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Preface

This issue contains papers of lectures presented at the journal's 50-years anniversary seminar, at Vaasa University on 24-25 August 2017. The objective of this conference is to stimulate and promote research and applications within the area of solid mechanics, fluid mechanics and mathematical problems related to mechanics and especially to strengthen the collaboration between industry and academia. This kind of a seminar provides an ideal forum for researchers, designers, teachers and other professionals to network, discuss and share ideas and information.

Sincere thanks go to all of the authors and participants for making the meeting a stimulating occasion. This issue contains abstracts of the five invited plenary talks and 57 peer reviewed extended abstracts. As a total, 72 talks will be given at the conference. The five invited plenary speakers are Dr. Pauli Jumppanen, the founding editor of the journal, Professor Claes Johnson from The Royal Institute of Technology, Sweden, Professor Anders Klarbring, Linköping University, Sweden, Professor Aki Mikkola, Lappeenranta University of Technology and General Manager, Analysis, Hannu Tienhaara, Wärtsilä Finland Oy. Especially, thanks to all of our collaborators: Wärtsilä Finland Oy, ABB Oy, AGCO POWER, Avant Tecno Oy, Comsol Oy, EDR&Medeso, Federation of Finnish Learned Societies, FEMdata, Finnish Association of Civil Engineers RIL, Global Boiler Works Oy, Pressus Oy, Ramboll Finland Oy, Valmet Oyj and Vertex Systems Oy, whose support was indispensable for the organisation of this conference. Finally, we thank all the reviewers for their important anonymous contribution under a very strict time constraint.

August 2017

Editors

Organizing committee

This seminar celebrating the fifty years history of the journal *Rakenteiden Mekaniikka - Journal of Structural Mechanics* is organized by the Finnish Association for Structural Mechanics together with Aalto University, Lappeenranta University of Technology, Tampere University of Technology, University of Jyväskylä and University of Oulu. The members of the organizing committee are:

- Reijo Kouhia, Tampere University of Technology, chairman
- Jari Mäkinen, Tampere University of Technology, co-chairman
- Tero Frondelius, Wärtsilä Finland Oy
- Marko Matikainen, Lappeenranta University of Technology
- Antti Niemi, University of Oulu
- Jarkko Niiranen, Aalto University
- Tero Tuovinen, University of Jyväskylä
- Lauri Uotinen, Finnish Association for Structural Mechanics / Aalto University

Historical aspects and milestones in the development of structural mechanics in Finland

Pauli Jumppanen

Summary. Engineering education began in Finland by the establishment of the Technical School of Helsinki in 1849. In 1879, the School was renamed the Polytechnic Institute, and made in 1908 a university-level institute called the Technological University of Finland. In the early 19th century, chemical and mechanical engineering, architecture, surveying, and water construction were important topics in the education. Teaching of bridge building and building statics started in 1920's, and were developed into a top level by the scientific staff of the state airplane industry unit after the Second World War. This made statics of buildings and strength of materials to become popular fields of technology among the students and researchers, which resulted in the establishment of the Journal of Structural Mechanics in 1968, followed by foundation of the Finnish Association for Structural Mechanics two years later. Since then, structural mechanics has found a large number of new applications in various fields of engineering. This has extended, correspondingly, the list of scientific topics discussed in the Journal of Structural Mechanics, such as thermo-mechanics, rock mechanics, biomechanics, intelligent structures, etc. Requirements on increased safety of structures and systems, sustainable use of resources, and the use of innovative technologies will continue to create future challenges and opportunities for the development of new applications in structural mechanics for several decades to come.

Structural mechanics of the atom

Claes Johnson

Summary. We present a new atom model in terms of classical continuum mechanics in three space dimensions as a system of Schrödinger equations for a collection of one-electron wave functions with non-overlapping supports, expressing stationarity of a total energy as the sum of potential and kinetic energies, combined with a Bernouilli free boundary condition asking continuity and vanishing normal derivative of electronic wave functions across inter-electron boundaries. The model is referred to as realQM signifying that it is (i) deterministic, (ii) computable, (iii) has a direct physical meaning in terms of distributed non-overlapping one-electron charge densities. We compute ground states as minimisers of the total energy and find good agreement with observations. We compare with standard text book quantum mechanics (stdQM) which is (i) probabilistic, (ii) uncomputable and (iii) non-physical.

