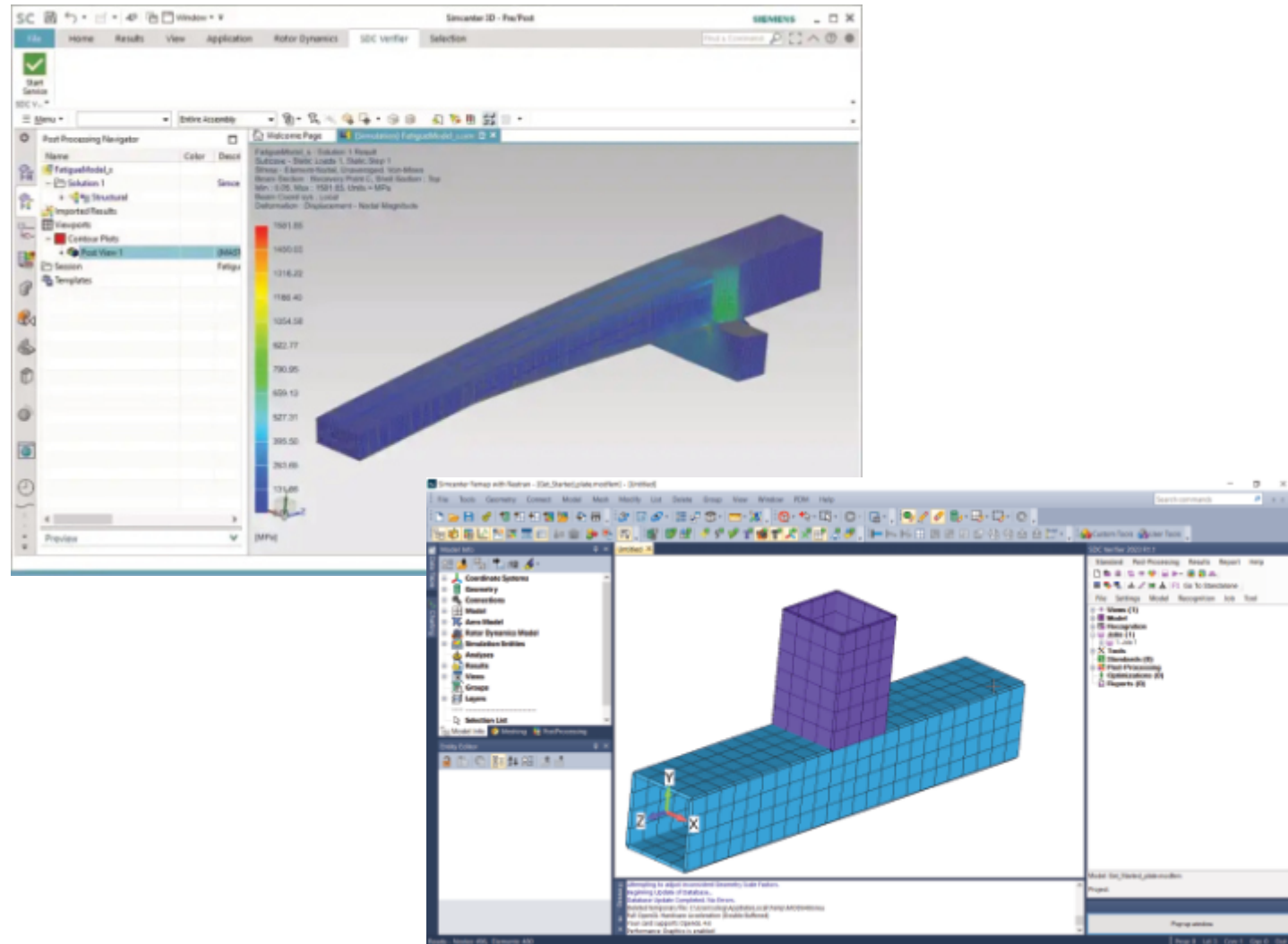


STRUCTURAL VERIFICATION ACCORDING TO STANDARDS

Solution Partner	SIEMENS
PLM	

SDC VERIFIER FOR FEMAP AND SIMCENTER 3D

SDC Verifier is the powerful extension for **Femap** and **Simcenter 3D** which automates verification of structures in accordance with different industries design and safety standards.



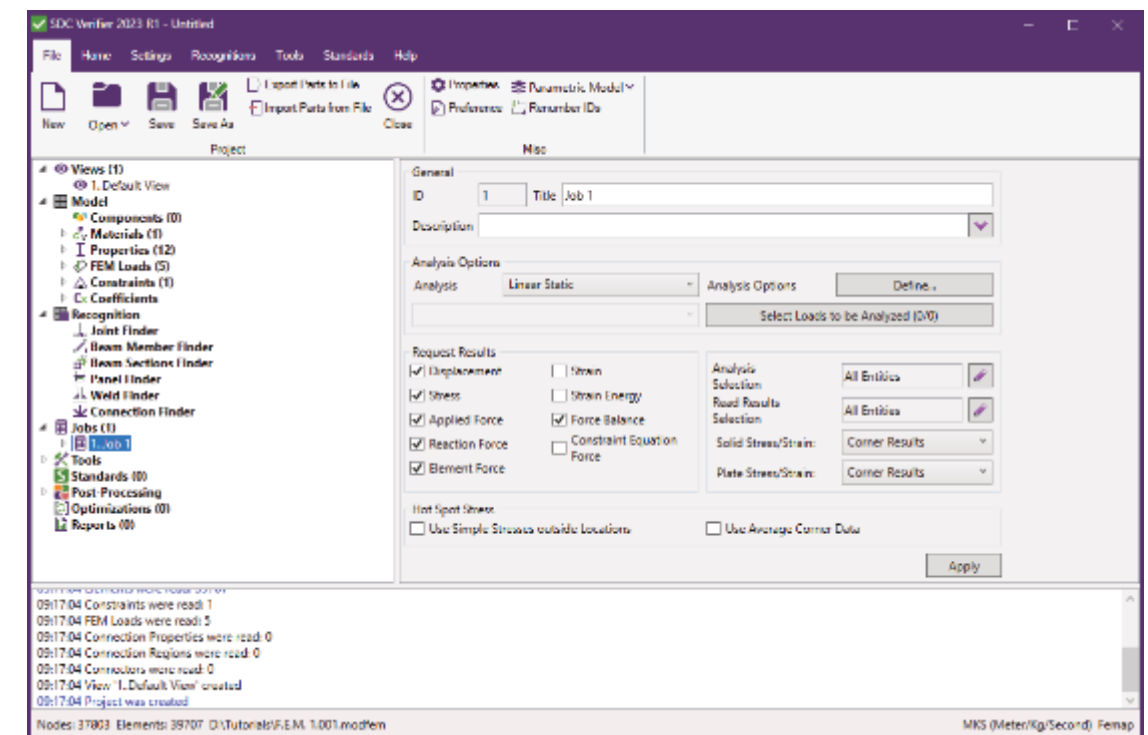
Femap and **Simcenter 3D** offers an advanced engineering analysis environment for simulation of complex engineering problems.

SDC Verifier together with Femap or Simcenter 3D makes the calculation procedure more transparent and facilitates checking of a complete set of load cases according to predefined design code rules or own standards.

Full model description and all calculations are presented in reports. Consequences of updates to the design can be reviewed and compared with the original design using the report regeneration.

The optimization module allows the best design decision to be made for the structure by calculating different combinations of design inputs.

In addition SDC Verifier has an open API to help automate interaction with software.



