



Afdelingen for Bærende Konstruktioner
Department of Structural Engineering
Danmarks Tekniske Højskole · Technical University of Denmark

Resuméoversigt 1989
Summaries of Papers 1989

Serie R

No 256

1990

AFDELINGEN FOR BÆRENDE KONSTRUKTIONER
Danmarks Tekniske Højskole
Bygning 118, 2800 Lyngby, Tlf. 42 88 35 11

DEPARTMENT OF STRUCTURAL ENGINEERING
Technical University of Denmark
Building 118, DK-2800 Lyngby, Denmark
Telephone (International): +45 42 88 35 11
Telex: 37529 dthdia dk

RESUMEOVERSIGT 1989

*Summaries of Papers 1989

Redigeret af
Hugo Møllmann

1990

Tekstbehandling: Annebella Henriksen

Fotos: Christian Bramsen, ABK.



Resumeoversigt 1989 - Summaries of Papers 1989

Copyright © by H. Møllmann 1990

Tryk:

Afdelingen for Bærende Konstruktioner

Danmarks Tekniske Højskole

Lyngby

ISBN 87-7740-034-8

INDHOLD

1. Videnskabelige publikationer m.v.....	4
2. Rekvirerede undersøgelser	27
3. Eksamensprojekter	34
Emneregister	48

Notationer:

F	:	Forelæsningsnotat, ISSN 0108-0571.
/Lic./	:	Licentiatafhandling.
/%/	:	Publikationen kan ikke erhverves gennem Afdelingen for Bærende Konstruktioner. Der henvises til den anførte institution e.l.
R	:	Rapport, ISSN 0108-0768.
S	:	Sagsrapport.

*CONTENTS

1. Scientific papers etc.	4
2. Reports on contract work	27
3. Final year projects	34
Subject index	53

*Notations:

F	:	Lecture note, ISSN 0108-0571.
Gratis	:	Free available upon request.
I	:	Internal report.
/Lic./	:	Thesis for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.
Pris kr.	:	Price in D.kr.
R	:	Report, ISSN 0108-0768.
s.	:	Pages
S	:	Reports on contract work.
/%/	:	The publication cannot be obtained from the Department of Structural Engineering. Please apply to the publishing institution indicated or use library sources.
*	:	Text in English.

1. VIDENSKABELIGE PUBLIKATIONER M.V.

Scientific papers etc.

Publikationer, der ikke er mærket med /%/ eller med pris, er gratis.

Publikationer, som er mærket med /%/, kan ikke erhverves gennem Afdelingen for Bærende Konstruktioner. Der henvises til den anførte institution eller udgiver.

Publikationer, for hvilke der er angivet en pris, vil blive faktureret til bestilleren.

Der er indført en abonnementsordning for Afdelingens serie R (Rapporter, ISSN 0108-0768), der beskriver forskningsresultater fra ABK. Publikationerne i denne serie kan fås tilsendt straks ved udgivelsen for en abonnementspris af kr. 130,- dækkende udgivelserne i perioden 1.7.1990 - 30.6.1991 (ca. 5 - 8 publikationer). Anmodninger om abonnement kan gives skriftligt eller telefonisk til Afdelingen.

Endvidere er der indført en abonnementsordning for Afdelingens serie F (Forelæsningsnotater, ISSN 0108-0571), der indeholder grundlaget for de fleste af Afdelingens undervisningstilbud. Mange emner beskrives her for første gang på dansk. Publikationerne i denne serie kan fås tilsendt straks ved udgivelsen med en abonnementsrabat på 20%. Anmodning om abonnement for perioden 1.7.1990 - 30.6.1991 må ske skriftligt, f.eks. på den kupon, som findes bagest i dette hæfte. Abonnementsprisen vil blive opkrævet ved periodens udløb.

*Publications not marked with an /%/ or for which no prices are indicated are free upon request. For a publication for which a price is indicated, payment must be made at the time of ordering.

The series R (Report ISSN 0108-0768), in which the research reports are being published may be obtained in subscription. The subscription price outside Denmark, covering publications in the period 1st July 1990 to 30th June 1991, is Dkr. 130,-. Payment should accompany orders of subscription.

A publication exchange agreement may be made with institutions working with structural research problems. Please apply for further information.

ANDREASEN, BENT STEEN: *Anchorage of Ribbed Reinforcing Bars.

Forankring af forkammet armering.) Afdelingen for Bærende Konstruktioner. Serie R, nr. 238, 1989, 256 s. Gratis. /Lic/.

*Anchorage of ribbed reinforcing bars is treated theoretically. The obtained expressions for the load carrying capacity are compared to test results reported in the literature.

The theory of plasticity is used as basis for the theoretical calculations. The material properties of the concrete do not fulfil the conditions of the theory and therefore modification factors are introduced. These factors are known as effectiveness factors. The effectiveness factor for tension is examined in particular.

The anchorage failure is divided into three parts: The local failure immediately around the reinforcing bar, the failure in the surroundings for one reinforcing bar, and the complete failure which includes all the bars in the section. The three parts are separated in the calculations.

The local failure is investigated by upper and lower bound calculations and correspondence between the load carrying capacities are obtained. The failure in the surroundings in an axisymmetrical specimen is also investigated using upper and lower bound calculations. Coinciding values of the load carrying capacity are obtained for part of the actual interval. From these calculations, it appears that upper bound solutions can be determined with satisfactory accuracy by using a failure mechanism, where the surrounding concrete is displaced away from the reinforcement as rigid bodies with a constant velocity. Upper bound solutions for the load carrying capacity are therefore in principle simple to determine.

Expressions based on upper bound calculations for anchorage at supports with one and more than one layer of reinforcement and lap splices are developed. The load carrying capacity from these expressions is compared to test results. In the light of the comparison with tests, simple expressions for calculations in practice are expounded for anchorage at supports with one layer of reinforcement and for lap splices.

Forankring af forkammet armering er behandlet teoretisk. De fremkomne udtryk for bæreevnen er sammenlignet med forsøgsresultater refereret i litteraturen.

Som grundlag for de teoretiske beregninger er plasticitetsteorien benyttet. Da betons materialemæssige egenskaber ikke opfylder forudsætningerne til plasticitetsteorien, indføres faktorer til korrektion af de fejl, der begås. Disse faktorer benævnes effektivitetsfaktorer. Effektivitetsfaktoren for træk er undersøgt specielt.

Forankringsbruddet opdeles i tre dele: Det lokale brud umiddelbart omkring jernet, brud i omgivelserne fra et enkelt jern og det totale brud i hele tværsnittet. De tre dele adskilles fra hinanden rent beregningsmæssigt.

Ved øvre- og nedreværdiberegninger er det lokale brud undersøgt, og der er fundet sammenfaldende værdier for bæreevnen. Bruddet i omgivelserne af et rotationssymmetrisk legeme er ligeledes undersøgt ved øvre- og nedreværdiberegninger. Sammenfaldende værdier for bæreevnen er fundet for en del af det aktuelle interval. Det viser sig ved disse beregninger, at øvre værdier med god nøjagtighed kan bestemmes ved at benytte en brudmekanisme, hvor den omgivende beton flyttes væk fra armeringen som stive dellemmer med konstant hastighed. Øvre værdier for bæreevnen er derfor principielt simple at bestemme.

Udtryk, baseret på øvre værdiberegninger, for forankring ved vederlag af et og flere lag armering samt for overlappingsstød er opstillet. Disse udtryk er sammenlignet med forsøgsresultater. I tilfældet forankring ved vederlag af et lag armering og ved overlappingsstød er der på baggrund af forsøgssammenligningen opstillet simple udtryk til brug for beregninger i praksis.

ANDREASEN, BENT STEEN: *Anchorage Tests with Ribbed Reinforcing Bars in more than One Layer at a Beam Support. (Forankringsforsøg med forkammet armering i mere end et lag over en bjælkeunderstøtning). Afdelingen for Bærende Konstruktioner. Serie R, nr. 239, 1989. 70 s. Gratis.

*It is well known and accepted that the load carrying capacity of anchorages of reinforcement at a support is larger than if the anchorage zone is placed where there is no pressure on the surface of the concrete.

In the literature, test results with anchorage of reinforcing bars in one layer at a beam support are described, while more than one layer of reinforcement has not been treated experimentally, as far as is known.

This report deals with a pilot test series with anchorage of ribbed reinforcing bars in more than one layer at a beam support. The specimen, the materials, the test set-up, the measuring instruments and the test results are described in detail.

Det er almindeligt kendt og accepteret, at bæreevnen af forankringer over en understøtning er større, end hvis forankringen foregår et sted i konstruktionen, hvor der ikke er et sidetryk på betonen.

Der er i litteraturen beskrevet en del forsøg med forankring af armering i et lag over en understøtning, mens flere lag armering så vidt vides ikke er behandlet experimentelt.

Denne rapport behandler en pilotforsøgsserie med forankring af flere lag armering over en understøtning. Prøvelegemer, materialer, forsøgsopstilling og måleudstyr er detaljeret beskrevet.

ASKEGAARD, V.: Elektriske målemetoder til måling af termomekaniske størrelser. 2. udgave. (*Electrical methods for measuring thermomechanical quantities. 2nd. ed. In Danish). Afdelingen for Bærende Konstruktioner. Serie F, nr. 116, 1989, 144 s. Kr. 65,- excl. moms.

Notatet omhandler de væsentligste elektriske metoder til måling af termomekaniske størrelser som: Tøjning, flytning, acceleration, spænding, kraft, temperatur etc. Vægten er lagt på beskrivelse af metodernes baggrund og de fejlmuligheder, som kan påvirke målingerne, samt på beskrivelse af enkle elektriske kredsløb, som er væsentlige for gennemførelse af målinger.

Dette repræsenterer i særlig grad den del af målesystemet, hvor brugerens egen indsats og erfaring er af betydning, idet et hensigtsmæssigt valg af måleprincip ofte forudsætter et nøje kendskab til det fysiske fænomen, som ønskes undersøgt.

*The lecture note deals with some of the most important electrical methods for measuring thermomechanical quantities like: Strain, displacement, acceleration, stress, force, temperature etc.

Emphasis is placed on the background of the methods and the most probable error sources. Simple electrical circuits are described. Together these subjects represent that part of the measuring chain where the user must rely on own experience, because a correct choice of method requires an intimate knowledge of the physical phenomenon to be investigated.

BRØNDUM-NIELSEN, TROELS: *Serviceability Limit State Analysis of Circular and Annular Cracked Concrete Sections. (Brugsstadieregning af revnede, cirkulære og ringformede betontværsnit). ACI Structural Journal. V. 86, No. 4, July-August 1989, pp. 401-404. (Reprints available).

*A method is presented for a serviceability limit state analysis of circular and annular cracked, partially prestressed, or nonprestressed concrete sections. The cross section can be reinforced with a combination of prestressed and nonprestressed reinforcement. (The corresponding ultimate limit state problem was discussed in a previous paper). The method is suitable for computers.

En brugsstadieregning af revnede, cirkulære og ringformede, armerede betontværsnit med eller uden forspænding. Flow chart for EDB er inkluderet.

BUCH, JASPER S.R. and HENRIK STANG: *Mechanical behaviour of FRC materials with added microfiller. (FRC-materialer med mikrofiller-mekanisk respons). In: Fibre Reinforced Cements and Concretes: Recent Developments, ed. by R.N. Swamy and B. Barr. Elsevier Applied Science, London and New York, 1989, pp. 42-49.

*The permeability and mechanical behaviour of a cement based material is closely related to the microstructure of the material.

Adding microfillers to the cement changes the microstructure and as a consequence of this, the total porosity (and thus the permeability) of the material is reduced.

The present work describes the mechanical behaviour of cement paste with added microfiller, reinforced with various amounts of polypropylene fibres.

The test specimens have been exposed to uniaxial tension and the results are reported.

BYSKOV, ESSEN, ANNETTE BÆRENTZEN og JØRGEN KJEP: Citationer i

Science Citation Index 1970-85 for medarbejdere ansat ved ABK i 1985. (*Citations in Science Citation Index 1970-85 for Faculty Employed at Department of Structural Engineering 1985. Afdelingen for Bærende Konstruktioner. Serie I, nr. 91, 1989. 66 s. Gratis.

