\frac{u_{i+2} - u_{i+1}}{h} - \frac{u_{i+1} - u_i}{h}}{h} = \frac{u_{i+2} - 2u_{i+1} + u_i}{h^2}$$





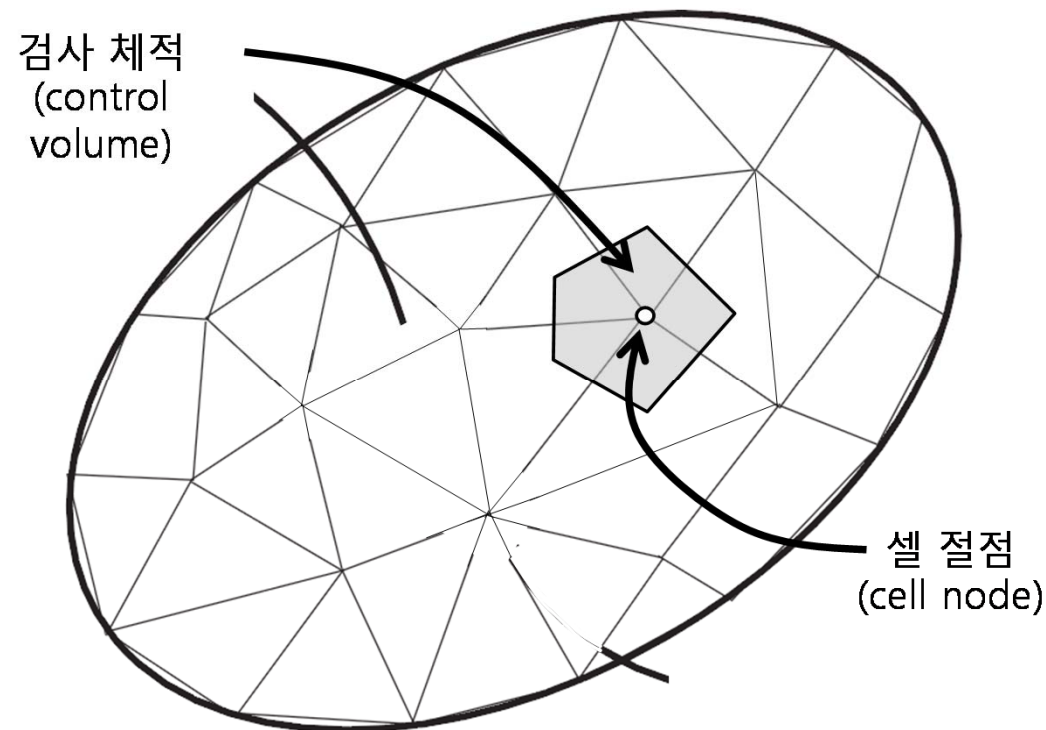
# 유한요소법(FEM: Finite Element Method)

- 변분원리 → 가중치잔차법: 광범위한 미분방정식에 대한 해석방법으로 급속히 보급
- 영역을 많은 부분영역으로 분할하고 그 영역 내에 있어서 단순한 함수의 중첩에 의해 미지량을 근사
- 미분방정식을 적분형식(약형식)으로 변환하여 간접적으로 해를 구함
- 요소형상은 임의이므로 (구조격자일 필요는 없다) 차분법과 비교하여 복잡한 구조나 경계가 있어도 비교적 쉽게 요소분할이 가능



