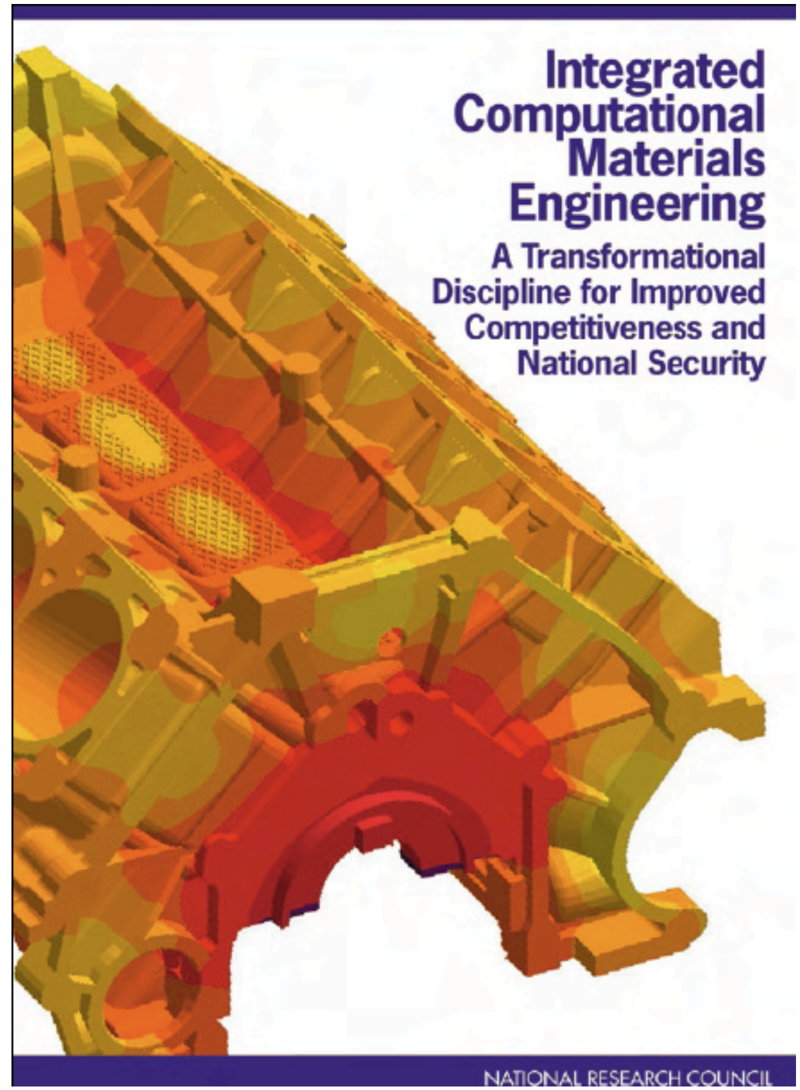
Integrated Computational Materials Engineering

Summary Presentation
06/21/10

Richard LeSar
Iowa State University
Panel Member



THE NATIONAL ACADEMIES
Advisers to the Nation on Science, Engineering, and Medicine

