

# Shades of Equilibrium

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- **Equilibrium**
- **Early experience with NWB**
- **Sleipner A**
- **Equilibrium in FEM**
- **EFE – an alternative FEM**
- **EFE Examples**

# Equilibrium

- In perfect balance – quality of life;
- Free bodies – from the finite to the infinitesimal;
- Sir Christopher Wren;
- Professor Jacques Heyman.

- Sir Christopher Wren (1660s)
  - The design must be regulated by the art of **staticks**, or invention of the centers of gravity, and the duly poising of all parts to **equiponderate**; without which, a fine design will fail and prove abortive. Hence I conclude, that all designs must, in the first place, be brought to this test, or rejected.



**Palma Cathedral (1300-1600), nave height 44m, column slenderness ratio 14.4  
N.B. Widecombe church (Cathedral of the Moor) would fit inside, tower and all!**



**elliptic “cantilever” stone staircase, Palma, 19<sup>th</sup> century**

- Professor Jacques Heyman
  - The Master Safe Theorem (1960s)
  - If any **equilibrium** state can be found, that is, one for which a set of internal forces (**a stress field**) is in **equilibrium** with the external loads, and, further, for which every internal portion of the structure satisfies a **strength criterion**, then the structure is **safe**.

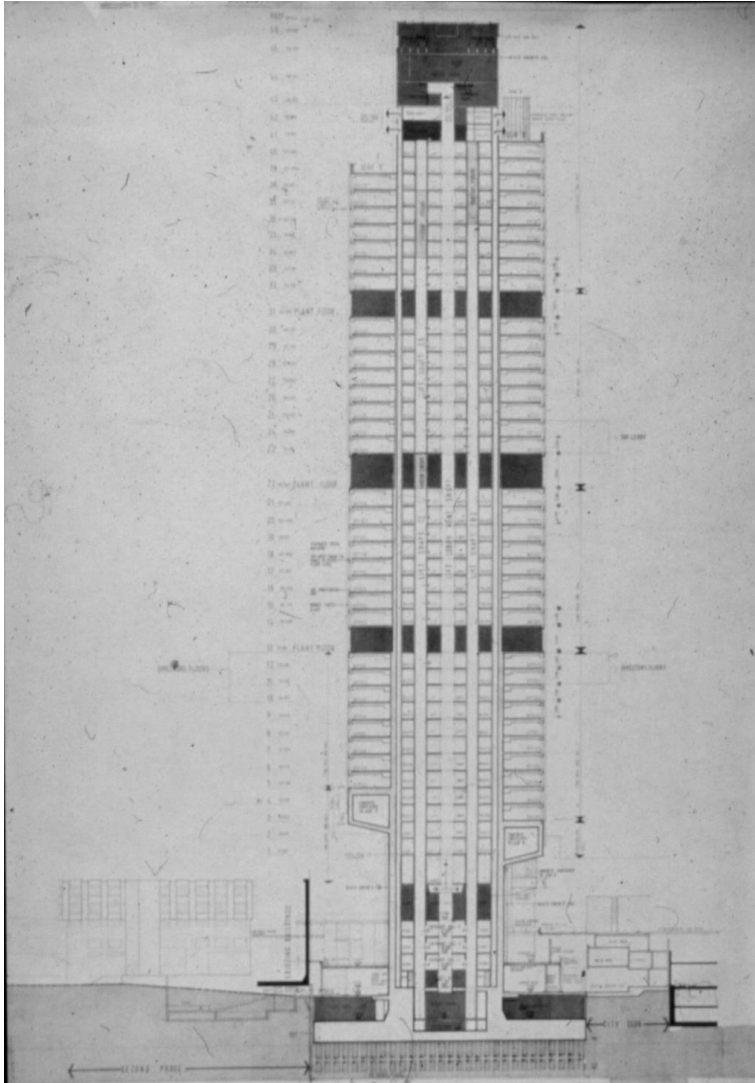


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**Palace of Arts, Valencia, 1990s (Calatrava) – another cantilever**



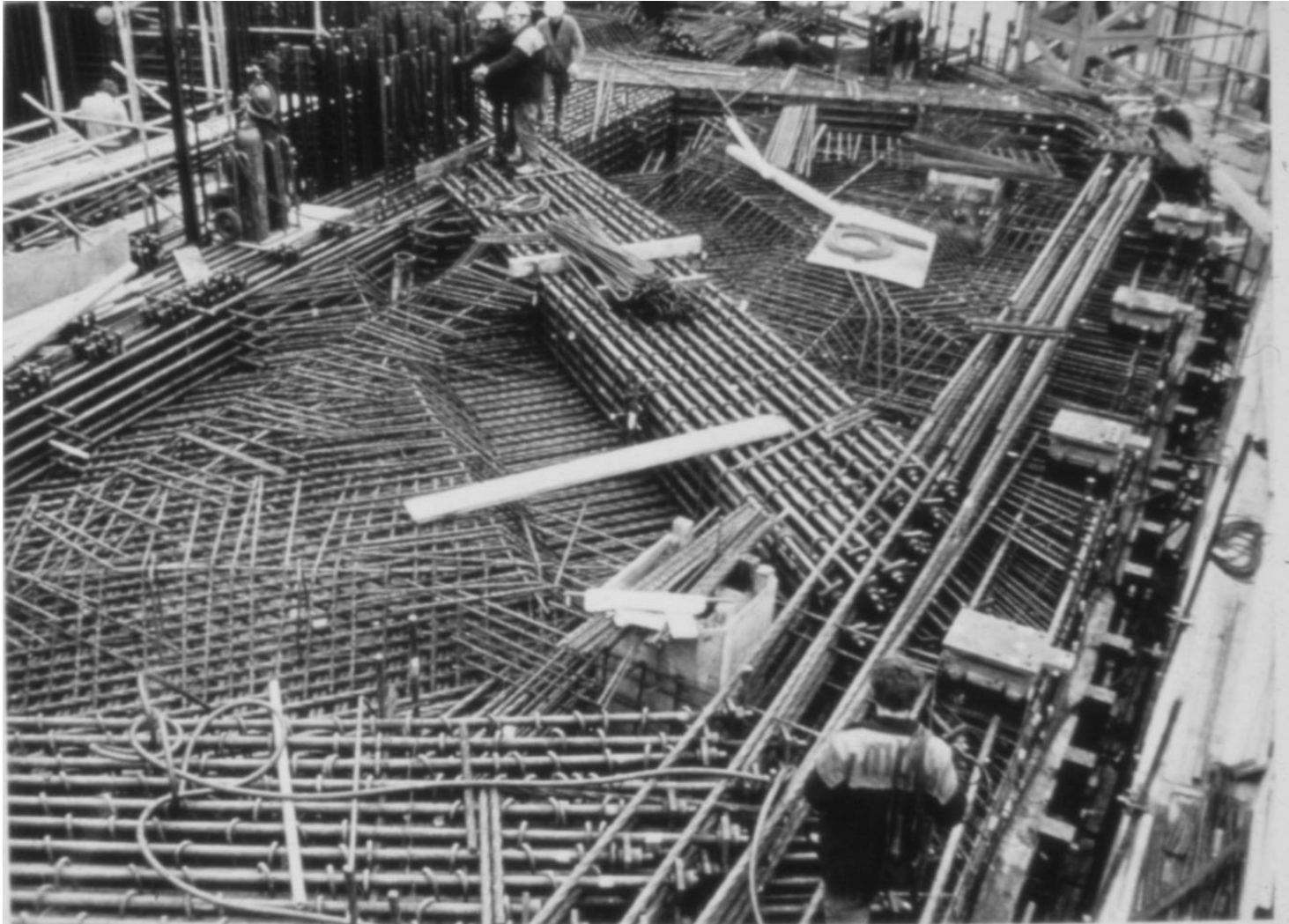
- **Early experiences with FEM – NWB tower (1970s)**



