

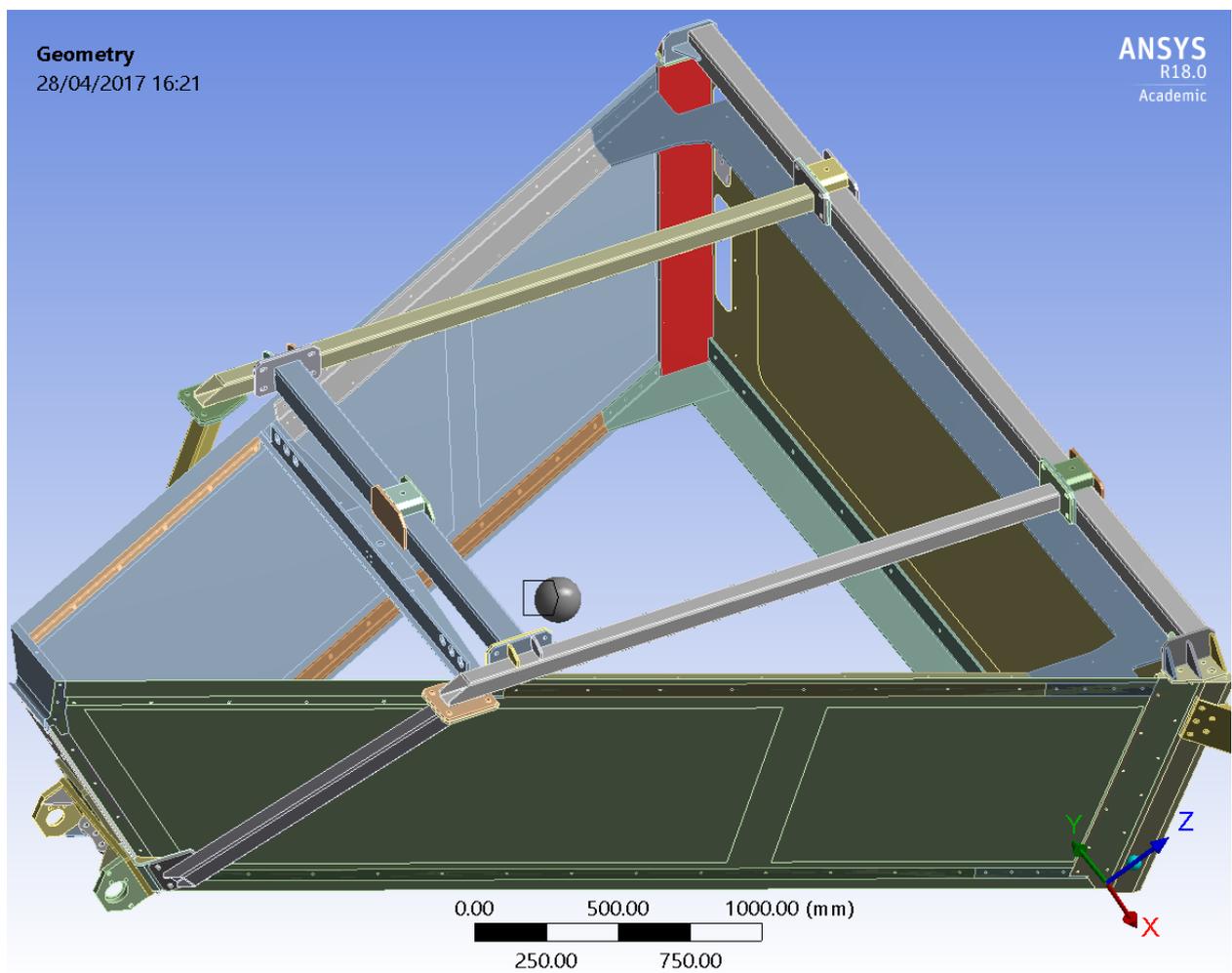
STIFFENING FRAME: FEA & WELD REPORT

ASME BTH-1-2017

June 15th, 2017

Sandro Tomassini

| Rev. | Date | Author | Note |
|------|------------|--------------|--|
| 1 | 2017-07-11 | S. Tomassini | 1. Removed PIN load at page 3 2. Added Appendix |
| 2 | 2017-07-19 | S. Tomassini | 3. Load Test analysis with Cart from page 22 |



Introduction

The stiffening tool will be used to install the RICH detector to the transportation trolley and to the strongback. The stiffening tool must support the RICH in the horizontal position while lifting off of the truck and it must support the RICH to mate the strongback.

MATERIAL

ASTM A500 Steel, grade B¹, shaped structural tubing

- Modulus of Elasticity, E = 29 Msi (**200 Gpa**)
- Yield Strength, $\sigma_y = 45700$ psi (**315 Mpa**)
- Tensile Strength, S = 58000 psi (**400 Mpa**)

ASTM A36 Steel, plate¹

- Modulus of Elasticity, E = 29 Msi (**200 Gpa**)
- Yield Strength, $\sigma_y = 36300$ psi (**250 Mpa**)
- Tensile Strength, S = 58000 psi (**400 Mpa**)

ASME BTH-1-2017 Allowable Stresses

The Stiffening tool qualifies as Design Category A with a Service Class 0. This results in a design factor (N_d) of 2.¹

3-2 MEMBER DESIGN

Determine if the metal extrusions have compact sections:

Square tube 01: $b/t = 3/0.185 = 16.21$ (Table 3-2)

Limiting Width-Thickness Ratio = $1.12\sqrt{(E/F_y)} = 1.12\sqrt{(29E6 \text{ psi}/45.7E3 \text{ psi})} = 28.2$

Therefore, the square tube 01 is considered a compact section.

Square tube 02: $b/t = 4/0.188 = 21.28$ (Table 3-2)

Limiting Width-Thickness Ratio = $1.12\sqrt{(E/F_y)} = 1.12\sqrt{(29E6 \text{ psi}/45.7E3 \text{ psi})} = 28.2$

Therefore, the square tube 02 is considered a compact section.

Allowable stress (F_b) for strong axis bending of compact shaped sections
 $= 1.10F_y/N_d$ (equation 3-6) = $1.10 * 45700 \text{ psi}/2 = \underline{\underline{25135 \text{ psi} (173 \text{ Mpa})}}$

¹ ASME BTH-1-2017, pages 11-14

3-3.4.1 WELDED CONNECTIONS

- a) The design strength of the welds subject to tension or compression shall be equal to the effective area of the weld multiplied by the allowable stress of the base metal (**23155 psi (159 Mpa)**).
- b) Weld filler metal of 62 Ksi tensile strength or higher is required
- c) The allowable stress (F_v) for weld joints in shear:
 - a. (3-55) $F_v = 0.60 E_{xx}/1.2/N_d = 0.60 * 62000 \text{ psi}/1.2 /2.00 = \underline{\underline{15500 \text{ psi (106 Mpa)}}$, where E_{xx} = nominal tensile strength of the weld metal

3-3.3 Bolted Connections

The allowable bearing stress $F_p = (1.8 * F_y)/1.2/N_d = 1.8 * 36300/1.2/2 = \underline{\underline{27225 \text{ psi (187.7 Mpa)}}$

The allowable tensile stress $F_t = F_u/1.2/N_d = 36300/1.2/2 = \underline{\underline{15125 \text{ psi (104.2 Mpa)}}$

The allowable shear stress $F_v = 0.62 * F_u/1.2/N_d = 0.62 * 36300/1.2/2 = \underline{\underline{9377.5 \text{ psi (64.65 Mpa)}}$

Design Loads

The design loads for the stiffening tool are:

- **2425 lbs (1100 kg)** STIFFENING TOOL load capacity
- Lifting eyes will support the 2425 lbs stiffening tool load capacity and the 640 lbs (290 kg) stiffening tool weight = 3065 lbs (**1390 kg**)

Load Test

The load test will be performed at 125% of the stiffening tool rating ($1100 * 1.25 = 1375 \text{ kg}$)

Lifting eyes will support the $2425 * 1.25 = 3031 \text{ lbs}$ stiffening tool load capacity and the 640 lbs (290 kg) stiffening tool weight = 3671 lbs (**1665 kg**)

Simulation

ANSYS Workbench 18 was used to analyze the stiffening tool using the following methods.

The RICH module and the stiffening tool are modeled together with a rough mesh just to get the reaction force in the interface between the stiffening tool and the RICH mechanical connection. The system is modeled in the horizontal position and the stiffening tool is constrained with a remote point to simulate the effect of the forces induced by the straps. The remote constraint is deformable to let the structure free to deform.

The stiffening tool was submodeled with a better mesh representation and importing the displacement field at the contact areas with the RICH.

Each weld joint was modeled as a bonded contact and the resultant forces and moments at the contact were used to calculate the weld stresses.

The stiffening tool and RICH is also lifted and rotated with a 3 point lift and a crane to fit the strongback for the CLAS12 installation.

The RICH module and the stiffening tool are modeled together with a rough mesh just to get the reaction force in the interface between the stiffening tool and the RICH mechanical connection. The system is modeled with a tilt angle of 65° with respect to the floor and is constrained with a remote point to simulate the effect of the forces induced by the straps. The remote constraint is deformable to let the structure free to deform.

Three load cases were analyzed based on the intended use of the stiffening tool:

1. 3 point lift with Stiffening tool and RICH horizontal when setting on the truck
2. 3 point lift with Stiffening tool and RICH horizontal at **Load Test** (125% of the rating)
3. 3 point lift with stiffening tool and RICH tilted 65° to fit the strongback at **Load Test** (125% of the rating)

RESULTS

The stress and deflection results for the load cases listed before are shown in Figures 1-15. All stresses are below the allowable stresses and all deflections are acceptable for this application.

Case Study 01

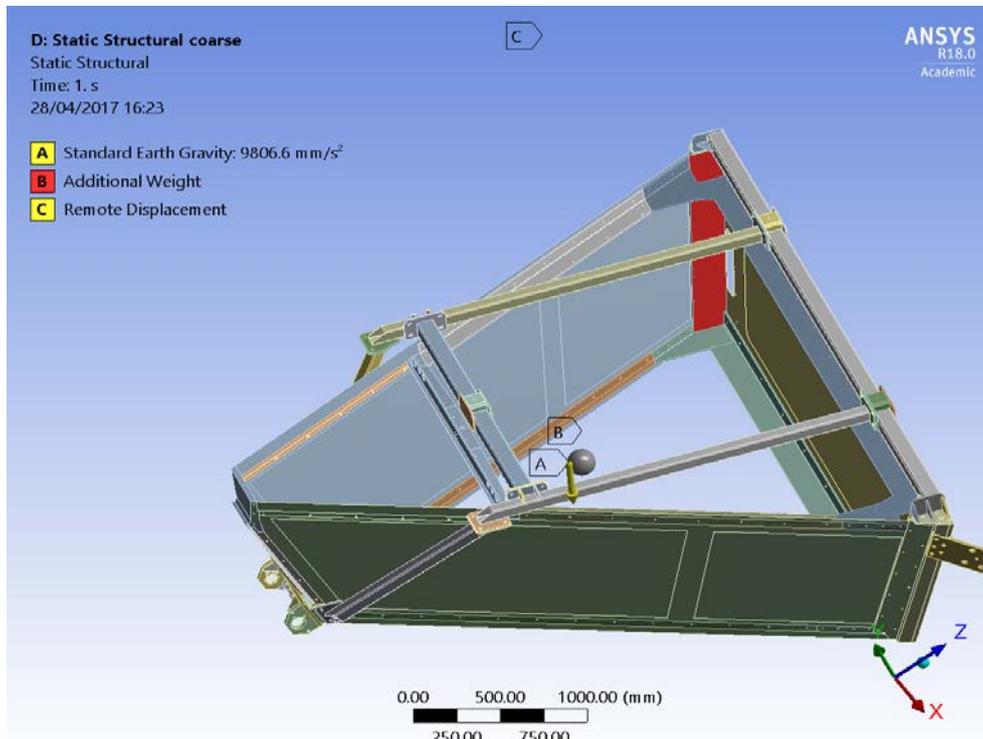


Figure 1: Horizontal lift

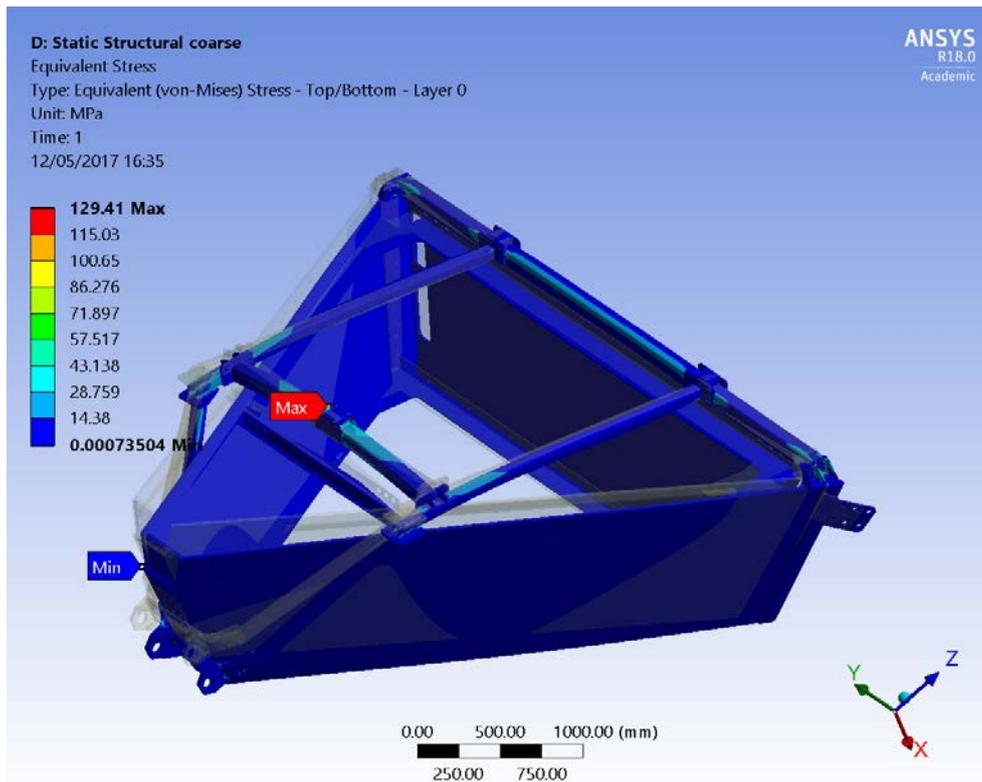


Figure 2: Horizontal lift Equivalent Stress at Load (1100kg)

