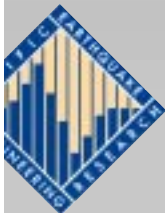


PEER

Structural Simulation Models

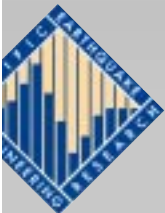
Filip C. Filippou
CEE Department
University of California, Berkeley

2001 PEER Annual Meeting

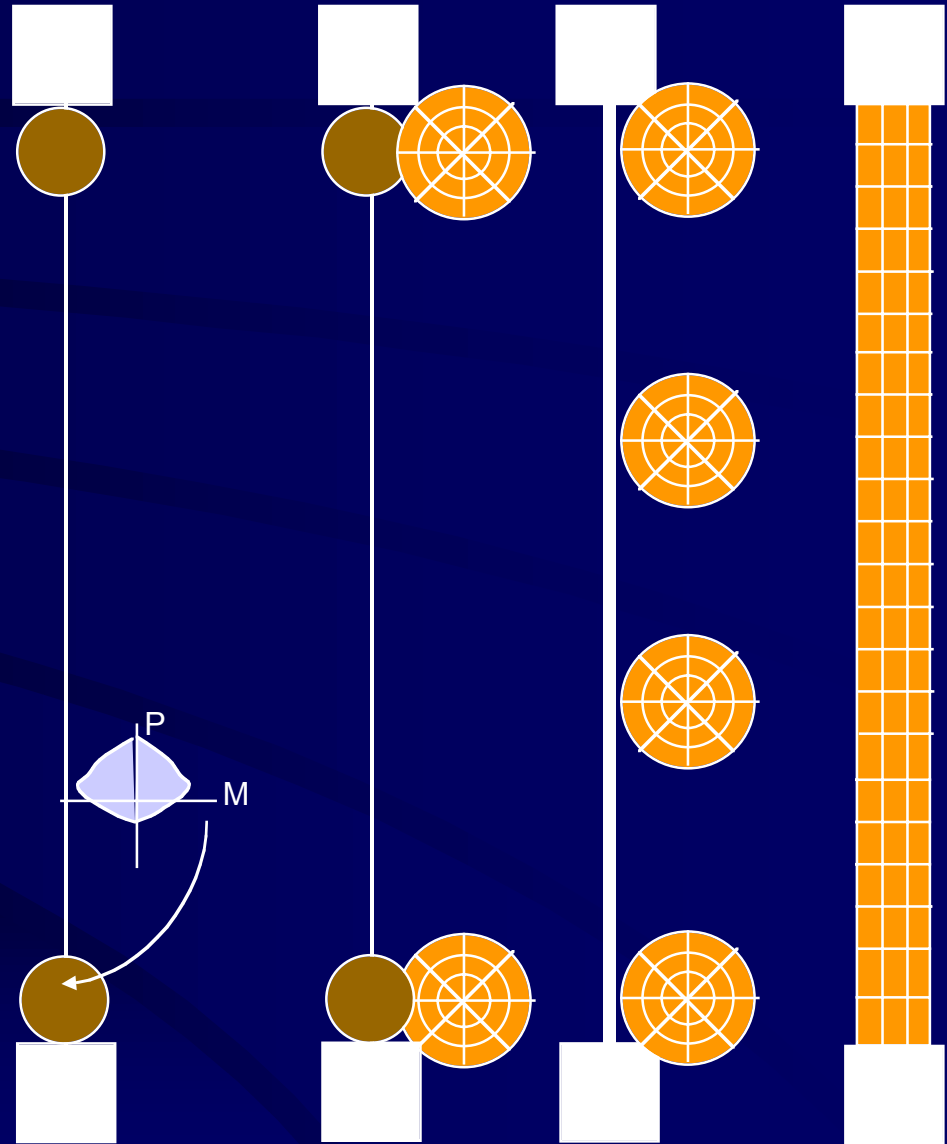
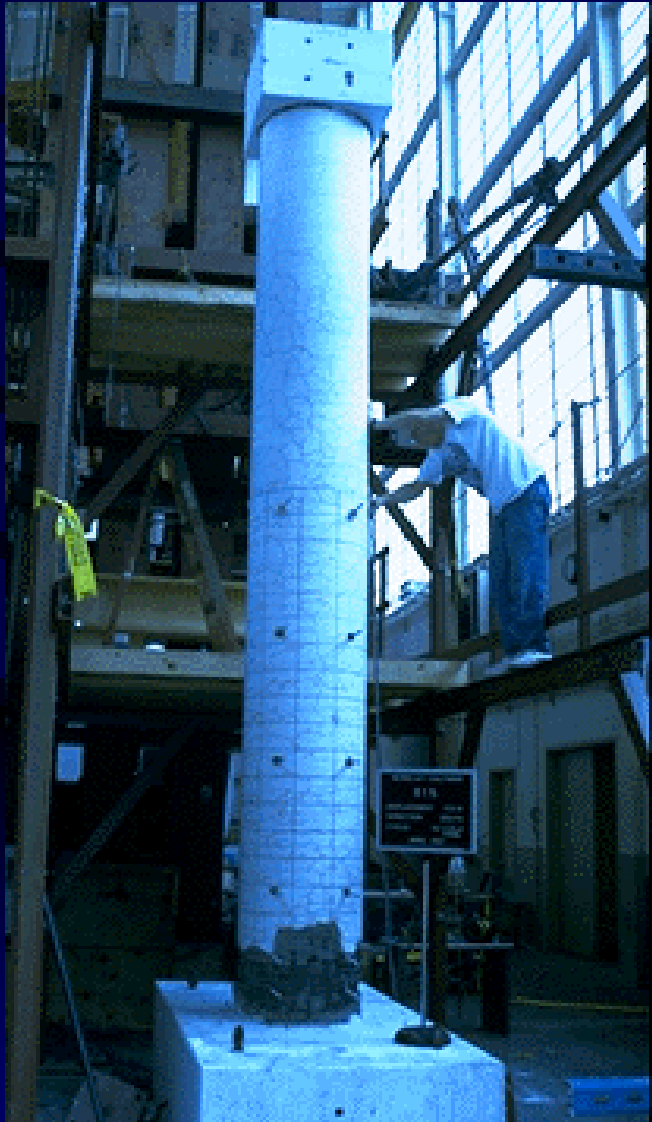


PEER OpenSees Framework

- Software framework for integrating
 - Material and component models. Emphasize degradation and failure behaviors
 - Solution strategies: Static and dynamic for degrading and collapsing systems
 - Performance evaluation based on simulated behavior
- Utilize new computing resources
 - Engineering desktop workstations (SMP, distributed)
 - High-performance computing
 - Computational grids
- Provide network communication mechanisms with scientific visualization methods and databases

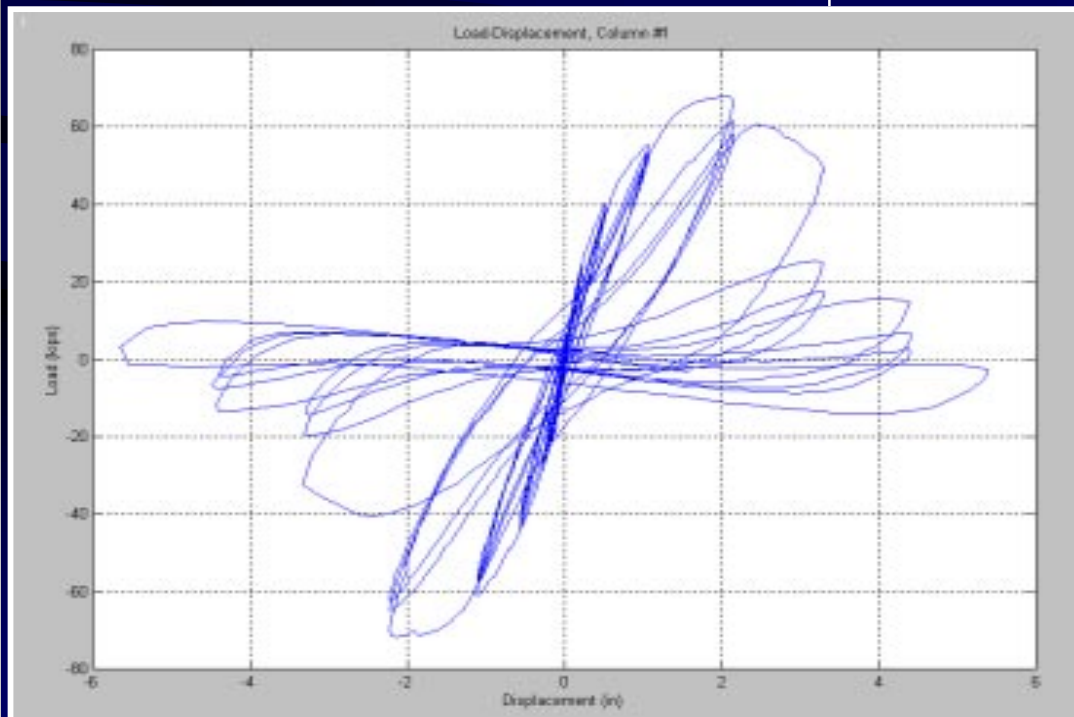


Structural Beam-Column Models

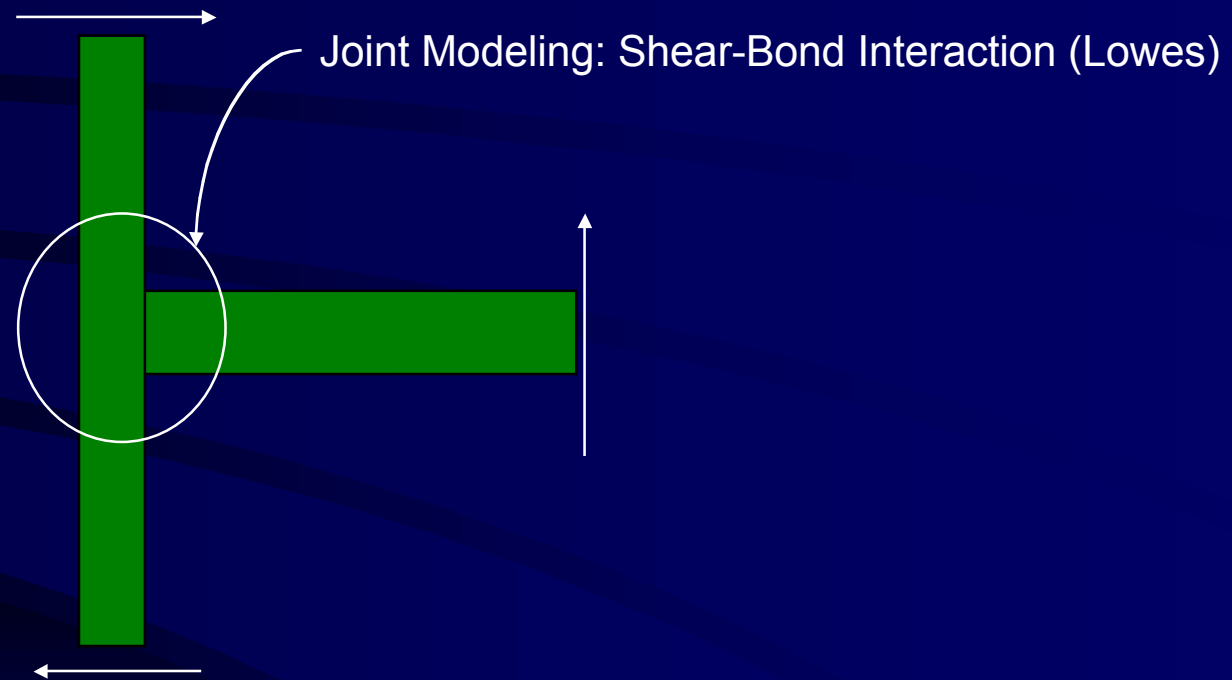


Axial Force-Flexure-Shear Behavior

Shear with degradation

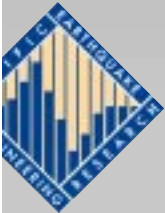


Beam-Column Joints



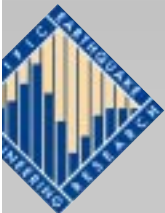
Other issues

- Parameter uncertainty - Sensitivity (DerKiureghian, Conte)
- Shear Wall Models
- Solution Strategies
- Pull-out, bond deterioration