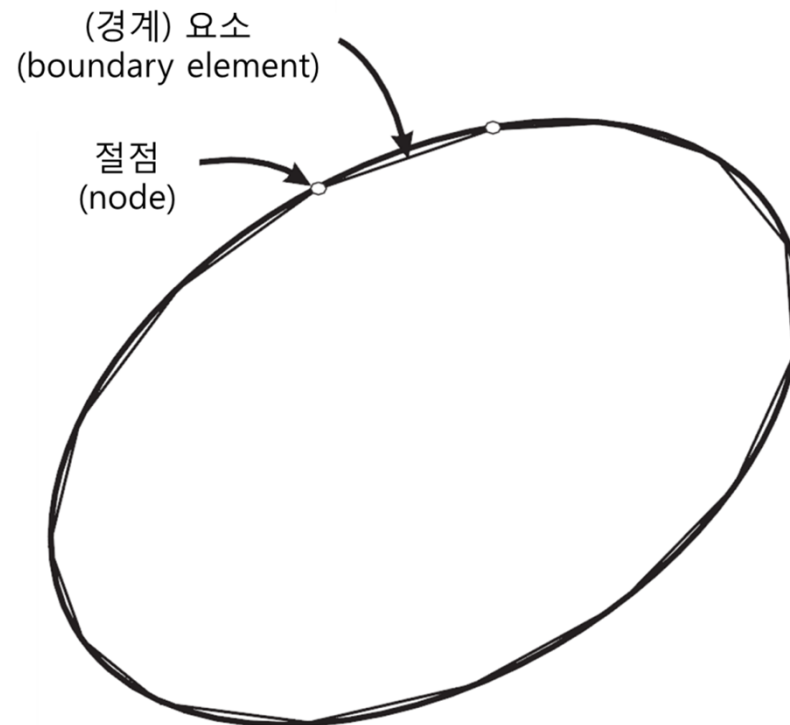
# 유한체적법(FVM: Finite Volume Method)

- 비구조격자에 기초한 유체역학을 위하여 개발된 방법
- 셀이라고 하는 다수의 임의형상의 작은 영역으로 분할하고, 지배방정식을 셀 절점을 중심으로 한 컨트롤 볼륨 내에서 적분
- 컨트롤 볼륨 내에서 보존법칙이 완전히 만족되는 특징