TAILOR MADE FOR THE FOLLOWING INDUSTRIES



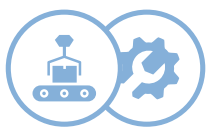
OFFSHORE AND MARITIME



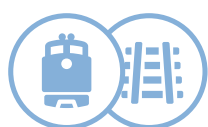
OIL AND GAS



HEAVY LIFTING



MACHINERY EQUIPMENT



RAILWAY



CIVIL ENGINEERING



PIPES AND PETROCHEMICAL



AEROSPACE



RENEWABLE ENERGY



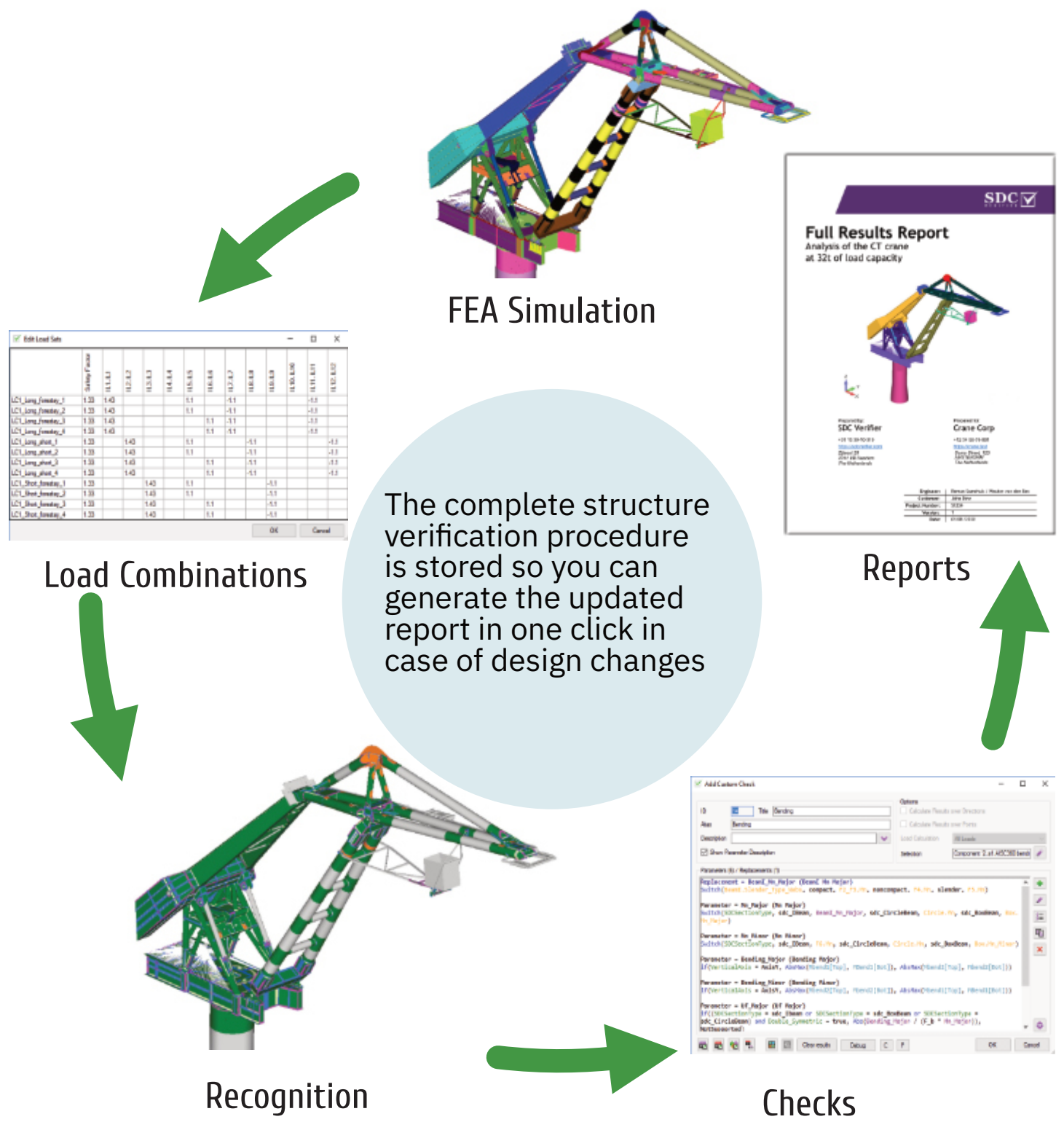
DEFENSE

ASK FOR A TRIAL AT

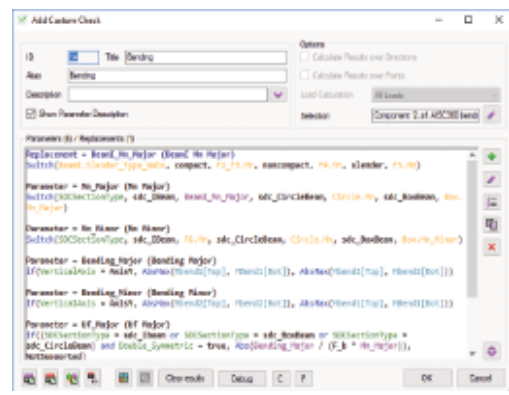
sdcverifier.com

sales@sdcverifier.com
+31 15 455 05 65

SDC VERIFIER WORKFLOW



Both Load Sets	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
LC1_Lang_1	1.33	1.40																		
LC1_Lang_2	1.33	1.40																		
LC1_Lang_3	1.33	1.40																		
LC1_Lang_4	1.33	1.40																		
LC1_Lang_5	1.33	1.40																		
LC1_Lang_6	1.33	1.40																		
LC1_Lang_7	1.33	1.40																		
LC1_Lang_8	1.33	1.40																		
LC1_Lang_9	1.33	1.40																		
LC1_Lang_10	1.33	1.40																		
LC1_Lang_11	1.33	1.40																		
LC1_Lang_12	1.33	1.40																		
LC1_Lang_13	1.33	1.40																		
LC1_Lang_14	1.33	1.40																		
LC1_Lang_15	1.33	1.40																		
LC1_Lang_16	1.33	1.40																		
LC1_Lang_17	1.33	1.40																		
LC1_Lang_18	1.33	1.40																		
LC1_Lang_19	1.33	1.40																		
LC1_Lang_20	1.33	1.40																		



IMPLEMENTED STANDARDS

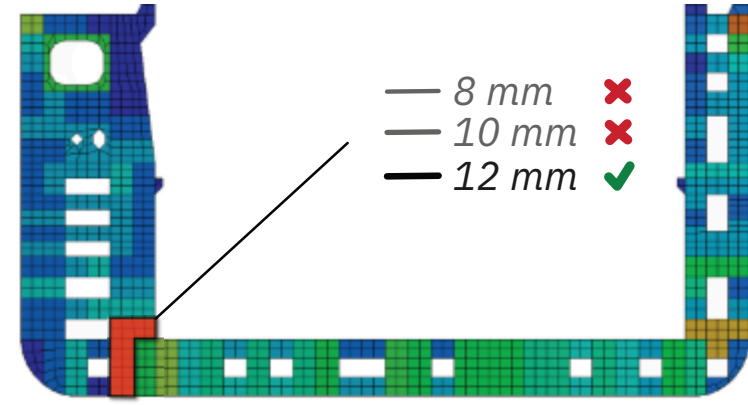
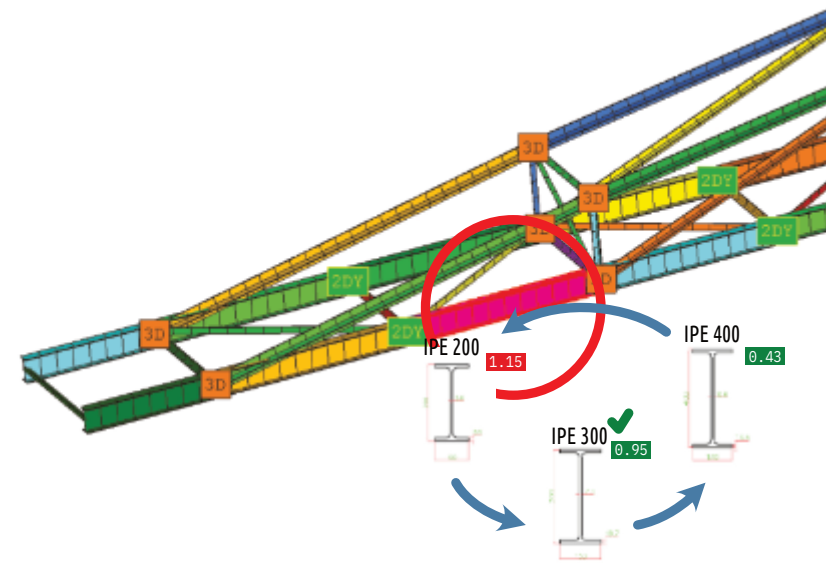


<https://sdcverifier.com>

DESIGN OPTIMIZATION SPECIFIC LOADS

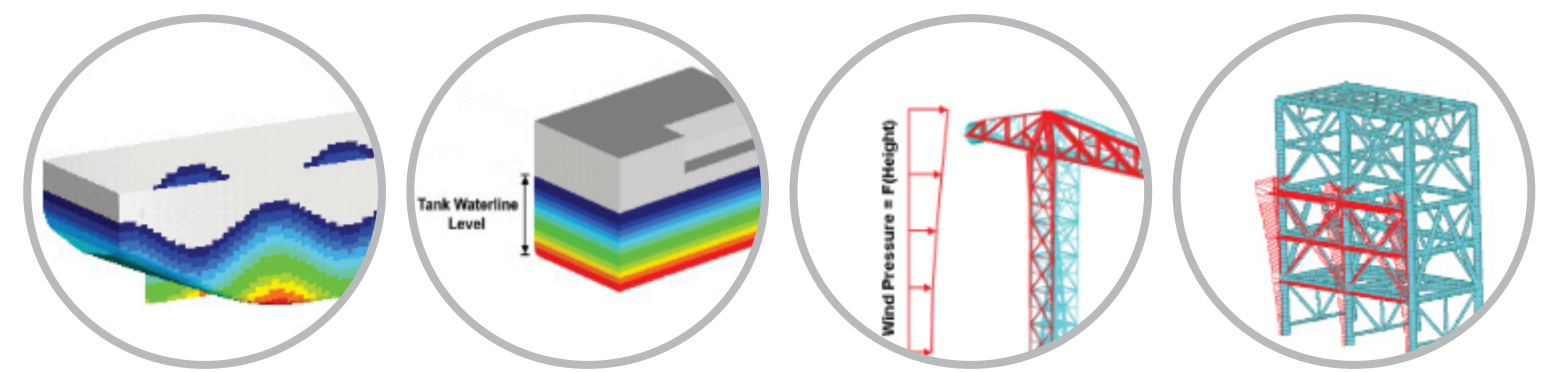


The **Optimization module** helps to take the best possible design decision acquired from code-checking results. Optimization can be based on Cross Section, Weld Type, Yield Stress, and Plate Thickness parameters.



Optimization helps to automatically calculate various design input combinations and ensure cost-effectiveness by adjusting the existing model parts for specific terms of usage.

SDC Verifier automates the application of the specific loads:



Buoyancy – a water pressure acting on a construction (e.g. ship hull), including wave parameters.

Tank Ballast – fluid level based on a mass content transferred into a pressure level on a tank surface.

Wind – height dependent pressure applied to the model taking into account the element area exposed to the wind direction.

Wave and current loads – apply force and pressure based on wave parameters (height, length, crest, amplitude, etc.).

