

# USE OF Simcenter Amesim FOR FILLING OPTIMIZATION



PACKAGING MACHINERY

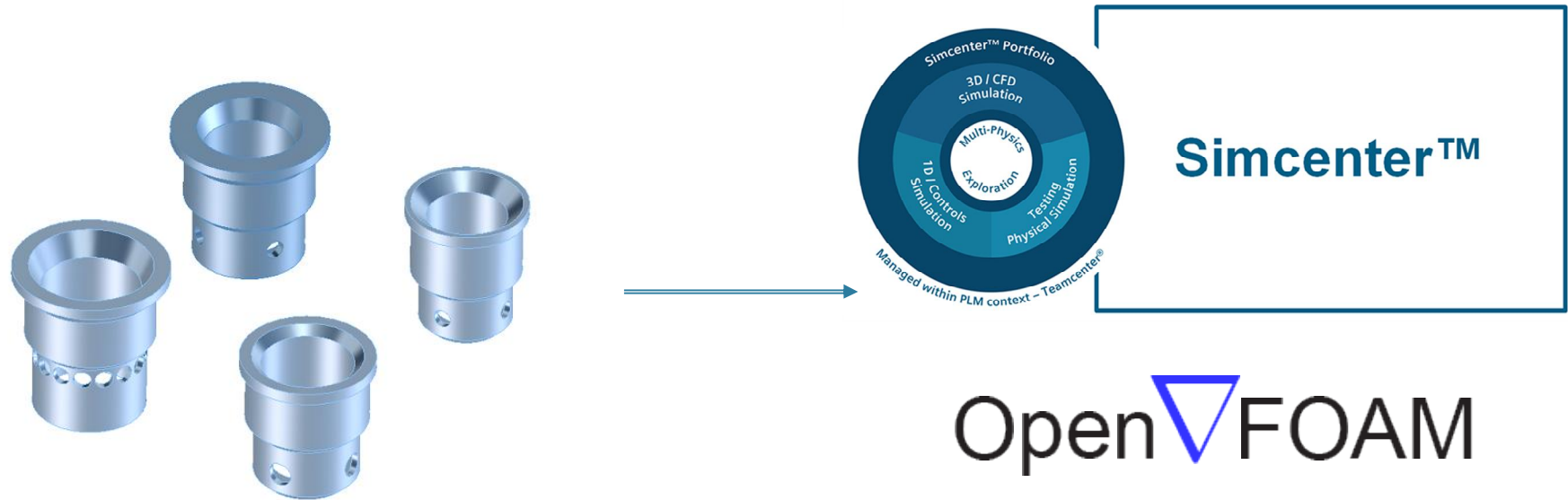
# Filling machine example



# Variety of products

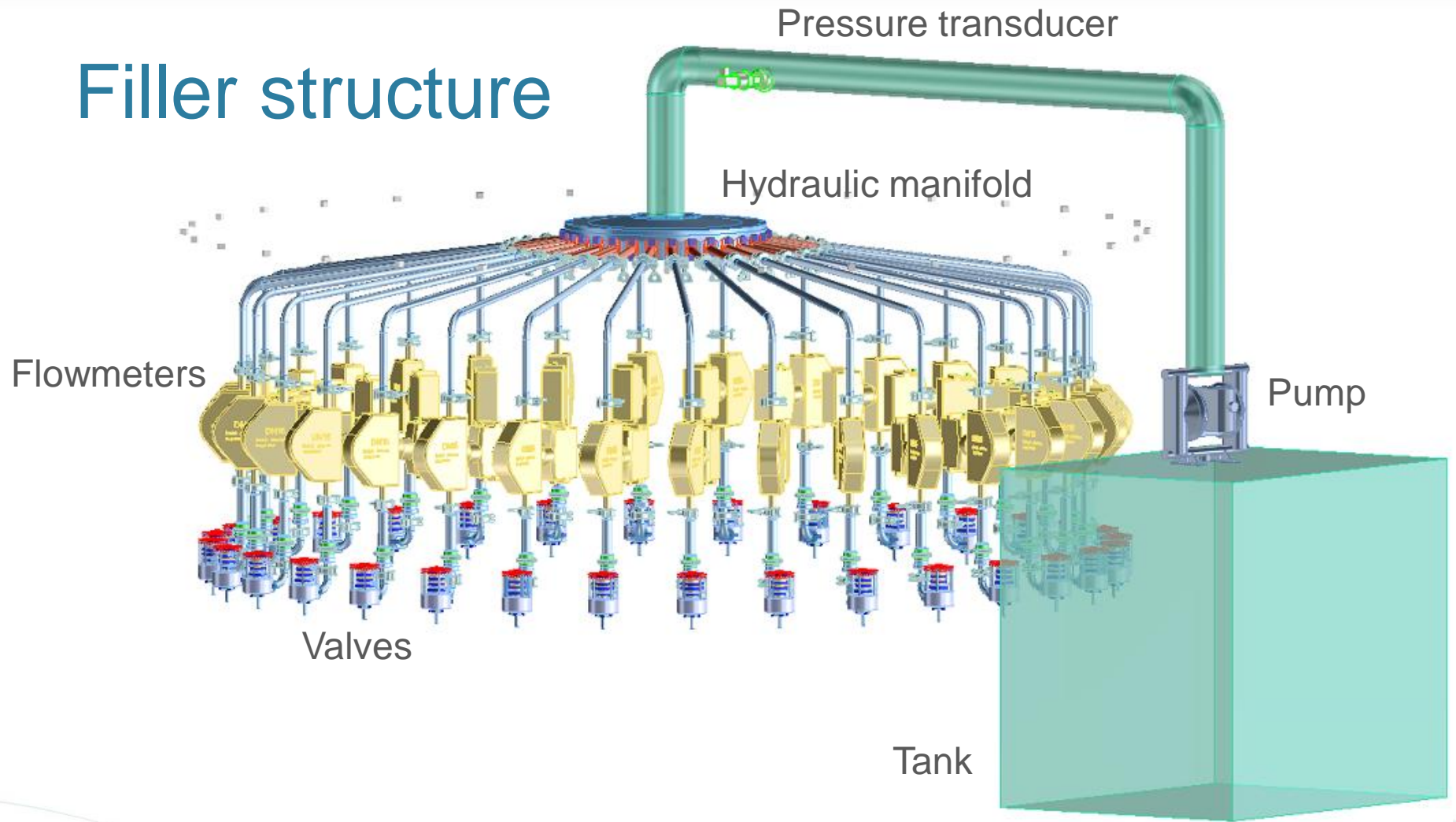


