

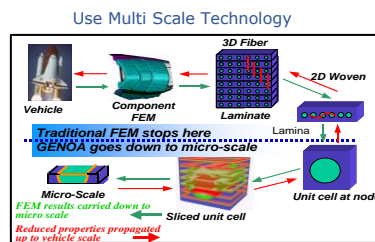
GENOA USER MATERIAL FOR IMPLICIT and EXPLICIT ABAQUS SIMULATIONS (UAB)

- Obtain Integrated Implicit and Explicit Dynamics Solutions with ABAQUS using GENOA libraries in ABAQUS subroutines
- Augments Implicit and Explicit Dynamics (ED) finite element analysis (FEA) with multi-scale composite mechanics.
- Damage tracking and fracture to determine all stages of damage evolution under static, impact, crush, or crash loading condition.
- Predict and simulate all 5 stages of the damage process.
- Switch solvers/boundary condition/analysis type before or after impact event and keep residual damage and stresses.
- Calculates crack density, micro-cracks in the matrix, delamination within the plies, and fiber failure in tension and compression including micro-buckling.
- The damage tracking is done by identifying and accumulating damage at the "root cause" of the composite in matrix and fiber using dedicated physics based damage and failure criteria.

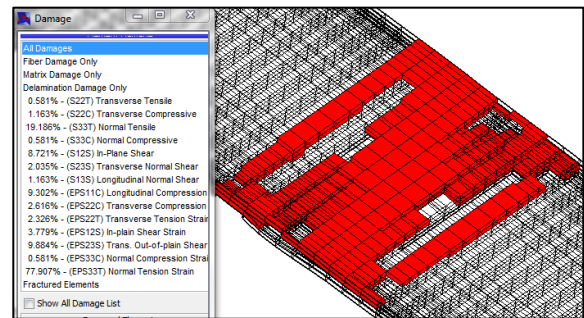
GENOA UAB allows engineers that use Abaqus CAE to stay within their environment and perform a GENOA Multi Scale Progressive Failure Analysis PFA using GENOA libraries inside of Abaqus subroutines. At the end of the simulation a GENOA PFA file is produced that is used to characterize static and impact behavior of composite structures. This analysis determines: laminate and ply damage (types: fiber, matrix, delamination – transverse shear, interlaminar shear, relative rotation, fiber microbuckling, fiber pullout), damage and fracture initiation, energy absorbed, and residual strength. GENOA PFA will accurately predict the behavior of advanced composite laminates (2-D/3-D) considering effects of (1) defects, voids, fiber waviness, (2) micro-crack density (leakage, stiffness reduction), (3) residual stresses (winding, curing).

GENOA UAB Highlights

- ✓ **Supports full breadth of 2D/3D composite architectures**
 - Laminated Tape Lay-Up, Polymer, Metals, Ceramics
 - Fiber Architecture (Woven, Triaxial, Harness Satin Weave, Braided, and Stitched)
 - Fiber Coating (InterPhase)
 - Effects of manufacturing defects and residual stresses
- ✓ **Determines composite damage**
 - Laminate and Ply Damage initiation and propagation to final failure
 - Damage types (fiber, matrix, several delamination types)
 - Change ply layups to meet design requirements
 - Residual strength behavior (TAI, CAI, FAI)
- ✓ **Supports Failure Criteria (In-built and User Defined)**
 - Translaminar (Matrix, Fiber, Ply)
 - Interlaminar/Delamination (Tension, Shear, Relative Rotation)
 - Interactive Strength (Tsai-Wu, Tsai-Hill, Puck, MDE, Hoffman, Hashin)
 - Interactive Strain- Strain Invariant Failure Theory (SIFT)
 - Maximum Stress, Maximum Strain, User Defined
- ✓ **Supports Detailed Micromechanical Degradation**
 - **Matrix Defects** – Void shape, size distribution reducing stiffness and strength, matrix creep, fatigue
 - **Residual Stresses** – Curing and other manufacturing effects
 - **Fiber Strength Statistics** – Gradual failure "Rope effect" – Probabilistic Weibull distribution
 - **Interphase Mechanics** – Fiber bridging
- ✓ **Supports Service Loading**
 - Static, Impact, Post Impact
 - Export Damage/Residual Stresses used in another simulation/solver
 - Change boundary conditions/solver/ analysis type
 - Static or Impact to static/fatigue/creep (any combination and sequence)
- ✓ **Includes Tutorials/Solutions**

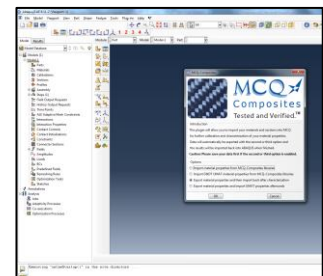
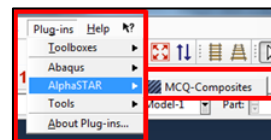


Predict Damage



Plug In with CAE Environment

Import/Export GENOA Materials Inside CAE



Key Benefits

- Rapid assessment/selection of composite static, impact and post impact damage tolerance to meet design requirements
- Reduce physical test by over 65-70% thus saving significant cost
- Ease of use, results verified with test data for class of materials:
 - Polymer: chopped, continuous, thermoset, thermoplastic, elastomer
 - Ceramic
 - Metals: Fracture Toughness, Fatigue Crack Growth
 - Nano
 - Hybrid Composite (Glare)
- Compression, Tension, Fatigue, and Reliability After Impact
- Identification of damage initiation and propagation to final failure & modes of damage/failure
- Identify damage types and magnitude to assess risk

