

ANALYSIS & GFEM MANAGEMENT WITH HYPERX ENTERPRISE

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OVERVIEW

- Present HyperX capabilities for managing Global Finite Element Model (GFEM) architecture with relation to program requirements
- Outline examples from use-case from stress work done at Aurora Flight Sciences on DARPA's Liberty Lifter program
- Show effective guiderails for flowing information up and down for design and stress analysis while developing a prototype aircraft



“The Liberty Lifter program is currently designing and will build, float, and fly an affordable and innovative seaplane that can potentially transform fast logistics missions for the DOD and commerce...”

- Operating efficiently for long distances flying low over the ocean surface in a wide range of conditions
- Sustaining flight altitudes up to 10,000 feet mean sea level with a compromise on range
- Efficiently transporting large payloads at speeds far exceeding existing sea lift platforms”

Ref: <https://www.darpa.mil/research/programs/liberty-lifter>

AIRCRAFT STRUCTURAL SIZING REQUIREMENTS

Operational Requirements

CFR, MIL-HDBK, JSSG, ETC

Manufacturing Requirements

Materials, Tooling, Assembly

Flight Physics

Ground Loads

Environments

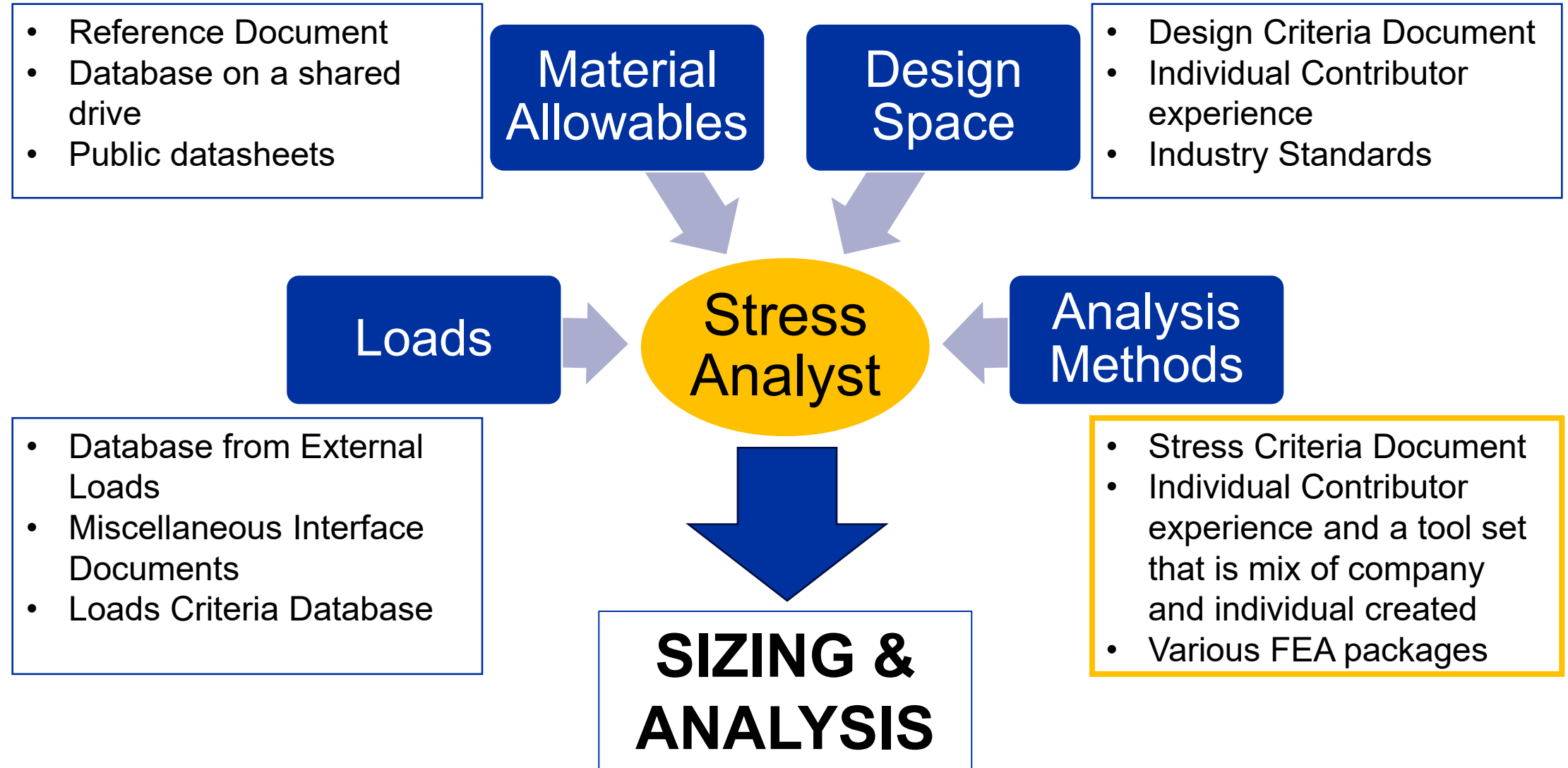
Fatigue/DaDT

Aeroelasticity

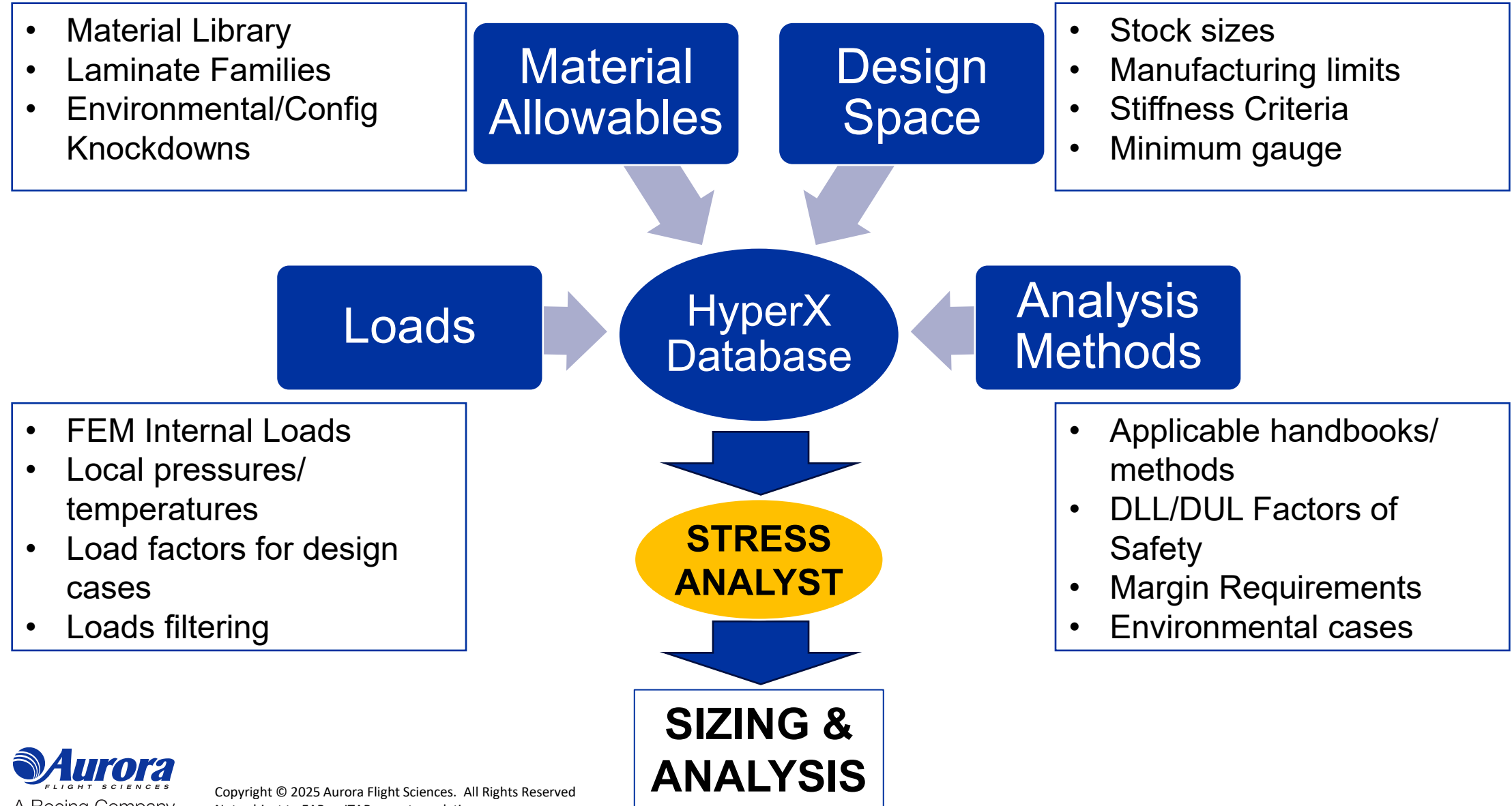
Subsystems

Testing

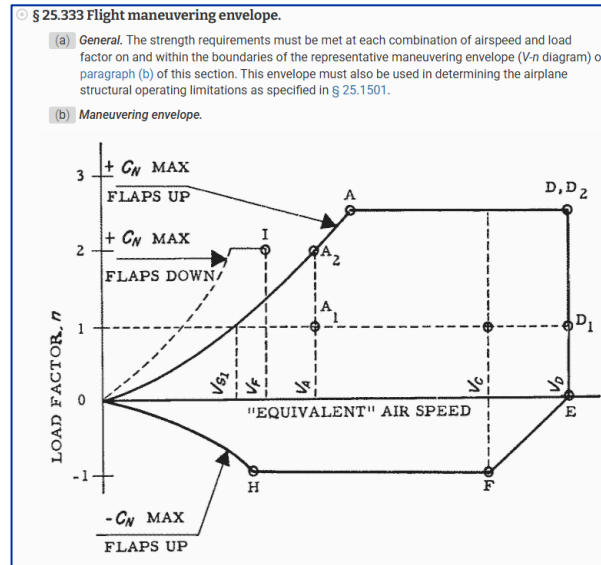
SIZING AND ANALYSIS WITHOUT ENTERPRISE



SIZING AND ANALYSIS WITH ENTERPRISE



HYPERX DATABASE MANAGEMENT: LOADS



§ 25.527 Hull and main float load factors.

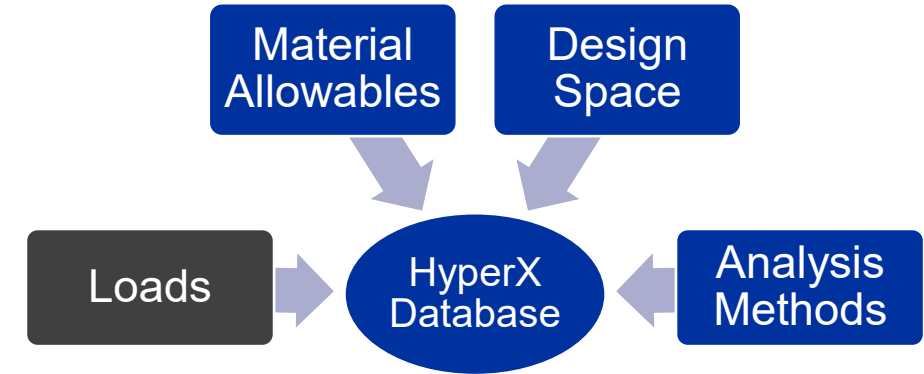
(a) Water reaction load factors n_w must be computed in the following manner:

(1) For the step landing case

$$n_w = \frac{C_1 V_{s0}^2}{\left(\tan^{\frac{2}{3}} \beta\right) W^{\frac{1}{3}}}$$

(2) For the bow and stern landing cases

$$n_w = \frac{C_1 V_{s0}^2}{\left(\tan^{\frac{2}{3}} \beta\right) W^{\frac{1}{3}}} \times \frac{K_1}{\left(1 + r_x^2\right)^{\frac{2}{3}}}$$



Design Loads

Filter...

