

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AND
LAWRENCE BERKELEY NATIONAL LABORATORY

Real-ESSI Short Course Examples

Day 1: Overview

Day 2: Motions

Day 3: Nonlinearity

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Chapter 1

Introduction

Real-ESSI is constructed with x2go remote desktop on Amazon Web Service (AWS). To use the Real-ESSI cloud service, users need to install the x2go client on their operating systems.

1.1 Install x2go client

Before connect to Real-ESSI cloud, users should install the client-side of x2go.

1.1.1 Install the client-side of x2go

Install x2go client on Ubuntu

```
sudo apt install -y x2goclient
```

Install x2go client on Mac Users can download the package through this link: http://code.x2go.org/releases/X2GoClient_latest_macosx_10_9.dmg.

Install x2go client on Windows Users can download the package through this link: http://code.x2go.org/releases/X2GoClient_latest_mswin32-setup.exe.

Install x2go client on other operating systems If you are using a different operating system, please refer to x2go website for the installation. The x2go website for client installation is <https://wiki.x2go.org/doku.php/download:start>

1.1.2 Configure the client-side of x2go

For all operating systems, users will see the same session when they open the x2goclient new-session, as shown in Fig. 1.1.

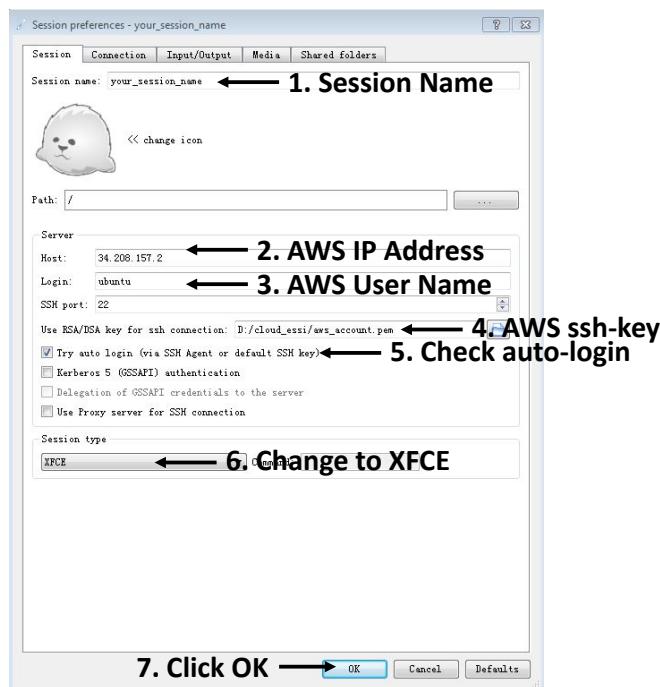


Figure 1.1: Configuration of x2go client

1. Users can name their own session name.
2. AWS IP address will be provided in the Real-ESSI Short-Course.
3. AWS User Name is "ubuntu".
4. AWS ssh-key will be provided in the Real-ESSI Short-Course.
5. Please check the auto-login.
6. Please change the session type to XFCE.
7. Click OK to finish the configuration.

Chapter 2

Nonlinear Analysis Steps

2.1 Free Field 1D

Elastic Material The Real-ESSI input files for elastic example are available HERE. The compressed package of input files is HERE.

The Modeling parameters are listed.

- Elastic Material Properties

- Mass Density, ρ , 2000 kg/m³
- Shear wave velocity, V_s , 500 m/s
- Young's modulus, E , 1.1 GPa
- Poisson's ratio, ν , 0.1

Elastoplastic Material The Real-ESSI input files for elastoplastic material example are available HERE. The compressed package of input files is HERE.

The Modeling parameters are listed.

- von-Mises nonlinear hardening material model

- Mass density, ρ , 2000 kg/m³
- Shear wave velocity, V_s , 500 m/s
- Young's modulus, E , 1.1 GPa
- Poisson's ratio, ν , 0.1
- von Mises radius, k , 60 kPa
- Nonlinear kinematic hardening, H_a , 30 MPa
- Nonlinear kinematic hardening, C_r , 60
- Shear strength ($\approx \sqrt{2/3} H_a/C_r$), S_u , 408 kPa
- Isotropic hardening rate, K_{iso} , 0 Pa



Figure 2.1: Simulation Model

The illustration results of the simulation is shown in Fig. 2.1. As shown in the results, outside the DRM layer, there is no outgoing waves.

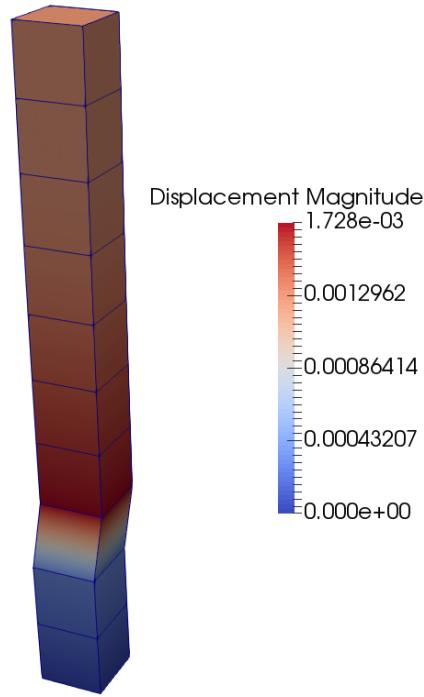


Figure 2.2: Simulation Model

The time series of simulation results is shown in Fig. 2.3.

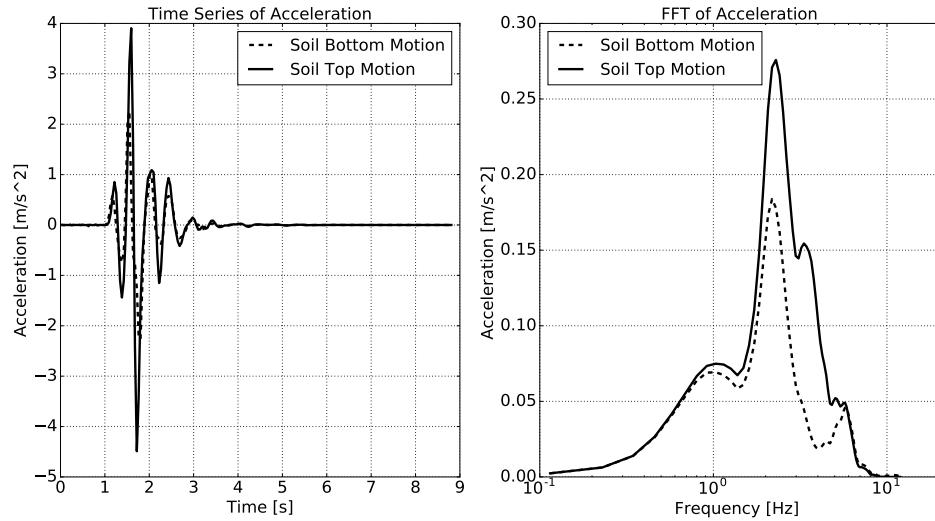


Figure 2.3: Simulation Results: Acceleration Time Series

The response spectrum of motion is shown in Fig. 2.4.

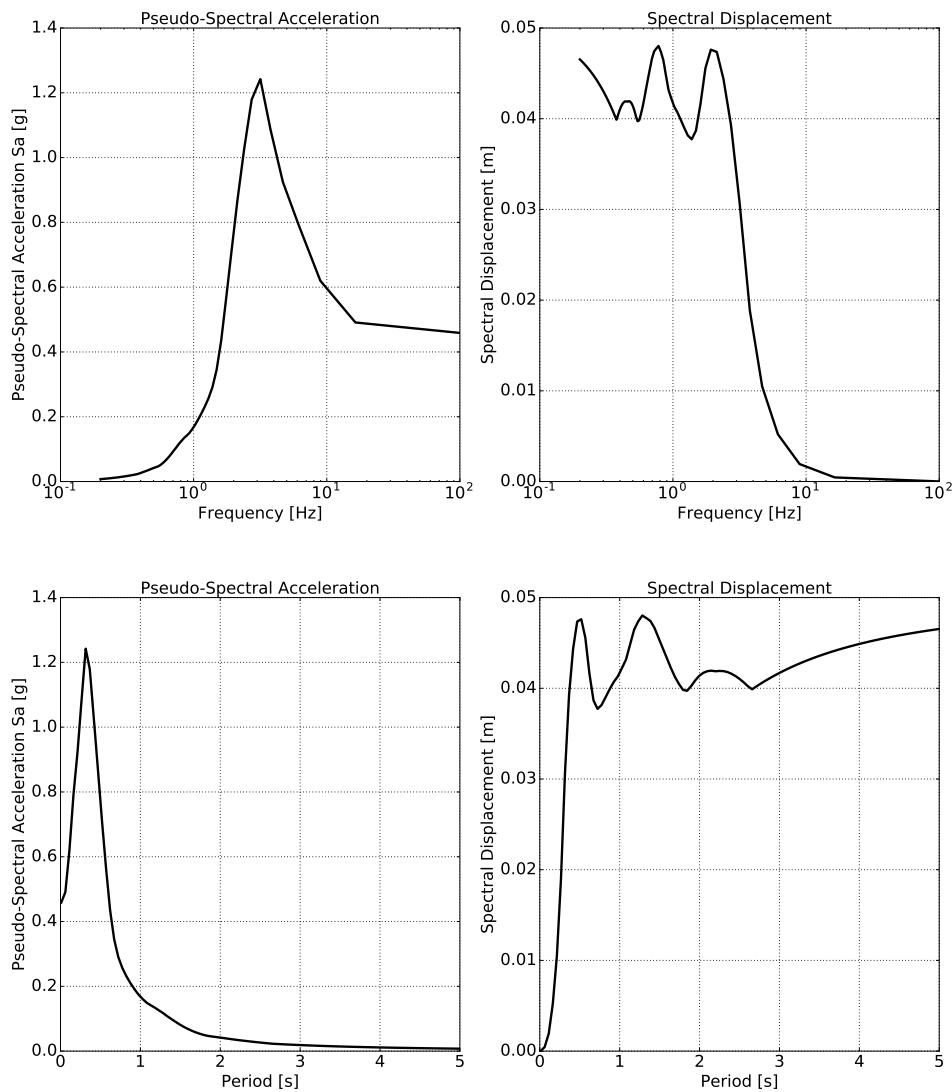


Figure 2.4: Simulation Results: Response Spectrum at Soil Top

2.2 Free Field 3D

Elastic Material The compressed package of input files is [HERE](#).

The Modeling parameters are listed.

- Elastic Material Properties

- Mass density, ρ , 2000 kg/m³
- Shear wave velocity, V_s , 500 m/s
- Young's modulus, E , 1.1 GPa
- Poisson's ratio, ν , 0.1

SIMULATION TIME: With 8 cores on AWS EC2 c4.2xlarge instance, the running time for this example is 5 minutes.

von-Mises Armstrong-Frederick Material The compressed package of input files is [HERE](#).

The Modeling parameters are listed.

- von-Mises nonlinear hardening material model

- Mass density, ρ , 2000 kg/m³
- Shear wave velocity, V_s , 500 m/s
- Young's modulus, E , 1.1 GPa
- Poisson's ratio, ν , 0.1
- von Mises radius, k , 60 kPa
- Nonlinear kinematic hardening, H_a , 30 MPa
- Nonlinear kinematic hardening, C_r , 60
- Shear strength ($\approx \sqrt{2/3} H_a/C_r$), S_u , 408 kPa
- Isotropic hardening rate, K_{iso} , 0 Pa

SIMULATION TIME: With 8 cores on AWS EC2 c4.2xlarge instance, the running time for this example is 17 minutes.

von-Mises G/Gmax Material The compressed package of input files is [HERE](#).

The Modeling parameters are listed.

- von-Mises G/Gmax material model

- Mass density, ρ , 2000 kg/m³
- Shear wave velocity, V_s , 500 m/s
- Young's modulus, E , 1.1 GPa
- Poisson's ratio, ν , 0.1
- Total number of shear modulus 9
- G over Gmax, 1,0.995,0.966,0.873,0.787,0.467,0.320,0.109,0.063
- Shear strain gamma, 0,1E-6,1E-5,5E-5,1E-4, 0.0005, 0.001, 0.005, 0.01

SIMULATION TIME: With 8 cores on AWS EC2 c4.2xlarge instance, the running time for this example is 565 minutes.

Drucker-Prager G/Gmax Material The compressed package of input files is [HERE](#).

The Modeling parameters are listed.

- Drucker-Prager G/Gmax material model
 - Mass density, ρ , 2000 kg/m³
 - Shear wave velocity, V_s , 500 m/s
 - Young's modulus, E , 1.1 GPa
 - Poisson's ratio, ν , 0.1
 - Initial confining stress, p_0 , 100 kPa
 - Reference pressure, p_{refer} , 100 kPa
 - Pressure exponential, n , 0.5
 - Cohesion, n , 1 kPa
 - Total number of Shear Modulus 9
 - G over Gmax, 1,0.995,0.966,0.873,0.787,0.467,0.320,0.109,0.063
 - Shear strain gamma, 0,1E-6,1E-5,5E-5,1E-4, 0.0005, 0.001, 0.005, 0.01

SIMULATION TIME: With 8 cores on AWS EC2 c4.2xlarge instance, the running time for this example is 565 minutes.

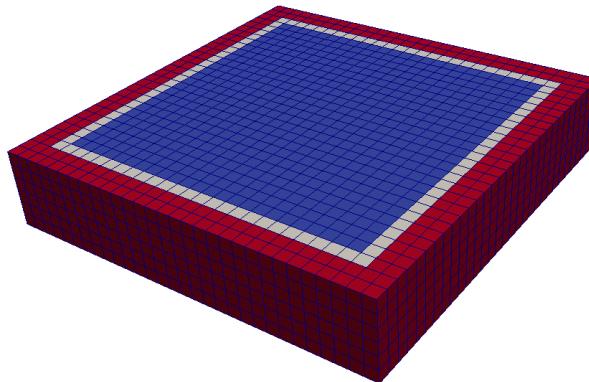


Figure 2.5: Simulation Model

The illustration results of the simulation is shown in Fig. 4.10. As shown in the results, outside the DRM layer, there is no outgoing waves.

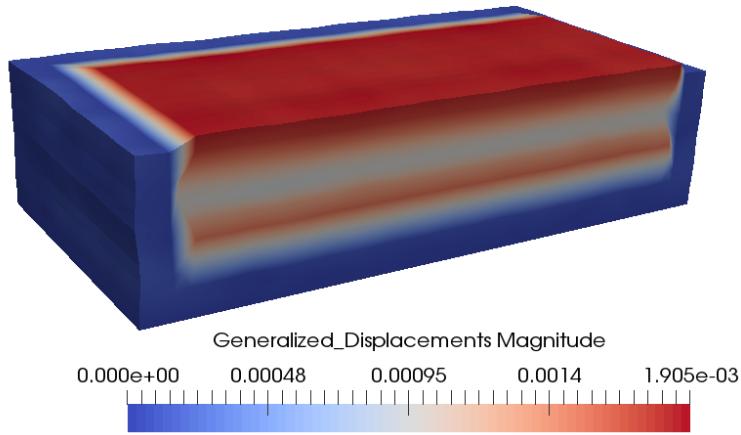


Figure 2.6: Simulation Model

SIMULATION TIME: With 8 cores on AWS EC2 c4.2xlarge instance, the running time for this example is 871 minutes.

The time series of simulation results is shown in Fig. 2.7.

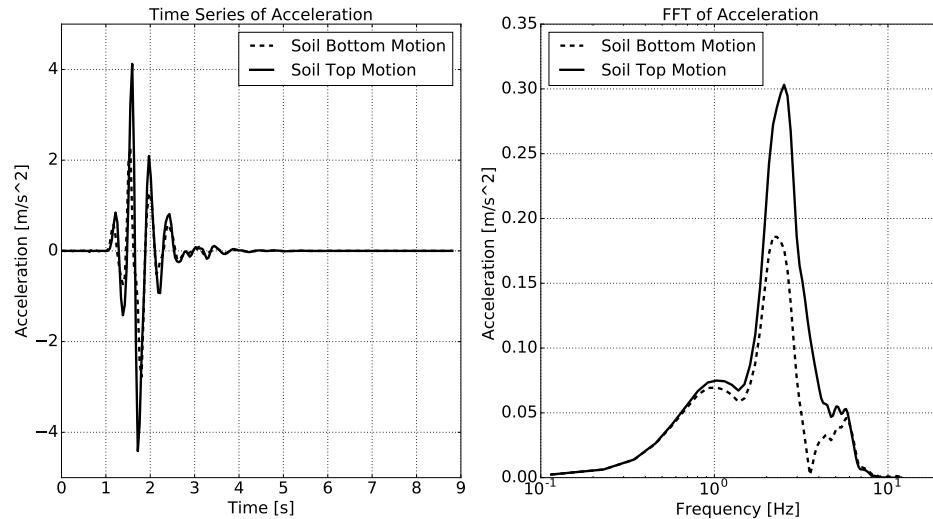


Figure 2.7: Simulation Results: Acceleration Time Series

The response spectrum of motion is shown in Fig. 2.8.

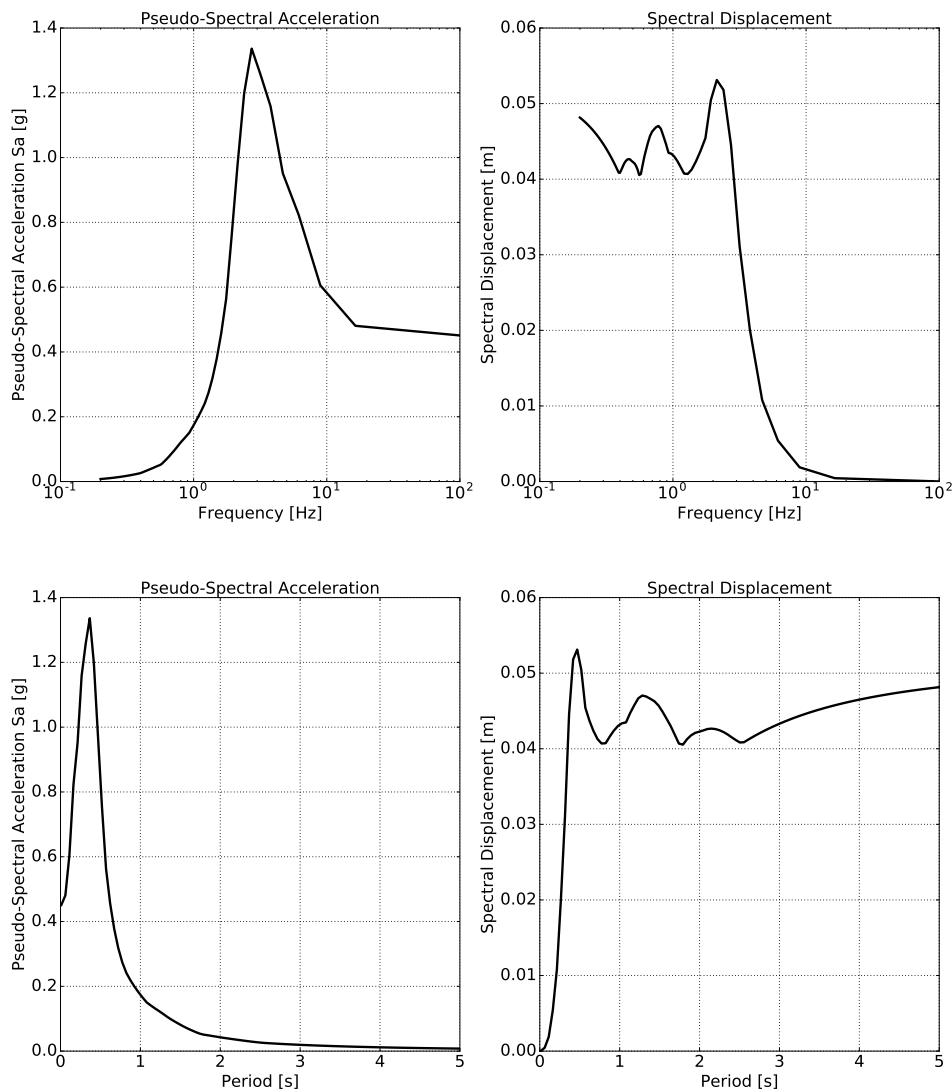


Figure 2.8: Simulation Results: Response Spectrum at Soil Top

2.3 Soil-Foundation Interaction 3D

Elastic Material The compressed package of input files is [HERE](#).

The Modeling parameters are listed.

- Elastic Material Properties

- Mass density, ρ , 2000 kg/m³
- Shear wave velocity, V_s , 500 m/s
- Young's modulus, E , 1.1 GPa
- Poisson's ratio, ν , 0.1

SIMULATION TIME: With 8 cores on AWS EC2 c4.2xlarge instance, the running time for this example is 13 minutes.

von-Mises Armstrong-Frederick Material The compressed package of input files is [HERE](#).

The Modeling parameters are listed.

- von-Mises nonlinear hardening material model

- Mass density, ρ , 2000 kg/m³
- Shear wave velocity, V_s , 500 m/s
- Young's modulus, E , 1.1 GPa
- Poisson's ratio, ν , 0.1
- von Mises radius, k , 60 kPa
- Nonlinear kinematic hardening, H_a , 30 MPa
- Nonlinear kinematic hardening, C_r , 60
- Shear strength ($\approx \sqrt{2/3} H_a/C_r$), S_u , 408 kPa
- Isotropic hardening rate, K_{iso} , 0 Pa

SIMULATION TIME: With 8 cores on AWS EC2 c4.2xlarge instance, the running time for this example is 36 minutes.

von-Mises G/Gmax Material The compressed package of input files is [HERE](#).