Rapporten indeholder citationer i Science Citation Index 1970-85 af alle arbejder udført af medarbejdere ansat ved ABK i 1985. Der er således ikke skelnet mellem arbejder udført ved henholdsvis uden for ABK.

*The report contains citations in Science Citation Index 1970-85 of all papers, books ect. written by faculty employed at the Department of Structural Engineering in 1985. No distinction is made between work conducted at and outside the Department, respectively.

BÆRENTZEN, ANNETTE, se BYSKOV, ESBEN, ANNETTE BÆRENTZEN og JØRGEN KJEP

DAMKILDE, LARS, se TONG-SHAN, JIN, LARS DAMKILDE og CLAËS DYRBYE

DITLEVSEN, OVE: *Proposal for a Code for the Direct Use of Reliability Methods in Structural Design. (Forslag til en norm for direkte brug af pålidelighedsmetoder til bærende konstruktioners dimensionering). Afdelingen for Bærende Konstruktioner. Serie R, nr. 248, 1989. 28 s. Gratis.

*The paper is an example of how a code text for a full operational probabilistic code for the safety of structures can be formulated. The suggested safety formalism is formulated as an explicit probabilistic model which characterizes adverse events through the concept of limit state as used in the usual partial coefficient codes. The utility concept and the principle of optimality being basic to the decision theory is included as a formalism that allows rational calibration of the essential parameters in a decision theory based safety code to existing praxis of design.

Artiklen er et eksempel på, hvorledes en normtekst for en fuld operationel sandsynlighedsteoretisk baseret norm for bærende konstruktioners sikkerhed kan formuleres. Den foreslåede sikkerhedsformalisme er formuleret som en eksplicit sandsynlighedsmodel, der karakteriserer tabsgivende hændelser gennem grænsetilstandsbegrebet, som det bruges i sædvanlige partialkoefficientnormer. Beslutningsteoriens nytteværdibegreb og optimalitetsprincip indgår som en formalisme, der muliggør rationel kalibrering af væsentlige parametre i beslutningsteoretisk baserede normer til eksisterende dimensioneringspraksis.

DYRBYE, CLAËS: *Structural Dynamics. Nordic Courses on Earthquake Engineering, Trondheim and Borås. January 1989, 54 pp.

*As the paper is prepared for Education Courses the response to ground motion is the main subject.

Rather traditionally, the first chapter deals with structures having only one degree of freedom, here the concept of a response spectrum is introduced, and Newmark's method for numerical integration in time is presented.

Chapter 2 deals with systems having many degrees of freedom, and some discussion of influence of eccentricities is given.

Chapter 3 is correspondingly about response of continuous structures, it is shown for a chimney, how numerical solutions may be obtained.

Finally, chapter 4 gives a very brief introduction to the response of non-linear structures.

DYRBYE, CLAËS: *Response of Elastic, Plane Frames to Earthquakes. Proceedings International Conference on Highrise Buildings, Nanjing, China, 25.-27. March 1989, pp. 152-156.

*Dynamic response of plane frames with a simple configuration is calculated by means of a method which combines the principles of Holzer-Mycklestad's method for harmonic vibrations with Newmark's β -method for non harmonic vibrations.

The ground motion is simulated, and different earthquakes with the same spectrum have been applied to different frames. Maximum values of shear forces and bending moments are found as functions of the duration of the earthquake and of the structural damping.

DYRBYE, CLAËS, se også TONG-SHAN, JIN, LARS DAMKILDE og CLAËS DYRBYE

FEDDERSEN, BENT, M.P.NIELSEN og DAVID HOLKMANN OLSEN: Opgaver i Styrkeberegning af Beton og Jernbeton, 2. udgave. (*Exercises in Reinforced Concrete Plasticity, 2nd ed. In Danish). Afdelingen for Bærende Konstruktioner. Serie F, nr. 117, 1989. 48 s. Kr. 27,- excl. moms.

Den foreliggende opgavesamling knytter sig til kurset "Videregående beton styrkelære". En stor del af opgaverne er eksamensopgaver.

*The present collection of problems is connected with the course "Advanced Reinforced Concrete Design". Several of the problems have been used for examination purposes.

GIMSING, N.J., JAMES D. LOCKWOOD og JAEHO SONG: *Analysis of Erection Procedures for Cable-Stayed Bridges. (Analyse af montagetilstande for skråstagsbroer). Afdelingen for Bærende Konstruktioner. Serie R, nr. 247, 1989. 72 s. Gratis.

*The report describes two methods to analyse the erection procedures for cable-stayed bridges. Both methods allow a determination of the initial cable forces (induced during the initial tensioning) so that a specified dead load condition is achieved in the final system.

I rapporten beskrives to metoder til analyse af montagetilstanden for skråstagsbroer. Med de angivne metoder vil det være muligt at bestemme de initielle opspændingskræfter i skråstagenene, således at der opnås en forudbestemt egenvægtstilstand i slutsystemet.

GOLTERMANN, P. and H. MÖLLMANN: *Interactive buckling in thin-walled beams - II. Applications. Int. J. Solids Structures, Vol. 25, No. 7, 1989, pp. 729-749.

*Mode Interaction between local and global buckling modes is studied for two types of thin-walled beam structures, using a method of analysis presented in Part 1 of the author's paper (see MØLLMANN, H. and P. GOLTERMANN). This method involves a combination of the finite strip method and Koiter's asymptotic theory of stability. It appears that the interaction essentially involves three modes. In both examples, substantial reductions of load-carrying capacity due to mode interaction and imperfection sensitivity (up to about 50%) are observed. Some of the 2nd order fields and 4-index coefficients exhibit a marked dependence on the value of the load factor at which they are evaluated. For both structures, the load-carrying capacities have been determined for different values of the ratio between global and local critical loads. When this ratio is greater than one (i.e. when the local critical load is smaller than the global), the load-carrying capacity will exceed the local critical load if the imperfections are sufficiently small.

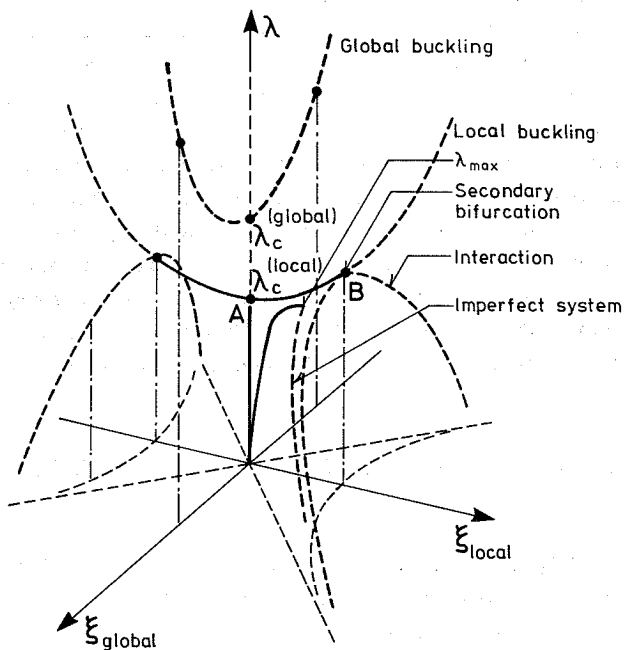
GOLTERMANN, P., se også MØLLMANN, H. og P. GOLTERMANN.

KJEP, JØRGEN, se BYSKOV, ESBEN, ANNETTE BÆRENTZEN og JØRGEN KJEP

KRENK, STEEN: *Three-Dimensional Elastic Beam Theory, Part 1 and Part 2. (Tredimensional elastisk bjælketeori, Del 1 og Del 2). Afdelingen for Bærende Konstruktioner. Serie F, nr. 114 og 115, 1989, 189 s. + 168 s. Kr. 160,- excl. moms.

*The aim of the text is to give a unified presentation of elastic beam theory in which special effects such as shear flexibility, warping and deformable cross sections are treated within the same framework. The beam is considered as a three-dimensional continuum, and beam theories are developed by considering various stress and displacement distributions over the cross-section of the beams.

Bogens formål er at give en sammenhængende fremstilling af teorien for elastiske bjælker, i hvilken specielle effekter såsom forskydningsdeformationer, hvælving og deformerbare tværsnit behandles inden for samme referenceramme. Bjælken betragtes som et 3-dimensionalt legeme, og bjælketeorier udvikles ved at indføre forskellige spændings- og flytningsfordelinger over bjælkets tværsnittene.



*Equilibrium paths.

Ligevægtskurver.

Ref.: GOLTERMANN, P. og H. MÖLLMANN: Interactive Buckling in Thin-walled Beams - II. Applications. (s. 13).

LOCKWOOD, JAMES D., se GIMSING, N.J., JAMES D. LOCKWOOD og JAEHO SONG

MØLLMANN, H. and P. GOLTERMANN: *Interactive buckling in thin-walled beams - I. Theory. Int. J. Solids Structures, Vol. 25, No. 7, 1989, pp. 715-728.

*A method is derived for the analysis of mode interaction in thin-walled elastic beams. A nonlinear plate theory is employed for the plate segments of the beam, in which the exact nonlinear expressions are used for the middle surface strain measures, but the bending measures are linearized. The beam is subjected to a combination of axial compression and a constant bending moment, and it is assumed to be simply supported at the ends. In the calculation of the total potential energy, the influence of the pre-buckling deformations is neglected. The finite strip method is used with the transverse variation of all three displacement components described by cubic polynomials in the arc length. The nonlinear mode interaction is analysed by means of Koiter's asymptotic theory of stability. Some applications of the method to representative problems are presented in a subsequent paper by the authors. This shows that significant mode interaction and imperfection sensitivity occur in these structures.

MØLLMANN, H. se også GOLTERMANN, P. og H. MØLLMANN

NIELSEN, LEIF OTTO: Simplex Elementet. (*The Simplex Element. In Danish). Afdelingen for Bærende Konstruktioner. Serie R, nr. 249. 40 s. Gratis.

Grundlaget for og anvendelsen af et element, der er generelt mht. dimension, nøjagtighed og konstruktionstype, er beskrevet.

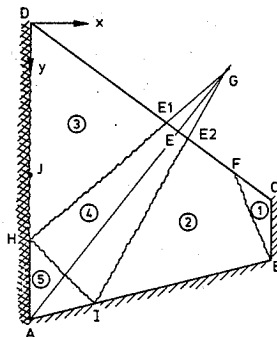
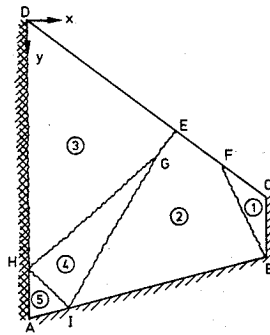
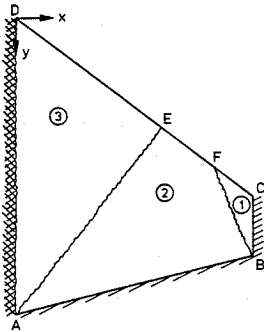
*The basis and the use of an element, which is general in respect to dimension, accuracy and structural type, is described.

NIELSEN, LEIF OTTO: EDB-program til brudlinieberegning af plader.

(*Computer program for plates after the yield line method. In Danish). Afdelingen for Bærende Konstruktioner. Serie I, nr. 94, 1989. 25 s.

Der beskrives et edb-program til bestemmelse af en øvre værdi for en plades bæreevne efter brudliniemetoden.

*A computer program is described for determination of an upper bound for the limit load of a plate after the yield line method.



Plade med forskellige brudfigurer.

*Slab with different yield patterns.

Ref.: NIELSEN, L.O.: EDB-program til brudlinieberegning af plader. (s. 17).

