

The Siemens logo is displayed in a teal, sans-serif font within a white rectangular box in the top-left corner of the slide. The background of the slide is a photograph of a person in a white protective suit standing in the center of a large, dark, curved tunnel. At the end of the tunnel, there is a large, glowing yellow hexagonal structure composed of several smaller hexagons.

**SIEMENS**

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# Using the FEMAP Beam Calculator

Femap Symposium 2014  
May 14-16, Atlanta, GA, USA

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**FEMAP SYMPOSIUM 2014**  
Discover New Insights

# Agenda

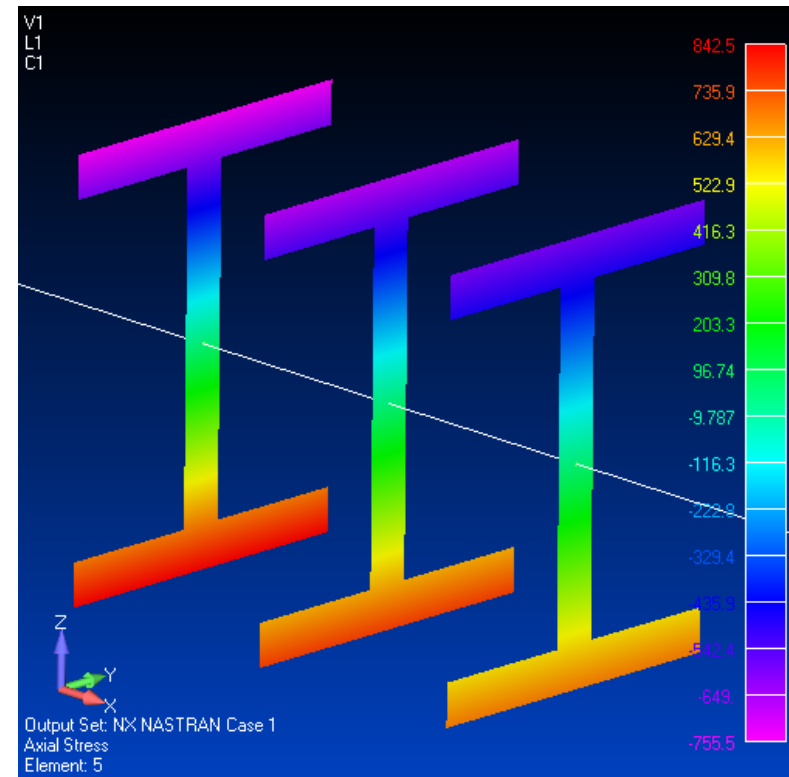


- What is the FEMAP Beam Calculator
- Using the FEMAP Beam Calculator via the GUI
  - Options
  - Visualization
  - Compared to NASTRAN Results
- Using the FEMAP Beam Calculator API
  - Creating Beam Processor Objects
  - Extracting Results Data from the Beam Processor Object

## What is the FEMAP Beam Calculator

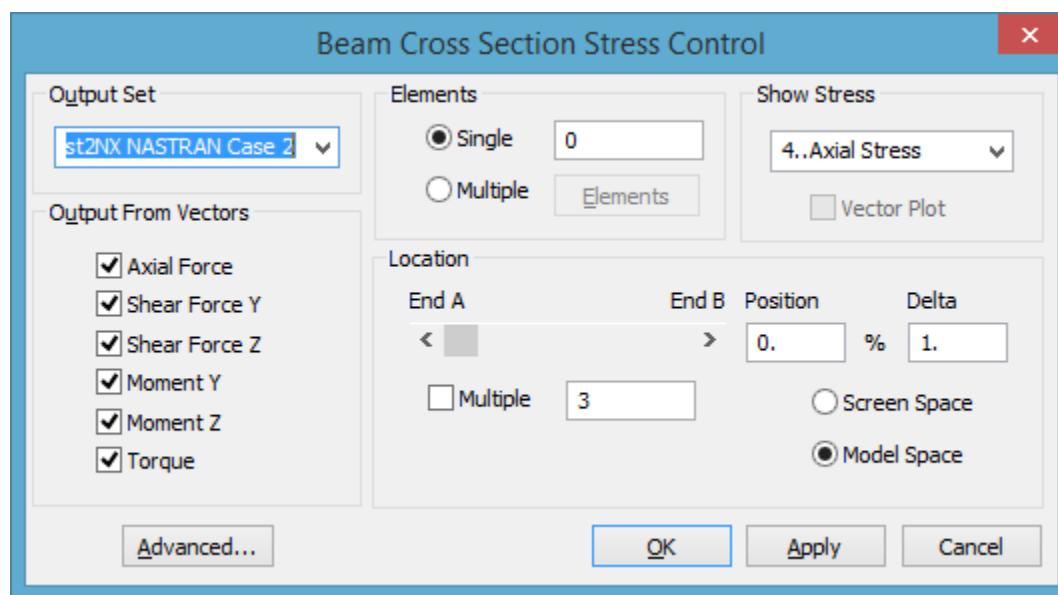
The FEMAP Beam Calculator provides detail section stresses on a line element using beam forces recovered via a standard analysis

- A local finite-element solution is used to calculate section stresses
- Any solver may be used as a “source” for the forces used in the calculations
- Multiple stress calculations are available, including von Mises, max shear, max/min principal, axial, Y/Z shear and combined shear
- Requires line elements with a section



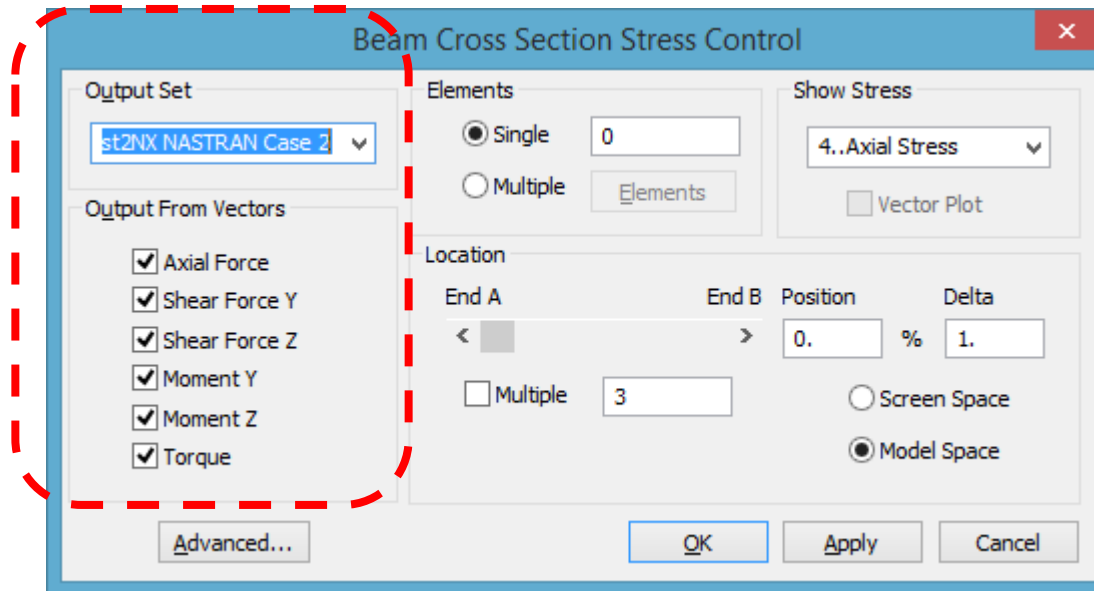
# Using the FEMAP Beam Calculator

The UI for the FEMAP Beam Calculator is accessed via  
“View->Advanced Post->Beam Cross Section”



