

MatchID

Metrology beyond colors



UNIVERSITÀ
POLITECNICA
DELLE MARCHE



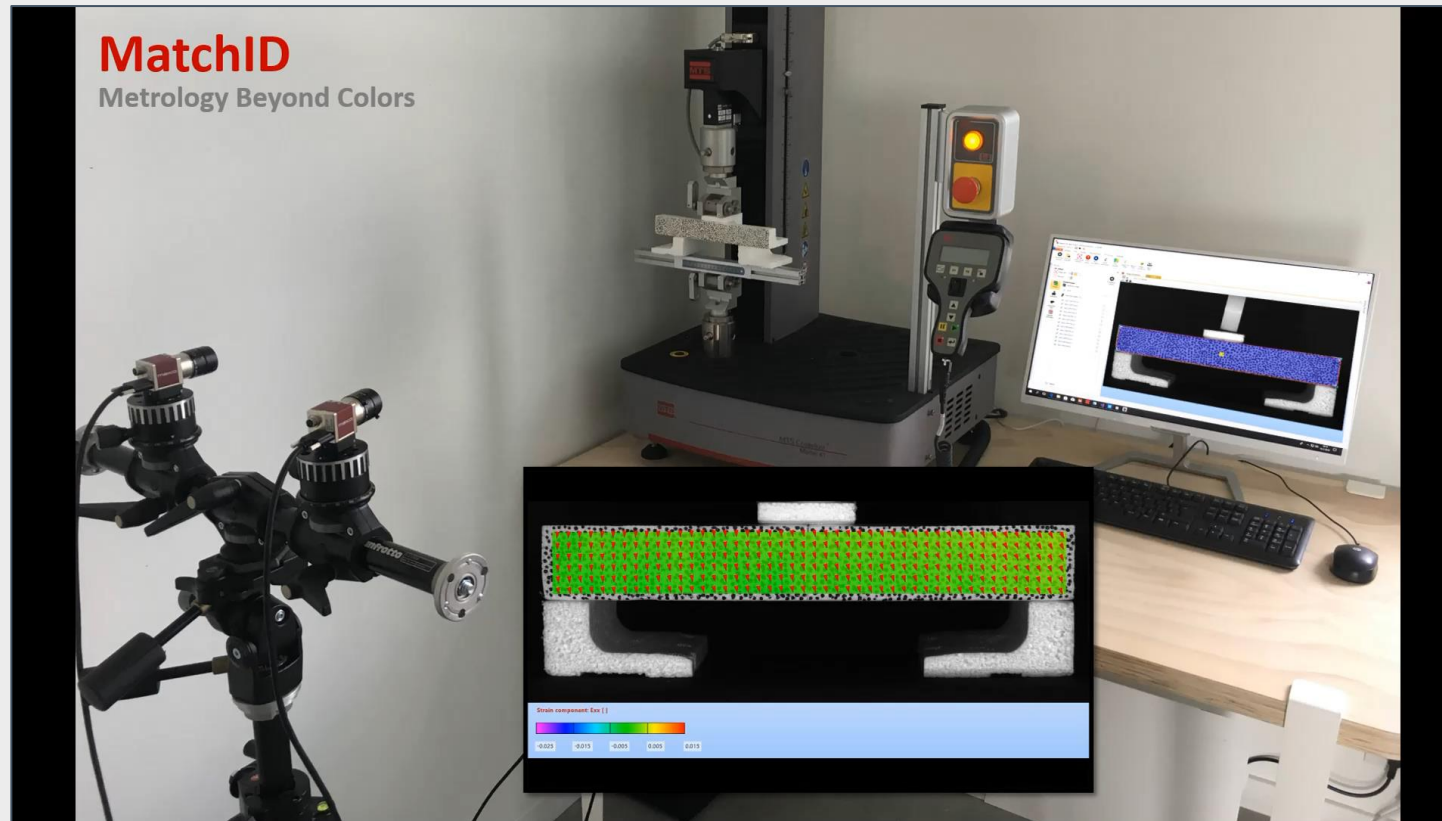
MatchID's material testing 2.0 platform

From images to parameters – a seamless
and uncertainty vetted workflow



VForm-xSteels

DIC – Digital Image Correlation?



Digital image correlation is an optical-numerical measuring technique, which offers the possibility of determining complex shape, displacement and deformation fields at the surface of objects under any kind of loading.

Our Team



Pascal Lava



Lukas
Wittevrongel



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Fabrice Pierron



Vahid Firouzbakht



Jiense Tanghe



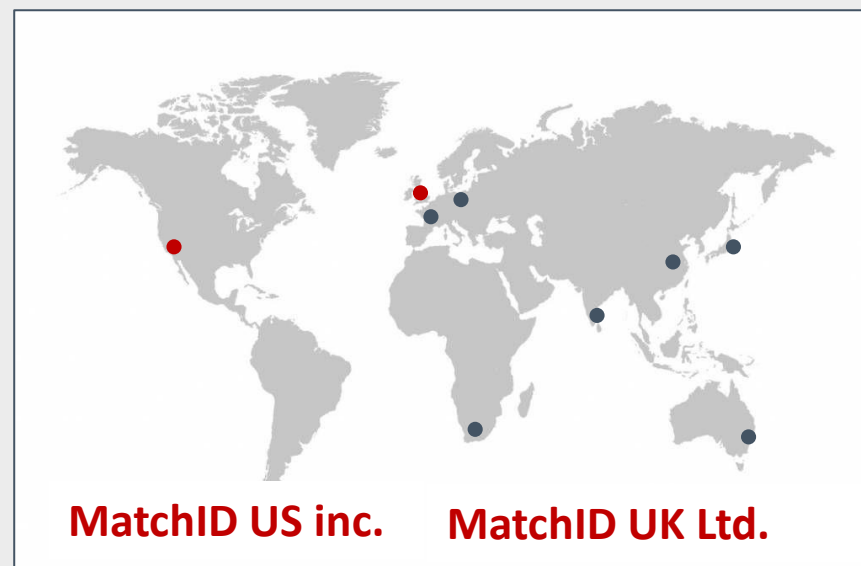
João Filho



Isabella Mendoza
(US Office)



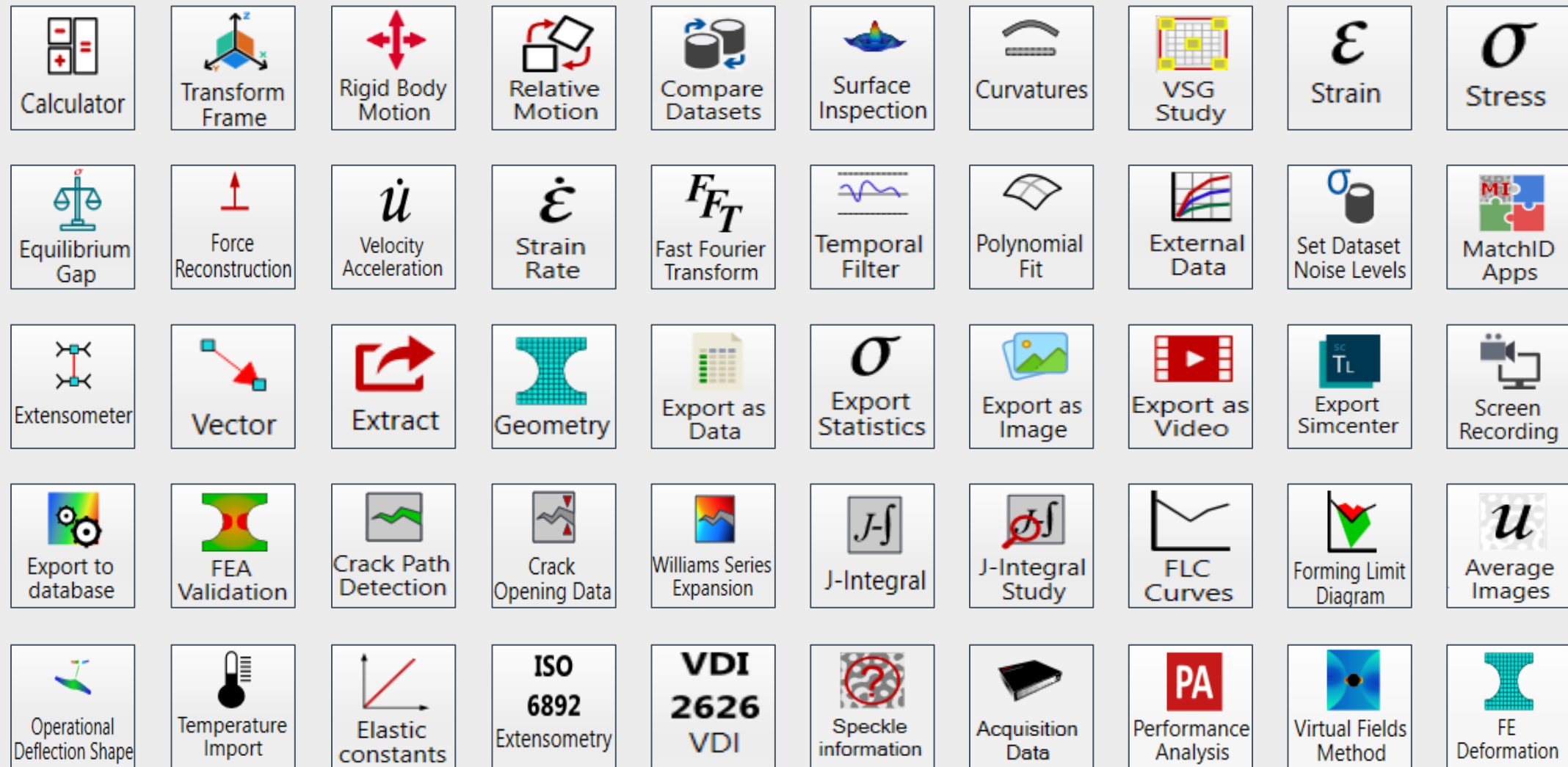
MatchID Gent - Belgium



MatchID US inc.

MatchID UK Ltd.