☒	Name	Description	Type	T _{Analysis} (°F)	LF _{Lim}	LF _{Ult}	Multiplier	Subcase	Rundeck	Subcase Type	Subcase Description
☒	1	VD,+2.5G,MTOW	Static	72	1	1.5	1	1	1	Static	VD,+2.5G,MTOW
☒	2	VC,-1G,OEI	Static	72	1	1.5	1	2	1	Static	VC,-1G,OEI
☒	3	Hydro Landing	Static	72	1	1.5	1	3	1	Static	Hydro Landing

Design Load Overrides

New Case

Apply Close

Design Load Overrides

Included Design Loads

☐ Automatically update during next sizing / analysis run

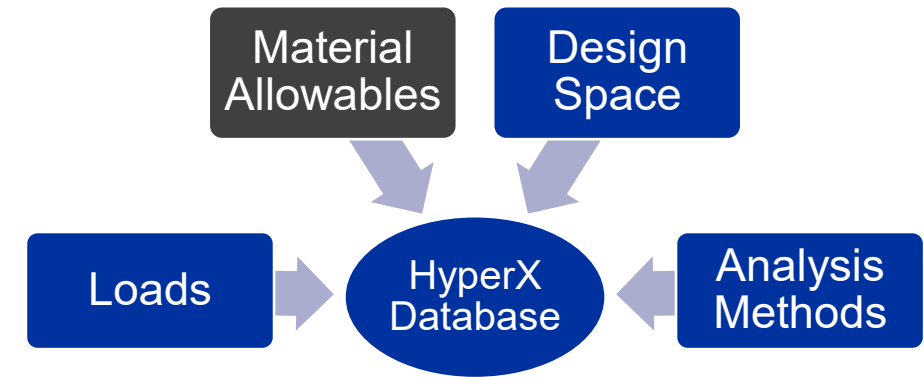
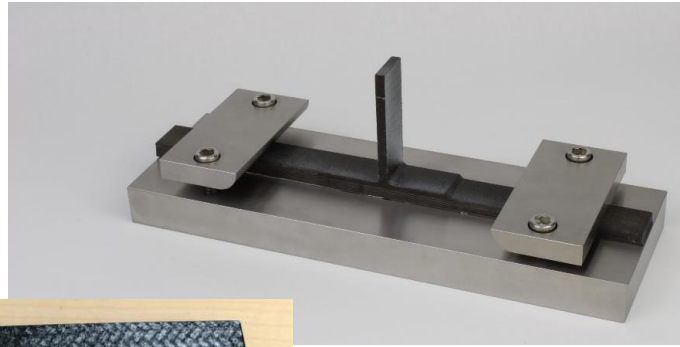
☒ Apply during sizing / analysis

Advanced

Zone Number	Zone Name	Included Design Loads
10000000	PCOMP 10000000: Wing Cutout Panel 10000000	1,2
11100000	PCOMP 11100000: Wing, Skin, Upper, A1 11100000	1,2

- Design Loads flow down from parent database to child databases
- Load filter parameters can be set at a global level for all sizing efforts
- Design Load Overrides can be used to set load cases from external load downselection information (i.e. VMTs, potato plots, etc.)

HYPERX DATABASE MANAGEMENT: ALLOWABLES



- Allowables managed at global level
- Stock sizes and laminate families can be consistent across vehicle to fit manufacturability and stress requirements
 - Laminate properties meet boundaries for analysis methods
 - Environmental effects established to meet program requirements

Laminate Families

Search...

Laminate Family Name

- Carbon Fabric Laminate HARD (Hourglass)
- Carbon Fabric Laminate QUASI (Hourglass)
- Carbon Fabric Laminate SOFT (Hourglass)
- E-Glass Laminate HARD (Hourglass)
- E-Glass Laminate QUASI (Hourglass)
- E-Glass Laminate SOFT (Hourglass)

Stock Sizes (in)

Stock Sizes
0.125
0.25
0.375
0.5
1
1.5

Foam Material

English SI

Basic

Name: Example Foam Density (lbm/in³): 0.001

Family: Foam FEM Material ID:

Specification: Form:

Stiffness (°F) (Msi)

Stress Allowables (°F) (ksi)

Thermal (°F) (B-ft/ft²/hr/°F) (B/lb/°F)

