



Tutorial

Plate Buckling ABS 2014

Updated on: 03 July 2023

Tested with: SDC Verifier 2023 R1

Simcenter Femap with Nastran 2022.2 MP2

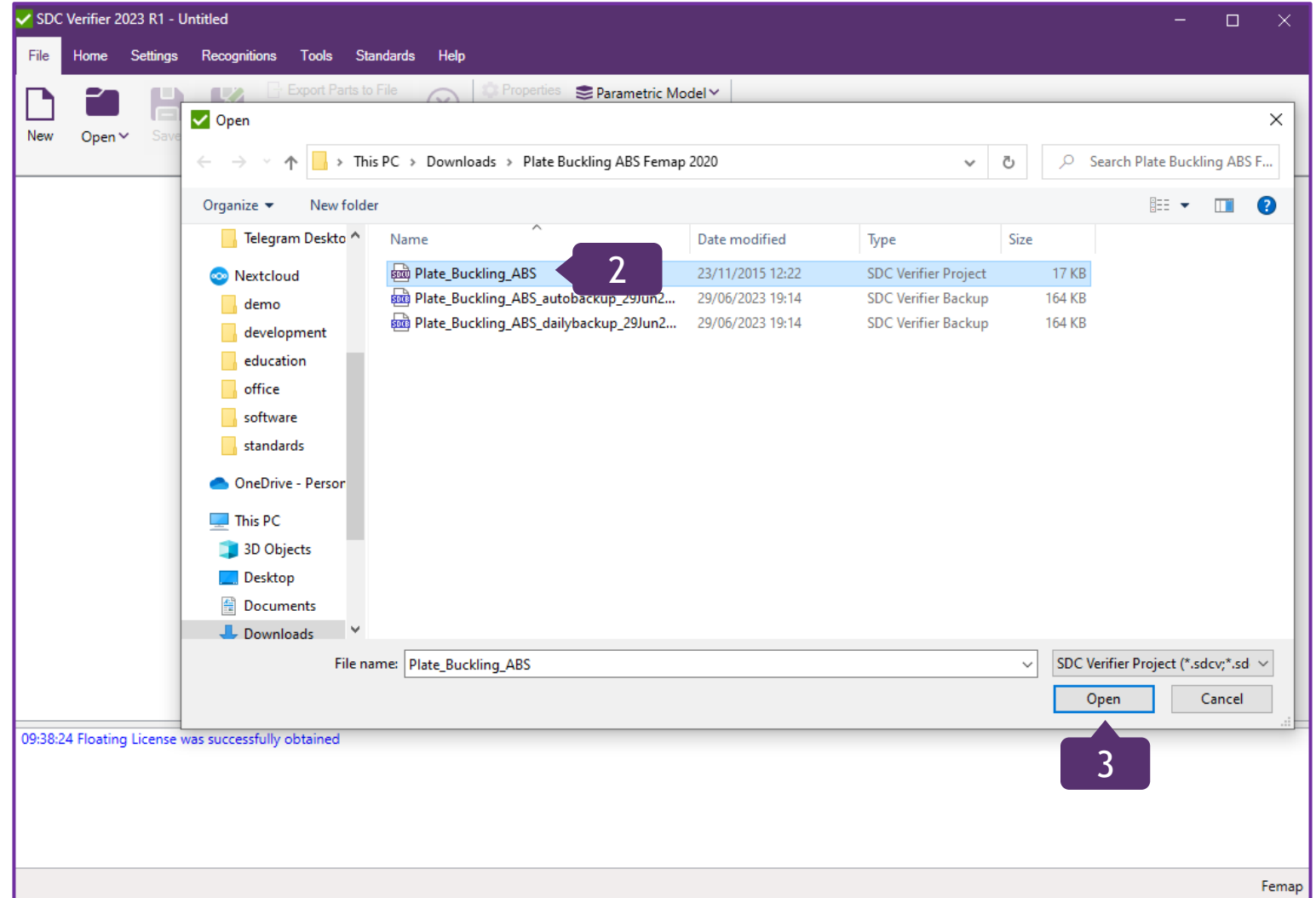
- In this tutorial an ABS 2014 Plate Buckling Check is reviewed in details.
- A part of plate model of the ship has been used as a start FEM model.
- Individual Loads, Load Sets and Load Group (Envelope) are created.
- Recognition of plates using Panel Finder.
- Plate Buckling tables and plots.
- Reporting: preparing and generating final report.

Open the Starter Model

1 Launch SDC Verifier for FEMAP 

2 Select project *Plate_Buckling_ABS*

3 Press *Open*



1

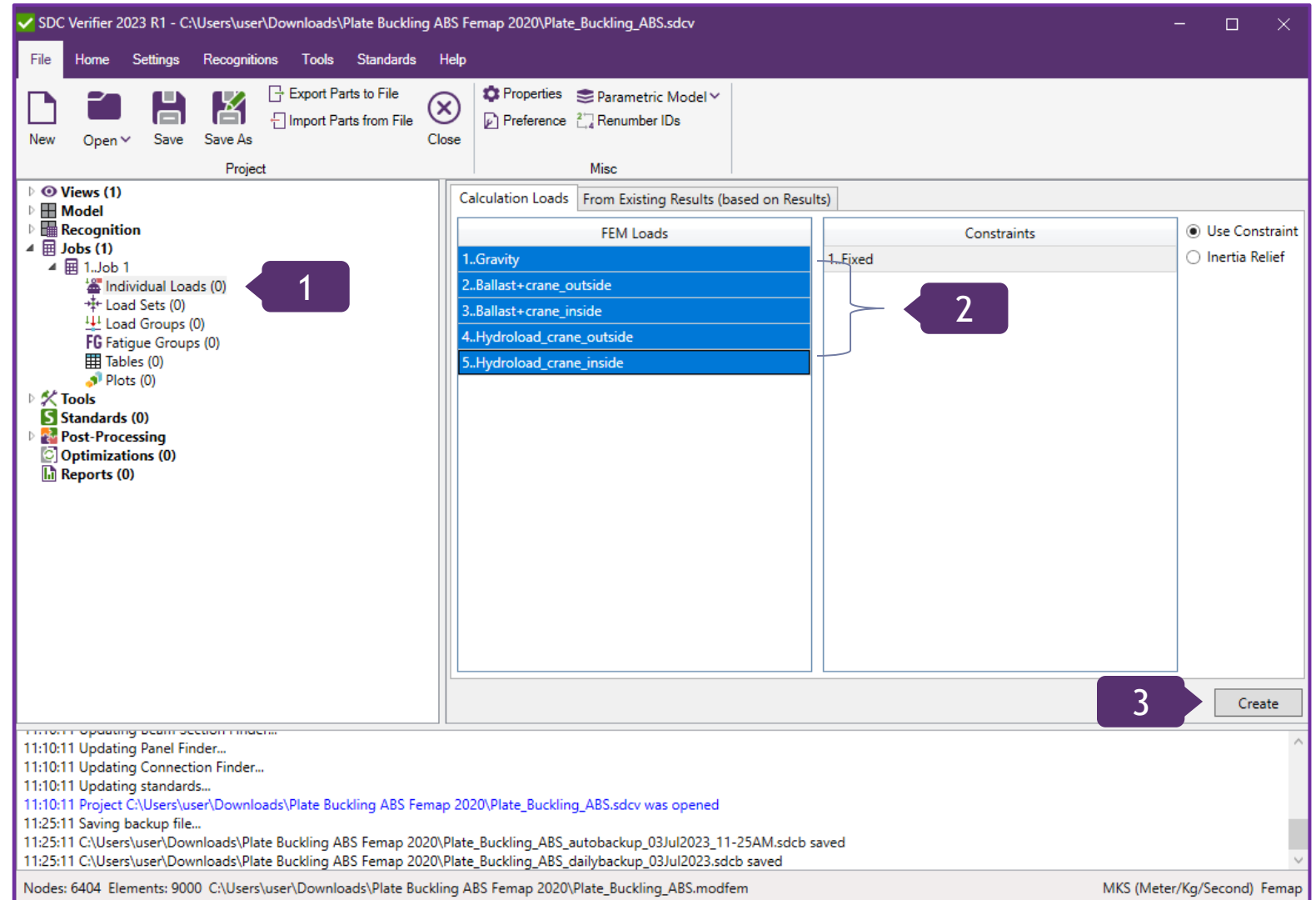
Select *Individual Loads* in Jobs (1) =>
1..Job 1 in the *Model Tree*

2

Select *5 FEM Loads*

3

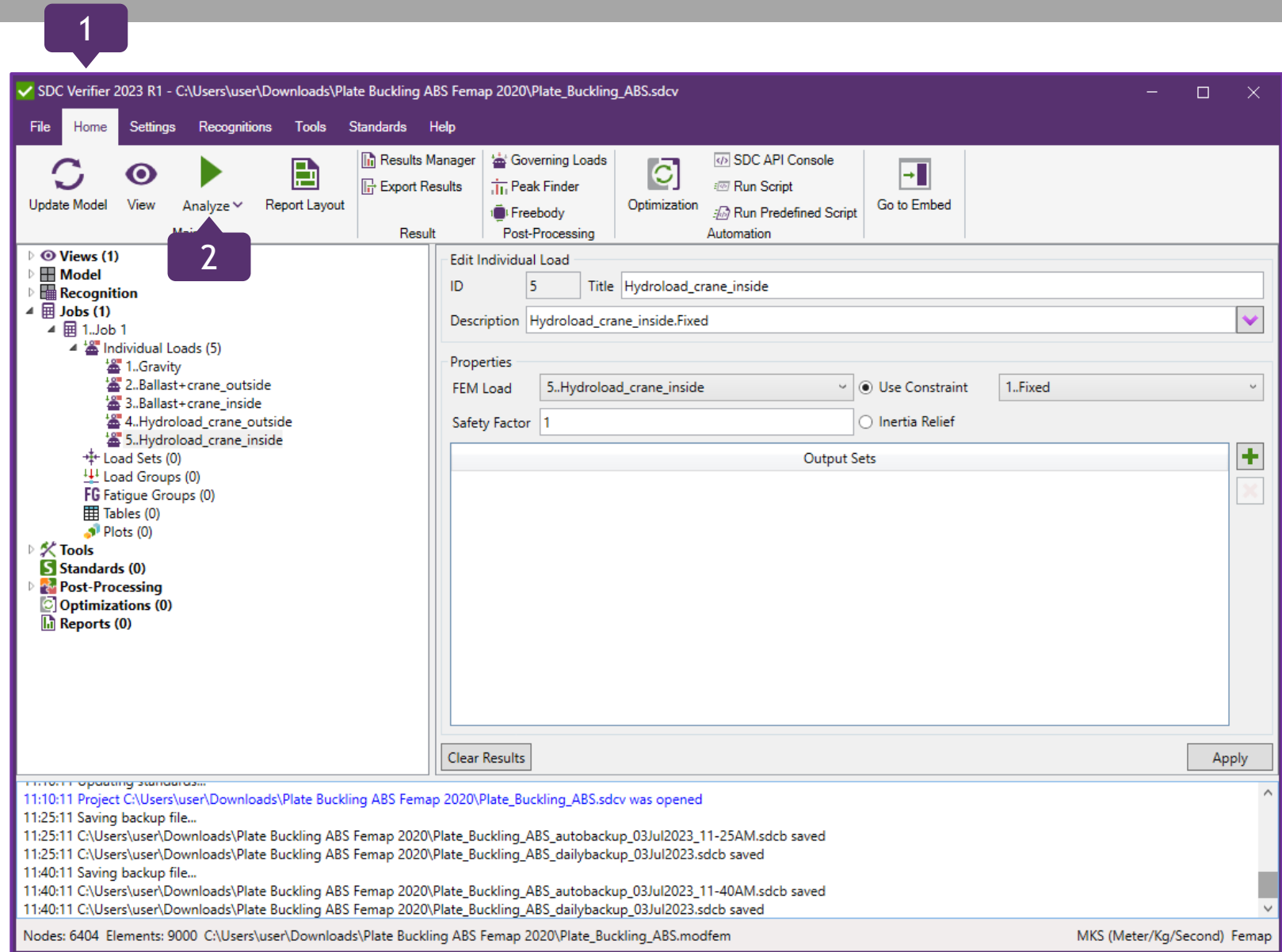
Press *Create*




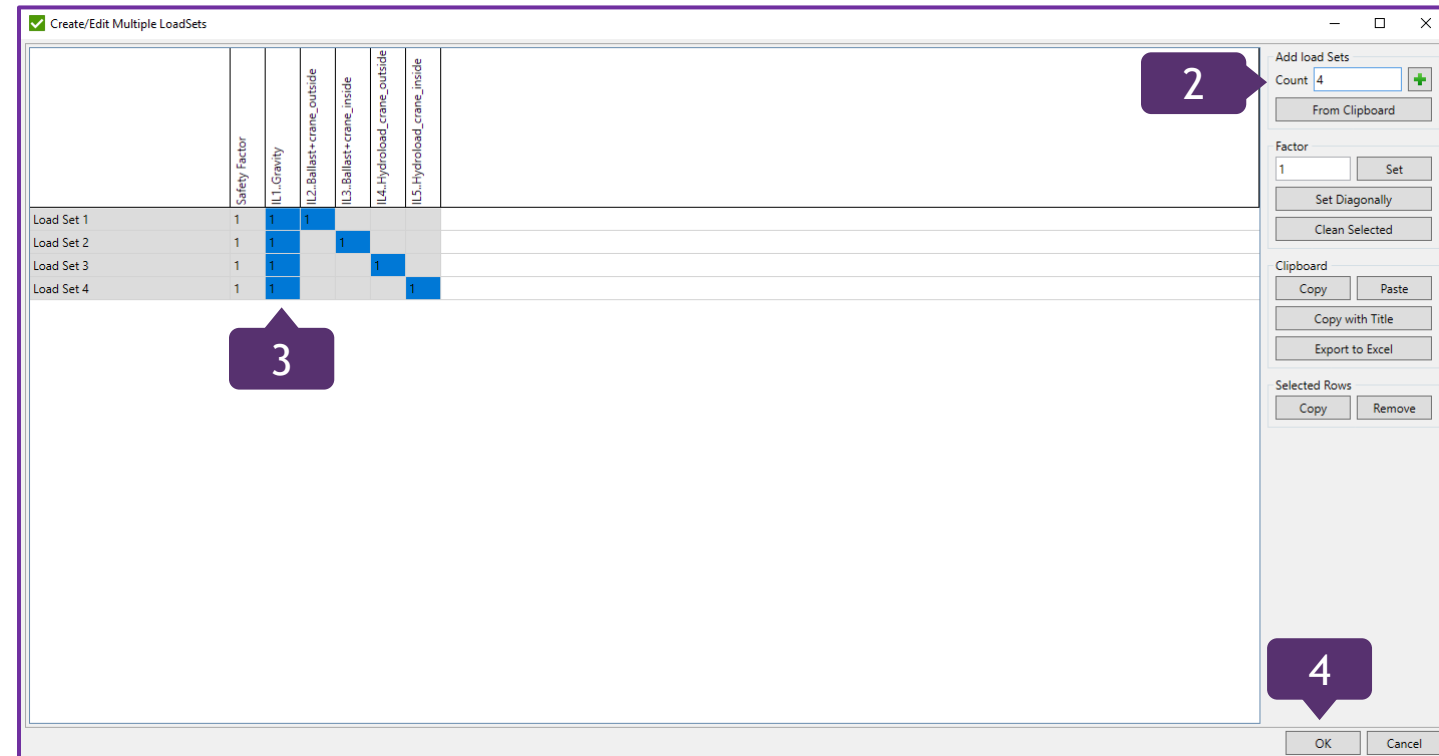
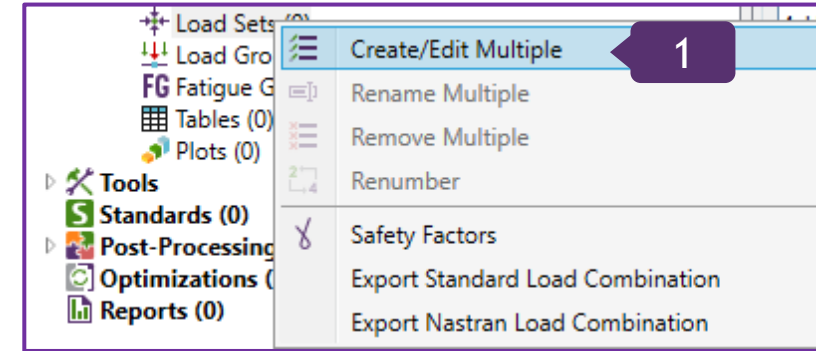
Analyze Job

1 Go to *Home* section on the Ribbon

2 Press  on the toolbar to analyze job.



- 1 Right click on *Load Sets* => *Create/Edit multiple*
- 2 Fill in “4” into *Count* and press  to add four Load Sets.
- 3 Select highlighted cells in table like shown on the picture and press *Set* to define Factors of Load Sets.
- 4 Press *OK*



Note: Load Sets are created with default titles “Load Set #”. It is possible to rename them.

