- STAGS elastic-plastic soccerball model: loading phase of dent production; node 872
- STAGS elastic-plastic soccerball model: unloading phase from Step 58; node 872
- STAGS elastic-plastic soccerball model: unloading phase from Step 50; node 872
- STAGS elastic plastic soccerball model: unloading phase from Step 45; node 872
 STAGS elastic-plastic soccerball model: unloading phase from Step 42; node 872

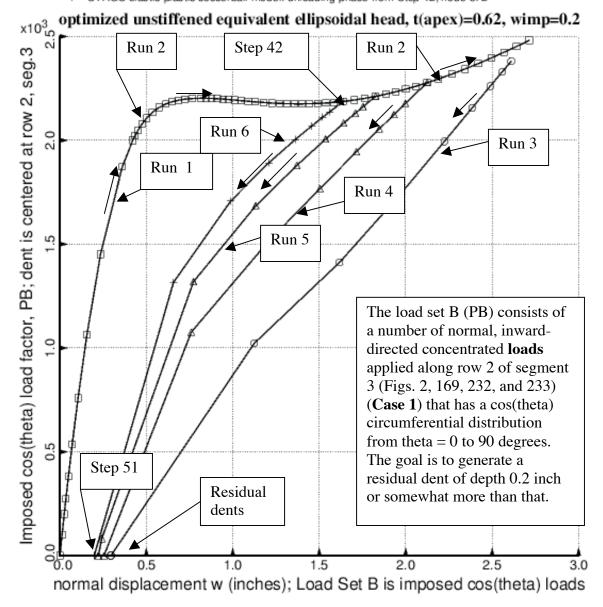


Fig. 240 Optimized unstiffened equivalent ellipsoidal shell with thick apex, t(apex)=0.61996 inch; Wimp=0.2 inch; this figure pertains to the shell design listed in Table 93. Shown here are the load cycles for load set B (load factor PB) that produce residual "cos(theta)" dents of various depths. Compare with Fig. 216. These results correspond to what is called Case 1 in Fig. 232: the "cos(theta)" line load is applied along Row 2 of Shell Segment 3 from circumferential coordinate, theta = 0 to 90 degrees. This "cos(theta)" load distribution is used because it generates a dent that locally resembles the negative of the deformation in Figs. 232 and 233, that is, the negative of the linear buckling modal imperfection with n = 1 circumferential wave.