ANYstructure documentation

April 2019

Version 0.6.x

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Modelling

Modelling is done in upper left corner.

Right click: select point

           You can copy or move the selected point by shortcut or clicking

           Buttons.

Left click: select line

           A line is made by right clicking two points (or input point number)

Input point coordinates [mm]   **Add point (coords)**

Point x (horizontal) [mm]: 0.0 **Copy point (relative)**

Point y (vertical) [mm]: 0.0 **Move point (relative)**

Input line from "point number" to "point number"

From point number: 0 **Add line**

To point number: 0

Delete lines and points (input line or point number)

0 **Delete line** 0 **Delete point**

Speed up your modelling significantly by using the shortcuts:

CTRL-Z Undo modelling

CTRL-C Copy a selected point

CTRL-M Move a selected point

CTRL-Q New line between two selected points

CTRL-S Assign properties to a selected line

Assigning properties

Input properties manually or click the button indicated below to set the values. Values are set by clicking "Add structure to line". This also applies to fatigue properties.

Define tanks

Tanks are searched for when clicking "Find compartments". Non watertight structure are ignored. For information on structure types click "Show structure types".

Ather tanks are found content and overpressure must be defined as seen next.
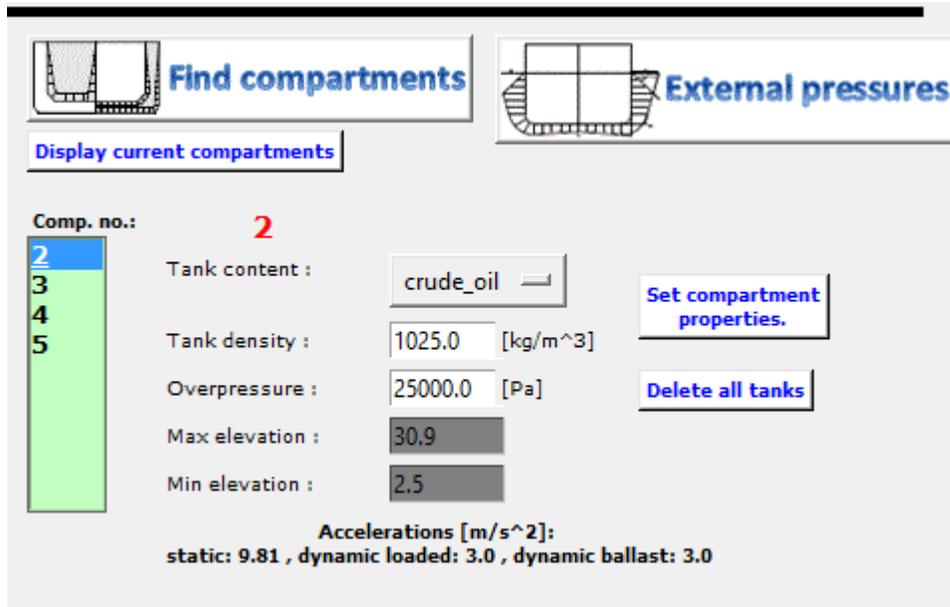
If you press "Display current compartments" after doing a compartment search, the result of the search is illustrated as seen next. Approximate area of the respective compartments is also shown.
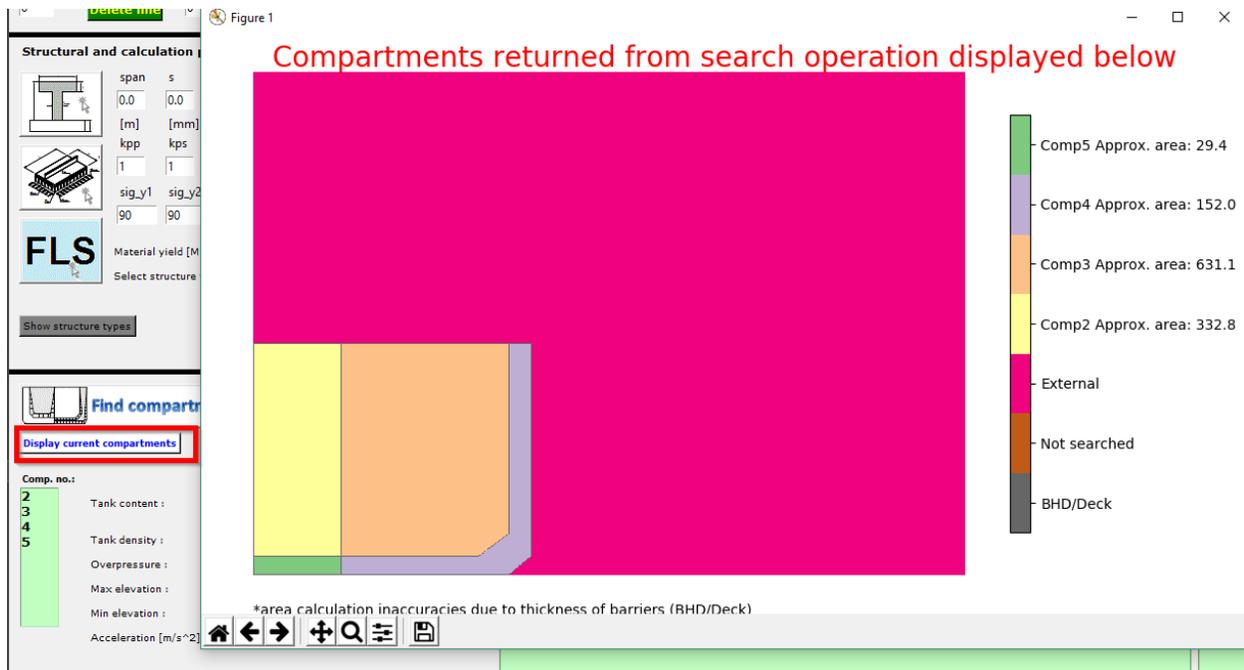
Define external pressures

