

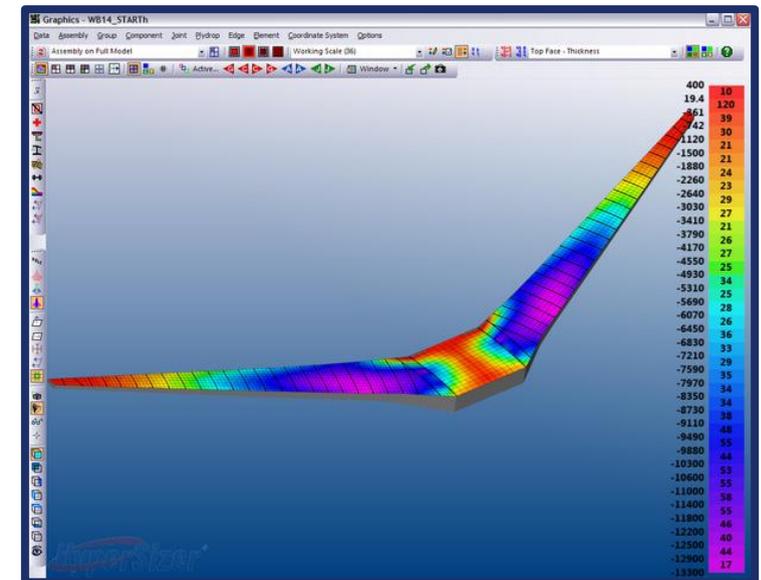
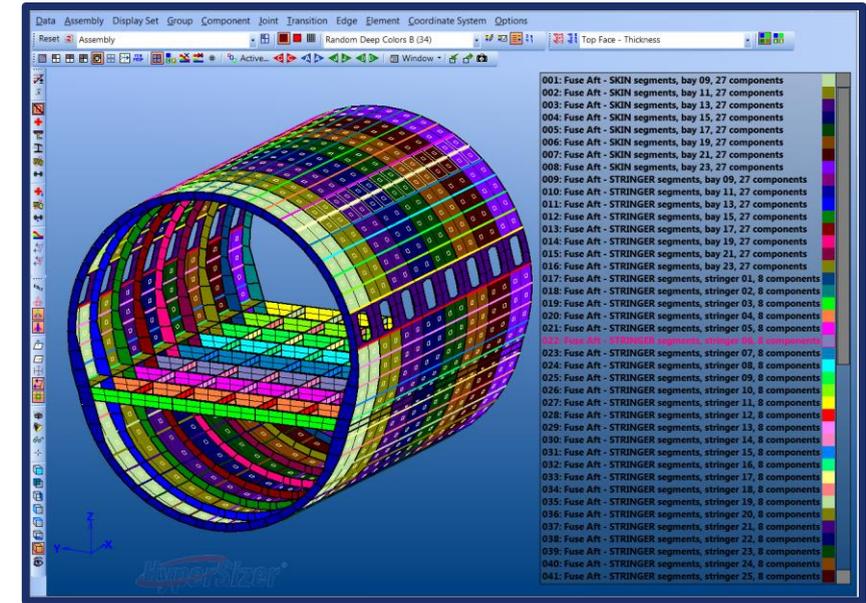
What Is HyperSizer?



HyperSizer is Design, Analysis, and Optimization

Software for Composite and Metallic Structures

- Preliminary Design Optimization
- Final Analysis Margins of Safety Calculations
- Stress Report Documentation
- Test Data Validation
- Graphically represented by unique color regions on the FEM
- Determine the lightest weight
- Combination of material systems (including layup ply angles and stacking sequences) and cross sectional geometric dimensions (panel height, stiffener spacing, etc.)
- Laminate optimization

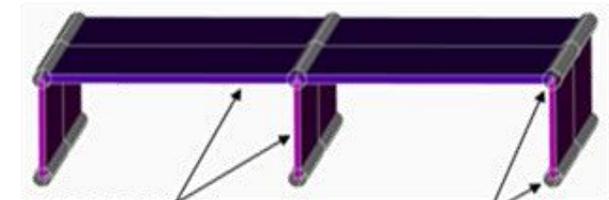
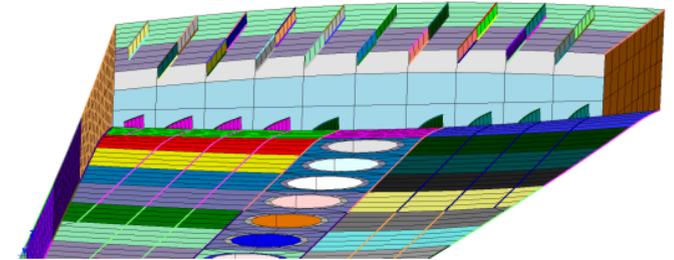
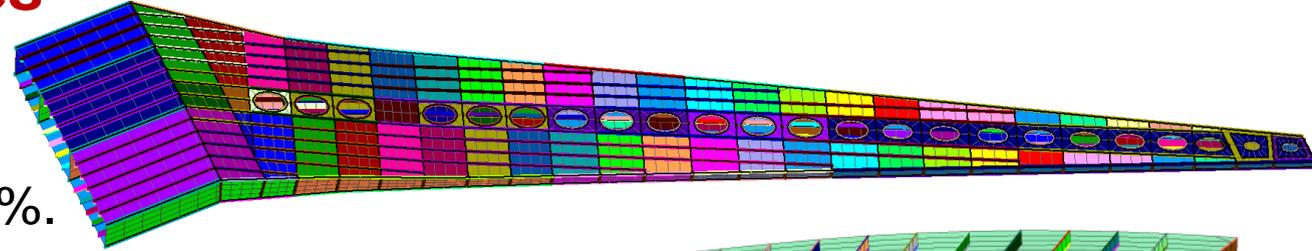




What HyperSizer Does?

HyperSizer Extends the Capabilities of Your Existing Software

- **Reduce structural weight** by more than 20%.
- **Increase productivity** by automating the types of airframe structural analyses that are performed.
- **Reduce design cycle time and engineering effort** while also evaluating millions of panel and beam cross sections. No remeshing is required.
- **Certify structures faster** by analyzing hundreds of industry standard failure methods, generating complete documentation for FAA certification, and providing a test database for test data validation.



PCOMP

PBAR or PBARL



PBAR



Cap Beam/Flange



The HyperSizer Process?



- **Import a Finite Element Model** from your existing FEA tool.
- **Optimize the panels and beams** to resolve all negative margins of safety for your selected analysis methods.
- **Design composite structures for strength, stability and manufacturability** by following HyperSizer's composite optimization process.
- **terate with FEA automatically with HyperFEA** which executes the solver and controls iterative convergence.
- **Integrate with your company's established analysis methods** using plug-ins to integrate legacy codes into HyperSizer. Use COM to execute HyperSizer externally from applications such as **Excel, Matlab**, and integrated environments such as **ModelCenter** and **Isight**.
- **Generate stress reports** that include the calculations for all HyperSizer-computed margins of safety, material properties, design-to loads, optimum design dimensions, etc. These comprehensive engineering reports are used for FAA certification and to support the hardware throughout its life cycle.

Home FEM/CAD Laminate - Skin Laminate - Stiffener

Loads Create Metal Quick Sizing Design Criteria Margins
 Summary Edit Composite Detailed Sizing Quick Sizing Failure Mode
 Templates Any Material Final Analysis Unit Weight Plot Results

Assembly

Assembly: 1 Assembly 1

Component: 108 Upper Surface Panel Bay 08

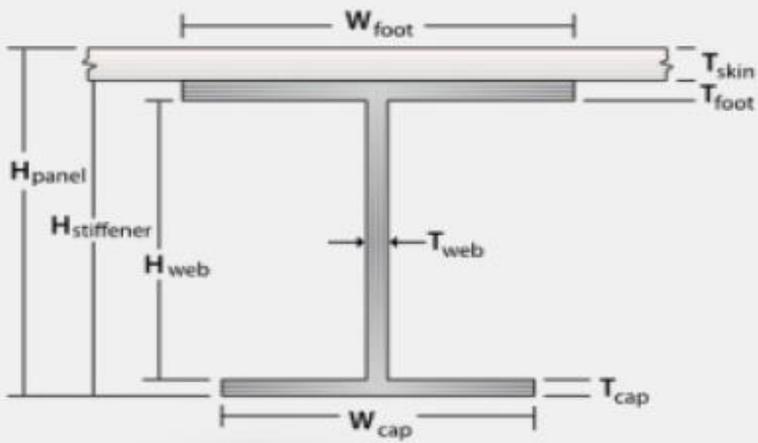
Concept: **I Bonded (Optimum)**



Component Result

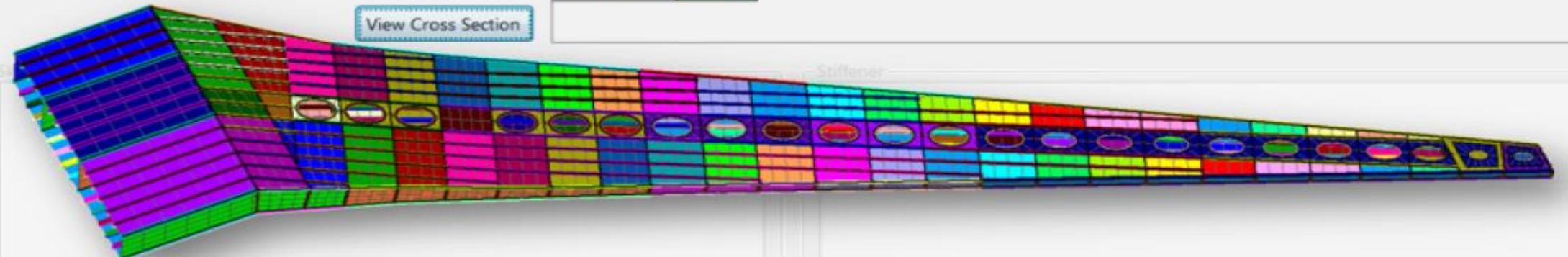
Weight (lbm)	41.186
Unit Wt. (lb / ft ²)	2.9673
Min MS	0.03206

[Dimensions](#) | [Failure](#) | [Free Body](#) | [FEA Loads](#) | [Stresses](#) | [Buckling](#) | [Properties](#) | [Options](#) | [Notes](#)



Dimension	Value	0/45/90 %	0/45/90 #	Plies	Material
T _{skin} (in)	0.2255	56/34/10	23/14/4	41	Tape: AS4/3502 Tape DT
T _{web} (in)	0.198	58/28/14	21/10/5	36	Tape: AS4/3502 Tape DT
T _{foot} (in)	0.1595	59/28/14	17/8/4	29	Tape: AS4/3502 Tape DT
T _{cap} (in)	0.2035	68/19/14	25/7/5	37	Tape: AS4/3502 Tape DT
H _{panel} (in)	2.981				
Spacing (in)	7.8483				
W _{root} (in)	1.914				
W _{cap} (in)	1.4178				
W _{open} (in)	5.9343				
H _{stiffener} (in)	2.7555				
H _{web} (in)	2.3925				

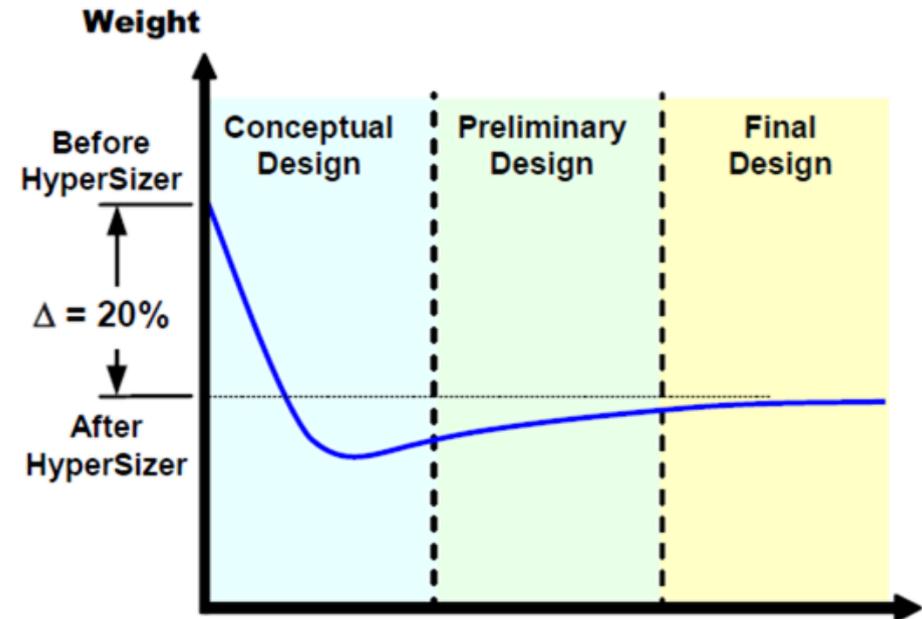
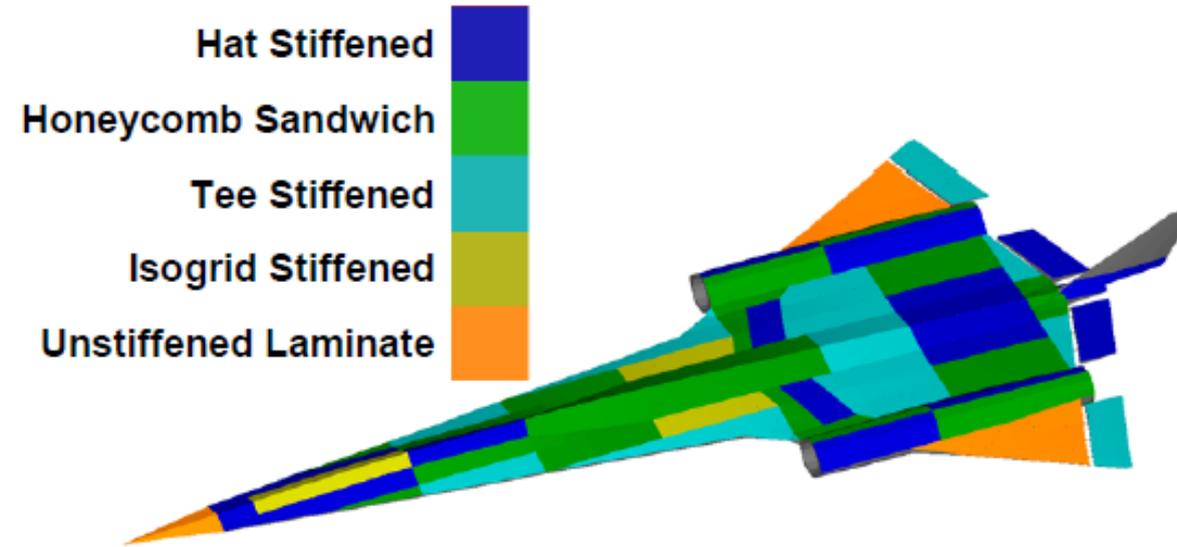
View Cross Section

