

GENOA USER MATERIAL FOR EXPLICIT RADIOSS SIMULATIONS (URD)

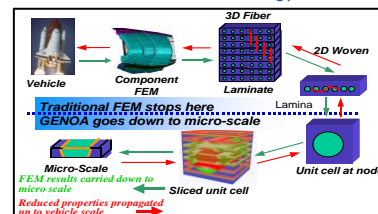
- Obtain Integrated Explicit Dynamics Solutions with RADIOSS using GENOA libraries in RADIOSS subroutines
- Augments Explicit Dynamics (ED) finite element analysis (FEA) with multi-scale composite mechanics.
- Damage tracking and fracture to determine all stages of damage evolution under static, impact, crush, or crash loading condition.
- Predict and simulating all 5 stages of the damage process.
- Switch solvers/boundary condition/analysis type before or after simulation 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 URD allows engineers that use RADIOSS to stay within their environment and perform a GENOA Multi Scale Progressive Failure Analysis PFA using GENOA libraries inside of RADIOSS 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).

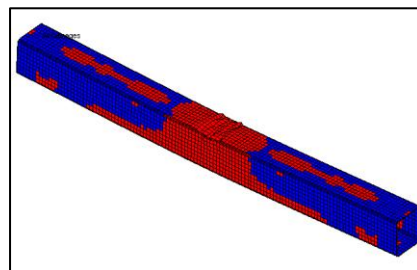
GENOA UAB Highlights

- ✓ **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 use in another simulation/solver**
 - Change boundary conditions/solver/ analysis type
 - Static or Impact to static/fatigue/creep (any combination and sequence)
- ✓ **Includes Tutorials/Solutions**

Use Multi Scale Technology



Predict Damage

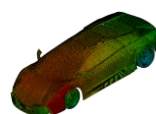


Easily Identify Damage Types and Location

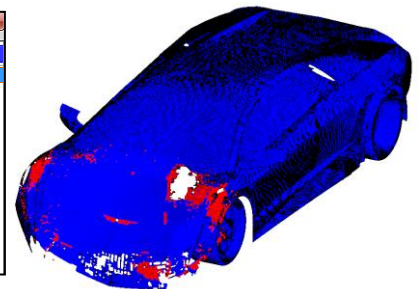
All Damages	
Fiber Damage Only	
Matrix Damage Only	
Delamination Damage Only	
45.023%	- (S11C) Longitudinal Compressive
2.450%	- (D11C) Delaminations
45.023%	- (F11C) Fiber Micro-Buckling
86.830%	- (S22T) Transverse Tensile
7.351%	- (TOPS_N) Transverse Out-Of-Plane Shear (-)
10.567%	- (LOPS_N) Longitudinal Out-Of-Plane Shear (-)
100.000%	- (MDE) Modified Distortion Energy
0.613%	- (TENS) Tension Strain

Build in HyperCrash Or Other Environment

Run RADIOSS with GENOA USERMAT, Track Damage Initiation and Propagation



Element Damage	
All Damages	
Fiber Damage Only	
Matrix Damage Only	
Delamination Damage Only	
4.523%	- (S11T) Longitudinal Tensile
63.294%	- (S11C) Longitudinal Compressive
7.251%	- (R11C) Fiber Crush
62.811%	- (F11C) Fiber Micro-Buckling
80.318%	- (S22T) Transverse Tensile
0.035%	- (S22C) Transverse Compressive
3.315%	- (S12S) In-Plane Shear
96.927%	- (MDE) Modified Distortion Energy
Fractured Elements	



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

- 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: NASTRAN (.bdf), ABAQUS (.inp), ANSYS (.cdb), GENOA (.dat) formats, RADIOSS (), User Material formats, Optistruct (.fem)
- **Easy creation, editing of composite laminates. Quickly study multiple designs.**

System Requirements

- Windows 2000/XP/Vista/7/8 or Linux (64-bit)
- Java 1.7 minimum Runtime Libraries
- Java3D 1.5

