

CROATIAN SOCIETY OF MECHANICS Ivo Alfirević



THE STORY ABOUT

Germany

Poland

Czesh Republic

Slovakia

Austria

Hungary

Romania

Stovenia (

Croatia

Serbia

Danube

Adriatic sea

Zagreb, Croatia 2013

THE STORY ABOUT

DANUBIA – ADRIA

1983 - 2013

Ivo Alfirević

Zagreb, Croatia 2013

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PREFACE

As one of the founders of the Danubia-Adria Committee and an active member of the Organizing and Scientific Committee of each and every in the series of thirty Danubia Adria Symposia organised insofar, I have been given an opportunity to speak about the ideas and history of the Danubia Adria Symposia. It was mostly at the opening ceremonies and symposia gala dinners held in Steyr, Parma, Brijuni, etc. However, these were just short reflections within a limited timeframe, so that the need for a more thorough review of the Danubia Adria history has emerged eventually. When 2010 Wroclaw Scientific Committee offered me to write a booklet on Danubia-Adria Committees and Danubia-Adria Symposia, I was very pleased and deeply honoured. I promised to prepare the booklet for the thirtieth jubilee symposium, which will take place in Primošten, Croatia, in 2013. Altogether five Danubia-Adria Symposia have been organized in Croatia. The very first was held in Stubičke Toplice in 1983, while this jubilary one is going to take place in Primošten in 2013. In the interim period, Croatia hosted the symposia held in Pula in 1990, in Poreč in 1997 and on Brijuni Islands in 2004.

While writing this Story about the Danubia-Adria, I tried to be as impartial as possible. However, it was not easy for me to keep it that way, so that - in some aspects, at least - this Story brings my personal view on the events around the Danubia-Adria Symposia. It was inevitable for several reasons, first of all because of the flood of my memories. Furthermore, in writing this "Story about the Danubia-Adria" I have used the archive of the Croatian Society of Mechanics, as well as some letters sent to me by other members of the Danubia-Adria Committee and saved by pure chance. The same can be said for the choice of the displayed photographs.

My colleagues from the Danubia Adria

Committee have been of great assistance. The most important help came from R. Beer, F. Thamm, S. Jecić, D. Semenski, A. Freddi, L. Borbás and some others. Their advice and notes were of great help. An excellent Photo Album prepared by S. Jecić proved itself invaluable and indispensable. He recorded not only a number of events that took place at Spring Meetings and Symposia held over the years, but also carefully labelled the photos with dates and names of the persons who can be seen on them. Many of these data and facts would otherwise be lost. Many thanks to the Research Assistant Frane Pamuković for the preparation of diagrams and graphs displayed in the Appendix. Special thanks to the enthusiastic secretary Ms Jasminka Biondić for careful typing and preparation of this book. Finally, I wish to thank the Croatian Society of Mechanics and Studio Hrg for their support in publishing this book.

Since the actual lists of Symposia participants were not available to me, I have used Extended Summaries as a source of information. This information may not be quite correct, but is not completely wrong either.

This is probably the best place to mention the persons who, although never actually appointed official members of the Danubia-Adria Committees, have been very active in helping the organisation and promotion of the Danubia Adria Symposia and the ideas behind them,. The most important among these individuals are Karl-Hans Laermann, Jan Javornicky, Giovanni Bianchi, Elmar Ficker and Senator Leonardo Melandri.

It is with pleasure and rejoices that I remember some of the attendees of the Danubia Adria Symposia that came from very distant countries, for instance Sameh S. Issa, who came from the College of Engineering and Petroleum Kuwait and attended the first Symposium held in Stubičke Toplice. Kozo

Ikegami from the Tokyo Denki University, Japan, attended the symposium held in Poreč in 1997, as well as all of the symposia held between 2001 and 2009. They had travelled a very long distance to share with us not only scientific knowledge and experience, but also different cultures and friendly feelings.

In writing the names of the Symposia venues and the names of other geographical locations, I have used their original names in local spelling. The exceptions have been made

with large cities like Vienna (Wien), Prague (Praha), Warsaw (Warszawa), Tokyo, Kuwait etc, whose original names are often replaced by their well-known and widely accepted English counterparts,

Zagreb, December 13th, 2012 Ivo Alfirević

INTRODUCTION

Foundation of the Danubia-Adria Committee in 1983

Danubia Adria Committee and Danubia-Adria Symposia were founded by a group of scientists and professors established in the Middle Europe and disappointed with the political, economic, cultural and, above all, scientific division of Europe, enforced at the time. Professors and scientists established in eastern countries had been put in a particularly awkward position. Namely, in these countries international scientific cooperation between the East and the West had been heavily hindered. There were numerous obstacles to travelling from east to west, both of political (passport and visa regulations) and economic (foreign currency availability) nature. Scientists from eastern countries could easily travel across the East, but when it came to western countries, the story was quite different. The first scientists that started to promote Danubia-Adria ideas were as follows:

Ivo Alfirević, Zagreb, Stjepan Jecić, Zagreb, Rudolf Beer, Vienna, Hans - Peter Rossmanith, Vienna, Istvan Huszár, Budapest, Fryges Thamm, Budapest.

The idea to organize such symposia across the Middle-European countries situated both on the eastern and on the western side of the Iron Curtain, had been contemplated for a longer period of time, but it first came to life at Plitivice Lakes, where Ivo Alfirević and Rudolf Beer met for the first time ever.

