

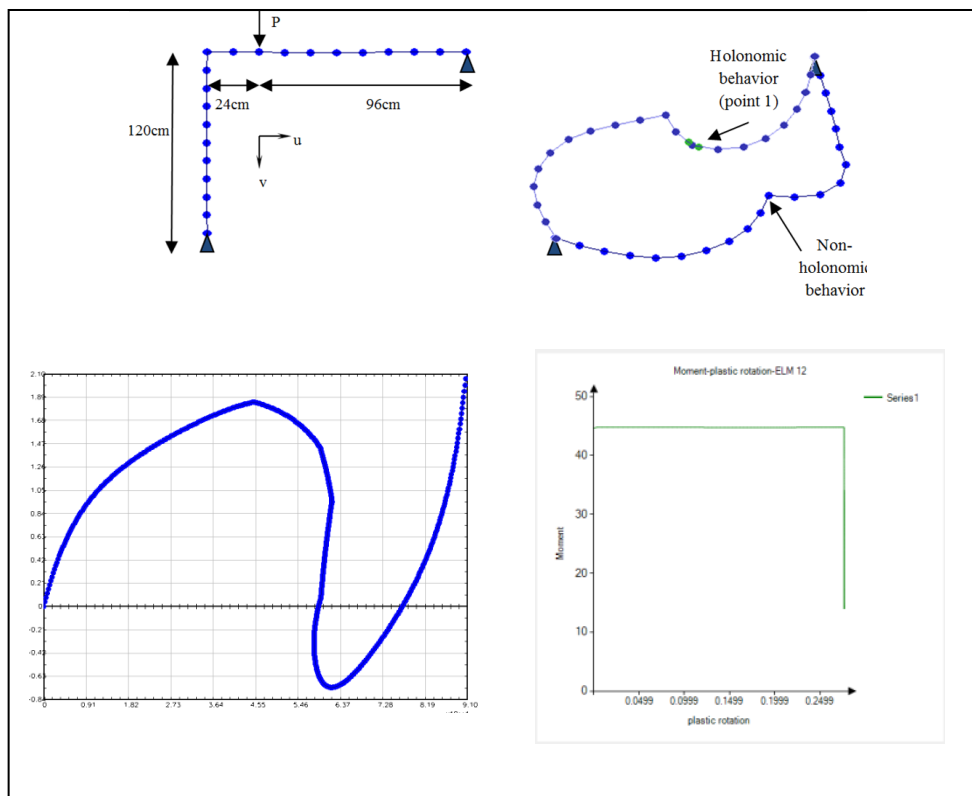


**National Technical University of Athens**  
**School of Civil Engineering**  
Institute of structural analysis and anti-seismic research  
*Analysis and Design of Earthquake Resistant Structures*  
**(ADERS)**

## POSTGRADUATE DISSERTATION

*«Development of computer program for the second order inelastic analysis of frames»*

**IOANNIS A. KAPOGIANNIS**



**Supervisor:**  
**Professor**  
**K.V. SPILIOPOULOS**

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## Table of contents

1. Introduction .....	1
2. Formulation of the plasticity problem .....	2
2.1. Governing equations and geometric non-linearity .....	2
2.2. The corotational formulation and the stiffness matrix.....	4
2.3. Spherical Arc length method.....	6
3. The material non-linearity .....	8
3.1. Elastic Perfectly plastic material .....	9
3.2. Material with hardening/softening.....	11
3.2.1. Theoretical background.....	11
3.2.2. Governing equations for isotropic hardening/softening .....	12
4. Numerical strategies for analysis.....	27
4.1. Load increment control and new plastic hinge formation .....	27
4.2. Corrections for elastic perfectly plastic material .....	29
4.3. Corrections with hardening/softening effect .....	29
4.3 Plastic hinges at common node .....	35
5. Non-holonomic behavior.....	36
6. Graphics Interface .....	40
6.1. Create the structure.....	40
6.2. Results presentation.....	45
7. Illustrative examples.....	48
7.1. Lee's frame.....	48
7.2. Yarimci's frames .....	50
7.3. Steel Roof.....	53
7.4. Frame with three floors .....	55
7.5. Two bay rectangular frame.....	59
Bibliography.....	62
APPENDIX .....	64
Steel roof results.....	64
Frame with three floors .....	68
Two bay rectangular frame.....	76

## SUMMARY

It is a well-known fact that an incremental step by step analysis, considering both geometric and materials nonlinearities, provides the most accurate response for every structural system. To achieve this goal, the solution algorithm used, should be both numerically robust and accurate.

Towards this direction, an advanced second order analysis software package is developed, with the following characteristics

- The program simulates 2D-structures, which have been defined by beam-column elements.
- A beam-column based tangent stiffness matrix is used which provides extra information about equilibrium in the deformed configuration and is updated for each iterative loading.
- The equilibrium path is traced by the spherical arc-length method (a displacement control method), where the radius of the arc determines the value of the load increment.
- The plasticity is implemented, adopting the plastic hinge model. Regarding the yield criterion, the yield surface introduced by AISC is used. The moment plastic rotation laws are used to describe the behavior of the yield surface. All the possible cases of material were taking into account
  - Elastic perfectly plastic material
  - Elastic plastic with isotropic strain hardening behavior
  - Elastic plastic with isotropic strain softening behavior
- Plastic unstressing is implemented by a simple approach, taking into account the current stress state as compared with the plastic incremental deformation
- New computational strategies regarding the plastic hinge formation and the load increment control are proposed.
- The solution algorithm was developed in FORTRAN 2008, while the graphics interface in visual basic 2008

Some illustrative examples are presented and they are compared with solutions provided by the well-known software SAP2000. It is worth-noting that, some results holding for elastic perfectly plastic materials behavior, has already been presented in [1]

## 1. Introduction

An incremental step by step analysis, considering both geometric and material nonlinearities, provides the most accurate response for every structural system. For this reason, such analyses are used to improve the current limit-state design codes prediction about strength and stability. To achieve this goal, the solution algorithm used should be numerically robust and accurate.

Towards this direction, an advanced second order analysis software package is developed, combining the natural deformation approach with the corotational formulation. The plastic hinge model has been adopted to simulate the inelastic material behavior, which describes the stiffness degradation due to plastification under a continuously varying loading. Three possible materials laws were implemented elastic perfectly plastic, elastic plastic with strain hardening and elastic plastic with strain softening. A beam-column based tangent stiffness matrix is used which provides extra information about equilibrium in the deformed configuration; this has an effect of using less elements for the discretization of the structure. The equilibrium path is traced by the spherical arc-length method, where the radius of the arc determines the value of the load increment.

Plastic unloading is usually not taken into account, as various numerical problems have been experienced [2]. Nevertheless, especially when large deformations are considered, this phenomenon should not be neglected, as a totally different equilibrium path may be reached. In the present work, plastic unloading (non-holonomic behavior) is implemented by a simple approach, taking into account the current stress state as compared with the plastic incremental deformation. Additionally, other computational topics are discussed, such as the opening of plastic hinges (P.H.) and the number of them, which are allowed to occur per iteration. These issues are quite important because they determine the stability of the equilibrium path.

## 2. Formulation of the plasticity problem

### 2.1. Governing equations and geometric non-linearity

According to [3] for a frame that consists of nodes and members, let us denote the nodal forces by  $\mathbf{U}$  and the corresponding nodal displacements by  $\mathbf{u}$ , where bold letters are used for vectors and matrices.

Using the natural deformation approach [4], for each individual member there are three independent deformations, two rotational, one at each end, and an extensional deformation. These may all be grouped in the vector  $\mathbf{q}_N$ . At the same time the nodal displacements of the member, consisting of two translations and one rotation for each end, may be grouped in the vector  $\mathbf{q}_g$ .

As it is well known, in a large displacement problem, the force-displacement relation is non-linear and therefore the study of such a problem may be accomplished through an incremental procedure where the force is applied in small increments.

At the beginning of an incremental step we may write :

$$d\mathbf{q}_N = \boldsymbol{\alpha}_N d\mathbf{q}_g \quad (2.1)$$

where  $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_N$  is defined according to the geometry at the beginning of the step ( Figure 2.1) .

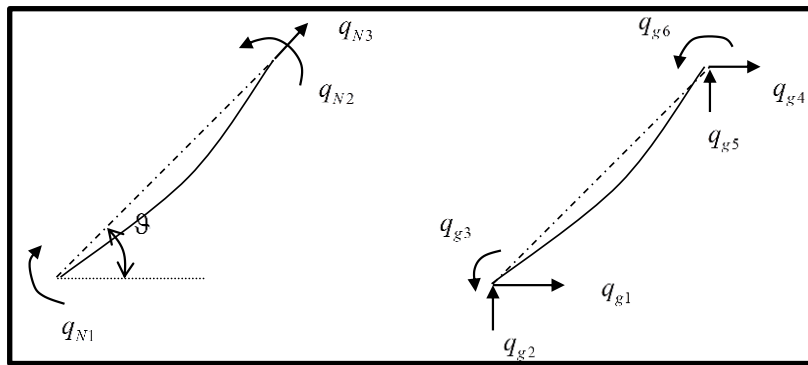


Figure 2.1 The natural and the global deformations

Using the principle of virtual work (P.V.W):

$$(d\mathbf{q}_N)^T \mathbf{Q}_N = (d\mathbf{q}_g)^T \mathbf{Q}_g \quad (2.2)$$

Combining equations (2.1) and (2.2) we get the following relation which expresses the equilibrium between the existing nodal element forces  $\mathbf{Q}_g$  and internal element forces  $\mathbf{Q}_N$ :

$$\mathbf{Q}_g = \mathbf{a}_N^T \mathbf{Q}_N \quad (2.3)$$

Using a constitutive material law, expressed through a matrix  $\mathbf{k}_N$ , the increment  $d\mathbf{q}_N$  gives rise to an increment of internal forces  $d\mathbf{Q}_N$ :

$$d\mathbf{Q}_N = \mathbf{k}_N d\mathbf{q}_N \quad (2.4)$$

At the end of the incremental step, the  $\mathbf{a}_N$  matrix, as a result of the increment  $d\mathbf{q}_g$ , also changes, so the compatibility equation changes also to:

$$d\mathbf{q}_N = (\mathbf{a}_N + d\mathbf{a}_N) d\mathbf{q}_g \quad (2.5)$$

Equilibrium of the element's internal and nodal forces at the end of the step is guaranteed through the P.V.W equation:

$$(d\mathbf{q}_N)^T (\mathbf{Q}_N + d\mathbf{Q}_N) = (d\mathbf{q}_g)^T (\mathbf{Q}_g + d\mathbf{Q}_g) \quad (2.6)$$

By expanding the above equation we get:

$$\mathbf{Q}_g + d\mathbf{Q}_g = [\mathbf{a}_N^T + (d\mathbf{a}_N)^T] (\mathbf{Q}_N + d\mathbf{Q}_N) = \mathbf{a}_N^T \mathbf{Q}_N + \mathbf{a}_N^T d\mathbf{Q}_N + (d\mathbf{a}_N)^T \mathbf{Q}_N + (d\mathbf{a}_N)^T d\mathbf{Q}_N \quad (2.7)$$

Using (2.3) and neglecting second order terms the above equation results to:

$$d\mathbf{Q}_g = \mathbf{a}_N^T d\mathbf{Q}_N + (d\mathbf{a}_N)^T \mathbf{Q}_N \quad (2.8)$$

Using (2.4) and (2.1), equation (2.8) may be finally written as:

$$d\mathbf{Q}_g = (\mathbf{a}_N^T \mathbf{k}_N \mathbf{a}_N) d\mathbf{q}_g + (d\mathbf{a}_N)^T \mathbf{Q}_N \quad (2.9)$$

As far as the second term of the right-hand side is concerned, by examining the nature of  $\mathbf{a}_N$ :

$$dq_{Ni} = \mathbf{a}_{Ni} d\mathbf{q}_g = \frac{\partial q_{Ni}}{\partial q_{g1}} dq_{g1} + \frac{\partial q_{Ni}}{\partial q_{g2}} dq_{g2} + \dots + \frac{\partial q_{Ni}}{\partial q_{g6}} dq_{g6} = \frac{\partial q_{Ni}}{\partial \mathbf{q}_g} d\mathbf{q}_g \quad (2.10)$$

where  $i=1,2,3$ . From the above expression it may be determined that:

$$\mathbf{a}_{Ni}^T = \left\{ \frac{\partial q_{Ni}}{\partial q_{g1}} \quad \frac{\partial q_{Ni}}{\partial q_{g2}} \quad \dots \quad \frac{\partial q_{Ni}}{\partial q_{g6}} \right\} \quad (2.11)$$

is a column vector.

The matrix  $(d\mathbf{a}_N)^T$  may then be looked at as a composition of column vectors:

$$d\mathbf{a}_N^T = \left\{ d\mathbf{a}_{N1}^T \quad d\mathbf{a}_{N2}^T \quad d\mathbf{a}_{N3}^T \right\} \quad (2.12)$$

Expressing these increments with the aid of (2.10) we finally get:

$$(d\mathbf{a}_N)^T \mathbf{Q}_N = \sum_{i=1}^3 d\mathbf{a}_{Ni}^T Q_{Ni} = \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^3 \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 q_{Ni}}{\partial q_{g1}^2} & \dots & \frac{\partial^2 q_{Ni}}{\partial q_{g6}^2} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \frac{\partial^2 q_{Ni}}{\partial q_{g1} \partial q_{g6}} & \dots & \frac{\partial^2 q_{Ni}}{\partial q_{g6}^2} \end{bmatrix} Q_{Ni} \right\} d\mathbf{q}_g = \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^3 (\Lambda_i Q_{Ni}) \right\} d\mathbf{q}_g \quad (2.13)$$

The term in the bracket is the geometric stiffness matrix of the element  $\mathbf{k}_G$ .

## 2.2. The corotational formulation and the stiffness matrix

According to the corotational formulation [5], a local coordinate system is attached to each element with its x-axis coinciding with the current element chord. This formulation fits nicely with natural deformation approach. In Figure 2.2 two configurations of the same element are presented. The first configuration refers to a state before the application of a random loading and therefore before deformation, while the one at some stage of subsequent loading and deformation.

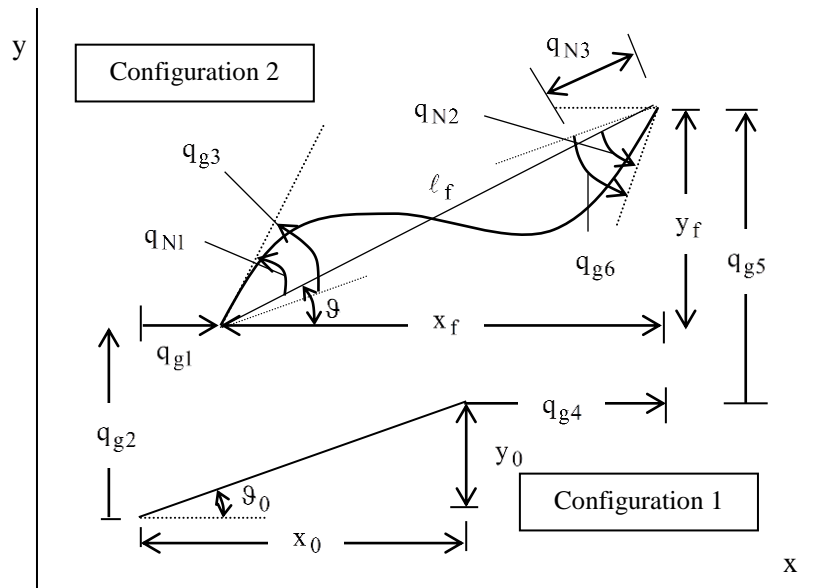


Figure 2.2 Local deformations and global displacements of a beam element



Using the Figure 2.2, the following strain-displacement relationships may be derived:

$$\begin{aligned}
q_{N1} &= q_{g3} + \vartheta_0 - \vartheta = \vartheta_0 + q_{g3} - \tan^{-1} \frac{y_f}{x_f} \\
q_{N2} &= q_{g6} + \vartheta_0 - \vartheta = \vartheta_0 + q_{g6} - \tan^{-1} \frac{y_f}{x_f} \\
q_{N3} &\approx \ell_f - \ell = \frac{\ell_f^2 - \ell^2}{\ell_f + \ell}
\end{aligned} \tag{2.14}$$

It has been pointed out [6] that the use of the difference of squares in the third of the group of equation (2.14) produces more accurate results, especially for large lengths. By carrying out the appropriate differentiations, as suggested by (2.11) and (2.13), the  $\mathbf{a}_N$  and the  $\Lambda_i$  matrices may be established [2]

$$\Lambda_1 = \frac{1}{\ell^2} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \cos \vartheta \sin \vartheta & (\sin^2 \vartheta - \cos^2 \vartheta) & 0 & -2 \cos \vartheta \sin \vartheta & -(\sin^2 \vartheta - \cos^2 \vartheta) & 0 \\ -2 \cos \vartheta \sin \vartheta & 0 & -(\sin^2 \vartheta - \cos^2 \vartheta) & 2 \cos \vartheta \sin \vartheta & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ & & & 2 \cos \vartheta \sin \vartheta & (\sin^2 \vartheta - \cos^2 \vartheta) & 0 \\ & & & & -2 \cos \vartheta \sin \vartheta & 0 \\ & & & & & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Lambda_2 = -\Lambda_1 \tag{2.15}$$

$$\Lambda_3 = \frac{1}{\ell^2} \begin{bmatrix} \sin^2 \vartheta & -\cos \vartheta \sin \vartheta & 0 & -\sin^2 \vartheta & -\cos \vartheta \sin \vartheta & 0 \\ \cos^2 \vartheta & 0 & -\cos \vartheta \sin \vartheta & -\cos^2 \vartheta & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ & & \sin^2 \vartheta & -\cos \vartheta \sin \vartheta & 0 & 0 \\ & & & \cos^2 \vartheta & 0 & 0 \\ & & & & & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{a}_N^T = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sin \vartheta}{\ell} & -\frac{\sin \vartheta}{\ell} & -\cos \vartheta \\ -\frac{\cos \vartheta}{\ell} & \frac{\cos \vartheta}{\ell} & -\sin \vartheta \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{\sin \vartheta}{\ell} & \frac{\sin \vartheta}{\ell} & \cos \vartheta \\ \frac{\cos \vartheta}{\ell} & -\frac{\cos \vartheta}{\ell} & \sin \vartheta \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \tag{2.16}$$

In order to increase the computational efficiency so that less elements and bigger load increments are used, equilibrium in the deformed configuration inside an element is done in a more accurate way by solving the differential equations of the beam-column model. This leads to an enhancement of the matrix  $\mathbf{k}_N$  through the use of stability functions. In this notation, the  $\mathbf{k}_N$  is established as [2] :

$$\mathbf{k}_N = \frac{EI}{\ell} \begin{bmatrix} S_1 & S_2 & 0 \\ S_2 & S_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & A/I \end{bmatrix} \quad (2.17)$$

where E, I, A,  $\ell$  are the modulus of elasticity, moment of inertia, cross-sectional area and length of the element under consideration.  $S_1$  and  $S_2$  are the stability functions (2.18 and 2.19) which take into account the effect that the axial force has on the equilibrium inside an element.

$$S_1 = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\rho \sin(\rho) - \rho^2 \cos(\rho)}{2 - 2\cos(\rho) - \rho \sin(\rho)} \quad (Q_{N3} < 0) \\ \frac{\rho^2 \cosh(\rho) - \rho \sinh(\rho)}{2 - 2\cosh(\rho) + \rho \sinh(\rho)} \quad (Q_{N3} > 0) \end{array} \right\} \quad (2.18)$$

$$S_2 = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\rho^2 - \rho \sin(\rho)}{2 - 2\cos(\rho) - \rho \sin(\rho)} \quad (Q_{N3} < 0) \\ \frac{\rho \sinh(\rho) - \rho^2}{2 - 2\cosh(\rho) + \rho \sinh(\rho)} \quad (Q_{N3} > 0) \end{array} \right\} \quad (2.19)$$

Where  $\rho = \ell \sqrt{-Q_{N3}/EI}$

### 2.3. Spherical Arc length method

The spherical arc-length method [7] is used to trace the whole load-displacement curve. This method belongs to a class of methods called ‘‘continuation methods’’. According to these methods the non-linear equilibrium equations are cast in the form:

$$\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{u}, \lambda) = \lambda \mathbf{U} - \mathbf{Q}_N(\mathbf{u}) = \mathbf{0} \quad (2.20)$$

where  $\lambda$  is a proportional loading parameter defining the load level.

The non-linear equation (2.20) may be written in an iterative form:

$$\mathbf{K}_T \mathbf{d}\mathbf{u}^{(i)} = (\lambda_t + \Delta\lambda^{(i)}) \mathbf{U} - \mathbf{Q}_{N_{t+\Delta t}}^{(i-1)} \quad (2.21)$$

where subscripts  $t$  and  $t+\Delta t$  denote entities at the beginning (known quantities) and at the end (sought quantities) of an incremental step, respectively.

At the same time the increments of the forces and the displacements form a vector whose length is equal to a pre-chosen value equal to  $\Delta l$ :

$$[\Delta \mathbf{u}^{(i-1)} + d\mathbf{u}^{(i)}]^T [\Delta \mathbf{u}^{(i-1)} + d\mathbf{u}^{(i)}] + \psi^2 (\Delta \lambda^{(i)} \mathbf{U})^T (\Delta \lambda^{(i)} \mathbf{U}) = \Delta l^2 \quad (2.22)$$

where :

$$\Delta \mathbf{u}^{(i)} = \Delta \mathbf{u}^{(i-1)} + d\mathbf{u}^{(i)} \quad , \quad \text{with } \Delta \mathbf{u}^{(0)} = \mathbf{0} \quad (2.23)$$

$$\Delta \lambda^{(i)} = \Delta \lambda^{(i-1)} + d\lambda^{(i)} \quad , \quad \text{with } \Delta \lambda^{(0)} = 0 \quad (2.24)$$

Combining equations (2.21)-(2.24), we may get a quadratic equation with respect to  $d\lambda^{(i)}$ . If this equation is solved, two roots may be found and therefore a new update for the next iteration. The procedure stops when the external and internal forces coincide within some tolerance and all the entities at the end of the incremental step ( $t+\Delta t$ ) have now been found. The first two iterations, for an equivalent one-dimensional, may be seen in Fig.2.2.

The efficiency of the numerical procedure highly depends on the magnitude of  $\Delta l$  and the next thing to be discussed is how to choose it.

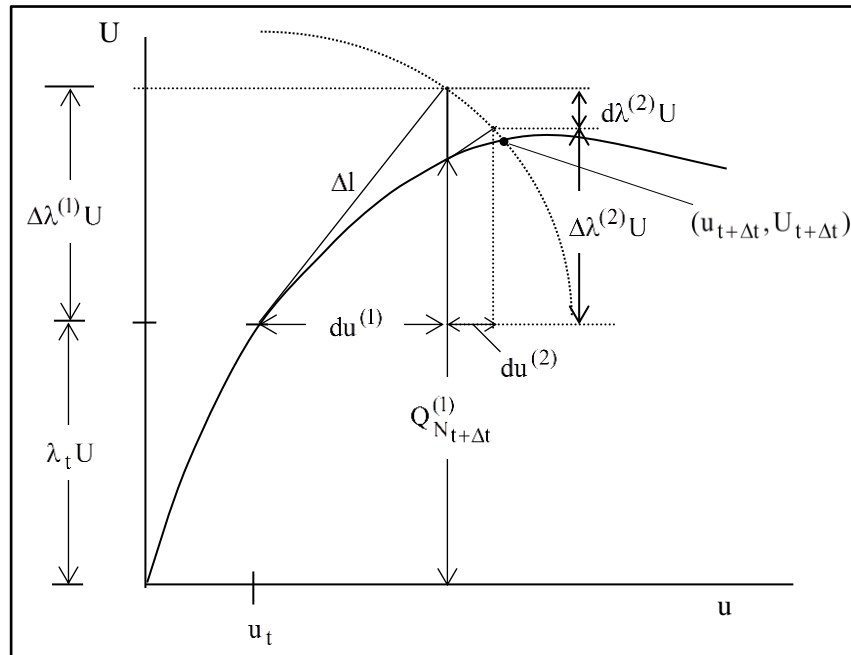


Figure 2.3 The spherical arc length method

### 3. The material non-linearity

In the current work, a lumped plasticity model was used for each member end and the yield moment is defined by a yield surface criterion. This criterion is the one proposed by the AISC [8] for steel profile sections (Figure 3.1)

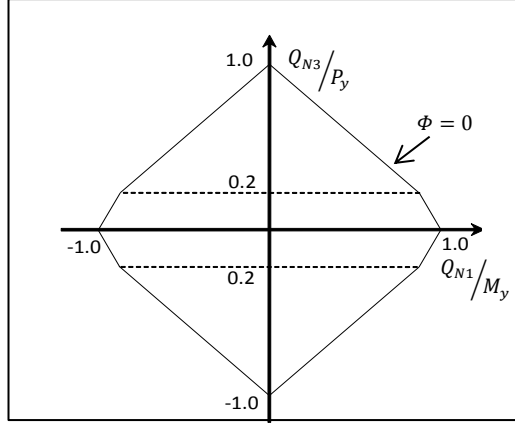


Figure 3.1 AISC proposed yield surface

It is pointed out that the force point where plastic hinge occurs is decided by combination the axial force and the bending moment. As presented in (Figure 3.1) the first quadrant of the yield surface is expressed by the following relations

- For the first branch

$$\frac{Q_{N3}}{P_y} + \frac{8 Q_{N1.2}}{9 M_p} = 1.0 \quad \text{when} \quad \frac{Q_{N3}}{P_y} \geq 0.2 \quad (3.1)$$

- For the second branch

$$\frac{Q_{N3}}{2P_y} + \frac{Q_{N1.2}}{M_p} = 1.0 \quad \text{when} \quad \frac{Q_{N3}}{P_y} < 0.2 \quad (3.2)$$

Considering the hardening/softening effect, it is expressed by the change of the initial yield surface in shape or size. This condition is discussed thoroughly in the next sections, where the differences in approaching the elastic-perfectly plastic problem and the elastic-plastic with strain-hardening/softening problem are pointed out. Regarding the material laws that are considered in the current computer program, the following options are available

- Elastic perfectly plastic :The initial yield surface does not change in shape or size after the yield occurs
- Elastic plastic material with isotropic hardening : The initial yield surface expands in shape and size in a uniform manner
- Elastic plastic material with isotropic softening : The initial yield surface shrinks in a uniform manner

### 3.1. Elastic Perfectly plastic material

In case of elastic perfectly plastic material, the adopted plastic hinge model allows only plastic rotation and no plastic axial deformation. Supposing an initial elastic trial step the increments of the internal forces (point A in Figure 3.2) are given by:

$$\begin{bmatrix} dQ_{N1} \\ dQ_{N2} \\ dQ_{N3} \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{k}_N d\mathbf{q}_N^{el} = \frac{EI}{\ell} \begin{bmatrix} S_1 & S_2 & 0 \\ S_2 & S_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & A/I \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} dq_{N1}^{el} \\ dq_{N2}^{el} \\ dq_{N3}^{el} \end{bmatrix} \quad (3.3)$$

Let us suppose that applying the next load increment, the left end of an element develops a plastic hinge. Then the force point moves from point A to point B ( Figure 3.2 ). However, due to the elastic-perfectly plastic material law, the force point must lie on the initial yield surface. Thus a correction takes place and finally the point C is selected. Although there is no correction in the axial force, this procedure provides satisfactory results when specific conditions are met. These conditions are presented in section 4.1.

