

**Moldex3D**

# **JG23053\_Jade\_MDXP roject20231004 - Run01**

Moldex3D Studio 2022R3OR

Tue, 10-10-2023



# Summary

Item Name	Item Data
Mesh File Name	model_Run1.mfe
Material(Part)	HDPE_HD6908_1.mtr
Process	JG23053_Jade_MDXProject20231004_Run1_1.pro
Computation Parameter	JG23053_Jade_MDXProject2023100401.cmx
Remark	

# Summary - Mesh

Item Name	Item Data	Unit
Mesh Type	Solid	
Solid Mesh Element Count	5,920,955	
Part Elements	4,396,684	
Cold Runner Elements	1,524,271	
Nozzle Zone Elements	0	
Surface Mesh Element Count	1,122,724	
Part Dimension	6.58x14.60x0.47	in x in x in
Mold Dimension	16.00x24.00x17.00	in x in x in
Part Volume	3.59574	in <sup>3</sup>
Cold Runner Volume	0.816056	in <sup>3</sup>

# Summary - Process Condition

Filling	Item Data	Unit
Filling Time	2.26	sec
Melt Temperature	428	°F
Mold Temperature	95	°F
Max Injection Pressure	36259.4	psi
Injection Volume	4.4118	in <sup>3</sup>
Packing		
Packing Time	3.6	sec
Max Packing Pressure	36259.4	psi



# Summary - Process Condition

Cooling	Item Data	Unit
Cooling Time	10.6	sec
Mold Open Time	5	sec
Ejection Temperature	234.23	°F
Air Temperature	77	°F
Cycle Time	21.46	sec

# Summary - Filling

Item Name	Item Data	Unit
Actual Filling Time	2.30940	sec
Average Melt Front Temperature	402.87069	°F
Max. Melt Front Temperature	428.44242	°F
Max. Sprue Pressure	6523.261	psi
Max. Clamp Force	57.086	Ton(US)

# Summary - Packing

Item Name	Item Data	Unit
Max. Sprue Pressure	6523.261	psi
Max. Clamp Force	57.086	Ton(US)
Gate Freeze Time	4.702, 4.702	sec

# Summary - Warpage

Item Name	Item Data	Unit
X-Displacement	-0.01615 ~ 0.01616	in
Y-Displacement	-0.00776 ~ 0.00788	in
Z-Displacement	-0.00678 ~ 0.00638	in
Total Displacement	0.00300 ~ 0.01698	in

# Material

Item Name	Item Data	Unit
Polymer	HDPE	
Grade Name	HD 6908	
Producer	ExxonMobil	
Ejection Temperature	234.23	°F
Freeze Temperature	270.23	°F
Glass Transition Temperature	288.23	°F

# Material

Item Name	Item Data	Unit
Melt Temperature (minimum)	374	°F
Melt Temperature (normal)	428	°F
Melt Temperature (maximum)	482	°F
Melt Temperature Range	374~482	°F
Mold Temperature (minimum)	77	°F
Mold Temperature (normal)	99.5	°F
Mold Temperature (maximum)	122	°F
Mold Temperature Range	77~122	°F

# Material - MFI/MVR

Item Name	Item Data	Unit
Melt Flow Index	8.2	g/10min
Temperature	190	°C
Load	2.16	kg
Melt Volume-Flow Rate	8.49741	cm <sup>3</sup> /10min
Temperature	190	°C
Load	2.16	kg

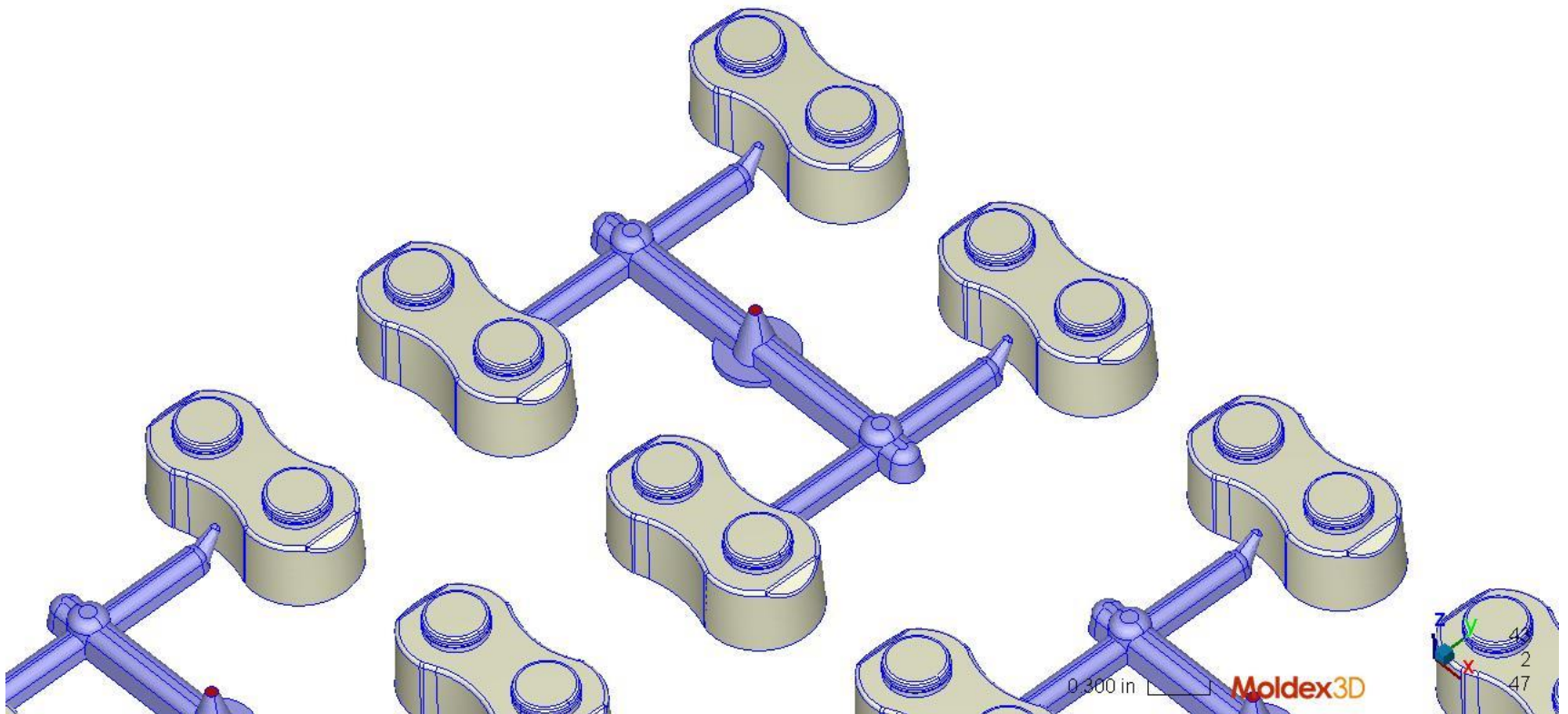
# Process

Item Name	Item Data	Unit
VP Switch	By Volume Filled	98 %
Packing Pressure Profile		
Section		3
Time	2.16, 2.88, 3.6	sec
Pressure	72, 57.6, 46.08	%

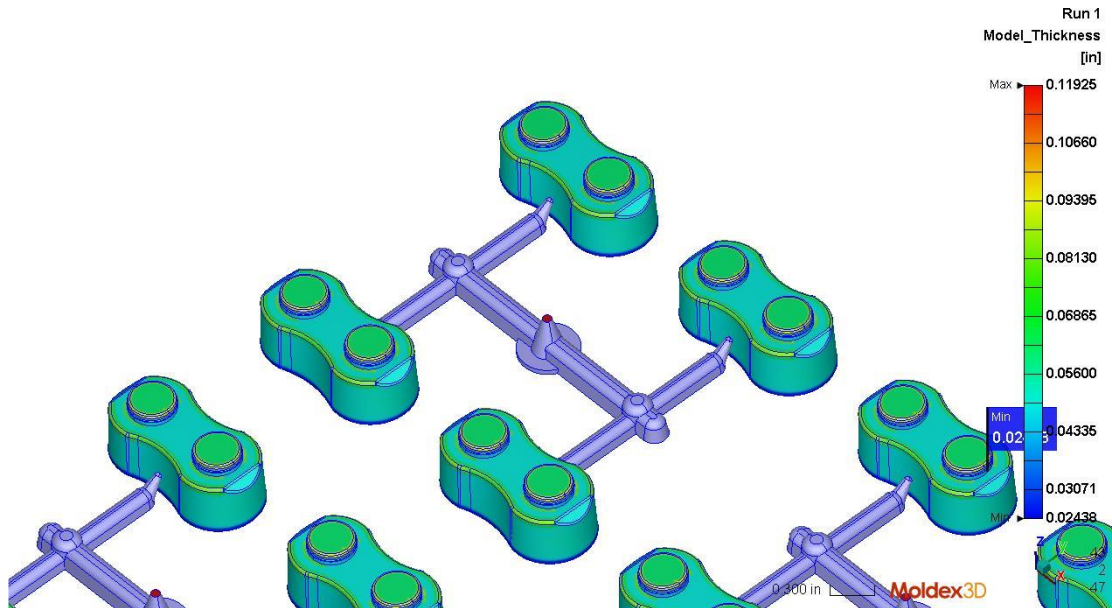


# Model

Run 1  
Model

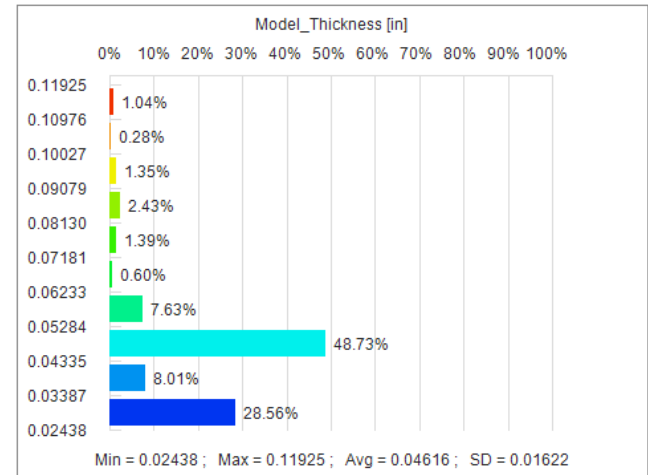


# Thickness



Thickness

## Histogram



Max

0.11925

Min

0.02438

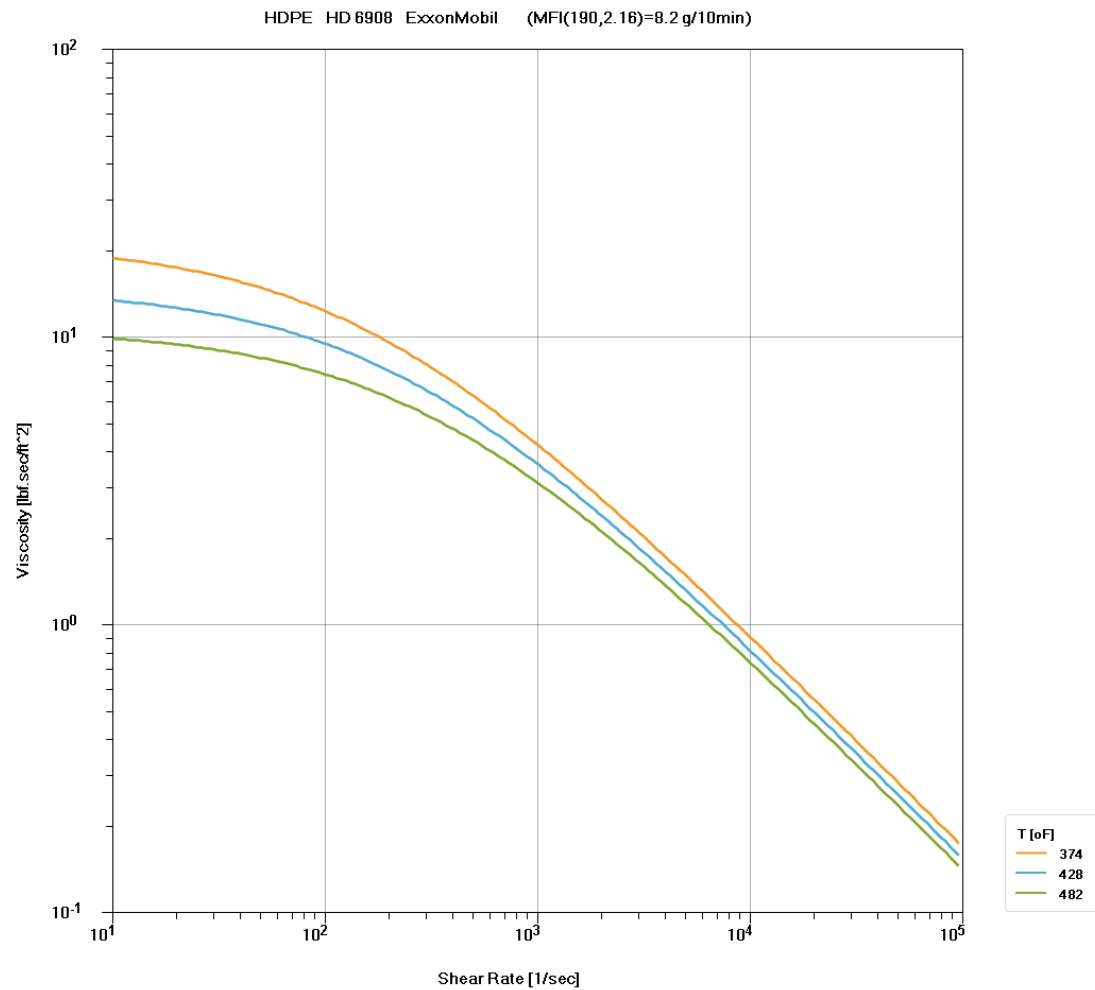
Avg

0.04616

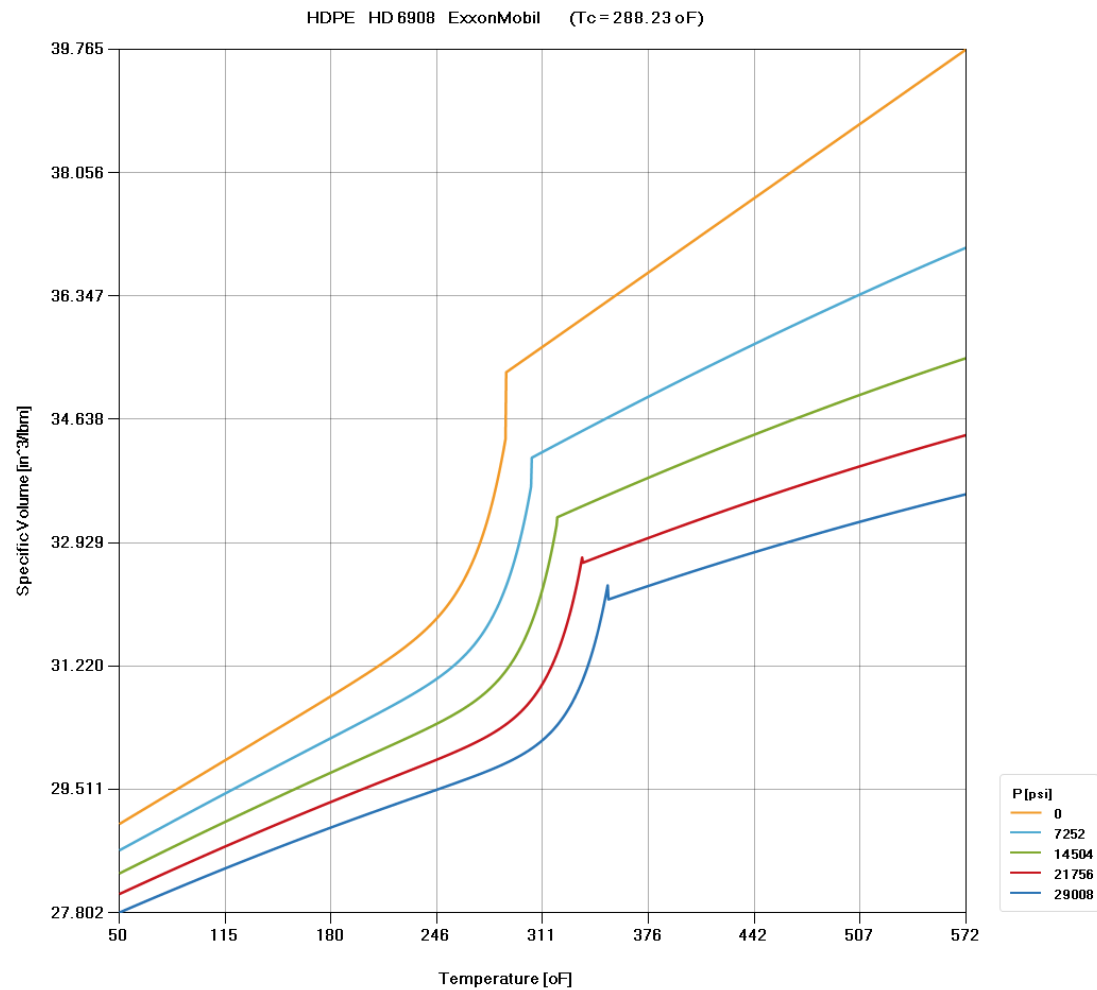
SD

0.01622

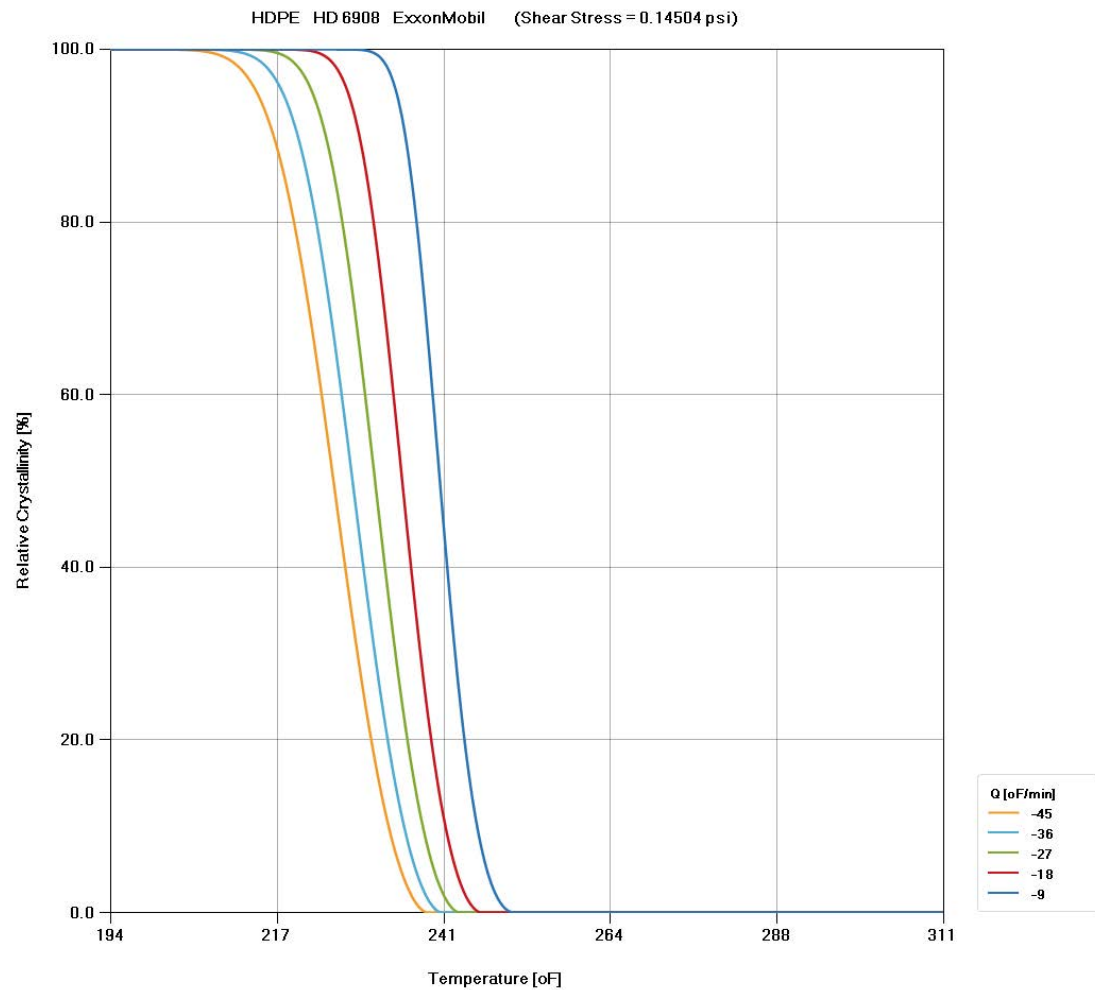
# Material - Viscosity



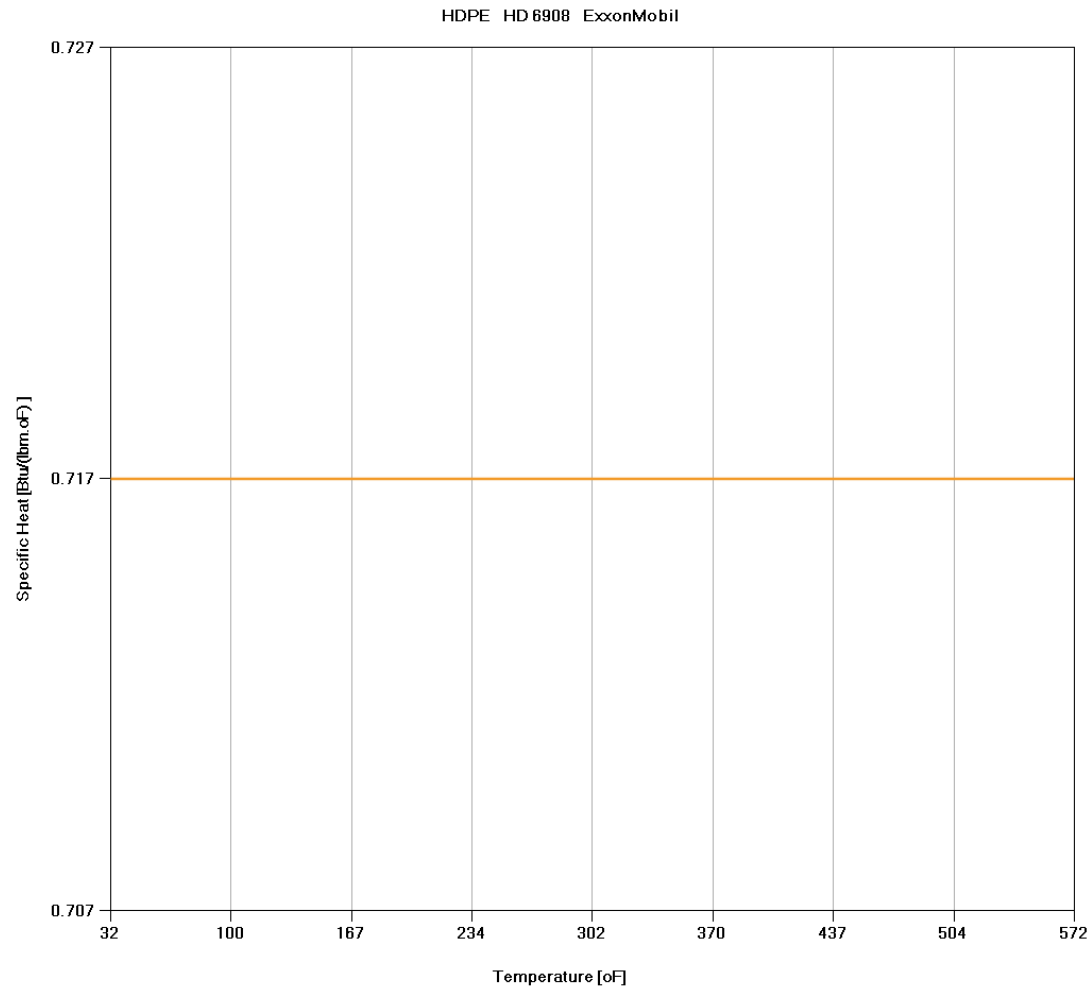
# Material - PVT



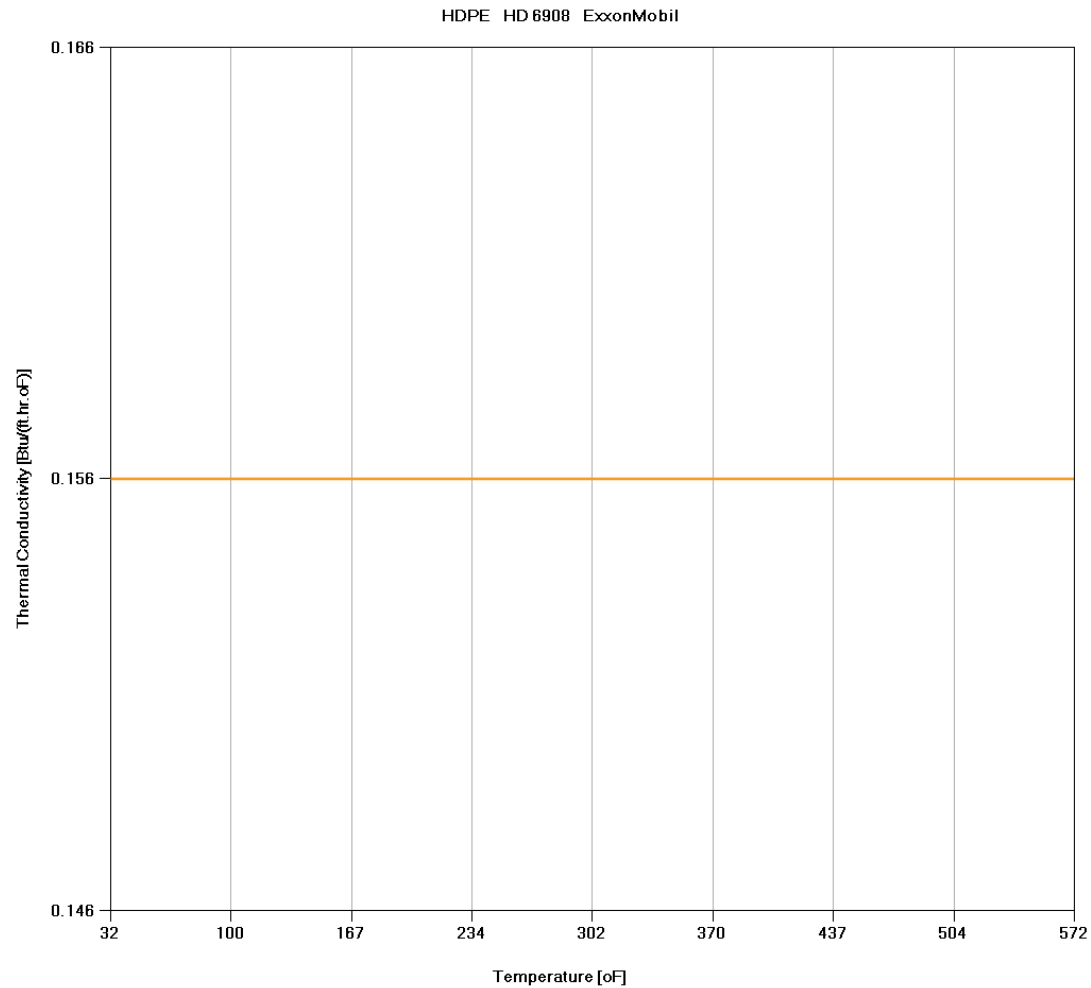
# Material - Crystallinity



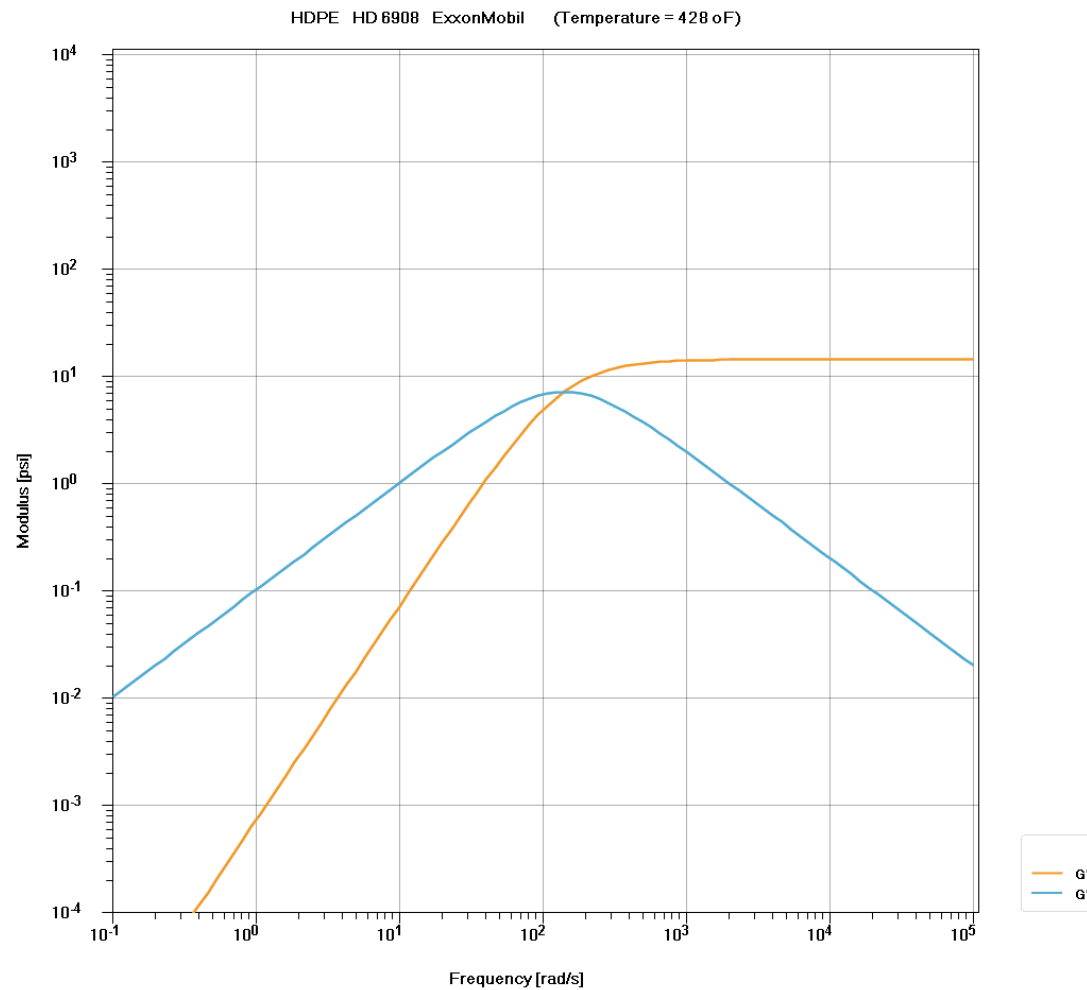
# Material - Specific Heat



# Material - Thermal Conductivity



# Material - Viscoelasticity

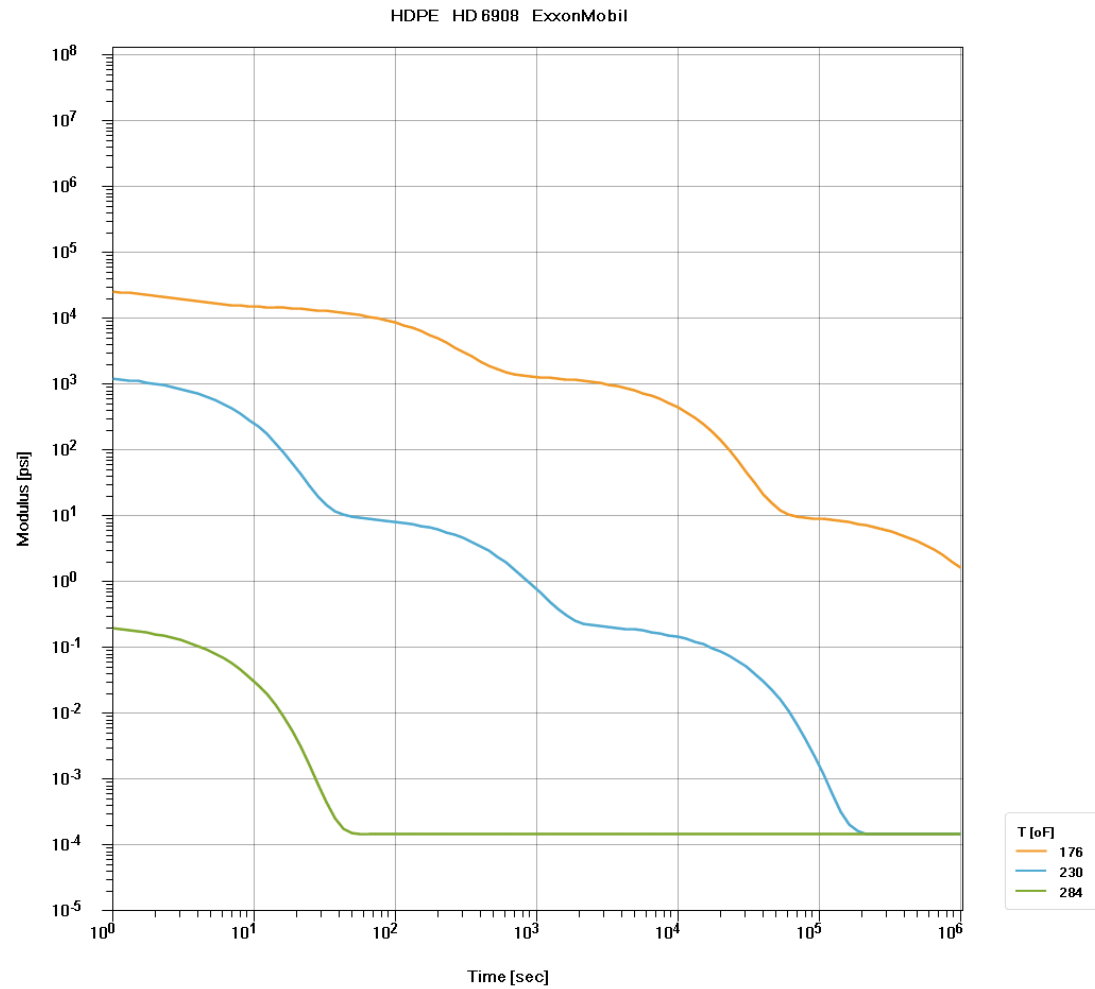




# Material - Mechanical Properties

Polymer   Grade Name   Producer	HDPE   HD 6908   ExxonMobil
Mechanical Properties	Pure polymer - Isotropic properties
Elastic Modulus	152292 (psi)
Poisson's Ratio	0.4 (-)
CLTE	0.000111112 (1/oF)

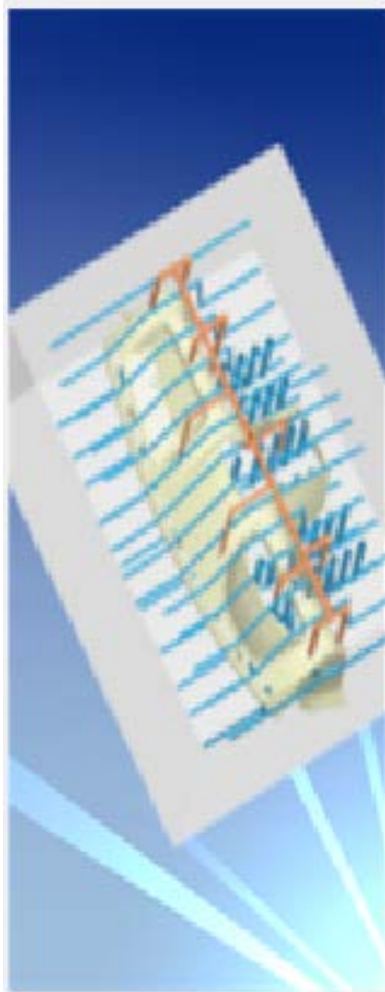
# Material - Structure VE



# Material - Content

Material	HDPE
Grade Name	HD 6908
Producer	ExxonMobil
Comment	MFI(190,2.16)=8.2 g/10min ,D=0.965 g/cm3
Moldex3D Bank Version	2022.3.4
Process condition	
Melt temperature (minimum)	374 °F
Melt temperature (normal)	428 °F
Melt temperature (maximum)	482 °F
Mold temperature (minimum)	77 °F
Mold temperature (normal)	95 °F
Mold temperature (maximum)	122 °F
Ejection temperature	234.23 °F
Freeze temperature	270.23 °F

# Process - Project Settings



Setting method : CAE mode

In this mode, process parameters are not derived from the molding machine informations. You may freely specify process conditions for simulation.

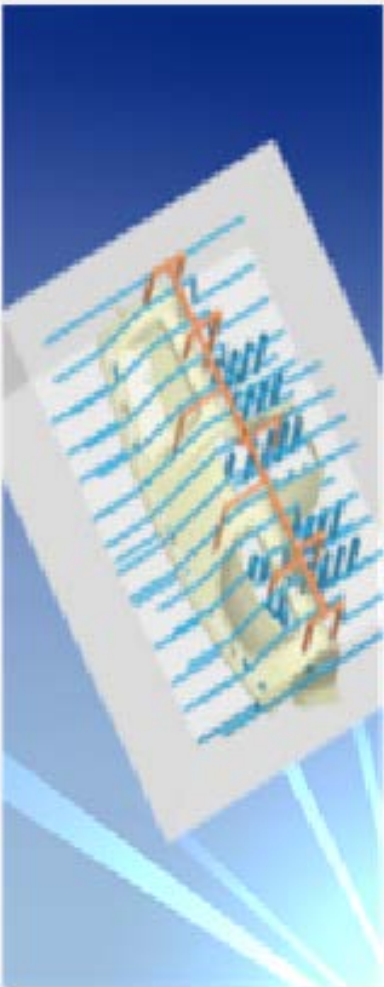
Process File : JG23053\_Jade\_MDXProject20231004\_Run1\_

Mesh File : model\_Run1.mfe

Material File : HDPE\_HD6908\_1.mtr

Maximum injection pressure	36259.4	Psi
Maximum packing pressure	36259.4	Psi

# Process - Filling/Packing Settings



Filling setting

Filling time :  sec

VP switch-over

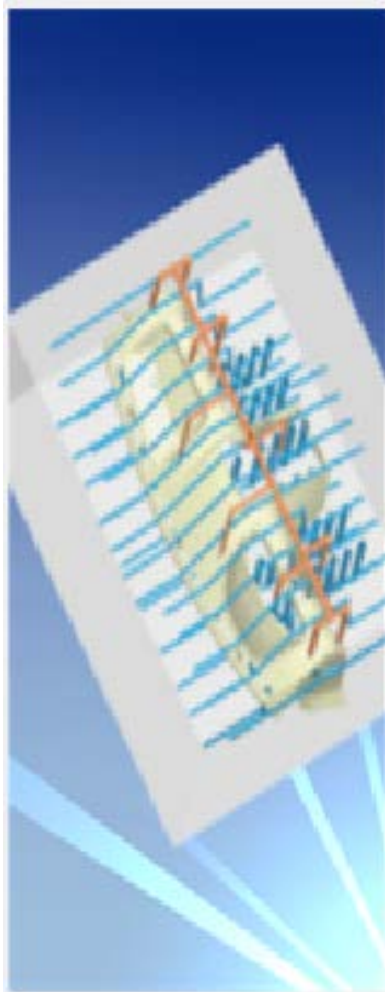
By volume(%) filled  %

Packing setting

Packing time :  sec

Melt Temperature	428	oF
Mold Temperature	95	oF

# Process - Cooling Settings



Item	Value	Unit
Cooling method	General ▼	-
Initial Mold Temperature	95	oF
Air Temperature	77	oF
Eject Temperature	234.23	oF
Cooling Time	10.6	sec
Mold-Open Time	5	sec
Ejection Timing After Mold Open	0	sec
Mold preheat	Setting	

Cooling / Heating...

Mold Metal Material...

Mold Insert Initial Temperature...

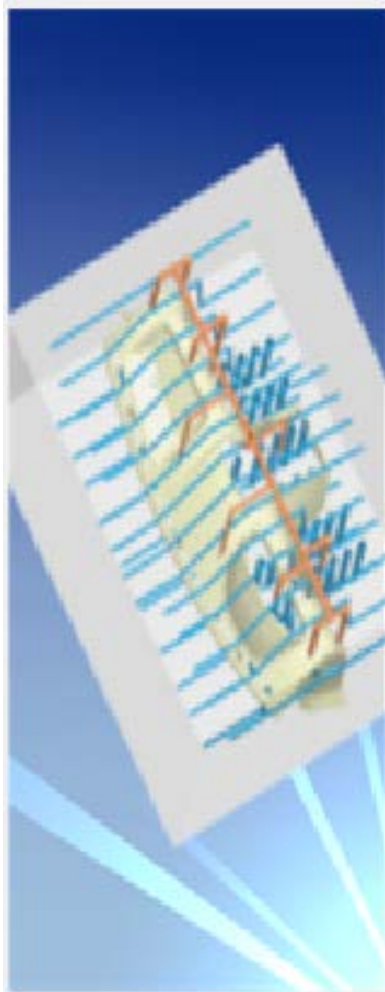
Part Insert Initial Temperature...

Eject Criteria...

Estimate Cooling Time...

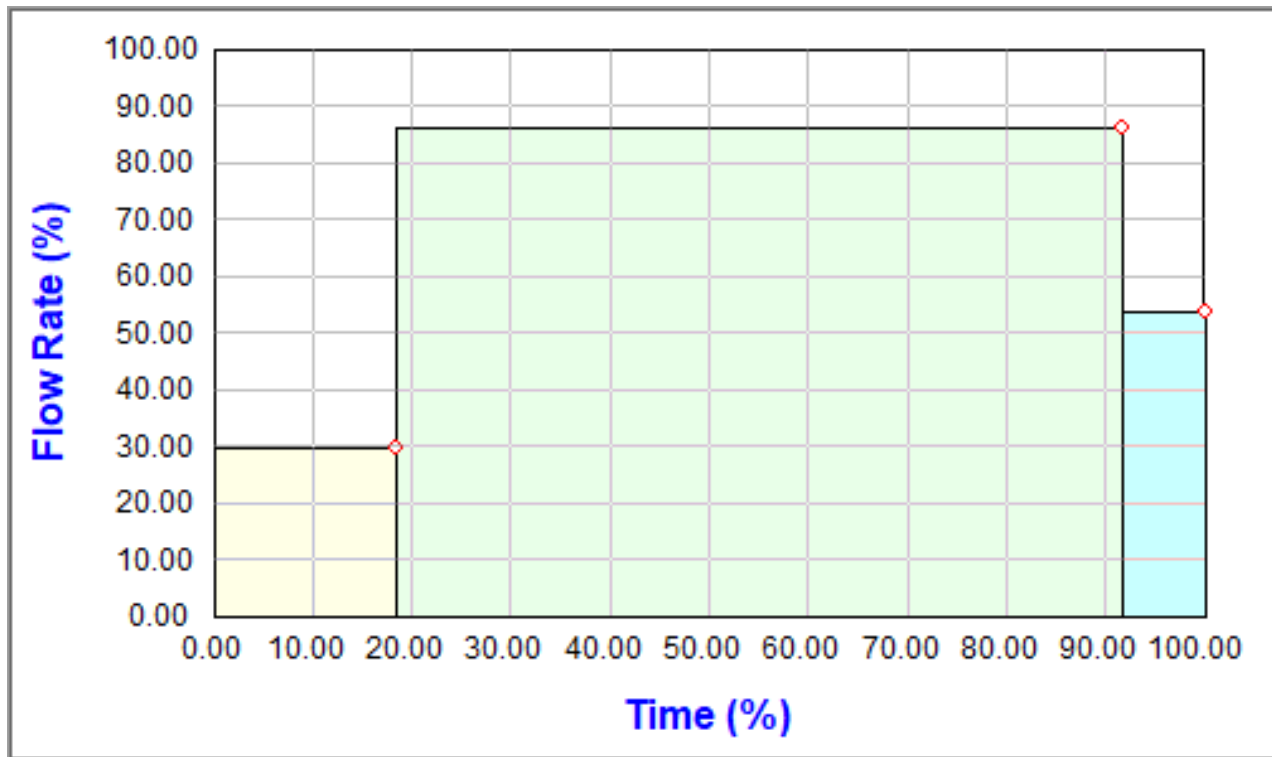


# Process - Summary



[Filling]	
Filling time (sec)	2.26
Melt Temperature (oF)	428
Mold Temperature (oF)	95
Maximum injection pressure (Psi)	36259.4
Injection volume (in^3)	4.41174
[Packing]	
Packing time (sec)	3.6
Maximum packing pressure (Psi)	36259.4
[Cooling]	
Cooling Time (sec)	10.6
Mold-Open Time (sec)	5
Eject Temperature (oF)	234.23
Air Temperature (oF)	77
[Miscellaneous]	
Cycle time (sec)	21.46
Mesh file	model_Run1.mfe
Material file	UDPE_UD6000_1.mtr

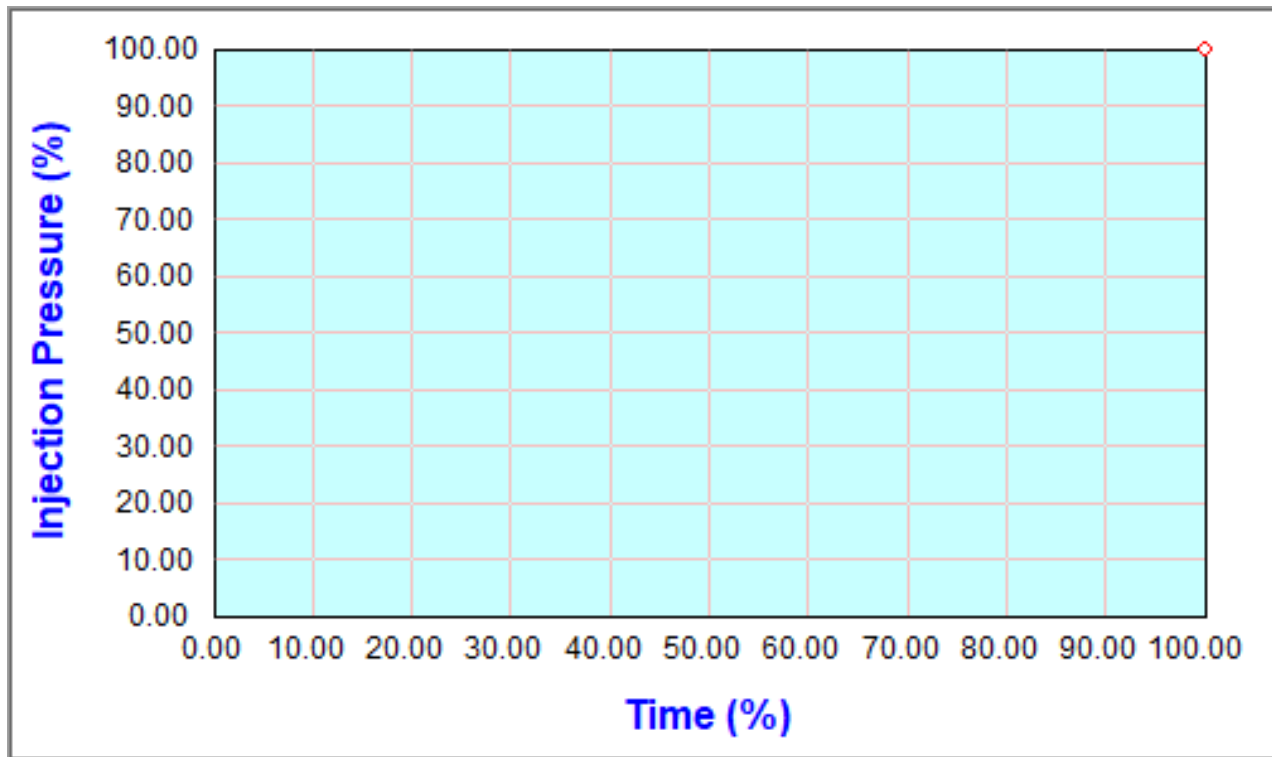
# Process - Flow Rate Profile



Section		Section-1	Section-2	Section-3
Time (%)	0	18.5	91.85	100
Flow Rate (%)	30	30	86.4	54

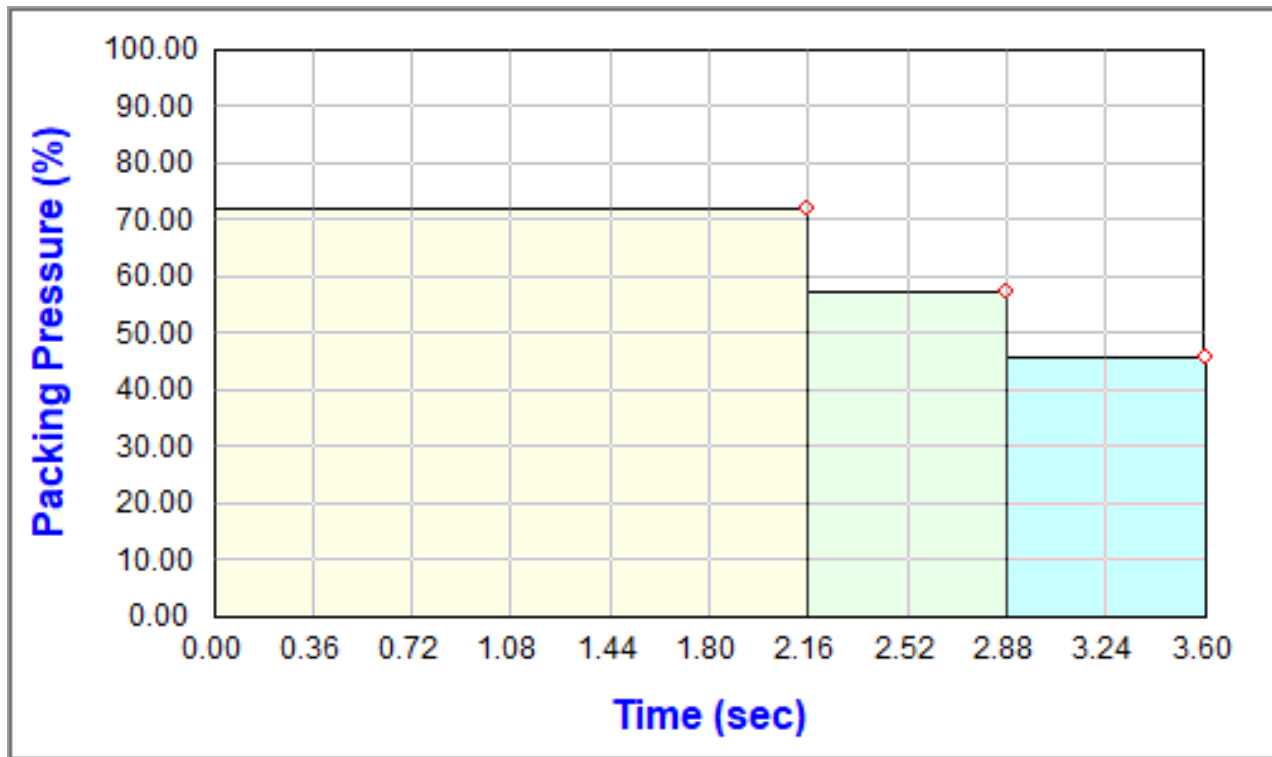


# Process - Injection Pressure Profile



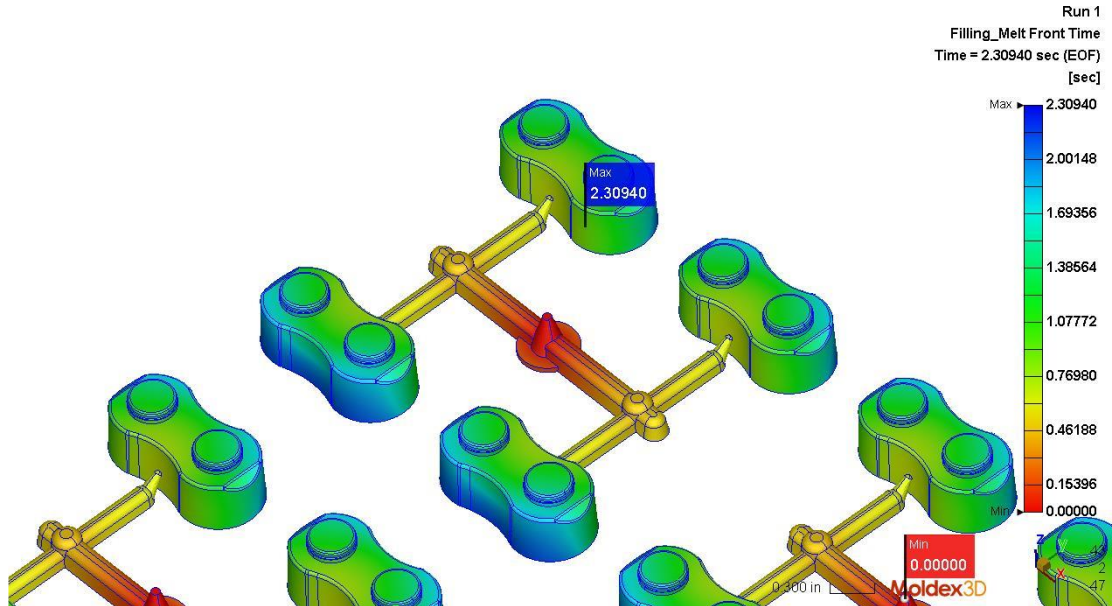
Section		Section-1
Time (%)	0	100
Injection Pressure (%)	100	100

# Process - Packing Pressure Profile

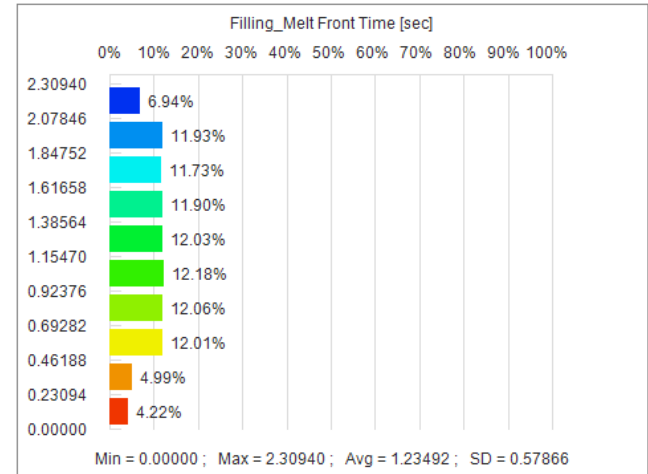


Section		Section-1	Section-2	Section-3
Time (sec)	0	2.16	2.88	3.6
Packing Pressure (%)	72	72	57.6	46.08

# Filling\_Melt Front Time



## Histogram



Max

2.30940

Min

0.00000

Avg

1.23492

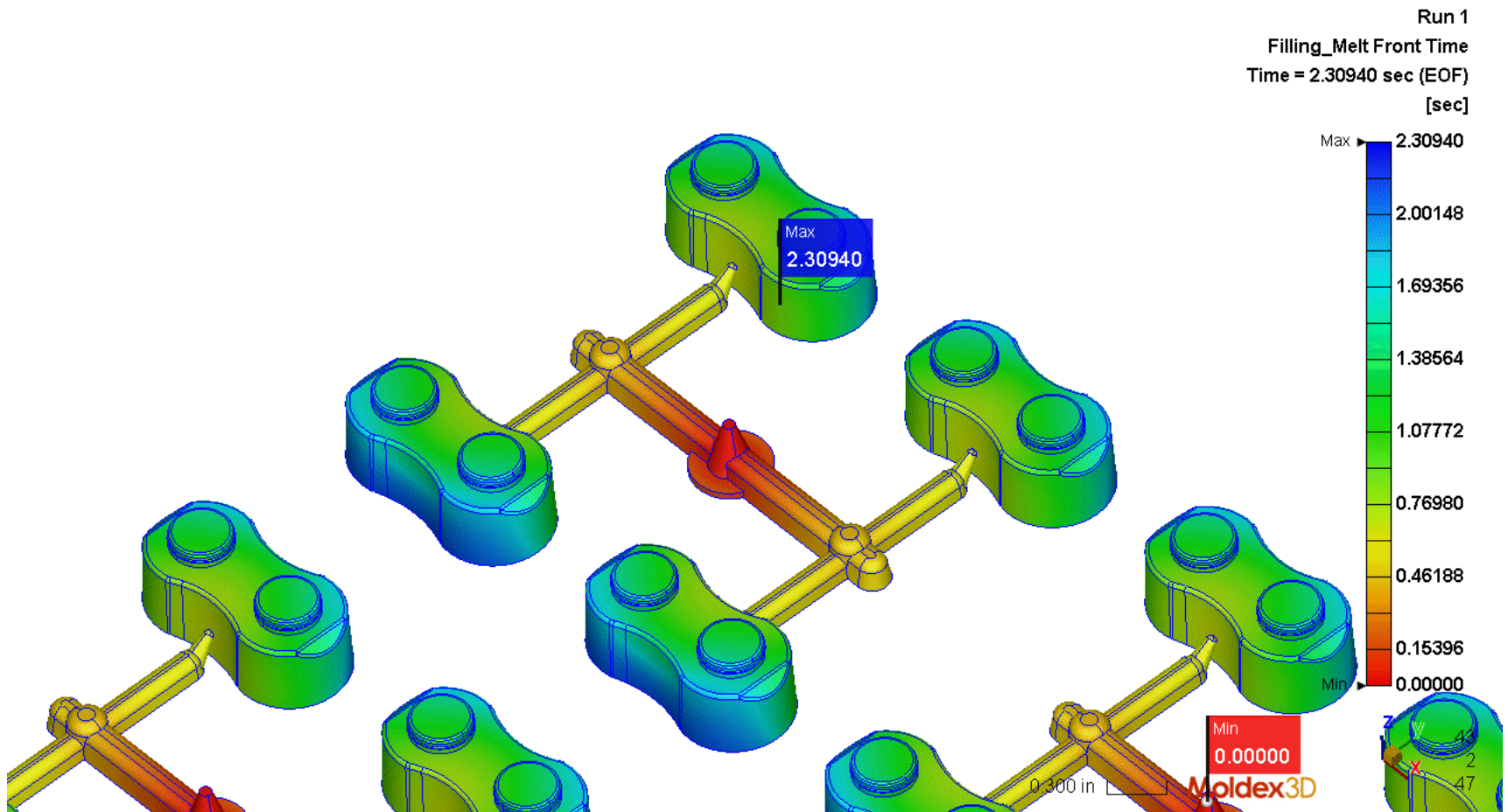
SD

0.57866

Melt front advancement is a position indicator as melt front boundary movement in different time duration in the filling process. From the melt front advancement one can:

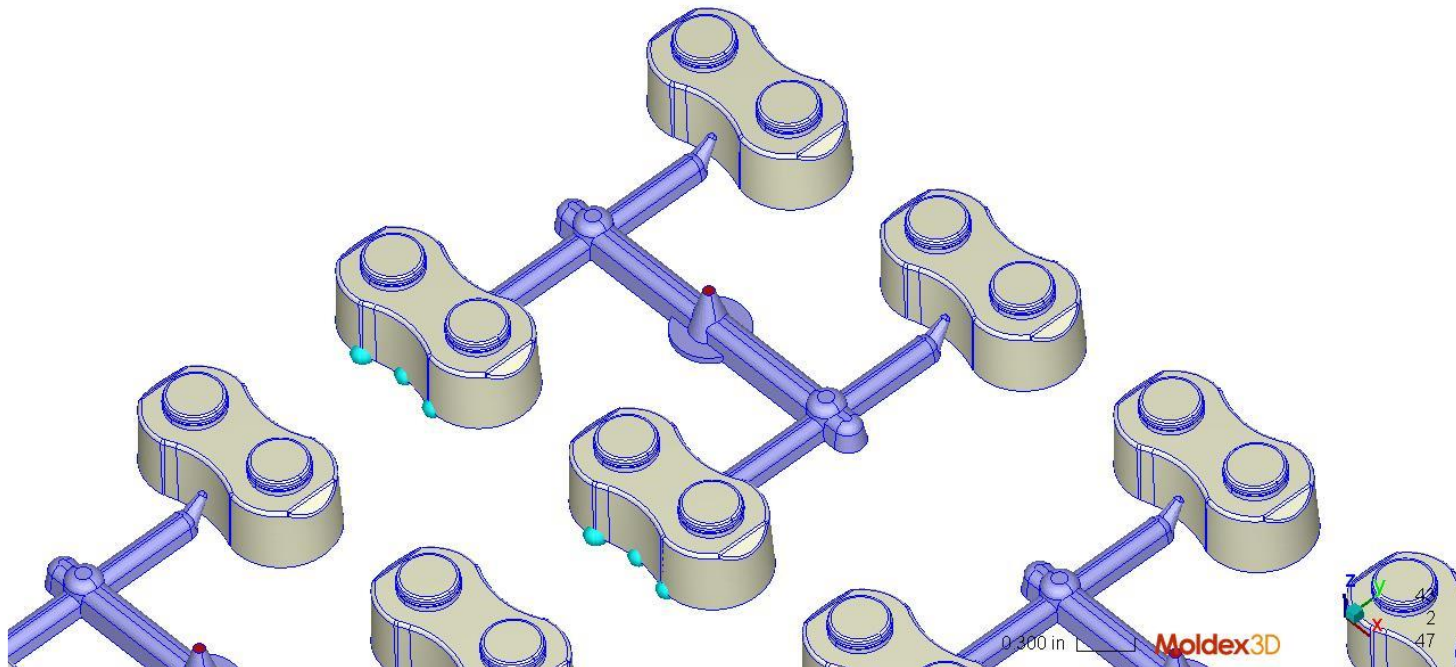
- Examine the filling pattern of the molding
- Check potential incomplete filling (short shot) problem
- Identify weld line locations
- Identify air trap locations
- Check gate contribution for runner balance
- Check proper gate location to balance flow and eliminate weldline.

# Filling\_Melt Front Time



# Filling\_Air Trap

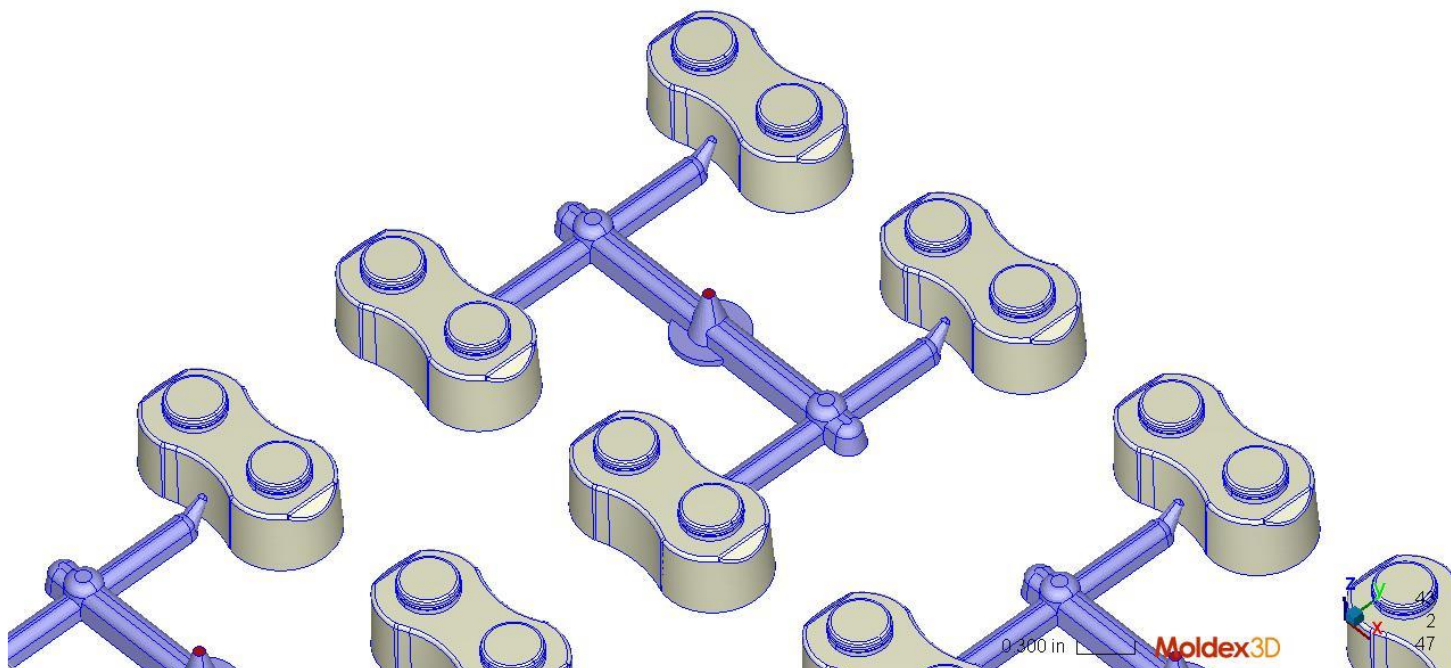
Run 1  
Filling\_Air Trap  
Time = 2.30940 sec (EOF)



Air Trap

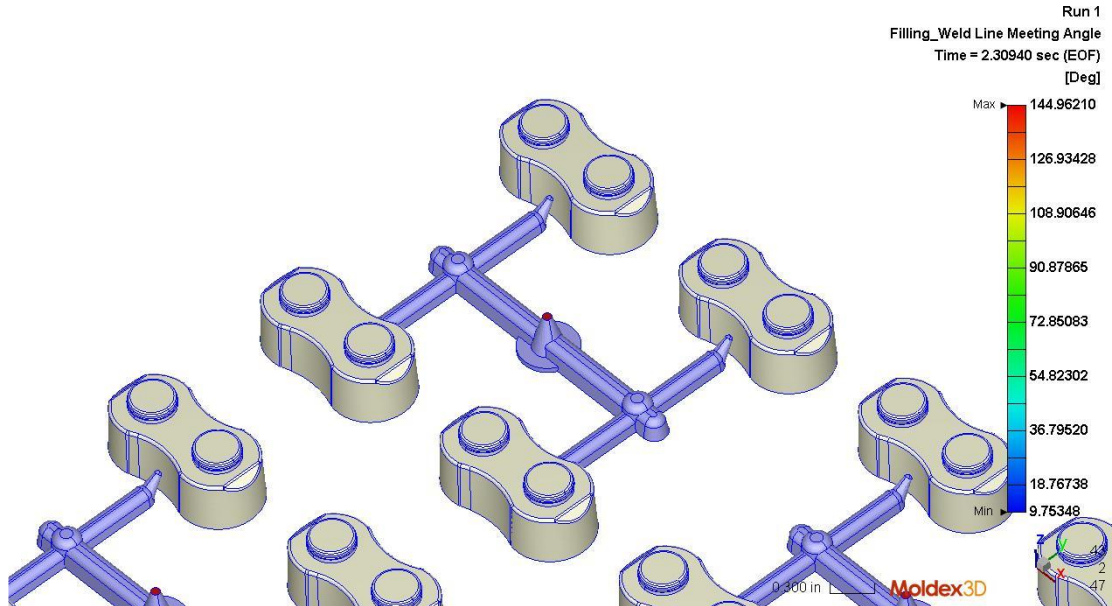
# Filling\_Weld Line

Run 1  
Filling\_Weld Line  
Time = 2.30940 sec (EOF)



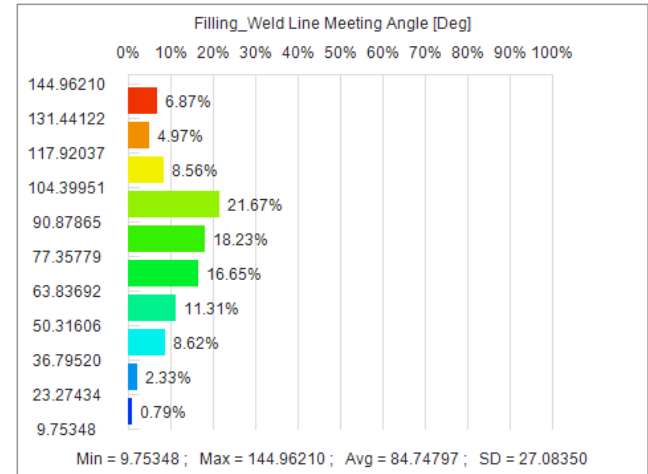
Weld Line

# Filling\_Weld Line Meeting Angle



Display meeting angle distribution on weld line.

## Histogram



Max

144.96210

Min

9.75348

Avg

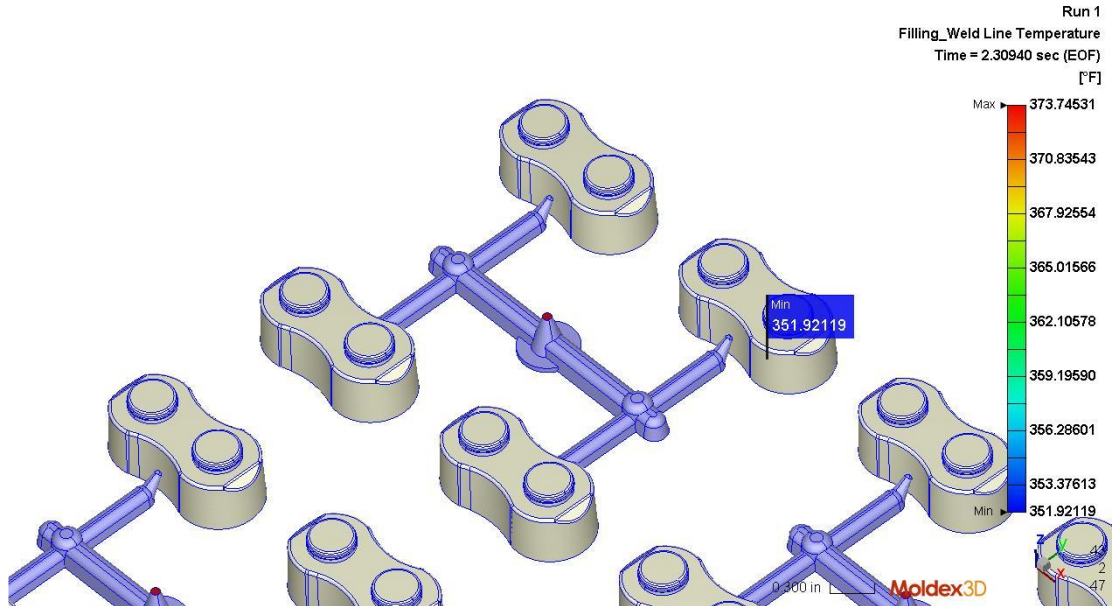
84.74797

SD

27.08350

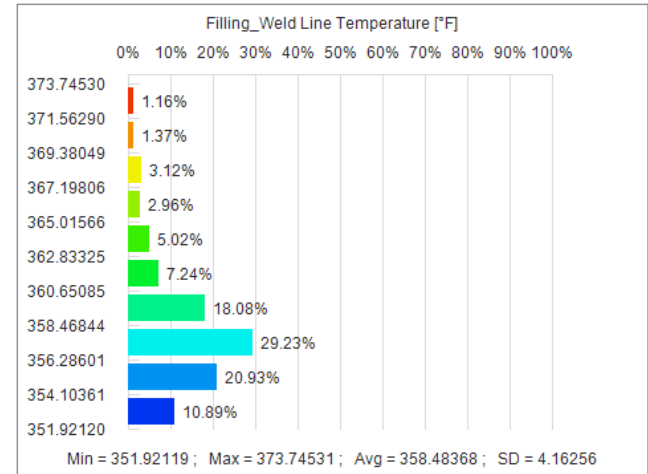


# Filling\_Weld Line Temperature



This result displays the recorded temperature on the potential weld line as two melt fronts meet.

## Histogram



Max

373.74531

Min

351.92119

Avg

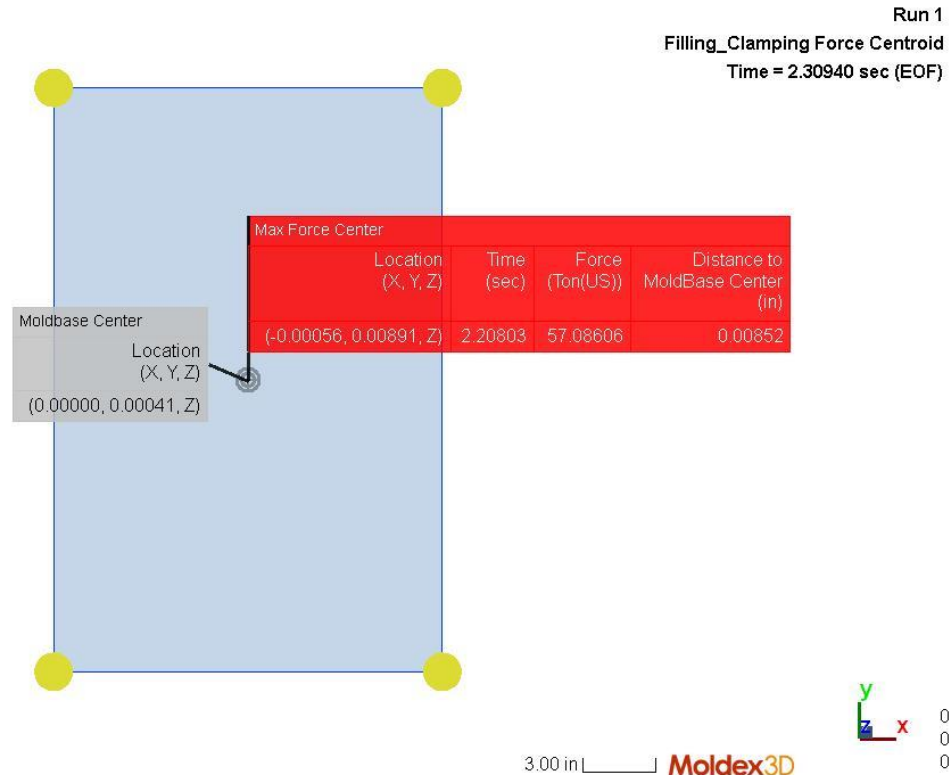
358.48368

SD

4.16256

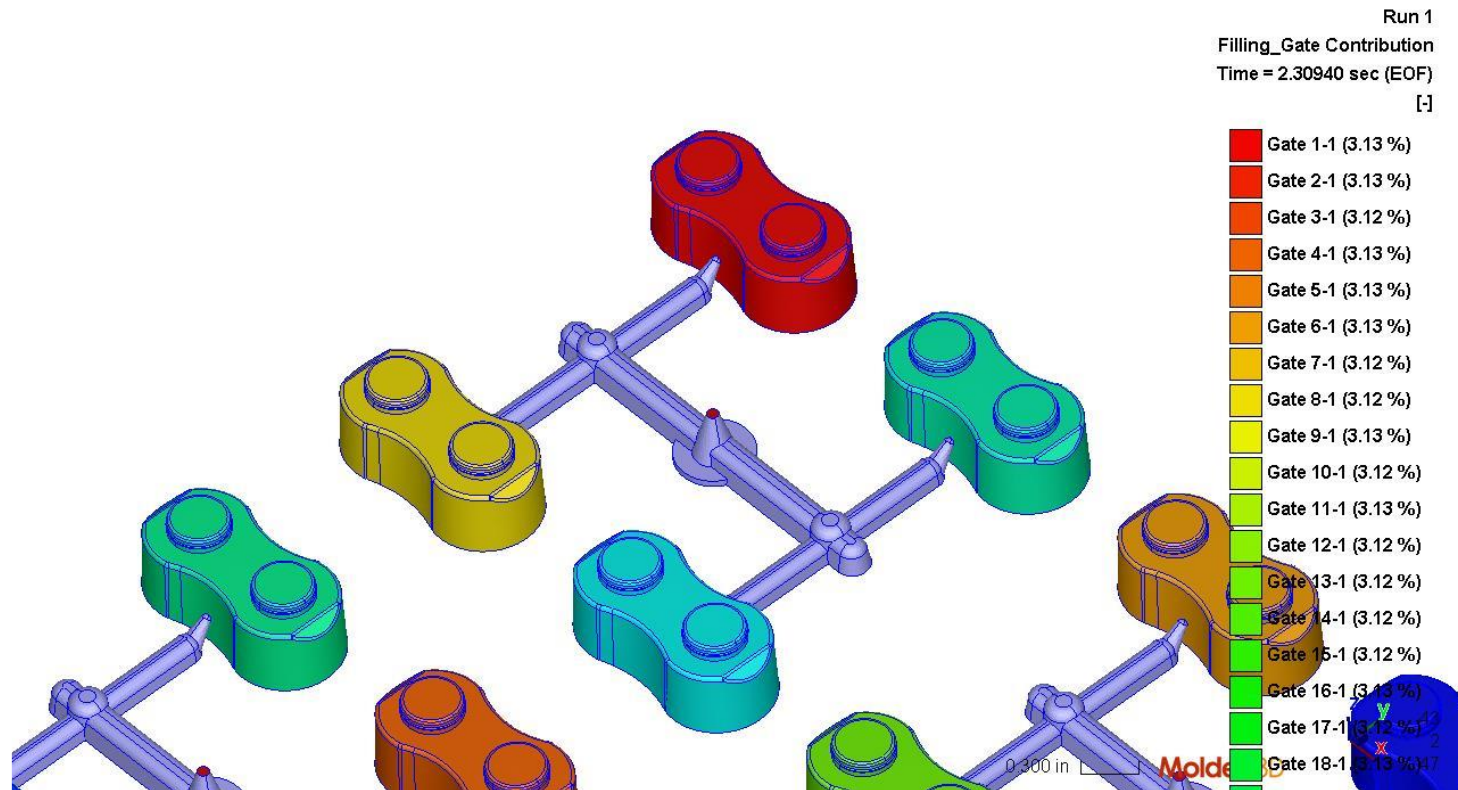


# Filling\_Clamping Force Centroid

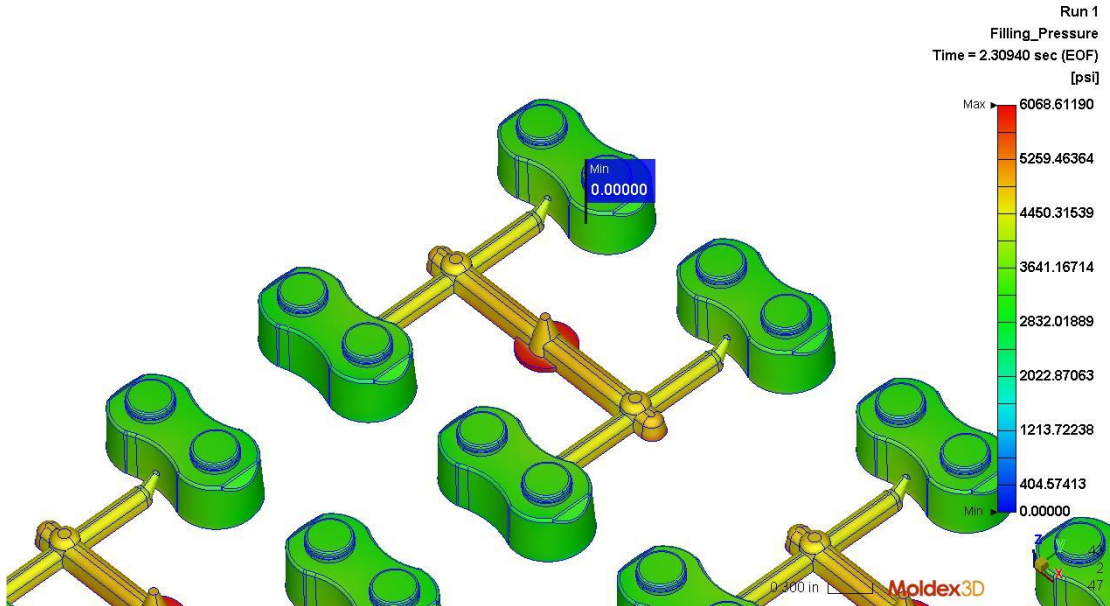


Clamping Force Centroid result draws the centroid points of clamping force (Max) and moldbase. The more distance between two centroid points means more unbalanced force applied inside cavity, and may cause clamping issue or even damage to molding machine. To balance clamping force, it requires proper mold cavity arrangement.

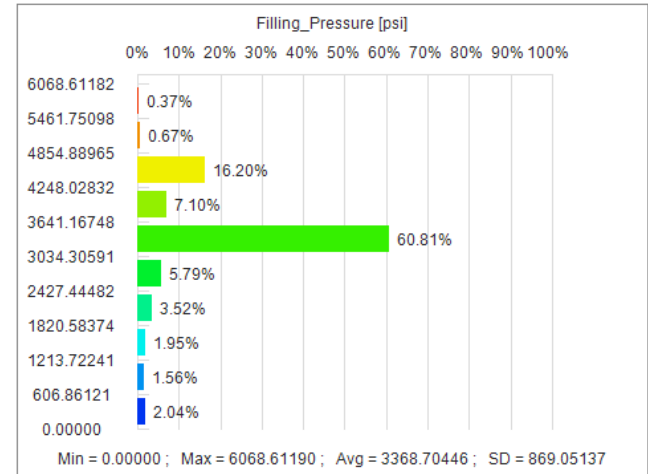
# Filling\_Gate Contribution



# Filling\_Pressure



## Histogram



Max

6068.61190

Min

0.00000

Avg

3368.70446

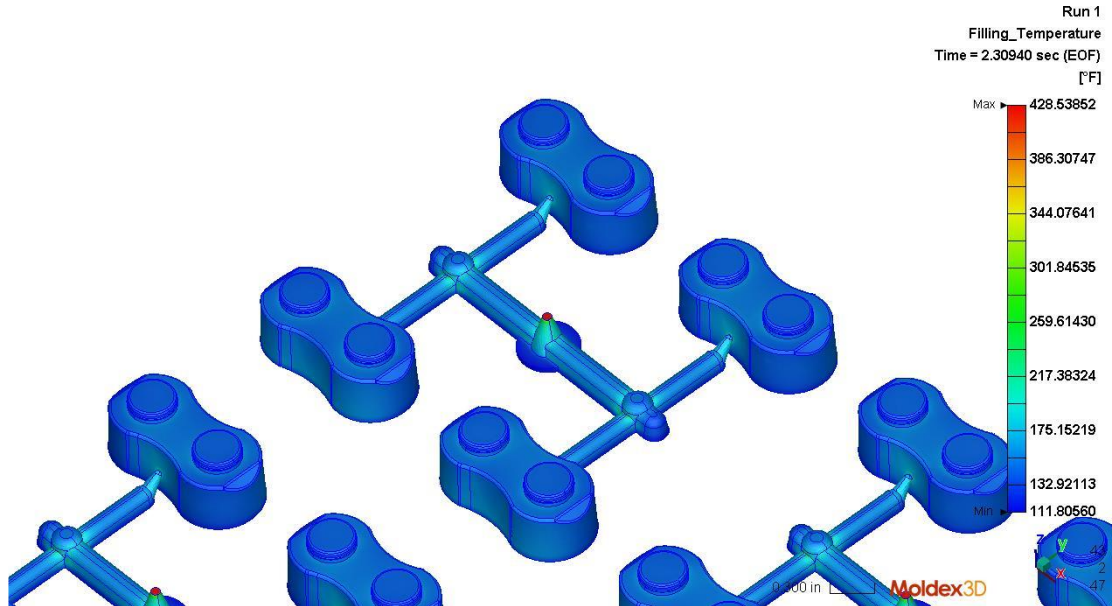
SD

869.05137

Pressure distribution of the cavity is shown in different colors at current instant. Based on the pressure drop and distribution, users can revise the part and mold design. From the pressure distribution one can:

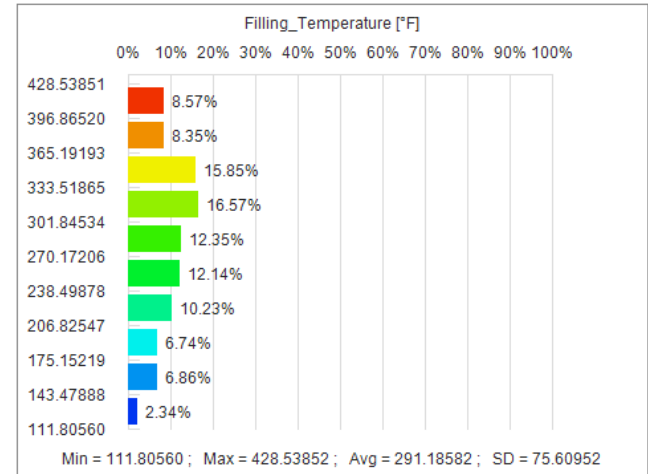
- Check the pressure transmission situation
- Check runner system pressure drop
- Check flow balance of the design
- Avoid overpacking and flashing of melt
- Examine the extent of packing/holding.

# Filling\_Temperature



Plastic melt temperature distribution at current instant. For 3D calculation, the temperature distribution expresses temperatures in all three dimensional for the fully cavity.

## Histogram



Max

428.53852

Min

111.80560

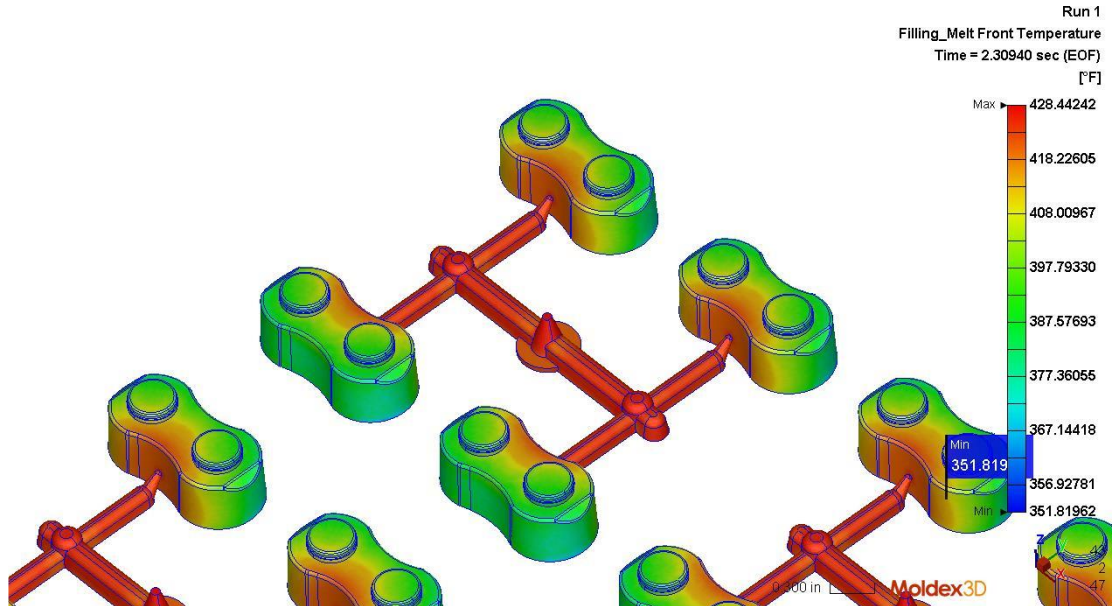
Avg

291.18582

SD

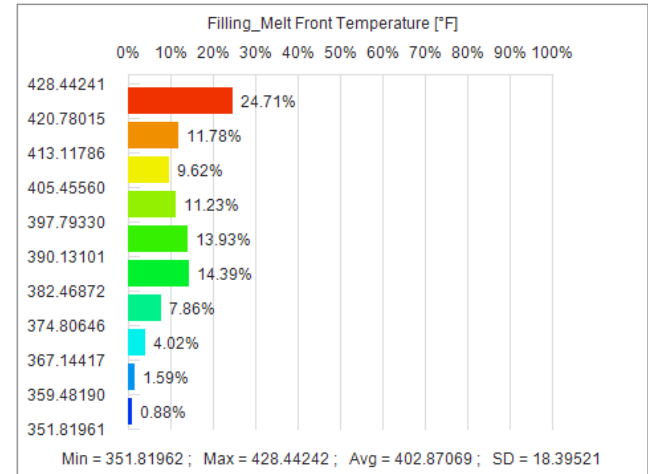
75.60952

# Filling\_Melt Front Temperature



Melt front temperature is the temperature value of the plastic melt as it reaches the given point.  
This value indicates how heat is conveyed and dissipated during the molding phases.

## Histogram



Max

428.44242

Min

351.81962

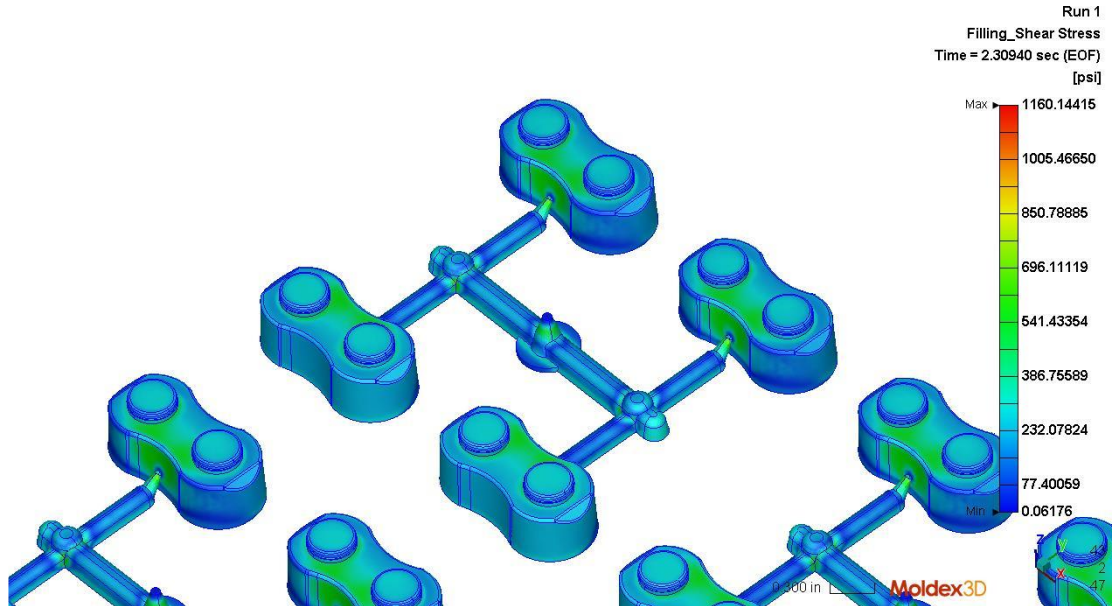
Avg

402.87069

SD

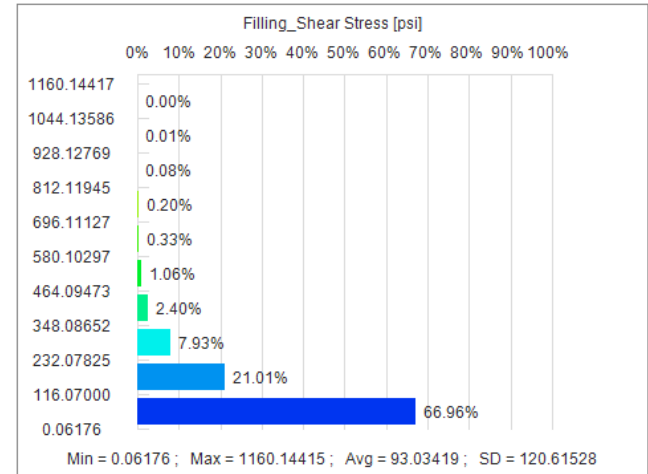
18.39521

# Filling\_Shear Stress



Shear stress at current instant is shown in different color according to different stress level. Shear stress is one of source of the molded-in residual stress in molded parts. If the shear stress is not distributed evenly, it will cause some dimensional problems. Too high the shear stress level will result in stress-induced problems in the molded part.

## Histogram



Max

1160.14415

Min

0.06176

Avg

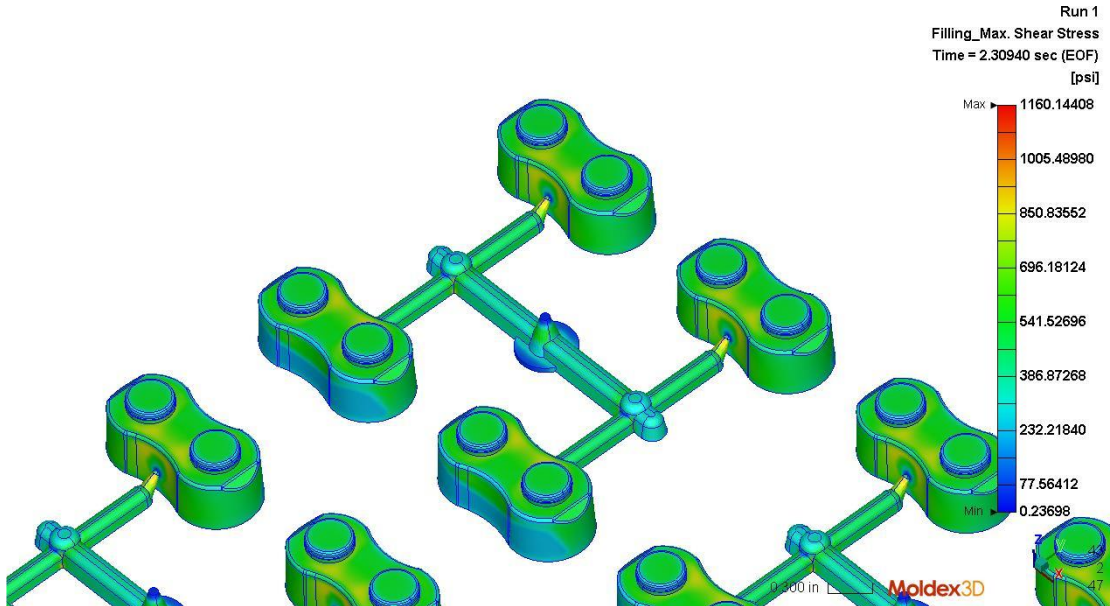
93.03419

SD

120.61528

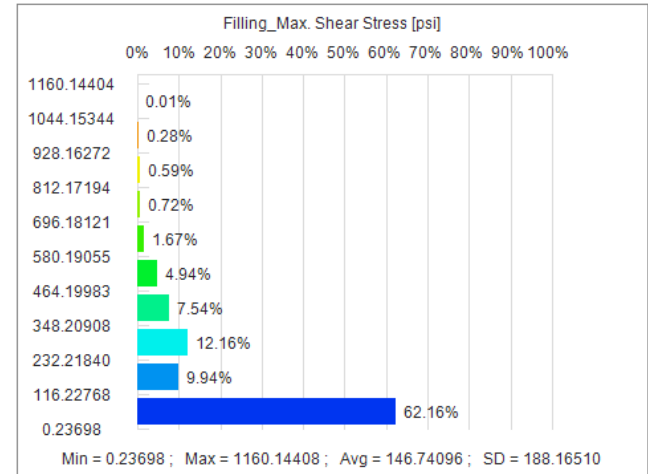


# Filling\_Max. Shear Stress



Max. shear stress at each element records the peak value of shear stress during the passing filling time.

## Histogram



Max

1160.14408

Min

0.23698

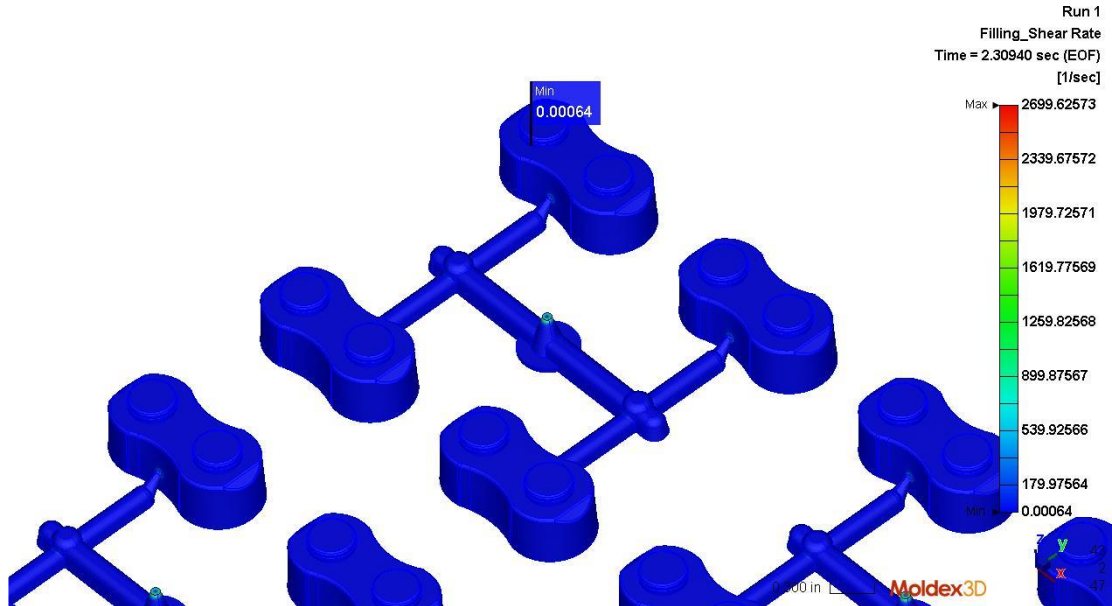
Avg

146.74096

SD

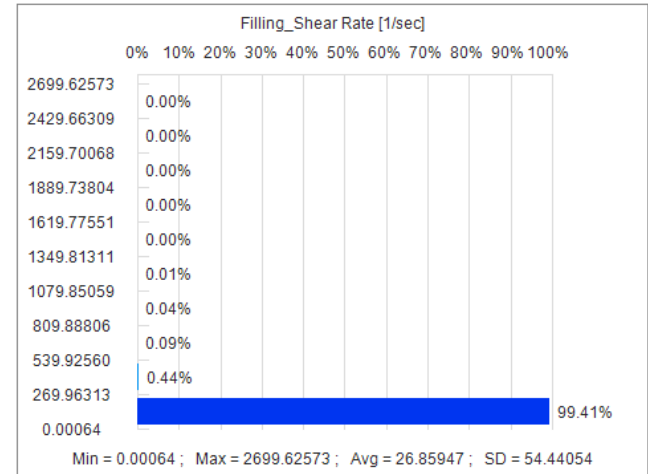
188.16510

# Filling\_Shear Rate



The distribution of shear rate of part cavity is shown in different colors at current instant. Shear rate is the rate of shear deformation of the material during the polymer processing. Shear rate distribution is related to the variation of velocity gradient and molecular orientation. High shear rate tends to drastically deform molecular chains even to break and then weaken the strength of product. Viscous heating due to high shear rate also should be noticed.

## Histogram



Max

2699.62573

Min

0.00064

Avg

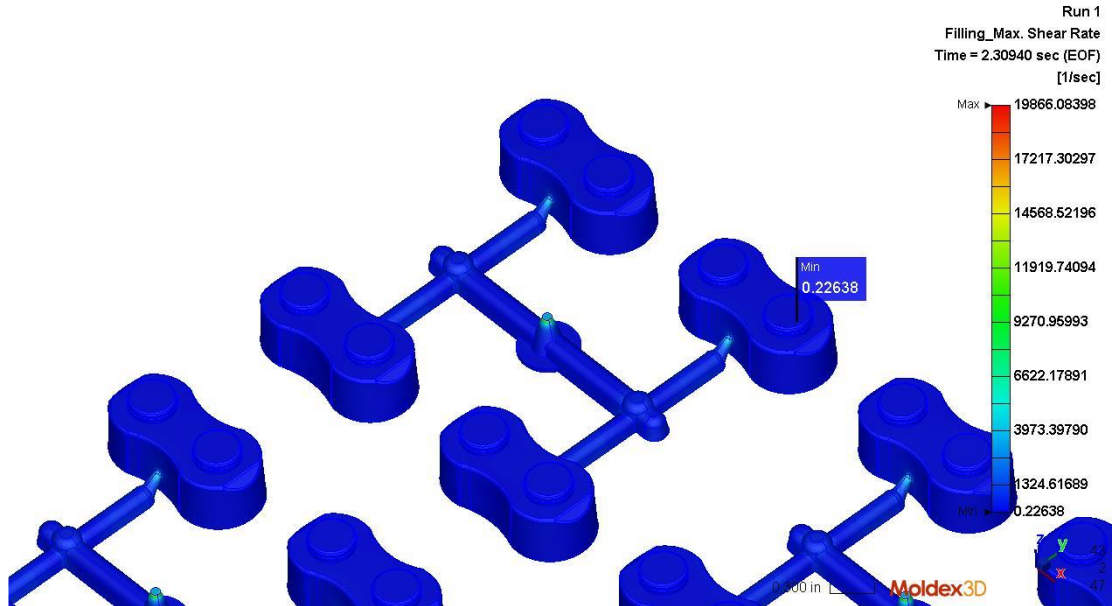
26.85947

SD

54.44054

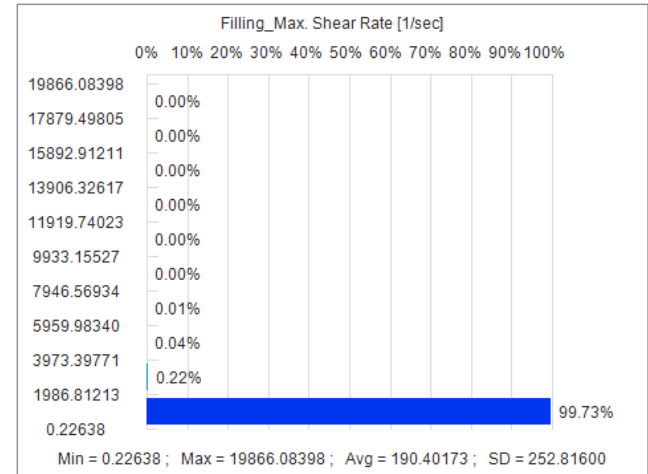


# Filling\_Max. Shear Rate



Max. shear rate at each element records the peak value of shear rate during the passing filling time.

## Histogram



Max

19866.08398

Min

0.22638

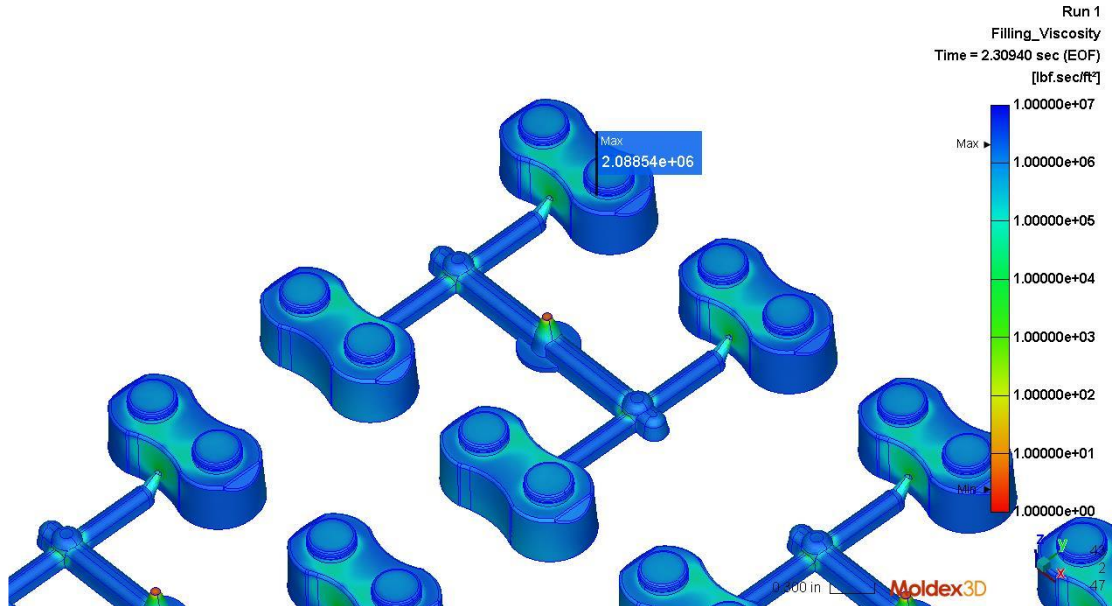
Avg

190.40173

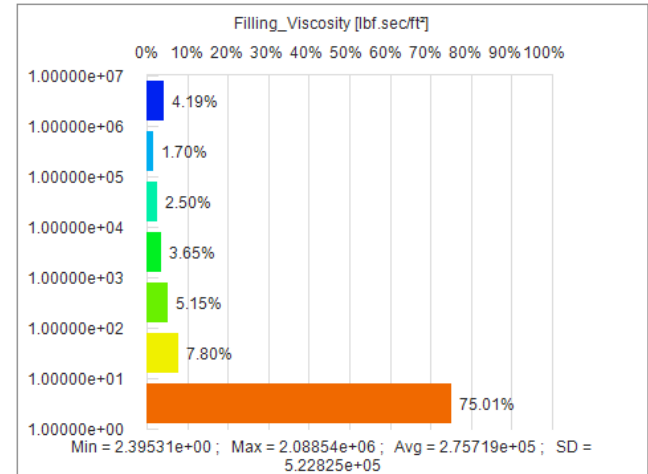
SD

252.81600

# Filling\_Viscosity



## Histogram



Max

2.08854e+06

Min

2.39531e+00

Avg

2.75719e+05

SD

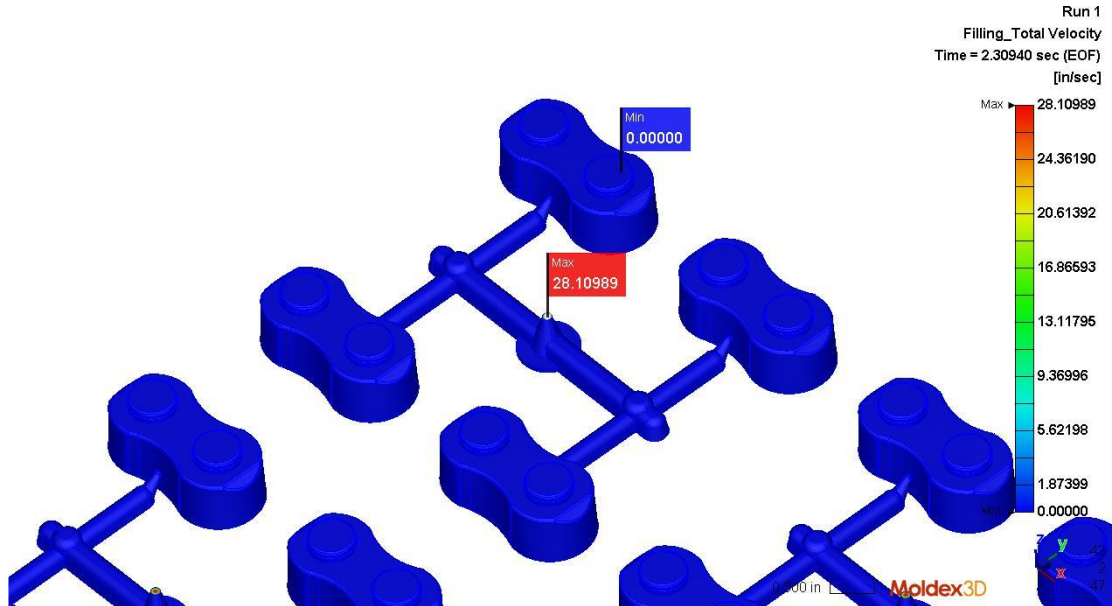
5.22825e+05

Viscosity is an important property in fluids which can be considered as the resistance of flow.

In polymers, both temperature and shear rate will influence the value of viscosity. The viscosity is constant at low shear rate, and then the viscosity will decrease with increasing shear rate.

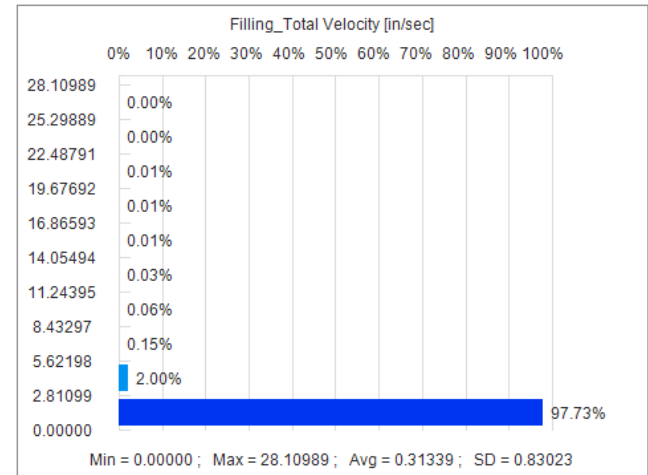
Also, the viscosity will decrease as temperature increases.

# Filling\_Total Velocity



Total velocity is the length (norm) of the velocity vector of plastic melt at current instant. This data can give you the idea about how plastic melt flow at current instant.