NIELSEN, M.P., se FEDDERSEN, BENT, M.P. NIELSEN og DAVID HOLKMANN OLSEN

OLSEN, DAVID HOLKMANN, se FEDDERSEN, BENT, M.P. NIELSEN og DAVID HOLKMANN OLSEN

RESUMEOVERSIGT 1988: "Summaries of Papers 1988". Afdelingen for Bærende Konstruktioner. Serie R, nr. 246, 1989. 64 s. Gratis.

Resumeer af 39 videnskabelige publikationer m.v., af 1 rapport over rekvirerede undersøgelser og af 8 eksamensarbejder.

*Summaries in Danish and English of 39 scientific papers etc., of 1 report on contract work, and of 8 final year projects.

RIBERHOLT, R.: Fingerskarrede rammehjørner i limtræ. (*Finger jointed frame corners. In Danish). Serie I, nr. 93, 1989. 16 s.

Der er i rapporten gennemgået en række forsøgsserier med fingerskarrede rammehjørner, hvor der i næsten alle forsøgene var trykspændinger i indersiden og trækspændinger i ydersiden af rammehjørnet.

Med dette som baggrund er det eftervist, at man kan beregne de kritiske normalspændinger vha. Naviers formel og med anvendelse af effektive tværsnitkonstanter, der tager hensyn til, at der ikke overføres spændinger i fingerspidsen. Ud fra disse spændinger kan der endvidere beregnes en forskydningsspænding parallel med fibrene.

Der er i forsøgsserierne observeret følgende brudformer afhængigt af spændingernes retning:

Trykspændinger i indersiden og trækspændinger i ydersiden.

Trykbrud (stukning) i indersiden.

Trækbrud i fingerskarringen.

Forskydningsbrud i limtræet i træksiden.

Trækspændinger i indersiden og trykspændinger i ydersiden.

Tværtrækbrud i tværsnittets midte.

Der er opstillet og verificeret brudkriterier for disse tilfælde, og der er angivet værdier for de karakteristiske styrker.

*The report reviews some test series on large finger joints in glulam frame corners. In almost all the tests there were compressive stresses at the inside and tensile stresses at the outside of the frame corner.

With this as background, it has been shown that the critical normal stresses can be calculated by means of Navier's equation and using effective cross sectional constants, which take into account that stresses cannot be transferred at the butt fingertip.

From these stresses, a shear stress parallel to the grain can be calculated.

In the test series and depending on the stress direction, the following failure types were observed:

Compression at the inside and tension at the outside.

Compression failure (wrinkles) at the inside.

Tension failure in the finger joint.

Shear failure in the glulam at the tension side.

Tension at the inside and compression at the outside.

Tension failure perpendicular to grain at the middle of the cross section.

Failure criteria have been proposed and verified for these cases and the values of the characteristic strengths have been quantified.

ROBERTS, J.B.: *Averaging Methods in Random Vibration. (Analyse af stokastiske vibrationer ved midlingsmetoder). Afdelingen for Bærende Konstruktioner. Serie R, nr. 245, 1989. 221 s. Gratis.

*This text represents a series of lectures given by the author in

August-September 1988 during a visiting professorship at the Technical University of Denmark, Department of Structural Engineering. The subject is stochastic averaging methods in random vibration, a field initiated in the early sixties and through subsequent refinements it has provided very powerful tools in random vibration analysis. The main requirement of the method is that the "memory" of the system considered is much larger than the "memory" present in the random excitation. In terms of a linear oscillator this corresponds to a narrow band transfer function (i.e. small damping) compared to the excitation spectrum. The subject is treated from the viewpoint of an engineer relying on physical rather than mathematical arguments so even readers unfamiliar with random vibration analysis may find the text useful.

Chapter one contains a brief introduction to random vibration analysis giving examples of physical systems where nonlinearities play a significant role. Some frequently used solution methods are briefly discussed. In chapter two attention is directed towards the basic averaging method for single degree of freedom systems with nonlinear damping and/or parametric excitation. In chapter three the averaging method is extended to multi-degree of freedom systems, non-stationary excitation and response and systems with non-linearities in the stiffness term. The first-passage problem is addressed in chapter four, discussing first-passage problems in general and the different solution techniques and closing with a more extensive treatment using the averaging approximation. In chapter five two practical examples are studied. The first is roll motion of a ship in random waves where damping and stiffness non-linearities and parametric effects are present. Secondly hysteretic oscillators are treated and for both examples the averaging method is shown to be very efficient.

References are listed at the end of each chapter and in addition to some of the most accepted basic references in random vibration, a large number of references considering stochastic averaging are provided. For a more detailed treatment of the topics covered in this text, the author often refers to publications of his own.

Denne rapport er skrevet som supplerende materiale til en forelæsningsserie præsenteret af forfatteren i august-september 1988 under et ophold som gæsteprofessor ved Danmarks Tekniske Højskole, Afdelingen for Bærende Konstruktioner. Emnet er metoder til "stokastisk midling" inden for stokastisk dynamik. Fremgangsmåden blev foreslået først i 60'erne og er siden generaliseret og har resulteret i meget effektive analyseværktøjer inden for stokastisk dynamik. Den væsentligste forudsætning for metodens anvendelighed er, at "hukommelsen" i det betragtede dynamiske system er længere end "hukommelsen" i den stokastiske belastning. For en simpel oscillator er dette ensbetydende med en smalbåndet frekvensresponsfunktion (dvs. lille dæmpning) set i relation til belastningsspektret. Forfatteren anvender en ingeniørs synsvinkel, hvor de fysiske argumenter vægtes højere end de matematiske, så selvom læseren ikke har indgående kendskab til stokastisk dynamik, vil nærværende tekst vise sig interessant, forståelig og nyttig.

I kapitel 1 gives en kort introduktion til stokastisk dynamik med eksempler på aktuelle fysiske systemer, hvor ulineariteter er af betydning. I denne sammenhæng gives en kort oversigt over de mest anvendte analysemetoder. I kapitel 2 gives en grundig redegørelse for "stokastisk midling" i sin simple oprindelige form, hvor der betragtes et 1-frihedsgradssystem med ulineær dæmpning, og/eller parametrisk belastning. I kapitel 3 udvides metoden til fler-frihedsgrads systemer, ikkestationært respons og/eller belastning samt systemer med ulineær stivhed. Første-passage problemet behandles i kapitel 4, hvor der indledningsvis gives en generel introduktion til emnet og de sædvanlige analysemetoder, hvorefter anvendelsen af stokastisk midling gennemgås mere detaljeret. Afslutningsvis gives der i kapitel 5 to eksempler på praktiske problemer, hvor "stokastisk midling" er bragt i anvendelse. Det første drejer sig om krængningsbevægelser af skibe i søgang, hvor dæmpning og stivhed er ulineære, og der endvidere kan forekomme parametrisk belastning. Det sidste eksempel er oscillatorer med hystereseeffekt i tilbageføringskraften enten i form af bilineær hystereseeffekt eller en mere realistisk differentia-

bel hysteresekaraktistik. I begge tilfælde viser "stokastisk midling" sig meget effektiv.

Referencerne er opgivet i slutningen af hvert kapitel, og foruden nogle væsentlige grundlæggende værker om stokastisk dynamik, er der her listet en lang række artikler specielt om stokastisk midling. Søges en grundigere redegørelse for resultaterne angivet i denne rapport, henviser forfatteren ofte til egne publikationer.

SHAH, S.P., se STANG, HENRIK og S.P. SHAH

SONG, JAEHO, se GIMSING, N.J., JAMES D. LOCKWOOD og JAEHO SONG

STANG, HENRIK and S.P. SHAH: *Damage Evolution in FRC materials modelling and experimental observations. (Skadesudvikling i FRC-materialers modellering og eksperimentelle observationer). In: Fibre Reinforced Cements and Concretes: Recent Developments, ed. by R.N. Swamy and B. Barr. Elsevier Applied Science, London and New York, 1989, pp. 378-387.

*The paper represents an attempt to bridge the gap between theoretical modelling and experimental observations of microcrack evolution in FRC materials as function of the loading history.

The experimental observations are collected from a series of experiments with polypropylene fibre reinforced cement paste, loaded in uniaxial tension. The microcracks were observed using a thin sectioning technique combined with fluorescent epoxy impregnation and fluorescence microscopy. The data were collected using digital image analysis.

The theoretical modelling is based on a continuum damage mechanics model, and the paper discusses the ability of such a model to predict the mechanical response of the material along with the damage evolution as function of the loading history.

STANG, HENRIK, se også BUCH, JASPER S.R. og HENRIK STANG

TONG-SHAN, JIN, LARS DAMKILDE and CLAES DYRBYE: *Response of Plane Elastic-Plastic Frames to Seismic Actions. Proc. 14. European Regional Seminar on Earthquake Engineering, Ossiach, Austria, 26.-30. September 1989, pp. 83-92.

*An analysis of elastic-plastic plane frames subjected to strong-motion earthquake is carried out. Due to the non-linear behaviour in the inelastic stage, a finite element method is developed using beams as basic elements. A bilinear material model is used to represent the force-deformation relationships.

The ground motion is characterized by the accelerations at foundation level, and artificial earthquakes corresponding to a modified Tajimaspectrum are used as input.

A time-history is based upon a step by step method using Newmark's method in numerical integration. Passing into the plastic range the stiffness matrix will change, and it is updated at each time step based upon the previous state of deformation.

The influence of normal forces upon the bending stiffness is taken into account. Although the calculations are rather complicated, it is possible to perform them in a microcomputer.

Some numerical examples are included.

TONG-SHAN, JIN, LARS DAMKILDE and CLAES DYRBYE: *Earthquake Resistant Analysis of Plane Elasto-Plastic Frames. Proc. International Conference on Highrise Buildings, Nanjing, 25.-27. March 1989, p. 253-257.

*Structural behaviour of frames subjected to seismic actions is analysed, taking nonlinearities from elastic-plastic material properties and from geometric terms (P- Δ effect) into account.

Numerical integration is performed in time, and the structural stiffness matrix is updated at each time step.

AARKROG, PETER: Apparatur til Udmattelsesforsøg. (*Equipment for Fatigue Testing. In Danish). Afdelingen for Bærende Konstruktioner. Serie R, nr. 243, 1989. 36 s. Gratis.

Rapporten indeholder en oversigt over det udmattelsessudstyr, der er opbygget ved ABK i forbindelse med projektet "Offshore stålkonstruktioners udmattelsesstyrke". Der er opbygget et system bestående af tre hydrauliske presser, hvor de to er placeret i faste opstillinger, mens den tredje er placeret i en midlertidig opstilling. Et selvstændigt pumpehus er opbygget med to stempel-pumper til levering af det nødvendige olietryk til presserne. De hydrauliske presser styres ved brug af et elektrisk servostyresystem. Til generering af lastforløbet og styring af forsøgene anvendes microcomputere. Disse maskiner benyttes ligeledes til dataopsamling fra strain gages samt til måling af revneudviklingen i prøvelegemerne. Revneudviklingen detekteres med et revnemålingsudstyr baseret på potential drop princippet.

*The report gives an overview of the fatigue test equipment developed on a project on fatigue of offshore structures at the Department of Structural Engineering. The test system consists of three servocontrolled actuators, two of which are placed in permanent frames and the third is placed in a temporary arrangement to investigate fullscale tubular joint specimens from offshore structures. A separate house with two piston pumps is built to deliver the hydraulic pressure for the actuators. A computer program is made to generate the load history on the specimens. Micro computers are used for controlling the fatigue test and also for reading gage signals as well as detecting cracks on the specimens.

AARKROG, PETER: Beskrivelse af Hydrauliske Anlæg. (*Description of Hydraulic Equipment. In Danish). Afdelingen for Bærende Konstruktioner. Serie I, nr. 88, 1989. 21 s.

Rapporten giver en oversigt over opbygningen af det hydrauliske

anlæg, der er opbygget på ABK i forbindelse med projektet "Off-shore stålkonstruktioners udmattelsesstyrke". Udover opbygningen gives en vejledning i brug af udstyret.

*The report is a description of and a user's guide to the hydraulic equipment for the fatigue test system developed on a project on fatigue of offshore structures at the Department of Structural Engineering.

