

# Modelling & Simulation

*from mechanics to medicine*

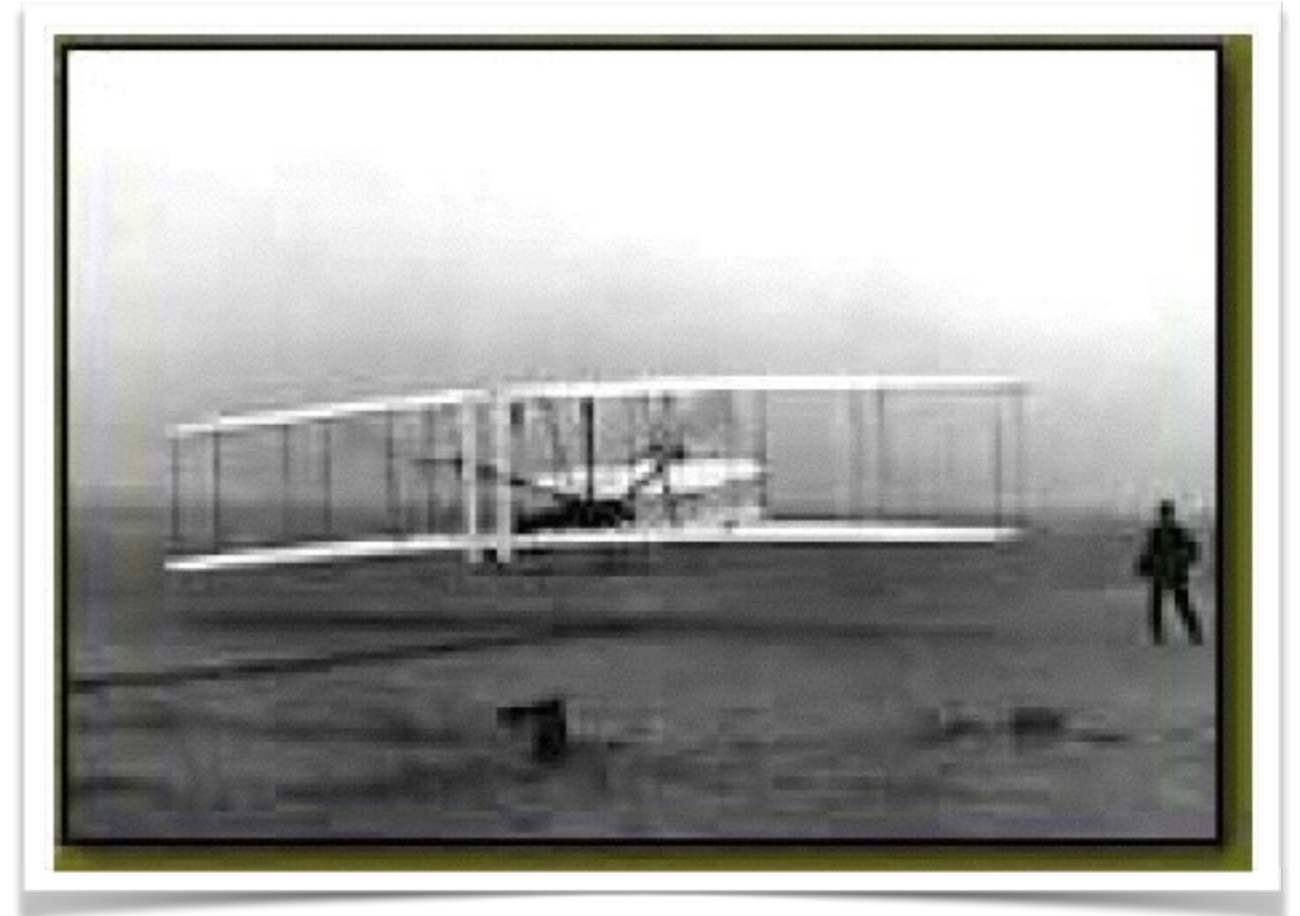


Elias Aifantis  
Pierre Kerfriden  
Stéphane P.A. Bordas \*

# Wilbur and Orville Wright

Wright Flyer

10:35am Dec 17, 1903

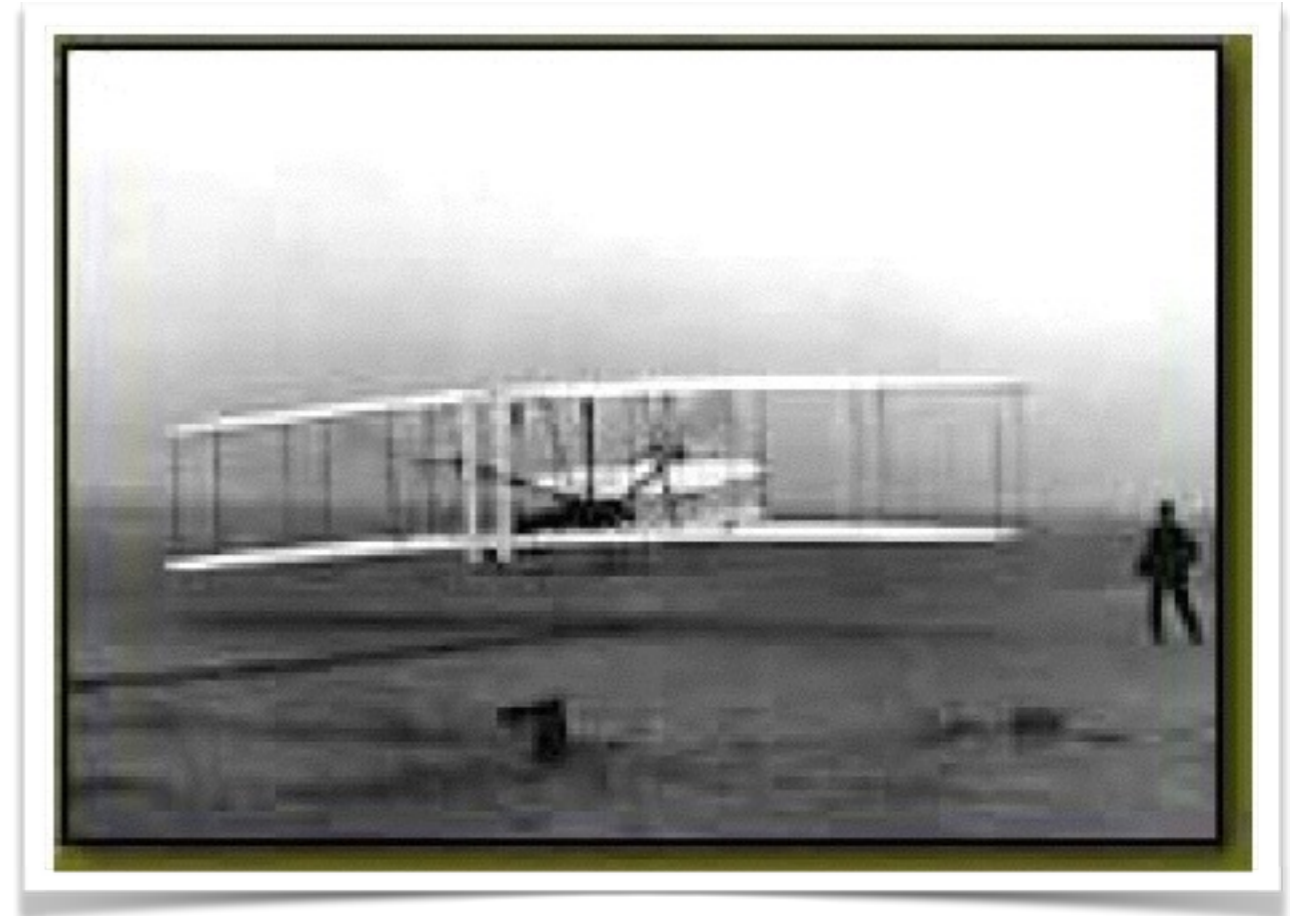


# Wilbur and Orville Wright

On Dec 14 Wilbur won the coin toss, made the first attempt and stalled

Orville made the first flight on Dec. 17

12 seconds & 120 ft



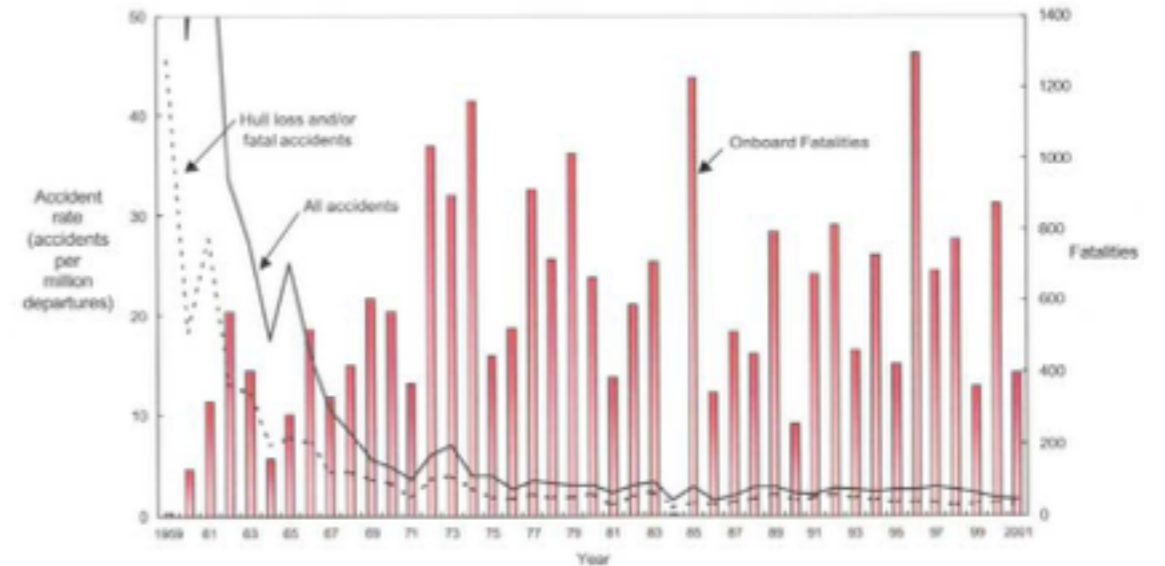
# Aircraft safety

20,000 years



# Worldwide statistics

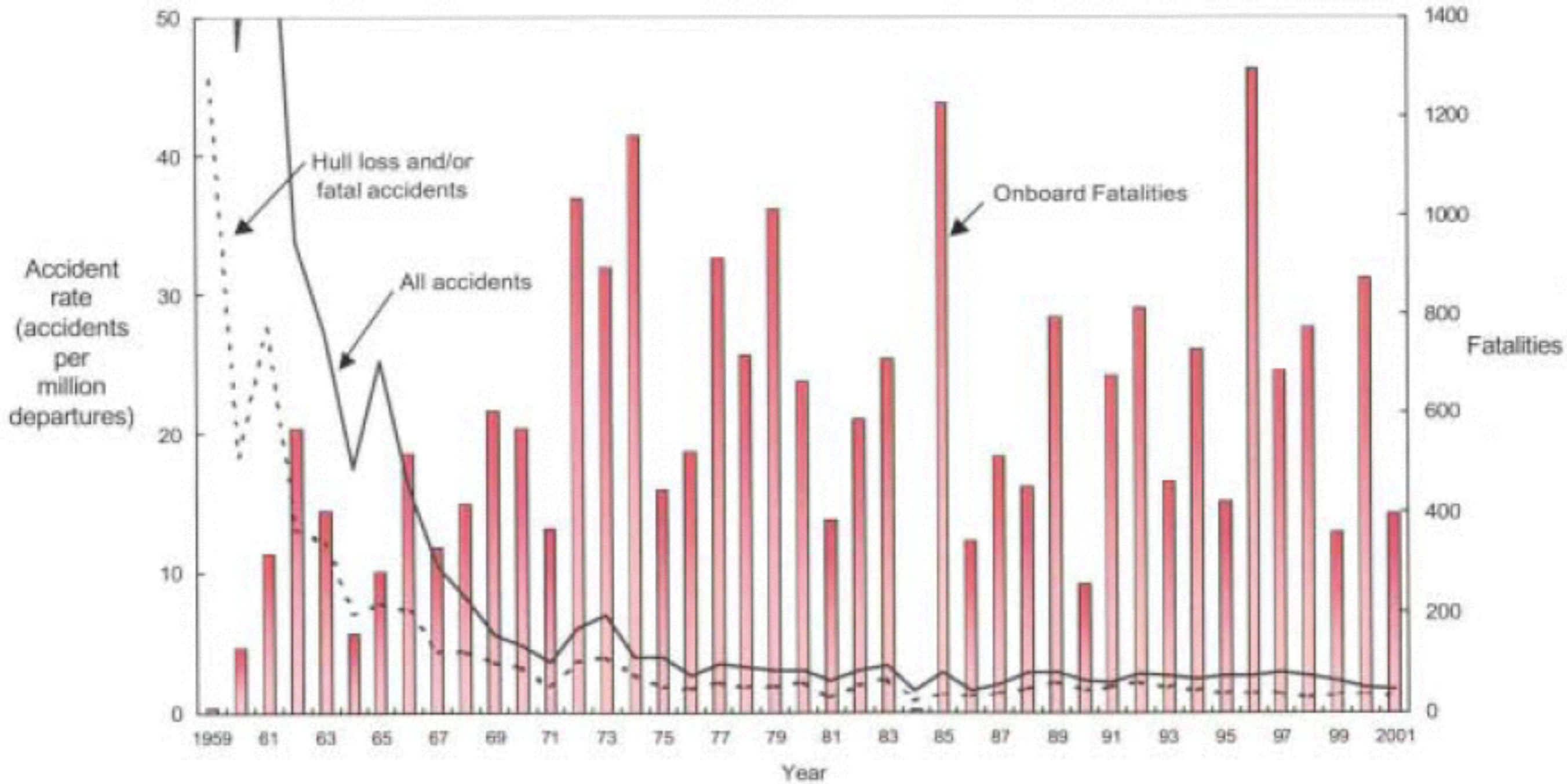
[1959-2001] 1,307  
commercial jet aircraft  
losses



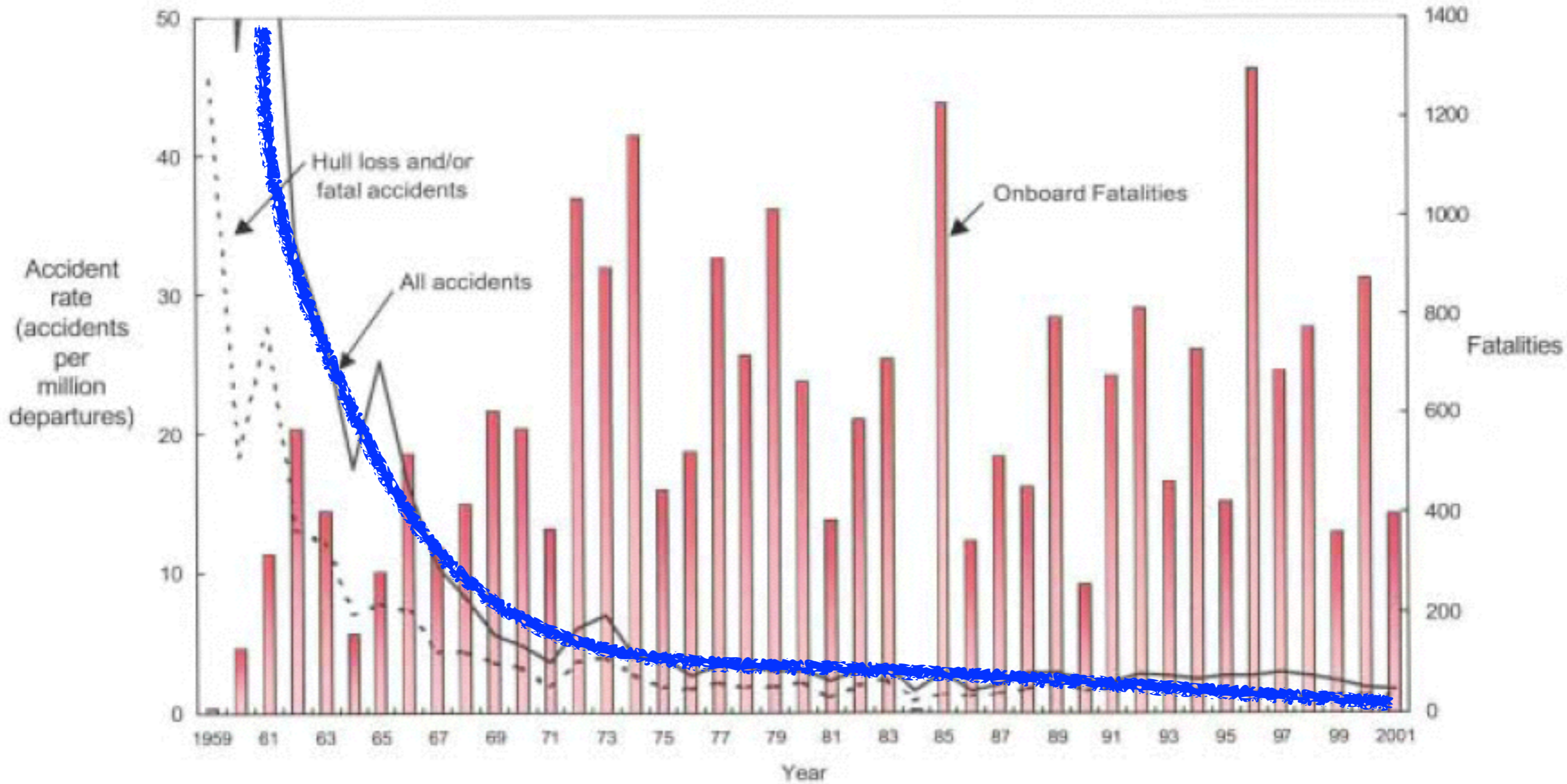
Today:

1 accident per  
1,000,000  
departures

# Accident rates and fatalities/year

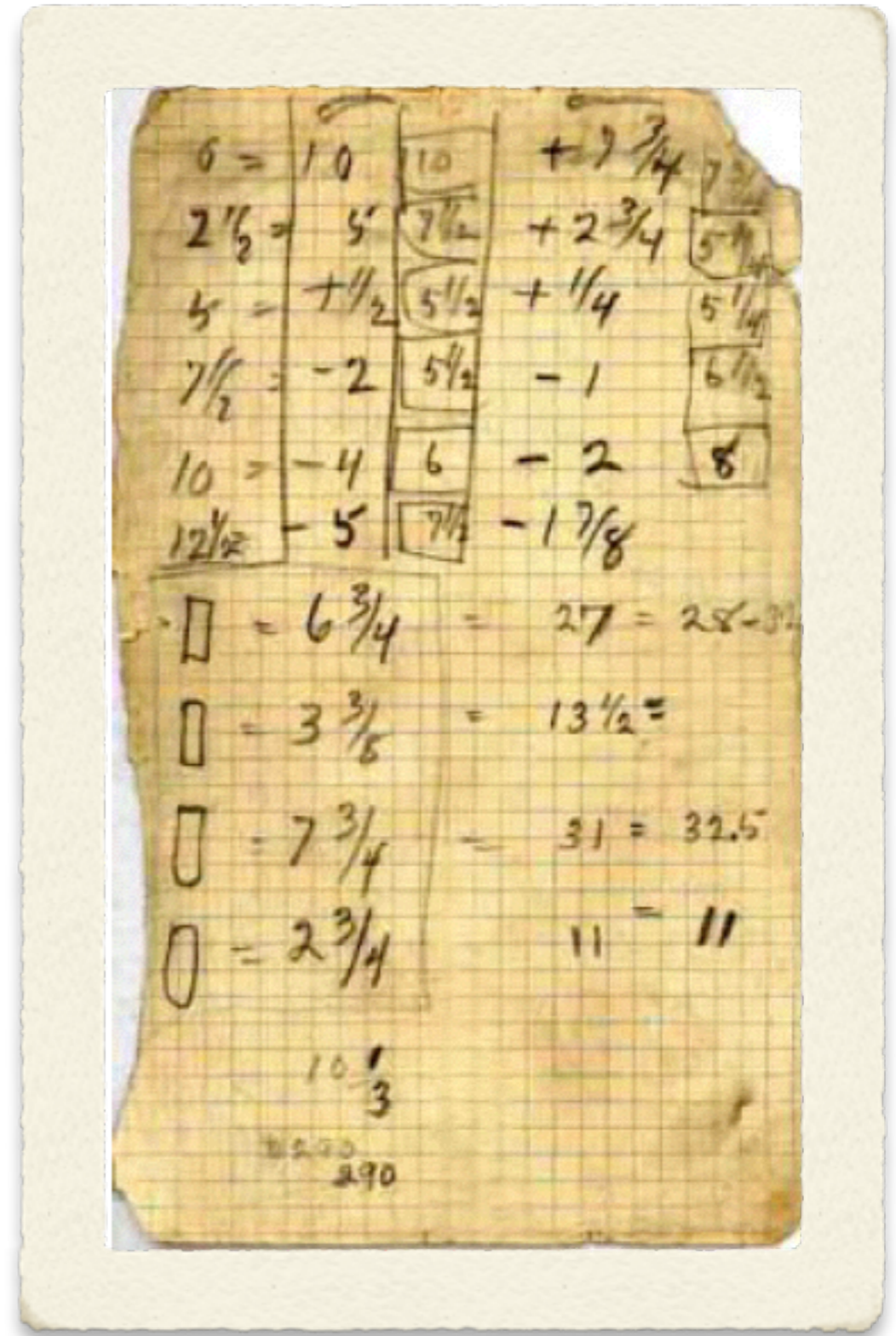
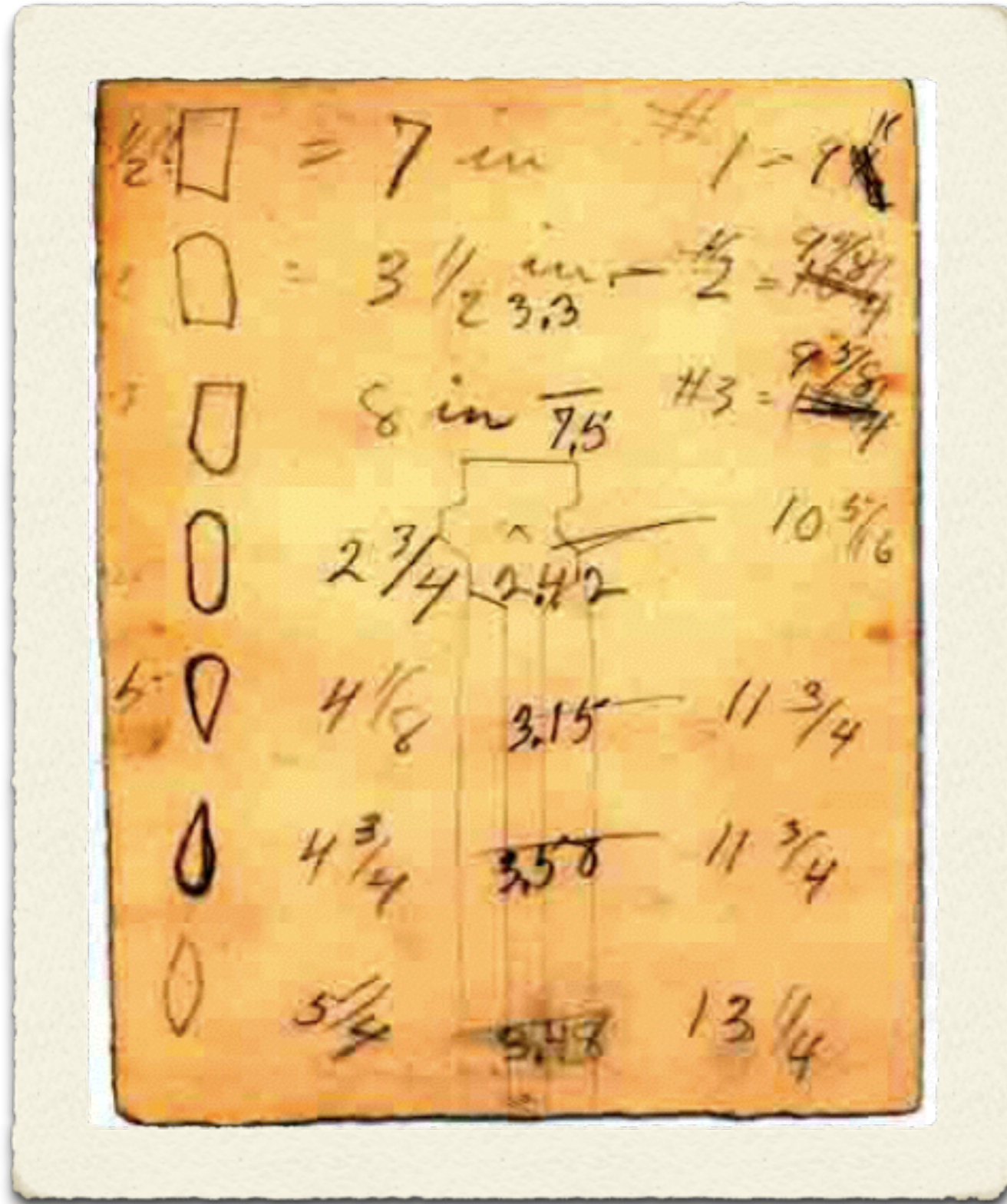


# Accident rates and fatalities/year



Source: Flight Safety Foundation/Boeing Commercial Airplane Group

# Learning from intuition & theory



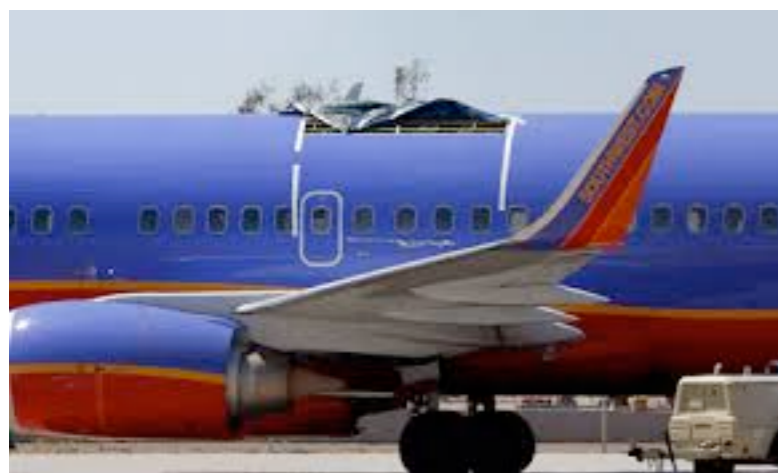
Franklin Institute Science Museum. Wilbur Wright's handwriting

# Learning from experience

Increased practical understanding of mechanics — in particular fracture and fatigue