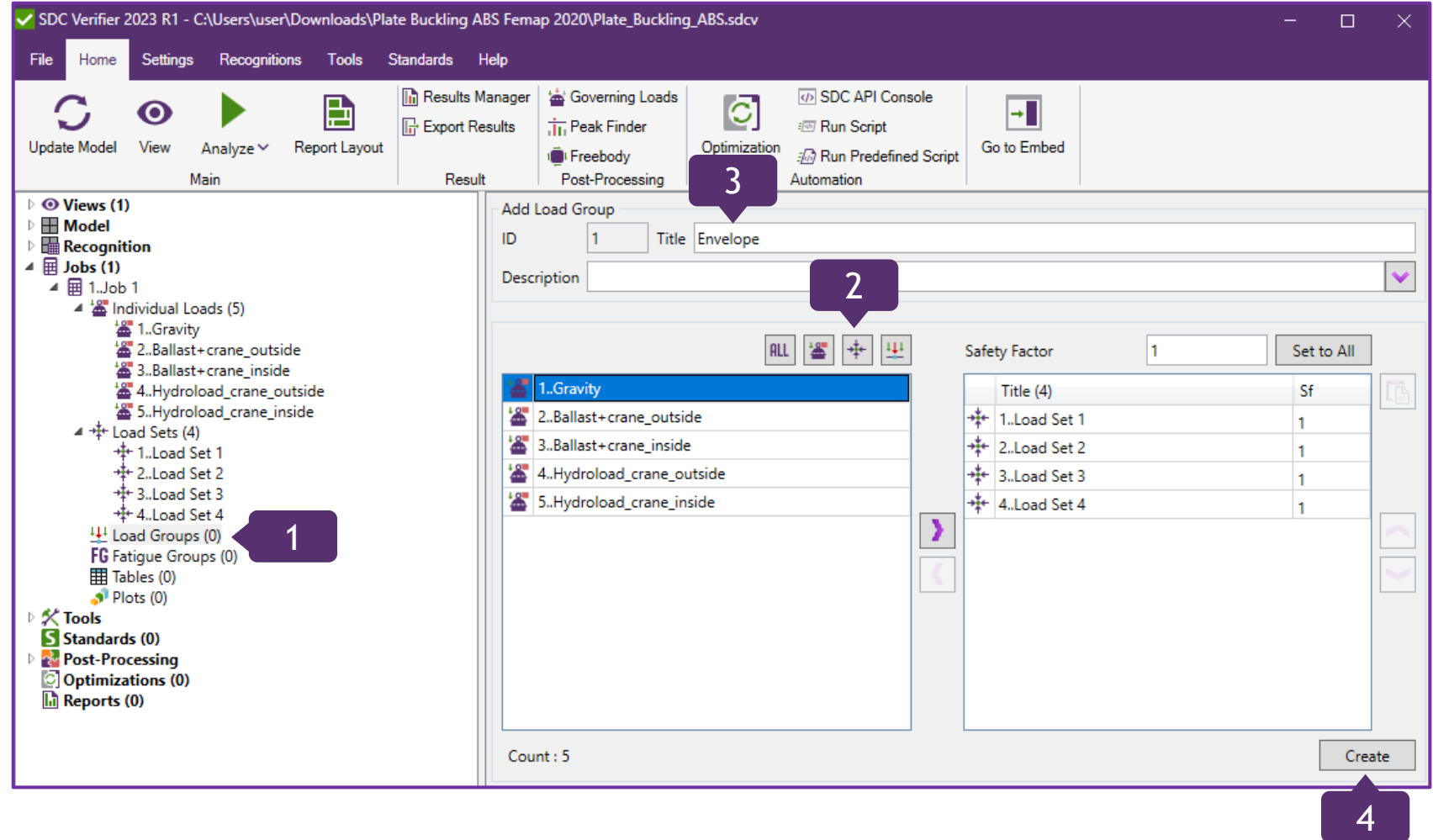
Alternatively titles and factors can be pasted from Clipboard using *Paste* button.

1 Click on *Load Groups (0)*

2 Press  to select *All Load Sets*

3 Title: *Envelope*

4 Press *Create*



The screenshot shows the SDC Verifier 2023 R1 interface. The 'Add Load Group' dialog is open, showing the 'ID' field set to 1, the 'Title' field set to 'Envelope', and the 'Description' field. The 'Safety Factor' is set to 1. The 'Load Groups (0)' tree view on the left shows the hierarchy: Views (1) > Model > Recognition > Jobs (1) > 1..Job 1 > Individual Loads (5) > 1..Gravity, 2..Ballast+crane_outside, 3..Ballast+crane_inside, 4..Hydroload_crane_outside, 5..Hydroload_crane_inside. The 'Load Sets (4)' tree view shows: 1..Load Set 1, 2..Load Set 2, 3..Load Set 3, 4..Load Set 4. The 'Load Groups (0)' tree view is highlighted with a callout 1. The 'Add Load Group' dialog has a callout 2 pointing to the 'Description' field and a callout 3 pointing to the 'Optimization' button. The 'Create' button is highlighted with a callout 4.

SDC Verifier 2023 R1 - C:\Users\user\Downloads\Plate Buckling ABS Femap 2020\Plate_Buckling_ABS.sdcv

File Home Settings Recognitions Tools Standards Help

Update Model View Analyze Report Layout Results Manager Governing Loads SDC API Console Run Script Run Predefined Script Automation

Export Results Peak Finder Freebody Post-Processing Optimization

Go to Embed

Views (1)
Model
Recognition
Jobs (1)
1..Job 1
Individual Loads (5)
1..Gravity
2..Ballast+crane_outside
3..Ballast+crane_inside
4..Hydroload_crane_outside
5..Hydroload_crane_inside
Load Sets (4)
1..Load Set 1
2..Load Set 2
3..Load Set 3
4..Load Set 4
Load Groups (0)
FG Fatigue Groups (0)
Tables (0)
Plots (0)
Tools
Standards (0)
Post-Processing
Optimizations (0)
Reports (0)

Add Load Group

ID 1 Title Envelope

Description

ALL

1..Gravity
2..Ballast+crane_outside
3..Ballast+crane_inside
4..Hydroload_crane_outside
5..Hydroload_crane_inside

Safety Factor 1 Set to All

Title (4)	Sf
1..Load Set 1	1
2..Load Set 2	1
3..Load Set 3	1
4..Load Set 4	1

Count : 5

Create

Note: Load Sets and Load Groups are analyzed by SDC Verifier.

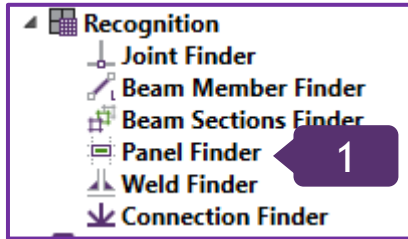
Panel Finder. To recognize Sections.

1

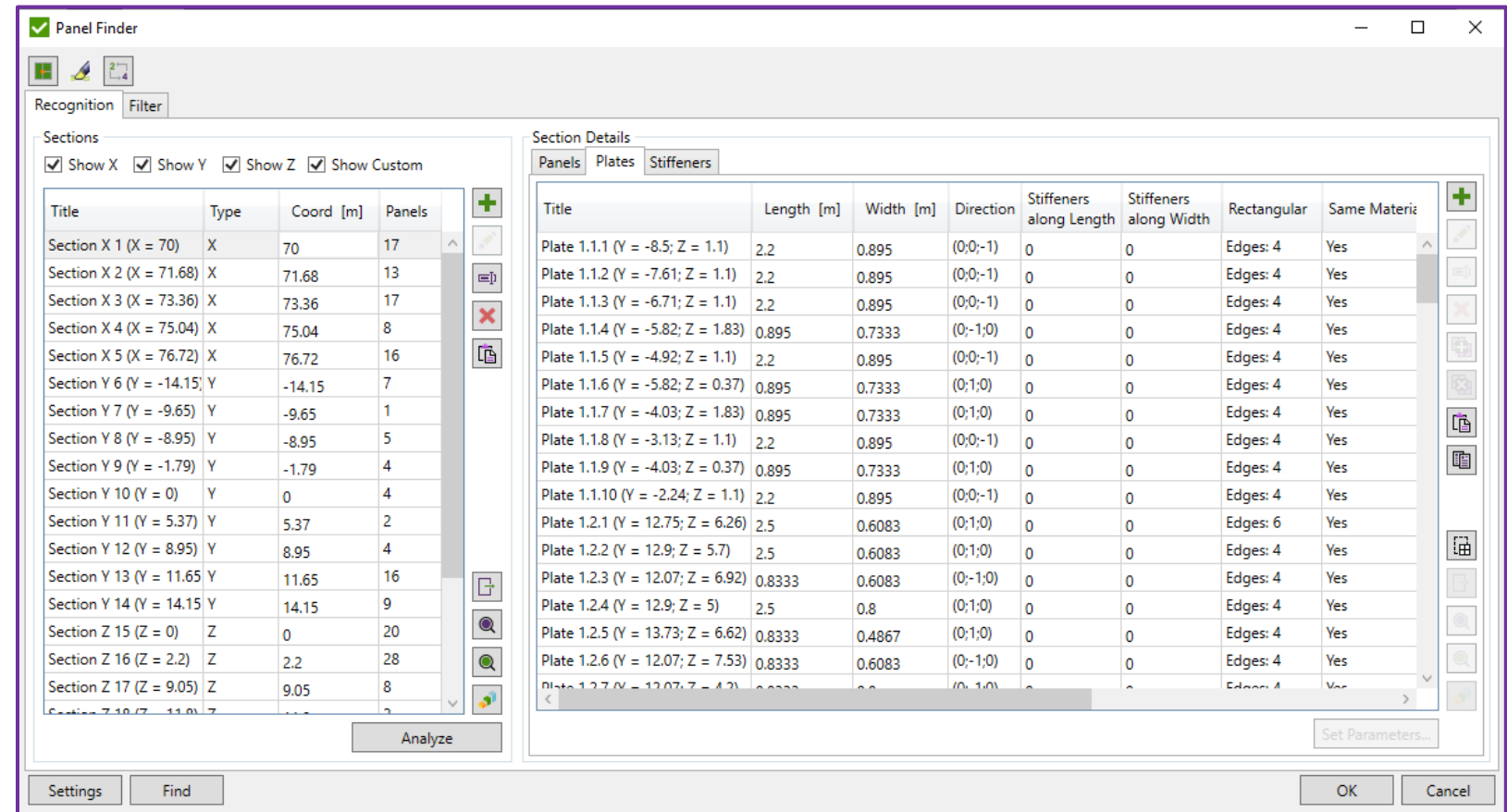
Execute *Recognition - Panel Finder* from the Model Tree

2



Click on *Find*

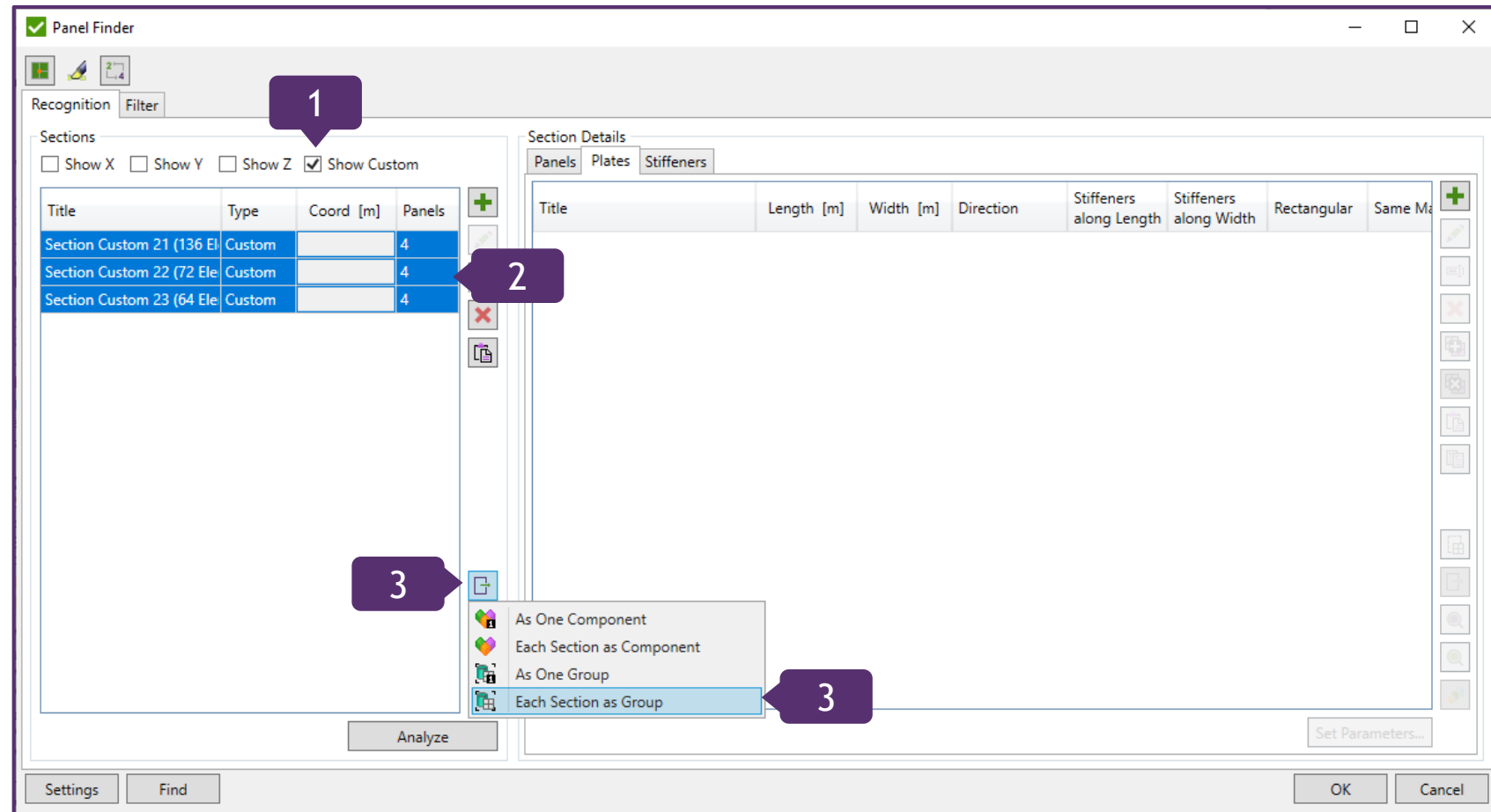


All Frames, Longitudinals and Decks are recognized automatically.