The design

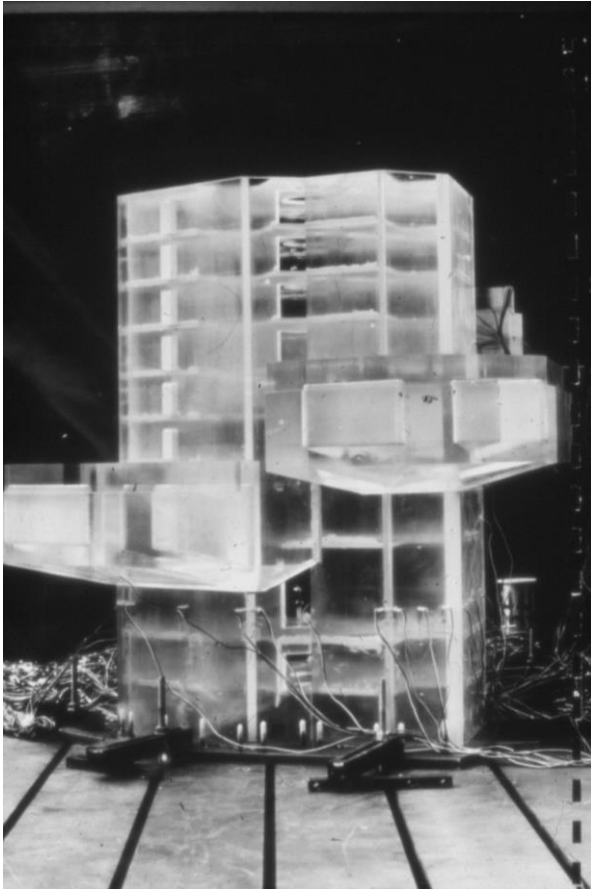


The construction

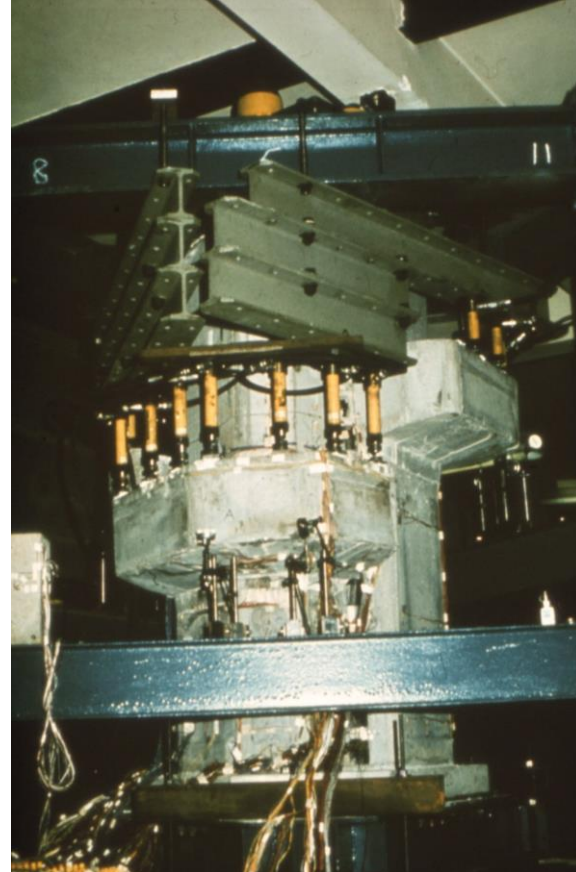


reality at the top of a cantilever

Two physical models to validate the FEM



perspex



micro-reinforced concrete

- Basic questions raised re equilibrium
  - Strategies for detailed design in the absence of detailed equilibrium?
  - What forms of equilibrium do we want?
  - How do we achieve them?

- Stresses or stress-resultants?
  - Different viewpoints
  - A “classic” example of error in deriving stress-resultants from stresses: SLEIPNER

# Sleipner collapse 1991 Computer Assisted Catastrophe

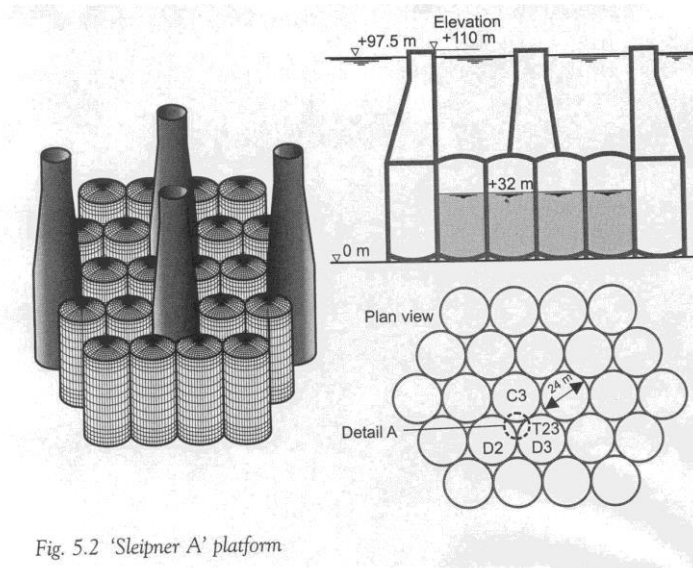


Fig. 5.2 'Sleipner A' platform

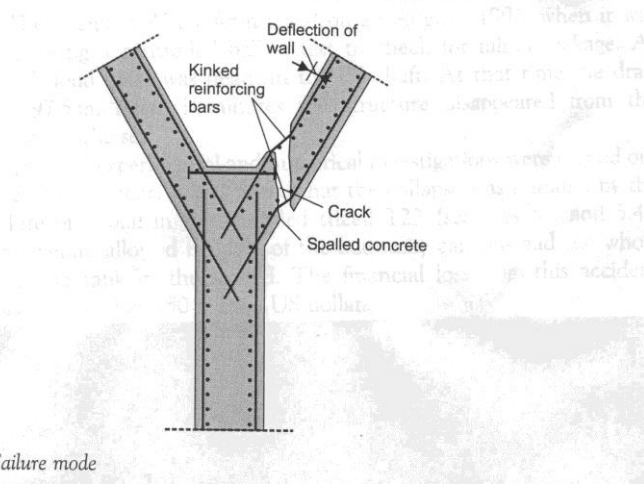
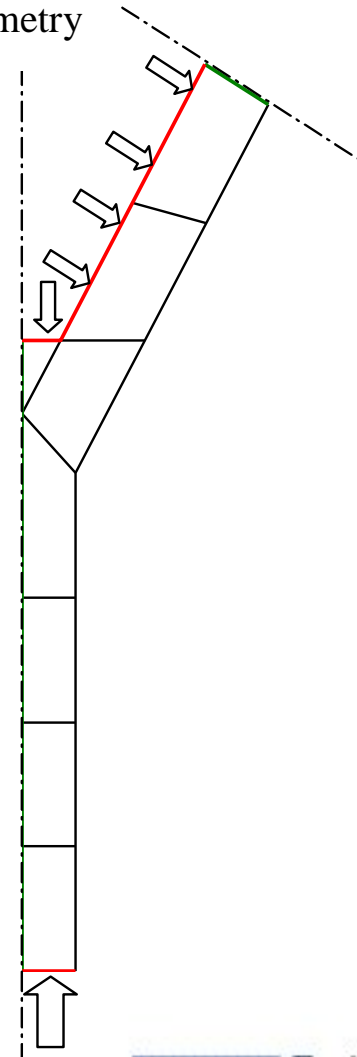
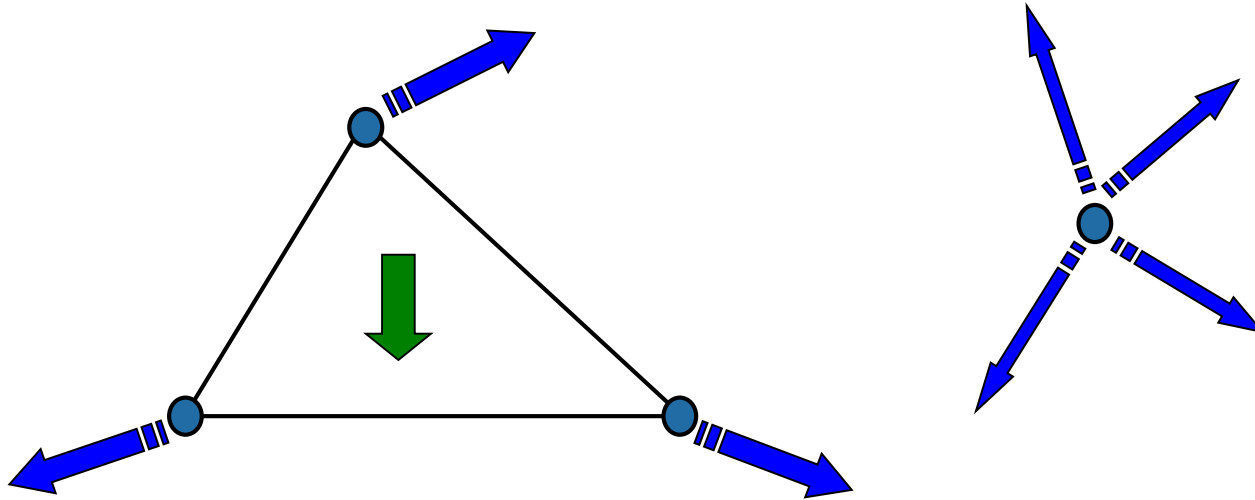