## Histogram



Max

28.10989

Min

0.00000

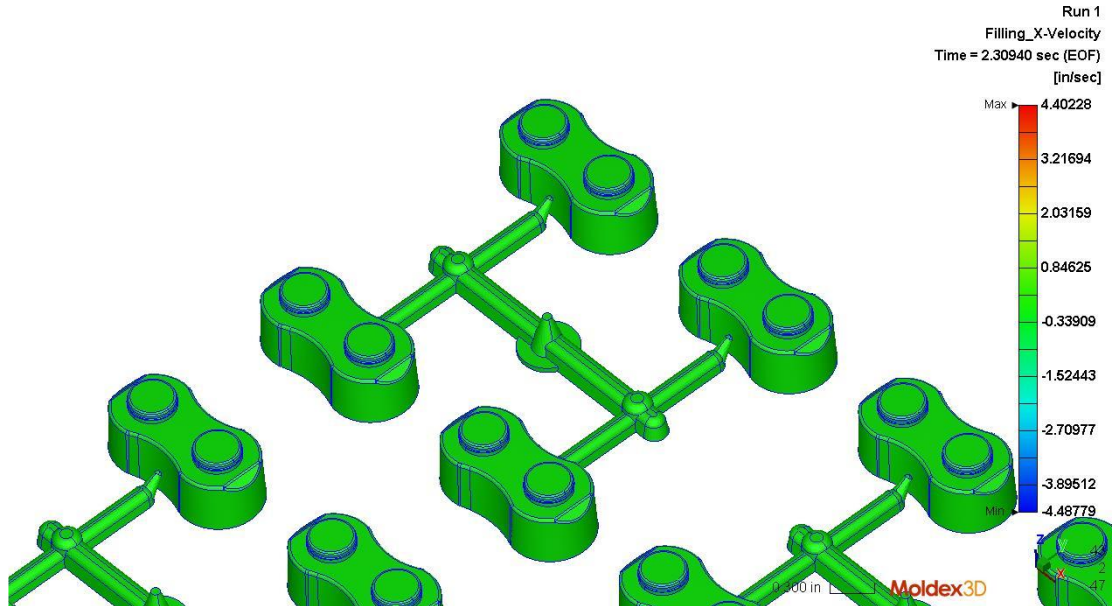
Avg

0.31339

SD

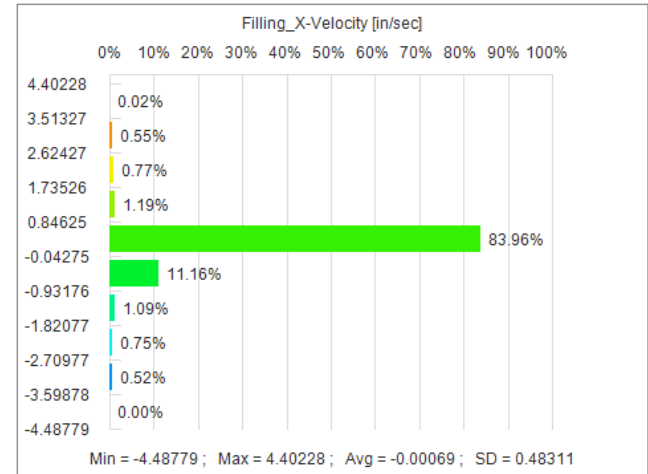
0.83023

# Filling\_X-Velocity



X-Component of the flow velocity of plastic melt at current instant.

## Histogram



Max

4.40228

Min

-4.48779

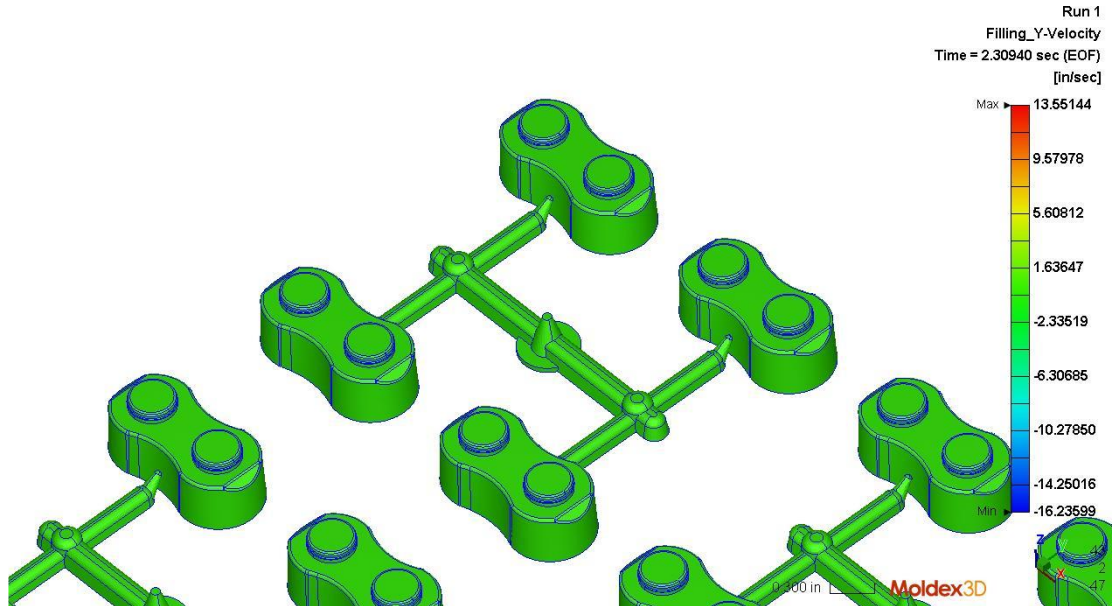
Avg

-0.00069

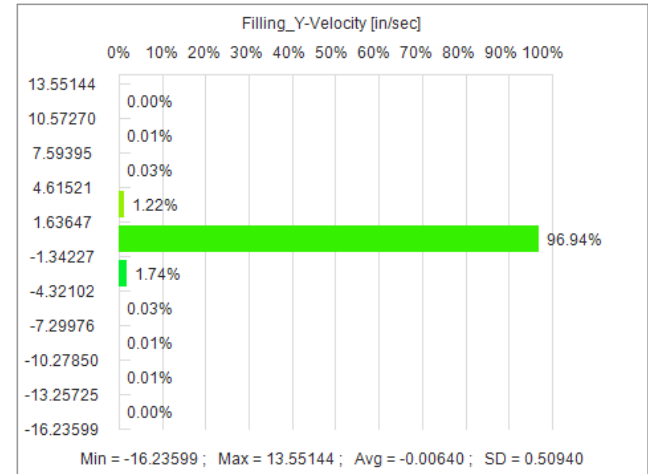
SD

0.48311

# Filling\_Y-Velocity



## Histogram



Max

13.55144

Min

-16.23599

Avg

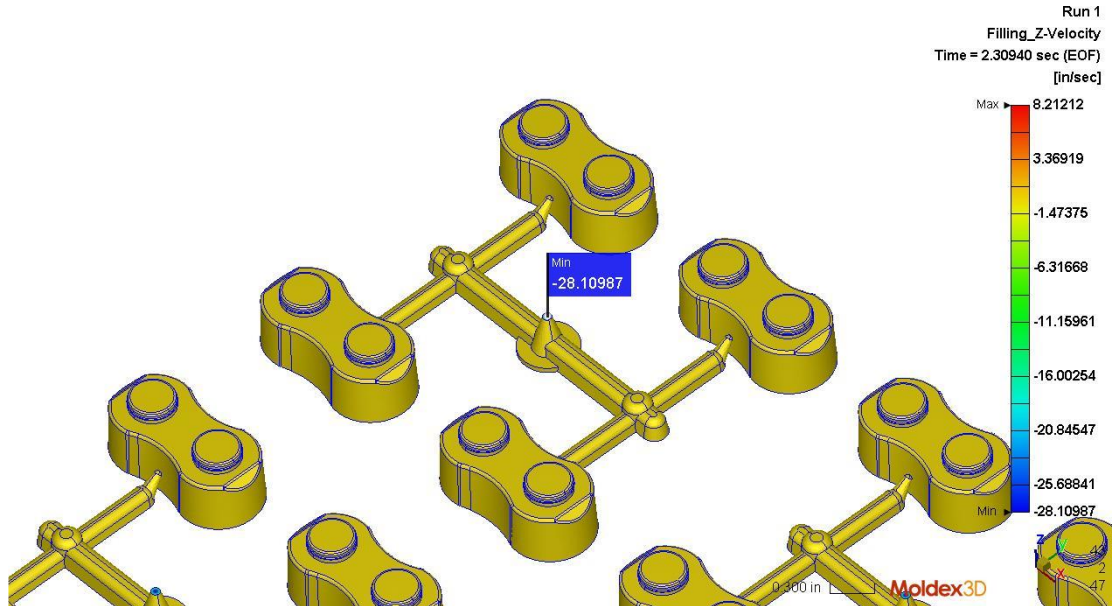
-0.00640

SD

0.50940

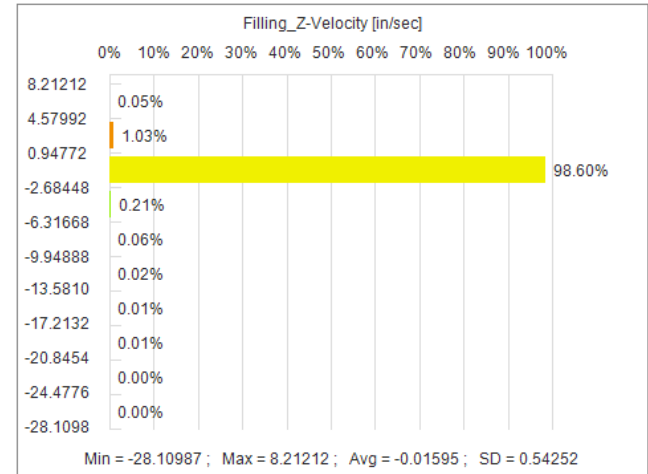
Y-Component of the flow velocity of plastic melt at current instant.

# Filling\_Z-Velocity



Z-Component of the flow velocity of plastic melt at current instant.

## Histogram



Max

8.21212

Min

-28.10987

Avg

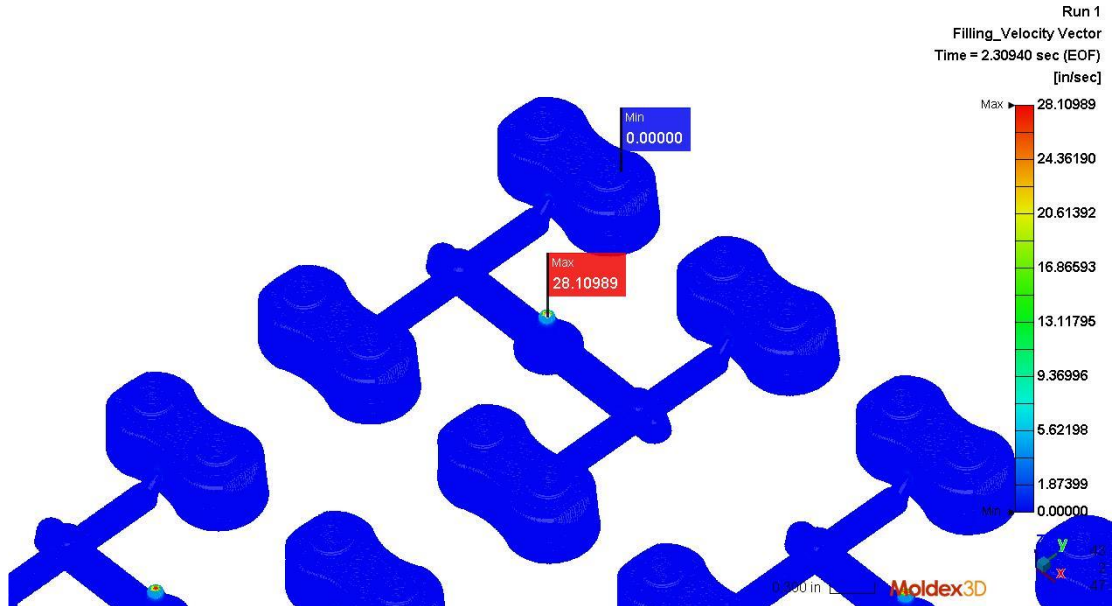
-0.01595

SD

0.54252

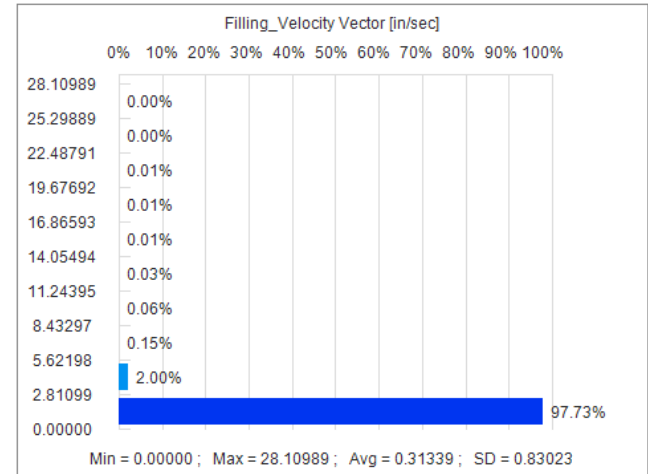


# Filling\_Velocity Vector



Velocity vector is the vector plot of the velocity vector at current instant.

## Histogram



Max

28.10989

Min

0.00000

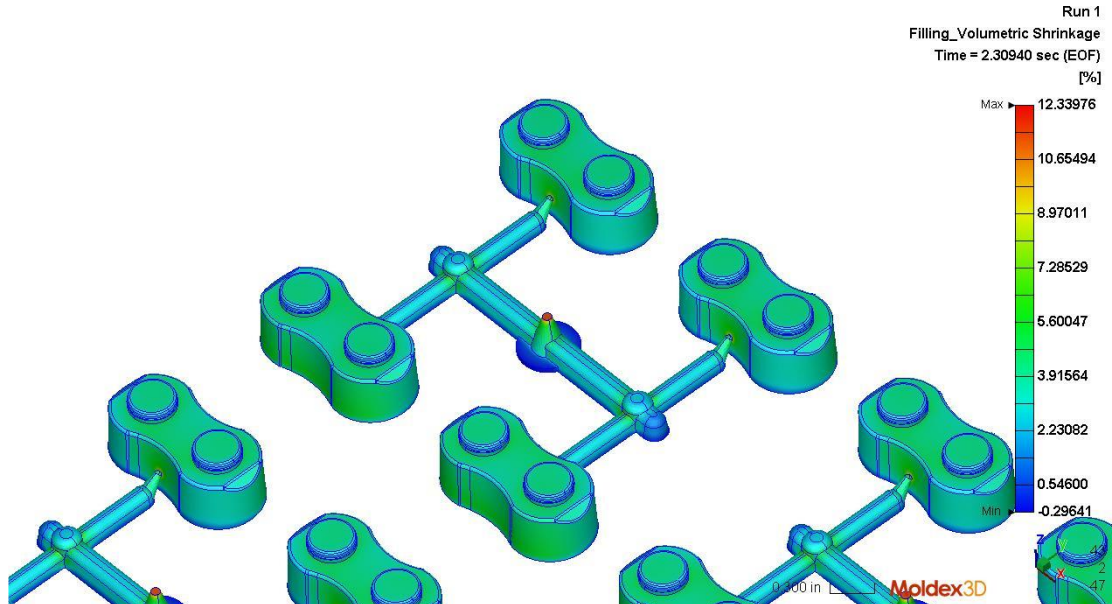
Avg

0.31339

SD

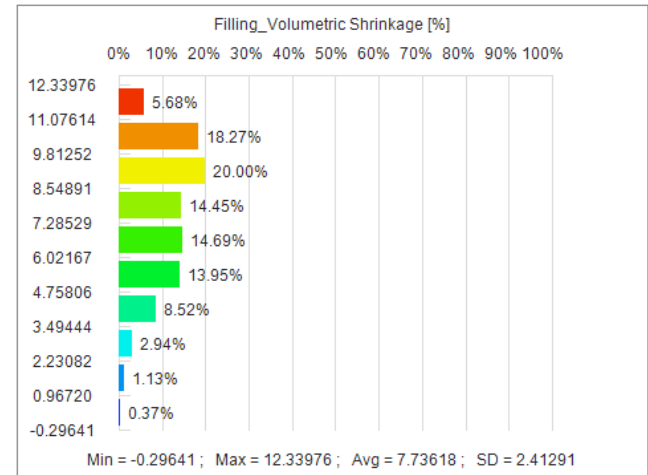
0.83023

# Filling\_Volumetric Shrinkage



Volumetric shrinkage shows the percentage of part volume change due to PVT change as the part is cooled from high temperature, high pressure conditions at current instant to room temperature, ambient pressure conditions. Positive value represents volume shrinkage while negative value represents volume expansion due to over-pack. Non-uniform volumetric shrinkage will lead to warpage and distortion of demolded parts.

## Histogram



Max

12.33976

Min

-0.29641

Avg

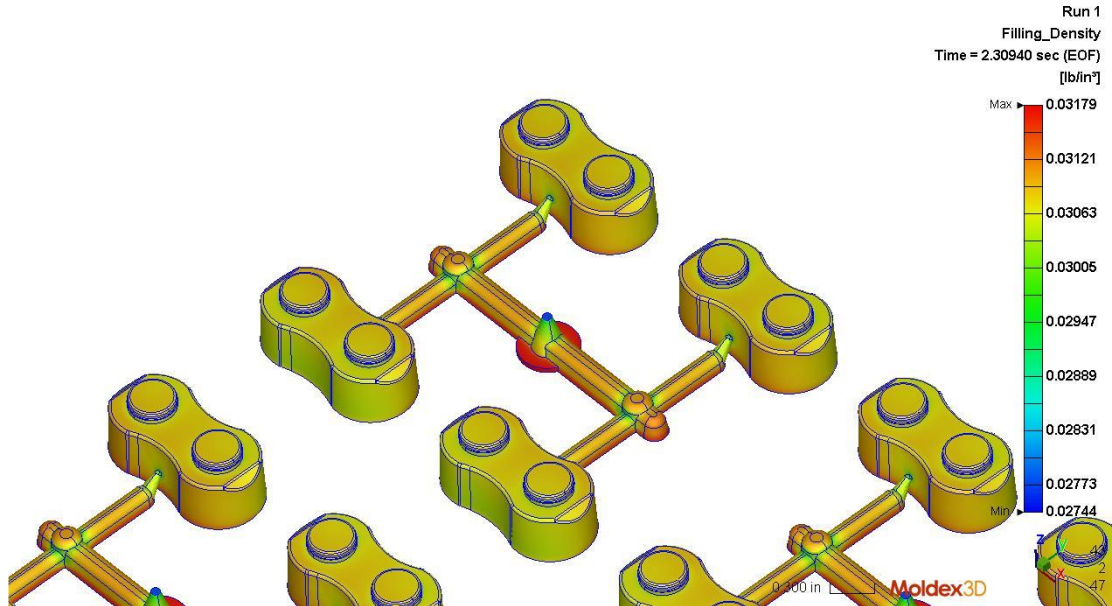
7.73618

SD

2.41291

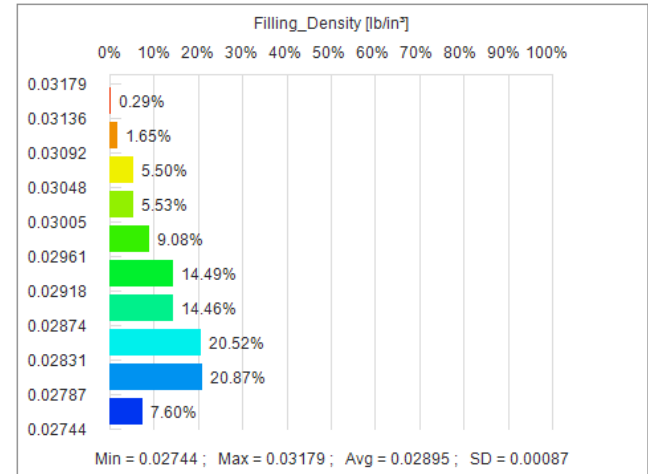


# Filling\_Density



This shows the density distribution at current instant. In general, frozen region will show a greater value of density and molten region will have a lower density value. Non-uniformity in density is a source of part warpage.

## Histogram



Max

0.03179

Min

0.02744

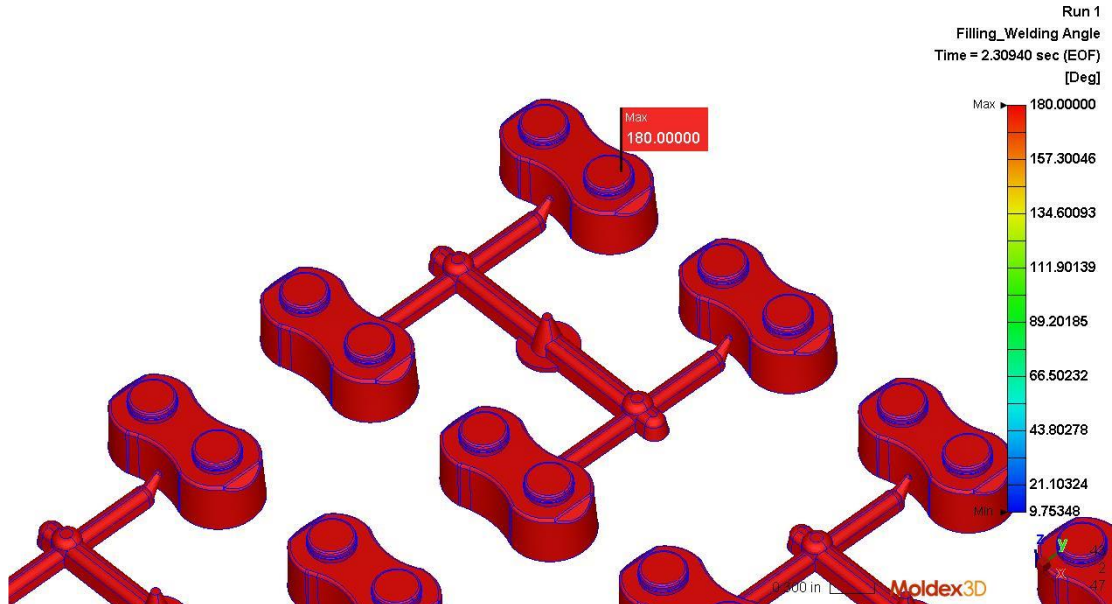
Avg

0.02895

SD

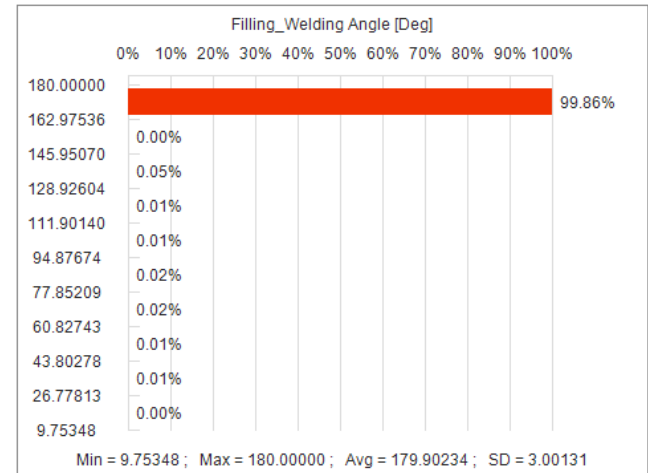
0.00087

# Filling\_Welding Angle



Represent the angle between two converging melt fronts. Small weld meeting angle denotes that two meeting melt fronts will be considered to form a weld line.

## Histogram



Max

180.00000

Min

9.75348

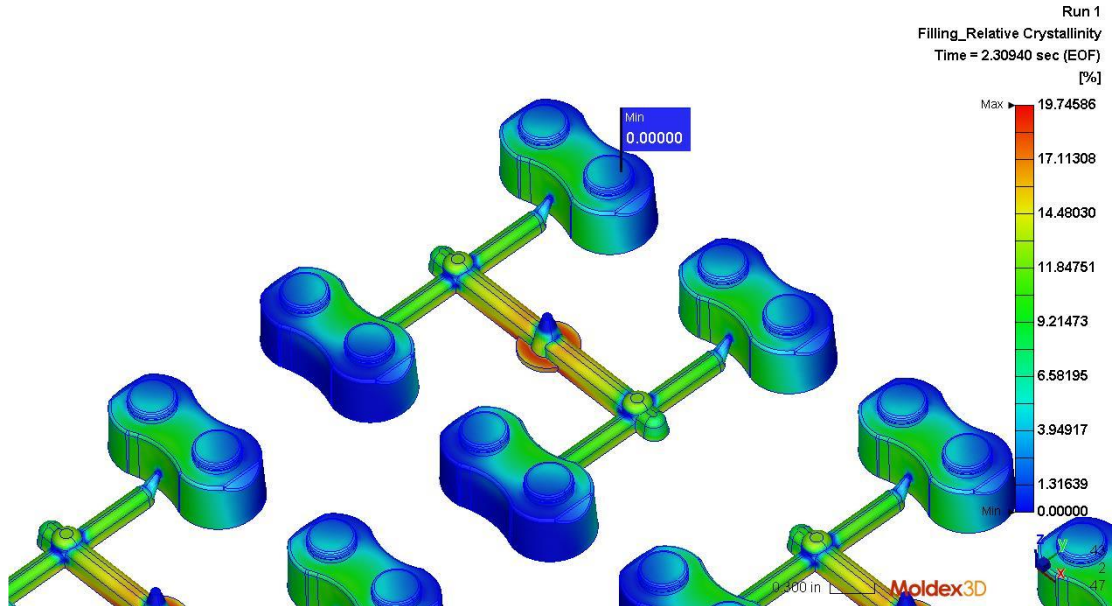
Avg

179.90234

SD

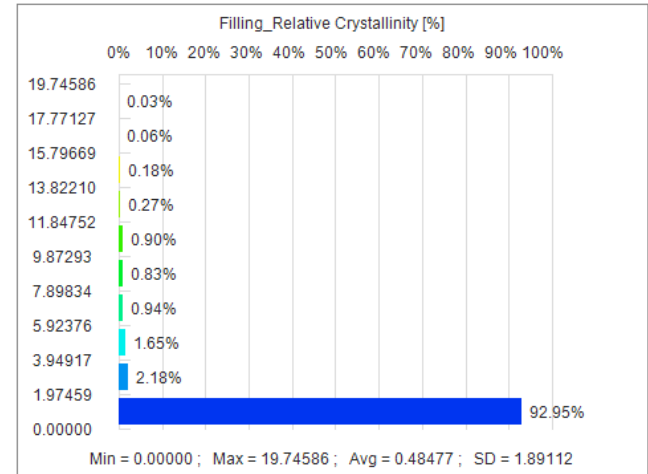
3.00131

# Filling\_Relative Crystallinity



Show three dimensional relative crystallinity distribution with the cavity at current instant.

## Histogram



Max

19.74586

Min

0.00000

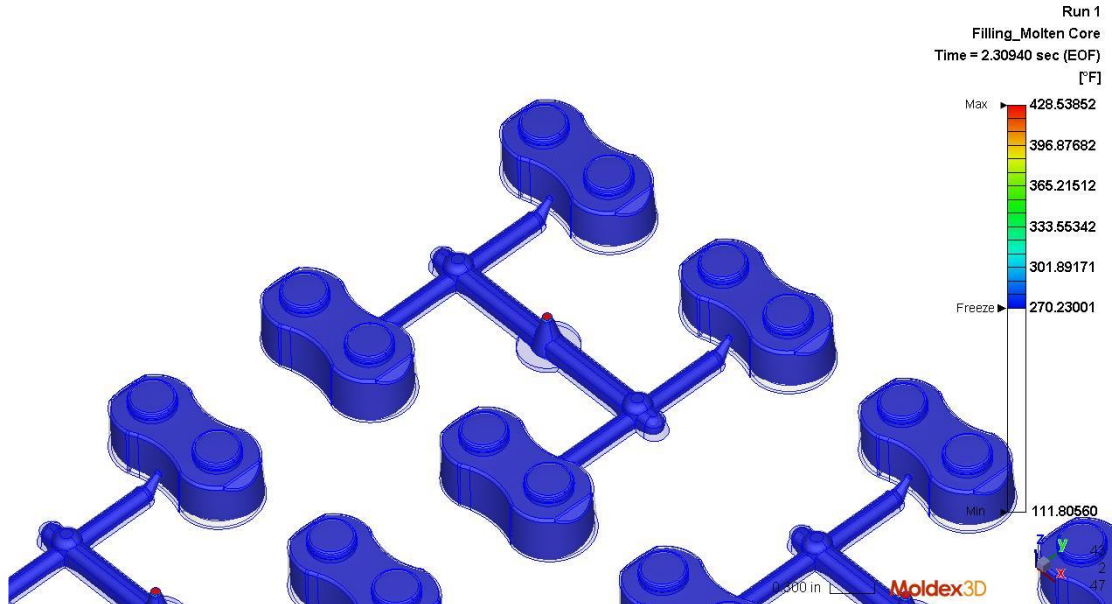
Avg

0.48477

SD

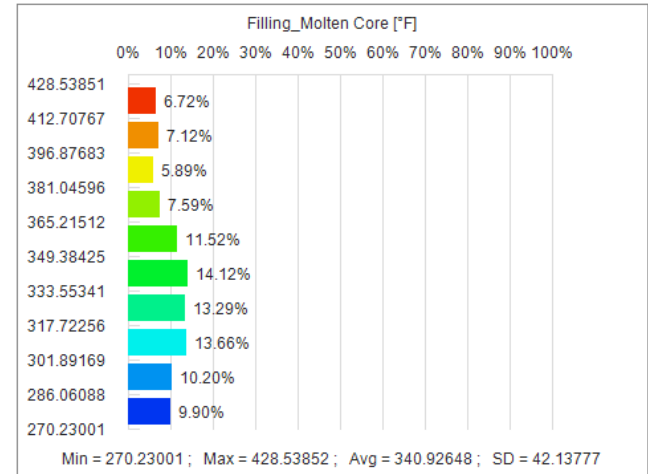
1.89112

# Filling\_Molten Core



Molten Core result shows the temperature distribution specifically inside the molten plastic, so in other words, the enclosed region is the molding plastic that have not solidified. This 3D isosurface display can be used to check melt freeze condition such around the gate area, and thus to better evaluate packing pressure setting, gating design, etc..Note: the freeze temperature applied here is defined in the selected material.

## Histogram



Max

428.53852

Min

270.23001

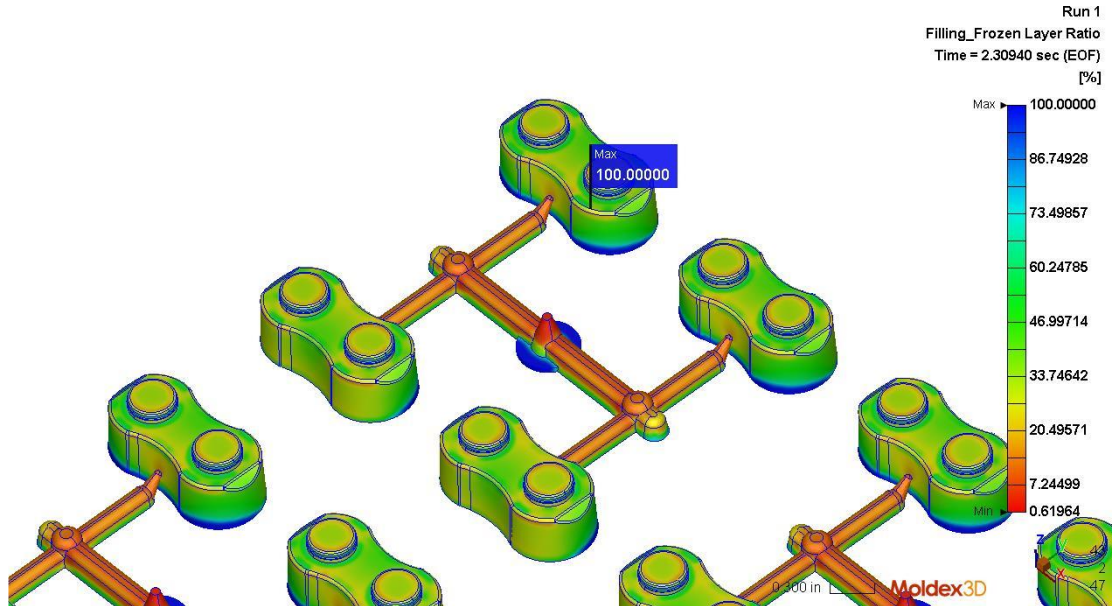
Avg

340.92648

SD

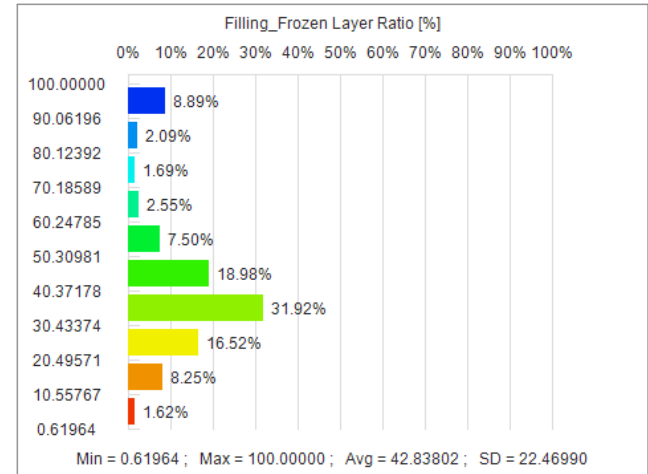
42.13777

# Filling\_Frozen Layer Ratio



Solidification caused by cooling results in the forming of frozen layer near the cavity surface. With the increasing of time, the frozen ratio increases. The increase of frozen ratio not only reduces the cross-section along the flow path, but also increases the flow resistance and sprue pressure. Furthermore, the residual stress and flow-induced orientation will be affected.

## Histogram



Max

100.00000

Min

0.61964

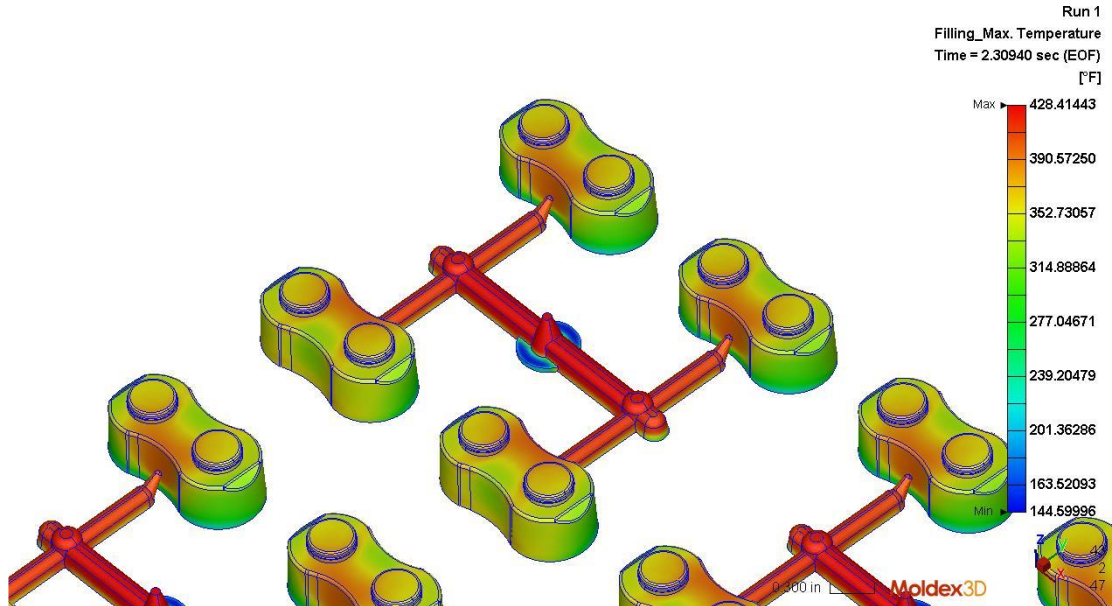
Avg

42.83802

SD

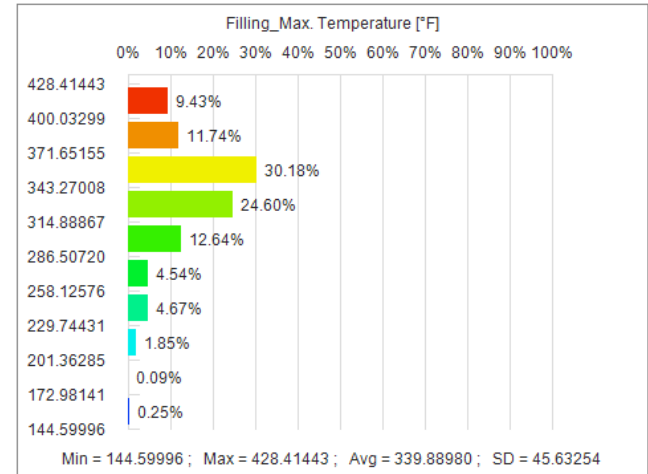
22.46990

# Filling\_Max. Temperature



Shows the maximum temperature in the thickness direction of the part.

## Histogram



Max

428.41443

Min

144.59996

Avg

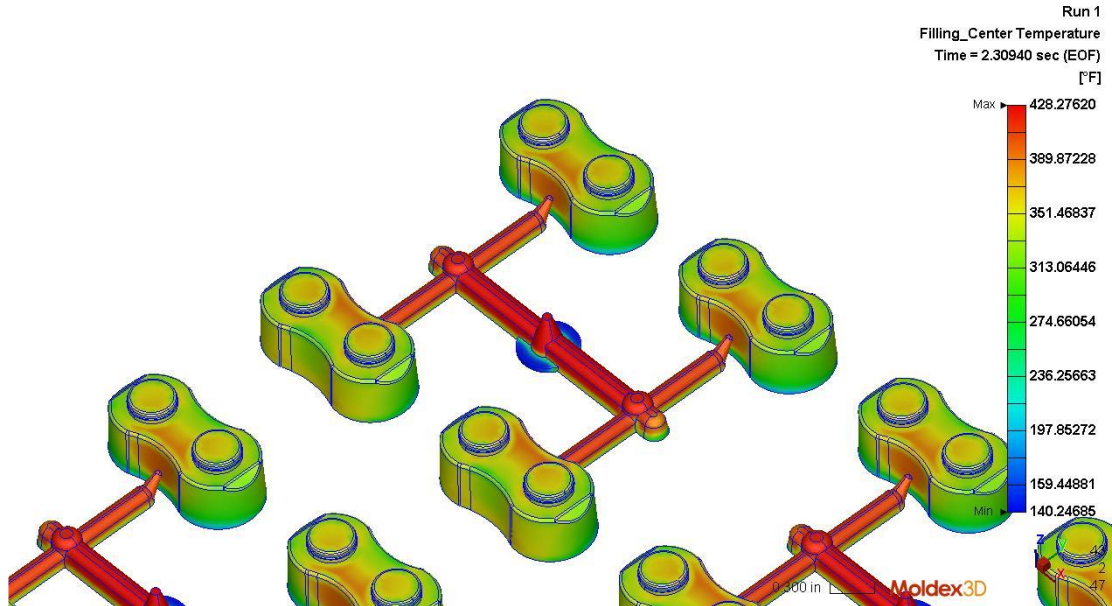
339.88980

SD

45.63254

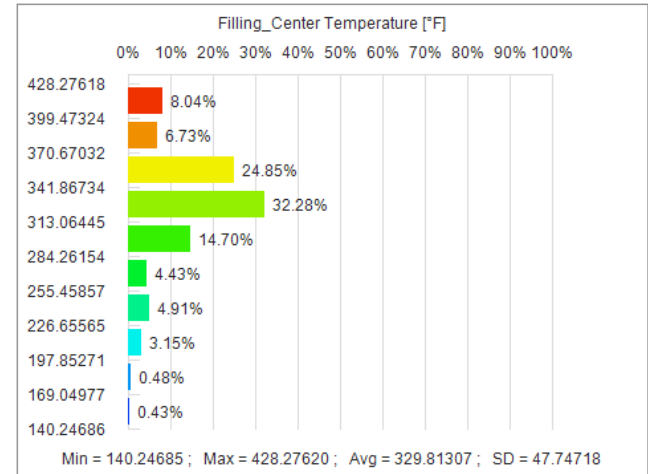


# Filling\_Center Temperature



Center temperature is the melt temperature of the middle layer (part line) in the thickness direction at current instant. Center temperature is an indicator of thermal energy supply of the fresh hot melt. In general, the center temperature is an indicator of incomplete filling (short shot). If the center temperature is too low, flow hesitation happens and there will be a short shot problem.

## Histogram



Max

428.27620

Min

140.24685

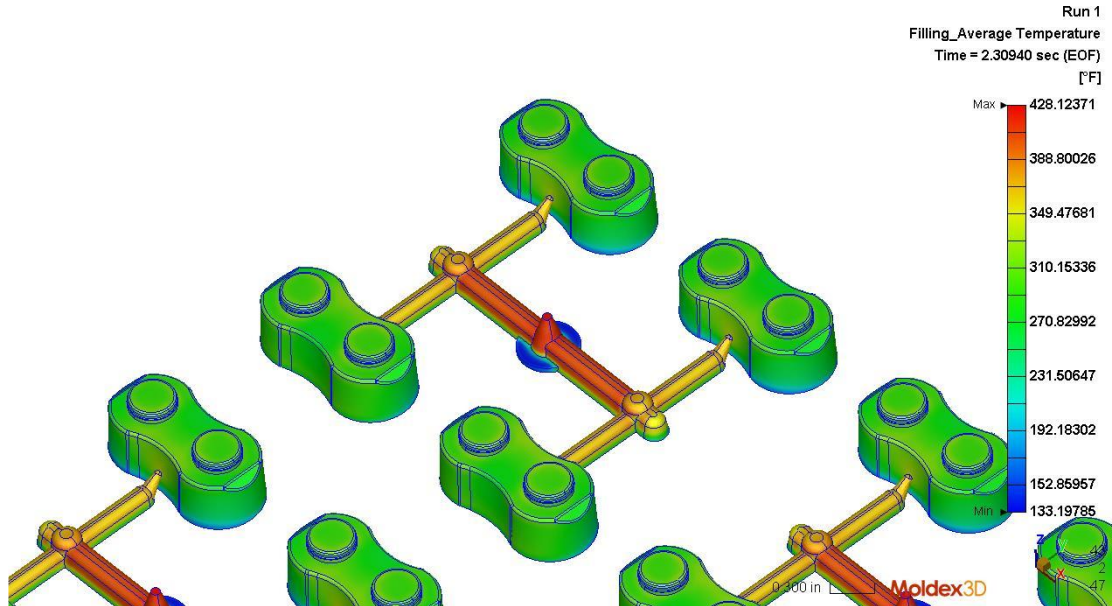
Avg

329.81307

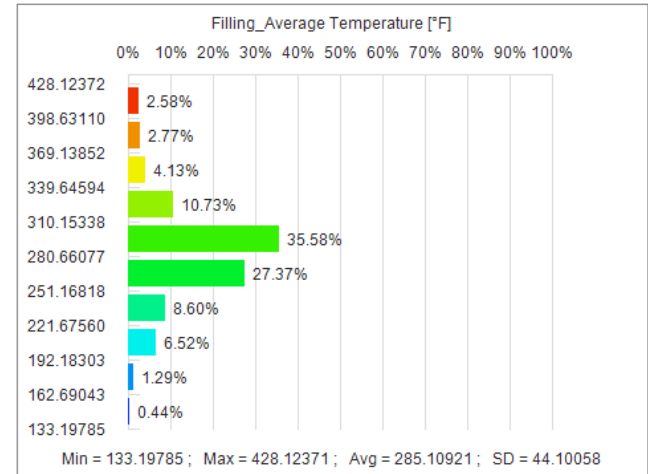
SD

47.74718

# Filling\_Average Temperature



## Histogram



Max

428.12371

Min

133.19785

Avg

285.10921

SD

44.10058

Average temperature is the averaged temperature across the part thickness at current instant.

It considers the effect of mold cooling and viscous heating of melt.

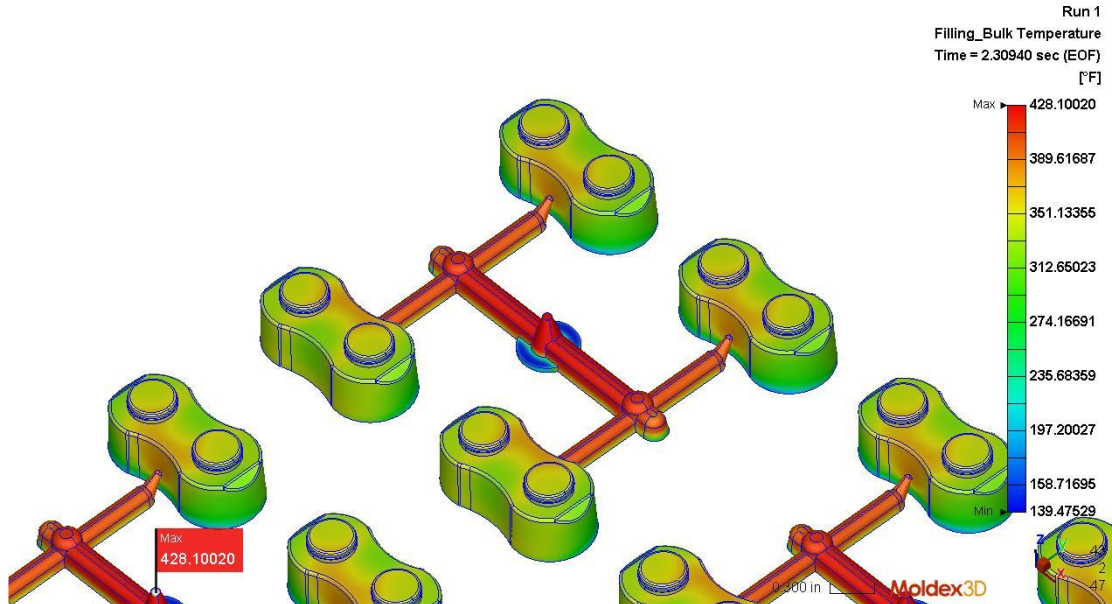
Therefore, average temperature is representative for the part temperature.

This data can be used to check the combined effect of viscous heating of polymer melt and mold cooling.

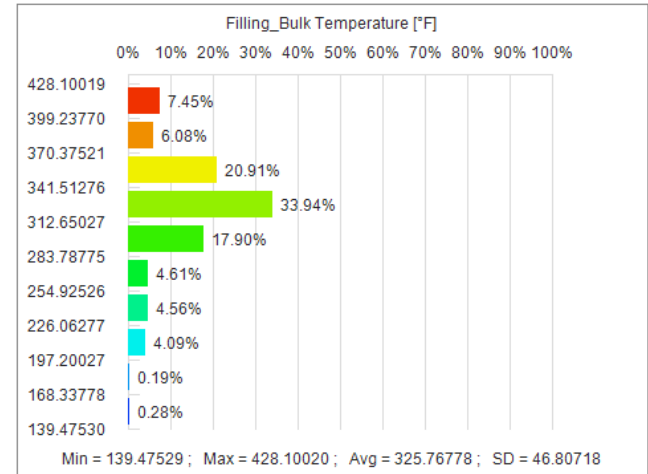
One should examine if there is any hot spot that will cause burning problem and the possibility of short shot due to flow hesitation and excess mold cooling.



# Filling\_Bulk Temperature



## Histogram



Max

428.10020

Min

139.47529

Avg

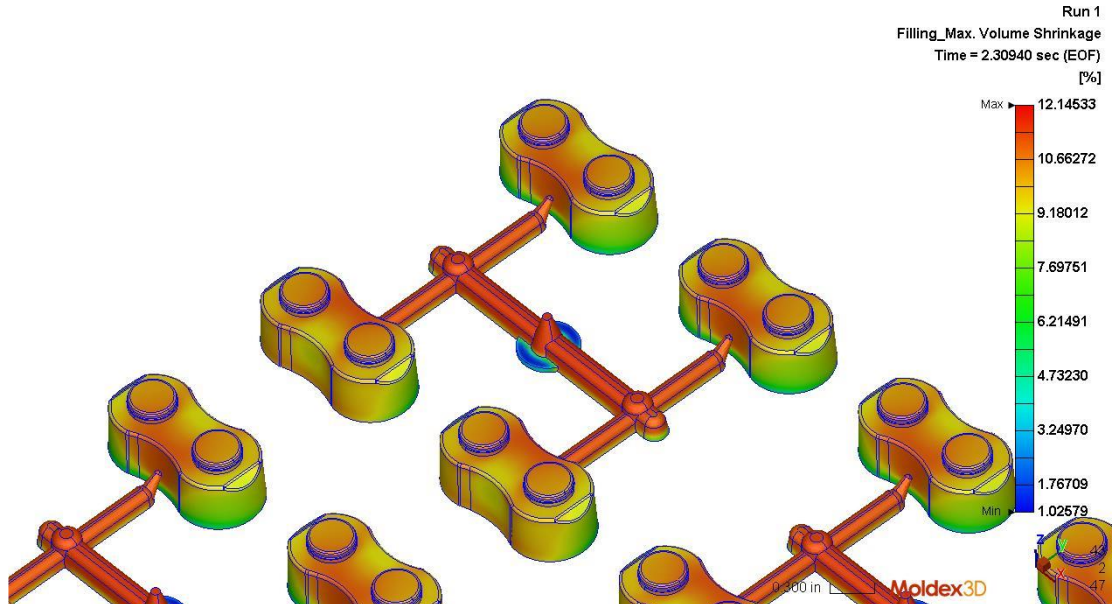
325.76778

SD

46.80718

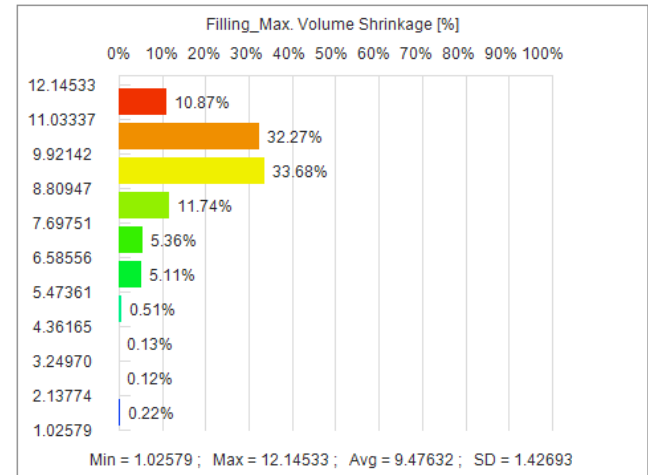
Bulk temperature is a velocity-weighted averaged temperature of plastic melt across the thickness at current instant. The contribution from frozen layer that is stationary is ignored in this data. The effect of heat convection and viscous heating can be displayed from this data. Therefore, it can apparently demonstrate how heat convection affects the melt temperature and the temperature distribution of hesitation area and viscous heating area. Normally, bulk temperature distribution can reflect the trends or paths of filling flow.

# Filling\_Max. Volume Shrinkage



Shows the maximum volume shrinkage across the part thickness at current instant. High positive value represents big volume shrinkage, which may lead to sink mark or void.

## Histogram



Max

12.14533

Min

1.02579

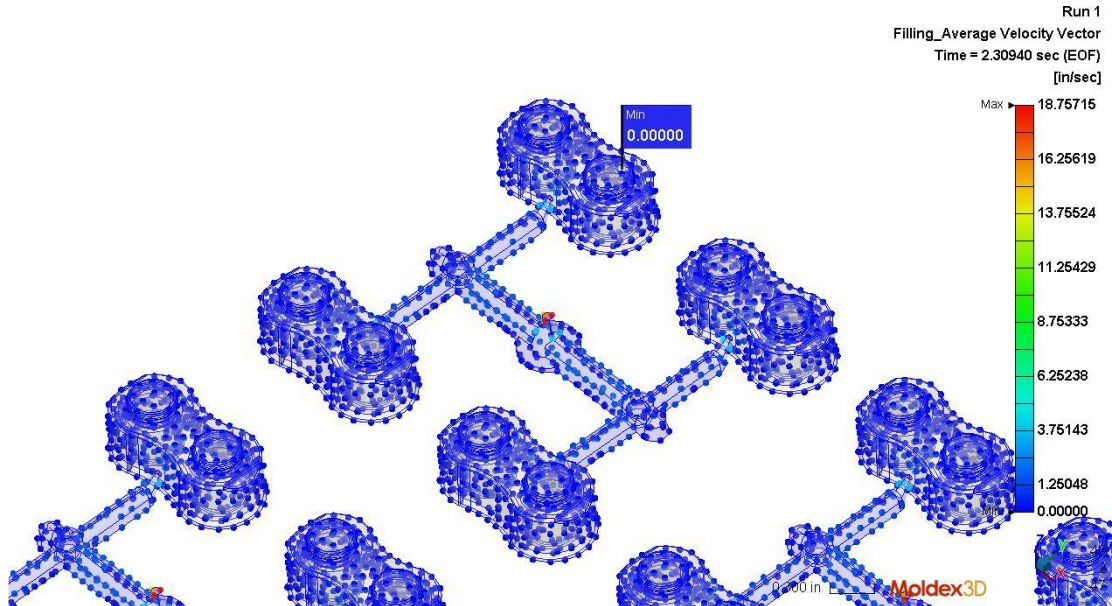
Avg

9.47632

SD

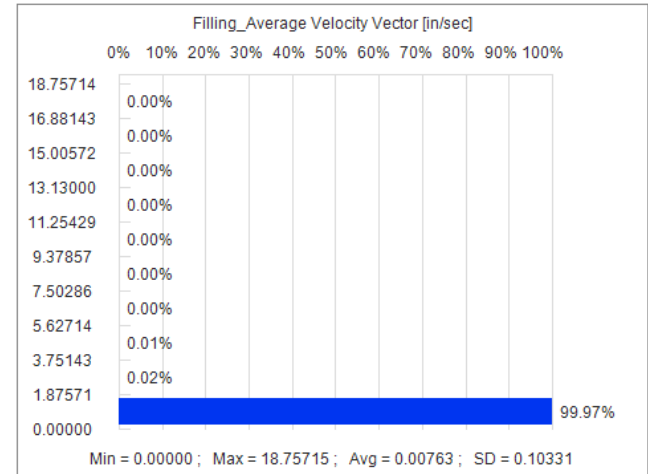
1.42693

# Filling\_Average Velocity Vector



Show the averaged velocity vector across the part thickness at current instant.

