Extracting More Information Out of Your Moldflow Insight Results

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Jay Shoemaker



- 36 Years, Moldflow/Autodesk
 - Project Engineer
 - Customer Support
 - Training
 - Training material development
 - Certification
 - Editor of "Moldflow Design Guide" Hanser
 - SPE Mold Designer of the Year, 2011
- 1 Year, iMFLUX
 - Sr. Simulation & Development Engineer
- 25 Years, Western Michigan University
 - Adjunct Assistant Professor

Description

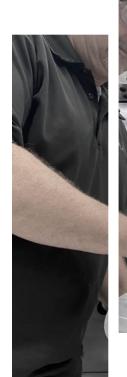
- Usually, several analysis are run on a given part to optimize the results
- Often, the changes in results are minor and subtle
 - Small changes are often the difference between a good design and great design
- The maximum and minimum values for a result are usually outliers that don't tell the whole story;
 instead, value distribution is critical
 - Volumetric shrinkage is a case in point: The range of shrinkage may be 1% to 10%, but most of the part is between 2.5% and 4%
 - You can see the trend when you look at the graphical results, but you can't quantify it
- When you export your data using an API script, you can use a spreadsheet to create a histogram Histograms become exceptionally useful when you compare them between studies
- In this class, we'll explore the use of histograms for looking at many types of Moldflow results

Learning Objectives

- Discover the power of histograms for looking at Moldflow results
- Discover how API scripts are used to generate the data
- Learn how to create a histogram of Moldflow data
- Learn about interpreting histogram data for various result types

Introduction to iMFLUX

WE ARE IMFLUX







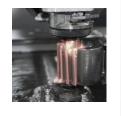
Innovators transforming the future of plastics injection molding

WE ARE IMFLUX



















CREATED BY P&G, TRUSTED BY COMPANIES AROUND THE WORLD

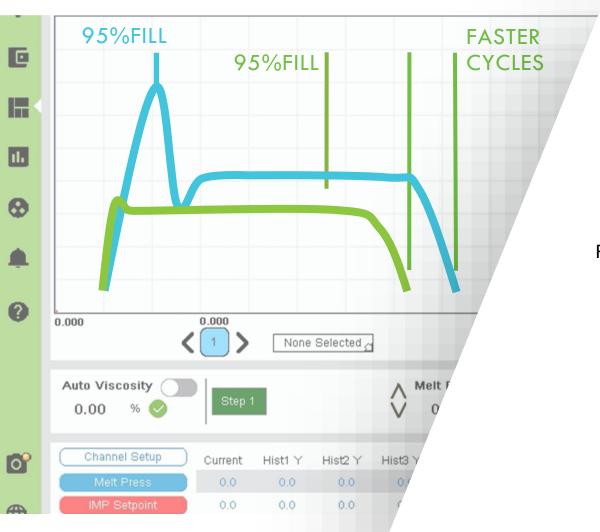


2011 **CHALLENGE** 2013 **BEGINNING** 2014

START UP

COMPANY HISTORY





LOW CONSTANT PRESSURE MOLDING

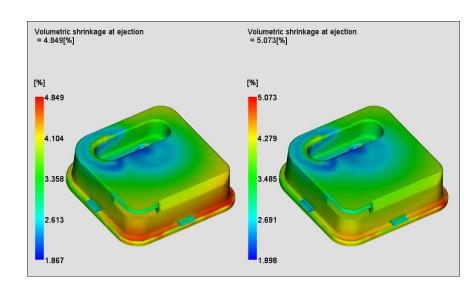
REINVEST INJECTION PRESSURE SAVINGS AND EXPERIENCE A WIDE RANGE OF BENEFITS

Extracting Data

Motivation

Started with Volumetric Shrinkage

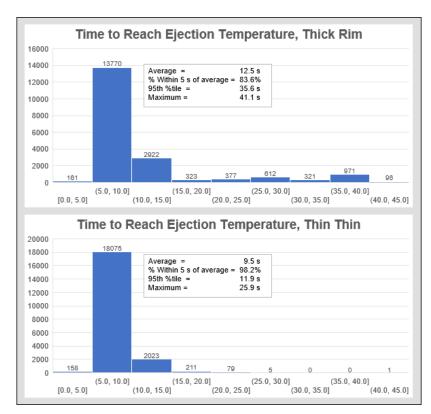
- Often difficult to quantify
 - Changes from one analysis to another
 - Variation within one study
- Maximum and minimums are not enough
 - Often the max and min don't change much but the distribution does
- Solution
 - Use Histograms