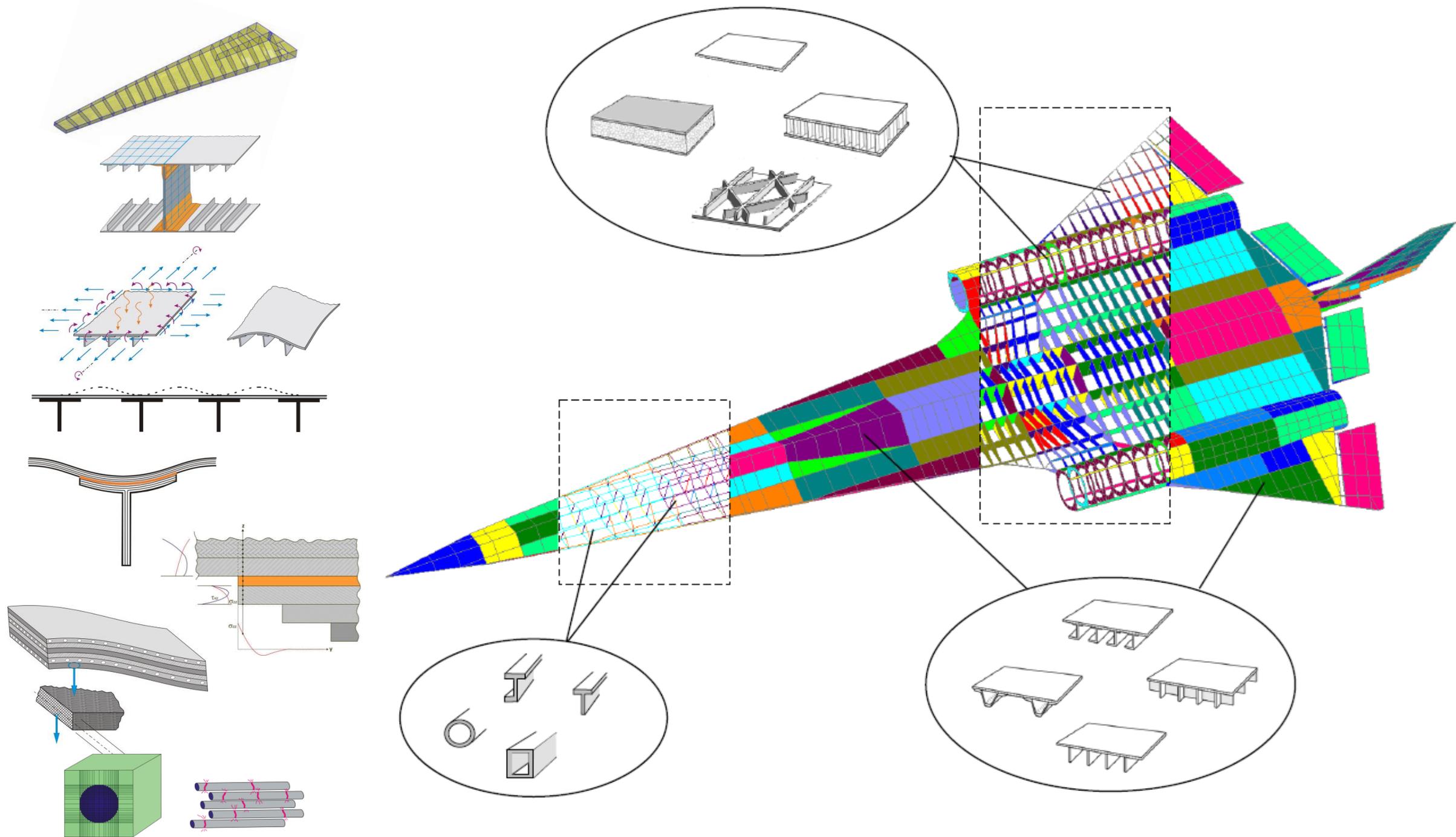




Optimize Aircraft Components

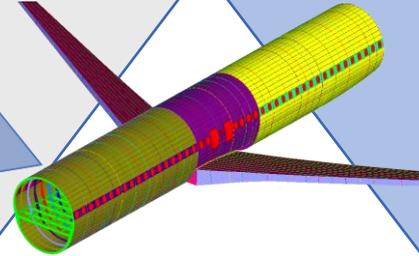
- **Wing box:** skins, spars, ribs
- **Fuselage:** panels and ring frames
- **Empennage,** flooring, bulkheads
- Engine nacelles, cases, IFS
- **Composite or metallic material**
- **Stiffened panels, honeycomb sandwich and solid laminates**
- **All design variables optimized**
- Less ply drops
- Complete part laminate sequencing
- **Reduce structural weight 20%**



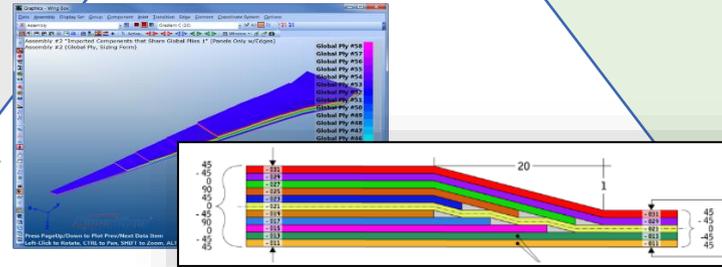


Input

FEM/FEA data



Design and producibility criteria



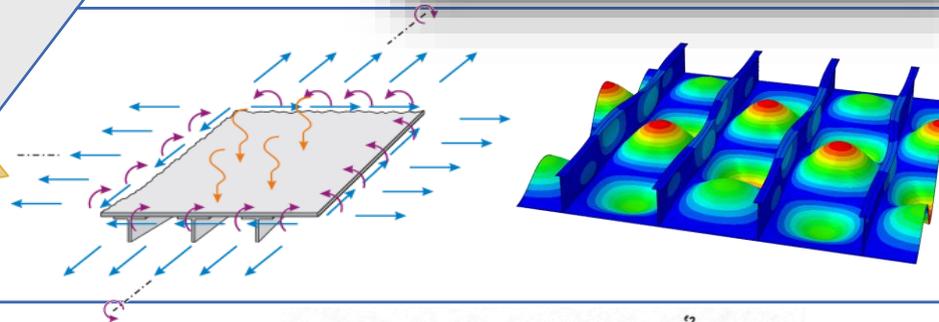
Structure

- GFEM import/update
- Iteration with FEA
- Limit global responses, buckling, etc.
- FEA loads processing

Assemblies

- Margin reporting
- Sizing optimization
- Layup sequencing

Analysis criteria

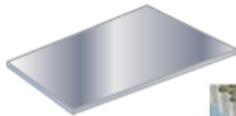


Components

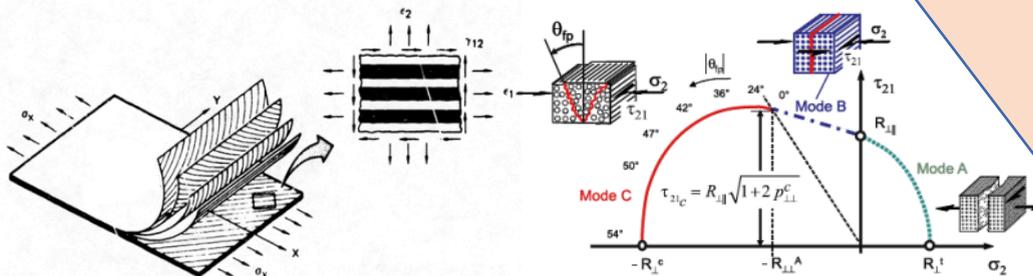
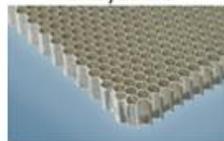
- Free-body analysis
- Panel stiffness formulation
- Panel and object level loads
- Failure analysis

Material data

Isotropic (Metallic)

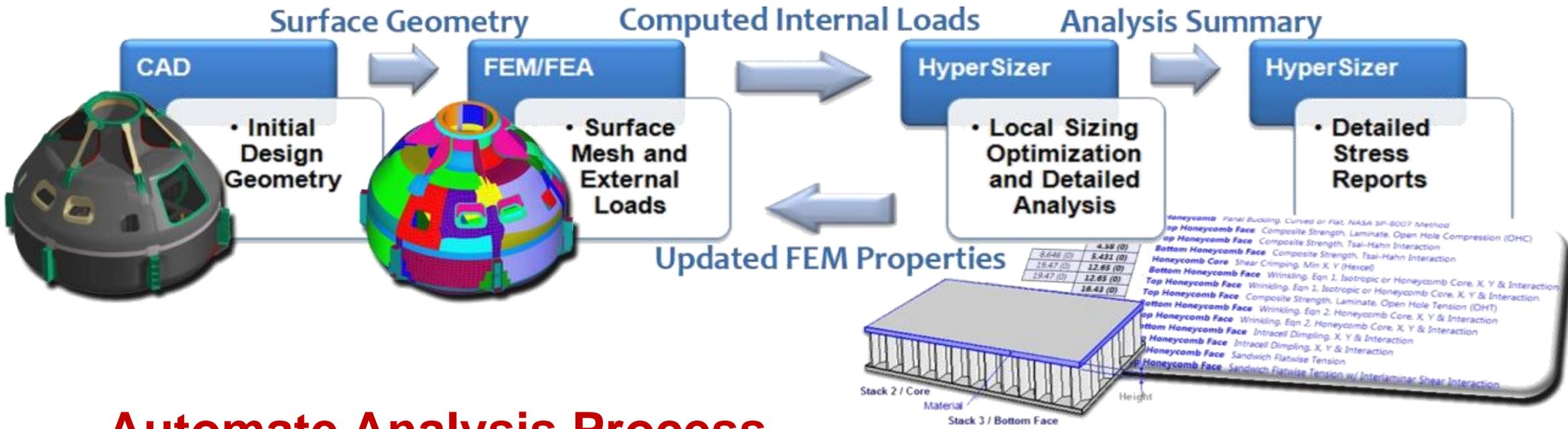


Honeycomb



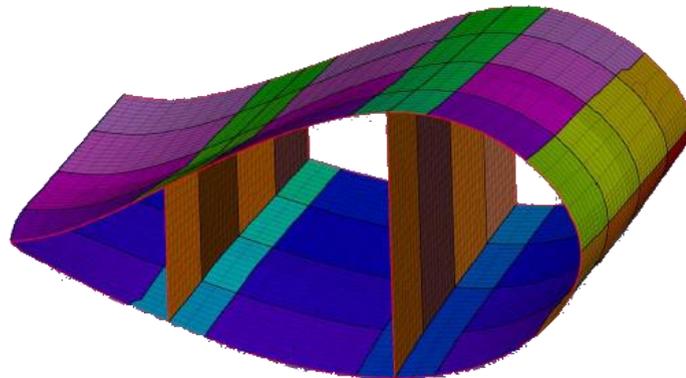
Materials

- Material properties
- Lamina analysis
- Laminate analysis



Automate Analysis Process

- Integrated materials database
- Integrated test data database
- Vehicle layout and concept trades
- **HyperFEA** automatic iteration with FEA for load path convergence
- **Supports** (MSC, Autodesk, NX) **Nastran, Abaqus, ANSYS, OptiStruct**
- **HyperFEMgen** for FEA verification





HyperSizer is NOT:

CAD
FEA



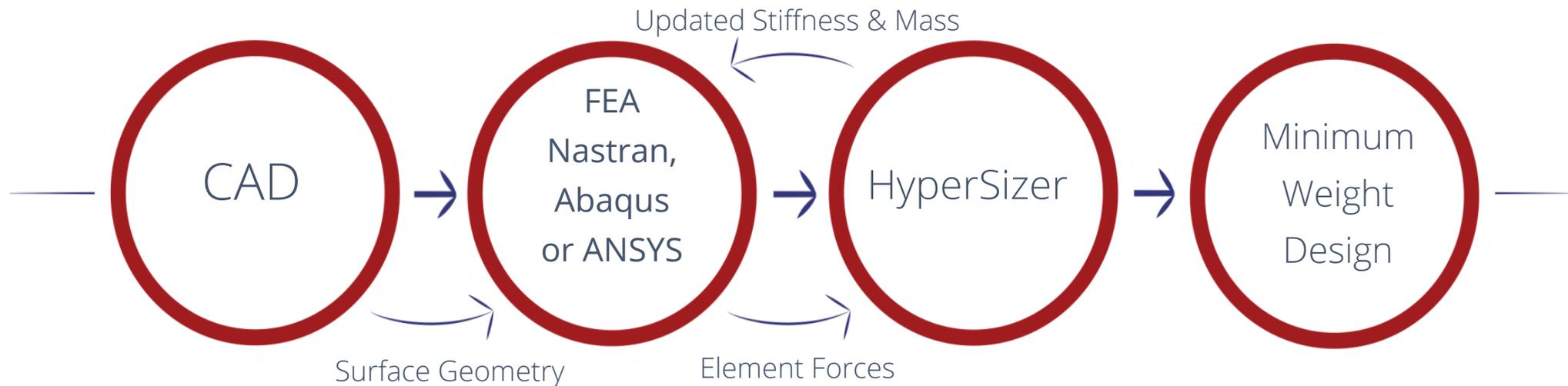
HyperSizer couples

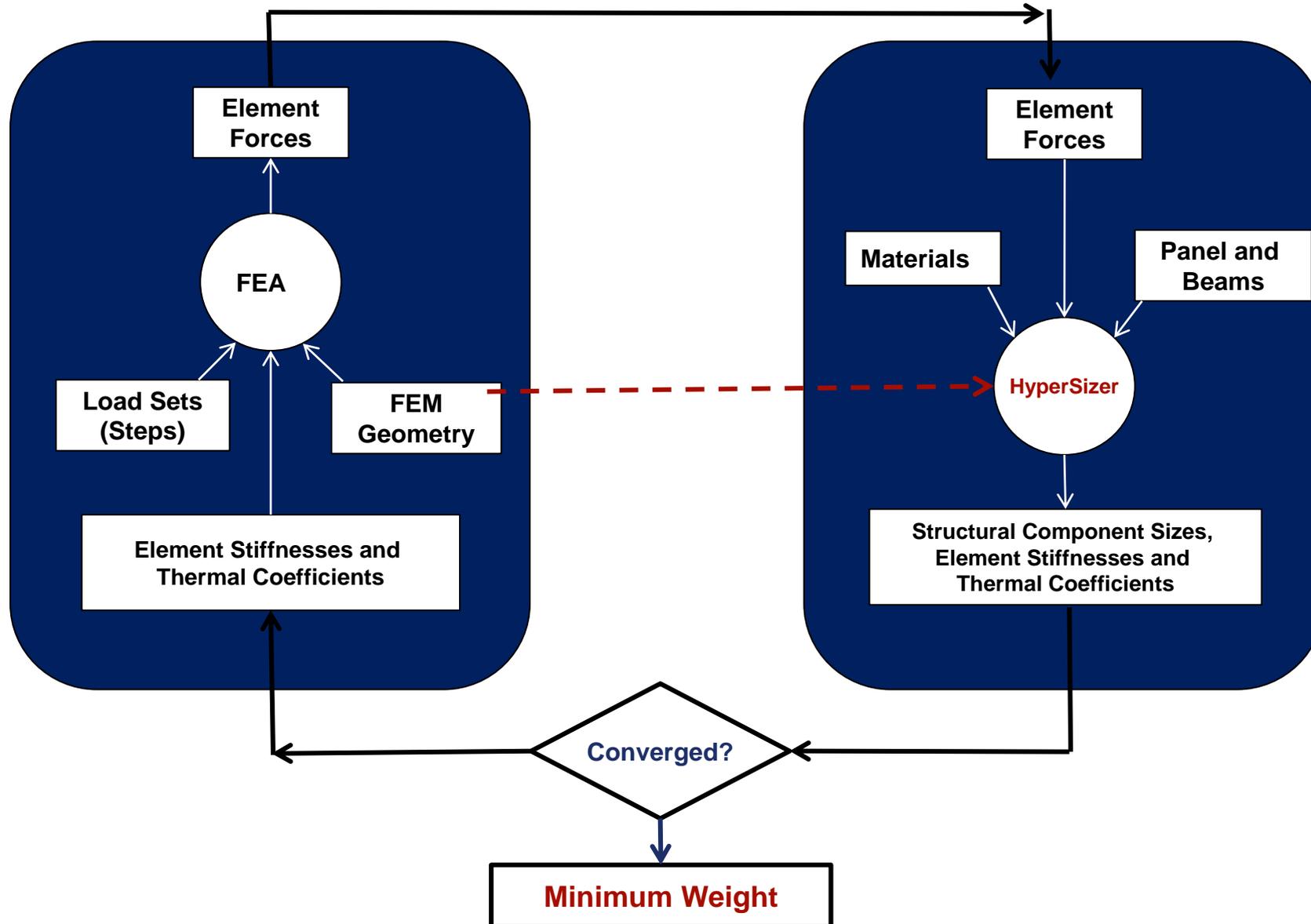
to FEA to capture load
distribution



HyperSizer performs

non-FEA failure analyses to determine
optimum panel/beam design and detailed
stress reports

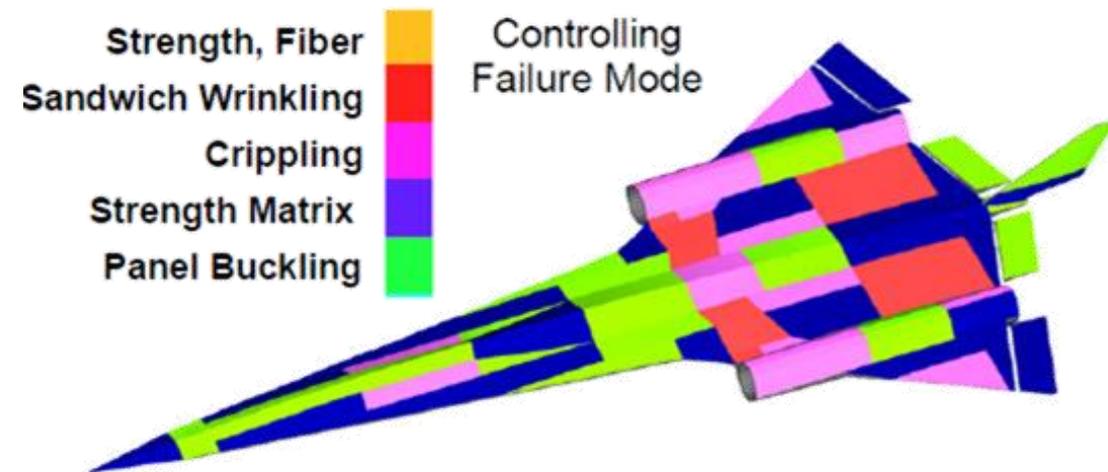
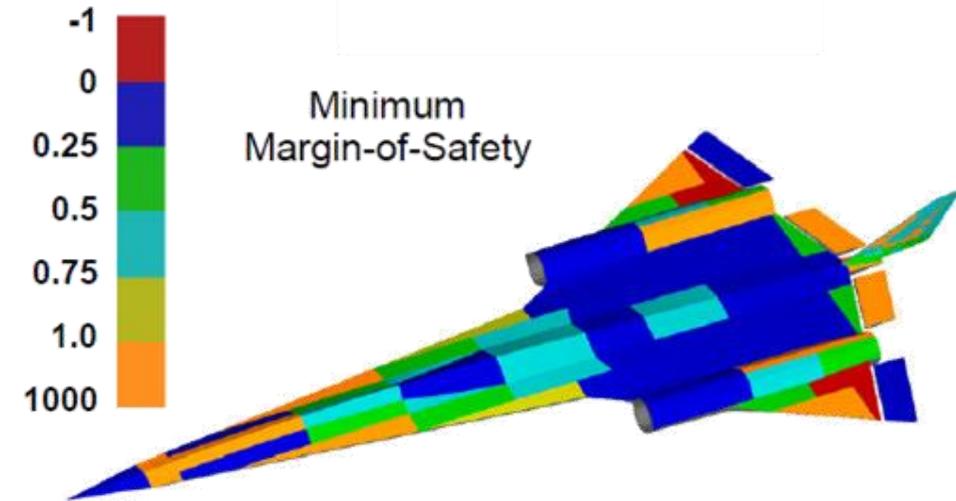


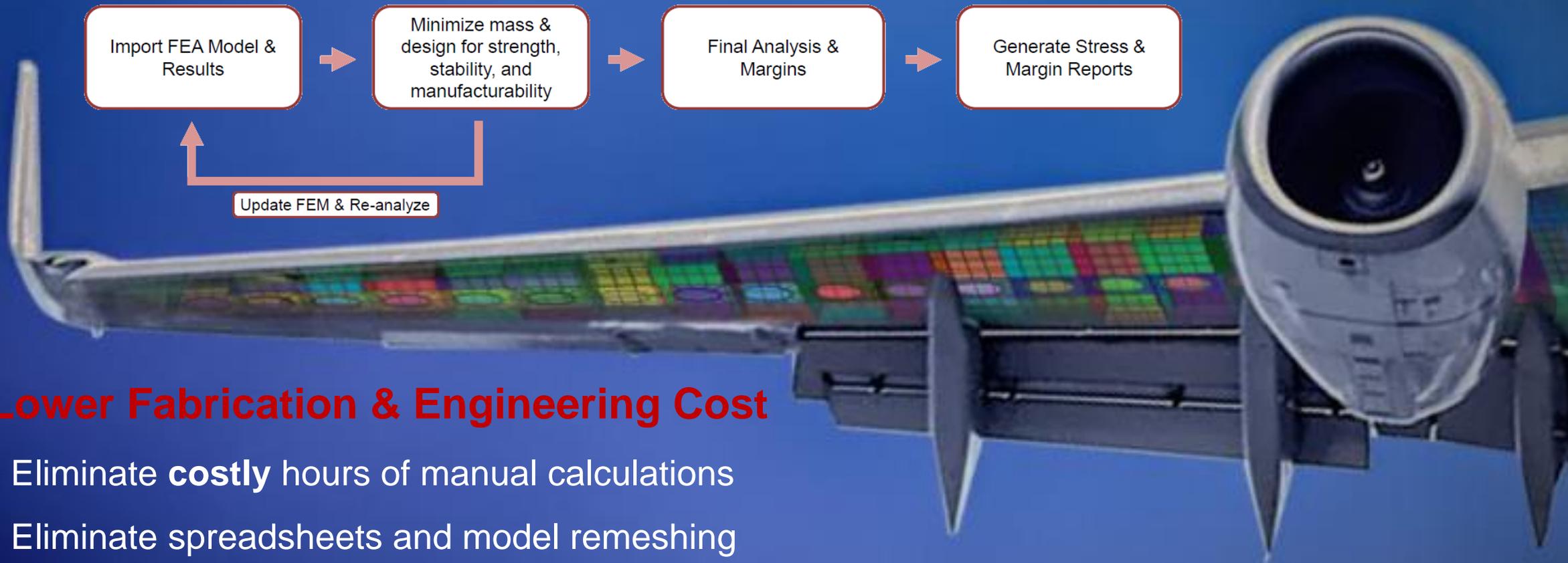




Certify with Analysis & Test Data

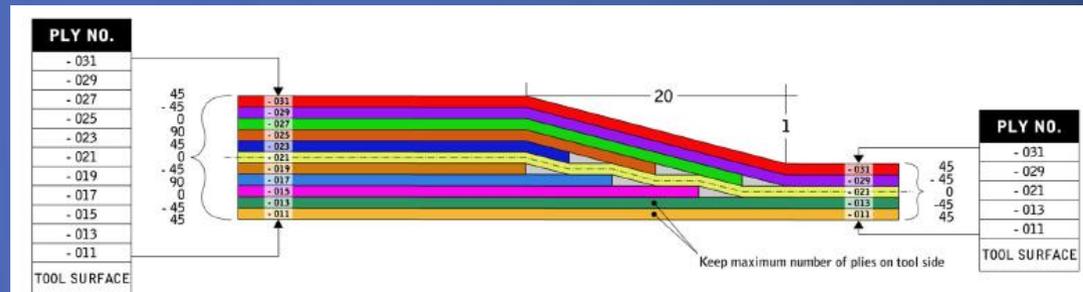
- Detailed analysis stress reports
- Summary tables of controlling margin of safety, load cases, and failure modes
- Correlation of failure predictions to tests
- **Damage tolerant** composite strength BVID/CAI/OHC etc.
- Discrete Source **Damage Analysis**
- Extensive **material** allowable **correction factors**
- **Stiffener buckling** and **crippling**
- Compression and shear IDT **postbuckling**
- **Interlaminar stresses/bonded joints**
- **Bolted joints** including BJSFM





Lower Fabrication & Engineering Cost

- Eliminate **costly** hours of manual calculations
- Eliminate spreadsheets and model remeshing
- **Standardize analyses**
- **Optimize for manufacturability**
- Generate detailed **stress reports for certification**
- Tracking of global plies to CAD part numbers
- Export/import laminate specs to CATIA/Fibersim
- Minimizing drops cuts costs by improve **manufacturability** and **fatigue life**.