Bird strikes



Aloha airlines accident - fatigue cracks at corners

Novel convertible aircraft

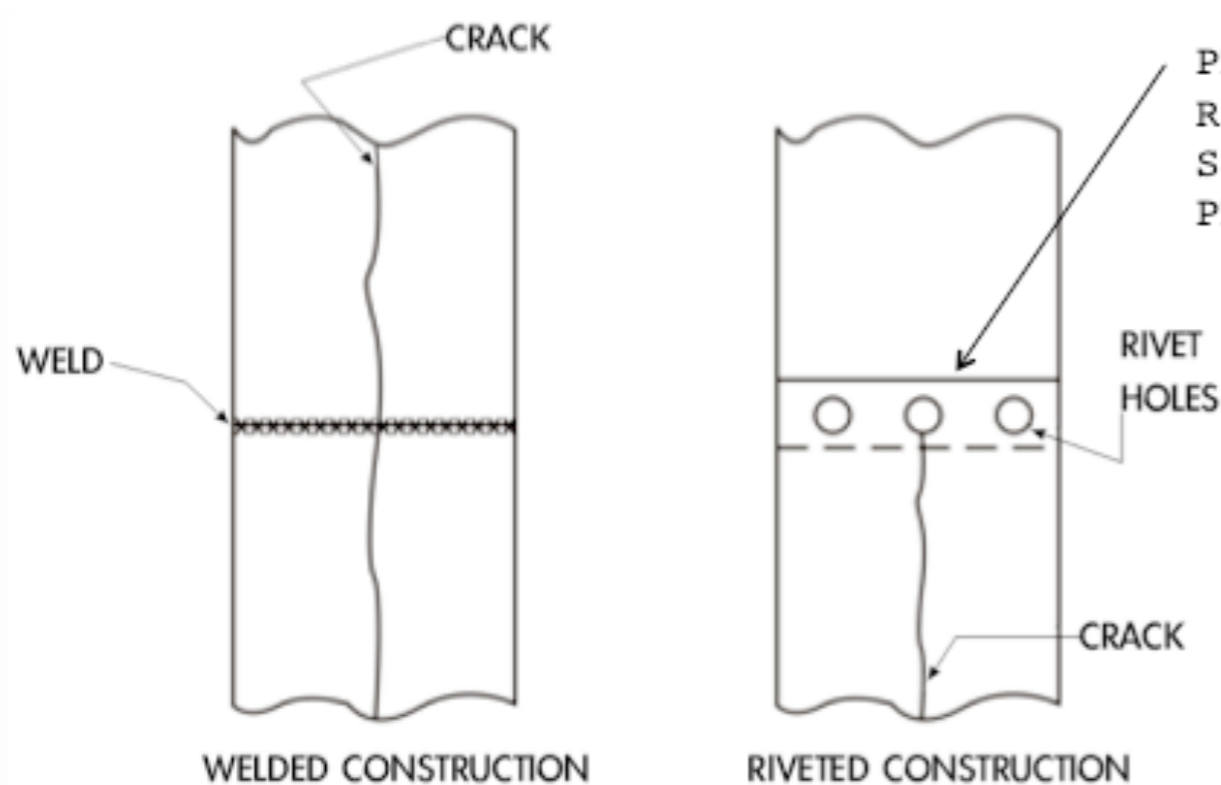
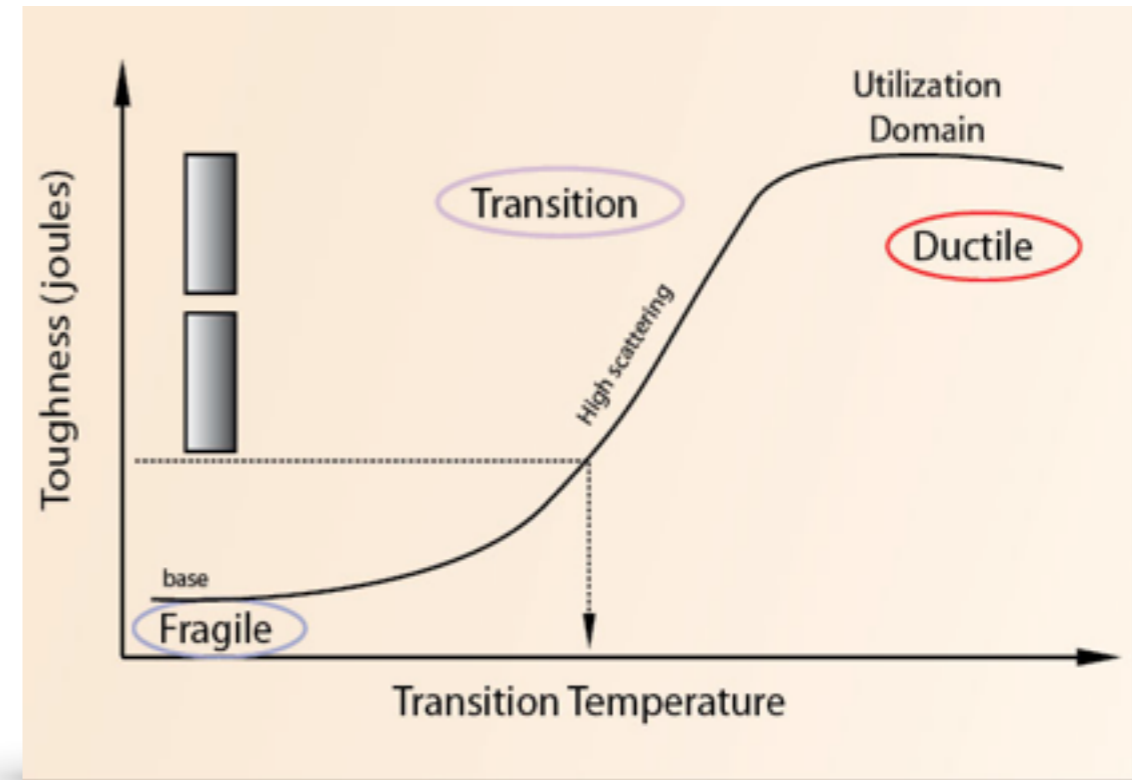
# Learning from experience

## The Liberty Ships

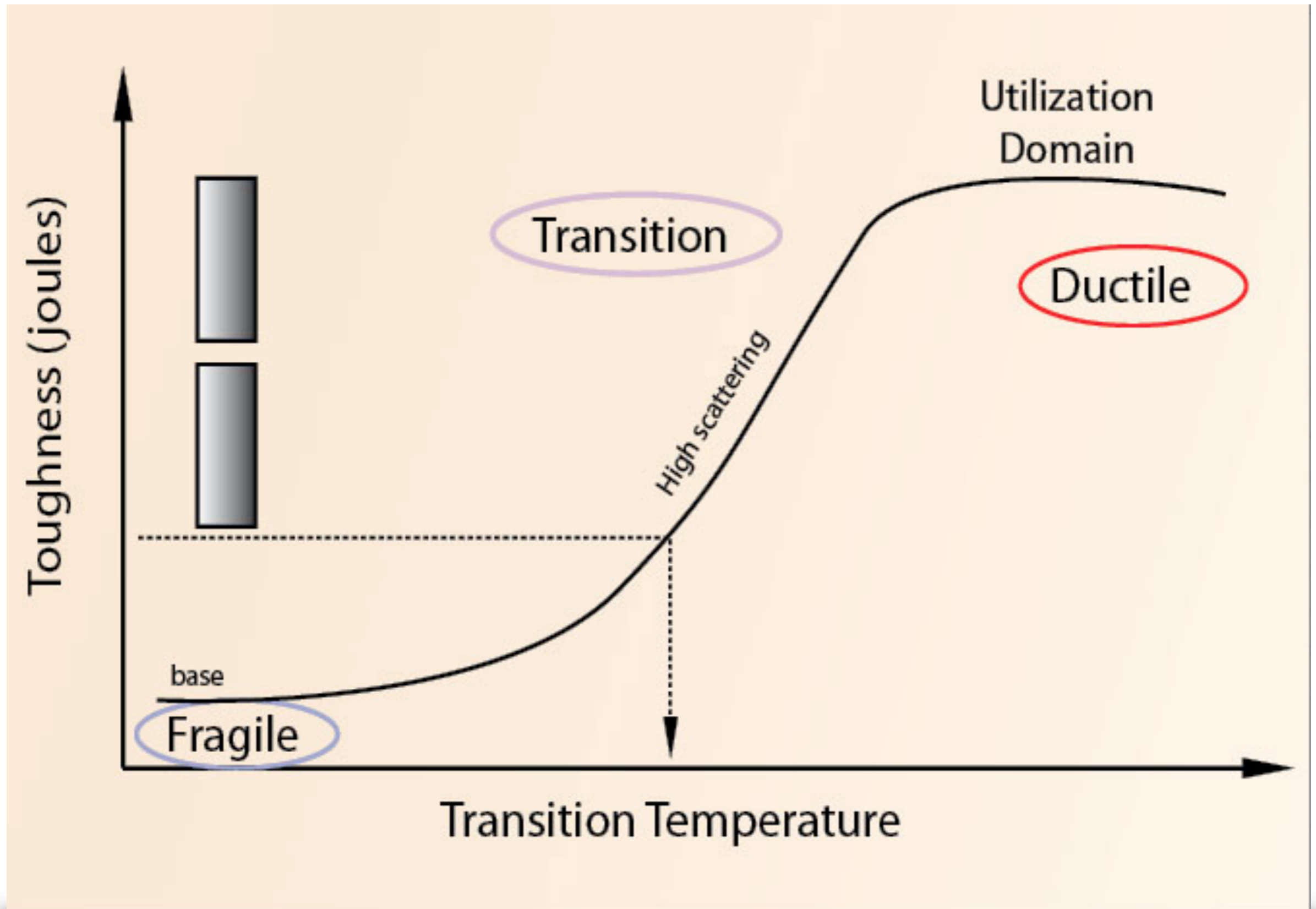


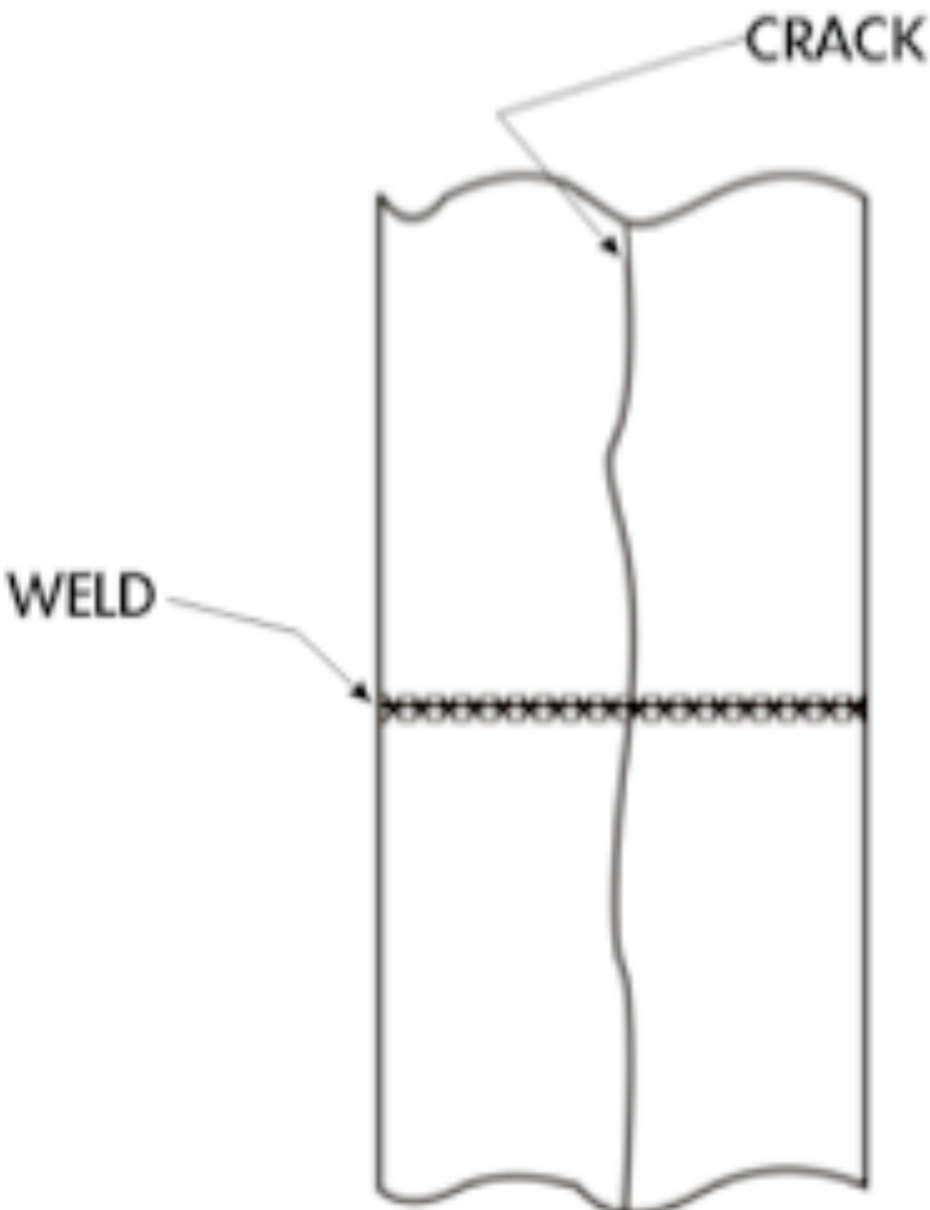
# Learning from experience

At low temperatures, steel becomes more brittle

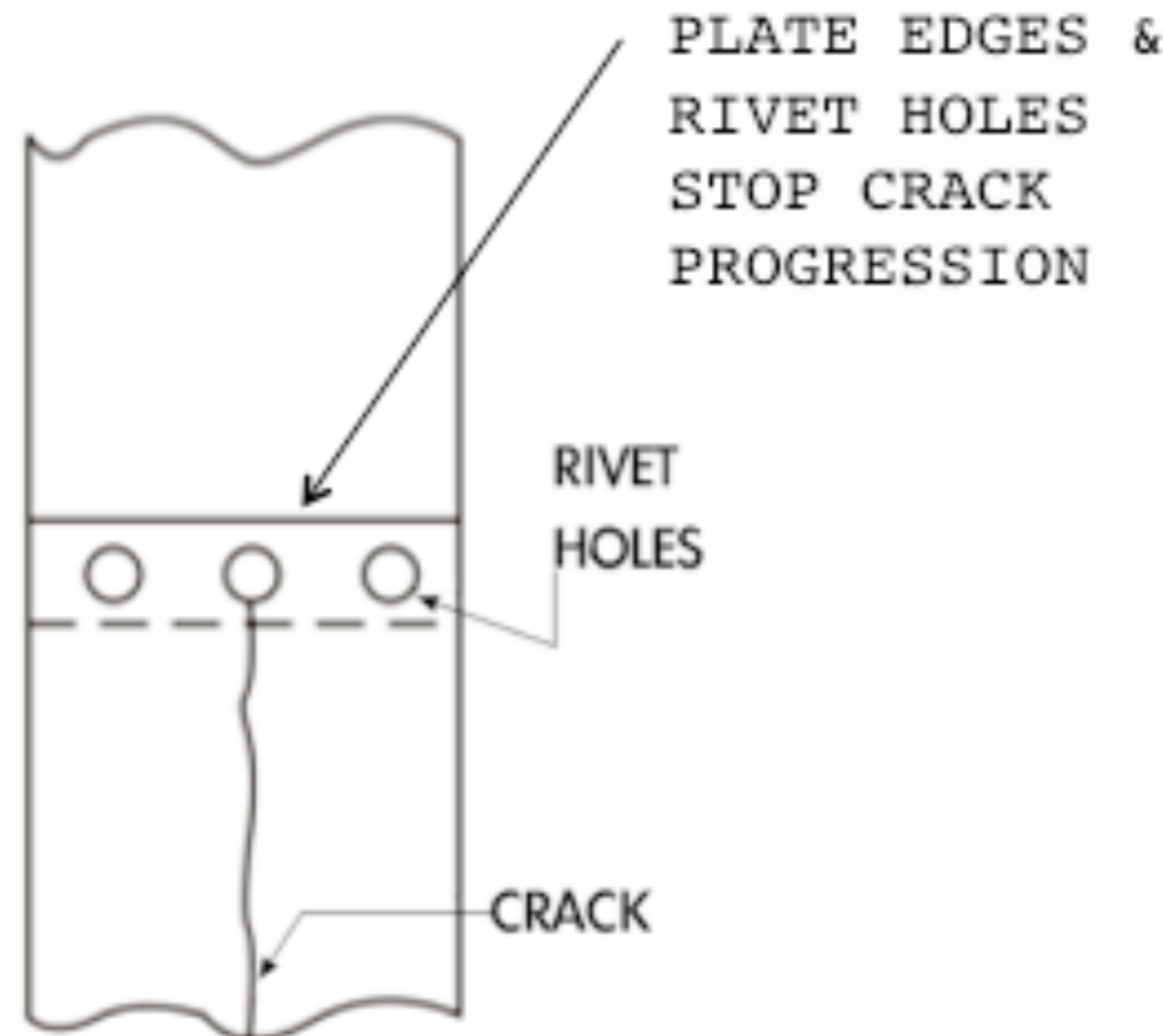


Welds are not good crack arrestors





WELDED CONSTRUCTION

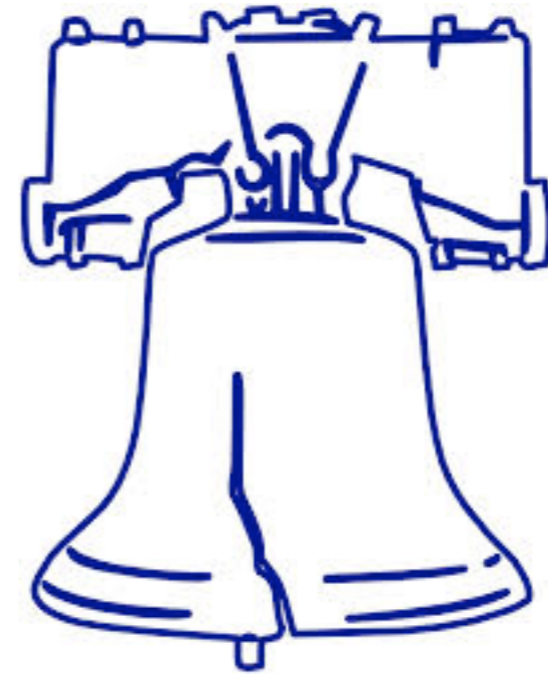
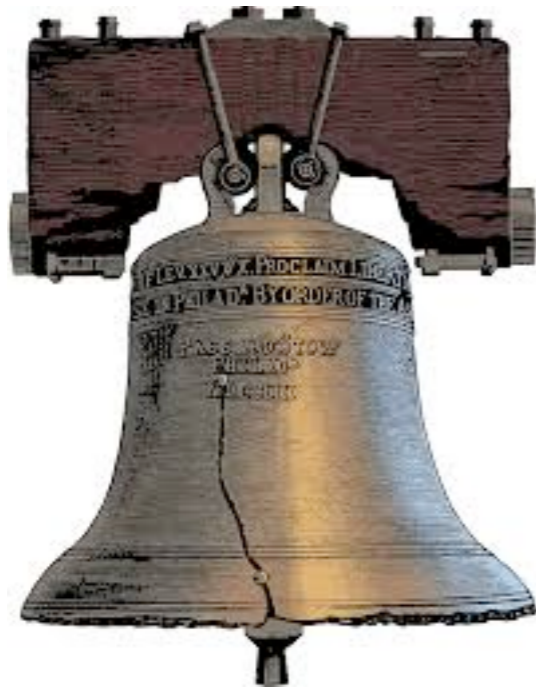


RIVETED CONSTRUCTION





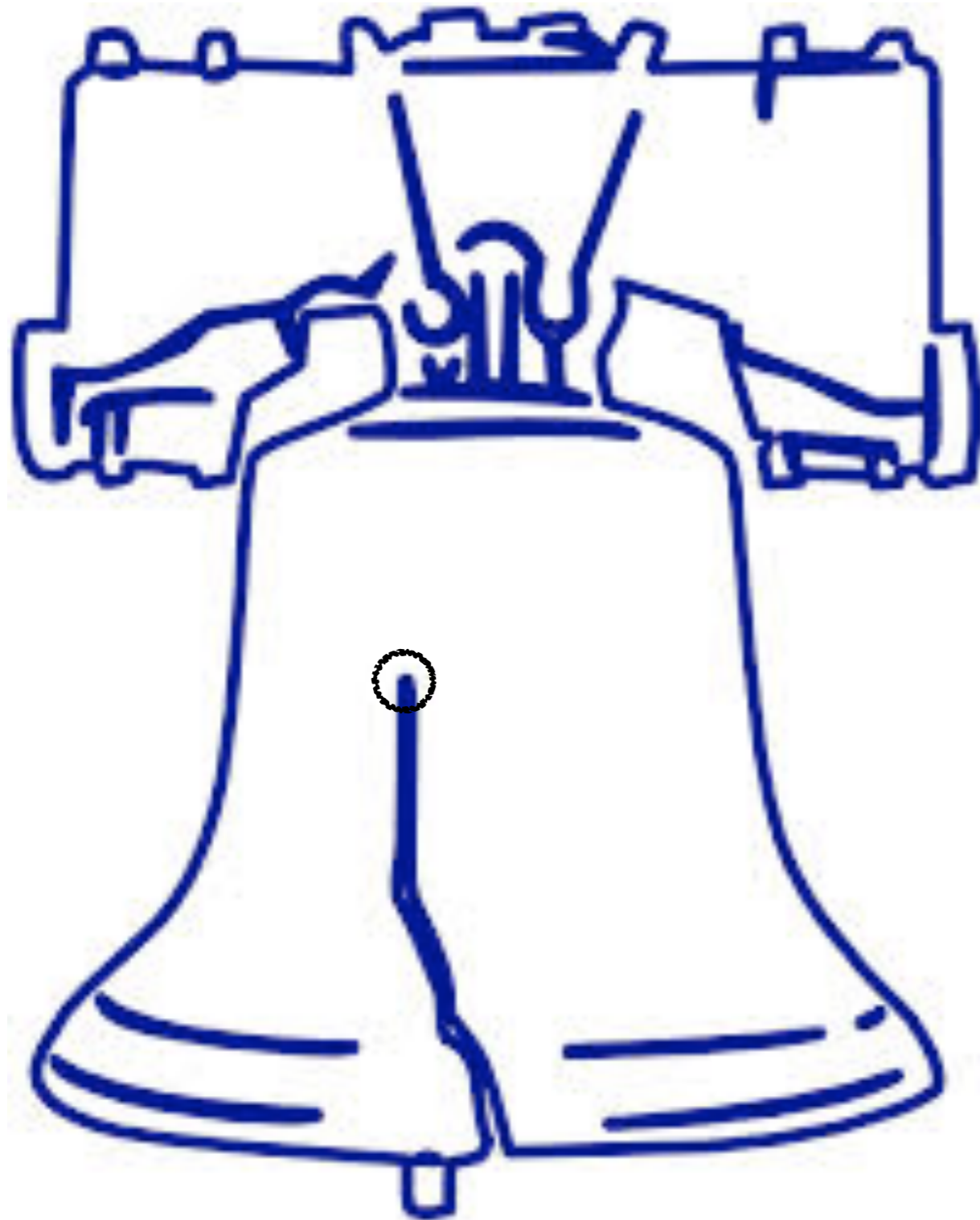
# Learning from experience



The liberty bell  
(Philadelphia)



# Learning from experience



The liberty bell  
(Philadelphia)

# Learning from experiments

World's largest wind tunnel (2014)



© AFP/Getty Images



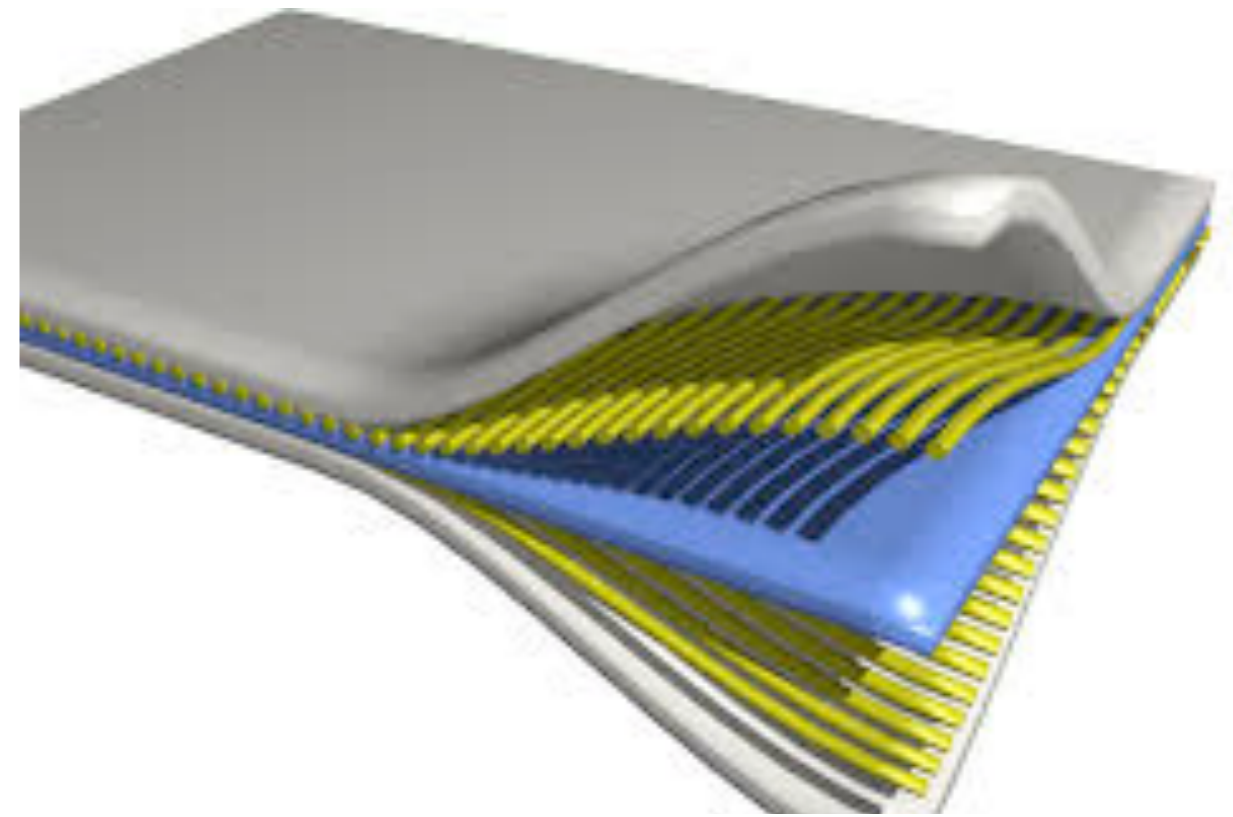
Replica of the 1901 Wright Wind Tunnel  
(constructed with assistance from Orville  
Wright)

teaching...