The Vision

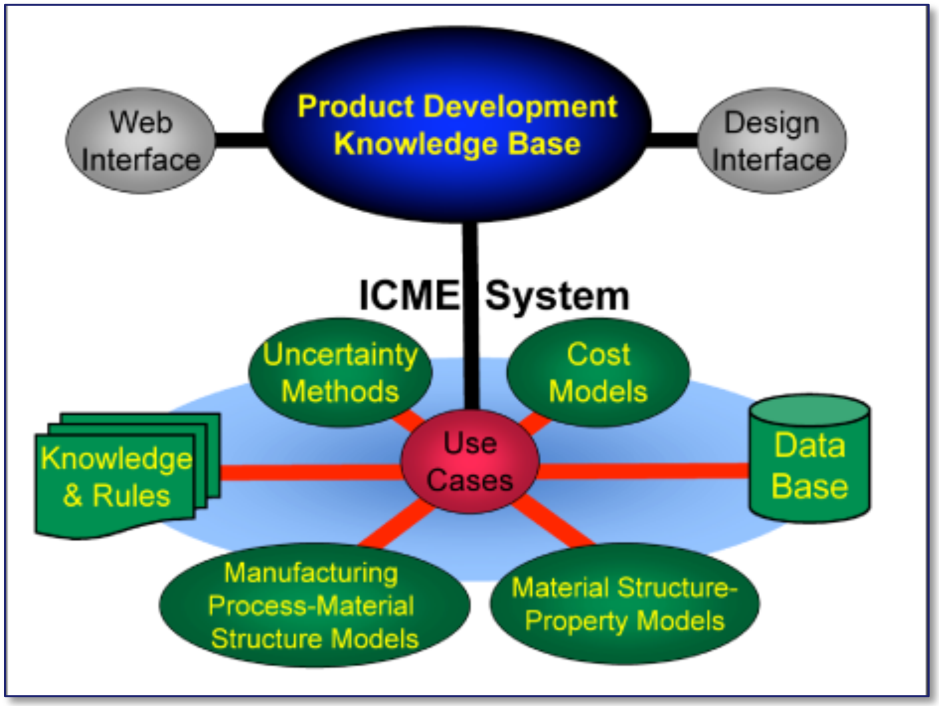
Computationally-driven materials development is a core activity of materials professionals in the upcoming decades, uniting materials science with materials engineering and integrating materials more holistically and computationally with product development.

Integrated Computational Materials Engineering

- What is it?
- Origins and Approach of NRC Study
- Selected Findings
- Case Studies
  - Example of ICME (Virtual Aluminum Castings)
- Recommendations and the Way Forward

What is ICME?

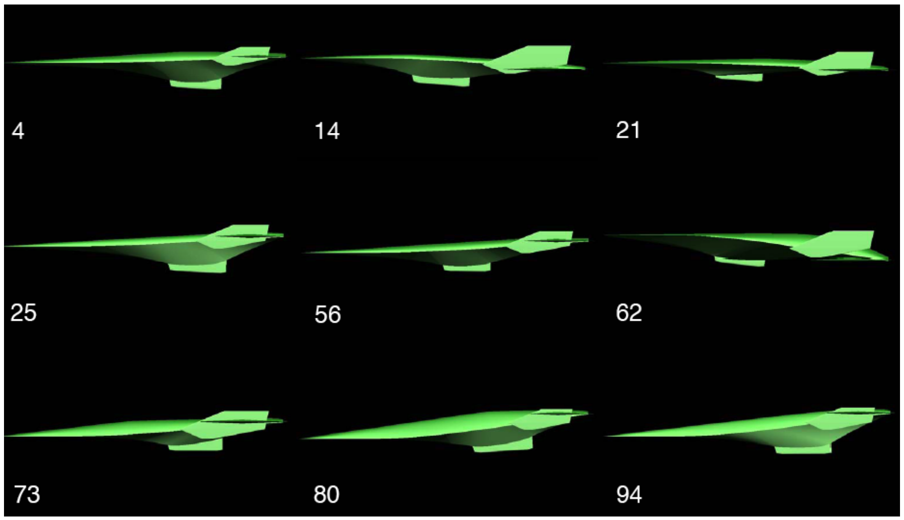
Integrated Computational Materials Engineering (ICME) is the integration of materials information, captured in computational tools, with engineering product performance analysis and manufacturing-process simulation.

