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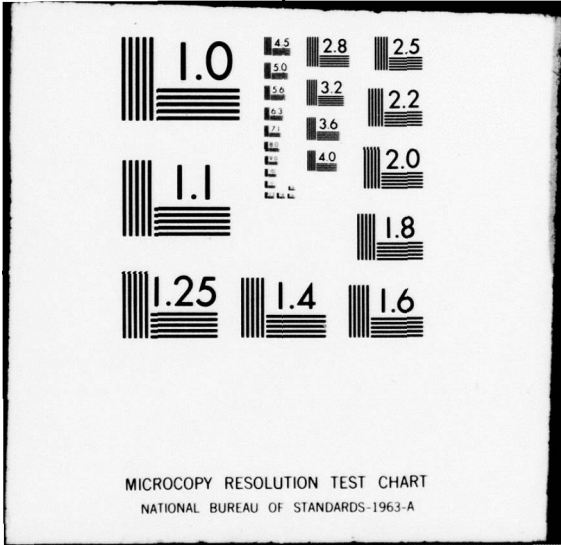
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"ANALYZE" — ANALYSIS OF AEROSPACE STRUCTURES WITH MEMBRANE ELEMENTS

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TECHNICAL REPORT AFFDL-TR-78-170
Final Report for May — August 1978

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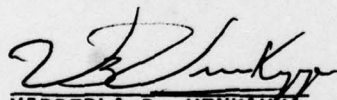
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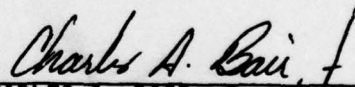
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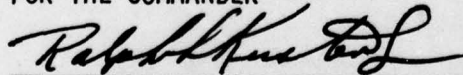


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REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE		READ INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE COMPLETING FORM
1. REPORT NUMBER 14 AFFDL-TR-78-170	2. GOVT ACCESSION NO.	3. RECIPIENT'S CATALOG NUMBER 9
4. TITLE (and Subtitle) ANALYZE - Analysis of Aerospace Structures with Membrane Elements	5. TYPE OF REPORT & PERIOD COVERED Final Report May - August 1978	
7. AUTHOR(s) Vipperla B. Venkayya Victoria A. Tischler	8. CONTRACT OR GRANT NUMBER(s) 16/2401	
9. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS Air Force Flight Dynamics Laboratory Analysis & Optimization Branch (FBR) Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, OH	10. PROGRAM ELEMENT, PROJECT, TASK AREA & WORK UNIT NUMBERS Proj. No. 2401 Task 240102 Work Unit 240102-08	
11. CONTROLLING OFFICE NAME AND ADDRESS Air Force Flight Dynamics Laboratory Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, OH	12. REPORT DATE December 1978	13. NUMBER OF PAGES 117
14. MONITORING AGENCY NAME & ADDRESS (if different from Controlling Office)	15. SECURITY CLASS. (of this Report) UNCLASSIFIED	
16. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of this Report) Approved for public release; distribution unlimited.		
17. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of the abstract entered in Block 20, if different from Report)		
18. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES		
19. KEY WORDS (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) Structural Analysis Membrane Elements Finite Element Analysis Aerospace Structures		
20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) This report contains documentation for the program ANALYZE. The program library consists of a bar, a membrane triangle, a quadrilateral, and a shear panel. The equations of finite element analysis, element formulations, program organization, and subroutine descriptions provide a comprehensive theoretical background for the program. The input and output instructions together with the sample problem and the results should provide adequate information for the use of this program. (See reverse side)		

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→ ANALYZE is an in-house program and can be used on INTERCOM for problems up to 150 to 200 degrees of freedom and a comparable number of elements. This program is extremely useful in training engineers in the use of finite element programs, in the development of finite element models of large aerospace structures, and in research in structural analysis and optimization.



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FOREWORD

This report is prepared as part of an in-house effort under Project 2401, Task No. 240102, "Design and Analysis Methods for Aerospace Vehicle Structures," and Work Unit 24010208, "Automated Design of Advanced Aerospace Structures." The work was carried out in the Design and Analysis Methods Group of the Analysis & Optimization Branch (FBR), Structural Mechanics Division, Air Force Flight Dynamics Laboratory, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio.

The time period of the effort for this Technical Report is May 1978 - August 1978. The manuscript was originally released as AFFDL-FBR-TM-78-89 in August 1978.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
1	INTRODUCTION	1
2	ANALYSIS	6
3	FINITE ELEMENTS	15
4	ORGANIZATION OF THE PROGRAM	27
5	DESCRIPTION OF THE SUBROUTINES	34
6	INPUT INSTRUCTIONS	47
7	OUTPUT DESCRIPTION	51
8	SAMPLE PROBLEM	55
	REFERENCES	58
APPENDIX A:	ESTIMATION OF CORE REQUIREMENTS	59
APPENDIX B:	LISTING OF THE PROGRAM	63
APPENDIX C:	LISTING OF THE SAMPLE DATA	91
APPENDIX D:	RESULTS OF THE SAMPLE PROBLEM ANALYSIS	95

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

FIGURE		PAGE
1	CONTINUUM AND FINITE ELEMENT MODEL	2
2	ELEMENTS AND LOCAL COORDINATE SYSTEM	3
3	EXAMPLES OF UNIT DISPLACEMENT MODES	10
4	QUADRILATERAL OR SHEAR PANEL DIVIDED INTO FOUR TRIANGLES	10
5	FLOW CHART FOR PROGRAM ANALYZE	28
6	PARTITIONED ELEMENT STIFFNESS MATRIX AND ADDRESSES IN THE TOTAL STIFFNESS MATRIX	35
7	DISTRIBUTION OF NON-ZERO ELEMENTS IN THE STIFFNESS MATRIX	38
8	AERODYNAMIC PLANFORM AND PRIMARY STRUCTURAL ARRANGEMENT OF WING	56
9	FINITE ELEMENT REPRESENTATION OF A WING BOX	57

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE		
1	PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	46
2	RESULTS FROM ANALYZE AND NASTRAN	111

1. INTRODUCTION

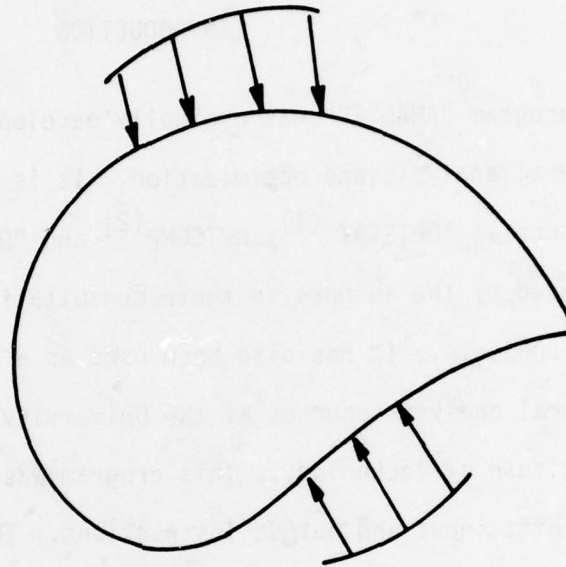
The program "ANALYZE" was originally developed for in-house studies in structural analysis and optimization. It is the basis for a number of programs such as "OPTSTAT"⁽¹⁾, OPTCOMP⁽²⁾ and "DANALYZ"⁽³⁾. "ANALYZE" has been used by the authors in their consultation work on a number of Air Force projects. It has also been used as a demonstration program in structural analysis courses at the University of Dayton and the Air Force Institute of Technology. This program was distributed earlier with makeshift input and output instructions. These instructions did not include details of the theory nor the internal organization of the program. The purpose of this report is to generate comprehensive documentation for the "ANALYZE" program.

The program is based on the displacement method of finite element analysis⁽⁴⁻⁶⁾. In such an analysis the continuum is replaced by a discrete model consisting of a finite number of nodes connected by elements (See Figure 1). This discretization reduces the original differential equations of the continuum to a set of algebraic equations which can be solved much more readily on digital computers.

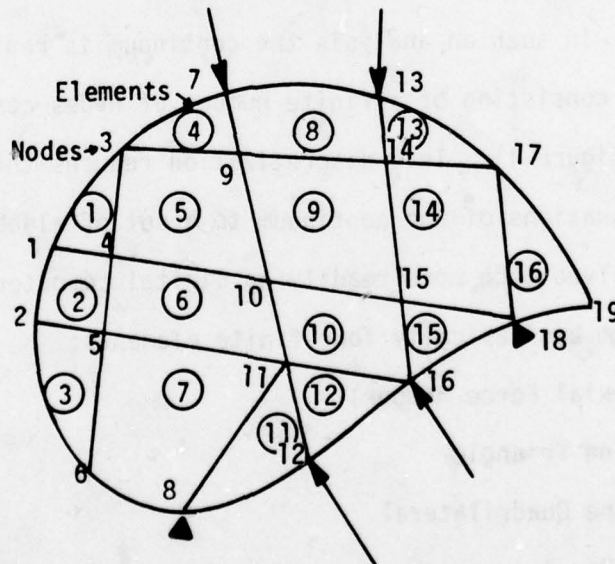
The program has basically four finite elements:

1. Bar (Axial Force Member)
2. Membrane Triangle
3. Membrane Quadrilateral
4. Shear Panel

The four elements and their local coordinate systems are shown in Figure 2. The bar is a constant strain line element and is equivalent to a rod

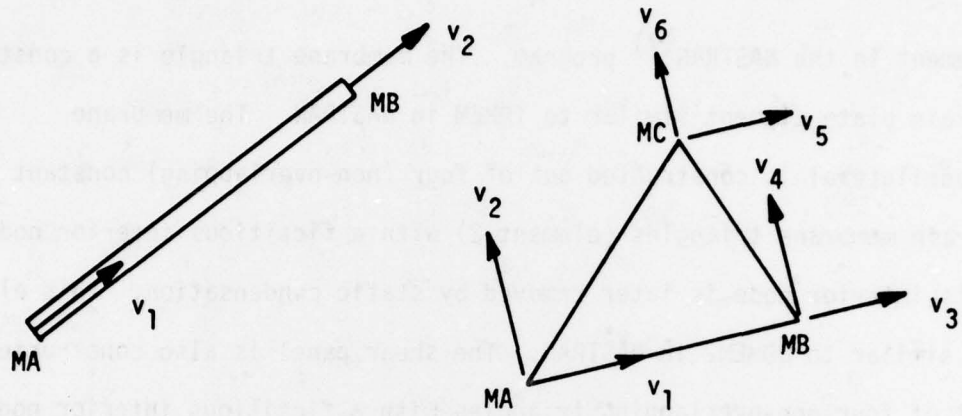


(a) Continuum



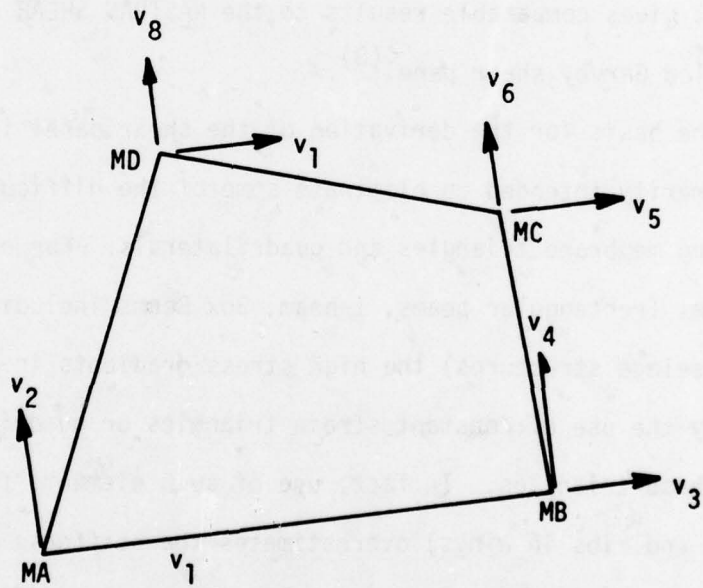
(b) Finite Element Model

FIG. 1: Continuum and Finite Element Model



(a) Bar Element

(b) Triangular Membrane Element



(c) Quadrilateral or Shear Panel

FIG. 2: Elements and Local Coordinate System

element in the NASTRAN⁽⁷⁾ program. The membrane triangle is a constant strain plate element similar to TRMEM in NASTRAN. The membrane quadrilateral is constructed out of four (non-overlapping) constant strain membrane triangles (element 2) with a fictitious interior node. This interior node is later removed by static condensation. This element is similar to QDMEM2 in NASTRAN. The shear panel is also constructed out of four non-overlapping triangles with a fictitious interior node. However, only the shear energy is considered in determining the stiffness of this element. Although the formulation is somewhat different, this element gives comparable results to the NASTRAN SHEAR element or the so called Garvey shear panel⁽⁸⁾.

The basis for the derivation of the shear panel is empirical, and it is primarily intended to eliminate some of the difficulties encountered in using membrane triangles and quadrilaterals. For example, in beam problems (rectangular beams, I-beam, Box Beams including multicell wings and fuselage structures) the high stress gradients in the webs do not justify the use of constant strain triangles or quadrilaterals derived from these triangles. In fact, use of such elements for the webs (spars and ribs in wings) overestimates the stiffness by an order of magnitude. Aerospace engineers have offset this difficulty to a large extent by judicious use of membrane elements in conjunction with the shear panels. In fact the early finite element models of wings and fuselages consisted primarily of bars and shear panels. However, the present practice of using membrane triangles and quadrilaterals for the top and bottom skins, bars for the posts, spar and rib caps, and shear

panels for the spars and ribs eliminates to a large extent the need for determining the equivalent thicknesses and cross-sectional areas in the bars and shear panels model. The models consisting of these elements are most satisfactory for determining the primary load paths in built-up structures such as wings and fuselages. In addition the simplicity of these elements makes interpretation of the results easy and also keeps the analysis costs low because the stiffness matrices of these elements can be generated in a fraction of a second. The detailed formulation and additional information on these elements are given in Section 3.

In finite element analysis, a large proportion of the time is spent in the solution of the force displacement relations. The program uses standard Gaussian elimination with modifications to take into account the symmetry and sparseness characteristics of the stiffness matrix. The details of the solution scheme and storage of the stiffness matrix are given in Sections 2 and 5. "ANALYZE" is an incore program whose core requirements depend on the problem size, primarily measured in terms of the number of degrees of freedom and the size of the semi-bandwidth. However, the bandwidth per se is not considered in the program. With an available core of about $100K_8$ one can solve problems of up to 300 to 400 degrees of freedom. With the full core of a machine like the CDC 6600, it is possible to solve problems of up to 1500 degrees of freedom and a comparable number of elements. The details of core requirements are discussed in Appendix A.

The program is written in standard ANSI Fortran IV.

2. ANALYSIS

In the finite element analysis the continuum is replaced by a discrete model consisting of a finite number of nodes connected by elements (members). The rationale in such an approximation is that the response between the nodes (i.e., in the elements) can be expressed as a function of the response at the nodes. The functional relationship between the two responses is approximated by various interpolation functions or shape functions. The type of functions depends on the complexity of the problem at hand. This discretization reduces the original differential equations of the continuum to a set of algebraic equations which can be solved much more readily on digital computers.

The equations of the finite element analysis can be derived conveniently by considering the strain energy of the deformed system. For example, if the elastic body is idealized by m finite elements connecting q nodes (See Figure 1), the strain energy of the i^{th} element can be written as

$$\tau_i = \frac{1}{2} \int_{V_i} \underline{\sigma}_i^{t*} \underline{\epsilon}_i dV \quad (1)$$

where $\underline{\sigma}_i$ and $\underline{\epsilon}_i$ are the stress and strain vectors and V_i is the volume of the element. For a linearly elastic body the relation between stress and strain can be written as

$$\underline{\sigma}_i = \underline{E}_i \underline{\epsilon}_i \quad (2)$$

* Superscript t on a matrix represents transpose

where \underline{E}_i is the symmetric matrix of material elastic constants. For typical plane stress problems the elastic constants matrix is of dimension 3x3. For an isotropic material in plane stress problems the elements of \underline{E} are as follows:

$$\underline{E} = \frac{E}{1-\mu^2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \mu & 0 \\ \mu & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2}(1-\mu) \end{bmatrix} \quad (3)$$

where E and μ are the elastic modulus and poisson's ratio of the material respectively. For an orthotropic material the elastic constants matrix is given by

$$\underline{E} = \frac{E_1}{1-\beta\mu^2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \mu\beta & 0 \\ \mu\beta & \beta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{G}{E_1}(1-\beta\mu^2) \end{bmatrix} \quad (4)$$

where E_1 and E_2 are the longitudinal and transverse moduli, respectively, in the directions of the material property axes. β is the ratio of transverse to longitudinal modulus (E_2/E_1). G and μ are the shear modulus and poisson's ratio respectively.

The essence of the finite element approximation is that the internal displacements of the elements are expressed as functions of the displacements of the discrete nodes to which they are connected. The local coordinate systems and the nodal degrees of freedom of the four elements are shown in Figure 2. The functional relationship between the element internal displacements and the discrete nodal displacements is given by

$$\underline{w}_i = \underline{\phi}_i \underline{v}_i \quad (5)$$

where the matrix \tilde{w}_i represents the displacements in the element which are functions of the spatial coordinates (x, y) . The shape function ϕ_i is a rectangular matrix, and its elements are also functions of the spatial coordinates. The vector \tilde{v}_i represents the nodal displacements in the direction of the element degrees of freedom in the local coordinate system (Figure 2). Now the strain-displacement relations can be written as

$$\tilde{\epsilon}_i = \tilde{B} \tilde{w}_i \quad (6)$$

where \tilde{B} is a differential operator. For a plane stress problem \tilde{B} is given by

$$\tilde{B} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \end{bmatrix} \quad (7)$$

Substitution of Equations 2, 5 and 6 in 1 gives the expression for strain energy in the following form

$$\tau_i = \frac{1}{2} \tilde{v}_i^t \tilde{k}_i \tilde{v}_i \quad (8)$$

where \tilde{k}_i is the element (member) stiffness matrix with respect to the discrete coordinates \tilde{v} and is given by

$$\tilde{k}_i = \int_{V_i} \phi_i^t \tilde{B}^t \tilde{E}_i \tilde{B} \phi_i dV \quad (9)$$

An alternate but a convenient method of determining the elements of the member stiffness matrix is by invoking the principle of virtual work⁽⁹⁾

which gives

$$1 \cdot k_{pq} = \int_{V_i} \sigma_i^{(p)t} \epsilon_i^{(q)} dV \quad (10)$$

where $\sigma_i^{(p)}$ is the stress state due to the element displacement configuration in which $v_p = 1$ while all other v 's are zero. Similarly $\epsilon_i^{(q)}$ is the strain state due to the unit displacement configuration in the direction of the q^{th} degree of freedom. These two conditions are shown in Figure 3 for the degrees of freedom 1 and 2 of the membrane triangle. It should be noted that besides assuming appropriate shape functions, the integration in Equations 9 or 10 is one of the difficult tasks in the case of complex elements in finite element analysis. However, for membrane elements this integration does not present any difficulties as will be seen in the next section. For more complex elements the usual practice is to adopt numerical integration schemes.^(10,11)

From Equation 8 and Castigliano's first theorem, the relation between the element nodal forces and the displacements may be written as

$$s_i = \left[\frac{\partial \tau_i}{\partial v_j} \right] = k_i v_i \quad (11)$$

where s_i is the element nodal force matrix corresponding to the displacement matrix v_i . Similar force-displacement relations for the total structure can be derived from the strain energy of the structure. The total strain energy Γ of the structure can be written as the sum of the energies of the individual components.

$$\Gamma = \sum_{i=1}^m \tau_i = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m v_i^t k_i v_i \quad (12)$$

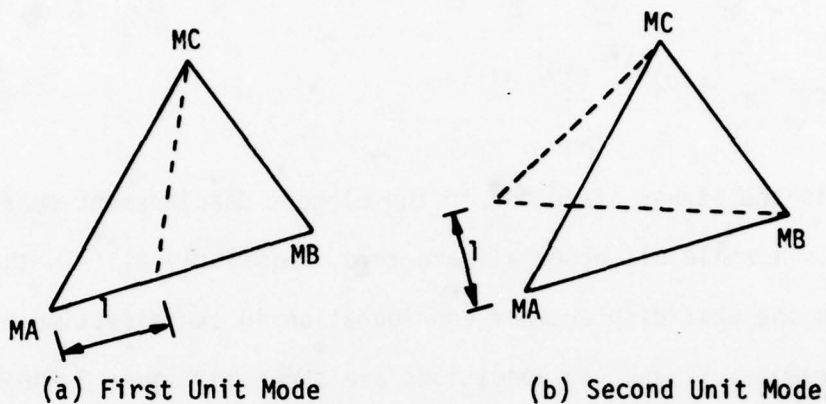


FIG. 3: Examples of Unit Displacement Modes

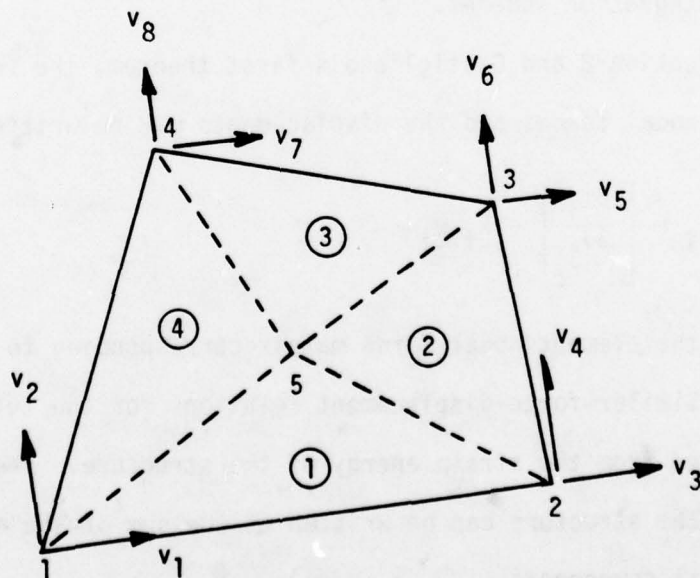


FIG. 4: Quadrilateral or Shear Panel Divided into Four Triangles

In general, for most structures, it is convenient to define a local coordinate system for each element and a global coordinate system for the total structure. In such a case the element and structure generalized coordinates can be related by

$$\underline{v}_i = \underline{a}_i \underline{u} \quad (13)$$

where \underline{a}_i is the compatibility matrix. Its elements can be determined by kinematic reasoning alone provided the structure is kinematically determinate. The matrix \underline{u} is the generalized displacement vector of the structure in the global coordinate system. It is interesting to note that Equation 13 not only transforms element displacements from local to global coordinates but also gives information about how the elements are connected to the structure. From Equation 13 and the principle of virtual work it is easy to show that the transformation between the forces on the structure and the element internal forces is given by

$$\underline{P} = \underline{a}_i^t \underline{s}_i \quad (14)$$

where \underline{P} is the force vector on the structure in the global coordinate system. The transformation given in Equation 14 is sometimes referred to as a contragradient transformation. (12)

Substitution of Equation 13 in 12 gives the expression for the total strain energy in the form

$$\Gamma = \frac{1}{2} \underline{u}^t \underline{K} \underline{u} \quad (15)$$

where \underline{K} , the total stiffness matrix of the structure, is written as the sum of the component stiffness matrices.

$$\underline{K} = \sum_{i=1}^m \underline{a}_i^t \underline{k}_i \underline{a}_i \quad (16)$$

Again using Castigliano's first theorem the relation between the generalized force matrix \underline{P} corresponding to the displacement matrix \underline{u} may be written as

$$\underline{P} = \left[\frac{\partial \Gamma}{\partial u_j} \right] = \underline{K} \underline{u} \quad (17)$$

In most structural analysis problems the stiffness matrix \underline{K} is sparsely populated. It is essential to take advantage of this fact in solving the load deflection equations (Equation 17), particularly in the case of problems with a large number of degrees of freedom where the cost of computation can be prohibitive otherwise. The "ANALYZE" program uses Gaussian elimination with modifications to take into account the symmetry and sparseness of the stiffness matrix.

Basically Gaussian elimination involves decomposition of the stiffness matrix by

$$\underline{K} = \underline{L} \underline{D} \underline{L}^t \quad (18)$$

where \underline{L} is the unit lower triangular matrix and \underline{D} is a diagonal matrix. The advantage of this decomposition scheme is that the \underline{L} matrix retains some of the sparseness characteristics of \underline{K} which consequently reduces the numbers of computations. Also \underline{L} and \underline{D} can be assigned the same storage as \underline{K} .

The next step is the forward substitution by

$$\underline{L} \underline{Y} = \underline{P} \quad (19)$$

where the matrix \underline{Y} is given by

$$\underline{Y} = \underline{D} \underline{L}^t \underline{u} \quad (20)$$

In Equation 19 the solution of \underline{Y} can be accomplished by simple forward substitution. Once \underline{Y} is obtained, \underline{u} can be solved by back substitution

using Equation 20. The last two steps together are generally referred to as Forward-Back Substitution (FBS). Solution of Equation 17 for multiple load vectors involves the decomposition of the stiffness matrix once and repetition of FBS as many times as there are load vectors.

With the help of these basic equations the steps in the finite element analysis can be outlined as follows:

1. Input information consists of

- a. Geometry of the structure
 - Node Coordinates
 - Element Connections
 - Section Properties

b. Material properties

c. Boundary conditions

d. Loading

e. Clues for appropriate (desired) output.

2. Element information consists of

a. Determination of the local coordinate system for each element.

b. Selection of the appropriate shape functions (Equation 5).

c. Determination of the element stiffness matrix (Equation 9 or 10).

3. Transformation of the element stiffness matrix to the global coordinate system (Equation 16 without summation).

4. Determination of the structure stiffness matrix by summation of the component stiffnesses (Summation in Equation 16).

5. Incorporation of the boundary conditions.

6. Solution of the load-deflection equations (Equations 17, 18, 19, and 20).

7. Determination of the element displacements in their local coordinate system (Equation 13).

8. Determination of the stresses in each element (Equations 6, 5, and 2).

9. Output the structure displacements, element stresses and other information such as element strain energies, etc.

The next section consists of the details of the stiffness matrix formulations for the four elements in this program.

3. FINITE ELEMENTS

The program "ANALYZE" has four elements as mentioned earlier. They are all membrane elements. These four elements are generally adequate for determining the primary load paths of most aircraft structures. However, for a detailed stress analysis of local areas, higher order elements may be necessary.

BAR (ROD) ELEMENT

Basically this element is an axial force member. Its primary use is in two and three dimensional truss structures. It is also used extensively as spar and rib caps, posts around shear panels, stiffeners and other line elements in aircraft structures. The local coordinate system of this element is shown in Figure 2. The positive x-axis is directed along the line joining the two ends. v_1 and v_2 represent the element end displacements. The corresponding two end forces are s_1 and s_2 . The displacement field in the element is assumed to be linear, which gives constant strain. For a linearly elastic material this assumption yields constant stress as well.

If w , the displacement at any point along the length of the bar, is given by

$$w = ax + b \tag{17}$$

where a and b are two undetermined coefficients and x is the coordinate of the point in the local coordinate system, then the end displacements v_1 and v_2 are given by

$$\begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & 1 \\ x_2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix} \tag{18}$$

where x_1 and x_2 are the coordinates of the two ends in the local coordinate system. Then the shape function (Equation 5) corresponding to this linear displacement field can be written as

$$\phi = \frac{1}{(x_1 - x_2)} \left[(x - x_2), -(x - x_1) \right] \quad (19)$$

From the strain-displacement relations, the axial strain in the element is given by

$$\epsilon_x = \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = a \quad (20)$$

From the principle of virtual work (Equation 10) the individual elements of the member stiffness matrix can be written as

$$k_{ij} = \int_V \sigma_x^{(i)} \epsilon_x^{(j)} dV = (-1)^{i+j} \frac{AE}{L} \quad (21)$$

where A is the cross-sectional area, L is the length of the member, and E is the modulus of elasticity of the material. The member stiffness matrix is given by

$$\underline{k} = \frac{AE}{L} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (22)$$

The member force matrix is given by

$$\underline{s} = \underline{k} \underline{v} \quad (23)$$

The stress in the member is given by

$$\sigma_x = E \epsilon_x \quad (24)$$

or

$$\sigma = \frac{s_1}{A} = \frac{-s_2}{A} \quad (25)$$

The strain energy in the element is given by

$$\tau_i = \frac{1}{2} \underline{s}^t \underline{v} \quad (26)$$

or

$$\tau_i = \frac{1}{2} \sigma_x \epsilon_x A L \quad (27)$$

TRIANGULAR MEMBRANE ELEMENT

The membrane triangle is the basic plate element in the program. It is used to construct the membrane quadrilateral as well as the shear panel with some modifications. The membrane triangle can be used effectively in all cases where the primary loading is inplane forces. These include top and bottom skins of aircraft wings, flanges of I and box beams when they are subjected to constant normal stresses (tension or compression) only and skins of sandwich construction. However, they are not suitable for situations where high stress gradients exist. For example, they are unsuitable for spars and ribs of wings and other lifting surfaces, webs of I and box beams and flat plates where the primary load is bending. If used in such cases, they overestimate the stiffness or generate singularity. Figure 2 shows the triangle elements with the local coordinate system. The generalized coordinates v_1, v_2, \dots, v_6 represent the inplane displacements of the three nodes in the local coordinate system. The displacement field in the element is assumed to be linear. This gives constant strain in the element. For a linearly elastic material the stress in the element will also be constant.

