

Documentation for FAIR Modelling

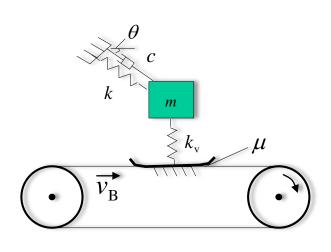
Sibylle Hermann

Institute of Engineering and Computational Mechanics, SimTech, University Library

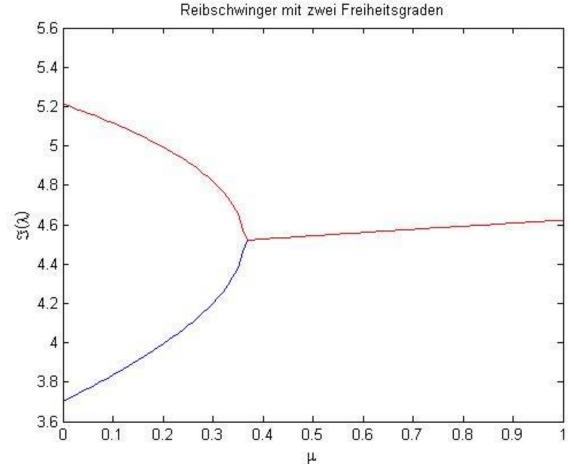
Jörg Fehr, Andreas Baumann, Denis Pfeifer



My first RDM experience



$$\begin{bmatrix} m & 0 \\ 0 & m \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \ddot{x}_1 \\ \ddot{x}_2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} c_{11} & -c_{12} \\ -c_{21} & c_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} k_{11} & -k_{12} \\ -k_{21} & k_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -F_R \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$





Lost in translation

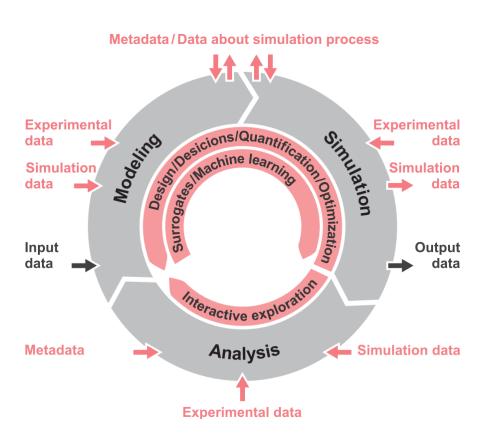
```
opts.tol = 0.01;
[m n] = size(A);
x = ones(n,1);
y = A*x;
                                                              BEGIN BULK
[c R P info] = spqr (A, y, opts);
                                                              $.....1.....2.....3.....4.....5.....6.....7.....8.....9.....10
info
Rs =
                                                              $....1 Industry Leading Multidisciplinary FEA Solution 10
xm = x (m+1:n);
                                                              EIGRL
A2 = -Rs \setminus R (:, m+1:n);
                                                              CORD2C
y2 = Rs \setminus c;
                                                              +FEMAPC1
norm(A2*xm + y2 - xs) % should be very small
                                                              CORD2S
                 % should also be as small as possible
nnz (A2)
                                                              +FEMAPC2
```