Namely, Ivo Alfirević was two time-elected





Plitvice Lakes' waterfalls

However, scientists from eastern countries could travel to Yugoslavia more easily than to the western countries. At the time Yugoslavia was officially a socialist republic, but its citizens could easily travel both to the West and to the East. Given these facts, Yugoslavia seemed like a very convenient host of the first symposium.

president of the Croatian Society of Mechanics (1980-1982 and 1982-1984). Together with Džemal Kalajdžisalihović and Osman Muftić, his colleagues from the Croatian Society of Mechanics, he had organized seven Yugoslav symposia on the plasticity theory. The first three symposia took place in Jezero Hotel at

Plitvice Lakes National Park in 1981, 1982, and 1983, respectively. Andrija Mulc from the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering and Naval Architecture in Zagreb invited his friend Rudolf Beer from the Technical University of Vienna to attend the third symposium, held on Thursday, June 2, and Friday, June 3, 1983, at Plitvice Lakes.





I. Alfirević, Dž. Kalajdžisalihović, O. Muftić

Several very interesting papers using experimental methods - particularly photo-elasticity and birefringent coatings - were presented at the third Yugoslav Symposium on Plasticity. On the Symposium day 2, R. Beer and I. Alfirević walked around the Lakes having a cosy chat.. They were discussing the papers presented at the Symposium dealing with experimental methods. The beauty of the 16 lakes, with their numerous waterfalls and cascades and their water constantly changing colour from emerald green to azure

blue, was very inspiring. It certainly helped creating a good mood and high spirits. When walking around the largest and the deepest of the Lakes, the Kozjak Lake, Beer and Alfirević started talking about the possibility of organizing a symposium on experimental methods in Mechanics. Such a symposium was supposed to be as inexpensive as possible and easily accessible for scientists from Eastern and Western European countries. At that moment, the idea of organizing a series of symposia on experimental methods in Mechanics was born. R. Beer suggested that such a symposium should be organized by the three neighbouring countries, that is to say, Austria, Hungary and Yugoslavia (Croatia). R. Beer and I. Alfirević decided to meet again in Zagreb in early September, right after the summer holidays.



Jezero Hotel



From the photo album of S. Jecić

However, R. Beer phoned I. Alfirević from Vienna as soon as on Monday, June 6, and proposed the meeting on the very next day, saying: Let's strike while the iron is still hot. Alfirević accepted, so that Rudolf Beer and Hans-Peter Rossmanith, a scientist also affiliated with the Technical University Vienna, appeared in Zagreb on the very next day. This was the first semi-official meeting of the Organizing Committee of the future Danubia Adria Symposia. This meeting was held in the Library of the Institute of Engineering Mechanics, situated on the second floor of the south building of the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering and Naval Architecture.





Current appearance of the Library and the south building of the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering and Naval Architecture in Zagreb

At the meeting held in Zagreb in June 1983, the following was agreed:

- 1. The symposium shall run under the title Danubius-Adria Symposium on Experimental Methods in Solid Mechanics.
- 2. The symposium shall be co-organized by three scientific societies:
 - Yugoslav (Croatian) Society of Mechanics,
 - Austrian Society of Experimental Strain Analysis (ASESA), and
 - Hungarian Scientific Society of Mechanical Engineers.

Each society should appoint two representatives as the members of the Organizing Committee. The country in which the symposium shall be held may appoint as many as three representatives.

- 3. The first symposium shall take place in Croatia, while the second shall probably be organised in Austria. The symposia shall be organized in late September or early October, and shall last two days.
- 4. The symposium-related costs, including the registration fee and the travelling costs, should be kept as low as possible. Thus, future symposia should take place in the triborder area. As for the first Danubia Adria Symposium, the registration fee was set at 4,000 Yugoslav Dinars for the participants coming from Yugoslavia and Eastern European countries, i.e.1,000 Austrian Shillings for the participants coming from Western Europe and overseas.
- 5. Each symposium shall be preceded by the preparatory **Spring Meeting**. The first Spring Meeting shall be organized in Hungary.
- 6. The working language of the symposia shall preferably be English, but German and the official language of the host country shall be allowed for use as well.

Regarding the name of the Symposia, several propositions like Central European Symposium, Symposium of South-Eastern Europe, etc., had been made. However I. Alfirević suggested that some poetic name should be used. Since the Danube River makes the connection between all of the three organizing countries, as well

as potential future member countries, he felt that the word "Danube" should appear in the name of these symposia. On the other hand, Adriatic Sea connects Italy – as a potential future member country – and Croatia, so that he proposed the name **Danube-Adriatic Symposium**. However, the name was to be expressed in local languages, so that the name: **Danubius-Adria Symposium** was accepted. *Danubius* or *Danuvius* is the Latin name for the Danube River, while *Adria* is the German name for the Adriatic Sea.

After the meeting, the three organizing societies accepted the appointed members of the Danubia Adria Committee, which were as follows:

Ivo Alfirević, Zagreb, Stjepan Jecić, Zagreb, Hans - Peter Rossmanith, Vienna, Rudolf Beer, Vienna, Fryges Thamm, Budapest. Istvan Huszar, Budapest Vlatko Brčić, Belgrade, Rudolf Beer initially proposed Andrija Mulc as the third Croatian representative, but the Croatian Society of Mechanics delegated Vlatko Brčić to liaise with the central Yugoslav Society of Mechanics. Although Vlatko Brčić was appointed as a member of the Scientific Committee, he has never taken any part in its activities and shall therefore not be mentioned as such any further.

After the meeting, R. Beer and H. P. Rosmanith returned to Vienna and soon sent the **First Announcement** draft. Although the letter Beer wrote is dated *July* 12, it was most probably written on *June* 12. I. Alfirević had the First Announcement printed immediately by the Publishing Company **Vjesnik** in Zagreb. Vjesnik was a daily newspaper; in Croatian, the word *Vjesnik* means the messenger or the courier.