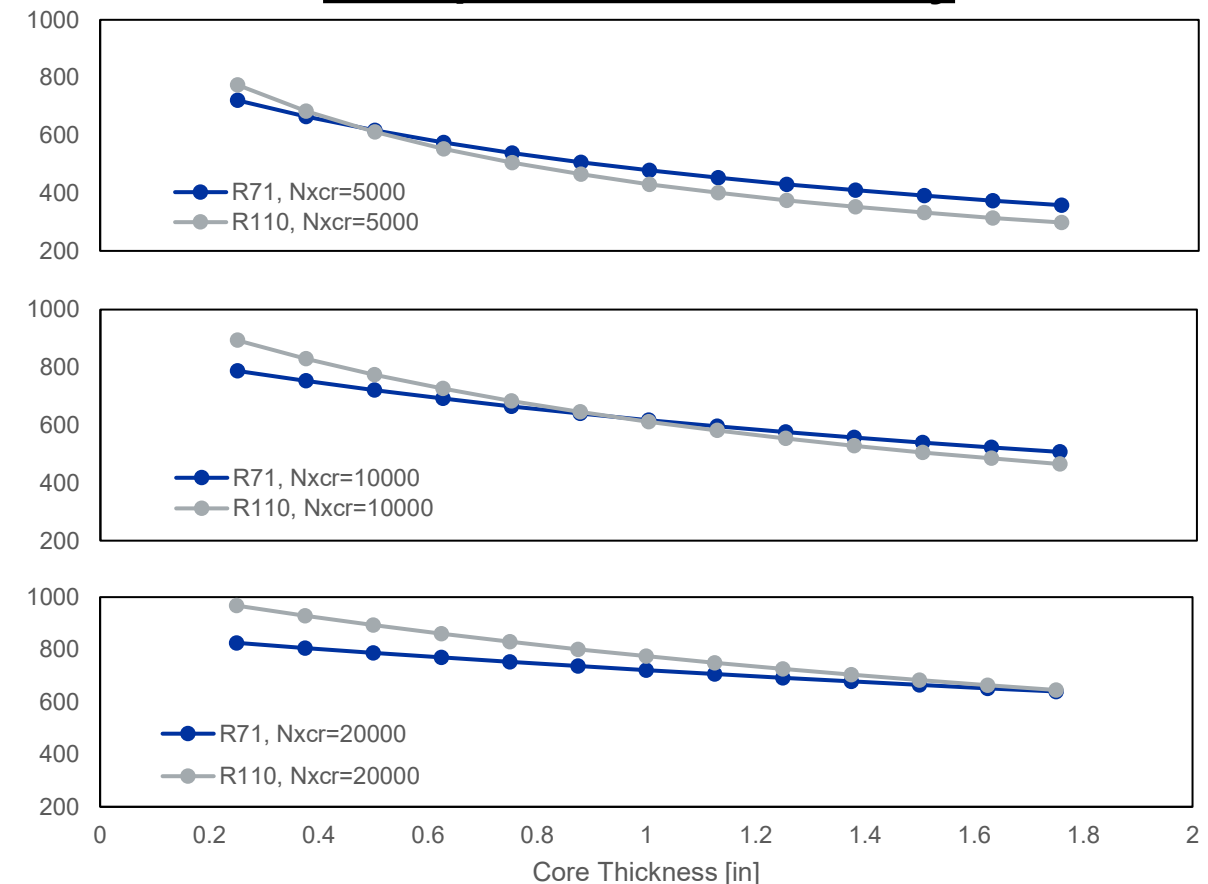
MATERIAL TRADE STUDY IMPACT

Ref: EVONIK [ROHACELL HERO 2022 April EN 243522.pdf](#)

- Initial sandwich material established for sizing was R71 core, set in Enterprise Database
- Individual contributor showed that using higher R110 core could save weight with due to increased transverse shear capability from shear modulus
 - Critical buckling load, N_{xcr} , is a function of C_{TSF} , D matrix, and panel geometry
- Updated material properties rolled back up into global database and integrated into sizing for other sections of the aircraft

Property	Test Method*	Unit	ROHACELL® 51 HERO	BASELINED	ADDED
				ROHACELL® 71 HERO	ROHACELL® 110 HERO
Density	ISO 845 ASTM D 1622	kg/m³ lbs/ft³	52 3.25	75 4.68	110 6.87
Shear Modulus	DIN 53294 ASTM C 273	MPa psi	22 3,190	28 4,060	50 7,250

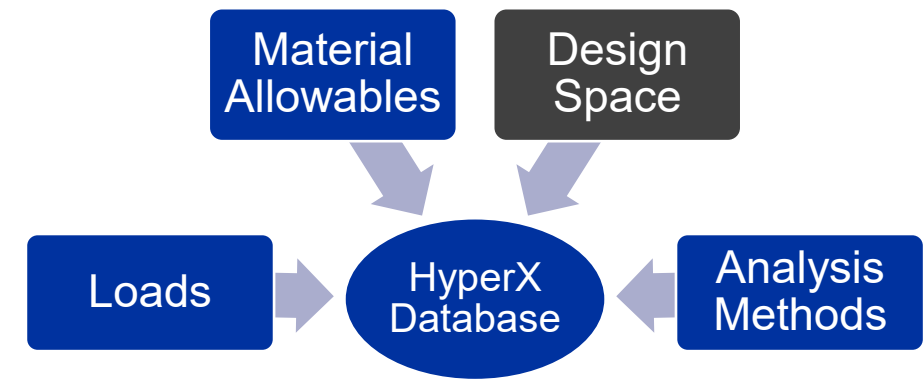
N_{xcr} per Core Area Density



HYPERX DATABASE MANAGEMENT: DESIGN SPACE

Laminates Rules and Minimum Gauge

- Preset design properties can be established with construction rules established from requirements from:
 - Manufacturing
 - Damage Tolerance
 - Material Allowable Limits
 - Stress Criteria
- Additional design properties can be created at individual contributor level but gets flagged upon reintegration with parent database



Layup Rules

Skin/Top Face

- ☒ Symmetry
- ☒ Balance
- ☐ Place +45° adjacent to -45°
- ☒ Apply 45° rule after 6 plies
- ☒ Use +45° fabrics only

Bottom Face

Max. Adjacent Plies		
Angle	Tape	Fabric
0°	4	8
±45°	4	8
90°	4	8

(Blank to disable rule)

Ply Angle %

		Skin/Top Face		Bottom Face	
		Min	Max	Min	Max
Tape	% 0°	10	40	10	40
	% 45°	20	80	20	80
	% 90°	10	40	0	100
	Plies	4		4	
Fabric	% 0°	10	40	10	40
	% 45°	20	80	20	80
	% 90°	10	40	10	40
	Plies	3		4	

Panel Design Property

Foam Sandwich - Example

Zones Assigned: Unassign

Zones Selected: Assign

Sizing Analysis ☐ Metal ☒ Composite

Zone Detailed Sizing Set Variables

Bottom/Top Ply Count Ratio

Bottom to top face ply count rules:

- ☐ Top and bottom have nearly the same ply counts
- ☐ Return lightest section regardless of top/bottom ply counts
- ☒ Bottom is sized to be thicker than top

Max bottom/top ratio

Apply Close

Advanced

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Material

- Carbon Fabric Laminate QUASI (Hourglass...
- Foam: Foam Core
- Carbon Fabric Laminate QUASI (Hourglass...

