

MULTIBODY SOLUTIONS 2025

Altair Korea

HIGHLIGHTS

Motion Solutions



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1

Inspire Motion

시스템 평가 및 개선을 위한 DOE 및 최적화 기능 지원
유연체, 접촉, FMU 관련 기능 강화

2

Motion View / MotionSolve

FRA, 케이블 모델링, 실시간 해석 등 다물체 동역학 해석
기능 강화

3

Motion Vertical

Jupyter 기반 리포트 및 그래프 시각화를 통한 결과 분석 지원
타이어 모델 기능 강화 및 신규 Output 추가

INSPIRE MOTION

2024.1

Design Exploration

WHY?

- Optimize components and moving systems for best overall performance

HOW?

- Variables** – various motion entities such as motor speed, actuator velocity, or spring-damping rates. Part shape parametrics are best controlled through sketches
- Responses** - monitor outputs coming from specific entities
- Objectives and Constraints** - optimize for the ideal Response conditions, or understand behavior within Response boundaries

1. Define Variables

Name	Active	Type	Value	Min	Max	Mode	Preview
Hole_Dist	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Length	80.0 mm	30.0 mm	120.0 mm	Continuous Variable	
Spring_K	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Stiffness	2.5 N/mm	2.0 N/mm	3.0 N/mm	Continuous Variable	

2. Define Responses

Name	Active	Response Type	Component	Request Type	Set Type
T_MAX	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Motion	Torque	Maximum	Motor

3. Define Objectives and Constraints

Active	Type	Response	Expression	Bound Value
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Objective	T_MAX	Minimize	N/A
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Constraint	T_MAX	>=	500.0 N*mm
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Constraint	T_MAX	<=	575.0 N*mm

4. Solve and View Results

Results Explorer

Exploration Name: Optimization_2 Type: Optimization

Summary Evaluation Iteration Scatter Plot

	K1	D1	Joint_ANG_DISP	ANG_VEL	Objective_1	Objective_2	Constraint_1	Constraint_2	Constraint_3	Constraint_4	Co
Run 42	28.613 N/mm	35.93 N*mm	-75.976 deg	1.331 rad/s	-75.976 deg	1.331 rad/s	1.331 rad/s	1.331 rad/s	-75.976 deg	Feas	
Run 43	29.22 N/mm	35.605 N*mm	-76.88 deg	1.372 rad/s	-76.88 deg	1.372 rad/s	1.372 rad/s	1.372 rad/s	-76.88 deg	Feas	
Run 44	28.09 N/mm	35.938 N*mm	-75.2 deg	1.299 rad/s	-75.2 deg	1.299 rad/s	1.299 rad/s	1.299 rad/s	-75.2 deg	Feas	
Run 45	35.159 N/mm	24.054 N*mm	-84.335 deg	2.145 rad/s	-84.335 deg	2.145 rad/s	-84.335 deg	2.148 rad	2.148 rad/s	-84.335 deg	Violat
Run 46	40.31 N/mm	33.02 N*mm	-88.779 deg	2.078 rad/s	-88.779 deg	2.078 rad/s	-88.779 d	2.078 rad	2.078 rad/s	-88.779 deg	Violat
Run 47	29.784 N/mm	35.929 N*mm	-77.628 deg	1.397 rad/s	-77.628 deg	1.397 rad/s	-77.628 deg	1.397 rad/s	-77.628 deg	Feas	
Run 48	30.043 N/mm	35.886 N*mm	-77.983 deg	1.414 rad/s	-77.983 deg	1.414 rad/s	-77.983 deg	1.414 rad/s	-77.983 deg	Feas	
Run 49	27.329 N/mm	35.665 N*mm	-74.058 deg	1.262 rad/s	-74.058 deg	1.262 rad/s	-74.058 deg	1.262 rad/s	-74.058 deg	Feas	
Run 50	28.093 N/mm	35.842 N*mm	-75.215 deg	1.301 rad/s	-75.215 deg	1.301 rad/s	-75.215 deg	1.301 rad/s	-75.215 deg	Feas	

2024.1

Design Exploration

Latch Mechanism – spring sensitivity DOE

Objectives:

- Minimize motor actuation torque

Constraints:

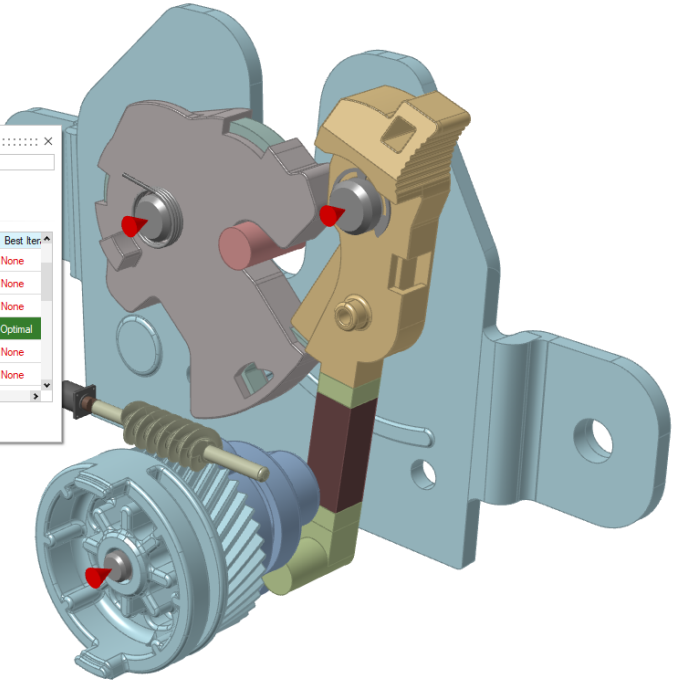
- Angle of grey part must exceed 3 deg of rotation

Responses:

- Rotation of grey part

Variables:

- Spring Stiffness



Results Explorer

Exploration Name: Optimization_1 Type: Optimization

Summary Evaluation Iteration Scatter Plot

	R1	ANGLE	SPRING_TORQUE	Objective_1	Constraint_1	Constraint_2	Condition	Best Iter
Run 19	2.548 N*mm/rad	168.702 deg	7.644 N*mm	7.644 N*mm	168.702 deg	168.702 deg	Violated	None
Run 3	3.051 N*mm/rad	132.53 deg	9.152 N*mm	9.152 N*mm	132.53 deg	132.53 deg	Violated	None
Run 14	3.501 N*mm/rad	45.687 deg	10.504 N*mm	10.504 N*mm	45.687 deg	45.687 deg	Violated	None
Run 20	3.834 N*mm/rad	0.315 deg	11.503 N*mm	11.503 N*mm	0.315 deg	0.315 deg	Feasible	Optimal
Run 18	3.854 N*mm/rad	0.286 deg	11.562 N*mm	11.562 N*mm	0.286 deg	0.286 deg	Violated	None
Run 16	3.936 N*mm/rad	0.249 deg	11.809 N*mm	11.809 N*mm	0.249 deg	0.249 deg	Violated	None

