## $\operatorname{cs} A^{4}$ MANUAL

Cross Section Analyzer is a tool for automatic creation and calculation of various cross sectional design concepts.

Cross sections are generated basing on user-defined design variables. The software enables the definition of material, thickness and length design variables.

One of the greatest advantages of the Cross Section Analyzer is the speed of calculations.
Now it is possible to calculate thousands of design variants in seconds!
Search for the optimal solution with the usage of results filtering functionality. Set the range of acceptable results values and find the most suitable cross-sectional designs.

## CSA - MANUAL

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CSA main view is divided into 3 main areas: Explorer window, Cross section 2D view and Properties Window.


## Explorer window

The Explorer window includes the basic cross section, list of imported materials, all defined design variables and results reports. All elements of a CSA solution are grouped in appropriate folders in the Explorer tree.

Cross Section's Browser
In the cross section 2D view the geometry of an analyzed cross section is presented. It is equipped with the selection and area selection tools which enable the user to select specific elements of the cross section and assign them to chosen design variables.
Moreover, charts for axial response, bending response, torsion response etc. are available after clicking on an appropriate bookmark at the bottom of the 2D view window.

## Properties window

In the Properties window the user can view properties of any selected object of the Analyzer's solution. Results of the basic cross section can be checked as well as detailed parameters of any plate or segment.
In case of materials, detailed characteristic of a selected material can be viewed
In case of a selected design variable the user can view, define and edit desired parameters.
Main Toolbar
Main toolbar located above the Explorer window guaranties easy access to main functionalities of the CSA.
Detailed description of CSA tools and functionalities will be given in later parts of this manual.

The Explorer tree enables easy access to all elements of an analytical project.
All objects can be found in appropriate expandable folders.

■ 욤 Analytical Project

$\square$ Material Design Variables -Ma M-DV-3
$\because$ CS 1: 1 - A-Pillar 6-Plate
$\ldots$ CS 1: 1 - A-Pillar 7 - Plate
$\ldots$ CS 0: 0 - Crashbox 0 - Plate


Thickness Design Variables圂..Th T-DV-2
$\ldots$ CS 0: 0-Crashbox 4-Plate
$\ldots$ CS 3: 3 - Rocker Panel 4 - Plate
$\ldots$ CS 1: 1 - A-Pillar 6-Plate
$\ldots$ CS 1: 1 - A-Pillar 7 - Plate
$\square$ Length Design Variables

- Le L-DV-3
-M. CS 3: 3- Rocker Panel 16 - Plate -....M. 3 - Rocker Panel 15 - Point
- $\rightarrow$ CS 0: 0-Crashbox 3-Plate
M..... M - Crashbox 7 - Point
$\square \square$ Move Points Design Variables -MP MP-DV-O
- CS 0:0-Crashbox 7 - Point
- CS 0: 0-Crashbox 4 - Point


## Imported Cross Section

Double click on a Cross Section to open it in the Cross Section's Browser window.


## Imported materials

Double click on a material to open the Material Editor window.
Detailed definition of a selected material can be viewed in the properties window.


## Analytical Combination - set of design variables.

Within the "Analytical Combinations folder the user can find separate folders for each available design variable. All elements of a cross section assigned to a design variable will be listed in the explorer tree.

| Material DV | Thickness DV |
| :---: | :---: |
| Length DV | Move Point DV |

## Results Report

At the vary bottom of the Explorer tree the Analyzer Report can be found.

Double click to open the report window in which results can be displayed and filtered.

* Calculate Analytical Project to display results!


## Material Editor

Double click on a chosen material in the Explorer window to open the Material Editor window. In the Material Editor the stress-strain curve is displayed. Additionally, after selecting the appropriate bookmark, the strain rate characteristic can be displayed.

Detailed definition of a material can be viewed in the Properties window

```
■. Analytical Project
- CS 0: 0-Thin Walled Cross Section
\({ }^{1} 1\) CS 1: 1-Thin Walled Cross Section
\(=\) CS 2: 2-Crashbox
CS 3:3-A-Pillar
C CS 4:4-Rocker Panel
```


## $-1 \leqslant$ Materials

```
Mild steel 325 6061-T6 aluminium
2024-T351aluminium
AISI 1006 Steel
AISI 4340 Steel
7039 aluminium
304 Stainless Stee
5056 aluminium
AISI 1045
Mild steel 460
Mild steel 250
Mild steel 260
```

自品 Analytical Combination Material Design Variables


## MAIN VIEW - Cross Section's Browser

Double click on a Cross Section in the Explorer tree, to open it in the Cross Section's Browser window. In the cross section 2D view the geometry of the base cross section is displayed.
The window is equipped with selection tool - the user can easily select plates and points of the cross section, view their definition in the properties window and assign selected objects to a chosen design variable.

## User can open multiple cross sections in browser



Each opened cross section is visible as separate tab. To switch to other cross section just click on its tab. To close cross section, click on the " $X$ " in the upper right corner of the browser or right mouse click on tab that are to be closed and select Close button.


Several cross sections can be displayed simultaneously in the browser window in a vertical or horizontal way. To display several cross sections at once, right mouse click on a tab or drag and drop it. Then select whether the cross sections are to be displayed vertically or horizontally.


## Area Selection

The user can select several plates and points of a cross section simultaneously by means of the area selection tool.
Please note that all selected plates will be marked in orange color, all selected points will be marked in red color.


## Cross Section Editor toolbar

Each cross section editor contain its toolbar with Select, Rotate, Show Length, Show Thickness and Zoom to all tools.

To rotate the cross section enter the angle value and press enter button on the keyboard.
To recalculate rotated cross section select it in the explorer tree and click on the calculate button.

CS0:0-Thin Walled Cross Section $\mid$ CS 1:1-Thin Walled Cross Section $\mid$



Accordingly, to the Macro Element Method (MEM) the VCS software enables the creation of a simplified cross section model build of plates and segments based on Points.

## All Cross Sections created in MEM consist of :

## - Points

- Plates - created by connecting two Points
- Segments - build of Plates
- Super Folding Elements
and possibly
- Connections



## IMPORTANT NOTICE

Please note that a cross section purposed for analysis in the CSA needs to be defined with accordance to the Macro Element Method.
Incorrect or too dense discretization of a cross section can affect the overall results.


In the picture on the left an example of a Cross Section modelled in MEM can be seen. Please note that each segment has been marked in different color.

A Macro Element model is a simplified model, where details of the cross-sectional geometry should be neglected.

The problem of radius modelling at the Cross Section level is related to the definition of Super Folding Element (SFE) and corresponding modelling methodology (quite different then in FE programs). The energy absorption in corner area can be significantly increased only for radii that guarantee development of full plastic folds like in the case of circular or hexagonal column.

In the picture on the right, the comparison of a simplified MEM model (gray) and a typical model created in accordance with the FE methodology can be seen.


In the Properties window the user can view detailed definition of any selected object from a current CSA solution.

After selecting any object in the Explorer window all its properties will be automatically displayed.
In case of a cross section, the Properties window includes not only information about the geometry and assigned material but also detailed results*.

* More information available in "VCS - Cross Section Editor Manual".


| $\checkmark$ 0. Basic Properties |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Material | 2000121 (LS_DYNA) |
|  | Thickness | 1.1 |
| $\checkmark$ 1. Apperance |  |  |
|  | Color | $\square$ 165. 165. 165 |
|  | Visible | True |
| $\checkmark$ 2.Properties |  |  |
| > | DirectionVector | (1, 0, 0) |
| > | End | (15. 31) |
| > | Start | (-15, 31) |
|  | Width | 30 |
|  | WidthEffective | 43.62 |
| $\checkmark$ 3.Design Recommendations |  |  |
|  | MaximalWidth | 43.62 [mm] (OK) |
|  | RequiredWidth | 11 [mm] |
| $\checkmark$ | 4.Misc |  |
|  | Name | 0-Plate |
|  | PlateType | Web |
| $\checkmark$ | Other |  |
|  | Comment |  |
|  | Guid | 9741932-3d49-4513-8bb |
|  | Layer | Default |

For any selected plate, information concerning thickness, assigned material and length are available. Those data can be treated as reference when defining design variables.