Click "External pressures" to define pressures acting on the structures.

NOTE:

FOR DYNAMIC EQUATION THE FOLLOWING APPLIES

      X (horizontal) used for BOTTOM, BBT, HOPPER, MD

      Y (vertical) used for BBS, SIDE_SHELL, SSS

After new window is opened:
1. **Make dynamic loads**
   a. **Dynamic loads are made by defining up to 3rd degree equations. X or Y direction depends on the defined structure type.**
   b. **Note that you can define a constant dynamic load by using Constant (Constant (C)) only.**
2. **Static loads are calculated according to depth.**
3. **To apply a defined load to a line or multiple lines:**
   a. **a. Select load by clicking the created load**
4. **Click the lines that shall have the load. Click the button "Press to add selected lines to selected load"**
5. **When finished press the button in the upper right corner.**

1. Dynamic loads

Define dynamic loads as an polynominal curve.
Can be third degree, second degree, linear or constant

Input load name: ballast_side
Third degree poly [x^3] 0.0
Second degree poly [x^2] 303.0
First degree poly [x] -3750.0
Constant [C] 153000.0
Load condition: ballast
Limit state: ULS   Create dynamic load

**3. Created loads are seen below
(double click to select):**

Select to see associated lines:

ballast_side   line50
ballast_bottom line51
loaded_static   line52
ballast_static line53
slamming   line54
loaded_bottom   line55

-->

Delete selected load

Properties selected load is:

Name of load: ballast_side
Polynominal (x^3): 0.0
Polynominal (x^2): 303.0
Polynominal (x): -3750.0
Constant (C): 153000.0
Load condition: ballast
Limit state: ULS
Is external? True
Static draft: None

2. Static loads

Hydrostatic loads defined by draft.