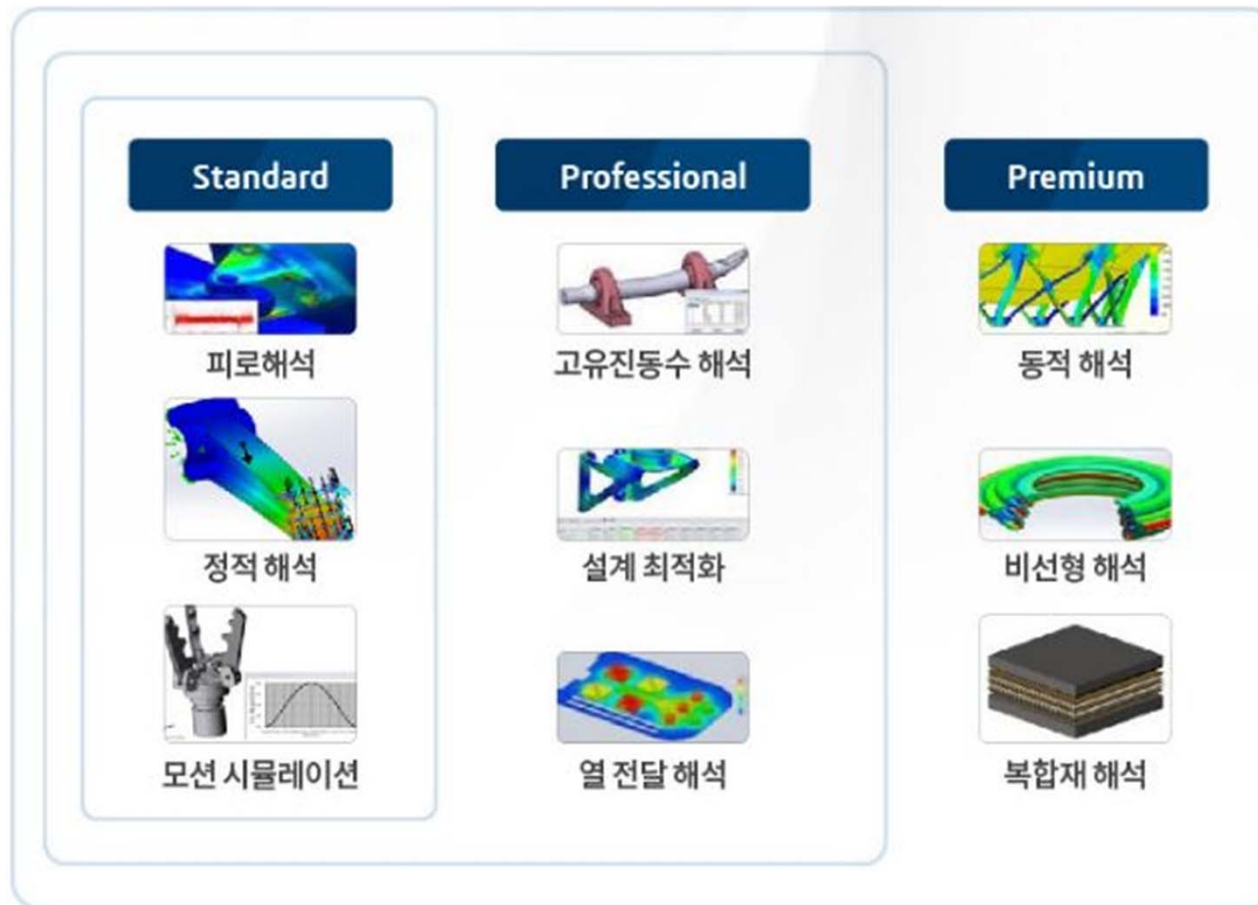


# 경계요소법(BEM: Boundary Element Method)

- 미분방정식을 일단 경계적분방정식으로 표현하여 수치적으로 근사해를 구하는 방법
- 요소분할: (2차원) 영역경계만으로 충분 (3차원) 영역경계면
- 지반 내의 파동전파 등과 같이 무한영역을 다뤄야 하는 문제나 응력집중 등과 같이 해에 특이성이 있는 문제의 해석에도 적합



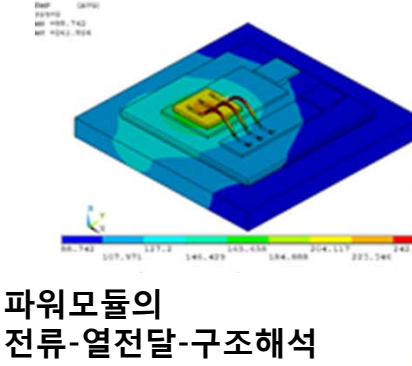
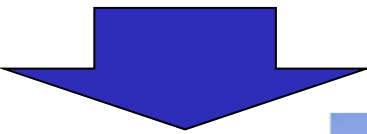
# SolidWorks Simulation



