

## winLIFE capabilities

### Overview

| Property                        | Short description  | Details  | Limitations  | remarks   |
|---------------------------------|--|--|--|---|
| <b>QUICK CHECK</b>              | <p>Static prove,<br/>Fatigue prove:</p> <p>Using FKM-guideline for non-welded structures with local stresses coming from FEA. Endurance Limit Check:<br/>Performs a simple check of the degree of utilisation of the endurance limit</p> | <p>Static prove, fatigue prove and endurance limit prove for proportional loadings according to FKM-guideline.</p> <p>Endurance limit prove for non-proportional loadings based on static FEA (FEMAP) presuming simple loadings (alternating, pulsation, constant). A worst case superposition of stresses is done and the safety related to the endurance limit is calculated (not according to FKM).</p> | You can calculate weldings only using shell elements for which the weldings are automatically created. A hot spot search is performed. | <p>Static and fatigue prove strongly according FKM-guideline.</p> <p>Non proportional and weldings are not analysed according to FKM but in a very efficient way.</p> |
| <b>BASIC</b>                    | Basic fatigue analysis for proportional load case  | Powerful analysis according to Nominal Stress Method, local elastic stress, local strain approach. Project management system, databases available  | Only 1 loading   | This module is prerequisite for the use of all other winLIFE modules with exception to QUICK CHECK.   |
| <b>MULTIAXIAL</b>               | Multiaxial fatigue: critical plane approach  | Up to 200 loadings can be used. Critical plane approach for multiaxial cases, Nonlinear extensions, Weldings can analysed by several procedures.   | Max. 200 loadings  | This module is needed in addition to winLIFE BASIC  |
| <b>MULTIAXIAL MULTI CORE</b>    | As winLIFE Multiaxial but with optimal use of all processor cores  | Simultaneous calculation because the nodes to be calculated are divided between several cores. Calculation speed increased 4x with 8 cores, 2.9x with 4 cores  |  | 20% price increase over winLIFE Multiaxial  |
| <b>CRACK GROWTH</b>             | Crack Propagation using Nominal Stresses   | Calculating Crack Growth in Mode I according to Paris and Erdogan Ratwani  | Until now only for Nominal Stresses  | This module is needed in addition to winLIFE BASIC  |
| <b>GEARWHEEL &amp; BEARINGS</b> | Fatigue analysis: Calculation for component parts necessary for calculating gearwheels and bearings. It is recommended to use it together with the ZAR-software of HEXAGON   | User must know characteristics of gearwheels. Use of HEXAGON Software recommended.   |  | This module is needed in addition to winLIFE BASIC  |
| <b>VIEWER 4 WINLIFE</b>         | Graphical representation of results within winLIFE   | The user can show the results of fatigue calculation such as number of cycles until failure, number of repetitions until failure, different kinds of equivalent amplitudes, safety against endurance limit without leaving winLIFE.  |  | This module is needed in addition to winLIFE BASIC  |
| <b>RANDOM FATIGUE</b>           | Fatigue calculation based on PSD results   | Results of node stresses given as PSD are used for fatigue analysis  | Only for linear, ergodic and stationary process  | This module is needed in addition to winLIFE BASIC  |
| <b>STATISTIC MODULE</b>         | Getting relations between single parameters and fatigue life in between a parameter range  | Creating combinations of parameters (DOE), automatic calculation of variants, multiple nonlinear regression analysis, and graphical presentation of results.   | Module since now free for all  |   |

## Details

| <i>Property</i>                         | <i>Short description</i>  | <i>Details</i>  | <i>Limitations</i>  | <i>remarks</i>  |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| <i>User interface</i>                   | Interface which meets Windows standards. Windows 7 and 8 are supported.   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Each project in one window allows parallel working projects</li> <li>- Masks for input/output with detailed description the parameters</li> <li>- Data tree for fast access for power users</li> </ul> |   | Max. 2000 projects simultaneously   |
| <i>Database for S-N curves</i>          | ACCESS database<br>SQL-Server   | For single user installation / (simple to install)<br>For multi user installation / (complex installation process)  |   | You can use SQL-server database for a single-user version too but the installation procedure is more complex.   |
| <i>32 Bit Version</i>                   | Sufficient for most models  | The address space of 32 bit is a limit but only very huge models are affected. In such a case the use of 64 bit is recommended.   |   |   |
| <i>64 Bit Version</i>                   | Recommended for very large models   | The addressable space is much larger than 32 Bit.   |   | If MS-Office 32 bit is used on a 64 bit system problems result. In this case the 32 bit version should be used. |
| <i>Documentation</i>                    | Printable version (PDF) and online-version  |   |   | The pdf-file (800 pages) can be printed by the user. We can deliver it if wished (additional costs)             |
| <i>Installations</i>                    | Single-user with hardlock<br><br>Network-license with hardlock. Can be used on computers according to the number of licences purchased<br><br>Terminal server with hardlock | 1 hardlock each computer<br><br>1 hardlock on a server, installations on separate computers<br><br>winLIFE works only on the terminal server where the hardlock is located. No installation on the client computer necessary                    | Recommended for multiple licenses, because only one has to be updated |   |
| <i>Training</i>                         | Video examples in the internet and on the winLIFE-CD  | <a href="http://www.stz-verkehr.de/tutorial_de.htm">http://www.stz-verkehr.de/tutorial_de.htm</a>   | There are 30 video-examples showing the use of winLIFE                |   |
| <i>Seminars</i>                         | 5 different one day seminar types. One time a year near Ulm in English, 3 times in German.  | Dates, program & registration forms<br><a href="http://www.stz-verkehr.de/e_semi.htm">http://www.stz-verkehr.de/e_semi.htm</a>  | English seminar on request  | English seminars available worldwide on request   |
| <i>winLIFE used in following fields</i> | Automotive<br>Civil Engineering<br>Wind turbines<br>Ship<br>Education (Universities)  |   | Reductions available for Universities (teaching purposes)             |   |