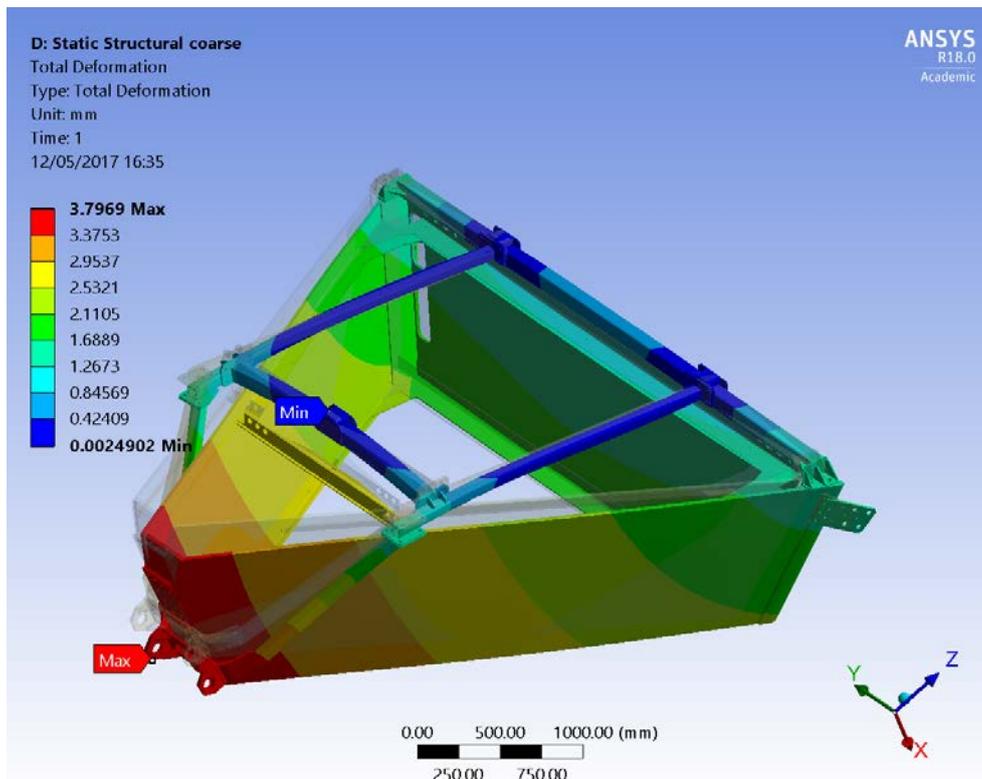


Figure 3: Horizontal lift Deformation at Load (1100 kg)

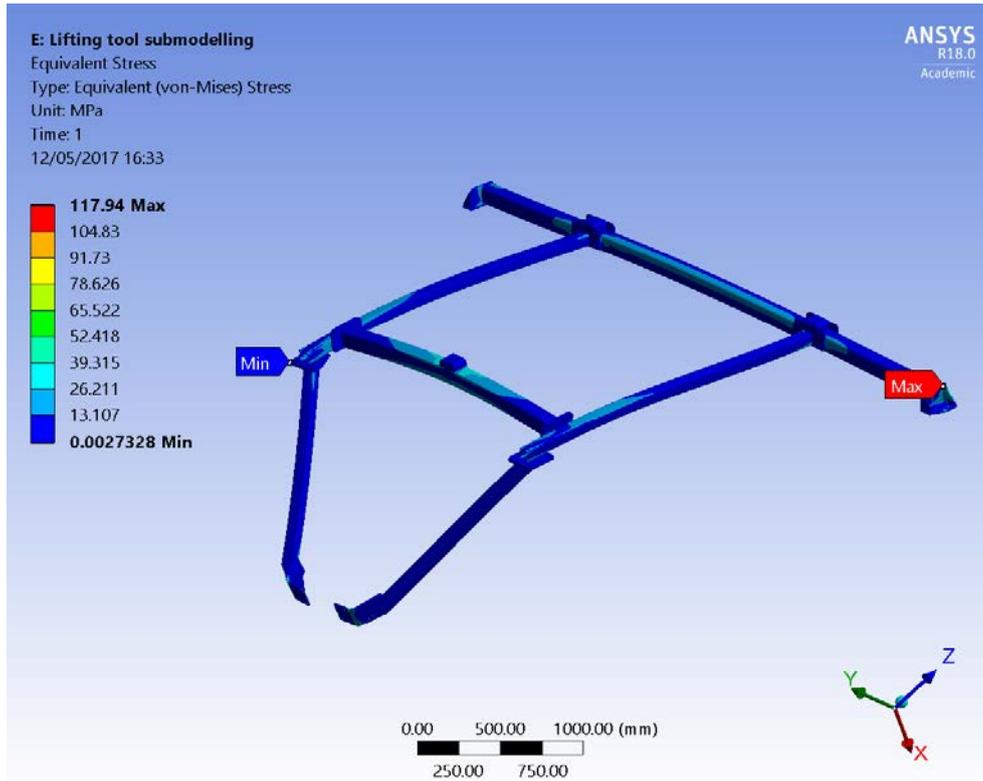


Figure 4: Horizontal lift Equivalent Stress at Load (1100kg) (Submodelling)

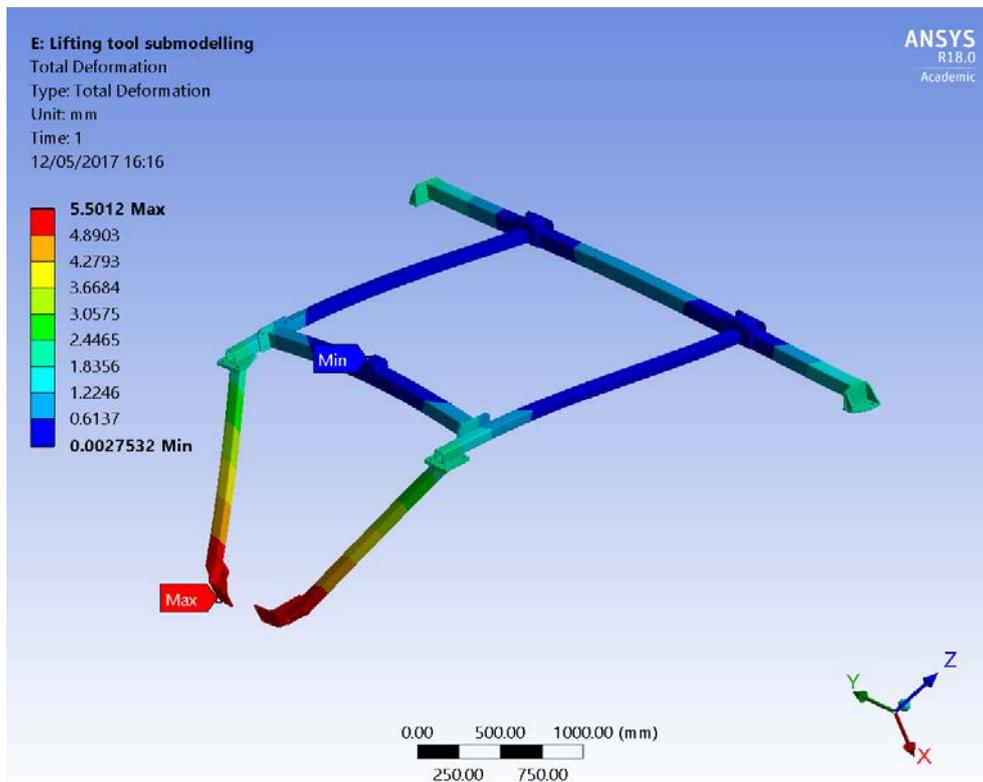


Figure 5: Horizontal lift Deformation at Load (1100 kg) (Submodelling)

Case Study 02

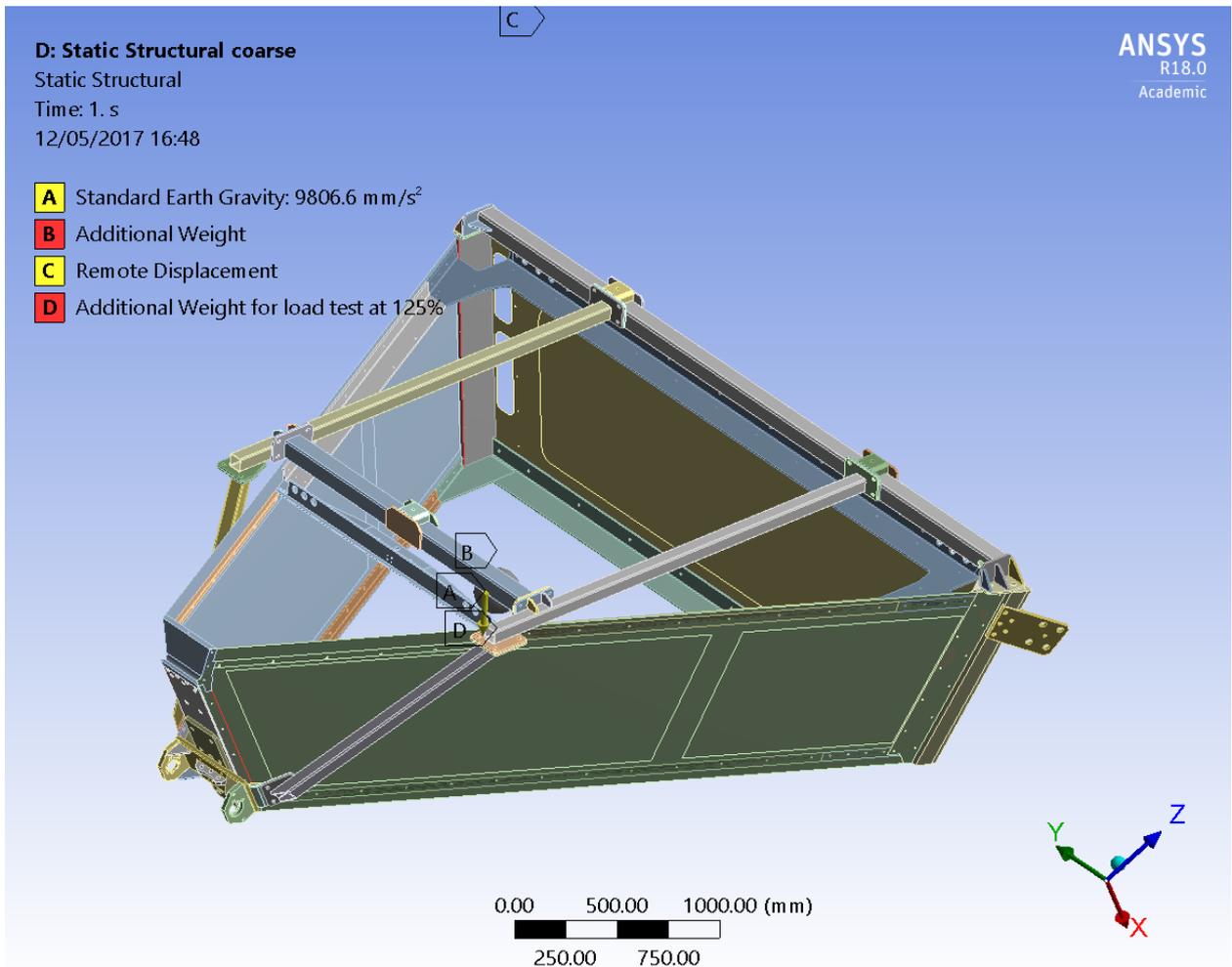


Figure 6: Horizontal lift at 125% of the rating (1100 kg)

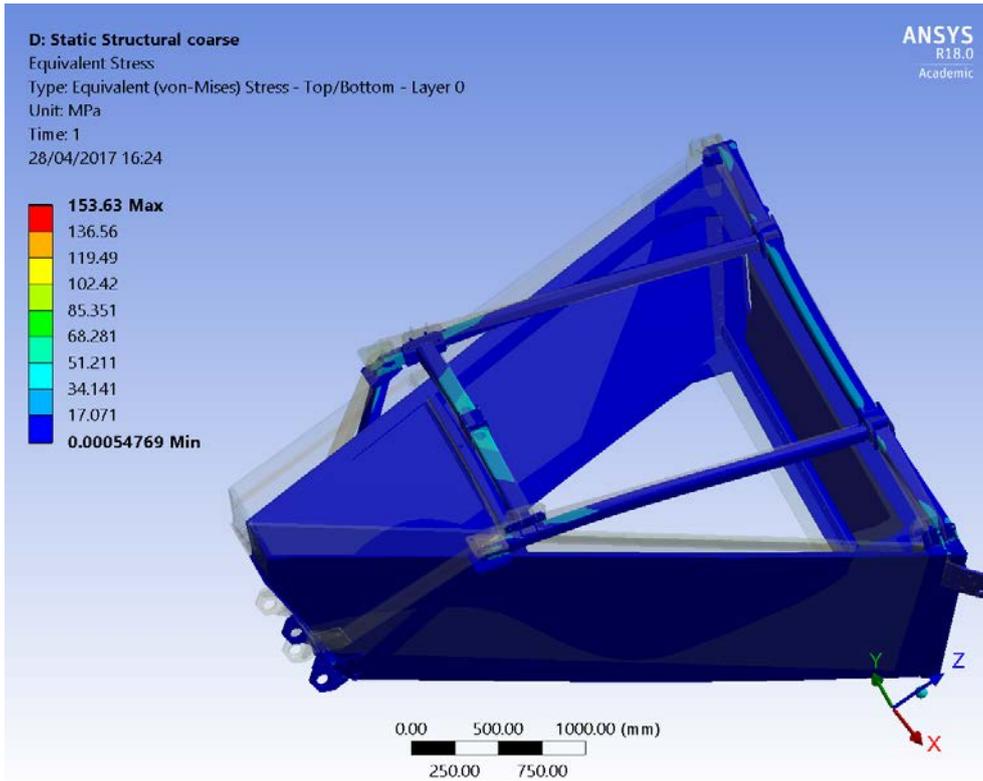


Figure 7: Horizontal lift Equivalent Stress at 125% of (1100kg)

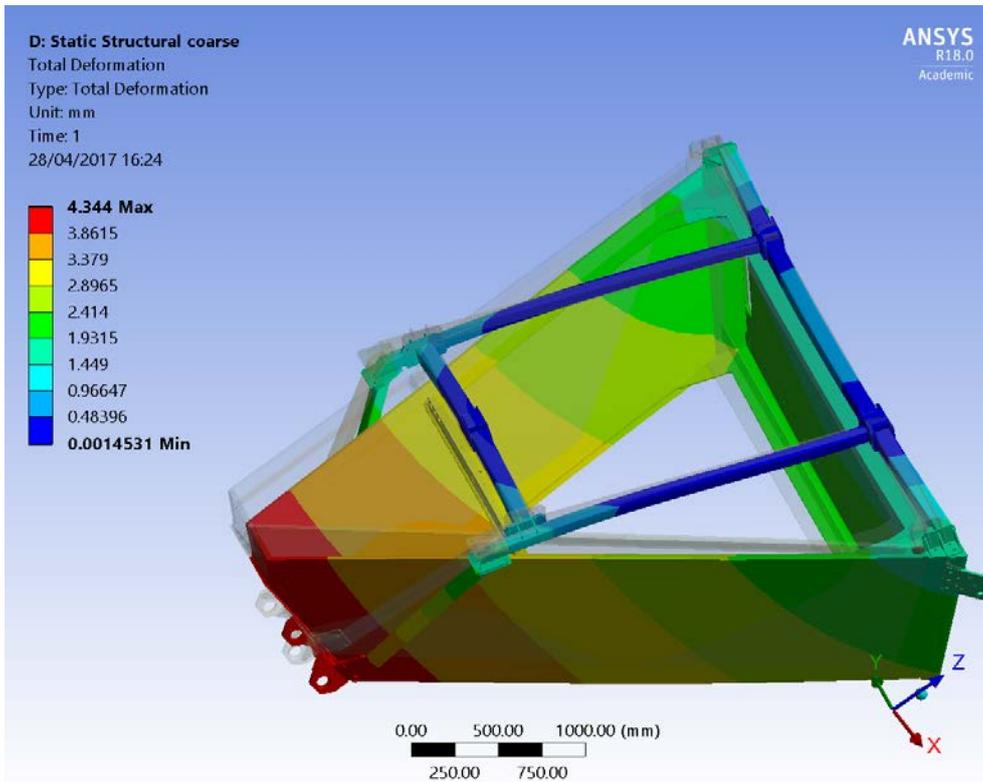


Figure 8: Horizontal lift Deformation at 125% of (1100kg)