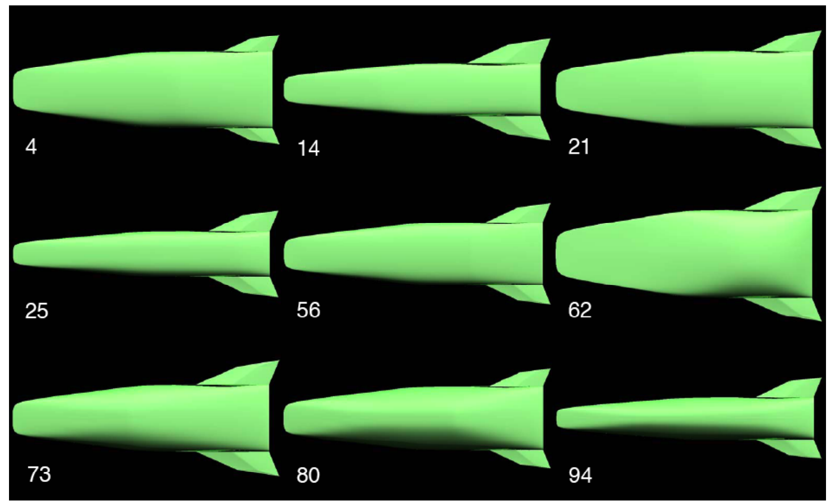


Emphasis on "I" and "E"

The "I" and "E" Challenge

Example: Shape Optimization of Hypersonic Vehicles





Using advanced computational techniques, designs can be studied and optimized in matters of hours or days. Optimization of new materials must be done experimentally and can take 10-20 years.

Source: K. Bowcutt, Boeing

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- ***Graduating materials science and engineering students will be employed and operate in a multidisciplinary and computationally rich engineering environment.***

Study initially proposed by the National Materials Advisory Board
Sponsored by the Department of Defense and Department of Energy

Committee on Integrated Computational Materials Engineering

Tresa M. Pollock, University of Michigan, *Chair*
John Allison, Ford Research Laboratory, *Vice Chair*
Daniel Backman, Worcester Polytechnic Institute
Mary Boyce, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Mark Gersh, Lockheed Martin Space Systems Company
Elizabeth A. Holm, Sandia National Laboratories
Richard LeSar, Iowa State University
Mike Long, Linux Networx Inc
Adam Powell, Opennovation
Jack J. Schirra, Pratt & Whitney
Deborah DeMania Whitis, GE Aviation
Christopher Woodward, Air Force Research Laboratory

Staff
MICHAEL H. MOLONEY, Study Director
TERI THOROWGOOD, Administrative Coordinator

The committee is grateful to the NRC appointed reviewers

Paul Avery, University of Florida
L. Catherine Brinson, Northwestern University
Rex Chisholm, Northwestern University
Anthony G. Evans, University of California, Santa Barbara
Sharon C. Glotzer, University of Michigan
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Roger C. Reed, The University of Birmingham
David J. Srolovitz, Yeshiva University
Patrice E.A. Turchi, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory
James C. Williams, Ohio State University
Mark Verbrugge, General Motors

Committee Charge

1. The exploration of the benefits and promise of integrated computational materials engineering (ICME) to materials research through a series of case studies of compelling materials research themes that are enabled by recent advances and accomplishments in the field of computational materials.

2. An assessment of the benefits of a comprehensive ICME capability to the national priorities.

3. The establishment of a strategy for the development and maintenance of an ICME infrastructure, including databases and model integration activities. This should include both near-term and long-range goals, likely participants and responsible agents of change.

4. Making recommendations on how best to meet the identified opportunities.

Case Studies

- Early ICME implementations have successfully integrated:
    - Materials, Component Design and Manufacturing Processes $$$$
    - Materials and Prognosis $$$
    - Materials Modeling and Manufacturing Process Development $$