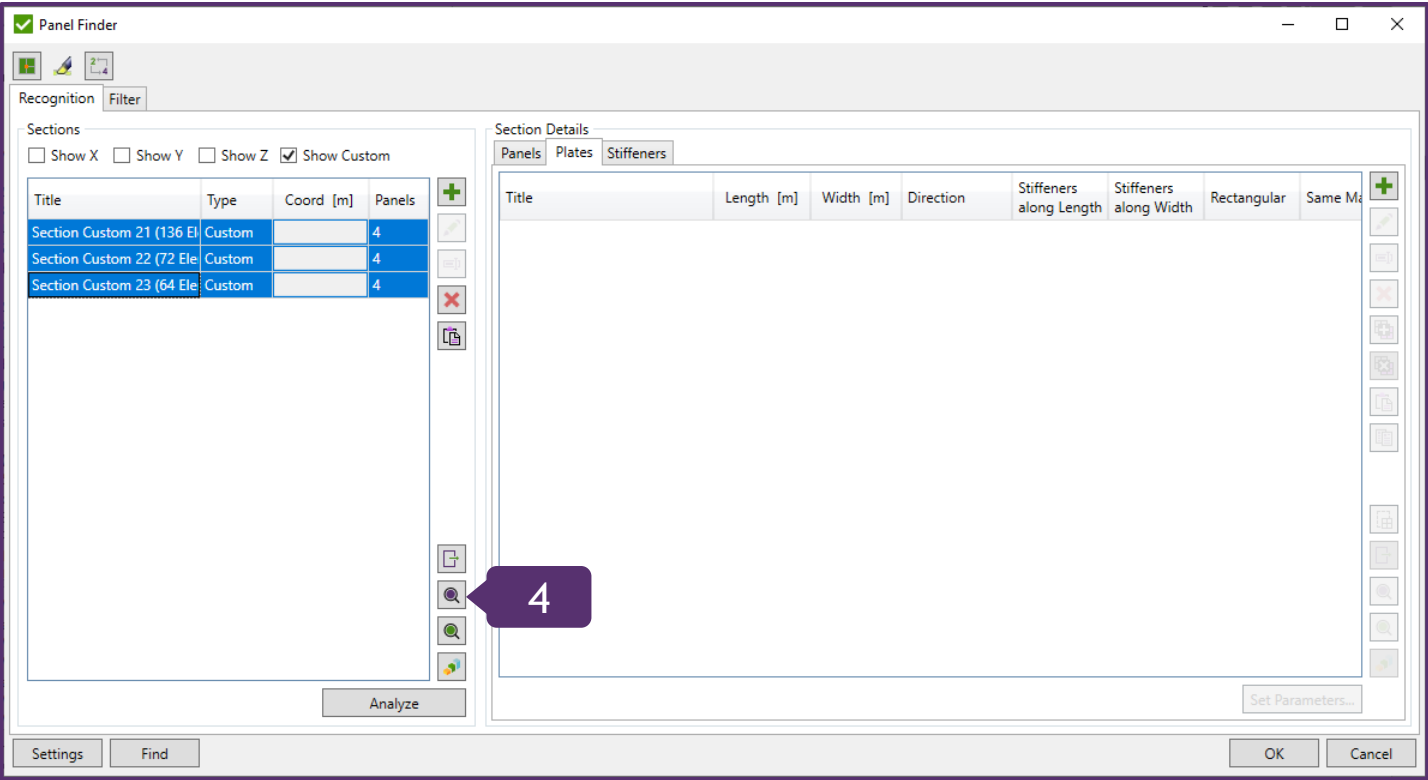
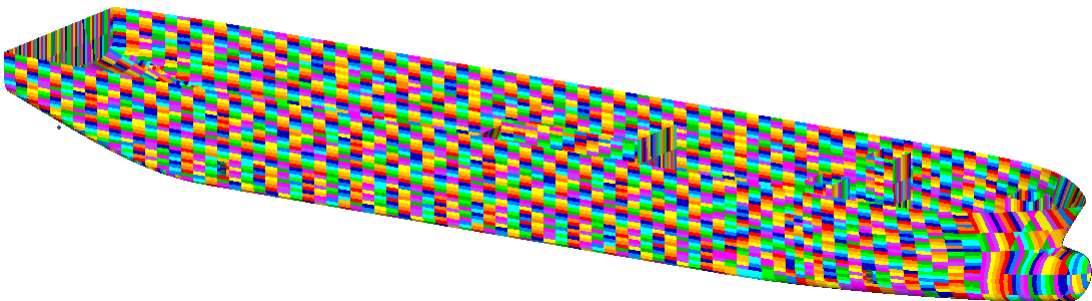
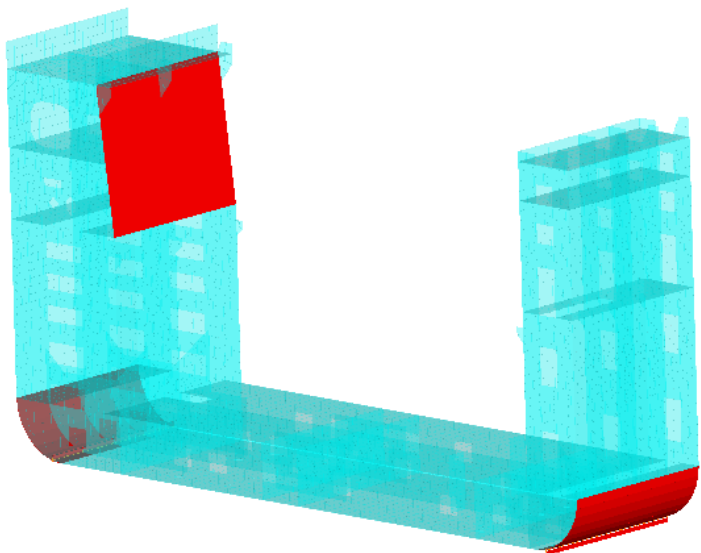
Custom Section should be used for inclined/curved sections and selections like hull.

- 1 Show Custom: *ON* (the rest are *OFF*)
- 2 Select all Sections in the list
- 3 Press  and  to export selected sections to groups



4

Press 



Example: It is possible to create custom section, based on hull selection:

Panel Finder. To find Free Edges

Note: Before plates recognition, the model should be checked on free edges. Incorrect plate dimensions/direction, plates with undefined dimensions and, as result, wrong buckling factor may result in possible consequences of free edges.

1 Click  to detect Free edges

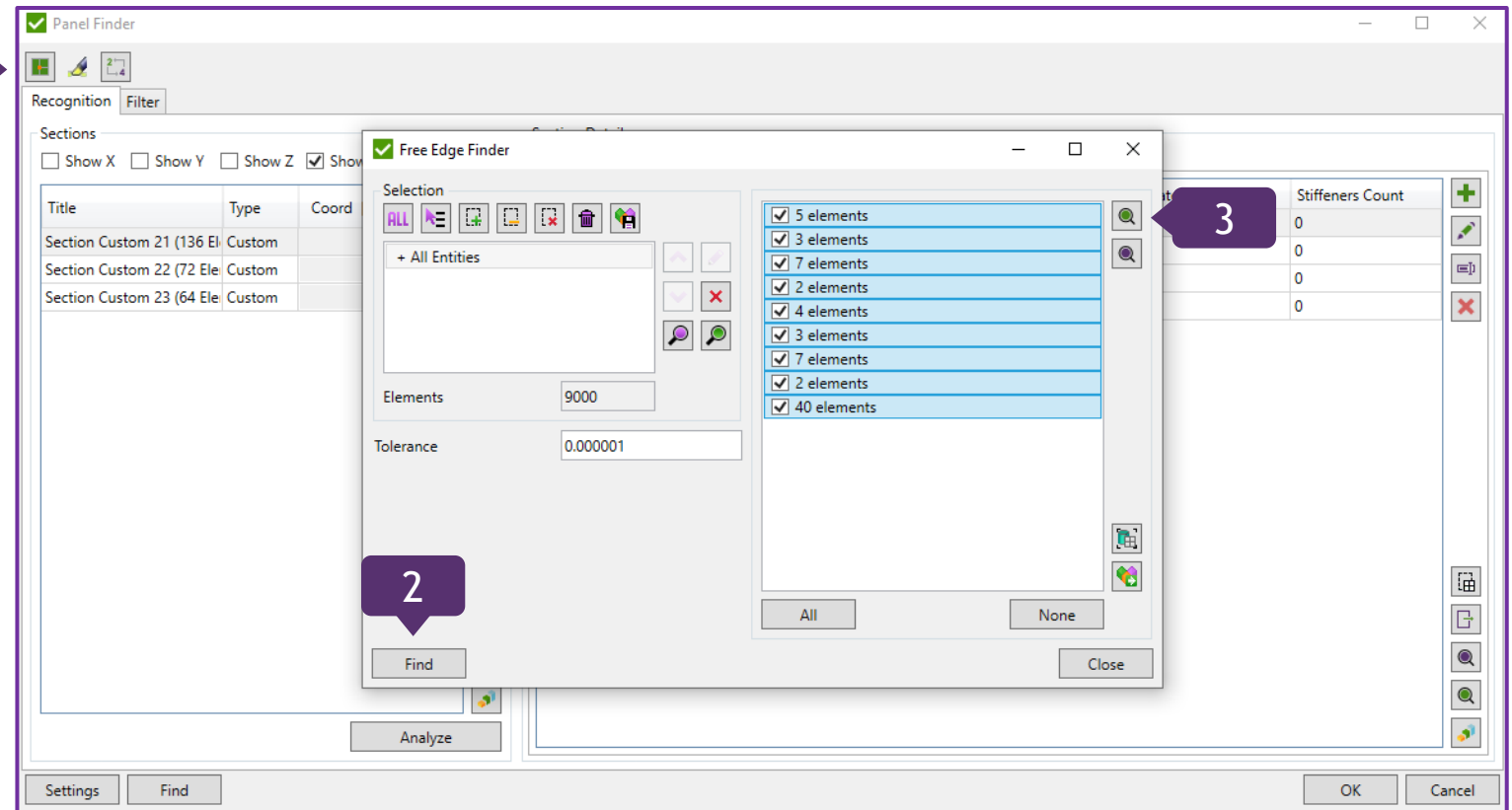
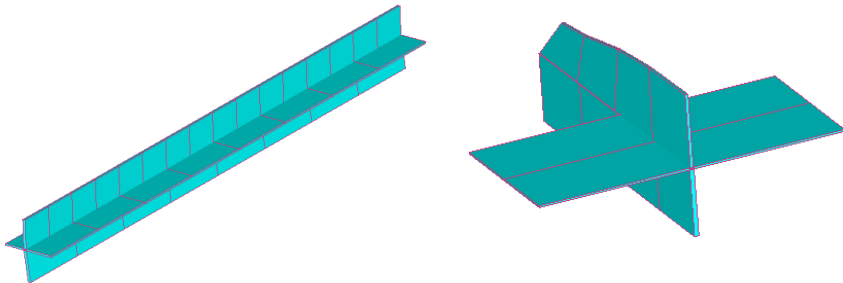
1

2 Press *Find*

3 Press  to preview elements with free edges

Two elements,
connected to one

Mesh does not coincide



Note: Free edges should be fixed by remeshing the model and run recognition of plates. (In tutorial we skipped the step with remeshing, but for commercial project, it is a crucial step to do).

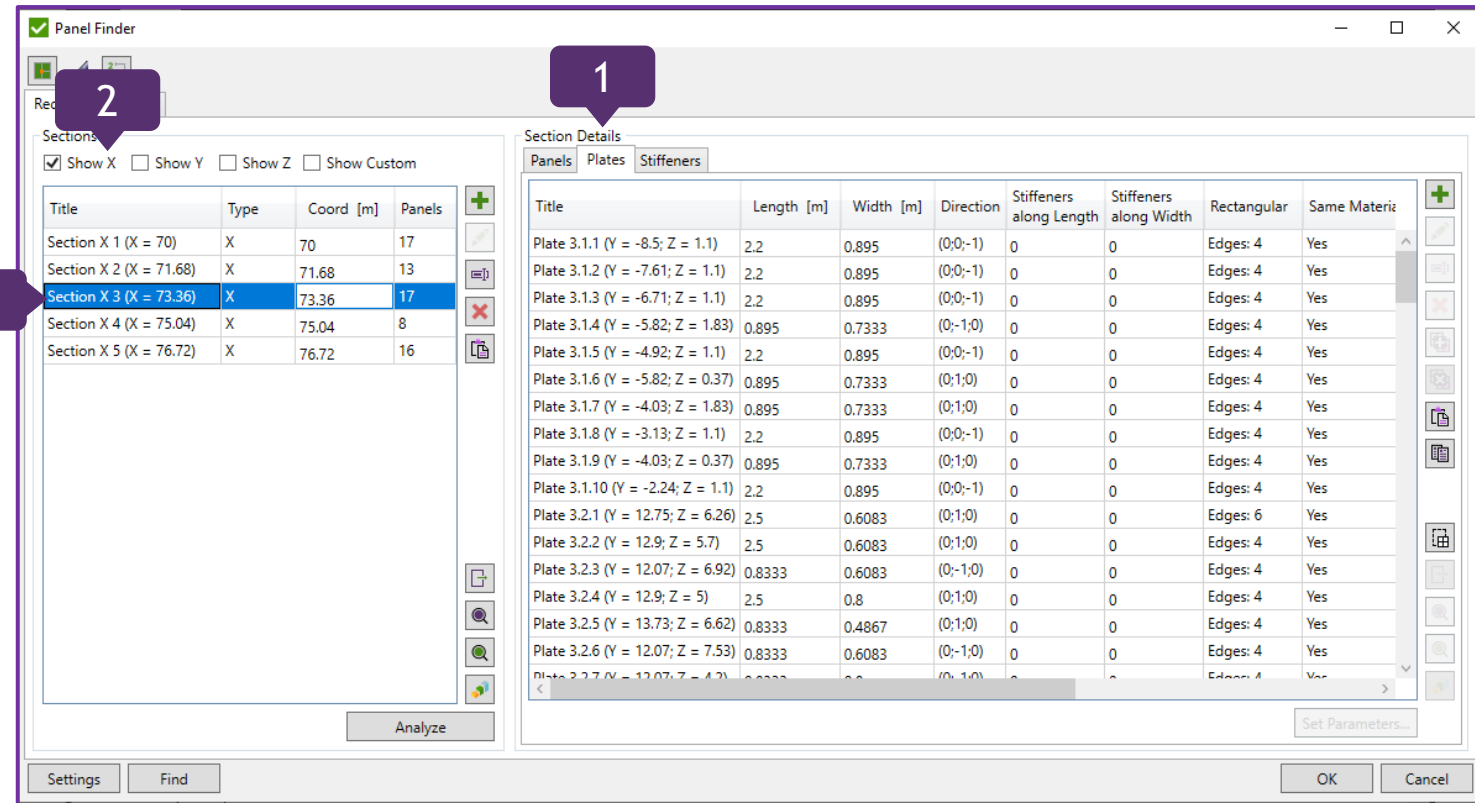
Panel Finder. To recognize plates

1 In Selection Details press *Plates*

2 Show X: *ON* (the rest is *OFF*)

3 Select *Section X3*

Tip: If it is necessary to recognize plates only for one section, press *Analyze*



Title	Length [m]	Width [m]	Direction	Stiffeners along Length	Stiffeners along Width	Rectangular	Same Material	Thickness [m]	Rela
Plate 3.2.13 (Y = 12.9; Z = 8.75)	2.5	0.6083	(0;1;0)	0	0	Edges: 4	Yes	0.012	Pane
Plate 3.2.14 (Y = 12.9; Z = 2.39)	2.5	1.5333	(0;1;0)	0	0	Edges: 8	Yes	Min = 0.016	Pane

Section ID. Panel ID. Plate ID

Plate is rectangle with all corners = 90°

Plate has elements more than from one property

Dimensions: Results depend on plate dimensions and direction. Therefore, it is important to understand how Panel Finder performs recognition. Length is considered the longest edge of plate, and width is the longest perpendicular to the longest edge:

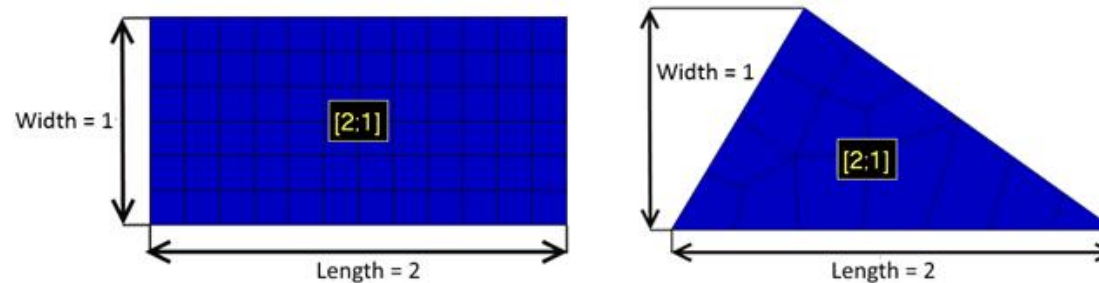
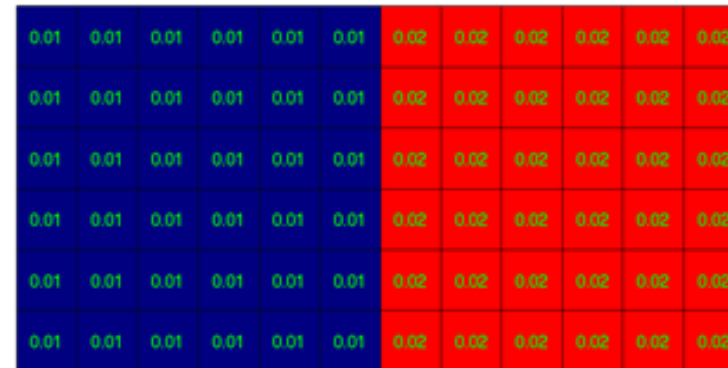
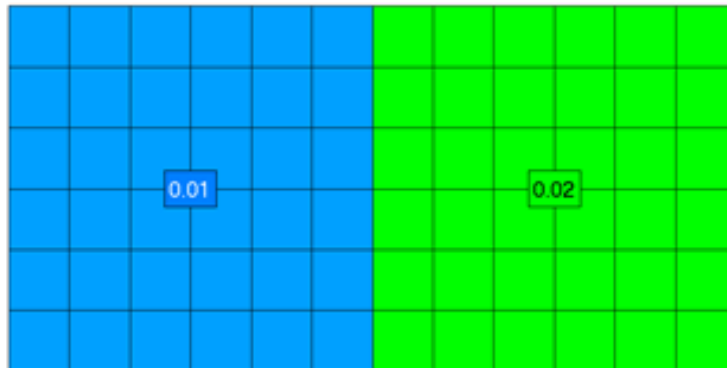


Plate Thickness: Calculations are performed on every element, and thickness is taken directly from each element. It is possible to set thickness manually for plate. In this case, element thickness will be ignored and user defined thickness will be used.