Compare

~ 25 min for 20 iterations

2024.1

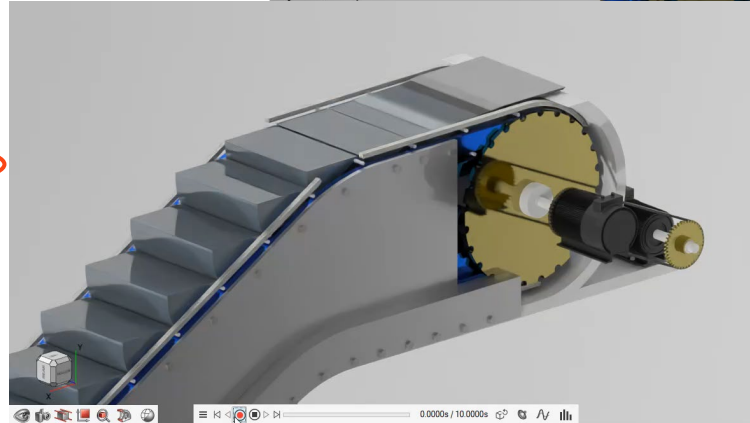
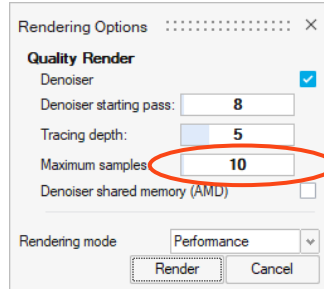
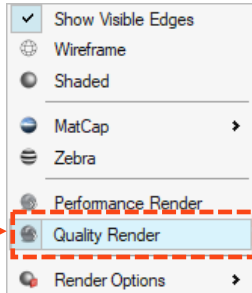
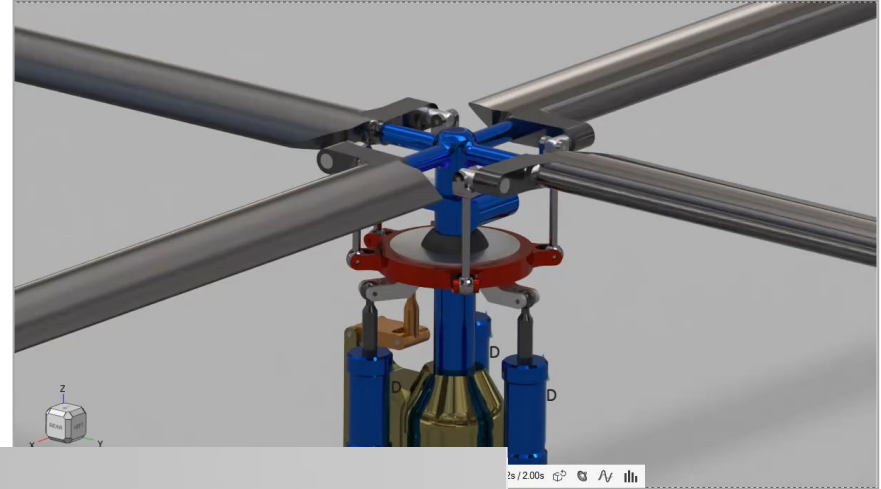
Animation playback using Quality rendering

WHY?

- Generate professional-looking animations

HOW?

- After solving a motion analysis, set the render mode to Quality Render
- Use the record button on the motion animation play bar to record a rendered video
- Maximum Samples can be adjusted for finer resolution



Results stored in: Documents/Altair/captures

2024.1

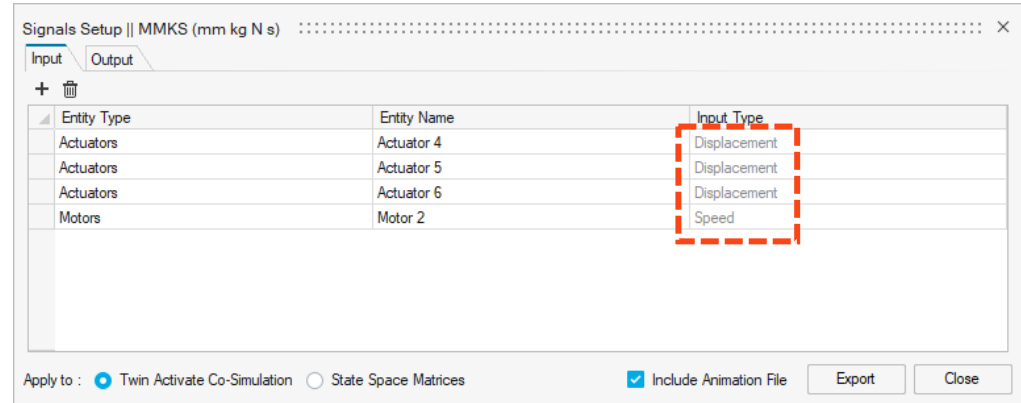
Additional input signals support for Twin Activate

WHY?

- Expands use case potential by giving users more freedom in controlling multibody plant model inputs

HOW?

- Twin Activate now supports all motor and actuator input types, such as Angle, Speed and Velocity (previously force and torque only)



2024.1

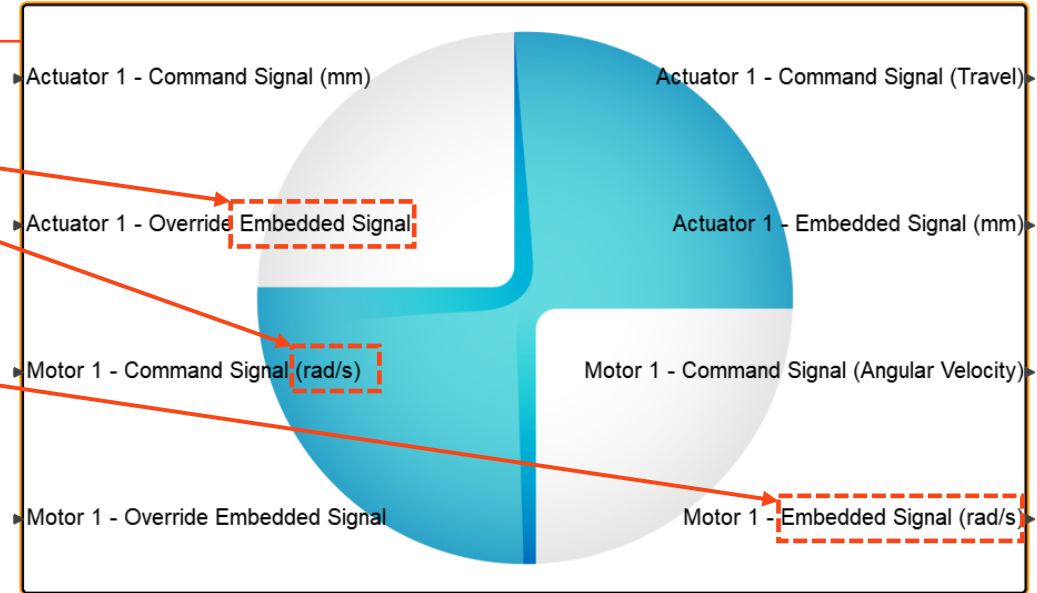
Improved multibody plant representation in Twin Activate

WHY?

- Improved visual representation for easier understanding

HOW?

- Signals embedded within the plant versus the command signals supplied by the user are better distinguished
- Unit labels next to inputs and outputs
- Outputs for Embedded signals automatically generated when output for main input signal is created



2025 Joint Limits

WHY?

