

MATERIALS 4.0 @ BOSCH

TOWARDS DIGITALIZATION AND HYBRID MODELING IN MATERIAL RESEARCH

MICHAEL DOGGE

MICHAEL.DOGGE@BOSCH.COM

MEETING MATERIALS 05-04-2022

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Background – Bosch Vision



“Artificial intelligence is another area where we have to do everything we can, to stay at the head of the pack globally, or to get there.”

What will Bosch be like in 2025?

“Our aim is to be a leading AI and IoT company. Across every domain we work in, we are focusing on integrated products and AI.”



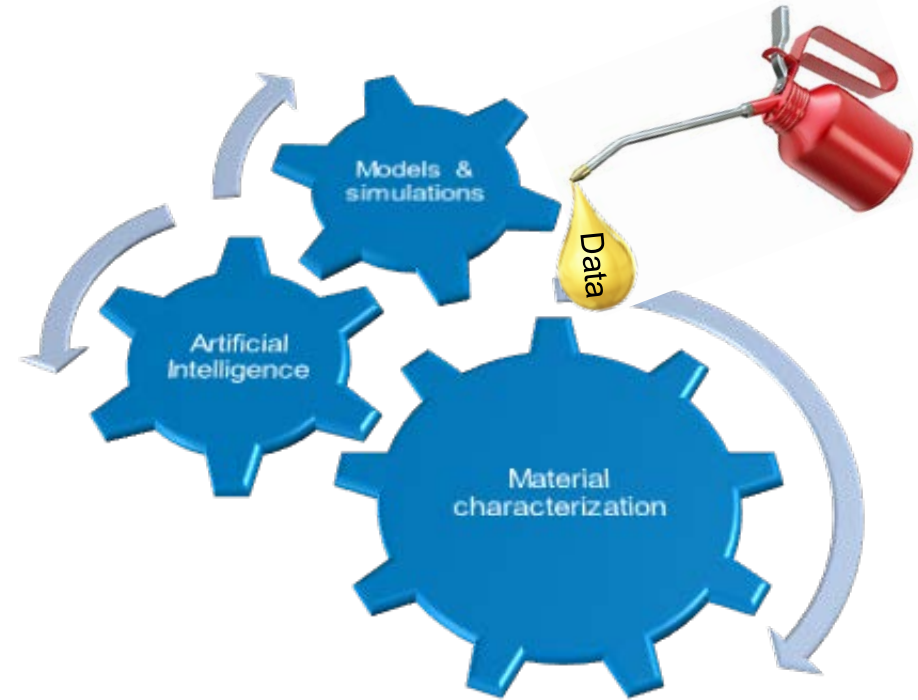
To comply with the Bosch and PS-CT vision there is a need for even deeper understanding of materials and their behavior, which dictates process requirements and product performance.

Integrating AI methods can make this possible!