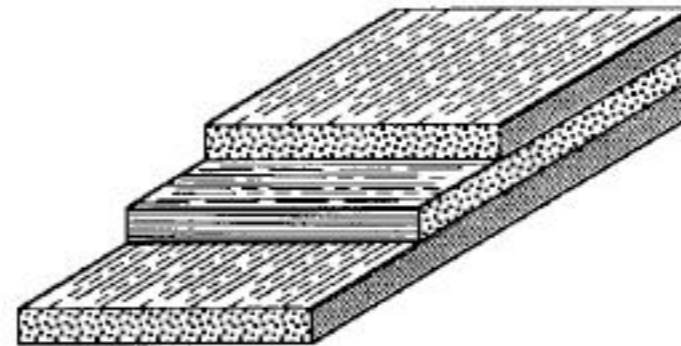
# New materials for more payload

Introduction of composite materials have reduced the weight of structures by 20%

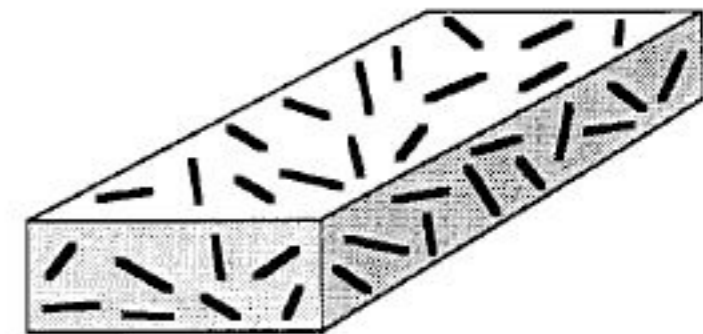


Over 1,000km saving of 8,660kg of fuel [A340-300]

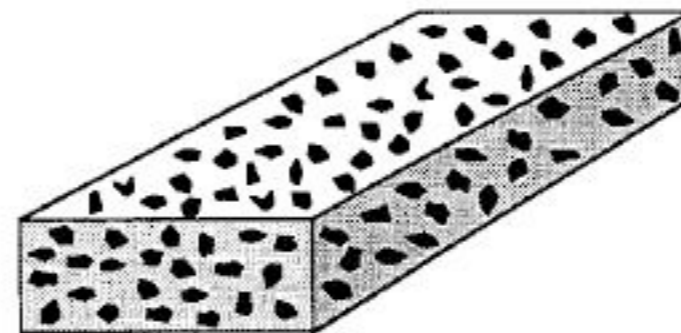
Continuous Fibers



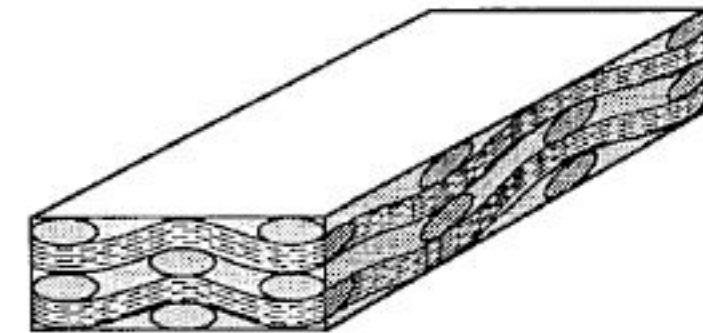
Discontinuous Fibers, Whiskers



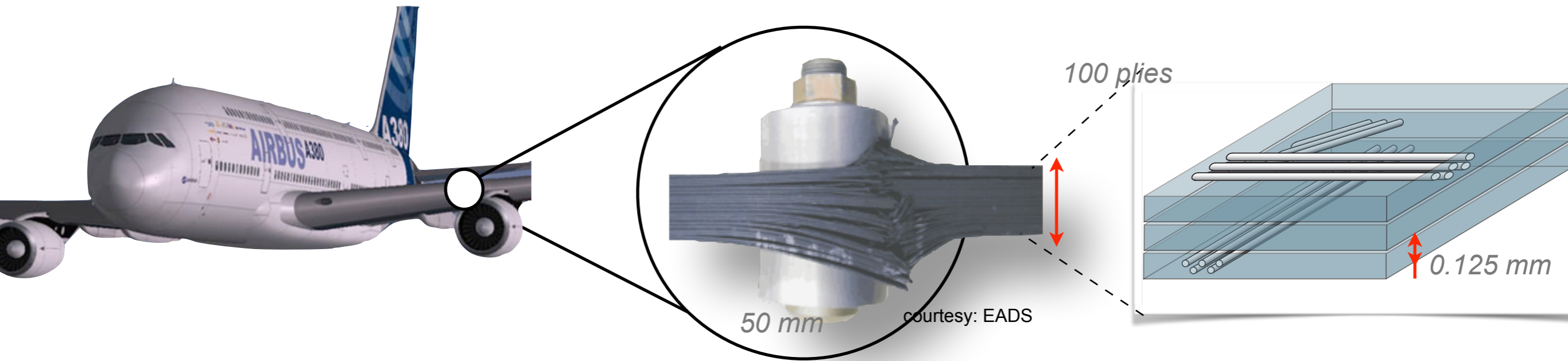
Particles



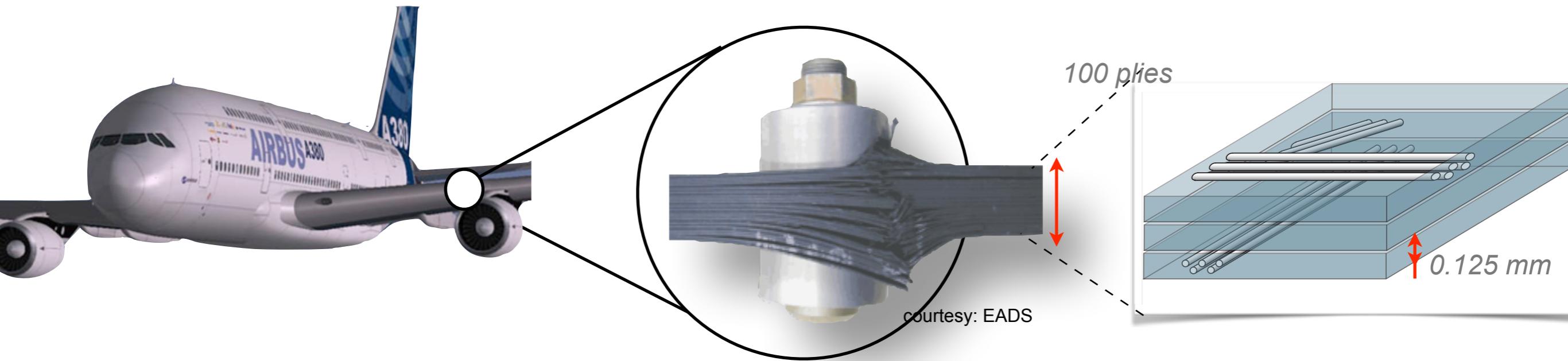
Fabric, Braid, Etc.



# Material complexity

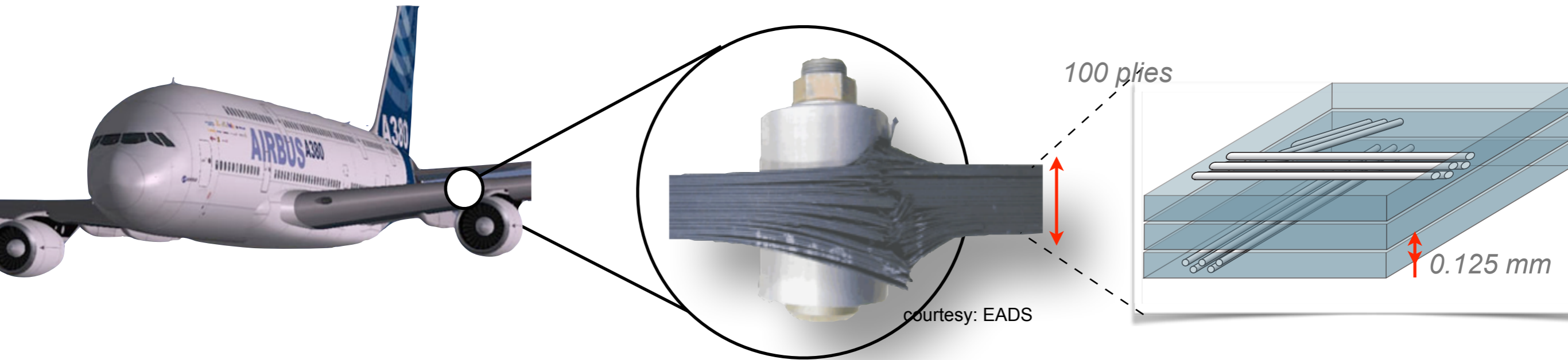


# Material complexity



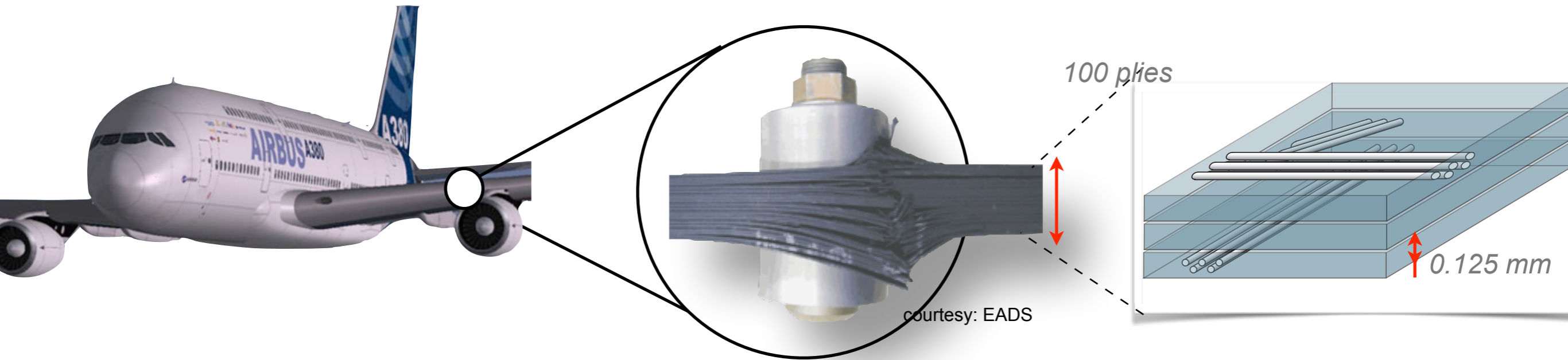
- Heterogeneous & multi-functional
- Experiments required to attain sufficient confidence in their behavior are increasingly costly

# Material complexity



- Heterogeneous & multi-functional
- Experiments required to attain sufficient confidence in their behavior are increasingly costly
- Factor-of-Safety or probabilistic based methods cannot handle unknown unknowns
- Lack of similitude between testing (experimental) and operating conditions — also encountered in geophysics...

# Material complexity



- Heterogeneous & multi-functional
- Experiments required to attain sufficient confidence in their behavior are increasingly costly
- Factor-of-Safety or probabilistic based methods cannot handle unknown unknowns - lack of similitude
- Move **away from heuristics** and experience-based engineering
- Develop **fundamental understanding** of physical processes (degradation, ...)
- Reduce weight

Product-specific

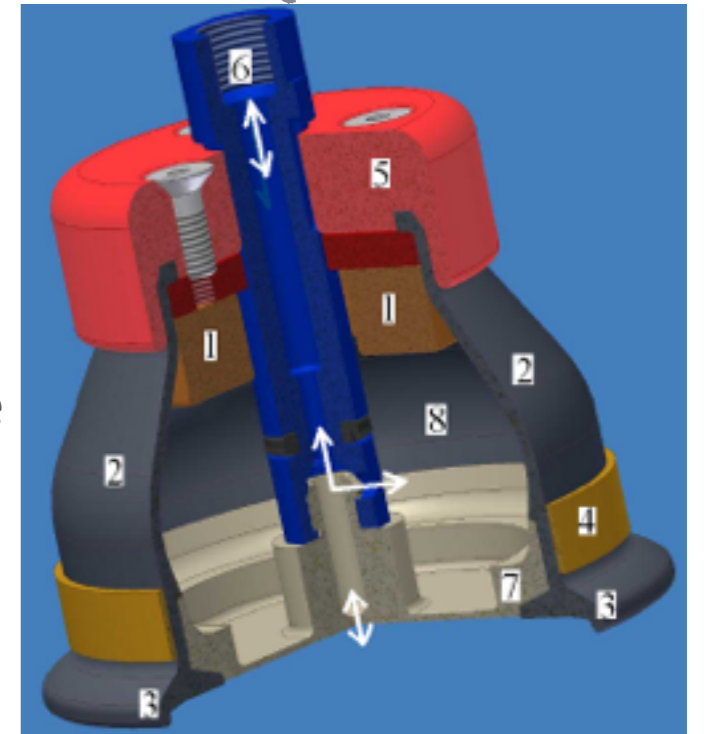


Increase product durability?

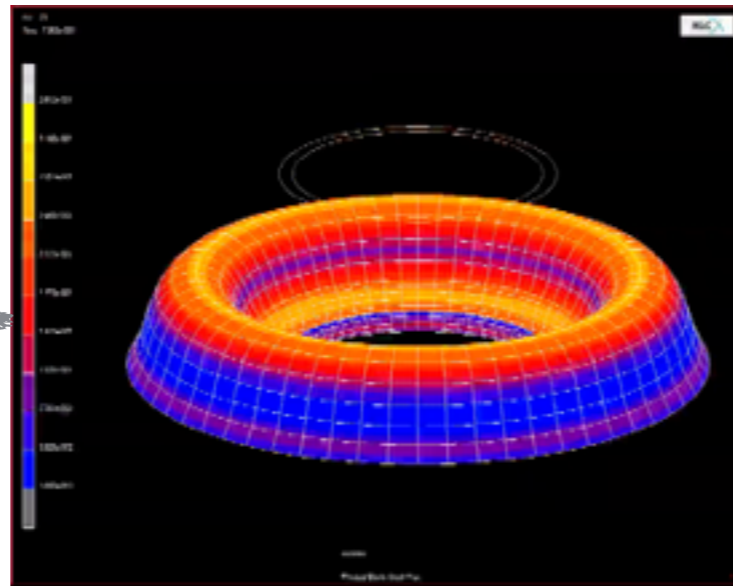


Analysis of the results

Virtual model of the device



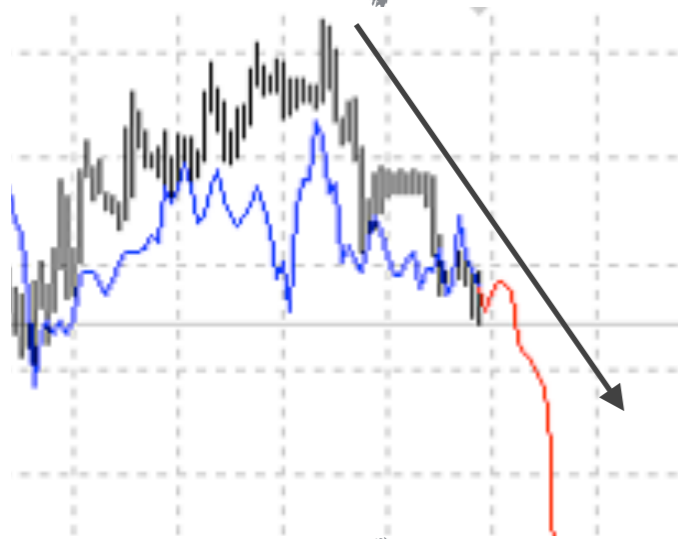
Virtual testing & Simulation



market-specific



Buy or sell?

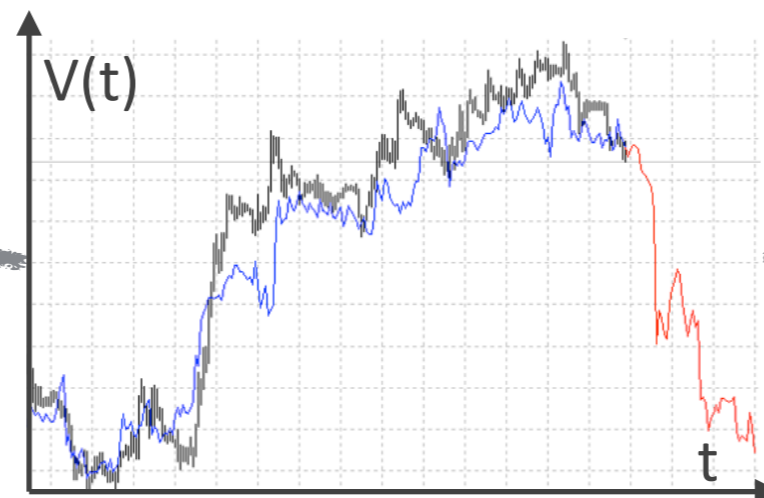


Identify behaviour

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 S^2 \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial S^2} + rS \frac{\partial V}{\partial S} - rV = 0$$

Mathematical model + initial conditions

Real-time future option pricing



patient-specific



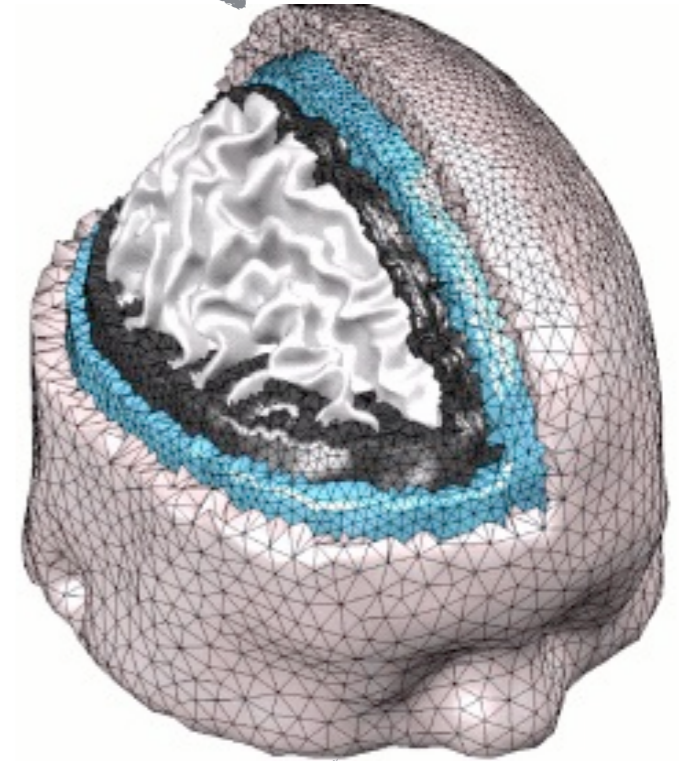
### Devise effective deep brain stimulation

- reach the target area
- maintain contact with the electrode

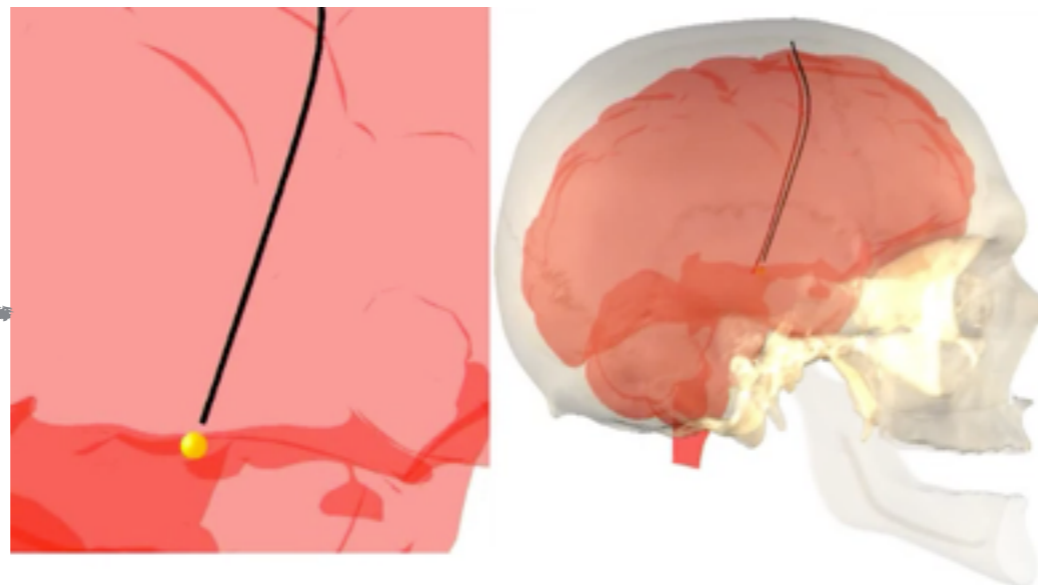


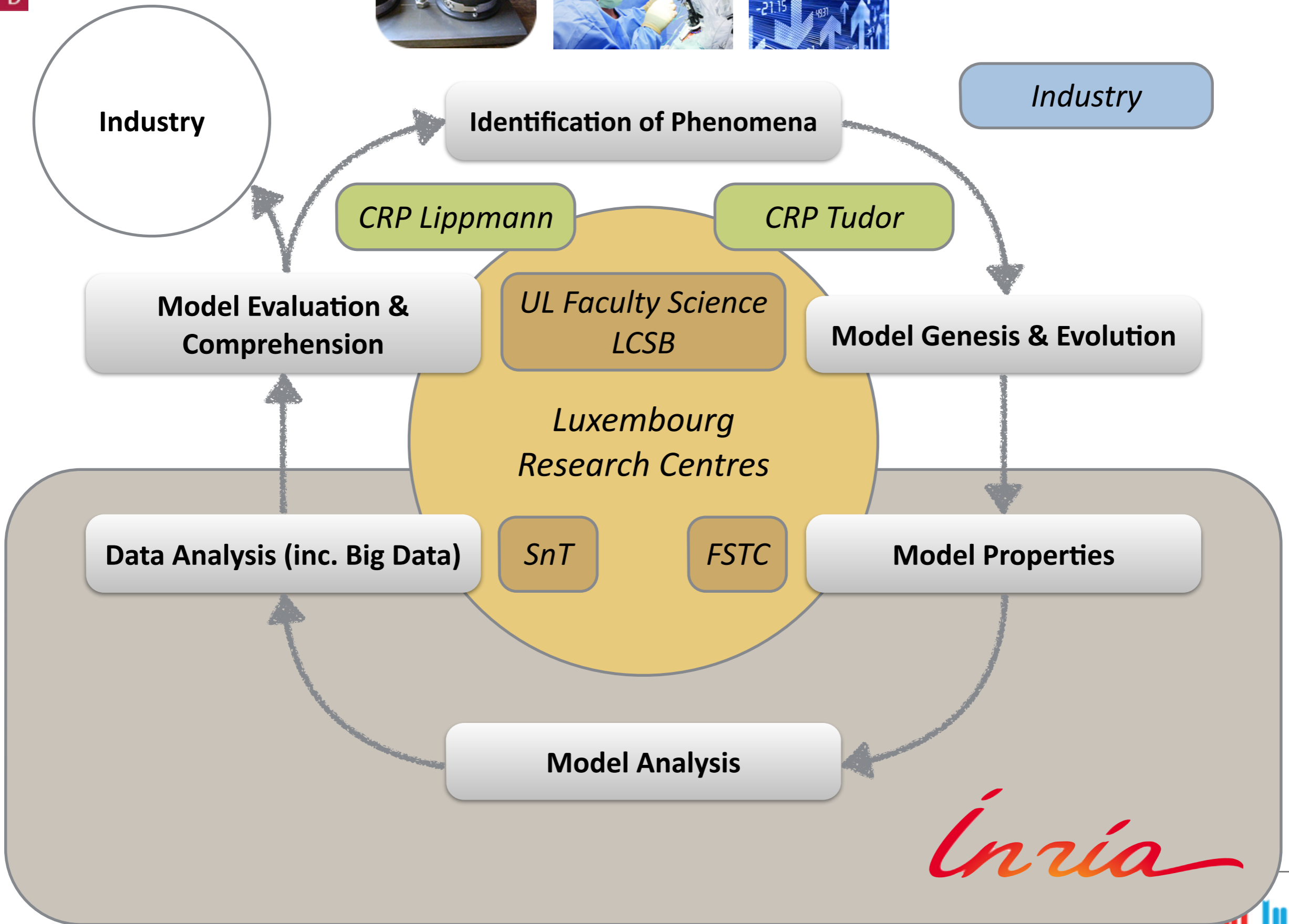
Electrode separates from target

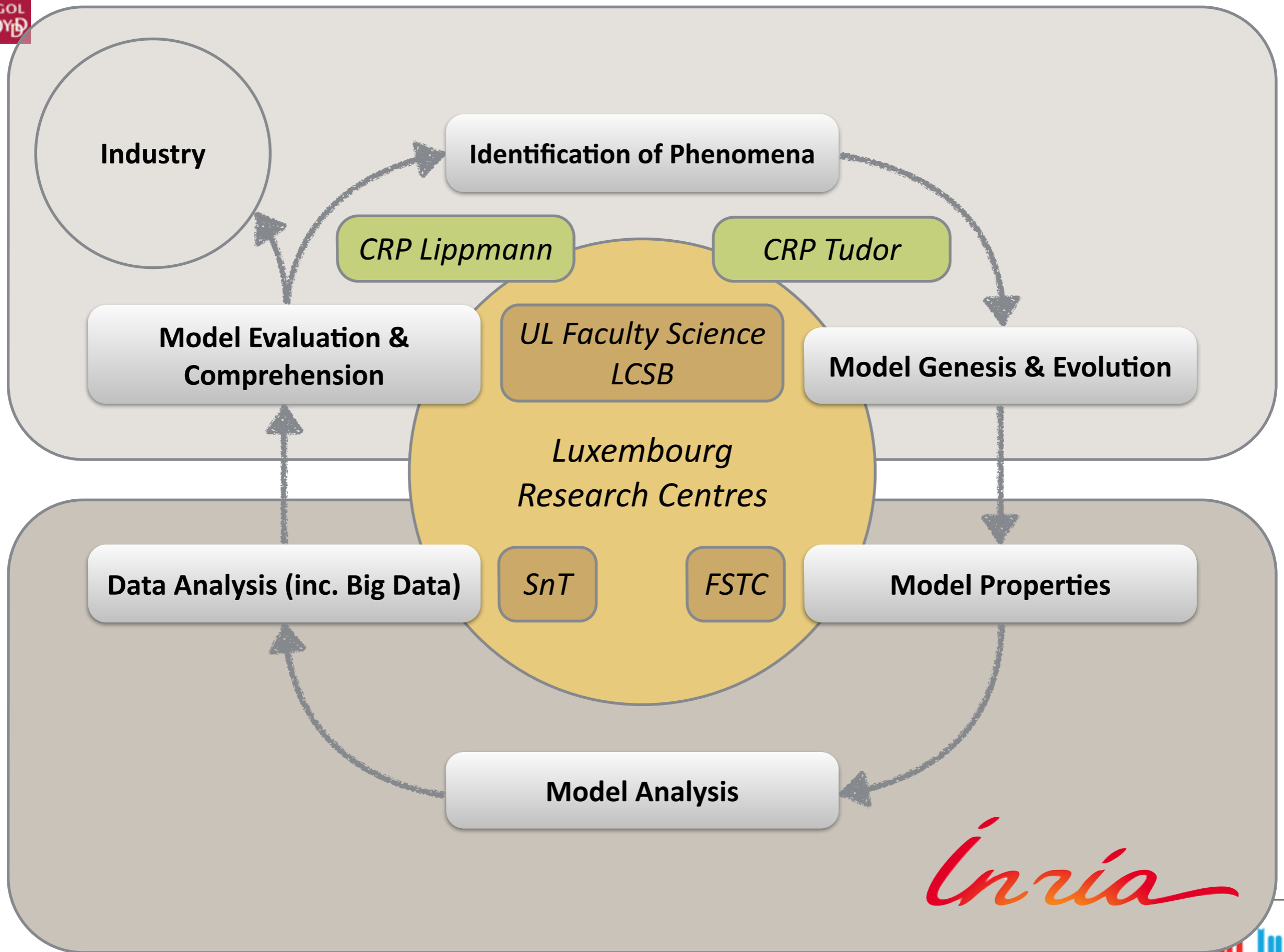
Model of the brain material



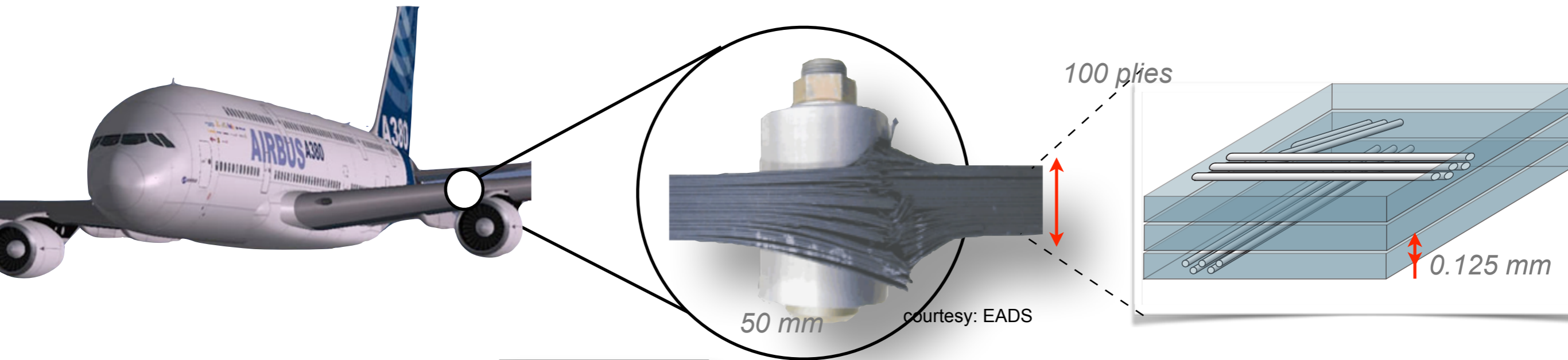
### Predict electrode behaviour



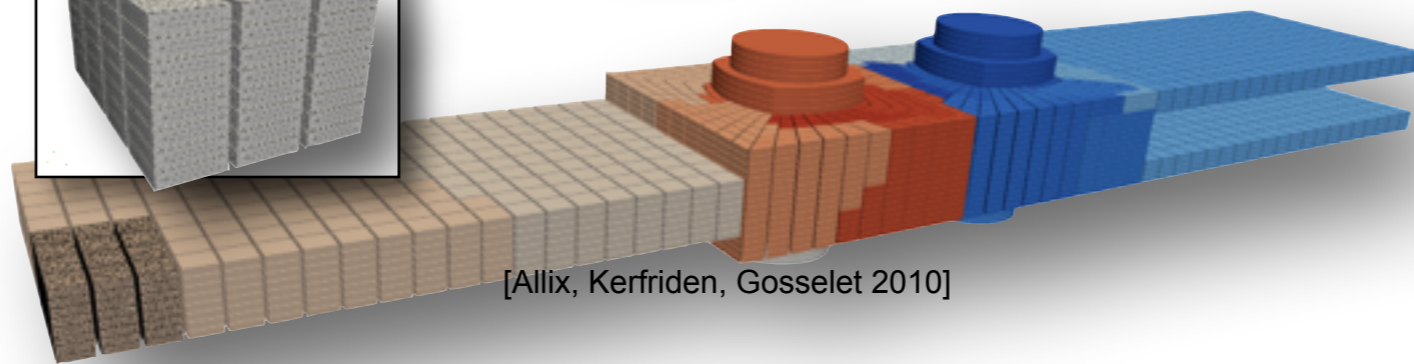
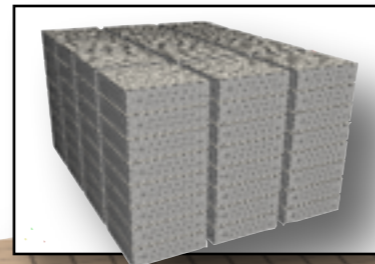