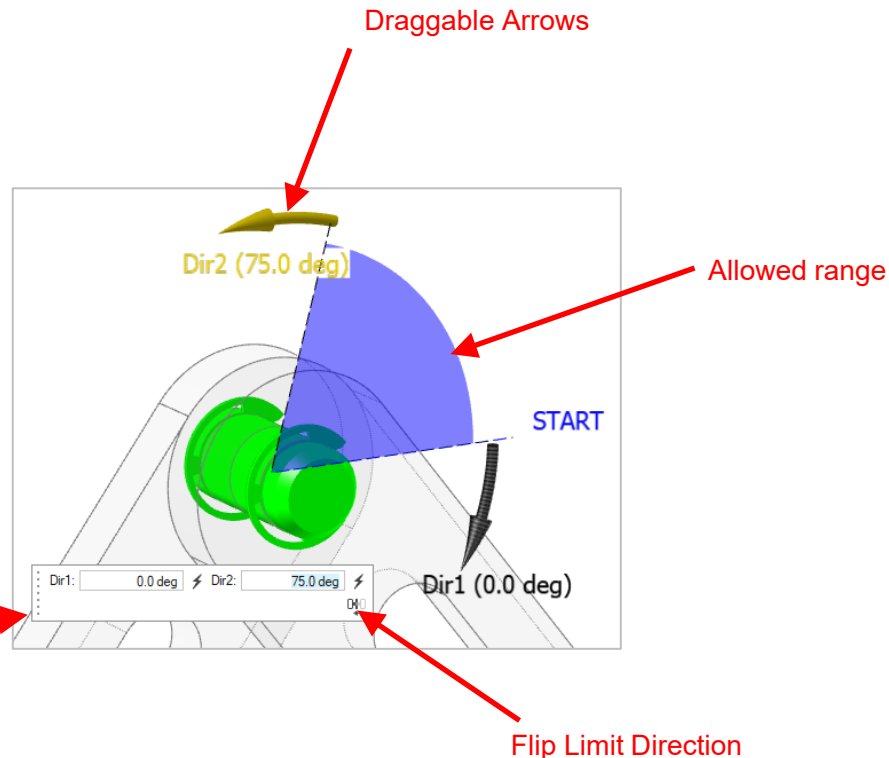
- Define limiting boundaries to how far a joint is allowed to translate or rotate, without the need for geometry and motion contact

WHAT?

- Stiffness and damping impact properties defined through Property Editor
- Plot resulting Limit force or Torque

HOW?

- Defined through the joint micro dialog
- Select the manipulator arrows to activate micro dialog for turning limits on/off and setting values
- Manipulator size based on joint graphic size.



2025

Flex Bodies of Rigid Groups

WHY?

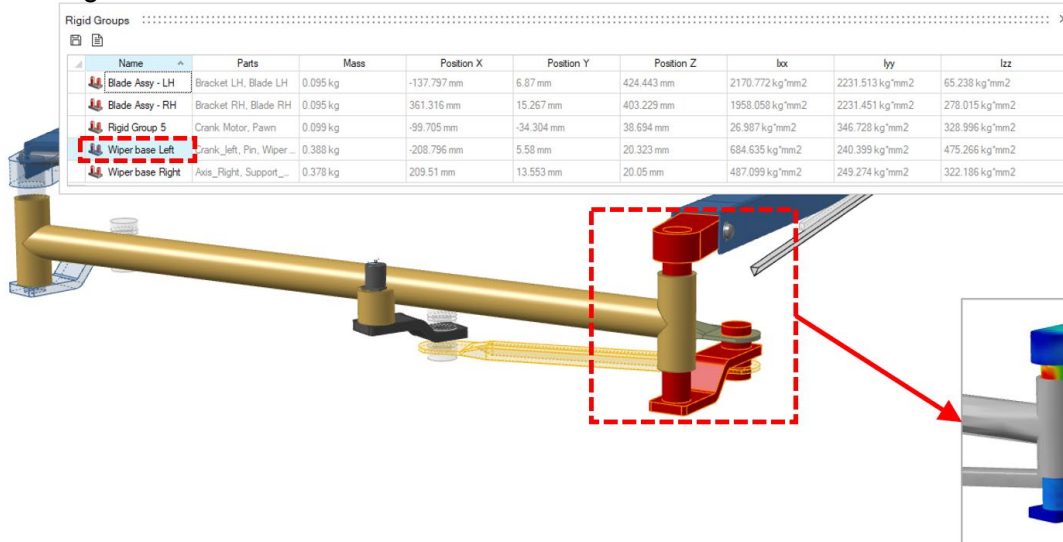
- Quickly and easily flexify Rigid Groups

WHAT?

- Each part can have its own material properties
- Message pre-warns to check for gaps and/or interferences between rigid group parts

HOW?

- Individual parts of the Rigid Group are rigidly bonded together



New Design Variables

WHY?

- Quickly check sensitivity of model performance to changes in friction properties

WHAT?

- Static and Dynamic Contact friction coefficients
- Static and Dynamic joint friction coefficients

HOW?

- Contact friction defined through Contact properties micro dialog
- Joint friction defined through Property Editor

Enable Friction: ☒

Friction Type: Static and Dynamic

Static Coefficient: $f(x)$

Dynamic Coefficient: Create Variable

Stiction Transition Velocity:

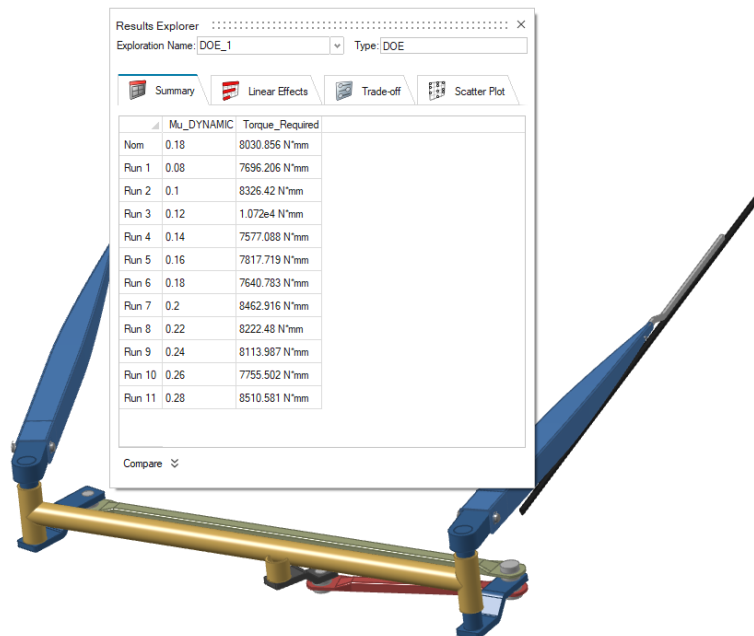
Friction Transition Velocity:

Collision Type: Impact

Force Computed At: Element Center

Reset

Contact Friction Coefficients



Friction Eff_

Effect Ty_ Stiction and Sliding

Static Co_ $f(x)$

Dynamic _ 0.25 Create Variable

Stiction T_ 2.0 mm/s

Joint Friction Coefficients

2025

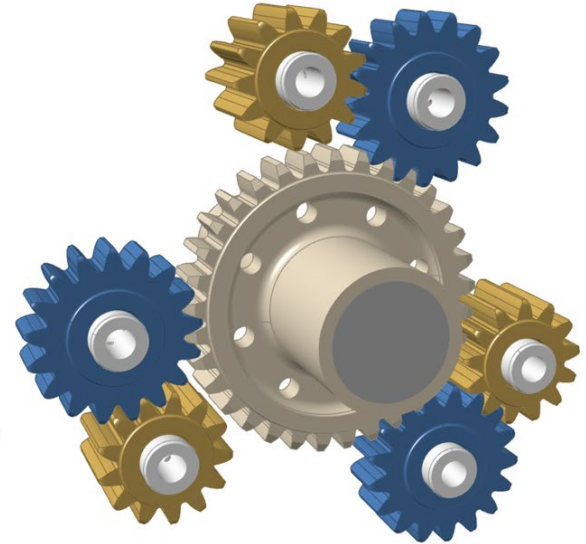
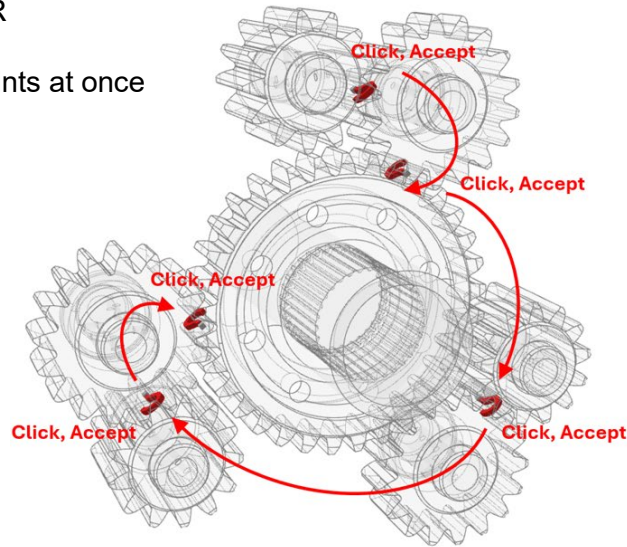
Define Motion Contacts at Free Joints

WHY?