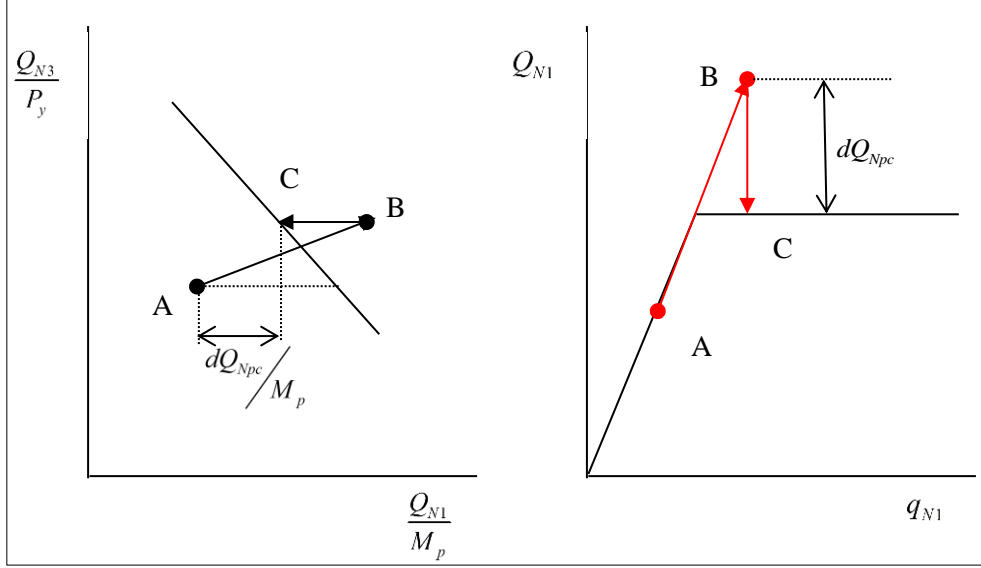


Figure 3.2 The force point movement when plastic hinge occurs

At point C (Figure 3.2), the total deformation at this end is split into an elastic and an inelastic part:

$$dq_{N1} = dq_{N1}^{el} + dq_{N1}^{pl} \quad (3.4)$$

If we combine (3.3) and (3.4) the plastic displacement is equal to

$$\begin{aligned} dQ_{N1} &= \frac{EI}{\ell} (S_1(dq_{N1} - dq_{N1}^{pl}) + S_2 dq_{N2}^{el}) = dQ_{N1}^{pl} \\ dq_{N1}^{pl} &= dq_{N1} + (S_2 / S_1) dq_{N2}^{el} - \frac{\ell}{EIS_1} dQ_{N1}^{pl} \end{aligned} \quad (3.5)$$

The incremental internal force  $dQ_{N2}$  according to (3.3) and (3.5)

$$\begin{aligned} dQ_{N2} &= \frac{EI}{\ell} (S_2(dq_{N1} - dq_{N1}^{pl}) + S_1 dq_{N2}^{el}) \\ dQ_{N2} &= (S_2 / S_1) * dQ_{Npc1} - \frac{EI}{\ell} \left( \frac{S_2^2 - S_1^2}{S_1} \right) dq_{N2}^{el} \end{aligned} \quad (3.6)$$

Finally we get a modification of the  $\mathbf{k}_N$  matrix:

$$\begin{bmatrix} dQ_{N1} \\ dQ_{N2} \\ dQ_{N3} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{EI}{\ell} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{S_1^2 - S_2^2}{S_1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & A/I \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} dq_{N1} \\ dq_{N2}^{el} \\ dq_{N3} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{S_2}{S_1} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} dQ_{Npc1} \quad (3.7)$$

where the correction quantity  $dQ_{Npc}$  is shown in Figure 3.2

Following the same procedure, analogous equations come up when a plastic hinge forms :

- at the right end of the member

$$\begin{bmatrix} dQ_{N1} \\ dQ_{N2} \\ dQ_{N3} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{EI}{\ell} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{S_1^2 - S_2^2}{S_1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & A/I \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} dq_{N1}^{el} \\ dq_{N2} \\ dq_{N3}^{el} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \frac{S_2}{S_1} \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} dQ_{Npc2} \quad (3.8)$$

- at both ends if the member

$$\begin{bmatrix} dQ_{N1} \\ dQ_{N2} \\ dQ_{N3} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{EI}{\ell} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & A/I \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} dq_{N1}^{pl} \\ dq_{N2}^{pl} \\ dq_{N3}^{el} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} dQ_{Npc1} \\ dQ_{Npc2} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (3.9)$$

In all these cases, therefore, we may write:

$$d\mathbf{Q}_N = \mathbf{k}_N^{ep} d\mathbf{q}_N + d\mathbf{Q}_{Npc} \quad (3.10)$$

Combining this equation with (2.8) we may finally get the following equation:

$$d\mathbf{Q}_g = (\mathbf{k}_g^{ep} + \mathbf{k}_G) d\mathbf{q}_g + \boldsymbol{\alpha}_N^T d\mathbf{Q}_{Npc} \quad (3.11)$$

Results are then transferred from the element level to the structural level and equation (3.11) may be used to form the structure's stiffness matrix  $\mathbf{K}_T$  with the aid of which the structural displacement increments  $d\mathbf{u}$  may be evaluated with known force increments  $d\mathbf{U}$ .

## 3.2. Material with hardening/softening

### 3.2.1. Theoretical background

The hardening behavior expresses how the elastic regime expands, when the initial yield has occurred. Towards this direction, the well-known laws of isotropic and kinematic hardening have been established. In case of pure isotropic hardening, the initial yield surface expands in a uniform manner (Figure 3.3), whereas considering a pure kinematic assumption it translates (Figure 3.4).

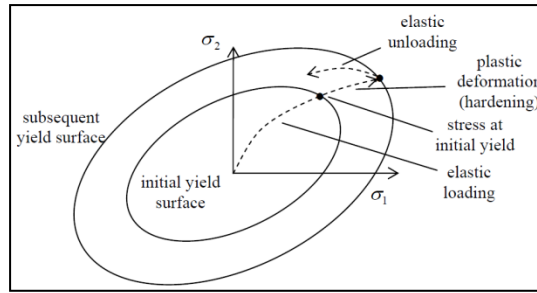


Figure 3.3 Isotropic hardening

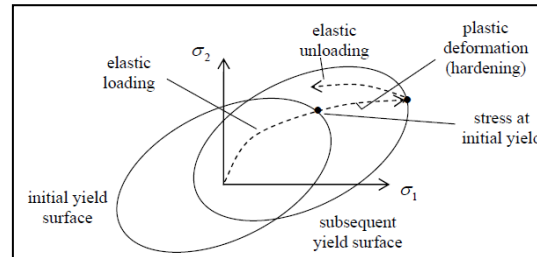


Figure 3.4 kinematic hardening

In the present work, the model of isotropic hardening was adopted because of its simplicity to be implemented in a computer code. However it is pointed out that, in case of cycling loading, these two models provide accurate predictions only for the first cycle of loading [9]. This behavior of metals, subjected to cyclic loading, can be represented by two limit states, the virgin and the saturated one [10]. The virgin state represents the initial yield surface which corresponds to strength and hardening properties of the material for the first half-cycle of inelastic loading. The saturated state represents the strength and the hardening properties of the material when it reaches the steady-state cyclic behavior. The connection between the virgin and the saturated situation is established by a variable field model proposed by Mosaddad and Powel [11]. According to their model, the transition from the virgin to the fully saturated state is controlled by a weighting function, which is based on the accumulated plastic strain.

### 3.2.2. Governing equations for isotropic hardening/softening

Regarding the implementation of the hardening law into a computer program, special consideration should be taken for the calculation of the elasto-plastic stiffness matrix and the incremental plastic deformations. Let an equilibrium point which is characterized by a force point A on the initial yield surface (plastic hinge has formed) (Figure 3.5). The next load increment will force point A to move towards an outer yield surface (point B), due to the existence of hardening phenomenon. This transition



from A to B is determined by an updated elastoplastic stiffness matrix which is adopted when the plastic hinge opens (point A). This stiffness matrix is determined by

- The shape of the yield surface, where the force point A lies ( Figure 3.5),
- the hardening moduli  $q$  (Figure 3.5)
- the flow rule

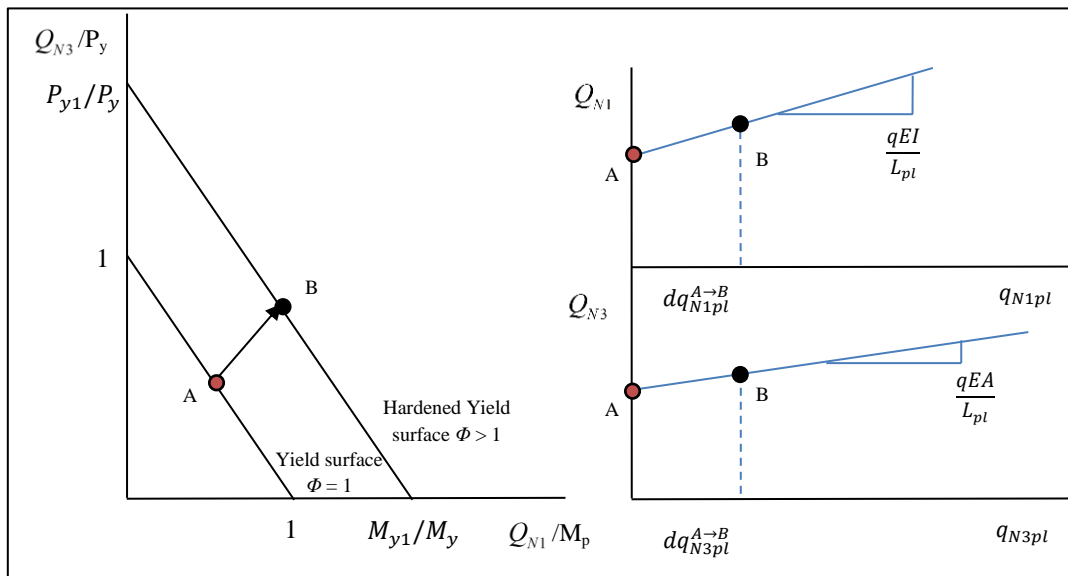


Figure 3.5 Expansion of yield surface due to hardening when plastic hinge forms at the left end (left), moment-rotation and axial force-plastic axial displacement diagrams (right)

As presented in Figure 3.6, during the transition from point A to point B both the axial capacity and the moment capacity increase. In the computer code developed, it was supposed that both the axial force capacity  $Q_{N3}$  and the moment capacity  $Q_{N1}$  increase with the same hardening modulus  $q$  (Figure 3.5). Towards the same direction with the elastic perfectly plastic material, during the transition from point A to point B, the incremental displacement component ( $dq_N$ ), consists of an elastic and a plastic part because of the hardening behavior [12], as shown in Figure 3.6.

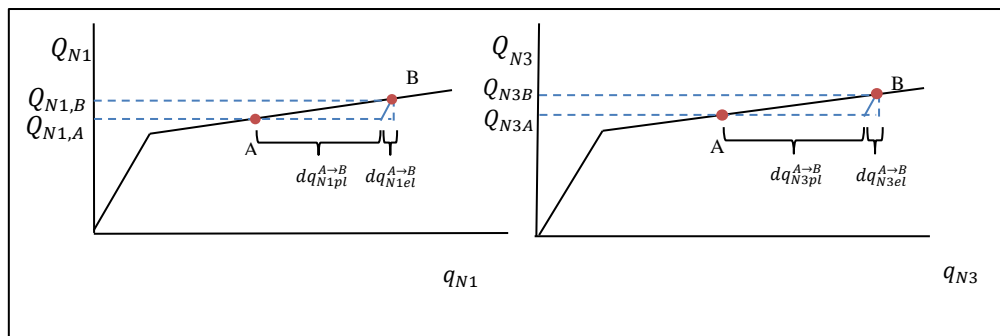


Figure 3.6 Tracing the force point between two yield surfaces

Thus, one may write

$$\begin{aligned} dq_{N_1} &= dq_{N_1}^{el} + dq_{N_1}^{pl} \\ dq_{N_3} &= dq_{N_3}^{el} + dq_{N_3}^{pl} \end{aligned} \quad (3.12)$$

The previously described procedure refers to a plastic hinge at the left end of an element. At this point, one should take into the consideration all the possible plastic hinges which can occur in an element. These cases are the following:

- **Case 1.1 : Plastic hinge at both ends ( $Q_{N_3}/P_Y > 0.2$ )** 

In this case both ends have been plastified and the corresponding force points lie in the first branch of the yield surface, where  $Q_{N_3}/P_Y > 0.2$  (Figure 3.7) .

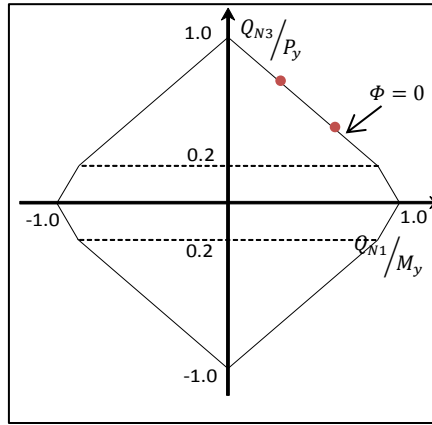


Figure 3.7 Force points of the plastic hinges lying in the first branch of the yield surface

Then, the incremental plastic deformations  $dq_{N_i}^{pl}$  for each hinge are determined by the yield functions  $f_1(dq_{N_1}, dq_{N_3})$ ,  $f_2(dq_{N_2}, dq_{N_3})$  and the flow potentials  $g_1(dq_{N_1}, dq_{N_3})$ ,  $g_2(dq_{N_2}, dq_{N_3})$ . The gradients of these functions, can be easily expressed in terms of natural forces  $dQ_{N_i}$  and combined in the following two by three matrices eq.(3.13)

$$\mathbf{F} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial Q_{N_1}} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial Q_{N_2}} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial Q_{N_3}} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial Q_{N_1}} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial Q_{N_2}} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial Q_{N_3}} \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{G} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial Q_{N_1}} & \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial Q_{N_2}} & \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial Q_{N_3}} \\ \frac{\partial g_2}{\partial Q_{N_1}} & \frac{\partial g_2}{\partial Q_{N_2}} & \frac{\partial g_2}{\partial Q_{N_3}} \end{bmatrix} \quad (3.13)$$

However, taking into consideration that, the yield functions are in the first branch of the yield surface are (equation (3.1))

- For the right end :  $\frac{8}{9} * \frac{Q_{N1}}{M_y} + \frac{Q_{N3}}{P_y} < 1.0$
- For the left end :  $\frac{8}{9} * \frac{Q_{N2}}{M_y} + \frac{Q_{N3}}{P_y} < 1.0$

The equation (3.13) is transformed into

$$\mathbf{F} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial Q_{N1}} & 0 & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial Q_{N3}} \\ 0 & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial Q_{N2}} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial Q_{N3}} \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{G} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial Q_{N1}} & \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial Q_{N2}} & \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial Q_{N3}} \\ \frac{\partial g_2}{\partial Q_{N1}} & \frac{\partial g_2}{\partial Q_{N2}} & \frac{\partial g_2}{\partial Q_{N3}} \end{bmatrix} \quad (3.14)$$

However, according to the associated flow rule, the plastic potential  $g$  coincides with the yield function  $f$ , so the equation (3.14) turns to

$$\mathbf{F} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{8}{9M_{y1}} & 0 & \frac{1}{P_{y1}} \\ 0 & \frac{8}{9M_{y2}} & \frac{1}{P_{y2}} \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{G} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{8}{9M_{y1}} & 0 & \frac{1}{P_{y1}} \\ 0 & \frac{8}{9M_{y2}} & \frac{1}{P_{y2}} \end{bmatrix} \quad (3.15)$$

In this notation the incremental plastic deformation is given by

$$d\mathbf{q}_N^{pl} = \mathbf{G}^T * \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 \\ \lambda_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad (3.16)$$

Where the plastic multipliers for active plastic hinges are denoted as  $\lambda_1$  and  $\lambda_2$ . The equilibrium force increment via elastic deformation increment is expressed as

$$\begin{aligned} d\mathbf{Q}_N &= \mathbf{K}_N^{el} * d\mathbf{q}_N^{el} \xrightarrow{\text{eq. 3.12}} d\mathbf{Q}_N = \mathbf{K}_N^{el} (d\mathbf{q}_N - d\mathbf{q}_N^{pl}) \xrightarrow{\text{eq. 3.16}} \\ d\mathbf{Q}_N &= \mathbf{K}_N^{el} (d\mathbf{q}_N - \mathbf{G}^T * \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 \\ \lambda_2 \end{bmatrix}) \end{aligned} \quad (3.17)$$

According to the consistency condition, on the new yield surfaces

$$f_1 + df_1 = 0 \xrightarrow{f_1=0} df_1 = 0 \rightarrow \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial Q_N} * d\mathbf{Q}_N + \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial \mathbf{q}_{N,pl}} * d\mathbf{q}_{N,pl} = 0 \quad (3.18)$$

$$f_2 + df_2 = 0 \xrightarrow{f_2=0} df_2 = 0 \rightarrow \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial Q_N} * d\mathbf{Q}_N + \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial \mathbf{q}_{N,pl}} * d\mathbf{q}_{N,pl} = 0 \quad (3.19)$$

Grouping equations (3.18) and (3.19), it turns out

$$\mathbf{F} * d\mathbf{Q}_N - \mathbf{H} * \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 \\ \lambda_2 \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{0} \quad (3.20)$$

Where  $\mathbf{H}$  is the diagonal matrix expressing the hardening law

$$\mathbf{H} = \begin{bmatrix} H_1 & 0 \\ 0 & H_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial \lambda_1} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial \lambda_2} \end{bmatrix} \quad (3.21)$$

For the left end, the incremental forces  $d\mathbf{Q}_N$  is equal to

$$d\mathbf{Q}_{Ni} = \begin{bmatrix} qEI & 0 \\ 0 & qEA \end{bmatrix} * \frac{d\mathbf{q}_{Ni,pl}}{l_{pl}}, i = 1,3 \quad (3.22)$$

The value of  $H_1$  corresponds to the left end, according to [12] are calculated as follows

$$H_1 = \frac{1}{l_{pl}} * \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial Q_{N_1}} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial Q_{N_3}} \end{bmatrix} * \begin{bmatrix} qEI & 0 \\ 0 & qEA \end{bmatrix} * \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial Q_{N_1}} & \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial Q_{N_3}} \end{bmatrix}^T \xrightarrow{eq 3.15} \\ H_1 = \frac{\frac{64EIq}{81M_{Y1}^2} + \frac{AEq}{P_{Y1}^2}}{l_{pl}} \quad (3.23)$$

Supposing that, the two ends have the same hardening modulus, an analogous procedure can be applied for the right end

$$d\mathbf{Q}_{Ni} = \begin{bmatrix} qEI & 0 \\ 0 & qEA \end{bmatrix} * \frac{d\mathbf{q}_{Ni,pl}}{l_{pl}}, i = 2,3 \quad (3.24)$$

The value of  $H_2$  corresponds to the right end, according to [12] are calculated as follows

$$H_2 = \frac{1}{l_{pl}} * \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial Q_{N_2}} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial Q_{N_3}} \end{bmatrix} * \begin{bmatrix} qEI & 0 \\ 0 & qEA \end{bmatrix} * \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial g_2}{\partial Q_2} & \frac{\partial g_2}{\partial Q_{N_3}} \end{bmatrix}^T \xrightarrow{eq 3.15} \\ H_2 = \frac{\frac{64EIq}{81M_{Y2}^2} + \frac{AEq}{P_{Y2}^2}}{l_{pl}} \quad (3.25)$$

Where

- $l_{pl}$  corresponds to the length of the plastic hinge (in the current work is assumed equal to the 1% of the initial element's length)
- $q$  is the hardening modulus
- $M_{Y2}, M_{Y1}, P_{Y1}$  and  $P_{Y2}$  are the values of the moment of the yield surface corners (point A in Figure 3.5)

As a result the hardening matrix  $\mathbf{H}$  can be written as

$$\mathbf{H} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{64EIq}{81M_{Y1}^2} + \frac{AEq}{P_{Y1}^2} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{64EIq}{81M_{Y2}^2} + \frac{AEq}{P_{Y2}^2} \end{bmatrix} \frac{1}{l_{pl}} \quad (3.26)$$

Additionally, combining the equations (3.17) and (3.20) the following block matrix equation appears

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{K}_N^{el-1} & \mathbf{G}^T \\ \mathbf{F} & -\mathbf{H} \end{bmatrix} * \begin{bmatrix} d\mathbf{Q}_N \\ d\lambda \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} d\mathbf{q}_N \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (3.27)$$

Solving the equation (3.27), the  $d\lambda$  arises

$$\begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 \\ \lambda_2 \end{bmatrix} = (\mathbf{H} + \mathbf{F}\mathbf{K}_N^{el}\mathbf{G}^T)^{-1} \mathbf{F}\mathbf{K}_N^{el}d\mathbf{q}_N \quad (3.28)$$

Due to the last equation(3.28), the relation (3.17) turns to

$$d\mathbf{Q}_N = \mathbf{K}_N^{el} \left( d\mathbf{q}_N - \mathbf{G}^T * (\mathbf{H} + \mathbf{F}\mathbf{K}_N^{el}\mathbf{G}^T)^{-1} \mathbf{F}\mathbf{K}_N^{el}d\mathbf{q}_N \right)$$

$$d\mathbf{Q}_N = \left( \mathbf{K}_N^{el} - \mathbf{K}_N^{el}\mathbf{G}^T * (\mathbf{H} + \mathbf{F}\mathbf{K}_N^{el}\mathbf{G}^T)^{-1} \mathbf{F}\mathbf{K}_N^{el} \right) d\mathbf{q}_N \quad (3.29)$$

The equation (3.29) reveals the elastoplastic stiffness because  $\mathbf{K}_N^{ep} = (\mathbf{K}_N^{el} - \mathbf{K}_N^{el} \mathbf{G}^T * (\mathbf{H} + \mathbf{F} \mathbf{K}_N^{el} \mathbf{G}^T)^{-1} \mathbf{F} \mathbf{K}_N^{el})$  and in this case is equal with

$$K_N^{ep}(1,1) = \frac{EI(6561A^2Lq(Lq + 2L_{pl})M_{Y1}^2M_{Y2}^2S_1 + 4096LqI^2P_{Y1}^2P_{Y2}^2((Lq + L_{pl})S_1^2 - L_{pl}S_2^2) + \dots}{L(6561A^2Lq(Lq + 2L_{pl})M_{Y1}^2M_{Y2}^2 + 5184AI((Lq + L_{pl})(L_{pl}(M_{Y2}^2P_{Y1}^2 + M_{Y1}^2P_{Y2}^2)S_1 + Lq(M_{Y2}^2P_{Y1}^2 + M_{Y1}^2P_{Y2}^2)S_1)) - \dots} \quad (3.30)$$

$$K_N^{ep}(1,2) = \frac{EI(6561A^2Lq(Lq + 2L_{pl})M_{Y1}^2M_{Y2}^2S_2 + 4096L^2q^2I^2P_{Y1}^2P_{Y2}^2S_1S_2 + 5184AI(L_{pl}^2M_{Y1}M_{Y2}P_{Y1}P_{Y2}S_1^2 + \dots)}{L(6561A^2Lq(Lq + 2L_{pl})M_{Y1}^2M_{Y2}^2 + 5184AI((Lq + L_{pl})(L_{pl}(M_{Y2}^2P_{Y1}^2 + M_{Y1}^2P_{Y2}^2)S_1 + Lq(M_{Y2}^2P_{Y1}^2 + M_{Y1}^2P_{Y2}^2)S_1)) - \dots} \quad (3.31)$$

$$K_N^{ep}(1,3) = -\frac{72AEIL_{pl}(81ALqM_{Y1}M_{Y2}(M_{Y2}P_{Y1}S_1 + M_{Y1}P_{Y2}S_2) + 64IP_{Y1}P_{Y2}((Lq + \dots)}{L(6561A^2Lq(Lq + 2L_{pl})M_{Y1}^2M_{Y2}^2 + 5184AI((Lq + L_{pl})(L_{pl}(M_{Y2}^2P_{Y1}^2 + M_{Y1}^2P_{Y2}^2)S_1 + Lq(M_{Y2}^2P_{Y1}^2 + \dots)} \quad (3.32)$$

$$K_N^{ep}(2,2) = \frac{EI(6561A^2Lq(Lq + 2L_{pl})M_{Y1}^2M_{Y2}^2S_1 + 4096LqI^2P_{Y1}^2P_{Y2}^2S_1(LqS_1 + L_{pl}(S_1 - S_2)(S_1 + S_2)) + \dots}{L(6561A^2Lq(Lq + 2L_{pl})M_{Y1}^2M_{Y2}^2 + 5184AI((Lq + L_{pl})(L_{pl}(M_{Y2}^2P_{Y1}^2 + M_{Y1}^2P_{Y2}^2)S_1 + \dots)} \quad (3.33)$$

$$K_N^{ep}(2,3) = -\frac{72AEIL_{pl}(81ALqM_{Y1}M_{Y2}(M_{Y1}P_{Y2}S_1 + M_{Y2}P_{Y1}S_2) + \dots}{L(6561A^2Lq(Lq + 2L_{pl})M_{Y1}^2M_{Y2}^2 + 5184AI((Lq + L_{pl})(L_{pl}(M_{Y2}^2P_{Y1}^2 + M_{Y1}^2P_{Y2}^2)S_1 + \dots)} \quad (3.34)$$

$$K_N^{ep}(3,3) = \frac{AE(6561A^2L^2q^2M_{Y1}^2M_{Y2}^2 + 5184ALqI(L_{pl}(M_{Y2}^2P_{Y1}^2 + M_{Y1}^2P_{Y2}^2)S_1 + \dots \\ Lq(M_{Y2}^2P_{Y1}^2 + M_{Y1}^2P_{Y2}^2S_1)) + 4096I^2P_{Y1}^2P_{Y2}^2((Lq + L_{pl})S_1(Lq + L_{pl}S_1) - L_{pl}^2S_2^2))}{L(6561A^2Lq(Lq + 2L_{pl})M_{Y1}^2M_{Y2}^2 + 5184AI((Lq + L_{pl})(L_{pl}(M_{Y2}^2P_{Y1}^2 + M_{Y1}^2P_{Y2}^2)S_1 + \dots \\ Lq(M_{Y2}^2P_{Y1}^2 + M_{Y1}^2P_{Y2}^2S_1)) - 2L_{pl}^2M_{Y1}M_{Y2}P_{Y1}P_{Y2}S_2) + 4096I^2P_{Y1}^2P_{Y2}^2((Lq + L_{pl})S_1(Lq + L_{pl}S_1) - L_{pl}^2S_2^2))} \quad (3.35)$$

Regarding the incremental plastic deformations combining the equations (3.16) and (3.28)

$$dq_{N1}^{pl} = \frac{8L_{pl}P_{Y1}(9AM_{Y1}(81AdqN3LqM_{Y2}^2 + 64dqN3I(Lq + L_{pl})P_{Y2}^2S_1 - 72IL_{pl}M_{Y2}P_{Y2}(dqN2S_1 + dqN1S_2)) + 8IP_{Y1}(-72AdqN3L_{pl}M_{Y2}P_{Y2}S_2 + \dots \\ 81A(Lq + L_{pl})M_{Y2}^2(dqN1S_1 + dqN2S_2) + 64IP_{Y2}^2(dqN1(Lq + L_{pl})S_1^2 + dqN2LqS_1S_2 - dqN1L_{pl}S_2^2))}{81AM_{Y1}^2(81ALq(Lq + 2L_{pl})M_{Y2}^2 + 64I(Lq + L_{pl})^2P_{Y2}^2S_1) - 10368AIL_{pl}^2M_{Y1}M_{Y2}P_{Y1}P_{Y2}S_2 + 64IP_{Y1}^2((Lq + \dots \\ L_{pl})(Lq + L_{pl}S_1)(81AM_{Y2}^2 + 64IP_{Y2}^2S_1) - 64IL_{pl}^2P_{Y2}^2S_2^2)} \quad (3.37)$$

$$dq_{n2}^{pl} = \frac{8L_{pl}P_{Y2}(64IP_{Y1}^2((Lq + L_{pl}S_1)(9AdqN3M_{Y2} + 8dqN2IP_{Y2}S_1) + 8dqN1LqIP_{Y2}S_2 - 8dqN2IL_{pl}P_{Y2}S_2^2) + \dots \\ 81AM_{Y1}^2(9AdqN3LqM_{Y2} + 8I(Lq + L_{pl})P_{Y2}(dqN2S_1 + dqN1S_2)) - 72AIL_{pl}M_{Y1}P_{Y1}(8dqN3P_{Y2}S_2 + 9M_{Y2}(dqN1S_1 + dqN2S_2)))}{81AM_{Y1}^2(81ALq(Lq + 2L_{pl})M_{Y2}^2 + 64I(Lq + L_{pl})^2P_{Y2}^2S_1) - 10368AIL_{pl}^2M_{Y1}M_{Y2}P_{Y1}P_{Y2}S_2 + \dots \\ 64IP_{Y1}^2((Lq + L_{pl})(Lq + L_{pl}S_1)(81AM_{Y2}^2 + 64IP_{Y2}^2S_1) - 64IL_{pl}^2P_{Y2}^2S_2^2)}$$

$$dq_{n3}^{pl} = \frac{18L_{pl}(32IM_{Y2}P_{Y1}^2((Lq + L_{pl}S_1)(9AdqN3M_{Y2} + 8dqN2IP_{Y2}S_1) + 8dqN1LqIP_{Y2}S_2 - 8dqN2IL_{pl}P_{Y2}S_2^2) + 9AM_{Y1}^2(81AdqN3LqM_{Y2}^2 + \dots \\ 32dqN3I(Lq + L_{pl})P_{Y2}^2S_1 + 36LqIM_{Y2}P_{Y2}(dqN2S_1 + dqN1S_2)) + 4IM_{Y1}P_{Y1}(-144AdqN3L_{pl}M_{Y2}P_{Y2}S_2 + 81ALqM_{Y2}^2(dqN1S_1 + dqN2S_2)) + \dots \\ 64IP_{Y2}^2(dqN1(Lq + L_{pl})S_1^2 + dqN2LqS_1S_2 - dqN1L_{pl}S_2^2))}{81AM_{Y1}^2(81ALq(Lq + 2L_{pl})M_{Y2}^2 + 64I(Lq + L_{pl})^2P_{Y2}^2S_1) - 10368AIL_{pl}^2M_{Y1}M_{Y2}P_{Y1}P_{Y2}S_2 + 64IP_{Y1}^2((Lq + \dots \\ L_{pl})(Lq + L_{pl}S_1)(81AM_{Y2}^2 + 64IP_{Y2}^2S_1) - 64IL_{pl}^2P_{Y2}^2S_2^2)} \quad (3.38)$$

- **Case 1.2 : Plastic hinge at both ends ( $Q_{N3}/P_Y < 0.2$ )** 

In this case both ends have been plastified and the corresponding force points lie in the second branch of the yield surface, where  $Q_{N3}/P_Y < 0.2$  (Figure 3.8) .

