

A search for structural applications of transparent plastics
in the building industry

Appendices



M de Graaff

Appendix B: Reference projects transparent plastics

Acrylic



Figure 230: Liszt Konzerthaus - realised



Figure 231: Showroom Italy - realised



Figure 232: Large aquarium around lift shaft, hotel lobby Berlin - realised



Figure 233: Acrylic house, Japan - realised



Figure 234: Acrylic dome - desing

Polycarbonate

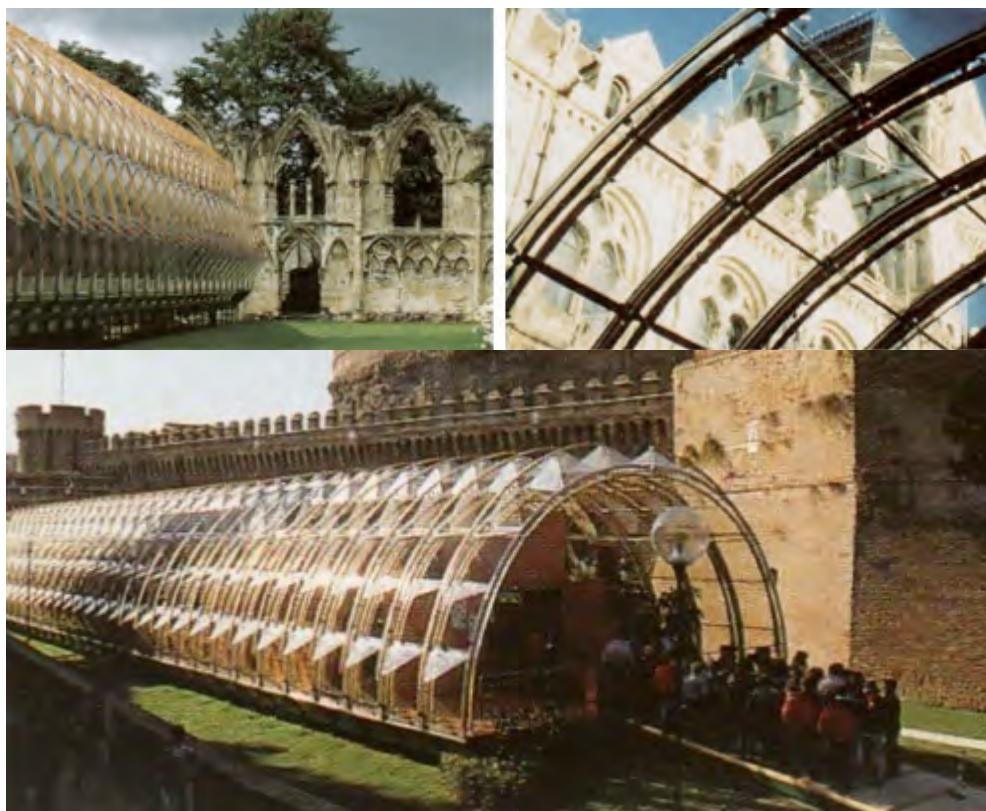


Figure 235: IBM travelling pavilion - realised



Figure 236: Polycarbonate sheet roofing, Aviva stadium, Dublin - realised

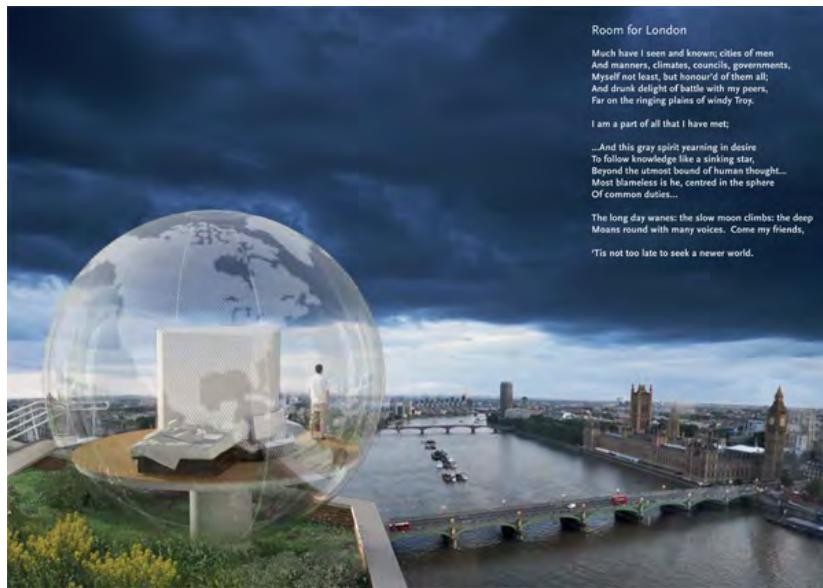


Figure 237: Transparent room above Londen, polycarbonate shell - design

Composite

Footbridge Darmstadt

The properties of a material sometimes can be utilized better by combining it with another material. For example a wooden composite girder consisting of a upper and lower flange of timber and a web of acrylate. This way the acrylate only takes the bending and shear stresses and the timber takes the tensional and compressive stresses.

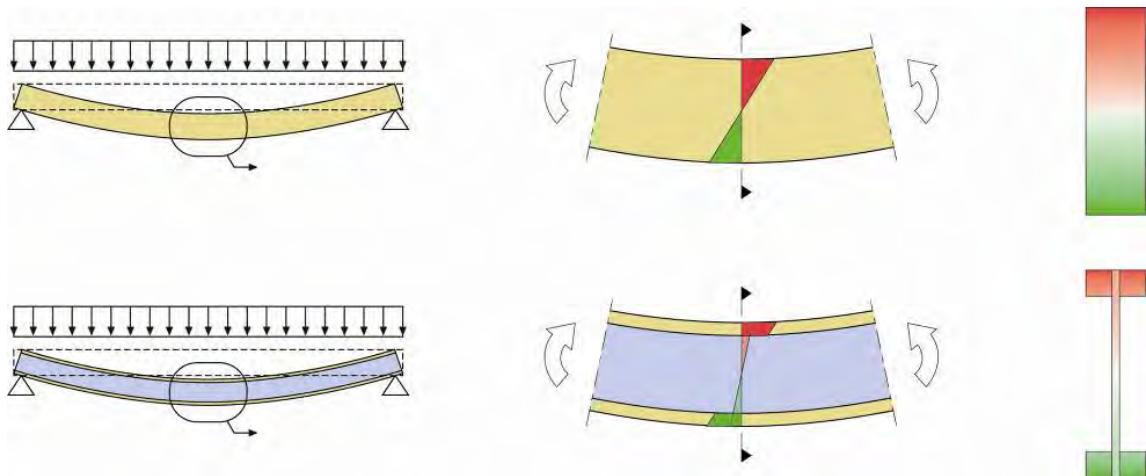


Figure 238: Flexural stress distribution in a simple beam and in the composite girder

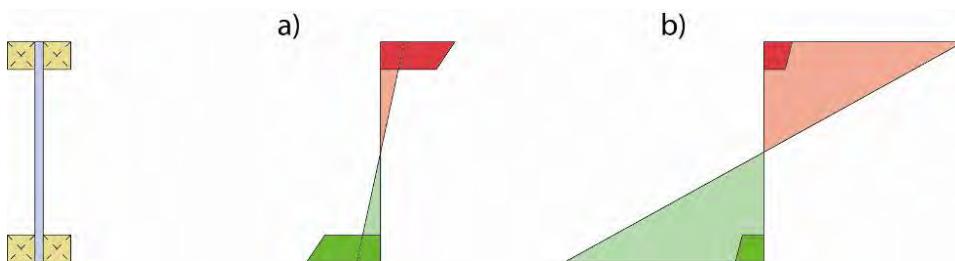


Figure 239: Flexural stress distribution: a) wood PMMA composite, b) wood glass composite

This girder has been developed by the university of Darmstadt, Germany and is used in practice to make a footbridge between two old buildings. (Wörner, Stahl and Eckhardt 2007)



Figure 240: Prototype – palace moat bridge in Darmstadt, Germany.

Composite façade element, Cardboard between two acrylic panels (Kim 2009)



Figure 241: Impact test set-up TCFS

Other materials



Figure 242: Glass shell without supporting substructure, Blandini & Sobek

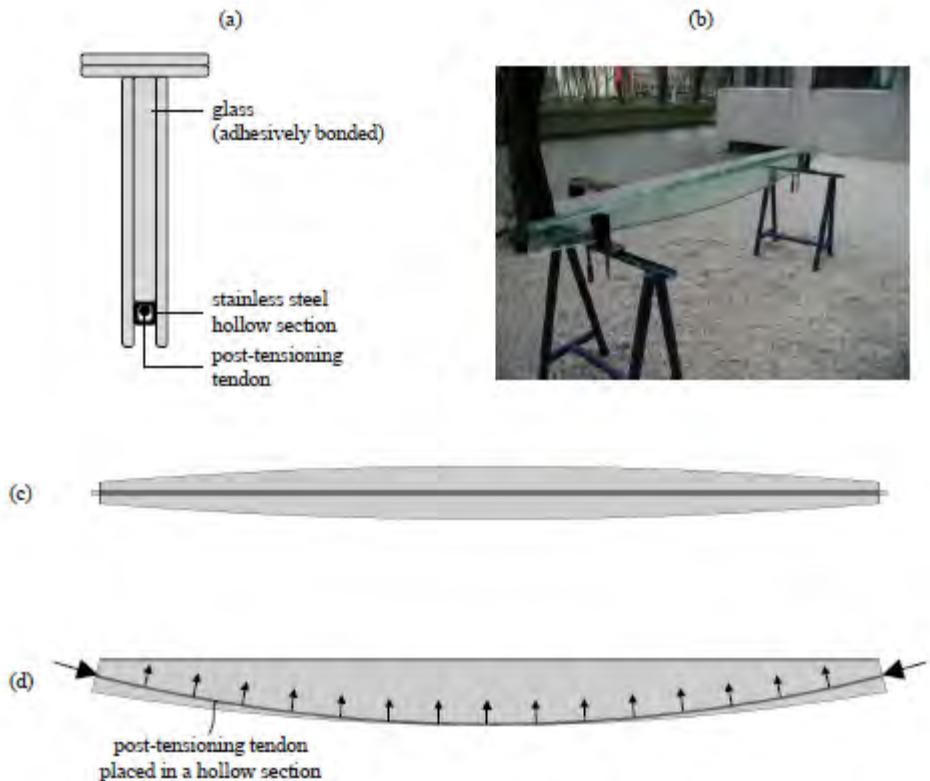


Figure 3.5: Post-tensioned T-section glass beamⁱ [Louter, 2004];
(a) cross-section; (b) photograph of beam prototype; (c) top view; (d) side view.

Figure 243: Reinforced glass beams, Christian Louter



Figure 244: Timber grind pavilion

Appendix C: Reference projects observatory tower

Observation towers exist in all kind of sizes and shapes. From towers rising high above the trees to small elevations above a hill, from towers with lifts and restaurants to clean structures, even without any shelter.

A few inspirational examples are shown here:



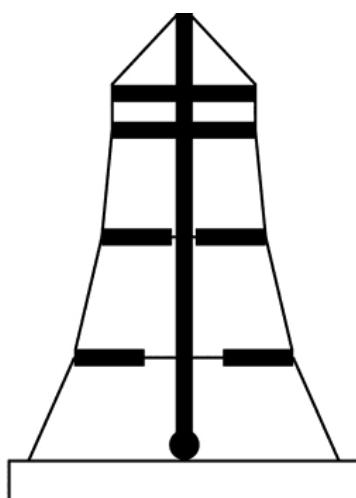
Figure 245: Transparent glass structure, Apple Store Shanghai



Figure 246: Pearl Tower Shanghai with observatory spheres



Figure 247: Killesberg tower, Jörg Schlaich, Rudolf Bergermann, 40 meter high. The tensile net structure provides a lot transparency, and a light weight structure.



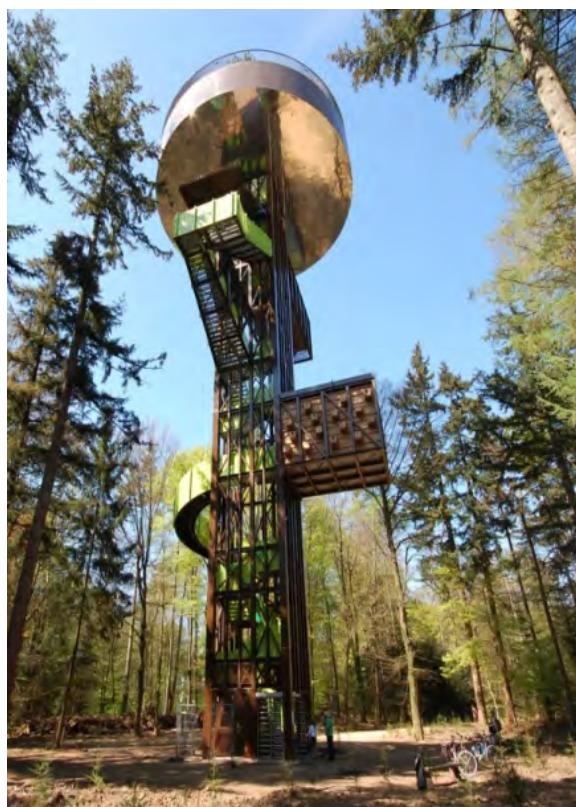


Figure 248: Bostoren Putten, 40 meter

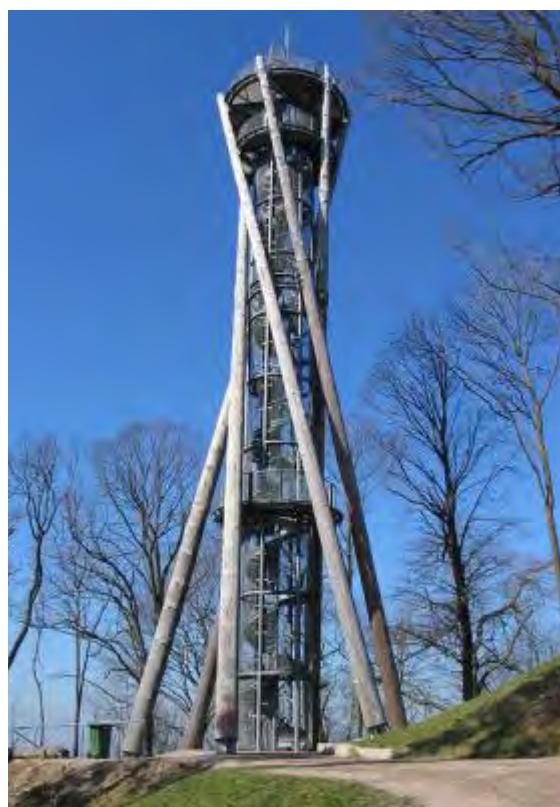


Figure 249: Observatory tower Schossberg, spiral staircase in between columns

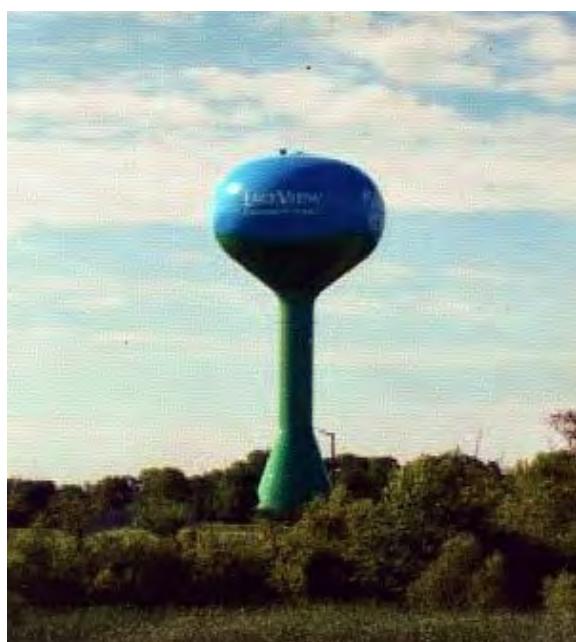
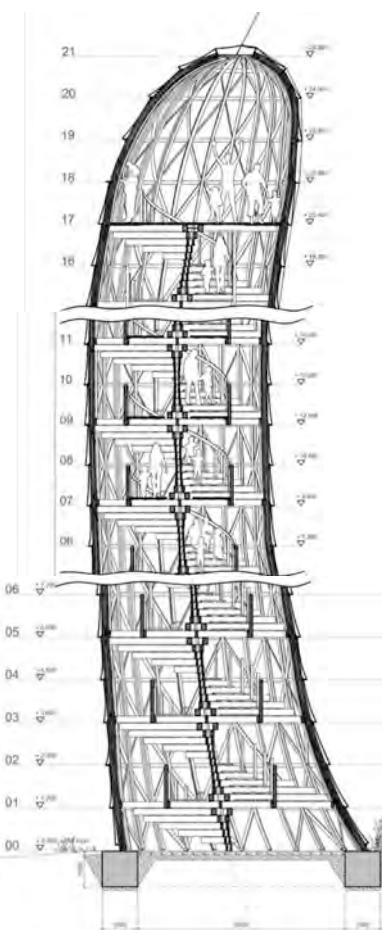


Figure 250: American water tower with spherical shape



Figure 251: Mjölk architekti – Hermanice, 25m tall

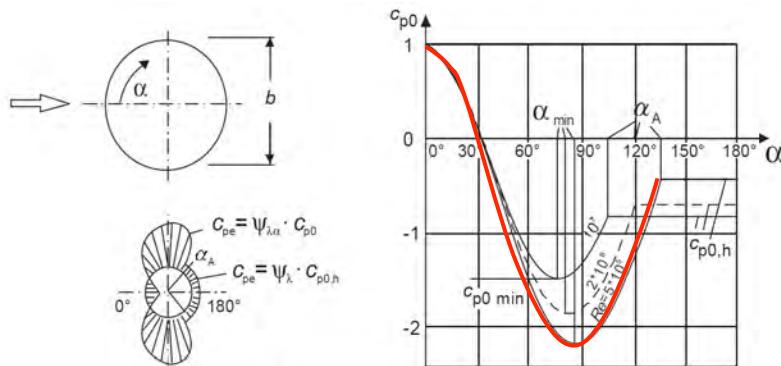


Appendix D: Determination of wind loads

In this supplement for each structural element the wind load factors are determined.

Cylinder

Local



OPMERKING 1 Voor tussenliggende waarden mag lineair zijn geïnterpolateerd.

OPMERKING 2 Kenmerkende waarden in bovenstaande figuur zijn te vinden in tabel 7.12. Figuur en tabel zijn gebaseerd op het Reynoldsgetal met $v = \sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot q_p}{\rho}}$ en q_p gegeven in 4.5.

OPMERKING 3 De bovenstaande figuur is gebaseerd op een equivalente ruwheid k/b kleiner dan $5 \cdot 10^{-4}$. Kenmerkende waarden voor de ruwheidshoogte k zijn gegeven in tabel 7.13.