## CREATE NEW ANALYTICAL PROJECT



To create new analytical project, Thin-Walled Cross Sections need to be imported. Click "New" button and select VCS file with cross sections that are to be analysed.

* Note that only calculated cross sections can be imported.
** Cross section needs to be defined accordingly to the Macro Element Method requirements.




After the import is completed, the cross sections and materials are added to the Solution Explorer tree and placed in appropriate folder.

## Solution Explorer

- 盟 Analytical Project

1] CS 0:0-Crashbox
${ }^{2}$ CS 1:1-A-Pillar
2. CS 2:4-Roof Cross Member

Materials
2000168 (LS_DYNA)
2000166 (LS_DYNA)
498 (LS_DYNA)
389 (LS_DYNA)
. 385 (LS_DYNA)

- $\quad 500$ (LS_DYNA)
- -297 (LS_DYNA)

Combinations

- Analytical Combination
$\qquad$

Select "Open" button to open previously created CSA analytical project.
Please note that CSA files have .vcsa extensions.

|  | Ma Material <br> MP Move Point <br> Th Thickness <br> Le Length <br> Variables | Combination Report <br> Add Objects | Calculate <br> Calculate | Select Rotate <br> Tools | 3 <br> Delete <br> Edit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |



The project is opened and ready to use. If the folder with project's results is available, then project don't need recalculation to display Report. If the results folder is not available, recalculate project to be able to use all report functionalities.



In the "Object Import" window on the lefthand side there is a list with a complete set of cross sections and materials available in the selected file.

Click "Import All Available Objects" button to import all cross sections and materials available in the file. the fire.

Additional cross sections and materials can be imported at any time.

In order to import objects, click on File and select the "Import" option.
Select a VCS file from which you wish to import objects and press Open.




After the import is completed, the cross sections and materials are added to the Solution Explorer tree and placed in appropriate folder.

## Solution Explorer

## $\square$ Analytical Project

$\square$ CS 0:0-Crashbox
$\square$ CS 1:1-A-Pillar
$\int$ CS 2:4-Roof Cross Member
Materials
2000168 (LS_DYNA)
2000166 (LS_DYNA)
498 (LS_DYNA)
389 (LS_DYNA)
. 385 (LS_DYNA)

- $\quad 500$ (LS_DYNA)
- $\quad 297$ (LS_DYNA)
$\square$ Common Combinations
盟 Analytical Combination
$\qquad$



```
1. Material - Atributes
    Type
v 2. Material Constants
HardeningFactor 1
MassDensity 2700
PoissonRatio 0.3
ProofStrain 0.002
ProofStress }32
YoungModulus }7000
* 3.Stress - Strain Characteristic
StressStrainCharacteristic A=114, n=0.42. epsf=0.26. AO
    StressStrainCharacteristic PowerLaw
    StressStrainHardeningLaw 100 [%] isotropic
    StressStrainHardeningTyp Isotropic
    StressStrainMeasure
* 4.Strain-Rate Effects
    StrainRateCharacteristic
    StrainRateType
    C=2 E-3 . eps_0=1
    JohnsonCook
\checkmark 5. Fracture Indicator
    AreaReduction
    D
    CL
    Fracture
```

All imported objects can be found in the Explorer window．
Detailed definition of a material can be viewed in the Properties window．
Double click on a selected material to open the Material Editor window in which stress－strain and strain rate characteristics are displayed．

For each "Analytical Combination" user can define four types of design variables: material, thickness, length and move point.

| File | Home | View | About |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\square$ <br> New Open <br> Project | MP Move Point Th Thickness Le Length Variables |  |  |  | Calculate <br> Calculate | $\$$ <br> Delete <br> Edit |

$\square$ 琞 Analytical Project

15-Double hat \& diaphragm
$\pm \cdots \nmid$ Materials
$\square$ Common Combinations
Analytical Combination
Material Design Variables
Thickness Design Variables
Length Design Variables
Move Points Design Variables
Reports

Design variables folders are located under the "Analytical Combinations" branch of the Explorer tree.

In order to open and define a chosen design variable select the appropriate folder in the Explorer window. Afterwards click on the design variable icon available in the CSA main toolbar.

Newly created design variable will be added to the fitting folder in the Explorer window.

## Material Design Variable

Thickness Design Variable

Length Design Variable

Move Point Design Variable

Assign various materials to a selected plate or a group of plates

Assign various thickness values within the defined range to a selected plate or a group of plates.

Assign various length values within the defined range to a selected plate or a group of plates.
Additionally define moving and/or restricted points of the cross section

Change coordinates of selected points along a predefined vector. Analyze various geometry variants

## 1. Create material design variable

The Material Design Variable enables to assign various materials to a selected plate or a group of plates from different cross sections.

In order to define a design variable, select the Analytical Combination branch in the Explorer window.

Afterwards click on the design variable icon available in the main toolbar.

■ 㽞 Analytical Project
CS 0: 0 -Thin Walled Cross Section
${ }^{2}$ CS 1:1-Thin Walled Cross Section
CS 2: 2-Crashbox
C CS 3:3-A-Pillar
C CS 4:4-Rocker Panel
CS 5:5-Bumper
+… Materials
$\square$ Common Combinations

- An Analtical Combination Material Design Variables
$\square$ Inickness Uesign vanables
Length Design Variables Move Points Design Variables
$\square$ Reports
Analyzer Report


## 2. Set material design variable

Automatically a new Material Design Variable will appear in the Explorer tree. Double click on it to open "Browse for material" and set the materials.

$\square$ Common Combinations<br>- Analytical Combination<br>Material Desion Variables


"Browse for Material" window includes a list of all imported materials.

For each selected material, the user can view its stress-strain chart and properties.

Select number of materials for analysis and confirm by "OK".

Multiple materials can be selected with CTRL.

Select material design variable in the explorer tree to preview its settings. In the "Values" section of the Properties window all defined material options are listed.

| $\checkmark$ Misc |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Name | M-DV-0 |
| $\checkmark$ Values | \{2000121 (LS_DYNA)', 2000122 (LS |
| Option 1 | 2000121 (LS_DYNA) |
| Option 2 | 2000122 (LS_DYNA) |
| Option 3 | 2000132 (LS_DYNA) |
| Option 4 | 2000138 (LS_DYNA) |

Selected materials can be changed at any time.

Material Design Variable

## 3．Assign Plates to previously defined design variable



Select required plate or number of plates and afterwards drag and drop them in the appropriate design variable（in the Explorer window）．
（＊）Please note that you can add plates from different cross sections．Double click on cross section to open its window．

Step－by－step instruction on how to add plates to a variable is given below：

1）Select required plate or number of plates in the 2D view．Use the CTRL button or area selection option to select multiple plates．
All selected elements will be marked in orange．
（＊）Please note that points are also automatically selected when using the area selection．They will however not be assigned to
 material nor thickness design variable．

$\square$ 紫 Analytical Project

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$\square \square$ Material Desian Variables
Ma M－DV－0
$\square$ Ihickness Design Variables Length Design Variables Move Points Design VariablesReports

2）After selecting plates，drag and drop them in the appropriate design variable in the Explorer tree．

3）All assigned plates will be automatically added to the design variable in the Explorer tree．Note that the plates contain information about the cross－section they come from．
（＊）After selecting a design variable in the Explorer window all plates assigned to it will be highlighted in orange in the $2 D$ view window．
$\square \square$ Combinations
回 A Analytical Combination $\square \square$ Material Design Variables
－Ma M－DV－0
$\because$ CS 0：0－Plate
$\therefore$ CS 0：0－Plate
－CS 0：0－Plate
＿CS 0：0－Plate
－CS 0：0－PlateThickness Design Variables
$\square$ Length Design Variables Move Points Design Variables

## 1. Create thickness design variable

The Thickness Design Variable enables to assign various thickness values within the defined range to a selected plate or a group of plates from different cross sections.