The linear displacement field in the element can be represented by

$$w_x = a_1 x + b_1 y + c_1 \quad (28)$$

$$w_y = a_2 x + b_2 y + c_2$$

where w_x and w_y are the x-y displacements in the plane of the plate in the local coordinate system. a_1, b_1 etc. are the six undetermined coefficients. Equation 28 can be written in matrix form as follows:

$$\tilde{w} = \begin{bmatrix} x & y & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & x & y & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ b_1 \\ c_1 \\ a_2 \\ b_2 \\ c_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad (29)$$

The six unknown coefficients can be uniquely determined by the six boundary conditions at the nodes.

$$\begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_3 \\ v_5 \\ \hline v_2 \\ v_4 \\ v_6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & y_1 & 1 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ x_2 & y_2 & 1 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ x_3 & y_3 & 1 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & | & x_1 & y_1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & x_2 & y_2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & x_3 & y_3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ b_1 \\ c_1 \\ \hline a_2 \\ b_2 \\ c_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad (30)$$

where x_1, y_1, \dots, x_3 and y_3 are the coordinates of the three nodes of the triangle in the local coordinate system. It should be noted that the

nodal displacements are grouped into x and y directions, so that the nodal coordinate matrix on the right hand side partitions into a diagonal matrix. The inversion of the partitioned diagonal matrix involves simply the inversion of the component matrix. Now the shape matrix $\underline{\phi}$ is given by

$$\underline{\phi} = \underline{x} \underline{Z}^{-1} \quad (31)$$

where the matrix \underline{x} is given by

$$\underline{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x & y & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & x & y & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (32)$$

and the Z matrix is given by

$$\underline{Z} = \begin{bmatrix} \underline{X} & | & 0 \\ \hline 0 & | & \underline{X} \end{bmatrix} \quad (33)$$

The coordinate matrix \underline{X} is given by

$$\underline{X} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & y_1 & 1 \\ x_2 & y_2 & 1 \\ x_3 & y_3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (34)$$

It is interesting to note that each column of \underline{Z}^{-1} represents a unit displacement mode: i.e. the j^{th} column of the inverse represents a displacement mode in which $v_j = 1$ while all other nodal displacements are zero (See Figure 3). This fact is used to advantage in determining the elements of the member stiffness matrix.

From linear strain-displacement relations the strains can be written

as

$$\epsilon_x = \frac{\partial w_x}{\partial x} = a_1 \quad (35)$$

$$\epsilon_y = \frac{\partial w_y}{\partial y} = b_2 \quad (36)$$

$$\epsilon_{xy} = \frac{\partial w_x}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w_y}{\partial x} = b_1 + a_2 \quad (37)$$

From the principle of virtual work (Equation 10) the elements of the member stiffness matrix can be written as

$$k_{ij} = \int_V \underline{\underline{\sigma}}^{(i)t} \underline{\underline{\epsilon}}^{(j)} dV = \int_V \underline{\underline{\epsilon}}^{(i)t} \underline{\underline{E}} \underline{\underline{\epsilon}}^{(j)} dV \quad (38)$$

where $\underline{\underline{\sigma}}^{(i)}$ and $\underline{\underline{\epsilon}}^{(j)}$ are the stress and strain matrices corresponding to the unit displacement modes explained under Equation 34. Since the linear displacement variation implies constant strain, the integral in Equation 38 can be replaced by the volume of the element:

$$k_{ij} = \frac{1}{2} |X| t \underline{\underline{\epsilon}}^{(i)t} \underline{\underline{E}} \underline{\underline{\epsilon}}^{(j)} \quad (39)$$

where $|X|$ is the determinant of the nodal coordinate matrix which represents twice the area of the element and t is the thickness of the element. Now the stiffness matrix of the element is given by

$$\underline{\underline{k}} = \frac{1}{2} |X| t \begin{bmatrix} \underline{\underline{\epsilon}}^{(1)t} \underline{\underline{E}} \underline{\underline{\epsilon}}^{(1)} & \underline{\underline{\epsilon}}^{(1)t} \underline{\underline{E}} \underline{\underline{\epsilon}}^{(2)} & \dots & \underline{\underline{\epsilon}}^{(1)t} \underline{\underline{E}} \underline{\underline{\epsilon}}^{(6)} \\ \underline{\underline{\epsilon}}^{(2)t} \underline{\underline{E}} \underline{\underline{\epsilon}}^{(1)} & \underline{\underline{\epsilon}}^{(2)t} \underline{\underline{E}} \underline{\underline{\epsilon}}^{(2)} & \dots & \underline{\underline{\epsilon}}^{(2)t} \underline{\underline{E}} \underline{\underline{\epsilon}}^{(6)} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \underline{\underline{\epsilon}}^{(6)t} \underline{\underline{E}} \underline{\underline{\epsilon}}^{(1)} & \underline{\underline{\epsilon}}^{(6)t} \underline{\underline{E}} \underline{\underline{\epsilon}}^{(2)} & \dots & \underline{\underline{\epsilon}}^{(6)t} \underline{\underline{E}} \underline{\underline{\epsilon}}^{(6)} \end{bmatrix} \quad (40)$$

The member force matrix is given by

$$\underline{\underline{s}} = \underline{\underline{k}} \underline{\underline{v}} \quad (41)$$

The stress matrix in the element is given by

$$\underline{\underline{\sigma}} = \underline{\underline{E}} \underline{\underline{\epsilon}} \quad (42)$$

The strain energy in the element is given by

$$\tau_i = \frac{1}{2} \underline{s}^t \underline{v} \quad (43)$$

or

$$\tau_i = \frac{1}{4} |\underline{X}| \underline{t} \underline{\sigma}^t \underline{\epsilon} \quad (44)$$

The next important step in the evaluation of the stress state in an element is the selection of a suitable failure criteria because of the combined stresses (σ_x , σ_y , and σ_{xy}) in plate elements. The modified energy of distortion or Von-Mises criteria is adopted to determine the effective stress in an element. The effective stress is given by

$$\sigma_{\text{eff}} = (\sigma_x^2 + \sigma_y^2 - \sigma_x \sigma_y + 3\sigma_{xy}^2)^{1/2} \quad (45)$$

The margin of safety is evaluated by first determining the effective stress ratio (ESR)

$$\text{ESR} = \left[\left(\frac{\sigma_x}{XX} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sigma_y}{YY} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{\sigma_x \sigma_y}{XXYY} \right) + \left(\frac{\sigma_{xy}}{ZZ} \right)^2 \right]^{1/2} \quad (46)$$

where XX and YY are the tension or compression allowable in the x and y directions, respectively, and ZZ is the shear allowable. Then the margin of safety (MS) is determined by

$$\text{MS} = \frac{1 - \text{ESR}}{\text{ESR}} \quad (47)$$

If the user does not provide the allowable stress values, then default values of 60,000 psi for tension and compression allowables in both directions and 36,000 psi for the shear allowable are used.

QUADRILATERAL MEMBRANE ELEMENT

The quadrilateral element is most frequently used to represent membrane skins unless the corners etc. require the use of the triangular element.

Figure 4 shows the local coordinate system and the generalized coordinates (displacements) v_1 through v_8 . The element is assumed to be a flat plate, and all nodes are assumed to lie on a plane connecting the first three nodes (1, 2, and 3). In effect the warping in the element is ignored. This approximation results in an overestimation of the stiffness of a truly warped quadrilateral element. In most cases the effect of the approximation is small, and it can be further reduced by reducing the mesh size of the model in the regions of high warping. However, if the warp is too large, the quadrilateral should be broken up into two or more triangles.

As mentioned earlier, the stiffness of the quadrilateral element is determined by breaking it into four component triangles as shown in Figure 4. A fictitious node in the quadrilateral is located by averaging the coordinates of the four nodes as given by

$$x_5 = \frac{x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4}{4} \quad (48)$$

$$y_5 = \frac{y_1 + y_2 + y_3 + y_4}{4} \quad (49)$$

The stiffness of the four triangles is then computed by Equation 40 in the local coordinate system shown in Figure 2c. Addition of the four stiffness matrices gives a 10 x 10 stiffness matrix with two degrees of freedom included for the fifth node. This fictitious node is later removed by static condensation before adding to the total structure. The procedure for static condensation is outlined next.

The force displacement relations of the 5 node quadrilateral are written as

$$\underline{R}_Q = \underline{k}_Q \underline{r}_Q \quad (50)$$

where the subscript refers to the quadrilateral element with 5 nodes. Equation 50, partitioned to isolate the degrees of freedom of the fifth node, can be written as

$$\begin{bmatrix} \underline{R}_I \\ \underline{R}_{II} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \underline{k}_{I,I} & \underline{k}_{I,II} \\ \underline{k}_{II,I} & \underline{k}_{II,II} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \underline{r}_I \\ \underline{r}_{II} \end{bmatrix} \quad (51)$$

Equation 51 can be written as two separate equations

$$\underline{R}_I = \underline{k}_{I,I} \underline{r}_I + \underline{k}_{I,II} \underline{r}_{II} \quad (52)$$

$$\underline{R}_{II} = \underline{k}_{II,I} \underline{r}_I + \underline{k}_{II,II} \underline{r}_{II} \quad (53)$$

Since the fifth node does not actually exist in the original model, no external forces can be applied to this node. This condition gives

$$\underline{R}_{II} = -\underline{k}_{II,II}^{-1} \underline{k}_{II,I} \underline{r}_I \quad (54)$$

Substitution of Equation 54 in 52 gives

$$\underline{R}_I = (\underline{k}_{I,I} - \underline{k}_{I,II} \underline{k}_{II,II}^{-1} \underline{k}_{II,I}) \underline{r}_I \quad (55)$$

From Equation 55 the stiffness matrix of the original quadrilateral can be written as

$$\underline{k} = \underline{k}_{II} - \underline{k}_{I,II} \underline{k}_{II,II}^{-1} \underline{k}_{II,I} \quad (56)$$

The stiffness as obtained by Equation 56 is added to the total structure after appropriate coordinate transformations to the global coordinate system.

When the structure displacements are determined, the fifth node displacements can be determined by Equation 54. Now the stresses in each triangle can be determined as before. The effective stress ratio is determined for each triangle separately (Equation 46), and then a weighted average is used in computing the effective stress ratio and the margin of safety. This weighted average is computed by

$$ESR = \frac{(ESR)_1 \Delta_1 + (ESR)_2 \Delta_2 + (ESR)_3 \Delta_3 + (ESR)_4 \Delta_4}{\Delta_1 + \Delta_2 + \Delta_3 + \Delta_4} \quad (57)$$

where $(ESR)_1$ thru $(ESR)_4$ are the effective stress ratios of the four triangles. Δ_1 thru Δ_4 are the respective planform areas of the triangles. Now the margin of safety MS is computed as before by Eq. 47.

SHEAR PANEL

As the name indicates, the shear panel is devised for the purpose of representing shear transmitting elements. For example in wing structures the top and bottom skins can be represented by membrane (triangle and quadrilateral) elements. If the same elements are used for spars and ribs, the resulting finite element model grossly overestimates the stiffness of the structure. What this means is that the displacements obtained by this model will be much smaller, or if this model is used for dynamic analysis, the frequencies of the structure will be much higher and cannot be matched with the results obtained from ground vibration tests. This behavior is due to the assumption of constant strain (stress) in the membrane element formulations. Most web elements in box or I-beams carry primarily shear and some normal stresses. In other words their deformation is primarily due to shear and not due to normal stresses. The normal stresses in webs usually have steep stress gradients, and the

assumption of constant stress (or strain) is not justified. To offset this difficulty, and yet preserve the simplicity of the constant strain elements, a shear panel was formulated (Reference 8) with the assumption that it carries only shear stresses. The bars and other membrane elements that surround the shear panel are supposed to carry the normal stresses. Such a situation does not actually exist in reality, and thus the shear panel is an empirical element. However, the models built on such an assumption appear to produce satisfactory results.

Until recently it was a common practice in aircraft companies to model wings, fuselages, and empennage structures simply by bars and shear panels to obtain primary load path information. In such idealizations it was a common practice to assign a third of the cross-sectional area as spar and rib caps and the remainder for the shear panels. It should be pointed out that every shear panel must be surrounded on all four sides by normal stress carrying elements such as bars or membrane or bending elements. If the natural model does not contain such an element on any side of the shear panel, a nominal (or fictitious) bar (post) must be provided. Otherwise the model will have a singularity.

The shear panel in "ANALYZE" is constructed out of four triangles with the fictitious node inside as in the membrane quadrilateral discussed earlier. However, the stiffness matrices of the component triangles are determined by considering only the shear strain energy (Equation 39).

$$k_{ij} = \frac{1}{2} |\tilde{X}| t \epsilon_{xy}^{(i)} G \epsilon_{xy}^{(j)} \quad (58)$$

where G is the shear modulus, and $\epsilon_{xy}^{(i)}$ and $\epsilon_{xy}^{(j)}$ are the shear strains due to the unit displacement modes discussed earlier. There is one point that must be made here. The shear stress (strain) in an element changes with the orientation of the reference axis. Thus the stiffness matrix of the element can be sensitive to the reference axis. For rectangular elements the shear strain energy would be the same regardless of which side is selected for the reference axis. However, for quadrilaterals the stiffness matrix does depend on the reference axis. The errors produced by such departures are usually not significant, but it is worthwhile to make note of the assumptions involved. The ANALYZE program has a provision for specifying any one of the four sides of the quadrilateral as the reference axis.

As in the quadrilateral element the shear stresses in all four triangles are determined separately but with respect to the same reference axis. Of course, the normal stresses in the shear panels have no meaning. The margin of safety is determined by a weighted average of the effective stress ratios (ESR) as in the quadrilateral. The strain energy is determined by considering only the shear stress and strain.

4. ORGANIZATION OF THE PROGRAM

The material presented in this section is intended either to help introduce changes into the program or to expand its scope for the specific needs of a researcher as the authors have done in the past ten years. The steps outlined at the end of Section 2 are summarized in the flow-chart in Figure 5. There are a total of 16 boxes in the flow-chart. Each of these boxes generally involves one or more subroutines. The subroutines that belong to each of these boxes are identified first, then the function of each subroutine will be discussed in the next section with the help of the equations given in Sections 2 and 3.

Box 1 - Input

Input in the present version of the "ANALYZE" program is not in subroutine form. However, the input statements are all at the beginning of the program, and thus they can be grouped into a single subroutine. Alternatively, one can generate an input routine of his own with provisions like one card per each element and a card for each node etc. For example, it is relatively easy to write a subroutine with NASTRAN type input. The description of the various arrays (See input instructions) and their dimension requirements given in Appendix A can be quite helpful in writing such an input routine.

Box 2 - Map Stiffness Matrix

This step involves a single subroutine called "POP". The purpose of this routine is simply to estimate the storage requirements of the stiffness matrix and to map its profile. The stiffness matrix is stored in a single array called SK. The elements of the matrix are stored columnwise

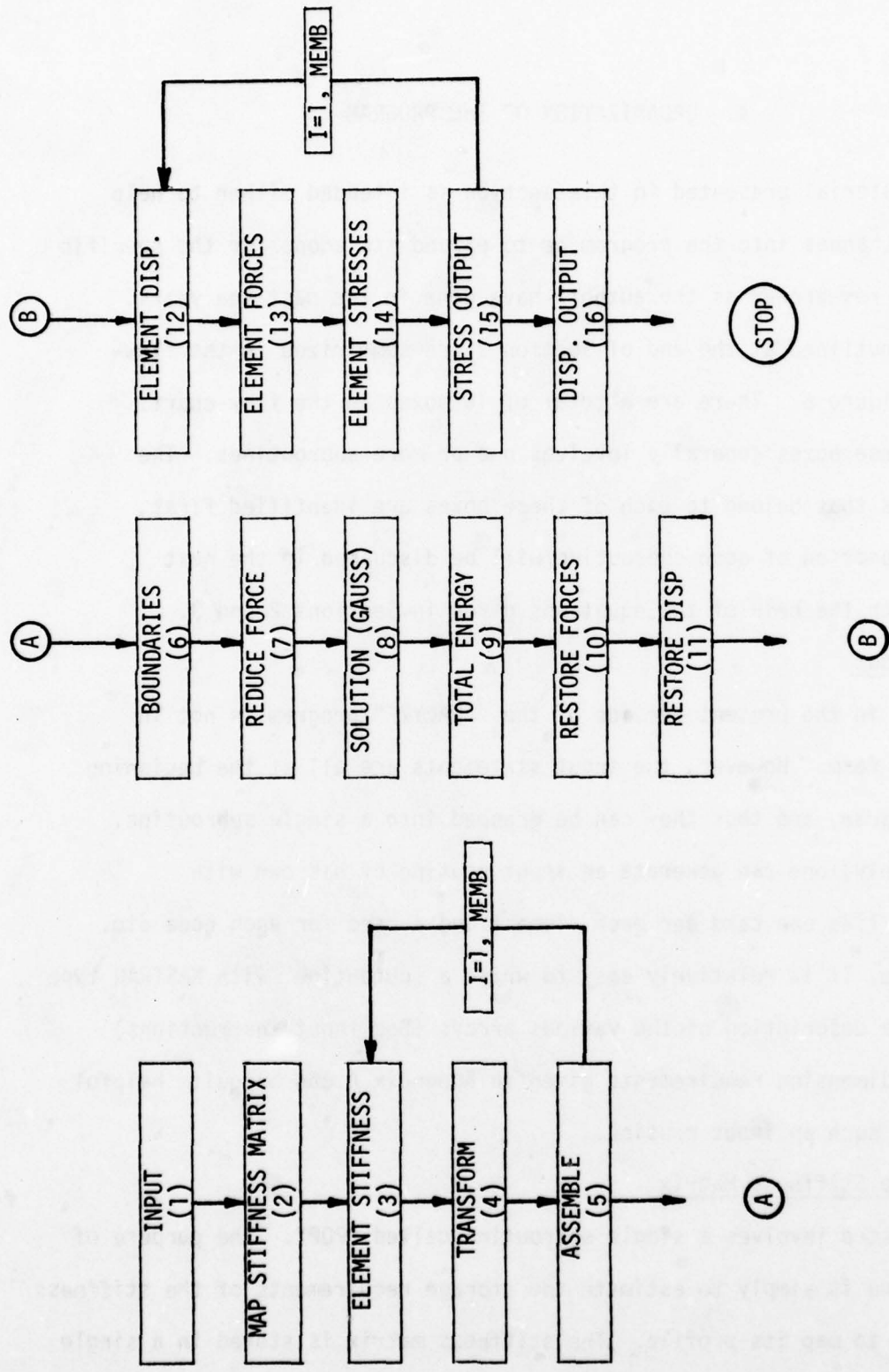


Figure 5. Flow Chart for Program "ANALYZE"

starting from the first non-zero element in the column to the diagonal element. Since the matrix is symmetric, only the upper triangle is stored.

Box 3 - Element Stiffness

There are four elements in the program. All of them require the subroutine "COORD". In addition all the plate elements require the routine "ELSTIC". The remaining subroutines are listed separately for each element.

i. Bar (Rod) Element:

The bar element is shown in Figure 2a with the local coordinate system and degrees of freedom. This element requires the subroutine "ELSTIF" which generates the bar stiffness matrix in the local coordinate system and also transforms it to the global coordinate system.

ii. Triangular Membrane Element:

The element and its local coordinate system are shown in Figure 2b. The subroutine "PLSTIF" is the only other routine required by this element. It generates the stiffness matrix of the triangle in the local coordinate system.

iii. Quadrilateral Membrane Element and Shear Panel

The elements and their local coordinate system are shown in Figure 2c. The subroutines "QDRLTL", "PLSTIF", "SUM", "CONDNS", "CHANGE" and "CRAMER" are the additional routines required by these elements. Together these subroutines generate the stiffness matrix of either the quadrilateral membrane or shear panel. The routine "QDRLTL" calls "PLSTIF", "SUM" and "CONDNS". The routine "PLSTIF" calls "CRAMER". Similarly "CONDNS" calls "CHANGE".

Box 4 - Transform

This step involves a single subroutine called "TRNSFM". It transforms the stiffness matrices of the triangles, quadrilaterals, and shear panels from the local to the global coordinate system.

Box 5 - Assemble

"ASEMBL" is the only subroutine used in this step. Its purpose is to add the element stiffness matrices to the total stiffness matrix of the structure. The steps 3 thru 5 form a loop in which all the element stiffness matrices are computed and assembled into the total stiffness matrix.

Box 6 - Boundaries

The routine called "BOUND2" eliminates the rows and columns of the stiffness matrix corresponding to the support degrees of freedom of the structure. In addition it also condenses the stiffness matrix.

Box 7 - Reduce Force

This step involves a routine called "REDUCE". It eliminates the rows of the force matrix corresponding to the support degrees of freedom.

Box 8 - Solution of the Force Deflection Equations

The routine "GAUSS" solves the load deflection equations by Gaussian elimination. A large percentage of the analysis time (80 to 90%) is spent in this routine, and its efficiency is extremely important in reducing the costs of the analysis. At the end of this step the displacements of the structure are available in condensed form (excluding boundary degrees of freedom) in the global coordinate system.

Box 9 - Total Energy

The total energy of the structure is computed by

$$W = \frac{1}{2} \tilde{R}^t \tilde{r}$$

The strain energy of the structure (U) is computed by adding the strain energies of the elements in step 14 (Box 14). A comparison of W and U provides an equilibrium check.

Boxes 10 and 11 - Restore Forces and Displacements

These two boxes use the same routine called "RESTOR". The purpose of this routine is to restore the force and deflection matrices to their original dimension to include the boundary degrees of freedom. Its purpose is essentially opposite to that of the routine "REDUCE" in Box 7.

Box 12 - Element Displacements

The routine "COORD" and "ELFORC" facilitate extraction and transformation of the element displacements from the global to the local coordinate system.

Box 13 - Element Forces

This step is not in all versions of "ANALYZE". Element forces are not necessary to compute stresses. However, this step can be restored if the element shear flows and other force information are necessary.

Box 14 - Element Stresses

The details of this step depend on the type of element.

i. Bar (Rod) Element:

The stress in this element is computed in the program itself. No additional routines are involved. At the same time the element strain energy is also computed.

ii. Triangular Membrane Element:

The subroutines "STRESS" and "CRAMER" are involved in this step. The routine "STRESS" calls "CRAMER". The purpose of this routine is to calculate stresses in the triangular element. In addition this routine calculates strain energy and the effective stress in the element (See Equations 44 and 45).

iii. Quadrilateral Membrane and Shear Panel

This step involves routines "ELSTIC", "QDRLTL", "PLSTIF", "SUM", "CONDNS", "CRAMER", "QLSTRS" and "STRESS". It should be noted that the routine "QDRLTL" calls "PLSTIF", "SUM" and "CONDNS". "PLSTIF" in turn calls "CRAMER".

Box 15 - Stress Output

The instructions for the output of the table of stresses are in the main program. No subroutine is used for the output itself. The steps 12 thru 15 form a loop in which the stress information for all the elements is computed and printed in a table. This is one of the two main tables of output of this program. Explanation of this table is given in the section on output (Section 7).

Box 16 - Displacement Output

This step involves a single subroutine called "PRNTDR". This routine prints out the second important table of output which contains information about the nodes. This information includes the coordinates of the nodes, applied forces and the calculated displacements for each node. The detailed explanation of this table is given in the section on output (Section 7).

In addition to the above 16 steps there are instructions for weight computations and other details, and their purpose can be identified from the program. There are very few comment cards in the main body of the program and this omission is by design in order to avoid continuous updating. The user can incorporate his own comment cards with the help of the explanation given in this section.

5. DESCRIPTION OF THE SUBROUTINES

"ANALYZE" consists of the main program and 21 Subroutines. The main program has 260 cards. The length of the Subroutines varies from 15 to 62 cards. The total length of the program is under 1000 cards. A list of the Subroutines, the number of Cards in each Subroutine and other details are given in Table 1. The flow chart, Fig. 5, and the explanation in the previous section give details of the main program. The description of the Subroutines is given in the remainder of this section.

Subroutine "POP"

The purpose of Subroutine "POP" is to estimate the storage requirements of the stiffness matrix before actually determining it. This information can be generated from the element connections with the nodes. For example, if an element connects 4 nodes, and if each node has 3 degrees of freedom in the global coordinate system, then the stiffness matrix of the element would be of dimension 12×12 . This matrix can be partitioned four ways, in both row and column directions as shown in Fig. 6. The location of these sixteen submatrices in the total stiffness matrix can be determined by the address of the nodes to which the element is connected. If the element is connected to the nodes MA, MB, MC, and MD, then the addresses of the element submatrices in the total stiffness matrix are shown in Fig. 6.

If all the elements are connected to all the nodes, then the stiffness matrix of the structure will be fully populated. The non-zero elements in the matrix are considered as population. Since most of the elements connect only a few nodes, the stiffness matrices are usually sparsely populated. Determining the profile of the stiffness matrix population is the essential function of the routine "POP".

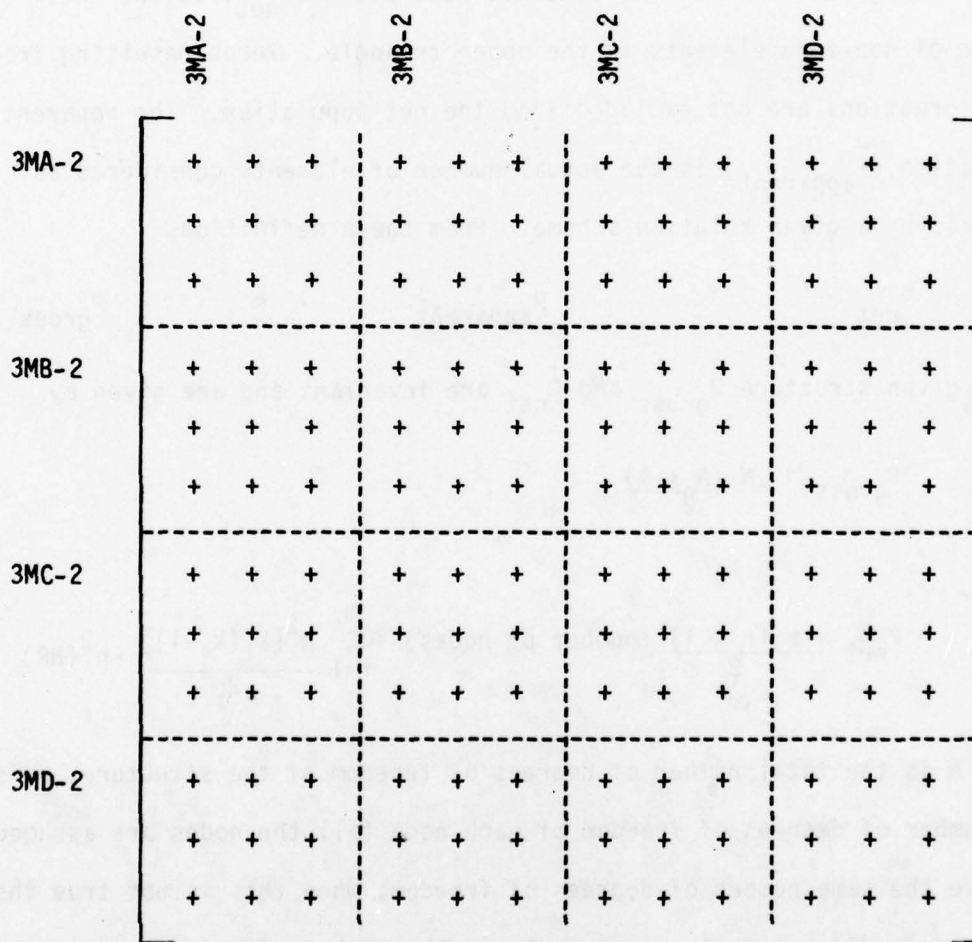


Fig. 6 Partitioned Element Stiffness Matrix and Addresses in the Total Stiffness Matrix

The distribution of the nonzero elements is dependent upon the way the nodes of the finite element model are numbered. Because of the symmetry of the stiffness matrix, only the lower or upper triangular matrix is considered. For the purpose of this discussion definitions of the following terms are in order. The gross population (P_{gross}) of the stiffness matrix is defined as the total number of elements in the upper triangle of the matrix. The net population (P_{net}) is the total number of non-zero elements in the upper triangle. Zeros resulting from transformations are not excluded from the net population. The apparent population ($P_{apparent}$) is the actual number of elements considered as nonzeros by a given solution scheme. From these definitions

$$P_{net} \leq P_{apparent} \leq P_{gross} \quad (59)$$

For a given structure P_{gross} and P_{net} are invariant and are given by

$$P_{gross} = \frac{N(N+1)}{2} \quad (60)$$

and

$$P_{net} = \frac{n(n+1)}{2} (\text{number of nodes}) + \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{n^2[k_i(k_i-1)]}{2} - r^2(NR) \quad (61)$$

where N is the total number of degrees of freedom of the structure, n is the number of degrees of freedom of each node (all the nodes are assumed to have the same number of degrees of freedom; when this is not true the necessary modification is simple), k_i is the number of nodes to which the i^{th} element is connected, and m is the number of elements in the structure.

The quantity NR is given by

$$NR = \sum_{i=1}^p (b_i - 1) \quad (62)$$

where b_i is the number of elements connecting the same pair of nodes and p is the total number of pairs of directly connected nodes. If the structure consists of bar and/or beam elements only, NR is zero.

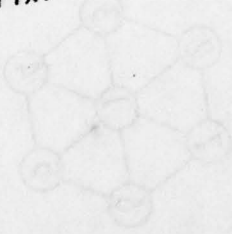
For the example shown in Figure 6a, the value of NR is 3.

