

Exponent<sup>®</sup>

# Modeling Instability of Beam-Column Elements

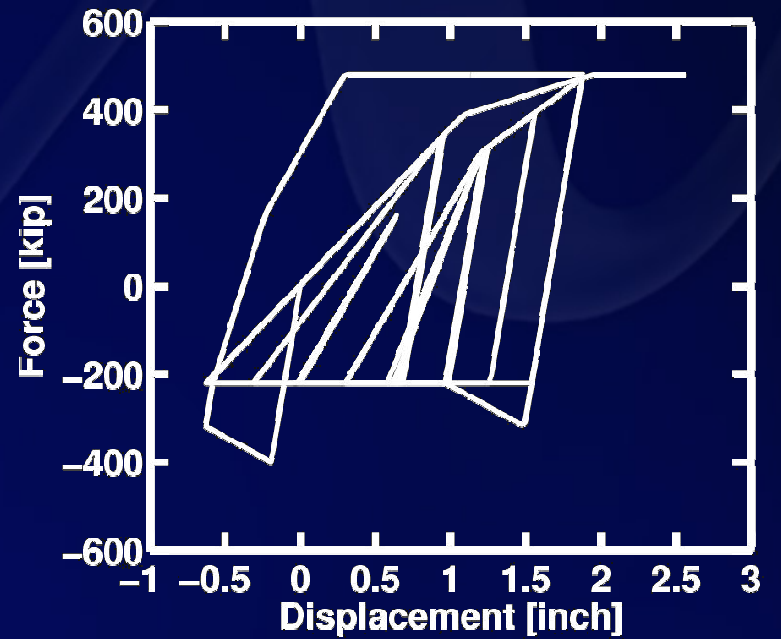
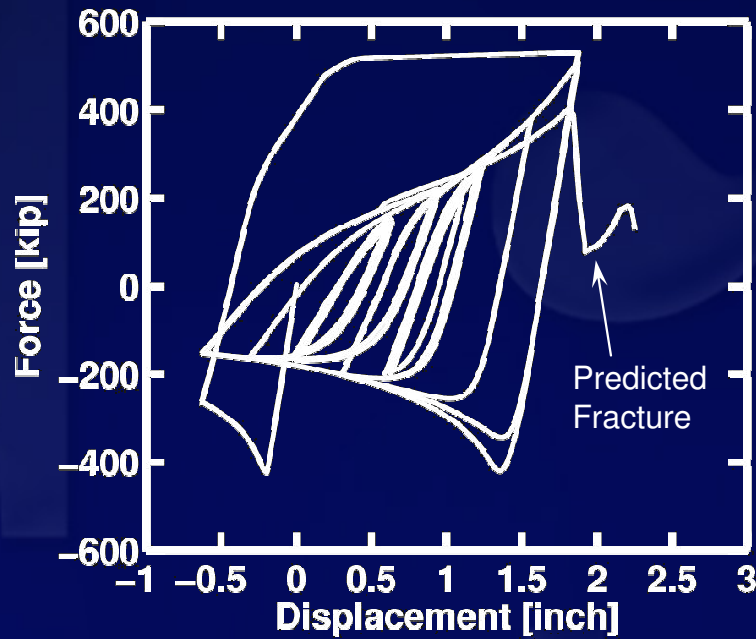
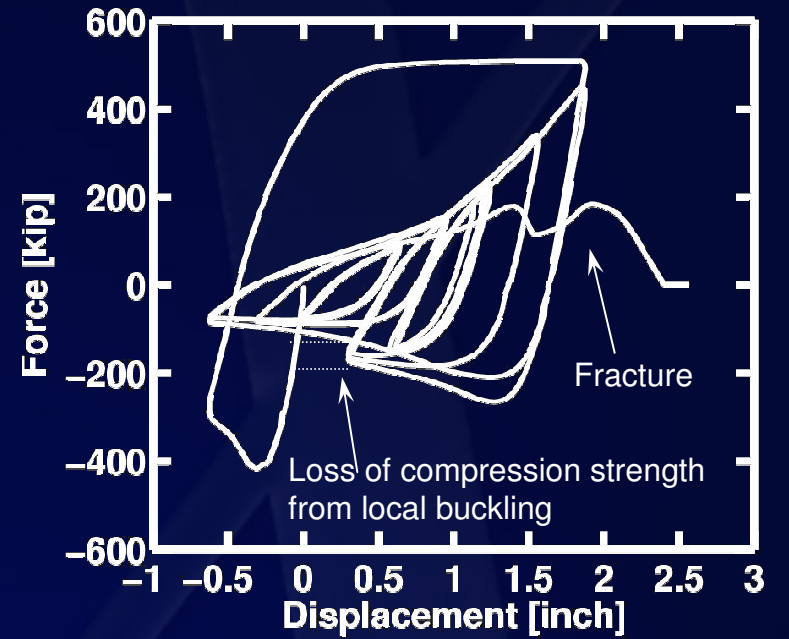
Patxi Uriz