It's not just DIC... it's integrated



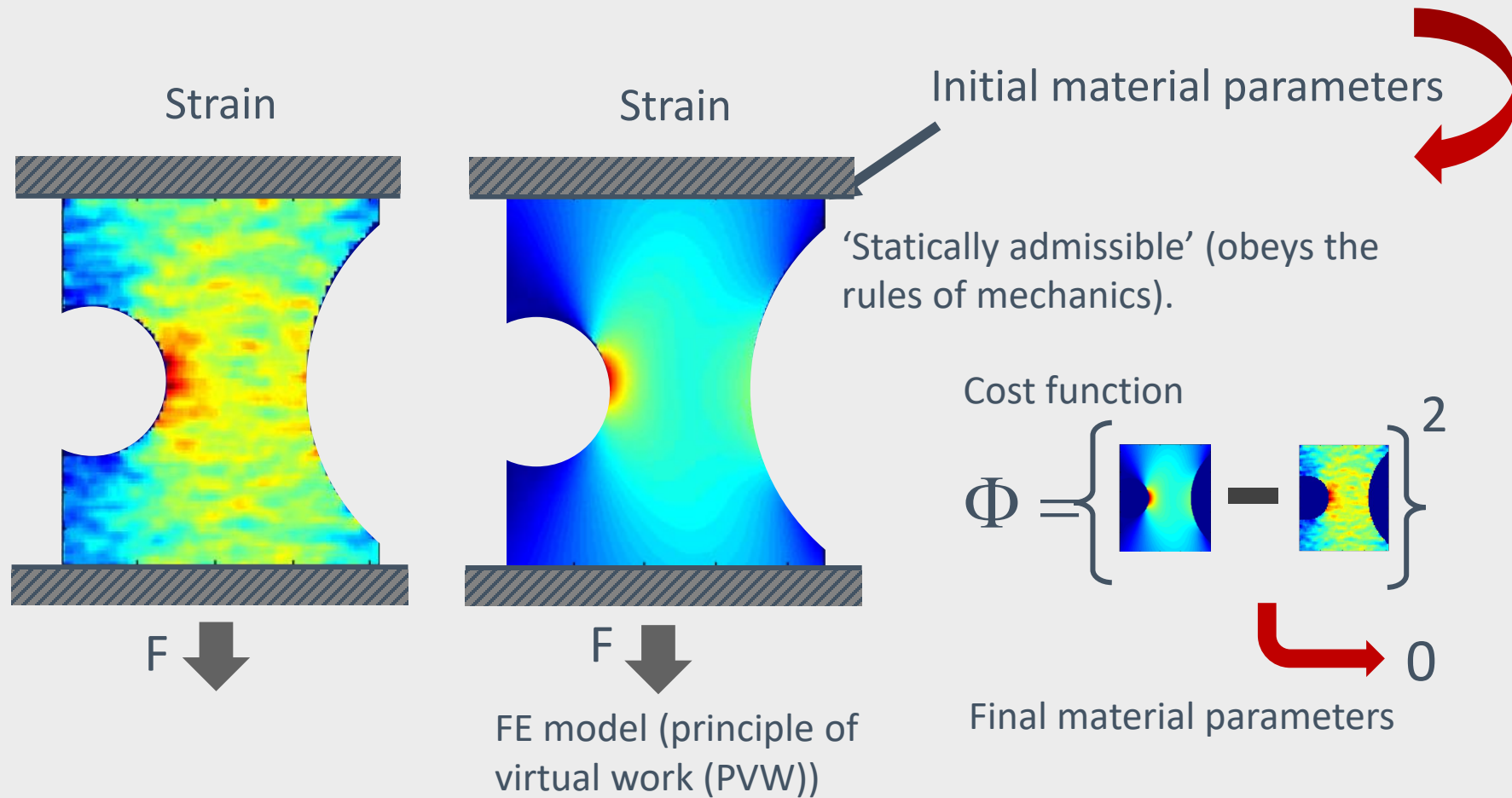
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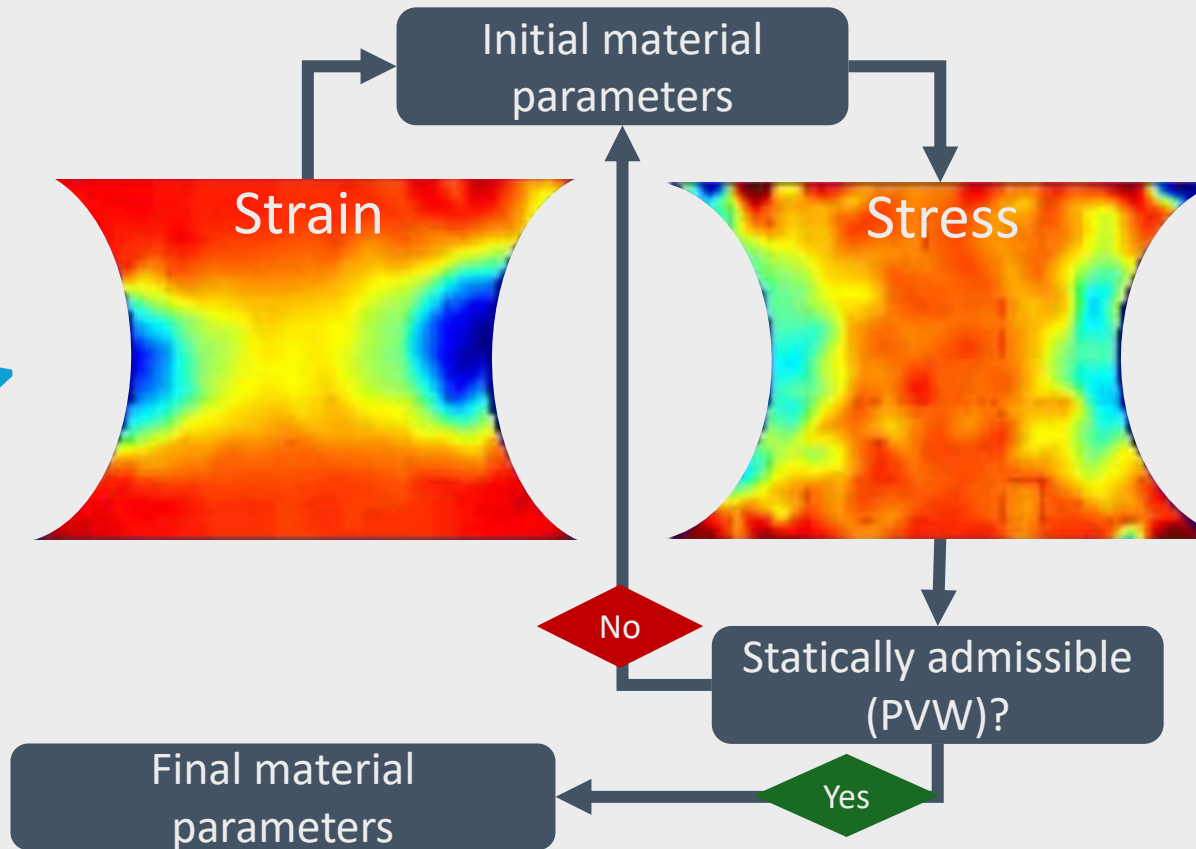
Integrated material identification

Material testing 2.0

Finite Element Model Updating

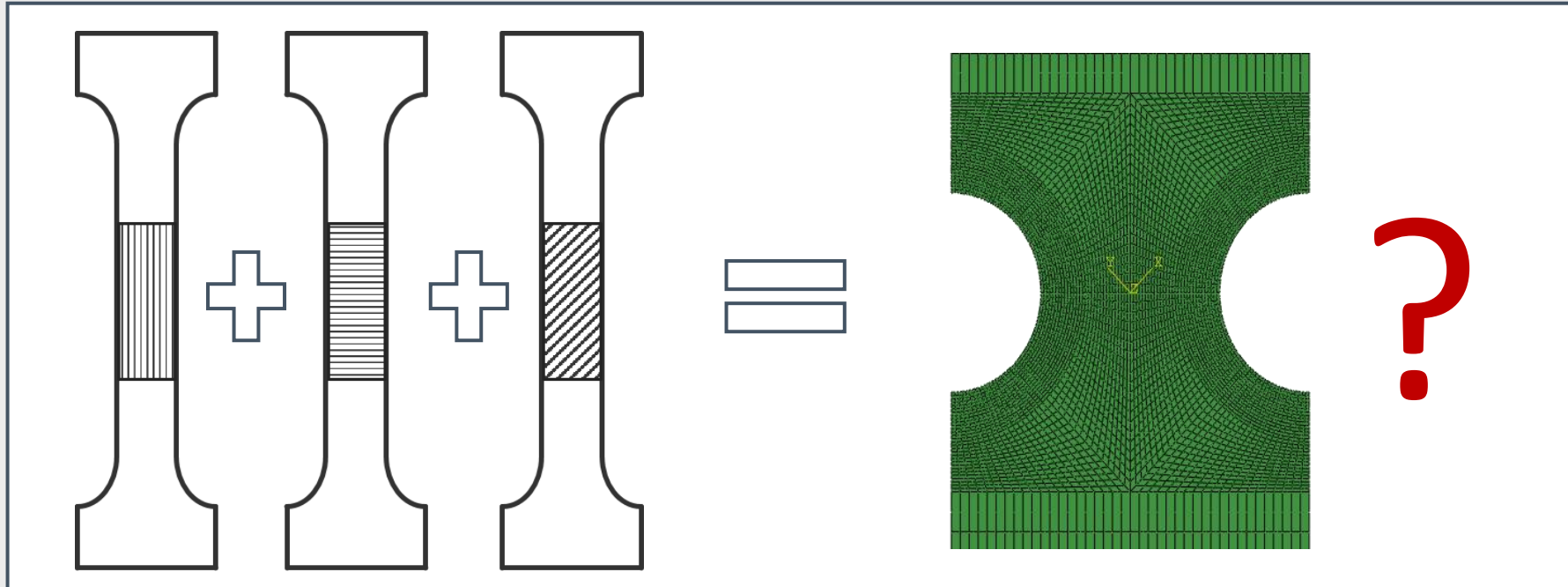


The Virtual Fields Method

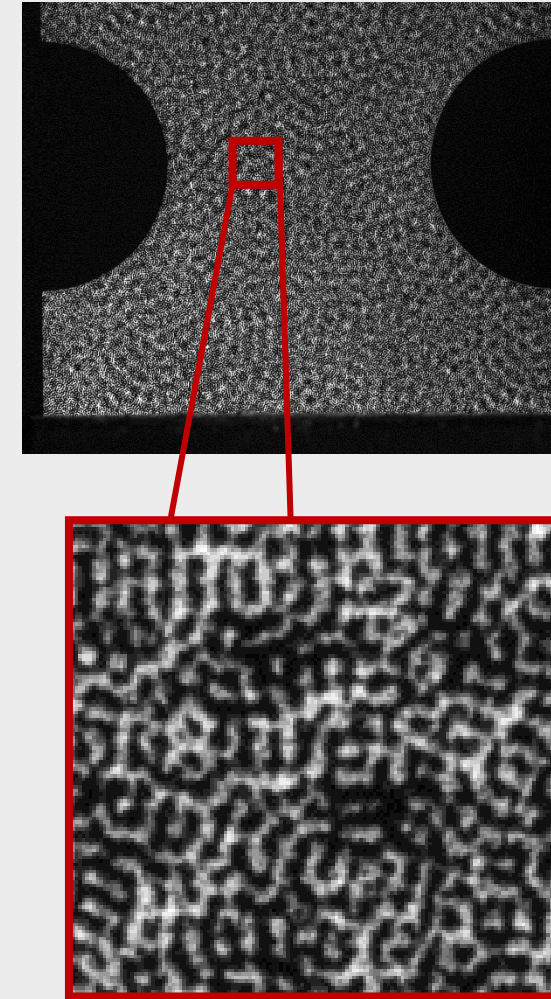
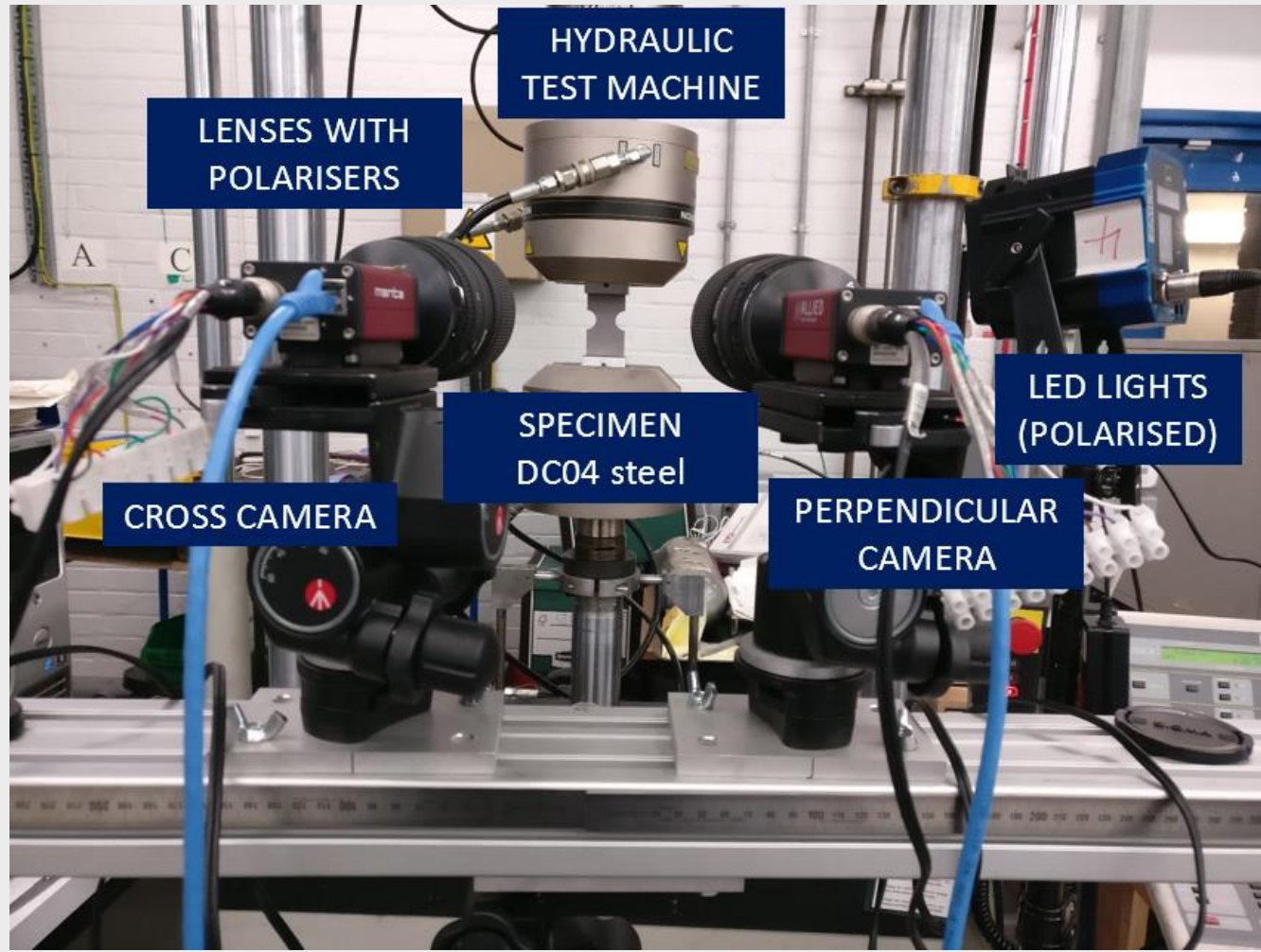


Case study

- DC04 steel (cold-rolled steel) – Anisotropic properties
 - Hill48 (4 parameters)
- One test to replace multiple?