The quantity P_{apparent} is dependent on the nature of the solution scheme used. For Gaussian elimination with no pivoting (LDL^T), P_{apparent} may be defined as

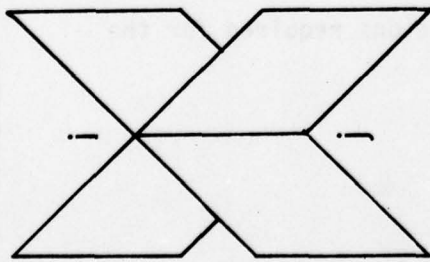
$$P_{\text{apparent}} = \sum_{j=1}^N Q_j \quad (63)$$

where $Q_j = j - R_j + 1$ and where R_j is the row number of the first nonzero element in the j^{th} column. The solution scheme is most efficient when $P_{\text{apparent}} = P_{\text{net}}$. However, in large practical structures this condition is difficult to attain.

The value of P_{apparent} changes with the node numbering scheme of the finite element model. The example shown in Figure 7 illustrates this in three different ways and the resulting effect on the respective stiffness matrices is shown. The non-zero elements are marked by (+). The populations for the three cases are also given in the same figure. P_{apparent} represents the number of storage locations required for the stiffness matrix.

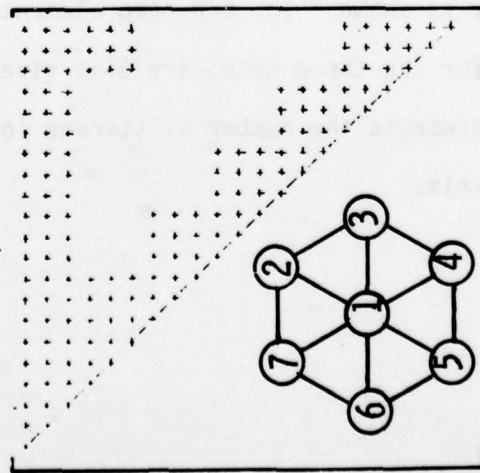


a. INTERSECTING PLATES

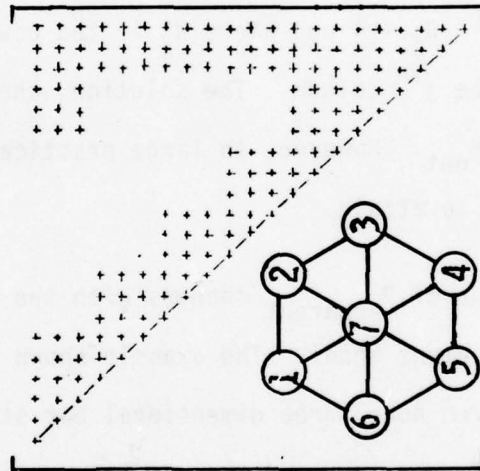


NR = 3

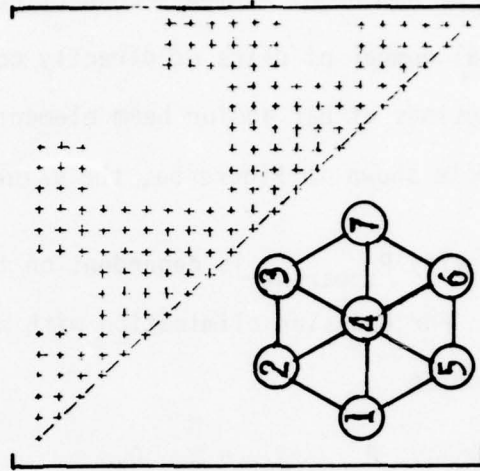
SCHEME NO.	P _{GROSS}	P _{NET}	P _{APPARENT}
1	231	150	231
2	231	150	177
3	231	150	177



SCHEME 1



SCHEME 2



SCHEME 3

FIGURE 7: DISTRIBUTION OF NONZERO ELEMENTS IN THE STIFFNESS MATRIX

Subroutine "ELSTIC"

This routine generates the 3 x 3 elastic constants matrix for a given material (see Eq. 3).

Subroutine "COORD"

This routine establishes the local coordinate system for all the elements and also determines the nodal coordinates in the local system. It generates the direction cosine matrix which will be used to transform the element stiffness matrices to the global coordinate system (see Eqs. 13 and 16).

i. Bar Element

The local coordinate system of the bar element is established by drawing a line between the two nodes MA and MB (see Fig. 2) connecting the bar. The direction cosines are determined by

$$X_{\text{Comp}} = X_{\text{MA}} - X_{\text{MB}}$$

$$Y_{\text{Comp}} = Y_{\text{MA}} - Y_{\text{MB}} \quad (64)$$

$$Z_{\text{Comp}} = Z_{\text{MA}} - Z_{\text{MB}}$$

$$L = (X_{\text{Comp}}^2 + Y_{\text{Comp}}^2 + Z_{\text{Comp}}^2)^{1/2} \quad (65)$$

$$l_1 = \frac{X_{\text{Comp}}}{L} \quad m_1 = \frac{Y_{\text{Comp}}}{L} \quad n_1 = \frac{Z_{\text{Comp}}}{L} \quad (66)$$

where X_{MA} , Y_{MA} and Z_{MA} are the three coordinates of the node MA in global coordinate system. The direction cosines l_1 , m_1 , and n_1 become the first row of the 3 x 3 matrix A.

ii. Triangular Membrane Element

The local coordinate system of the triangular membrane element is established by assigning the local x-axis to the line joining nodes MA and MB. The direction cosines of this line are determined as in the case of the bar element. The plane of the plate is established by two unit vectors in the directions of the lines joining nodes MA-MB and MA-MC. If \hat{a} and \hat{b} are these two unit vectors, then the normal to the plane is obtained by

$$\hat{a} \times \hat{b} = \vec{c} \quad (67)$$

Since \hat{a} and \hat{b} are not orthogonal vectors, \vec{c} is not a unit vector.

The unit vector in this direction is given by

$$\hat{c} = \frac{\vec{c}}{|\vec{c}|} \quad (68)$$

The local z-axis is in the direction of the unit vector \hat{c} . Now the local y-axis is established by

$$\hat{c} \times \hat{a} = \hat{d} \quad (69)$$

The direction cosines of x and y become the first two rows of matrix \underline{A} .

iii. Quadrilateral Membrane and Shear Panel

The local coordinate system of the quadrilateral membrane and the shear panel are established by a procedure similar to that of the triangle. The plane of the triangle connecting the three nodes MA, MB, and MC becomes the reference plane. Any warping in the quadrilaterals and shear panels is ignored. If there is too much warping in the quadrilaterals, it is better to divide them into two or more triangles or reduce the mesh size. In the case of excessively warped shear panels, the size of the grid must be

reduced. "ANALYZE" does not have a provision for determining the warp and the consequent kick forces.

The node MA of the element becomes the origin of the element local coordinate system and the coordinates of the remaining nodes are determined by expressions similar to the following:

$$x_3 = (X_{MC} - X_{MA})l_1 + (Y_{MC} - Y_{MA})m_1 + (Z_{MC} - Z_{MA})n_1$$

$$y_3 = (X_{MC} - X_{MA})l_2 + (Y_{MC} - Y_{MA})m_2 + (Z_{MC} - Z_{MA})n_2$$

This subroutine also determines the coordinates of the fictitious node needed to break the quadrilateral and shear panels into four triangles.

This interior node is established by

$$x_5 = \frac{x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4}{4} \tag{70}$$

$$y_5 = \frac{y_1 + y_2 + y_3 + y_4}{4}$$

where x_1, x_2, \dots, x_5 and y_1, y_2, \dots, y_5 are the coordinates of the five nodes (including the fictitious interior node) of the quadrilaterals and shear panels in the local coordinate system.

Subroutine "ELSTIF"

This subroutine determines the stiffness matrix of the bar by Eq. 22. It also transforms the bar stiffness matrix to the global coordinate system by

$$\tilde{k}_i = a_i^t k_i a_i \tag{71}$$

Subroutines "PLSTIF" and "CRAMER"

The routine "PLSTIF" determines the element stiffness matrix of the triangle in the local coordinate system. This is also the basic routine for determining the stiffness matrices of the four triangles of the quadrilateral and the shear panel.

"PLSTIF" first calls the routine "CRAMER", which determines the inverse of the matrix \underline{X} by Cramer's rule. The matrix \underline{X} is given by Eq. 34. The determinant of \underline{X} represents twice the area of the triangle.

Then the "PLSTIF" subroutine determines the element stiffness matrix by Eq. 40. In determining the matrices $\underline{\epsilon}^{(i)}$ and $\underline{\epsilon}^{(j)}$, it takes advantage of the fact that the columns of Z^{-1} (see Eq. 33) represent unit displacement modes (see explanation under Eq. 34).

In computing the stiffness matrices of the triangles of the shear panels, "PLSTIF" considers only the shear strain energy. For example, in such a case, Eq. 40 becomes

$$k = \frac{1}{2} |\underline{X}| t \begin{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} (1) (1) \\ \epsilon_{xy} G \epsilon_{xy} \end{matrix} & \begin{matrix} (1) (2) \\ \epsilon_{xy} G \epsilon_{xy} \end{matrix} & \begin{matrix} (1) (6) \\ \epsilon_{xy} G \epsilon_{xy} \end{matrix} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \begin{matrix} (6) (1) \\ \epsilon_{xy} G \epsilon_{xy} \end{matrix} & \begin{matrix} (6) (2) \\ \epsilon_{xy} G \epsilon_{xy} \end{matrix} & \begin{matrix} (6) (6) \\ \epsilon_{xy} G \epsilon_{xy} \end{matrix} \end{bmatrix} \quad (72)$$

Subroutine "QDRLTL"

This subroutine simply manages the routines "PLSTIF", "SUM", and "CONDNS" in computing the stiffness matrix of the quadrilateral membrane and shear panel. This routine also makes provision for assigning different sides as reference axis for the shear panels.

Subroutine "SUM"

This subroutine adds the four triangle stiffness matrices computed by "PLSTIF" to produce a 10 x 10 stiffness matrix (including two degrees of freedom for the interior node) for the quadrilateral or shear panel.

Subroutine "CONDNS"

This routine condenses the 10 x 10 quadrilateral or shear panel stiffness matrix to an 8 x 8 matrix. The condensation is done by using Eq. 56.

Subroutine "CHANGE"

This routine interchanges the rows and columns of the quadrilateral (or shear panel) stiffness matrix so that the element degrees of freedom are in ascending order before addition to the structure stiffness matrix. This step is necessary because the routine "ASEMBL" assumes that the element degrees of freedom are in ascending order.

Subroutine "TRNSFM"

This routine transforms the plate element stiffness matrices from the local to the global coordinate system by (see Eq. 16)

$$\tilde{K}_i = \mathbf{a}_i^t \mathbf{k}_i \mathbf{a}_i \quad (73)$$

where \tilde{K}_i is the transformed element stiffness matrix of the i^{th} element.

Subroutine "ASEMBL"

This routine adds the element stiffness matrices to the total stiffness matrix.

$$\tilde{K} = \sum_{i=1}^m \tilde{K}_i \quad (74)$$

For an explanation of the rules of this addition see the description of subroutine "POP". It should be noted that only the upper half of the stiffness matrix is stored. This storage is columnwise starting with the first non-zero element above the diagonal.

Subroutine "PRINTK"

The purpose of this routine is to print the stiffness matrix (if desired) rowwise starting with the first non-zero element and proceeding to the diagonal.

Subroutine "BOUND2"

This routine eliminates the rows and columns corresponding to the constrained degrees of freedom and condenses the stiffness matrix.

Subroutine "REDUCE"

This routine eliminates the rows of the applied force matrix corresponding to the constrained degrees of freedom. It is assumed that each column of the force matrix represents an independent load condition.

Subroutine "GAUSS"

"GAUSS" solves the load deflection equations (Eq. 17) by Gaussian elimination. The first step of the solution is the decomposition of the stiffness matrix by Eq. 18. The next two steps represent forward and back substitution using Eqs. 19 and 20 respectively. For the solution of additional load vectors only the steps FBS have to be repeated. If "GAUSS" is entered with any value other than 0 for the parameter NDCOMP, only the last two steps will be executed. The matrices \underline{L} and \underline{D} are stored in place of the original stiffness matrix.

Subroutine "RESTOR"

This routine restores the displacement or force matrix to full size by assigning zero values to boundary degrees of freedom.

Subroutine "ELFORC"

This routine extracts the element displacements from the global coordinate system and transforms them to the local coordinate system by Eq. 13.

Subroutine "STRESS"

The purpose of the "STRESS" routine is to compute strains and stresses in the triangular element. It first calls the routine "CRAMER" which computes X^{-1} (Eq. 34) by Cramer's rule. The strains in the element are then calculated by Eqs. 30 and 35 thru 37. The stresses in the element are computed by Eq. 2. Also it computes the strain energy and the effective stress in the element by Eqs. 1 and 45 respectively.

Subroutine "QLSTRS"

This routine prepares the data for computing stresses in the four triangles of the quadrilateral or shear panel elements. First it determines the interior node displacements from the corner node displacements using Eq. 54. Then it calls subroutine "STRESS" to compute the stresses in the four triangles. It adds the strain energy of the four triangles to obtain the total strain energy. It identifies the triangle with the largest effective stress and normalizes the effective stress of the three remaining triangles with respect to this largest value.

Subroutine "PRNTDR"

This subroutine prints out the table of node information. This includes the node number, its coordinates, applied forces, and the displacements.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>NUMBER OF CARDS</u>	<u>CALLED FROM</u>
ANALYZE	315	Main Program
POP	62	ANALYZE
ELSTIC	15	ANALYZE
COORD	44	ANALYZE
ELSTIF	21	ANALYZE
PLSTIF	46	ANALYZE, QDRLTL
CRAMER	19	PLSTIF, STRESS
QDRLTL	32	ANALYZE
SUM	23	QDRLTL, QLSTRS
CONDNS	36	QDRLTL, QLSTRS
CHANGE	25	CONDNS
TRNSFM	36	ANALYZE
ASEMBL	41	ANALYZE
PRINTK	15	ANALYZE
BOUND2	35	ANALYZE
REDUCE	18	ANALYZE
GAUSS	57	ANALYZE
RESTOR	28	ANALYZE
ELFORC	22	ANALYZE
STRESS	33	ANALYZE, QLSTRS
QLSTRS	65	ANALYZE
PRNTDR	39	ANALYZE
<hr/>		
TOTAL	1027	

Table 1: Program Description

6. INPUT INSTRUCTIONS

Input for the programs is divided into a number of card sets. Each card set will consist of one or more cards. Only three Formats are used for input. An integer Format (I4I5), a floating point Format (6F10.0) and a mixed Format 3(F10.0,2I5). The first four card sets will each have one card regardless of the size of the problem. The number of cards required for the remaining card sets depends on the problem size. The first card set indicates the number of problems (structures) to be analyzed. If this number is more than one, the program assumes that the remaining card sets will be supplied for each problem one after the other. The next card set is for the title of the problem. Card set three defines the basic parameters like the number of elements, nodes etc. And set 4 defines the properties of a reference material. This material can be any one of the materials used. The remaining card sets define material properties (5 and 6), type of elements (7), element connections (8, 9, 10, 11), sizes of the elements (12), element-material identification (13), node coordinates (14), boundaries (15) and loading information (16 and 17).

INPUT INSTRUCTION DETAILS

<u>CARD SET (FORMAT)</u>	<u>PARAMETER</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
1 (14I5)	NSTR	Number of data sets
2 (8A10)	TITLE	An alphanumeric description of the problem to be solved.
3 (14I5)	MEMBS JOINTS NBNDRY LOADS	Number of elements Number of nodes Number of restrained degrees of freedom Number of loading conditions
	MM	MM [=2 Two dimensional problem MM [=3 Three dimensional problem
	NR	Variable used only for calculating the net population of the stiffness matrix. It has no other role in the program. See Section 5.
	INCHES	INCHES [=1 Coordinate data is in inches INCHES [≠1 Coordinate data is in feet
	KIPS	KIPS [=1 Applied forces are in kips KIPS [≠1 Applied forces are in pounds
	NMAT	Number of materials
	MSSTRS	MSSTRS [=0 Margin of safety calculated from default allowable stresses. MSSTRS [≠0 Margin of safety calculated from input allowable stresses.
4 (6F10.5)	EEE	YOUNG'S modulus/ 10^6 of one of the elements in psi.
	PMU	POISSON'S ratio of one of the elements.
	RHO	Density of one of the elements in lbs/in ³ .

<u>CARD SET</u> (<u>FORMAT</u>)	<u>PARAMETER</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
	IF MSSTRS = 0, skip CARD SET 5.	
5 (6F10.5)	ALSTRS(I) I=1,...,3*NMAT	Allowable stresses/ 10^3 in tension, compression and shear for the I^{th} material.
	IF NMAT \neq 1, CARD SET 4 parameters can be for any of the materials. IF NMAT = 1, skip CARD SET 6.	
6 (6F10.5)	YOUNGM(I)	YOUNG'S modulus/ 10^6 for the I^{th} material in psi.
	POISON(I)	POISSON'S ratio for the I^{th} material.
	RHO1(I) I=1,...,NMAT	Density for the I^{th} material in lbs/in ³ .
7 (14I5)	NNODES(I), I=1,...,MEMBS	Element Type
	NNODE(I) {	=2 BAR =3 TRIANGLE =4 QUADRILATERAL MEMBRANE =5 SHEAR PANEL
8 (14I5)	MA(I), I=1,...,MEMBS	First node number of each element.
9 (14I5)	MB(I), I=1,...,MEMBS	Second node number of each element.
10 (14I5)	MC(I), I=1,...,MEMBS	Third node number of each element.
11 (14I5)	MD(I), I=1,...,MEMBS	Fourth node number of each element.
<u>NOTE:</u>	For bars leave MC(I) and MD(I) blank. For triangles leave MD(I) blank. For each element let MA(I) be the lowest node number and MB(I) be the next lowest. For Quadrilaterals and Shear Panels, MC(I) and MD(I) are determined by continuing in the direction defined by MA(I) and MB(I).	
12 (6F10.5)	TH(I), I=1,...,MEMBS	Thickness of each element. For a bar thickness is cross-sectional area.
	IF NMAT =1, skip CARD SET 13.	
13 (14I5)	MYOUNG(I), I=1,...,MEMBS	Material number of each element.

<u>CARD SET</u> <u>(FORMAT)</u>	<u>PARAMETER</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
14 (6F10.5)	X(I)	X coordinate of the I th node.
	Y(I)	Y coordinate of the I th node.
	Z(I)	Z coordinate of the I th node.
	I=1,...,JOINTS	
	IF MM=2, only X(I) and Y(I) are input.	
15 (14I5)	IBND(I), I=1,...,NBNDRY	Degree of freedom numbers of those nodes which are restrained. For node K the degree of freedom numbers are 3*K-2, 3*K-1, and 3*K for MM=3 and 2*K-1, 2*K for MM=2.
16 (14I5)	NJLODS(I), I=1,...,LOADS	Number of load components in the I th loading condition.
17 3(F10.0,2I5)	TFR(J)	Value of the load.
	IM(J)	Direction of the load IM(J) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} =1 \text{ x direction} \\ =2 \text{ y direction} \\ =3 \text{ z direction} \end{array} \right.$
	JM(J) J=1,...,NJLODS(I)	Number of the node where the load is applied.

7. OUTPUT DESCRIPTION

The primary output of the program ANALYZE consists of two tables (items 6 and 8 of the output description details). The first table gives element information and the second table gives information about the nodes. The element information includes member number, thickness (cross-sectional area of the bars), planform area (length of a bar), element type, stress information, strain energy, and margin of safety. The information about the nodes includes node (joint) number, node coordinates, applied forces, and the resulting displacements. In addition to these two tables output 3a (coming from subroutine POP) gives important information about the population distribution of the stiffness matrix. The value of the apparent population is crucial in determining the dimension of the stiffness matrix (SK). This dimension must be at least as big as or bigger than this value.

Item 7 gives information about the total strain energy (U) and the work of the external forces (W) for the structure. This information can be very useful for an equilibrium check.

Item 4 gives the weight of the structure. The remaining information is not really very important to the user.

OUTPUT DESCRIPTION DETAILS

Output for Program ANALYZE consists of the following:

- 1) Untitled echo of all input data except boundaries and applied loads.
- 2) Boundary data, i.e. contents of array IBND (CARD SET 15)
- 3) Output from Subroutine POP concerning the distribution of elements in the stiffness matrix. This information is generated before the stiffness matrix of the structure is assembled.

- (a) Gross Population - total number of elements in the upper triangle of the matrix.

Net Population = actual population of possible non-zero elements in the upper triangle of the stiffness matrix. This number would be correct only if NR is correct in CARD SET 3.

Apparent Population = actual number of elements considered as non-zero by a given solution scheme. Thus the apparent population represents the number of storage locations required for the stiffness matrix.

- (b) Starting Row Numbers for each column - the number of the row where the first non-zero element occurs in each column.
- (c) Number of Diagonal Elements in Single Array Stiffness Matrix. For each Column I the actual number of elements, ID(I), in the upper triangular matrix up to and including that column, i.e.

$$ID(I) = \frac{I(I+3)}{2} - \sum_{j=1}^I b_j$$

where b_j is the row number given for Column I in (b). Thus for the last column, ILAST,

$$ID(ILAST) = \text{Apparent Population}$$

- 4) Weight of the structure
- 5) Boundary conditions applied to the stiffness matrix alter the arrays defined by (b) and (c) above, and thus they are reprinted.
- 6) Output for each element after analysis.
 - (a) MEMB - Element Number
 - (b) THICK - Thickness of the element. For a bar thickness is cross-sectional area.

- (c) AREA - Area of the element. For a bar area is length.
- (d) TYPE - Type is a composite number which describes the element type and material number. Type is defined as

$$\text{TYPE} = \text{NNODES}(I) \times 10 + \text{MYOUNG}(I).$$
 See CARD SETS 7 and 13.
Note: If the number of materials is greater than 10, TYPE is meaningless. If the number of materials is 1, MYOUNG(I)=1 for all I.
- (e) MA, MB, MC, MD - defined in CARD SETS 8,9,10, and 11.
- (f) SIGMA-X (σ_x), SIGMA-Y (σ_y), SIGMA-XY (σ_{xy}).
 Stresses in the x-y local coordinates of the element.
 EFSTR-1, EFSTR-2, EFSTR-3, EFSTR-4 - Effective stresses in the element determined by the Von Mises Criterion.

The stress output varies per element type.

- (i) BAR SIGMA-X only
- (ii) TRIANGLE SIGMA-X, SIGMA-Y, SIGMA-XY, EFSTR-1
- (iii) QUADRILATERAL MEMBRANE

The Quadrilateral membrane element is divided into 4 triangles for analysis. SIGMA-X, SIGMA-Y, SIGMA-XY are for that triangle with the maximum effective stress. This maximum effective stress is given as EFSTR-i for some i, i=1,...,4. Then EFSTR-j, j*i*, are defined as the ratio of the effective stress for triangle j to the maximum effective stress.

- (iv) SHEAR PANEL

The Shear Panel is also divided into 4 triangles for analysis. SIGMA-XY (τ_{xy}) is for that triangle with the maximum effective stress. Then EFSTR-i, i=1,...,4 are as defined in (iii).

- (g) ENERGY - Total strain energy in the element.
- (h) MS - Margin of Safety for the element.

NOTE: If the number of loading conditions is greater than 1, output (f) and (h) are given continuously for each load case.

- 7) The total strain energy (U) of the structure and the work (W) of the external forces for each loading condition.

8) Output for each node after analysis.

(a) JOINT - Node Number

(b) X, Y, Z - x, y, and z coordinate of the node

(c) FORCE-X, FORCE-Y, FORCE-Z - applied forces in the x, y, and z direction.

(d) DISPL-X, DISPL-Y, DISPL-Z - Displacements in the x, y, and z direction.

NOTE: If the number of loading conditions is greater than 1, output (c) and (d) are given continuously for each load case.

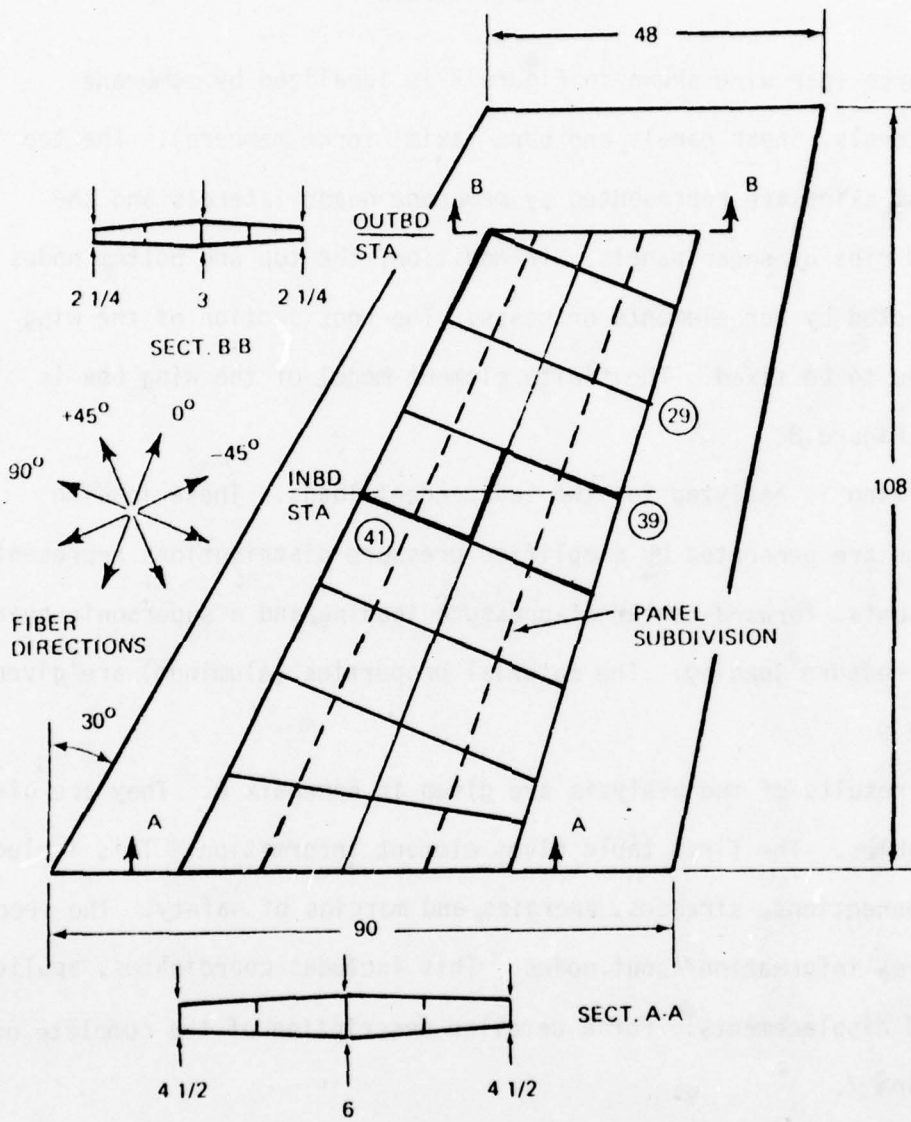
8. SAMPLE PROBLEM

A three spar wing shown in Figure 8 is idealized by membrane quadrilaterals, shear panels, and bars (axial force members). The top and bottom skins are represented by membrane quadrilaterals and the spars and ribs by shear panels. In addition, the top and bottom nodes are connected by bar elements or posts. The root section of the wing is assumed to be fixed. The finite element model of the wing box is shown in Figure 8.

The wing is analyzed for two independent loads. These loading conditions are generated by simplified pressure distributions representative of a subsonic, forward-center-of-pressure loading, and a supersonic near-uniform-pressure loading. The material properties (aluminum) are given in Figure 9.

The results of the analysis are given in Appendix D. They are given in two tables. The first table gives element information. This includes sizes, connections, stresses, energies, and margins of safety. The second table gives information about nodes. This includes coordinates, applied loads, and displacements. For a detailed description of the complete output, see Section 7.

The wing was also analyzed by the NASTRAN program. Table 2 compares ANALYZE and NASTRAN z-displacements.