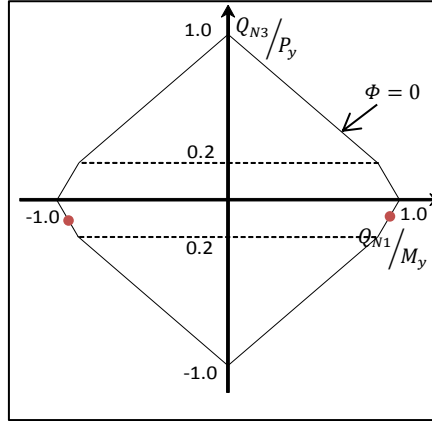


Figure 3.8 Force points of the plastic hinges lying in the second branch of the yield surface

Assuming, the force point lies on the second branch of the yield surface, the previous relations from (3.13) to (3.29) change in the following direction

$$\mathbf{F} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{M_y} & 0 & \frac{1}{2 * P_y} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{M_y} & \frac{1}{2 * P_y} \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{G} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{M_y} & 0 & \frac{1}{2 * P_y} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{M_y} & \frac{1}{2 * P_y} \end{bmatrix} \quad (3.39)$$

$$\mathbf{H} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{EIq}{M_{Y1}^2} + \frac{AEq}{4P_{Y1}^2} & 0 \\ l_{pl} & \\ 0 & \frac{EIq}{M_{Y2}^2} + \frac{AEq}{4P_{Y2}^2} \\ & l_{pl} \end{bmatrix} \quad (3.40)$$

The resulting for the elastoplastic stiffness matrix  $\mathbf{K}_N^{ep}$  and the incremental plastic deformations, turn out to be



$$K_N^{ep}(1,1) = \frac{EI(A^2Lq(Lq + 2L_{pl})M_{Y1}^2M_{Y2}^2S_1 + 16LqI^2P_{Y1}^2P_{Y2}^2(LqS_1 + L_{pl}(S_1 - \dots S_2)(S_1 + S_2)) + 4AI(Lq + L_{pl})(Lq(M_{Y2}^2P_{Y1}^2 + M_{Y1}^2P_{Y2}^2)S_1 + L_{pl}M_{Y1}^2P_{Y2}^2(S_1 - S_2)(S_1 + S_2)))}{L(A^2Lq(Lq + 2L_{pl})M_{Y1}^2M_{Y2}^2 + 4AI((Lq + L_{pl})(M_{Y2}^2P_{Y1}^2 + M_{Y1}^2P_{Y2}^2)(Lq + \dots L_{pl}S_1) - 2L_{pl}^2M_{Y1}M_{Y2}P_{Y1}P_{Y2}S_2) + 16I^2P_{Y1}^2P_{Y2}^2((Lq + L_{pl}S_1)^2 - L_{pl}^2S_2^2))} \quad (3.41)$$

$$K_N^{ep}(1,2) = \frac{EI(4AIL_{pl}^2M_{Y1}M_{Y2}P_{Y1}P_{Y2}S_1^2 + Lq(A^2(Lq + 2L_{pl})M_{Y1}^2M_{Y2}^2 + 16LqI^2P_{Y1}^2P_{Y2}^2 + \dots 4AI(Lq + L_{pl})(M_{Y2}^2P_{Y1}^2 + M_{Y1}^2P_{Y2}^2))S_2 - 4AIL_{pl}^2M_{Y1}M_{Y2}P_{Y1}P_{Y2}S_2^2)}{L(A^2Lq(Lq + 2L_{pl})M_{Y1}^2M_{Y2}^2 + 4AI((Lq + L_{pl})(M_{Y2}^2P_{Y1}^2 + M_{Y1}^2P_{Y2}^2)(Lq + \dots L_{pl}S_1) - 2L_{pl}^2M_{Y1}M_{Y2}P_{Y1}P_{Y2}S_2) + 16I^2P_{Y1}^2P_{Y2}^2((Lq + L_{pl}S_1)^2 - L_{pl}^2S_2^2))} \quad (3.42)$$

$$K_N^{ep}(1,3) = -\frac{2AEIL_{pl}(ALqM_{Y1}M_{Y2}(M_{Y2}P_{Y1}S_1 + M_{Y1}P_{Y2}S_2) + \dots 4IP_{Y1}P_{Y2}(L_{pl}M_{Y1}P_{Y2}(S_1 - S_2)(S_1 + S_2) + Lq(M_{Y1}P_{Y2}S_1 + M_{Y2}P_{Y1}S_2)))}{L(A^2Lq(Lq + 2L_{pl})M_{Y1}^2M_{Y2}^2 + 4AI((Lq + L_{pl})(M_{Y2}^2P_{Y1}^2 + M_{Y1}^2P_{Y2}^2)(Lq + \dots L_{pl}S_1) - 2L_{pl}^2M_{Y1}M_{Y2}P_{Y1}P_{Y2}S_2) + 16I^2P_{Y1}^2P_{Y2}^2((Lq + L_{pl}S_1)^2 - L_{pl}^2S_2^2))} \quad (3.43)$$

$$K_N^{ep}(2,2) = \frac{EI(A^2Lq(Lq + 2L_{pl})M_{Y1}^2M_{Y2}^2S_1 + 16LqI^2P_{Y1}^2P_{Y2}^2(LqS_1 + L_{pl}(S_1 - S_2)(S_1 + \dots S_2)) + 4AI(Lq + L_{pl})(Lq(M_{Y2}^2P_{Y1}^2 + M_{Y1}^2P_{Y2}^2)S_1 + L_{pl}M_{Y2}^2P_{Y1}^2(S_1 - S_2)(S_1 + S_2)))}{L(A^2Lq(Lq + 2L_{pl})M_{Y1}^2M_{Y2}^2 + 4AI((Lq + L_{pl})(M_{Y2}^2P_{Y1}^2 + M_{Y1}^2P_{Y2}^2)(Lq + \dots L_{pl}S_1) - 2L_{pl}^2M_{Y1}M_{Y2}P_{Y1}P_{Y2}S_2) + 16I^2P_{Y1}^2P_{Y2}^2((Lq + L_{pl}S_1)^2 - L_{pl}^2S_2^2))} \quad (3.44)$$

$$K_N^{ep}(2,3) = -\frac{2AEIL_{pl}(ALqM_{Y1}M_{Y2}(M_{Y1}P_{Y2}S_1 + M_{Y2}P_{Y1}S_2) + \dots 4IP_{Y1}P_{Y2}(L_{pl}M_{Y2}P_{Y1}(S_1 - S_2)(S_1 + S_2) + Lq(M_{Y2}P_{Y1}S_1 + M_{Y1}P_{Y2}S_2)))}{L(A^2Lq(Lq + 2L_{pl})M_{Y1}^2M_{Y2}^2 + 4AI((Lq + L_{pl})(M_{Y2}^2P_{Y1}^2 + M_{Y1}^2P_{Y2}^2)(Lq + \dots L_{pl}S_1) - 2L_{pl}^2M_{Y1}M_{Y2}P_{Y1}P_{Y2}S_2) + 16I^2P_{Y1}^2P_{Y2}^2((Lq + L_{pl}S_1)^2 - L_{pl}^2S_2^2))} \quad (3.45)$$

$$K_N^{ep}(3,3) = \frac{AE(A^2L^2q^2M_{Y1}^2M_{Y2}^2 + 4ALqI(M_{Y2}^2P_{Y1}^2 + M_{Y1}^2P_{Y2}^2)(Lq + \dots \\ L_{pl}S_1) + 16I^2P_{Y1}^2P_{Y2}^2((Lq + L_{pl}S_1)^2 - L_{pl}^2S_2^2))}{L(A^2Lq(Lq + 2L_{pl})M_{Y1}^2M_{Y2}^2 + 4AI((Lq + L_{pl})(M_{Y2}^2P_{Y1}^2 + M_{Y1}^2P_{Y2}^2)(Lq + \dots \\ L_{pl}S_1) - 2L_{pl}^2M_{Y1}M_{Y2}P_{Y1}P_{Y2}S_2) + 16I^2P_{Y1}^2P_{Y2}^2((Lq + L_{pl}S_1)^2 - L_{pl}^2S_2^2))} \quad (3.46)$$

Regarding the incremental plastic deformations

$$dq_{N1}^{pl} = \frac{2L_{pl}P_{Y1}(A^2dqN3LqM_{Y1}M_{Y2}^2 + 8I^2P_{Y1}P_{Y2}^2(dqN1S_1(Lq + L_{pl}S_1) + dqN2LqS_2 - dqN1L_{pl}S_2^2) + 2AI(2dqN3P_{Y2}(LqM_{Y1}P_{Y2} + \dots \\ L_{pl}M_{Y1}P_{Y2}S_1 - L_{pl}M_{Y2}P_{Y1}S_2) + M_{Y2}(dqN1(Lq + L_{pl})M_{Y2}P_{Y1}S_1 - dqN2L_{pl}M_{Y1}P_{Y2}S_1 + dqN2(Lq + L_{pl})M_{Y2}P_{Y1}S_2 - dqN1L_{pl}M_{Y1}P_{Y2}S_2)))}{A^2Lq(Lq + 2L_{pl})M_{Y1}^2M_{Y2}^2 + 4AI((Lq + L_{pl})(M_{Y2}^2P_{Y1}^2 + M_{Y1}^2P_{Y2}^2)(Lq + L_{pl}S_1) - \dots \\ 2L_{pl}^2M_{Y1}M_{Y2}P_{Y1}P_{Y2}S_2) + 16I^2P_{Y1}^2P_{Y2}^2((Lq + L_{pl}S_1)^2 - L_{pl}^2S_2^2)} \quad (3.47)$$

$$dq_{N2}^{pl} = \frac{2L_{pl}P_{Y2}(A^2dqN3LqM_{Y1}^2M_{Y2} + 8I^2P_{Y1}^2P_{Y2}(dqN2S_1(Lq + L_{pl}S_1) + dqN1LqS_2 - dqN2L_{pl}S_2^2) + \dots \\ 2AI(2dqN3P_{Y1}(LqM_{Y2}P_{Y1} + L_{pl}M_{Y2}P_{Y1}S_1 - L_{pl}M_{Y1}P_{Y2}S_2) + M_{Y1}(-dqN1L_{pl}M_{Y2}P_{Y1}S_1 + dqN2(Lq + L_{pl})M_{Y1}P_{Y2}S_1 - \dots \\ dqN2L_{pl}M_{Y2}P_{Y1}S_2 + dqN1(Lq + L_{pl})M_{Y1}P_{Y2}S_2)))}{A^2Lq(Lq + 2L_{pl})M_{Y1}^2M_{Y2}^2 + 4AI((Lq + L_{pl})(M_{Y2}^2P_{Y1}^2 + M_{Y1}^2P_{Y2}^2)(Lq + L_{pl}S_1) - \dots \\ 2L_{pl}^2M_{Y1}M_{Y2}P_{Y1}P_{Y2}S_2) + 16I^2P_{Y1}^2P_{Y2}^2((Lq + L_{pl}S_1)^2 - L_{pl}^2S_2^2)} \quad (3.48)$$

$$dq_{N3}^{pl} = \frac{2L_{pl}(A^2dqN3LqM_{Y1}^2M_{Y2}^2 + 4I^2P_{Y1}P_{Y2}((dqN2M_{Y2}P_{Y1} + dqN1M_{Y1}P_{Y2})S_1(Lq + L_{pl}S_1) + Lq(dqN1M_{Y2}P_{Y1} + dqN2M_{Y1}P_{Y2})S_2 - \dots \\ L_{pl}(dqN2M_{Y2}P_{Y1} + dqN1M_{Y1}P_{Y2})S_2^2) + AI(2dqN3(M_{Y2}^2P_{Y1}^2 + M_{Y1}^2P_{Y2}^2)(Lq + L_{pl}S_1) - 4dqN3L_{pl}M_{Y1}M_{Y2}P_{Y1}P_{Y2}S_2 + \dots \\ LqM_{Y1}M_{Y2}(dqN1M_{Y2}P_{Y1}S_1 + dqN2M_{Y1}P_{Y2}S_1 + dqN2M_{Y2}P_{Y1}S_2 + dqN1M_{Y1}P_{Y2}S_2)))}{A^2Lq(Lq + 2L_{pl})M_{Y1}^2M_{Y2}^2 + 4AI((Lq + L_{pl})(M_{Y2}^2P_{Y1}^2 + M_{Y1}^2P_{Y2}^2)(Lq + L_{pl}S_1) - \dots \\ 2L_{pl}^2M_{Y1}M_{Y2}P_{Y1}P_{Y2}S_2) + 16I^2P_{Y1}^2P_{Y2}^2((Lq + L_{pl}S_1)^2 - L_{pl}^2S_2^2)} \quad (3.49)$$

- **Case 2.1 : Plastic hinge at left end ( $Q_{N3}/P_Y < 0.2$ )** 

Assuming that one plastic hinge has occurred at the left end and the force point lies on the second branch of the yield surface, the previous relations from (3.13) to (3.29) change in the following direction

$$\mathbf{F} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{M_y} & 0 & \frac{1}{2 * P_y} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{G} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{M_y} & 0 & \frac{1}{2 * P_y} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (3.50)$$

$$d\mathbf{Q}_N = \mathbf{K}_N^{el} (d\mathbf{q}_N - \mathbf{G}^T * \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}) \quad (3.51)$$

$$\mathbf{H} = \begin{bmatrix} H_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (3.52)$$

$$\mathbf{H} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{EIq}{M_{Y1}^2} + \frac{AEq}{4P_{Y1}^2} & 0 \\ l_{pl} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (3.53)$$

The resulting for the elastoplastic stiffness matrix  $\mathbf{K}_N^{ep}$  turns out to be

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{EI(A(Lq+L_{pl})M_{Y1}^2+4LqIP_{Y1}^2)S_1}{L(A(Lq+L_{pl})M_{Y1}^2+4IP_{Y1}^2(Lq+L_{pl}S_1))} & \frac{EI(A(Lq+L_{pl})M_{Y1}^2+4LqIP_{Y1}^2)S_2}{L(A(Lq+L_{pl})M_{Y1}^2+4IP_{Y1}^2(Lq+L_{pl}S_1))} & -\frac{2AEIL_{pl}M_{Y1}P_{Y1}S_1}{L(A(Lq+L_{pl})M_{Y1}^2+4IP_{Y1}^2(Lq+L_{pl}S_1))} \\ \frac{EI(A(Lq+L_{pl})M_{Y1}^2+4LqIP_{Y1}^2)S_2}{L(A(Lq+L_{pl})M_{Y1}^2+4IP_{Y1}^2(Lq+L_{pl}S_1))} & \frac{EI(S_1 - \frac{4L_{pl}P_{Y1}^2S_2^2}{A(Lq+L_{pl})M_{Y1}^2+4IP_{Y1}^2(Lq+L_{pl}S_1)})}{L} & -\frac{2AEIL_{pl}M_{Y1}P_{Y1}S_2}{L(A(Lq+L_{pl})M_{Y1}^2+4IP_{Y1}^2(Lq+L_{pl}S_1))} \\ -\frac{2AEIL_{pl}M_{Y1}P_{Y1}S_1}{L(A(Lq+L_{pl})M_{Y1}^2+4IP_{Y1}^2(Lq+L_{pl}S_1))} & -\frac{2AEIL_{pl}M_{Y1}P_{Y1}S_2}{L(A(Lq+L_{pl})M_{Y1}^2+4IP_{Y1}^2(Lq+L_{pl}S_1))} & \frac{AE(ALqM_{Y1}^2+4IP_{Y1}^2(Lq+L_{pl}S_1))}{L(A(Lq+L_{pl})M_{Y1}^2+4IP_{Y1}^2(Lq+L_{pl}S_1))} \end{bmatrix} \quad (3.54)$$

Regarding the incremental plastic deformations

$$dq_N^{pl} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2L_{pl}P_{Y1}(AdqN3M_{Y1} + 2IP_{Y1}(dqN1S_1 + dqN2S_2))}{A(Lq + L_{pl})M_{Y1}^2 + 4IP_{Y1}^2(Lq + L_{pl}S_1)} \\ 0 \\ \frac{L_{pl}M_{Y1}(AdqN3M_{Y1} + 2IP_{Y1}(dqN1S_1 + dqN2S_2))}{A(Lq + L_{pl})M_{Y1}^2 + 4IP_{Y1}^2(Lq + L_{pl}S_1)} \end{bmatrix} \quad (3.55)$$

- **Case 2.2 : Plastic hinge at right ends ( $Q_{N3}/P_Y > 0.2$ )** 

Assuming that one plastic hinge has occurred at the left end and the force point lies on the first branch of the yield surface, the previous relations from (3.13) to (3.29) change in the following direction

$$\mathbf{F} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{8}{9M_y} & 0 & \frac{1}{P_y} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{G} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{8}{9M_y} & 0 & \frac{1}{P_y} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (3.56)$$

$$d\mathbf{Q}_N = \mathbf{K}_N^{el}(d\mathbf{q}_N - \mathbf{G}^T * \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}) \quad (3.57)$$

$$\mathbf{H} = \begin{bmatrix} H_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (3.58)$$

$$\mathbf{H} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{64EIq}{81M_{Y1}^2} + \frac{AEq}{P_{Y1}^2} & 0 \\ \frac{l_{pl}}{0} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (3.59)$$

The resulting for the elastoplastic stiffness matrix  $\mathbf{K}_N^{ep}$  turns out to be

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{EI(81A(Lq+L_{pl})M_{Y1}^2+64LqIP_{Y1}^2)S_1}{L(81A(Lq+L_{pl})M_{Y1}^2+64IP_{Y1}^2(Lq+L_{pl}S_1))} & \frac{EI(81A(Lq+L_{pl})M_{Y1}^2+64LqIP_{Y1}^2)S_2}{L(81A(Lq+L_{pl})M_{Y1}^2+64IP_{Y1}^2(Lq+L_{pl}S_1))} & -\frac{72AEIL_{pl}M_{Y1}P_{Y1}S_1}{L(81A(Lq+L_{pl})M_{Y1}^2+64IP_{Y1}^2(Lq+L_{pl}S_1))} \\ \frac{EI(81A(Lq+L_{pl})M_{Y1}^2+64LqIP_{Y1}^2)S_2}{L(81A(Lq+L_{pl})M_{Y1}^2+64IP_{Y1}^2(Lq+L_{pl}S_1))} & \frac{EI(S_1 - \frac{64IL_{pl}P_{Y1}^2S_2^2}{81A(Lq+L_{pl})M_{Y1}^2+64IP_{Y1}^2(Lq+L_{pl}S_1)})}{L} & -\frac{72AEIL_{pl}M_{Y1}P_{Y1}S_2}{L(81A(Lq+L_{pl})M_{Y1}^2+64IP_{Y1}^2(Lq+L_{pl}S_1))} \\ -\frac{72AEIL_{pl}M_{Y1}P_{Y1}S_1}{L(81A(Lq+L_{pl})M_{Y1}^2+64IP_{Y1}^2(Lq+L_{pl}S_1))} & -\frac{72AEIL_{pl}M_{Y1}P_{Y1}S_2}{L(81A(Lq+L_{pl})M_{Y1}^2+64IP_{Y1}^2(Lq+L_{pl}S_1))} & \frac{AE(81ALqM_{Y1}^2+64IP_{Y1}^2(Lq+L_{pl}S_1))}{L(81A(Lq+L_{pl})M_{Y1}^2+64IP_{Y1}^2(Lq+L_{pl}S_1))} \end{bmatrix} \quad (3.60)$$

Regarding the incremental plastic deformations

$$dq_N^{pl} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{8L_{pl}P_{Y1}(9AdqN3M_{Y1} + 8IP_{Y1}(dqN1S_1 + dqN2S_2))}{81A(Lq + L_{pl})M_{Y1}^2 + 64IP_{Y1}^2(Lq + L_{pl}S_1)} \\ 0 \\ \frac{9L_{pl}M_{Y1}(9AdqN3M_{Y1} + 8IP_{Y1}(dqN1S_1 + dqN2S_2))}{81A(Lq + L_{pl})M_{Y1}^2 + 64IP_{Y1}^2(Lq + L_{pl}S_1)} \end{bmatrix} \quad (3.61)$$

- **Case 3.1 : Plastic hinge at right ends ( $Q_{N3}/P_Y < 0.2$ )** 

Assuming that one plastic hinge has occurred at the right end and the force point lies on the second branch of the yield surface, the previous relations from (3.13) to (3.29) change in the following direction

$$\mathbf{F} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{M_y} & \frac{1}{2 * P_y} \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{G} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{M_y} & 0 & \frac{1}{2 * P_y} \end{bmatrix} \quad (3.62)$$

$$d\mathbf{Q}_N = \mathbf{K}_N^{el} (d\mathbf{q}_N - \mathbf{G}^T * \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \lambda_2 \end{bmatrix}) \quad (3.63)$$

$$\mathbf{H} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & H_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad (3.64)$$

$$\mathbf{H} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{EIq}{M_{Y2}^2} + \frac{AEq}{4P_{Y2}^2} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{l_{pl}} \end{bmatrix} \quad (3.65)$$

The resulting for the elastoplastic stiffness matrix  $\mathbf{K}_N^{ep}$  turns out to be

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{EI(S_1 - \frac{4l_{pl}P_{Y2}^2S_2^2}{A(Lq+L_{pl})M_{Y2}^2+4IP_{Y2}^2(Lq+L_{pl}S_1)})}{L} & \frac{EI(A(Lq+L_{pl})M_{Y2}^2+4LqIP_{Y2}^2)S_2}{L(A(Lq+L_{pl})M_{Y2}^2+4IP_{Y2}^2(Lq+L_{pl}S_1))} & -\frac{2AEIL_{pl}M_{Y2}P_{Y2}S_2}{L(A(Lq+L_{pl})M_{Y2}^2+4IP_{Y2}^2(Lq+L_{pl}S_1))} \\ \frac{EI(A(Lq+L_{pl})M_{Y2}^2+4LqIP_{Y2}^2)S_2}{L(A(Lq+L_{pl})M_{Y2}^2+4IP_{Y2}^2(Lq+L_{pl}S_1))} & \frac{EI(A(Lq+L_{pl})M_{Y2}^2+4LqIP_{Y2}^2)S_1}{L(A(Lq+L_{pl})M_{Y2}^2+4IP_{Y2}^2(Lq+L_{pl}S_1))} & -\frac{2AEIL_{pl}M_{Y2}P_{Y2}S_1}{L(A(Lq+L_{pl})M_{Y2}^2+4IP_{Y2}^2(Lq+L_{pl}S_1))} \\ -\frac{2AEIL_{pl}M_{Y2}P_{Y2}S_2}{L(A(Lq+L_{pl})M_{Y2}^2+4IP_{Y2}^2(Lq+L_{pl}S_1))} & -\frac{2AEIL_{pl}M_{Y2}P_{Y2}S_1}{L(A(Lq+L_{pl})M_{Y2}^2+4IP_{Y2}^2(Lq+L_{pl}S_1))} & \frac{AE(ALqM_{Y2}^2+4IP_{Y2}^2(Lq+L_{pl}S_1))}{L(A(Lq+L_{pl})M_{Y2}^2+4IP_{Y2}^2(Lq+L_{pl}S_1))} \end{bmatrix} \quad (3.66)$$

Regarding the incremental plastic deformations

$$dq_N^{pl} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{2L_{pl}P_{Y2}(AdqN3M_{Y2} + 2IP_{Y2}(dqN2S_1 + dqN1S_2))}{A(Lq + L_{pl})M_{Y2}^2 + 4IP_{Y2}^2(Lq + L_{pl}S_1)} \\ \frac{L_{pl}M_{Y2}(AdqN3M_{Y2} + 2IP_{Y2}(dqN2S_1 + dqN1S_2))}{A(Lq + L_{pl})M_{Y2}^2 + 4IP_{Y2}^2(Lq + L_{pl}S_1)} \end{bmatrix} \quad (3.67)$$

○ **Case 3.2 : Plastic hinge at both ends ( $Q_{N3}/P_Y > 0.2$ )** 

Assuming that one plastic hinge has occurred at the right end and the force point lies on the first branch of the yield surface, the previous relations from (3.13) to (3.29) change in the following direction.

$$\mathbf{F} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{8}{9M_y} & \frac{1}{P_y} \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{G} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{8}{9M_y} & \frac{1}{P_y} \end{bmatrix} \quad (3.68)$$

$$d\mathbf{Q}_N = \mathbf{K}_N^{el} (d\mathbf{q}_N - \mathbf{G}^T * \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} \\ \lambda_2 \end{bmatrix}) \quad (3.69)$$

$$\mathbf{H} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & H_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad (3.70)$$

$$\mathbf{H} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\frac{64EIq}{81M_{Y1}^2} + \frac{AEq}{P_{Y1}^2}}{l_{pl}} \end{bmatrix} \quad (3.71)$$

The resulting for the elastoplastic stiffness matrix  $\mathbf{K}_N^{ep}$  turns out to be

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{EI(S_1 - \frac{64l_{pl}P_{Y2}^2S_2^2}{81A(Lq+L_{pl})M_{Y2}^2+64IP_{Y2}^2(Lq+L_{pl}S_1)})}{L} & \frac{EI(81A(Lq+L_{pl})M_{Y2}^2+64LqIP_{Y2}^2)S_2}{L(81A(Lq+L_{pl})M_{Y2}^2+64IP_{Y2}^2(Lq+L_{pl}S_1))} & -\frac{72AEIL_{pl}M_{Y2}P_{Y2}S_2}{L(81A(Lq+L_{pl})M_{Y2}^2+64IP_{Y2}^2(Lq+L_{pl}S_1))} \\ \frac{EI(81A(Lq+L_{pl})M_{Y2}^2+64LqIP_{Y2}^2)S_2}{L(81A(Lq+L_{pl})M_{Y2}^2+64IP_{Y2}^2(Lq+L_{pl}S_1))} & \frac{EI(81A(Lq+L_{pl})M_{Y2}^2+64LqIP_{Y2}^2)S_1}{L(81A(Lq+L_{pl})M_{Y2}^2+64IP_{Y2}^2(Lq+L_{pl}S_1))} & -\frac{72AEIL_{pl}M_{Y2}P_{Y2}S_1}{L(81A(Lq+L_{pl})M_{Y2}^2+64IP_{Y2}^2(Lq+L_{pl}S_1))} \\ -\frac{72AEIL_{pl}M_{Y2}P_{Y2}S_2}{L(81A(Lq+L_{pl})M_{Y2}^2+64IP_{Y2}^2(Lq+L_{pl}S_1))} & -\frac{72AEIL_{pl}M_{Y2}P_{Y2}S_1}{L(81A(Lq+L_{pl})M_{Y2}^2+64IP_{Y2}^2(Lq+L_{pl}S_1))} & \frac{AE(81ALqM_{Y2}^2+64IP_{Y2}^2(Lq+L_{pl}S_1))}{L(81A(Lq+L_{pl})M_{Y2}^2+64IP_{Y2}^2(Lq+L_{pl}S_1))} \end{bmatrix} \quad (3.72)$$

Regarding the incremental plastic deformations

$$dq_N^{pl} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{8L_{pl}P_{Y2}(9AdqN3M_{Y2} + 8IP_{Y2}(dqN2S_1 + dqN1S_2))}{81A(Lq + L_{pl})M_{Y2}^2 + 64IP_{Y2}^2(Lq + L_{pl}S_1)} \\ \frac{9L_{pl}M_{Y2}(9AdqN3M_{Y2} + 8IP_{Y2}(dqN2S_1 + dqN1S_2))}{81A(Lq + L_{pl})M_{Y2}^2 + 64IP_{Y2}^2(Lq + L_{pl}S_1)} \end{bmatrix} \quad (3.73)$$

## 4. Numerical strategies for analysis

Significant numerical issues raised while the current computer code was developed. Towards this direction the return mapping algorithms were combined with the hardening/softening behavior.