Tool to Look at Results - Histograms

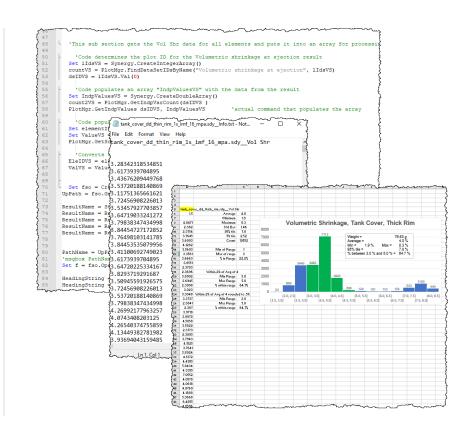
Adds new capability to your results interpretation toolbox

- Allows you to see the distribution of results
- Works well on any result where you would want uniform values
 - Time to reach ejection temperature
 - Temperature at flow front
 - Shear Rate, Maximum
 - Volumetric shrinkage
 - Frozen layer fraction
 - Mold temperature
 - Hold pressure



Procedure

- Run an API script
- Copy & paste data into a spreadsheet
- Refine Histogram
- Repeat



Procedure

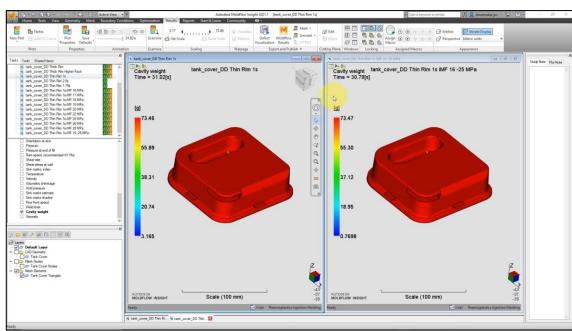
Macro panel moved to Results ribbon

for quicker execution

 Have Excel templates set up for different types of data

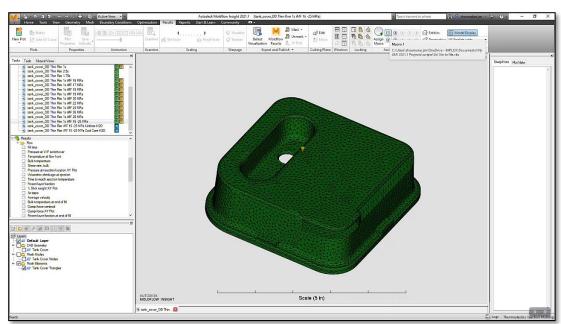
Execute script for each study

Copy Excel sheet for each study



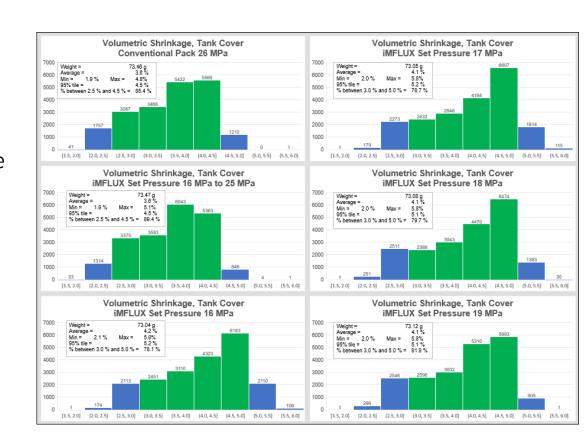
Three API Script Versions

- Dual Domain or Midplane
 Volumetric Shrinkage at Ejection
- Any Single Dataset
 - Time to reach ejection temp
- Any Intermediate result
 - Average Volumetric Shrinkage