AARKROG, PETER: Udmattelsesopstillinger. Beskrivelse af prøvemaskiner. (*Fatigue Testing Equipment. A Description of the Actuators. In Danish). Afdelingen for Bærende Konstruktioner. Serie I, nr. 89, 1989. 13 s.

Rapporten giver tekniske specifikationer på tre opstillinger til udmattelsesprøvning, der er opbygget på ABK i forbindelse med projektet "Offshore stålkonstruktioners udmattelsesstyrke". Der er tale om to faste opstillinger med ydeevne på hhv. 100 kN og 500 kN, samt en midlertidig opstilling med en kapacitet på 160 kN.

*Technical data on three actuators for fatigue testing is given. The system has been made for a project on fatigue of offshore structures at the Department of Structural Engineering. The system consists of two permanent test frames with capacities of 100 kN and 500 kN, respectively, and a temporary test frame with a capacity of 160 kN.

AARKROG, PETER: Vejledning i Kalibrering og Brug af Instron Servostyring til Udmattelsesopstillinger. (*User Guide to Instron Servocontrol System for Fatigue Testing Equipment. In Danish). Afdelingen for Bærende Konstruktioner. Serie I, nr. 92, 1989. 53 s.

Rapporten omhandler de servostyresystemer, der er udviklet til

brug på tre udmattelsesopstillinger opbygget på ABK i forbindelse med projektet "Offshore stålkonstruktioners udmattelsesstyrke". Der gives en kort gennemgang af servostyreprincippet samt vejledning i, hvorledes servocontroller og prøvemaskiner forbindes og justeres og endelig en trin for trin brugervejledning til benyttelse ved afvikling af forsøg.

*The report is a manual to the setup and calibration of the servocontrol system controlling a fatigue testing system developed on a project on fatigue of offshore structures at the Department of Structural Engineering. The principle of servocontrol is briefly described and a step-by-step user guide to the servocontrolled fatigue testing system is given.

REKVIREREDE UNDERSØGELSER***Reports on contract work**

Rapporten over en rekvireret undersøgelse er principielt rekvirentens ejendom, men dels kan der altid gives rent orienterende oplysninger om, hvad Afdelingen kan udføre af målinger på det pågældende felt ved henvendelse til den person, der er angivet under sagen, og dels er det muligt i visse sager at udlevere en fotokopi af rapporterne, dersom rekvirenten har givet sin tilladelse hertil.

*A report on contract work is, in principle, the property of the client, but information on the types of measurement undertaken by the Department in the field in question can always be obtained by application to the person named under the project, and for certain projects, a photocopy of the reports can be supplied provided the client has given his consent to this.

Forsøg med alkalikiselskadede konstruktionselementer. (*Load carrying capacity of structural elements subjected to alkali-silica reactions). ABK, serie S nr. 8427. Rapport 1 (250 s.). Rapport 2 (40 s.). Rapport 3 (40 s.).

Der er i perioden 1984 - 1989 gennemført en serie forskydnings- og forankringsforsøg med alkalikiselskadede ca. 4 m lange modelbjælker af armeret beton. Desuden en række forankringsforsøg med mindre prismer og gennemlokningsforsøg med et antal armerede modelplader.

Forsøgsselementerne har været udsat for accelereret nedbrydning ved nedsænkning i fra 10 - 240 uger i en mættet Na Cl opløsning ved 50°C.

Forsøgsresultaterne med konstruktionselementerne viste ingen reduktion i forskydnings- og gennemlokningsstyrke på trods af elementernes nedbrydning, mens forankringsstyrken viste et mindre fald.

Rekvirent: Vejdirektoratet, John Bjerrum.

Yderligere oplysninger: Jørgen Bjørnbak-Hansen og Mogens Peter Nielsen, ABK.

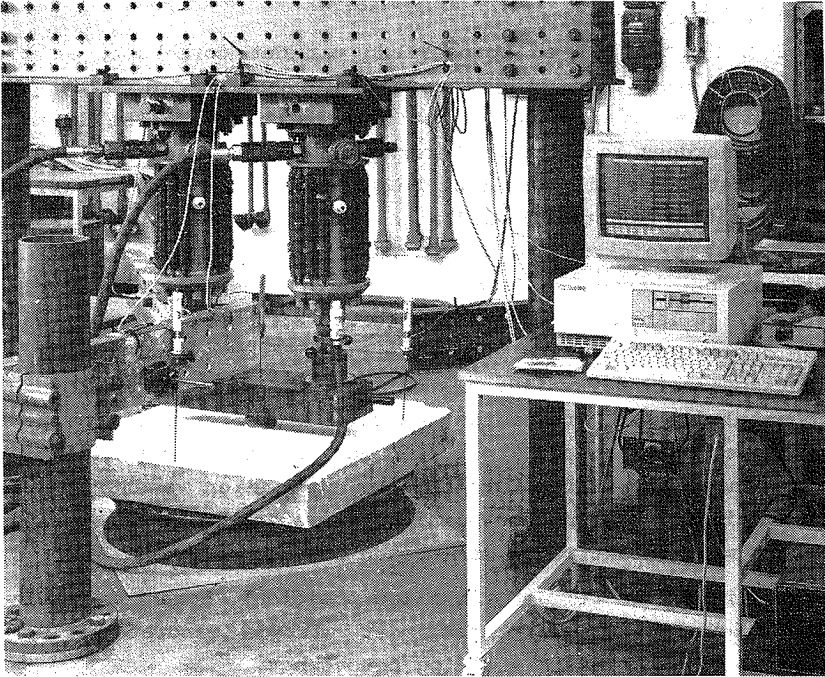
*In the years 1984 to 1989, a series of shear tests and anchorage tests with model beams has been carried out. The beams had a length of appr. 4 m and consisted of reinforced concrete subjected to alkali-silica reactions (ASR). Further, a series of pull-out-tests with smaller specimens and a number of punching tests on model slabs of ASR-concrete have been carried out.

All the specimens were stored in a saturated Na Cl solution at 50°C before testing in order to achieve an accelerated deterioration.

The test results showed no reduction in either shear strength or punching strength in spite of the high ASR-damage degrees. However, the anchorage strength was clearly reduced by the ASR-damage.

Client: Danish Road Directorate, John Bjerrum.

Further information: Jørgen Bjørnbak-Hansen and Mogens Peter Nielsen, ABK.



Forsøgsopstilling til gennemlokningsforsøg med alkalikiselskadede betonplader.

*Test arrangement for punching tests on slabs of concrete damaged by Alkali-Silica-Reactions.

Ref.: Afdelingen for Bærende Konstruktioner, Sagsrapport, Serie S nr. 8427.3. (s. 28).

Fuldskala forsøg med dybelforbindelse i projekt til kompositbro over Storebælts Vesterrende. (*Full Scale Test of a Stud Connection in a Scheme for a Composite Bridge across the West Channel of the Great Belt). ABK, Serie S nr. 8824, 1990.

Som led i udbudsprojekteringen af broen over Storebælts Vesterende er der i 1988/89 gennemført et fuldskala forsøg med en forskydnings- og bøjningspåvirket dybelforbindelse som forudsat anvendt i en kompositbro.

I projektet til en kompositbro var det foreslået, at broen skulle udføres i to etager med jernbanesporene placeret på et nedre stældæk og vejbanen på et øvre betondæk. Mellem de to dæk skulle anordnes lodrette gitterdragere.

Forsøget havde til formål at belyse forholdene i dybelsamlingen mellem gitterdragerens overflange og betonpladen. Denne samling var ifølge projektet forudsat udført med to typer dybler, idet der over det kasseformede overflangeprofils ståplader var placeret særligt lange dybler til overførsel af tværmomenter, mens øvrige dybler på profilets vandrette flig var af normal længde.

Forsøgsemnet, der vejede næsten 10 tons, bestod af et udsnit af brobanepladen med en speciel konsol til understøtning på prøvesalgulvet og af en ca. 1,4 m lang del af overflangeprofilet.

Af hensyn til kraftpåførslen, som krævede en væsentlig større forskydningspåvirkning end bøjningspåvirkning, blev forsøget gennemført med kontaktfladen stål-beton beliggende lodret (dvs. drejet 90° i forhold til den virkelige position). Momentpåvirkningen blev fremkaldt af en presse, der virkede vandret mellem to kragarme på henholdsvis stål- og betonemnet.

Dybelforbindelsen indeholdt ialt 24 dybler, hvoraf 8 lange og 16 korte. I et udvalgt antal dybler var indlimet strain gages i udborede huller for at måle længde- og forskydningstøjninger. Herudover bestod instrumenteringen af en række flytningsmålere til bestemmelse af de gensidige flytninger mellem beton- og stældel.

Forsøget blev gennemført i flere tempi, idet der indledningsvis udførtes målinger svarende til forskellige forhold mellem forskydnings- og bøjningspåvirkning. Afslutningsvis blev forsøgsemnet belastet til brud gennem en kontinuerlig forøgelse af olie-trykket i de forskydningskraftfremkaldende presser, hvis totale kapacitet var 5000 kN. Bruddet, der var karakteriseret ved en overlappning af alle dybler, indtrådte ved en kraft på 3450 kN.

Den endelige rapport vil udkomme i efteråret 1990.

Rekvirent: A/S Storebæltsforbindelsen. Rådgivende ingeniører: CCL Joint Venture.

Yderligere oplysninger: Niels J. Gimsing, ABK.

*A full-scale test on a stud connection subjected to shear and bending has been carried out in 1988/89 in connection with the design for a proposed composite bridge across the West Channel of the Great Belt.

The composite bridge scheme involves a two-storey bridge with the railway tracks placed on a lower steel deck and the roadway on an upper concrete deck. The two decks are connected by steel trusses in vertical planes.

The purpose of the test was to investigate the stud connection between the upper flange of the truss and the concrete slab. The design of the connection involved two types of studs: In order to resist the transverse moments, extra long studs were used over the vertical webs of the box-shaped upper flange of the truss, whereas the remaining studs on the horizontal flange of the box were of normal length.

The test specimen had a weight of nearly 10 tons and consisted of a section of the concrete deck fitted with a special support bracket, and a 1.4 m long unit of the box-shaped upper flange.

Since the required shear load was much larger than the bending load, it was convenient to do the test with the interface between steel and concrete placed in a vertical plane (i.e. with the specimen rotated 90° relative to its position in the actual structure). The moment load was applied by means of hydraulic jacks acting horizontally between two cantilever arms connected to the steel and concrete parts of the specimen.

The connection comprised 24 studs, namely 8 of the long type and 16 of the short type. In order to measure elongations and shear strains in the studs, strain gages were glued on to selected studs in bored holes. In addition, a number of displacement gages were installed in order to measure the relative movements between concrete and steel.

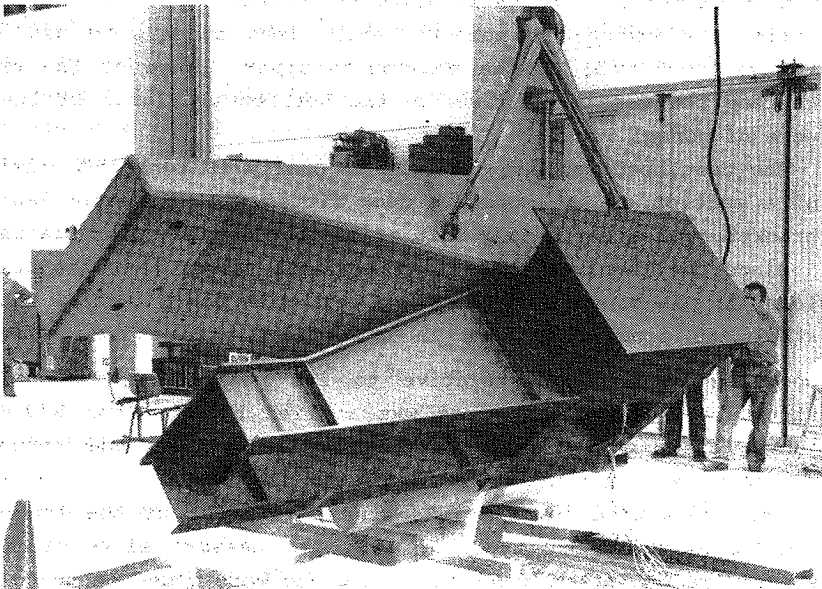
The test was carried out in several stages. Initially, measure-

ments were made for different ratios between the shear and bending loads. Finally, the specimen was loaded to destruction by continuously increasing the oil pressure in the hydraulic jacks which controlled the shear load (the total capacity of which were 5000 kN). Failure took place at a load of 3450 kN and was characterized by shear failures in all the studs.

