

## Nature is Nonlinear; the best designs use nature as an ally.

### OVERVIEW

MSC.Marc 2003 allows the user to perform a wide variety of structural, thermal, and coupled analyzes using the finite element method. These procedures provide solutions for simple to complex linear and nonlinear engineering problems. Analysts can graphically access all features via the MSC.Marc Mentat™ or MSC.Patran™ interfaces. This helps cut time, cost and risk in aircraft development and improve the quality of new designs.

### CAPABILITIES

#### Linear

Superposition of load cases  
Fourier (asymmetric) analysis of axisymmetric bodies

#### Nonlinear

Adaptive load/time control  
(static, post-buckling, dynamic, creep, heat transfer)

#### ✓ New AUTO STEP enhancements

- Convergence automation
- Automatic time step reduction
- Arc length methods
- User-controlled load/time stepping

#### Large Deformation and Finite Strain

Total and updated Lagrange procedure  
Buckling - linear and nonlinear  
Creep buckling  
Post-buckling - with adaptive load step  
Perturbation buckling  
Finite strain plasticity

#### Automated Contact Analysis

- ✓ 2-D and 3-D contact
  - Discrete or analytical rigid contact surfaces
  - Continuous normals using spline and Coons surfaces
- ✓ Ability to use higher-order elements
- ✓ Beam-to-beam contact
  - Load/velocity/position controlled rigid bodies
  - Friction models (Coulomb, shear, user defined)
  - Total stick, stick-slip or continuous friction model
  - Interference fit calculations
  - Dynamic impact
  - Stress-free initial contact
- ✓ Thermal contact

✓ *Enhancement in 2003*

### CAPABILITIES

#### BUSINESS SOLUTIONS:

- Consulting
- Implementation
- Training
- Global Support
- Simulation of multi-physics
- Simulation of product performance
- Accurate results
- Solutions to complex contact problem
- Support of all engineering materials
- Open Architecture

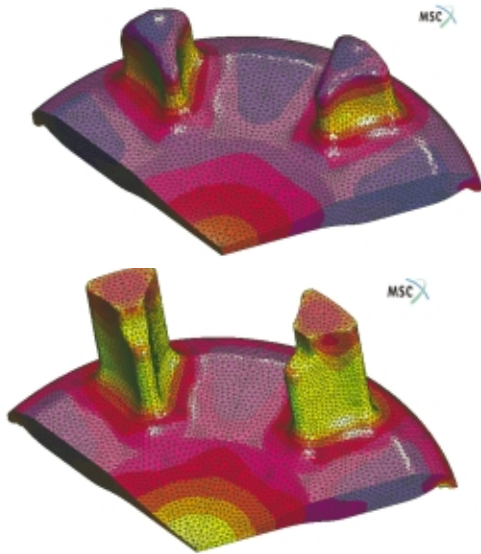
### BENEFITS

- Improved design
- Improved quality of manufactured product
- Reduced time-to-market
- Reduced need for physical prototyping
- Reduced failures
- Reduced warranty costs



### Global Remeshing/Rezoning Capability

- 2-D (lower order quad, and tri) automatic remeshing
- ✓ 3-D (lower order tetrahedral)
- Remeshing criteria based on increments, penetration, element distortion, or instructed request
- Adaptive refinement based on curvature.
- Advanced meshing technology including - overlay, advancing front and Delauney triangulation
- Remeshing of multiple deformable bodies



Shown here is a closed die forming simulation using tetrahedral elements and remeshing capabilities in MSC.Marc

### Local Adaptive Meshing

- Linear and nonlinear analyzes
- Choice of multiple adaptive criteria
- Special capability for contact analysis
- Structural and heat transfer analyzes
- Mesh refinement and mesh consolidation

### Dynamics

- Eigenvalue extraction: inverse power sweep and Lanczos
- Transient response
- Modal superposition
- Direct integration
  - Generalized Newmark operator
  - Houbolt operator
  - Single step Houbolt operator
  - Explicit dynamics - central difference operator
- Harmonic response
- Spectrum response
- Time-stepping - fixed or adaptive

