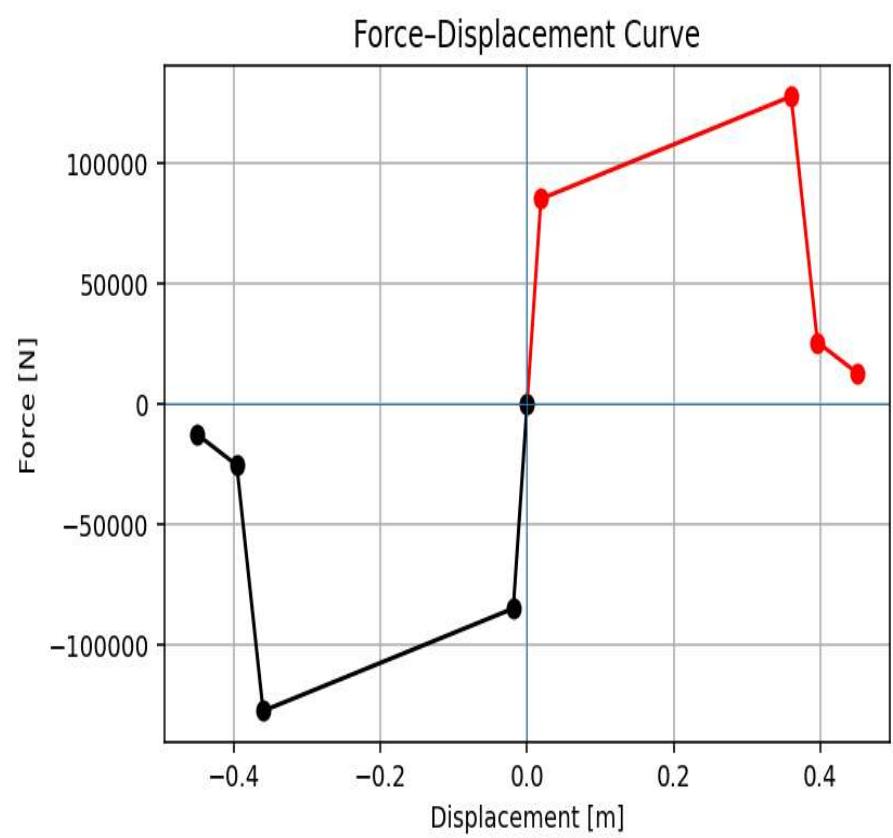
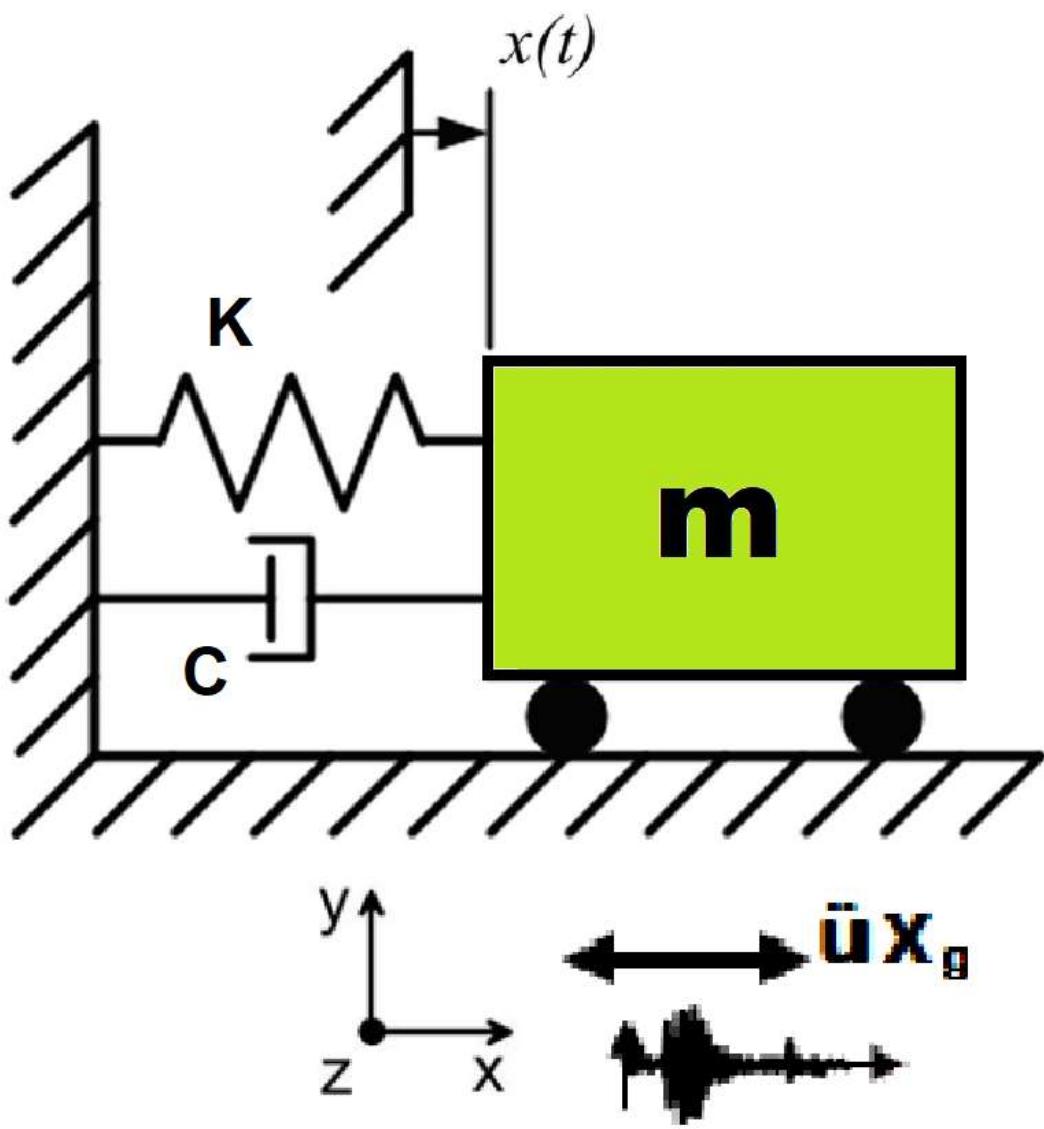