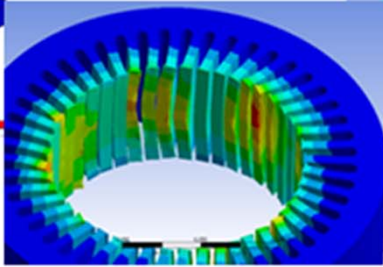
# 개별영역 → 복합영역



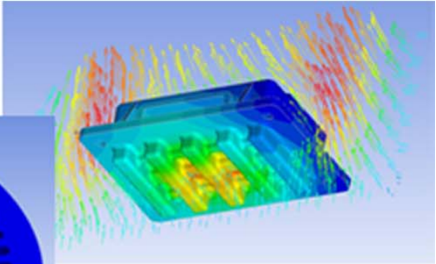
실험기반으로 개발하는 것과 비교하여  
시간과 비용 모두 절감



파워모듈의  
전류-열전달-구조해석



IPM모터의 자장-구조연성해석



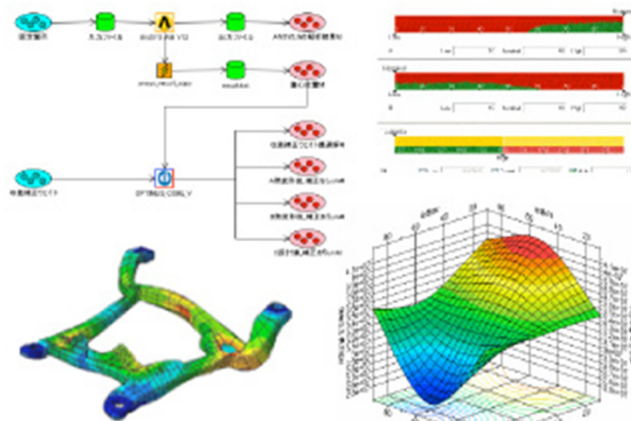
ECU의 열유체-구조연성해석

3D-3D연계(연성해석, 멀티피직스)가 가능, 상호작용을 고려  
해석모델이 복잡, 해석시간이 오래걸림

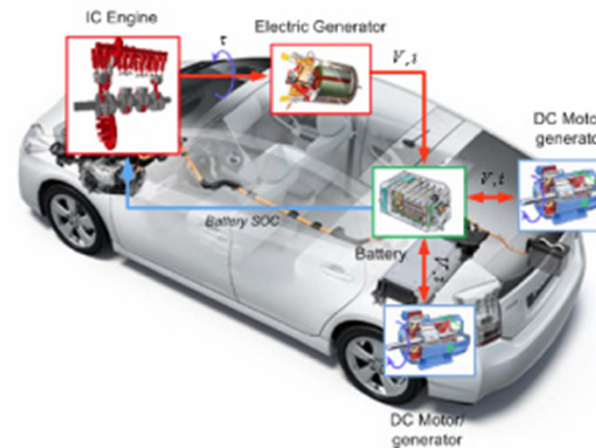
# 복합영역의 새로운 접근방법



## 통합최적화



## 1D-CAE

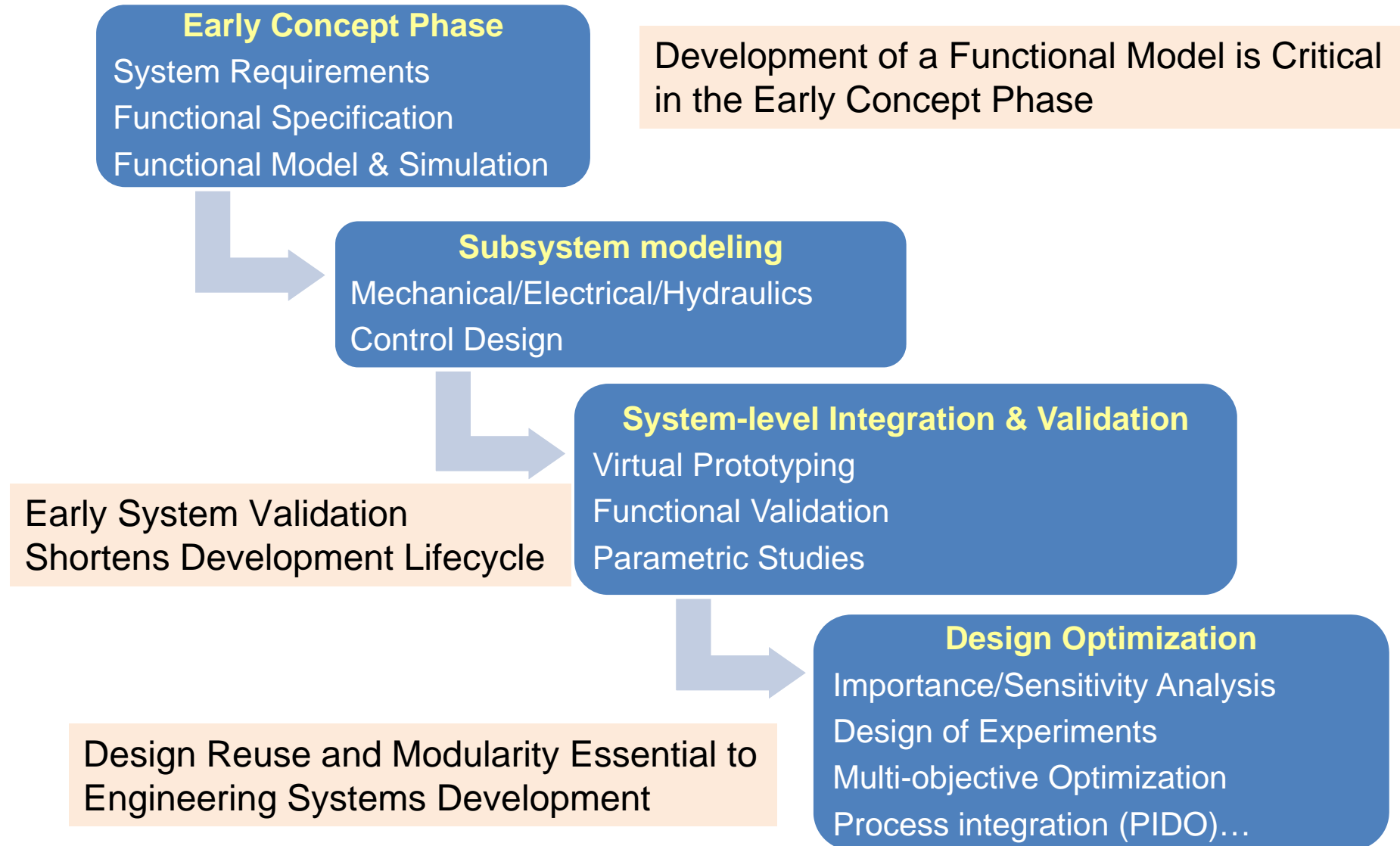


# Simulation at the Systems Level

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- Objectives
  - Inform design choices
  - Provide validation results