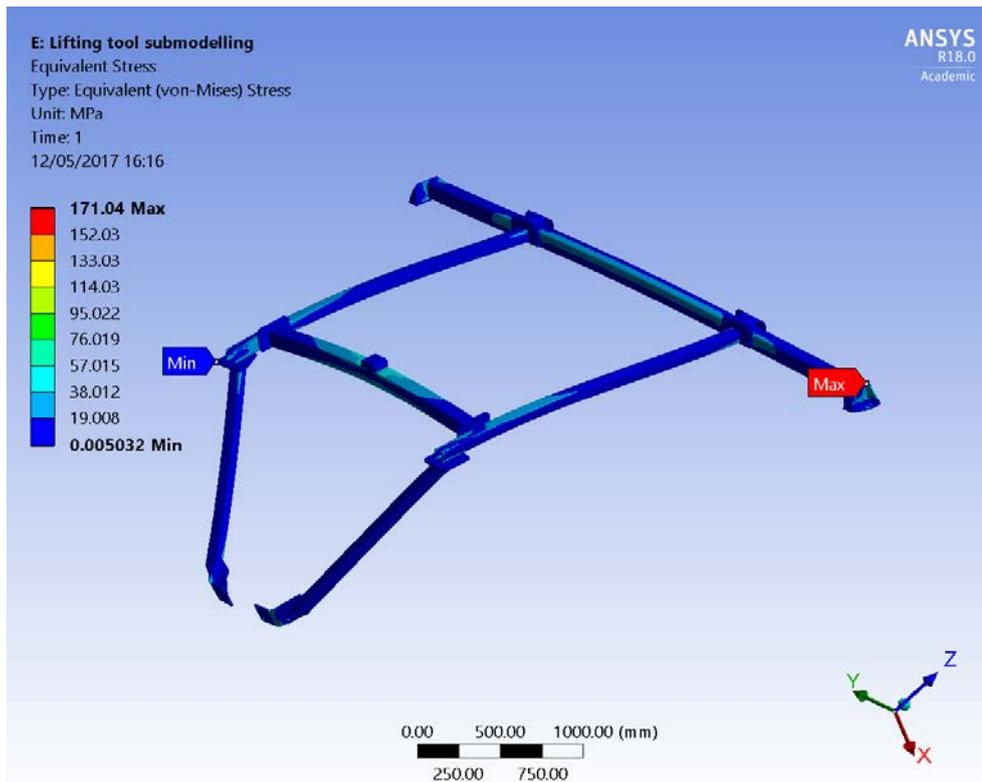


Figure 9: Horizontal lift Equivalent Stress at 125% the load (**Submodelling**)

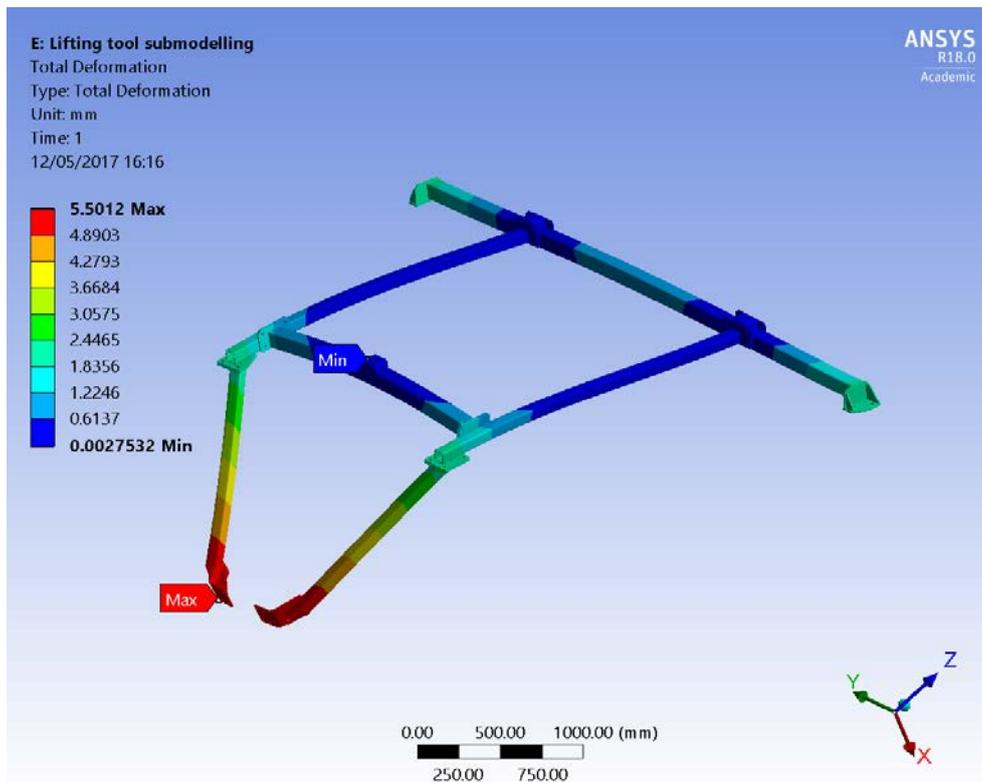


Figure 10: Horizontal lift Deformation at 125% the load (**Submodelling**)

Case Study 03

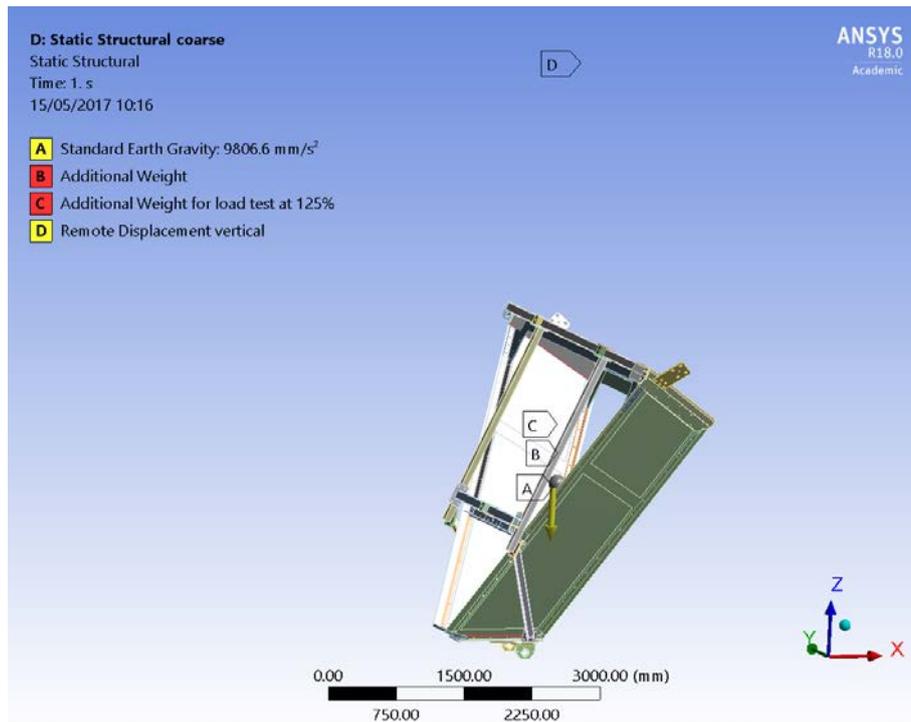


Figure 11: Horizontal lift at 125% of the rating (1100kg)

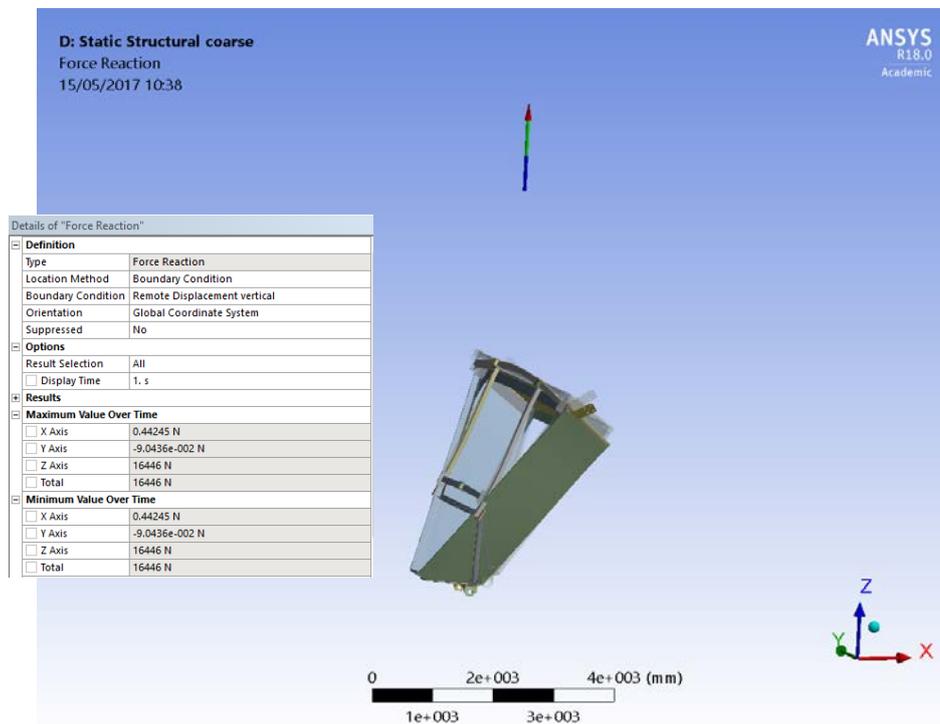


Figure 12: Horizontal lift at 125% of the rating (1100kg), reaction force

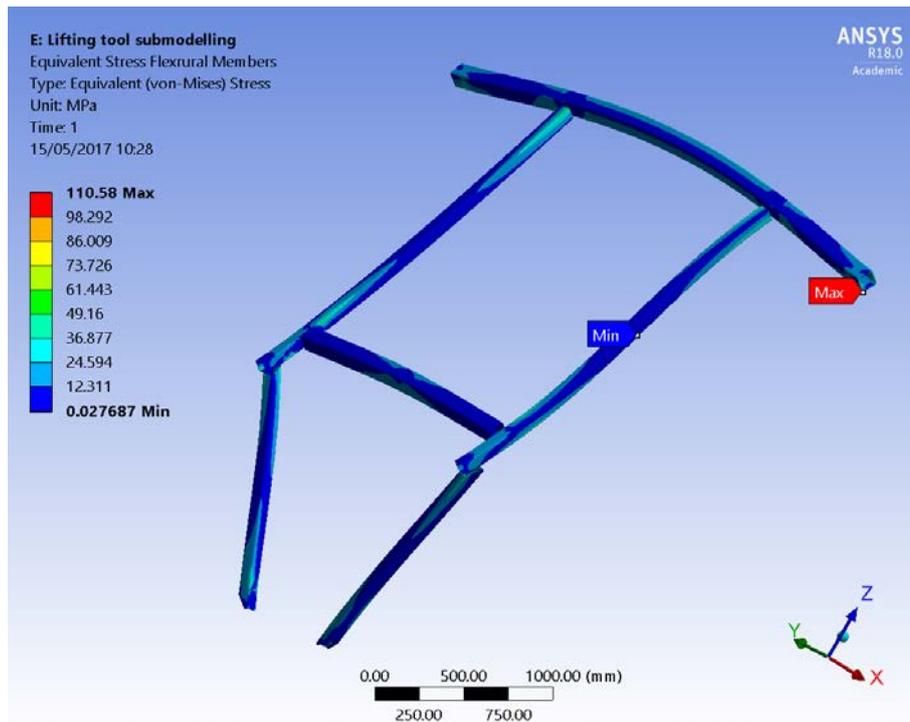


Figure 13: Equivalent Stress, tilted 65° to fit the strongback at 125% the load (**Submodelling**)

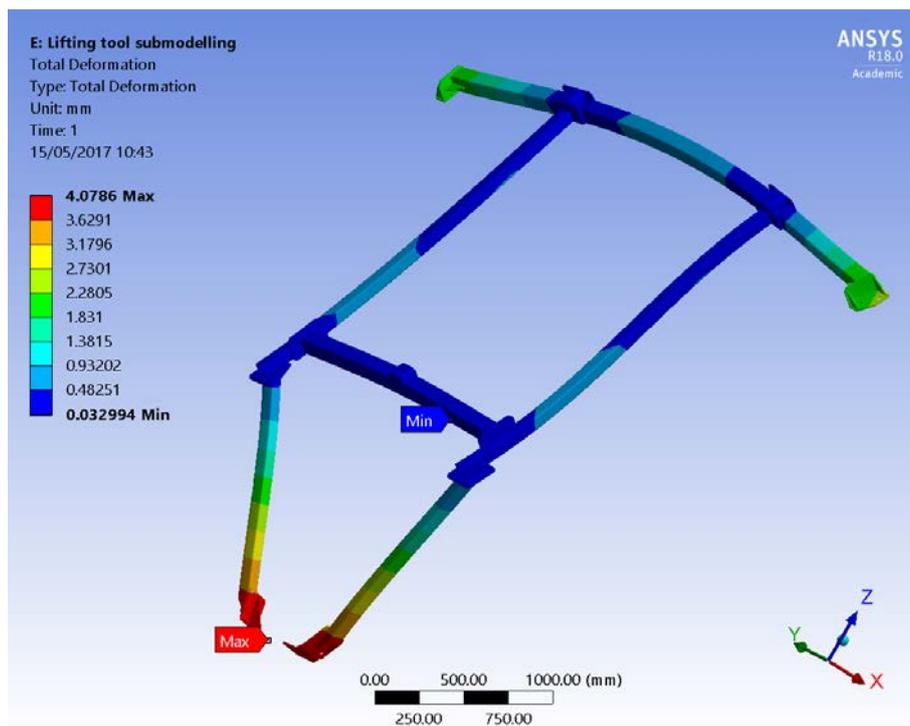


Figure 14: Total deformation, tilted 65° to fit the strongback at 125% the load (**Submodelling**)

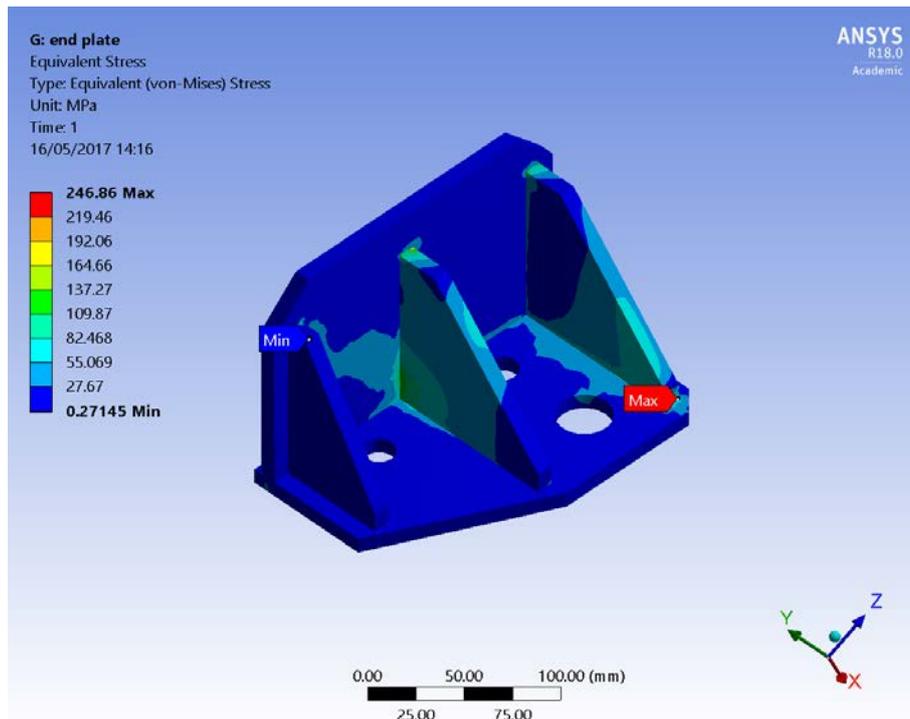


Figure 15: Equivalent Stress at the weld joint of the RICH interface, tilted 65° to fit the strongback at 125% the load (**Submodelling**). Note that the high intensity stress at the rib corners is because of the stress concentration at the rib corners.