User Friendliness

- Graphic User Interface (GUI) is easy to learn with navigation tutorials and videos. Manages multiple projects, input and output for material characterization
- Quick import/export of material properties and laminate layups with commonly used third-party FE Solvers and UMATS: NASTRAN (.bdf), ABAQUS (.inp), ANSYS (.cdb), RADIOSS (.rad), LSDYNA (.k) and Optistruct (.fem)
- **Easy creation and editing of composite laminates. Quickly study multiple designs.**

System Requirements

- Windows XP/Vista/7/8 or Linux (64-bit)
- Java 1.7 minimum Runtime Libraries
- Java3D 1.5

Minimum Configuration

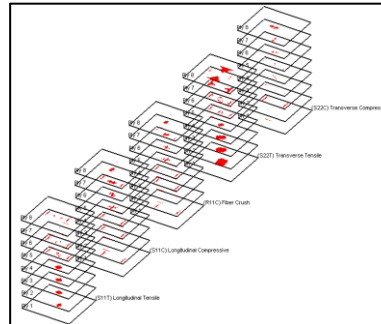
With the minimum configuration, performance and functionality may be less than expected.

- 1 GHz or higher CPU, 4GB RAM, 10GB disk space

Easily Identify Damage Types and Location

All Damages	
Fiber Damage Only	
Matrix Damage Only	
Delamination Damage Only	
22.630% - (S11T) Longitudinal Tensile	
23.135% - (S11C) Longitudinal Compressive	
20.354% - (R11C) Fiber Crush	
99.747% - (S22T) Transverse Tensile	
21.618% - (S22C) Transverse Compressive	
38.308% - (S12S) In-Plane Shear	
8.344% - (S23S) Transverse Normal Shear	
5.163% - (S13S) Longitudinal Normal Shear	
95.702% - (MDE) Modified Distortion Energy	

Peel the Onion to Determine Ply Damages, Type, and Location




Quickly Check On/Off Damage Types and Run Multiple Simulations (Stress, Strain, Interactive, User)

Maximum Stress Based Failure Criteria	true
Fiber Failure Criteria	
(S11T) Longitudinal Tensile	true
(S11C) Longitudinal Compressive	true
(F11C) Fiber Micro-Buckling	true
(R11C) Fiber Crush	true
(D11C) Delaminations	false
Matrix Failure Criteria	
(S22T) Transverse Tensile	true
(S22C) Transverse Compressive	true
(S33C) Normal Compressive	true
(S12S) In-Plane Shear	true
Delamination Failure Criteria	
(S33T) Normal Tensile	true
(S23S) Transverse Normal Shear	true
(S13S) Longitudinal Normal Shear	true
(RRROT) Relative Rotation	true
Maximum Strain Based Failure Criteria	
Fiber Failure Criteria	
(EPS11T) Longitudinal Tension Strain	true
(EPS11C) Longitudinal Compression Strain	true
Matrix Failure Criteria	
(EPS22T) Transverse Tension Strain	true
(EPS22C) Transverse Compression Strain	true
Delamination Failure Criteria	
(EPS33T) Normal Tension Strain	false
(EPS33C) Normal Compression Strain	true
(EPS12S) In-plane Shear Strain	true
(EPS13S) Long. Out-of-plane Shear Strain	true
(EPS23S) Trans. Out-of-plane Shear Strain	false
Interactive Failure Criteria	
(MDE) Modified Distortion Energy	true
(TSAI) Tsai Wu	false
(HILL) Tsai Hill	false
(HOFF) Hoffman	false
(HASH) Hashin	false
(PUCK) PUCK	false
(SIFT) Strain Invariant Failure Theory	false
Honeycomb Failure Criteria	
(WRNK) Wrinkling for Honeycomb	false
(CRMP) Crimping for Honeycomb	false
(DIMP) Dimping for Honeycomb	false
Miscellaneous	
(UDFC) User Defined Failure	false

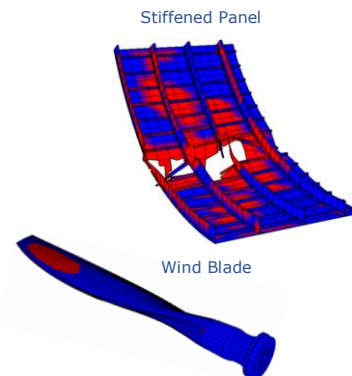
Tutorials with Solutions



Step By Step Instructions

Setting Load Sequence in PFA using ABAQUS UMAT with PFA	
Case Description:	Composite plate.
Example Location:	Tutorials > Advanced > Load Sequence
Model Description:	
Material Description:	Plate length: 10 , Plate width: 1.5 and Plate thickness: 0.044 Carbon/Epoxy Fiber/Matrix properties are used with 57% and 2% Fiber and Void Volume Ratio, lay-up of [0/90/-60/60]s and 0.0055 ply thickness
Objective of Analysis:	To set the load sequence card for GENOA-PFA analysis
ASTM Number:	NA
Control Type:	Displacement, force and thermal loads
Analysis Type:	Static

Fully Supports Complex Models



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Static Fatigue & Random Fatigue, Harmonic & PSD
Fatigue, Fatigue with Fracture Mechanics, PFA_AGING,
VCCT, DCZM, Filament Winding, Jobspooler,
GENOA_CLOUD