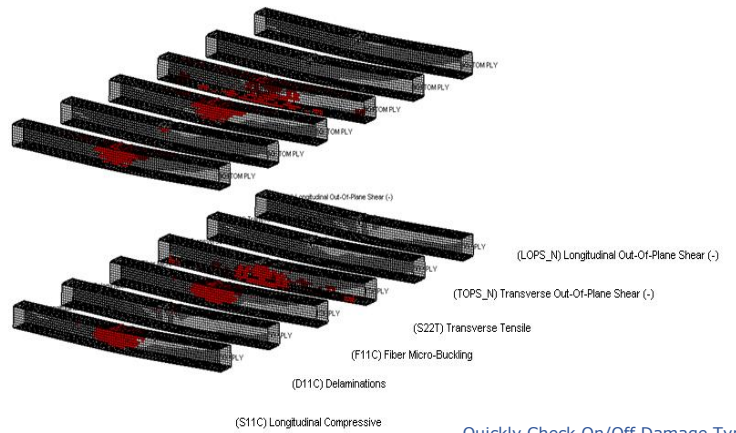
Minimum Configuration

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

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

Easily Identify Damage Types and Location

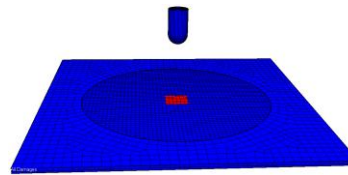
Peel the Onion To Determine Ply Damages, Type, and Location



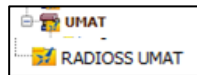
Quickly Check On/Off Damage Types and Run Multiple Simulations (Fiber, Matrix, Delamination; By Stress, Strain, Interactive, User)

Fully Supports Complex Models

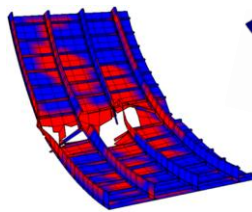
Ballistic Impact



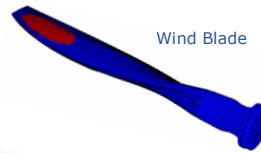
Tutorials with Solutions



Stiffened Panel



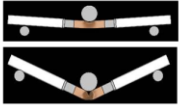
Wind Blade



Step By Step Instructions

Using RADIOSS UMAT with PFA

Introduction
This tutorial demonstrates how to utilize GENOA's PFA embedded in RADIOSS user material subroutine (UMAT) solver within GENOA versus running RADIOSS with GENOA as a UMAT. Below is a table of some of these high point bending setup (see figure below). The objective of the tutorial is to learn how to perform analysis using...



Note: You will need to have RADIOSS installed on your workstation and it does not come with GENOA. RADIOSS running GENOA-PFA as a UMAT

Advantages
Significantly faster due to user subroutine being called internally during solver's analysis
Can be used within RADIOSS environment

Overview of Analysis
To run RADIOSS with GENOA-PFA UMAT, the following steps need to be performed:
Preparing the RADIOSS input files (0000.rad and 0001.rad) with the UMAT definitions.
Adding the RADIOSS UMAT Analysis Module in GENOA GUI
Selecting the RADIOSS input file (0000.rad).
Running the RADIOSS UMAT Analysis Module
After analysis, post-processing damage evolution results into GENOA GUI

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
(RROT) Relative Rotation	true
Maximum Strain Based Failure Criteria	true
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	false
(WRNK) Wrinkling for Honeycomb	false
(CRMP) Crimping for Honeycomb	false
(DIMP) Dimping for Honeycomb	false
Miscellaneous	
(UDFC) User Defined Failure	false

Corporate Headquarters
Alpha STAR Corporation
5150 East Pacific Coast Highway Ste. 650
Long Beach, California 90804 USA
Telephone: (562) 961-7827
Sales: sales@alphastarcorp.com
Support: support@alphastarcorp.com

European Offices
Alpha Consulting Services
Via A. Silvani 118
00139 Roma
Telephone: +39 328 7041 876
Sales: info@alphaconsultingservices.it

For more information:
<http://www.alphastarcorp.com/>
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GENOA_CLOUD