- Quickly add multiple contact joints based on pre-detected Free Joints

HOW?

- Set Contacts find filter, click on free joint, click accept, repeat... OR
- Box-select all free joints at once



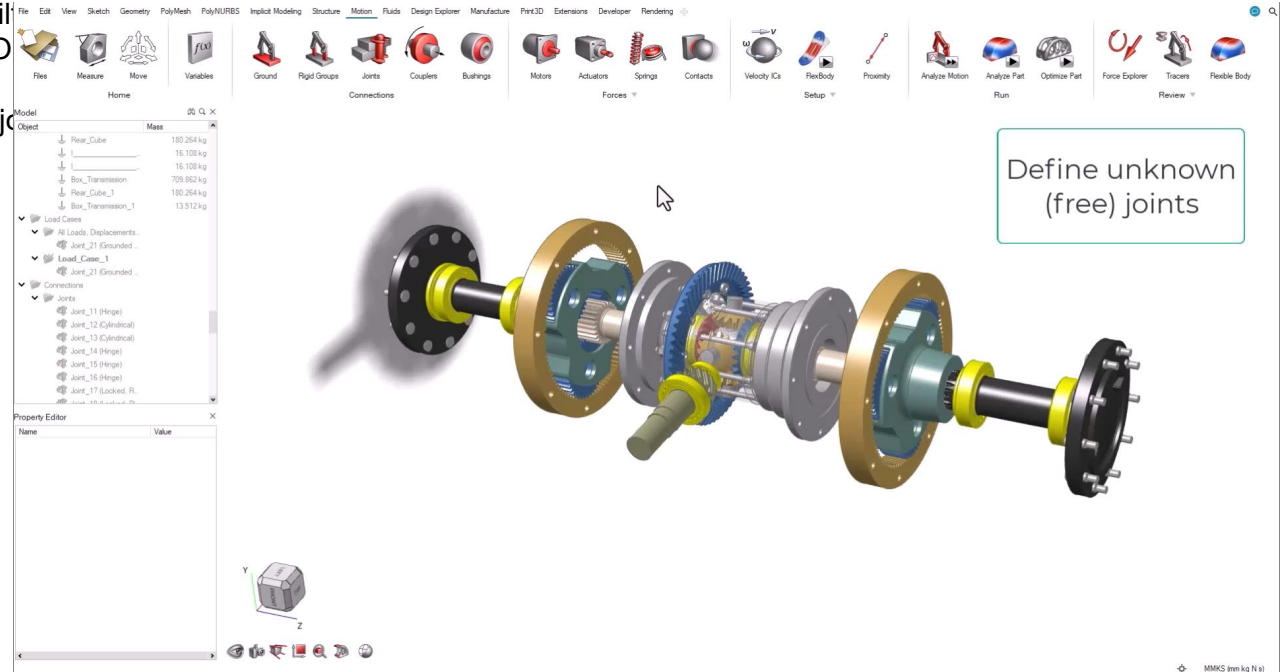
2025 Define Motion Contacts at Free Joints

WHY?

- Quickly add multiple contact joints based on pre-detected Free Joints

HOW?

- Set Contacts find file accept, repeat... O
- Box-select all free jo



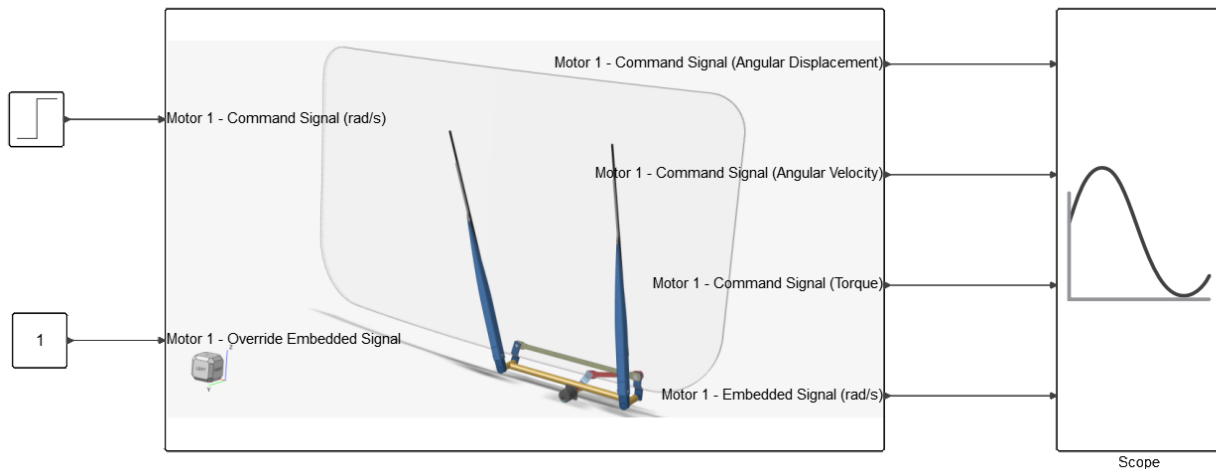
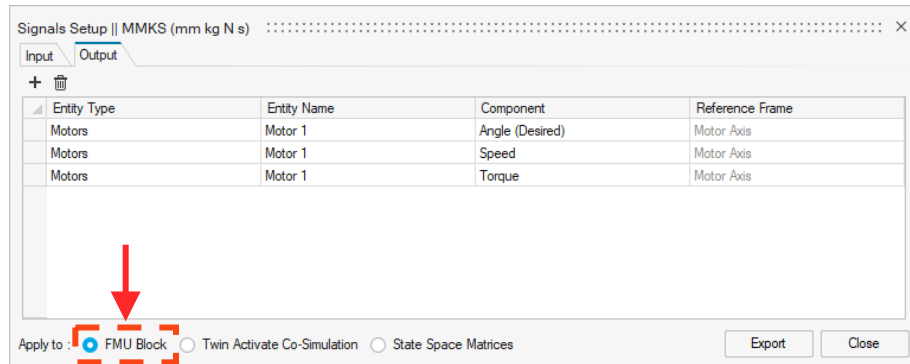
2025 FMU Export

WHY?

- More freedom in representing multibody systems inside Twin Activate

HOW?