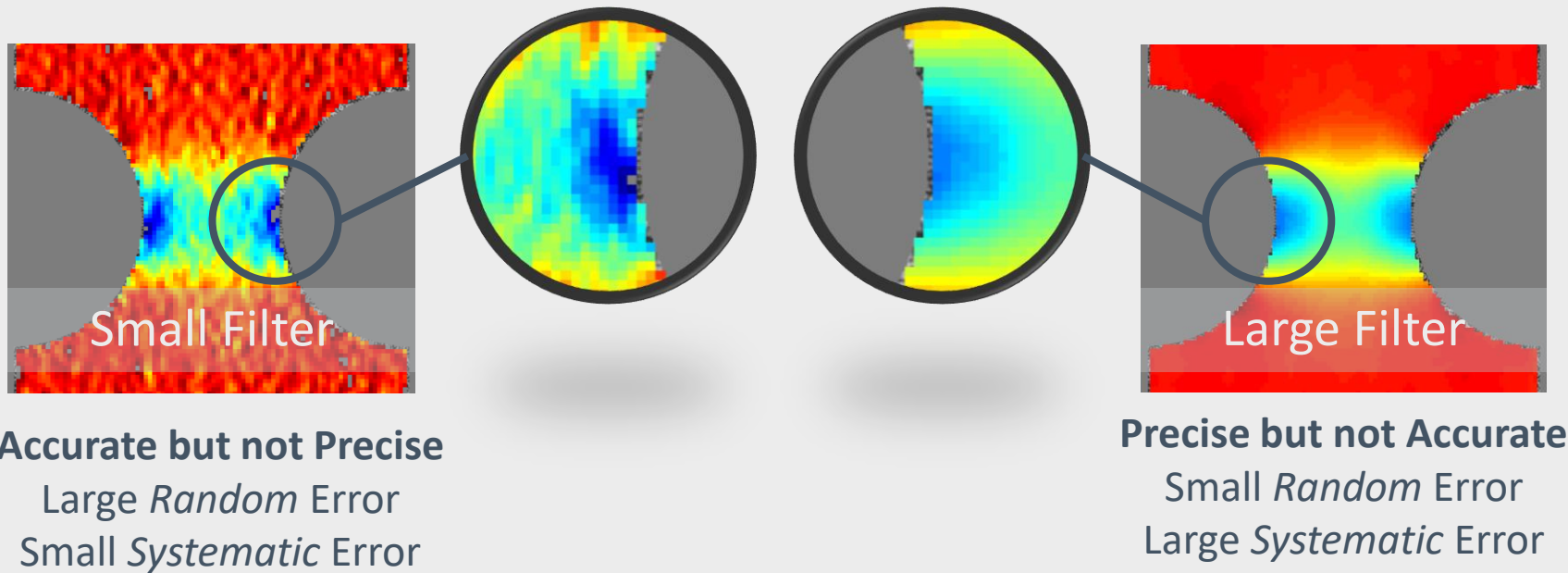


Experimental setup

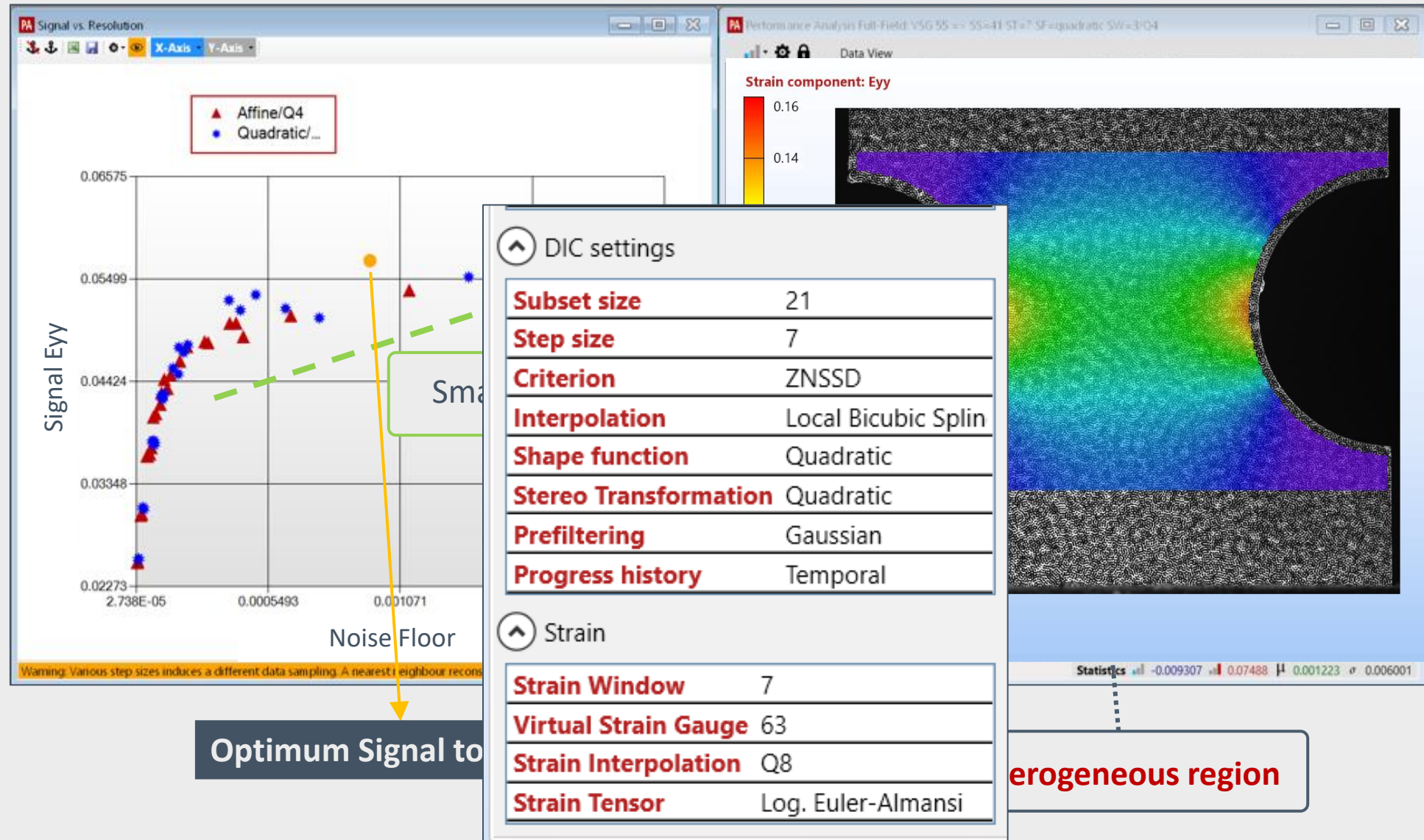


DIC Analysis involves filtering

Selection of DIC parameters is an optimum between noise reduction and signal reconstruction



Optimized DIC Analysis: Performance Analysis Module

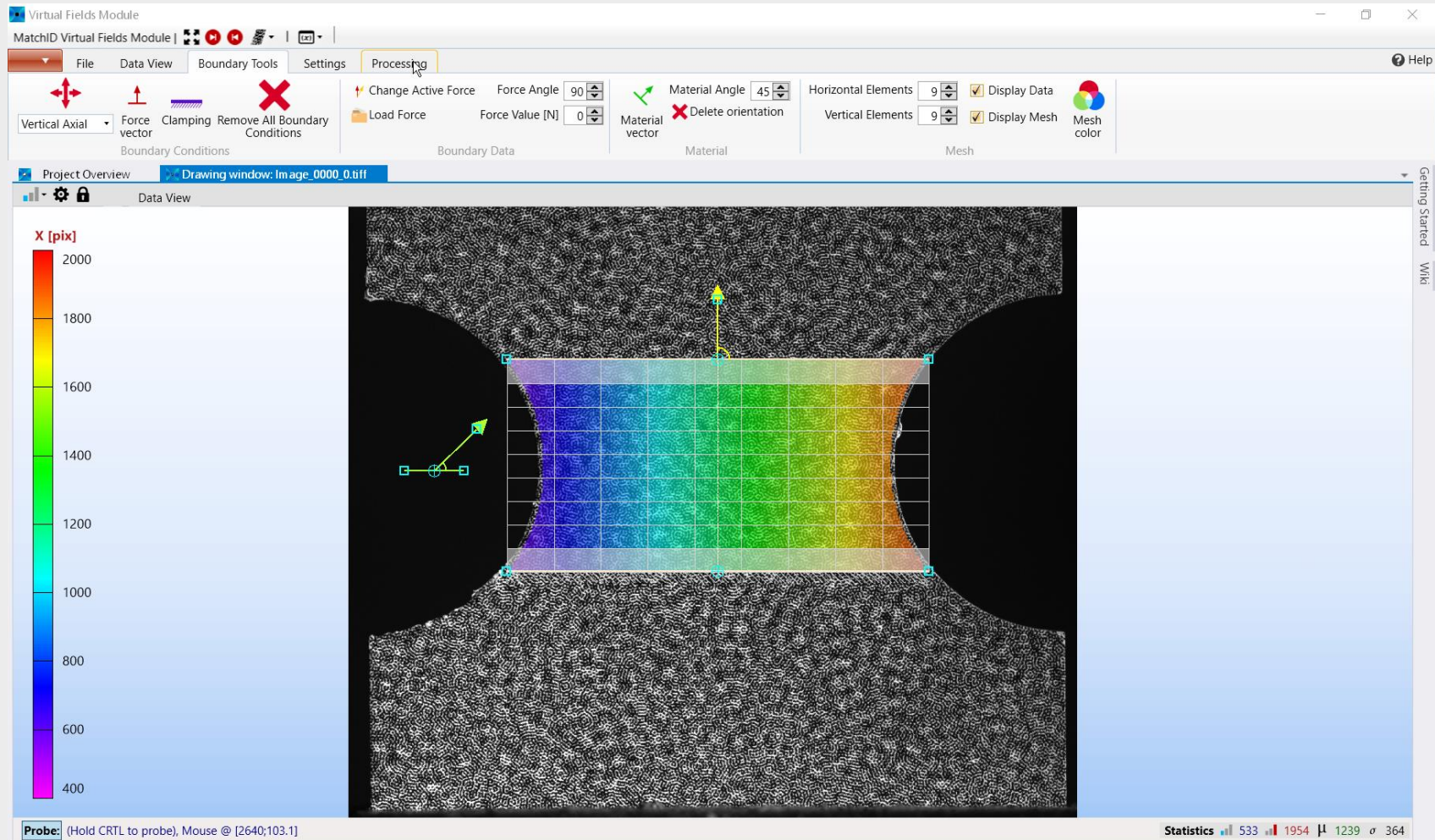


VFM Module

Assign boundary conditions

Select material model

Establish equilibrium



VFM Module

Assign boundary conditions

Select material model

Establish equilibrium

Settings Processing

Stress Determination: Edit Material

Plastic

Selected Elastic Type: Isotropic Material: Default

Yield Criterion: Hill quadratic 1948

Hardening: ☐ Linear ☐ Incremental ☐ Newton Raphson ☐ UMMDP

Parameters:

F	N	Y ₀ [MPa]	H [MPa]
0.80610521	2.806543046	172	3150

Selected Material:

- Hill quadratic 1948
- Hill 1990
- Barlat YLD2000-2d
- Barlat YLD2004
- Barlat YLD89
- Cazacu 2006
- Karafillis-Boyce 1993
- Hu 2005
- Yoshida 2011
- Gotoh biquadratic 1978
- Vegter
- Banabic BBC2005
- Banabic BBC2008

Description

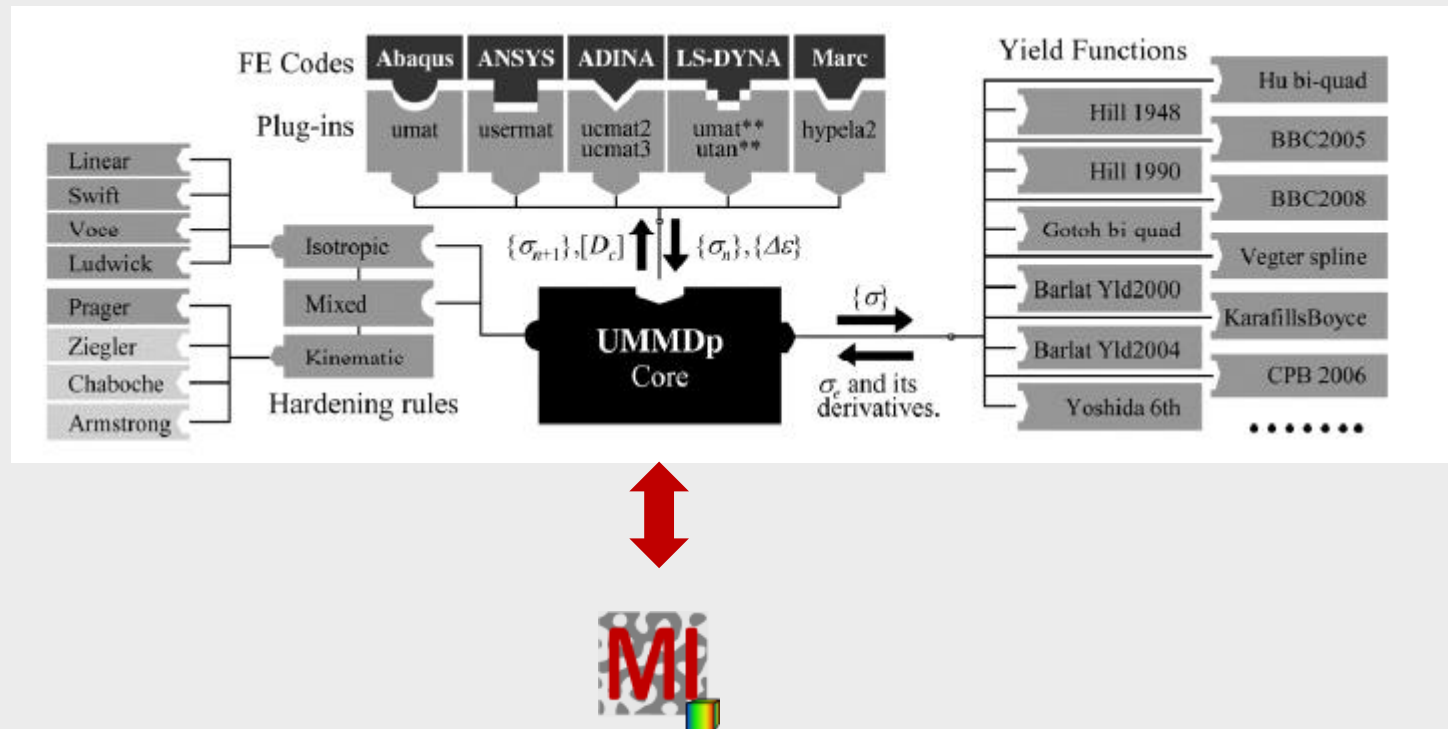
Identify plastic material properties. This is an iterative procedure invoking all load steps and the indicated parameter values are initial guesses for the updating scheme. Please note that this type of model urges the selection of an elastic material model too, where the filled in elastic parameters will remain fixed in the elasto-plastic identification. Usually, a two-step procedure is adopted whereby first the elastic properties are identified based on load steps in the elastic regime. Then, the entire load set is used to identify the plasticity model adopting the previously determined elastic parameters.

Doc

Processing Options Evaluate Add Remove Cancel Apply

A large set of material models

- Unified Material Model Driver for Plasticity (UMDDp) open library (<http://www.jancae.org/annex/annexUMMDe/index.html>). The UMDDp is a user-subroutine library for anisotropic plasticity models, which is commonly applicable to major commercial FE codes



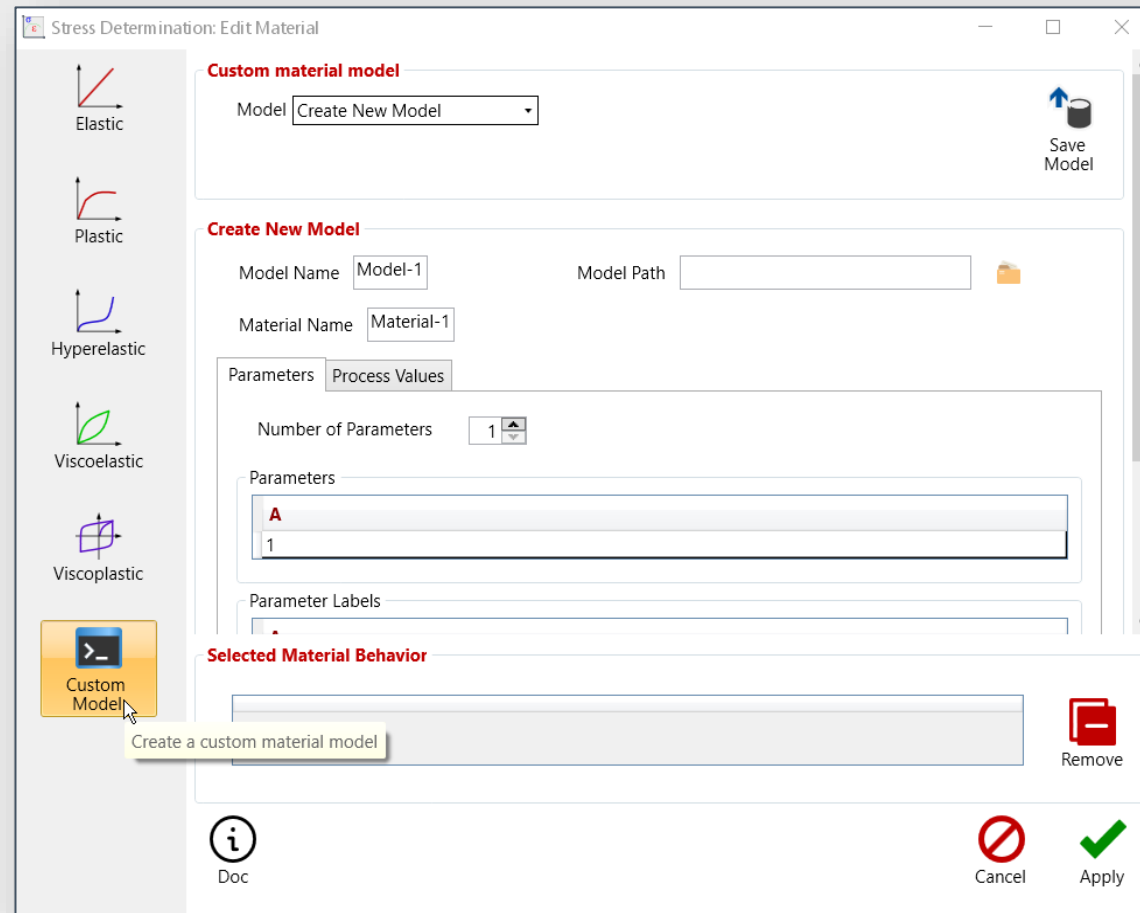
The CMAT allows to user our VFM as a solver

MatchID embeds
a **large versatility** of
these....

But what to do for custom
or novel material models?