The Modeling parameters are listed.

- von-Mises G/Gmax material model

- Mass density, ρ , 2000 kg/m³
- Shear wave velocity, V_s , 500 m/s
- Young's modulus, E , 1.1 GPa
- Poisson's ratio, ν , 0.1
- Total number of shear modulus 9
- G over Gmax, 1,0.995,0.966,0.873,0.787,0.467,0.320,0.109,0.063
- Shear strain gamma, 0,1E-6,1E-5,5E-5,1E-4, 0.0005, 0.001, 0.005, 0.01

SIMULATION TIME: With 8 cores on AWS EC2 c4.2xlarge instance, the running time for this example is 726 minutes.

Drucker-Prager G/Gmax Material The compressed package of input files is [HERE](#).

The Modeling parameters are listed.

- Drucker-Prager G/Gmax material model
 - Mass density, ρ , 2000 kg/m^3
 - Shear wave velocity, V_s , 500 m/s
 - Young's modulus, E , 1.1 GPa
 - Poisson's ratio, ν , 0.1
 - Initial confining stress, p_0 , 100 kPa
 - Reference pressure, p_{refer} , 100 kPa
 - Pressure exponential, n , 0.5
 - Cohesion, n , 1 kPa
 - Total number of Shear Modulus 9
 - G over Gmax, $1, 0.995, 0.966, 0.873, 0.787, 0.467, 0.320, 0.109, 0.063$
 - Shear strain gamma, $0.1\text{E}-6, 1\text{E}-5, 5\text{E}-5, 1\text{E}-4, 0.0005, 0.001, 0.005, 0.01$

SIMULATION TIME: With 8 cores on AWS EC2 c4.2xlarge instance, the running time for this example is 1252 minutes.

Contact Elements The compressed package of input files is [HERE](#).

The Modeling parameters are listed.

- Elastic Material Properties
 - Mass density, ρ , 2000 kg/m^3
 - Shear wave velocity, V_s , 500 m/s
 - Young's modulus, E , 1.1 GPa
 - Poisson's ratio, ν , 0.1

SIMULATION TIME: With 8 cores on AWS EC2 c4.2xlarge instance, the running time for this example is 24 minutes.

Both Elastoplastic Material and Contact Elements The compressed package of input files is [HERE](#).

SIMULATION TIME: With 8 cores on AWS EC2 c4.2xlarge instance, the running time for this example is 41 minutes.

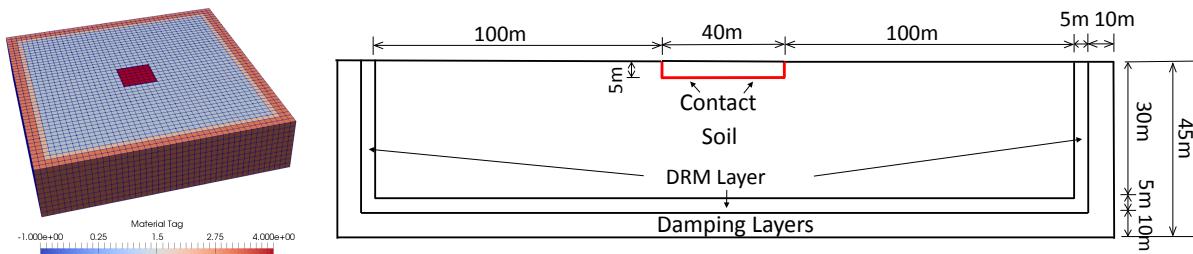


Figure 2.9: Simulation Model

The illustration results of the simulation is shown in Fig. 2.12. As shown in the results, outside the DRM layer, there is no outgoing waves.

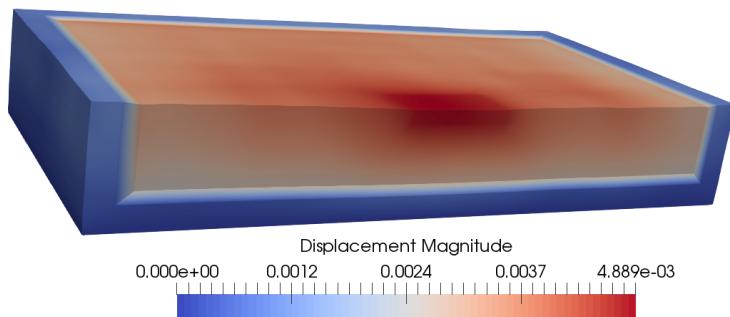


Figure 2.10: Soil Foundation Interaction Results

2.4 Soil-Structure Interaction 3D

Elastic Material The compressed package of input files is [HERE](#).

The Modeling parameters are listed.

- Elastic Material Properties

- Mass density, ρ , 2000 kg/m³
- Shear wave velocity, V_s , 500 m/s
- Young's modulus, E , 1.1 GPa
- Poisson's ratio, ν , 0.1

SIMULATION TIME: With 8 cores on AWS EC2 c4.2xlarge instance, the running time for this example is 10 minutes.

von-Mises Armstrong-Frederick Material The compressed package of input files is [HERE](#).

The Modeling parameters are listed.

- von-Mises nonlinear hardening material model

- Mass density, ρ , 2000 kg/m³
- Shear wave velocity, V_s , 500 m/s
- Young's modulus, E , 1.1 GPa
- Poisson's ratio, ν , 0.1
- von Mises radius, k , 60 kPa
- Nonlinear kinematic hardening, H_a , 30 MPa
- Nonlinear kinematic hardening, C_r , 60
- Shear strength ($\approx \sqrt{2/3} H_a/C_r$), S_u , 408 kPa
- Isotropic hardening rate, K_{iso} , 0 Pa

SIMULATION TIME: With 8 cores on AWS EC2 c4.2xlarge instance, the running time for this example is 46 minutes.

von-Mises G/Gmax Material The compressed package of input files is [HERE](#).

The Modeling parameters are listed.

- von-Mises G/Gmax material model

- Mass density, ρ , 2000 kg/m³
- Shear wave velocity, V_s , 500 m/s
- Young's modulus, E , 1.1 GPa
- Poisson's ratio, ν , 0.1
- Total number of shear modulus 9
- G over Gmax, 1,0.995,0.966,0.873,0.787,0.467,0.320,0.109,0.063
- Shear strain gamma, 0,1E-6,1E-5,5E-5,1E-4, 0.0005, 0.001, 0.005, 0.01

SIMULATION TIME: With 8 cores on AWS EC2 c4.2xlarge instance, the running time for this example is 755 minutes.

Drucker-Prager G/Gmax Material The compressed package of input files is [HERE](#).

SIMULATION TIME: With 8 cores on AWS EC2 c4.2xlarge instance, the running time for this example is 1178 minutes.

The Modeling parameters are listed.

- Drucker-Prager G/Gmax material model
 - Mass density, ρ , 2000 kg/m^3
 - Shear wave velocity, V_s , 500 m/s
 - Young's modulus, E , 1.1 GPa
 - Poisson's ratio, ν , 0.1
 - Initial confining stress, p_0 , 100 kPa
 - Reference pressure, p_{refer} , 100 kPa
 - Pressure exponential, n , 0.5
 - Cohesion, n , 1 kPa
 - Total number of Shear Modulus 9
 - G over Gmax, 1,0.995,0.966,0.873,0.787,0.467,0.320,0.109,0.063
 - Shear strain gamma, 0,1E-6,1E-5,5E-5,1E-4, 0.0005, 0.001, 0.005, 0.01

Contact Elements The compressed package of input files is [HERE](#).

SIMULATION TIME: With 8 cores on AWS EC2 c4.2xlarge instance, the running time for this example is 15 minutes.

Both Elastoplastic Material and Contact Elements The compressed package of input files is [HERE](#).

The thickness of the shell structure is 2 meters.

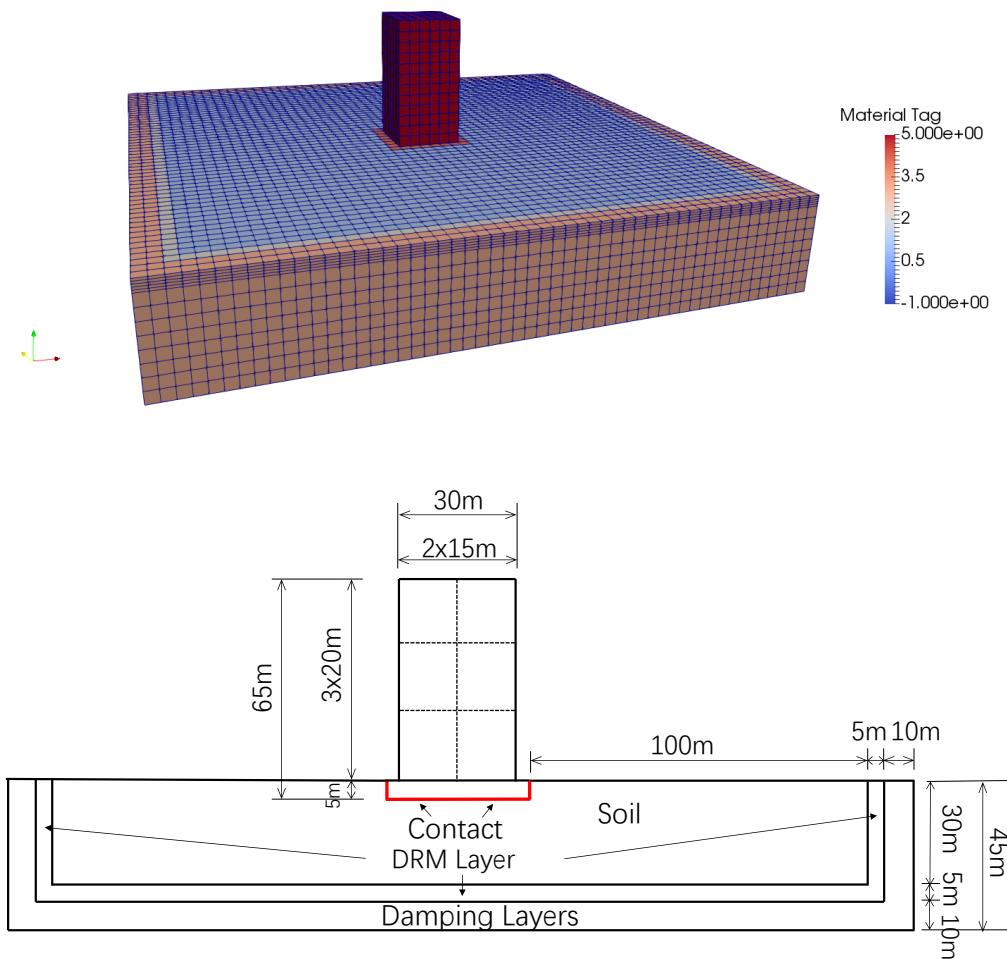


Figure 2.11: Simulation Model

The illustration results of the simulation is shown in Fig. 2.12. As shown in the results, outside the DRM layer, there is no outgoing waves.

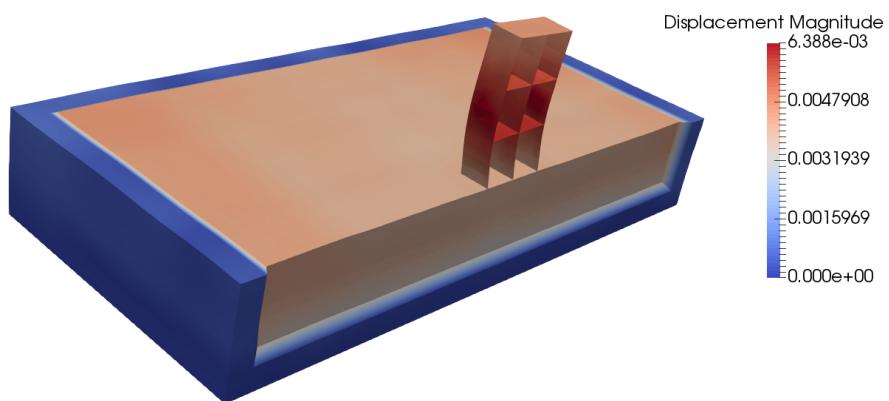


Figure 2.12: Simulation Model

SIMULATION TIME: With 8 cores on AWS EC2 c4.2xlarge instance, the running time for this example is 47 minutes.

Simulation with 1D motion The time series of simulation results is shown in Fig. 2.13.

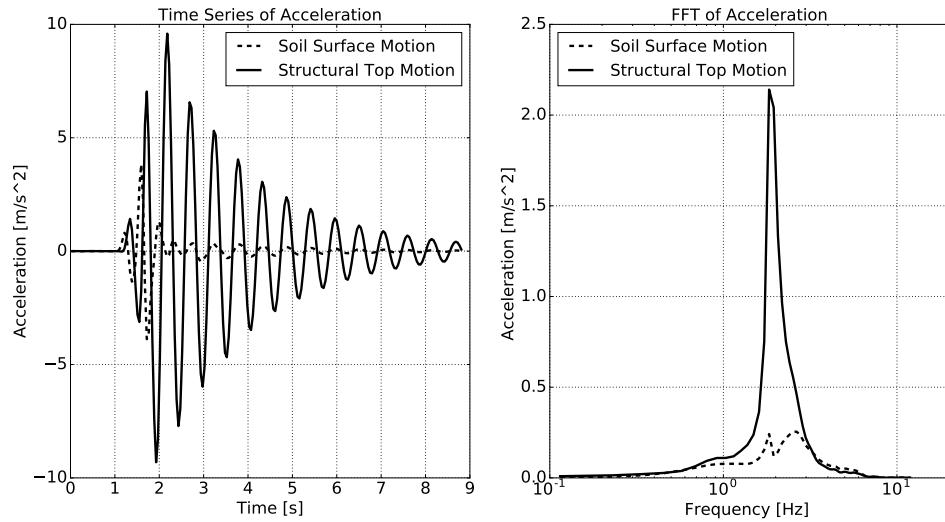


Figure 2.13: Simulation Results: Acceleration Time Series with 1D motion

The response spectrum of motion is shown in Fig. 2.14.

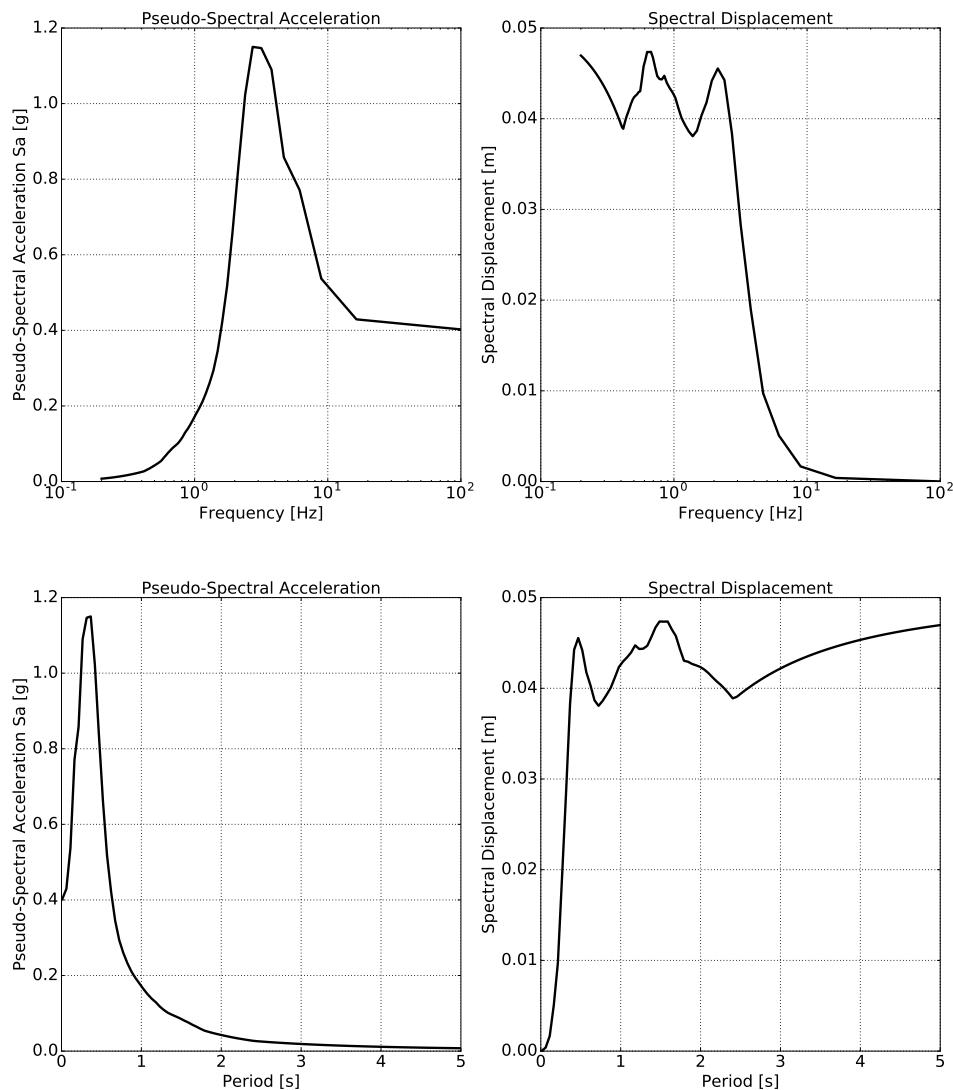


Figure 2.14: Simulation Results: Response Spectrum of Structure Top with 1D motion

Simulation with $3 \times 1\text{D}$ motion The time series of simulation results is shown in Fig. 2.15.

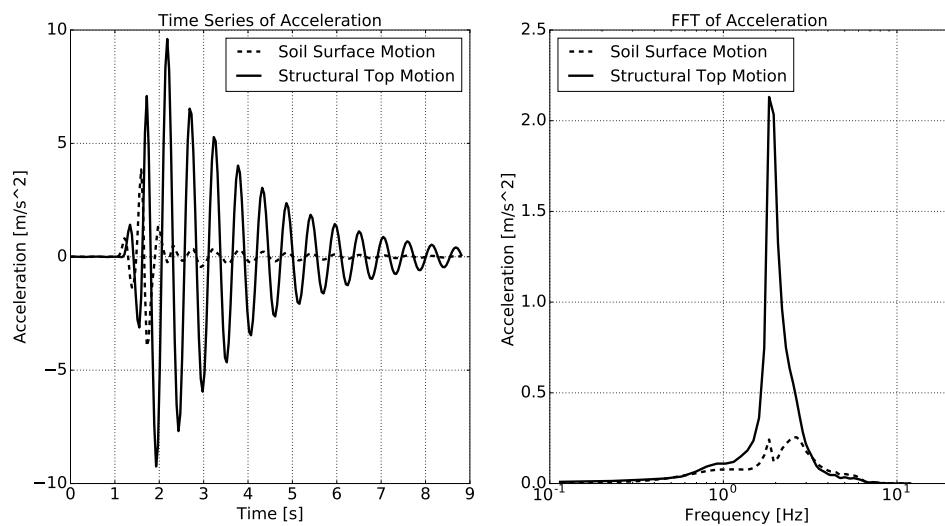


Figure 2.15: Simulation Results: Acceleration Time Series with 3D motion

The response spectrum of motion is shown in Fig. 2.16.

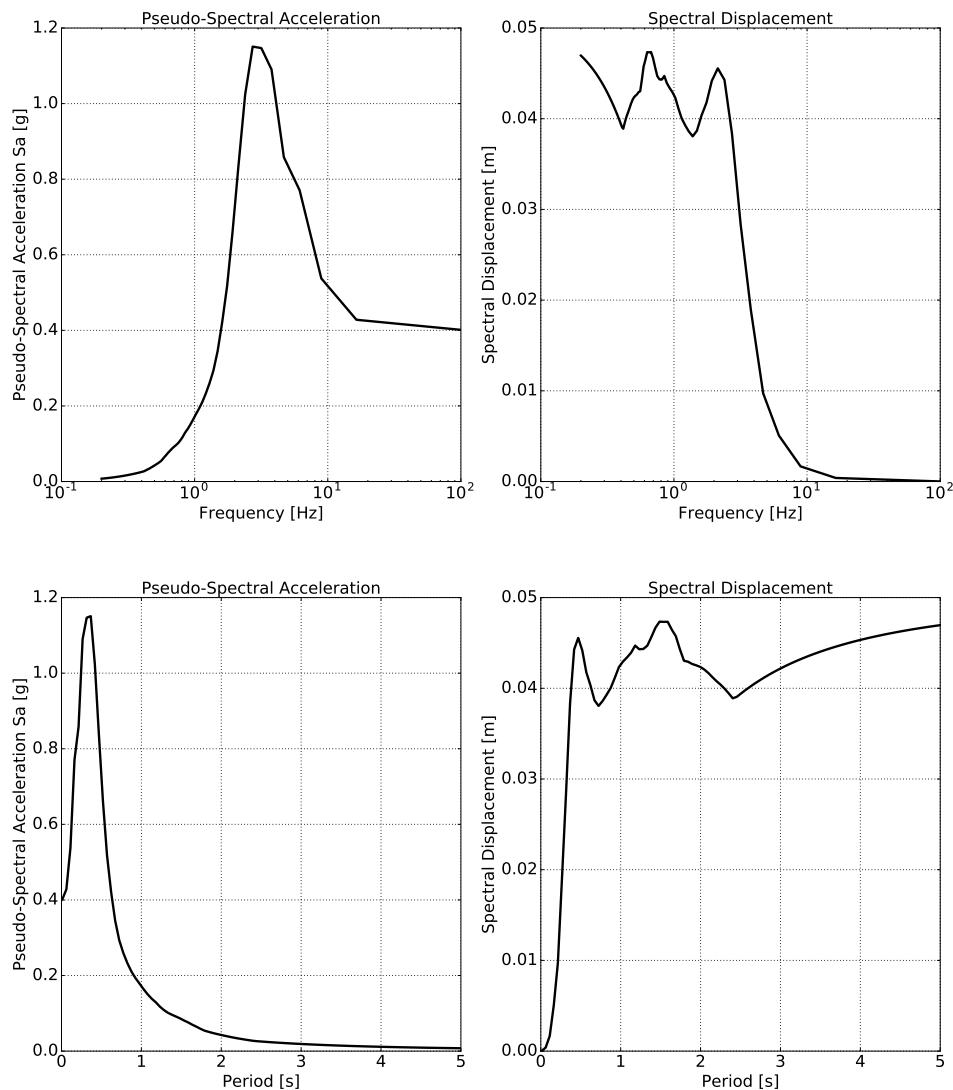


Figure 2.16: Simulation Results: Response Spectrum of Structure Top with 3D motion

2.5 Structure Analysis without Soil

2.5.1 Eigen Analysis

The Real-ESSI input files for this example are available [HERE](#). The compressed package of input files is [HERE](#).

