

NONLINEAR ANALYSIS OF RECTANGULAR GLASS PLATES  
BY FINITE DIFFERENCE METHOD

by

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APPENDIX

Listing of Program

## BIHAR

A FINITE DIFFERENCE COMPUTER PROGRAM  
FOR NON-LINEAR ANALYSIS  
OF RECTANGULAR GLASS PANELS

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CCCCC

BIHAR IS A FORTRAN PROGRAM DESIGNED TO COMPUTE  
THE LARGE DEFORMATION BEHAVIOURS OF RECTANGULAR  
PLATES. THE GOAL HAS BEEN TO MAKE THE IMPL-  
MENTATION OF THE THEORY TRANSPARENT, THEREBY  
MAKING ADDITIONS AND ALTERATIONS BY NEW USERS  
EASIER.

THE PROGRAM EXECUTES ENTIRELY IN CORE. AS A  
RESULT, IT CAN BE USED ON ANY OF THE MAJOR  
SCIENTIFIC COMPUTERS. WITH MINOR EXCEPTIONS,  
ALL OF THE DIMENSIONED VARIABLES ARE STORED  
SEQUENTIALLY IN ONE ARRAY WITHOUT GAPS.

ONE OF THE MAJOR FEATURES OF THE PROGRAM IS TO  
ALLOW THE USER TO DEFER THE ALLOCATION OF CER-  
TAIN ARRAYS UNTIL EXECUTION TIME. THEREFORE,  
THE SIZE OF THESE ARRAYS MAY BE ESTABLISHED  
TO MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE CURRENT APPLI-  
CATION RATHER THAN THOSE OF THE LARGEST  
CONCEIVABLE APPLICATIONS. IT ALSO ALLOWS THE  
USER TO REALLOCATE THE SAME ARRAYS IN A DIP-  
FERENT SIZE LATER IN THE SAME EXECUTION. IT  
PERMITS THE USER TO REQUEST ONLY THE STORAGE  
HE NEEDS.

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C
CCCCC AS A USER, PLEASE DON'T WORRY ABOUT THE STORAGEA053
C SIZE REQUIRED. IT WILL BE HANDLED BY THISA054
C PROGRAM AUTOMATICALLY. FOR A SPECIFIC PROBLEM,A055
C DATA SET CONTAIN THREE CARDS. DATA SETS CAN BEA056
C REPEATED AS MANY TIMES AS YOU NEED. WHAT YOUA057
C NEED IS TO PREPARE THE INPUT DATA AS SHOWN:A058
C
C *****A059
C * INPUT DATA DEFINITIONS *A060
C *****A061
C
C *****A062
C CARD I. (6E10.4,2I5) *****A063
C AL HALF LENGTH OF PLATE IN X-DIRECTION.A064
C BL HALF LENGTH OF PLATE IN Y-DIRECTION.A065
C TH THICKNESS OF THE PLATE.A066
C PR POISSON'S RATIO.A067
C ELAS MODULUS OF ELASTICITY.A068
C STIF SPRING CONSTANT ALONG THE BOUNDARY.A069
C IDIS INCREMENT OF IN-PLANE DISPLACEMENTA070
C PRINTOUT, IF NO PRINTOUT IS NEEDED,A071
C JUST LEAVE IT BLANK.A072
C IREF REFERENCE DATA PRINTOUTA073
C 0 : NO ; 1 : YES.A074
C
C *****A075
C CARD II. (6I5,12A4) *****A076
C NBC BOUNDARY CONDITIONSA077
C 1 : SIMPLY SUPPORTEDA078
C 2 : ELASTIC SUPPORTEDA079
C 3 : CORNER SUPPORTEDA080
C NX NUMBER OF SEGMENTS IN X-DIRECTION.A081
C NY NUMBER OF SEGMENTS IN Y-DIRECTION.A082
C LINC NUMBER OF LOAD INCREMENTS.A083
C IPRI INCREMENTS OF PRINCIPAL STRESSES A084
C PRINTOUT, IF NO PRINTOUT NEEDED,A085
C JUST LEAVE IT BLANK.A086
C LORNL PROBLEM TYPEA087
C 1 : LINEAR ; 2 : NON-LINEAR.A088
C ITITLE TITLE PRINTOUT FOR EACH CASE.A089
C MAXIMUM LENGTH WILL BE 48 CHARACTERS.A090
C
C *****A091
C CARD III. (8E10.4) *****A092
C Q LOAD INCREMENTS A093
C IF INCREMENT IS EQUAL, JUST FILLOUT A094
C THE VALUE AT THE FIRST FIELD; OTHER- A095
C WISE, PUNCH THEM ONE BY ONE. MAXIMUM A096
C NUMBER OF UNEQUAL INCREMENTS WILL BE A097
C EIGHT. A098
C
C AT END OF DATA SETS, A BLANK CARD IS NEEDED A099
C TO INDICATE END-OF-FILE. A100
C A101
C A102
C A103
C A104