Define name of static load: static0   Create static load
Define static draft from sea: 0.0
Select load condition:

3. Slamming pressure

Load name: slamming
Pressure [Pa]: 0.0
Create slamming load

**Press this to:
Save loads and
close the load window.**

Press to add selected lines to selecte load

Select a load in "3." to then choose lines to apply to load
(select by clicking lines). Alternatively define manually ------>

ballast_side

Mouse left click: select lines to loads
Mouse right click: clear all selection
Shift key press: add selected line
Control key press: remove selected line

Load combinations

Load combinations are created automatically after external pressures are defined.

Some comments on the loads.

1. **According to DNVGL-OS-C101**
2. **Highest pressure are chosen w.r.t. tank filling.**
3. **You can deselect a load by manually inputting load factor to 0 or deselect include.**

Optimization

Optimization iteration by predefined stiffeners

From 0.5 you can iterate by a defined set of stiffeners. Press the button marked below. Open a csv (or json) file. Then start your iterations. The only other input is the stiffener spacing and plate thickness.

To see how the input format is click the "open predefined stiffeners example" button. See illustrations next.
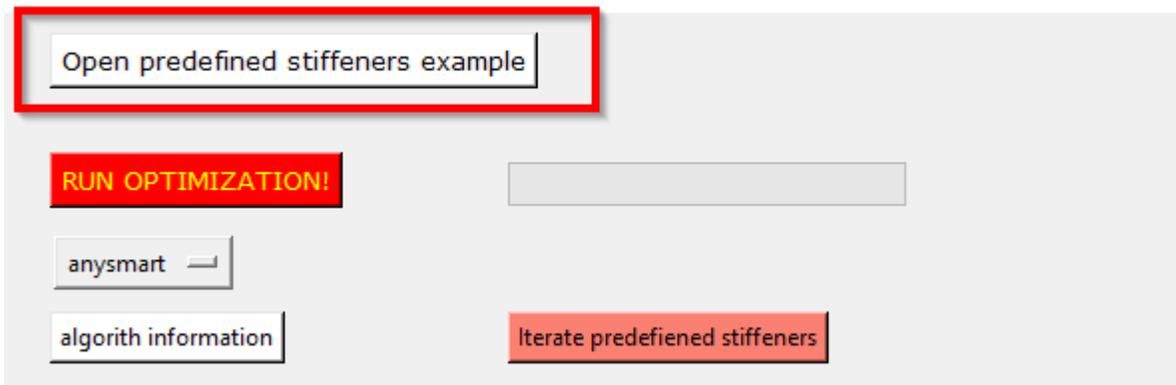
Note that the weight of your initial structure is ignored even though it is calculated. If the initial structure is in your predefined set it will be included in the evaluations.

Press the button indicated below to activate. A open file window will open when running the optimization.
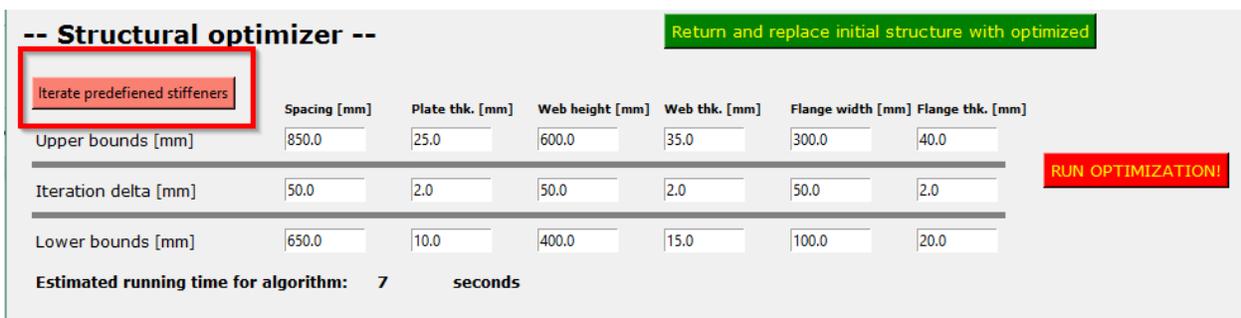
Single optimization

Single optimization is done by clicking a line and clicking the "OPTIMIZE" button.