Example: a plate with 2 properties 0.01 and 0.02 thicknesses. Left picture displays property labels with property thicknesses and the right one presents plate buckling plot of thickness parameter:



2.3.2 Modelling of an unstiffened panel with irregular geometry

Unstiffened panels with irregular geometry are to be idealised to equivalent panels for plate buckling assessment according to the following procedure:

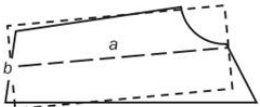
e) The length of shorter side, b in mm, is to be taken as:

$$b = A/a$$

where:

A : Area of the plate, in mm^2

a : length defined in (d), in mm

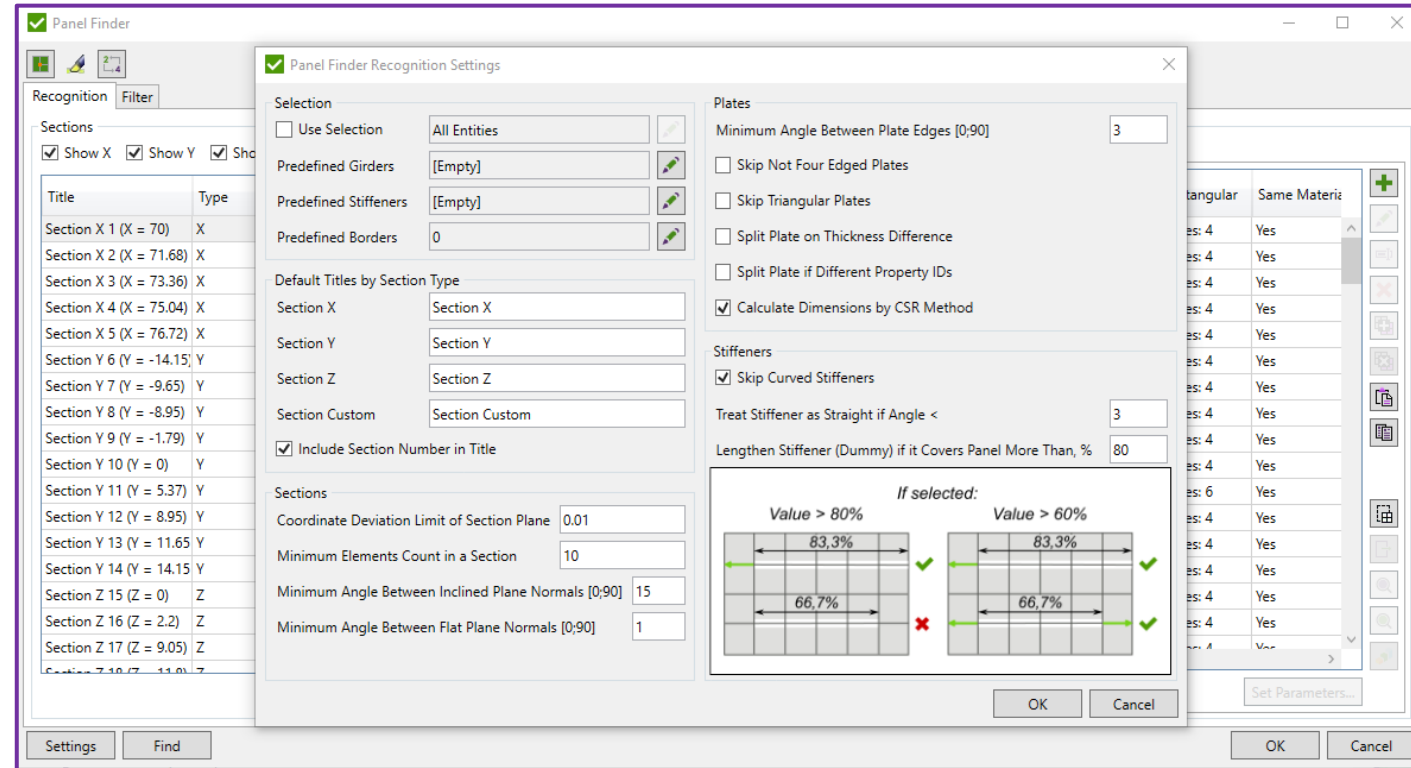
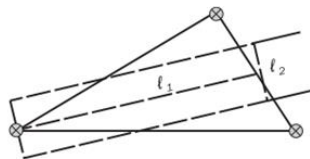


c) The width of the model, ℓ_2 , in mm, is to be taken as:

$$\ell_2 = A/\ell_1$$

where:

A : Area of the plate, in mm^2



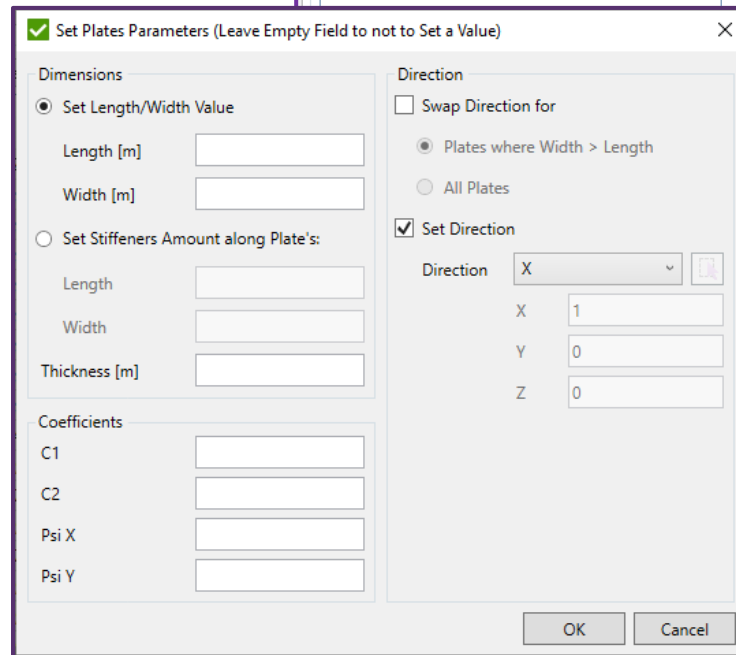
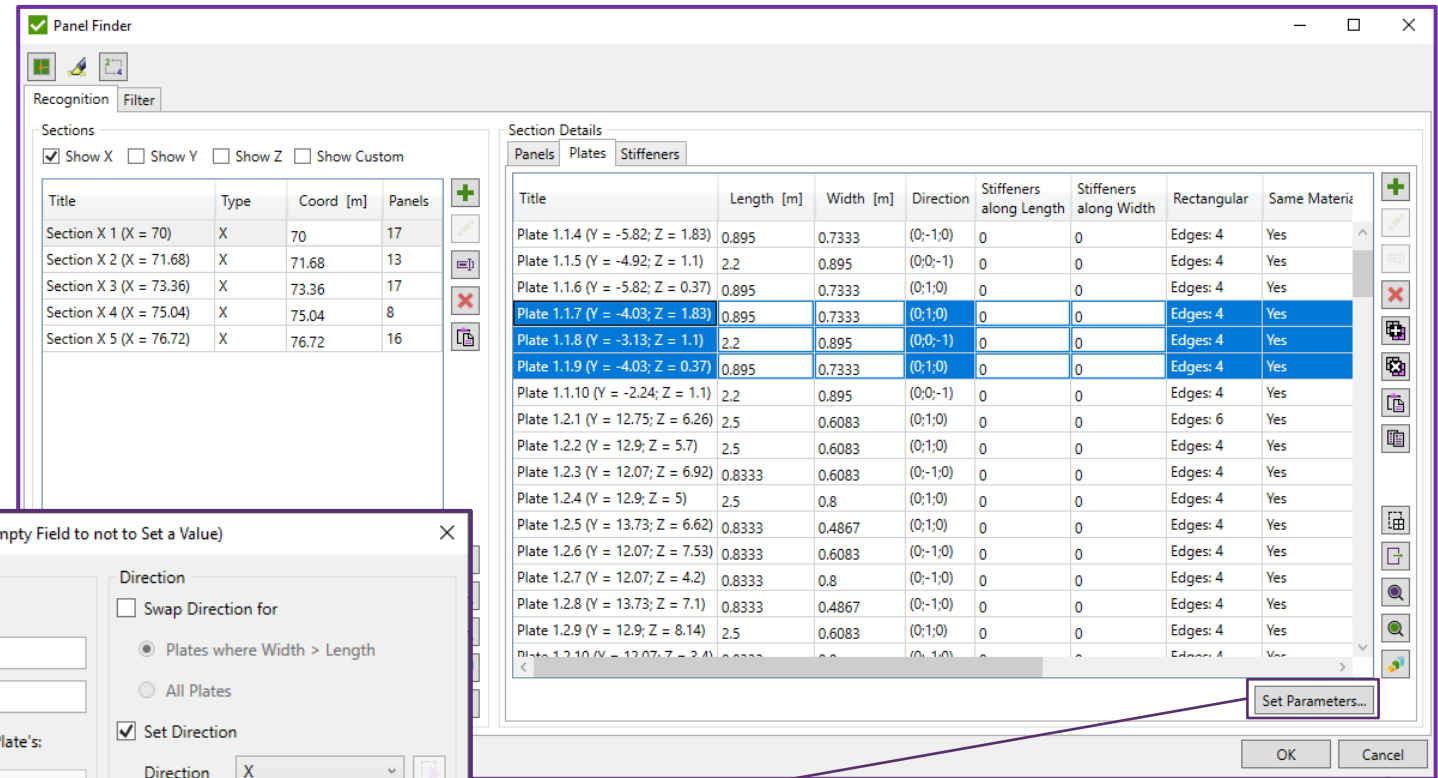
Editing plates manually

When modifying plates, it is possible to edit Length / Width / Thickness / Coefficients / Direction.

Also, there is possibility to define parametric stiffeners along the Length and Width.

If thickness is changed, in the table below you can see the original thickness that was recognized from model:

Thickness [m]
0.016
0.016
0.016
0.016
0.016 (Original: 0.012)
0.016 (Original: 0.012)
0.016 (Original: 0.012)



If the direction of plate should be modified, define global axis or custom vector and press *Set Direction*.

Panel Finder. Plates Plot

- 1 Select *Section X3*
- 2 Select *All Plates*
- 3 Press 
- 4 Click on *Colors + Labels of Ids*



Panel Finder

Recognition Filter

Sections

☒ Show X ☐ Show Y ☐ Show Z ☐ Show Custom

Title	Type	Coord [m]	Panels
Section X 1 (X = 70)	X	70	17
Section X 2 (X = 71.68)	X	71.68	13
Section X 3 (X = 73.36)	X	73.36	17
Section X 4 (X = 75.04)	X	75.04	8
Section X 5 (X = 76.72)	X	76.72	16

Section Details

Panels Plates Stiffeners

Title	Length [m]	Width [m]	Direction	Stiffeners along Length	Stiffeners along Width	Rectangular	Sam
Plate 3.10.4 (Y = 12.07; Z = 14.42)	0.8333	0.75	(0;1;0)	0	0	Edges: 4	Yes
Plate 3.10.5 (Y = 12.07; Z = 13.68)	0.8333	0.75	(0;-1;0)	0	0	Edges: 4	Yes
Plate 3.11.1 (Y = 13.81; Z = 15.11)	0.8333	0.7333	(0;-1;0)	0	0	Edges: 4	Yes
Plate 3.12.1 (Y = 12.07; Z = 15)	0.8333	0.4	(0;-1;0)	0	0	Edges: 4	Yes
Plate 3.13.1 (Y = 8.5; Z = 1.1)	2.2	0.895	(0;0;1)	0	0	Edges: 4	Yes
Plate 3.13.2 (Y = 7.61; Z = 0.37)	0.895	0.7333	(0;1;0)	0	0	Edges: 4	Yes
Plate 3.13.3 (Y = 7.61; Z = 1.83)	0.895	0.7333	(0;1;0)	0	0	Edges: 4	Yes
Plate 3.13.4 (Y = 6.71; Z = 1.1)	2.2	0.895	(0;0;1)	0	0	Edges: 4	Yes
Plate 3.13.5 (Y = 5.82; Z = 1.1)	2.2	0.895	(0;0;1)	0	0	Edges: 4	Yes
Plate 3.14.1 (Y = 9.4; Z = 1.1)	2.2	0.9	(0;0;-1)	0	0	Edges: 4	Yes
Plate 3.14.2 (Y = 10.3; Z = 0.37)	0.9	0.7333	(0;1;0)	0	0	Edges: 4	Yes
Plate 3.14.3 (Y = 10.3; Z = 1.83)	0.9	0.7333	(0;-1;0)	0	0	Edges: 4	Yes
Plate 3.14.4 (Y = 11.2; Z = 1.1)	2.2	0.9	(0;0;1)	0	0	Edges: 4	Yes
Plate 3.15.1 (Y = -0.89; Z = 1.83)	1.79	0.7333	(0;-1;0)	0	0	Edges: 4	Yes
Plate 3.16.1 (Y = -8.82; Z = 8.22)	0.6083	0.3	(0;0;-1)	0	0	Edges: 4	Yes
Plate 3.17.1 (Y = -9.25; Z = 15)	0.7	0.4	(0;1;0)	0	0	Edges: 4	Yes

Analyze

Settings Find

Set Parameters...

OK Cancel

- 4
- Colors Only
 - Colors + Labels of Ids
 - Colors + Labels of Corners Count
 - Colors + Labels of Dimensions
 - Length Values (no labels)
 - Width Values (no labels)
 - Coordinate Systems
 - Draw Stiffeners along Length/Width

Note: It is very important to check if all plates dimensions were recognized. If in the model there are coincidental nodes, elements or free edges, Panel Finder will not be able to recognize plate dimensions.