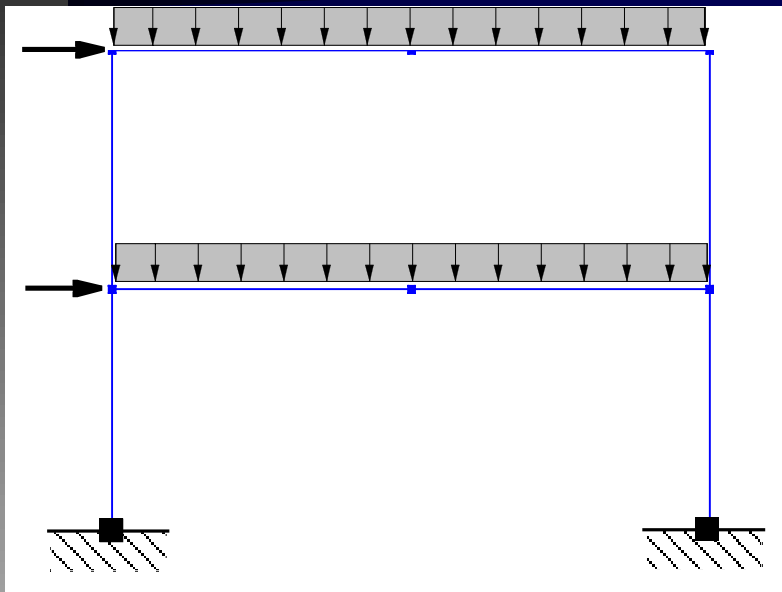


Advances in Frame Element Formulations

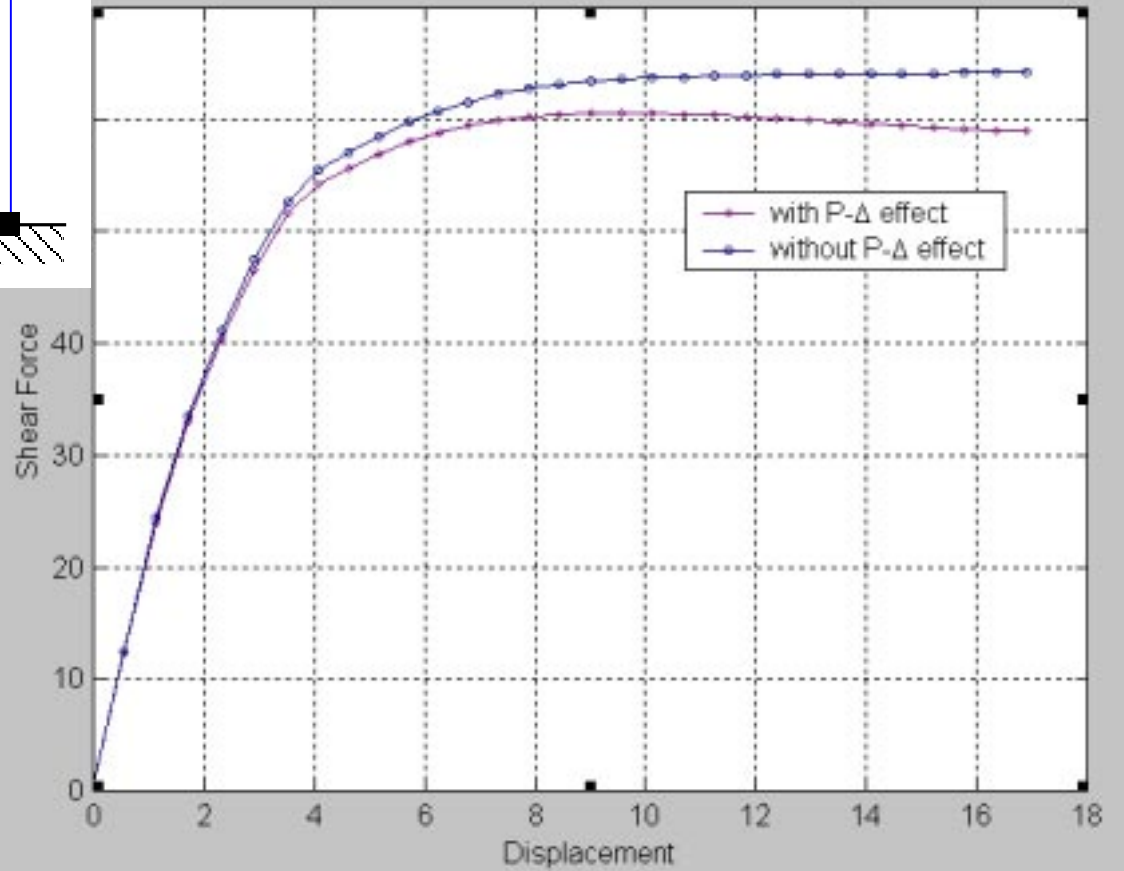
- Force based formulation for 1st and 2nd order theory (exact internal force distribution)
- Large displacements with corotational formulation
- Mixed force-displacement formulation for frame elements with complex interactions (composite action, pile-soil interaction)
- Robust algorithms of state determination



Push-Over of Two Story Frame

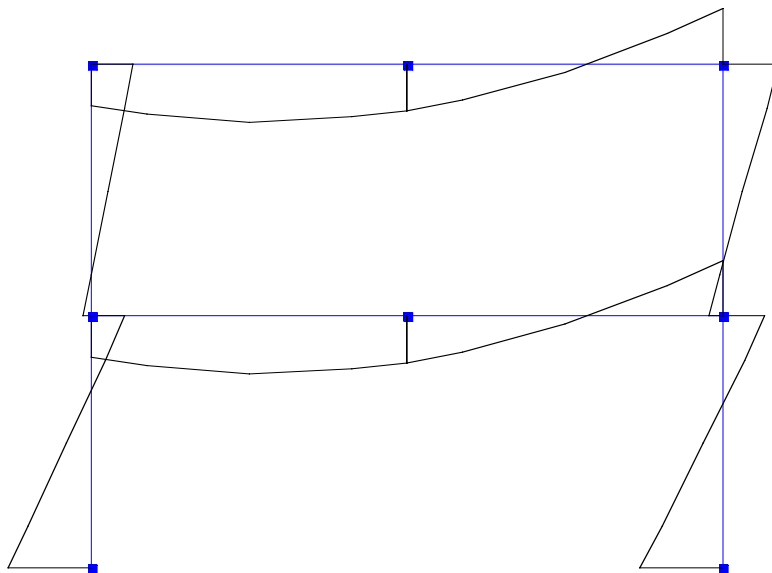


Force-Displacement for Two Story Portal Frame

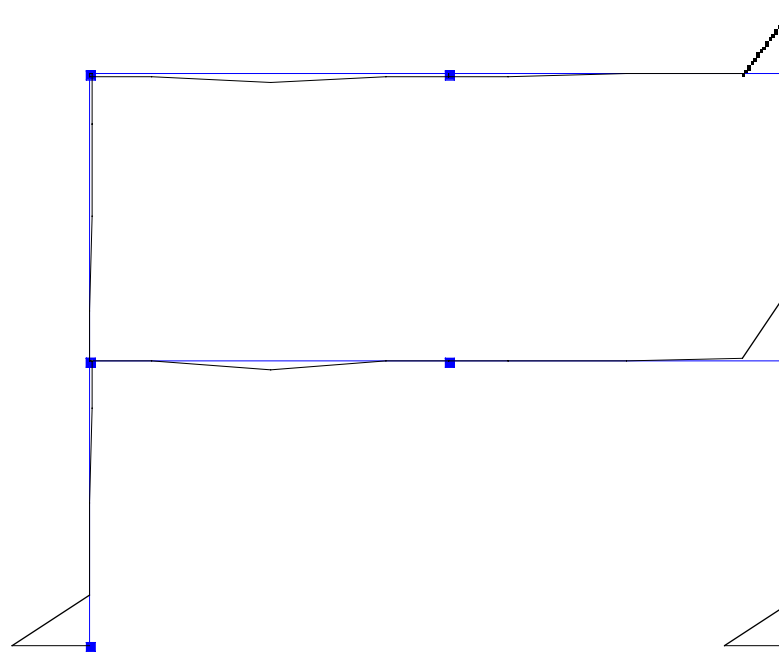


Push-Over of Two Story Frame (Distributions)

Moment Distribution of Two Story Frame

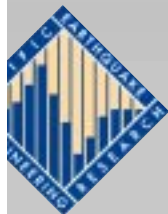
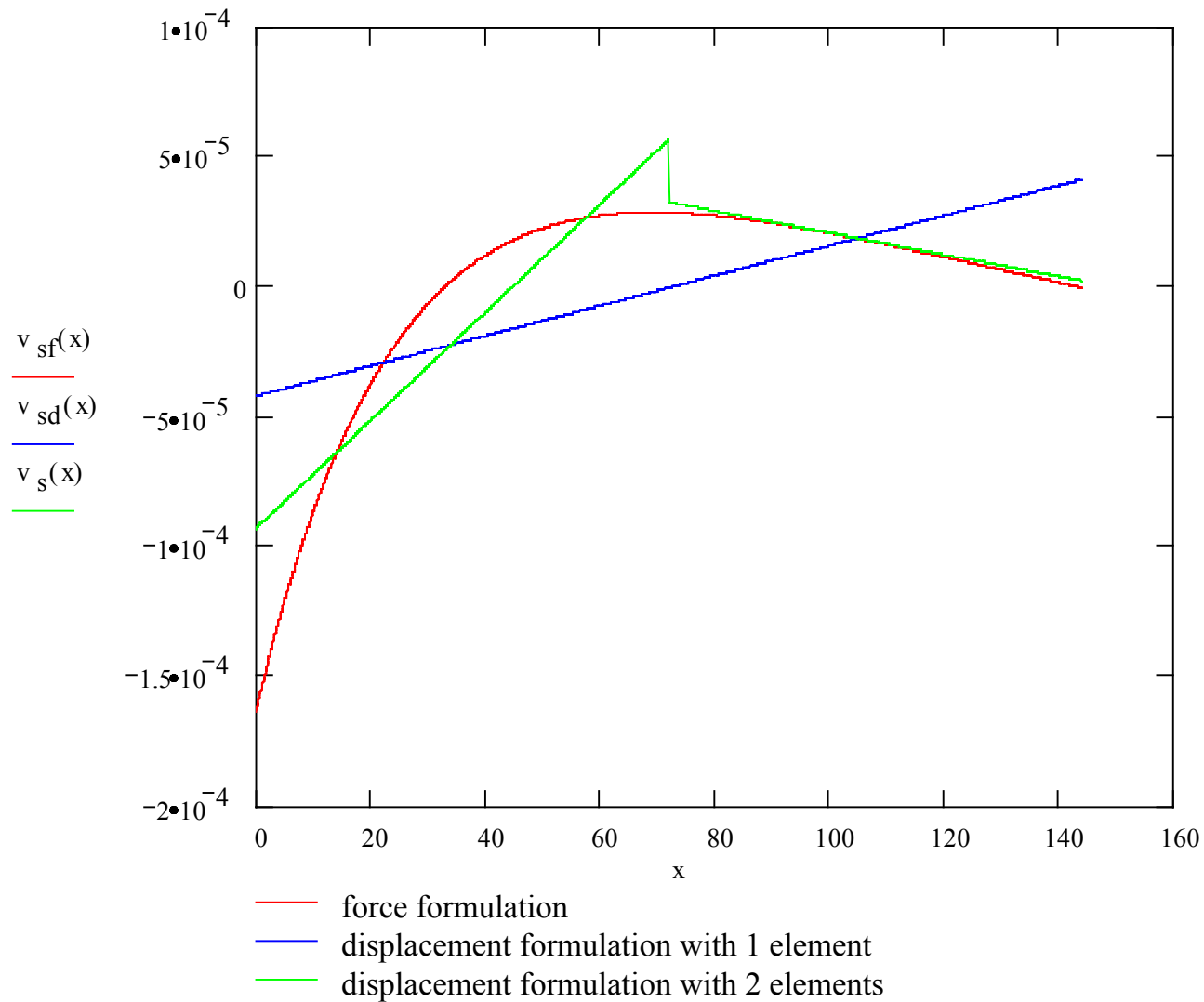