## FEMAP Beam Calculator Basic Setup

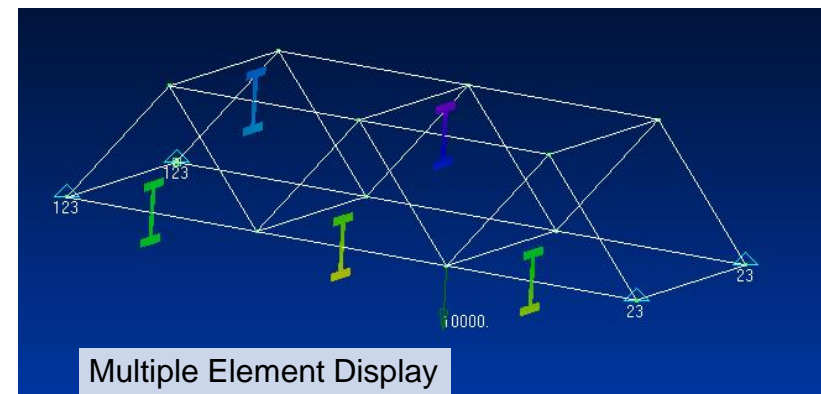
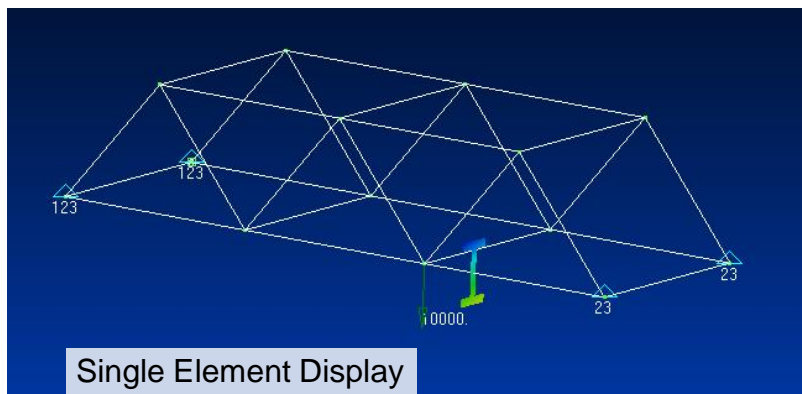
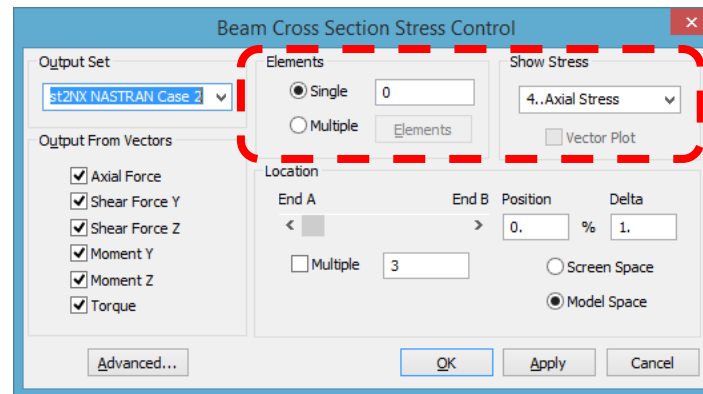
- Select Output Set
- Select forces from Output Set to include in calculations



Vector IDs used for forces are dependent on element type (bar, beam, etc) as well as solver (Nastran, Abaqus, Ansys, etc) and are automatically selected by FEMAP

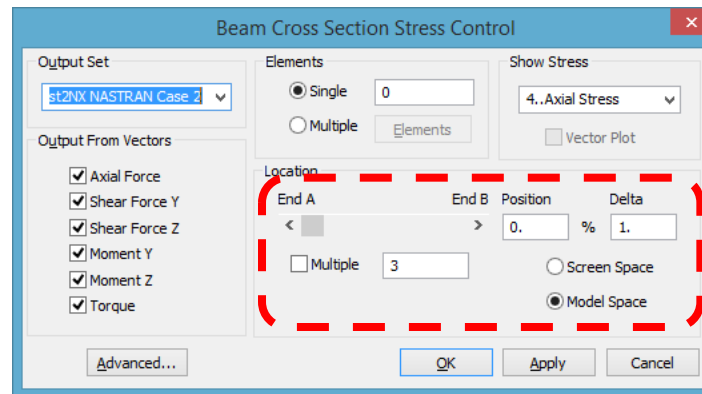
# FEMAP Beam Calculator Basic Setup

- Select element(s) to display; either single or multiple elements can be displayed
- Select stress component to display



