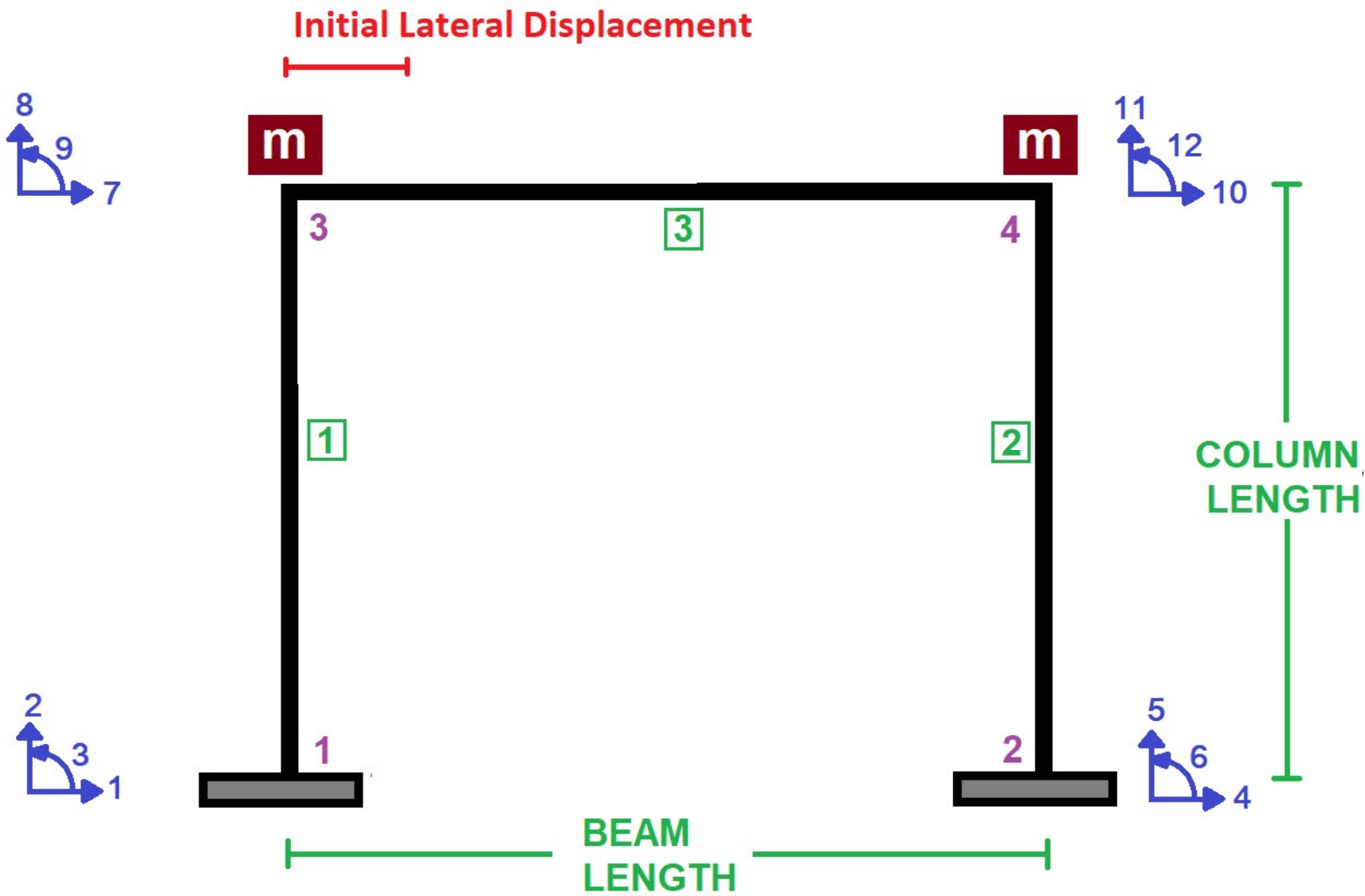
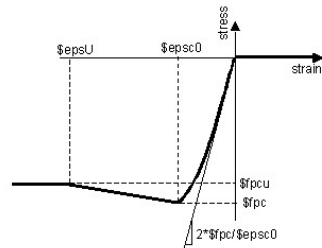


IN THE NAME OF ALLAH, THE MOST GRACIOUS, THE MOST MERCIFUL

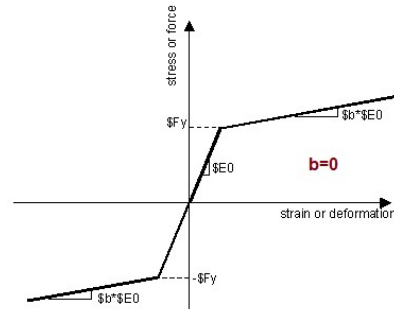
FREE-VIBRATION ANALYSIS OF CONCRETE FRAME. EVALUATING STRAIN HARDENING AND ULTIMATE STRAIN CRITERIA USING OPENSEES

WRITTEN BY SALAR DELAVAR GHASHGHAEI (QASHQAI)

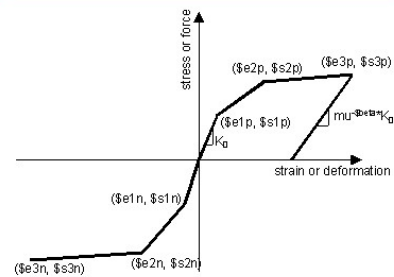




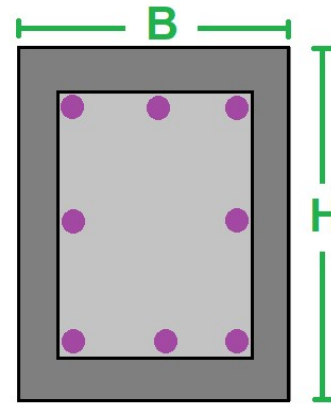
CORE AND COVER CONCRETE REALTION



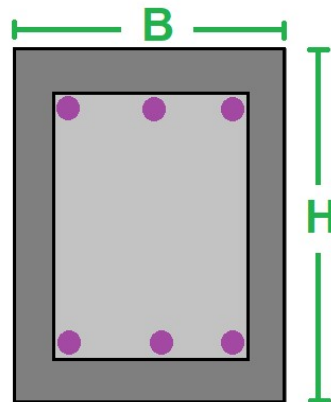
WITHOUT HARDENING AND ULTIMATE STRAIN



WITH HARDENING AND ULTIMATE STRAIN



COLUMN SECTION



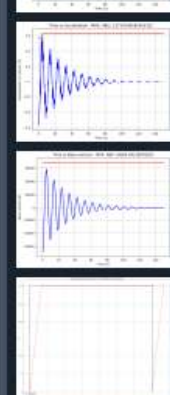
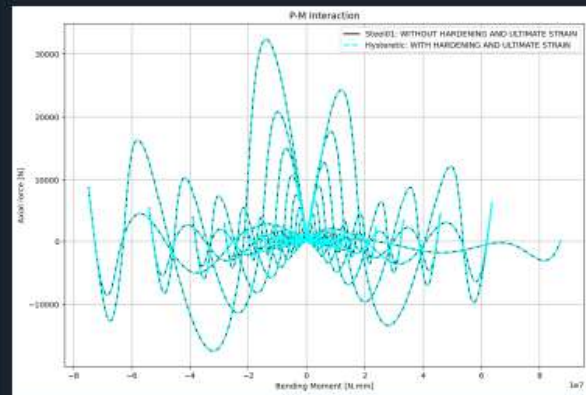
BEAM SECTION