Weld Analysis

The weld analysis was completed using the following method:

1. Model each weld joint as two separate parts with a bonded contact in ANSYS
2. Evaluate the equivalent stress of the model and choose the weld joints with the highest stress or critical locations for a detailed weld stress calculation
3. Probe the force reaction and moment reactions at the contact
4. Use the force and moments to calculate the weld stress using a spreadsheet
5. Compare the weld stress to the allowable weld stress

All the weld joints were analyzed and the weld stresses were below the allowable stress. Samples of the weld stress calculations are shown in Figures 16-17.

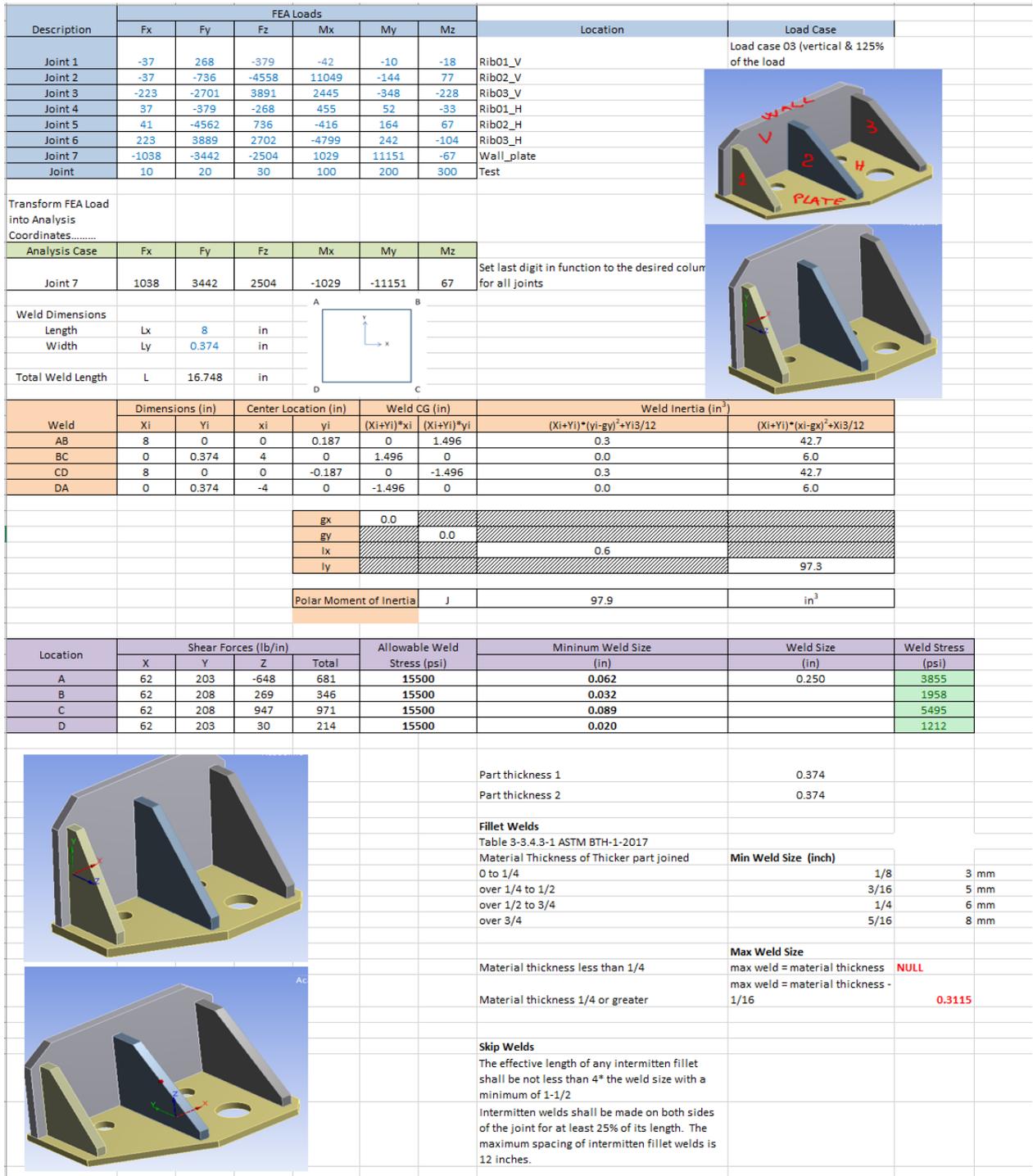


Figure 16: Weld Stress at weld Joint with RICH interface

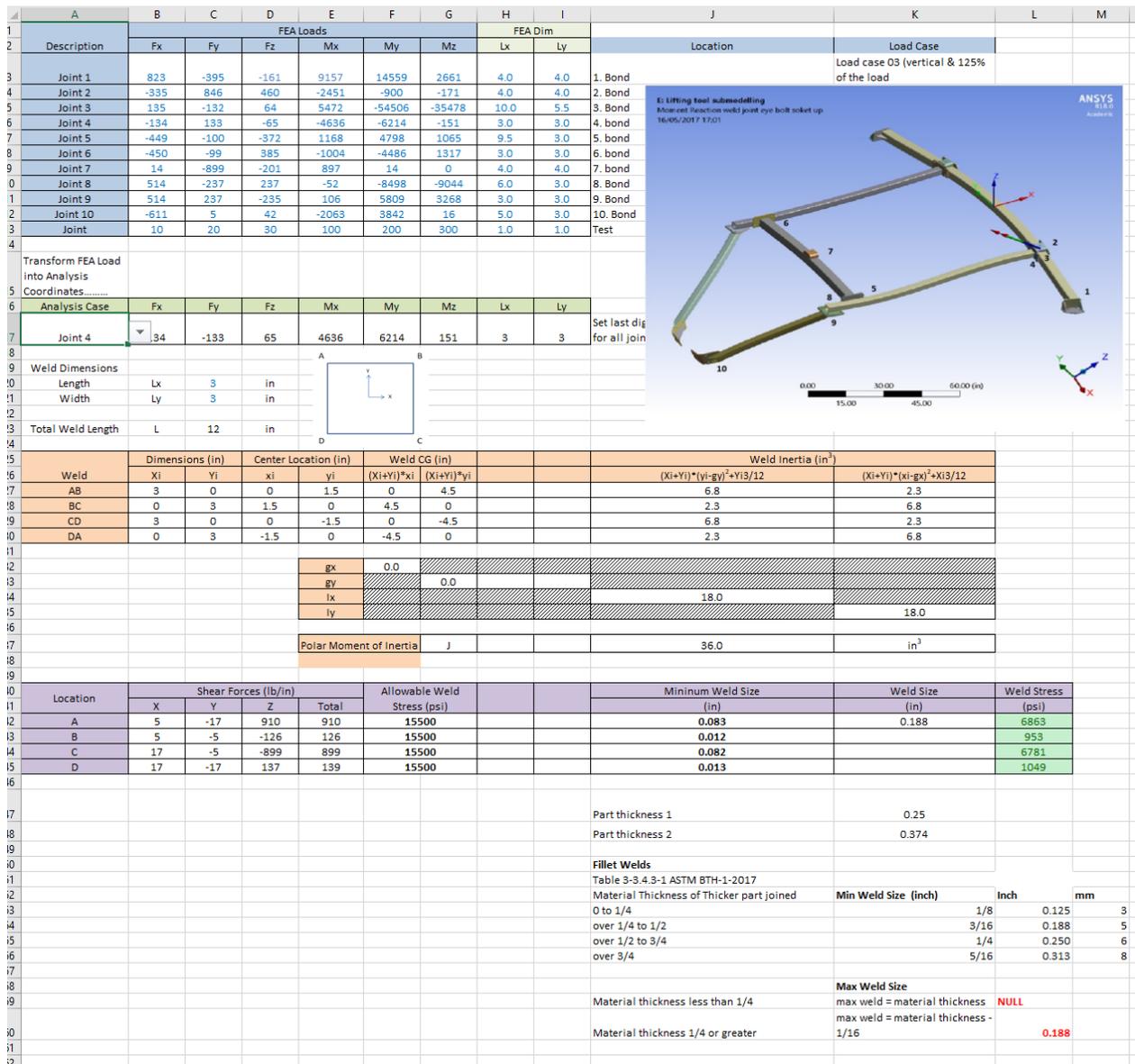


Figure 17: Weld Stress at weld Joint with flexural elements

Bolted connection Analysis

The bolted connection were calculated using the following method:

1. Model each bolted joint as two separate parts with a bonded contact in ANSYS
2. Probe the force reaction and moment reactions at the contact
3. Use the force and moment reactions to calculate the bolts stress using a spreadsheet
4. Compare the bolts stress to the allowable bolts stress

All the bolted joints were analyzed and the bolted stresses were below the allowable stress. Samples of the bolted stress calculations are shown in Figures 18-23.