- Under Run Settings, Export, use the Input/Output Signals table to define the FMU inputs and outputs, and export an .fmu block



2025

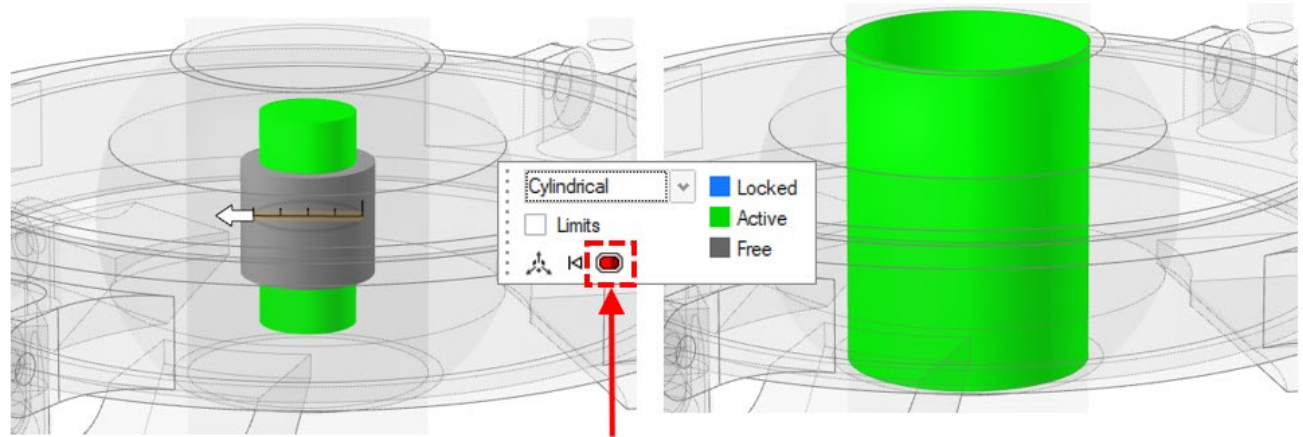
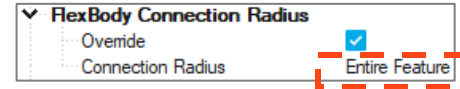
Display Joints as Detected Features

WHY?

- Easily and quickly visualize the features of the joint that bear the loads for use in Analyze Part or Flex Body Connection Radius

HOW?

- While editing a joint, click on the Show Detected Features to toggle the view of the joint between the kinematic representation and the associated geometric feature



MOTIONVIEW / MOTIONSOLVE

Improvements for cable modeling

WHY?

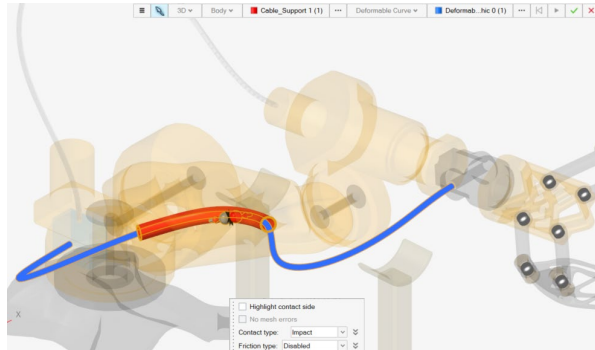
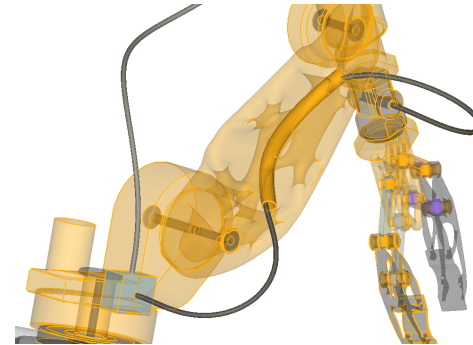
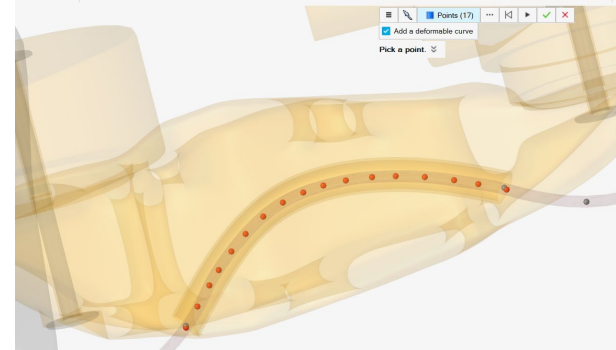
- Consider cables, wires, and hoses early on in your design.
- Detect interference, kinks, and estimate range of motion

WHAT?

- Users can model highly flexible slender elements in contact with their surroundings
- Define Deformable curves on Polybeam
- Deformable Curve contact

HOW?

- During polybeam creation:
- Add deformable curves
 - Define radii along the curve
 - Define contact between curve and rigid/flex bodies



System definitions in Entity Browser

WHY?

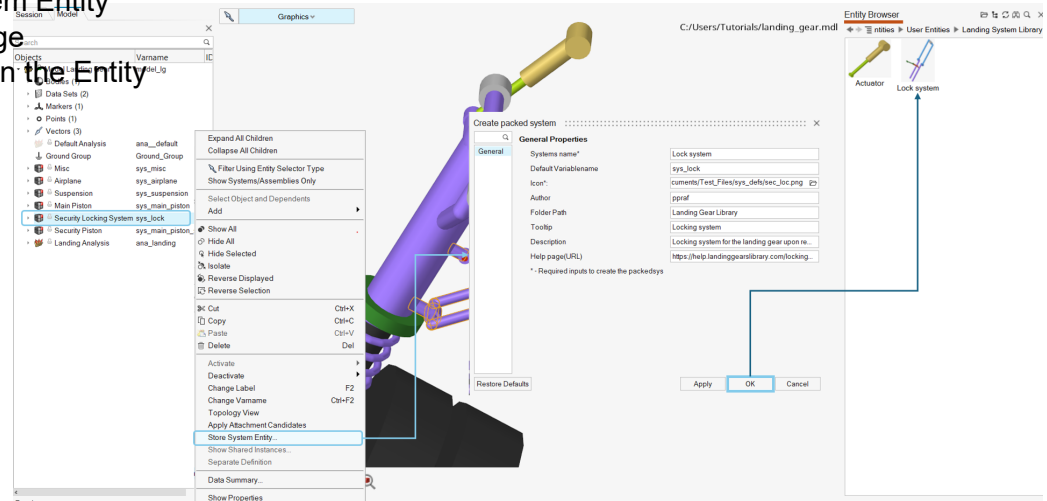
- Enhance the workflow for *System* definitions
- Easy to store and access definitions
- Support for customer libraries

WHAT?

- Save *Systems* into the *Entity Browser*
- Access them easily to instantiate in any model

HOW?

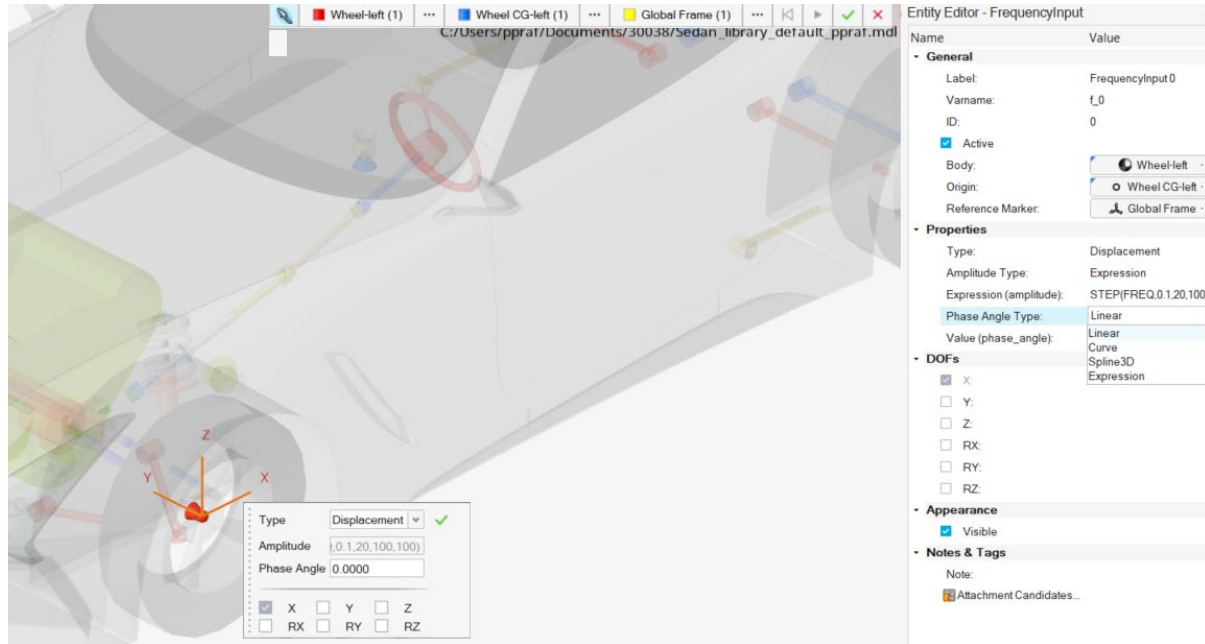
- Build a model with *Systems*
- Use right click option to “Store System Entity”
- Fill in details along with an icon image
- To restore, double click on the icon in the Entity Browser



Enhancements

FrequencyResponse

- FrequencyInput capability has been extended to provide non-linear inputs such as a Curve or an Expression



MotionSolve – RealTime for Vehicle

WHY?