# Change in methodology



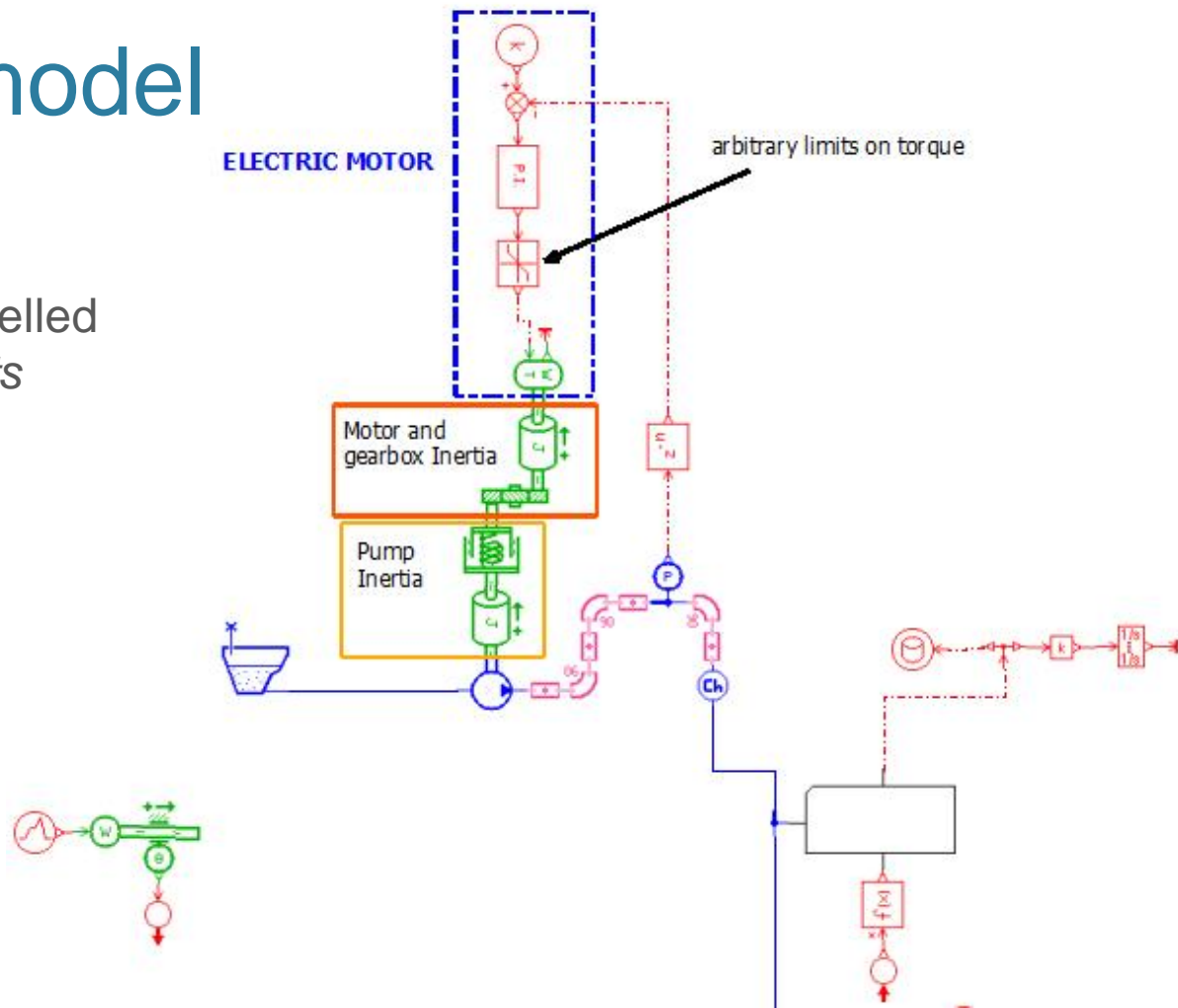


# Filler structure

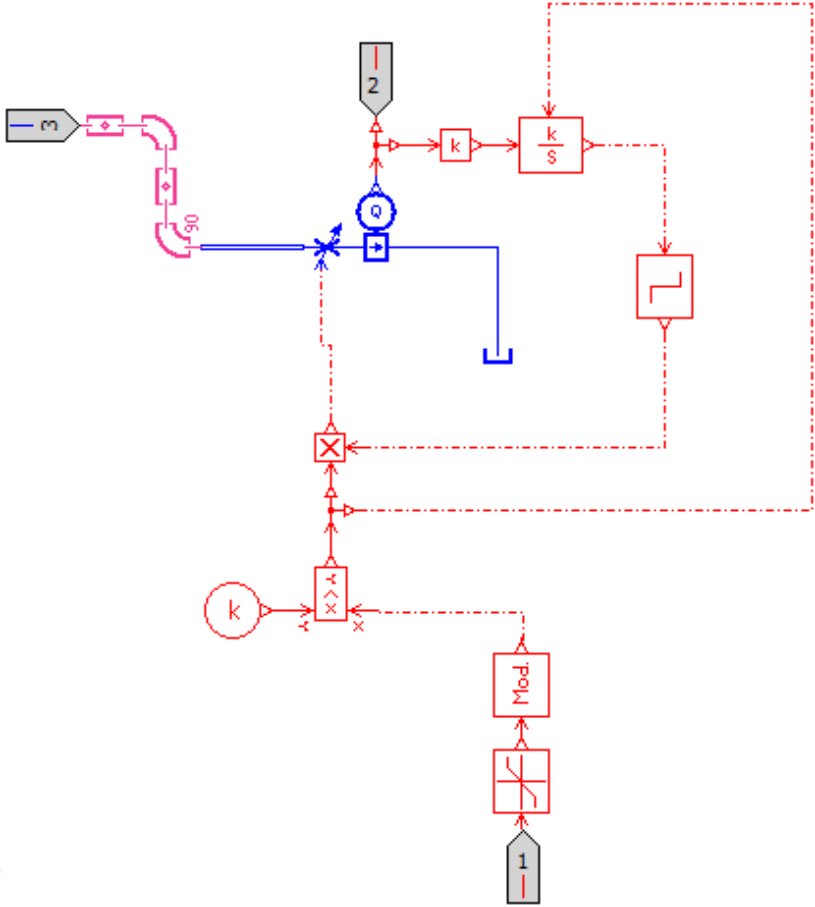


# Amesim model

The valves are modelled as *supercomponents*