## Histogram



Max

18.75715

Min

0.00000

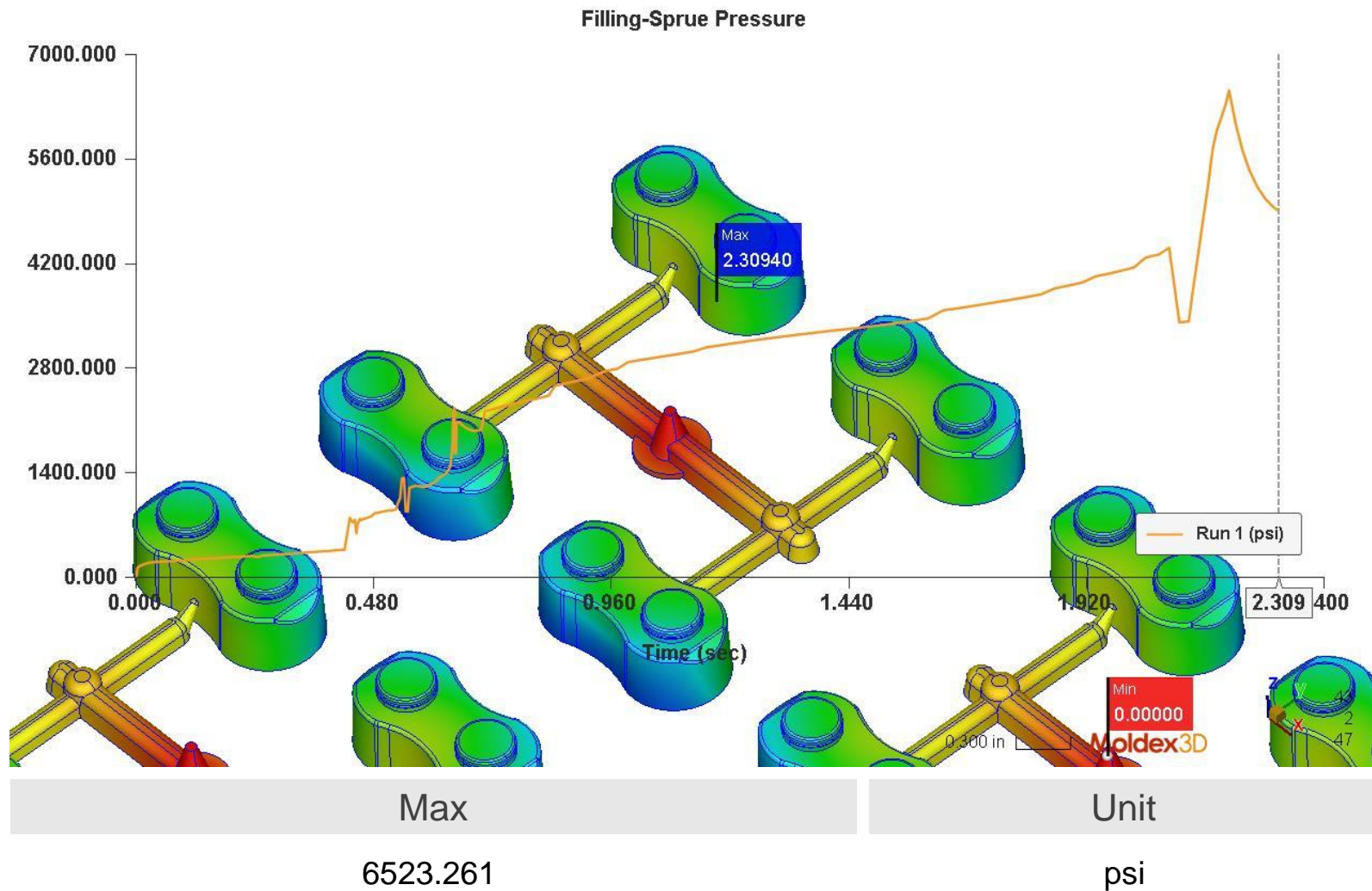
Avg

0.00763

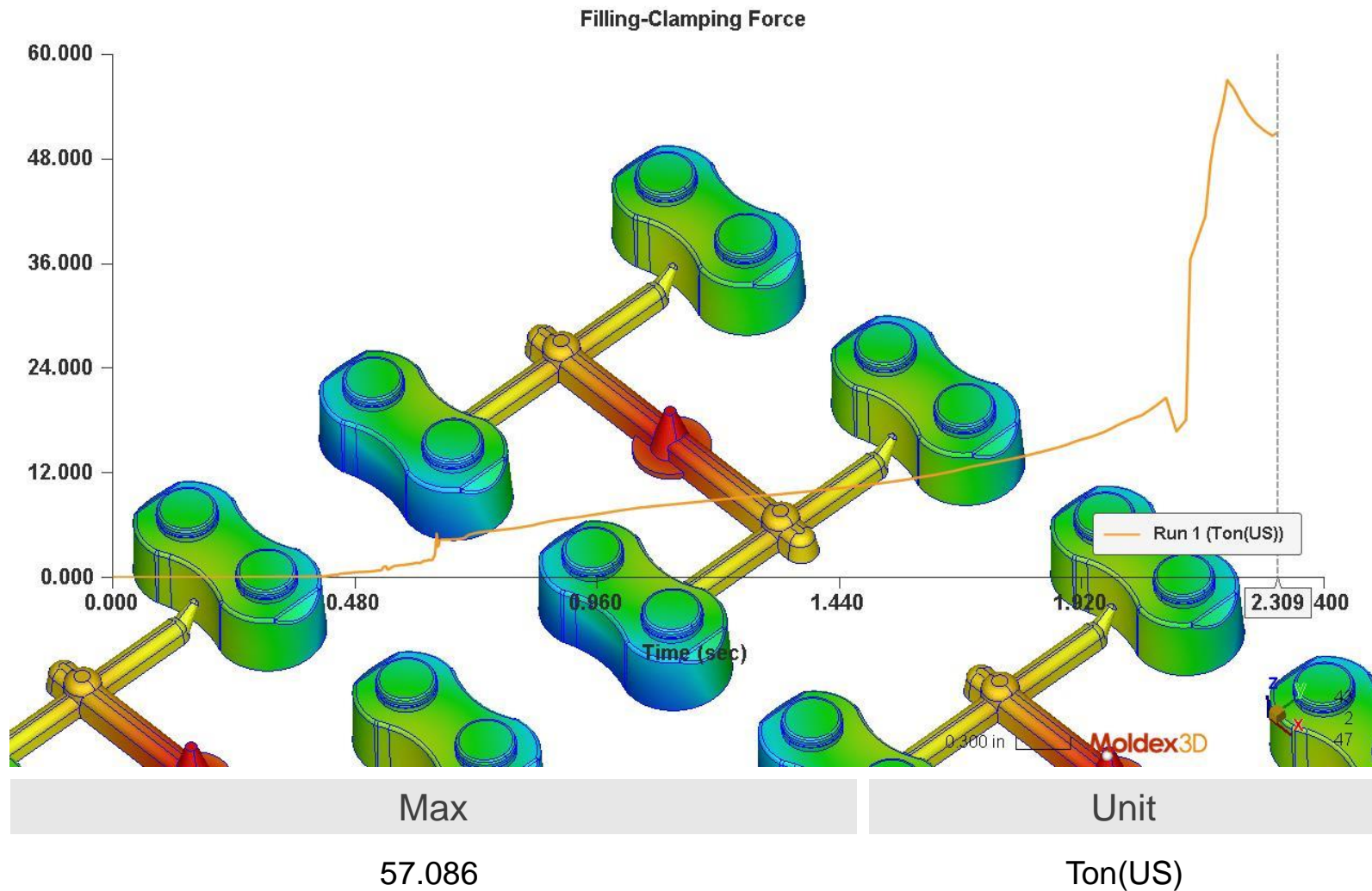
SD

0.10331

# Filling\_XY\_Sprue Pressure

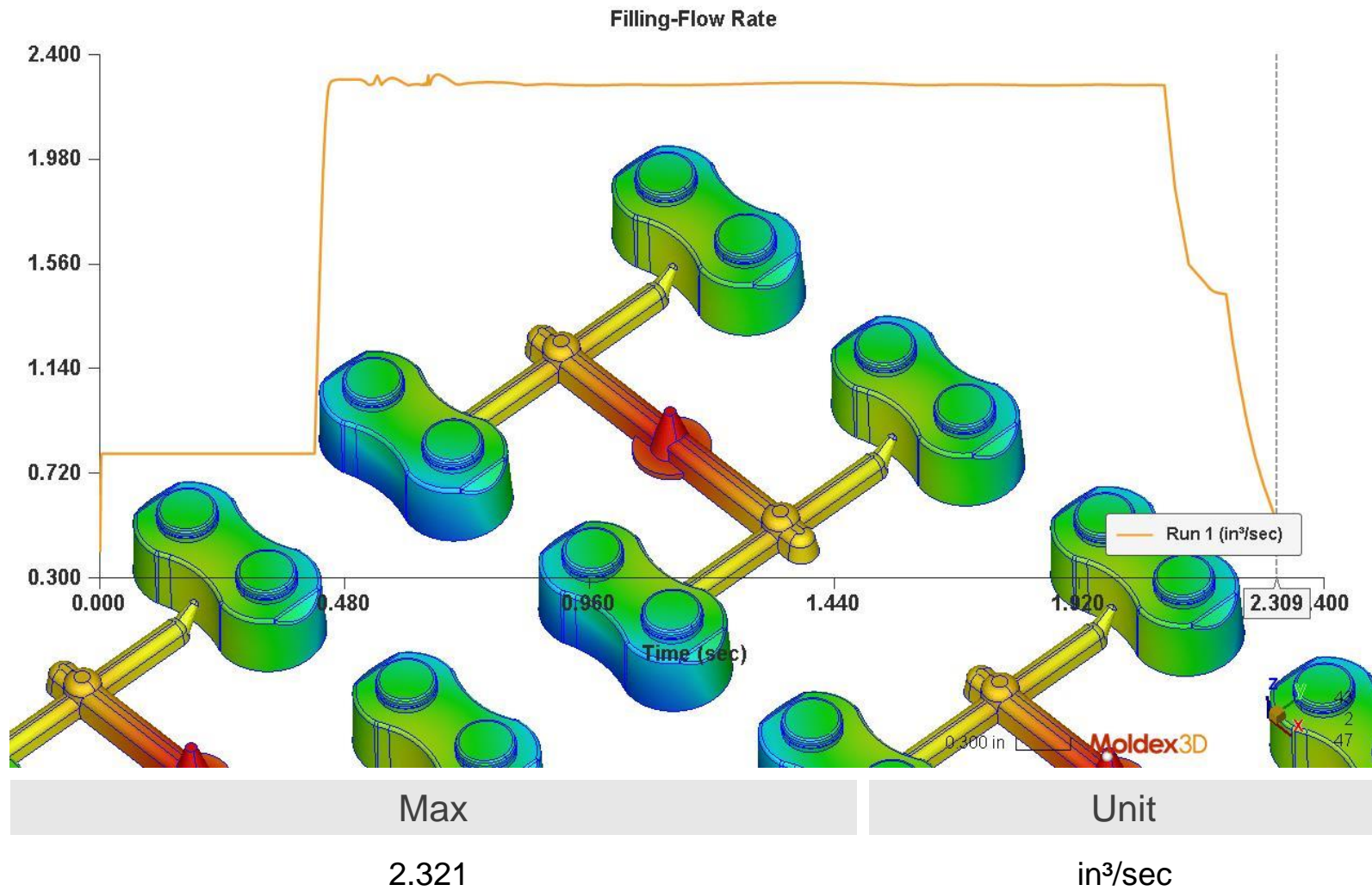


# Filling\_XY\_Clamping Force

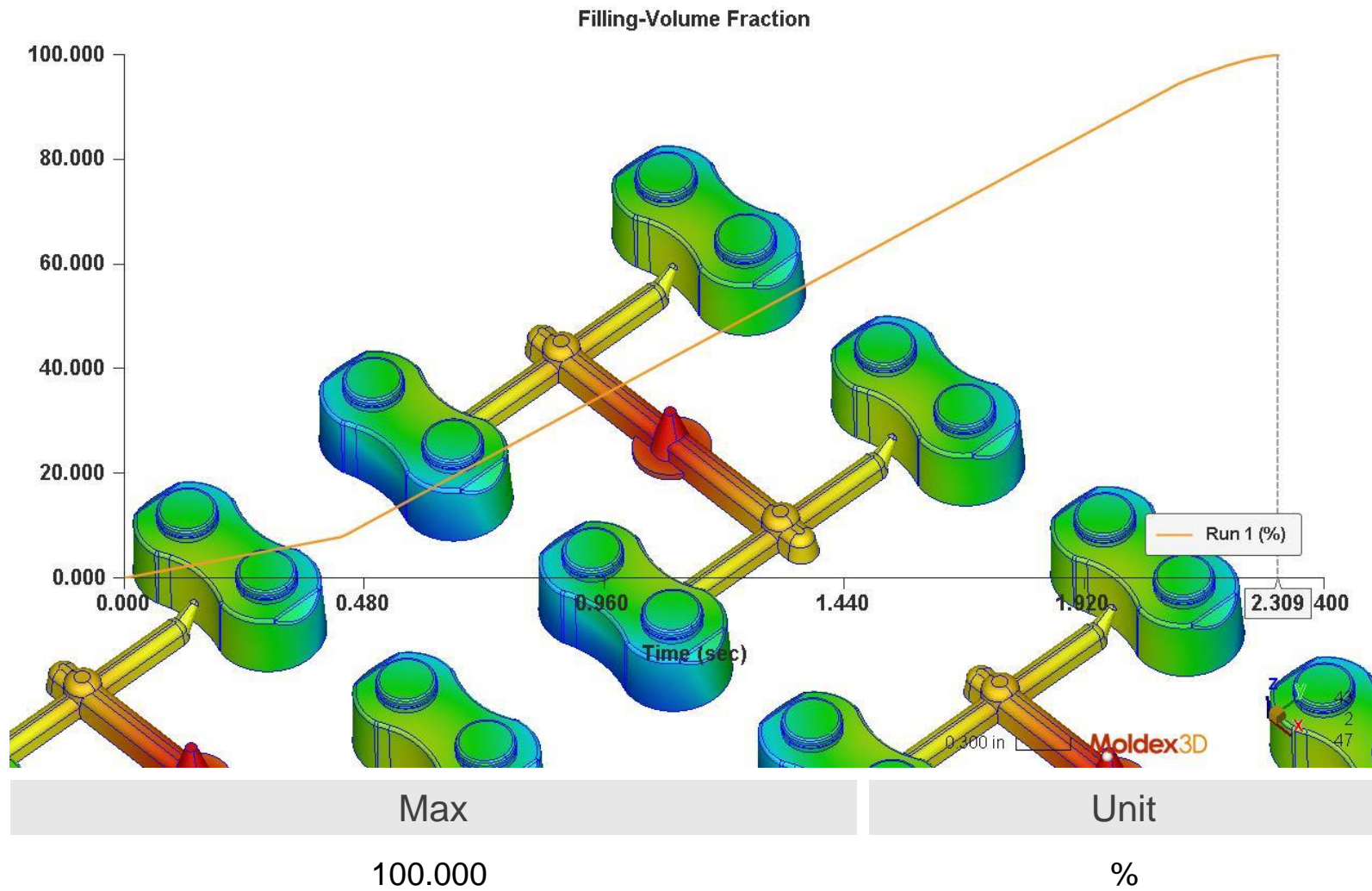




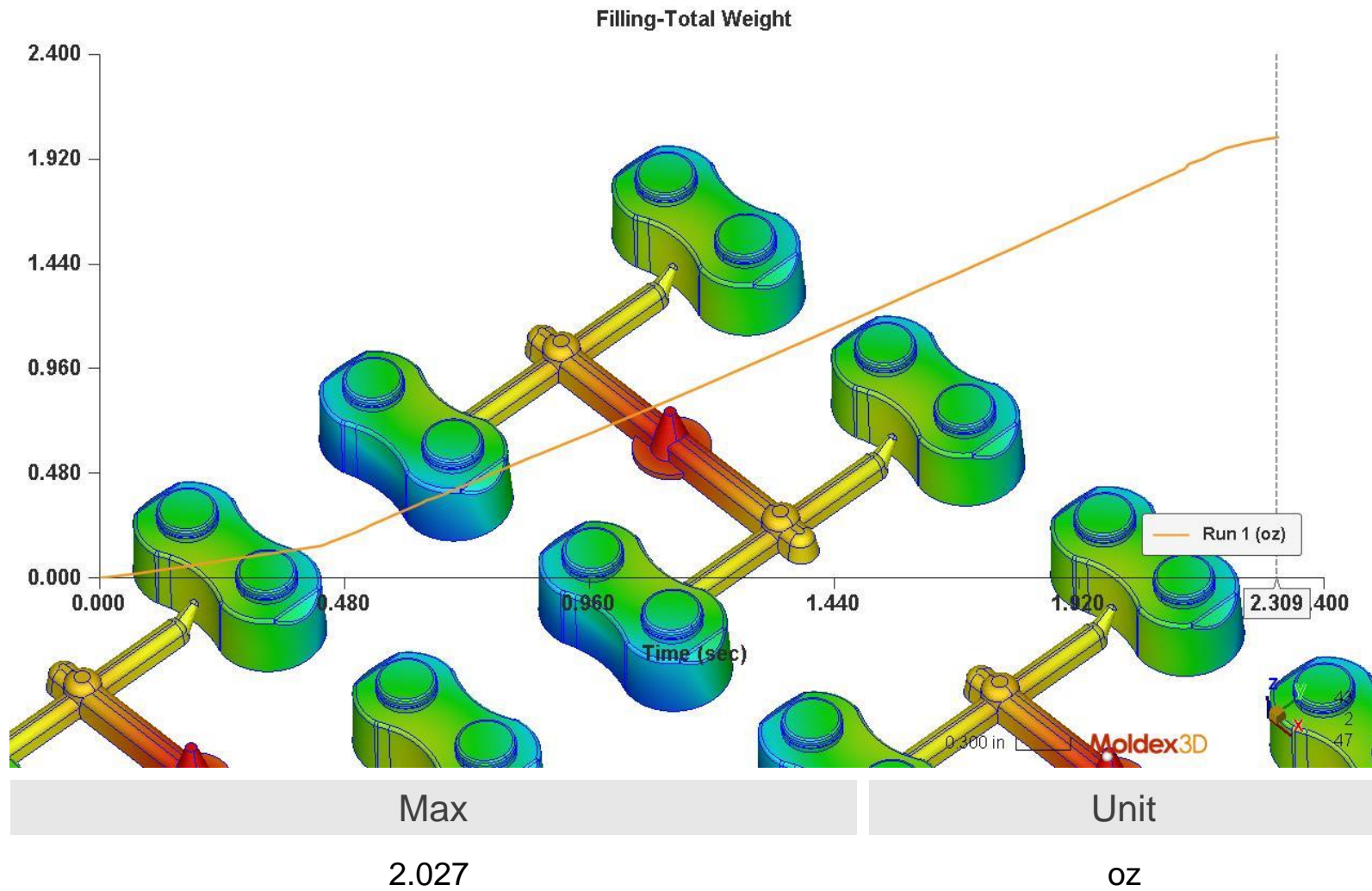
# Filling\_XY\_Flow Rate



# Filling\_XY\_Volume Fraction

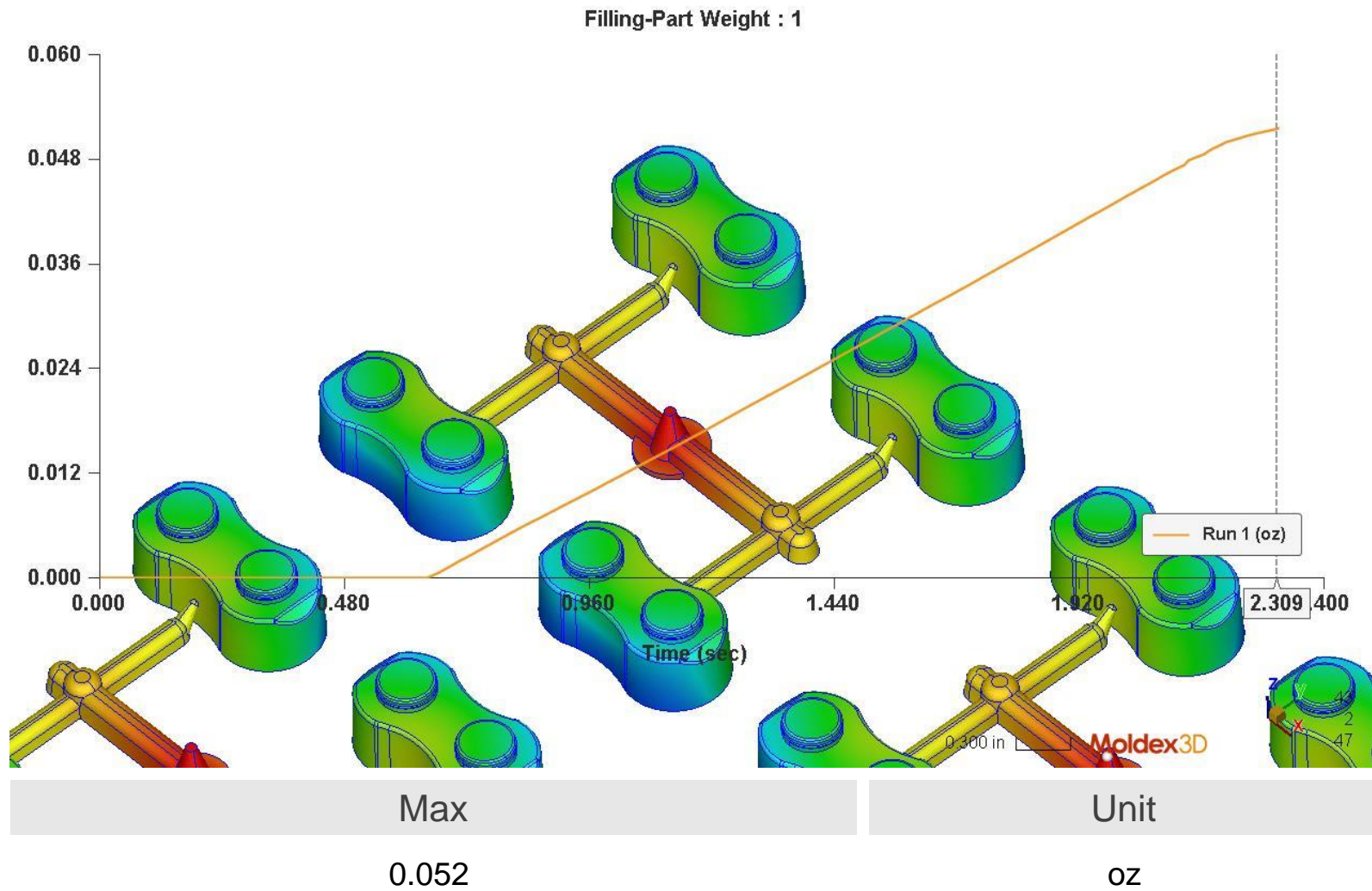


# Filling\_XY\_Total Weight

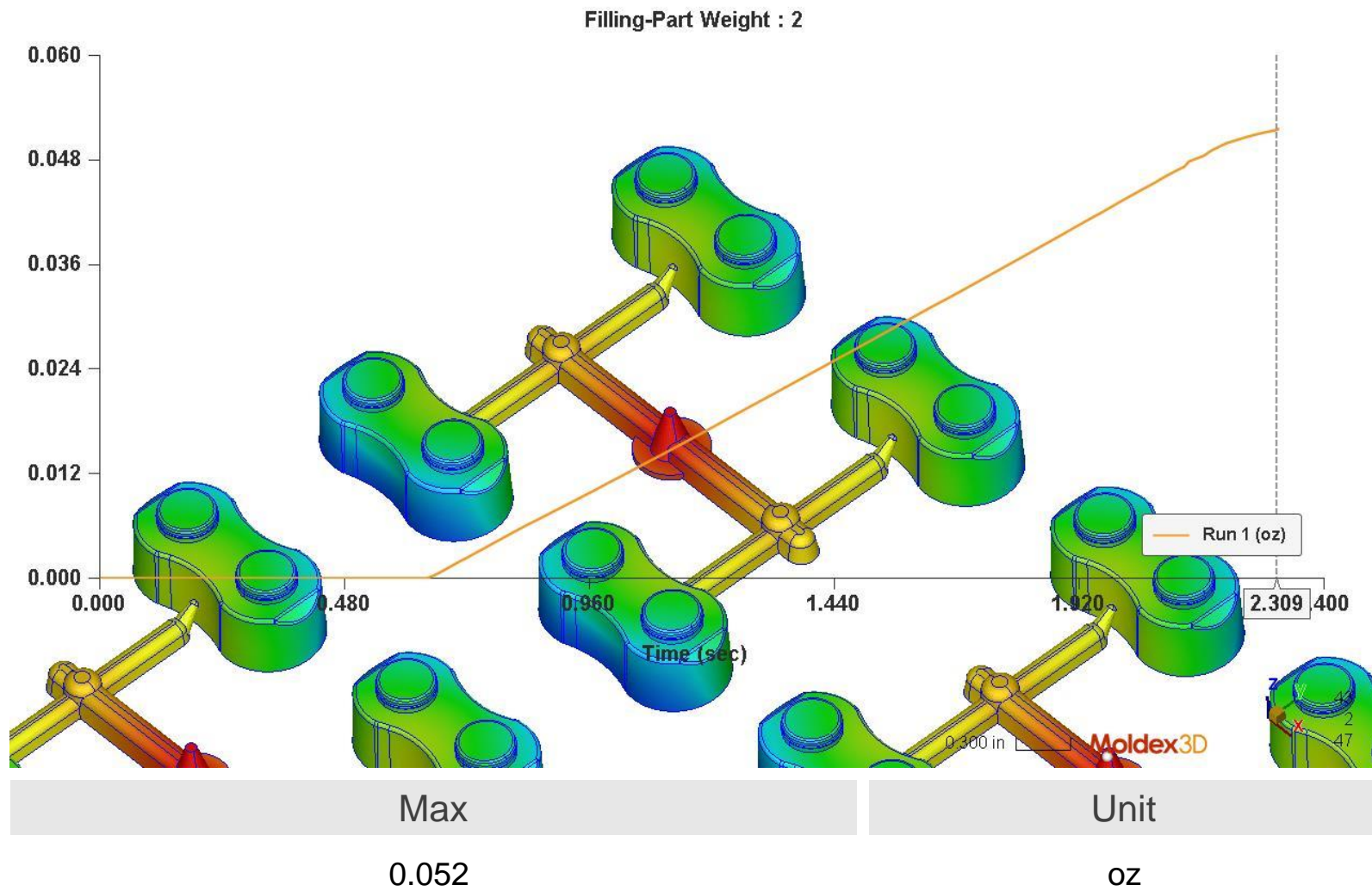




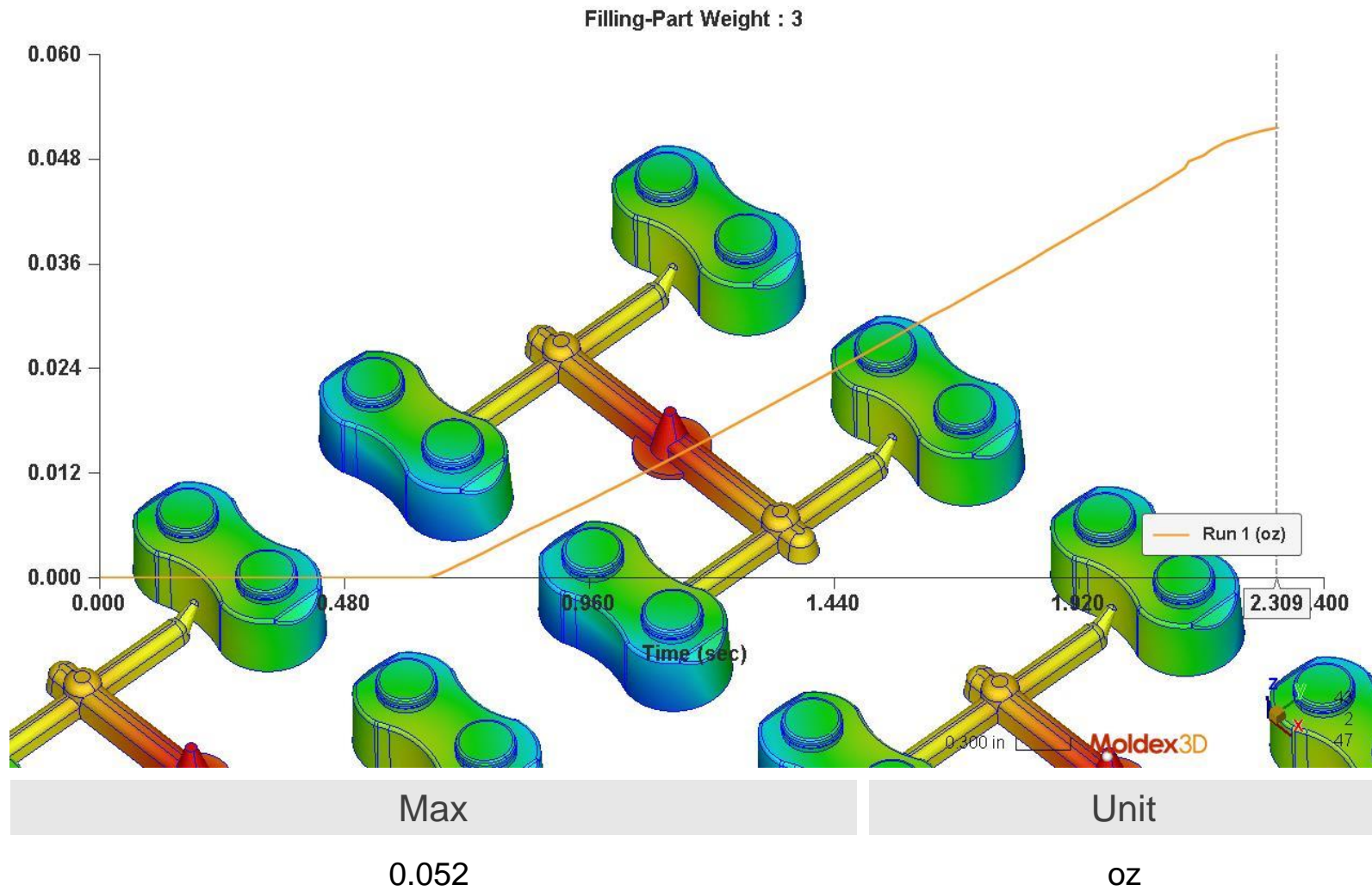
# Filling\_XY\_Part Weight#1



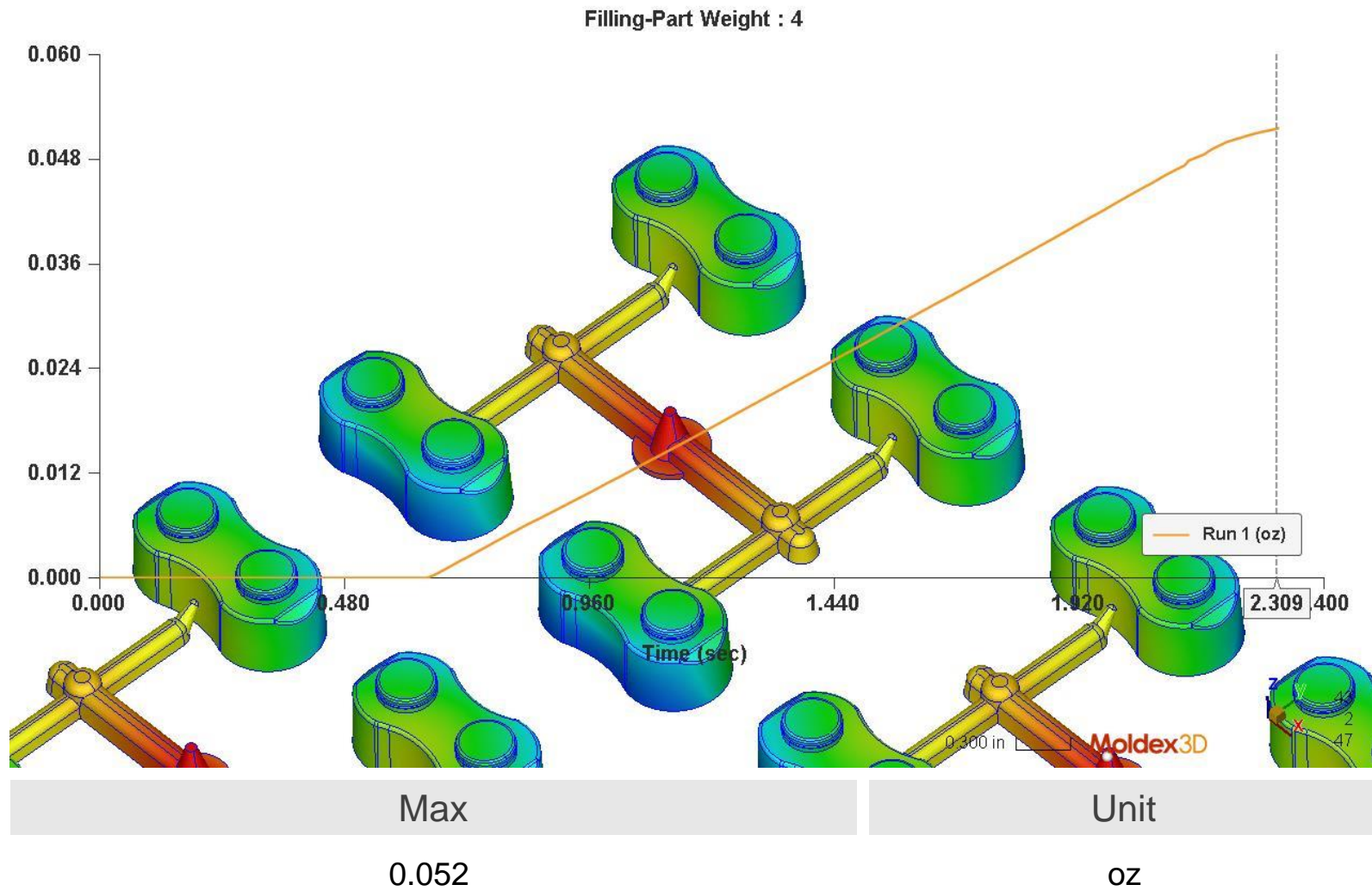
# Filling\_XY\_Part Weight#2



# Filling\_XY\_Part Weight#3

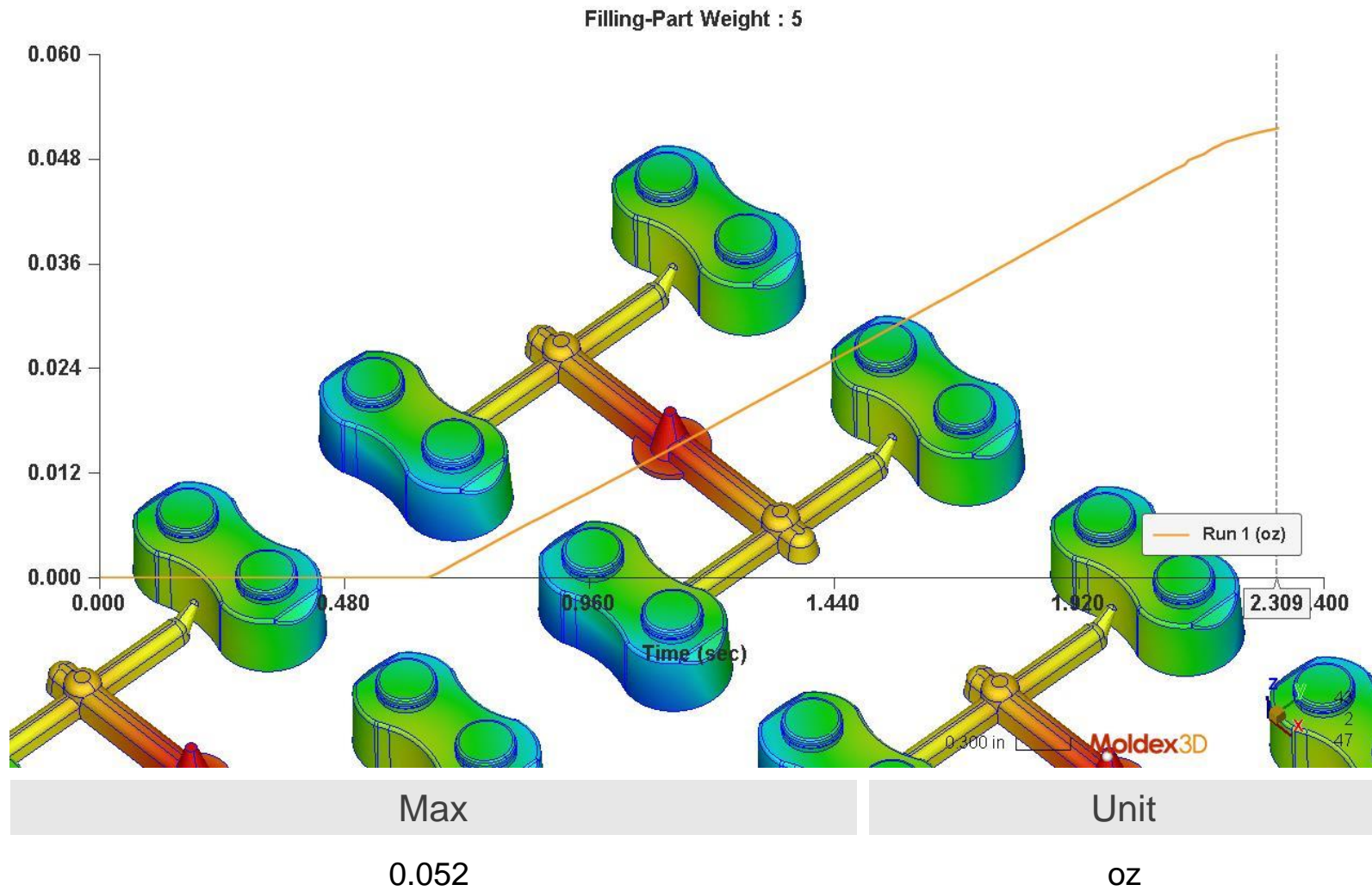


# Filling\_XY\_Part Weight#4

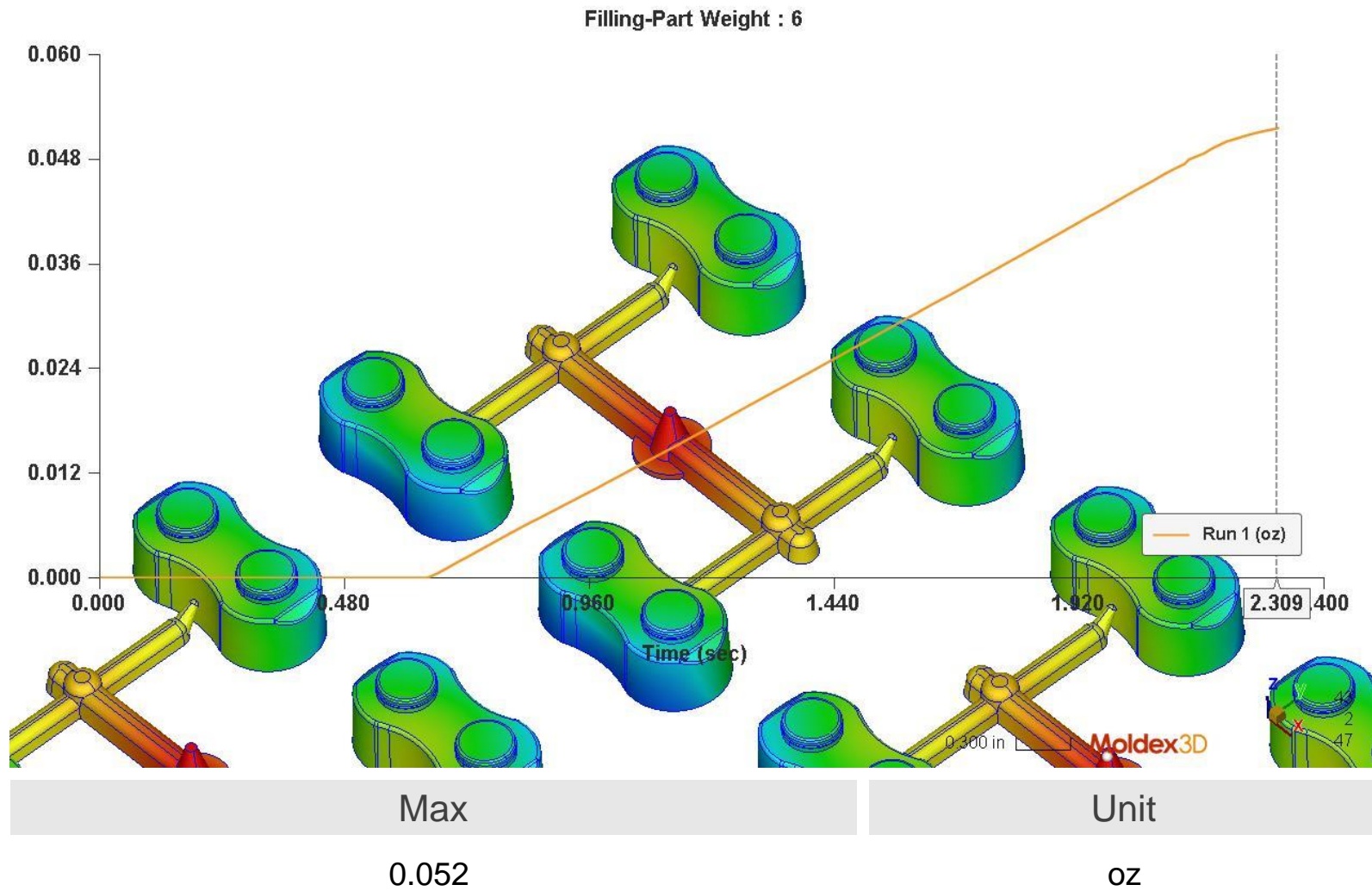




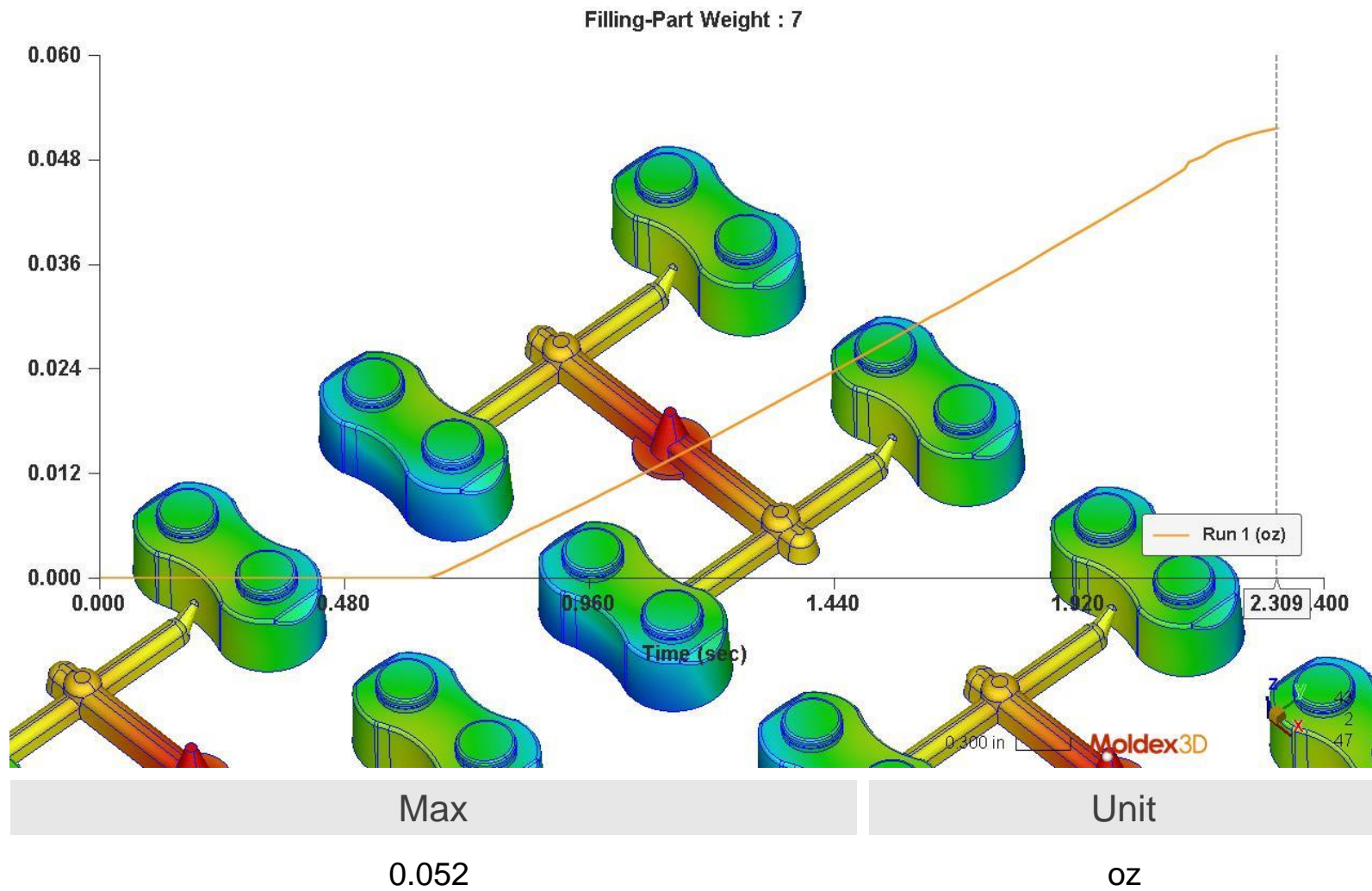
# Filling\_XY\_Part Weight#5



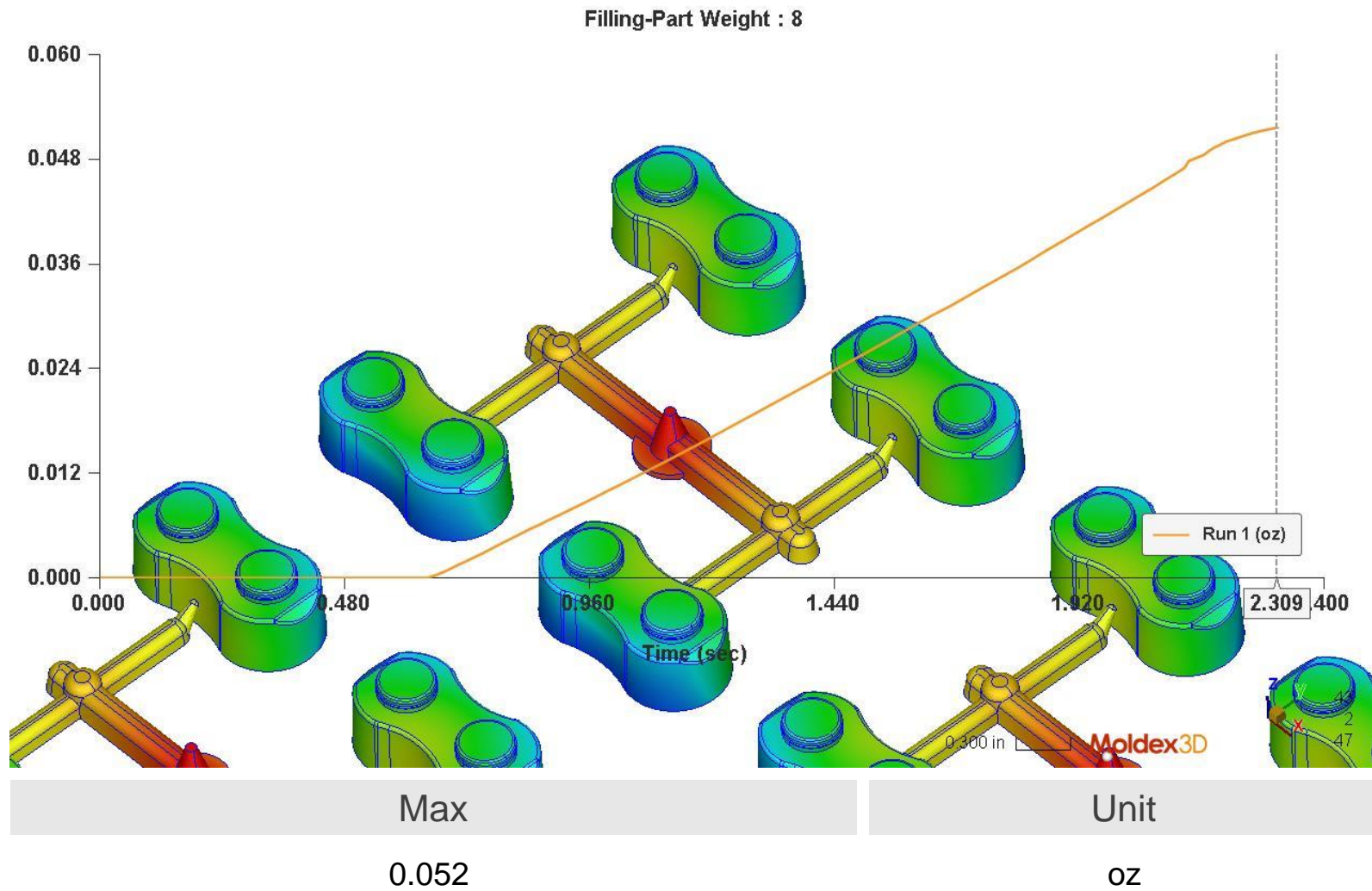
# Filling\_XY\_Part Weight#6



# Filling\_XY\_Part Weight#7

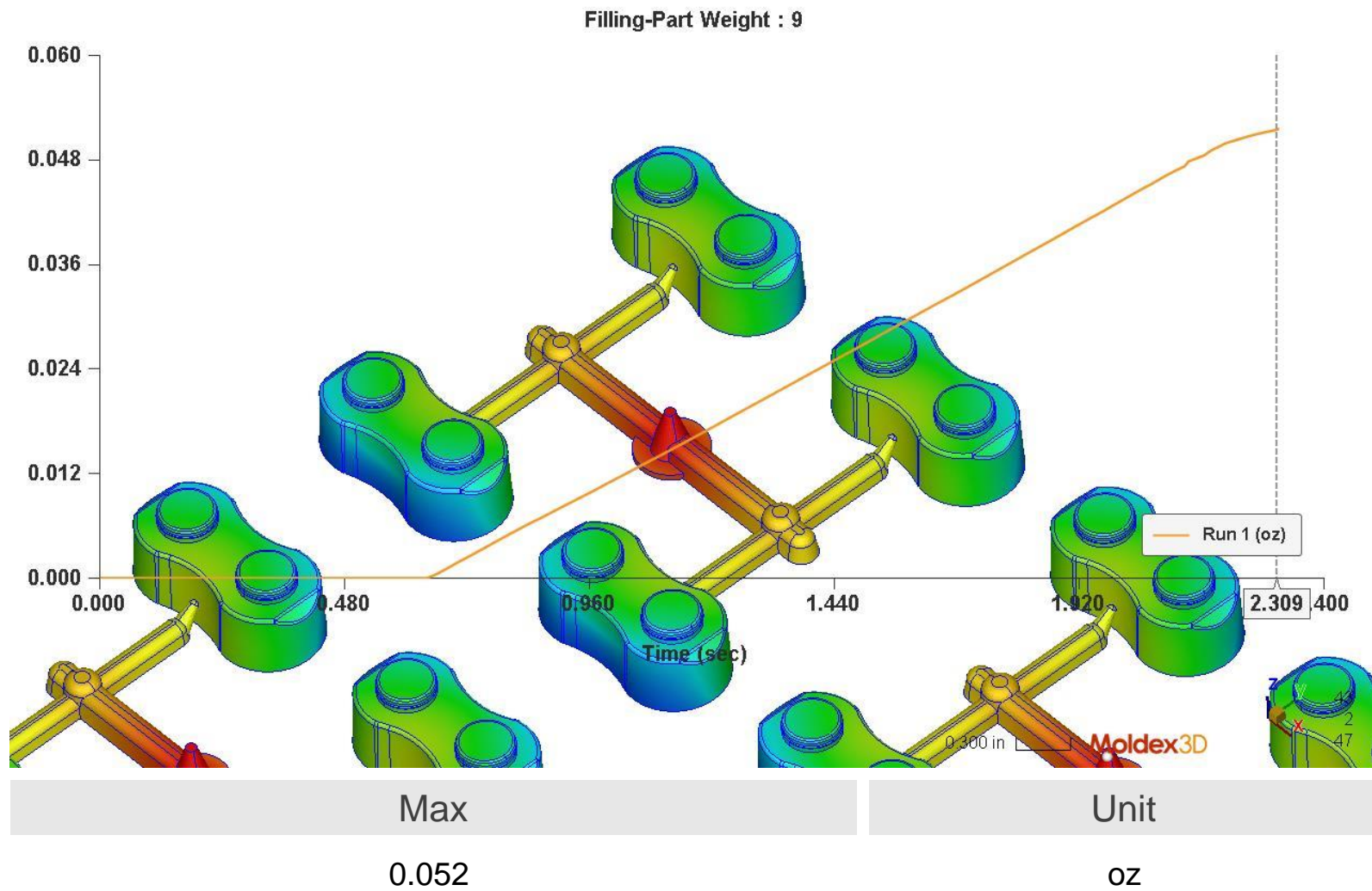


# Filling\_XY\_Part Weight#8

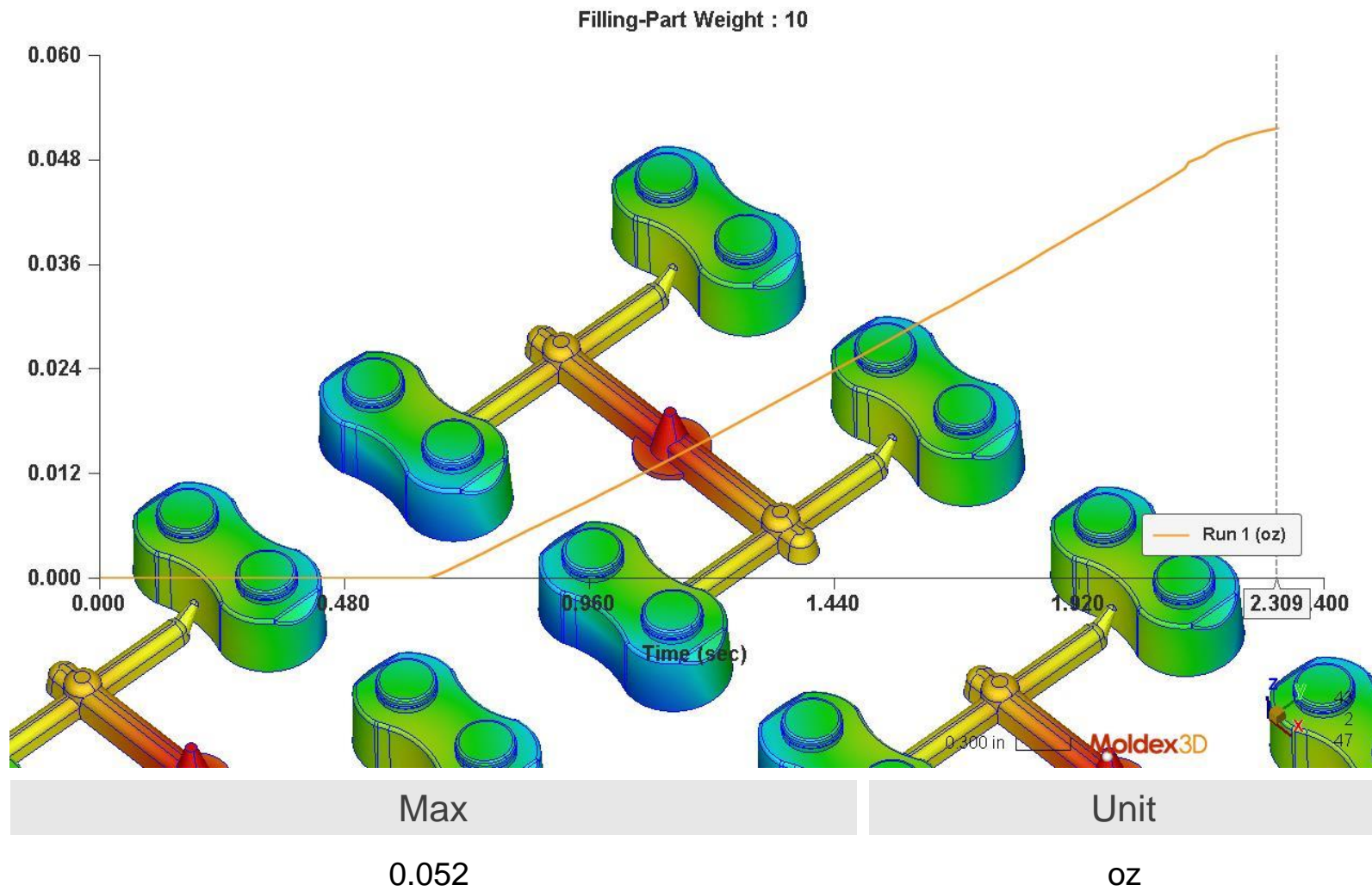




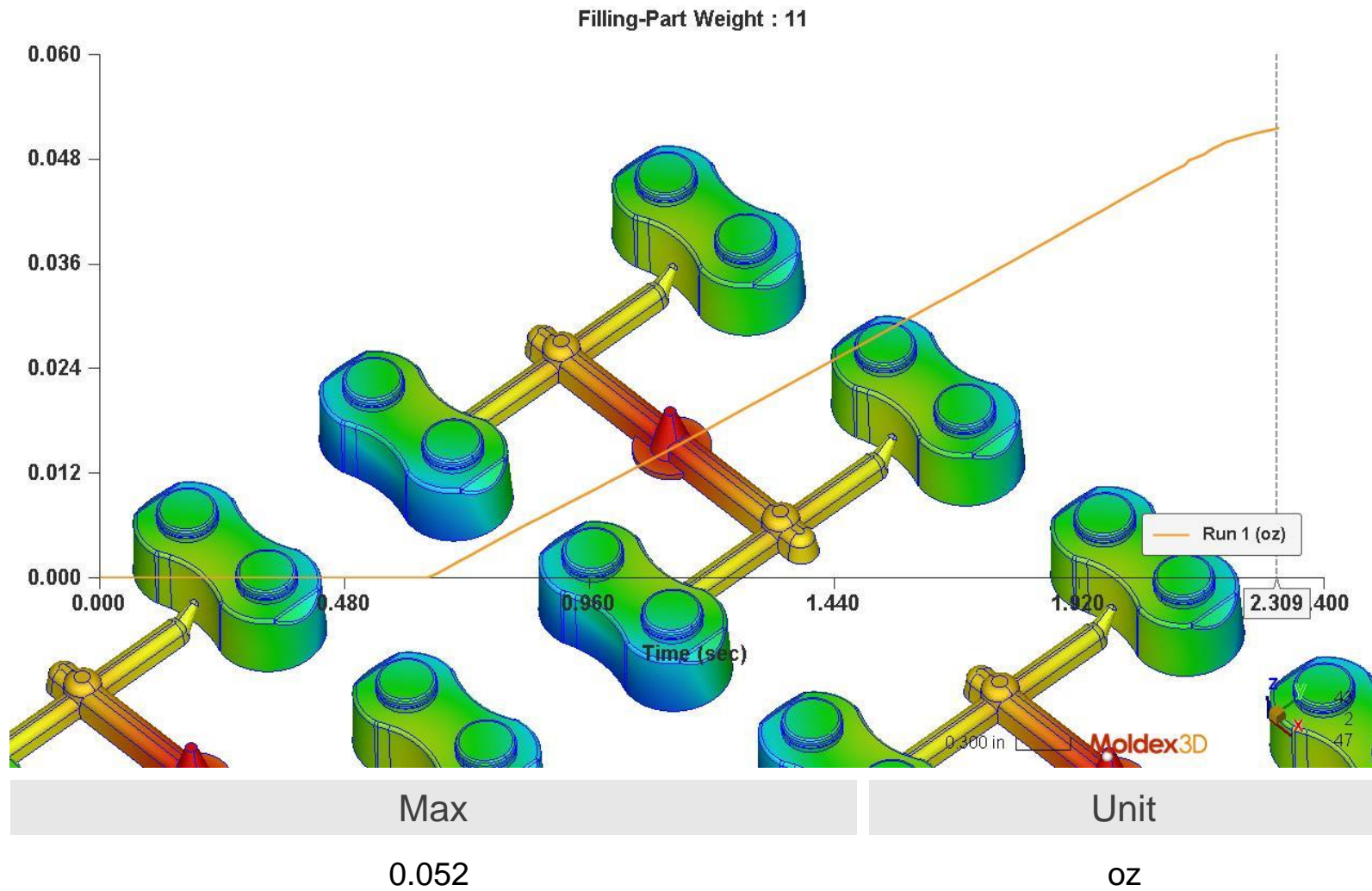
# Filling\_XY\_Part Weight#9



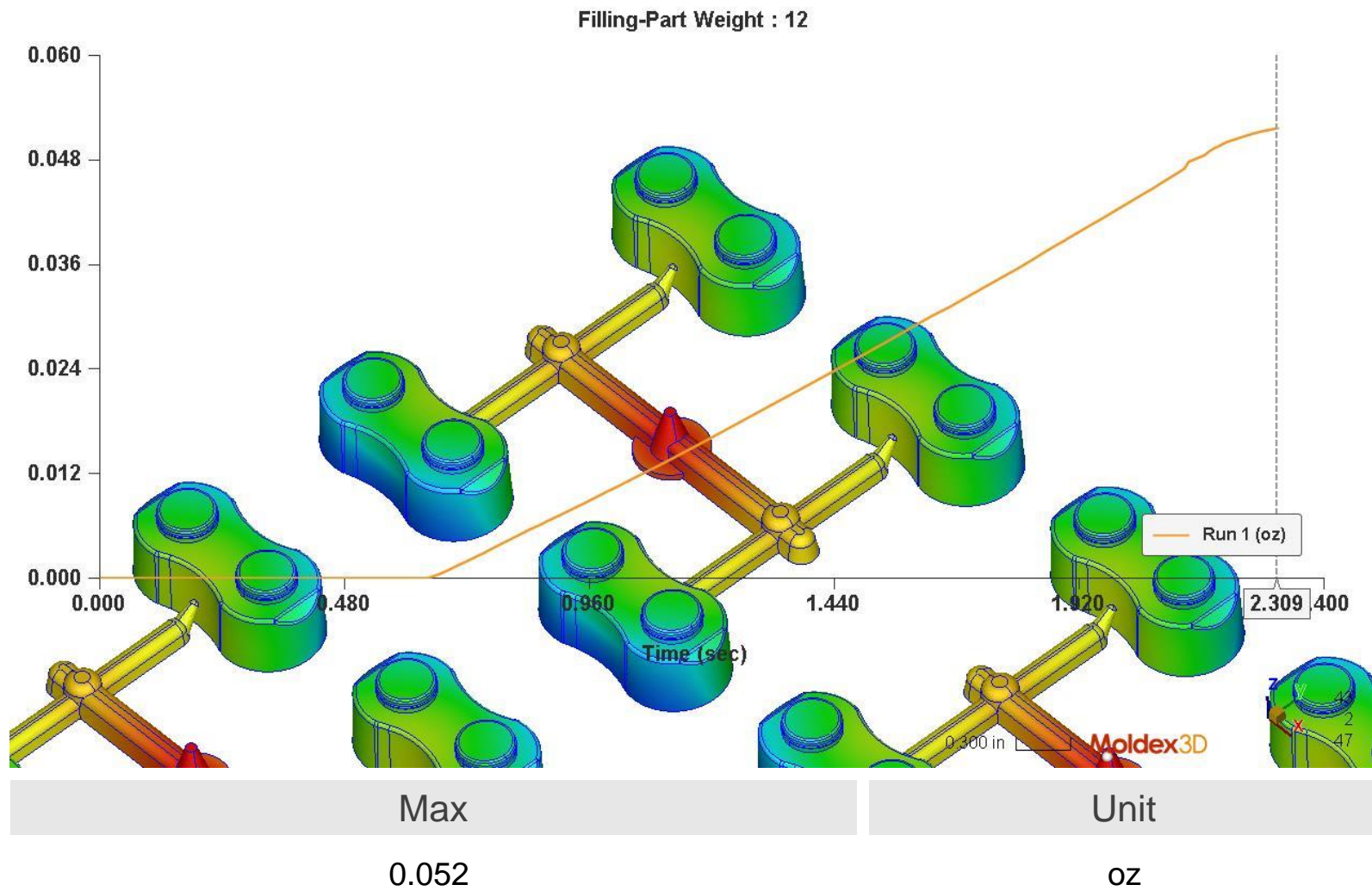
# Filling\_XY\_Part Weight#10



# Filling\_XY\_Part Weight#11

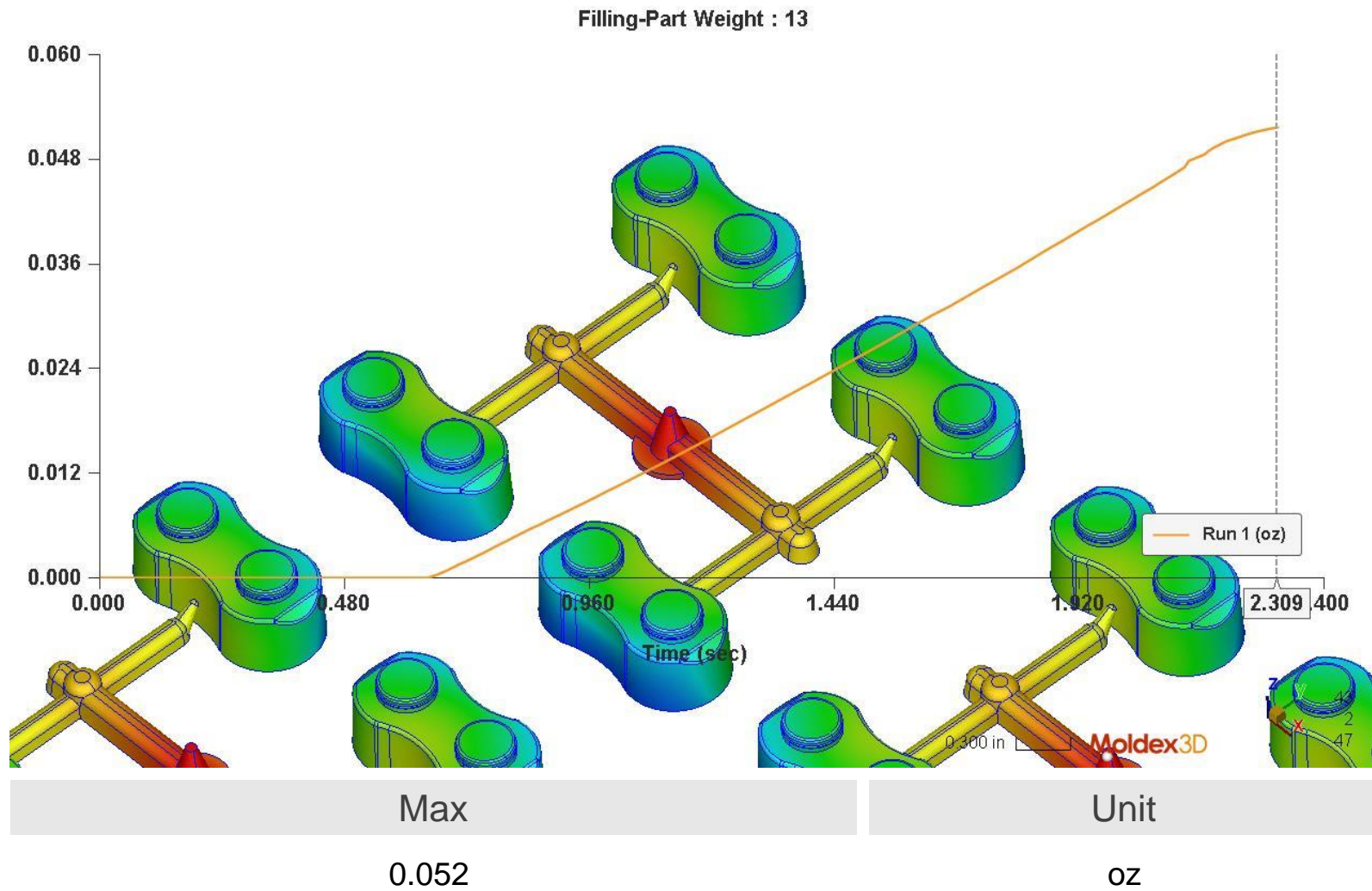


# Filling\_XY\_Part Weight#12

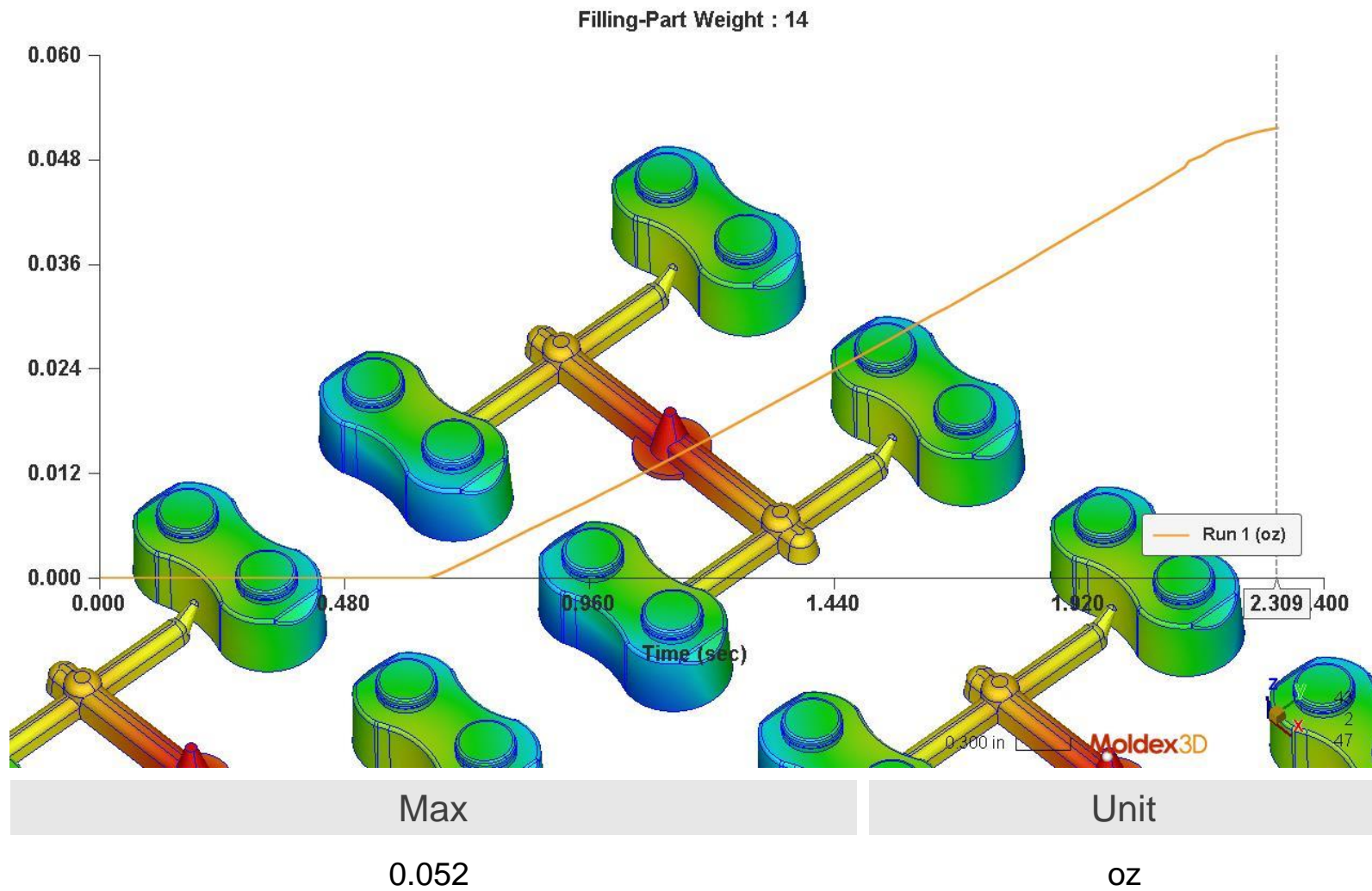




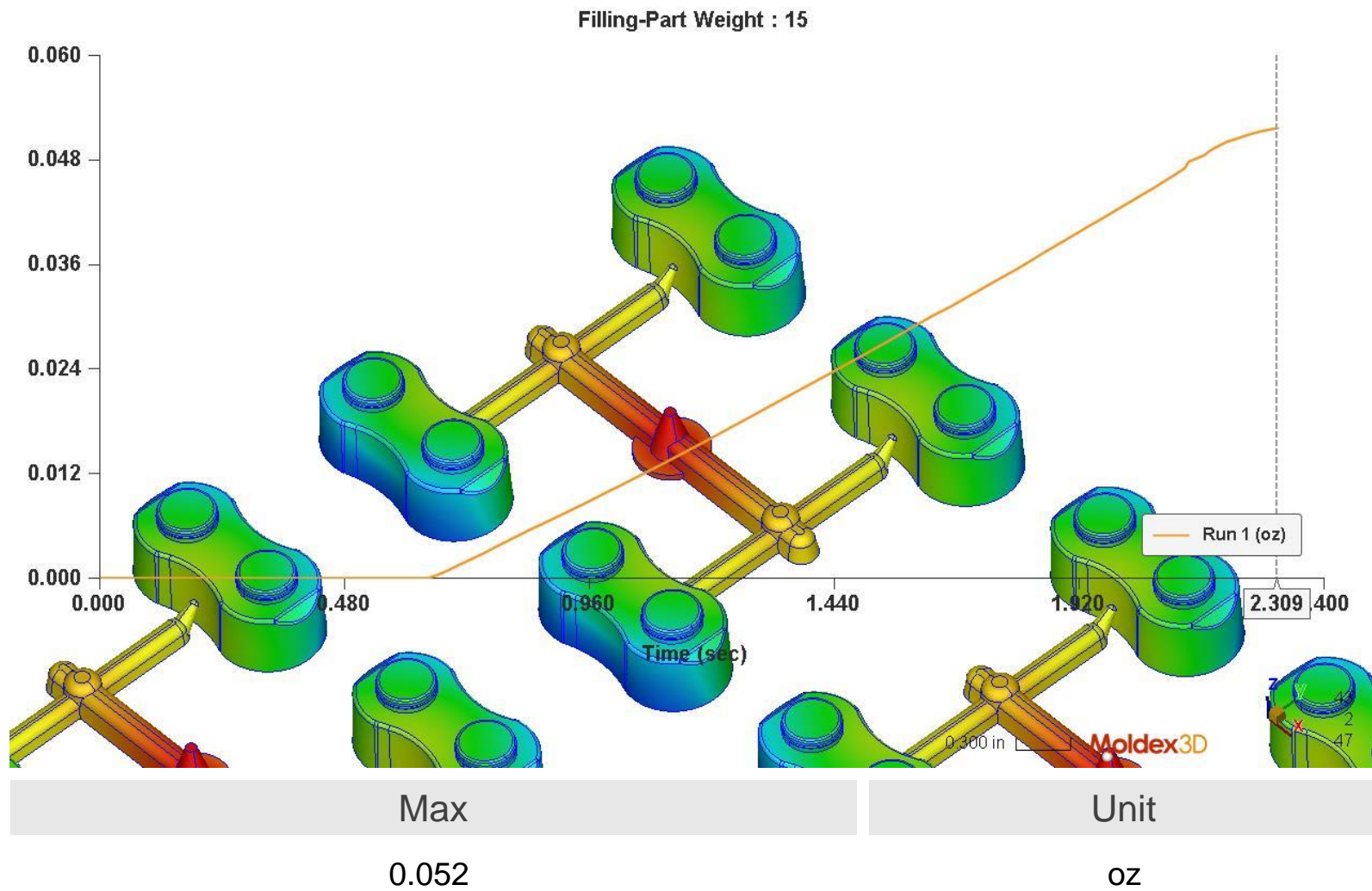
# Filling\_XY\_Part Weight#13



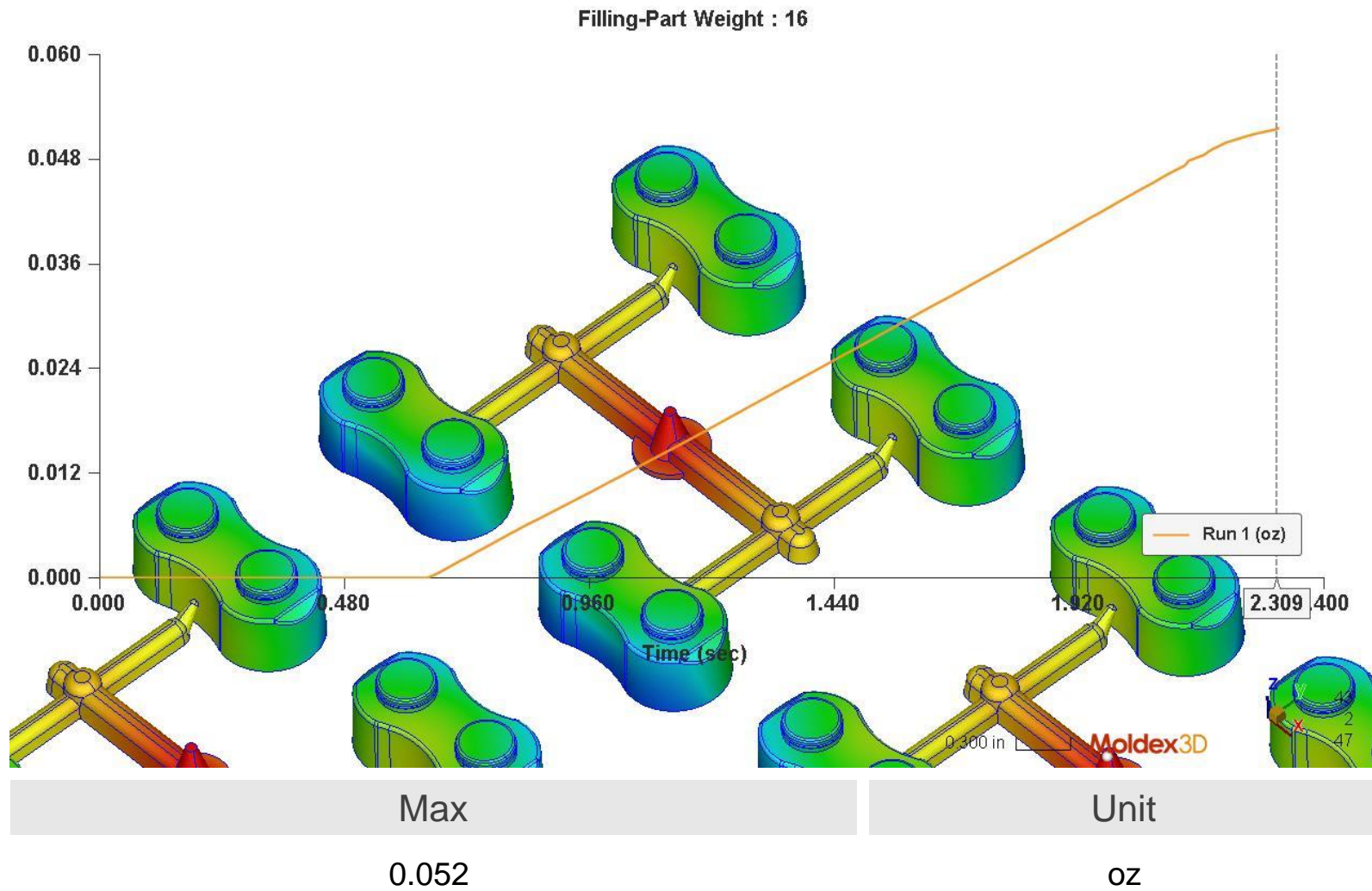
# Filling\_XY\_Part Weight#14



# Filling\_XY\_Part Weight#15

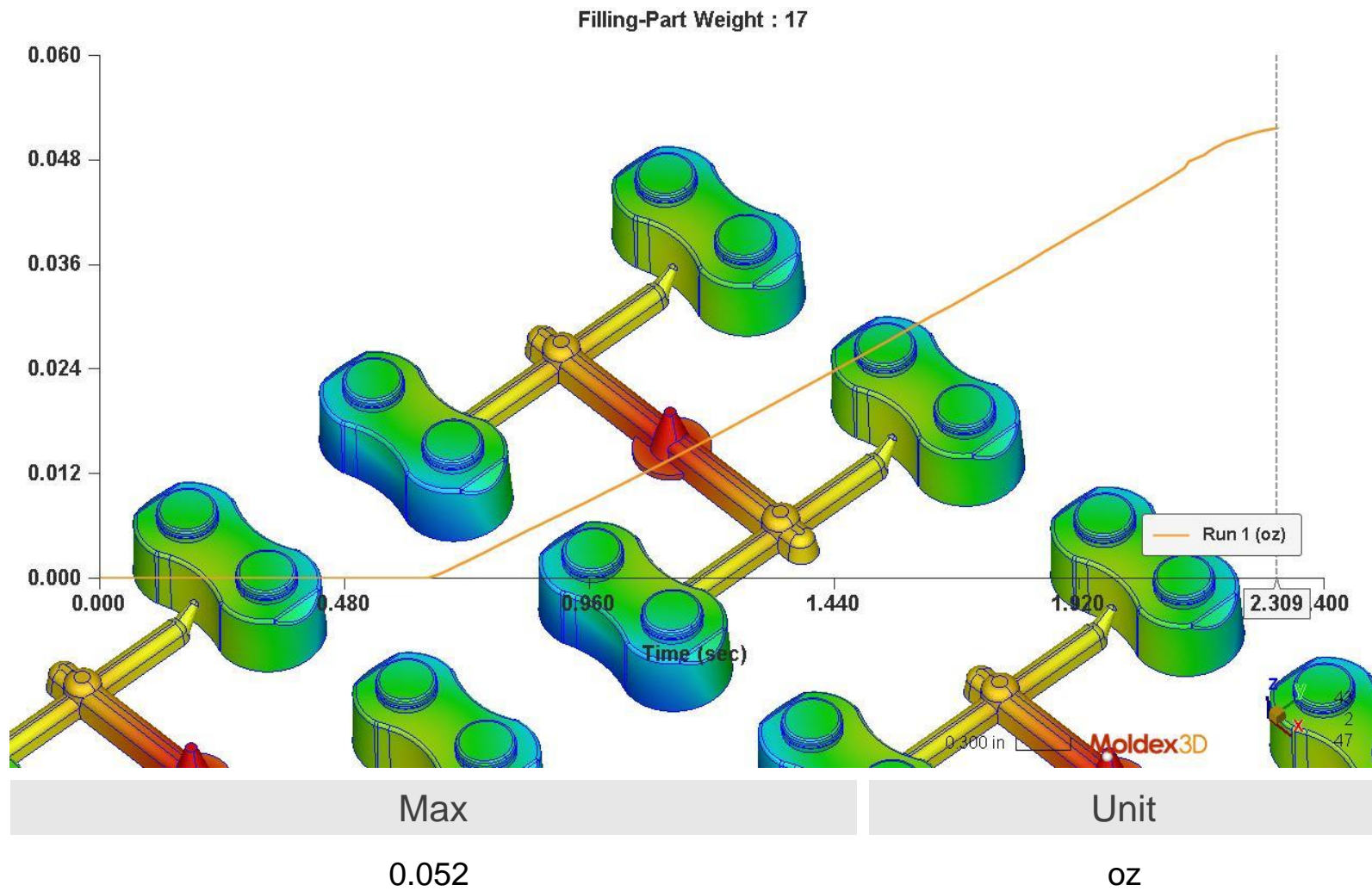


# Filling\_XY\_Part Weight#16

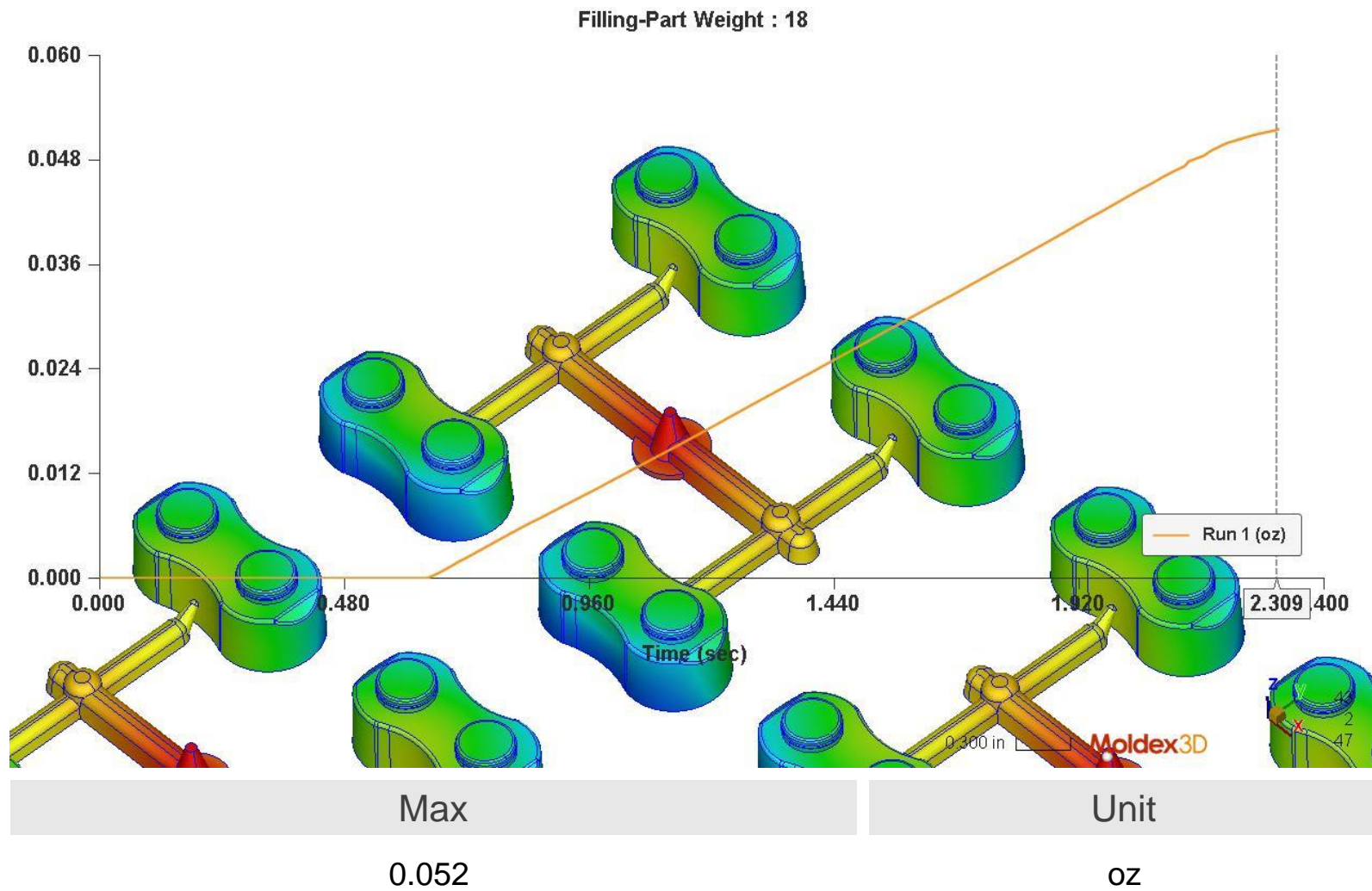




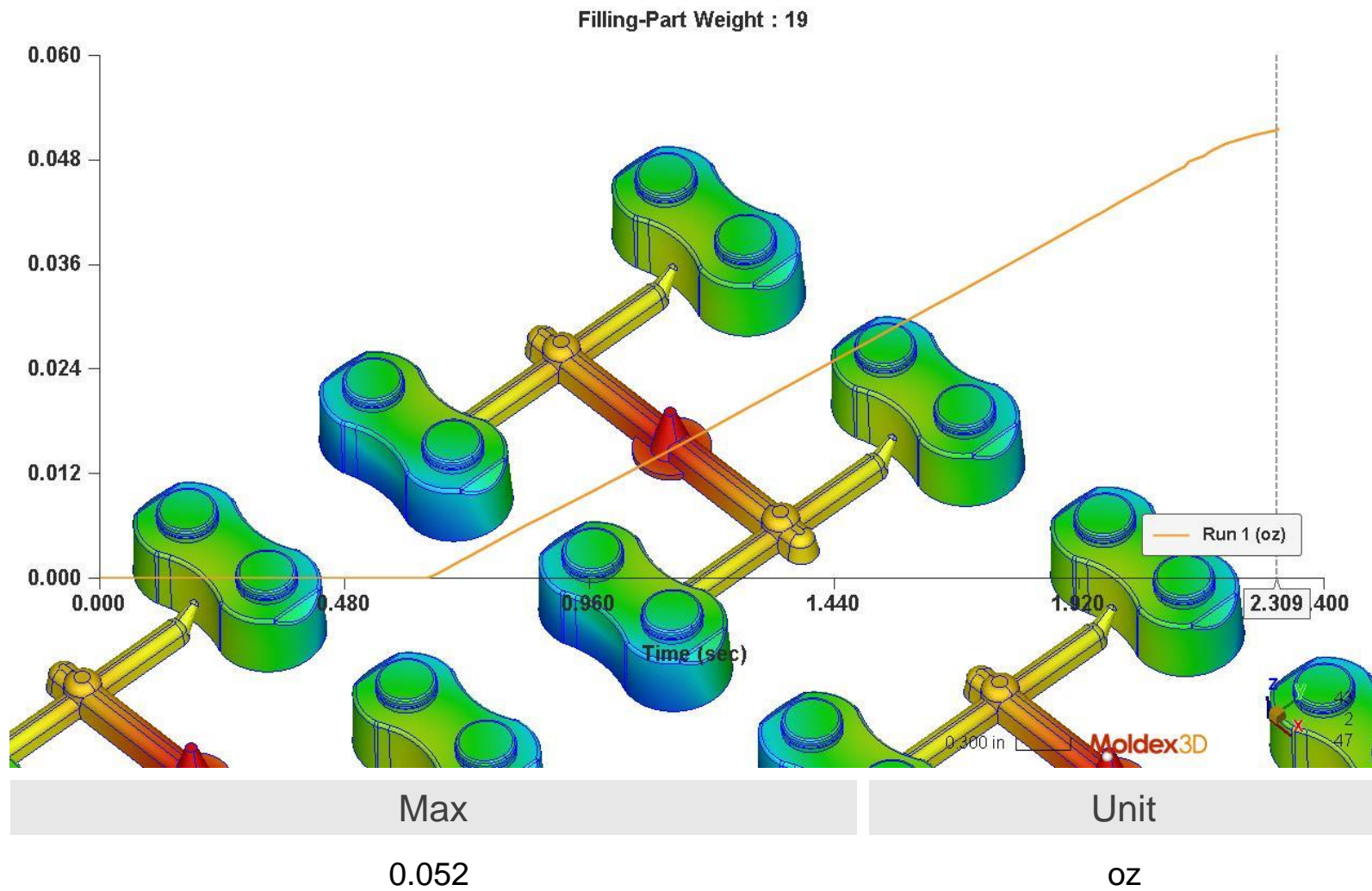
# Filling\_XY\_Part Weight#17



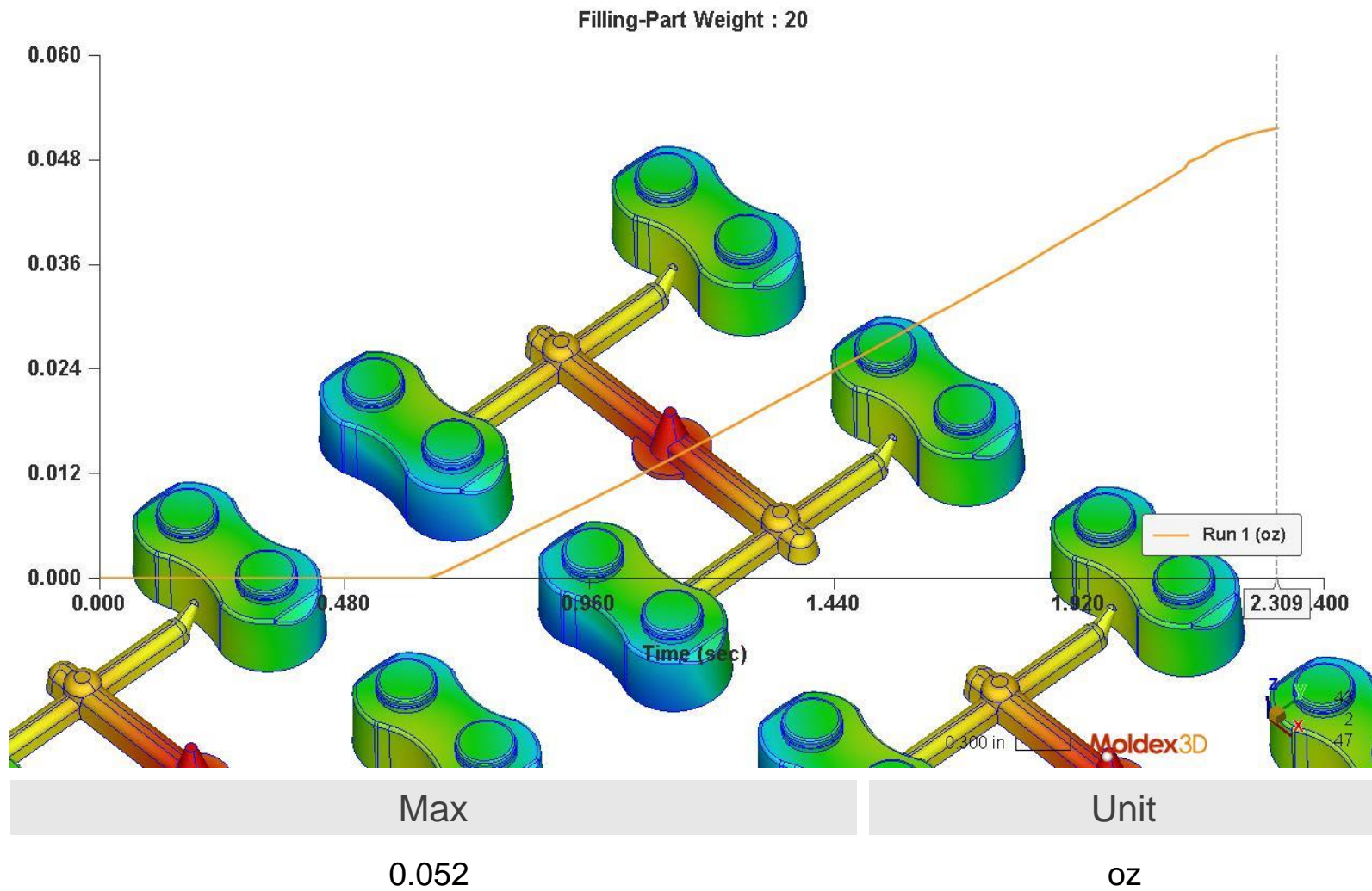
# Filling\_XY\_Part Weight#18



# Filling\_XY\_Part Weight#19

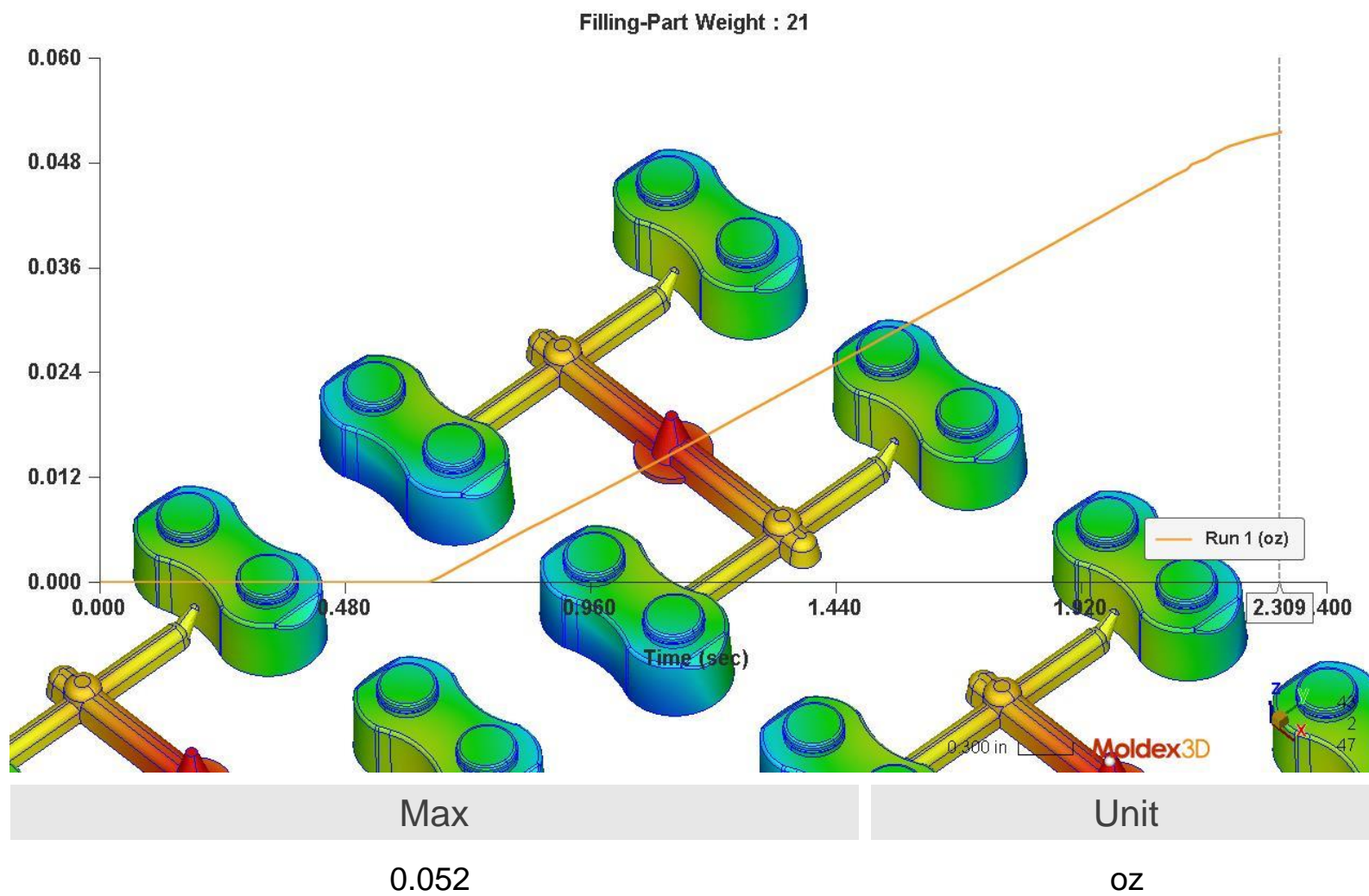


# Filling\_XY\_Part Weight#20

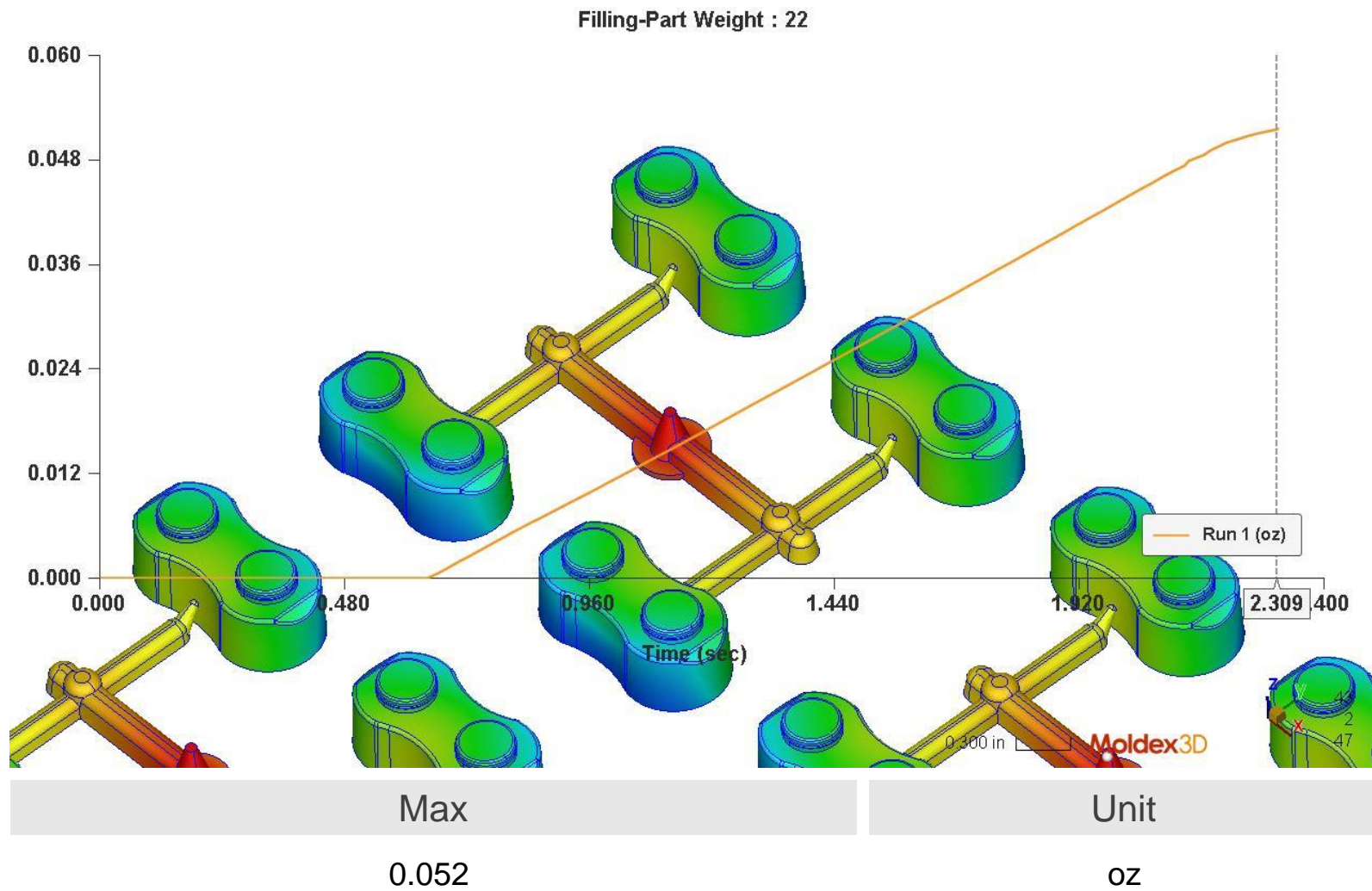




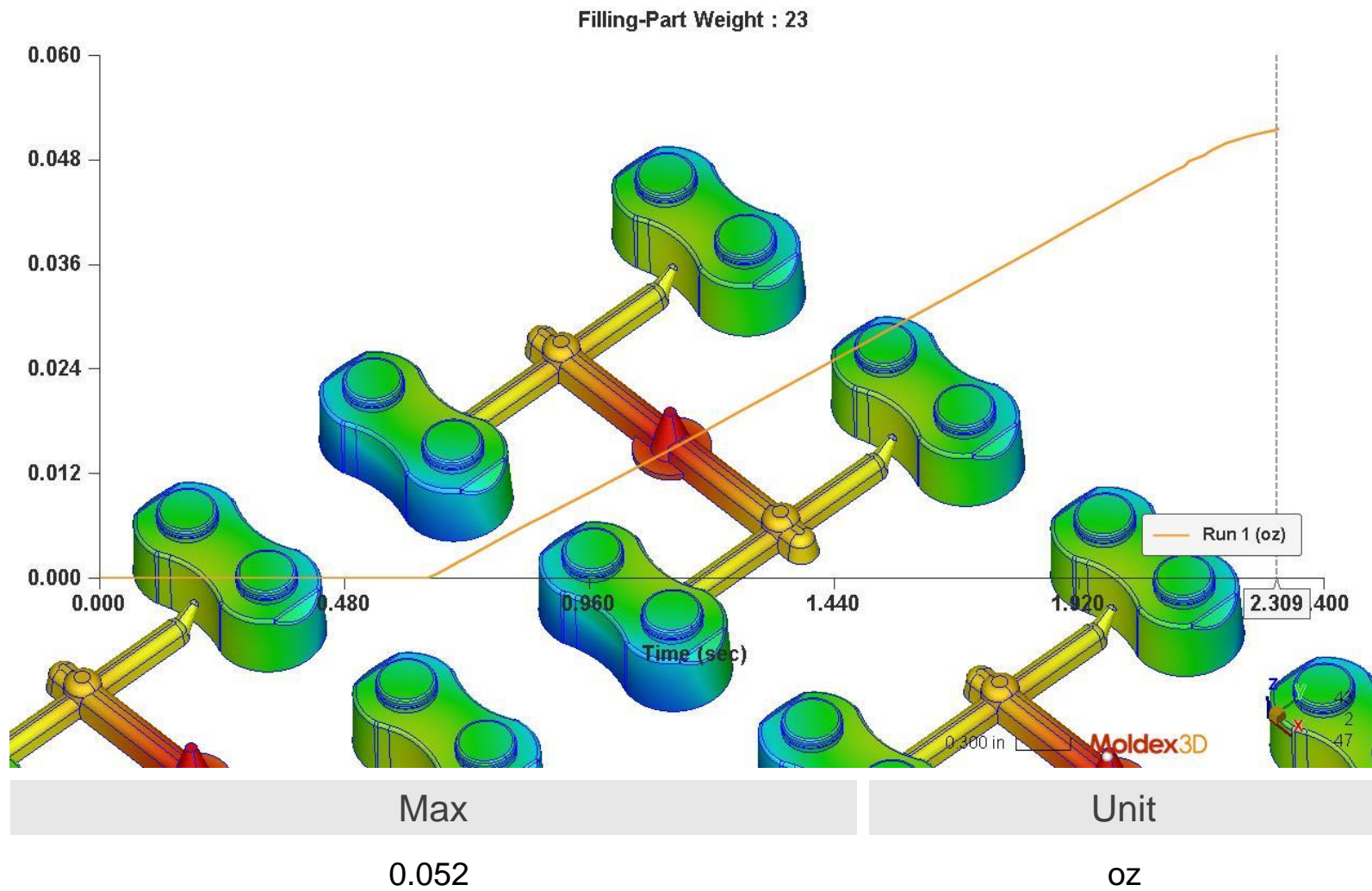
# Filling\_XY\_Part Weight#21



# Filling\_XY\_Part Weight#22

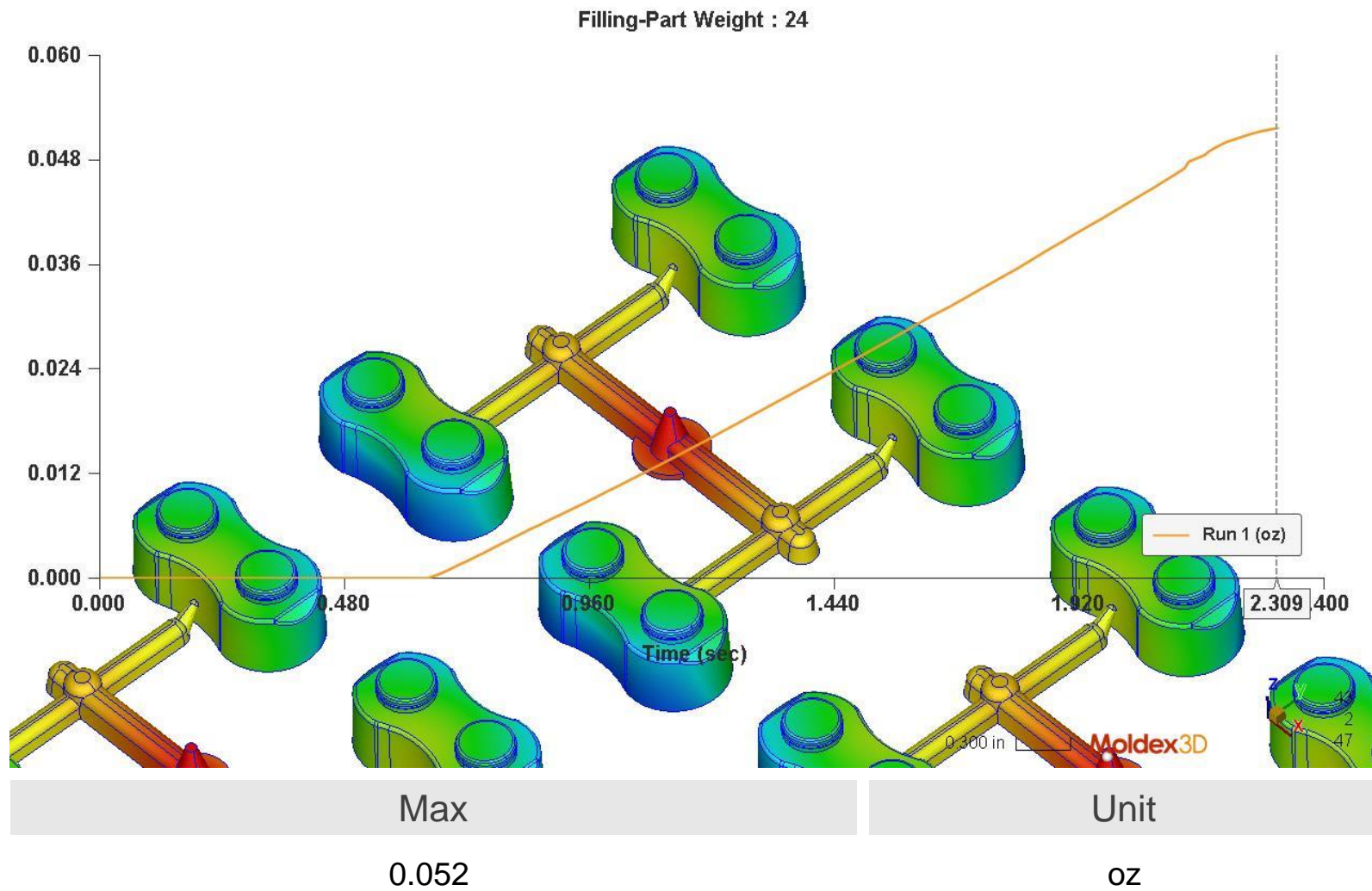


# Filling\_XY\_Part Weight#23

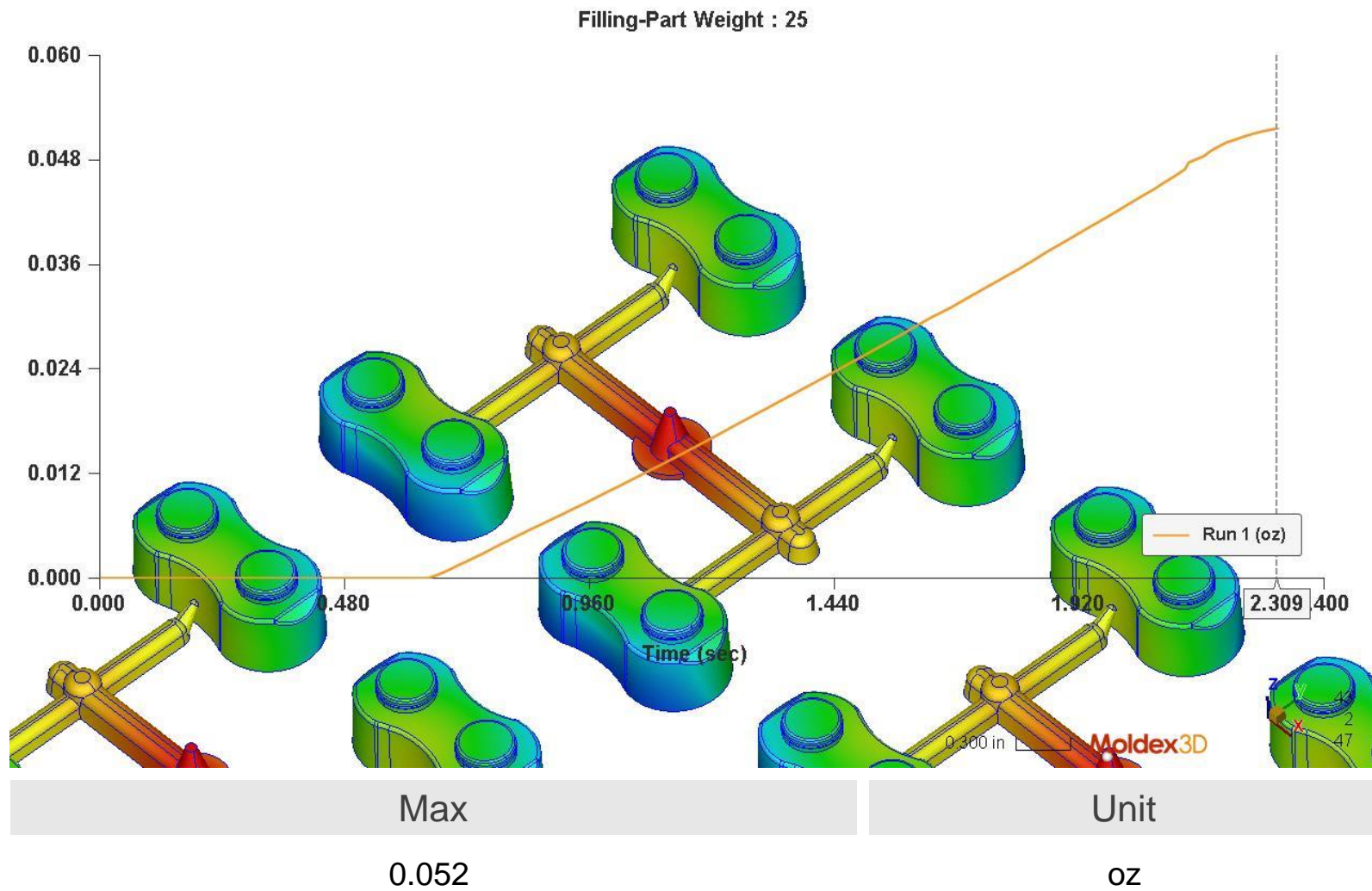




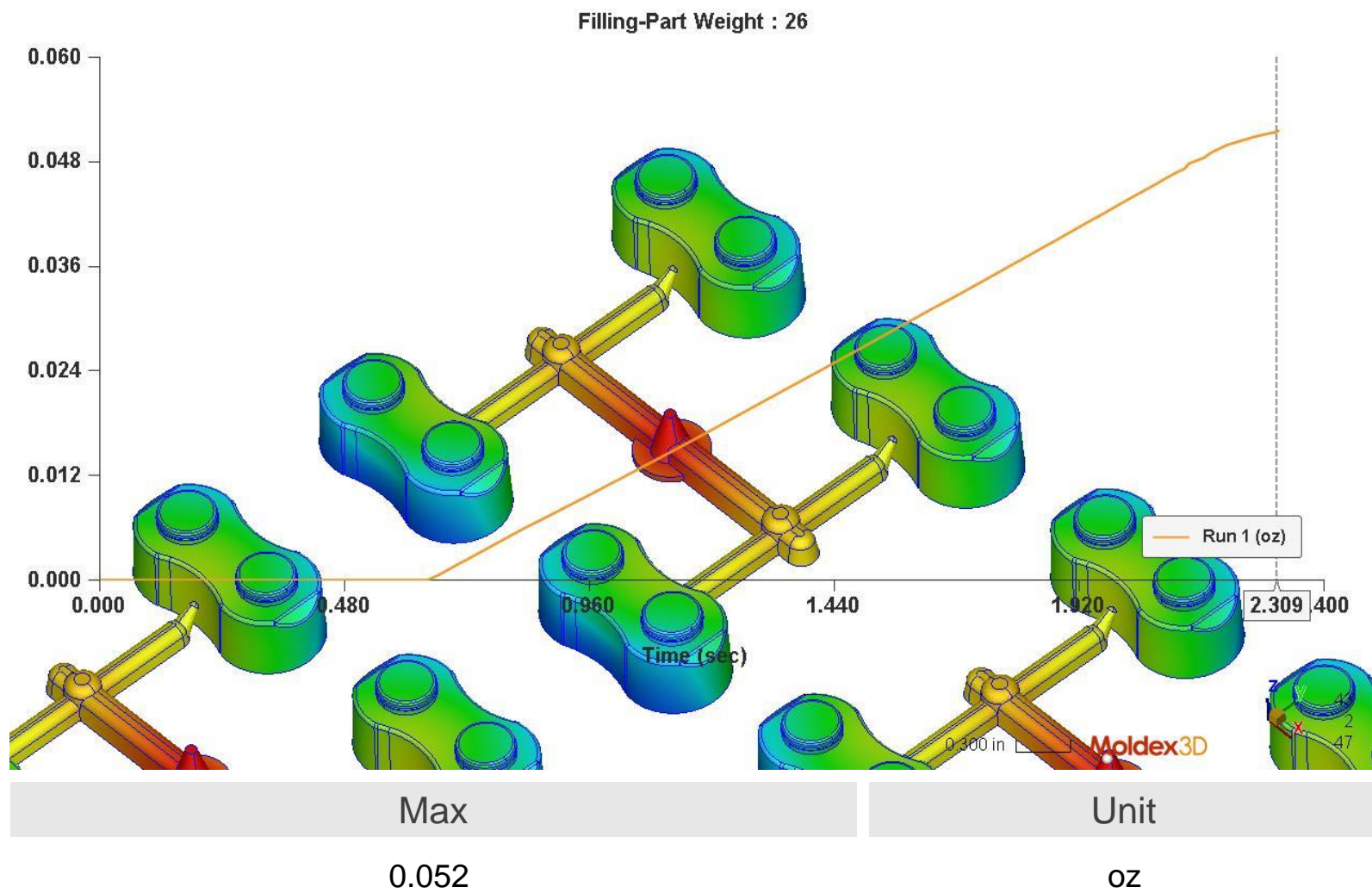
# Filling\_XY\_Part Weight#24



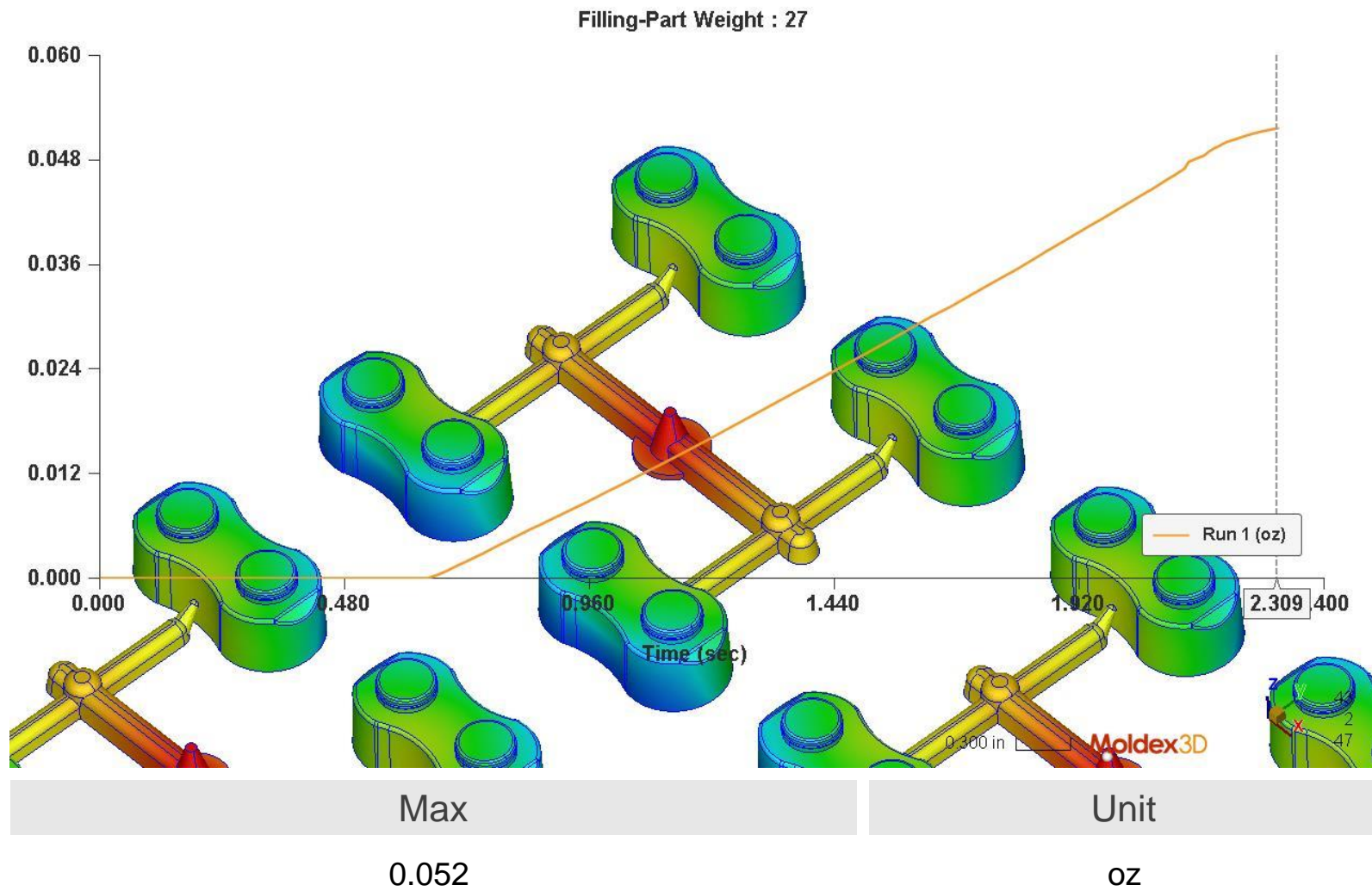
# Filling\_XY\_Part Weight#25



# Filling\_XY\_Part Weight#26

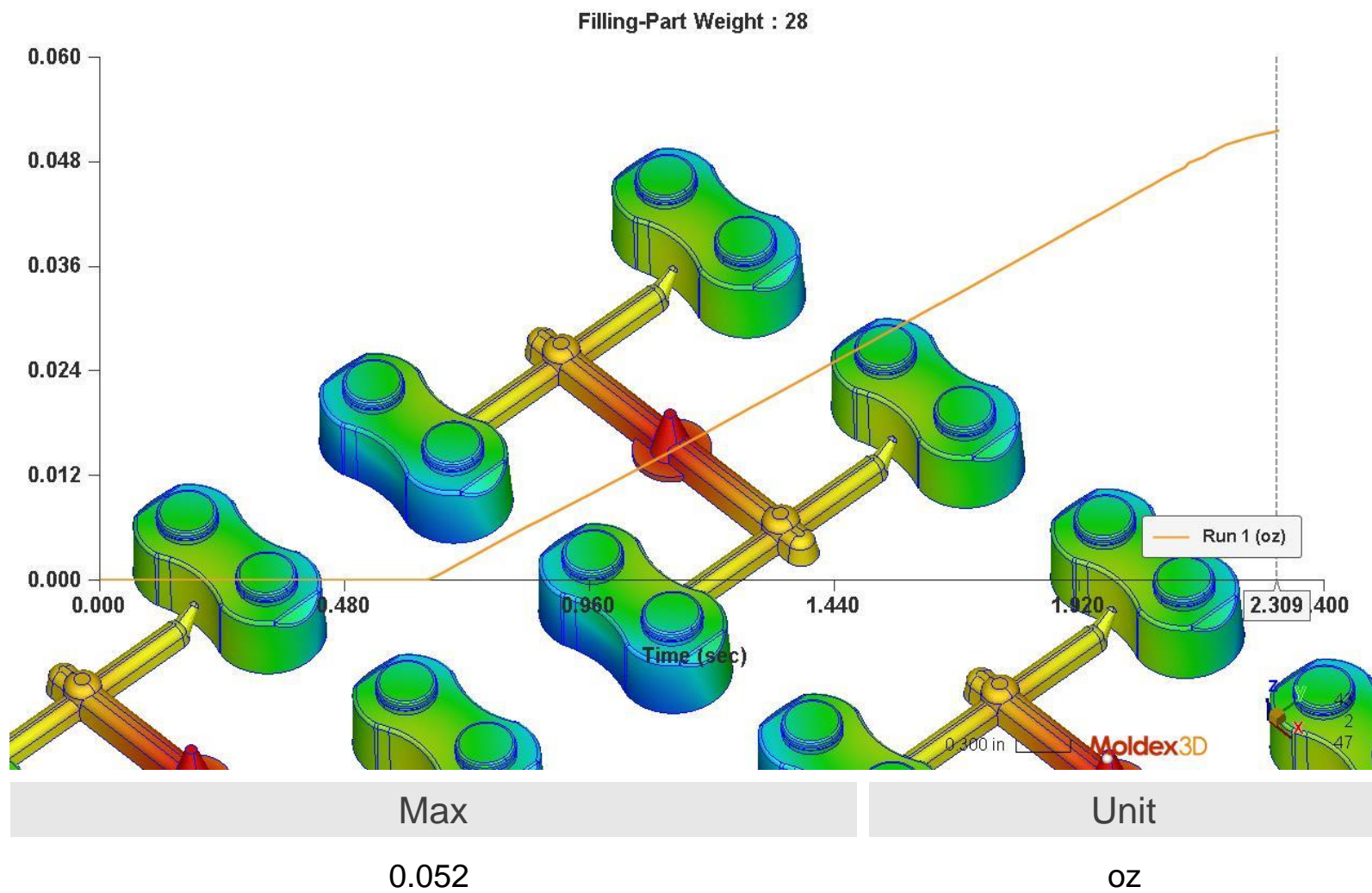


# Filling\_XY\_Part Weight#27

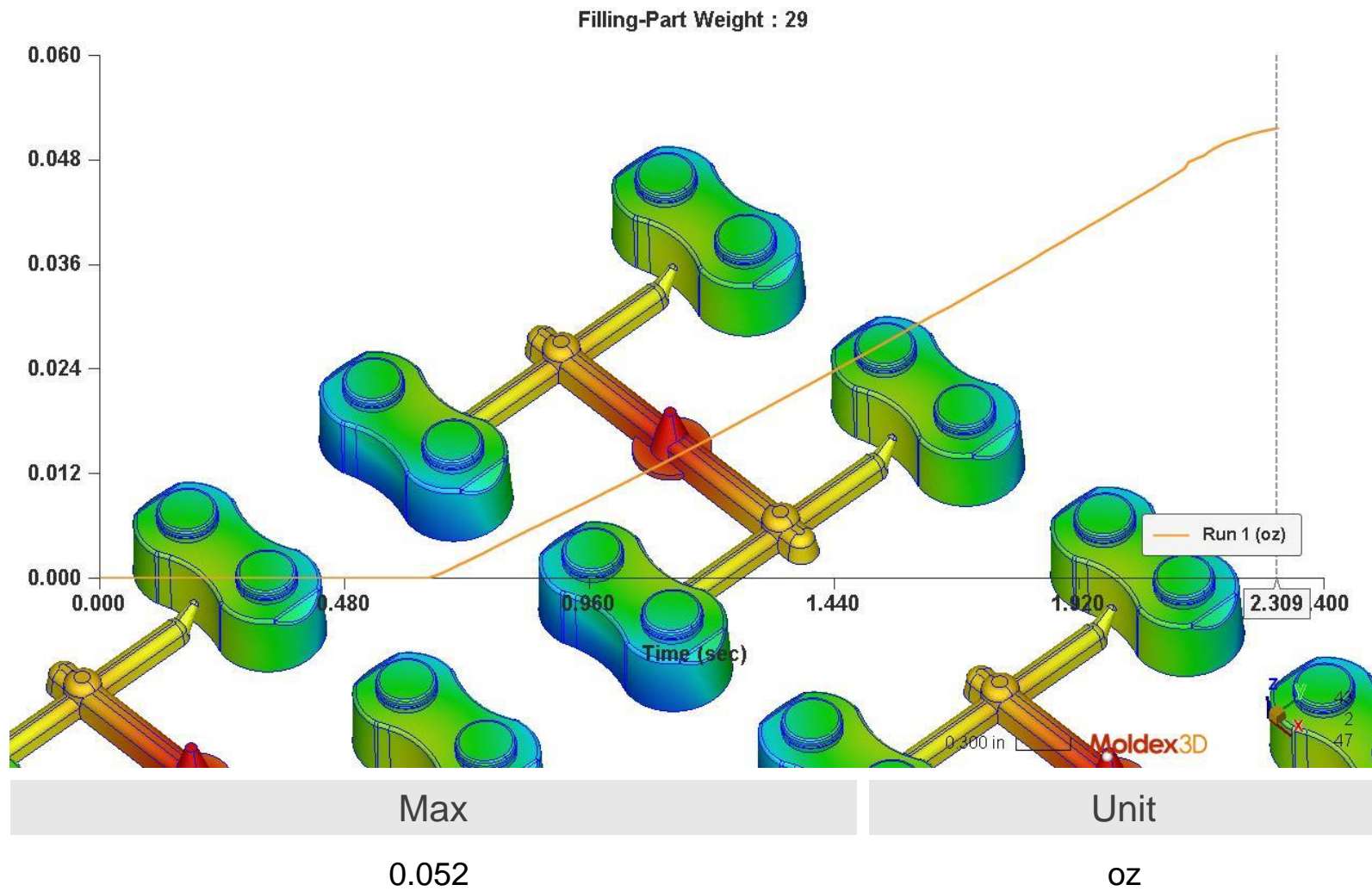




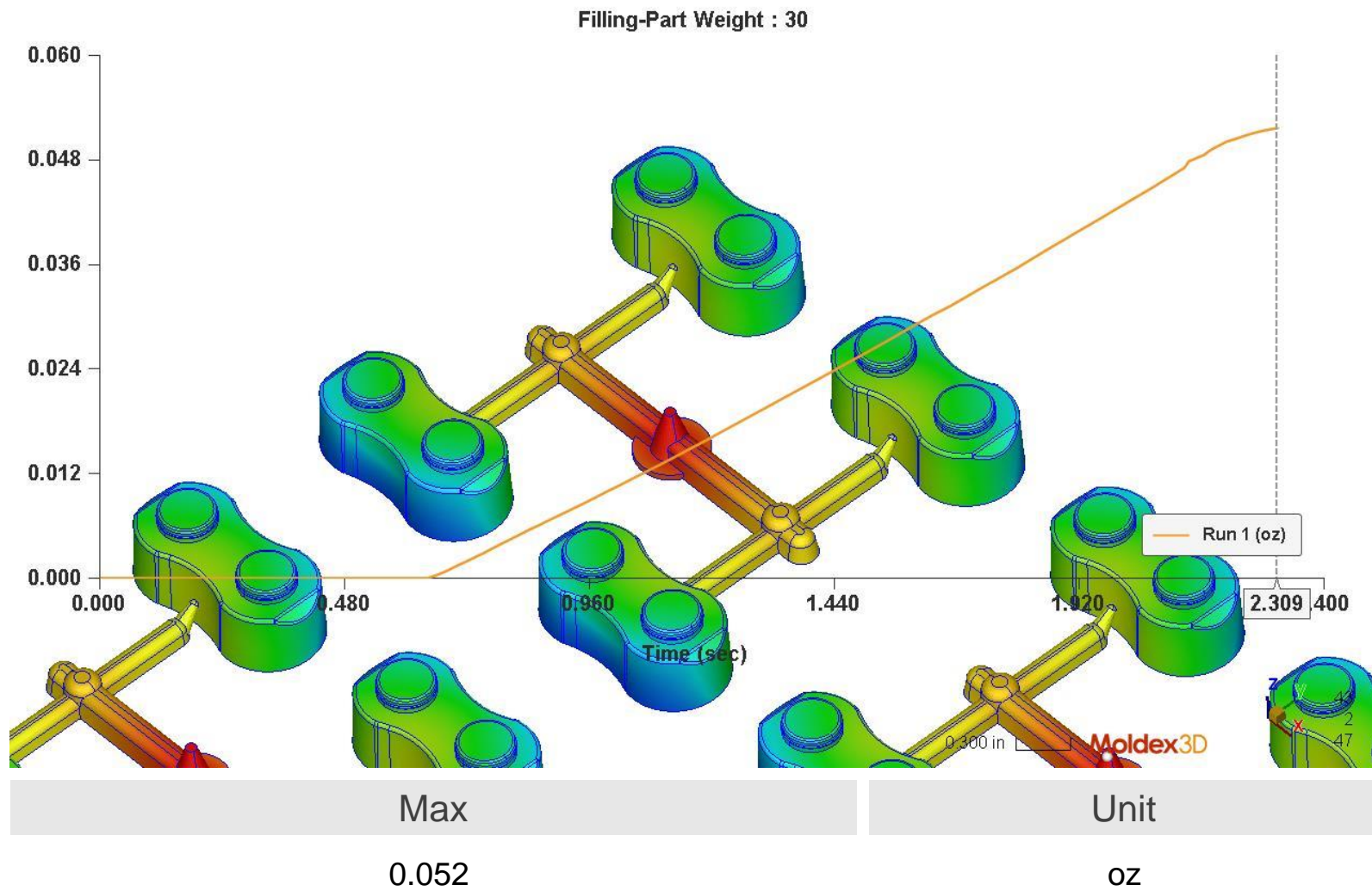
# Filling\_XY\_Part Weight#28



# Filling\_XY\_Part Weight#29

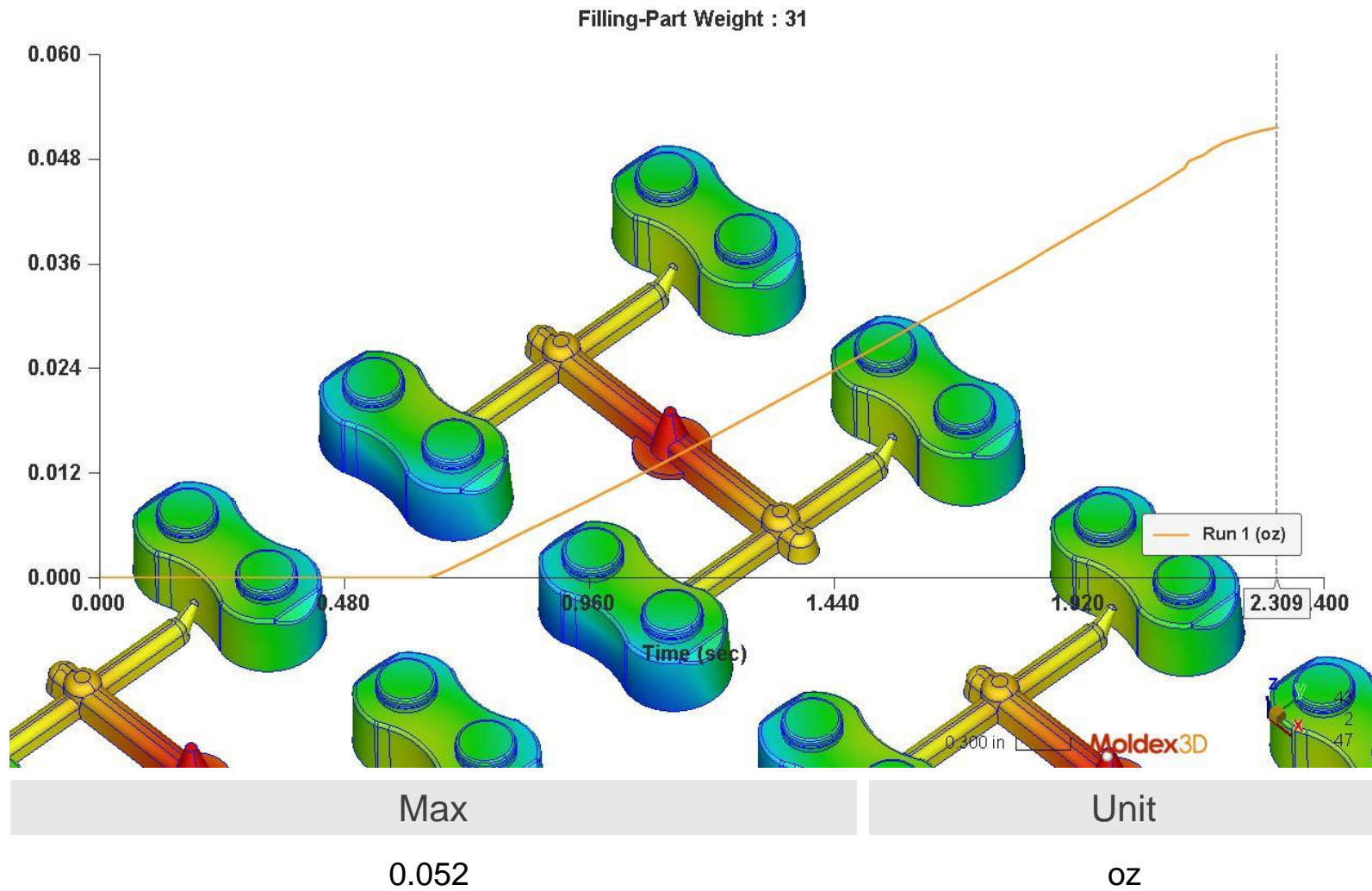


# Filling\_XY\_Part Weight#30

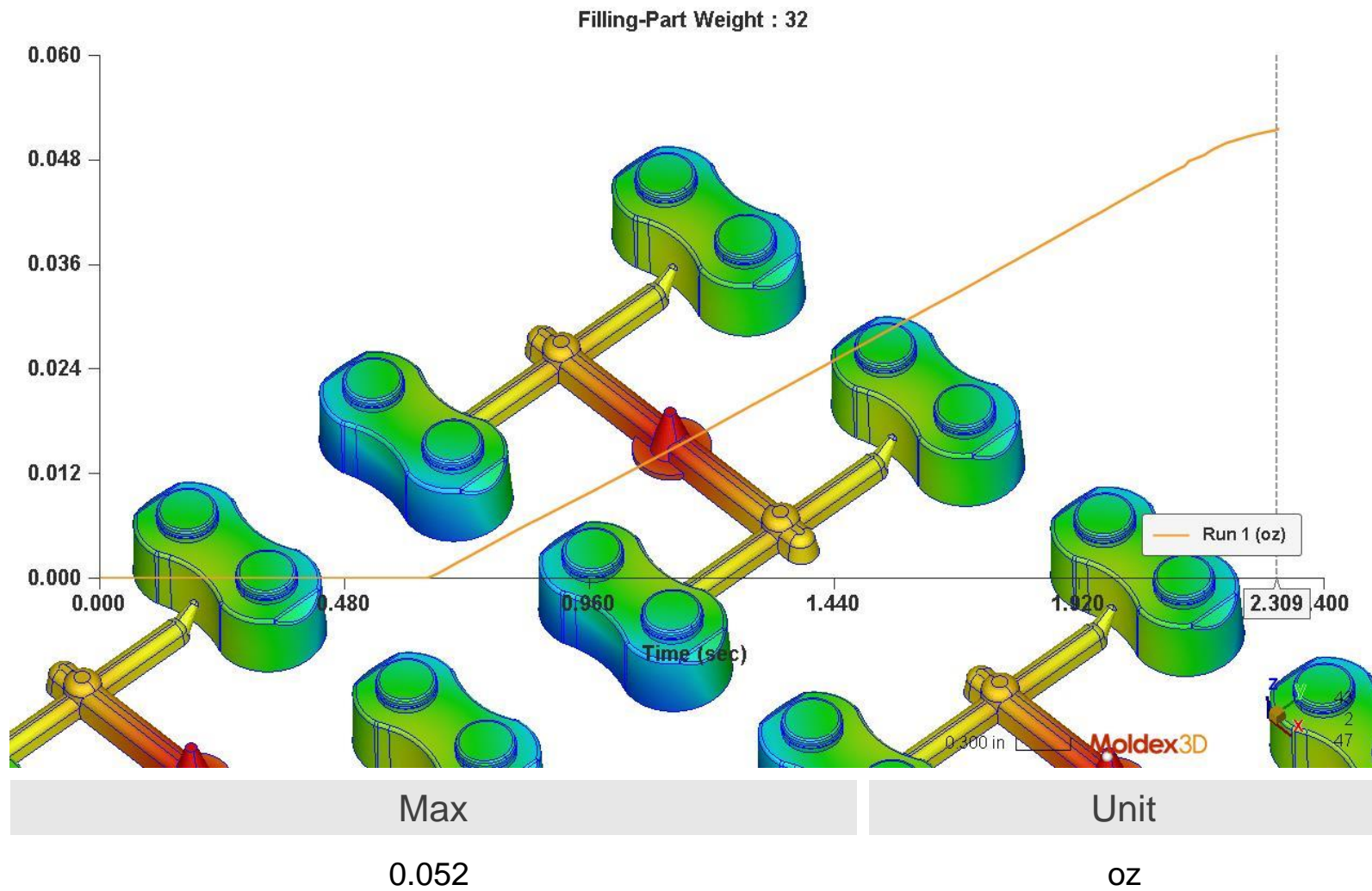




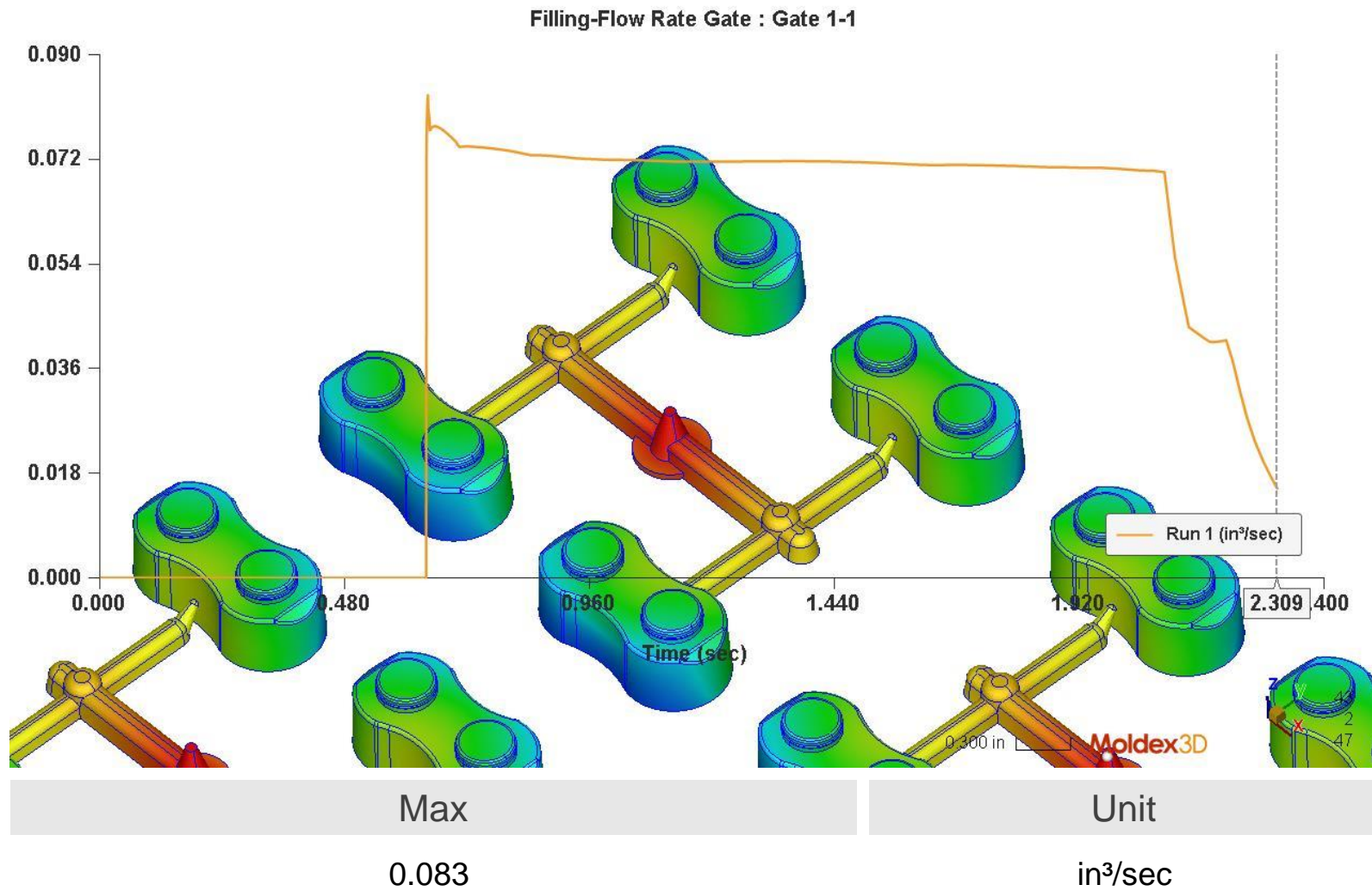
# Filling\_XY\_Part Weight#31



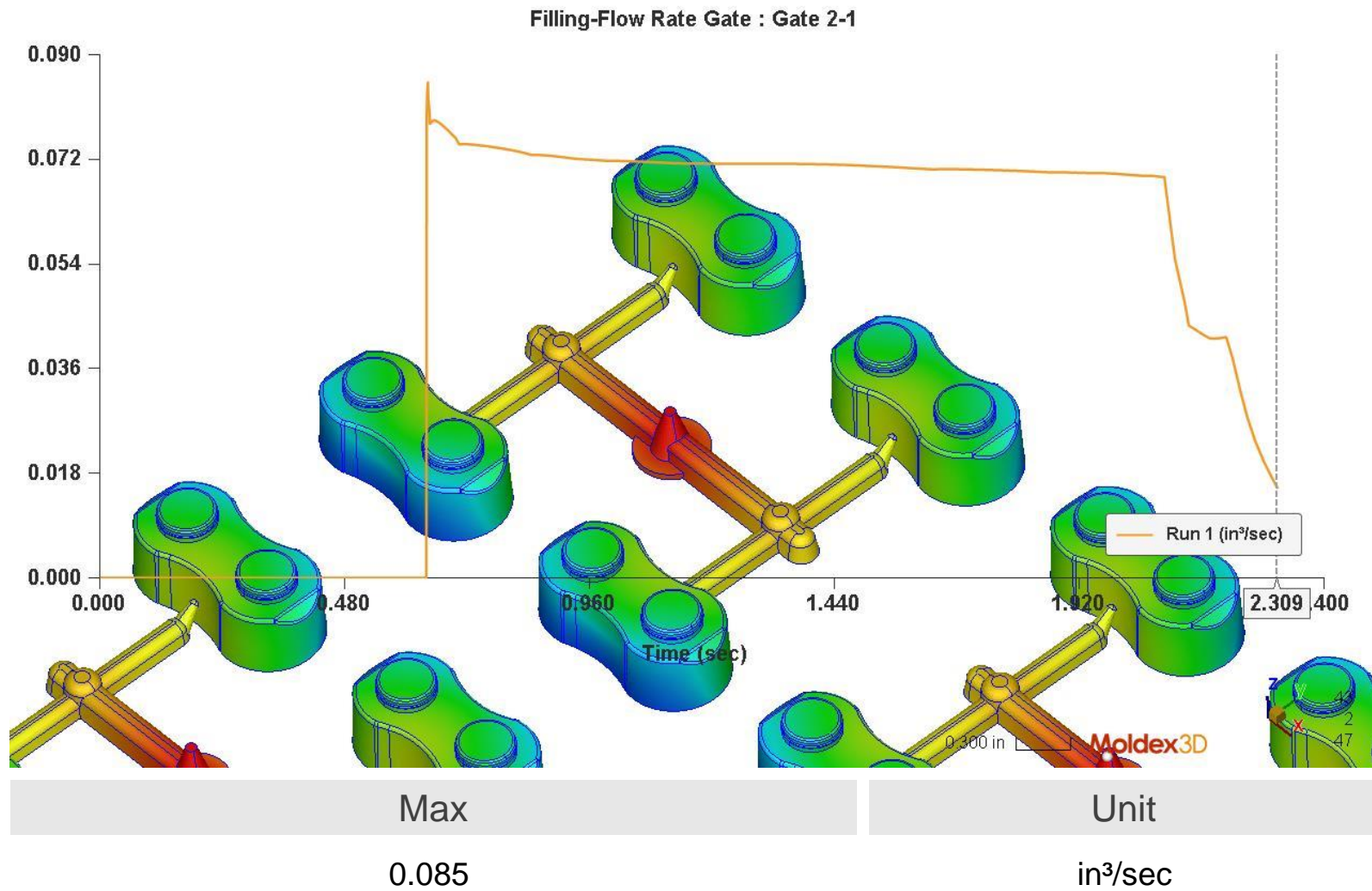
# Filling\_XY\_Part Weight#32



# Filling\_XY\_Flow Rate Gate - Gate 1-1

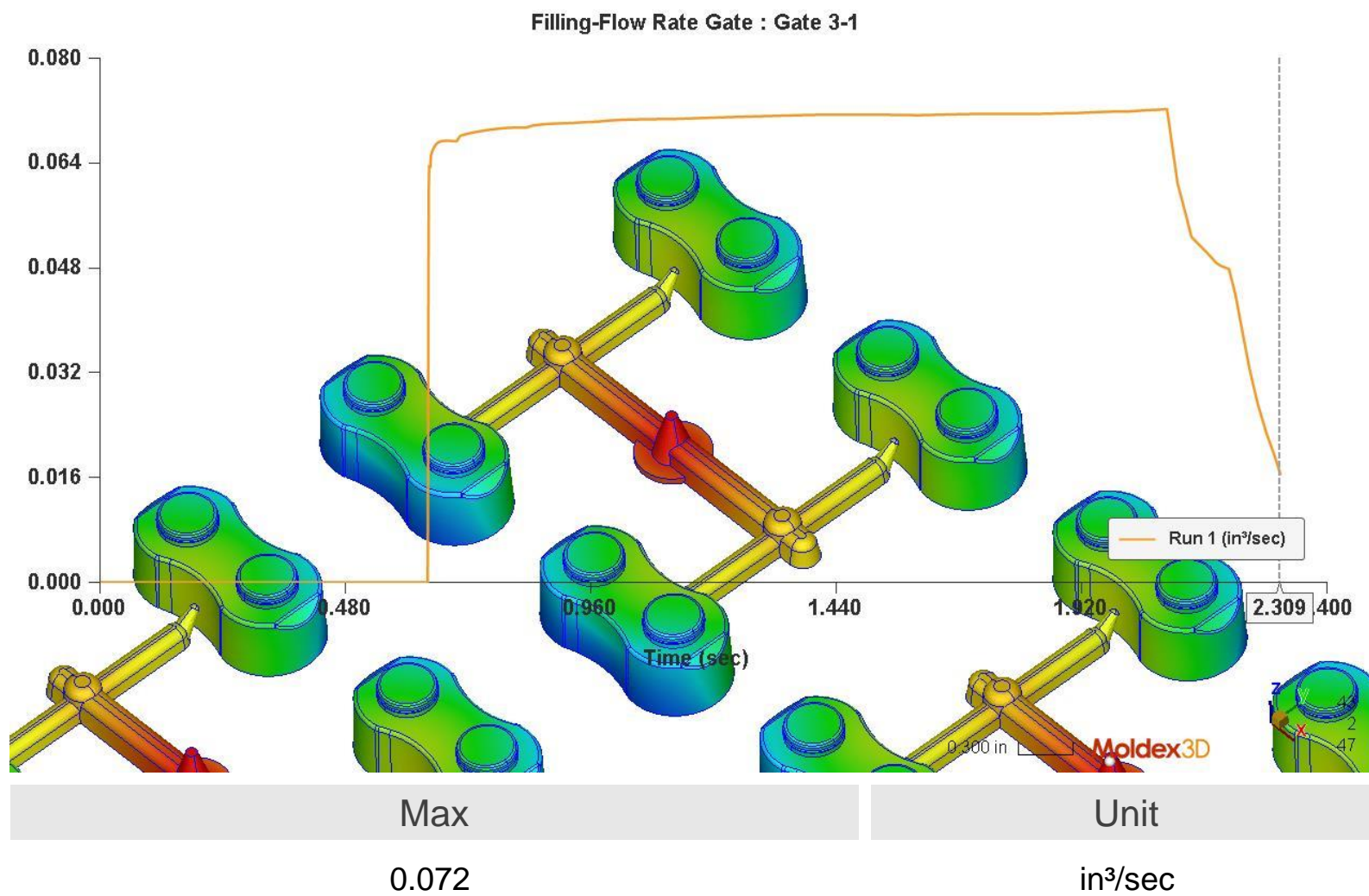


# Filling\_XY\_Flow Rate Gate - Gate 2-1

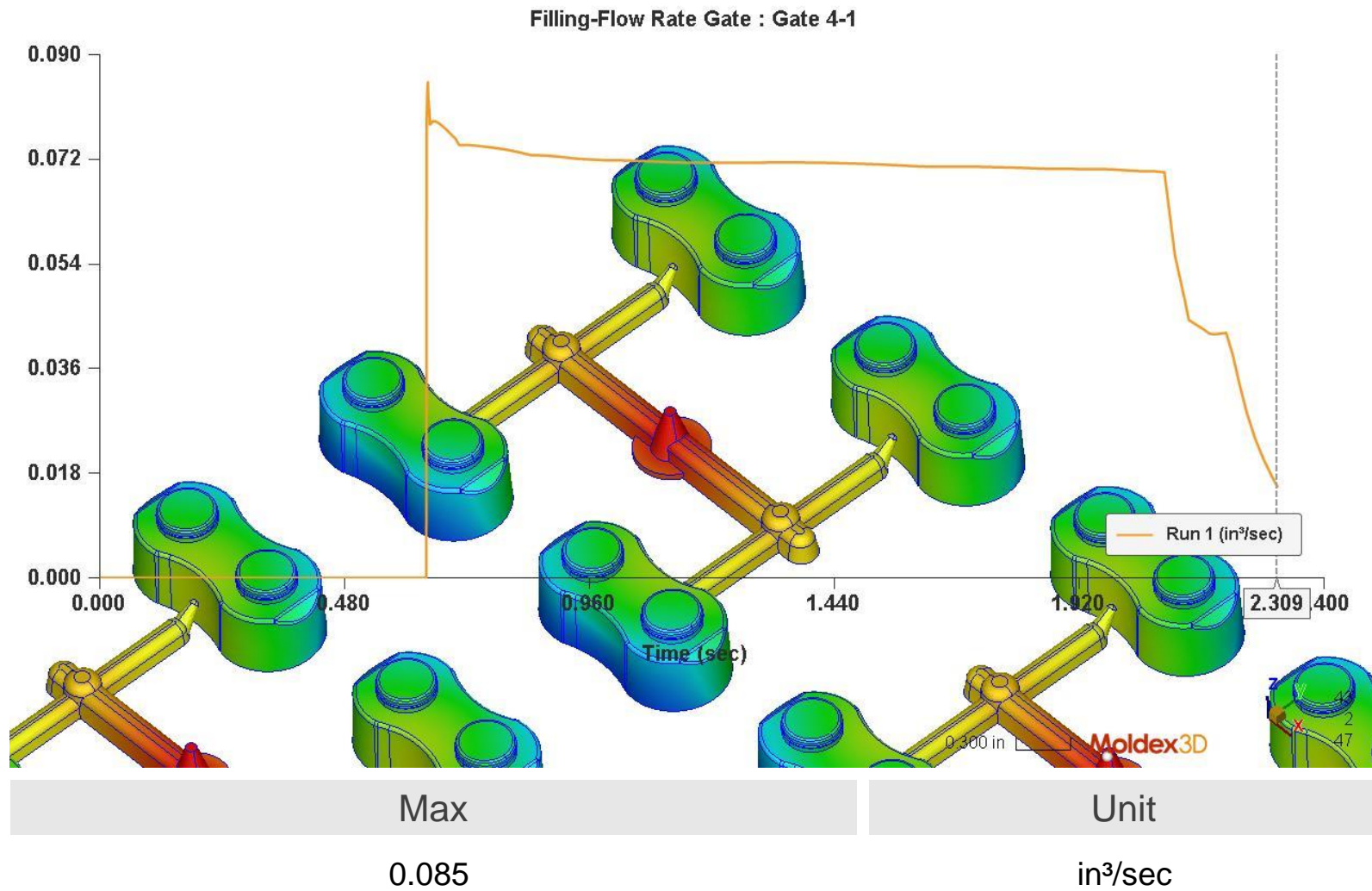




# Filling\_XY\_Flow Rate Gate - Gate 3-1

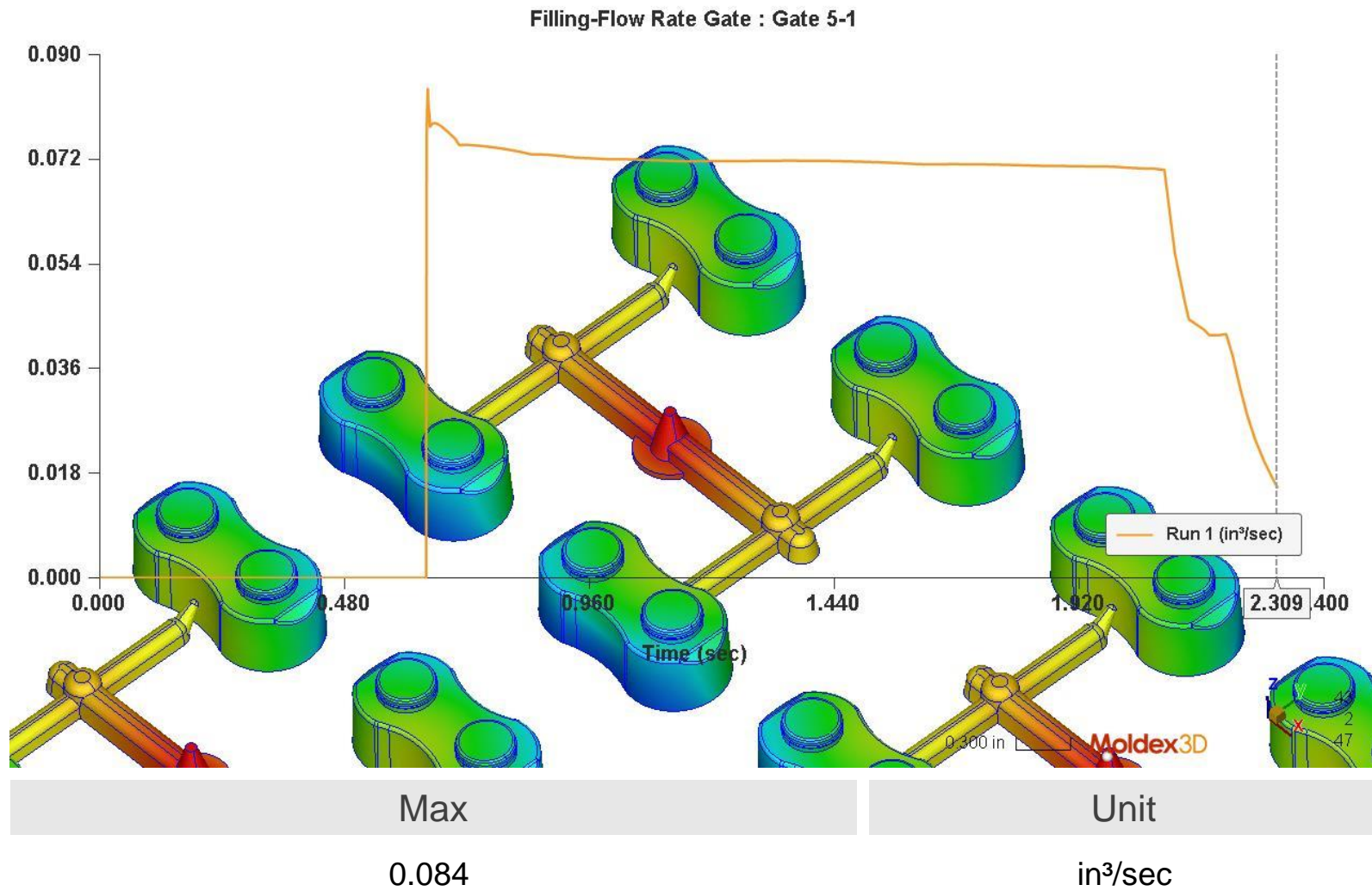


# Filling\_XY\_Flow Rate Gate - Gate 4-1

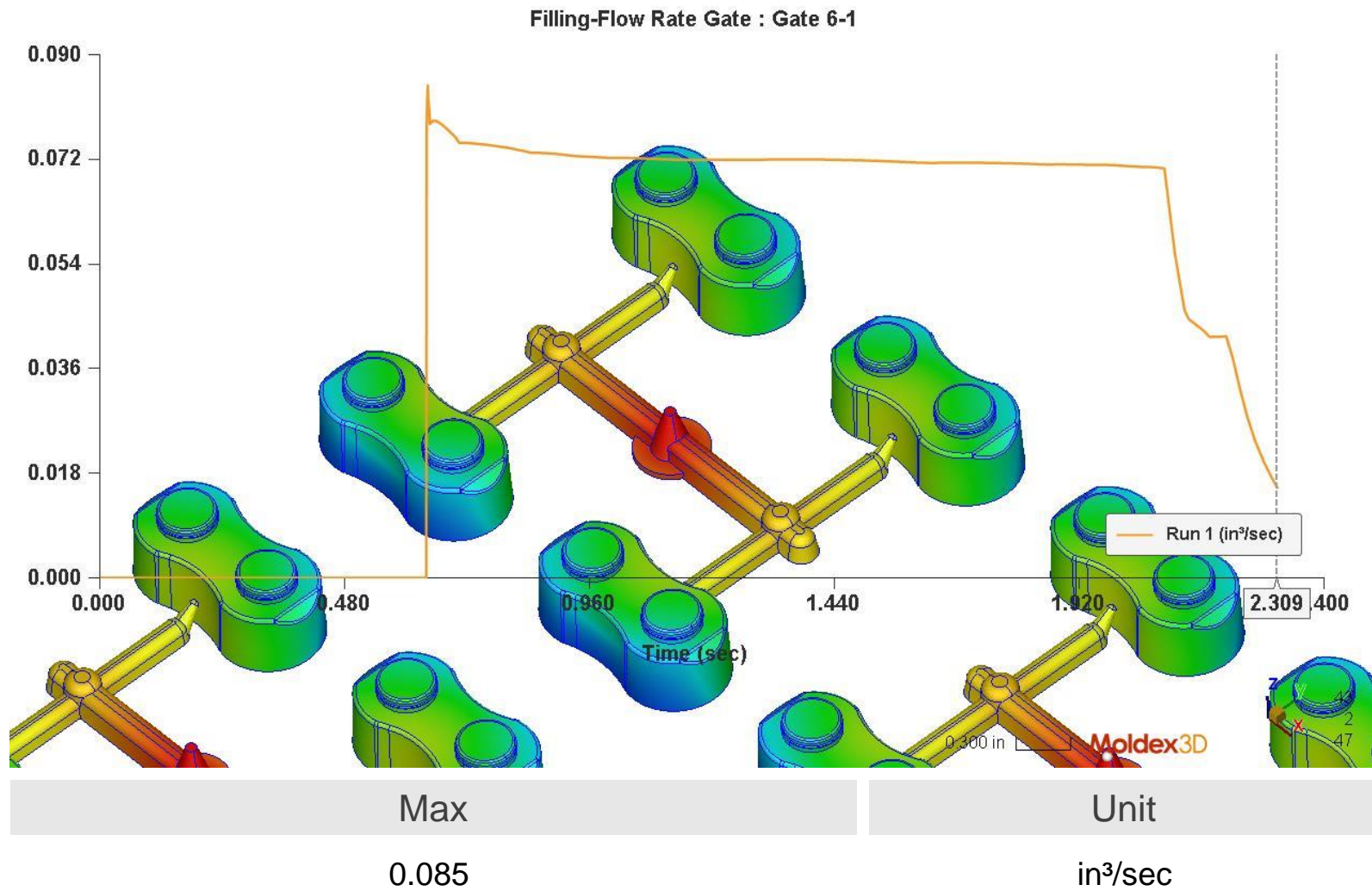




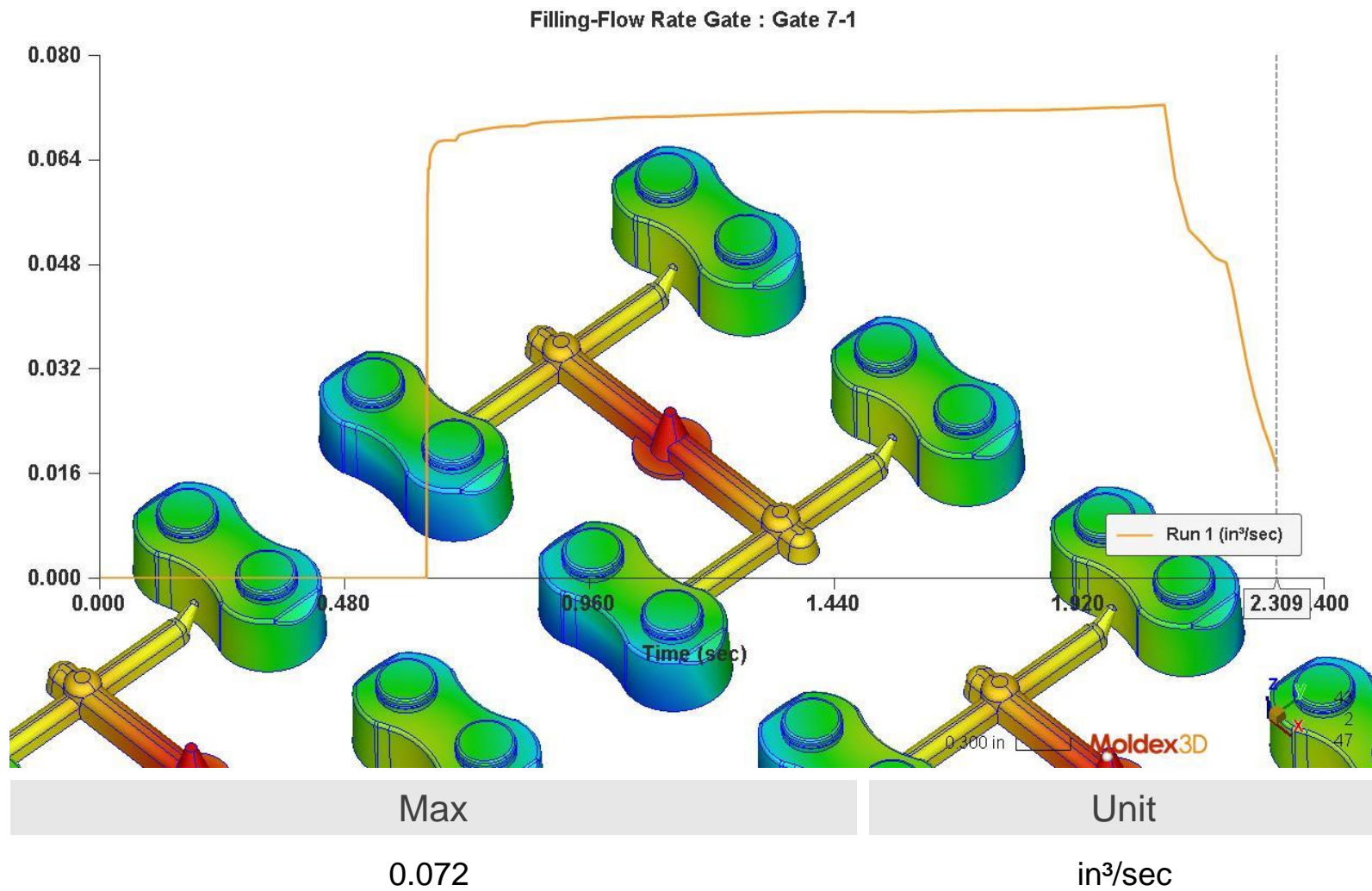
# Filling\_XY\_Flow Rate Gate - Gate 5-1