Figure 252: Determination of factor c_{pe} for local wind pressure on cylinders

In the figure above for each area around the cylinder it is shown how the applicable factor c_{pe} for local pressure can be computed. C_{p0} can be determined from the graph for each angle α , the ψ values can now be computed with the following formula's:

$$\psi_\lambda = 0,66 \text{ (from the Eurocode table)}$$

$$\psi_{\lambda\alpha} = 1 ; 0 \leq \alpha \leq 85$$

$$\psi_{\lambda\alpha} = \psi_\lambda + (1 - \psi_\lambda) * \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} * \left(\frac{\alpha - \alpha_{min}}{\alpha_A - \alpha_{min}}\right)\right) ; 85 \leq \alpha \leq 135$$

$$\psi_{\lambda\alpha} = 0,66 ; 135 \leq \alpha \leq 180$$

The Reynolds number can be computed with the following formulas:

$$Re = \frac{b \cdot v(z_e)}{v} \quad \text{With:} \quad v(z_e) = \sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot q_p(z_e)}{\rho}}$$

So for this cylinder:

$$v(z_e) = \sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot 1,06}{1,25}} = 1,30 \quad Re = \frac{4,5 \cdot 1,3}{15 \cdot 10^{-6}} = 3,9 \cdot 10^5$$

As can be seen the maximum outward pressure takes place at an angle α of 85° for which a $\psi_{\lambda\alpha}$ of 1 results in the minimum factor (suction) for local pressure on the shell of:

$$C_{p,min} = -2,2$$

The maximum local pressure takes place at an angle of $\alpha = 0^\circ$, from the graph can be read:

$$C_{p,max} = 1,0$$

Global

The global wind force can be computed by adding all local factors multiplied with the concerned surface area. For a cylindrical cross section this is quite complicated. The largest local factors will compensate each other globally speaking as suction occurs on both sides perpendicular to the wind direction. The components of the wind factors in the direction of the wind are 1,0 and 0,4 on the central axis but decreasing towards the edges, at the front even changing into suction from $\alpha=30^\circ$. Therefore another figure is available to determine the wind force factor.

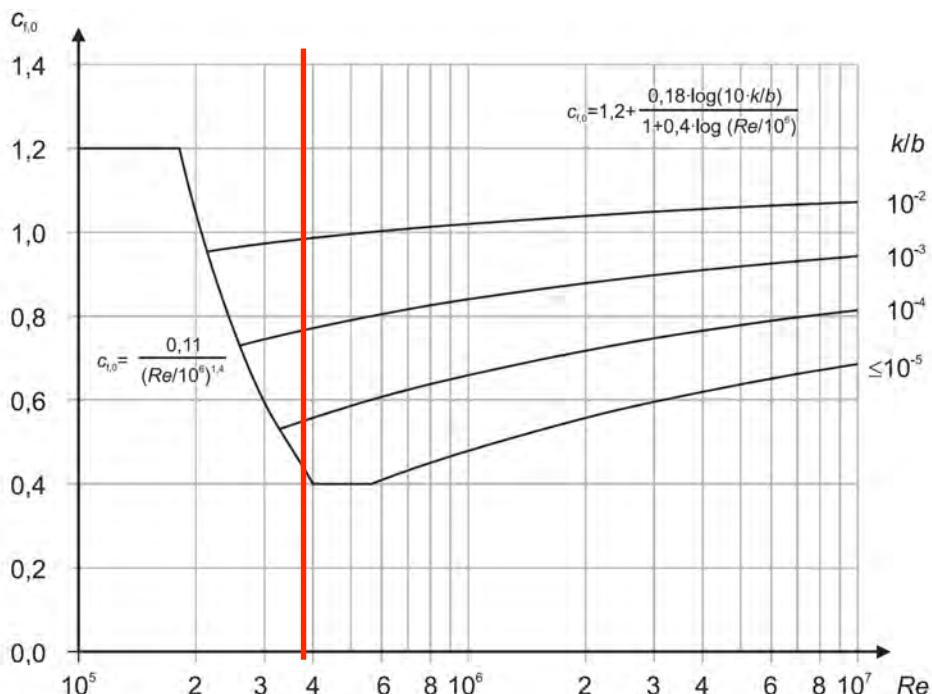


Figure 253: Force coefficient $c_{f,0}$ for circular cylinders for various equivalent roughnesses

The equivalent roughness k of several materials can be found in the table below. For transparent plastics no value is given.

It is assumed that plastics are rougher than glass, moreover over time scratches and other irregularities may occur. As the core will be assembled of two elements only two seams might disturb the wind flowing around the tube. These seems will be bonded with polymerized glue, which creates an almost invisible bond, the effect of these is ignorable.

If concerned conservatively, the surface could be comparable with smooth concrete, with $k=0.2$ mm.

$$\frac{k}{b} = \frac{0,2}{4500} = 4,4 \cdot 10^{-5}$$

So for the computed Reynolds number, the global wind force factor will be:

$$C_f = 1,2 + \frac{0,18 \log (10 * k/b)}{1 + 0,4 \log (Re/10^6)} = 1,2 + \frac{0,18 \log (10 * 4,4 * 10^{-5})}{1 + 0,4 \log (3,9 * 10^5/10^6)} = 0,48$$

A value of $C_f=0,5$ will be used in the calculations.

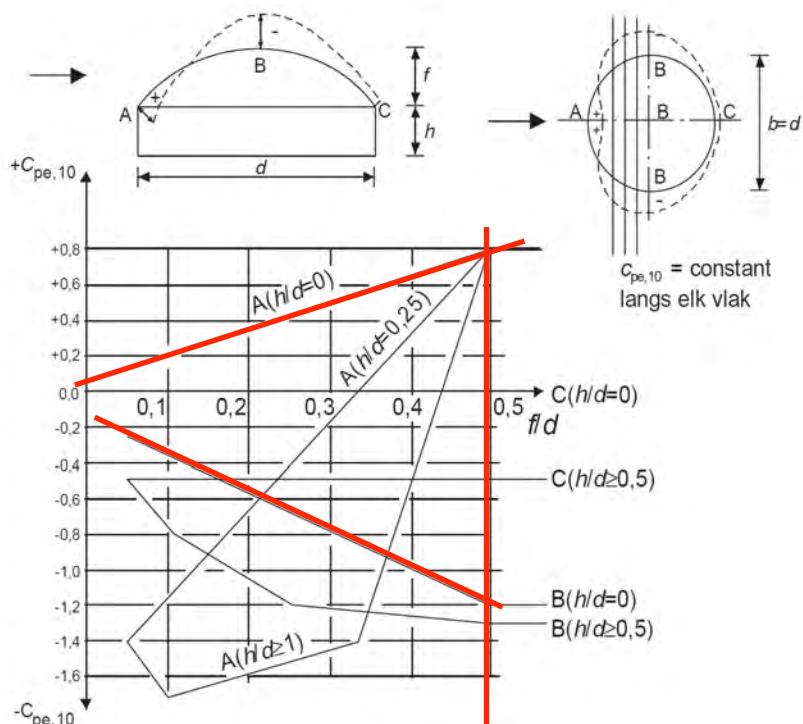
Tabel 7.13 — Ruwheidshoogte k

Oppervlaktype	Ruwheidshoogte k mm	Oppervlaktype	Ruwheidshoogte k mm
Glas	0,0015	Glad beton	0,2
Gepolijst metaal	0,002	Geschaafd hout	0,5
Gladde verlaag	0,006	Ruw beton	1,0
Gespoten verlaag	0,02	Ruw hout	2,0
Blank staal	0,05	Roest	2,0
Gietijzer	0,2	Metselwerk	3,0
Gegalvaniseerd staal	0,2		

Figure 254: Roughness heights for various materials

Lower dome structure

Local



$c_{pe,10}$ is constant langs cirkelbogen, doorsneden van de bol en vlakken loodrecht op de wind; een eerste benadering van $c_{pe,10}$ kan zijn bepaald door lineaire interpolatie tussen de waarden in A, B en C langs de cirkelbogen parallel met de wind. Op dezelfde wijze kunnen de waarden van $c_{pe,10}$ in A indien $0 < h/d < 1$ en in B of C indien $0 < h/d < 0,5$ zijn bepaald door lineaire interpolatie in de figuur hierboven.

Figure 255: Local pressure coefficients c_{pe} for domes with a circular floorplan

The figure above shows the determination of the local pressure factors for wind pressure and suction on the lower dome structure. It is clearly visible in the top view that the suction effect is quite some smaller than for a cylindrical structure. With:

$$\frac{h}{d} = \frac{0}{12} = 0 \quad \frac{f}{d} = \frac{5}{12} = 0,42$$

The factors concerned will become (on the safe side):

$$C_{p,min} = -1,2$$

$$C_{p,max} = 0,8$$

Global

The global wind pressure factor is not described in the Eurocode NEN-EN 1991-1-4, to compute this factor the ratio for the cylinder between local and global pressure ($C_f/C_{p,max} = 0,5$) is used. This because the flow pattern at the front side of this structure is quite similar, the angle α for which the factor changes from pressure to suction is approximately the same, so :

$$C_f = 0,5 * C_{p,max} = 0,5 * 0,8 = 0,4$$

Sphere

Global

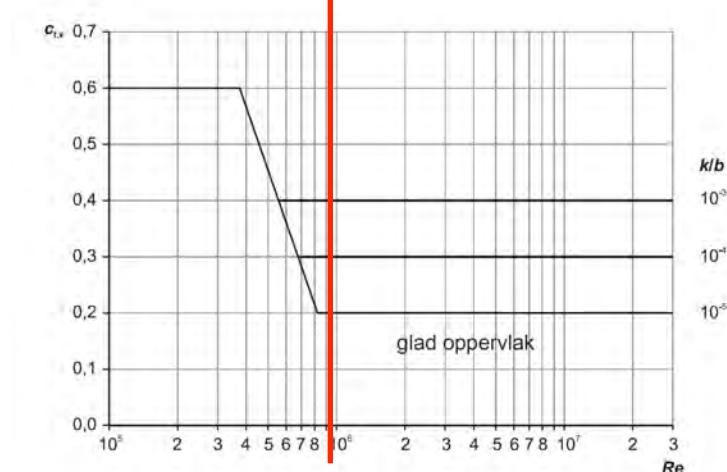


Figure 256: Determination of force coefficient c_f for a sphere

For this sphere:

$$v(z_e) = \sqrt{\frac{2 * 1,19}{1,25}} = 1,38 \quad , \quad Re = \frac{10 * 1,38}{15 * 10^{-6}} = 9,2 * 10^5$$

And:

$$\frac{k}{b} = \frac{0,002}{10000} = 2 * 10^{-7}$$

This means the lowest line of the graph is applicable. This leads to a global wind force factor of

$$C_f = 0,2$$

Local

The local factors for wind pressure and suction on spheres are not prescribed in the Eurocode NEN-EN 1991-1-4, therefore an assumption is made based on the global and local pressure for the cylinder and dome structure.

When the same ratio is used as was computed for the cylinder ($C_f/C_{p,\max} = 0,5$) the resulting factor is:

$$C_{p,\max} = C_f/0,5 = 0,2/0,5 = 0,4$$

This is realistic as the angle α for which the factor changes from pressure to suction is approximately the same.

The ratio between pressure and suction is used from the lower dome structure ($C_{p,\max}/C_{p,\min} = -2/3$) as the behaviour of wind along a spherical structure resembles the curved roof more than the cylinder.

$$C_{p,\min} = C_{p,\max} * -3/2 = 0,4 * -3/2 = -0,6$$

Appendix E: PMMA burning test

SUMMARY TEST REPORT

Cone Calorimeter

Test Ref: T5921

Test Date: 08-09-1993
Date Received: 08-09-1993

DETAILS OF MATERIAL TESTED

Sponsor : National Institute of Standards & Technology

Material: PMMA

DETAILS OF TEST PROCEDURE USED

Heat Flux	:	50.0 kW/m ²	Nominal Flow	:	24.0 l/s
Orifice Constant	:	0.044311	Heat per Unit Mole	:	12.98000 kJ/gO ₂
Heater Orientation	:	Horizontal	Spark Ignitor Used	:	Y
Grid Used	:	N	Frame Used	:	N
Conditioning	:	50.0 RH @ 23.0°C	Test Conditions	:	50.0 RH @ 0.0°C
Specimen Thickness:		0.002540m	Specimen Area	:	0.010000 m ²

TEST RESULTS

Initial Mass	:	295.7 g	Time of Peak RHR	:	585 s
Final Mass	:	0.0 g	Peak RHR	:	746.3 kW/m ²
Mass Lost	:	29.73 kg/m ²	Peak Mass Loss	:	30.05 g/s*m ²
Ignition Time	:	29 s	Peak Extinction Area	:	155.98 m ² /kg
Flameout Time	:	1,152 s	Total Heat Released	:	716.02 MJ/m ²

Summary Data From Ignition

	Test Mean	60S	180S	300S
Heat Release kW/m ²	642.21	530.53	583.08	605.51
Mass Loss Rate g/s*m ²	27.89	20.35	23.47	24.65
Heat of Combustion MJ/kg	24.08	26.07	24.85	24.57
Specific Ext. Area m ² /kg	119.44	113.12	125.42	124.73
Carbon Dioxide kg/kg	2.54311	2.90185	2.69888	2.64951
Carbon Monoxide kg/kg	0.00761	0.00526	0.00729	0.00756

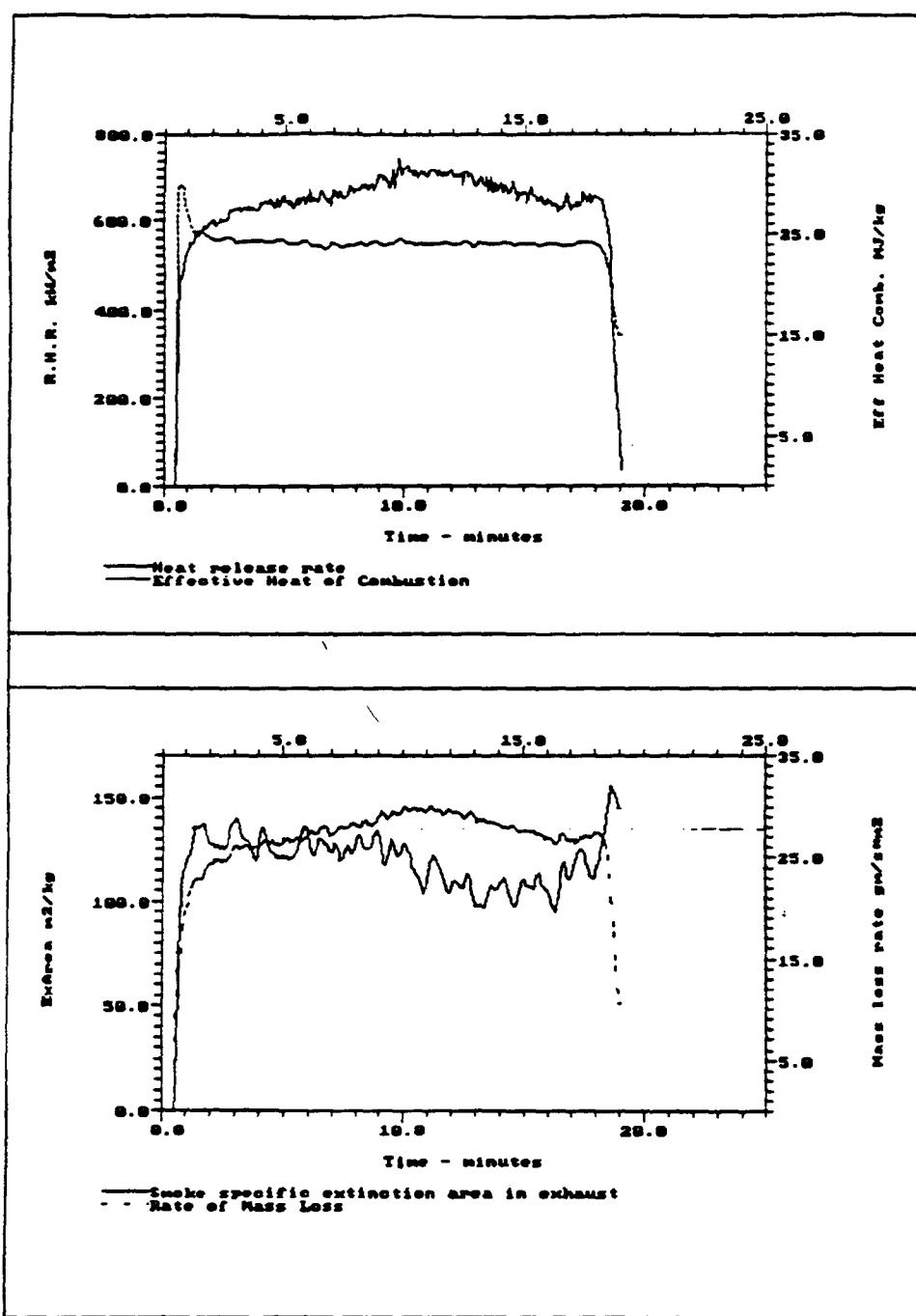
OBSERVATIONS AND COMMENTS

Flaming out time 19 minute 13 second/1152 seconds. Cardboard glued on side of PMMA. spark ignited used with pan holder and kao wool. TUH is off--Soot collected.

Tested by : Lee, Jack
Officer : Ohlemiller, Tom Dr.

NIST

T5921 PMMA 25mm 50 kW/m²



Appendix F: Determination of Design factors

Design factors are determined for influence of time, temperature and environmental conditions.

Separate factors are determined for the design and the design strength, as these are not influenced equally by time, temperature and environment.

1. Time dependence

Time span is regarded for long term and short term separately. As short-term duration 24h is taken, as wind loads will not be just holding seconds it would not be sensible to use the ultimate short term values. As long term duration 20 years is used as tests and manufacturers guarantees are not available (yet) beyond this lifetime.