In order to define a design variable, select the Analytical Combination branch in the Explorer window. Afterwards click on the design variable icon available in the main toolbar.


- Analytical Project

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$1 \succeq$ Materials
2000121 (LS_DYNA)
$\square$ Common Combinations

- Analtical Combination
Material Design Variables
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Reports


## 2. Set thickness design variable

Automatically a new Thickness Design Variable will appear in the Explorer tree. Double click on it to open "Thickness Design Variable Editor" and set the thicknesses.
$\square$ Combinations

## 亩 Analytical Combination

 $\square$ Material Design Variables $\square$ Thickness Design Variables T-DV-0

In the "Thickness Design Variable Editor" the minimum and maximum value of plates thicknesses can be set. Additionally, the increment needs to be defined.

Alternatively, after checking the "Manual" option, it is possible to input set of user defined thickness values.

The design variable definition procedure ends by clicking on the "Apply" button.

Useful keyboard shortcuts:
Key: L - show lengths
Key: $\boldsymbol{T}$ - show thickness

Click on the cross section 2D view and use one of the presented keyboard shortcuts in order to display plates thicknesses and / or lengths.

Basing on the design variables definition the software will automatically create cross sectional design variants, where prior selected plates will be given various thickness values.

Select specific design variable in the explorer tree to preview its settings. In the "Values" section of the Properties window all defined thickness options are listed.

| $\Delta$ Misc | $\mathbf{0 . 5}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Increment | (Collection) |
| Manual | $\mathbf{3}$ |
| Maximum | $\mathbf{0 . 5}$ |
| Minimum | T-DV-1 |
| Name | True |
| Synthetic | $\left\{0.5^{\prime}, 1^{\prime}, 1.5^{\prime}, 2^{\prime}, 2,5^{\prime}, 3^{\prime}\right\}$ |
| Values | $\mathbf{0 . 5}$ |
| Option 1 | $\mathbf{1}$ |
| Option 2 | $\mathbf{1 . 5}$ |
| Option 3 | $\mathbf{2}$ |
| Option 4 | $\mathbf{2 . 5}$ |
| Option 5 | $\mathbf{3}$ |
| Option 6 | $\mathbf{l}$ |

## 3．Assign Plates to previously defined design variable



Select required plate or number of plates and afterwards drag and drop them in the appropriate design variable（in the Explorer window）．
（＊）Please note that you can add plates from different cross sections．Double click on cross section to open its window．

Step－by－step instruction on how to add plates to a variable is given below：

1）Select required plate or number of plates in the 2D view．Use the CTRL button or area selection option to select multiple plates．
All selected elements will be marked in orange．
（＊）Please note that points are also automatically selected when using the area selection．They will however not be assigned to
 material nor thickness design variable．
－．Analytical Project
I 15 －Double hat $\&$ diaphragm


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Length Uesign Variables
Move Points Design Variables

Reports
－．．．－Analyzer Report

3）All assigned plates will be automatically added to the design variable in the Explorer tree．Note that the plates contain information about the cross－section they come from．
（＊）After selecting a design variable in the Explorer window，all plates assigned to it will be highlighted in orange in the 2D view window．
$\square$

2）After selecting plates，drag and drop them in the appropriate design variable in the Explorer tree．

Common Combinations
自盟 Analytical Combination

| Material Design Variables Thickness Design Variables $\begin{array}{r} \text { T-DV-0 } \\ \square \text { CS 0: 11-Plate } \\ \hdashline \text { CS 0: 11-Plate } \\ \hdashline \operatorname{CS} 0: 11 \text {-Plate } \\ \hdashline \operatorname{CS} 0: 15 \text {-Plate } \end{array}$ Length Design Variables Move Points Design Variables |
| :---: |

## 1. Create length design variable

The Length Design Variable enables to assign various length values within the defined range to a selected plate or a group of plates from different cross sections.

In order to define a design variable, select the Analytical Combination branch in the Explorer window. Afterwards click on the design variable icon available in the main toolbar.

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2000121 (LS_DYNA)
$\square$ Common Combinations

- Analytical Combination Material Design Variables Thickness Desian Variables Length Design Variables iviove Foints Design VanabiesReports


## 2. Set length design variable

Automatically a new Length Design Variable will appear in the Explorer tree. Double click on it to open "Length Design Variable Editor" and set the thicknesses.

白盟 Analytical Combination



The Length Design Variable offers two definition options:

- Multiple Plates (the same length)
- Multiple Plates (slaves proportional length)

In the "Length Design Variable" window the minimum and maximum length value for chosen plate or number of plates can be set.
Additionally, the increment needs to be defined.

Alternatively, after checking the "Manual" option, it is possible to enter set of user defined length values.

Useful keyboard shortcuts:
Key: L - show lengths
Key: $\boldsymbol{T}$ - show thickness

Click on the cross section 2D view and use one of the presented keyboard shortcuts in order to display plates thicknesses and / or lengths.

## 3. Assign Plates and Points to previously defined design variable

After the definition of Length Design Variable is completed a plate or number of plates need to be assigned to it, as well as a set of master and slave points.
(*) Please note that you can add plates from different cross sections, but proportional plates length is implemented only within one section. Double click on cross section to open its window.

Sample procedures for assigning plates to design variables are described below:

## Case 1: Single Plate

1) Select Plate - during the analysis process CSA will automatically create number of cross-sectional design concepts in which this plate's length will be changed accordingly to the design variable's definition.
2) Drag and drop the plate to previously defined Length Design Variable in the Explorer window. Note that the plates contain information about the crosssection they come from.

3) Select Master Point (moving point) - plate's length will be changed in the direction of the selected point. In other words, only this selected point will be "moved".
4) Drag and drop selected Master Point to Plate in the Explorer tree


## Case 2: Multiple Points

To each plate within a length design variable Slave Points can be assigned. Those points will be moved proportionally to the movement of the master point.

Drag and drop selected Slave Points to Plate in the Explorer tree in the same way as the master point.

Note that the first Point added to the Explorer tree is the

Length Design Variables - Le L-DV-0

- $\cdots$ CS 0: 11-Plate $M \square$ Point (2D)
-     - Point (2D)
… - Point (2D)
… - Point (2D) master point. All points added below will be slave points.

The slave point will be moved along a vector parallel to the master plate.


## Case 3: Multiple Plates

To one Length Design Variable several plates can be assigned.

To each plate a moving point needs to be selected.


The Length Design Variable offers two options of multiple plate movement definition:

1. Multiple plates - the same length
2. Multiple plates - slaves proportional length

## Case 3.1: Multiple plates - the same length

In case of the "the same length" option all plates assigned to the design variable will share the same length value.
-Variable type:
© Multiple Plates (the same length)
C Multiple Plates (slaves proportional length)

To each plate a moving point needs to be selected.
All moving Points (marked below in orange and blue) will change its position along a line tangent to its original plate (see below).

In consequence of such plate-length change in the presented example, the angles between plates of the cross section will be changed.


- Master Point (first Plate)
- Master Point (second Plate)


## Case 3.2: Multiple plates - slaves proportional length

In case of the "slaves proportional length" the plate "defined" as a slave plate will change its length proportionally to the master plate.

## -Variable type:

$C$ Multiple Plates (the same length)
(6) Multiple Plates (slaves proportional length)

Note that the first Plate added to the Explorer tree is the master plate. All plates added below will be slave plates.

In the pictures below, the master plate is marked in orange and slave plates in blue.
To each plate a moving point needs to be selected.
The slave points (marked below in blue) will change their position along a line tangent to their original plates (see below), but they will not share a common length value. The length value will change proportionally to the master plate

Length Design Variables
自. Le L-DV-0 -1.M.CS 0: 11-Plate -...ME Point (2D)
 - M Point (2D) - $\cdots$ CS 0: 0-Plate

- $M=$ Point (2D)
$\square$ O... CS 0: 0-Plate
$M_{\square}$ Point (2D)

In consequence of such plate-length change in the presented example, the angles between plates of the cross section will remain the same.

