



# **V&V-UQ framework to assess credibility of simulation of composite structures**

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Project Leader – TRUST (Towards cRedible simUlation of compositeS sTructures)



# Futur Investment Program : multidisciplinary thematic institutes.



**ft** FRENCH INSTITUTES OF TECHNOLOGY

8 technological research institutes & 7 energy transition institutes

## Our purpose

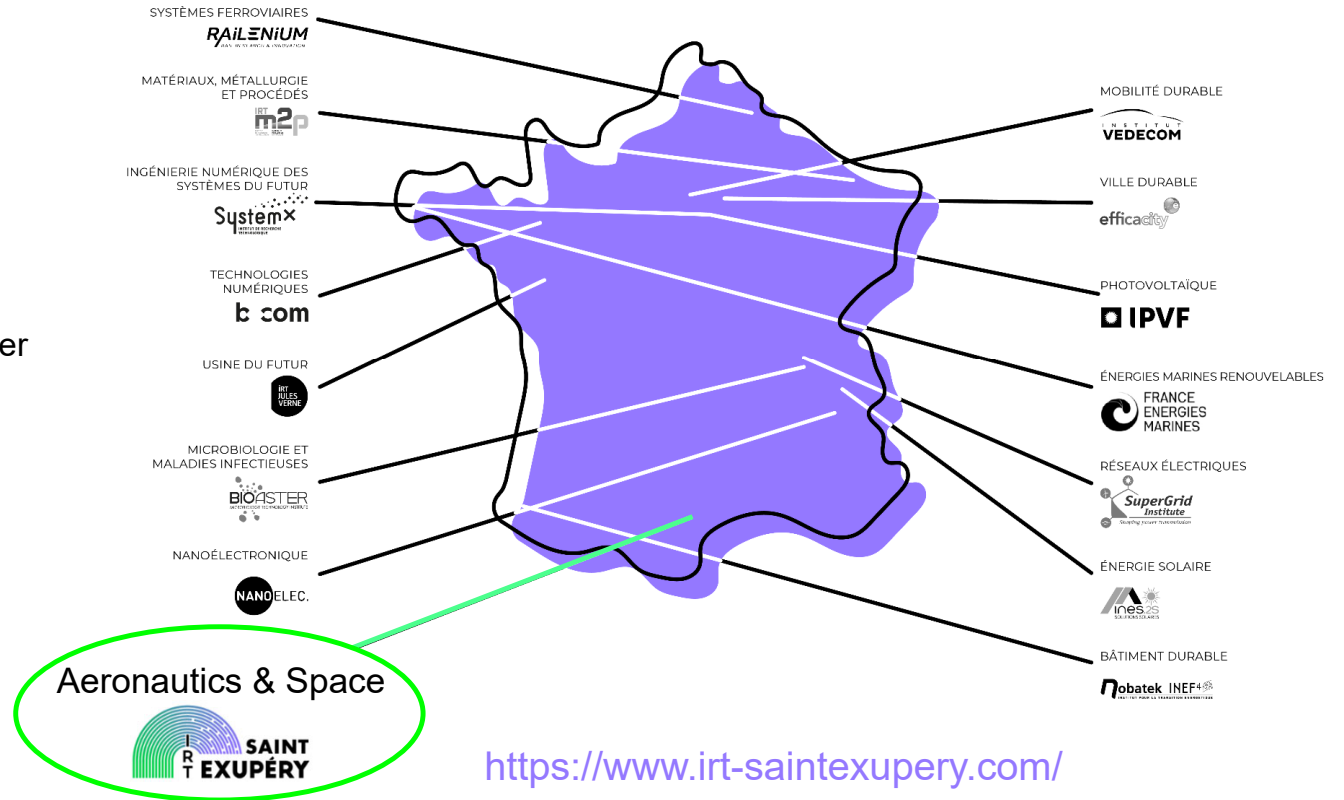
Reinforce competitiveness for French industry

## Our mission

Accelerate innovation & transfer from science to industry

## Our DNA

Collaborative research with academia and industry



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<https://www.irt-saintexupery.com/>

# Credible simulations for composite structures?



*“Clean Aviation aims to develop, integrate and demonstrate disruptive technological innovations into new aircraft concepts by 2030-2035”.*  
**+30% energy efficiency by 2035. Paving the way towards « Net-zero emission aviation by 2050 »**