The First Announcement was type-set by Tomislav Čić and printed out. It was circulated among the potential participants prior to the summer holidays, as originally planned. Unfortunately, in preparing the text of the first

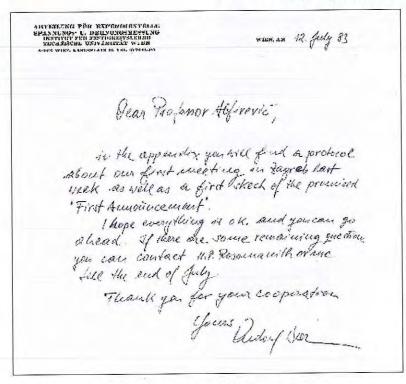
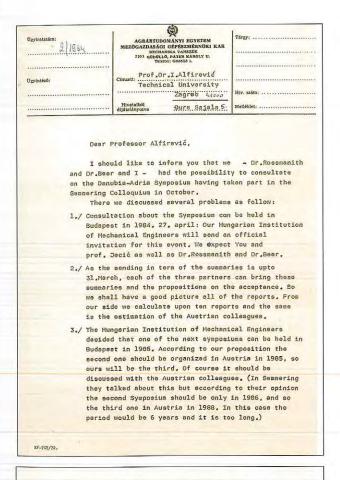


Fig. 5: Letter sent to I. Alfirević by R. Beer after the Zagreb Meeting

Announcement, a mistake had been made - instead of the **Danubius-Adria**, the words **Danubia – Adria** had been written.

However, the mistake turned into tradition, so that the symposium is still running under this title.



4./ The preliminary consultation about the Symposium can be held in Budapest, in Zagreb and in Wienna cyclically.

5./ In Hungary we have the possibility to send colleagues to take part in conferences in the form of exchange, i.e. our Institution of Mechanical Engineers can give all the costs in Budapest for soveral persons, and the same is wished from the partner Institutions. This way we can invite ten colleagues from Jugoslavia and ten colleagues from Austria. We should naturally discuss this solution.

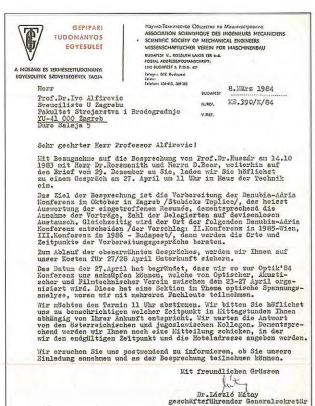
I hope that my letter gives some real propositions we can consultate about in Budapest in the interest of the planned cooperation, And so, after sending the official invitation we wait you in Budapest.

Yours sincerely

Gödöllő, 29.Dec.1983,



The letter sent to Ivo Alfirević by Istvan Huszár



Letter of Invitation to 1984 Spring Meeting sent by László Matay, Secretary General of the Hungarian Scientific Society of Mechanical Engineers

THE FIRST DANUBIA-ADRIA SYMPOSIUM

Stubičke Toplice, Croatia, 1984



The preparations for the first Spring Meeting and the First Danubia-Adria Symposium started at the beginning of 1984. Letters were exchanged between the members of the

Organizing Committee. The members of the Committee were active in inviting their friends to the first Danubia-Adria Symposium. On the Croatian side, S. Jecić was particularly active. He had planned to organize a symposium in 1983 to celebrate the 80th birthday of Professor Davorin Bazjanac, an honorary

member and the former president of both Croatian and Yugoslav Society of Mechanics. Since this symposium was not held after all, S. Jecić channelled the invited scientists - mostly from Germany - to the first Danubia-Adria Symposium.

The Spring Meeting precedent to the first Danubia Adria Symposium was held on April 27, 1984, in Budapest. The main conclusions of the meeting were as follows:

The second Danubia Adria Symposium should be held in Austria, while the third should take place in Hungary.

The second Spring Meeting shall be held in Croatia in 1985, the third in Austria, and so on, cyclically.





Oršić Castle in Stubičke Toplice

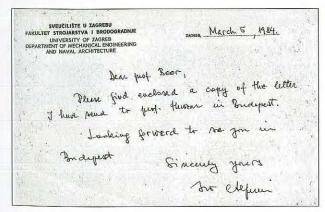




Photos taken immediately after the Spring Meeting in Budapest

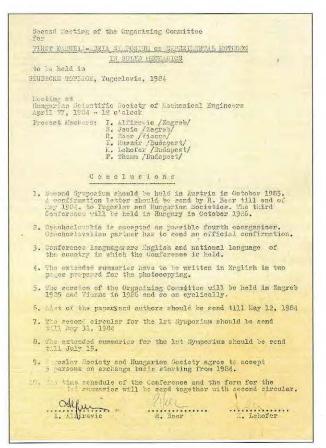
The Croatian Society shall cover the expenses of five Hungarian participants attending the symposium at Stubičke Toplice in Croatia; in turn, the Hungarian society shall cover the expenses of five Croatian participants attending the symposium in Hungary.





Correspondence relative of the Spring Meeting

The first Danubia-Adria Symposium took place from October 15 to October 17, 1984, at Matija



The minutes of the Spring Meeting held in Budapest in April 1984

Gubec Hotel in Stubičke Toplice, situated northwestern of Zagreb, It was attended by roughly 40 participants that submitted a total of 36 papers. Most of the papers were in English, but German and official Yugoslav languages i.e. Croato-Serbian, Slovenian and Macedonian, were allowed as well. As I remember, only 8 papers were submitted in German and only 2 in Croatian.



Matija Gubec Hotel, Stubičke Toplice



USTERREICHISCHER INGENIEUR- UND ARCHITEKTEN-VEREIN

FACHGRUPPE MASCHINENWESEN

INGENIEURHAUS

P. S. KONTO: WIEN THATS! GA-BV, 589, KTO, NR. 45-18196

ASESA

ESCHENBACHO, D. A-1018 WIEN FERNBUR: 27 25 22 SERIE

Prof. Dr. Ivo ALFIREVIC University of Zagreb Djure Salaja 5, 2.vat 41000 ZAGREB YUGOSLAVIA

Wien, 04-08-84

Dear Professor Alfirevic,

please find in the appendix the extended summaries, except the

Ficker E. / Daffner E, and Thiel E. / Angerer S. and Hutmann P.