Fig. 5.4 Failure mode

axes of symmetry



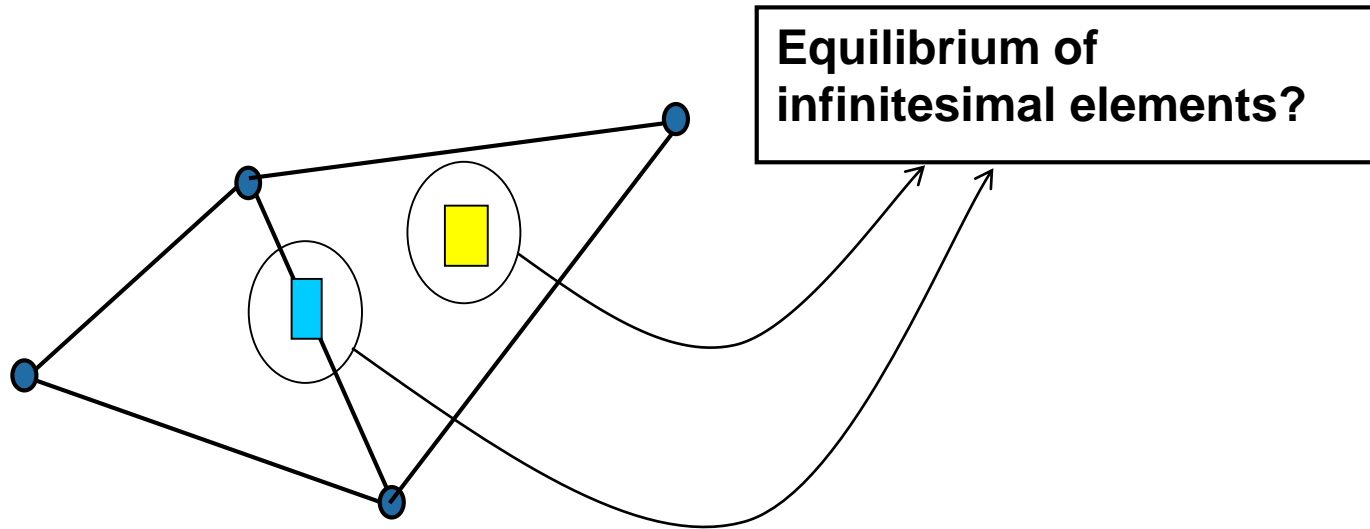
## The conventional view of an element

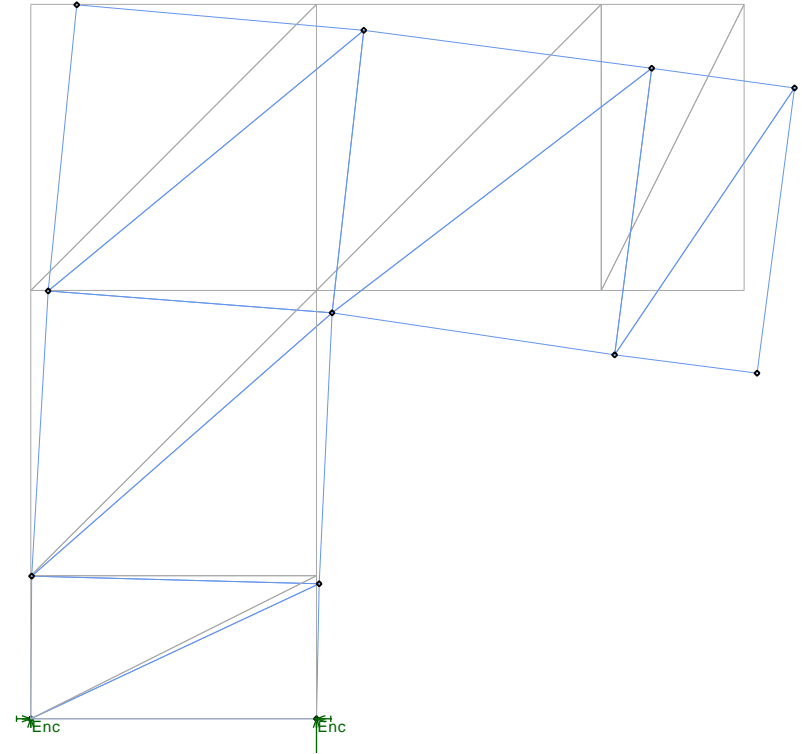
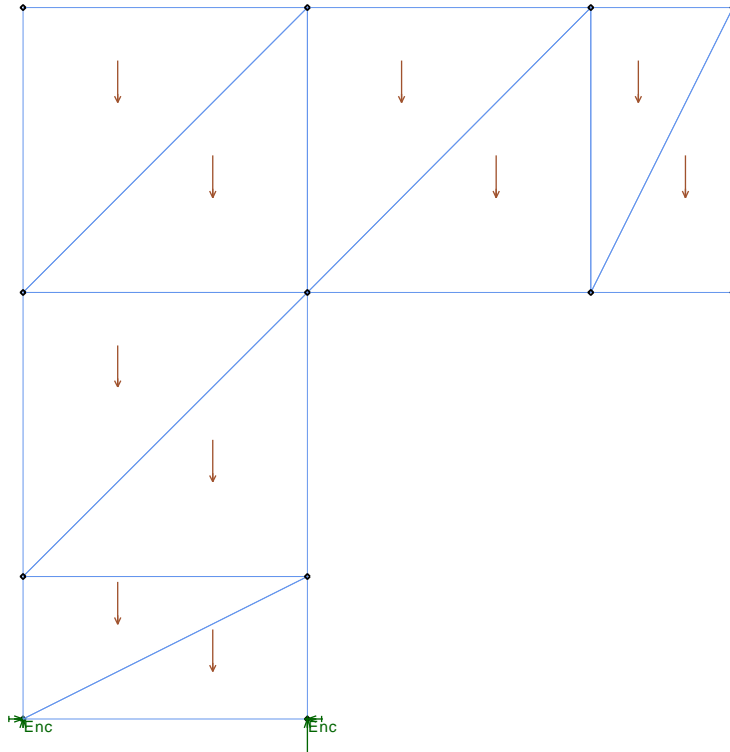