The final report will appear in the autumn of 1990.

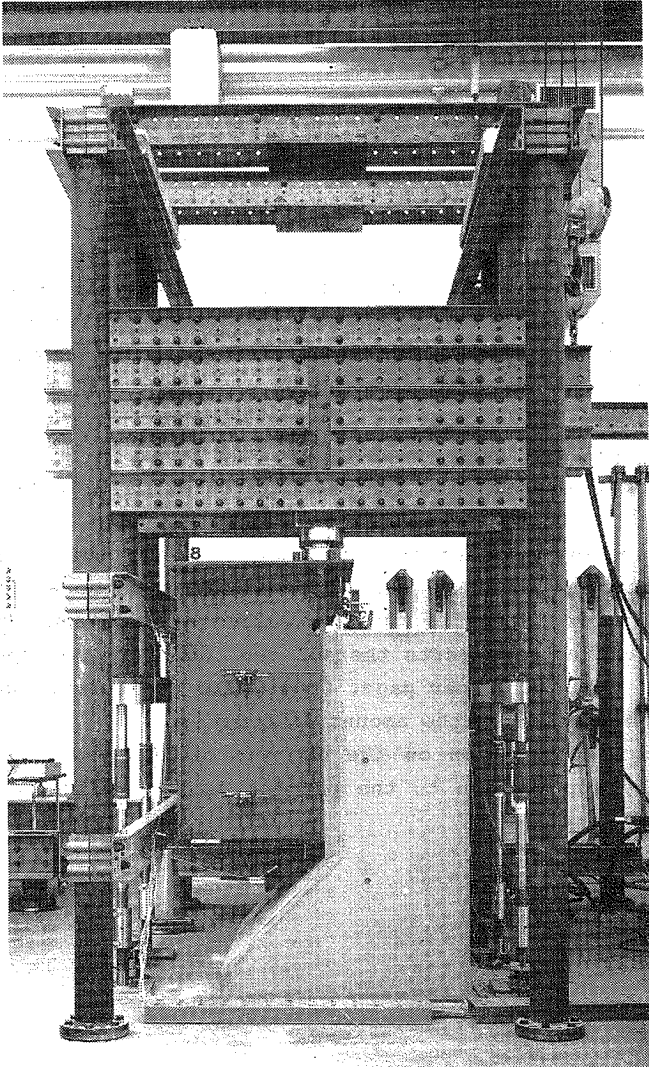
Client: A/S Storebæltsforbindelsen. Consulting Engineers: CCL Joint Venture.

Further information: Niels J. Gimsing, ABK.



Forsøgsemne.

*Test specimen.



Forsøgsopstilling til fuldskala forsøg med dybelforbindelse.

*Test arrangement for full scale test of a stud connection.

Ref.: Afdelingen for Bærende Konstruktioner, Sagsrapport, Serie S
nr. 8824, 1990 (s. 29).

3. EKSAMENSPROJEKTER***Final year projects**

Da disse afhandlinger kun findes i et enkelt eksemplar, må et nærmere studium af dem foregå på Afdelingens bibliotek efter forudgående aftale. Fotokopier af hele afhandlinger eller dele heraf kan leveres til en pris af kr. 1,00 pr. side.

Yderligere oplysninger om afhandlingernes indhold fås ved henvendelse til den under resumeet angivne lærer.

Anmodning om kopiering kan ske telefonisk på tlf. 42 88 35 11.

*As there is normally only one copy of each of these theses, anyone wishing to study them in detail must do so at the Department's library according to a previous arrangement. Photocopies of entire theses or parts thereof can, however, be supplied at a price of D.kr. 1.00 per page. Orders for copies must be accompanied by a cheque for the amount in question.

Further information on the content of the theses can be obtained by application to the project leader indicated under the summary.

ANDERSEN, HENRIK: Dæmpningsmodeller for konstruktionssvingninger (*Damping models for structural vibrations. In Danish). Eksamensprojekt, Afdelingen for Bærende Konstruktioner, 1989, 157 s. Fotokopi, kr. 157,-.

I projektet er foretaget en analyse af svingninger i et kabel i samvirken med en konstruktion under hensyntagen til geometriske ikke-lineariteter og viskos dæmpning eller konstitutivt modelleret dæmpning af hysterese-mæssig art. En analytisk model er opbygget, og der er opnået rimelig overensstemmelse med den numeriske simulering.

Lærer: Leif Otto Nielsen.

*An analysis of vibrations in a cable interacting with a structure is performed. Nonlinear geometric effects in the cable are included. The damping is viscous or constitutively modelled. An analytical model is built up and reasonable agreement with the numerical simulation is obtained.

Project leader: Leif Otto Nielsen,

BARLACH, CHRISTIAN, se JENSEN, RALPH BO BJØRNDAL og CHRISTIAN BARLACH

BRINCH, MICHAEL: Pylonsvingninger på Storebæltsbroen. (*Vibrations of tower for the Great Belt Bridge). Eksamensprojekt, Afdelingen for Bærende Konstruktioner, 1989, 192 s. Fotokopi, kr. 192,-.

Projektet omhandler dynamiske fænomener for pylonerne ved den kommende Storebæltsbro. Der undersøges egensvingninger, svingninger og udbøjninger forårsaget af vindpåvirkning samt svingninger og flytninger forårsaget af skibsstød. Både skråstags- og hængebroens pyloner undersøges, dog lægges der størst vægt på undersøgelsen af skråstagsbroens pyloner.

Lærere: Claës Dyrbye og Niels J. Gimsing.

*The subject of the project is dynamical phenomena for the towers of the planned bridge across the Great Belt. Free vibrations, response to wind loading and vibrations and deflections due to impact by ships are investigated. The main emphasis has been on the investigation of towers for a cable stayed bridge, however, also towers for a suspension bridge have been examined.

Project leaders: Claës Dyrbye and Niels J. Gimsing.

DAHLGREN, THOMAS og HENRIK LYNGKJÆR: Rørknudesamlinger i offshore-konstruktioner. (*Tubular joints in offshore structures. In Danish). Eksamensprojekt, Afdelingen for Bærende Konstruktioner, 1989, 138 s. + ca. 100 s. bilag. Fotokopi, kr. 238,-.

I projektet er undersøgt metoder til bestemmelse af bæreevnen, spændingsfordelingen samt deformationsegenskaberne for rørknudesamlinger, med specielt sigte på offshorekonstruktioner.

For en typisk rørknudesamling er ved hjælp af elementmetodeprogrammet PAFEC bestemt spændingsfordeling og deformationsegenskaber. De herved opnåede resultater er sammenlignet med resultaterne af fuldskalaforståelse i Afdelingens prøvesal.

På grundlag af såvel elementmetodeberegningen som forsøgsresultaterne er bestemt samlingens moment-rotations relation, hot spot spændingerne og spændingskoncentrationsfaktorerne.

Lærere: Henning Agerskov og Lars Damkilde.

*The project deals with methods to determine the carrying capacity, the stress distribution, and the deformation characteristics of tubular joints, with a special view to offshore structures.

For a typical tubular joint, the FEM program PAFEC is used to determine the stress distribution and the deformation characteristics. The results obtained are compared with the results of full-scale tests in the laboratory of the Department of Structural Engineering

On the basis of both FEM calculations and test results, the moment-rotation relationship of the connection, the hot spot stresses, and the stress concentration factors have been determined.

Project leaders: Henning Agerskov and Lars Damkilde.

HARNUNG, CASPER: Geometrisk og Materiale-mæssig Ulineær Beskrivelse af Bjælkekonstruktioner. (*Geometrical and Constitutive Nonlinear Analysis of Beam Structures. In Danish). Eksamensprojekt, Afdelingen for Bærende Konstruktioner, 1989, 108 s. + 242 s. programudskrifter (*program listings). Fotokopi, kr. 350,-.

Elementmetodeanalyser af geometrisk moderat ulineære konstruktioner er ofte fejlbehæftede på grund af 'Membrane Locking'. I forskydnings-slæpe konstruktionselementer optræder sædvanligvis yderligere 'Shear Locking'. Begge fænomener ytrer sig i, at der i tøjningsmålene optræder led, der er beskrevet ved polynomier af forskellig grad, hvilket medfører interne inkompatibiliteter. I projektet er Byskov's "Fully Modified Finite Element Method" implementeret i et edb-program til analyse af rammer med såvel geometriske som materiale-mæssige ulineariteter. Programmet har primært været benyttet på trærammer, hvor metoden er fundet at virke særdeles godt. I projektet er udviklet en ny udgave af den såkaldte 'Arc Length Orthogonality Method'. Metoden benyttes til imperfectionsstudier, som involverer særligt stærke ulineariteter.

Lærer: Esben Byskov.

*Geometrically and constitutive nonlinear Finite Element analyses of structures are often encumbered by numerical errors caused by 'Membrane Locking'. If the structure is shear flexible, then additional 'Shear Locking' usually occurs. Both phenomena stem from the fact that the strains are approximated by contributions from polynomials of different degrees resulting in internal incompatibilities. In the thesis Byskov's 'Fully Modified Finite Element Method' is implemented in a Finite Element program that handles frames with material as well as geometric nonlinearities. The

program has been utilized to analyse frames made of timber and the method has proved to work very well. In the thesis a new version of the 'Arc Length Orthogonality Method' is developed and employed in imperfection sensitivity studies that entail severe nonlinearities.

Project leader: Esben Byskov.

HØYER, OLE: EDB-orienterede brudstadieregninger. (*Computer Aided Rupture Analysis. In Danish). Eksamensprojekt, Afdelingen for Bærende Konstruktioner, 1989. 139 s. + 220 s. bilagsrapporter. Fotokopi, kr. 359,-.

I rapporten beskrives grundlaget for en elementformulering af brudstadieregninger baseret på nedreværdimetoden. Brudbetingelserne lineariseres, og problemet reduceres hermed til et lineært programmeringsproblem (LP). Der er udviklet et edb-program til enten last- eller materialeoptimering af plane rammer eller plader.

Der er udviklet en specialiseret LP-løser, der tager hensyn til problemets særlige karakteristika, og LP-løserens effektivitet har muliggjort en implementering på PC. Pladeresultaterne viser forbedringer i forhold til tidligere arbejder.

Lærer: Lars Damkilde.

*In the report a finite element formulation for rupture analysis based on lower-bound solutions is formulated. The yield surface is linearized, and the problem reduces to a linear programming problem (LP). A computer program is developed, which can optimize either the load or the material for plane frames or plates.

A specialized LP-solver is developed, and its effectiveness allows an implementation on a PC. The results for plates show improvements compared to earlier works.

Project leader: Lars Damkilde.

JENSEN, RALPH BO BJØRNDAL og CHRISTIAN BÄRLÄCH: Rammer med fleksible knudesamlinger. (*Analysis of Frames with flexible Joints. In Danish). Eksamensprojekt, Afdelingen for Bærende Konstruktioner, 1989, 171 s. + 5 bilagsrapporter vedr. FORTRAN-program, 288 s. + bilagsrapport vedr. PAFEC-beregninger, 114 s. + subroutinelisting. Fotokopi, kr. 578,-.

I rapporten udledes de geometrisk og materialemæssige ikke-lineære elementmetodeligninger for plane rammer, idet der tages hensyn til ikke-lineære rotationsfleksibiliteter i samlingerne. Der benyttes en iterativ løsningsprocedure, residuallastmetoden, hvor lasten påsættes i inkremitter.

Endvidere opstilles det materialemæssige ikke-lineære stabilitetsproblem, der ligeledes løses iterativt, idet egenværdiproblemet lineariseres i de enkelte inkremitter.