Features

Express

Pro

Skin Panels on Full Model [Panels & Beams]
Output Variables: Top Face - Thickness, Component Result (per Component) (in)

Metal Analysis & Optimization



Laminate Analysis & Optimization



FEM Updates and FEA Iteration



CAD (CATIA) Laminate Updates



Stress Reports



FEM Zone Pattern Optimization



Organic Ply Shape Optimization



Strength Optimization



Stiffness Displacement Optimization



Eigenvalue Buckling Optimization



Eigenvalue Frequency Optimization



Stiffened panels (I, Tee, Hat, Isogrid, etc)



Beams (I, Tee, caps, tubes, etc)



Bolted Joints



Bonded Joints



FEM Line Joints



Multiple Assemblies



Test Like You Fly (TLYF)



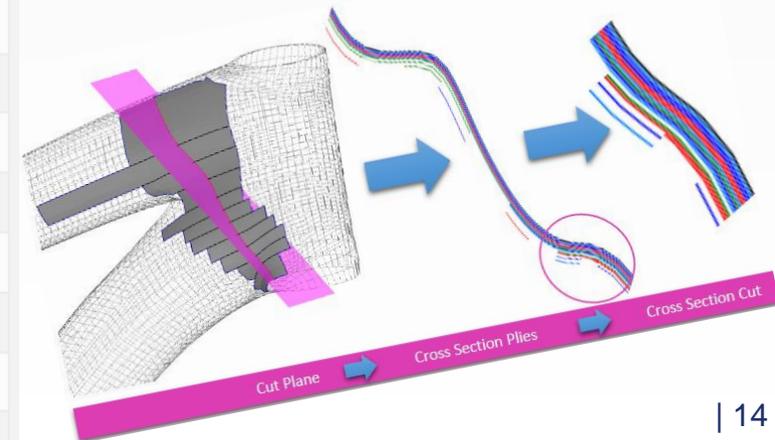
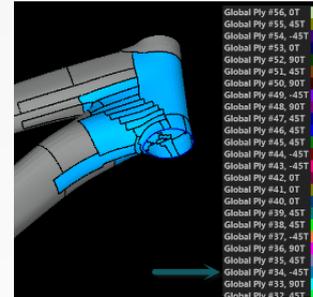
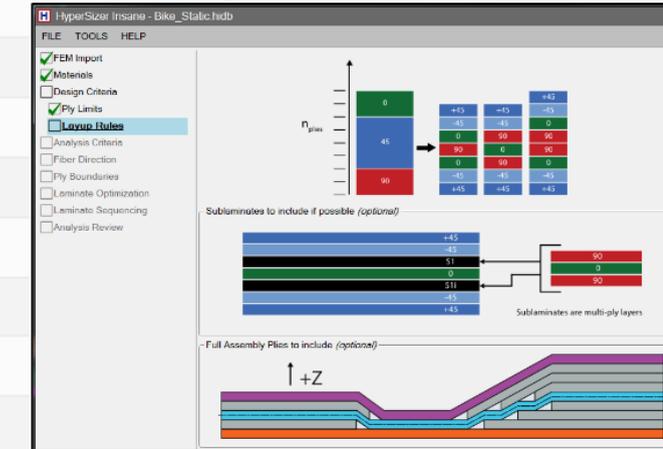
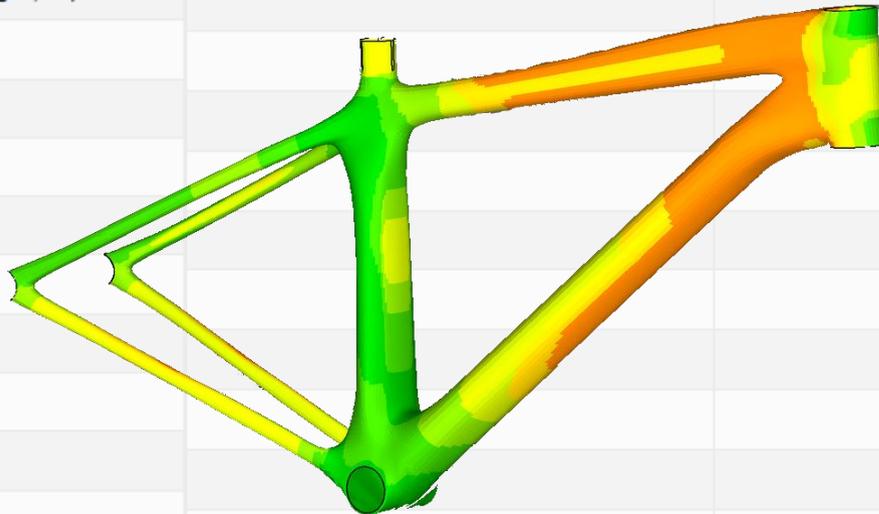
Test Optimizer



Analysis Plugins



Object Code Scripting

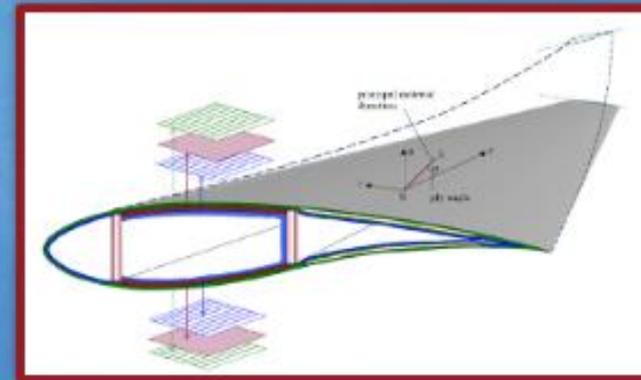
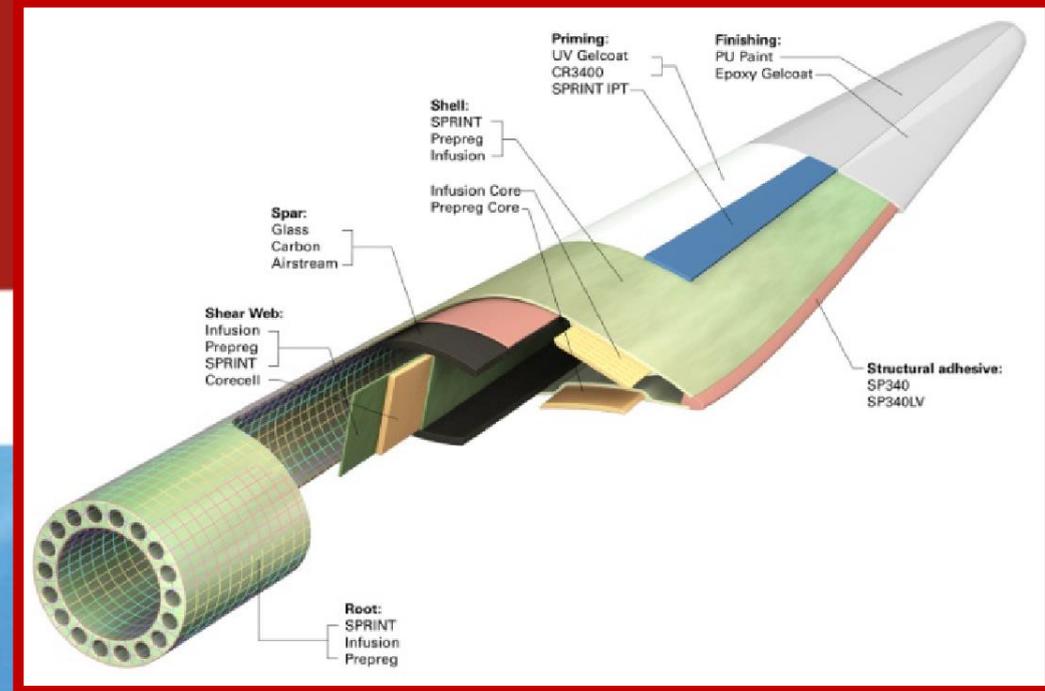


Wind Turbine Blade Design, Analysis, and Optimization



HyperSizer[®]

Structural Analysis and Optimization Software



Optimizing the Ares V Payload Shroud



NASA ARES V HEAVY LIFT LAUNCH VEHICLE PAYLOAD SHROUD

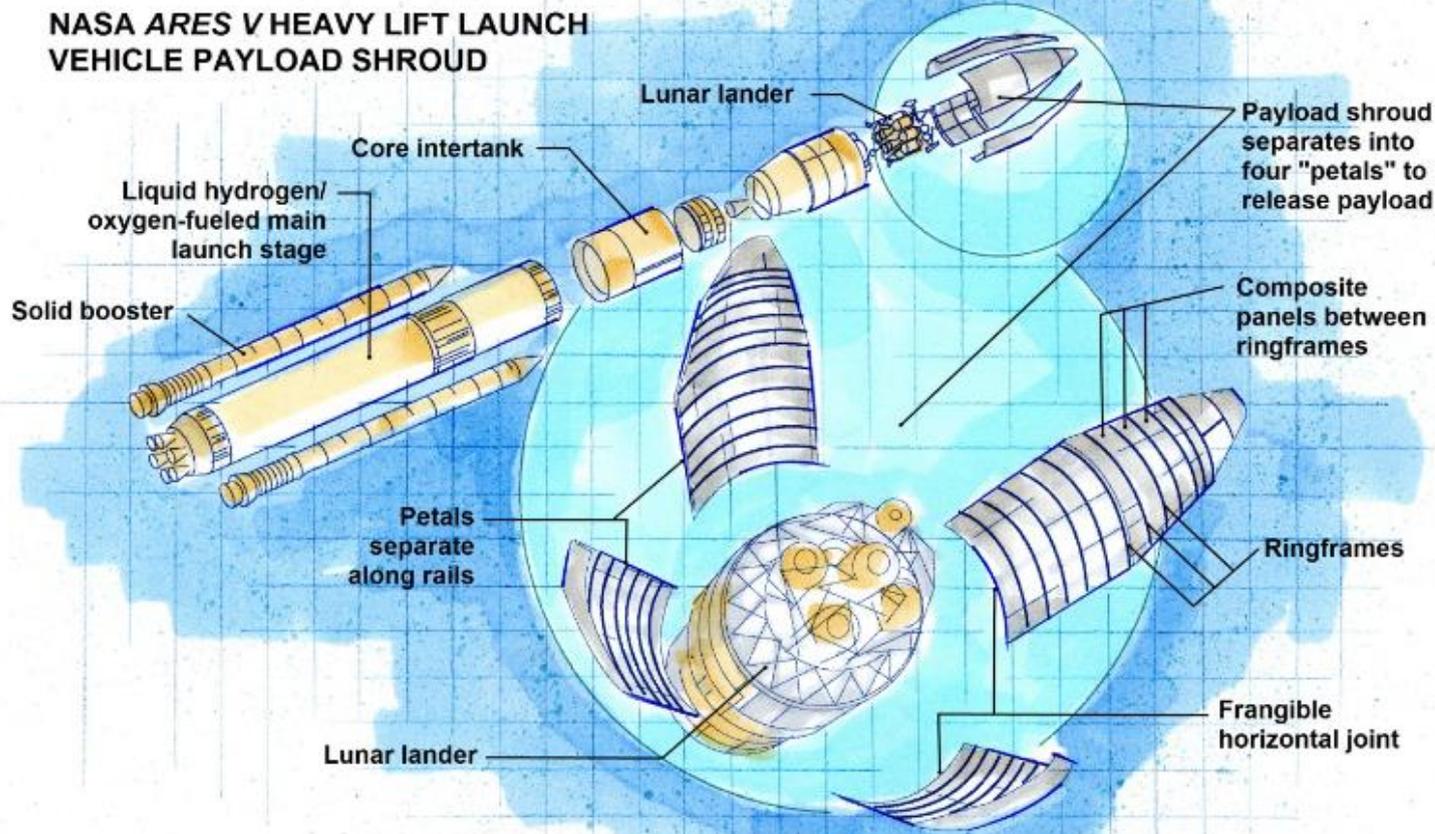
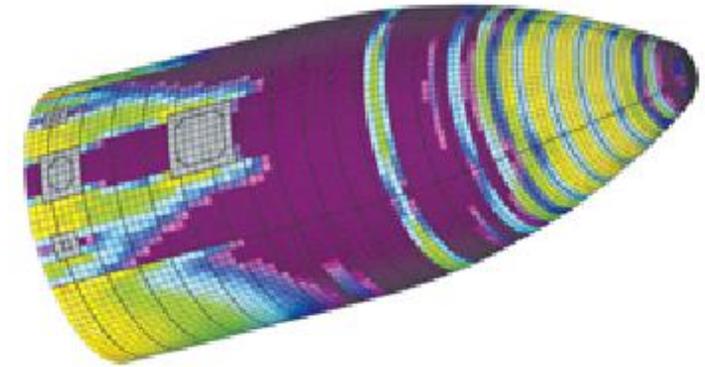
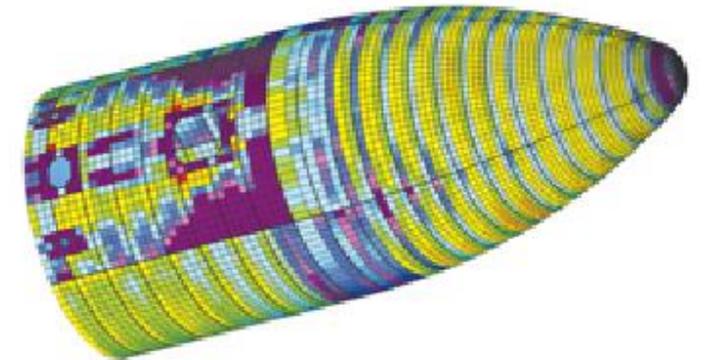


