

OpenSees & Output

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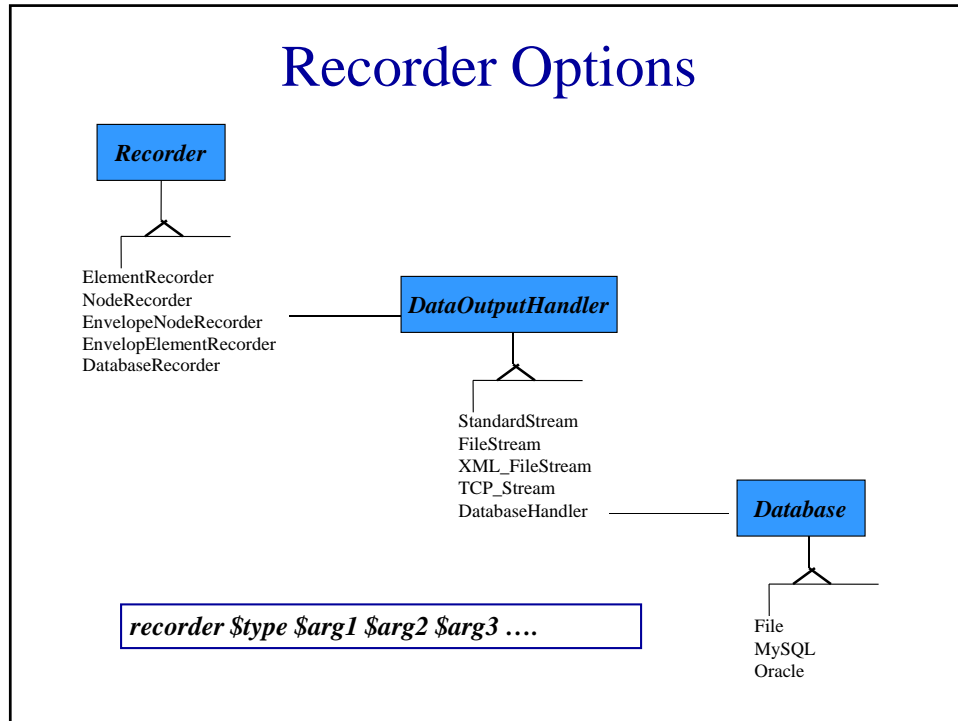
Output Options

When you run OpenSees **THERE IS NO OUTPUT PROVIDED
UNLESS YOU REQUEST IT**

4 ways to obtain output:

1. **recorder** command
recorder \$type \$arg1 \$arg2 ...
2. **puts** command
puts <\$fileID> \$string
3. **print** command
print <-file \$fileName> <-node \$nd1 \$nd2 ..> <-ele \$ele1 \$ele2 ...>
4. **recorder display** command

Recorder Options



Node/EnvelopeNode Recorders

- To monitor what's happening at the Nodes.

```

recorder Node <-file $fileName><-timeSeries $tsTag> <-time> <-node $tg1 $tg2 ...> -dof $d1 $d2 .. disp
          <-xml $fileName>                                <-nodeRange $tgS $tgE>                vel
          <-binary $fileName>                             <-region $rTag>                            accel
          <-tcp $inetAddr>                                reaction
    
```

Example:

```
recorder Node -file nodeD.out -node 2 -dof 1 2 3 disp
```

```
recorder Node -file nodeA.out -timeSeries 1 -node 2 -dof 1 accel
```

- The EnvelopeNode takes exactly same args as Node

```

recorder EnvelopeNode <-file $fileName> <-timeSeries $tsTag> <-time> <-node $tg1 $tg2 ...> -dof $d1 $d2 .. disp
                    <-xml $fileName>                                <-nodeRange $tgS $tgE>                vel
                    <-binary $fileName>                             <-region $rTag>                            accel
                    <-tcp $inetAddr>                                reaction
    
```

Element/EnvelopeElement Recorders

- To monitor what's happening in the elements.

```
recorder Element <-file $fileName> <-time> <-ele $tg1 $tg2 ...> $arg1 $arg2 ...  
                <-xml $fileName>          <-eleRange $tgS $tgE>  
                <-binary $fileName>       <-region $rTag>  
                <-tcp $inetAddr>
```

- The response you can ask vary from element to element. There are arguments that are same for all elements, e.g. forces.

```
recorder Element -file ele.out -ele 1 2 forces
```

- The EnvelopeElement takes exactly same args

```
recorder EnvelopeElement <-file $fileName> <-time> <-ele $tg1 $tg2 ...> $arg1 $arg2 ...  
                        <-xml $fileName>          <-eleRange $tgS $tgE>  
                        <-binary $fileName>       <-region $rTag>  
                        <-tcp $inetAddr>
```

The valid args for different elements

Elastic BCE:

force

Force BCE and BWHE:

force

globalForce

localForce

basicForce

section \$secTag \$arg1 \$arg2

basicDeformation

plasticDeformation

inflectionPoint

tangentDrift

integrationPoints

integrationWeights

Displacement BCE:

force

section \$secTag \$arg1 \$arg2

The valid quires for different elements

ZeroLength Element:

force
deformation
stiff
material \$matTag \$arg1 \$arg2 ...