NOTE: ALL DIMENSIONS IN INCHES
EXCEPT WHERE OTHERWISE
NOTED

Figure 8. Aerodynamic Planform and Primary Structural Arrangement of Wing

Notes:

Even numbered nodes are on bottom surface

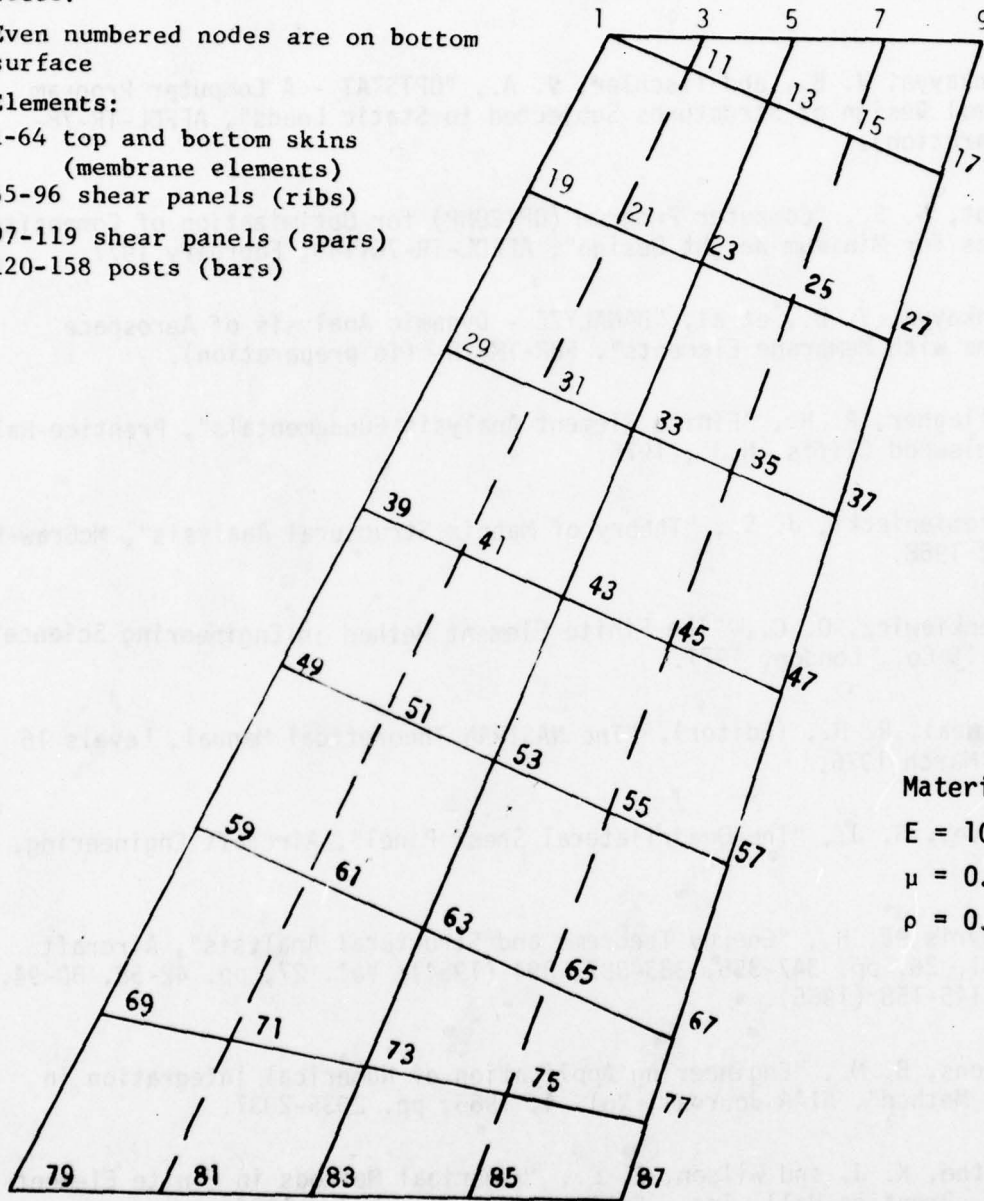
Elements:

1-64 top and bottom skins (membrane elements)

65-96 shear panels (ribs)

97-119 shear panels (spars)

120-158 posts (bars)



Material - Aluminum

$E = 10.5 \times 10^6$ psi

$\mu = 0.3$

$\rho = 0.1$ lbs/in³

Figure 9. Finite Element Representation of Wing Box

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APPENDIX A: ESTIMATION OF CORE REQUIREMENTS

The purpose of this appendix is to aid in the approximate estimation of core requirements for the program. These change with the problem size. For example with $100k_8$ (120K bytes or 30K decimal) it is possible to solve problems of the size 250 to 300 degrees of freedom assuming that the nodes are numbered with reasonable care for an optimum stiffness profile (See the discussion under subroutine "POP" in Section 5). The dimensional requirements of various arrays are explained by comment cards at the beginning of the program. However, this section reiterates the importance of adjusting the dimensions of some important arrays.

The arrays can be grouped into nine types. The number of elements, degrees of freedom, loading conditions, the number of boundaries and the number of materials are some of the variables that affect the size of the arrays. The arrays must be dimensioned at least as big or bigger than the number of these variables in the problem. The arrays with fixed sizes (not affected by problem size) are dimensioned first. The total core requirement of these arrays is relatively small. Next, the arrays that depend on the number of materials are dimensioned. The third group consists of a single array IBND which is dimensioned according to the number of boundary conditions. The fourth group varies with the number of loading conditions. In this case the dimension of the single arrays is equal to the number of loading conditions. For rectangular arrays, the first dimension is fixed, and the second dimension represents the number of loading conditions. The fifth group varies with the number of elements. The sixth group depends on the number of nodes.

The number of degrees of freedom determines the dimensions of the seventh group. The number of degrees of freedom and the loading conditions determine the size of the eighth group of arrays. The first dimension of these arrays represents the degrees of freedom, and the second dimension represents the loading conditions. The SK matrix in the last group depends on the number of degrees of freedom and the profile of the total structure stiffness matrix which in turn depends on the ordering of the node numbers (See the discussion under subroutine "POP" in Section 5).

The preliminary estimate of the size of the SK array can be based on the estimation of the semi-bandwidth. This would be an upper bound for the dimension of SK. The actual dimension of SK can be determined after passing through the subroutine "POP". This routine gives a number for the apparent population of the stiffness matrix from the information of the element connections. SK must be dimensioned at least as big or bigger than the apparent population in order to solve the problem. Usually SK is the largest array in the program, and its size can be reduced by numbering the nodes for the optimum profile of the stiffness matrix. In absence of an adequate procedure for optimization of this profile, some sort of bandwidth optimization is acceptable. It should be noted that the value of the variable MAXSK (defined in the beginning of the program) should be the same as the dimension of SK. When the dimension of SK is changed, the value of MAXSK should also be changed.

The next largest arrays are FR and DR. They represent the applied force and the computed displacement matrix respectively. The dimension

of the arrays depends on the number of degrees of freedom and the independent loading conditions. The first dimension should be at least as big or bigger than the number of degrees of freedom of the problem. Similarly the second dimension is determined by the number of loading conditions. In addition the first dimension should be the same as the variable NNMAX defined in the beginning of the program. Whenever the dimensions of FR and DR are changed, NNMAX must also be changed accordingly.

The arrays ICOL and IDIAG depend on the number of degrees of freedom of the problem. Together they identify the profile of the stiffness matrix. For instance, ICOL(I) gives the row number of the first non-zero element in the I^{th} column of the stiffness matrix. IDIAG(I) gives the address of the diagonal element of the I^{th} column of the stiffness matrix in the single array SK.

The arrays MA, MB, MC and MD are assigned for element connections. NNODES is for the type of elements. The array TH is for the sizes (thickness of plate elements and cross-sectional area of bars) of the elements. The array MYOUNG identifies the material type of the elements. The remaining arrays are small and have minor influence on the core requirements.

Frequent Errors Encountered in Using "ANALYZE"

1. The element connections MA, MB, MC and MD must be specified by starting with the lowest node number for MA and the next lowest, but adjacent node number, for MB. MC and MD are then defined by continuing in the direction established by MA and MB. See the description of card sets 8, 9, 10, and 11 in the input instructions, Section 6.

2. The boundary degrees of freedom (IBND) must be in ascending order.
See the description of card set 15 in Section 6, Input Instructions.

3. The first dimension of FR and DR must be the same as the value of the variable NNMAX (defined at the beginning of the program).

4. The value of MAXSK (defined at the beginning of the program) must be equal to or greater than the value of the apparent population given by the routine "POP". The dimension of the array SK must be equal to the value given for MAXSK.

5. The sides of the shear panels must be attached to one or more normal stress carrying elements such as posts (bars), membrane quadrilaterals or triangles.

APPENDIX B: LISTING OF THE PROGRAM

PROGRAM ANALYZE	74/74	OPT=1	FTN 4.6+446	08/21/78	10.12.39	PAGE	1
1	C	PROGRAM ANALYZE(INPUT,OUTPUT,TAPE5=INPUT,TAPE6=OUTPUT)				ANALYZE	2
	C	THE FOLLOWING DIM ARE FOR INTERNAL USE				ANALYZE	3
	C	DIMENSION AA(3,3),EK(12,12),B(12,12),C(12,12),XI(5),ETA(5),EE(3,3)				ANALYZE	4
5	1	,MAA(4),MBA(4),MCC(4),EKK(12,12),TRANG(4),TFR(10),				ANALYZE	5
	2	IM(10),JM(10),ALS(3),TITLE(8)				ANALYZE	6
	C	THE FOLLOWING DIM PERTAIN TO THE NUMBER OF MATERIALS				ANALYZE	7
	C	DIMENSION YOUNGM(20),POISON(20),RHO1(20)				ANALYZE	8
10	C	THE FOLLOWING DIM ARE THREE TIMES THE NUMBER OF MATERIALS				ANALYZE	9
	C	DIMENSION ALSTRS(60)				ANALYZE	10
	C	THE FOLLOWING DIM PERTAIN TO THE NUMBER OF BOUND COND (NBNDRY)				ANALYZE	11
	C	DIMENSION IBND(50)				ANALYZE	12
	C	THE FOLLOWING DIM PERTAIN TO THE NUMBER OF LOADING CONDITIONS (L)				ANALYZE	13
15	1	DIMENSION EDDR(12,5),SSX(4,5),SSY(4,5),SSXY(4,5),SXY(5),KTR(5),				ANALYZE	14
	2	EFSTRS(5),EFFSTR(4,5),EDR(12,5),SX(5),SY(5),NJLOBS(5),				ANALYZE	15
		ELEENG(5),ENGTOT(5),ENGSTR(5),ESR(5),SFTM(5)				ANALYZE	16
	C	IF THE NUMBER OF LOADING CONDITIONS EXCEED 10, THEN CHANGE THE				ANALYZE	17
	C	DIMENSION OF EX, EY, EXY IN SUBROUTINE STRESS, ENGG IN SUBROUTINE				ANALYZE	18
	C	QLSTRS AND TOR1, TOR2 IN SUBROUTINE RESTOR				ANALYZE	19
20	C	THE FOLLOWING DIM PERTAIN TO THE NUMBER OF ELEMENTS				ANALYZE	20
		DIMENSION MA(160),MB(160),MC(160),MD(160),TH(160),NNODES(160),				ANALYZE	21
	1	MYOUNG(160)				ANALYZE	22
	C	THE FOLLOWING DIM PERTAIN TO THE NUMBER OF JOINTS				ANALYZE	23
	C	DIMENSION X(90),Y(90),Z(90)				ANALYZE	24
25	C	THE FOLLING DIM PERTAIN TO THE NUMBER OF DEG OF FREEDOM (NN)				ANALYZE	25
	C	DIMENSION IDIAG(270),ICOL(270)				ANALYZE	26
	C	THE FOLLOWING DIM PERTAIN TO THE NUMBER OF DEG OF FREEDOM (NN)				ANALYZE	27
	C	AND THE NUMBER OF LOADING CONDITIONS (L)				ANALYZE	28
		DIMENSION DR(270,5),FR(270,5)				ANALYZE	29
30	C	THE FOLLOWING DIM PERTAINS TO THE TOTAL STIFFNESS MATRIX (SK)				ANALYZE	30
		DIMENSION SK(9110)				ANALYZE	31
	C	*****				ANALYZE	32
	C	*****				ANALYZE	33
35	C	THIS PROGRAM WAS DEVELOPED				ANALYZE	34
	C					ANALYZE	35
	C	DR. VIPPERLA B. VENKAYYA				ANALYZE	36
	C	AIR FORCE FLIGHT DYNAMICS LABORATORY (AFFOL/FBR)				ANALYZE	37
	C	WRIGHT-PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE, DAYTON, OHIO				ANALYZE	38
40	C	*****				ANALYZE	39
	C	*****				ANALYZE	40
	C	*****				ANALYZE	41
	C	*****				ANALYZE	42
	C	*****				ANALYZE	43
	C	INTEGER TYPE				ANALYZE	44
	C	NNMAX MUST BE THE DIMENSION OF FR,DR,IDIAG,ICOL				ANALYZE	45
45		NNMAX = 270				ANALYZE	46
	C	MAXSK MUST BE EQUAL OR GREATER THAN THE DIM OF SK				ANALYZE	47
		MAXSK = 9110				ANALYZE	48
		READ(5,2) NSTR				ANALYZE	49
	1	READ(5,76) (TITLE(I), I = 1,8)				ANALYZE	50
50	76	FOPHAT(8A10)				ANALYZE	51
		WRITE(6,77) (TITLE(I), I = 1,8)				ANALYZE	52
	77	FORMAT(5X,8A10)				ANALYZE	53
		KSTR=1				ANALYZE	54
		READ(5,2) MEMBS,JOINTS,NBNDRY,LOADS,MM,NR,INCHES ,KIPS,NMAT,MSSTRS				ANALYZE	55
55		WRITE(6,2) MEMBS,JOINTS,NBNDRY,LOADS,MM,NR,INCHES,KIPS,NMAT,MSSTRS				ANALYZE	56
		READ(5,3) FEE,PMU,RHO				ANALYZE	57
		IF (RHO .LT. .00001) RHO=0.1				ANALYZE	58

	DO 7783 I = 1, NMAT	ANALYZE 59
	KX = 3*(I-1) + 1	ANALYZE 60
60	ALSTRS(KX) = 60000.	ANALYZE 61
	ALSTRS(KX+1) = 60000.	ANALYZE 62
	7783 ALSTRS(KX+2) = 36000.	ANALYZE 63
	IF (MSSTRS .EQ. 0) GO TO 7782	ANALYZE 64
	KX = 3*NMAT	ANALYZE 65
65	READ(5,3) (ALSTRS(I), I = 1,KX)	ANALYZE 66
	DO 7781 I = 1,KX	ANALYZE 67
	7781 ALSTRS(I) = 1000.*ALSTRS(I)	ANALYZE 68
	7782 CONTINUE	ANALYZE 69
	ALS(1) = ALSTRS(1)	ANALYZE 70
70	ALS(2) = ALSTRS(2)	ANALYZE 71
	ALS(3) = ALSTRS(3)	ANALYZE 72
	WRITE(6,333) EFE,PMU,RFC,ALS(1),ALS(2),ALS(3)	ANALYZE 73
	333 FOPMAT(6F1E,3)	ANALYZE 74
	IF (NMAT .LE. 1) GO TO 7777	ANALYZE 75
75	READ(5,3) (YCUNG(I),FCISCN(I),FMC1(I), I = 1,NMAT)	ANALYZE 76
	DO 7784 I = 1, NMAT	ANALYZE 77
	KX = 3*(I-1) + 1	ANALYZE 78
	WRITE(6,333) YCUNG(I),POISON(I),RHO1(I),ALSTRS(KX),	ANALYZE 79
	ALSTRS(KX+1),ALSTRS(KX+2)	ANALYZE 80
80	7784 CONTINUE	ANALYZE 81
	7777 READ(5,2) (NCCES(I), I=1, MEMBS)	ANALYZE 82
	READ(5,2) (MA(I), I=1, MEMBS)	ANALYZE 83
	READ(5,2) (MB(I), I=1, MEMBS)	ANALYZE 84
	READ(5,2) (MC(I), I=1, MEMBS)	ANALYZE 85
85	READ(5,2) (MD(I), I=1, MEMBS)	ANALYZE 86
	READ(5,3) (TH(I), I=1, MEMBS)	ANALYZE 87
	IF (NMAT .LE. 1) GO TO 7778	ANALYZE 88
	READ(5,2) (MYCLNG(I), I = 1, MEMBS)	ANALYZE 89
90	7778 DO 5464 I=1, MEMBS	ANALYZE 90
	IF (NMAT .EQ. 1) MYOUNG(I) = 1	ANALYZE 91
	WRITE(6,33) I, NCCES(I), MYOUNG(I), MA(I), MB(I), MC(I), MD(I), TH(I)	ANALYZE 92
	5464 CONTINUE	ANALYZE 93
	33 FORMAT(7I5,4F10.5)	ANALYZE 94
	2 FOPMAT(14I5)	ANALYZE 95
95	EFF = FEE*(10.0**6)	ANALYZE 96
	E = FEE	ANALYZE 97
	F1=1.0	ANALYZE 98
	IF (MM .LT. 3) GO TO 4	ANALYZE 99
	READ(5,3) (X(I),Y(I),Z(I), I=1,JCINTS)	ANALYZE 100
100	GO TO 6	ANALYZE 101
	4 READ (5,3) (X(I),Y(I), I=1,JOINTS)	ANALYZE 102
	DO 11 I=1,JOINTS	ANALYZE 103
	11 Z(I)=0.0	ANALYZE 104
	3 FOPMAT (6F10.5)	ANALYZE 105
105	6 CONTINUE	ANALYZE 106
	IF (INCHES .EQ. 1) GO TO 9	ANALYZE 107
	7000 FOPMAT (20X, 3F10.4)	ANALYZE 108
	DO 7 I=1,JCINTS	ANALYZE 109
	X(I)=X(I)*12.0	ANALYZE 110
110	Z(I)=Z(I)*12.0	ANALYZE 111
	7 Y(I)=Y(I)*12.0	ANALYZE 112
	9 CONTINUE	ANALYZE 113
	WRITE(6,7000) (X(I),Y(I),Z(I), I = 1,JOINTS)	ANALYZE 114
	NN=MM*JOINTS	ANALYZE 115

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PROGRAM ANALYZE 74/74 OPT=1 FTN 4.6+446 08/21/78 10.12.39 PAGE 3

115	NM=NN-NBNDRY	ANALYZE 115
	READ(5,2) (IBND(I),I=1,NBNDRY)	ANALYZE 117
	WRITE(6,5)	ANALYZE 118
	5 FOPMAT(1H1,///2X,10HBOUNDARIES ///)	ANALYZE 119
	WRITE(6,1009) (IBND(I),I=1,NBNDRY)	ANALYZE 120
120	DO 10 I=1,NN	ANALYZE 121
	DO 10 J=1,LOADS	ANALYZE 122
	DR(I,J)=0	ANALYZE 123
	10 FR(I,J)=0	ANALYZE 124
	READ(5,2) (NJLOADS(I),I=1,LOADS)	ANALYZE 125
125	DO 21 J=1,LOADS	ANALYZE 126
	KH=NJLOADS(J)	ANALYZE 127
	12 IF(KH-3) 13,13,14	ANALYZE 128
	13 KX=KH	ANALYZE 129
	GO TO 15	ANALYZE 130
130	14 KX=3	ANALYZE 131
	15 READ(5,16) (TFR(I),IM(I),JM(I),I=1,KX)	ANALYZE 132
	16 FOPMAT(3(F10.0,2I5))	ANALYZE 133
	DO 19 I=1,KX	ANALYZE 134
	KY=MM*JM(I)-MM+IM(I)	ANALYZE 135
135	19 FR(KY,J)=FR(KY,J)+TFR(I)	ANALYZE 136
	KH=KH-KX	ANALYZE 137
	IF(KH) 21,21,12	ANALYZE 138
	21 CONTINUE	ANALYZE 139
	IF(KIPS .NE. 1) GO TO 666	ANALYZE 140
140	DO 17 I=1,NN	ANALYZE 141
	DO 17 J=1,LOADS	ANALYZE 142
	17 FR(I,J)=1000.0*FR(I,J)	ANALYZE 143
	666 CONTINUE	ANALYZE 144
	CALL POP(MEMBS,JOINTS,MM,MA,MB,MC,MD,NNODES,ICOL,IDIAG,NONZRO,NR)	ANALYZE 145
145	IF(NONZRO .GT. MAXSK) GO TO 1000	ANALYZE 146
	DO 8 I=1,NONZRO	ANALYZE 147
	8 SK(I)=0	ANALYZE 148
	CALL ELSTIC(1.0,PMU,EE)	ANALYZE 149
	DO 120 I=1,4	ANALYZE 150
150	MAA(I)=I	ANALYZE 151
	MBB(I)=I+1	ANALYZE 152
	120 MCC(I)=5	ANALYZE 153
	MAA(4)=1	ANALYZE 154
	MBB(4)=4	ANALYZE 155
155	WEIGHT = 0.0	ANALYZE 156
	DO 400 L = 1, MEMBS	ANALYZE 157
	IF (NMAT .LE. 1) GO TO 20	ANALYZE 158
	KX = MYOUNG(L)	ANALYZE 159
	E = YOUNGM(KX)*10**6	ANALYZE 160
160	PMU = POISON(KX)	ANALYZE 161
	E1 = E/EE	ANALYZE 162
	CALL ELSTIC(E1,PMU,EE)	ANALYZE 163
	20 CALL COORD(MA(L),MB(L),MC(L),MD(L),X,Y,Z,AA,XI,ETA,AL,NNODES(L),0)	ANALYZE 164
	IF(NNODES(L) -3) 102,100,124	ANALYZE 165
165	124 CALL ODRITL(EK,EKK,TH(L),QUAD,MA(L),MB(L),MC(L),MD(L),MAA,MBB,MCC,	ANALYZE 165
	1XI, ETA,NNODES(L),EE,TRANG,0)	ANALYZE 167
	GO TO 101	ANALYZE 168
	100 CONTINUE	ANALYZE 169
	CALL PLSTIF(EK,TH(L),TRIANG,1,2,3	ANALYZE 170
170	QUAD = TRIANG	ANALYZE 171
	101 CALL TRNSFM(EK,AA,B,C,MM,NNODES(L),12)	ANALYZE 172

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PROGRAM ANALYZE 74/74 OPT=1 FTN 4.6+446 08/21/76 10.12.39 PAGE 4

	GO TO 103	ANALYZE 173
102	CALL ELSTIF(AA,B,C,TH(L),MM,AL,E1)	ANALYZE 174
	QUAD = AL	ANALYZE 175
175	103 CALL ASEHRL(SK,C,MA(L),MB(L),MC(L),MD(L),MM,IDIAG,NNODES(L),12)	ANALYZE 175
	30 FORMAT(/1X,5E15.5/)	ANALYZE 177
	IF (NMAT .LE. 1) GO TO 405	ANALYZE 178
	KX = MYOUNG(L)	ANALYZE 179
	RHO = RHO1(KX)	ANALYZE 180
180	IF(RHO1(KX) .LE. .00001) RHO=0.1	ANALYZE 181
	405 WEIGHT = WEIGHT + TH(L)*QUAD*RHO	ANALYZE 182
	400 CONTINUE	ANALYZE 183
	WRITE(6,410) WEIGHT	ANALYZE 184
	410 FORMAT(1H0,10X,25HWEIGHT OF THE STRUCTURE =,E15.5)	ANALYZE 185
185	35 CONTINUE	ANALYZE 186
	C CALL PRINTK(SK,IDIAG,NN)	ANALYZE 187
	CALL BOUND2(SK,IBND,NN,NBNDRY,IDIAG,ICOL)	ANALYZE 188
	WRITE(6,1009) (ICOL(I),I=1,NN)	ANALYZE 189
190	WRITE(6,1009) (IDIAG(I),I=1,NN)	ANALYZE 190
	NONZRO=IDIAG(NM)	ANALYZE 191
	1009 FORMAT(1X,10I13)	ANALYZE 192
	NDCOMP=0	ANALYZE 193
	CALL PEDUCE(FR,IBND,NN,NBNDRY,LOADS,NNMAX)	ANALYZE 194
	CALL GAUSS(SK,FR,DR,ICOL,IDIAG,LOADS,NN,NNMAX,NDCOMP)	ANALYZE 195
195	IF(NDCOMP.EQ.10) GO TO 2000	ANALYZE 196
	CALL RESTOR(DR,IBND,NN,NBNDRY,LOADS,NNMAX)	ANALYZE 197
	CALL RESTOR(FR,IBND,NN,NBNDRY,LOADS,NNMAX)	ANALYZE 198
	DO 112 I=1,NN	ANALYZE 199
	DO 112 J=1,LOADS	ANALYZE 200
200	112 DR(I,J)=DR(I,J)/EEE	ANALYZE 201
	DO 180 I = 1,LOADS	ANALYZE 202
	ENGSTP(I) = 0.0	ANALYZE 203
	DO 179 J = 1,NN	ANALYZE 204
205	ENGSTR(I) = ENGSTR(I) + FR(J,I)*DR(J,I)	ANALYZE 205
	179 CONTINUE	ANALYZE 206
	ENGSTP(I) = .5*ENGSTR(I)	ANALYZE 207
	180 CONTINUE	ANALYZE 208
	NPAGE=1	ANALYZE 209
	LINES = 1	ANALYZE 210
210	DO 1501 I=1,LOADS	ANALYZE 211
	1501 ENGTOT(I)=0.	ANALYZE 212
	DO 300 L=1,MEMBS	ANALYZE 213
	IF (NMAT .LE. 1) GO TO 85	ANALYZE 214
215	KX = MYOUNG(L)	ANALYZE 215
	F = YOUNGM(KX)*10**6	ANALYZE 216
	PMU = POISON(KX)	ANALYZE 217
	E1 = E/EEE	ANALYZE 218
	CALL FLSTIC(E1,PMU,EE)	ANALYZE 219
	TYPE = NNODES(L)*10 + KX	ANALYZE 220
220	IF (MSSTRS .EQ. 0) GO TO 86	ANALYZE 221
	KY = 3*(KX-1) + 1	ANALYZE 222
	ALS(1) = ALSTRS(KY)	ANALYZE 223
	ALS(2) = ALSTRS(KY+1)	ANALYZE 224
	ALS(3) = ALSTRS(KY+2)	ANALYZE 225
225	GO TO 86	ANALYZE 226
	85 TYPE = NNODES(L)*10 + 1	ANALYZE 227
	86 IF((LINES+LOADS) .LT. 54 .AND. L .GT. 1)GO TO 84	ANALYZE 228
	LINES=1	ANALYZE 229

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230	WRITE(6,98) NPAGE	ANALYZE 230
	NPAGE=NPAGE+1	ANALYZE 231
	WRITE(6,83)	ANALYZE 232
84	CONTINUE	ANALYZE 233
	CALL COORD(MA(L),MB(L),MC(L),MD(L),X,Y,Z,AA,XI,ETA,AL,NNODES(L),0)	ANALYZE 234
235	CALL ELFORC(AA,DR,EOR,MM,MA(L),MB(L),MC(L),MD(L),NNODES(L),LOADS, 1NNMAX)	ANALYZE 235
	IF(NNODES(L) .LE. 3) GO TO 110	ANALYZE 237
	CALL QDRTL(EK,EKK,TH(L),QUAD,MA(L),MB(L),MC(L),MD(L),MAA,MBB,MCC, 1XI,ETA,NNODES(L),EE,TRANG,1)	ANALYZE 238
	CALL QLSTRS(EDR,EDDR,XI,ETA,MAA,MBB,MCC,SX,SY,SXY,EFSTRS,E,PMU, 1LOADS,SSX,SSY,SSXY,EFFSTR,KTR,EKK,ELEENG,SFTM,ALS,ESR,NNODES(L))	ANALYZE 240
240	KX=KTP(1)	ANALYZE 241
	ELEENG(1)=ELEENG(1)*0.5*TH(L)	ANALYZE 242
	ENGTOT(1)=ENGTOT(1)+ELEENG(1)	ANALYZE 243
	IF(NNODES(L) .EQ. 5) GO TO 220	ANALYZE 244
245	WRITE(6,87) L,TH(L),QUAD,TYPE,MA(L),MB(L),MC(L),MD(L),SSX(KX,1), 1SSY(KX,1),SSXY(KX,1),(EFFSTR(I,1),I=1,4),ELEENG(1),SFTM(1)	ANALYZE 245
	222 IF(LOADS .EQ. 1) GO TO 300	ANALYZE 247
	DO 211 K=2,LOADS	ANALYZE 248
	KX=KTR(K)	ANALYZE 249
250	ELEENG(K)=ELEENG(K)*0.5*TH(L)	ANALYZE 250
	ENGTOT(K)=ENGTOT(K)+ELEENG(K)	ANALYZE 251
	IF(NNODES(L) .EQ. 5) GO TO 225	ANALYZE 252
	WRITE(6,95) SSX(KX,K),SSY(KX,K),SSXY(KX,K),(EFFSTR(I,K),I=1,4), 1ELEENG(K),SFTM(K)	ANALYZE 253
255	GO TO 211	ANALYZE 254
	225 WRITE(6,82) SSXY(KX,K),(EFFSTR(I,K),I=1,4),ELEENG(K),SFTM(K)	ANALYZE 255
	211 CONTINUE	ANALYZE 256
	GO TO 300	ANALYZE 257
260	220 WRITE(6,81) L,TH(L),QUAD,TYPE,MA(L),MB(L),MC(L),MD(L), 1SSXY(KX,1),(EFFSTR(I,1),I=1,4),ELEENG(1),SFTM(1)	ANALYZE 258
	GO TO 222	ANALYZE 259
	110 IF(NNODES(L) .LT. 3) GO TO 213	ANALYZE 260
	CALL STRESS(EDR,XI,ETA,1,2,3,SX,SY,SXY,EFSTRS,E,PMU,ALS,ESR, 1LOADS,ELEENG,TRIANG,3)	ANALYZE 261
265	ELEENG(1)=ELEENG(1)*0.5*TH(L)	ANALYZE 262
	ENGTOT(1)=ENGTOT(1)+ELEENG(1)	ANALYZE 263
	SFTM(1) = (1.0 - ESR(1))/ESR(1)	ANALYZE 264
	WRITE(6,88) L,TH(L),TRIANG,TYPE,MA(L),MB(L),MC(L),SX(1),SY(1), 1SXY(1),EFSTRS(1),ELEENG(1),SFTM(1)	ANALYZE 265
270	IF(LOADS .EQ. 1) GO TO 300	ANALYZE 266
	DO 212 K=2,LOADS	ANALYZE 267
	SFTM(K) = (1.0 - ESR(K))/ESR(K)	ANALYZE 268
	ELEENG(K)=ELEENG(K)*0.5*TH(L)	ANALYZE 269
	ENGTOT(K)=ENGTOT(K)+ELEENG(K)	ANALYZE 270
275	212 WRITE(6,94) SX(K),SY(K),SXY(K),EFSTRS(K),ELEENG(K),SFTM(K)	ANALYZE 271
	GO TO 300	ANALYZE 272
	213 DO 215 K=1,LOADS	ANALYZE 273
	SX(K)=E*(EOR(2,K)-EOR(1,K))/AL	ANALYZE 274
	ELEENG(K)=(0.5*SX(K)**2/E)*AL*TH(L)	ANALYZE 275
280	ESF(K) = SQRT((SX(K)/ALS(1))**2)	ANALYZE 276
	SFTM(K) = (1.0 - ESR(K))/ESR(K)	ANALYZE 277
	IF(SX(K) .GE. 0.0) GO TO 215	ANALYZE 278
	ESF(K) = SQRT((SX(K)/ALS(2))**2)	ANALYZE 279
	SFTM(K) = (1.0 - ESR(K))/ESR(K)	ANALYZE 280
285	215 ENGTOT(K)=ENGTOT(K)+ELEENG(K)	ANALYZE 281