12345678910111213141516171819202122232425262728293031323334

IN THE NAME OF ALLAH, THE MOST GRACIOUS, THE MOST MERCIFUL
FREE-VIBRATION ANALYSIS OF CONCRETE FRAME. EVALUATING STRAIN HARDENING AND ULTIMATE STRAIN CRITERIA
#-----
FREE-VIBRATION ANALYSIS WITH INITIAL DISPLACEMENT
#-----
THIS PROGRAM WRITTEN BY SALAR DELAVAR GHASHGHAEI (QASHQAI)
EMAIL: salar.d.ghashghaei@gmail.com

1. Objective: The study evaluates the dynamic response of a concrete frame under free-vibration conditions, comparing two steel material models:
- Steel01: Bilinear elastic-perfectly plastic (*no hardening/ultimate strain*).
- Hysteretic: Tri-linear with strain hardening, pinching, and stiffness degradation (*includes ultimate strain*).
2. Model Setup:
- Geometry: 2D frame with columns (500x500 mm) and beam (500x300 mm), subjected to an initial displacement (1.1 mm).
- Materials: Confined/unconfined concrete ('Concrete01') and steel rebars (either 'Steel01' or 'Hysteretic').
- Damping: Rayleigh damping (5% initial guess) calibrated via eigenvalue analysis.
3. Dynamic Response:
- Period: Natural period ('T') calculated from eigenanalysis (~0.28 s for fundamental mode).
- Displacement Decay: Logarithmic decrement used to compute damping ratios ('xi').
The *Hysteretic* model showed higher energy dissipation due to degradation.
4. Force-Displacement Behavior:
- Shear (X-direction): The *Hysteretic* model exhibited pinching and reduced stiffness in hysteresis loops, while *Steel01* maintained symmetric, undegraded cycles.
- Axial (Y-direction): Both models showed nonlinear coupling, but *Hysteretic* introduced residual displacements from cumulative damage.
- Moment-Rotation: *Hysteretic* displayed strength decay under cyclic rotations, unlike *Steel01*'s stable post-yield plateau.

...ES\CONCRETE_FRAME_EXAMPLES\FREE-VIBRATION\FREE-VIBRATION_U0



Help Variable Explorer Debugger Plots Files

Console 1/A

Lobatto
End 1 Forces (P V M): -0.745944 25.0511 65123.1
End 2 Forces (P V M): 0.745944 -25.0511 10030.2

Element: 3 Type: ForceBeamColumn2d Connected Nodes: 3 4
Number of Sections: 5 Mass density: 0
Lobatto
End 1 Forces (P V M): 1.41957 -2.85318 -9941.83
End 2 Forces (P V M): -1.41957 2.85318 -10030.4

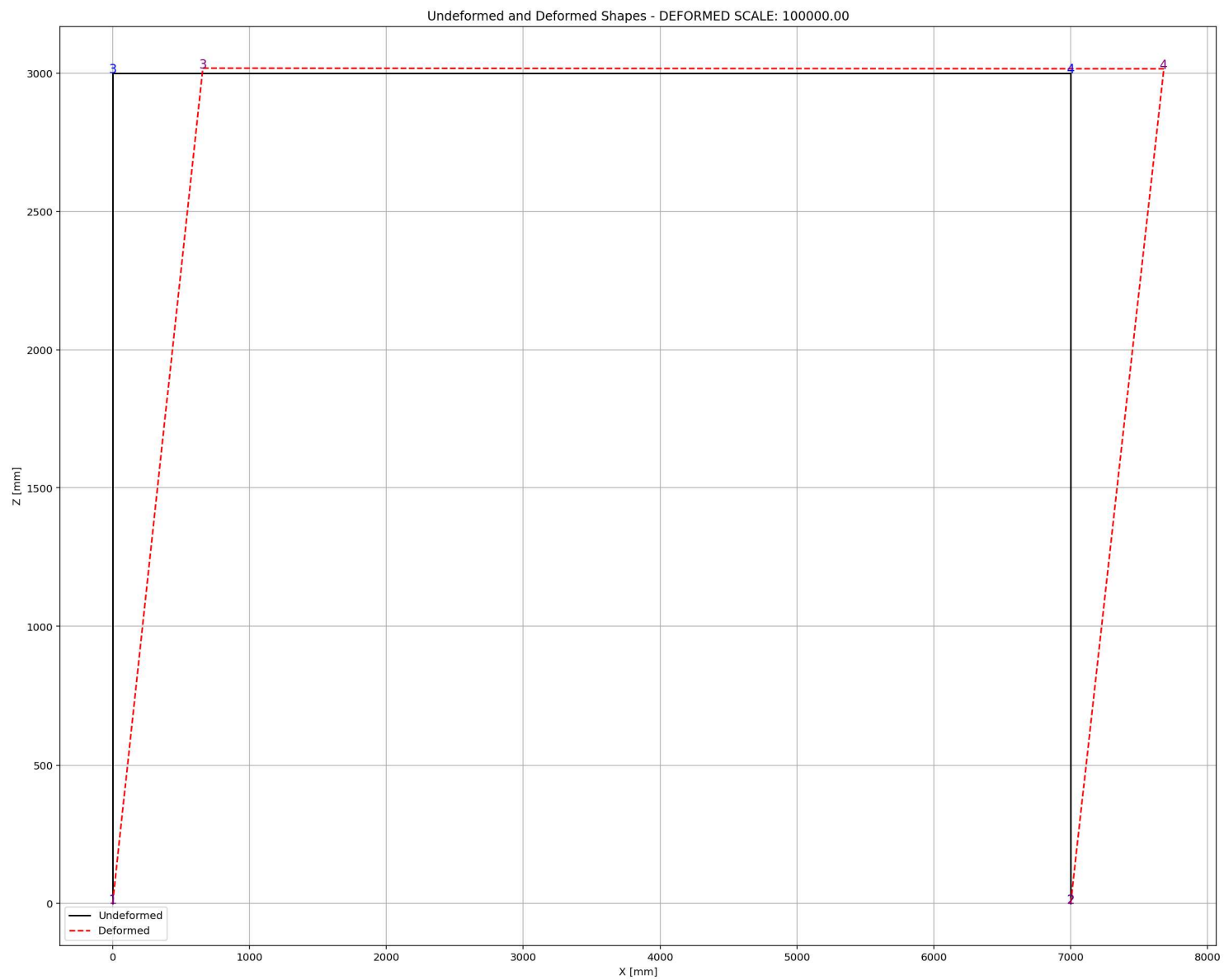
In [3]:

IPython Console History

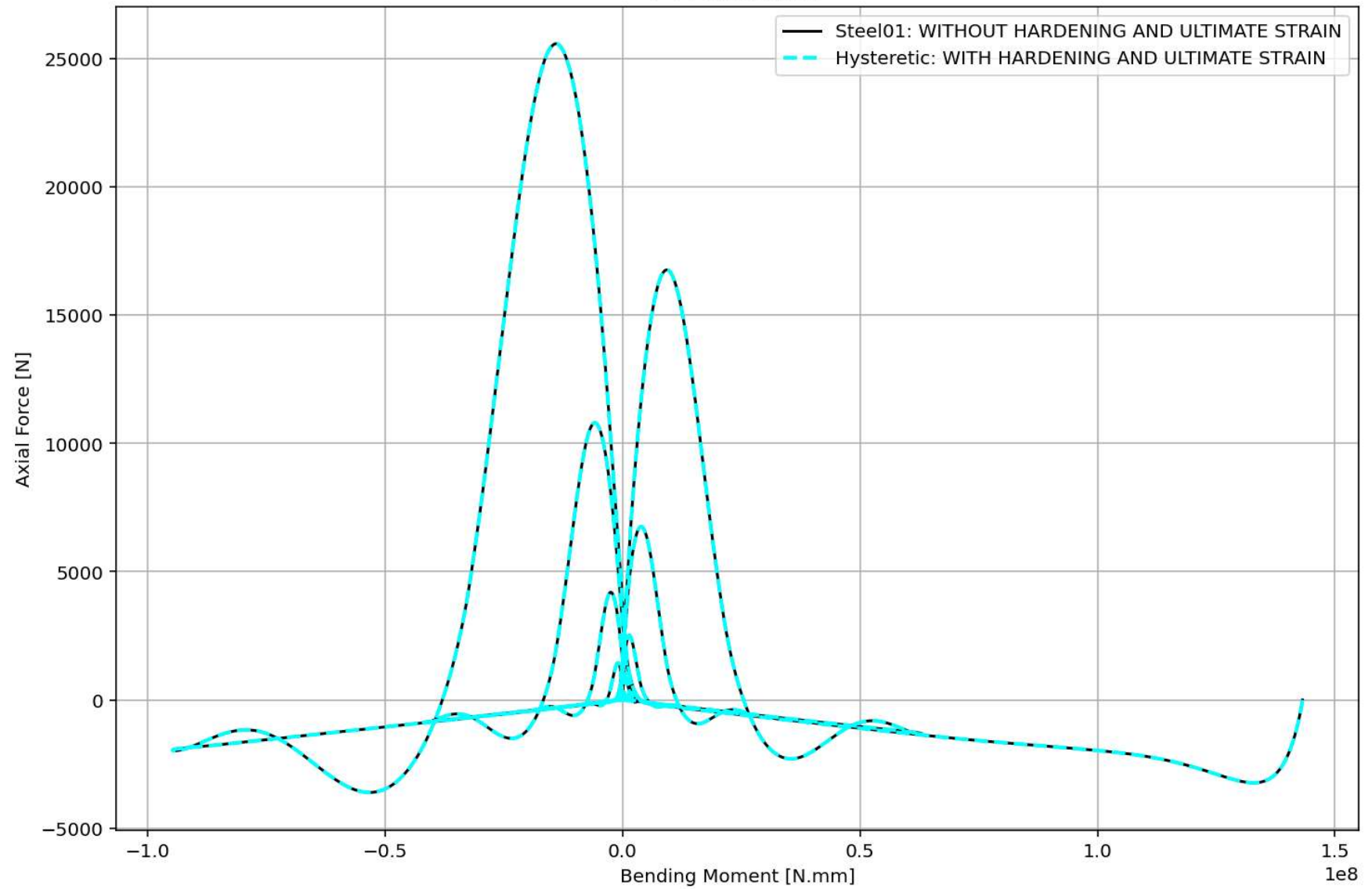
Start Inline Conda: anaconda3 (Python 3.12.7) LSP: Python Line 5, Col 38 UTF-8 CRLF RW Mem 46%