  - Investigate the effects of a design change in one component on the rest of the system
  - Provide designers with system level insight
  - Functional validation of the system at an early stage of design
  - Reduce the number of design iterations significantly
  - Understand how they will function under operating conditions, identifying potential problems, and developing solutions before going to the prototyping stage
- Requirements
  - Go beyond individual components and a single physics
  - Describe how all components interact as a system

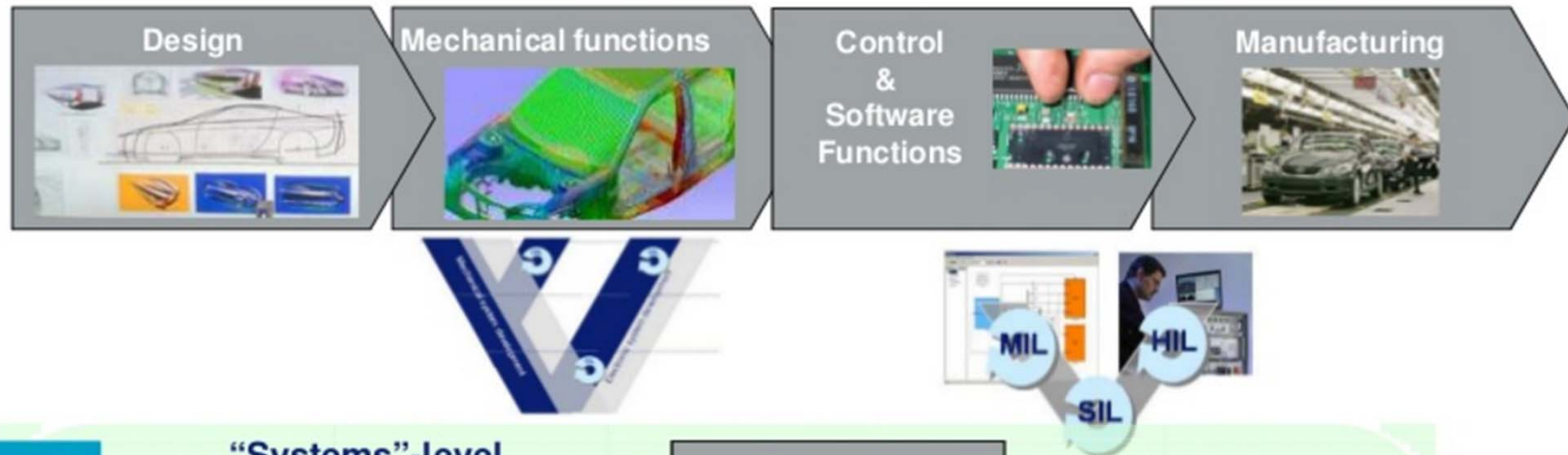
# Model-Based Systems Engineering (MBSE)