- Speed up simulation time without sacrificing accuracy

WHAT?

- Solve small car/ truck model in realtime

HOW?

- Speed up simulation using Proprietary Method
- 1-click automatic real-time simulation
- Run large DOEs, Optimization

MotionView

MotionSolve

MotionSolve native RealTime Engine

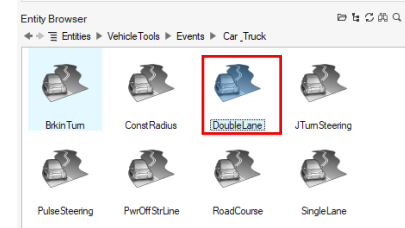
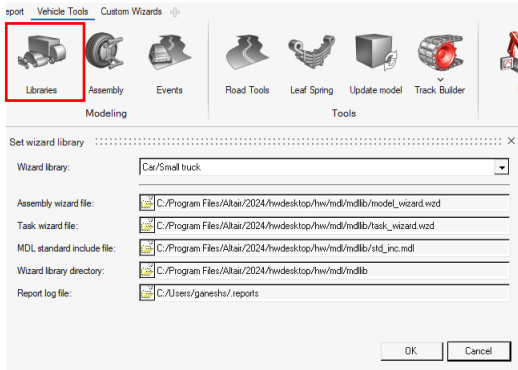
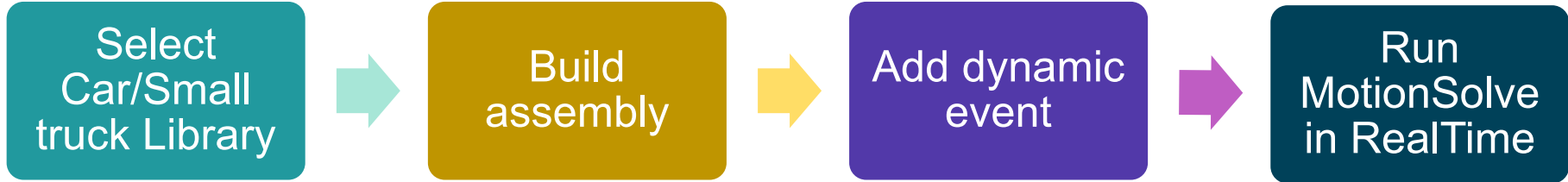
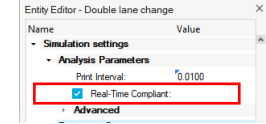
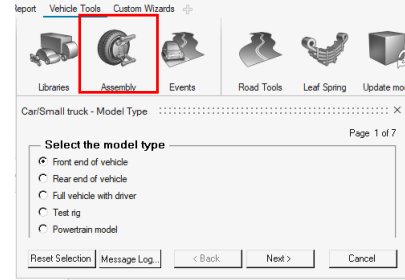
RT

fmi

1-click automatic real-time analysis

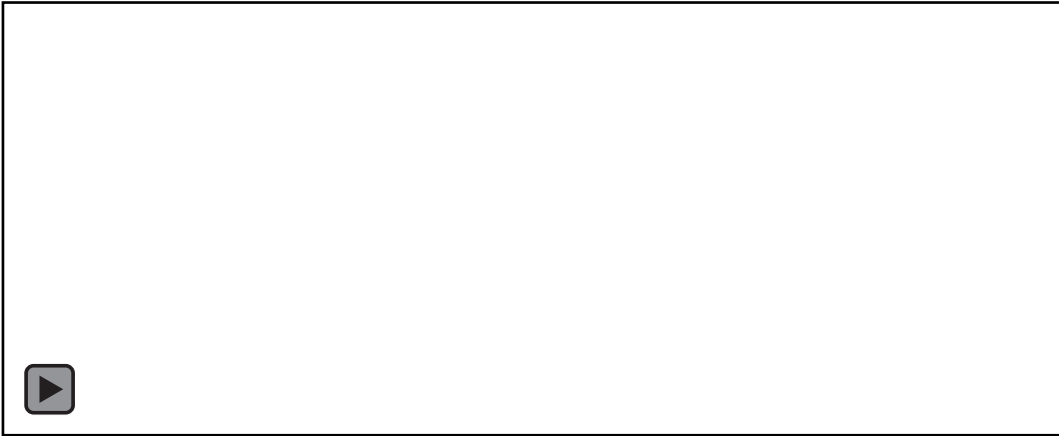


Steps to Run MotionSolve-RealTime from MotionView



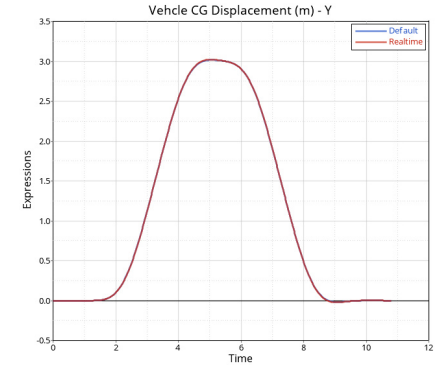
Example

- A two-Door Sedan model is built from car/small truck wizard
- The model comprises 383 kinematic degrees of freedom and 19 additional states

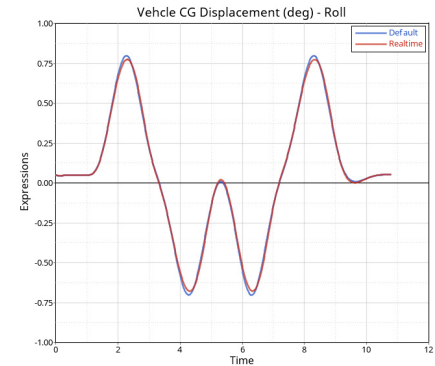


Simulation wall time – 40.1 sec

Simulation wall time – 7.7 sec



RMS Error – 0.08%



RMS Error – 1.21%

Frequency response analysis enhancement

WHY?

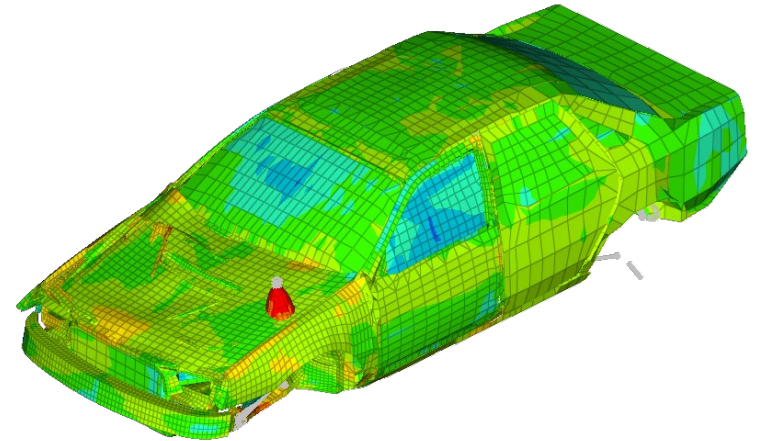
- Understand how a system reacts to excitations of different frequencies and amplitudes
- Important for NVH analysis to identify potential issues like resonance or instabilities.