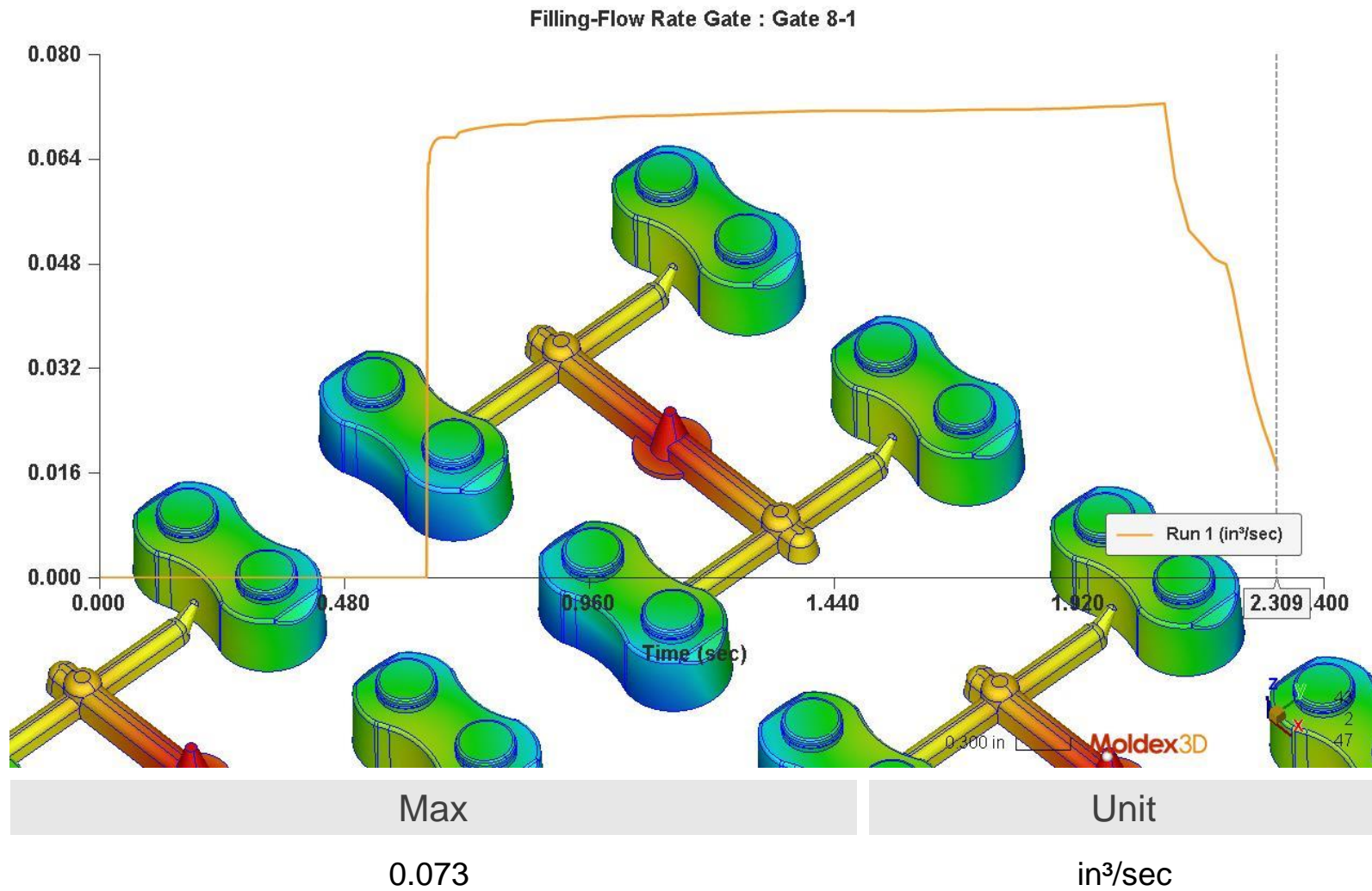
# Filling\_XY\_Flow Rate Gate - Gate 6-1



# Filling\_XY\_Flow Rate Gate - Gate 7-1

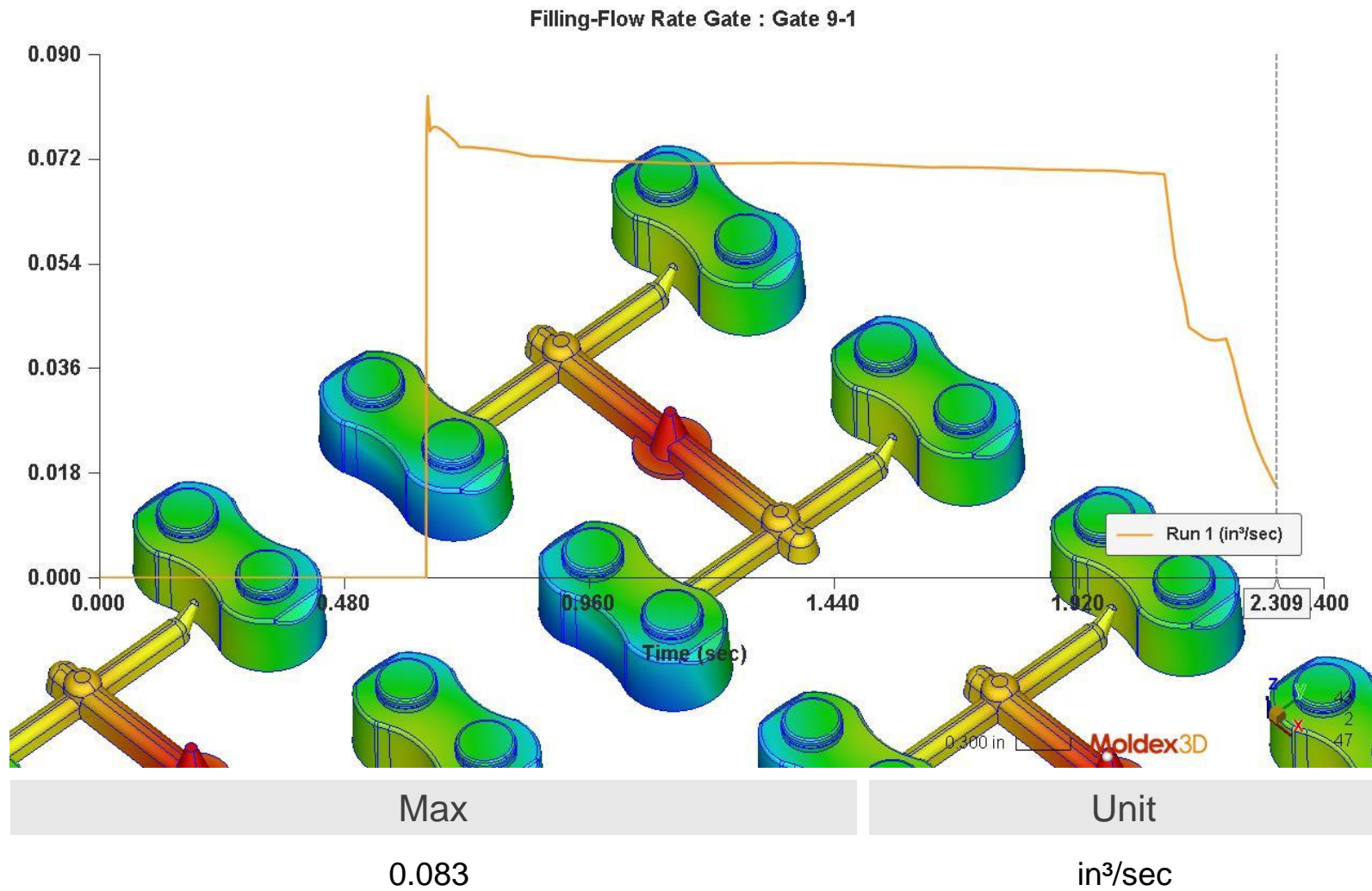


# Filling\_XY\_Flow Rate Gate - Gate 8-1

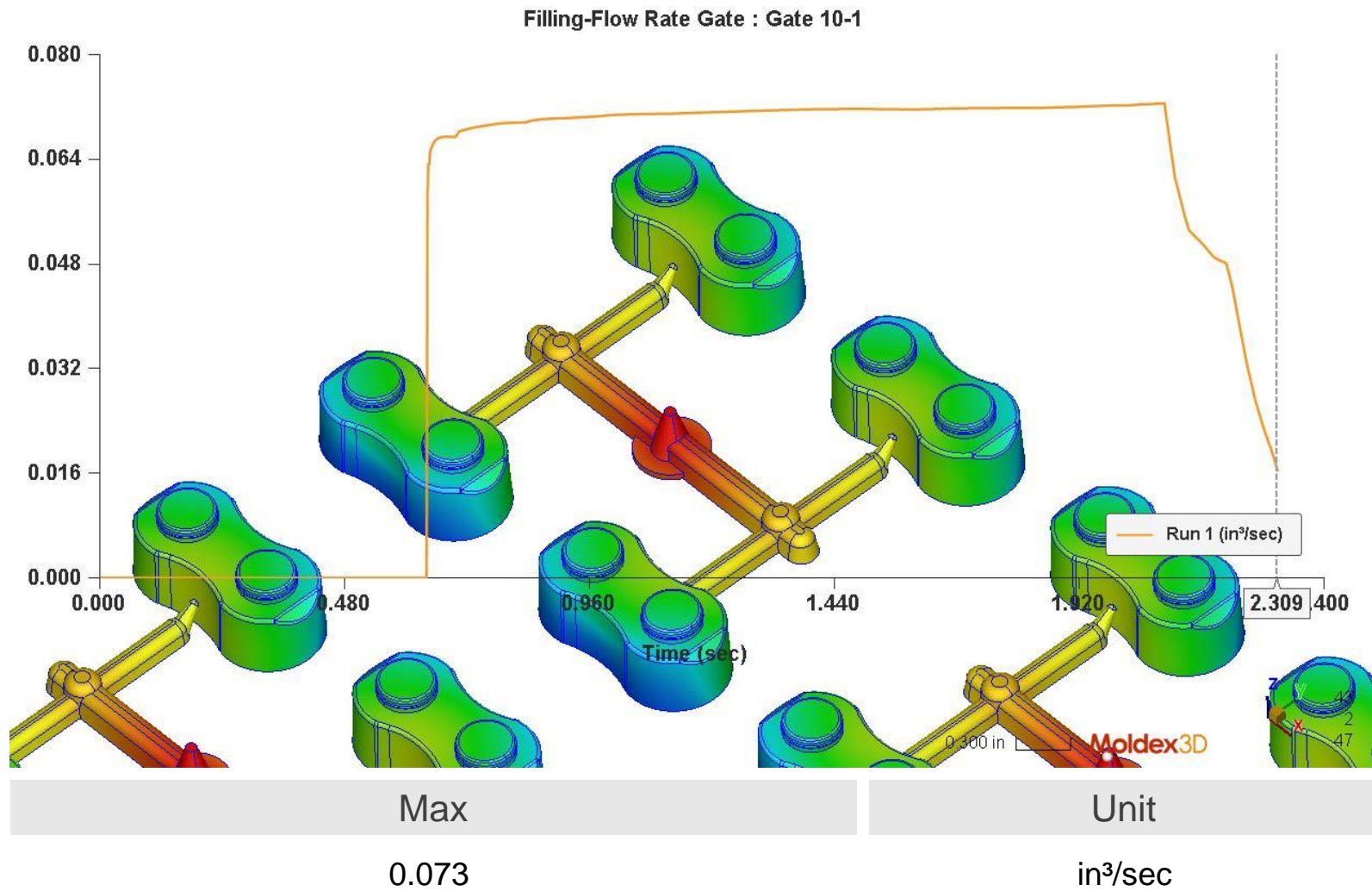




# Filling\_XY\_Flow Rate Gate - Gate 9-1

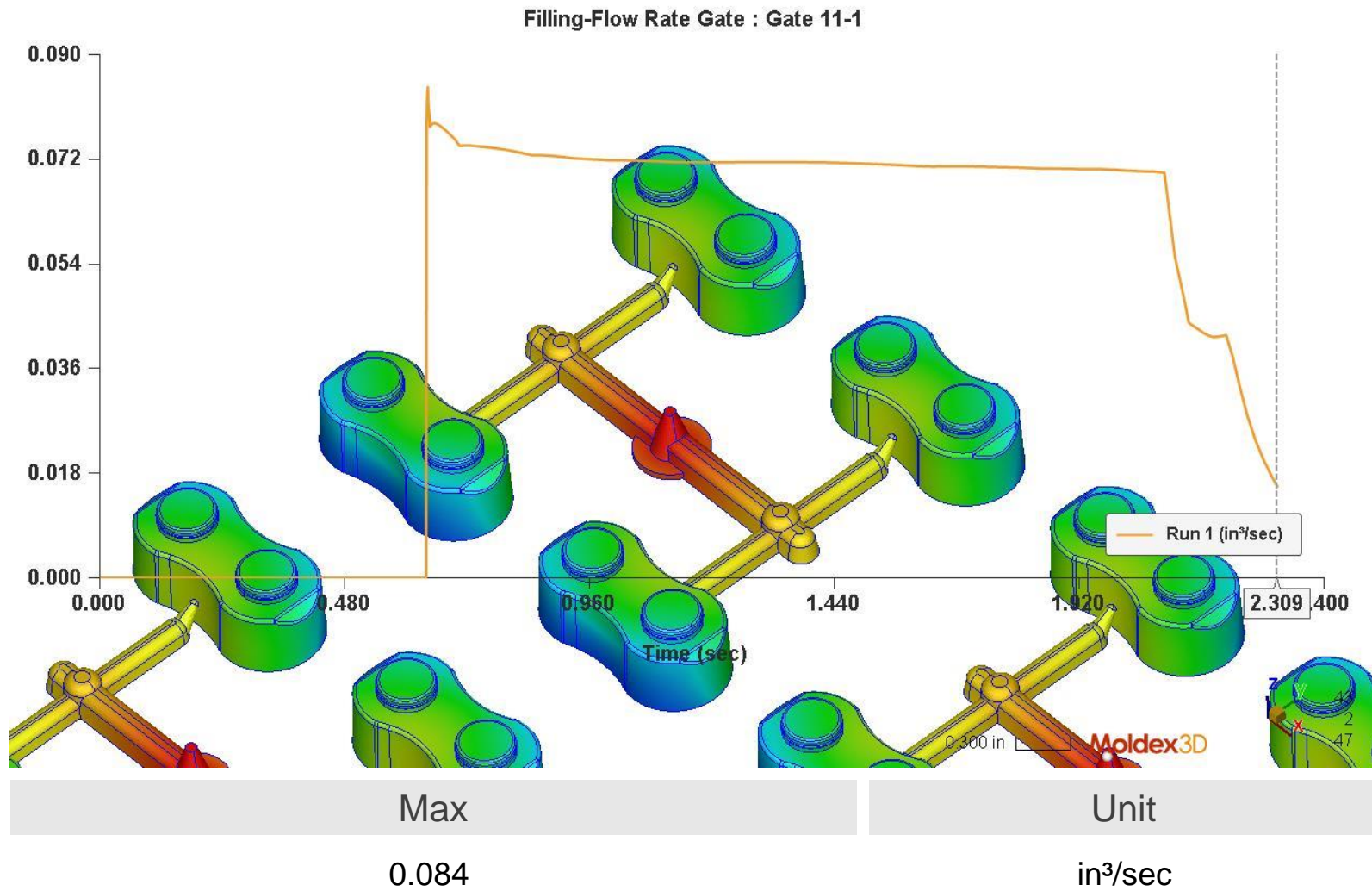


# Filling\_XY\_Flow Rate Gate - Gate 10-1

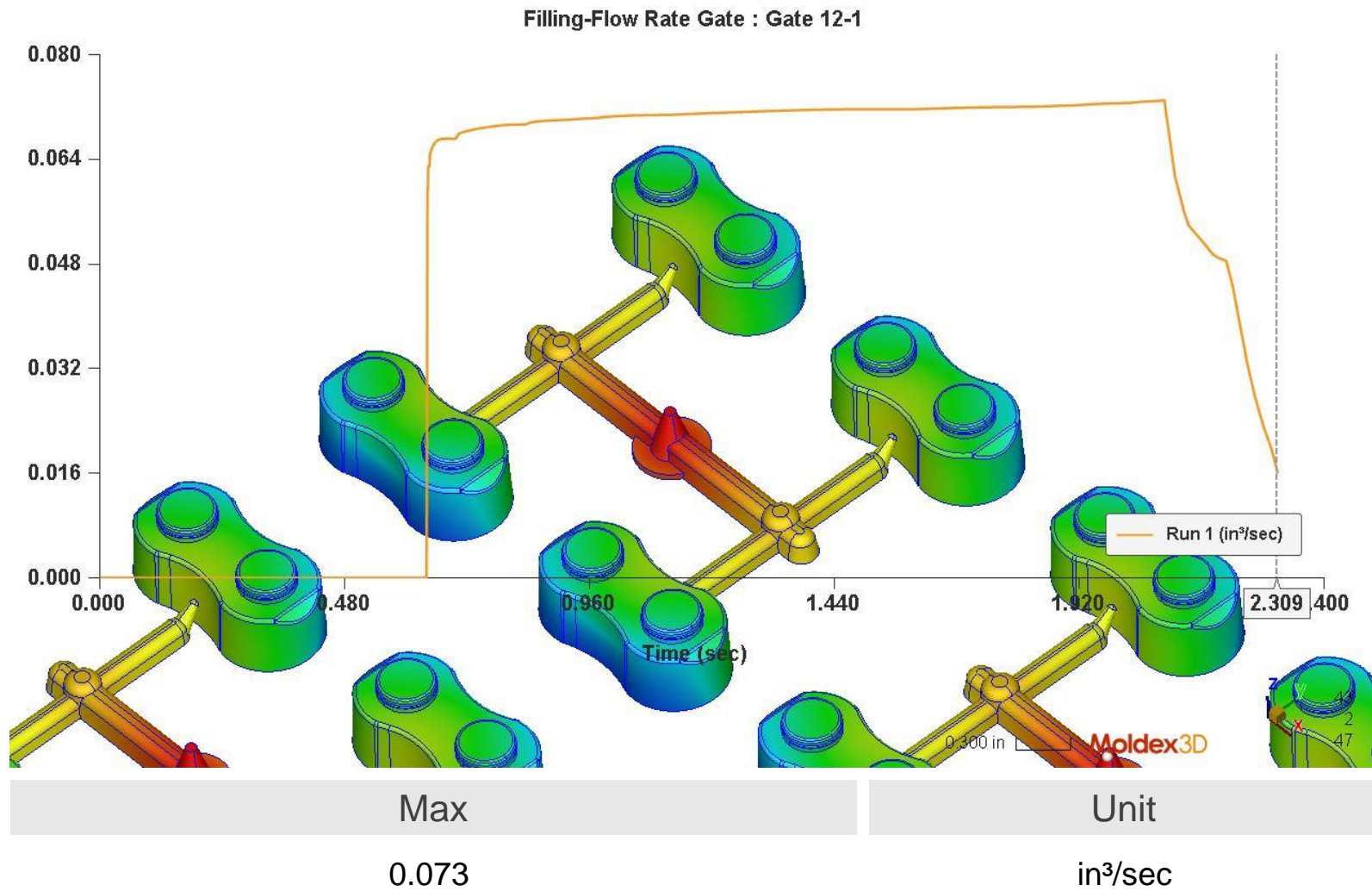




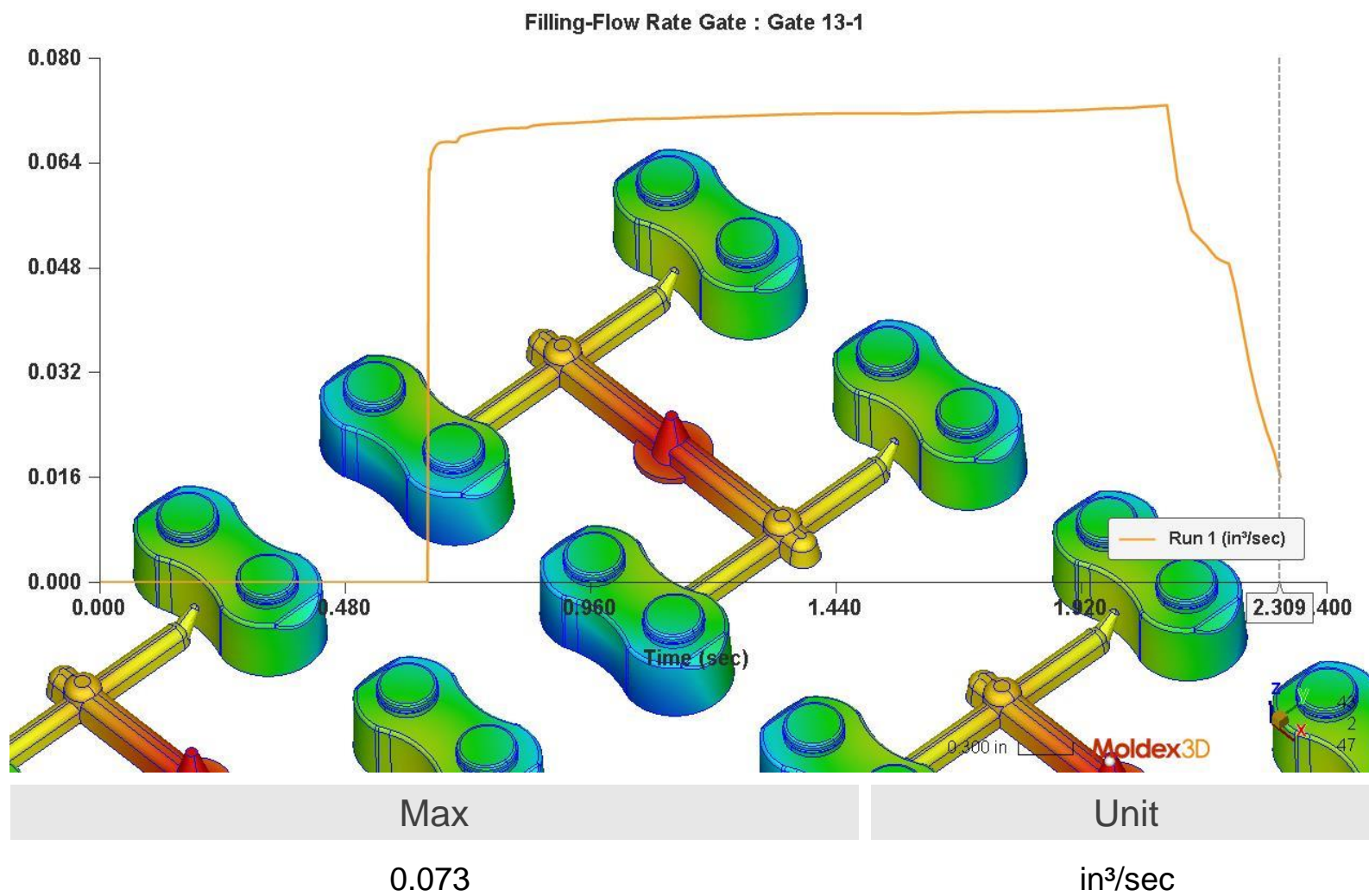
# Filling\_XY\_Flow Rate Gate - Gate 11-1



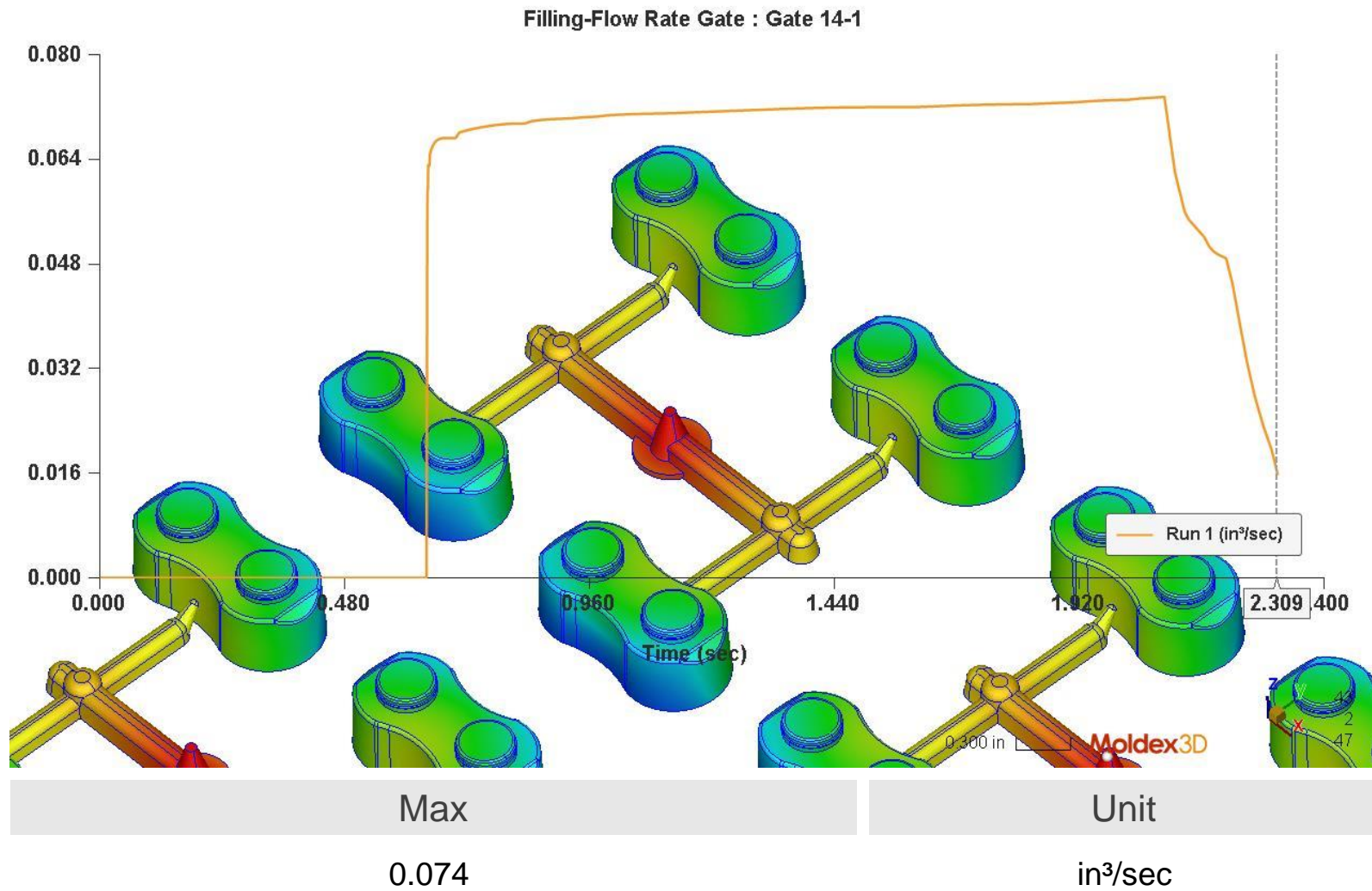
# Filling\_XY\_Flow Rate Gate - Gate 12-1



# Filling\_XY\_Flow Rate Gate - Gate 13-1

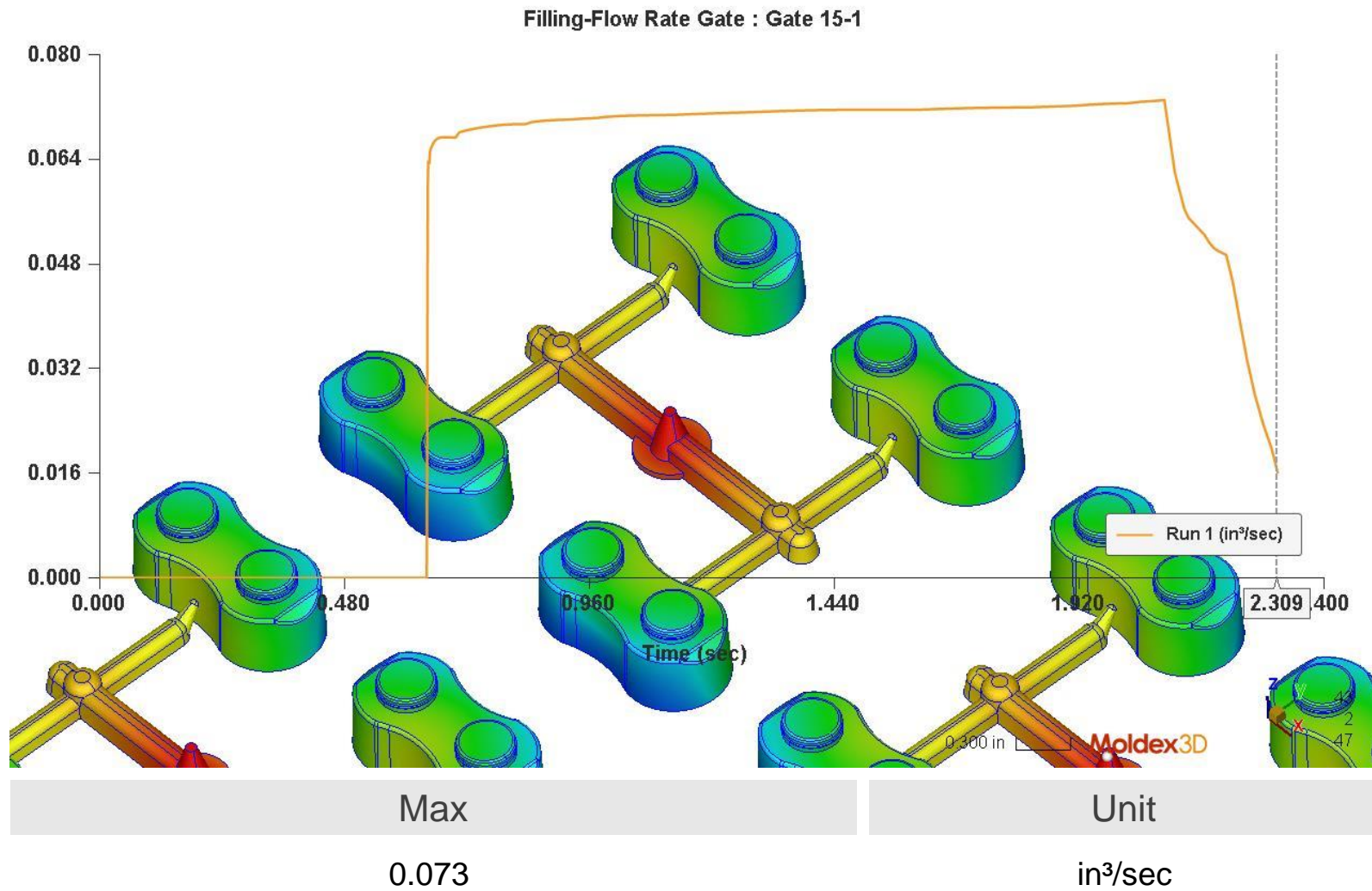


# Filling\_XY\_Flow Rate Gate - Gate 14-1



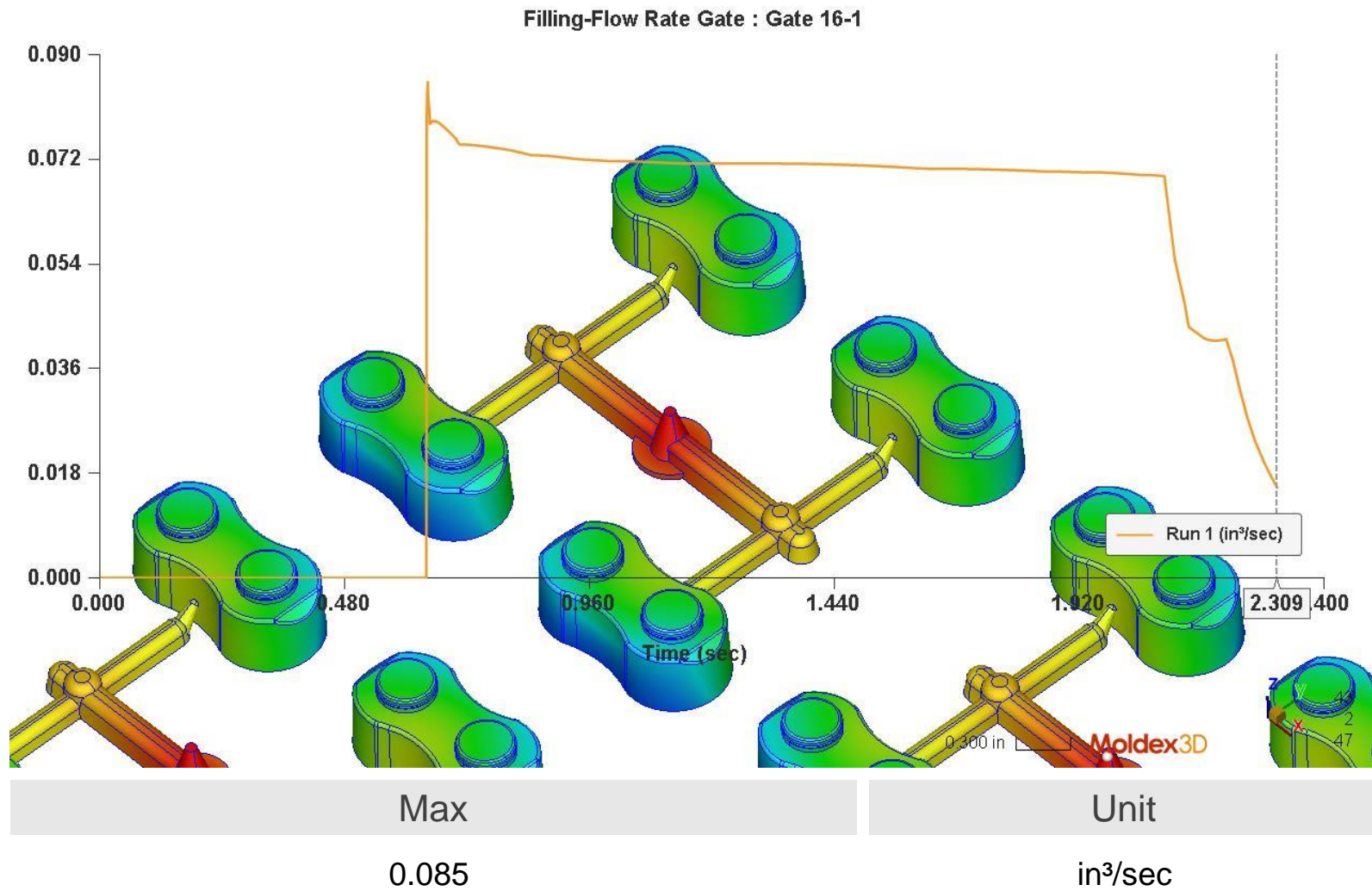


# Filling\_XY\_Flow Rate Gate - Gate 15-1

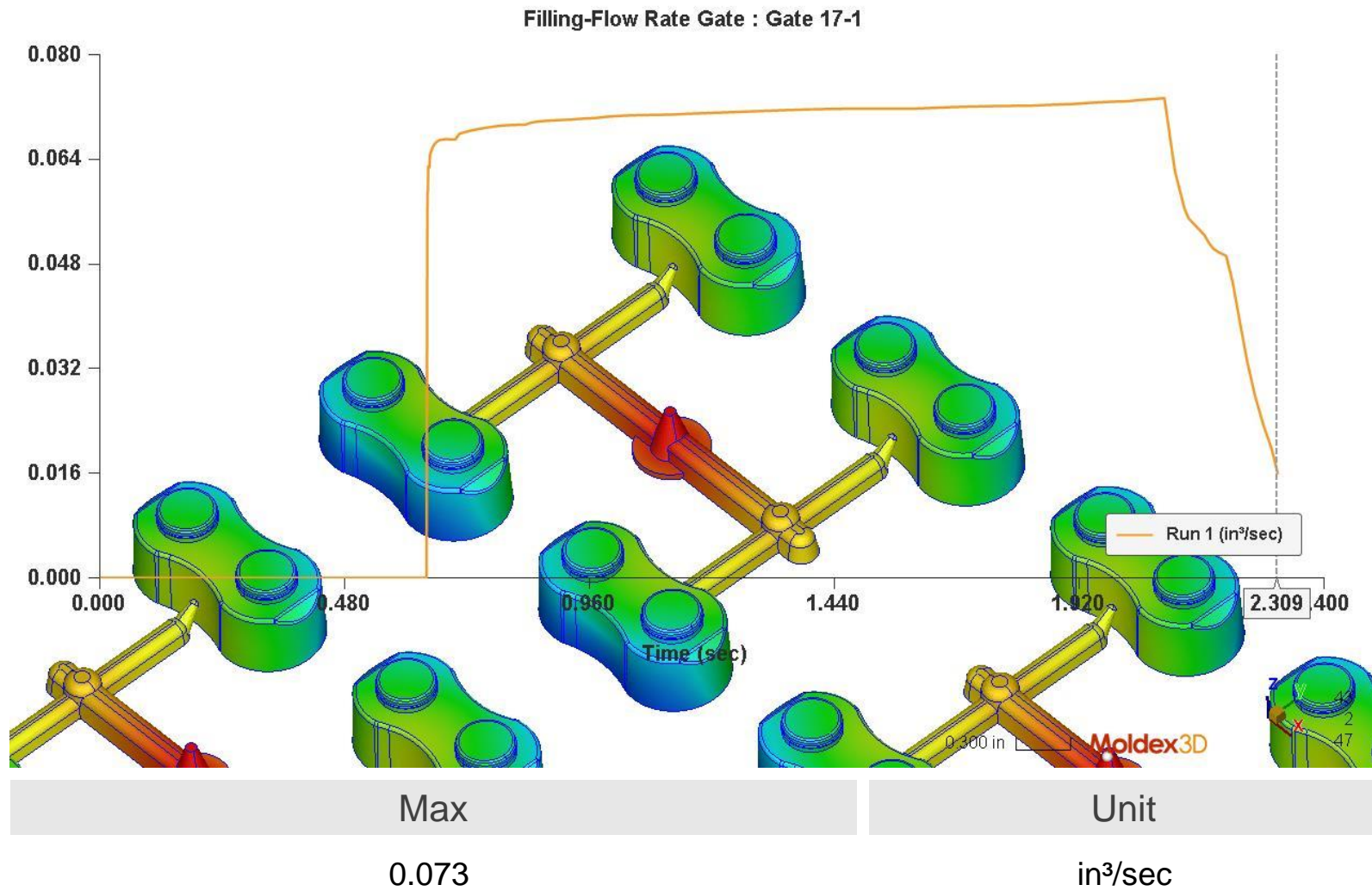




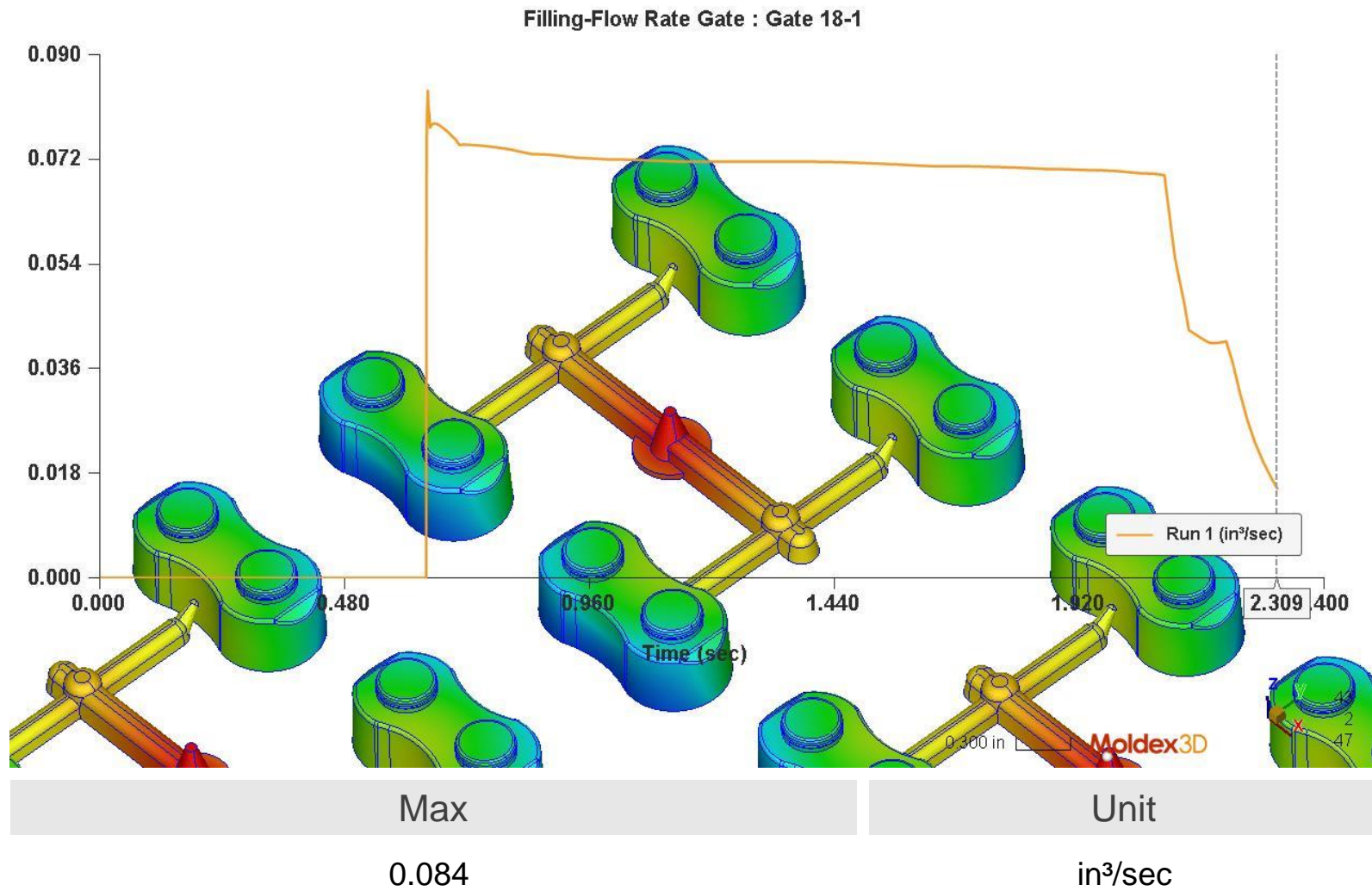
# Filling\_XY\_Flow Rate Gate - Gate 16-1



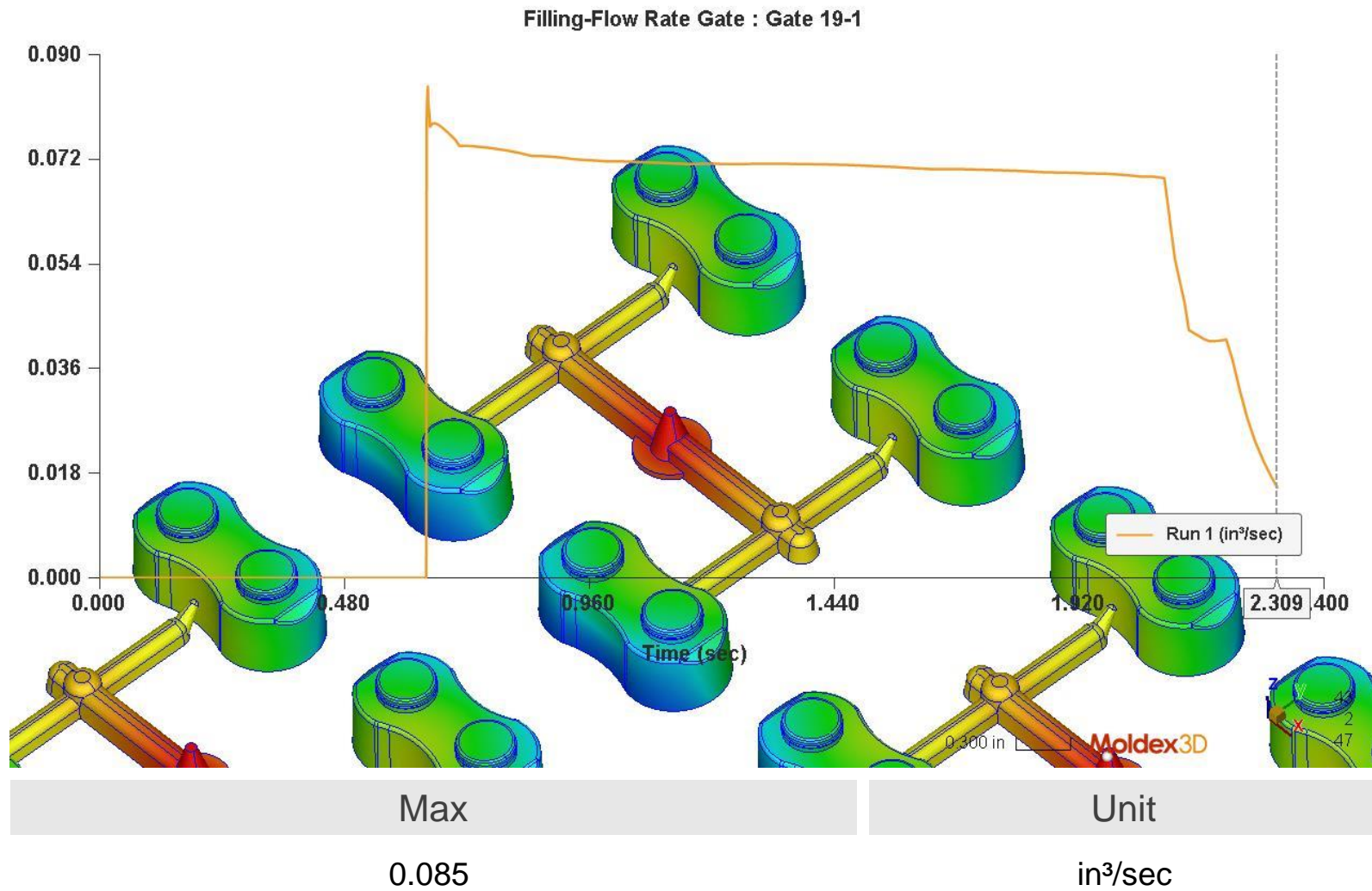
# Filling\_XY\_Flow Rate Gate - Gate 17-1



# Filling\_XY\_Flow Rate Gate - Gate 18-1

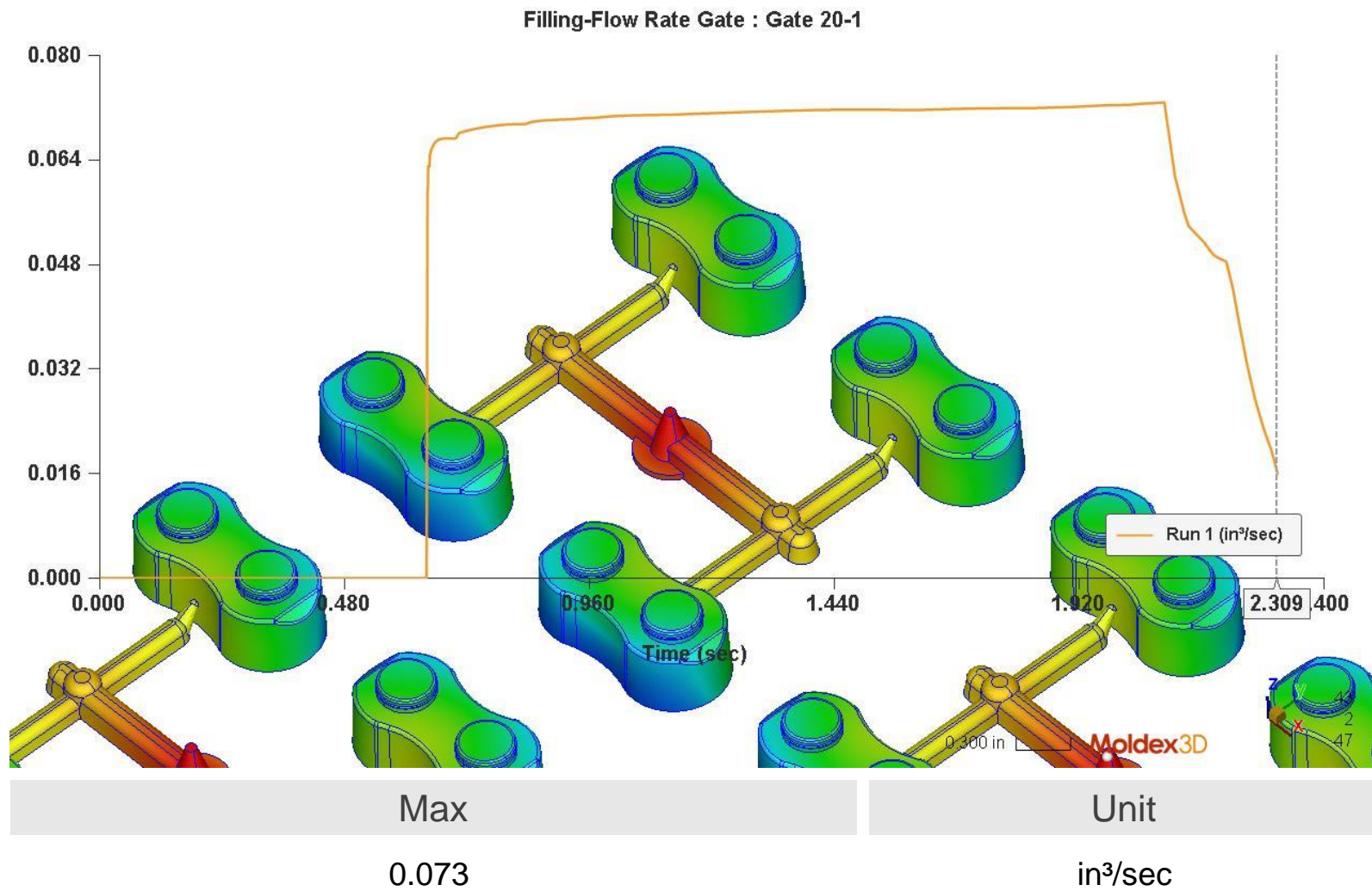


# Filling\_XY\_Flow Rate Gate - Gate 19-1



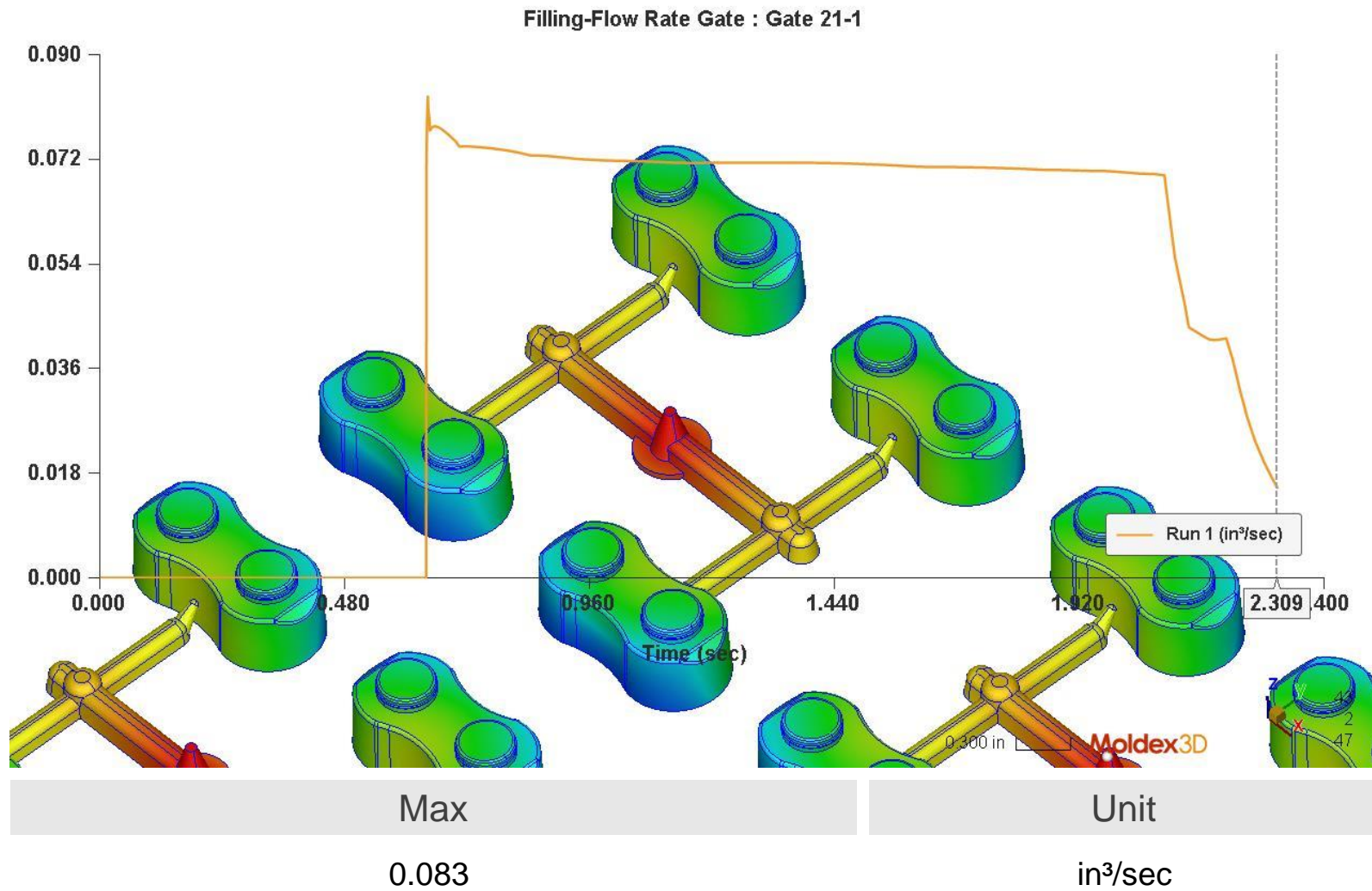


# Filling\_XY\_Flow Rate Gate - Gate 20-1

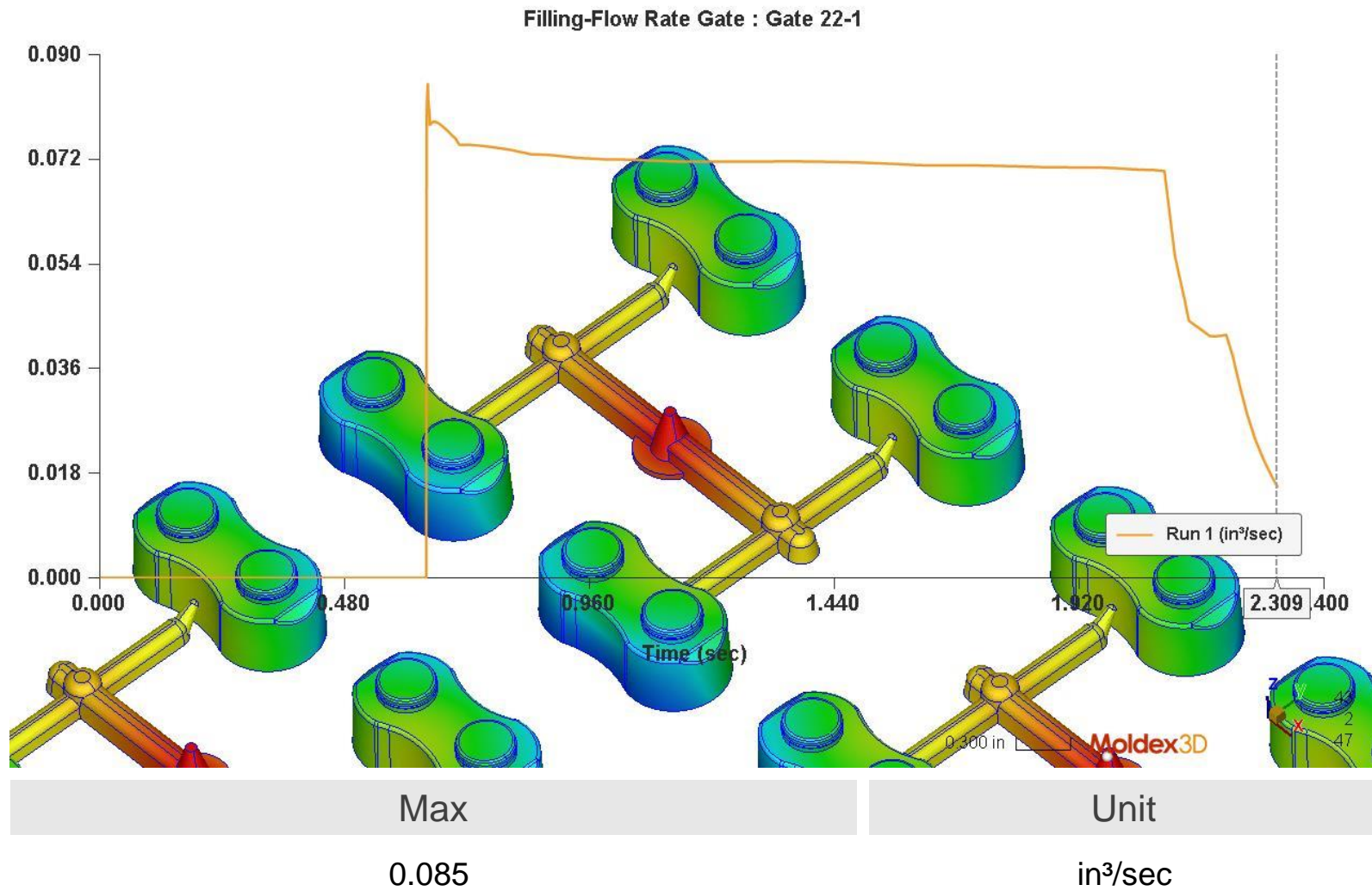




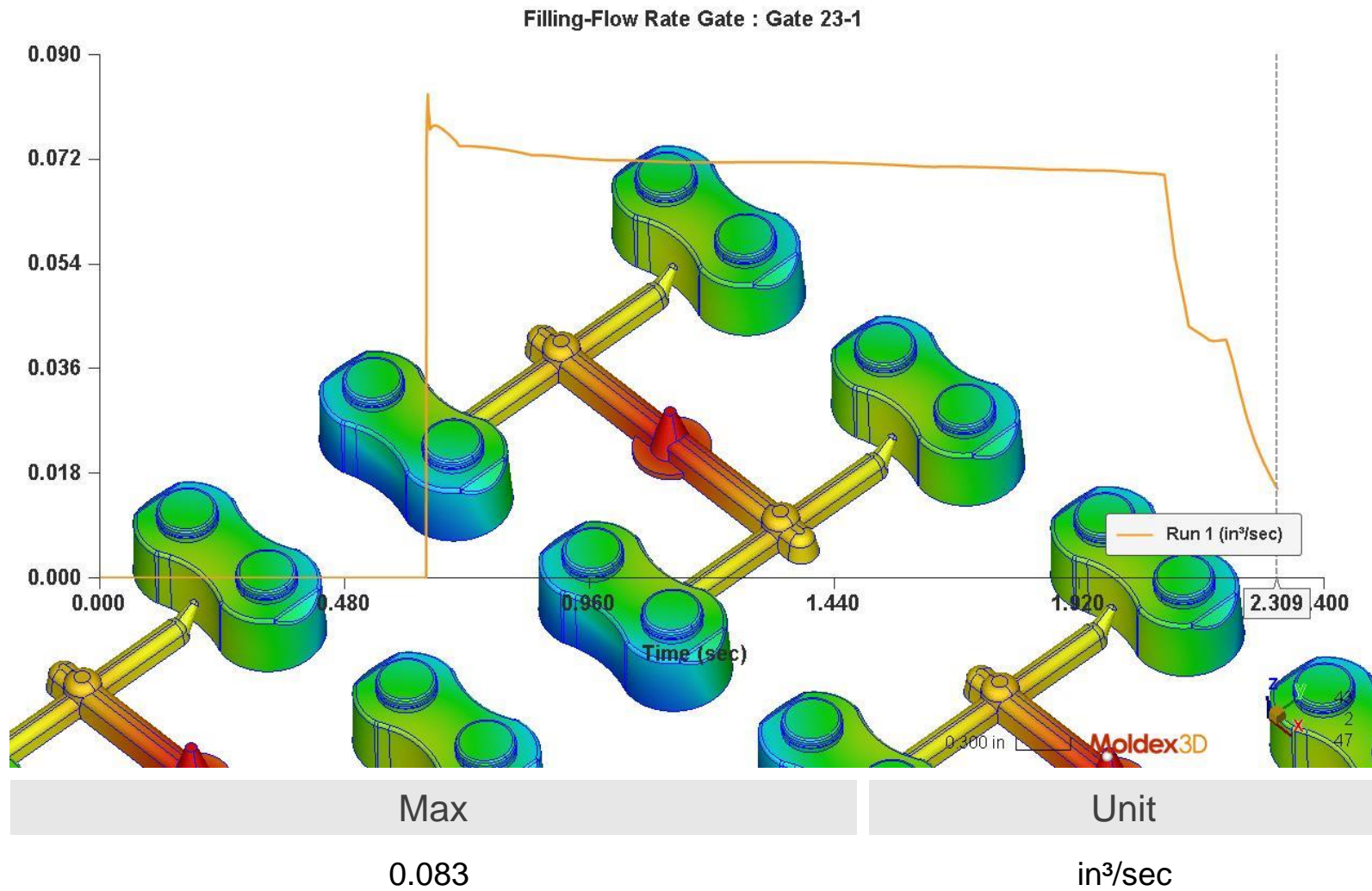
# Filling\_XY\_Flow Rate Gate - Gate 21-1



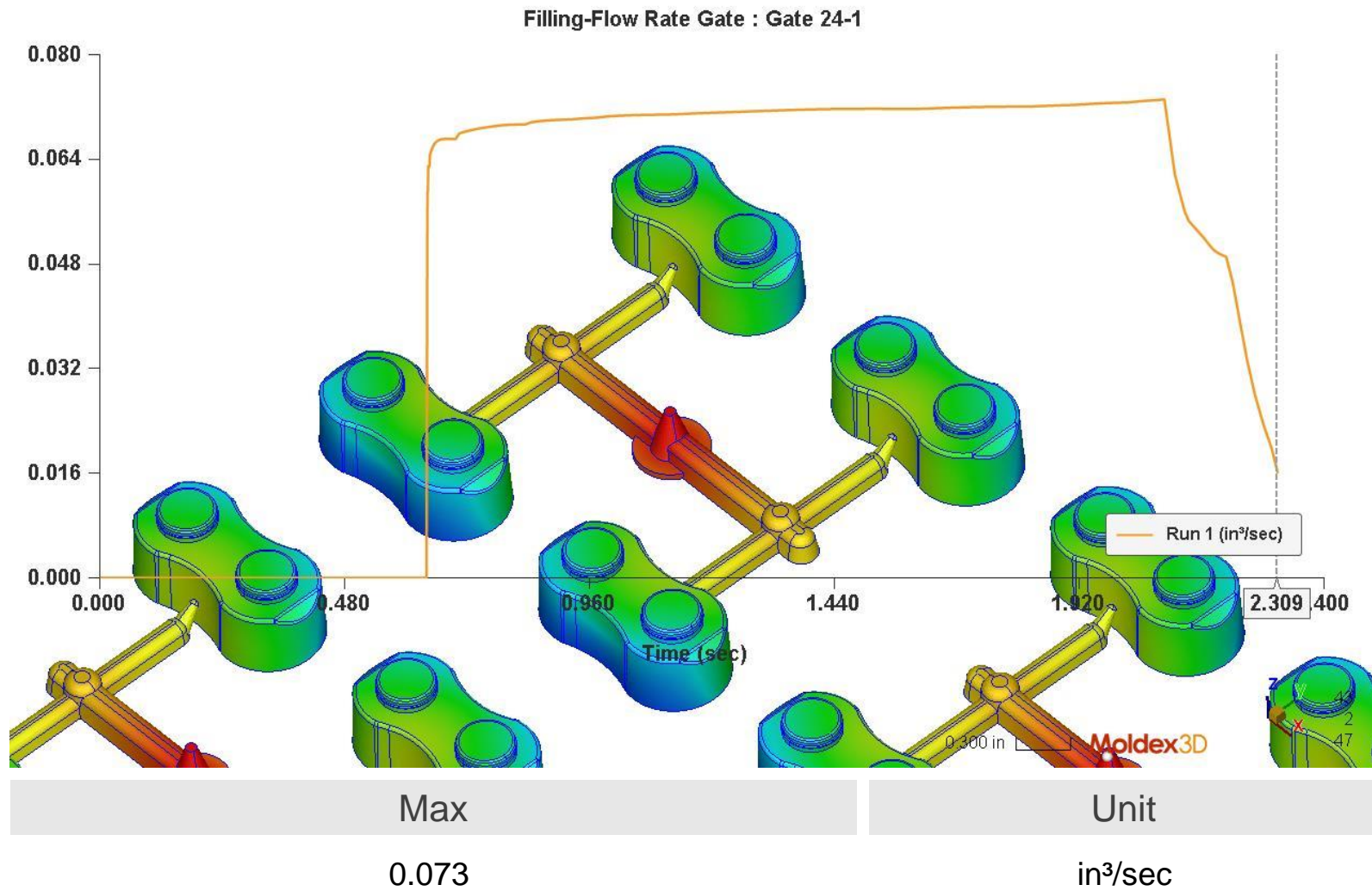
# Filling\_XY\_Flow Rate Gate - Gate 22-1



# Filling\_XY\_Flow Rate Gate - Gate 23-1

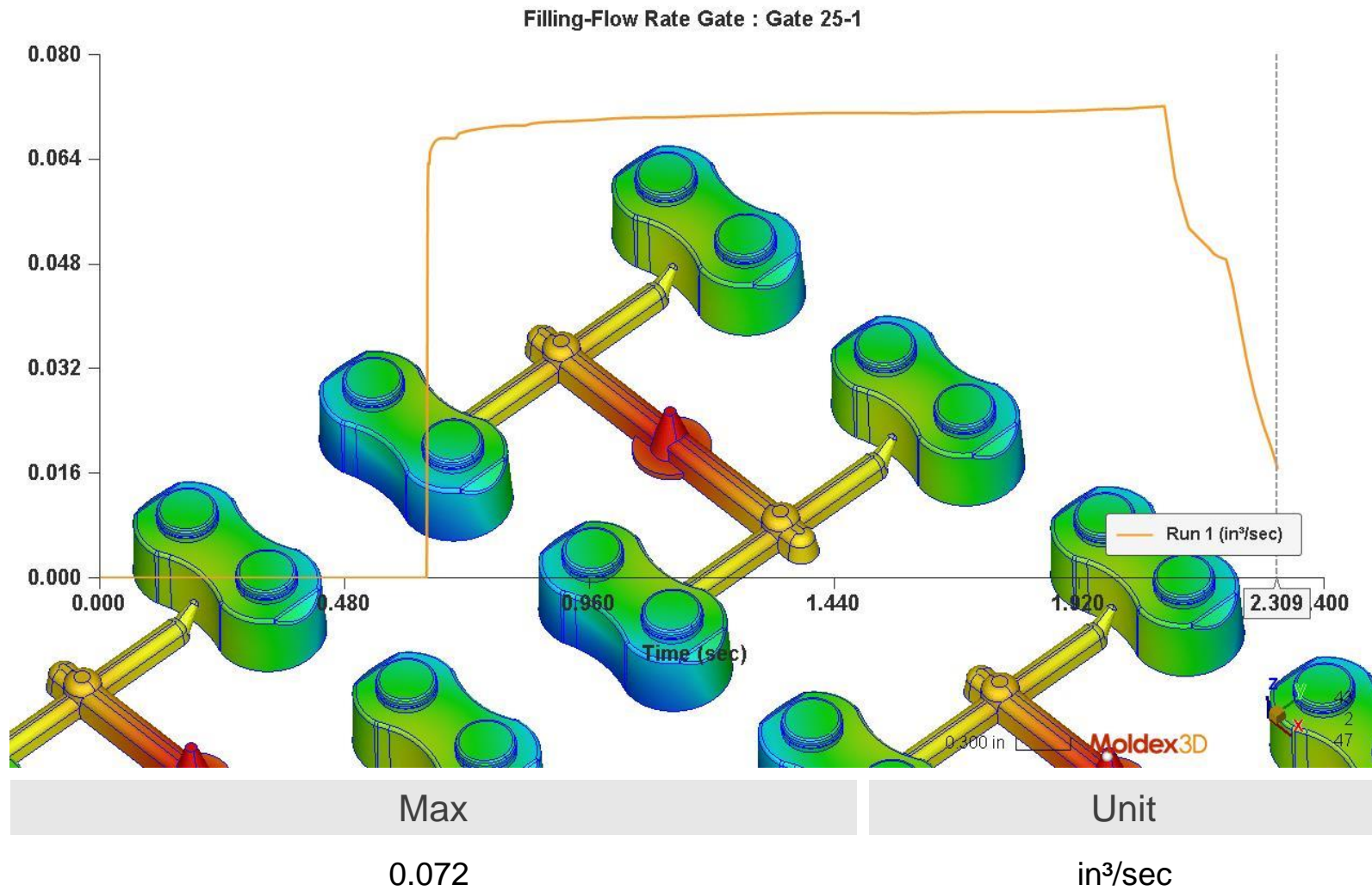


# Filling\_XY\_Flow Rate Gate - Gate 24-1



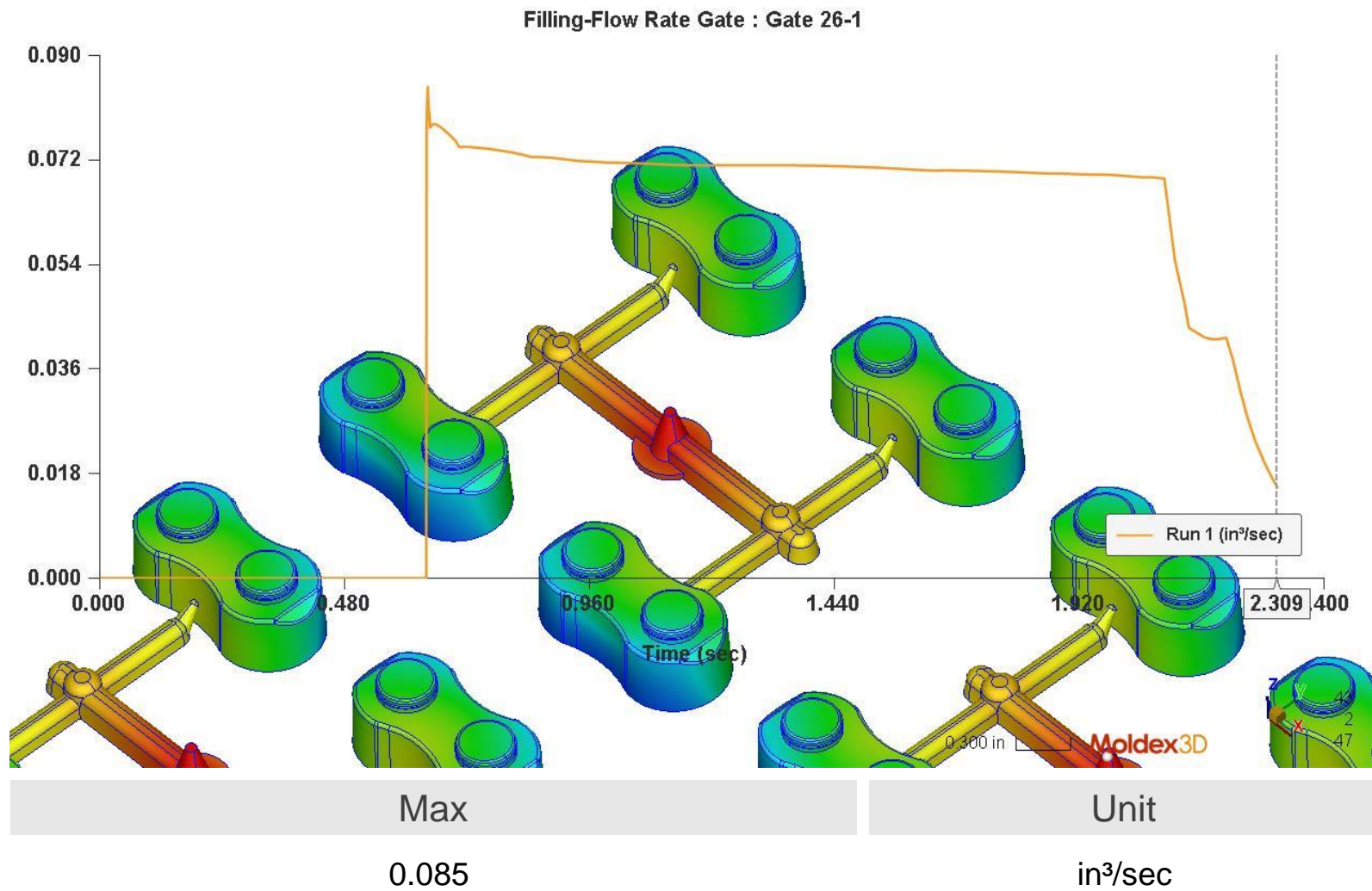


# Filling\_XY\_Flow Rate Gate - Gate 25-1

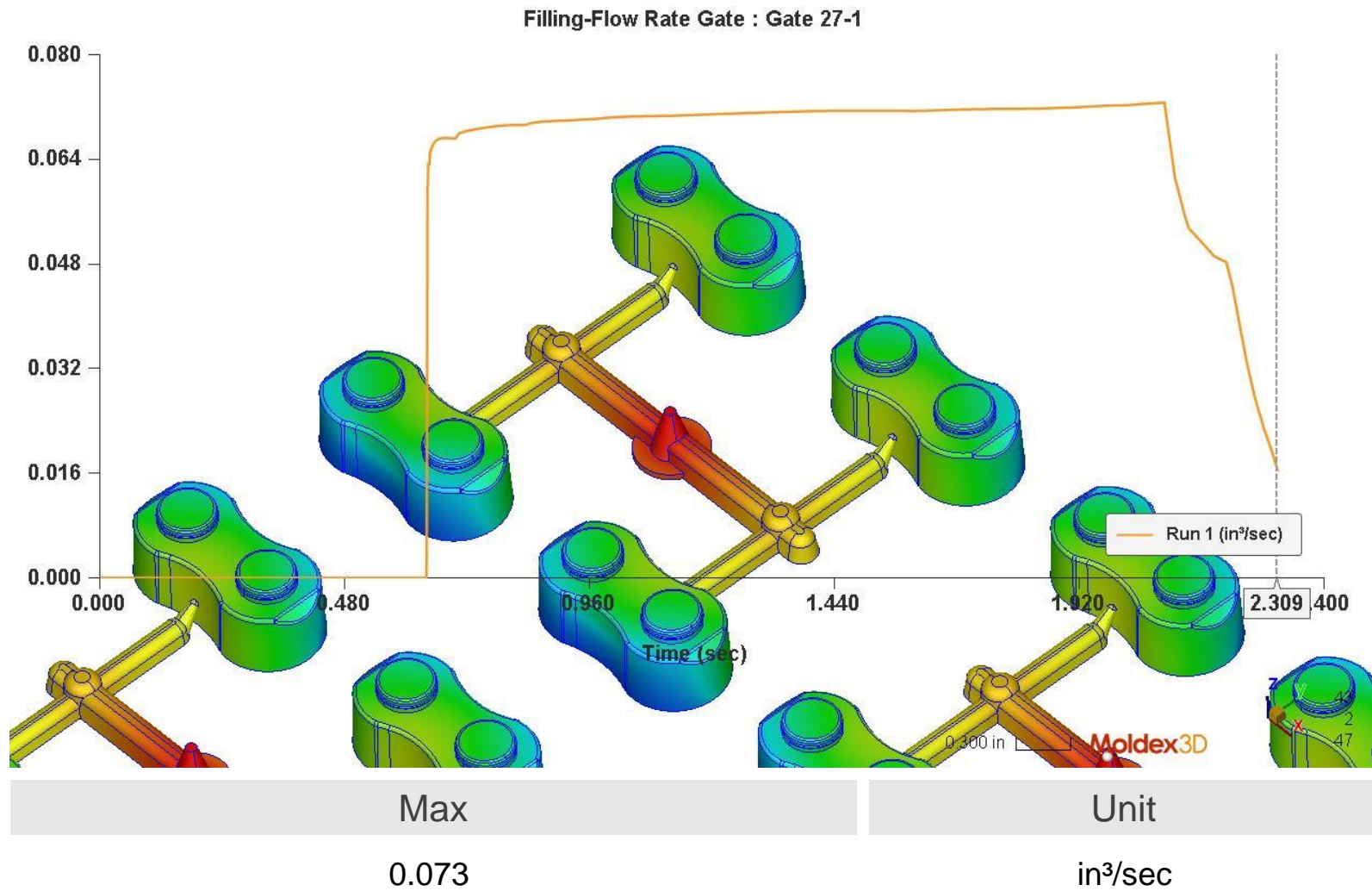




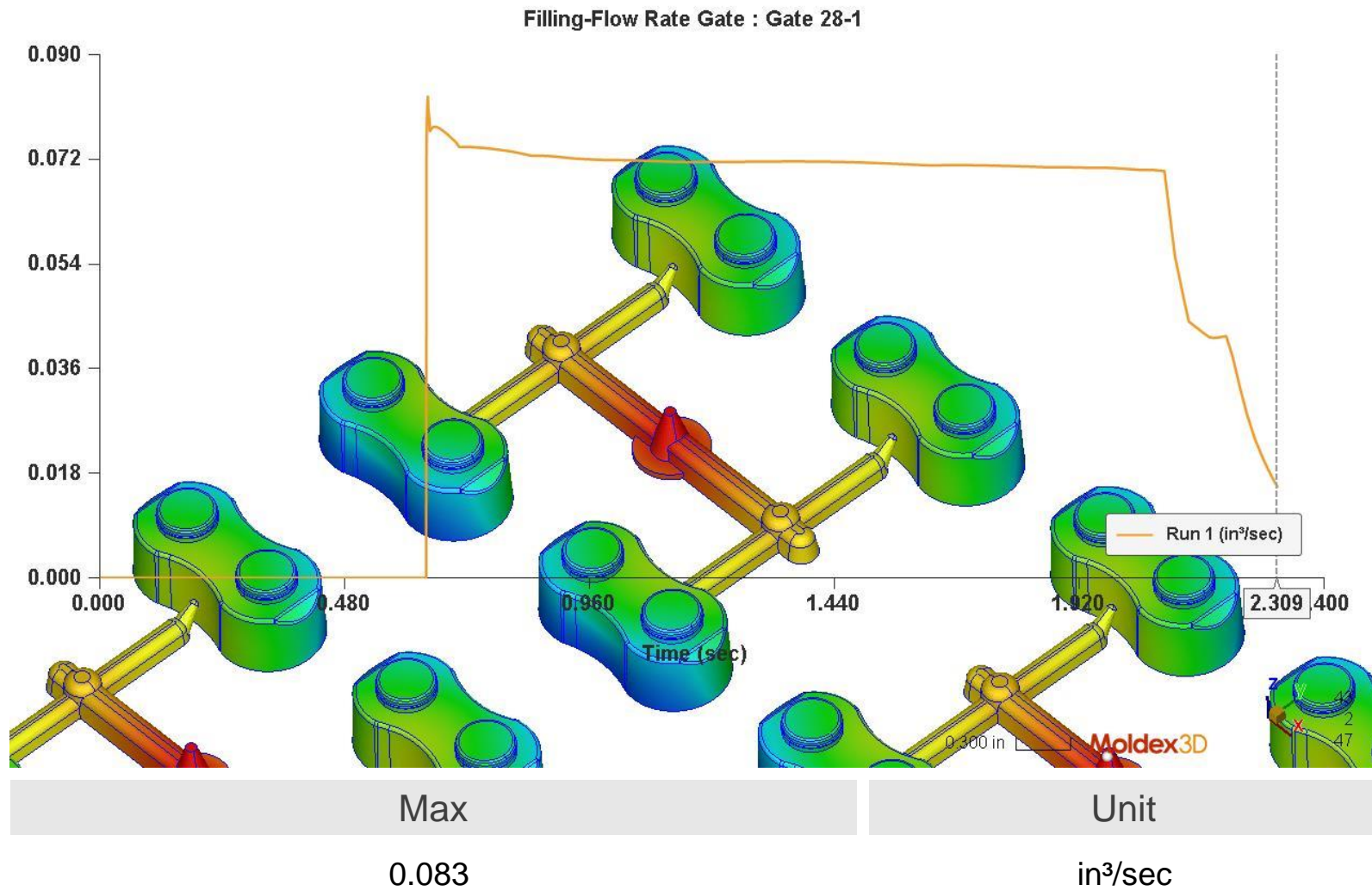
# Filling\_XY\_Flow Rate Gate - Gate 26-1



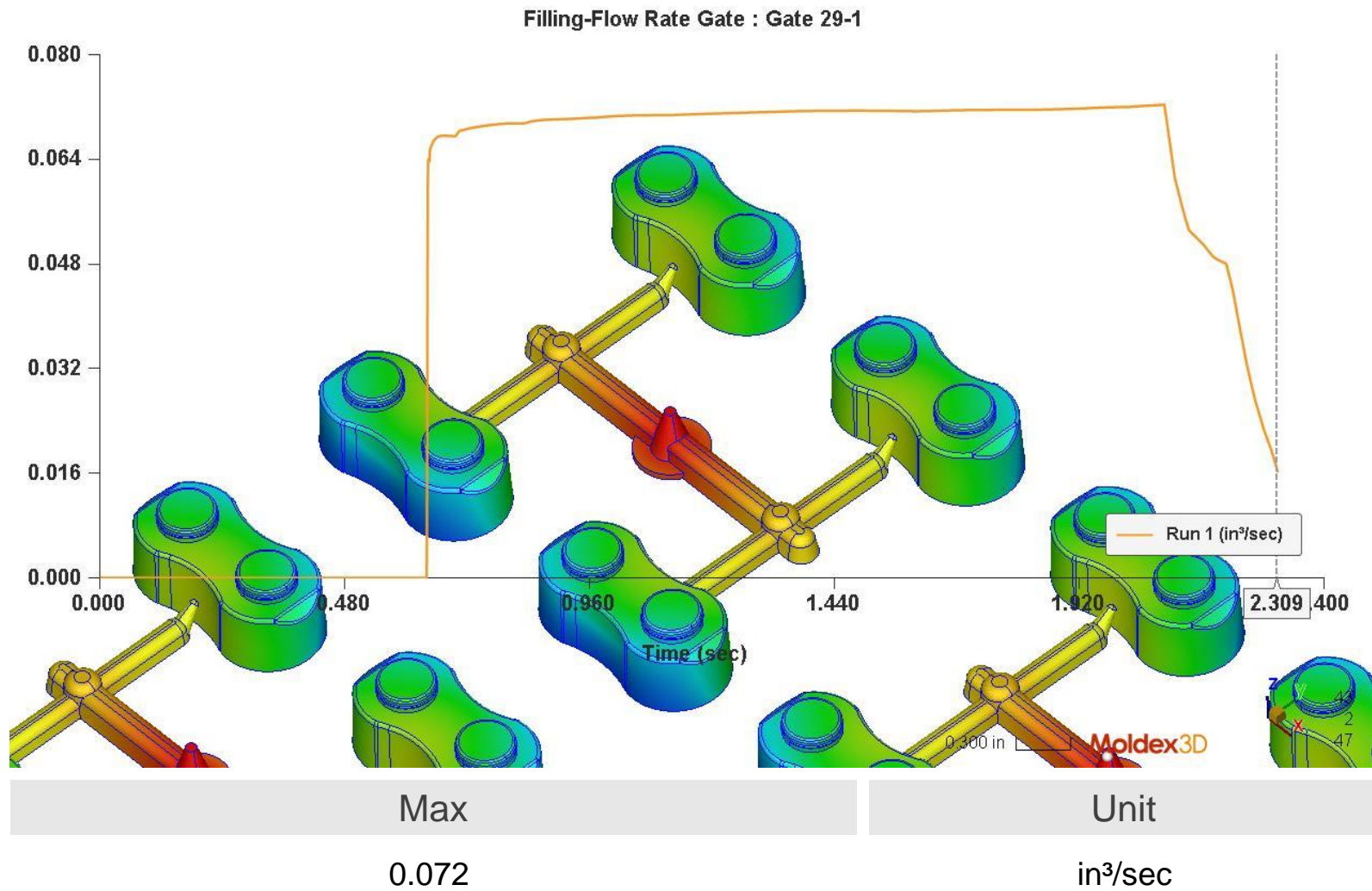
# Filling\_XY\_Flow Rate Gate - Gate 27-1



# Filling\_XY\_Flow Rate Gate - Gate 28-1

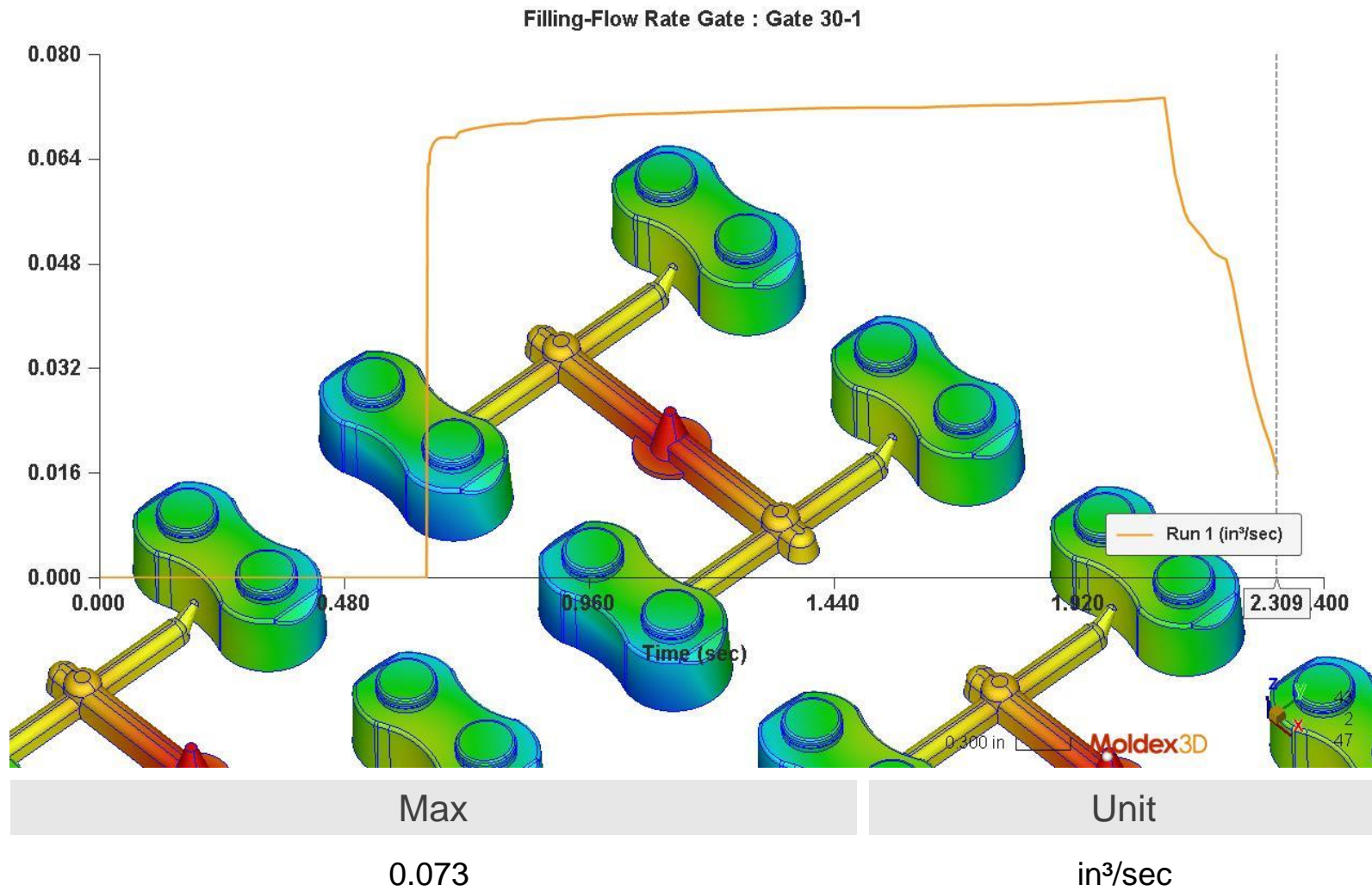


# Filling\_XY\_Flow Rate Gate - Gate 29-1



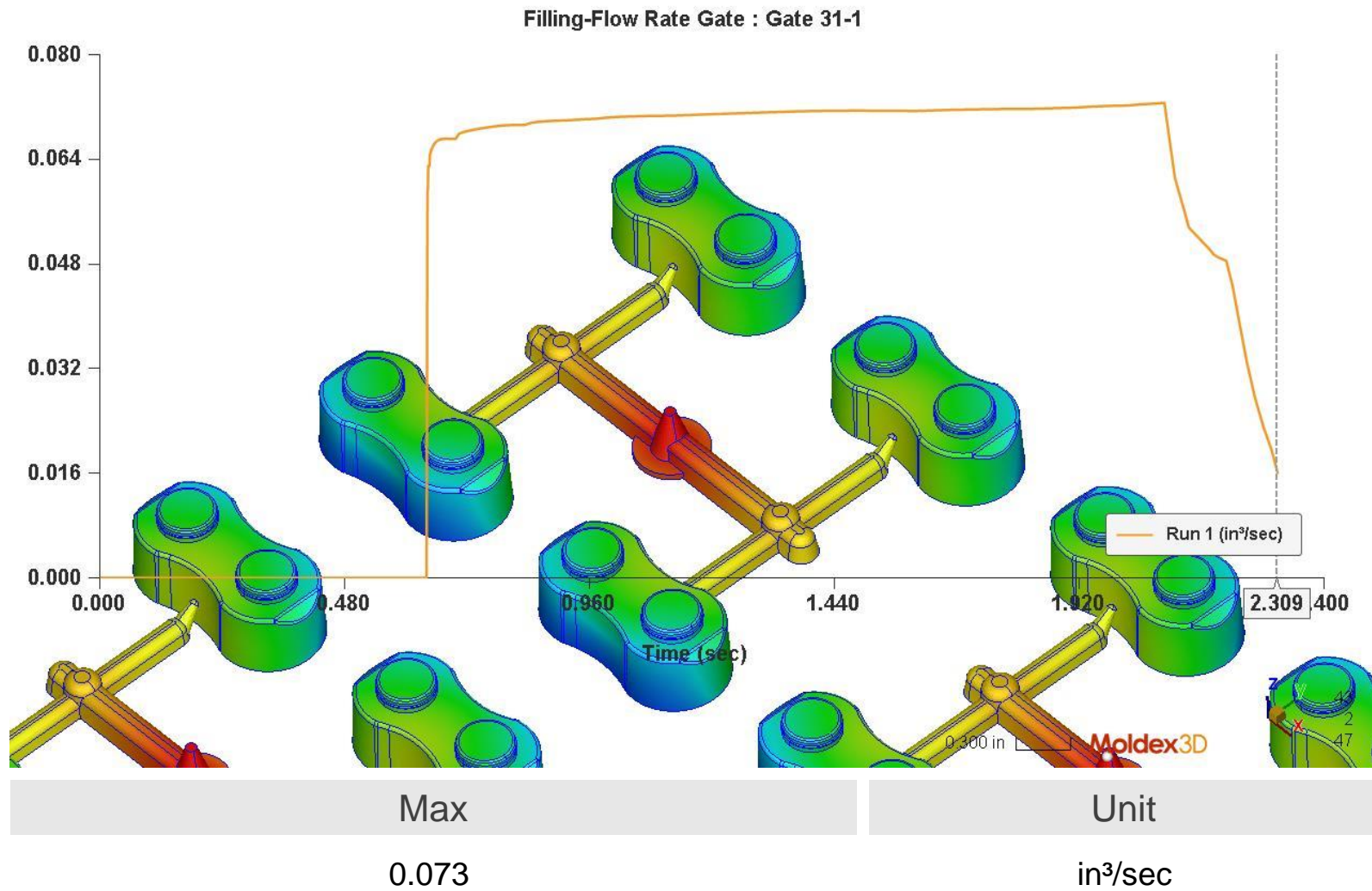


# Filling\_XY\_Flow Rate Gate - Gate 30-1

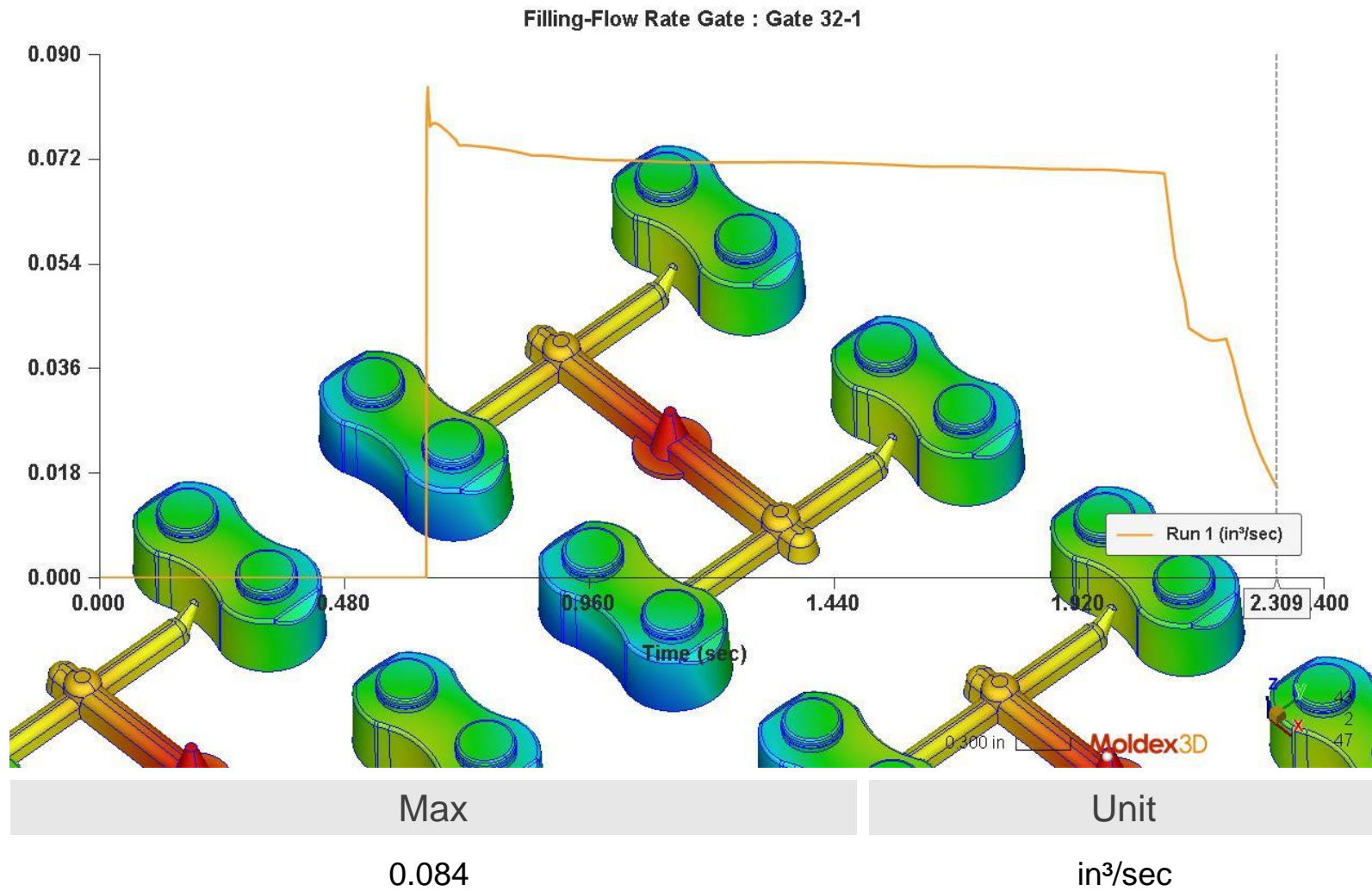




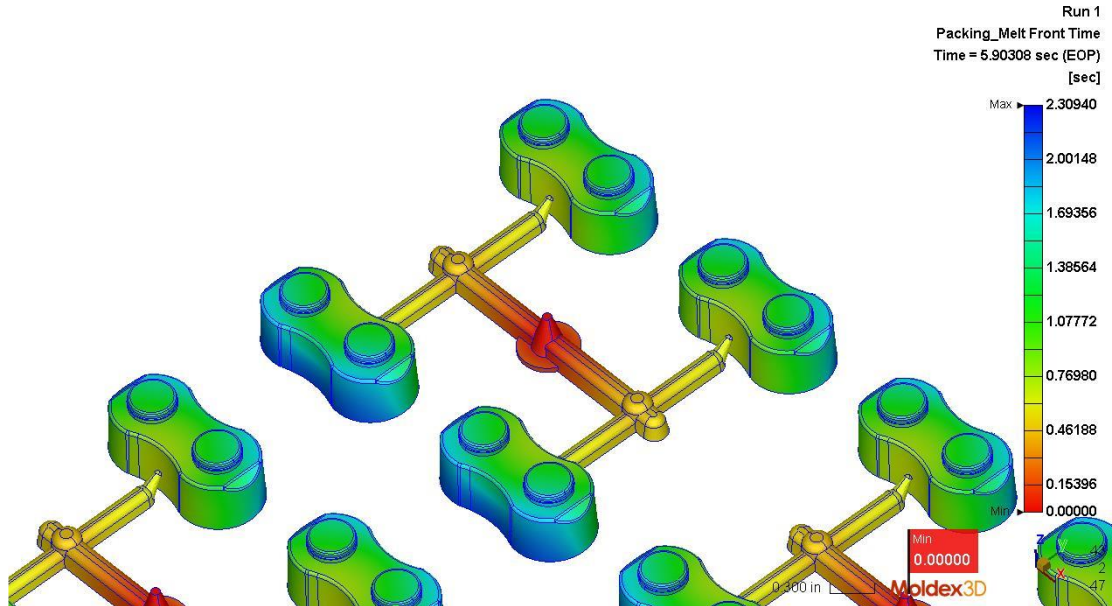
# Filling\_XY\_Flow Rate Gate - Gate 31-1



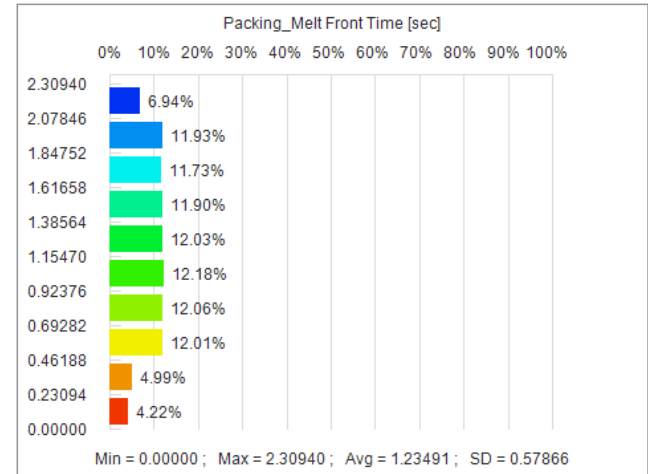
# Filling\_XY\_Flow Rate Gate - Gate 32-1



# Packing\_Melt Front Time



## Histogram



Max

2.30940

Min

0.00000

Avg

1.23491

SD

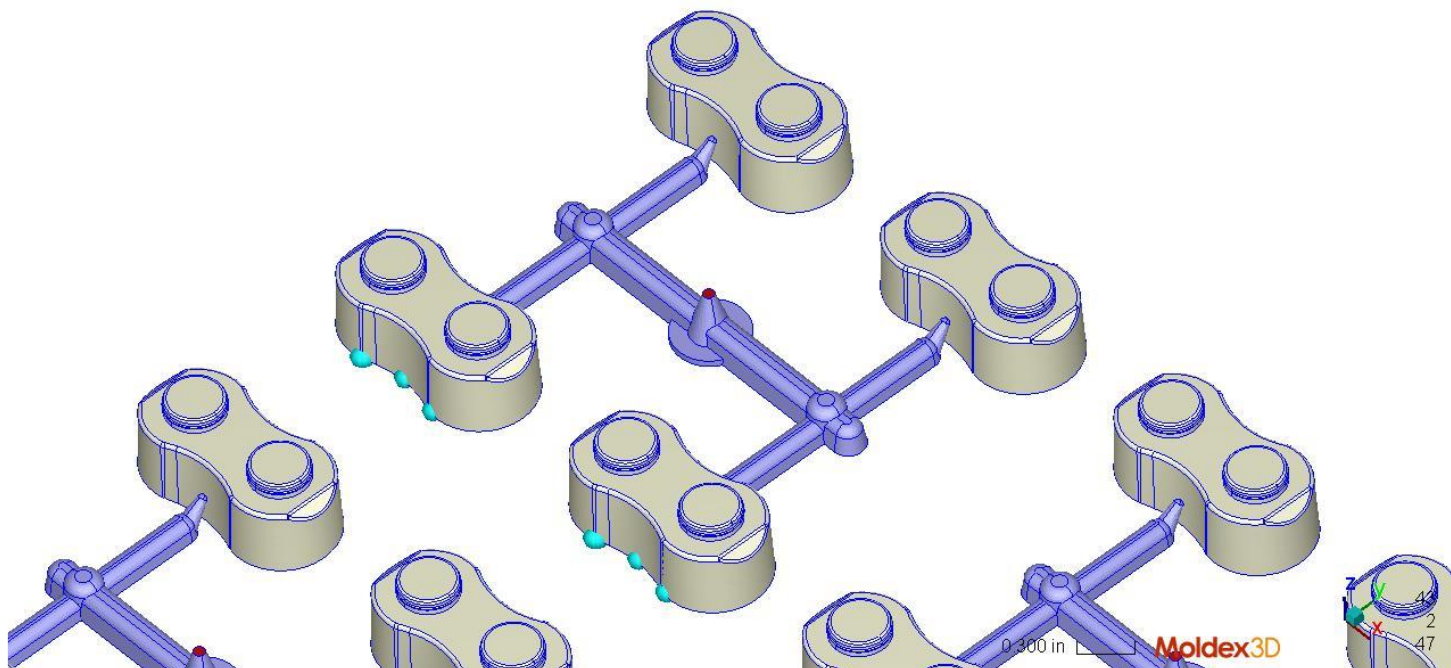
0.57866

Melt front advancement is a position indicator as melt front boundary movement in different time duration in the filling process. From the melt front advancement one can:

- Examine the filling pattern of the molding
- Check potential incomplete filling (short shot) problem
- Identify weld line locations
- Identify air trap locations
- Check gate contribution for runner balance
- Check proper gate location to balance flow and eliminate weldline.