ZeroLengthSection Element:

force
deformation
stiff
section \$arg1 \$arg2...

Truss element:

axialForce
forces
localForce
deformations
section \$arg1 \$arg2...
material \$arg1 \$arg2 ...

The valid quires for different sections

Valid queries to any section type are: *force* and *deformation*

Fiber Section:

forces
deformations
forceAndDeformation
fiber \$fiberNum \$matArg1 \$matArg2 ...
fiber \$yLoc \$zLoc \$matTag \$matArg1 \$matArg2 ...

The valid queries for different materials

Valid queries to any material are: *strain*, *stress*, and *tangent*

Fatigue Material:

stressStrain

damage

Example

```
recorder Element <-file $fileName> <-time> <-ele $tg1 $tg2 ...> $arg1 $arg2 ...  
                <-xml $fileName> <-eleRange $tgS $tgE>  
                <-binary $fileName> <-region $rTag>  
                <-tcp $inetAddr>
```

Force-based beam-column element with fiber sections:

Element forces in global coordinate system:

```
recorder Element -file ele1force.out -ele 1 force
```

Sectional deformation (axial strain and curvature):

```
recorder Element -file ele1sect1def.out -ele 1 section 1 deformation
```

Stress in a fiber at a specific location:

```
recorder Element -file ele1sect1fiber00.out -ele 1 section 1 fiber 0. 0. stress
```

“puts” command used to store data in the output file

When there is no recorder for a quantity of interest you can store the data into the file using **puts** command:

puts <\$fileID> \$string

Example (EigenAnal_twoStoreyFrame.tcl): storing periods into a file

http://opensees.berkeley.edu/wiki/index.php/Eigen_analysis_of_a_two-storey_one-bay_frame

	<p style="text-align: center;">CALCULATE THE PERIODS</p> <pre># create model & analysis ... # do eigen analysis set numModes 2 set lambda [eigen \$numModes] # calculate periods set T {} set pi 3.141593 foreach lam \$lambda { lappend T [expr (2*\$pi)/sqrt(\$lam)] }</pre>	<p style="text-align: center;">CREATE THE OUTPUT FILE</p> <pre># open output file set Periods [open periods.out "w"] # write the data foreach t \$T { puts \$Periods " \$t" } #close the file close \$Periods</pre>
--	---	---

“puts” command used to print data to the screen

In addition to storing periods into a file we can also print it to the terminal using **puts** command:

puts “text”

Example (EigenAnal_twoStoreyFrame.tcl): printing periods on terminal

```
# print periods to terminal
puts “periods of the frame are: $T”
```

```
OpenSees -- Open System For Earthquake Engineering Simulation
Pacific Earthquake Engineering Research Center -- 2.3.0

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OpenSees > source EigenAnal_twoStoreyFrame.tcl
periods of the frame are: 0.6285387528267521 0.23593885745804652
OpenSees >
```

Print command

To print all objects of the domain:

```
print <-file $fileName>
```

To print node information:

```
print <-file $fileName> -node < $node1 $node2 ...>
```

To print element information :

```
print <-file $fileName> -ele < $ele1 $ele2 ...>
```

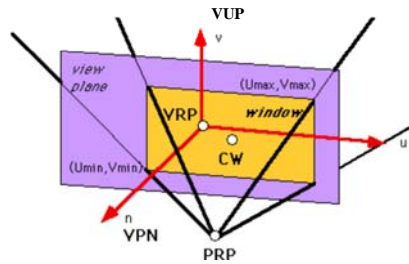
Example (EigenAnal_twoStoreyFrame.tcl):

```
print -node 3
```

```
OpenSees > print -node 3
Node: 3
Coordinates : 0 120
Disps: 0 0 0
Velocities : 0 0 0
commitAccels: 0 0 0
Mass :
0.259067 0 0
0 0 0
0 0 0
Rayleigh Factor: alphaM: 0
Eigenvectors:
0.666844 1.21874
0.00224274 -0.00138942
-0.00599676 -0.00256026
```

Display command

```
recorder display $windowTitle $xLoc $yLoc $xPixels $yPixels
prp $x $y $z
vup $x_v $y_v $z_v
vpn $x_n $y_n $z_n
viewWindow $x_prp,n $x_prp,p $y_prp,n $y_prp,p
Display $arg1 $arg2 $arg3
```



http://www.cs.uic.edu/~jbell/CourseNotes/ComputerGraphics/Projections_Viewpoints.html

Display command: example

```

set h 120
recorder display "Mode Shape 1" 10 10 500 500
prp $h $h 1
vup 0 1 0
vpn 0 0 1
viewWindow -200 200 -200 200
Display -1 5 20
    
```