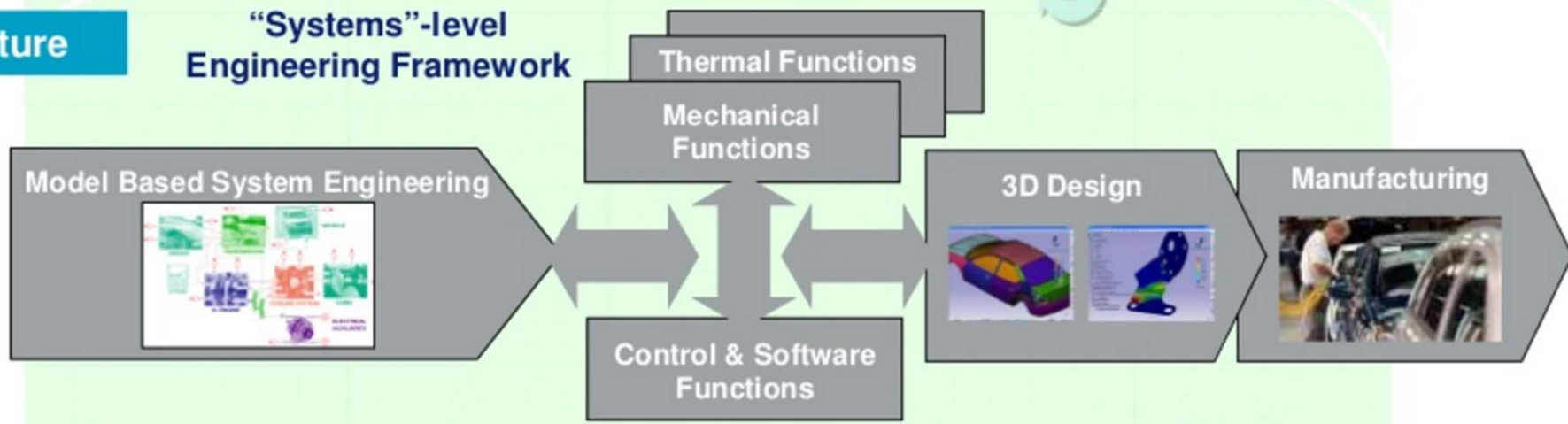


# Paradigm Shift: Model Based Development Process

## Traditional



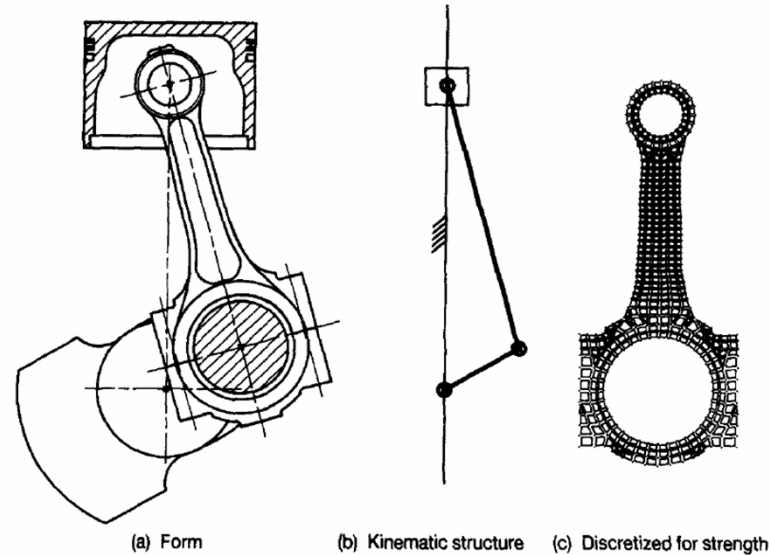
## Future



# Different Models of Same Component

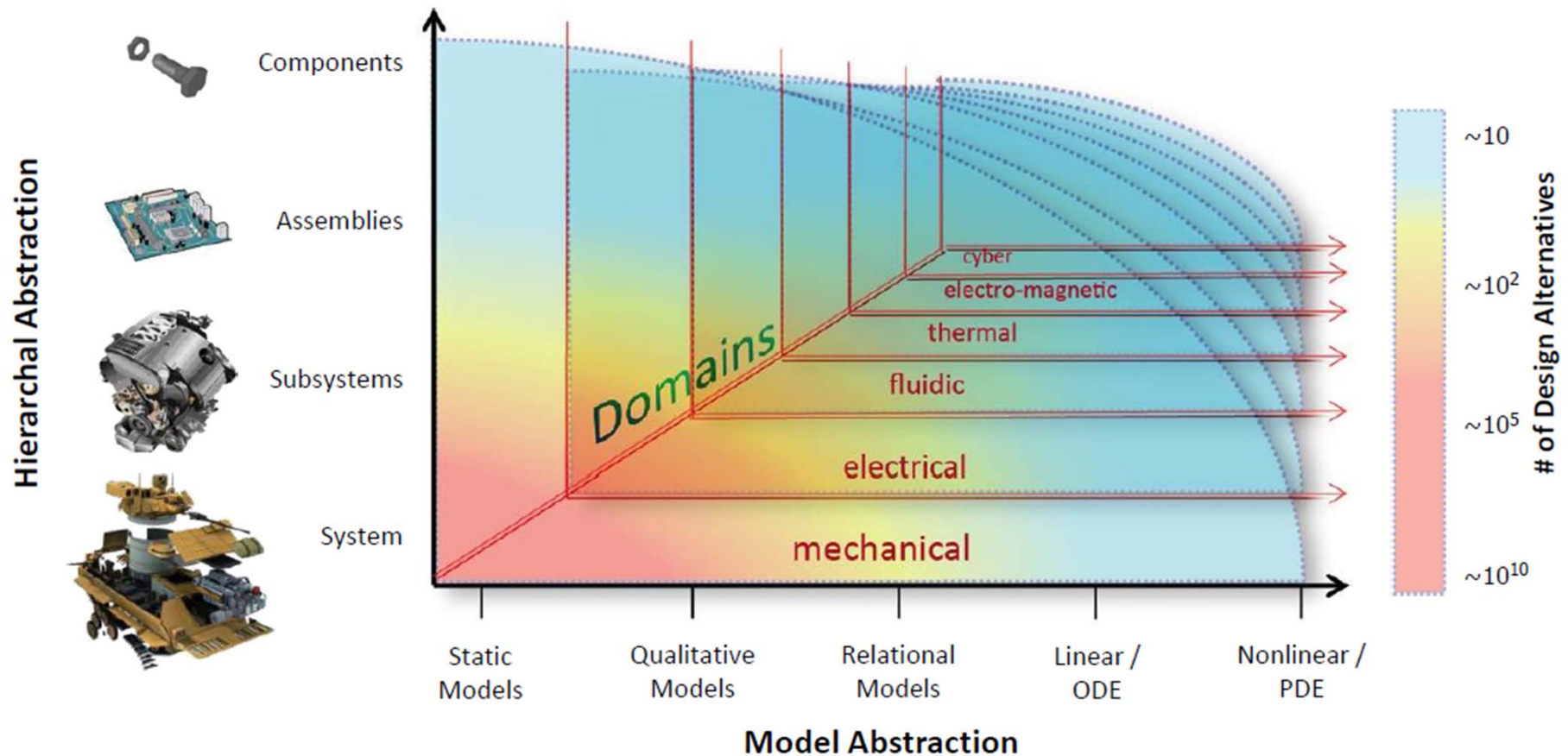
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- Models can be either abstractions or representations of reality that facilitate the understanding of complexity



- Component Modeling
  - Combine components from multi-domain component library
  - Physics based equations and/or Modelica code to create custom components
  - Experimental data as lookup tables

# Hierarchical and Model Abstraction



# Benefits

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## Drive innovation

- Explore a wider range of ideas and solutions
- Early validation of technical feasibility
- Test and compare new ideas via simulation

## Streamline process

- Reduce design cycle by virtual system integration
- Increase reusability through knowledge capitalization

## Improve quality

- Improved product behavior predictability
- Better collaboration between principles
- Tighter integration of functions to build a final product

## Reduce costs

- Reduce development costs with fewer physical prototypes
- Minimize risk on test beds
- Reduce product's breaks and failures

# Drawbacks

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- It is not the answer in isolation from other practices
- It is hard to model non-functional requirements
- The model can be a barrier to understanding for some stakeholders
- Effective MBSE requires a disciplined and well trained project team and a mature process approach