## FEMAP Beam Calculator – Section Location

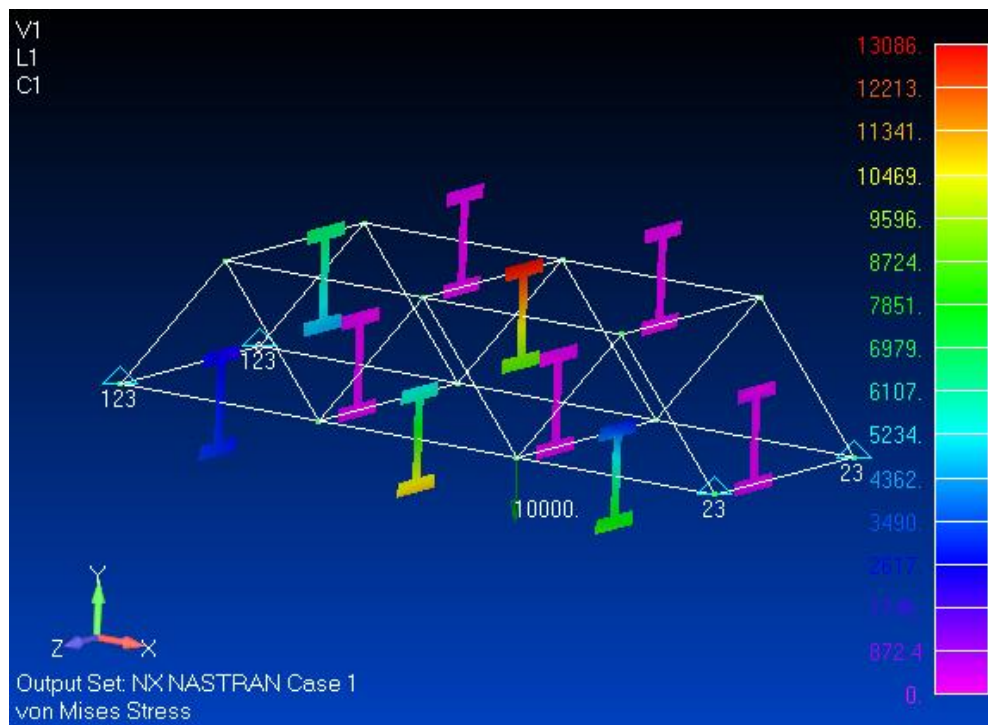
The section location (from end A to end B) can be modified using the slider, or manually specifying an option



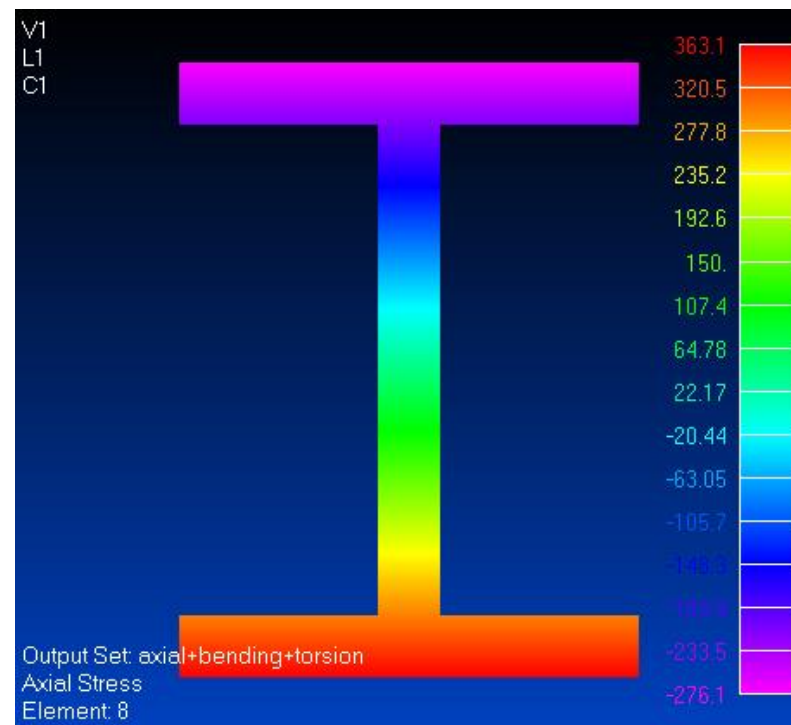
- By default, only a single section is displayed at the selected location
- Enabling multiple sections will perform calculations / display at end A, end B and the equally-spaced points in between (2 to 10)
  - Default of 3 displays sections at end A, the midpoint and end B
- Contour plots can be displayed either in screen space or model space
  - When displaying in screen space, only a single section for a single element can be displayed



# FEMAP Beam Calculator – Section Location



Model Space

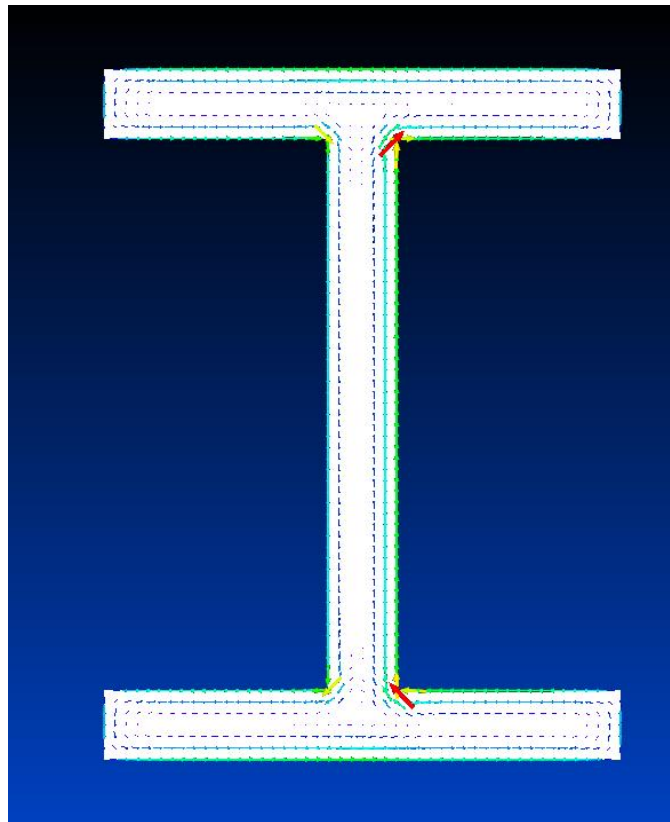


Screen Space

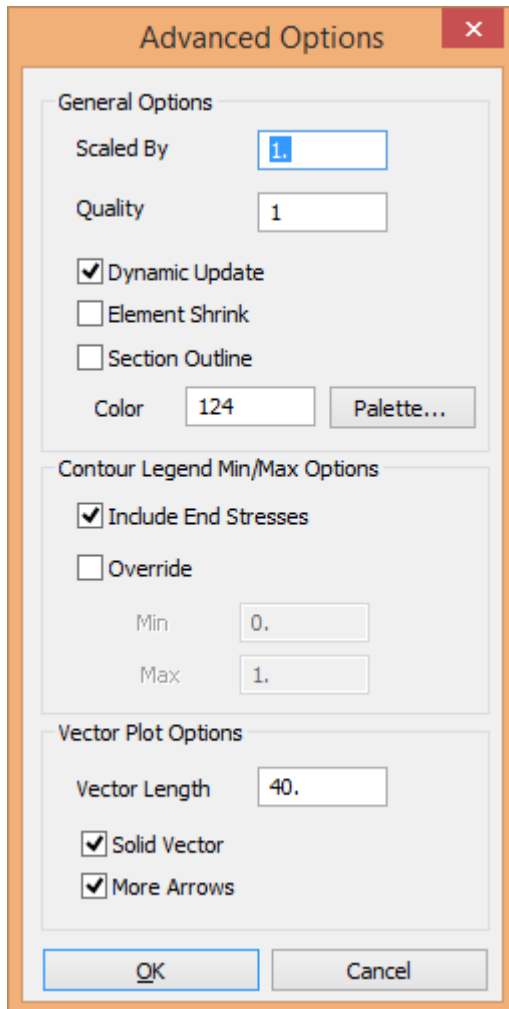


# FEMAP Beam Calculator – Combined Shear Vector Plot

When displaying Combined Shear Stress quantities, the results may be viewed as a contour vector plot to visualize the direction of shear flow