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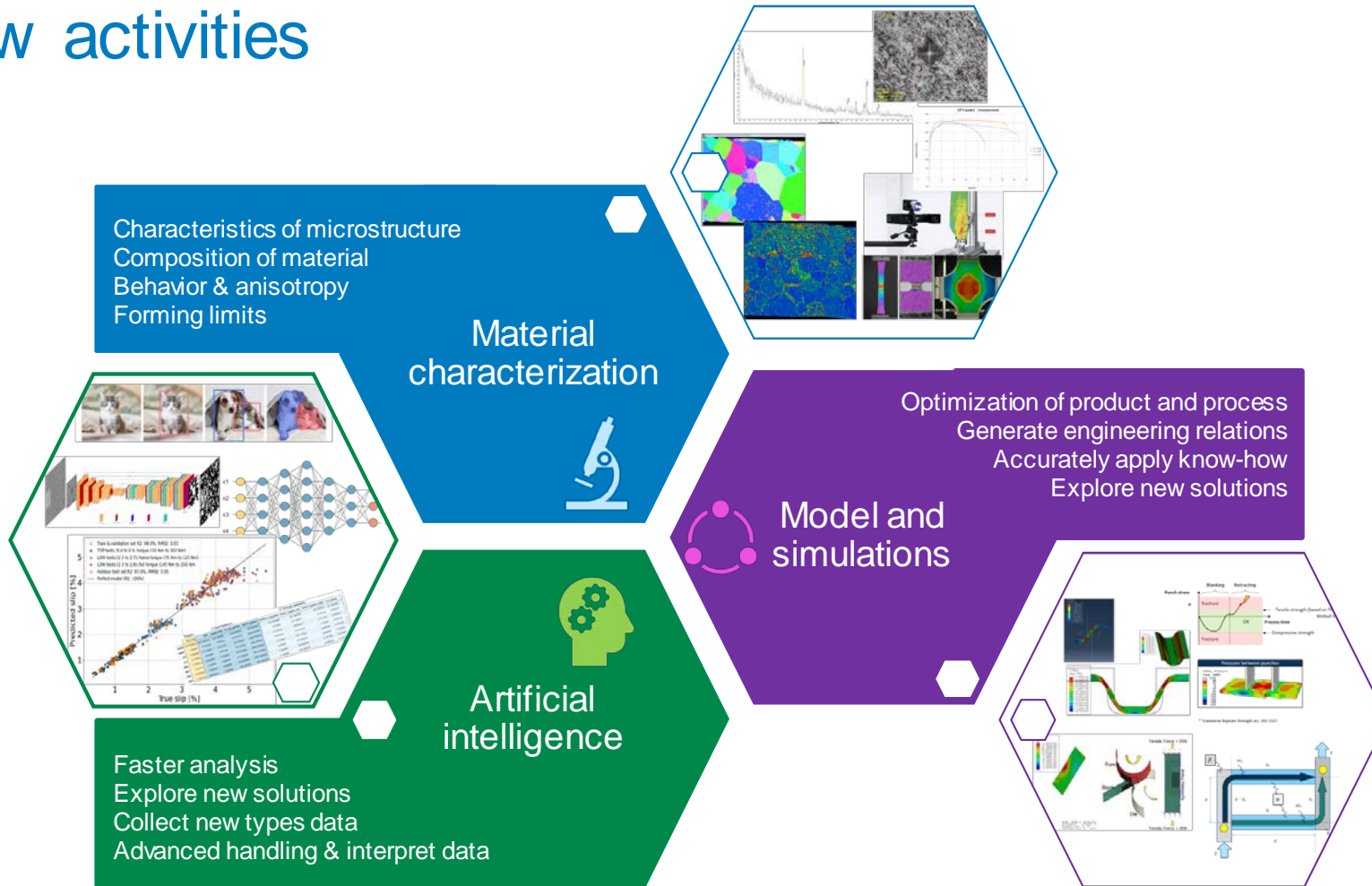
Introduction Materials 4.0^[*] project

- Project launched for advanced material characterization using “state-of-art” concepts.



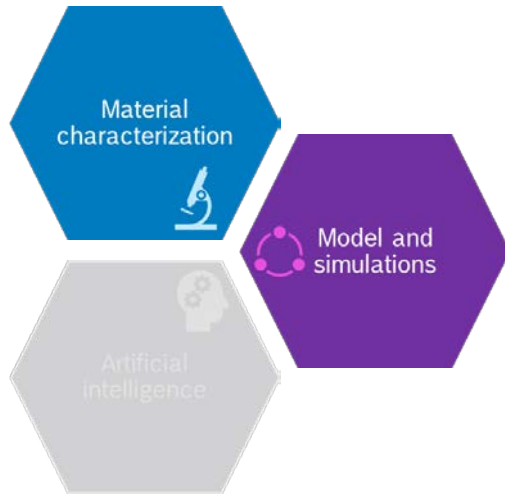
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Overview activities