1 Click on *Filter* tab

2 Selection: *All Entities*

3 Display: *Plates*

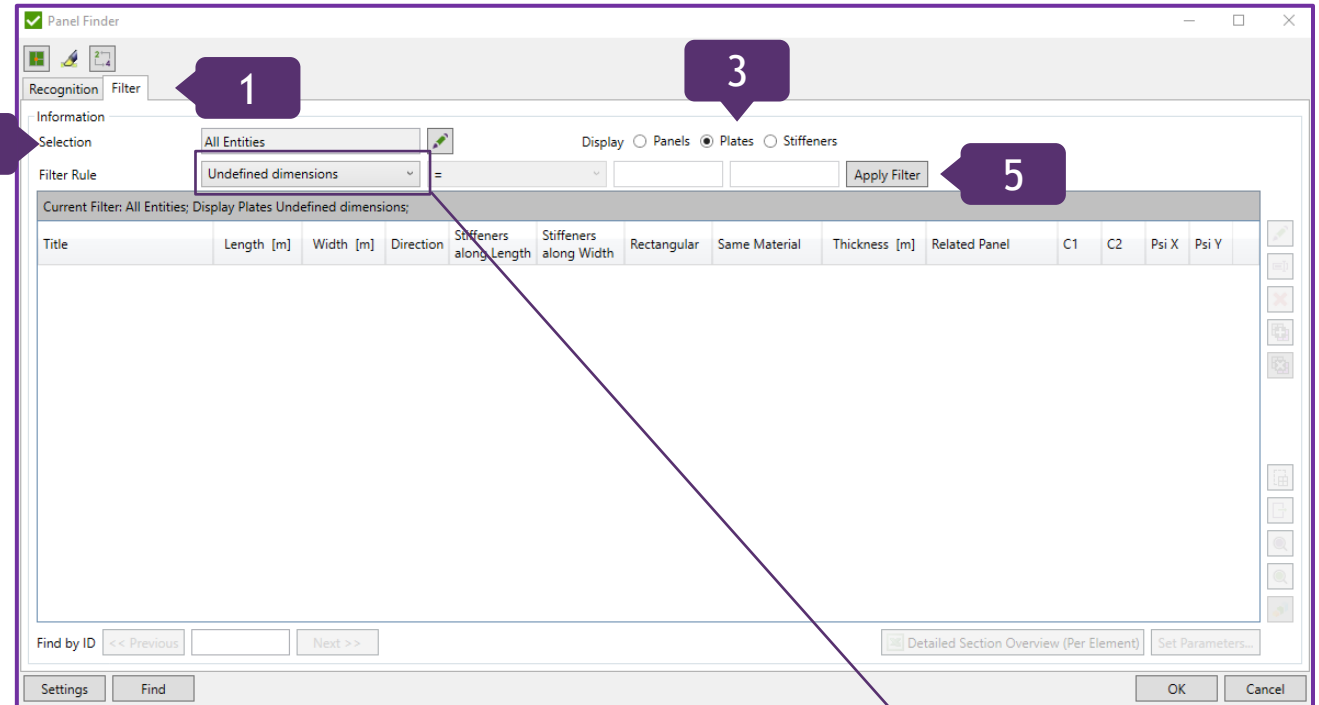
4 Filter Rule: *Undefined dimensions*

5 Press *Apply Filter*

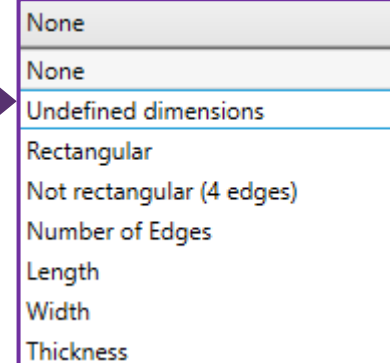
6 Empty table with plates means that there are no plates with undefined dimensions. Press *OK*

Tip: It is also possible to filter plates by shape (triangle, rectangular) or number of edges parameters.

E.g. Plates with numbers of edges > 4 can be displayed.
Control, using Selection plates from which Sections should be filtered.

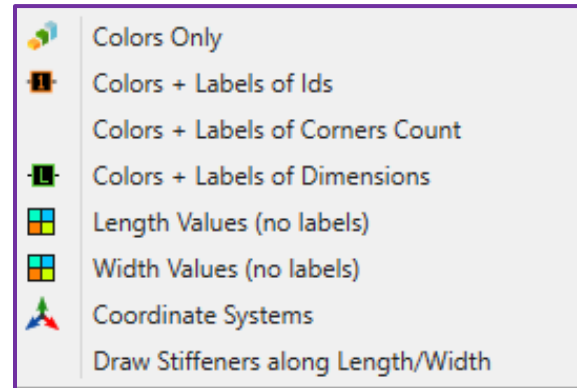


4

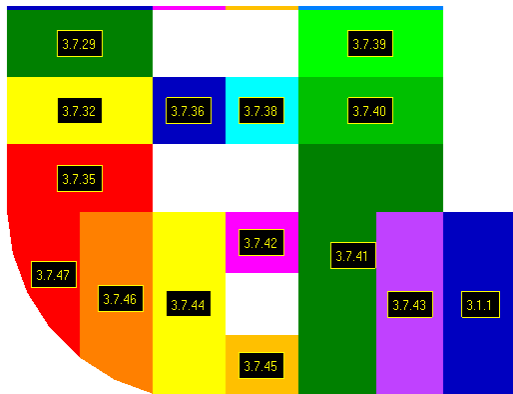


6

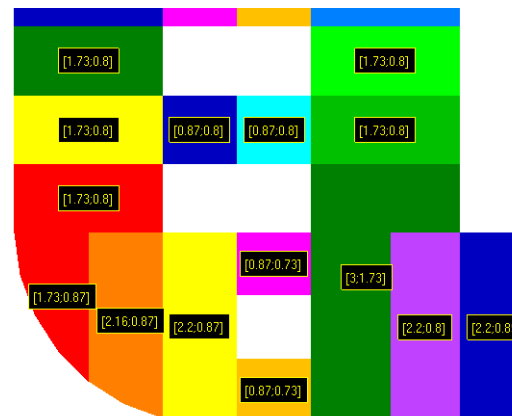
Note: Plate Plot can be displayed with different colors labels (labels of ids, labels of corners count or labels of dimensions). Also, it is possible to show plates in length and width, coordinate systems etc.



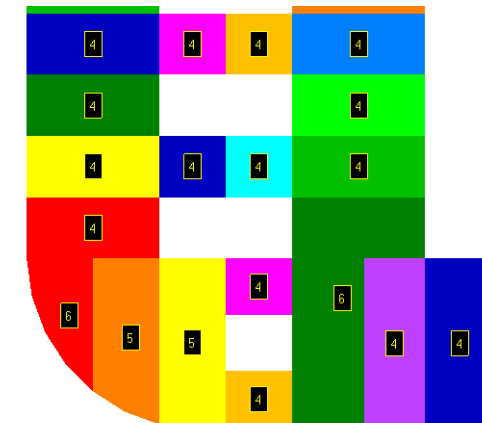
Labels of Ids



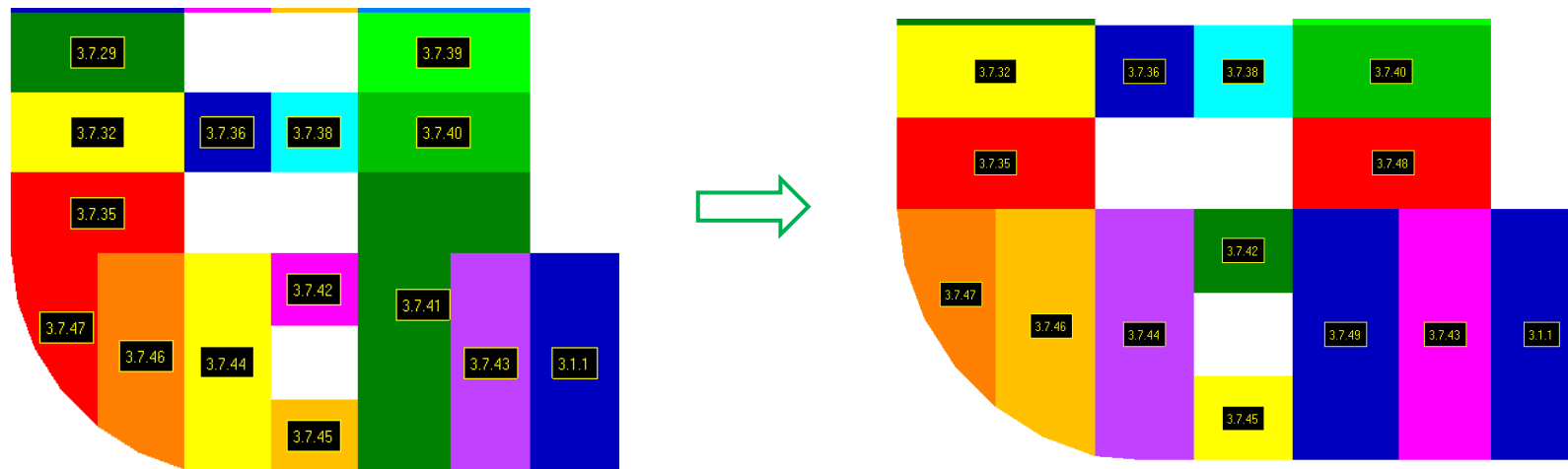
Labels of dimensions



Labels of Corners Count

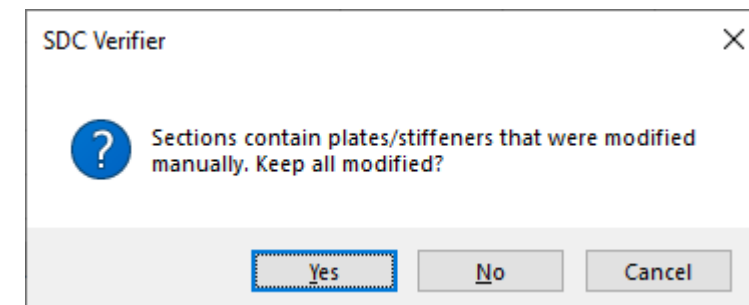


In some cases (e.g. stiffener is not modeled), when a plate is recognized incorrectly, dimensions are bigger than in reality. Consequently, it leads to wrong results. A plate has to be updated manually. In Section X3 plate with Id = 3.7.41 should be split in two plates.



Note: if plates were modified manually, but then a user decided to run recognition of plates - Panel Finder will ask what to do with modified plates:

- Keep plates that were modified;
- Clear everything and recognition from scratch;



Panel Finder. To Split a Plate

1

In Recognition page, select *Section X1 (X = 70)*

2

Select *Plate 1.9.48*

3

Press  select *Split by elements*

4

Selected plate is displayed in Femap. Select elements for one plate. And press *OK*

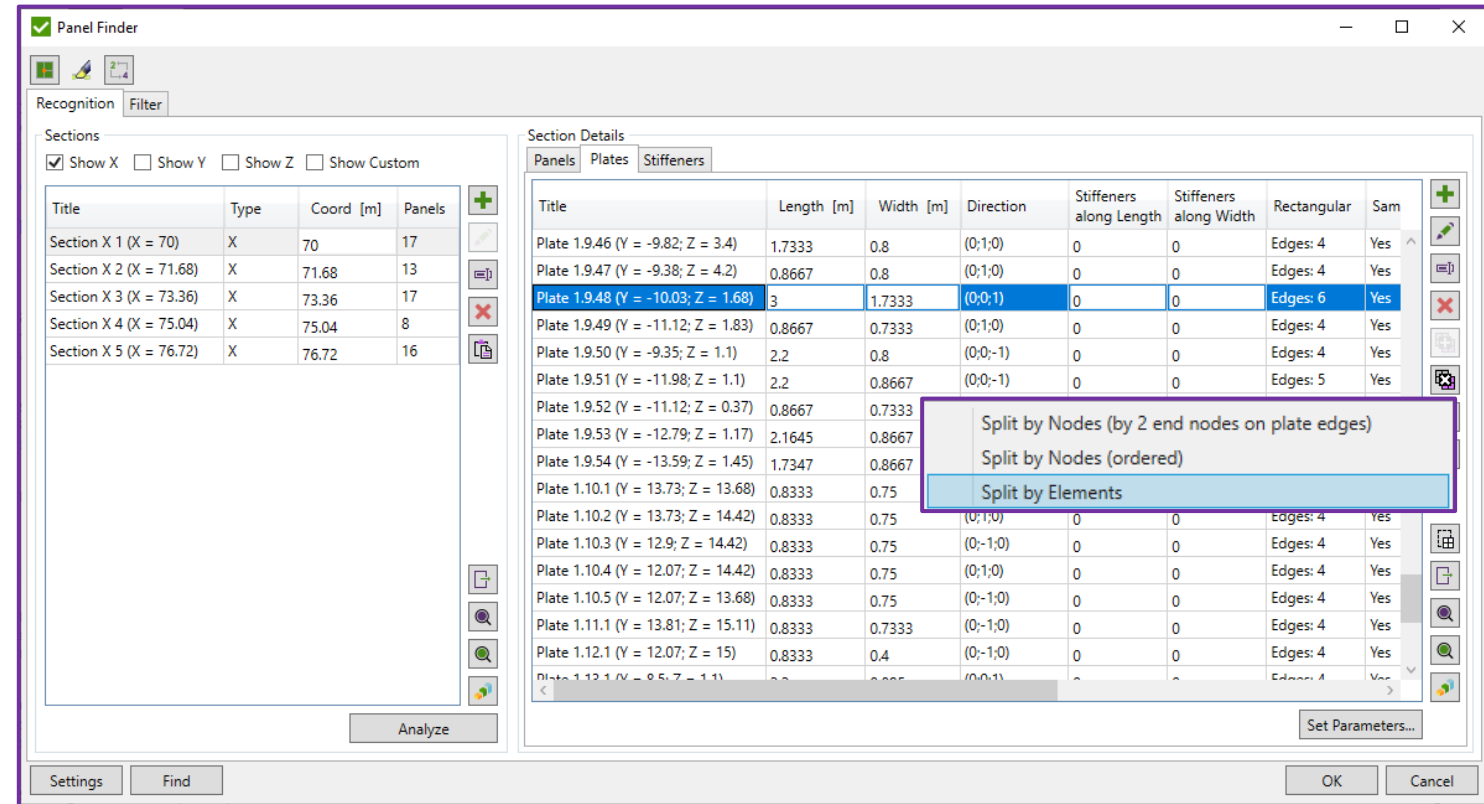


Plate 1.9.48 is replaced with Plates 1.9.55 and 1.9.56. Dimensions and directions are updated automatically.



Title
Plate 1.9.55 (Y = -9.8; Z = 2.6)
Plate 1.9.56 (Y = -10.22; Z = 1.1)

To Add Plate Buckling ABS 2014 Standard

1

In the *Model tree* in Standards execute
Add => ABS => ABS Plate Buckling (2014)

2

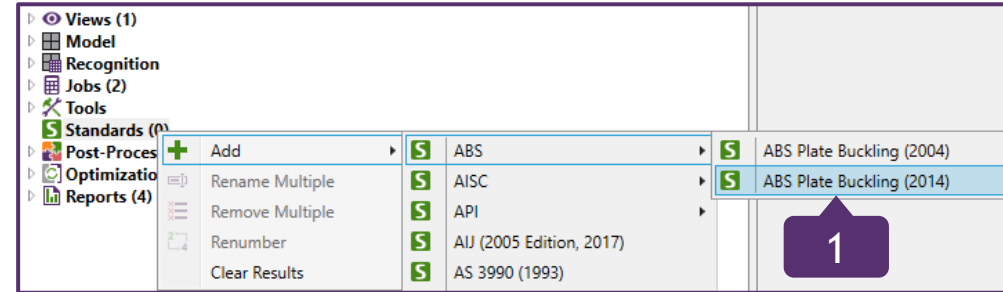
Utilization Factor (Eta) = 0.8

3

Use Plate Average Stress: On

4

Press *OK*

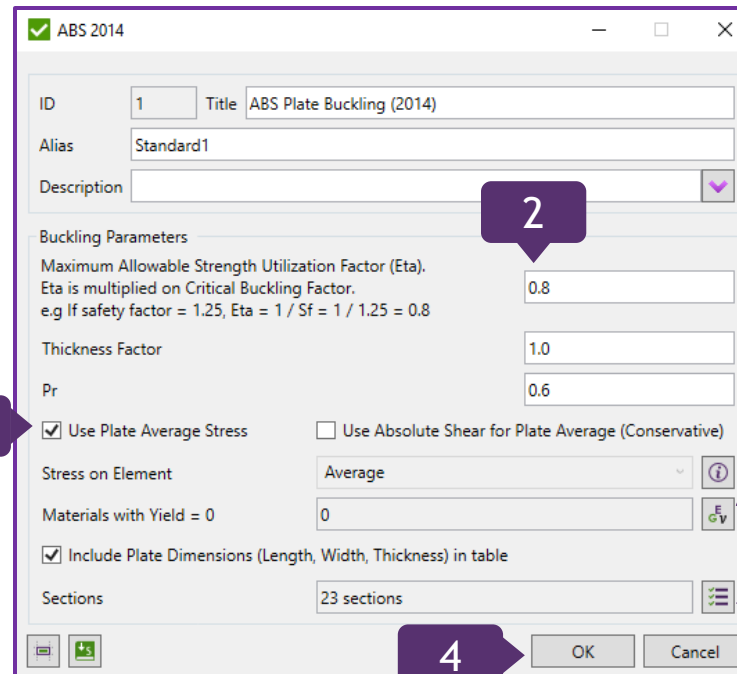


Thickness factor gives a possibility to increase / decrease all plates thicknesses without reanalyzing the model. E.g. 1.2 means to increase thickness on 20% and decrease stresses.