Ficker E./ Daffner E, and Thiel E./ Angerer S. and Hutmann P. Mr. Ficker promised me that you will get the missing summaries directly from the authors.

It was a little bit hard to collect the summaries and it was nemcessary to rearrange some of them to get it in a way you want it. I hope this will be o.k.

I also have a publishing company for the proceedings, it is the "Literas-Verlag Wien. The managing director of this company, Dr. A. Soritsch, is also chief-secretare of the Yugoslav-Austrian Society and he is very helpful to us. He has a lot of experience in printing scientic monographs in a cheap way and showd me very nice examples. However due to his experience it would be better to shorten the extended summaries, for extended summaries are a big competition to the final proceedings. I don't believe that we are able to change our way, to hand over the extended summaries to the partcipants of the symposium and to prpare a proceeding with selected papers. But for the future we should think about the advices from Dr. Soritsch.

I hope you have a nice vacation, I am going for it tomorrow mornig and I'll be back in Vienna again on Sept.3.

Yours audy Ser

Dr. techn. THAMM FRIGYES

Budapest, 13.7.1984.

Prof. Dr. Ivo Alfirevic University of Zegreb Bure Salaja 5. YU - 41 000 Zagreb /Yugoslavia/

Enclosed I send You the short text of the lectures of 1./ Halmos, E.- Galli, Cs.

2./ Theww, F.-Vörös, G.-Géti, R.-Vörös, T.

for the preprint of the Denube-Adria conference. The exact compliance with the rules for the appearance of the manuscript biven by You was st the paper of Mr. Halmos and Galli not possible, because of getting it before the Arrival of Your letter. Nevertheless I hope, that with a little use of soissors it will be easily possible to bring it to the desired shape.

Wishing You some nice holidays in good Weather I close

with kindest regards

Letters sent by R. Beer and F. Thamm to the Croatian Society of Mechanics

The purpose of this international Symposium is to provide a forum for engineers, scientists, and industrial managers of neighbouring countries of the Domubian-Adrialic region to present and discuss the current status and the impact of modern technology and development in the field of experimental methods in solid mechanics.

ncs.
The increasing need for joint industrial develo-pment and technology transfer calls for an in-tensive scientific cooperation.

The Conference will be concerned with recent research and development to the study of all aspects of experimental methods in solid mechanics. Primary attention will be given to industrial application of new methods and techniques. There will be four main sessions each opened with a state-of-the-ort review fecture by a representative of the organizing countries.

CALL FOR PAPERS

Offers of papers describing current work in all areas of experimental research in solid mecha-nics are welcome. Particular topics of interest include:

- a) Classical and advanced optical methods
- b) Electronics in experimental mechanics c) Data acquisition and microprocessing
- d) Nonclassical problems and biomechanics e) Statistical and probabilistical aspects of re-liability assessment
- f) Similarity laws for nonlinear problems.

The Executive Committee invites authors of all nationalities to submit paeprs for presentation in the conference languages: English [preferred]. German, Hungarian, and all Yugoslav languagess. Authors are requested to present on extended summary in English of no more than two type-written pages including tables and fligures. The obstracts will be subjected to reviewing by an international paper review committee. The deedline for the submission of extended summaries is March 31, 1984. They should be send to one of the following addresses:

Prof. Dr. Ivo Alfirević University of Zagreb Dure Sajalo 5 41000 Zagreb, Yugoslovia

Doz. Dr. H. P. Rossmanith Technical University Vienna Karlsplatz 13 A-1040 Vienna, Austria

Authors will be notified by May 31, 1984 about acceptance of contributions. Preprints of all extended summaries will be available at the conference. Papers will be published in a proceedings volume.

REGISTRATION FEE

The registration fee is estimated at Dinars 4 000.— for participants coming from Yugoslavia or Eastern European countries, and

AUSchillings 1000.— for participants from Western Europe and Overseas.

The Organizing Committee standing in front of Matija Gubec Hotel, Stubičke Toplice: I. Huszar, R. Beer, H. P. Rossmanith, S. Jecić, I. Alfirević, F. Thamm

Outof36submittedpapers,18dealtwithoptical methods, 5 with tensometric methods and 4 with hybrid methods. In the field of vibrations and fatigue, 5 papers were submitted, two dealing with fracture mechanics, one dealing

Part of the First Announcement of the first Danubia-Adria Symposium

with image processing and two dealing with industrial applications. Regarding optical methods, most of the papers were concerned with the field of photoelasticity, but some dealt with holography and birefringent coating as well.

All of the members of the first Danubia Adria Committee had witnessed or experienced the misery of the people and atrocities brought by the World War II, as well as the poverty and lack of freedom in eastern countries engaged in the Cold War. From the very first Danubia Adria Symposium on, people coming from these countries have tried not only to present their recent research and developments in

experimental methods used in the field of Solid Mechanics, but also to promote friendship and mutual understanding between the neighbouring countries. Visits to historical and cultural sites, museums and natural beauty spots have been established as the common symposium practice. On the occasion of the first Symposium, the participants visited the Museum of Peasants' Revolt located in Gornja Stubica Castle, as well as the monument to Matija Gubec. Matija Gubec was the leader of the Peasants' Revolt that spread in eastern Slovenia and north-western Croatia in the years 1572 and 1573.