## What does that mean for industry?

- Combination of disruptive technologies related to the airframe with new propulsion systems and their integration.
- Reduce development time, product certification and overall time to market
- Ensure that disruptive new technologies meet high levels of safety and reliability
  - while shorter time for maturation of technology
  - while limited in service experience for some disruptive technologies

**Key Enabler:**  
  
**Credible simulation capabilities**

## Composite structures need to adapt to:

- New designs to integrate innovative systems, and further reduce mass
- New threats (e.g. exposure to cryogenic temperatures)
- New materials with possibly higher intrinsic variabilities (e.g. bio-sourced)
- New manufacturing/assembly processes (e.g. Out-Of-Autoclave, Welding)



**How to assess credibility?**

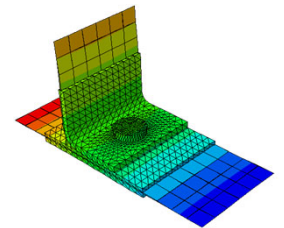
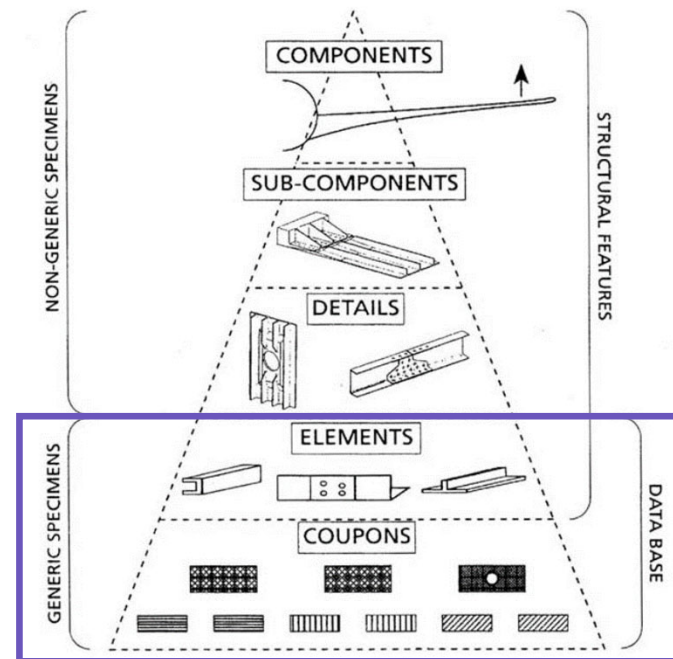
# Building credibility of simulations for composite structures



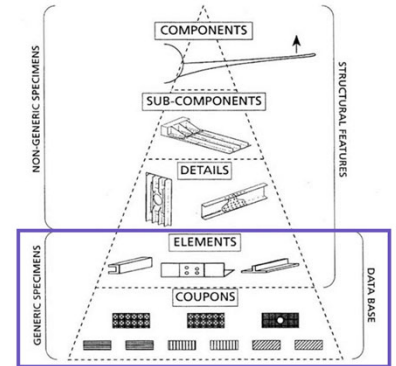
Building block approach – system decomposition

## Considering lower-levels of the test pyramid :

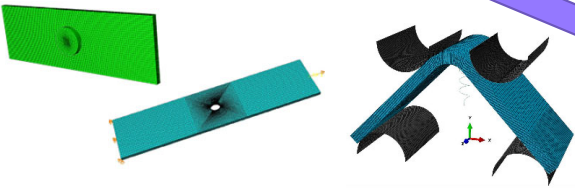
- Composite damage models are already tractable at this scale
- A lever to reduce the lead-time to provide material allowables and/or validate design principles for (new) composite materials
- De-risk introduction of new materials, accounting for new physical phenomena, predict the KDF of manufacturing defects/singularities
- Build validated generic analysis capabilities