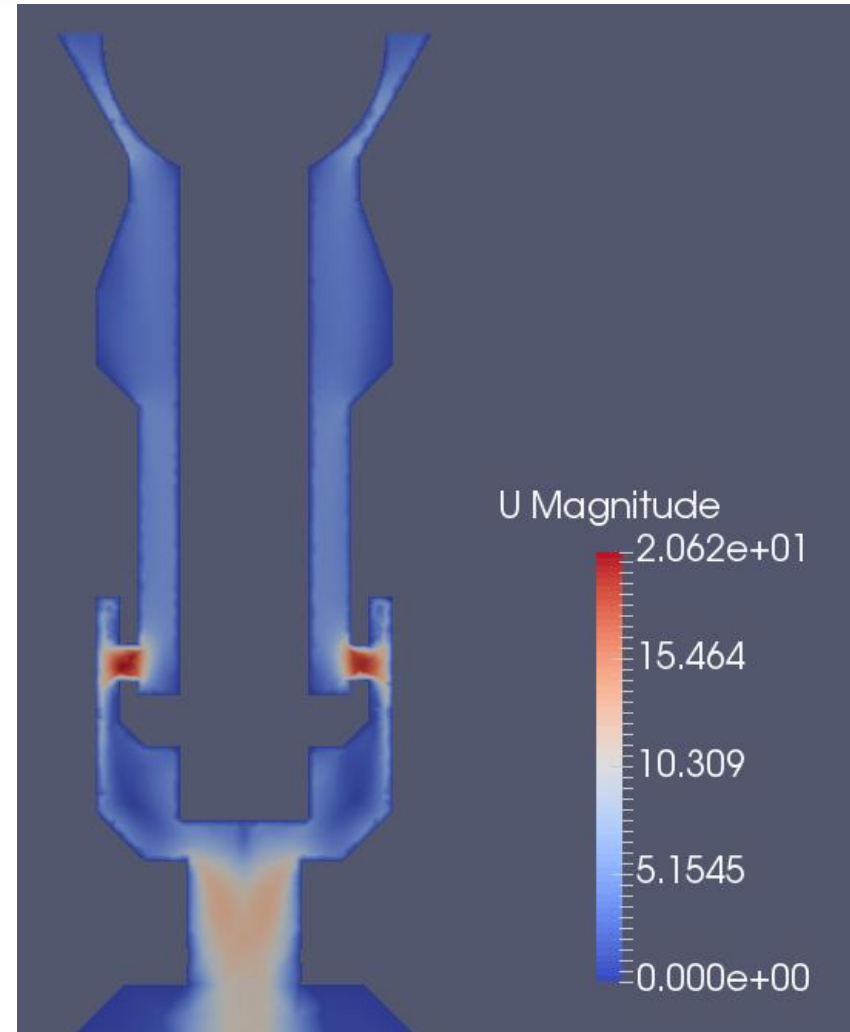


# Valve supercomponent detail



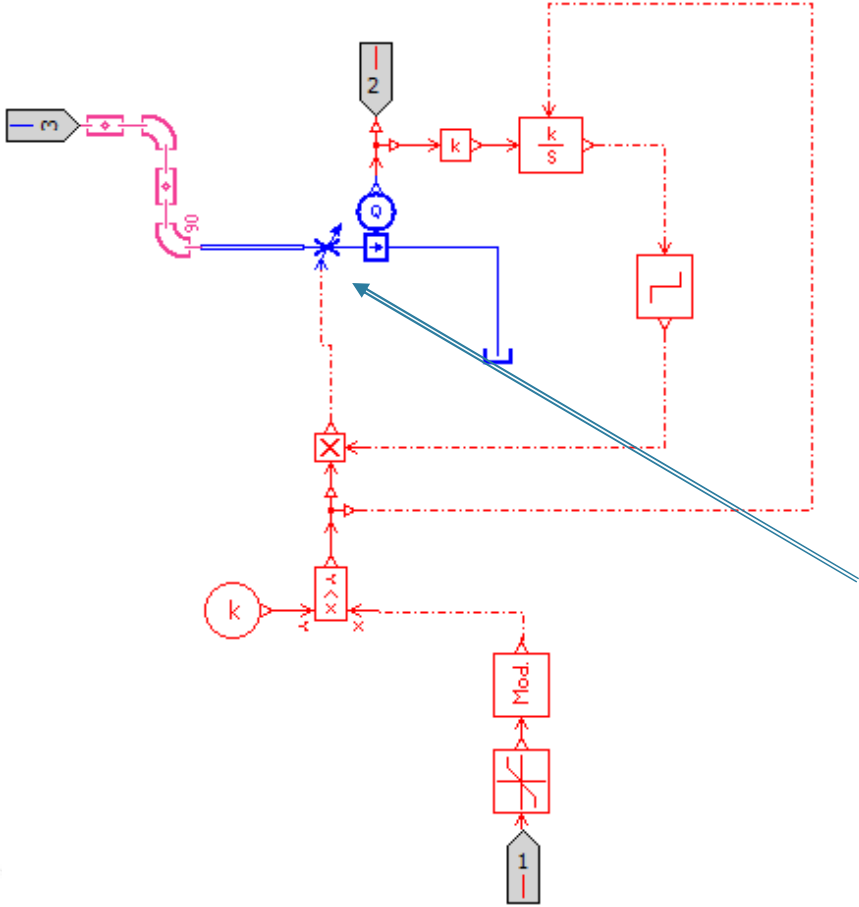
# Use of 3D CFD

- The geometry of the valve can't be modelled as 1D
- From a 3D analysis it's possible to extract the characterization curve of the geometry
- This curve, inserted in the 1D model is used as an input for the rest of the model