1. **Set the upper and lower bounds of the optimization.**
2. **Set the delta to be used for the searched. This is the step size of the optimization when using brute force method (for example anysmart).**
3. **Run the optimization.**
4. **If you are happy, return the properties by clicking the top button**

Various checks in the optimization module:

You can select the checks to be performed.

The weight filter ensures that only sections with a lower weight than the current minimum weight. This significantly speed up the calculations, but if you want to see the full distribution of the various checks this must be unchecked.

Check for minimum section modulus	☑
Check for minimum plate thk.	☑
Check for minimum shear area	☑
Check for buckling (RP-C201)	☑
Check for fatigue (RP-C203)	☑
Check for bow slamming	☐
Check for local stf. buckling	☑
Use weight filter (for speed)	☑

If you press the "show calculated" button, you will get an overview of how many is ok and how many failed (and what criteria first failed). One "occurence" is a one checked plate/stiffener combination.
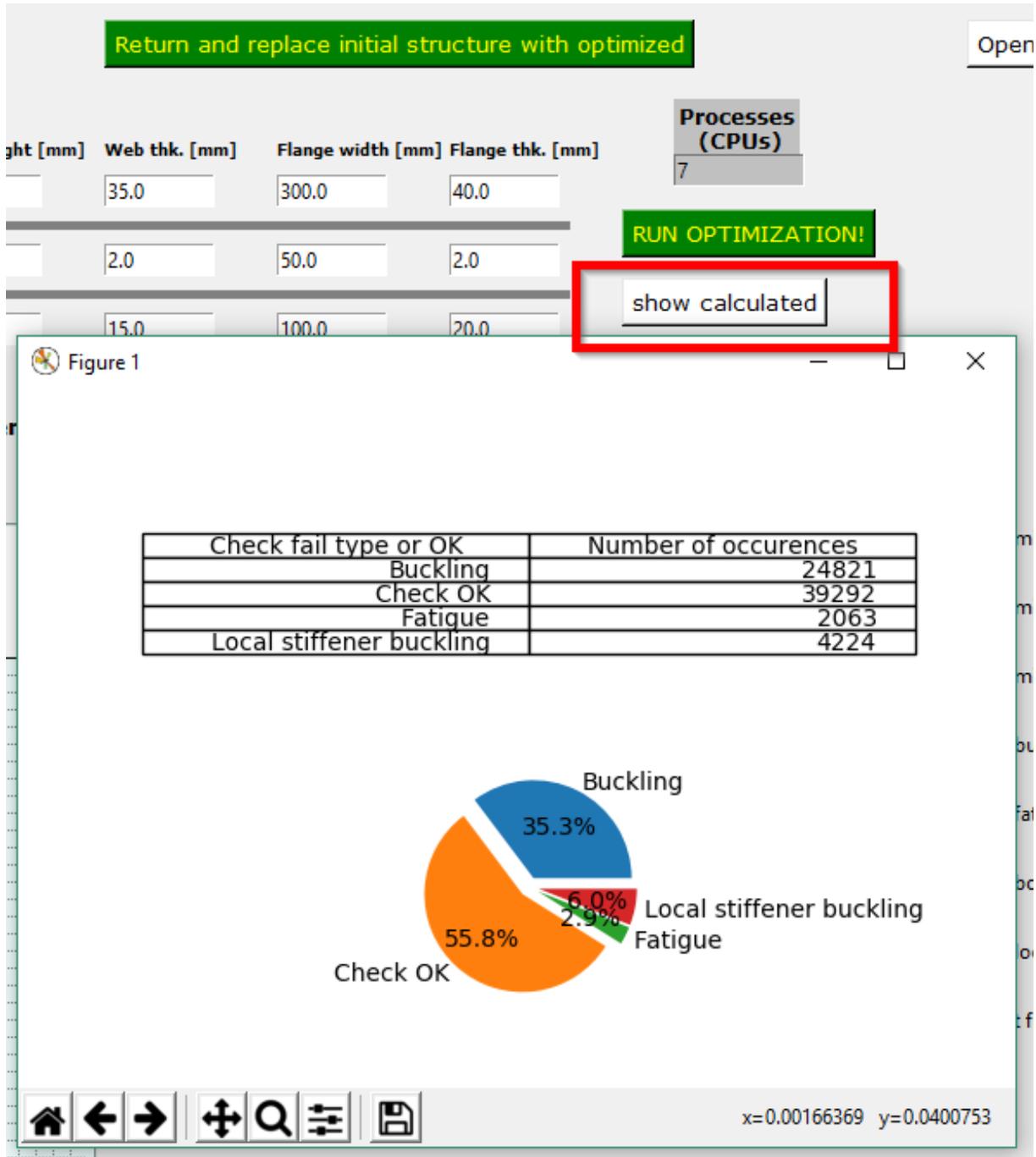
You will also be asked to save to a csv file. If you do not cancel, a csv file will ALL results will pre saved to your chosen location. If you open the file in excel you should see something like show next