# Building credibility of simulations for composite structures



Model definition / parametrisation



Model implementation

Validation Testing activities

Calibration testing activities

Model calibration

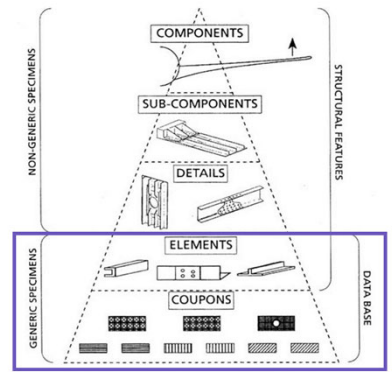
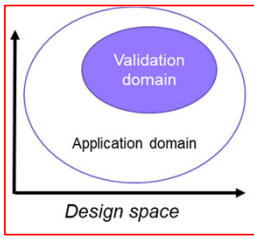
Model validation



# Building credibility of simulations for composite structures



**Selection of load cases / responses of interest / layups / important phenomena**



**UQ**  
Model definition / parametrisation



Validation Testing activities **UQ**

Model implementation and verification



**Documentation**

**UQ**  
Calibration testing activities

Model calibration **UQ**

Model validation **UQ**



Inspired from : ASME V&V 10 standard for verification and validation in computational mechanics



# Building credibility of simulations for composite structures



Example of PCMM after maturity assessment [Oberkampff 2007]

Credibility  
element

MATURITY	Maturity Level 0	Maturity Level 1	Maturity Level 2	Maturity Level 3
Representation and Geometric Fidelity		Assessed		
Physics and Material Model Fidelity			Assessed	
Code Verification		Assessed		
Solution Verification	Assessed			
Model Validation		Assessed		
Uncertainty Quantification and Sensitivity Analysis	Assessed			

Maturity levels

Usage Level	Scoping study	Preliminary design	Final design	Final design based on M&S
0	Individual judgment and experience			
1	Internal peer review & partially traceable data			
2	Formal assessment by internal peer review group, detailed characterisation and traceable data			
3	Formal assessment of accuracy and completeness by independent peer review group, precise characterisation and all data are traceable to formal references			

V&VUQ process should support the evidence-building for each credibility element



## The need for a V&VUQ framework



Building credibility is a complex process, relying on advanced methodologies.

### Some challenges:

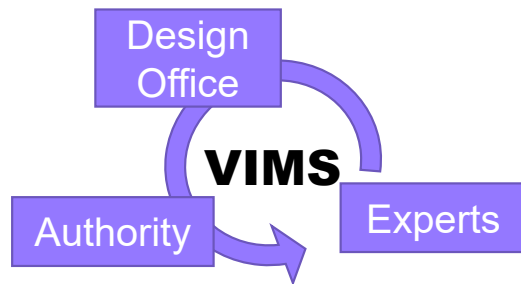
- Methodologies for Quantification of Uncertainties require expertise and should be adapted to the particular context of composite structures and models
- Provide model developers with established guidelines, tools, workflows, database management, to assess credibility of their models – identify limits and rooms for improvement for further modelling developments
- Allow comprehensive/unbiased comparison of models with complementary domains of validity
- Decision-making bodies should validate the process of establishing credibility
- Once credibility is assessed, models should be usable for particular design purposes within their domain of validity (optimisation, calculation of design values, structural sizing)

**Proposal: capitalise V&VUQ capabilities/process into software platform(s) to support the community tackling these challenges**





## Software platform(s) for V&VUQ capabilities



A library for virtual testing integration and decision-making support

# GEMSEO

<https://gemseo.readthedocs.io/en/stable/index.html>

[gemseo / dev / gemseo · GitLab](#)

### Develop V&VUQ specific capabilities

- Framework for model + knowledge integration / verification
- Configurable tools/workflows to implement the V&VUQ process
- Extraction of credibility indicators
- Visualisation dashboard to support decision-making
- Traceability of models and analyses / link with database
- Application-specific plugins (e.g. Composites)

### Develop generic capabilities for:

- (multi-disciplinary) analyses / optimisation / calibration
- DOE, Sensivity analyses, Uncertainty quantification / Propagation
- Machine Learning / Surrogate modeling / Active Learning
- Wrapping of simulators (pure python, executables, ...)
- Parallelisation / execution on HPC
- Generic visualisation



# Focus on Validation

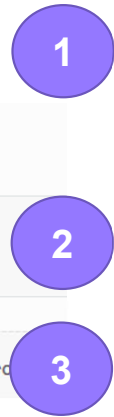
Loading the model:

```
from vims.api import create_model, load_database
model = create_model("OpfmAbaqusPlate")
```