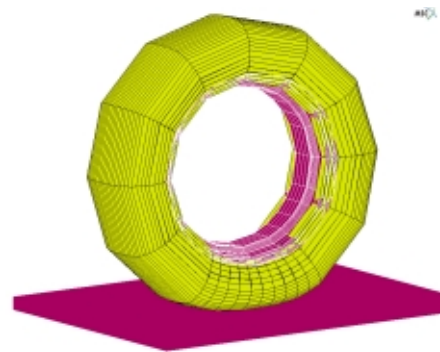
### Heat Transfer

- Steady-state and transient
- Conduction - linear and nonlinear
- Convection - radiation boundary conditions
- Latent heat and phase changes
- Adaptive time steps
- Radiation view factors for 2-D, axisymmetric, 3-D cavities
- Thermo-Mechanical
- Quasi-coupled thermally driven stress analysis
- Fully coupled thermo-mechanical analysis
- Heat generated by plastic deformation and friction effects
- Large displacement effects on thermal boundary conditions

### Fracture Mechanics

- Linear and nonlinear
- Brittle and ductile models
- J-integral - static and dynamic calculations

### ✓ Steady State Tire Analysis



Tire under steady state rolling condition

### Fluid Analysis

- Navier-Stokes equations in 3-D
- Mixed method or penalty approach to satisfy incompressibility
- Newtonian or Non-Newtonian fluid
- Fluid-thermal coupled analysis
- Fluid-solid coupled analysis
- Fluid-thermal-solid coupled analysis

### Hydrodynamic Bearing

- Lubrication problems
- Pressure distribution and mass flow

### Acoustics

- Rigid reflecting boundaries
- Eigenvalue and transient analyzes
- Coupled structural acoustic analysis

### Joule Heating

Coupled electric flow with heat transfer

- ✓ Coupled electrical-thermal-mechanical

### Electrostatics

2-D, 3-D scalar potential

### Magnetostatics

2-D, 3-D vector potential

Nonlinear B-H relations

- ✓ Permanent magnets



### Ultrasonic Motor Transient Simulation

- ✓ Piezoelectric Analysis
- ✓ 2-D, 3-D modal, harmonic or transient response

### Electromagnetics

Fully-coupled Maxwell equations

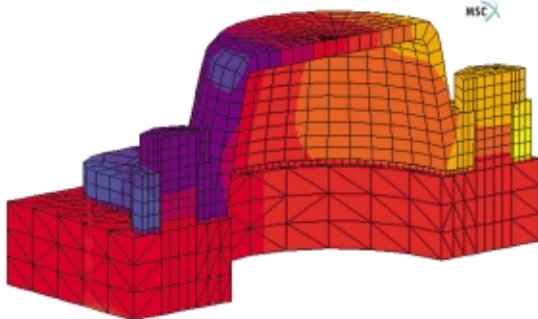
Harmonic and transient analyzes

## MATERIAL MODELS

MSC.Marc has an extensive library of metallic and non-metallic material models, which allows representation of virtually all materials.

### Linear Elastic

Isotropic, orthotropic, and anisotropic (temperature dependent)



### Pre-tension bolt gasket engine joint assembly

- ✓ Enhancement in 2003

### Elastic-Plastic

Isotropic, kinematic, or combined hardening

von Mises yield criterion

Drucker-Prager yield criterion

Oak Ridge National Laboratory model

Analytical hardening behavior models

- Additive power law
- Cowper-Symonds
- Multiplicative power law
- Kumar
- Johnson-Cook

Strain rate effects

Hill's anisotropic plasticity

- ✓ Barlat anisotropic plasticity

Temperature-dependent properties

Gurson damage model for metal plasticity

- ✓ Chaboche viscoplastic model

Finite Strain (additive decomposition or multiplicative decomposition [ $F_e F_p$ ])

### Elastomers

Nonlinear elastic in Total/Updated Lagrange framework

Generalized Mooney-Rivlin model

Ogden model

Boyce-Arruda model

Gent model

Foam model - large strain compressible

Large-strain viscoelastic model

Elastomer damage and fatigue

### Hypoelastic

Nonlinear elastic (reversible)

### Rigid-Plastic Flow

Fast sheet metal forming analysis

Plane stress option

Superplastic forming simulation

### Creep

Deviatoric or volumetric strains

Piecewise linear or exponential rate of equivalent creep strain

Temperature dependence

ORNL model: combines creep, plasticity, cyclic loadings

- ✓ Implicit creep with plasticity

### Viscoelasticity

- Maxwell and Kelvin models
- Hereditary integrals formulation for small and large strains
- Thermo-Rheologically Simple behavior
- Narayanaswamy viscoelastic thermal expansion
- Isotropic and anisotropic materials