P_r - proportional linear elastic limit (0.6 for steel)

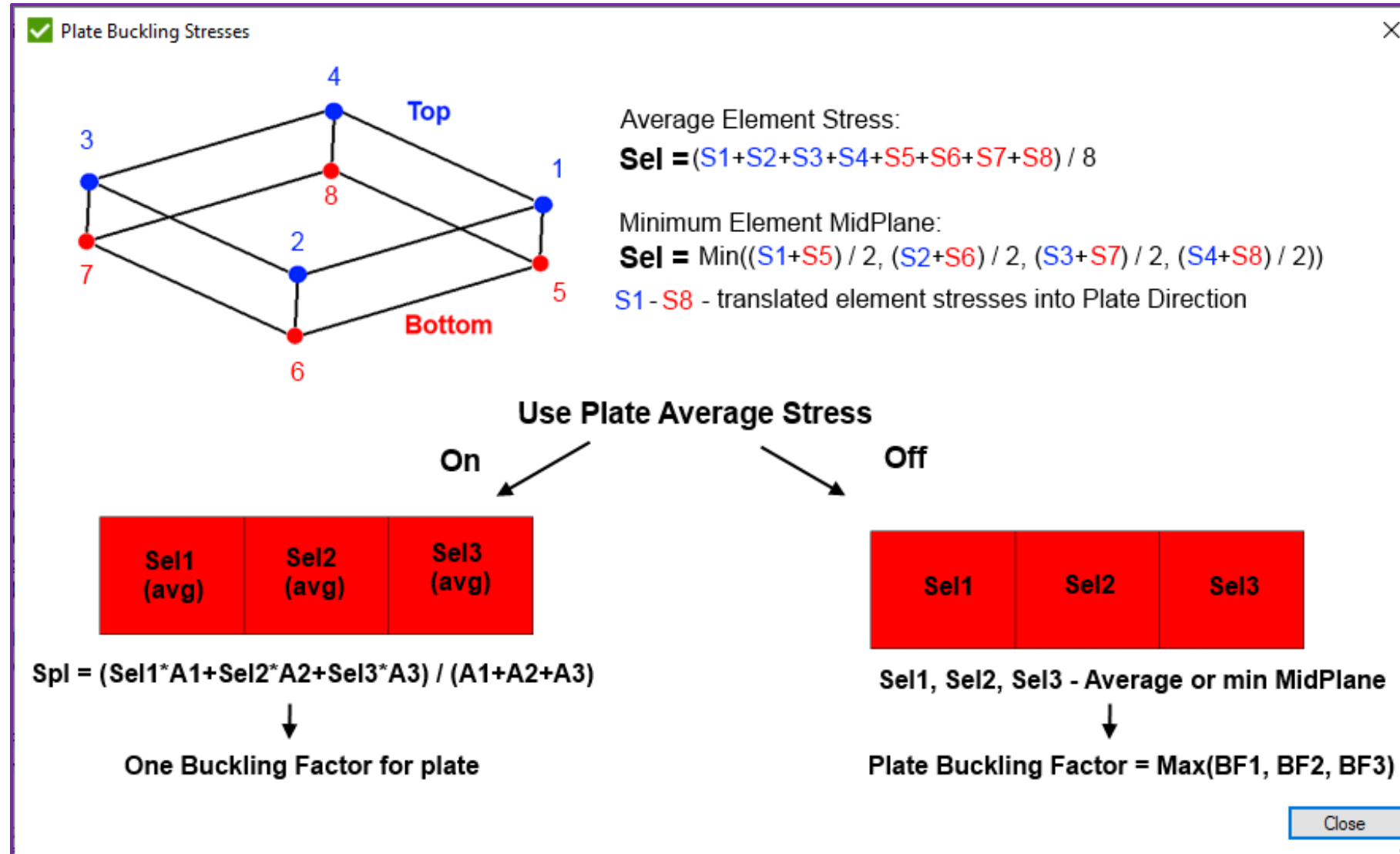
Plate Buckling transforms stresses automatically into plate direction.

Options about element stresses and plate stresses are described in the next slide.



Materials with Yield Stress = 0 shows how many materials have yield equal to 0. If value is > 0 press E_v to define yield.

By default, all sections will be checked. Click E_v to modify them.



To make relevant plots, in the first place Views should be created (a set of settings of how to display a plot).

1 Execute Views => Add

2 Orient model in Femap as shown on picture (ZY plane)

3 Title: *Frames*

4 Press *Get*

5 Press *OK*

Repeat Steps 1-5 two times to create Views for Longitudinals (plane ZX) and Decks (plane XY)

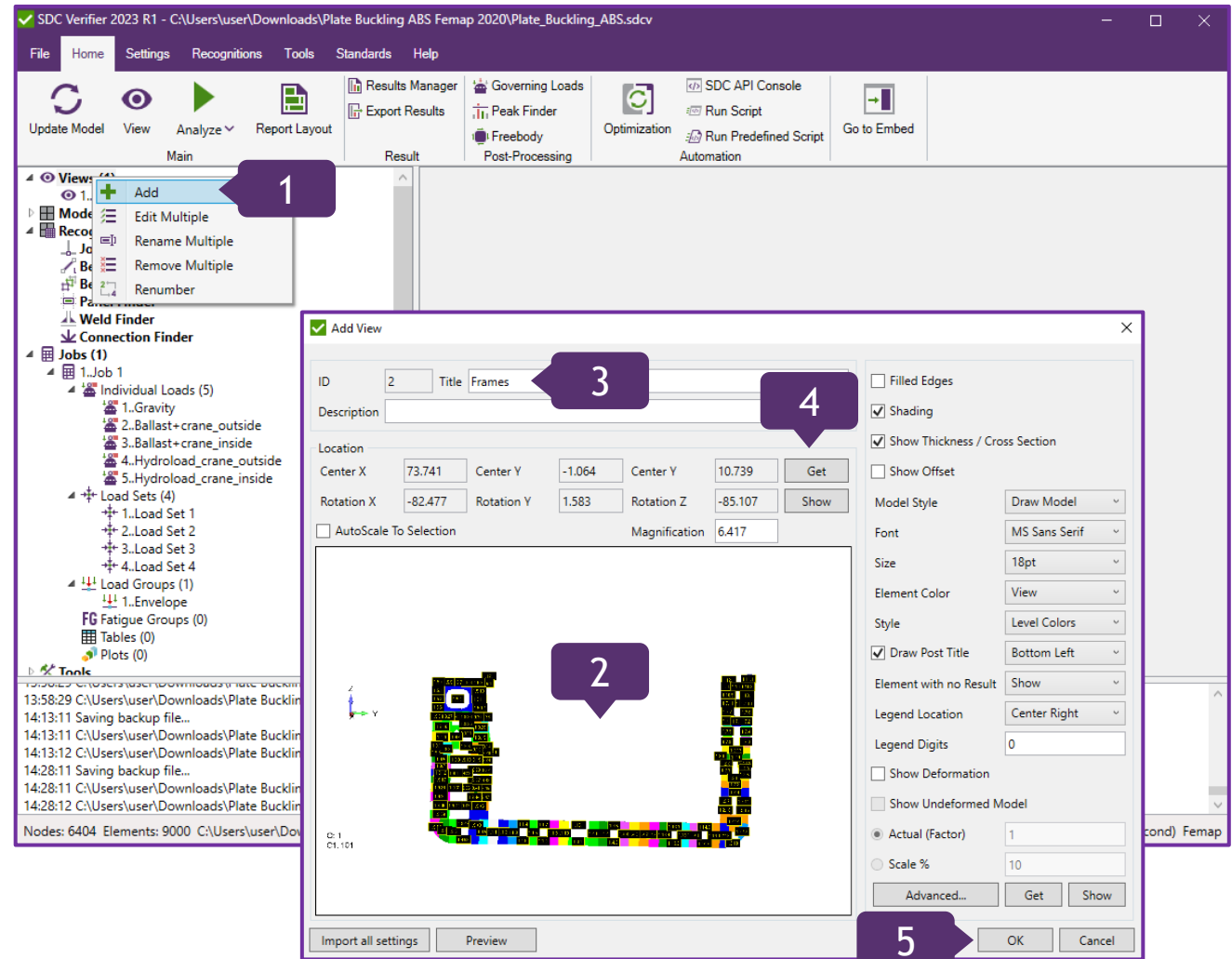


Plate Buckling Plot

1

Execute *Criteria Plot* from Plate Buckling ABS 2014 context menu

2

Load Group: *1..Envelop*

3

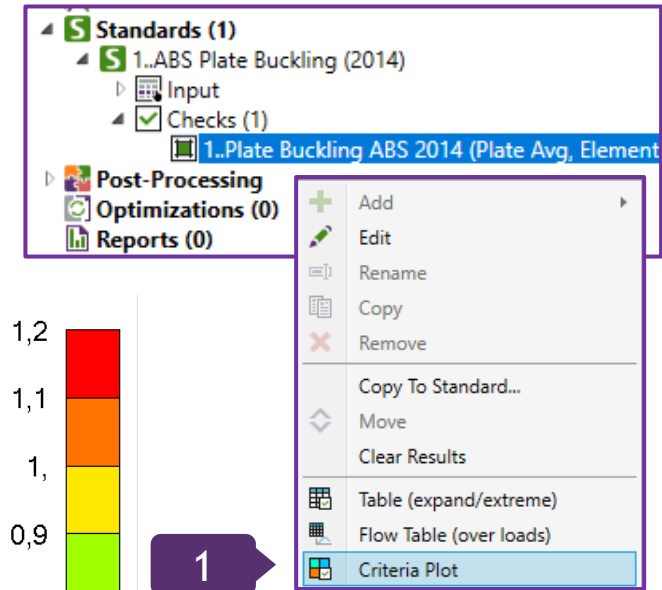
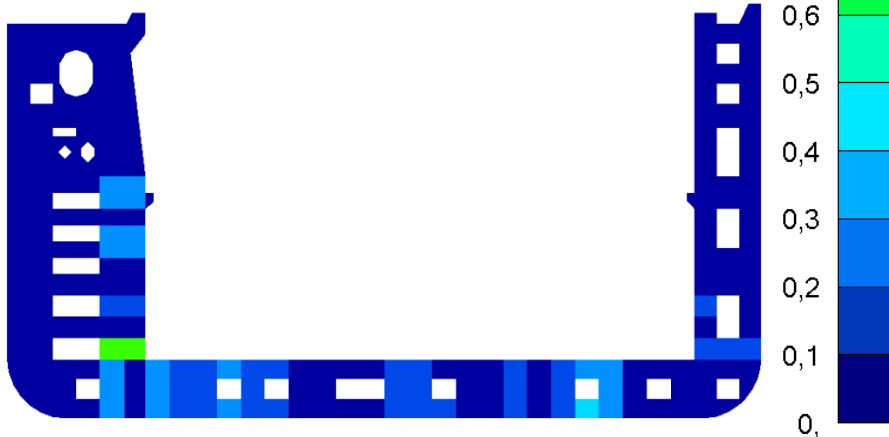
View: *Frames*