### 4.1. Load increment control and new plastic hinge formation

In case a force point has exceeded the yield surface (line A-C-B), a correction must take place. This may be done in a direction parallel to the bending moment axis [2] (Figure 4.1(a)). Alternatively, it has been suggested [13] that the analysis should restart from the last equilibrium step (point A) and converge to point C using repeatedly the bisection method (Figure 4.1(b)).

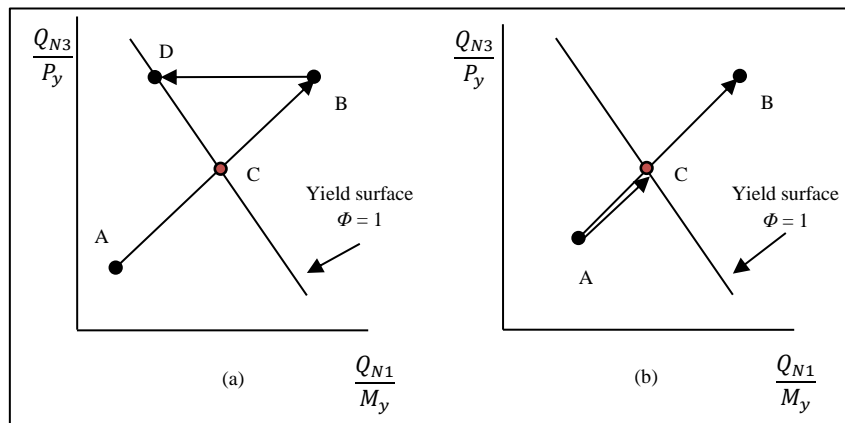


Figure 4.1 Alternative corrections back on the yield surface

The first strategy is less accurate than the second one, but is more efficient, especially when two or more new plastic hinges open in the same iteration. Thus the first strategy was implemented in the present work. If B is located close to C, the discrepancy of choosing D instead of C can be accepted, as long as, an overshooting tolerance around 1% is used. If point B is not located near C the analysis restarts from the equilibrium point A with a new  $\Delta l$ . In this case, the  $\Delta l$  value is multiplied by the fraction  $(AC)/(AB)$ . If the value of this fraction is greater than 0.9, meaning that points C and B are close to each other, the value of  $\Delta l$  is multiplied by 0.01. This methodology avoids unnecessary iterations and proves to be very stable, even in cases where more than one plastic hinges form in the same iteration.

Although in an incremental inelastic analysis, only one plastic hinge should occur per iteration, in practice this condition may not always be met. In the present work, a

plastic tolerance of about 0.5%, as an acceptance area, is allowed. All plastic hinges should lie inside this area. If this condition is not satisfied, the analysis will restart with a decreased  $\Delta l$ . For example, let us suppose that three plastic hinges open together and all force points are located outside the acceptance area (Figure 4.2). Then the following procedure is followed

- The plastic hinge, with the greater value (AC), is selected (P.H.3 in Figure 4.2)
- The corresponding ratio (AC)/(AB) is calculated for the selected hinge
- The  $\Delta l$  value is updated through its multiplication by this ratio
- The analysis restarts from the last equilibrium point with updated  $\Delta l$  value and the analysis restarts from the last saved step.

As a result, the P.H.3 does not open. As long as the other two plastic hinges do open, a similar procedure is repeated, so that only one plastic hinge finally remains. A possible scenario for the formation of plastic hinge after each restart is described in Figure 4.2

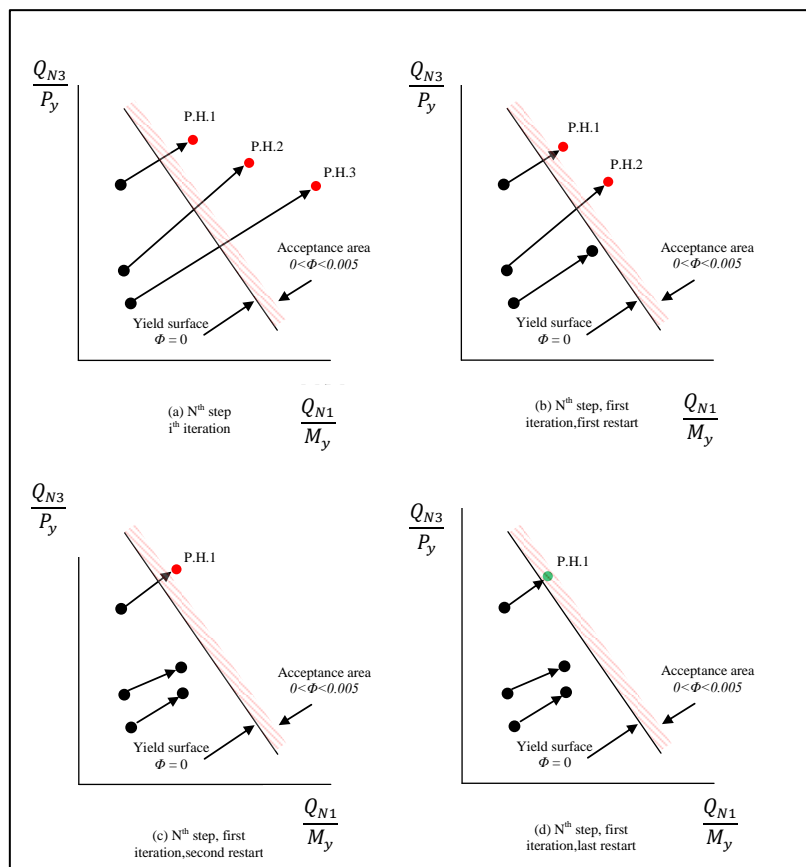


Figure 4.2 Treatment of plastic hinges



## 4.2. Corrections for elastic perfectly plastic material

As presented in the previous section, when plastic hinge occurs, the force point should lie on the yield surface (Figure 4.3(a)). This correction is also needed, when an already formed plastic hinge continues rotating. Thus, the correction takes place also parallel to the bending moment axis (point C) (Figure 4.3(b)).

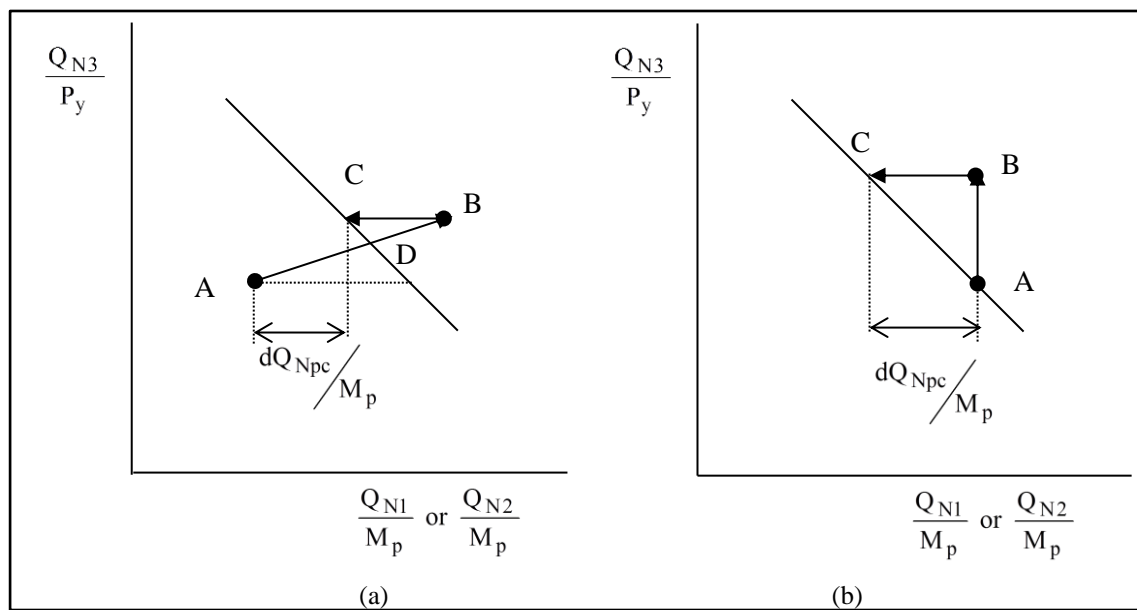


Figure 4.3 Correction back on the yield surface (a) from an elastic point, (b) from an already yielded point.  $P_y$  and  $M_p$  are the ultimate axial and bending moment capacities of the cross section

## 4.3. Corrections with hardening/softening effect

Similar problems arise when the hardening phenomenon is considered. In this case the required corrections are the following

- **Correction back to the initial yield surface:** When a plastic hinge opens, the force point moves from the elastic domain to the inelastic one. Thus before applying the equations of hardening, one has to return this point on the initial yield surface which has been exceeded. This return takes place as presented in section 4.1.
- **Correction back to the expanded yield surface:** Let an already formed plastic hinge, which is expressed by a force point located at point A (Figure 4.4). Applying an incremental load, the force point moves to point B. In this increment both plastic axial deformation and plastic rotation are developed (see section 3.2.2). The internal forces should obey the material's constitutive laws regarding moment-plastic rotations and axial force-axial plastic

deformation. Thus a correction is needed towards this direction as described in Figure 4.4. As a result, the internal forces decrease, the force point finally lies on C and the new yield surface is calculated.

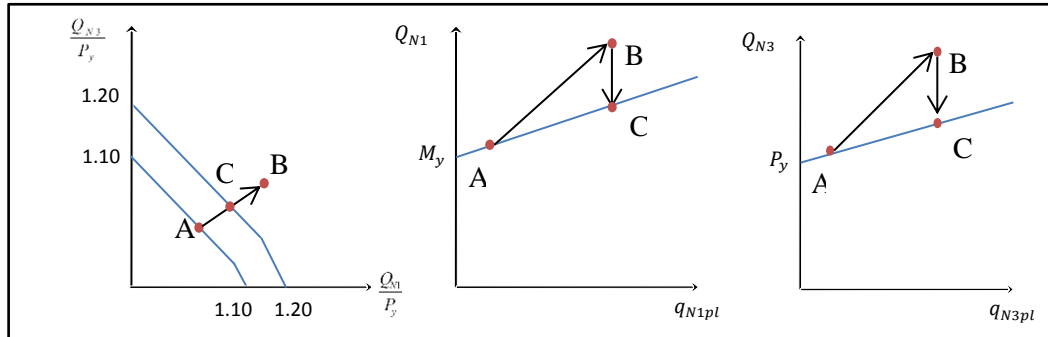


Figure 4.4 Correction back to expanded yield surface, due to large displacements

- **Calculation of the expanded yield surface limits:** Continuing from the procedure described above (point C in Figure 4.4), the new yield surface limits are calculated. Initially, it is identified whether the force point C remains on the same branch of the yield surface or not. A simple algorithm is used for this purpose :

- The line O-D is defined (Figure 4.5), which is given by the function

$$Q_{N3,OD}(Q_{N1}) = a * Q_{N1} \quad (4.1)$$

- The value  $Q_{N1,C}$  is already known, so the value  $Q_{N3,OD}(Q_{N1,C})$  is calculated (4.1).
- Compare the two values
  - if  $Q_{N3,OD}(Q_{N1,C}) > Q_{N3,C}$  the point C is located at the lower branch
  - if  $Q_{N3,OD}(Q_{N1,C}) < Q_{N3,C}$  the point C is located at the upper branch

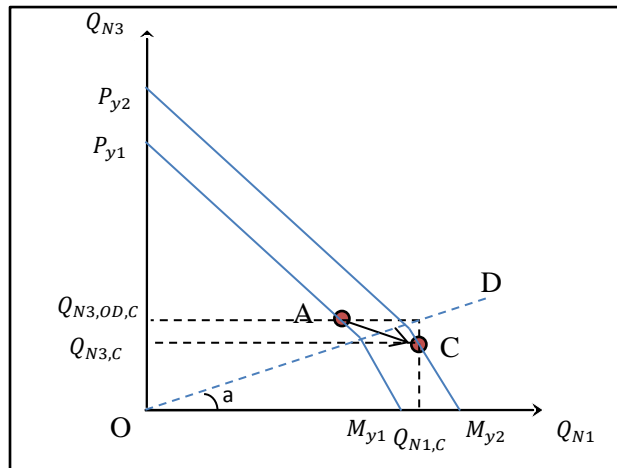


Figure 4.5 Moving form yield surface to another

In case point C is located in the upper branch, the next steps are proposed (Figure 4.6) .

- The line that includes point C, is drawn parallel to the previous yield surface
- The value  $P_{cy}$  is thus calculated
- The other branch is drawn, knowing  $M_{yc} = \frac{P_{cy}}{P_{y1}} * M_{y1}$

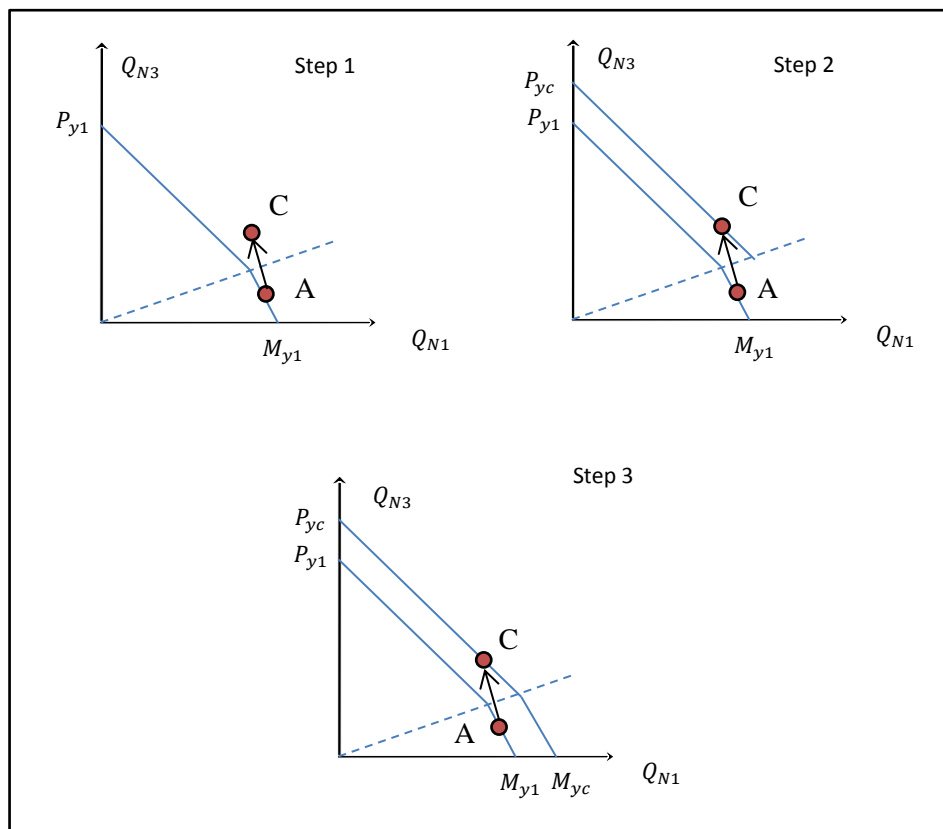


Figure 4.6 Calculation of the expanded yield surface (case 1)

In a similar way, if point C is found in the lower branch as shown in the (Figure 4.7), the previous steps are modified.

- The branch that includes point C, is drawn parallel to the previous yield surface
- The value  $M_{cy}$  is calculated
- The other branch is drawn, knowing  $P_{cy} = \frac{M_{cy}}{M_{y1}} * P_{y1}$

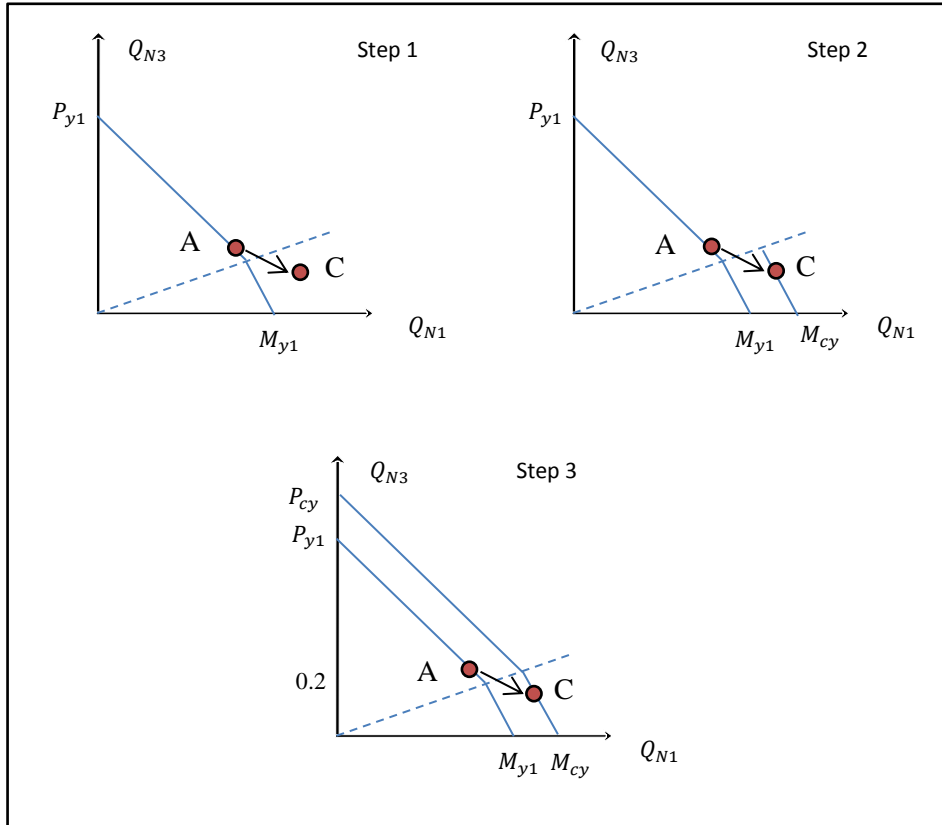


Figure 4.7 Calculation of the expanded yield surface (case 2)

The above described strategy could be briefly presented in the following flowchart

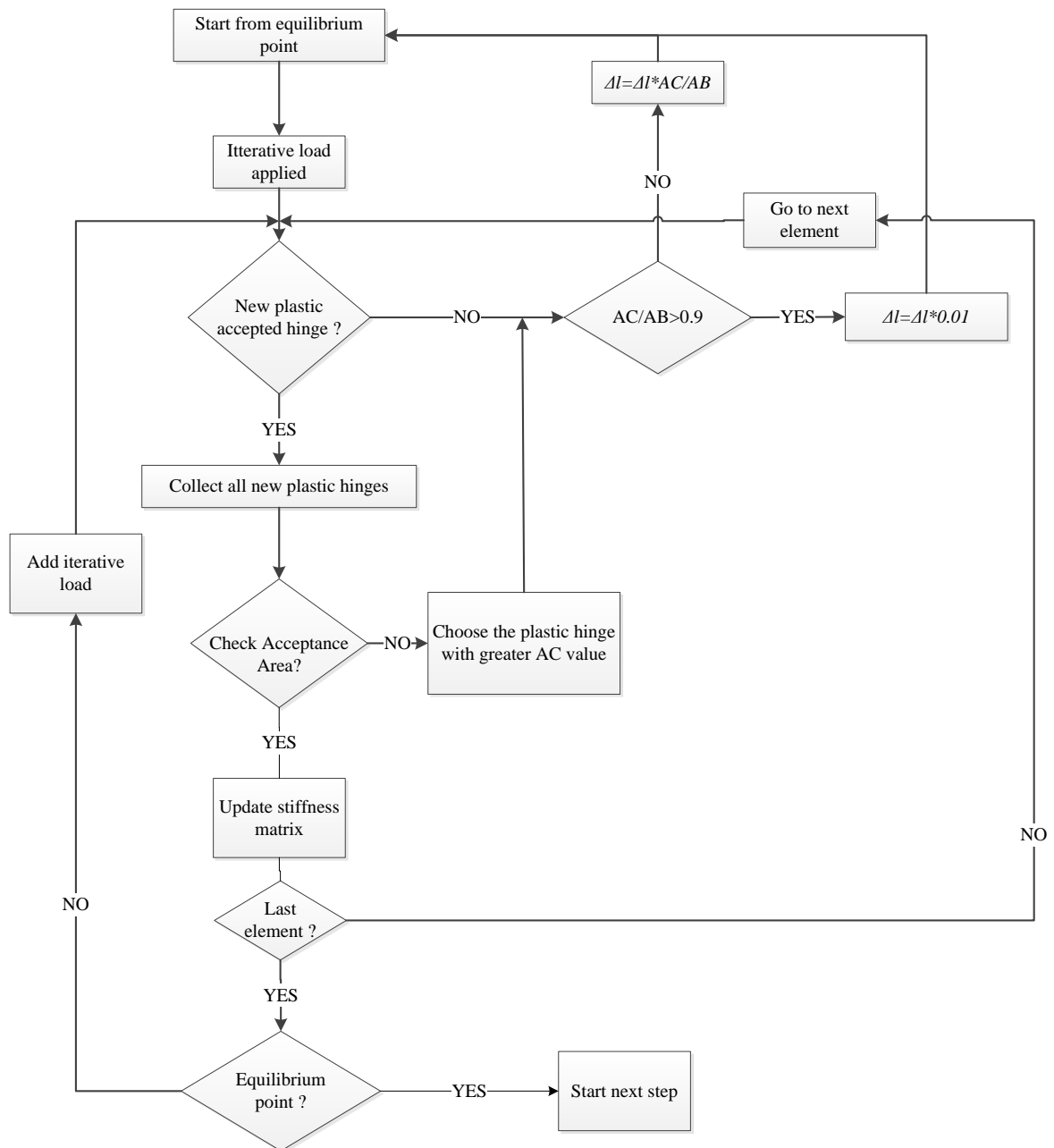


Figure 4.8 Strategy for the acceptance of new plastic hinges, these steps are followed form all elements

Regarding the procedure that takes place when an already formed plastic hinge continues rotating, the next flowchart describes shortly how the code is written.

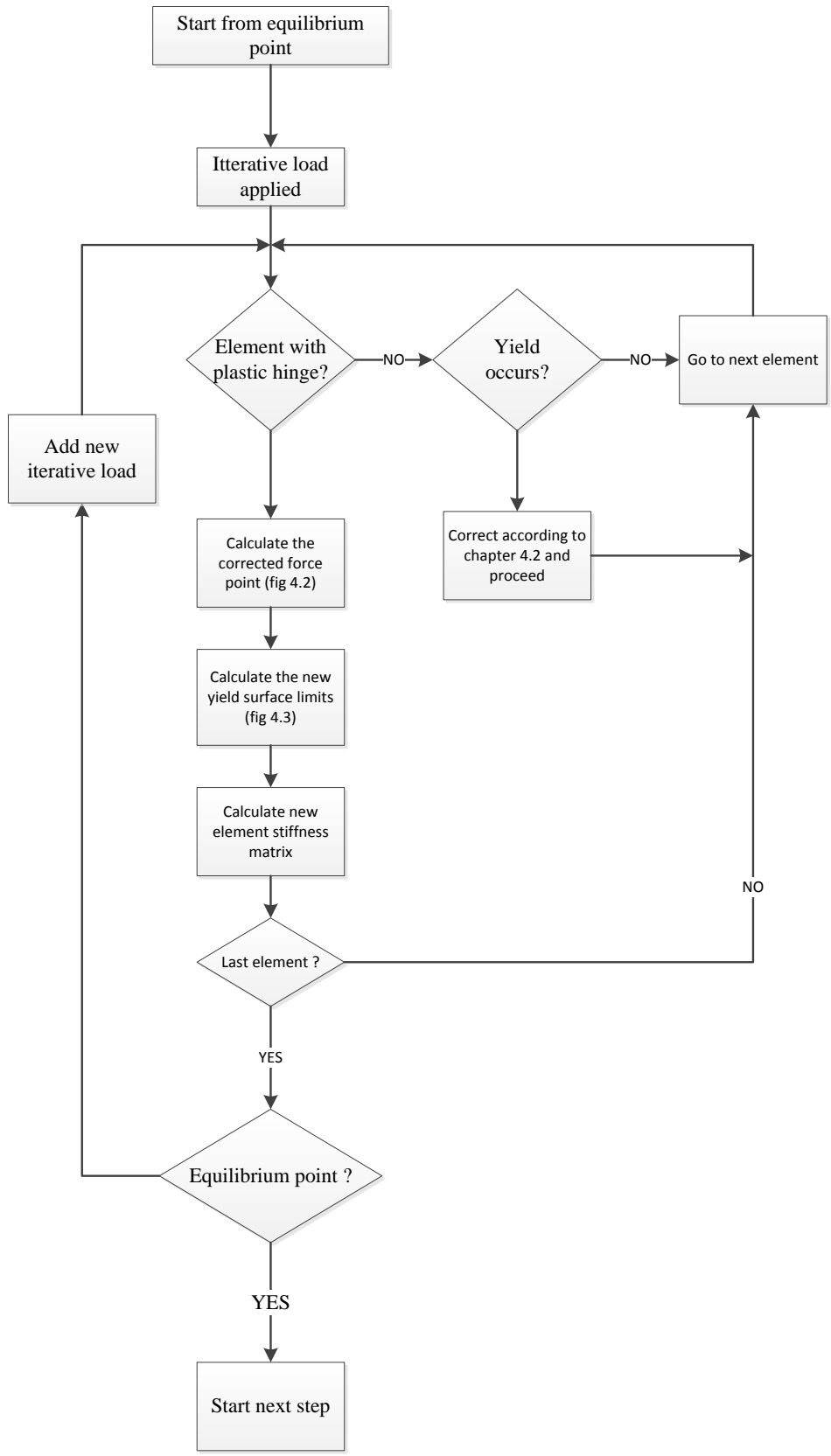


Figure 4.9 Flowchart for the considering of hardening/softening effect

### 4.3 Plastic hinges at common node

Another important issue, is the formation of plastic hinges at common node (Figure 4.10). Plastic hinges may occur at a common node, adjoining two or more elements. If all possible plastic hinges form around a node, its rotational stiffness will drop to zero. As a result, when assembling the global stiffness matrix in an upper triangular form, the column, associated with the specific rotational degree of freedom, will have zero elements. So the stiffness matrix cannot be inverted and the analysis will stop. This may be avoided, by condensing the rotational degrees of freedom of the adjoining elements. However, following this technique requires a continuous monitoring of the active degrees of freedom, something which is computationally cumbersome. Instead, we fix the rotational degree of freedom of the node, by giving a large value to the zero diagonal element of the global stiffness matrix (one hundred times the largest element of the stiffness matrix proves sufficient).