24 hours = 86.400 seconds

20 year = 7.300 days = 175.200 hours = 630.720.000 seconds

Stiffness

PMMA

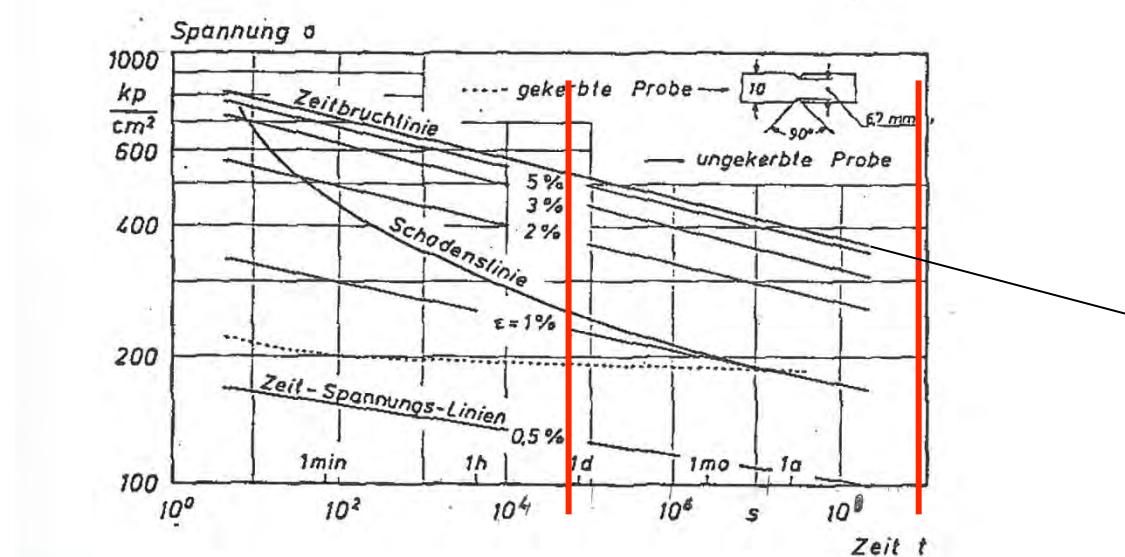


Figure 257: Reduction of modulus over time for PMMA, determination of reduction factor

24 hours: $700/540 = 1,3$

20 years: $700/340 = 2,1$

PC

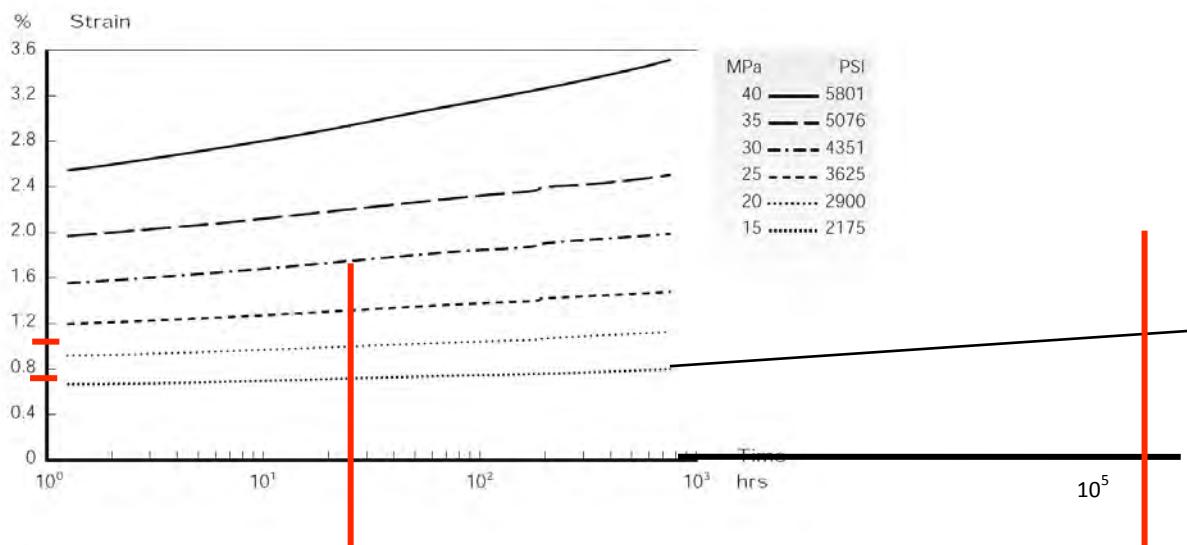


Figure 258: Long term deformation polycarbonate at 23°C [16]

$$24 \text{ hours: } 0,73/0,65 = 1,1$$

$$20 \text{ years: } 1,0/0,65 = 1,5$$

Strength

PMMA

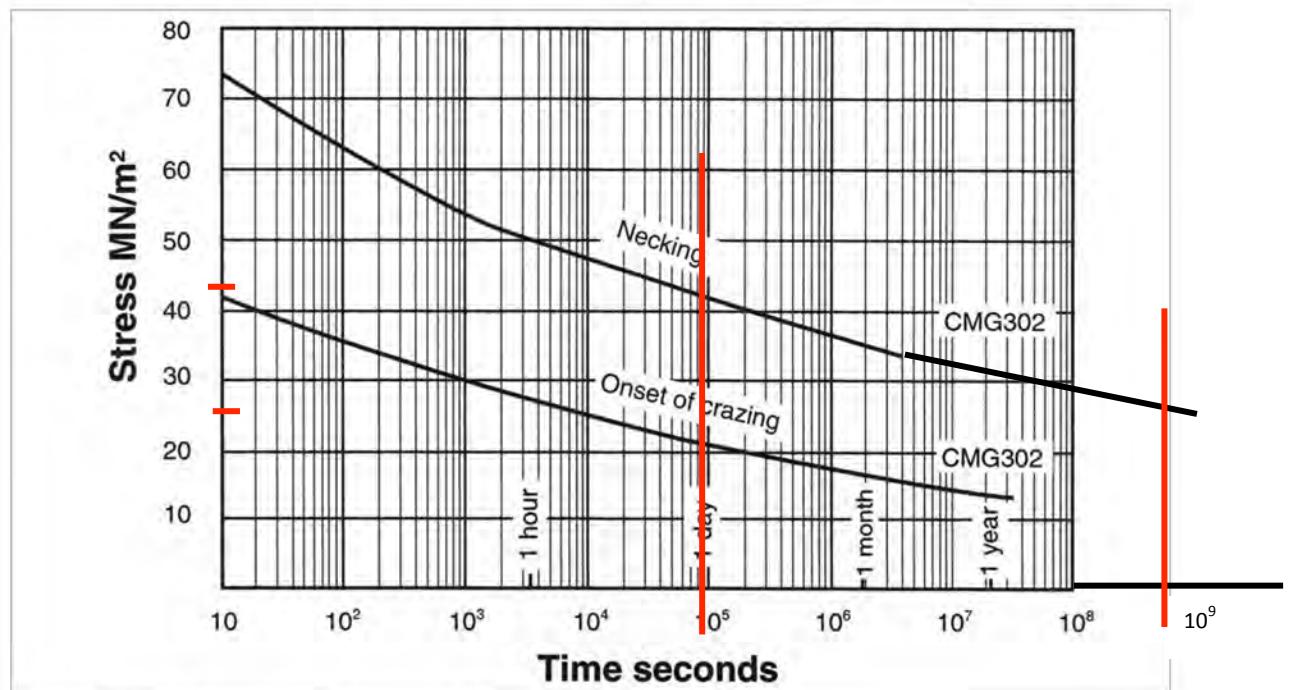


Figure 259: Long term maximal allowable stress Acrylic [15]

$$24 \text{ hours: } 74/43 = 1,7$$

$$20 \text{ years: } 74/25,5 = 2,9$$

PC

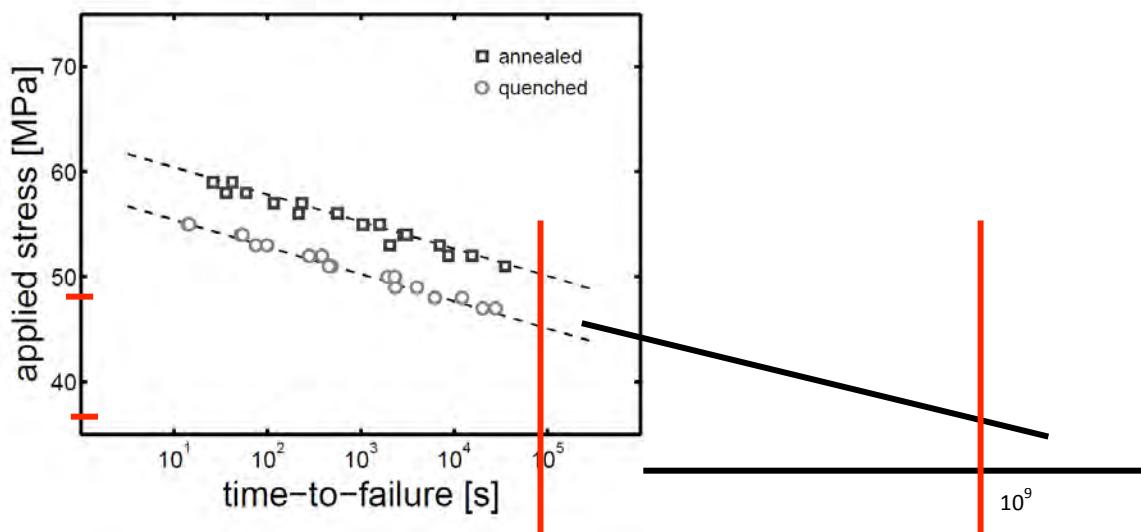


Figure 260: Maximal allowable stress for long-term applications PC

$$65/52 = 1,3$$

$$65/40 = 1,6$$

2. Temperature dependence

For the temperature influence the factors are determined for 40 °C and 60 °C, the first temperature for inside surfaces, the last one for surfaces in direct sunlight (inside and outside). Thereby the value for 20 degrees is taken to be the verification point with factor 1,0.

Stiffness

PMMA

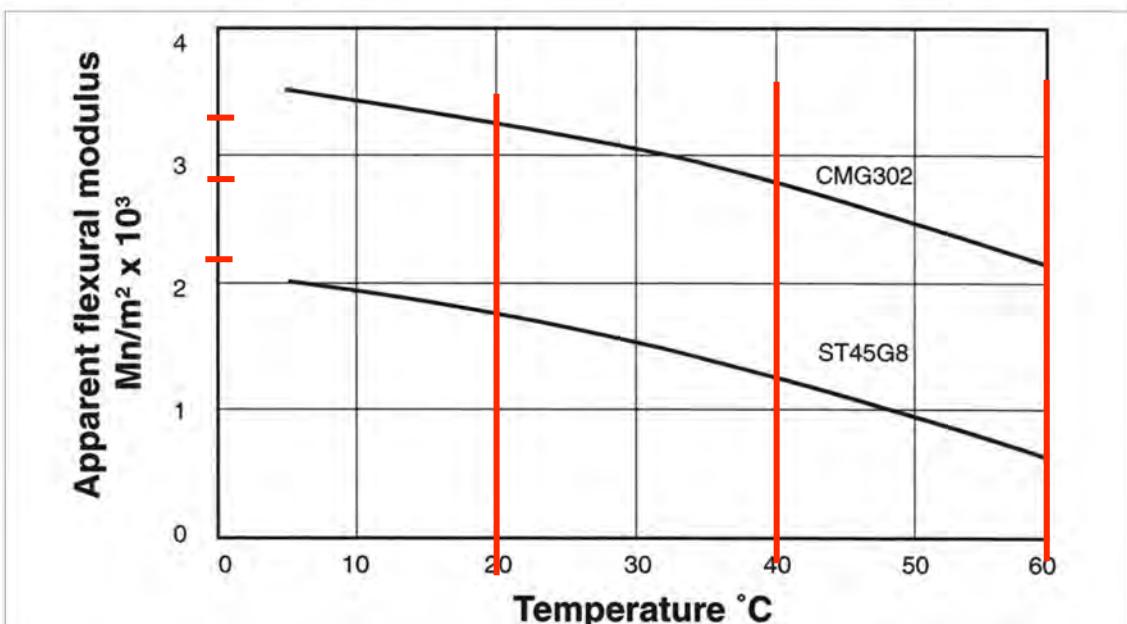


Figure 261: Relation between modulus and temperature for PMMA

$$40\text{ °C}: 3,3/2,8 = 1,2$$

$$60\text{ °C}: 3,3/2,2 = 1,5$$

PC

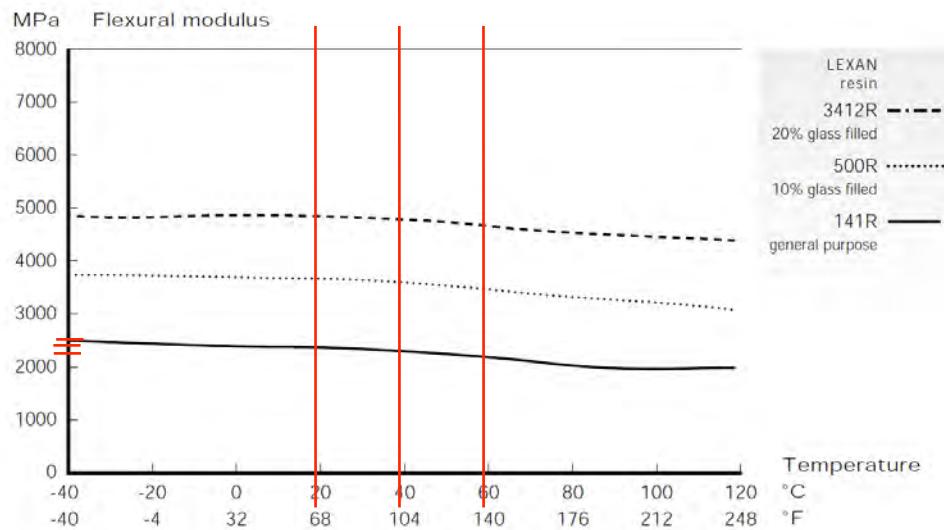


Figure 262: Relation between modulus and temperature for PC

$$40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}: 2500/2350 = 1,05$$

$$60\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}: 2500/2200 = 1,1$$

Strength

PMMA

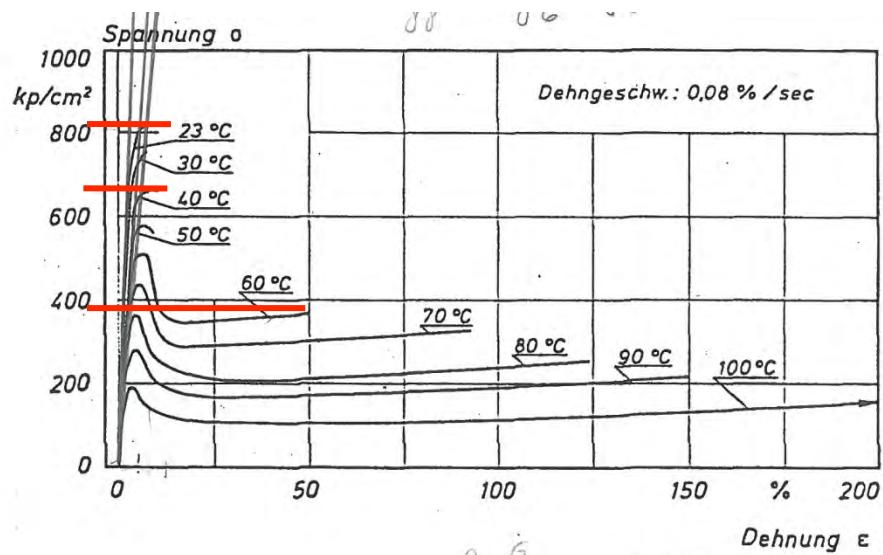


Figure 263: Failure stress at various temperatures for PMMA

$$40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}: 820/650 = 1,3$$

$$60\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}: 820/390 = 2,1$$

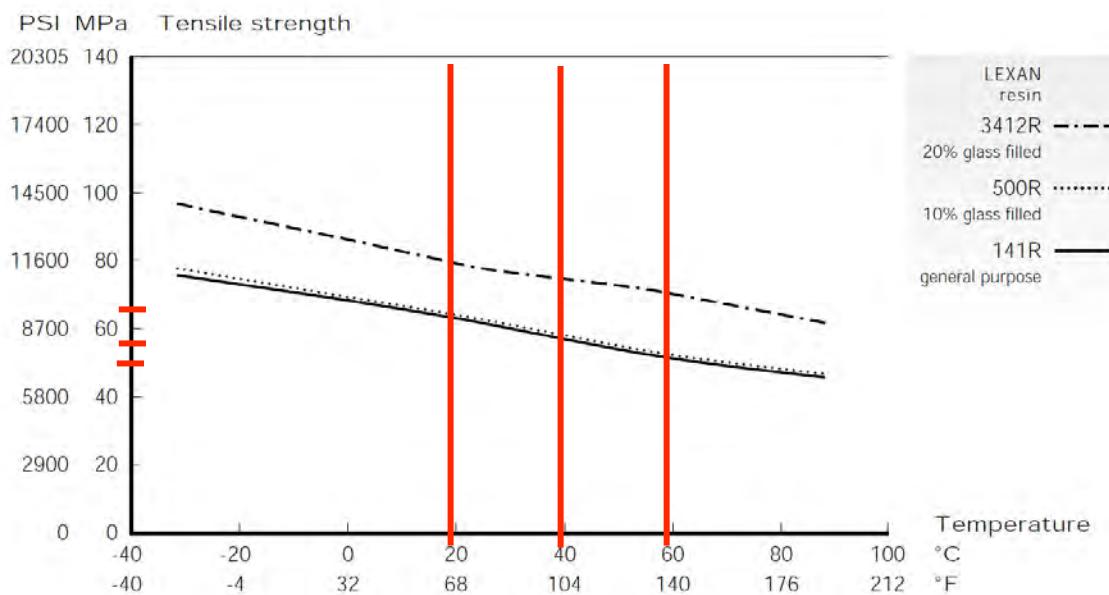


Figure 264: Relation between temperature and tensile strength for PC

$$40^{\circ}\text{C}: 62 / 57 = 1,1$$

$$60^{\circ}\text{C}: 62 / 49 = 1,3$$

3. Environmental dependence

Stiffness

If stiffness is influenced by the environmental this is a favourable effect as it enbrittles by the influence of for instance UV radiation. This will not be taken into account.

This is also described in the NEN 1778 norm.

Strength

Test results on the subject of environmental influences are scarce. The ETAG010 did prescribe a certain factor but with 1,10 only a very low one. Probably because this guideline is only used for the design of secondary structures as roof panels. From the indicative test results available it is clear that environmental circumstances have a significant influence on thermoplastics. Therefore the load factor mentioned by Uwe Gleiter in his dissertation was used. This factor included the influence of temperature up to 60 degrees Celsius, the factor only for environmental effects becomes now:

$$5,4 / 2,1 = 2,6$$

As the material will be less affected when in compression, a lower factor is used to compute the design value for compressive stress: 2,3

For polycarbonate no value is available but that from the ETAG010, the ratio between the values for PMMA and PC in the ETAG010 is used to compute the factor for PC:

$$2,6 * 1,05 = 2,7$$

Appendix G: Dynamical Effects

The standard deviation for the acceleration according to the Eurocode 1: (NEN-EN1991-1-1 2002)

$$\sigma_{a,x}(y,z) = c_f \cdot \rho \cdot I_v(z_s) \cdot v_m^2(z_s) \cdot R \cdot \frac{K_y \cdot K_z \cdot \Phi(y,z)}{\mu_{ref} \cdot \Phi_{max}}$$

With c_f	the force coefficient for wind, on average this is assumed to be 0,4
ρ	the density of air, prescribed to be 1,25 kg/m³
$I_v(z_s)$	the turbulence intensity at height z_s above the ground
$v_m(z_s)$	the characteristic average wind speed at height z_s above the ground
R	the square root of the resonance factor
K_y and K_z	factors depending on the vibration mode, in this case 1 and 3/2 respectively
μ_{ref}	the reference mass per surface area of the core, total mass/(h*D _{core}) = (974000/9,81)/(35*4) = 709 kg/m²
$\Phi(y,z)$	the vibration mode, for slender buildings clamped at the foot: $\Phi(y,z)=(z/h)^{1,5}$
Φ_{max}	the value for the vibration mode at the point with the highest amplitude, for the natural frequency this will be the top: $\Phi(y,z)=(35/35)^{1,5}=1$

$$v_m(z) = c_r(z) * c_0(z) * v_b = k_r * \ln\left(\frac{z}{z_0}\right) * c_0(z) * v_b$$

With

z_0	the roughness height, taken to be 0,05 for areas with low cover
c_0	the orography factor, 1 conform the national supplements
v_b	the fundamental wind velocity, equal to $v_{b,0}$ which is 27 m/s conform the national supplements
k_r	terrainfactor, calculated with:

$$k_r = 0,19 * \left(\frac{z_0}{0,05}\right)^{0,07} = 0,19 * 1^{0,07} = 0,19$$

z_s the reference height, 0,6h, for buildings with an approximately even distribution of the load over the height: $0,6*35= 21$ m

Now $v_m(z_s)$ can be calculated:

$$v_m(z_s) = k_r * \ln\left(\frac{z_s}{z_0}\right) * c_0(z_s) * v_b = 0,19 * \ln\left(\frac{21}{0,05}\right) * 0 * 27 = 31 \text{ m/s}$$

With v_m the turbulence intensity can be calculated:

$$I_v(z_s) = \frac{\sigma_v}{v_m(z_s)} = \frac{k_r * v_b * k_1}{31} = \frac{0,19 * 27 * 1}{31} = 0,165$$

The resonance factor R^2 is computed with the following formula:

$$R^2 = \frac{\pi^2}{2\delta} \cdot S_L(z_s, n_{1,x}) \cdot K_s(n_{1,x})$$

With

δ	the damping
S_L	A dimensionless spectral density function
$n_{1,x}$	First natural frequency of the structure, computed earlier as 0,55
K_s	Measurement reduction function

The damping is a combination of aerodynamic damping and structural damping. The structural damping (δ_s) is empirically determined for all materials. Transparent plastics however are not among the conventional building materials. Visco-elastic materials are sometimes used for building damping devices for buildings so it is not expected that they fall in the lower damping categories. The mean value for bridges of fibre reinforced polymers is used for the calculations, which is **0,06**.