Equilibrium of elements and nodes – nodal forces

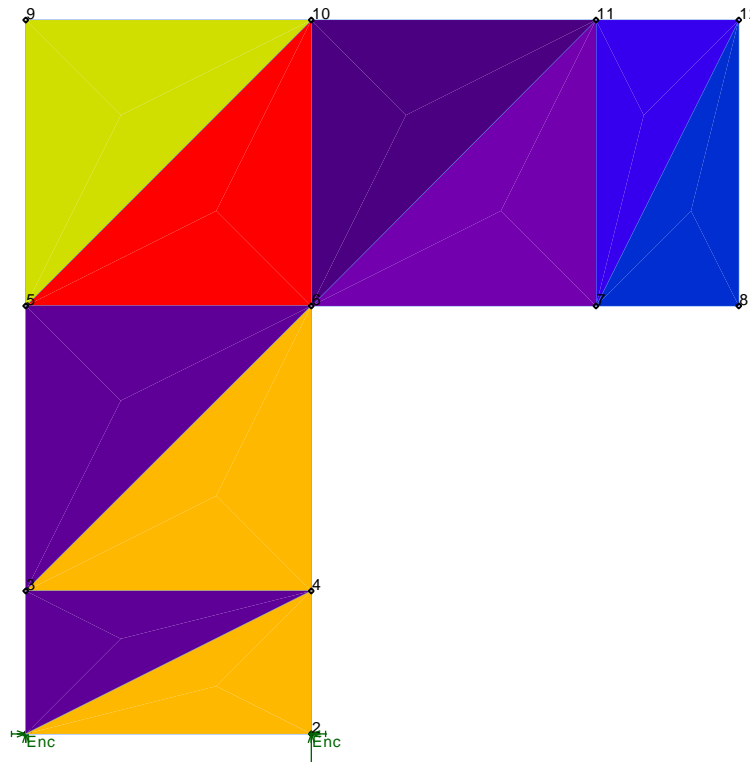
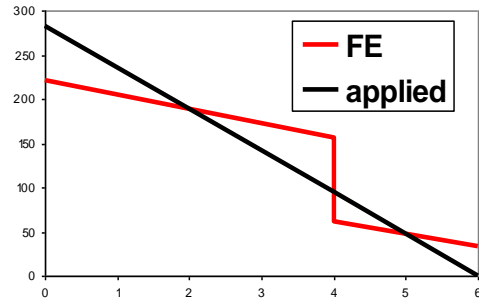
“knotted handkerchiefs” model

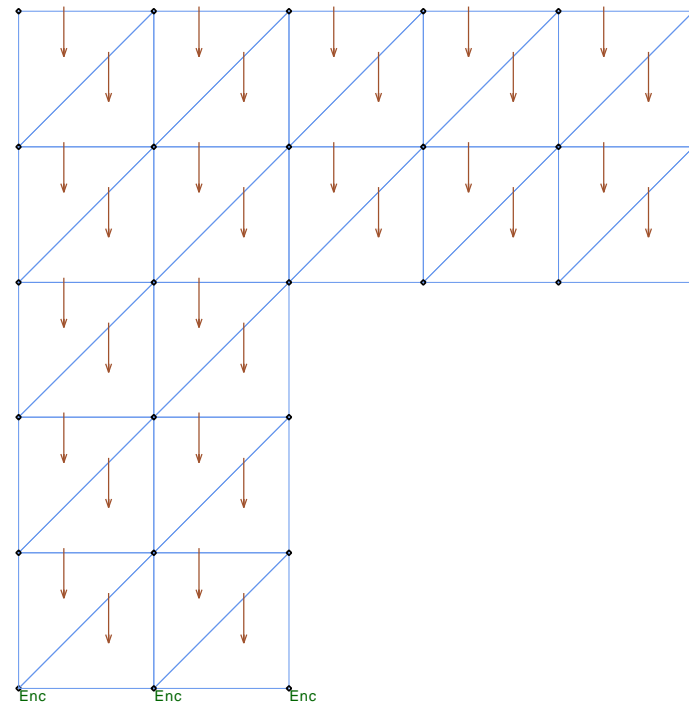
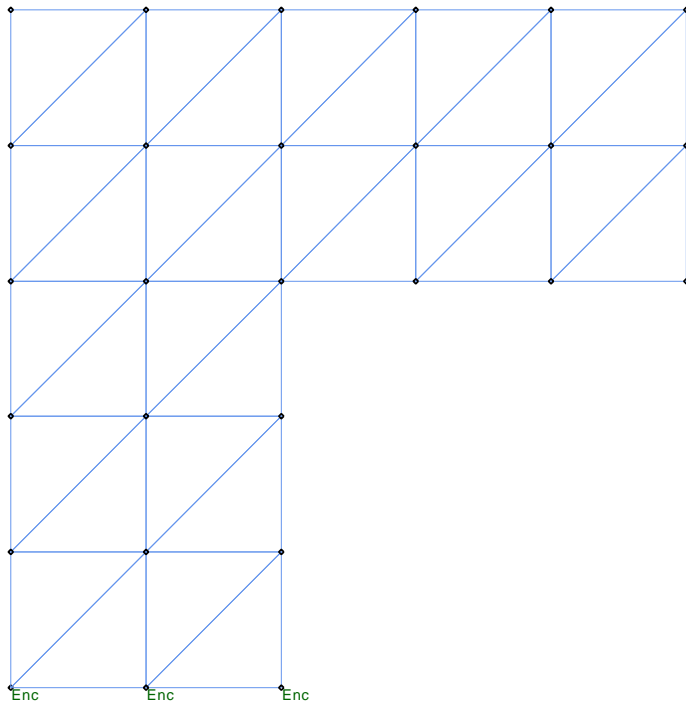




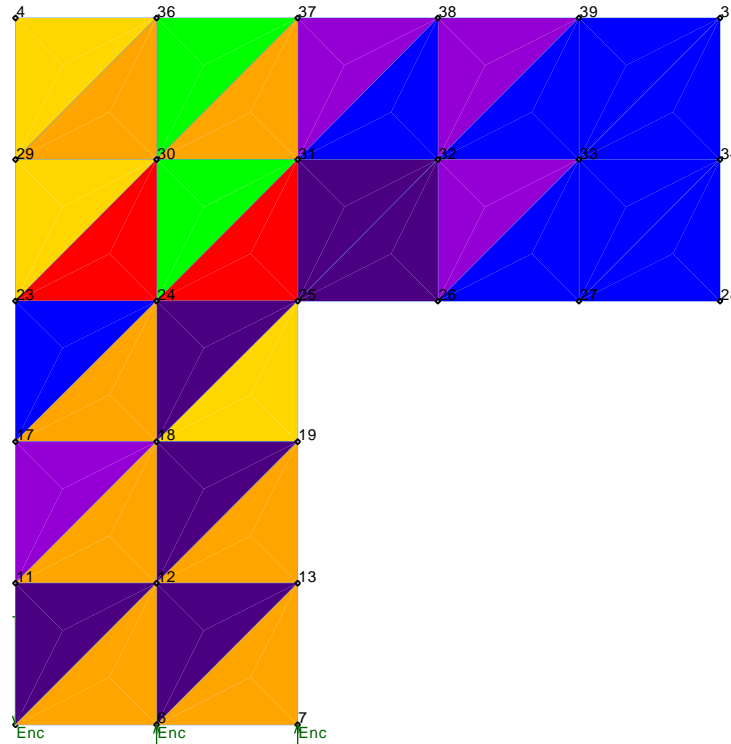
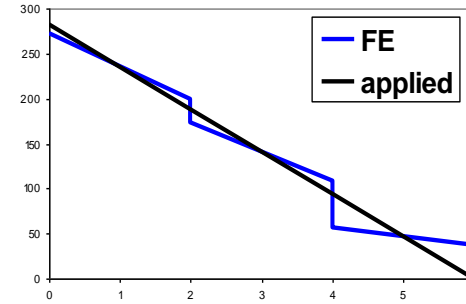