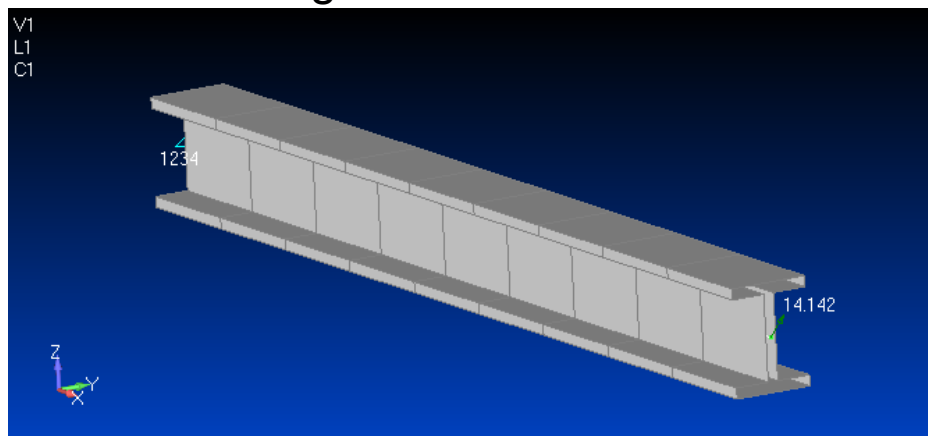
# Advanced Beam Calculator Options



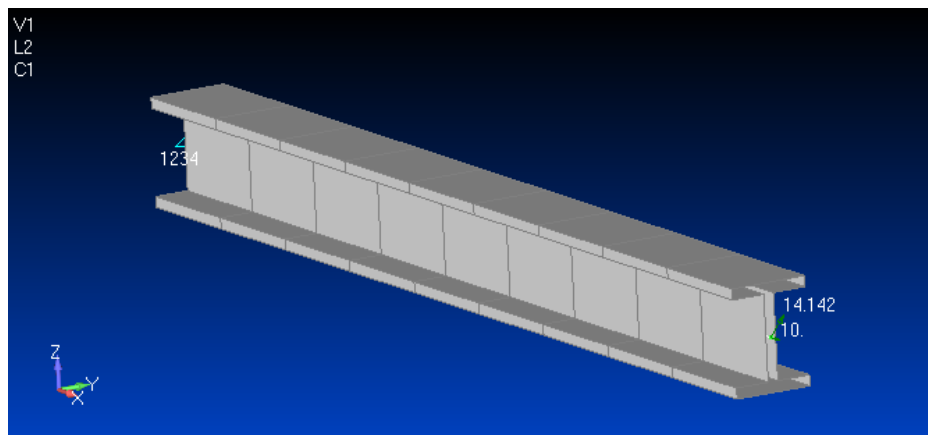
- **Scaled by** – scale factor for *display* of beam cross section display, from 0.1 to 100. Only used for model space
- **Quality** – section mesh quality, value from 1 (coarse) to 5 (fine)
- **Dynamic Update** – automatically update viewport when visualization options are changed, if unchecked, “Apply” must be manually clicked
- **Element Shrink** – enable element shrink in viewport to aid in visualization of end sections when multiple beams are selected
- **Include End Stresses** – contour levels include end stresses at end A and end B
- **Override** – manually specify contour levels

## Compared to NASTRAN Results

### Analysis Set 1: Axial + Bending



### Analysis Set 2: Axial + Bending + Torsion



# NASTRAN Stress Results

ID	CSys ID	Vector ID	Title	1..NX NASTRAN Case 1	2..NX NASTRAN Case 1
8	0	3139	Beam EndA Pt1 Comb Stress	363.0688	363.0688
8	0	3140	Beam EndA Pt2 Comb Stress	363.0688	363.0688
8	0	3141	Beam EndA Pt3 Comb Stress	-276.1123	-276.1123
8	0	3142	Beam EndA Pt4 Comb Stress	-276.1123	-276.1123
8	0	3151	Beam EndB Pt1 Comb Stress	203.2736	203.2736
8	0	3152	Beam EndB Pt2 Comb Stress	203.2736	203.2736
8	0	3153	Beam EndB Pt3 Comb Stress	-116.317	-116.317
8	0	3154	Beam EndB Pt4 Comb Stress	-116.317	-116.317
8	0	3164	Beam EndA Max Comb Stress	363.0688	363.0688
8	0	3165	Beam EndA Min Comb Stress	-276.1123	-276.1123
8	0	3166	Beam EndB Max Comb Stress	203.2736	203.2736
8	0	3167	Beam EndB Min Comb Stress	-116.317	-116.317

Cross Section Definition

☒ Standard ☐ NASTRAN

Shape: I-Beam or Wide Flange (W)

Size

Height: 1.

Width, Top: 0.75

Width, Bottom: 0.75

Thick, Top: 0.1

Thick, Bottom: 0.1

Thickness: 0.1

Stress Recovery

☒ 1 ☐ 2 ☒ 3 ☒ 4

☐ Reference Point

Orientation Direction (y)

