

- STAGS elastic-plastic for cos(theta) dent from applied loads, Wimp(residual dent)=0.215 inch
- STAGS elastic-plastic for cos(theta) dent from applied loads, Wimp(residual dent)=0.188 inch
- △ STAGS elastic-plastic for cos(theta) dent from applied loads, Wimp(residual dent)=0.173 inch
- + STAGS elastic-plastic for cos(theta) dent from applied loads, Wimp(residual dent)=0.142 inch
- × STAGS elastic-plastic for cos(theta) dent from applied loads, Wimp(residual dent)=0.122 inch
- ◇ STAGS elastic-plastic for cos(theta) dent from applied loads, Wimp(residual dent)=0.113 inch
- ▽ STAGS elastic-plastic for cos(theta) dent from applied loads, Wimp(residual dent)=0.1054 inch
- ⊠ STAGS elastic-plastic for cos(theta) dent from applied loads, Wimp(residual dent)=0.0925 inch
- × design pressure (psi)

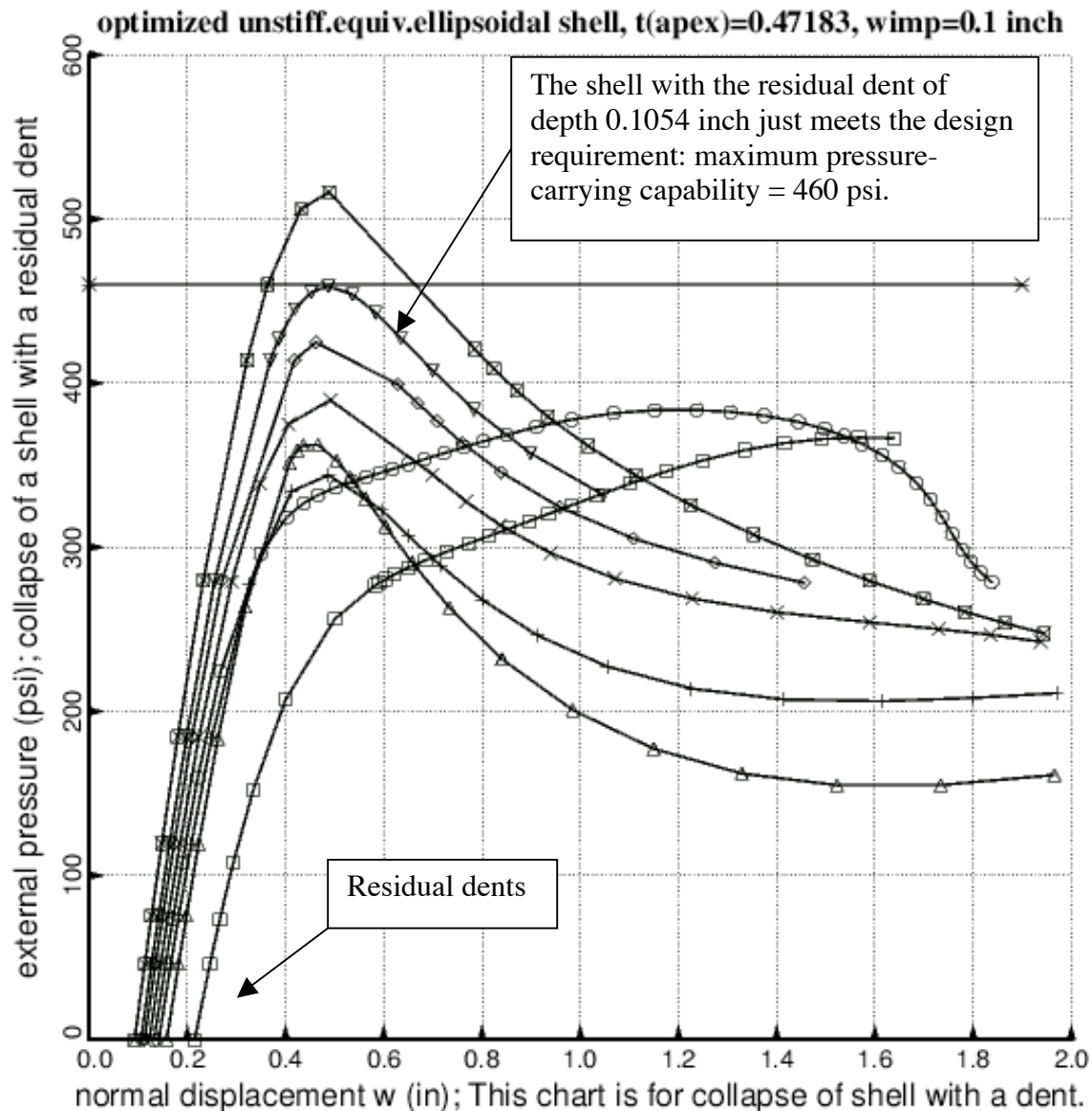


Fig. 217 Elastic-plastic analysis of the **optimized unstiffened equivalent ellipsoidal shell with the thick apex with  $t(\text{apex}) = 0.47183$  inch;  $W_{\text{imp}}=0.1$  inch; the optimum design is listed in Table 89.** Collapse of the imperfect shell with residual dents of various depths. The dents are generated by a load set B (PB) cycle. Load Set B consists of a number of normal, inward-directed concentrated loads applied along row 2 of segment 5 (Figs. 2, 169 and 205) that has a cos(theta) circumferential distribution from theta = 0 to 90 degrees.