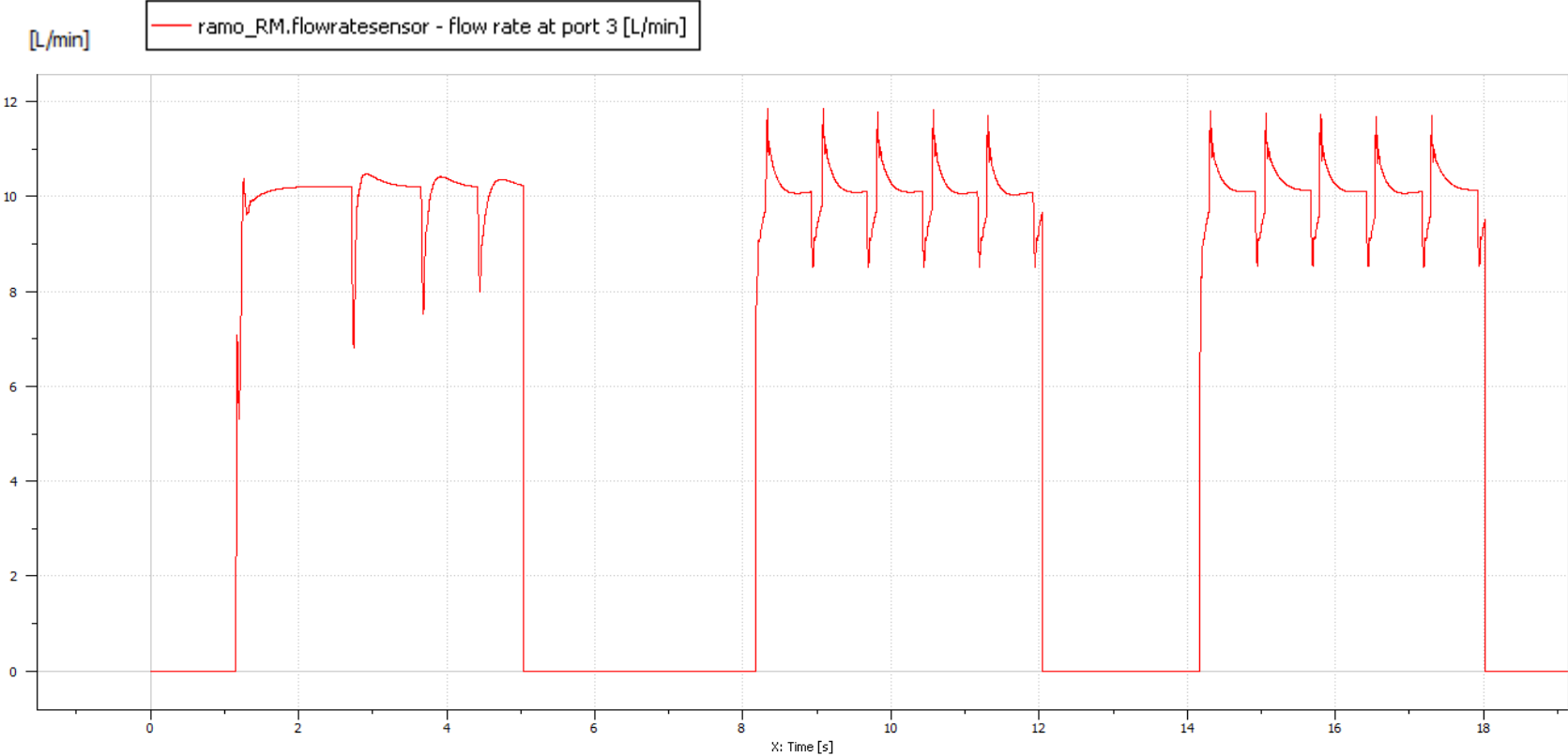
# Valve supercomponent detail



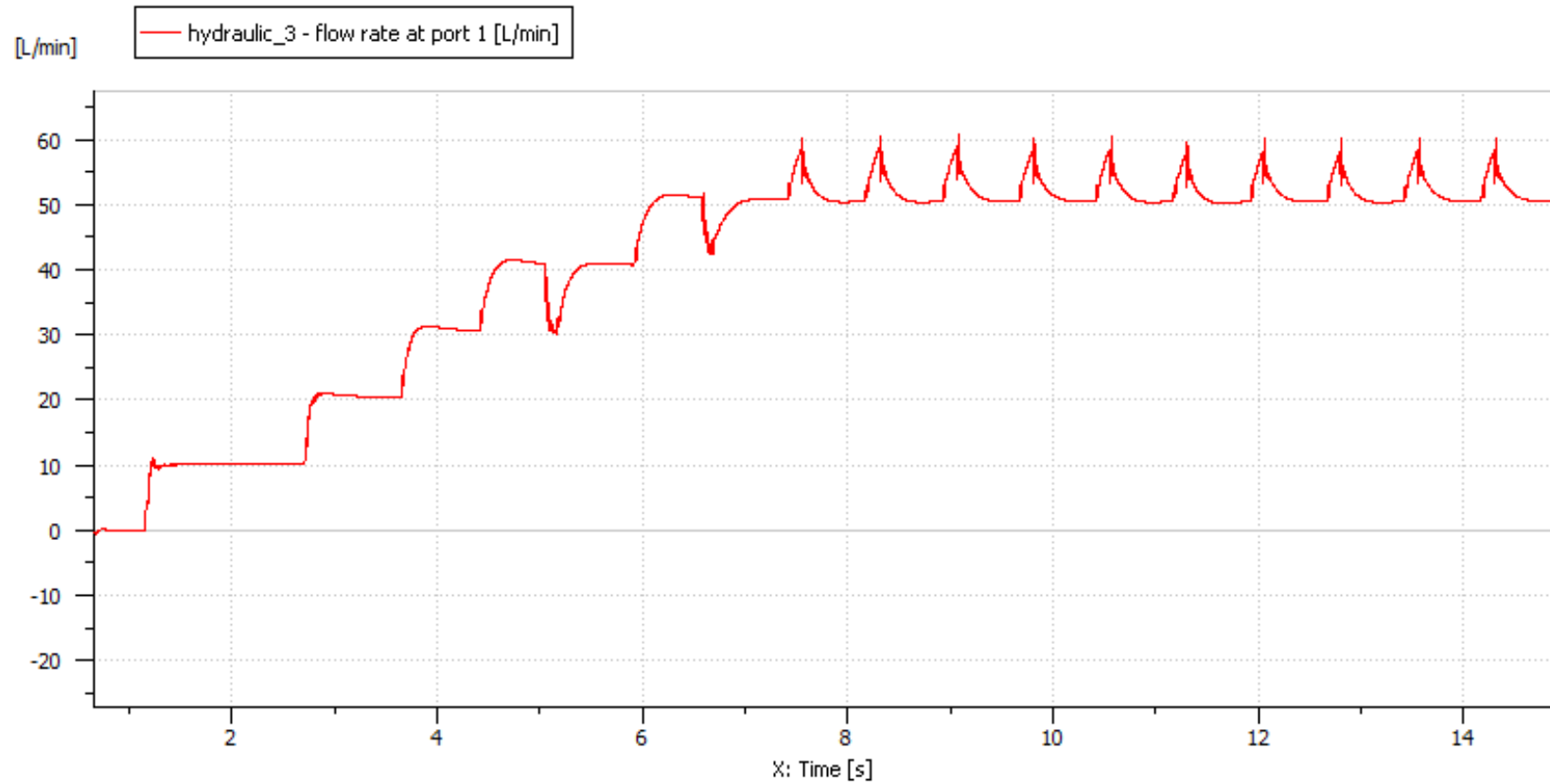
# Table format: 2D

|    |                          |                          |
|----|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 4  |                          |                          |
| 11 |                          |                          |
|    | 0.0000000000000000e+000  | 3.0000000000000000e-001  |
|    | -3.0000000000000000e+000 | -2.5000000000000000e+000 |
|    | 0.0000000000000000e+000  | -5.6250000000000000e+000 |
|    | 0.0000000000000000e+000  | -5.0010000000000000e+000 |
|    | 0.0000000000000000e+000  | -4.5000000000000000e+000 |
|    | 0.0000000000000000e+000  | -3.9120000000000000e+000 |
|    | 0.0000000000000000e+000  | -3.2100000000000000e+000 |
|    | 0.0000000000000000e+000  | 0.0000000000000000e+000  |
|    | 0.0000000000000000e+000  | 3.2100000000000000e+000  |
|    | 0.0000000000000000e+000  | 3.9120000000000000e+000  |
|    | 0.0000000000000000e+000  | 4.5000000000000000e+000  |
|    | 0.0000000000000000e+000  | 5.0010000000000000e+000  |
|    | 0.0000000000000000e+000  | 5.6250000000000000e+000  |