>> IN THE NAME OF ALLAH, THE MOST GRACIOUS, THE MOST MERCIFUL <<

PARALLEL COMPUTING IN OPENSES FOR SCALABLE NONLINEAR DYNAMIC ANALYSIS: RESPONSE SPECTRA AND DUCTILITY DAMAGE INDEX ASSESSMENT UNDER 20 GROUND MOTIONS

WRITTEN BY SALAR DELAVAR GHASHGHAEI (QASHQAI)



$$\text{Structural Ductility Damage Index} = \frac{\Delta_d - \Delta_y}{\Delta_u - \Delta_y}$$

Δ_d = Lateral Displacement from Dynamic Analysis

Δ_y = Lateral Yield Displacement from Pushover Analysis

Δ_u = Lateral Ultimate Displacement from Pushover Analysis

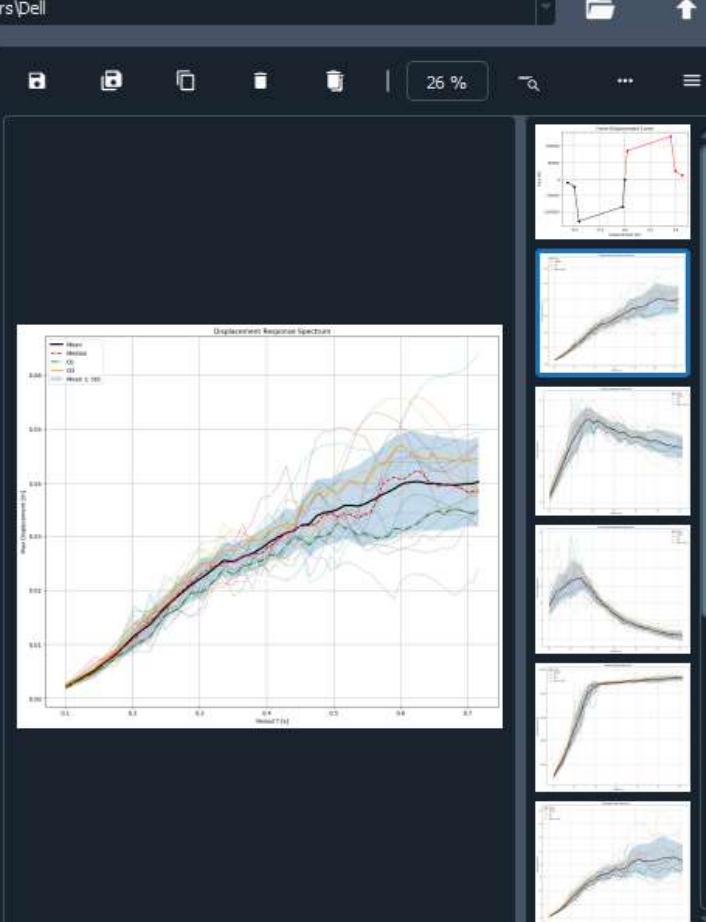
Spyder (Python 3.12)

