# HSM Analysis Interface Module (AIM)

Ryan Durscher AFRL/RQVC

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### 0.1 Introduction

#### 0.1.1 HSM AIM Overview

A module in the Computational Aircraft Prototype Syntheses (CAPS) has been developed to interact with the Hybrid Shell Model (HSM) code developed Mark Drela [MIT Department of Aeronautics & Astronautics].

An outline of the AIM's inputs and outputs are provided in AIM Inputs and AIM Outputs, respectively.

# 0.2 AIM Inputs

The following list outlines the HSM options along with their default value available through the AIM interface.

### Proj Name = "hsm CAPS"

This corresponds to the project name used for file naming.

### • Tess\_Params = [0.025, 0.001, 15.0]

Body tessellation parameters used when creating a boundary element model. Tess\_Params[0] and Tess — \_Params[1] get scaled by the bounding box of the body. (From the EGADS manual) A set of 3 parameters that drive the EDGE discretization and the FACE triangulation. The first is the maximum length of an EDGE segment or triangle side (in physical space). A zero is flag that allows for any length. The second is a curvature-based value that looks locally at the deviation between the centroid of the discrete object and the underlying geometry. Any deviation larger than the input value will cause the tessellation to be enhanced in those regions. The third is the maximum interior dihedral angle (in degrees) between triangle facets (or Edge segment tangents for a WIREBODY tessellation), note that a zero ignores this phase

### • Edge\_Point\_Min = 2

Minimum number of points on an edge including end points to use when creating a surface mesh (min 2).

#### • Edge Point Max = 50

Maximum number of points on an edge including end points to use when creating a surface mesh (min 2).

### • Quad\_Mesh = False

Create a quadratic mesh on four edge faces when creating the boundary element model.

#### Property = NULL

Property tuple used to input property information for the model, see FEA Property for additional details.

#### Material = NULL

Material tuple used to input material information for the model, see FEA Material for additional details.

### • Constraint = NULL

Constraint tuple used to input constraint information for the model, see FEA Constraint for additional details.

### Load = NULL

Load tuple used to input load information for the model, see FEA Load for additional details.

# 0.3 aimInputsAstros

• Mesh = NULL

A Mesh link.

# 0.4 AIM Outputs

The following list outlines the HSM AIM outputs available through the AIM interface.

None

### 0.5 FEA Material

Structure for the material tuple = ("Material Name", "Value"). "Material Name" defines the reference name for the material being specified. The "Value" can either be a JSON String dictionary (see Section JSON String Dictionary) or a single string keyword (see Section Single Value String).

### 0.5.1 JSON String Dictionary

If "Value" is JSON string dictionary (e.g. "Value" = {"density": 7850, "youngModulus": 120000.0, "poissonRatio": 0.5, "materialType": "isotropic"}) the following keywords ( = default values) may be used:

### materialType = "Isotropic"

Material property type. Options: Isotropic, Anisothotropic, Orthotropic, or Anisotropic.

#### • youngModulus = 0.0

Also known as the elastic modulus, defines the relationship between stress and strain. Default if 'shear $\leftarrow$  Modulus' and 'poissonRatio' != 0, youngModulus = 2\*(1+poissonRatio)\*shearModulus

### • shearModulus = 0.0

Also known as the modulus of rigidity, is defined as the ratio of shear stress to the shear strain. Default if 'youngModulus' and 'poissonRatio' != 0, shearModulus = youngModulus/(2\*(1+poissonRatio))

### • poissonRatio = 0.0

The fraction of expansion divided by the fraction of compression. Default if 'youngModulus' and 'shear ← Modulus' != 0, poissonRatio = (2\*youngModulus/shearModulus) - 1

### • density = 0.0

Density of the material.

### 0.5.2 Single Value String

If "Value" is a string, the string value may correspond to an entry in a predefined material lookup table. NOT YET IMPLEMENTED!!!!

# 0.6 FEA Property

Structure for the property tuple = ("Property Name", "Value"). "Property Name" defines the reference capscorp for the property being specified. The "Value" can either be a JSON String dictionary (see Section JSON String Dictionary) or a single string keyword (see Section Single Value String).

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### 0.6.1 JSON String Dictionary

If "Value" is JSON string dictionary the following keywords ( = default values) may be used:

### propertyType = No Default value

Type of property to apply to a give capsGroup Name. Options: ConcentratedMass, Rod, Bar, Shear, Shell, Membrane, Composite, and Solid

#### material = 'Material Name' (FEA Material)

'Material Name' from FEA Material to use for property. If no material is set the first material created will be used

#### · crossSecArea = 0.0

Cross sectional area.

#### torsionalConst = 0.0

Torsional constant.

#### torsionalStressReCoeff = 0.0

Torsional stress recovery coefficient.

### • massPerLength = 0.0

Mass per unit length.

### · zAxisInertia = 0.0

Section moment of inertia about the element z-axis.

### yAxisInertia = 0.0

Section moment of inertia about the element y-axis.