$$\delta = \delta_s + \delta_a = 0,06 + \frac{c_f * \rho * v_m(z_s)}{2 * n_1 * \mu_e} = 0,06 + \frac{0,4 * 1,25 * 31}{2 * 0,55 * 709} = 0,080$$

Dimensionless coefficient S_L is computed with the formula:

$$S_L(z,n) = \frac{n \cdot S_v(z,n)}{\sigma_v^2} = \frac{6,8 \cdot f_L(z,n)}{(1+10,2 \cdot f_L(z,n))^{5/3}}$$

$$L(z_s) = L_t * \left(\frac{z_s}{z_t}\right)^{\alpha} = 300 * \left(\frac{21}{200}\right)^{0,52} = 92,9$$

$$f_L(z_s, n_1) = \frac{n_1 * L(z_s)}{v_m(z_s)} = \frac{0,55 * 92,9}{31} = 1,65$$

Now S_L becomes:

$$S_L(z_s, n_1) = \frac{6,8 * 1,65}{(1 + 10,2 * 1,65)^{5/3}} = 0,092$$

$$K_s(n) = \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{\left(G_y \cdot \phi_y\right)^2 + \left(G_z \cdot \phi_z\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2}{\pi} \cdot G_y \cdot \phi_y \cdot G_z \cdot \phi_z\right)^2}}$$

With

G_y and G_z factors depending on the vibration mode, in this case $1/2$ and $3/8$ respectively

$$\varphi_y(n_1) = \frac{c_y * b * n_1}{v_m(z_s)} = \frac{11,5 * 7 * 0,55}{31} = 1,43 \text{ and } \varphi_x(n_1) = \frac{c_z * h * n_1}{v_m(z_s)} = \frac{11,5 * 35 * 0,55}{31} = 7,14$$

Thus $K_s(n_1) = 0,248$

Now R^2 becomes:

$$R^2 = \frac{\pi^2}{2\delta} * S_L(z_s, n_1) * K_s(n_1) = \frac{\pi^2}{2 * 0,08} * 0,092 * 0,248 = 1,41 \text{ and } R = \sqrt{1,41} = 1,19$$

Now finally the standard deviation of the acceleration can be calculated, this is done for the platform level, the largest height that visitors can reach. At 27 meters.

$$\sigma_{a,x}(y,z) = c_f * \rho * I_v(z_s) * v_m^2(z_s) * R * \frac{K_y * K_z * \Phi(y,z)}{\mu_{ref} * \Phi_{max}}$$

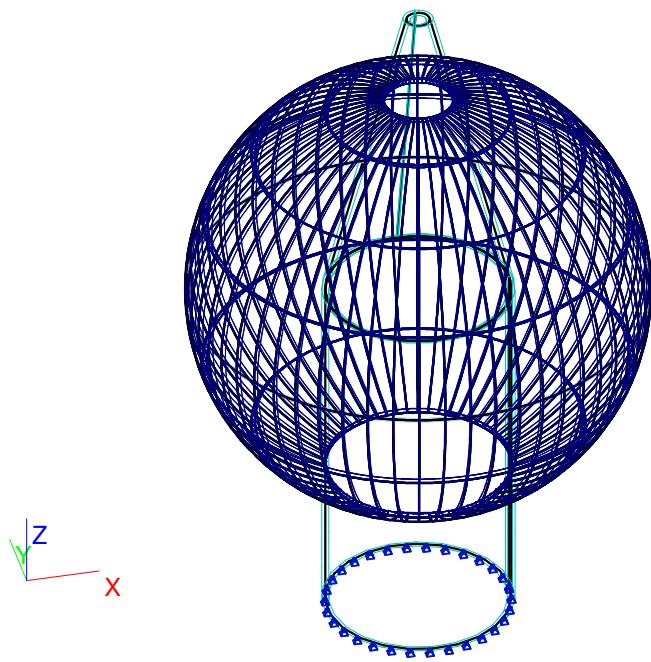
$$= 0,4 * 1,25 * 0,165 * 31^2 * 1,19 * \frac{1 * \frac{3}{2} * \left(\frac{27}{35}\right)^{1,5}}{709 * 1} = 0,135 \text{ m/s}^2$$

Now the highest occurring acceleration can be computed by multiplying the standard deviation with a certain peak factor, k_p , computed for the natural frequency $n_1=0,55$. With T as the average time of the reference wind speed is 600 s.

$$k_p(n_1) = \sqrt{2 * \ln(n_1 * T)} + \frac{0,6}{\sqrt{2 * \ln(n_1 * T)}} = 3,58$$

Appendix H: Calculations

1. Overzicht constructie

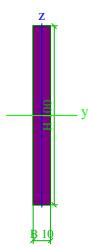


2. Materialen

Naam	Acrylic Short term
Type	Algemeen materiaal
E-mod [MPa]	1,8940e+03
Poisson - nu	0,4
G-mod [MPa]	6,7643e+02
Massa eenheid [kg/m³]	1200,0
Thermisch uitz. [m/mK]	0,00
Log. decrement	0,15
Specifieke hitte [J/gK]	1,4700e+00
Naam	Acrylic Long term
Type	Algemeen materiaal
E-mod [MPa]	9,0900e+02
Poisson - nu	0,4
G-mod [MPa]	3,2464e+02
Massa eenheid [kg/m³]	1200,0
Thermisch uitz. [m/mK]	0,00
Log. decrement	0,15
Specifieke hitte [J/gK]	1,4700e+00
Naam	Polycarbonate Short term
Type	Algemeen materiaal
E-mod [MPa]	1,7320e+03
Poisson - nu	0,4
G-mod [MPa]	6,1857e+02
Massa eenheid [kg/m³]	1200,0
Thermisch uitz. [m/mK]	0,00
Log. decrement	0,15
Specifieke hitte [J/gK]	1,2000e+00

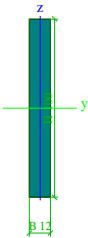
3. Doorsneden

Naam	CS3	
Type	Rechthoek	
Uitgebred	100; 10	
Onderdeelmateriaal	Polycarbonate Short term	
Bouwwijze	Algemeen	
Knik y-y, z-z	b	b
EEM berekening	✓	



A [m ²]	1,0000e-03	
A y, z [m ²]	8,3660e-04	8,3333e-04
I y, z [m ⁴]	8,3333e-07	8,3333e-09
I w [m ⁶], t [m ⁴]	0,0000e+00	3,0918e-08
Wel y, z [m ³]	1,6667e-05	1,6667e-06
Wpl y, z [m ³]	2,5000e-05	2,5000e-06
d y, z [mm]	0	0
c YLCS, ZLCS [mm]	5	50
alpha [deg]	0,00	
AL [m ² /m]	2,2000e-01	

Naam	CS4	
Type	Rechthoek	
Uitgebred	100; 12	
Onderdeelmateriaal	Polycarbonate	Short term
Bouwwijze	Algemeen	
Knik y-y, z-z	b	b
EEM berekening	x	



A [m ²]	1,2000e-03	
A y, z [m ²]	1,0000e-03	1,0000e-03
I y, z [m ⁴]	1,0000e-06	1,4400e-08
I w [m ⁶], t [m ⁴]	0,0000e+00	5,2762e-08
Wel y, z [m ³]	2,0000e-05	2,4000e-06
Wpl y, z [m ³]	3,0000e-05	3,6000e-06
d y, z [mm]	0	0
c YLCS, ZLCS [mm]	6	50
alpha [deg]	0,00	
AL [m ² /m]	2,2400e-01	

4. 2D-element

Naam	Materiaal	D. [mm]	Dikte type	Type	Laag
S2	Acrylic Long term	155	constante	schaal (98)	Laag1
E4	Acrylic Long term	155	constante	schaal (98)	Laag1

5. Belastingsgevallen

Naam	Omschrijving	Actie type	Lastgroep	Belastingtype	Spec	Richting	Duur	'Master' belastingsgeval
BG1		Permanent	LG1	Eigen gewicht	-Z			
BG2	Vloerlast BG	Variabel	LG2	Statisch	Standaard	Kort	Geen	
BG3	Wind	Variabel	LG3	Statisch	Standaard	Kort	Geen	
BG4	Sneeuw - evenly	Variabel	LG4	Statisch	Sneeuw		Geen	
BG5	Sneeuw - unevenly	Variabel	LG4	Statisch	Standaard	Kort	Geen	

6. Combinaties

Naam	Type	Belastingsgevallen		Coëff. [-]
UGT1-Long term	Lineair - UGT	BG1		1,35
		BG2 - Vloerlast BG		0,38
UGT2-Short term	Lineair - UGT	BG1		1,20
		BG2 - Vloerlast BG		1,50
UGT3-Short term- wi	Lineair - UGT	BG1		1,20
		BG2 - Vloerlast BG		0,38
		BG3 - Wind		1,50
UGT4a-Short term- sn -ev	Lineair - UGT	BG1		1,20
		BG2 - Vloerlast BG		0,38
		BG4 - Sneeuw - evenly		1,50
UGT4b-Short term- sn- un	Lineair - UGT	BG1		1,20
		BG2 - Vloerlast BG		0,38
		BG5 - Sneeuw - unevenly		1,50
BGT1-Long term	Lineair - BGT	BG1		1,00
BGT2-Short term	Lineair - BGT	BG1		1,00
BGT3-Short term- wi	Lineair - BGT	BG1		1,00
BGT4a-Short term- sn- ev	Lineair - BGT	BG2 - Vloerlast BG		0,25
BGT4b-Short term- sn- un	Lineair - BGT	BG3 - Wind		1,00
		BG1		1,00
		BG2 - Vloerlast BG		0,25
		BG4 - Sneeuw - evenly		1,00
		BG1		1,00
		BG2 - Vloerlast BG		0,25
		BG5 - Sneeuw - unevenly		1,00

7. Vrije oppervlakte last

Naam	Belastingsgeval		Rich	Type	Verdeling	q [kN/m²]	Geldigheid	Selecteer	Systeem	Locatie
FF1	BG4 - Sneeuw - evenly									
FF2	BG3 - Wind									
FF3	BG3 - Wind									
FF4	BG3 - Wind									
FF7	BG5 - Sneeuw - unevenly	Z	Kracht	Gelijkmatig	-0,2100	Alle	Selecteer	GCS	Lengte	
FF8	BG5 - Sneeuw - unevenly	Z	Kracht	Gelijkmatig	-0,6300	Alle	Selecteer	GCS	Lengte	
FF9	BG5 - Sneeuw - unevenly	Z	Kracht	Gelijkmatig	-0,2400	Alle	Selecteer	GCS	Lengte	
FF10	BG5 - Sneeuw - unevenly	Z	Kracht	Gelijkmatig	-0,4200	Alle	Selecteer	GCS	Lengte	
FF11	BG5 - Sneeuw - unevenly	Z	Kracht	Gelijkmatig	-1,2600	Alle	Selecteer	GCS	Lengte	
FF12	BG5 - Sneeuw - unevenly	Z	Kracht	Gelijkmatig	-0,4200	Alle	Selecteer	GCS	Lengte	

8. Lasten op oppervlak

Naam	Rich	Type	Waarde [kN/m²]	2D-element	Belastingsgeval	Systeem
SF1	Z	Kracht	-3,0000	E741	BG2 - Vloerlast BG	LCS

9. 2D element - Spanningen

Lineaire berekening, Extreem : Globaal

Selectie : Alle

Klasse : Alle UGT

Hoofd grootheden. In knopen, gem. op elem..

BG	Staaf	elem	sig1+ [MPa]	sig2+ [MPa]	alfa+ [deg]	sigE+ [MPa]	sig1- [MPa]	sig2- [MPa]	alfa- [deg]	sigE- [MPa]	taumaxb [MPa]
Alle UGT	E516	23245	-5,1	-6,6	-49,35	3,1	1,7	-2,2	-8,57	2,6	0,1
Alle UGT	E510	22579	6,6	3,0	89,53	5,7	5,8	2,5	-87,60	5,0	0,1
Alle UGT	E733	49202	-4,2	-8,2	-1,92	3,7	0,0	-0,4	19,87	0,3	0,1
Alle UGT	E503	21626	5,4	3,6	-73,18	4,7	3,9	1,1	-79,32	3,5	0,1
Alle UGT	E406	10378	0,2	-0,6	-90,00	0,6	0,0	-1,2	-90,00	0,7	0,0
Alle UGT	E399	9407	0,7	0,2	90,00	0,9	0,5	-0,3	90,00	1,4	0,0
Alle UGT	S2	1350	0,0	0,0	-75,85	0,0	0,0	0,0	-83,40	0,0	0,0
Alle UGT	E733	49202	-2,1	-4,2	3,11	7,1	0,6	0,0	47,02	0,6	0,1
Alle UGT	E509	22278	0,3	-2,5	-0,44	1,4	-3,5	-4,6	-1,72	2,0	0,0

BG	Staaf	dx [m]	ux [mm]	uy [mm]	uz [mm]	fix [mrad]	fiy [mrad]	fiz [mrad]
BGT3-Short term- wi/5	S799	0,056	2,3065	-1,6540	-5,3348	1,0	0,3	-0,2
BGT3-Short term- wi/5	S813	0,112	0,0986	-3,9204	-4,6965	1,0	0,0	0,0
BGT2-Short term/4	S848	0,260	-0,0133	10,9051	-5,2944	1,1	0,0	0,0
BGT2-Short term/4	S101	11,034	-4,4249	-0,0006	-11,2168	0,0	-1,0	0,0
BGT2-Short term/4	S101	2,449	-6,1954	0,0100	10,4636	0,2	-1,4	0,0
BGT3-Short term- wi/5	S247	7,003	-4,9361	-1,9498	-3,9669	-10,4	-1,4	-0,1
BGT3-Short term- wi/5	S187	7,003	-4,9358	1,9486	-3,9649	10,4	-1,4	0,1
BGT2-Short term/4	S101	0,483	-0,9989	-0,0002	4,6703	0,0	-10,0	0,0
BGT2-Short term/4	S355	5,796	-12,5542	-0,0012	0,5033	0,0	7,1	0,0
BGT3-Short term- wi/5	S747	0,455	-1,5692	4,2716	-3,4934	0,4	1,3	-2,1
BGT3-Short term- wi/5	S692	0,065	1,5678	4,2717	-3,4912	0,4	-1,3	2,1

Pictures belonging to the calculation report of the sphere structure

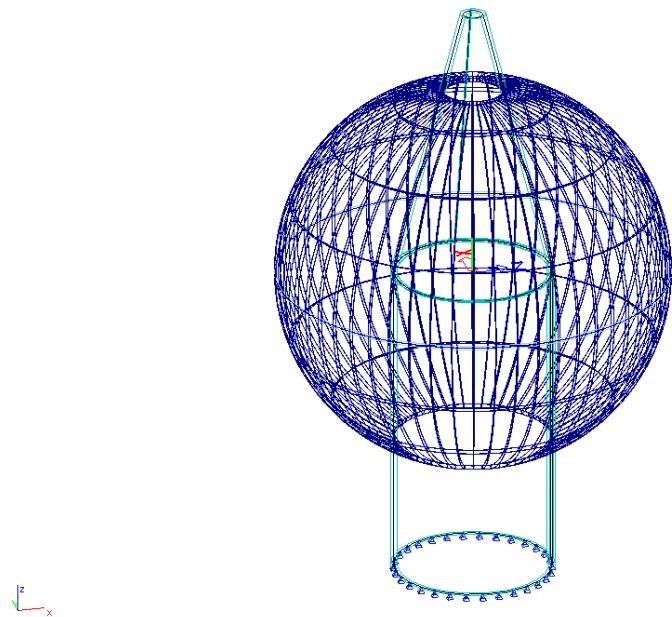


Figure 1: Overview structure

2 D Elements, stresses

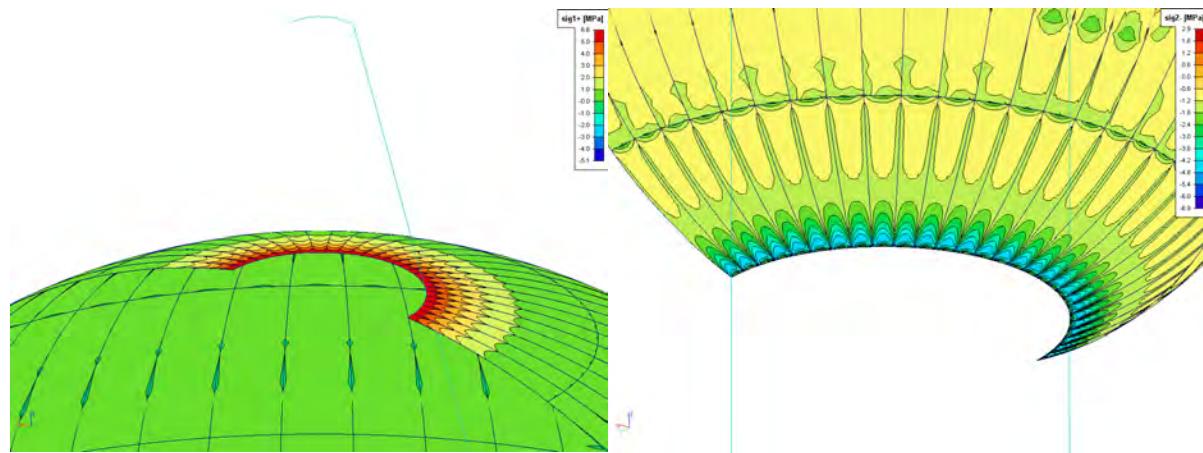


Figure 2: Maximal occurring principal stresses around the support edges, load case UGT2



Figure 3: Maximal principal stress floor, UGT2
(short-term)

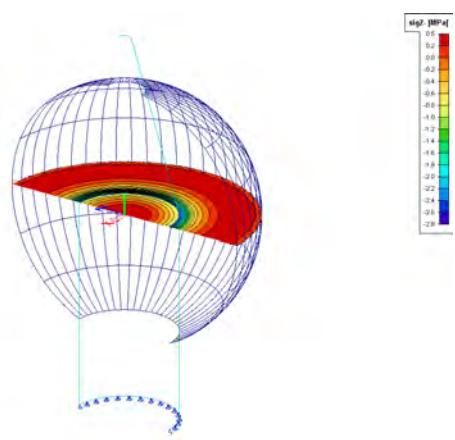


Figure 4: Maximal principal stress floor UGT1
(long-term)

2 D Elements, internal forces



Figure 5: Ring forces nx for governing load case, UGT2

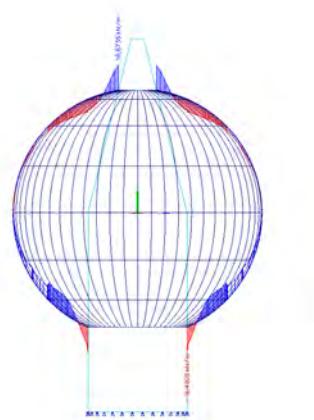
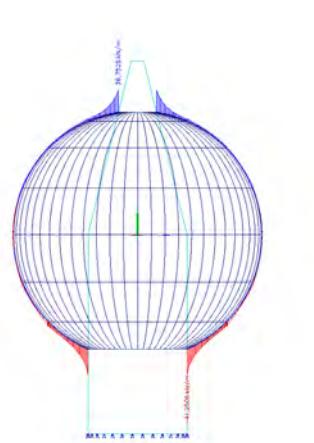