# Packing\_Air Trap

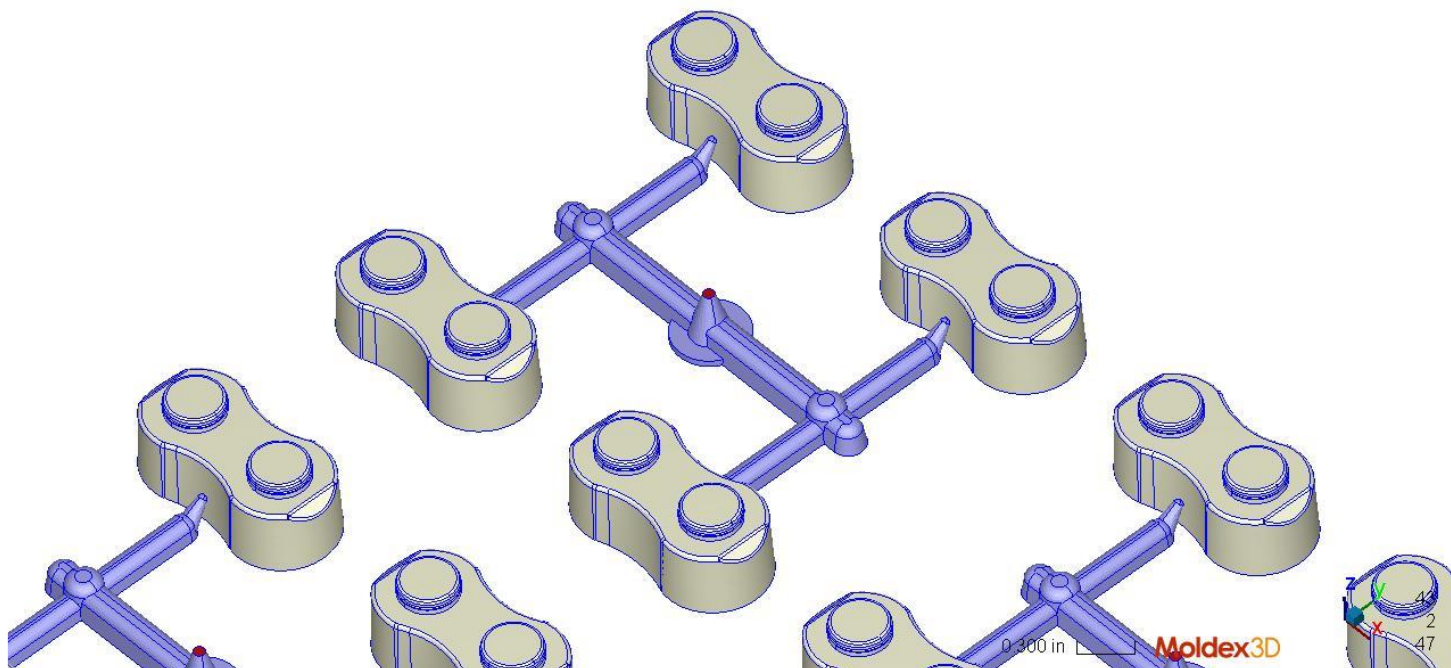
Run 1  
Packing\_Air Trap  
Time = 5.90308 sec (EOP)



Air Trap

# Packing\_Weld Line

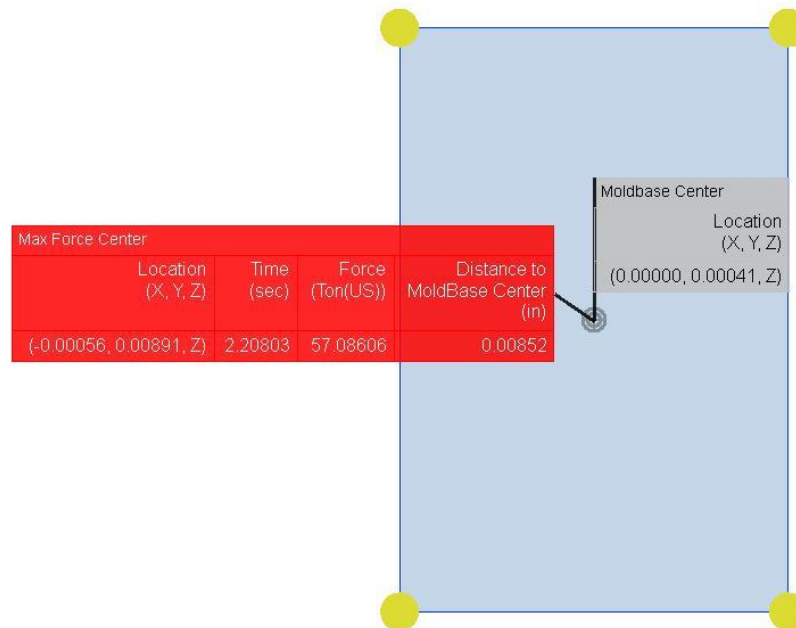
Run 1  
Packing\_Weld Line  
Time = 5.90308 sec (EOP)



Weld Line



# Packing\_Clamping Force Centroid

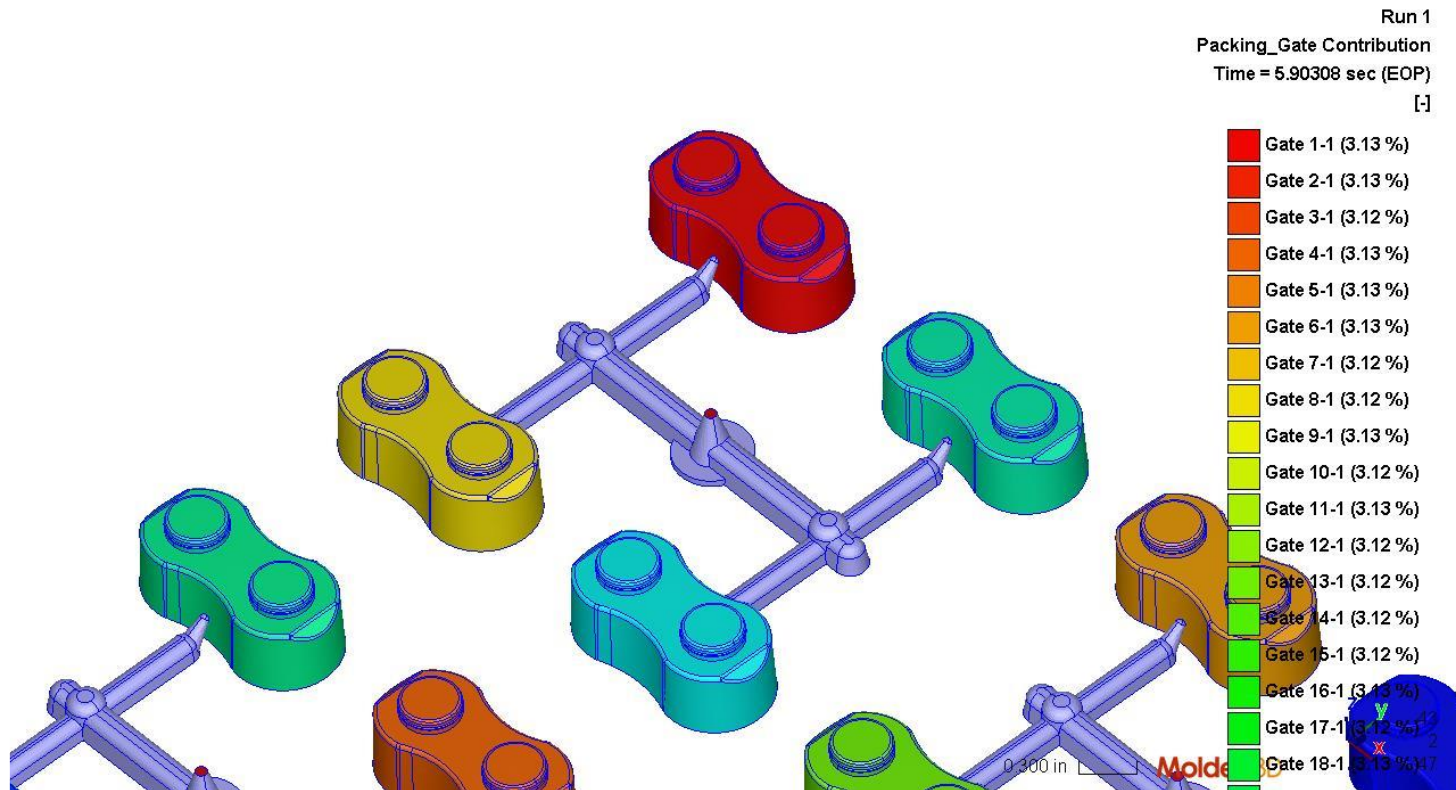


Run 1  
Packing\_Clamping Force Centroid  
Time = 5.90308 sec (EOP)

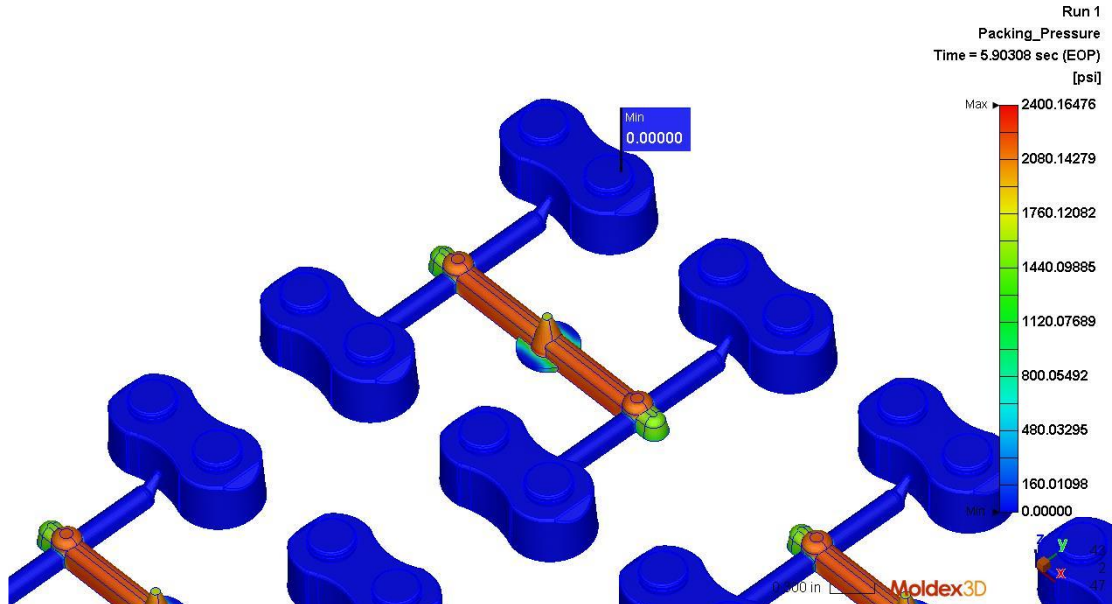
3.00 in   0  
0  
0

Clamping Force Centroid result draws the centroid points of clamping force (Max) and moldbase. The more distance between two centroid points means more unbalanced force applied inside cavity, and may cause clamping issue or even damage to molding machine. To balance clamping force, it requires proper mold cavity arrangement.

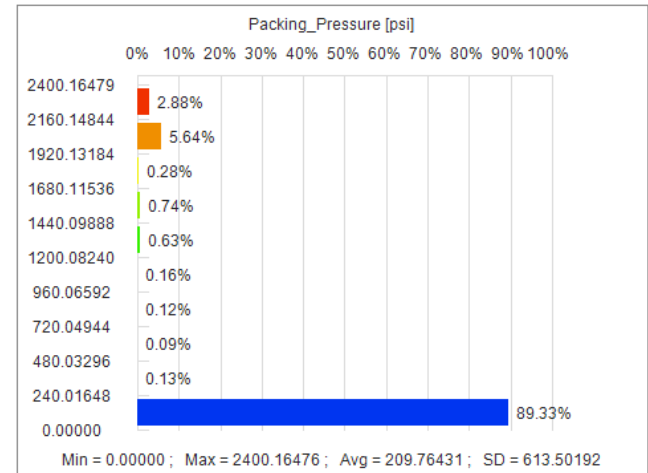
# Packing\_Gate Contribution



# Packing\_Pressure



## Histogram



Max

2400.16476

Min

0.00000

Avg

209.76431

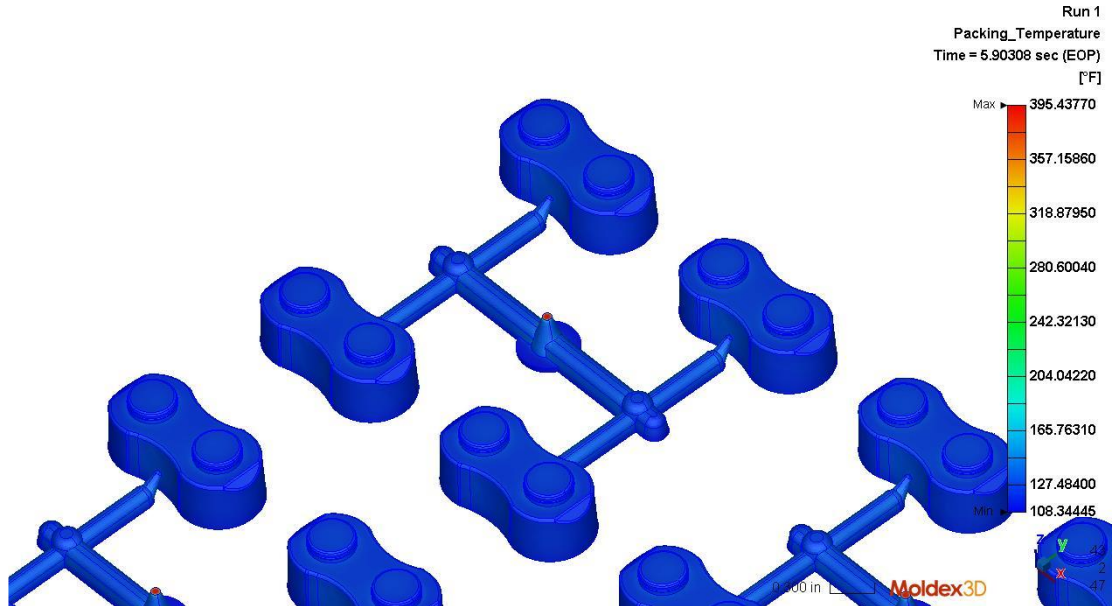
SD

613.50192

Pressure distribution of the cavity is shown in different colors at current instant. Based on the pressure drop and distribution, users can revise the part and mold design. From the pressure distribution one can:

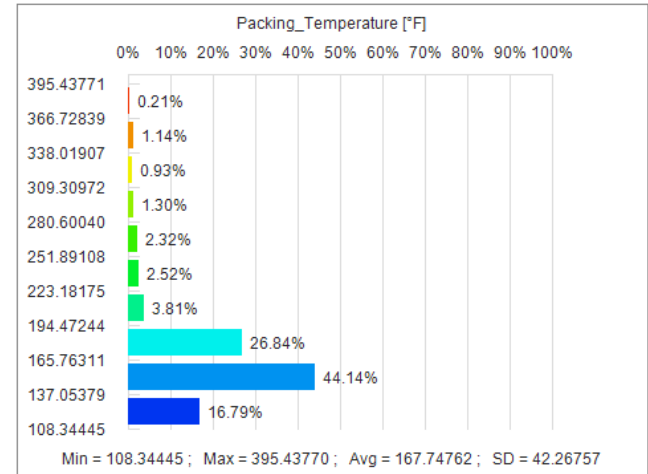
- Check the pressure transmission situation
- Check runner system pressure drop
- Check flow balance of the design
- Avoid overpacking and flashing of melt
- Examine the extent of packing/holding.

# Packing\_Temperature



Plastic melt temperature distribution at current instant. For 3D calculation, the temperature distribution expresses temperatures in all three dimensional for the fully cavity.

## Histogram



Max

395.43770

Min

108.34445

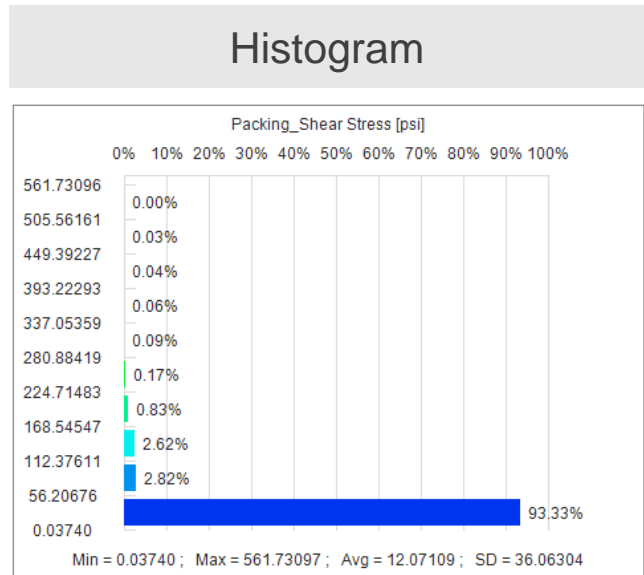
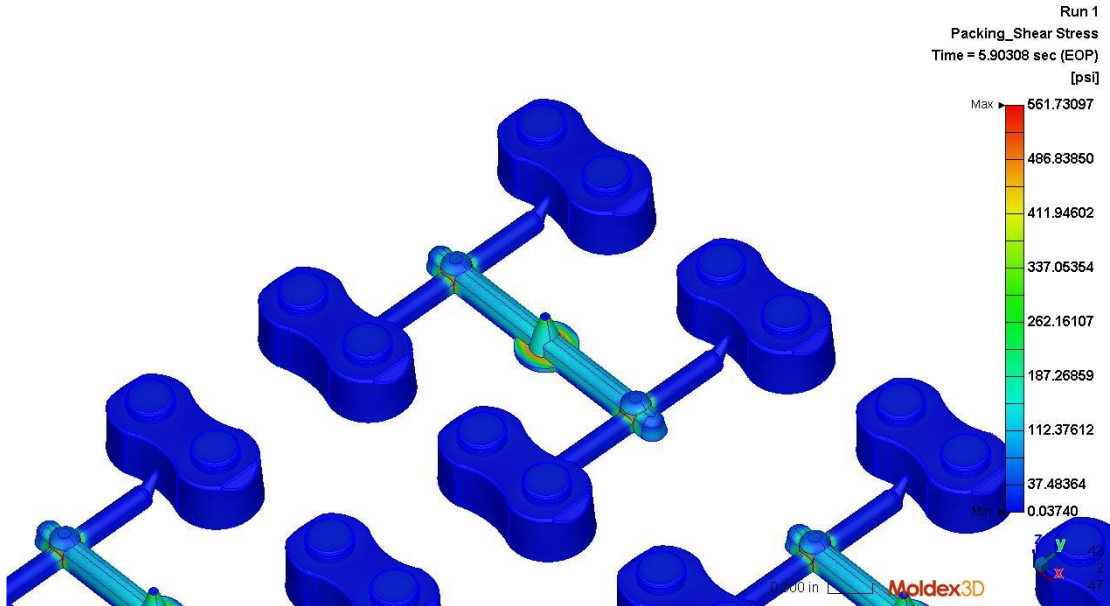
Avg

167.74762

SD

42.26757

# Packing\_Shear Stress

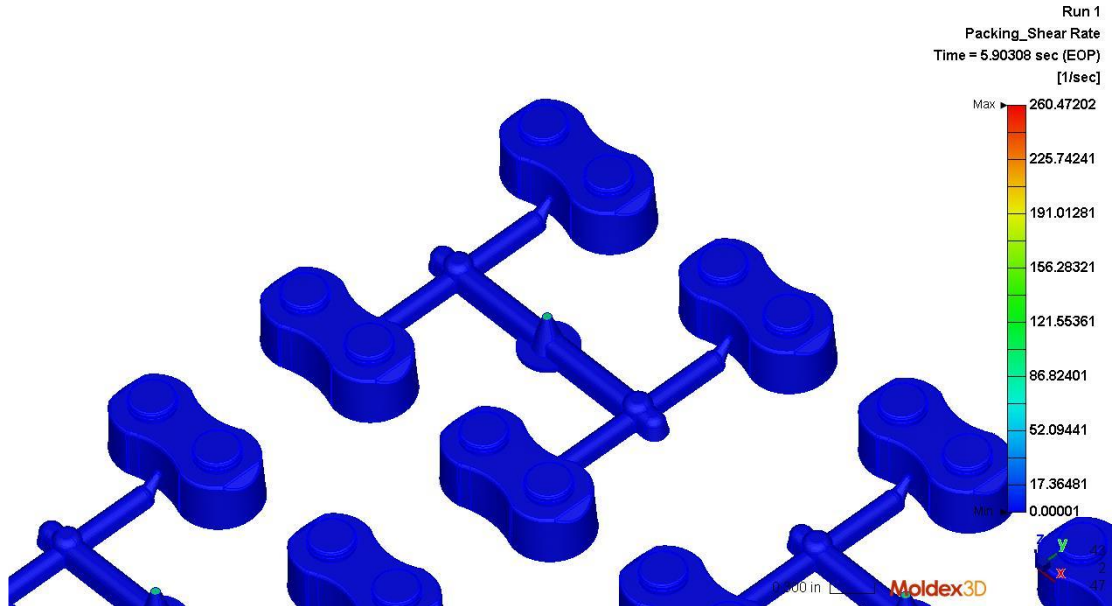


Max	Min
561.73097	0.03740
Avg	SD
12.07109	36.06304

Shear stress at current instant is shown in different color according to different stress level. Shear stress is one of source of the molded-in residual stress in molded parts. If the shear stress is not distributed evenly, it will cause some dimensional problems. Too high the shear stress level will result in stress-induced problems in the molded part.

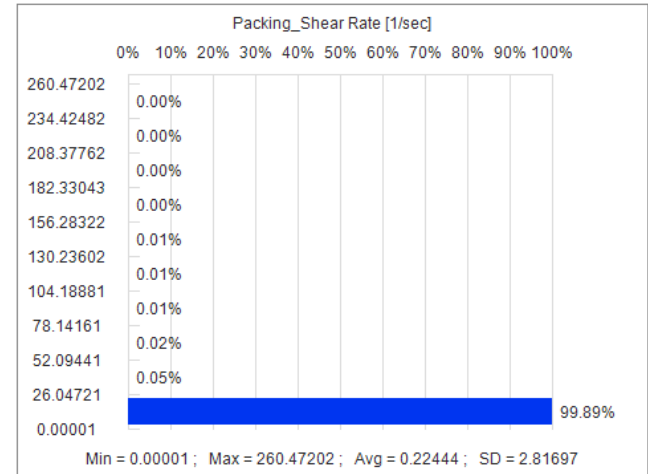


# Packing\_Shear Rate



The distribution of shear rate of part cavity is shown in different colors at current instant. Shear rate is the rate of shear deformation of the material during the polymer processing. Shear rate distribution is related to the variation of velocity gradient and molecular orientation. High shear rate tends to drastically deform molecular chains even to break and then weaken the strength of product. Viscous heating due to high shear rate also should be noticed.

## Histogram



Max

260.47202

Min

0.00001

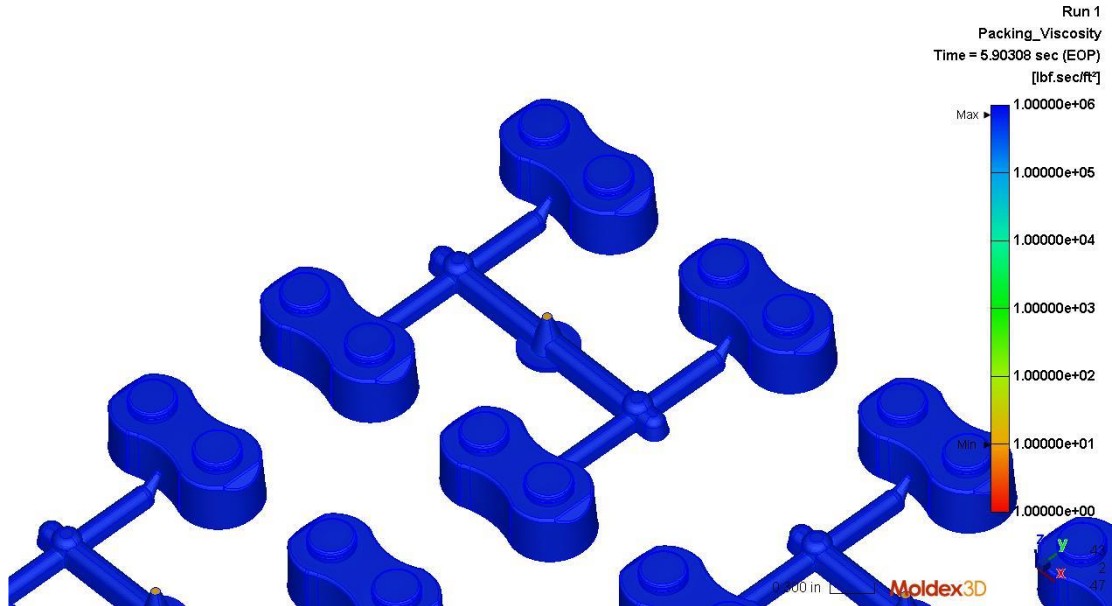
Avg

0.22444

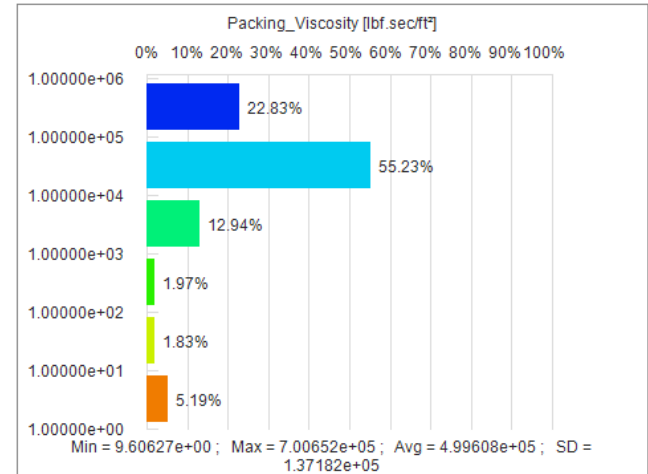
SD

2.81697

# Packing\_Viscosity



## Histogram



Max

7.00652e+05

Min

9.60627e+00

Avg

4.99608e+05

SD

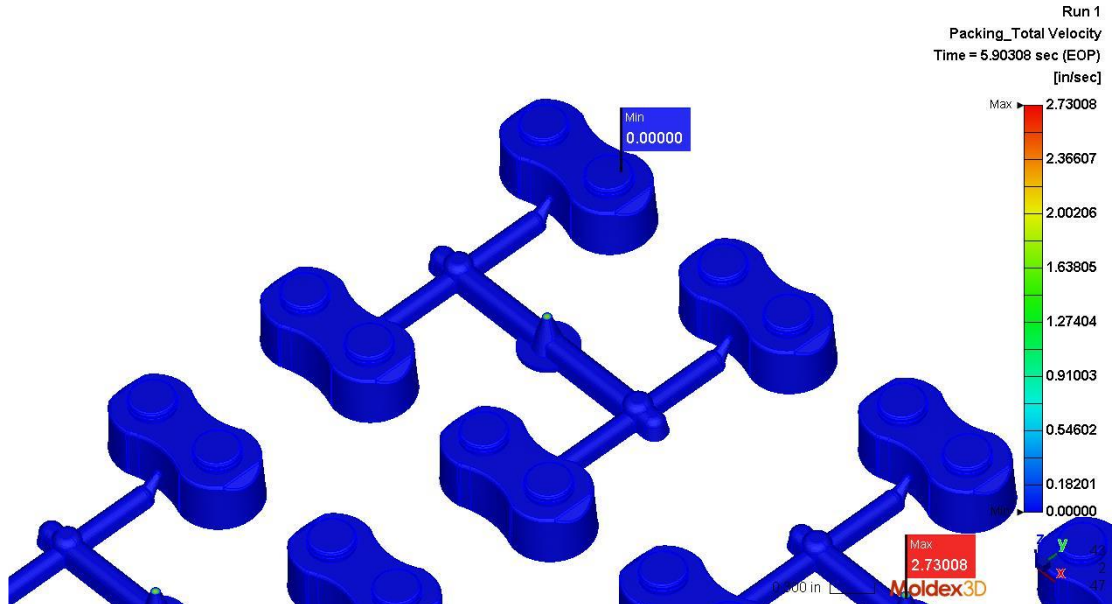
1.37182e+05

Viscosity is an important property in fluids which can be considered as the resistance of flow. In polymers, both temperature and shear rate will influence the value of viscosity.

The viscosity is constant at low shear rate, and then the viscosity will decrease with increasing shear rate.

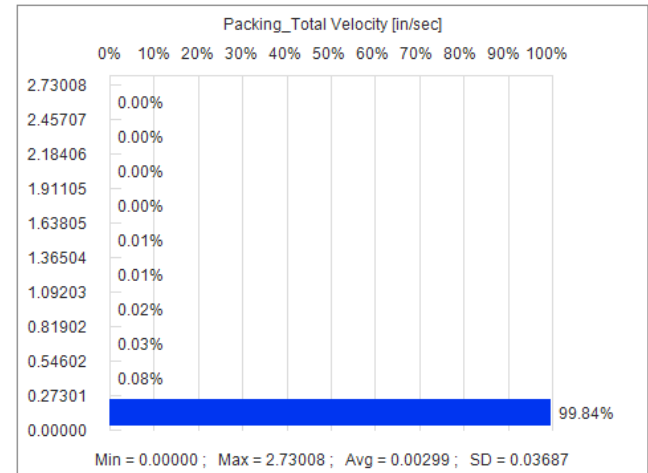
Also, the viscosity will decrease as temperature increases.

# Packing\_Total Velocity



Total velocity is the length (norm) of the velocity vector of plastic melt at current instant. This data can give you the idea about how plastic melt flow at current instant.

## Histogram



Max

2.73008

Min

0.00000

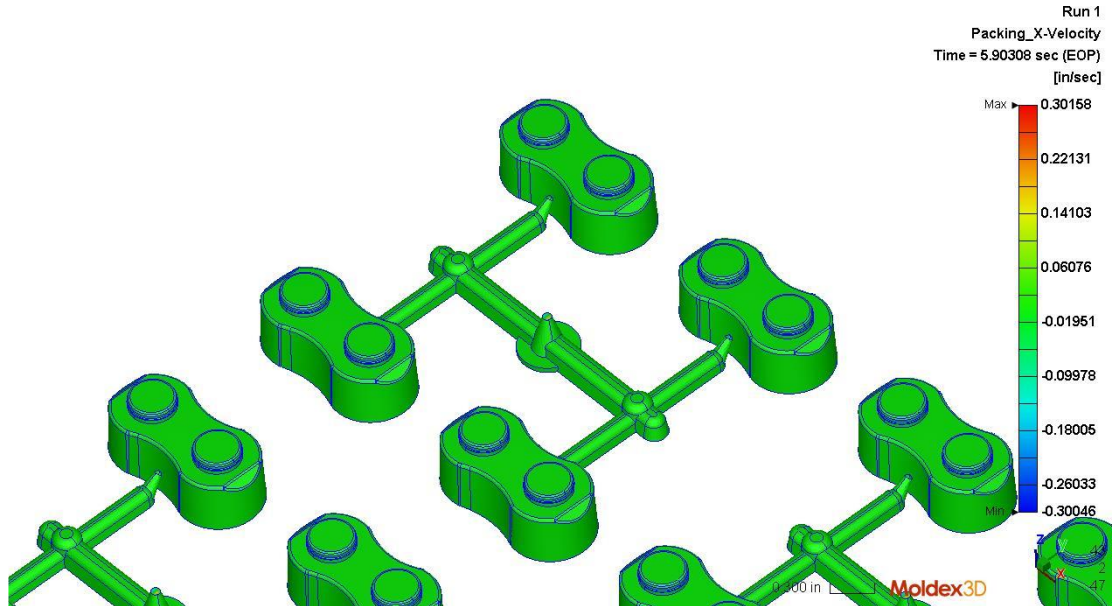
Avg

0.00299

SD

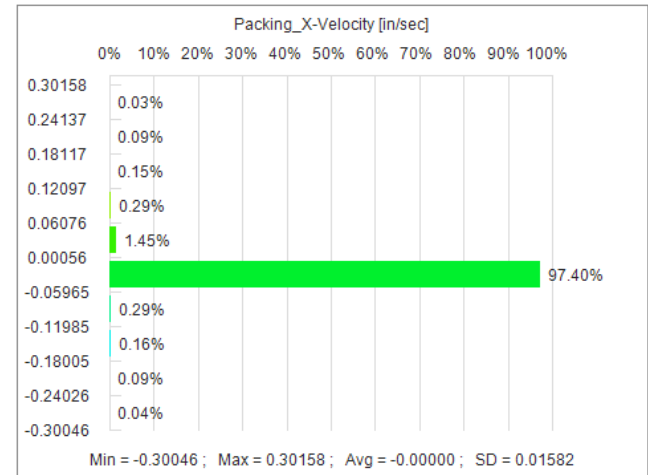
0.03687

# Packing\_X-Velocity



X-Component of the flow velocity of plastic melt at current instant.

## Histogram



Max

0.30158

Min

-0.30046

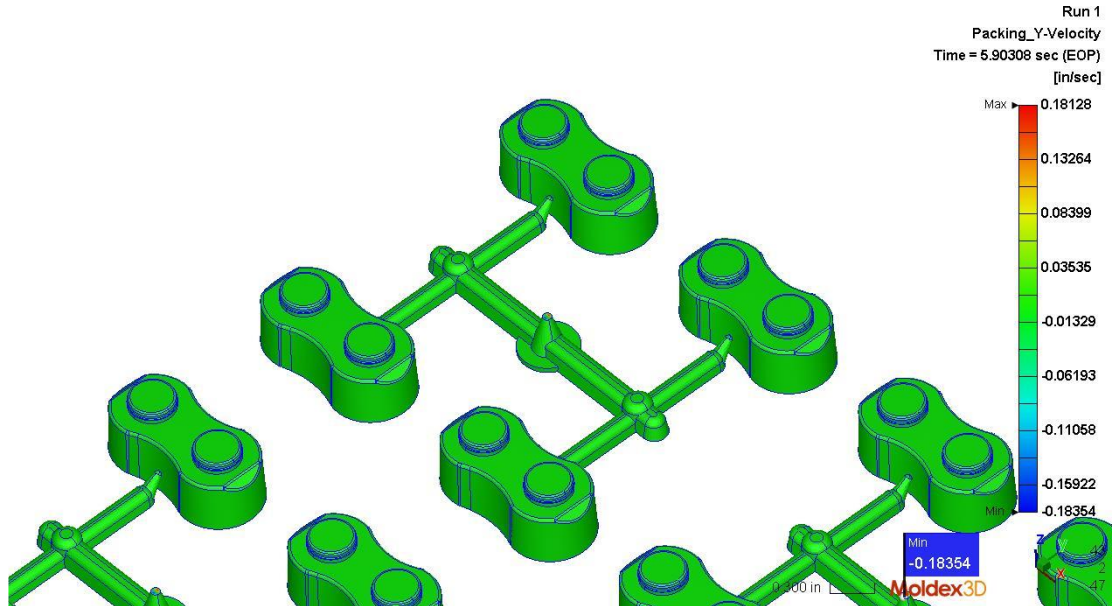
Avg

-0.00000

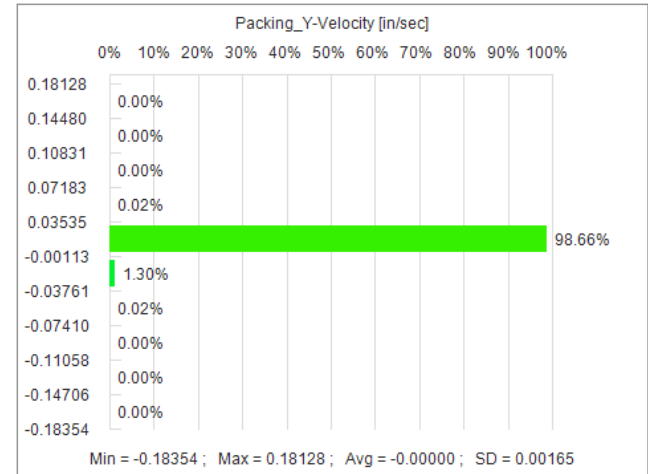
SD

0.01582

# Packing\_Y-Velocity



## Histogram



Max

0.18128

Min

-0.18354

Avg

-0.00000

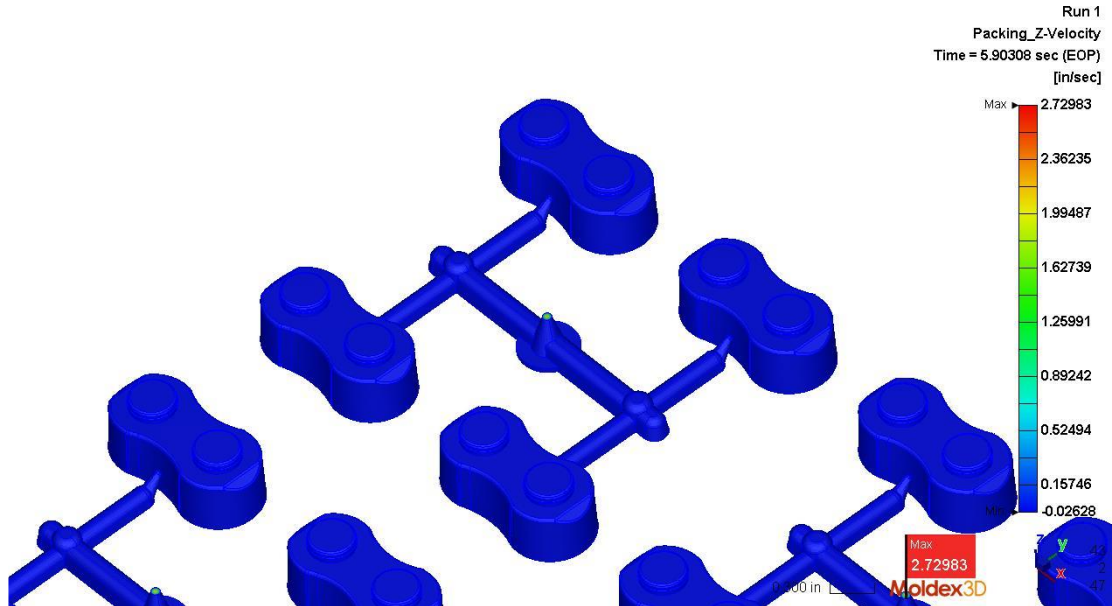
SD

0.00165

Y-Component of the flow velocity of plastic melt at current instant.

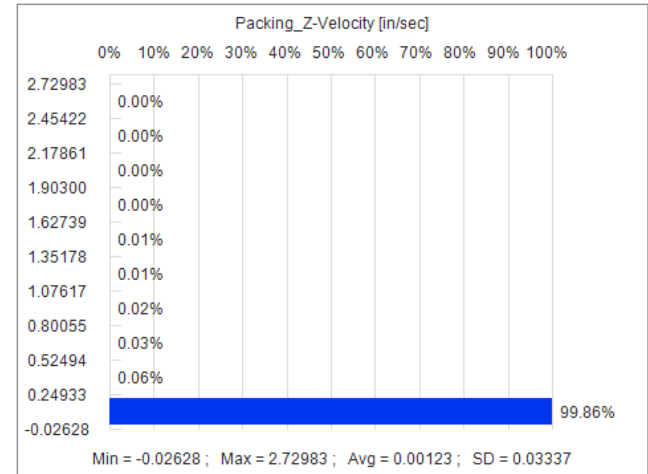


# Packing\_Z-Velocity



Z-Component of the flow velocity of plastic melt at current instant.

## Histogram



Max

2.72983

Min

-0.02628

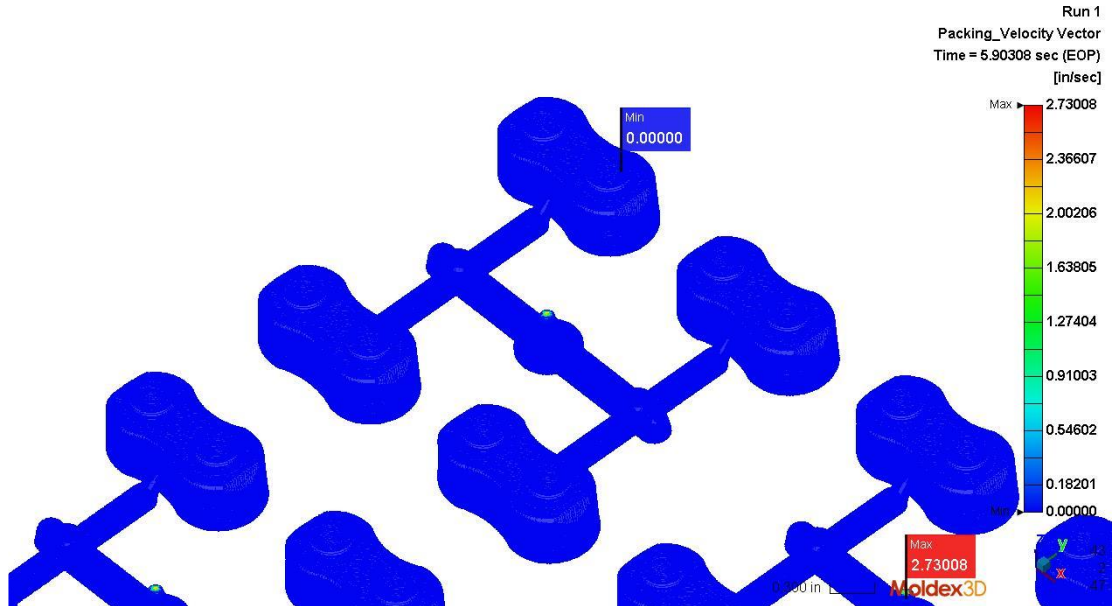
Avg

0.00123

SD

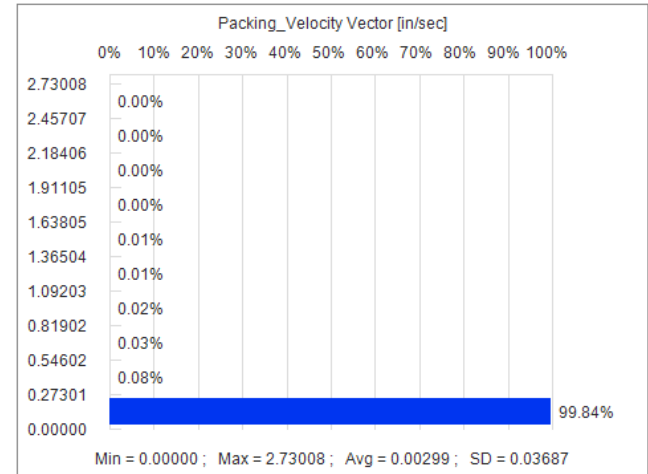
0.03337

# Packing\_Velocity Vector



Velocity vector is the vector plot of the velocity vector at current instant.

## Histogram



Max

2.73008

Min

0.00000

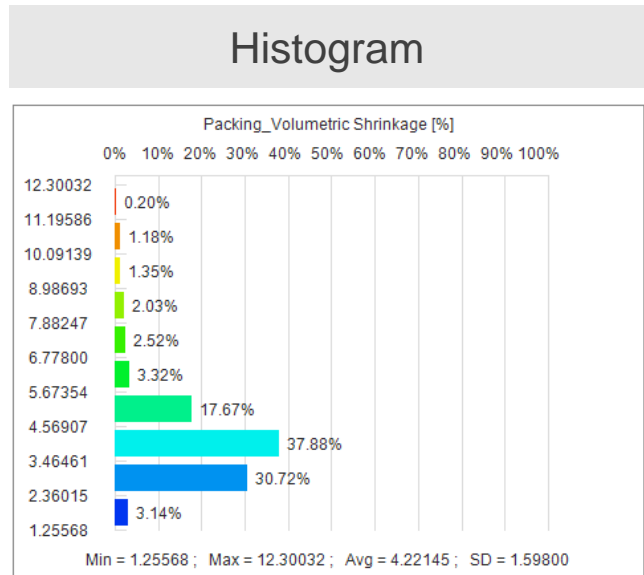
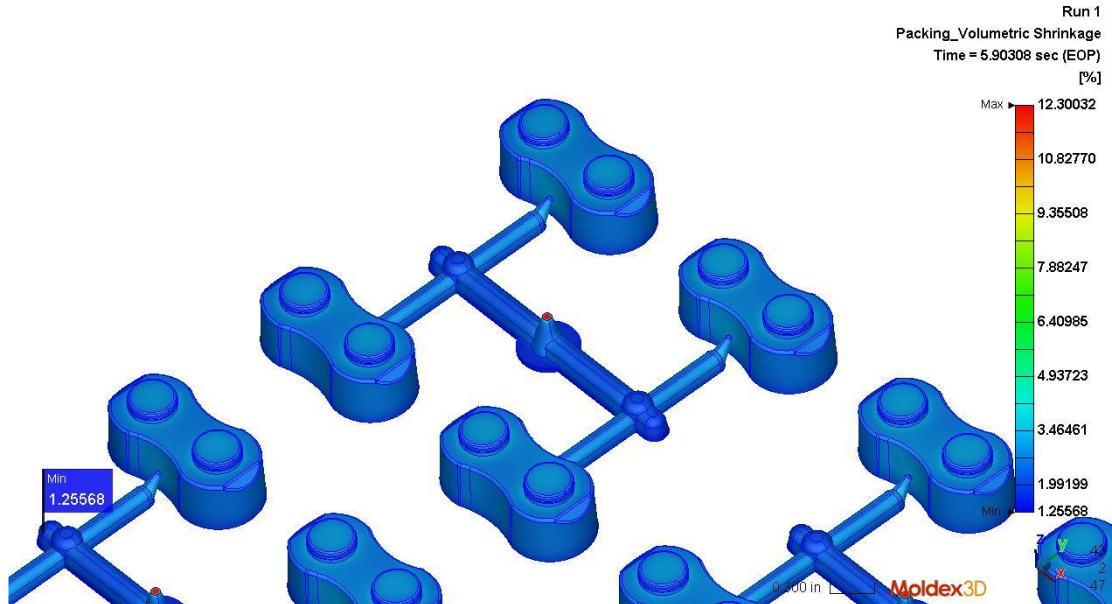
Avg

0.00299

SD

0.03687

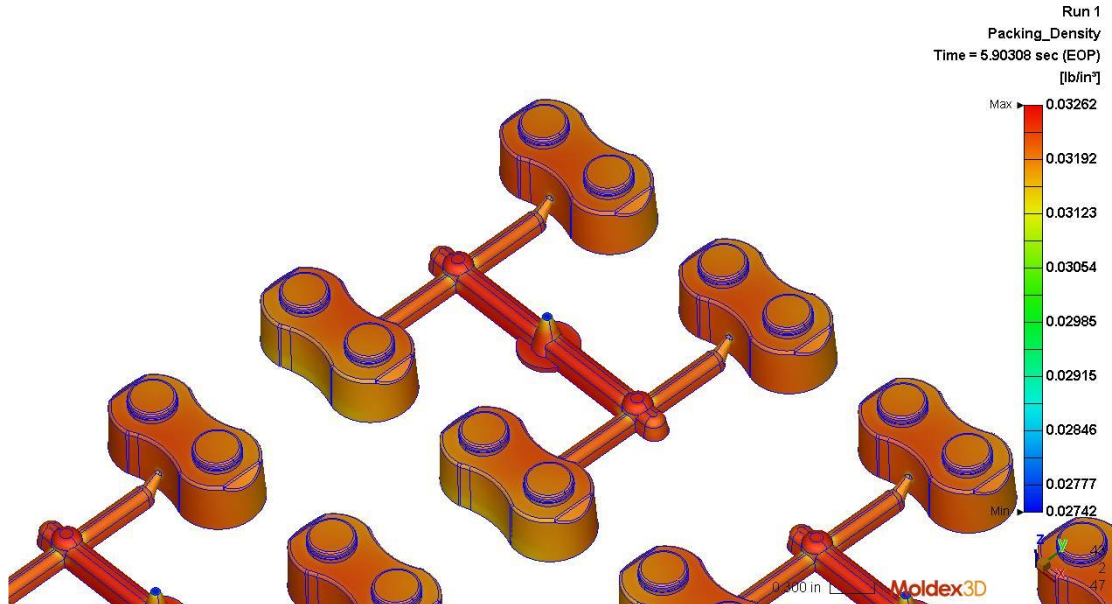
# Packing\_Volumetric Shrinkage



Max	Min
12.30032	1.25568
Avg	SD
4.22145	1.59800

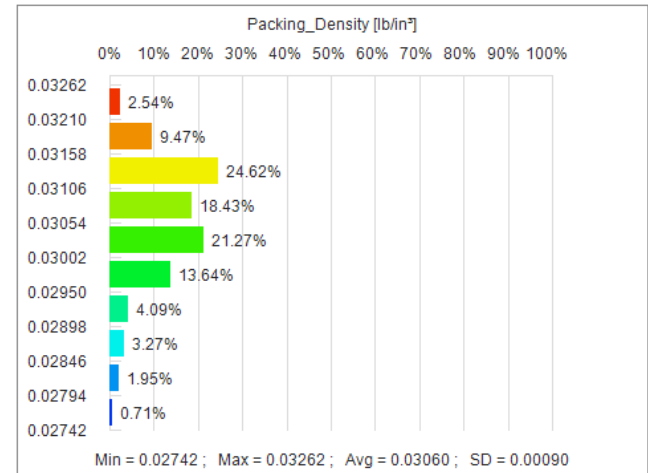
Volumetric shrinkage shows the percentage of part volume change due to PVT change as the part is cooled from high temperature, high pressure conditions at current instant to room temperature, ambient pressure conditions. Positive value represents volume shrinkage while negative value represents volume expansion due to over-pack. Non-uniform volumetric shrinkage will lead to warpage and distortion of demolded parts.

# Packing\_Density



This shows the density distribution at current instant. In general, frozen region will show a greater value of density and molten region will have a lower density value. Non-uniformity in density is a source of part warpage.

## Histogram



Max

0.03262

Min

0.02742

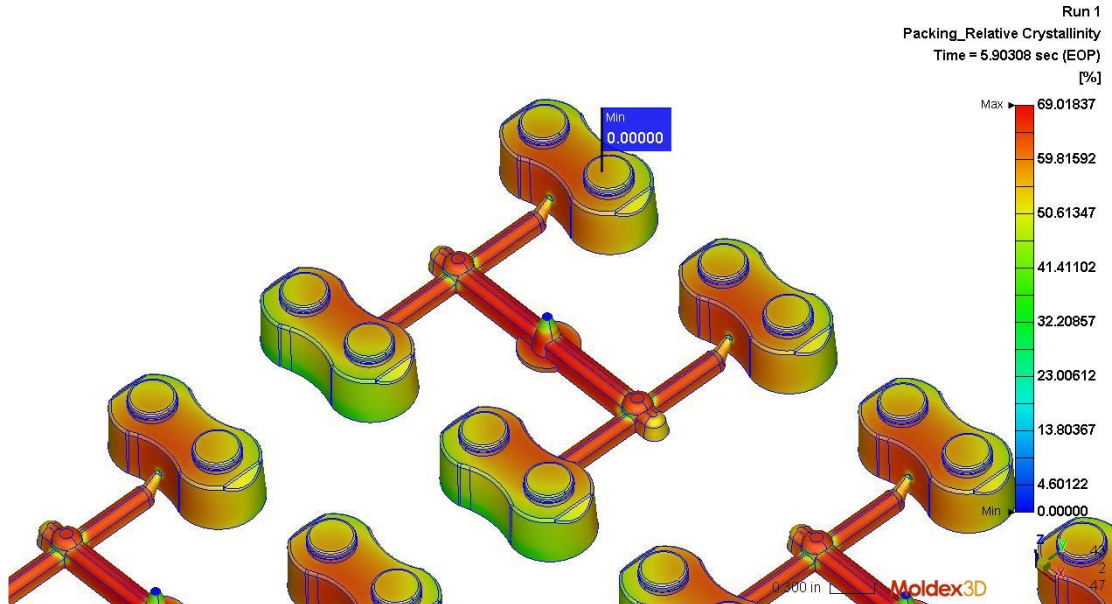
Avg

0.03060

SD

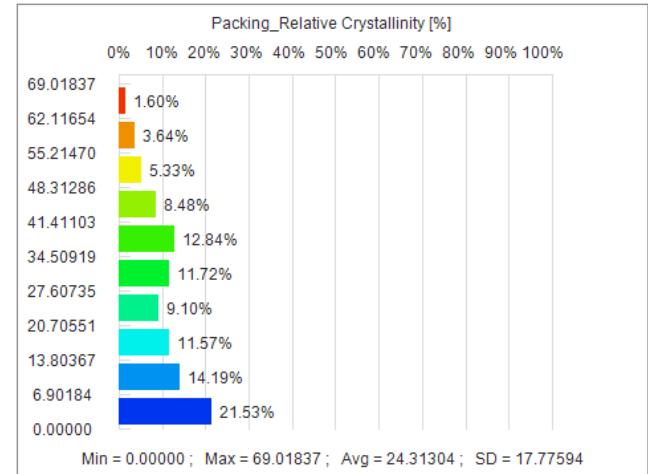
0.00090

# Packing\_Relative Crystallinity



Show three dimensional relative crystallinity distribution with the cavity at current instant.

## Histogram



Max

69.01837

Min

0.00000

Avg

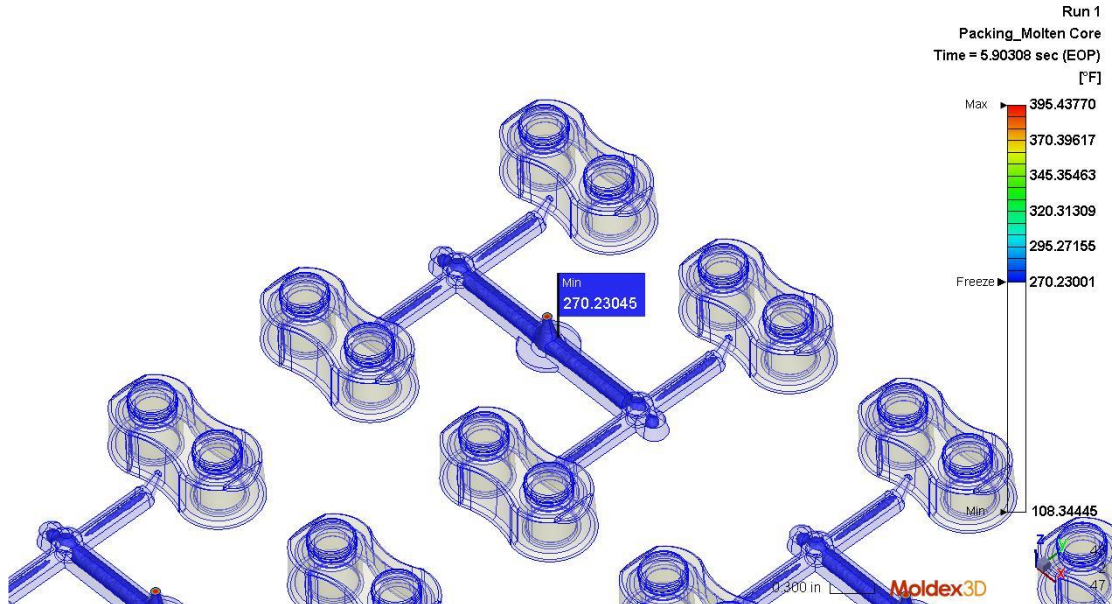
24.31304

SD

17.77594

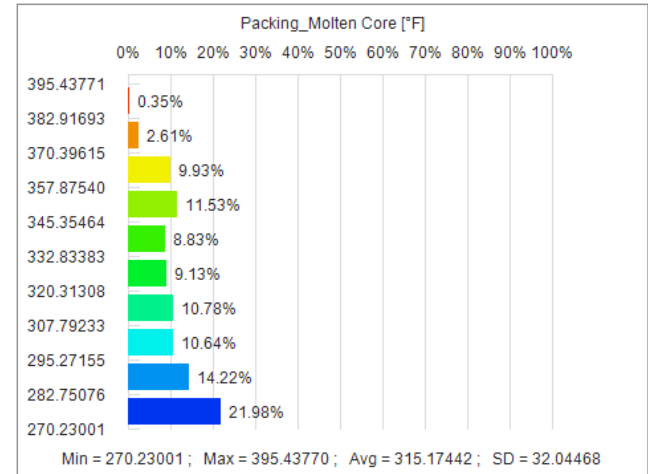


# Packing\_Molten Core



Molten Core result shows the temperature distribution specifically inside the molten plastic, so in other words, the enclosed region is the molding plastic that have not solidified. This 3D isosurface display can be used to check melt freeze condition such around the gate area, and thus to better evaluate packing pressure setting, gating design, etc..Note: the freeze temperature applied here is defined in the selected material.

## Histogram



Max

395.43770

Min

270.23001

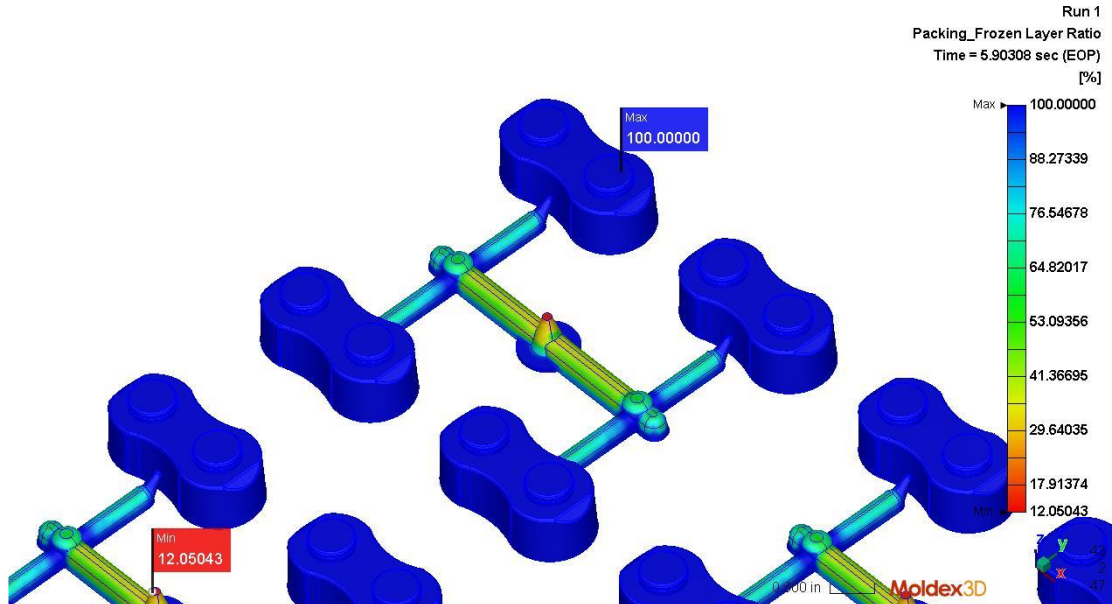
Avg

315.17442

SD

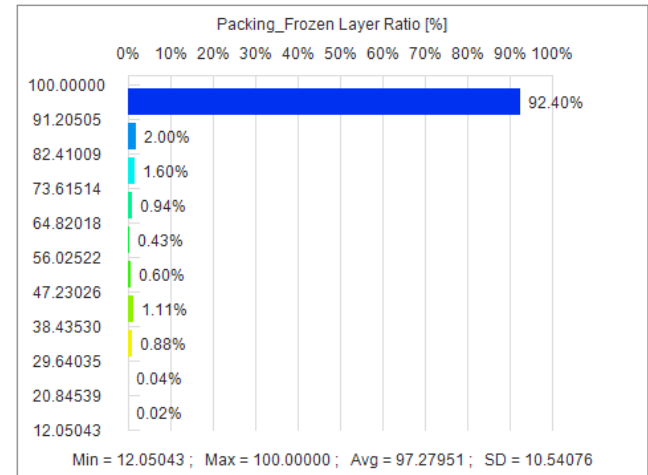
32.04468

# Packing\_Frozen Layer Ratio



Solidification caused by cooling results in the forming of frozen layer near the cavity surface. With the increasing of time, the frozen ratio increases. The increase of frozen ratio not only reduces the cross-section along the flow path, but also increases the flow resistance and sprue pressure. Furthermore, the residual stress and flow-induced orientation will be affected.

## Histogram



Max

100.00000

Min

12.05043

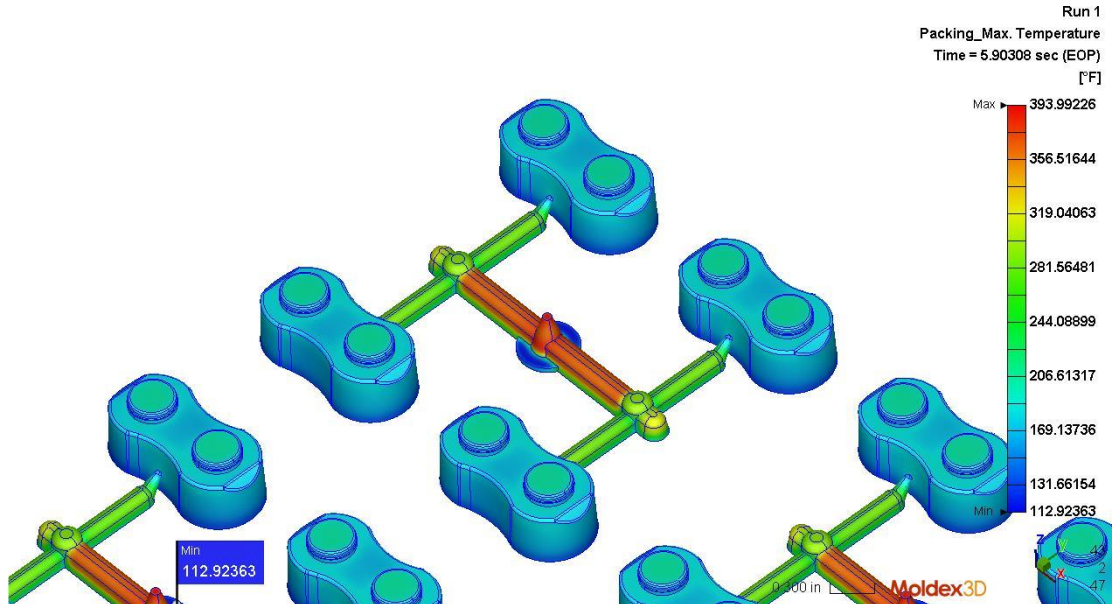
Avg

97.27951

SD

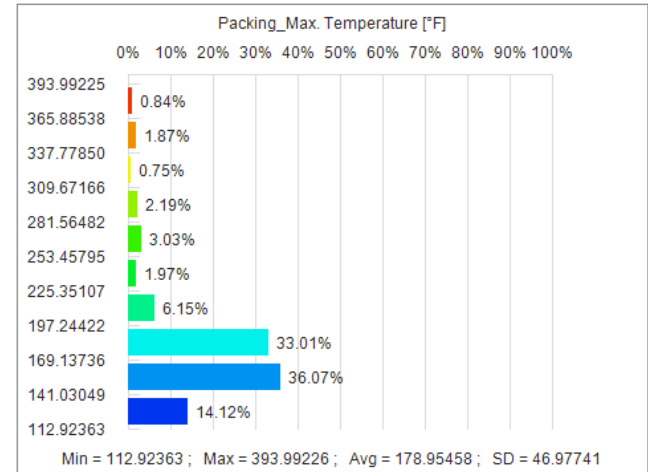
10.54076

# Packing\_Max. Temperature



Shows the maximum temperature in the thickness direction of the part.

## Histogram



Max

393.99226

Min

112.92363

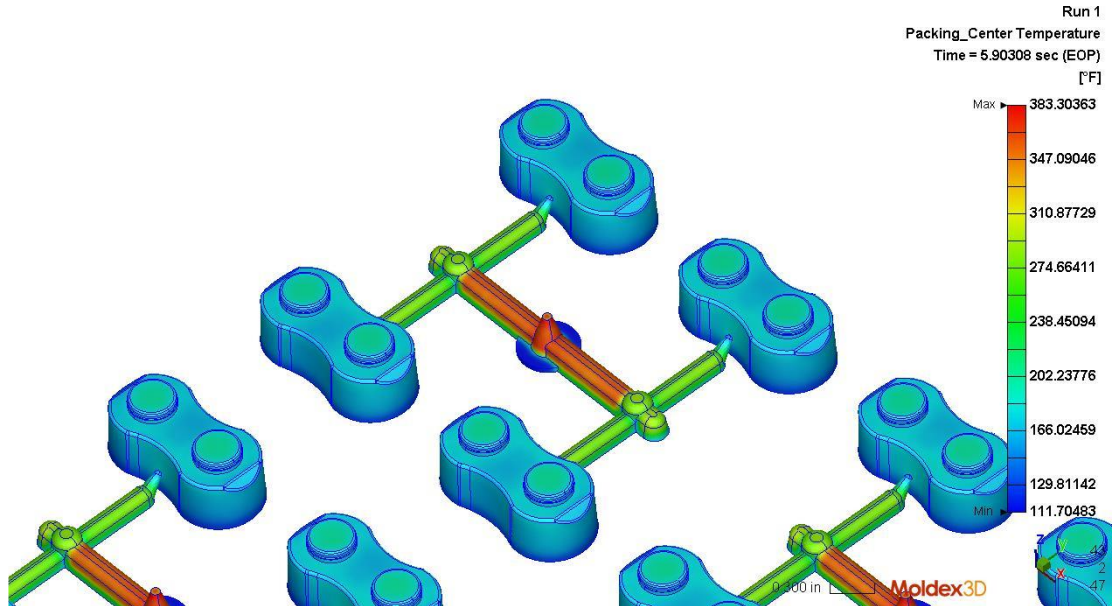
Avg

178.95458

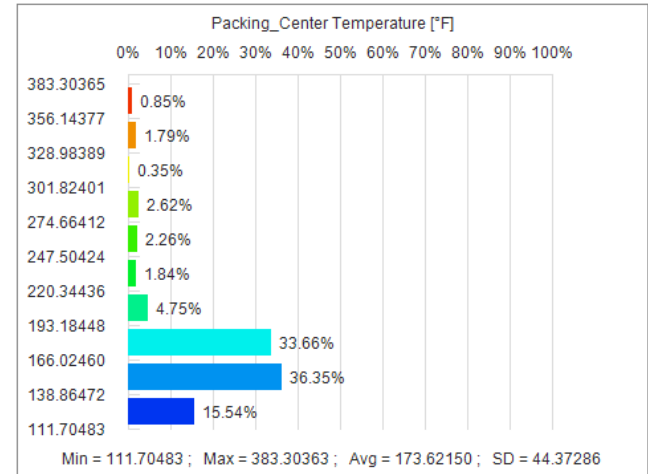
SD

46.97741

# Packing\_Center Temperature



## Histogram



Max

383.30363

Min

111.70483

Avg

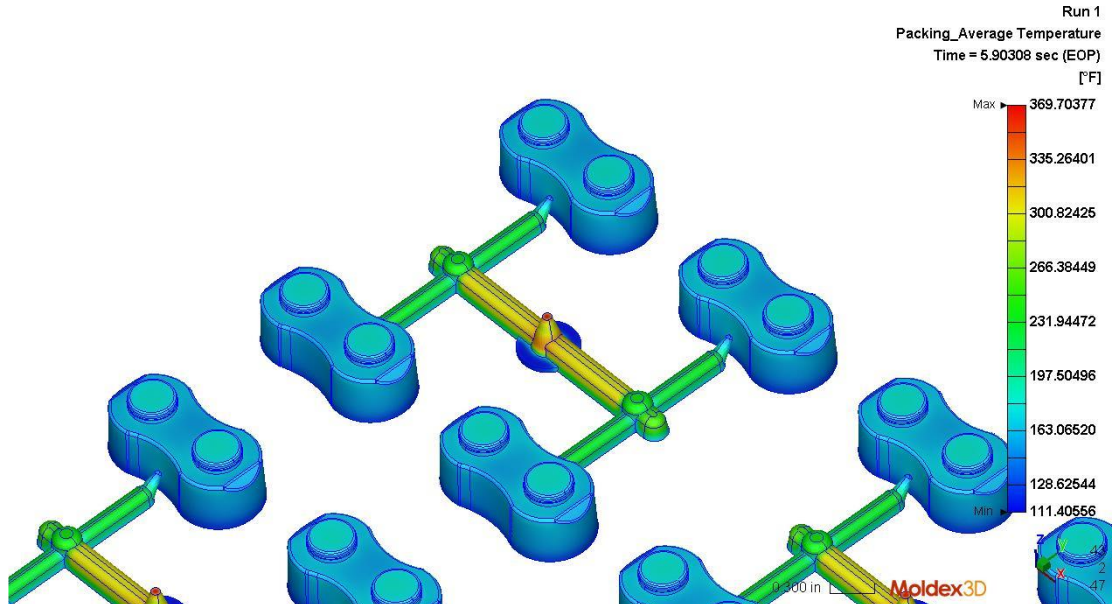
173.62150

SD

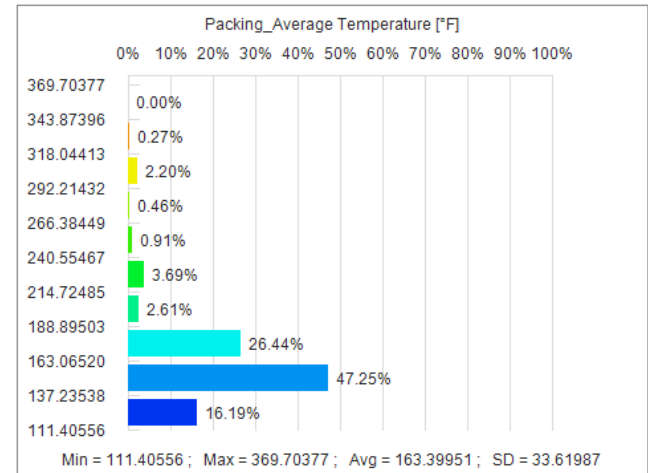
44.37286

Center temperature is the melt temperature of the middle layer (part line) in the thickness direction at current instant. Center temperature is an indicator of thermal energy supply of the fresh hot melt. In general, the center temperature is an indicator of incomplete filling (short shot). If the center temperature is too low, flow hesitation happens and there will be a short shot problem.

# Packing\_Average Temperature



## Histogram



Max

369.70377

Min

111.40556

Avg

163.39951

SD

33.61987

Average temperature is the averaged temperature across the part thickness at current instant.

It considers the effect of mold cooling and viscous heating of melt.

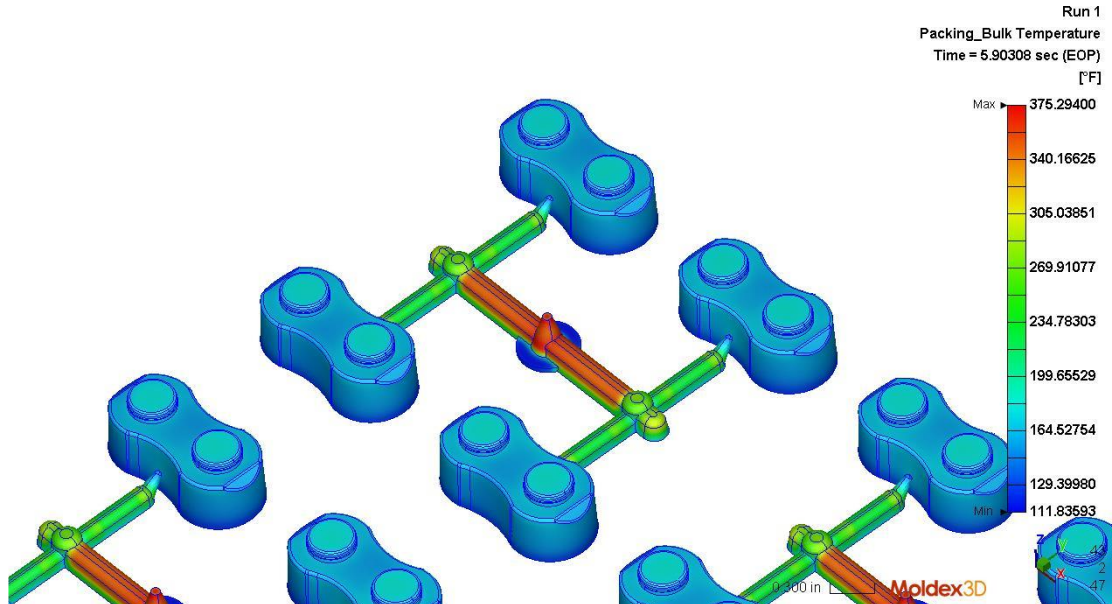
Therefore, average temperature is representative for the part temperature.

This data can be used to check the combined effect of viscous heating of polymer melt and mold cooling.

One should examine if there is any hot spot that will cause burning problem and the possibility of short shot due to flow hesitation and excess mold cooling.

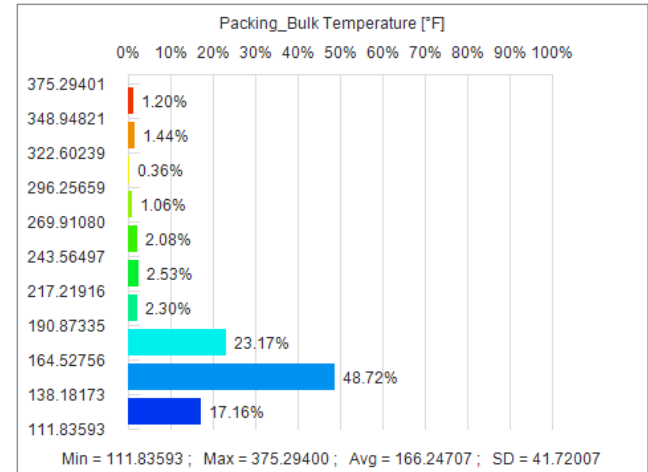


# Packing\_Bulk Temperature



Bulk temperature is a velocity-weighted averaged temperature of plastic melt across the thickness at current instant. The contribution from frozen layer that is stationary is ignored in this data. The effect of heat convection and viscous heating can be displayed from this data. Therefore, it can apparently demonstrate how heat convection affects the melt temperature and the temperature distribution of hesitation area and viscous heating area. Normally, bulk temperature distribution can reflect the trends or paths of filling flow.

## Histogram



Max

375.29400

Min

111.83593

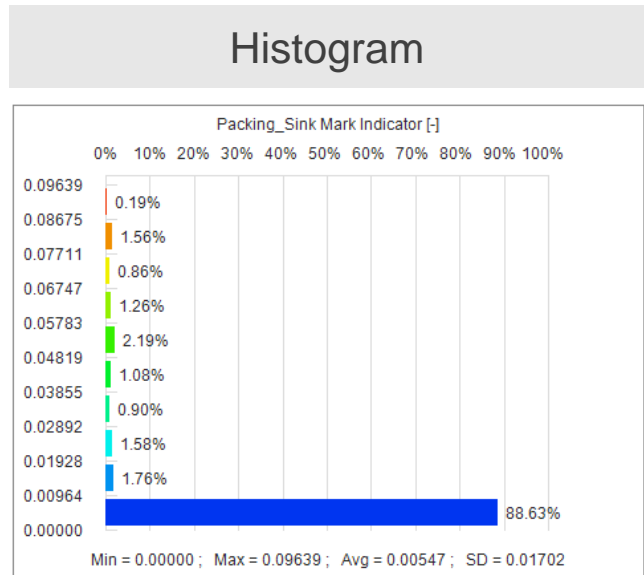
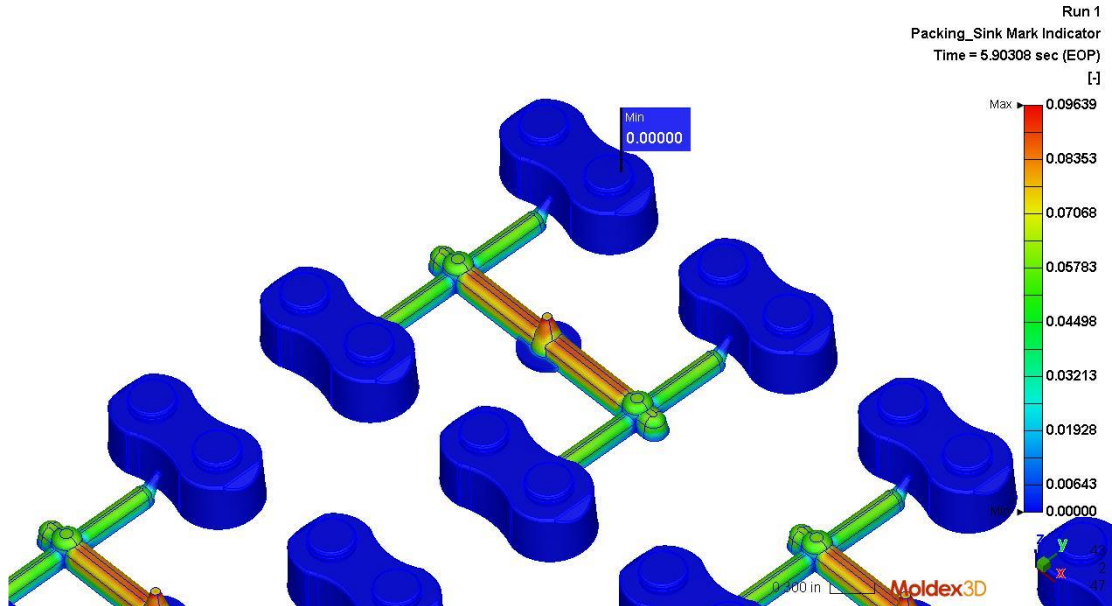
Avg

166.24707

SD

41.72007

# Packing\_Sink Mark Indicator



Max

0.09639

Min

0.00000

Avg

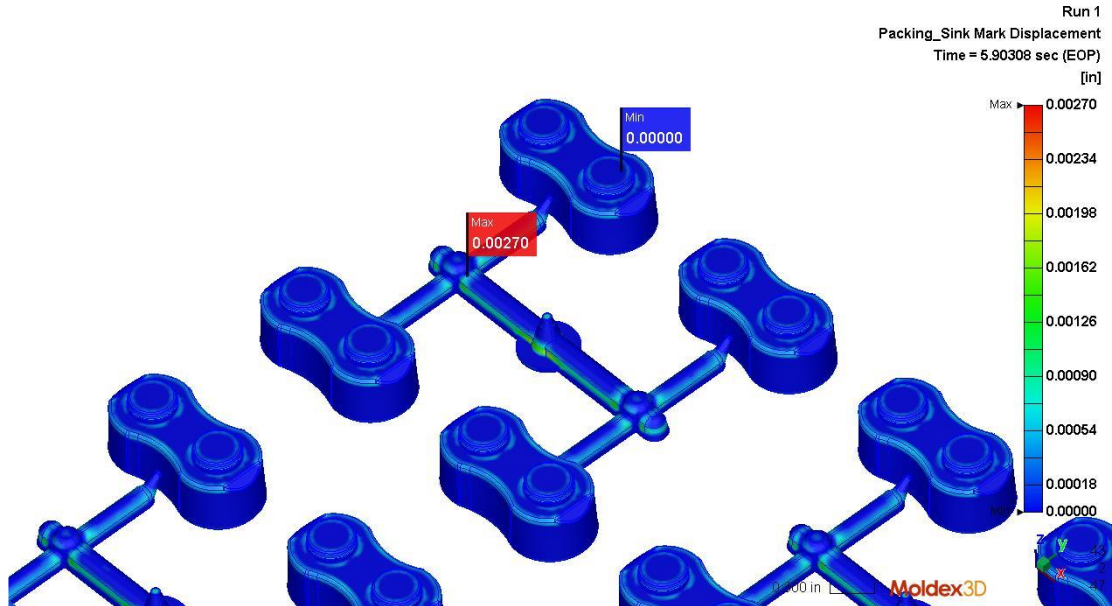
0.00547

SD

0.01702

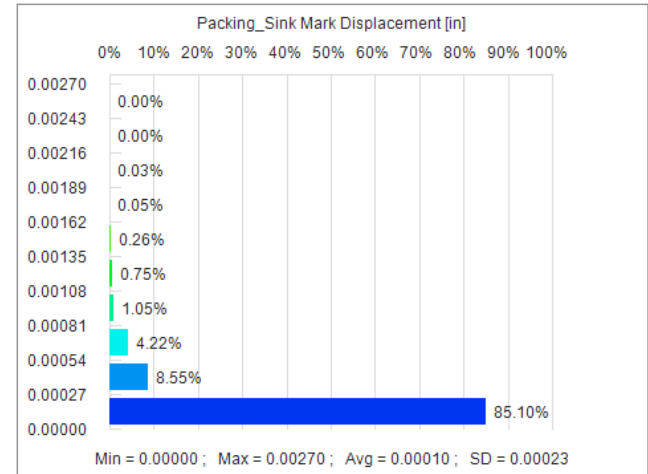
Sink Mark Indicator is also an index to evaluate the packing effect.  
If the indicator is positive, it means the packing is not enough, which also may lead to sink mark.  
If the indicator is negative, it means over packing.  
A well packing keeps the indicator close to zero.

# Packing\_Sink Mark Displacement



Show the sink mark displacement at possible region. Higher value means serious sink mark defect.

## Histogram



Max

0.00270

Min

0.00000

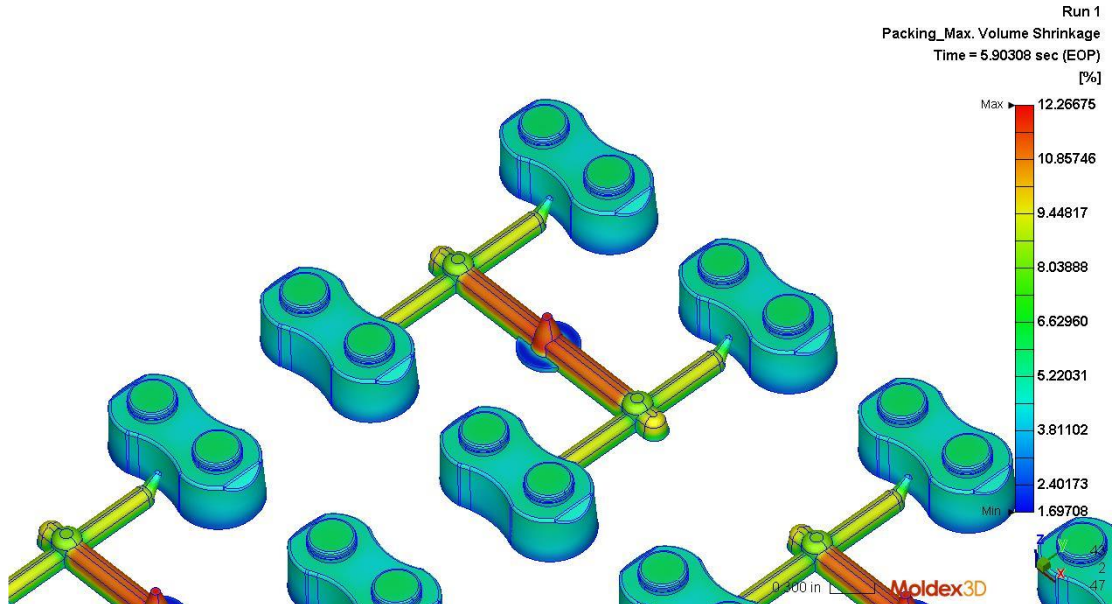
Avg

0.00010

SD

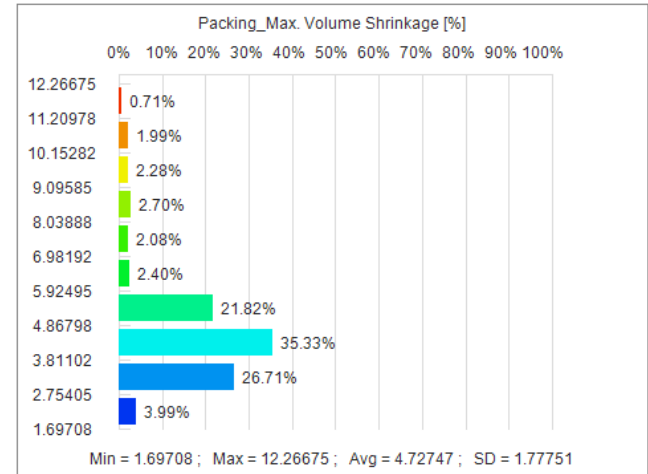
0.00023

# Packing\_Max. Volume Shrinkage



Shows the maximum volume shrinkage across the part thickness at current instant. High positive value represents big volume shrinkage, which may lead to sink mark or void.

## Histogram



Max

12.26675

Min

1.69708

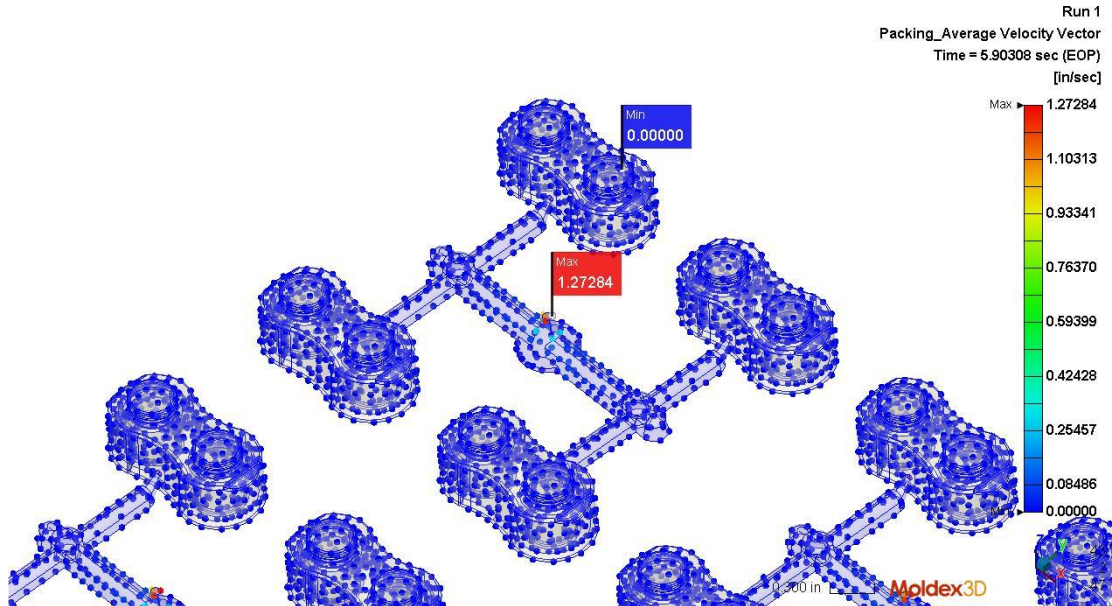
Avg

4.72747

SD

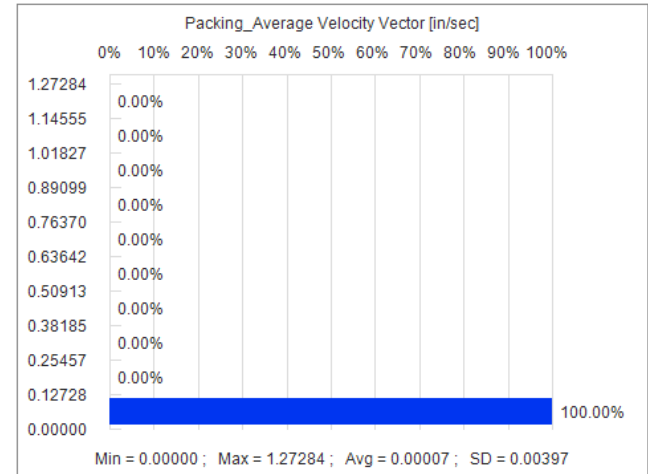
1.77751

# Packing\_Average Velocity Vector



Show the averaged velocity vector across the part thickness at current instant.