Illustration: Karl Reque

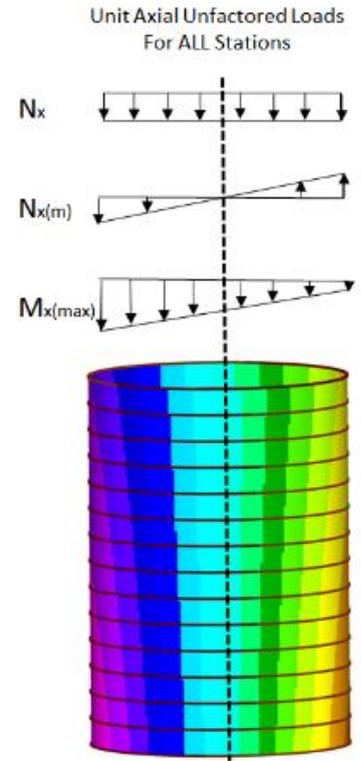
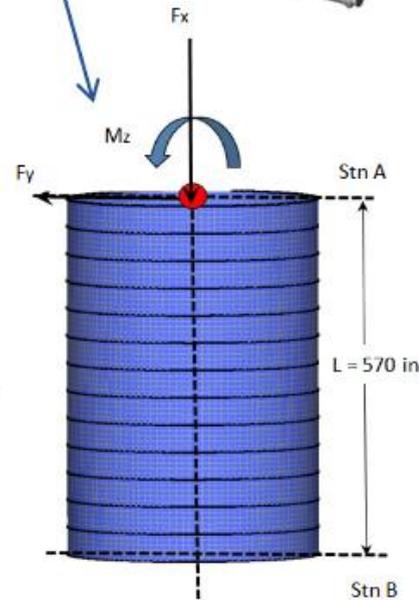
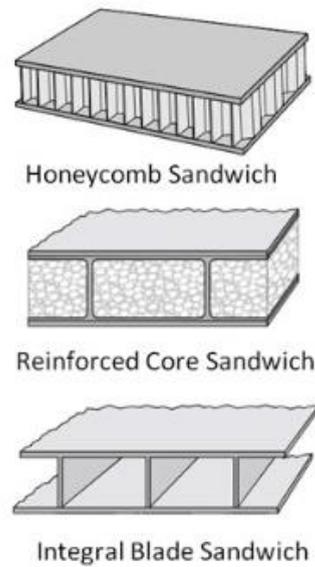
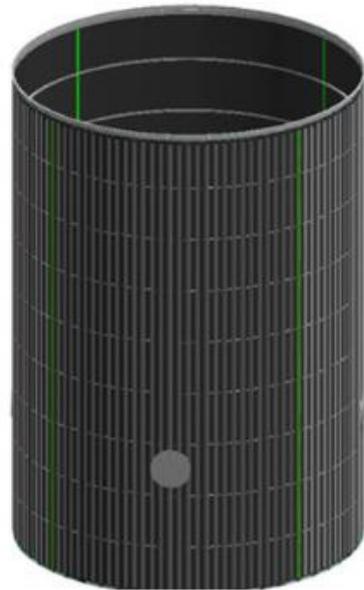
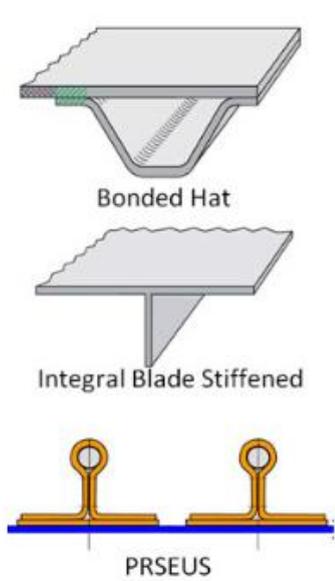


Overdesigned



Optimized

Optimizing the Ares V Payload Shroud



Available Failure Analyses

Limit MS	Ultimate MS	Y LS	Location - Analysis Description
0.001154 (0)		1	C Stiffness Requirement, Bending
	0.04588 (0)	4	Web Local Buckling, Longitudinal Direction
	1.458 (0)	4	Flange Top, one sided Local Buckling, Longitudinal Direction
	2.155 (0)	3	Flange Top, one sided Composite Strength, Max Strain 1 Direction
	2.155 (0)	3	Flange Bottom, one sided Composite Strength, Max Strain 1 Direction
	2.155 (0)	3	Web Composite Strength, Max Strain 1 Direction
	3.029 (0)	4	Flange Bottom, one sided Local Buckling, Longitudinal Direction
	3.691 (0)	4	Cripping, Composite, method Mill-Hdtk-17-3E including Dij
	6.314 (0)	3	Flange Top, one sided Composite Strength, Max Strain 2 Direction
	6.314 (0)	3	Flange Bottom, one sided Composite Strength, Max Strain 2 Direction
	6.314 (0)	3	Web Composite Strength, Max Strain 2 Direction

NASA Orion Alternative - Composite Crew Module



It's all about speed to certification

HyperSizer software performs **design, stress analysis, and detail sizing optimization** for composite or traditional metallic materials in systems such as:

- ✈ Unmanned Vehicles
- ✈ Fixed and Rotary Aircraft
- ✈ Space Launch Vehicles
- ✈ Infrastructure

- ✓ HyperSizer enables structural weight reduction **by 30-40%**
- ✓ HyperSizer replaces the need for spreadsheets and “hand calculations” with automatically generated stress reports for **FAA certification**.
- ✓ HyperSizer customers are able to produce results **faster and more accurately**, providing an edge over competitors.



Who We Are, What We Do

- Founded in 1995 by NASA aerospace engineers still developing leading edge methods today 
- Leaders in Military Structural Design, Analysis, Optimization for meeting the schedule of rapid development projects
- Successfully reduce 30% -40% weight on military aircraft while also in a shortened design cycle
- Provide Critical Role in Certification



Design
Analyze
Optimize
Certify

HyperSizer®



Some of our Customers...



**COLLIER
RESEARCH
CORPORATION**



COLLIER RESEARCH CORPORATION | HYPERSizer.COM | 757.825.0000

Over 20 years of success deployment:
Designing | Analyzing | Optimizing

- ✈ Manned Aircraft
- ✈ UAVs
- ✈ Space Launch Vehicles

Why HyperSizer®?

- ✓ Weight Reduced
- ✓ Structurally Optimized
- ✓ Ahead of Schedule
- ✓ Within Budget



V280 Fuselage –

- *Designed and Analyzed using HyperSizer Pro Software and Collier Research Corporation's Aerospace Engineering Team.*

<https://hypersizer.com/in-the-news/>

Designing Bell Helicopter's Next Gen Tiltrotor Fuselage

- To meet the aggressive V-280 schedule, HyperSizer was employed in a 'design-by-analysis' approach that successfully sized and analyzed the fuselage structure.
- Bell Helicopter leadership applauded the team for a job well done, ahead of schedule and within budget.
- See full article at <https://hypersizer.com/designing-bell-helicopters-next-gen-tiltrotor-fuselage/>

*"The automated analysis tool in our software allows the stress analyst to define the required structural configuration, informing the designer about the best configuration that optimizes the stiffness of the structure. A small team of stress and design engineers acquired HyperSizer, the right tool set to support their in-house capabilities and **efficiently deliver ahead of schedule**"*



"The shortened schedule and headcount savings alone are substantial as well as the analysis accuracy that is gained by a standardized tool suite like HyperSizer."

– JB, Key Customer



Why HyperSizer?

- ✓ The **ONLY** commercial software that automates the stress analysis and certification reporting process **for military acceptance of structural integrity** of aircraft
- ✓ Certify structures faster, **FAA certification-ready** automated structural reports produced
- ✓ Reduce structural weight – **30%-40% lighter**, an exceptional achievement for aerostructures
- ✓ Safer, lighter — and **Manufacturable**. Designing with manufacturability in mind from the start yields an easier to manufacture structure
- ✓ Reduce the stress engineering process by an order of magnitude faster, seriously. **10 times faster**, proven in previous projects.
- ✓ Save Money on your Program - 4 ways:
 - ✓ **Schedule** duration reduction
 - ✓ **Hours** allocated to budget reduced
 - ✓ End product has **reduced failures, reduced weight, and reduced manufacturing issues**
 - ✓ Performance: A structurally lighter, **higher performance vehicle** yields long term financial benefits
- ✓ Behind HyperSizer is a team of highly experienced stress engineers that can work with you to make your project a success
- ✓ HyperSizer partners with all major CAE software, and employs all industry standard methods and practices, see below

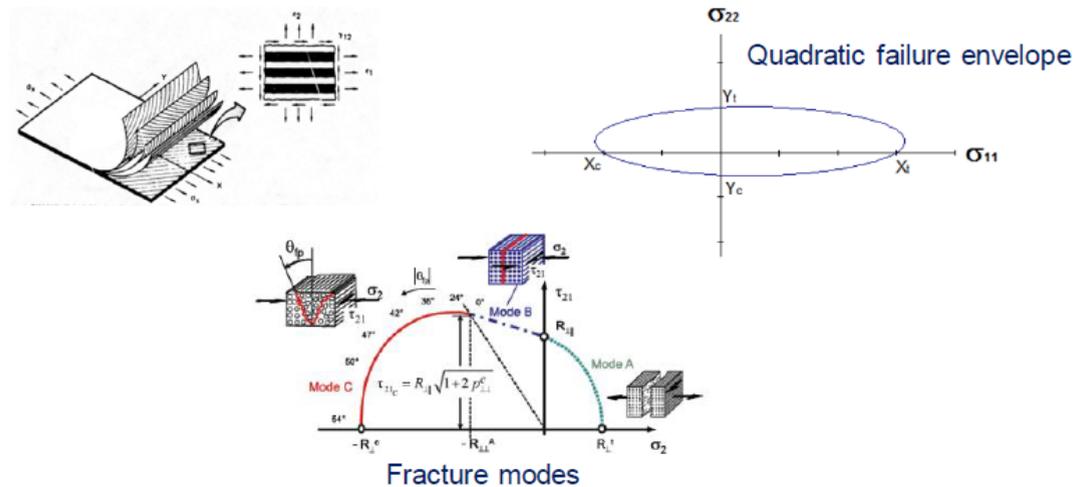
Software Partners



Composite Strength Analysis Methods

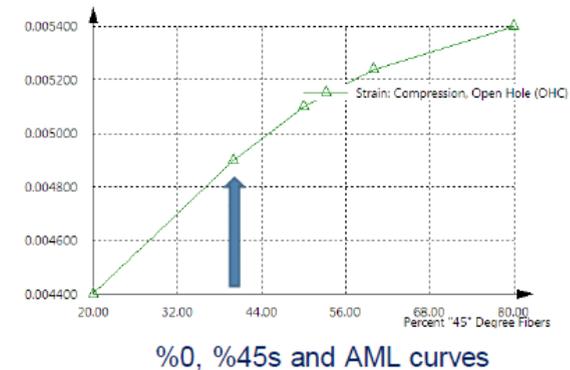
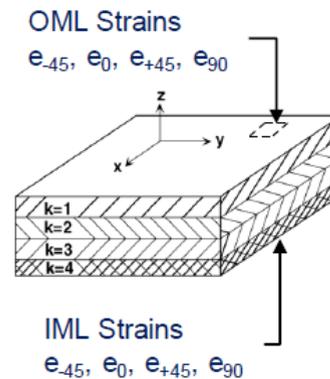
Ply Based

- Max Strain
- Max Stress
- Tsai-Hill Interaction
- Tsai-Wu Interaction
- Tsai-Hahn Interaction
- Hoffman Interaction
- Hashin Fiber Failure
- LaRC03 Fiber Failure
- Tsai-Wu Strain
- Puck 2D & 3D
- Interlaminar Shear



Laminate Based

- Compression, Pristine
- Compression, After Impact (CAI)
- Compression, Open Hole (OHC)
- Compression, Filled Hole (FHC)
- Compression, BVID
- Tension, Pristine
- Tension, After Impact (TAI)
- Tension, Open Hole (OHT)
- Tension, Filled Hole (FHT)
- Shear, Pristine
- Shear, After Impact (SAI)

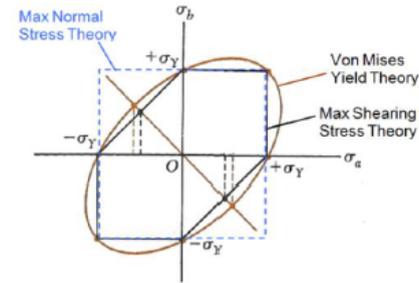


Metallic Strength Analysis Methods



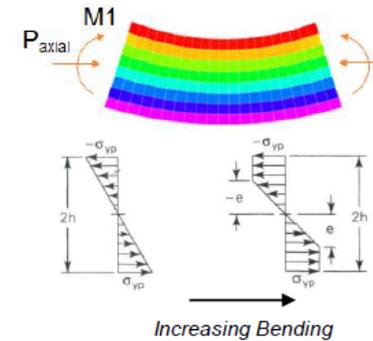
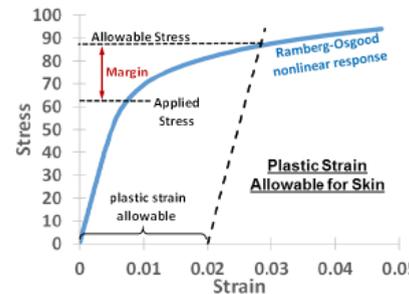
Isotropic Strength

- Max Strength (Stress)
- Von Mises Interaction Yield
- Max Shear Criterion
- Max Principal Stress