Figure 6: Meridional forces ny for governing load case, UGT2



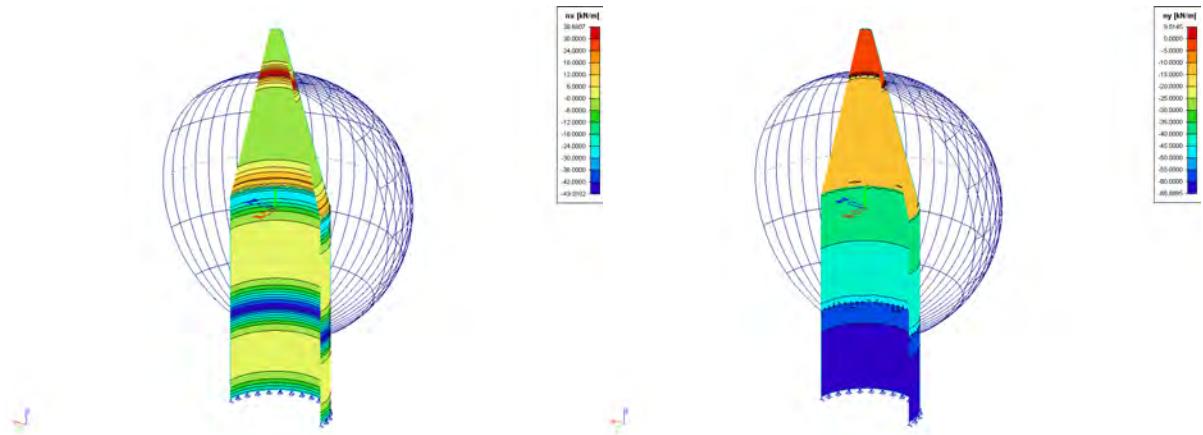


Figure 7: Ring forces nx (left) and meridional forces ny (right) core structure, for governing load case UGT2

2D elements, deformations

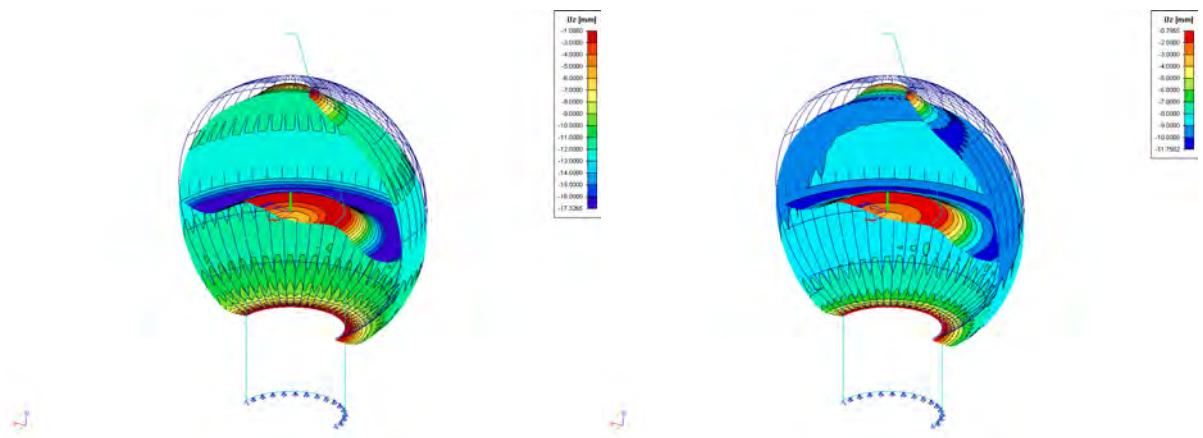


Figure 8: Vertical deformations for BGT2

Figure 9: Vertical deformations for BGT4b

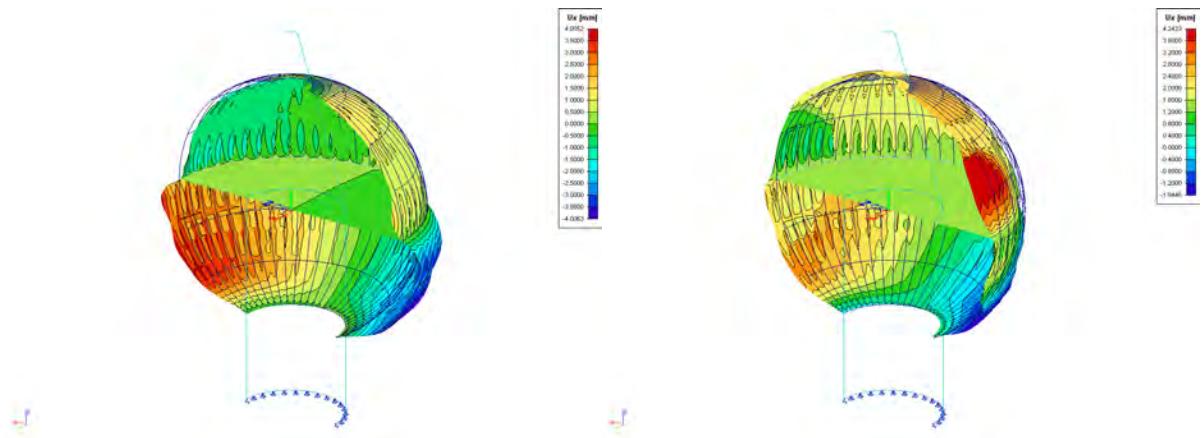


Figure 10: Deformations in x direction for BGT2

Figure 11: Deformations in x direction for BGT3

Ribs, internal forces

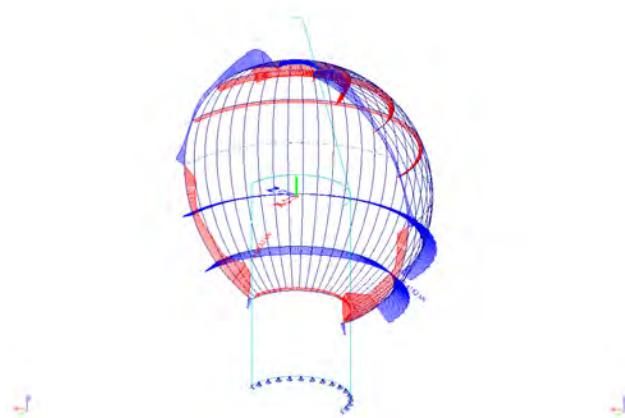


Figure 12: Normal forces for UGT2

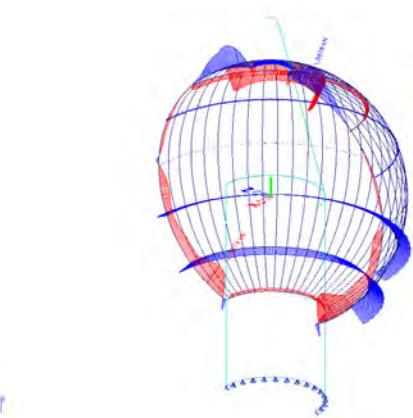


Figure 13: Normal forces for UGT4b

Deformed structure

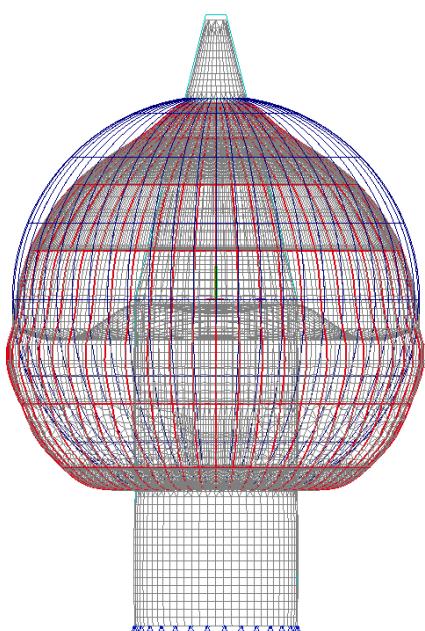


Figure 14: Deformed structure for BGT2

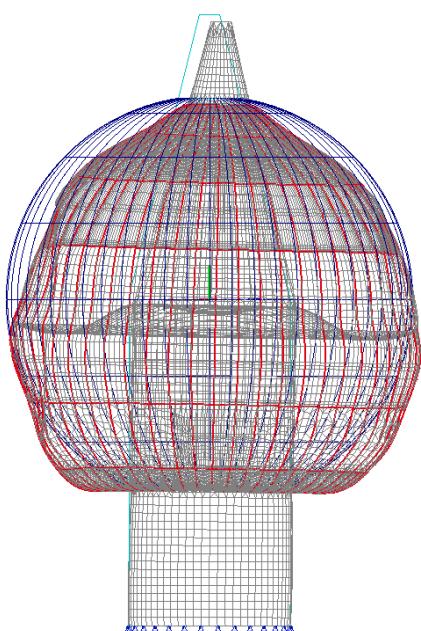
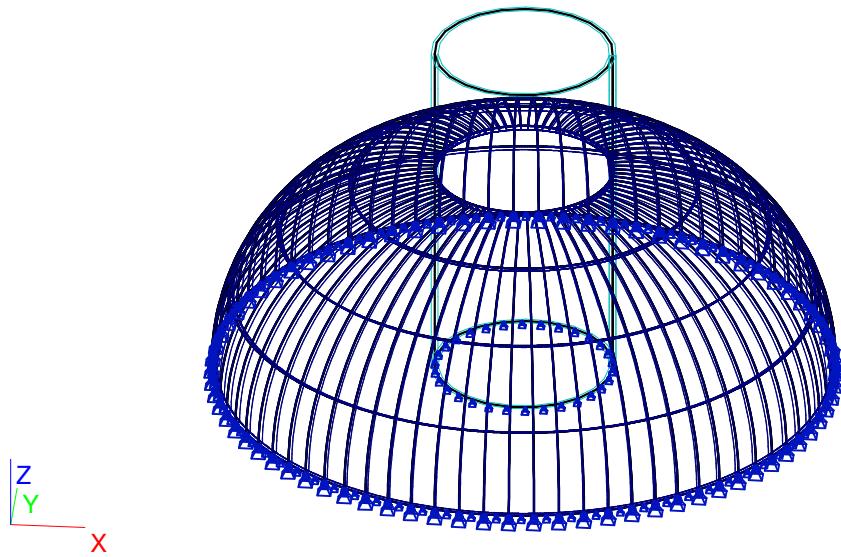


Figure 15: Deformed structure for BGT3

1. Overzicht constructie

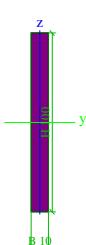


2. Materialen

Naam	Acrylic Short term
Type	Algemeen materiaal
E-mod [MPa]	1,8940e+03
Poisson - nu	0,4
G-mod [MPa]	6,7643e+02
Massa eenheid [kg/m³]	1200,0
Thermisch uitz. [m/mK]	0,00
Log. decrement	0,15
Specifieke hitte [J/gK]	1,4700e+00
Naam	Acrylic Long term
Type	Algemeen materiaal
E-mod [MPa]	9,0900e+02
Poisson - nu	0,4
G-mod [MPa]	3,2464e+02
Massa eenheid [kg/m³]	1200,0
Thermisch uitz. [m/mK]	0,00
Log. decrement	0,15
Specifieke hitte [J/gK]	1,4700e+00
Naam	Polycarbonate Short term
Type	Algemeen materiaal
E-mod [MPa]	1,7320e+03
Poisson - nu	0,4
G-mod [MPa]	6,1857e+02
Massa eenheid [kg/m³]	1200,0
Thermisch uitz. [m/mK]	0,00
Log. decrement	0,15
Specifieke hitte [J/gK]	1,2000e+00

3. Doorsneden

Naam	CS3	
Type	Rechthoek	
Uitgebreid	100; 10	
Onderdeelmateriaal	Polycarbonate Short term	
Bouwwijze	Algemeen	
Knik y-y, z-z	b	b
EEM berekening	✓	



A [m ²]	1,0000e-03	
A y, z [m ²]	8,3660e-04	8,3333e-04
I y, z [m ⁴]	8,3333e-07	8,3333e-09
I w [m ⁶], t [m ⁴]	0,0000e+00	3,0918e-08
Wel y, z [m ³]	1,6667e-05	1,6667e-06
Wpl y, z [m ³]	2,5000e-05	2,5000e-06
d y, z [mm]	0	0
c YLCS, ZLCS [mm]	5	50
alpha [deg]	0,00	
AL [m ² /m]	2,2000e-01	

4. 2D-element

Naam	Materiaal	D. [mm]	Dikte type	Type	Laag
E4	Acrylic Long term	155	konstant	schaal (98)	Laag1

5. Belastingsgevallen

Naam	Omschrijving	Actie type	Lastgroep	Belastingtype	Spec	Richting	Duur	'Master' belastingsgeval
BG1		Permanent	LG1	Eigen gewicht		-Z		
BG3	Wind	Variabel	LG3	Statisch	Standaard		Kort	Geen
BG4	Sneeuw - evenly	Variabel	LG4	Statisch	Sneeuw			Geen
BG5	Sneeuw - unevenly	Variabel	LG4	Statisch	Standaard		Kort	Geen

6. Combinaties

Naam	Type	Belastingsgevallen	Coëff. [-]
UGT1-Long term	Lineair - UGT	BG1	1,35
UGT3-Short term- wi	Lineair - UGT	BG1	1,20
		BG3 - Wind	1,50
UGT4a-Short term- sn -ev	Lineair - UGT	BG1	1,20
		BG4 - Sneeuw - evenly	1,50
UGT4b-Short term- sn- un	Lineair - UGT	BG1	1,20
		BG5 - Sneeuw - unevenly	1,50
BGT1-Long term	Lineair - BGT	BG1	1,00
BGT3-Short term- wi	Lineair - BGT	BG1	1,00
		BG3 - Wind	1,00
BGT4a-Short term- sn- ev	Lineair - BGT	BG1	1,00
		BG4 - Sneeuw - evenly	1,00
BGT4b-Short term- sn- un	Lineair - BGT	BG1	1,00
		BG5 - Sneeuw - unevenly	1,00

