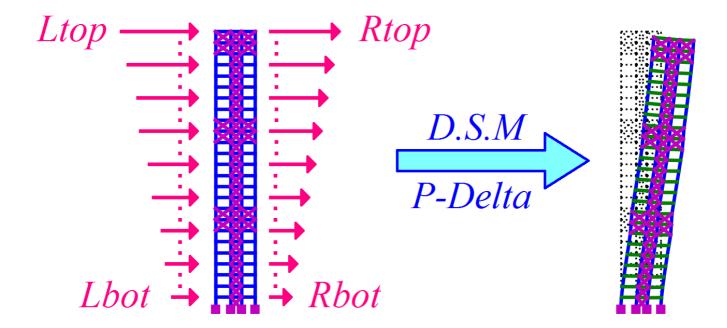
"P_Delta_Analysis"

of a 25 story frame with core & outriggers

Under Triangular Nodal Forces on both sides

and rectangular distributed beam load



In [1]:

```
# (auto) importing modules needed

import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import copy
```

Structure Data (input)

In [2]:

```
# (input)
 2
 3
   nStory
             = 25
                                              # number of stories
4
                                              # height of typical stories
5 | hStory_typ = 3600
 6 hStory_Base = 4000
                                              # height of base_floor
7
  wBay = [5000, 3500, 4500]
                                              # width of bays ( any amount )
9
10 Braced_Bays
                                              # Doubly (X) Braced Bays
                = [ 2 ]
11 Braced_Stories = [ 8,9,16,17,24,25 ]
                                             # Doubly (X) Braced Storys
12
13 # sections:
14 # All Columns:
                   15 | # All Beams:
                   IPE 300: A= 5380 (mm2)
                                             I = 83.6*10**6 (mm4)
16 # All Diagonals: UPE 120: A= 1700 (mm2)
17
                                             # Modulus of Elasticity (KN/mm2)
18 E_Cols, E_Beams, E_Diags = 200,200,200
19 A_Cols, A_Beams, A_Diags = 14900,5380,1700 # Area (mm2)
20
   I_Cols, I_Beams
                     = 146e6,83.6e6
                                              # Moment of Inertia (mm4)
21
22
   W Beams = 0.02
                                              # rectangular Distributed Load on Beams (k
                                              # towards Ground is +ve
23
24
25 # Nodal Forces on left and right side of structure (KN)
26 | # Just imput values for roof and story 1
27
   # mid-points loads will be auto-generated by interpolation
28
   # +ve direction is from left to right
29
                      # Point Load applied to "Roof" from Left-side of the frame (KN)
30 Ltop = 5.0
   Lbot = 2.0
                      # Point Load applied to "story 1" from Left-side of the frame (KN)
31
32
                      # Point load of stories in between are interpolated.
33
                      # Point Load applied to "Roof" from right-side of the frame (KN)
34 | Rtop = 3.0
                      # Point Load applied to "story 1" from right-side of the frame (KN)
35
   Rbot = 1.0
                      # Point load of stories in between are interpolated.
36
```

Structure Data (auto)

In [3]:

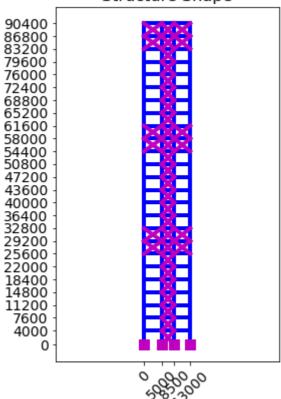
```
# (auto) Checking & completing
 3 hStory = np.ones( (nStory,1) ) * hStory_typ
4 hStory[0] = hStory_Base
6 nBay = len(wBay) # number of bays
7
8 Braced_Bays = sorted( Braced_Bays )
9 keep = []
10 for i in Braced Bays:
11
       if i <= nBay: keep.append(i)</pre>
       12
13
14
                  i, 'is removed from Braced_Bays' )
15 Braced_Bays = sorted(keep)
16
17 Braced_Stories = sorted( Braced_Stories )
18 keep = []
   for i in Braced_Stories:
19
       if i <= nStory: keep.append(i)</pre>
20
21
       else: print('\n Warning!',
                  '\n Story', i, "does not exist thus can't be braced.",
22
                  i, 'is removed from Braced_Stories' )
23
24 Braced_Stories = sorted(keep)
```