# New kinds of experiments for new kinds of models

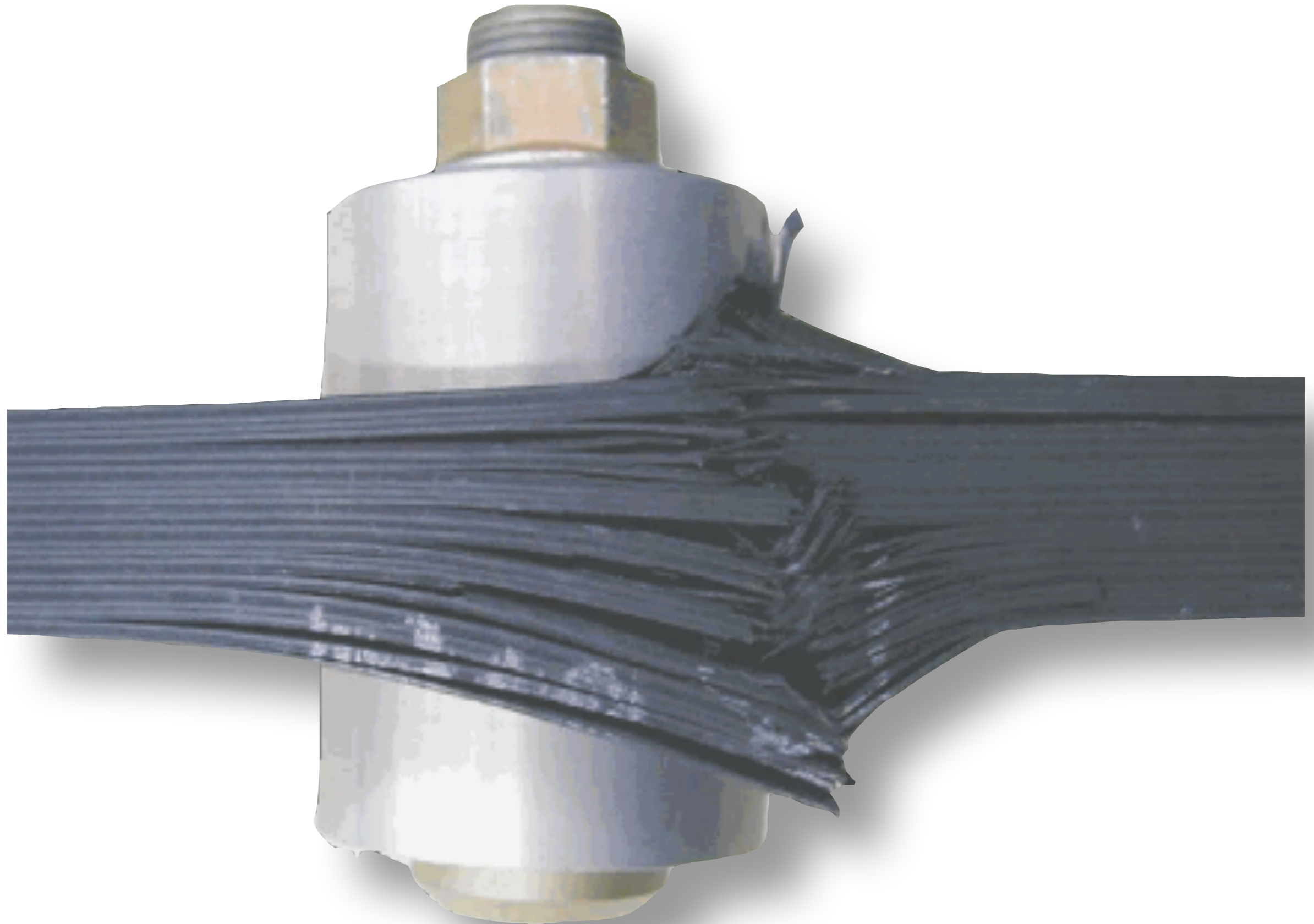


**Discretise**



[Allix, Kerfriden, Gosselet 2010]

# A bolted joint



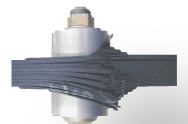
# A380 giant



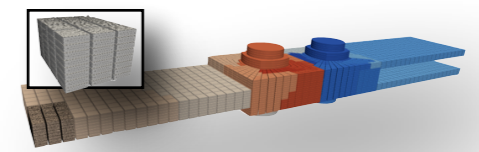
Large structures



Small features



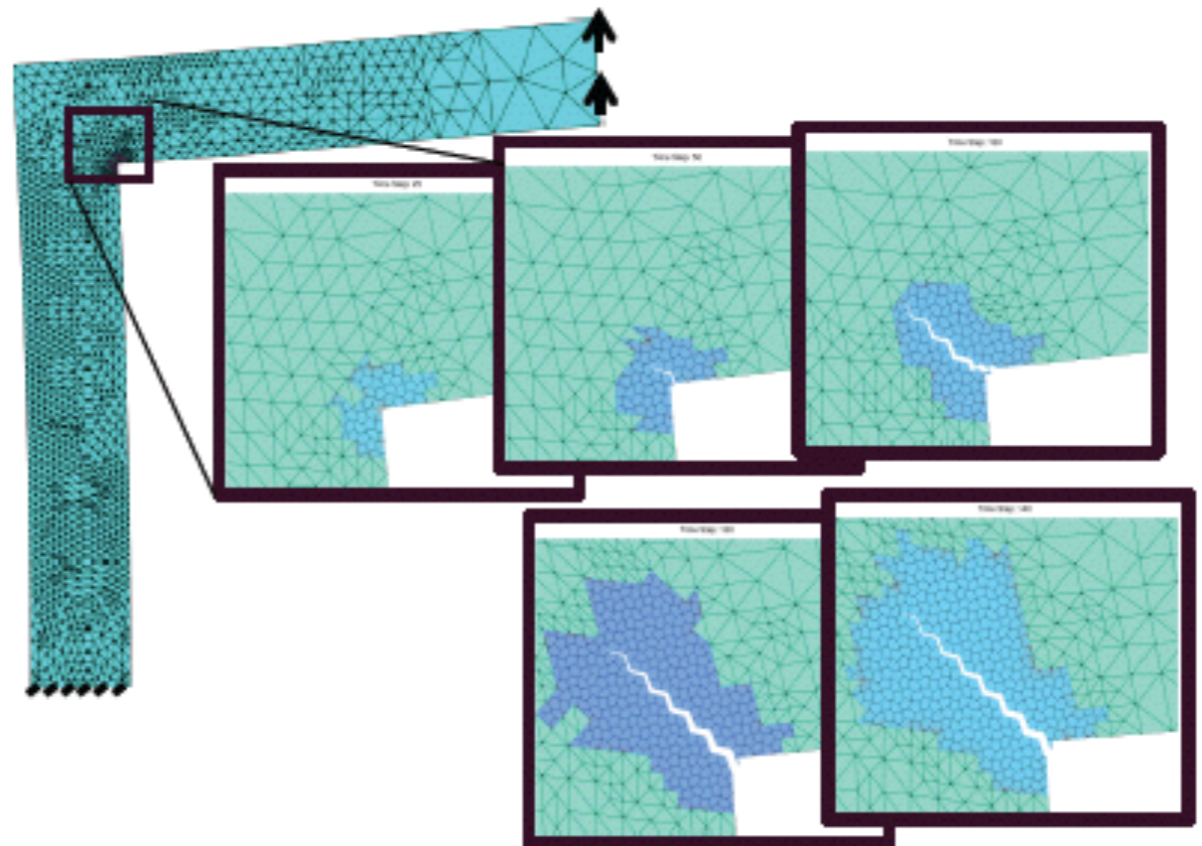
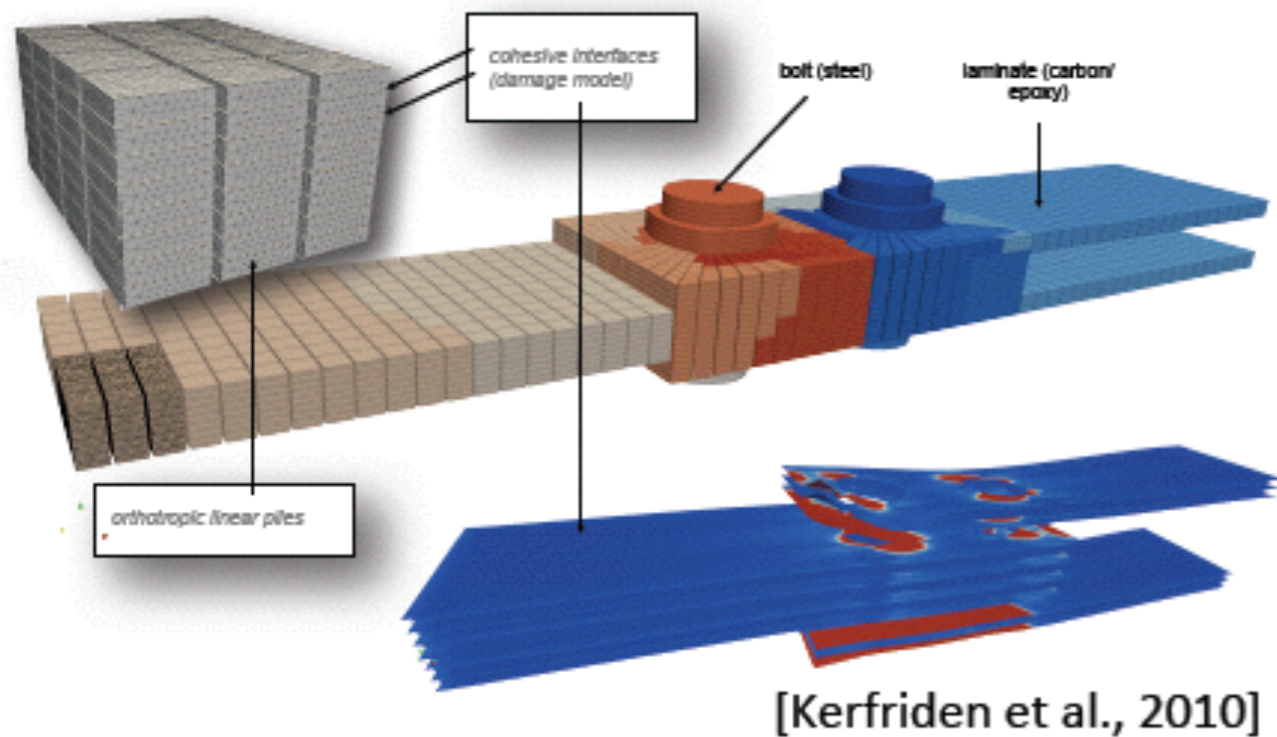
Very large problems



# Model reduction - physics-based (1)

- Multilevel methods to reduce CPU time by orders of magnitude and devise robust, efficient code/model coupling

- HPC Adaptive multiscale models/solvers with controlled accuracy



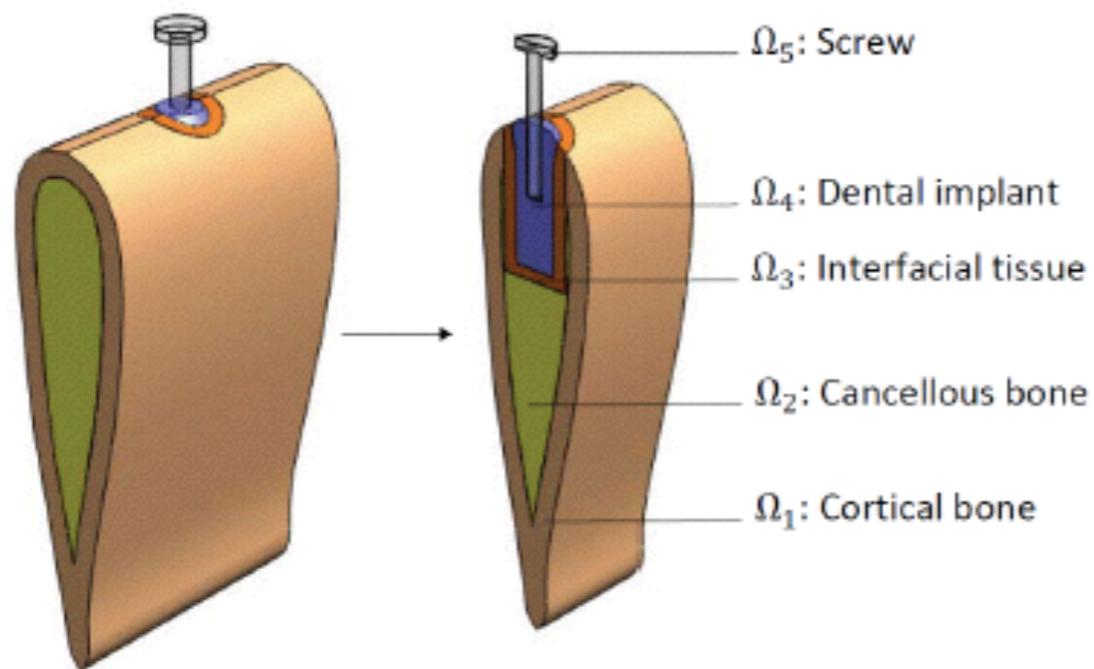
[Akbari et al., 2013]

**Open problem:** adaptive error controlled algorithms for model and discretization error. Use the right model at the right place/time.

# Model reduction - algebraic (2)

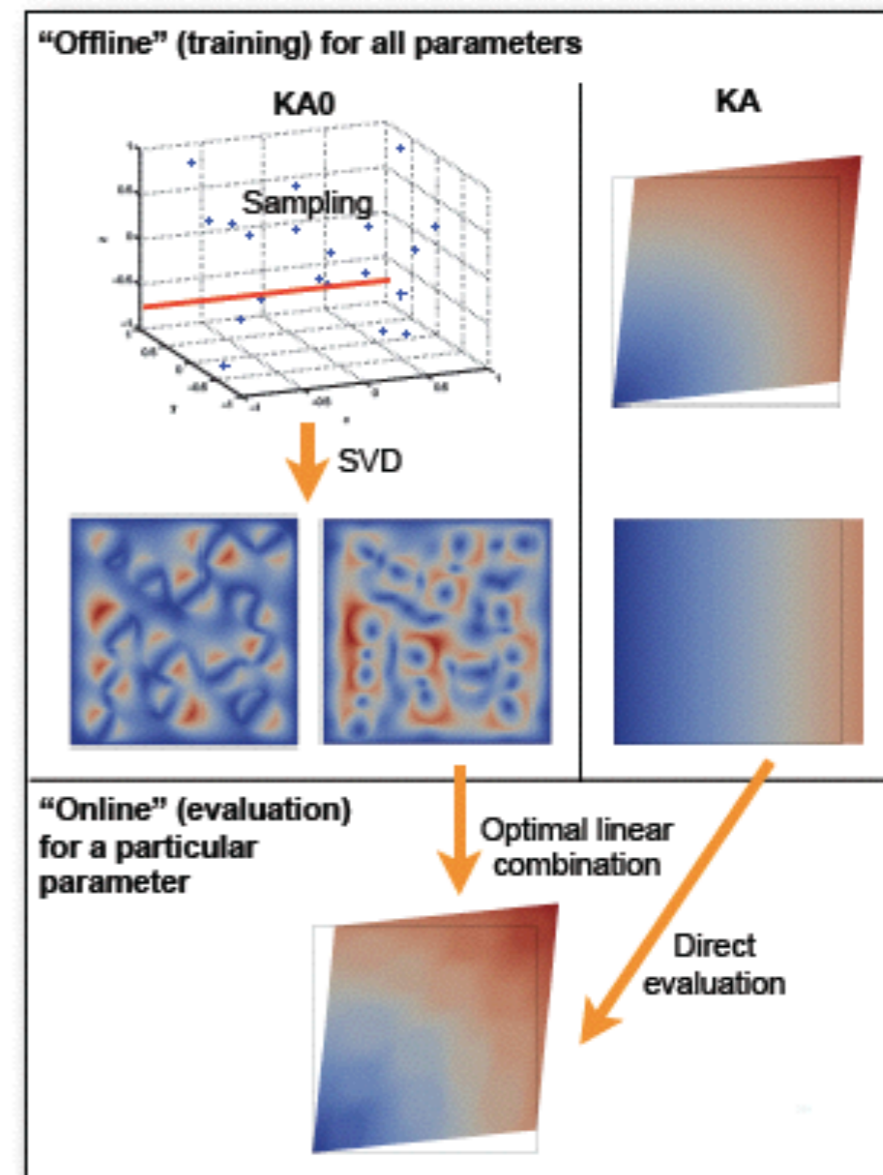
- Multilevel methods to reduce CPU time by orders of magnitude and devise robust, efficient code/model coupling

- Virtual chart with controlled accuracy via ROM for multiscale modelling and real-time optimisation



[Hoang et al., 2013]

“offline” / “online” strategy



[Kerfriden et al., 2013]

**Open problem:** algebraic model reduction for non-linear problems with localisation - fracture, moving interfaces

# NASA's digital twin

**Actual aircraft**

**Digital aircraft model**

Life prediction and extension

Situation awareness

High fidelity modeling and simulation

Certification and design methods

# Medicine

The average drug developed by a major pharmaceutical company costs at least \$4 billion, and it can be as much as \$11 billion.

# Mechanics

The development cost of the A380

11 billion euros...

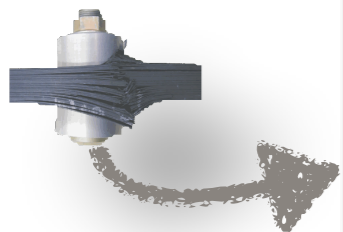
of the dreamliner...

32 billion US\$

# Mechanics

Macro (wing) - Micro  
(carbon fibres)

Environmental effects  
(Temperature,  
irradiation...)



# Medicine

Macro (Body,  
Physiology) to micro  
(microbes, needle/  
scalpel...)

Patient's environment,  
living conditions,  
habits...

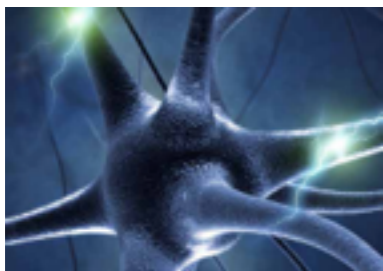
Organ properties  
depend strongly on age,  
gender, ...

# Medicine

Clean hands before assisting childbirth to avoid infections

*In 1847 in Vienna, Ignaz Semmelweis (1818–1865) marginalized and attacked by professional peers*

“Digital Twin” (Medic)



# Mechanics

Use rivets to arrest cracks  
Avoid sharp angles

*Liberty ships, Aloha airlines accident...*

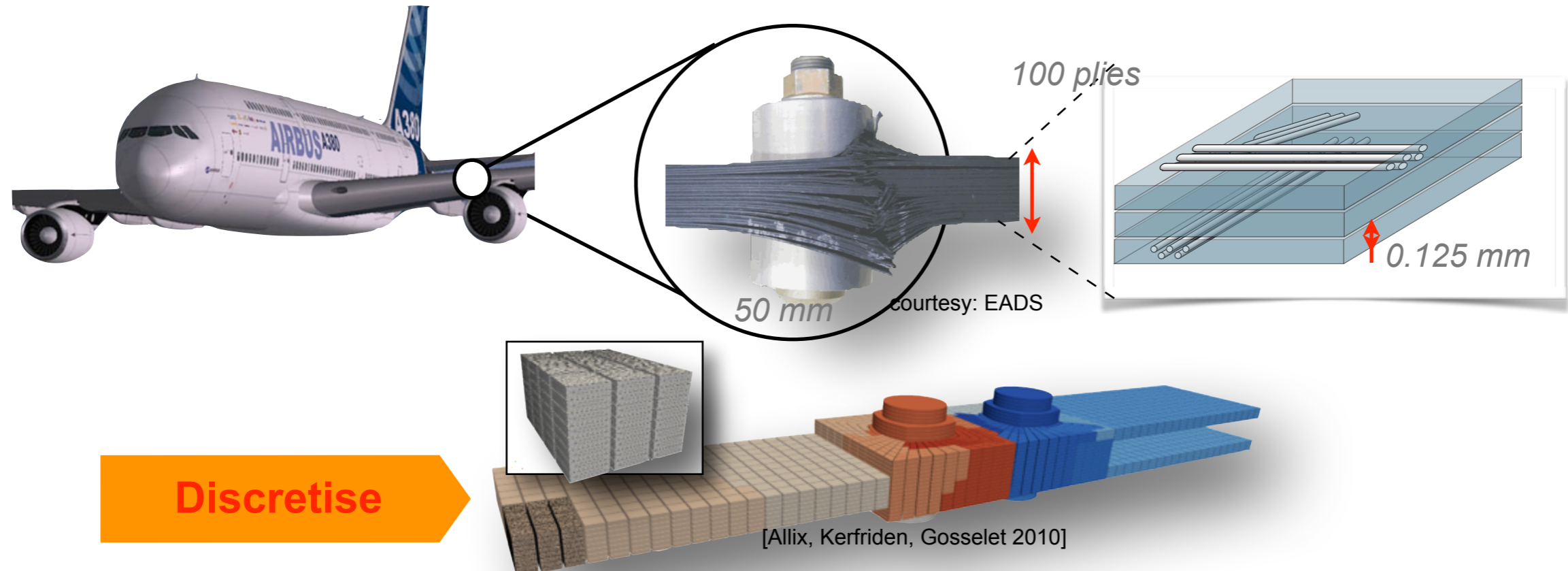
“Digital Twin” (NASA)



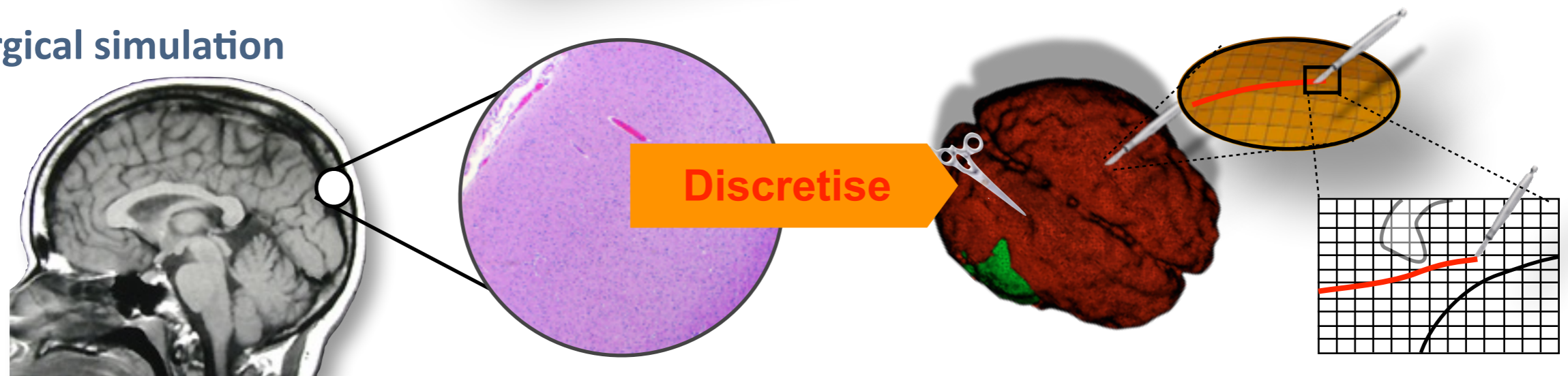
Personalisation

# Patient/plane-specific simulation

## Practical early-stage design simulations (interactive)

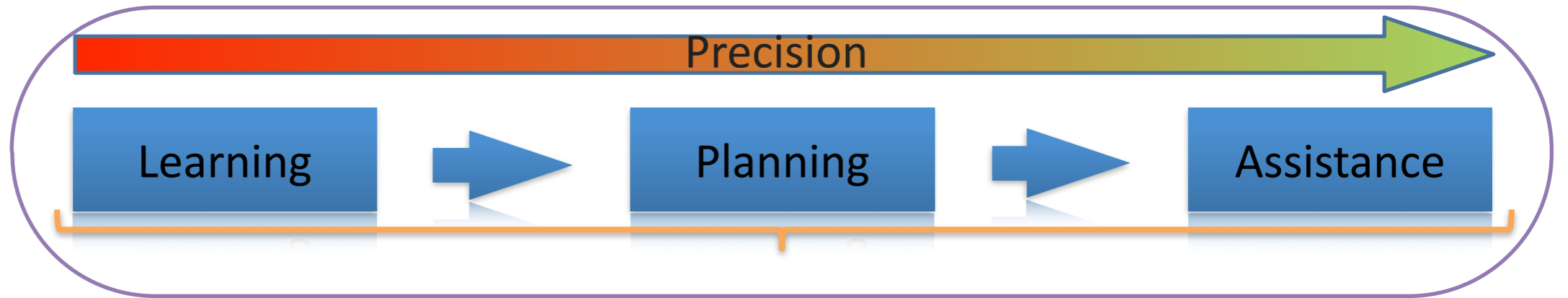


## Surgical simulation



- ▶ Reduce the problem size while controlling the error (in QoI) when solving very large (multiscale) mechanics problems