Move Point Design Variable

## 1. Create move point design variable

The Move Points Design Variable enables to assign various point vector values to a selected point or a group of points from different cross sections.

In order to define a design variable, select the Analytical Combination branch in the Explorer window.

Afterwards click on the design variable icon available in the main toolbar.

Ma Material MP Move Point
Th Thickness
Le Length
Variables

Analytical Project
0 -Double hat \& diaphragm

- Materials
$\square$ Common Combinations
- Analytical Combination
$\square$ Material Design Variables
Thickness Design Variables
Iength Design Variables
Move Points Design Variables
Reports
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$\square$ Material Design Variables
Thickness Design Variables
$\cdots$ Length Desian Variables $\square$ Move Points Design Variables $\square$ MP MP-DV-0


## 2. Assign points to the move point design variable

After the definition of Move Point Design Variable is completed, a points need to be assigned to it. Select required points or number of points and afterwards drag and drop them in the appropriate design variable (in the Explorer window).
(*) Please note that you can add plates from different cross sections. Double click on cross section to open its window.

Sample procedures for assigning plates to design variables are-described on the next page:


1) Select required point or number of points in the 2D view. Use the CTRL button or area selection option to select multiple points. All selected elements will be marked in red.
(*) Please note that points are also automatically selected when using the area selection. They will however not be assigned to material nor thickness design variable.


## $\square$ Common Combinations

亩帤 Analytical Combination

2) After selecting plates, drag and drop them in the appropriate design variable in the Explorer tree.
3) All assigned plates will be automatically added to the design variable in the Explorer tree.
(*) After selecting a design variable in the Explorer window, all plates assigned to it will be highlighted in orange in the 2D view window.


## 3. Set move point design variable

Automatically a new Move Point Design Variable will appear in the Explorer tree. Double click on it to open "Move Point Design Variable Editor" and set values.


|  | Move Point Design Variable Editor x |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| Define the vector values ( $X$ and $Y$ coordinates) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Vector values: } \\ & \text { x: } \\ & \hline 0.5 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | $Y: \quad \Gamma 0.3$ |  |
| Define increment and number of steps | Increment: $\sqrt{10}$ |  |
|  | Steps: 5 |  |

Define additional vector in selected direction
$\Gamma$ Include Inverted Coordinates
Invert:
6 Invert $X$ and $Y$
$C$ Invert $X$
$\checkmark$ Invent $Y$

User defined vector


Point assigned to a Move Point Design Variable

Move point design variable can be previewed at any time.

After clicking on a Move Point Design Variable in the explorer tree all points assigned to it will be marked in red and vectors are displayed as blue lines.

## Inverted vectors

Move Point Design Variable gives the possibility to create additional inverted vector. Three options of inversion are described below:

## Invert $X$ and $Y$

This option enables creation of additional vector in an inverted $X$ and $Y$ direction (marked in green in the picture below).
In the Properties window of Move Point Design Variable, the defined options can be previewed.

As a result of a fully defined move point design variable the CSA will automatically generate number of cross-sectional design variants.

| $\checkmark$ Misc |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| IncludeReverseVector | True |
| IncrementStep | $\mathbf{5}$ |
| MoveVectorX | $\mathbf{5}$ |
| MoveVectorY | $-\mathbf{1 0}$ |
| Name | MP-DV-0 |
| Reverse_X | True |
| Reverse_Y | True |
| Steps | $\mathbf{3}$ |
| Values | $\left\{-10^{\prime}, \mathbf{- 5}, 0^{\prime}, 5^{\prime}, 10^{\prime}\right\}$ |
| Option 1 | $-\mathbf{1 0}$ |
| Option 2 | $\mathbf{- 5}$ |
| Option 3 | $\mathbf{0}$ |
| Option 4 | $\mathbf{5}$ |
| Option 5 | $\mathbf{1 0}$ |

Move Point Design Variable Editor


Coordinates of assigned points will be changed along the defined vectors.
Please see the example below:


Original cross section


Examples of automatically generated variants of cross-sectional geometry.

## Invert $X$

This option enables the creation of additional vector in inverted $X$ direction (marked in green in the picture below).

In the Properties window of Move Point Design Variable, the defined options can be previewed.

Coordinates of assigned points will be changed along the defined vectors.
Please see the example below:

Original cross section




Examples of automatically generated variants of cross-sectional geometry.

## Invert $Y$

This option enables the creation of additional vector in inverted $\boldsymbol{Y}$ direction (marked in green in the picture below).

In the Properties window of Move Point Design

V Include Inverted Coordinates

| Invert: |
| :--- |
| $C$ Invert $X$ and $Y$ |
| $C$ Invert $X$ |
| $C$ Invert $Y$ |

Invert X
C. Invert $Y$ Variable, the defined options can be previewed.

Coordinates of assigned points will be changed along
 the defined vectors. Please see the example below:

Include Inverted Coordinates

| Invert: |
| :--- |
| $C$ Invert $X$ and $Y$ |
| C Invert $X$ |
| $C$ Invert $Y$ |

OK
Cancel
Apply

Note that Move Point Design Variable settings can be viewed and edited in the Properties window.
Inverted vector settings also can be changed in the Properties window.


Move Points Design Variables
-
MP MP-DV-3
.- - Point (2D)
$\ldots$ Point (2D)

| Misc |
| :--- |
| IncludeReverseVector |
| IncrementStep |
| MoveVectorX |
| MoveVector $Y$ |
| Name |
| Reverse_X |
| Reverse_Y |
| Steps |
| Values |

## Independent vectors

Note that the Move Point Design Variable can be edited for each point independently in the Properties window. The change of vector setting can be made after selecting a specific point in the Explorer Tree.
Coordinates of assigned points will be changed along the defined vectors.
Please see the example below:


Original cross section


Examples of automatically generated variants of cross-sectional geometry.

User can create number of analytical combinations within a single Analyzer Project. This enables to analyze even more design option within one Analyzer Project.

User can have common Analytical Combination for all cross sections or an Analytical Combination for each cross section separately.

In order to create additional Analytical Combination, select place to be added and simply click on the icon in CSA main menu.

| File | Home | View | About |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\square$ <br> New Open <br> Project | $$ |  |  |  | Calculate <br> Calculate | 3 <br> Delete <br> Edit |



New Analytical Combination branch will be added to the Explorer tree together with a set of folders for four types of design variables.


Alternatively，you can create an internal Analytical Combination for each cross section．
In this case，select requested cross section and click Combination button．After that internal analytical combination will be added to the cross section and will be ready to create variables．

## $\square$



CS 0：0－Crashbox
CS T：1－A－Pllar
CS 2： 2 －Upper Rail
CS 3： 3 －Rocker Panel
CS 4： 4 －Roof Cross Member
CS 5： 5 －Circle
CS 6：6－Bumper

Common Combinations
 Analytical Combination Material Design Variables Thickness Design Variables Length Design Variables Move Points Design Variables
Reports
－资 Analytical Project


Reports

The Cross Section Analyzer automatically creates and calculates cross sectional design variants (combinations) basing on the previously defined design variables.


In order to start the calculation routine, indicate in the Explorer tree what is to be calculated , click on the "Calculate" icon in the main toolbar.

Calculation of the entire Analytical project is always possible regardless of the object currently selected in the Explorer tree. After selecting Calculate button, question window appears. Select the Analytical Project radio button and confirm by "OK".

In order to calculate only Common Combinations, before selecting Calculate button, user needs to indicate the Common Combination or any elements of the "Common Combination" folder. In the question window select the proper radio button and confirm by "OK".

In order to calculate only Internal Combinations of a specific cross section, before selecting Calculate button, user needs to indicate the cross section that is to be calculated or any element within its folder, select proper radio button in the question window and confirm by "OK".