File Edit Search Source Run Debug Consoles Projects Tools View Help

C:\Users\Del\Desktop\OPENSEES_FILES\\$DOF_RESPON...PONSE_SPECTRUM_SEISMIC_SDOF_PARALLEL COMPUTING.py

INELASTIC_RESPONSE...ALLEL COMPUTING.py

```
1 #####
2 # >> IN THE NAME OF ALLAH, THE MOST GRACIOUS, THE MOST MERCIFUL <<
3 # PARALLEL COMPUTING IN OPENSEES FOR SCALABLE NONLINEAR DYNAMIC ANALYSIS: RESPONSE SPECTRA AND
4 # DUCTILITY DAMAGE INDEX ASSESSMENT UNDER 20 GROUND MOTIONS
5 #
6 # PARALLEL PROCESSING MEANS RUNNING SEVERAL TASKS AT THE SAME TIME INSTEAD OF ONE AFTER ANOTHER.
7 # IN THE CODE, EACH STEP ANALYSIS WAS CALCULATED IN SEQUENCE,
8 # SO THE CPU WORKED ON ONLY ONE MODE AT ANY MOMENT. IN THE REWRITTEN VERSION, THE JOBLIB LIBRARY ALLOWS
9 # ALL FOUR MODES TO RUN SIMULTANEOUSLY ON DIFFERENT CPU CORES. EACH CORE PROCESSES ONE MODE INDEPENDENTLY,
10 # SO THE TOTAL COMPUTATION TIME BECOMES MUCH SHORTER.
11 #
12 # MODERN COMPUTERS USUALLY HAVE MULTIPLE CORES, FOR EXAMPLE 4, 8, OR EVEN MORE. WHEN WE USE PARALLEL
13 # PROCESSING, WE DIVIDE THE WORKLOAD ACROSS THESE CORES. BECAUSE EACH MODE IS A SEPARATE AND INDEPENDENT
14 # ANALYSIS, THEY ARE PERFECT FOR PARALLEL EXECUTION. INSTEAD OF WAITING FOR MODE 1 TO FINISH BEFORE
15 # STARTING MODE 2, ALL MODES START TOGETHER AND FINISH ALMOST TOGETHER.
16 #
17 # IN PRACTICE, THE SPEED IMPROVEMENT DEPENDS ON HOW MANY CORES YOUR CPU HAS. IF YOUR COMPUTER HAS 4 CORES,
18 # THE RUNTIME CAN BE UP TO FOUR TIMES FASTER. IN MANY CASES THE SPEEDUP IS AROUND 3-4 TIMES,
19 # BECAUSE THERE IS A SMALL OVERHEAD WHEN STARTING PARALLEL TASKS. THE REWRITTEN CODE USES PARALLEL
20 # AND DELAYED TO AUTOMATICALLY SEND EACH MODE TO A DIFFERENT CORE AND THEN COLLECT ALL RESULTS
21 # IN THE CORRECT ORDER. THIS MAKES THE ANALYSIS MORE EFFICIENT WITHOUT CHANGING THE ENGINEERING RESULTS.
22 #
23 # PARALLEL PROCESSING IS ESPECIALLY HELPFUL IN STRUCTURAL ENGINEERING SIMULATIONS WHERE EACH ANALYSIS
24 # REQUIRES HEAVY NUMERICAL CALCULATION, SUCH AS NONLINEAR POST-BUCKLING. BY USING ALL AVAILABLE CPU POWER,
25 # YOU FINISH THE WORK FASTER AND CAN TEST MORE CASES OR MORE MODELS IN THE SAME AMOUNT OF TIME.
26 #
27 # THIS PROGRAM WRITTEN BY SALAR DELAVAR GHASHGHEI (QASHQAI)
28 # EMAIL: salar.d.ghashghei@gmail.com
29 #####
30 #
31 #
32 # This code implements a comprehensive nonlinear dynamic analysis framework for
33 # performance-based earthquake engineering assessment of single-degree-of-freedom
34 # (SDOF) systems. The methodology combines traditional nonlinear time-history
```



C:\Users\Del\Desktop\OPENSEES_FILES\SDOF_RESPONSES\ONSE_SPECTRUM_SEISMIC_SDOF_PARALLEL COMPUTING.py

INELASTIC_RESPONSE...ALLEL COMPUTING.py X

```
335     return {
336         1: max_disp,
337         2: max_vel,
338         3: max_acc,
339         4: max_reac,
340         5: max_DI,
341         6: DAMPING_RATIO,
342         7: max_K,
343         'T': max_T
344     }
345
346 #%%----- PARALLEL PROCESSING -----
347 # Analysis Durations:
348 current_time = TI.strftime("%H:%M:%S", TI.localtime())
349 print("Start Time:", current_time)
350
351 results = Parallel(n_jobs=-1, backend="Loky")(delayed(RUN_ONE_SEISMIC))(j, NUM_PERIOD, mi)
352     for j in range(NUM_SEISMIC)
353 )
354
355 current_time = TI.strftime("%H:%M:%S", TI.localtime())
356 print("Finish Time:", current_time)
357
358 #%%----- ORGANIZE RESULTS
359 DATA = {i: [] for i in range(1, 8)}
360
361 for res in results:
362     for key in DATA:
```

A red rectangular box highlights the parallel processing code from line 346 to 357. A large red arrow points upwards from this highlighted area towards the plot window.

The right side of the interface features a plotting area with multiple subplots showing Acceleration Response Spectra. The main plot shows 'Mean' (solid black line) and 'Median' (dashed black line) response spectra along with confidence intervals. Below this are several smaller plots showing different statistical moments or components of the response spectra.