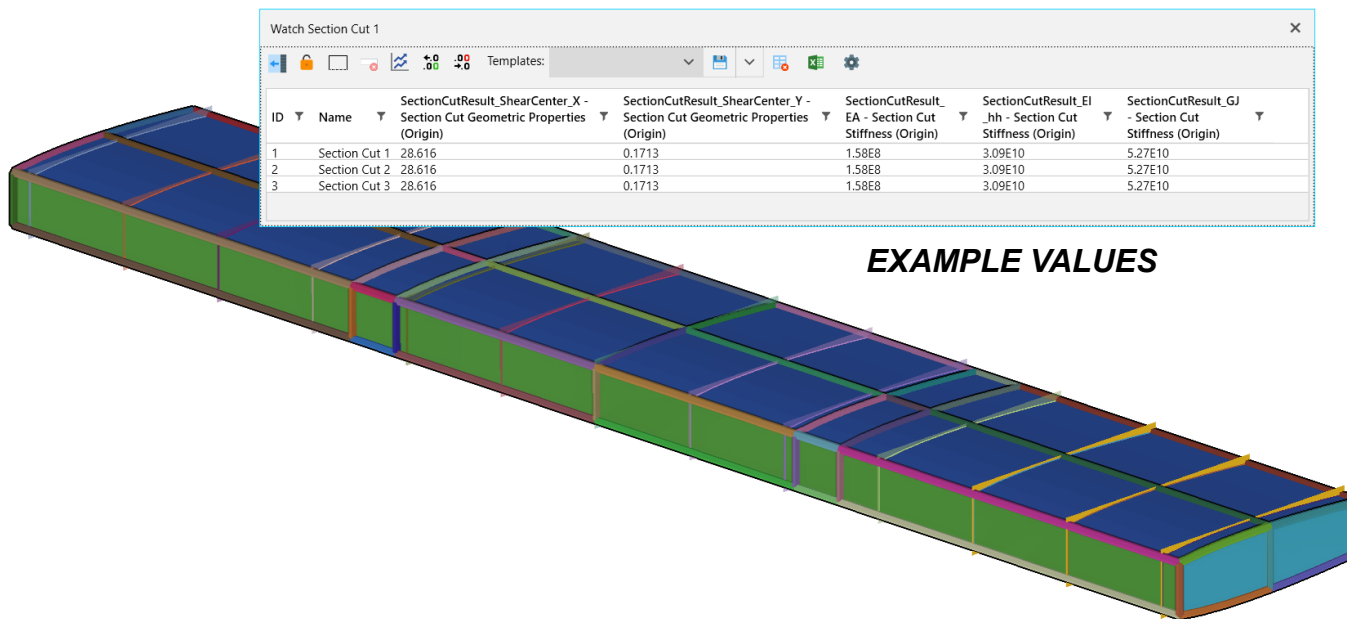
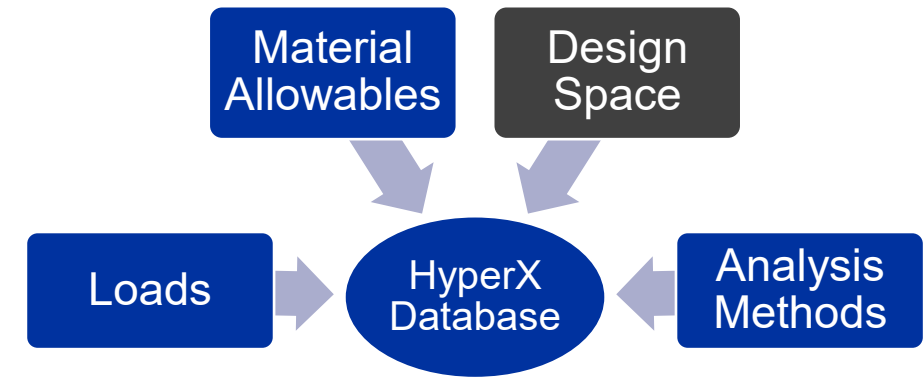
1 # Candidates 122

Apply Close

HYPERX DATABASE MANAGEMENT: DESIGN SPACE

Stiffness Requirements

- Sectional Stiffness constraints can be defined on sections to ensure structure does not become too compliant (i.e. flutter constraints)



EXAMPLE VALUES

Section Cut Definition

Section Cut 1

Draw Cut Select Members (31)

Cut Definition

Global X Y Z

Origin (in)

ΔX ΔY ΔZ

Normal 0 1 0

Horizontal 1 0 0

Vertical 0 0 -1

Move

Section Cut Display

Apply Close

EXAMPLE VALUES

Constraints

Min Stiffness (lb-in²)

E_{hh} 2.50E10

E_{lv} 3.00E11

GJ 1.00E10

Zone Stiffness Distribution

More Even More Targeted

Heavier Lighter

Principal Angle Bounds (°)

Min -∞ Max ∞

Location Bounds (in)

	h _{min}	h _{max}	V _{min}	V _{max}
CN	-5	5	-1	1
CQ	-3	3	-1	1

HYPERX DATABASE MANAGEMENT: ANALYSIS

- Ensure that all failure modes and project settings that are being used to analyze structure are captured in stress criteria
 - HyperX Analysis IDs, Plug-Ins, and Scripts are all being documented and captured
- Established margin requirements for different analysis phases depending on maturity of loads, allowables, test plans, configuration, etc.

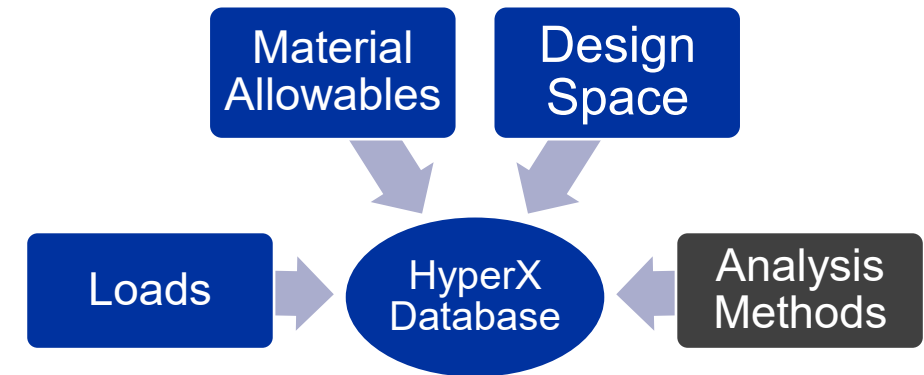


TABLE I. Minimum Design and Test Factors for Metallic Structures

Verification Approach	Ultimate Design Factor	Yield Design Factor	Qualification Test Factor	Acceptance or Proof Test Factor
Prototype	1.4	1.0*	1.4	NA or 1.05**
Protoflight	1.4	1.25	NA	1.2

NOTES:

* Structure must be assessed to prevent detrimental yielding during flight, acceptance, or proof testing.
** Propellant tanks and solid rocket motor cases only.