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C
CCCCC FOR ANY COMPUTER CENTER, IF LIBRARY SUBROUTINE
C      ALLOC IS NOT AVAILABLE, YOU MUST REACTIVE THE
C      FOLLOWING STATEMENTS WITH '*' AT SECOND
C      COLUMN AND FOLLOWED THE INSTRUCTIONS AS
C      SHOWN BELOW AND, THEN, DEACTIVE THE FOLLOWING
C      ACTIVE STATEMENTS.
C
C      FOR ANY SPECIFIED PROBLEMS, ONLY TWO INTEGER
C      NUMBERS NEEDED TO CHANGE IN THE WHOLE PROGRAM.
C      THESE NUMBERS APPEARED IN THE NEXT TWO EXECUT-
C      ABLE STATEMENTS AND PLEASE CHANGES AS FOLLOWS:
C
C      DIMENSION A (STORAGE SIZE)
C      NSIZEA = STORAGE SIZE
C
C      STORAGE SIZE WILL BE GIVEN AS FOLLOWS:
C
C      STORAGE SIZE = (11+2*NX4)*NUM + NX3*NY3
C                      + 0.5*(NUM+1)
C
C      WHERE
C
C      NX = NUMBER OF SEGMENT IN X-DIRECTION
C      NY = NUMBER OF SEGMENT IN Y-DIRECTION
C      NUM = (NX+1) * (NY+1)
C      NX3 = NX + 3
C      NY3 = NY + 3
C      NX4 = 2 * (NX+1) + 1
C
C*      IMPLICIT REAL * 8 (A)
C*      DIMENSION A(11000)
C*      NSIZEA = 11000
C* 10 CALL CONST
C*      CALL BIHAR (A, NSIZEA)
C*      GO TO 10
C
C
C      COMMON /B1/ NUM, NX4, NX3, NX2, NX1, NY3
C      EXTERNAL BIHAR
C 10 CALL CPUTM (0, M)
C      CALL CONST
C      NSIZEA = (11+2*NX4)*NUM + NX3*NY3 + 0.5*(NUM+1)
C      CALL ALLOC (BIHAR, NSIZEA, 8)
C      CALL CPUTM (1, M)
C      CPU = M
C      CPU = CPU / 100.
C      WRITE (6,100) CPU
C 100 FORMAT ('AMOUNT OF ELAPSED CPU TIME = ',F7.2)
C      GO TO 10
C      END

```

SUBROUTINE BIHAR (A, NSIZEA)	B001
IMPLICIT REAL * 8 (A)	B002
COMMON /B1/ NUM, NX4, NX3, NX2, NX1, NY3	B003
DIMENSION A(1)	B004
C	B005
C	B006
CCCCCC STORAGE ALLOCATION	B007
C	B008
C	B009
N1 = 1	B010
N2 = N1 + NUM	B011
N3 = N2 + NUM * NX4	B012
N4 = N3 + NUM * NX4	B013
N5 = N4 + NUM	B014
N6 = N5 + NUM	B015
N7 = N6 + NUM	B016
N8 = N7 + NUM	B017
N9 = N8 + NUM	B018
N10 = N9 + NUM	B019
N11 = N10 + NUM	B020
N12 = N11 + NUM	B021
N13 = N12 + NUM	B022
N14 = N13 + NUM	B023
N15 = N14 + NX3*NY3	B024
C	B025
C	B026
CCCCCC INITIALIZATION	B027
C	B028
C	B029
15 DO 20 I = 1 , NUM	B030
A(I) = 1.0	B031
20 CONTINUE	B032
DO 30 I = N2 , N12	B033
A(I) = 0.0	B034
30 CONTINUE	B035
C	B036
C	B037
CCCCCC PASSING THE ARRAY INDICATORS.	B038
C	B039
C	B040
CALL SOLVE (A(N1), A(N2), A(N3), A(N4), A(N5),	B041
1          A(N6), A(N7), A(N8), A(N9), A(N10),	B042
2          A(N11), A(N12), A(N13), A(N14), A(N15))	B043
C	B044
C	B045
100 RETURN	B046
C	B047
C	B048
END	B049