## Histogram



Max

1.27284

Min

0.00000

Avg

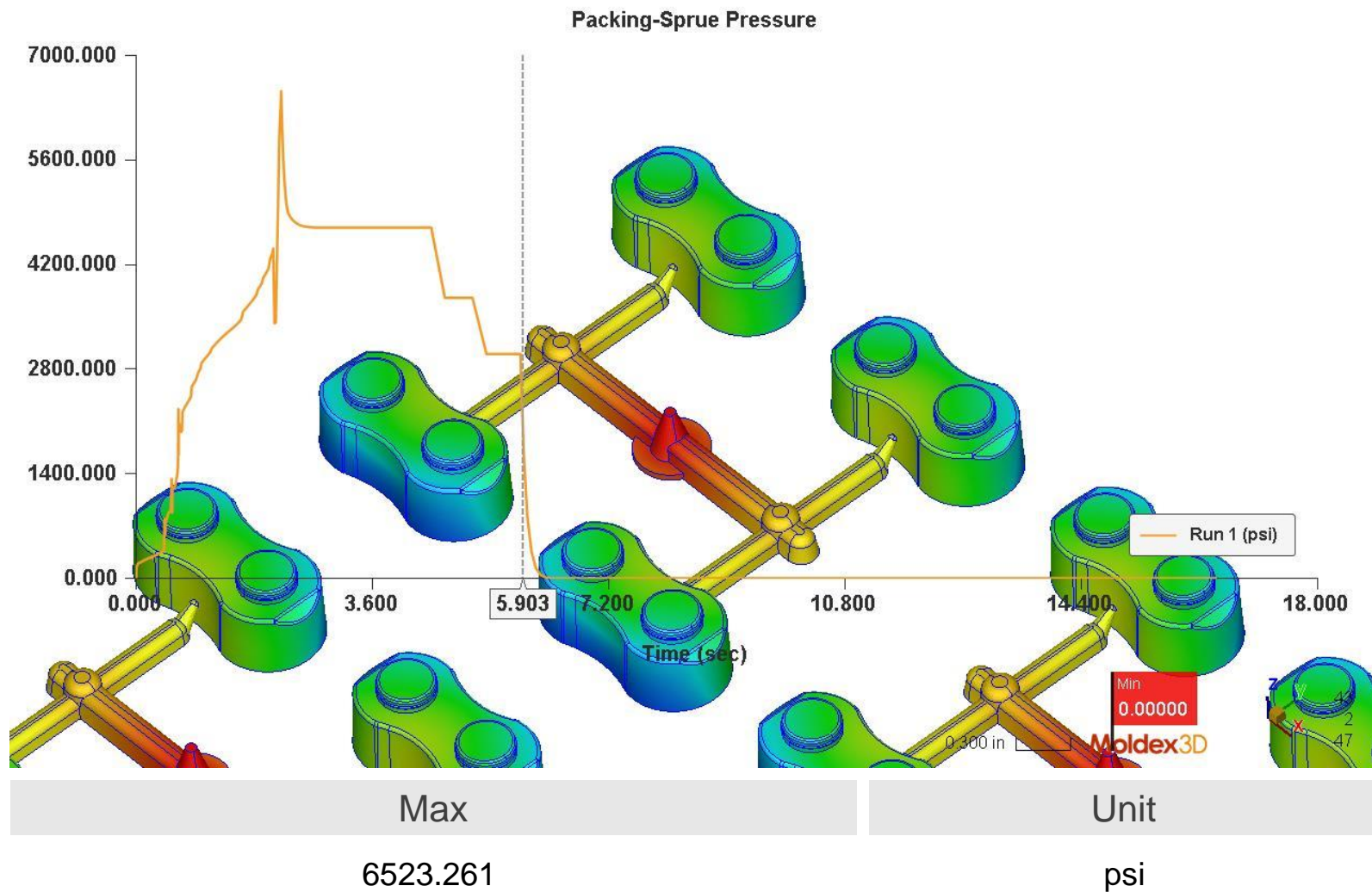
0.00007

SD

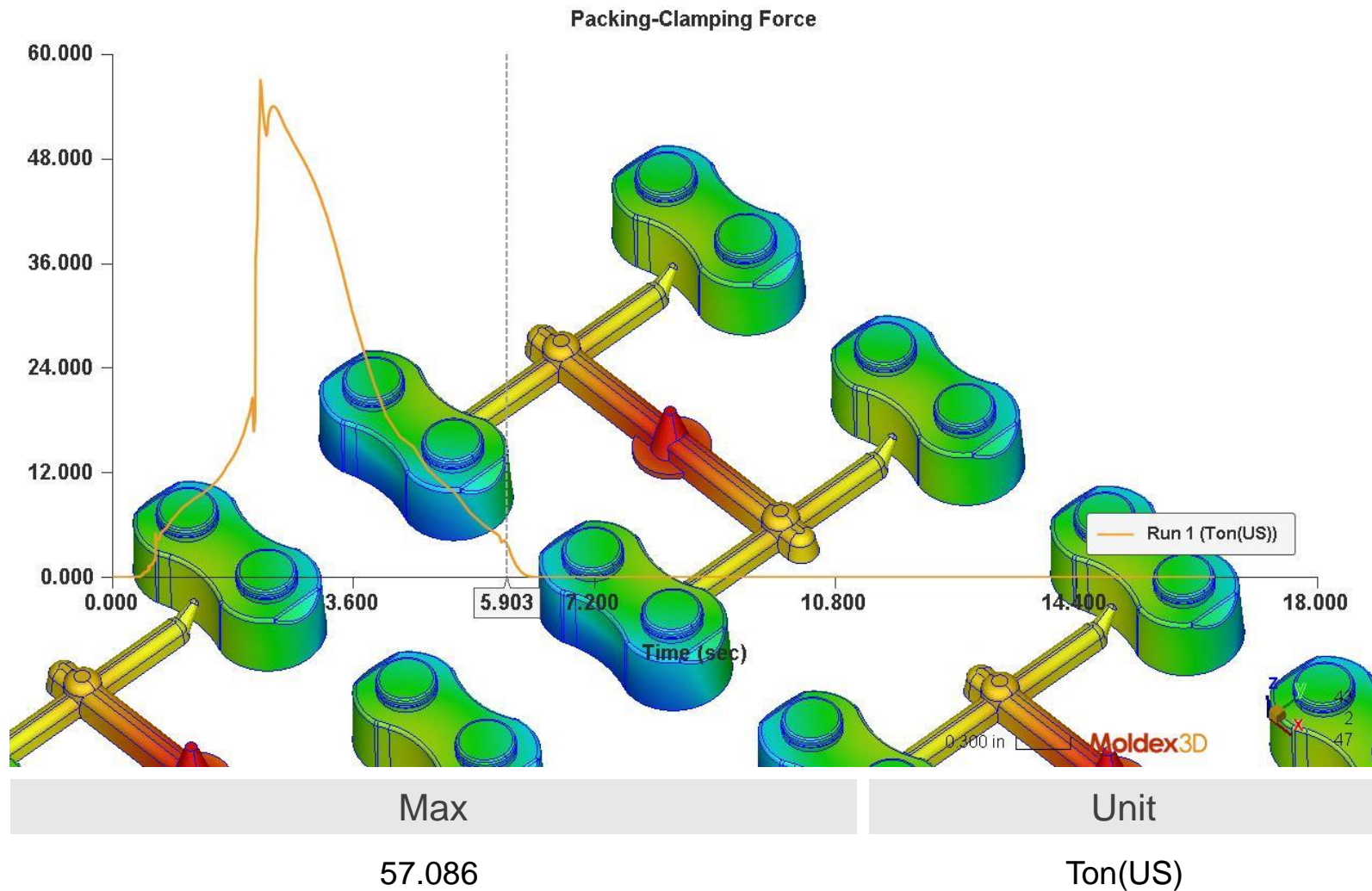
0.00397



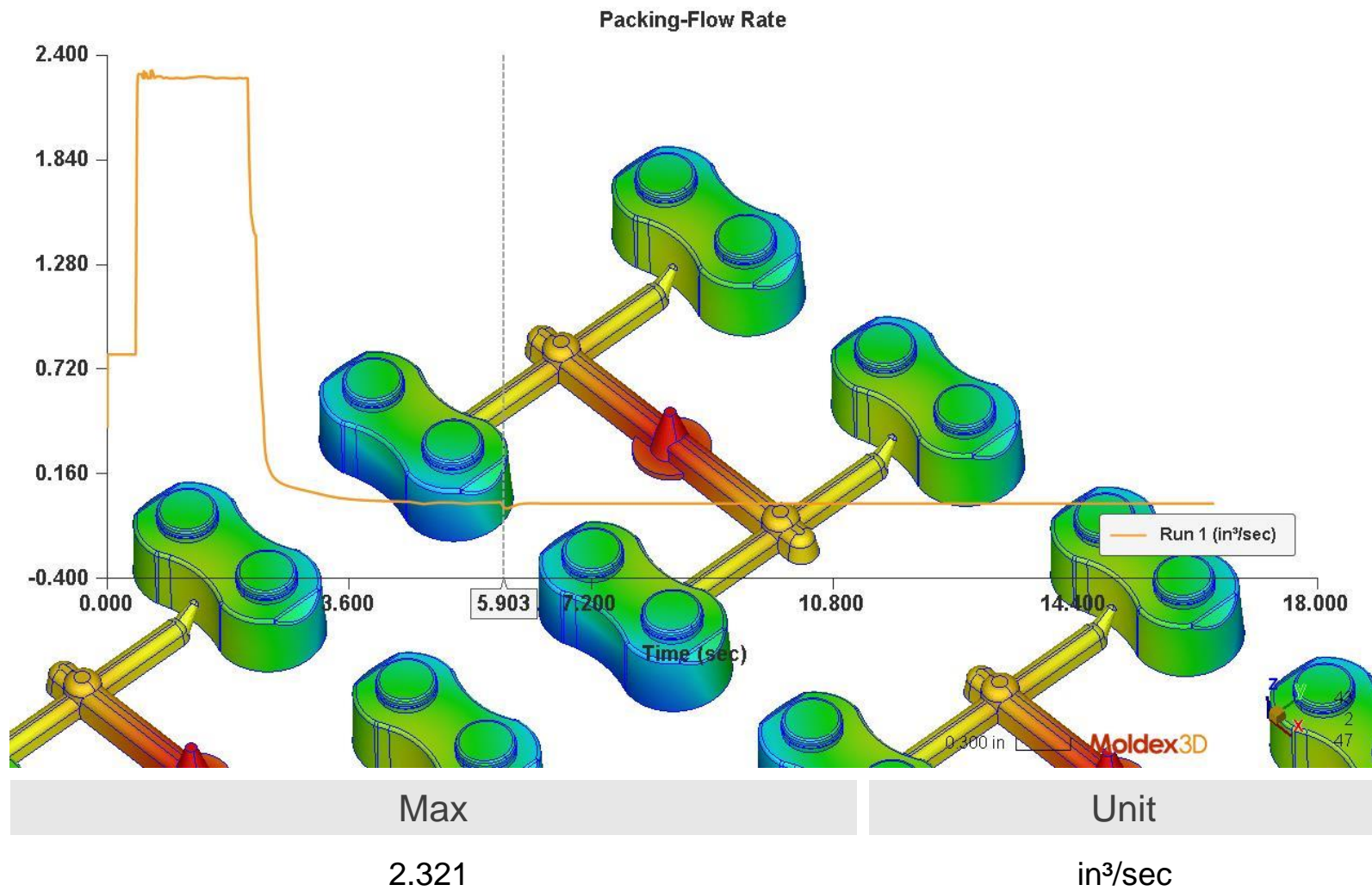
# Packing\_XY\_Sprue Pressure



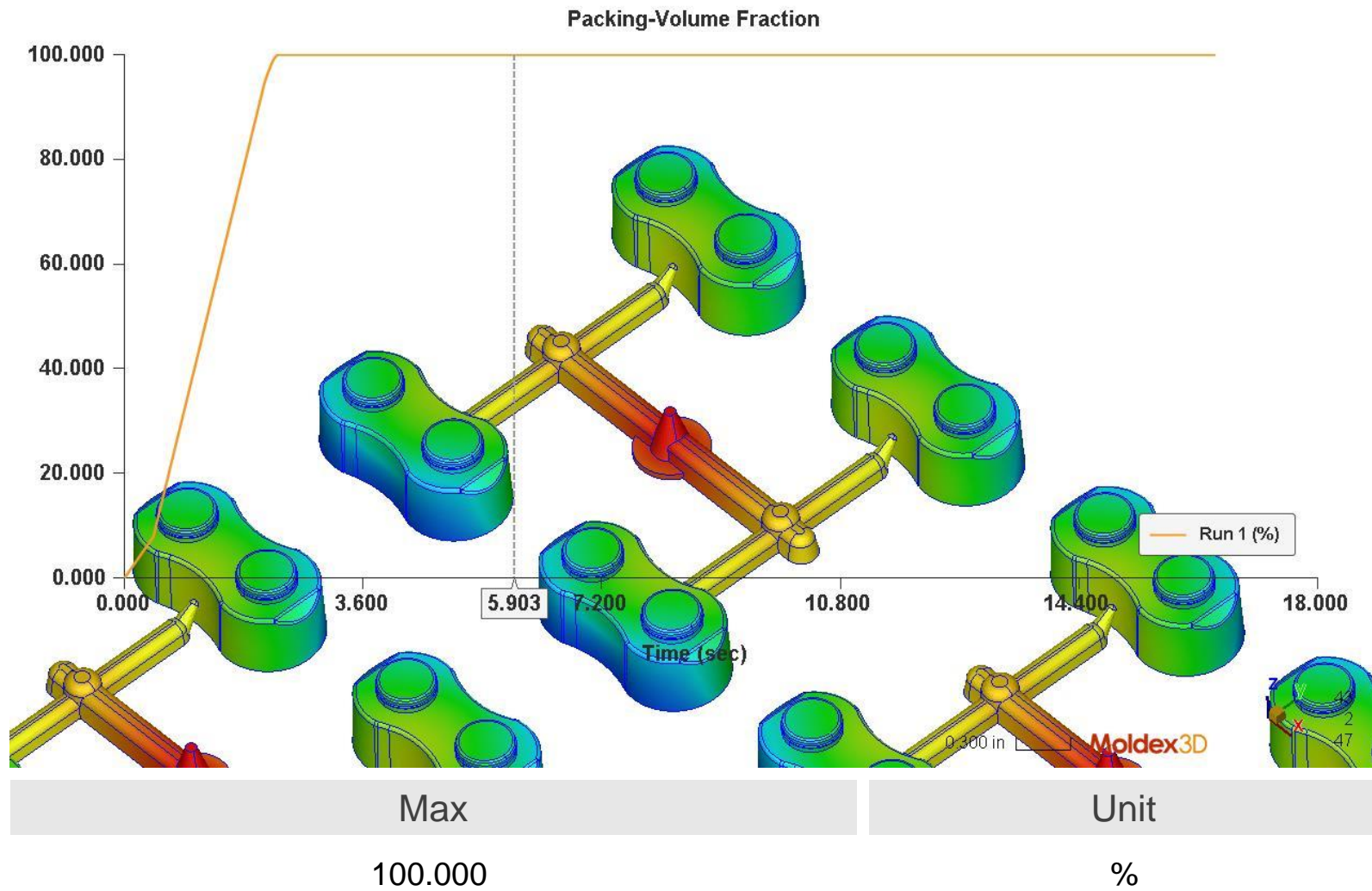
# Packing\_XY\_Clamping Force



# Packing\_XY\_Flow Rate

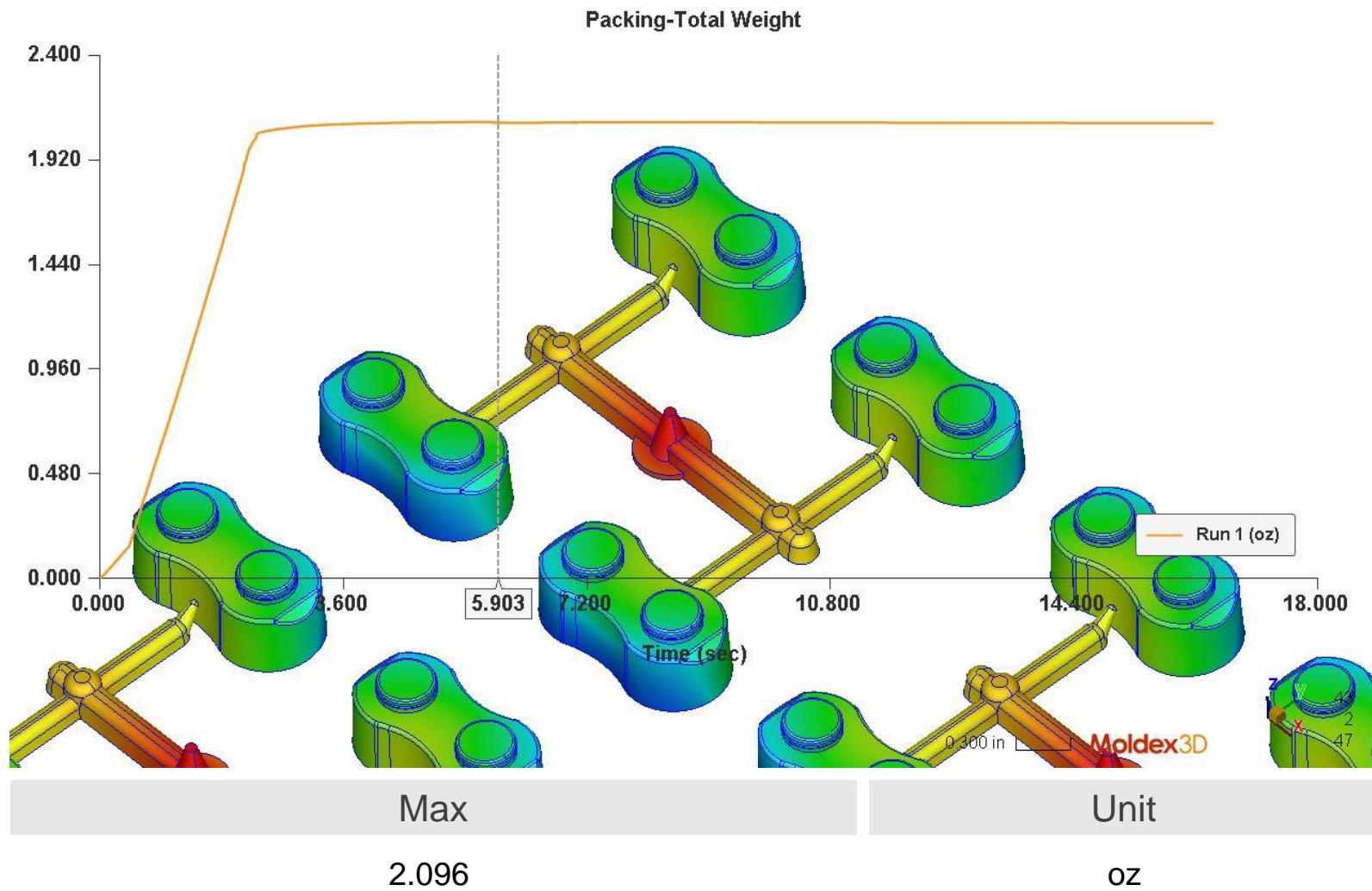


# Packing\_XY\_Volume Fraction



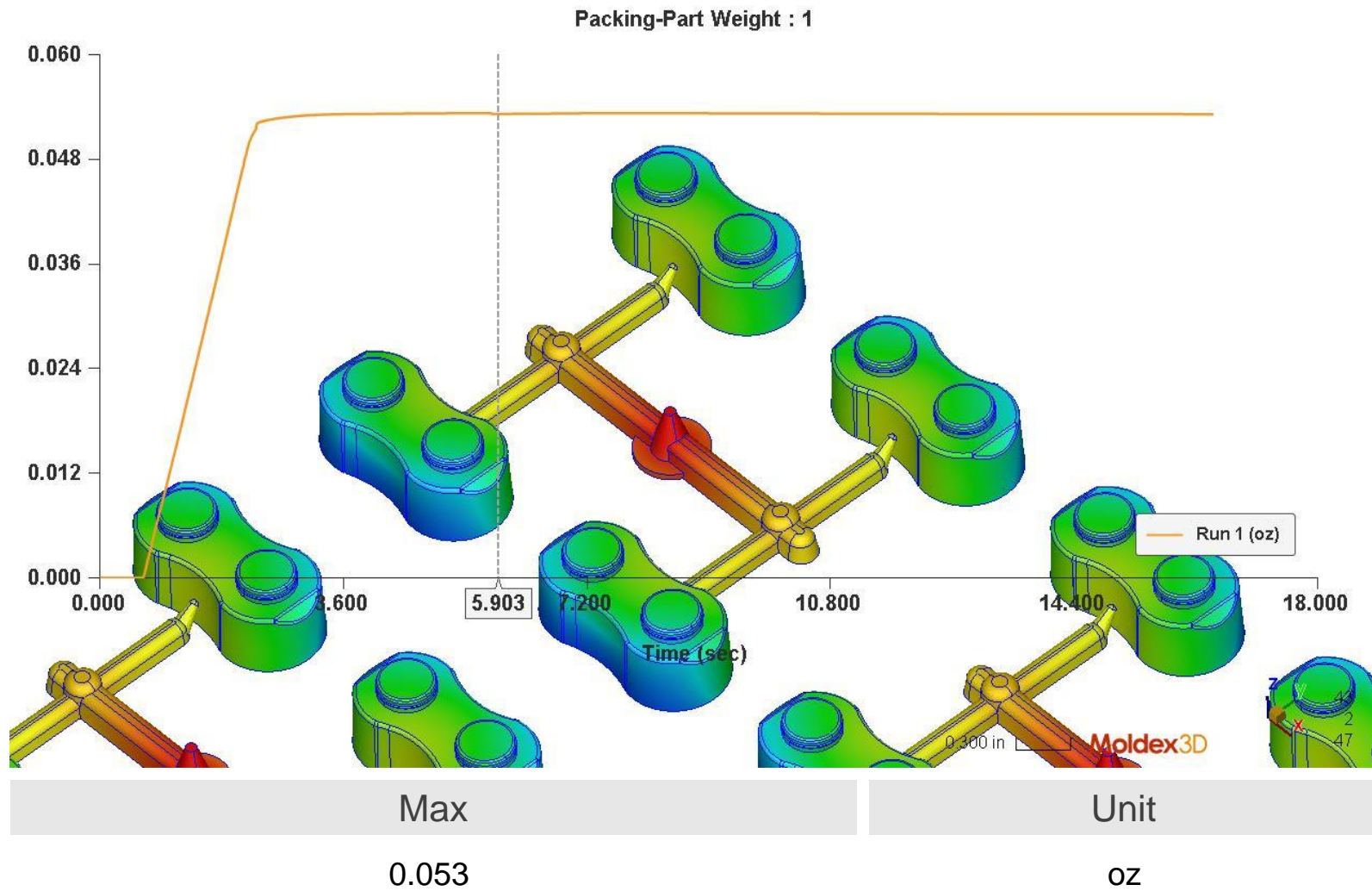


# Packing\_XY\_Total Weight

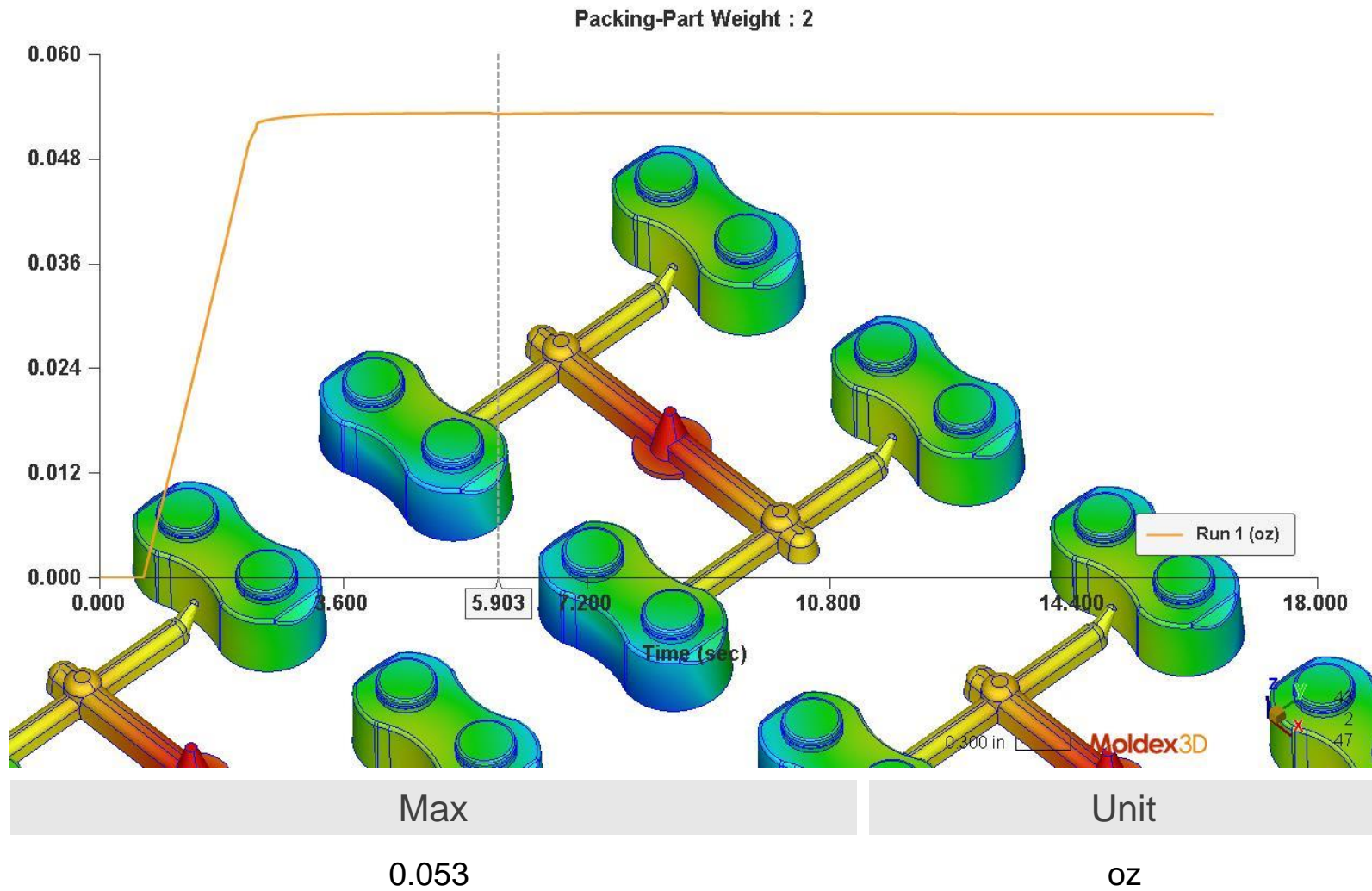




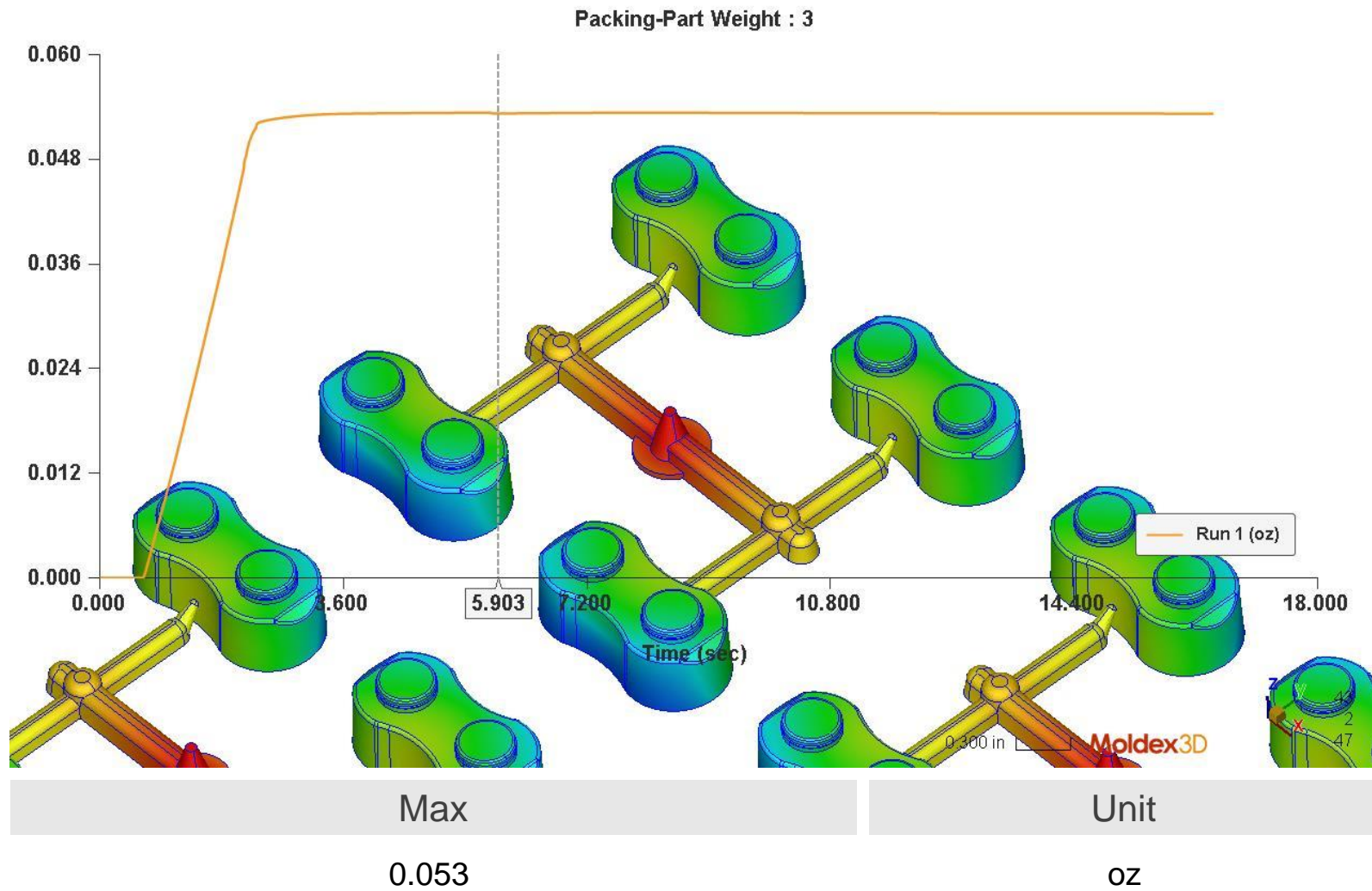
# Packing\_XY\_Part Weight#1



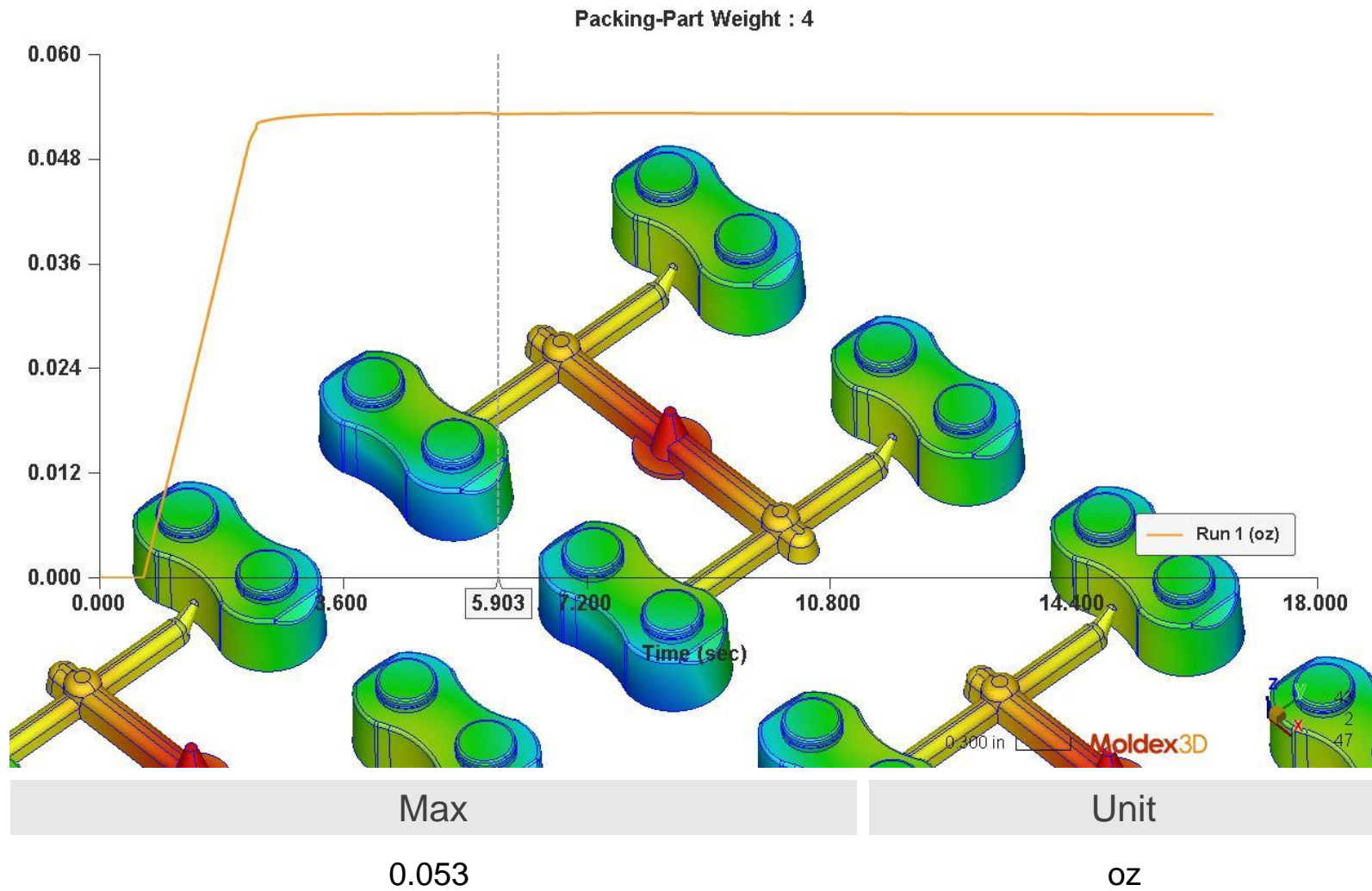
# Packing\_XY\_Part Weight#2



# Packing\_XY\_Part Weight#3

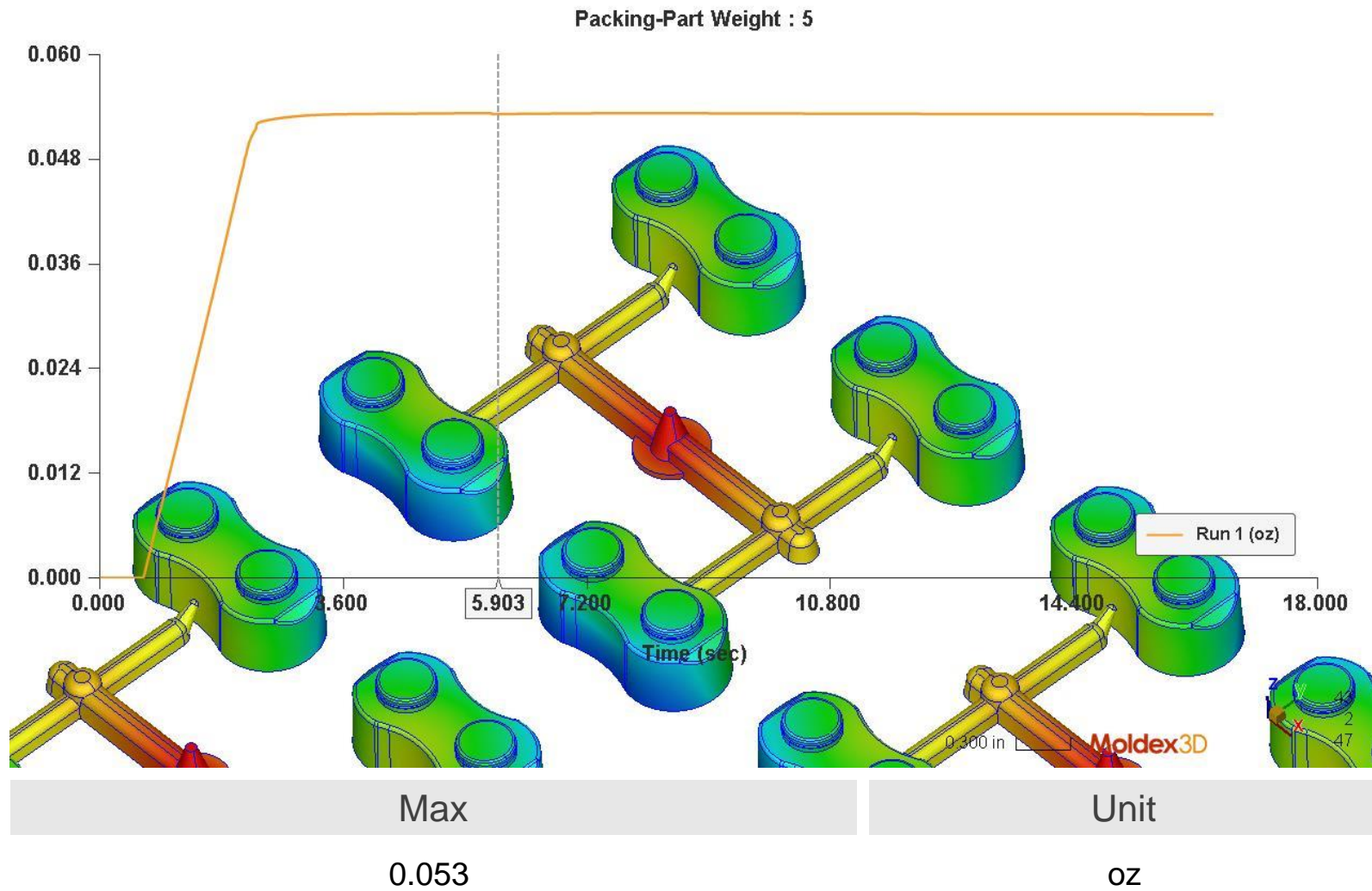


# Packing\_XY\_Part Weight#4



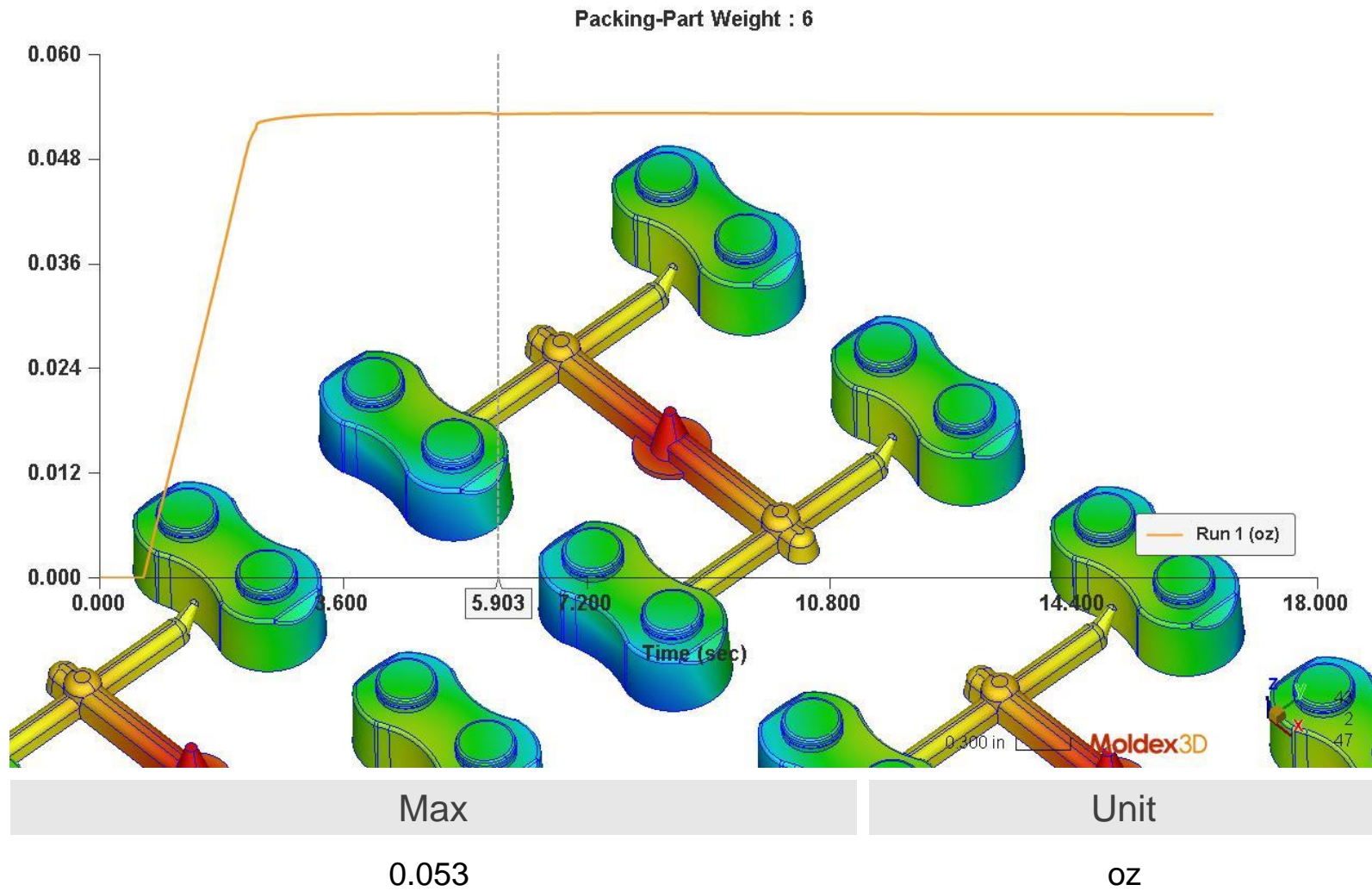


# Packing\_XY\_Part Weight#5

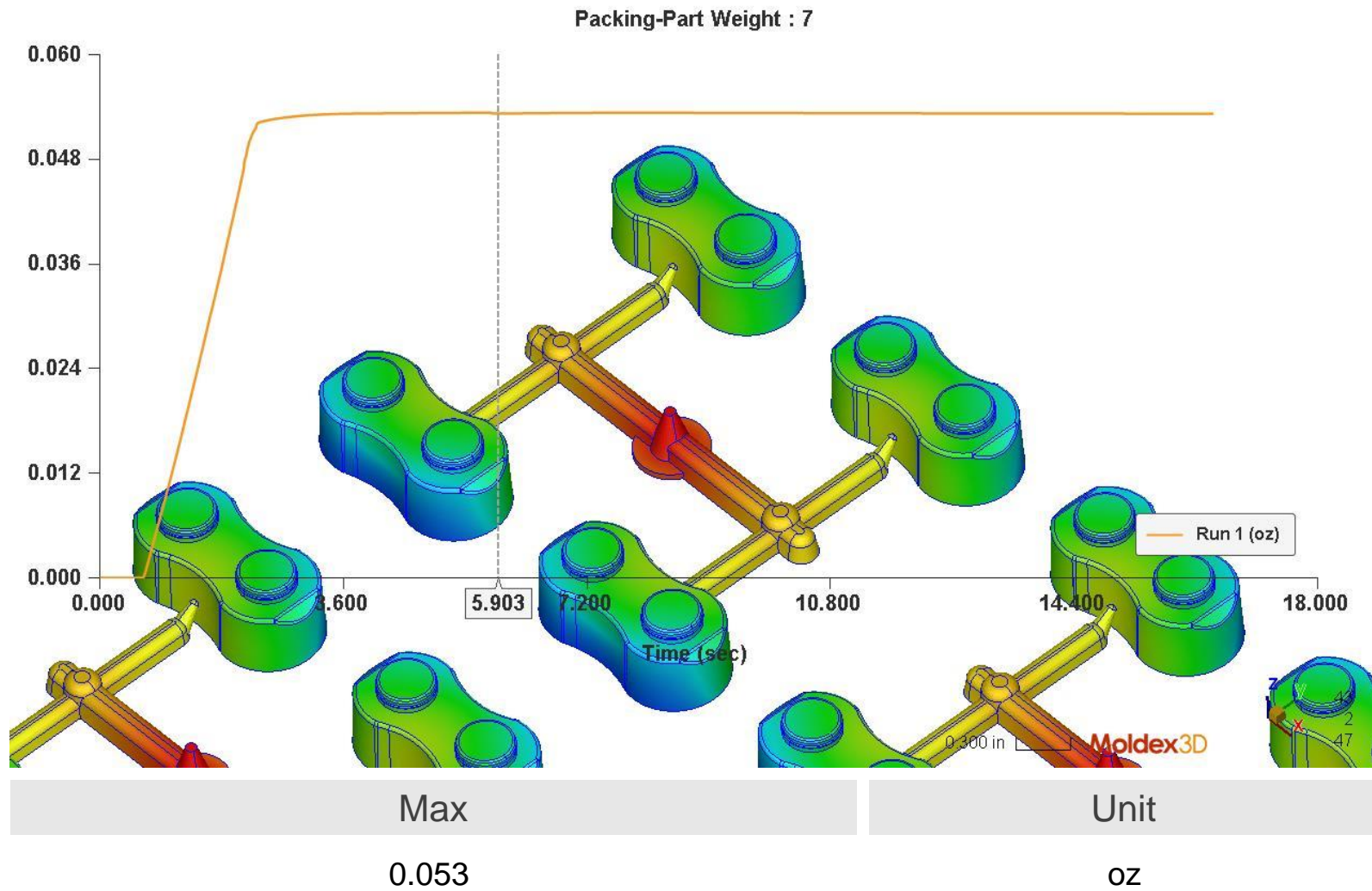




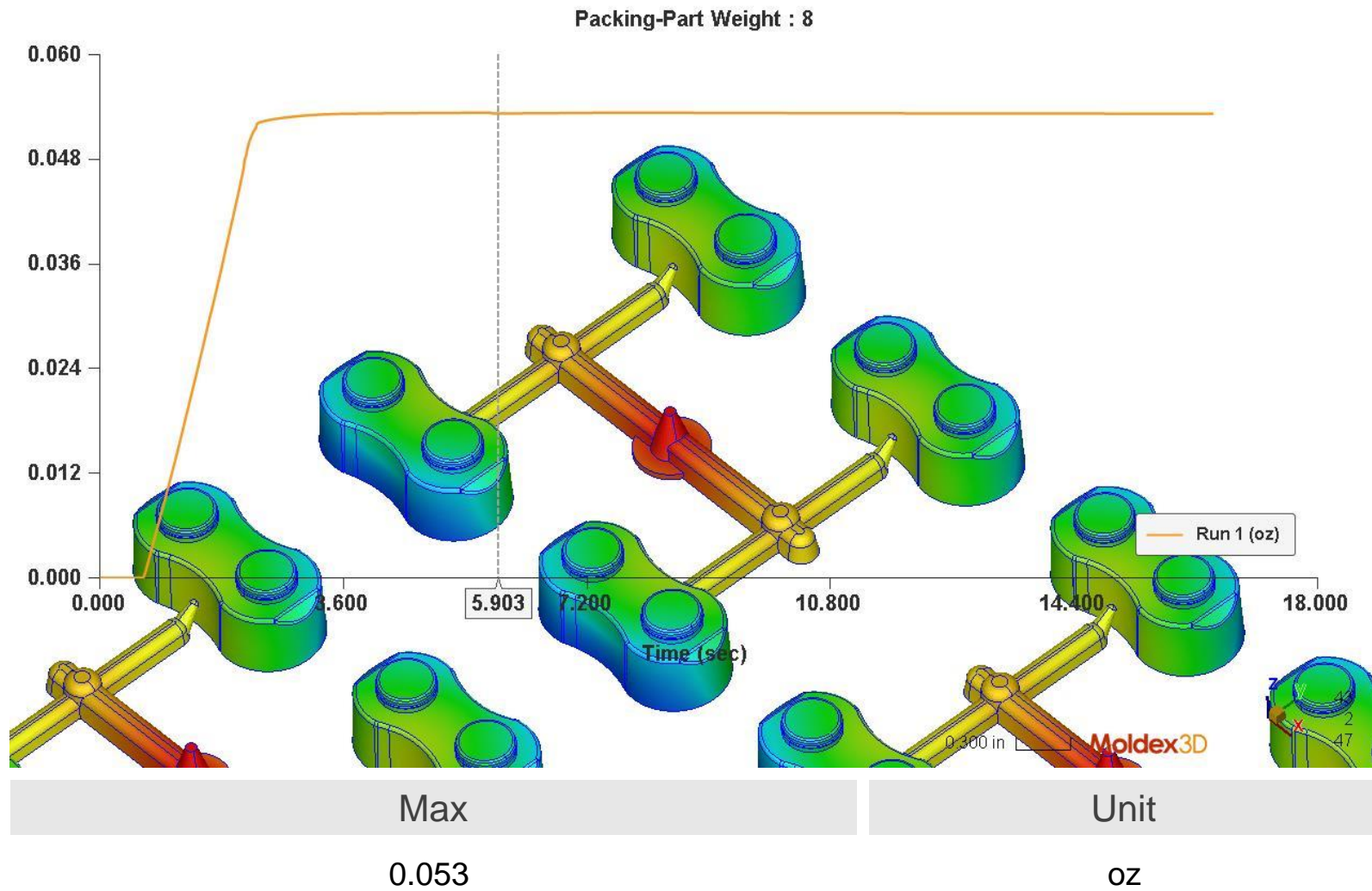
# Packing\_XY\_Part Weight#6



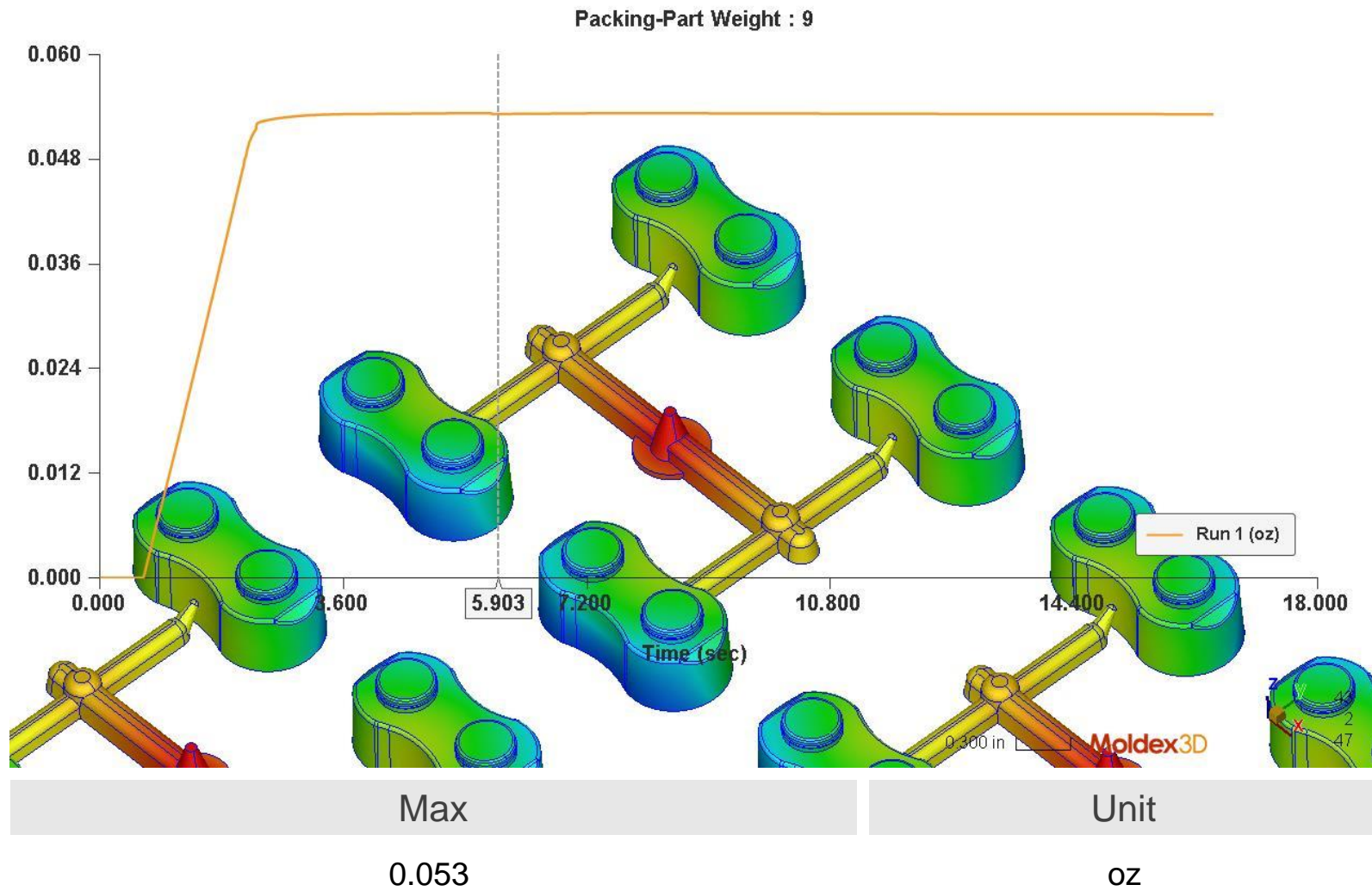
# Packing\_XY\_Part Weight#7



# Packing\_XY\_Part Weight#8

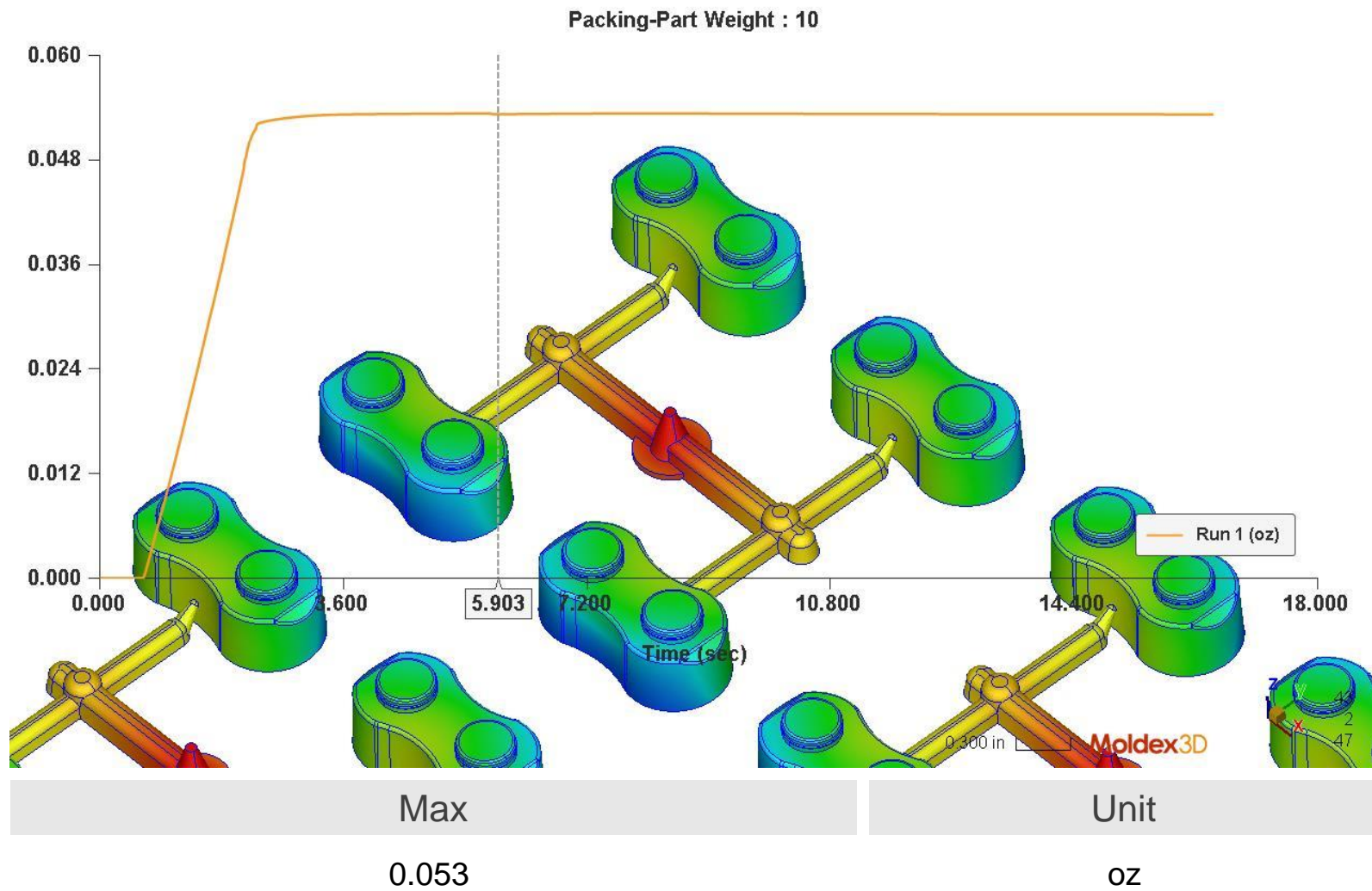


# Packing\_XY\_Part Weight#9



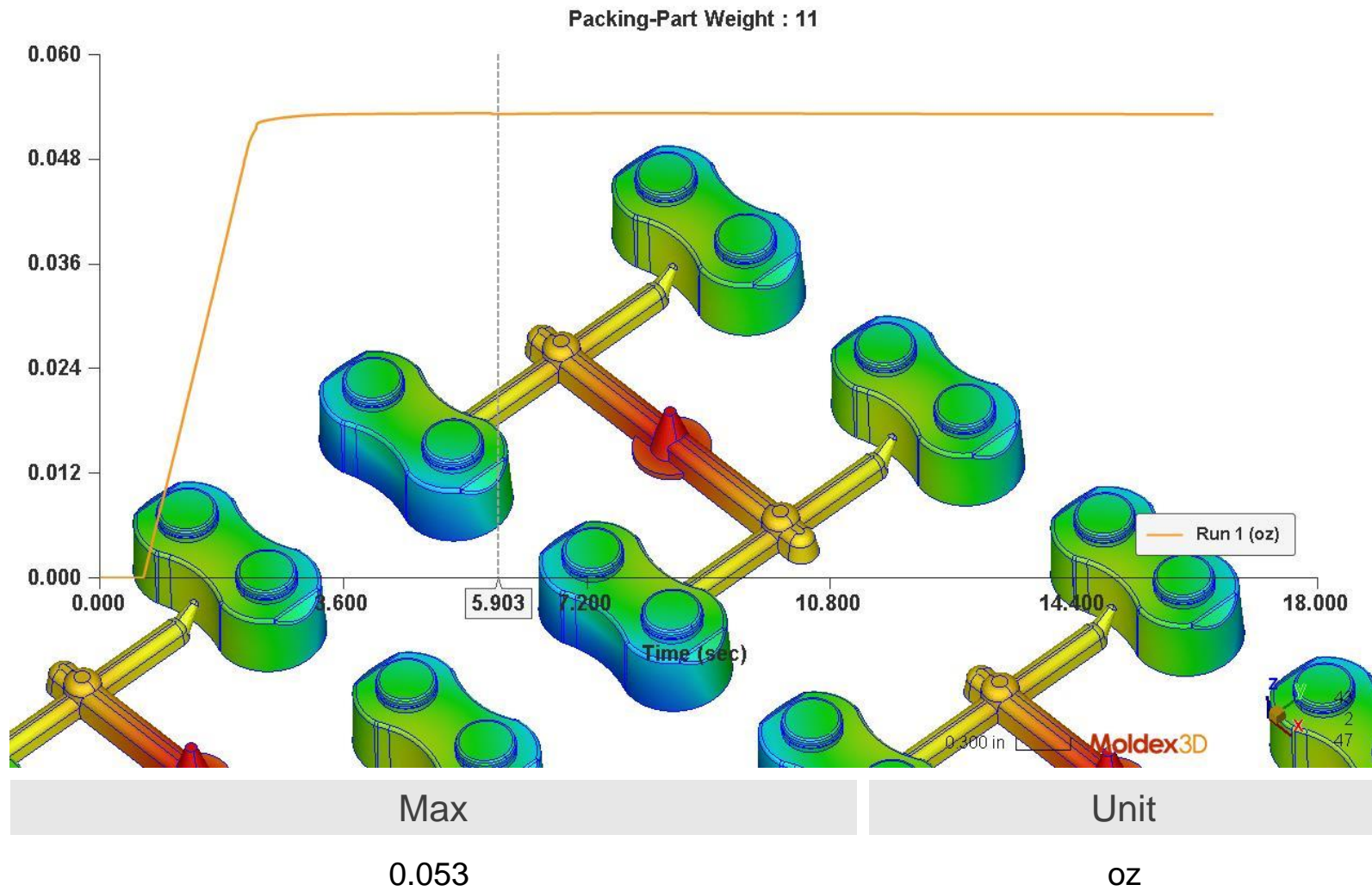


# Packing\_XY\_Part Weight#10

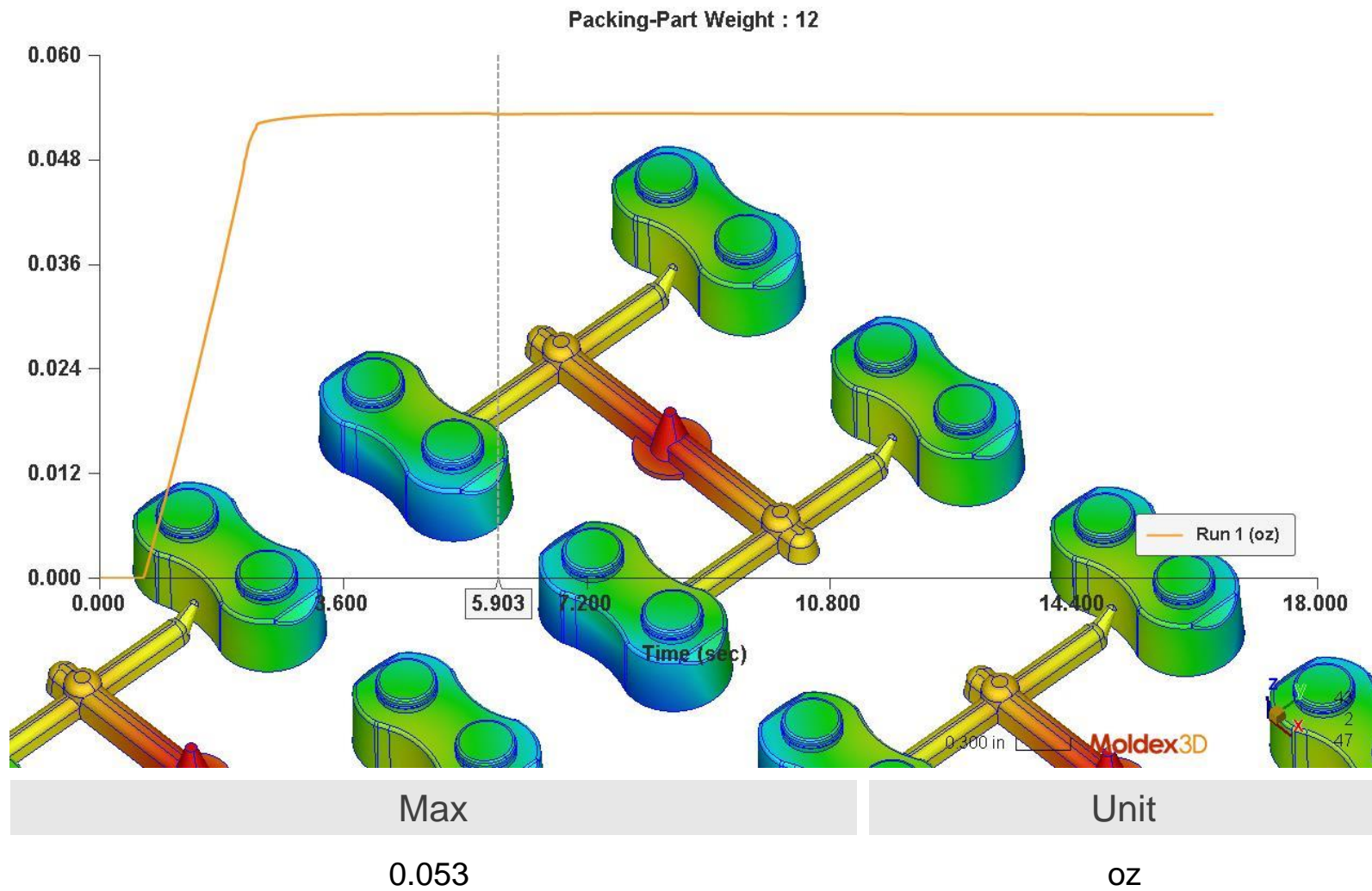




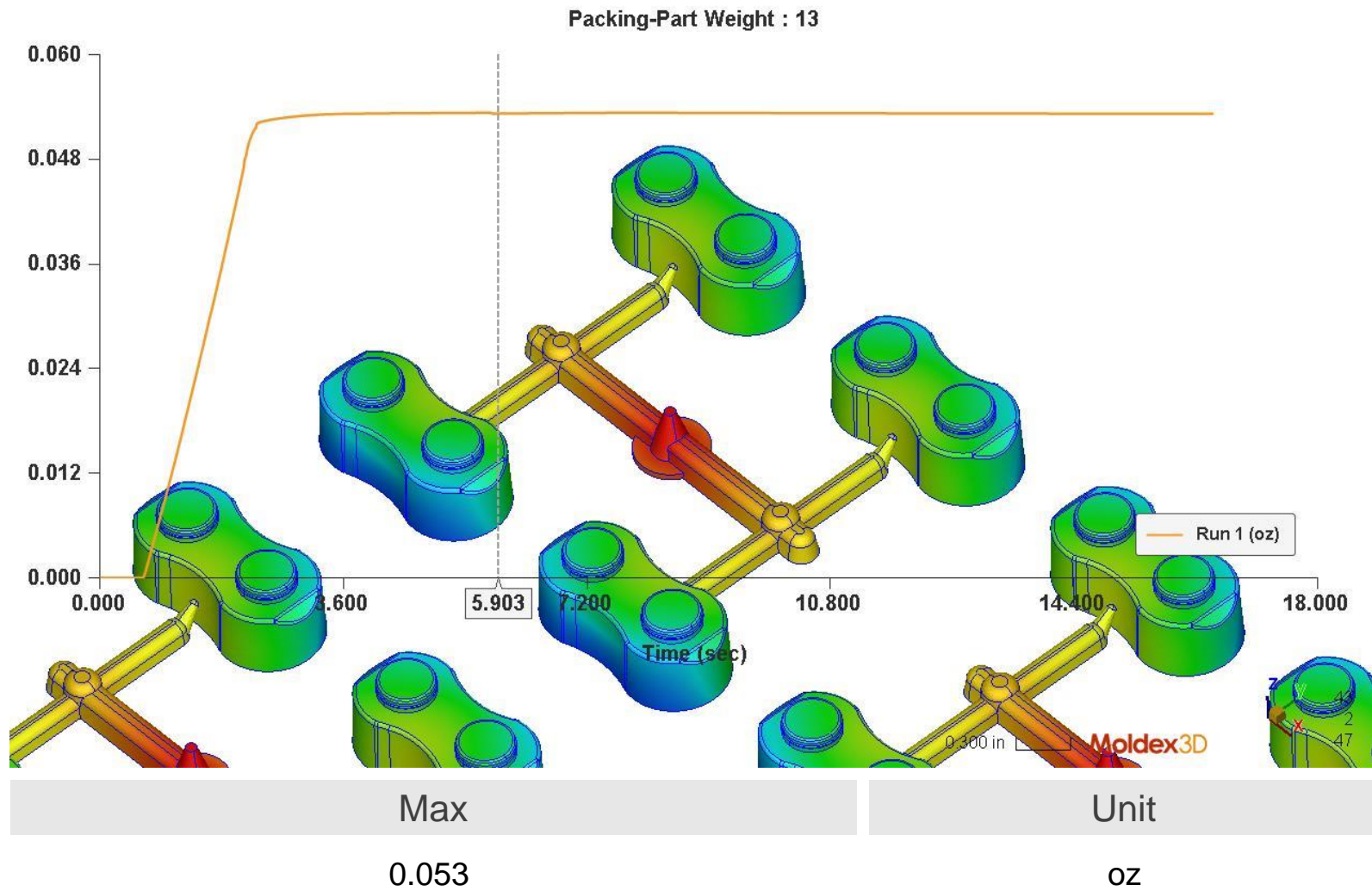
# Packing\_XY\_Part Weight#11



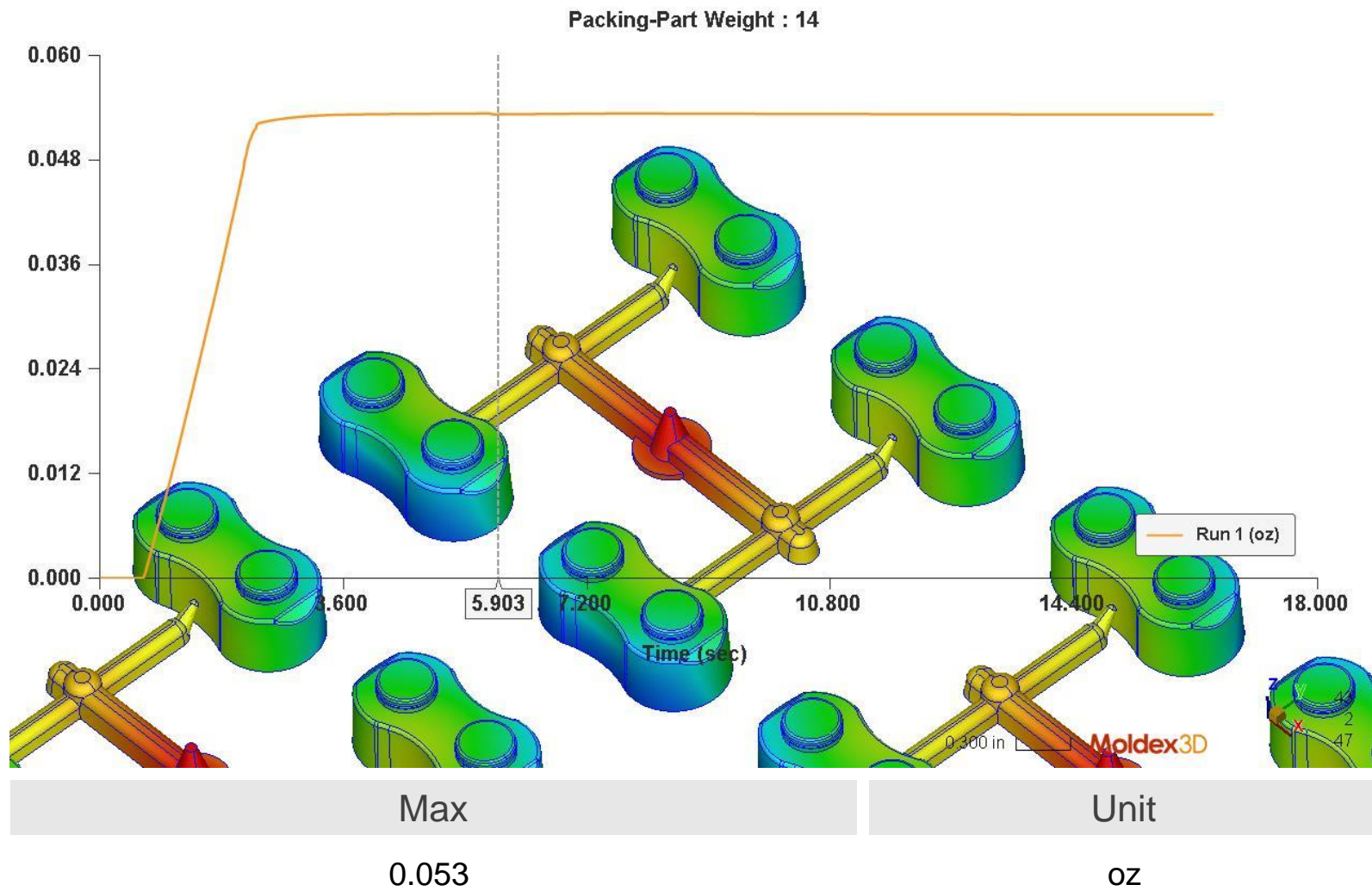
# Packing\_XY\_Part Weight#12



# Packing\_XY\_Part Weight#13

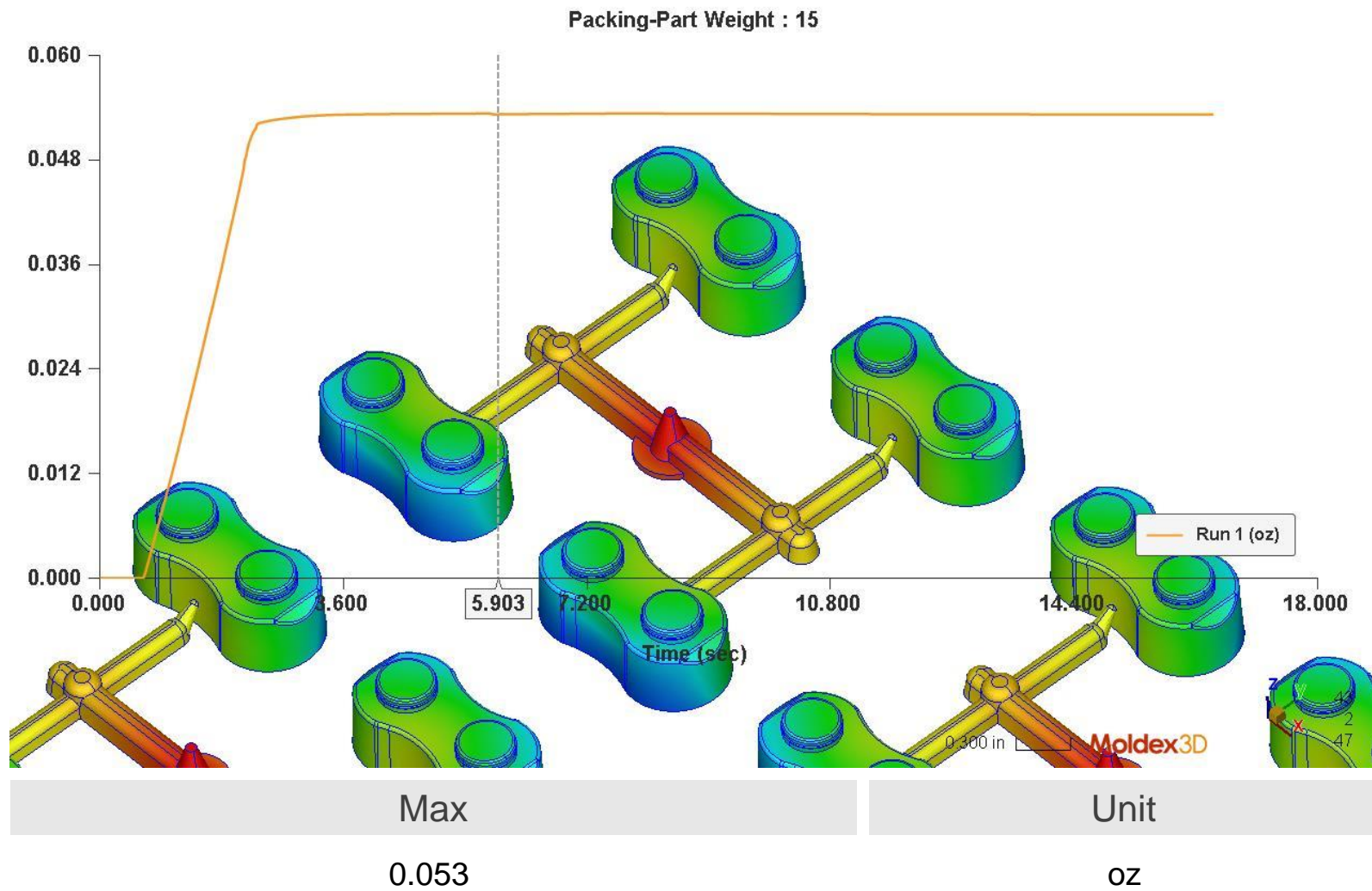


# Packing\_XY\_Part Weight#14



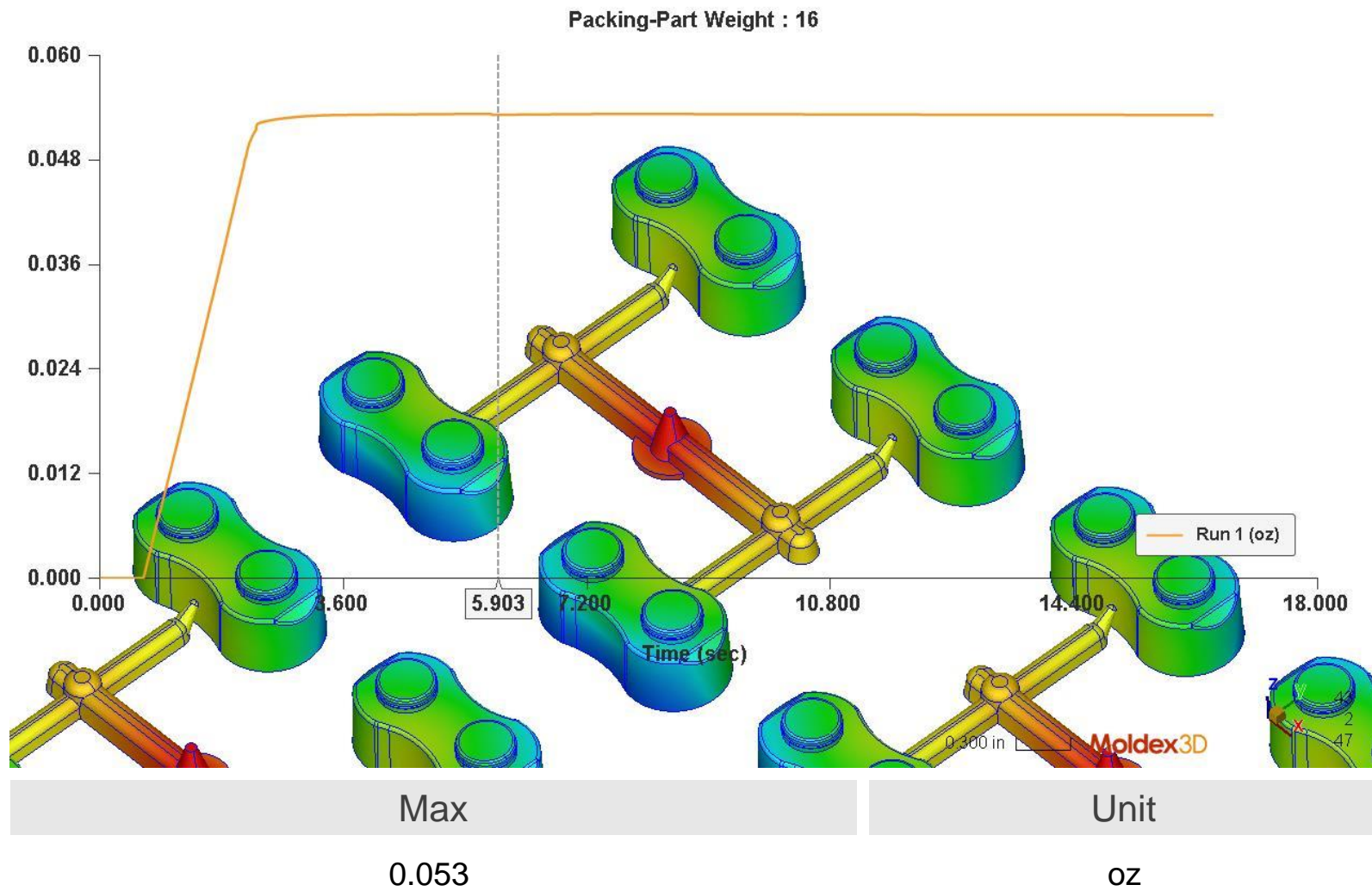


# Packing\_XY\_Part Weight#15

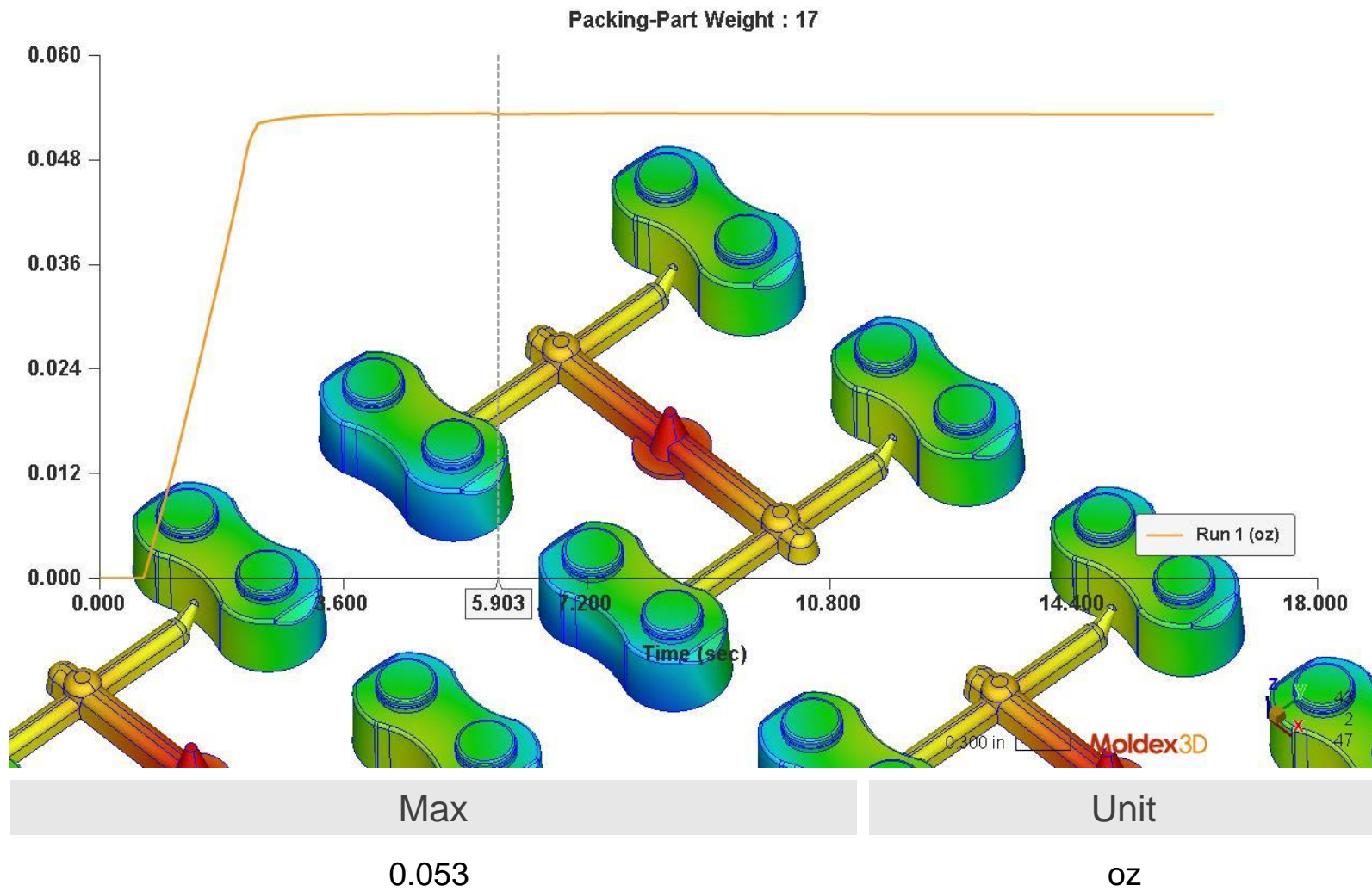




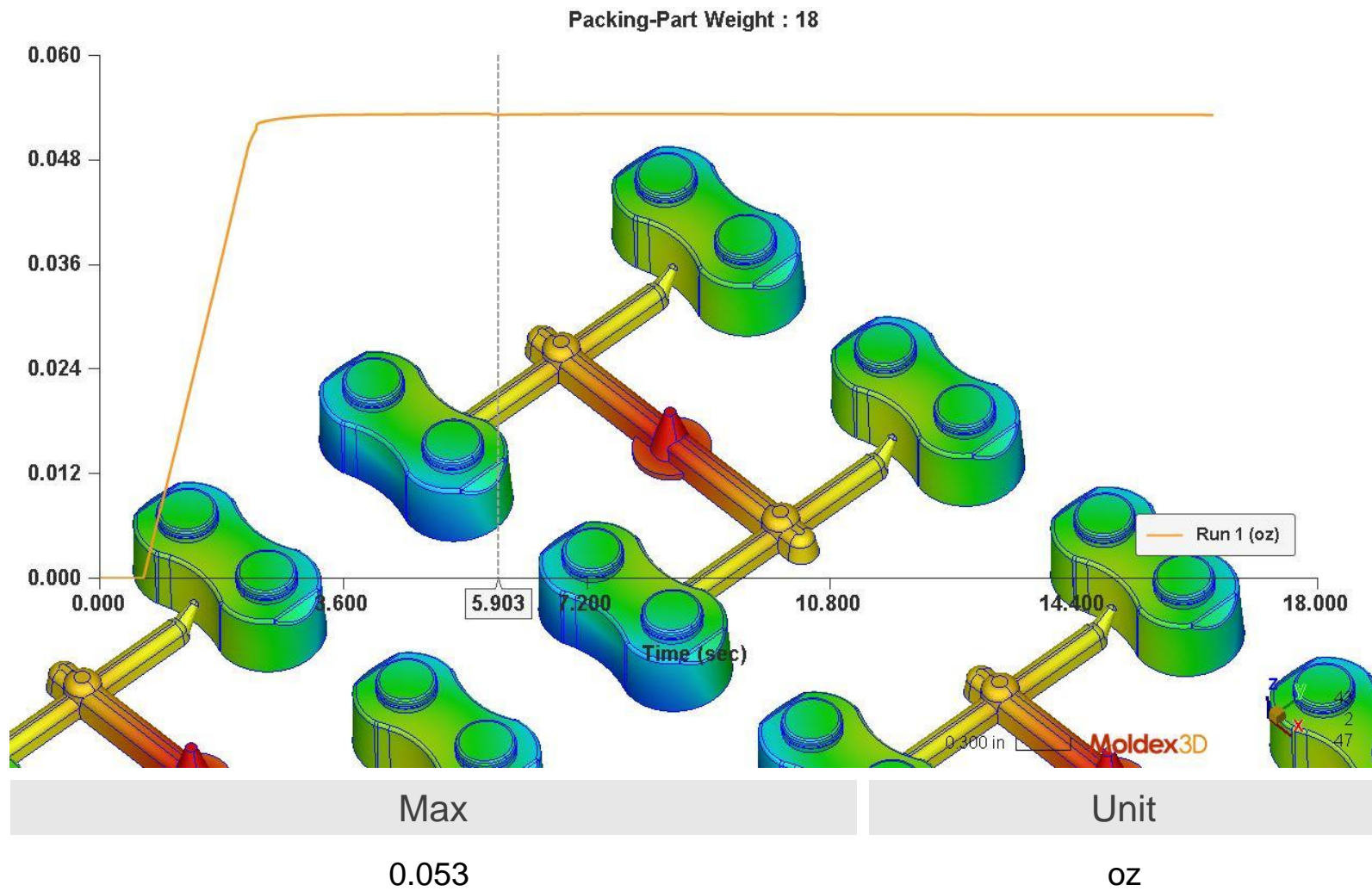
# Packing\_XY\_Part Weight#16



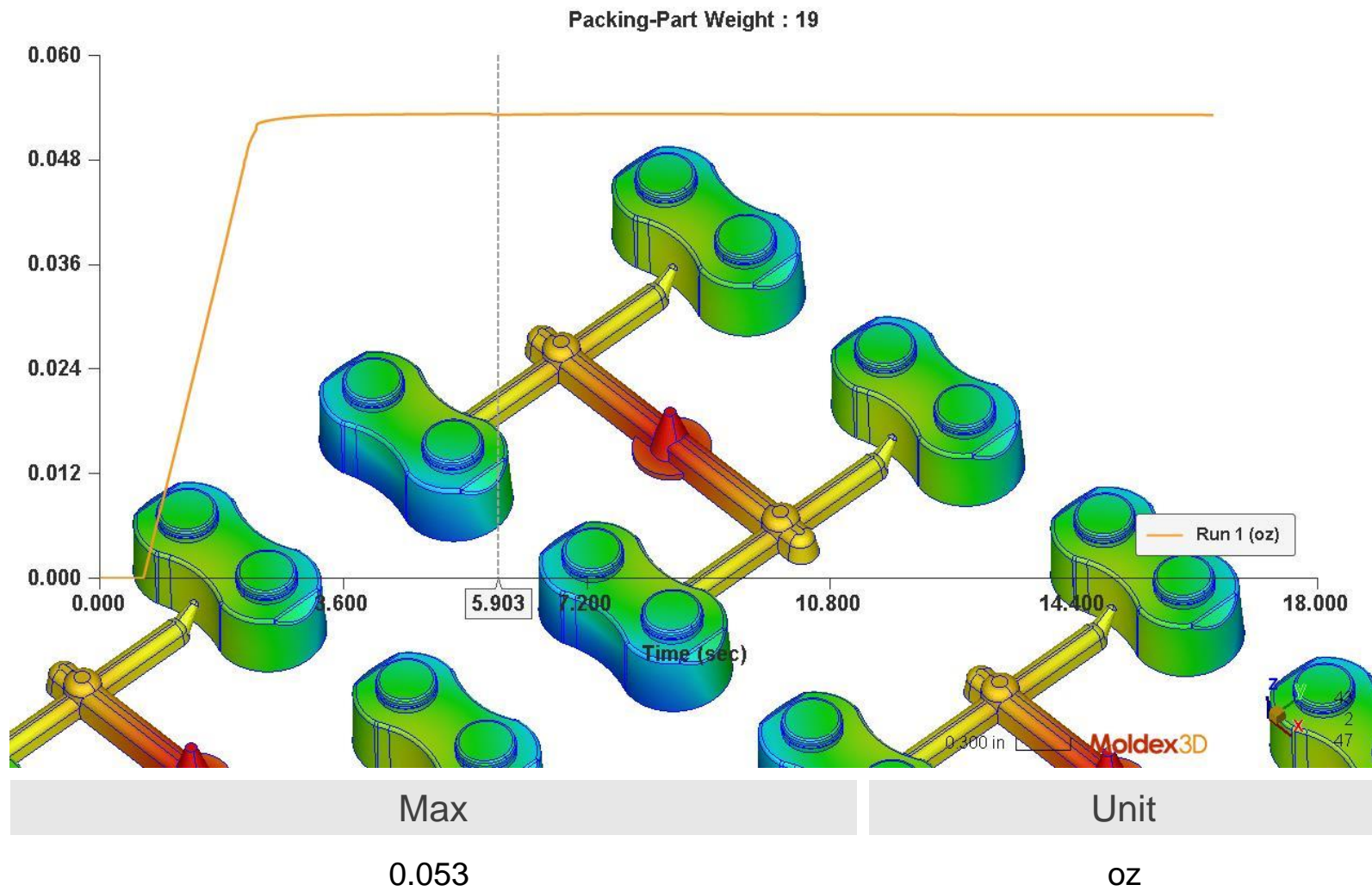
# Packing\_XY\_Part Weight#17



# Packing\_XY\_Part Weight#18

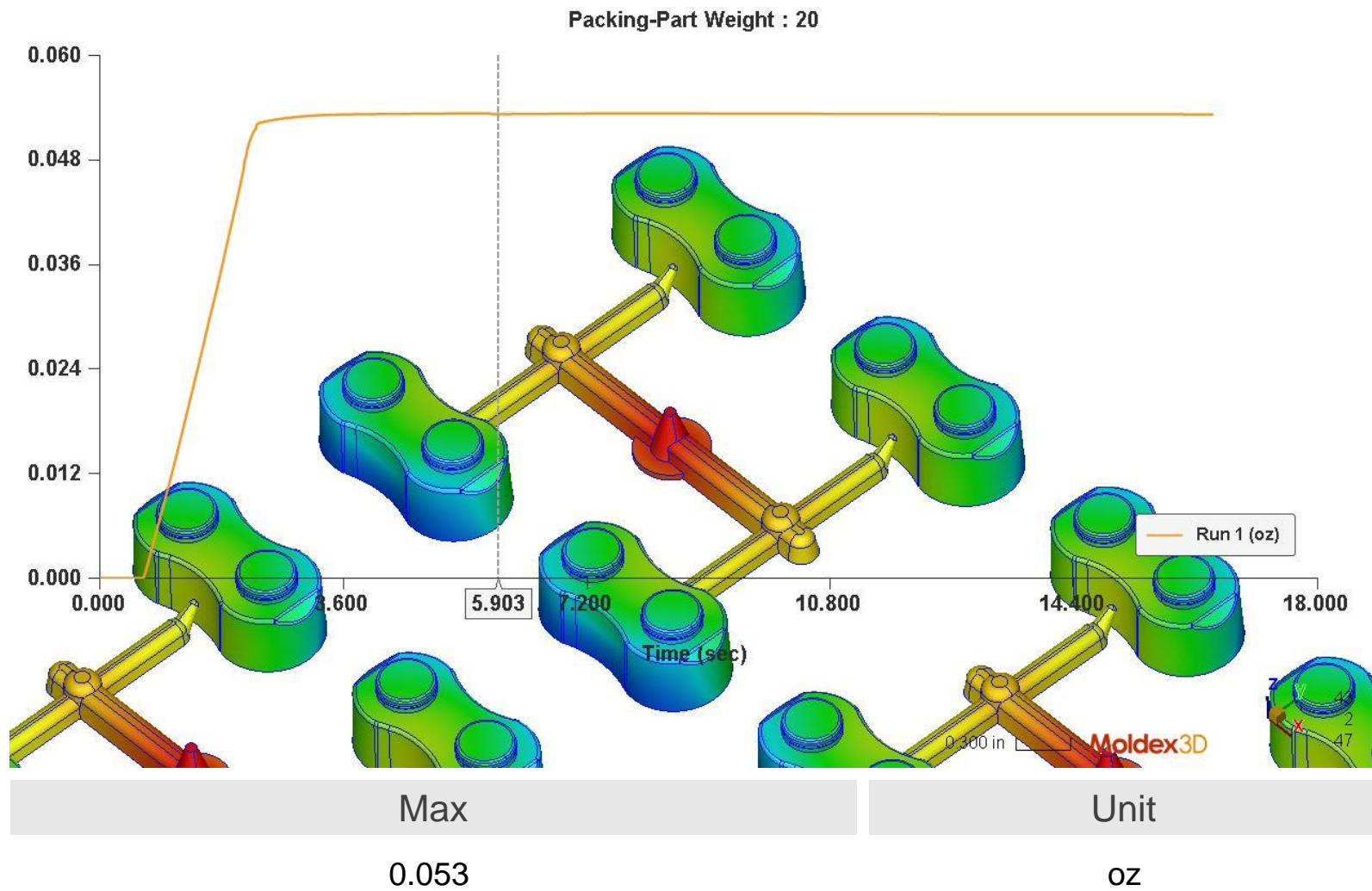


# Packing\_XY\_Part Weight#19



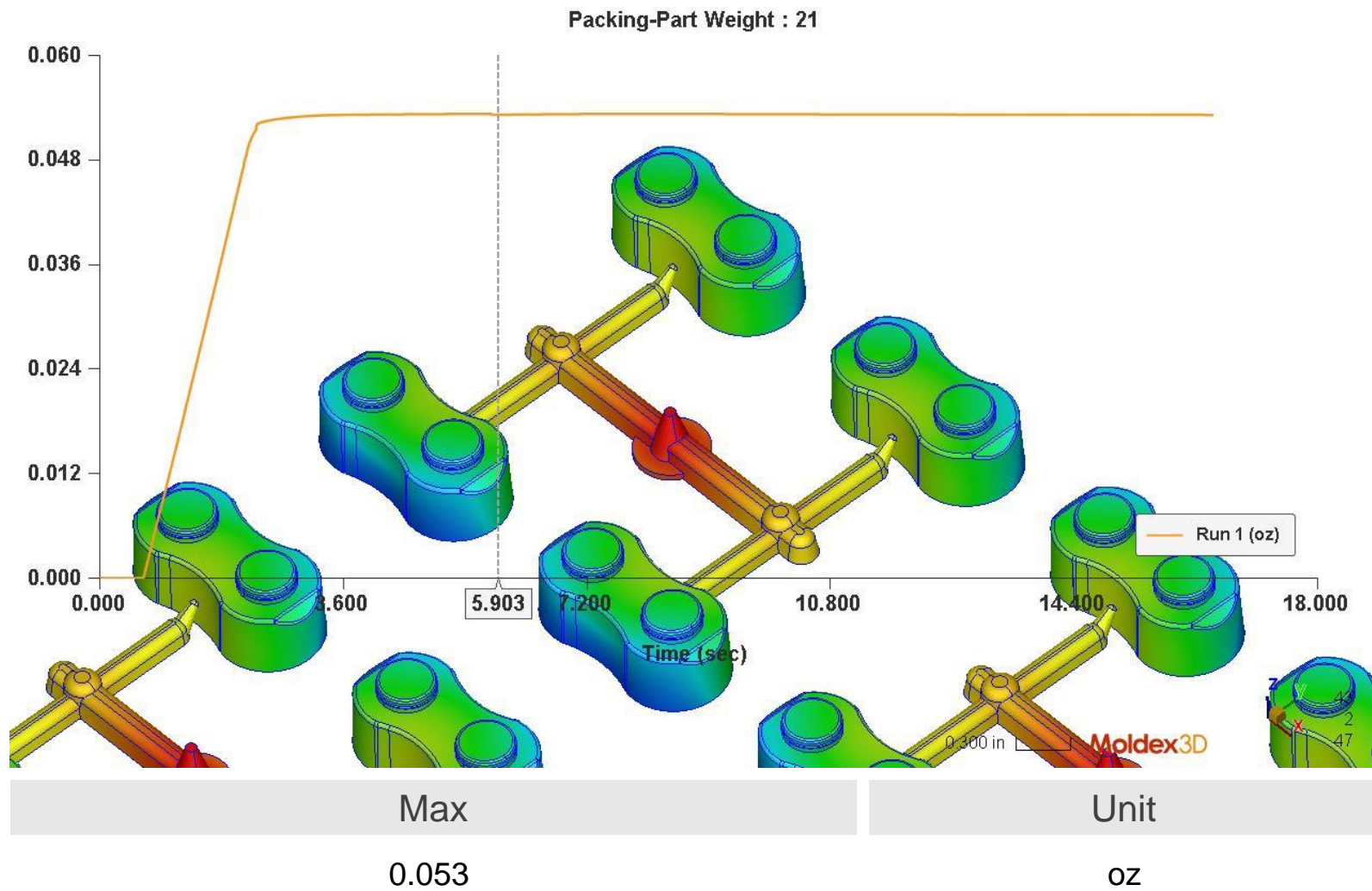


# Packing\_XY\_Part Weight#20

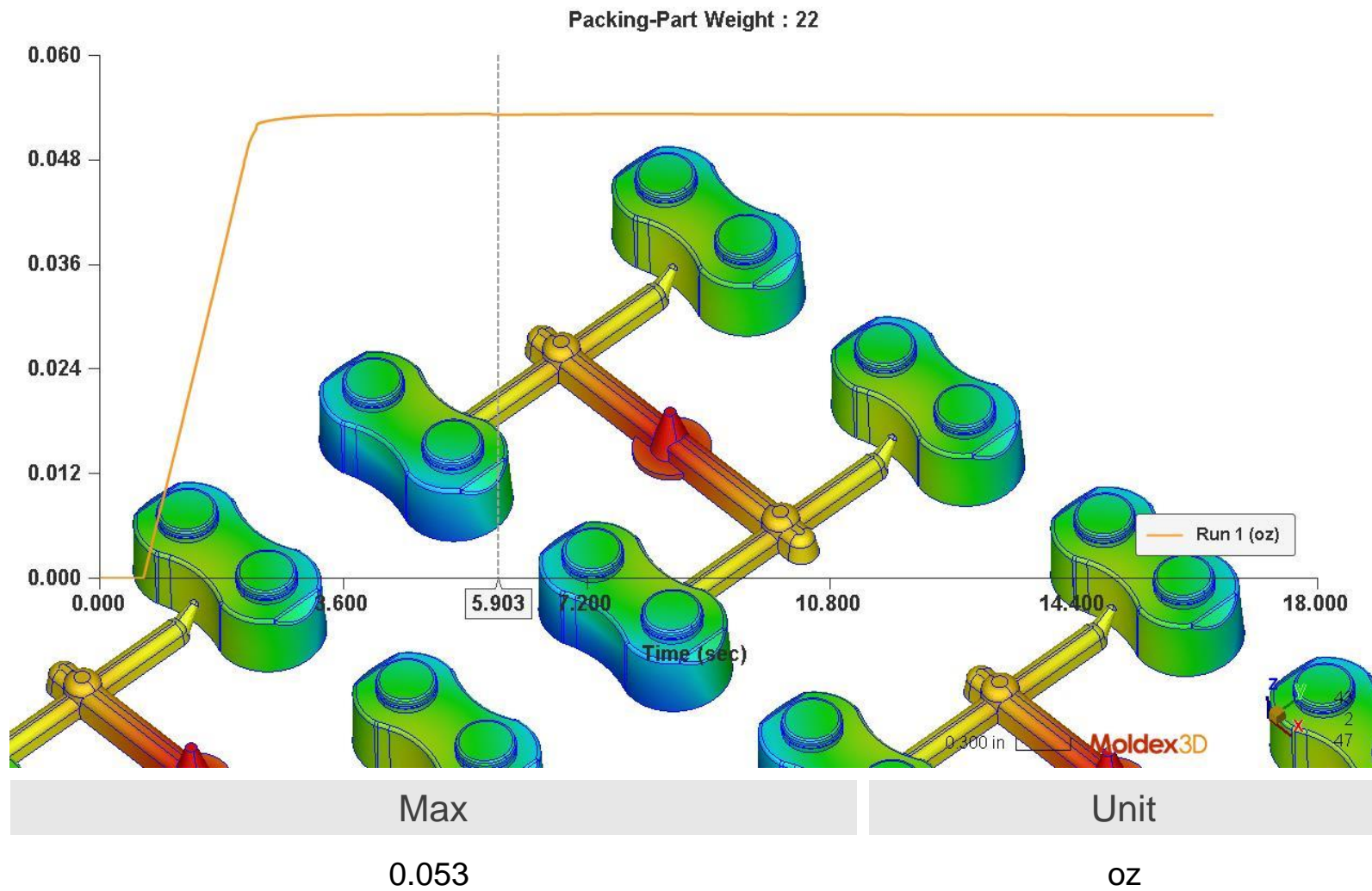




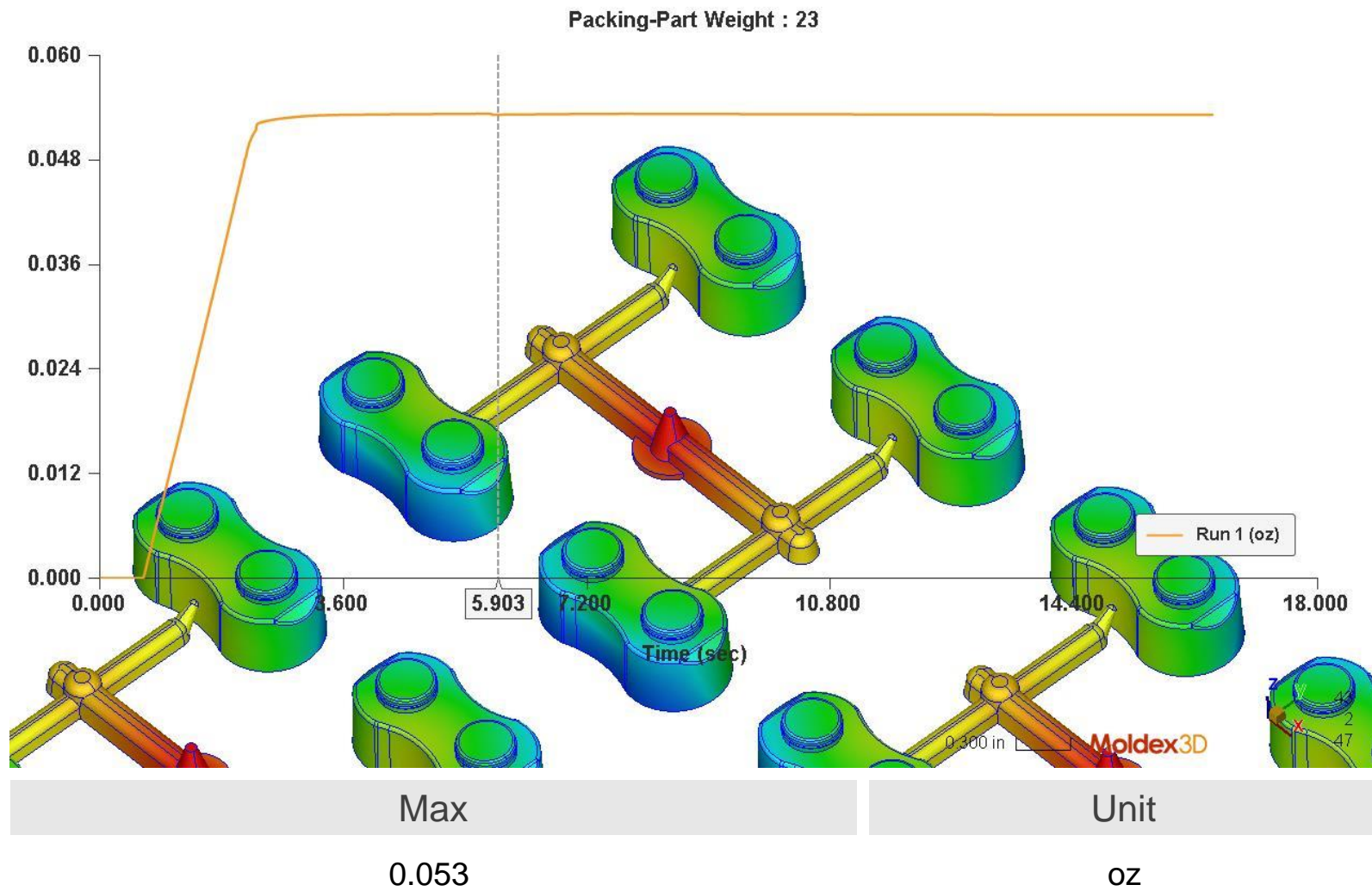
# Packing\_XY\_Part Weight#21



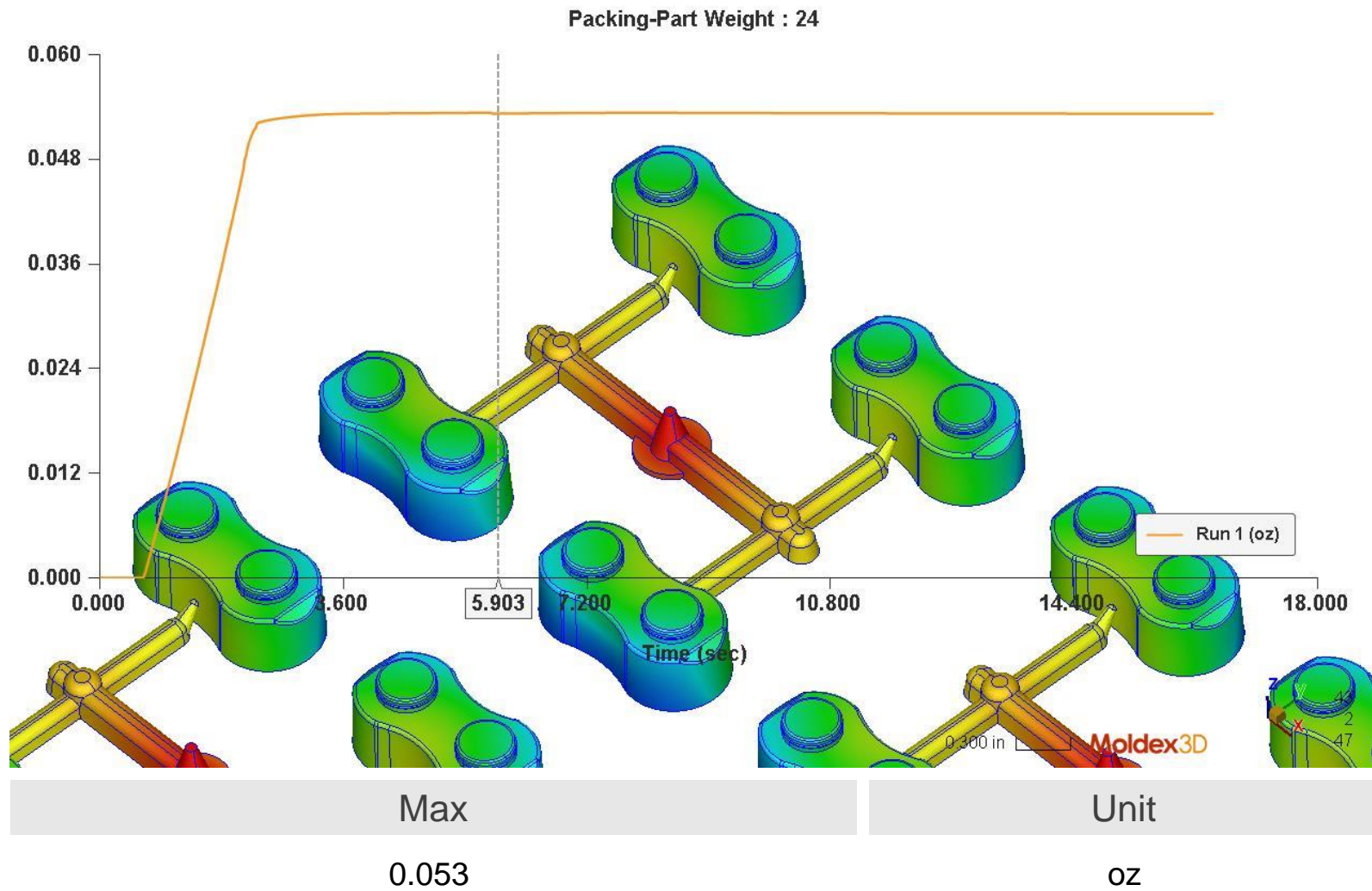
# Packing\_XY\_Part Weight#22



# Packing\_XY\_Part Weight#23

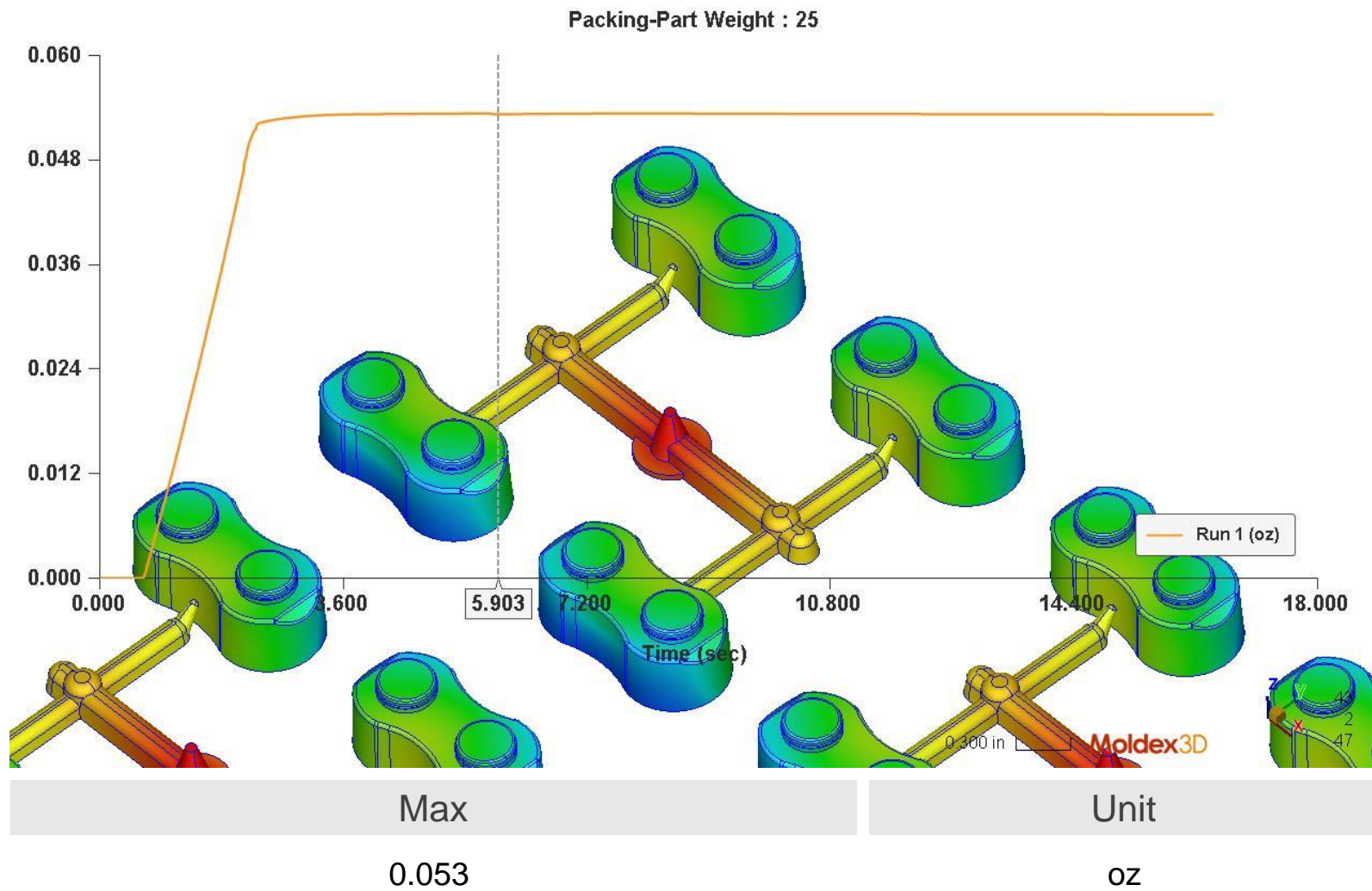


# Packing\_XY\_Part Weight#24



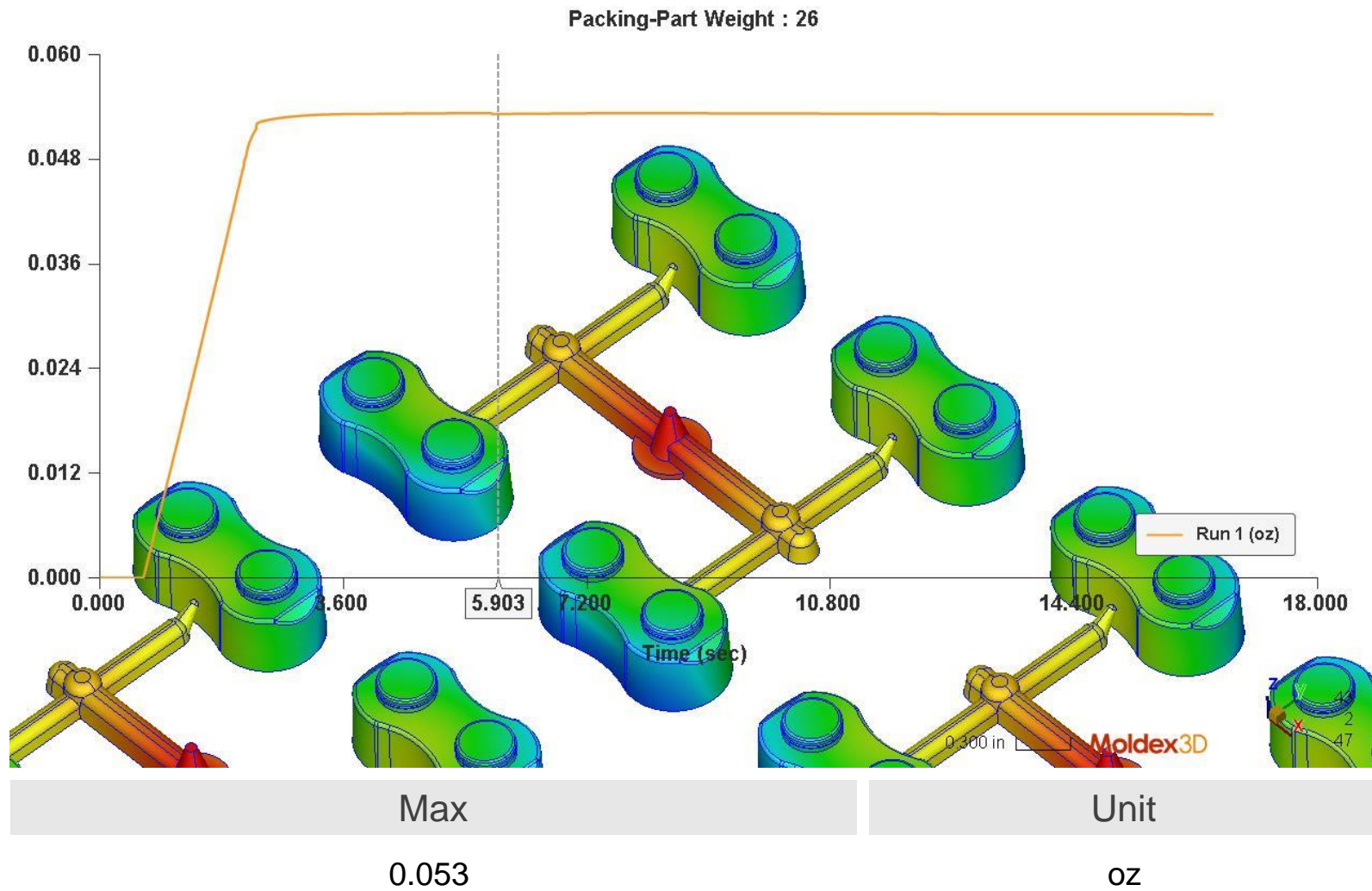


# Packing\_XY\_Part Weight#25

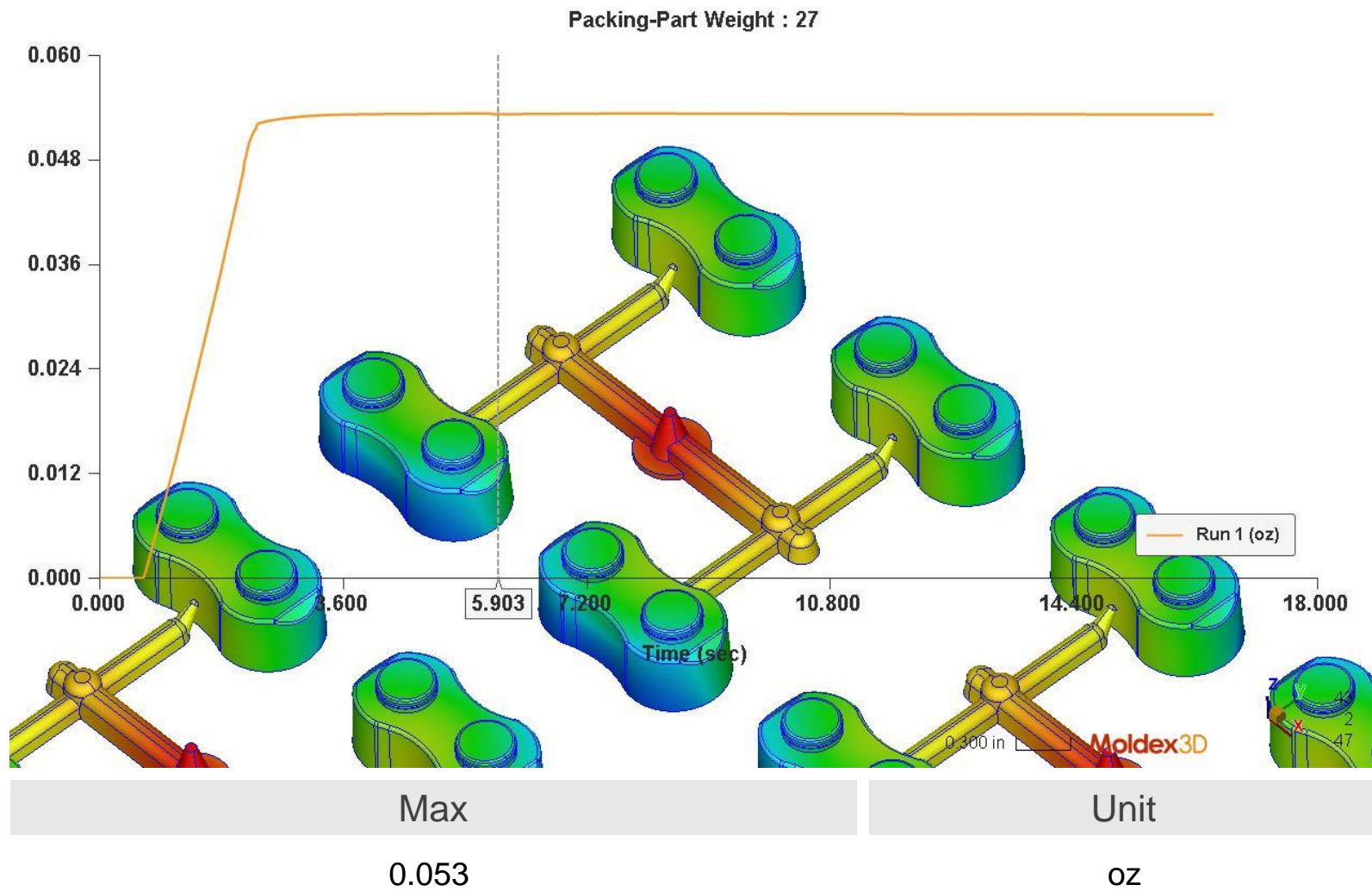




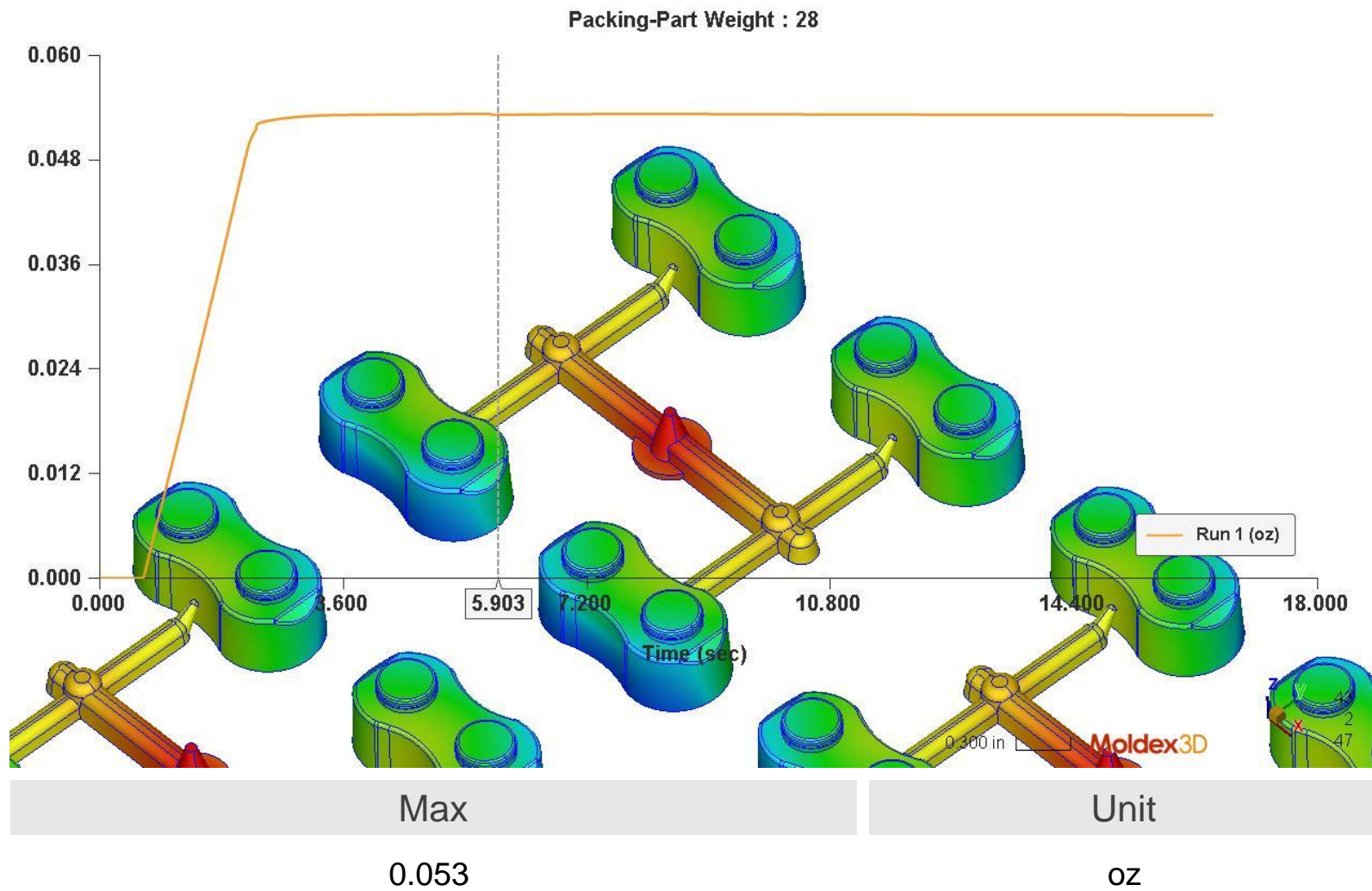
# Packing\_XY\_Part Weight#26



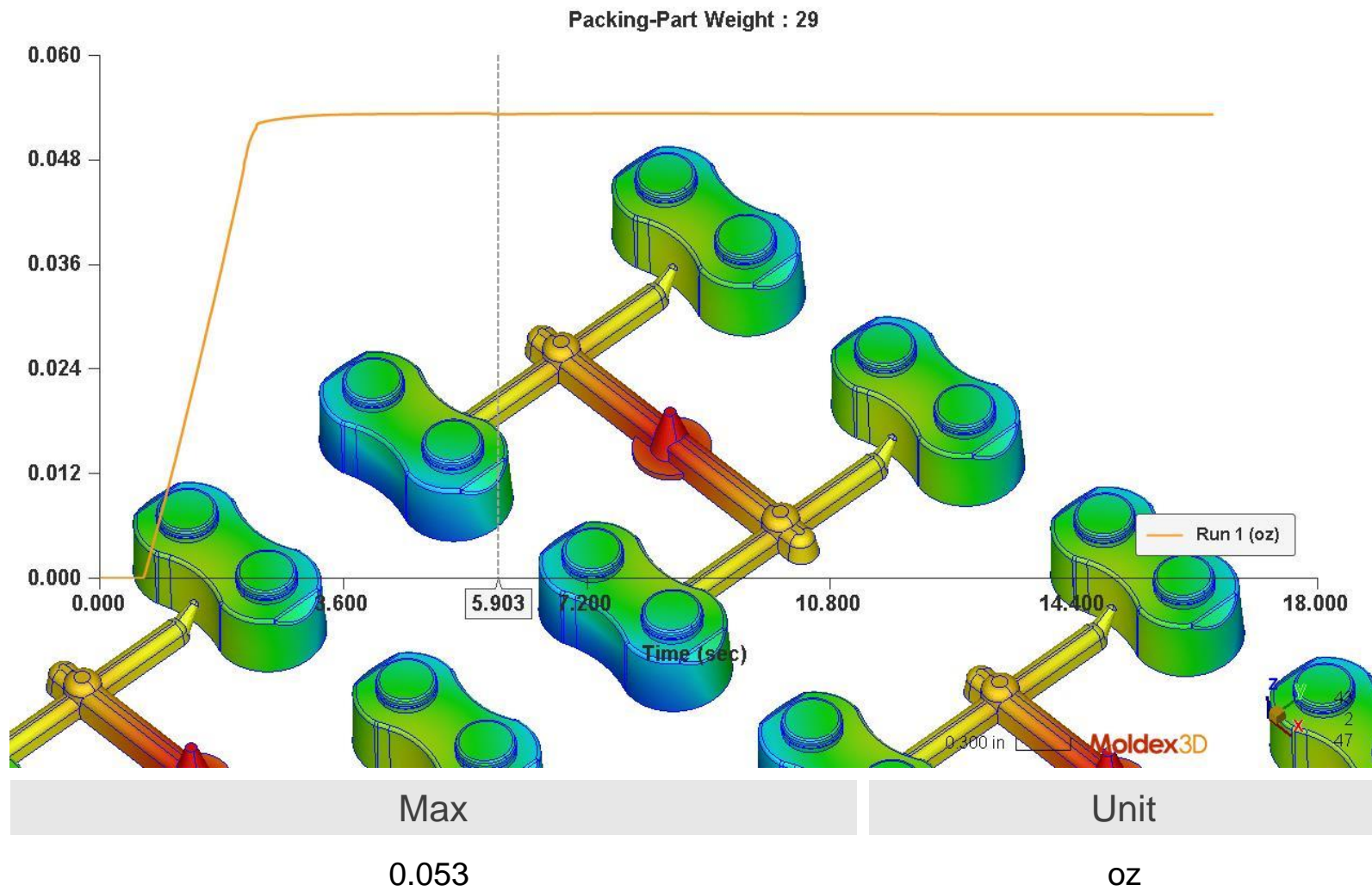