# Surgical simulation



Cataract Surgery



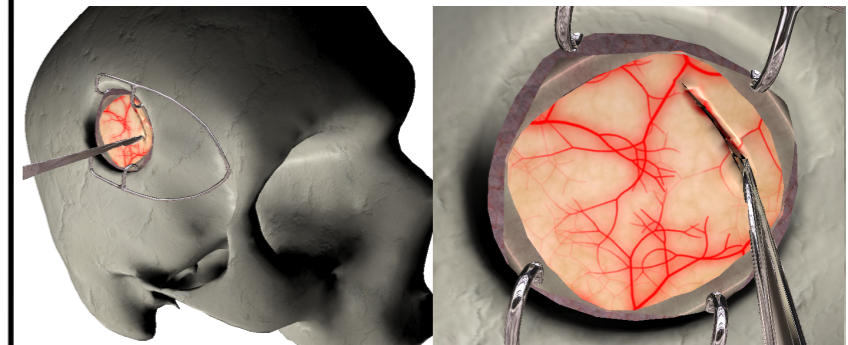
*Inria*

Abdominal minimally invasive surgery simulation (Inria, Shacra)

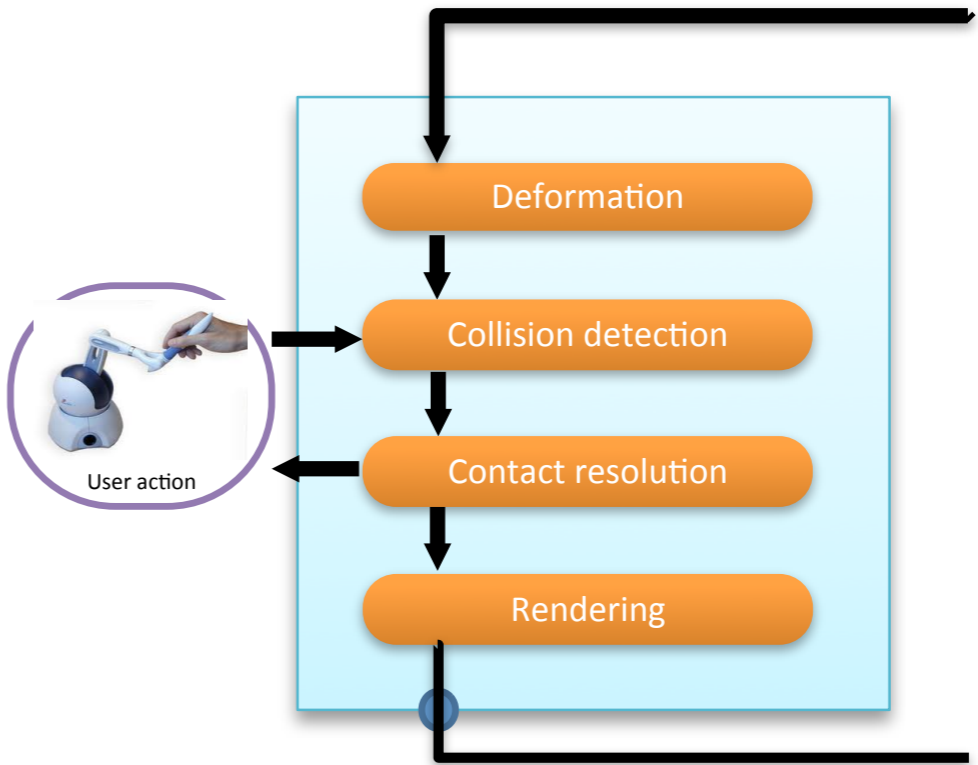
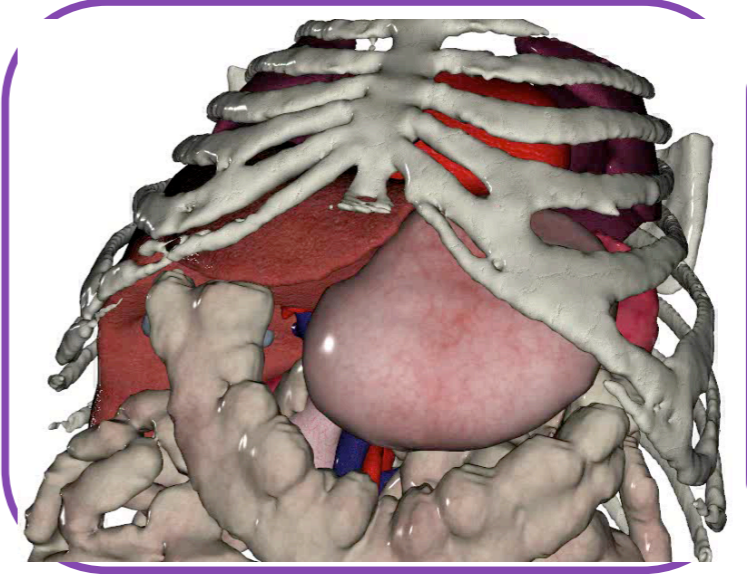


*Inria*

First implicit, interactive method for cutting with contact



[Courtecuisse et al., MICCAI, 2013 and Medical Image Analysis, 2014]



- 1.
- 2.

- ▶
- ▶
- ▶
- ▶

- ▶
- ▶
- ▶

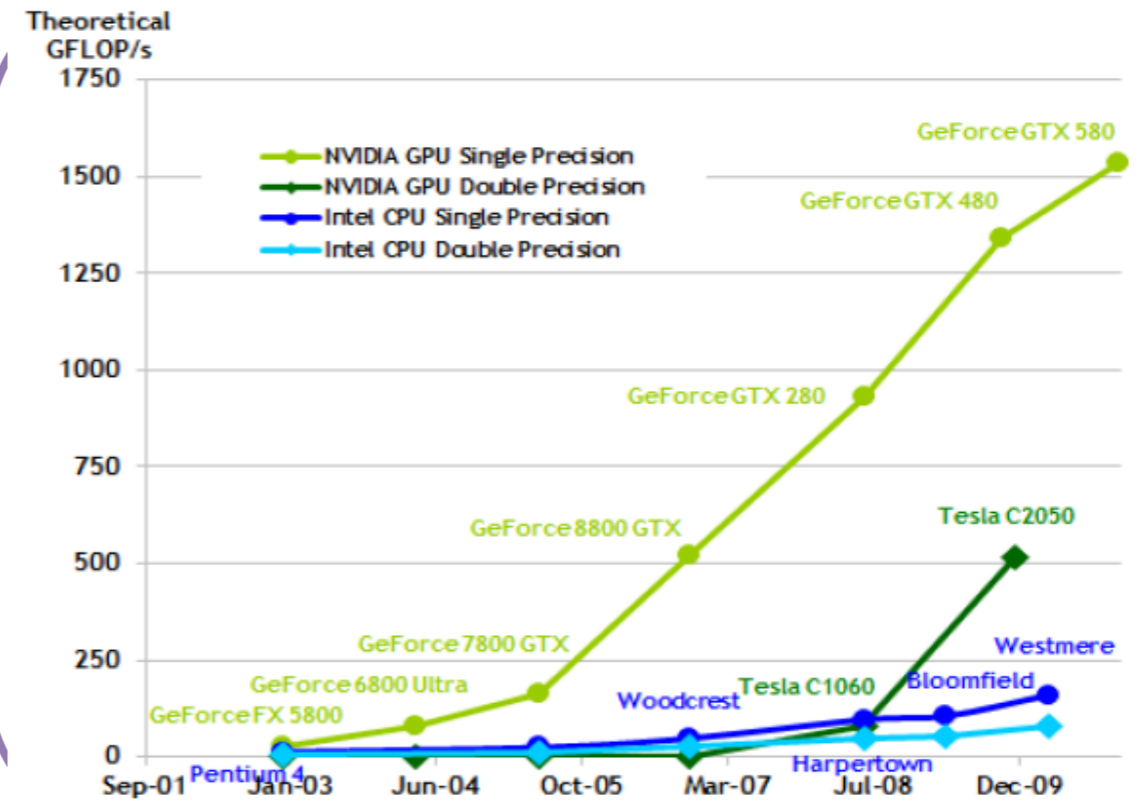
Difficult to increase the frequency of processors



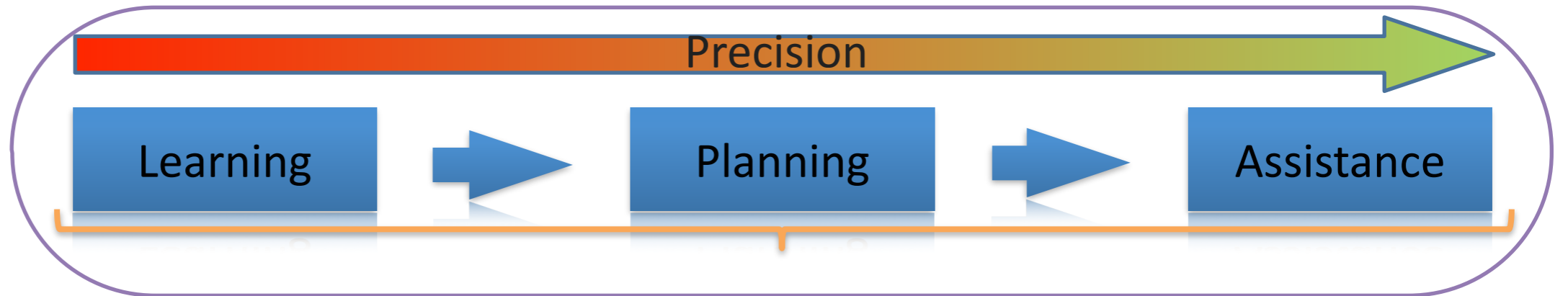
Heat dissipation

Electric consumption

Parallelization of algorithms



# Surgical simulation



Cataract Surgery



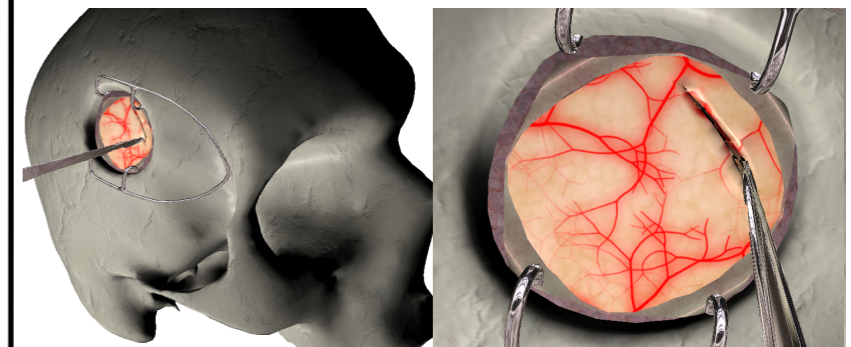
*Inria*

Abdominal minimally invasive surgery simulation (Inria, Shacra)



*Inria*

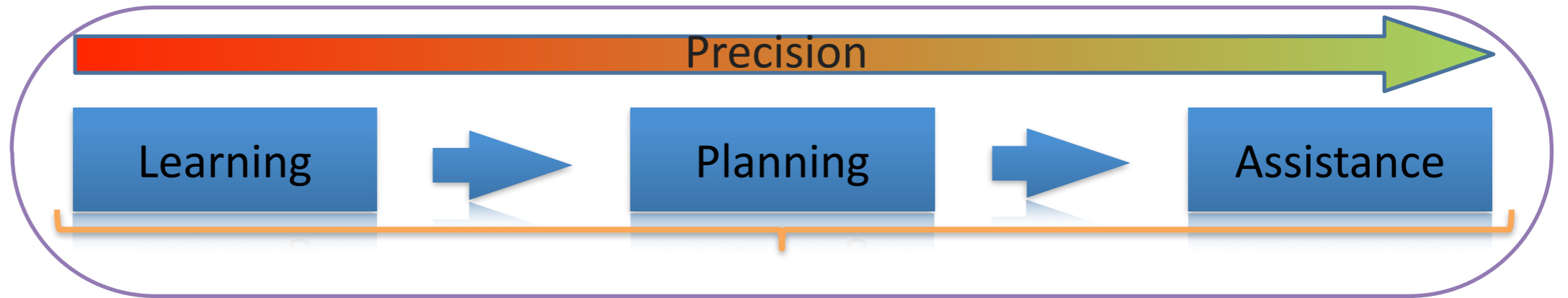
First implicit, interactive method for cutting with contact



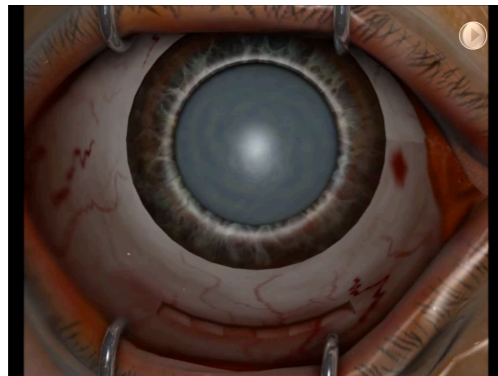
[Courtecuisse et al., MICCAI, 2013 and Medical Image Analysis, 2014]



# Surgical simulation

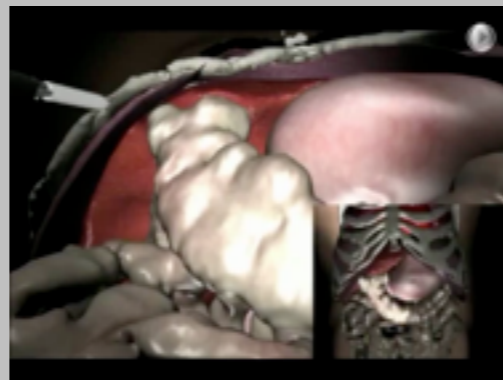


Cataract Surgery



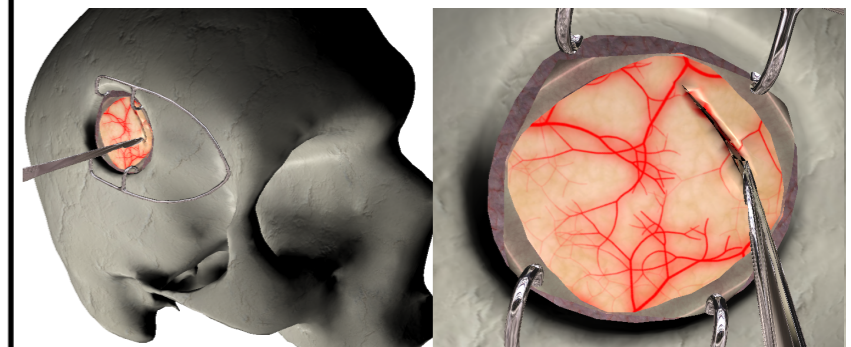
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Abdominal minimally invasive surgery simulation (Inria, Shacra)

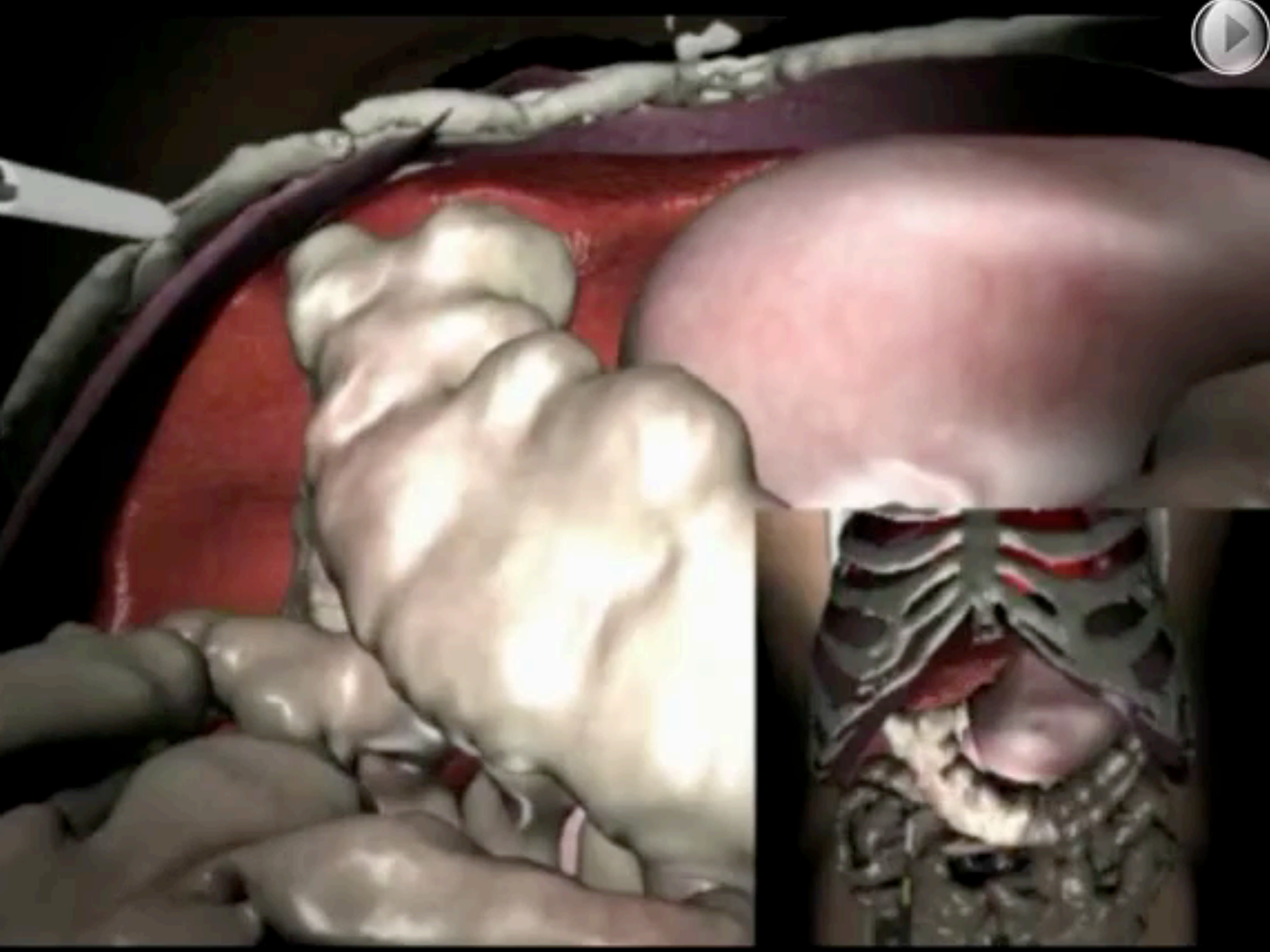


*Inria*

First implicit, interactive method for cutting with contact

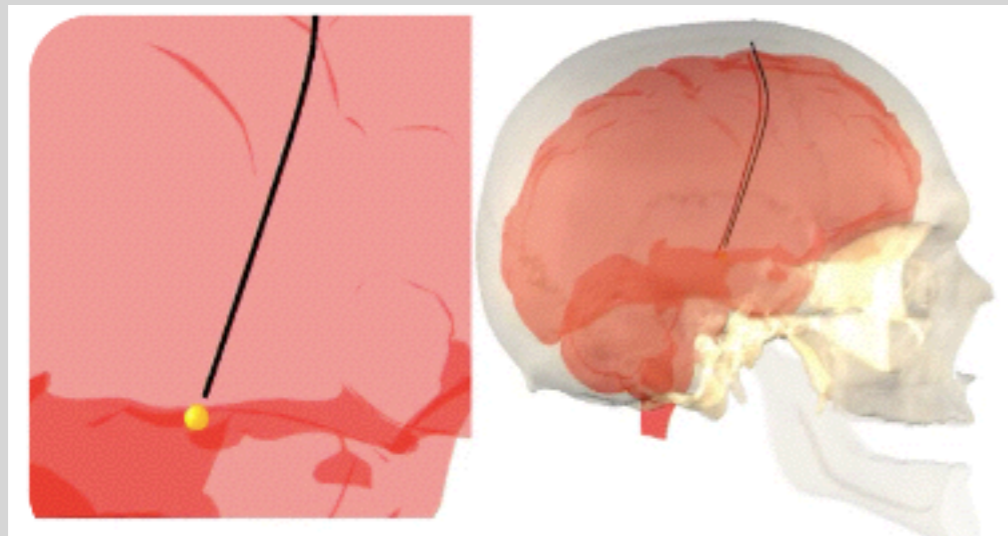


[Courtecuisse et al., MICCAI, 2013 and Medical Image Analysis, 2014]



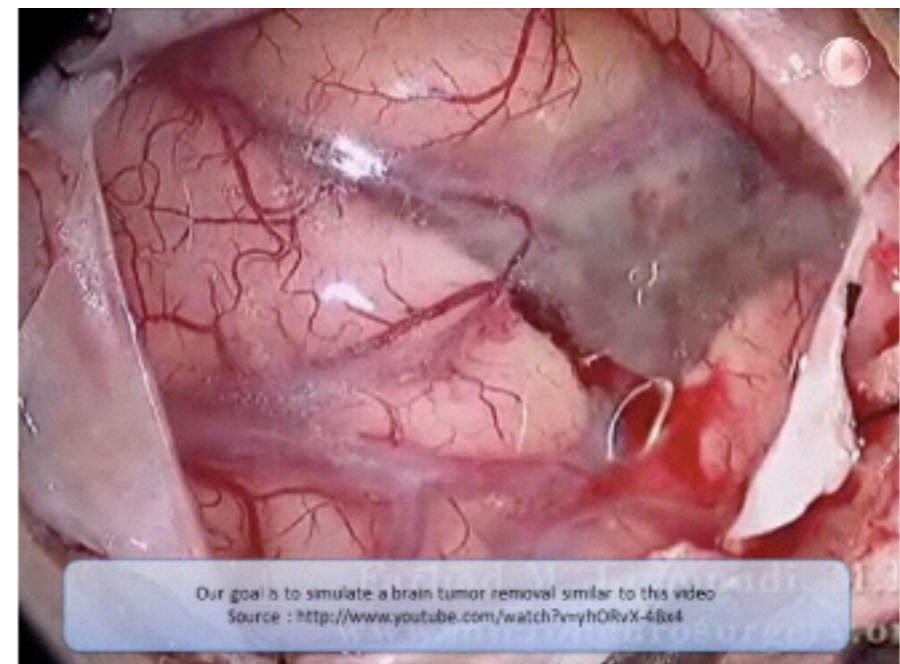
# ...not exactly brain surgery

## Deep-brain stimulation



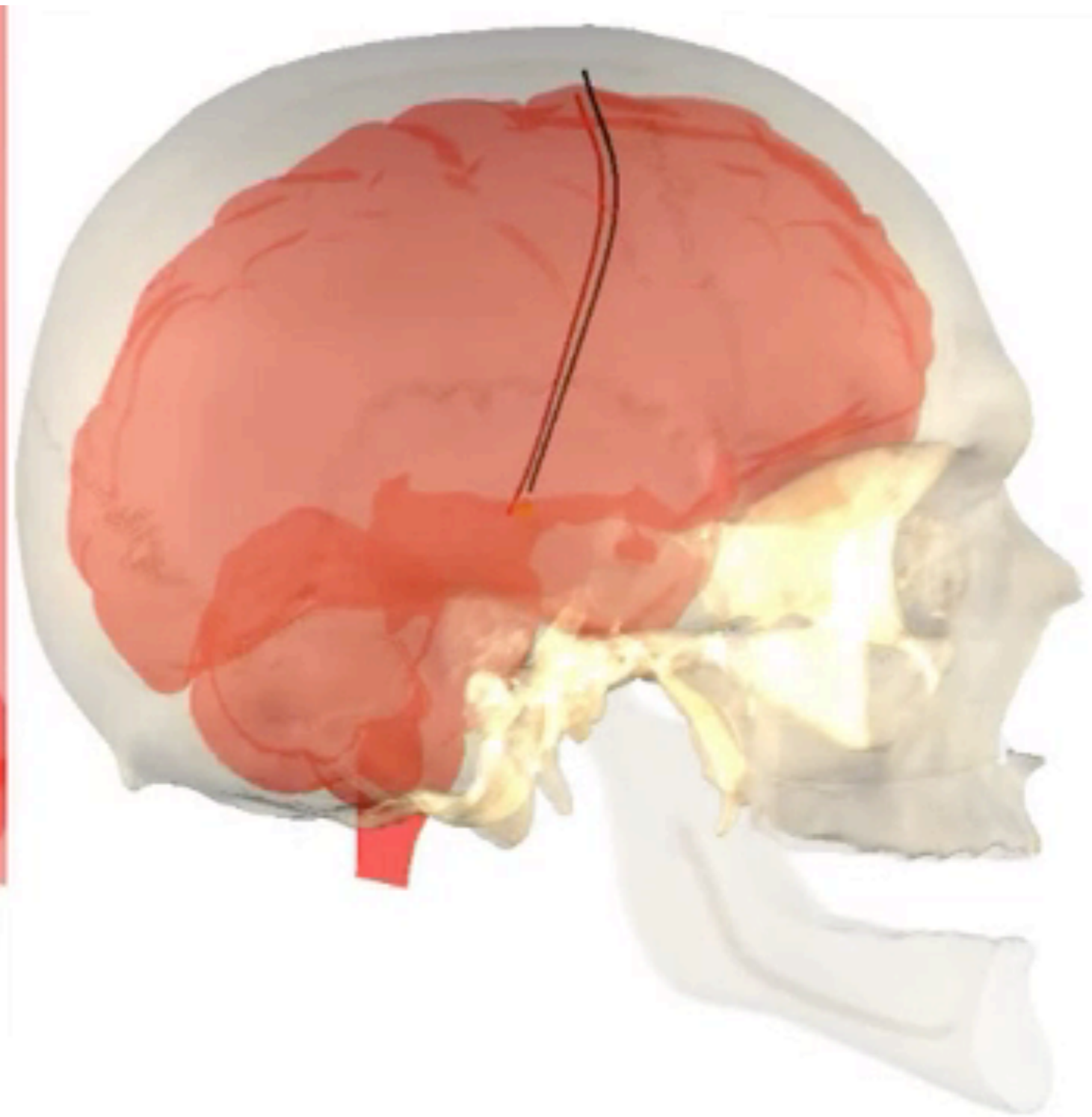
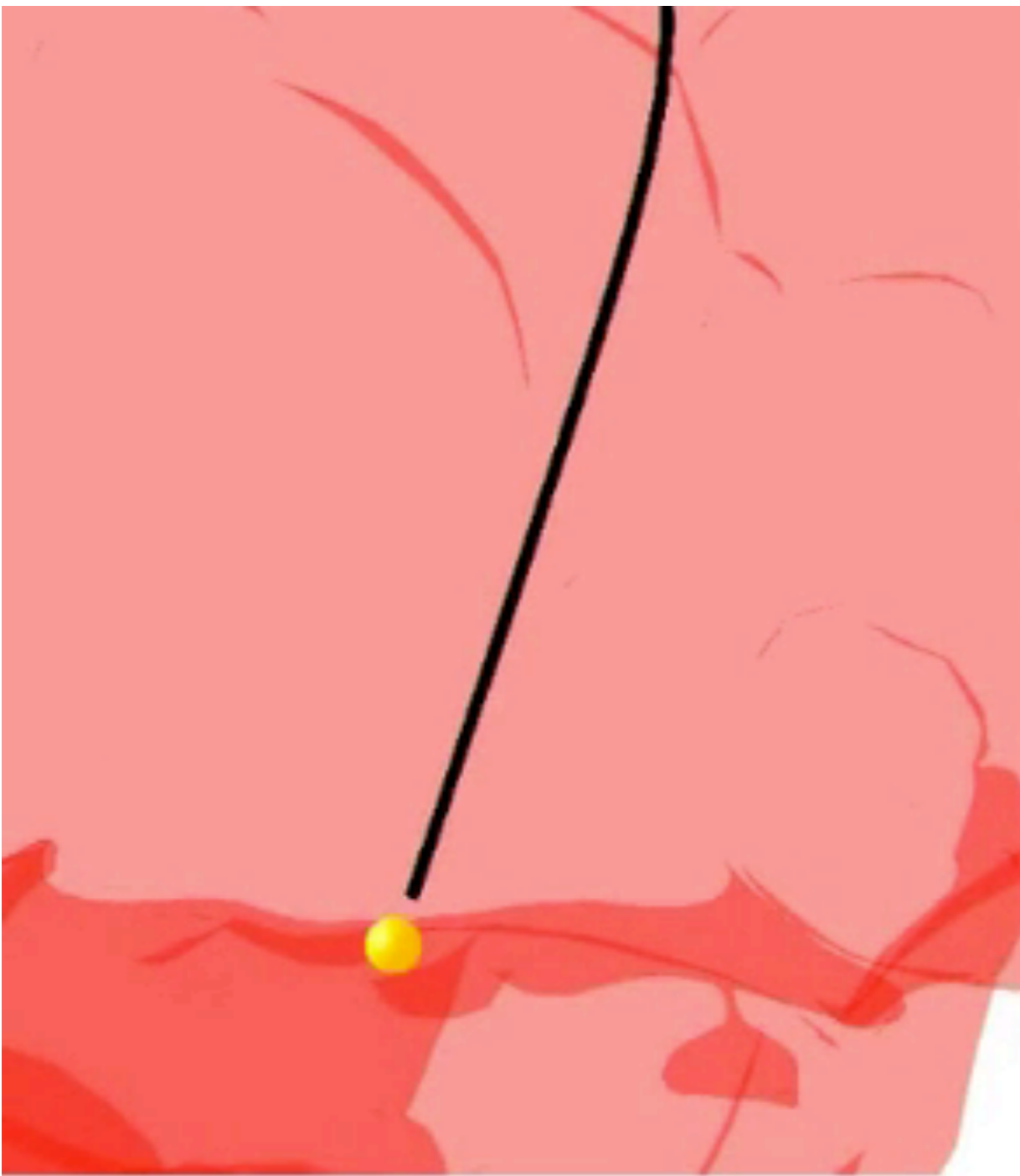
Cotin et al., 2013, 2014