August 16<sup>th</sup> 2006

Exponent<sup>®</sup>

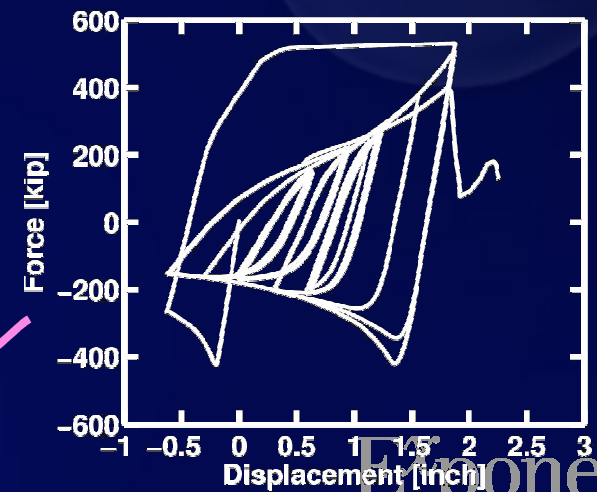
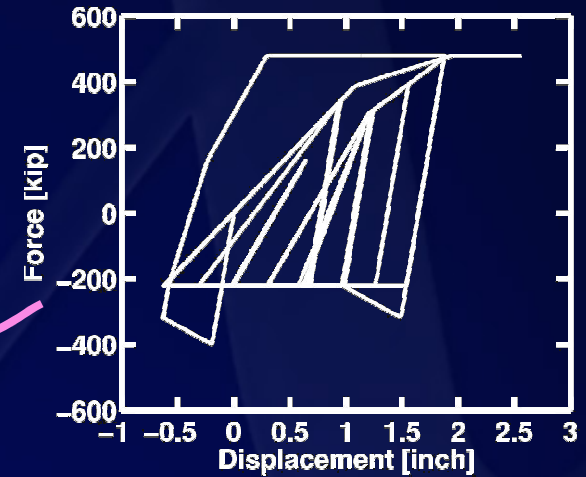
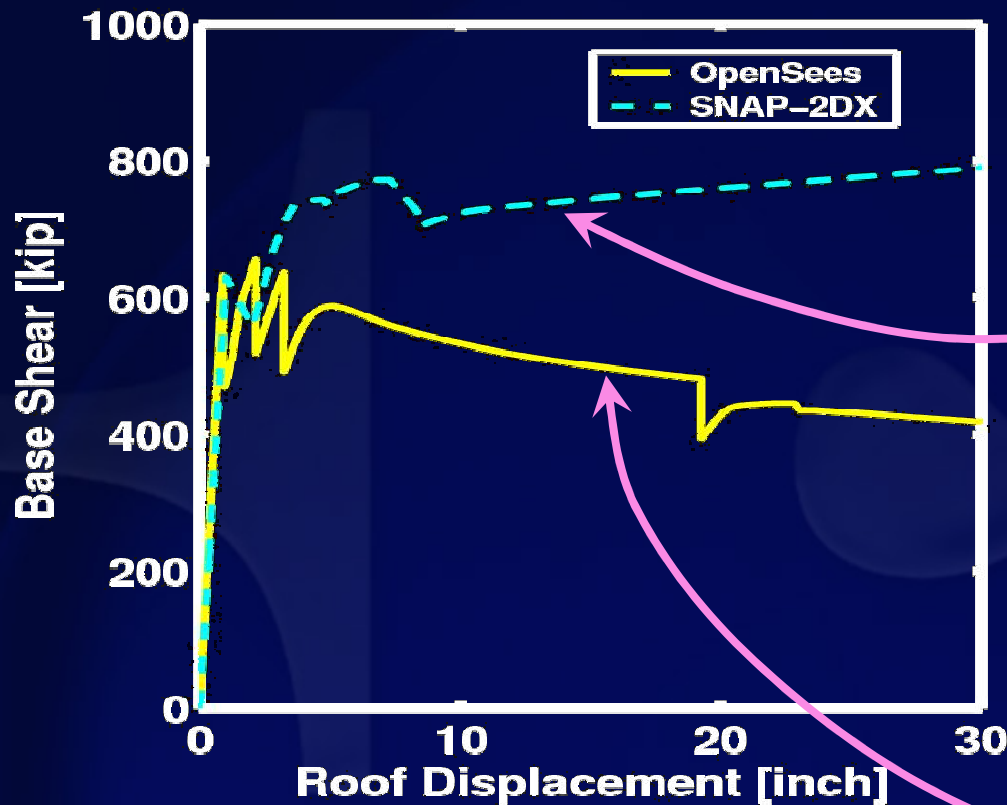
# Outline

- **Background and motivation for brace modeling**
- **Modeling assumptions and limitations**
- **Two examples**
  - **Static Cyclic**
  - **Dynamic**



