

8 OUTPUT

The results of USFOS analyses are

- Ultimate collapse load or critical collapse temperature
- Energy absorption
- Load displacement relations at any nodal point
- Element forces at all load levels
- Formation of plastic hinges
- Redistribution of forces

The results may be studied directly from the Analysis Print File, or by running the postprocessing module POSTFOS. In addition, selected data are written directly to terminal or batch-out stream.

All results tables, plots and figures of this section are results from USFOS analysis of the test frame presented in Section 11.3 /7/.

8.1 OUTPUT TO ANALYSIS PRINT FILE

The Analysis Print file is a symbolic file generated during USFOS nonlinear analysis. The file contains input verification data and analysis results at each load step.

The amount of print is controlled by the user through the parameters *inprint* and *outprint* governing input verification print and analysis output, respectively (Section 6.3.B).

8.1.1 Analysis Identification

The program identification and analysis heading (Section 6.3.A) are written to the top of the file, with data and time of analysis.

Output

```

=====  A N A L Y S I S    P A R A M E T E R S    =====

                Z A Y A s  FRAME
      U S F O S  progressive collapse analysis
      S I N T E F  div of Structural Engineering

Number of input lines read           = 220

Number of nodal points               = 13
Number of structural elements         = 23
Number of springs to ground           = 0
Number of shell property elements     = 0
Number of overlaps                   = 0
Number of damaged elements            = 0
Number of materials                   = 3
Number of cross sections              = 5
Number of spring characteristics      = 0
Number of linear dependencies         = 0
Number of element imperfection groups = 0
Number of local element coord. systems = 23
Number of local nodal coord. systems  = 0
Number of eccentricity vectors        = 0
Number of load cases                  = 1
Number of temperature fields          = 0
Number of load combinations           = 0
Number of control nodes               = 1
Number of steps in post-collapse      = 15

Numerical accuracy equation solver    = 1.00E-20
Numerical accuracy interaction surface = 1.00E-01

Combined shape function, load level   = .050
Max recalculations due to unloading   = 5
Elastic spring-back introduced at CSTF > 1.20E+00
Local dent formulation used
Restart data stored at intervals      = 1

-----  L O A D    C O N T R O L    D A T A    -----

USFOS   Load   Max.   Max.   Min.
load    scaling load   no. of displ.
comb.   factor  level  steps  step

   1     1.000   5.000    0     .010
   1     .500   6.500    0     .010
   1     .050   .000   20     .005
   1     .100   8.000   40     .010

-----  D I S P L A C E M E N T    C O N T R O L    -----

      External   Global   Displacement
      node      displacement
      no.       direction  weight
                   factor

        1         X       1.000

-----  A L L O C A T E D    D A T A    S P A C E    -----

                        Integer   Real
                        data      data

Total                  200000    2500000
Used                   10743     19747

Max no. of elements to develop
plastic hinges at mid-span is 4305
(requires additional data storage)

```

Figure 8.2 Input verification

Figure 8.3 Structural data

8.1.3 Global History Output

The global history output give an overview of the total, global behaviour of the structure during loading. Load, displacement, energy and structural stiffness are listed at each loadstep, with the formation or removal of element plastic hinges.

The formation of plastic hinges is listed at each load step. This is of particular interest to determine the redistribution of forces throughout the structure, and to isolate the elements that trigger the final collapse.

The global history output is shown in Figure 8.4.

===== U S F O S A N A L Y S I S R E S U L T S =====								
Z A Y A s FRAME U S F O S progressive collapse analysis S I N T E F div of Structural Engineering								
USFOS load comb.	Load step	Load level	Current stiff.	Control displ.	Energy absorb.	Elem. no.	Event type	Event pos.
1	1	1.000	1.000	4.380E-03	8.760E+01			
1	2	2.000	1.000	8.760E-03	3.504E+02			
1	3	3.000	1.000	1.314E-02	7.885E+02			
1	4	4.000	1.000	1.752E-02	1.402E+03			
1	5	5.000	1.000	2.190E-02	2.190E+03			
1	6	5.500	1.000	2.409E-02	2.650E+03			
1	7	5.923	1.000	2.595E-02	3.074E+03			
						6	PLAST	END1
1	8	6.099	.948	2.676E-02	3.270E+03	8	PLAST	END2
1	9	6.489	.887	2.869E-02	3.754E+03	1	PLAST	END2
1	10	6.500	.865	2.874E-02	3.769E+03			
1	11	6.535	.865	2.892E-02	3.815E+03			
						3	PLAST	END1
1	12	6.585	.837	2.918E-02	3.884E+03			
1	13	6.609	.836	2.931E-02	3.917E+03			
						3	PLAST	MID
1	14	6.631	.785	2.943E-02	3.949E+03			
						3	UNLOD	END1
						1	PLAST	END1
						1	PLAST	MID
						1	AXIAL	MID
						2	PLAST	MID
						2	AXIAL	MID
===== U S F O S A N A L Y S I S R E S U L T S =====								

Figure 8.4 Global history output

USFOS load combination	:	Load combination number, or basic load case number (Section 4.1 and 6.3.D,F).
Load step	:	Number of times the initial load has been incremented.
Load level	:	Relative load level of the current load combination and load step. The load level is "local" within each combination, starting from zero when a new load combination is specified.
Current stiffness	:	Structural stiffness. The initial stiffness is 1.0. Decreasing value represents a decreasing stiffness in the structure (Section 4.2.1).