TENTATIVE LIST OF PAPERS ALFIREVIĆ, I. Reduced Stress Concetration Factors ALFIREVIC, I., PUSTAIC, D. An Experimental Method of the Identification of Plastic Regions ANGERER, S., HUTMANN, P. Methoden der experimentellen Spannungsanalyse bei BMW BAEBLER, M., ŠTOK, E., ŽVOKELJ, J., KOSEL, F. Tensometry at Low Values and Large Changes of Temperature BAJONS, P., PICHL, W. Statical Analysis of Fatigue Data of Brittle Materials BAKIC. A. Practical Realization of Photoviscoelastic Experiments BREUCKMANN, B. Neue Entwicklungen holografischer Messverfahren CSIZMADIA, B. Dynamical Investigations of Bar Structures DAFFNER, E., 1HIEL, E. Hybride Festigkeitsanalyse autofrettierter Hachdruckarmaturen ERDELYI, L., FAGAN, W. F. New Development in the Application of Image--Derotation to Engineering Measurements. With FEKETE, T. Colour-Analysis of Photoelastic Fringe-Patterns in the Colour-Tringle. FICKER, E., ZVADA, D. Variation der Eigenschaften eines Epoxidharz-Systems beim spannungsoptischen Einfrierversuch GYIMESI, F., FUZESSY, Z. Difference Holographic Interferometry: A New Possibility HALMOS, E., GALLI, Cs. The Function of an Industrial Big-Scale Stress Analysis in Economical Design HAMPL, N., FISCHER, D. Ermittlung der Dämpfungscharakteristik mittels Schwingungsmessung HARMATI, K., SZILASSY, I. Comparative Stress Investigation Using the Stress Analysis of Three-Dimensional Models HERMAN, K., HERCEG, LI. Measuring of the Relative Damping Change of the Screw Connected Shell Structure with the Impulse Excitation HEURE, R.

Dynamische Effekte eines Schwimmbeckens

auf dem Dach

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Determination of Stresses in Rocks by Strain
Measurement
ISSA, S. S., MARIE, I.
  Characteristic Angle, Light Intensity and their
Correlation to the Wavelength in Three-Dimensional
Photoelastic Medium
JECIĆ, S., GOJA, Ž.
Some Aspects of Gamma-Irradiation Applied
on Photoelastic Models
JOVANOVIC, M., CIROVIC, M.
  Determination of Temperature-Field and Termal
Stresses in Welded Steel Structures
KOPPANY, I.
  Stress Analysis of the Model of Wall Beams with
Non-Uniform Thickness and Openings
KRPAN, M.
  Experimental Measurement of the Approaching of the Real Contact Surface
LAERMANN, K. H.
  On the Reconstruction of the Internal Strain and Stress
State in Solids from Experimentally given boundary
LINSBAUER, H. N., ROSSMANITH, H. P.
Direction of Slow Stable Crack Growth.
A Photoelastic/ FE-Analysis
NIKOLIĆ, S., ĐURAČIĆ, Ž.
   The Experimental Research of Ship Structural
Behaviour due to Wave Loads
   Application of Digital Image Processing for the 
Evaluation of Interference Fringes in Photoelasticity
PURINGER, P., SCHUCH, F.
  Experimentelle und numerische Affimierung
   eines Getriebegehäuses
SCHNEEWEISZ, G.
   Bruchlagerdichte und Spannungsverteilung
STEINBICHLER, H., ENGELSBERGER, J.
   Einige neuere Anwendungen der holografischen
   Interferometrie
STOHREL, H. P.
   Determining the Shape of the Mirror of a Large Scale Solar Concentrator
STOHREL, H. P.
   Deformation Analysis by Digital Image Processing
THAMM, F., VOROS, G., GATI, R., VOROS, T.
  Hybrid Method of the Evaluation of Residual Stresses around Welded Joints
ZSARY, A., BORBAS, L.
   Investigation of Parts with Rotational Symmetry
by Photoelastic Coating
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The Symposium dinner was served at the lovely and well-known restaurant Slamnati Krovovi (Straw Roofs) arranged in a rustic style. The Cottage is covered with straw.





The Monument dedicated to the Peasant's Revolt and Slamnati Krovovi Restaurant. Photographs illustrating the atmosphere at the Symposium dinner



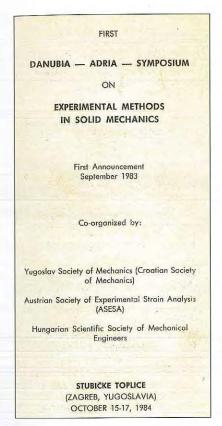














The First Announcement and the letter by Sameh Issa

| Country | Number of papers |
|-----------|------------------|
| Austria | 9 |
| Croatia* | 6 |
| Hungary | 10 |
| Germany | 9 |
| Kuwait | 1 |
| Serbia* | 2 |
| Slovenia* | 1 |
| Total | 36 |

^{*} Parts of the former Yugoslavia.

Participants from seven countries submitted a total of 36 papers, as shown in the Table. At that time, three countries (Croatia, Serbia and Slovenia) were parts of the former Yugoslavia.

| Austria: | H. P. Rossmanith (Vienna) |
|-------------|---------------------------|
| | R. Beer (Vienna) |
| Hungary: | I. Huszár (Budapest) |
| | F. Thamm (Budapest) |
| Yugoslavia: | I. Alfirević (Zagreb) |
| | S. Jecić (Zagreb) |
| | V. Brčić (Belgrade) . |

THE SECOND DANUBIA-ADRIA SYMPOSIUM

Graz, 1985



Graz (Slovenian: Gradec) is the second largest city in Austria and the capital of the federal state of Styria. It lies on the Mur River, some 200 km southwest of Vienna, and has a

population of about 260,000. The area around Graz was inhabited already in the Copper Age. In the 12th century it fell under the Babenberg rule and was first documented in a monastery document dating back to the year 1125. In the 13th century Graz came under the Habsburg rule and was given special privileges by the king Rudolf I in 1281. Between 1379 and 1619, Graz was the residence of the Austrian Habsburgs.