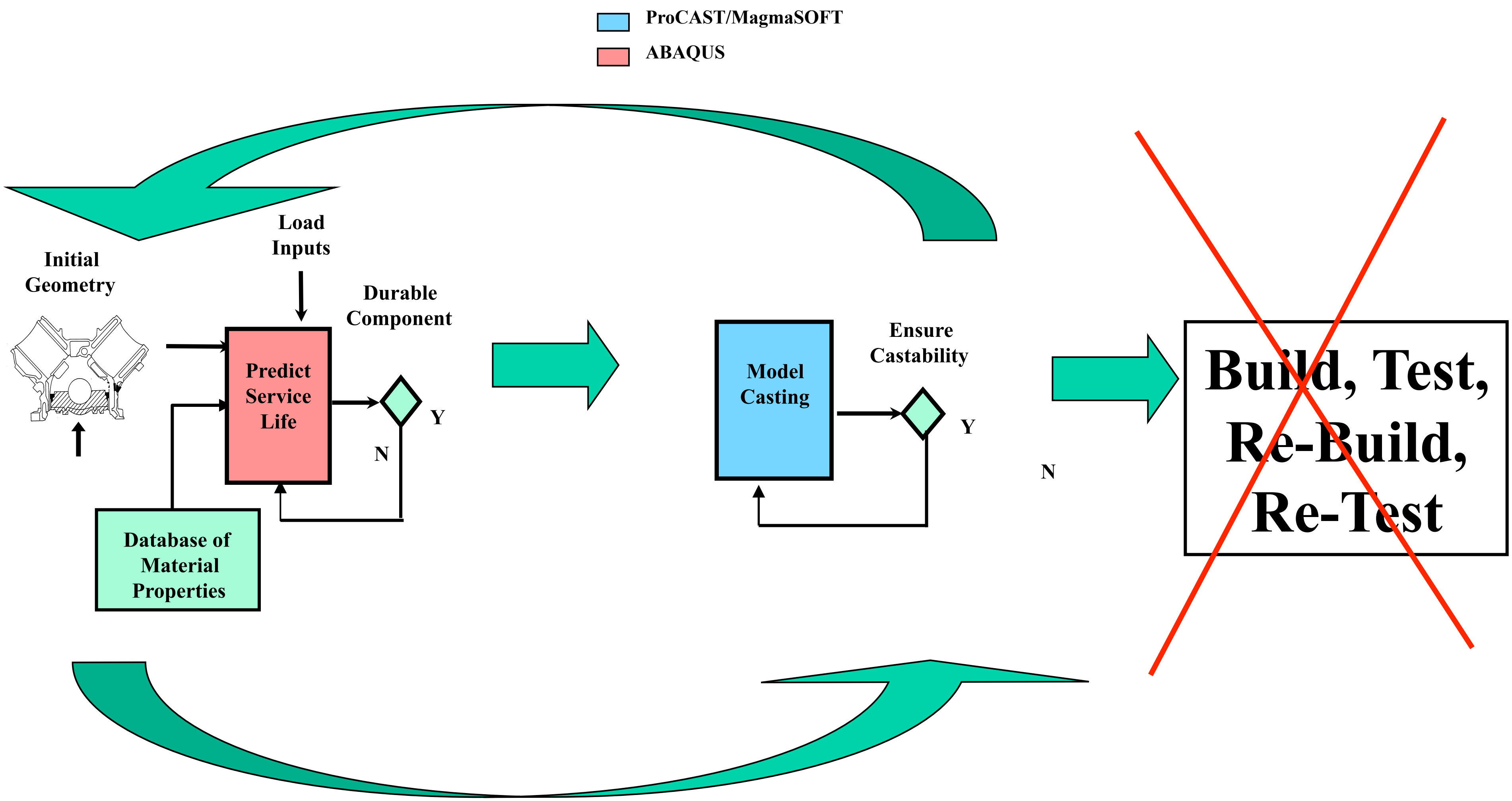
- A series of case studies described in the report demonstrates that application of an ICME infrastructure, even if limited in capability, can result in a significant return on investment.

- The ROI reported to the committee varies from one case to another and is dependent on the class of materials and the expertise required and the situation in which ICME tools are applied.