Multiple optimization

Multiple optimization is done by clicking the "MultiOpt" button.

1. **Same input on upper bounds, lower bounds and delta.**
2. **Click all the lines you want to include in the optimization.**
3. **Run the optimization.**
4. **Check the properties by middle clicking the line you ran.**
5. **If you are happy return the properties by clicking the top button**

Other options that can be set is explained in the single optimization chapter.

When showing calculated you must have selected a line (middle click).

Span optimization

NOTE: The span optimization is computationally heavy. It is recommended to use a set of predefined stiffeners.
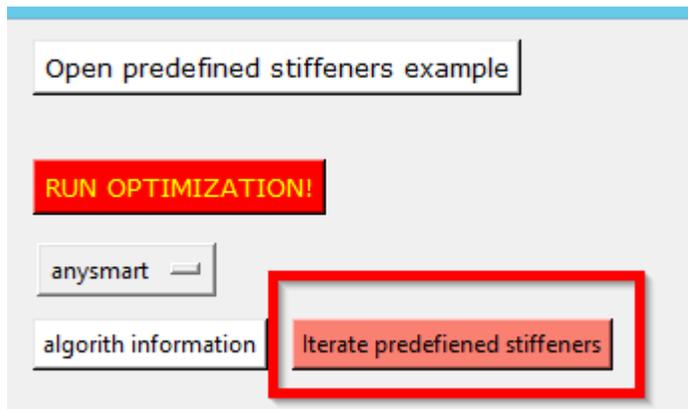
The optimization is started as follows.