## Important notice:

CSA project needs to be saved before the calculations.

## Analyzer - Start Calculations



In the "Analyzer - Start Calculations" window user can preview the number of cross sections that are to be calculated. In the given example the software created 880 cross sections

Calculation Completed $\times$

Finished calculations of 880 CrossSections in 00:00:59.5979245 [h:m:s]

One of the greatest advantages on the Analyzer software is the speed of calculations.
In the given example calculation of 880 cross sections took slightly over 59 seconds.

If you start a calculation but a file with that name already exists, you will be asked whether to overwrite the results or save the project as a new file. Select the appropriate action.

Information
$\times$

Do you want to override results?

Results of the cross-sectional analysis are available in the "Analyzer Report" window.



In the cross sections zone, user can find a list of available Cross Sections. The user can display all available cross sections or choose several that are meaningful to him.

In this zone user can also find information about number of calculated variants of specific cross sections and number of combinations related to them.


The corresponding columns in the list of results contain cross-section indexes.


|  | CheckBox | Name | CS_0 AC(1)_L-DV-0 | CS_1 AC(2)_L-DV-0 | S_1 AC(3)_M-DV-0 | CS_3 AC(4)_T-DV-2 | CS_3 AC(4)_M-DV-1 | CS_5 AC(5)_MP-DV-0 | Area | Spe |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Click to Open | - | 0-Thin Walled Cr ... | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | 348.6826 | 2.75 |
| Click to Open | $\square$ | 1-Thin Walled Cr ... | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | 343.0159 | 2.70 |
| Click to Open | $\square$ | 2 - Crashbox | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | 723.28 | 5.70 |
| Click to Open | $\square$ | 3 - A-Pillar | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | 429.0094 | 3.37 |
| Click to Open | $\square$ | 4 - Rocker Panel | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | 1101.0796 | 8.67 |
| Click to Open | $\square$ | 5 - Bumper | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | 531.35 | 4.17 |
| Click to Open | $\square$ | AC1, 0 | 40 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | 404.7421 | 3.19 |
| Click to Open | $\square$ | AC1. 1 | 43 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | 416.5231 | 3.29 |
| Click to Open | $\square$ | AC1. 2 | 46 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | 428.3355 | 3.38 |
| Click to Open | $\square$ | AC1, 3 | 49 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | 440.1727 | 3.47 |
| Click to Open | $\square$ | AC1, 4 | 52 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | 452.0301 | 3.57 |
| Click to Open | $\square$ | AC1, 5 | 55 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | 463.9042 | 3.66 |
| Click to Open | $\square$ | AC1. 6 | 58 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | 475.7922 | 3.75 |
| Click to Open | $\square$ | AC1, 7 | 61 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | 487.6919 | 3.85 |
| Click to Open | $\checkmark$ | AC1, 8 | 64 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | 499.6014 | 3.94 |

In the combination zone, user can find a list of available Analytical Combinations. The user can display all available combinations or choose several that are meaningful to him.

In this zone user can also find information about number of population of specific combination and info if they are calculated in the current opening.


The corresponding columns in the list of results contain analytical combination indexes.


|  | CheckBox | Name |  | OAC(1)_L-DV-0 | CS_1 AC(2)_L-DV-0 |  | $1 \mathrm{AC}(3)$ _M-DV-0 | CS_3 AC(4)_T-DV-2 | CS_3 AC(4)_M-DV-1 | CS_5 AC(5)_MP-DV-0 | Area | Spe |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Click to Open | $\square$ | O-Thin Walled $\mathrm{Cr}_{\text {rem }}$ | -1 |  | -1 | -1 |  | -1 | -1 | -1 | 348.6826 | 2.75 |
| Click to Open | $\square$ | 1-Thin Walled Cr . | -1 |  | 1 | 1 |  | -1 | -1 | -1 | 343.0159 | 2.70 |
| Click to Open | $\square$ | 2-Crashbox | -1 |  | -1 | -1 |  | -1 | -1 | -1 | 723.28 | 5.70 |
| Click to Open | $\square$ | 3-A-Pillar | -1 |  | -1 | -1 |  | -1 | -1 | -1 | 429.0094 | 3.37 |
| Click to Open | $\square$ | 4 - Rocker Panel | -1 |  | -1 | -1 |  | -1 | -1 | -1 | 1101.0796 | 8.67 |
| Click to Open | $\square$ | 5 - Bumper | -1 |  | -1 | -1 |  | -1 | -1 | -1 | 531.35 | 4.17 |
| Click to Open | $\square$ | AC1, 0 | 40 |  | -1 | -1 |  | -1 | -1 | -1 | 404.7421 | 3.19 |
| Click to Open | $\square$ | AC1, 1 | 43 |  | -1 | -1 |  | -1 | -1 | -1 | 416.5231 | 3.29 |
| Click to Open | $\square$ | AC1. 2 | 46 |  | -1 | -1 |  | -1 | -1 | -1 | 428.3355 | 3.38 |
| Click to Open | $\square$ | AC1, 3 | 49 |  | -1 | -1 |  | -1 | -1 | -1 | 440.1727 | 3.47 |
| Click to Open | $\square$ | AC1, 4 | 52 |  | -1 | -1 |  | -1 | -1 | -1 | 452.0301 | 3.57 |
| Click to Open | 0 | AC1, 5 | 55 |  | -1 | -1 |  | -1 | -1 | -1 | 463.9042 | 3.66 |
| Click to Open | $\square$ | AC1, 6 | 58 |  | -1 | -1 |  | -1 | -1 | -1 | 475.7922 | 3.75 |
| Click to Open | $\square$ | AC1, 7 | 61 |  | -1 | -1 |  | -1 | -1 | -1 | 487.6919 | 3.85 |
| Click to Open | $\bigcirc$ | AC1, 8 | 64 |  | -1 | -1 |  | -1 | -1 | -1 | 499.6014 | 3.94 |

## List of all available parameters.

The user can choose several types of results that are meaningful to him.

When the specific parameter is selected, its values will be added to the cross-section list and to the Radar window.

In appropriate columns user can find the minimum and maximum values of specific results detected after calculation.

Filters limiting the maximum and / or minimum value of a parameter can be applied here.

* Detailed information on the parameters is available in the "VCS - Cross Section Editor Manual".