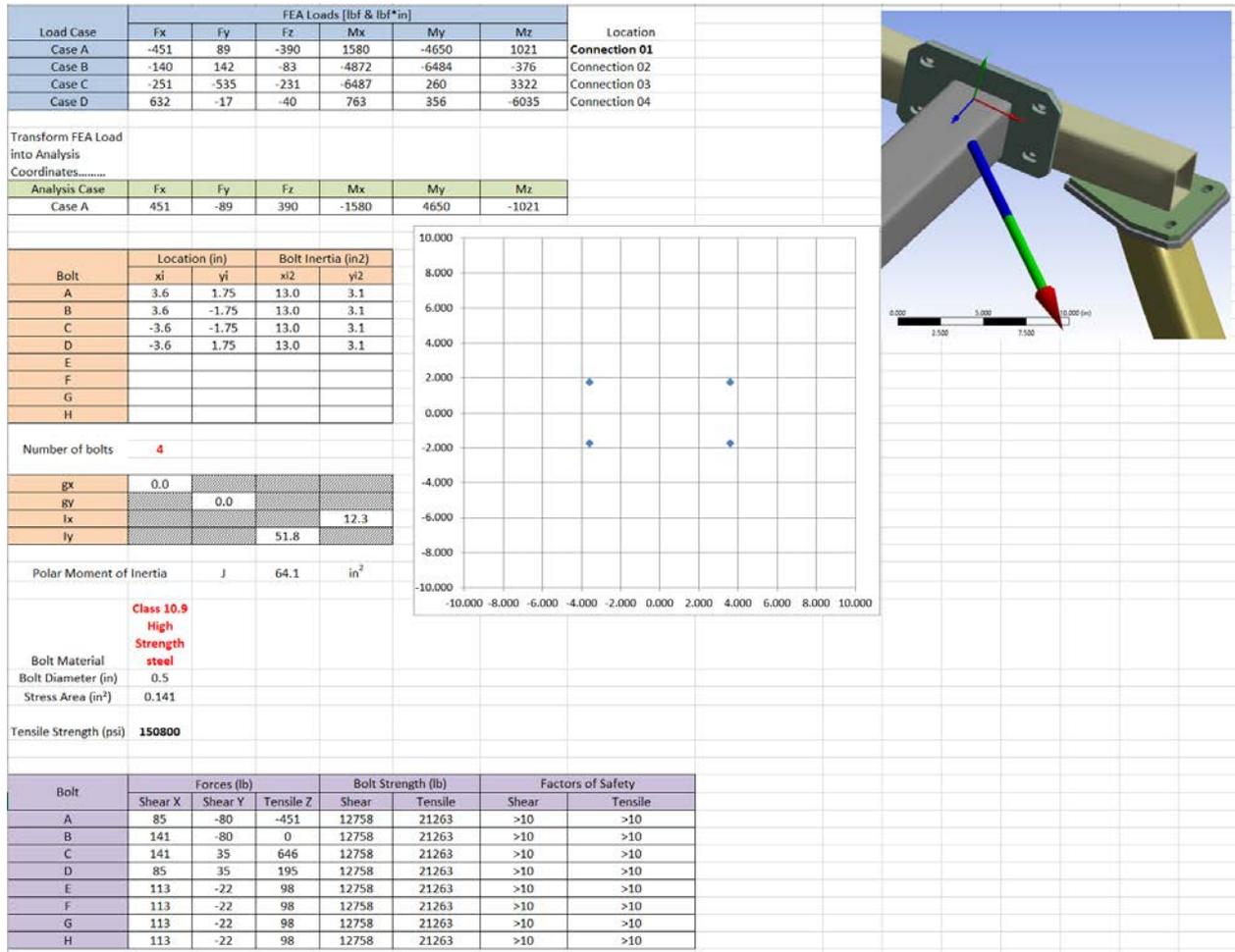


Figure 18: Bolted Stress at connection 01

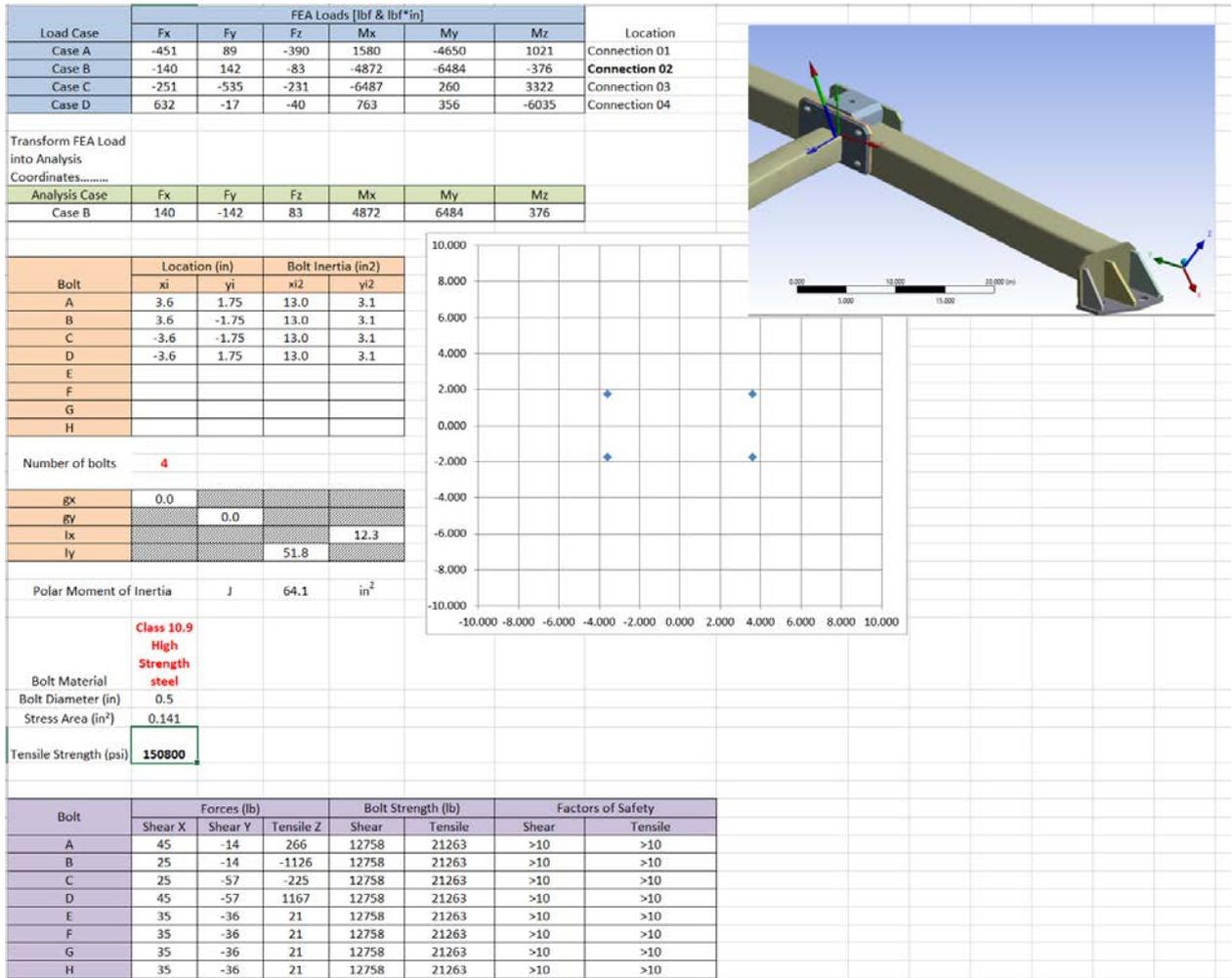


Figure 19: Bolted Stress at connection 02

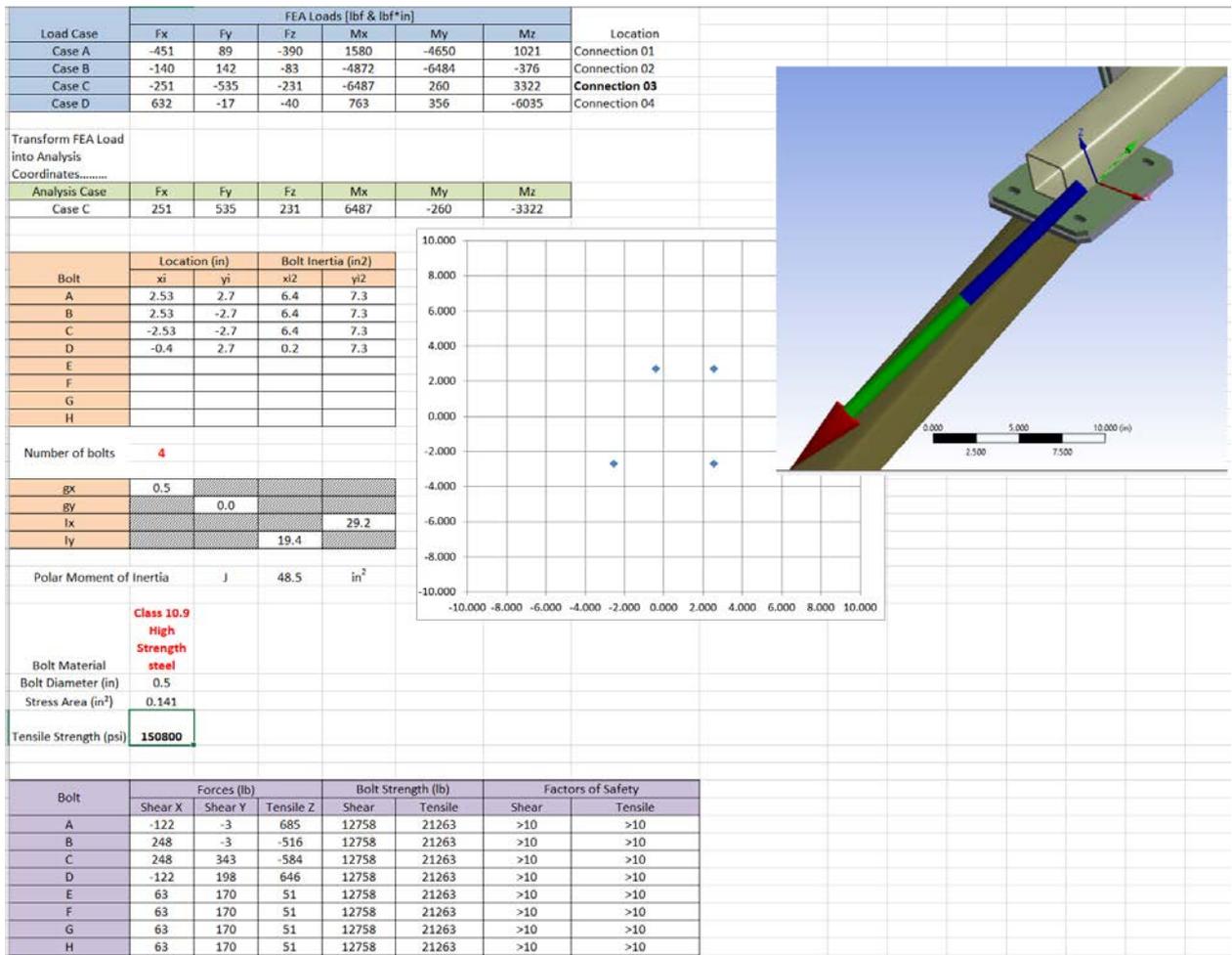


Figure 20: Bolted Stress at connection 03

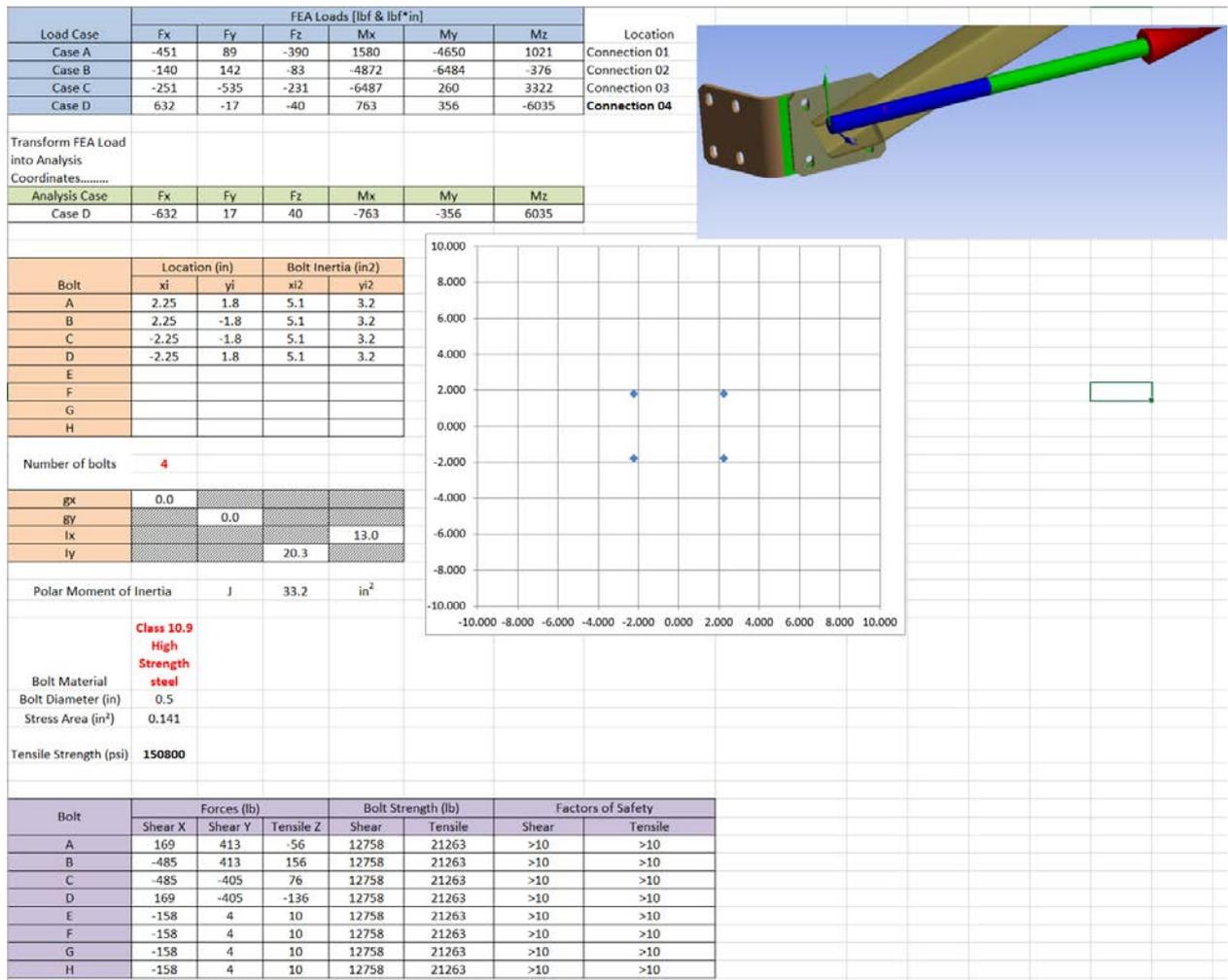


Figure 21: Bolted Stress at connection 04



Figure 22: Bolted Stress at connection Stiffening Up Right

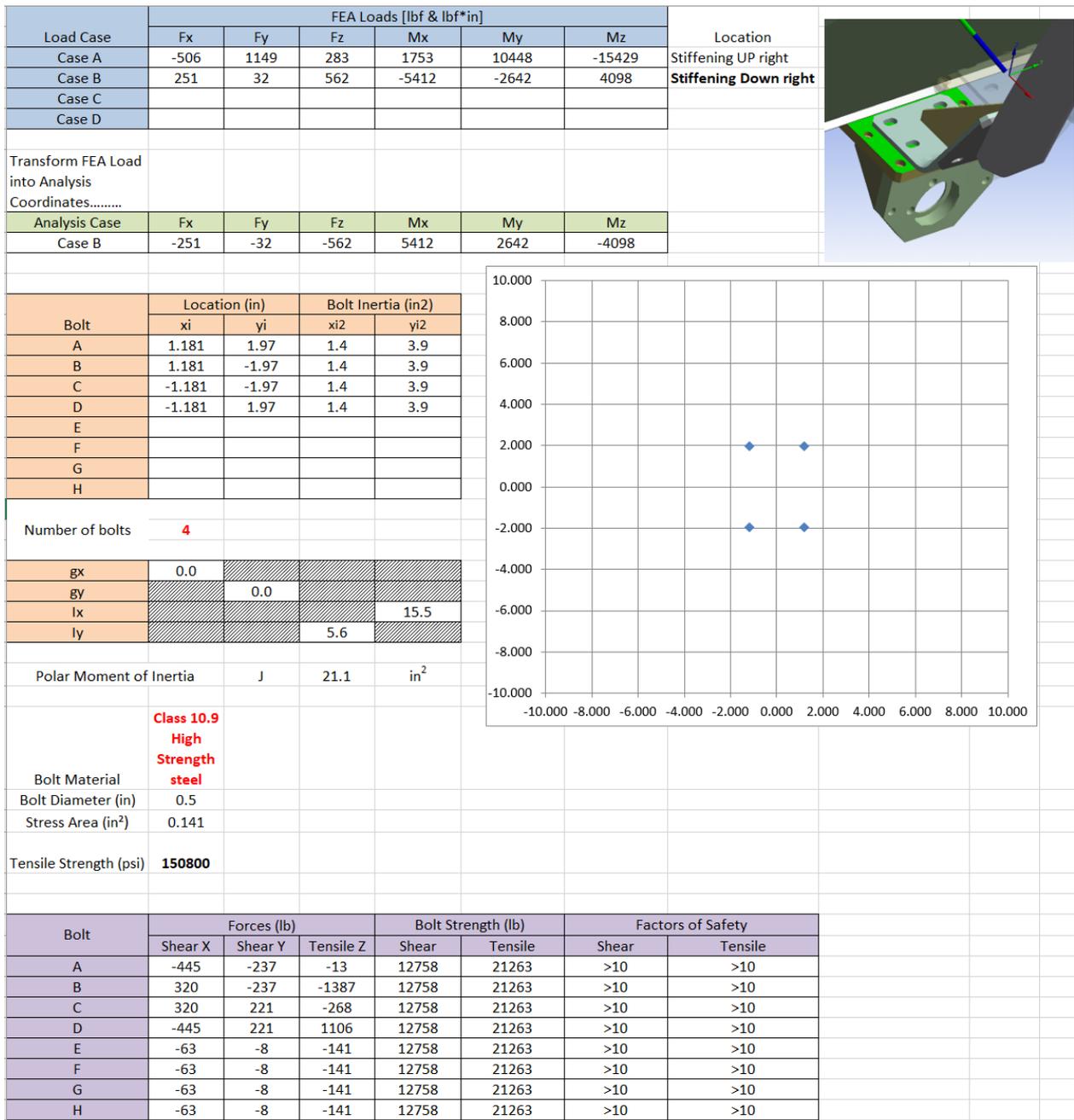


Figure 23: Bolted Stress at connection Stiffening Down Right

Conclusion

The RICH stiffening frame meets ASME-BTH-1-2017 Below the Hook Lifting Devices code.

LOAD TEST

CONCEPTUAL DESIGN:

The stiffening tool is load tested by means of the transportation cart to compensate the RICH shell stiffness. An additional mass (**635 kg** or **1400 lb**), made of lead or concrete brick, is fixed to the cart circular plate to reach the required load test. The **total weight at the hoist point** must be equal to **16350N** that includes **M1+M2**

where

- **M1=290 kg** is the stiffening tool mass
- **M2=1100*1.25=1375 kg** is the stiffening tool rating plus the overload test (125% of the rating)

Two different load cases have been studied:

1. Case 01: Stiffening tool is horizontal wrt the floor
2. Case 02: Stiffening tool is tilted with an angle of 65° wrt the floor.

See figures 24 and 25 respectively.