Output

Control displacement	:	Equivalent displacement of the structure. The displacement is calculated as a balanced average of selected displacements (Section 4.2.2 and 6.3.E).
Energy absorption	:	Accumulated external work absorbed by the structure. This is the total energy of all load combinations.
Element number	:	Element identification number.
Event position	:	Position where a plastic hinge is formed/removed (Section 3.1 and 4.4).
		END1: First element end
		END2: Second element end
		MID : Element midspan
		JNT1: Joint at first element end
		JNT2: Joint at second element end
Event type	:	Change of element status.
		YIELD: The forces has reached first yield of the cross section, and a plastic hinge is formed. (Section 4.3)
		PLAST: The forces has reached the full plastic capacity of the cross section.
		UNLOD: The element has unloaded and the cross section has returned to the elastic state.
		AXIAL: The element forces have reached the full plastic tension capacity of the member. A membrane element is introduced, accounting for geometric stiffness of the member.
		FRACT: Fracture is detected in the member.
		JOINT: The full capacity of the joint has been reached and the joint is yielding.
MIN STEP LENGTH	:	Attempt to scale the load step below the minimum size specified by the user. (Section 4.2 and 6.3.D)
MAX DISPL INCR	:	Load step scaled due to large displacement increments. (Section 4.2 and 6.3.D)

The global history output may also be written to the batch-out stream by specifying terminal print adapted to batch running (Section 8.2).

8.1.4 Load Step Output

The load step output give more detailed information of the structural response. At each load step the load, energy and stiffness are listed; interaction function values and status of selected elements; total displacements of specified nodes and global reaction forces of fixed nodes.

Formation/removal of plastic hinges at each element is commented.

The accumulated displacements are printed for all nodes included in the structure "equivalent displacement" calculation (Section 4.2.2) by the command *CNODES* (Section 6.3.E). By specifying a displacement in *CNODES* and setting *dfact* = 0, that displacement will be neglected in the equivalent displacement, but the nodal displacements will still be printed with the load step output.

Output

Load step 1 / 19

===== I N C R E M E N T A L S O L U T I O N =====

Z A Y A s FRAME
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```

USFOS load combination no      = 1
Load step no.                  = 19
Load increment scaled to
minimum step length

Load increment                  = .050
New load level                  = 5.939
Current stiffness parameter     = .409