CMAT structure

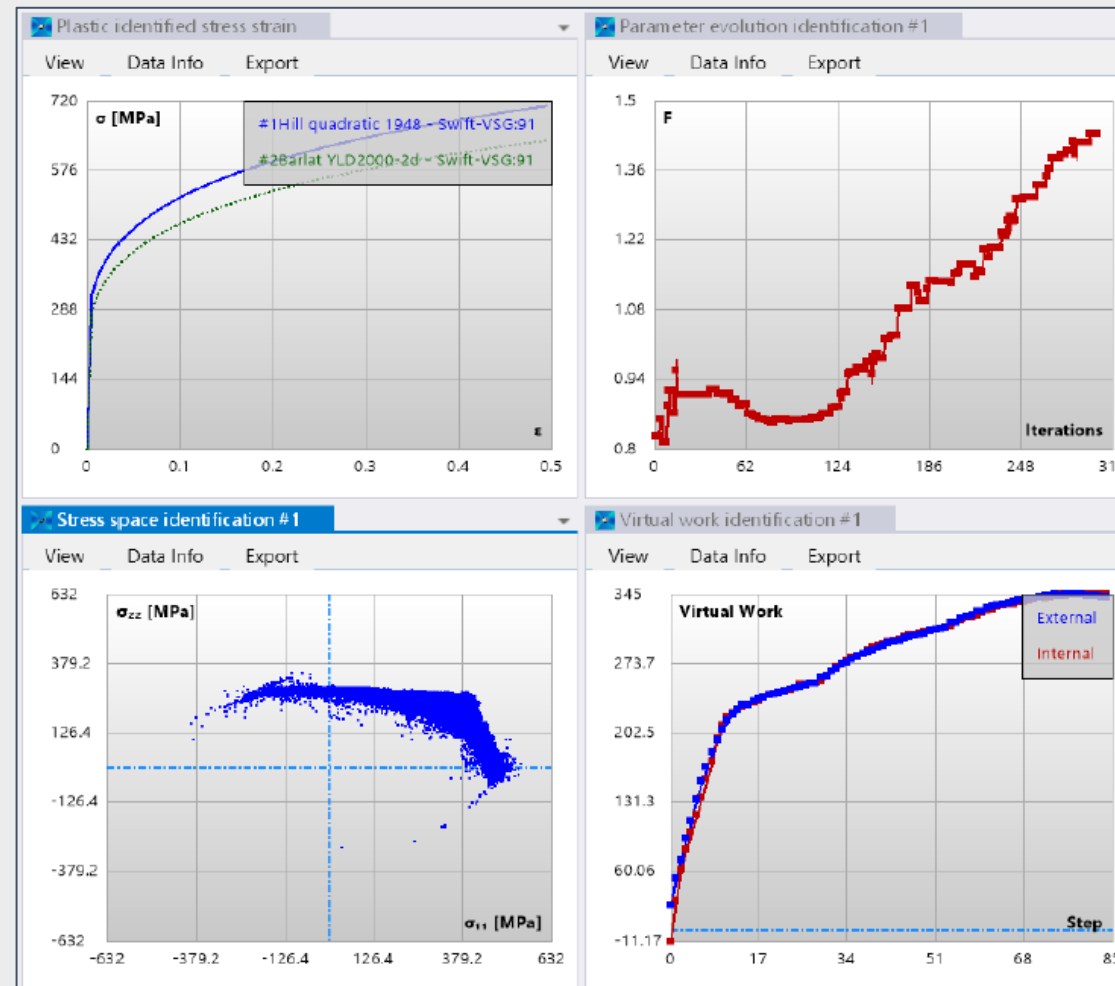


VFM Module

Assign boundary conditions

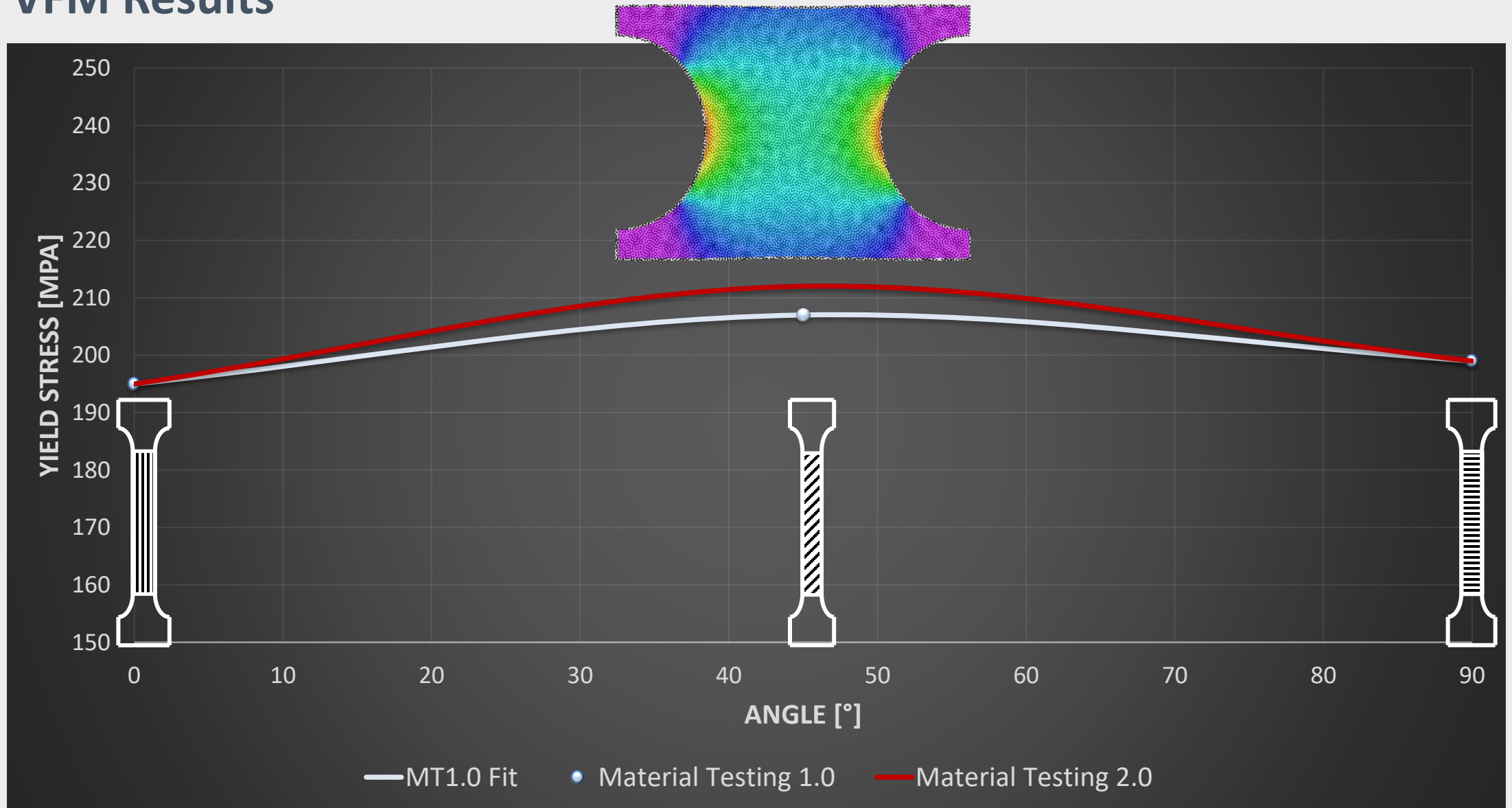
Select material model

Establish equilibrium



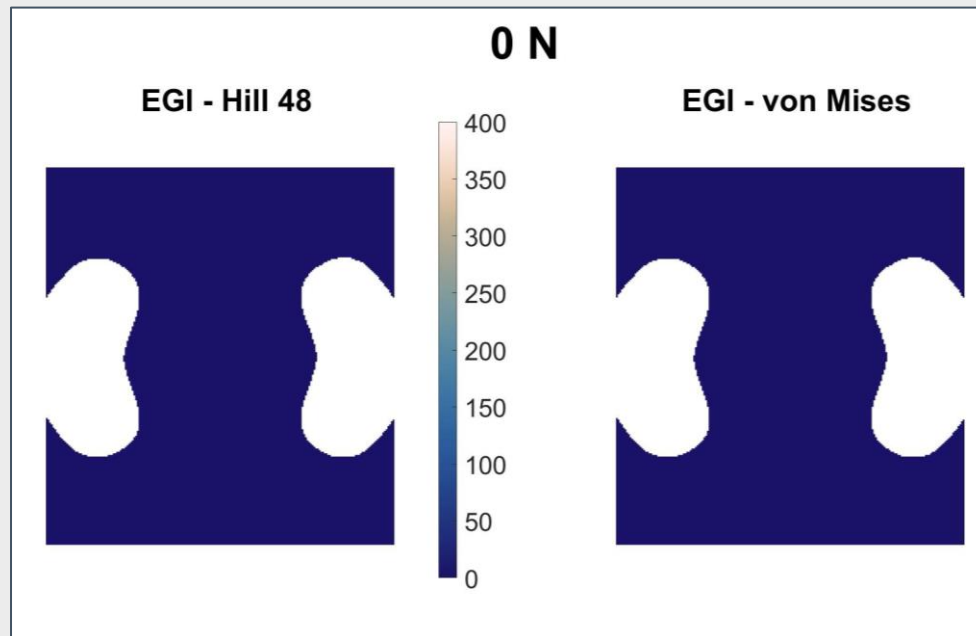
- 85 load steps
- ~25k data points
- 6 min
- No FEA model needed

VFM Results

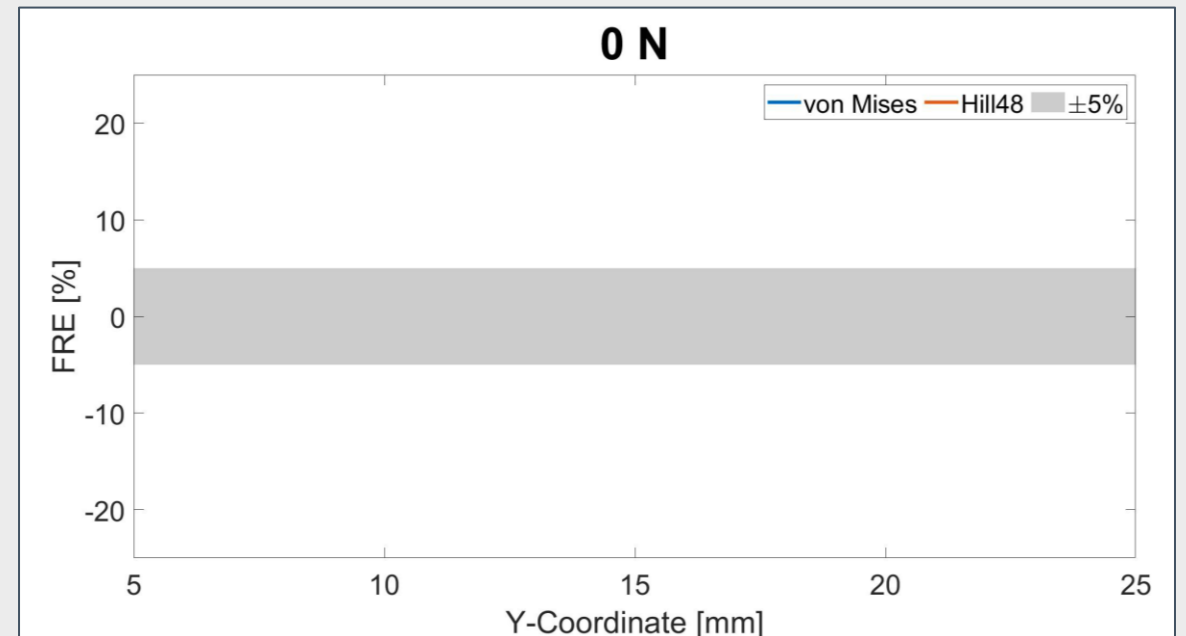


Integrated metrics for model fitness evaluation

Equilibrium Gap Indicator



Force Reconstruction Error



Metrics to evaluate constitutive model fitness based on DIC experiments. A. Peshave, F. Pierron, P. Lava, D. Moens, D. Vandepitte (2024). *Strain*



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Metrology beyond colors

Digital twin in test design

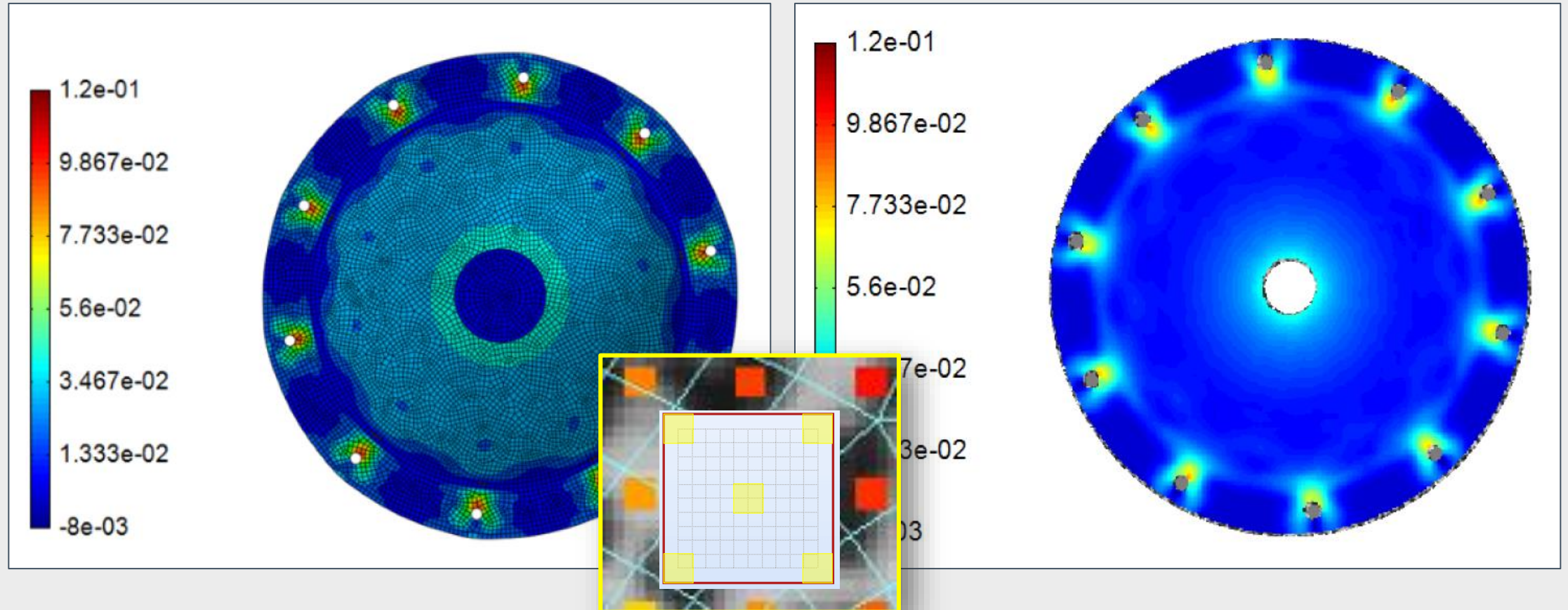
Material testing 2.0

www.matchid.eu

DIC and FEA act at a different regularization level

E1 - FEA 

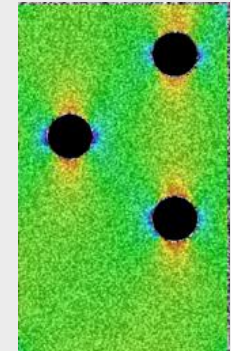
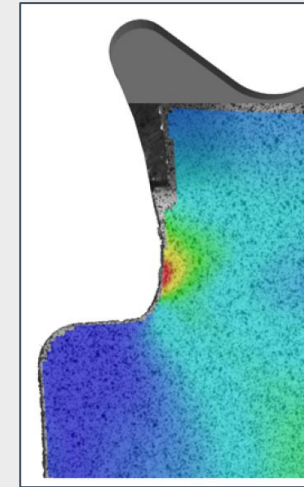
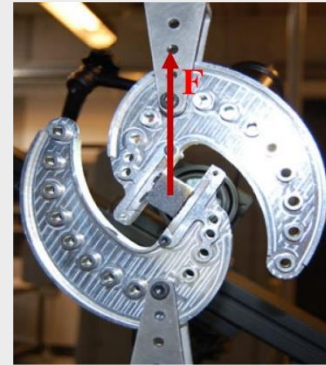
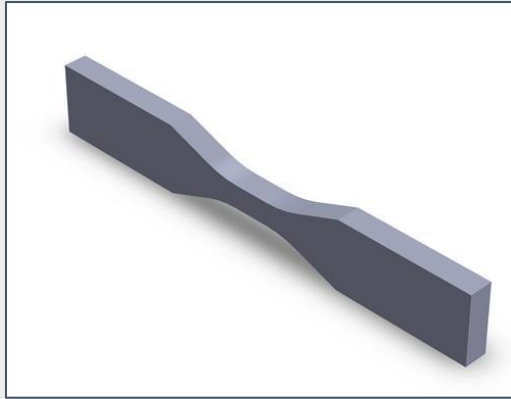
E1 - DIC 



Test design and “new” standards

Traditional

Innovative



Which test configuration yields the smallest errors?