Plasticity

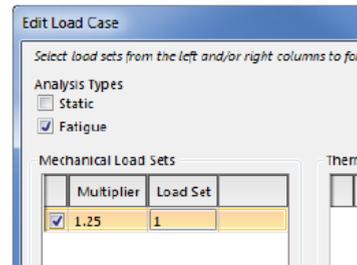
- Plasticity correction – Buckling
- Ramberg-Osgood Non-linear parameters
- Plastic Bending



Fatigue

- Fatigue Target Stress

Identify load cases as fatigue cases



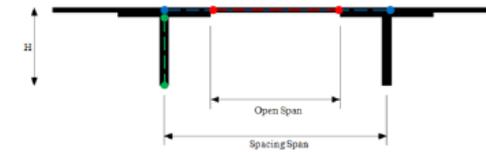
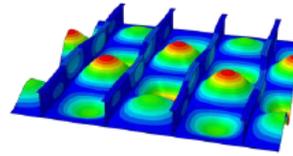
Write MS using fatigue allowables and concentration factors, Kt



Buckling Analysis Methods

Local Buckling

Flat, Simple or fixed BC, Biaxial w/Shear &TSF
 Curved, Simple or fixed BC, Biaxial w/Shear &TSF
 Each panel segment (object)



Local Postbuckling

Compression postbuckling, effective width
 Shear postbuckling, diagonal tension IDT

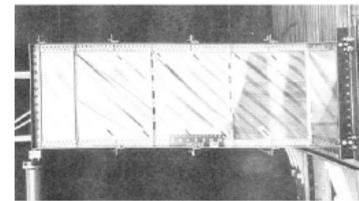
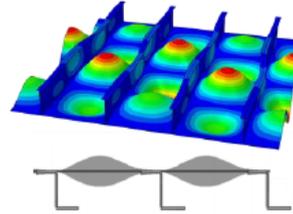
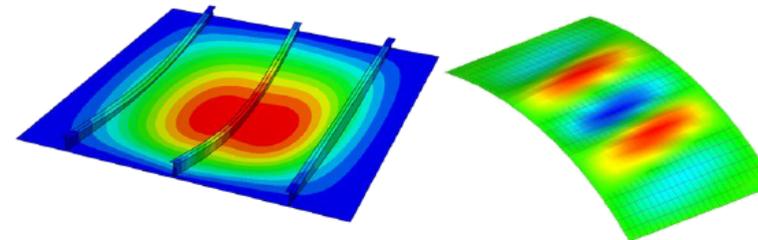


Figure 1. Shear postbuckling - (NACA TN 2662, 1952).

Panel Buckling

Flat, Simple or fixed BC, Biaxial w/Shear &TSF
 Curved, Simple or fixed BC, Biaxial w/Shear &TSF
 Flat, L Column w/ Transverse Shear Flexibility
 Cylinder, NASA SP-8007 Method

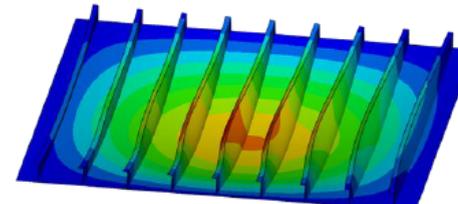


Stiffener Buckling

Flexural-Torsional Stability, Argyris
 Flexural-Torsional Stability, Levy



Coupled flexure and torsion

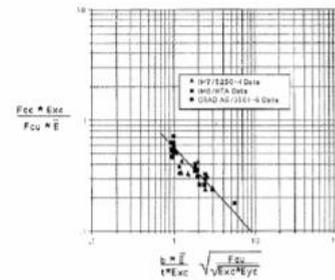
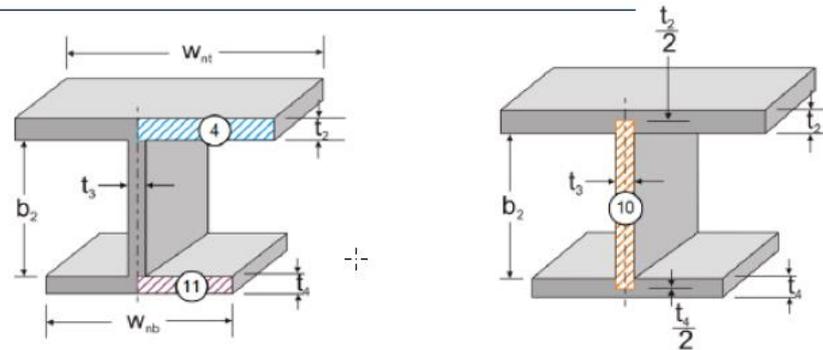
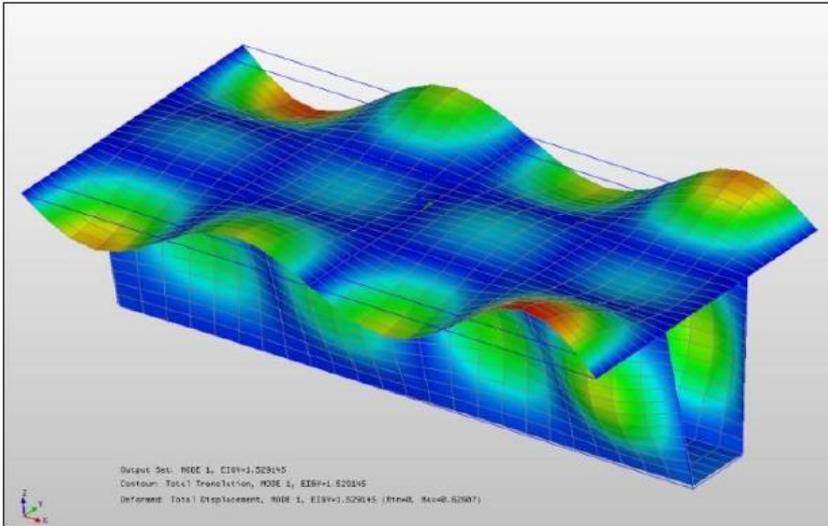


Stiffener Crippling

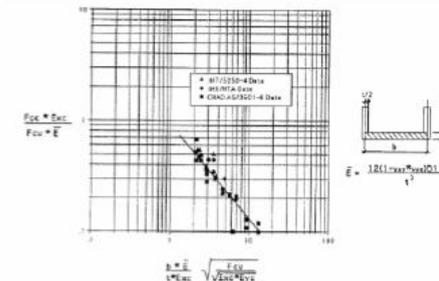


Crippling

Crippling, metallic formed and extruded sections
 Crippling, composite, MIL-HDBK-17-3E
 Crippling – Buckling Interaction, Johnson-Euler



No Edge Free Crippling Curve



One Edge Free Crippling Curve

$$\frac{F_{cc}}{F_{cu}} \frac{E_x}{E} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{b \bar{E}}{t E_x} \sqrt{\frac{F_{cu}}{E_x E_y}}$$

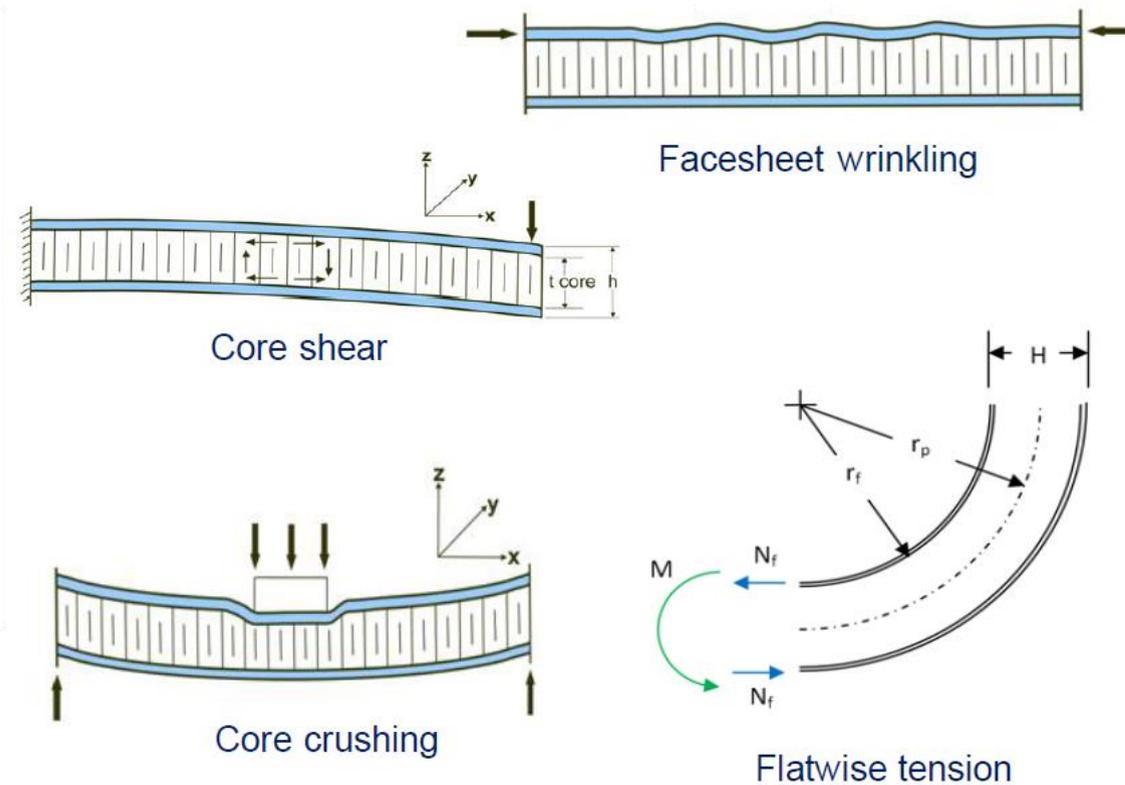
$$F_{cc} = \frac{\sum b_n t_n F_{ccn}}{\sum b_n t_n}$$

Sandwich Panel Analysis Methods



Sandwich Methods

- Facesheet Wrinkling, foam cores
- Facesheet Wrinkling, honeycomb cores
- Shear crimping
- Intracell dimpling
- Flatwise Tension
- Flatwise Tension w/Interlaminar shear
- Core shear strength, X direction
- Core shear strength, Y direction
- Core shear strength, interaction, quadratic
- Core crushing, concentrated load
- Core crushing, flexural bending load
- Core crushing, joint support load

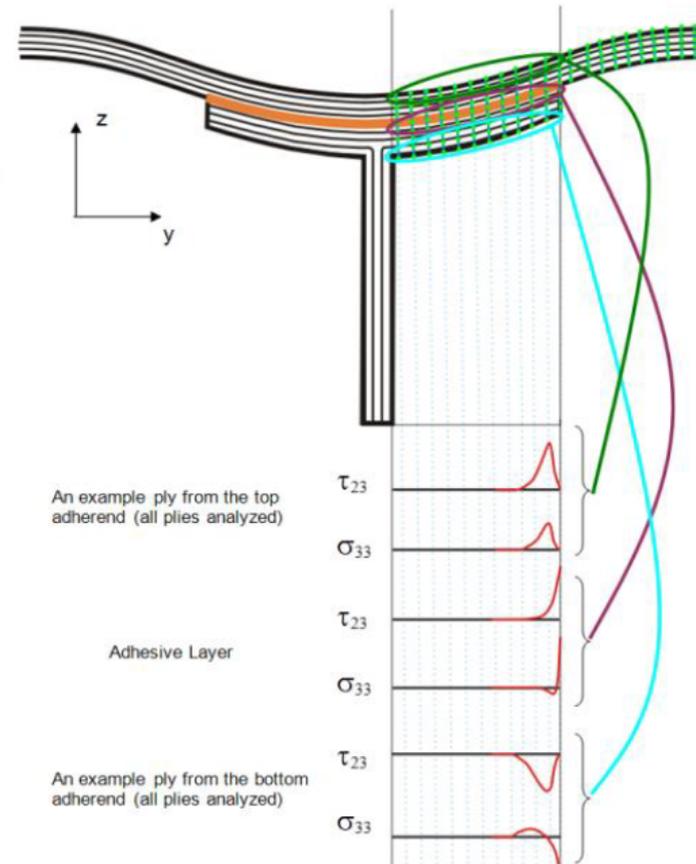


Bonded Joint Analysis



Bonded Joint

- Edge Delamination Onset
- Edge Delamination
- Fracture, Principal Transverse
- Fracture, Max Stress or Strain
- Delamination, Peel Dominated
- Delamination, Peel and Transverse Shear
- Delamination, Tong, Peel, Transverse Shear
- Adhesive, Peel Dominated
- Adhesive, Von Mises Strain
- Adhesive, Maximum Principal Stress
- Adhesive, Peel, Longitudinal & Transverse Shear
- VCCT Virtual Crack Closure Technique



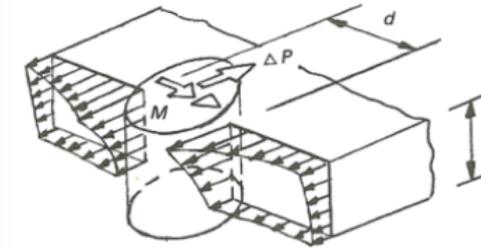
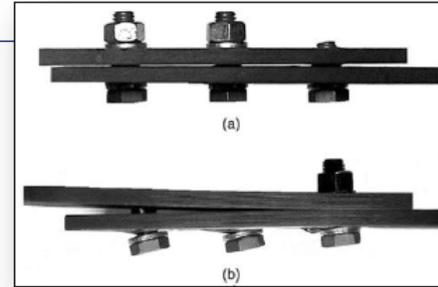
HyperSizer Analysis Methods