4

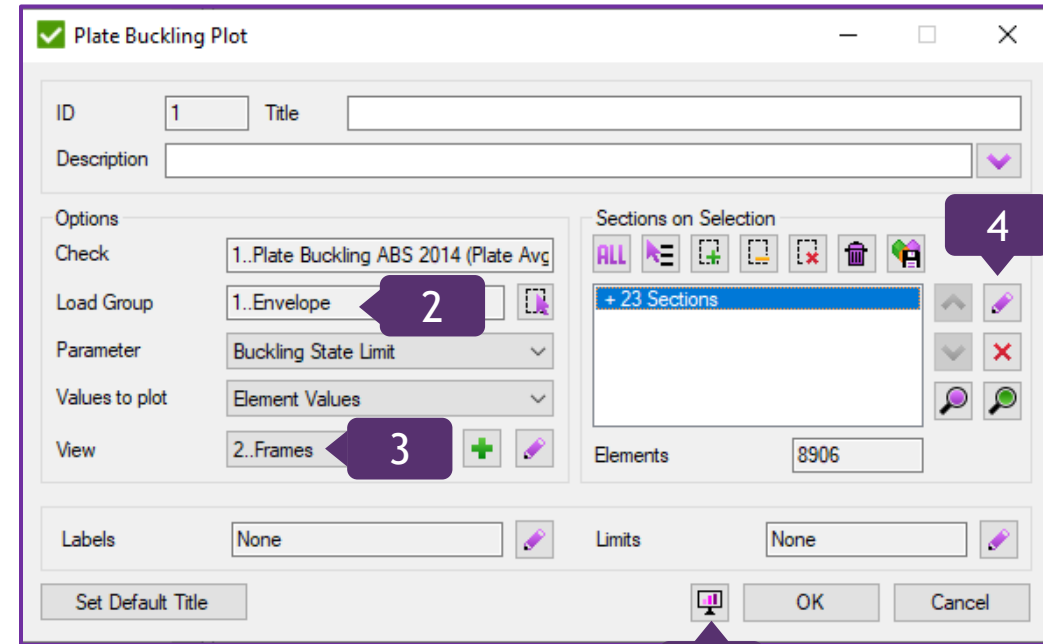
Press  and select: *Section X3*

5

Press  *Preview*



1



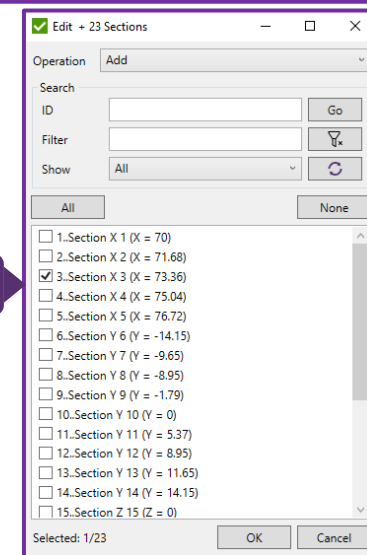
4

2

3

5

4



1 Execute *Table(expand/extreme)* from Plate Buckling ABS 2014 context menu

2 Show plates results: *OFF*

3 Select  Load =>Load Group:
1..Envelop

4 Press *OK* and *Fill Table*

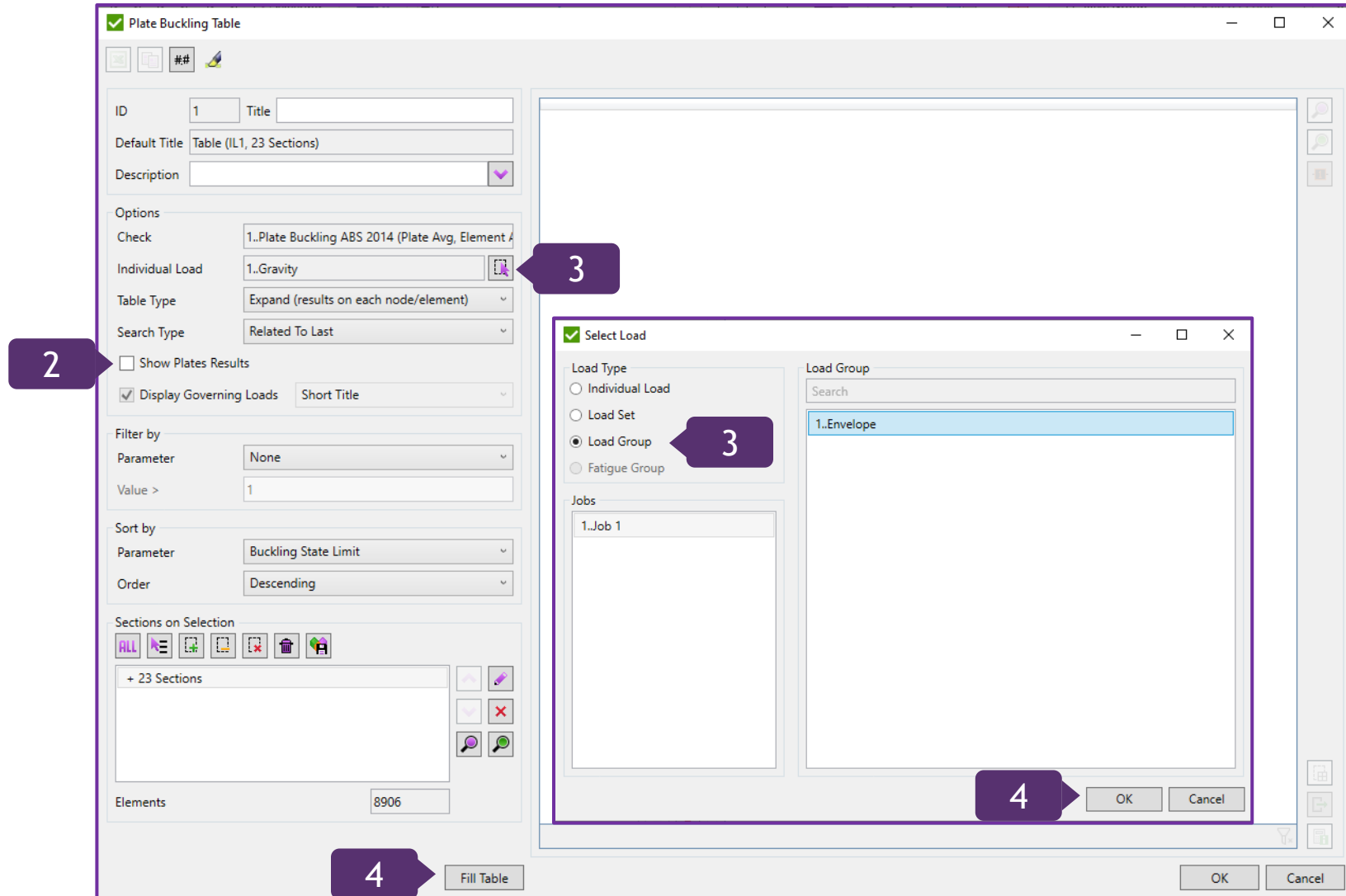
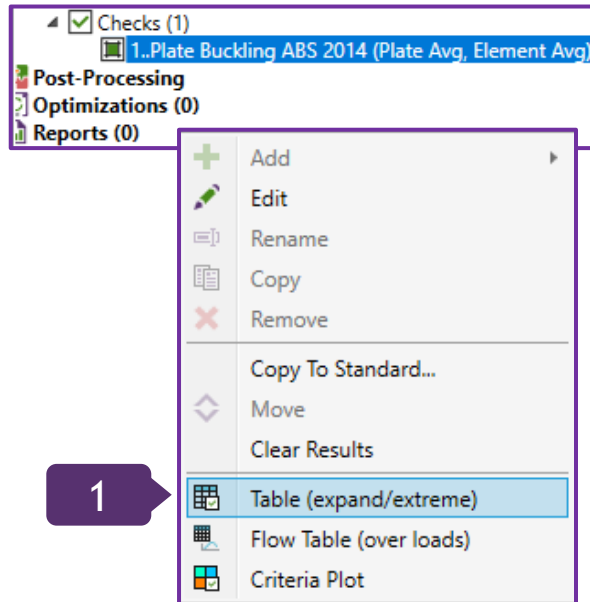


Plate Buckling Table (Continuation)

Plate Buckling Table

ID: 1 Title: Table (LG1, 23 Sections)

Description:

Options

Check: 1..Plate Buckling ABS 2014 (Plate Avg. Element)

Load Group: 1..Envelope

Table Type: Expand (results on each node/element)

Search Type: Related To Last

☐ Show Plates Results

☒ Display Governing Loads Short Title

Filter by

Parameter: None

Value: 1

Sort by

Parameter: Buckling State Limit

Order: Descending

Sections on Selection

+ 23 Sections

Elements: 8906

Fill Table

Table Info: Selection: 23 Sections, Load: LG1..Envelope, Search Type: Related To Last, Filter by: Parameter: None Value: 1, Table Type: Expand

Section Title	Plate	Plate	Plate	Stress	Stress	Stress	Equiv	Ultim	Buckl	Load
8..Section Y 8 (Y =	9.05	3.36	0.01	-35.43e+6	-1.84e+6	1.77e+6	34.68e+6	0.69	21.38	LS4
13..Section Y 13 (Y =	2.20	1.68	0.01	-27.71e+6	-2.49e+6	7.94e+6	26.58e+6	0.42	13.02	LS3
16..Section Z 16 (Z =	7.16	3.36	0.02	-25.81e+6	-2.16e+6	4.34e+6	24.91e+6	0.22	3.66	LS4
15..Section Z 15 (Z =	3.36	0.89	0.01	-6.42e+6	-50.02e+6	-1.50e+6	47.17e+6	0.62	1.14	LS4
2..Section X 2 (X =	3.00	2.60	0.02	-0.72e+6	-19.05e+6	-7.23e+6	22.79e+6	0.10	0.99	LS4
4..Section X 4 (X =	3.00	2.60	0.02	-0.73e+6	-18.68e+6	-7.16e+6	22.43e+6	0.09	0.95	LS4
3..Section X 3 (X =	3.00	1.73	0.02	-4.77e+6	-20.86e+6	-24.64e+6	47.23e+6	0.17	0.78	LS4
14..Section Y 14 (Y =	3.36	0.92	0.01	-5.69e+6	-33.05e+6	-7.71e+6	31.32e+6	0.30	0.73	LS4
5..Section X 5 (X =	3.00	1.73	0.02	-4.50e+6	-17.64e+6	-21.42e+6	40.64e+6	0.12	0.57	LS4
1..Section X 1 (X =	3.00	1.73	0.02	-4.42e+6	-17.43e+6	-21.13e+6	40.11e+6	0.12	0.55	LS4
19..Section Z 19 (Z =	3.36	2.50	0.01	-2.08e+6	-0.18e+6	11.91e+6	20.63e+6	0.04	0.42	LS1
11..Section Y 11 (Y =	2.20	0.84	0.01	-17.84e+6	-0.36e+6	7.76e+6	22.24e+6	0.06	0.36	LS4
21..Section Custom	3.36	2.77	0.02	-0.52e+6	-11.94e+6	1.34e+6	11.92e+6	0.03	0.19	LS4
22..Section Custom	2.72	1.68	0.01	-12.24e+6	-2.74e+6	3.09e+6	12.34e+6	0.02	0.10	LS1
17..Section Z 17 (Z =	2.50	1.68	0.01	-1.54e+6	-2.95e+6	-3.13e+6	6.00e+6	0.01	0.07	LS1
18..Section Z 18 (Z =	4.87	3.36	0.01	-0.10e+6	0.00e+6	2.79e+6	4.83e+6	0.00	0.06	LS1
12..Section Y 12 (Y =	2.20	1.68	0.01	-0.95e+6	-1.14e+6	15.88e+6	27.51e+6	0.03	0.05	LS3
9..Section Y 9 (Y =	2.20	1.68	0.01	-1.70e+6	-0.23e+6	12.92e+6	22.42e+6	0.02	0.04	LS4
6..Section Y 6 (Y =	3.36	0.92	0.02	-2.73e+6	-11.68e+6	6.55e+6	11.95e+6	0.01	0.01	LS3
20..Section Z 20 (Z =	3.36	0.87	0.02	-4.43e+6	-7.63e+6	-6.44e+6	12.98e+6	0.01	0.01	LS4
10..Section Y 10 (Y =	2.20	1.68	0.01	-1.48e+6	-0.46e+6	7.44e+6	12.90e+6	0.01	0.01	LS1
23..Section Custom	2.77	1.68	0.01	-0.28e+6	-1.97e+6	0.41e+6	2.10e+6	0.00	0.01	LS4
7..Section Y 7 (Y =	6.72	1.05	0.03	-0.08e+6	-0.08e+6	0.00e+6	0.08e+6	0.00	0.00	LS3
Max over Section	9.05	3.36	0.01	-35.43e+6	-1.84e+6	1.77e+6	34.68e+6	0.69	21.38	LS4

Displaying 24 of 24 rows and 11 of 11 columns

OK Cancel

Section Title	Plate	Plate	Plate	Stress	Stress	Stress	Equiv	Ultim	Buckl	Load
8..Section Y 8 (Y =	9.05	3.36	0.01	-35.43e+6	-1.84e+6	1.77e+6	34.68e+6	0.69	21.38	LS4

All results (dimensions, stresses) are from the plate, which causes highest BF=21.38, because Search Type = Related to Last Parameter.

Use Show plates results for detailed table with results for all plates. Otherwise only the worst results over Sections will be shown.

1

Execute *Reports* => *Add* => *Designer - Results*

2

In 1..Report (Over Loads) on the Ribbon, go to Results and click on Check Tables

3

Select Standard '1..ABS Plate Buckling (2014)' and activate [S1] 1..Plate Buckling ABS 2014

4

Press  button

5

Table Type: *Expand*

6

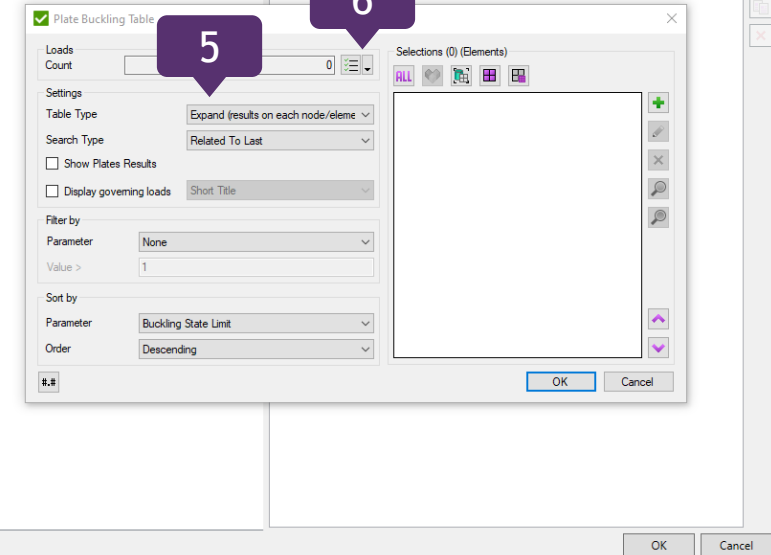
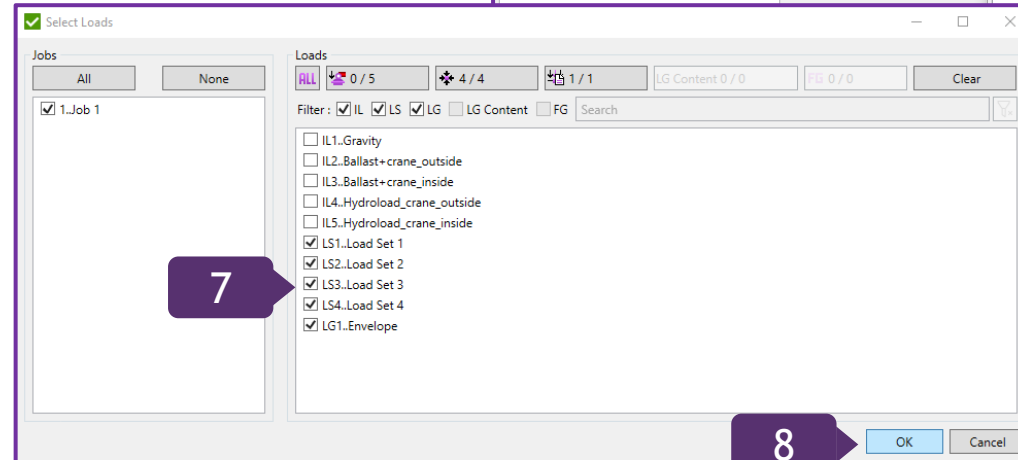
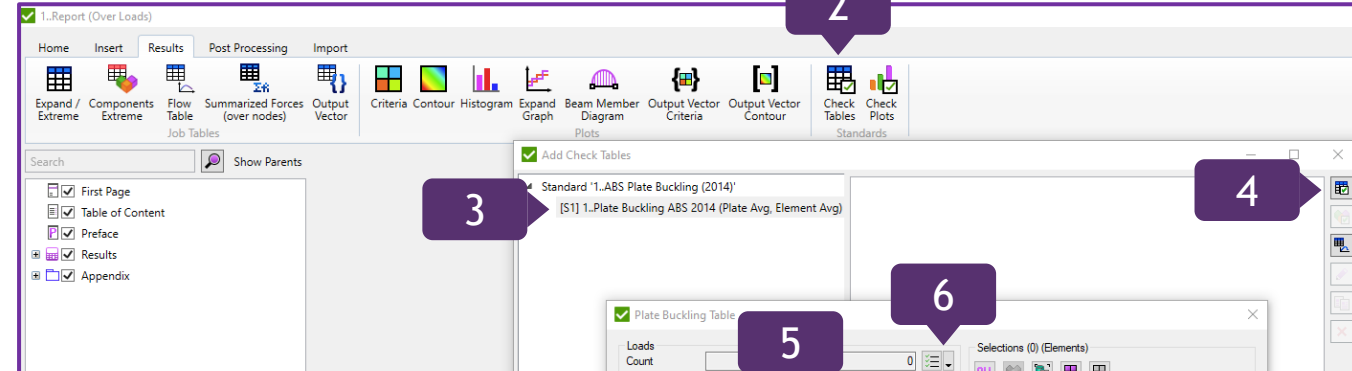
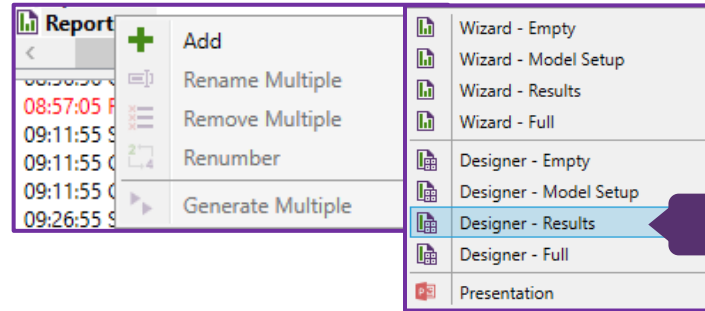
Press  to select loads

7

Select LS and LG1. Envelope

8

Press *OK*



Report. Tables (Continuation)