Solution accuracy parameter    = 2.800*E-00005
Determinant of tangential matrix = 7.980*E 00523
Energy absorbtion              = 3.699*E 00003
  
```

----- I N T E R A C T I O N F U N C T I O N V A L U E S Fb(Fy) ---

ELEM	ES	Node1	Midspan	Node2	
1					Yield at end 1
1	5	-.19(.10)	-.19(.09)	-.19(.04)	0---0---+
2	7	-.15(.17)	-.18(.11)	-.06(.06)	0---0---0
3					Unloading at end 1
3					Unloading at midspan
3					Yield at end 1
3	-7	-.22(.01)	-.29(.04)	-.22(.15)	0---*---0
4	7	-.25(.03)	-.29(.04)	-.23(.06)	0---0---0
5					Yield at end 1
5	1	-.32(.00)	-.33(-.01)	-.34(-.02)	0---+---+
6	1	-.28(.00)	-.33(-.01)	-.33(-.01)	0---+---+
7					Yield at end 2
7	2	-.34(-.03)	-.32(.00)	-.32(.00)	+---+---0
8					Unloading at end 2
8	5	-.31(.00)	-.32(.00)	-.28(-.02)	0---0---+
9	0	-.64(-.47)	-.72(-.57)	-.74(-.60)	
10	0	-.73(-.58)	-.70(-.55)	-.64(-.46)	
13	0	-.60(-.50)	-1.00(-1.00)	-.60(-.50)	
20	0	-.78(-.70)	-.84(-.78)	-.57(-.43)	
21	0	-.78(-.70)	-.84(-.78)	-.57(-.43)	
22	0	-.51(-.35)	-.71(-.60)	-.90(-.84)	
23	0	-.51(-.35)	-.71(-.60)	-.90(-.84)	

----- G L O B A L T O T A L D I S P L A C E M E N T S -----

NODE	X-dis	Y-dis	Z-dis	X-rot	Y-rot	Z-rot
1	2.872E-02	.000E+00	1.772E-03	.000E+00	1.210E-03	.000E+00

----- G L O B A L R E A C T I O N F O R C E S -----

NODE	X-for	Y-for	Z-for	X-mom	Y-mom	Z-mom
12	-1.219E+05	.000E+00	-6.534E+05	.000E+00	1.104E-11	.000E+00
13	-1.157E+05	.000E+00	6.534E+05	.000E+00	1.440E-11	.000E+00
TOTAL:	-2.376E+05	.000E+00	2.910E-10			

Load step 1 / 19 cpu = 1.90 sec, Total accumulated cpu = 32.68 sec

Figure 8.5 Load step output

Output

ELEM	:	Element identification number.
ES	:	Element status (Section 4.4).
INTERACTION FUNCTION VALUES	:	(Section 4.3). These values represents the accumulated stress level of each element position with the value -1 in the initial, stress-free configuration, and the value 0 when the first yield capacity or the full plastic capacity is reached. The primary columns concern the full plastic capacity (Value 0 when the full plastic capacity is reached); the secondary column (in brackets) is zero on first yielding of the cross section.
Yield at ...	:	Short comments when the status of an element is changed.
Plastic hinge at ...		
Unloading at ...		
Tension failure mode		
Fracture at ...		
Capacity lim. at ...		
... end 1	:	Position where the element status changes
... end 2		
... midspan		
... joint 1		
... joint 2		
0---+---+	:	Representation of the element status, corresponding to the value 'ES'. 0 : Plastic hinge inserted. + : Position where element forces are checked for plasticity. * : Plastic hinge removed at element midspan. Internally, the element is still divided in two sub-elements (Section 4.4).
0- -0- -0	:	Plastic tension failure. The axial tension force has reached the plastic capacity, and the current state of forces is maintained during the rest of the analysis (Section 5.2).
GLOBAL TOTAL DISPLACEMENTS	:	This table shows the total accumulated displacements up to and including the current load increment.
GLOBAL REACTION FORCES	:	This table show the total accumulated reaction forces up to and including the current load increment.
NODE	:	Nodal point identification number.

8.2 OUTPUT TO TERMINAL/BATCH-OUT STREAM

Global history output are written to terminal or batch-out stream at each step during analysis. The format of the print is controlled by the parameter *termprint* (Section 6.3.B).

Output for terminal print during interactive running is shown in Figure 8.6.

The data line is overwritten at each load step, except when a local or global load maximum/minimum is detected, i.e. when the current stiffness parameter changes sign.

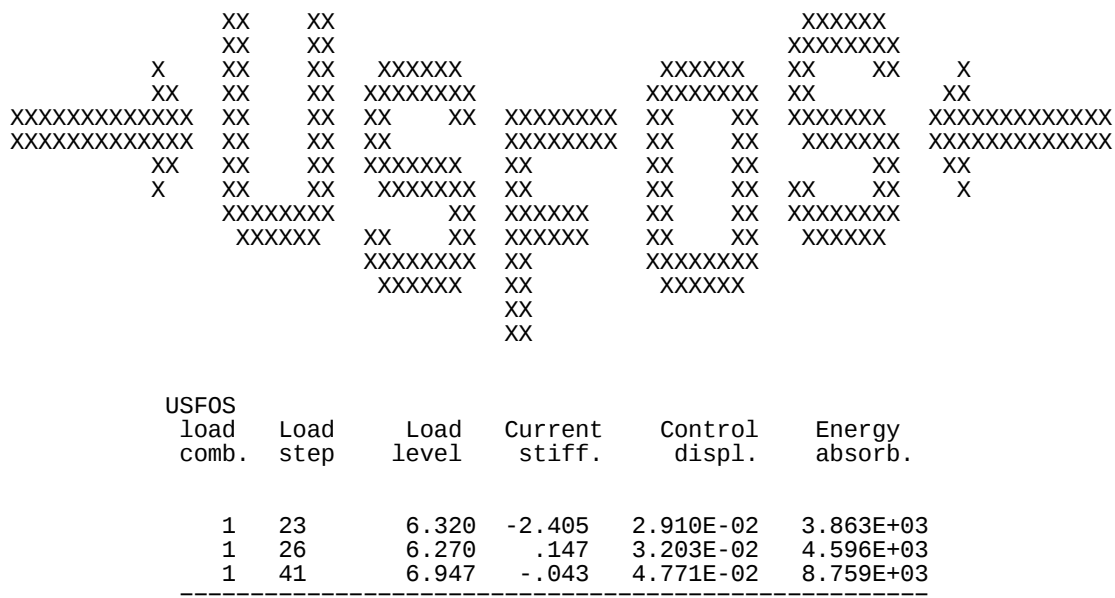


Figure 8.6 Terminal output

Figure 8.7 shows the print format adapted to batch running. The data corresponds to the global history data for the Analysis Print File (Section 8.1.3).