### Shear force diagram

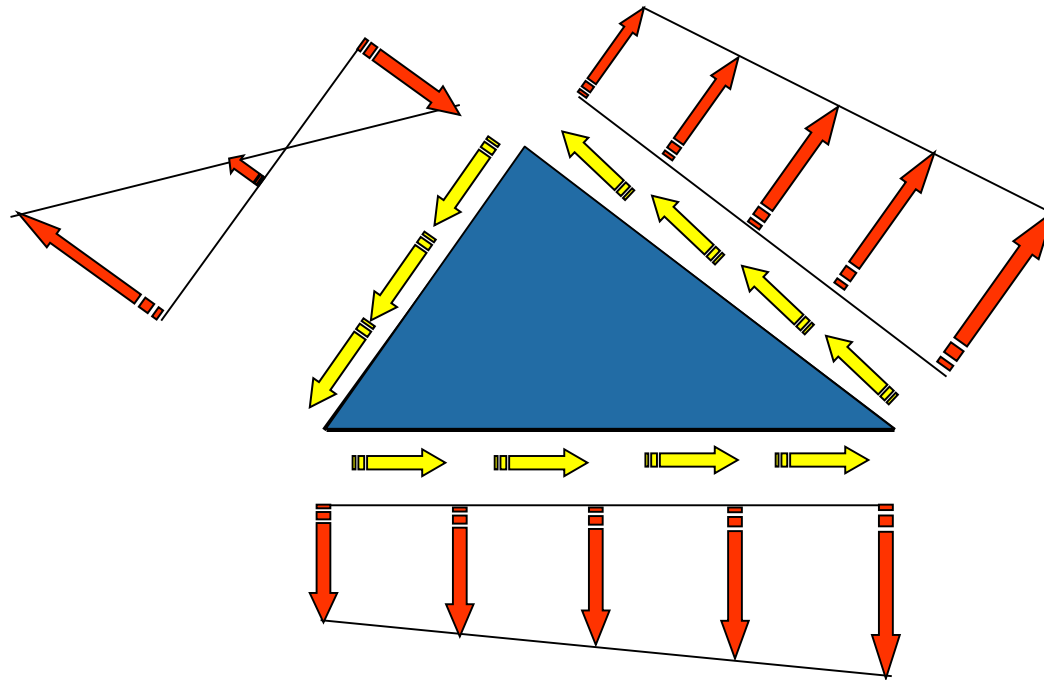




### Shear force diagram



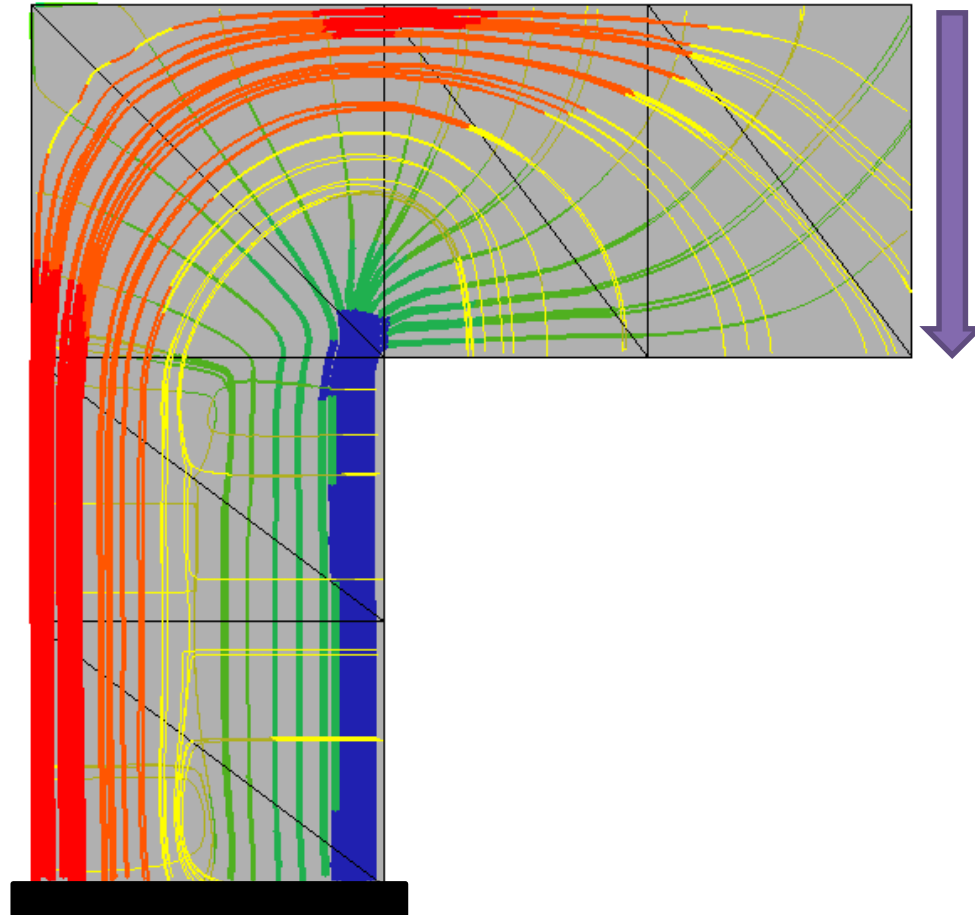
## EFE - an alternative FEM



**EFE: equilibrium of elements – tractions and stresses**

**“patchwork quilt model”**

Stress trajectories help to identify load paths and where to place reinforcement



# EFE Examples

## Example 1 – Steel Plate

Problem Description

Elastic solution in EFE

Lower Bound Limit solution in EFE

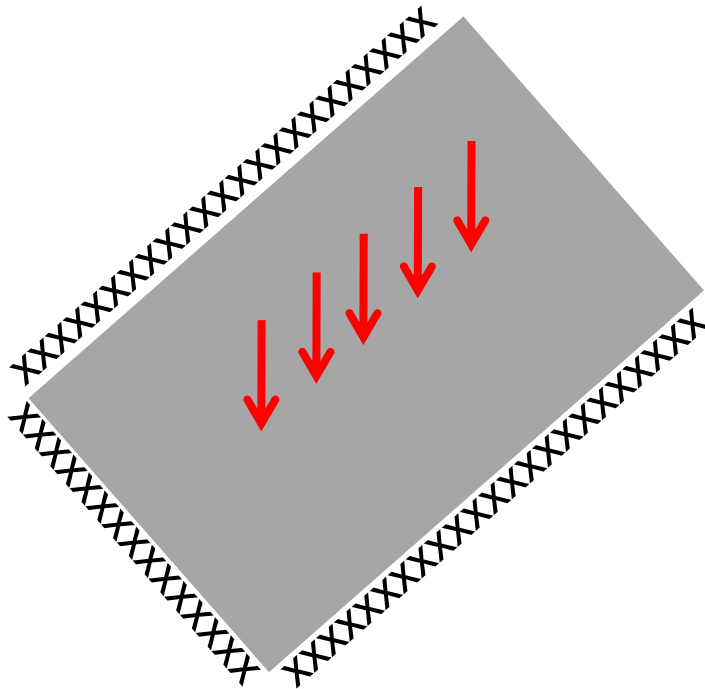
## Example 2 – Concrete Slab

Problem Description

Comparison of Upper and Lower Bound Results