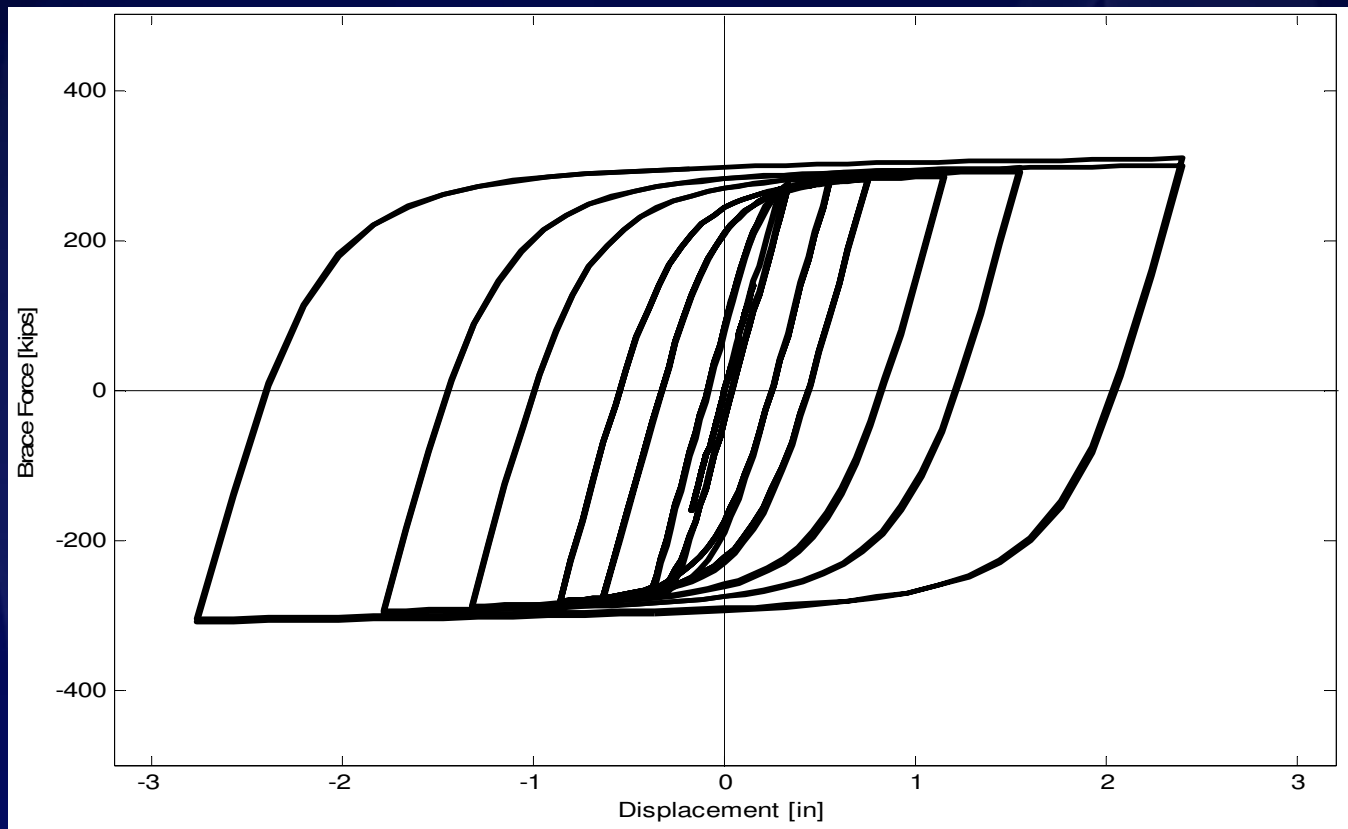
# Brace Modeling

- Effect of modeling



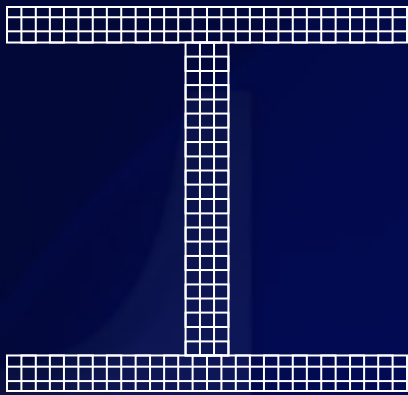
# Brace Modeling

- Menegotto-Pinto Steel Material Model  
“Steel02”