Den teoretiske beskrivelse danner grundlag for det udviklede elementmetodeprogram, RAMFLEX.

Moment-rotation-relationen for samlingerne, der gives som en del af inddata til programmet, er bestemt for en typisk svejst samling ved hjælp af elementmetodeprogrammet PAFEC. Der er foretaget både lineære og ikke-lineære analyser med såvel 2D- som 3D-elementmodeller (skalelementer). $M - \theta$ -relationen vurderes generelt at kunne bestemmes med en usikkerhed på 10-20% ved FEM-beregninger.

Det udviklede elementmetodeprogram, der kan benyttes på PC, blev benyttet til et parameterstudium, idet fleksibiliteternes indflydelse blev undersøgt. Det blev fundet, at fleksibiliteterne i brugstilstanden kun havde lille betydning. Generelt må det dog konkluderes, at deformationerne øges og bæreevnen nedsættes med øget fleksibilitet i samlingerne.

I et efterfølgende eksamensprojekt, udført af Niels T. Petersen, blev elementmetodeprogrammet videreudviklet til at kunne behandle rumlige rammekonstruktioner og beregne egenfrekvenser under hensyntagen til rotationsfleksibiliteter.

Lærere: Lars Damkilde og Henning Agerskov.

*The report derives the geometric and material non-linear finite element equations for plane frames, taking into account the non-linear rotational flexibilities of the connections. The Residual Load Method is employed in solving the iterative equations.

Further, the material non-linear Stability Problem is presented. Again an iterative solving procedure is used, and the linearized eigenvalue problem is solved for load increments. The theory gives the basis for implementation of the finite element program, RAMFLEX.

The Moment-Rotation-relation, used as input by the program, is determined for a typical welded connection by use of the finite element program PAFEC. Both linear and nonlinear analysis is carried out with both 2D- and 3D-element models (shell elements). The $M - \theta$ -relation is estimated within an accuracy of 10-20% by FEM- calculations.

The developed program, which can run on most PC's, was used in a parameter study, in which the influence of flexibilities was investigated. It was found that the flexibilities in the elastic stage only had small importance. In general, however, it must be concluded that the deflections increase and the carrying capacity decreases with increased flexibility of the connections.

In a following project, carried out by Niels T. Petersen, the finite element program was developed further to treat spatial frames and to calculate eigenfrequencies.

Project leaders: Lars Damkilde and Henning Agerskov.

JENSEN, WILI: Stabilitetsundersøgelse af åbne tyndvæggede tvær-snit. (*Stability of open thin-walled sections, in Danish). Eksamensprojekt, Afdelingen for Bærende Konstruktioner, 1989, 75 s. + 23 s. bilag. Fotokopi, kr. 98,-.

På Statens Byggeforskningsinstitut er der udviklet et spær opbygget af tyndpladeelementer, hvor de enkelte dele er samlet med en særlig boltesamling.

I rapporten er der foretaget en eksperimentel og teoretisk undersøgelse af enkeltelementer. Der er lagt særlig vægt på en undersøgelse af de særlige forhold omkring boltesamlingen. Der er en god overensstemmelse mellem de teoretiske og eksperimentelle resultater.

Lærer: Lars Damkilde og Steen Krenk.

*The Danish Building Research Institute has developed a rafter system constructed of thin-walled members connected with a patented bolt. The report describes both an experimental and theoretical investigation of a single member element. Special emphasis is put on the characteristic features of the bolted connections. There is found a good agreement between theory and experiments.

Project leaders: Lars Damkilde and Steen Krenk.

KALVSLUND, JIMMY: Analyse af skråstagsbro under montage. (*Analysis of cable stayed bridge under erection). Eksamensprojekt, Afdelingen for Bærende Konstruktioner, 1989, 190 s. + 65 s. bilag. Fotokopi, kr. 255 kr.-.

For projektet til en skråstagsbro med et 780 m langt hovedspænd over Storebælts Østerrende er gennemført en statisk og dynamisk analyse af montagetilstanden.

Lærer: N.J. Gimsing.

*For a design of a cable stayed bridge with a 780 m long main span, a number of statical and dynamical analyses are carried out.

Project leader: Niels J. Gimsing.

LYNGKJÆR, HENRIK, se DAHLGREN, THOMAS og HENRIK LYNGKJÆR

PEDERSEN, HENRIK HVIID og FINN BUUS STEFFENSEN: Store trækupler.
(*Large timber domes. In Danish). Eksamensprojekt, Afdelingen for Bærende Konstruktioner, 1990. 95 s. + 280 s. app.
Fotokopi, kr. 375,-.

Der er foretaget en undersøgelse af, hvilke udformninger af den bærende hovedkonstruktion, der er hensigtsmæssige for overdækning af cirkulære grundplaner. Det viste sig, at 3 cirkelsystemer, drejet 60° i forhold til hinanden, er velegnede, både med hensyn til geometri og statik.

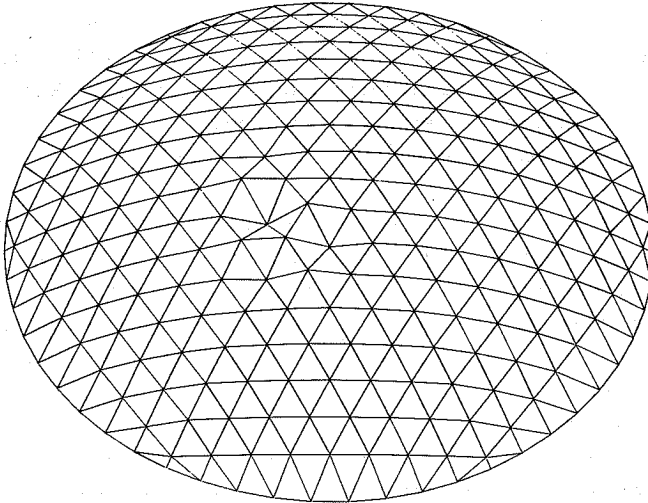
Der er udviklet et programkompleks med PAFEC som analyseprogram, der på basis af få data kan benyttes til dimensionering af både de buede limtræemner og forbindelserne med indlimede bolte og betonudstøbte hulrum. Geometriske ikke-lineariteter, dvs. stabilitetsfænomener, blev tilnærmet taget i regning på basis af kuplernes kritiske last.

Lærer: Hilmer Riberholt.

*An investigation of the design of the main structure has been carried out for timber domes over a circular plan. It turned out that 3 circle systems rotated 60° relative to each other are suitable both for the geometry and the statics.

A complex of computer programs has been developed with PAFEC as the static analysis program, which on the basis of a few data can be utilized for the design of both the curved glulam members and the connections with glued-in bolts and the cavities filled with concrete. Geometric non-linearity, i.e. stability phenomena, was considered approximately on the basis of the critical load of the dome.

Project leader: Hilmer Riberholt.



Udbøjning af kuppel ved stabilitetssvigt.

*Displacement pattern of dome at stability failure.

PEDERSEN, HENRIK HVIID og FINN BUUS STEPHENSEN: Store trækupler (s. 42).

PEDERSEN, NIELS THOUGÅRD: Offshorekonstruktioner med fleksible knudepunkter. (*Offshore structures with Flexible Joints. In Danish). Eksamensprojekt, Afdelingen for Bærende Konstruktioner, 1989. 114 s. + 232 s. bilagsrapporter. Fotokopi, kr. 346,-.

Der er udviklet et elementmetodeprogram til lineær statisk, stabilitets- og dynamisk analyse af rumlige rammekonstruktioner med fleksible knuder. På en forenklet model af en fast offshoreplatform er de fleksible knuders betydning for snitkraftfordeling, egenfrekvenser og udmattelseslevetid af de svejste rørknudesamlinger undersøgt.

Hovedresultater:

Der blev fundet en entydig tendens til reduktion af de bøjende momenter i afstivningsrørene ved rørknuderne ved indførelse af fleksible knuder. Dette resulterer i en væsentlig forøgelse af rørknudesamlingernes udmattelseslevetid. Der blev ikke fundet nogen markant ændring af egenfrekvenserne.

Lærere: Lars Damkilde og Henning Agerskov.

*A FEM program for linear static, stability- and dynamic analysis of three-dimensional frames with flexible joints has been developed. A simple model of a fixed offshore platform is used to examine the effects from flexible joints on: Normalforce- and momentdistribution, eigenfrequencies and fatigue life of welded tubular joints.

Main results:

By introducing flexible joints, a clear reduction of the bending moments in the branches at the joints was found. This leads to extensive improvements in the fatigue life of the tubular joints. No significant change was found in the eigenfrequencies.

Project leaders: Lars Damkilde and Henning Agerskov.

PETERSEN, PETER: Stabilitet af rammer af tyndpladeprofiler. (*Stability of frames of thin-walled beams. In Danish). Eksamensprojekt, Afdelingen for Bærende Konstruktioner, 1989, 50. s. + 146 s. programdokumentation til FORTRAN-program. Fotokopi, kr. 196,-.

Rapporten omhandler en elementmetodeformulering for beregning af snitkræfter og den elastiske stabilitetslast af plane rammer opbygget af tyndpladeprofiler, hvor der tages hensyn til samlingernes indflydelse på konstruktionens virkemåde.

Idet der tages hensyn til hvælving benyttes den fra Vlasov bjælketeori kendte lineært elastiske elementstivhedsmatrix. Netop hvælving gør, at overgangsbetingelserne ved samlingerne bliver samlingsspecifikke, og de skal derfor undersøges i hvert enkelt tilfælde. I rapporten er gjort rede for 2 almindeligt forekommen-

de typer svejste samlinger. Det udledte stabilitetsproblem, der behandles rumligt, optræder som et lineært egenværdiproblem.

Det opbyggede elementmetodeprogram kan beregne stabilitetslast for rammer af tyndpladeprofiler (herunder IPE-profiler) påvirket med knudelast. Rammen kan fastholdes excentrisk, f.eks. langs overflangen på et IPE-profil, hvilket ofte er tilfældet i halkonstruktioner.

I fortsættelse af projektet, med midler fra STVF, foretages en del rettelser og udvidelser, der beskrives i en kommende rapport.

Lærere: Lars Damkilde og Steen Krenk.

*The report contains a finite element formulation for calculation of internal forces and elastic stability of frames of thin-walled beams with the influence from joint connections taken into account.

Regarding warping the formulation is based on the linearized theory of thin-walled beams given by Vlasov. Because of warping the corner conditions are specific to the assemblage and therefore have to be investigated in each case. The corner conditions for two common types of welded assemblages have been treated in the report. The derived spatial stability problem is solved as a linear eigenvalue-problem.

The finite element program calculates the stability load of frames of thin-walled beams loaded with concentrated forces. The frame can be eccentrically supported, e.g. at the upper flange of an I-profile.

With financial support from STVF the project is continued and will be described in an additional report.

Project leaders: Lars Damkilde and Steen Krenk.

STEFFENSEN, FINN BUUS, se PEDERSEN, HENRIK HVIID og FINN BUUS
STEFFENSEN

THOMSEN, STEEN: Cyklisk symmetri og Newton-Lanczos iterationsmetoden. (*Cyclical symmetry and Newton-Lanczos iteration. In

Danish). Eksamensprojekt, Afdelingen for Bærende Konstruktioner, 1989. 101 s + 131 s. + 96s. Fotokopi, kr. 328,-

Der er udviklet et program til iterativ beregning vha. Newton-Raphson metoden af elastiske konstruktioner med cyklisk symmetri i en vis udgangstilstand og underkastet endelige flytninger. For hvert trin i iterationen bestemmes løsningen til de tilsvarende lineariserede ligninger vha. Lanczos metoden, idet ligningerne prækonditioneres med stivhedsmatricen hørende til den cyklisk symmetriske udgangstilstand. Sidstnævnte matrix dekomponeres let ved Fourierudvikling i ringretningen (fast Fourier transform).

Lærer: Hugo Møllmann.