### yCoords[4] = [0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0]

Element y-coordinates, in the bar cross-section, of four points at which to recover stresses

#### zCoords[4] = [0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0]

Element z-coordinates, in the bar cross-section, of four points at which to recover stresses

### areaShearFactors[2] = [0.0, 0.0]

Area factors for shear.

### • crossProductInertia = 0.0

Section cross-product of inertia.

#### membraneThickness = 0.0

Membrane thickness.

#### · bendingInertiaRatio = 1.0

Ratio of actual bending moment inertia to the bending inertia of a solid plate of thickness "membrane  $\leftarrow$  Thickness"

#### shearMembraneRatio = 5.0/6.0

Ratio shear thickness to membrane thickness.

### • materialBending = "Material Name" (FEA Material)

"Material Name" from FEA Material to use for property bending.

### materialShear = "Material Name" (FEA Material)

"Material Name" from FEA Material to use for property shear.

#### massPerArea = 0.0

Mass per unit area.

#### · compositeMaterial = "no default"

List of "Material Name"s, ["Material Name -1", "Material Name -2", ...], from FEA Material to use for composites.

#### shearBondAllowable = 0.0

Allowable interlaminar shear stress.

#### · symmetricLaminate = False

Symmetric lamination option. True- SYM only half the plies are specified, for odd number plies 1/2 thickness of center ply is specified with the first ply being the bottom ply in the stack, default (False) all plies specified

### compositeFailureTheory = "(no default)"

Composite failure theory.

### compositeThickness = (no default)

List of composite thickness for each layer (e.g. [1.2, 4.0, 3.0]). If the length of this list doesn't match the length of the "compositeMaterial" list, the list is either truncated [ >length("compositeMaterial")] or expanded [ <length("compositeMaterial")] in which case the last thickness provided is repeated.

### compositeOrientation = (no default)

List of composite orientations (angle relative element material axis) for each layer (eg. [5.0, 10.0, 30.0]). If the length of this list doesn't match the length of the "compositeMaterial" list, the list is either truncated [ >length("compositeMaterial")] or expanded [ <length("compositeMaterial")] in which case the last orientation provided is repeated.

### • mass = 0.0

Mass value.

#### massOffset = [0.0, 0.0, 0.0]

Offset distance from the grid point to the center of gravity for a concentrated mass.

#### massInertia = [0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0]

Mass moment of inertia measured at the mass center of gravity.

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### 0.6.2 Single Value String

If "Value" is a string, the string value may correspond to an entry in a predefined property lookup table. NOT YET IMPLEMENTED!!!!

### 0.7 FEA Constraint

Structure for the constraint tuple = ("Constraint Name", "Value"). "Constraint Name" defines the reference name for the constraint being specified. The "Value" can either be a JSON String dictionary (see Section JSON String Dictionary) or a single string keyword (see Section Single Value String).

### 0.7.1 JSON String Dictionary

If "Value" is JSON string dictionary (eg. "Value" = {"groupName": "plateEdge", "dofConstraint": 123456}) the following keywords ( = default values) may be used:

### constraintType = "ZeroDisplacement"

Type of constraint. Options: "Displacement", "ZeroDisplacement".

#### dofConstraint = 0

Component numbers / degrees of freedom that will be constrained (123 - zero translation in all three directions).

#### • gridDisplacement = 0.0

Value of displacement for components defined in "dofConstraint".

### 0.7.2 Single Value String

If "Value" is a string, the string value may correspond to an entry in a predefined constraint lookup table. NOT YET IMPLEMENTED!!!!

# 0.8 FEA Support

Structure for the support tuple = ("Support Name", "Value"). "Support Name" defines the reference name for the support being specified. The "Value" can either be a JSON String dictionary (see Section JSON String Dictionary) or a single string keyword (see Section Single Value String).

### 0.8.1 JSON String Dictionary

If "Value" is JSON string dictionary the following keywords ( = default values) may be used:

### 0.8.2 Single Value String

If "Value" is a string, the string value may correspond to an entry in a predefined support lookup table. NOT YET IMPLEMENTED!!!!

### 0.9 FEA Connection

Structure for the connection tuple = ("Connection Name", "Value"). "Connection Name" defines the reference name to the capsConnect being specified and denotes the "source" node for the connection. The "Value" can either be a JSON String dictionary (see Section JSON String Dictionary) or a single string keyword (see Section Single Value String).

### 0.9.1 JSON String Dictionary

If "Value" is JSON string dictionary the following keywords ( = default values) may be used:

### 0.9.2 Single Value String

If "Value" is a string, the string value may correspond to an entry in a predefined connection lookup table. NOT YET IMPLEMENTED!!!!

### 0.10 FEA Load

Structure for the load tuple = ("Load Name", "Value"). "Load Name" defines the reference name for the load being specified. The "Value" can either be a JSON String dictionary (see Section JSON String Dictionary) or a single string keyword (see Section Single Value String).

### 0.10.1 JSON String Dictionary

If "Value" is JSON string dictionary (e.g. "Value" = {"groupName": "plate", "loadType": "Pressure", "pressureForce": 2000000.0}) the following keywords ( = default values) may be used:

### loadType = "(no default)"

Type of load. Options: "GridForce", "GridMoment", "LineForce", "LineMoment", "Rotational", "Pressure", "← PressureDistribute", "PressureExternal", "Gravity".