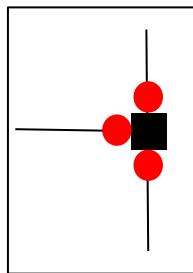


Figure 4.10 Plastic hinges at common node

## 5. Non-holonomic behavior

As already mentioned, an incremental large displacement inelastic analysis represents the more realistic response of a structure. Such an analysis should take into consideration the existence of non-holonomic behavior; otherwise, the traced equilibrium path is totally different from the expected one. Non-holonomic behavior refers to whether an already formed plastic hinge will become elastic (plastic unstressing).

In case of elastic perfectly plastic material, it is expressed by the product of the incremental plastic rotation with the current moment. If this product is negative, the two vectors will not have the same direction and the hinge will unload.

$$dq_{Ni}^{pl} * Q_{Ni} < 0, \quad i = 1,2 \quad (5.1)$$

In case of elastic plastic material with softening/hardening effect, one should take into account both the axial plastic deformation and the plastic rotation. As a result the plastic unstressing condition should be modified :

- For plastic hinge at the left end

$$dq_{N1}^{pl} * Q_{N1} + dq_{N3}^{pl} * Q_{N3} < 0 \quad (5.2)$$

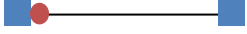
- For plastic hinge at the right end

$$dq_{N2}^{pl} * Q_2 + dq_{N3}^{pl} * Q_{N3} < 0 \quad (5.3)$$

If this phenomenon is neglected, the analysis traces a totally different equilibrium path which ends up to a wrong limit state. In order to take into account the non-holonomic behaviour, in the end of each iterative step a simple check is required. For each element the product of equation (5.1) is calculated and it is decided whether the hinge closes or not. In case it does, the stiffness local matrix is transformed to its elastic formulation (equation 2.17) and the iterative plastic rotation is equal to zero.

The exact way unloading occurs in case of elastic perfectly plastic material, is presented in the following flowcharts.



- For an element with one plastic hinge at the left end 

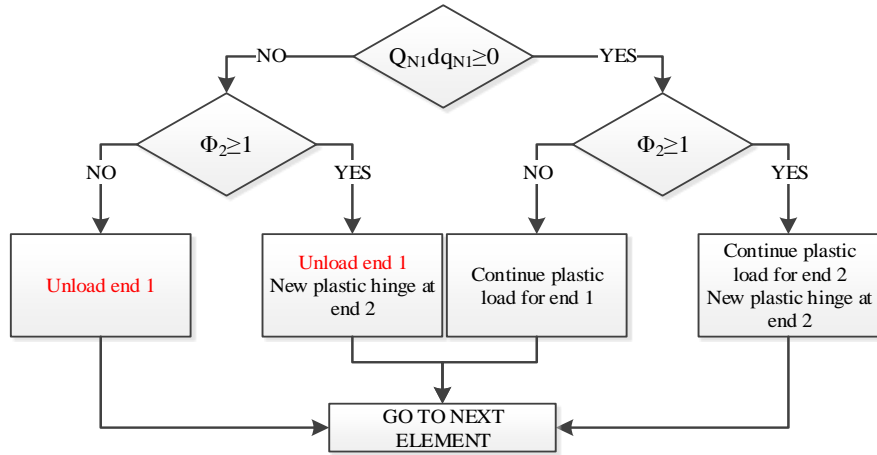
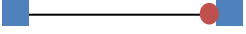


Figure 5.1 : Flow chart of unloading, for an element with one plastic hinge at the left end

- For an element with one plastic hinge at the right end 

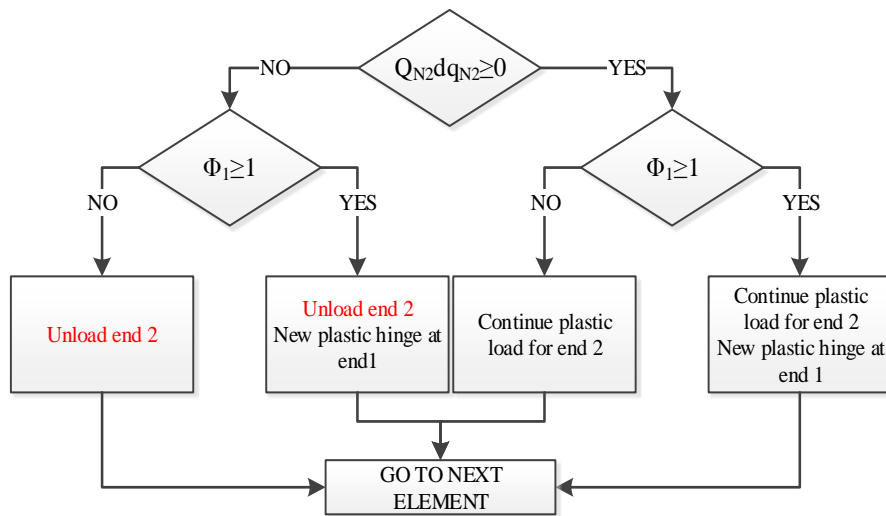
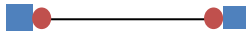


Figure 5.2 : Flow chart of unloading, for an element with one plastic hinge at the right end

- For an element with two plastic hinges 

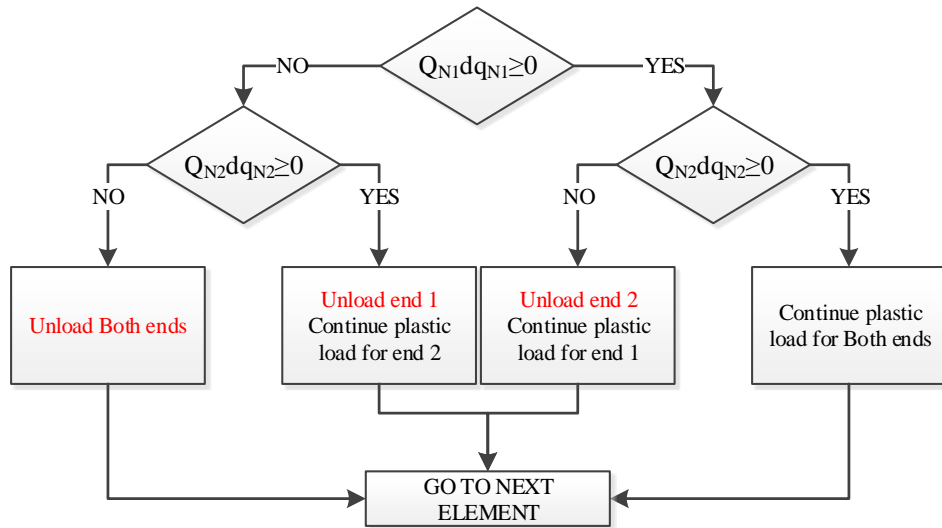
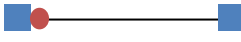


Figure 5.3 Flow chart of unloading, for an element with one plastic hinge at both ends

Regarding all the flowcharts presented, the  $\Phi$  value corresponds to the yield function for the specific node. As far as the hardening effect, the procedure may be modified as follows

- For an element with one plastic hinge at the left end 

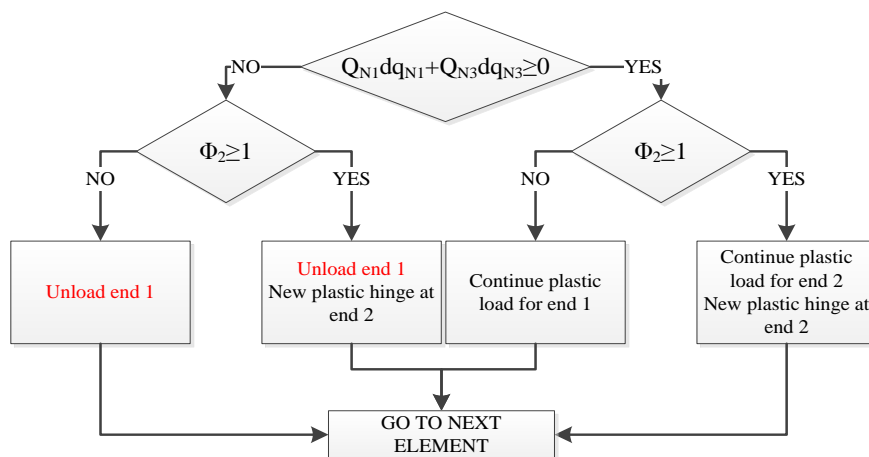
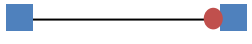


Figure 5.4 : Flow chart of unloading, for an element with one plastic hinge at the left end

- For an element with one plastic hinge at the right end 

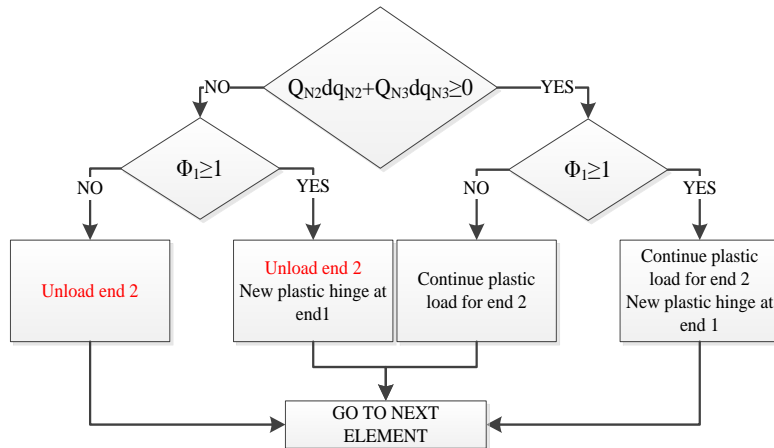
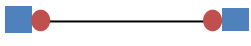


Figure 5.5 : Flow chart of unloading, for an element with one plastic hinge at the right end

- For an element with two plastic hinges 

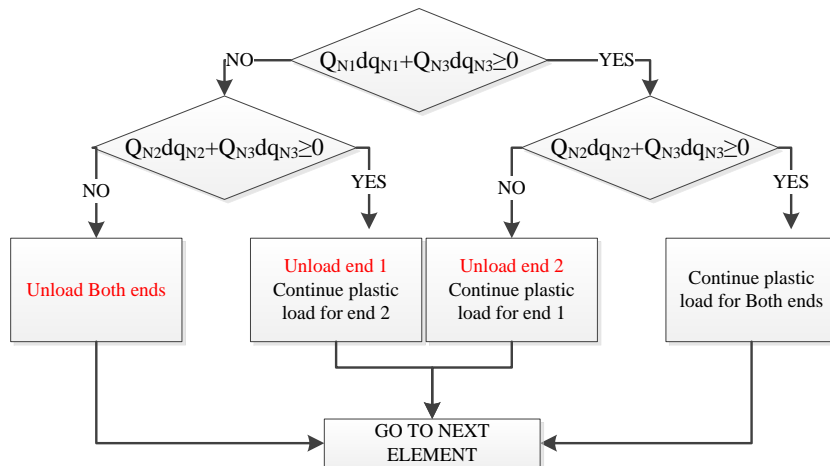


Figure 5.6 Flow chart of unloading, for an element with one plastic hinge at both ends

## 6. Graphics Interface

Apart from the main program that was developed in Fortran 2008, it turned out that the development of a second software, playing the role of graphics interface, could be very useful. Thus another program developed in visual basic 2008, which performs the following functions

- Creates/Loads input files
- Calls the solver
- Displays the result

### 6.1. Create the structure

By double clicking the shortcut on the desktop the following image arises

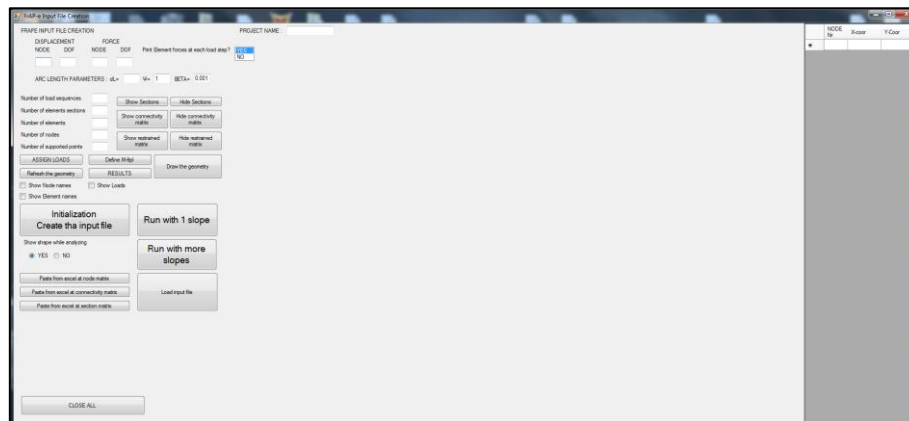


Figure 6.1 Main window

The problem may be defined as follows

1. Using the table ,which is located in the upper right corner, the coordinated of the nodes are defined. For example, let the problem 6.3 (Figure 6.2)

NODE No	X Coord	Y Coord
1	0	0
2	0	8
3	16	9.6
4	32	8
5	32	0
6	2	8.2
7	4	8.4
8	6	8.6
9	8	8.8
10	10	9
11	12	9.2
12	14	9.4
13	16	9.4
14	20	9.2
15	22	9
16	24	8.8
17	26	8.6
18	28	8.4
19	30	8.2

Figure 6.2 Node coordinates matrix

2. Click on the “Show sections” and the section definition matrix arises

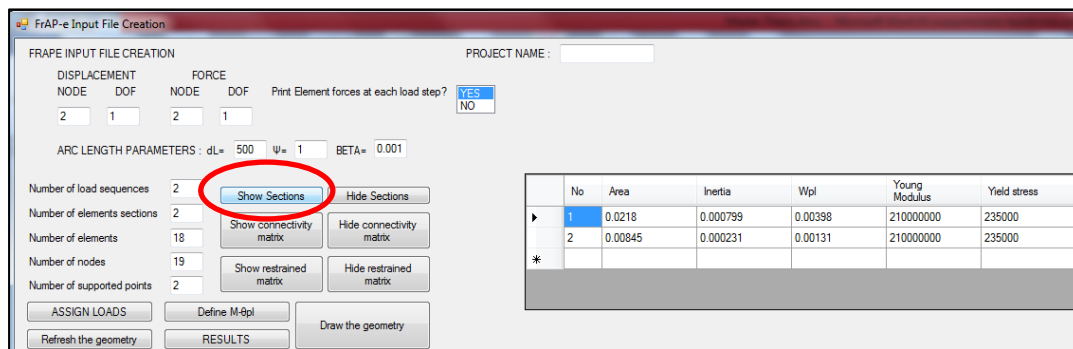


Figure 6.3 Section Definition matrix

3. Click on the “Draw the geometry” and another form appears. The nodes are then drawn and the user

- Selects the proper section from the defined ones
- Draws the connectivity from node to node

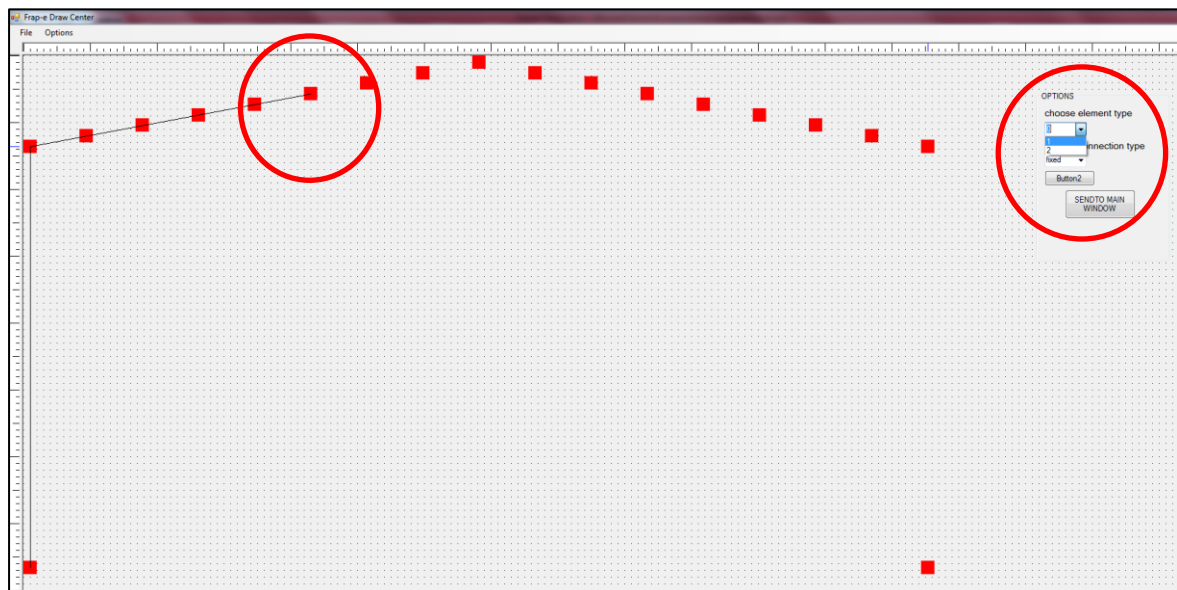


Figure 6.4 Draw of geometry

The options “1” or “2” in the connection type menu, correspond to the fixed or pinned connections respectively. However, instead of using this drawing menu, the user can define the connectivity, clicking the “connectivity matrix”. It is pointed out that, the last columns in connectivity matrix define the slope value for the moment-plastic rotation curve.

- The textboxes presented in the upper left corner of the screen, should be filled according to the problem at hand

Figure 6.5 Necessary data for the problem

The required fields are the following

- The control nodes for tracing the displacement and the force values
- The number of load sequences
- The number of elements
- The number of nodes
- The number of supports

- Define the supports using the button “Show restrained matrix”. The column “RNODES” contains the restricted nodes, while the column “RDOFS” is completed as follows

- Fixed condition “111”
- Pinned condition “110”
- Roller condition in Y-axis “010”
- Roller condition in X-axis “100”

Regarding the interpretation of the numbers mentioned above, “1” corresponds to fixed DOF, while “0” corresponds to free DOF. The first digit refers to the translational DOF in X-axis, the second to the translational DOF in the Y-axis, and the third to the rotational degree of freedom

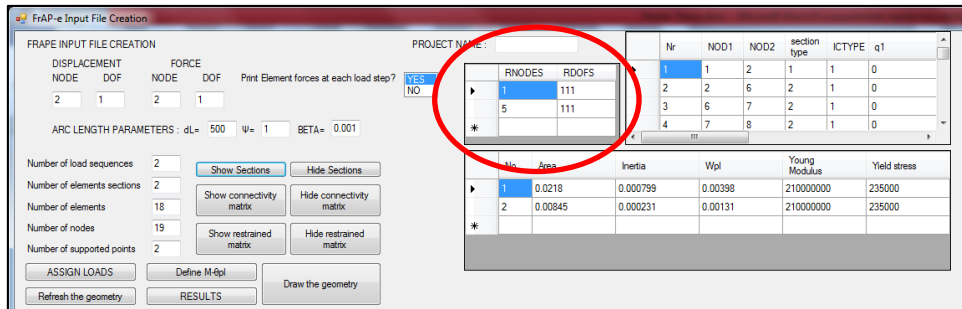


Figure 6.6 Defining the restraints

- Assign the loads, using the button “ASSIGN LOAD” and saves the form with the “hide” button

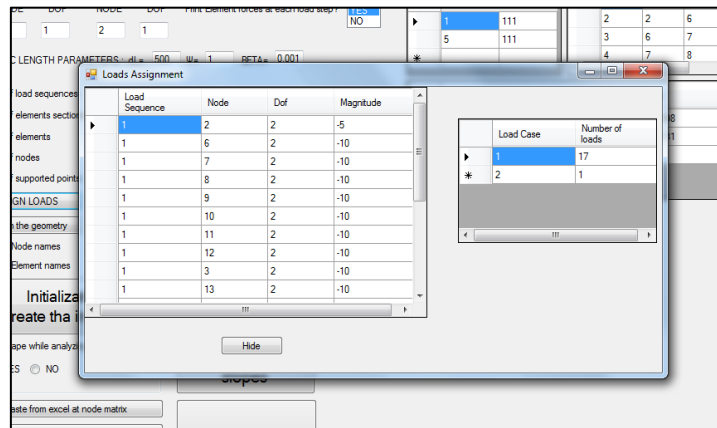


Figure 6.7 Load assignment

The two matrices should be completed as described in Figure 6.7

- User can control all the data that has imported, using the “Refresh the geometry” button, in cooperation with the options shown below

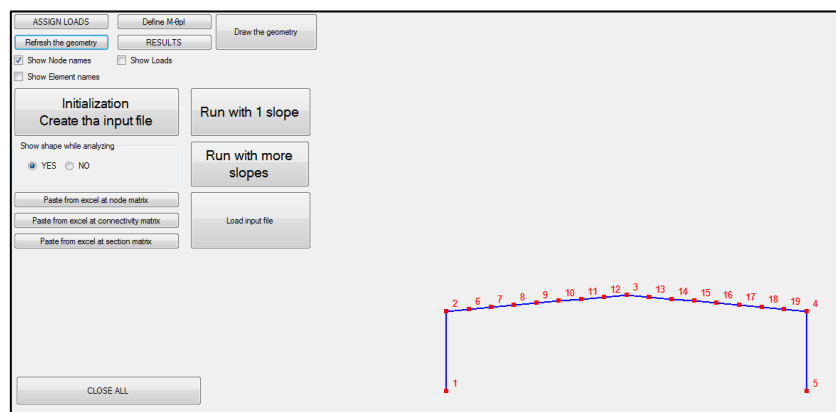


Figure 6.8 "Refresh the geometry" with node names

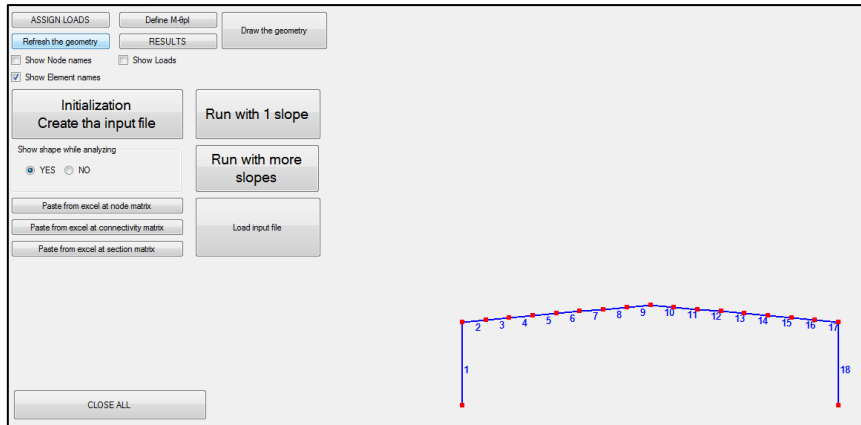


Figure 6.9 "Refresh the geometry" with element names

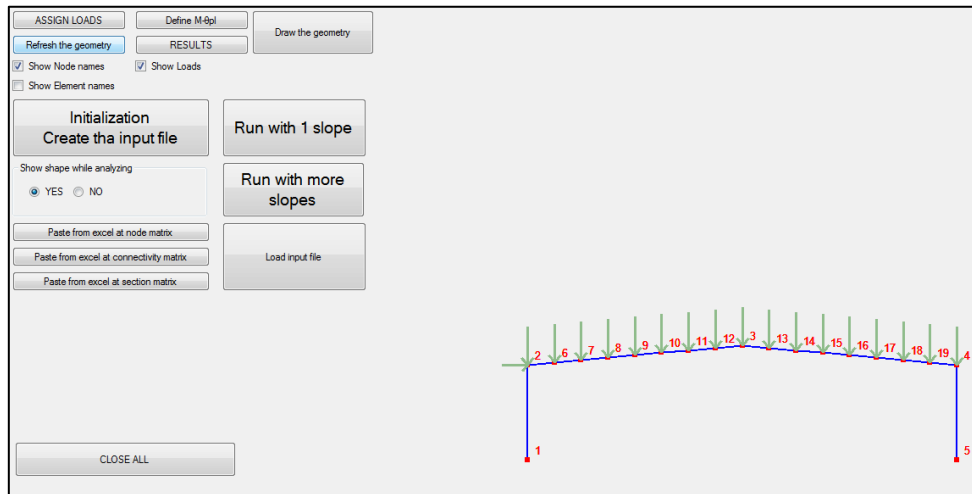


Figure 6.10 "Refresh the geometry" with loads and node names

8. The “initialization” button, creates the input file needed in order to execute the program
9. User decides whether, the deformed shape of each equilibrium point should be plotted during the analysis part using the menu “Show shape while analyzing”

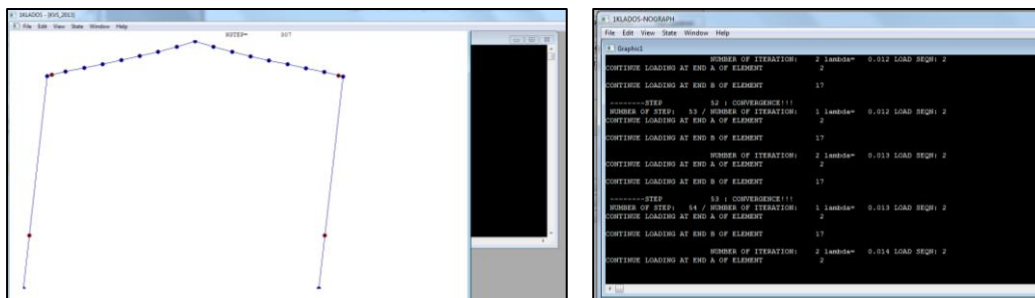


Figure 6.11 Computer screen when analyzing (a) with deformed shape plotted (b) without deformed shape plotted



## 6.2. Results presentation

The results can be presented by clicking on the “RESULTS” button Figure 6.12

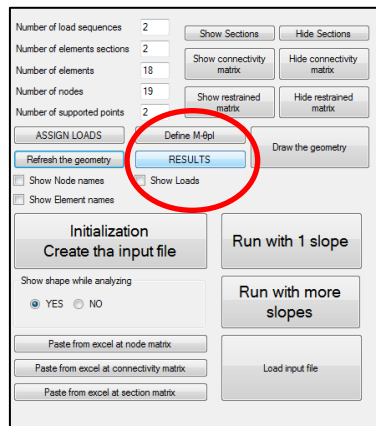


Figure 6.12 Results presentation

Then a new screen appears Figure 6.13

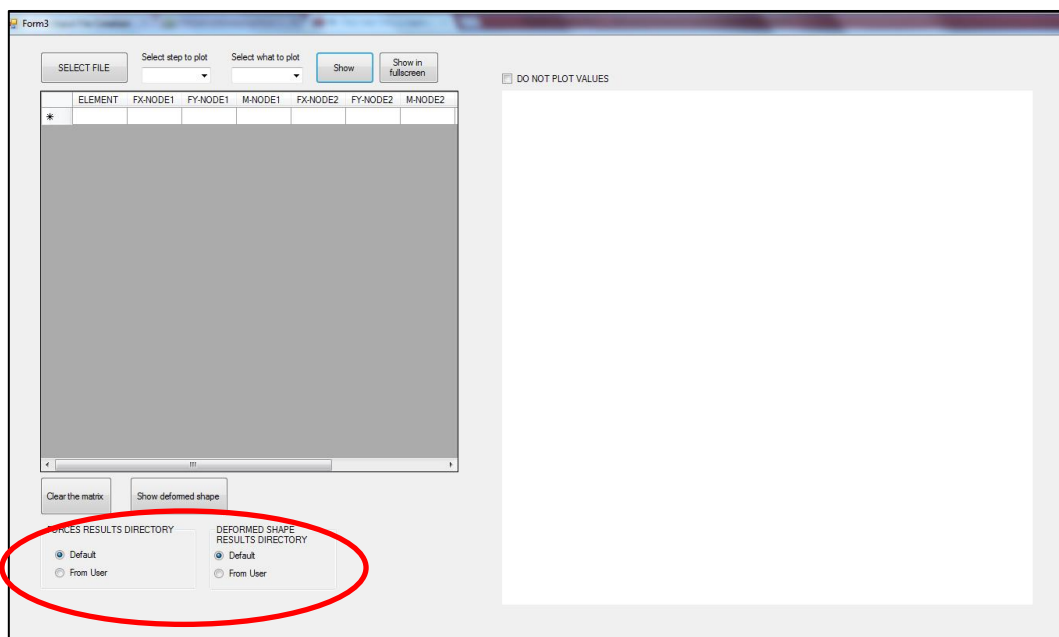


Figure 6.13 Results screen

This menu gives the opportunity to plot for a specific equilibrium step

- The deformed configuration ,in real scale
- The bending moments diagrams
- The global forces Fx diagram
- The global forces Fy diagram