MEMBER CHECKS. BUCKLING LENGTH RECOGNITION. DEFLECTION CHECK

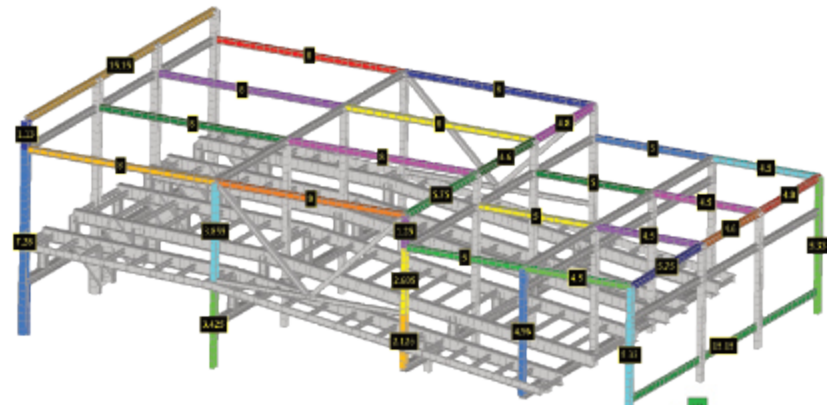
SDC Verifier implements the following standards for checking large (offshore) lattice structures:

AISC/ANSI 360-10 and **AISC 360-22** (Specification for Structural Steel Buildings), **API RP 2A** (Planning, Designing, and Constructing Fixed Offshore Platforms – Working Stress Design), **Eurocode 3** (Design of steel structures), **ISO 19902 (2007, 2020)** (Petroleum and natural gas industries – Fixed steel offshore structures) and **Norsok N-004** (Design of steel structures), **EN 13001** (Cranes General Design, 2018)



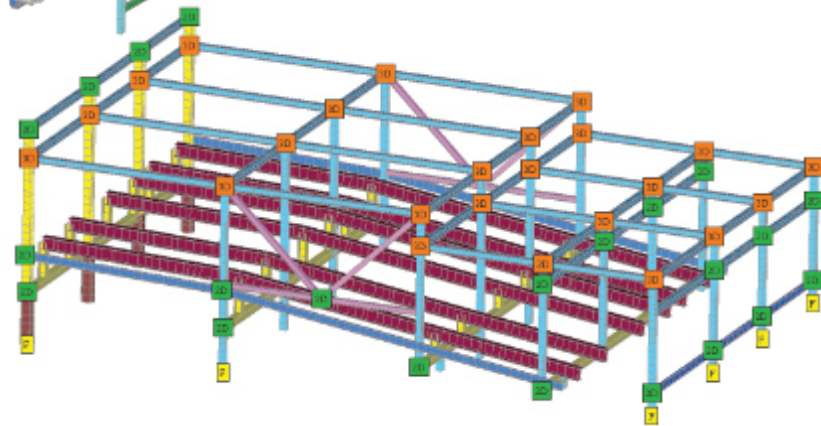
JOINT CHECK

Joint Finder tool is used to verify tubular joints according to **API RP 2A**, **Eurocode 3**, **ISO 19902 (2007, 2020)**, and **Norsok N-004** standards.

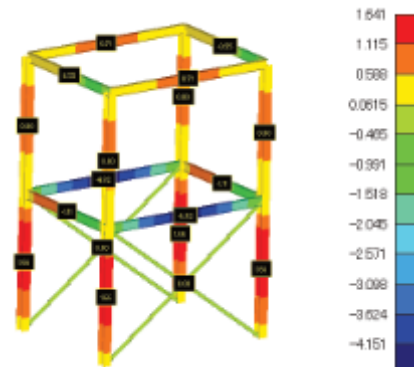
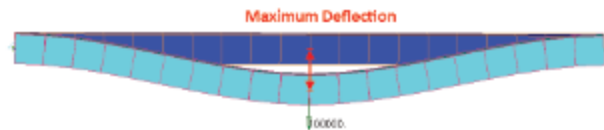


Beam Member Finder tool automatically detects beam members (buckling) lengths for 3 directions (Y, Z and torsional).

SDC Verifier calculates the **Buckling length** between the Joints, regardless of the model mesh.

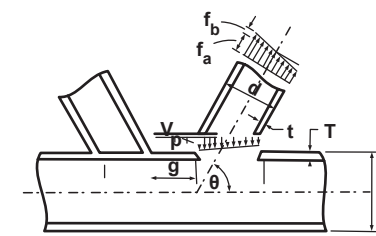
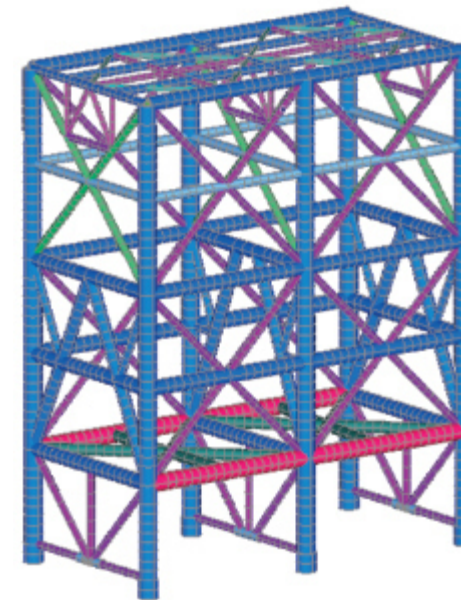


The deflection of members is one of the checks that should be performed for serviceability limit state design. With the help of the **Beam Member Finder** tool SDC Verifier automatically detects beam member lengths:

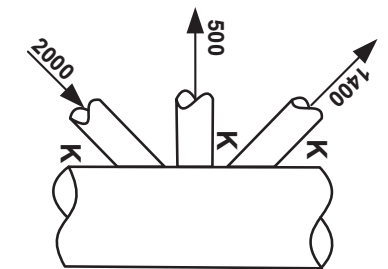
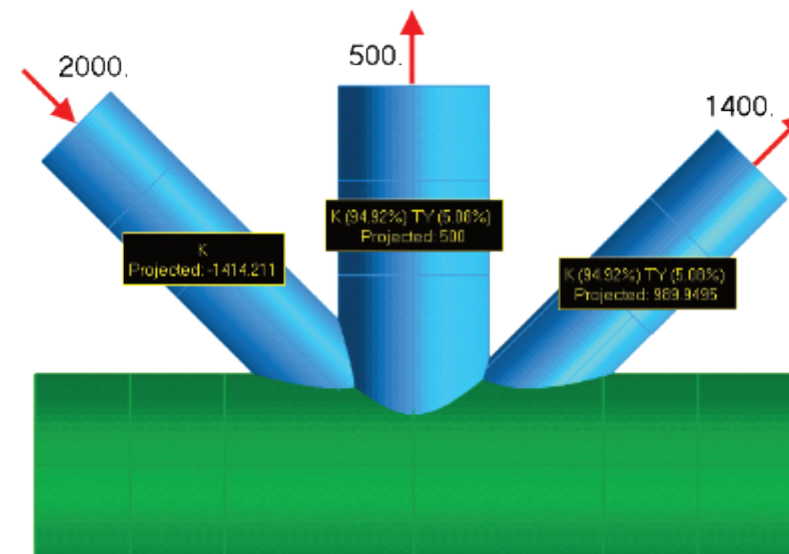
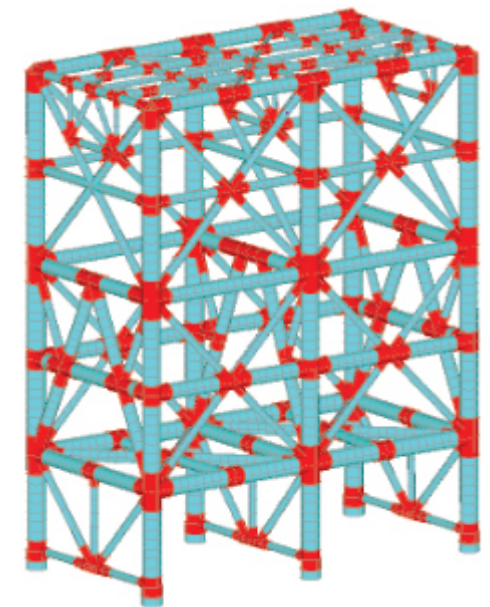


SDC Verifier contains all the necessary tools to quickly perform the **deflection check**.

The automatic beam member recognition, result transformation, and the usage of the envelope results of a load group reduce the calculation and post-processing time significantly.



SDC Verifier automatically calculates Brace classification (depending on the load pattern) for each load situation, which significantly speeds up the verification process.



Connection ID	Brace Number	Joint Type
1	#1 (ElemID = 27)	K
	#2 (ElemID = 13)	K (94.92%) TY (8.08%)
	#3 (ElemID = 19)	K (94.92%) TY (8.08%)

AUTOMATIC DETECTION OF SECTIONS, PANELS, PLATE FIELDS, STIFFENERS, AND GIRDERS

Plate buckling strength is an important aspect of offshore steel construction design. Each plate should be checked as it influences the strength and stability of the whole construction. In SDC Verifier plates can be checked against buckling according to the **ABS 2004/2014, DNV RP-C201 2010** and **Eurocode 3** rules:



Eurocode 3

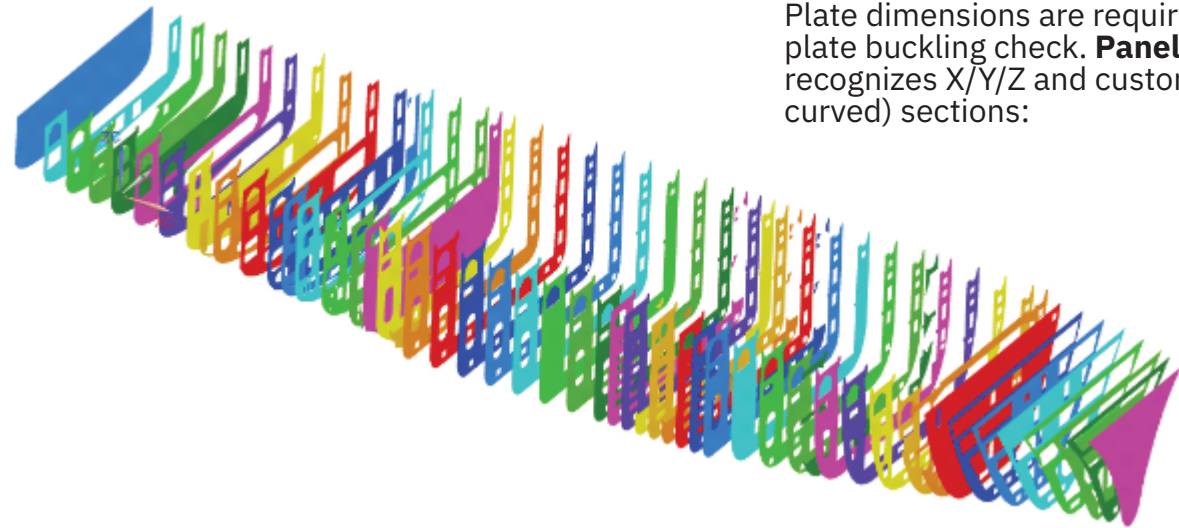


DNV 1995 & 2010



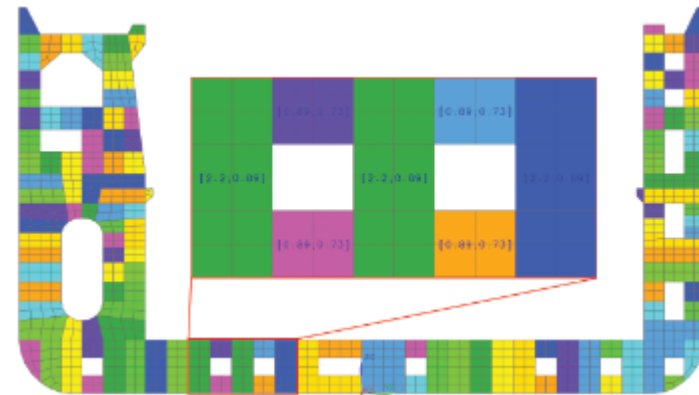
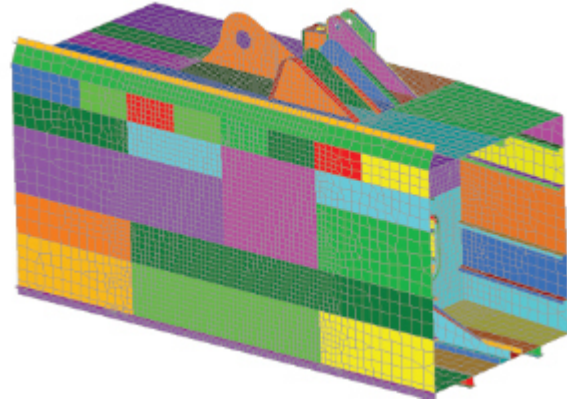
ABS 2004 & 2014

Plate dimensions are required to perform a plate buckling check. **Panel Finder** recognizes X/Y/Z and custom (inclined and curved) sections:



The recognition is based on the mesh connectivity and can be performed on any structure using plate (*shell*) elements:

Plates with their dimensions are recognized automatically for each section:



The results can be presented over sections (frames/longitudinals/decks). Those above the limit are highlighted in red:

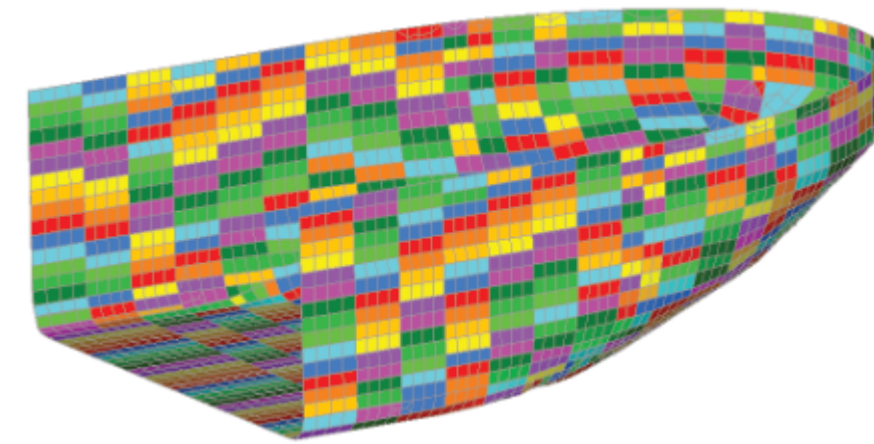
Buckling(LS2, 5 Sections)

Section Title	Stress X in plate direction	Stress Y in plate direction	Stress XY in plate direction	Equivalen t Stress	Buckling Factor Combined	Buckling Factor Overall
1..Section X 1 (X = 70) [MaxID=86]	-62.0e+6	-38.3e+6	-38.4e+6	85.8e+6	0.952	0.976
2..Section X 2 (X = 71.68) [MaxID=10]	-7.2e+6	-31.6e+6	-8.1e+6	31.9e+6	0.335	0.579
3..Section X 3 (X = 73.36) [MaxID=63]	-57.0e+6	-42.5e+6	-44.3e+6	92.3e+6	1.034	1.017
4..Section X 4 (X = 75.04) [MaxID=9]	-7.2e+6	-31.5e+6	-8.1e+6	31.9e+6	0.334	0.578
5..Section X 5 (X = 76.72) [MaxID=67]	-63.7e+6	-38.9e+6	-39.2e+6	87.8e+6	0.993	0.996
Max over Sections [3 / 63]	-57.0e+6	-42.5e+6	-44.3e+6	92.3e+6	1.034	1.017

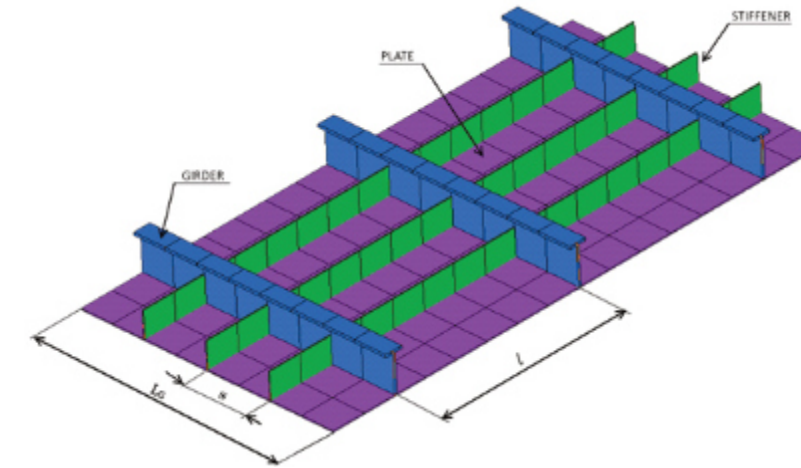
<https://sdcverifier.com>

PLATE BUCKLING AND STIFFENER BUCKLING CHECKS

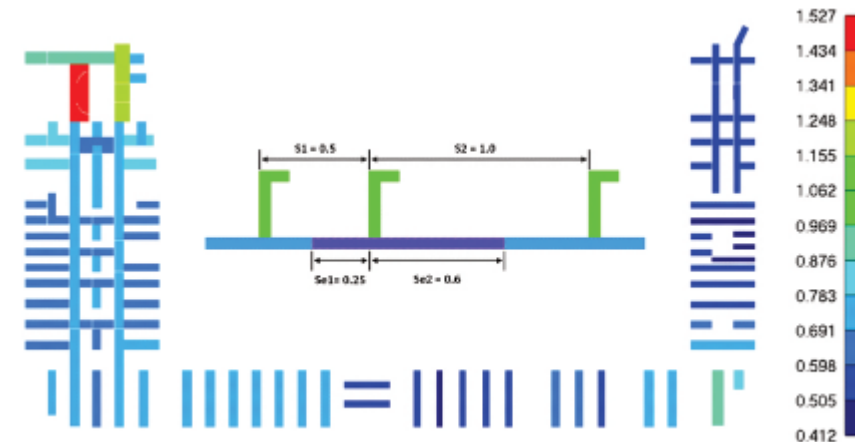
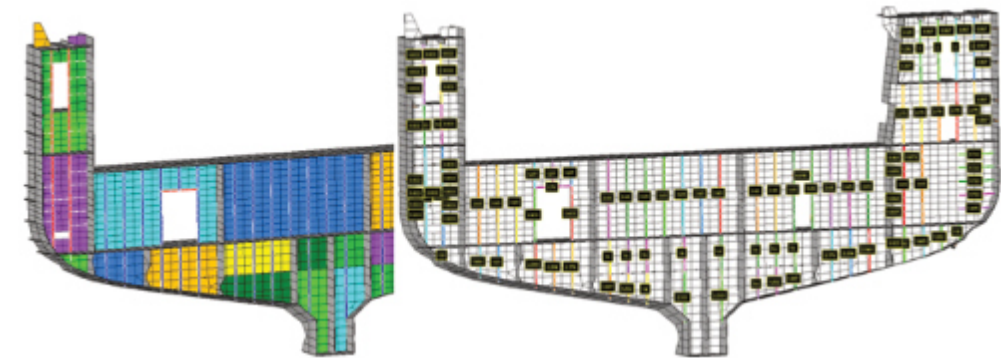
Colored plots with labels (*dimensions*) make it easy to preview the results of the tool. The following plot presents **buckling plates** on a part of the hull (*curved section*).



Stiffened Panel Finder — recognizes sections, panels, plates, stiffeners and girders and their dimensions automatically. This tool is an advanced version of the Panel Finder.



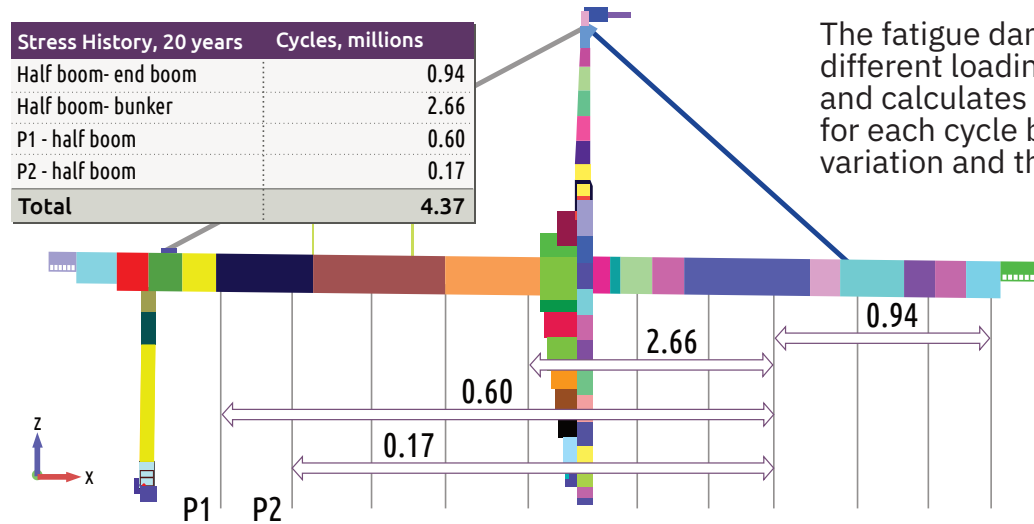
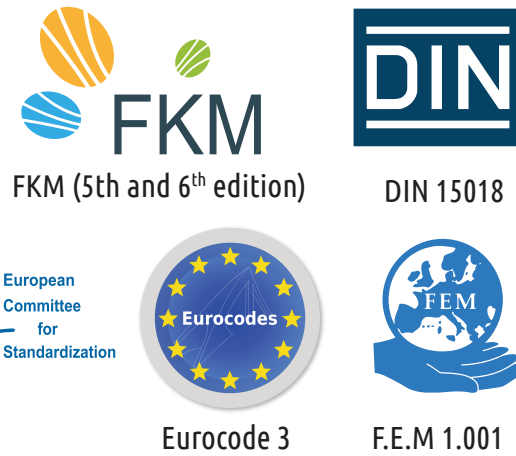
In the figure below, panels, simple stiffeners (marked in blue) and girders or stiffeners supporting also other stiffeners (marked in red) are plotted.