The thickness of the shell structure is 2 meters. The simulation model is shown below.

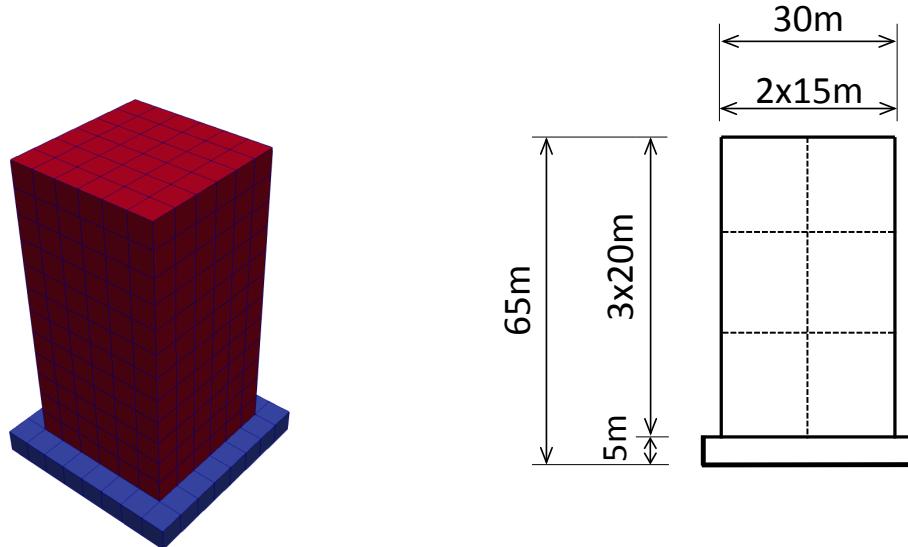


Figure 2.17: Simulation Model

The eigen results:

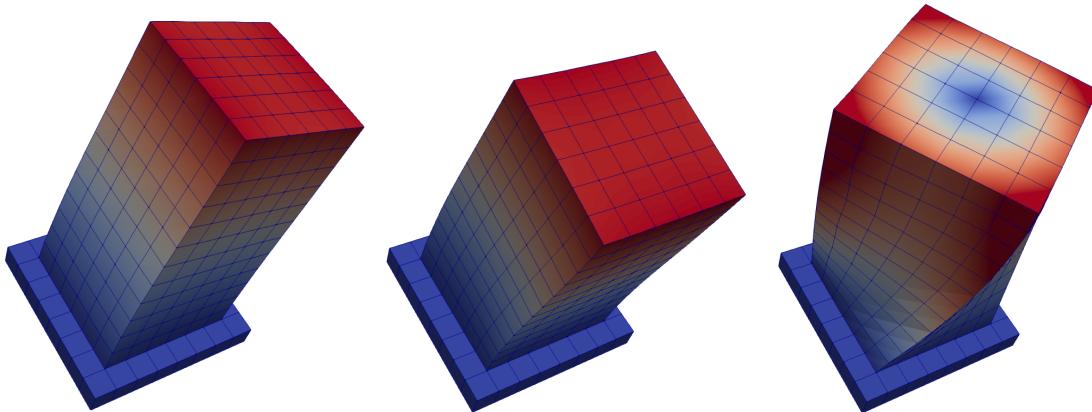


Figure 2.18: Eigen Results (Eigen Mode 1 to 3 from left to right)

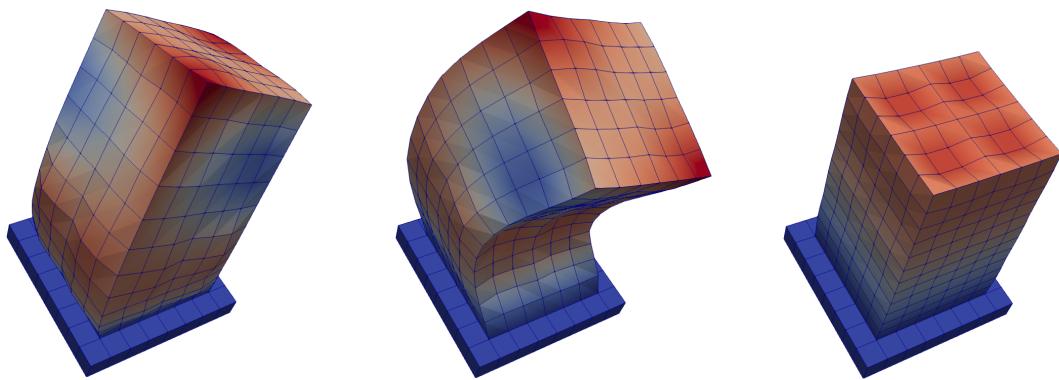


Figure 2.19: Eigen Results (Eigen Mode 4 to 6 from left to right)

2.5.2 Imposed Motion

The Real-ESSI input files for this example are available [HERE](#). The compressed package of input files is [HERE](#).

The Modeling parameters are listed.

- Elastic Material Properties

- Mass density, ρ , 2000 kg/m^3
- Shear wave velocity, V_s , 500 m/s
- Young's modulus, E , 1.1 GPa
- Poisson's ratio, ν , 0.1

The thickness of the shell structure is 2 meters. The simulation model is shown below.

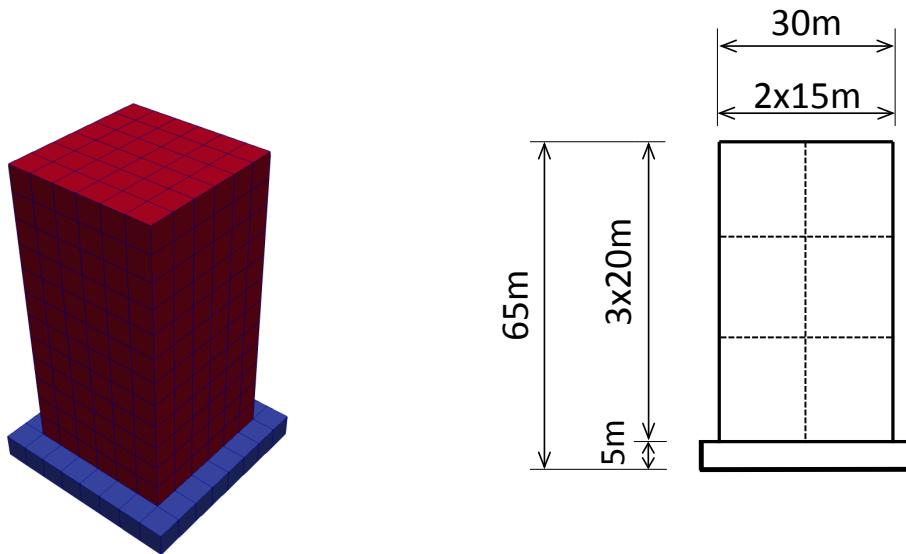


Figure 2.20: Simulation Model

The simulation results:

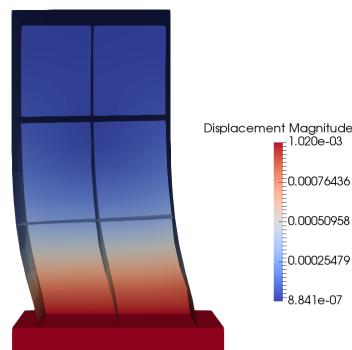


Figure 2.21: Simulation Results

The time series of simulation results is shown in Fig. 2.22.

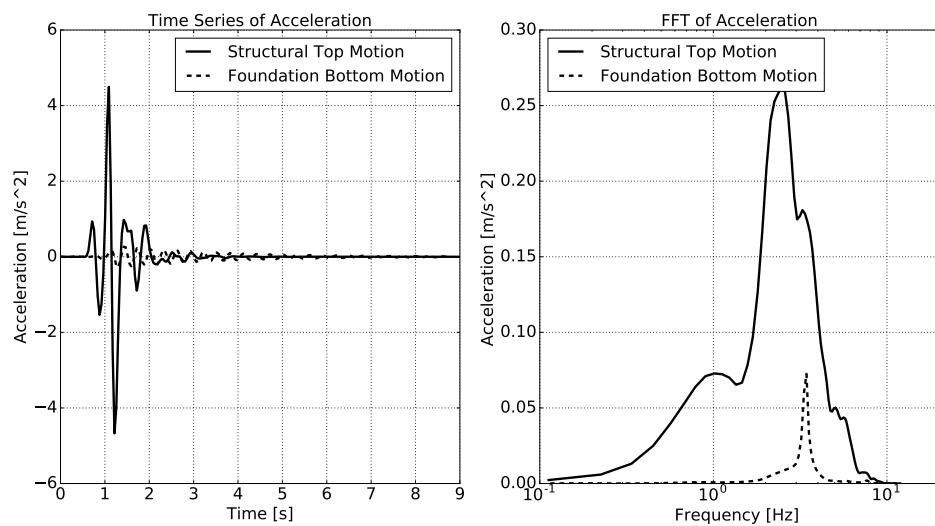


Figure 2.22: Simulation Results: Acceleration Time Series with 1D imposed motion

The response spectrum of motion is shown in Fig. 2.23.

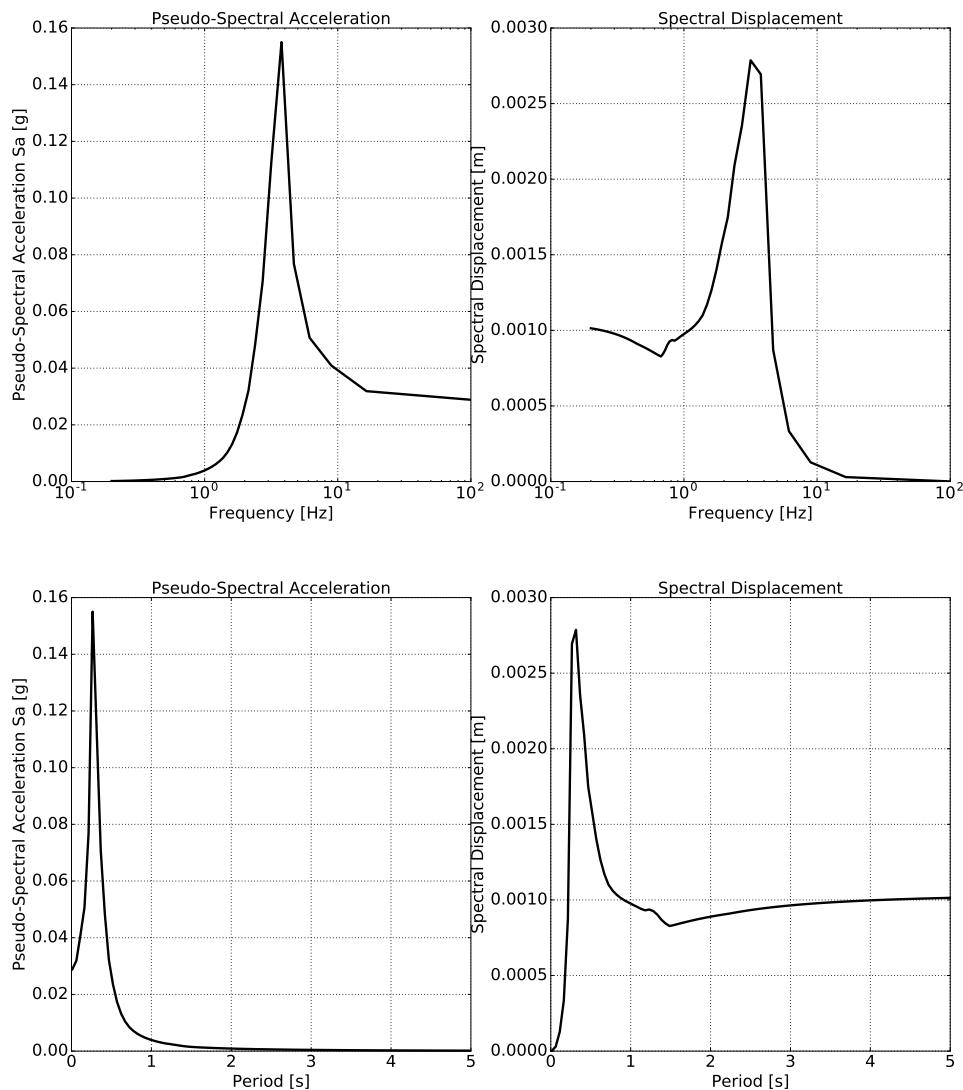


Figure 2.23: Simulation Results: Response Spectrum of Structure Top with 1D imposed motion

Chapter 3

Day 1 Overview

3.1 Nuclear Power Plant with 3D motions from SW4

The Real-ESSI input files for this example are available [HERE](#). The compressed package of Real-ESSI input files for this example is available [HERE](#).

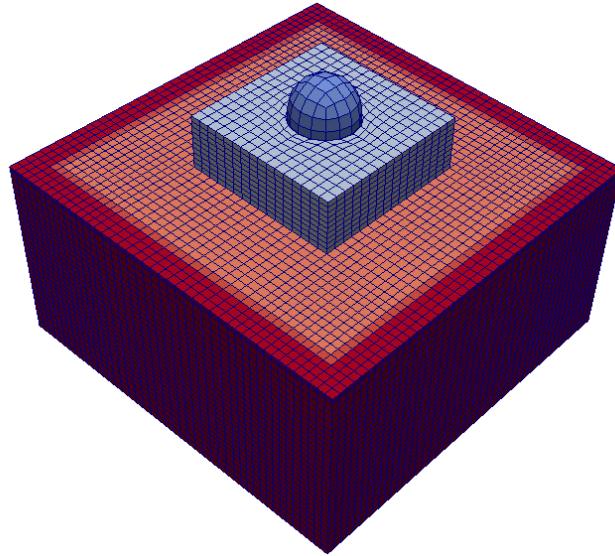


Figure 3.1: Simulation Model

The Modeling parameters are listed.

- Soil
 - Unit weight, γ , 21.4 kPa
 - Shear velocity, V_s , 500 m/s
 - Young's modulus, E , 1.3 GPa
 - Poisson's ratio, ν , 0.25
 - Shear strength, S_u , 650 kPa
 - von Mises radius, k , 60 kPa
 - kinematic hardening, H_a , 30 MPa
 - kinematic hardening, C_r , 25
- Structure
 - Unit weight, γ , 24 kPa
 - Young's modulus, E , 20 GPa
 - Poisson's ratio, ν , 0.21

The input motion at the bottom is a 3D wave from SW4.

SIMULATION TIME: With 32 cores on AWS EC2 c4.8xlarge instance, the running time for this example is 17 hours.

3.2 Nuclear Power Plant with 1D motions from Deconvolution

The Real-ESSI input files for this example are available [HERE](#). The compressed package of Real-ESSI input files for this example is available [HERE](#).

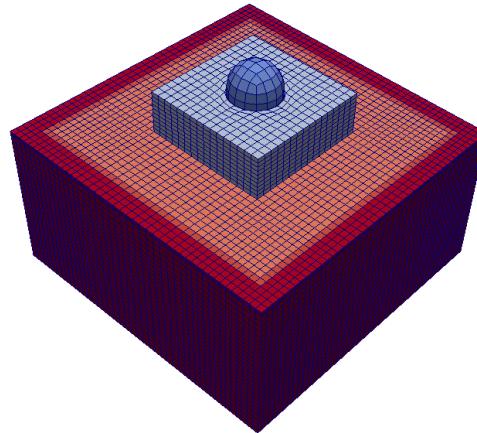


Figure 3.2: Simulation Model

The input motion at the bottom is the deconvolution of the Northridge earthquake records.

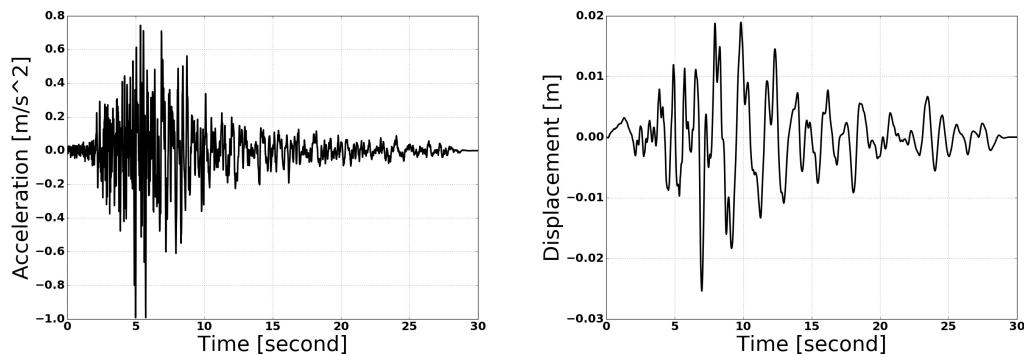


Figure 3.3: Motion Deconvolution

The Modeling parameters are listed.

- Soil
 - Unit weight, γ , 21.4 kPa
 - Shear velocity, V_s , 500 m/s
 - Young's modulus, E , 1.3 GPa
 - Poisson's ratio, ν , 0.25
 - Shear strength, S_u , 650 kPa
 - von Mises radius, k , 60 kPa
 - kinematic hardening, H_a , 30 MPa
 - kinematic hardening, C_r , 25

- Structure

- Unit weight, γ , 24 kPa
- Young's modulus, E , 20 GPa
- Poisson's ratio, ν , 0.21

3.3 Nuclear Power Plant with $3 \times 1D$ motions from Deconvolution

The Real-ESSI input files for this example are available [HERE](#). The compressed package of Real-ESSI input files for this example is available [HERE](#).

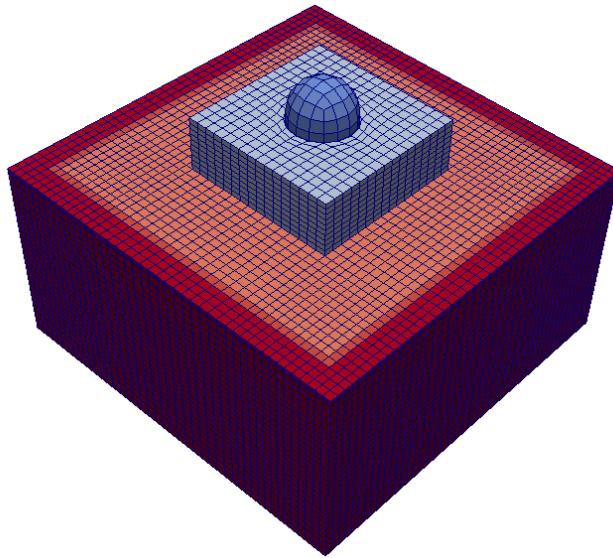


Figure 3.4: Simulation Model

The input motion at the bottom is the deconvolution of the Northridge earthquake records.

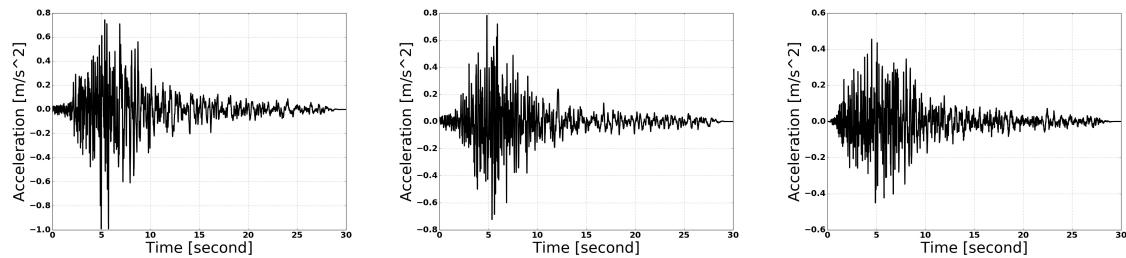


Figure 3.5: Acceleration Deconvolution, from left to right in x, y, z directions respectively.