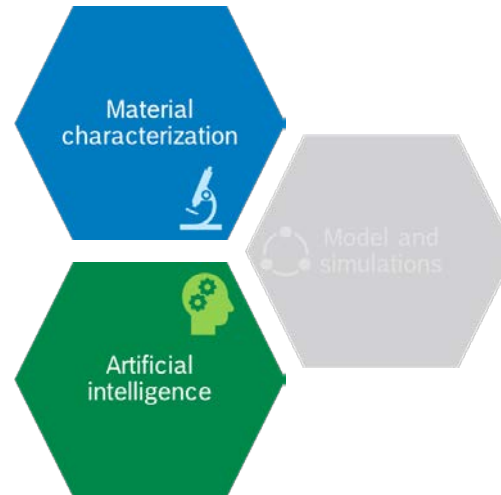


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Research topics

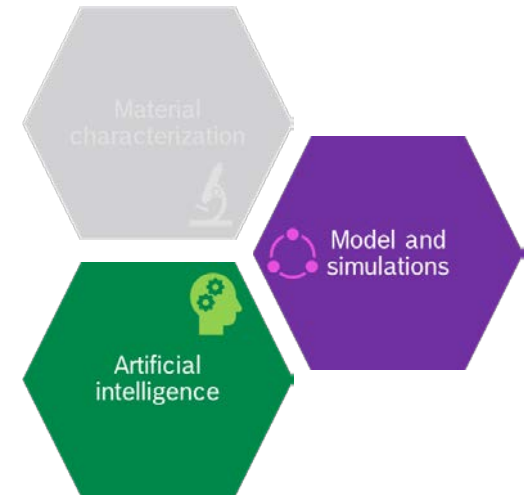


- “Classical” experimental-numerical analysis
- Model fitting with experiments
- Parameter estimation on measurement data
- (Advanced) material modeling