## Example 1: Steel Plate



**Rectangular Steel Plate**

**Uniform Yield Strength**

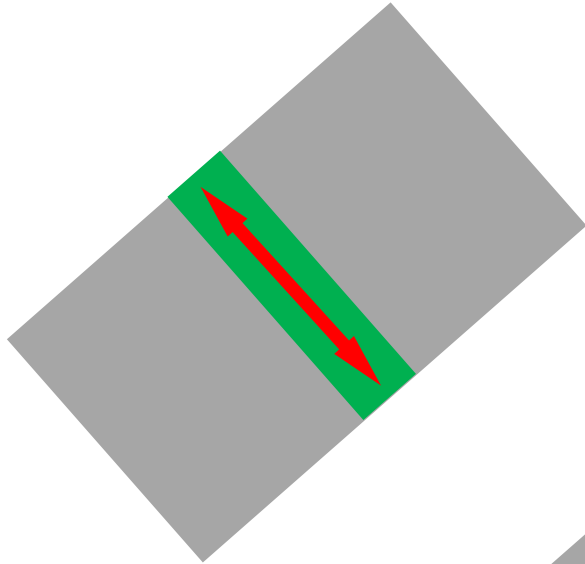
**Fixed Edges**

**Uniform Line Load**

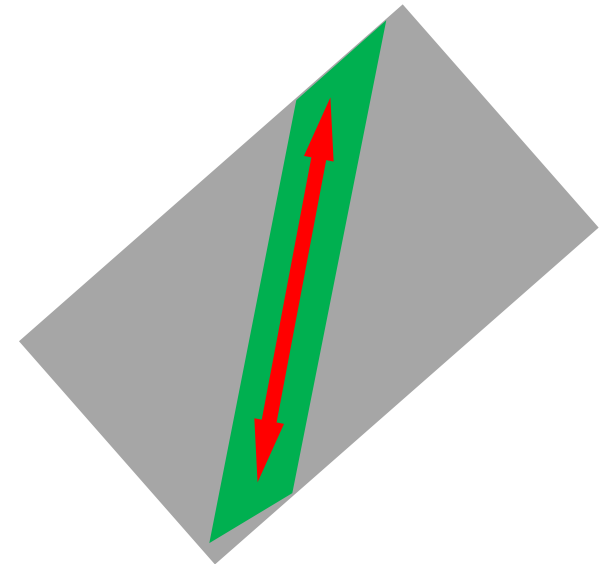
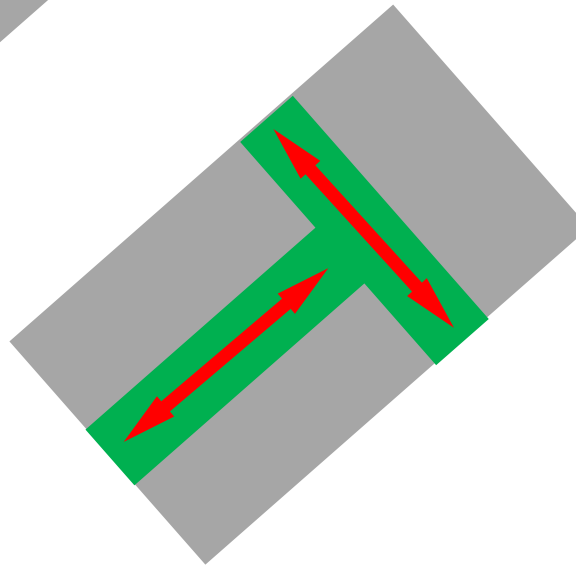
Elastic solution in EFE

Lower Bound Limit solution in EFE

# Alternative Load Paths in the Steel Plate

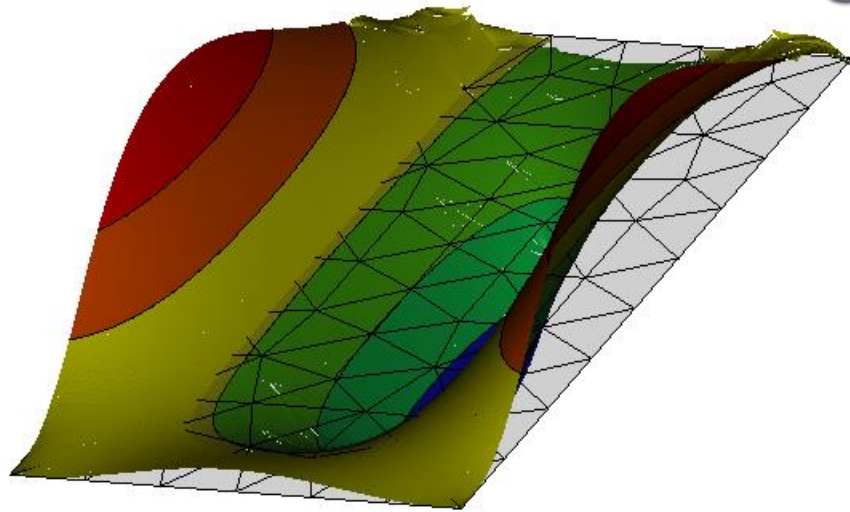


Elastic Analysis produces one particular solution



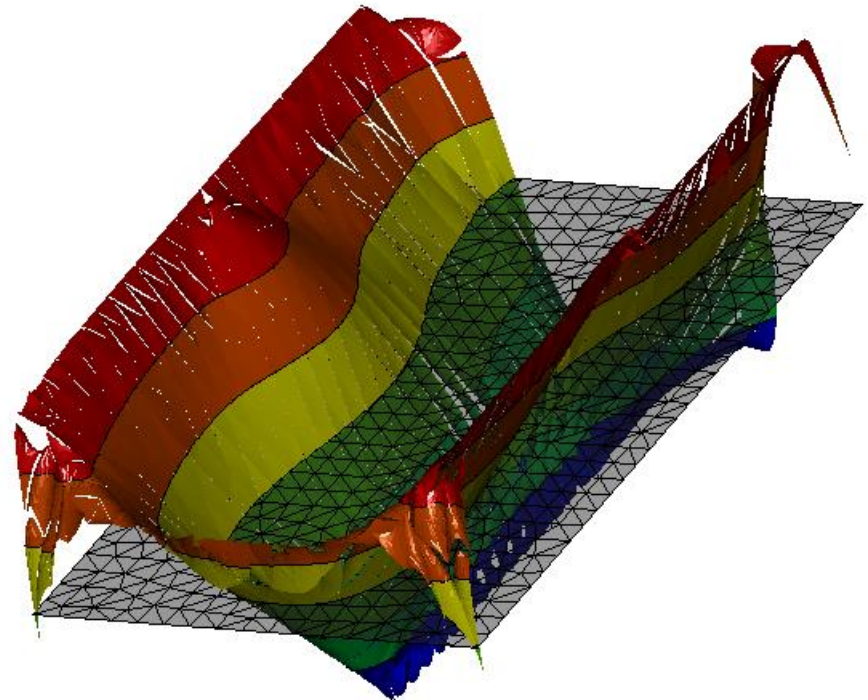
Lower Bound Limit Analysis produces another solution that maximises the load carrying capacity of the plate. Exploits the Master Safe Theorem.