7. Vrije oppervlakte last

Pictures belonging to the calculation report of the dome structure

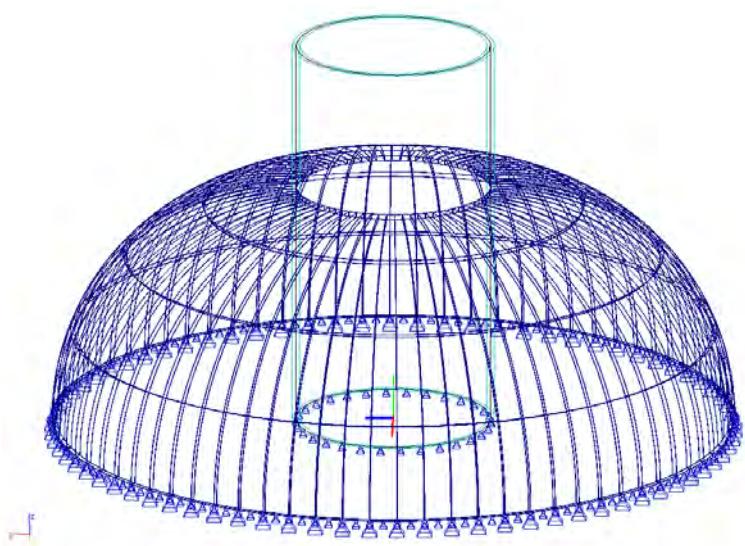


Figure 1: Overview structure

2 D Elements, stresses

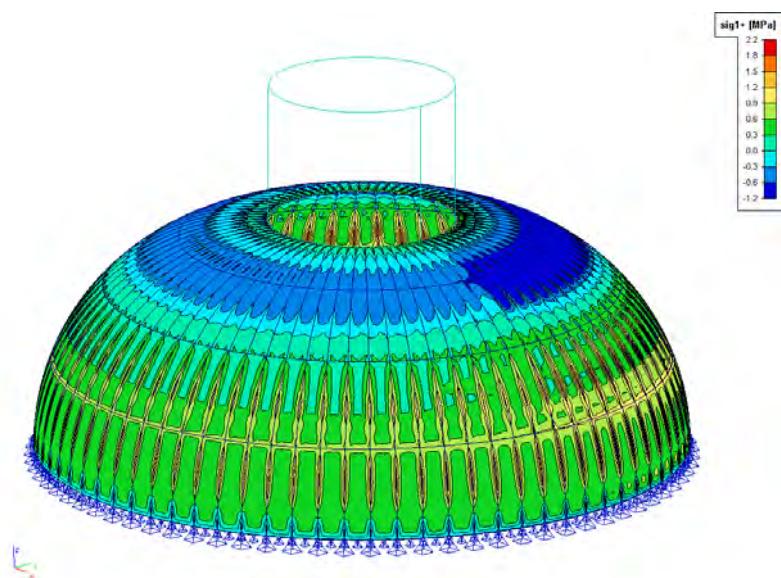


Figure 2: Maximal occurring principal stresses, load case UGT4b

2 D Elements, internal forces

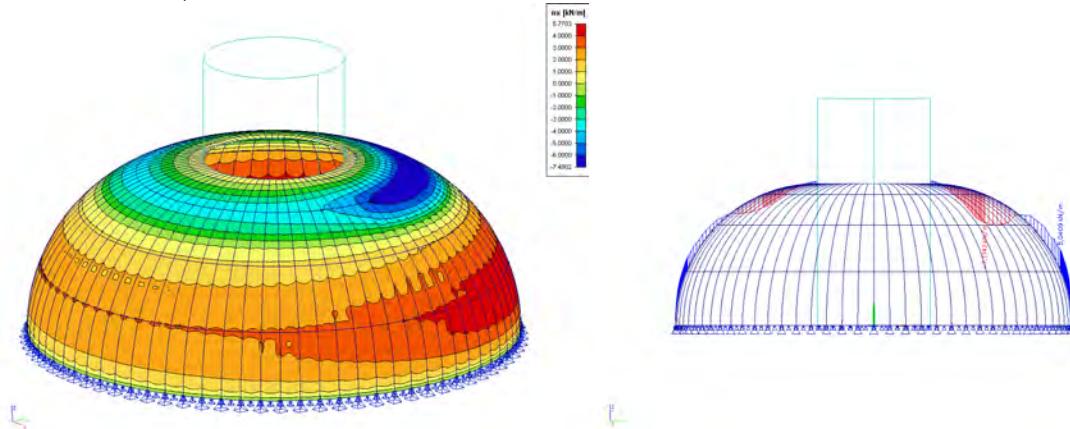


Figure 3: Ring forces nx for governing load case, UGT4b

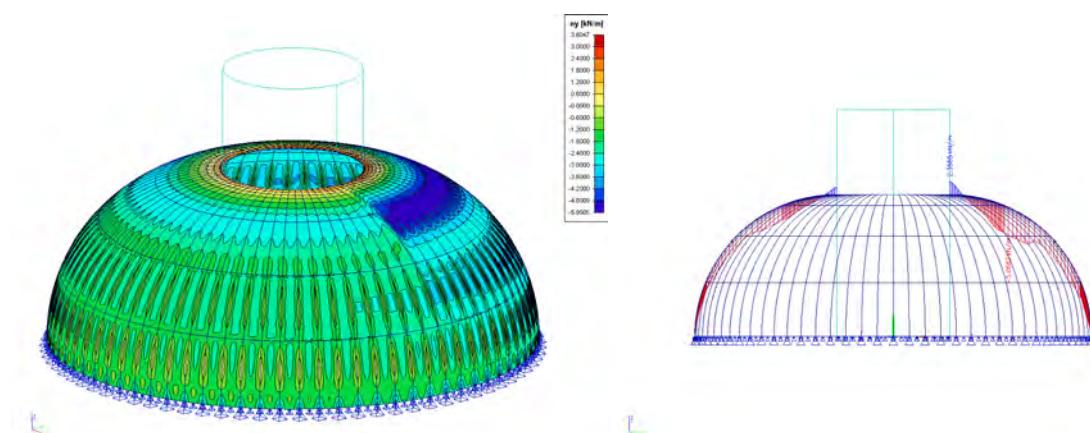


Figure 4: Meridional forces ny for governing load case, UGT4b

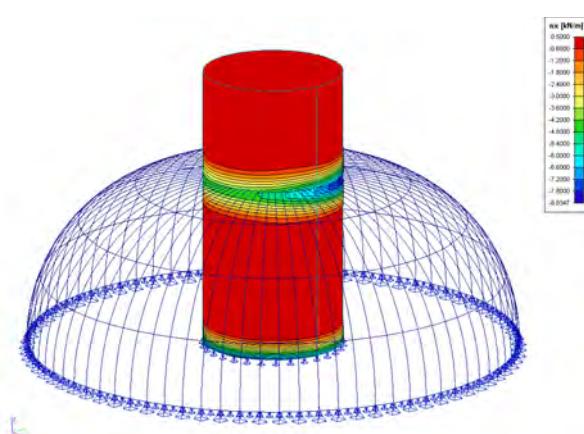


Figure 5: Ring forces nx on core structure, for governing load case UGT4b

2D elements, deformations

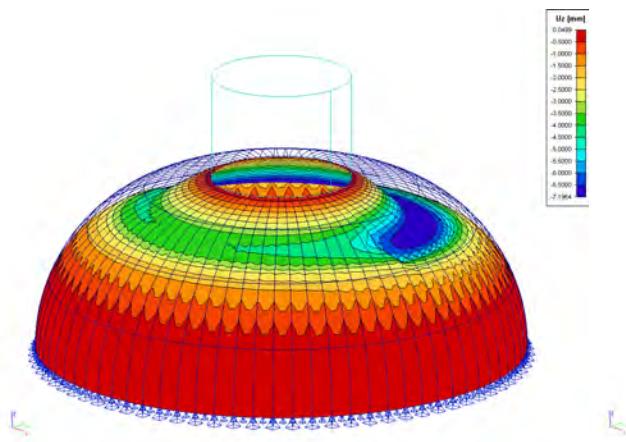


Figure 6: Vertical deformations for BGT4b

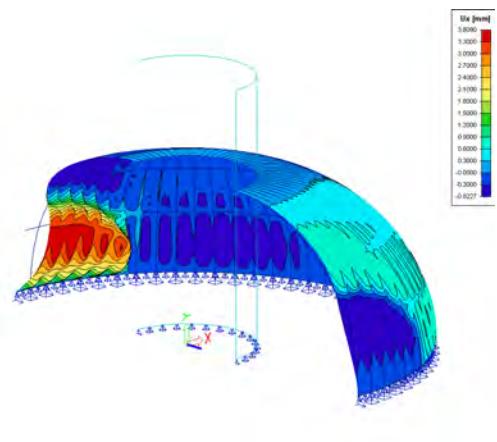


Figure 7: Deformations in x direction for BGT3

Ribs, internal forces

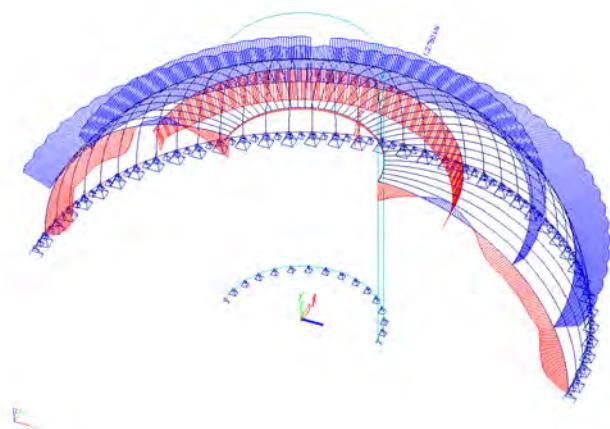


Figure 8: Normal forces for UGT4b

Deformed structure

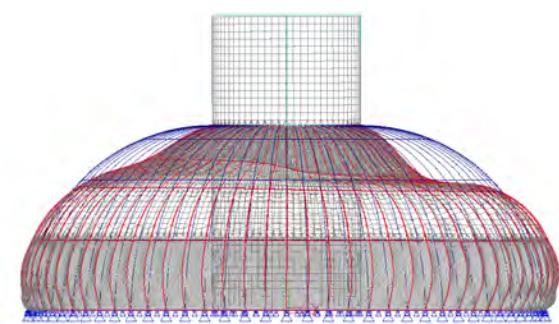


Figure 9: Deformed structure for BGT4b

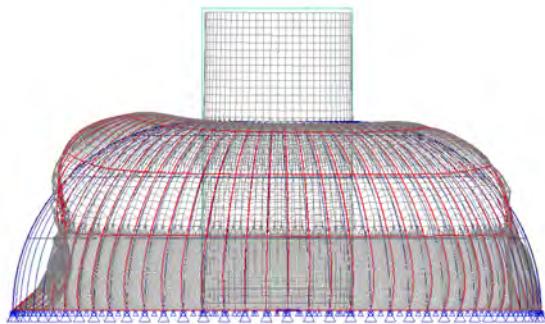
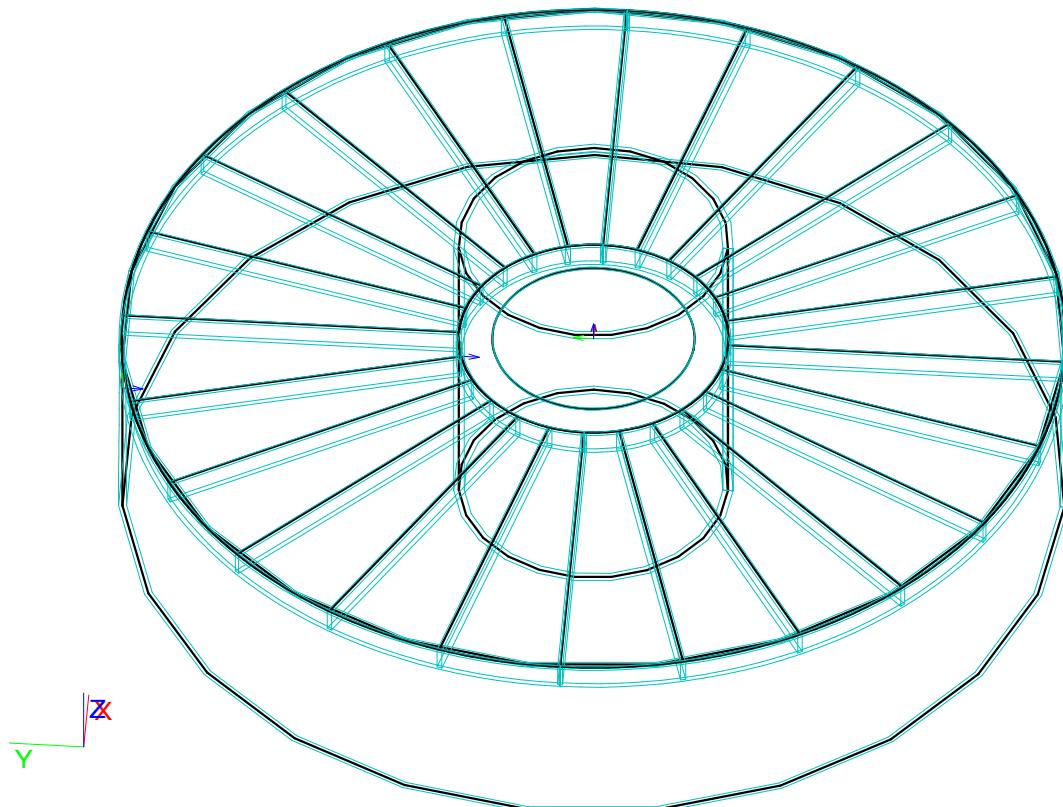


Figure 10: Deformed structure for BGT3

1. Overzicht constructie-def



2. Materialen

Naam	Acrylic Long term
Type	Algemeen materiaal
E-mod [MPa]	9,0900e+02
Poisson - nu	0,4
G-mod [MPa]	3,2464e+02
Massa eenheid [kg/m ³]	1200,0
Thermisch uitz. [m/mK]	0,00
Log. decrement	0,15
Specifieke hitte [J/gK]	1,4700e+00

3. Doorsneden

Naam	CS1	
Type	Rechthoek	
Uitgebreid	350; 75	
Onderdeelmateriaal	Acrylic Long term	
Bouwwijze	Algemeen	
Knik y-y, z-z	b	b
EEM berekening	✓	
A [m ²]	2,6250e-02	
A y, z [m ²]	2,1961e-02	2,1875e-02

9. Resultante

Lineaire berekening, Extreem : Globaal
Selectie : Alle
Combinaties : UGT-Short term

BG	Rx [kN]	Ry [kN]	Rz [kN]	Mx [kNm]	My [kNm]	Mz [kNm]
UGT-Short term/1	-504,00	-0,05	1153,01	0,11	-538,60	0,00

Centraalpunt:

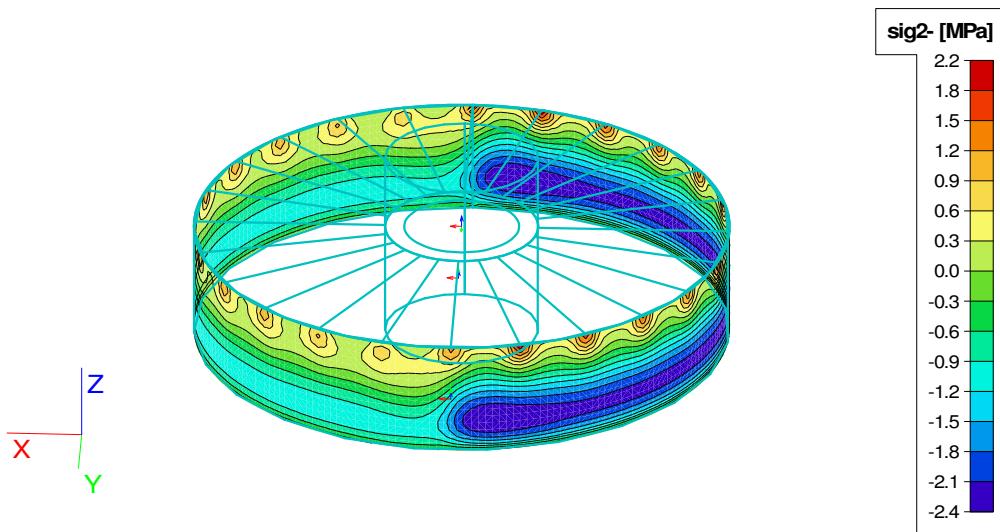
X [m]	Y [m]	Z [m]
7,000	7,000	0,000

10. 2D element - Spanningen

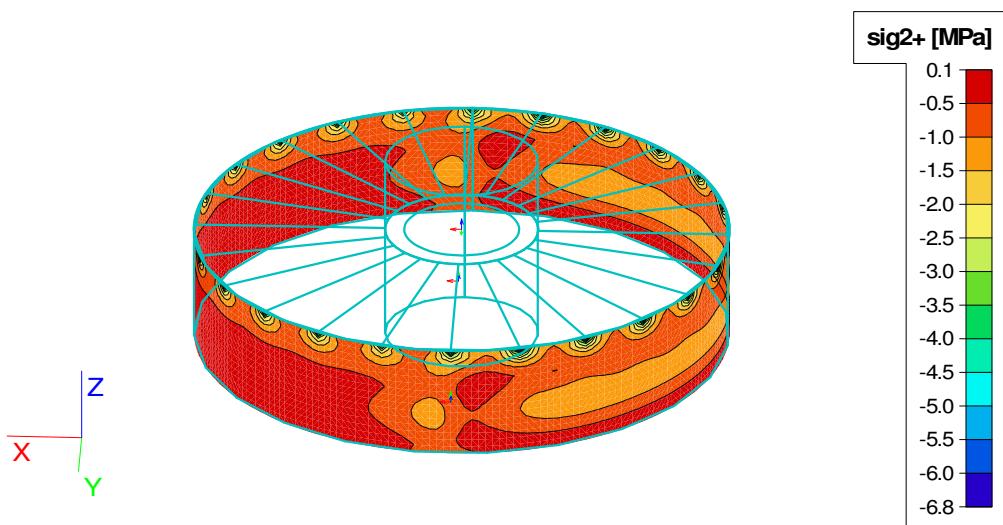
Lineaire berekening, Extreem : Globaal
Selectie : Alle
Combinaties : UGT-Short term
Hoofd grootheden. In knopen, gem. op elem..

BG	Staaf	elem	sig1+ [MPa]	sig2+ [MPa]	alfa+ [deg]	sigE+ [MPa]	sig1- [MPa]	sig2- [MPa]	alfa- [deg]	sigE- [MPa]	taumaxb [MPa]
UGT-Short term	E1	3370	-3,0	-6,7	0,06	5,8	5,3	2,1	89,37	4,6	0,7
UGT-Short term	E3	6986	5,9	1,8	-45,77	5,2	-0,1	-1,0	69,30	0,9	0,7
UGT-Short term	E1	3470	-3,0	-6,7	-0,06	5,8	5,3	2,1	-89,37	4,6	0,7
UGT-Short term	E3	8089	4,0	1,9	56,28	3,5	-0,6	-1,8	-32,20	1,6	0,3
UGT-Short term	E1	1140	0,5	-0,4	-90,00	0,8	-0,8	-0,9	-90,00	0,9	0,0
UGT-Short term	E1	780	1,3	-0,9	90,00	2,0	-1,6	-2,1	90,00	1,9	0,0
UGT-Short term	E1	59	0,0	0,0	-28,23	0,0	-0,1	-0,2	-0,48	0,2	0,2
UGT-Short term	E3	7773	2,6	0,5	-81,36	2,4	-2,0	-3,2	31,56	2,8	0,3
UGT-Short term	E2	5036	3,7	1,5	-89,14	3,2	-1,8	-4,6	-0,63	4,0	0,8
UGT-Short term	E1	3540	-0,8	-3,1	0,00	2,8	1,6	-0,5	-90,00	1,9	0,6
UGT-Short term	E2	5928	-0,7	-2,6	0,00	2,4	2,9	1,1	90,00	2,5	0,3
UGT-Short term	E2	5112	0,0	0,0	-90,00	0,0	0,0	0,0	89,98	0,0	0,0
UGT-Short term	E1	1020	1,2	-1,1	90,00	2,0	-1,4	-2,1	90,00	1,9	0,0
UGT-Short term	E1	3361	-1,9	-3,2	-0,55	2,8	3,0	1,3	80,23	2,6	1,0

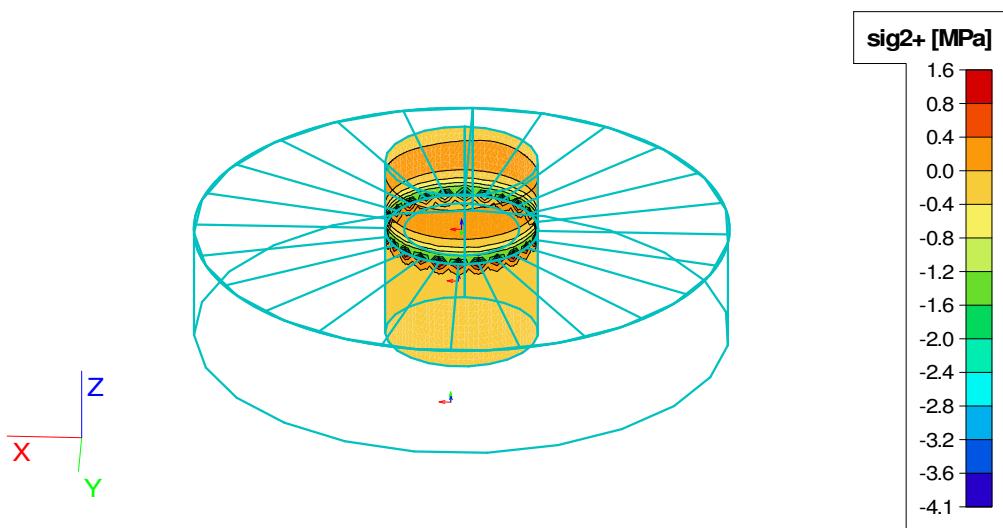
11. 2D element - Spanningen



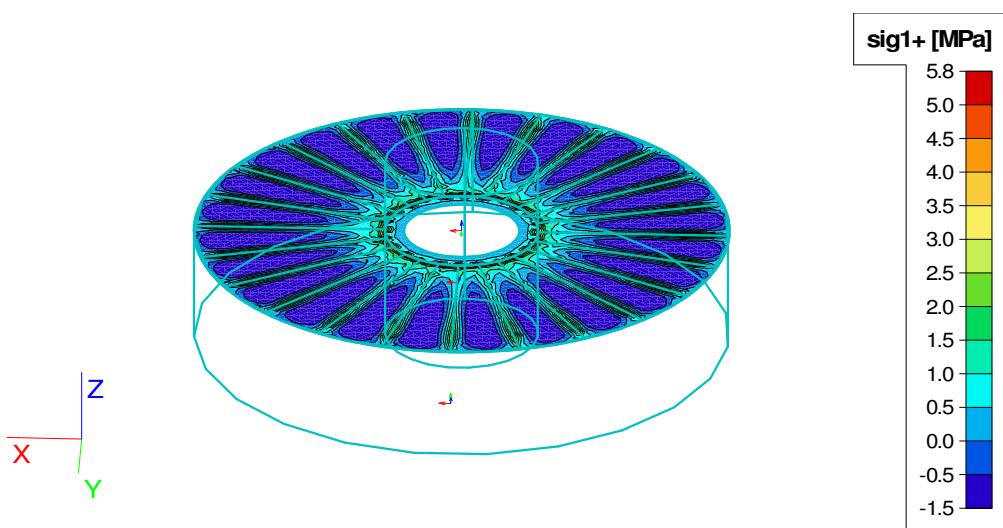
12. 2D element - Spanningen



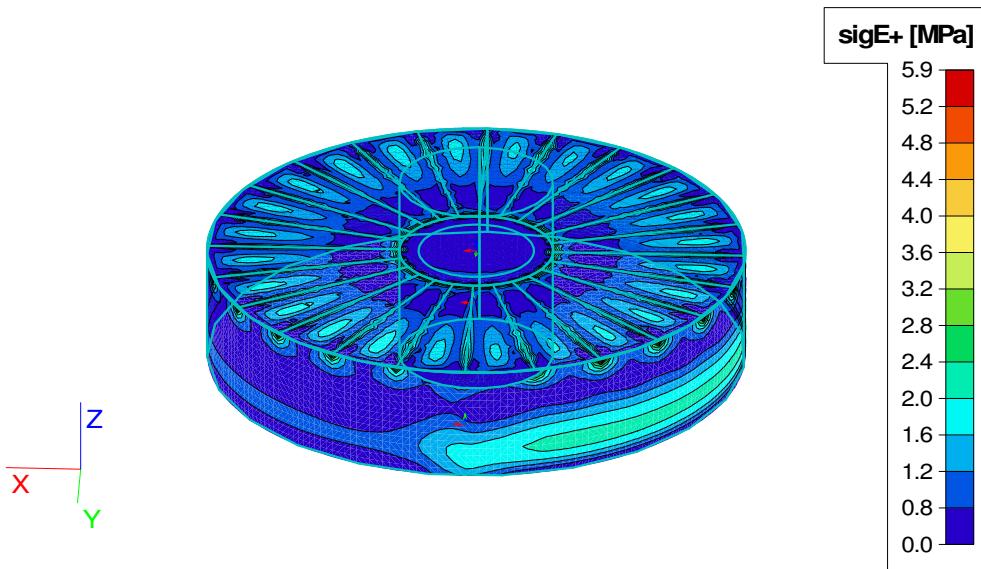
13. 2D element - Spanningen



14. 2D element - Spanningen



15. 2D element - Spanningen



16. 2D element - Spanningen

Lineaire berekening, Extreem : Globaal

Selectie : Alle

Combinaties : UGT2-Long term

Hoofd grootheden. In knopen, gem. op elem..