It is pointed out that, all the results information are collected in the files

- “OUTEF.txt”, the internal forces results and the plastic deformations
- “OUTLD.txt”, the nodes’ displacements

The current software reads all the information needed, and then plots the results. Thus, in case the user wants to load another solved problem:

1. Change the “Deformed shape results directory” from “default” to “From user” (Figure 5.13)
2. Select the directory where the deformed shape pictures have been saved.
3. Change “Forces results directory” from “default” to “From user” (Figure 5.13)

As far as the deformed configurations, they are presented as follows:

1. The user clicks the “Select File” button, and wait
2. The message “Forces loaded” appears

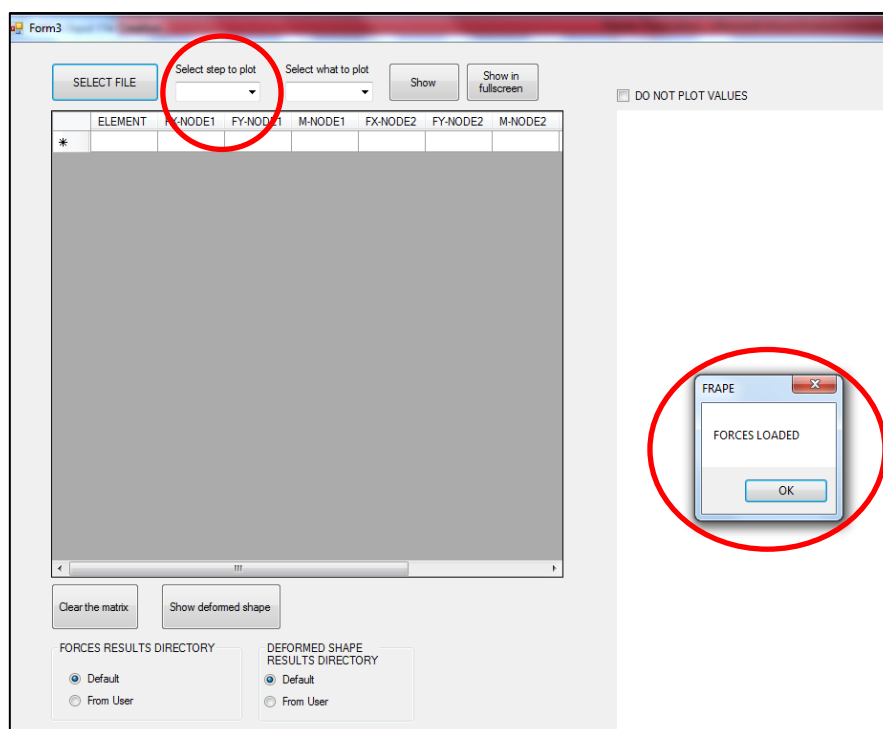


Figure 6.14 show deformed shape

3. The user selects one specific equilibrium step and presses the “Show deformed shape” button

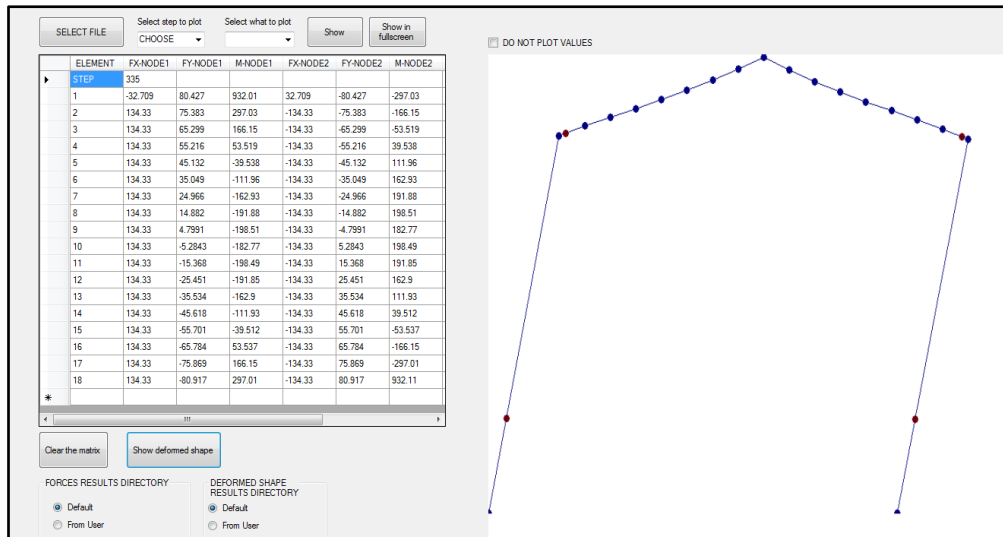


Figure 6.15 Deformed shape presentation

- The user also selects one specific equilibrium step and presses the “select what to plot” button and then the “Show” button

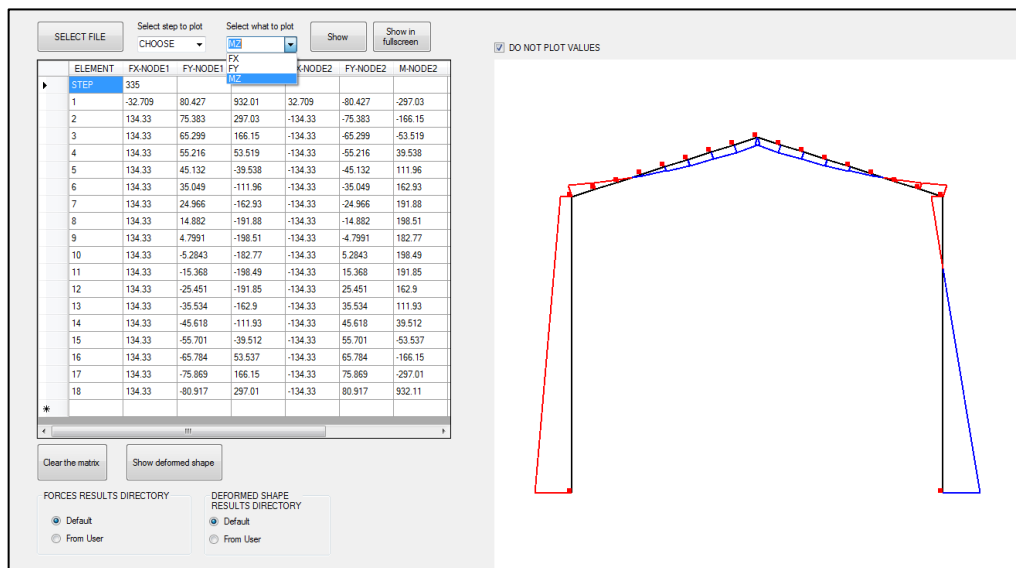


Figure 6.16 Bending moment diagram

## 7. Illustrative examples

In this chapter characteristic examples in inelastic analysis with large displacements are presented. All the analyses are carried out with incremental analysis, considering both geometric and material non-linearity. The plastic unstressing is considered only in the case of perfectly plastic material.

### 7.1. Lee's frame

As a first example of application, the Lee's frame [1], [5] shown in Figure 7.1, is considered. All beam elements have the same cross sectional properties:  $A=6.00 \text{ cm}^2$  and  $I=2.00 \text{ cm}^4$ . The assumed material properties are: Young's elastic modulus  $E=7200 \text{ KN/cm}^2$ , yield stress  $\sigma_y=100 \text{ KN/cm}^2$  and plastic modulus  $4.50 \text{ cm}^3$ .

Twenty elements are used to discretize the structure (Figure 7.1(a)). A purely elastic analysis was performed first and an inelastic one followed, considering elastic-perfectly plastic material. The initial value of  $\Delta l$  was estimated, as corresponding to 1% of the final load value. The load-displacement curves for the loaded node, are shown in Figure 7.2

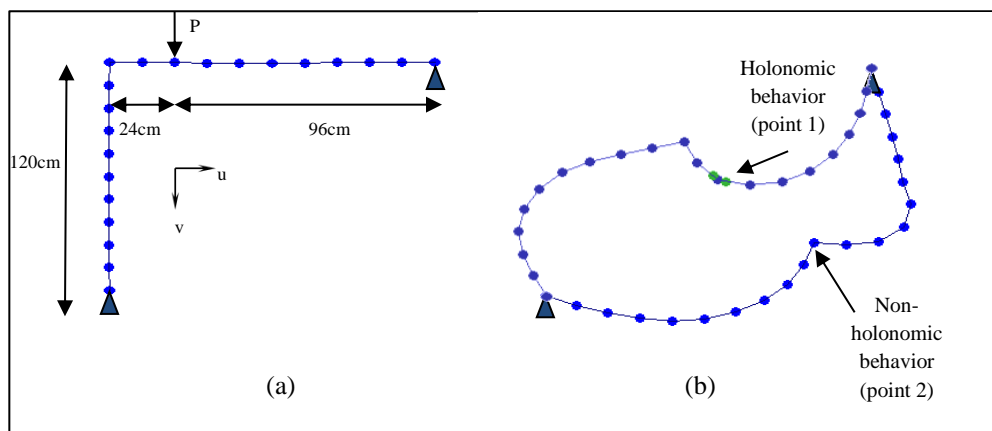


Figure 7.1 (a) Lee's frame in undeformed configuration, (b) Deformed shape configuration (point 2-nonholonomic behavior) and (point 1-holonomic behavior)

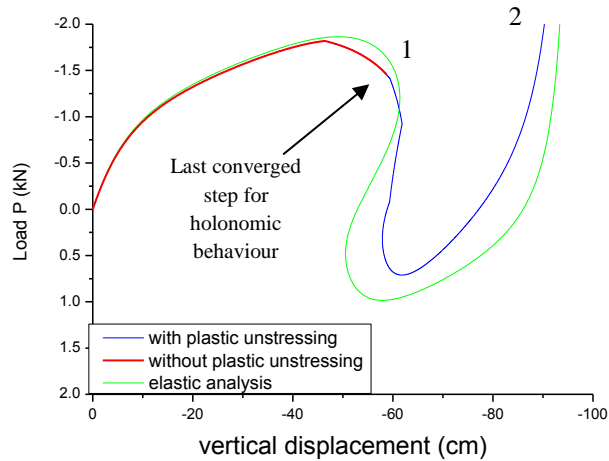


Figure 7.2 Load-displacement curves for elastic and inelastic analysis for the node where the external force is applied

When holonomic behavior is considered, the analysis cannot trace the whole equilibrium path (Figure 7.2) and stops at point 1, due to lack of convergence.

On the other hand, should plastic unstressing take place, the analysis continues and eventually both these plastic hinges unload, new plastic hinges form in nearby places which unload too. The final deformed shape is shown in Figure 7.1(b)(point 2). It is clearly seen that, the equilibrium curve differs with the one of the purely elastic analysis.

Additionally, it is observed that, in the unstable equilibrium path the analysis is very sensitive and depends on the size of the increments (Figure 7.3). The stability of the algorithm is obvious since the same load displacement curves are produced for a wide range of values of  $\Delta l$ ; certainly, a lower value of  $\Delta l$  will always produce more accurate results at the expense of computing time.

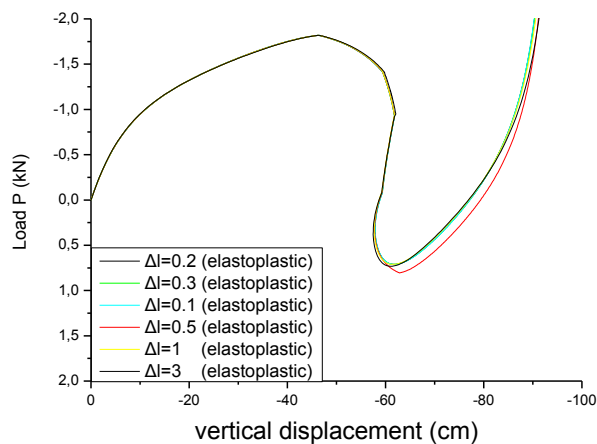


Figure 7.3 Vertical displacement in elastoplastic analysis for different  $\Delta l$  values for the same node

## 7.2. Yarimci's frames

Two frames A and B tested by Yarimci [1], [14] (Figure 7.4(a) and Figure 7.4(b)) are solved as a second example. The assumed material properties are: Young's elastic modulus  $E=200$  GPa, yield stress  $\sigma_y=248$  MPa, material elastic perfectly plastic. The vertical loads are applied first up to their final values, shown in Figure 7.4(a) and Figure 7.4(b). The horizontal loads  $H$  are applied next. The difference of the two frames is marked by the different cross-sections used for the beams and columns (Table 1). The frames were discretized by 90 elements as shown in the respective figures.

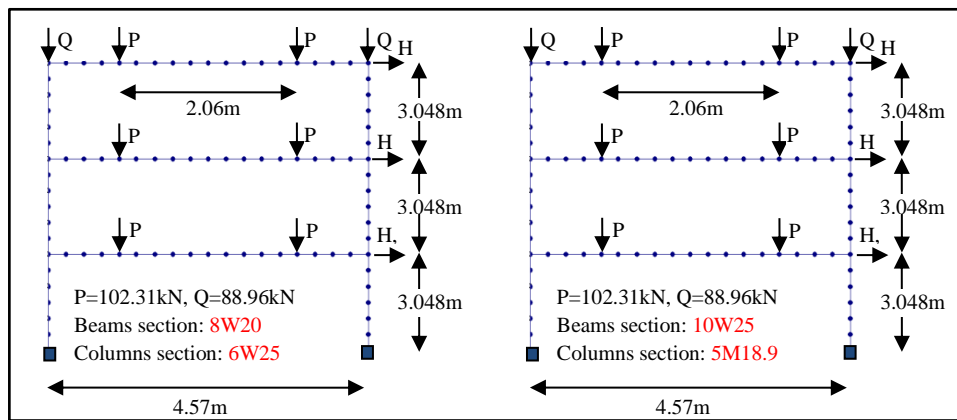


Figure 7.4 (a) Yarimci's frame A ,(b) Yarimci's frame B

A/A	A ( $10^{-3}\text{m}^2$ )	I ( $10^{-5}\text{m}^4$ )	Z ( $10^{-4}\text{m}^3$ )	A/A	A ( $10^{-3}\text{m}^2$ )	I ( $10^{-5}\text{m}^4$ )	Z ( $10^{-4}\text{m}^3$ )
<b>8W20</b>	3,974	3,13	3,34	<b>10W25</b>	4,91	5,99	5,13
<b>6W25</b>	4,75	2,22	3,1	<b>5M18.9</b>	3,58	1	1,8

Table 7.1 Properties of beams and columns sections

The responses of the frames are the following:

- Frame A

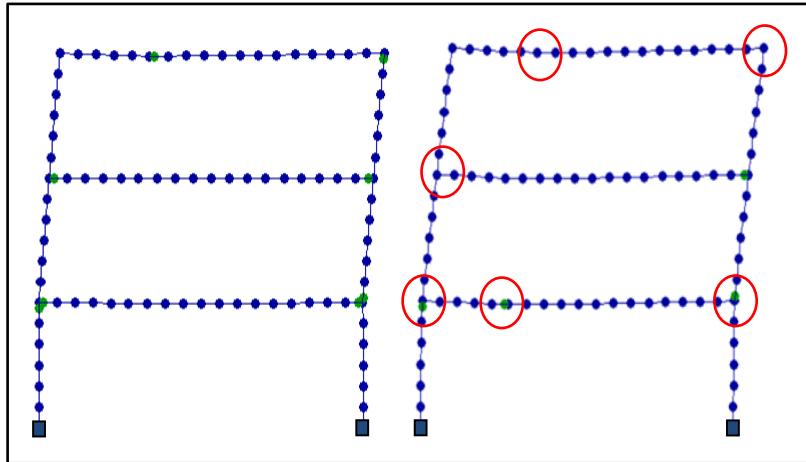


Figure 7.5 (a) Final deformed shape without plastic unstraining,(b) Final deformed shape with plastic unstraining, where the non-common plastic hinges are indicated

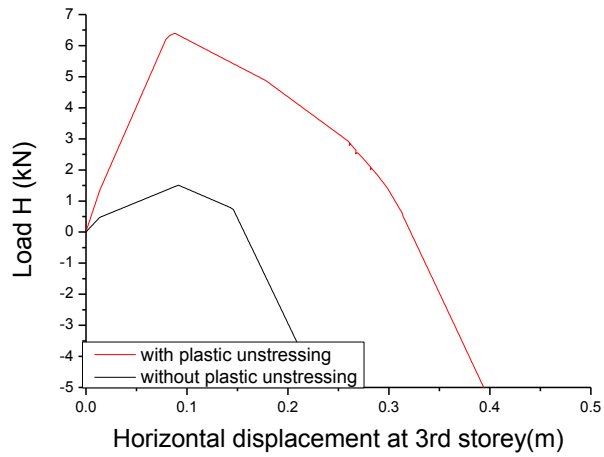


Figure 7.6 Load displacement curves with and without non holonomic behavior

- Frame B

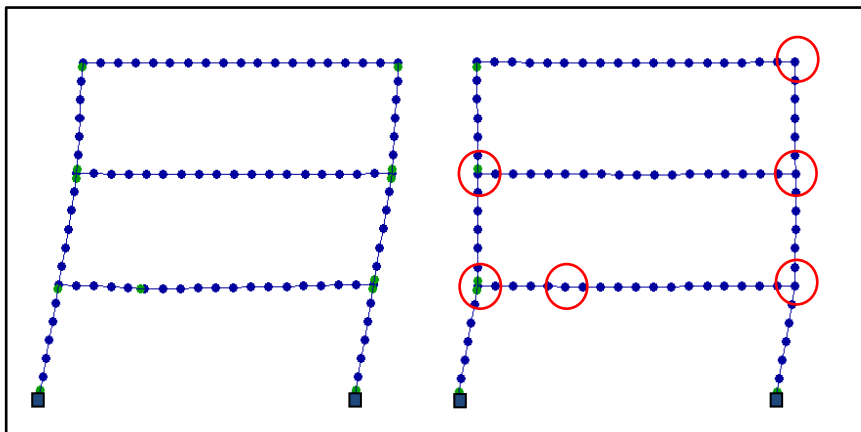


Figure 7.7 (a) Final deformed shape without plastic unstraining,(b) Final deformed shape with plastic unstraining, where the non-common plastic hinges are indicated

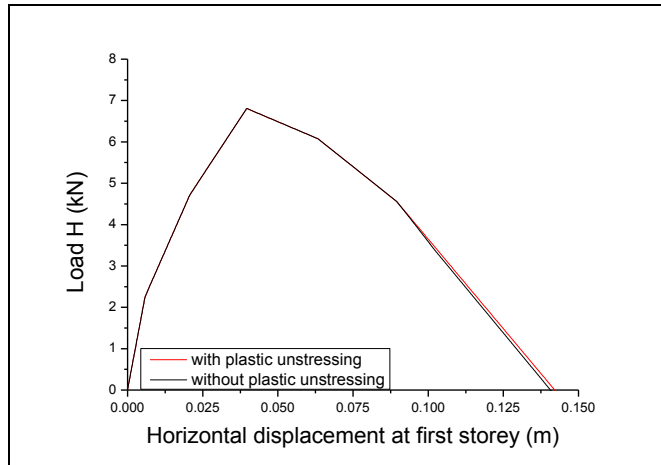


Figure 7.8 Load displacement curves with plastic unloading and without plastic unloading

It is interesting to observe, the difference of the response of the two frames while considering unloading or not. Also the sequence of the plastic hinges is totally different. Especially for the frame A, the equilibrium path is shown to be much higher when considering plastic unloading. One may argue that, the non-consideration of plastic unloading leads to more conservative results. This may hold for the present example, but it cannot be generalized. On the other hand, non-holonomic behavior is the more realistic behavior of a structure and this is the one that should be followed.

In regard to frame B, one may compare the present numerical solution with the experimental work [15] (Figure 7.9). In the same figure another numerical solution [14] is also indicated.

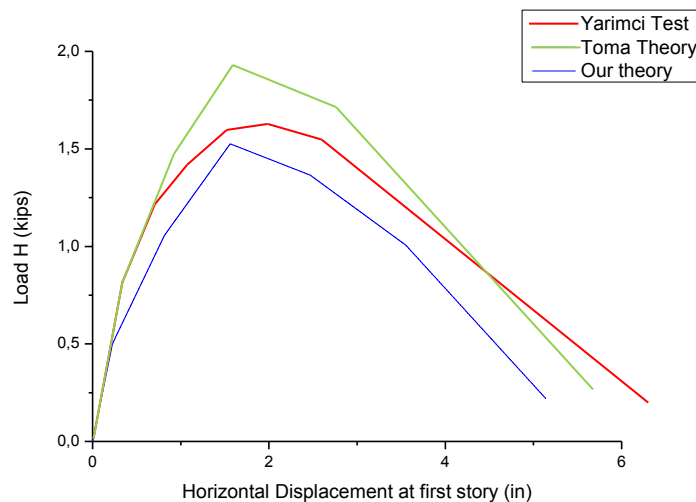


Figure 7.9 Comparison of experimental and numerical solutions



### 7.3. Steel Roof

The following example was presented by [16]. The frame consists of beams with section IPE400 and columns with section HEB450 (Figure 7.10). The material considered was steel Fe360 with yield stress  $235\text{N/mm}^2$  and the analysis was considered as holonomic.

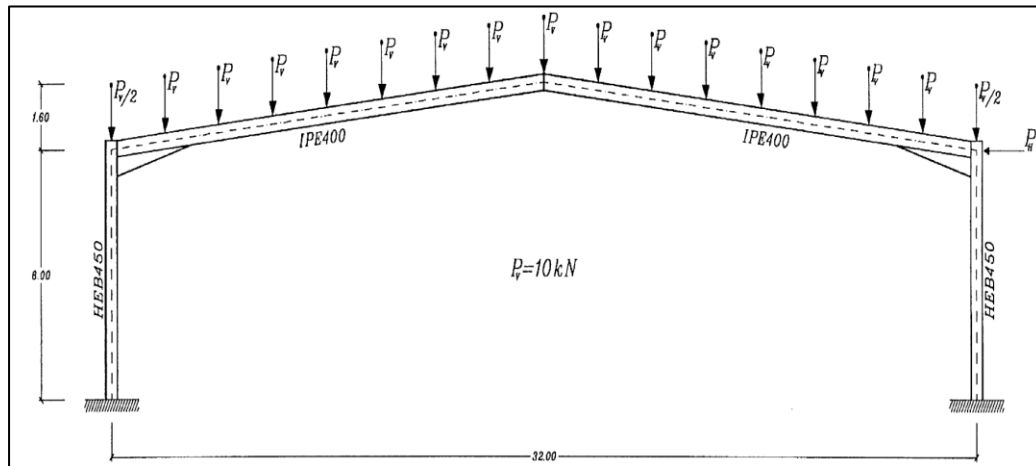


Figure 7.10 The frame with the assigned loads and sections

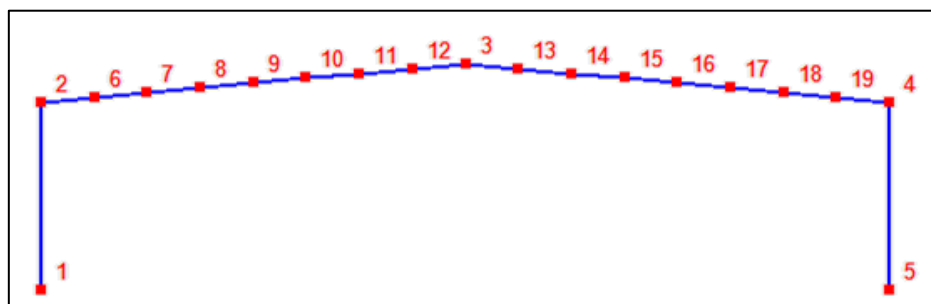


Figure 7.11 The discretized model

The vertical loads were applied first and the horizontal ones followed. The  $P_V$  was equal to  $10\text{kN}$ . Three types of inelastic analyses with large displacements were carried out, considering different cases of material non linearity

- Case 1: All the elements were considered elastic perfectly plastic
- Case 2: The columns were considered elastic perfectly plastic, while the beams were considered elastic plastic with strain softening with slope equal to  $-77,39\text{kNm/rad}$
- Case 3: The columns were considered elastic perfectly plastic, while the beams were considered elastic plastic with strain hardening with slope equal to  $77,39\text{kNm/rad}$

For all the cases, the sequence in the opening of the plastic hinges was the same. Indicative deformed modes of the structure are presented in the next figures

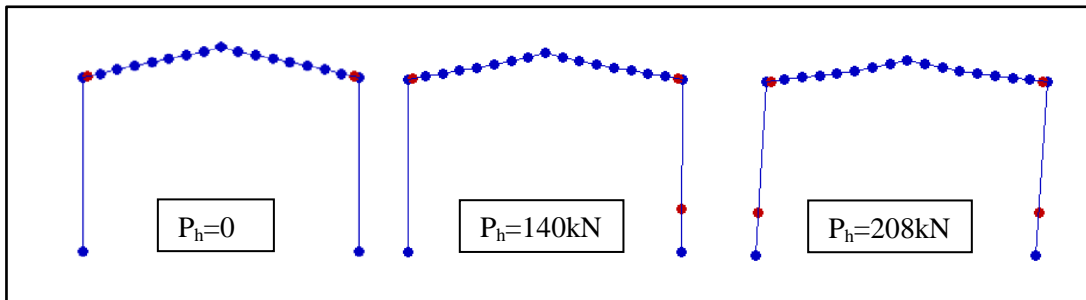


Figure 7.12 Deformed shapes of the structures when plastic hinges open and the corresponding values of the horizontal load

The bending moment diagrams corresponding to the configurations of Figure 7.12 are presented in Figure 7.13. The values of the diagrams are presented in the appendix

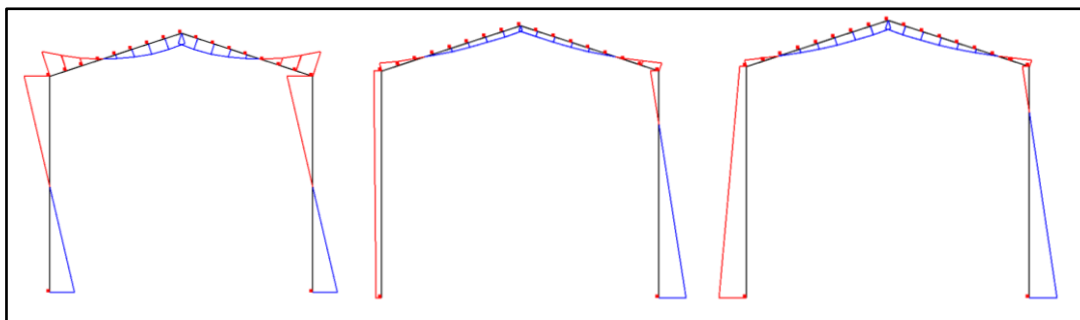


Figure 7.13 Characteristic bending moment diagrams

The force-displacement curve is plotted for the joint where the horizontal force is applied. It is worth-noting that the first two plastic hinges open due to the application of the vertical load. The load displacement curve is the following

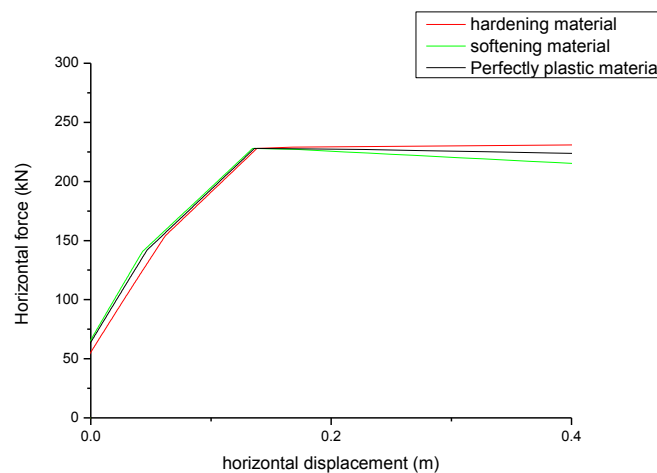


Figure 7.14 Load displacement curve

## 7.4. Frame with three floors

An eccentrically braced frame is introduced (Figure 7.15) consisting of HEB300 columns, IPE200 beams and RHS100/100/4 diagonal support elements. The steel grade is Fe430 with a yield stress of  $355\text{N/mm}^2$ . The vertical loads  $P_v$  are equal to 38kN