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| <b>Type of analysis</b>                            | Using just one FE load case  | Based on <b>one</b> FE-load case the node stresses are scaled with the aid of the load time function and calculated according to the notch stress concept or local approach.               | One load case possible   |   |
|  | FEA-Superposition of several FE-Load cases (max. 200)  | FE unit load cases scaled with the aid of (measured) load time functions and superposition of elastic stress tensors to calculate the stress and damage accumulation in the cutting plane. | Max. 200 static FEA-Load cases possible.   |   |
|  | Transient analysis from FEA or MBS   | Stress tensor time history is read from FEA and used for fatigue analysis.   | Limited to max. 20 000 nodes, no time limit  | Dynamic and/or non-linear problems can be calculated                      |
|  | Using measured (strain) data   | Flexible import of nearly all kinds of strain gauge rosettes data  |  |   |
|  | Stand alone operation without FEA/MBS connection   | “Classic” fatigue calculation for one point without FEA using engineering mechanics  |  |   |
| <b>FEA software which can be used with winLIFE</b> | ABAQUS<br>ADINA<br>ANSYS<br>FEMAP (NxNASTRAN NEiNASTRAN)<br>MEDINA<br>SAMCEF   | Existing Interfaces incl. detailed documentation are available for:<br><br>- FEMAP, ANSYS, ASCII-Tool for reading ASCII-Files for Nx, ABAQUS, Medina, ADINA (user competence necessary)    | ABAQUS<br>MEDINA<br>ADINA<br>Data transfer successfully tested. User responsible for organising data transfer. | winLIFE Data Transfer Tool enables the user to create his own interface.  |
| <b>Fatigue calculation methods until crack</b>     | Nominal stress:<br>(S-N- curves, can be transformed to any failure probability ), temperature influence to the S-N curve is considered for any failure probability | approaches for Miner rules:<br>- original, elementary, according to Haibach, Liu-Zenner<br>- Mean stress correction by S-N-curve transformation or amplitude transformation                |  |   |
|  | Local stress:<br>(S-N-curves, can be transformed to any failure probability), temperature influence to the S-N curve is considered for any failure probability     | Equivalent stress definition:<br>- normal stress<br>- Tresca<br>- mod. v. Mises<br>- Findley   |  |   |
|  | Local strain approach<br>(e-N- curves) 50% failure probability   | Damage parameters: Smith Watson Topper, Bergmann, Socie, Fatemie Socie<br>Neuber: original, according to Sonsino   |  | Interactive animation of stress strain path and Neuber rule for education |
| <b>Crack propagation analysis</b>                  | LEBM (linear elastic fracture mechanics) with nominal stresses for Mode I  | Paris equation, Erdogan-Ratwani  |  |   |