1

In Selection (0) (Elements), press  and select *From List*

2

Select Sections X 1-5 and press *OK*

3

Press *OK*

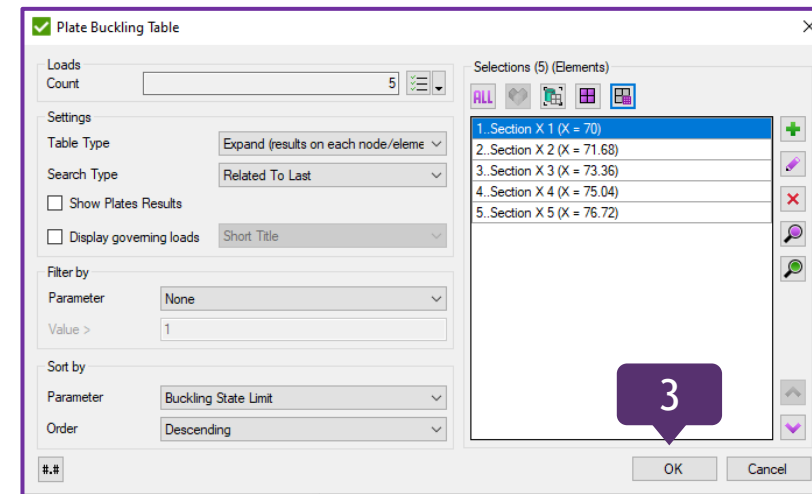
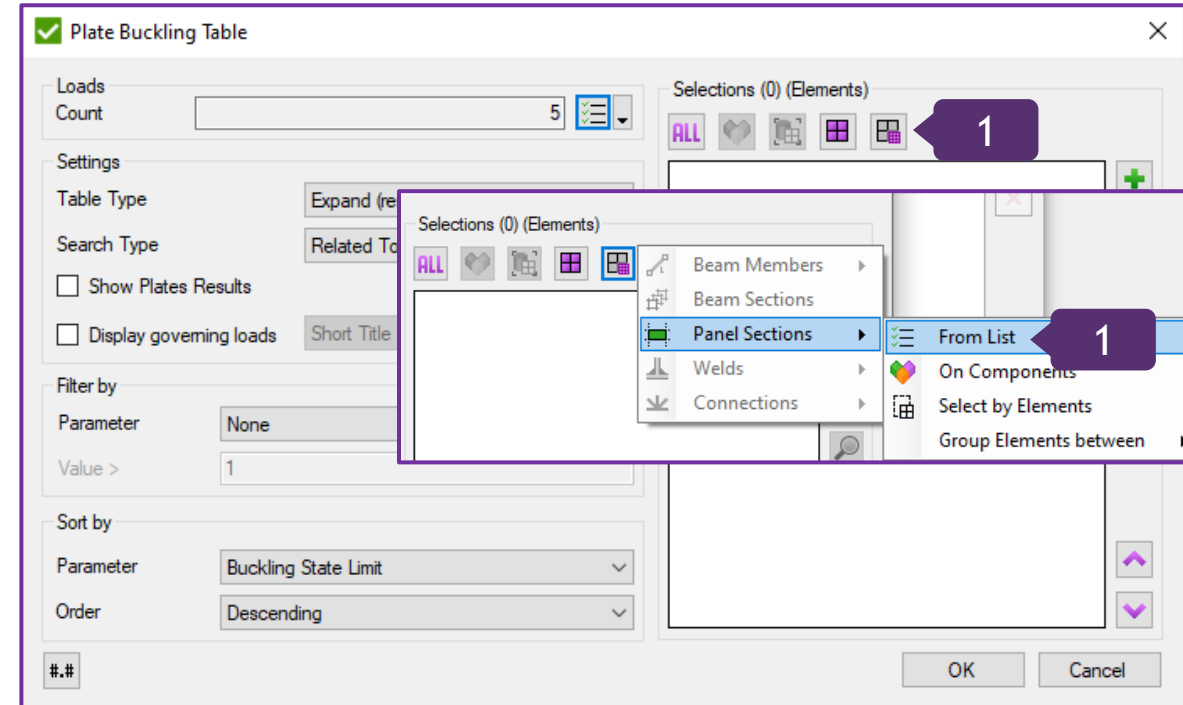
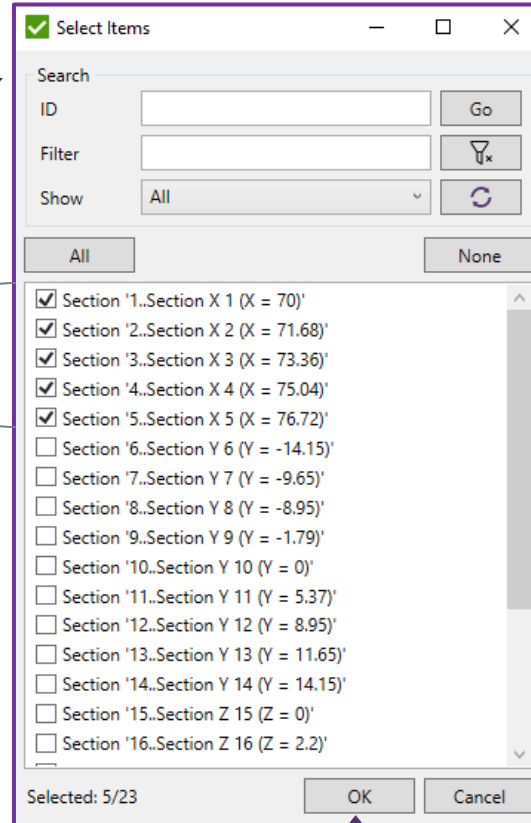
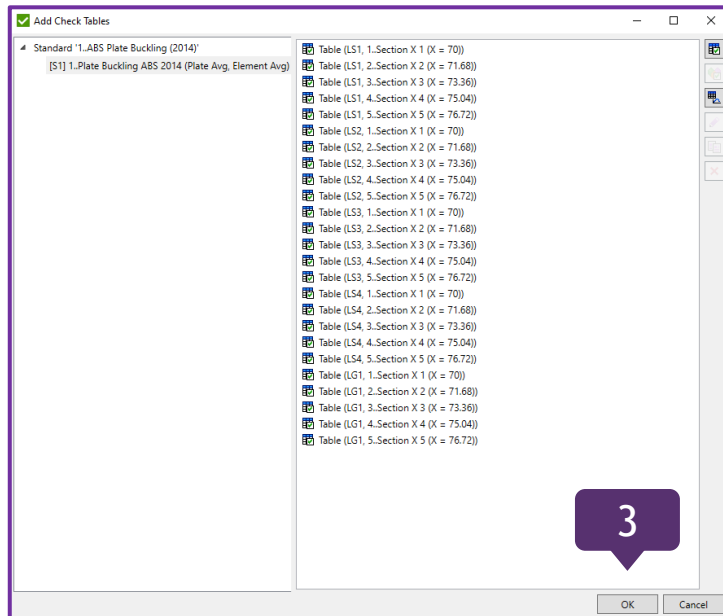
2

1

3

2

3



1

In 1.. Report 1(Over Loads), go to Ribbon => Results => Check Plots

2

Activate *Standard '1..ABS Plate Buckling (2014)'* and activate [S1] 1..Plate Buckling ABS 2014

3

Press  Add Criteria Plot button Views: *Frames*

4

Views: *Frames*

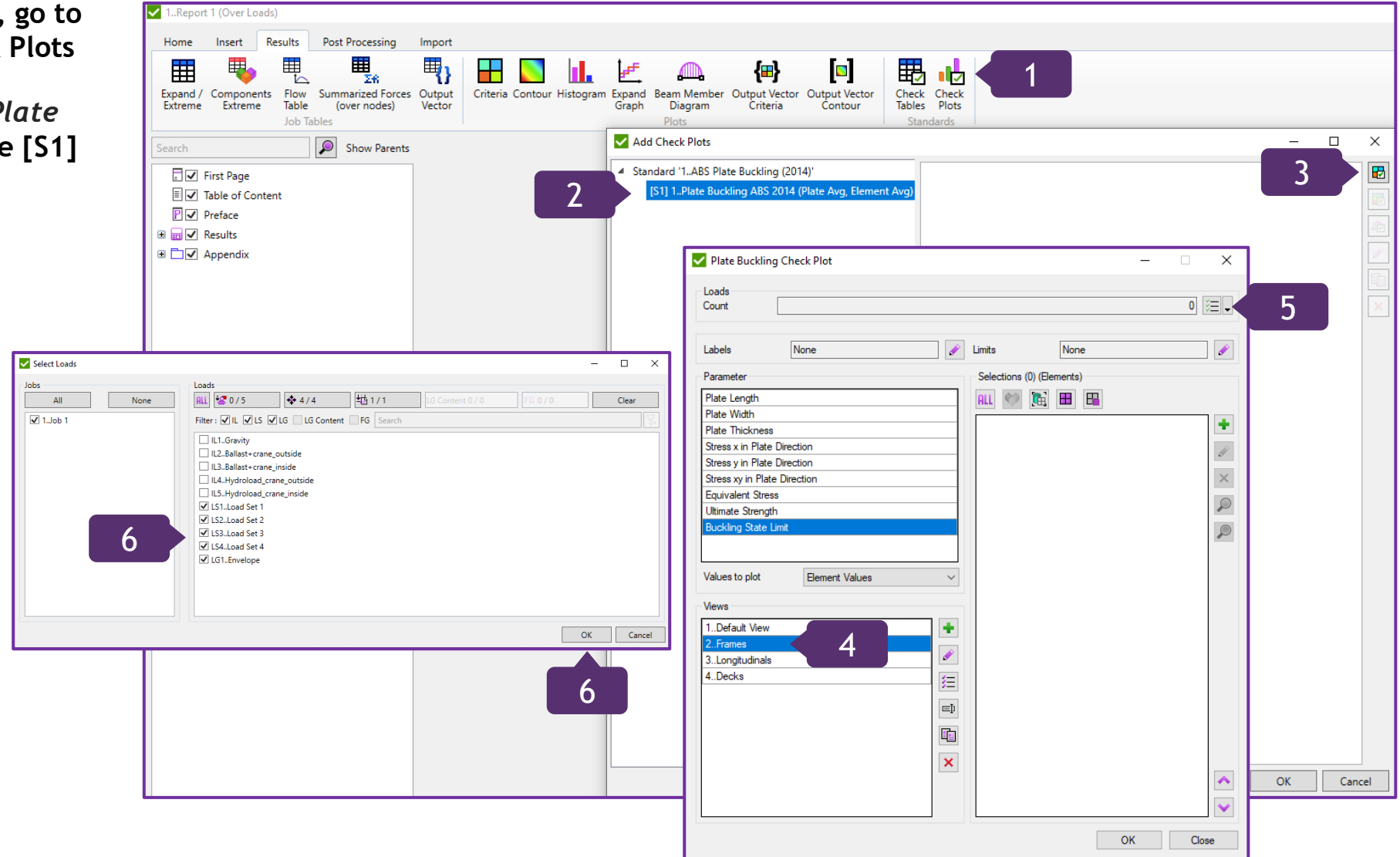
5

Press  in Loads Count

6

Select LS and LG1. Envelope and press *OK*

Repeat steps 1-5 for Sections Y with Longitudinals View and Sections Z with Decks View



Report. Plots (Continuation)

7

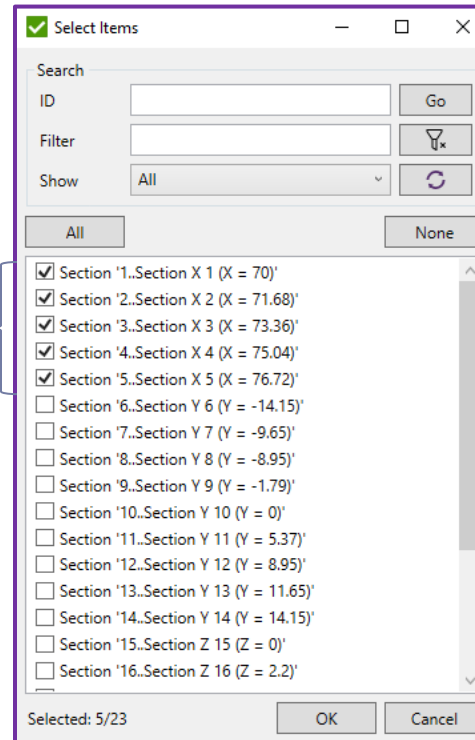
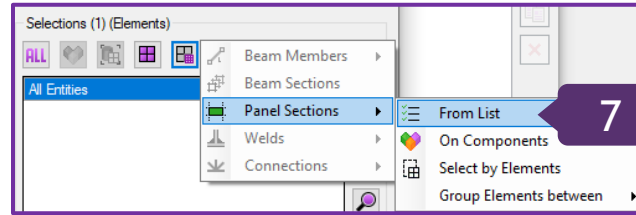
In Selection (1) (Elements), press  and select *From List*

8

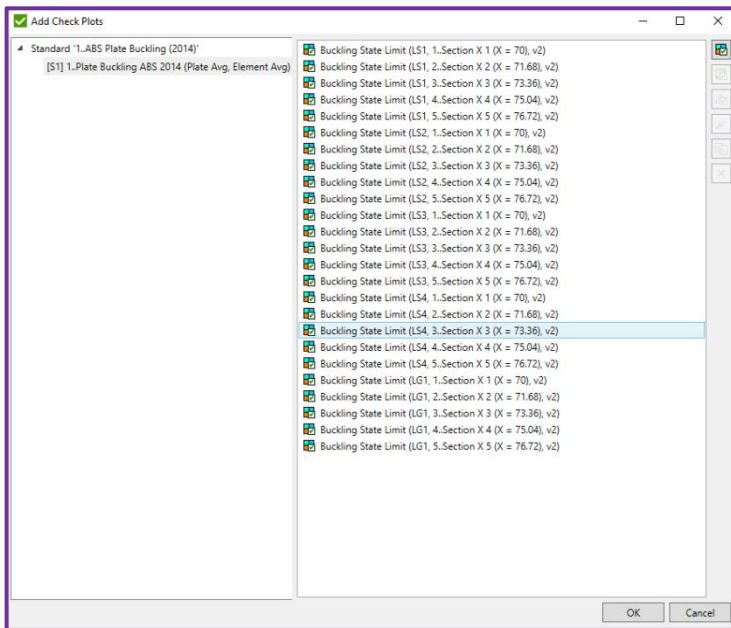
Select Sections X 1-5 and press *OK*

9

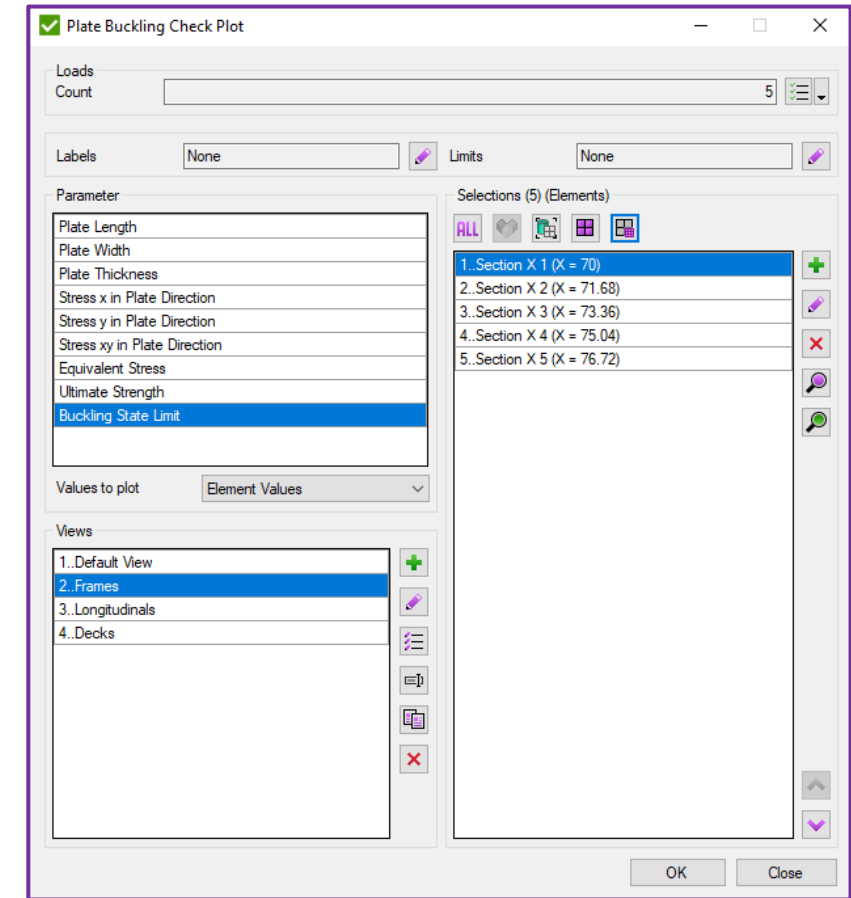
Press *OK*



8



9



9

1

Right click on *First Page* => *Edit*

2

Press  to select Engineer and Customer details from the library

3

Press *OK*