Points & Connectivity Matrices

In [4]:

```
# (auto) Making Frame & Checking Shape
 3
   # defining a function called PC
   # to calculate Points & Connectivity matrices of Columns, beams and diagonals
 5
 6
   def PC( wBay, hStory, Braced_Bays, Braced_Stories ):
 7
 8
        return [ Points, CnC, CnB, CnD ]
 9
   [ Points, CnC, CnB, CnD ] = PC( wBay, hStory, Braced_Bays, Braced_Stories )
10
11
12
13
   # define a function called Shape
14
   # to check shape of frame
15
   def Shape( Points, CnC, CnB, CnD, wBay, hStory ):
16
17
18
      return None
19
   Shape( Points, CnC, CnB, CnD, wBay, hStory )
20
```





Finding Static Coefficients

In [5]:

Assigning

In [6]:

```
# (auto) define a function called Elements
   # to asign material & shape Properties & distributed Load
 3
   # to columns, beams and trusses
 4
 5
   def Elements(
 6
          NB, IndxB, E_Beams, A_Beams, I_Beams, W_Beams
 7
        , NC, IndxC, E_Cols, A_Cols, I_Cols
 8
        , ND, IndxD, E_Diags, A_Diags ):
 9
10
        return [Beams, Columns, Diagonals]
11
   [ Beams, Columns, Diagonals ] = Elements( NB, IndxB, E_Beams, A_Beams, I_Beams, W_Beams
12
                                             , NC, IndxC, E_Cols, A_Cols,
13
                                                                            I_Cols
                                             , ND, IndxD, E_Diags, A_Diags )
14
```

Nodal Forces

```
In [7]:
```

Elastic Stiffness Matrices

In [8]:

```
# (auto) defining Stiffness Matrices
 1
   def ke_frame( A, E, I, L ):
 4
 5
        return df
 6
 7
   def ke_truss( A, E, L ):
 8
 9
        return df
10
   def kg_frame( P, L ):
11
12
13
        return df
14
15
   def kg_truss( P, L ):
16
17
        return df
18
   def T_frame( c, s ):
19
20
21
        return df.T
22
23
   def T_truss( c, s ):
24
25
        return df.T
```

Ke & Qf

In [9]:

```
# (auto) defining a function called KeQf
   # to form:
 3
         Elastic Stiffness Matrices, Ke, for all elements
 4
         External Distributed Loads Matrix, Qf
   def KeQf( Points,
 6
                        NOD
 7
             , CnB, NB, IndxB, Beams
 8
             , CnC, NC, IndxC, Columns
 9
             , CnD, ND, IndxD, Diagonals ):
10
       return [ KE,QF, LC,TC,keC,KeC, LB,TB,keB,KeB,qfB, LD,TD,keD,KeD ]
11
12
13
   [ KE,QF, LC,TC,keC,KeC, LB,TB,keB,KeB,qfB, LD,TD,keD,KeD ] = KeQf(
14
           Points, NOD
          , CnB, NB, IndxB, Beams
15
          , CnC, NC, IndxC, Columns
16
17
          , CnD, ND, IndxD, Diagonals )
```