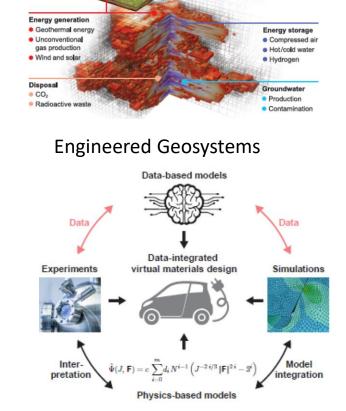
1.+FEMAPC1

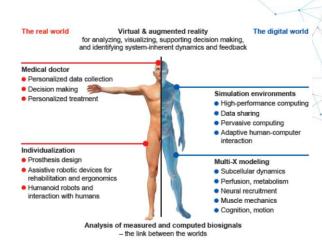
1.+FEMAPC2

Modelling, simulation and analysis to solve visonary examples



Common Methodology





Digital Human Model

Next-Generation Virtual Materials Design



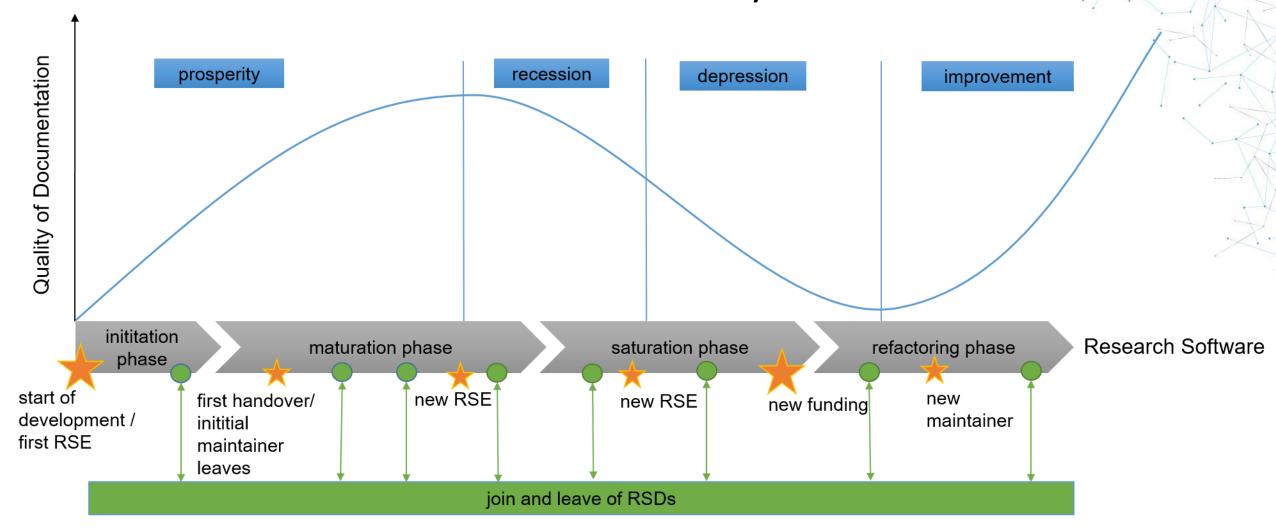
Example: Neweul-M²

- Written in Matlab
- Dynamic analysis of mechanical systems
- Multibody system method





Documentation has a history



https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-022-10376-9



But how can we do better?