Example 1a: Deep learning SEM analysis

Example 1b: Predict key material properties

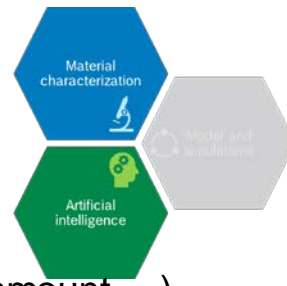


Example 2a: Neural network RVE integration

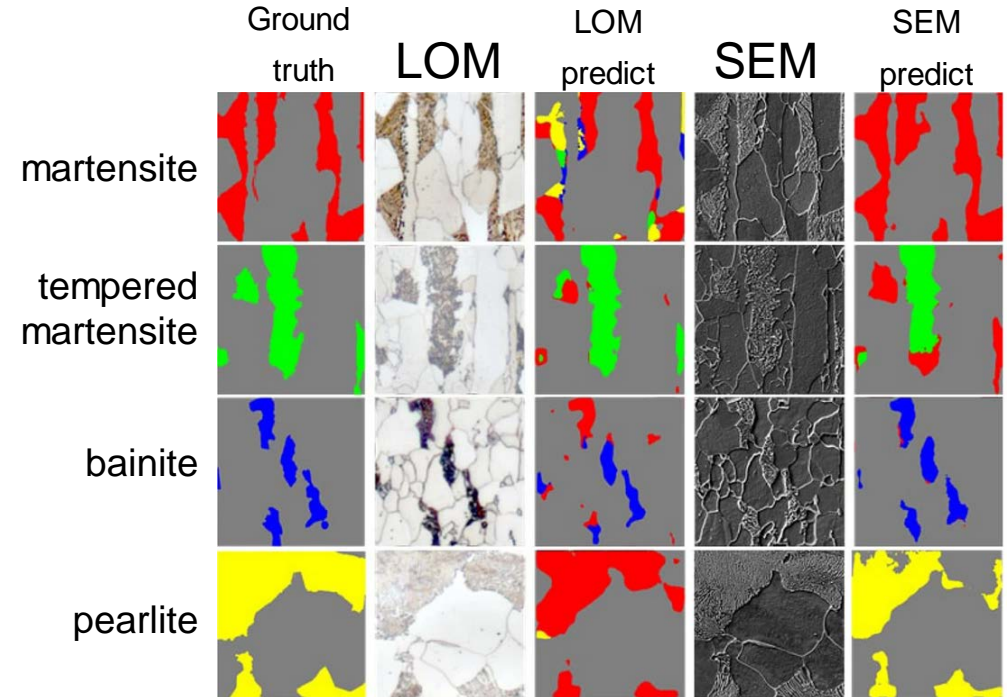
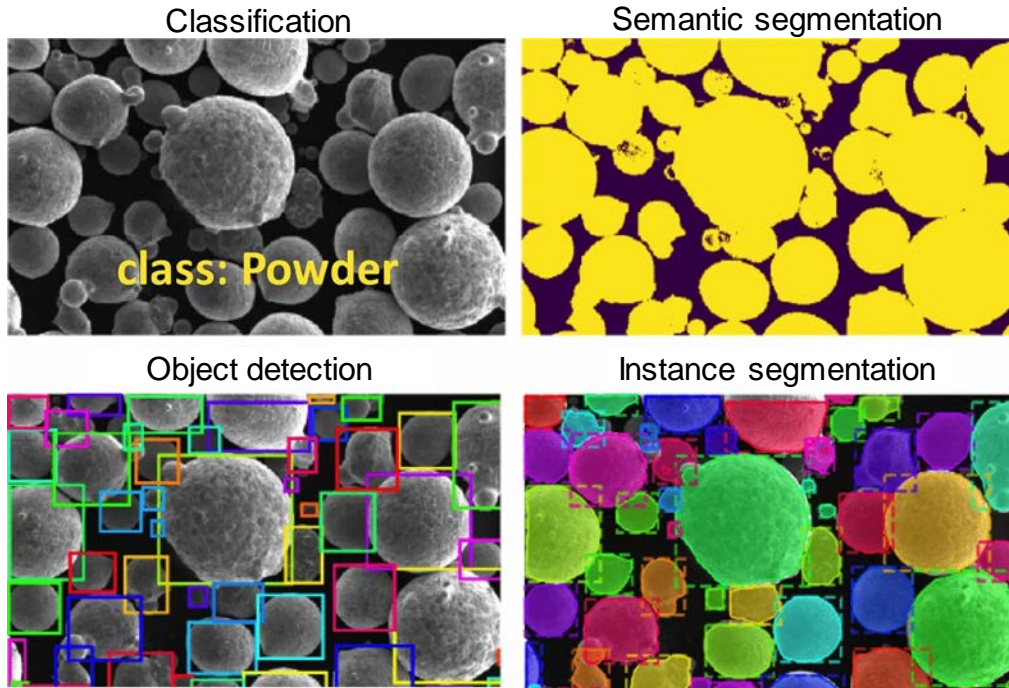
Example 2b: Hybrid material modeling

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1a) Deep learning SEM analysis



- Goal: Robust way to extract more, and more accurate quantitative microstructure data (E.g., volume, shape, size, amount,...).

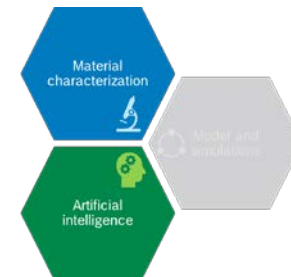


FROM: Holm E.A., Cohn, R., Gao, N. et al. Overview: Computer Vision and Machine Learning for Microstructural Characterization and Analysis. *Metall Mater Trans A* 51, 5985–5999 (2020). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11661-020-06008-4>