## Brain tumor resection



[Courtecuisse et al., MICCAI, 2013 and Medical Image Analysis, 2014]

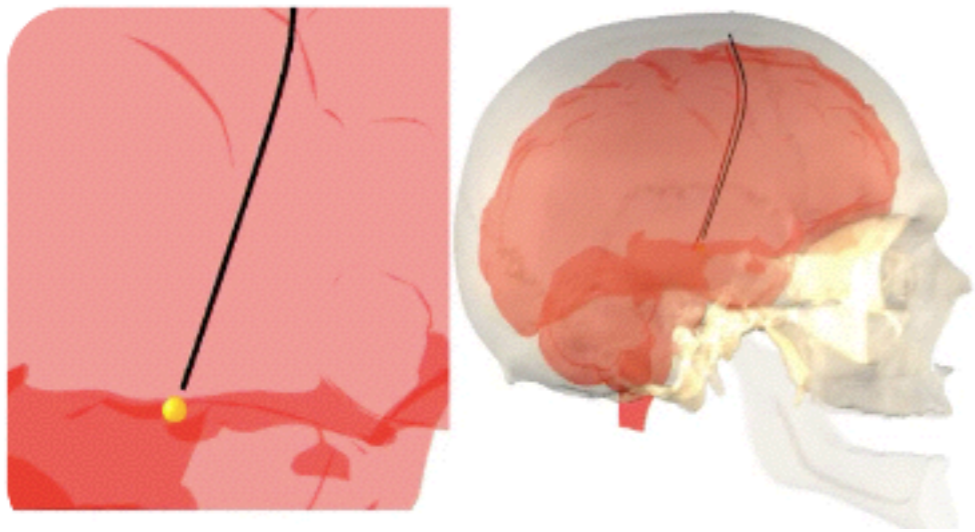
...not exactly brain surgery



Deep-brain stimulation

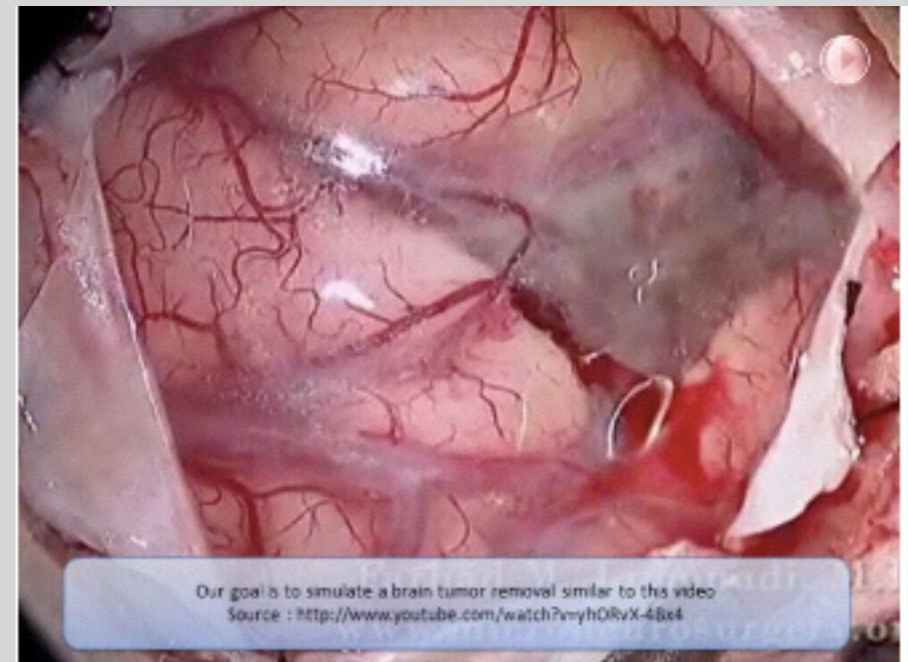
# ...not exactly brain surgery

## Deep-brain stimulation



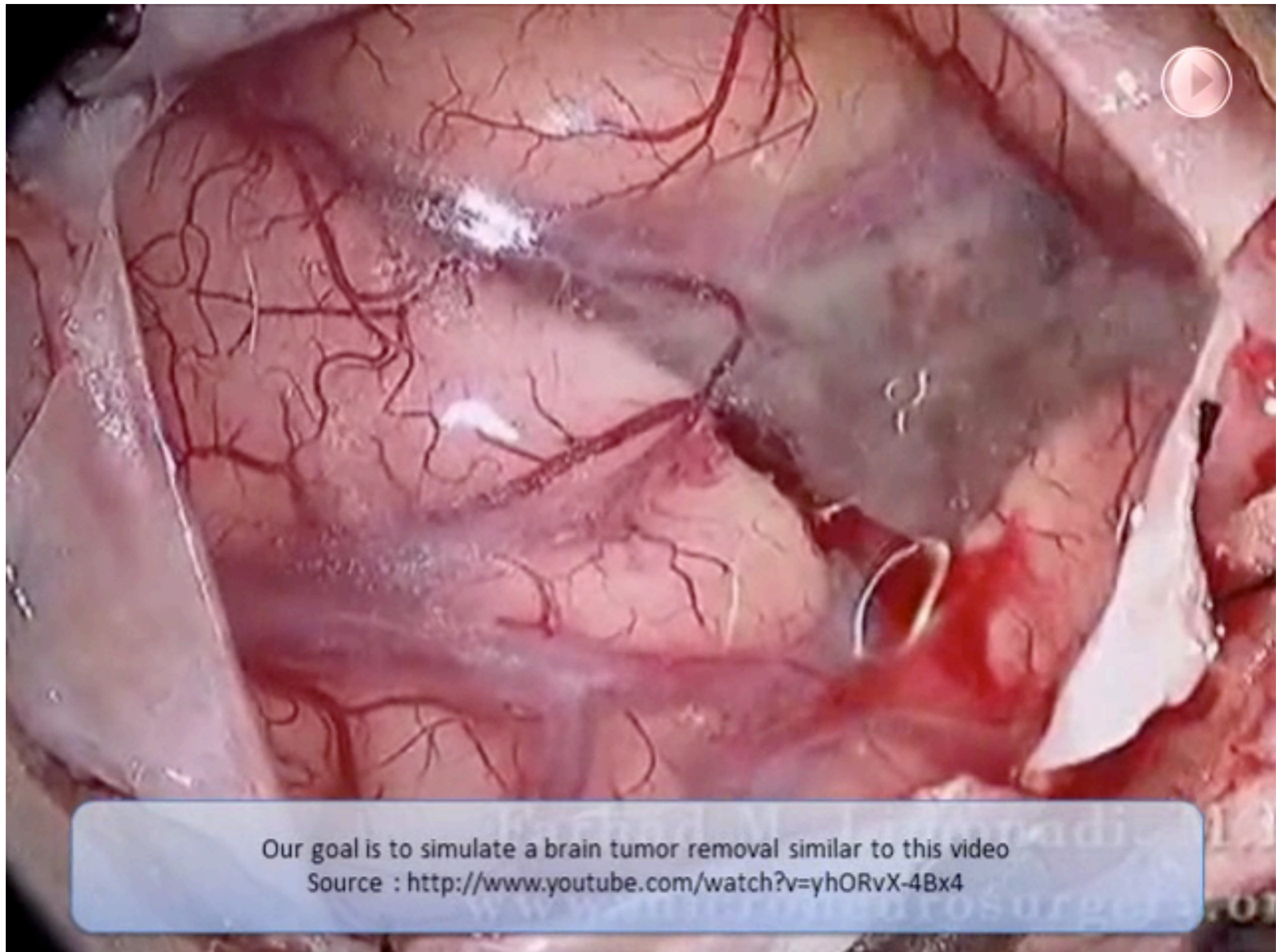
Cotin et al., 2013, 2014

## Brain tumor resection



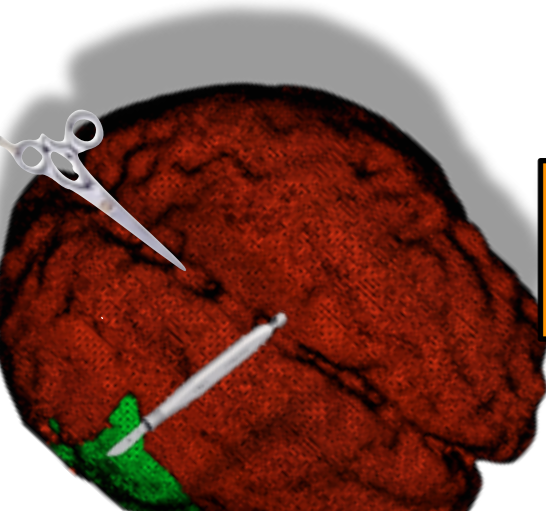
[Courtecuisse et al., MICCAI, 2013 and Medical Image Analysis, 2014]

# Tumour resection



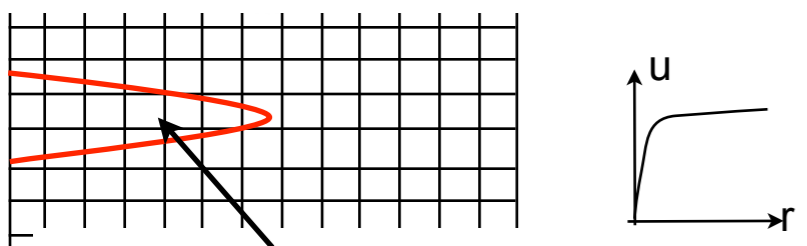
# offline calculations

generate particular solutions



~10<sup>6</sup> snapshots

compute asymptotic fields



instrument actions

sort the solutions (surgeon)

~10<sup>3</sup> snapshots

patient-specific mapping

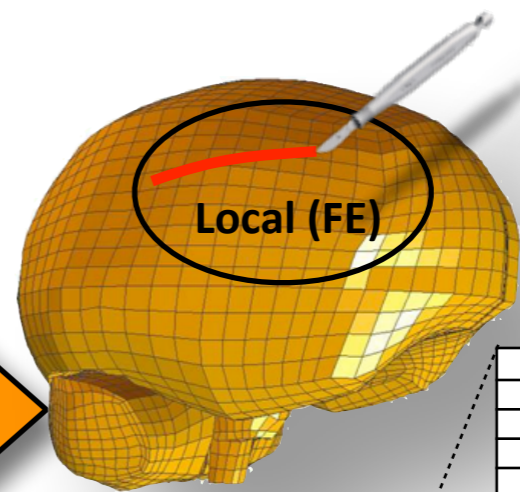
enrichment for tip of the cut

POD

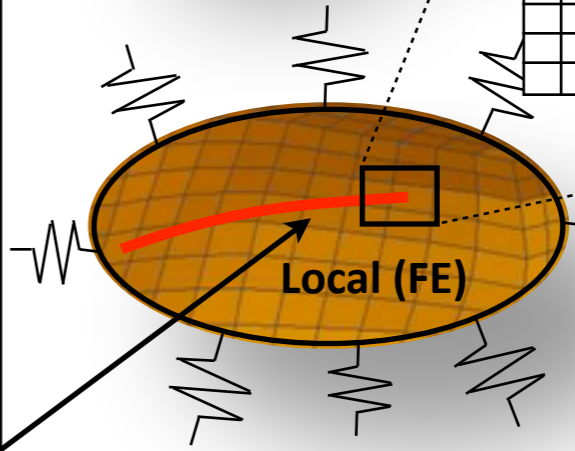
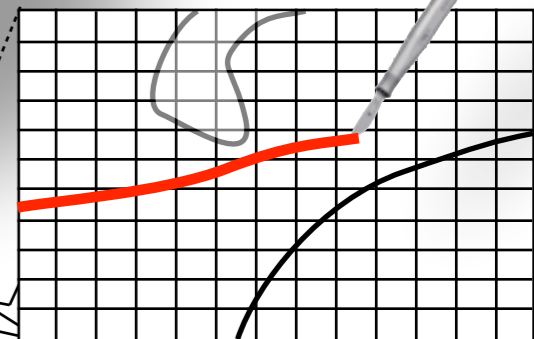
O(10) fonctions

small reduced order space

# online calculations



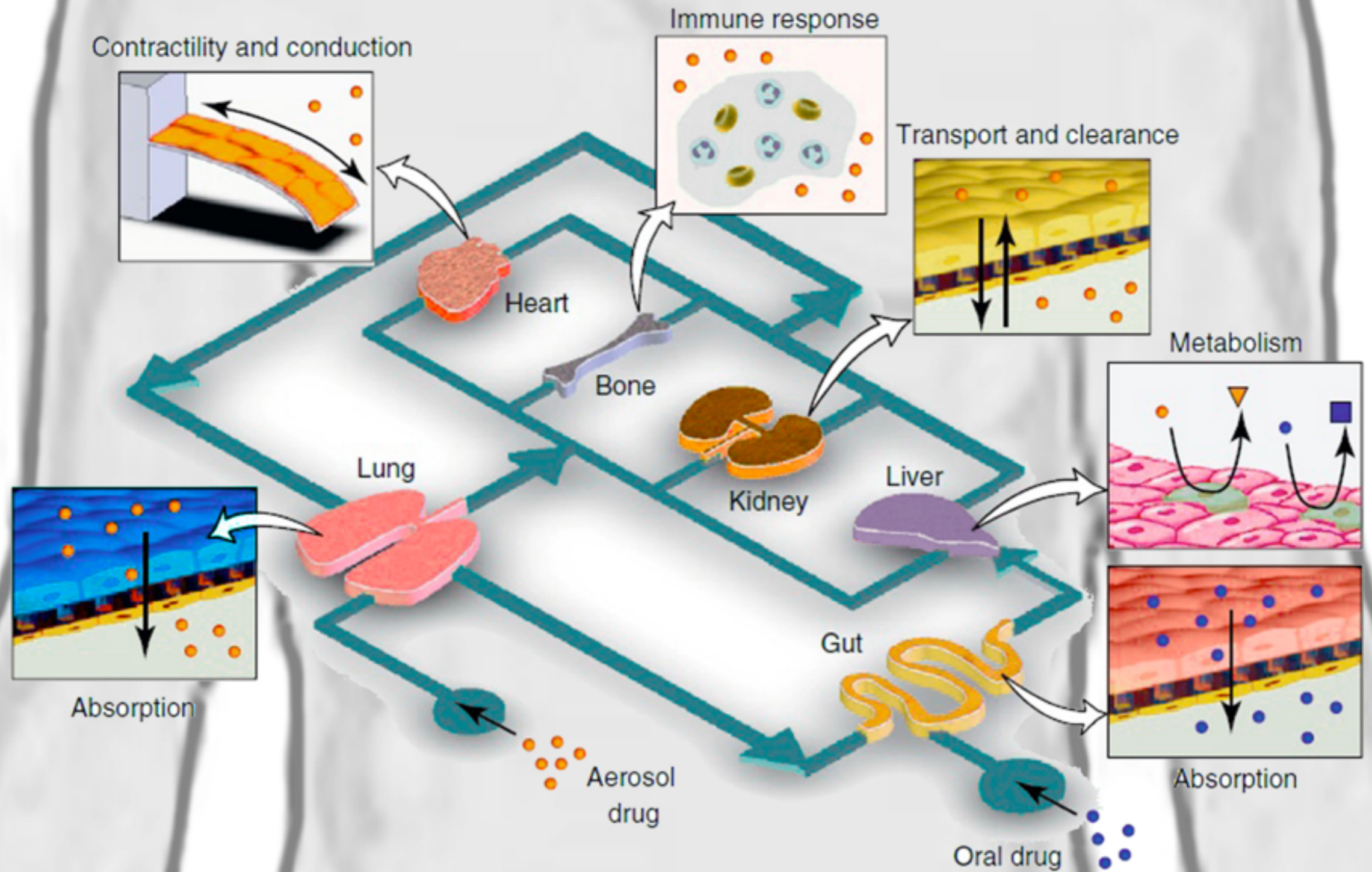
local representation



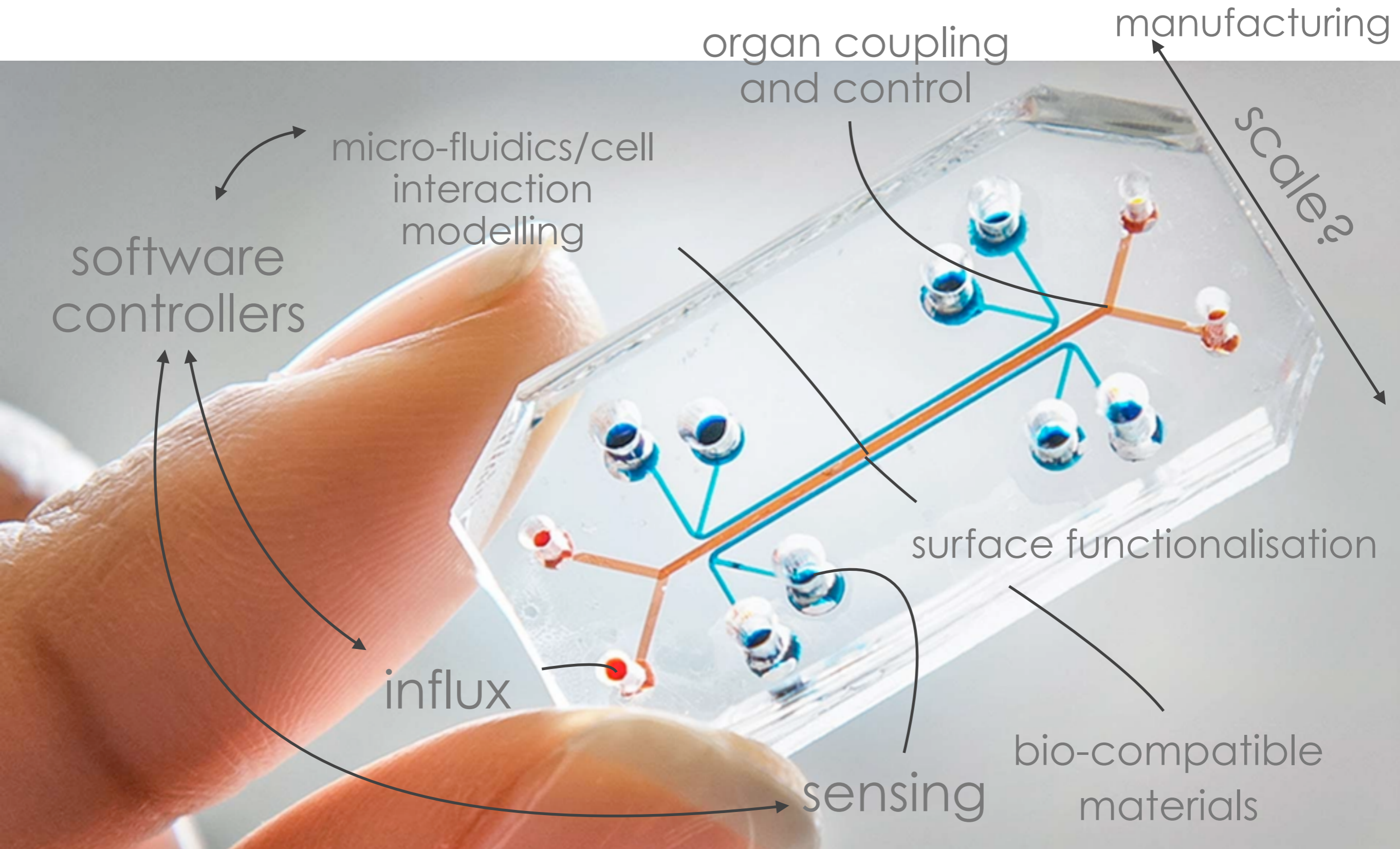
Global POD approximation

# A few other directions for mechanics in medicine

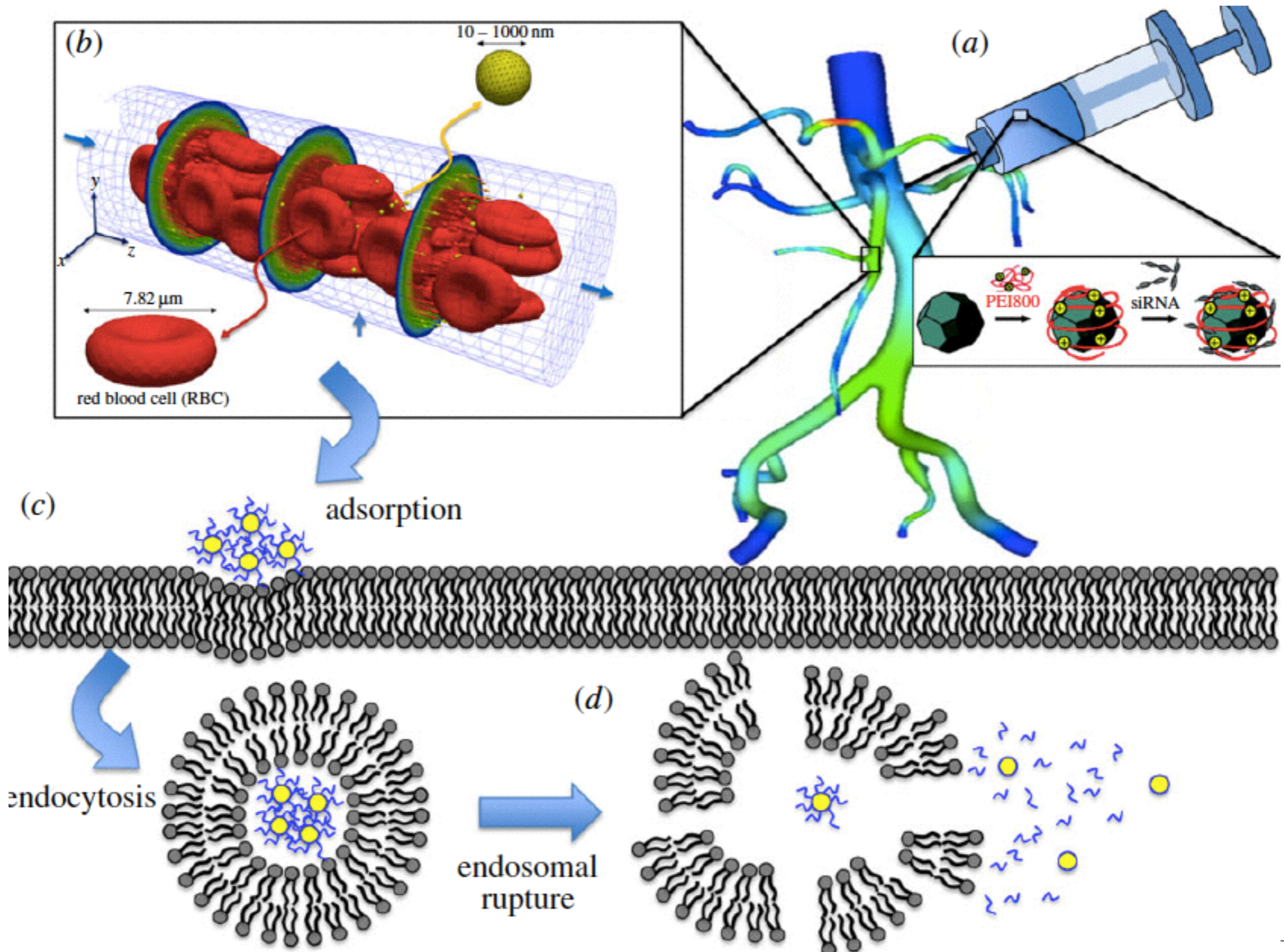
# Grand Challenge: Organs-on-a-chip A Digital-Human-Twin



# Multi-disciplinary modelling



# Other directions for mechanics in medicine

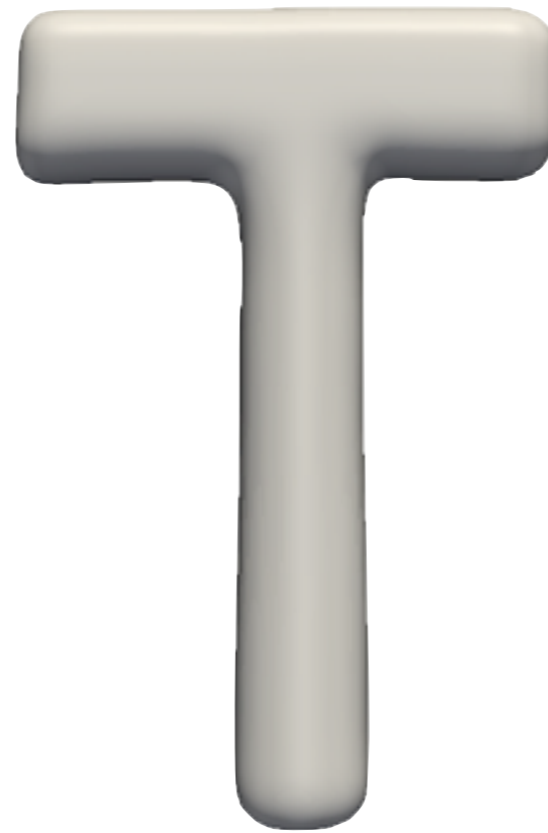


## **Optimal anatomy**

mathematical, multi-scale homogenization theory to predict the characteristics of body parts, as they are most likely to emerge in the course of evolutionary selection.