Fastened Joint Analysis



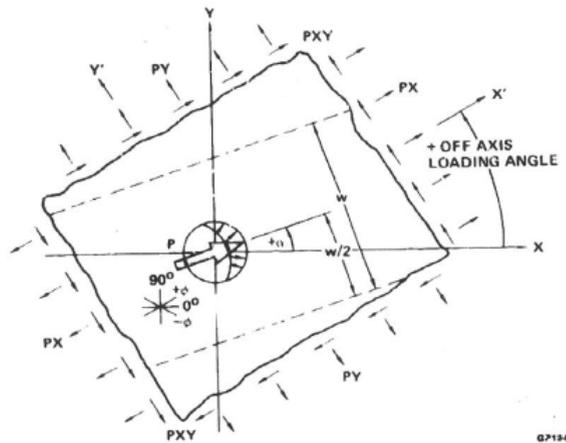
Bolted Joint

- Laminate Bearing, composite
- Bearing, metallic
- BJSFM, bearing only
- BJSFM, bypass only
- BJSFM, bearing and bypass

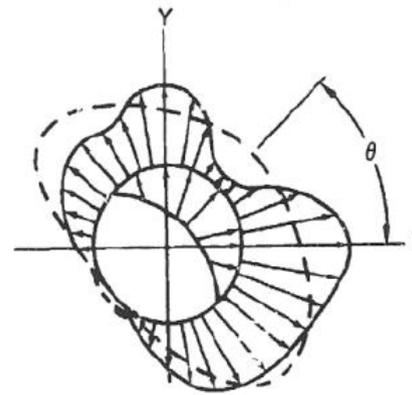


Use BJSFM to capture complex stress state ←

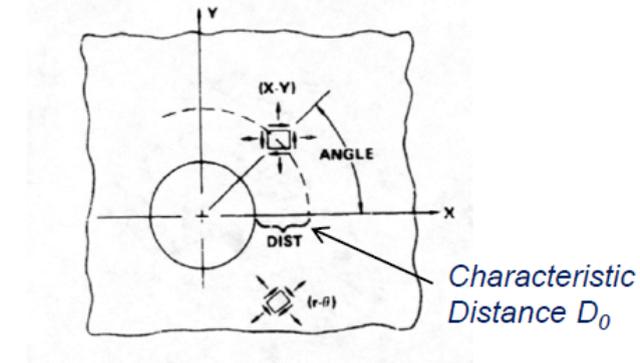
→ Use bearing analysis with allowables and correction factors



Combined bearing and bypass loading



Complex stress field



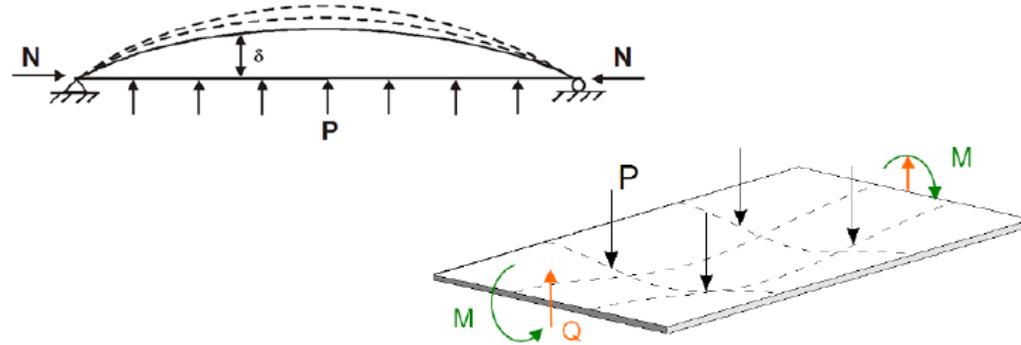
Tension/compression D_0

Analysis Methods



Stress Analysis Methods

- Beam-column, imperfection or pressure
- Panel pressure
- Local pressure



Limits & Requirements

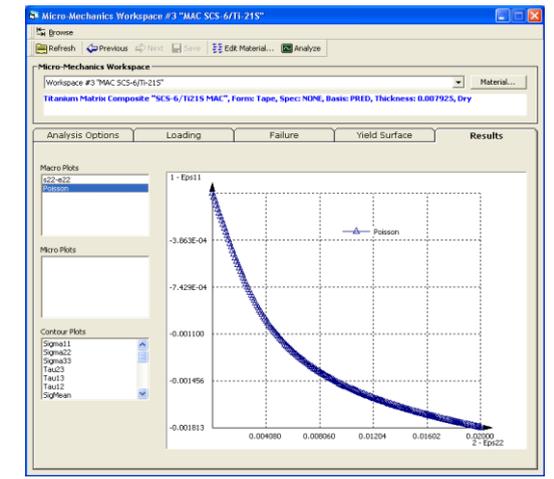
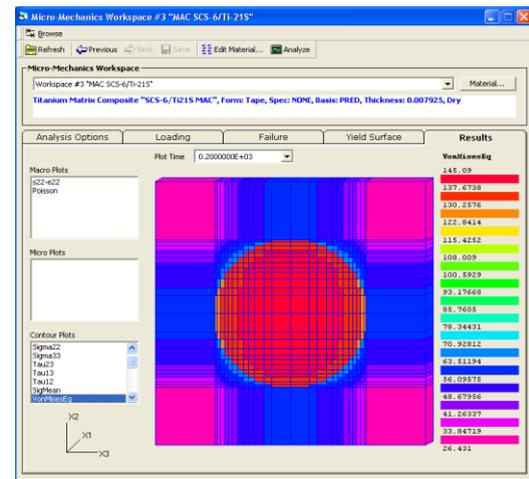
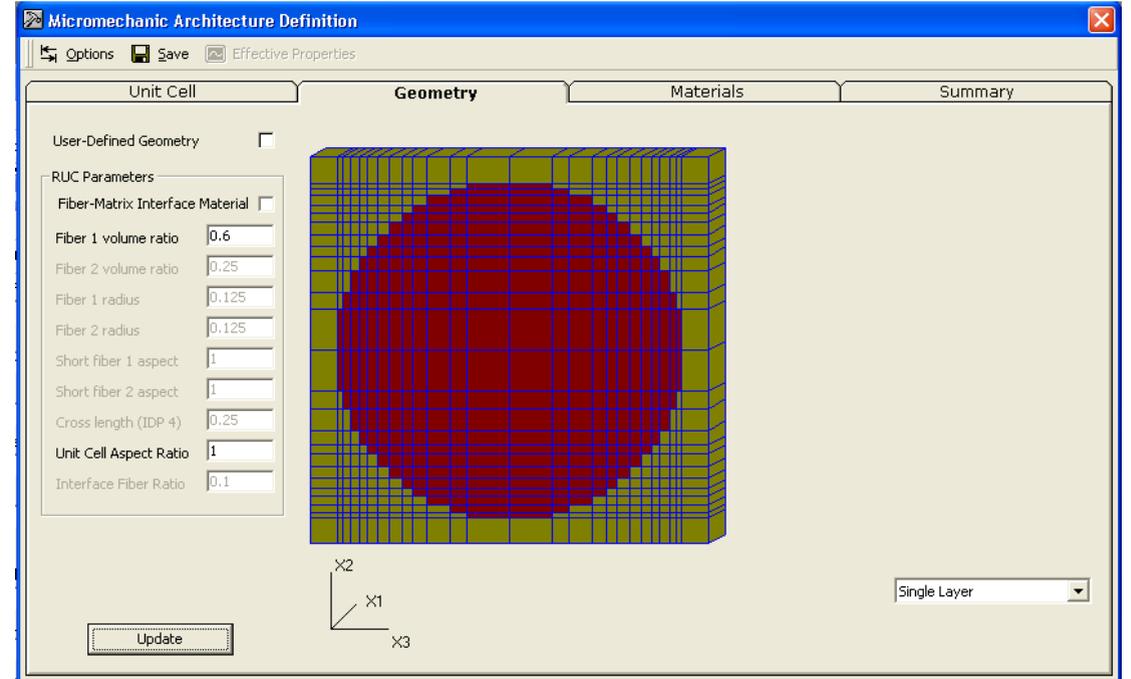
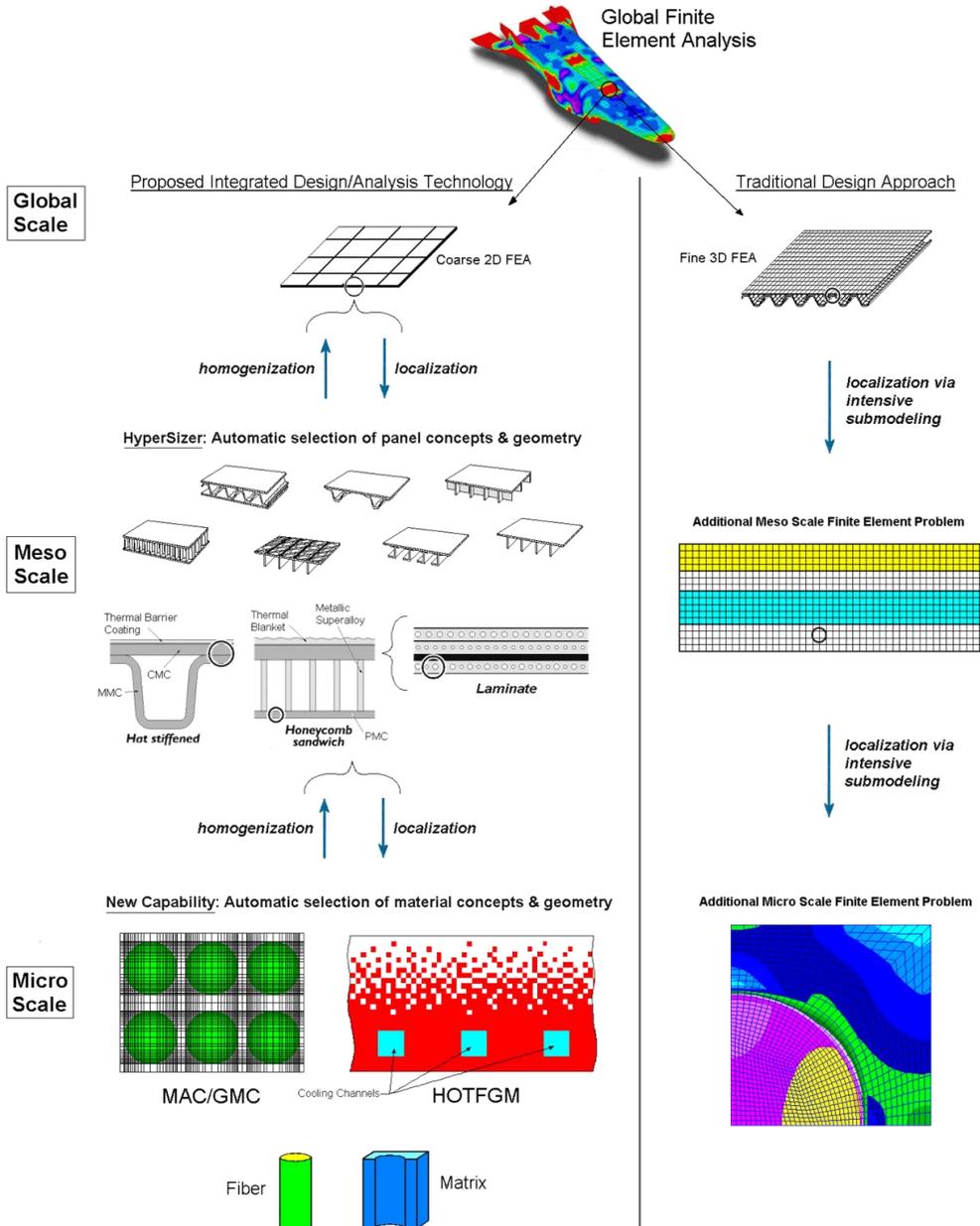
- Stiffness requirement, membrane
- Stiffness requirement, bending
- Strain limits
- Stress cut-off, F&DT
- Curvature
- Center deflection
- Frequency limit, panel or beam
- Frequency limit, local object

$$MS = \min \left[\frac{\epsilon_{x,r}}{\epsilon_x} - 1, \frac{\epsilon_{y,r}}{\epsilon_y} - 1 \right]$$

$$MS = \min \left[\frac{D_{11,sym}}{D_{11,sym,r}} - 1, \frac{D_{22,sym}}{D_{22,sym,r}} - 1, \frac{D_{33,sym}}{D_{33,sym,r}} - 1 \right]$$

Major new capability EI & GJ

Integration with Micromechanics

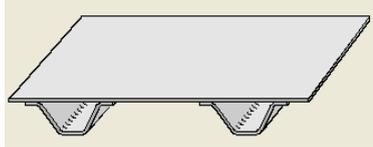


Integration with Micromechanics

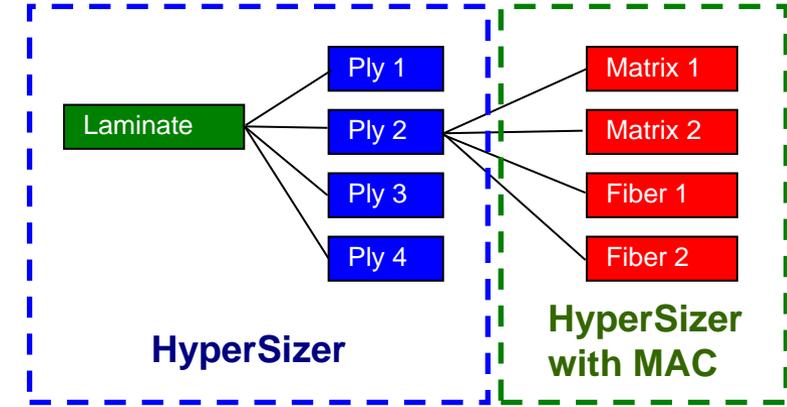


HyperSizer Micromechanics allows the user to graphically “peer” into a structural analysis from the macro to the micro level