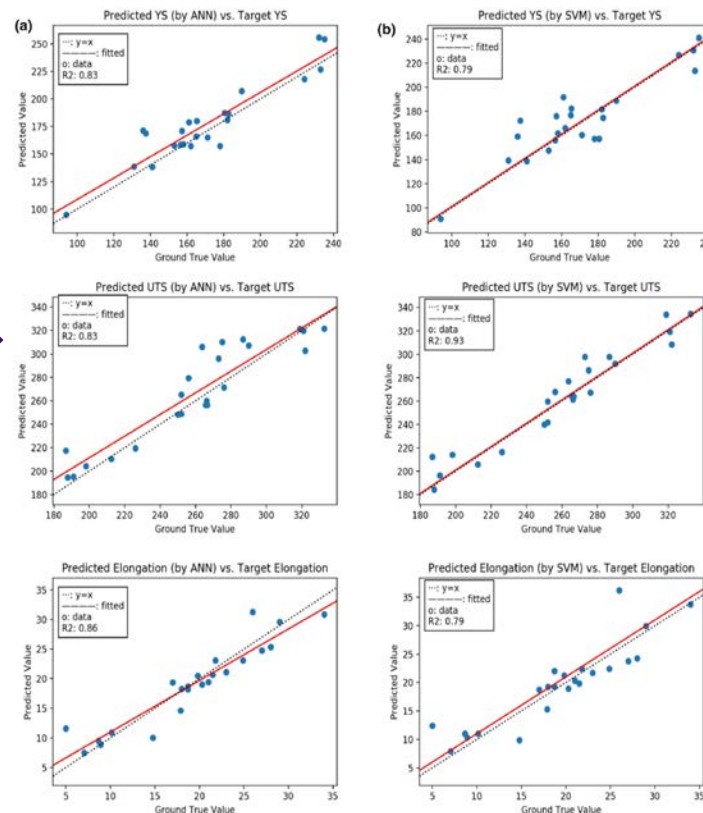
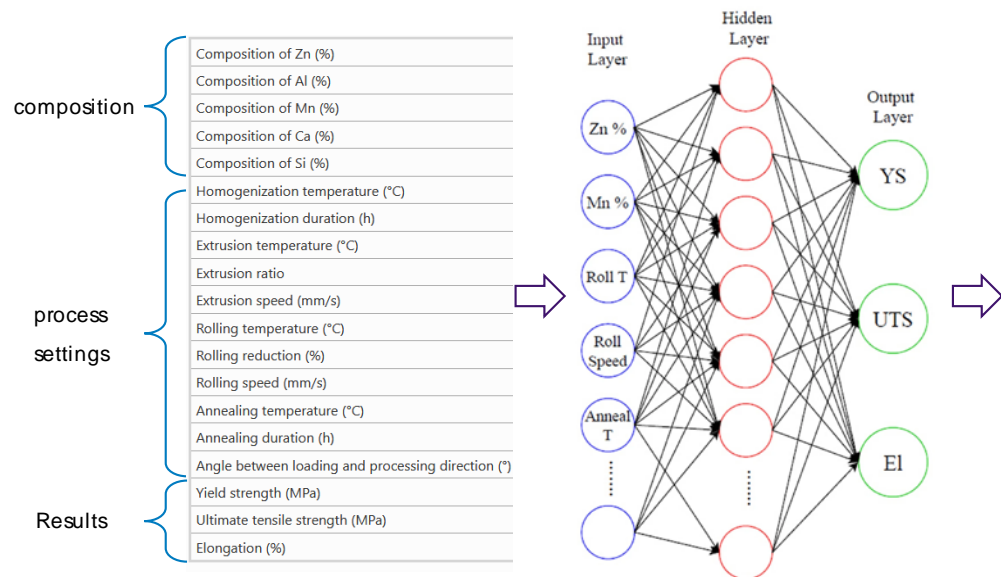
FROM: Azimi, S.M., Britz, D., Engstler, M. et al. Advanced Steel Microstructural Classification by Deep Learning Methods. *Sci Rep* 8, 2128 (2018). <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-018-20037-5>

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1b) Predict key material behavior



- Goal: Predict (key) material behavior based on “simple” material characteristics and properties.



More examples:

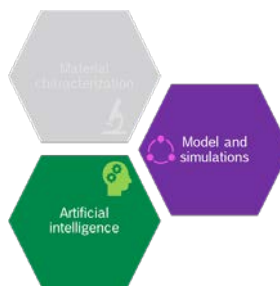
- Anisotropy
- Forming limit
- Fatigue

FROM: Xu, X., Wang, L., Zhu, G. et al. Predicting Tensile Properties of AZ31 Magnesium Alloys by Machine Learning. JOM 72, 3935–3942 (2020). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11837-020-04343-w>