Free Vibration Analysis

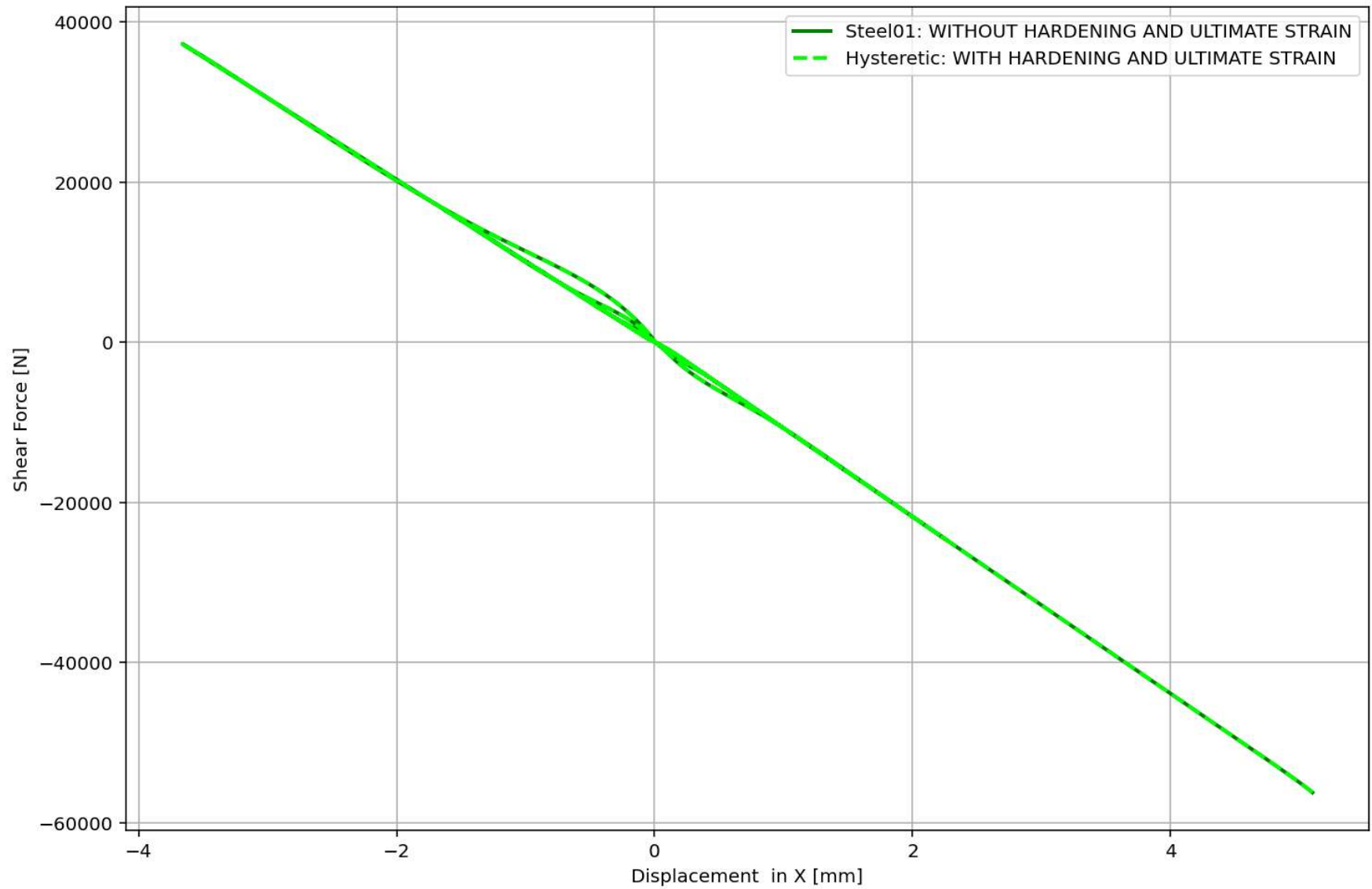
With Initial Displacement



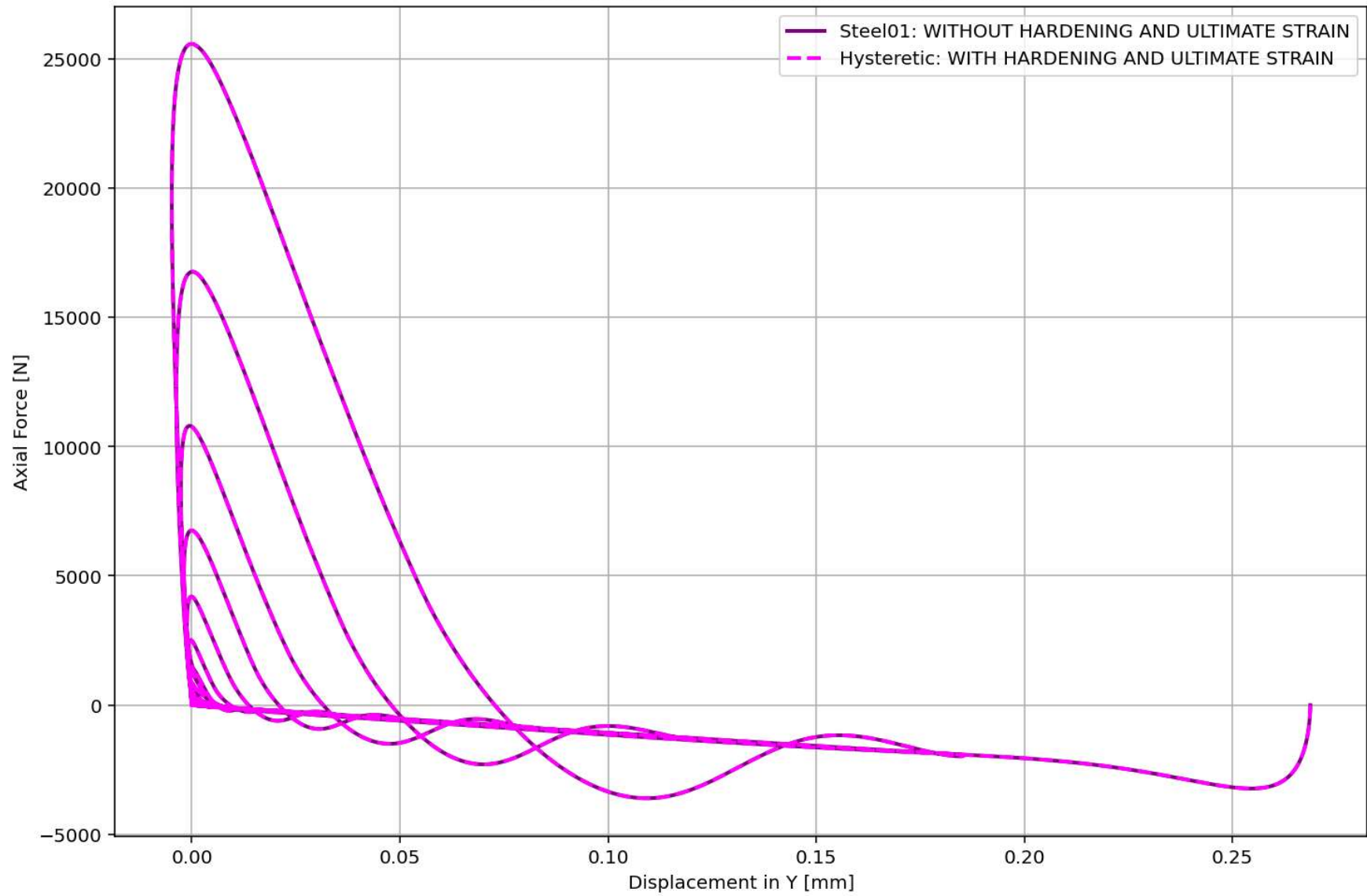
P-M Interaction

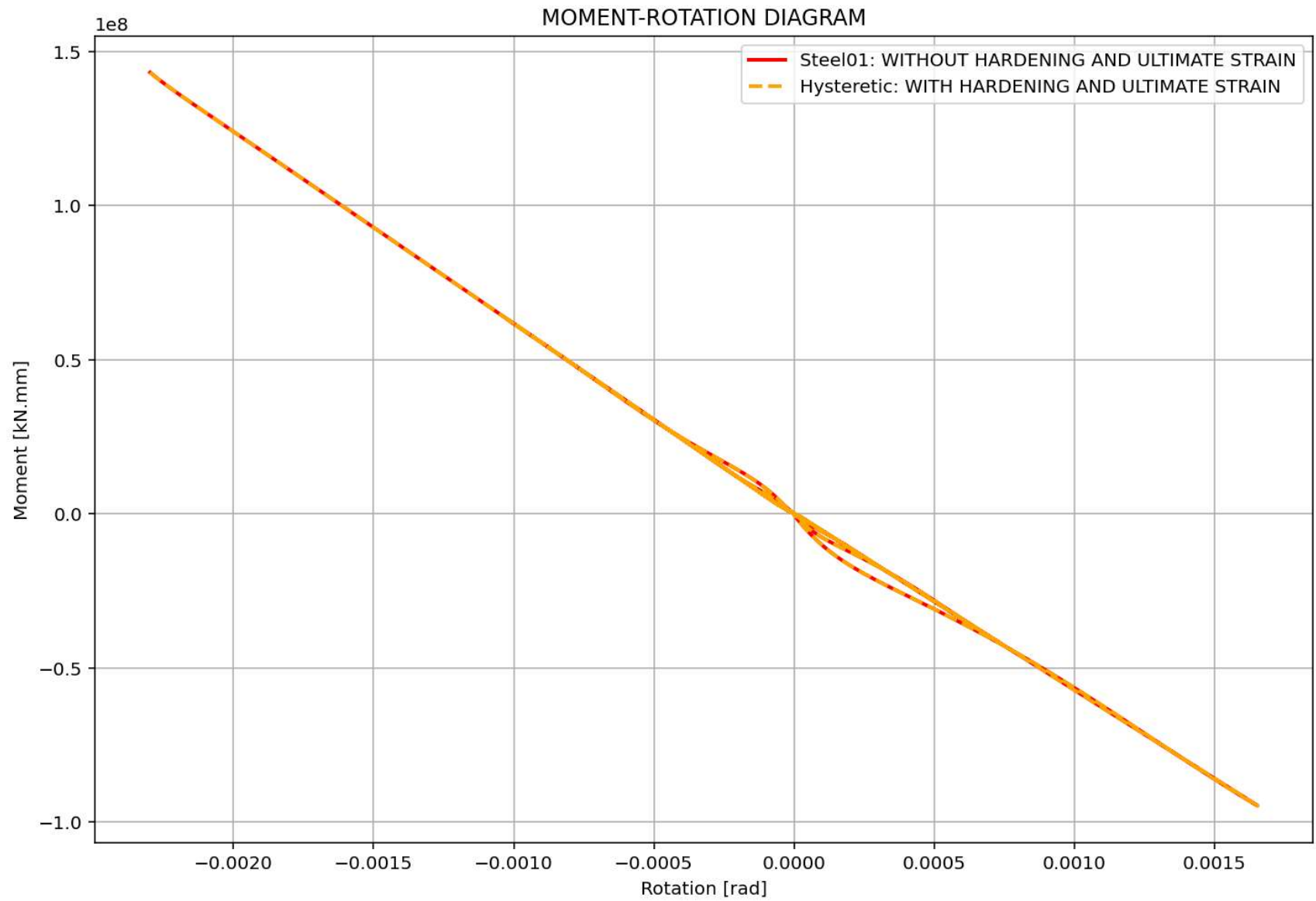