Tools







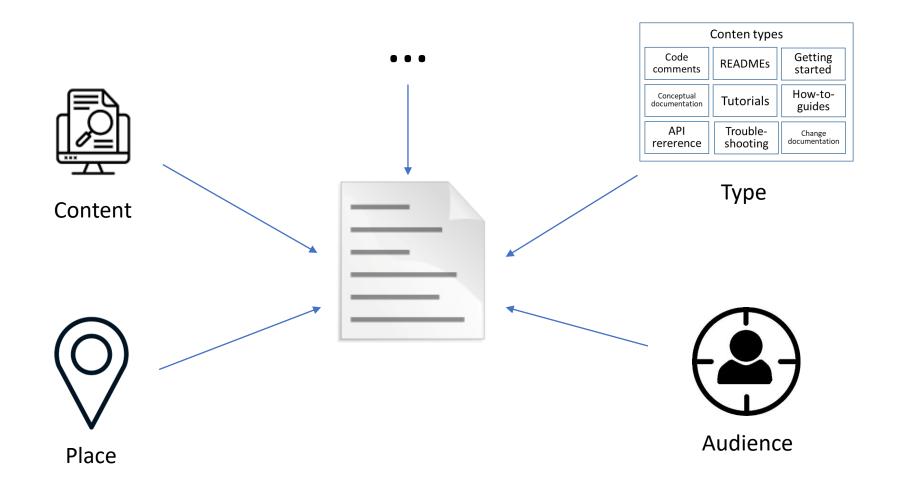






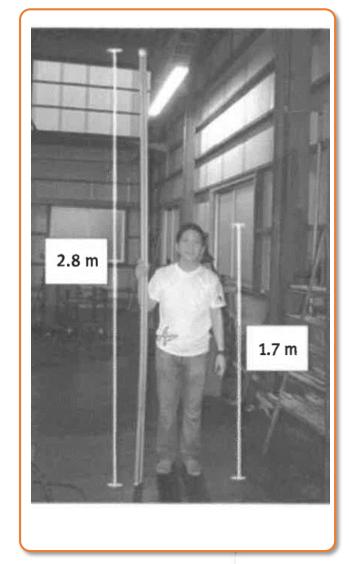


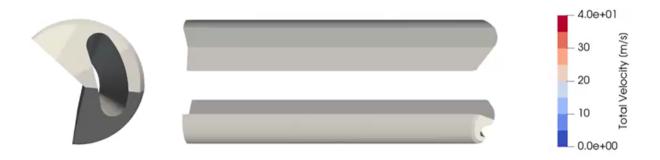
Different aspects of documentation



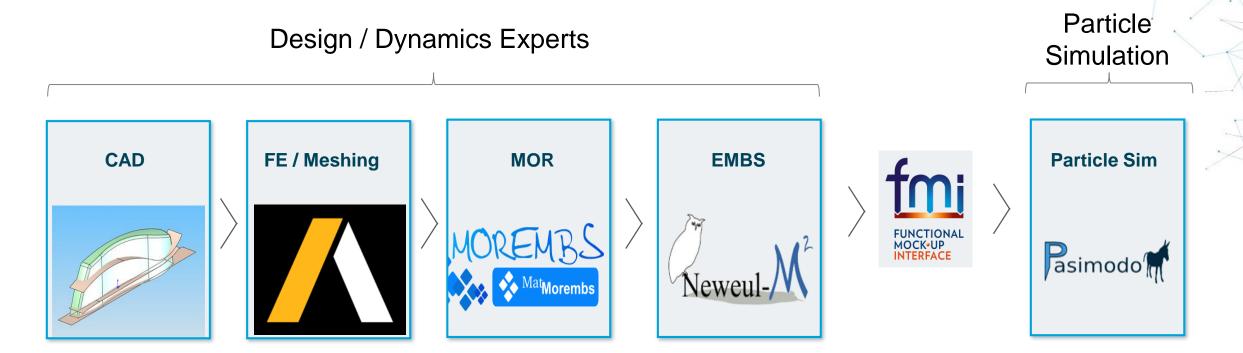


Research Andreas – Deep hole drilling





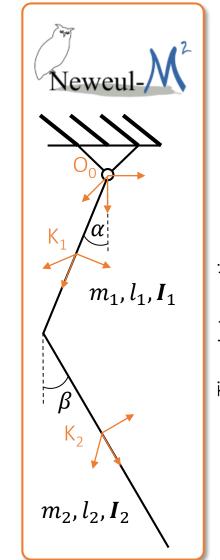
Toolchain Andreas

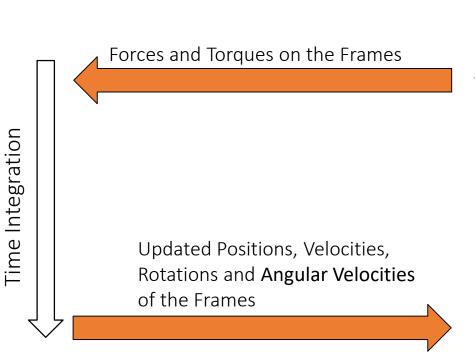


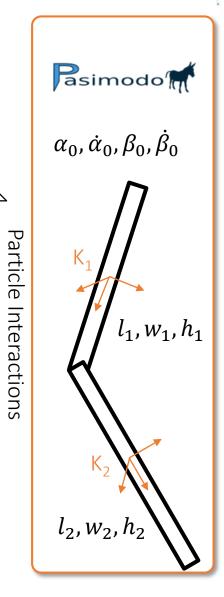
Toolchain to analysis of the cutting fluid behavior with a modified micro single-lip deep hole drilling tool [1]