*A computer program has been developed for iterative analysis by the Newton-Raphson method of elastic structures which are cyclically symmetric in a certain initial state and subjected to finite displacements. In each step of the iteration, the solution of the linearized equations is determined by the Lanczos method, using preconditioning by means of the stiffness matrix of the cyclically symmetric initial state. The decomposition of the latter matrix is easily accomplished by discrete Fourier transformation in the circumferential direction using fast Fourier transforms.

Project leader: Hugo Møllmann.

TONNESEN, MICHAEL: Skadesmodeller for beton. (*Damage Models for Concrete. In Danish). Eksamensprojekt. Afdelingen for Bærende Konstruktioner, 1989, 97 s., 2 bilagsrapporter 58 s. + 45 s. programdokumentation. Fotokopi, kr. 200,-.

Konstitutive modeller for beton er ofte udviklet uden hensyntagen til de mikromekaniske processer, som iagttages i et kontinuum af beton udsat for belastning. Der kan tages hensyn til de mikromekaniske processer ved at benytte skadesmekanik til udvikling af konstitutive modeller, som i denne forbindelse betegnes som skadesmodeller. I projektet beskrives skadesmekanik til udvikling af

tids- og temperaturuafhængige skadesmodeller. Et edb-program er implementeret til udvikling af skadesmodeller for beton med en skade af 'penny-shaped cracks'. Skadesmodellerne giver 'pre-failure'-, den første del af 'post-failure'-responsen og skadesudviklingen for en vilkårlig belastningshistorie i spændinger. Resultater for enaksede spændingshistorier viser, at forholdet mellem træk- og trykstyrken for beton kan beskrives, og udviklingen af mikrorevner i enakset træk og tryk er i overensstemmelse med eksperimentelle resultater, men deformationerne i træk er for store. En af skadesmodellerne er implementeret i et elementmetodeprogram, hvor resultaterne viser, at grundlaget for implementering af skadesmodeller er konsistent.

Lærere: Henrik Stang og Esben Byskov.

*Constitutive models for concrete are often developed without any relation to the underlying physical mechanisms which can be observed in a mechanically loaded concrete continuum. The physical mechanisms can be taken into account when constitutive models are developed within the framework of Continuum Damage Mechanics. Such constitutive models are called damage models. Basic elements of CDM-theory for developing damage models which are time and temperature independent are described in general in the thesis. A computer program is implemented in the thesis in order to derive damage models for concrete containing damages of penny-shaped microcracks. The damage models predict the response of the pre-failure, the first part of the post-failure and the damage evolution of concrete under multiaxial and nonproportional loading history in stresses. Results for uniaxial states of stresses show that the difference in tensile and compressive strength for concrete is described and the development of microcracks in uniaxial tension and compression are in accordance with experimental results, however, the deformations in tension are too large. One of the damage models is implemented in a Finite Element program, where the results show that the basis for implementing of damage models is consistent.

Project leaders: Henrik Stang and Esben Byskov.

EMNEREGISTER

A

Acceleration, 8

Alkalikiselskadede konstruktionselementer, 28

B

Beregningsudtryk, 6

Beslutningsteori, 11

Beton, 6, 7, 13

Betonkonstruktioner, 9

Boltesamling, 40

Broen over Storebælts Vesterrende, 29

Brudformer, 18

Brudliniemetode, 17

Brudstadieregninger, 13, 38

C

Cirkulære tværsnit, 9

Citationer, 10

Cyklisk symmetri, 45

D

Deformerbare tværsnit, 14

Dybelforbindelse, 29

Dynamisk analyse, 41

Dæmpning, 35

E

EDB-program, 17

Egenfrekvenser, 43

Egensvingninger, 35

Elastisk stabilitetslast, 44

Elastiske bjælker, 14

Elektriske målemetoder, 8

Elementformulering, 38
Elementmetodeformulering, 44
Elementmetoden, 37
Elementmetodeligninger, 39
Endelige flytninger, 45

F

Fast Fourier transform, 45
FEM-generalisering, 16
Fingerskarrede rammehjørner, 18
Fleksible knuder, 43
Flere lag armering, 7
Forankring, 6, 7
Forankringsforsøg, 28
Forskydningsforsøg, 28
Forsøg, 7
Forsøgsudstyr, 24
Fuldskala forsøg, 29
Første passage problemer, 19

G

Gennemlokningsforsøg, 28
Geometrisk og materialemæssige ikke-lineære elementmetodeligninger, 39
Grænsetilstand, 11

H

Hvælvning, 14
Hysteresesystemer, 19

I

Ikke-lineære problemer, 19
Ikke-lineære rotationsfleksibiliteter, 39
Imperfektioner, 37
Indlimede bolte, 41
Instron, 25

K

Kabel, 35
Kompositbro, 29
Konstruktioners pålidelighed, 11
Kuppel, 41

L

Last, 38
Limtræ, 18, 41
Lineært egenværdiproblem, 44
'Locking', 37

M

Materiemæssigt ikke-lineært stabilitetsproblem, 39
Materialeoptimering, 38
Mode interaktion, 13, 16
Montageberegning, 13, 41

N

Nedreværdimetoden, 38

O

Offshore-konstruktioner, 36
Opgaver, 13

P

Plader, 17
Plasticitetsteori, 13
Presser, 25
Prøvningsudstyr, 25
Pumpesystem, 24
Pyloner, 35

R

Rørknudesamlinger, 36
Resumeer, 18
Ribbekuppel, 41

Ringformede tværsnit, 9

S

Samlingernes indflydelse, 44
Sandsynlighedsbaseret sikkerhedsnorm, 11
Servostyring, 25
Sikkerhedsindeks, 11
Simplex element, 16
Skadesmekanik, 46
Skadesmodeller, 46
Skibsstød, 35
Skråstagsbroer, 13, 41
Snitkraftfordeling, 43
Specialiseret LP-løser, 38
Spåndbeton, 9
Spændingsberegning, 9
Stabilitet, 15, 16
Stokastisk midling, 19
Stokastiske vibrationer, 19
Styrebox, 24
Styreenhed, 24
Styrke, 18
Svingninger, 35

T

Temperatur, 8
Tests, 6
Tyndpladeelementer, 40
Tyndvæggede bjælker, 13, 16
Tøjning, 8

U

Udmattelseslevetid af svejste rørknodesamlinger, 43
Udmattelsesprøvning, 24
Ulineariteter, 37
Understøtning, 7

Y

Vindpåvirkning, 35

Vlasov bjælketeori, 44

***SUBJECT INDEX**

Acceleration, 8
Actuators, 25
Alkali-silica reactions, 28
Anchorage, 6, 7
Anchorage tests, 28
Annular cross sections, 9

B

Braced dome, 42
Bridge across the West Channel of the Great Belt, 29

C

Cable, 35
Cable stayed bridge, 13, 41
Circular cross sections, 9
Composite bridge, 29
Computer program, 17
Concrete, 6, 7, 13
Concrete structures, 9
Continuum damage mechanics, 46
Control box, 24
Control unit, 24
Cyclical symmetri, 45

D

Damage mechanics, 22
Damage models, 46
Damping, 35
Decision theory, 11
Deformable cross sections, 14
Digital image analysis, 22
Dome, 42
Dynamic analysis, 41

Dynamic response, 12, 23,

E

Eigenfrequencies, 43

Elastic beam theory, 14

Elastic stability, 44

Elasto plastic frames, 23

Electrical measuring methods, 8

Erection analysis, 13, 41

Exercises, 13

Experimental, 40

Expressions for design, 6

Fast Fourier transform, 45

F

Fatigue life of welded tubular joints, 43

Fatigue testing 24

FEM generalization, 16

Fibre reinforced cement, 10, 22

Finger jointed frame corners, 18

Finite displacements, 45

Finite element formulation, 38, 44

Finite element method, 37

First passage problems, 19

Flexible joints, 43

Frames, 12

Free vibrations, 35

Full-scale test on stud connection, 29

G

Geometric and material non-linear finite element equations, 39

Glued-in bolts, 42

Glulam, 18, 42

H

Hysteretic systems, 19

I

Impact by ships, 35
Imperfections, 37
Influence from joint connections, 44
Instron, 25

L

Lamella dome, 42
Limit analysis, 13
Limit state, 11
Linear eigenvalue-problem, 44
Linearized theory of thin-walled beams, 44
Load, 38
'Locking', 37
Lower-bound, 38

M

Material non-linear stability problem, 39
Mechanical behaviour, 10
Microcracks, 22
Microfiller, 10
Microstructure, 10
Modal analysis, 12
Mode interaction, 13, 16
Moment-rotation relation, 39
More layers of reinforcement, 7

N

Non-linear problems, 19
Non-linear rotational flexibilities, 39
Nonlinearities, 37
Normalforce- and momentdistribution, 43

O

Offshore structures, 36
Optimization, 38

P

Patented bolt, 40
Permeability, 10
Plastic theory, 13
Plate bending, 17
Porosity, 10
Prestressed concrete, 9
Probabilistic safety code, 11
Pump-system, 24
Punching tests, 28

R

Rafter system, 40
Random vibration, 19
Reliability index, 11
Rupture analysis, 38
Rupture types, 18

S

Science Citation Index, 10
Seismic actions, 12, 23
Servo-control, 25
Shear tests, 28
Simplex element, 16
Stability, 13, 16
Stochastic averaging, 19
Strain, 8
Strength, 18
Stress analysis, 9
Structural dynamics, 12
Structural reliability, 11
Stud connection, 29
Summaries, 18
Support, 7

T

Temperature, 8

Tests, 6, 7

Test-equipment, 24, 25

Thin-walled sections, 40

Thin-walled beams, 13, 16

Towers, 35

Tubular joints, 36

Y

Vibrations, 35

W

Warping, 14

Wind loading, 35

Y

Yield line method, 17

Abonnement på forelæsningsnotaterne, serie F

Afdelingen for Bærende Konstruktioner
Danmarks Tekniske Højskole
Bygning 118
2800 Lyngby.

Undertegnede anmoder om abonnement på forelæsningsnotaterne, serie F, dækkende perioden 1.7.1990 - 30.6.1991. Abonnementsrabatten andrager 20%, og abonnementsafgiften vil blive opkrævet ved periodens udløb.

Stilling og navn:

Adresse:

Postnr. og -distrikt:

Abonnement på rapportererne, serie R

Afdelingen for Bærende Konstruktioner
Danmarks tekniske Højskole
Bygning 118
2800 Lyngby.

Undertegnede anmoder om abonnement på rapportererne, serie R, dækkende perioden 1.7.1990 - 30.6.1991. Abonnementsprisen andrager kr. 130,-, og Afdelingen vil fremsende faktura efter modtagelsen af bestillingen.

Stilling og navn:

Adresse:

Postnr. og -distrikt:

Hvis De ikke allerede modtager Afdelingens resumeoversigt ved udgivelsen, kan Afdelingen tilbyde at tilsende næste års resumeoversigt, når den udgives, dersom De udfylder og returnerer nedenstående kupon:

Returneres til:

Afdelingen for Bærende Konstruktioner
Danmarks Tekniske Højskole
Bygning 118
2800 Lyngby

Fremtidig tilsendelse af resumeoversigter udbedes af
(bedes udfyldt med blokbogstaver):

Stilling og navn:

Adresse:

Postnr. og -distrikt

*The Department has pleasure in offering to send you a next year's list of summaries, free of charge. If you do not already receive it upon publication, kindly complete and return the coupon below:

To be returned to:

Department of Structural Engineering
Technical University of Denmark
Building 118
DK-2800 Lyngby, Denmark.