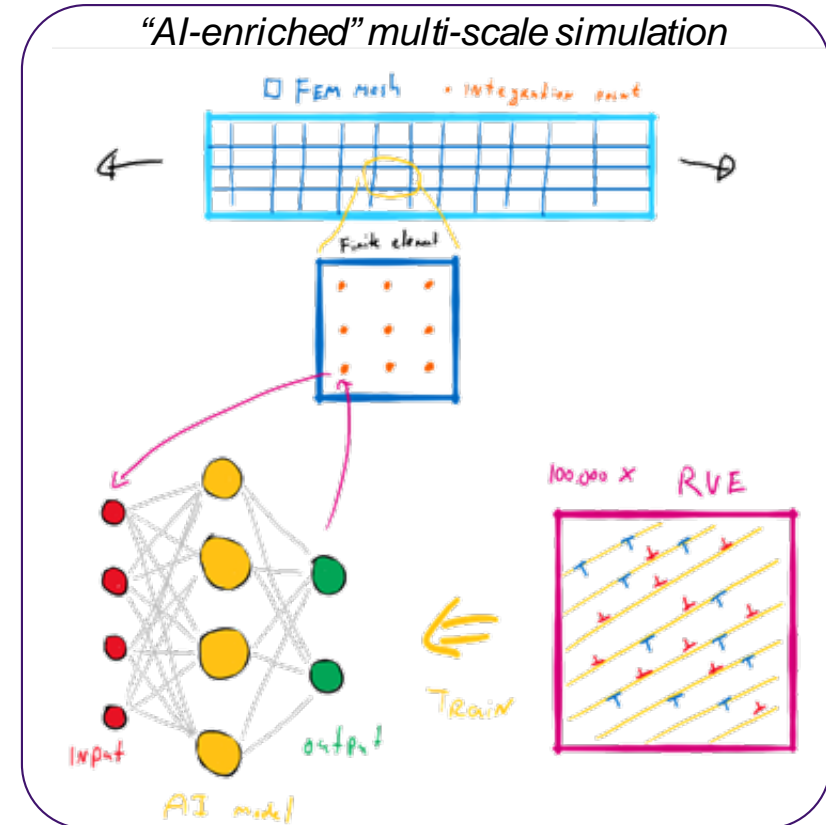
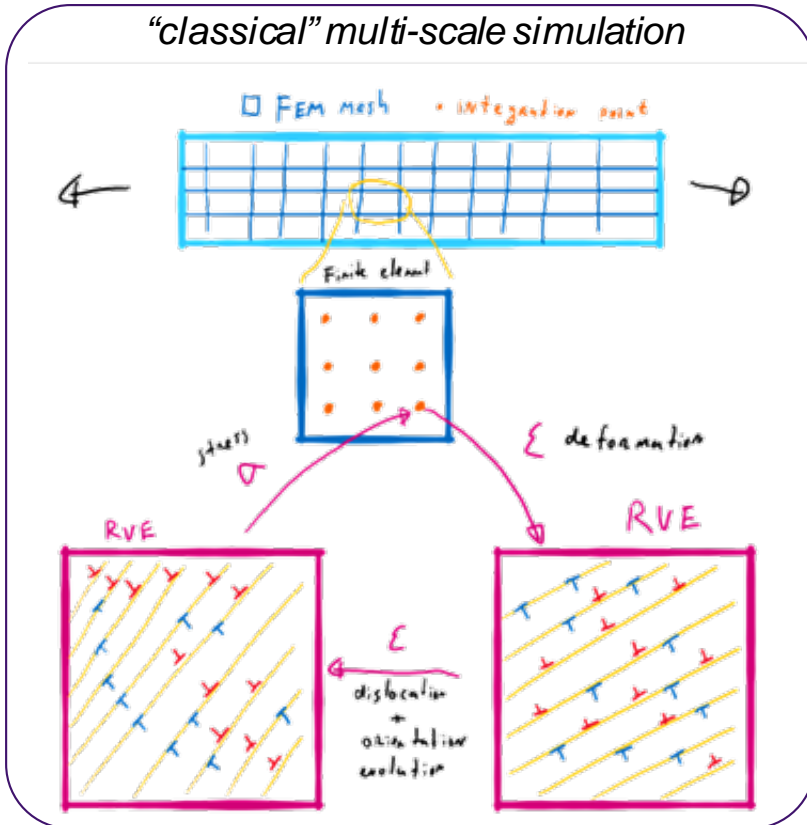
Internal | PS-CT/EDP4 | 2022-03-07