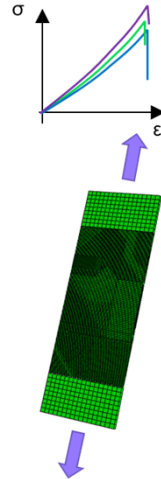
loading the validation tool:

```
from vims.tools.validation_tool import ValidationTool
validation_tool = ValidationTool()
```

```
validation_tool.execute(model, data, property_database=pro
```



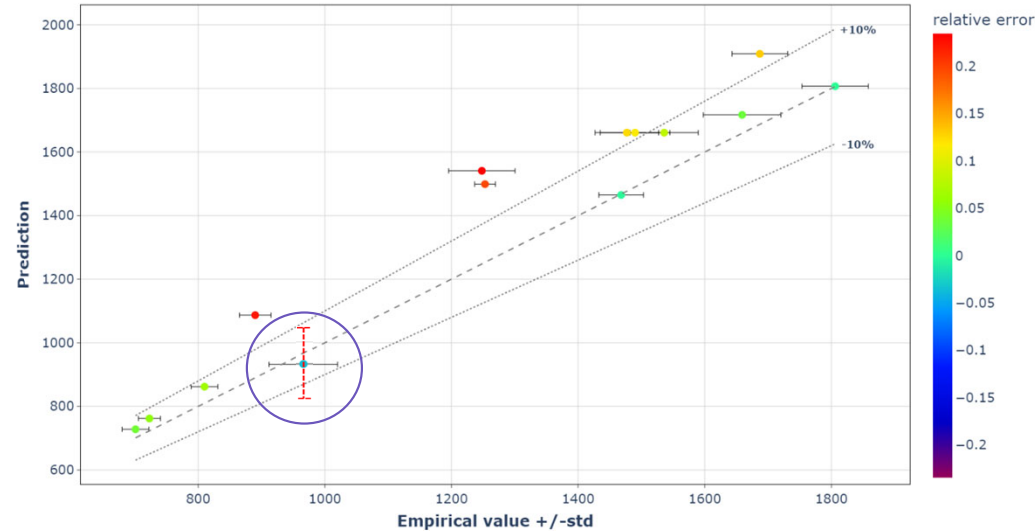
Validation data



Choice of relevant error metrics  
(deterministic / stochastic)

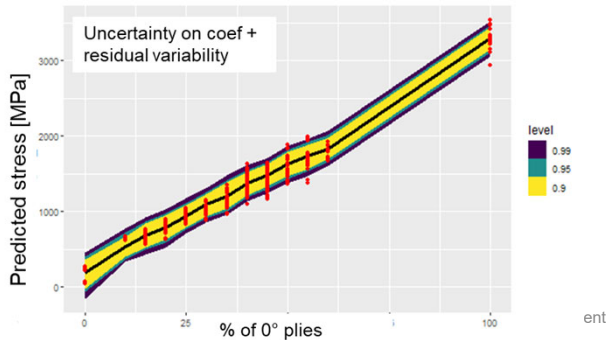


Validation plot - PST - max\_strength



## Towards « global probabilistic» validation

Building a bayesian Linear Regression for Plain Strength Tension



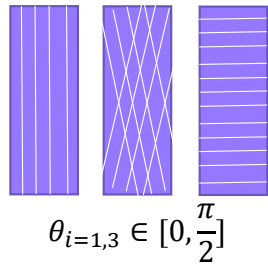
Validate the model prediction against trends/statistics captured by the data-driven model over the validation domain



# Ongoing activities on related challenges (PhDs started end of 2022)



Define an optimal set of test specimen to calibrate composite constitutive models:

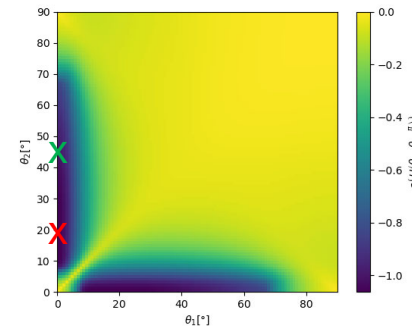


$$\theta_{i=1,3} \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$$



Minimise uncertainty of the calibrated constitutive parameters

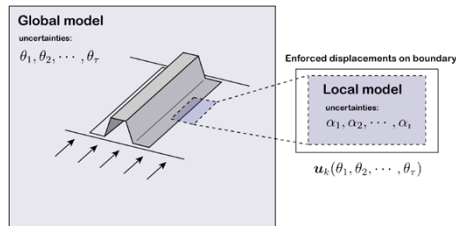
Results for elastic properties:  $[0^\circ, 19^\circ, 90^\circ]$



Smarter testing for calibration



Scaling up / Bridging scales



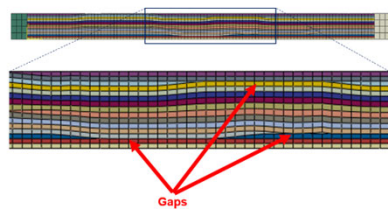
Combination of HOST, Global/local techniques, Surrogate modelling for Composite Damage Models



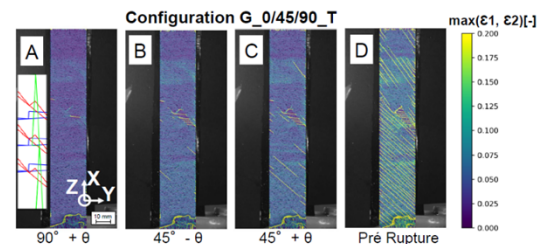
Modeling capabilities

Accounting for AFP defects:

Parametric multi-gap/overlap model



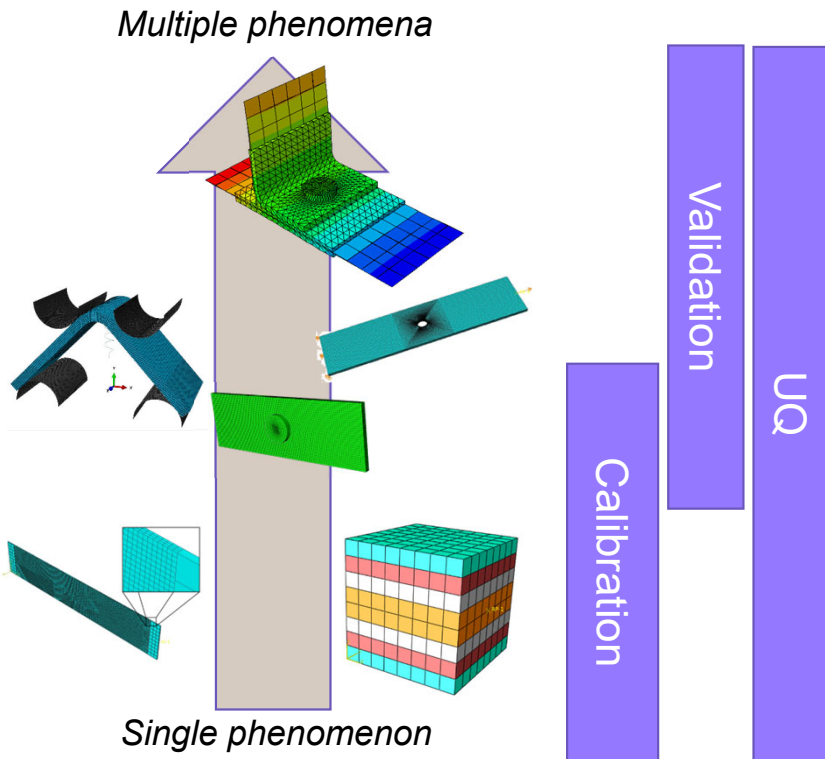
Tensile/compression tests with defects



Collaboration



# Conclusion



- ❑ The topic of V&VUQ for composite damage models comes with numerous scientific issues
- ❑ It is an opportunity for the scientific community to transfer modeling capabilities and identify/cover the gaps
- ❑ It is a must for developing usage of advanced simulation to support certification of composite structures (in complement of V&VUQ-oriented experimental plan)
- ❑ Development of software capabilities should contribute to speed-up the setup and adoption of the V&VUQ framework

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**Thank you for your  
attention**