SHEAR FORCE-DISPLACEMENT DIAGRAM

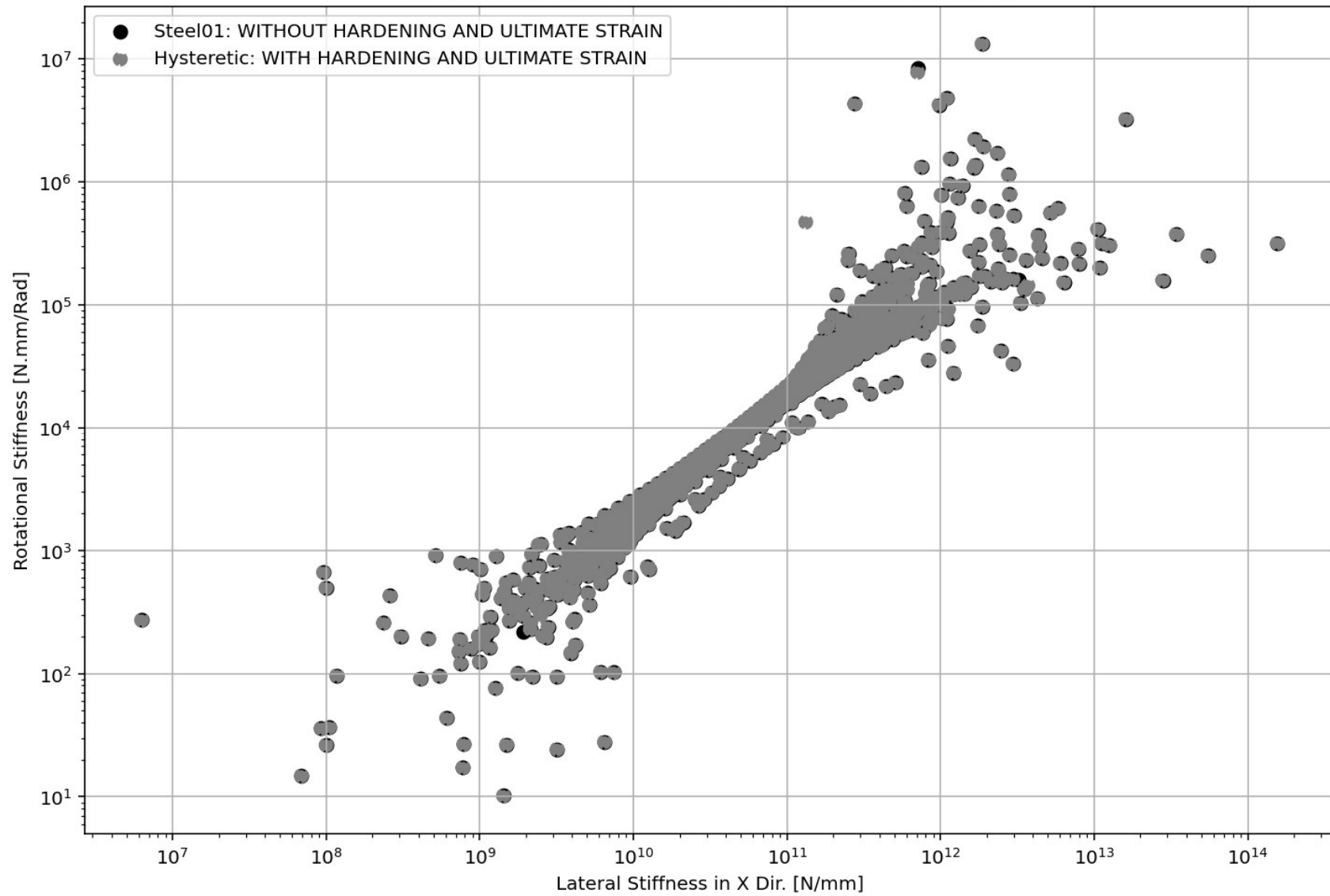


AXIAL FORCE-DISPLACEMENT DIAGRAM

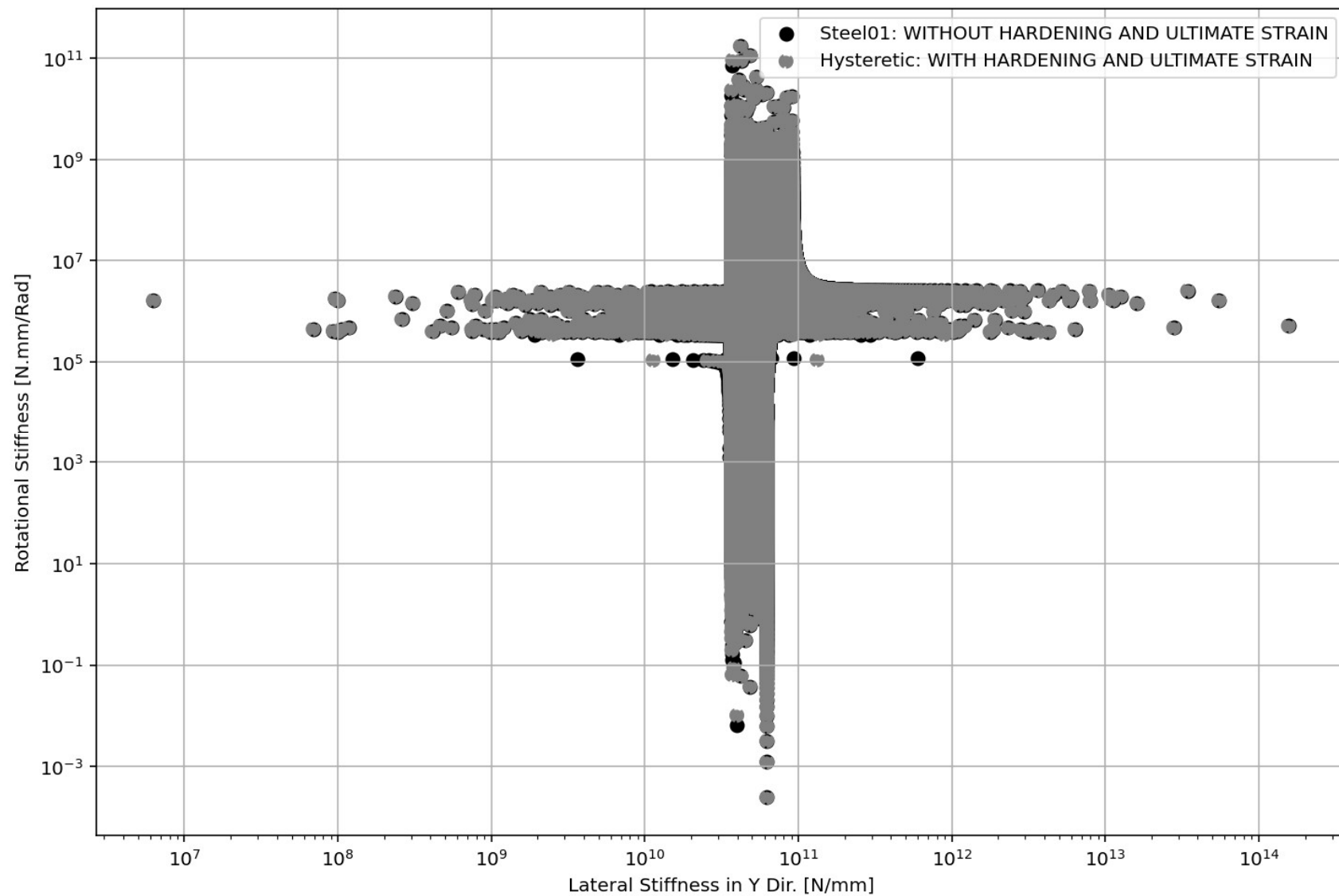