Graz is a home of several universities providing academic education for roughly 40,000 enrolled students. The most known among them is the *Karl-Franzens-Universität Graz*, the largest and the oldest university in Styria, also known as the *University of Graz*. It was founded in 1585 by Archduke Charles II of Austria, and controlled by Jesuits. When the Emperor Joseph II dissolved the Jesuit Order in 1782, the University was transformed into a lyceum. In 1827, the Emperor Francis I reinstituted the university.



Aerial view of Graz



University of Graz

The Spring Meeting precedent to the second Danubia-Adria Symposium was held in Tuheljske Toplice in parallel with the fourth Yugoslav symposium on the plasticity theory. The president of the symposium's Organizing Committee was I. Alfirević. The Danubia-Adria Committee meeting was attended by Alessandro Freddi from the University of Bologna, who acted in the capacity of the observer.



Tuheljske Toplice

He expressed the wishes of AIAS (Associazione Italiana per l'Analisi delle Sollecitazioni, that is to say, the Italian Association for Stress Analysis) to join the Danubia-Adria Committee as the fourth member state. This proposal was supported by Giovanni Bianchi, Secretary

General of the CISM (Centre Internationale des Sciences Mécaniques), Udine. Freddi proposed that one of the future Danubia-Adria Symposia could take place at CISM, Udine. The proposal was warmly welcomed by the Danubia-Adria Committee members.



Mihanović Castle rear



A. Freddi (observer), F. Thamm, R. Beer, I. Alfirević, G. Niederwanger, I. Huszár

The second Danubia-Adria Symposium on Experimental Methods in Solid Mechanics took place in Pfeifer Hotel near Graz. It was organized in cooperation with the Österreichisches Kolloquium für Experimentelle Dehnungs und Spanngsanalyse (Austrian Colloquium for Experimental Strain and Stress Analysis). This scientific meeting was co-organized by the Osterreichischer Ingenieur-und Architekten Verband Fachverband: Maschinenwese and Danubia-Adria Committee.

Symposium Proceedings, invitation sent to the participants by



Darf ich die Gelegenheit wahrnehmen und Sie bereits jetzt auf das 3.0sterreichische Kolloquium für experimentelle Dehnungs- und Spansnungsanalyse aufmerksam machen (okt.85). Auf Grund des guten Echos haben unsere jugoslawischen und ungarischen Kollogen vorgeschlagen, die Donau - Adria Symposien jährlich zu verenstalten. Wir haben diesen Vorschlag aufgegriffen und uns bereit erklärt das 2. Donau-Adria Symposium im Rahmen unseres 3.0sterzeichischen Kolloquiums zu organisieren. Um naheliegende Exkursionsmöglichkeiten zu schaffen, wurde Graz als nächsten Tagungsort gewählt. Mit den besten Wünschen für einen erholsamen Urlaub Rud.Beer





Hotel Pfeifer, Graz

Trutative ist of Papers

Artisevic 1. BARIC R.: "Steets concentration factors in violating discs

BARIC R.: "ACCHICLEREGER E.: "Insummentary

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"Fracture succhanics analysis of a Nichel
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Stress enalysis.

Fall I. I. "Holografts investigation of the results of experimental and numerical stress enalysis."

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A stapic experiment and a veluable tool

A stapic experiment and a veluable tool

Edition No. "Danies care Moscalibrating - Grundlagen und praktische Anwendungen".

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soch in "Rodel versche der Falley pridge".

COMUNICIEL: "Model test of stress patern

18 a gussel-plate of a railway pridge". EKRICIANO A.: "Saturation of the forces in prestressed concress beans by strain measuring in cables during long period of time."

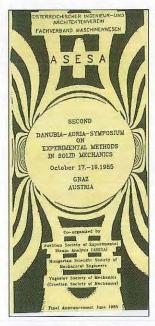
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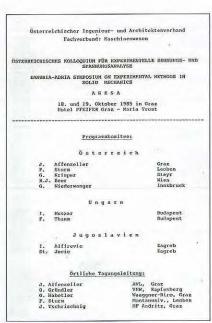
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HITER W.: "Plastische Andhalter finfolg of the Control of the Contro

Tentative list of papers





Final Announcement and the cover page of the Symposium Proceedings



Danubia-Adria Committee: I. Alfirević, R. Beer, I. Huszar, F. Tham, J. Affenzeller, S. Jecić

Number of papers

1

43

| Austria | 20 |
|---------|-----|
| Croatia | 2 |
| Hungary | 13 |
| Germany | - 5 |
| Italy | 2 |
| | |

Country

Serbia

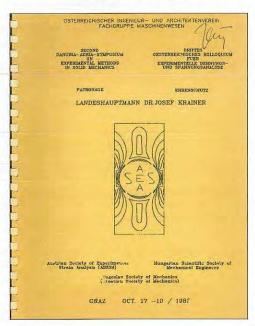
Total



S. Jecić, E. Ficker and F. Thamm



Symposium participants



Der Landeshauptmann von Steiermark
Dr. Josef Krainer
gibt sich die Ehre,
aus Anlaß des 3. Österreichischen
Kolloquiums für Experimentelle Dehnungsund Spannungsanalyse und des
2. Donau-Adria-Symposiums (ASESA)
zu einem Empfang am Freitag,
dem 18. Oktober 1985, um 19 Uhr
in Graz, Burg, Weißer Saal,
einzuladen.

the Governor of Styria, Dr. Josef Kreiner, and the list of submitted papers displayed per participating country

THE THIRD DANUBIA-ADRIA SYMPOSIUM

Budapest, Hungary, 1986



Budapest is the capital and the largest city in Hungary, with a population of about 2,000,000. The site has been continuously inhabited since the prehistoric times. Aguincum, originally a

Celtic settlement, became the Roman capital of the Lower Pannonia in 106 AD. Within the perimeterofthisfortified military camp, Romans had built roads, baths and amphitheatres. Pannonia was subsequently incorporated into the Bulgarian Empire. Budapest arouse out of two Bulgarian fortresses: Buda and Pest. Hungarians settled down on the territory at the end of the 9th century and a century later founded the Kingdom of Hungary.