TABLE III. Minimum Design and Test Factors for Composite/Bonded Structures

Verification Approach	Geometry of Structure	Ultimate Design Factor	Qualification Test Factor	Acceptance or Proof Test Factor
Prototype	Discontinuities	2.0*	1.4	1.05
	Uniform Material	1.4	1.4	1.05
Protoflight	Discontinuities	2.0*	NA	1.2
	Uniform Material	1.5	NA	1.2

NOTE:

* Factor applies to concentrated stresses. For non-safety critical applications, this factor may be reduced to 1.4 for prototype structures and 1.5 for protoflight structures.

Ref: NASA-STD-5001

Panel Buckling Failure Mode

Panel Buckling SSSS (Margin Required)

Criteria

energy

☒ Select all

Enabled	Criterion	Required MS	Limit/Ulimate
☒	Buckling, Energy Sol.	0.2	Ultimate

Settings - Buckling, Energy Sol.

Boundary Condition X+ Simple

Boundary Condition X- Simple

Boundary Condition Y+ Simple

Boundary Condition Y- Simple

Settings - All Panel Buckling Criteria

knockdown

Constant buckling knockdown factor 1

Panel Buckling Knockdown Mode Constant

Orthogrid/Isogrid Buckling Knockdown Mode Constant

Thin walled cylinder SP8007 knockdown adjustment 1

Apply Close

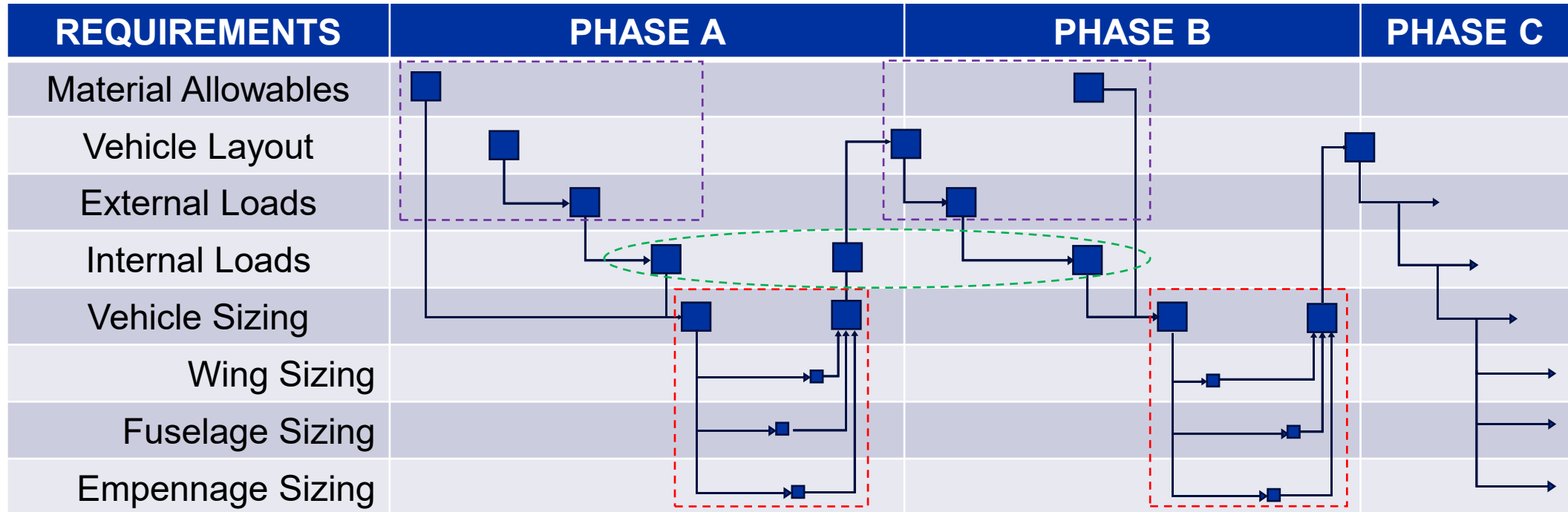
Failure Modes

Search...

- Beam Instability, Crippling - Composite Crippling
- Beam Instability, Crippling - Metallic Crippling
- Panel Buckling SSSS (Margin Required) Panel Buckling
- Panel Buckling, SSCC, w/TSF+Facesheet Buckling
- Panel Buckling, SSSS Buckling**
- Panel Buckling, SSSS, w/TSF+Facesheet Buckling
- Sandwich - Core Shear Strength Sandwich Analysis
- Stiffness Check Stiffness
- Strength, Composite - OHT/OHC Strength, Composite (Laminate)
- Strength, Metal - Max Shear/Max Principal Strength, Metal