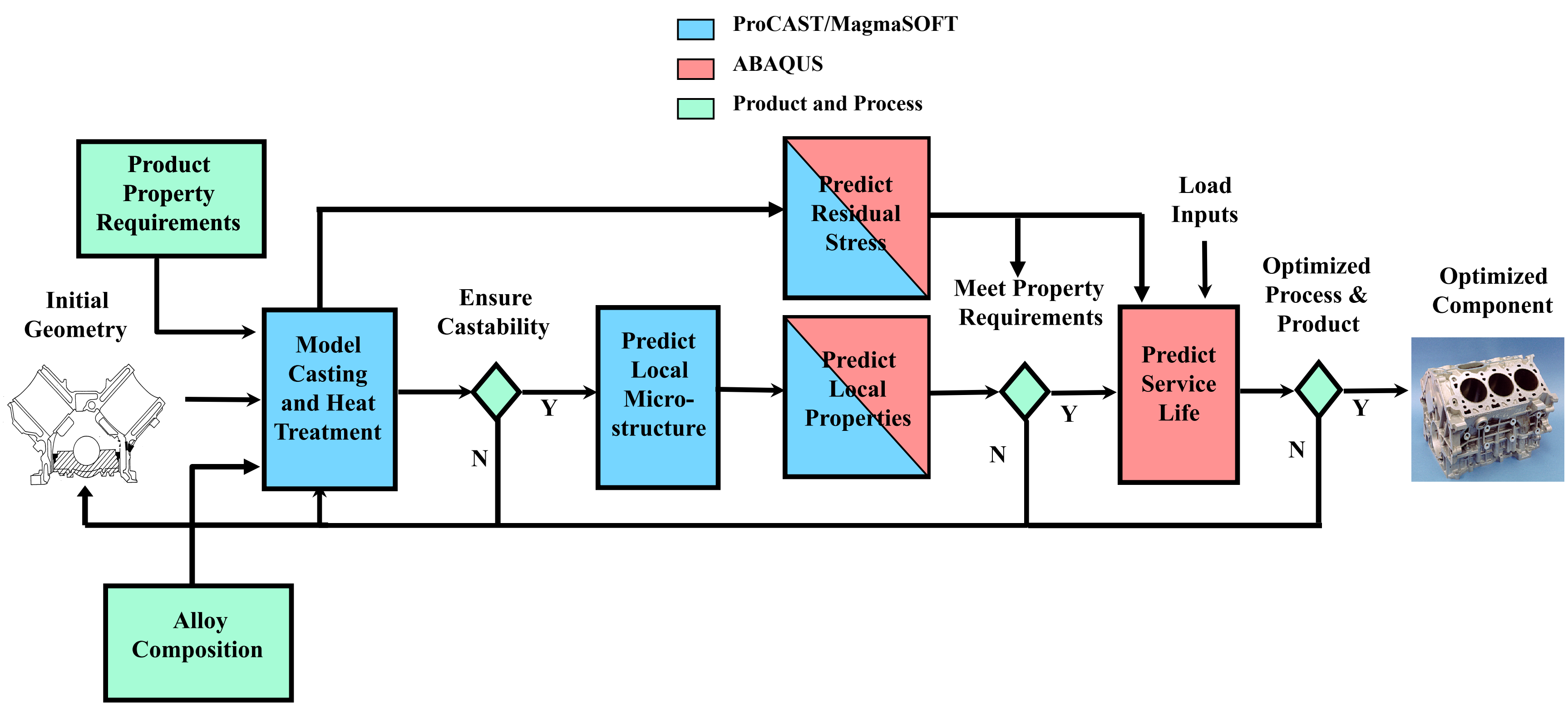
- Some of the case studies did not result in full realization of potential benefits due to many factors, including lack of investment and cultural issues.

- A ROI in the range of 3:1 to 9:1 can be realized.