|  | CheckBox | Name | CS_1 AC(1)_M-DV-0 | CS_3 AC(2)_T-DV-2 | CS_3AC(2)_M-DV-1 | CS_5AC(3)_MP-DV-0 | Area | Specific Mass | Axial Response - Energy Absorption | Axial Response - PeakForce | Axial Response - SEA |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Click to Open | $\square$ | O-Thin Werled $\mathrm{Cr}_{\text {r }}$ | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | 348.6826 | 2.7546 | 43132.0001754468 | 105518.003545305 | 15.6582 |
| Click to Open | $\square$ | ${ }^{1-T}$ Thin Walled Cr . | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | 343.0159 | 2.7098 | 43150.9265408419 | 103672.900589547 | 15.924 |
| Click to Open | $\square$ | 2-Crashbox | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | 723.28 | 5.7067 | 84062.3205721938 | 201905.844313108 | 14.7305 |
| Click to Open | $\square$ | 3 - A-Pillar | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | 429.0094 | 3.3732 | 59759.7221350023 | 139088.731837361 | 17.716 |
| Click to Open | $\square$ | 4 - Rocker Panel | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | 1101.0796 | 8.6747 | 156707.054054985 | 433404.759858316 | 18.0648 |
| Click to Open | $\square$ | 5 - Bumper | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | 531.35 | 4.1711 | 158924.891477947 | 297969.327125176 | 38.1014 |
| Click to Open | $\square$ | AC1, 0 | Mild steel 325 | -1 | -1 | -1 | 343.0159 | 2.7098 | 43150.9265408419 | 103672.900589547 | 15.924 |
| Click to Open | 0 | AC1, 1 | 6061-T6 aluminium | -1 | -1 | -1 | 343.0159 | 2.2117 | 39480.5805505522 | 97838.8890835145 | 17.8508 |
| Click to Open | $\square$ | AC1. 2 | 2024-T351aluminium | -1 | -1 | -1 | 343.0159 | 2.2117 | 41939.9457397688 | 96503.1304516241 | 18.9628 |
| Click to Open | $\square$ | AC1, 3 | AISI 1006 Steel | -1 | -1 | -1 | 343.0159 | 2.7098 | 46530.6896910868 | 109283.219220015 | 17.1713 |
| Click to Open | $\square$ | AC1, 4 | AISI 4340 Steel | -1 | -1 | -1 | 343.0159 | 2.7098 | 68268.7089072078 | 129824.564679851 | 25.1933 |
| Click to Open | $\square$ | AC1. 5 | 7039 aluminium | -1 | -1 | -1 | 343.0159 | 2.2117 | 46482.4243626853 | 107859.121967646 | 21.0166 |
| Click to Open | 0 | AC1, 6 | 304 Stainless Steel | -1 | -1 | -1 | 343.0159 | 2.7098 | 45903.4710336193 | 108140.413319334 | 16.9398 |
| Click to Open | $\square$ | AC1. 7 | 5056 aluminium | -1 | -1 | -1 | 343.0159 | 2.2117 | 41939.9457397688 | 96503.1304516241 | 18.9628 |
| Click to Open | $\square$ | AC1, 8 | AISI 1045 | -1 | -1 | -1 | 343.0159 | 2.7098 | 62923.0728625255 | 120401.596643474 | 23.2206 |
| Click to Open | 0 | AC1, 9 | Mild steel 460 | -1 | -1 | -1 | 343.0159 | 2.7098 | 47517.361368007 | 115313.088065842 | 17.5354 |
| Click to Open | $\square$ | AC1, 10 | Mild steel 250 | -1 | -1 | -1 | 343.0159 | 2.7098 | 41107.7918135822 | 96525.550329611 | 15.17 |
| Click to Open | $\square$ | AC1, 11 | Mild steel 260 | -1 | -1 | -1 | 343.0159 | 2.7098 | 41404.5787755328 | 98051.6265794439 | 15.2796 |
| Click to Open | 0 | AC1. 12 | Docol 8001.25 mm | -1 | -1 | -1 | 343.0159 | 2.7098 | 61918.5689944743 | 123012.068590618 | 22.8499 |

## Double click on a selected parameter to define the results filter


3. Confirm by "OK" button

The filter is now defined. You can see the number of cross sections within the filter's range in the "In\#" column (see below).
In the "List of calculated cross sections" window only those cross sections which fulfill the filter's conditions will be listed (as long, as the filtered parameter is checked).

| Parameter Name | Filter Min | Filter Max | Min | Max | \#ln |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\checkmark$ Area |  |  | 256.08 | 378.5 |  |
| $\checkmark$ Specific Mass | 2.01 | 2.2 | 2.01 | 2.97 |  |
| $\square$ Axial Response - Energy Absorption |  |  | 39502.33 | 53655.21 |  |
| $\checkmark$ Axial Response - PeakForce |  |  | 94521.18 | 243617.85 | 179 |
| $\checkmark$ Axial Response - SEA |  |  | 17.72 | 23.44 | 179 |
| $\square$ Axial Response - Squash Load |  |  | 106274.29 | 319575.44 | 179 |

Number of cross section which are contained within the filter's range.


On the top of the report window additional information about common set of cross sections is displayed.
"Common set" gives the number of cross sections which fulfil the requirements of all defined filters.

In the example presented above 2 filters were defined (for specific mass and SEA).
From the total number of 179 calculated cross sections 25 fit in the range of both filters.

List containing all cross-sectional design variants which fulfill the filtering limitations, or all calculated variants if no filter has been defined.

| Grouping by data content functionality. |  |  | Check-boxes allow to export and compare cross-sections. |  | Column group that contains information about each assigned design variable for all analytical combinations. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Drag a colum header here to groul oy that olumn. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Checkbex | Name | $\mathrm{CS}_{3} 3 \mathrm{AC}(1)$ T-PV- 2 | CS_3AC(1)M-DV-1 | CS__SAC2 MMP-DV-0 | Ares | Specific Mass | Axial Response- Peakforce | Axial Response- SEA |
| click fopen | $\square$ |  | \| | -1 |  | ${ }^{3488326}$ | ${ }_{2}^{277389}$ |  | ${ }_{156592}^{15924}$ |
| Click | 0 | 2.-Crashox | ${ }_{-1}^{-1}$ | -1 | -1 | 72328 | 5.7067 | 201905.843131108 | 14.7305 |
| Click to open | 0 | 3-APillar | -1 | -1 |  | 4290094 | 33772 | 139088.731337361 | 177716 |
|  | 0 | 4. Recker Panel | \| | -1 | -1 |  | 8.8677 41711 | ${ }^{4339404.759858316}$ | 18.0648 381014 |
| Click l Open | 0 | AC1.00 | - | Mild stel 325 | -1 | 33855735 | 3.0605 | 11661825484220517 | 16.4009 |
| Click to open | 0 | ACC. 01 |  |  | -1 | ${ }^{3885735}$ | 25699 2569 | ${ }^{1040073.156999477}$ | 192639 |
| Click to open Cick copen | 8 |  |  |  | -1 | ${ }^{338.5735}$ | ${ }_{\substack{25699 \\ 30959}}$ |  | 19.7725 |
| Clickt ${ }^{\text {copen }}$ Cick to Oen | 0 | ${ }_{\text {ack }}^{\text {ACl } 1.03}$ |  |  | -1 | ${ }^{3885735}$ |  |  | -16887 |
|  | 8 | ${ }_{\text {Acli }}$ | ! |  | -1 | ${ }^{33885755}$ | ${ }^{3.0605}$ | +136534.57893574 | ${ }_{20.19231}^{19231}$ |
| Click to Open |  | ${ }_{\text {Act, } 06}$ |  | 304 Stininess Steel | -1 | ${ }^{30855735}$ | ${ }_{3.0005}^{2.069}$ | 1170086898559201 | ${ }_{15} 1.942$ |
| Click to open |  | AC1. 07 | 1 | 5056 aluninum | -1 | ${ }^{388.5735}$ | 2.5699 | 103250.593461231 | 19.7725 |
| Click to Open | 0 |  |  | ASII 1045 | -1 | 338.5735 | 3.0605 | ${ }^{128956.1692999846}$ | 192059 |
|  | 8 | ${ }_{\text {Acl }}^{\text {Ac1, } 09}$ | 1 |  | -1 | ${ }^{338.5755}{ }_{3}$ | - $\begin{aligned} & 3.0605 \\ & 3.065\end{aligned}$ | 121820.63497576 <br> 11220730625204 | 17.0986 161079 |
| Click ${ }^{\text {copen }}$ Clickto open | 8 | ${ }_{\text {Acl }}^{\text {Ac1,010 }}$ |  | Mild steel 230 | $\stackrel{-1}{-1}$ | ${ }^{3885735}$ | ${ }^{3.0065}$ |  | ${ }^{166.1079}$ |
| Click ko open |  | ${ }^{\text {AC1 }} \mathbf{0} 1212$ |  | Docol 8000.25 mm | + | ${ }^{3385735}$ | 3.0605 | ${ }^{128723,35916272}$ | 19.274 |
| Click ${ }^{\text {co Open }}$ Click o open |  | ${ }_{\text {ACl }}^{\text {AC1. } 013}$ |  | Deee Draw DCO1 11 m | - | 3385535 | 3.0605 | 108336.1933838106 | 15.8995 |
| Click to Open |  | AC1. 014 |  | HSLA 320 (1.2 mm) | $-1$ | 388.5735 | 3.065 | 111656.300859971 | 16.9027 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| "Click to Open" |  |  | Column containing |  |  |  | Column group containing |  |  |
|  |  |  | the names of |  |  |  | values of parameters |  |  |
|  |  |  | cross-sectional |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| section's |  |  | variants with |  |  |  | results. |  |  |
| individual CSEwindow. |  |  | about combination |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | number. |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Please note that the data can be sorted by smallest or largest values after clicking on the header of selected column.