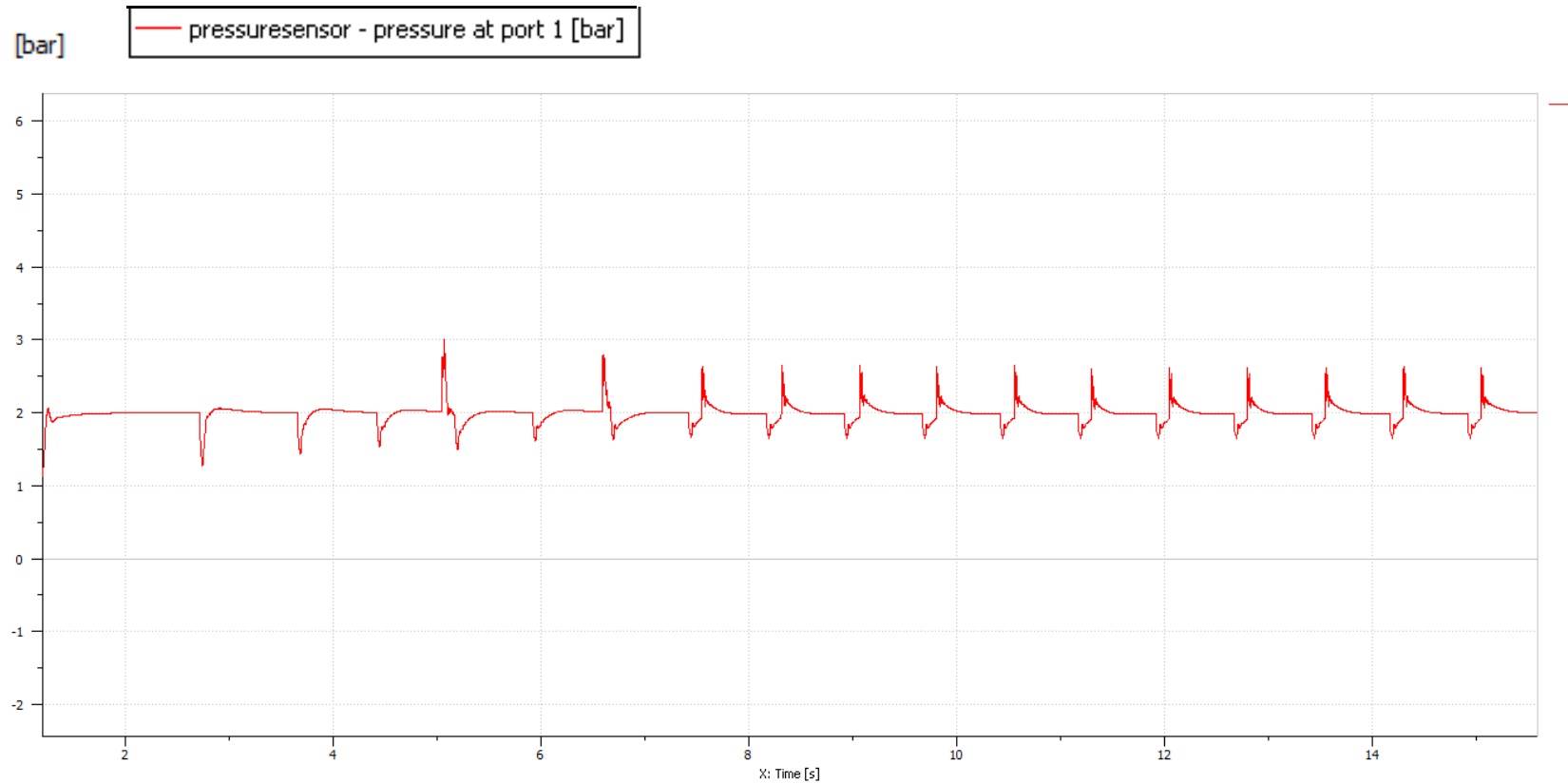
# Flowrate through a valve



# Flowrate through the filling machine

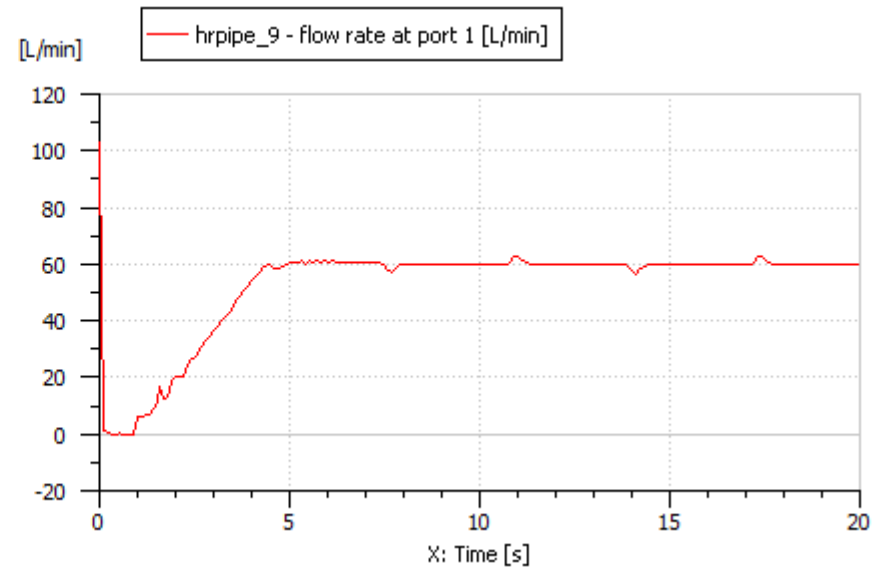
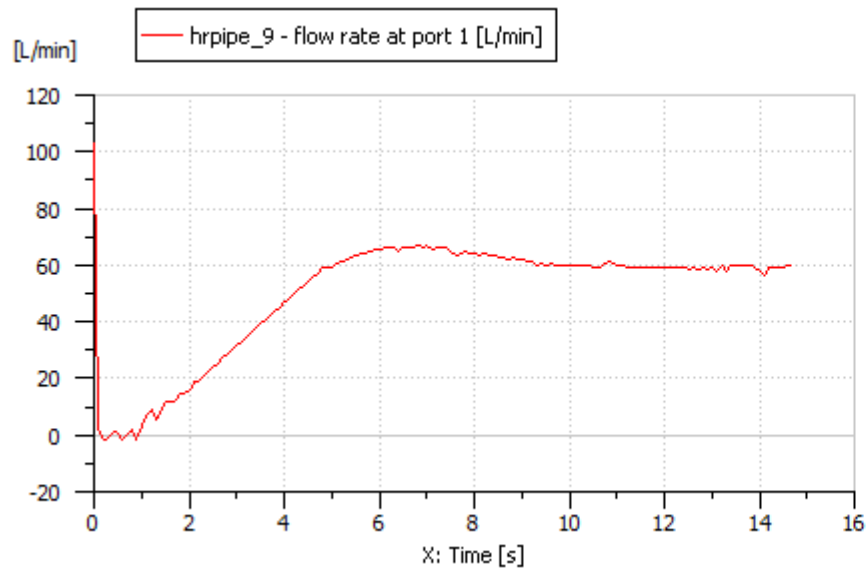


# Pressure at inlet of the filling machine





# Comparison of different PI parameters



# What is this useful for?

- We can test different parameters of the controllers to evaluate the effects on the stability of the pressure and in general of the flow
- We can verify if the pressure oscillations are in an acceptable range
- We can test different geometries without any need to create them in real life
- We can easily adapt the same model for different machines and conditions.
- We can even test non-stationary situations due to either start and stop conditions or to disturbances of any kind

# From trial-and-error to simulation guided choices

- Increased accuracy in setting up the control parameters
- Enhanced pressure stability throughout the system
- Reduced number of produced components
- Testing time reduction
- Reduced necessity for Ronchi personnel intervention
- A better job at a lower cost