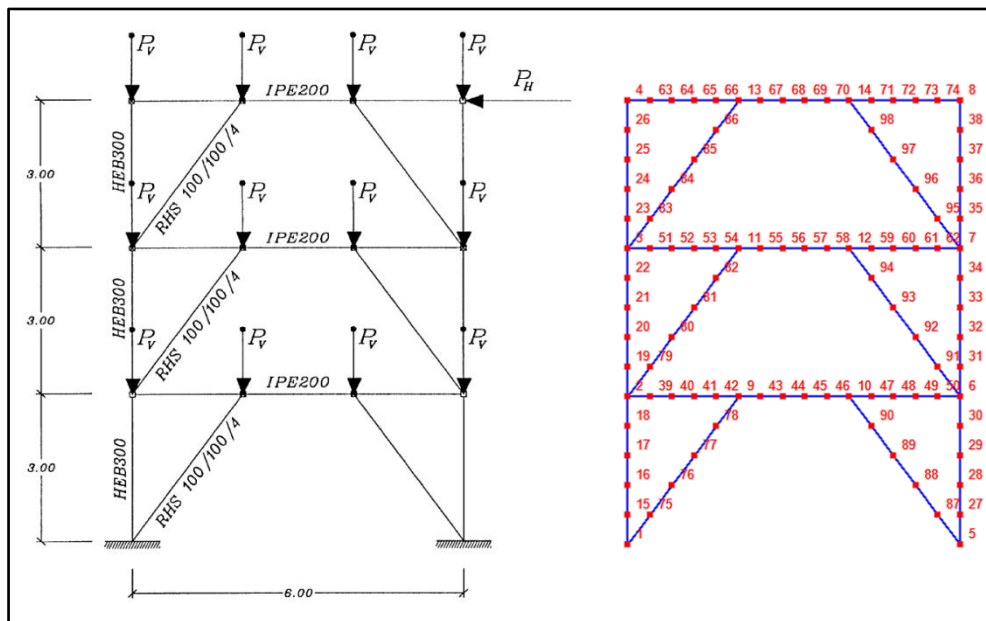


Figure 7.15 The frame's geometry is presented (left), the way it is discretized is presented (right)

Regarding the load sequences, the vertical loads were applied first and the horizontal ones ( $P_H$ ) followed. The number of the elements used were 105, and again three different type of holonomic analyses were performed :

- Case 1: All the elements were considered elastic perfectly plastic
- Case 2: The columns were considered as plastic with strain softening with slope equal to  $-202.79\text{kNm/rad}$ , while the beams were considered elastic plastic with strain softening with slope equal to  $-41.04\text{kNm/rad}$
- Case 3: The columns were considered as plastic with strain softening with slope equal to  $-202.79\text{kNm/rad}$ , while the beams were considered elastic plastic with strain softening with slope equal to  $-41.04\text{kNm/rad}$

For all cases, the sequence in the opening of the plastic hinges was the same. Indicative deformed modes of the structure are presented in the next figures

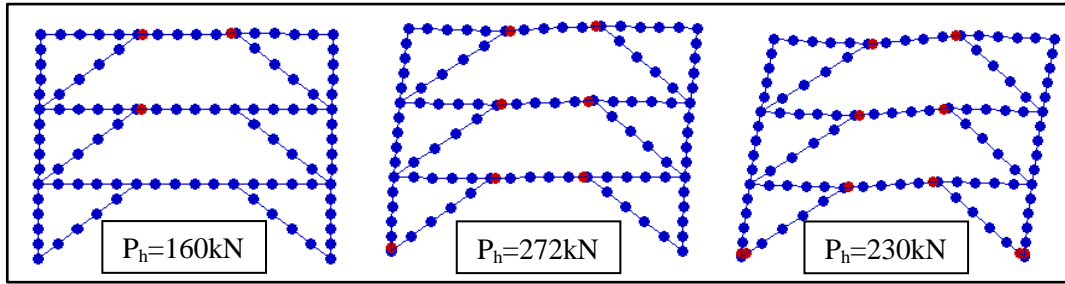


Figure 7.16 Deformed shapes of the structures when plastic hinges open and the corresponding values of the horizontal load

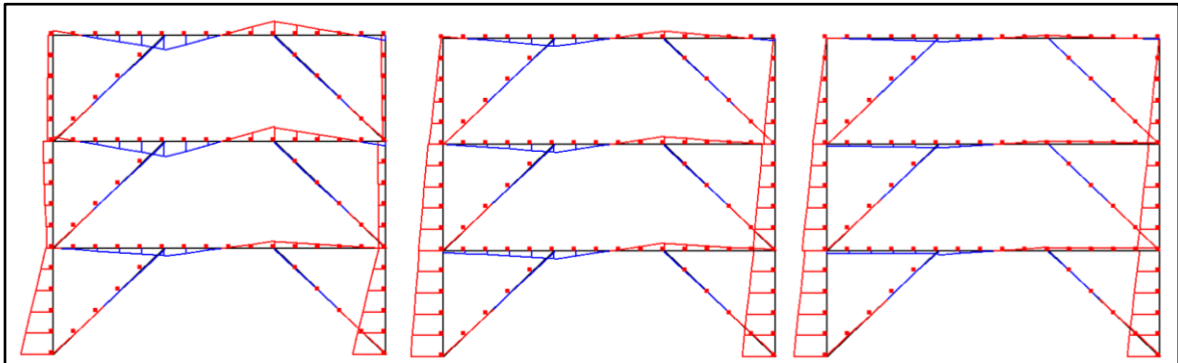


Figure 7.17 Characteristic bending moment diagrams for the above presented deformed configurations, the values of the diagrams are presented in the appendix

The load displacement curve, was created for the last floor and is the following

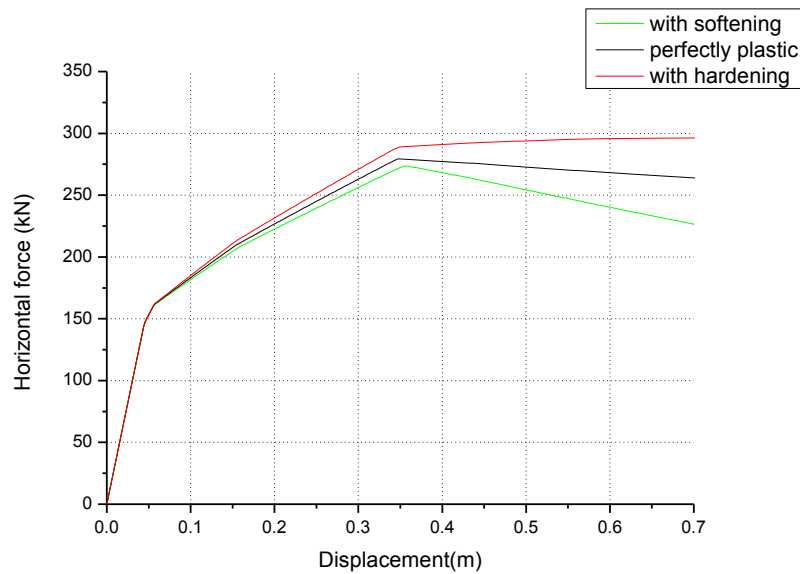


Figure 7.18 Load displacement curve presenting the full load path

Additionally, the current example was solved by SAP2000v15. The discretization and the sections used were exactly the same. Regarding the plastic hinge definition the P-M3 interaction surface was selected, with axial force-displacement relationship proportional to moment-rotation. The initial interaction surface was defined as “user

defined”, in order to be the same with the one presented in present work. The hardening rule, which was implemented in program, is presented in next figures

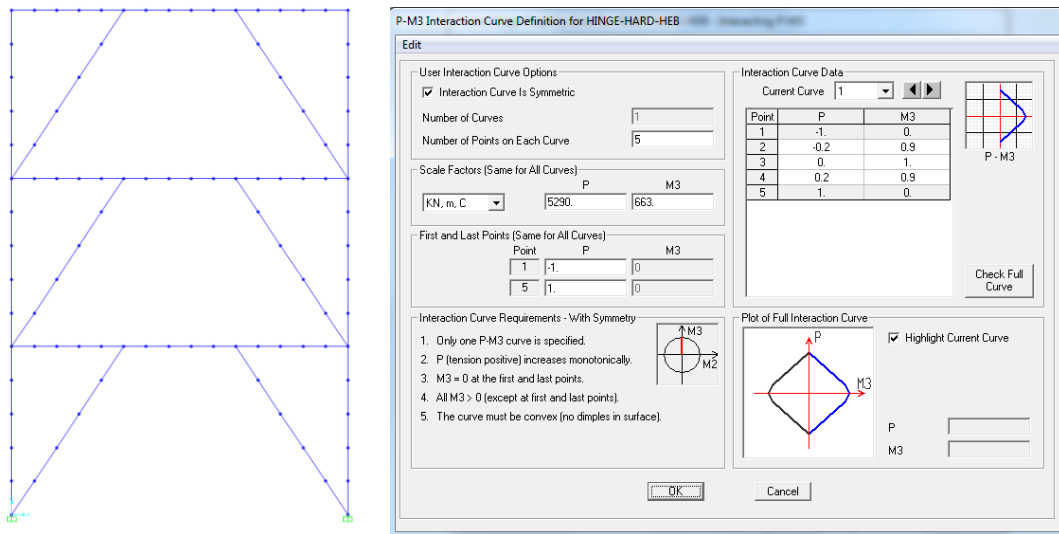


Figure 7.19 The geometry of the structure in SAP2000 (left), the implementation of the interaction surface (right)

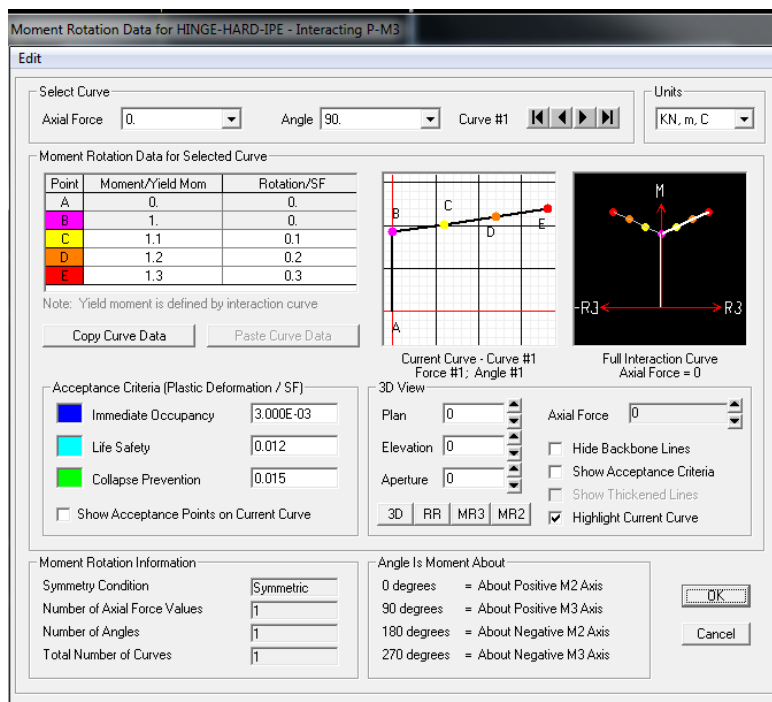


Figure 7.20 The moment plastic rotation law in SAP2000

The comparison between SAP2000 and the present work is presented in Figure 7.21.. The software SAP2000 cannot trace the whole equilibrium. It is worth noting that, SAP2000 confronted serious convergence instabilities at point A.

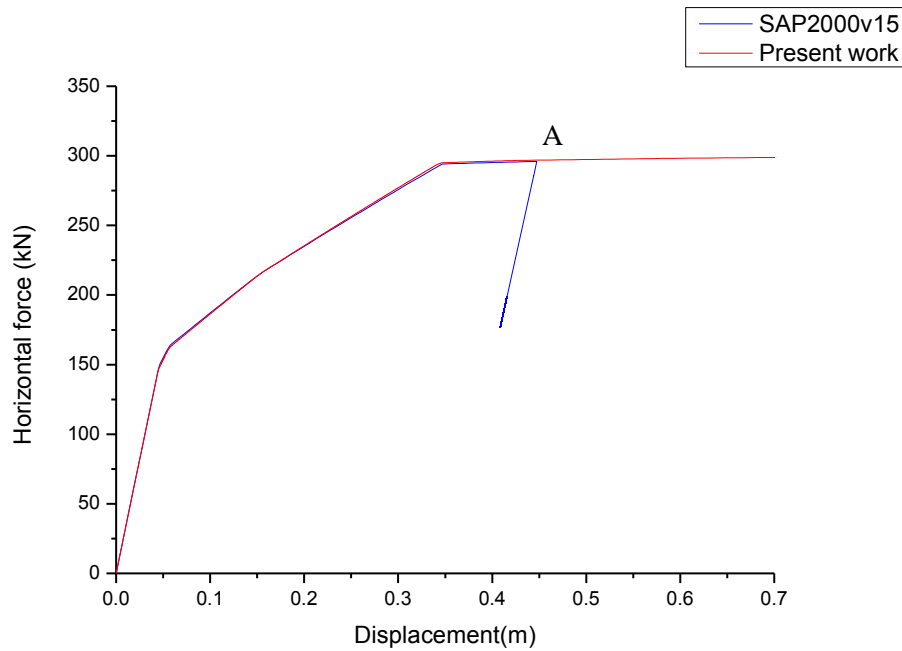


Figure 7.21 Load displacement curve comparing SAP2000 with present work

It is pointed out that this example was proposed and examined by [16]. The load displacement curve produced by those researchers, is the following

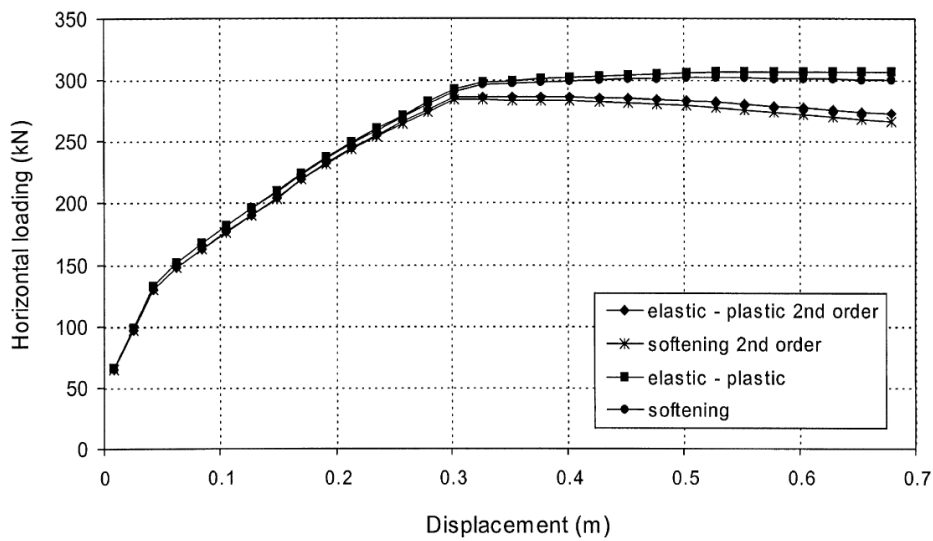


Figure 7.22 Load displacement curves according to [16]

## 7.5. Two bay rectangular frame

A two storey frame is introduced (Figure 7.23(a)) [17]. The structure consists of four different steel elements (table 7.2) with Young's modulus of elasticity 200 GPa.

Table 7.2 Properties of beams and columns

Section Name	Area(m <sup>2</sup> )	Inertia(m <sup>4</sup> )	wpl	f <sub>yf</sub> (kPa)	M <sub>p</sub> (kNm)	P <sub>y</sub> (kN)	h(kNm/rad)
lower columns	0.00479	2.22E-05	0.0003274	235000	76.9484	1125.65	768.33
lower beam	0.00494	8.51E-05	0.0006443	235000	151.40815	1160.9	1214.75
upper columns	0.00379	1.72E-05	0.0002577	235000	60.5595	890.65	981.33
upper beam	0.00417	4.89E-05	0.0004478	235000	105.24005	979.95	707.43

The structure was discretized as presented in Figure 7.23(b). The yield stress was taken equal to 235MPa and the vertical loads were applied first, while the horizontal ones followed. Three different types of holonomic analyses were performed :

- Case 1: All the elements were considered elastic perfectly plastic
- Case 2: All elements were considered elastic plastic with hardening moment plastic rotation law, with slopes equal to the h value (table 7.2)
- Case 3: All elements were considered elastic plastic with softening moment plastic rotation law, with slopes equal to the h value (table 7.2)

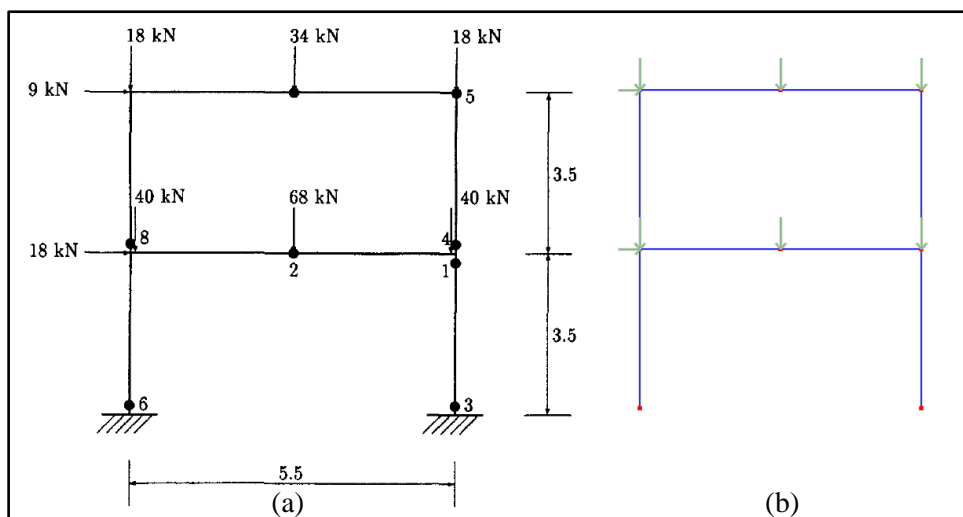


Figure 7.23 (a) The geometry of the frame (b) The discretization of the frame

For all cases, the sequence in the opening of the plastic hinges was the same. Indicative deformed modes of the structure are presented in the next figures

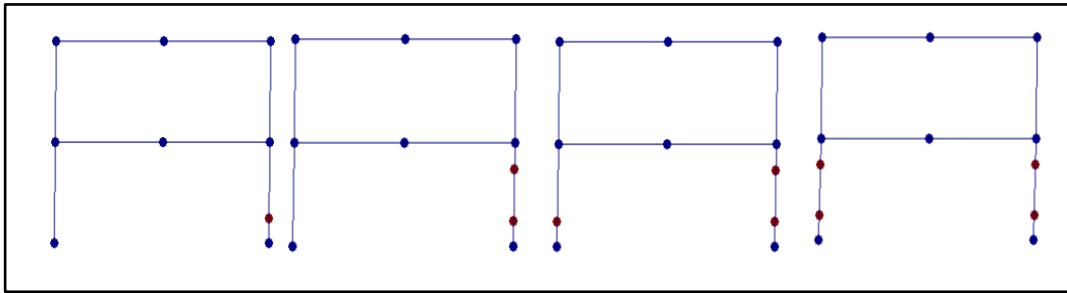


Figure 7.24 Sequence of plastic hinge formation for the softening case

The moment diagrams that correspond to the first and the last plastic hinge are the following

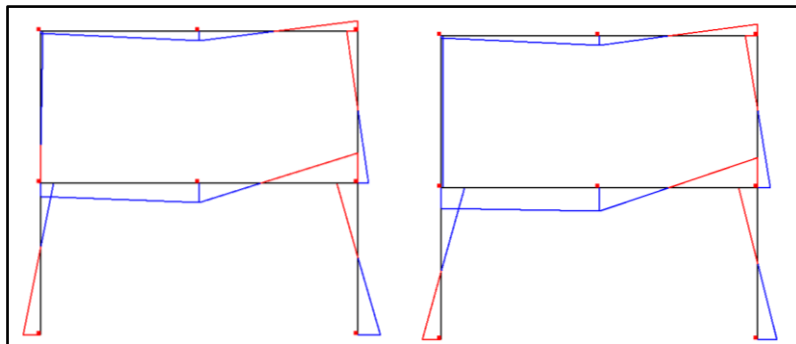


Figure 7.25 Bending moment diagram for the first (left) and the last (right) plastic hinge, in the softening case

The values of the diagrams of Figure 7.25 are presented in the appendix. The last equilibrium is presented in Figure 7.26

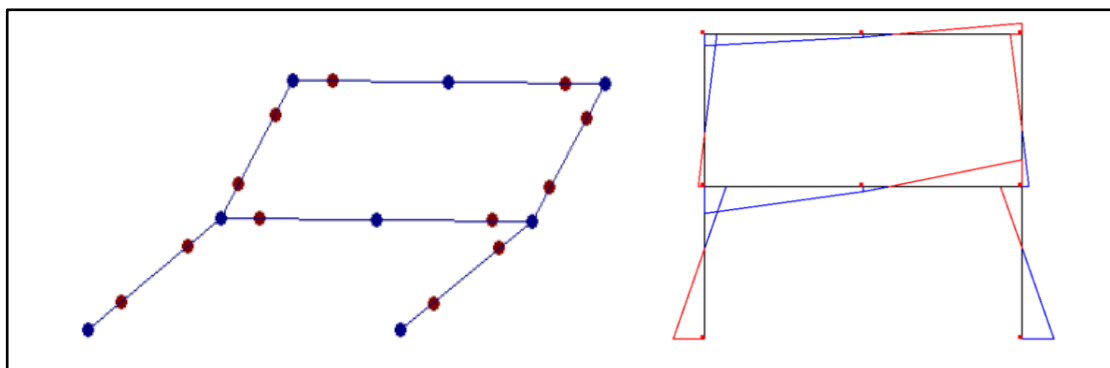
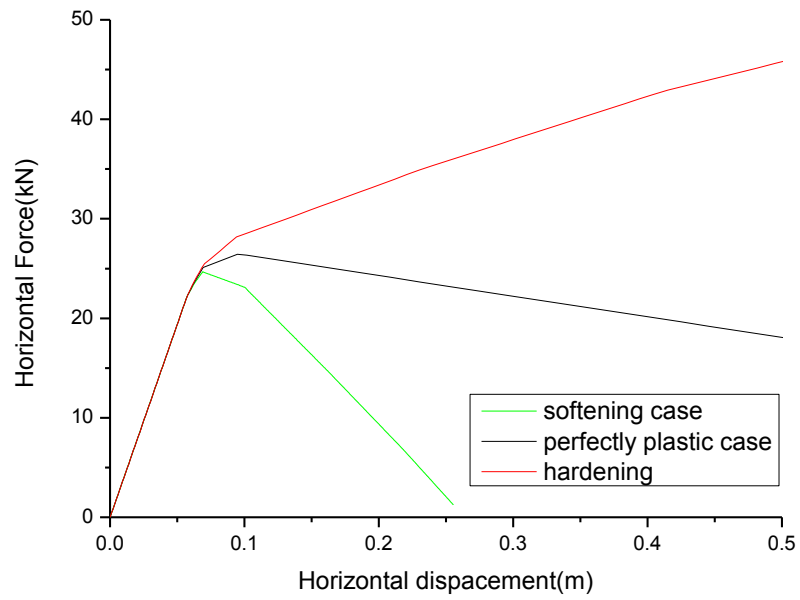


Figure 7.26 Deformed configuration and the corresponding bending moment diagram for the last equilibrium in the hardening case



The load displacement curve, which is shown below corresponds to the left node of the last floor.



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verifications," Bethlehem, 1966.