Curvature Distribution of Two-Story Frame

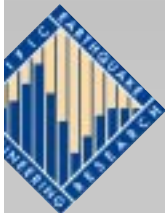
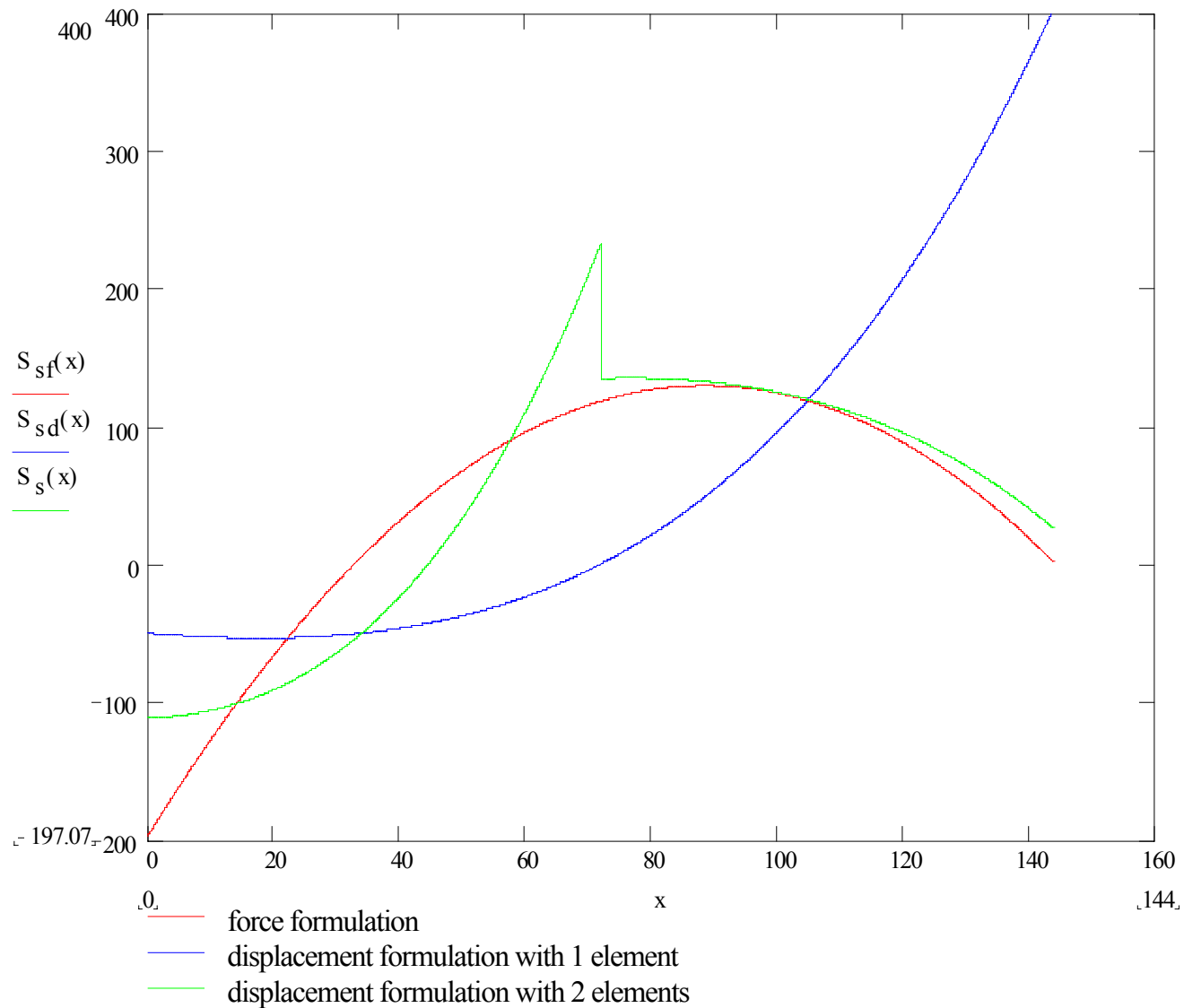


Tapered Beam - Curvature Distribution

Curvature distribution:

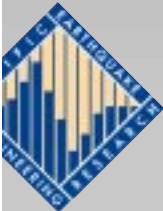


Tapered Beam - Bending Moment Distribution

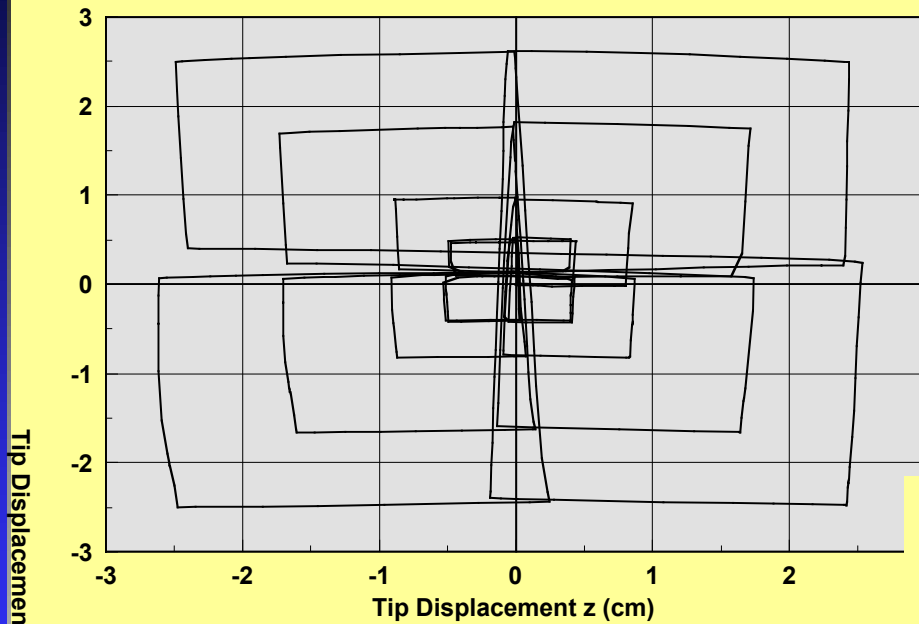


Advantages of Force Formulation

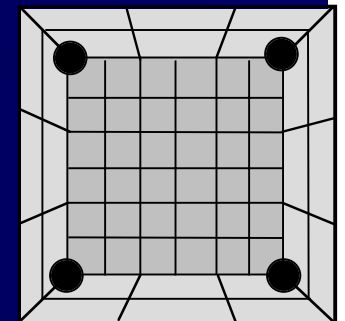
- equilibrium is satisfied **exactly** along the element in every iteration; end compatibility is satisfied on convergence
- distributed loads can be readily accommodated
- a single element suffices for the entire member; no mesh refinement is necessary; localization problems are minimized
- formulation is very robust in the presence of strength softening



Low-Moehle Specimen No. 5 (EERC Report 1987-14)



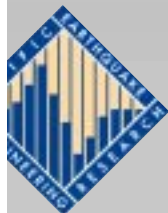
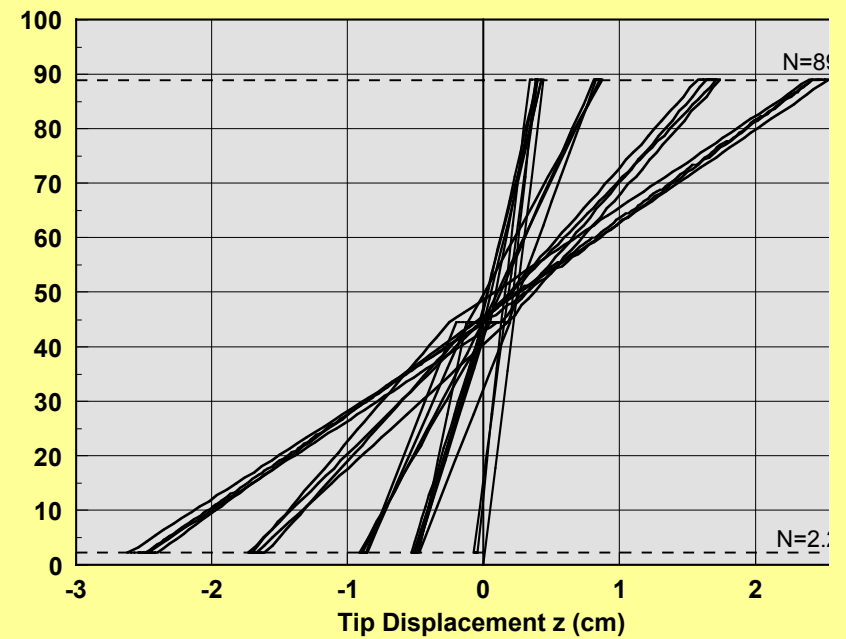
Biaxial Bending



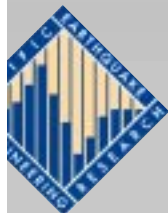
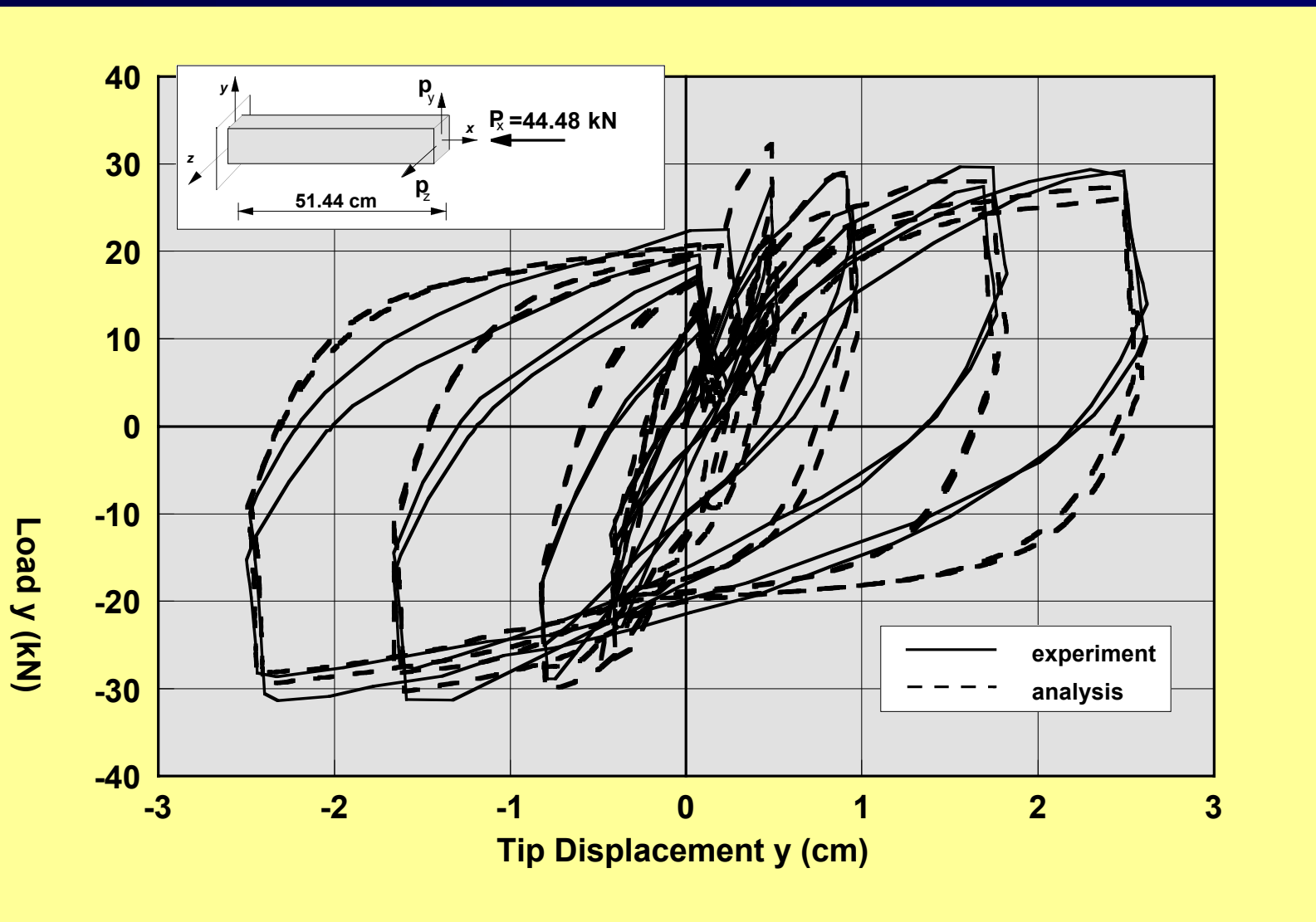
Tip Displacement y (cm)