Example from Andreas









Software Engineering: Docs as code

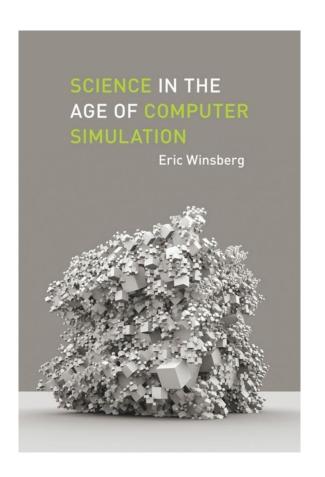
Documentation as Code (Docs as Code) refers to a philosophy that you should be writing documentation with the same tools as code:

- Issue Trackers
- Version Control (Git)
- Plain Text Markup (Markdown, reStructuredText, Asciidoc)
- Code Reviews
- Automated Tests

https://www.writethedocs.org/guide/docs-as-code/



Philosophy of Science



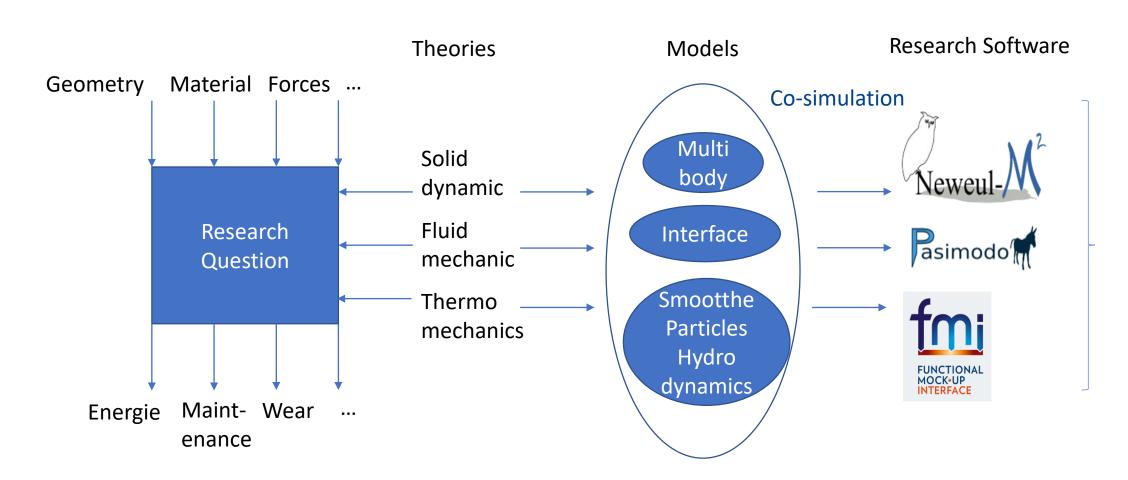
Science in the Age of Computer SimulationEric Winsberg

"But simulations more often involve the application rather than the testing of scientific theories."