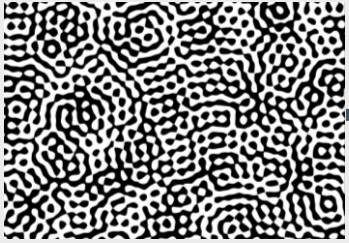
High Heterogeneity
activate all involved
material properties



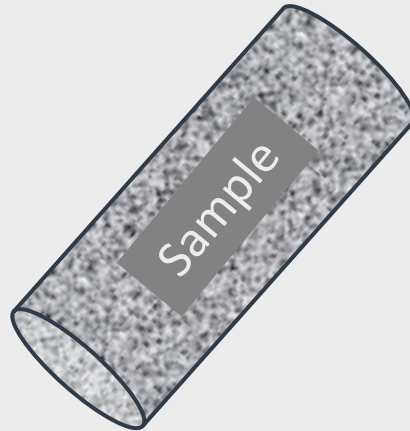
Low Heterogeneity
reconstruction error of
full-field technique

Stereo Digital Image Correlation

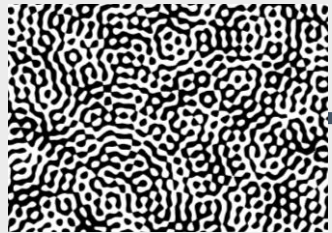
Recorded image



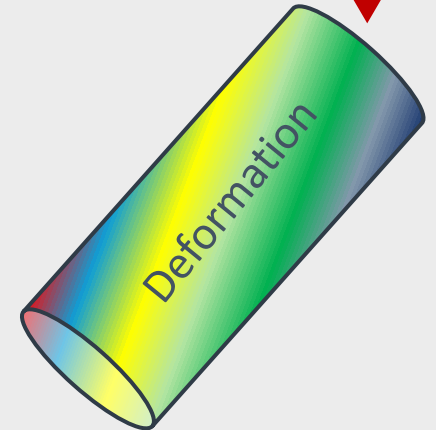
Cameras



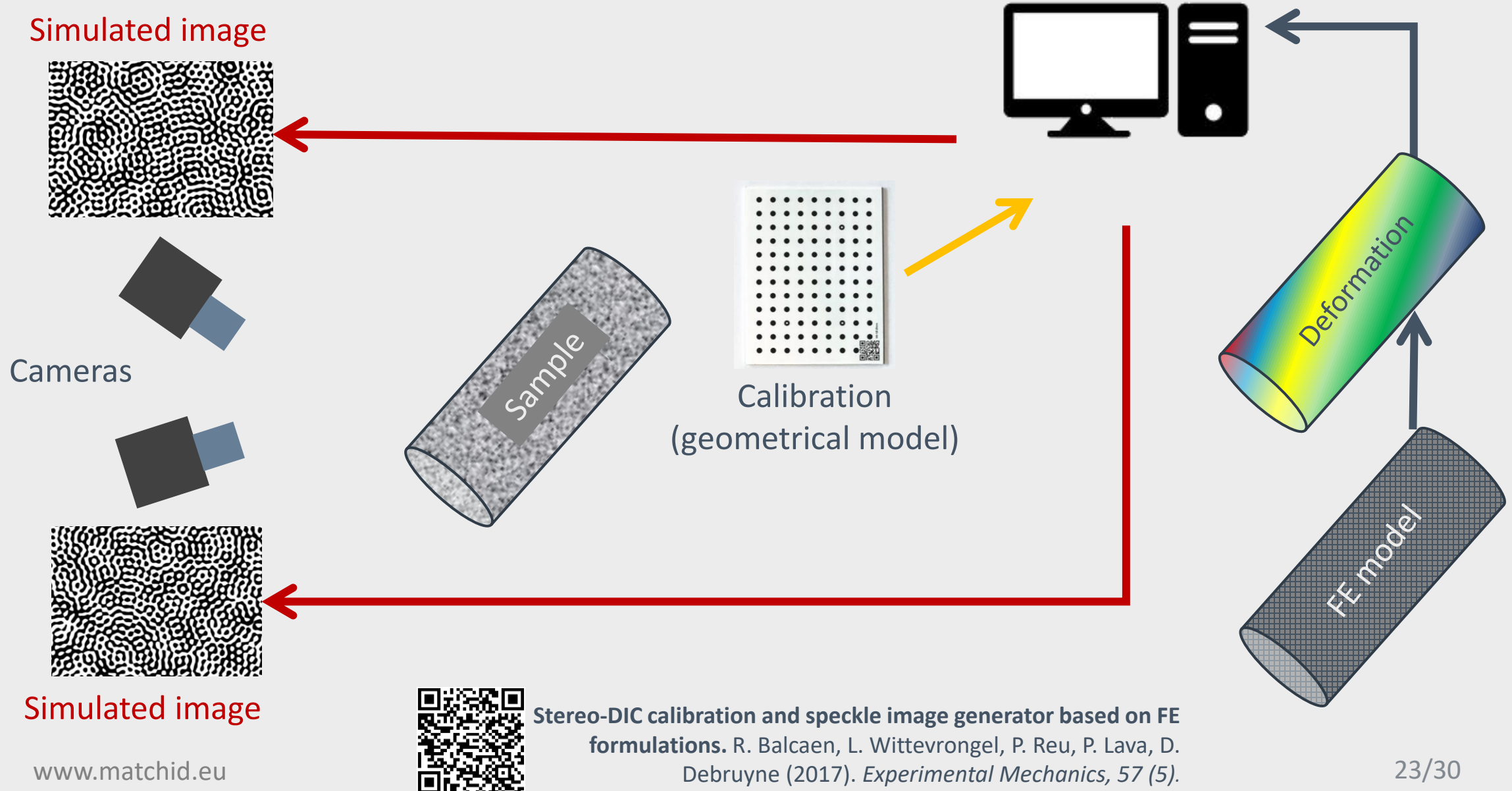
Calibration
(geometrical model)



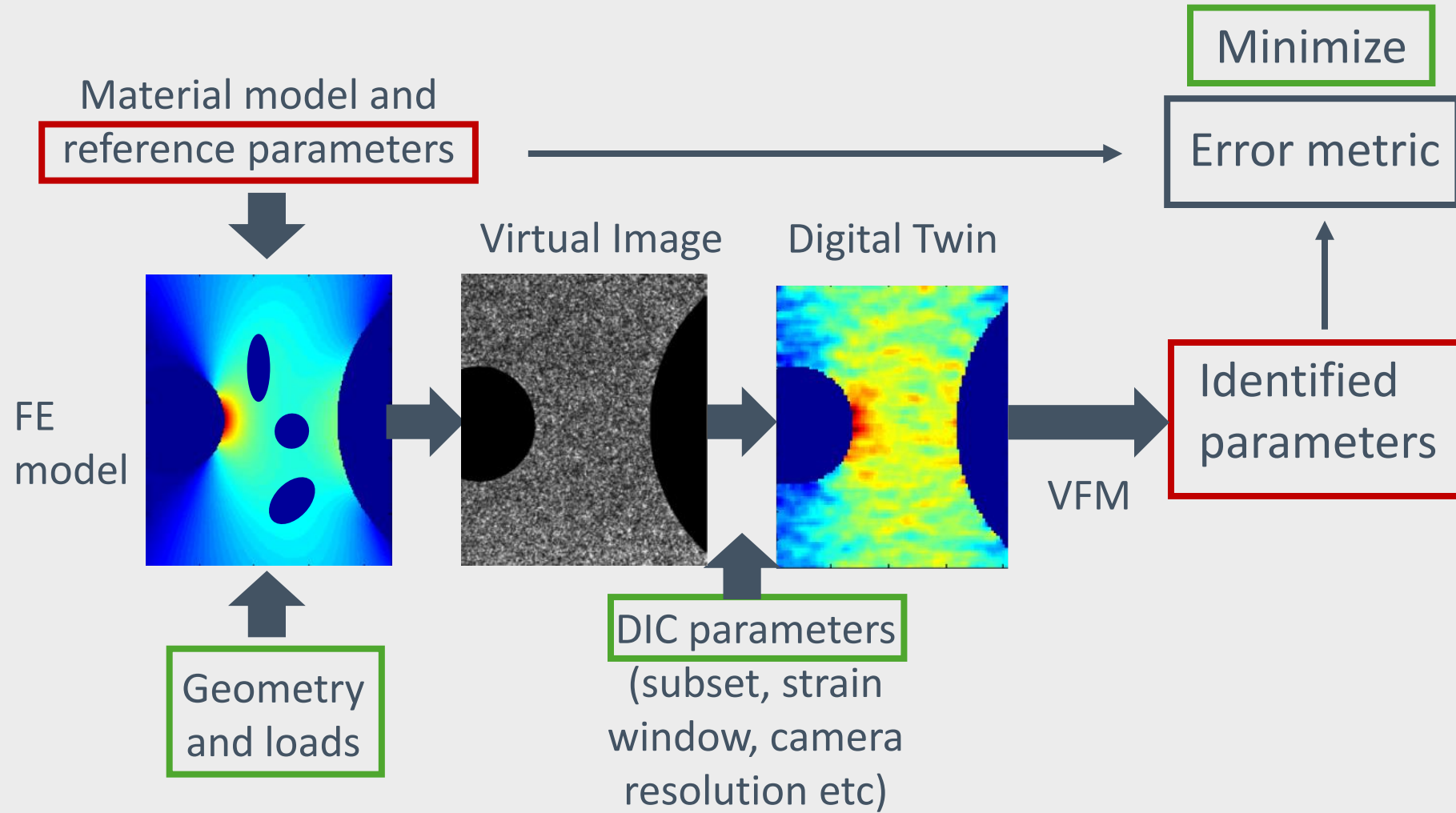
Recorded image



Digital Twin (DT): FEDEF Module



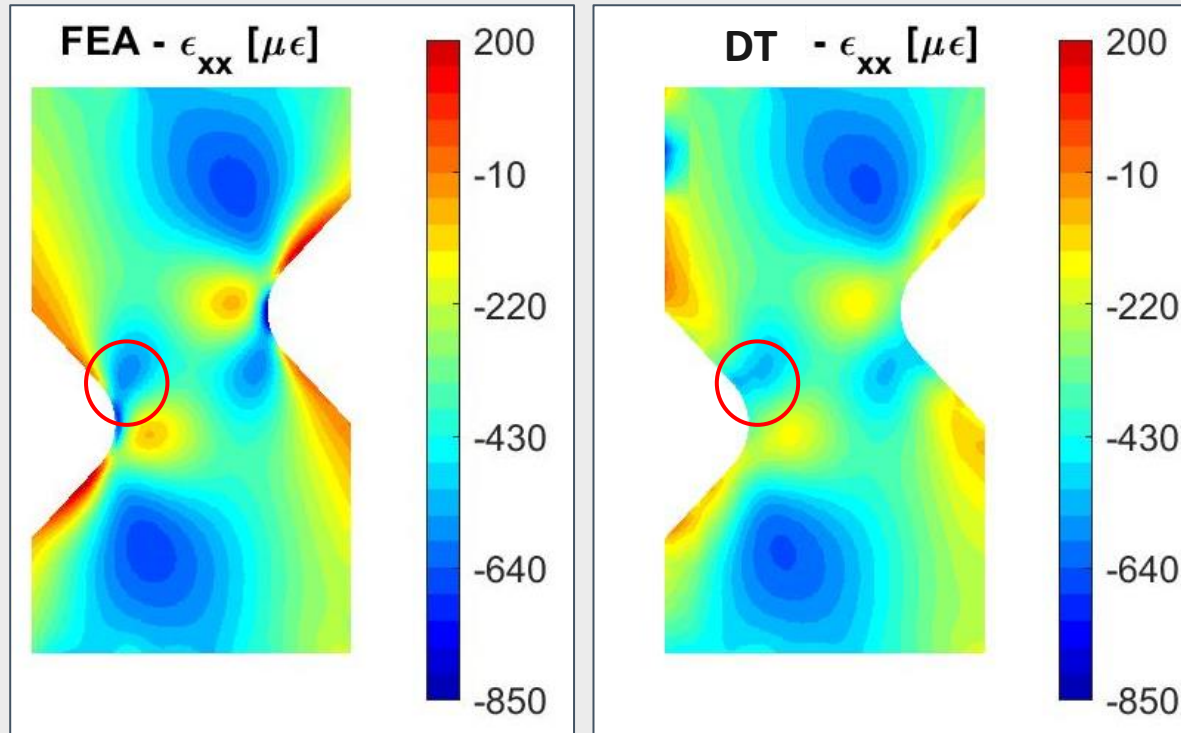
Digital Twin: simulate the entire identification chain