*The undersigned wishes to receive the Department's list of Summaries:

(Please complete in block letters)

Title and name:

Address:

Postal No. and district:

Country:

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY LABORATORY
530 SOUTH EAST ASIAN AVENUE

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
60637

TO THE DIRECTOR, NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

FROM THE DIRECTOR, NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

RE: NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

DATE: 1963

BY: J. H. VAN VLECK

FOR THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

BY: J. H. VAN VLECK

FOR THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

BY: J. H. VAN VLECK

FOR THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

BY: J. H. VAN VLECK

FOR THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

BY: J. H. VAN VLECK

FOR THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

BY: J. H. VAN VLECK

FOR THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

BY: J. H. VAN VLECK

FOR THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

BY: J. H. VAN VLECK

FOR THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

AFDELINGEN FOR BÆRENDE KONSTRUKTIONER
DANMARKS TEKNISKE HØJSKOLE

Department of Structural Engineering
Technical University of Denmark, DK-2800 Lyngby

SERIE F
(Forelæsningsnotater)

- F 88. BACH, FINN, JØRGEN NIELSEN og SØREN TRABERG: Eksamensopgaver i bærende konstruktioner ved grundkursus 1 og grundkursus 2. 1981. Kr. 33,-.
- F 89. GRAVESEN, SVEND og HENRIK OVERGAARD MADSEN: Opgaver i konstruktioners sikkerhed. 1981. Kr. 21,-.
- F 90. STANG, HENRIK: Introduktion til CCL. 1981. Kr. 14,-.
- F 91. BYSKOV, ESBEN: Tilnærmede bjælkeløsninger bestemt ved de virtuelle flytningers princip. 1981. Kr. 17,-.
- F 92. BRØNDUM-NIELSEN, TROELS og ERIK SKETTRUP: Betonkonstruktioner I. 2. udg. 1982. Kr. 61,-.
- F 93. RIBERHOLT, HILMER: Trækonstruktioner. Forbindelser. 1983. Kr. 53,-.
- F 94. ASKEGAARD, V. og C. PHILIPSEN: Opgaver i forsøgsteknik I. 2. udg. 1983. Kr. 34,-.
- F 95. LARSEN, H.J. og H. RIBERHOLT: Stabiliserende skiver af træplader. 1984. Kr. 15,-.
- F 96. PHILIPSEN, CLAUD: Dimensioneringsgrundlag for stålsøjler. 1984. Kr. 32,-.
- F 97. BRØNDUM-NIELSEN, TROELS og ERIK SKETTRUP: Betonkonstruktioner I. 3. udg. 1984. Kr. 72,-.
- F 98. BRØNDUM-NIELSEN, TROELS og ERIK SKETTRUP: Structural Concrete. Bibliography. 1984. Kr. 39,-.
- F 99. BYSKOV, ESBEN: Plane, Krumme Bjælker. 1984. Kr. 73,-.
- F 100. BRØNDUM-NIELSEN, TROELS og ERIK SKETTRUP: Betonkonstruktioner påvirket til vridning. 2. udg. 1984. Kr. 16,-.
- F 101. DYRBYE, C.: Opgaver i Bygningsdynamik. 5. udg. 1985. Kr. 45,-.
- F 102. FEDDERSEN, BENT og M.P. NIELSEN: Opgaver i styrkeberegning af beton og jernbeton. 1985. Kr. 17,-.
- F 103. NIELSEN, LEIF OTTO: Elementmetoden til bærende konstruktioner. 2. udgave. 1985. Kr. 90,-.
- F 104. RIBERHOLT, HILMER: Trækonstruktioner. Eksempler. 1985. Kr. 42,-.
- F 105. GIMSING, N.J.: Bjælke- og rammebroer i stål. 1985. Kr. 55,-.
- F 106. BRØNDUM-NIELSEN, TROELS og ERIK SKETTRUP: Betonkonstruktioner I. 4. udg. 1986. kr. 95,-.
- F 107. BYSKOV, ESBEN: Tilnærmede bjælkeløsninger bestemt ved de virtuelle flytningers princip. 2. udgave. 1986. Kr. 25,-.
- F 108. RIBERHOLT, H.: Stabiliserende skiver i trækonstruktioner. 1986. Kr. 17,-.
- F 109. MATHERON, G.: Estimating and Choosing (translated from the French by A.M. Hasofer). 1987. Kr. 110,-.
- F 110. LANGE-HANSEN, P.: Plasticitetsteori. Opgaver. 1987. Kr. 63,-.
- F 111. NIELSEN, LEIF OTTO: Opgaver i Pladers, Skivers og Massivers Statik, 3. Udgave. 1988. Kr. 40,-.
- F 112. KRENK, STEEN: Last på Offshore Konstruktioner. 1988. Kr. 40,-.
- F 113. GIMSING, N.J.: Skråstagsbroer. 1988. Kr. 75,-.
- F 114. KRENK, STEEN: Three-Dimensional Elastic Beam Theory, Part 1.
- F 115. KRENK, STEEN: Three-Dimensional Elastic Beam Theory, Part 2.
- F 116. ASKEGAARD, V.: Elektriske målemetoder til måling af termomekaniske størrelser. 2. udgave. Kr. 65,-.
- F 117. FEDDERSEN, B., M.P. NIELSEN, DAVID HOLKMANN OLSEN: Opgaver i Styrkeberegning af Beton og Jernbeton. 2. udgave. kr. 27,-.

Ved abonnement 1.7.1990 - 30.6.1991 opnås 20% rabat på priserne.

AFDELINGEN FOR BÆRENDE KONSTRUKTIONER
DANMARKS TEKNISKE HØJSKOLE

Department of Structural Engineering
Technical University of Denmark, DK-2800 Lyngby

SERIE R
(Tidligere: Rapporter)

- R 224. LANGE-HANSEN, P. og SØREN MØLLER NIELSEN: An Improved Upper Bound on the Residual Deflections in Elastic-Plastic Structures Subject to Variable Loading. 1988.
- R 225. THORUP, ERIK: User Guide and Documentation on the Program Fatsys (ver.3.0). 1987.
- R 226. DITLEVSEN, OVE: Uncertainty and Structural Reliability. Hocus Pocus or Objective Modelling. 1988.
- R 227. Resumeoversigt 1987 - Summaries of Papers 1987. 1988.
- R 228. RIBERHOLT, H.: Glued Bolts in Glulam. Part 2. 1988.
- R 229. RIBERHOLT, H.: Delamineringsprøvning. 1988.
- R 230. RIBERHOLT, H.: Woodflanges under tension, 1988.
- R 231. HOLKMANN OLSEN, N.: Implementation. 1988. (public pending).
- R 232. HOLKMANN OLSEN, N.: Uniaxial. 1988. (public pending)
- R 233. HOLKMANN OLSEN, N.: Anchorage. 1988. (public pending)
- R 234. HOLKMANN OLSEN, N.: Heat Induced. 1988. (public pending)
- R 235. SCHEEL, HELLE: Rotationskapacitet. 1988. (public pending)
- R 236. NIELSEN, MONA: Arbejdslinier. 1988. (public pending)
- R 237. GANWEI, CHEN: Plastic Analysis of Shear in Beams. Deep Beams and Corbels. 1988.
- R 238. ANDREASEN, BENT STEEN: Anchorage of Deformed Reinforcing bars. 1988.
- R 239. ANDREASEN, BENT STEEN: Anchorage Tests with deformed Reinforcing Bars in more than one layer at a Beam Support. 1988.
- R 240. GIMSING, N.J.: Cable-Stayed Bridges with Ultra Long Spans. 1988.
- R 241. NIELSEN, LEIF OTTO: En Reissner-Mindlin Plade Element Familie. 1989.
- R 242. KRENK, STEEN og THORUP, ERIK: Stochastic and Concrete Amplitude Fatigue Test of Plate Specimens with a Central Hole. 1989.
- R 243. AARKROG, P., THORUP, E., KRENK, S., AGERSKOV, H. and BJØRN-BAK-HANSEN, J.: Apparatur til Udmattelsesforsøg. 1989.
- R 244. DITLEVSEN, OVE and KRENK, STEEN: Research Workshop on Stochastic Mechanics, September 13-14, 1988.
- R 245. ROBERTS, J.B.: Averaging Methods in Random Vibration. 1989.
- R 246. Resumeoversigt 1988 - Summaries of Papers 1988. 1989.
- R 247. GIMSING, N.J., JAMES D. LOCKWOOD, JAEHO SONG: Analysis of Erection Procedures for Cable-Stayed Bridges. 1989.
- R 248. DITLEVSEN, O. og MADSEN, H.O.: Proposal for a Code for the Direct Use of Reliability Methods in Structural Design. 1989.
- R 249. NIELSEN, LEIF OTTO: Simplex Elementet. 1989.
- R 250. THOMSEN, BENITE DAHL: Undersøgelse af "shear lag" i det elasto-plastiske stadium. 1990.
- R 251. FEDDERSEN, BENT: Jernbetonbjælkens bæreevne. 1990.
- R 252. FEDDERSEN, BENT: Jernbetonbjælkens bæreevne, Appendix. 1990.
- R 253. AARKROG, PETER: A Computer Program for Servo Controlled Fatigue Testing Documentation and User Guide. 1990.
- R 254. HOLKMANN OLSEN, DAVID & NIELSEN, M.P.: Ny Teori til Bestemmelse af Revneafstande og Revnevidder i Betonkonstruktioner. 1990.
- R 255. YAMADA, KENTARO & AGERSKOV, HENNING: Fatigue Life Prediction of Welded Joints Using Fracture Mechanics. 1990.

Abonnement 1.7.1989 - 30.6.1990 kr. 130,-
Subscription rate 1.7.1989 - 30.6.1990 D.Kr. 130.-.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for transparency and accountability, particularly in financial matters. The text suggests that organizations should implement robust systems to track and report on their operations, ensuring that all data is up-to-date and easily accessible.

2. The second section focuses on the role of leadership in driving organizational success. It highlights that effective leaders must possess strong communication skills, the ability to inspire and motivate their teams, and a clear vision for the future. The text argues that leadership is not just a position but a set of behaviors and attitudes that can significantly impact the performance and culture of an organization.

3. The third part of the document addresses the challenges of change management. It notes that organizations often face resistance when implementing new initiatives or processes. To overcome this, the text recommends a structured approach that involves clear communication, employee involvement, and providing adequate support and training. It stresses that change is a continuous process and requires ongoing effort and flexibility.

4. The fourth section discusses the importance of innovation and creativity in a competitive market. It suggests that organizations should foster a culture that encourages new ideas and experimentation. This can be achieved by providing resources, time, and encouragement for employees to explore innovative solutions to problems. The text also mentions that innovation is not limited to product development but can apply to various aspects of the organization, including processes and services.

5. The fifth part of the document covers the topic of risk management. It explains that every organization is exposed to various risks, and it is crucial to identify and assess these risks to prevent potential losses. The text provides a framework for risk management, including the identification of risks, the assessment of their impact, and the implementation of mitigation strategies. It emphasizes that risk management is an integral part of strategic planning and decision-making.

6. The sixth section discusses the importance of customer satisfaction and loyalty. It states that in today's market, customers have more choices than ever, and organizations must strive to provide exceptional service and value. The text suggests that organizations should regularly gather feedback from customers and use it to improve their products and services. It also highlights the benefits of customer loyalty, such as increased sales and reduced marketing costs.

7. The seventh part of the document addresses the issue of employee engagement and retention. It notes that high employee engagement is a key factor in organizational success. To achieve this, the text recommends creating a positive work environment, offering opportunities for professional growth, and recognizing and rewarding employees for their contributions. It also suggests that organizations should focus on building a strong sense of community and shared purpose among their employees.

8. The eighth section discusses the importance of data analysis and reporting. It explains that organizations generate vast amounts of data, and it is essential to analyze this data to gain insights into their performance and make informed decisions. The text suggests that organizations should invest in data analytics tools and training to ensure that they are effectively utilizing their data. It also emphasizes the importance of clear and concise reporting to communicate findings to stakeholders.

9. The ninth part of the document covers the topic of sustainability and corporate social responsibility (CSR). It notes that consumers are increasingly concerned about the environmental and social impact of the companies they buy from. The text suggests that organizations should adopt sustainable practices and engage in CSR activities to build a positive reputation and attract socially conscious customers. It also mentions that sustainability can lead to long-term cost savings and operational efficiency.

10. The final section of the document discusses the importance of continuous learning and development. It states that in a rapidly changing world, organizations must stay up-to-date with the latest trends and technologies. The text suggests that organizations should invest in training and development programs for their employees to ensure they have the skills and knowledge needed to succeed. It also emphasizes that learning should be a continuous process for all employees, not just a one-time event.