

MC149

Static, Elastic Finite Element Analysis (FEA) Approaches to Address ASME Section VIII Division 2 Part 5 Design Requirements

- Outline of Elastic Finite Element Solution Approaches
 - Why do we need to run a finite element analysis?
 - Pressure Vessels / Heat Exchangers
 - Piping (B31.3 304.7.2)
 - Getting Code compliant reports from finite element calculations
 - Man-time Estimates for work (how long will it take to perform these calculations)
 - Typical Steps in an analysis
 - Model Validation
 - Strain gages
 - Acoustic emission
 - Deformation measurement
 - Calculation verification
 - Commercial Issues
 - What documents must be signed and stamped
 - Interacting with the Inspector
 - Nameplates
- Identifying what needs to be included in the model
- Combining FEA solution results with Part IV Design by Rule Results
- Reasons to perform FEA Analysis
 - Code Compliance
 - Determine Design Parameters
 - O-ring sealing
 - Mechanical fits/grooves
 - Design-by-Rule non-compliance
- Mesh and Model Generation
 - Element Types



- Requirements for a good mesh
- Using mesh independent approach
- Adaptive Meshing
- Boundary Conditions
- Material Models
- Establishing Load Cases to Address Code Requirements
 - Primary Load Requirements
 - Buckling Requirements
 - How does pressure impact buckling?
 - Local Stress Limits
 - Secondary Load Requirements
 - Thermal Considerations
 - Ratcheting
 - Fatigue
 - Methods for Evaluating Fatigue
- When can the rules in 5.3.3 for Local Strain Limits Control the Design
- Simple and Complex Approaches to Fatigue
- Flanges and Clamps
- How must elastic solutions be post-processed
- Concerns with elastic analysis based on tests (Over-conservatism in high λ range)
- Elastic analysis and fatigue in large D/T branch connections
- Report Preparation
- Addressing Specialty Rules for Common Situations
 - Local Stresses in Nozzle Necks
 - Ratcheting
 - Multiple nozzles in single connection
 - Designing for unknown loads
- Summary & Wrap-up