Digital twin in model updating

Material testing 2.0

The levelling approach to truly bridge the gap



DIC and FEA apply a different mesh size



Unique procedure that **levels** FEA and DIC

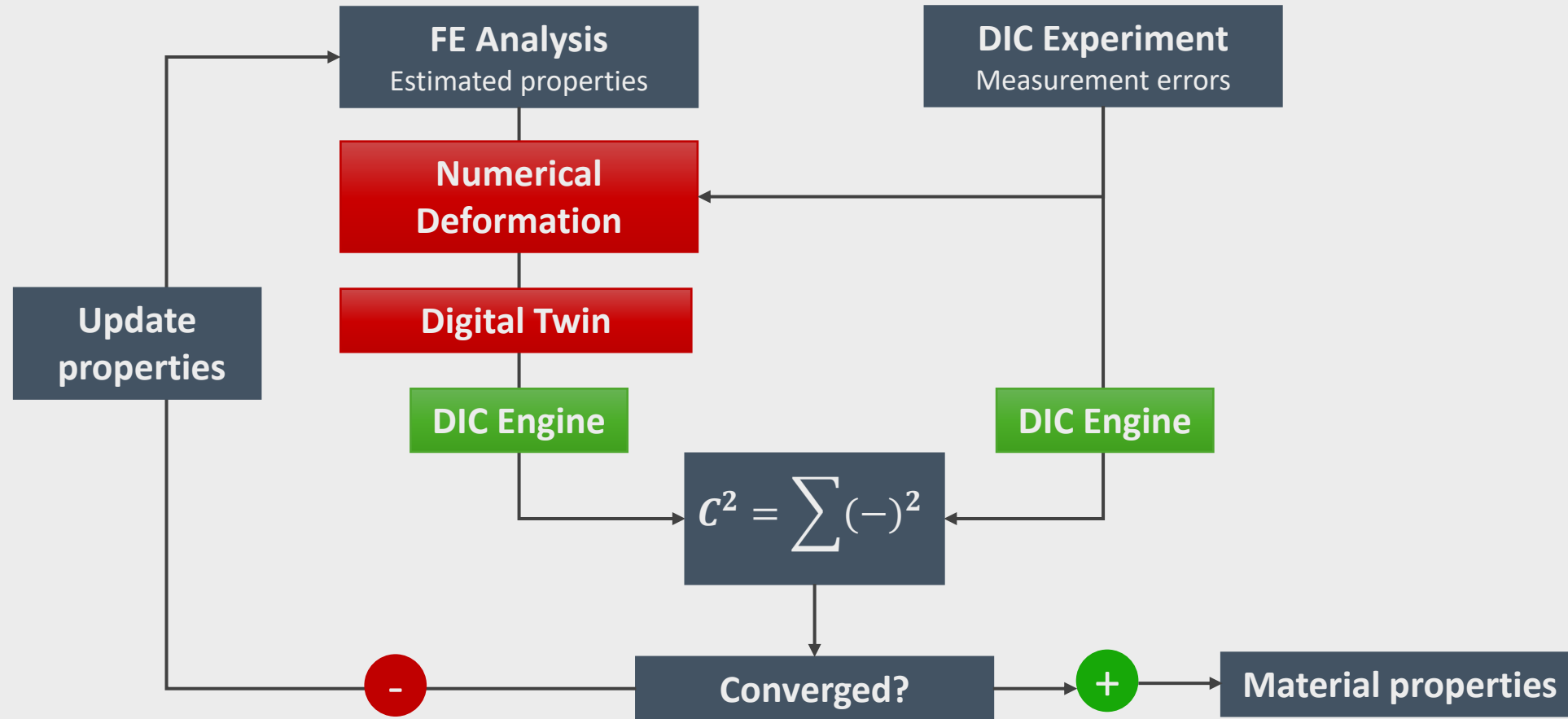


Assurance that offsets arise from inherent properties and **NOT** from the solver procedure



Validation of finite-element models using full-field experimental data: Levelling finite-element analysis data through a digital image correlation engine. P. Lava, E. Jones, L. Wittevrongel, F. Pierron (2020). *Strain*, 56(4)

Future: FEMU engine levelling DIC and FEA

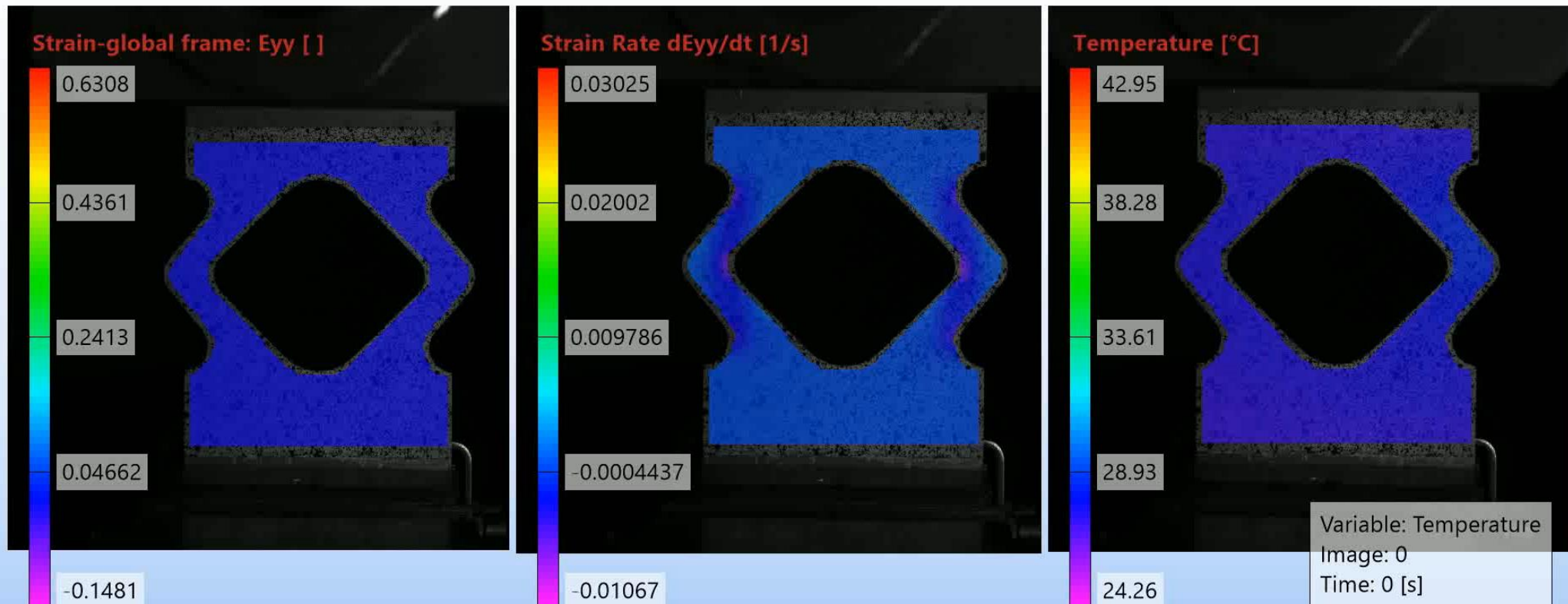


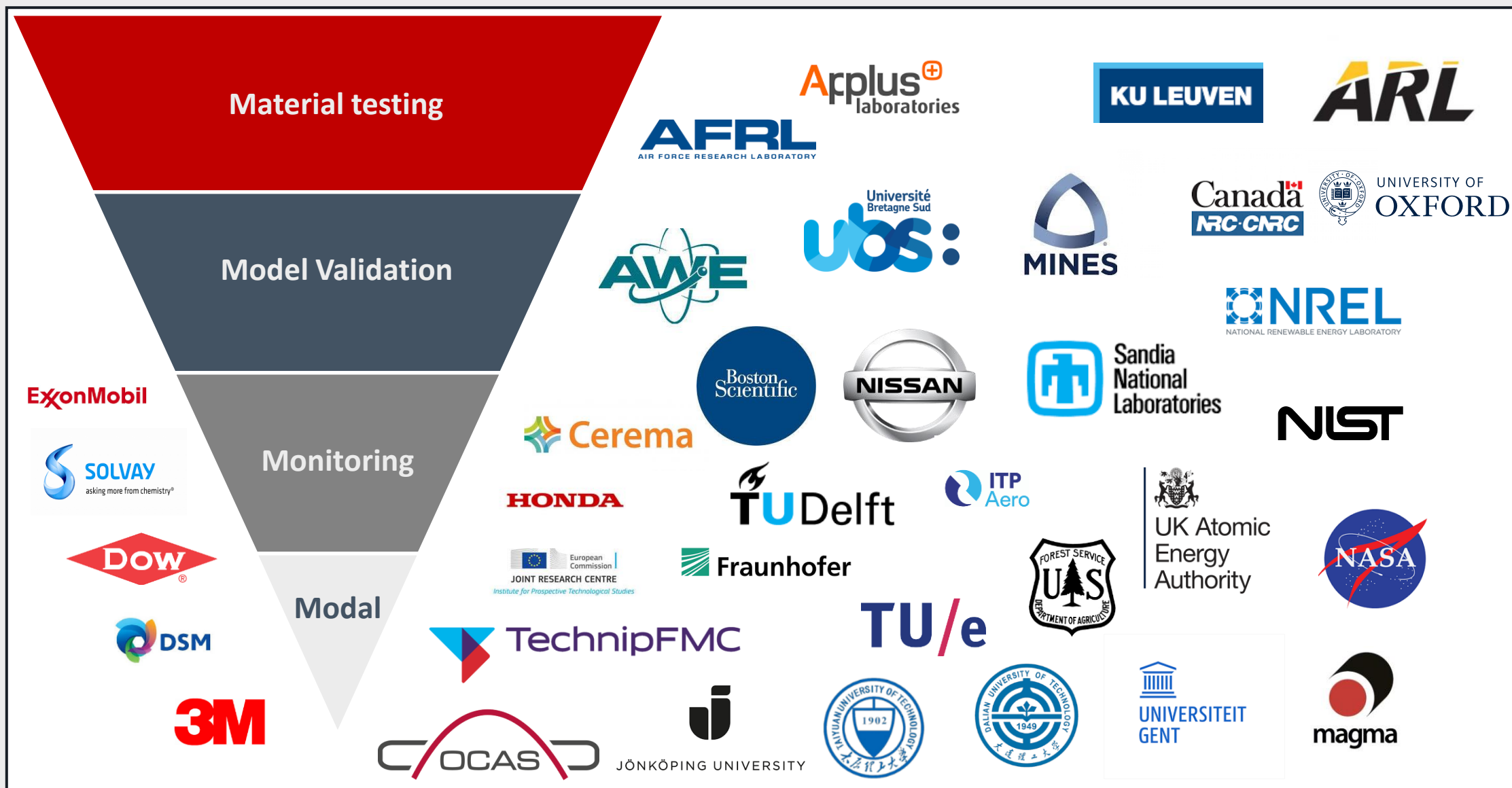
On the Importance of Direct-Levelling for Constitutive Material Model Calibration using Digital Image Correlation and Finite Element Model Updating. S. S. Fayad, E. M. C. Jones, D. T. Seidl, P. L. Reu, J. Lambros (2022). *Exp Mech*