Effective Width — calculates the plate effective width for every load situation. The Effective width is used in the stiffener buckling check according to DNV-RP-C201 2010.

AUTOMATIC WELDS RECOGNITION. FATIGUE CHECKS AND WELD STRENGTH

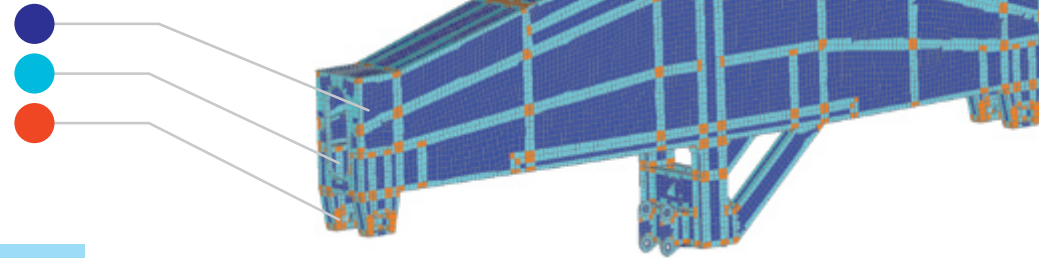
Fatigue is a progressive structural damage of materials under the cyclic loading. SDC Verifier implements the following standards (based on the S-N curves): **Eurocode 3** (Design of steel structures), **F.E.M 1.001** (Rules for the Design of Hoisting Appliances), **DIN 15018** (Cranes. Steel structures. Verification and analyses), **FKM** (Analytical strength assessment (5th, 6th revised edition, 2003)), **EN 13001** (Cranes General Design, 2018).



The fatigue damage method is based on different loading patterns (*stress history*) and calculates fatigue life consumption for each cycle based on the stress variation and the number of load cycles.

SDC Verifier tool **Weld Finder** detects automatically:

- non-welds
- welds
- crossing welds

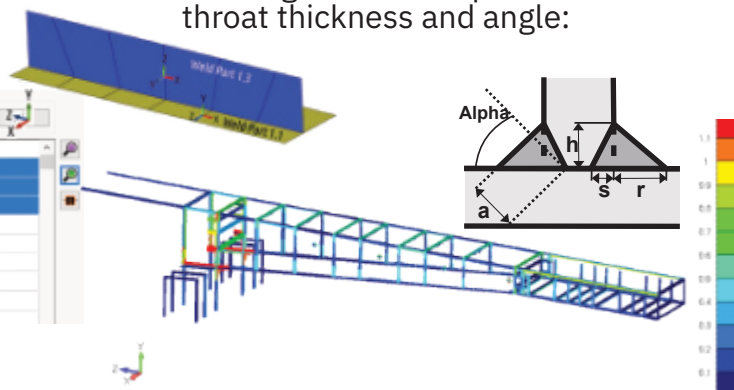


SDC Verifier performs a weld strength check according to **DNV-OS-C101/C201, Eurocode 3**.



The forces/moments of each element of the weld are summarized into the local weld coordinate system:

Weld Part	Welded	Caps	Fx	Fy	Fz	Mx	My	Mz
Weld Part 1.1 (20.6; 12.27; 2.73)	No	Rotation (180; 0; 0)	182.52	1.06	23.27	-0.34	1.81	0.17
Weld Part 1.2 (20.6; 12.27; 2.73)	No	Rotation (180; 90; 0)	0.61	-0.75	0.21	0.07	-0.25	0.02
Weld Part 1.3 (20.6; 12.27; 2.73)	Yes	Rotation (90; 0; 90)	-221.47	-0.80	4.95	0.26	-0.45	-0.25
Weld Part 2.1 (20.6; 12.27; 2.98)	No	Rotation (180; 0; 0)	281.98	1.91	-0.08	-0.04	0.84	0.13
Weld Part 2.2 (20.6; 12.27; 2.98)	No	Rotation (180; 90; 0)	0.53	-2.13	0.05	0.05	-0.12	0.02
Weld Part 2.3 (20.6; 12.27; 2.98)	Yes	Rotation (90; 0; 90)	-368.81	1.25	-15.16	0.01	-7.84	0.03
Weld Part 3.1 (20.6; 12.27; 3.24)	No	Rotation (180; 0; 0)	472.49	-2.61	-21.31	0.16	0.25	0.16
Weld Part 3.2 (20.6; 12.27; 3.24)	No	Rotation (0; 90; 0)	11.73	-0.25	0.03	0.05	0.30	-0.04
Weld Part 3.3 (20.6; 12.27; 3.24)	Yes	Rotation (180; 0; 90)	-831.17	0.08	-0.08	-0.23	-13.46	-0.15



The load on the total weld is compared to the capacity based on the length and such parameters as throat thickness and angle:

WELD CLASSIFICATION

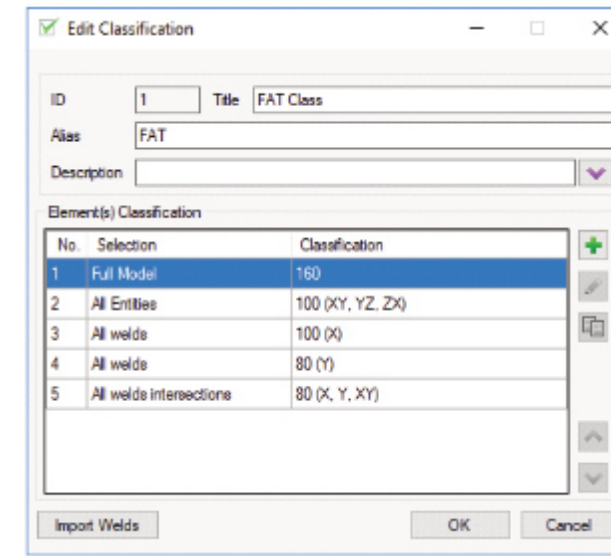


DVS 1608 (2010), DVS 1612 (2014)

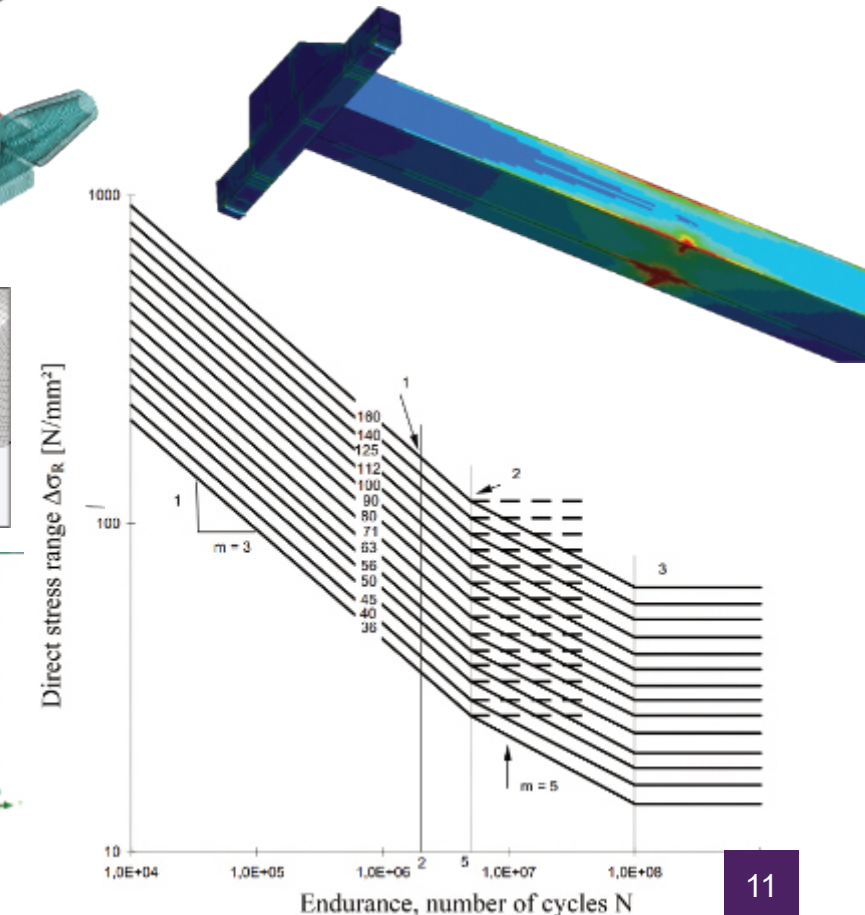
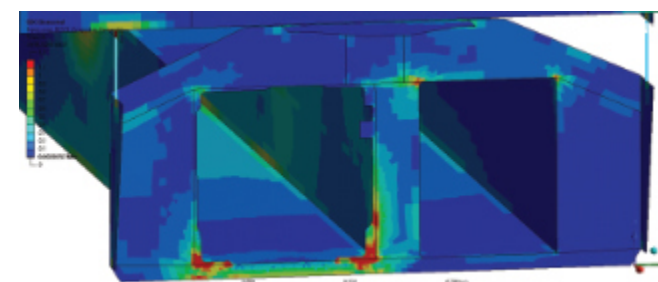
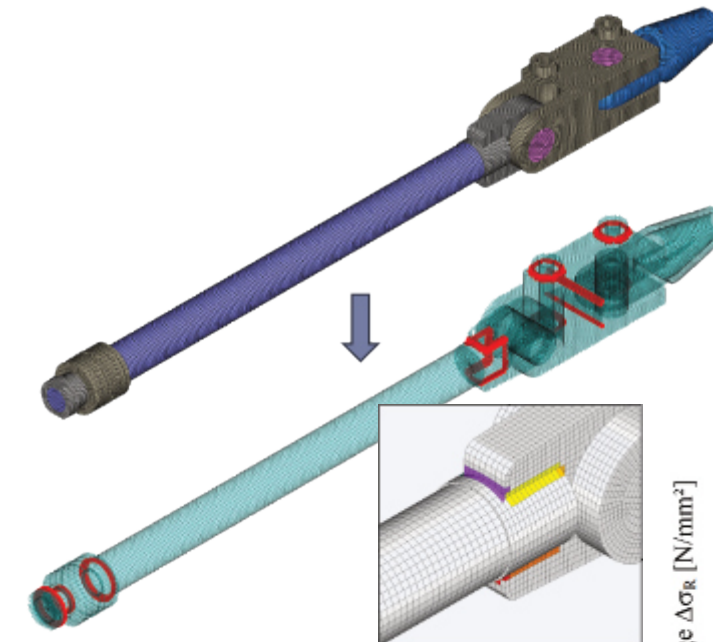
DVS 1608 (Design and strength assessment of welded structures from aluminum alloys in railway applications) – Aluminium Fatigue Check.