https://doi.org/10.7208/9780226902050

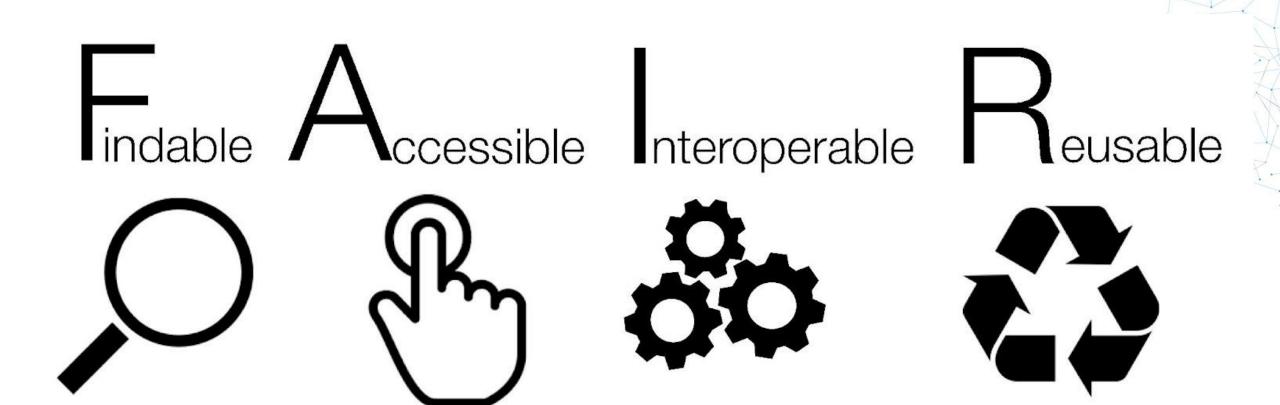


Co-Simulation



Results



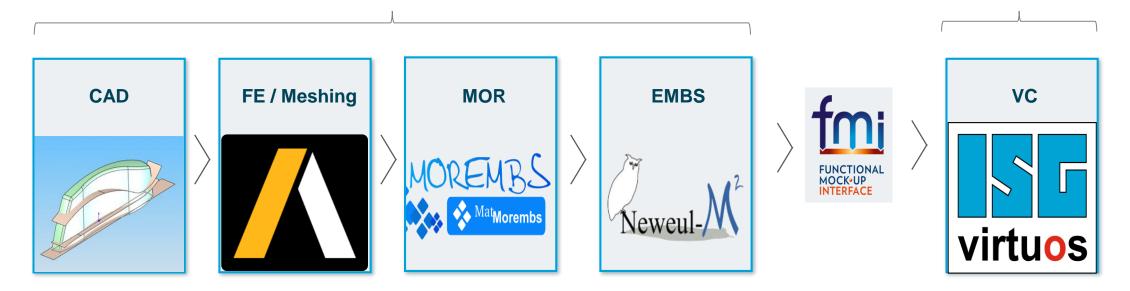




Toolchain Denis

Design / Dynamics Experts

Virtual Commissioning



Toolchain for simulation of digital twins within a virtual commissioning aproach



Data-Integrated Simulation Science

Verification and Validation

Software Engineering

Philosophy of Science

Verification: solving the chosen equations correctly

Verification: transparency

Validation: choosing the correct

Validation: skill

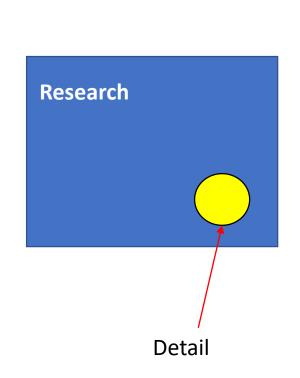
equation

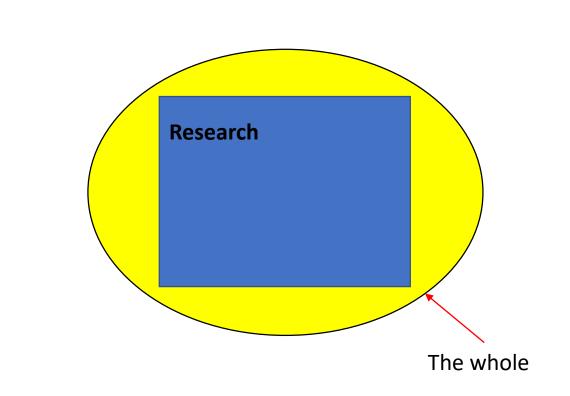
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jcp.2004.10.036

https://doi.org/10.1515/aot-2018-0066



Micro vs. Macro Documentation







What to do

- Think about your own research and what is important to document
- Publish research results and document in a way others can understand it
- Think about your audience \rightarrow who needs the documentation for what
- Think about the whole process



Conclusion

- Documentation is more complex than we would like to admit.
- Focus must be on the method not on tools, they change.
- Documentation happens at the end of the project and within the research process.
- Documentation is multidisciplinary.
- The research question determines the documentation.
- Micro and macro documentation is needed.