Danube flowing through Budapest



Budapest at night

In the later course, Mongols destroyed both Buda and Pest. King Béla IV erected stone walls around the two towns and set the royal palace on the top of the Buda hills in 1248. Buda became the capital of Hungary in 1361. King Matthias Corvinus (1458-1490) had turned Buda into one of the main centres of the European Renaissance. *Bibliotheca Corviniana* represented the largest collection of historical chronicles and philosophic and scientific books in Europe north of Alps.

Turks occupied Buda and Pest in 1541. Austrian Habsburgs recaptured Buda in 1668. Both towns were destroyed completely. Maria Theresa moved *Nagyszombat University* to Buda in 1777. The University was founded in 1635 in Nagyszombat, nowadays Trnava in Slovakia. The three independent cities, Buda, Pest and O'Buda, were united and thus the new capital Budapest was established in 1873.





Session of the Scientific Committee convened in Vienna Celebration after the Spring Meeting

The Spring Meeting precedent to the third Danubia-Adria Symposium took place at Vienna Technical University in May 1986. This was the year in which the disaster in the Chernobyl Nuclear Plant took place. At the meeting, I. Alfirević and S. Jecić presented the first English version of the Statute of the Danubia-Adria Committee. Following its amendments that boiled down to minor changes and improvements, the Statute was accepted by the Danubia-Adria Committee.



Vienna Technical University

The Congress and the Symposium will be held under the auspices of the SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, (GTE) of the AUSTRIAN SOCIETY OF EXPERIMENTAL STRAIN ANALYSIS, (ASESA) and of the YUGOSLAV SOCIETY OF MECHANICS (CROATIAN SOCIETY OF MECHANICS) A Kongresszus és a szimpózium rendezésében részt vesz a GEPIPARI TUDOMÁNYOS EGYESÜLET (GTE) OSZTRÁK KÍSÉRLETI FESZÜLTSÉGVIZSGÁLÓ EGYESÜLET (ASEA) JUGOSZLÁV MECHANIKAI EGYESÜLET (HORVAT MECHANIKAI EGYESÜLET) ORGANIZING COMMITTEE: A RENDEZŐ BIZOTTSÁG: K. Lehofer chairman I. Havas secretary E. Czoboly editor of the Proceedings J. Affenzeller (Austria) I. Alfirevic (Yugoslavia) R. Beer (Austria) Mrs. E. Buray-Mihályi L. Borbás F. Fücsök F. Gillemot I. Huszár St. Jecic (Yugoslavia) Mrs. I. Soltész S. Szabó F. Thamm G. Zolnav

The third Danubia Adria Symposium took place in Budapest from September 29 to October 3, 1986, in parallel with the ninth Congress on Material Testing. The Organizing and the Scientific Committee of this scientific meeting consisted both of the members of the Danubia Adria Committee and the members of the Scientific Committee established to serve the purposes of the ninth Congress on Material Testing.

PREFACE

PREFACE

The Section for Material Testing of the Scientific Society of Mechanical Engineers organizes the 9th Congress on Material Testing in cooperation with the Austrian Society of Experimental Strain Analysis and Yugoslev Society of Experimental Strain Analysis and Yugoslev Society of Mechanics /3rd Danubian-Adria Symposium/. This traditional Congress has been organized every third or fourth years since 1958. It is also a tradition of the Congress that one of its main purpose is to encourage the industrial experts and scientists to moet and discuss commonly new results and problems on the field of material testing, failure processes, quality controll, life assessme stross analysis, etc. All those questions are strongly related to an improvement of industrial products, design and technology, a higher safety of service and a more sconomical manufacturing.

Nore than 200 lectures /about 80 oral presentations and 150 poster contributions/ will be presented by experts of 17 countries - numbers, which proof the steadily increasing interest. The oral lectures will be held in three sections, where the topics are:

- fracture, fatigue and croep /Session I/
- stress analysis and measurements /Sossion II/
- non-destructive testing /Session III/

the posters will be introduced in five groups:

- stress analysis and measurements /Session A/
- problems of fatigue /Session B/
- non-destructive testing /Session C/
- creep and different problems of testing /Session D/
- problems of fracture /Session E/.

The proceedings contain all the papers, included oral and poster presentations. In volume I the papers of Session I, Sossion G, D and E, in volume II the papers of Session II and III, Session A and C are arranged. All papers are written in English and they are printed in the original form recieved from the authors as camery-ready manuscripts. The volume contains also a summary of the avtivity on the field of photoelasticity done in Hungery in the last 10 years.

The Organizing Committee expresses its sincere thanks to the authors for preparing their papers and for the contribution to the success of the Congress and wiches a successful meeting to all participants.

Dr. Ernő Czoboly editor

The first two pages of the Symposium Proceedings



Neo-gothic Parliament House located in Budapest



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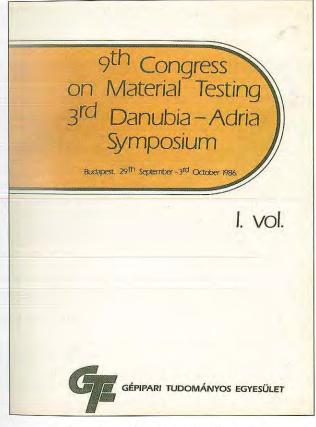
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Hungarian Academy of Science



The first volume of the Symposium Proceedings

As a rule, the Scientific Committee of the Danubia-Adria Symposia used to meet three times a year, starting with the Spring Meeting. At that meeting, the received papers were either accepted or rejected; the opportunity was also used to discuss issues pending solution. The second meeting of the Scientific Committee was usually held after

the Welcome Cocktail on the evening before the Symposium day 1. On the occasion of that meeting, the Final Programme of the Symposium was accepted and the chairmen of the particular sessions were elected. The third meeting of the Scientific Committee used to take place immediately after the Symposium closure. At that meeting, the host country and the venue of the next symposium were officially confirmed and provisionally accepted. The letter by F. Thamm in which the members of the Scientific Committee are invited to the second meeting, can be found on the next page.