WHAT?

- Frequency Dependent Force/Torque
- Modal participation factor
- Kinetic energy, dissipative energy, and strain energy distribution.
- Transfer path analysis

HOW?

- Add Force_FreqDependent with FFOSUB
- Add write_mode_factor in Param_FreqResponse
- Add flag write_energy_dist in Param_FreqResponse
- Add pfpath_flexbody_id in Param_FreqResponse



Taurus model, flexbody vehicle

mkb matrices from Linear

WHY?

- To represent the non-linear mechanical system at the operating point in a continuous time-invariant linear mkb format for stability analysis, control design and FE modeling.

WHAT?

- MotionSolve calculates the Mass (.mas), Stiffness (.stf), and Damping matrices (.dmp) written file in oml and matlab formats similar to state space matrices.

HOW?

- To enable mkb matrices from a linear state space analysis use `write_mkb = "true"` in `Param_Linear` statement
- These matrices are used for further processing in Compose/Matlab or as inputs to FE model.

```
% Mass Matrix = 2 x 2
Mas=[
    5.00000000000000010E-04    0.0000000000000000E+00;
    0.0000000000000000E+00    1.0000000000000002E-03];

% Stiffness Matrix = 2 x 2
Stf=[
    1.800000000000462350E+01   -7.9999999996070166E+00;
   -7.9999999996077271E+00    7.9999999996070166E+00];

% Damping Matrix = 2 x 2
Dmp=[
    1.79999993749999998E+00   -7.99999937499999980E-01;
   -7.99999937499999980E-01    7.99999937499999980E-01];
```

Higher Pair Force Contact - Deformable Curves, Deformable Surfaces

WHY?

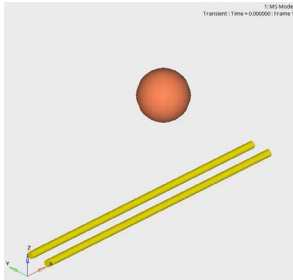
- Provide computational more efficient contact definitions compared to the more generic Force_Contact

WHAT?

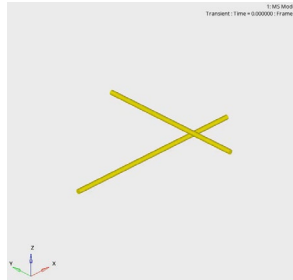
- higher pair force to define contact between deformable curves, deformable surfaces and graphics

HOW?

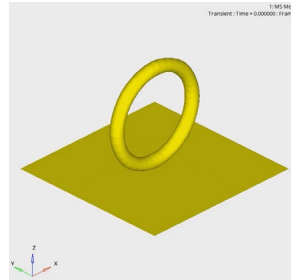
- Using Force_PTdCV, Force_DCVCV, Force_DCVSF, Force_GRADCV, Force_GRADSF



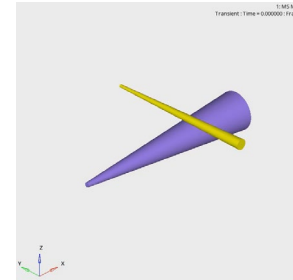
Force_PTdCV



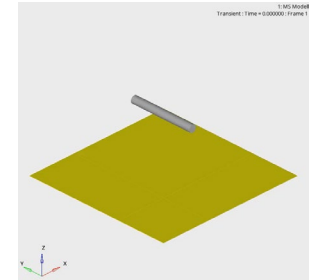
Force_DCVCV



Force_GRADCV



Force_GRADSF



Force_DCVSF

MOTION VERTICAL

Jupyter Notebook for plotting results

WHY?

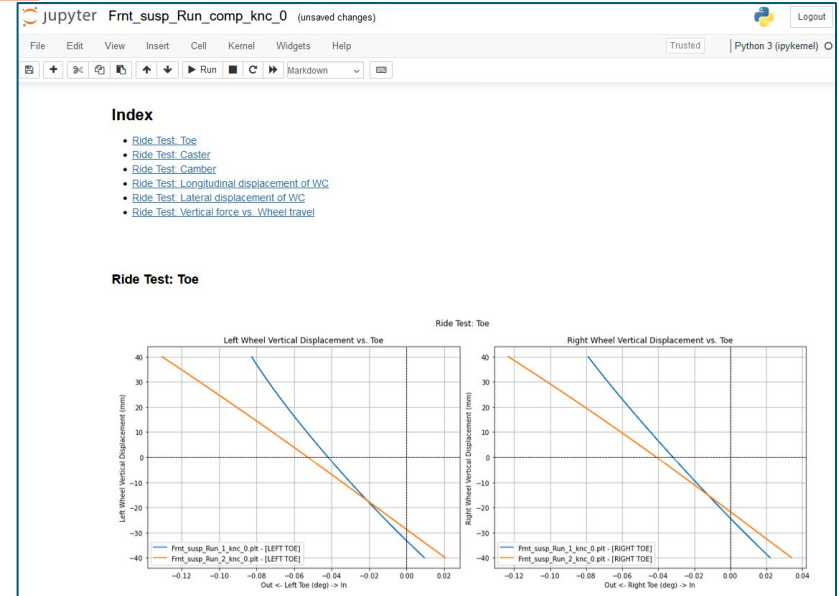
- Provide an alternative to traditional reporting tools.
- Lightweight, customizable and programmable.

WHAT?

- Vehicle simulation reports in Jupyter Notebook.

HOW?

- Auto-generated using result files.
- Invoke the report from MotionView.



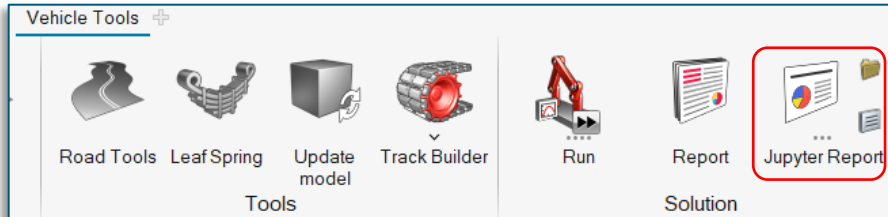
Jupyter Notebook for plotting results

What is Jupyter Notebook?

An open-source web application that allows you to create and share documents containing live code, equations, visualizations, and narrative text.

Jupyter Notebook reports are available for:

- Full Vehicle Events with Altair Driver.
- Suspension KnC analysis (with SDF).



Jupyter Reports are add-on. These do not replace HV/HG reports.

Jupyter Notebook - Plot

The screenshot displays the Altair MotionView 2025 - MotionSolve software interface. The top menu bar includes File, Edit, View, MotionView, Assembly, Geometry, Model, Analyze, Report, Vehicle Tools, and Custom Wizards. The toolbar is organized into sections: Home (Files, Measure, Move, Check, Data Summary), Modeling (Libraries, Assembly, Events), Tools (Road Tools, Leaf Spring, Update model, Track Builder), Solution (Run, Report, Jupyter Report), and Optimize (HyperStudy). The left sidebar shows a tree view of the model structure under 'Model', including Bodies (1), Data Sets (2), Markers (1), Points (1), Vectors (3), Default Analysis (ana__default), Ground Group (Ground_Group), and Misc (sys_misc). The main workspace shows a 3D model of a mechanical part with a coordinate system (X, Y, Z). The bottom status bar indicates 'Ready'. The right sidebar contains the 'Entity Browser' and 'Entity Editor' tabs. The 'Jupyter Report' icon in the toolbar is highlighted, indicating the active Jupyter Notebook environment.