and Variable Axial Load

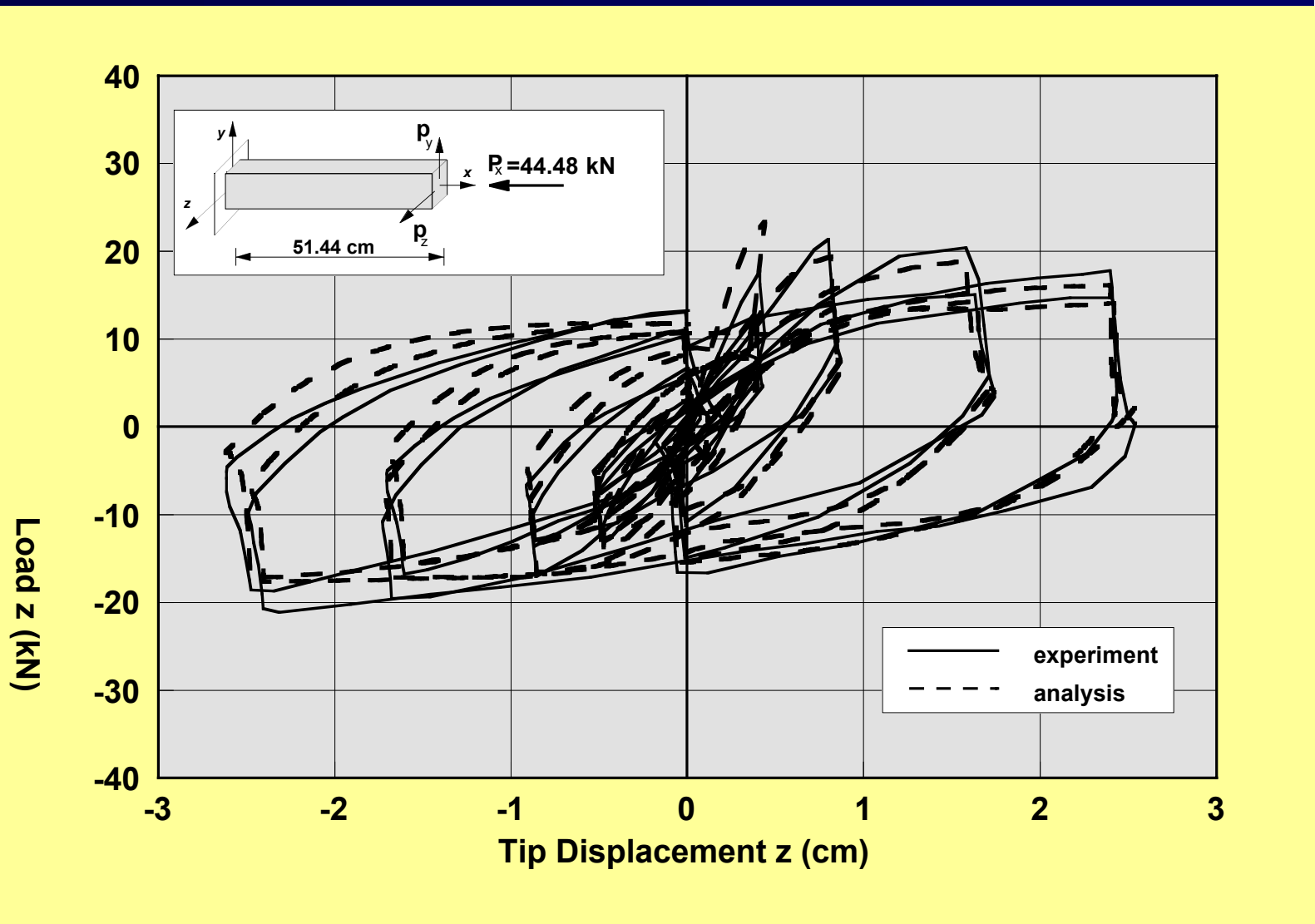
Compressive Axial



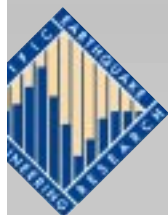
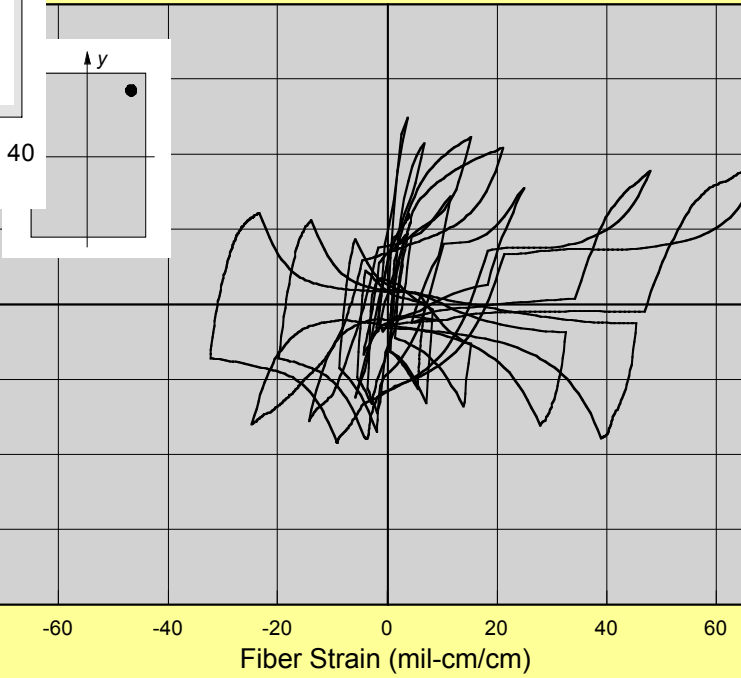
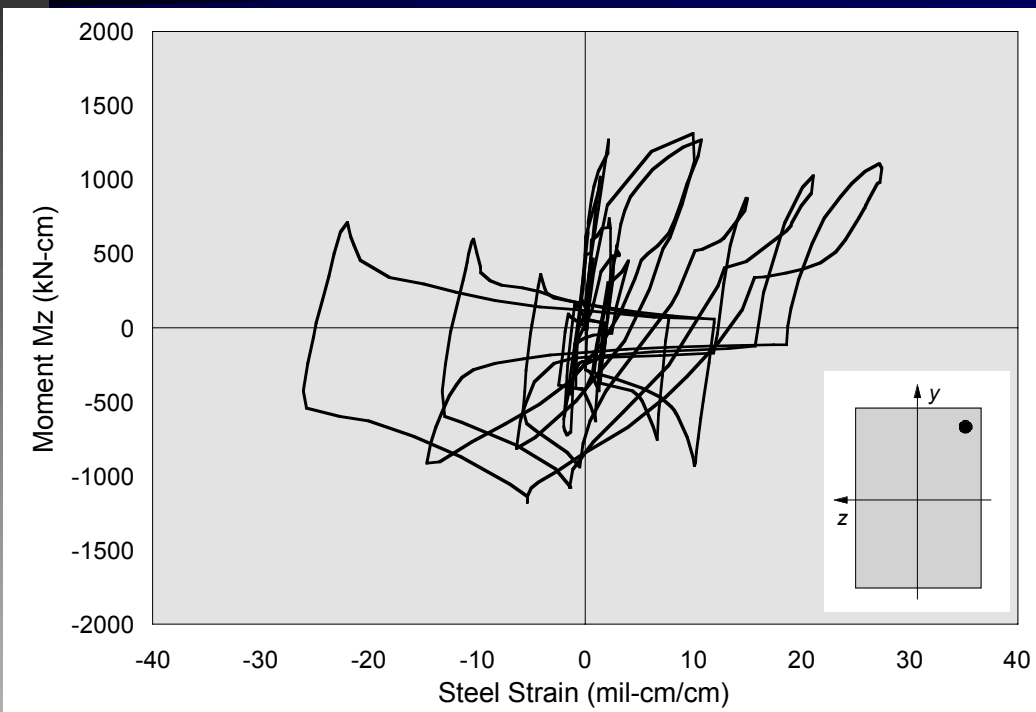
Low-Moehle Specimen 5: Response in y



Low-Moehle Specimen 5: Response in z



Low-Moehle Specimen 5: Reinforcing Steel Strain History

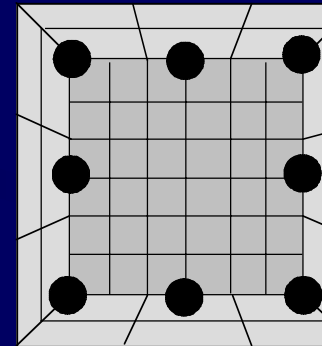


Moment M_z (kN-cm)

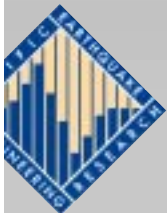
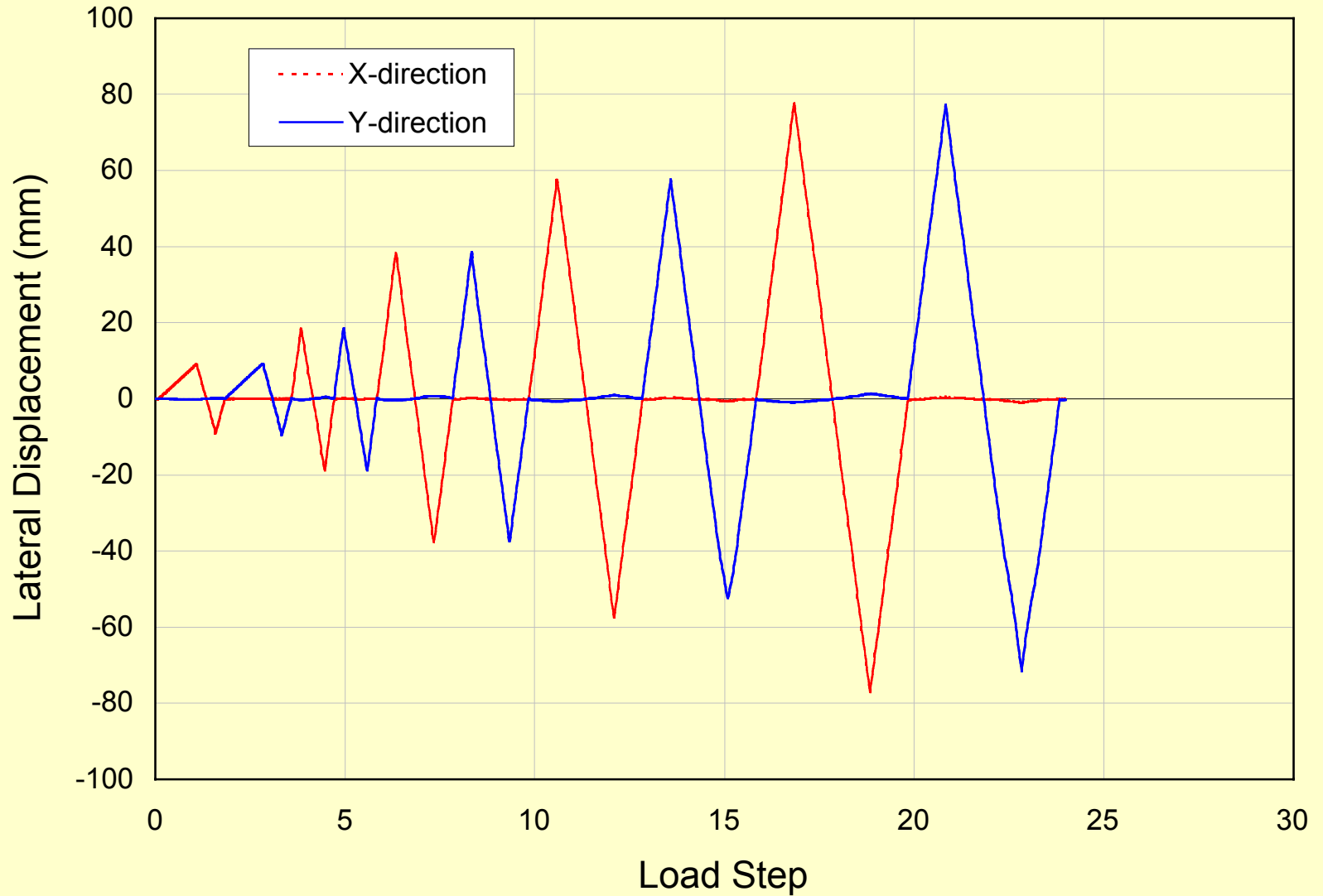
Correlation Studies for ISPRA columns (Bousias et al.)