# Packing\_XY\_Part Weight#27



# Packing\_XY\_Part Weight#28

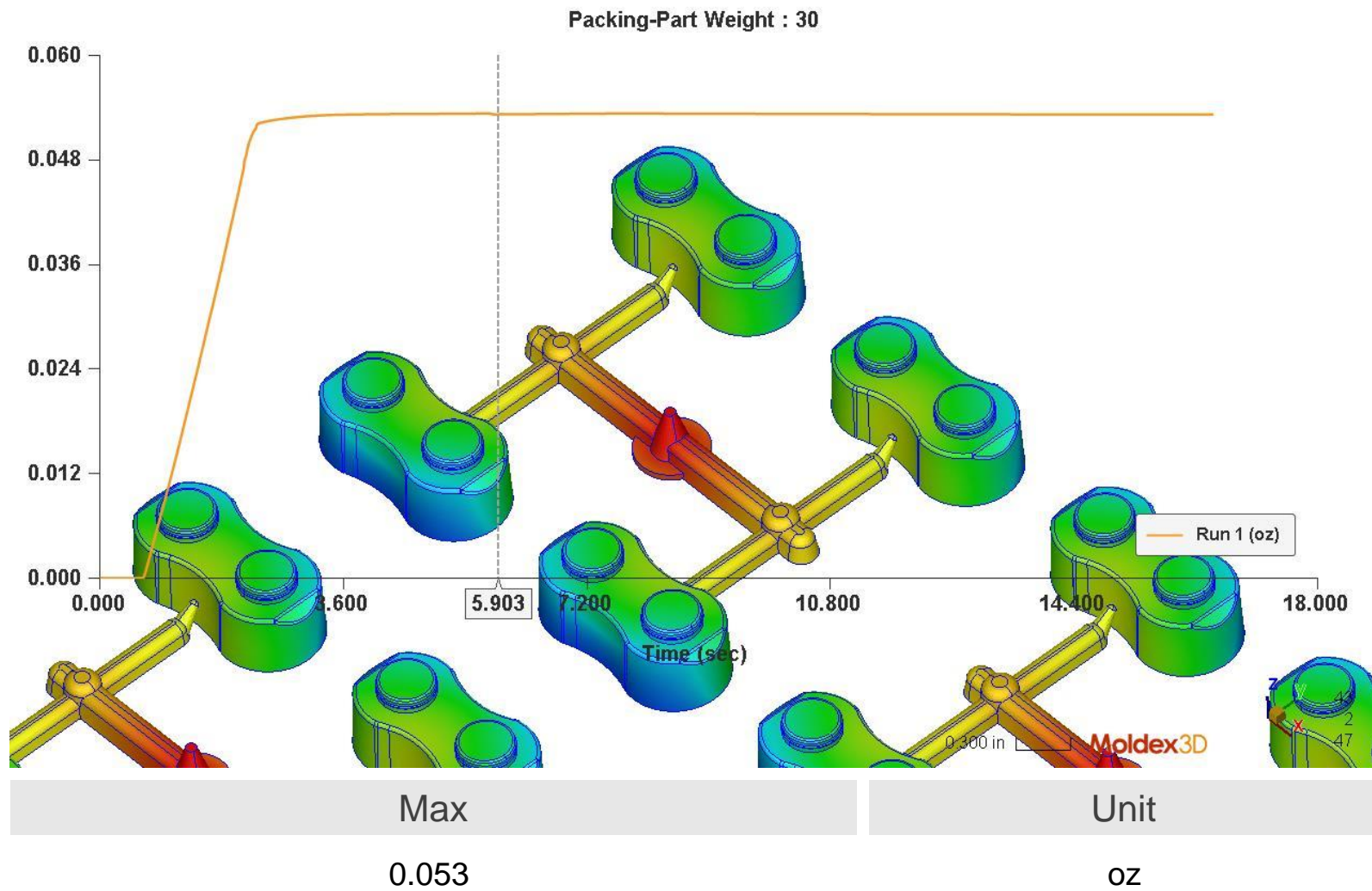


# Packing\_XY\_Part Weight#29



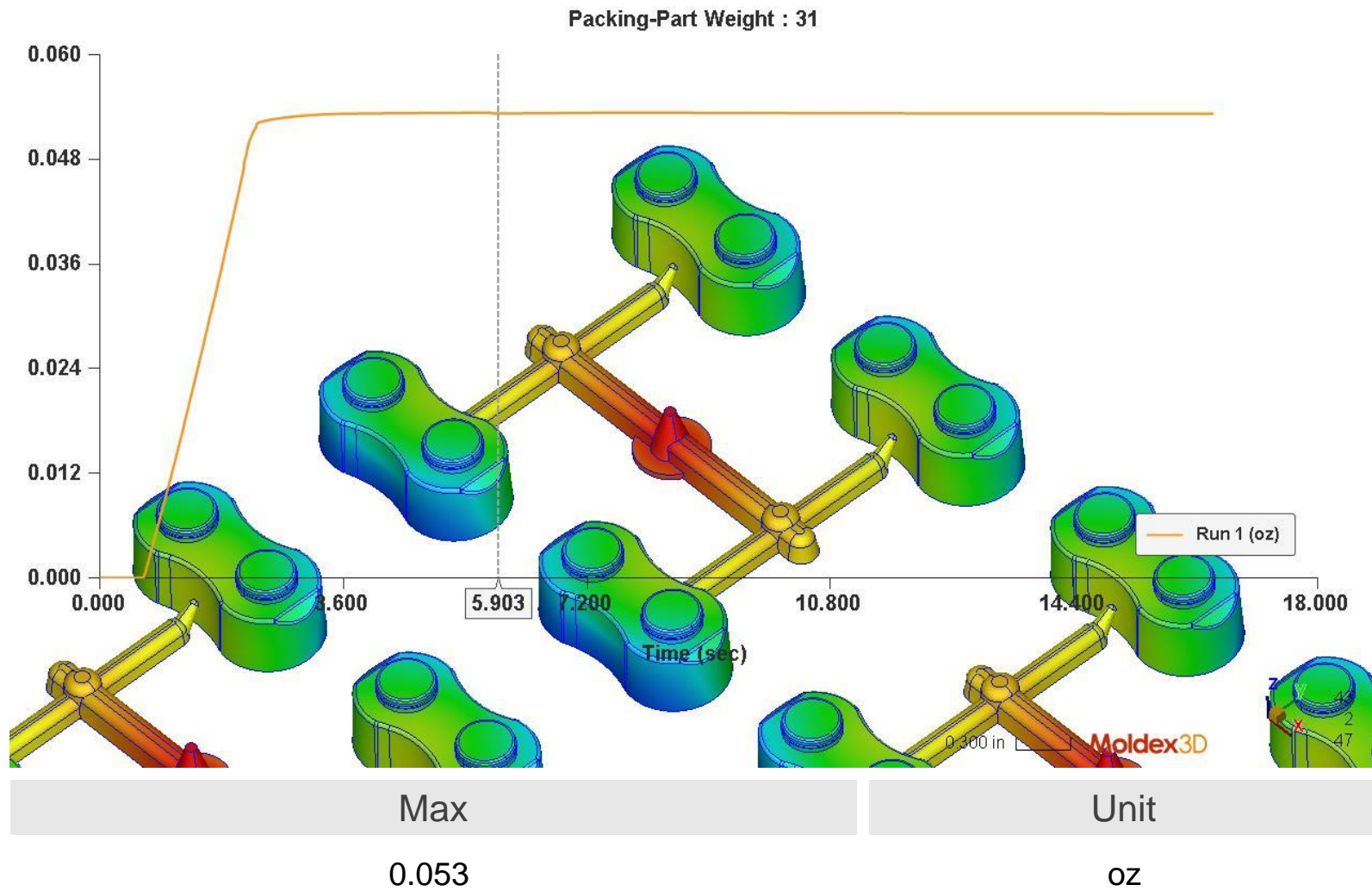


# Packing\_XY\_Part Weight#30

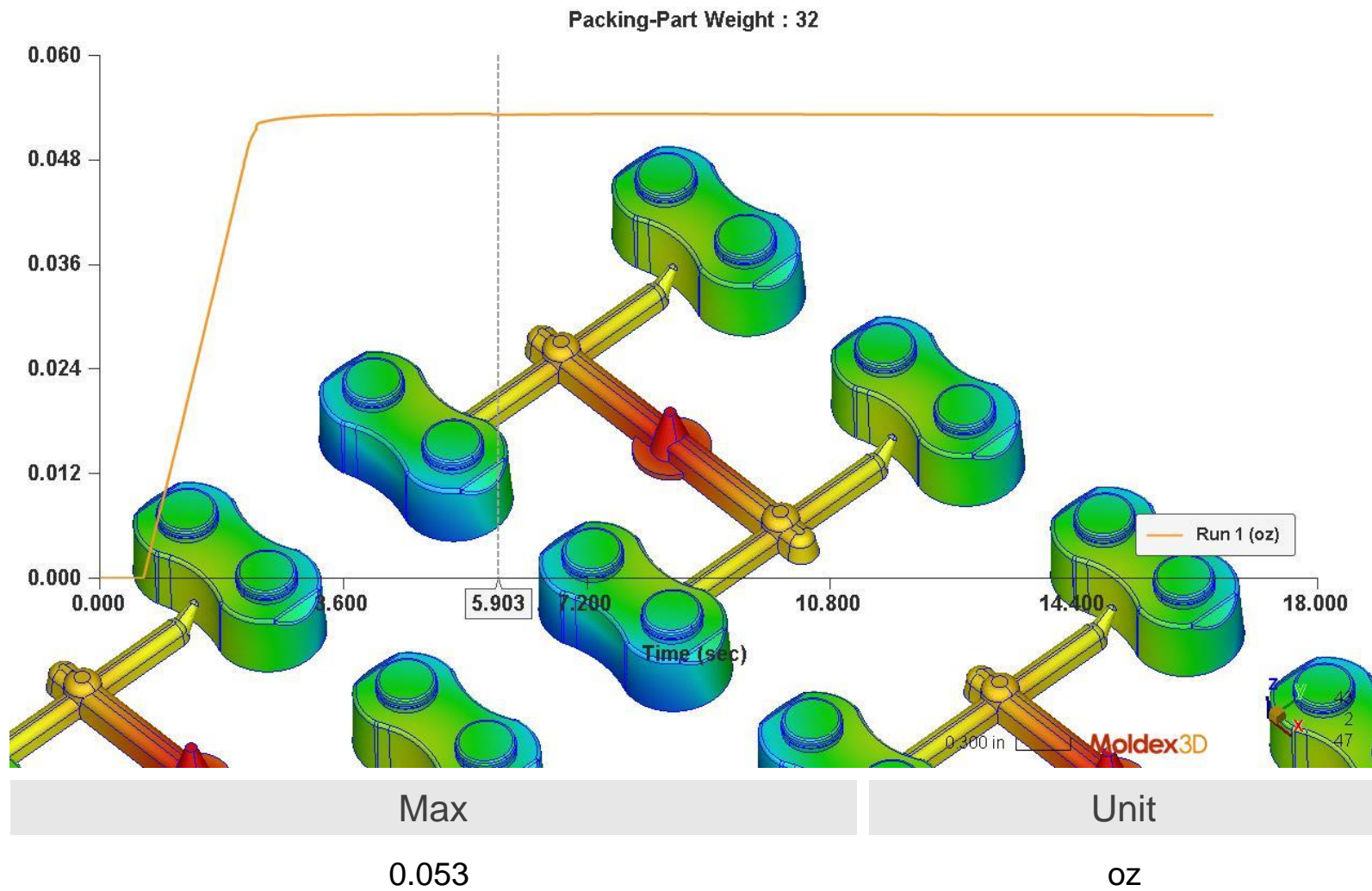




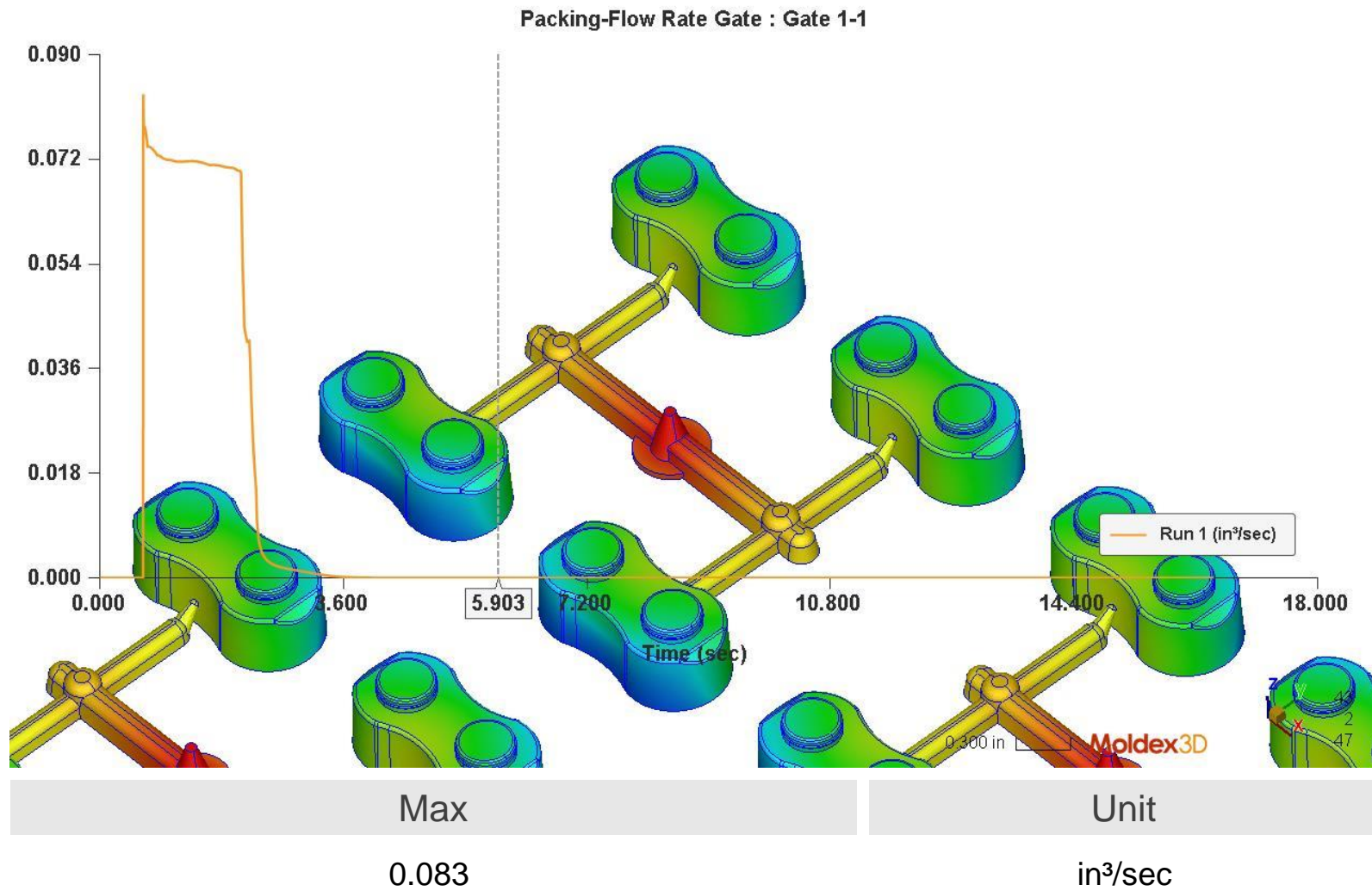
# Packing\_XY\_Part Weight#31



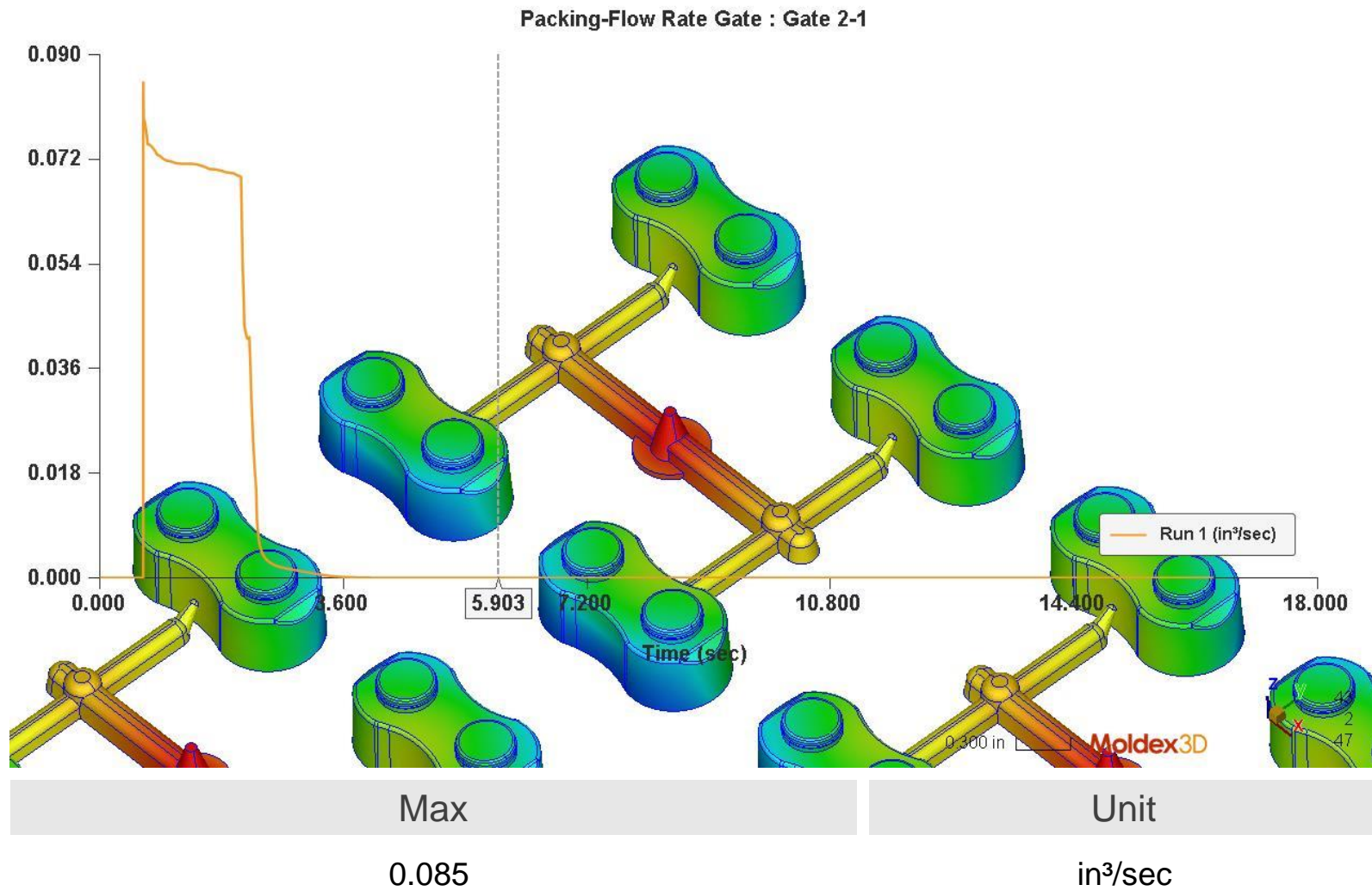
# Packing\_XY\_Part Weight#32



# Packing\_XY\_Flow Rate Gate - Gate 1-1

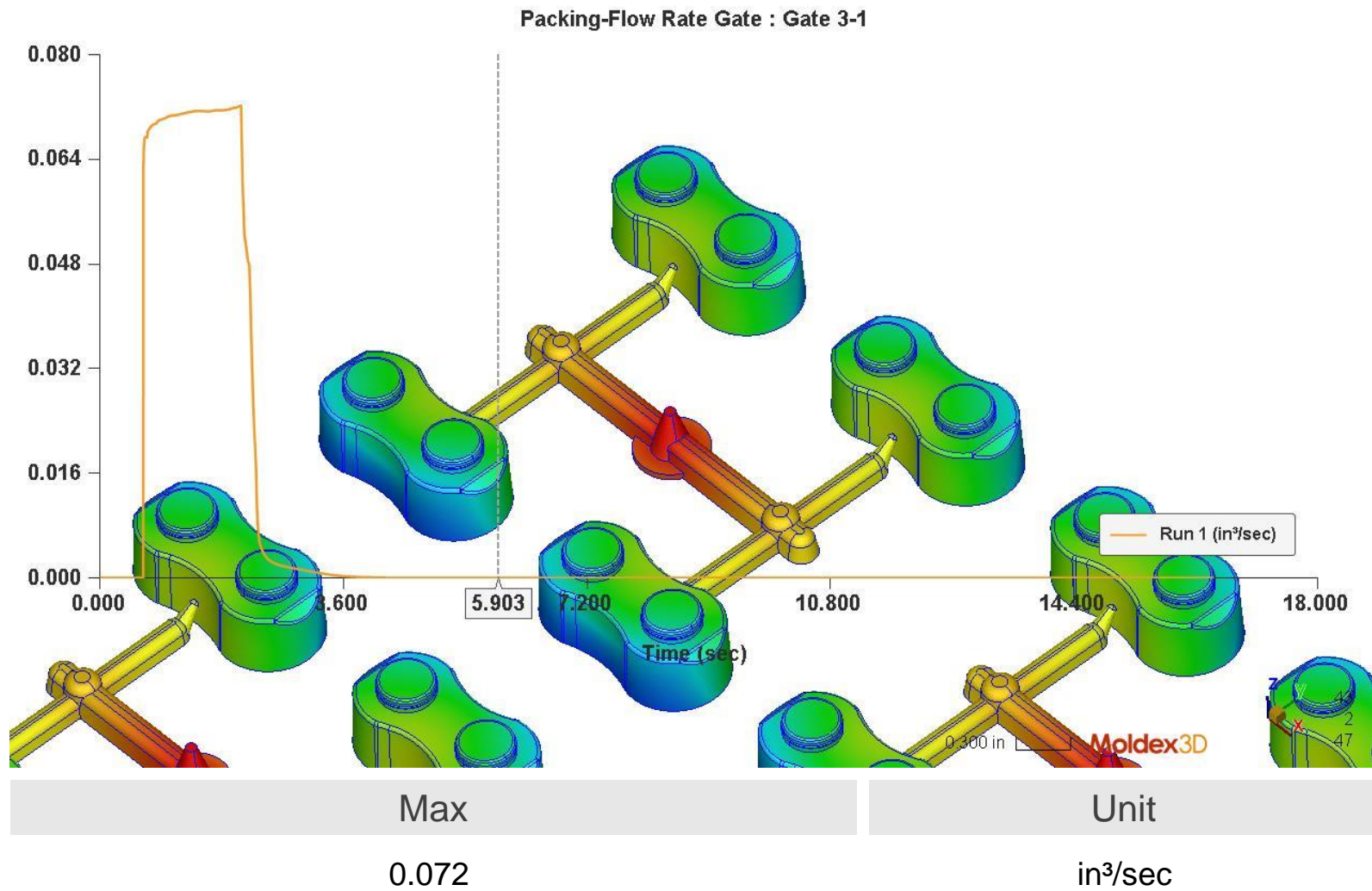


# Packing\_XY\_Flow Rate Gate - Gate 2-1



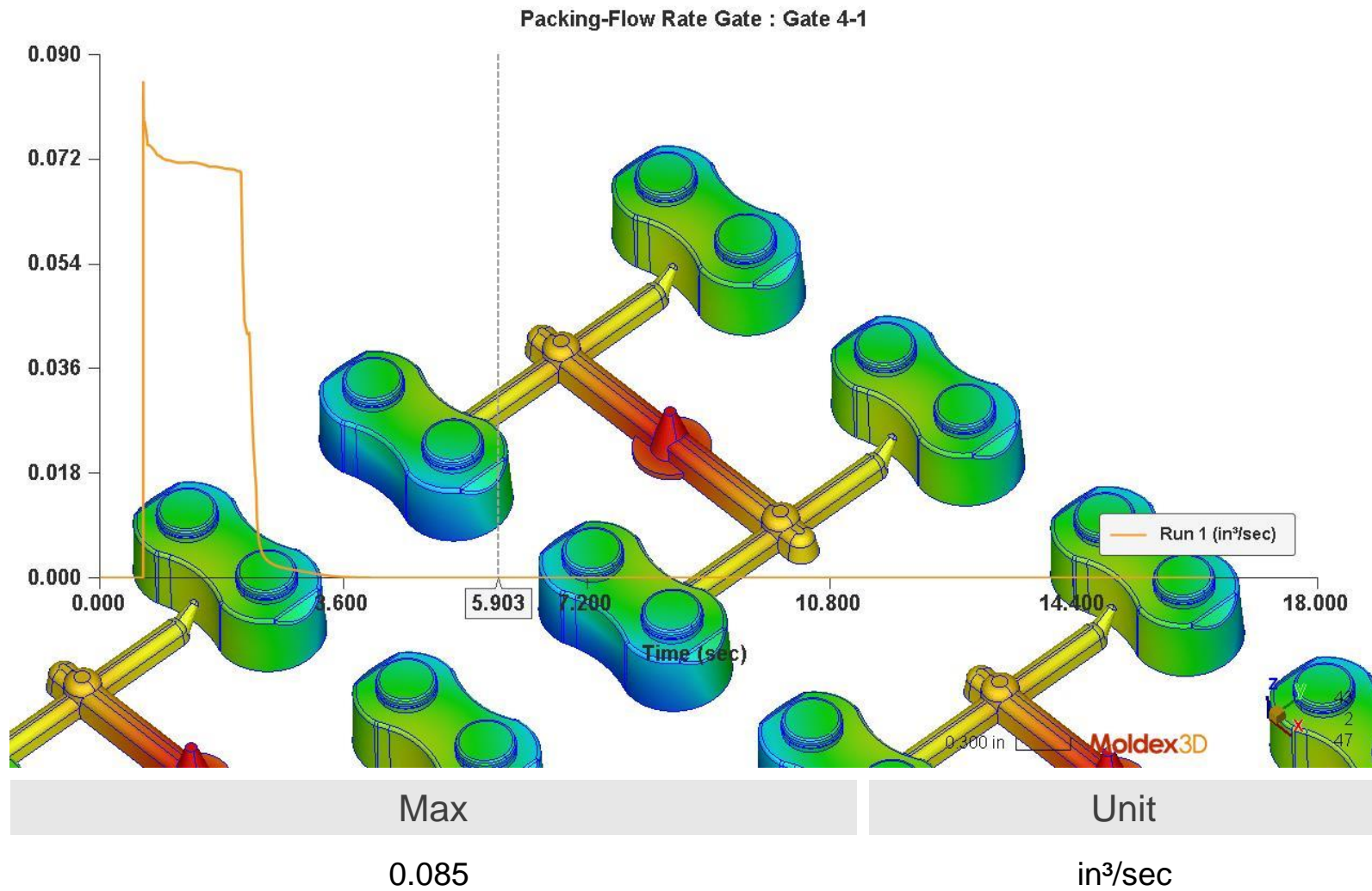


# Packing\_XY\_Flow Rate Gate - Gate 3-1

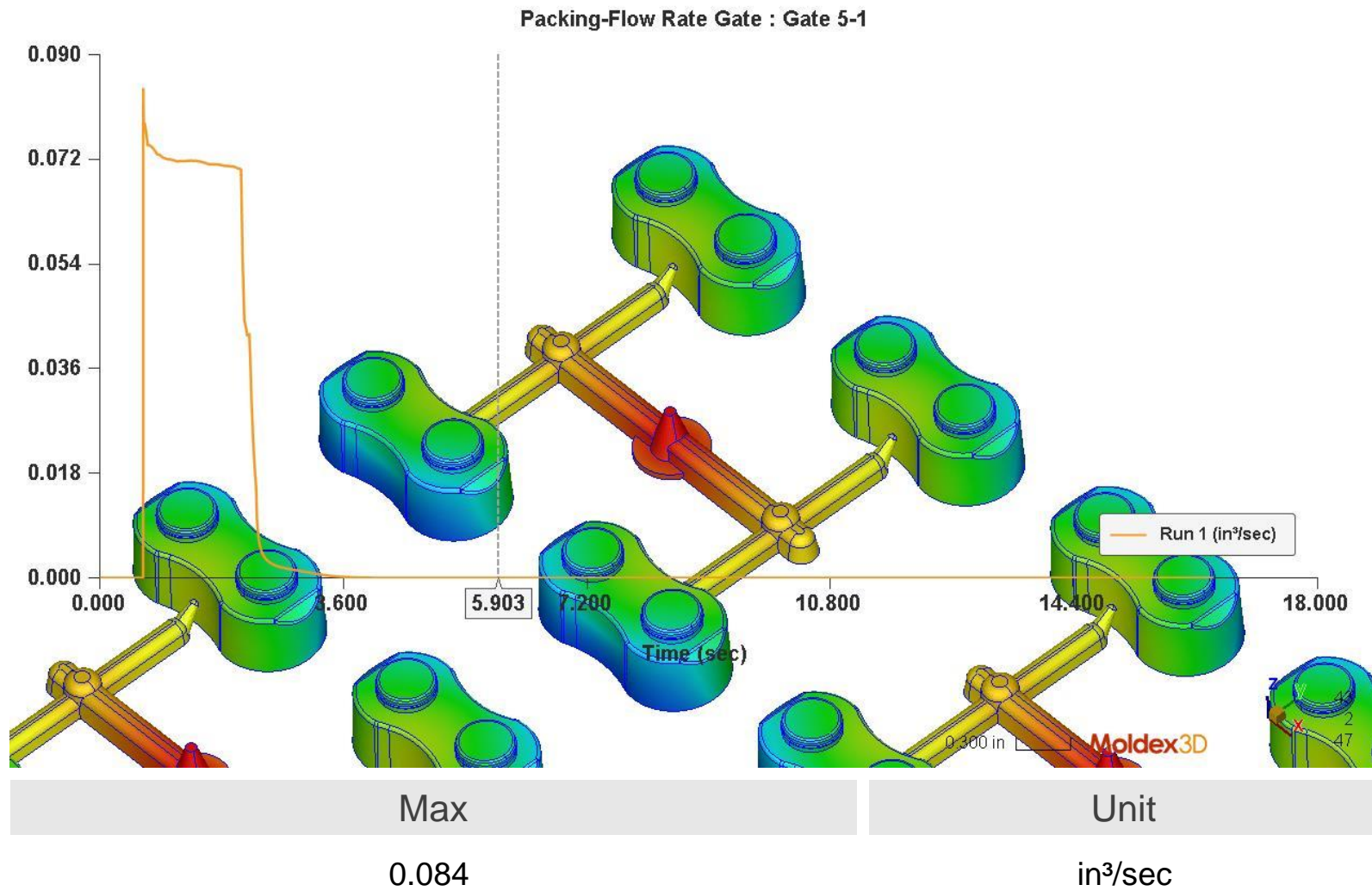




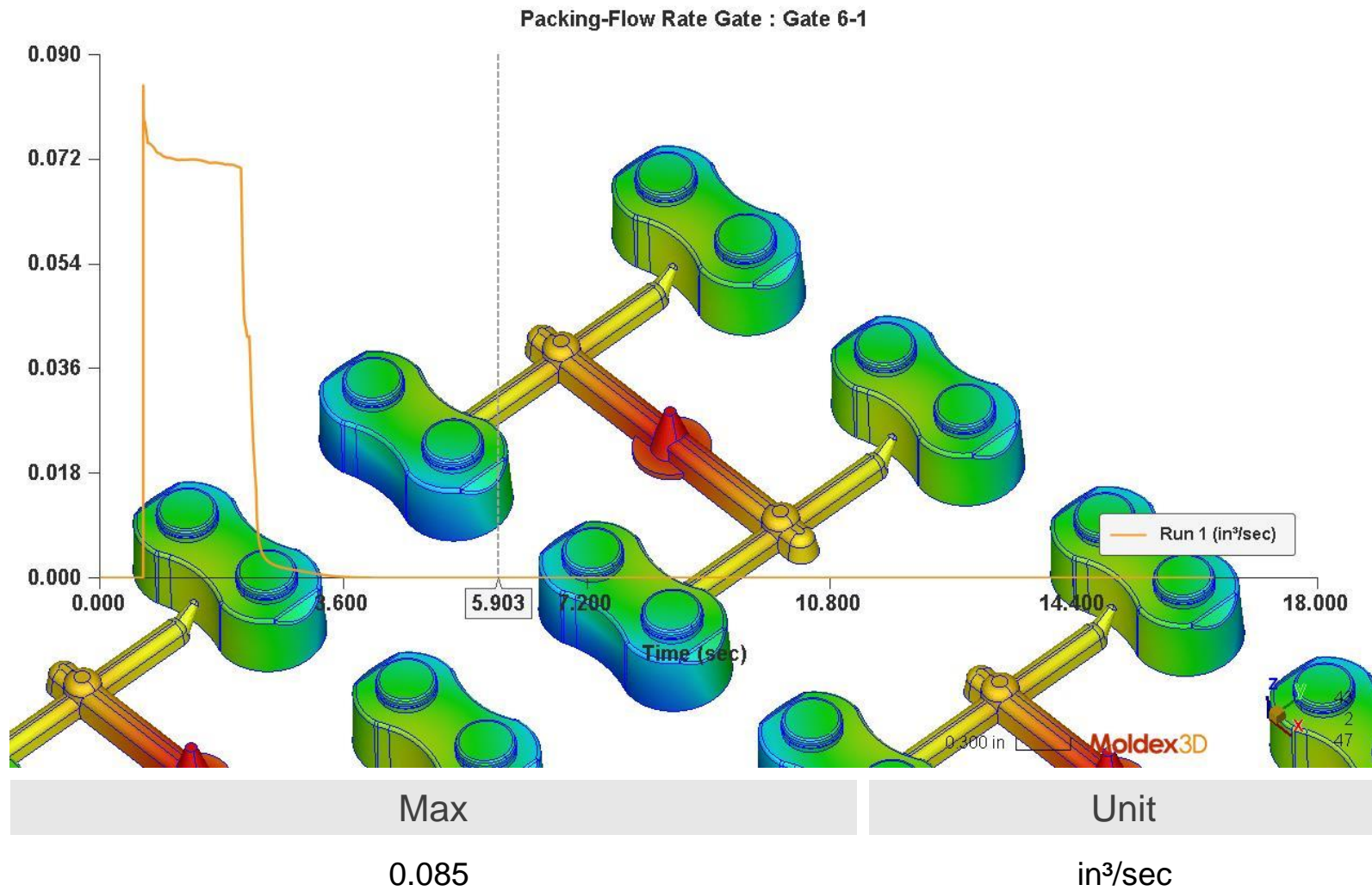
# Packing\_XY\_Flow Rate Gate - Gate 4-1



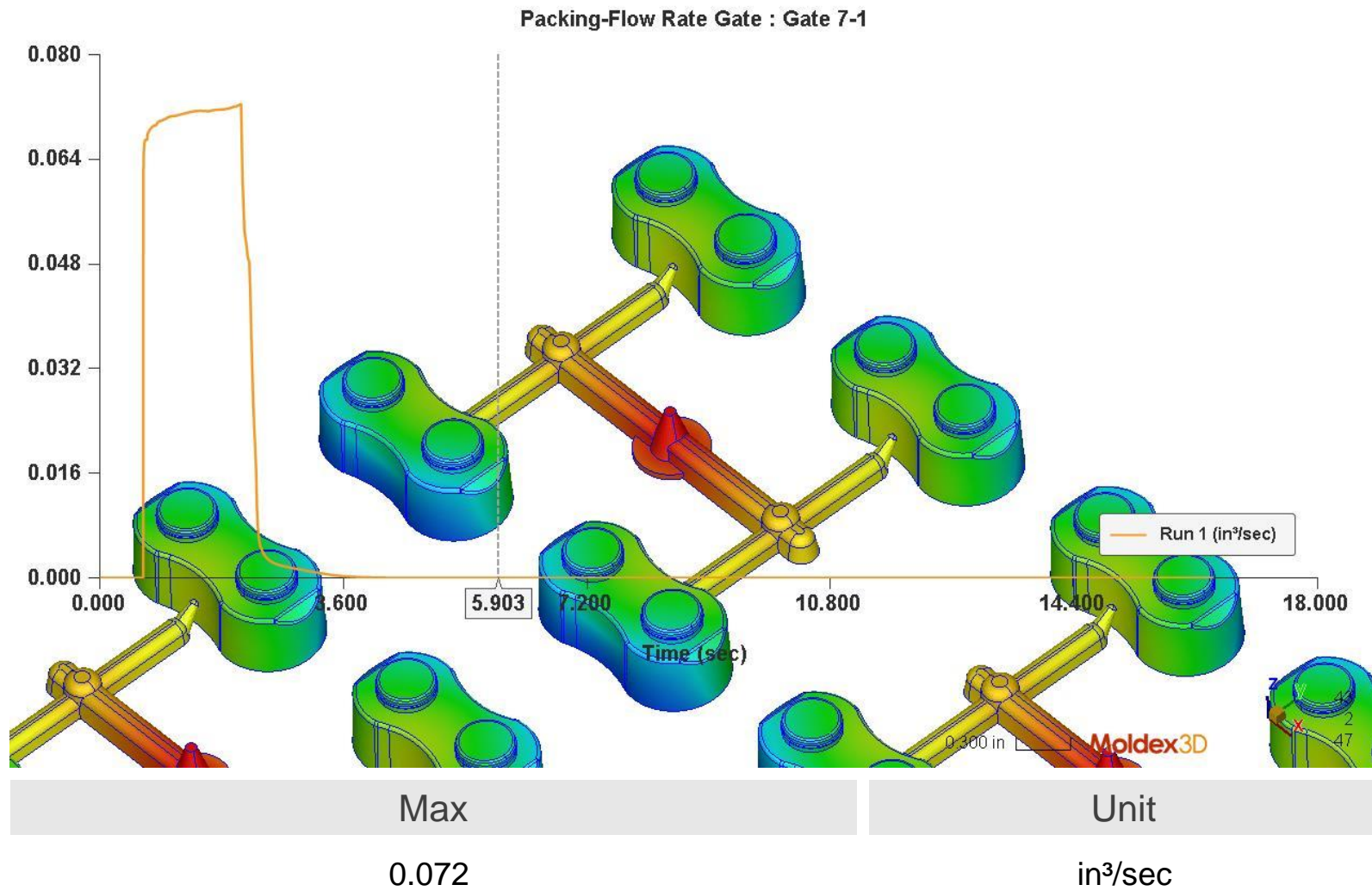
# Packing\_XY\_Flow Rate Gate - Gate 5-1



# Packing\_XY\_Flow Rate Gate - Gate 6-1

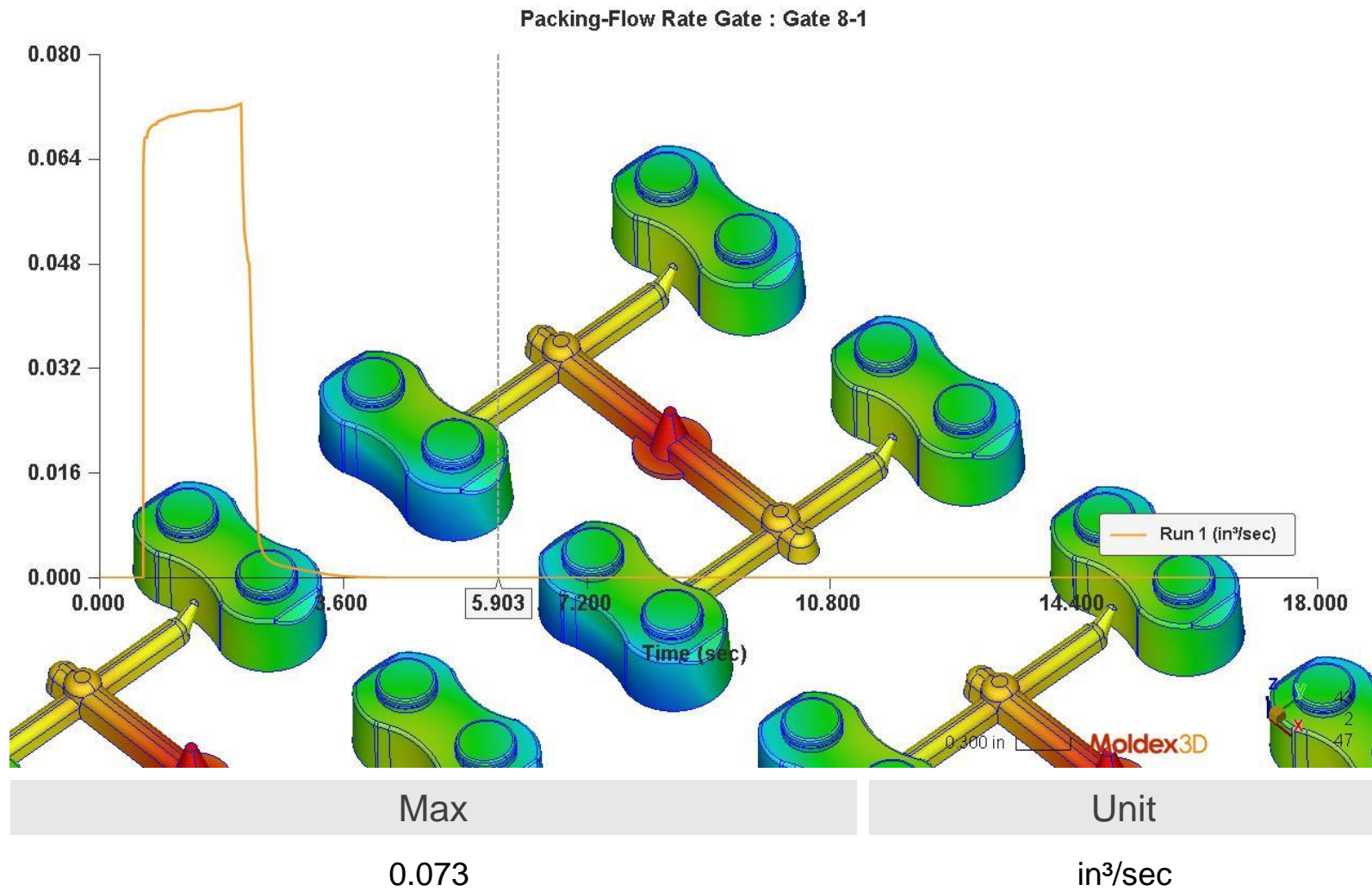


# Packing\_XY\_Flow Rate Gate - Gate 7-1



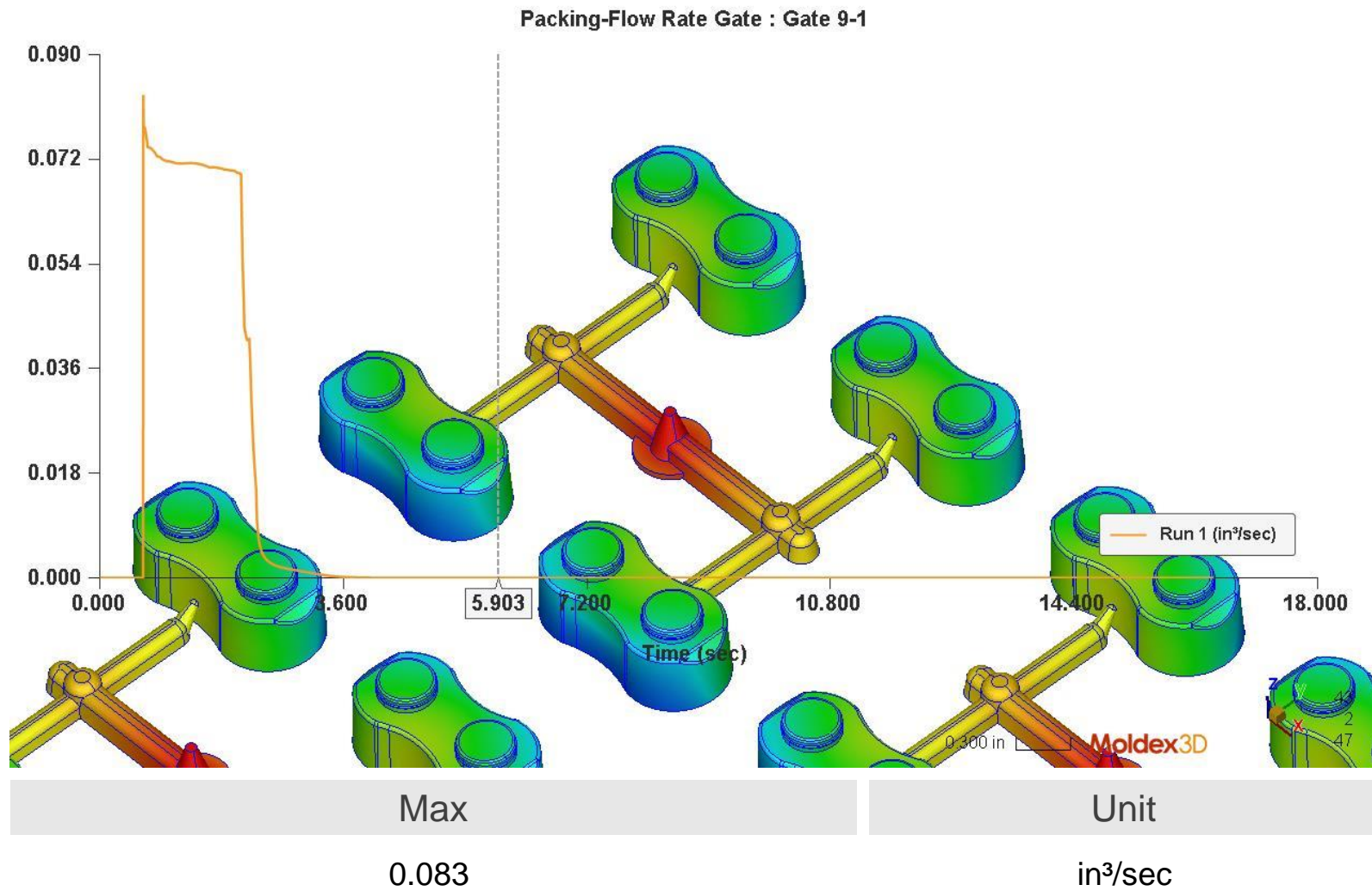


# Packing\_XY\_Flow Rate Gate - Gate 8-1

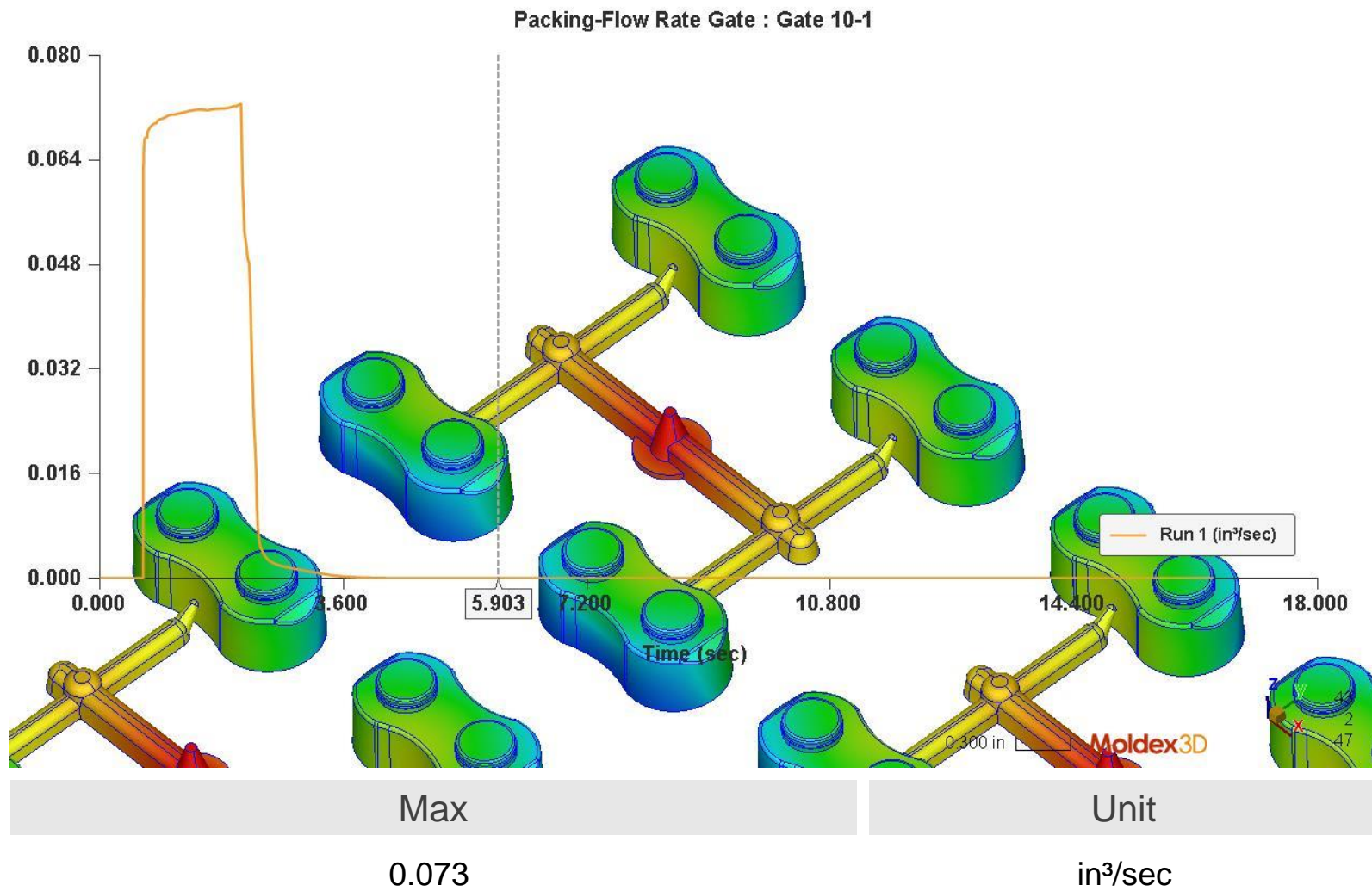




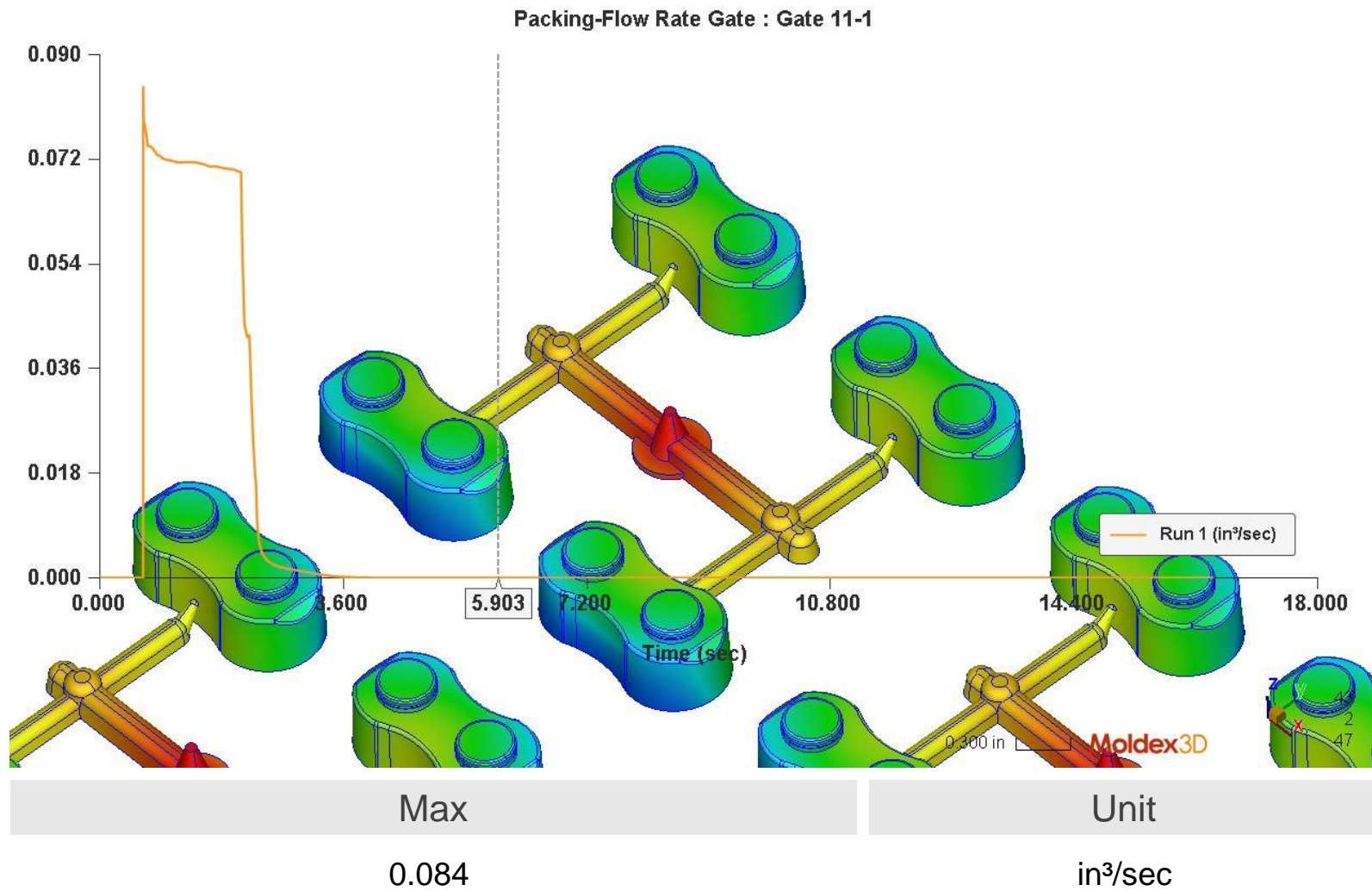
# Packing\_XY\_Flow Rate Gate - Gate 9-1



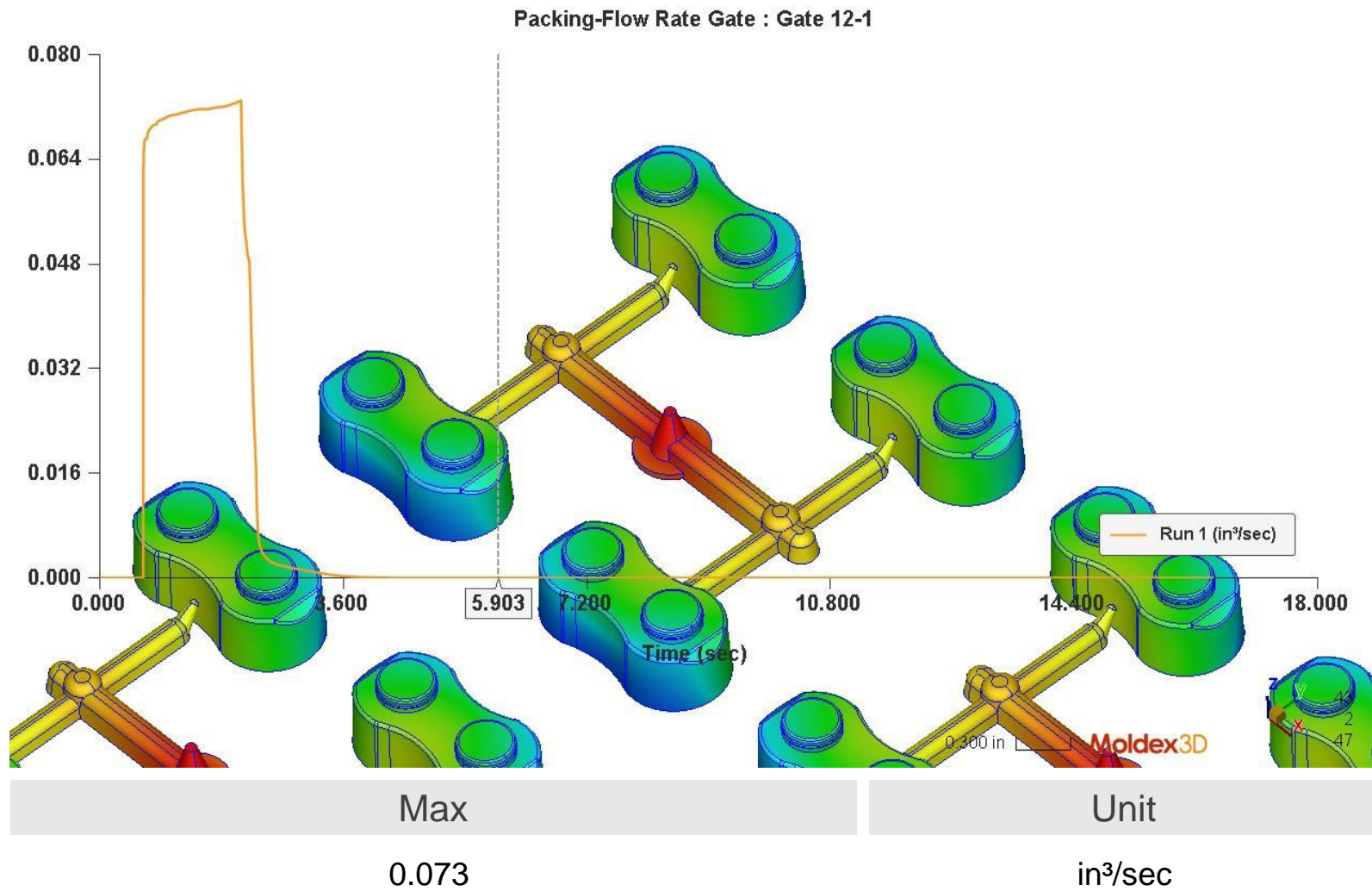
# Packing\_XY\_Flow Rate Gate - Gate 10-1



# Packing\_XY\_Flow Rate Gate - Gate 11-1

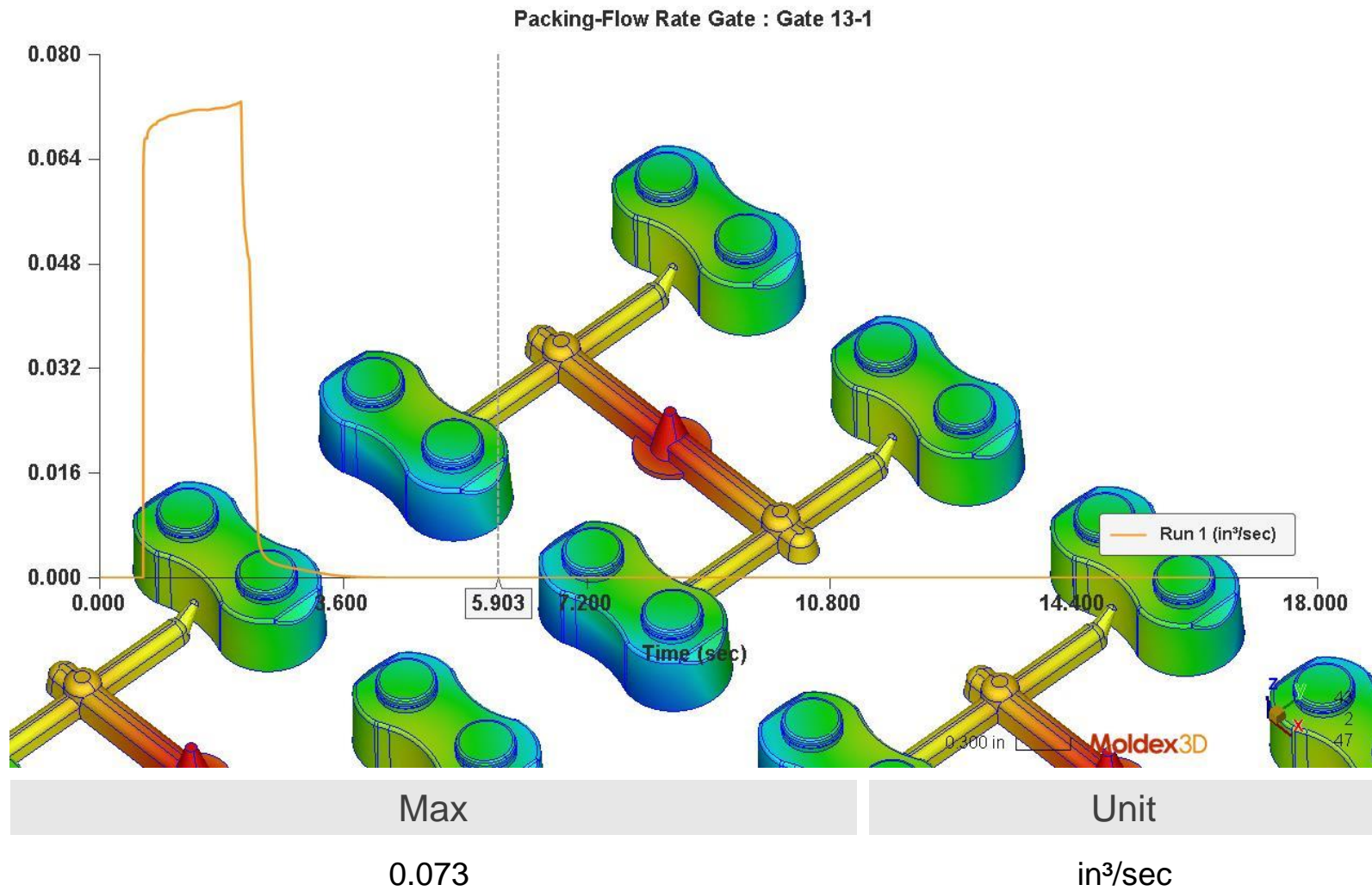


# Packing\_XY\_Flow Rate Gate - Gate 12-1



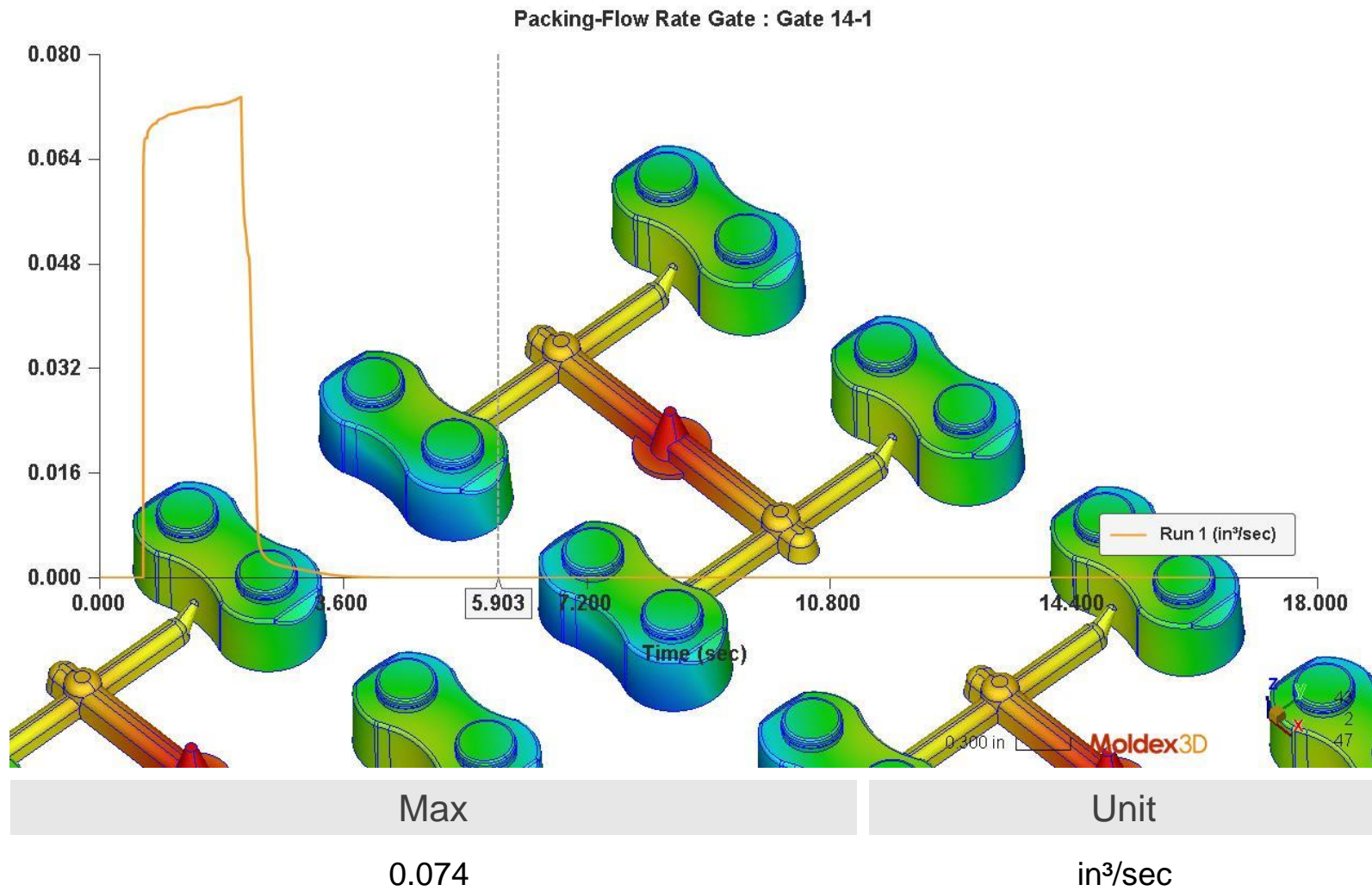


# Packing\_XY\_Flow Rate Gate - Gate 13-1

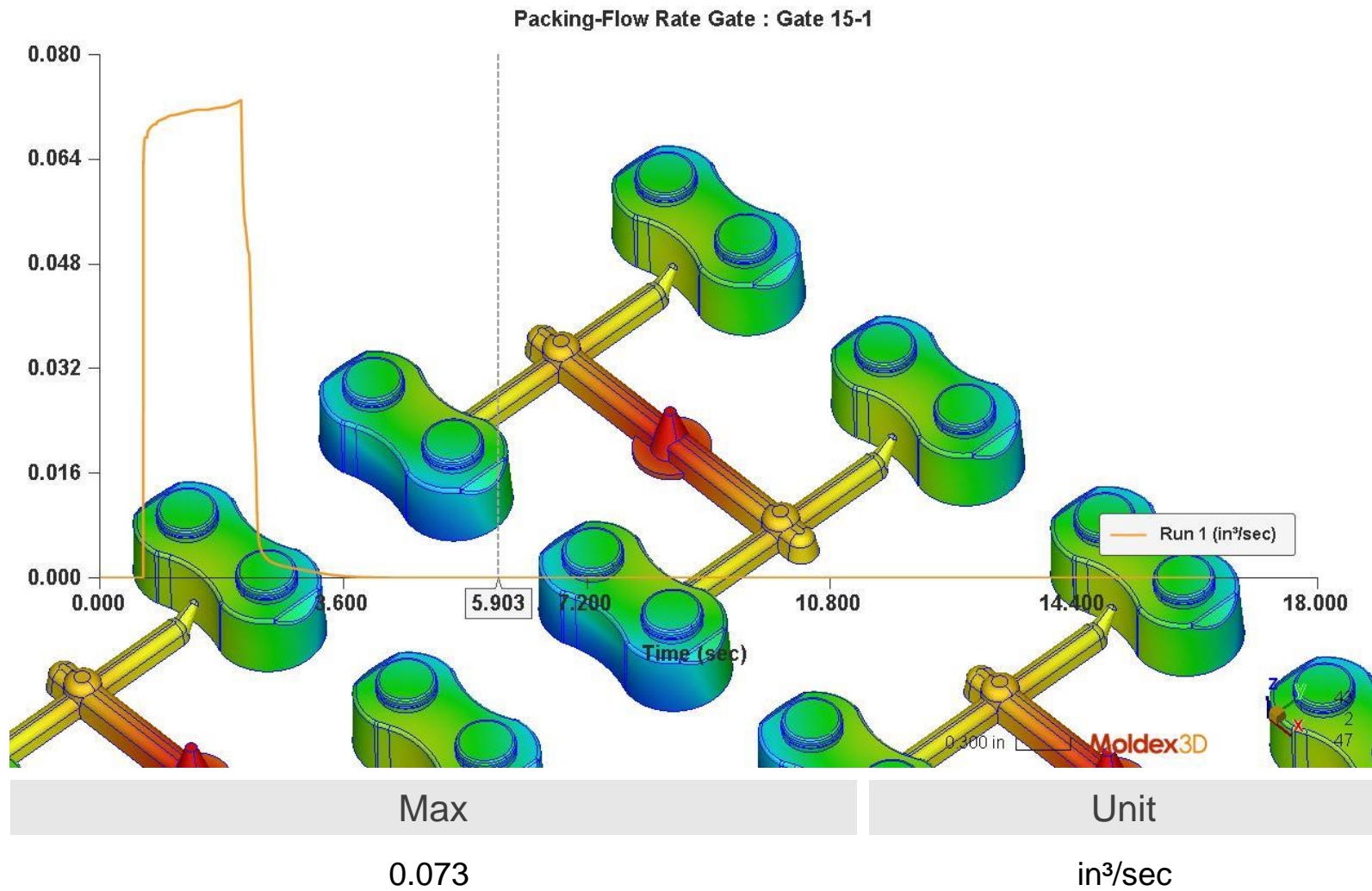




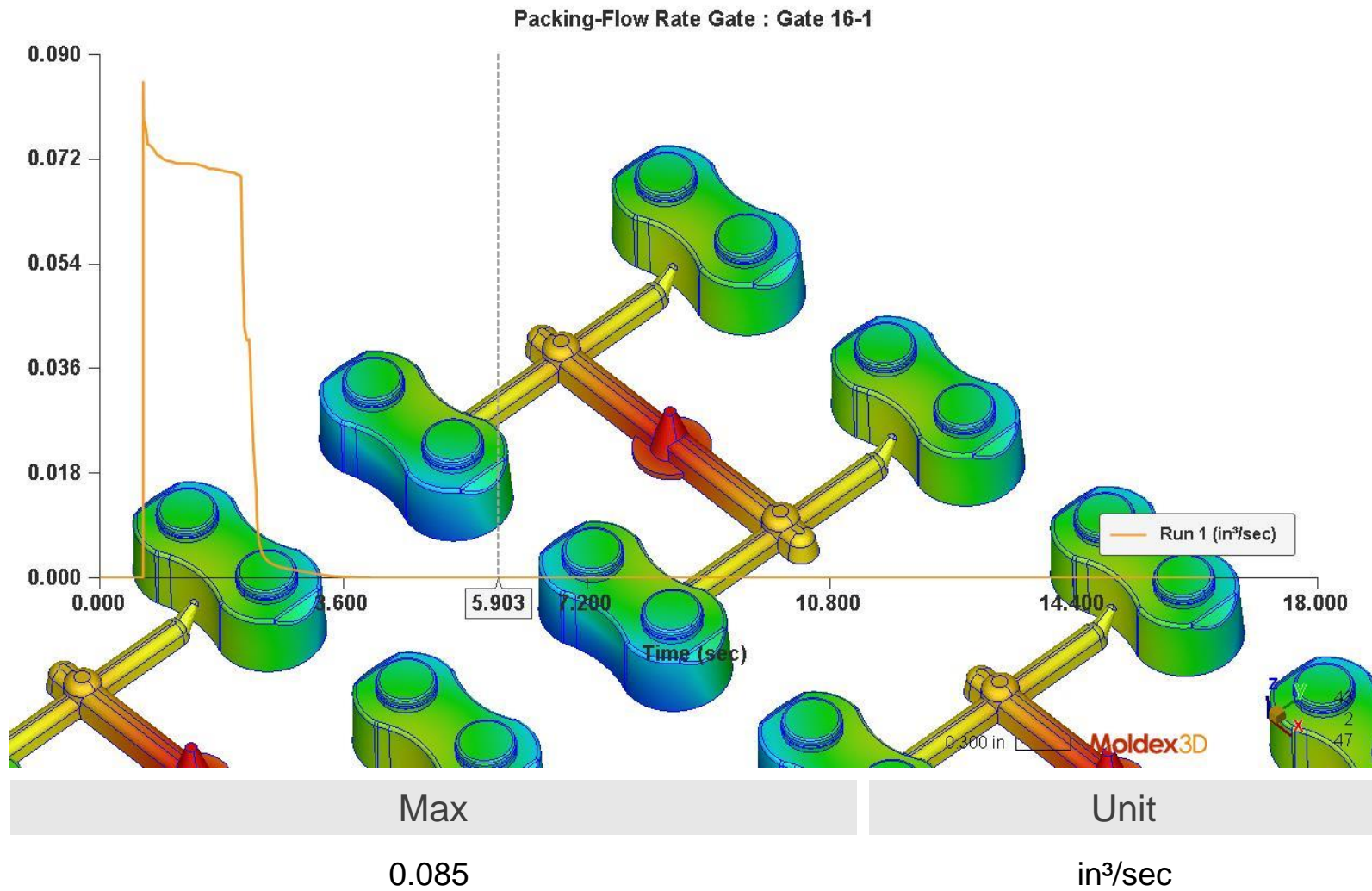
# Packing\_XY\_Flow Rate Gate - Gate 14-1



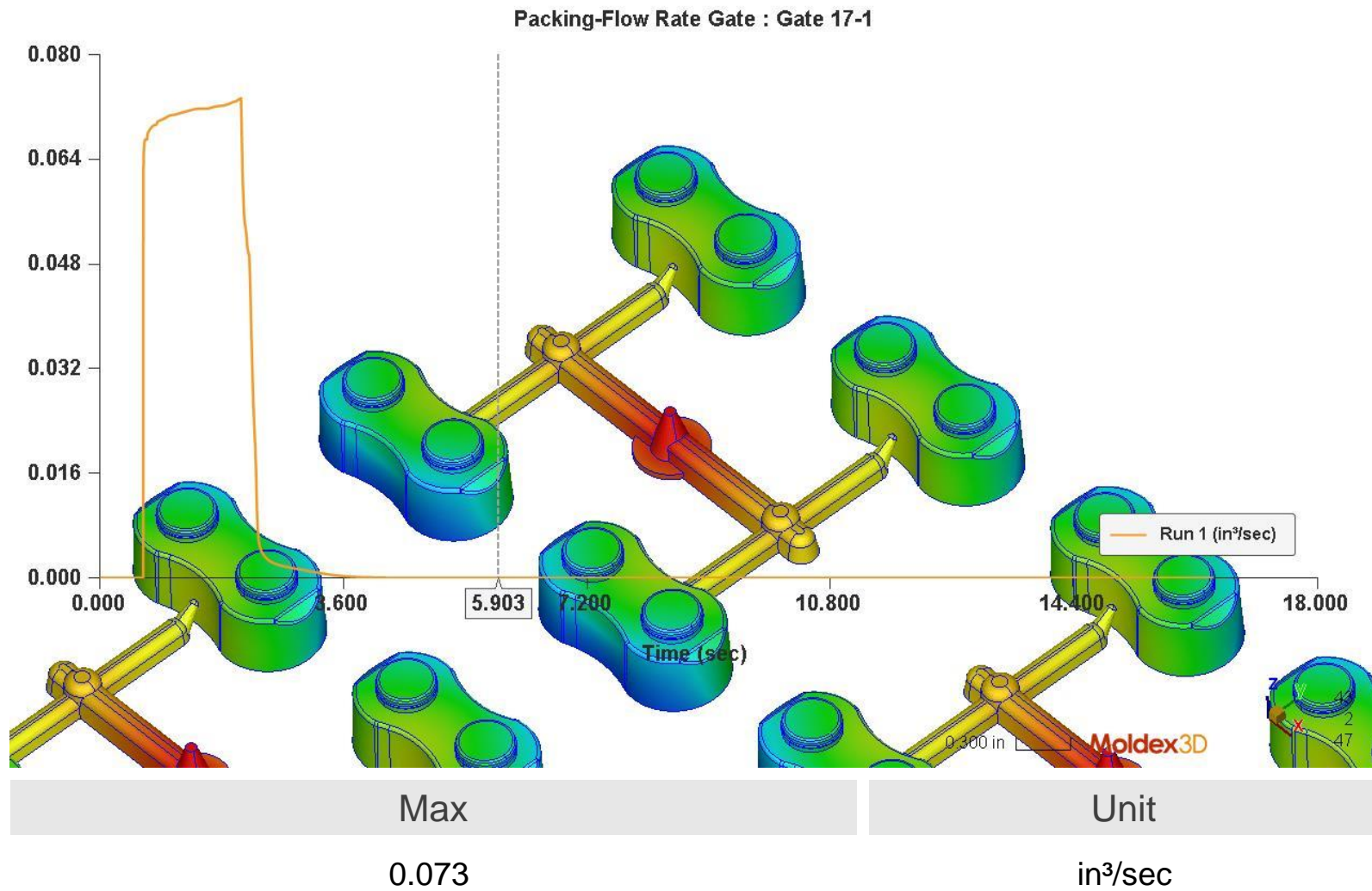
# Packing\_XY\_Flow Rate Gate - Gate 15-1



# Packing\_XY\_Flow Rate Gate - Gate 16-1

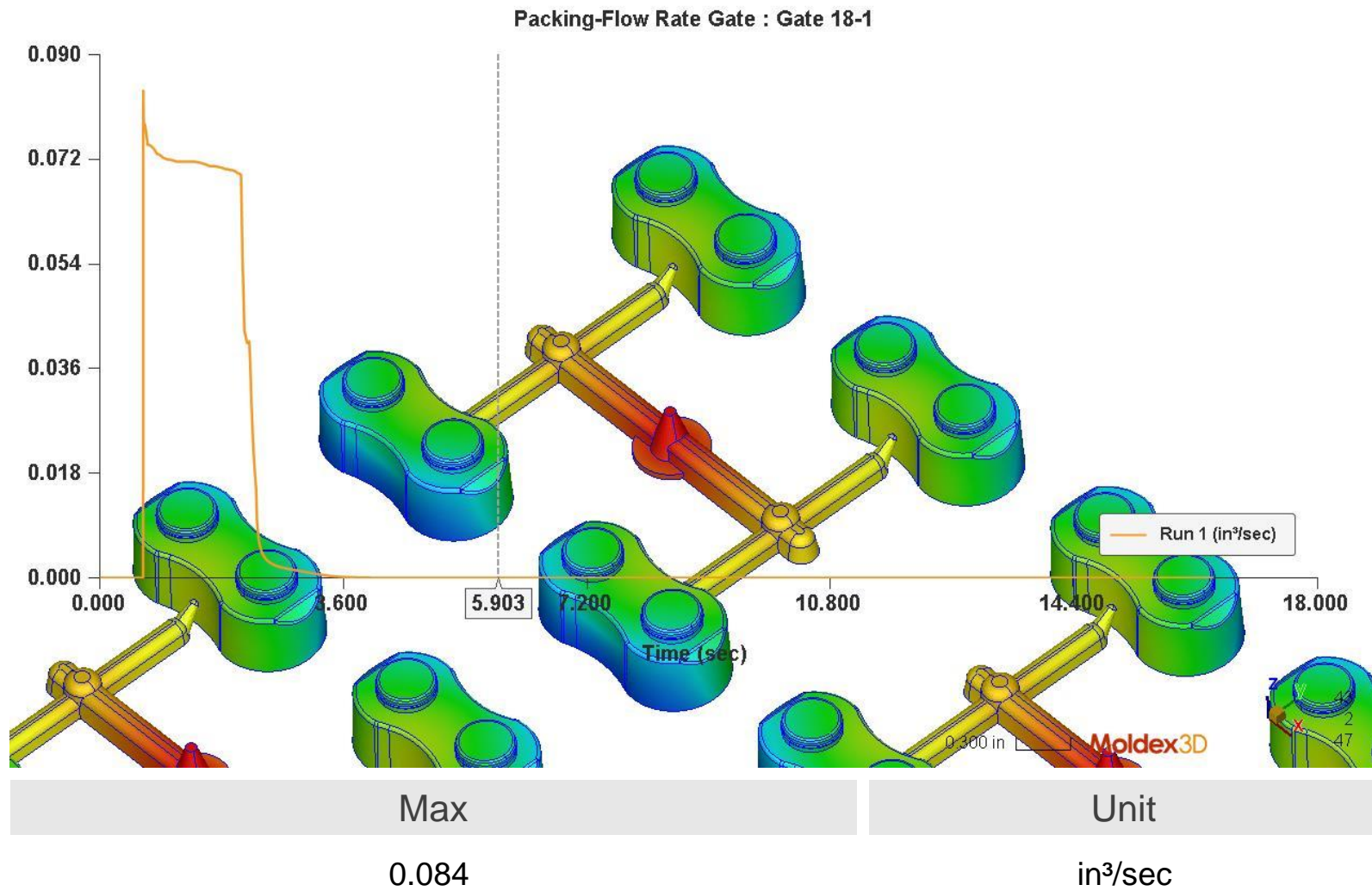


# Packing\_XY\_Flow Rate Gate - Gate 17-1



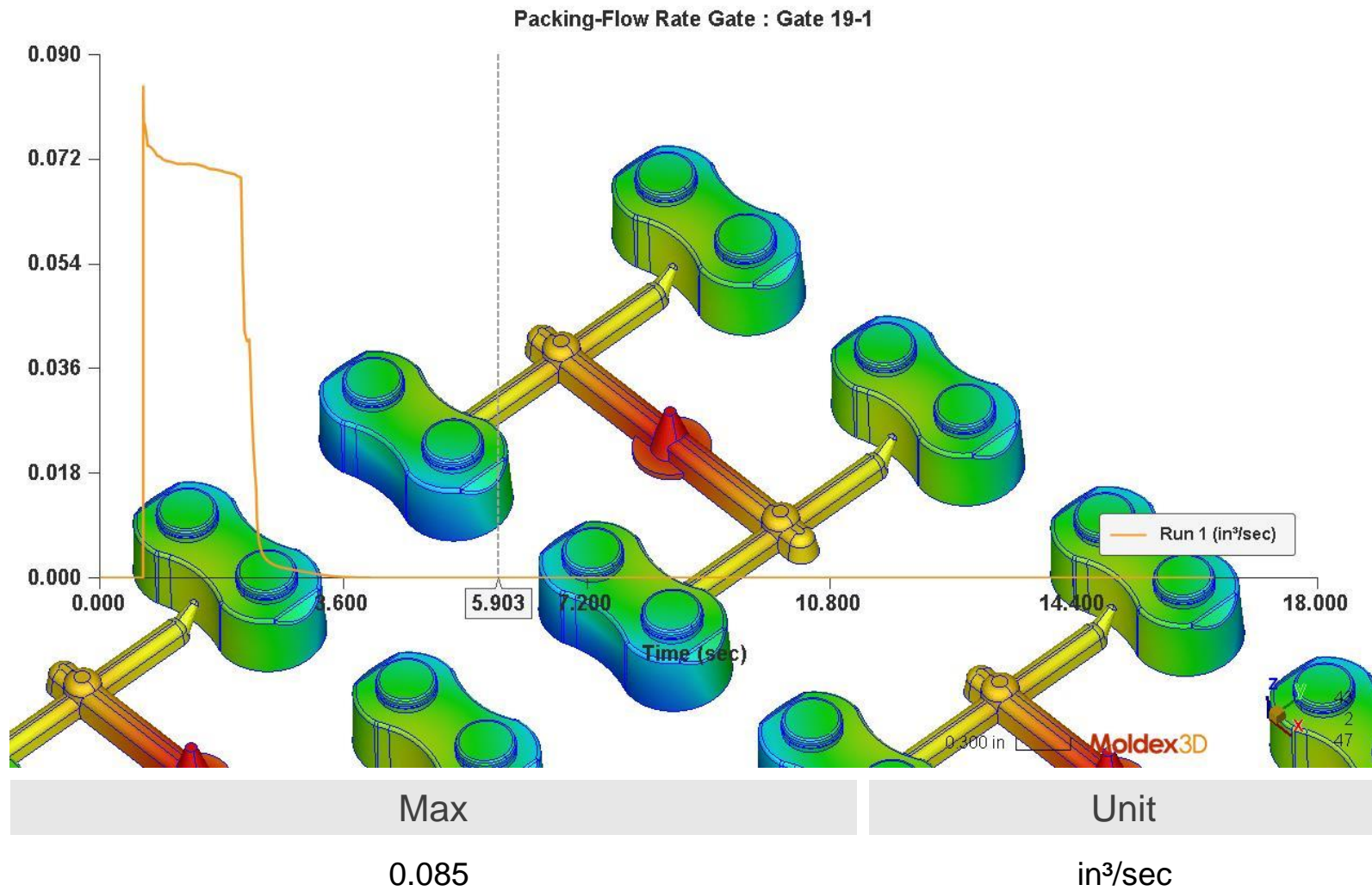


# Packing\_XY\_Flow Rate Gate - Gate 18-1

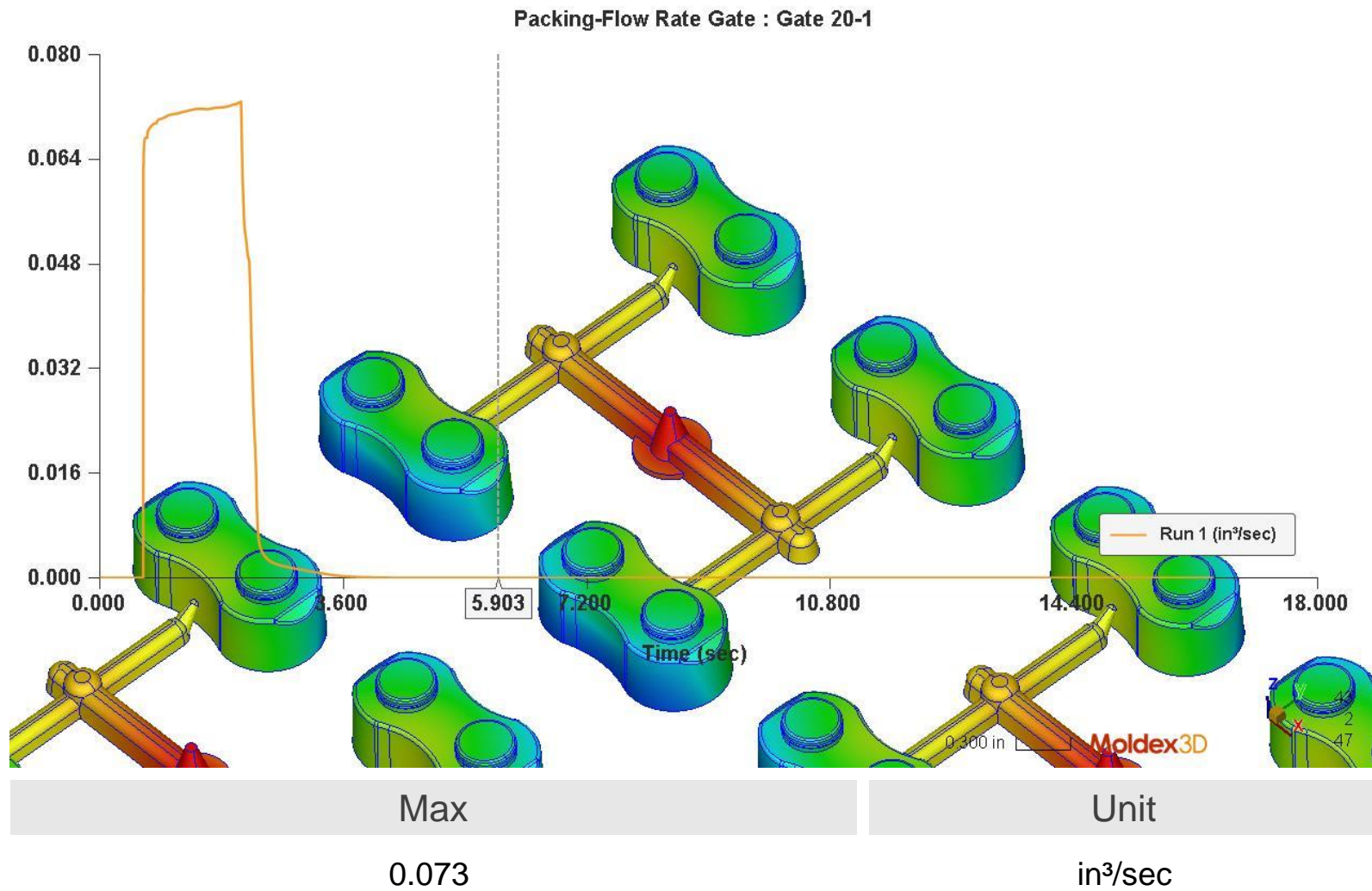




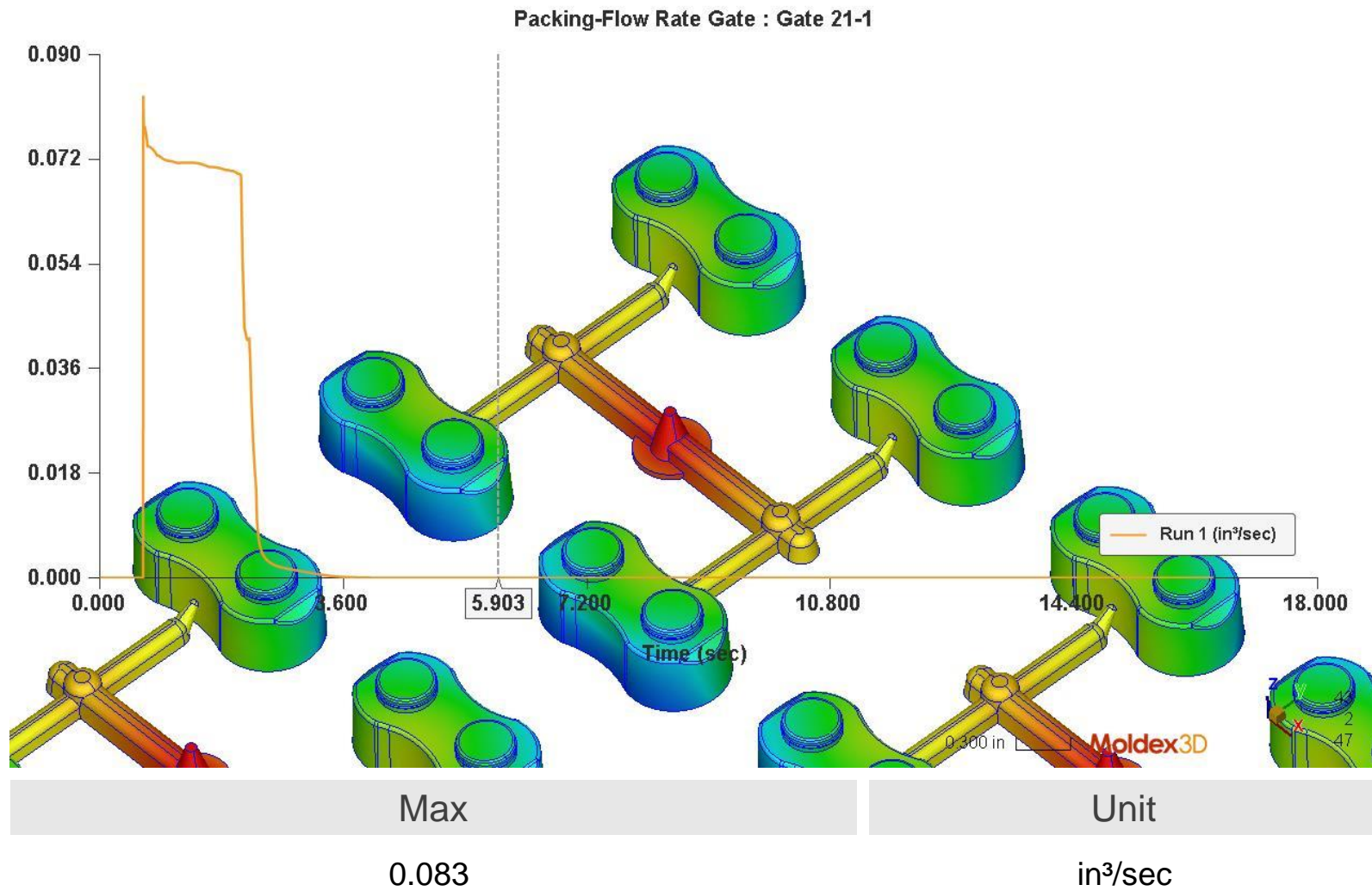
# Packing\_XY\_Flow Rate Gate - Gate 19-1



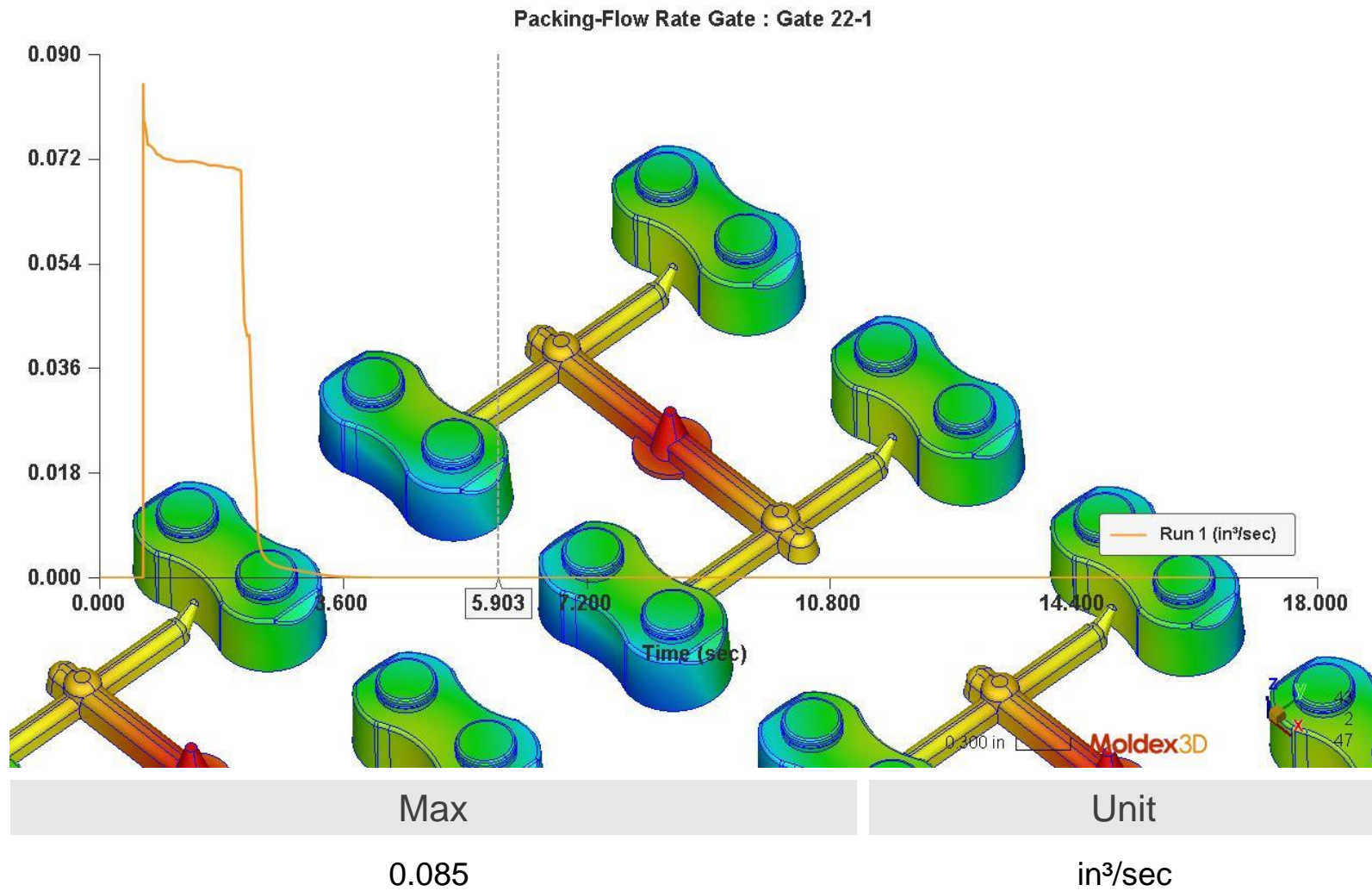
# Packing\_XY\_Flow Rate Gate - Gate 20-1



# Packing\_XY\_Flow Rate Gate - Gate 21-1

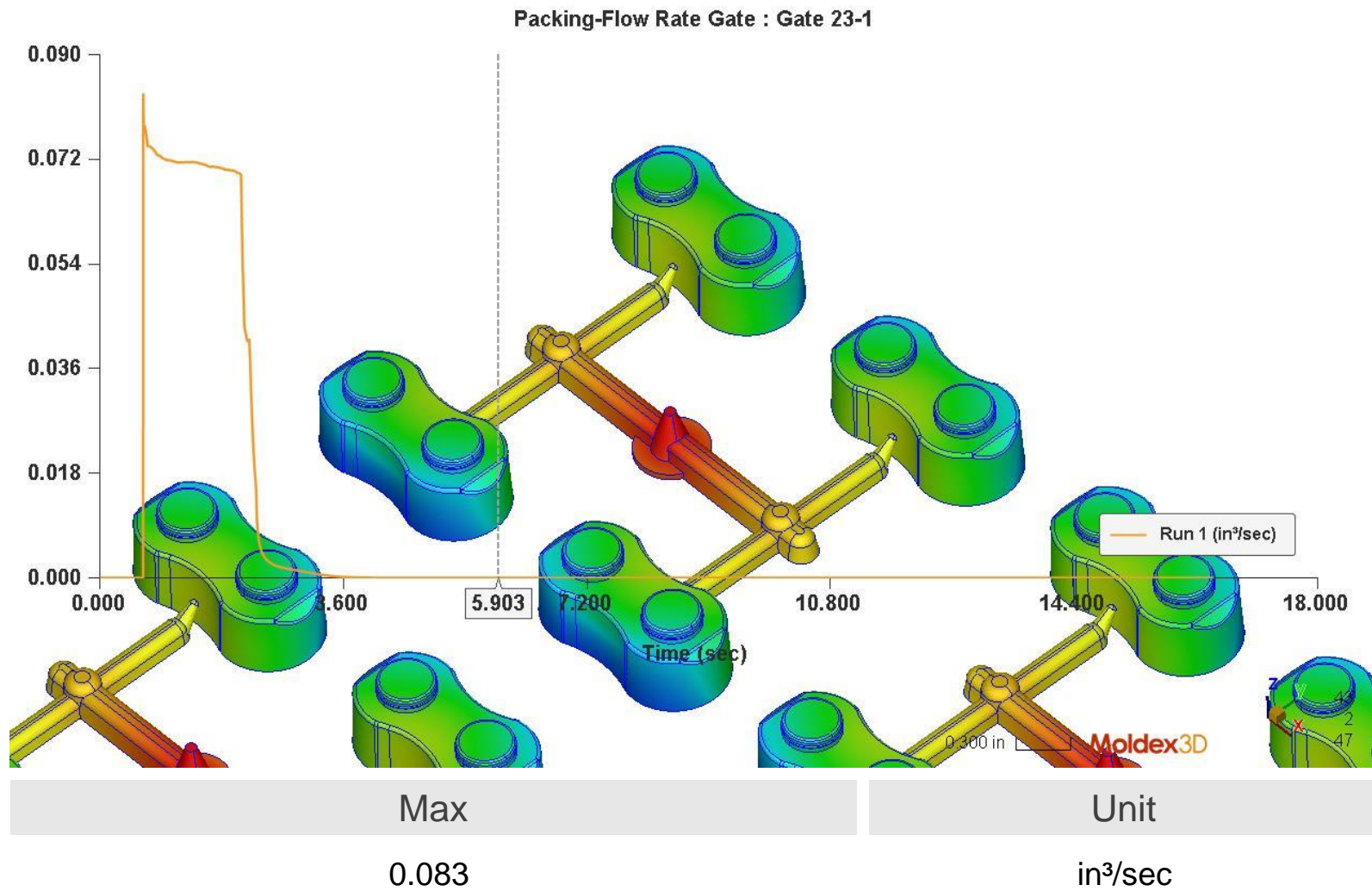


# Packing\_XY\_Flow Rate Gate - Gate 22-1



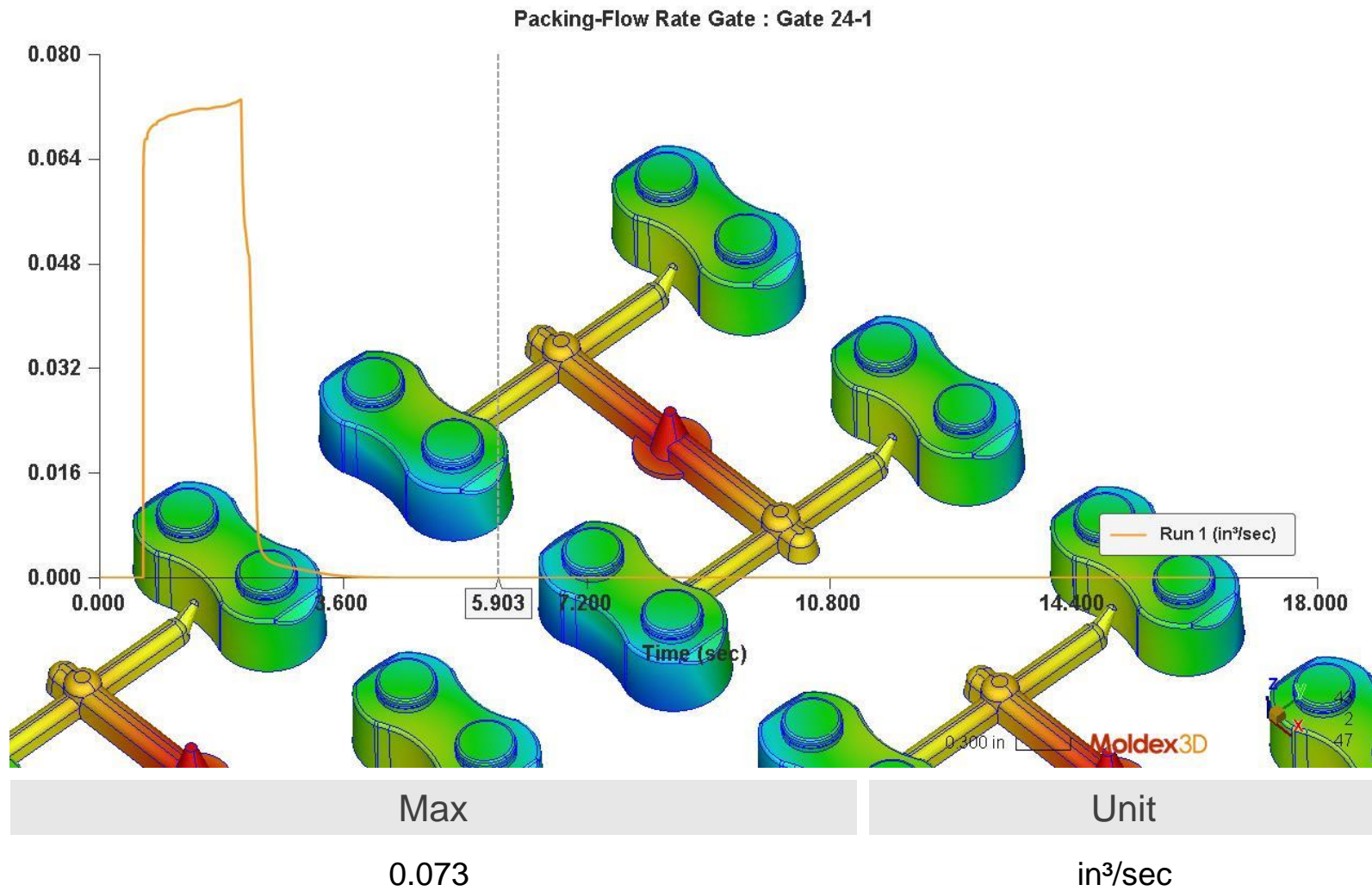


# Packing\_XY\_Flow Rate Gate - Gate 23-1

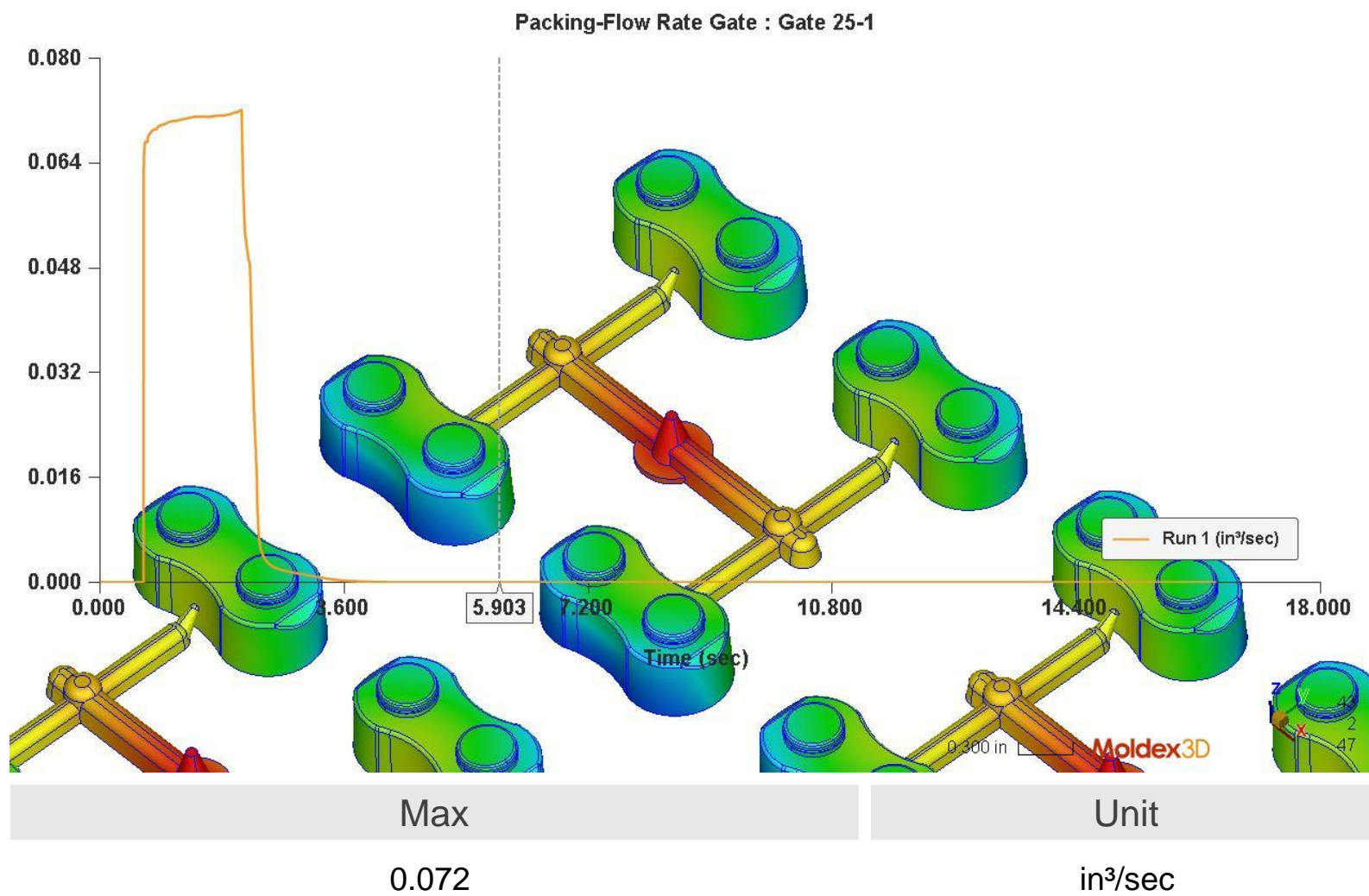




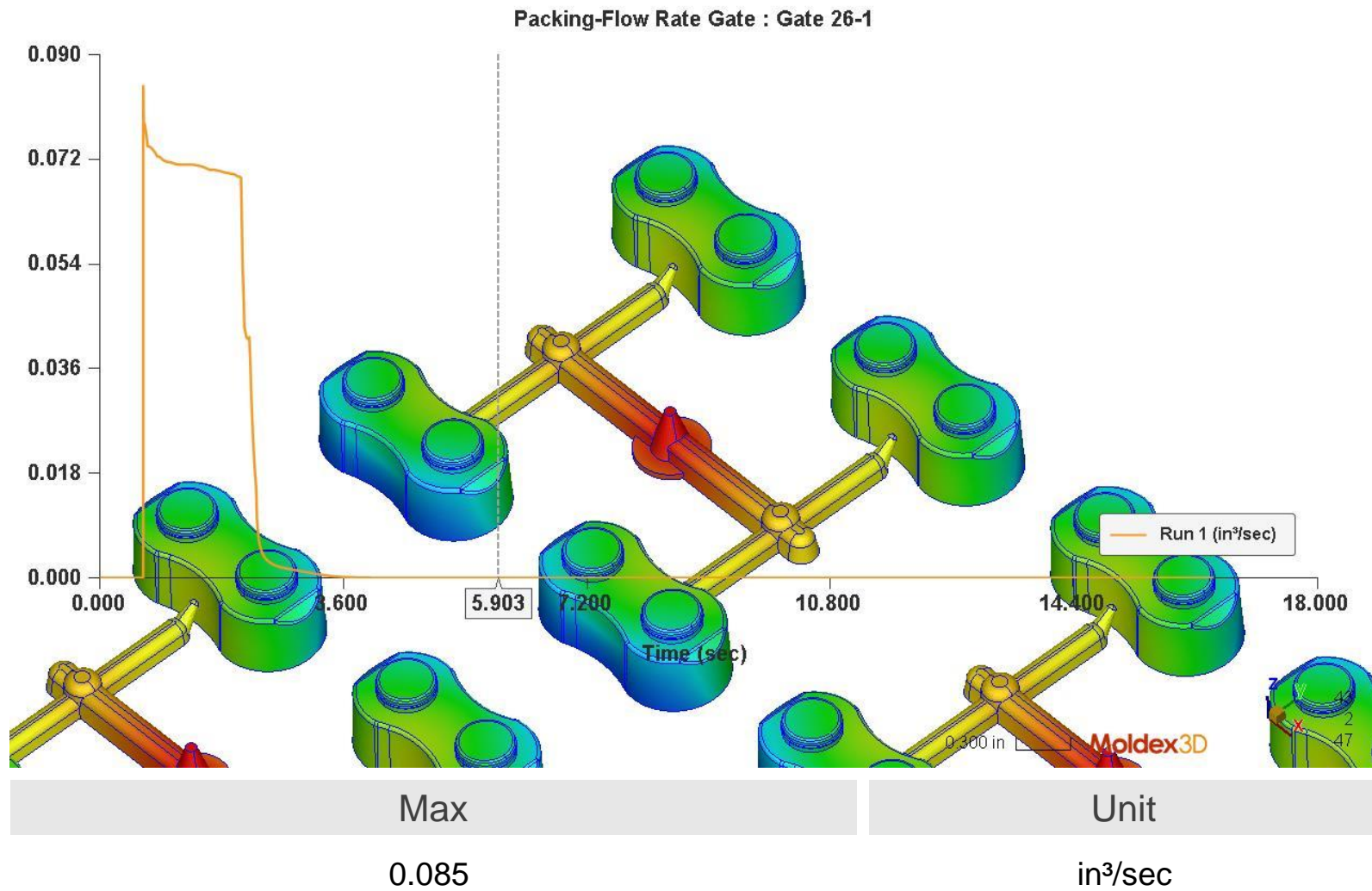
# Packing\_XY\_Flow Rate Gate - Gate 24-1