Example Case Study: Ford Motor Company
Traditional Product Development Process



Virtual Aluminum Castings



Ford Virtual Aluminum Castings

Estimated Resources and ROI

Resources

- $15M over 5 years (over 50% experimental work)
- Approximately 25 people involved (15 internal + research at 7 universities)

Return on Investment:

- Over $100M in cost avoidance or cost save (7/1 ROI)
- 15-25% reduction in product development time
- Capability for upgrading and extending at significantly lower cost

Case Studies - Lessons Learned

- *ICME is an emerging discipline, in its infancy.*
- *ICME can provide a significant positive return on investment.*
- *Achieving the full potential of ICME requires sustained investment.*
- *ICME requires a cultural shift.*
- *Successful model integration involves distilling information at each scale.*
- *Experiments are key to the success of ICME*.
- *Databases are the key to capturing, curating, and archiving critical information required for development of ICME.*
- *ICME activities are enabled by open-access data and integration-friendly software.*
- *Less than a 100% solution may be good enough.*
- *Development of ICME requires cross-functional teams focused on a common goal or "foundational engineering problem".*

Barriers to ICME

Technological

- Wide variety of engineering materials and applications
- Multitude of separate mechanisms controlling materials behavior with no single overarching modeling approach (the lengthscale/timescale challenge)
- Targeted, rapid and 3-D materials characterization
- Databases and informatics
- Uncertainty quantification
- Cyberinfrastructure

Barriers to ICME

Cultural and Organizational

- Multi-year investments to realize ROI
- Organizational resistance to change
- Acceptance of "late" materials computational tools by engineering design community
- Demonstrating level of fidelity acceptable to regulatory agencies
- The computational materials science – materials engineering gap
- Collaboration and information sharing
- ***Education and workforce readiness***

Selected Conclusions

- Materials development and optimization cycle does not operate at the rapid pace required by integrated product development teams
- ICME is a technologically sound concept which:
  - Offers a solution to the IPD cycle time dilemma
  - Where successfully applied as a significant ROI
- ***ICME as a discipline within materials science and engineering does not yet truly exist***
- ***For ICME to succeed, it must be embraced as a discipline by the materials science and engineering community***

Conclusions (continued)

- Industrial acceptance of ICME is hindered by the slow conversion of science-based materials computational tools to engineering tools and by the scarcity of materials engineers trained to use them.

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- Although there has been progress in the development of physically based models and simulation tools, for many key areas of application they are inadequate to support the widespread use of ICME.
  - -Near term, ICME can be advanced by use of empirical models that fill the theoretical gaps
  - -Experimental efforts needed to calibrate both empirical and theoretical models and validate ICME capability
  - -Rapid characterization tools alongside new information technology and materials databases are needed

Why Now?

- Other engineering disciplines are far ahead
- Integration of materials and product development has been a US competitive advantage
  - The suite of materials "on the shelf" is diminishing
- ICME activities are ramping up internationally
  - —VirStar (Germany), VirtualEngine (Japan), Through-process modeling (UK); Integration Software
- US momentum (AIM,ASC) may be lost