	WRITE(6,89) L,TH(L),AL,TYPE,MA(L),MB(L),SX(1),ELEENG(1)	ANALYZE	287
	IF(LOADS .EQ. 1)GO TO 300	ANALYZE	288
	DO 214 K=2,LOADS	ANALYZE	289
214	WRITE(6,93)SX(K),ELEENG(K),SFTM(K)	ANALYZE	290
300	LINES=LINES+LOADS+1	ANALYZE	291
	DO 1503 KL=1,LOADS	ANALYZE	292
1503	WRITE(6,1502)KL,ENGTOT(KL),ENGSTR(KL)	ANALYZE	293
1502	FORMAT(///,20X,39HTHE TOTAL ENERGY FOR LOADING CONDITION ,I2,4H IS	ANALYZE	294
	1 ,F12.4,2X,3H(U),10X,E12.4,3H(W))	ANALYZE	295
295	90 LINES=1	ANALYZE	296
	CALL PRNTOR (FR,OP,X,Y,Z,NN,MM,LOADS,JOINTS,NPAGE,NNMAX)	ANALYZE	297
A3	FORMAT(1X,4HMEMB,2X,5HTHICK,3X,4HAREA,2X,4HTYPE,1X,2HMA,2X,2HMB,	ANALYZE	298
	12X,2HMC,2X,2HMD,3X,7HSIGMA-X,4X,7HSIGMA-Y,3X,8HSIGMA-XY,3X,	ANALYZE	299
	27HEFSTR-1,3X,7HEFSTR-2,3X,7HEFSTR-3,3X,7HEFSTR-4,4X,6HENERGY,	ANALYZE	300
300	36X,2HMS)	ANALYZE	301
	81 FORMAT(/I5, F7.3,F9.2,5I4,22X,E11.4,5E10.4,E10.3)	ANALYZE	302
	82 FORMAT(63X,E11.4,5E10.4,E10.3)	ANALYZE	303
	87 FORMAT(/I5, F7.3,F9.2,5I4,3E11.4,5E10.4,E10.3)	ANALYZE	304
305	88 FORMAT(/I5, F7.3,F9.2,4I4,4X,3E11.4,E10.4,30X,E10.4,E10.3)	ANALYZE	305
	89 FORMAT(/I5, F7.3,F9.2,3I4,8X,E11.4,62X,E10.4,E10.3)	ANALYZE	306
	93 FORMAT(41X,E11.4,62X,E10.4,E10.3)	ANALYZE	307
	94 FOPMAT(41X,3E11.4,E10.4,30X,E10.4,E10.3)	ANALYZE	308
	95 FOPMAT(41X,3E11.4,5E10.4,E10.3)	ANALYZE	309
	98 FORMAT(1H1,120X,5HPAGE ,I3/)	ANALYZE	310
310	2000 IF(KSTR.EQ.NSTR) GO TO 1000	ANALYZE	311
	KSTR=KSTR+1	ANALYZE	312
	GO TO 1	ANALYZE	313
	1000 CONTINUE	ANALYZE	314
	STOP	ANALYZE	315
315	END	ANALYZE	316

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1	SUBROUTINE POP(MMB,JN,MM,MA,MB,MC,MD,KTYPE,IC,ID,NZ,NR)	POP	2
	DIMENSION MA(1),MB(1),MC(1),MD(1),IC(1),ID(1),KTYPE(1)	POP	3
	IX(I,J)=I*(J-1)+1	POP	4
	NZ=0	POP	5
5	NN=MM*JN	POP	6
	NET=0	POP	7
	DO 10 I=1,NN	POP	8
10	IC(I)=NN	POP	9
	DO 50 L=1,MMB	POP	10
10	NNODES=2	POP	11
	ITFI=0	POP	12
	KX=IX(MM,MA(L))	POP	13
	KY=IX(MM,MB(L))	POP	14
15	IF(IC(KY) .LT. KX) GO TO 18	POP	15
15	DO 19 I=1,MM	POP	16
	IC(KY)=KX	POP	17
	19 KY=KY+1	POP	18
	18 IF(KTYPE(L)-3) 20,16,17	POP	19
16	IF(ITRI .EQ. 1)GO TO 20	POP	20
20	KY=IX(MM,MC(L))	POP	21
	ITFI=1	POP	22
	NNODES=3	POP	23
	GO TO 15	POP	24
17	IF(ITRI .EQ. 2)GO TO 20	POP	25
25	IF(ITRI .EQ. 1)GO TO 14	POP	25
	KY=IX(MM,MC(L))	POP	27
	ITRI=ITRI+1	POP	28
	NNODES=4	POP	29
	GO TO 15	POP	30
30	14 KY=IX(MM,MD(L))	POP	31
	ITRI=ITRI+1	POP	32
	GO TO 15	POP	33
20	NET=NET+(MM**2)*((NNODES*(NNODES-1))/2)	POP	34
50	CONTINUE	POP	35
35	NET=NET-(MM**2)*NR	POP	36
	DO 30 I=1,NN,MM	POP	37
	IF(IC(I) .LT. I)GO TO 30	POP	38
	KX=I	POP	39
	DO 25 J=1,MM	POP	40
40	IC(KX)=I	POP	41
	KX=KX+1	POP	42
25	CONTINUE	POP	43
30	DO 40 I=1,NN	POP	44
	NZ=NZ+(I-IC(I)+1)	POP	45
45	40 IO(I)=NZ	POP	46
	KX=(NN*(NN+1))/2	POP	47
	NET=NET+(MM*(MM+1)*JN)/2	POP	48
	WRITE(6,2)	POP	49
	WRITE(6,3) KX,NET,NZ	POP	50
50	WRITE(6,4)	POP	51
	WRITE(6,5) (IC(I),I=1,NN)	POP	52
	WRITE(6,6)	POP	53
	WRITE(6,5) (IO(I),I=1,NN)	POP	54
2	FORMAT(1H1,////20X,16HGROSS POPULATION,4X,14HNET POPULATION,	POP	55
55	14X,19HAPPARENT POPULATION////)	POP	56
3	FORMAT(18X,I14,I18,I22//)	POP	57
4	FORMAT(//2X,36HSTARTING ROW NUMBERS FOR EACH COLUMN//)	POP	58
5	FORMAT(5X,10I12)	POP	59
6	FORMAT(//2X,61HNUMBERS OF DIAGONAL ELEMENTS IN SINGLE ARRAYSTIFFNE	POP	60
60	1SS MATRIX ///)	POP	61
	RETURN	POP	62
	END	POP	63

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1	SUBROUTINE ELSTIC(E,PMU,EE)	ELSTIC	2
	DIMENSION EE(3,3)	ELSTIC	3
	PMU1 = 1.0 - PMU**2	ELSTIC	4
	EE(1,1) = E/PMU1	ELSTIC	5
5	EE(2,1) = E*PMU/PMU1	ELSTIC	6
	EE(3,1) = 0.0	ELSTIC	7
	EE(2,2) = EE(1,1)	ELSTIC	8
	EE(3,2) = 0.0	ELSTIC	9
	EE(3,3) = E/(2.*(1.0 + PMU))	ELSTIC	10
10	DO 18 I = 1,2	ELSTIC	11
	IP = I + 1	ELSTIC	12
	DO 18 J = IP,3	ELSTIC	13
18	EE(I,J) = EE(J,I)	ELSTIC	14
	RETURN	ELSTIC	15
15	END	ELSTIC	16

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1	SUBROUTINE COORD(K1,K2,K3,K4,X,Y,Z,AA,XI,ETA,AL,NND,NO)	COORD	2
	DIMENSION X(1),Y(1),Z(1),AA(3,3),AB(3),XI(5),ETA(5)	COORD	3
	XCOMP=X(K2)-X(K1)	COORD	4
	YCOMP=Y(K2)-Y(K1)	COORD	5
5	ZCOMP=Z(K2)-Z(K1)	COORD	6
	AL=SQRT(XCOMP**2+YCOMP**2+ZCOMP**2)	COORD	7
	AA(1,1)=XCOMP/AL	COORD	8
	AA(1,2)=YCOMP/AL	COORD	9
	AA(1,3)=ZCOMP/AL	COORD	10
10	IF(NND .LT. 3)RETURN	COORD	11
	XCOMP=X(K3)-X(K1)	COORD	12
	YCOMP=Y(K3)-Y(K1)	COORD	13
	ZCOMP=Z(K3)-Z(K1)	COORD	14
	AL=SQRT(XCOMP**2+YCOMP**2+ZCOMP**2)	COORD	15
15	AB(1)=XCOMP/AL	COORD	16
	AB(2)=YCOMP/AL	COORD	17
	AB(3)=ZCOMP/AL	COORD	18
	AL=SQRT((AA(1,2)*AB(3)-AA(1,3)*AB(2))**2+(AA(1,3)*AB(1)	COORD	19
	1-AA(1,1)*AB(3))**2+(AA(1,1)*AB(2)-AA(1,2)*AB(1))**2)	COORD	20
20	AA(2,1)=((AA(1,3)**2)*AB(1)-AA(1,1)*AA(1,3)*AB(3)-AA(1,1)*	COORD	21
	1AA(1,2)*AB(2)+(AA(1,2)**2)*AB(1))/AL	COORD	22
	AA(2,2)=((AA(1,1)**2)*AB(2)-AA(1,1)*AA(1,2)*AB(1)-AA(1,2)*	COORD	23
	2AA(1,3)*AB(3)+(AA(1,3)**2)*AB(2))/AL	COORD	24
	AA(2,3)=((AA(1,2)**2)*AB(3)-AA(1,2)*AA(1,3)*AB(2)-AA(1,1)*	COORD	25
25	3AA(1,3)*AB(1)+(AA(1,1)**2)*AB(3))/AL	COORD	26
	IF(NO .EQ. 1)RETURN	COORD	27
	XI(1)=0.0	COORD	28
	ETA(1)=0.0	COORD	29
	XI(2)=(X(K2)-X(K1))*AA(1,1)+(Y(K2)-Y(K1))*AA(1,2)+(Z(K2)-Z(K1))*AA	COORD	30
30	1(1,3)	COORD	31
	ETA(2)=0.0	COORD	32
	XI(3)=(X(K3)-X(K1))*AA(1,1)+(Y(K3)-Y(K1))*AA(1,2)+(Z(K3)-Z(K1))*AA	COORD	33
	1(1,3)	COORD	34
	ETA(3)=(X(K3)-X(K1))*AA(2,1)+(Y(K3)-Y(K1))*AA(2,2)+(Z(K3)-Z(K1))*A	COORD	35
35	1A(2,3)	COORD	36
	IF(NND .LE. 3)RETURN	COORD	37
	XI(4)=(X(K4)-X(K1))*AA(1,1)+(Y(K4)-Y(K1))*AA(1,2)+(Z(K4)-Z(K1))*AA	COORD	38
	1(1,3)	COORD	39
	ETA(4)=(X(K4)-X(K1))*AA(2,1)+(Y(K4)-Y(K1))*AA(2,2)+(Z(K4)-Z(K1))*A	COORD	40
40	1A(2,3)	COORD	41
	XI(5)=(XI(2)+XI(3)+XI(4))/4.0	COORD	42
	ETA(5)=(ETA(3)+ETA(4))/4.0	COORD	43
	RETURN	COORD	44
	END	COORD	45

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1	SUBROUTINE ELSTIF(A,B,C,AE,MM,AL,E)	ELSTIF	2
	DIMENSION A(3,3),B(12,12),C(12,12)	ELSTIF	3
	EK=AE*E/AL	ELSTIF	4
	DO 25 I=1,MM	ELSTIF	5
5	J=I+MM	ELSTIF	6
	B(1,I)=EK*A(1,I)	ELSTIF	7
	B(1,J)=-B(1,I)	ELSTIF	8
	B(2,I)=-B(1,I)	ELSTIF	9
25	B(2,J)=B(1,I)	ELSTIF	10
10	DO 26 I=1,MM	ELSTIF	11
	DO 26 J=1,MM	ELSTIF	12
26	C(I,J)=A(1,I)*B(1,J)	ELSTIF	13
	DO 36 I=1,MM	ELSTIF	14
	I1=I+MM	ELSTIF	15
15	DO 36 J=1,MM	ELSTIF	16
	J1=J+MM	ELSTIF	17
	C(I,J1)=-C(I,J)	ELSTIF	18
	C(J1,I)=-C(I,J)	ELSTIF	19
36	C(I1,J1)=C(I,J)	ELSTIF	20
20	RETURN	ELSTIF	21
	END	ELSTIF	22

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1	SUBROUTINE PLSTIF(EKK,TH,TRIANG,MA,MB,MC,X,Y,EE,SHR, NONORM)	PLSTIF	2
	DIMENSION EKK(12,12),X(1),Y(1),EE(3,3),	PLSTIF	3
	1 U(6), A(3,3),E1(3),E2(3),AX(3)	PLSTIF	4
	CALL CRAMER(A,TRIANG,X,Y,MA,MB,MC)	PLSTIF	5
5	DO 20 I = 1,6	PLSTIF	6
	DO 15 II = 1,6	PLSTIF	7
15	U(II) = 0.0	PLSTIF	8
	U(I) = 1.0	PLSTIF	9
	E1(1) = A(1,1)*U(1) + A(1,2)*U(3) + A(1,3)*U(5)	PLSTIF	10
10	E1(2) = A(2,1)*U(2) + A(2,2)*U(4) + A(2,3)*U(6)	PLSTIF	11
	E1(3) = A(1,1)*U(2) + A(1,2)*U(4) + A(1,3)*U(6) + A(2,1)*U(1) +	PLSTIF	12
	1 A(2,2)*U(3) + A(2,3)*U(5)	PLSTIF	13
	DO 20 J = I,6	PLSTIF	14
	DO 16 II = 1,6	PLSTIF	15
15	16 U(II) = 0.0	PLSTIF	16
	U(J) = 1.0	PLSTIF	17
	E2(1) = A(1,1)*U(1) + A(1,2)*U(3) + A(1,3)*U(5)	PLSTIF	18
	E2(2) = A(2,1)*U(2) + A(2,2)*U(4) + A(2,3)*U(6)	PLSTIF	19
	E2(3) = A(1,1)*U(2) + A(1,2)*U(4) + A(1,3)*U(6) + A(2,1)*U(1) +	PLSTIF	20
20	1 A(2,2)*U(3) + A(2,3)*U(5)	PLSTIF	21
	EKK(I,J) = 0.0	PLSTIF	22
	IF (NONORM .EQ. 0) GO TO 14	PLSTIF	23
	AX(1)=SHR**2	PLSTIF	24
	AX(2)=2.*AX(1)-1.	PLSTIF	25
25	AX(1)=2.*SQRT((1.-AX(1))*AX(1))	PLSTIF	26
	E1(3)=(E1(2)-E1(1))*AX(1)+E1(3)*AX(2)	PLSTIF	27
	E2(3)=(E2(2)-E2(1))*AX(1)+E2(3)*AX(2)	PLSTIF	28
	E1(1) = 0.0	PLSTIF	29
	E1(2) = 0.0	PLSTIF	30
30	E2(1) = 0.0	PLSTIF	31
	E2(2) = 0.0	PLSTIF	32
	14 DO 18 K = 1,3	PLSTIF	33
	AX(K) = 0.0	PLSTIF	34
	DO 17 L = 1,3	PLSTIF	35
35	17 AX(K) = AX(K) + EE(K,L)*E2(L)	PLSTIF	36
	18 CONTINUE	PLSTIF	37
	DO 19 K = 1,3	PLSTIF	38
	19 EKK(I,J) = EKK(I,J) + E1(K)*AX(K)	PLSTIF	39
	EKK(I,J) = EKK(I,J)*TH*TRIANG	PLSTIF	40
40	20 CONTINUE	PLSTIF	41
	DO 30 I = 1,5	PLSTIF	42
	IX = I + 1	PLSTIF	43
	DO 30 J = IX,6	PLSTIF	44
45	30 EKK(J,I) = EKK(I,J)	PLSTIF	45
	RETURN	PLSTIF	46
	END	PLSTIF	47

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1	SUBROUTINE CRAMER(A,TRIANG,X,Y,MA,MB,MC)	CRAMER	2
	DIMENSION A(3,3),X(1),Y(1)	CRAMER	3
	TRIANG = X(MA)*(Y(MB) - Y(MC)) - Y(MA)*(X(MB) - X(MC)) +	CRAMER	4
	1 (X(MB)*Y(MC) - X(MC)*Y(MB))	CRAMER	5
5	A(1,1) = Y(MB) - Y(MC)	CRAMER	6
	A(2,1) = X(MC) - X(MB)	CRAMER	7
	A(3,1) = X(MB)*Y(MC) - X(MC)*Y(MB)	CRAMER	8
	A(1,2) = Y(MC) - Y(MA)	CRAMER	9
	A(2,2) = X(MA) - X(MC)	CRAMER	10
10	A(3,2) = X(MC)*Y(MA) - X(MA)*Y(MC)	CRAMER	11
	A(1,3) = Y(MA) - Y(MB)	CRAMER	12
	A(2,3) = X(MB) - X(MA)	CRAMER	13
	A(3,3) = X(MA)*Y(MB) - X(MB)*Y(MA)	CRAMER	14
	DO 10 I = 1,3	CRAMER	15
15	DO 10 J = 1,3	CRAMER	16
	10 A(I,J) = A(I,J)/TRIANG	CRAMER	17
	TRIANG = (ABS(TRIANG))/2.0	CRAMER	18
	RETURN	CRAMER	19
	END	CRAMER	20

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1	SUBROUTINE QORLTL(EK,EKK,TH,QUAD,MA,MB,MC,MD,MAA,MBB,MCC,XI,ETA,	QORLTL	2
	1NNODES,EE,TRANG,NO)	QORLTL	3
	DIMENSION EK(12,12),EKK(12,12),MAA(1),MBB(1),MCC(1),XI(5),ETA(5)	QORLTL	4
	1,EF(3,3),TRANG(1)	QORLTL	5
5	DO 125 I=1,12	QORLTL	6
	DO 125 J=1,12	QORLTL	7
	125 EK(I,J)=0.	QORLTL	8
	NNFM=0	QORLTL	9
	SHF=1.0	QORLTL	10
10	IF(NNODES .LE. 4)GO TO 108	QORLTL	11
	NNRM=1	QORLTL	12
	IF(NNODES .EQ. 5)GO TO 108	QORLTL	13
	IF(NNODES - 7)104,105,106	QORLTL	14
	104 XCOMP=XI(3)-XI(2)	QORLTL	15
15	YCOMP=ETA(3)-ETA(2)	QORLTL	16
	GO TO 107	QORLTL	17
	105 XCOMP=XI(4)-XI(3)	QORLTL	18
	YCOMP=ETA(4)-ETA(3)	QORLTL	19
	GO TO 107	QORLTL	20
20	106 XCOMP=XI(4)-XI(1)	QORLTL	21
	YCOMP=ETA(4)-ETA(1)	QORLTL	22
	107 ALL=SQRT(XCOMP**2+YCOMP**2)	QORLTL	23
	SHF=XCOMP/ALL	QORLTL	24
	108 QUAD=0.	QORLTL	25
25	DO 130 I=1,4	QORLTL	26
	CALL PLSTIF(EKK,TH,TRIANG,MAA(I),MBB(I),MCC(I),XI,ETA,EE,SHR,NNRM)	QORLTL	27
	QUAD=QUAD+TRIANG	QORLTL	28
	TRANG(I)=TRIANG	QORLTL	29
	130 CALL SUM(EK,EKK,MAA(I),MBB(I),MCC(I))	QORLTL	30
30	CALL CONDNS(EK,EKK,MA,MB,MC,MD,NO)	QORLTL	31
	RETURN	QORLTL	32
	END	QORLTL	33

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SUBROUTINE SUM	74/74 OPT=1 FTN 4.6+446	08/21/78 10.12.39	PAGE	1
1	SUBROUTINE SUM(EK,EKK,MA,MB,MC)		SUM	2
	DIMENSION EK(12,12),EKK(12,12),NA(3)		SUM	3
	M=2		SUM	4
	NA(1)=2*(MA-1)+1		SUM	5
5	NA(2)=2*(MB-1)+1		SUM	6
	NA(3)=2*(MC-1)+1		SUM	7
	IH=0		SUM	8
	DO 100 I=1,6		SUM	9
	JH=0		SUM	10
10	IF(I .LE. IH)GO TO 30		SUM	11
	IH=IH+M		SUM	12
	IHH=IH/M		SUM	13
	KX=NA(IHH)		SUM	14
	DO 90 J=1,6		SUM	15
15	IF(J .LE. JH)GO TO 60		SUM	16
	JH=JH+M		SUM	17
	IHH=JH/M		SUM	18
	KY=NA(IHH)		SUM	19
	60 EK(KX,KY)=EK(KX,KY)+EKK(I,J)		SUM	20
20	90 KY=KY+1		SUM	21
	100 KX=KX+1		SUM	22
	RETURN		SUM	23
	END		SUM	24

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1		SUBROUTINE CONDNS(EK,EKK,MA,MB,MC,MD,NO)	CONDNS	2
		DIMENSION EK(12,12),EKK(12,12)	CONDNS	3
		DO 5 I=1,8	CONDNS	4
		DO 5 J=1,8	CONDNS	5
5	5	EKK(I,J)=0.	CONDNS	6
		DET=EK(9,9)*EK(10,10)-EK(9,10)**2	CONDNS	7
		AX=EK(9,9)	CONDNS	8
		EK(9,9)=EK(10,10)/DET	CONDNS	9
		EK(10,10)=AX/DET	CONDNS	10
10		EK(9,10)=-EK(9,10)/DET	CONDNS	11
		EK(10,9)=EK(9,10)	CONDNS	12
		KX=0	CONDNS	13
		DO 10 I=9,10	CONDNS	14
		KX=KX+1	CONDNS	15
15		DO 10 J=1,8	CONDNS	16
		DO 10 K=9,10	CONDNS	17
	10	EKK(KX,J)=EKK(KX,J)+EK(I,K)*EK(K,J)	CONDNS	18
		IF(NO.EQ.1)RETURN	CONDNS	19
		KX=0	CONDNS	20
20		DO 20 I=9,10	CONDNS	21
		KX=KX+1	CONDNS	22
		DO 20 J=1,8	CONDNS	23
		EK(I,J)=EKK(KX,J)	CONDNS	24
	20	EKK(KX,J)=0	CONDNS	25
25		DO 30 I=1,8	CONDNS	26
		DO 30 J=1,8	CONDNS	27
		DO 30 K=9,10	CONDNS	28
	30	EKK(I,J)=EKK(I,J)+EK(I,K)*EK(K,J)	CONDNS	29
		DO 40 I=1,8	CONDNS	30
30		DO 40 J=1,8	CONDNS	31
	40	EK(I,J)=EK(I,J)-EKK(I,J)	CONDNS	32
		IF(MC.LT.MB)CALL CHANGE(EK,3,5,4,12,12,0)	CONDNS	33
		IF(MD.LT.MB)CALL CHANGE(EK,3,7,4,12,12,0)	CONDNS	34
		IF(MD.LT.MC)CALL CHANGE(EK,5,7,4,12,12,0)	CONDNS	35
35		RETURN	CONDNS	36
		END	CONDNS	37

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1	SUBROUTINE CHANGE(EK,IX,IY,NND,M,L,IR)	CHANGE	2
	DIMENSION EK(M, L)	CHANGE	3
	KX=IX	CHANGE	4
	KY=IY	CHANGE	5
5	M2=2*NND	CHANGE	6
	IF(IP .EQ. 1)M2=L	CHANGE	7
	DO 10 I=1,2	CHANGE	8
	DO 5 J=1,M2	CHANGE	9
	AX=EK(KX,J)	CHANGE	10
10	EK(KX,J)=EK(KY,J)	CHANGE	11
	5 EK(KY,J)=AX	CHANGE	12
	KX=KX+1	CHANGE	13
10	KY=KY+1	CHANGE	14
	IF(IR .EQ. 1)RETURN	CHANGE	15
15	KX=KX-2	CHANGE	16
	KY=KY-2	CHANGE	17
	DO 20 I=1,2	CHANGE	18
	DO 15 J=1,M2	CHANGE	19
	AX=EK(J,KX)	CHANGE	20
20	EK(J,KX)=EK(J,KY)	CHANGE	21
	15 EK(J,KY)=AX	CHANGE	22
	KX=KX+1	CHANGE	23
20	KY=KY+1	CHANGE	24
	RETURN	CHANGE	25
25	END	CHANGE	26

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1		SUBROUTINE TRNSFM(EK,AA,B,C,MM,NND,M)	TRNSFM	2
		DIMENSION EK(12,12),AA(3,3),B(M, M),C(M, M)	TRNSFM	3
		M2=2*NND	TRNSFM	4
		IF(NND .GT. 4)M2=8	TRNSFM	5
5		M3=MM*NND	TRNSFM	6
		IF(NND .GT. 4)M3=4*MM	TRNSFM	7
		DO 100 I=1,M2	TRNSFM	8
		JA=MM	TRNSFM	9
		KA=0	TRNSFM	10
10		IA=0	TRNSFM	11
		DO 100 J=1,M3	TRNSFM	12
		B(I,J)=0.0	TRNSFM	13
		IF(J-JA)90,90,80	TRNSFM	14
	80	JA=JA+MM	TRNSFM	15
15		KA=KA+2	TRNSFM	16
		IA=IA+MM	TRNSFM	17
	90	JAA=J-IA	TRNSFM	18
		DO 100 K=1,2	TRNSFM	19
		KAA=K+KA	TRNSFM	20
20	100	B(I,J)=B(I,J)+EK(I,KAA)*AA(K,JAA)	TRNSFM	21
		DO 200 J=1,M3	TRNSFM	22
		JA=MM	TRNSFM	23
		KA=0	TRNSFM	24
		IA=0	TRNSFM	25
25		DO 200 I=1,M3	TRNSFM	26
		C(I,J)=0.0	TRNSFM	27
		IF(I-JA)190,190,180	TRNSFM	28
	180	JA=JA+MM	TRNSFM	29
		KA=KA+2	TRNSFM	30
30		IA=IA+MM	TRNSFM	31
	190	JAA=I-IA	TRNSFM	32
		DO 200 K=1,2	TRNSFM	33
		KAA=K+KA	TRNSFM	34
35	200	C(I,J)=C(I,J)+AA(K,JAA)*B(KAA,J)	TRNSFM	35
		RETURN	TRNSFM	36
		END	TRNSFM	37

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1	SUBROUTINE ASEMBL(A,B,MA,MB,MC,MD,MM, ID,NNODES,M)	ASEMBL	2
	DIMENSION A(1),B(M,M),ID(1),NA(4),NAA(3)	ASEMBL	3
	IX(I,J)=I*(J-1)+1	ASEMBL	4
	NNO=NNODES	ASEMBL	5
5	IF(NND .GT. 4)NND=4	ASEMBL	6
	M2=NND*MM	ASEMBL	7
	NA(1)=IX(MM,MA)	ASEMBL	8
	NA(2)=IX(MM,MB)	ASEMBL	9
	IF(NNODES .GE. 3)NA(3)=IX(MM,MC)	ASEMBL	10
10	IF(NNODES .GE. 4)NA(4)=IX(MM,MD)	ASEMBL	11
	IF(NNODES .LE. 3)GO TO 5	ASEMBL	12
	DO 4 I=1,3	ASEMBL	13
	KX=I/3	ASEMBL	14
	KY=I/2	ASEMBL	15
15	IF(NA(KX+2) .LT. NA(KY+3))GO TO 4	ASEMBL	16
	KH=NA(KX+2)	ASEMBL	17
	NA(KX+2)=NA(KY+3)	ASEMBL	18
	NA(KY+3)=KH	ASEMBL	19
	4 CONTINUE	ASEMBL	20
20	5 DO 10 I=2,NND	ASEMBL	21
10	NAA(I-1)=NA(I)-NA(I-1)-MM	ASEMBL	22
	KH=MM	ASEMBL	23
	IAA=NA(1)	ASEMBL	24
	KHH=1	ASEMBL	25
25	DO 30 J=1,M2	ASEMBL	26
	IF(J .LE. KH)GO TO 15	ASEMBL	27
	KHH=KHH+1	ASEMBL	28
	IAA=NA(KHH)	ASEMBL	29
	KH=KH+MM	ASEMBL	30
30	15 JX=ID(IAA)-IAA+NA(1)	ASEMBL	31
	KY=MM	ASEMBL	32
	DO 25 I=1,J	ASEMBL	33
	IF(J .LE. KY .OR. I .LE. KY)GO TO 20	ASEMBL	34
	KX=I/MM	ASEMBL	35
35	JX=JX+NAA(KX)	ASEMBL	36
	KY=KY+MM	ASEMBL	37
20	A(JX)=A(JX)+9(I,J)	ASEMBL	38
25	JX=JX+1	ASEMBL	39
30	IAA=IAA+1	ASEMBL	40
40	RETURN	ASEMBL	41
	END	ASEMBL	42