☐ Left ☐ Up ☒ Right ☐ Down

☐ Change Shape

☐ Compute Shear Center Offset

☐ Compute Warping Constant

Section Evaluation: Original

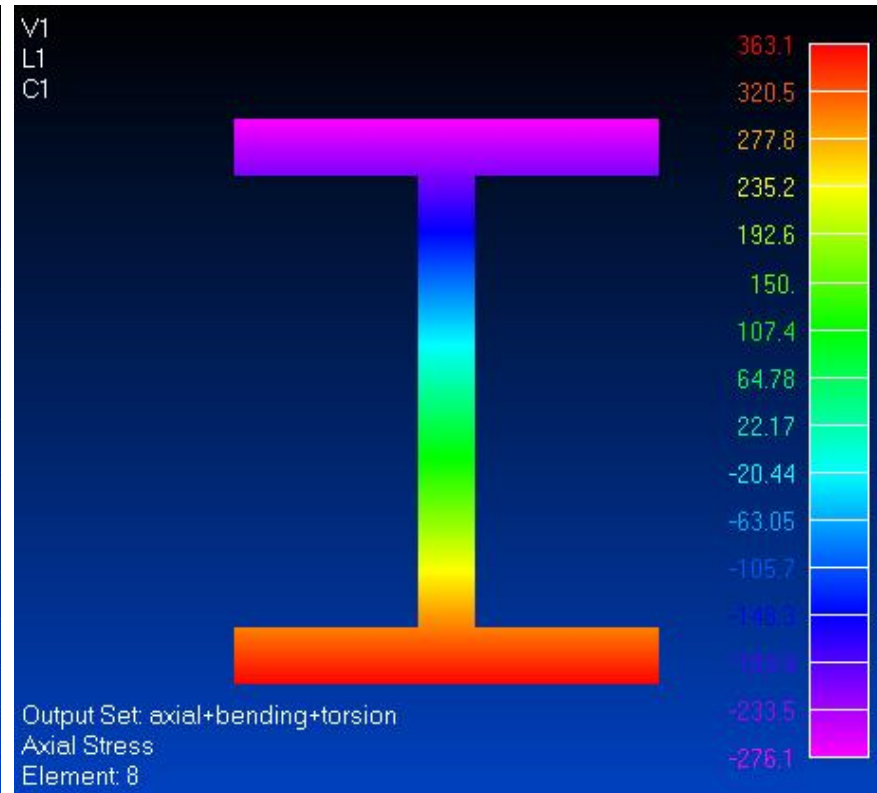
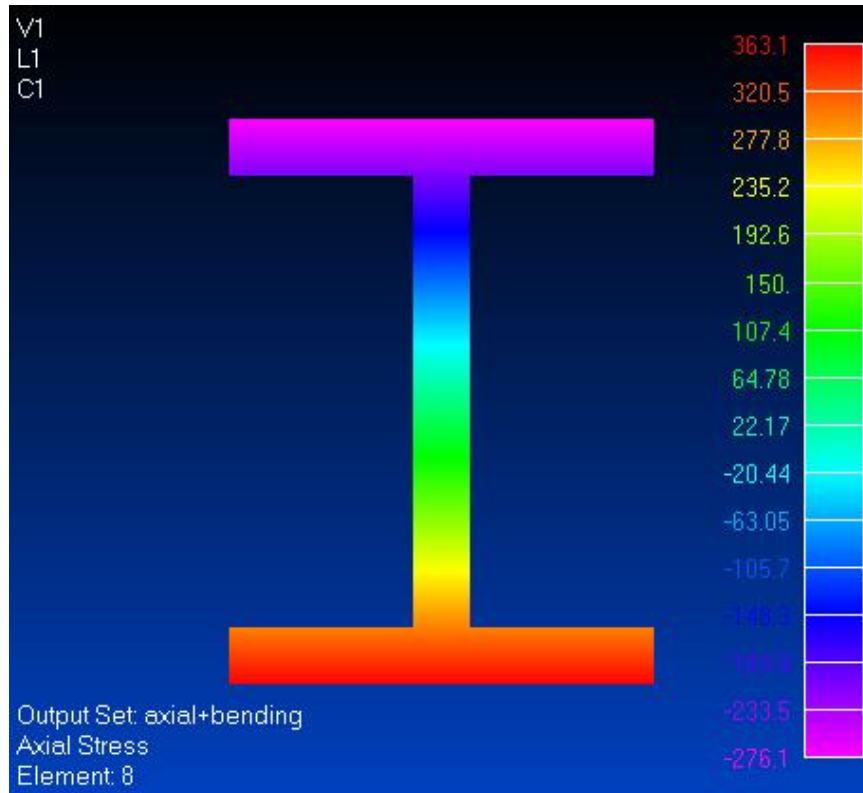
Poisson Ratio, nu: 0.3

Draw Section

OK Cancel

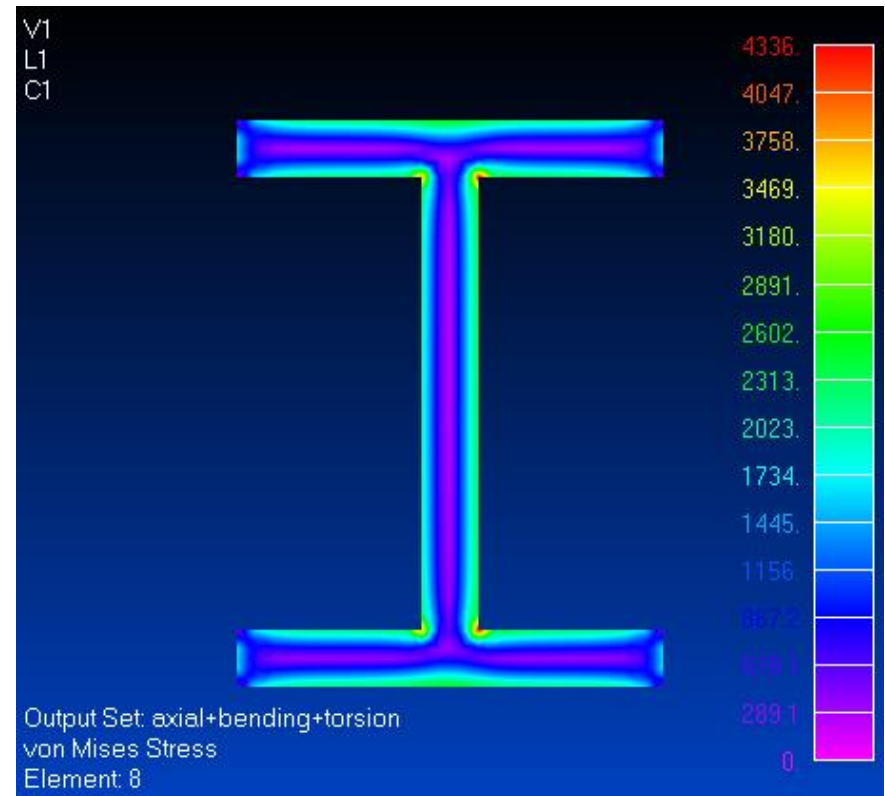
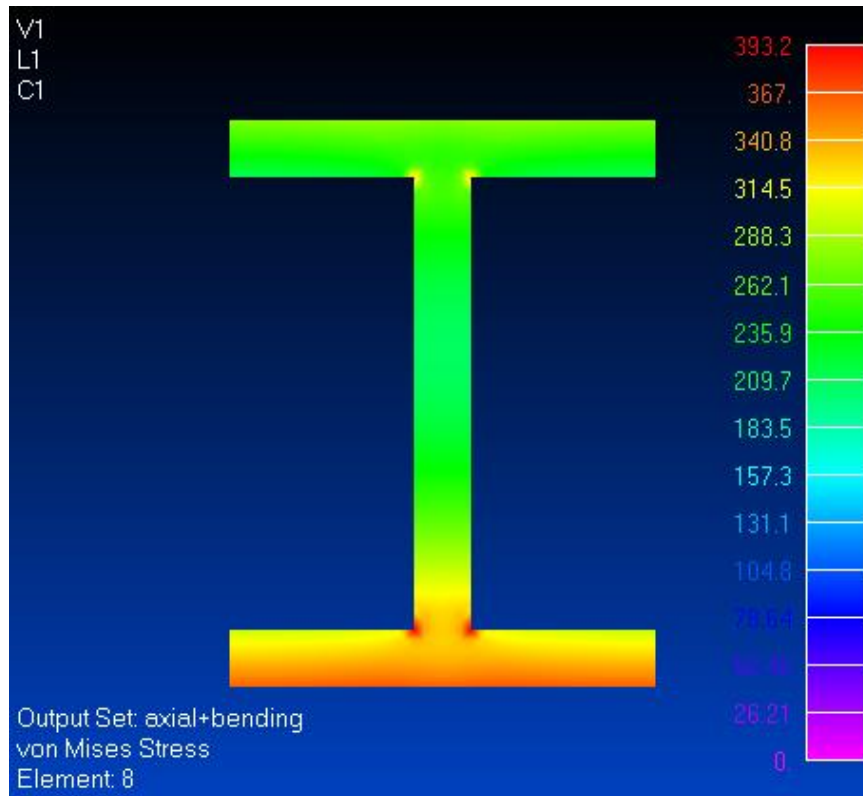
# FEMAP Beam Calculator Results