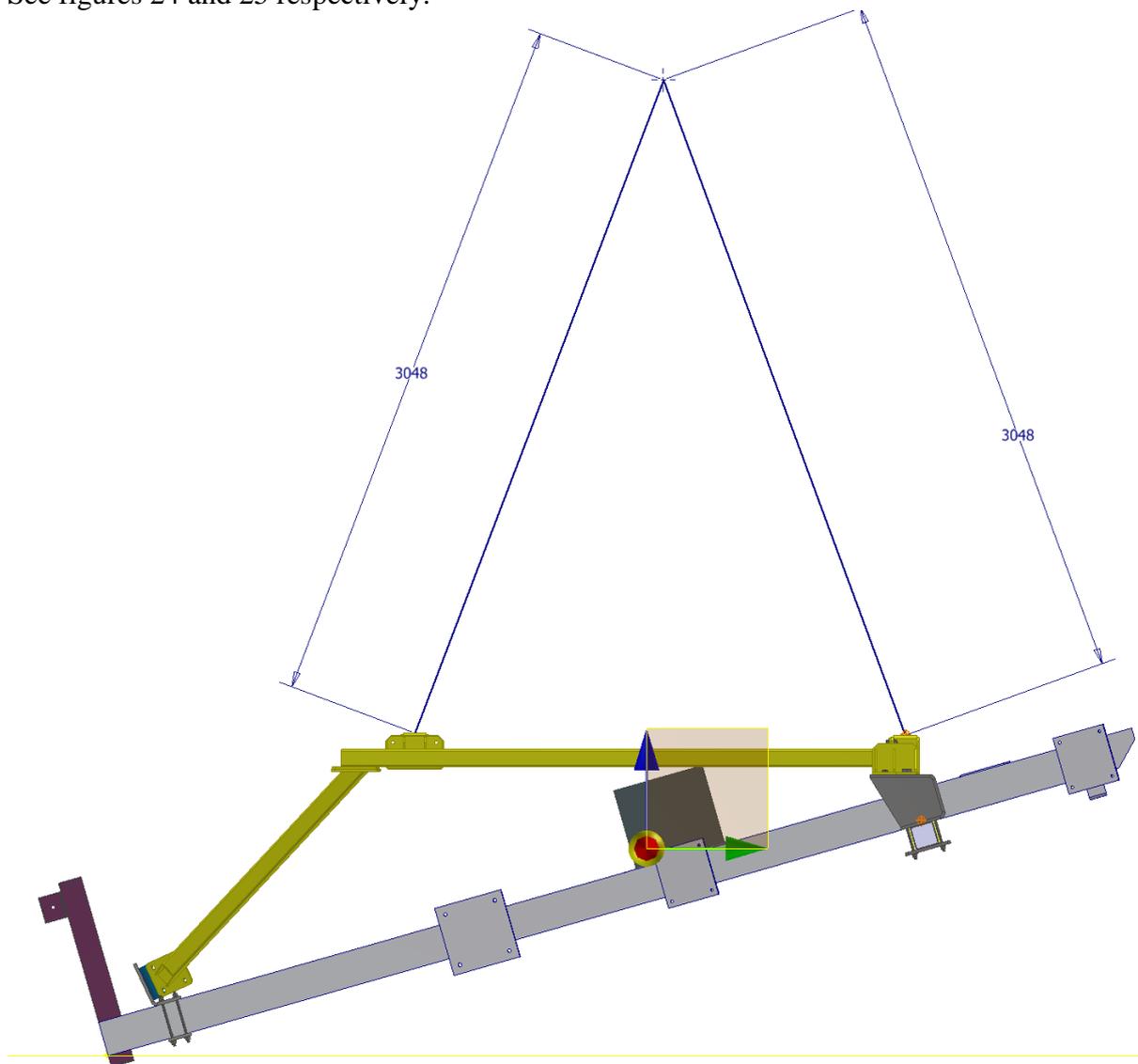


Figure 24: Load test case 01, Horizontal wrt the floor

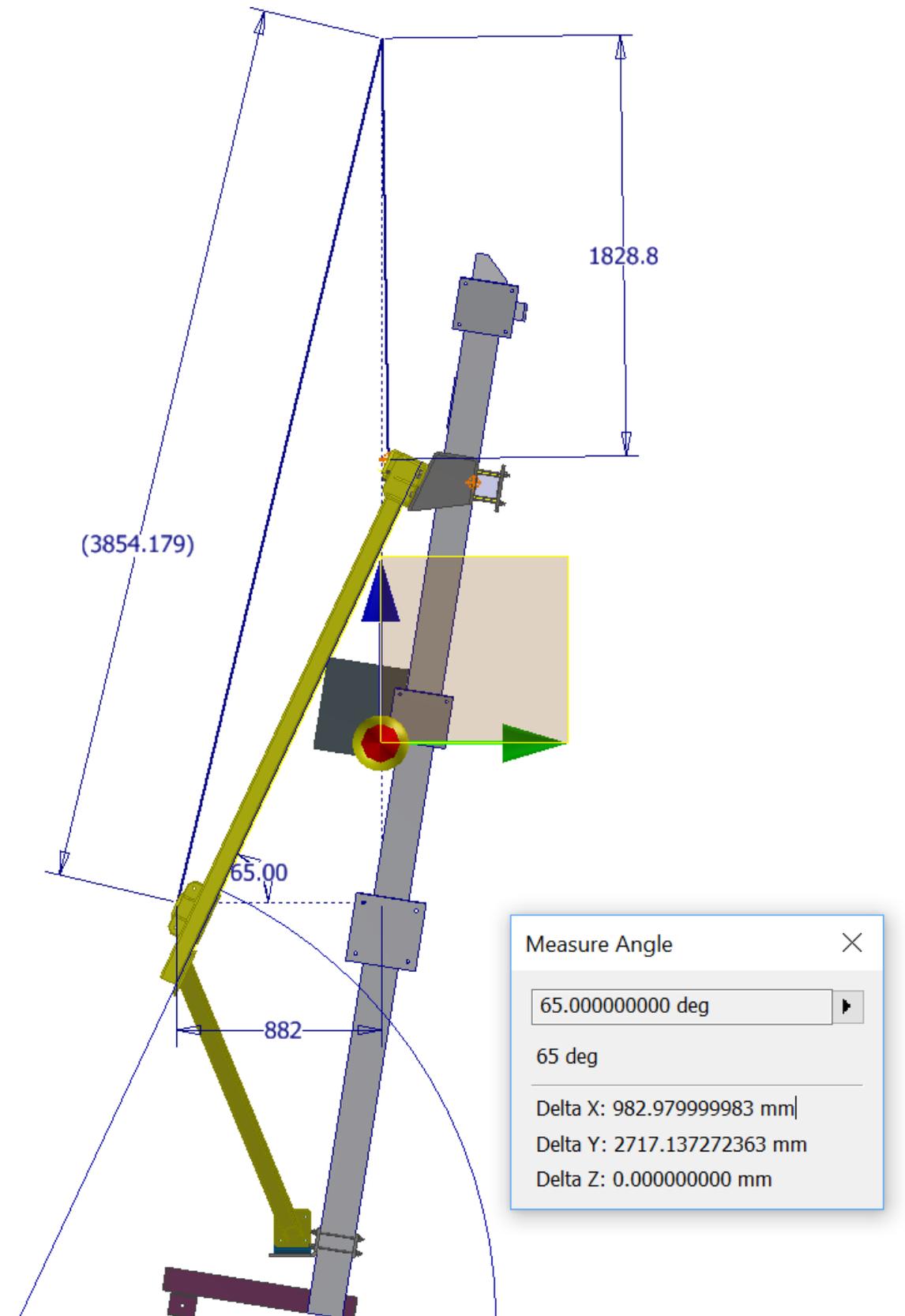


Figure 25: Load test case 02, at 65° wrt the floor

FEA RESULTS:

The FEA of the load test stand was performed considering the two load cases as shown in the conceptual design paragraph.

Results are listed from figure 26 to figure 34.

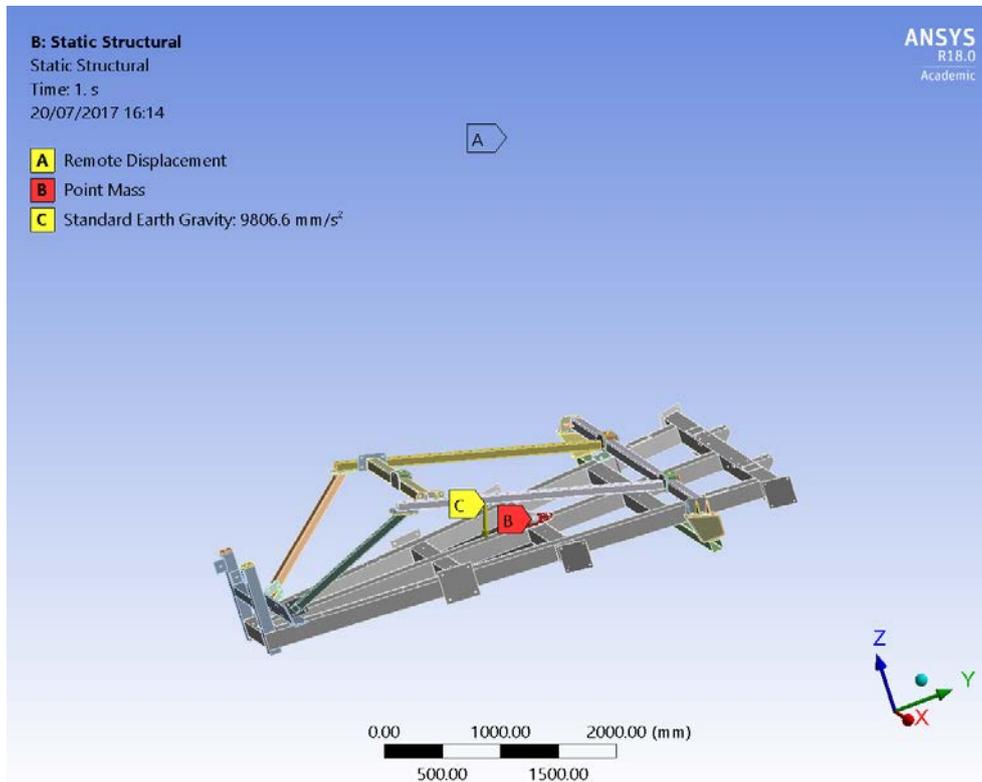
LOAD CASE 01:

Figure 26: Load case 01, at 0° wrt the floor

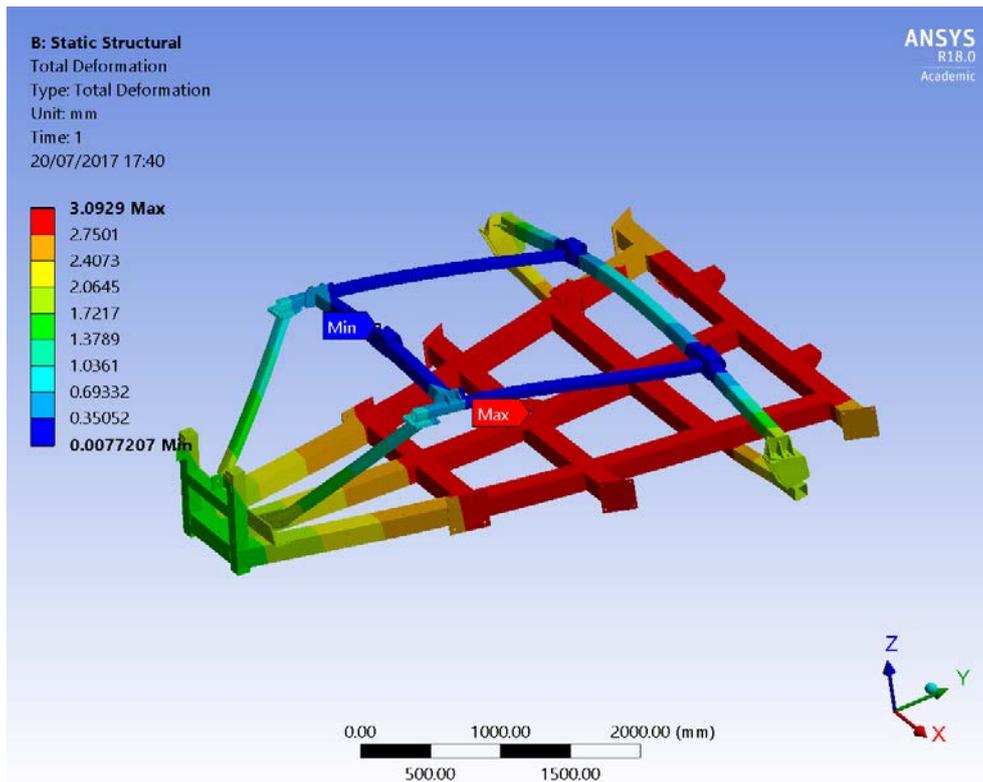


Figure 27: Load case 01, Total deformation

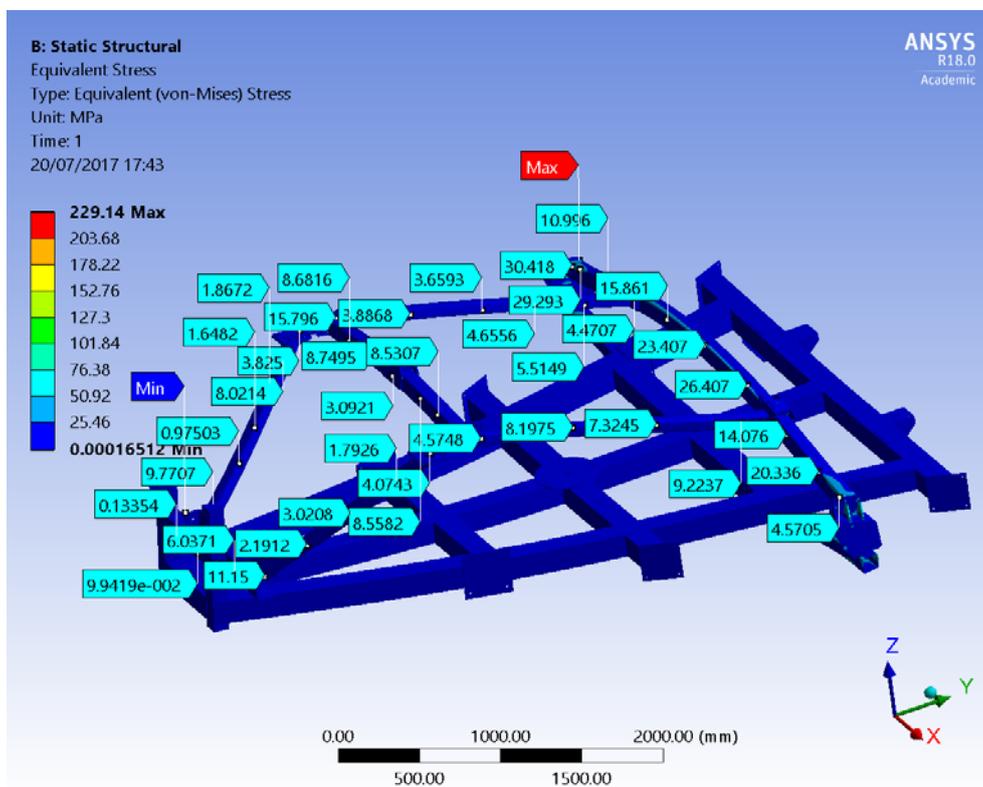


Figure 28: Load case 01, Stress equivalent (Von Mises)

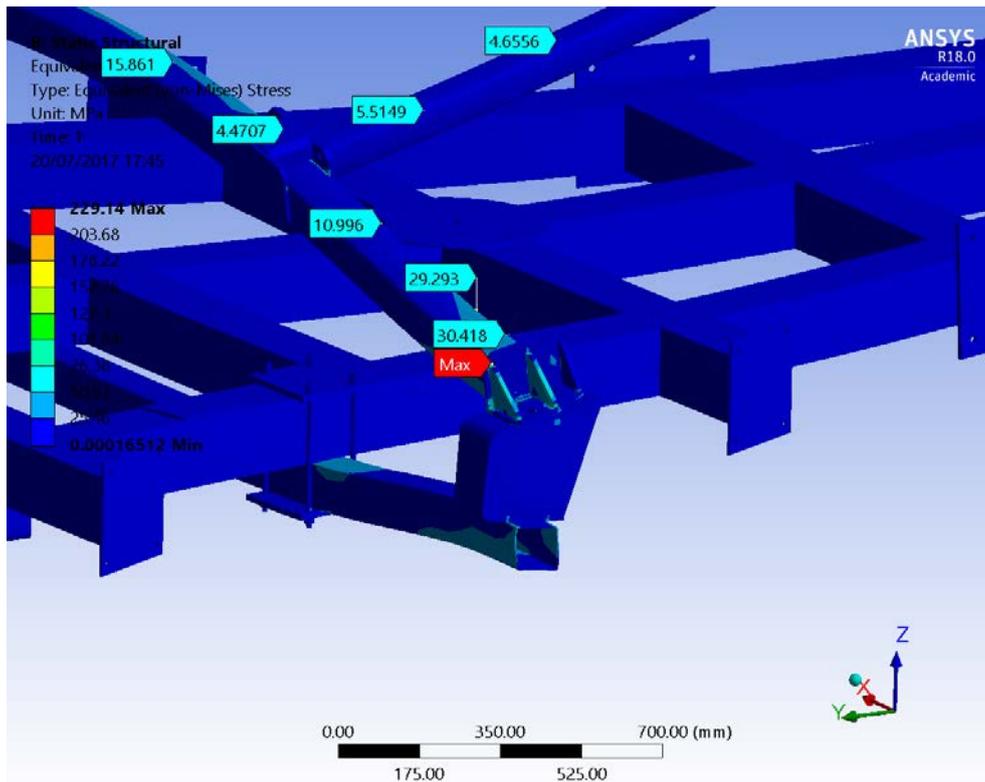


Figure 29: Load case 01, Stress equivalent (Von Mises). Detailed view of the connecting flange