### Viscoplasticity

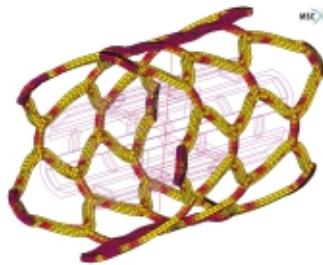
- Combined plasticity and Maxwell creep model

### Powder Metallurgy

- Viscoplastic model of powder materials
- Hot isostatic pressing process
- Temperature and density changes

### ✓ Shape Memory

- Saeedvafa and Asaro model
- Auricchio model



**Volume Fraction of Martensite at the Maximum Displacement for Thermo-Mechanical Shape Memory Model**

### Composites

- Laminated plates and shells
- Elastic-plastic behavior
- Arbitrary material orientations
- Relative ply angle for each layer
- Multiple failure criteria - max. stress, max. strain, Tsai-Wu, Hill, Hoffman, or user-defined
- Progressive failure

### ✓ Heat transfer analysis

### ✓ Gasket material for thermo-mechanical analysis

### Soils and Poro-Plasticity

- Yield surfaces as a function of hydrostatic stress
- Linear or parabolic Mohr-Coulomb law
- Fully-coupled fluid-solid soil problem
- Modified Cam-Clay model

### Concrete

- Low-tension cracking crushing surfaces
- Rebars

### ELEMENT LIBRARY

Over 175 elements are available for structural, thermal, and fluid analyzes. These elements are modern, robust, accurate, and can handle large displacements, large rotations, and finite strains.

Truss	Axisymmetric
Beam	3-D solid
Plane stress	User-defined elements
Plane strain	Semi-infinite
Generalized plane strain	✓ Rebars (continuum and membrane
Plate	Special elements
Incompressible	(gaps, rigid, pipe-bend, etc.)
Large rotation, reduced integration shell	

### ANALYSIS FLEXIBILITY

#### Design Sensitivity and Optimization

- Static design sensitivity
- Modal dynamic design sensitivity
- Resizing of design variables, material properties and composites
- Multiple load cases
- Efficient for large number of design variables

#### Parallel Processing

- Scalable performance on various parallel architectures: shared, distributed and network computers
- Domain Decomposition Method

#### User Subroutines

Over 120 user-defined subroutines are available to customize MSC.Marc's user applications. These may be used, for instance, to define the geometry parametrically, describe the material behavior, or prescribe complex nonlinear boundary conditions. This capability provides for tremendous flexibility to solve real-world problems.

#### Solvers

- Direct profile solver
- Direct sparse solver
- Direct multifrontal sparse solver
- Iterative solver - preconditioned conjugate gradient method with performance improvements
  - Diagonal
  - Incomplete Cholesky
- Nonsymmetric solver

### ✓ Loads and Constraints

Mechanical loads - concentrated, distributed, centrifugal, Coriolis, volumetric, and gravity thermal loads

Wave loading for beam and pipe elements  
Initial stresses and initial plastic strains

### ✓ Cavity - pressure - volume constraint

Kinematic constraints  
Transformation of DOFs  
Elastic foundation

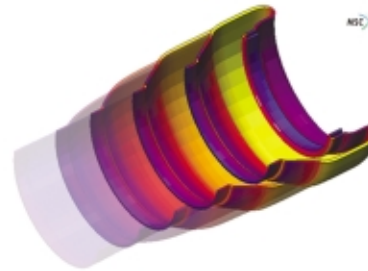
Tying (multipoint constraints)

### ✓ MSC.Nastran compatible RBE2 and RBE3

Cyclic symmetry

### ✓ Nonlinear springs

### ✓ Insert of elements within elements, automatic constraints



**Initially the air spring is pressurized; as the moles of gas are increased, the pressure and volume increase. During operation the pressurized air spring is compressed. Because the moles of gas are fixed, the volume decreases while the pressure increases.**

### Ease of Use

AXITO3D: Axisymmetric transfer to full 3-D (parallelized)  
Analysis progress reporting  
Customized exit messages  
Dynamic memory allocation  
Fully integrated with MSC.Marc Mentat and MSC.Patran  
Energy calculations and output

### ✓ Forming limit evaluation

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To find your local MSC.Software office or to learn more about our company and our products, please contact:

#### Corporate:

MSC.Software Corporation  
2 MacArthur Place  
Santa Ana, California 92707 USA  
Tel: 1 714 540.8900  
Fax: 1 714 784.4056

#### Customer Care Center:

1 800 642.7437 (U.S. only)  
1 978 453.5310 (International)  
customer.care@mscsoftware.com

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