DVS 1612 (Design and endurance strength analysis of steel welded joints in rail-vehicle construction) – Steel Fatigue Check and Static Stress Check.

The notch group classification or fatigue strength of the welds depends on the quality and the stress direction, along the weld (X), perpendicular to the weld (Y) and the shear (XY). Stresses are converted into weld direction automatically by the weld finder.



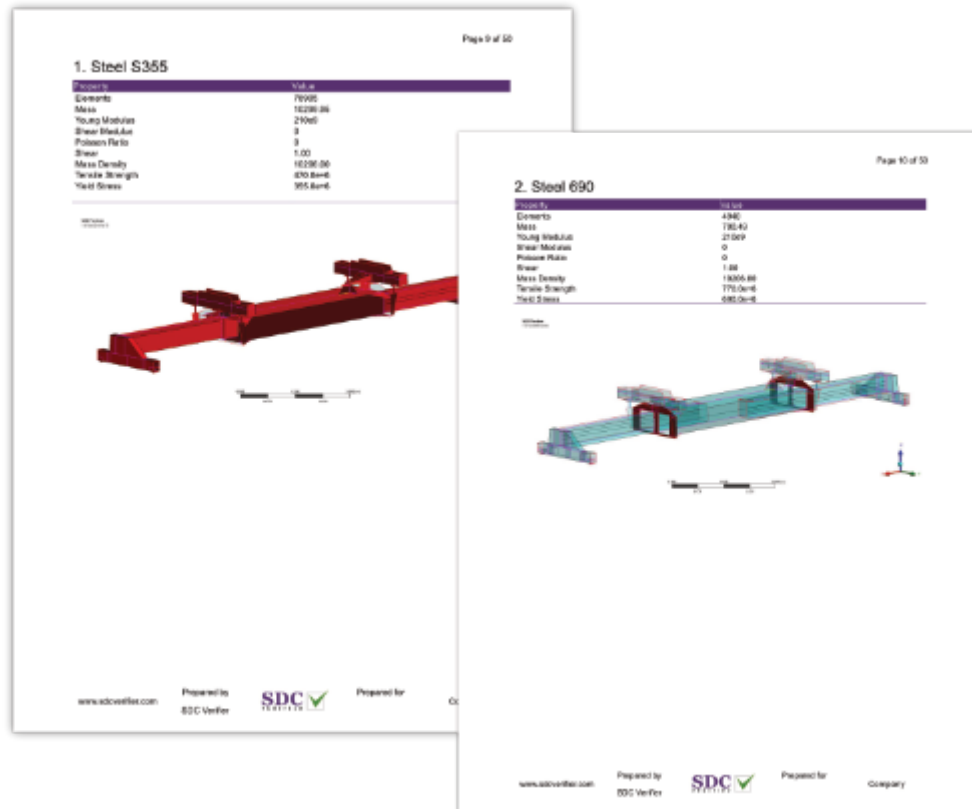
Detailed Category	Constructional detail
100	
80	
80	



REPORT. MODEL SETUP

Preparing a full calculation report is one of the most time-consuming parts of the project. From project to project, an engineer repeats the same routine to create a calculation report. With SDC Verifier, the process of report generation is done automatically, reducing time expenses.

Materials and properties data (including mass overview) are described. Elements related to material/property are highlighted:



1. Steel S355

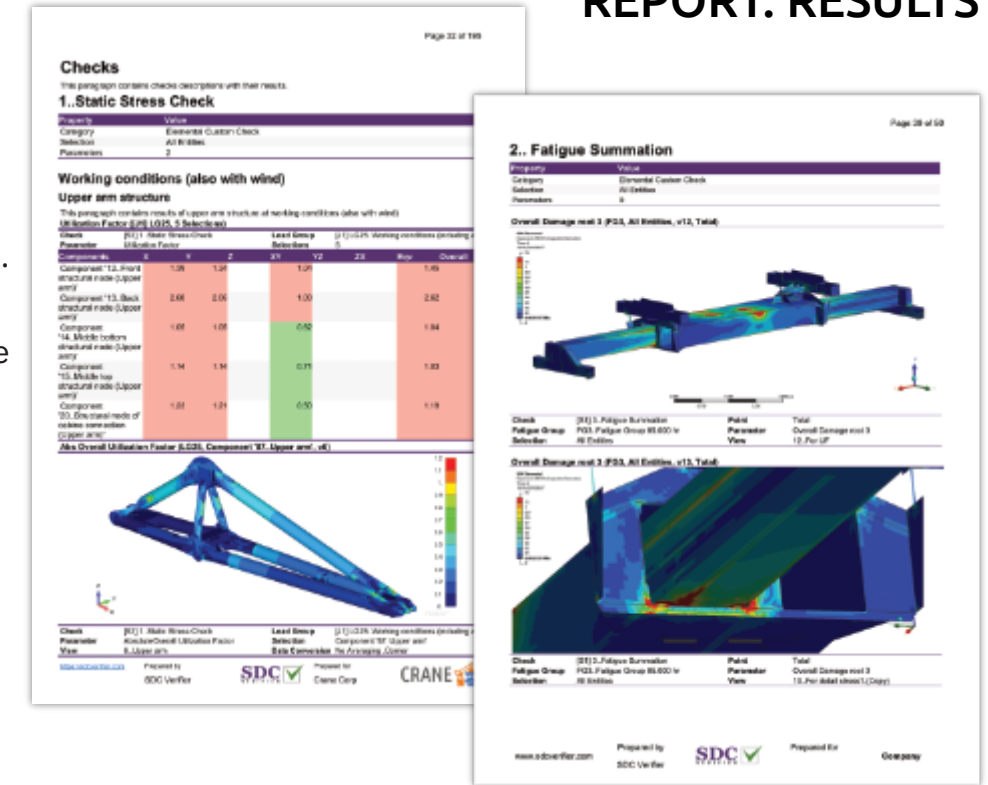
Property	Value
Comments	147.0
Young Modulus	210000.00
Poisson Ratio	0.3
Mass Density	7850.00
Tensile Strength	470.000
Yield Stress	355.000

2. Steel 690

Property	Value
Comments	430.0
Young Modulus	210000.00
Poisson Ratio	0.3
Mass Density	7850.00
Tensile Strength	690.000
Yield Stress	430.000

Results contain plots and tables. Detailed results for each entity, extreme results on selection, and advanced tables to compare load results are shown:

REPORT. RESULTS



Checks

1. Static Stress Check

Working conditions (also with wind)

Upper arm structure

Parameter	[1] 1.00	[2] 1.00	[3] 1.00	[4] 1.00	[5] 1.00	Ratio	Overall
Component 12.1: 12.1: 12.1	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Component 13.1: 13.1: 13.1	2.40	2.10	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.40	2.40
Component 14.1: 14.1: 14.1	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Component 15.1: 15.1: 15.1	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Component 16.1: 16.1: 16.1	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Component 17.1: 17.1: 17.1	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Component 18.1: 18.1: 18.1	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Component 19.1: 19.1: 19.1	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Component 20.1: 20.1: 20.1	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