## Axial Stress, Element 8, End A



# FEMAP Beam Calculator Results

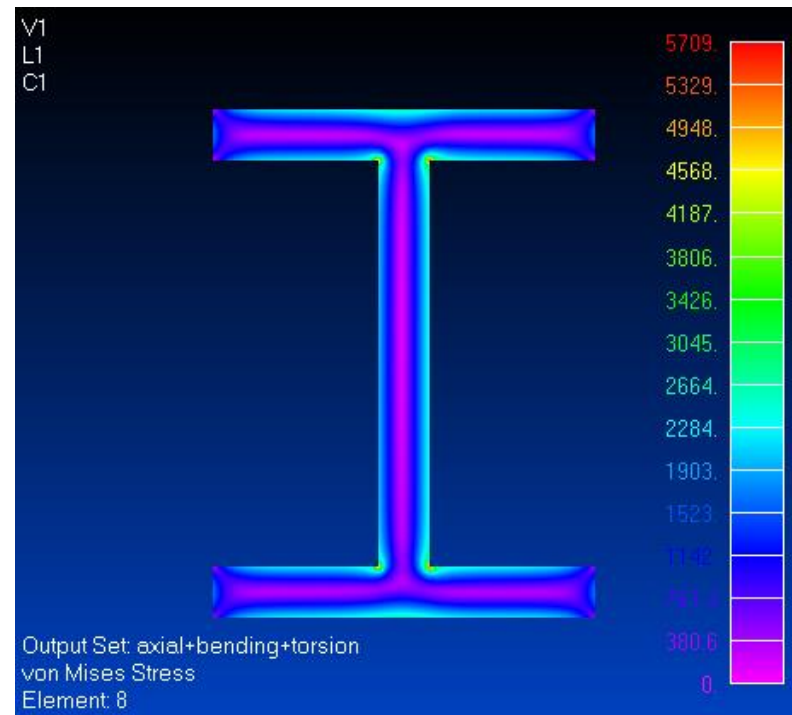
von Mises Stress, Element 8, End A



# Stress Concentrations

Due to the nature of finite element analysis, stress concentrations will appear in the stress results

- It is up to the analyst to understand the nature of the stress concentration and make the ultimate determination of if it is a “real” stress
- As mesh refinement, increases, stress at a sharp point will also increase