P-Delta Analysis

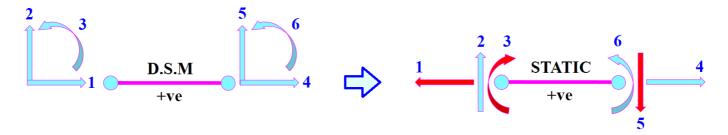
In [10]:

```
# (auto) define a function called P-Delta
   # to perform the analysis
 3
 4
   def P_Delta(
 5
         NF, NOD, FD, KE, QF
        , NC, IndxC, TC, keC, KeC, Columns
 6
 7
        , NB, IndxB, TB, keB, KeB, Beams, qfB
 8
        , ND, IndxD, TD, keD, KeD, Diagonals ):
 9
10
11
12
       return [ qC, qB, qD, R, U ]
13
14
   # P-Delta Analysis
   [qC, qB, qD, R, U] = P_Delta(
15
         NF, NOD, FD, KE, QF
16
        , NC, IndxC, TC, keC, KeC, Columns
17
        , NB, IndxB, TB, keB, KeB, Beams, qfB
18
19
        , ND, IndxD, TD, keD, KeD, Diagonals )
```

```
Iteration 1
Iteration 2
Iteration 3
Iteration 4
Iteration 5
P-Delta Analysis Converged after 5 Iterations
```

Converting +ve directions

Direct Stiffness Method has a +ve direction convension for axial-load, shear and bending-moment which is different from Standard Static +ve direction convensions; and will be corrected.



In [11]:

Global Displacements, Support Reactions & Internal Member Forces

In [12]:

Out[12]:

	Rx	Ry	Rz
0.0	0.74	1117.56	9033.78
1.0	1.19	1174.38	22145.39
2.0	-127.83	2348.93	19541.23
3.0	-10.61	1859.13	26731.12

Adding Member-Forces to Elements DataFrame

In [14]:

Plotting Deformed Shape

(set the Scale manually)

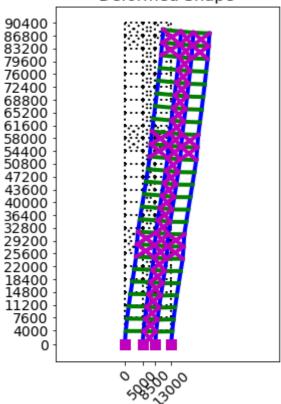
In [15]:

```
def Plot_Deformed( Scale, Undeformed_YN, Points, Uxyz, CnC,CnB,CnD, NC,NB,ND, wBay,hSto
...
    return None

Scale = 100
Undeformed_YN = 'Y'

Plot_Deformed( Scale, Undeformed_YN, Points, Uxyz, CnC,CnB,CnD, NC,NB,ND, wBay,hStory )
```

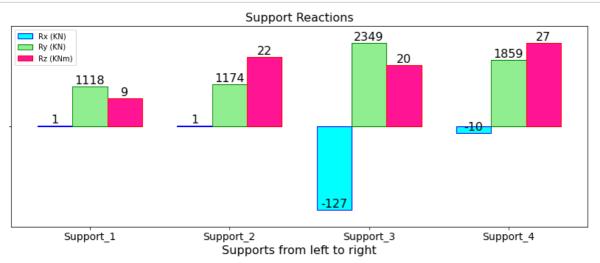




Visualizing Support-Reactions

- Rx: horizontal reaction (KN), +ve: left to right
- Ry: vertical reaction (KN), +ve: upward
- Rz: resistant-moment (KNm), +ve: counter-clockwise
- left outer support is Support 1

In [16]:



Important DataFrames

In [17]:

```
1 #Uxyz  # Global Displacements
2 #Rxyz  # Support Reactions
3 #Columns  # Internal Member Forces
4 #Beams  # Internal Member Forces
5 #Diagonals  # Internal Member Forces
```

Important Visualizers

In [18]:

```
#Shape( Points, CnC, CnB, CnD, wBay, hStory ) # Undeformed Shape
#Plot_Deformed(Scale, Undeformed_YN, Points, Uxyz, CnC, CnB, CnD, NC, NB, ND, wBay, hStory) # Defo
#Plot_Support_Reactions( Rxyz, nBay ) # Visualizing Support Reactions
```