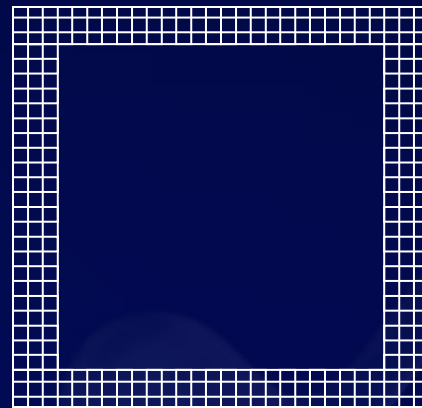


# Brace Modeling

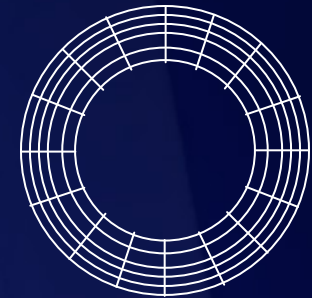
- **W Section**



- **Box Section**



- **Pipe Section**



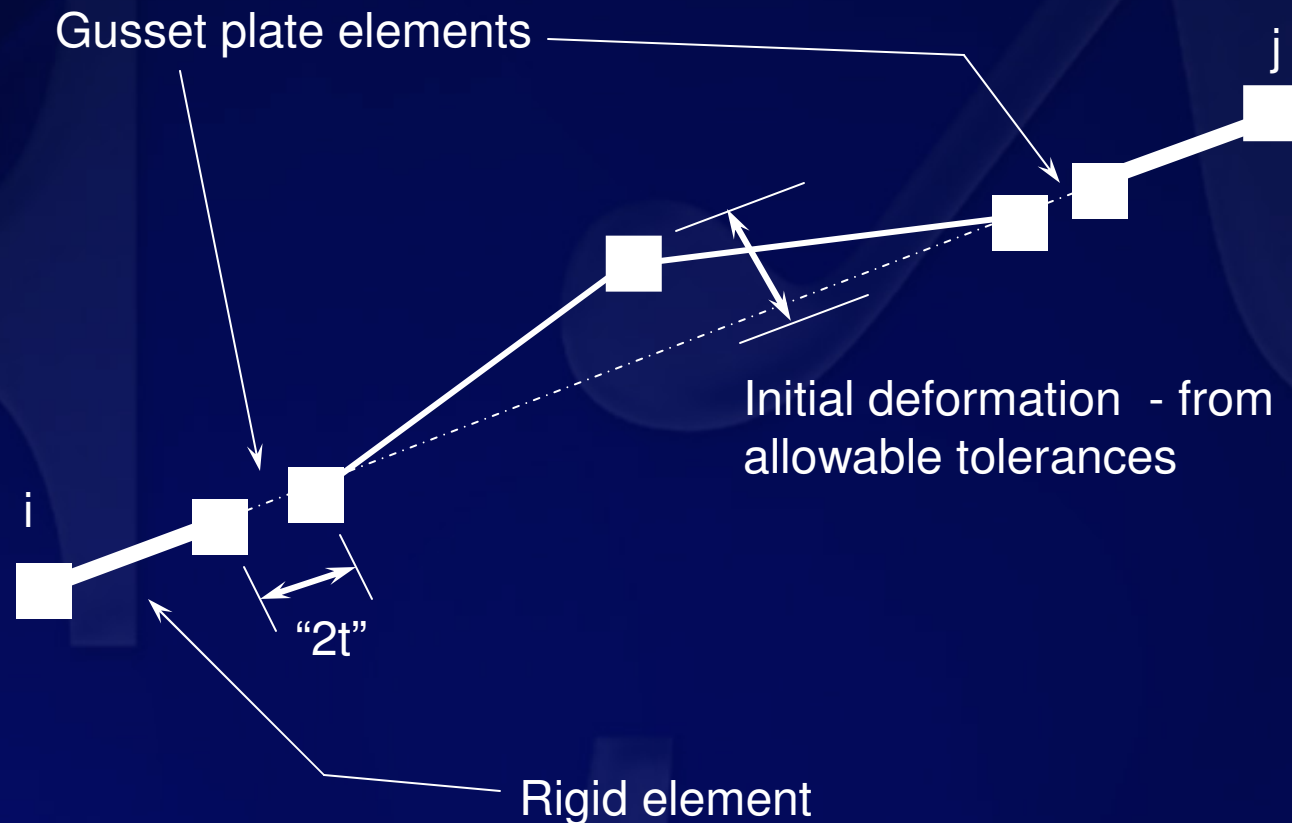
- **Gusset plate Section**



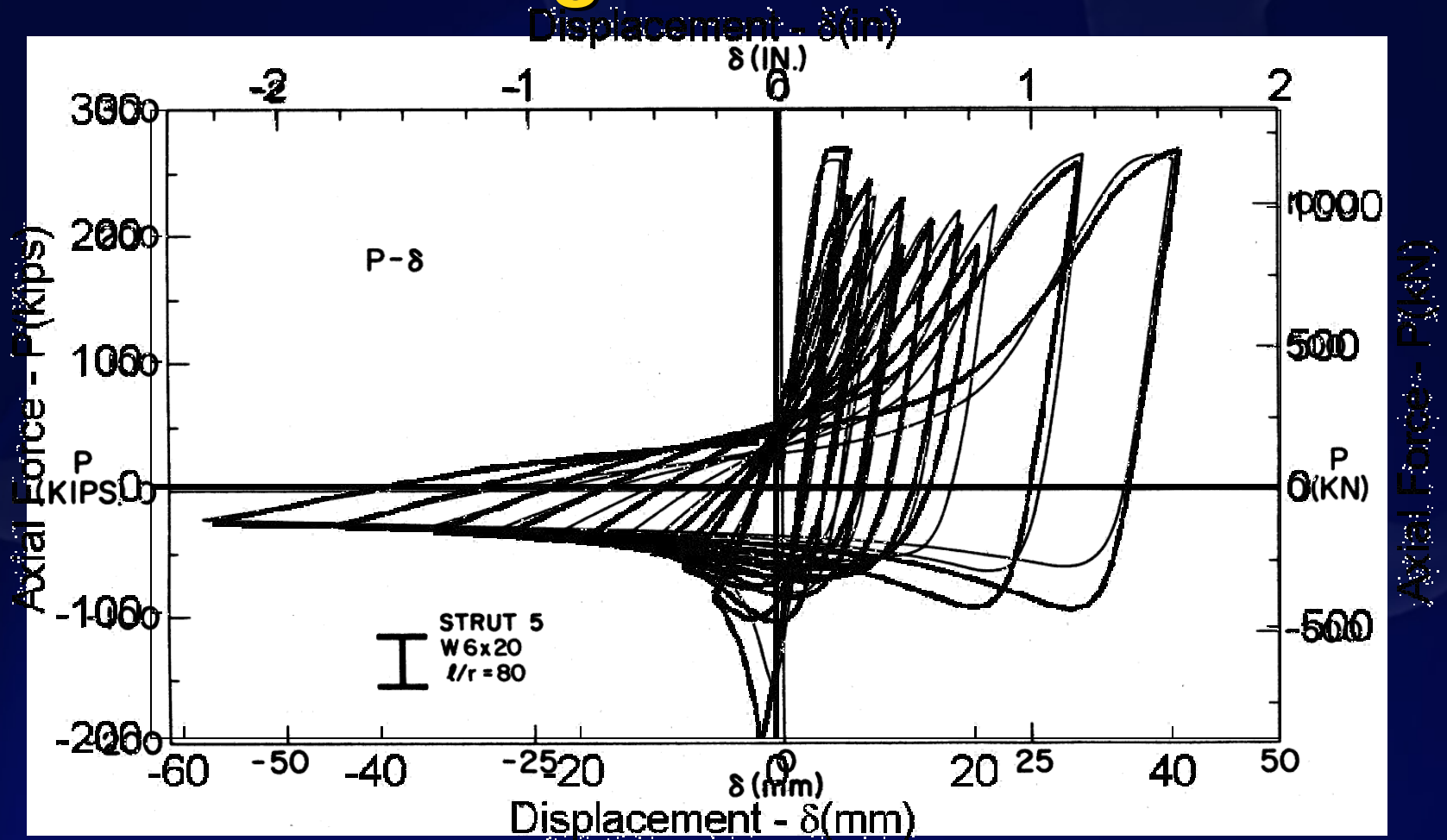
# Brace Modeling

- Bracing Elements

Corotational Transformation  