BG	Staaf	elem	sig1+ [MPa]	sig2+ [MPa]	alfa+ [deg]	sigE+ [MPa]	sig1- [MPa]	sig2- [MPa]	alfa- [deg]	sigE- [MPa]	taumaxb [MPa]
UGT2-Long term	E1	3470	-1,7	-4,0	-0,10	3,5	3,4	1,6	-88,94	2,9	0,4
UGT2-Long term	E3	6986	2,4	0,8	-45,14	2,1	0,0	-0,4	67,09	0,4	0,3
UGT2-Long term	E3	8089	1,6	0,8	55,39	1,4	-0,2	-0,7	-30,14	0,6	0,1
UGT2-Long term	E1	1140	0,6	-0,4	-90,00	0,8	-0,7	-0,9	-90,00	0,8	0,0
UGT2-Long term	E2	4680	0,0	-0,1	90,00	0,1	-0,2	-0,2	0,03	0,2	0,0
UGT2-Long term	E2	5096	0,0	0,0	88,76	0,0	0,0	0,0	-88,91	0,0	0,0
UGT2-Long term	E1	833	1,5	-0,6	84,28	1,9	-1,7	-2,3	73,66	2,1	0,0
UGT2-Long term	E1	1074	1,3	-0,6	84,15	1,7	-1,6	-2,3	78,72	2,1	0,0
UGT2-Long term	E2	5928	-0,3	-1,1	0,00	1,0	1,2	0,5	-90,00	1,0	0,1
UGT2-Long term	E1	3420	-0,6	-2,0	0,00	1,7	1,4	0,1	90,00	1,3	0,3
UGT2-Long term	E2	5112	0,0	0,0	-89,98	0,0	0,0	0,0	89,96	0,0	0,0
UGT2-Long term	E1	780	1,4	-0,9	90,00	2,0	-1,5	-2,1	90,00	1,9	0,0
UGT2-Long term	E1	3361	-1,0	-1,6	0,94	1,4	1,6	0,7	72,88	1,4	0,6

17. 2D element - Interne krachten

Lineaire berekening, Extreem : Globaal

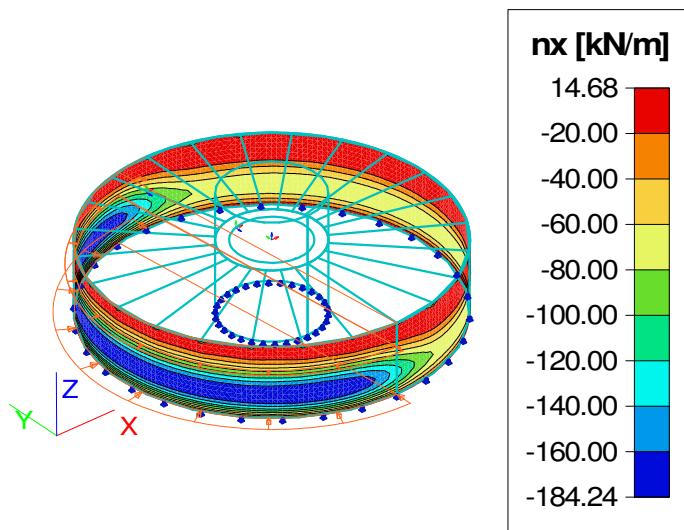
Selectie : Alle

Combinaties : UGT-Short term

Basis grootheden. In knopen, gem. op elem..

BG	Staaf	elem	mx [kNm/m]	my [kNm/m]	mxy [kNm/m]	vx [kN/m]	vy [kN/m]	nx [kN/m]	ny [kN/m]	nxy [kN/m]
UGT-Short term	E2	5040	-7,61	-14,94	-2,99	35,67	94,05	-13,50	-54,90	-20,04
UGT-Short term	E2	6000	7,15	15,54	2,76	43,96	87,18	28,83	13,78	14,16
UGT-Short term	E2	5036	-6,74	-16,52	0,00	1,17	87,15	-20,80	-70,08	-4,84
UGT-Short term	E2	5908	2,54	17,20	0,05	1,06	76,76	13,01	21,82	-0,60
UGT-Short term	E2	4945	-7,49	-14,88	3,01	-34,28	93,88	-12,74	-54,44	10,57
UGT-Short term	E1	3361	1,84	3,41	0,16	-56,09	-4,10	-24,08	-12,31	10,79
UGT-Short term	E1	3369	1,87	4,39	-0,06	50,20	-4,81	-9,77	-11,76	0,89
UGT-Short term	E2	4976	-4,81	-15,49	0,02	-0,11	-101,19	-16,70	-58,04	1,59
UGT-Short term	E2	4960	-4,81	-15,49	-0,02	-0,12	101,17	-16,71	-58,05	-1,60
UGT-Short term	E1	1063	-1,05	-2,80	0,06	-0,19	3,02	-184,24	-14,17	5,46
UGT-Short term	E3	7707	-0,88	-0,28	-0,18	16,47	-8,75	107,20	34,92	7,78
UGT-Short term	E2	5028	-6,57	-16,19	-0,03	-0,97	85,50	-19,29	-70,13	-1,35
UGT-Short term	E3	6635	-0,31	-1,01	0,20	-2,95	-20,31	42,43	108,20	-16,31
UGT-Short term	E1	1	-0,67	-0,64	0,72	-17,07	11,08	-6,07	-13,45	-51,14
UGT-Short term	E1	120	-0,01	-0,02	-0,73	-16,15	-11,41	-6,08	-13,47	50,04

18. 2D element - Interne krachten



19. Verplaatsing van knopen

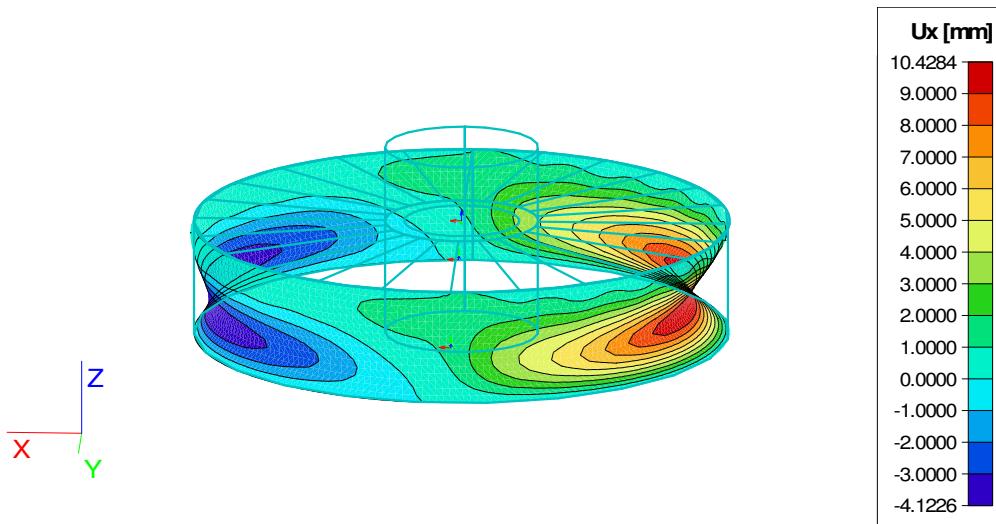
Lineaire berekening, Extreem : Globaal

Selectie : E1..E3

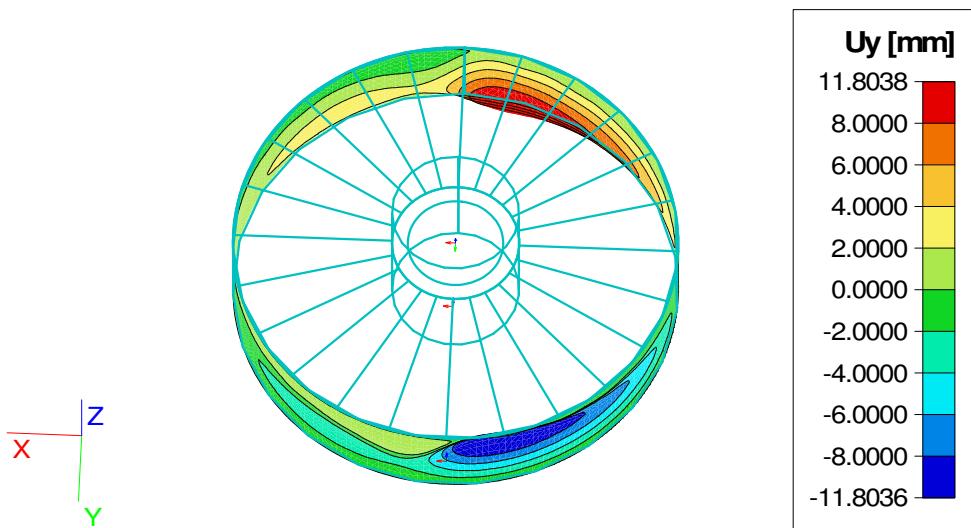
Combinaties : BGT1-Long term

BG	Staaf	Knoop	Ux [mm]	Uy [mm]	Uz [mm]	Fix [mrad]	Fiy [mrad]	Fiz [mrad]
BGT1-Long term	E1	1381	-3,9716	0,0000	0,0882	0,0	0,6	0,0
BGT1-Long term	E1	1261	10,0843	0,0000	0,3061	0,0	1,2	0,0
BGT1-Long term	E1	1553	3,0880	-11,8036	0,3710	-0,9	0,4	0,1
BGT1-Long term	E1	1449	3,0875	11,8038	0,3710	0,9	0,4	-0,1
BGT1-Long term	E3	6806	0,4261	0,1453	-18,3806	0,3	-0,9	0,0
BGT1-Long term	E1	3386	0,7555	0,5746	0,8434	1,8	-1,4	0,1
BGT1-Long term	E3	6544	0,7896	0,3938	-2,8040	-18,7	-1,5	0,0
BGT1-Long term	E3	8347	0,7895	-0,3933	-2,8035	18,7	-1,5	0,0
BGT1-Long term	E3	7600	-0,0497	-0,0335	-3,4013	1,7	-18,6	0,1
BGT1-Long term	E3	9246	0,7502	-0,0673	-2,3165	1,6	18,1	-0,1
BGT1-Long term	E1	1682	1,1322	6,2114	0,3262	3,9	0,7	-6,8
BGT1-Long term	E1	1801	1,1322	-6,2044	0,3261	-3,9	0,7	6,8

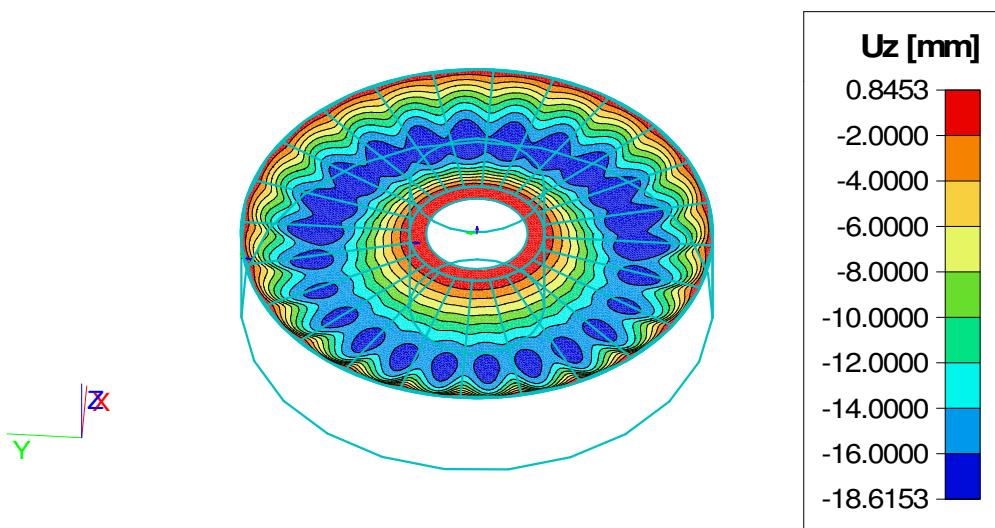
20. Verplaatsing van knopen



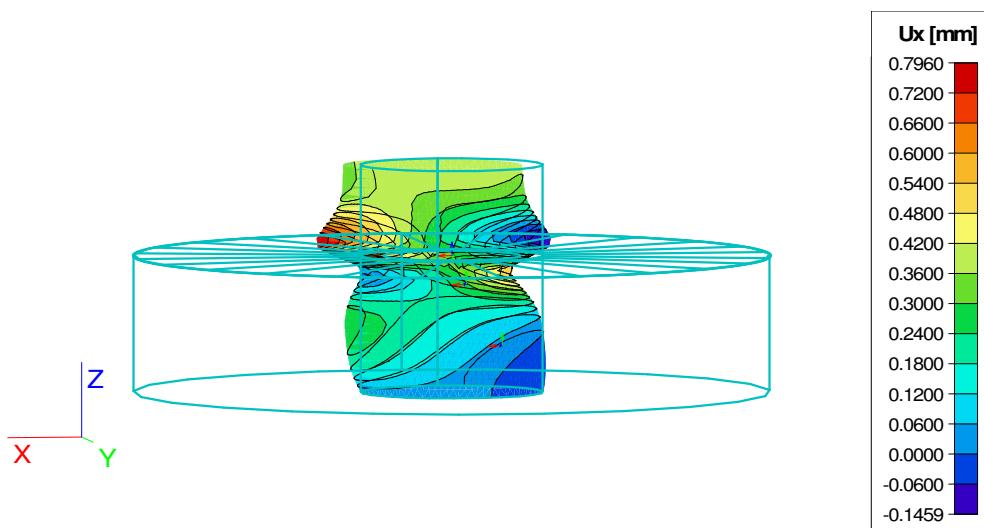
21. Verplaatsing van knopen



22. Uz vloer



23. Verplaatsing van knopen

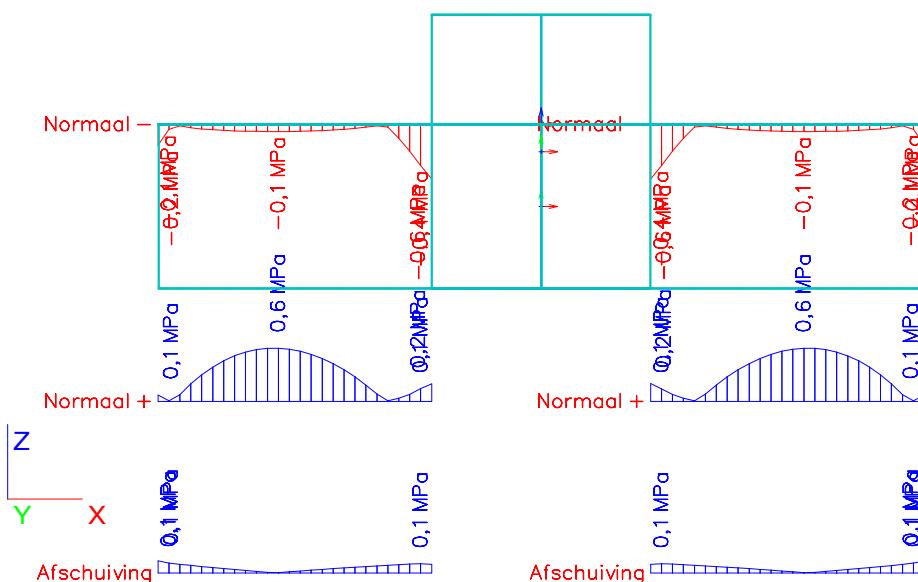


24. Spanning

Lineaire berekening, Extreem : Globaal
Selectie : S5,S14,S21,S27,S35,S36
Combinaties : UGT-Short term

Staaf	BG	dx [m]	Normaal - [MPa]	Normaal + [MPa]	Afschuiving [MPa]	Von Mises [MPa]	Vermoeiing [MPa]	Kappa [-]
S21	UGT-Short term	0,000	-4,2	1,4	0,6	4,2	0,0	0,00
S21	UGT-Short term	1,000	-0,1	0,4	0,5	0,9	0,0	0,00
S27	UGT-Short term	4,800	-0,7	0,0	0,8	1,4	0,0	0,00
S14	UGT-Short term	3,000	-0,6	4,1	0,0	4,1	0,0	0,00
S36	UGT-Short term	2,749	-0,2	0,4	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,00
S35	UGT-Short term	12,828	-1,9	2,5	1,3	2,7	0,0	0,00
S36	UGT-Short term	11,912	-0,2	0,4	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,00
S5	UGT-Short term	0,000	-4,0	1,3	0,6	4,0	0,0	0,00

25. Spanning

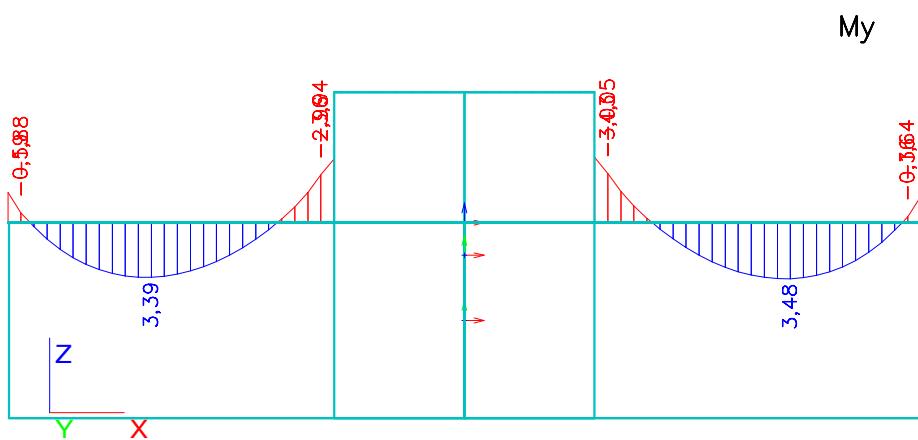


26. Interne krachten in staaf

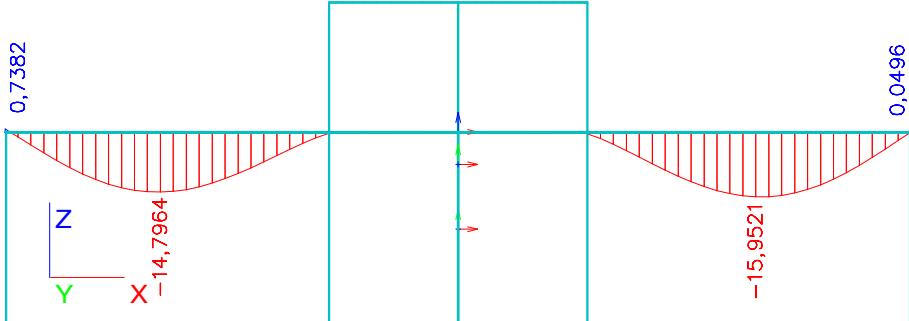
Lineaire berekening, Extreem : Globaal, Systeem : Hoofd
Selectie : S5,S14,S21,S27,S35,S36
Combinaties : UGT-Short term

Staaf	BG	dx [m]	N [kN]	Vy [kN]	Vz [kN]	Mx [kNm]	My [kNm]	Mz [kNm]
S21	UGT-Short term/1	0,000	-36,71	0,08	11,05	-0,01	-4,33	0,00
S21	UGT-Short term/1	3,000	46,94	0,02	-0,38	0,00	3,53	-0,01
S36	UGT-Short term/1	9,163	7,49	-10,56	-4,61	-0,49	0,92	0,54
S35	UGT-Short term/1	12,828	7,48	10,56	4,60	0,49	0,92	0,54
S27	UGT-Short term/1	5,000	-19,39	-0,03	-16,60	0,00	-1,81	0,00
S14	UGT-Short term/1	0,200	-28,80	-0,02	11,64	0,00	-3,20	-0,01
S14	UGT-Short term/1	3,000	46,68	-0,01	-0,35	0,00	3,55	0,01
S35	UGT-Short term/1	12,461	6,32	3,75	1,33	0,32	0,22	-0,15
S36	UGT-Short term/1	9,163	7,35	10,30	4,59	0,47	0,94	0,54