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1	SUBROUTINE PRINTK(SK,IDIAG,NN)	PRINTK	2
	DIMENSION SK(1),IDIAG(1)	PRINTK	3
	DO 80 I=1,NN	PRINTK	4
	IF(I .GT. 1) GO TO 65	PRINTK	5
5	KX=1	PRINTK	6
	KY=1	PRINTK	7
	GO TO 70	PRINTK	8
	65 KX=IDIAG(I-1)+1	PRINTK	9
	KY=IDIAG(I)	PRINTK	10
10	70 WRITE(6,3)I	PRINTK	11
	80 WRITE(6,2)(SK(K),K=KX,KY)	PRINTK	12
	3 FORMAT(I4)	PRINTK	13
	2 FORMAT(10X,10E12.4)	PRINTK	14
	RETURN	PRINTK	15
15	END	PRINTK	16

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1	SUBROUTINE BOUND2(A,IB,N,NB,IO,IC)	BOUND2	2
	DIMENSION A(1),IB(1),ID(1),IC(1)	BOUND2	3
	IH=NB	BOUND2	4
	NH=N	BOUND2	5
5	DO 30 JA=1,NB	BOUND2	6
	IA=IB(IH)	BOUND2	7
	IF(IA .GE. NH) GO TO 20	BOUND2	8
	KH=IA+1	BOUND2	9
	IF(IA .GT. 1) GO TO 5	BOUND2	10
10	KX=1	BOUND2	11
	JX=1	BOUND2	12
	GO TO 6	BOUND2	13
	5 JX=ID(IA)-ID(IA-1)	BOUND2	14
	KX=ID(IA-1)+1	BOUND2	15
15	6 DO 10 I=KH,NH	BOUND2	16
	KY=1	BOUND2	17
	IF(IC(I) .LE. IA) GO TO 7	BOUND2	18
	IC(I-1)=IC(I)-1	BOUND2	19
	I1=I	BOUND2	20
20	KY=0	BOUND2	21
	GO TO 8	BOUND2	22
	7 IC(I-1)=IC(I)	BOUND2	23
	I1=I-1	BOUND2	24
	8 K=IC(I)	BOUND2	25
25	ID(I-1)=ID(I)-JX-KY	BOUND2	26
	DO 10 J=K,I1	BOUND2	27
	IF(J .EQ. IA) JX=JX+1	BOUND2	28
	KXX=KX+JX	BOUND2	29
	A(KX)=A(KXX)	BOUND2	30
30	10 KX=KX+1	BOUND2	31
	NH=NH-1	BOUND2	32
	IH=IH-1	BOUND2	33
	30 CONTINUE	BOUND2	34
	PETUFN	BOUND2	35
35	END	BOUND2	36

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1		SUBROUTINE REDUCE (F,IB,N,NB,L,NN)	REDUCE	2
		DIMENSION F(NN,L) ,IB(1)	REDUCE	3
		DO 5 J=1,L	REDUCE	4
		IH=NB	REDUCE	5
5		NH=N	REDUCE	6
	1	I=IB(IH)	REDUCE	7
		IF(I-NH) 2,4,4	REDUCE	8
	2	NH1=NH-1	REDUCE	9
		DO 3 K=I,NH1	REDUCE	10
10		K1=K+1	REDUCE	11
	3	F(K,J) =F(K1,J)	REDUCE	12
	4	IH=IH-1	REDUCE	13
		NH=NH-1	REDUCE	14
		IF(IH.EQ.0) GO TO 5	REDUCE	15
15		GO TO 1	REDUCE	16
	5	CONTINUE	REDUCE	17
		RETURN	REDUCE	18
		END	REDUCE	19

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1	SUBROUTINE GAUSS(A,F,D,IC,IO,L,N,N,N,NDCOMP)	GAUSS	2
	DIMENSION A(1),IC(1), ID(1),F(NN,L),D(NN,L)	GAUSS	3
	IF(NDCOMP .EQ. 1)GO TO 15	GAUSS	4
	DO 10 I=1,N	GAUSS	5
5	I1=I-1	GAUSS	6
	DO 9 J=I,N	GAUSS	7
	IF(IC(J) .GT. I)GO TO 9	GAUSS	8
	IX=ID(J)-J+I	GAUSS	9
	IF(I1 .EQ. 0)GO TO 8	GAUSS	10
10	DO 7 K=1,I1	GAUSS	11
	IF(IC(J) .GT. K .OR. IC(I) .GT. K)GO TO 7	GAUSS	12
	KX=ID(I)-I+K	GAUSS	13
	KY=ID(J)-J+K	GAUSS	14
	KZ=ID(K)	GAUSS	15
15	A(IX)=A(IX)-(A(KX)*A(KZ)* A(KY))	GAUSS	15
	7 CONTINUE	GAUSS	17
	8 IF(I .EQ. J)GO TO 9	GAUSS	18
	KZ=ID(I)	GAUSS	19
	IF(A(KZ))5,6,5	GAUSS	20
20	5 A(IX)=A(IX)/A(KZ)	GAUSS	21
	9 CONTINUE	GAUSS	22
10	CONTINUE	GAUSS	23
15	DO 40 K=1,L	GAUSS	24
	DO 30 I=1,N	GAUSS	25
25	D(I,K)=F(I,K)	GAUSS	26
	I1=I-1	GAUSS	27
	IF(I1 .EQ. 0) GO TO 30	GAUSS	28
	DO 20 J=1,I1	GAUSS	29
	IF(IC(I) .GT. J)GO TO 20	GAUSS	30
30	IX=ID(I)-I+J	GAUSS	31
	D(I,K)=D(I,K)-A(IX)*D(J,K)	GAUSS	32
20	CONTINUE	GAUSS	33
30	CONTINUE	GAUSS	34
40	CONTINUE	GAUSS	35
35	DO 70 I=1,N	GAUSS	36
	KX=ID(I)	GAUSS	37
	DO 70 K=1,L	GAUSS	38
70	D(I,K)=D(I,K)/A(KX)	GAUSS	39
	DO 90 K=1,L	GAUSS	40
40	IX=N	GAUSS	41
	DO 90 I=2,N	GAUSS	42
	IX=IX-1	GAUSS	43
	I1=I-1	GAUSS	44
	KX=IX	GAUSS	45
45	DO 80 J=1,I1	GAUSS	46
	KX=KX+1	GAUSS	47
	IF(IC(KX) .GT. IX)GO TO 80	GAUSS	48
	KY=ID(KX)-KX+IX	GAUSS	49
	D(IX,K)=D(IX,K)-A(KY)*D(KX,K)	GAUSS	50
50	80 CONTINUE	GAUSS	51
	90 CONTINUE	GAUSS	52
110	RETURN	GAUSS	53
	6 NDCOMP=10	GAUSS	54
	WRITE(6,120)I	GAUSS	55
55	120 FORMAT(///2X,46HSTRUCTURE IS UNSTABLE, THE DEGREE OF FREEDOM =,I5)	GAUSS	56
	RETURN	GAUSS	57
	END	GAUSS	58

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1		SUBROUTINE RESTOR(D,IB,N,NB,L,NN)	RESTOR	2
		DIMENSION D(NN,L),IB(1),TOR1(10),TOR2(10)	RESTOR	3
		NH=N-NB	RESTOR	4
		IH=1	RESTOR	5
5	1	I=IB(IH)	RESTOR	6
		IF(I.GT.NH) GO TO 7	RESTOR	7
		DO 2 K=1,L	RESTOR	8
		TDR1(K)=D(I,K)	RESTOR	9
	2	D(I,K)=0.	RESTOR	10
10	3	J=I+1	RESTOR	11
		IF(J.GT.NH) GO TO 5	RESTOR	12
		DO 4 K=1,L	RESTOR	13
	4	TDR2(K)=D(J,K)	RESTOR	14
	5	DO 6 K=1,L	RESTOR	15
15		D(J,K)=TOR1(K)	RESTOR	16
	6	TDR1(K)=TOR2(K)	RESTOR	17
		IF(I.GE.NH) GO TO 9	RESTOR	18
		I=I+1	RESTOR	19
		GO TO 3	RESTOR	20
20	7	DO 8 K=1,L	RESTOR	21
	8	D(I,K)=0.	RESTOR	22
	9	IF(IH.GE.NB) GO TO 10	RESTOR	23
		IH=IH+1	RESTOR	24
		NH=NH+1	RESTOR	25
25		GO TO 1	RESTOR	26
	10	CONTINUE	RESTOR	27
		RETURN	RESTOR	28
		END	RESTOR	29

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1	SUBROUTINE ELFORC(AA,DR,EDR,MM,MA,MB,MC,MD,NNODES,LOADS,NN)	ELFORC	2
	DIMENSION AA(3,3),DR(NN,LOADS),EDR(12,LOADS),NCON(4)	ELFORC	3
	NCON(1)=MM*(MA -1)+1	ELFORC	4
	NCON(2)=MM*(MB -1)+1	ELFORC	5
5	IF(NNODES .GE. 3)NCON(3)=MM*(MC -1)+1	ELFORC	5
	IF(NNODES .GE. 4)NCON(4)=MM*(MD -1)+1	ELFORC	7
	NND=NNODES	ELFORC	8
	IF(NND .GT. 4)NND=4	ELFORC	9
	NDSP=1	ELFORC	10
10	IF(NND .GT. 2)NDSP=2	ELFORC	11
	DO 86 K=1,LOADS	ELFORC	12
	KH=1	ELFORC	13
	DO 86 KK=1,NND	ELFORC	14
	DO 86 I=1,NDSP	ELFORC	15
15	KX=NCON(KK)	ELFORC	16
	EDR(KH,K)=0	ELFORC	17
	DO 85 J=1,MM	ELFORC	18
	EDF(KH,K)=EDR(KH,K)+AA(I,J)*DR(KX,K)	ELFORC	19
	85 KX=KX+1	ELFORC	20
20	86 KH=KH+1	ELFORC	21
	RETURN	ELFORC	22
	END	ELFORC	23

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1	SUBROUTINE STRESS(UV,X,Y,MA,MB,MC,SX,SY,SXY,EFST,E,P,ALS,ESR,	STRESS	2
1	L,ENG,TRIANG,NND)	STRESS	3
	DIMENSION UV(12,L),X(1),Y(1),SX(1),SY(1),SXY(1),EX(10),EY(10),	STRESS	4
	1EY(10),A(3,3),EFST(1),ENG(1),ALS(3),ESR(1)	STRESS	5
5	CALL CRAMER(A,TRIANG,X,Y,MA,MB,MC)	STRESS	6
	DO 30 K=1,L	STRESS	7
	EX(K)=0.	STRESS	8
	EY(K)=0.	STRESS	9
	EXY(K)=0.	STRESS	10
10	KX=0	STRESS	11
	DO 20 I=1,3	STRESS	12
	IX=I+KX	STRESS	13
	EX(K)=EX(K)+A(1,I)*UV(IX,K)	STRESS	14
	EY(K)=EY(K)+A(2,I)*UV(IX+1,K)	STRESS	15
15	EXY(K)=EXY(K)+A(2,I)*UV(IX,K)+A(1,I)*UV(IX+1,K)	STRESS	16
	20 KX=KX+1	STRESS	17
	30 CONTINUE	STRESS	18
	EMU=E/(1.0-P**2)	STRESS	19
	G=(0.5*E)/(1.0+P)	STRESS	20
20	DO 40 K=1,L	STRESS	21
	SX(K)=(EX(K)+P*EY(K))*EMU	STRESS	22
	SY(K)=(P*EX(K)+EY(K))*EMU	STRESS	23
	40 SXY(K)=G*EXY(K)	STRESS	24
	DO 90 K=1,L	STRESS	25
25	AAX = ALS(1)	STRESS	26
	AAY = ALS(1)	STRESS	27
	AAXY = ALS(3)	STRESS	28
	IF (SX(K) .LT. 0.0) AAX = ALS(2)	STRESS	29
	IF (SY(K) .LT. 0.0) AAY = ALS(2)	STRESS	30
30	EFST(K)=SQRT(SX(K)**2+SY(K)**2-SX(K)*SY(K)+3.*(SXY(K)**2))	STRESS	31
	ENG(K)=(SX(K)*EX(K)+SY(K)*EY(K)+SXY(K)*EXY(K))*TRIANG	STRESS	32
	IF(NND .GT. 4) ENG(K)=(SXY(K)*EXY(K))*TRIANG	STRESS	33
	ESF(K) = SQRT((SX(K)/AAX)**2 + (SY(K)/AAY)**2	STRESS	34
	1 - ((SX(K)*SY(K))/(AAX*AAY)) + (SXY(K)/AAXY)**2)	STRESS	35
35	IF (NND .GT. 4) ESR(K) = ABS(SXY(K))/AAXY	STRESS	36
	90 CONTINUE	STRESS	37
90	RETURN	STRESS	38
	END	STRESS	39

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1		SUBROUTINE QLSTRS (EDR,EDDR,XI,ETA,MAA,M39,MCC,SX,SY,SXY,EFSTRS,E,	QLSTRS	2
		1PMU,LOADS,SSX,SSY,SSXY,EFFSTR,KTR,EKK,ENG,SFTM,ALS,ESR,NND)	QLSTRS	3
		DIMENSION EDR(12,LOADS),EDDR(12,LOADS),XI(1),ETA(1),MAA(1),MBB(1),	QLSTRS	4
		1MCC(1),SX(1),SY(1),SXY(1),EFSTRS(1),SSX(4,LOADS),SSY(4,LOADS),	QLSTRS	5
5		2SSXY(4,LOADS),EFFSTR(4,LOADS),KTR(1),EKK(12,12),ENG(1),ENGG(10)	QLSTRS	5
		3,ESR(1),SFTM(1),ALS(1)	QLSTRS	7
		DO 115 K=1,LOADS	QLSTRS	8
		SFTM(K) = 0.0	QLSTRS	9
		ENG(K)=0.	QLSTRS	10
10		KX=0	QLSTRS	11
		DO 115 I=9,10	QLSTRS	12
		KX=KX+1	QLSTRS	13
		EDR(I,K)=0.	QLSTRS	14
		DO 114 J=1,8	QLSTRS	15
15	114	EDR(I,K)=EDR(I,K)+EKK(KX,J)*EDR(J,K)	QLSTRS	16
		EDR(I,K)=-EDR(I,K)	QLSTRS	17
	115	CONTINUE	QLSTRS	18
		DO 116 K=1,LOADS	QLSTRS	19
		EDDR(5,K)=EDR(9,K)	QLSTRS	20
20	116	EDDR(6,K)=EDR(10,K)	QLSTRS	21
		KX=1	QLSTRS	22
		KY=3	QLSTRS	23
		QUAD = 0.0	QLSTRS	24
		DO 200 I=1,4	QLSTRS	25
25		IF(I .LT. 4)GO TO 117	QLSTRS	26
		KX=1	QLSTRS	27
		KY=7	QLSTRS	28
	117	DO 119 J=1,2	QLSTRS	29
		DO 118 K=1,LOADS	QLSTRS	30
30		EDDR(J,K)=EDR(KX,K)	QLSTRS	31
	118	EDDR(J+2,K)=EDR(KY,K)	QLSTRS	32
		KX=KX+1	QLSTRS	33
	119	KY=KY+1	QLSTRS	34
35		CALL STRESS(EDDR,XI,ETA,MAA(I),MBB(I),MCC(I),SX,SY,SXY,EFSTRS,	QLSTRS	35
	1	E,PMU,ALS,ESR,LOADS,ENGG,TRIANG,NND)	QLSTRS	36
		QUAD = QUAD + TRIANG	QLSTRS	37
		DO 201 J=1,LOADS	QLSTRS	38
		ENG(J)=ENG(J)+ENGG(J)	QLSTRS	39
40		SSX(I,J)=SX(J)	QLSTRS	40
		SSY(I,J)=SY(J)	QLSTRS	41
		SSXY(I,J)=SXY(J)	QLSTRS	42
		EFFSTR(I,J)=EFSTRS(J)	QLSTRS	43
		IF(NND .GT. 4)EFFSTR(I,J)=ABS(SXY(J))	QLSTRS	44
45		SFTM(J) = SFTM(J) + ESR(J)*TRIANG	QLSTRS	45
	201	CONTINUE	QLSTRS	46
	200	CONTINUE	QLSTRS	47
		DO 205 J=1,LOADS	QLSTRS	48
		SFTM(J) = SFTM(J)/QUAD	QLSTRS	49
		SFTM(J) = (1.0 - SFTM(J))/SFTM(J)	QLSTRS	50
50		AMAX=0.	QLSTRS	51
		DO 204 I=1,4	QLSTRS	52
		IF(AMAX .GT. EFFSTR(I,J))GO TO 204	QLSTRS	53
		AMAX=EFFSTR(I,J)	QLSTRS	54
		KTR(J)=I	QLSTRS	55
55	204	CONTINUE	QLSTRS	56
	205	CONTINUE	QLSTRS	57
		DO 210 J=1,LOADS	QLSTRS	58
		KX=KTR(J)	QLSTRS	59
		AMAX=EFFSTR(KX,J)	QLSTRS	60
60		DO 209 I=1,4	QLSTRS	61
	209	EFFSTR(I,J)=EFFSTR(I,J)/AMAX	QLSTRS	62
		EFFSTR(KX,J)=AMAX	QLSTRS	63
	210	CONTINUE	QLSTRS	64
65		RETURN	QLSTRS	65
		END	QLSTRS	66

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1	SUBROUTINE PRNTOR(A,B,X,Y,Z,N,M,L,NJ,NP,NN)	PRNTOR	2
	DIMENSION A(NN,L),B(NN,L),X(1),Y(1),Z(1)	PRNTOR	3
	NP=NP+1	PRNTOR	4
	LINES=1	PRNTOR	5
5	WRITE(6,1)NP	PRNTOR	6
	WRITE(6,2)	PRNTOR	7
	DO 10 I=1,NJ	PRNTOR	8
	IF (LINES+L-54)4,3,3	PRNTOR	9
	3 LINES=1	PRNTOR	10
10	WRITE(6, 1) NP	PRNTOR	11
	WRITE(6, 2)	PRNTOR	12
	NP=NP+1	PRNTOR	13
	4 KHM=M*I	PRNTOR	14
	KHM=KHM+1	PRNTOR	15
15	IF(M .LT. 3)GO TO 11	PRNTOR	16
	WRITE(6, 9)I,X(I),Y(I),Z(I), (A(J,1),J=KHM,KH), (B(J,1),J=KHM,KH)	PRNTOR	17
	GO TO 12	PRNTOR	18
11	WRITE(6, 5)I,X(I),Y(I), (A(J,1),J=KHM,KH), (B(J,1),J=KHM,KH)	PRNTOR	19
12	IF(L .EQ. 1) GOTO 8	PRNTOR	20
20	DO 7 K=2,L	PRNTOR	21
	IF(M .LT. 3)GO TO 13	PRNTOR	22
	WRITE(6, 6) (A(J,K) ,J=KHM,KH), (B(J,K), J=KHM,KH)	PRNTOR	23
	GO TO 7	PRNTOR	24
13	WRITE(6, 15) (A(J,K) ,J=KHM,KH), (B(J,K), J=KHM,KH)	PRNTOR	25
25	7 CONTINUE	PRNTOR	26
	8 LINES =LINES +L+1	PRNTOR	27
	IF(L .EQ. 1)LINES=LINES-1	PRNTOR	28
10	CONTINUE	PRNTOR	29
	1 FORMAT(1H1,120X,5HPAGE ,I3/)	PRNTOR	30
30	2 FOFMAT(1X,5HJOINT,8X,2H-X,8X,2H-Y,8X,2H-Z,8X,7HFORCE-X,	PRNTOR	31
	17X,7HFORCE-Y,7X,7HFORCE-Z,8X,7HDISPL-X,10X,7HDISPL-Y,10X,	PRNTOR	32
	27HDISPL-Z//)	PRNTOR	33
	9 FORMAT(/I5,F14.3,F10.3,F10.3,F12.3,F14.3,F14.3,1PE18.8,	PRNTOR	34
	11PE17.8,1PE17.8)	PRNTOR	35
35	5 FORMAT(/I5,F14.3,F10.3,10X,F12.3,F14.3,14X,1PE18.8,1PE17.8)	PRNTOR	36
	6 FORMAT(39X,F12.3,F14.3,F14.3,1PE18.8,1PE17.8,1PE17.8)	PRNTOR	37
15	FORMAT(39X,F12.3,F14.3,14X,1PE18.8,1PE17.8)	PRNTOR	38
	RETURN	PRNTOR	39
	END	PRNTOR	40

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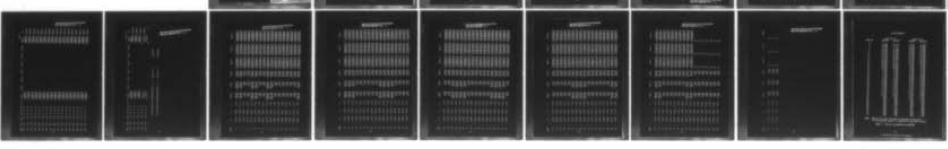
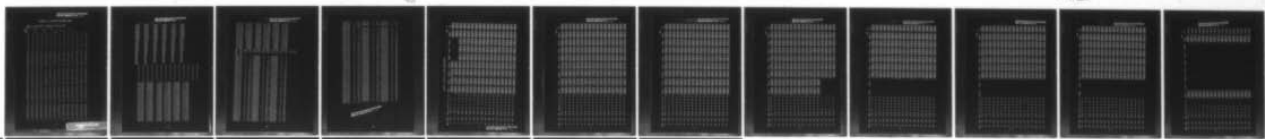
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'ANALYZE' - ANALYSIS OF AEROSPACE STRUCTURES WITH MEMBRANE ELEM--ETC(U)
DEC 78 V B VENKAYYA, V A TISCHLER

UNCLASSIFIED

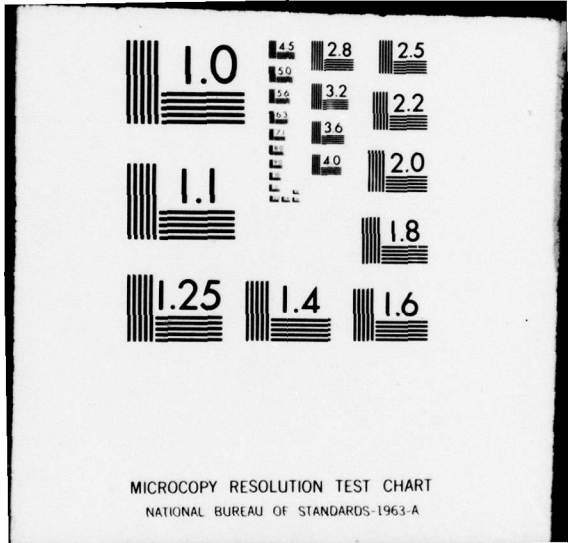
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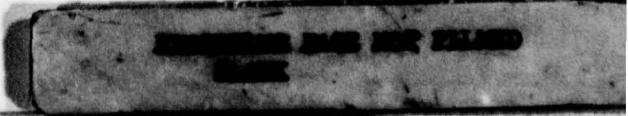
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APPENDIX C: LISTING OF THE SAMPLE DATA

1
ANALYZE DEMO PROBLEM--INTERMEDIATE COMPLEXITY WING

158	38	30	2	3	10	1	9	2	1								
10.5	.3			.1													
60.	60.			35.		60.		60.		35.							
10.5	.3			.1		10.5		.3		.1							
3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	11	12	13	14				
15	16	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	29	30	31	32				
33	34	35	36	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	50				
51	52	53	54	55	56	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66				
69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	1	3	5	7	1	11				
13	15	19	21	23	25	29	31	33	35	39	41	43	45				
49	51	53	55	53	61	63	65	69	71	73	75	1	19				
29	39	49	59	69	5	13	23	33	43	53	63	73	9				
17	27	37	47	57	67	77	1	3	5	7	9	11	13				
15	17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31	33	35	37	39	41				
43	45	47	49	51	53	55	57	59	61	63	65	67	69				
71	73	75	77														
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16				
17	18	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	31	32	33	34				
35	36	37	38	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	51	52				
53	54	55	56	57	58	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68				
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	2	4	5	8	2	12				
14	16	20	22	24	26	30	32	34	36	40	42	44	46				
50	52	54	56	60	62	64	66	70	72	74	76	2	20				
30	40	50	60	70	5	14	24	34	44	54	64	74	10				
18	28	38	48	58	68	78	2	4	6	8	10	12	14				
16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34	36	38	40	42				
44	46	48	50	52	54	56	58	60	62	64	66	68	70				
72	74	76	78														
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	21	22	23	24	25	26				
27	28	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	41	42	43	44				
45	46	47	48	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	61	62				
63	64	65	66	67	68	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78				
41	62	83	84	85	86	87	88	4	6	8	10	12	14				
16	18	22	24	26	28	32	34	36	38	42	44	46	48				
52	54	56	58	62	64	66	68	72	74	76	78	20	30				
40	50	60	70	80	14	24	34	44	54	64	74	84	18				
28	38	48	58	68	78	88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
0	0	11	12	13	14	15	16	19	20	21	22	23	24				
25	26	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	39	40	41	42				
43	44	45	46	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	59	60				
61	62	63	64	65	66	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76				
79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	3	5	7	9	11	13				
15	17	21	23	25	27	31	33	35	37	41	43	45	47				
51	53	55	57	61	63	65	67	71	73	75	77	13	29				
39	49	59	69	79	13	23	33	43	53	63	73	83	17				
27	37	47	57	67	77	87	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				



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55.5550	33.7320	2.4330	51.5550	33.7320	-2.4380		
64.5230	39.0670	2.1670	64.5230	39.0670	-2.1870		
73.6300	26.2620	1.9220	73.6300	26.2620	-1.9220		
32.3310	28.3470	1.8560	32.3310	28.3470	-1.8560		
41.2140	24.7160	2.2650	41.2140	24.7160	-2.2650		
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59.2670	17.0500	2.3760	59.2670	17.0500	-2.3760		
69.8760	13.0000	2.9820	69.8760	13.0000	-2.9880		
25.1660	14.1730	2.0730	25.1660	14.1730	-2.0730		
35.5830	12.3040	2.4460	35.5830	12.3040	-2.4460		
46.1810	10.4030	2.8270	46.1810	10.4030	-2.8270		
56.9640	8.4630	2.5020	56.9640	8.4630	-2.5020		
67.9380	6.5000	2.1690	67.9380	6.5000	-2.1690		
18.0000	0.0000	2.2500	18.0000	0.0000	-2.2500		
30.0000	0.0000	2.6250	30.0000	0.0000	-2.6250		
42.0000	0.0000	3.0000	42.0000	0.0000	-3.0000		
54.0000	0.0000	2.6250	54.0000	0.0000	-2.6250		
66.0000	0.0000	2.2500	66.0000	0.0000	-2.2500		
235 236	237 238	239 240	241 242	243 244	245 246	247 248	
249 250	251 252	253 254	255 256	257 258	259 260	261 262	
263 264							
142 142							
.290E+02	3	3	.290E+02	3	4	-.280E+04	1 5
-.696E+04	2	5	.113E+04	3	5	.260E+04	1 6
.696E+04	2	6	.113E+04	3	6	.909E+02	3 7
.309E+02	3	8	-.987E+04	1	9	-.978E+04	2 9
.113E+04	3	9	.987E+04	1	10	.978E+04	2 10
.113E+04	3	10	.205E+03	1	1	-.738E+04	2 1
.926E+03	3	1	-.205E+03	1	2	.738E+04	2 2
.926E+03	3	2	.178E+03	3	11	.178E+03	3 12
.214E+03	3	13	.214E+03	3	14	.253E+03	3 15
.253E+03	3	15	-.568E+04	1	17	.232E+04	2 17
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.723E+03	3	19	-.231E+04	1	20	.946E+03	2 20
.723E+03	3	20	.314E+03	3	21	.314E+03	3 22
.326E+03	3	23	.326E+03	3	24	.338E+03	3 25
.338E+03	3	25	-.407E+04	1	27	.166E+04	2 27
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.104E+04	3	69	-.307E+04	1	70	.620E+03	2 70
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.602E+03	2	5	.979E+03	3	5	.242E+04	1	6
.602E+04	2	6	.979E+03	3	6	.553E+02	3	7
.559E+02	3	8	-.402E+04	1	9	-.398E+04	2	9
.474E+03	3	9	.402E+04	1	10	.398E+04	2	10
.474E+03	3	10	.351E+03	1	1	-.126E+05	2	1
.153E+04	3	1	-.351E+03	1	2	.126E+05	2	2
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.175E+03	3	13	.175E+03	3	14	.157E+03	3	15
.157E+03	3	15	-.160E+04	1	17	.653E+03	2	17
.325E+03	3	17	.160E+04	1	18	-.653E+03	2	18
.325E+03	3	18	.551E+04	1	19	-.225E+04	2	19
.155E+04	3	19	-.551E+04	1	20	.225E+04	2	20
.155E+04	3	20	.347E+03	3	21	.347E+03	3	22
.270E+03	3	23	.270E+03	3	24	.213E+03	3	25
.213E+03	3	26	-.121E+04	1	27	.496E+03	2	27
.311E+03	3	27	.121E+04	1	28	-.496E+03	2	28
.311E+03	3	28	.399E+04	1	29	-.163E+04	2	29
.131E+04	3	29	-.399E+04	1	30	.163E+04	2	30
.131E+04	3	30	.375E+03	3	31	.375E+03	3	32
.291E+03	3	33	.291E+03	3	34	.230E+03	3	35
.230E+03	3	35	-.127E+04	1	37	.518E+03	2	37
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.141E+04	3	39	-.416E+04	1	40	.170E+04	2	40
.141E+04	3	40	.402E+03	3	41	.402E+03	3	42
.313E+03	3	43	.313E+03	3	44	.247E+03	3	45
.247E+03	3	46	-.132E+04	1	47	.541E+03	2	47
.351E+03	3	47	.132E+04	1	48	-.541E+03	2	48
.351E+03	3	48	.433E+04	1	49	-.177E+04	2	49
.150E+04	3	49	-.433E+04	1	50	.177E+04	2	50
.150E+04	3	50	.430E+03	3	51	.430E+03	3	52
.334E+03	3	53	.334E+03	3	54	.264E+03	3	55
.264E+03	3	56	-.130E+04	1	57	.565E+03	2	57
.386E+03	3	57	.130E+04	1	58	-.565E+03	2	58
.386E+03	3	58	.530E+04	1	59	-.217E+04	2	59
.182E+04	3	59	-.530E+04	1	60	.217E+04	2	60
.182E+04	3	60	.458E+03	3	61	.458E+03	3	62
.326E+03	3	63	.326E+03	3	64	.233E+03	3	65
.233E+03	3	66	-.922E+03	1	67	.377E+03	2	67
.287E+03	3	67	.922E+03	1	68	-.377E+03	2	68
.287E+03	3	68	.716E+04	1	69	-.121E+04	2	69
.218E+04	3	69	-.716E+04	1	70	.121E+04	2	70
.218E+04	3	70	.484E+03	3	71	.484E+03	3	72
.310E+03	3	73	.310E+03	3	74	.194E+03	3	75
.194E+03	3	76	-.451E+03	1	77	.360E+02	2	77
.175E+03	3	77	.451E+03	1	78	-.650E+02	2	78
.175E+03	3	78						