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| <b>Loading can defined by</b>                        | load time history (max 200 in multiaxial case for each project)   | Single load step can be entered manually ,Sinus-Load-Generator File containing history (got from measurement)   |   |   |
|  | Load spectrum   | Spectrum can be entered manually Spectrum generator for often used spectra available.   |   |   |
|  | Rainflow-Matrix   | Different procedurs to consider the residuum  | Maximum 500 classes   |   |
|  | Torque and speed history (gear wheel) load and speed history (bearing)  | Residence time count is performed   |   |   |
|  | Strain measurements   | Rosette data of any required configuration can be entered (ASCII-format necessary)  |   |   |
|  | Power Spectral Density  | The PSD of acceleration acts on the structure and the response spectra of the stresses on each node need to be calculated by FEA. A damage equivalent load spectrum is created for each node. And this is used for the damage accumulation. | The user must create a result file from his FEAA according to the given specification in winLIFE. | The user must have an understanding of the theory behind the procedure to get appropriated results. |
| <b>Load split for rotating components</b>            | The measured load is divided into several split loads for each rotation.  | The load split enables the fatigue calculation of rotating parts by superposition of unit load cases.   |   |   |
| <b>Classification methods</b>                        | Rainflow<br>Range Mean Pair count / Range pair count<br>Residence time count (Gearwheel, Bearing)<br>Level crossing | Different procedures to consider the residuum available<br>Range Mean Pair count with or without mean influence   |   |   |
| <b>Creating S-N-curves from static material data</b> | Hück, Trainer, Schütz   |   |   |   |
|  | Haibach   |   |   |   |
|  | FKM   | Full FKM- database is available   |   |   |
|  | GL (ship building)<br>GL (wind energy)  |   |   |   |
| <b>Creating e-N-curves from static material data</b> | UML   | Uniform Material Law  |   |   |
|  | Universal slopes / Modified universal slopes  |   |   |   |
| <b>User Database</b>                                 | Component S-N curves created by user are saved in a user database   | Database can be ACCESS or SQL-server database. Can be accessed by several users in network.   |   |   |
| <b>Material database</b>                             | Full FKM database and more than 1400 strain life data are shipped with the program on CD                            | The user can add his own material data into the database  |   |   |
| <b>Seam welds</b>                                    | Nominal stress (FKM)  |   |   |   |
|  | Nominal stress GL (ship, wind turbines)   |   |   |   |
|  | Structural concept GL (ship building), FKM, Marquis   |   |   |   |
|  | R1-concept  | User has to create a suitable FEA mesh and to define his S-N curve.   |   |   |
|  | Automatic meshing for plates  | Screening procedure to find hot spots, low effort needed  |   |   |
| <b>Special Modules</b>                               | Gearwheel   | Flank and root life curve generator available.  | Special parameters of the design of the wheels must be known.                                     | Connection to Hexagon software available and recommended.   |
|  | Bearing   | Calculation based on the life data of the manufacturer  |   |   |
| <b>Batch Procedure</b>                               | batch procedure can be used to define a calculation stream  | A batch process can be simply created by the user- interface or manually by a script.   |   |   |

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| <b>External call of winLIFE</b>                              | You can start winLIFE from the shell or from other programs with parameters | An integration in a batch process together with other software (FEA, optimisation, driveline-simulation is possible. And helps to automate the calculation procedure especially in the case of huge structures.  |                    |   |
| <b>Superposition</b>   | Single projects can be superimposed   | Those types of open projects which lead to the same type of classification (e.g. Rainflow, residence time count) for fatigue life calculation are proposed for superposition. It is checked automatically if the conditions are met (Number of classes, width, etc.).  |                    |   |
| <b>Extrapolation</b>   | An extrapolation (of one project) is possible                               |  |                    |   |
| <b>Automatic calculation of the related stress gradients</b> | The related stress gradient is calculated based on the FE-model             | The standard unit vector is calculated for each surface node of the FE-model. From the node stresses (at least 20) found within a semi-sphere below the node, a scaling field is calculated with aid of the regressions analysis which is then used for the standard unit vector and gives the related stress gradient.  |                    | Coincidences can be compensated for better than with just one single element. |
| <b>Result presentation - one project</b>                     |   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Protocol file</li> <li>- Results of classification methods</li> <li>- Mohr's circle for each time step</li> <li>- equivalent stress history for each plane</li> <li>- DEL (Damage Equivalent Load)</li> <li>- angle of 1<sup>st</sup> principal stress for each time step</li> <li>- relation of 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> principal stresses</li> <li>- damage equivalent rectangle stress</li> <li>- S-N curve including load amplitude and damage</li> <li>- Haigh-diagram including load and damage</li> <li>- Rainflow-Matrix including damage</li> <li>- Range Mean Pair count including damage</li> <li>- Export file for data transfer to FEA (simple to use ASCII file)</li> <li>- contour plot of the stresses on the FE-model</li> </ul> |                    |   |
| <b>- Project management</b>                                  | <p>Up to 2000 parallel projects</p> <p>Container classes</p>                | <p>The graphs of many projects can be shown in one graphic for the comparison</p> <p>All projects in a container differ only in the loading-data. Changes in the container project will lead to changes in ALL projects included in the container.</p>   |                    |   |
| <b>- Project generation</b>                                  | Automatic generation of projects for parameter analysis                     |  |                    |   |

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| <b>- Load Influence Analysis</b>        | Automatic analysis of the meaning of each loading for fatigue life   | Load combinations are varied and their influence to damage is calculated  |                    |                |
| <b>Data Manipulation</b>                | Load data can be manipulated interactively: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- removing a drift,</li> <li>- multiplying and/ or adding a value,</li> <li>- removing spikes</li> <li>- modifying Rainflow-counts</li> </ul> | Data correction is supported. Beside of this data manipulation of the rainflow-matrix is possible to analyse "what would happen if".                        |                    |                |
| <b>Graphics design</b>                  | The user can change all the graphics easily so that he can analyse them and use for his technical report   | Layout design is supported so that no additional software for reports should be needed.   |                    |                |
| <b>Export of graphics for later use</b> | 1.) Export of each graphic into the clip board<br>2.) Export into a *.png-file   |   |                    |                |
| <b>Report</b>                           | Creation of pdf-report   | User can create a selection of the elements of the report. All graphics available can be included and are automatically created in the user defined report. |                    |                |