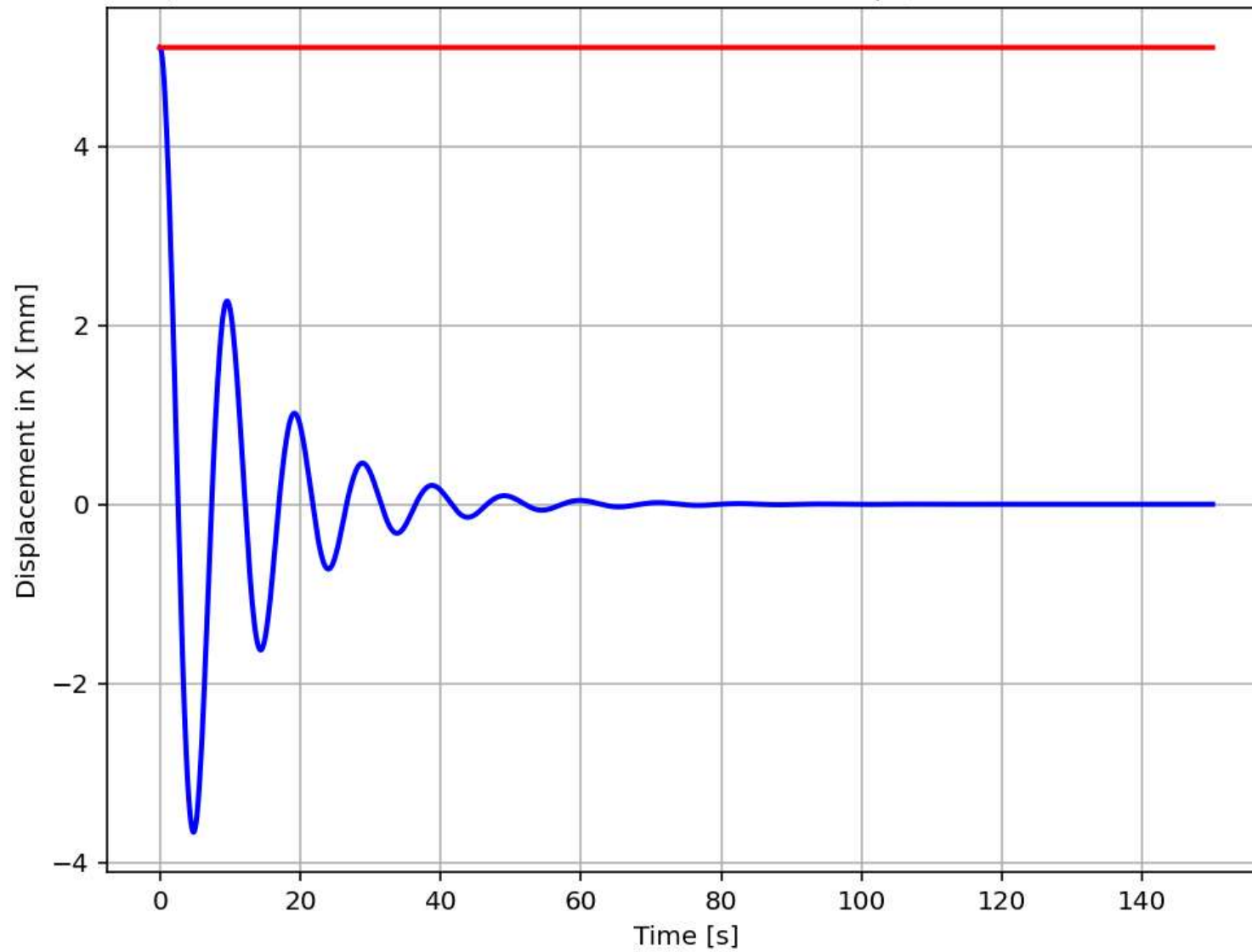
ROTATIONAL STIFFNESS-LATERAL STIFFNESS DIAGRAM



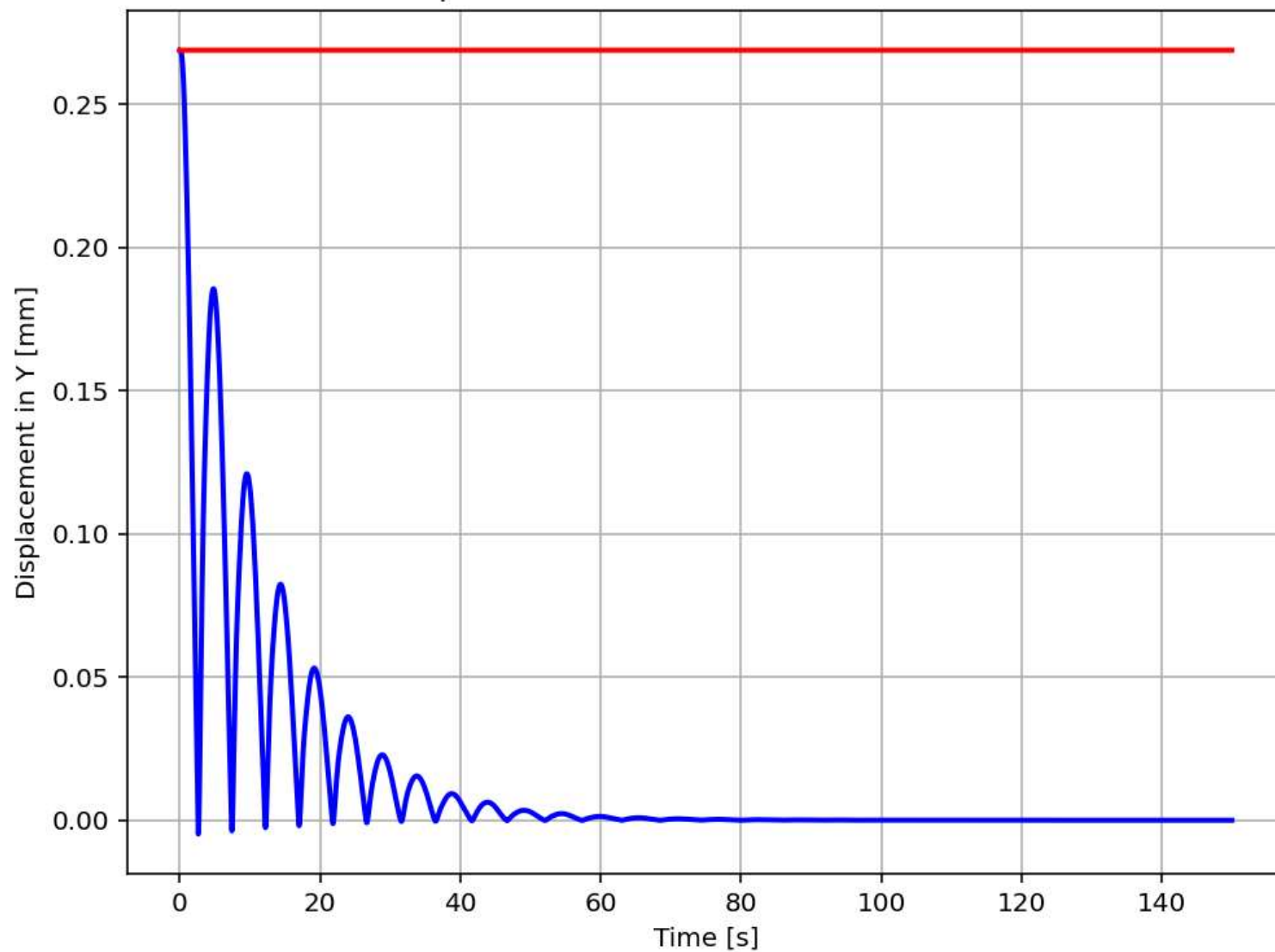
ROTATIONAL STIFFNESS-LATERAL STIFFNESS DIAGRAM