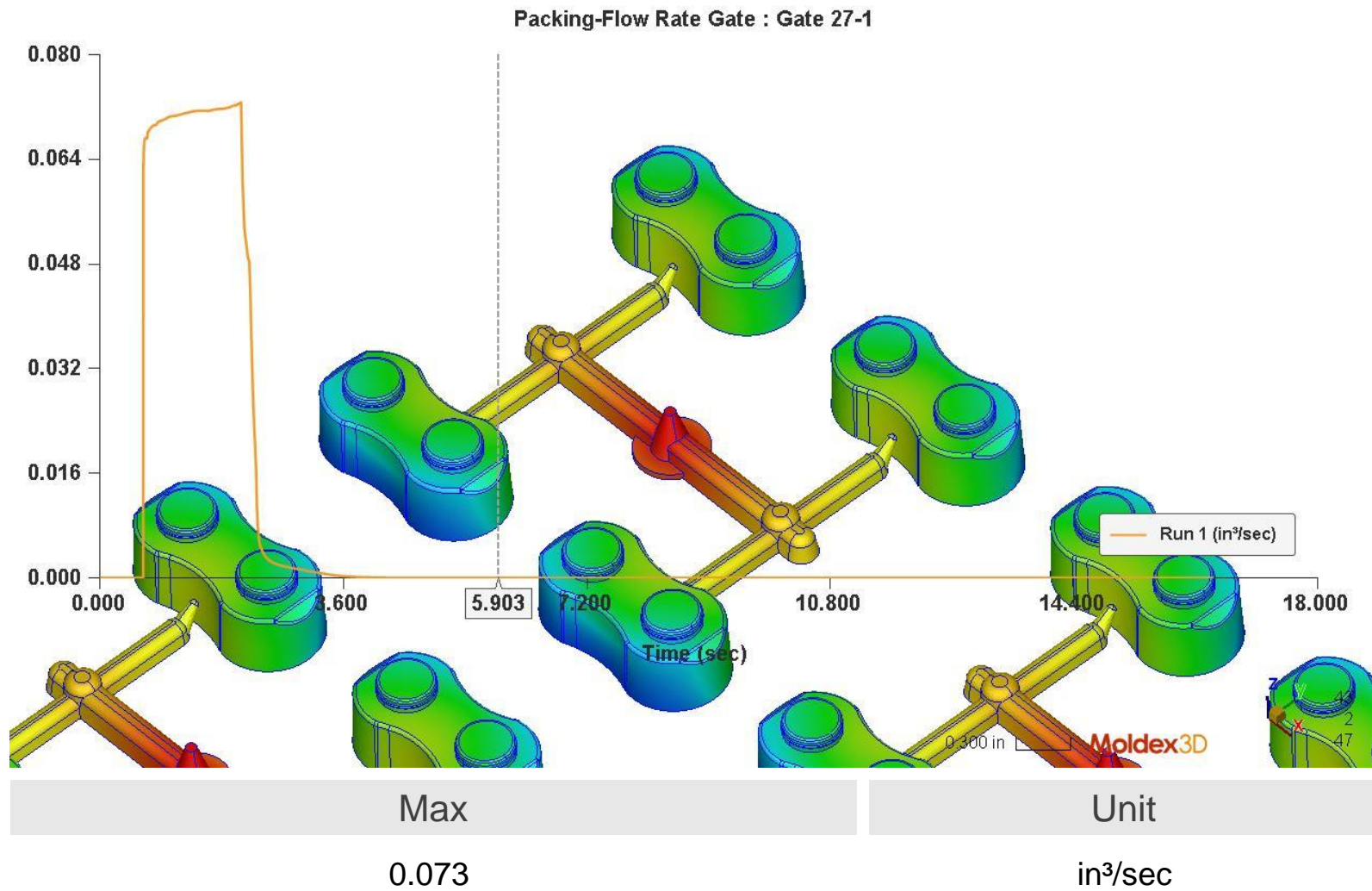
# Packing\_XY\_Flow Rate Gate - Gate 25-1



# Packing\_XY\_Flow Rate Gate - Gate 26-1

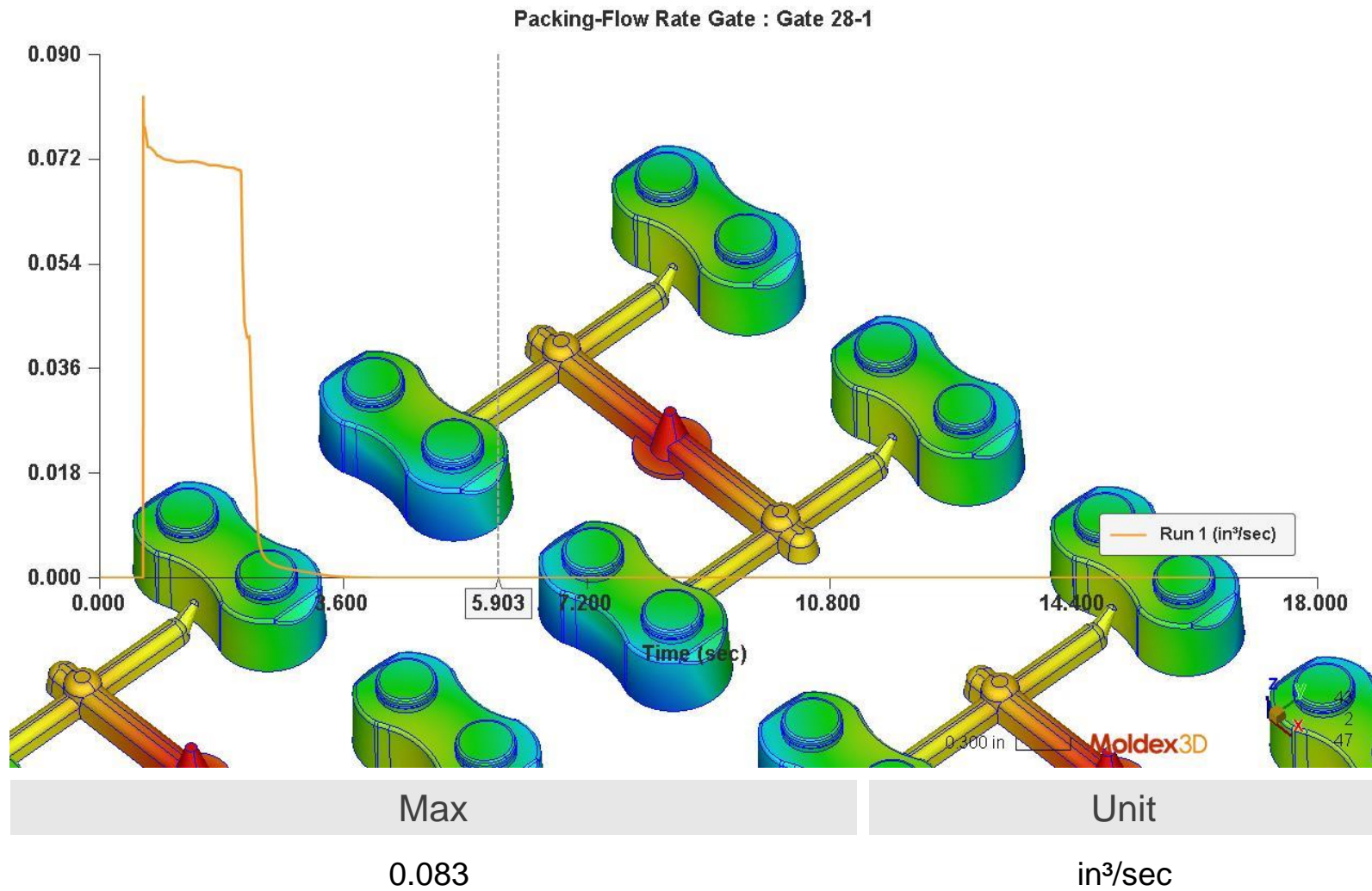


# Packing\_XY\_Flow Rate Gate - Gate 27-1



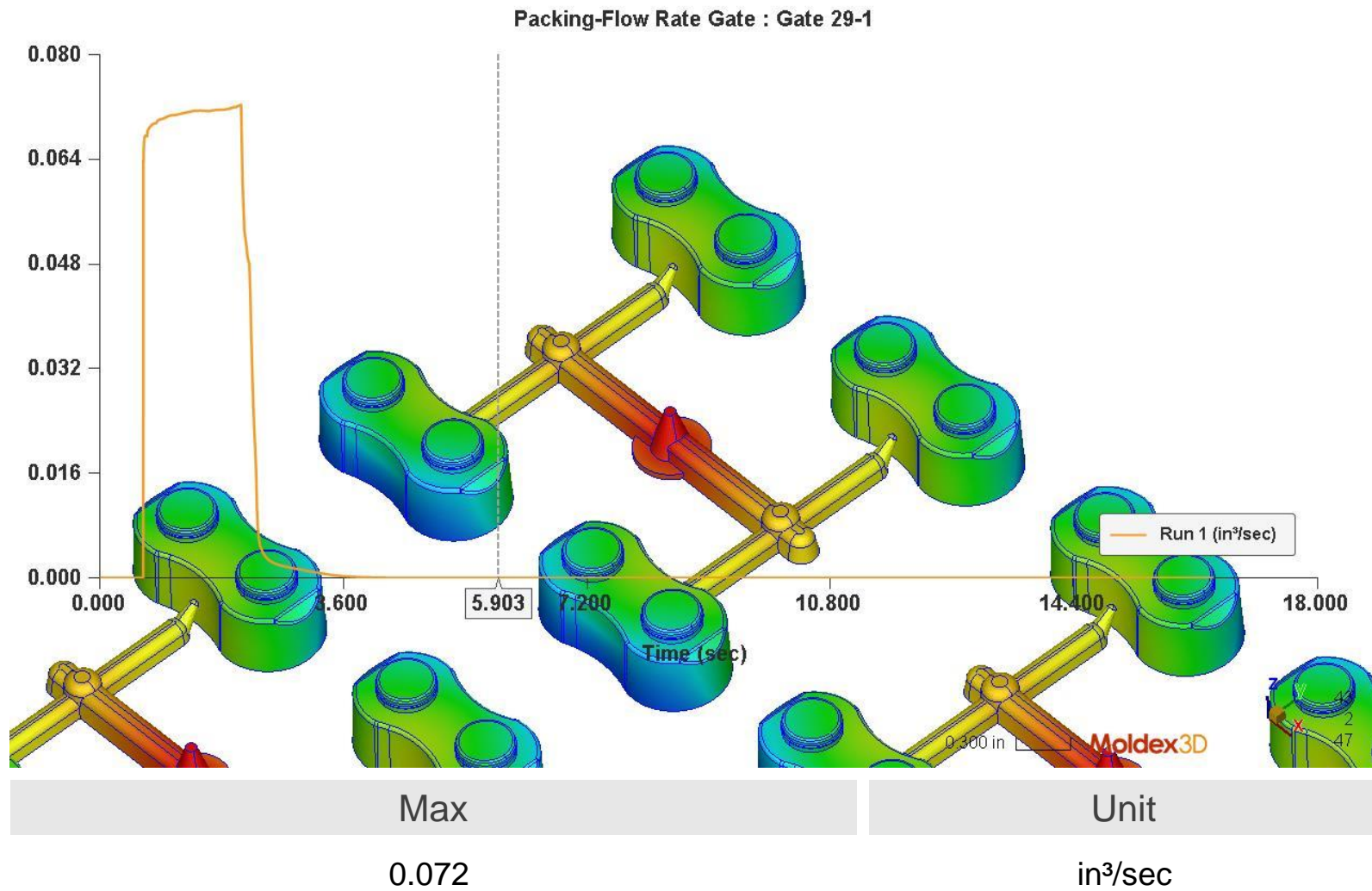


# Packing\_XY\_Flow Rate Gate - Gate 28-1

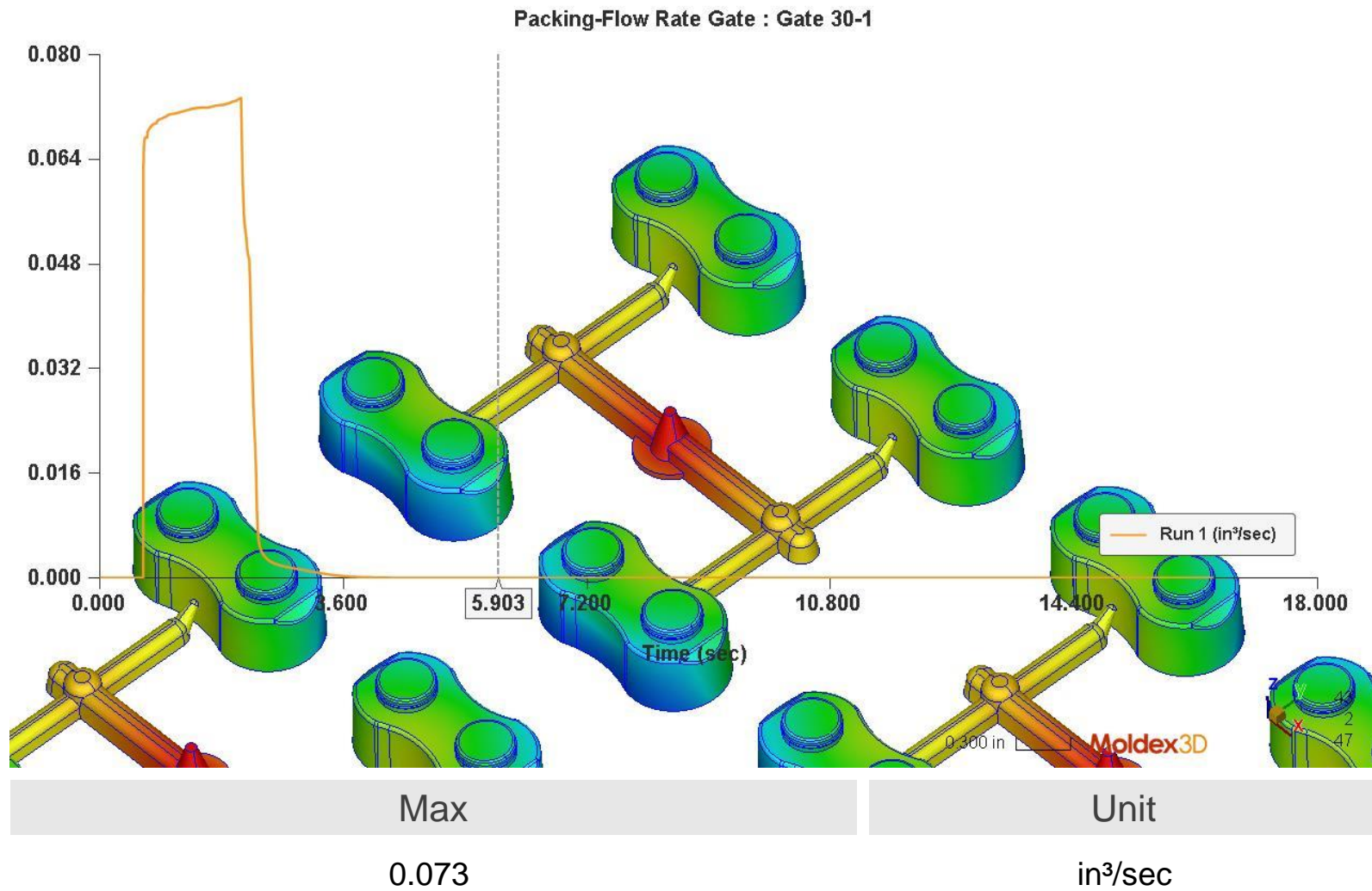




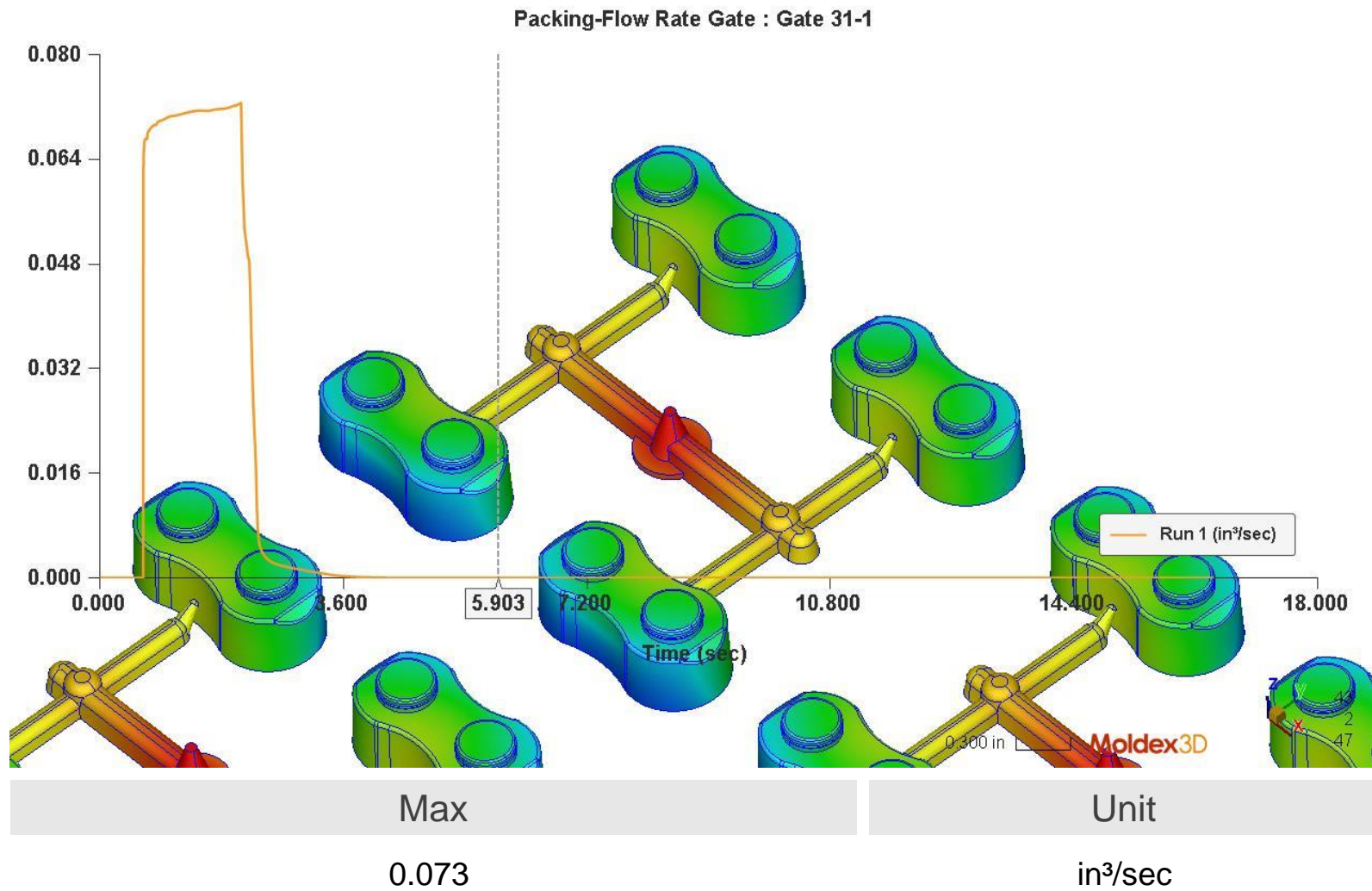
# Packing\_XY\_Flow Rate Gate - Gate 29-1



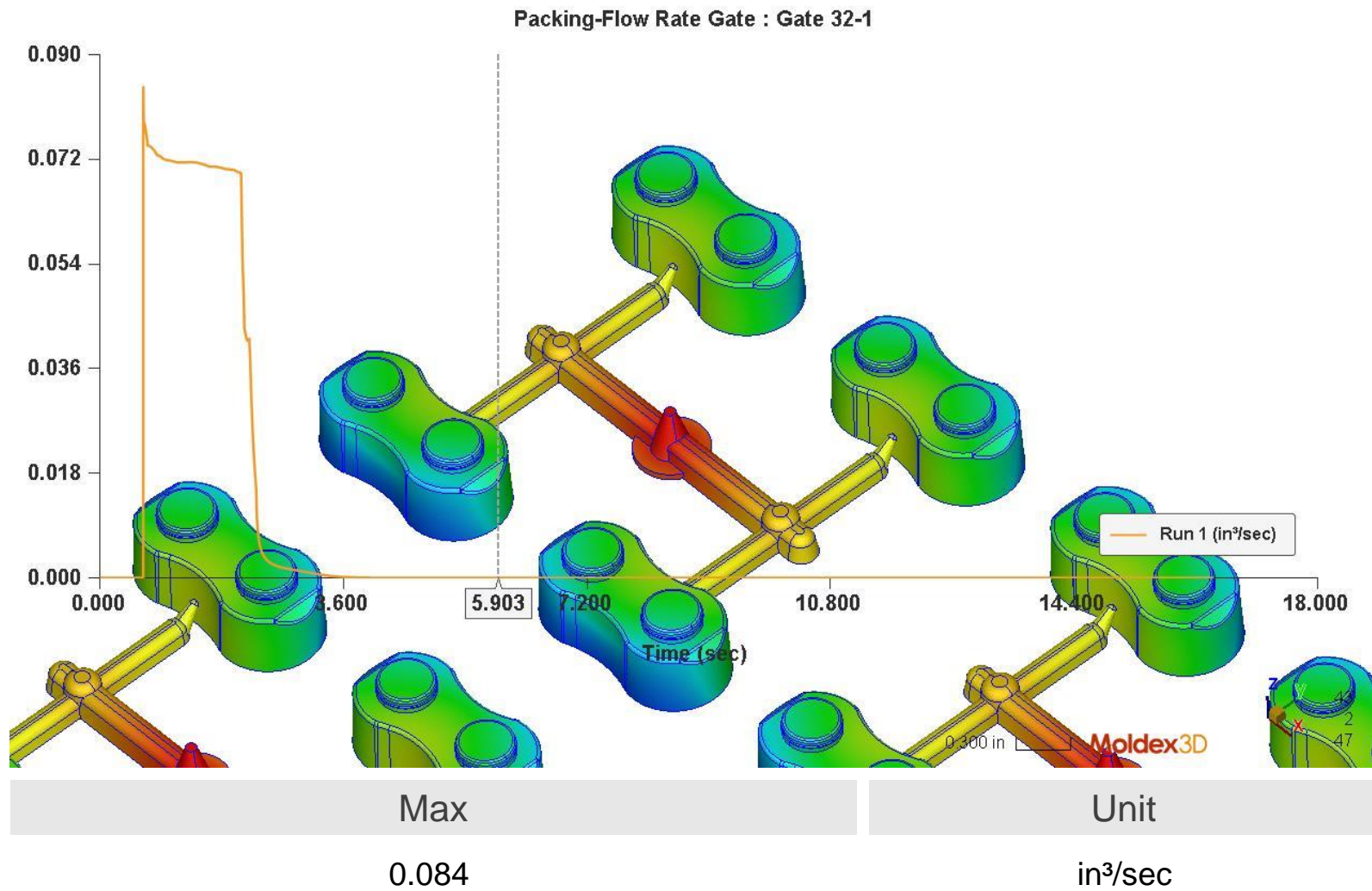
# Packing\_XY\_Flow Rate Gate - Gate 30-1



# Packing\_XY\_Flow Rate Gate - Gate 31-1

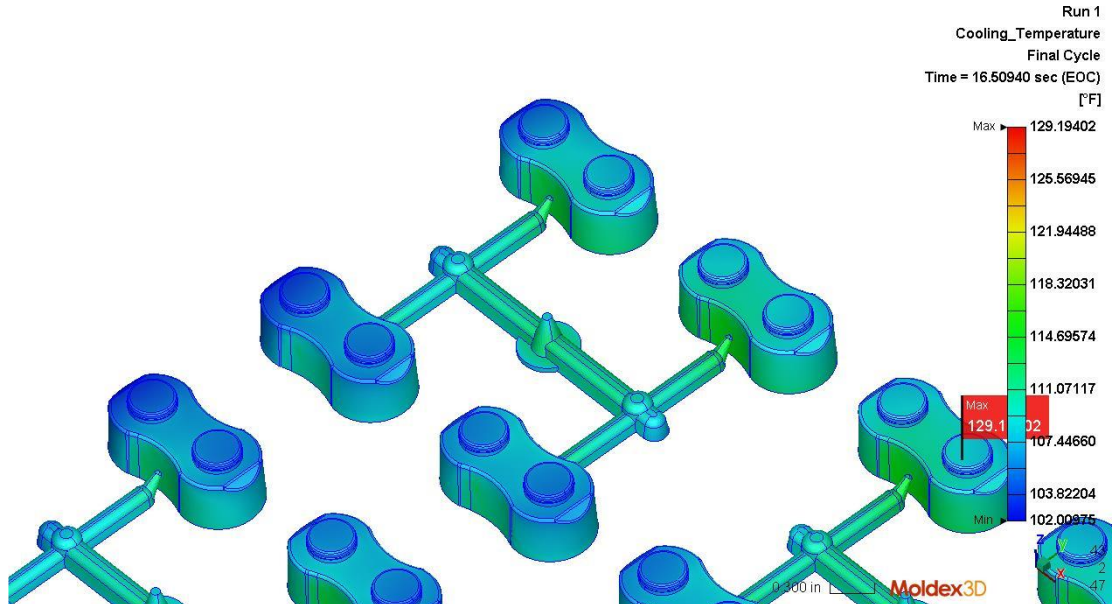


# Packing\_XY\_Flow Rate Gate - Gate 32-1





# Cooling\_Temperature

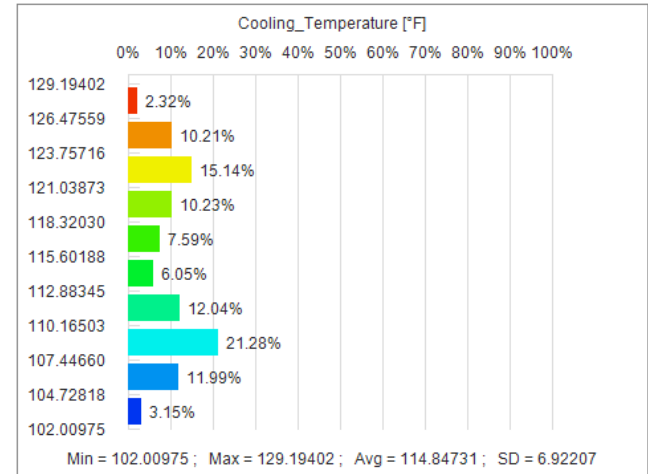


Temperature result shows the 3D temperature distribution throughout the result display domain at current time step.

From Temperature result interpretation, one can determine heat accumulation inside the part or if cooling/heating performance meets the design and setting.

Note: For Temperature result in Cooling stage, the Max/Min values on the color bar refer to the result on surface only, instead of considering the whole model (back to the regular display when using Inspect tool).

## Histogram



Max

129.19402

Min

102.00975

Avg

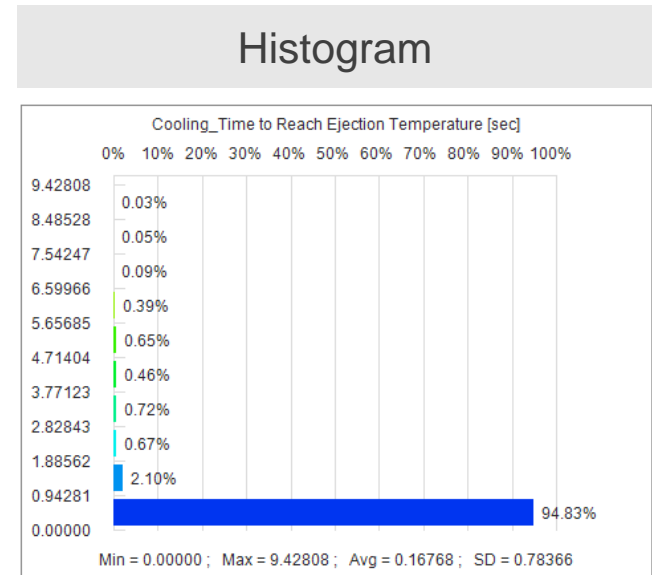
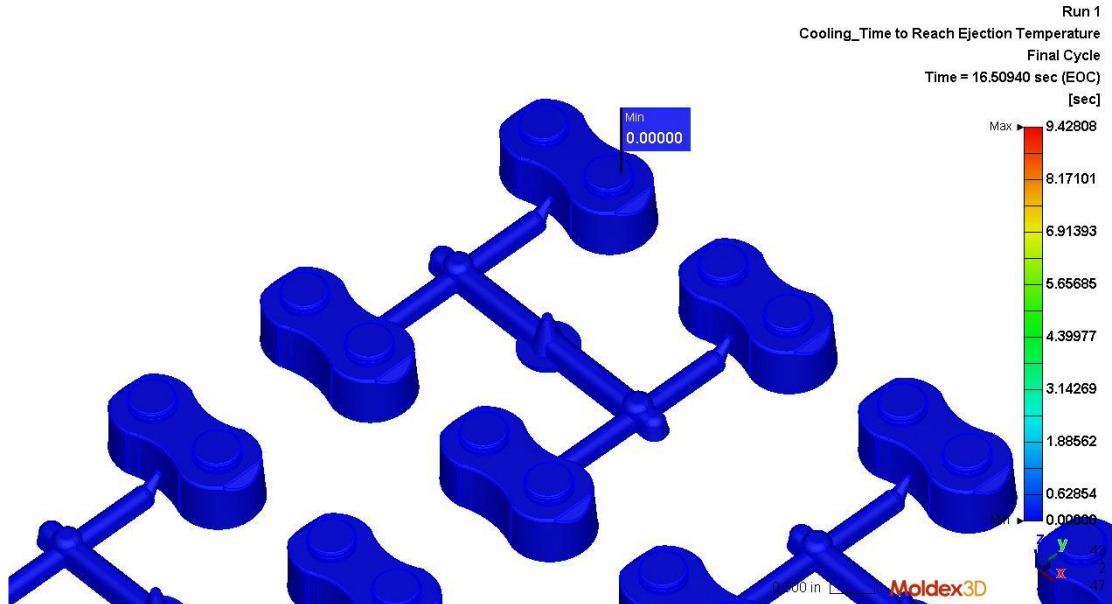
114.84731

SD

6.92207



# Cooling\_Time to Reach Ejection Temperature



Max

9.42808

Min

0.00000

Avg

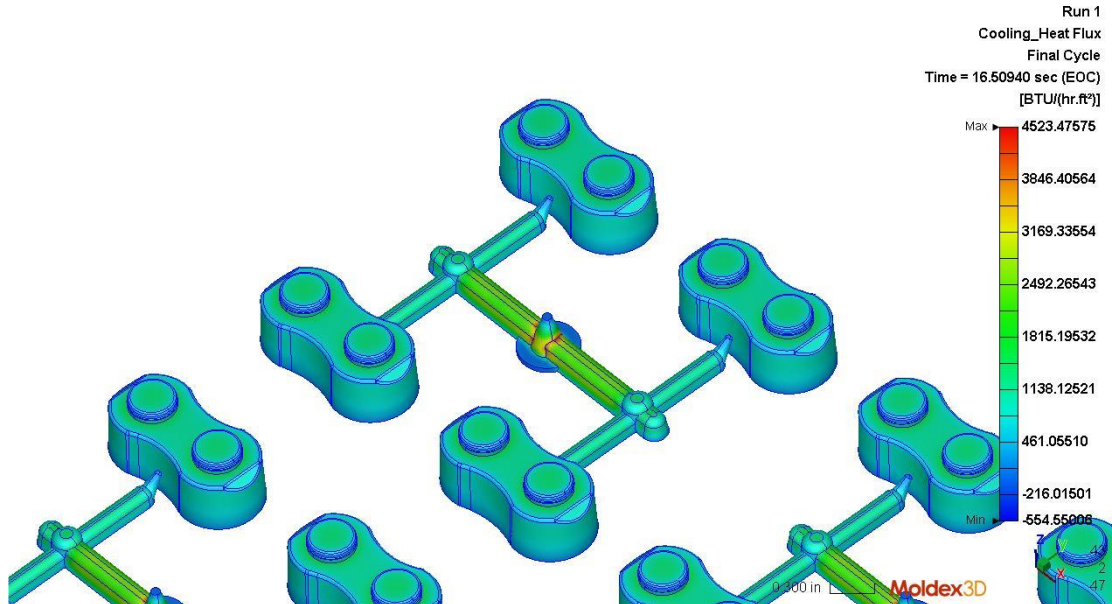
0.16768

SD

0.78366

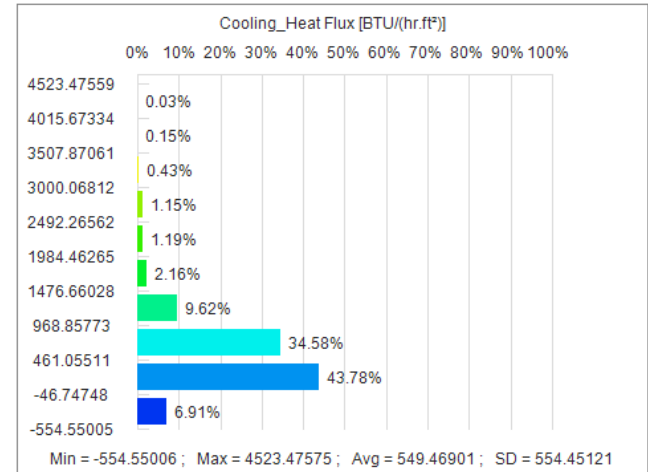
This is the time estimated from end of packing results for the computed mold cavity surface temperature and the estimated center temperature of the plastic part to be cooled enough to be ejected. This value can be used as an indicator of hot spot and cycle-time-restriction location. Use [Slicing] or [Clipping] function to view interior distribution.

# Cooling\_Heat Flux



This is the heat flux of the part/mold surface. This value means the heat-dissipation rate per unit area (flux) of part-mold interface. In Cycle average Analysis, it shows the average heat flux during the cycle time. In Transient Analysis, it shows the heat flux in this instant, A higher heat flux value indicates better cooling efficiency.

## Histogram



Max

4523.47575

Min

-554.55006

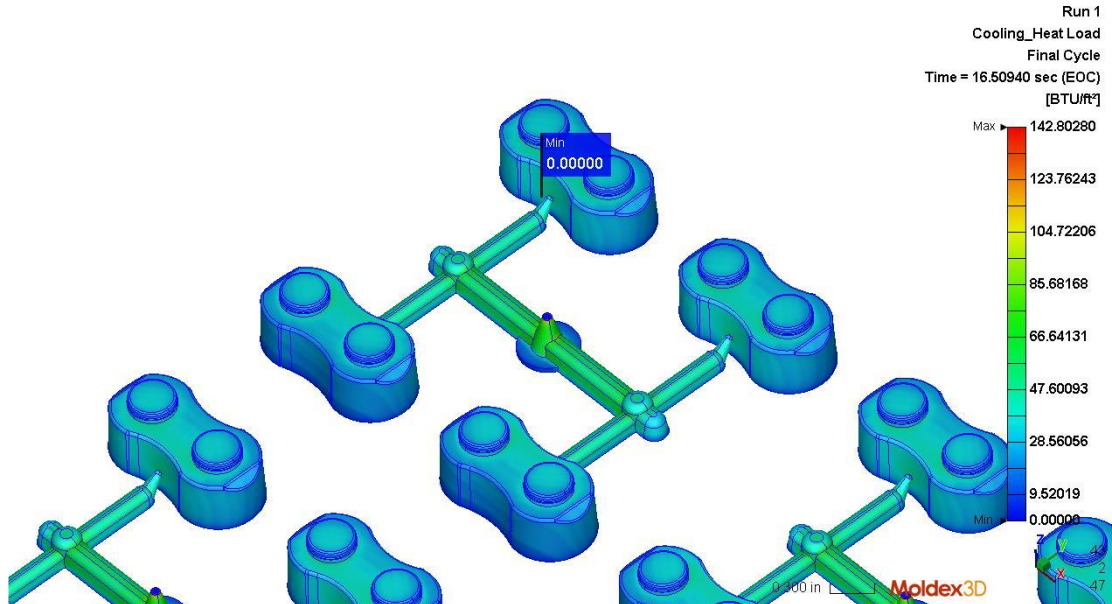
Avg

549.46901

SD

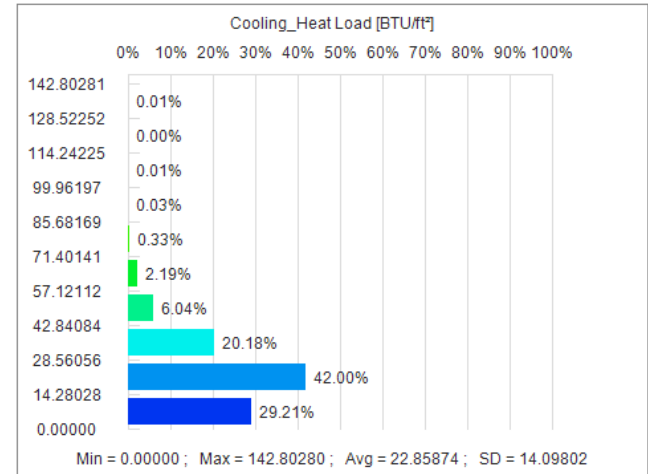
554.45121

# Cooling\_Heat Load



This is the heat load of the interface of the part/moldbase/cooling channel. This value means the heat-released accumulation of the part via the part-mold interface.

## Histogram



Max

142.80280

Min

0.00000

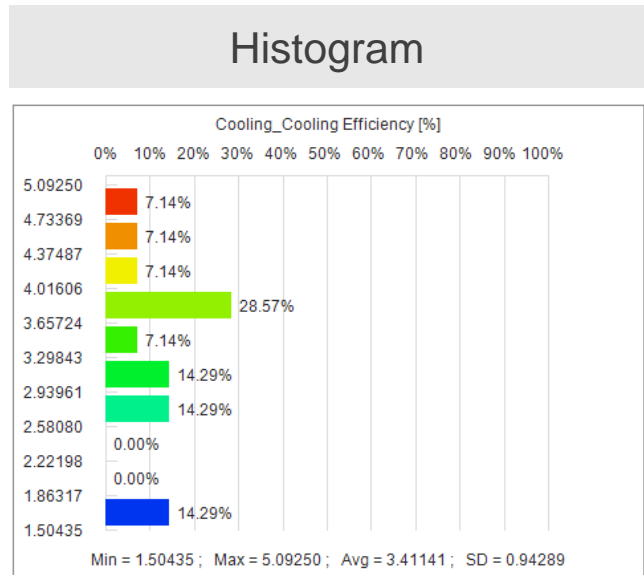
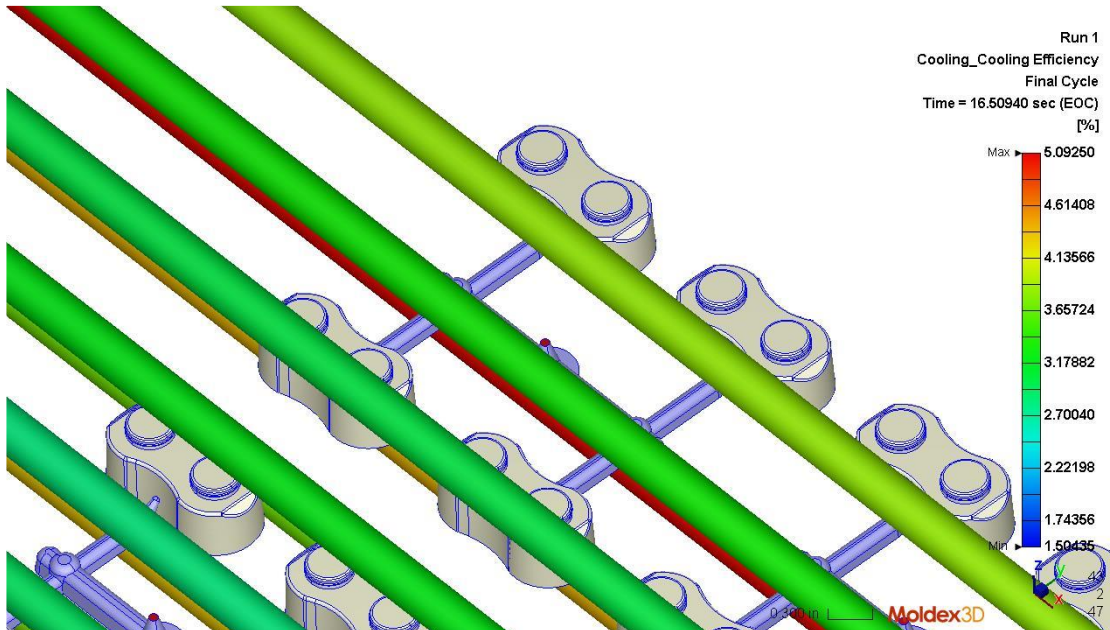
Avg

22.85874

SD

14.09802

# Cooling\_Cooling Efficiency



Max

5.09250

Min

1.50435

Avg

3.41141

SD

0.94289

This result shows the cooling efficiency of each cooling channel. It shows the percentage of heat withdrawn by the cooling channel.

If  $Q_i$  is the total heat flows into the  $i$ -th cooling channel surface.

When  $Q_i$  is positive, it means that the total heat is absorbed from its surface and the cooling efficiency is defined as the following equation

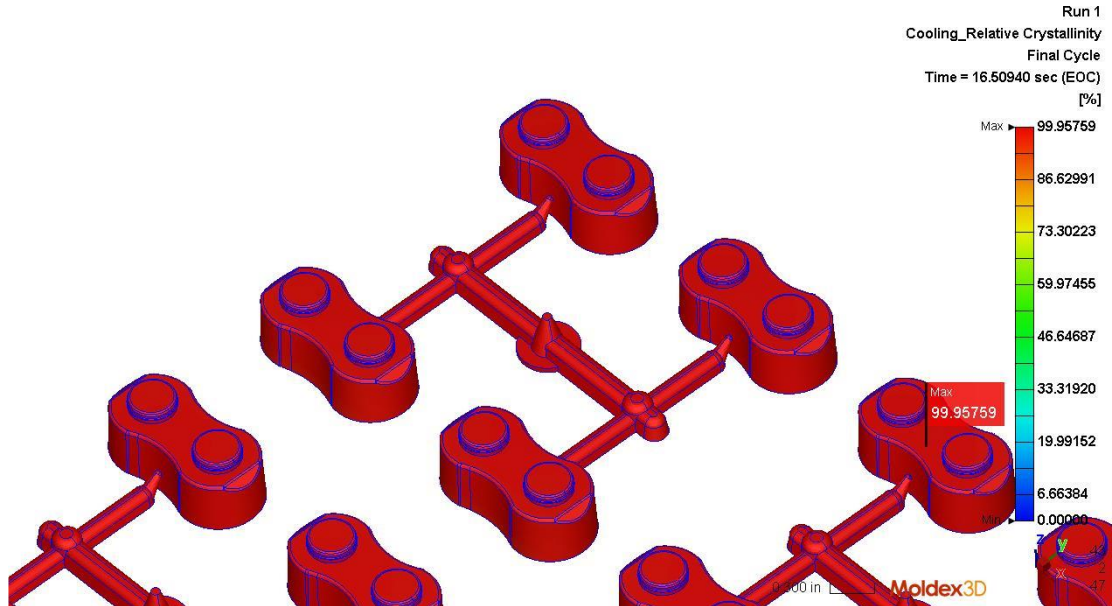
$$\text{Cooling efficiency} = Q_i / (Q_a + Q_{ma}) * 100\%$$

where  $Q_a$  is the total absorbed heat through cooling channel surface., and  $Q_{ma}$  is the total absorbed heat through mold surface via surroundings.

When  $Q_i$  is negative, it means that the total heat is released from its surface and the cooling efficiency is defined as the following equation

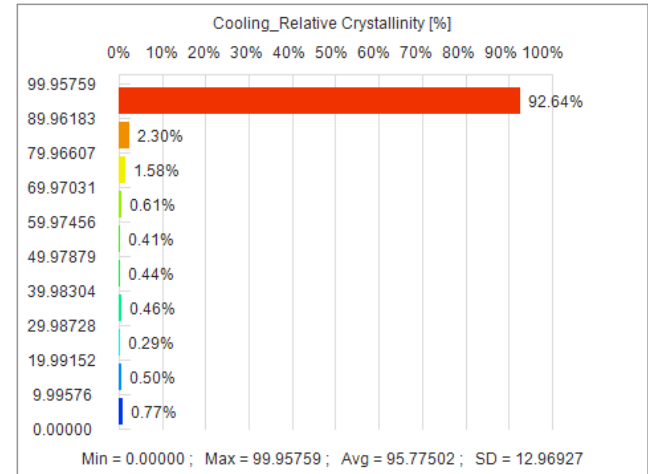
$$\text{Cooling efficiency} = Q_i / (Q_r + Q_{mr}) * 100\%$$

# Cooling\_Relative Crystallinity



Show three dimensional relative crystallinity distribution with the cavity at current instant.

## Histogram



Max

99.95759

Min

0.00000

Avg

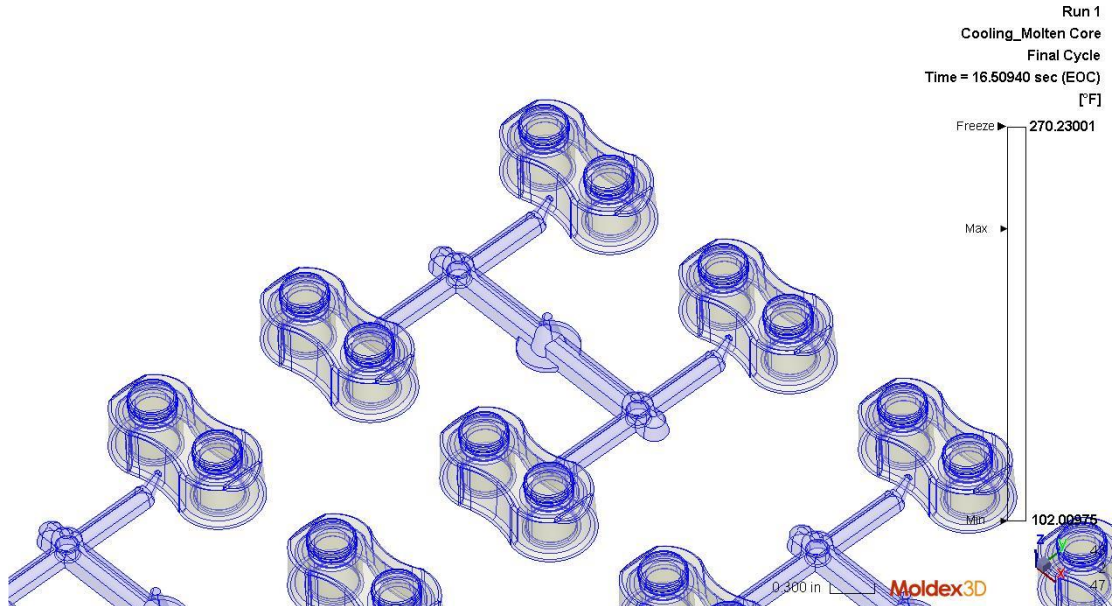
95.77502

SD

12.96927



# Cooling\_Molten Core



This shows isosurface of plastic melt-zone. Region enclosed by the isosurface has temperature higher than freeze temperature specified in the process condition. This data can be used to check frozen layer thickness (region outside the molten core).

## Histogram

N/A

Max

Min

N/A

N/A

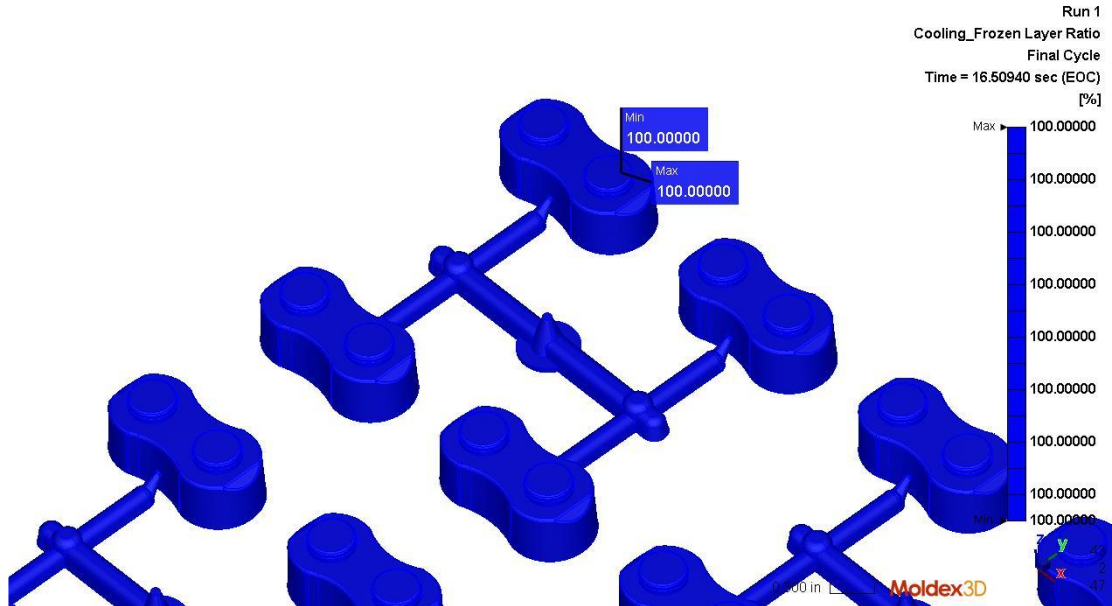
Avg

SD

N/A

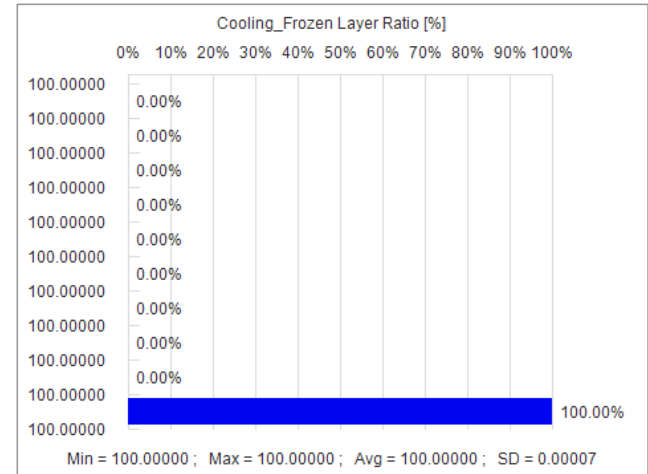
N/A

# Cooling\_Frozen Layer Ratio



Solidification caused by cooling results in the forming of frozen layer near the cavity surface. With the increasing of time, the frozen ratio increases. The increase of frozen ratio not only reduces the cross-section along the flow path, but also increases the flow resistance and sprue pressure. Furthermore, the residual stress and flow-induced orientation will be affected.

## Histogram



Max

100.00000

Min

100.00000

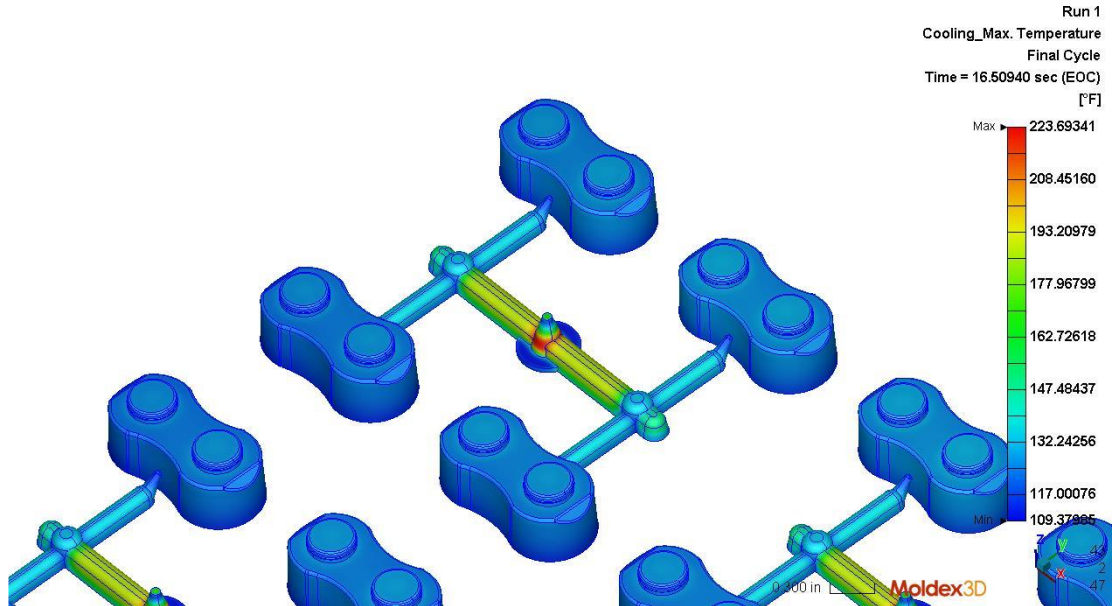
Avg

100.00000

SD

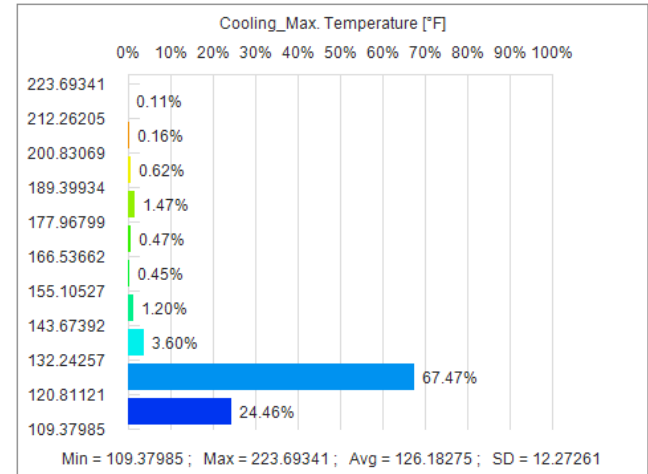
0.00007

# Cooling\_Max. Temperature



Shows the maximum temperature in the thickness direction of the part.

## Histogram



Max

223.69341

Min

109.37985

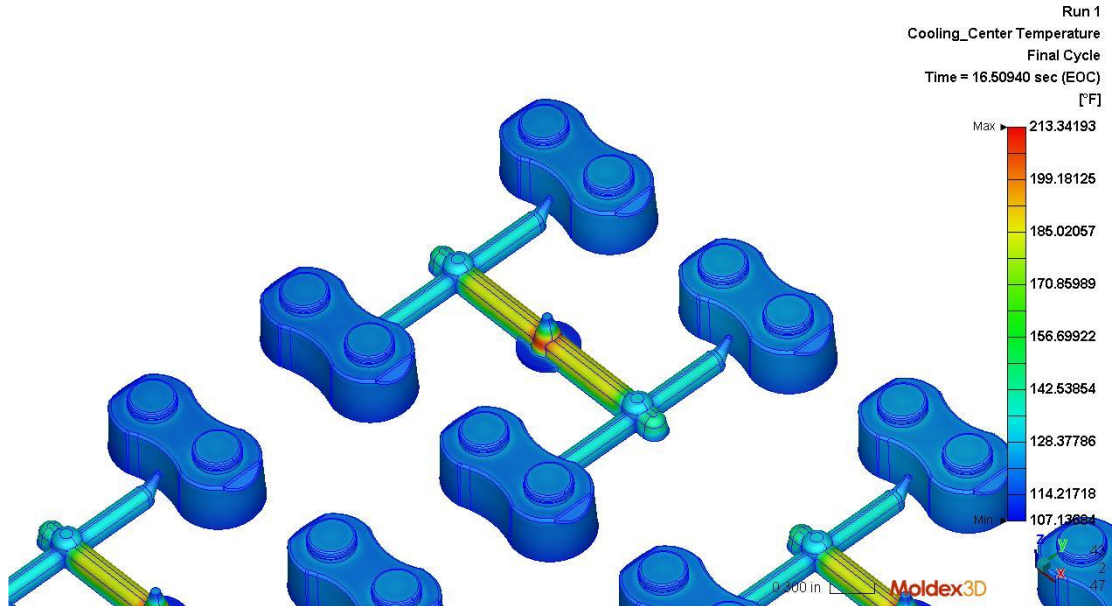
Avg

126.18275

SD

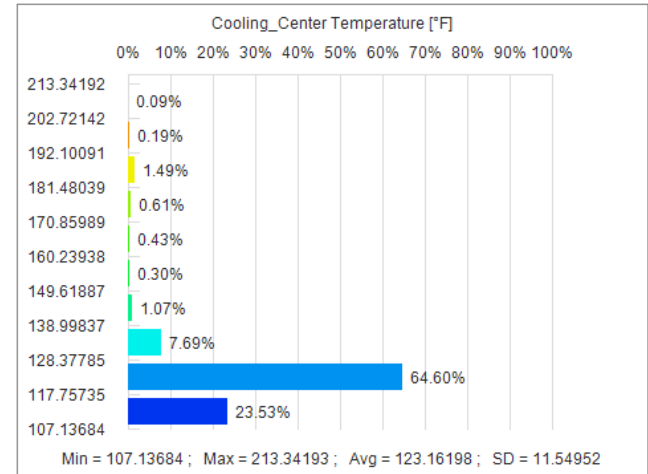
12.27261

# Cooling\_Center Temperature



Center temperature is the melt temperature of the middle layer (part line) in the thickness direction at current instant. Center temperature is an indicator of thermal energy supply of the fresh hot melt. In general, the center temperature is an indicator of incomplete filling (short shot). If the center temperature is too low, flow hesitation happens and there will be a short shot problem.

## Histogram



Max

213.34193

Min

107.13684

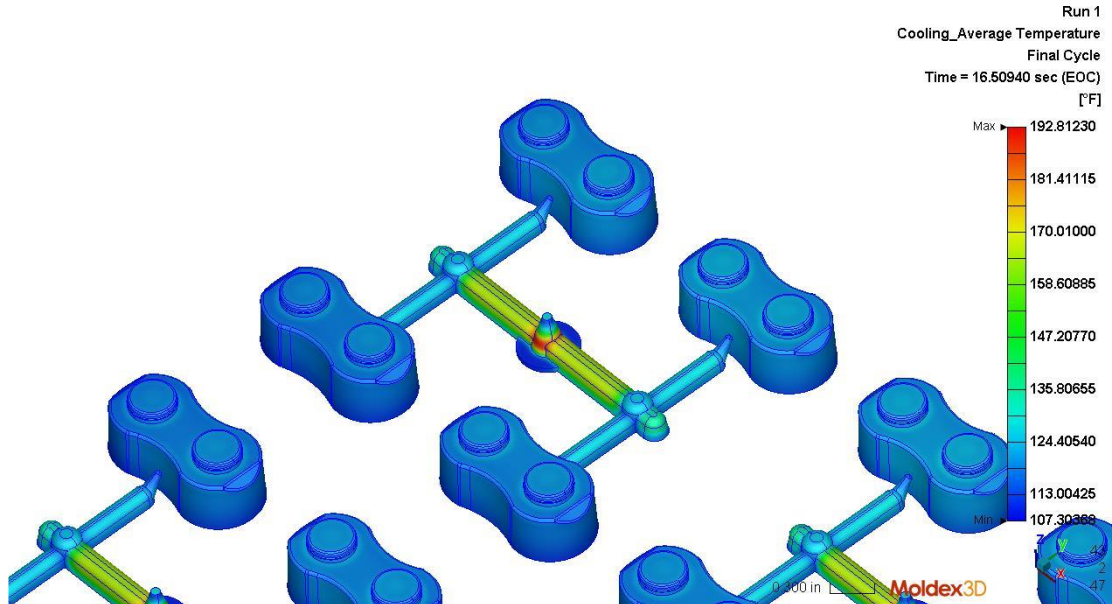
Avg

123.16198

SD

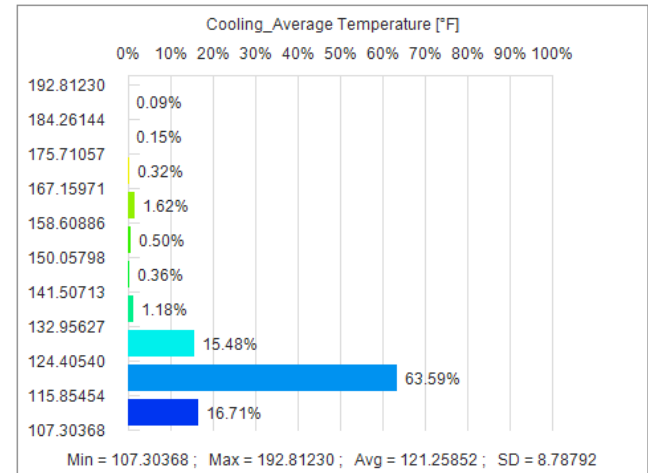
11.54952

# Cooling\_Average Temperature



Average temperature is the averaged temperature across the part thickness at current instant. It considers the effect of mold cooling and viscous heating of melt. Therefore, average temperature is representative for the part temperature. This data can be used to check the combined effect of viscous heating of polymer melt and mold cooling. One should examine if there is any hot spot that will cause burning problem and the possibility of short shot due to flow hesitation and excess mold cooling.

## Histogram



Max

192.81230

Min

107.30368

Avg

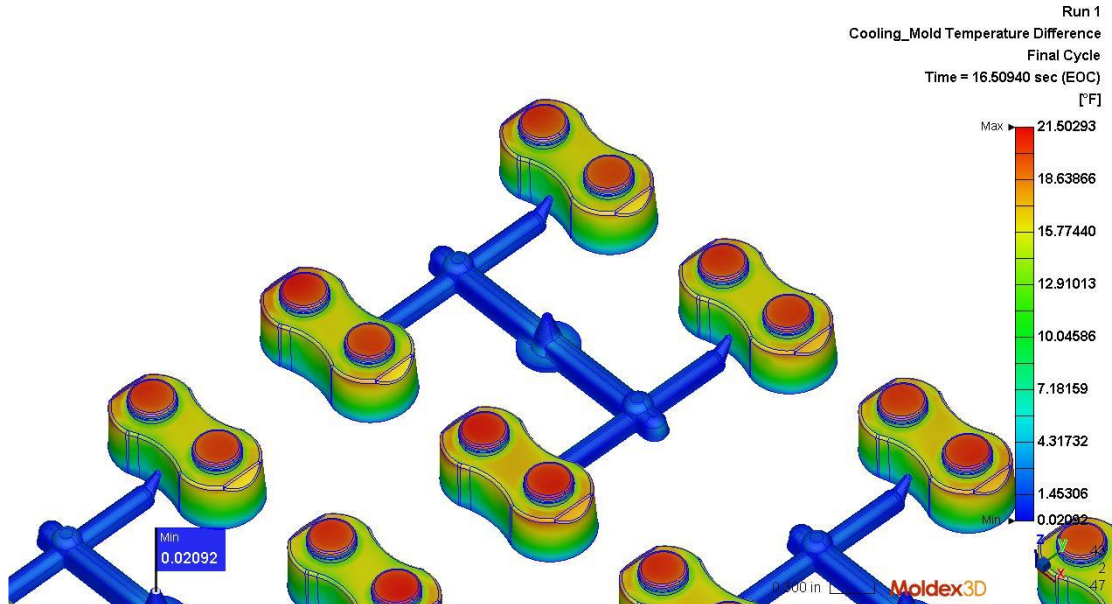
121.25852

SD

8.78792

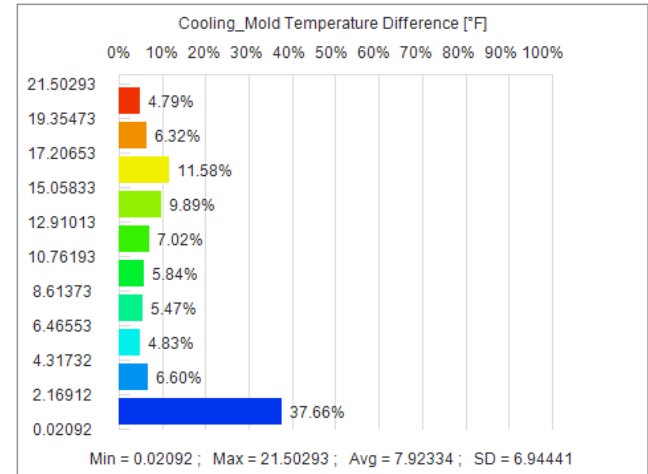


# Cooling\_Mold Temperature Difference



Shows the temperature difference between the upper cavity wall and lower.

## Histogram



Max

21.50293

Min

0.02092

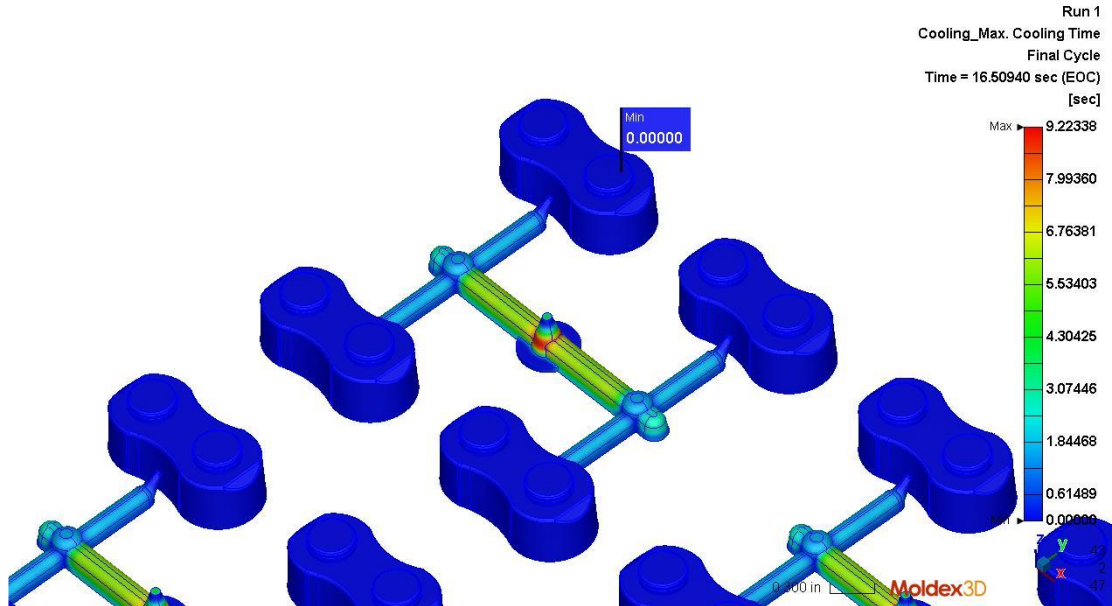
Avg

7.92334

SD

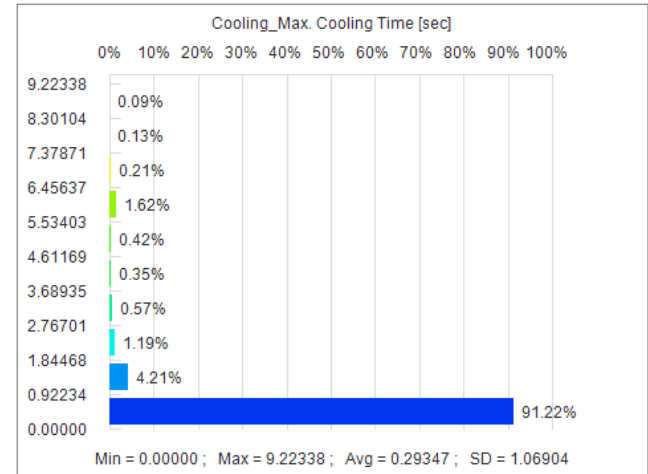
6.94441

# Cooling\_Max. Cooling Time



Shows the maximum cooling time in the thickness direction of the part.

## Histogram



Max

9.22338

Min

0.00000

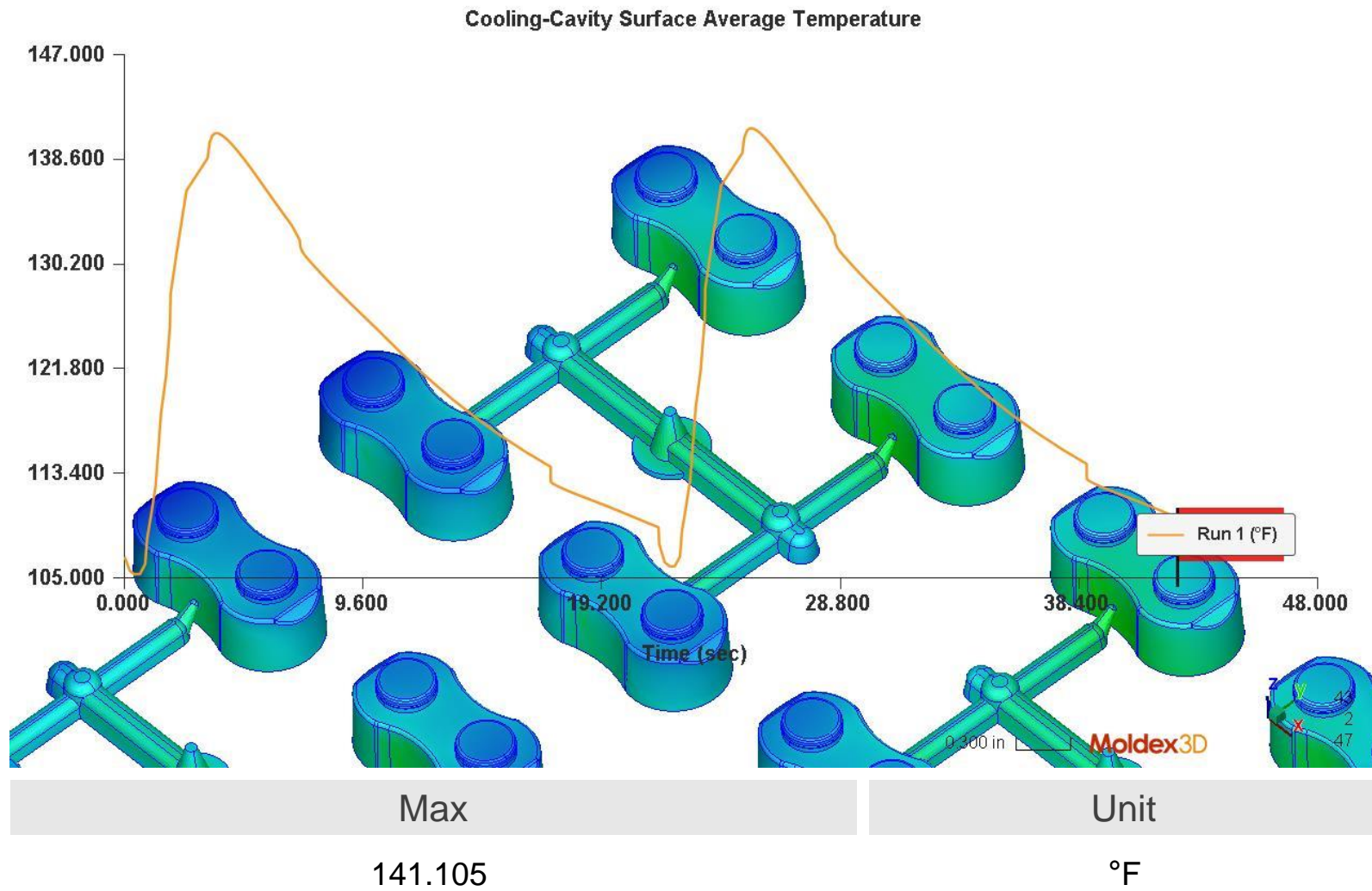
Avg

0.29347

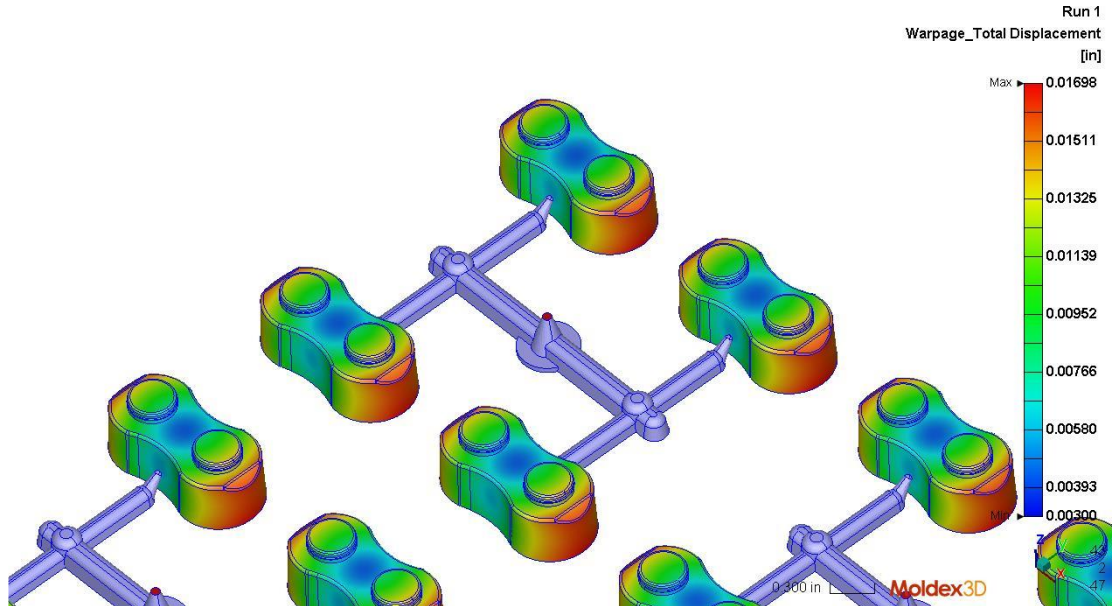
SD

1.06904

# Cooling\_XY\_Cavity Surface Average Temperature

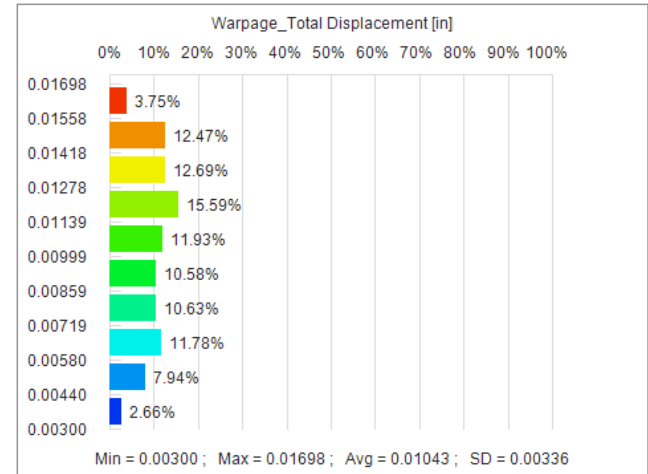


# Warpage\_Total Displacement



Shows the length of the total displacement vector (All effects are considered) after the part is ejected and cooled down to room temperature. The value is relative to the model coordinate.

## Histogram



Max

0.01698

Min

0.00300

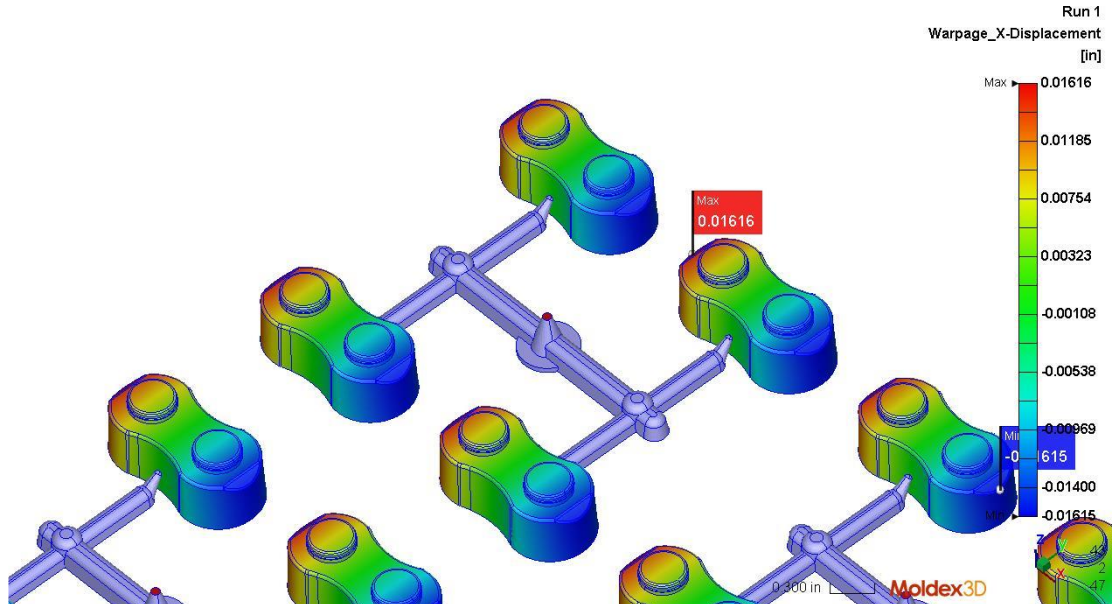
Avg

0.01043

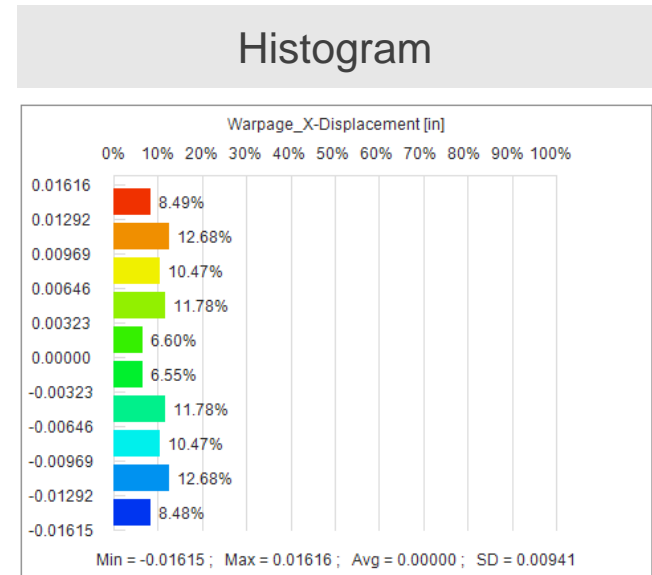
SD

0.00336

# Warpage\_X-Displacement



Shows the X-component of the total displacement (All effects are considered) after the part is ejected and cooled down to room temperature. The value is relative to the model coordinate.



Max

0.01616

Min

-0.01615

Avg

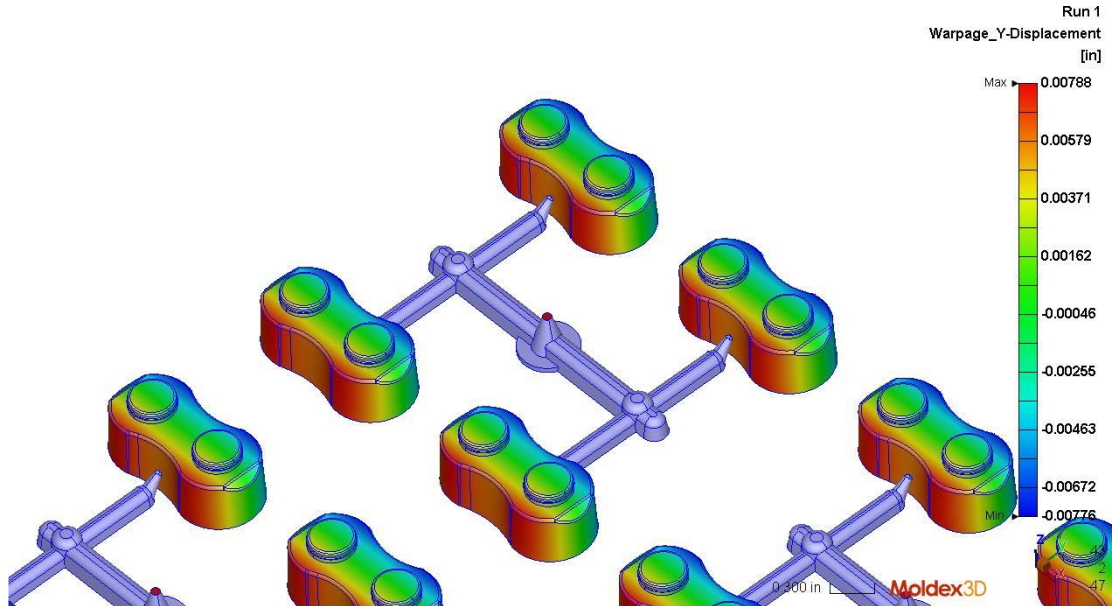
0.00000

SD

0.00941

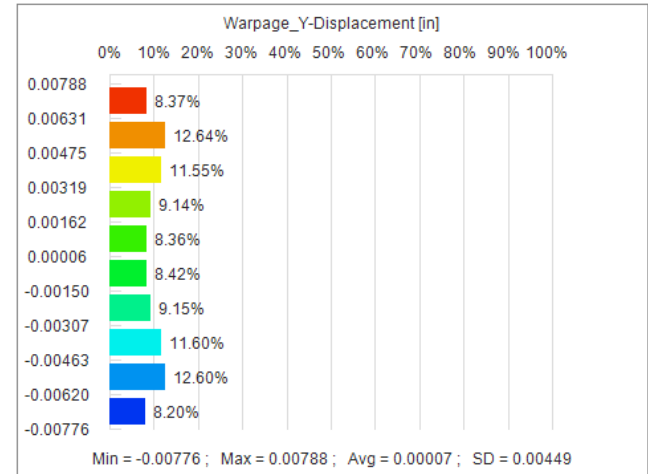


# Warpage\_Y-Displacement



Shows the Y-component of the total displacement (All effects are considered) after the part is ejected and cooled down to room temperature. The value is relative to the model coordinate.

## Histogram



Max

0.00788

Min

-0.00776

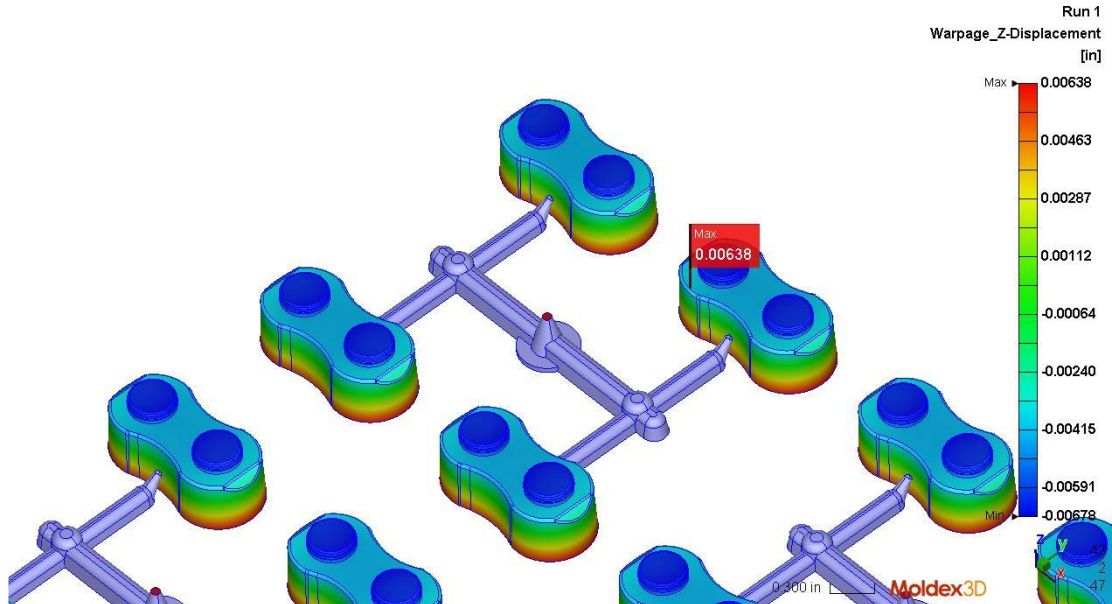
Avg

0.00007

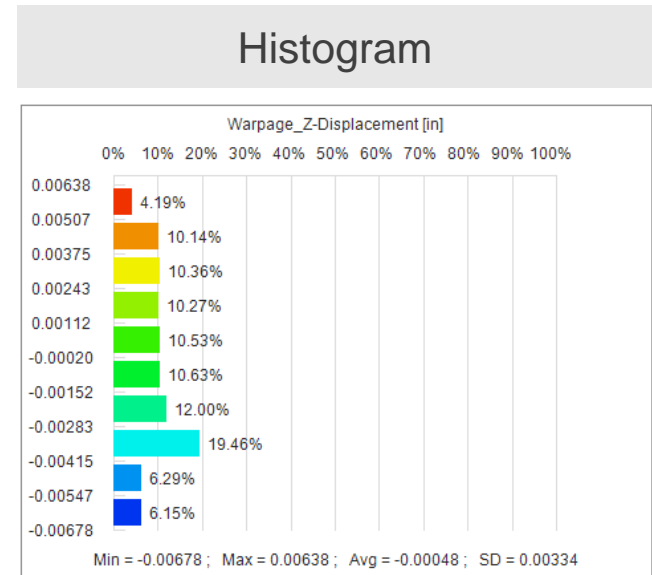
SD

0.00449

# Warpage\_Z-Displacement



Shows the Z-component of the total displacement (All effects are considered) after the part is ejected and cooled down to room temperature. The value is relative to the model coordinate.



Max

0.00638

Min

-0.00678

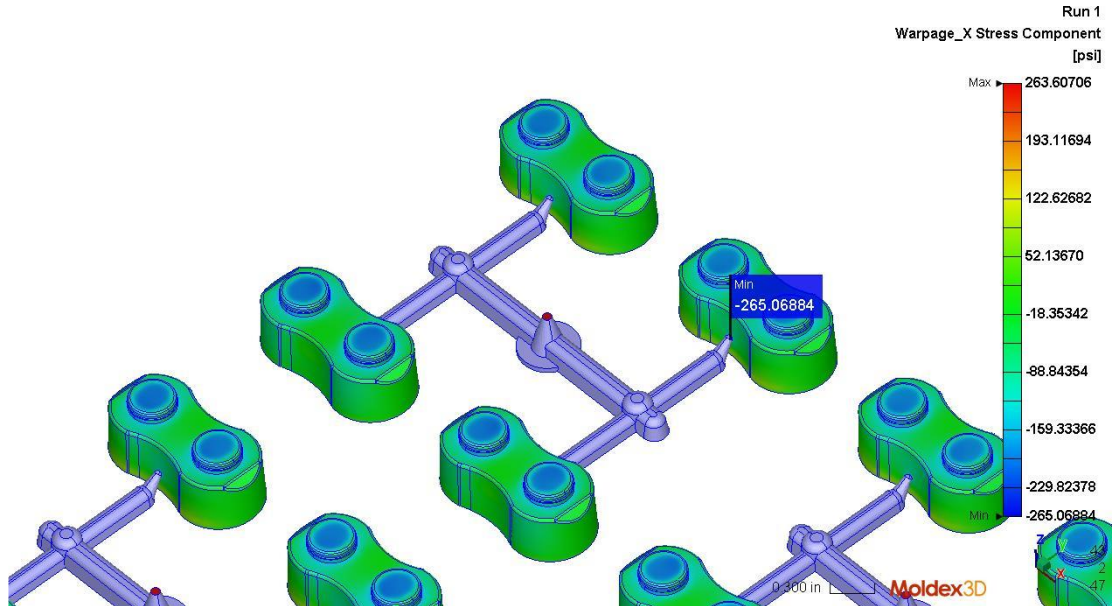
Avg

-0.00048

SD

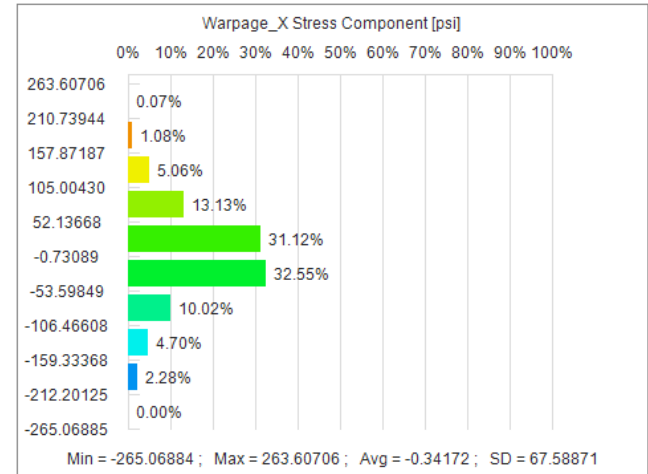
0.00334

# Warpage\_X Stress Component



XX-component of the thermal residual stress tensor of the ejected part.

## Histogram



Max

263.60706

Min

-265.06884

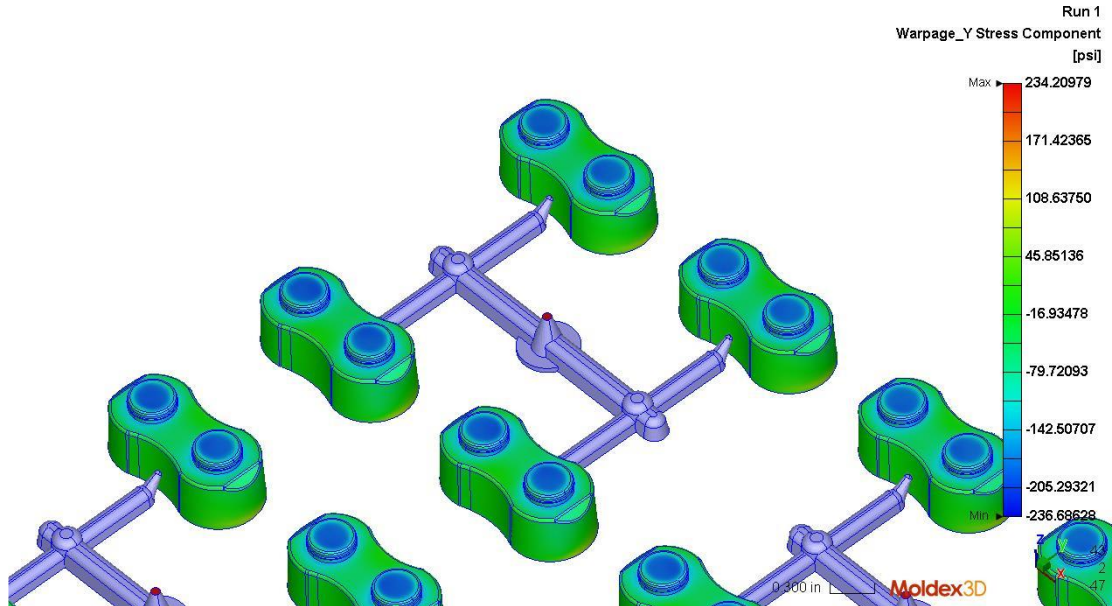
Avg

-0.34172

SD

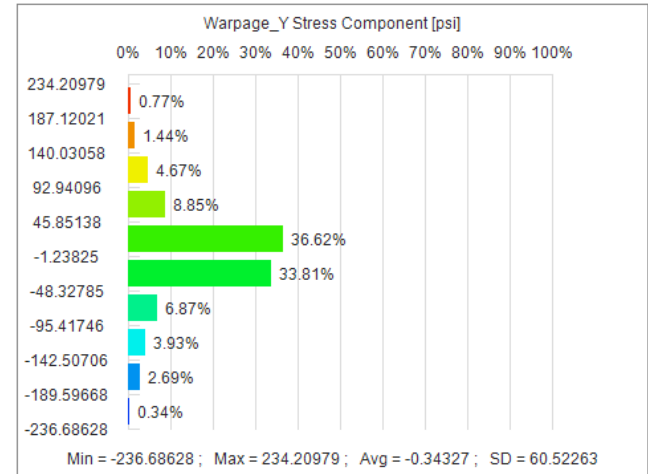
67.58871

# Warpage\_Y Stress Component



YY-component of the thermal residual stress tensor of the ejected part.

## Histogram



Max

234.20979

Min

-236.68628

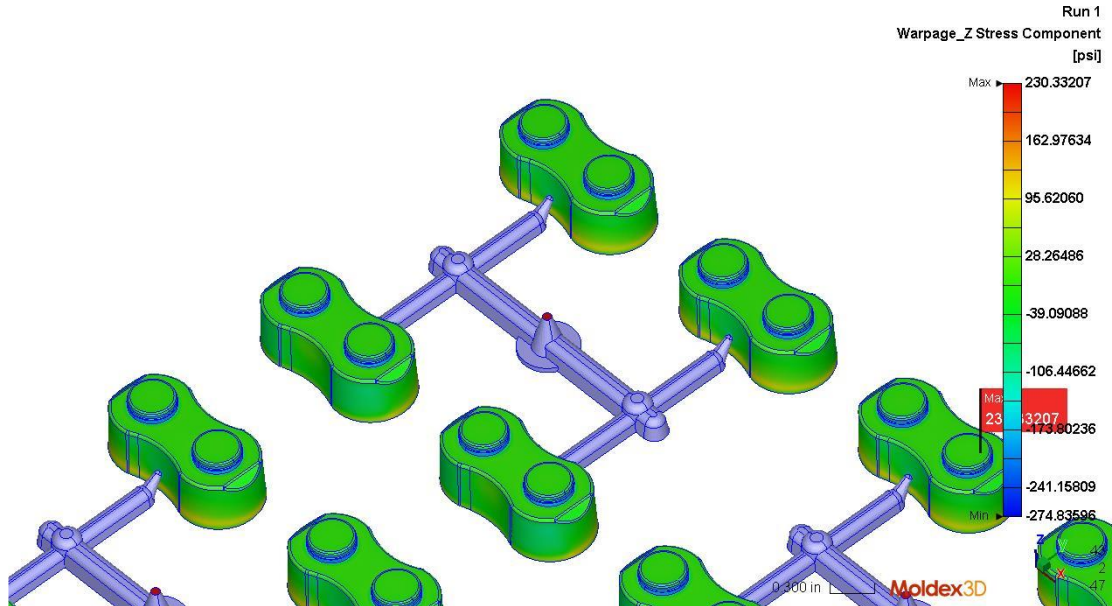
Avg

-0.34327

SD

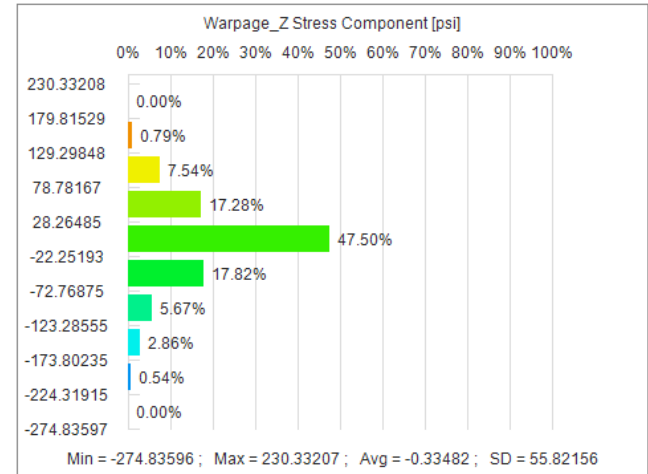
60.52263

# Warpage\_Z Stress Component



ZZ-component of the thermal residual stress tensor of the ejected part.

## Histogram



Max

230.33207

Min

-274.83596

Avg

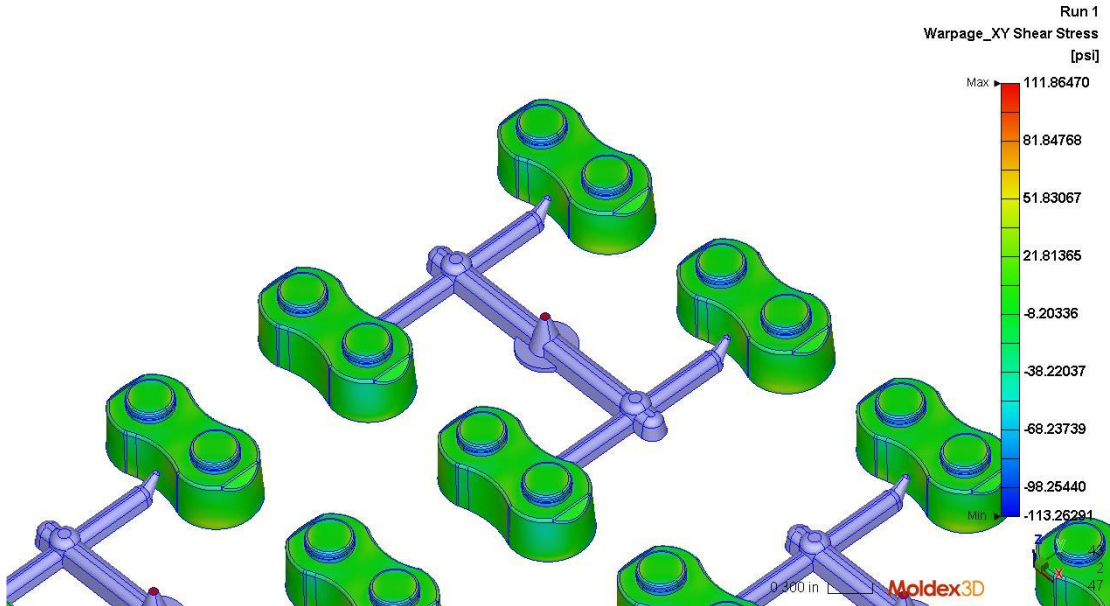
-0.33482

SD

55.82156

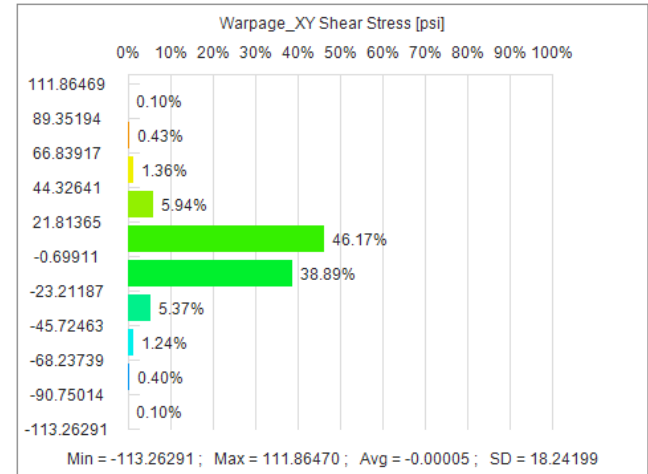


# Warpage\_XY Shear Stress



XY-component of the thermal residual stress tensor of the ejected part.

## Histogram



Max

111.86470

Min

-113.26291

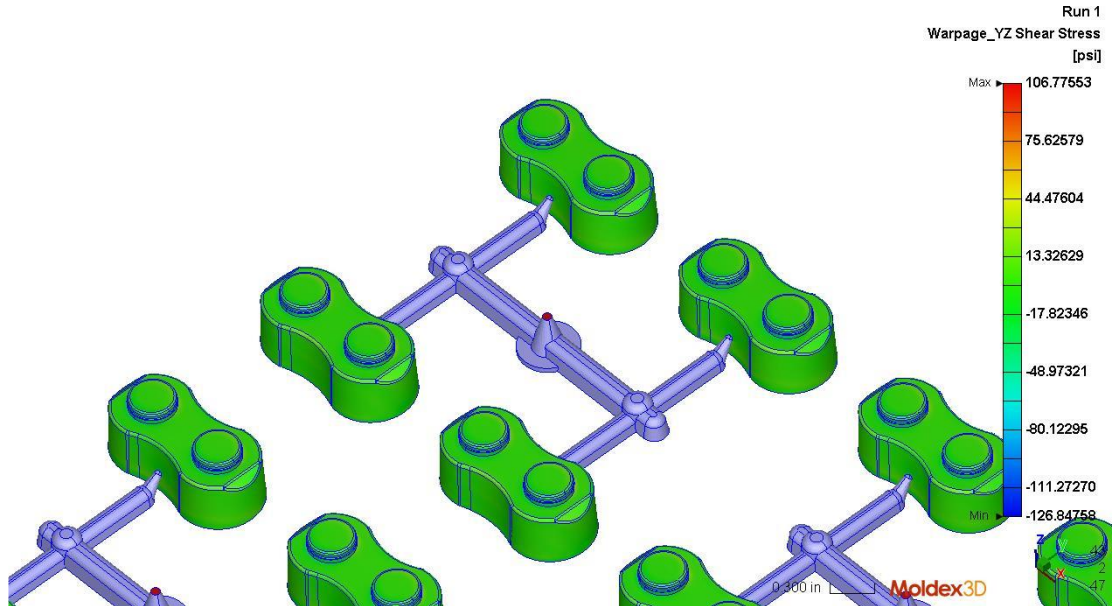
Avg

-0.00005

SD

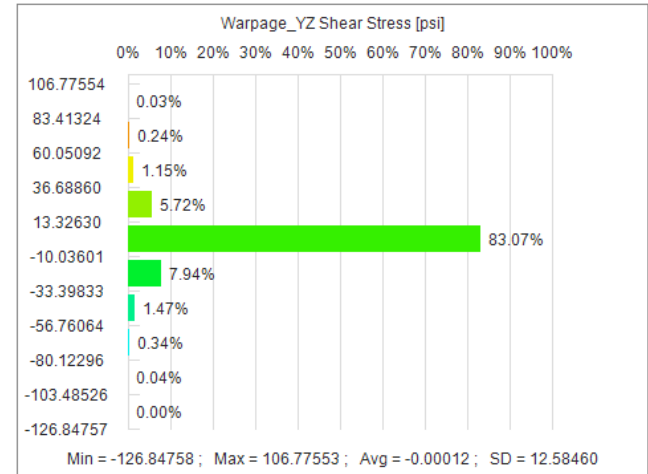
18.24199

# Warpage\_YZ Shear Stress



YZ-component of the thermal residual stress tensor of the ejected part.

## Histogram



Max

106.77553

Min

-126.84758

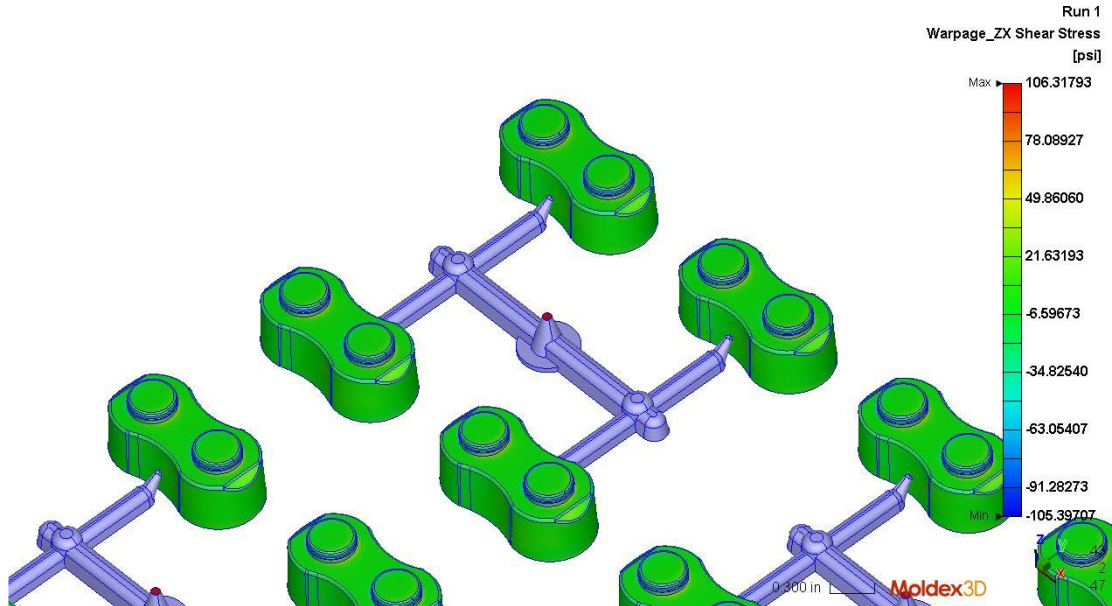
Avg

-0.00012

SD

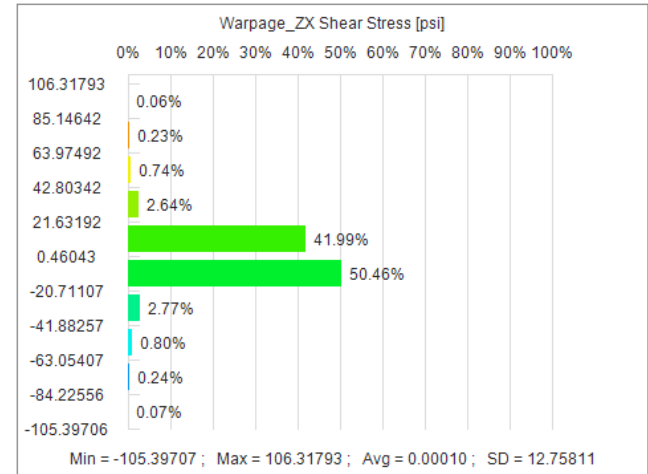
12.58460

# Warpage\_ZX Shear Stress



ZX-component of the thermal residual stress tensor of the ejected part.

## Histogram



Max

106.31793

Min

-105.39707

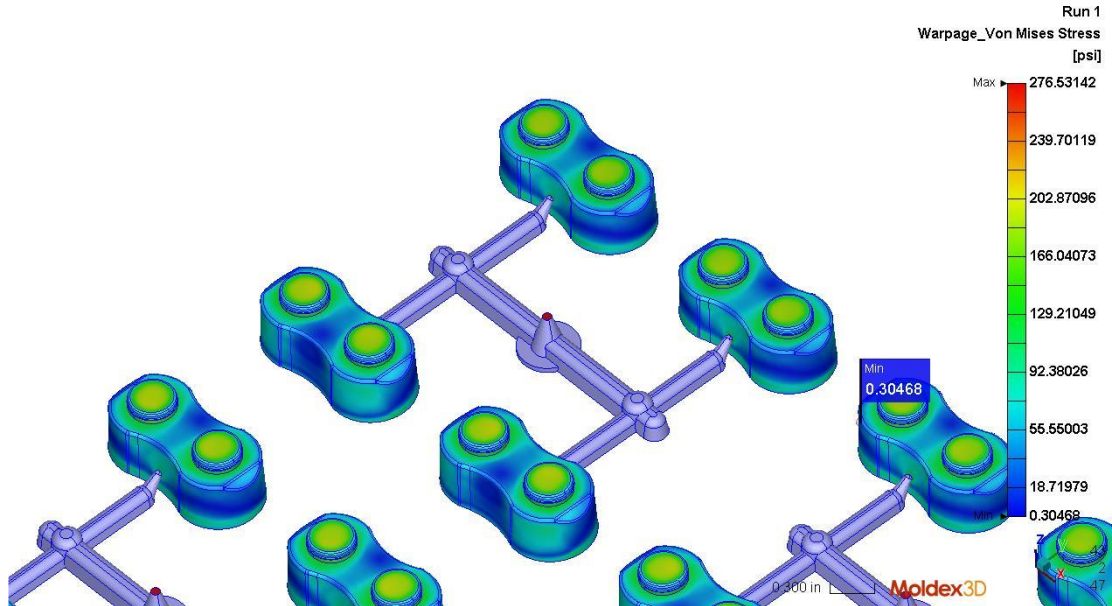
Avg

0.00010

SD

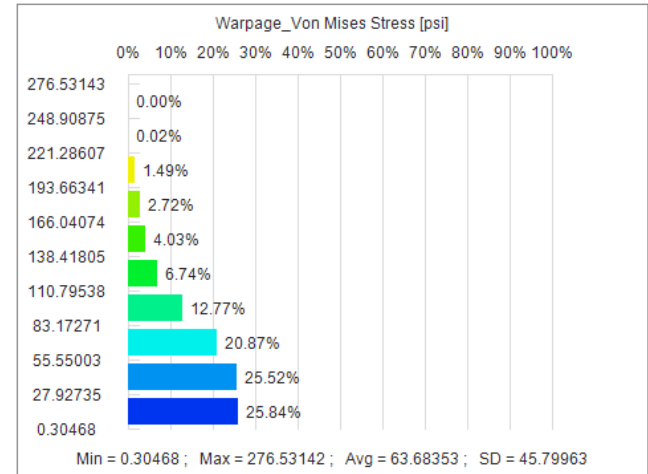
12.75811

# Warpage\_Von Mises Stress



Von-Mises thermal residual stress of the ejected part.

## Histogram



Max

276.53142

Min

0.30468

Avg

63.68353

SD

45.79963

# Warpage\_Total Displacement (Deformation)