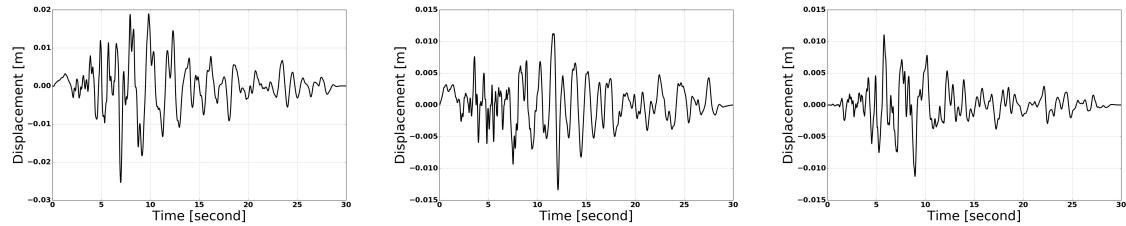


Figure 3.6: Displacement Deconvolution, from left to right in x, y, z directions respectively.

The Modeling parameters are listed.

- Soil

- Unit weight, γ , 21.4 kPa
 - Shear velocity, V_s , 500 m/s
 - Young's modulus, E , 1.3 GPa
 - Poisson's ratio, ν , 0.25
 - Shear strength, S_u , 650 kPa
 - von Mises radius, k , 60 kPa
 - kinematic hardening, H_a , 30 MPa
 - kinematic hardening, C_r , 25
- Structure
 - Unit weight, γ , 24 kPa
 - Young's modulus, E , 20 GPa
 - Poisson's ratio, ν , 0.21

3.4 Single element Models: illustrate the elastic-plastic behavior

The compressed package of Real-ESSI input files for this example with von-Mises material model are available [HERE](#).

The compressed package of Real-ESSI input files for this example with Drucker-Prager material model are available [HERE](#).

The Modeling parameters are listed.

- von-Mises linear hardening material model
 - Mass Density, ρ , 0.0 kg/m^3
 - Young's modulus, E , 20 MPa
 - Poisson's ratio, ν , 0.0
 - von Mises radius, k , 100 kPa
 - kinematic hardening rate, K_{kine} , 2 MPa
 - isotropic hardening rate, K_{iso} , 0 Pa
- Drucker-Prager nonlinear hardening material model
 - Mass Density, ρ , 0.0 kg/m^3
 - Young's modulus, E , 20 MPa
 - Poisson's ratio, ν , 0.0
 - Drucker-Prager, k , 0.179527
 - nonlinear kinematic hardening, H_a , 20 MPa
 - nonlinear kinematic hardening, C_r , 100
 - isotropic hardening rate, K_{iso} , 0 Pa
 - initial confining stress, p_0 , 1 Pa

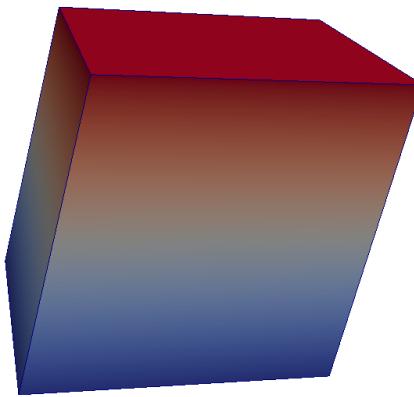


Figure 3.7: Simulation Model of Single Element

The illustrative nonlinear material behavior is shown in Fig. 3.8.

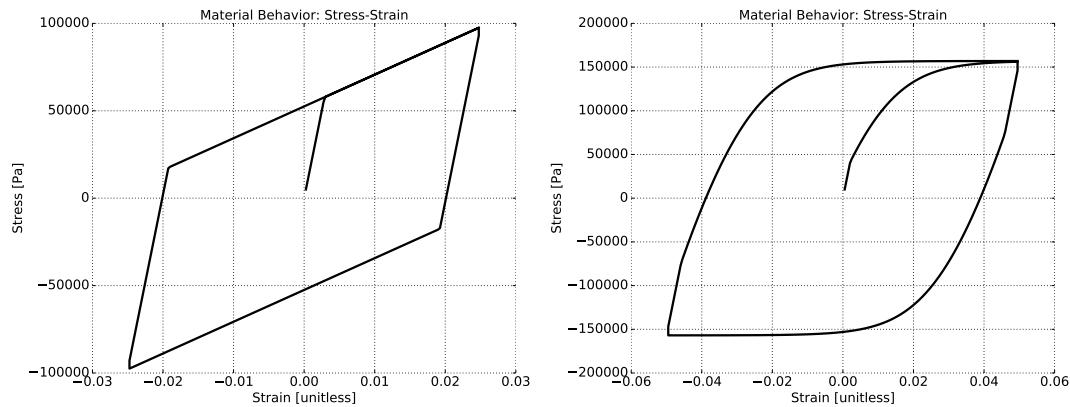


Figure 3.8: Illustration of Nonlinear Material Behavior

3.5 Pushover for Nonlinear Frame

The Real-ESSI input files for this example are available [HERE](#). The compressed package of Real-ESSI input files for this example is available [HERE](#).

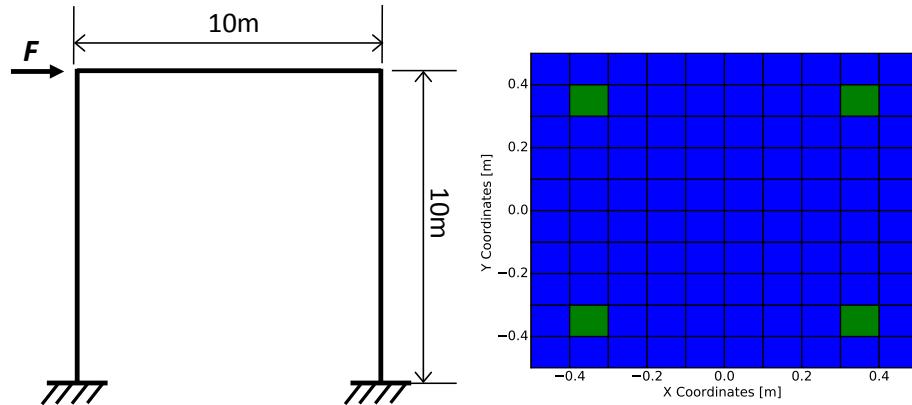


Figure 3.9: Model of Pushover Simulation and the Cross Section of Fiber Beam (Concrete and Rebar)

The illustrative result is shown in Fig. 3.10.

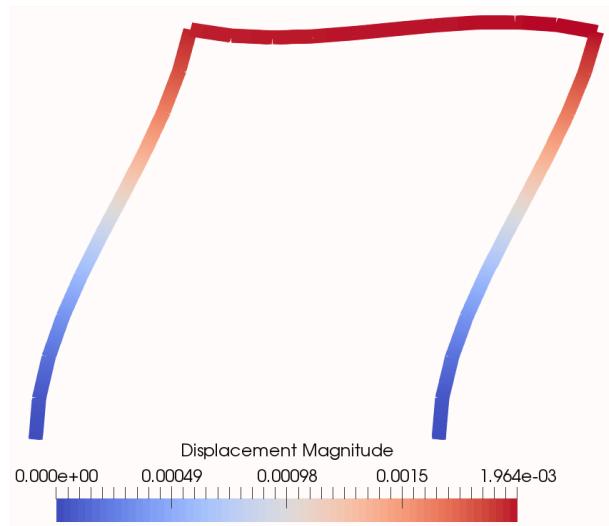


Figure 3.10: Illustration results of Fiber Pushover

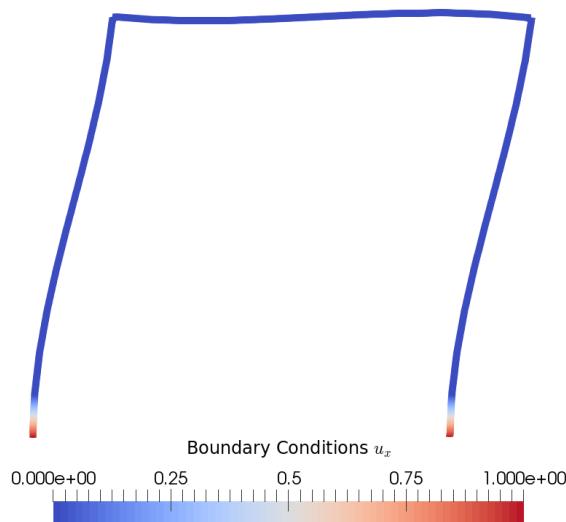


Figure 3.11: Boundary Condition u_x of Fiber Pushover

The Modeling parameters are listed.

- Uniaxial concrete
 - Compressive strength, 24 MPa
 - Strain at compressive strength, 0.001752
 - Crushing strength, 0.0 Pa
 - Strain at compressive strength, 0.003168
 - lambda, 0.5
 - Tensile strength, 0 Pa
 - Tension softening stiffness, 0 Pa
- Uniaxial steel
 - Yield strength, 413.8 MPa
 - Young's modulus, 200 GPa
 - Strain hardening ratio, 0.01
 - R0, 18.0
 - cR1, 0.925
 - cR2, 0.15
 - a1, 0.0
 - a2, 55.0
 - a3, 0.0
 - a4, 55.0

3.6 Preprocess examples with Gmsh

3.6.1 Cantilever Example

The Real-ESSI input files for this example are available [HERE](#). The compressed package of Real-ESSI input files for this example is available [HERE](#).

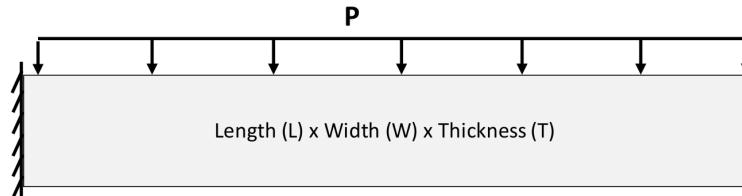


Figure 3.12: Simulation Model Cantilever

The illustration results is shown in Fig. 3.13.

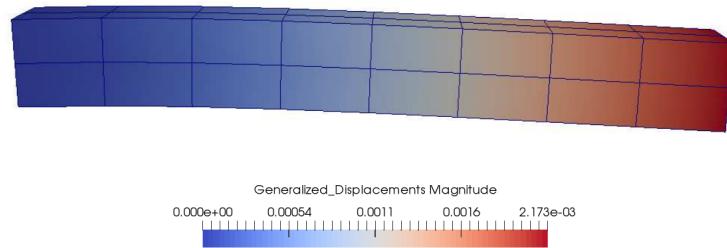


Figure 3.13: Simulation Model Cantilever Illustration Results

3.6.2 Brick-shell-beam Example

The Real-ESSI input files for this example are available [HERE](#). The compressed package of Real-ESSI input files for this example is available [HERE](#).

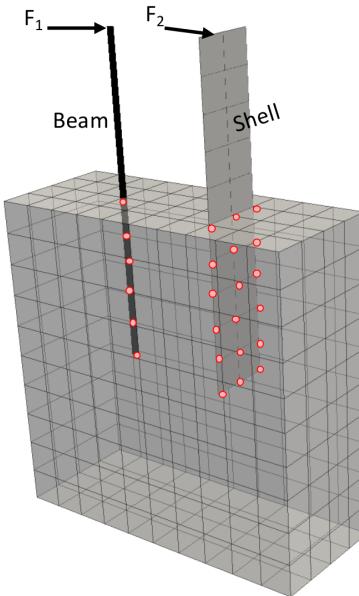


Figure 3.14: Simulation Model Brick-Shell-Beam

The illustration results is shown in Fig. 3.15.

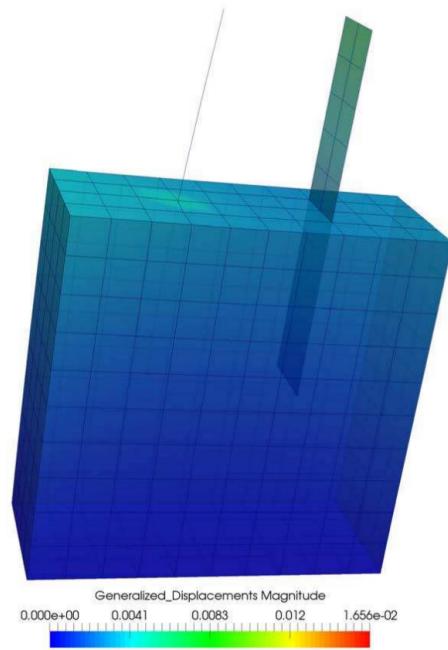


Figure 3.15: Brick-Shell-Beam Illustration Results

3.6.3 DRM 2D Example

The Real-ESSI input files for this example are available [HERE](#). The compressed package of Real-ESSI input files for this example is available [HERE](#).

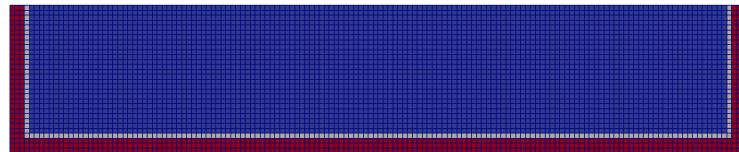


Figure 3.16: Simulation Model DRM 2D

The illustration results of free field DRM 2D Model under 1D motion is shown in Fig. 3.17.

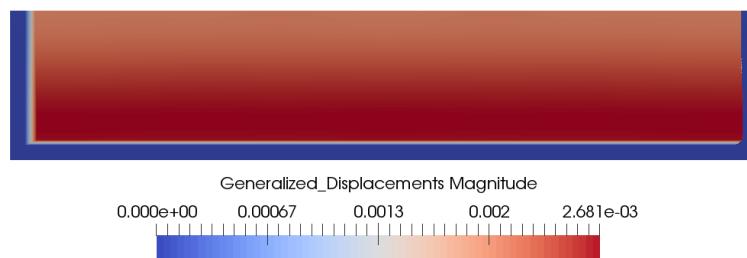


Figure 3.17: Simulation Model DRM 2D

3.6.4 DRM 3D Example

The Real-ESSI input files for this example are available [HERE](#). The compressed package of Real-ESSI input files for this example is available [HERE](#).

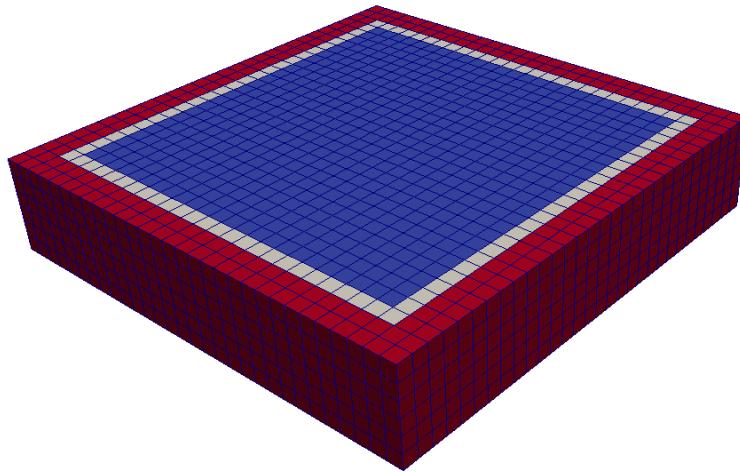


Figure 3.18: Simulation Model DRM 3D

The illustration results of free field DRM 3D Model under 1D motion is shown in Fig. 3.19.

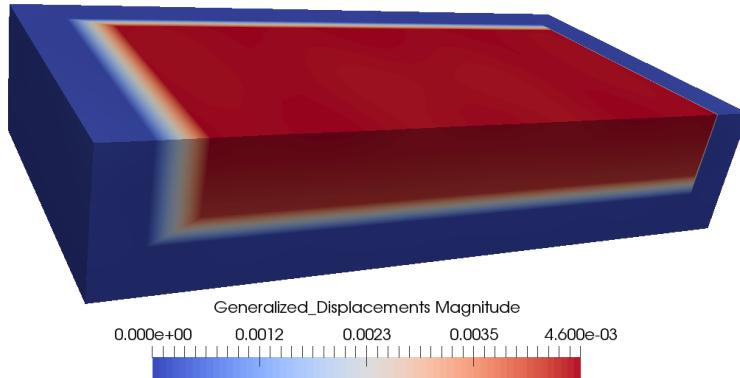


Figure 3.19: Simulation Model DRM 2D

3.7 Postprocess examples with Paraview

3.7.1 Slice Visualization

The Real-ESSI input files for this example are available [HERE](#). The compressed package of Real-ESSI input files for this example is available [HERE](#).

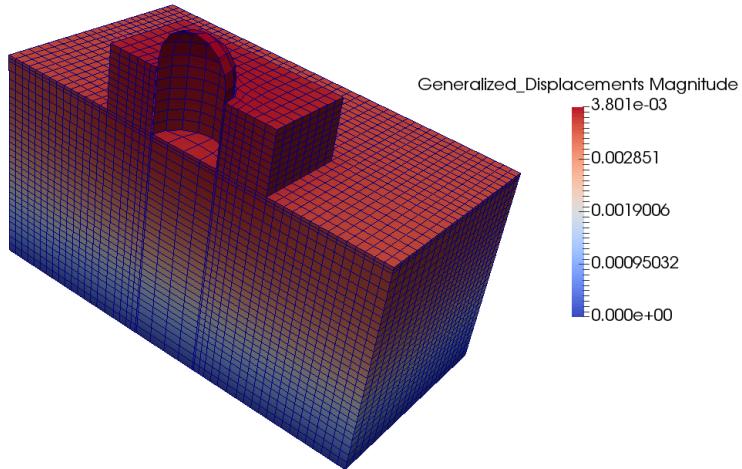


Figure 3.20: Slice Visualization with Paraview

3.7.2 Stress Visualization

The Real-ESSI input files for this example are available [HERE](#). The compressed package of Real-ESSI input files for this example is available [HERE](#).

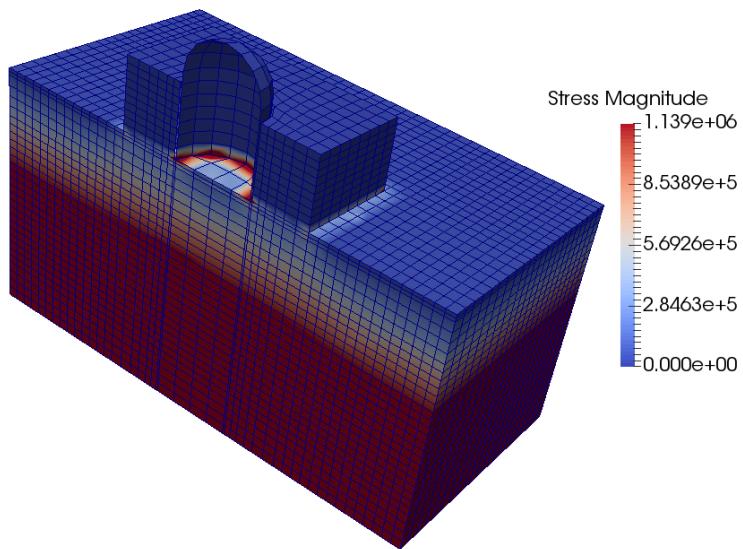


Figure 3.21: Stress Visualization with Paraview

3.7.3 Eigen Visualization

The Real-ESSI input files for this example are available [HERE](#). The compressed package of Real-ESSI input files for this example is available [HERE](#).

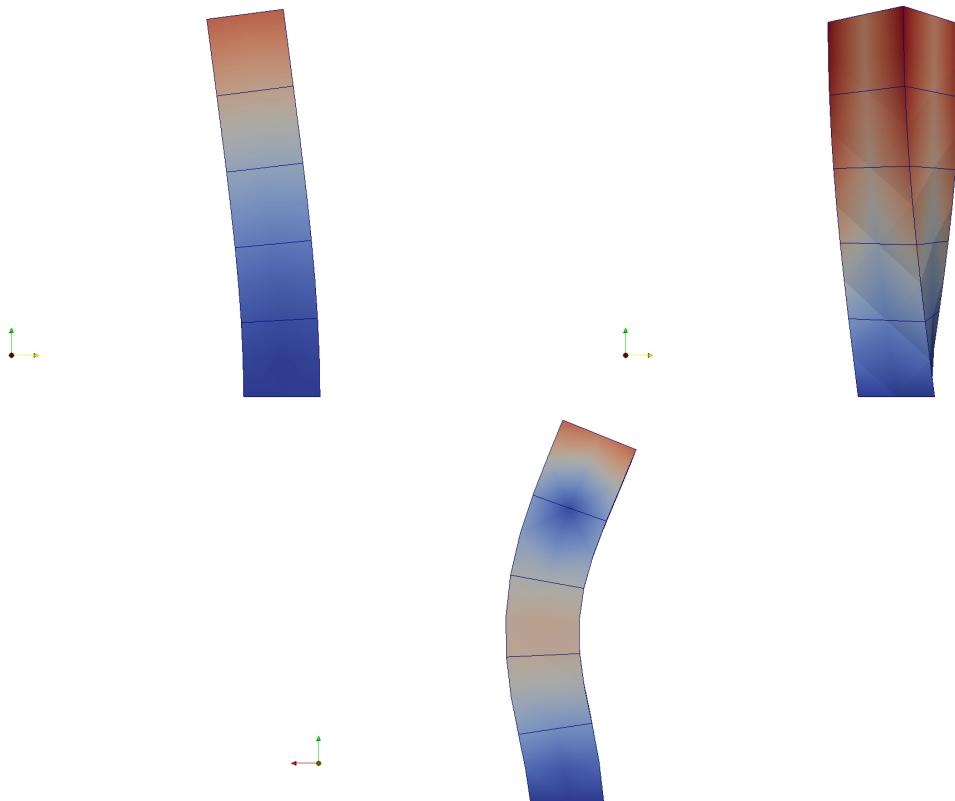


Figure 3.22: Eigen Mode Visualization with Paraview

3.8 Check Model and Visualization of Boundary Conditions

The Real-ESSI input files for this example are available [HERE](#). The compressed package of Real-ESSI input files for this example is available [HERE](#).