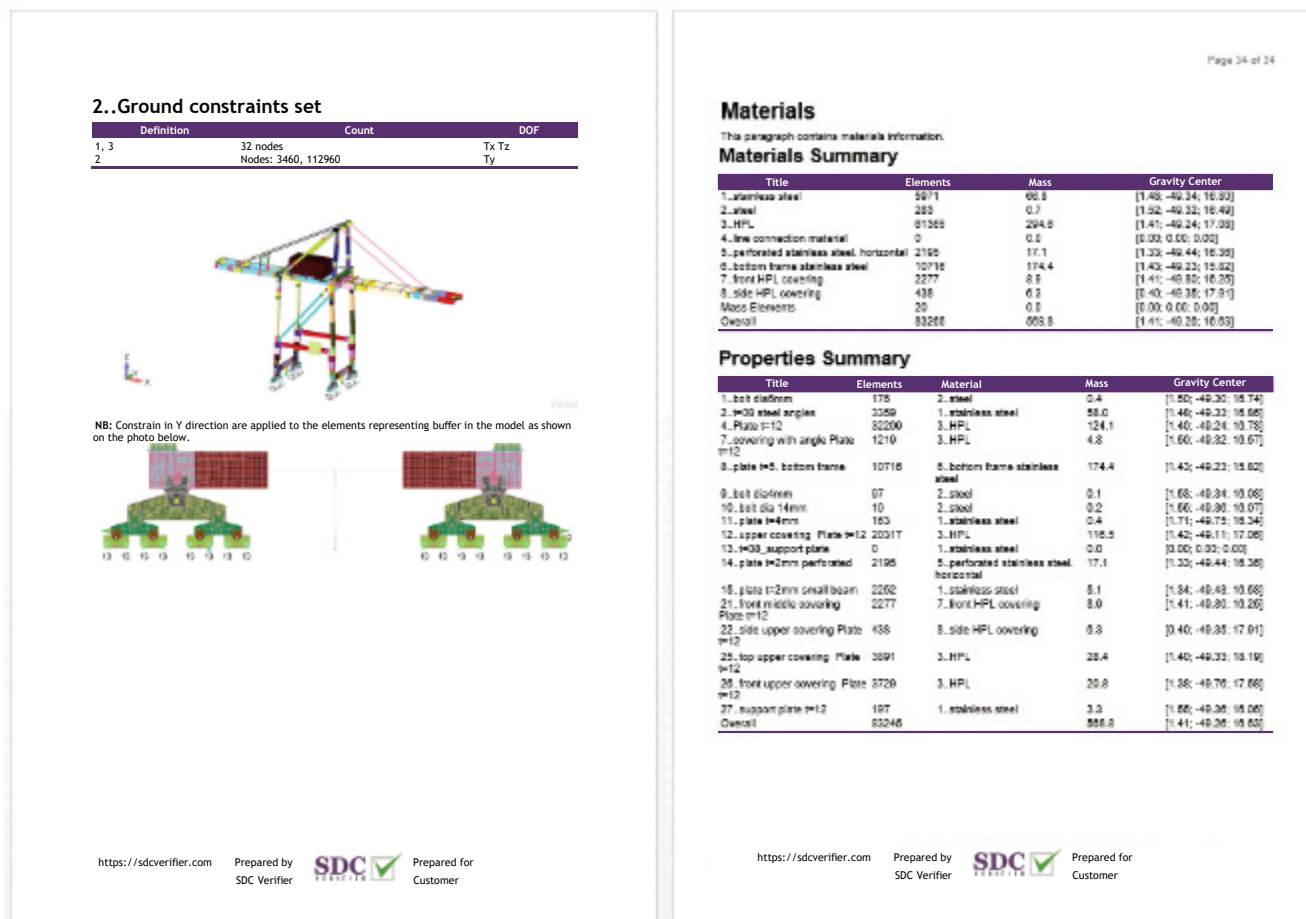
2. Fatigue Summation

Overall Damage result 1: P33, All Entities, v13, Total

Overall Damage result 2: P33, All Entities, v13, Total

A complete setup with headings and bookmarks enables a quick navigation through the reports.

Description of applied loads and constrains, mass overview over materials/properties/groups:



2..Ground constraints set

Definition	Count	DOF
1, 3	32 nodes	Tx, Tz
2	Nodes: 3460, 112960	Ty

Materials

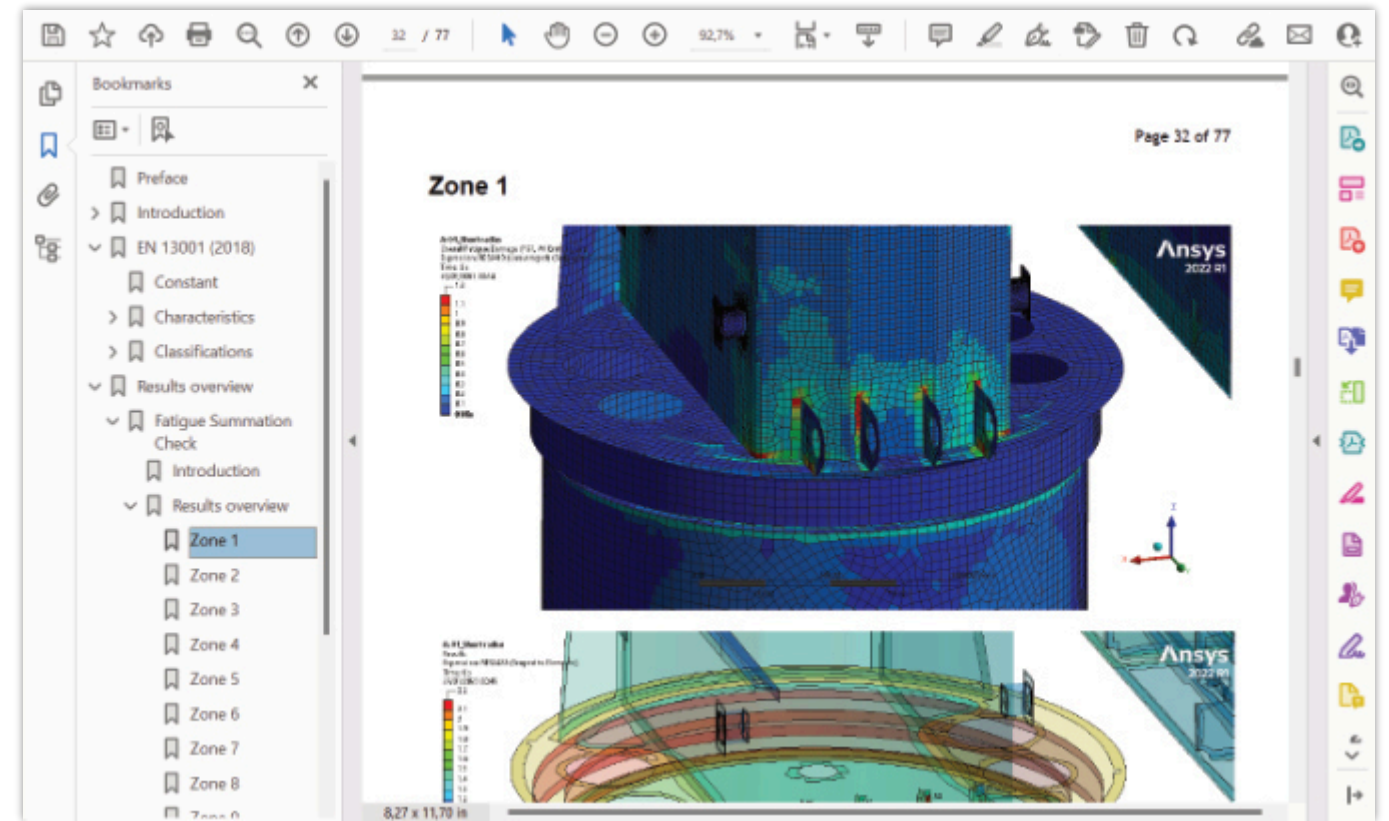
This paragraph contains materials information.

Materials Summary

Title	Elements	Mass	Gravity Center
1..stainless steel	5571	65.8	[1.48; -49.34; 15.92]
2..steel	285	0.7	[1.32; -49.32; 15.49]
3..HPL	01055	294.9	[1.41; -49.24; 17.29]
4..line connection material	0	0.0	[0.00; 0.00; 0.00]
5..perforated stainless steel, horizontal	2150	17.1	[1.33; -49.44; 15.39]
6..bottom frame stainless steel	10716	174.4	[1.42; -49.23; 15.92]
7..front HPL covering	2277	8.8	[1.41; -49.35; 16.20]
8..side HPL covering	438	0.3	[1.40; -49.35; 17.91]
Mass Elements	20	0.8	[0.00; 0.00; 0.00]
Overall	83268	655.8	[1.41; -49.28; 15.93]

Properties Summary

Title	Elements	Material	Mass	Gravity Center
1..2x8 glulam	178	2..steel	0.4	[1.50; -49.30; 15.74]
2..2x10 steel angles	2250	1..stainless steel	58.0	[1.46; -49.33; 15.68]
4..Plate 1=12	32200	3..HPL	124.1	[1.40; -49.24; 16.75]
7..covering with angle Plate 1=12	1210	3..HPL	4.5	[1.60; -49.32; 15.97]
8..plate 1=5, bottom frame	10716	5..bottom frame stainless steel	174.4	[1.42; -49.23; 15.92]
9..2x8 glulam	97	2..steel	0.1	[1.65; -49.34; 15.66]
10..2x10 14mm	10	2..steel	0.2	[1.66; -49.36; 15.97]
11..plate 1=4mm	183	1..stainless steel	0.4	[1.71; -49.75; 15.34]
12..upper covering Plate 1=12 2031T	3..HPL	116.3	[1.42; -49.11; 17.26]	
13..HPL support plate	0	1..stainless steel	0.0	[0.00; 0.00; 0.00]
14..plate 1=2mm perforated	2195	5..perforated stainless steel, horizontal	17.1	[1.33; -49.44; 15.39]
15..plate 1=2mm small beam	2262	1..stainless steel	5.1	[1.54; -49.48; 15.68]
21..front middle covering Plate 1=12	2277	7..front HPL covering	8.0	[1.41; -49.35; 16.20]
22..side upper covering Plate 1=12	438	8..side HPL covering	0.3	[1.40; -49.35; 17.91]
25..top upper covering Plate 3091 1=12	3091	3..HPL	28.4	[1.40; -49.33; 15.19]
26..front upper covering Plate 3726 1=12	3726	3..HPL	20.8	[1.38; -49.70; 17.66]
27..support plate 1=12	197	1..stainless steel	3.3	[1.86; -49.38; 15.08]
Overall	83245		588.8	[1.41; -49.28; 15.93]