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2a) Example 2a: Neural network RVE integration

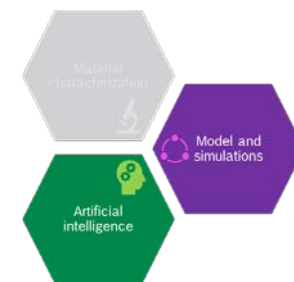


- Goal: Efficiently enrich product & process simulations with underlying (microscale) physics to increase accuracy.

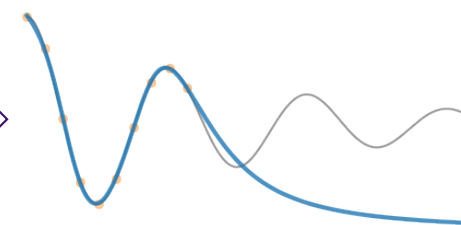
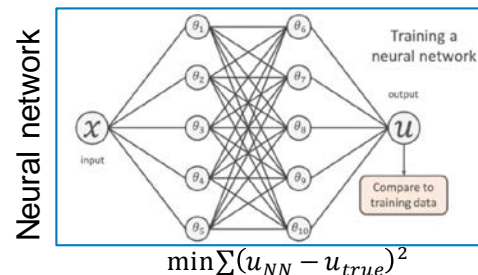
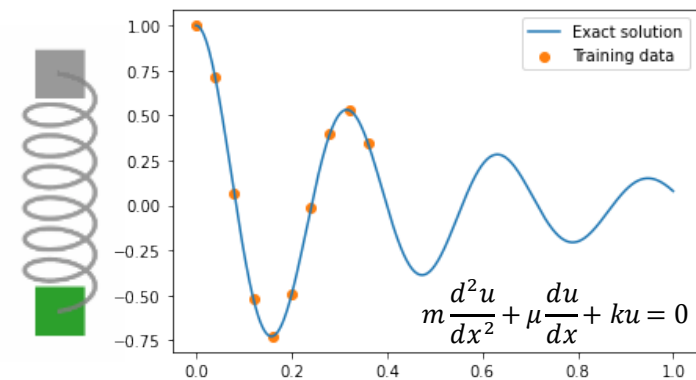


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2b) Example 2b: Hybrid (material) modeling

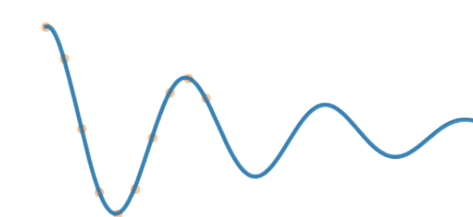
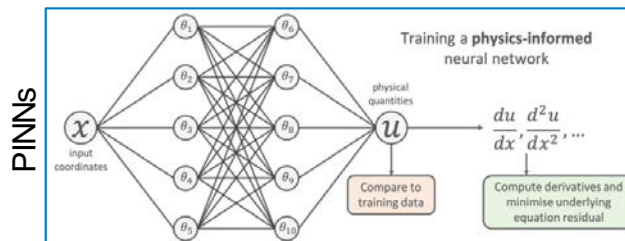


- Goal: Enrich data-driven AI neural network with known physics to increase predictability.
 - Physics Informed Neural Networks (PINNs)



Training step: 1000

— Exact solution
— Neural network prediction
• Training data



Training step: 18000

— Exact solution
— Neural network prediction
• Training data

Ref: <https://benmoseley.blog/my-research/so-what-is-a-physics-informed-neural-network/>

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Summary / outlook

- ▶ Use state-of-art characterization methods;
- ▶ Enrich models & simulations with proper and extended know-how.
- ▶ Integrate AI methods to:
 - ▶ Extract more information, faster;
 - ▶ Explore (non-trivial) relations and solutions;
 - ▶ Enrich numerical analysis for faster and more accurate predictions;