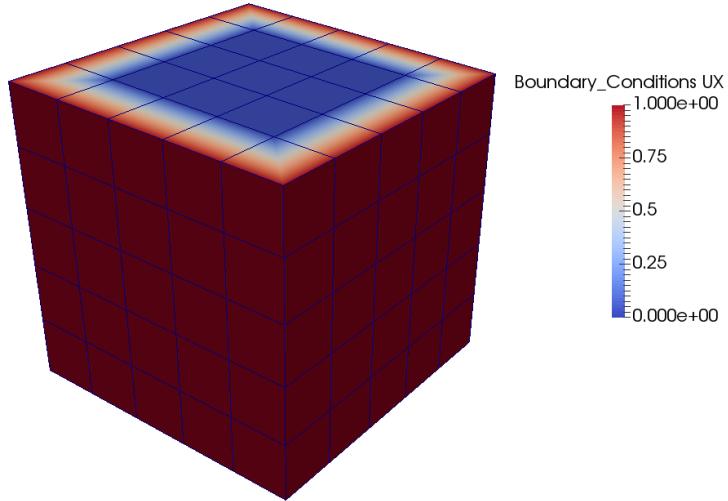


Figure 3.23: Partition Information Visualization with Paraview

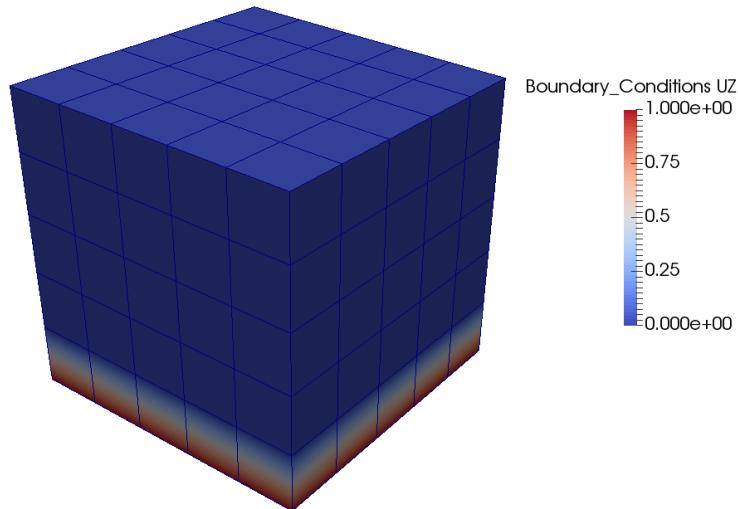


Figure 3.24: Partition Information Visualization with Paraview

3.9 Restart Simulation

3.9.1 Restart in the next stage

The Real-ESSI input files for this example are available [HERE](#). The compressed package of Real-ESSI input files for this example is available [HERE](#).

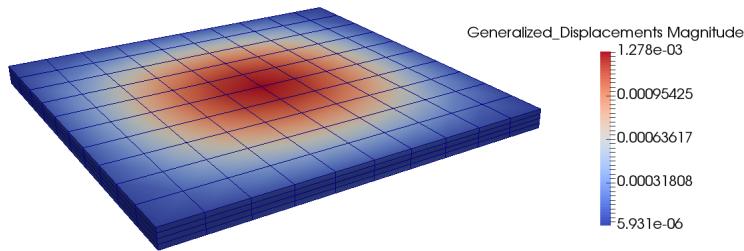


Figure 3.25: Restart Simulation

This group of examples illustrate the restart functionality between loading stages. There are three test cases in this example. The two loading stages in the first test case is splitted into two test cases to show the restart feature.

- The first test case run through two loading stages.
- The second test case only run the first loading stage and saves model state at the end.
- The third test case restart the simulation from the saved model state of the second test case. Then, with the restarted model state, the test cases run the second loading stage only.

Finally, the results of the third test case are exactly the same to the first test case.

3.9.2 Restart inside the stage

For the case of inconvengence, restart with the previous loading stage.

The Real-ESSI input files for this example are available [HERE](#). The compressed package of Real-ESSI input files for this example is available [HERE](#).

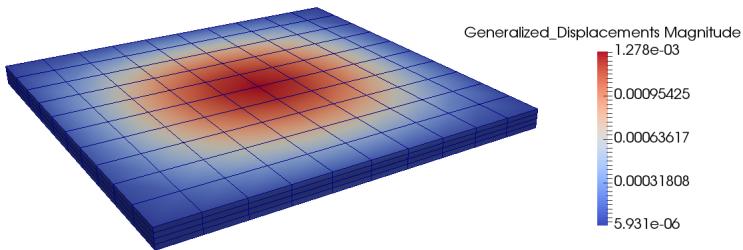


Figure 3.26: Restart Simulation

This group of examples illustrate the restart functionality inside one loading stage when the simulation cannot converge in the nonlinear analysis. The nonlinear material model, von-Mises Armstrong-Frederick, is used in all test cases.

There are three test cases in this example.

- The first test case run through the whole simulation with a relatively big tolerance of the unbalanced force.
- The second test case failed in the middle of the simulation with a relatively small tolerance of the unbalanced force. When the second test failed, the model reverted to the last commit model state and saved model state.
- The third test case load the saved model state, increased the tolerance of the unbalanced force, and added the remaining load to the model to continue the simulation.

Finally, the results of the third test case are exactly the same to the first test case.

Note that in the third test case only the remaining load should be added to the model. Whenever the new loading stage is used, the previous loading are all finished, which means that the static loading becomes constant and the dynamic loading vanishes.

Chapter 4

Day 2 Motions

4.1 Deconvolution 1D Motions

4.1.1 Free field 1D model, deconvolution 1D motion, model with DRM

The Real-ESSI input files for this example are available [HERE](#). The compressed package of Real-ESSI input files for this example is available [HERE](#).

The Modeling parameters are listed.

- Elastic Material Properties
 - Mass density, ρ , 2000 kg/m^3
 - Shear Wave Velocity, V_s , 500 m/s
 - Young's modulus, E , 1.1 GPa
 - Poisson's ratio, ν , 0.1



Figure 4.1: Simulation Model

The illustration results of the simulation is shown in Fig. 2.1. As shown in the results, outside the DRM layer, there is no outgoing waves.

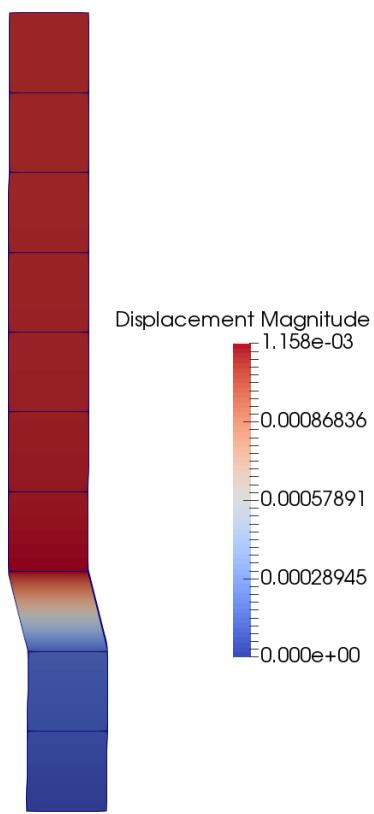


Figure 4.2: Simulation Model

4.1.2 Free field 3D model, deconvolution 1D motion, model with DRM

The Real-ESSI input files for this example are available [HERE](#). The compressed package of Real-ESSI input files for this example is available [HERE](#).

The Modeling parameters are listed.

- Elastic Material Properties
 - Mass density, ρ , 2000 kg/m^3
 - Shear Wave Velocity, V_s , 500 m/s
 - Young's modulus, E , 1.1 GPa
 - Poisson's ratio, ν , 0.1

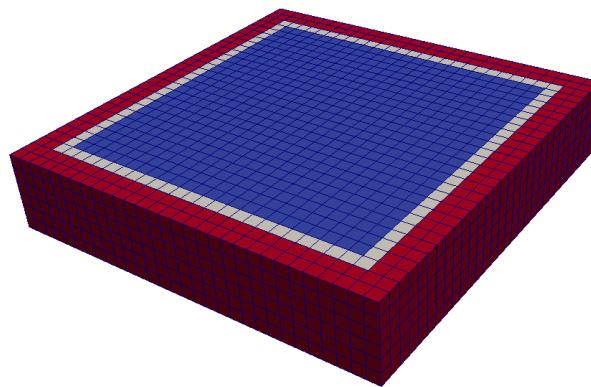


Figure 4.3: Simulation Model

The illustration results of free field DRM 3D Model under 1D motion is shown in Fig. 4.4.

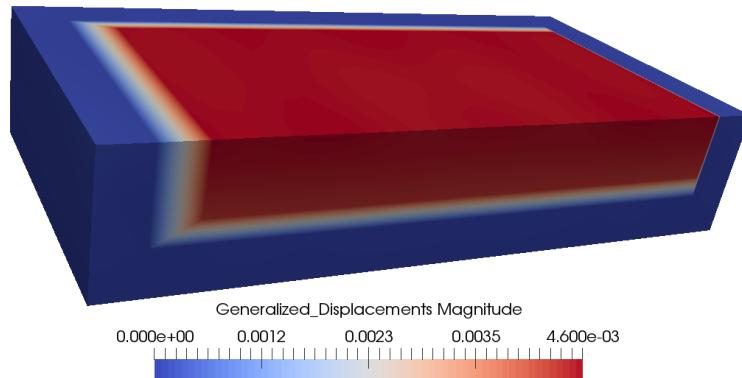


Figure 4.4: Simulation Model DRM 2D

4.1.3 ESSI 3D building model, deconvolution 1D model, shell model with DRM

The Real-ESSI input files for this example are available [HERE](#). The compressed package of Real-ESSI input files for this example is available [HERE](#).

The Modeling parameters are listed.

- Elastic Soil Material Properties
 - Mass density, ρ , 2000 kg/m^3
 - Shear Wave Velocity, V_s , 500 m/s
 - Young's modulus, E , 1.1 GPa
 - Poisson's ratio, ν , 0.1
- Elastic Structure Material Properties
 - Mass density, ρ , 2500 kg/m^3
 - Young's modulus, E , 20 GPa
 - Poisson's ratio, ν , 0.1

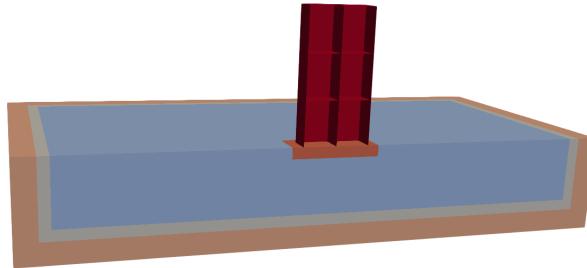


Figure 4.5: Simulation Model

The illustration results of DRM 3D shell Structure Model under 1D motion is shown in Fig. 4.6.

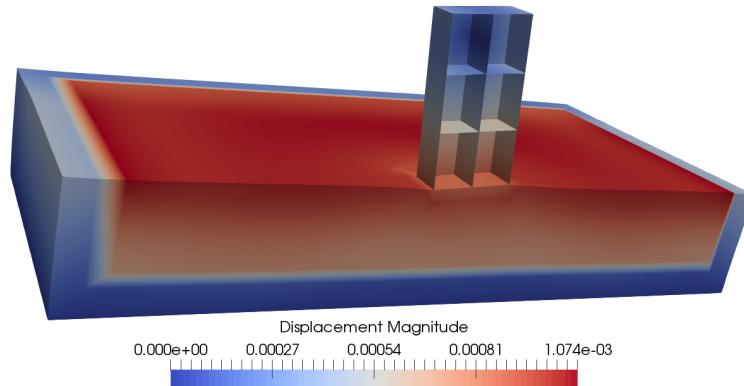


Figure 4.6: Simulation Model

4.2 Deconvolution 3×1 D Motions

4.2.1 Free field 1D model, deconvolution 3×1 D motion, model with DRM

The Real-ESSI input files for this example are available [HERE](#). The compressed package of Real-ESSI input files for this example is available [HERE](#).

The Modeling parameters are listed.

- Elastic Material Properties

- Mass density, ρ , 2000 kg/m^3
- Shear Wave Velocity, V_s , 500 m/s
- Young's modulus, E , 1.1 GPa
- Poisson's ratio, ν , 0.1



Figure 4.7: Simulation Model

The illustration results of the simulation is shown in Fig. 2.1. As shown in the results, outside the DRM layer, there is no outgoing waves.

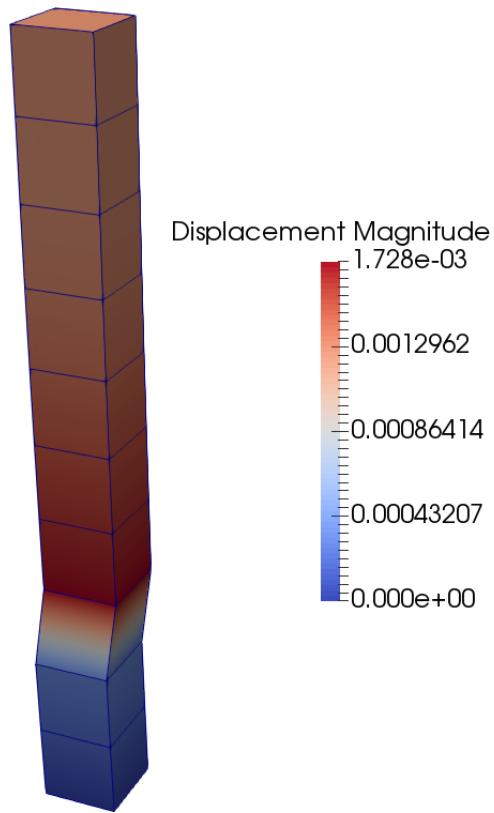


Figure 4.8: Simulation Model

4.2.2 Free field 3D model, deconvolution 3×1 D motion, model with DRM

The Real-ESSI input files for this example are available [HERE](#). The compressed package of Real-ESSI input files for this example is available [HERE](#).

The Modeling parameters are listed.

- Elastic Soil Material Properties
 - Mass density, ρ , 2000 kg/m^3
 - Shear Wave Velocity, V_s , 500 m/s
 - Young's modulus, E , 1.1 GPa
 - Poisson's ratio, ν , 0.1

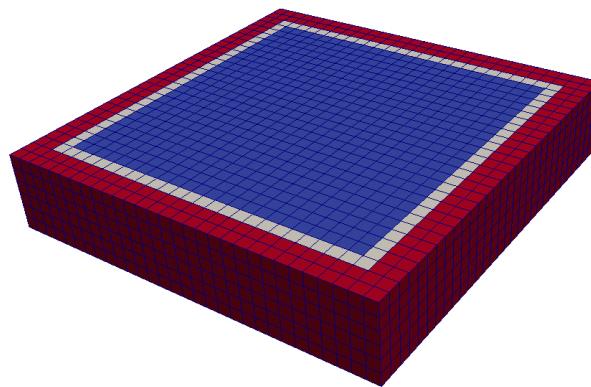


Figure 4.9: Simulation Model

The illustration results of the simulation is shown in Fig. 4.10. As shown in the results, outside the DRM layer, there is no outgoing waves.

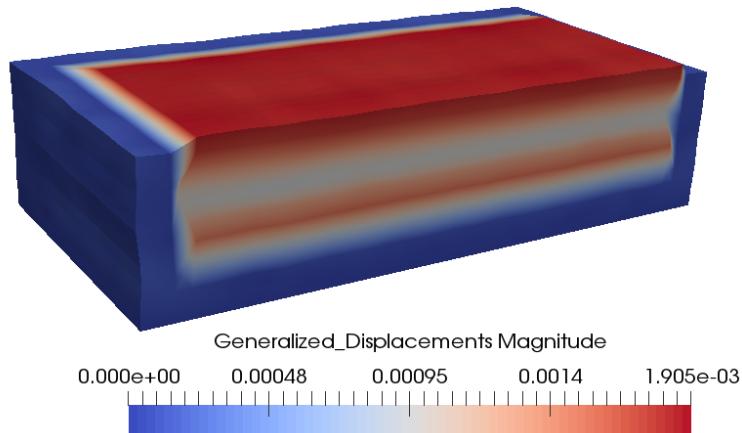


Figure 4.10: Simulation Model

4.2.3 ESSI 3D building model, deconvolution 3×1 D motion, shell model with DRM

The Real-ESSI input files for this example are available [HERE](#). The compressed package of Real-ESSI input files for this example is available [HERE](#).

The Modeling parameters are listed.

- Elastic Soil Material Properties
 - Mass density, ρ , 2000 kg/m^3
 - Shear Wave Velocity, V_s , 500 m/s
 - Young's modulus, E , 1.1 GPa
 - Poisson's ratio, ν , 0.1
- Elastic Structure Material Properties
 - Mass density, ρ , 2500 kg/m^3
 - Young's modulus, E , 20 GPa
 - Poisson's ratio, ν , 0.1

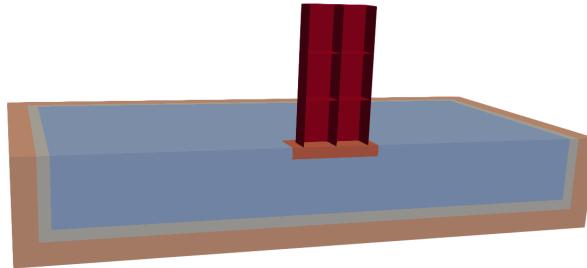


Figure 4.11: Simulation Model

The illustration results of DRM 3D shell Structure Model under 1D motion is shown in Fig. 4.12.

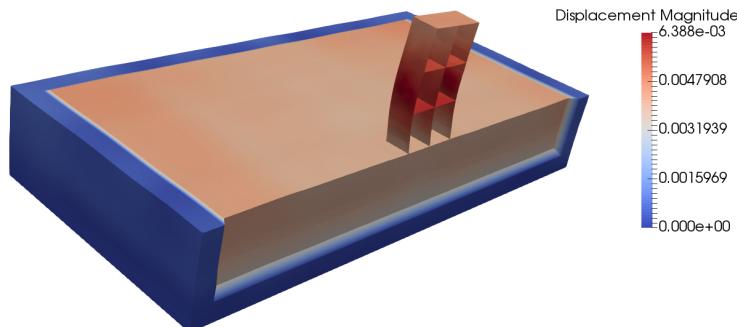


Figure 4.12: Simulation Model

4.3 Mesh Dependence of Wave Propagation Frequencies

The Real-ESSI input files for this example are available [HERE](#). The compressed package of Real-ESSI input files for this example is available [HERE](#).

Show the mesh dependence of high frequency wave with Ormsby wavelet.



Figure 4.13: Simulation Model

The illustration results of mesh dependence is shown in Fig. 4.14.

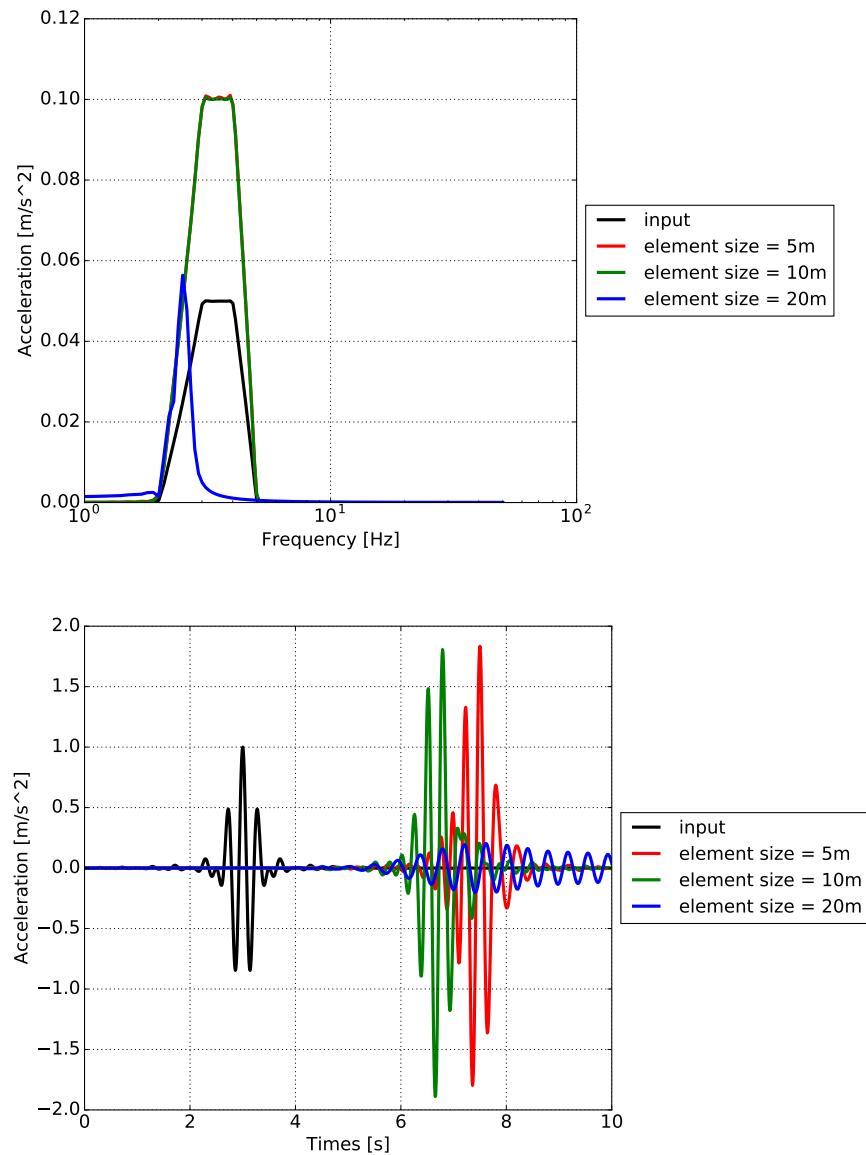


Figure 4.14: Convolution Results and Mesh Dependence

4.4 Apply 3D Motions from SW4

4.4.1 3D seismic motion by SW4

A 3D seismic motion field has been developed by SW4. The characteristic parameters of the seismic motion are given below:

- Geological model: length $3km$, width $3km$, height $1.7km$, grid size $50m$, width of super grid damping layer $30m$.
- Material model: Elastic material, First $1km$: $V_p = 4630.76m/s$, $V_s = 2437.56m/s$, $\rho = 2600kg/m^3$. $1km \sim 1.7km$: $V_p = 6000m/s$, $V_s = 3464m/s$, $\rho = 2700kg/m^3$
- Source type: point moment source, moment seismic moment $M_{xy} = 5e^{15}N \cdot m$, moment magnitude 4.5.
- Time function: Gaussian function, with dominant frequency $2.5Hz$ and maximum frequency $6.5Hz$.