<https://dl.dropboxusercontent.com/u/26550356/realQMpresentation.pdf>

Robust structural topology optimization and game theory

Carl-Johan Thore, Henrik Alm Grundström, Erik Holmberg and **Anders Klarbring**

Summary. Robust structural optimization can be formulated as a two(or more)-person mathematical game between a "designer", trying to achieve a structure which is optimal in some sense, and "nature", seeking the worst possible conditions to impose on the structure. For the special case of structural topology optimization (TO) under load uncertainty, the designer solves a standard TO problem for a fixed load – the "design-problem" – while nature solves another optimization problem – the "load-problem" – to find the worst load for a given design. Choosing the compliance as the objective function for both players one can consider either a min-max (or Stackelberg) formulation or a Nash game. The focus here is on the latter type, and in particular, we study the use of so-called decomposition methods to obtain numerical solutions. When applied to our Nash game, such methods solve the design- and the load-problem in an alternating sequence, hopefully converging to a Nash equilibrium (consisting of a load(s) and an optimized structure that is robust in the sense that it performs no worse for any other load realizable in the game). Decomposition methods for finding Nash equilibria are attractive since they are very easy to implement and may allow for straightforward parallelization. However, there are at least two major issues that must be dealt with: (i) existence of Nash equilibria, and (ii), when existence is assured, convergence to such points. We show here using numerical examples with trusses and discretized continuum structures that, when equilibria exist, convergence can be achieved, but sometimes requiring penalization of design and load variations to avoid oscillatory behavior of the decomposition method. We also give examples that seem to lack equilibria – or at least where the robust design obtained from the corresponding min-max formulation is not an equilibrium-design – leading to non-convergence of the algorithm.

SIM-platform - Sustainable product processes through real-time simulations

Aki Mikkola

Summary. The use of modern simulation techniques enables the description of complex products such as mobile machinery with a high level of detail while still solving the equations of motion in real-time. This technology has been utilized in user training and, more recently, in product development. For product development, real-time simulation makes it possible to account for the machine user and their needs early on in co-creation in the concept development phase.

SIM-platform, established in Lappeenranta University of Technology, takes simulator-driven design methodologies to the next level by developing and evaluating a number of community-based real-time simulator-driven processes. The primary focus of the evaluation efforts is to improve the effectiveness, customer value, and business potential of each process. By providing fully configurable, real-time, physics-based virtual prototyping environment, SIM-platform increases visibility and access to information in the areas of R&D, production planning, and customer services for all stakeholders.

Access of multiple actors along the product lifecycle to product or production related data which is produced during design, manufacturing or usage and maintenance phases, enhances the possibilities for creating new business models and for increasing the competitiveness of existing design and manufacturing processes. The integration of data, novel materials and virtual technologies enables utilization of knowledge to improve the development and traceability of processes, machines and end products to meet versatile customer demands as well as environmental and other requirements. The inclusion of customers and suppliers in different stages of the product lifecycle can have profound effects on the business models of the actors in the value network. Researching the business potential of the new proposed solutions and measuring the impact on productivity and value creation is a key activity of the platform.

Fifty years of structural mechanics and simulation in Wärtsilä

Hannu Tienhaara

Summary. Wärtsilä has a long history of utilizing calculations and simulations for verifying structural durability of engine designs. This presentation discusses, with few examples, the main development steps of calculation methodologies and capabilities, as well as the main method development projects during the past decades. Some examples are shown on different Wärtsilä engines, starting from Vasa22 engine in early 1970's, and ending to the world record engine Wärtsilä 31 introduced in 2015. Also a review of the computing capacity is given, starting from 1980 when the first computer for structural calculations were bought. Since then Wärtsilä has invested regularly on simulation and been one of the simulation forerunners in Finland.

An important driver for the method development is the continuously increasing demand of higher performance and output power of engines, while the structures must be kept as light as possible still not sacrificing the reliability. Due to its complicated dynamic force system, a running reciprocating engine is a vibrating machine by nature. This in turn, has forced Wärtsilä to take a strong focus on developing engine dynamics simulation methods and fatigue calculation theories. Development has quite often been run through projects, either internal or publicly funded. Also different regulations for e.g. emissions, noise and vibration, have a role in guiding the development. Starting CFD-calculations in 1990's enabled the development of combustion simulation, which had a great influence on reaching higher performance and lower emissions levels.

Finally, a glance on the current development activities is given, and in order to cover the full 50 years, a view for the few coming years.

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