Create... Edit... Delete... Cancel

EXAMPLE VEHICLE SIZING FLOW

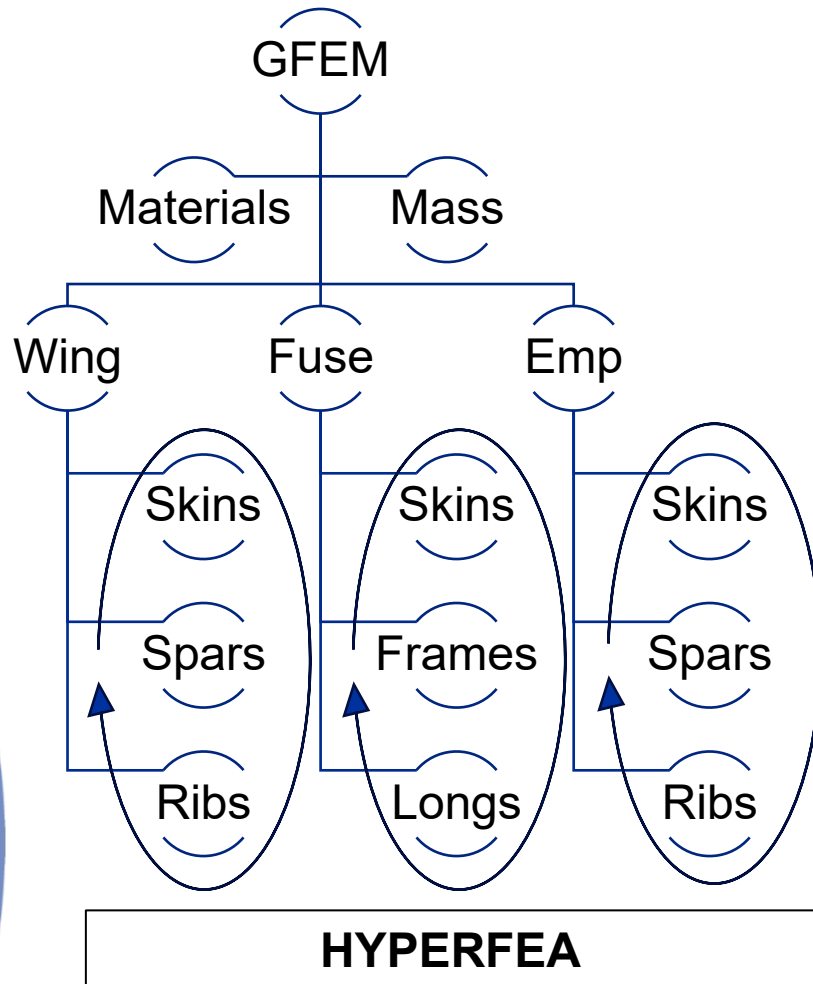


PROGRAM DRIVEN SIZING INPUTS

SUBSECTION SIZING EFFORTS

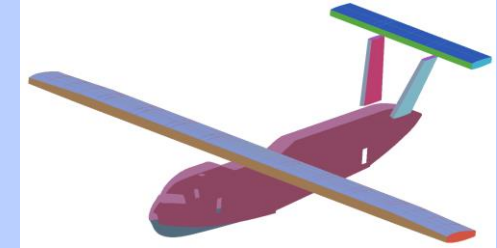
Internal loads change as sizing/stiffness is updated in design maturation. Having each section work break off from same parent database allows for control of established internal loads model throughout process

GFEM MANAGEMENT



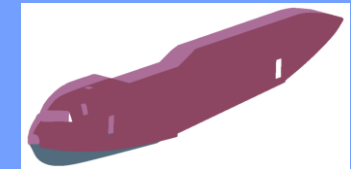
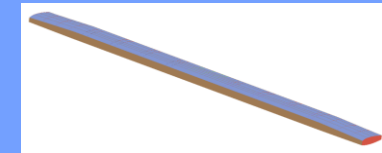
GFEM INTEGRATOR

- Manages internal loads model
- Sets boundaries for subsections
- Defines global settings/allowables
- Collects final sizing to integrate back into GFEM each iteration



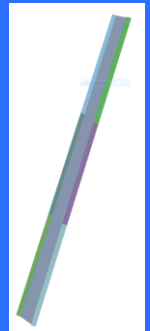
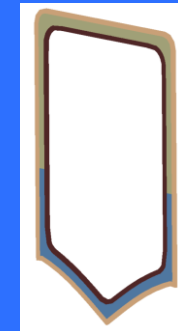
SUBSECTION LEAD

- Sets standards for methods and parameters
- Defines local sizing requirements
- Integrates design results from part level into final subsection sizing



ANALYSIS INDIVIDUAL CONTRIBUTOR

- Performs sizing/analysis on component level
- Produces stress reports
- Details structural layout

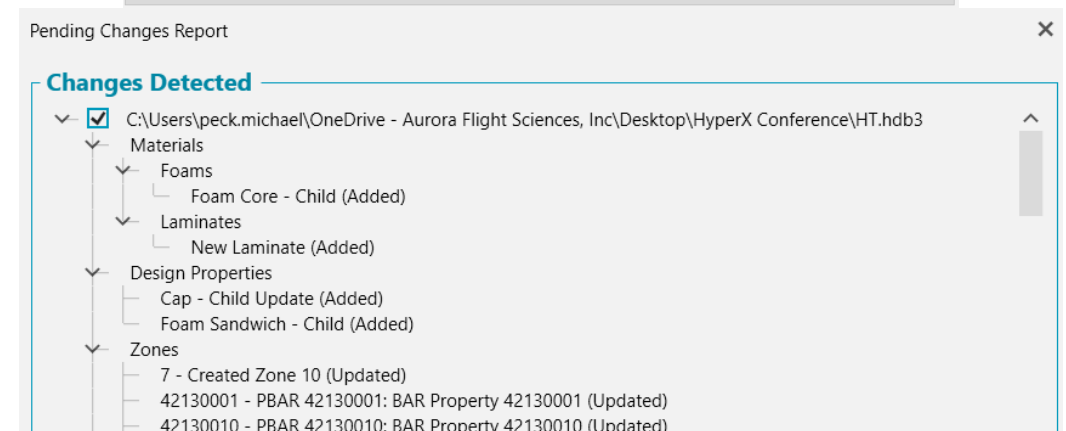
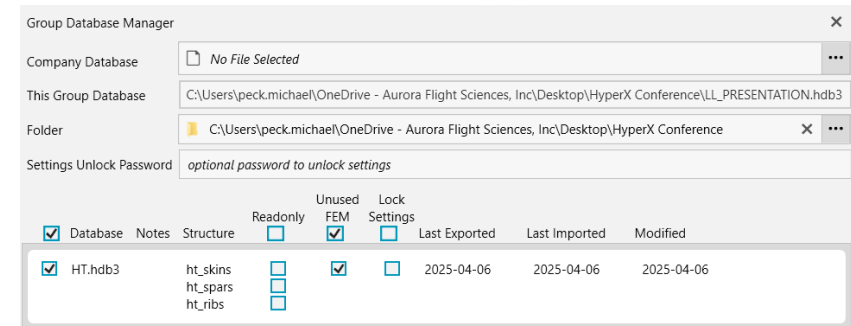
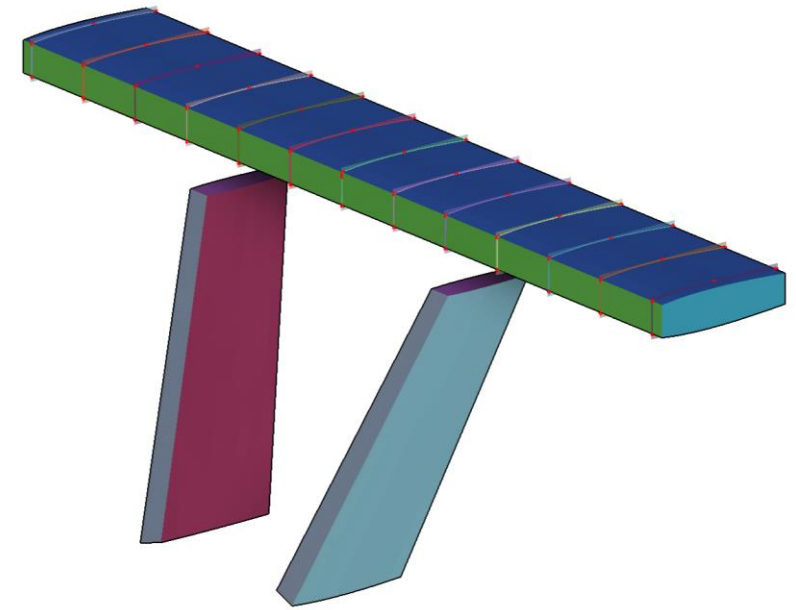