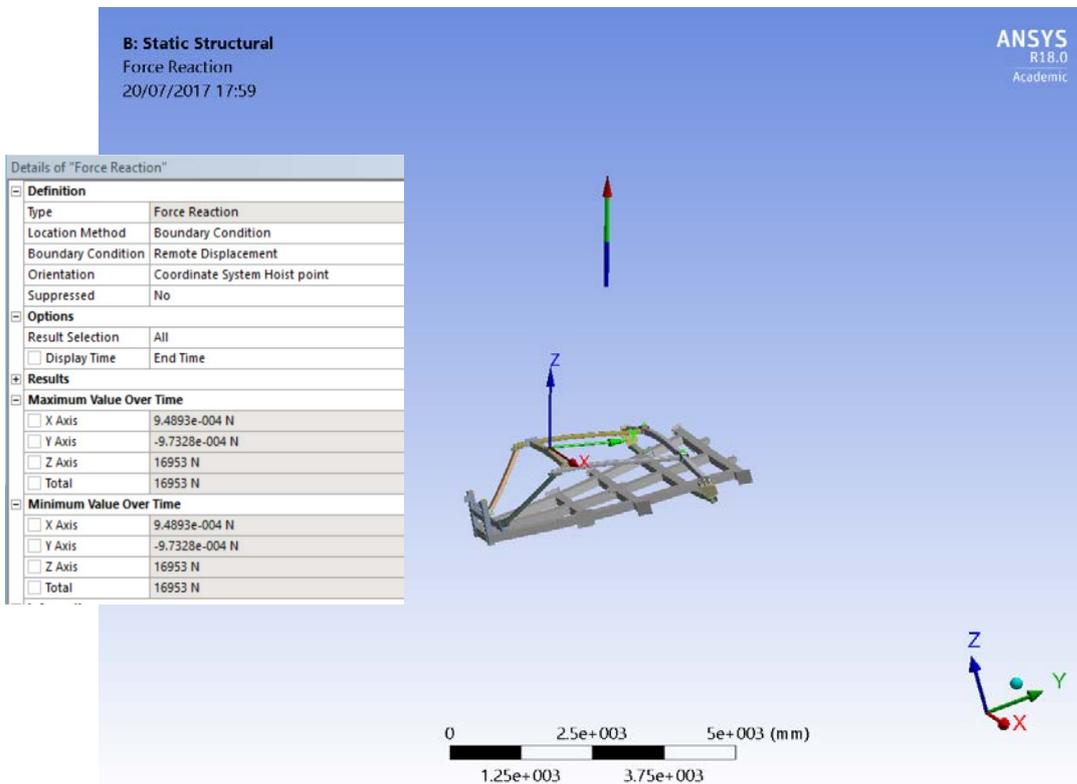


Figure 30: Load case 01, Reaction force at the Hoist point (16953 N)

LOAD CASE 02:

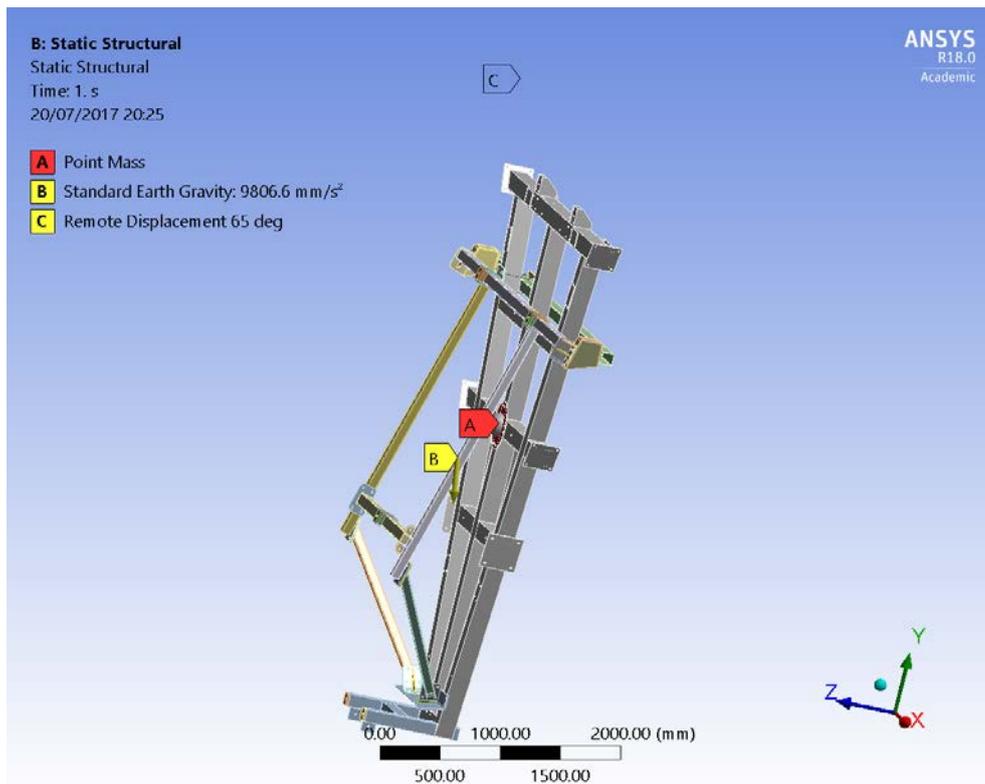


Figure 31: Load case 02, at 65° wrt the floor

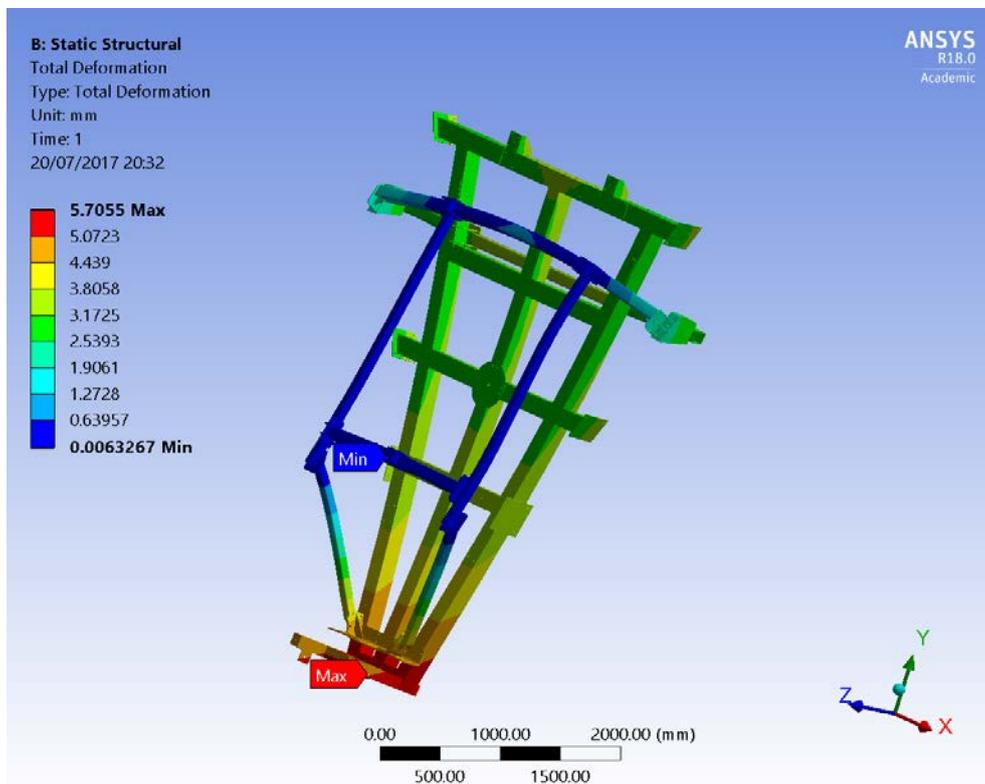


Figure 32: Load case 02, Total deformation

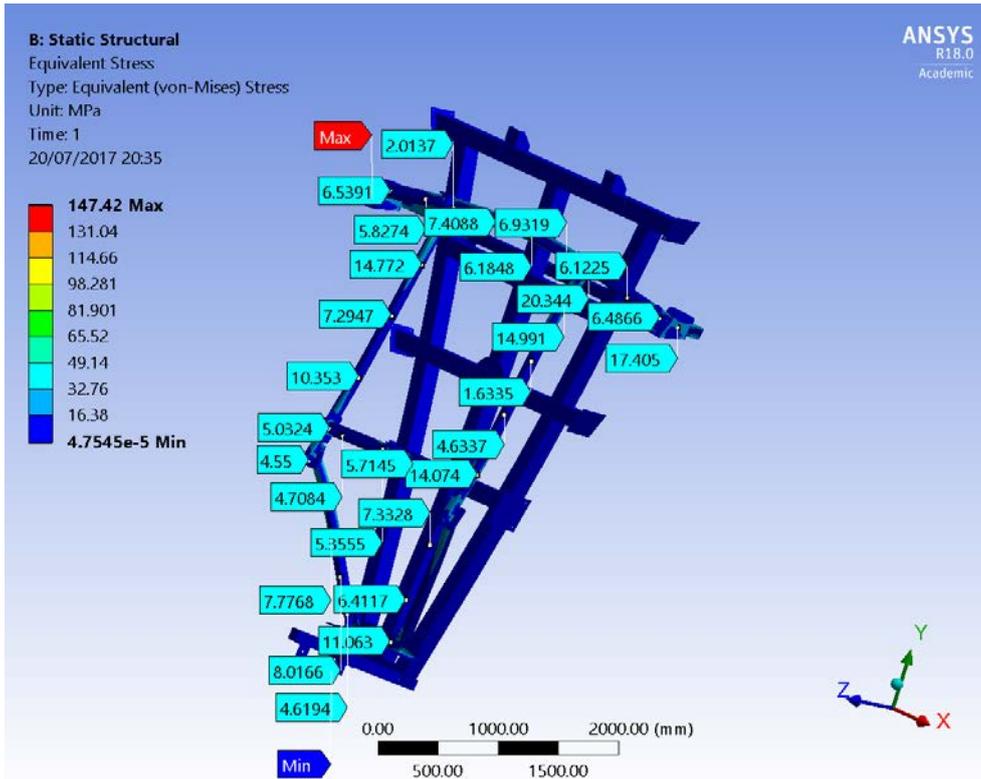


Figure 33: Load case 02, Stress equivalent (Von Mises)

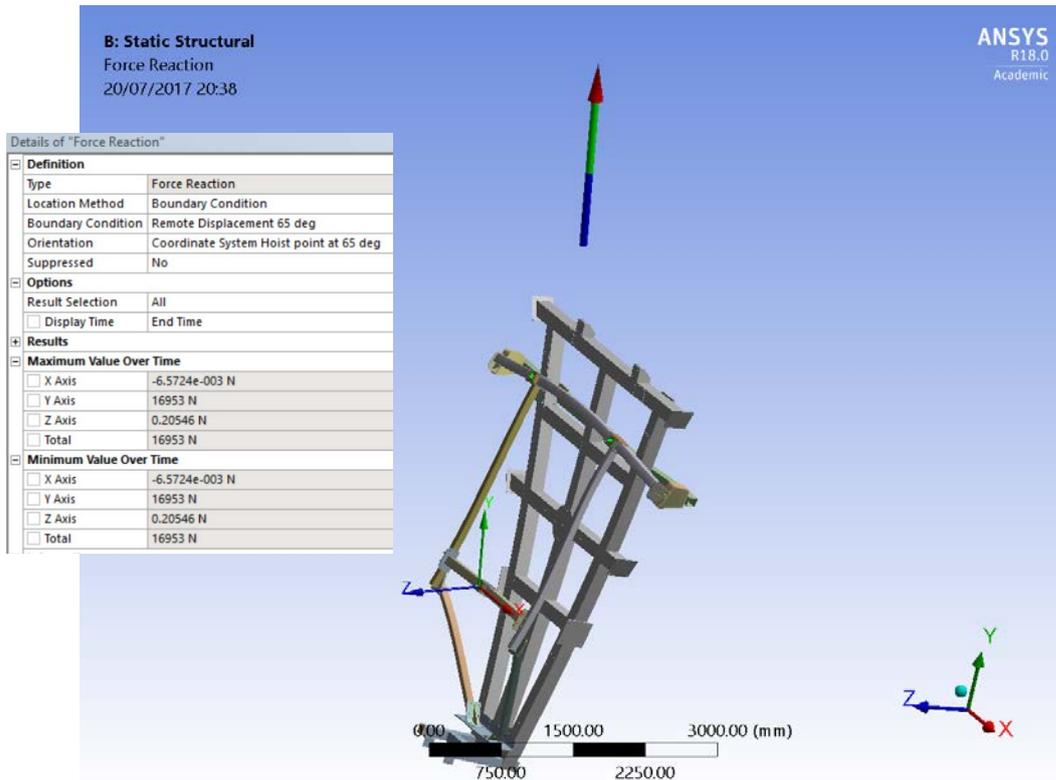


Figure 34: Load case 02, Reaction force at the Hoist point (16953 N)

Weld Analysis

The weld analysis was performed taking into account the **load case 02** since it is the worst load case for the stiffening tool. The following method was used:

1. Model each weld joint as two separate parts with a bonded contact in ANSYS
2. Evaluate the equivalent stress of the model and choose the weld joints with the highest stress or critical locations for a detailed weld stress calculation
3. Probe the force reaction and moment reactions at the contact
4. Use the force and moments to calculate the weld stress using a spreadsheet
5. Compare the weld stress to the allowable weld stress

All the weld joints were analyzed and the weld stresses were below the allowable stress. Samples of the weld stress calculations are shown in Figure 35.



Figure 35: Weld Stress of the connecting flange

Bolted connection Analysis

The bolted connection analysis was performed taking into account the **load case 02** since it is the worst load case for the stiffening tool. The following method was used:

1. Model each bolted joint as two separate parts with a bonded contact in ANSYS
2. Probe the force reaction and moment reactions at the contact
3. Use the force and moment reactions to calculate the bolts stress using a spreadsheet
4. Compare the bolts stress to the allowable bolts stress

All the bolted joints were analyzed and the bolted stresses were below the allowable stress. Samples of the bolted stress calculations are shown in Figures 36-38.