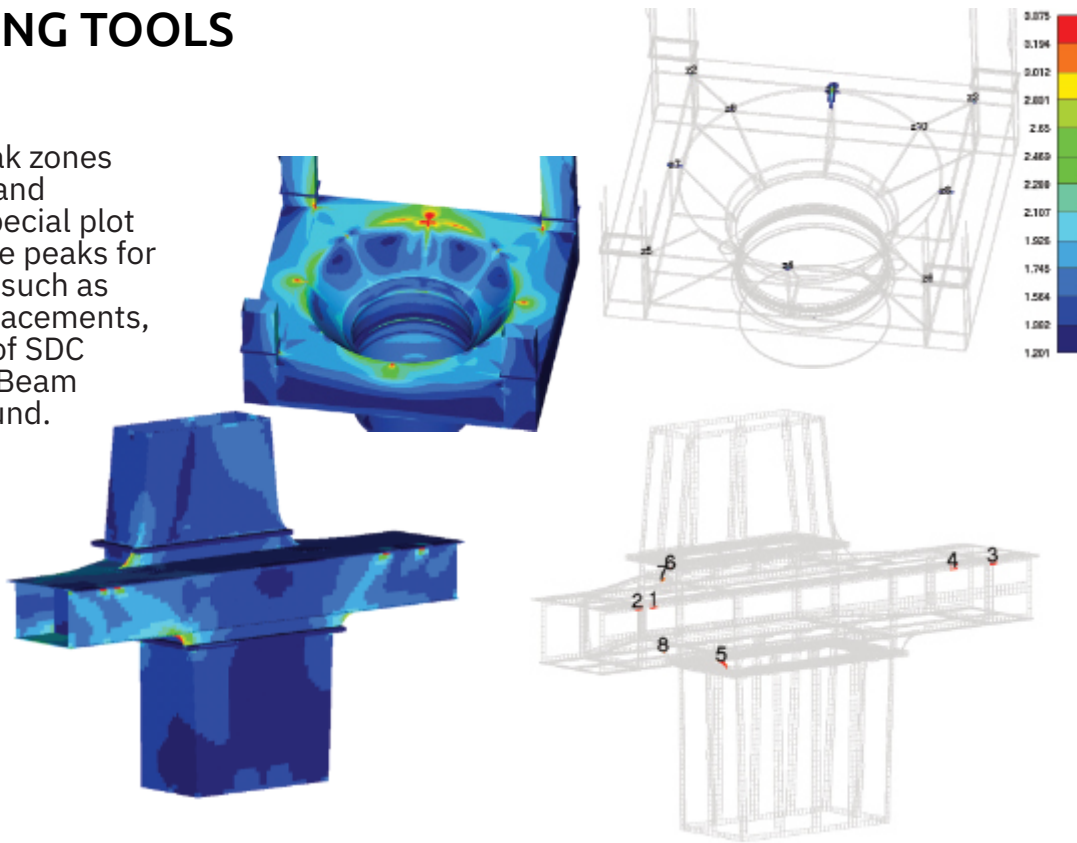


The screenshot shows the Report Designer interface. On the left is a 'Bookmarks' sidebar with a tree view containing: Preface, Introduction, EN 13001 (2018), Constant, Characteristics, Classifications, Results overview, Fatigue Summation Check, Introduction, Results overview, and Zone 1. The main window displays a 3D model of a crane structure with a color-coded stress field. Below the main view is a smaller view of the same model from a different angle. The interface includes various tool icons for navigation and editing.

With Report Designer, you can control the report's structure and easily preview and modify it. A variety of tools helps to create a huge amount of plots and tables quickly.

POST-PROCESSING TOOLS

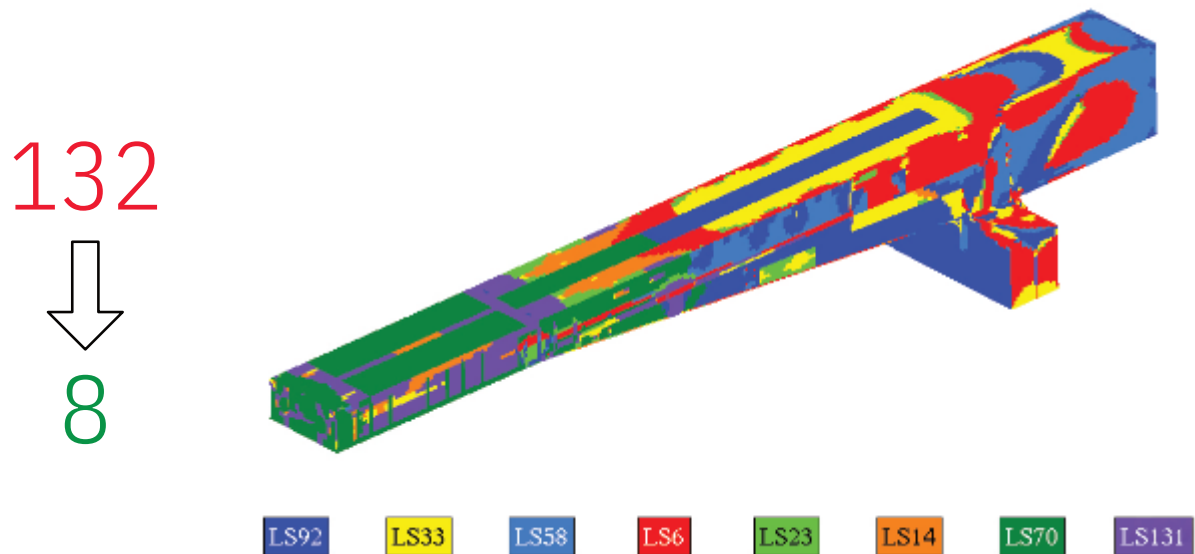
Peak Finder finds all peak zones based on output results and presents them using a special plot and a summary table. The peaks for both simple FEA results, such as stresses, strains, or displacements, and all available results of SDC Verifier checks (Fatigue, Beam Buckling, etc.) can be found.



Zone	Value	Zone	Value
Zone 1 (Elements: 2)	1.45	Zone 5 (Elements: 15)	1.41
Zone 2 (Elements: 2)	1.44	Zone 6 (Elements: 1)	1.21
Zone 3 (Elements: 2)	1.43	Zone 7 (Elements: 3)	1.09
Zone 4 (Elements: 2)	1.42	Zone 8 (Elements: 1)	1.01

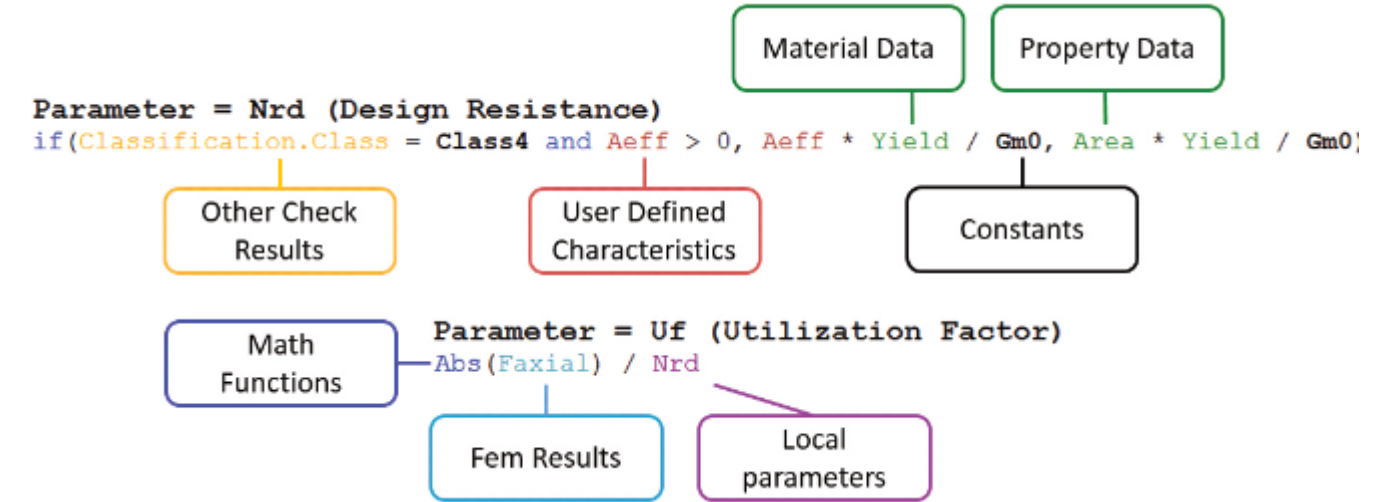
Governing loads tool extracts the critical loads out of a large group of load combinations. Save time focusing on important situations instead of checking each and every.

Only 8 load cases are defined as critical for this model and selected criteria, which will dramatically speed up the further verification process.



CUSTOMIZED CHECKS

The checks in SDC Verifier are fully customizable. With the help of the formula editor, user-defined formulas can be created based on results, model properties and recognized dimensions.



The following example demonstrates a verification of bolted connections. The Axial Force of bolts is compared with the bolt design resistance:

Custom Check

ID: [] Title: Static Stress Check

Alias: check5

Description: []

Show Parameter Description

Options:

- Calculate Results over Directions
- Calculate Results over Points

Load Calculation: All Loads

Selection: All Entities

Parameters (3) / Replacements (0)

- Parameter = F_shear_a (Allowable shear)
Description: Allowable shear force
All: $\text{Min}(F_{\text{prestress}}, F_{\text{prestress}} - \text{AbsMax}(\text{Faxial}[\text{Top}], \text{Faxial}[\text{Bot}])) * \mu$
- Parameter = F_shear (Shear force)
All: $\text{Sqrt}(\text{Pow}(\text{FShear1}[\text{Top}], 2) + \text{Pow}(\text{FShear2}[\text{Top}], 2))$
- Parameter = Uf_shear (Bolt shear force check)
All: $F_{\text{shear}} / (F_{\text{shear_a}} / \text{SafetyFactor})$
- Parameter = Uf_axial (Axial bolt force check)
All: $\text{AbsMax}(\text{Faxial}[\text{Top}], \text{Faxial}[\text{Bot}]) / ((0.7 * F_{\text{prestress}}) / \text{SafetyFactor})$
- Parameter = Uf_total (Overall bolt check)
All: $\text{absmax}(\text{abs}(Uf_{\text{shear}}), \text{abs}(Uf_{\text{axial}}))$

Clear results

Output Set: SDC.WorkOutputSet
Series: [S1] 1..Custom Bolt Check : LG1: Overall bolt check

EXTENSIBLE MODULES

Acquire only some modules if you need specific features of the software



**SDC Reporting
and SPDM**



Weld Check



Fatigue



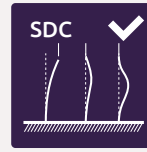
Bolt Check



**Plate & Stiffener
Buckling**



**Beam Member
and Joint Checks**



**Beam Member
Check**



**Eurocode 3
Beam Member**



FKM App



**AISC Beam
Member**

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