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APPENDIX D: RESULTS OF THE SAMPLE PROBLEM ANALYSIS

MEMB	THICK	AREA	TYPE	MA	MB	MC	MD	SIGMA-X	SIGMA-Y	SIGMA-XY	EFSTR-1	EFSTR-2	EFSTR-3	EFSTR-4	ENERGY	MS
1	.031	9.28	32	1	3	11		.1150E+05	-.1072E+05	-.7223E+04	.2296E+05				.6297E+01	.162E+01
								.1630E+05	-.1321E+05	-.1825E+05	.4067E+05				.1978E+02	.486E+00
2	.031	9.28	32	2	4	12		-.1150E+05	.1072E+05	.7223E+04	.2296E+05				.6297E+01	.162E+01
								-.1630E+05	.1321E+05	.1825E+05	.4067E+05				.1978E+02	.486E+00
3	.031	28.51	42	3	5	13	11	-.2799E+05	-.2990E+05	.3225E+05	.8821E+00	.6294E+05	.8299E+00	.7833E+00	.1295E+03	.769E-01
								-.1677E+05	-.2533E+05	.1865E+05	.8356E+00	.3926E+05	.7585E+00	.8513E+00	.5026E+02	.768E+00
4	.031	28.51	42	4	6	14	12	.2799E+05	.2990E+05	-.3225E+05	.8821E+00	.6294E+05	.8299E+00	.7833E+00	.1295E+03	.769E-01
								.1677E+05	.2533E+05	-.1865E+05	.8356E+00	.3926E+05	.7585E+00	.8513E+00	.5026E+02	.768E+00
5	.031	48.79	42	5	7	15	13	-.1431E+05	-.4576E+05	.6114E+00	.4567E+00	.7033E+00	.6612E+05	.8417E+02	.999E+00	
								-.8232E+02	-.3900E+05	.1240E+04	.7730E+00	.5601E+00	.6495E+00	.3902E+05	.5953E+02	.113E+01
6	.031	48.79	42	6	8	16	14	.1431E+05	.4576E+05	-.6114E+00	.4567E+00	.7033E+00	.6612E+05	.8417E+02	.999E+00	
								.8232E+02	.3900E+05	-.1240E+04	.7730E+00	.5601E+00	.6495E+00	.3902E+05	.5953E+02	.113E+01
7	.042	70.24	42	7	9	17	15	-.3013E+05	-.4199E+05	.3984E+05	.9341E+00	.7853E+05	.6949E+00	.6979E+00	.6326E+03	-.108E+00
								-.1027E+05	-.2025E+05	.1844E+05	.9579E+00	.3643E+05	.6815E+00	.8397E+00	.1271E+03	.998E+00
8	.042	70.24	42	8	10	18	16	.3013E+05	.4199E+05	-.3984E+05	.9341E+00	.7853E+05	.6949E+00	.6979E+00	.6326E+03	-.108E+00
								.1027E+05	.2025E+05	-.1844E+05	.9579E+00	.3643E+05	.6815E+00	.8397E+00	.1271E+03	.998E+00
9	.031	96.12	42	1	11	21	19	-.5404E+04	-.5376E+05	.1147E+05	.9576E+00	.8637E+00	.9235E+00	.5499E+05	.3905E+03	.168E+00
								-.1695E+05	-.5036E+05	-.3445E+05	.7437E+05	.7840E+00	.7550E+00	.9578E+00	.6031E+03	-.695E-01
10	.031	96.12	42	2	12	22	20	.5404E+04	.5376E+05	-.1147E+05	.9576E+00	.8637E+00	.9235E+00	.5499E+05	.3905E+03	.168E+00
								.1695E+05	.5036E+05	.3445E+05	.7437E+05	.7840E+00	.7550E+00	.9578E+00	.6031E+03	-.695E-01
11	.031	99.62	42	11	13	23	21	-.6569E+04	-.6259E+05	.1393E+05	.9258E+00	.6427E+05	.8560E+00	.7520E+00	.499E+03	.596E-01
								-.9696E+04	-.4683E+05	-.1269E+04	.8641E+00	.4287E+05	.9388E+00	.7713E+00	.2473E+03	.565E+00
12	.031	99.62	42	12	14	24	22	.6569E+04	.6259E+05	-.1393E+05	.9258E+00	.6427E+05	.8560E+00	.7520E+00	.499E+03	.596E-01
								.9696E+04	.4683E+05	.1269E+04	.8641E+00	.4287E+05	.9388E+00	.7713E+00	.2473E+03	.565E+00
13	.036	103.28	42	13	15	25	23	-.2933E+04	-.6248E+05	.1378E+03	.9226E+00	.9765E+00	.6107E+05	.9327E+00	.6557E+03	.248E-01
								-.4382E+04	-.4428E+05	-.1371E+05	.9538E+00	.9712E+00	.4847E+05	.9755E+00	.4125E+03	.272E+00
14	.036	103.28	42	14	16	26	24	.2933E+04	.6248E+05	-.1378E+03	.9226E+00	.9765E+00	.6107E+05	.9327E+00	.6557E+03	.248E-01
								.4382E+04	.4428E+05	.1371E+05	.9538E+00	.9712E+00	.4847E+05	.9755E+00	.4125E+03	.272E+00
15	.036	107.18	42	15	17	27	25	.4674E+02	-.5888E+05	.1810E+05	.8819E+00	.8912E+00	.6673E+05	.9853E+00	.7416E+03	-.422E-01
								-.6999E+02	-.4121E+05	.3825E+04	.9163E+00	.9131E+00	.4151E+05	.9963E+00	.3041E+03	.510E+00
16	.036	107.18	42	16	18	28	26	-.4674E+02	.5888E+05	-.1810E+05	.8819E+00	.8912E+00	.6673E+05	.9853E+00	.7416E+03	-.422E-01
								.6999E+02	.4121E+05	-.3825E+04	.9163E+00	.9131E+00	.4151E+05	.9963E+00	.3041E+03	.510E+00
17	.036	104.16	42	19	21	31	29	-.1214E+04	-.6501E+05	-.7260E+04	.8748E+00	.6562E+05	.9951E+00	.8262E+00	.6621E+03	-.306E-05
								-.1743E+04	-.4980E+05	-.2551E+05	.8177E+00	.9962E+00	.6595E+05	.8302E+00	.6464E+03	.746E-05

MEMB	THICK	AREA	TYPE	MA	MB	MC	MD	SIGMA-X	SIGMA-Y	SIGMA-XY	EFSTR-1	EFSTR-2	EFSTR-3	EFSTR-4	ENERGY	MS
18	.036	104.16	42	20	22	32	30	.1214E+04	.6501E+05	.7260E+04	.8748E+00	.6562E+05	.9551E+00	.8262E+00	.6621E+03	-.306E-05
								.1743E+04	.4980E+05	.2551E+05	.8177E+00	.9962E+00	.6595E+05	.8302E+00	.6464E+03	.746E-03
19	.047	107.95	42	21	23	33	31	-.3887E+04	-.7808E+05	.8556E+04	.9190E+00	.7764E+05	.9303E+00	.8400E+00	.1271E+04	-.162E+00
								-.7068E+04	-.6300E+05	-.4625E+04	.9217E+00	.6031E+05	.9904E+00	.9062E+00	.8438E+03	.417E-01
20	.047	107.95	42	22	24	34	32	.3887E+04	.7808E+05	-.8556E+04	.9190E+00	.7764E+05	.9303E+00	.8400E+00	.1271E+04	-.162E+00
								.7068E+04	.6300E+05	.4625E+04	.9217E+00	.6031E+05	.9904E+00	.9062E+00	.8438E+03	.417E-01
21	.047	111.92	42	23	25	35	33	-.3678E+04	-.7611E+05	-.3260E+04	.9545E+00	.9289E+00	.9762E+00	.7464E+05	.1325E+04	-.167E+00
								-.4866E+04	-.6073E+05	-.1670E+05	.9668E+00	.9221E+00	.9993E+00	.6522E+05	.9878E+03	-.416E-01
22	.047	111.92	42	24	26	36	34	.3678E+04	.7611E+05	.3260E+04	.9545E+00	.9289E+00	.9762E+00	.7464E+05	.1325E+04	-.167E+00
								.4866E+04	.6073E+05	.1670E+05	.9668E+00	.9221E+00	.9993E+00	.6522E+05	.9878E+03	-.416E-01
23	.052	116.13	42	25	27	37	35	-.2952E+03	-.7057E+05	.1344E+05	.9426E+00	.9272E+00	.9834E+00	.7417E+05	.1457E+04	-.160E+00
								-.1711E+03	-.5466E+05	-.6348E+03	.9340E+00	.8934E+00	.9810E+00	.5459E+05	.7758E+03	.160E+00
24	.052	116.13	42	26	28	38	36	.2952E+03	.7057E+05	-.1344E+05	.9426E+00	.9272E+00	.9834E+00	.7417E+05	.1457E+04	-.160E+00
								.1711E+03	.5466E+05	.6348E+03	.9340E+00	.8934E+00	.9810E+00	.5459E+05	.7758E+03	.160E+00
25	.042	112.19	42	29	31	41	39	-.8957E+03	-.7312E+05	-.7545E+04	.9307E+00	.7364E+05	.9828E+00	.8933E+00	.1096E+04	-.142E+00
								-.3554E+04	-.6398E+05	-.2319E+05	.9448E+00	.7411E+05	.9960E+00	.9430E+00	.1128E+04	-.164E+00
26	.042	112.19	42	30	32	42	40	.8957E+03	.7312E+05	.7545E+04	.9307E+00	.7364E+05	.9828E+00	.8933E+00	.1096E+04	-.142E+00
								.3554E+04	.6398E+05	.2319E+05	.9448E+00	.7411E+05	.9960E+00	.9430E+00	.1128E+04	-.164E+00
27	.062	116.27	42	31	33	43	41	-.1184E+04	-.8523E+05	.6317E+04	.9283E+00	.8535E+05	.9820E+00	.8518E+00	.2196E+04	-.241E+00
								-.3919E+04	-.7137E+05	-.5073E+04	.9270E+00	.7005E+05	.9995E+00	.8850E+00	.1594E+04	-.916E-01
28	.062	116.27	42	32	34	44	42	.1184E+04	.8523E+05	-.6317E+04	.9283E+00	.8535E+05	.9820E+00	.8518E+00	.2196E+04	-.241E+00
								.3919E+04	.7137E+05	.5073E+04	.9270E+00	.7005E+05	.9995E+00	.8850E+00	.1594E+04	-.916E-01
29	.062	120.54	42	33	35	45	43	-.2180E+04	-.8410E+05	-.6116E+04	.9700E+00	.9637E+00	.9947E+00	.8370E+05	.2448E+04	-.270E+00
								-.3938E+04	-.7010E+05	-.1896E+05	.9763E+00	.9581E+00	.9796E+00	.7572E+05	.1955E+04	-.188E+00
30	.062	120.54	42	34	36	46	44	.2180E+04	.8410E+05	.6116E+04	.9700E+00	.9637E+00	.9947E+00	.8370E+05	.2448E+04	-.270E+00
								.3938E+04	.7010E+05	.1896E+05	.9763E+00	.9581E+00	.9796E+00	.7572E+05	.1955E+04	-.188E+00
31	.062	125.10	42	35	37	47	45	-.1330E+03	-.8168E+05	.1163E+05	.9486E+00	.9356E+00	.9866E+00	.8407E+05	.2452E+04	-.262E+00
								-.2666E+03	-.6656E+05	-.2410E+04	.9436E+00	.9048E+00	.9823E+00	.6655E+05	.1506E+04	-.538E-01
32	.062	125.10	42	36	38	48	46	.1330E+03	.8168E+05	-.1163E+05	.9486E+00	.9356E+00	.9866E+00	.8407E+05	.2452E+04	-.262E+00
								.2666E+03	.6656E+05	.2410E+04	.9436E+00	.9048E+00	.9823E+00	.6655E+05	.1506E+04	-.538E-01
33	.047	120.22	42	39	41	51	49	-.2290E+04	-.8144E+05	-.6196E+04	.9351E+00	.8103E+05	.9466E+00	.8813E+00	.1586E+04	-.213E+00
								-.4952E+04	-.7279E+05	-.2167E+05	.9517E+00	.7982E+05	.9827E+00	.9364E+00	.1593E+04	-.221E+00
34	.047	120.22	42	40	42	52	50	.2290E+04	.8144E+05	.6196E+04	.9351E+00	.8103E+05	.9466E+00	.8813E+00	.1586E+04	-.213E+00
								.4952E+04	.7279E+05	.2167E+05	.9517E+00	.7982E+05	.9827E+00	.9364E+00	.1593E+04	-.221E+00

MEMB	THICK	AREA	TYPE	HA	MB	MC	MD	SIGMA-X	SIGMA-Y	SIGMA-XY	EFSTR-1	EFSTR-2	EFSTR-3	EFSTR-4	ENERGY	MS
35	.068	124.61	42	41	43	53	51	-.2535E+04	-.9870E+05	.3706E+04	.9144E+00	.9767E+05	.9045E+00	.8143E+00	.3242E+04	-.324E+00
								-.5892E+04	-.8515E+05	-.6821E+04	.9146E+00	.8321E+05	.9307E+00	.8438E+00	.2461E+04	-.218E+00
36	.068	124.61	42	42	44	54	52	.2535E+04	.9870E+05	-.3706E+04	.9144E+00	.9767E+05	.9045E+00	.8143E+00	.3242E+04	-.324E+00
								.5892E+04	.8515E+05	.6821E+04	.9146E+00	.8321E+05	.9307E+00	.8438E+00	.2461E+04	-.218E+00
37	.073	129.17	42	43	45	55	53	-.2514E+04	-.9764E+05	-.1000E+05	.9707E+00	.9409E+00	.9710E+00	.9795E+05	.4088E+04	-.369E+00
								-.5039E+04	-.8392E+05	-.2218E+05	.9770E+00	.9344E+00	.9588E+00	.9012E+05	.3404E+04	-.310E+00
38	.073	129.17	42	44	46	56	54	.2514E+04	.9764E+05	.1000E+05	.9707E+00	.9409E+00	.9710E+00	.9795E+05	.4088E+04	-.369E+00
								.5039E+04	.8392E+05	.2218E+05	.9770E+00	.9344E+00	.9588E+00	.9012E+05	.3404E+04	-.310E+00
39	.078	134.06	42	45	47	57	55	.6827E+03	-.9273E+05	.8767E+04	.9358E+00	.8944E+00	.9581E+00	.9430E+05	.3974E+04	-.328E+00
								-.8048E+02	-.7785E+05	-.4519E+04	.9302E+00	.8508E+00	.9295E+00	.7821E+05	.2656E+04	-.174E+00
40	.078	134.06	42	46	48	58	56	-.6827E+03	.9273E+05	-.8767E+04	.9358E+00	.8944E+00	.9581E+00	.9430E+05	.3974E+04	-.328E+00
								.8048E+02	.7785E+05	.4519E+04	.9302E+00	.8508E+00	.9295E+00	.7821E+05	.2656E+04	-.174E+00
41	.052	128.26	42	49	51	61	59	-.4184E+04	-.8117E+05	-.4440E+04	.9479E+00	.7955E+05	.9389E+00	.8863E+00	.1841E+04	-.200E+00
								-.7082E+04	-.7521E+05	-.1894E+05	.9589E+00	.7906E+05	.9714E+00	.9316E+00	.1879E+04	-.213E+00
42	.052	128.26	42	50	52	62	60	.4184E+04	.8117E+05	.4440E+04	.9479E+00	.7955E+05	.9389E+00	.8863E+00	.1841E+04	-.200E+00
								.7082E+04	.7521E+05	.1894E+05	.9589E+00	.7906E+05	.9714E+00	.9316E+00	.1879E+04	-.213E+00
43	.073	132.92	42	51	53	63	61	-.5741E+04	-.1002E+06	-.2658E+03	.9186E+00	.9749E+05	.8897E+00	.8046E+00	.3730E+04	-.318E+00
								-.1017E+05	-.8885E+05	-.8870E+04	.9277E+00	.8562E+05	.9199E+00	.8464E+00	.3058E+04	-.241E+00
44	.073	132.92	42	52	54	64	62	.5741E+04	.1002E+06	.2658E+03	.9186E+00	.9749E+05	.8897E+00	.8046E+00	.3730E+04	-.318E+00
								.1017E+05	.8885E+05	.8870E+04	.9277E+00	.8562E+05	.9199E+00	.8464E+00	.3058E+04	-.241E+00
45	.094	137.80	42	53	55	65	63	-.4183E+04	-.9895E+05	-.1461E+05	.9880E+00	.9451E+00	.9577E+00	.1002E+06	.5896E+04	-.384E+00
								-.7087E+04	-.8715E+05	-.2491E+05	.9869E+00	.9307E+00	.9448E+00	.9430E+05	.5106E+04	-.339E+00
46	.094	137.80	42	54	56	66	64	.4183E+04	.9895E+05	.1461E+05	.9880E+00	.9451E+00	.9577E+00	.1002E+06	.5896E+04	-.384E+00
								.7087E+04	.8715E+05	.2491E+05	.9869E+00	.9307E+00	.9448E+00	.9430E+05	.5106E+04	-.339E+00
47	.104	143.02	42	55	57	67	65	.3288E+03	-.9420E+05	.4538E+04	.9577E+00	.9176E+00	.9586E+00	.9469E+05	.5853E+04	-.339E+00
								-.7511E+03	-.8004E+05	-.6725E+04	.9485E+00	.8774E+00	.9299E+00	.8051E+05	.4005E+04	-.206E+00
48	.104	143.02	42	56	58	68	66	-.3288E+03	.9420E+05	-.4538E+04	.9577E+00	.9176E+00	.9586E+00	.9469E+05	.5853E+04	-.339E+00
								.7511E+03	.8004E+05	.6725E+04	.9485E+00	.8774E+00	.9299E+00	.8051E+05	.4005E+04	-.206E+00
49	.052	146.00	42	59	61	71	69	-.1088E+05	-.7653E+05	-.2280E+04	.9555E+00	.7213E+05	.8744E+00	.8378E+00	.1698E+04	-.897E-01
								-.1388E+05	-.7498E+05	-.1692E+05	.9427E+00	.7505E+05	.9165E+00	.8708E+00	.1801E+04	-.139E+00
50	.052	146.00	42	60	62	72	70	.1088E+05	.7653E+05	.2280E+04	.9555E+00	.7213E+05	.8744E+00	.8378E+00	.1698E+04	-.897E-01
								.1388E+05	.7498E+05	.1692E+05	.9427E+00	.7505E+05	.9165E+00	.8708E+00	.1801E+04	-.139E+00
51	.078	127.77	42	61	63	73	71	-.1198E+05	-.9611E+05	-.3685E+04	.9116E+00	.9098E+05	.8643E+00	.7920E+00	.3337E+04	-.256E+00
								-.1708E+05	-.8636E+05	-.1037E+05	.9302E+00	.8324E+05	.9025E+00	.8479E+00	.3039E+04	-.213E+00

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MEMB	THICK	AREA	TYPE	MA	MB	MC	MD	SIGMA-X	SIGMA-Y	SIGMA-XY	EFSTR-1	EFSTR-2	EFSTR-3	EFSTR-4	ENERGY	MS
52	.078	127.77	42	62	64	74	72	.1190E+05 .1700E+05	.9811E+05 .8836E+05	.3685E+04 .1057E+05	.9116E+00 .9302E+00	.9098E+05 .8324E+05	.8643E+00 .9025E+00	.7920E+00 .8479E+00	.3337E+04 .3039E+04	-.256E+00 -.213E+00
53	.114	107.85	42	63	65	75	73	-.6871E+04 -.1044E+05	-.9669E+05 -.8613E+05	-.1986E+05 -.2869E+05	.9958E+05 .9538E+05	.9768E+00 .9600E+00	.9366E+00 .9414E+00	.9623E+00 .9814E+00	.5646E+04 .5158E+04	-.377E+00 -.350E+00
54	.114	107.85	42	64	66	76	74	.6871E+04 .1044E+05	.9669E+05 .8613E+05	.1986E+05 .2869E+05	.9958E+05 .9538E+05	.9768E+00 .9600E+00	.9366E+00 .9414E+00	.9623E+00 .9814E+00	.5646E+04 .5158E+04	-.377E+00 -.350E+00
55	.120	86.21	42	65	67	77	75	-.5142E+04 -.4711E+04	-.1055E+06 -.8353E+05	-.5026E+04 -.1274E+05	.9540E+00 .8422E+05	.1034E+06 .9344E+00	.9344E+00 .9671E+00	.9009E+00 .9710E+00	.4783E+04 .3447E+04	-.385E+00 -.275E+00
56	.120	86.21	42	66	68	78	76	.5142E+04 .4711E+04	.1055E+06 .8353E+05	.5026E+04 .1274E+05	.9540E+00 .8422E+05	.1034E+06 .9344E+00	.9344E+00 .9671E+00	.9009E+00 .9710E+00	.4783E+04 .3447E+04	-.385E+00 -.275E+00
57	.047	154.48	42	69	71	81	79	-.8991E+04 -.1319E+05	-.5774E+05 -.6258E+05	-.1264E+05 -.1173E+04	.8564E+00 .9624E+00	.5809E+05 .5717E+05	.7597E+00 .9229E+00	.6361E+00 .8978E+00	.8280E+03 .1119E+04	.284E+00 .112E+00
58	.047	154.48	42	70	72	82	80	.8991E+04 .1319E+05	.5774E+05 .6258E+05	.1264E+05 -.1173E+04	.8564E+00 .9624E+00	.5809E+05 .5717E+05	.7597E+00 .9229E+00	.6361E+00 .8978E+00	.8280E+03 .1119E+04	.284E+00 .112E+00
59	.088	133.04	42	71	73	83	81	-.1496E+05 -.1792E+05	-.9825E+05 -.9922E+05	.5423E+04 -.5423E+04	.8348E+00 .8238E+00	.9423E+05 .9207E+05	.7451E+00 .7552E+00	.6164E+00 .6233E+00	.3488E+04 .3432E+04	-.194E+00 -.177E+00
60	.088	133.04	42	72	74	84	82	.1496E+05 .1792E+05	.9825E+05 -.9922E+05	.5423E+04 -.5423E+04	.8348E+00 .8238E+00	.9423E+05 .9207E+05	.7451E+00 .7552E+00	.6164E+00 .6233E+00	.3488E+04 .3432E+04	-.194E+00 -.177E+00
61	.125	111.00	42	73	75	85	83	-.1676E+05 -.1743E+05	-.1030E+06 -.1037E+06	.4519E+04 -.3232E+04	.9402E+00 .9211E+00	.8096E+00 .8545E+00	.8914E+00 .8545E+00	.9606E+05 .9638E+05	.5562E+04 .5317E+04	-.317E+00 -.298E+00
62	.125	111.00	42	74	76	86	84	.1676E+05 .1743E+05	.1030E+06 -.1037E+06	.4519E+04 -.3232E+04	.9402E+00 .9211E+00	.8096E+00 .8545E+00	.8914E+00 .8545E+00	.9606E+05 .9638E+05	.5562E+04 .5317E+04	-.317E+00 -.298E+00
63	.140	88.43	42	75	77	87	85	-.1974E+05 -.1822E+05	-.1330E+06 -.1085E+06	-.9329E+03 -.1129E+05	.8307E+00 .8707E+00	.1243E+06 .1025E+06	.7206E+00 .7400E+00	.6100E+00 .6621E+00	.6185E+04 .4523E+04	-.378E+00 -.274E+00
64	.140	88.43	42	76	78	88	86	.1974E+05 .1822E+05	.1330E+06 -.1085E+06	.9329E+03 -.1129E+05	.8307E+00 .8707E+00	.1243E+06 .1025E+06	.7206E+00 .7400E+00	.6100E+00 .6621E+00	.6185E+04 .4523E+04	-.378E+00 -.274E+00
65	.019	17.88	51	1	2	4	3	-.9111E+04 .1206E+05	.1000E+01 .6665E+00	.7433E+06 .9522E+00	.9111E+04 .6665E+00	.9111E+04 .6665E+00	.9111E+04 .6665E+00	.2660E+01 .4266E+01	.346E+01 .254E+01	
66	.019	20.63	51	3	4	6	5	-.6863E+04 .9370E+04	.6863E+04 .9370E+04	.4466E+00 .1000E+01	.9310E+00 .8225E+00	.9310E+00 .8225E+00	.9310E+00 .8225E+00	.4666E+00 .9370E+04	.1290E+01 .3530E+01	.624E+01 .313E+01
67	.019	20.63	51	5	6	8	7	-.1524E+05 -.2907E+04	.9795E+00 .3980E+00	.1000E+01 .9766E+00	.1524E+05 .2907E+04	.1524E+05 .2907E+04	.1524E+05 .2907E+04	.1103E+02 .2217E+00	.132E+01 .167E+02	
68	.019	17.88	51	7	8	10	9	-.1919E+05 .1267E+04	.6865E+00 .9500E+00	.1918E+05 .1267E+04	.6342E+00 .1000E+01	.6342E+00 .1000E+01	.6342E+00 .1000E+01	.1113E+02 .5947E-01	.120E+01 .297E+02	

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MEMB	THICK	AREA	TYPE	MA	MB	MC	MD	SIGNA-X	SIGNA-Y	SIGNA-XY	EFSTR-1	EFSTR-2	EFSTR-3	EFSTR-4	ENERGY	MS
69	.019	16.53	51	1	2	12	11			.1604E+05	.1604E+05	.9315E+00	.9886E+00	.9315E+00	.9283E+01	.127E+01
										.1542E+05	.9933E+00	.1000E+01	.9944E+00	.1542E+05	.9190E+01	.128E+01
70	.019	20.33	51	11	12	14	13			.1711E+05	.9722E+00	.9958E+00	.9722E+00	.1358E+02	.108E+01	
										.1741E+05	.9738E+00	.1000E+01	.9777E+00	.1741E+05	.1415E+02	.103E+01
71	.019	21.64	51	13	14	16	15			.6507E+04	.9694E+00	.1000E+01	.9660E+00	.6507E+04	.2087E+01	.447E+01
										.6298E+03	.8215E+00	.1000E+01	.8016E+00	.6298E+03	.1676E+01	.603E+02
72	.019	20.02	51	15	16	18	17			.1861E+05	.9780E+00	.1000E+01	.9750E+00	.1861E+05	.1594E+02	.903E+00
										.7627E+04	.9238E+00	.1000E+01	.9137E+00	.7627E+04	.2528E+01	.378E+01
73	.019	20.42	51	19	20	22	21			.5618E+04	.5618E+04	.5699E+00	.9290E+00	.5699E+00	.9479E+00	.714E+01
										.2101E+04	.2101E+04	.5648E+00	.9281E+00	.5648E+00	.1319E+00	.208E+02
74	.019	25.08	51	21	22	24	23			.1324E+05	.1324E+05	.8481E+00	.9775E+00	.8481E+00	.8768E+01	.188E+01
										.1142E+05	.1142E+05	.9108E+00	.9068E+00	.9108E+00	.6979E+01	.222E+01
75	.019	26.60	51	23	24	26	25			.1243E+05	.9867E+00	.8690E+00	.1243E+05	.8690E+00	.8448E+01	.202E+01
										.8234E+04	.9877E+00	.8784E+00	.8234E+04	.8784E+00	.3741E+01	.354E+01
76	.019	24.64	51	25	26	28	27			.3760E+04	.9210E+00	.3378E+00	.3760E+04	.3378E+00	.4234E+00	.134E+02
										.2709E+04	.9186E+00	.3182E+00	.2709E+04	.3182E+00	.2165E+00	.193E+02
77	.019	24.71	51	29	30	32	31			.9061E+04	.9061E+04	.6170E+00	.9370E+00	.6170E+00	.3138E+01	.388E+01
										.1785E+05	.1785E+05	.8510E+00	.9755E+00	.8510E+00	.1572E+02	.113E+01
78	.019	30.31	51	31	32	34	33			.1558E+05	.1558E+05	.8066E+00	.9715E+00	.8066E+00	.1403E+02	.151E+01
										.2239E+05	.2239E+05	.8983E+00	.9850E+00	.8983E+00	.3202E+02	.654E+00
79	.019	32.22	51	33	34	36	35			.7198E+04	.9724E+00	.7288E+00	.7198E+04	.7288E+00	.2950E+01	.467E+01
										.4738E+04	.9697E+00	.7030E+00	.4738E+04	.7030E+00	.1244E+01	.776E+01
80	.019	29.74	51	35	36	38	37			.5312E+04	.5420E+00	.1000E+01	.4795E+00	.5312E+04	.1248E+01	.771E+01
										.3777E+04	.4824E+00	.1000E+01	.4118E+00	.3777E+04	.6005E+00	.118E+02
81	.019	29.38	51	39	40	42	41			.1107E+05	.1107E+05	.6622E+00	.9446E+00	.6622E+00	.5839E+01	.288E+01
										.1803E+05	.1803E+05	.8320E+00	.9725E+00	.8320E+00	.1869E+02	.114E+01
82	.019	36.03	51	41	42	44	43			.1677E+05	.1677E+05	.8029E+00	.9710E+00	.8029E+00	.1923E+02	.134E+01
										.2222E+05	.2222E+05	.8851E+00	.9831E+00	.8851E+00	.3694E+02	.679E+00
83	.019	38.26	51	43	44	46	45			.2998E+04	.9208E+00	.2795E+00	.2998E+04	.2275E+00	.3929E+00	.187E+02
										.3271E+04	.9463E+00	.4761E+00	.3271E+04	.4761E+00	.5642E+00	.138E+02
84	.019	35.29	51	45	46	48	47			.1080E+05	.7385E+00	.1080E+05	.7026E+00	.1080E+05	.7385E+01	.276E+01
										.5858E+04	.6141E+00	.1000E+01	.5612E+00	.5858E+04	.1920E+01	.852E+01
85	.019	34.47	51	49	50	52	51			.2118E+05	.2118E+05	.8250E+00	.9714E+00	.8250E+00	.3000E+02	.827E+00
										.2915E+05	.2915E+05	.8932E+00	.9826E+00	.8932E+00	.6129E+02	.275E+00