### groupName = "(no default)"

Single or list of capsLoad names on which to apply the load (e.g. "Name1" or ["Name1","Name2",...]. If not provided, the load tuple name will be used.

### • forceScaleFactor = 0.0

Overall scale factor for the force for a "GridForce" load.

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### • directionVector = [0.0, 0.0, 0.0]

X-, y-, and z- components of the force vector for a "GridForce", "GridMoment", or "Gravity" load.

#### • momentScaleFactor = 0.0

Overall scale factor for the moment for a "GridMoment" load.

#### • gravityAcceleration = 0.0

Acceleration value for a "Gravity" load.

### • pressureForce = 0.0

Uniform pressure force for a "Pressure" load.

### • pressureDistributeForce = [0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0]

Distributed pressure force for a "PressureDistribute" load. The four values correspond to the 4 (quadrilateral elements) or 3 (triangle elements) node locations.

#### • angularVelScaleFactor = 0.0

An overall scale factor for the angular velocity in revolutions per unit time for a "Rotational" load - applied in a global sense.

#### angularAccScaleFactor = 0.0

An overall scale factor for the angular acceleration in revolutions per unit time squared for a "Rotational" load - applied in a global sense.

# 0.10.2 Single Value String

If "Value" is a string, the string value may correspond to an entry in a predefined load lookup table. NOT YET IMPLEMENTED!!!!

# 0.11 FEA Analysis

Structure for the analysis tuple = ('Analysis Name', 'Value'). 'Analysis Name' defines the reference name for the analysis being specified. The "Value" can either be a JSON String dictionary (see Section JSON String Dictionary) or a single string keyword (see Section Single Value String).

### 0.11.1 JSON String Dictionary

If "Value" is JSON string dictionary the following keywords ( = default values) may be used:

#### 0.11.2 Single Value String

If "Value" is a string, the string value may correspond to an entry in a predefined analysis lookup table. NOT YET IMPLEMENTED!!!!

# 0.12 FEA DesignVariable

Structure for the design variable tuple = ("DesignVariable Name", "Value"). "DesignVariable Name" defines the reference name for the design variable being specified. This string will be used in the FEA input directly. The "Value" must be a JSON String dictionary (see Section JSON String Dictionary).

### 0.12.1 JSON String Dictionary

If "Value" is JSON string dictionary the following keywords ( = default values) may be used:

# 0.13 FEA DesignVariableRelation

Structure for the design variable tuple = ("DesignVariableRelation Name", "Value"). "DesignVariableRelation Name" defines the reference name for the design variable being specified. This string will be used in the FEA input directly. The "Value" must be a JSON String dictionary (see Section JSON String Dictionary).

### 0.13.1 JSON String Dictionary

If "Value" is JSON string dictionary the following keywords ( = default values) may be used:

# 0.14 FEA DesignConstraint

Structure for the design constraint tuple = ('DesignConstraint Name', 'Value'). 'DesignConstraint Name' defines the reference name for the design constraint being specified. The "Value" must be a JSON String dictionary (see Section JSON String Dictionary).

### 0.14.1 JSON String Dictionary

If "Value" is JSON string dictionary the following keywords ( = default values) may be used:

# 0.15 FEA DesignEquation

Structure for the design equation tuple = ("DesignEquation Name", ["Value1", ..., "ValueN"]). "DesignEquation Name" defines the reference name for the design equation being specified. This string will be used in the FEA input directly. The values "Value1", ..., "ValueN" are a list of strings containing the equation defintions. (see Section List of equation strings).

### 0.15.1 List of equation strings

Each design equation tuple value is a list of strings containing the equation definitions

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### 0.16 FEA TableConstant

Structure for the table constant tuple = ("TableConstant Name", "Value"). "TableConstant Name" defines the reference name for the table constant being specified. This string will be used in the FEA input directly. The "Value" is the value of the table constant.

# 0.17 FEA DesignResponse

Structure for the design response tuple = ("DesignResponse Name", "Value"). "DesignResponse Name" defines the reference name for the design response being specified. This string will be used in the FEA input directly. The "Value" must be a JSON String dictionary (see Section JSON String Dictionary).

### 0.17.1 JSON String Dictionary

If "Value" is JSON string dictionary the following keywords ( = default values) may be used:

# 0.18 FEA DesignEquationResponse

Structure for the design equation response tuple = ("DesignEquationResponse Name", "Value"). "DesignEquation ← Response Name" defines the reference name for the design equation response being specified. This string will be used in the FEA input directly. The "Value" must be a JSON String dictionary (see Section JSON String Dictionary).

### 0.18.1 JSON String Dictionary

If "Value" is JSON string dictionary the following keywords ( = default values) may be used:

# 0.19 FEA DesignOptParam

Structure for the design optimization parameter tuple = ("DesignOptParam Name", "Value"). "DesignOptParam Name" defines the reference name for the design optimization parameter being specified. This string will be used in the FEA input directly. The "Value" is the value of the design optimization parameter.