12 Column Specimens with identical geometry and reinforcing

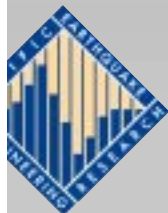
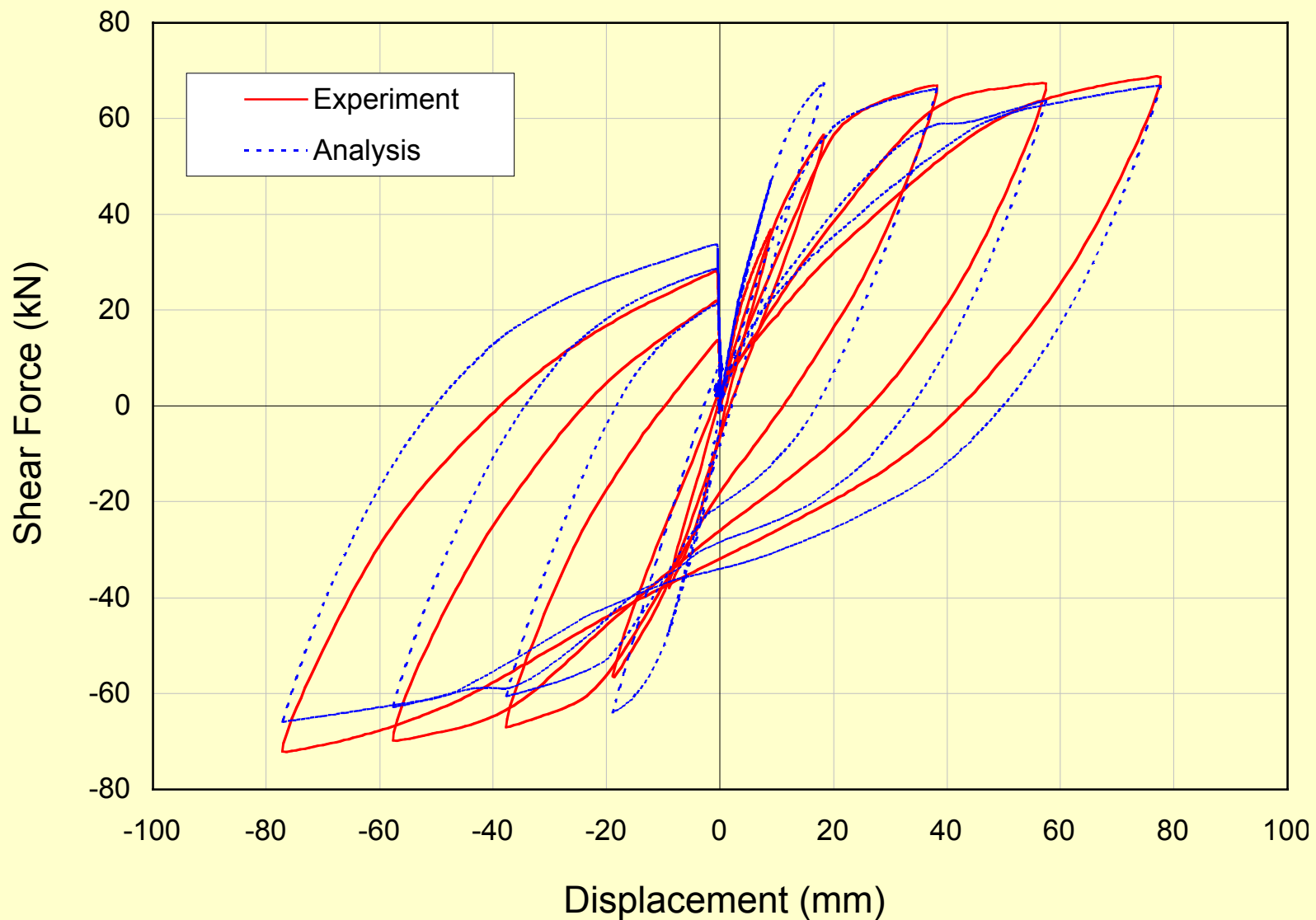
- S0
 - Uniaxial displacement cycles in x
 - constant axial compression ~ 16% of axial capacity (?)
- S1
 - Alternating uniaxial displacement cycles in x and y
 - constant axial compression ~ 10% of axial capacity
- S5, S7
 - Different biaxial displacement histories in x and y;
 - constant axial compression ~ 12% of axial capacity
- S9
 - Biaxial displacement history in x and y;
 - two levels of axial compression ~ 3%→15% of axial capacity
- S4
 - Displacement in x, Force in y
 - constant axial compression



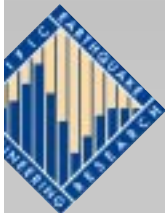
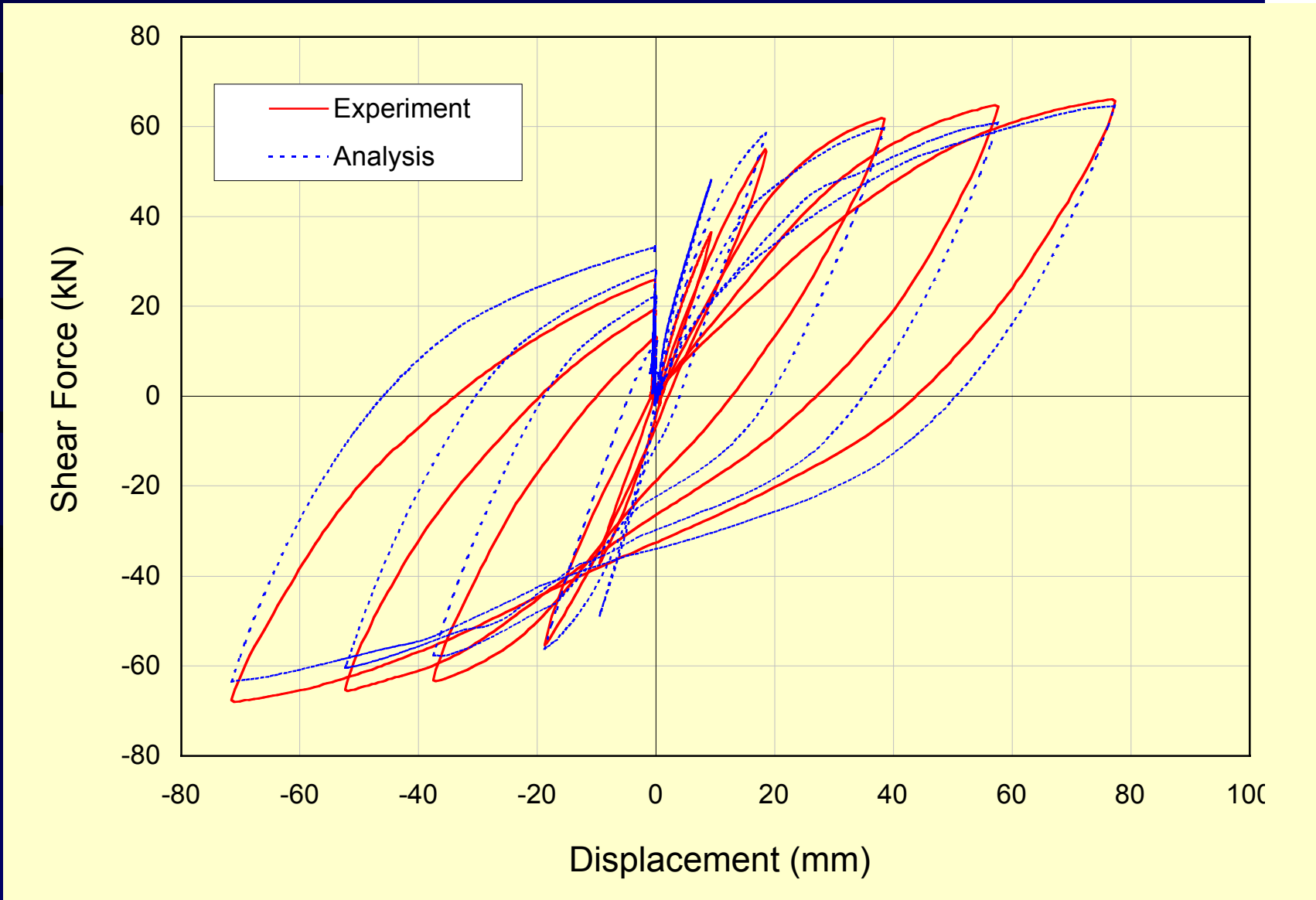
ISPRA Specimen S1 - Lateral Displacement History



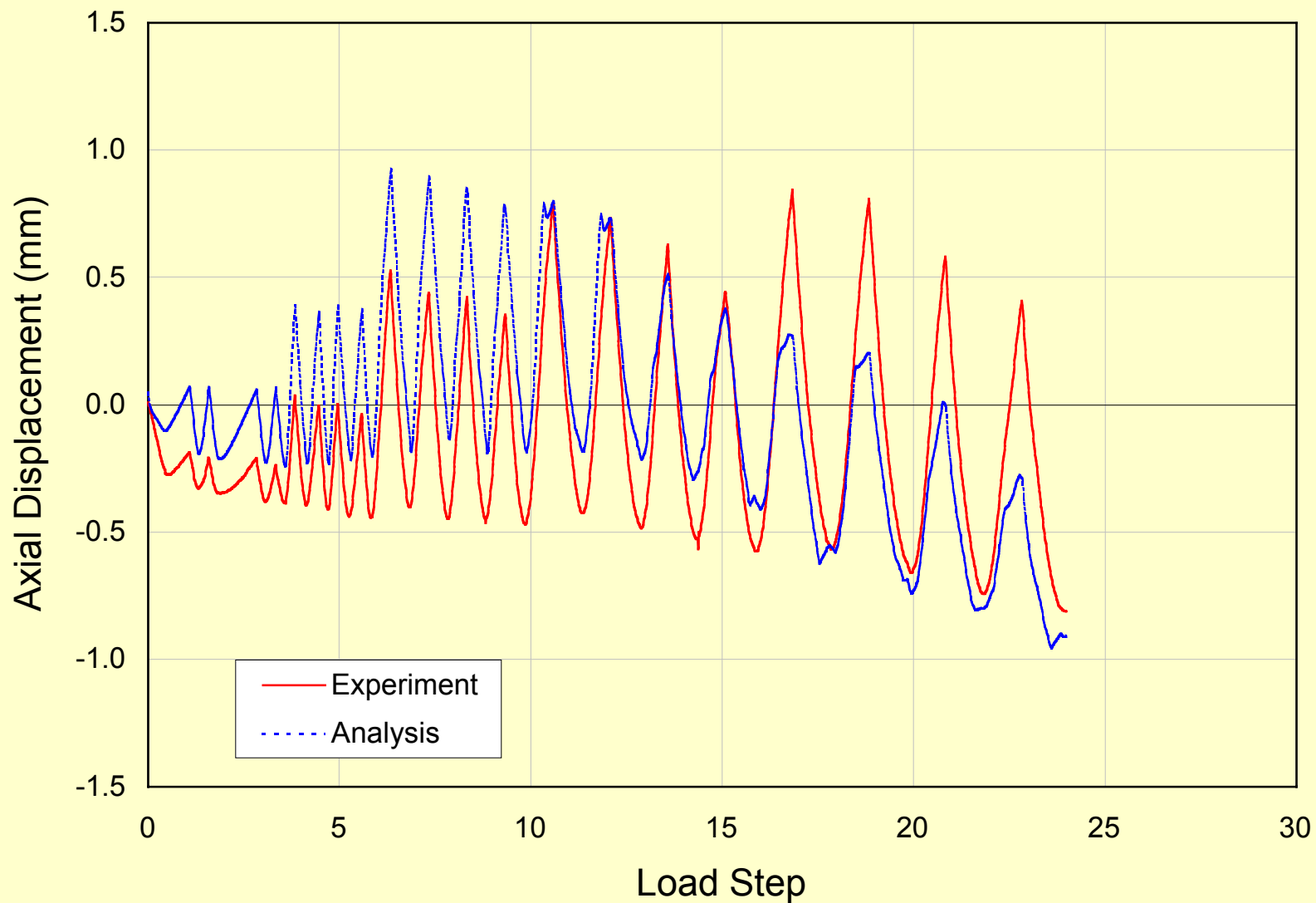
ISPRA Specimen S1 - Flexural Response in x