1. **Start by clicking as illustrated next:**
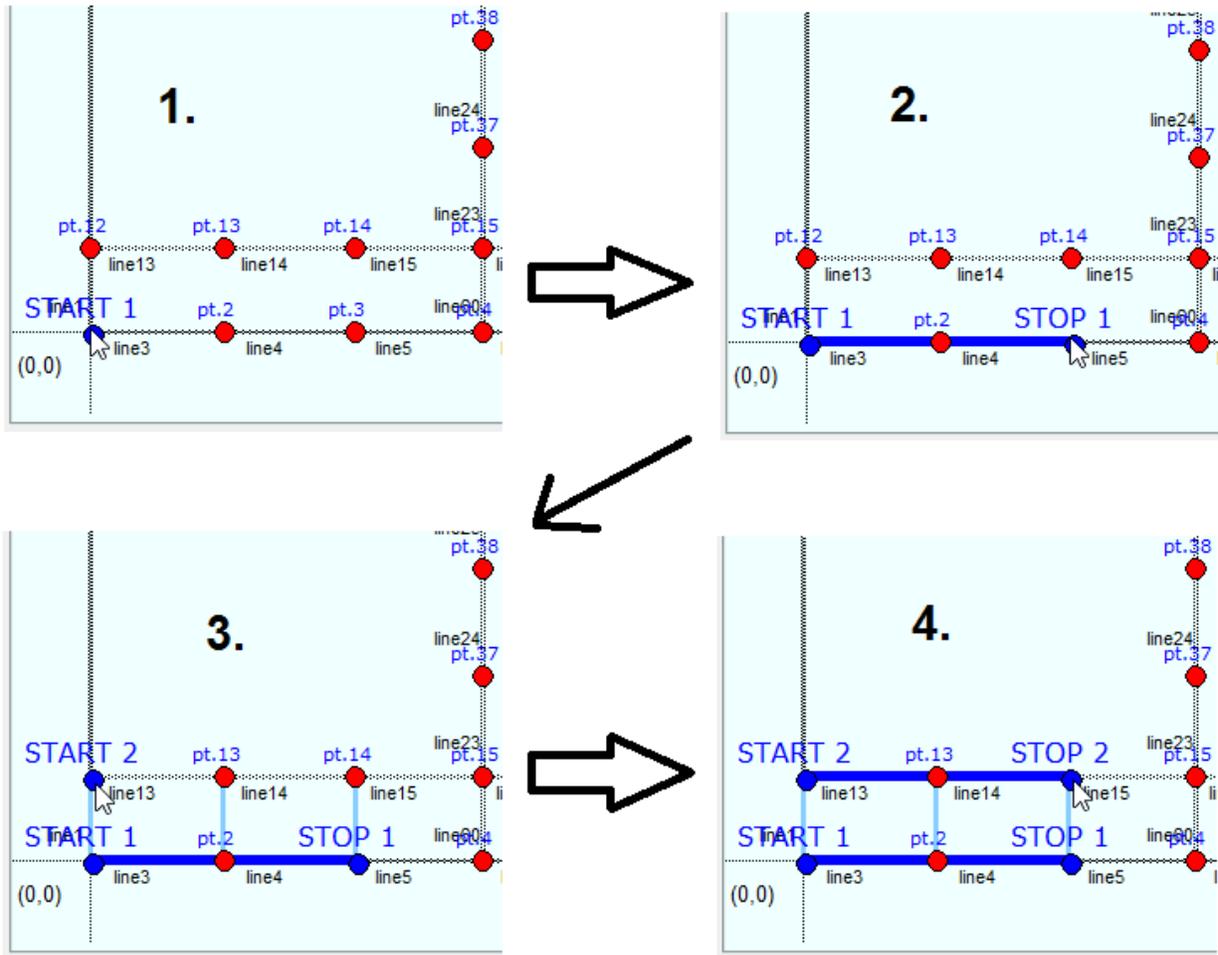
2. Then run optimization.

The program will calculate variations of even spans in your structure as illustrated next. This is an example and number of plate fields may vary.

4 plate fields
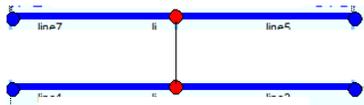
6 plate fields
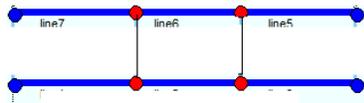
8 plate fields
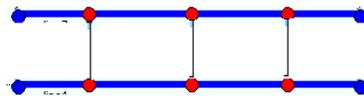
10 plate fields
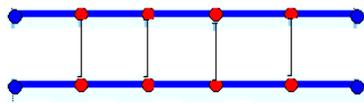
You can, similar to single optimization, select the checks that shall be runned. Also you can set the girder (frame) properties. This is used for calculating the weights.

With reference to the example above, max span mult is the multiplicator for the 4 plate fields set up and min span mult is the weight multiplication for the 10 plate field set up. This is adopted because one can assume the required dimensions for the girder will reduce when more girders are added.

Minimum span and maximum span is the minimum and maximum span of the plate fields in meters.