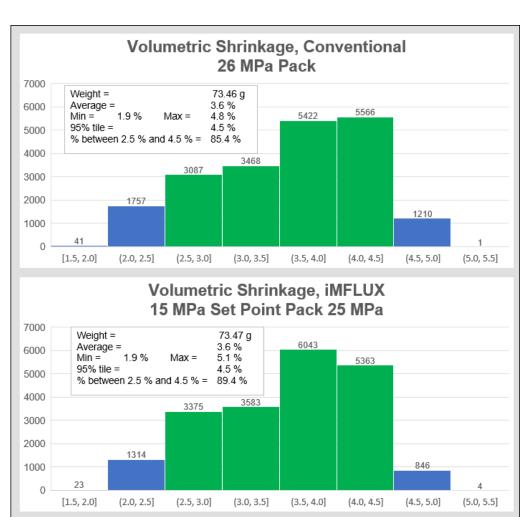
Histogram Result Interpretation

- Have an objective/problem to investigate
- Understand the model
- Scale the X and Y axes the same
- Possibly change bar colors



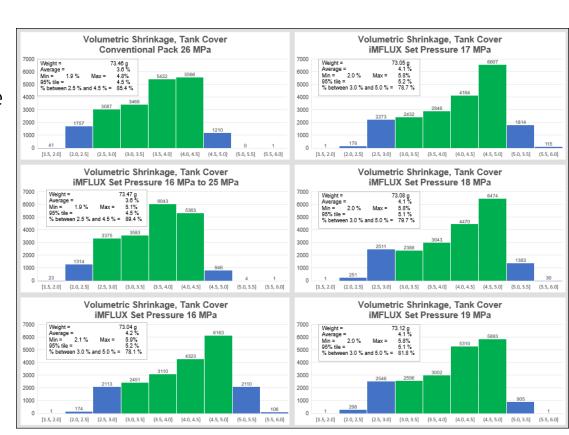
Example – Volumetric Shrinkage

- Objective
 - Compare iMFLUX process to optimized conventional process
- Interpretation
 - Nearly identical results
 - iMFLUX slightly heavier
- Action
 - Consider iMFLUX process to lower weight and maintain shrinkage uniformity



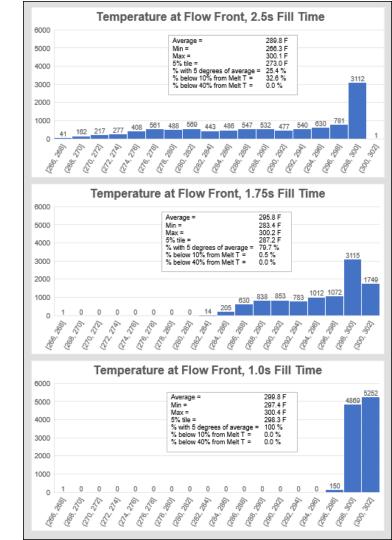
Example – Volumetric Shrinkage

- Objective
 - Investigate how subtle changes in pressure influence volumetric shrinkage
- Interpretation
 - Small changes in results
 - Practically identical results
 - Nearly the same weight
- Action
 - Consider lowering the set point pressure more



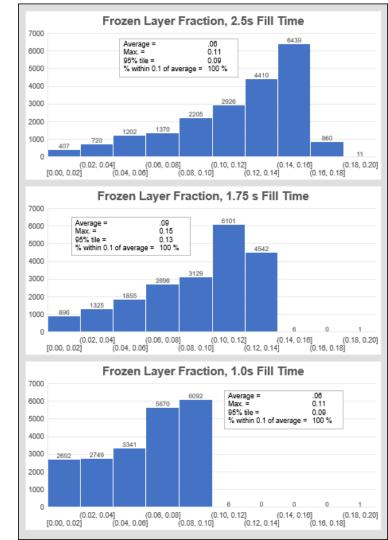
Example – Temperature at Flow Front

- Objective
 - Determine an acceptable injection time
- Interpretation
 - 2.5 sec may be too slow, many high temp drops
 - 1.75 sec acceptable but could be faster
 - 1.0 sec nearly perfect, very uniform
- Action
 - 1.0 sec is good, needs confirmation



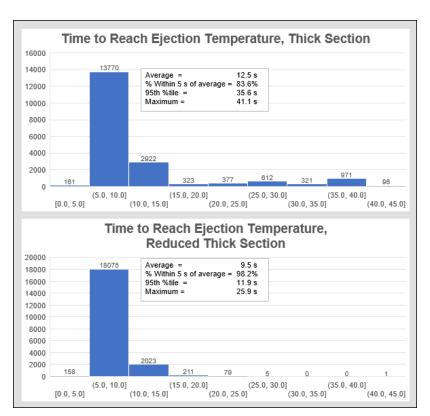
Example – Frozen Layer Fraction

- Objective
 - Determine an acceptable injection time
- Interpretation
 - 2.5 sec, no too high elements but many
 - 1.75 sec, acceptable but should be faster
 - 1.0 sec, nearly perfect, very uniform
- Action
 - 1.0 sec is good, needs confirmation