GUIDERAILS VS CONSTRAINTS

- Stress leads, GFEM integrator, and subsection leads are responsible for setting boundaries to start sizing **BUT** individual contributors may need to push those limits when necessary
- Changes are flagged upon reintegration with parent database and can be approved or rejected before being incorporated into final sizing
- While much of these controls are implemented in the template forms, the enterprise database allows for more control flowing up and down

Questions to Consider

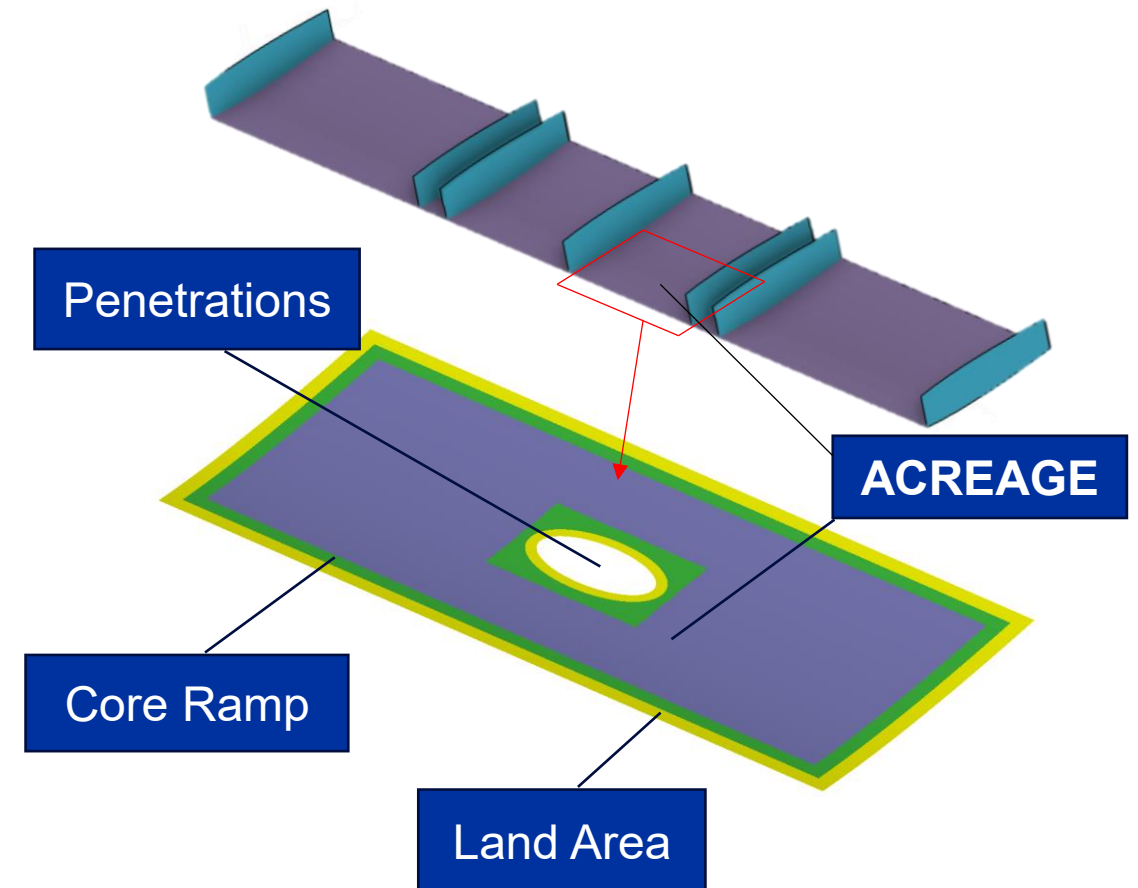
- What stage is the project being worked on?
- How are the teams split up?
- What is common between sections? What is unique?
- How big are my FEM files?



AREAS FOR GROWTH OF ENTERPRISE TOOL

- Structure that requires sub- modeling for higher resolution and detailed analysis can still tie into GFEM
 - Automate Zone ID compatibility for gross acreage represented in GFEM can flow up and down the process
 - Maintain analysis methods, properties, and design limits all still controlled at a program level, Management of joint entities with excel tables
- Additional support for monitor points and grid point force load processing
- More documentation on project settings for control across databases
- New design cases and project change settings being flagged on child import into parent

BREAKOUT MODELING CONNECTION TO GFEM



THANK YOU

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