Summary

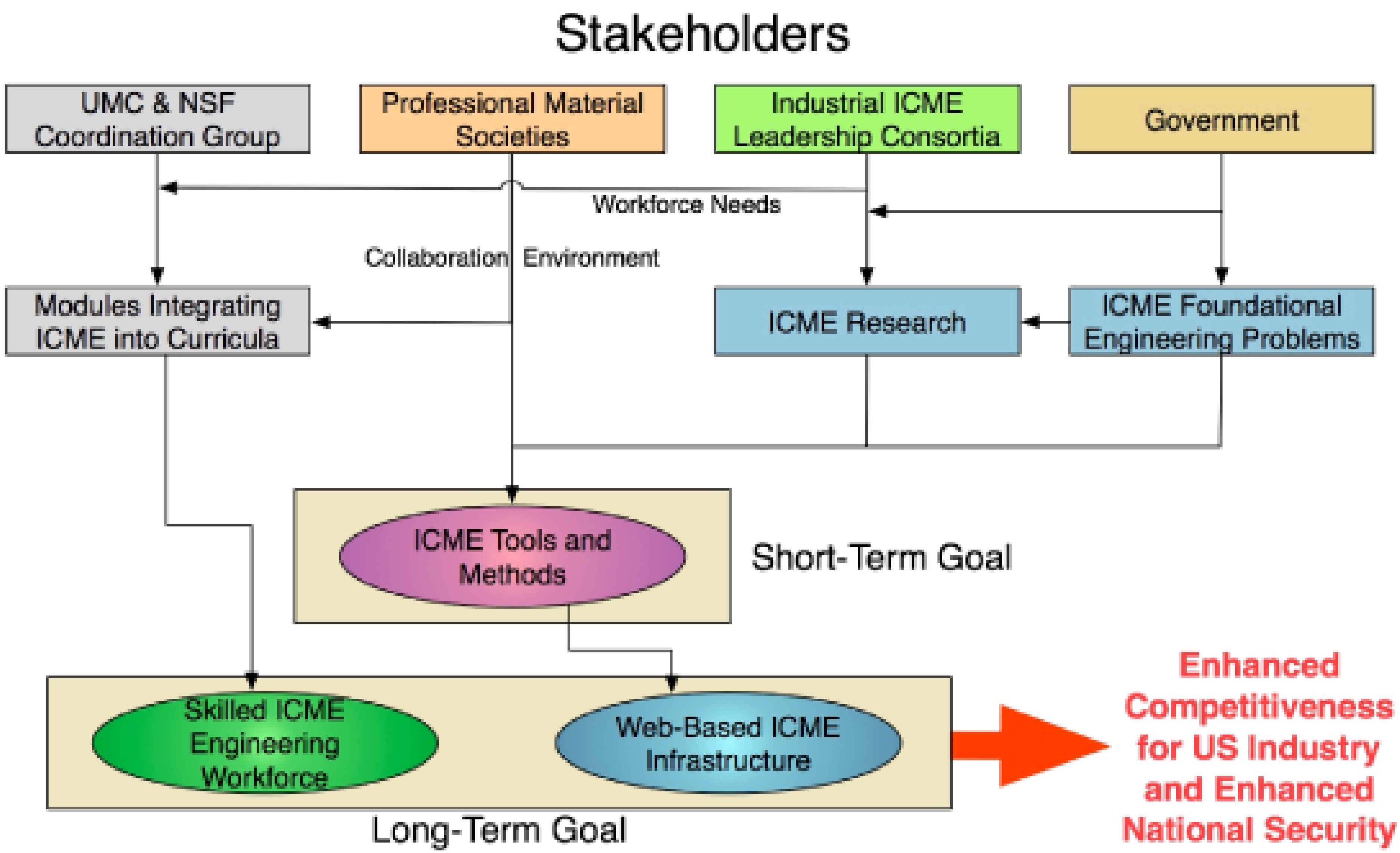
- Integrated Computational Materials Engineering (ICME) offers a means to link:
  - Manufacturing, materials and design
  - Engineering and scientific disciplines
  - Information across knowledge domains
- Early case studies demonstrate a significant ROI for ICME
- To fully and efficiently realize the potential of ICME there is a need for a global infrastructure and coordinated efforts - a grand challenge!
- Success in not guaranteed.
- Stakeholders need to put ICME on the right course of development by making the next steps now

Recommendations

Nine recommendations for specific actions for the development, support and national co-ordination of ICME

DOD, DOE, OSTP, NIST, NSF, University Materials Council (UMC), Industry, Professional Materials Societies

A Strategy for ICME



Recommendations (continued)

Recommendation 8: The University Materials Council (UMC), with support from materials professional societies and the National Science Foundation, should develop a model for incorporating ICME modules into a broad spectrum of materials science and engineering courses. The effectiveness of these additions to the undergraduate curriculum should be assessed using ABET criteria.

Recommendation 9: Professional Materials Societies should

- ***Foster the development of ICME standards (including a taxonomy) and collaborative networks,***
- ***Support ICME-focused programming and publications, and***
- ***Provide continuing education in ICME.***

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