| Zeitschrift: | IABSE reports = Rapports AIPC = IVBH Berichte                 |  |
|--------------|---|--|
| Band:        | 70 (1993)   |  |
|              |   |  |
| Artikel:     | Structural analysis of the damage at the cathedral of Sibenik |  |
| Autor:       | Simunic Bursic, M. / Bjelanovic, Andrijana / Zagar, Zvonimir  |  |
| DOI:         | https://doi.org/10.5169/seals-53336                           |  |
|              |   |  |

### Nutzungsbedingungen

Die ETH-Bibliothek ist die Anbieterin der digitalisierten Zeitschriften auf E-Periodica. Sie besitzt keine Urheberrechte an den Zeitschriften und ist nicht verantwortlich für deren Inhalte. Die Rechte liegen in der Regel bei den Herausgebern beziehungsweise den externen Rechteinhabern. Das Veröffentlichen von Bildern in Print- und Online-Publikationen sowie auf Social Media-Kanälen oder Webseiten ist nur mit vorheriger Genehmigung der Rechteinhaber erlaubt. <u>Mehr erfahren</u>

#### **Conditions d'utilisation**

L'ETH Library est le fournisseur des revues numérisées. Elle ne détient aucun droit d'auteur sur les revues et n'est pas responsable de leur contenu. En règle générale, les droits sont détenus par les éditeurs ou les détenteurs de droits externes. La reproduction d'images dans des publications imprimées ou en ligne ainsi que sur des canaux de médias sociaux ou des sites web n'est autorisée qu'avec l'accord préalable des détenteurs des droits. <u>En savoir plus</u>

#### Terms of use

The ETH Library is the provider of the digitised journals. It does not own any copyrights to the journals and is not responsible for their content. The rights usually lie with the publishers or the external rights holders. Publishing images in print and online publications, as well as on social media channels or websites, is only permitted with the prior consent of the rights holders. <u>Find out more</u>

## **Download PDF:** 04.08.2025

ETH-Bibliothek Zürich, E-Periodica, https://www.e-periodica.ch

# Structural Analysis of the Damage at the Cathedral of Sibenik

Calcul statique des dégâts de la cathédrale de Sibenik

Statische Berechnung der Schäden an der Kathedrale von Sibenik

| M. SIMUNIC BURSIC | Adrijana BJELANOVIC | Zvonimir ZAGAR  |
|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| M. Arch.          | Structural Eng.     | Professor       |
| University        | University          | University      |
| Zagreb, Croatia   | Zagreb, Croatia     | Zagreb, Croatia |

Structural analysis of the octagonaly shaped ribbed dome of cathedral of Sibenik, a masterpiece of the Croatian Quattrocento architecture, damaged by a bomb-shell in 1991. contains a condensed review of its structure, a brief art-historical analysis and the analysis of the mechanical characteristics as well as behavior of its structural mechanism. Special emphasis is placed on the spatial, formal and structural significance of its vaults erected with the peculiar technique, unique in its kind. The barrel vaults with the thin onelayer plates, shells, which also create the roof of the church, are constructed by mounting the large thin stone slabs on the relatively slender semicircular stone arches tightened with iron ties. It is clearly a prefabricated structure. This structure, which seems formally Renaissance, but is structurally Gothic, for its plain skeleton, its clear distinction and hierarchy of primary and secondary structural elements, is used even for the dome structure. The dome, generally a spatial structure par exellance, here is carried out as a system of planar arches, converging into one point, and the envelope, acting as a covering, consists of stone slabs, like that one of the barrel vaults.

The main objective of this research was the FE computer modeling and analysis of the dome, demaged by a bomb- projectile explosion. The modeling and the static FE analysis was carried out using the COSMOS/M FE program. As we have suspected, the demage, a circular hole in the upper part of the stone slab-shell dome system has not much consequences on the carrying capacity of the dome. Luckily that it is on the part of the dome where the stresses are low, and the deformations extremely small. Fortunately, it is not a structurally dangerous injury which could jeopardize the stability of the Chatedral because only a secondary element was damaged. This could be seen on the presented screens. Only by chance the projectile has missed the rib: there could be done a devastating effect to the dome stability, if the rib has been hit and demaged.

We have had another objective before the 1991. and the well known aggression on Croatia: to build up a comprehensive FE model of the whole Cathedral. But with the war going on, and the drastically reduced foundings, as well as the damage done to the dome, the attention was shifted to the macroelement modeling of the damaged dome only.

Because of the peculiarity of the problem (nonhomogeneous masonry structure, nonresistant to tensile stresses), different variations of modeling have been made and examined, to approximate as close as possible the real behavior of the stone structure. Some of the most comprehensive classical approach to the stability and force-stress distributions was done by M. Šimunić in her M.Sc. thesis (in 1990.), and was accompanied by some limited FE model simulations of the dome's stone slabs (shell) behavior (using IBM v. ICES STRUDL2 and COSMOS/M). The structural role of some elements of the fabric is examined in particular, creating alternative models of the structure by changing and eliminating those elements. The preliminary structural analysis of the whole structure have proved that the structure is very logical and purposeful and that every element, even the decorative ones, has a precisely determined structural function.

The further work on a more comprehensive analysis is still going on. Displayed are some of the obtained CAD/COSMOS/M screens of the work in progress.

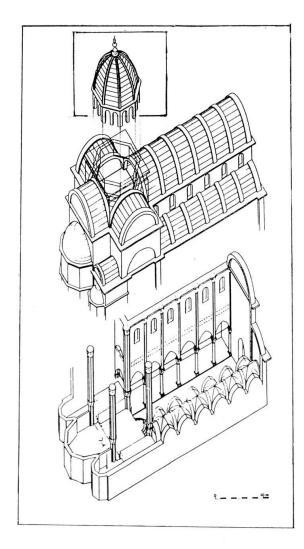


Fig. 1. Vaults of the Cathedral of Šibenik and the substructures.

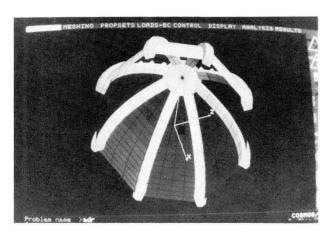


Fig. 2. The FE mesh of the dome-macroelement. The damaged part (a hole) is clearly visible.

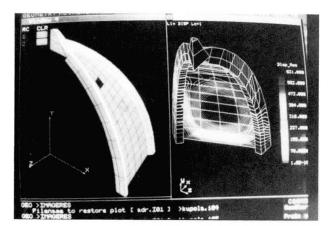


Fig. 3. The deflection lines of the substructure due to the selfeight.