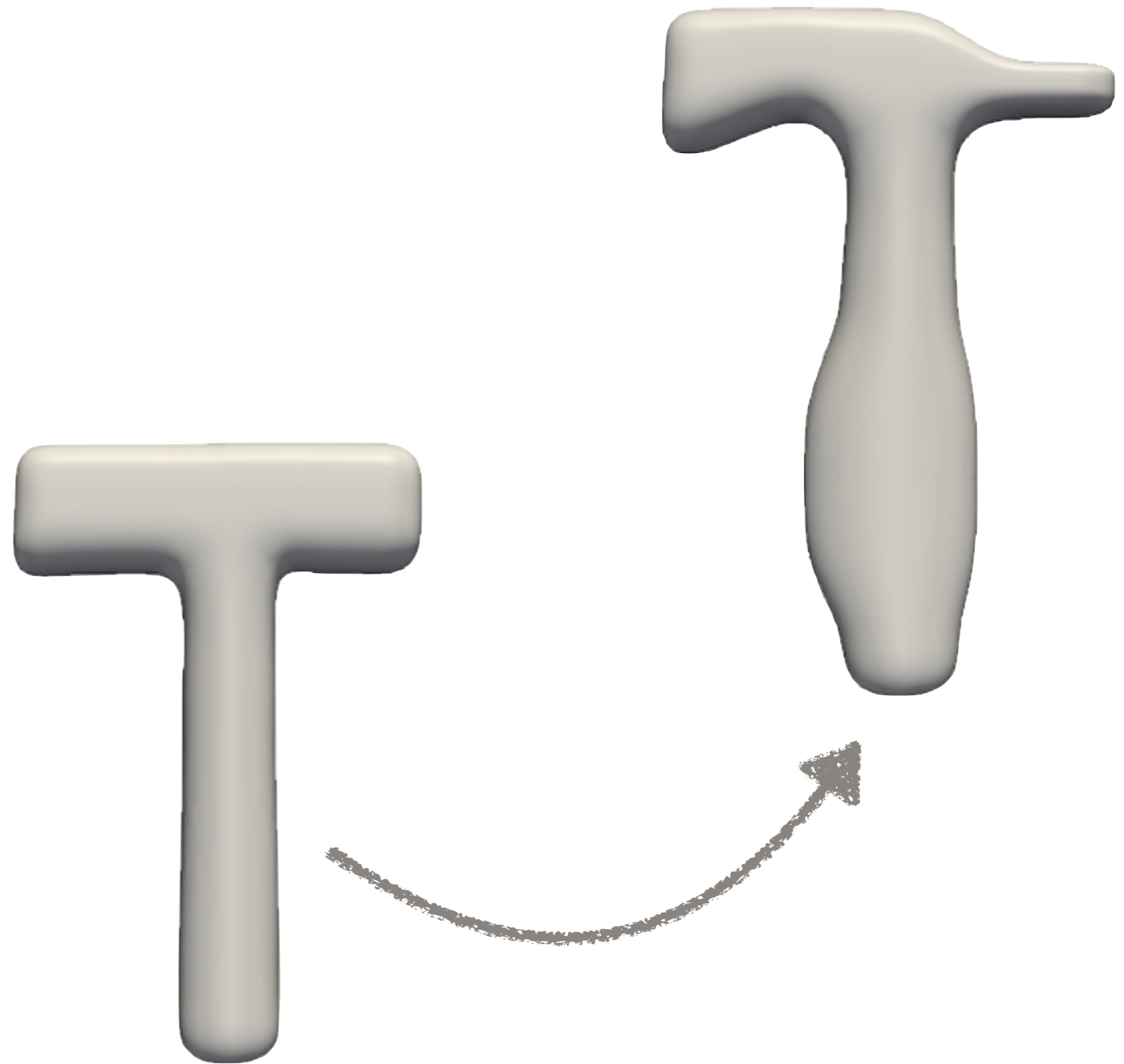
## Optimal anatomy

mathematical, multi-scale homogenization theory to predict the characteristics of body parts, as they are most likely to emerge in the course of evolutionary selection.



## Optimal anatomy

mathematical, multi-scale homogenization theory to predict the characteristics of body parts, as they are most likely to emerge in the course of evolutionary selection.



# not exactly brain surgery...

- **Medicine will rely increasingly on modeling and simulation**
  - understanding of physiological mechanisms and evolution
  - patient-specific drug design
  - patient-specific surgical operations

... medical twinning

# ...and perhaps not rocket science

- **Mechanics will rely increasingly on modeling and simulation to design, control, certify increasingly complex systems**
  - multiscale and multiphysics phenomena - fracture, ...
  - self-aware self-healing/monitoring structures
  - simulations will have to be able to deal with the actual environment and operating conditions
  - real-time simulations will help gain insight into non-intuitive phenomena (composites, nano-scale...)

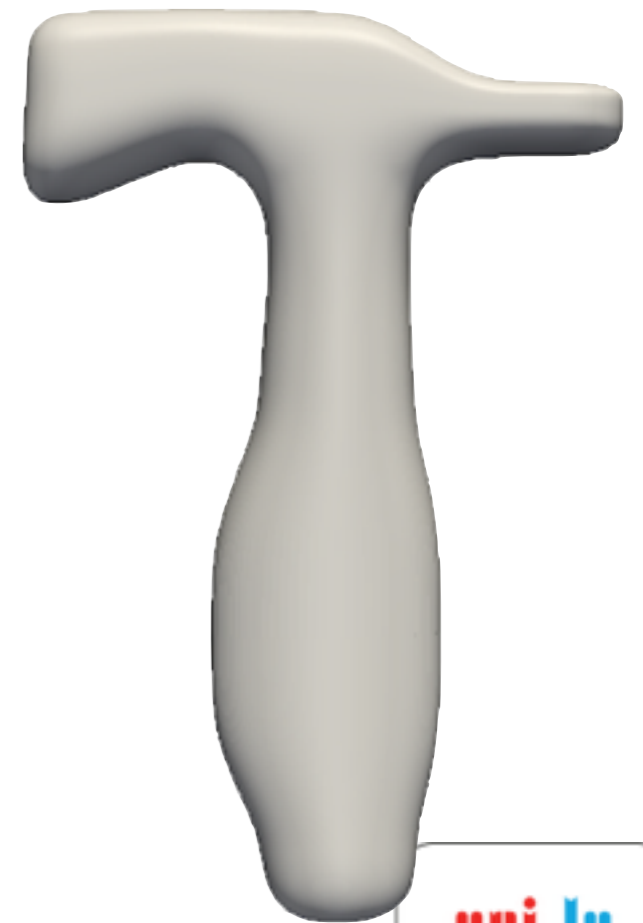
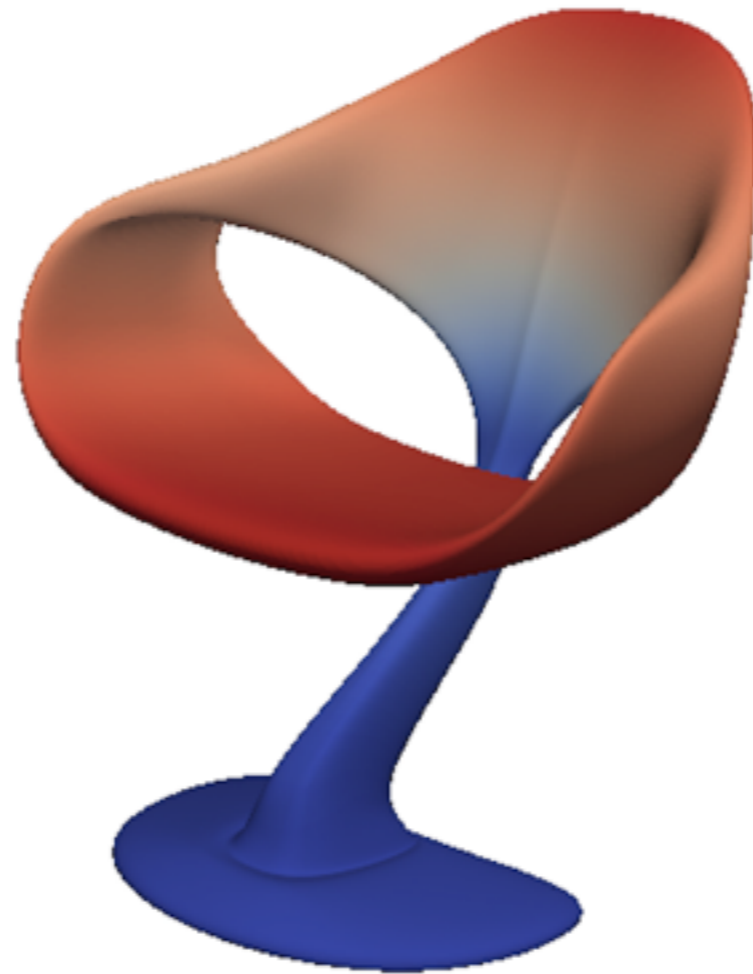


... but will require

- **Predictive models**
  - multiscale and multiphysics
  - adaptive - focusing effort only where required
  - model reduction - algebraic and physics-based
  - able to learn from real-time data

... mechanical twinning

Gracias por su atención  
Merci de votre attention  
Thank you for your attention  
Danke für Ihre Aufmerksamkeit  
Gracie per la vostra attenzione



# Summary of our lab's work (1)

- Efficient numerical prediction of material and structural failure



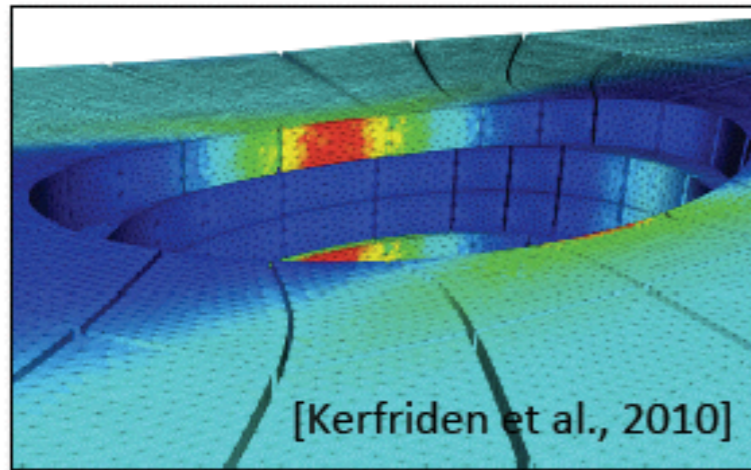
L. Beex



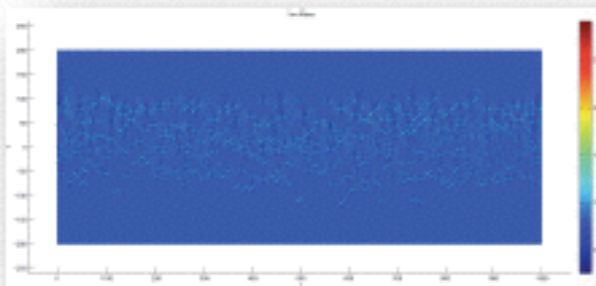
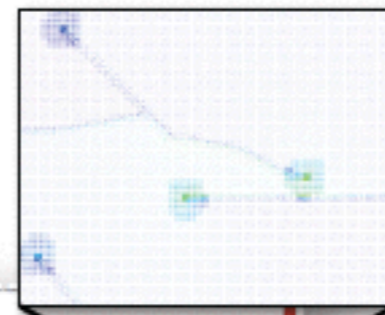
S.P.-A. Bordas



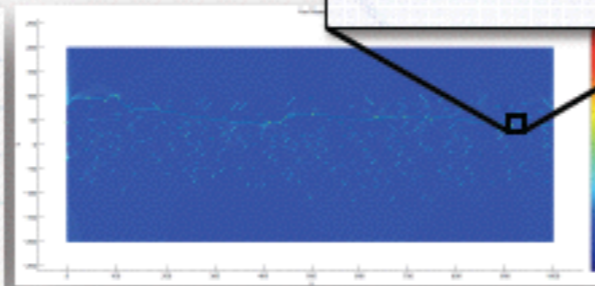
P. Kerfriden



[Kerfriden et al., 2010]

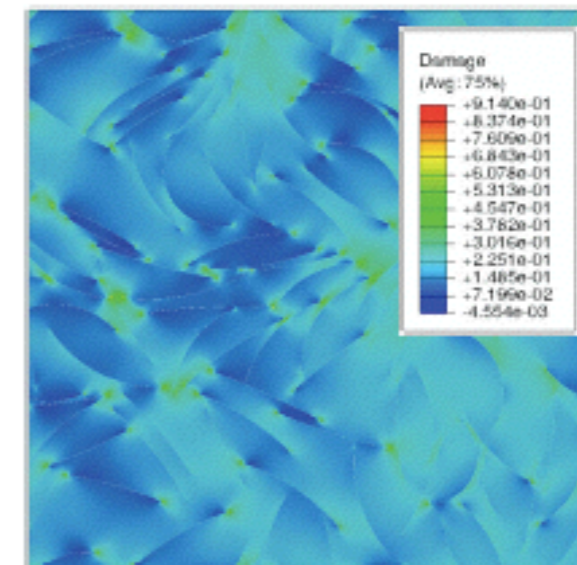


Initial crack distribution



Final fracture

[Sutula et al., 2013]

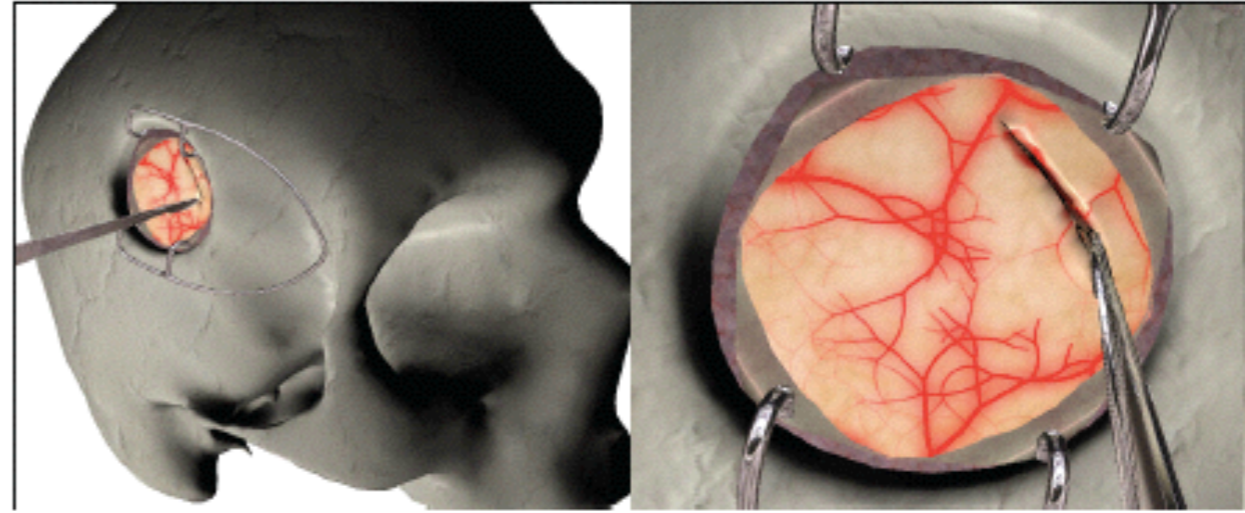


[Silani et al., 2013]

- Characterisation and optimisation of composites

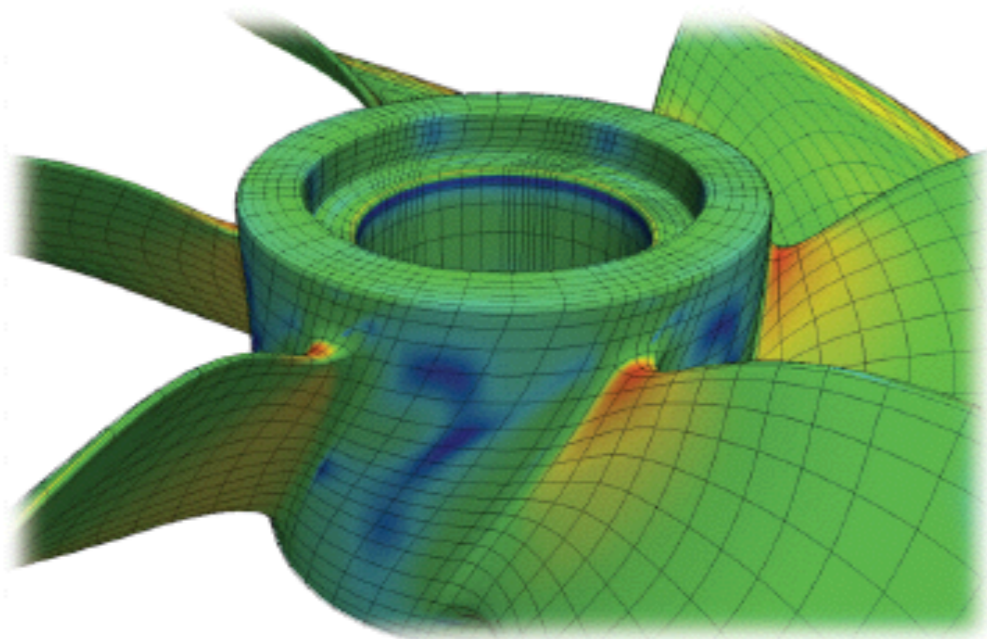
# Summary of our lab's work (2)

- Interactive simulations of biological structures

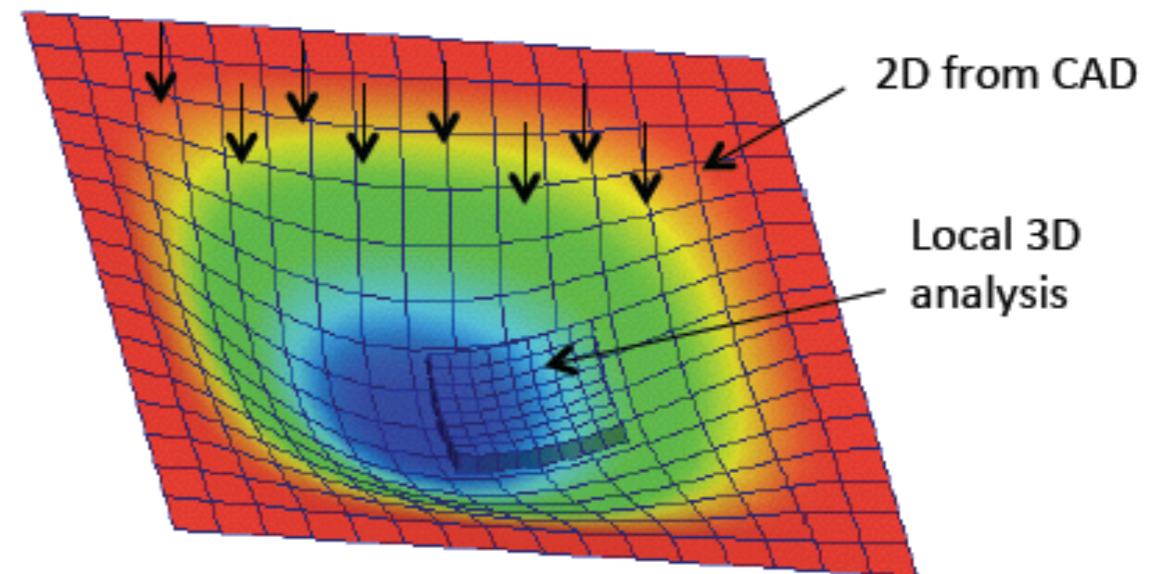


[Courtecuisse et al., 2013]

- Simplified Link between CAD/CT scans and analysis



[Scott et al., 2013]

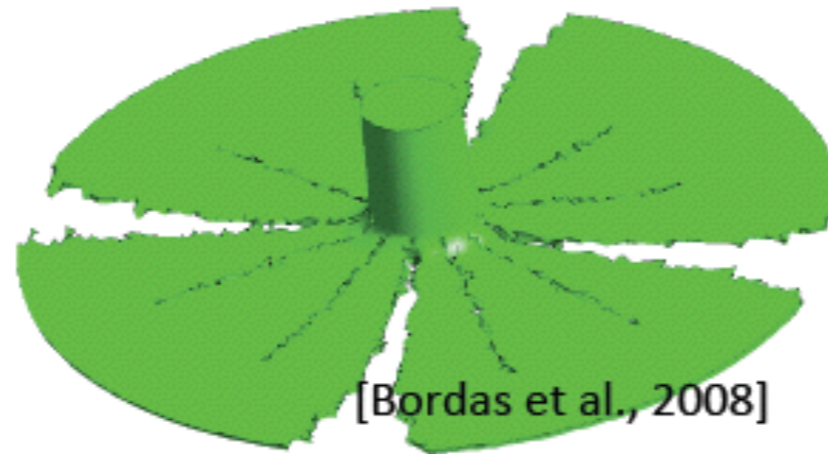


[Nguyen et al., 2013]

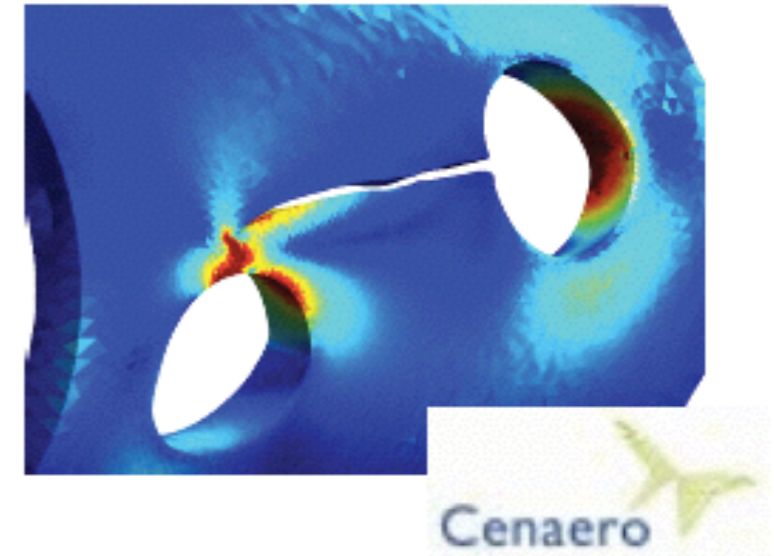
# Summary of our lab's work (3)

- Advanced discretization techniques for complex PDEs

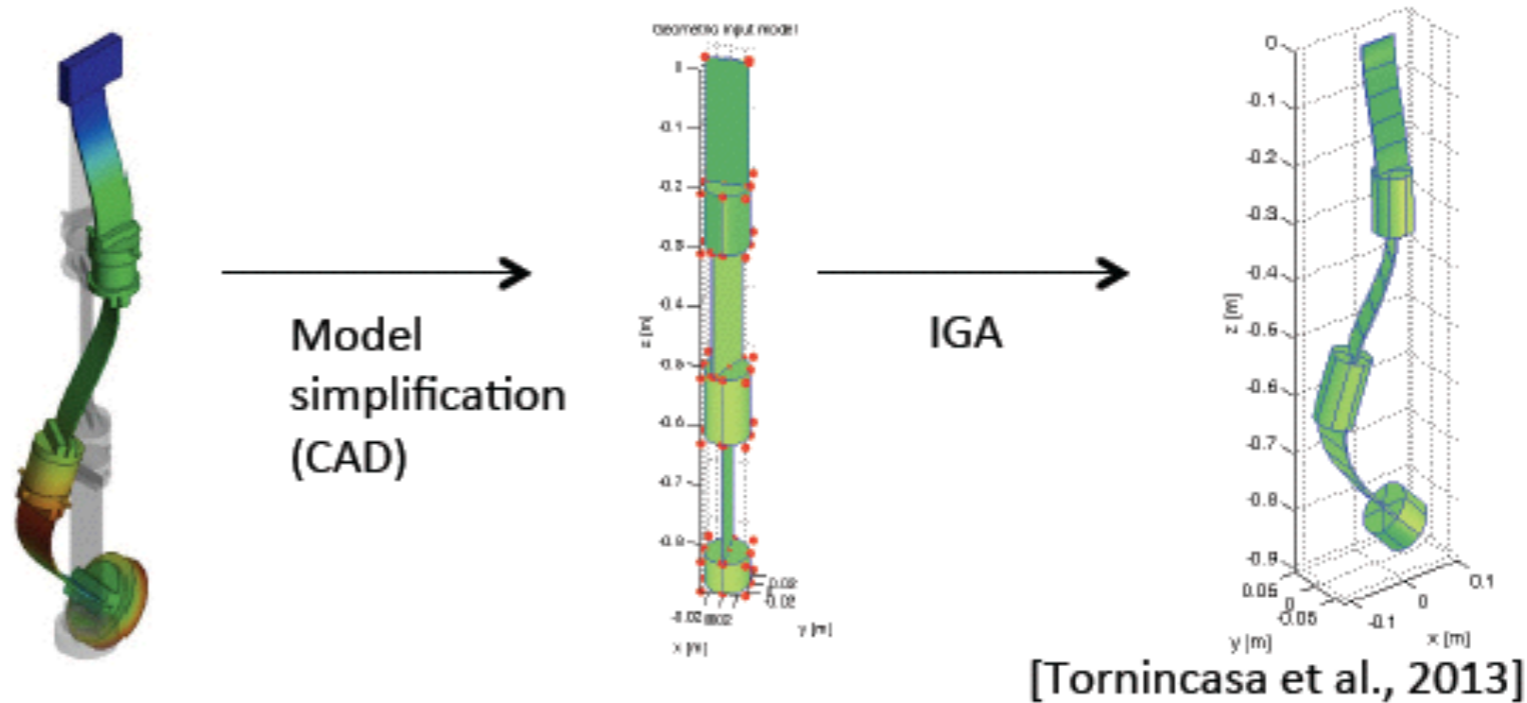
- XFEM/meshfree



Taylor bar problem  
(dynamic fragmentation)