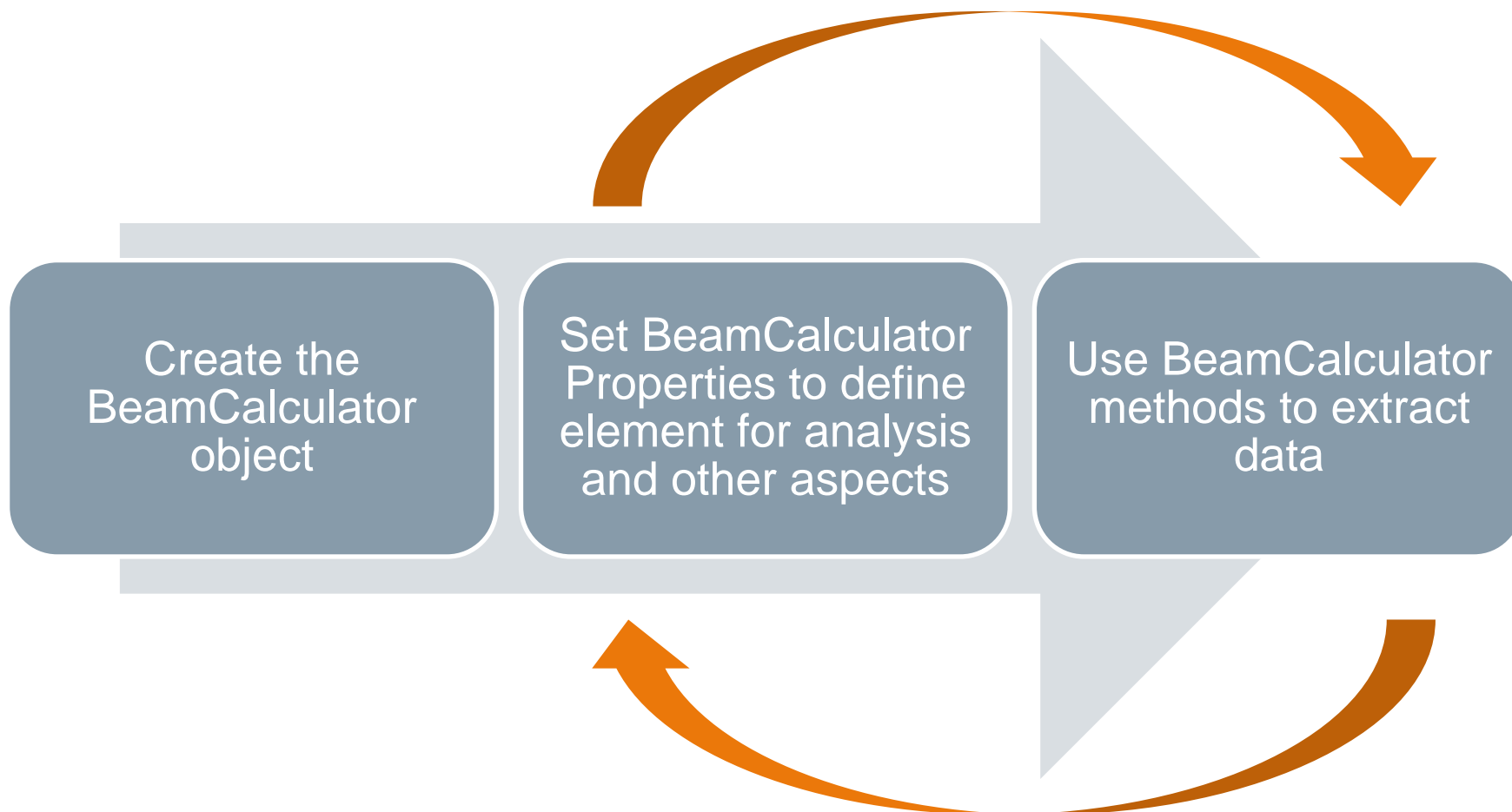
## Using the FEMAP Beam Calculator API

The computational aspects of the FEMAP Beam calculator is handled through the BeamCalculator API object

- The BeamCalculator object
  - Was added in FEMAP v11.1.1
  - Is a “tool” object, similar to Sets and the Data Table. Properties and methods of the BeamCalculator are unique to that object and not inherited from a parent class
  - Works on a single beam element at a time, across one or more output sets
  - Can be used to extract
    - Element section property data
    - Underlying mesh data
    - Calculated stress information
    - Max/Min stress data
- Any number of BeamCalculator objects can be created / used

# Using the FEMAP Beam Calculator API

## Workflow



# Using the FEMAP Beam Calculator API

## BeamCalculator Properties

Property	Description	Default
INT4 Element	Beam element to analyze	n/a
REAL8 Position	Position along beam, 0.0 (end A) to 1.0 (end B)	0.0
INT4 MeshFactor	Mesh refinement factor, 1.0 (coarse) to 5.0 (fine)	1.0
BOOL IncludeAxialForce	Include axial force in stress calculations	TRUE
BOOL IncludeShearForceY	Include Y shear force in stress calculations	TRUE
BOOL IncludeShearForceZ	Include Z shear force in stress calculations	TRUE
BOOL IncludeMomentY	Include moment about Y in stress calculations	TRUE
BOOL IncludeMomentZ	Include moment about Z in stress calculations	TRUE
BOOL IncludeTorque	Include torque in stress calculations	TRUE



The only property that is must be set is the Element property. Values for each property will be used for all subsequent method calls until changed.

# Using the FEMAP Beam Calculator API

## BeamCalculator Methods

**GetElementProperties()** – Returns section properties for the specified element

OUT – REAL8 pdArea	Area
OUT – REAL8 pdIzz	Izz
OUT – REAL8 pdIyy	Iyy
OUT – REAL8 pdIyz	Iyz
OUT – REAL8 pdJ	J
OUT – REAL8 pdShearAreaY	Y shear area
OUT – REAL8 pdShearAreaZ	Z shear area
OUT – REAL8 pdwarp	Warping constant
OUT – REAL8 pdNeutralAxisOffsetY	Y neutral axis offset
OUT – REAL8 pdNeutralAxisOffsetZ	Z neutral axis offset

Info



If the beam calculator in the Property dialog was used (and not modified by hand), these values should match the values on the Property object

# Using the FEMAP Beam Calculator API

## BeamCalculator Methods

**GetMeshInfo()** – Returns node location and element connectivity information for the associated section mesh

OUT – INT4 pnNumNode	Number of nodes in mesh
OUT – REAL8 pvCoord [0..(pnNumNode)*2-1]	Y and Z coordinates of each node
OUT – pnNumElem	Number of elements
OUT – INT4 pvNodes [0..(pnNumElem)*9-1]	Node indices for 9-noded quad (node 9 is at the element centroid)

Info



The coordinate (0.0, 0.0) is located at the centroid

# Using the FEMAP Beam Calculator API

## BeamCalculator Methods

**CalculateStress()** – calculates beam section stresses based on forces from one or more results sets. Use the Include\* properties to specify which components are considered in the calculations

INT4 nOutputSetID	ID of FEMAP Set object containing result set IDs. Alternatively, specify a negative number for a single output set
enum enComponent	Stress component
OUT – INT4 pnNumNodes	Number of nodes returned
OUT – REAL8 pvCoordinates [0..(pnNumNodes*2)-1]	Y and Z coordinates of each node returned
OUT – REAL8 pvStresses [nOS*nComp*pnNumNodes-1]	Stresses at each node. Organized by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Output sets</li> <li>- Stress components</li> <li>- Stress at each node</li> </ul>

# Using the FEMAP Beam Calculator API

## BeamCalculator Methods

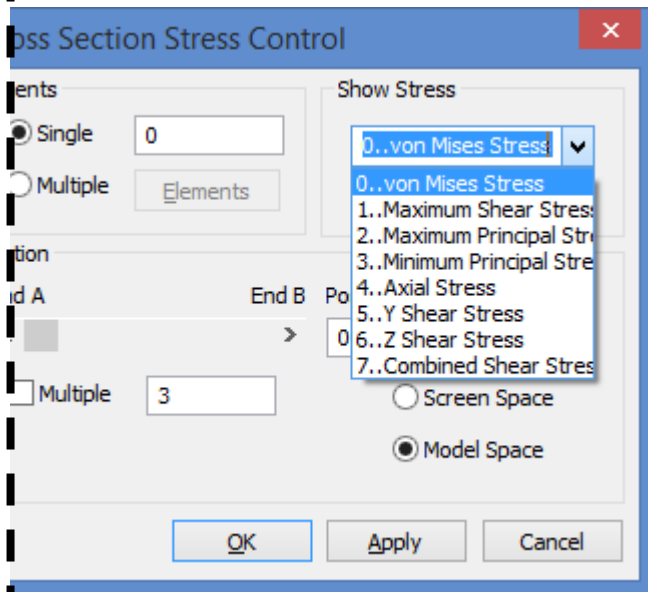
### calculateStress() – continued

OUT – REAL8 pvMaxStress [0..(0 or 7)]	Maximum calculated stress for requested stress component. If all components were selected, an array is returned containing the max stress for each component
OUT – INT4 pvMaxStressInfo [0..(0 or 7)]	Information about maximum calculated stress for requested stress component. If only one output set was specified, this value is the node index corresponding to the max stress. If multiple output sets were specified, this value is the corresponding output set ID
OUT – REAL8 pvMinStress [0..(0 or 7)]	Minimum calculated stress for requested stress component(s)
OUT – INT4 pvMinStressInfo [0..(0 or 7)]	Information about minimum calculated stress for requested stress component(s)