Future: Material Identification including thermal measurements

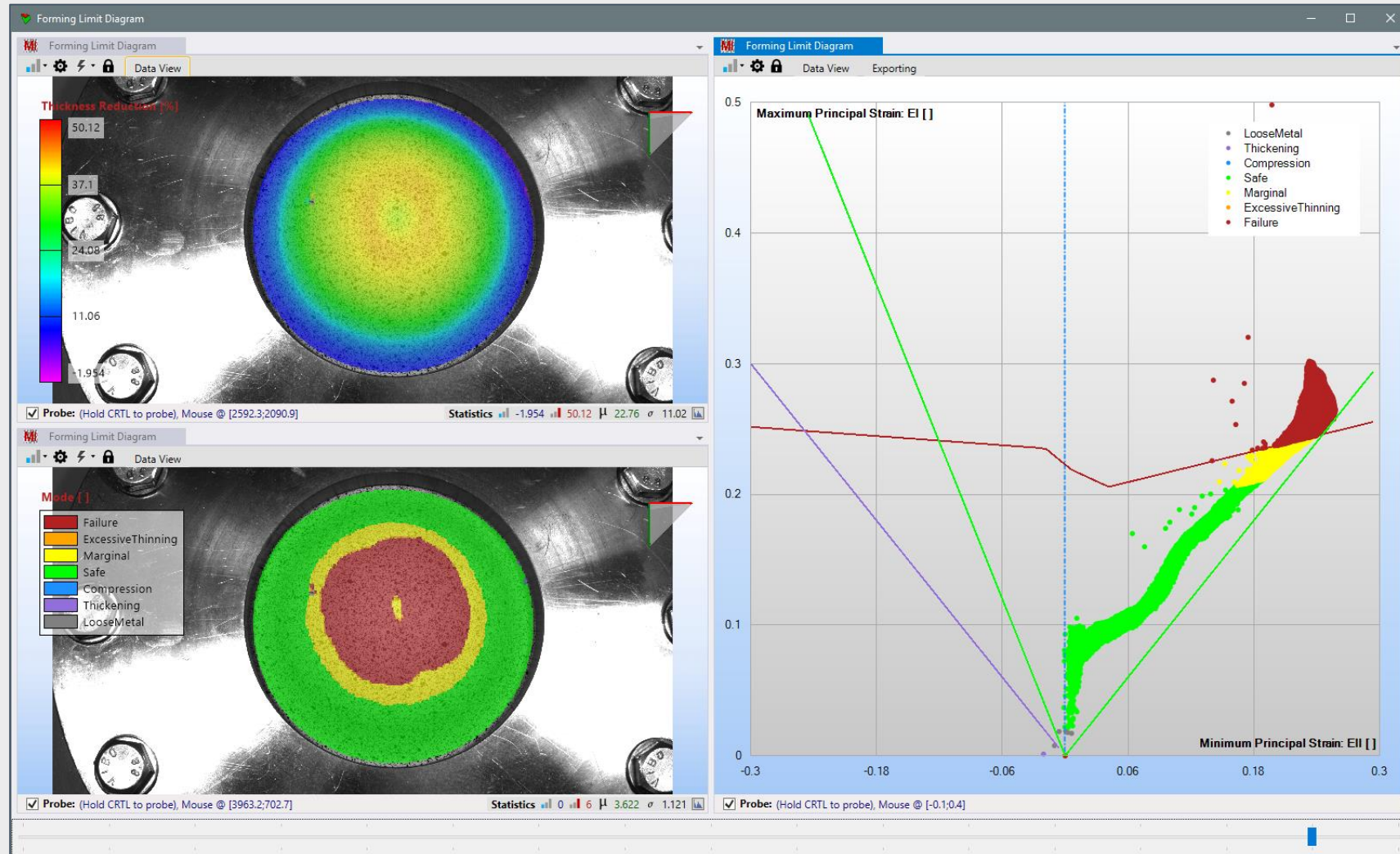
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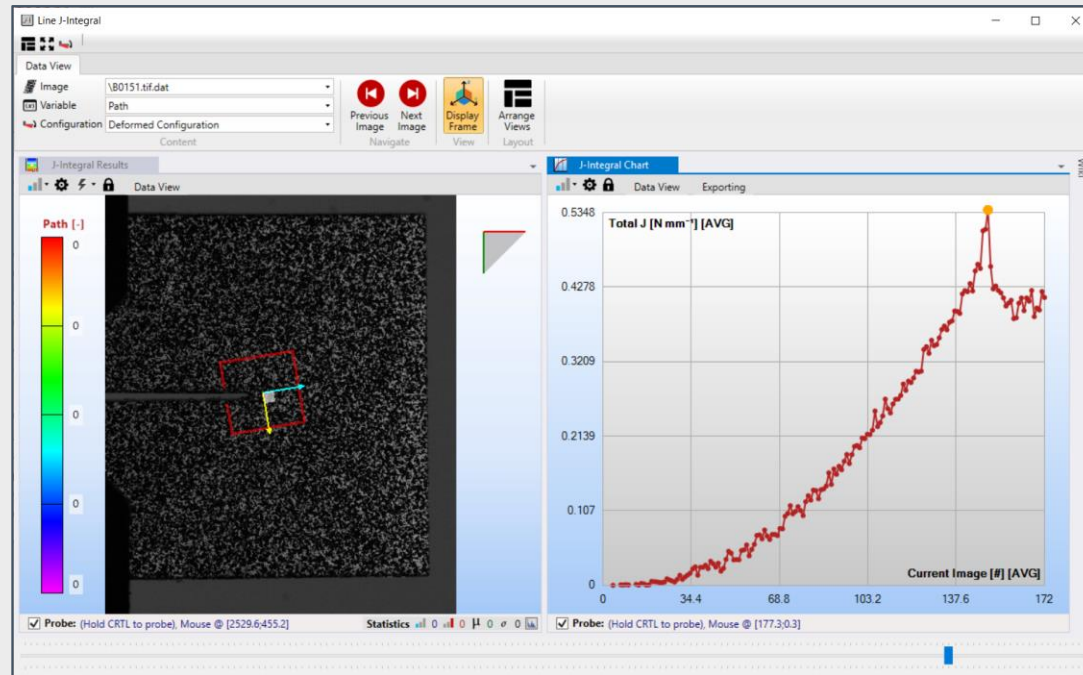


ISO12004-2: Forming Limit Diagram

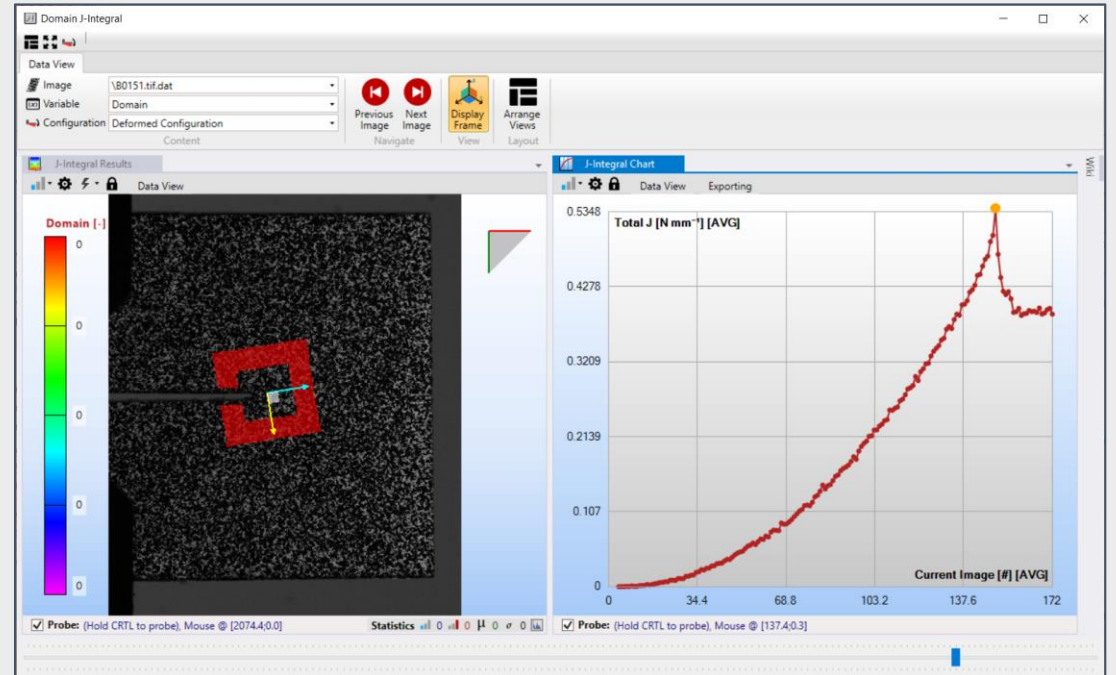


Fracture Mechanics: J-Integral Module

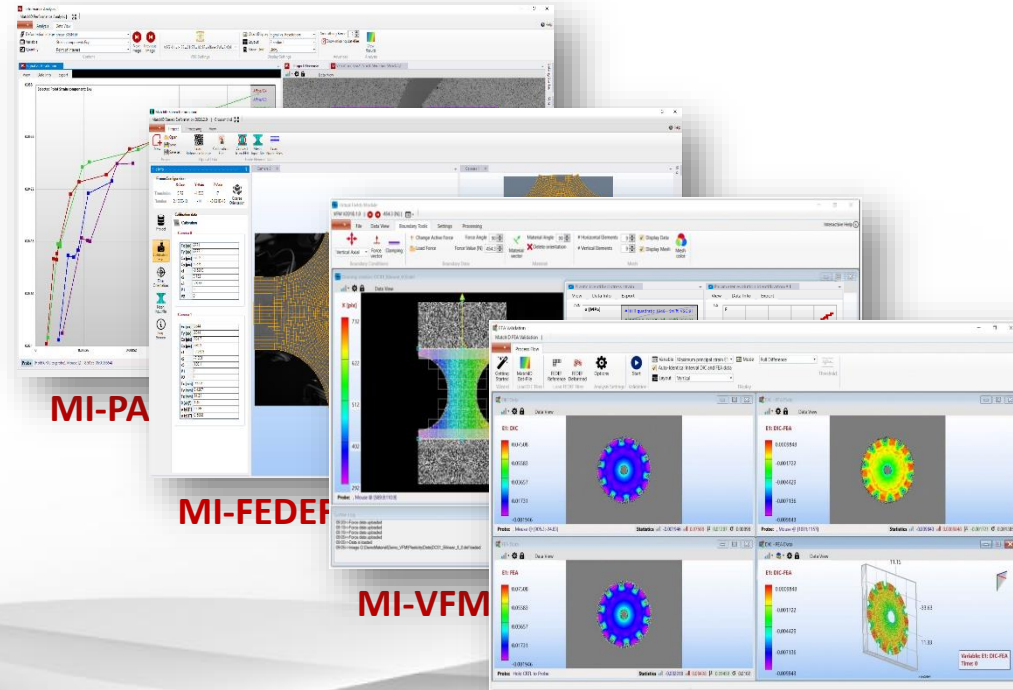
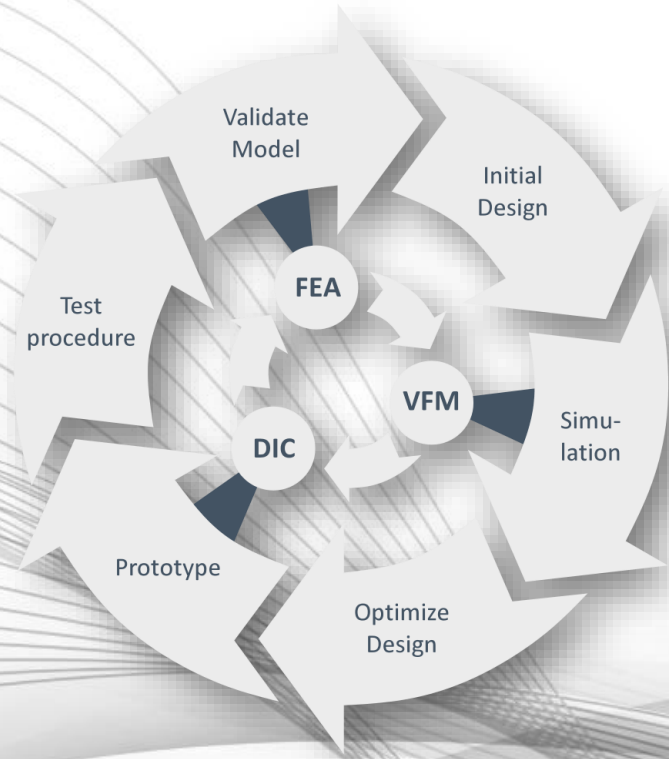
Path J-Integral



Domain J-Integral



Quantitative imaging techniques to assess materials and structures



MI-FEVAL: Model Validation

“... it’s not just DIC, it’s integrated”