{ geomTransf Corotational \$mtag }



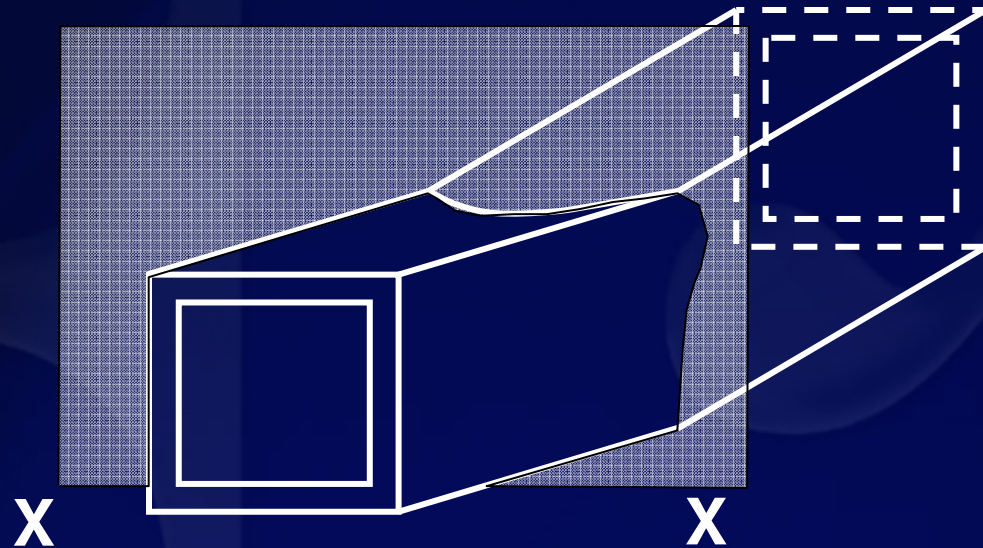
# Brace Modeling





# Brace Modeling

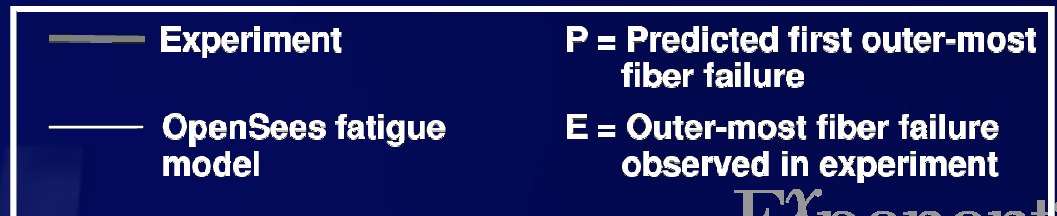
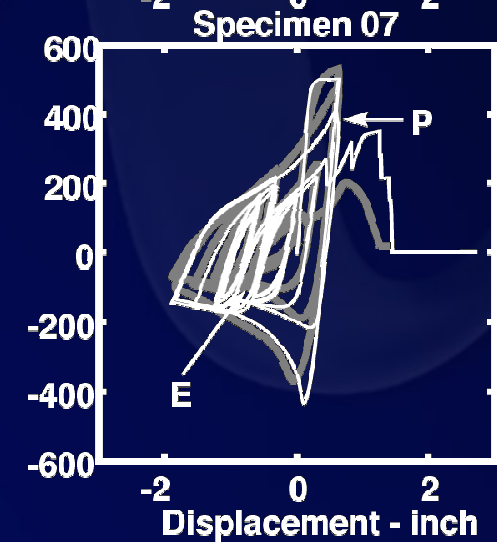
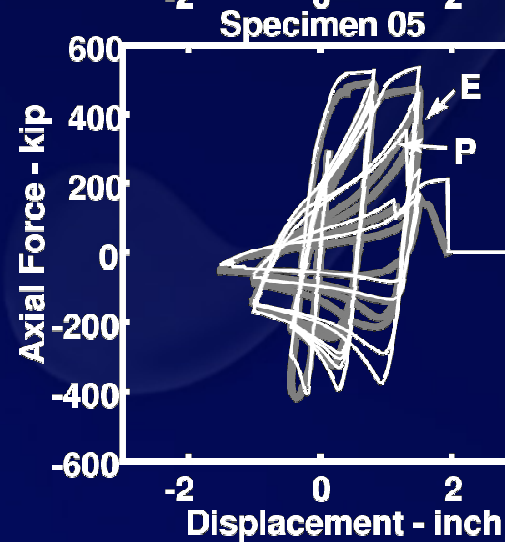
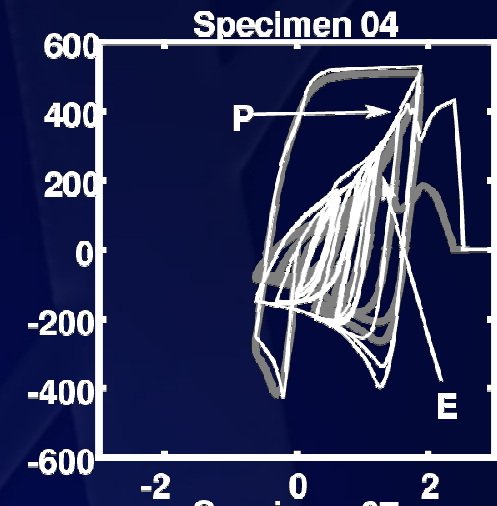
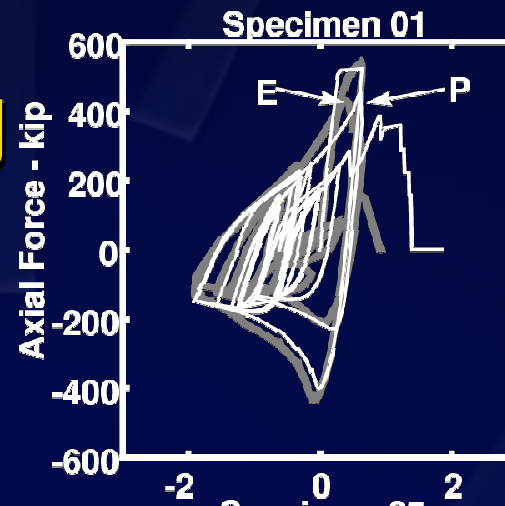
- Modeling with limited local buckling