The time series displacement and acceleration response at the center of the model is shown below in figure 4.15. And figure 4.16 gives corresponding FFT response.

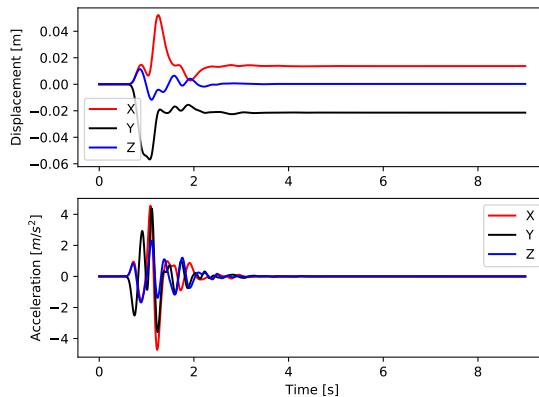


Figure 4.15: Time series response of 3D motion

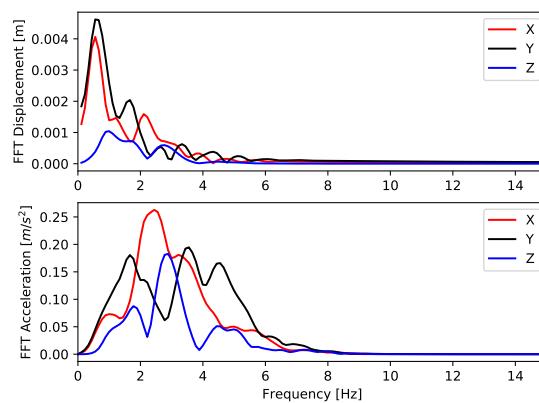


Figure 4.16: FFT response of 3D motion

During the simulation of SW4, the time series motions at many ESSI nodes (basically are some pre-defined record stations) of an ESSI box ($300m \times 300m \times 100m$) are recorded and written into **SAC** files. Then an transition program SW42ESSI has been developed to interpolate these motions to DRM nodes of localized ESSI model by specifying some geometric translational and rotational transformation, as shown in figure 4.17.

To launch SW42ESSI, following parameters are needed:

- DRM input: specify the name of DRM input files. This DRM file just contains the geometric information of DRM layer in ESSI model (e.g. DRM node IDs, nodal coordinates, etc).
- SW4 motion directory: specify the output directory of SW4, that contains SAC files.
- origin coordinates of ESSI box (x, y, z): the SW4 coordinates of the origin of ESSI box, i.e. the coordinates of ESSI nodes, whose station ID is (0, 0, 0).
- dimensions of ESSI Box (length, width, height): specify the dimension (length, width and height) of ESSI box.
- spacing of ESSI nodes: specify the grid spacing of ESSI nodes (i.e. motion recording stations)
- interval of time steps for sampling: specify the sampling frequency, if 1 is used here, ESSI simulation time step is the same as the simulation time step of SW4.
- reference point in ESSI model for translational transformation (x, y, z): specify the coordinate of reference point for translational transformation in ESSI model.
- reference point in SW4 model for translational transformation (x, y, z): specify the coordinate of reference point for translational transformation in SW4 model.
- conduct rotational transformation (yes/no): input yes and provide more rotational transformation parameters to enable rotational transformation. If input no, no more parameters are required.
- reference point in SW4 model for rotational transformation (x, y, z): specify the coordinate of reference point for rotational transformation in SW4 model.
- degrees of rotation along three axes (x, y, z): specify the degrees of rotation along three axes. The sign of rotation degrees follows right hand rule.

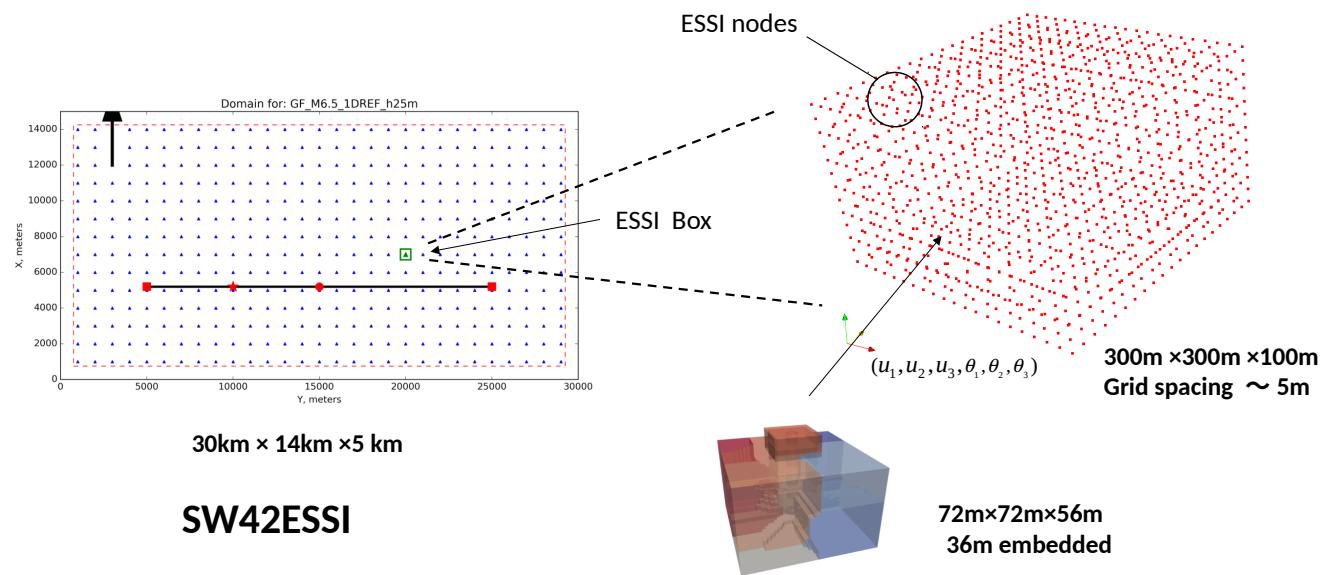


Figure 4.17: Illustration of transition from SW4 to Real ESSI

4.4.2 Free field 3D model, 3D motion, model with DRM

The Real-ESSI input files for this example are available [HERE](#). The compressed package of Real-ESSI input files for this example is available [HERE](#).

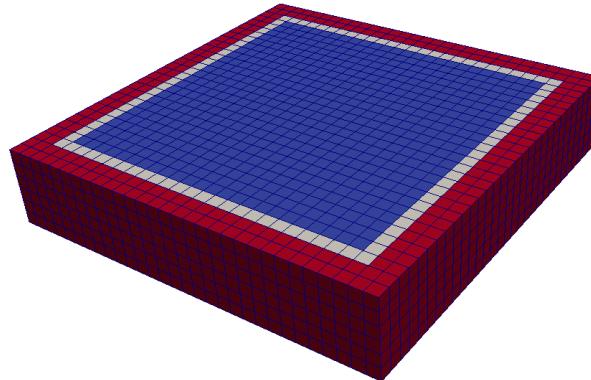


Figure 4.18: Simulation Model

The illustration results of free field DRM 3D Model under 3D motion is shown in figure 4.19.

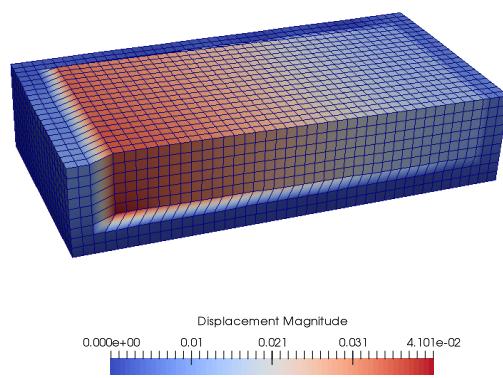


Figure 4.19: Simulation of 3D free field model under 3D seismic motion

4.4.3 ESSI 3D building model, 3D motion, shell model with DRM

The Real-ESSI input files for this example are available [HERE](#). The compressed package of Real-ESSI input files for this example is available [HERE](#).

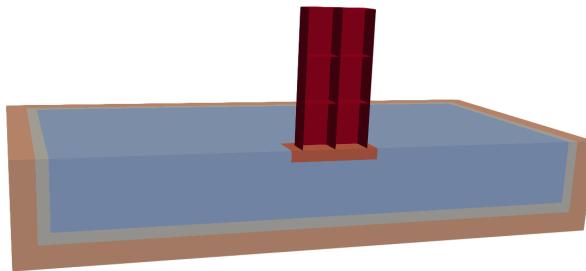


Figure 4.20: Simulation Model

Chapter 5

Day 3 Nonlinearities

5.1 Single element Models: illustrate the elastic-plastic behavior

5.1.1 von-Mises material model

von-Mises perfectly plastic material model The Real-ESSI input files for von-Mises perfectly plastic example are available [HERE](#). The compressed package of Real-ESSI input files for this example is available [HERE](#).

von-Mises Armstrong-Frederick material model The Real-ESSI input files for von-Mises Armstrong-Frederick example are available [HERE](#). The compressed package of Real-ESSI input files for this example is available [HERE](#).

The Modeling parameters are listed.

- Left: von-Mises linear hardening material model

- Mass Density, ρ , 0.0 kg/m^3
- Young's modulus, E , 20 MPa
- Poisson's ratio, ν , 0.0
- von Mises radius, k , 100 kPa
- kinematic hardening rate, K_{kine} , 2 MPa
- isotropic hardening rate, K_{iso} , 0 Pa

- Right: Drucker-Prager nonlinear hardening material model

- Mass Density, ρ , 0.0 kg/m^3
- Young's modulus, E , 20 MPa
- Poisson's ratio, ν , 0.0
- Drucker-Prager, k , 0.179527
- nonlinear kinematic hardening, H_a , 20 MPa
- nonlinear kinematic hardening, C_r , 100
- isotropic hardening rate, K_{iso} , 0 Pa
- initial confining stress, p_0 , 1 Pa

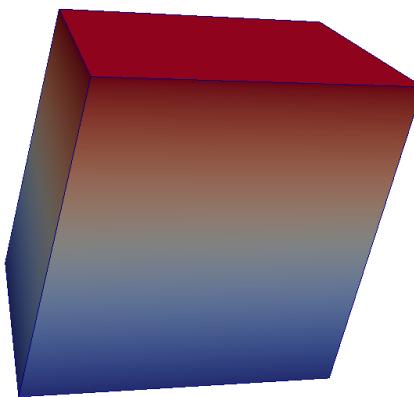


Figure 5.1: Simulation Model of Single Element

The illustration results are shown in Fig. 5.2.

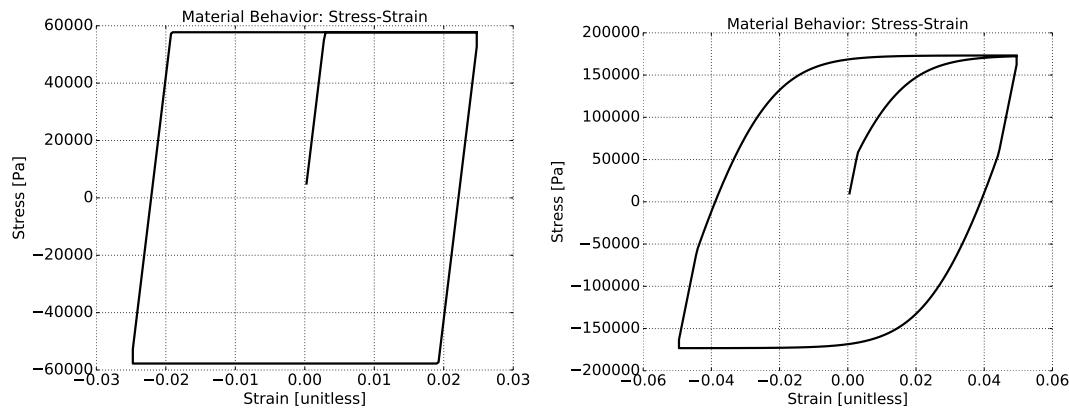


Figure 5.2: Simulation Results of Single Element

5.1.2 von-Mises G/Gmax material model

The Real-ESSI input files for this example are available [HERE](#). The compressed package of Real-ESSI input files for this example is available [HERE](#).

The Modeling parameters are listed.

- von-Mises G/Gmax material model
 - Mass density, ρ , 2000 kg/m^3
 - Young's modulus, E , 200 MPa
 - Poisson's ratio, ν , 0.1
 - Total number of shear modulus 9
 - G over Gmax, 1,0.995,0.966,0.873,0.787,0.467,0.320,0.109,0.063
 - Shear strain gamma, 0,1E-6,1E-5,5E-5,1E-4, 0.0005, 0.001, 0.005, 0.01

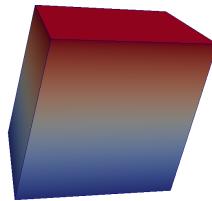


Figure 5.3: Simulation Model of Single Element

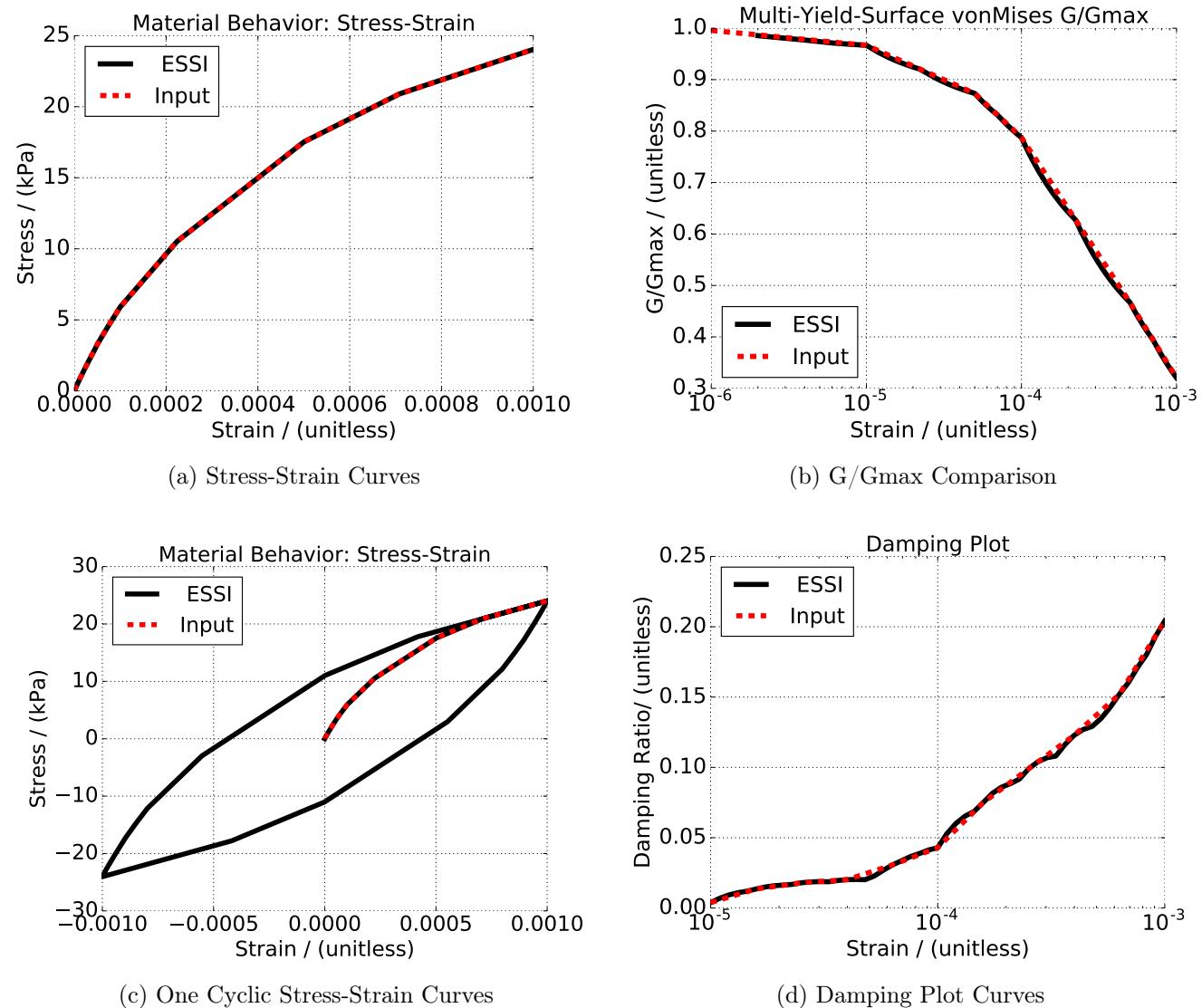


Figure 5.4: Multi-Yield-Surface von-Mises

5.1.3 Drucker-Prager perfectly plastic material model

Drucker-Prager perfectly plastic material model The Real-ESSI input files for this Drucker-Prager perfectly plastic example are available [HERE](#). The compressed package of Real-ESSI input files for this example is available [HERE](#).

Drucker-Prager Armstrong-Frederick Non-associate material model The Real-ESSI input files for this Drucker-Prager Armstrong-Frederick example are available [HERE](#). The compressed package of Real-ESSI input files for this example is available [HERE](#).

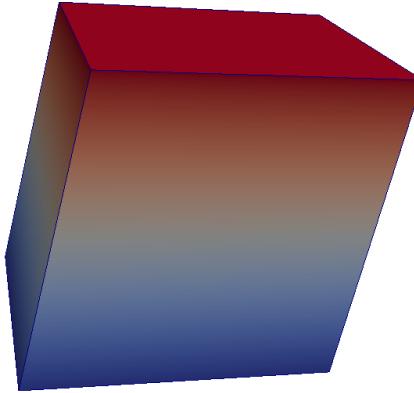


Figure 5.5: Simulation Model of Single Element

The illustration results are shown in Fig. 5.6.

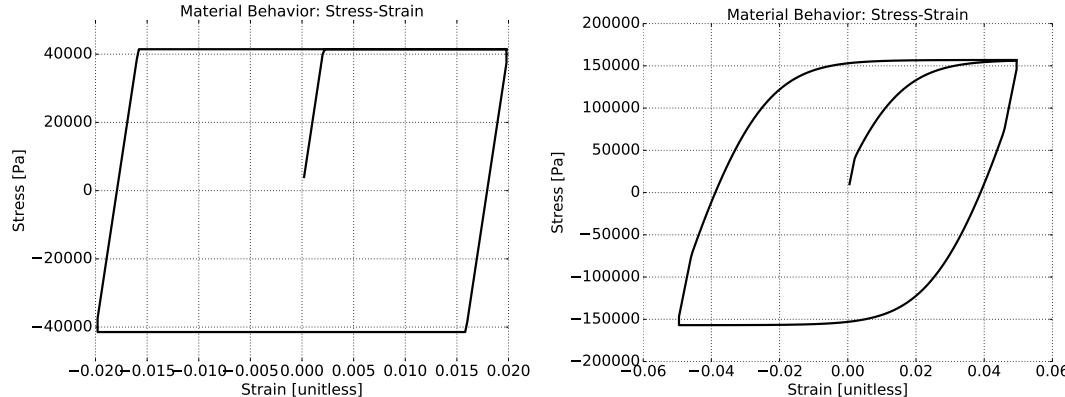


Figure 5.6: Simulation Results of Single Element

5.1.4 Drucker-Prager G/Gmax Non-associate material model

The Real-ESSI input files for this example are available [HERE](#). The compressed package of Real-ESSI input files for this example is available [HERE](#).

The Modeling parameters are listed.