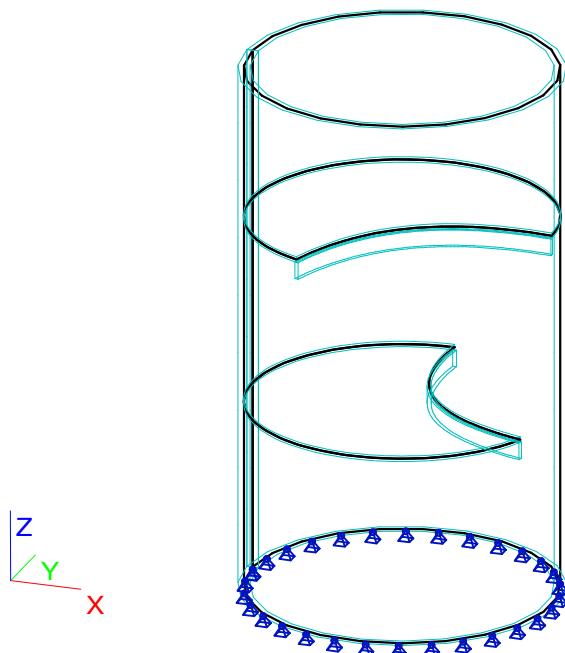
27. Interne krachten in staaf



28. Vervormingen van staaf



1. Overzicht constructie



2. Materialen

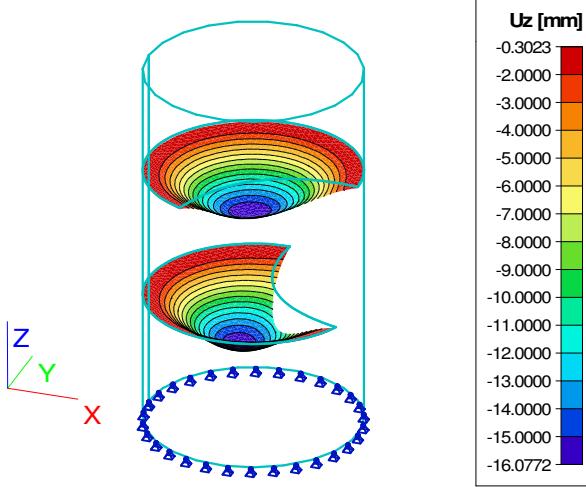
Naam	Acrylic Short term
Type	Algemeen materiaal
E-mod [MPa]	1,8940e+03
Poisson - nu	0,4
G-mod [MPa]	6,7643e+02
Massa eenheid [kg/m³]	1200,0
Thermisch uitz. [m/mK]	0,00
Log. decrement	0,15
Specifieke hitte [J/gK]	1,4700e+00
Naam	Acrylic Long term
Type	Algemeen materiaal
E-mod [MPa]	7,2700e+02
Poisson - nu	0,4
G-mod [MPa]	2,5964e+02
Massa eenheid [kg/m³]	1200,0
Thermisch uitz. [m/mK]	0,00
Log. decrement	0,15
Specifieke hitte [J/gK]	1,4700e+00

3. Doorsneden

Naam	CS2	
Type	Rechthoek	
Uitgebreid	225; 50	
Onderdeelmateriaal	Acrylic Long term	
Bouwwijze	Algemeen	
Knik y-y, z-z	b	b
EEM berekening	✓	

BG	Staaf	Knoop	Ux [mm]	Uy [mm]	Uz [mm]	Fix [mrad]	Fiy [mrad]	Fiz [mrad]
BGT1-Long term	E7	10494	-0,1311	-0,0481	-6,7166	-0,8	13,3	0,0
BGT1-Long term	E6	10	0,0300	0,2316	-8,6786	-9,1	-0,4	-1,5
BGT1-Long term	E7	103	-0,0518	-0,2107	-8,4870	8,3	-4,0	1,5

12. Verplaatsing van knopen

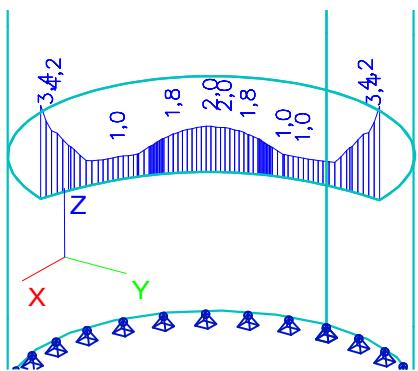


13. Spanning

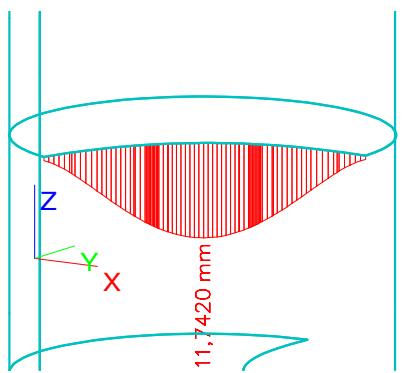
Lineaire berekening, Extreem : Staaf
Selectie : Alle
Combinaties : UGT-Short term

Staaf	BG	dx [m]	Normaal - [MPa]	Normaal + [MPa]	Afschuiving [MPa]	Von Mises [MPa]	Vermoeiing [MPa]	Kappa [-]
S2	UGT-Short term	0,000	-4,2	2,0	0,3	4,2	0,0	0,00
S2	UGT-Short term	2,562	0,0	1,0	0,5	1,0	0,0	0,00
S2	UGT-Short term	0,791	-0,1	0,0	0,6	1,0	0,0	0,00
S2	UGT-Short term	1,840	-0,2	2,0	0,0	2,0	0,0	0,00
S2	UGT-Short term	2,780	-0,1	0,3	0,6	1,0	0,0	0,00
S2	UGT-Short term	2,617	-0,1	0,8	0,5	1,0	0,0	0,00
S3	UGT-Short term	0,000	-4,2	2,0	0,3	4,2	0,0	0,00
S3	UGT-Short term	1,118	0,0	1,0	0,5	1,0	0,0	0,00
S3	UGT-Short term	0,791	-0,1	0,0	0,6	1,0	0,0	0,00
S3	UGT-Short term	1,793	-0,2	2,1	0,0	2,1	0,0	0,00
S3	UGT-Short term	1,840	-0,2	2,1	0,0	2,1	0,0	0,00
S3	UGT-Short term	2,944	-0,3	0,1	0,6	1,1	0,0	0,00
S3	UGT-Short term	1,009	-0,1	0,7	0,5	1,0	0,0	0,00

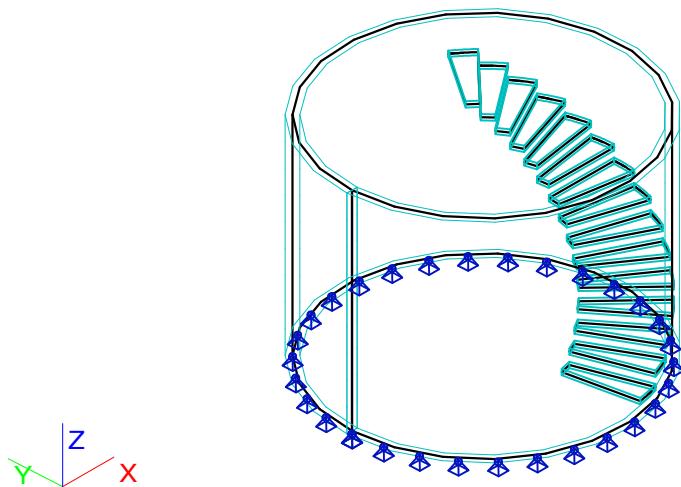
14. Spanning



18. Vervormingen van staaf



1. Overzicht constructie



2. Materialen

Naam	Acrylic Short term
Type	Algemeen materiaal
E-mod [MPa]	1,8940e+03
Poisson - nu	0,4
G-mod [MPa]	6,7643e+02
Massa eenheid [kg/m³]	1200,0
Thermisch uitz. [m/mK]	0,00
Log. decrement	0,15
Specifieke hitte [J/gK]	1,4700e+00
Naam	Acrylic Long term
Type	Algemeen materiaal
E-mod [MPa]	9,0900e+02
Poisson - nu	0,4
G-mod [MPa]	3,2464e+02
Massa eenheid [kg/m³]	1200,0
Thermisch uitz. [m/mK]	0,00
Log. decrement	0,15
Specifieke hitte [J/gK]	1,4700e+00

3. Belastingsgevallen

Naam	Omschrijving	Actie type	Lastgroep	Belastingtype	Spec	Richting	Duur	'Master' belastingsgeval
BG1		Permanent	LG1	Eigen gewicht		-Z		
BG2	Vloerlast BG	Variabel	LG2	Statisch	Standaard		Kort	Geen

4. Combinaties

Naam	Type	Belastingsgevallen		Coëff. [-]
UGT-Short term	Lineair - UGT	BG1		1,20
		BG2 - Vloerlast BG		1,50
UGT2-Long term	Lineair - UGT	BG1		1,35
		BG2 - Vloerlast BG		0,38
BGT1-Short term	Lineair - BGT	BG1		1,00
		BG2 - Vloerlast BG		1,00
BGT1-Long	Lineair - BGT	BG1		1,00

Naam	Type	Belastingsgevallen	Coëff. [-]
BGT1-Long	Lineair - BGT	BG2 - Vloerlast BG	0,60

5. 2D-element

Naam	Materiaal	D. [mm]	Dikte type	Type	Laag
E5	Acrylic Long term	80	konstant	vloer (90)	Laag1
E6	Acrylic Long term	80	konstant	vloer (90)	Laag1
E7	Acrylic Long term	80	konstant	vloer (90)	Laag1
E8	Acrylic Long term	80	konstant	vloer (90)	Laag1
E9	Acrylic Long term	80	konstant	vloer (90)	Laag1
E10	Acrylic Long term	80	konstant	vloer (90)	Laag1
E11	Acrylic Long term	80	konstant	vloer (90)	Laag1
E12	Acrylic Long term	80	konstant	vloer (90)	Laag1
E13	Acrylic Long term	80	konstant	vloer (90)	Laag1
E14	Acrylic Long term	80	konstant	vloer (90)	Laag1
E15	Acrylic Long term	80	konstant	vloer (90)	Laag1
E16	Acrylic Long term	80	konstant	vloer (90)	Laag1
E17	Acrylic Long term	80	konstant	vloer (90)	Laag1
E18	Acrylic Long term	80	konstant	vloer (90)	Laag1
E19	Acrylic Long term	80	konstant	vloer (90)	Laag1
E20	Acrylic Long term	155	konstant	schaal (98)	Laag1

6. Vrije oppervlakte last

Naam	Belastingsgeval
FF1	BG2 - Vloerlast BG

7. Genereer vrije lasten

Naam	Belastingsgeval	2D-element	Rich Verdeling	Belastingstype	Oorspronkelijke belasting	q [kN/m ²]	Systeem Locatie
GFF1	BG2 - Vloerlast BG	E10	Z Gelijkmatig	Oppervlak Kracht	FF1	-3,00	Element LCS Lengte

8. 2D element - Spanningen

Lineaire berekening, Extreem : Globaal

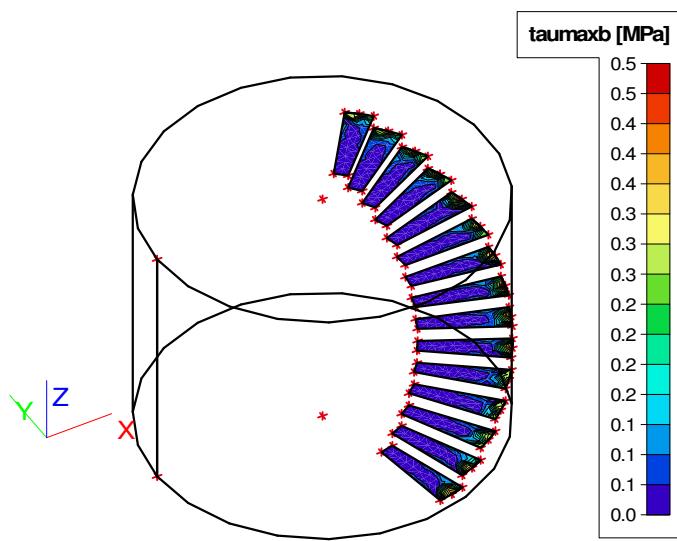
Selectie : E19,E20

Combinaties : UGT-Short term

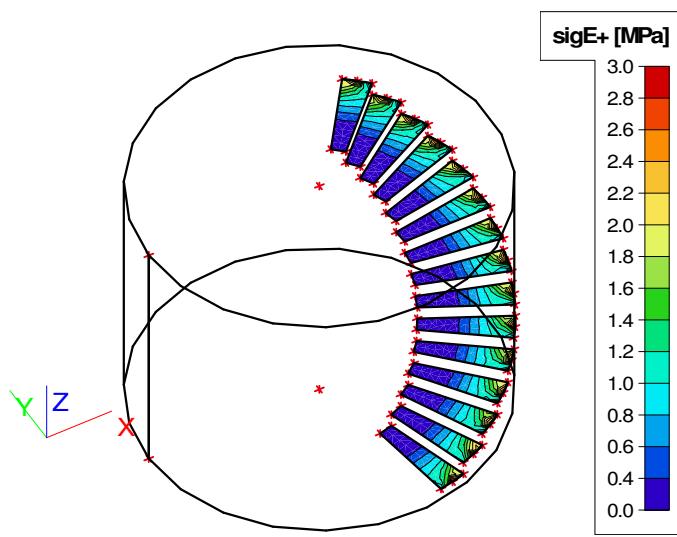
Hoofd grootheden. In knopen, gem. op elem..

BG	Staaf	elem	sig1+ [MPa]	sig2+ [MPa]	alfa+ [deg]	sigE+ [MPa]	sig1- [MPa]	sig2- [MPa]	alfa- [deg]	sigE- [MPa]	taumaxb [MPa]
UGT-Short term	E20	4205	-0,1	-0,5	-10,93	0,5	0,3	0,1	77,93	0,2	0,1
UGT-Short term	E19	454	2,8	0,2	66,37	2,7	-0,2	-2,8	-23,62	2,7	0,3
UGT-Short term	E20	4265	-0,1	-0,6	-9,60	0,5	0,3	0,0	77,74	0,3	0,1
UGT-Short term	E19	453	2,7	0,8	56,42	2,4	-0,9	-2,7	-33,53	2,4	0,3
UGT-Short term	E20	4024	0,0	0,0	-89,75	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,30	0,0	0,0
UGT-Short term	E20	4077	0,0	0,0	89,92	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,27	0,0	0,0
UGT-Short term	E20	4014	0,0	0,0	-48,82	0,0	0,0	0,0	60,78	0,0	0,0
UGT-Short term	E19	455	0,9	-0,4	87,25	1,1	0,4	-0,9	-2,77	1,1	0,3
UGT-Short term	E20	4207	0,0	-0,3	0,12	0,3	0,2	0,1	77,71	0,2	0,1
UGT-Short term	E20	3650	0,0	0,0	-87,58	0,0	0,0	-0,1	-89,90	0,1	0,0
UGT-Short term	E20	4093	0,0	0,0	-85,12	0,0	0,0	-0,1	89,47	0,1	0,0
UGT-Short term	E20	4043	0,0	0,0	12,21	0,0	0,0	0,0	-45,75	0,0	0,0
UGT-Short term	E20	2648	0,0	0,0	-2,09	0,0	0,0	0,0	3,20	0,0	0,0

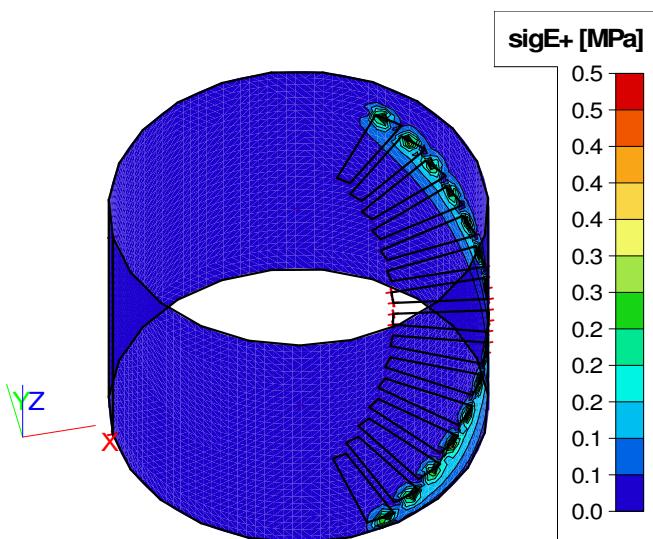
9. 2D element - Spanningen



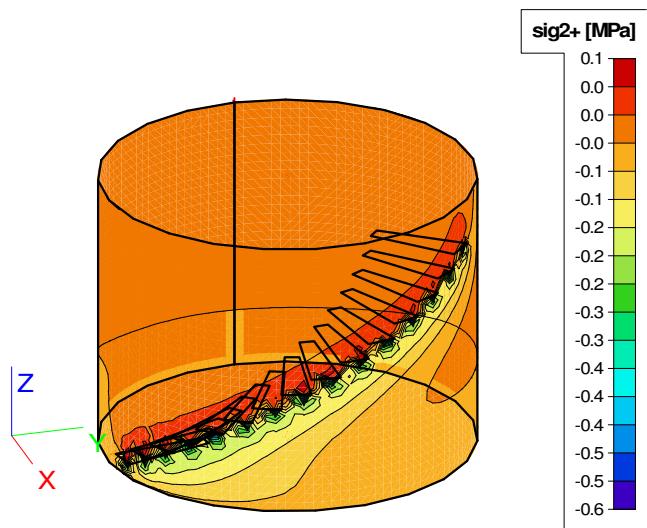
10. 2D element - Spanningen



11. 2D element - Spanningen



12. 2D element - Spanningen



13. Verplaatsing van knopen

Lineaire berekening, Extreem : Globaal

Selectie : E19,E20

Combinaties : BGT1-Long term

BG	Staaf	Knoop	U_x [mm]	U_y [mm]	U_z [mm]	F_{ix} [mrad]	F_{iy} [mrad]	F_{iz} [mrad]
BGT1-Long term	E19	K107	-0,0614	0,0369	-7,6465	7,8	-5,9	-0,1
BGT1-Long term	E20	1790	0,0779	0,0073	-0,0437	0,1	0,0	0,0
BGT1-Long term	E20	4450	-0,0559	-0,0436	-0,0709	0,1	0,0	0,0
BGT1-Long term	E20	2764	0,0484	0,0451	-0,0634	0,1	0,0	0,0
BGT1-Long term	E19	K105	-0,0181	-0,0063	0,0387	2,3	-2,6	-0,1
BGT1-Long term	E20	K40	0,0032	0,0101	-0,0310	-0,3	-0,2	-0,1
BGT1-Long term	E19	K108	-0,0552	0,0442	-7,5461	7,8	-5,8	-0,1
BGT1-Long term	E19	598	-0,0571	0,0325	-6,6787	7,8	-5,9	-0,1
BGT1-Long term	E20	4276	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,1	0,1	0,0
BGT1-Long term	E20	1798	-0,0042	0,0197	-0,0390	-0,1	-0,2	-0,1
BGT1-Long term	E20	1317	-0,0127	0,0073	-0,0209	0,0	-0,1	0,1

14. Verplaatsing van knopen