Section X-X

# Brace Modeling

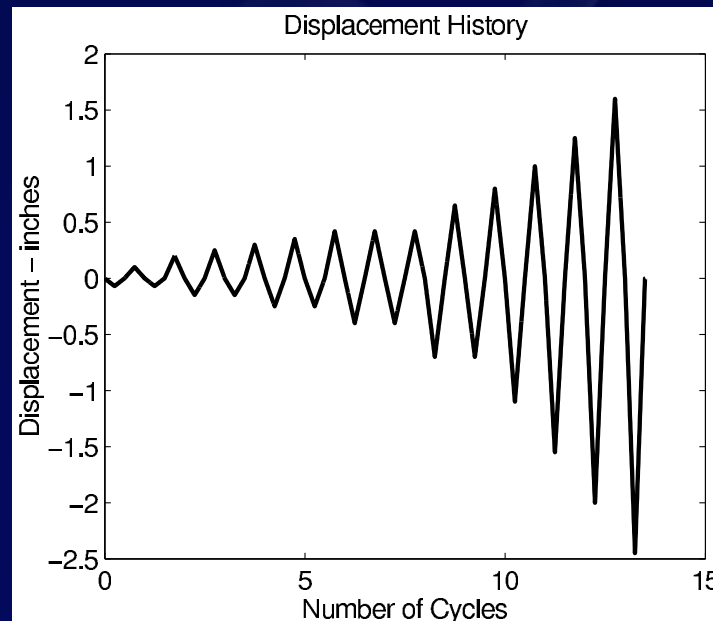
- Limited local buckling and fatigue fracture



# OpenSees Examples

- **Static Cyclic**
- **Dynamic**

# Static Cyclic



# Example (Model.tcl)

```
model BasicBuilder -ndm 2 -ndf 3
## Nodes
node 1 0.0 0.0
...
## Mass
mass 7 1.0 0.0 0.0
##Boundary Conditions
fix 1 1 1 1
...
## Materials
uniaxialMaterial Steel02 1 40.0 29800.0 0.003 20 \
  0.925 0.15 0.0005 0.01 0.0005 0.01
## Pipe Section (4" diameter, 1/2" wall thickness)
section fiberSec 1 {
  patch circ 1 20 4 0.0 0.0 2.0 1.5 360.0 0.0
}
## Gusset Plate Section (1" thick, 20" wide)
...

```

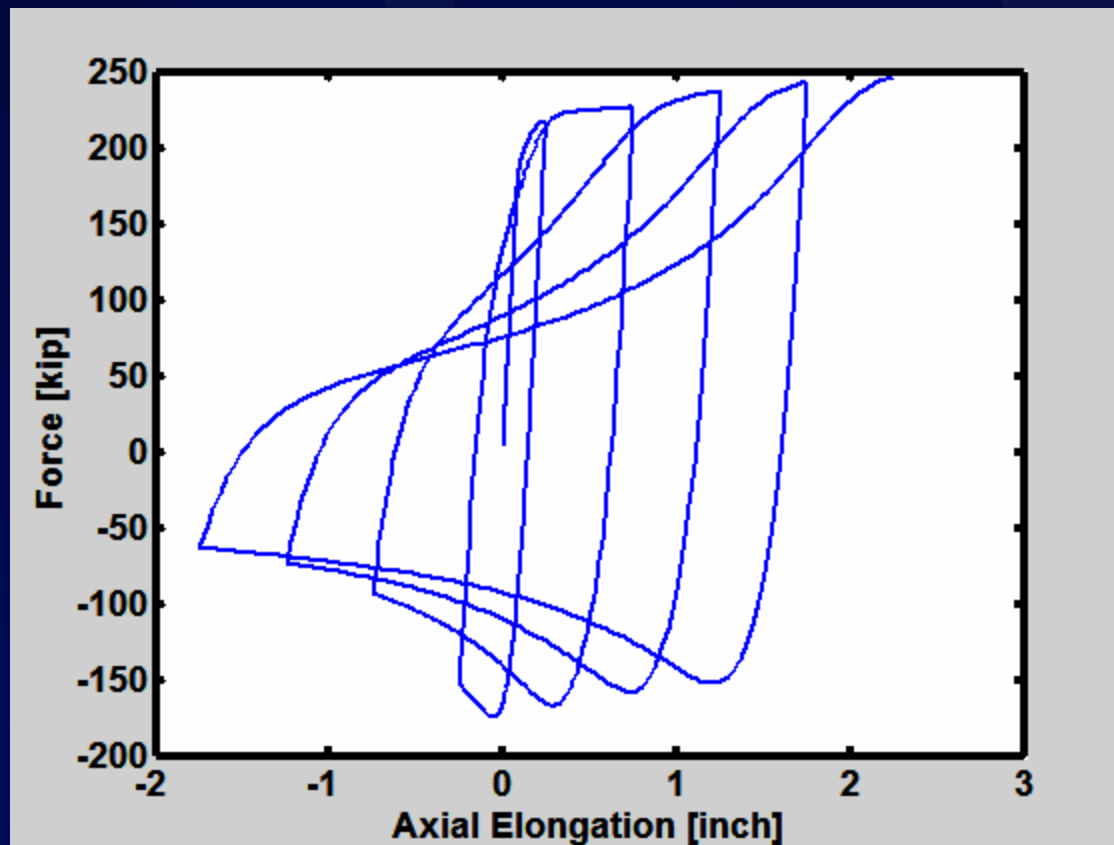
# Example (Model.tcl – Continued)

```
## Transformation
geomTransf Corotational 1
## Define Model
element elasticBeamColumn 1 1 2 1e3
1e8 1e6 1 ;# 'Rigid' offset
element nonlinearBeamColumn 2 2 3 3
2 1 ;# Gusset plate
element nonlinearBeamColumn 3 3 4 3
1 1 ;# Brace
element nonlinearBeamColumn 4 4 5 3
1 1 ;# Brace
element nonlinearBeamColumn 5 5 6 3
2 1 ;# Gusset plate
element elasticBeamColumn 6 6 7 1e3
1e8 1e6 1 ;# 'Rigid' offset
```