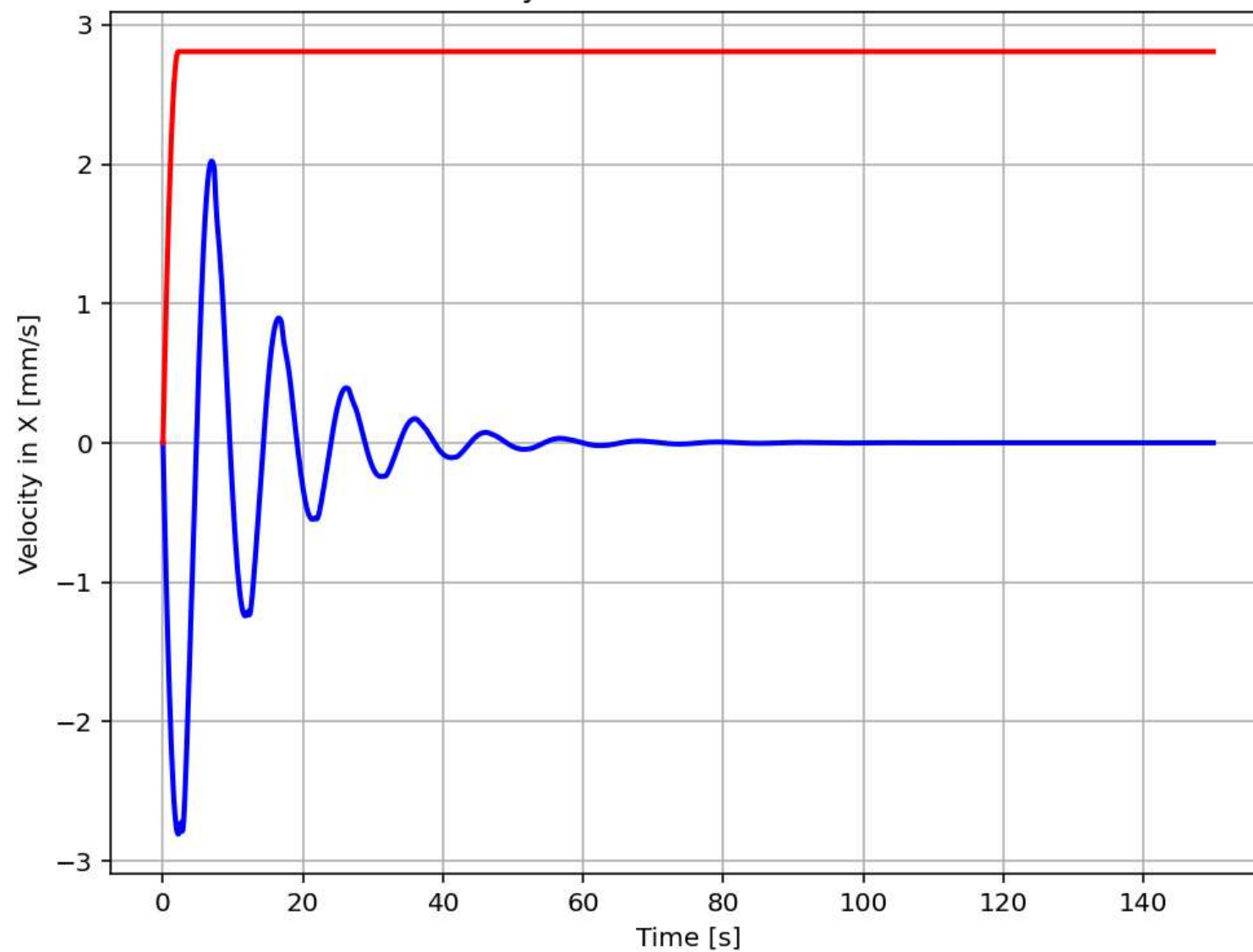
Time vs Displacement - MAX. ABS: 5.099999998535088 | ξ (Calculated): 1.30407e+01 %



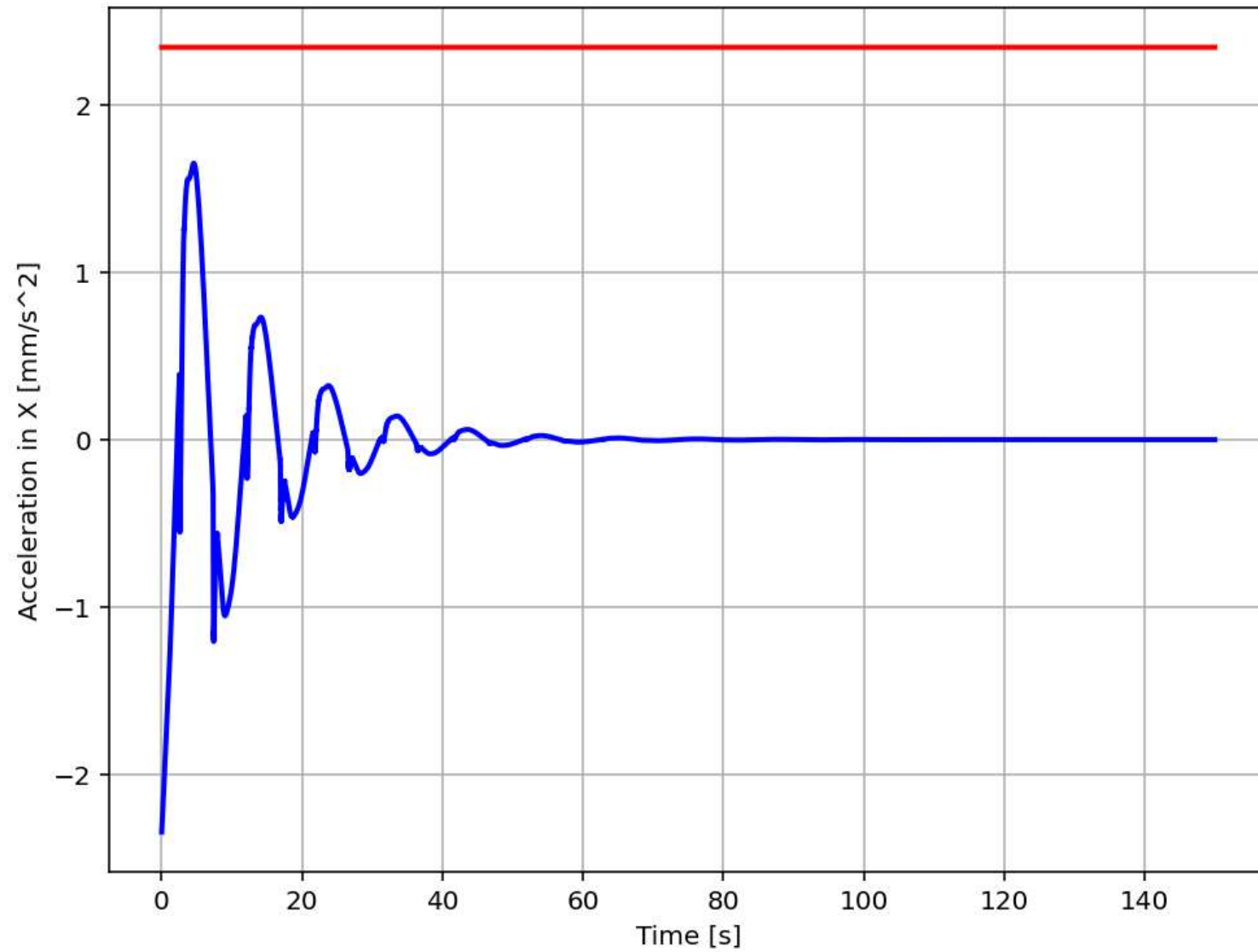
Time vs Displacement - MAX. ABS: 0.2687453914087112



Time vs Velocity - MAX. ABS: 2.8073353678597948



Time vs Acceleration - MAX. ABS: 2.343859740639072



Time vs Base-reaction - MAX. ABS: 56253.06847358722