Altair MotionView 2025 - MotionSolve

File Edit View MotionView Assembly Geometry Model Analyze Report Vehicle Tools Custom Wizards

Files Measure Move Check Data Summary Libraries Assembly Events Road Tools Leaf Spring Update model Track Builder Run Report Jupyter Report HyperStudy Optimize

Session Model

Search

Objects

Varname	ID
the_model	
ana__default	
Ground_Group	
sys_misc	

Y X

Message Log Python Window

Filter: Error(0) Warning(0) Info(0)

Time	Product	Message
------	---------	---------

Motion ratios (Spring)

WHY?

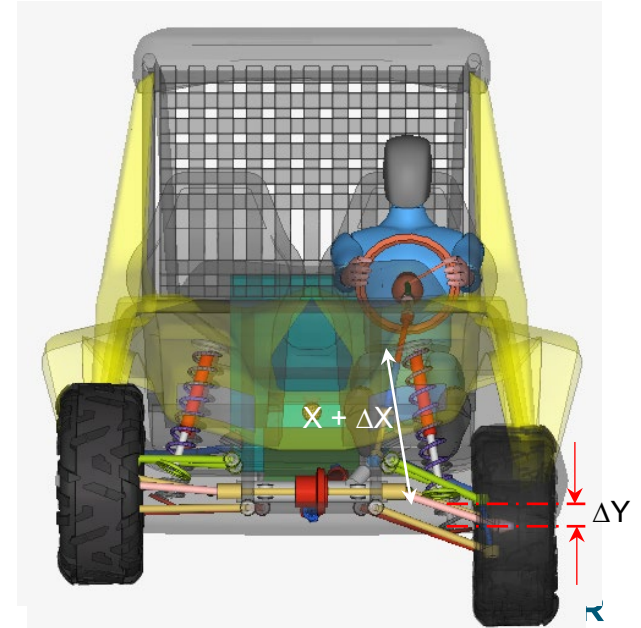
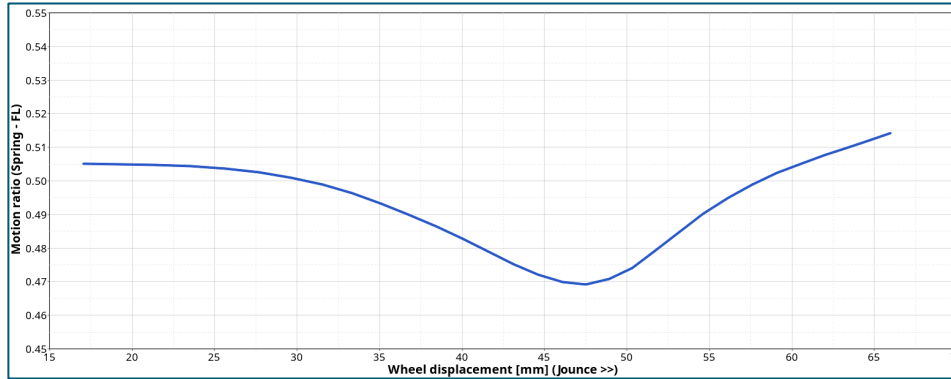
- Important metric in vehicle and suspension design.

WHAT?

- User-sub based output requests.

HOW?

- Integrated into the vehicle assembly wizard.



Anti-squat/dive outputs (2W)

WHY?

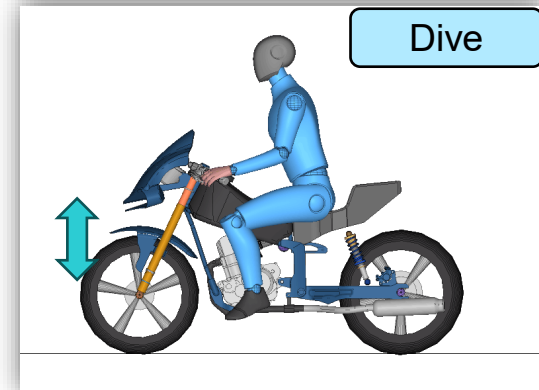
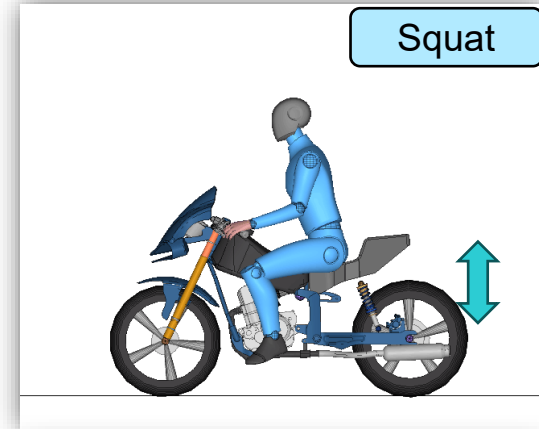
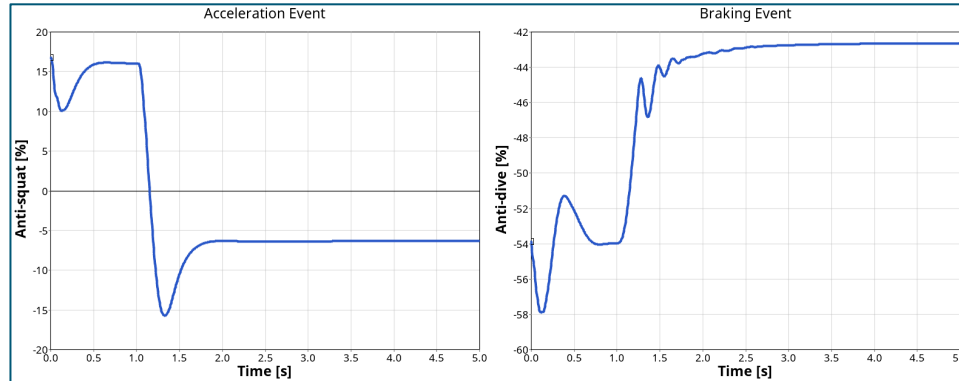
- Important metric in vehicle and suspension design.

WHAT?

- User-sub based output requests.

HOW?

- Integrated into the Two-wheeler vehicle assembly wizard.



CD-Tire updates: re-sizing, MF++, licensing

WHY?

- Features supported by Fraunhofer CD-Tire.
- Useful design tools for quick performance estimation.

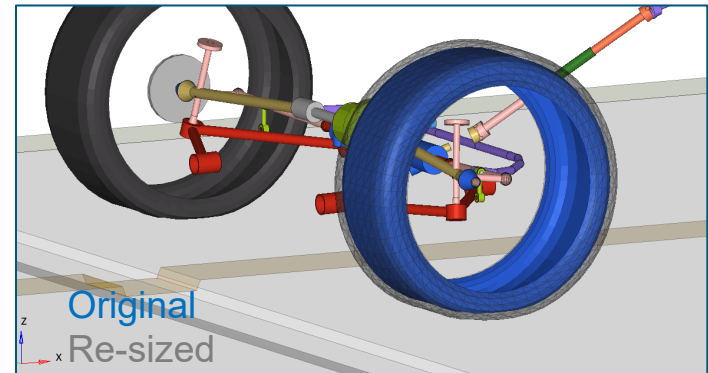
WHAT?

- Official support and documentation for re-sizing feature.
- Official support for CD-Tire MF++.
- Updates to the license checkout logic.

HOW?

- Re-sizing feature: Include re-sizing block in the tire property file (or in the control file).
- Magic Formula tire: Browse the CD-Tire MF++ tire property file in the vehicle model.

```
[TIRE_AND_RIM_RESIZING]
TIRE_REF    = 245/40R18    #Reference tire
specification
RIM_REF     = 18x8.5        #Reference rim
specification
TIRE_NEW    = 265/40R18    #Target tire specification
RIM_NEW     = 18x9         #Target rim specification
```





THANK YOU

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