# Using the FEMAP Beam Calculator API

## BeamCalculator Methods



```
enum zBeamCalculatorStressComponent
```

```
FBMC_SC_ALL
```

```
FBMC_SC_AXIAL
```

```
FBMC_SC_VONMISES
```

```
FBMC_SC_YSHEAR
```

```
FBMC_SC_MAXSHEAR
```

```
FBMC_SC_ZSHEAR
```

```
FBMC_SC_MAXPRIN
```

```
FBMC_SC_COMBSHEAR
```

```
FBMC_SC_MINPRIN
```

# Using the FEMAP Beam Calculator API

## BeamCalculator Methods

**CalculateStressFromForces()** – Identical to CalculateStress() method, however user-specified forces are used, rather than ones from a result set. When using CalculateStressFromForces(), all Include\* properties are assumed to be TRUE

REAL8 dForcesA[0...5]

Forces at end A  
 0 – Axial force  
 1 – Y shear force  
 2 – Z shear force  
 3 – Moment, Y  
 4 – Moment, Z  
 5 – Torque

REAL8 dForcesB[0..5]

Forces at end B (see array for end A)

enum enComponent

Stress component to return

OUT – All output values are identical to calculateStress()

# Using the FEMAP Beam Calculator API

## BeamCalculator Methods

**FindMaxMinStress()** – returns the max/min stress along with associated stress component and related location for an element across one or more output sets

INT4 nOutputSetID	FEMAP Set ID with output sets / -(output set)
enum enComponent	Stress component
OUT – INT4 nMaxSetID	Output set ID for max stress
OUT – enum enMaxComponent	Stress component for max stress
OUT – REAL8 dMaxLocation	Max stress location (0.0, 0.5, or 1.0)
OUT – REAL8 dMaxStress	Max stress value
OUT – INT4 nMinSetID	Output set ID for min stress
OUT – enum enMinComponent	Stress component for min stress
OUT – REAL8 dMinLocation	Min stress location (0.0, 0.5, or 1.0)
OUT – REAL8 dMinStress	Min stress value

## Example

Find Max von Mises Stress Across Multiple Elements:

```
Sub Main
  Dim App As femap.model
  Set App = feFemap()

  Dim fbc As femap.BeamCalculator
  Dim fsB As femap.Set
  Dim fsO As femap.Set

  Dim dMax As Double
  Dim dMin As Double
  Dim dMaxLoc As Double
  Dim dMinLoc As Double
  Dim eMax As zBeamCalculatorStressComponent
  Dim eMin As zBeamCalculatorStressComponent
  Dim nMax As Long
  Dim nMin As Long

  Set fbc = App.feBeamCalculator
  Set fsB = App.feSet
  Set fsO = App.feSet

  fsB.AddRule( FET_L_BEAM, FGD_ELEM_BYTYPE )
  fsB.AddRule( FET_L_BAR, FGD_ELEM_BYTYPE )
  fsO.AddAll( FT_OUT_CASE ) fsB.Reset
```

## Example

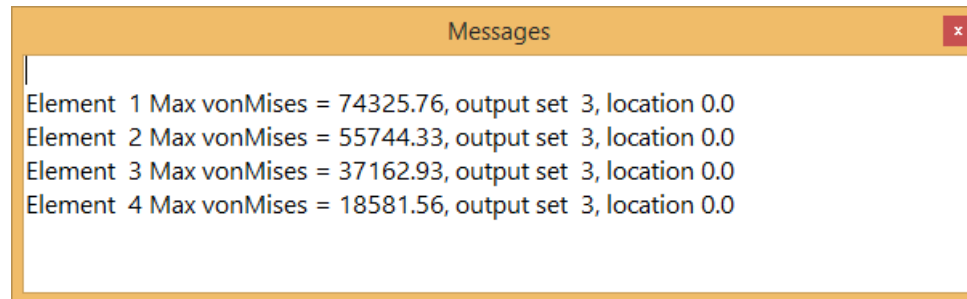
### Find Max von Mises Stress Across Multiple Elements:

```
while fsB.Next() <> FE_FAIL
    fbc.Element = fsB.CurrentID
    fbc.FindMaxMinStress( fsO.ID, FBMC_SC_VONMISES, _
                        nMax, eMax, dMaxLoc, dMax, _
                        nMin, eMin, dMinLoc, dMin )

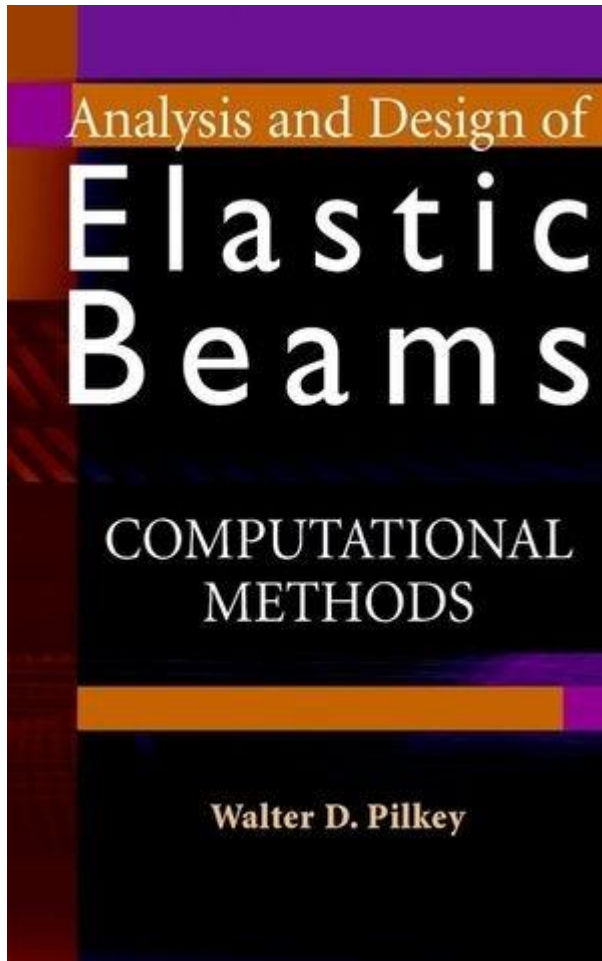
    App.feAppMessage( FCM_NORMAL, "Element " + Str$( fsB.CurrentID ) + _
                        " Max vonMises = " + Format$( dMax, "#.00" ) + _
                        ", output set " + Str$( nMax ) + _
                        ", location " + Format( dMaxLoc, "0.0" ) )

wend

End Sub
```



## References



Analysis and Design of Elastic Beams:  
Computational Methods, Walter D. Pilkey

# Using the FEMAP Beam Processor



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