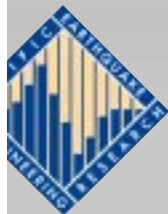
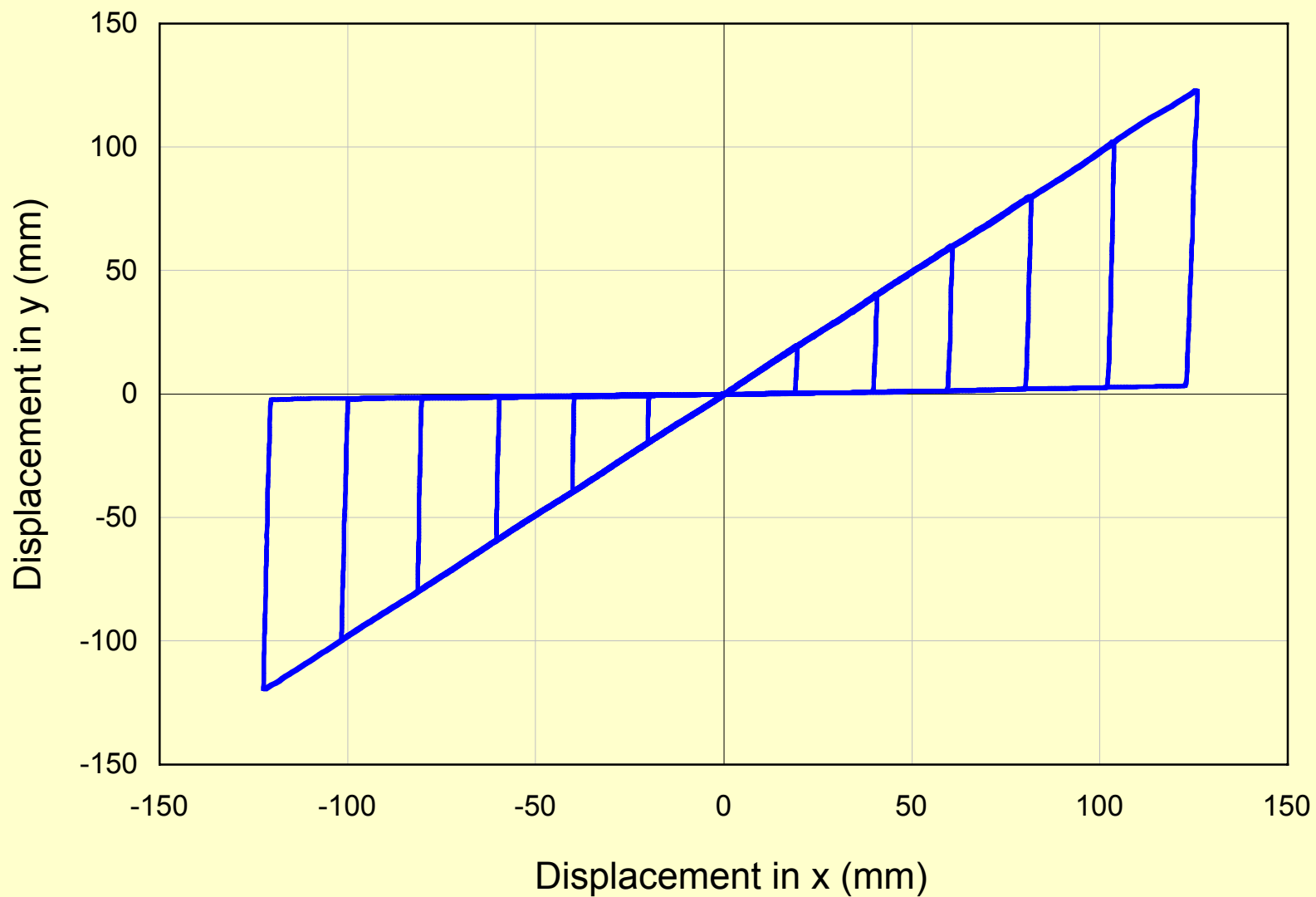
ISPRA Specimen S1 - Flexural Response in y



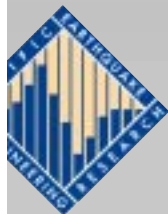
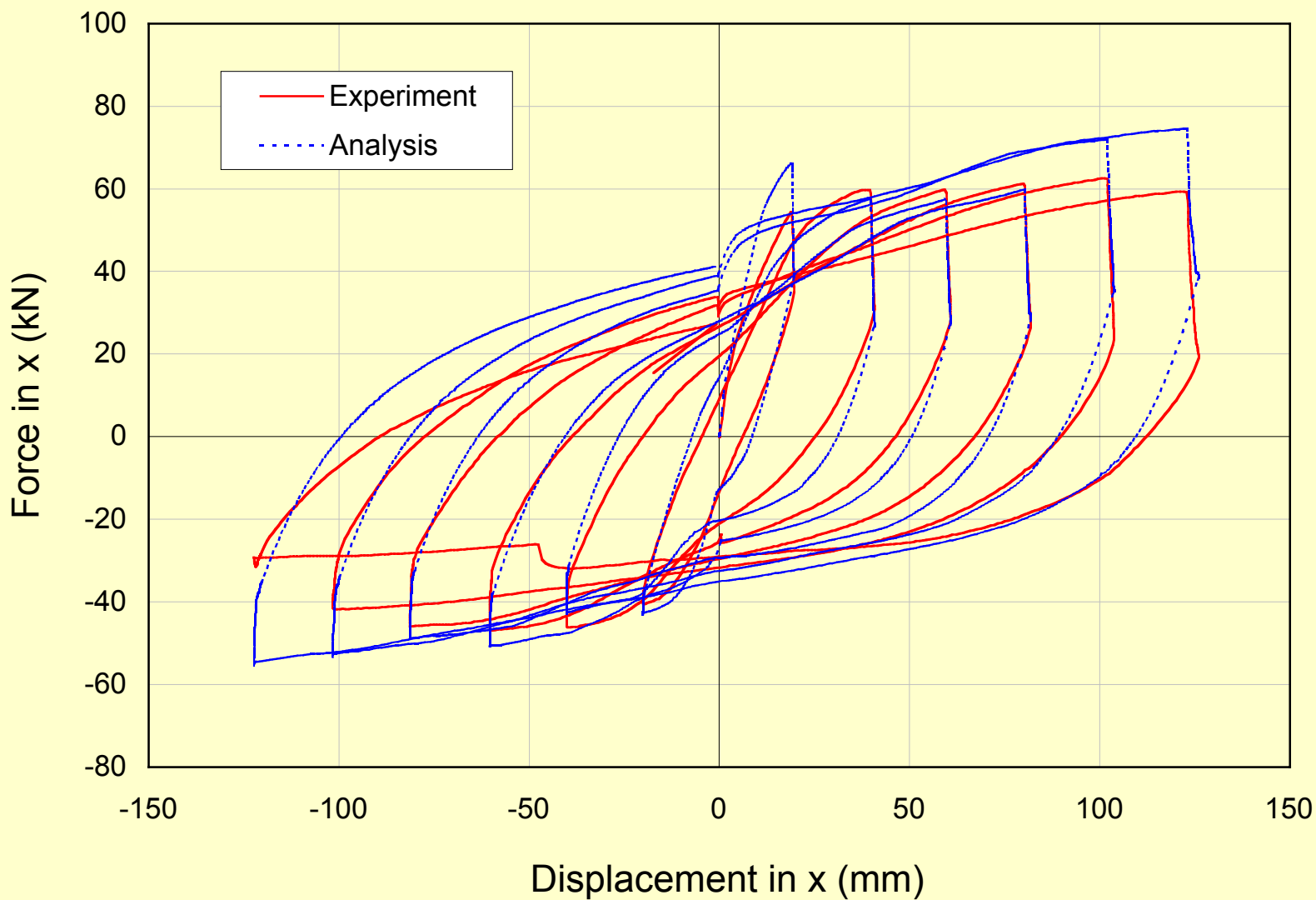
ISPRAs Specimen S1 - Axial Displacement History



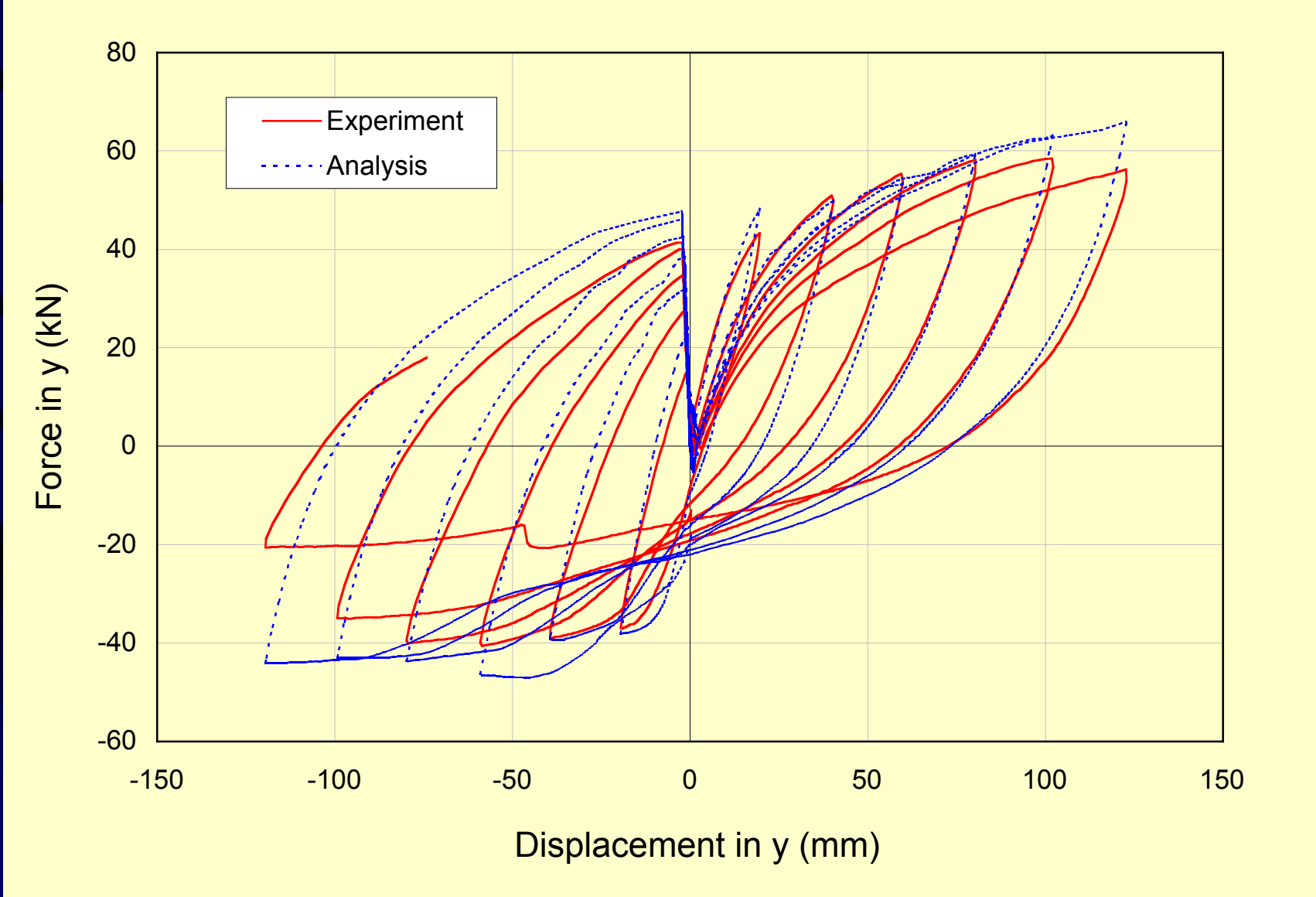
ISPRA Specimen S5 - Lateral Displacement History