| Area | Specific Mass $\Delta$ | Axial Response - PeakForce |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 256.0826 | 2.0102 | 107492.593454023 |
| 256.0826 | 2.0102 | 94521.1847427194 |
| 256.0826 | 2.0102 | 107900.389619759 |
| 256.0826 | 2.0102 | 94521.1847427194 |
| 259.4963 | 2.037 | 109320.720737806 |
| 261.6462 | 2.0539 | 110215.157955862 |
| 263.796 | 2.0708 | 111109.536114848 |
| OTEOMEO | 2 ก077 |  |

Report

To group cross－sections by data content，drag and drop the specific header of the column according to which they are to be grouped．

| Drag a column header here to group by that column． |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | CheckBox | Name | AC（1）＿T－DV－1 | AC（1）＿L－DV－0 | AC（2）＿M－DV－0 |
| Click to Open |  | 1－Thin Walled Cr ．．． | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Click to Open | $\square$ | AC1， 00 | 1 | 30 | －1 |
| Click to Open | $\square$ | AC1， 01 | 1 | 31 | －1 |
| Click to Open | $\square$ | AC1， 02 | 1 | 32 | －1 |
| Click to Open | $\square$ | AC1， 03 | 1 | 33 | －1 |
| Click to Open | $\square$ | AC1， 04 | 1 | 34 | －1 |
| Click to Open | $\square$ | AC1， 05 | 1 | 35 | －1 |
| Click to Open | $\square$ | AC1， 06 | 1 | 36 | －1 |
| Click to Open | $\square$ | AC1． 07 | 1 | 37 | －1 |
| Click to Onen | $\square$ | $\triangle$ C1 08 | 1 | 38 | －1 |

## AC（1）＿T－DV－$\Delta$

I AC（1）＿T－DV－1：－1（3 items）
（ AC（1）＿T－DV－1： 0 （1 item） （ AC（1）＿T－DV－1： 1 （11 items） （ AC（1）T－DV－1 ： 1.1 （11 items） （ AC（1）T－DV－1： 1.2 （11 items） （ AC（1）TT－DV－1 ： 1.3 （11 items）田 AC（1）＿T－DV－1 ： 1.4 （11 items）⿴囗 AC（1）＿T－DV－1 ： 1.5 （11 items） （ AC（1）TTDV－1 ： 1.6 （11 items） （ AC（1）TTDV－1： 1.7 （11 items） （ AC（1）＿T－DV－1 ： 1.8 （11 items） （ AC（1）T－DV－1 ： 1.9 （11 items） （ AC（1）＿T－DV－1： 2 （11 items）
＂Click to Open＂button enable to open cross－section＇s individual Cross Section Editor window

Drag a column header here to group by that column．

|  | CheckBox | Name | AC（1）＿T－DV－1 | AC（1）＿L－DV－0 | AC（2）＿M－DV－0 | Area | Specific Mass |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Click to Open | $\square$ | 1－Thin Waral． | 0 | 0 | 0 | 256.0826 | 2.0102 |
| Click to Open | $\square$ | AC1， 00 | 1 | 30 | －1 | 259.4963 | 2.037 |
| Click to Open | $\square$ | AC1． 01 | 1 | 31 | －1 | 261.6462 | 2.0539 |
| Click to Open | $\square$ | AC1． 02 | 1 | 32 | －1 | 263.796 | 2.0708 |
| Click to Open | $\square$ | AC1， 03 | 1 | 33 | －1 | 265.9459 | 2.0877 |
| Click to Open | $\square$ | AC1， 04 | 1 | 34 | －1 | 268.0958 | 2.1046 |
| Click to Open | $\square$ | AC1， 05 | 1 | 35 | －1 | 270.2457 | 2.1214 |
| Click to Open | $\square$ | AC1． 06 | 1 | 36 | －1 | 272.3955 | 2.1383 |

－View the geometry of the selected variant．
－All results are available in the Properties part of the window
－Additionally result charts are available under appropriate bookmarks．

Useful tip：
To display all results of selected cross－section，click its name in the upper left corner of the CSE．

Moreover，properties of any selected element of the cross section can be displayed．


Column group containing information about each assigned design variable for all analytical combinations.

| Combination Name |  | \#Calculated | \#Population |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\checkmark$ AC1 Analytical Combination CS: 3 |  | 234 | 234 |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\checkmark$ AC2 Analytical Combination CS: 5 |  | 10 | 10 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | CheckBox | Name | CS_3 AC(1)_T-DV-2 | CS_3 AC(1)_M-DV-1 | CS_5 AC(2)_MP-DV-0 | Area | Specific Mass | Axial Res |
| Click to Open | $\square$ | O-Thin Walled Cr ... | -1 | -1 | -1 | 348.6826 | 2.7546 | 105518.00 |
| Click to Open | $\square$ | 1-Thin Walled Cr ... | -1 | -1 | -1 | 343.0159 | 2.7098 | 103672.90 |
| Click to Open | $\square$ | 2 - Crashbox | -1 | -1 | -1 | 723.28 | 5.7067 | 201905.84 |
| Click to Open | $\square$ | 3 - A-Pillar | -1 | -1 | -1 | 429.0094 | 3.3732 | 139088.73 |
| Click to Open | $\square$ | 4 - Rocker Panel | -1 | -1 | -1 | 1101.0796 | 8.6747 | 433404.75 |
| Click to Open | $\square$ | 5 - Bumper | -1 | -1 | -1 | 531.35 | 4.1711 | 297969.32 |
| Click to Open | $\square$ | AC1, 00 | 1 | Mild steel 325 | -1 | 388.5735 | 3.0605 | 116182.54 |
| Click to Open | $\square$ | AC1, 01 | 1 | 6061-T6 aluminium | -1 | 388.5735 | 2.5669 | 104073.15 |
| Click to Open | $\square$ | AC1, 02 | 1 | 2024-T351aluminium | -1 | 388.5735 | 2.5669 | 103250.59 |
| Click to Open | $\square$ | AC1, 03 | 1 | AISI 1006 Steel | -1 | 388.5735 | 3.0605 | 118094.13 |
| Click to Open | $\square$ | AC1, 04 | 1 | AISI 4340 Steel | -1 | 388.5735 | 3.0605 | 136534.57 |
| Click to Open | $\square$ | AC1, 05 | 1 | 7039 aluminium | -1 | 388.5735 | 2.5669 | 117678.69 |
| Click to Open | $\square$ | AC1. 06 | 1 | 304 Stainless Steel | -1 | 388.5735 | 3.0605 | 117086.89 |
| Click to Open | $\square$ | AC1, 07 | 1 | 5056 aluminium | -1 | 388.5735 | 2.5669 | 103250.59 |
| Click to Open | $\square$ | AC1, 08 | 1 | AISI 1045 | -1 | 388.5735 | 3.0605 | 128966.16 |
| Click to Open | $\square$ | AC1, 09 | 1 | Mild steel 460 | -1 | 388.5735 | 3.0605 | 121820.63 |

The number in brackets informs about the analytical combination it relates to.
The individual design variables can be identified by their symbol:
T - Thickness DV
M - Material DV
L-Length DV
MP - Move Point DV


Hide Variables

At any time, the group of columns with variables can be hidden using Hide Variables button.


## Deselect All button

 from the toolbar.The "Radar" window allows to compare the different results of the selected cross-sections.
In the main Radar window, a radar graph illustrating the comparison of selected cross sections in percentage rate is displayed (only chosen results are taken into account).

Additionally, the graphs with line chart and axial, bending, torsion response can be displayed here.