- Drucker-Prager G/Gmax material model
 - Mass density, ρ , 2000 kg/m³
 - Young's modulus, E , 200 MPa
 - Poisson's ratio, ν , 0.1
 - Initial confining stress, p_0 , 100 kPa
 - Reference pressure, p_{refer} , 100 kPa
 - Pressure exponential, n , 0.5
 - Cohesion, n , 1 kPa
 - Total number of Shear Modulus 9
 - G over Gmax, 1,0.995,0.966,0.873,0.787,0.467,0.320,0.109,0.063
 - Shear strain gamma, 0,1E-6,1E-5,5E-5,1E-4, 0.0005, 0.001, 0.005, 0.01

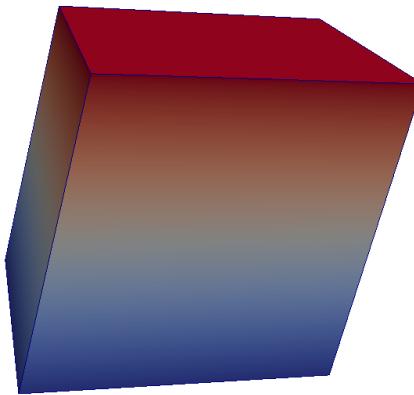


Figure 5.7: Simulation Model of Single Element

The illustration results are shown in Fig. 5.8.

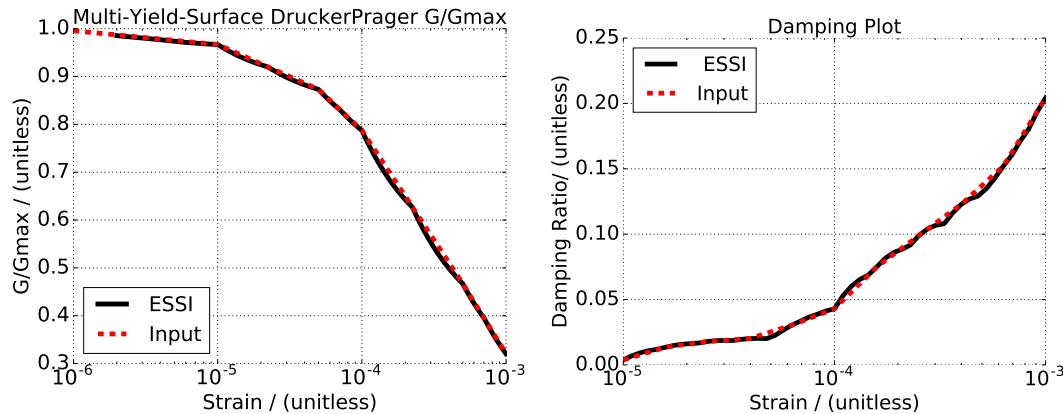


Figure 5.8: Simulation Results of Single Element

5.2 Wave Propagation through elastoplastic Soil

The Real-ESSI input files for this example are available [HERE](#). The compressed package of Real-ESSI input files for this example is available [HERE](#).



Figure 5.9: Wave Propagation through elastoplastic Soils

The displacement series at the surface are plotted in time and frequency domain.

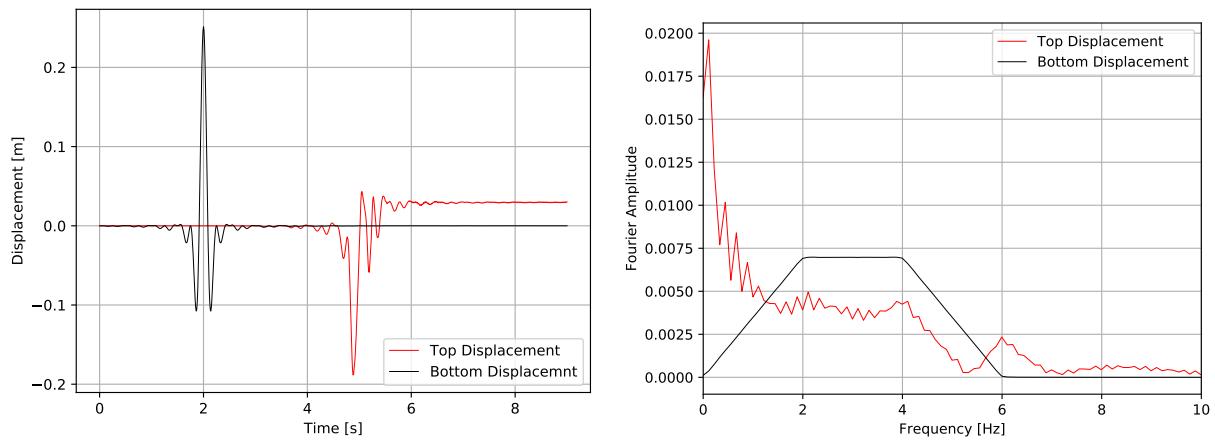


Figure 5.10: Simulation Results of Wave Propagation

5.3 Contact Examples

5.3.1 Axial behavior: Stress Based Contact Element

Stress-Based Hard Contact Example The Real-ESSI input files for hard contact example are available [HERE](#). The compressed package of Real-ESSI input files for this example is available [HERE](#).

Stress-Based Soft Contact Example The Real-ESSI input files for soft contact example are available [HERE](#). The compressed package of Real-ESSI input files for this example is available [HERE](#).

The axial behavior of hard contact and soft contact are illustrated in Fig. 5.11.

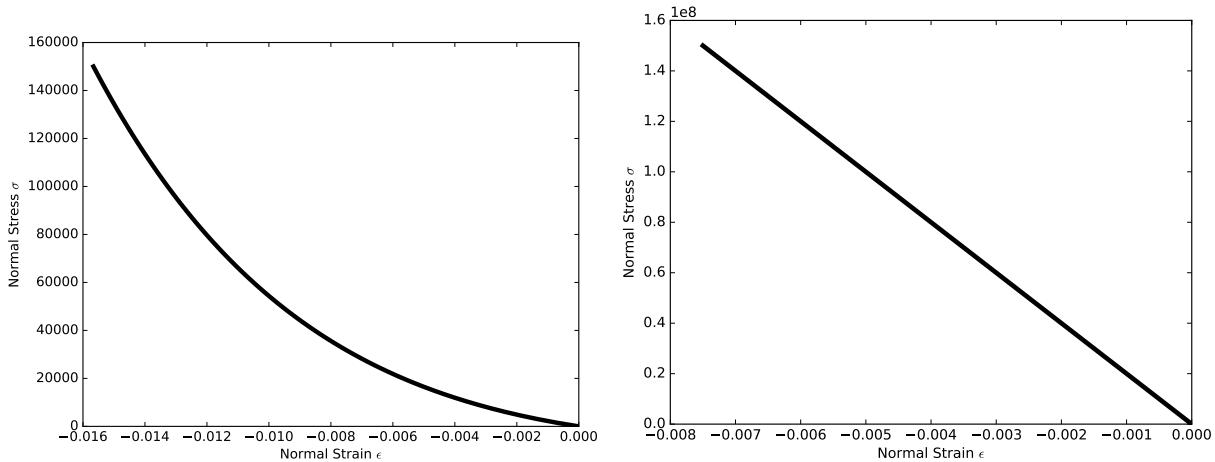


Figure 5.11: Simulation Results of Soft Contact and Hard Contact

5.3.2 Shear behavior: Stress Based Contact

Stress-Based Elastic-perfectly plastic contact The Real-ESSI input files for the the elastic-perfectly plastic example are available [HERE](#). The compressed package of Real-ESSI input files for this example is available [HERE](#).

Stress-Based Elastic-hardening contact The Real-ESSI input files for the elastic-hardening contact example are available [HERE](#). The compressed package of Real-ESSI input files for this example is available [HERE](#).

Stress-Based Elastic-hardening-softening contact The Real-ESSI input files for the elastic-hardening-softening example are available [HERE](#). The compressed package of Real-ESSI input files for this example is available [HERE](#).

The axial behavior of hard contact and soft contact are illustrated in Fig. 5.12.

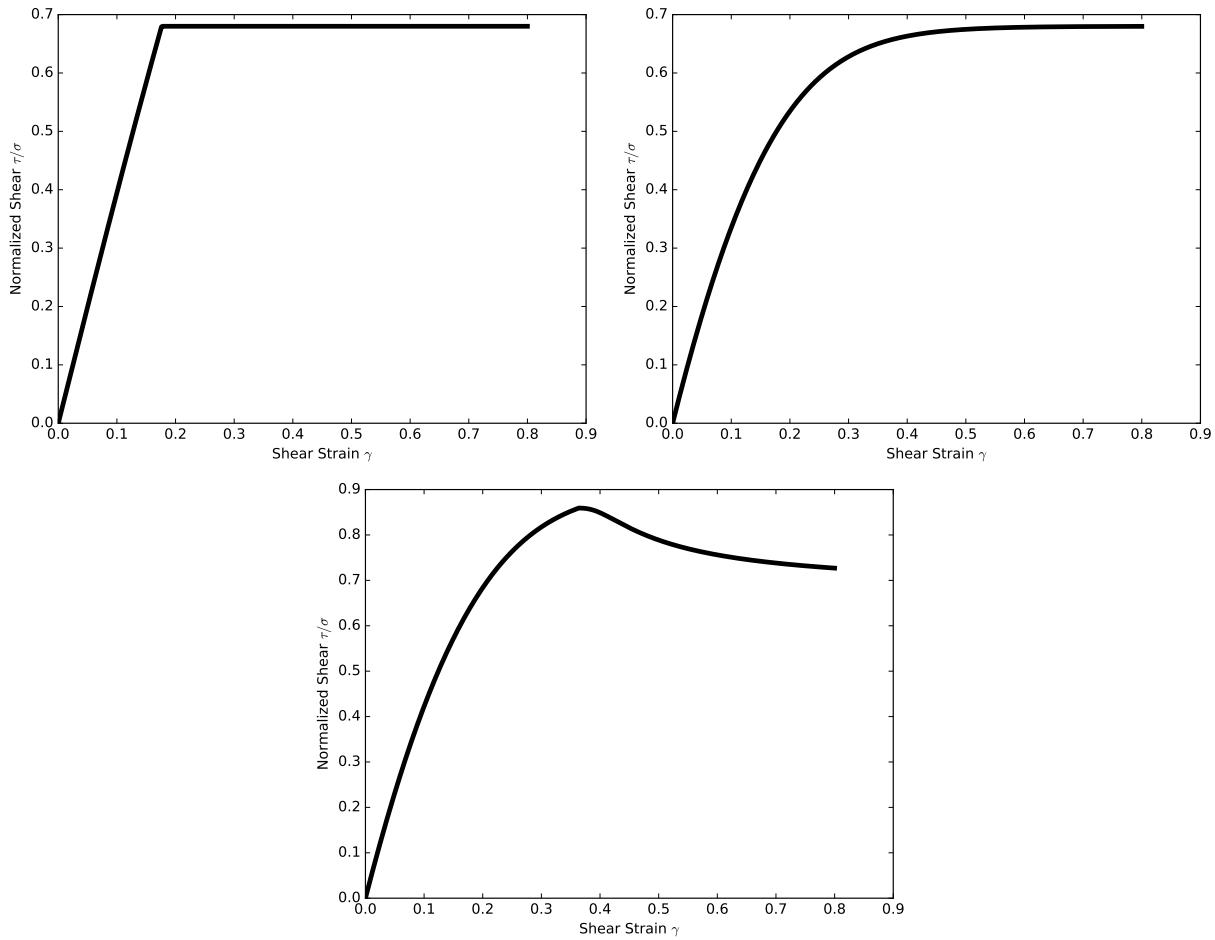


Figure 5.12: Simulation Results of Shear Behaviors in Stress Based Contact Elements

5.3.3 Force Based Contact Example: Base Isolator

The Real-ESSI input files for this example are available [HERE](#). The compressed package of Real-ESSI input files for this example is available [HERE](#).

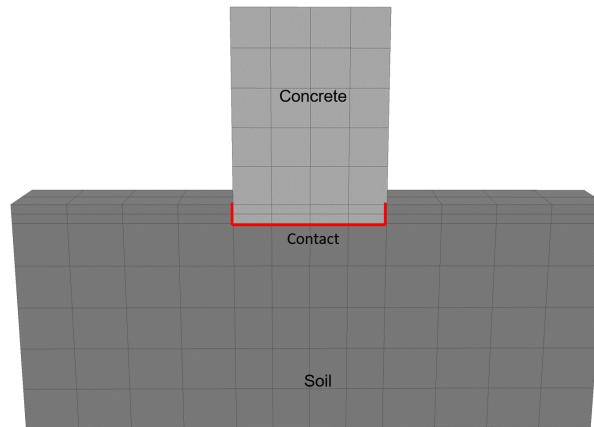


Figure 5.13: Simulation Model

The illustration results are show in Fig.5.14.

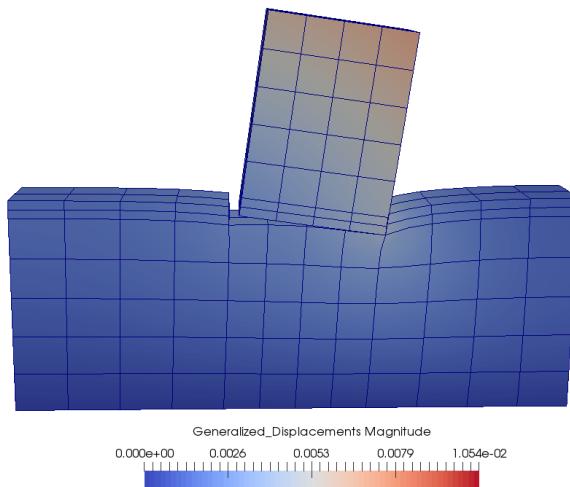


Figure 5.14: Simulation Results of Contact Examples

5.4 Frame Pushover

The Real-ESSI input files for this example are available [HERE](#). The compressed package of Real-ESSI input files for this example is available [HERE](#).

The Modeling parameters are listed.

- Uniaxial concrete
 - Compressive strength, 24 MPa
 - Strain at compressive strength, 0.001752
 - Crushing strength, 0.0 Pa
 - Strain at compressive strength, 0.003168
 - lambda, 0.5
 - Tensile strength, 0 Pa
 - Tension softening stiffness, 0 Pa
- Uniaxial steel
 - Yield strength, 413.8 MPa
 - Young's modulus, 200 GPa
 - Strain hardening ratio, 0.01
 - R0, 18.0
 - cR1, 0.925
 - cR2, 0.15
 - a1, 0.0
 - a2, 55.0
 - a3, 0.0
 - a4, 55.0

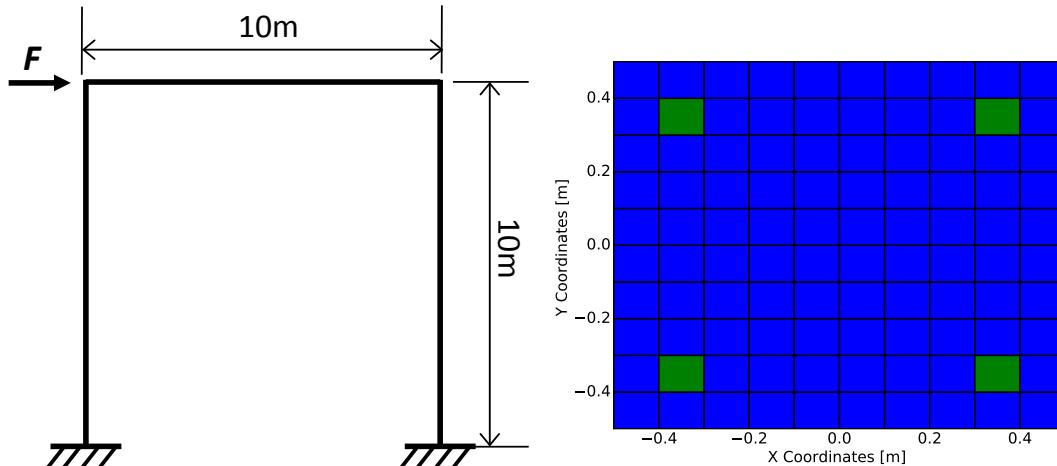


Figure 5.15: Model of Pushover Simulation and the Cross Section of Fiber Beam (Concrete and Rebar)

The illustrative result is shown in Fig. 5.16.

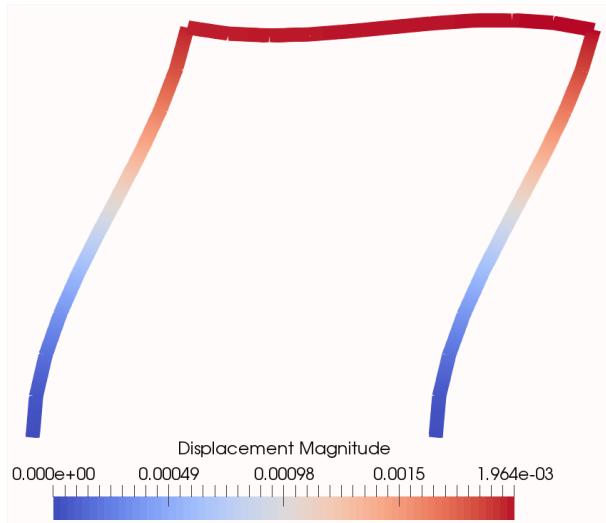
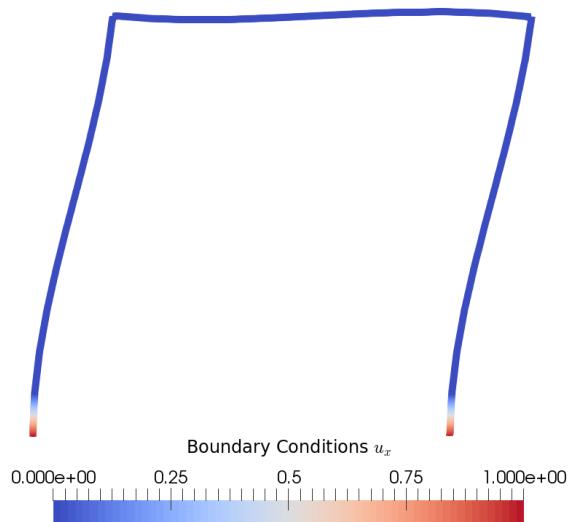


Figure 5.16: Illustration results of Fiber Pushover

Figure 5.17: Boundary Condition u_x of Fiber Pushover

5.5 Wall Pushover

The Real-ESSI input files for this example are available [HERE](#). The compressed package of Real-ESSI input files for this example is available [HERE](#).

The Modeling parameters are listed.

- Concrete Wall

- Young's modulus, 36.9 GPa
- Poisson's ratio, 0.2
- Tensile yield strength, 5 MPa
- Compressive yield strength, 56 MPa
- Plastic deformation rate, 0.4
- Damage parameter Ap, 0.1
- Damage parameter An, 1.5
- Damage parameter Bn, 0.75

- Uniaxial steel

- Yield strength, 457.5 MPa
- Young's modulus, 200 GPa
- Strain hardening ratio, 0.011042
- a1, 0.0
- a2, 55.0
- a3, 0.0
- a4, 55.0

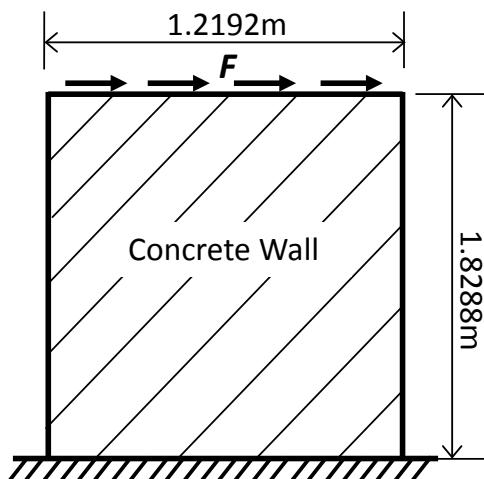


Figure 5.18: Illustrative Model of Wall Element Pushover Simulation

5.6 Viscous nonlinear behavior

The Real-ESSI input files for this example are available [HERE](#). The compressed package of Real-ESSI input files for this example is available [HERE](#).



Figure 5.19: Simulation Model

The illustrative result is shown in Fig. 5.20 and Fig. 5.21.

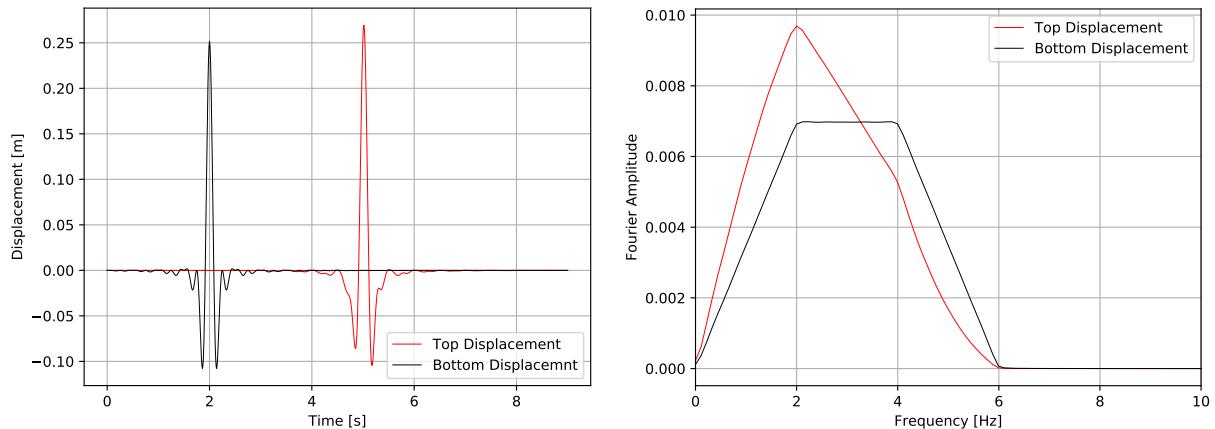


Figure 5.20: Illustration results of Low Viscous Damping

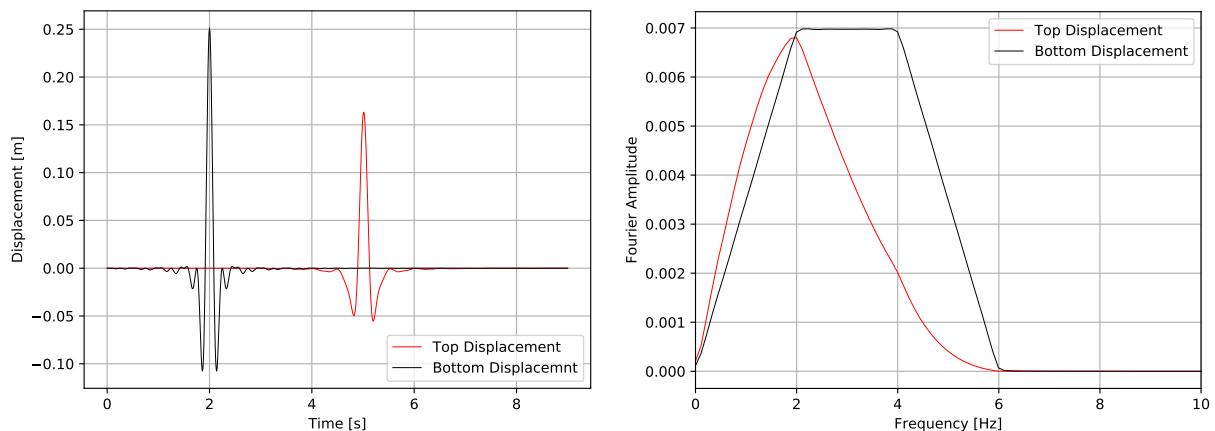


Figure 5.21: Illustration results of High Viscous Damping

5.7 Numerical Damping Example

The Real-ESSI input files for this example are available [HERE](#). The compressed package of Real-ESSI input files for this example is available [HERE](#).