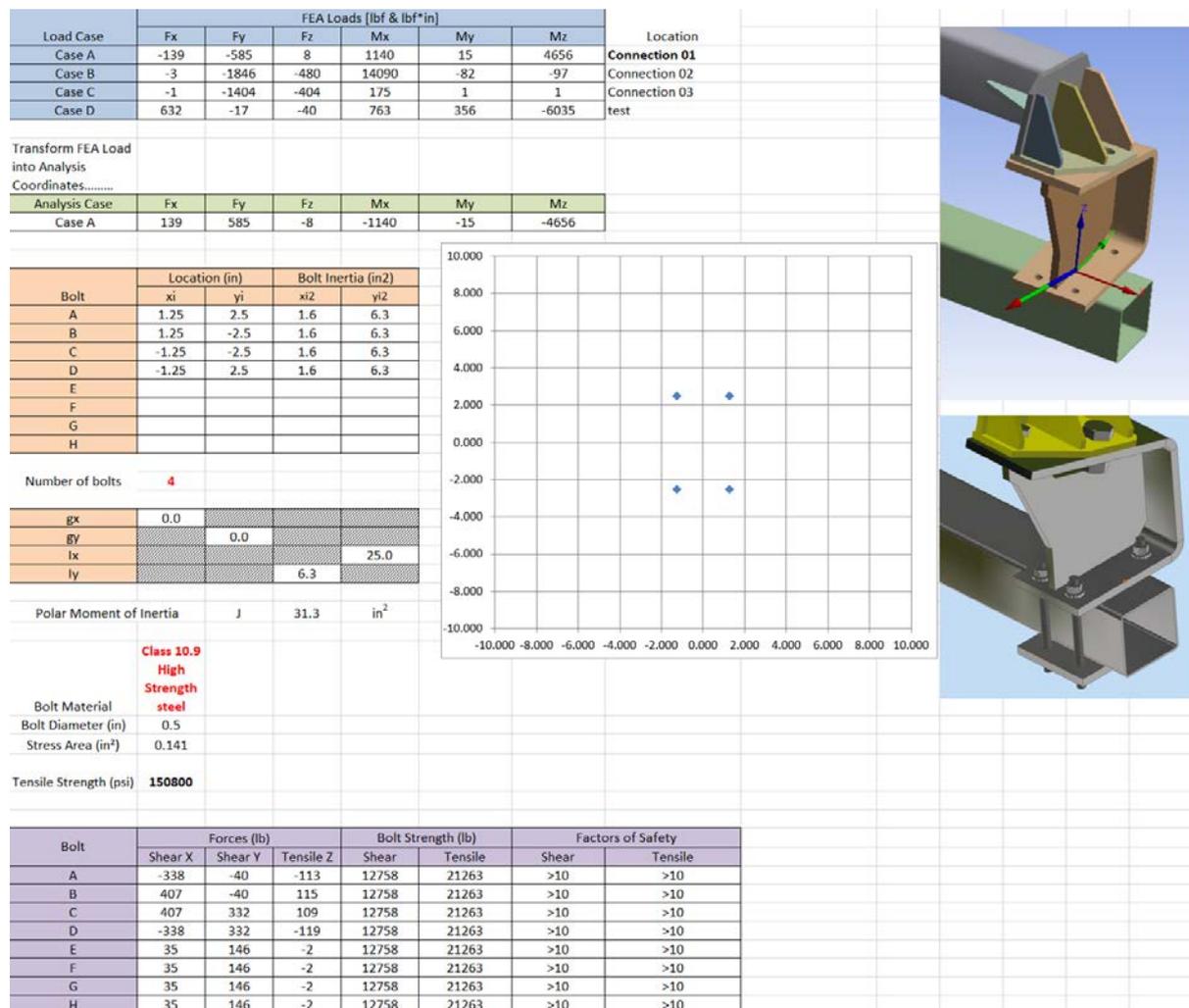


Figure 36: Bolted Stress at connection 01



Figure 37: Bolted Stress at connection 02

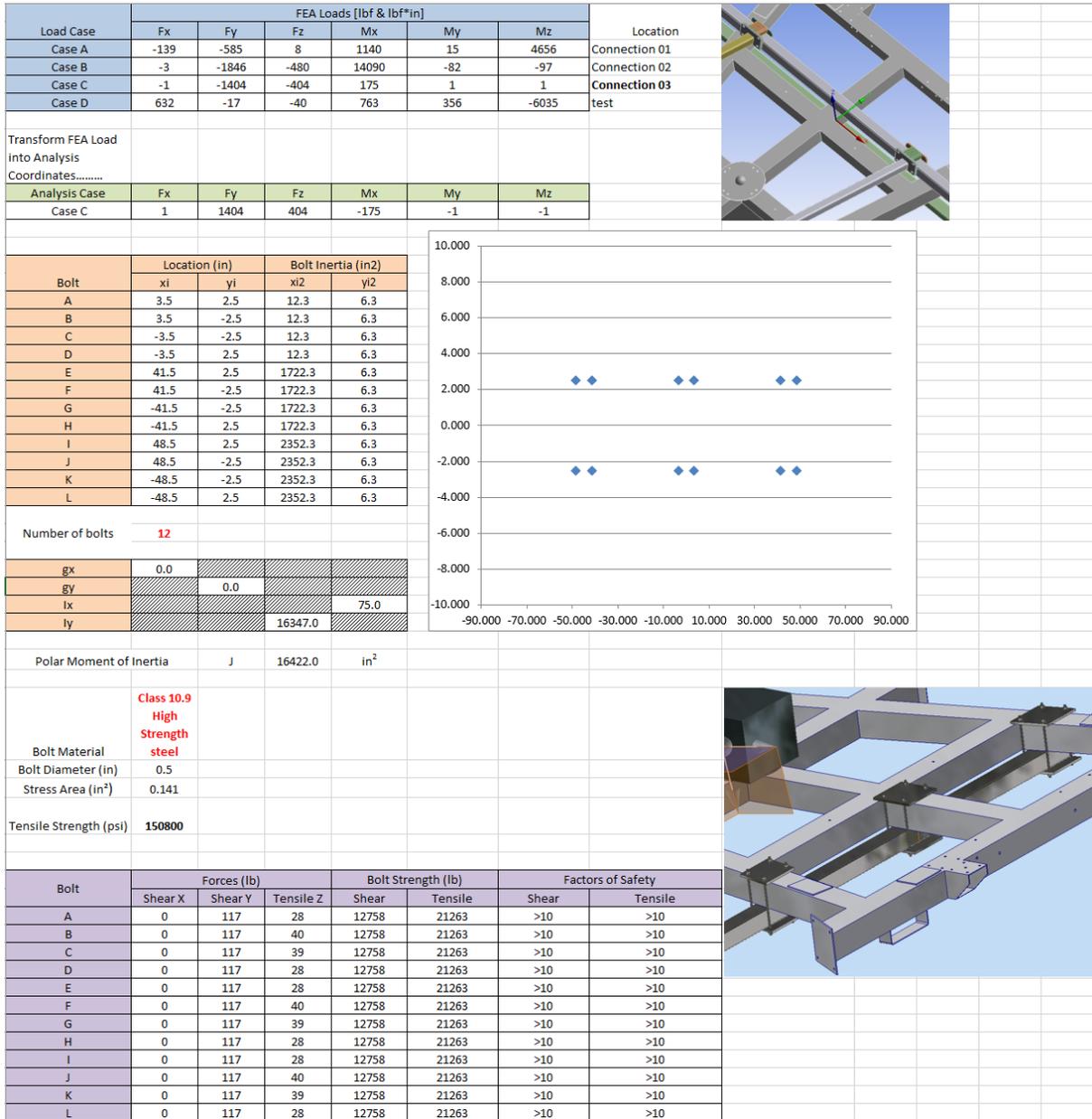
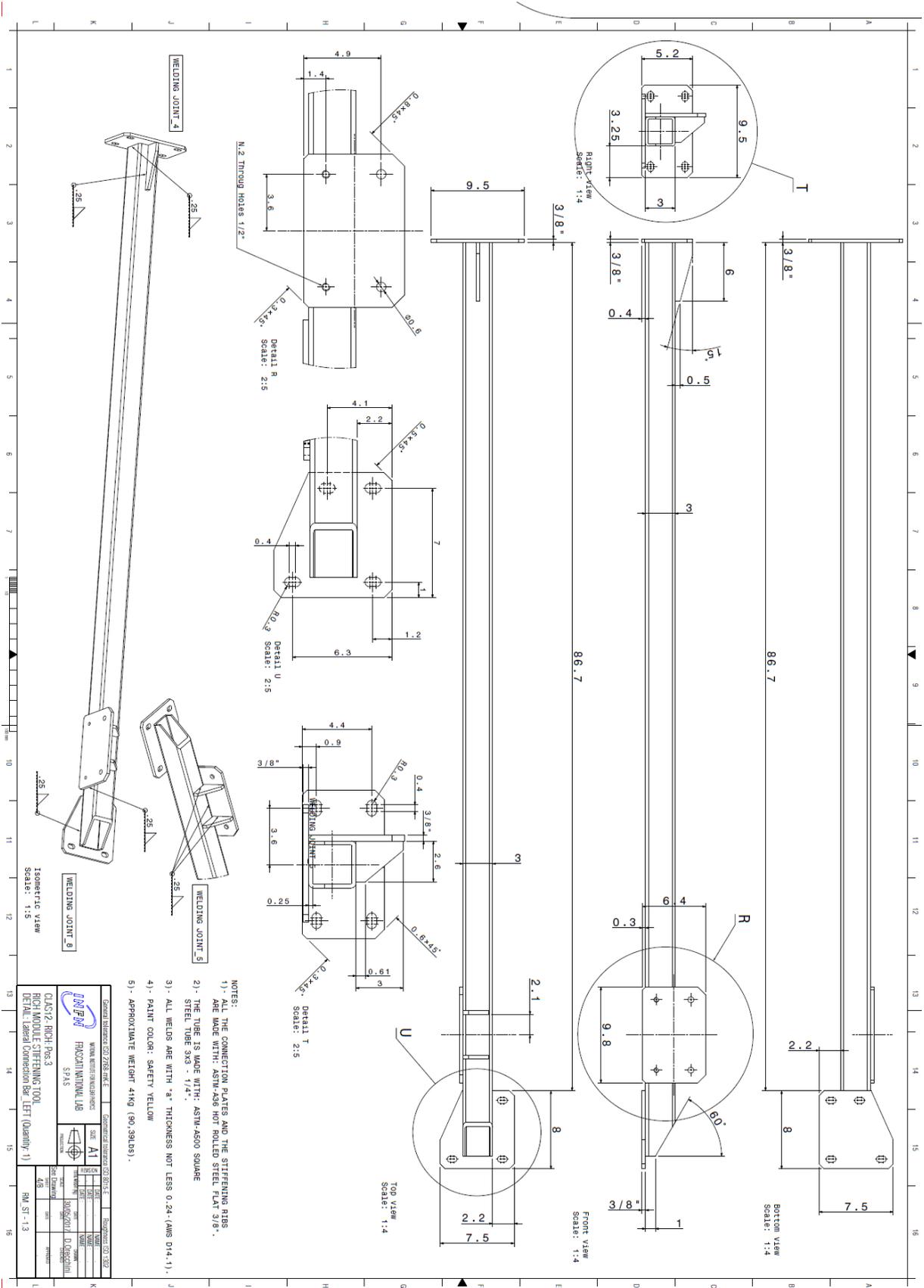


Figure 38: Bolted Stress at connection 03

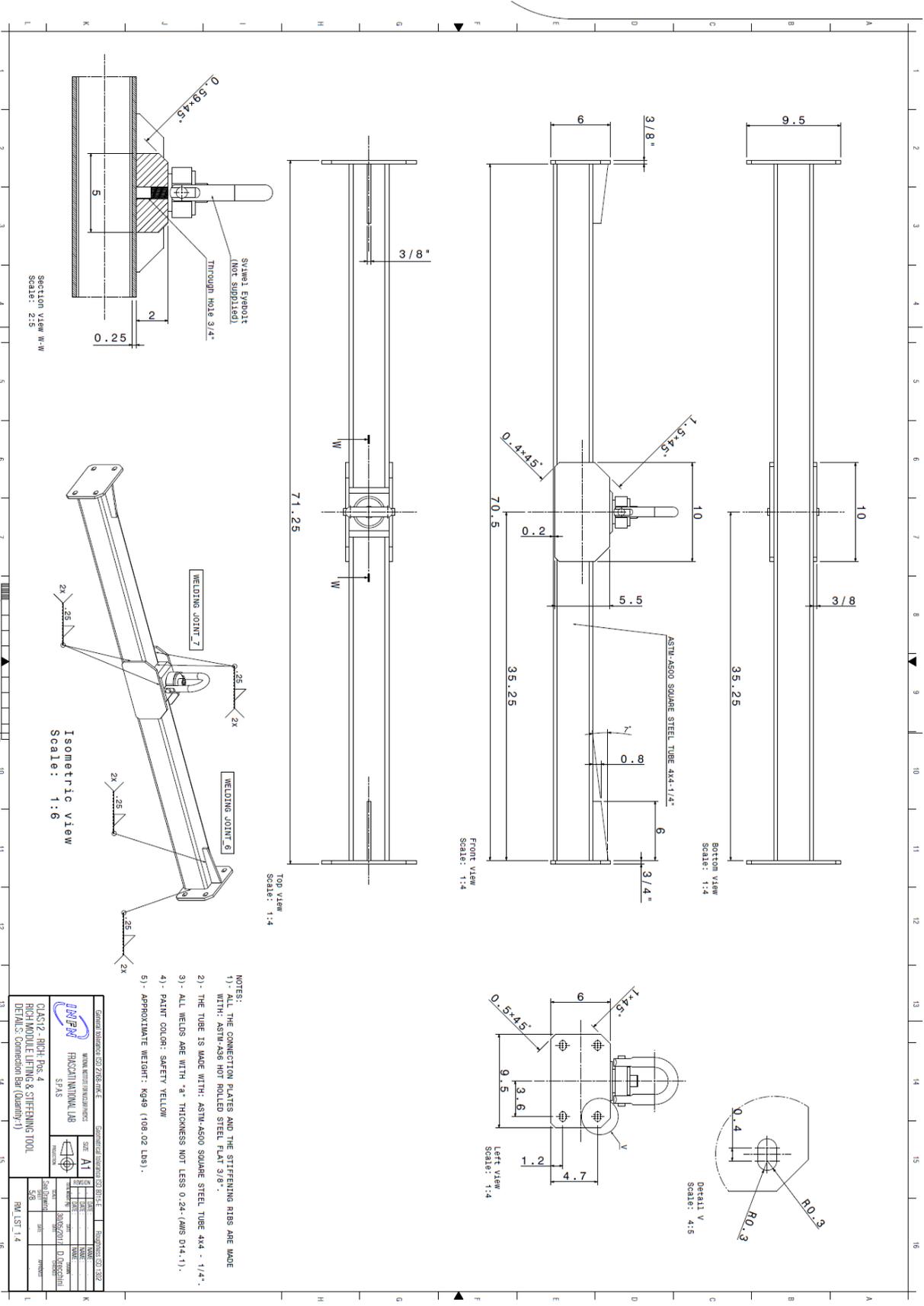
Conclusion

The RICH stiffening frame, during the load test phase, meets ASME-BTH-1-2017 Below the Hook Lifting Devices code.



- NOTES:
- 1) - ALL THE CONNECTION PLATES AND THE STIFFENING RIBS ARE MADE WITH: ASTM-A368 HOT ROLLED STEEL PLAT 3/8".
 - 2) - THE TUBE IS MADE WITH: ASTM-A500 SQUARE STEEL TUBE 3X3 - 1/4".
 - 3) - ALL WELDS ARE WITH "8" THICKNESS NOT LESS 0.24 (ANS D14.1).
 - 4) - PAINT COLOR: SAFETY YELLOW
 - 5) - APPROXIMATE WEIGHT 4KG (90.38LBS).

| | | | |
|--|--|-----------------------------|--|
| General Reference: 02/27/2018 - INE-E | | Contract Number: 02/2017-13 | |
| VINCENZI INTERNATIONAL LAB | | Revision: 02/2017-13 | |
| SPAS | | DATE: 02/2017-13 | |
| CLASS 2 RIGHT-HANDED DETAIL OF RIGHT ANGLE STIFFENING TOOL | | DRAWN BY: INE-E | |
| DETAIL (RIGHT CONNECTION) - LEFT (Quantity: 1) | | CHECKED BY: INE-E | |
| DATE: 02/2017-13 | | SCALE: 1:4 | |
| PROJECT: 02/2017-13 | | SHEET: 4/6 | |



- NOTES:
- 1)- ALL THE CONNECTION PLATES AND THE STIFFENING RIBS ARE MADE WITH: ASTM-A36 HOT ROLLED STEEL PLAT 3/8".
 - 2)- THE TUBE IS MADE WITH: ASTM-A500 SQUARE STEEL TUBE 4X4 - 1/4".
 - 3)- ALL WELDS ARE WITH 1/4" THICKNESS NOT LESS 0.24" (AWS D14.1).
 - 4)- PAINT COLOR: SAFETY YELLOW
 - 5)- APPROXIMATE WEIGHT: 4049 (108.02 LBS).

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| GENERAL DIMENSIONS (SEE ZIGZAG PAGE 4) | | DIMENSIONS (SEE 307) | |
| INPEM FACILITACIONAL LAB SPAS | | SEE: A1 DATE: 10/2018 DRAWN: [Blank] CHECKED: [Blank] APPROVED: [Blank] | |
| CLASS: RICH Pos. 4 RIGHT ANGLE LIFTING & STIFFENING TOOL DETAILS: Connection Bar (Quantity: 1) | | ENGINEER: [Blank] PROJECT: [Blank] SHEET: [Blank] REV: 1.0 DATE: 10/2018 | |