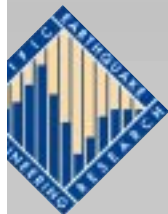
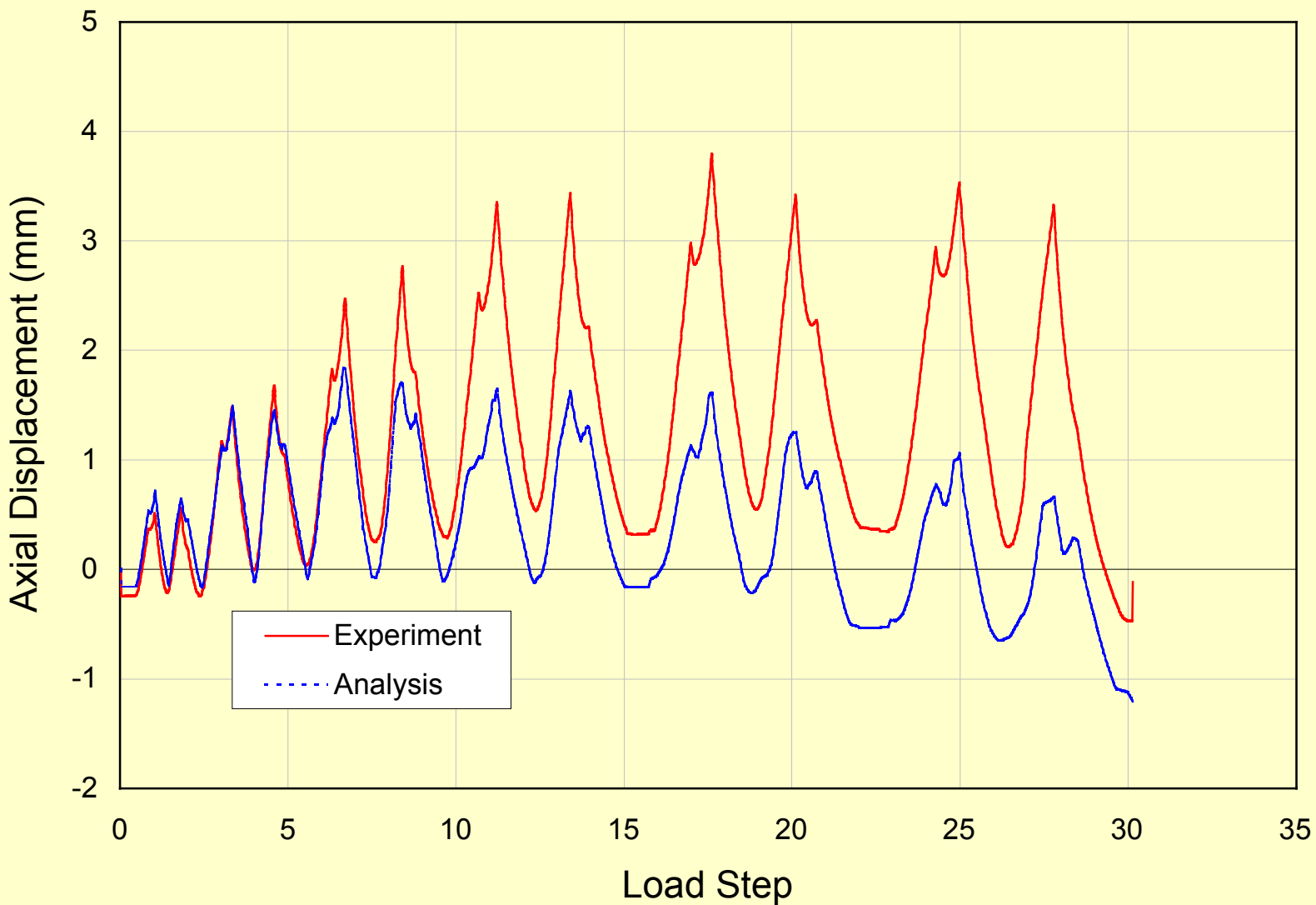
ISPRA Specimen S5 - Flexural Response in x



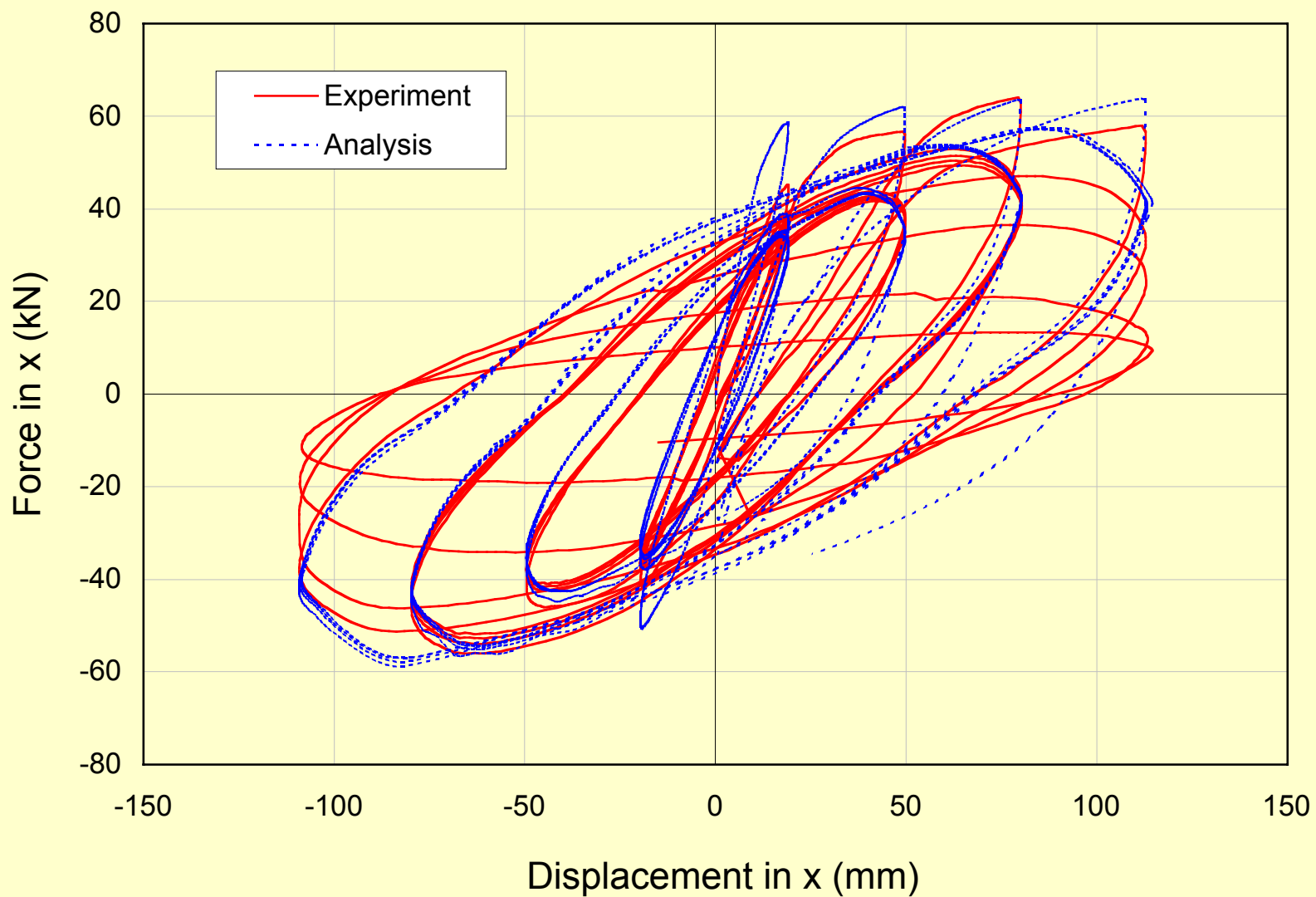
ISPRA Specimen S5 - Flexural Response in y



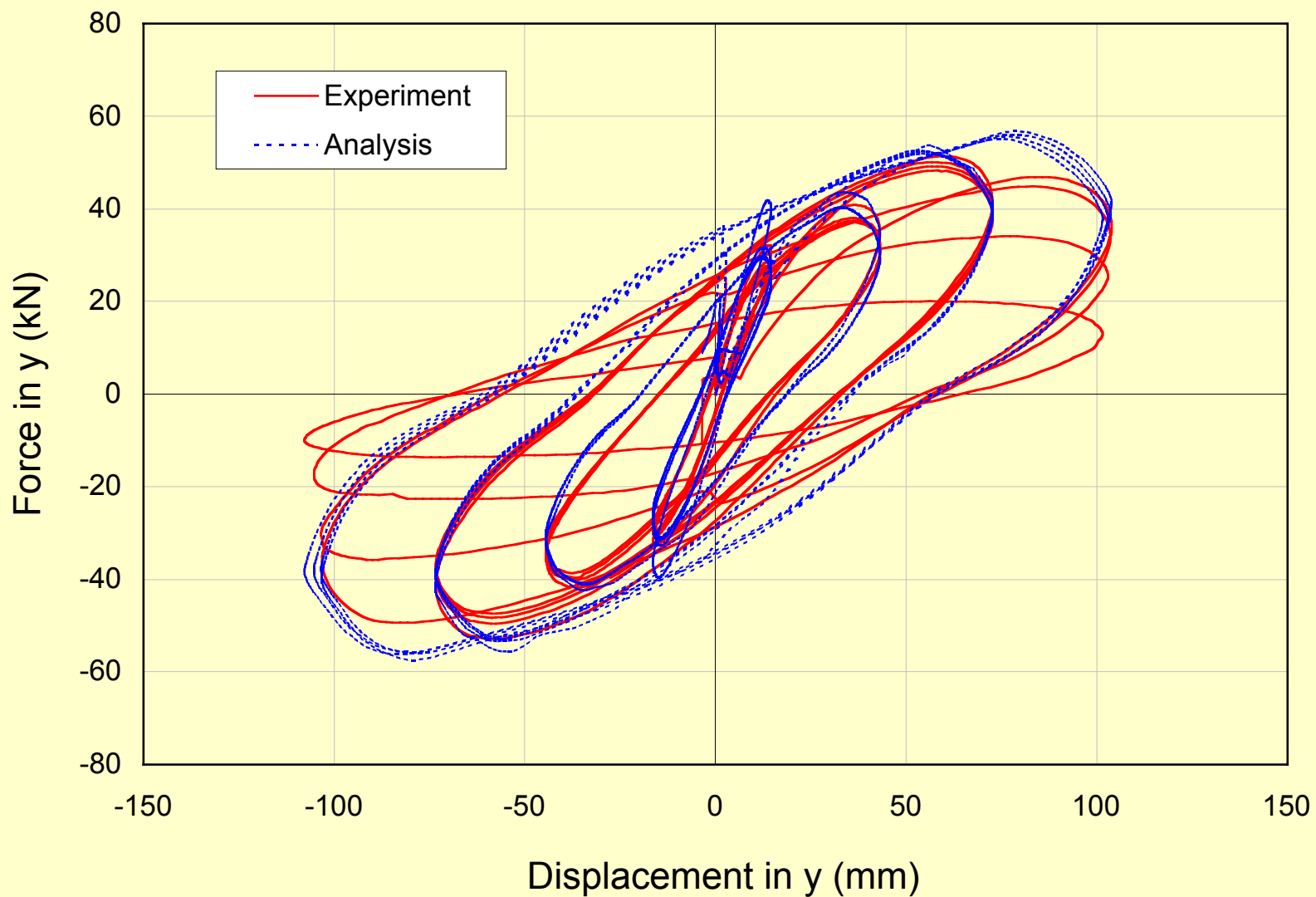
ISPRA Specimen S5 - Axial Displacement History



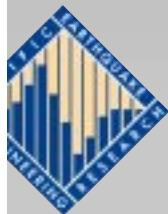
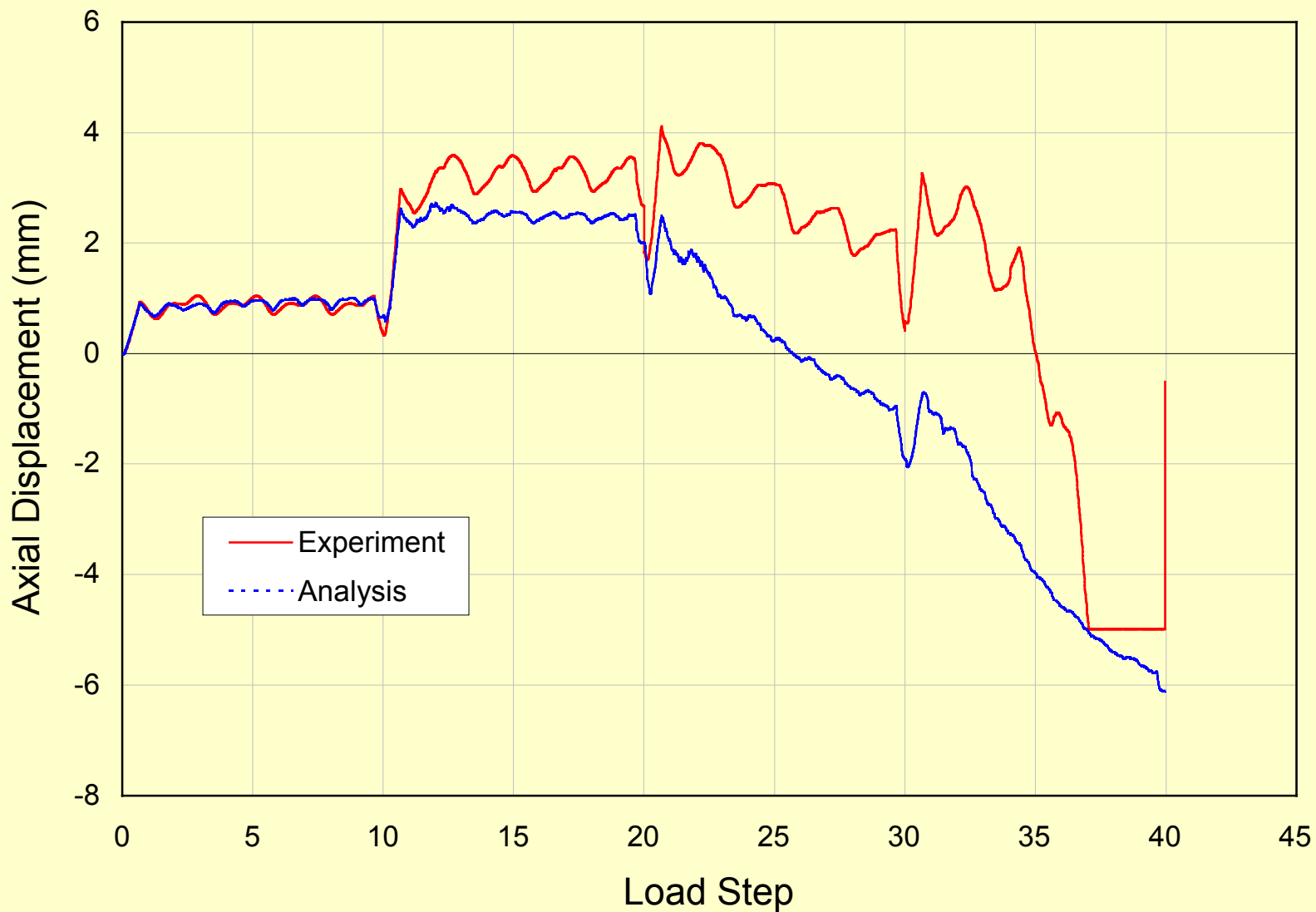
ISPRA Specimen S9 - Flexural Response in x