Figure 5.22: Simulation Model

The illustrative result is shown in Fig. 5.20 and Fig. 5.24 .

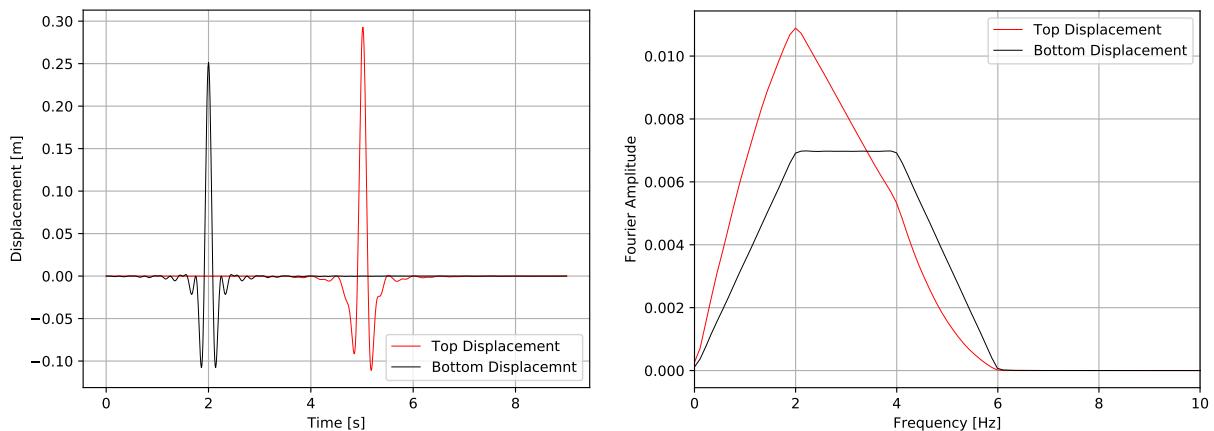


Figure 5.23: Illustration results of Low numerical Damping

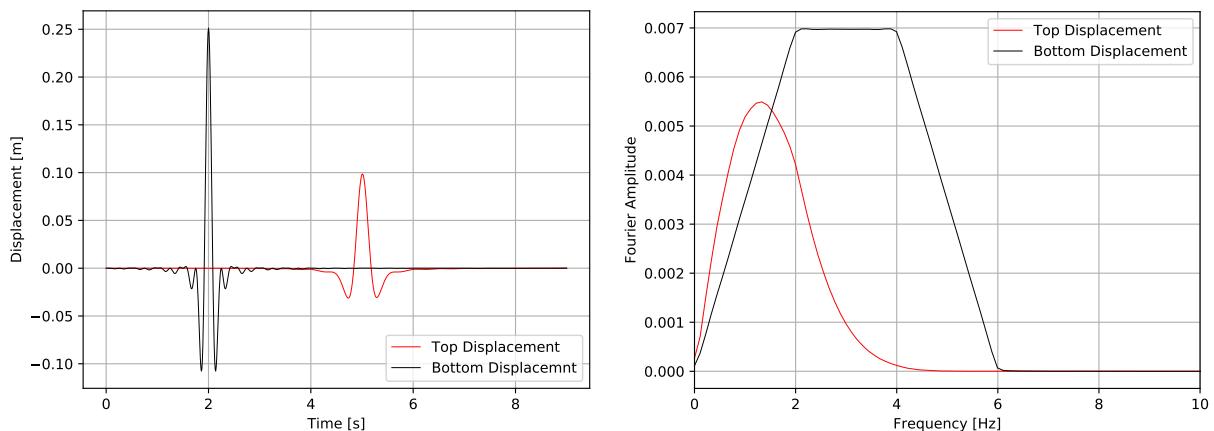


Figure 5.24: Illustration results of High numerical Damping

5.8 Realistic Nuclear Power Plant Example with Nonlinearities

The Real-ESSI input files for this example are available [HERE](#). The compressed package of Real-ESSI input files for this example is available [HERE](#).

The Modeling parameters are listed.

- Soil
 - Unit weight, γ , 21.4 kPa
 - Shear velocity, V_s , 500 m/s
 - Young's modulus, E , 1.3 GPa
 - Poisson's ratio, ν , 0.25
 - Shear strength, S_u , 650 kPa
 - von Mises radius, k , 60 kPa
 - kinematic hardening, H_a , 30 MPa
 - kinematic hardening, C_r , 25
- Structure
 - Unit weight, γ , 24 kPa
 - Young's modulus, E , 20 GPa
 - Poisson's ratio, ν , 0.21
- Contact
 - Initial axial stiffness, k_n^{init} , 1e9 N/m
 - Stiffening rate, S_r , 1000 /m
 - Maximum axial stiffness, k_n^{max} , 1e12 N/m
 - Shear stiffness, k_t , 1e7 N/m
 - Axial viscous damping, C_n , 100 $N \cdot s/m$
 - Shear viscous damping, C_t , 100 $N \cdot s/m$
 - Friction ratio, μ , 0.25

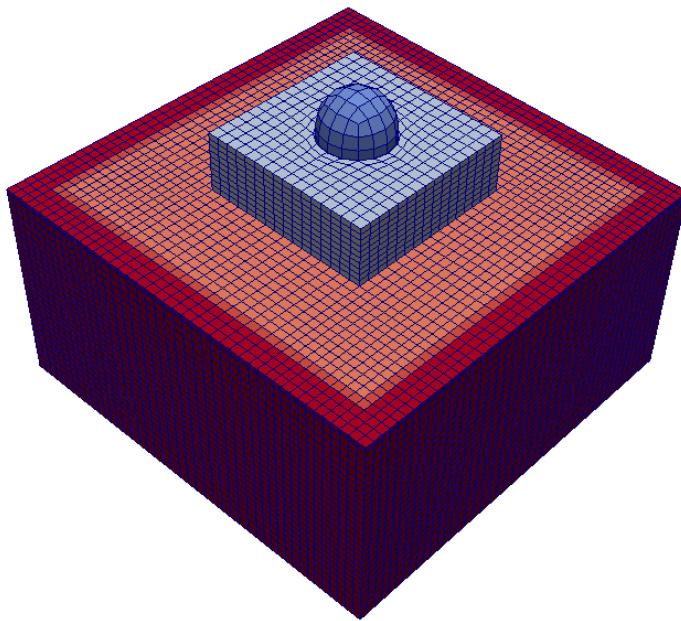


Figure 5.25: Simulation Model

SIMULATION TIME: With 32 cores on AWS EC2 c4.8xlarge instance, the running time for this example is 30 hours.

Chapter 6

Postprocessing Examples with Python

6.1 Basic Operations on Output

Real-ESSI output are stored in HDF5 file format. HDF5 file a binary file format, which has the internal directories of dataset. To open a dataset in HDF5 output, one can open the HDF5 file with the python interface *h5py*. Then, the dataset can be extracted by following the internal path in the HDF5 format.

```
import h5py
h5file = h5py.File(filename, 'r')
time=h5file['/time'][()]
Element_Outputs = h5file['/Model/Elements/Element_Outputs'][ :, :]
Gauss_Outputs = h5file['/Model/Elements/Gauss_Outputs'][ :, :]
Index_to_Coordinates = h5file['/Model/Nodes/Index_to_Coordinates'][ :, :]
Coordinates = h5file['/Model/Nodes/Coordinates'][ :, :]
Index_to_Generalized_Displacements = \
h5file['/Model/Nodes/Index_to_Generalized_Displacements'][ :, :]
Generalized_Displacements = \
h5file['/Model/Nodes/Generalized_Displacements'][ :, :]
```

6.2 Time Series Plotting

Following the basic options on HDF5 output, suppose one already extracted the dataset in the HDF5 output, then, the plot of the time series is illustrated below.

```
target_displacement = Generalized_Displacements[15]
plt.plot(time, target_displacement)
plt.xlabel("Time [s]")
plt.ylabel("Displacement [m]")
plt.grid()
plt.savefig("target_displacement_time_series.pdf")
plt.show()
```

Note that the output of Real-ESSI is always in the standard unit.

6.3 Spectrum Analysis

Furthermore, one can also extract the results and do spectrum analysis of the output.

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import scipy.fftpack
import math
def FFT(x,dt,maxf,plot=True):
    # Number of samplepoints
    N = x.size;
    # Total Time
    T = N*dt;
    # sample dpacing is dt
    # sampling frequency
    Fs = 1/dt;
    xfft = scipy.fftpack.fft(x);
    xfreq = np.linspace(0.0, Fs/2, N/2);
    xfftHalf = 2.0/N * np.abs(xfft[:N//2]);
    xfftHalf[0] = xfftHalf[0]/2;
    if(plot):
        fig, ax = plt.subplots()
        ax.plot(xfreq, xfftHalf, '-k')
        if(maxf is not None):
            plt.xlim(0, maxf)
        plt.ylabel('Fourier transform |FFT(x)|')
        plt.xlabel('Frequency |Hz|')
        plt.show()
    return xfreq, xfftHalf
```

For advanced python scripts with Real-ESSI, please visit <https://github.com/SumeetSinha/Python-Scripts>.

Chapter 7

Questions and Answers

Correction: Fixed boundary condition outside the damping layers

Before the QA, in Day-2, there was a modeling error where the boundary of the damping layers was not fixed. This boundary condition has been corrected in the Real-ESSI-Day3 image. The correct boundary condition should be perpendicular to the wall, as shown in Fig.7.1.

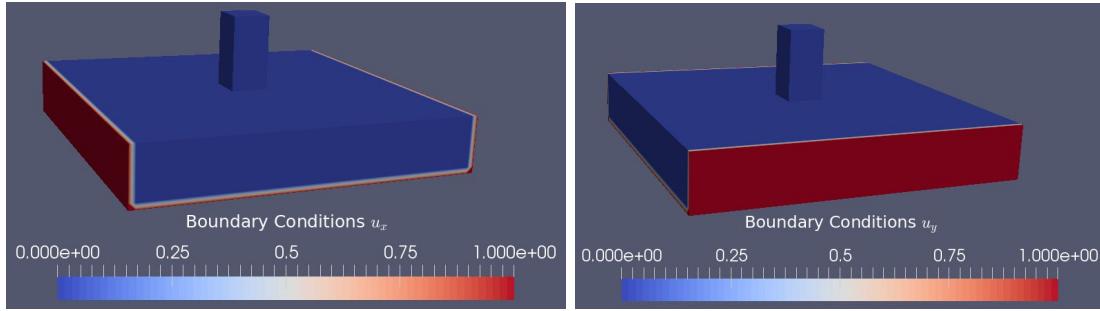


Figure 7.1: Boundary Condition at x and y direction respectively.

After the correction, the results is shown in Fig.7.2.

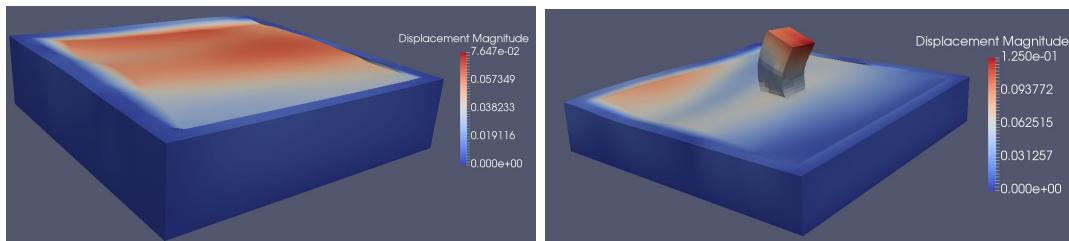


Figure 7.2: Illustrative Results with the correct boundary condition

You can also reproduce this result on your instance by yourself.

Question: The 3D soil-structure model is fancy. However, we want to see how to build a very simple model from scratch.

Answer: The short-courses focus on the capability of Real-ESSI. In Day 3, some basic example may be illustrated step by step if we have time. For example, we can do a simple cantilever.

Reminder: there are also other preprocessing converters like SASSI2ESSI. By the way, you are welcome to develop other converters, like NASTRAN to ESSI.

Question: Will the specified external load accumulates or replaces the existing load if I add the load to 1 DOF twice?

Answer: The load will accumulate if you define the load correctly. Every load has the unique load tag, you can add two different load tags on the same node twice. The simulation goes over all the load tags and adds them up.

On the other side, if you define with the same load-tag, you will get a warning which reminds you that the load-tag has already been used.

Question: Could I download the examples/results to my local computer?

Answer: On MacBook/Linux, you can always use command `scp/rsync` to download/upload examples/results between your AWS instances and your local computers. In Windows, you can install Putty to use `scp/rsync`. Additionally, starting from Image Real-ESSI-Day-3, you can host your own website automatically to download result from AWS to your local computer by the following steps:

1. When you launch your instances, in the Security Group, add a new HTTP rule for your website, as shown in 7.3.
2. Copy the files (you want to download) to the folder `/home/ubuntu/website/html/public/`. (Note that the data inside this folder is public and any can see and download it.)

Then you can download these files through this website: *your – Public – DNS/public/*. By the way, you can always pass the data through your own email.

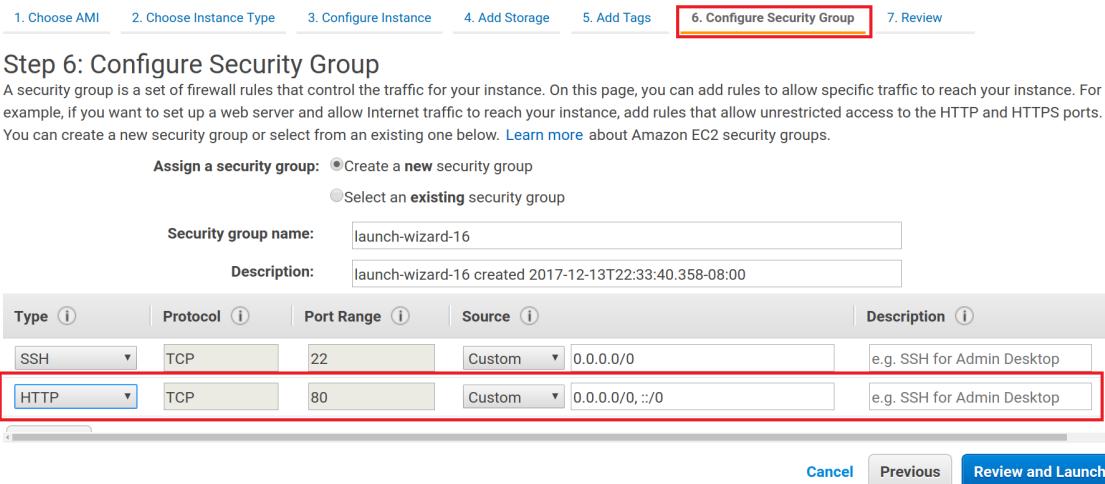


Figure 7.3: Specify Security Group for Download Results from AWS

Question: Nonlinear analysis is always slow, could I have the results ready for view?

Answer: Sure, in Day-3, there will be two Real-ESSI-images.

- Real-ESSI-Day3 with 30GB (Real-ESSI Input only).
- Real-ESSI-ans with 100GB (Real-ESSI Input and Output).

Question: The AWS EC2 instance is only 30GB. What if I run out of disk space?

Answer: You can attach new disk (Volumes) to your instance during runtime. You can also add more disk space before you launch the instance, as shown in Fig. 7.3.

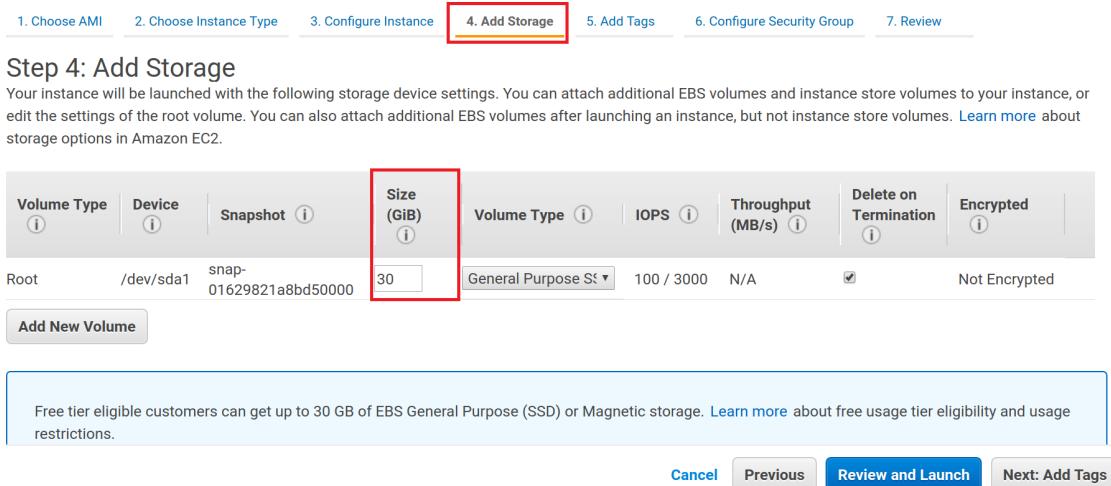


Figure 7.4: Specify Storage Volume for Huge Models.

Question: Why do we use the instance type c4.2xlarge?

Answer: Actually, you can launch any Real-ESSI-Image on any instance. The Image is like a CD, you can play a CD on any player. However, there is a price issue. The instance price is a combination of the CPU type, Memory Space (RAM), the network, etc. For our type of problem, we focus on the compute speed, so we choose the C-instances (Compute-Optimized Instances), which is a good combination of CPU, RAM, and Network. In addition, on c4.2 instances, most examples can be finished within 30 minutes, which is a good practice for the short-course.

Question: Why I can only see a part of the output?

Answer: Parallel Real-ESSI are outputting the results in multiple files, the output of the master process is named "h5.output", while the output of slave processes are named "h5.XX.output". You need to open the output through the master output file. All of partitions is shown in Fig. 7.5.

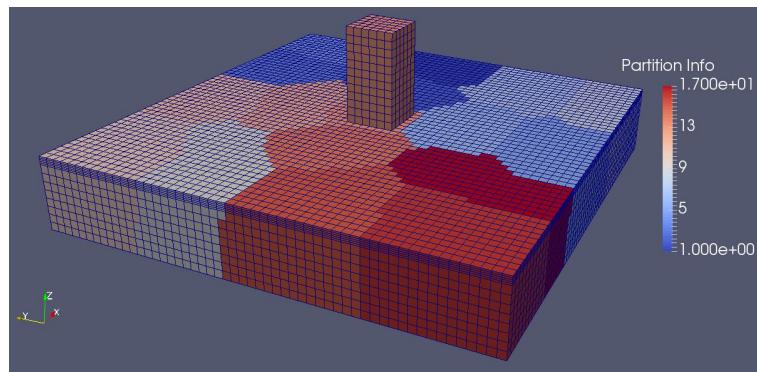


Figure 7.5: Open the Master Output Files to View All the Results

Question: In my earthquake simulation, I never try any time step greater than 0.005 second? Why are you using such a big time step? (e.g. 0.04 second)

Answer: The short-course wants everyone to complete the Real-ESSI simulation during the class. So we use short-duration earthquake with big time-steps on purpose to illustrate the structural behavior under earthquake. Real-ESSI has the full capability to run the simulation with very small time step.

Question: Could I still use the Real-ESSI-Image when I go back to my country?

Answer: Absolutely. Real-ESSI-Image can be accessed in other country as well. We once tested the availability with our colleague through Italy. Please ask Prof.Jeremić for more details about the availability of Real-ESSI-Image.

Reminder

Last but not least, remember to terminate your instances after the short-course. During this short-course, when you are using AWS, you only pay to Amazon. (The Real-ESSI-Image you are using are free for the moment.) Your bill of AWS will come monthly, just like your electricity bill from PG&E.

Chapter 8

Summary