Check for minimum section modulus	☑	Frame (girder data) for weight calculation:	
Check for minimum plate thk.	☑	Girder thickness	0.018
Check for minimum shear area	☑	Stiffener height	0.25
Check for buckling (RP-C201)	☑	Stiffener thickness	0.015
Check for fatigue (RP-C203)	☑	Stf. flange width	0
Check for bow slamming	☑	Stf. flange thickenss	0
Check for local stf. buckling	☑	For weight calculation of girder: Max span mult / Min span mult	

For weight calculation of girder: Max span mult / Min span mult

1.2   0.8

Maximum span / Minimum span ->   6   2

Results are presented as seen next.

RUN OPTIMIZATION!

anysmart

algorith information

Results seen next. Weight index is tot_weight / max_weight
max_weight is the highest total weight of the checked variations.
Weight index of 1 is the heaviest calculated variation.

Plate fields	Fields length	Weight index	All OK?
4	6.0	1.0	True
6	4.0	0.768	True
8	3.0	0.765	True
10	2.4	0.825	True

In this case 8 plate fields with length of 3 meter will give the lowest weight. 6 plate fields is almost equal.

When the analysis has been runned you should save your results. Just specify a file name in the save file dialog. You can also check out de individual results for a specified panel. Select number of plate fields in the iteration you want to look at, then choose which panel to get data from. Order of the panels is the same as printed

 in the left result canvas.

Now close the window. Results are not currently returned to main window.