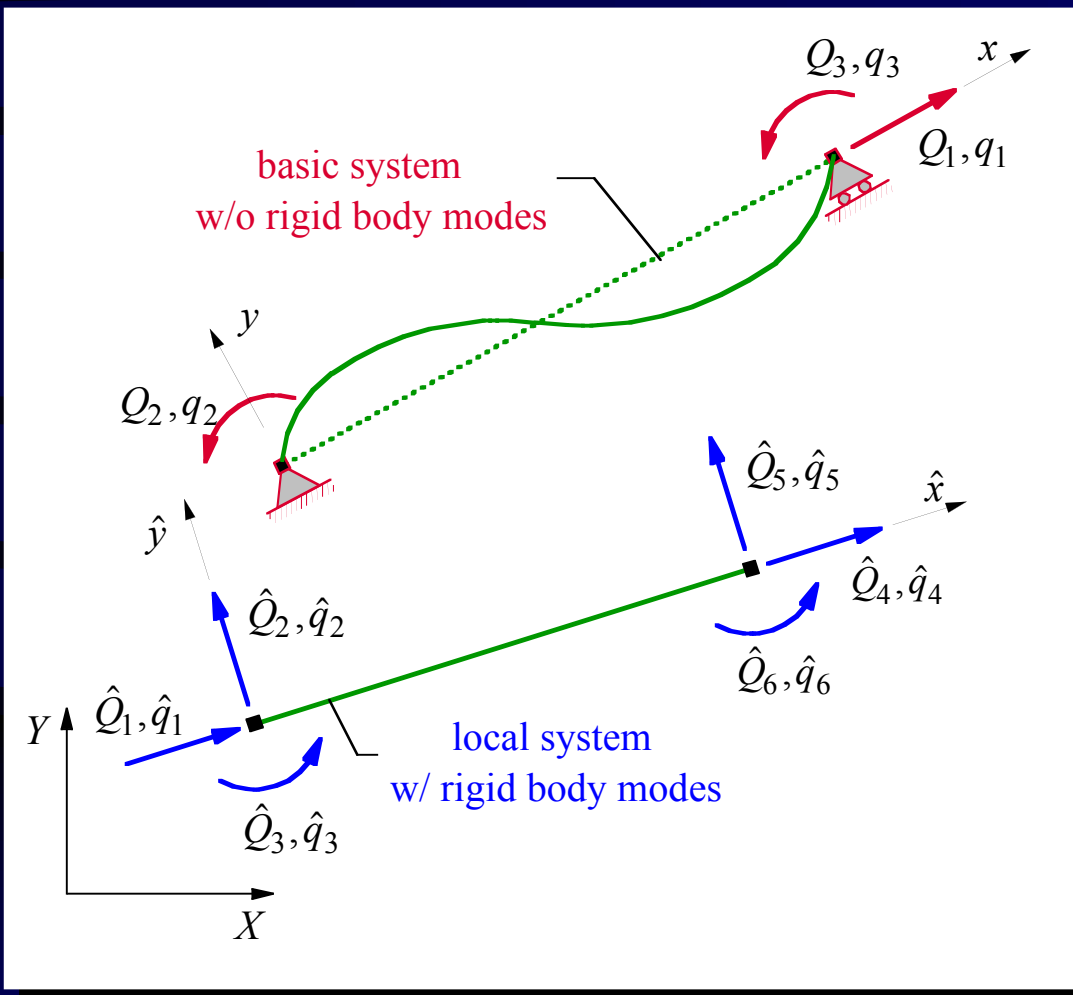
ISPRA Specimen S9 - Flexural Response in y



ISPRA Specimen S9 - Axial Displacement History

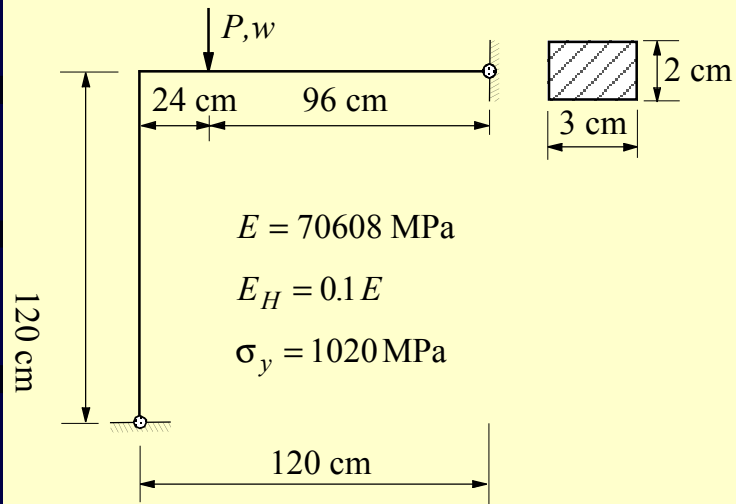


Second order analysis - Large displacements



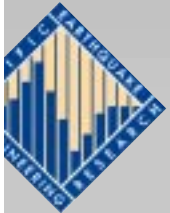
The co-rotational formulation separates rigid-body modes from local deformations, using a six-degree-of-freedom coordinate system that continuously translates and rotates with the element as the deformation proceeds.

Lee's Frame



Lee's Frame

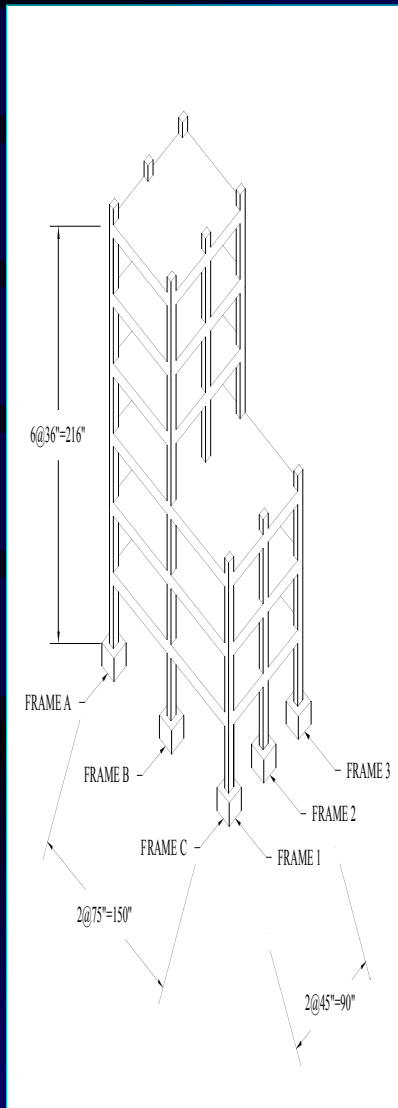
P
E
E
R



Parking Garage, 1994 Northridge Earthquake

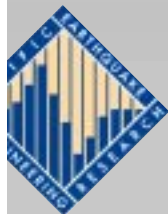
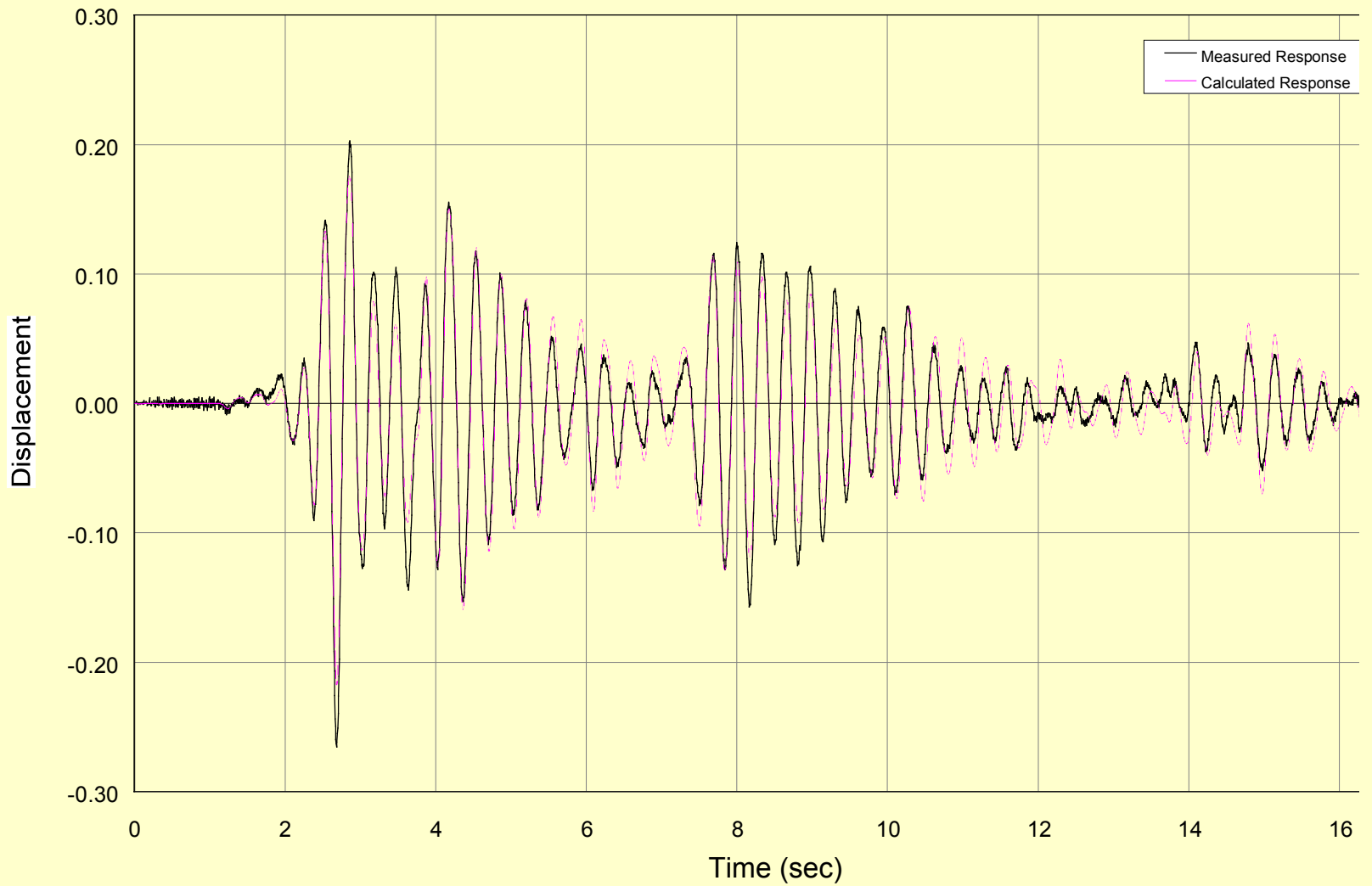


Shaking Table Specimen of Shahrooz-Moehle (1987)



Shaking Table Specimen El Centro 7.7

6th Floor Displacement Time History to EC7.7L



Shaking Table Specimen EI Centro 49.3

6th Floor Displacement Time History to EC49.3L