Stiffened Panel



Object	Nx (lb / in)	Ny (lb / in)	Nxy (lb / in)	Mx (lb-in / ...)	My (lb-in / ...)
Clear Span	2	-185.976	-11.4204	-0.0815091	-0.0443587
Closed Span	2	-185.976	-8.96365	-0.0815091	-0.0443587
Bonded Combo Top	-1838.79	-185.976	-11.4204	-21.3907	-14.109
Web	-185.088	0	-20.9063	-8.2318E-04	0
Crown Bottom	-1216.05	0	-2.45674	-6.95571E...	-1.1248E-06



Laminate

Material List (Foams, Honeycombs, Isotropics, and Orthotropics)

[0-1] Graphite/BMI "IM7-5250-4_Unnotched", For

Ply	Angle	Thickness	Density	Material
1	+45°	0.0052	0.058	[0-1] Graphite/BMI "IM7-52
2	-45°	0.0052	0.058	[0-1] Graphite/BMI "IM7-52
3	+90°	0.0052	0.058	[0-1] Graphite/BMI "IM7-52
4	0°	0.0052	0.058	[0-1] Graphite/BMI "IM7-52
5	+90°	0.0052	0.058	[0-1] Graphite/BMI "IM7-52
6	0°	0.0052	0.058	[0-1] Graphite/BMI "IM7-52
7	+90°	0.0052	0.058	[0-1] Graphite/BMI "IM7-52
8	+45°	0.0052	0.058	[0-1] Graphite/BMI "IM7-52

Micro (Fiber-Matrix)

Orthotropic Ply

Material Family: Titanium Matrix Composite

*Material Name: SCS-6/Ti21S MAC

*Form: Tape

*Specification: NONE

*Basis: NONE

*Wet: NONE

Density (lb/in³): 0.149

Fiber Volume (%) Glass Transition: 40

Micromechanics Architecture: Edit...

Stiffness	Moisture
0 degrees, Et1 (Ms): 27	Stress Allowables
90 degrees, Et2 (Ms): 18	Stress Allowables I
Poisson's Ratio, ν12: 0.22	

Material Family: Titanium Matrix Composite

Material Description: Gr/Ep IM7/977-3 Based on Fiberite Data

*Material Name: TiMetal21s - SCS6 Composite

*Form: Tape

*Specification: NONE

*Basis: NONE

*Wet: NONE

Density (lb/in³): 0.057

Fiber Volume (%) Glass Transition: 50

Temperature (F): 400

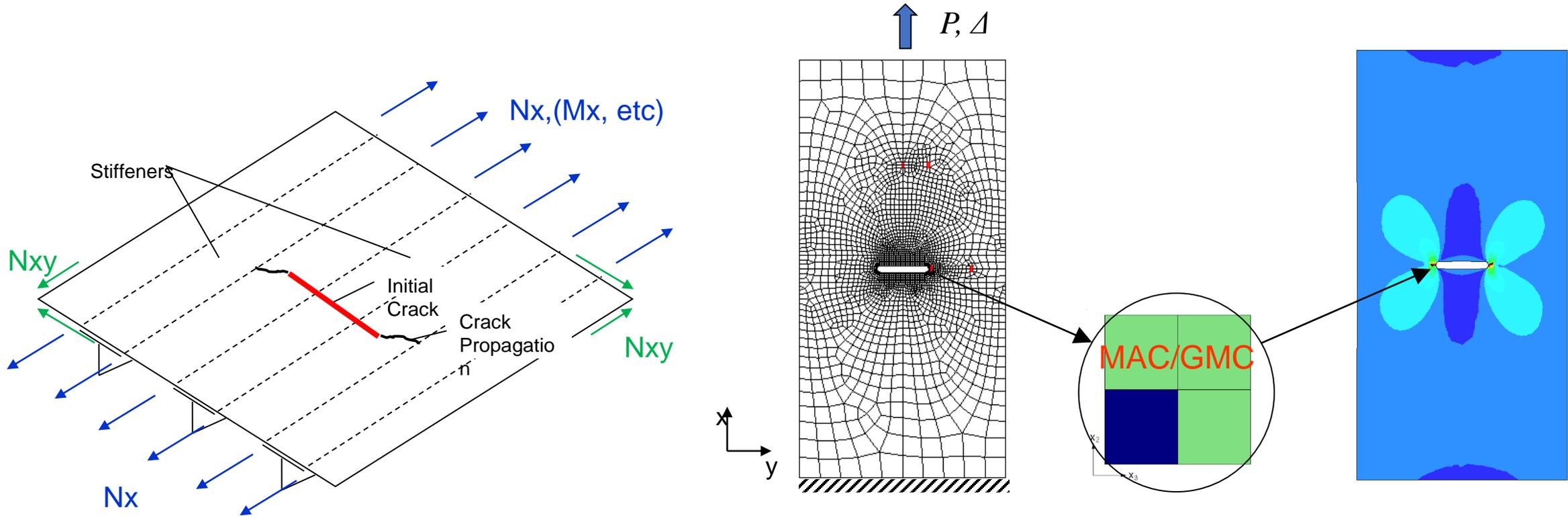
Micromechanics Architecture: Edit...

Material Assignment Options

Matrix Material: TiMetal 21S (GVIPS)

Fiber Material: SCS-6 (Elastic)

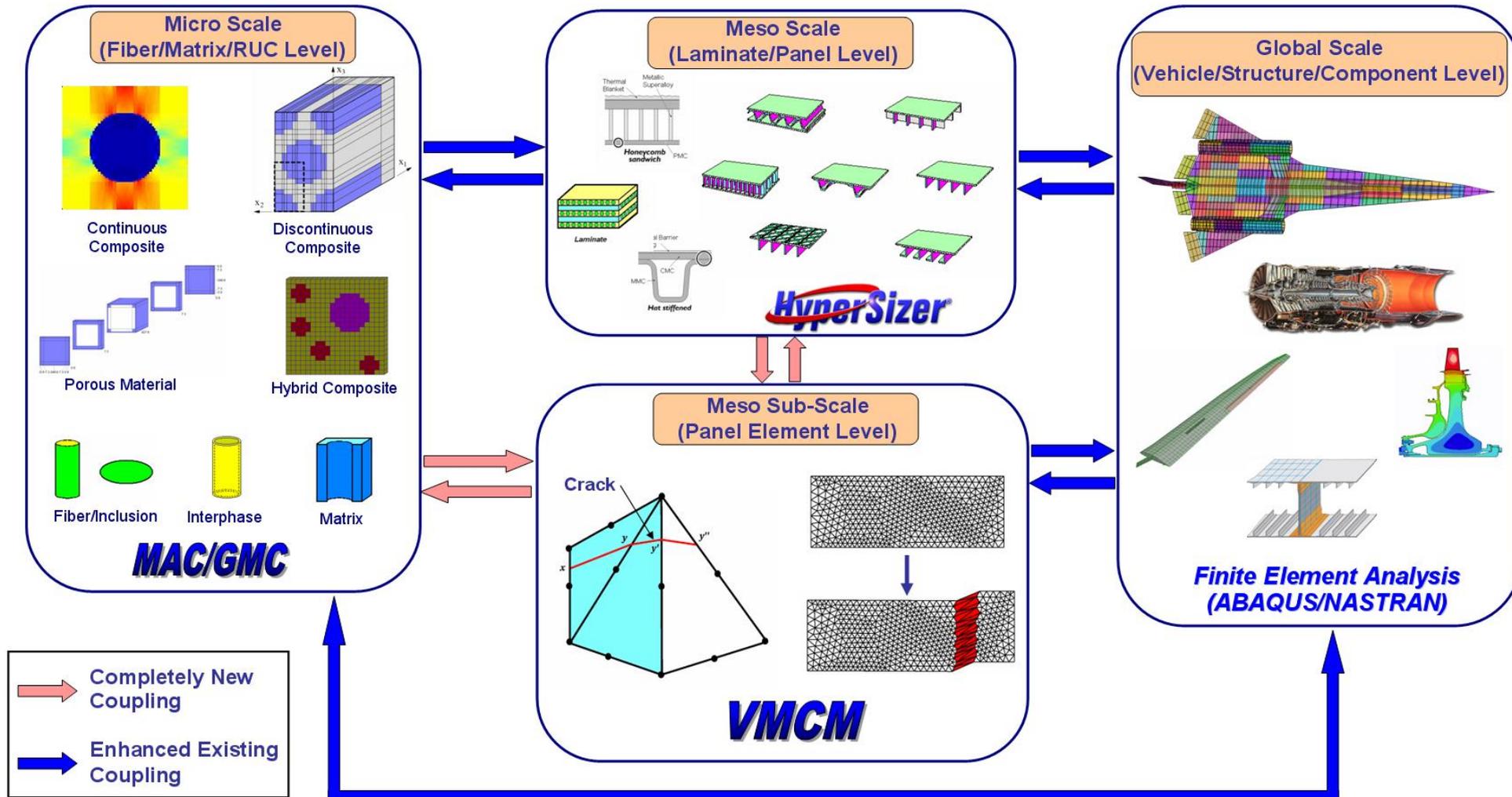
Methods Coupling of HyperSizer with High-Fidelity Analysis



- Coupling between damage and failure at the lamina level and the microscale

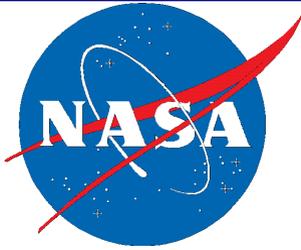
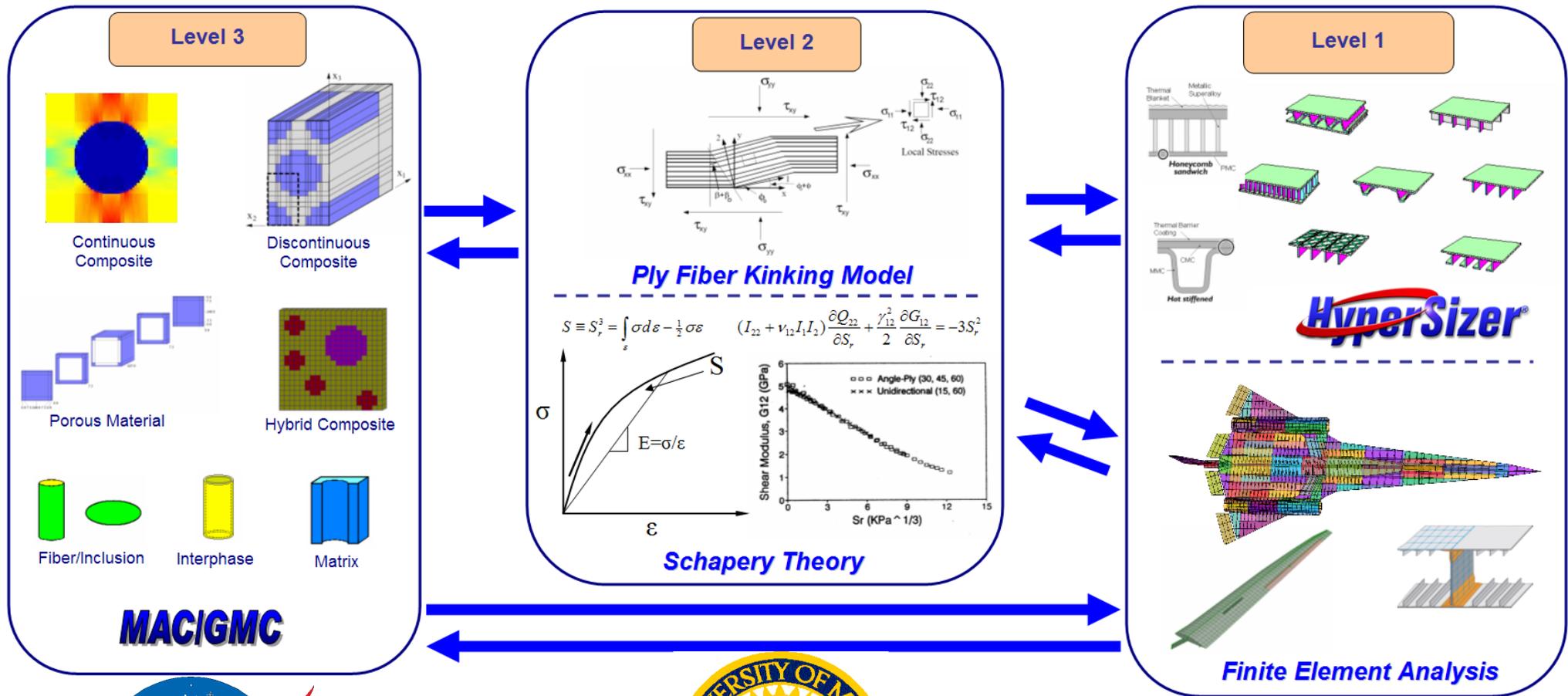
Methods Coupling of HyperSizer with High-Fidelity Analysis

Tight integration of State-of-the-Art analysis/design codes



- Development of a unique, multiscale toolset for the rapid prognostics and diagnostics of composite and multifunctional airframe and propulsion structures

Methods Coupling of HyperSizer with High-Fidelity Analysis



• Develop a multiscale analysis tool that captures complicated failure/damage of advanced composite structures using the physics of mechanisms

Composite Fatigue Damage Analysis in HyperSizer