# Bending Moments

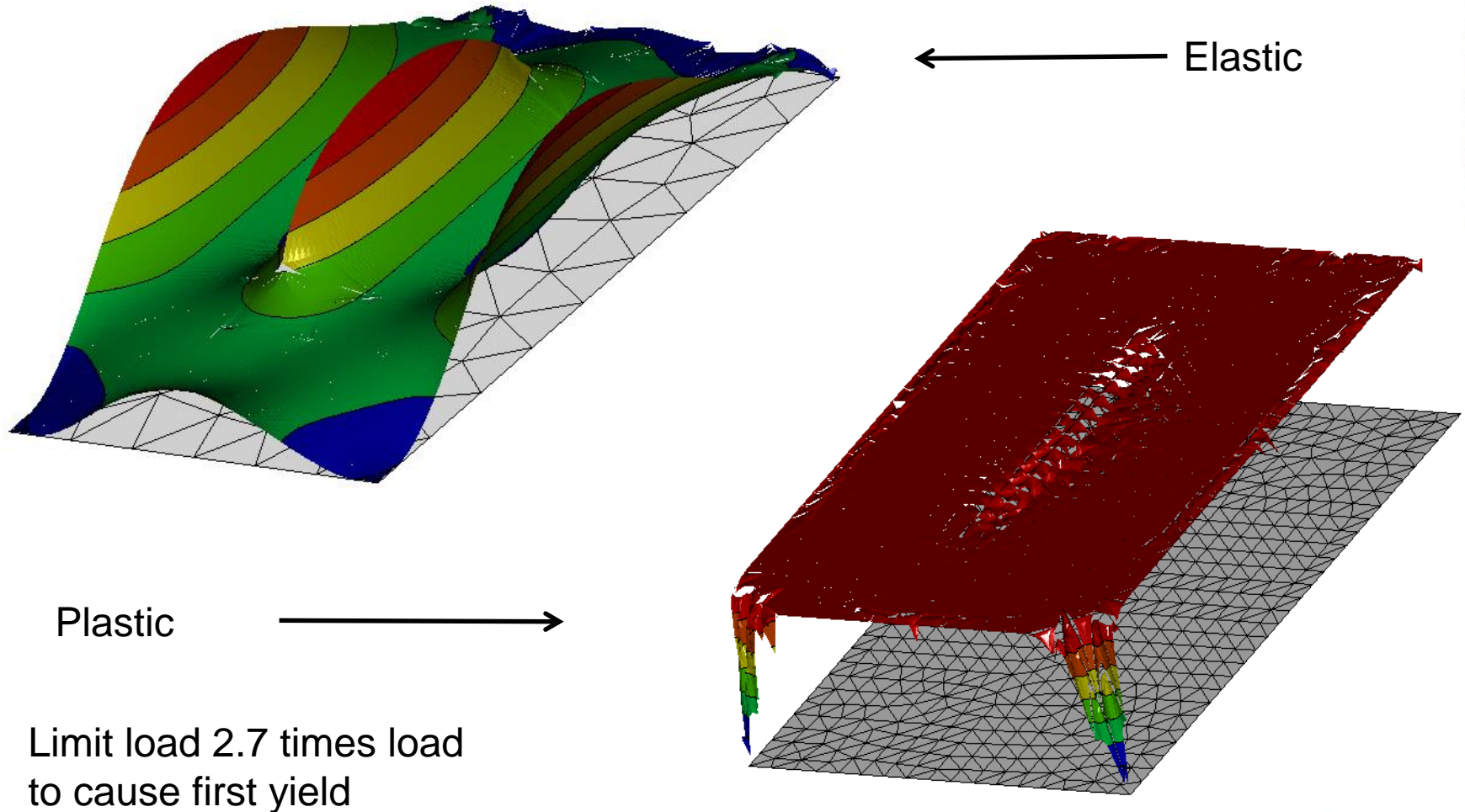


← Elastic

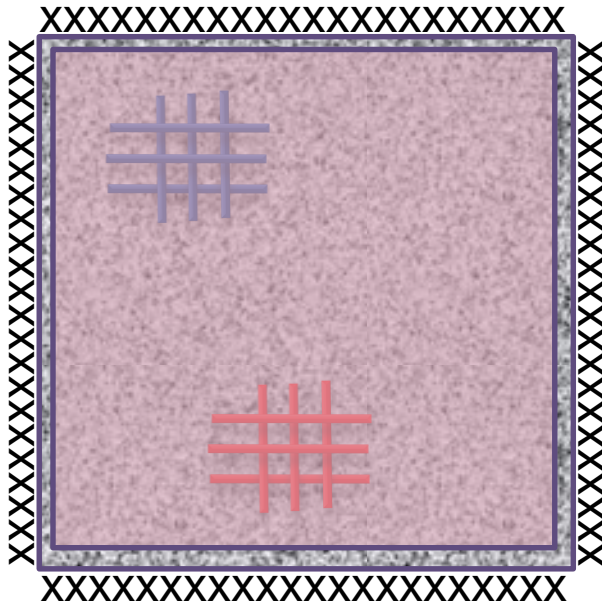
Plastic



# Von Mises Moments



## Example 2: Reinforced Concrete Slab



**Square Concrete Slab**

**Uniform Strength (Hogging)**

**Uniform Strength (Sagging)**

**Fixed Edges**

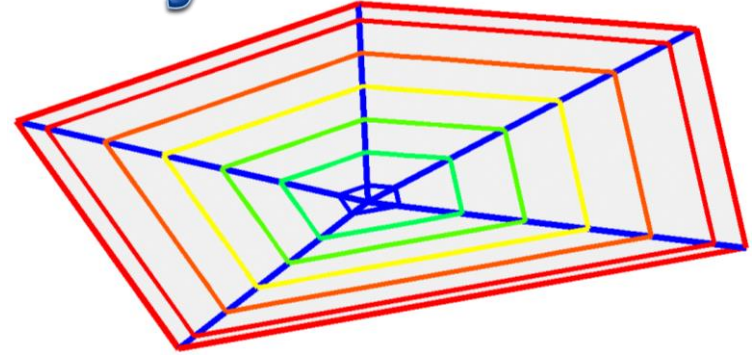
**Uniform Area Load**

Upper Bound Limit solution in EFE

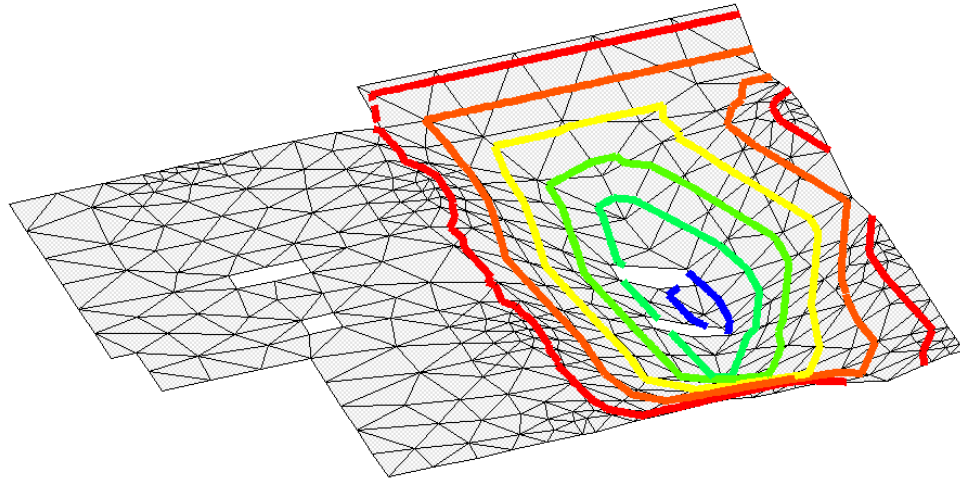
Lower Bound Limit solution in EFE