# Example (Example1.tcl)

```
## Source in the model
source Model.tcl
## Apply the nodal Load
pattern Plain 1 Linear { load 7 1.0 0.0 0.0 }
## Recorder
recorder Node -file LoadDisp.dat -time -node 7 -dof 1 disp
## Static Analysis parameters
test EnergyIncr 1.0e-8 30 0
algorithm Newton
system UmfPack
numberer RCM
constraints Plain
analysis Static
set peaks [ list 0.25 0.5 1.0 1.5 2.0 2.5 3.0 3.5 4.0 ]
for {set i 1 } { $i <= 9 } {incr i } {
    set dU [expr -1.0*pow((-1.0),$i)*[index $peaks [expr $i-1] ]/100.0 ]
    integrator DisplacementControl 7 1 $dU 1 $dU $dU
    analyze 100
}
```

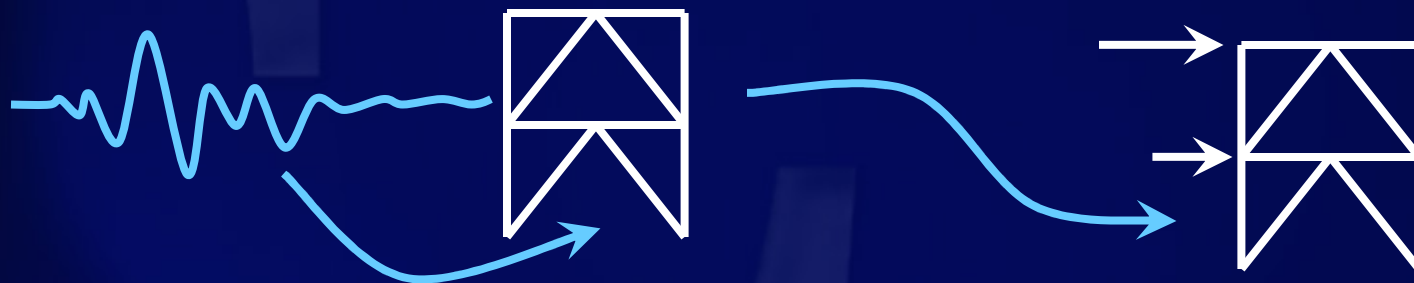
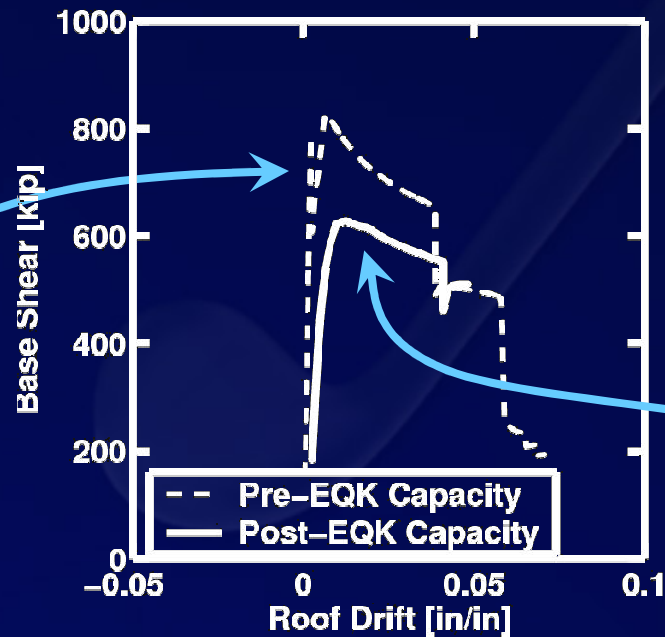
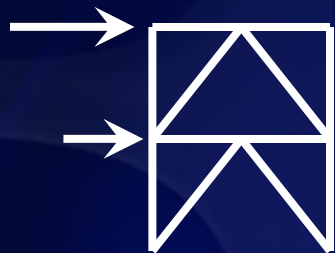
# Example 1





# Dynamic

- Goal: Determine post-EQK capacity
  - Lateral
  - Vertical
  - Etc.



# Example (Example2.tcl)

```
## Source in the model
source Model.tcl
## Load profile
pattern Plain 1 Linear { load 7 1.0 0.0 0.0 }
## Recorder
recorder Node -file StaticPush.dat -time -node 7 -dof 1 disp
## Static Analysis parameters
test EnergyIncr 1.0e-8 30 0
algorithm Newton
system UmfPack
numberer RCM
constraints Plain
analysis Static
## Push past buckling
set dU -0.01
integrator DisplacementControl 7 1 $dU 1 $dU $dU
analyze 300
## close out model and recorders
wipe
```

# Example (Example2.tcl - Continued)

```
## Find peak compressive capacity
set Capacity 0.0
set fid [open StaticPush.dat r]
foreach ln [split [read $fid] \n] {
    set tmpMin [lindex $ln 0]
    if {[llength $ln] == 0} {
        continue
    } elseif { $tmpMin < $Capacity } {
        set Capacity $tmpMin
    }
}
close $fid
```

## Example (Example2.tcl - Continued)

```
## Run dynamic analysis
source Model.tcl
recorder Node -file Dynamic.dat -time -node 7 -dof 1 disp
## Transient Analysis parameters
set SineSeries "Sine 0.0 2.0 0.80 -factor 200 "
pattern UniformExcitation 1 1 -accel $SineSeries
integrator Newmark 0.5 0.25 0.05 0.05 0.0 0.0
test EnergyIncr 1.0e-8 300 0
algorithm KrylovNewton
system UmfPack
numberer RCM
constraints Plain
analysis Transient
analyze 40000 0.0001
## Keep structure data and rename the file
wipeAnalysis
remove loadPattern 1
```