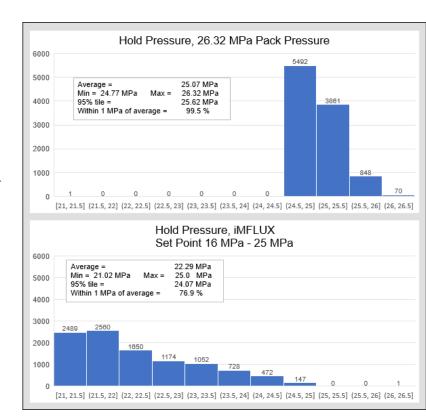
Example – Time to Reach Ejection Temperature

- Objective
 - Determine a cycle time
- Interpretation
 - Top study, has thick section > 35 sec
 - Bottom study, thick section gone, 98% below 15 sec
- Action
 - Get design change approved



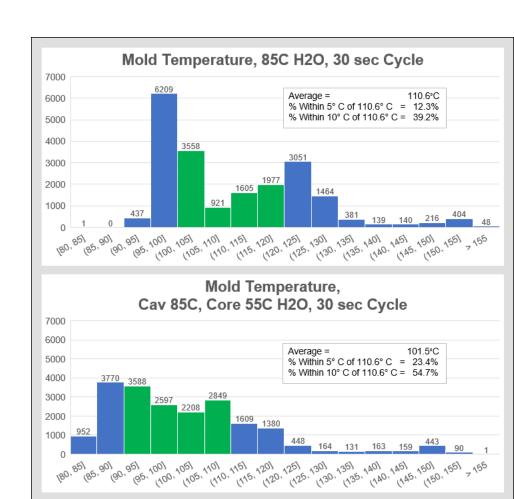
Example - Hold Pressure

- Objective
 - Compare the uniformity of results conventional to iMFLUX
- Interpretation
 - Both rather narrow ranges but conventional is narrower
 - Volumetric shrinkage nearly identical
 - Not as strong a correlation of hold pressure to volumetric shrinkage with iMFLUX
 - Supports pack as you fill benefit of iMFLUX
- Action
 - Compare trends in future studies



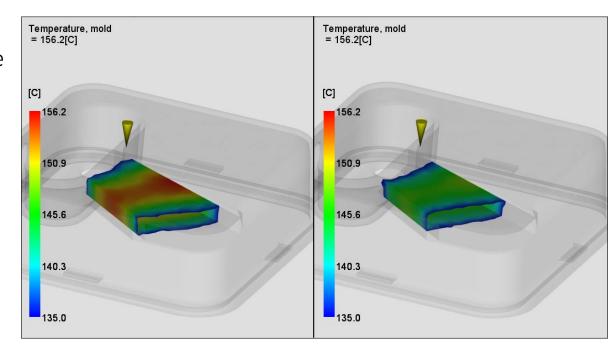
Example – Mold Temperature

- Objective
 - Determine the influence of lowering the core water temperature
- Interpretation
 - Lowered over all temperature
 - Made results more uniform
 - Still a hot area
- Action
 - Scale results with min 135C to find area



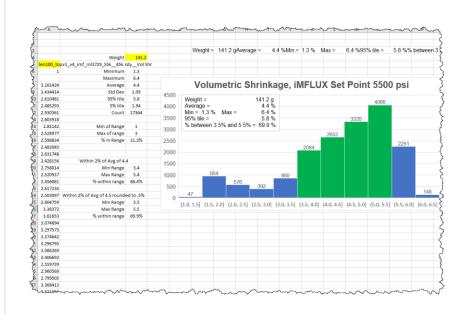
Example – Mold Temperature

- Interpretation
 - High temperature in slide not influenced much by the cavity or core water lines
- Action
 - Add cooling to the slide



Summary

- API's used to extract a result from Synergy
- Data copied into an Excel template
- A histogram automatically created
- Data from additional studies added
- Histograms copied to the same page
- Results interpreted
- Actions taken based on data



Questions?





Contact Information

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