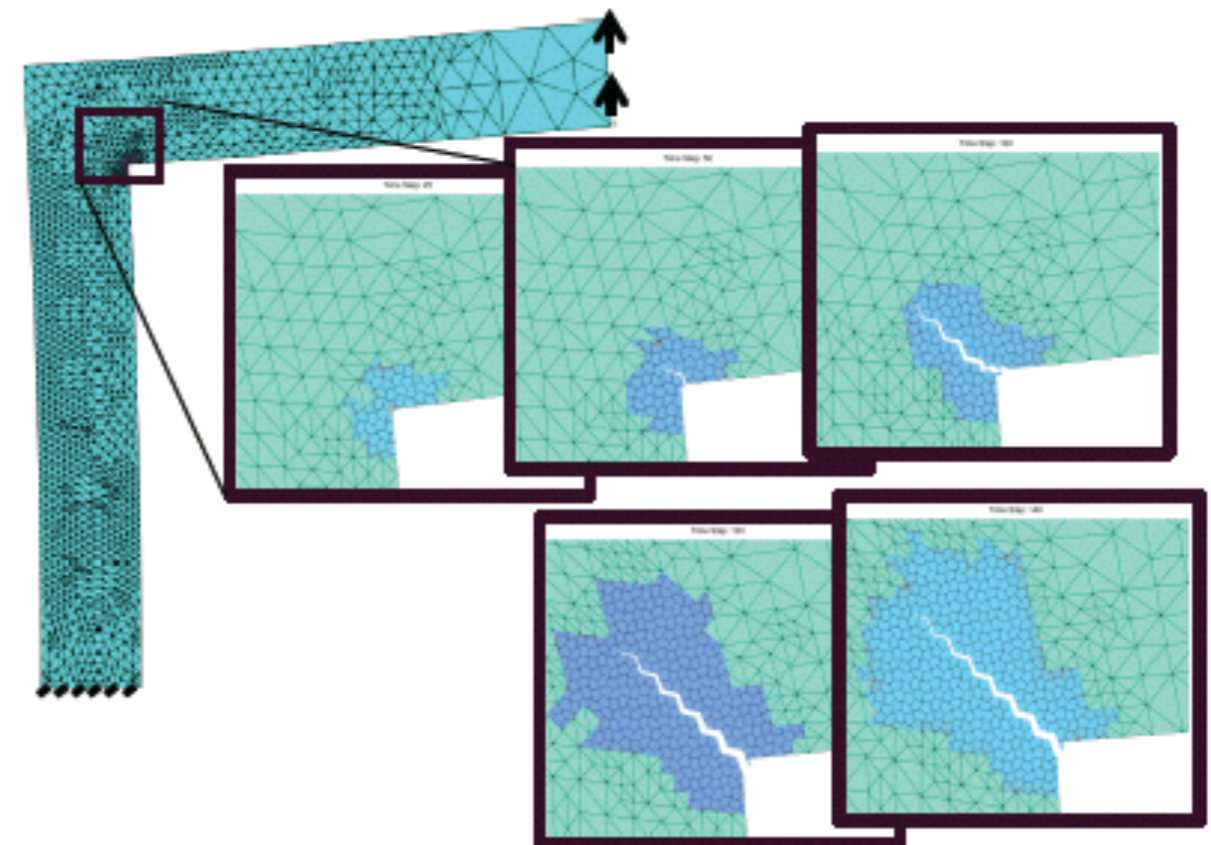
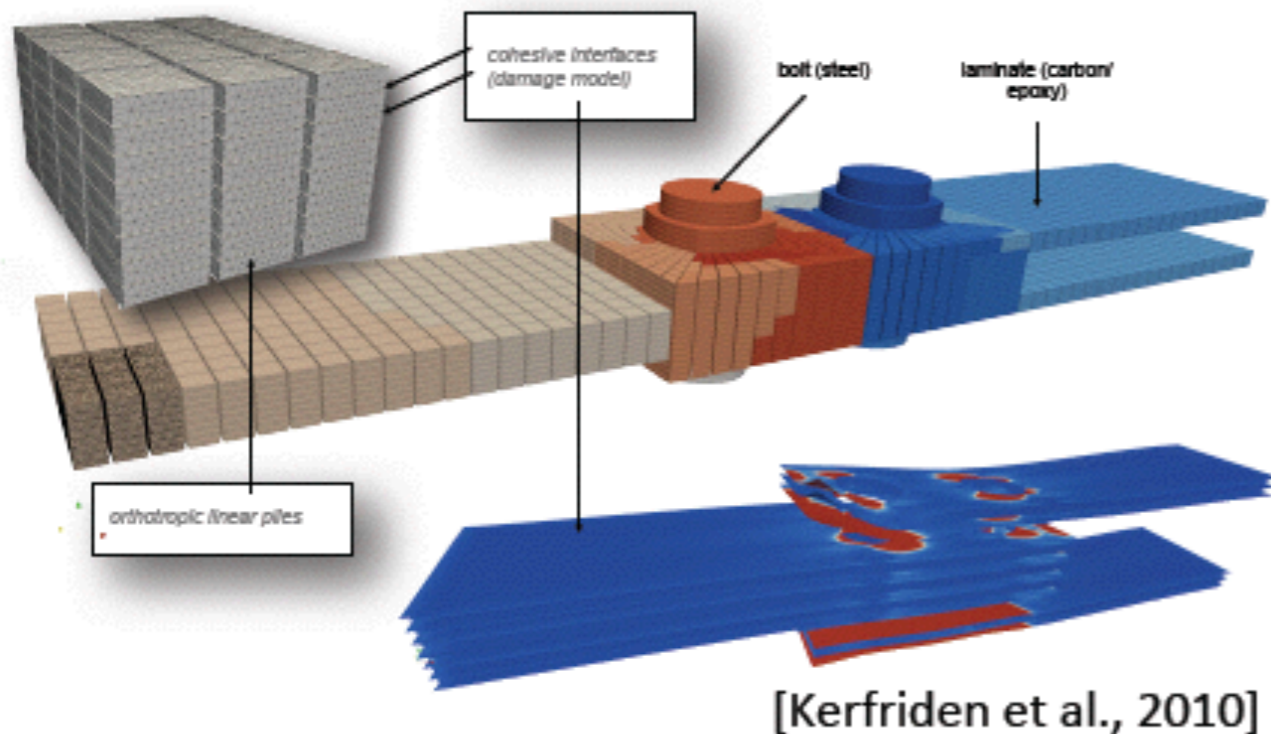
- Isogeometric analysis



# Summary of our lab's work (4)

- Multilevel methods to reduce CPU time by orders of magnitude and devise robust, efficient code/model coupling

- HPC Adaptive multiscale models/solvers with controlled accuracy

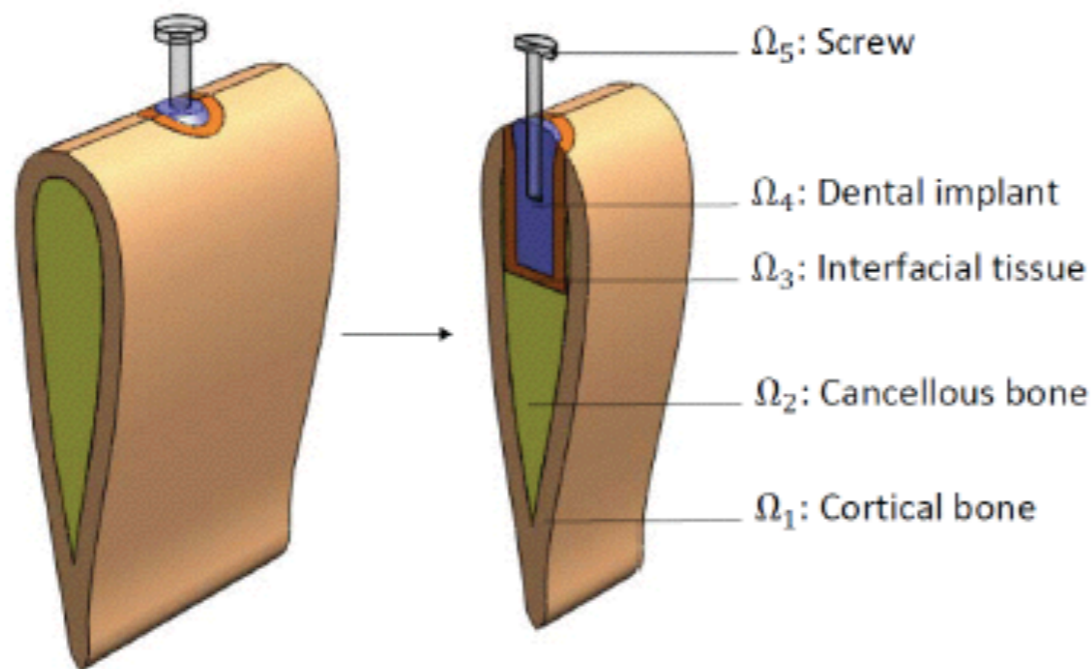


[Akbari et al., 2013]

# Summary of our lab's work (5)

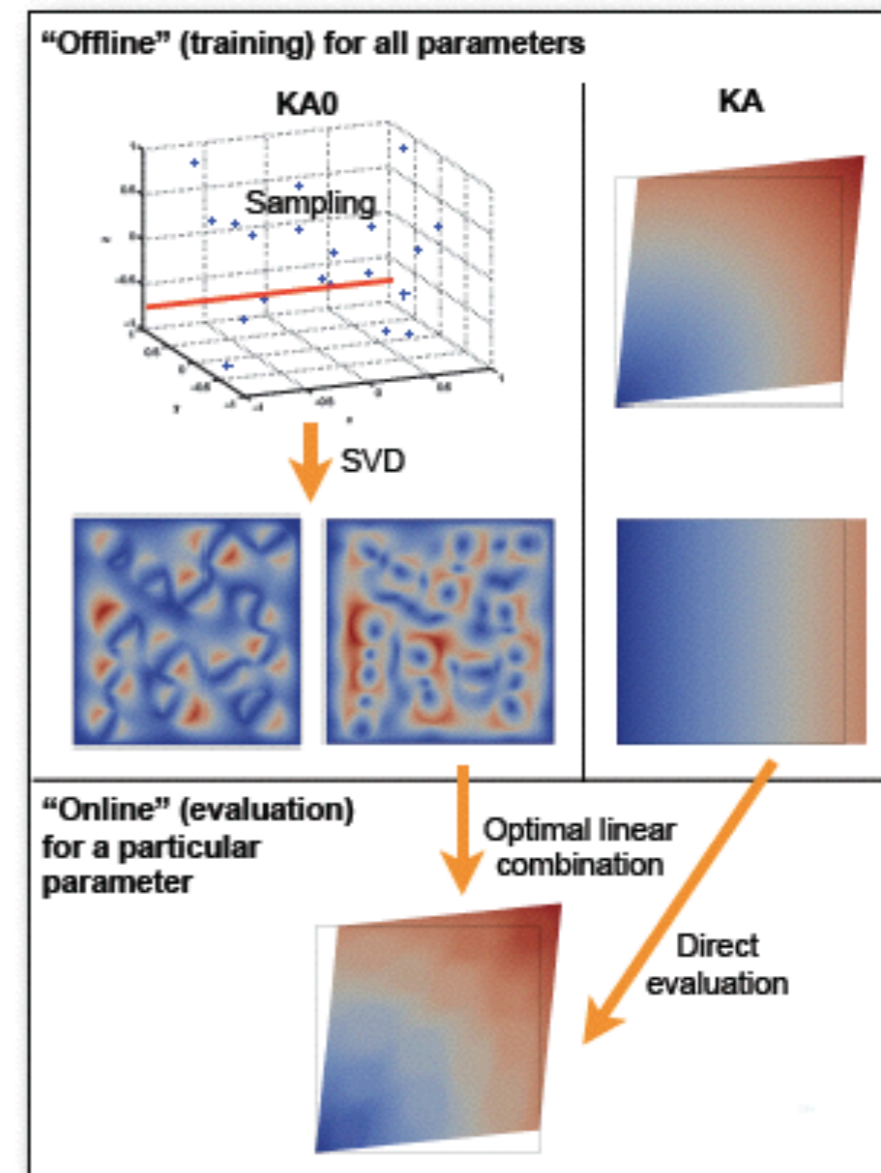
- Multilevel methods to reduce CPU time by orders of magnitude and devise robust, efficient code/model coupling

- Virtual chart with controlled accuracy via ROM for multiscale modelling and real-time optimisation

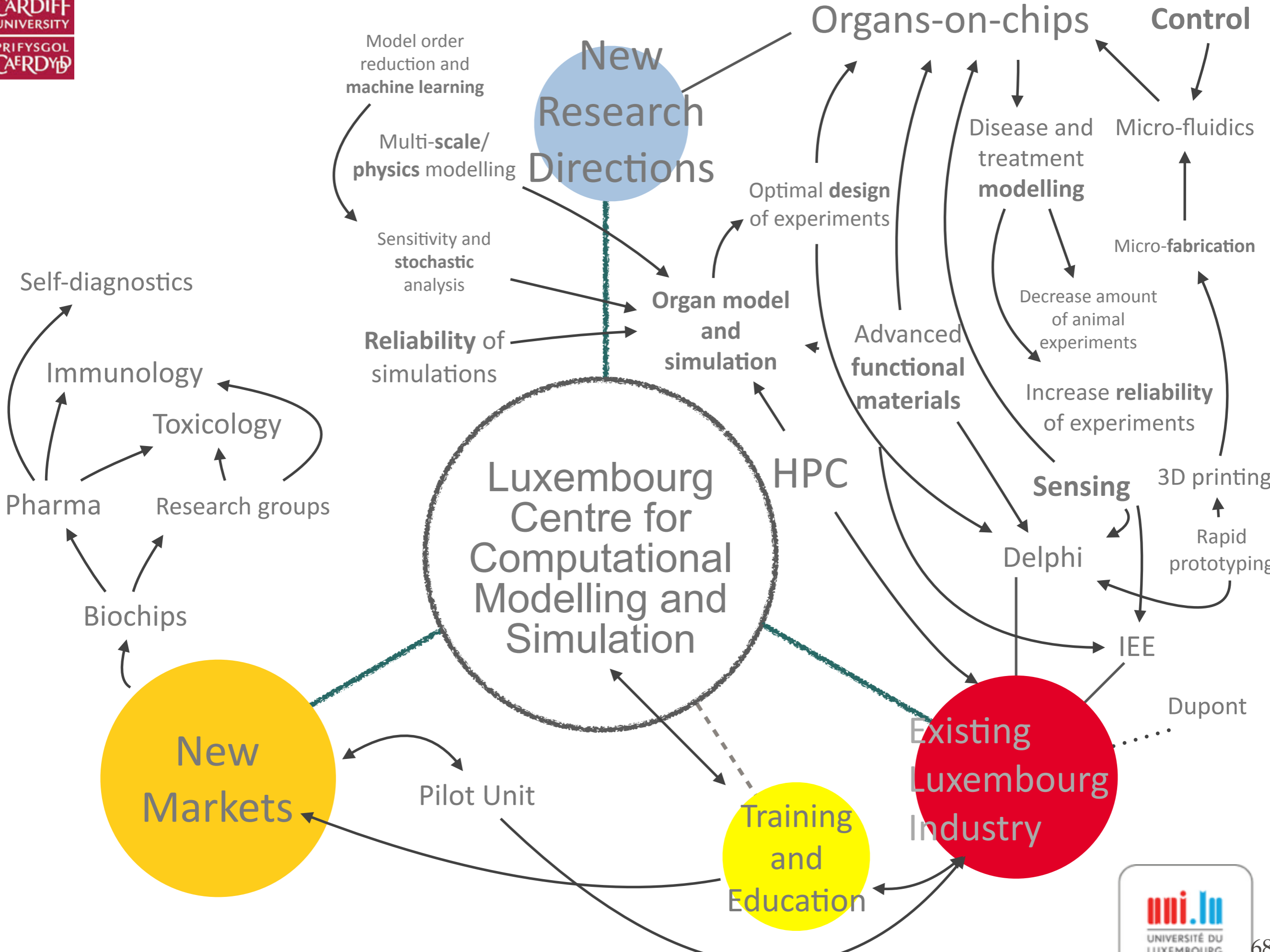


[Hoang et al., 2013]

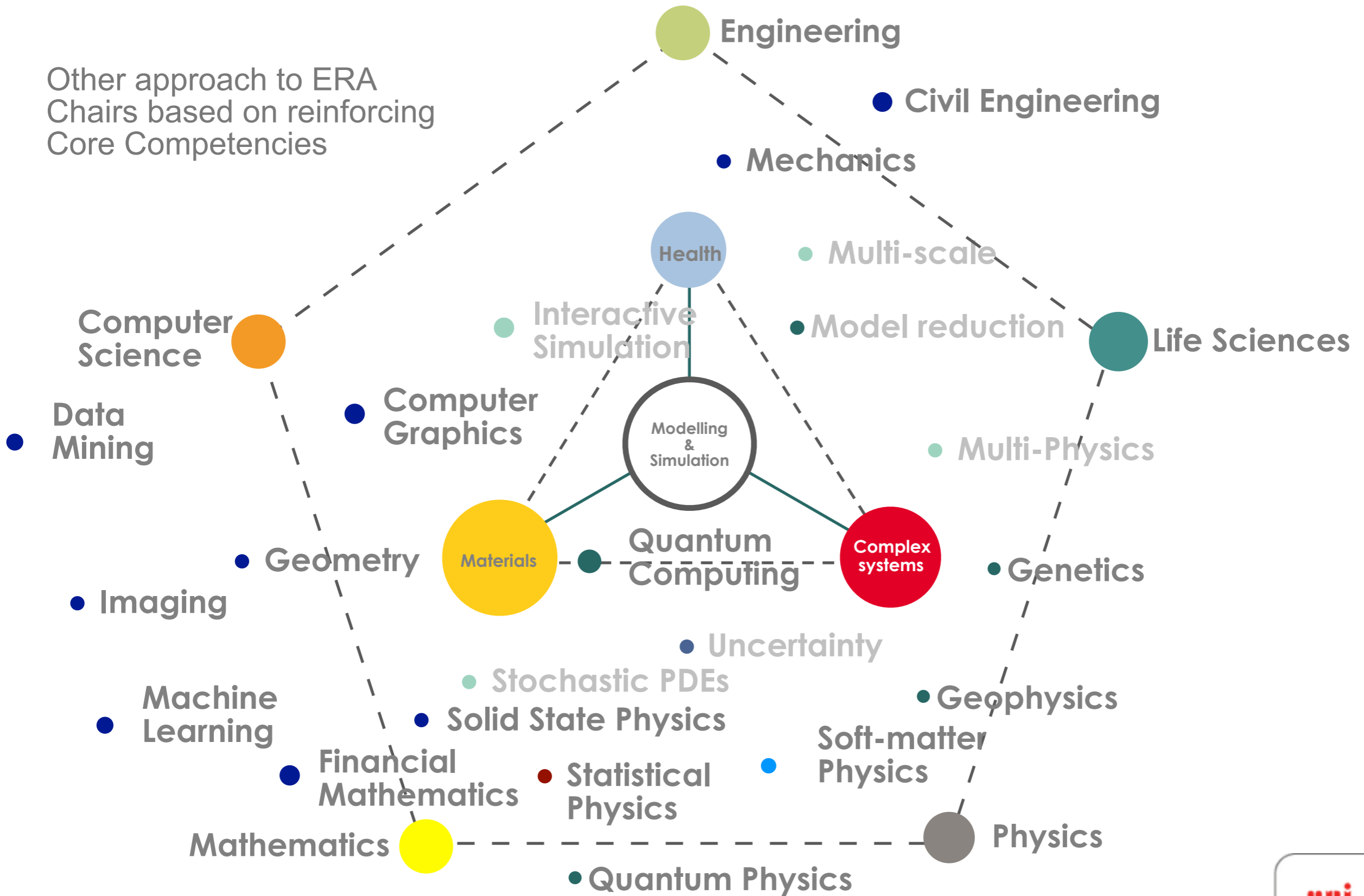
“offline” / “online” strategy



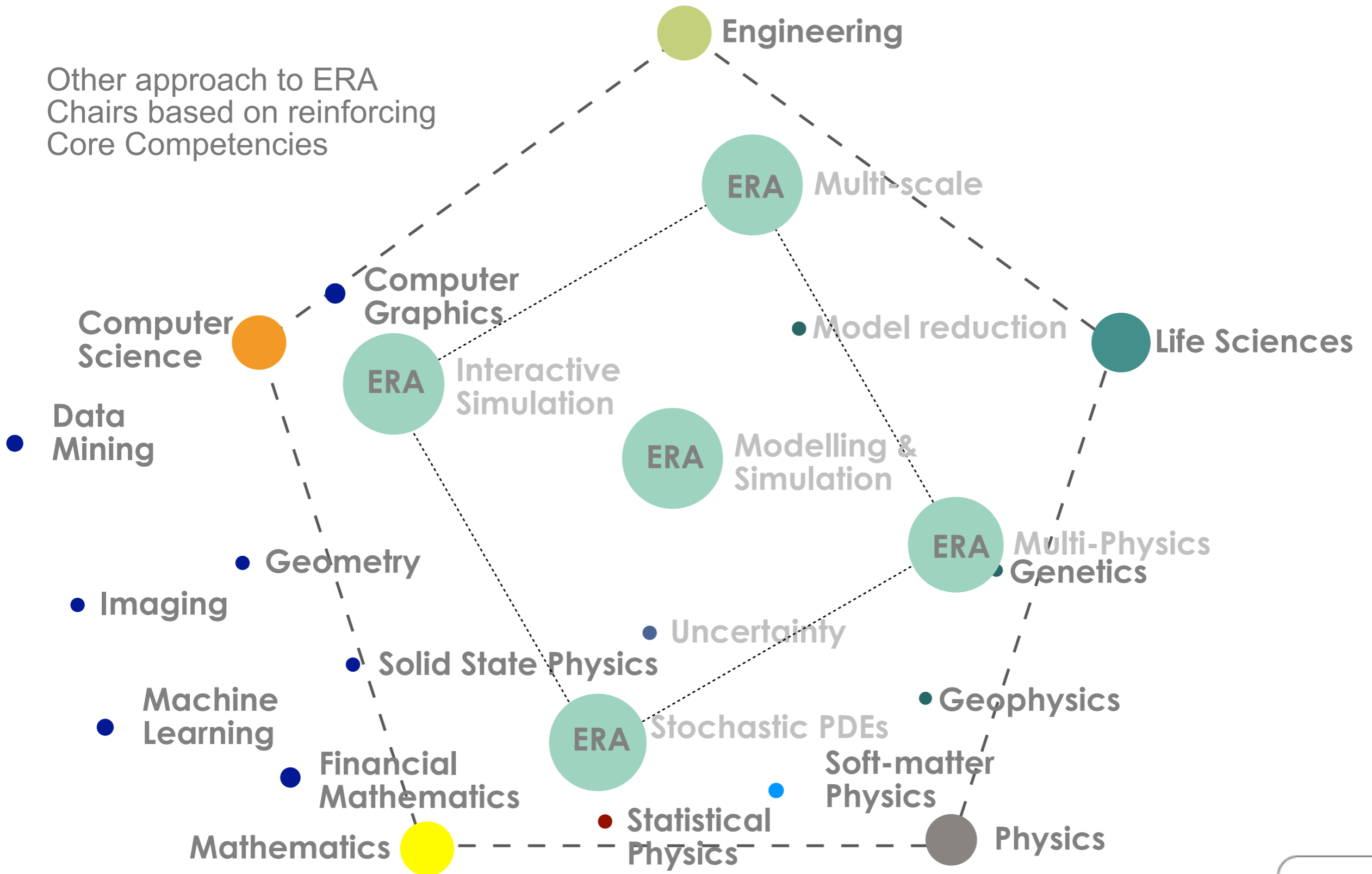
[Kerfriden et al., 2013]



Other approach to ERA  
Chairs based on reinforcing  
Core Competencies



Other approach to ERA  
Chairs based on reinforcing  
Core Competencies

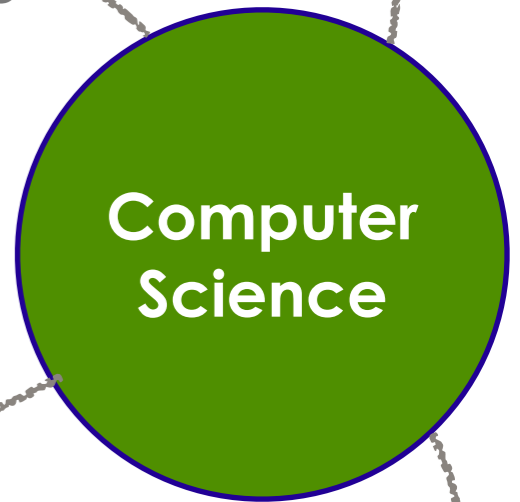
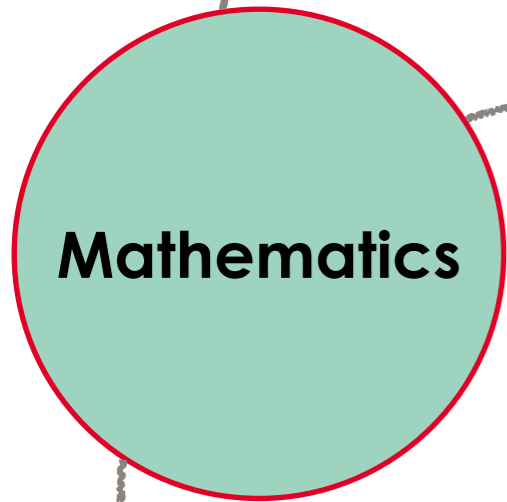


# Scientific challenges

machine learning

interfaces

software controllers



uncertainty

real-time (big) data analysis

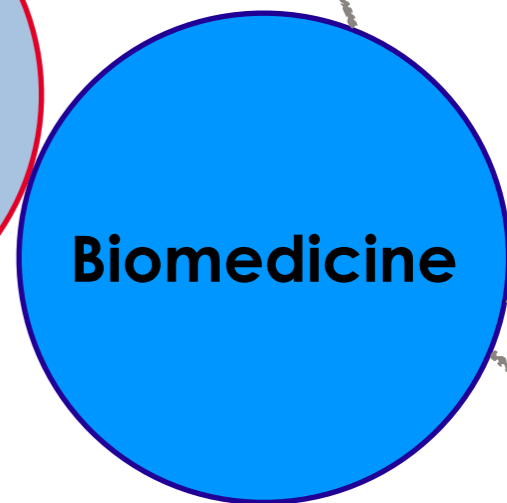
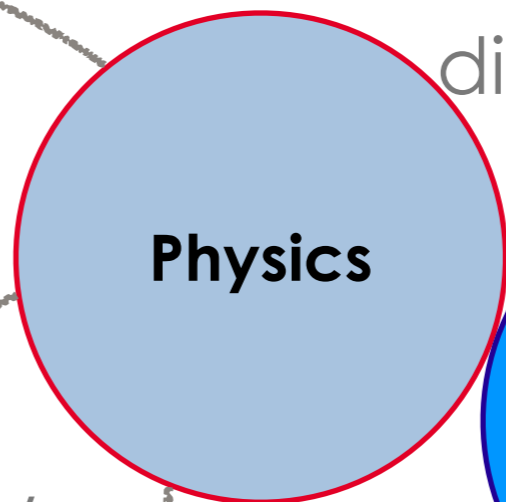
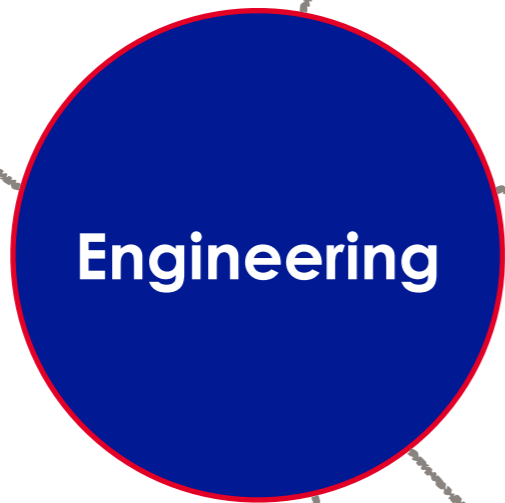
manufacturing

cell differentiation

sensing

disease

optimal design of experiments



multi-scale/physics simulation

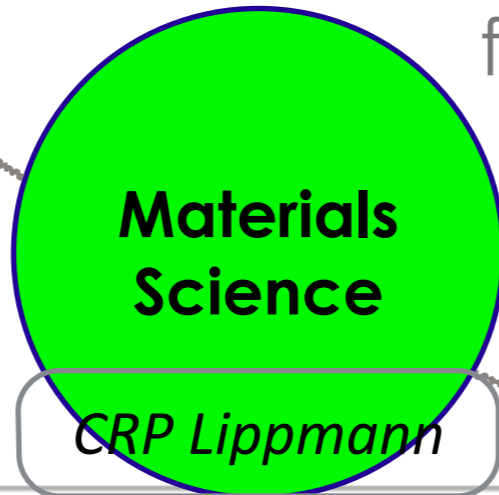
functional surfaces

3D cell culture

micro-fluidics

durability

active bio-compatible materials



CRP Lippmann