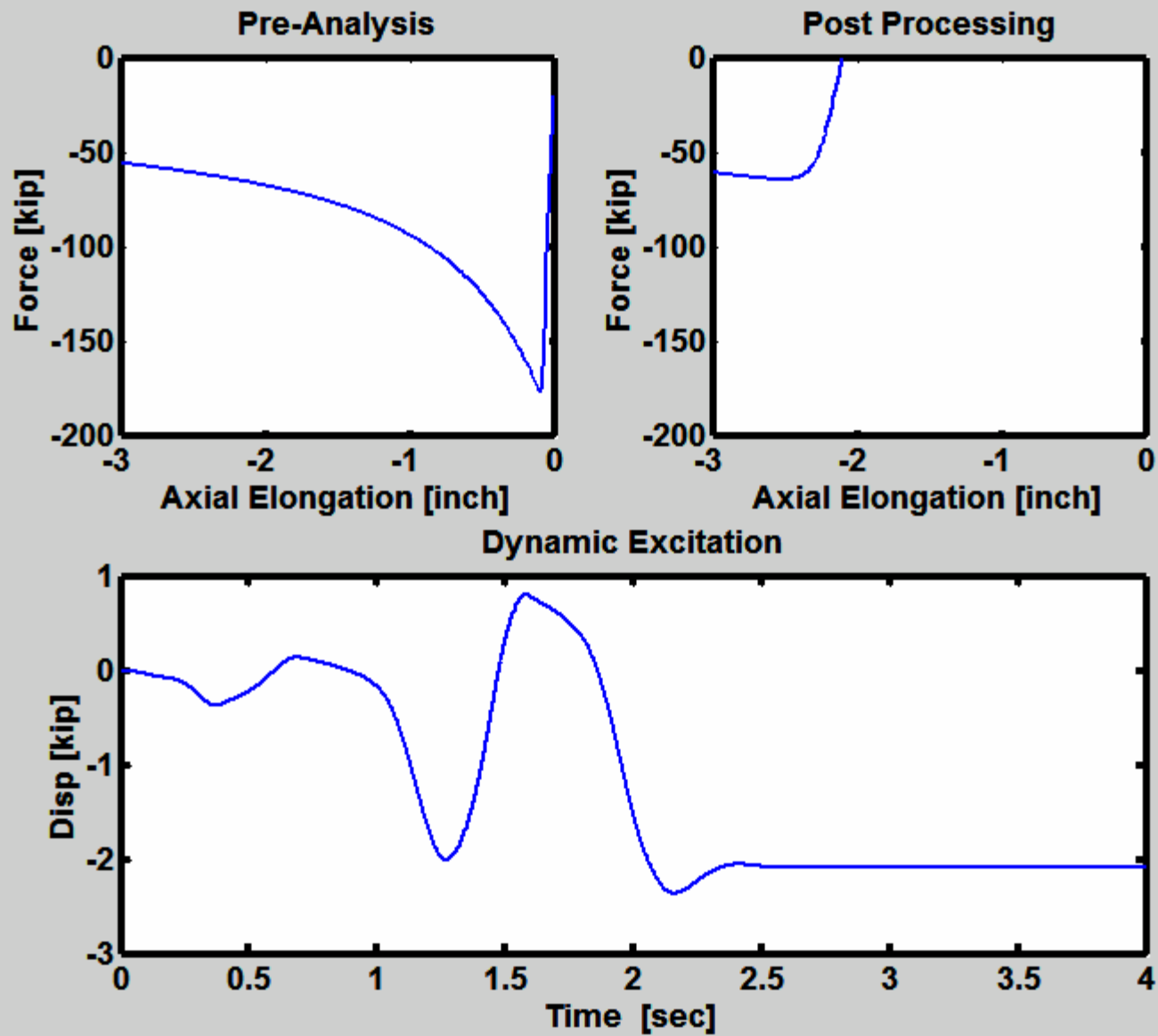
## Example (Example2.tcl - Continued)

```
## Load profile
pattern Plain 1 Linear { load 7 1.0 0.0 0.0 }
## Recorder
recorder Node -file StaticPushPost.dat -time -node 7 -dof 1 disp
## Static Analysis parameters
test EnergyIncr 1.0e-8 30 0
algorithm Newton
system UmfPack
numberer RCM
constraints Plain
analysis Static
## Push past buckling
set dU -0.01
integrator DisplacementControl 7 1 $dU 1 $dU $dU
analyze 700
## close out model and recorders
wipe
```

## Example (Example2.tcl - Continued)

```
## Find peak compressive capacity
set PostEQKCap 0.0
set fid [open StaticPushPost.dat r]
foreach ln [split [read $fid] \n] {
    set tmpMin [lindex $ln 0]
    if {[llength $ln] == 0} {
        continue
    } elseif { $tmpMin < $PostEQKCap } {
        set PostEQKCap $tmpMin
    }
}
close $fid
puts [ format " \n\n\n\n \
Prior to loading the buckling capacity was: %3.4f kips \n \
After dynamic time-history analysis, \n \
the buckling capacity is now : %3.4f kips \n " $Capacity $PostEQKCap ]
```

# Example



## Reference

- **Uriz, P., and Mahin, S. A. (2004).**  
**"Seismic Vulnerability Assessment of Concentrically Braced Steel Frames."**  
***International Journal of Steel Structures*,**  
**4(4), 239-248.**
- **Uriz, P. "Towards Earthquake Resistant Design of Concentrically Braced Steel Frames,"** Doctoral Dissertation, University of California, Berkeley, December, 2005



# OpenSees Examples