In 1986, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, the Soviet premier, proclaimed *Glasnost* (openness, freedom of speech) and *Perestroika* policies (restructuring of the political, social and economic system). This inadvertently set the stage for democratic changes in Central and Eastern European countries and the collapse of the Soviet Union, witnessed in 1991.



Letter sent by F. Thamm



Danubia-Adria Committee in session: S. Curioni, A. Freddi, I. Alfirević, S. Jecić



Opening of the third Danubia-Adria Symposium. Gentlemen sitting in the first row: A. Freddi, S. Curioni, I. Huszár, R. Beer

Scientific Committee



R. Flesch, S. Curioni, A. Freddi, F. Thamm, I. Alfirević, S. Jecić, R. Beer, I. Huszár



I. Huszár, I. Thamm, R. Beer, S. Jecić, I. Alfirević, R. Flesch, A. Freddi

THE FOURTH DANUBIA-ADRIA SYMPOSIUM

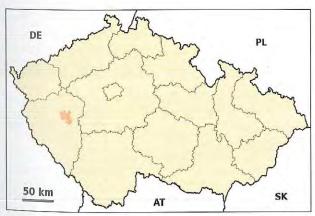
Plzeň, the Czech Republic, 1987



Plzeň (German: Pilsen, Polish: Pilzno) is the fourth most populous city in the Czech Republic, located 90 km southwest of Prague. Its population amounts to roughly 173,000. Plzeň is

the centre of academic, business and cultural life of western Bohemia. The University of West Bohemia (Západnočeská Universita v Plzni) was founded in 1991. The most prominent sights of Plzeň are Gothic St. Bartholomew's Cathedral, the Renaissance Town Hall and the Moorish Revival Great Synagogue, the third largest synagogue after that in Jerusalem and Budapest. Plzeň was first mentioned as a castle in 976.

Vaclav II, the King of Bohemia and Poland, granted Plzeň a free royal city status in 1295. The first Plzeň printing house was established in 1468. The city is world-known for its Pilsner Beer produced by the Citizens' Brewery (Plzeňsky Prazdroj, Bürger Brauerei) established in 1839. The largest industrial enterprise in Austria-Hungary, Škoda Works (Škodovy závody), was founded in 1869.



Position of Plzeň on the map







Plzeň

The fourth Danubia-Adria Symposium was not preceded by a Spring Meeting. Although the Czechoslovak Society of Mechanics was not a member of the Danubia-Adria Committee,

the organization of the fourth Danubia-Adria Symposium was entrusted with that society by virtue of a special decision.

Co-organized by:

IMEKO — TC 15 — Experimental Mechanics

Czechoslovak Society for Mechanics of ČSAV, Prague, Group for Experimental Stress Analysis

ŠKODA - Concern Enterprise Plzeň

Organizing Committee:

Doz. Dr.-Ing. R. Beer, Vienna, Austria Doc. Ing. S. Holý, CSc., Prague, Czechoslovakia

Prof. Dr. Tech. DrSc., J. Huszár, Gődőlő, Hungary

Prof. Dr. S. Jecič, Zagreb, Yugoslavia Prof. Dr. Ing. K. H. Laermann, Wuppertal, Fed. Rep. of Germany

Prof. Dr. Ing. M. F. Tschinke, Palermo, Italy

Ing. J. Vísner, CSc., Pilsen, Czechoslovakia Dr. H. Wieringa, Delft, Holland

Scientific Guarantor:

Doc. Ing. J. Javornický, DrSc., ÚTAM, ČSAV, Prague, Czechoslovakia, Chairman of the Organizing Committee

Scientific Programme:

The aims of the Conference correspond to 6 scientific topics approved by General Council of IMEKO:

- a) Automatic detecting, digitalization and processing of data measured.
- b) Automation of measurement of mechanical parameters and of other phenomena.
- c) Optical methods of Experimental Stress
 Analysis.
- d) Electric methods of Experimental Stress Analysis.
- e) Measurement on structures, particularly dynamic measurements.
- Special methods of measurement of deformations within of solids (roentgen tomography and others).

To above topics lectures were promised to be performed by prominent experts, e. g.:

prof. H. Aben — Soviet Union, prof. J. W. Dally — U. S. A., prof. K. H. Laermann — FRG, prof. P. S. Theocaris — Greece and others.

Part of the Announcement of the first Conference of IMEKO TC-15 and the fourth Danubia- Adria Symposium

International Conference

MEASUREMENT OF STATIC AND DYNAMIC PARAMETERS OF STRUCTURES AND MATERIALS

1st Conference of IMEKO TC-15 4th Danubia-Adria Conference 25th Czechoslovak Conference on Experimental Stress Analysis



May 26-28, 1987

PLZEÑ Czechoslovakia Měření statických a dynamických parametrů konstrukcí a materiálů

International Conference

MEASUREMENT OF STATIC AND DYNAMIC PARAMETERS OF STRUCTURES AND MATERIALS

I.

26. - 28. 5. 1987

PLZEŇ - ČSSR

Partofthe Announcement and the Proceedings of the International Conference on Measurement of Static and Dynamic Parameters of Structures and Materials, and of the fourth Danubia-Adria Symposium