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MEMB	THICK	AREA	TYPE	MA	MB	MC	MD	SIGMA-X	SIGMA-Y	SIGMA-XY	EFSTR-1	EFSTR-2	EFSTR-3	EFSTR-4	ENERGY	MS
86	.019	42.22	51	51	52	54	53									
87	.019	44.81	51	53	54	56	55									
88	.019	41.32	51	55	56	58	57									
89	.022	39.93	51	59	60	62	61									
90	.021	48.89	51	61	62	64	63									
91	.019	51.85	51	63	64	66	65									
92	.019	47.79	51	65	66	68	67									
93	.025	47.83	51	69	70	72	71									
94	.024	56.78	51	71	72	74	73									
95	.019	58.38	51	73	74	76	75									
96	.019	52.08	51	75	76	78	77									
97	.019	33.22	51	1	2	20	19									
98	.038	37.47	51	19	20	30	29									
99	.042	41.73	51	29	30	40	39									
100	.048	45.99	51	39	40	50	49									
101	.047	50.27	51	49	50	60	59									
102	.039	63.04	51	59	60	70	69									

MEMB	THICK	AREA	TYPE	MA	MB	MC	MD	SIGMA-X	SIGMA-Y	SIGMA-ZY	EFSTR-1	EFSTR-2	EFSTR-3	EFSTR-4	ENERGY	MS
103	.031	66.66	51	69	70	80	79									
104	.028	17.13	51	5	6	14	13									
105	.037	46.62	51	13	14	24	23									
106	.050	52.49	51	23	24	34	33									
107	.058	50.35	51	33	34	44	43									
108	.065	64.23	51	43	44	54	53									
109	.079	70.09	51	53	54	64	63									
110	.101	62.28	51	63	64	74	73									
111	.126	65.33	51	73	74	84	83									
112	.019	26.59	51	9	10	18	17									
113	.038	37.13	51	17	18	28	27									
114	.044	41.71	51	27	28	38	37									
115	.053	46.30	51	37	38	48	47									
116	.065	50.90	51	47	48	58	57									
117	.079	55.49	51	57	58	68	67									
118	.092	28.87	51	67	68	78	77									
119	.100	29.97	51	77	78	88	87									

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MEMB	THICK	AREA	TYPE	MA	MB	MC	MD	SIGMA-X	SIGMA-Y	SIGMA-XY	EFSTR-1	EFSTR-2	EFSTR-3	EFSTR-4	ENERGY	MS
120	.020	2.25	21	1	2			-.2653E-05 -.2653E-05							.1508E-19 .1508E-19	.226E+11
121	.020	2.63	21	3	4			-.4091E-05 -.3637E-05							.4186E-19 .3307E-19	.165E+11
122	.020	3.00	21	5	6			-.1592E-05 -.1990E-05							.7238E-20 .1131E-19	.302E+11
123	.020	2.63	21	7	8			-.5000E-05 -.6364E-05							.6253E-19 .1013E-18	.943E+10
124	.020	2.25	21	9	10			-.7420E-05 -.6897E-05							.1142E-18 .1019E-18	.870E+10
125	.020	2.70	21	11	12			-.4203E-05 -.3097E-05							.4540E-19 .2465E-19	.194E+11
126	.020	3.17	21	13	14			-.3387E-05 -.2446E-05							.3465E-19 .1806E-19	.245E+11
127	.020	2.85	21	15	16			-.3555E-05 -.2300E-05							.3436E-19 .1438E-19	.261E+11
128	.020	2.52	21	17	18			-.5452E-05 -.2370E-05							.7128E-19 .1347E-19	.253E+11
129	.020	2.56	21	19	20			-.3267E-05 -.3500E-05							.2600E-19 .2984E-19	.171E+11
130	.020	3.06	21	21	22			-.1169E-05 -.9740E-06							.3986E-20 .2768E-20	.616E+11
131	.020	3.60	21	23	24			-.1327E-05 -.1161E-05							.6035E-20 .4620E-20	.517E+11
132	.020	3.23	21	25	26			-.2215E-05 -.2030E-05							.1511E-19 .1269E-19	.296E+11
133	.020	2.85	21	27	28			-.1677E-05 -.2305E-05							.7624E-20 .1441E-19	.260E+11
134	.020	2.87	21	29	30			-.1354E-05 -.1674E-05							.5001E-20 .9589E-20	.320E+11
135	.020	3.43	21	31	32			-.1131E-05 -.1479E-05							.4179E-20 .7147E-20	.406E+11
136	.020	4.02	21	33	34			-.6675E-06 -.7416E-06							.1707E-20 .2108E-20	.809E+11

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MEMO	THICK	AREA	TYPE	MA	MB	MC	MD	SIGMA-X	SIGMA-Y	SIGMA-XY	EFSTR-1	EFSTR-2	EFSTR-3	EFSTR-4	ENERGY	MS
137	.020	3.61	21	35	36			-.1321E-05 -.9909E-06							.6008E-20 .3380E-20	.606E+11
138	.020	3.16	21	37	38			-.1032E-05 -.1220E-05							.3227E-20 .4508E-20	.492E+11
139	.020	3.17	21	39	40			-.0462E-06 -.1128E-05							.2165E-20 .3848E-20	.532E+11
140	.020	3.80	21	41	42			-.0648E-06 -.7075E-06							.2704E-20 .1810E-20	.048E+11
141	.020	4.45	21	43	44			-.2682E-06 -.3353E-06							.3050E-21 .4765E-21	.179E+12
142	.020	3.99	21	45	46			-.5978E-06 -.5978E-06							.1359E-20 .1359E-20	.100E+12
143	.020	3.51	21	47	48			-.2549E-06 -.2124E-06							.2174E-21 .1509E-21	.282E+12
144	.020	3.48	21	49	50			-.4711E-06 -.2570E-06							.7364E-21 .2191E-21	.233E+12
145	.020	4.16	21	51	52			-.2508E-06 -.1433E-06							.2495E-21 .8148E-22	.419E+12
146	.020	4.88	21	53	54			-.1530E-06 -.1530E-06							.1087E-21 .1087E-21	.392E+12
147	.020	4.37	21	55	56			-.2729E-06 -.2900E-06							.3103E-21 .3503E-21	.207E+12
148	.020	3.84	21	57	58			-.2717E-06 -.2523E-06							.2703E-21 .2331E-21	.238E+12
149	.020	3.79	21	59	60			-.1377E-06 -.1180E-06							.6850E-22 .5033E-22	.508E+12
150	.020	4.53	21	61	62			-.1071E-06 -.1153E-06							.4944E-22 .5734E-22	.520E+12
151	.020	5.30	21	63	64			.7036E-08 .2111E-07							.2500E-24 .2250E-23	.284E+13
152	.020	4.75	21	65	66			-.4710E-07 -.5495E-07							.1004E-22 .1367E-22	.109E+13
153	.020	4.18	21	67	68			-.2680E-07 -.1340E-07							.2856E-23 .7141E-24	.448E+13

MEMB	THICK	AREA	TYPE	MA	MB	MC	MD	SIGMA-X	SIGMA-Y	SIGMA-XY	EFSTR-1	EFSTR-2	EFSTR-3	EFSTR-4	ENERGY	MS
154	.020	4.15	21	69	70			-.2249E-08 -.2249E-07							.1998E-25 .1998E-23	.267E+13
155	.020	4.89	21	71	72			-.1906E-08 -.1144E-07							.1693E-25 .6095E-24	.525E+13
156	.020	5.65	21	73	74			.4289E-07 .3959E-07							.9903E-23 .8438E-23	.152E+13
157	.020	5.00	21	75	76			0. -.5591E-08							0. .1490E-24	.107E+14
158	.020	4.34	21	77	78			0. .2150E-08							0. .1909E-25	R

THE TOTAL ENERGY FOR LOADING CONDITION 1 IS .1632E+06 (U)

THE TOTAL ENERGY FOR LOADING CONDITION 2 IS .1340E+06 (U)

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JOINT	-X	-Y	-Z	FORCE-X	FORCE-Y	FORCE-Z	DISPL-X	DISPL-Y	DISPL-Z
1	63.500	90.000	1.125	205.000 351.000	-7360.000 -12600.000	926.000 1530.000	-1.53156595E-01 -5.12626745E-02	-3.373100804E-01 -3.47255404E-01	1.50853503E+01 1.44830153E+01
2	63.500	90.000	-1.125	-205.000 -351.000	7360.000 12600.000	926.000 1530.000	1.53156595E-01 5.12626745E-02	3.373100804E-01 3.47255404E-01	1.50853503E+01 1.44830153E+01
3	70.633	90.000	1.313	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	29.500 29.500	-1.60003033E-01 -4.39065366E-02	-3.64600013E-01 -3.51717970E-01	1.60655917E+01 1.47515352E+01
4	70.633	90.000	-1.313	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	29.500 29.500	1.60003033E-01 4.39065366E-02	3.64600013E-01 3.51717970E-01	1.60655917E+01 1.47515352E+01
5	70.167	90.000	1.500	-2800.000 -2420.000	-6960.000 -6020.000	1130.000 979.000	-2.11916646E-01 -6.02508514E-02	-4.60759580E-01 -4.36737925E-01	1.70640982E+01 1.50078963E+01
6	70.167	90.000	-1.500	2800.000 2420.000	6960.000 6020.000	1130.000 979.000	2.11916646E-01 6.02508514E-02	4.60759580E-01 4.36737925E-01	1.70640982E+01 1.50078963E+01
7	85.500	90.000	1.313	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	90.900 55.900	-1.07143175E-01 -4.46701197E-02	-3.97599127E-01 -3.61211376E-01	1.01325540E+01 1.52850121E+01
8	85.500	90.000	-1.313	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	90.900 55.900	1.07143175E-01 4.46701197E-02	3.97599127E-01 3.61211376E-01	1.01325540E+01 1.52850121E+01
9	92.633	90.000	1.125	-9870.000 -4020.000	-9780.000 -3980.000	1130.000 474.000	-1.04017545E-01 -4.66155072E-02	-3.99077236E-01 -3.30862699E-01	1.92778711E+01 1.55597198E+01
10	92.633	90.000	-1.125	9870.000 4020.000	9780.000 3980.000	1130.000 474.000	1.04017545E-01 4.66155072E-02	3.99077236E-01 3.30862699E-01	1.92778711E+01 1.55597198E+01
11	69.686	87.471	1.349	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	174.000 194.000	-1.60393505E-01 -4.12649435E-02	-3.77052511E-01 -3.66040465E-01	1.51335589E+01 1.39597807E+01
12	69.686	87.471	-1.349	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	174.000 194.000	1.60393505E-01 4.12649435E-02	3.77052511E-01 3.66040465E-01	1.51335589E+01 1.39597807E+01
13	76.097	84.851	1.586	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	214.000 175.000	-2.07968475E-01 -5.65356821E-02	-4.73436669E-01 -4.44512470E-01	1.51675480E+01 1.34203499E+01
14	76.097	84.851	-1.586	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	214.000 175.000	2.07968475E-01 5.65356821E-02	4.73436669E-01 4.44512470E-01	1.51675480E+01 1.34203499E+01
15	82.746	82.133	1.427	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	253.000 157.000	-1.04877630E-01 -4.44832377E-02	-4.24220570E-01 -3.86436603E-01	1.52133131E+01 1.28926689E+01
16	82.746	82.133	-1.427	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	253.000 157.000	1.04877630E-01 4.44832377E-02	4.24220570E-01 3.86436603E-01	1.52133131E+01 1.28926689E+01
17	89.647	79.312	1.259	-5680.000 -1600.000	2320.000 653.000	1020.000 325.000	-1.66548064E-01 -3.91972015E-02	-3.80465419E-01 -3.49018684E-01	1.52287247E+01 1.23217341E+01

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JOINT	-X	-Y	-Z	FORCE-X	FORCE-Y	FORCE-Z	DISPL-X	DISPL-Y	DISPL-Z
18	89.647	79.312	-1.259	5680.000 1600.000	-2320.000 -653.000	1020.000 325.000	1.66540664E-01 3.91972815E-02	3.08435419E-01 3.49018684E-01	1.52287247E+01 1.23217341E+01
19	57.266	77.669	1.279	2310.000 5510.000	-946.000 -2250.000	723.000 1550.000	-1.50103626E-01 -5.17496373E-02	-3.22284307E-01 -3.21113405E-01	1.08415205E+01 1.07102222E+01
20	57.266	77.669	-1.279	-2310.000 -5510.000	946.000 2250.000	723.000 1550.000	1.50103626E-01 5.17496373E-02	3.22284307E-01 3.21113405E-01	1.08415205E+01 1.07102222E+01
21	63.992	74.920	1.532	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	314.000 347.000	-1.66550822E-01 -5.19120222E-02	-3.78524461E-01 -3.69407025E-01	1.09061029E+01 1.02800835E+01
22	63.992	74.920	-1.532	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	314.000 347.000	1.66550822E-01 5.19120222E-02	3.78524461E-01 3.69407025E-01	1.09061029E+01 1.02800835E+01
23	70.962	72.071	1.799	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	326.000 270.000	-1.92739326E-01 -5.85946987E-02	-4.65077469E-01 -4.41946078E-01	1.09137101E+01 9.79710603E+00
24	70.962	72.071	-1.799	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	326.000 270.000	1.92739326E-01 5.85946987E-02	4.65077469E-01 4.41946078E-01	1.09137101E+01 9.79710603E+00
25	78.191	69.116	1.617	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	338.000 213.000	-1.58157500E-01 -3.81557674E-02	-4.11940504E-01 -3.80672377E-01	1.09200094E+01 9.30515091E+00
26	78.191	69.116	-1.617	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	338.000 213.000	1.58157500E-01 3.81557674E-02	4.11940504E-01 3.80672377E-01	1.09200094E+01 9.30515091E+00
27	85.692	66.050	1.424	-4070.000 -1210.000	1660.000 496.000	902.000 311.000	-1.34810839E-01 -2.74908182E-02	-3.86352653E-01 -3.45888242E-01	1.08426840E+01 8.73800722E+00
28	85.692	66.050	-1.424	4070.000 1210.000	-1660.000 -496.000	902.000 311.000	1.34810839E-01 2.74908182E-02	3.86352653E-01 3.45888242E-01	1.08426840E+01 8.73800722E+00
29	51.032	65.339	1.433	1740.000 3990.000	-713.000 -1630.000	646.000 1310.000	-1.44133543E-01 -6.58601383E-02	-2.96809892E-01 -3.04333605E-01	7.28959532E+00 7.48498407E+00
30	51.032	65.339	-1.433	-1740.000 -3990.000	713.000 1630.000	646.000 1310.000	1.44133543E-01 6.58601383E-02	2.96809892E-01 3.04333605E-01	7.28959532E+00 7.48498407E+00
31	58.297	62.369	1.715	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	340.000 375.000	-1.51869900E-01 -5.51758216E-02	-3.444981522E-01 -3.37208706E-01	7.35327780E+00 7.12717600E+00
32	58.297	62.369	-1.715	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	340.000 375.000	1.51869900E-01 5.51758216E-02	3.444981522E-01 3.37208706E-01	7.35327780E+00 7.12717600E+00
33	65.826	59.291	2.012	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	352.000 291.000	-1.67953885E-01 -5.57287622E-02	-4.261440523E-01 -4.08852457E-01	7.33441024E+00 6.69261135E+00
34	65.826	59.291	-2.012	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	352.000 291.000	1.67953885E-01 5.57287622E-02	4.261440523E-01 4.08852457E-01	7.33441024E+00 6.69261135E+00

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35	73.635	56.100	1.807	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	365.000 230.000	-1.3159297E-01 -3.10292813E-02	-3.76577355E-01 -3.49981104E-01	7.28909697E+00 6.24447656E+00
36	73.635	56.100	-1.807	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	365.000 230.000	1.3159297E-01 3.10292813E-02	3.76577355E-01 3.49981104E-01	7.28909697E+00 6.24447656E+00
37	81.738	52.787	1.590	-4258.000 -1270.000	1740.000 518.000	974.000 336.000	-1.09022988E-01 -1.82188447E-02	-3.57295406E-01 -3.19885301E-01	7.13862489E+00 5.70271391E+00
38	81.738	52.787	-1.590	4258.000 1270.000	-1740.000 -518.000	974.000 336.000	1.09022988E-01 1.82188447E-02	3.57295406E-01 3.19885301E-01	7.13862489E+00 5.70271391E+00
39	44.799	53.008	1.587	1820.000 4160.000	-743.000 -1700.000	694.000 1410.000	-1.27880637E-01 -6.63969885E-02	-2.49846167E-01 -2.82488420E-01	4.43438691E+00 4.78522101E+00
40	44.799	53.008	-1.587	-1820.000 -4160.000	743.000 1700.000	694.000 1410.000	1.27880637E-01 6.63969885E-02	2.49846167E-01 2.82488420E-01	4.43438691E+00 4.78522101E+00
41	52.603	49.818	1.898	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	365.000 402.000	-1.30665075E-01 -5.32217253E-02	-2.92457379E-01 -2.88891709E-01	4.49810288E+00 4.51417272E+00
42	52.603	49.818	-1.898	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	365.000 402.000	1.30665075E-01 5.32217253E-02	2.92457379E-01 2.88891709E-01	4.49810288E+00 4.51417272E+00
43	60.691	46.512	2.225	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	378.000 313.000	-1.39343038E-01 -5.06267100E-02	-3.65573242E-01 -3.53593407E-01	4.46771253E+00 4.15762025E+00
44	60.691	46.512	-2.225	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	378.000 313.000	1.39343038E-01 5.06267100E-02	3.65573242E-01 3.53593407E-01	4.46771253E+00 4.15762025E+00
45	69.879	43.083	1.997	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	392.000 247.000	-9.89174689E-02 -2.93986747E-02	-3.17475651E-01 -2.95573630E-01	4.39030667E+00 3.77688570E+00
46	69.879	43.083	-1.997	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	392.000 247.000	9.89174689E-02 2.93986747E-02	3.17475651E-01 2.95573630E-01	4.39030667E+00 3.77688570E+00
47	77.784	39.525	1.756	-4440.000 -1320.000	1820.000 561.000	1050.000 361.000	-7.54646233E-02 -4.84215299E-03	-3.05230452E-01 -2.71275070E-01	4.18278166E+00 3.28711508E+00
48	77.784	39.525	-1.756	4440.000 1320.000	-1820.000 -561.000	1050.000 361.000	7.54646233E-02 4.84215299E-03	3.05230452E-01 2.71275070E-01	4.18278166E+00 3.28711508E+00
49	38.565	40.678	1.742	1890.000 4330.000	-773.000 -1770.000	742.000 1500.000	-1.05739666E-01 -6.20971554E-02	-1.86543915E-01 -2.03050212E-01	2.32438568E+00 2.71329020E+00
50	38.565	40.678	-1.742	-1890.000 -4330.000	773.000 1770.000	742.000 1500.000	1.05739666E-01 6.20971554E-02	1.86543915E-01 2.03050212E-01	2.32438568E+00 2.71329020E+00
51	46.908	37.267	2.082	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	390.000 430.000	-1.03846760E-01 -4.74242336E-02	-2.20394079E-01 -2.21283761E-01	2.37590002E+00 2.51245255E+00

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JOINT	-X	-Y	-Z	FORCE-X	FORCE-Y	FORCE-Z	DISPL-X	DISPL-Y	DISPL-Z
52	46.908	37.267	-2.082	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	390.000 430.000	1.03646760E-01 4.7240236E-02	2.20394079E-01 2.21283761E-01	2.37590002E+00 2.51245255E+00
53	55.555	33.732	2.438	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	404.000 334.000	-1.03947059E-01 -4.12753198E-02	-2.76969324E-01 -2.71403093E-01	2.33343689E+00 2.23062811E+00
54	55.555	33.732	-2.438	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	404.000 334.000	1.03947059E-01 4.12753198E-02	2.76969324E-01 2.71403093E-01	2.33343689E+00 2.23062811E+00
55	64.523	30.067	2.187	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	420.000 264.000	-6.26198328E-02 -8.20878278E-03	-2.33032555E-01 -2.16845636E-01	2.24239658E+00 1.93907498E+00
56	64.523	30.067	-2.187	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	420.000 264.000	6.26198328E-02 8.20878278E-03	2.33032555E-01 2.16845636E-01	2.24239658E+00 1.93907498E+00
57	73.830	26.262	1.922	-4640.000 -1380.000	1900.000 565.000	1120.000 386.000	-4.16609901E-02 7.39068873E-03	-2.33004248E-01 -2.08101821E-01	2.00549282E+00 1.53137282E+00
58	73.830	26.262	-1.922	4640.000 1380.000	-1900.000 -565.000	1120.000 386.000	4.16609901E-02 -7.39068873E-03	2.33004248E-01 2.08101821E-01	2.00549282E+00 1.53137282E+00
59	32.331	28.347	1.896	2290.000 5300.000	-937.000 -2170.000	883.000 1820.000	-7.97542288E-02 -5.29909849E-02	-1.15152948E-01 -1.36105539E-01	9.39622230E-01 1.27310587E+00
60	32.331	28.347	-1.896	-2290.000 -5300.000	937.000 2170.000	883.000 1820.000	7.97542288E-02 5.29909849E-02	1.15152948E-01 1.36105539E-01	9.39622230E-01 1.27310587E+00
61	41.214	24.716	2.265	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	413.000 458.000	-7.49426919E-02 -3.82899686E-02	-1.39588501E-01 -1.43064119E-01	9.71136133E-01 1.12826391E+00
62	41.214	24.716	-2.265	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	413.000 458.000	7.49426919E-02 3.82899686E-02	1.39588501E-01 1.43064119E-01	9.71136133E-01 1.12826391E+00
63	50.420	20.953	2.651	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	391.000 326.000	-7.05172863E-02 -3.24885445E-02	-1.74586532E-01 -1.75226816E-01	9.25682390E-01 9.21641638E-01
64	50.420	20.953	-2.651	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	391.000 326.000	7.05172863E-02 3.24885445E-02	1.74586532E-01 1.75226816E-01	9.25682390E-01 9.21641638E-01
65	59.967	17.050	2.376	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	368.000 233.000	-3.28161189E-02 -9.31470120E-04	-1.33328204E-01 -1.24469418E-01	8.32872079E-01 7.28927885E-01
66	59.967	17.050	-2.376	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	368.000 233.000	3.28161189E-02 9.31470120E-04	1.33328204E-01 1.24469418E-01	8.32872079E-01 7.28927885E-01
67	69.876	13.000	2.088	-3030.000 -922.000	1240.000 377.000	804.000 287.000	-1.42988873E-02 1.38097400E-02	-1.42639484E-01 -1.21961995E-01	5.96688240E-01 4.29246873E-01
68	69.876	13.000	-2.088	3030.000 922.000	-1240.000 -377.000	804.000 287.000	1.42988873E-02 -1.38097400E-02	1.42639484E-01 1.21961995E-01	5.96688240E-01 4.29246873E-01

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JOINT	-X	-Y	-Z	FORCE-X	FORCE-Y	FORCE-Z	DISPL-X	DISPL-Y	DISPL-Z
69	25.166	14.173	2.073	3070.000 7160.000	-520.000 -1210.000	1040.000 2180.000	-4.22280799E-02 -3.46186534E-02	-4.09255801E-02 -6.02113756E-02	1.50235366E-01 3.26853110E-01
70	25.166	14.173	-2.073	-3070.000 -7160.000	520.000 1210.000	1040.000 2180.000	4.22280799E-02 3.46186534E-02	4.09255801E-02 6.02113756E-02	1.50235366E-01 3.26853110E-01
71	35.583	12.304	2.446	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	433.000 484.000	-4.53298717E-02 -2.79621842E-02	-5.96720986E-02 -6.11086852E-02	2.19892172E-01 3.17463874E-01
72	35.583	12.304	-2.446	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	433.000 484.000	4.53298717E-02 2.79621842E-02	5.96720986E-02 6.11086852E-02	2.19892172E-01 3.17463874E-01
73	46.181	10.403	2.827	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	370.000 310.000	-4.38219757E-02 -2.57691521E-02	-8.83518278E-02 -9.13801375E-02	2.58556125E-01 2.71684902E-01
74	46.181	10.403	-2.827	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	370.000 310.000	4.38219757E-02 2.57691521E-02	8.83518278E-02 9.13801375E-02	2.58556125E-01 2.71684902E-01
75	56.964	8.469	2.502	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	304.000 194.000	-1.98183986E-02 -2.4814918E-03	-5.92354093E-02 -5.57468272E-02	2.81201334E-01 2.49187955E-01
76	56.964	8.469	-2.502	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	304.000 194.000	1.98183986E-02 2.4814918E-03	5.92354093E-02 5.57468272E-02	2.81201334E-01 2.49187955E-01
77	67.938	6.500	2.169	-1370.000 -451.000	262.000 86.000	446.000 175.000	-4.24715599E-03 1.17652403E-02	-8.06102137E-02 -6.82306147E-02	1.86891812E-01 1.24812534E-01
78	67.938	6.500	-2.169	1370.000 451.000	-262.000 -86.000	446.000 175.000	4.24715599E-03 -1.17652403E-02	8.06102137E-02 6.82306147E-02	1.86891812E-01 1.24812534E-01
79	14.000	0.000	2.250	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000
80	18.000	0.000	-2.250	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000
81	30.000	0.000	2.625	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000
82	30.000	0.000	-2.625	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000
83	42.000	0.000	3.000	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000
84	42.000	0.000	-3.000	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000
85	54.000	0.000	2.625	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000

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JOINT	-X	-Y	-Z	FORCE-X	FORCE-Y	FORCE-Z	DISPL-X	DISPL-Y	DISPL-Z
66	54.000	0.000	-2.625	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	0. 0.	0. 0.	0. 0.
67	66.000	0.000	2.250	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	0. 0.	0. 0.	0. 0.
88	66.000	0.000	-2.250	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	0. 0.	0. 0.	0. 0.

Z-DISPLACEMENTS

NODE NO	LOAD CASE #1		LOAD CASE #2	
	ANALYZE	NASTRAN	ANALYZE	NASTRAN
1*	15.085	15.170	14.483	14.595
3	16.066	16.151	14.752	14.849
5	17.065	17.144	15.008	15.086
7	18.133	18.198	15.285	15.344
9	19.278	19.328	15.560	15.599
11	15.134	15.218	13.960	14.059
13	15.168	15.246	13.420	13.500
15	15.213	15.286	12.893	12.956
17	15.229	15.297	12.322	12.368
19	10.842	10.913	10.710	10.810
21	10.906	10.977	10.280	10.368
23	10.914	10.979	9.797	9.866
25	10.920	10.982	9.305	9.359
27	10.843	10.902	8.738	8.780
29	7.290	7.354	7.485	7.578
31	7.353	7.414	7.127	7.205
33	7.334	7.386	6.693	6.749
35	7.289	7.338	6.244	6.289
37	7.139	7.188	5.703	5.738
39	4.434	4.492	4.785	4.870
41	4.498	4.547	4.514	4.580
43	4.468	4.504	4.158	4.199
45	4.390	4.425	3.777	3.810
47	4.183	4.222	3.287	3.315
49	2.324	2.378	2.713	2.792
51	2.376	2.414	2.512	2.566
53	2.333	2.353	2.231	2.256
55	2.242	2.263	1.939	1.960
57	2.005	2.034	1.531	1.551
59	.940	.987	1.273	1.343
61	.971	.998	1.128	1.169
63	.926	.930	.922	.932
65	.833	.839	.729	.737
67	.597	.611	.429	.439
69	.150	.175	.327	.368
71	.220	.236	.317	.342
73	.259	.259	.272	.276
75	.281	.283	.249	.252
77	.187	.195	.125	.130

*Note: Results are given for nodes on the upper surface only.
The displacement pattern is identical on the lower surface.

TABLE 2: Results From ANALYZE and NASTRAN