Detailed results, printed after running, looks like this :

```
-----------------------------------------------------------------------
Plate fields: 22 Frames: 10
pl_650.0x14.0 stf_L180.0x8.0+33.0x17.8 span: 1.0636 structure type: BOTTOM stf. type: L pressure side: p | sigma_y1: 128.6 sigma_y2: 128.6 sigma_x: 177.9 tauxy: 6.4 START 1 OK!
pl_650.0x14.0 stf_L180.0x8.0+33.0x17.8 span: 1.0636 structure type: BOTTOM stf. type: L pressure side: p | sigma_y1: 128.6 sigma_y2: 128.6 sigma_x: 177.9 tauxy: 6.4 ------- OK!
pl_650.0x14.0 stf_L180.0x8.0+33.0x17.8 span: 1.0636 structure type: BOTTOM stf. type: L pressure side: p | sigma_y1: 128.6 sigma_y2: 128.6 sigma_x: 177.9 tauxy: 6.4 ------- OK!
pl_650.0x14.0 stf_L180.0x8.0+33.0x17.8 span: 1.0636 structure type: BOTTOM stf. type: L pressure side: p | sigma_y1: 128.6 sigma_y2: 128.6 sigma_x: 177.9 tauxy: 6.4 ------- OK!
pl_650.0x14.0 stf_L180.0x8.0+33.0x17.8 span: 1.0636 structure type: BOTTOM stf. type: L pressure side: p | sigma_y1: 128.6 sigma_y2: 128.6 sigma_x: 177.9 tauxy: 6.4 ------- OK!
pl_650.0x14.0 stf_L180.0x8.0+33.0x17.8 span: 1.0636 structure type: BOTTOM stf. type: L pressure side: p | sigma_y1: 128.6 sigma_y2: 128.6 sigma_x: 177.9 tauxy: 6.4 ------- OK!
pl_650.0x14.0 stf_L180.0x8.0+33.0x17.8 span: 1.0636 structure type: BOTTOM stf. type: L pressure side: p | sigma_y1: 128.6 sigma_y2: 128.6 sigma_x: 177.9 tauxy: 6.4 ------- OK!
pl_650.0x14.0 stf_L180.0x8.0+33.0x17.8 span: 1.0636 structure type: BOTTOM stf. type: L pressure side: p | sigma_y1: 128.6 sigma_y2: 128.6 sigma_x: 177.9 tauxy: 6.4 ------- OK!
pl_650.0x14.0 stf_L160.0x8.0+36.0x18.7 span: 1.0636 structure type: BOTTOM stf. type: L pressure side: p | sigma_y1: 128.6 sigma_y2: 128.6 sigma_x: 174.5 tauxy: 6.4 ------- OK!
pl_650.0x14.0 stf_L160.0x8.0+36.0x18.7 span: 1.0636 structure type: BOTTOM stf. type: L pressure side: p | sigma_y1: 128.6 sigma_y2: 128.6 sigma_x: 170.0 tauxy: 6.4 -END 1- OK!
pl_750.0x14.0 stf_L160.0x8.0+36.0x18.7 span: 1.0636 structure type: GENERAL_INTERNAL_WT stf. type: L pressure side: p | sigma_y1: 115.7 sigma_y2: 115.7 sigma_x: 144.9 tauxy: 6.4 START 2 OK
pl_750.0x14.0 stf_L160.0x8.0+36.0x18.7 span: 1.0636 structure type: GENERAL_INTERNAL_WT stf. type: L pressure side: p | sigma_y1: 115.7 sigma_y2: 115.7 sigma_x: 144.9 tauxy: 6.4 ------- OK
pl_750.0x14.0 stf_L160.0x8.0+36.0x18.7 span: 1.0636 structure type: GENERAL_INTERNAL_WT stf. type: L pressure side: p | sigma_y1: 115.7 sigma_y2: 115.7 sigma_x: 144.9 tauxy: 6.4 ------- OK
pl_750.0x14.0 stf_L160.0x8.0+36.0x18.7 span: 1.0636 structure type: GENERAL_INTERNAL_WT stf. type: L pressure side: p | sigma_y1: 115.7 sigma_y2: 115.7 sigma_x: 144.9 tauxy: 6.4 ------- OK
pl_750.0x14.0 stf_L160.0x8.0+36.0x18.7 span: 1.0636 structure type: GENERAL_INTERNAL_WT stf. type: L pressure side: p | sigma_y1: 115.7 sigma_y2: 115.7 sigma_x: 144.9 tauxy: 6.4 ------- OK
pl_750.0x14.0 stf_L160.0x8.0+36.0x18.7 span: 1.0636 structure type: GENERAL_INTERNAL_WT stf. type: L pressure side: p | sigma_y1: 115.7 sigma_y2: 115.7 sigma_x: 144.9 tauxy: 6.4 ------- OK
pl_750.0x14.0 stf_L160.0x8.0+36.0x18.7 span: 1.0636 structure type: GENERAL_INTERNAL_WT stf. type: L pressure side: p | sigma_y1: 115.7 sigma_y2: 115.7 sigma_x: 144.9 tauxy: 6.4 ------- OK
pl_750.0x14.0 stf_L160.0x8.0+36.0x18.7 span: 1.0636 structure type: GENERAL_INTERNAL_WT stf. type: L pressure side: p | sigma_y1: 115.7 sigma_y2: 115.7 sigma_x: 144.9 tauxy: 6.4 ------- OK
pl_750.0x14.0 stf_L160.0x8.0+36.0x18.7 span: 1.0636 structure type: GENERAL_INTERNAL_WT stf. type: L pressure side: p | sigma_y1: 115.7 sigma_y2: 115.7 sigma_x: 144.9 tauxy: 6.4 ------- OK
pl_750.0x14.0 stf_L160.0x8.0+36.0x18.7 span: 1.0636 structure type: GENERAL_INTERNAL_WT stf. type: L pressure side: p | sigma_y1: 115.7 sigma_y2: 115.7 sigma_x: 144.9 tauxy: 6.4 -END 2- OK
Weight details for this solution:
Weight of main structure: ['1423.0', '1423.0', '1423.0', '1423.0', '1423.0', '1423.0', '1423.0', '1423.0', '1423.0', '1413.8', '1413.8', '1381.1', '1381.1', '1381.1', '1381.1', '1381.1', '
Weight of frames:         ['4172.8', '4172.8', '4172.8', '4172.8', '4172.8', '4172.8', '4040.3', '4040.3', '4040.3', '4040.3']
Scales used on frames:    ['0.9', '0.9', '0.9', '0.9', '0.9', '0.9', '0.9', '0.9', '0.9', '0.9']
-----------------------------------------------------------------------
```