# Yield-Line Analysis

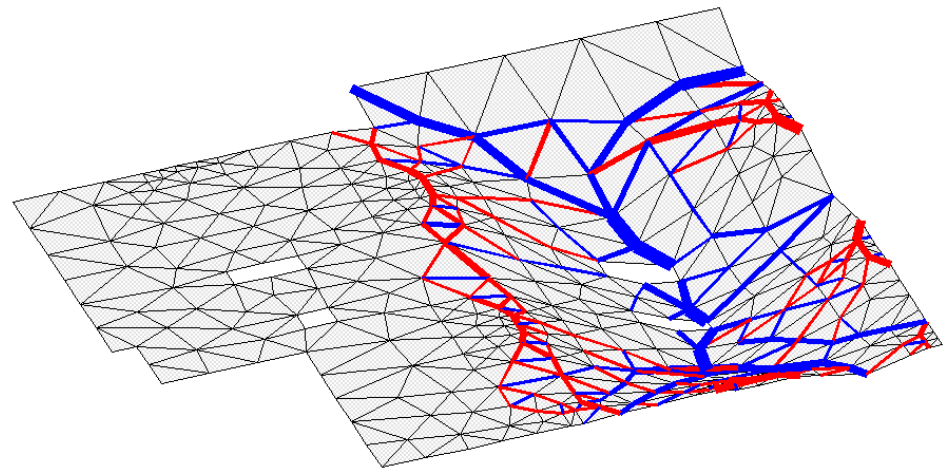
basic mechanism based on rigid  
Morley elements

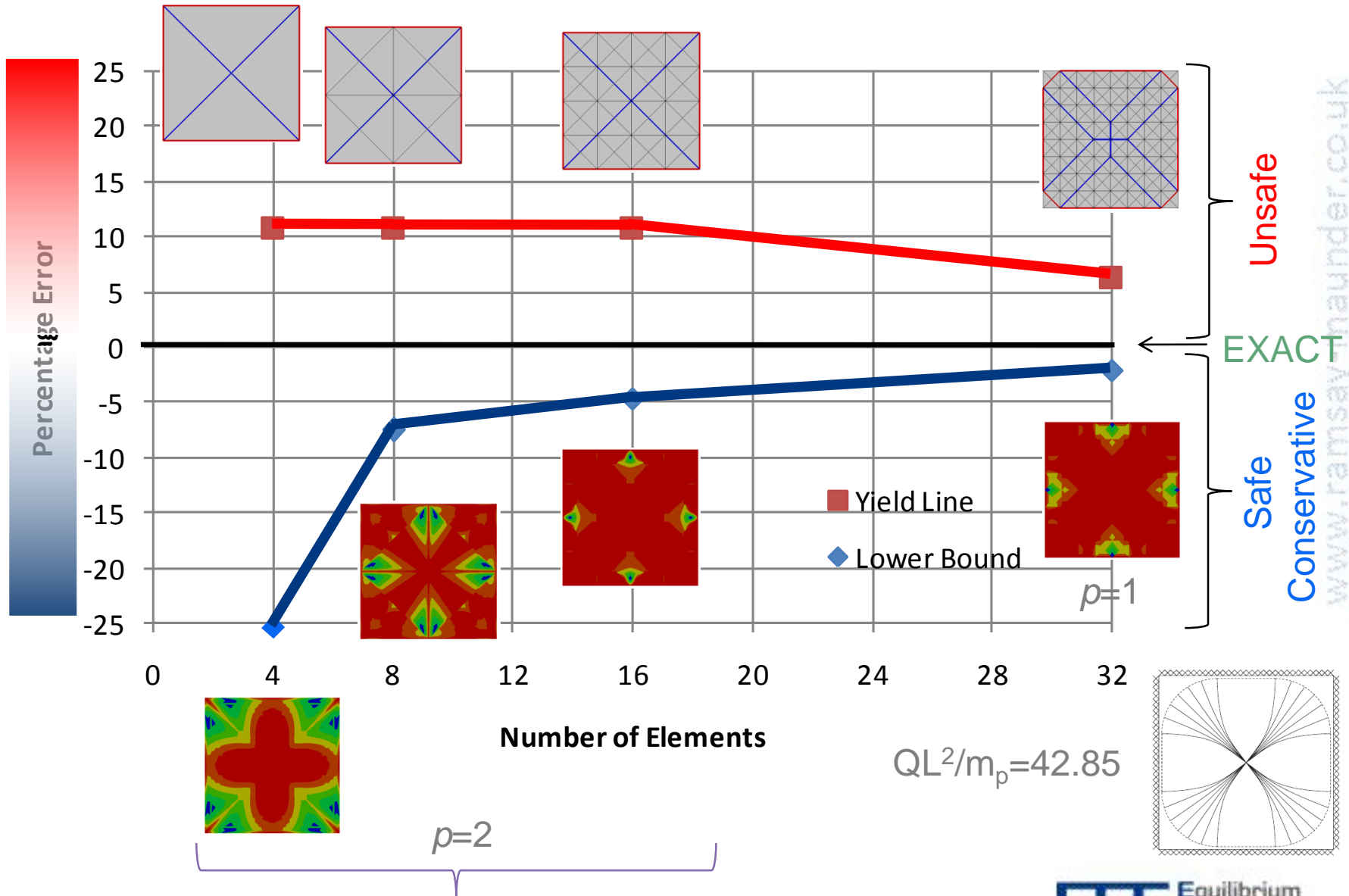


contour lines of a  
collapse mechanism



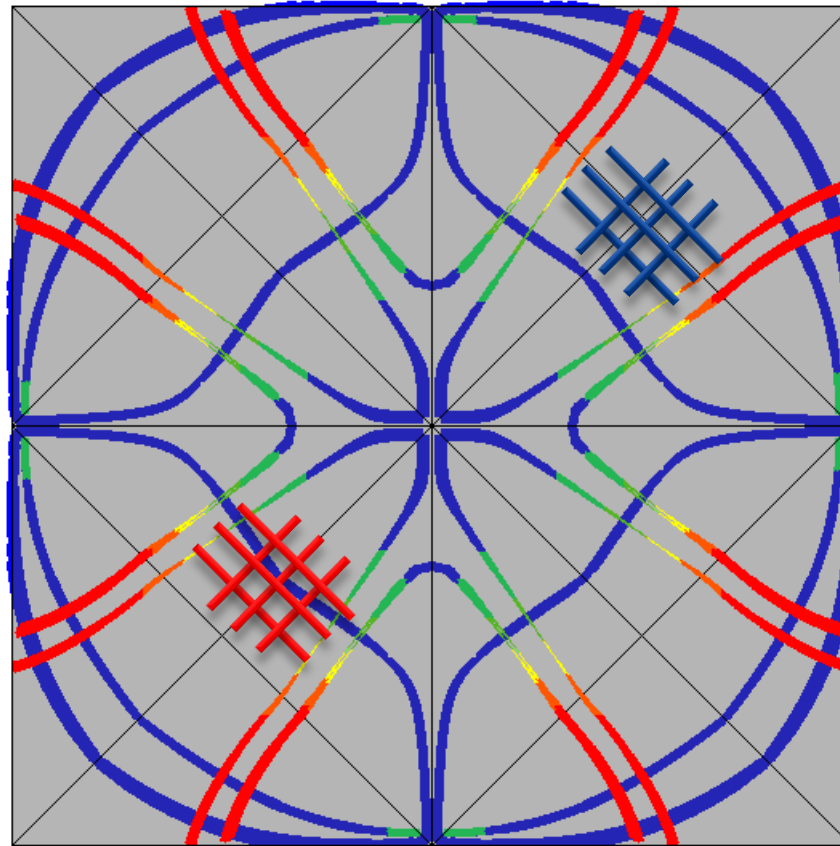
yield lines of a collapse  
mechanism





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# Principal Moment Trajectories (Lower Bound Solution)





# Thank you for your Interest

# Any Questions