To display Radar graph:

1. Select parameters that are to be included.
2. Add or remove a cross-sections to the comparison. Simply check or uncheck it in the "List of calculated cross sections" window.

## Important notice

The selected cross-section (marked in blue) is treated as a reference point to which other values are compared (in percentage rate).

Apart from the "Radar" functionality the Results report includes the Line Chart bookmark which enables more detailed analysis of selected cross sections.

In the center of the "line chart" view lines representing results for number of selected cross sections are displayed.

In the example presented below:

- Blue line represents results for axial response - peak force.
- Results are given for 4 selected cross sections.
- One selected cross section is treated as a reference point to which other values are compared (in percentage rate). In the given example the third cross section is selected for reference, and therefore its results are given 100\% value.


On the " $Y$ " axis percentage values are given.

Colorful lines represent results for prior selected response.

In the given example lines for 6 results are displayed.

Additionally, the results report is enhanced with the functionality of curve comparison. The user can compare charts for Axial, Bending or Torsion response of number of selected cross sections.


Each line represents response curve of one selected cross section.

In order to add or remove a cross section simply check or uncheck it in the "List of calculated cross sections" window.


All results of the Analyzer Report can by easily exported to PDF and Excel file.

## Export to PDF

The user can save obtained results as PDF document.

Click on the "Export Report" icon to export results.

Only data visible on the list of cross section which fulfill the filtering limitations will be included in the exported PDF document.

## Export to Excel

The user can save obtained results as .xls file type.

Click on the "Export to Excel" icon to export results.

Only data visible on the list of cross section which fulfill the filtering limitations will be included in the exported excel file.

|  | CheckBox | Name | AC(1)TT.DV-1 | AC(1)_M-DV-0 | AC(1)_L-DV-2 | AC(1)_MP.DV-3 | $\mathrm{AC}^{\text {C/2 }}$-T.DV-0 | Area | Specfic Mass | Axial Response - SEA |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Click to Open | False | 15-Double hat \& diar |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 308 | 2.43 | 17.67 |
| Click to Open | False | AC1. 0013 | 1 | 2000121 (LS_OYNA) | 35 | (4.242641, -4.242641, | -1 | 301.48 | 2.38 | 17.55 |
| Click to Open | False | AC1.0023 | 1 | 2000121 (LS_OYNA) | 40 | (4.242641, - .242641, |  | 300.22 | 2.37 | 17.89 |
| Click to Open | False | AC1.0033 | 1 | 2000121 (LS_DYNA) | 45 | (4.242641, - 2 242641, |  | 301.48 | 2.38 | 17.55 |
| Click to Open | False | AC1.0113 | 1 | 2000122 (LS_OYNA) |  | (4.242641, - .242641, |  | 301.48 | 2.38 | 17.55 |
| Click to Open | False | AC1.0123 | 1 | 2000122 (LS_DYNA) | 40 | (4.242641, 4.242641, |  | 300.22 | 2.37 | 17.89 |
| Click to Open | False | AC1.0133 | 1 | 2000122 (LS_OYNA) | 45 | (4.242641, - .242641, |  | 301.48 | 2.38 | 17.55 |
| Click to Open | False | AC1, 0213 | 1 | 2000132 (LS_OYNA) | 35 | (4.242641, -4.242641, |  | 301.48 | 2.38 | 19.93 |
| Click to Open | False | AC1.0223 | 1 | 2000132 (LS_OYNA) | 40 | (4.242641, -4.242641, |  | 300.22 | 2.37 | 20.28 |
| Click to Open | False | AC1.0233 | 1 | 2000132 (LS_OYNA) | 45 | (4.242641, - 2 242641. |  | 301.48 | 2.38 | 19.93 |
| Click to Open | False | AC1,0313 | 1 | 2000138 (LS_OYNA) | 35 | (4.242641, -4.242641, |  | 301.48 | 2.38 | 17.55 |
| Click to Open | False | AC1.0323 | 1 | 2000138 (LS_OYNA) |  | (4.242641, -4.242641, |  | 300.22 | 2.37 | 17.89 |
| Click to Open | False | AC1.0333 | 1 | 2000138 (LS_OYNA) |  | (4.242641, 4.242641, |  | 301.48 | 2.38 | 17.55 |

Each cross section generated during the analytical procedure can be saved and afterwards opened in VCS solution.

1. Select all cross sections that are to be saved in VCS file. Several cross sections can be exported simultaneously.
2. Click the "Save Selected Cross Sections" button (available in the main toolbar of the Analyzer Report).

|  | CheckBox | Name | CS_3AC(1)_T-DV-2 | CS_3 AC(1)_M-DV-1 | CS_5 AC(2)_MP-DV-0 | Area | Specific Mass |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Click to Open | $\square$ | 0 -Thin Walled $\mathrm{Cr}_{\text {r }}$ | -1 | -1 | -1 | 348.6826 | 2.7546 |
| Click to Open | $\square$ | 1-Thin Walled $\mathrm{Cr}_{\text {r }}$ | -1 | -1 | -1 | 343.0159 | 2.7098 |
| Click to Open | $\square$ | 2-Crashbox | -1 | -1 | -1 | 723.28 | 5.7067 |
| Click to Open | $\square$ | 3 - A-Pillar | -1 | -1 | -1 | 429.0094 | 3.3732 |
| Click to Open | $\square$ | 4 - Rocker Panel | -1 | -1 | -1 | 1101.0796 | 8.6747 |
| Click to Open | $\square$ | 5 - Bumper | -1 | -1 | -1 | 531.35 | 4.1711 |
| Click to Open | - | AC1, 00 | 1 | Mild steel 325 | -1 | 388.5735 | 3.0605 |
| Click to Open | $\cdots$ | AC1, 01 | 1 | 6061-T6 aluminium | -1 | 388.5735 | 2.5669 |
| Click to Open | $\square$ | AC1, 02 | 1 | 2024-T351aluminium | -1 | 388.5735 | 2.5669 |
| Click to Open | $\square$ | AC1. 03 | 1 | AISI 1006 Steel | -1 | 388.5735 | 3.0605 |
| Click to Open | $\square$ | AC1, 04 | 1 | AISI 4340 Steel | -1 | 388.5735 | 3.0605 |
| Click to Open | $\square$ | AC1, 05 | 1 | 7039 aluminium | -1 | 388.5735 | 2.5669 |
| Click to Open | $\square$ | AC1, 06 | 1 | 304 Stainless Steel | -1 | 388.5735 | 3.0605 |
| Click to Open | $\square$ | AC1, 07 | 1 | 5056 aluminium | -1 | 388.5735 | 2.5669 |
| Click to Open | $\square$ | AC1, 08 | 1 | AISI 1045 | -1 | 388.5735 | 3.0605 |
| Click to Open | $\square$ | AC1, 09 | 1 | Mild steel 460 | -1 | 388.5735 | 3.0605 |
| Click to Open | $\square$ | AC1. 010 | 1 | Mild steel 250 | -1 | 388.5735 | 3.0605 |
| Click to Open | $\square$ | AC1. 011 | 1 | Mild steel 260 | -1 | 388.5735 | 3.0605 |
| Click to Open | $\square$ | AC1, 012 | 1 | Docol 8001.25 mm | -1 | 388.5735 | 3.0605 |

## Report - Analyzer Report



Solution<br>\section*{-}<br>$\square$ Thin-Walled Cross Sections<br>+ $\square$ AC1, 00<br>+ $\square$ AC1. 01<br>$\square$ AC1. 05<br>$\square$ AC1. 06<br>$\square \square$ AC1. 010<br>$\square$ Solid Cross Sections<br>$\ddagger$ Materials<br>Nodes<br>$\square$ Beams

Double click on a chosen cross section to open it in the Cross Section Editor and to view its definition in the properties window.

The exported cross-sections can be easily used for further simulations in VCS.

After opening the saved VCS file, all previously selected cross sections are visible in the Solution Explorer tree.
Additionally, all materials available in the analytical project will be automatically added to the solution.