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## APPENDIX

### Steel roof results

Softening Case								
1st Plastic hinge								
	NODE 1			NODE 2				
	FX	FY	MZ	FX	FY	MZ	ϕpl1	ϕpl2
1	73.278	66.381	-286.31	-73.278	-66.381	-301.05	0	0
2	73.278	62.232	301.05	-73.278	-62.232	-190.33	1.60E-02	0
3	73.278	53.934	190.33	-73.278	-53.934	-94.953	0	0
4	73.278	45.637	94.953	-73.278	-45.637	-15.573	0	0
5	73.278	37.339	15.573	-73.278	-37.339	47.302	0	0
6	73.278	29.042	-47.302	-73.278	-29.042	93.275	0	0
7	73.278	20.744	-93.275	-73.278	-20.744	122.07	0	0
8	73.278	12.446	-122.07	-73.278	-12.446	133.51	0	0
9	73.278	41.488	-133.51	-73.278	-41.488	127.55	0	0
10	73.278	-41.488	-127.55	-73.278	41.488	133.51	0	0
11	73.278	-12.446	-133.51	-73.278	12.446	122.07	0	0
12	73.278	-20.744	-122.07	-73.278	20.744	93.275	0	0
13	73.278	-29.042	-93.275	-73.278	29.042	47.302	0	0
14	73.278	-37.339	-47.302	-73.278	37.339	-15.573	0	0
15	73.278	-45.637	15.573	-73.278	45.637	-94.953	0	0
16	73.278	-53.934	94.953	-73.278	53.934	-190.33	0	0
17	73.278	-62.232	190.33	-73.278	62.232	-301.05	0	-1.60E-02
18	73.278	-66.381	301.05	-73.278	66.381	286.31	0	0
2nd Plastic hinge								
1	10.028	80.185	201.12	-10.028	-80.185	-277.86	0	0
2	151.02	75.149	277.85	-151.02	-75.149	-150.12	0.007791	0
3	151.02	65.091	150.12	-151.02	-65.091	-40.512	0	0
4	151.02	55.029	40.512	-151.02	-55.029	49.485	0	0
5	151.02	44.967	-49.485	-151.02	-44.967	118.71	0	0
6	151.03	34.905	-118.71	-151.03	-34.905	166.3	0	0
7	151.03	24.842	-166.3	-151.03	-24.842	191.65	0	0
8	151.03	14.78	-191.65	-151.03	-14.78	194.48	0	0
9	151.03	47.182	-194.48	-151.03	-47.182	174.77	0	0
10	151.03	-5.344	-174.77	-151.03	5.344	193.07	0	0
11	151.03	-15.406	-193.07	-151.03	15.406	188.84	0	0
12	151.03	-25.468	-188.84	-151.03	25.468	162.13	0	0
13	151.03	-35.53	-162.13	-151.03	35.53	113.23	0	0
14	151.02	-45.592	-113.23	-151.02	45.592	42.757	0	0
15	151.02	-55.655	-42.757	-151.02	55.655	-48.396	0	0
16	151.02	-65.717	48.396	-151.02	65.717	-159.06	0	0
17	151.02	-75.776	159.06	-151.02	75.776	-287.64	0	-0.0338

18	151.03	-80.805	287.64	-151.03	80.805	928.56	0	4.53E-01
3rd Plastic hinge								
1	-75.065	80.484	929.61	75.065	-80.484	-233.47	0.14406	0
2	133.23	75.449	233.46	-133.23	-75.449	-94.613	-0.12757	0
3	133.23	65.394	94.613	-133.23	-65.394	24.685	0	0
4	133.23	55.331	-24.685	-133.23	-55.331	123.54	0	0
5	133.23	45.269	-123.54	-133.23	-45.269	200.83	0	0
6	133.23	35.207	-200.83	-133.23	-35.207	255.72	0	0
7	133.23	25.145	-255.72	-133.23	-25.145	287.59	0	0
8	133.23	15.083	-287.59	-133.23	-15.083	296.13	0	0
9	133.23	50.207	-296.13	-133.23	-50.207	281.27	0	0
10	133.23	-50.414	-281.27	-133.23	50.414	296.41	0	0
11	133.23	-15.104	-296.41	-133.23	15.104	288.15	0	0
12	133.23	-25.166	-288.15	-133.23	25.166	256.55	0	0
13	133.23	-35.228	-256.55	-133.23	35.228	201.93	0	0
14	133.23	-45.29	-201.93	-133.23	45.29	124.88	0	0
15	133.23	-55.352	-124.88	-133.23	55.352	26.268	0	0
16	133.23	-65.414	-26.268	-133.23	65.414	-92.809	0	0
17	133.23	-75.478	92.809	-133.23	75.478	-229.86	0	-0.22192
18	133.23	-80.502	229.85	-133.23	80.502	930.61	0	0.15924

perfectly plastic Case								
1st Plastic hinge								
	NODE 1			NODE 2				
	FX	FY	MZ	FX	FY	MZ	ϕpl1	ϕpl2
1	73.46	66.525	-287.09	-73.46	-66.525	-301.73	0	0
2	73.46	62.367	301.73	-73.46	-62.367	-190.76	1.95E-02	0
3	73.46	54.051	190.76	-73.46	-54.051	-95.18	0	0
4	73.46	45.736	95.18	-73.46	-45.736	-15.621	0	0
5	73.46	37.42	15.621	-73.46	-37.42	47.396	0	0
6	73.46	29.105	-47.396	-73.46	-29.105	93.475	0	0
7	73.46	20.789	-93.475	-73.46	-20.789	122.33	0	0
8	73.46	12.473	-122.33	-73.46	-12.473	133.8	0	0
9	73.46	41.578	-133.8	-73.46	-41.578	127.82	0	0
10	73.46	-41.578	-127.82	-73.46	41.578	133.8	0	0
11	73.46	-12.473	-133.8	-73.46	12.473	122.33	0	0
12	73.46	-20.789	-122.33	-73.46	20.789	93.475	0	0
13	73.46	-29.105	-93.475	-73.46	29.105	47.396	0	0
14	73.46	-37.42	-47.396	-73.46	37.42	-15.621	0	0
15	73.46	-45.736	15.621	-73.46	45.736	-95.18	0	0
16	73.46	-54.051	95.18	-73.46	54.051	-190.76	0	0
17	73.46	-62.367	190.76	-73.46	62.367	-301.73	0	-1.95E-02
18	73.46	-66.525	301.73	-73.46	66.525	287.09	0	0
2nd Plastic hinge								

1	89.722	80.664	227.72	-89.722	-80.664	-295.63	0	0
2	151.97	75.622	295.63	-151.97	-75.622	-168.93	0.00042	0
3	151.97	65.54	168.93	-151.97	-65.54	-60.189	0	0
4	151.97	55.456	60.189	-151.97	-55.456	29.166	0	0
5	151.97	45.373	-29.166	-151.97	-45.373	97.973	0	0
6	151.97	35.289	-97.973	-151.97	-35.289	145.35	0	0
7	151.97	25.206	-145.35	-151.97	-25.206	170.72	0	0
8	151.97	15.123	-170.72	-151.97	-15.123	173.76	0	0
9	151.97	50.393	-173.76	-151.97	-50.393	154.47	0	0
10	151.97	-5.044	-154.47	-151.97	5.044	173.76	0	0
11	151.97	-15.127	-173.76	-151.97	15.127	170.72	0	0
12	151.97	-25.211	-170.72	-151.97	25.211	145.35	0	0
13	151.97	-35.294	-145.35	-151.97	35.294	97.973	0	0
14	151.97	-45.377	-97.973	-151.97	45.377	29.165	0	0
15	151.97	-55.461	-29.165	-151.97	55.461	-60.189	0	0
16	151.97	-65.544	60.189	-151.97	65.544	-168.93	0	0
17	151.97	-75.627	168.93	-151.97	75.627	-295.63	0	-0.02813
18	151.97	-80.67	295.63	-151.97	80.67	928.11	0	0.000105

3rd Plastic hinge

1	-76.786	80.672	928.14	76.786	-80.672	-295.77	0.01122	0
2	150.28	75.618	295.77	-150.28	-75.618	-168.64	-0.02705	0
3	150.28	65.534	168.64	-150.28	-65.534	-59.508	0	0
4	150.28	55.45	59.508	-150.28	-55.45	30.22	0	0
5	150.28	45.367	-30.22	-150.28	-45.367	99.391	0	0
6	150.28	35.284	-99.391	-150.28	-35.284	147.13	0	0
7	150.28	25.2	-147.13	-150.28	-25.2	172.85	0	0
8	150.28	15.117	-172.85	-150.28	-15.117	176.24	0	0
9	150.28	50.336	-176.24	-150.28	-50.336	157.29	0	0
10	150.28	-50.497	-157.29	-150.28	50.497	176.24	0	0
11	150.28	-15.133	-176.24	-150.28	15.133	172.85	0	0
12	150.28	-25.216	-172.85	-150.28	25.216	147.13	0	0
13	150.28	-35.3	-147.13	-150.28	35.3	99.39	0	0
14	150.28	-45.383	-99.39	-150.28	45.383	30.219	0	0
15	150.28	-55.466	-30.219	-150.28	55.466	-59.508	0	0
16	150.28	-65.55	59.508	-150.28	65.55	-168.64	0	0
17	150.28	-75.634	168.64	-150.28	75.634	-295.77	0	-0.05104
18	150.28	-80.701	295.76	-150.28	80.701	928.42	0	0.022589

Hardening Case

1st Plastic hinge

	NODE 1			NODE 2			Øpl1	Øpl2
	FX	FY	MZ	FX	FY	MZ		
1	73.46	66.525	-287.09	-73.46	-66.525	-301.73	0	0
2	73.46	62.367	301.73	-73.46	-62.367	-190.76	1.95E-02	0

3	73.46	54.051	190.76	-73.46	-54.051	-95.18	0	0
4	73.46	45.736	95.18	-73.46	-45.736	-15.621	0	0
5	73.46	37.42	15.621	-73.46	-37.42	47.396	0	0
6	73.46	29.105	-47.396	-73.46	-29.105	93.475	0	0
7	73.46	20.789	-93.475	-73.46	-20.789	122.33	0	0
8	73.46	12.473	-122.33	-73.46	-12.473	133.8	0	0
9	73.46	41.578	-133.8	-73.46	-41.578	127.82	0	0
10	73.46	-41.578	-127.82	-73.46	41.578	133.8	0	0
11	73.46	-12.473	-133.8	-73.46	12.473	122.33	0	0
12	73.46	-20.789	-122.33	-73.46	20.789	93.475	0	0
13	73.46	-29.105	-93.475	-73.46	29.105	47.396	0	0
14	73.46	-37.42	-47.396	-73.46	37.42	-15.621	0	0
15	73.46	-45.736	15.621	-73.46	45.736	-95.18	0	0
16	73.46	-54.051	95.18	-73.46	54.051	-190.76	0	0
17	73.46	-62.367	190.76	-73.46	62.367	-301.73	0	-1.95E-02
18	73.46	-66.525	301.73	-73.46	66.525	287.09	0	0
2nd Plastic hinge								
1	0.0568	80.825	325.53	-0.0568	-80.825	-320.98	0	0
2	154.06	75.795	320.98	-154.06	-75.795	-197.61	-0.01295	0
3	154.06	65.724	197.61	-154.06	-65.724	-91.866	0	0
4	154.06	55.656	91.866	-154.06	-55.656	-5.036	0	0
5	154.06	45.589	5.036	-154.06	-45.589	61.733	0	0
6	154.06	35.521	-61.733	-154.06	-35.521	107.57	0	0
7	154.06	25.454	-107.57	-154.06	-25.454	131.9	0	0
8	154.06	15.386	-131.9	-154.06	-15.386	134.42	0	0
9	154.06	5.319	-134.42	-154.06	-5.319	115.12	0	0
10	154.06	-47.484	-115.12	-154.06	47.484	135.74	0	0
11	154.06	-14.816	-135.74	-154.06	14.816	134.52	0	0
12	154.06	-24.883	-134.52	-154.06	24.883	111.46	0	0
13	154.06	-34.951	-111.46	-154.06	34.951	66.843	0	0
14	154.06	-45.018	-66.843	-154.06	45.018	12.273	0	0
15	154.06	-55.086	-12.273	-154.06	55.086	-84.531	0	0
16	154.06	-65.153	84.531	-154.06	65.153	-189.3	0	0
17	154.06	-75.224	189.3	-154.06	75.224	-311.62	0	-0.01789
18	154.06	-80.254	311.61	-154.06	80.254	928.62	0	1.02E-01
3rd Plastic hinge								
1	-73.877	80.878	931.79	73.877	-80.878	-327.36	0.003536	0
2	155.11	75.861	327.38	-155.11	-75.861	-204.85	-0.03378	0
3	155.11	65.78	204.85	-155.11	-65.78	-99.974	0	0
4	155.11	55.712	99.974	-155.11	-55.712	-13.892	0	0
5	155.11	45.645	13.892	-155.11	-45.645	52.251	0	0
6	155.11	35.577	-52.251	-155.11	-35.577	97.587	0	0
7	155.11	25.51	-97.587	-155.11	-25.51	121.53	0	0
8	155.11	15.443	-121.53	-155.11	-15.443	123.79	0	0

9	155.11	53.752	-123.79	-155.11	-53.752	104.36	0	0
10	155.11	-46.922	-104.36	-155.11	46.922	125.4	0	0
11	155.11	-14.76	-125.4	-155.11	14.76	124.73	0	0
12	155.11	-24.827	-124.73	-155.11	24.827	102.33	0	0
13	155.11	-34.894	-102.33	-155.11	34.894	58.477	0	0
14	155.11	-44.962	-58.477	-155.11	44.962	-62.603	0	0
15	155.11	-55.029	62.603	-155.11	55.029	-91.038	0	0
16	155.11	-65.097	91.038	-155.11	65.097	-194.73	0	0
17	155.11	-75.163	194.73	-155.11	75.163	-315.82	0	-0.02799
18	155.11	-80.193	315.82	-155.11	80.193	940.61	0	0.012632

### Frame with three floors

1st Configuration-softening case								
	NODE 1			NODE 2			Øpl1	Øpl2
	FX	FY	MZ	FX	FY	MZ		
1	-40337	59003	158000	40337	-59003	-133760	0	0
2	-40337	59003	133760	40337	-59003	-109480	0	0
3	-40337	59003	109480	40337	-59003	-85150	0	0
4	-40337	59003	85150	40337	-59003	-60786	0	0
5	-40337	59003	60786	40337	-59003	-36398	0	0
6	7636.5	88470	30380	-7636.5	-88470	-34659	0	0
7	7636.5	88470	34659	-7636.5	-88470	-38917	0	0
8	7636.5	88470	38917	-7636.5	-88470	-43152	0	0
9	7636.5	88470	43152	-7636.5	-88470	-47360	0	0
10	7636.5	88470	47360	-7636.5	-88470	-51541	0	0
11	553.09	83649	25437	-553.09	-83649	-25367	0	0
12	553.09	83649	25367	-553.09	-83649	-25284	0	0
13	553.09	83649	25284	-553.09	-83649	-25185	0	0
14	553.09	83649	25185	-553.09	-83649	-25073	0	0
15	553.09	83649	25073	-553.09	-83649	-24946	0	0
16	-40950	323970	160490	40950	-323970	-135760	0	0
17	-40950	323970	135760	40950	-323970	-110720	0	0
18	-40950	323970	110720	40950	-323970	-85445	0	0
19	-40950	323970	85445	40950	-323970	-59978	0	0
20	-40950	323970	59978	40950	-323970	-34378	0	0
21	2943.2	140860	31902	-2943.2	-140860	-33182	0	0
22	2943.2	140860	33182	-2943.2	-140860	-34431	0	0
23	2943.2	140860	34431	-2943.2	-140860	-35647	0	0
24	2943.2	140860	35647	-2943.2	-140860	-36829	0	0
25	2943.2	140860	36829	-2943.2	-140860	-37975	0	0
26	2938.8	-8537.6	14322	-2938.8	8537.6	-16124	0	0
27	2938.8	-8537.6	16124	-2938.8	8537.6	-17927	0	0
28	2938.8	-8537.6	17927	-2938.8	8537.6	-19731	0	0
29	2938.8	-8537.6	19731	-2938.8	8537.6	-21537	0	0



30	2938.8	-8537.6	21537	-2938.8	8537.6	-23343	0	0
31	13591	18910	2888.2	-13591	-18910	4705.7	0	0
32	13591	18910	-4705.7	-13591	-18910	12297	0	0
33	13591	18910	-12297	-13591	-18910	19882	0	0
34	13591	18910	-19882	-13591	-18910	27456	0	0
35	13591	18910	-27456	-13591	-18910	35016	0	0
36	-1549.5	-38070	-38987	1549.5	38070	23762	0	0
37	-1549.5	-38070	-23762	1549.5	38070	8537.8	0	0
38	-1549.5	-38070	-8537.8	1549.5	38070	-6685.5	0	0
39	-1549.5	-38070	6685.5	1549.5	38070	-21909	0	0
40	-1549.5	-38070	21909	1549.5	38070	-37134	0	0
41	-65122	16406	33398	65122	-16406	-26802	0	0
42	-65122	16406	26802	65122	-16406	-20274	0	0
43	-65122	16406	20274	65122	-16406	-13797	0	0
44	-65122	16406	13797	65122	-16406	-7356.3	0	0
45	-65122	16406	7356.3	65122	-16406	-934	0	0
46	64607	47355	23393	-64607	-47355	-4229.9	0	0
47	64607	47355	4229.9	-64607	-47355	14944	0	0
48	64607	47355	-14944	-64607	-47355	34081	0	0
49	64607	47355	-34081	-64607	-47355	53131	0	0
50	64607	47355	-53131	-64607	-47355	72047	0	0
51	3041.9	-77118	-78359	-3041.9	77118	47504	-6.27E-06	0
52	3042.1	-77117	-47504	-3042.1	77117	16645	0	0
53	3042.2	-77117	-16645	-3042.2	77117	-14216	0	0
54	3042.2	-77117	14216	-3042.2	77117	-45075	0	0
55	3042.2	-77117	45075	-3042.2	77117	-75931	0	0
56	-105970	46311	71042	105970	-46311	-52448	0	0
57	-105970	46311	52448	105970	-46311	-34072	0	0
58	-105970	46311	34072	105970	-46311	-15839	0	0
59	-105970	46311	15839	105970	-46311	2328.8	0	0
60	-105970	46311	-2328.8	105970	-46311	20506	0	0
61	160550	45602	24946	-160550	-45602	-6056.6	0	0
62	160550	45602	6056.6	-160550	-45602	12871	0	0
63	160550	45602	-12871	-160550	-45602	31718	0	0
64	160550	45602	-31718	-160550	-45602	50365	0	0
65	160550	45602	-50365	-160550	-45602	68697	0	0
66	103030	-73026	-74477	-103030	73026	44823	-0.0066477	0
67	103030	-73026	-44823	-103030	73026	14972	0	0
68	103030	-73026	-14972	-103030	73026	-14940	0	0
69	103030	-73026	14940	-103030	73026	-44792	0	0
70	103030	-73026	44792	-103030	73026	-74449	0	-0.0054647
71	-2938.5	46585	69785	2938.5	-46585	-51151	0	0
72	-2938.6	46585	51151	2938.6	-46585	-32524	0	0
73	-2938.6	46585	32524	2938.6	-46585	-13900	0	0

74	-2938.6	46585	13900	2938.6	-46585	4721.3	0	0
75	-2938.6	46585	-4721.3	2938.6	-46585	23343	0	0
76	-15141	-18933	3301	15141	18933	-1825.9	0	0
77	-15141	-18933	1825.9	15141	18933	-398.09	0	0
78	-15141	-18933	398.09	15141	18933	1019.4	0	0
79	-15141	-18933	-1019.4	15141	18933	2463.3	0	0
80	-15141	-18933	-2463.3	15141	18933	3971.1	0	0
81	-61565	-86424	3130.2	61565	86424	-1325.8	0	0
82	-61565	-86424	1325.8	61565	86424	326.17	0	0
83	-61565	-86424	-326.17	61565	86424	2015.7	0	0
84	-61565	-86424	-2015.7	61565	86424	3937.2	0	0
85	-61565	-86424	-3937.2	61565	86424	6311.8	0	0
86	-57523	-80581	2710.6	57523	80581	-1103.2	0	0
87	-57523	-80581	1103.2	57523	80581	385.82	0	0
88	-57523	-80581	-385.82	57523	80581	1916.3	0	0
89	-57523	-80581	-1916.3	57523	80581	3652.5	0	0
90	-57523	-80581	-3652.5	57523	80581	5780.5	0	0
91	-63572	92524	3172.7	63572	-92524	-1874.1	0	0
92	-63572	92524	1874.1	63572	-92524	-353.91	0	0
93	-63572	92524	353.91	63572	-92524	1208.1	0	0
94	-63572	92524	-1208.1	63572	-92524	2627.3	0	0
95	-63572	92524	-2627.3	63572	-92524	3736	0	0
96	-109020	161480	3410.8	109020	-161480	-1520.6	0	0
97	-109020	161480	1520.6	109020	-161480	678.44	0	0
98	-109020	161480	-678.44	109020	-161480	2739.8	0	0
99	-109020	161480	-2739.8	109020	-161480	4245.2	0	0
100	-109020	161480	-4245.2	109020	-161480	4889	0	0
101	-105970	157660	3147.5	105970	-157660	-1337.2	0	0
102	-105970	157660	1337.2	105970	-157660	738.1	0	0
103	-105970	157660	-738.1	105970	-157660	2667.4	0	0
104	-105970	157660	-2667.4	105970	-157660	4068.6	0	0
105	-105970	157660	-4068.6	105970	-157660	4664.2	0	0
2st Configuration-softening case								
	NODE 1			NODE 2				
	FX	FY	MZ	FX	FY	MZ	Øpl1	Øpl2
1	-23762	76015	283410	23762	-76015	-269080	0	0
2	-23762	76015	269080	23762	-76015	-254610	0	0
3	-23762	76015	254610	23762	-76015	-240010	0	0
4	-23762	76015	240010	23762	-76015	-225290	0	0
5	-23762	76015	225290	23762	-76015	-210450	0	0
6	-25755	82324	214740	25755	-82324	-198540	0	0
7	-25755	82324	198540	25755	-82324	-182220	0	0
8	-25755	82324	182220	25755	-82324	-165810	0	0
9	-25755	82324	165810	25755	-82324	-149300	0	0

10	-25755	82324	149300	25755	-82324	-132710	0	0
11	-33825	76115	126540	33825	-76115	-105130	0	0
12	-33825	76115	105130	33825	-76115	-83670	0	0
13	-33825	76115	83670	33825	-76115	-62162	0	0
14	-33825	76115	62162	33825	-76115	-40623	0	0
15	-33825	76115	40623	33825	-76115	-19063	0	0
16	-31323	303340	289120	31323	-303340	-270040	0	0
17	-31323	303340	270040	31323	-303340	-250400	0	0
18	-31323	303340	250400	31323	-303340	-230240	0	0
19	-31323	303340	230240	31323	-303340	-209610	0	0
20	-31323	303340	209610	31323	-303340	-188540	0	0
21	-24954	142340	194250	24954	-142340	-178020	0	0
22	-24954	142340	178020	24954	-142340	-161620	0	0
23	-24954	142340	161620	24954	-142340	-145070	0	0
24	-24954	142340	145070	24954	-142340	-128380	0	0
25	-24954	142340	128380	24954	-142340	-111560	0	0
26	-29049	-3921.6	105080	29049	3921.6	-87713	0	0
27	-29049	-3921.6	87713	29049	3921.6	-70345	0	0
28	-29049	-3921.6	70345	29049	3921.6	-52979	0	0
29	-29049	-3921.6	52979	29049	3921.6	-35614	0	0
30	-29049	-3921.6	35614	29049	3921.6	-18251	0	0
31	57709	29060	-10239	-57709	-29060	22169	0	0
32	57709	29060	-22169	-57709	-29060	34049	0	0
33	57709	29060	-34049	-57709	-29060	45852	0	0
34	57709	29060	-45852	-57709	-29060	57552	0	0
35	57709	29060	-57552	-57709	-29060	69122	0	0
36	5315.6	-78202	-78257	-5315.6	78202	46960	-0.0007734	0
37	5315.4	-78209	-46960	-5315.4	78209	15650	0	0
38	5314.9	-78209	-15650	-5314.9	78209	-15663	0	0
39	5314.1	-78209	15663	-5314.1	78209	-46973	0	0
40	5313	-78202	46973	-5313	78202	-78273	0	-6.25E-05
41	-95807	30181	70367	95807	-30181	-58179	0	0
42	-95806	30181	58179	95806	-30181	-46210	0	0
43	-95806	30181	46210	95806	-30181	-34414	0	0
44	-95806	30181	34414	95806	-30181	-22749	0	0
45	-95806	30181	22749	95806	-30181	-11169	0	0
46	58258	34532	2358.7	-58258	-34532	12003	0	0
47	58258	34532	-12003	-58258	-34532	26338	0	0
48	58258	34532	-26338	-58258	-34532	40613	0	0
49	58258	34532	-40613	-58258	-34532	54797	0	0
50	58258	34532	-54797	-58258	-34532	68856	0	0
51	2541.6	-76928	-76890	-2541.6	76928	46160	-0.034843	0
52	2541.7	-76932	-46160	-2541.7	76932	15371	0	0
53	2541.7	-76932	-15371	-2541.7	76932	-15418	0	0

54	2541.7	-76932	15418	-2541.7	76932	-46207	0	0
55	2541.6	-76928	46207	-2541.6	76928	-76944	0	-0.033171
56	-99633	38154	70304	99633	-38154	-55401	0	0
57	-99633	38154	55401	99633	-38154	-40716	0	0
58	-99633	38154	40716	99633	-38154	-26191	0	0
59	-99633	38154	26191	99633	-38154	-11770	0	0
60	-99633	38154	11770	99633	-38154	2605.8	0	0
61	174780	38068	19063	-174780	-38068	-1841.5	0	0
62	174780	38068	1841.5	-174780	-38068	15392	0	0
63	174780	38068	-15392	-174780	-38068	32522	0	0
64	174780	38068	-32522	-174780	-38068	49430	0	0
65	174780	38068	-49430	-174780	-38068	66001	0	0
66	124590	-66351	-72194	-124590	66351	43549	-0.059648	0
67	124590	-66351	-43549	-124590	66351	14531	0	0
68	124590	-66351	-14531	-124590	66351	-14556	0	0
69	124590	-66351	14556	-124590	66351	-43573	0	0
70	124590	-66351	43573	-124590	66351	-72226	0	-0.057097
71	29049	41969	67013	-29049	-41969	-50033	0	0
72	29049	41969	50033	-29049	-41969	-32998	0	0
73	29049	41969	32998	-29049	-41969	-15926	0	0
74	29049	41969	15926	-29049	-41969	1162.8	0	0
75	29049	41969	-1162.8	-29049	-41969	18251	0	0
76	-52394	-69222	7381.2	52394	69222	-3920.2	0	0
77	-52394	-69222	3920.2	52394	69222	-826.78	0	0
78	-52394	-69222	826.78	52394	69222	2189.1	0	0
79	-52394	-69222	-2189.1	52394	69222	5410.2	0	0
80	-52394	-69222	-5410.2	52394	69222	9138.7	0	0
81	-55716	-73416	5947	55716	73416	-3057.8	0	0
82	-55716	-73416	3057.8	55716	73416	-472.27	0	0
83	-55716	-73416	472.27	55716	73416	2066.7	0	0
84	-55716	-73416	-2066.7	55716	73416	4811.6	0	0
85	-55716	-73416	-4811.6	55716	73416	8035.5	0	0
86	-50189	-66371	3808.5	50189	66371	-1814.7	0	0
87	-50189	-66371	1814.7	50189	66371	16.418	0	0
88	-50189	-66371	-16.418	50189	66371	1849.2	0	0
89	-50189	-66371	-1849.2	50189	66371	3848.4	0	0
90	-50189	-66371	-3848.4	50189	66371	6193.3	0	0
91	-101120	146440	6941.8	101120	-146440	-4265.1	0	0
92	-101120	146440	4265.1	101120	-146440	-795.96	0	0
93	-101120	146440	795.96	101120	-146440	2821.1	0	0
94	-101120	146440	-2821.1	101120	-146440	5914	0	0
95	-101120	146440	-5914	101120	-146440	7908.1	0	0
96	-102170	153130	5464	102170	-153130	-3139.7	0	0
97	-102170	153130	3139.7	102170	-153130	-210.23	0	0

98	-102170	153130	210.23	102170	-153130	2760.7	0	0
99	-102170	153130	-2760.7	102170	-153130	5201.3	0	0
100	-102170	153130	-5201.3	102170	-153130	6641.6	0	0
101	-95537	146370	3872.8	95537	-146370	-1980.4	0	0
102	-95537	146370	1980.4	95537	-146370	274.73	0	0
103	-95537	146370	-274.73	95537	-146370	2480.2	0	0
104	-95537	146370	-2480.2	95537	-146370	4232.8	0	0
105	-95537	146370	-4232.8	95537	-146370	5212	0	0
3st Configuration-softening case								
	NODE 1			NODE 2				
	FX	FY	MZ	FX	FY	MZ	Øpl1	Øpl2
1	-67849	67655	626490	67849	-67655	-585190	0.012358	0
2	-67907	67656	585190	67907	-67656	-543550	0	0
3	-67907	67656	543550	67907	-67656	-501660	0	0
4	-67907	67656	501660	67907	-67656	-459550	0	0
5	-67907	67656	459550	67907	-67656	-417240	0	0
6	-65948	79412	466640	65948	-79412	-424990	0	0
7	-65948	79412	424990	65948	-79412	-383120	0	0
8	-65948	79412	383120	65948	-79412	-341050	0	0
9	-65948	79412	341050	65948	-79412	-298810	0	0
10	-65948	79412	298810	65948	-79412	-256410	0	0
11	-85895	61449	279610	85895	-61449	-225830	0	0
12	-85895	61450	225830	85895	-61450	-171950	0	0
13	-85895	61450	171950	85895	-61450	-118010	0	0
14	-85895	61450	118010	85895	-61450	-64029	0	0
15	-85895	61450	64029	85895	-61450	-10021	0	0
16	-70271	306290	616610	70271	-306290	-571980	0.010325	0
17	-70329	306290	571980	70329	-306290	-526080	0	0
18	-70329	306290	526080	70329	-306290	-479090	0	0
19	-70329	306290	479090	70329	-306290	-431120	0	0
20	-70329	306290	431120	70329	-306290	-382240	0	0
21	-65893	139430	427840	65893	-139430	-384910	0	0
22	-65893	139430	384910	65893	-139430	-341610	0	0
23	-65893	139430	341610	65893	-139430	-298000	0	0
24	-65893	139430	298000	65893	-139430	-254110	0	0
25	-65893	139430	254110	65893	-139430	-209980	0	0
26	-72548	6209.8	229370	72548	-6209.8	-185690	0	0
27	-72548	6209.8	185690	72548	-6209.8	-142020	0	0
28	-72548	6209.8	142020	72548	-6209.8	-98344	0	0
29	-72548	6209.8	98344	72548	-6209.8	-54667	0	0
30	-72548	6209.8	54667	72548	-6209.8	-10989	0	0
31	41748	-522.25	-59142	-41748	522.25	59586	0	0
32	41748	-522.25	-59586	-41748	522.25	59931	0	0
33	41748	-522.25	-59931	-41748	522.25	60179	0	0

34	41748	-522.25	-60179	-41748	522.25	60328	0	0
35	41748	-522.25	-60328	-41748	522.25	60379	0	0
36	3729.5	-75926	-75858	-3729.5	75926	45582	-0.058213	0
37	3729.8	-75931	-45582	-3729.8	75931	15174	0	0
38	3729.8	-75931	-15174	-3729.8	75931	-15235	0	0
39	3729.8	-75931	15235	-3729.8	75931	-45643	0	0
40	3729.5	-75925	45643	-3729.5	75925	-75926	0	-0.05623
41	-81837	6009.4	61793	81837	-6009.4	-59834	0	0
42	-81837	6009.4	59834	81837	-6009.4	-58068	0	0
43	-81837	6009.4	58068	81837	-6009.4	-56488	0	0
44	-81837	6009.4	56488	81837	-6009.4	-55090	0	0
45	-81837	6009.4	55090	81837	-6009.4	-53870	0	0
46	50661	14406	-28555	-50661	-14406	35541	0	0
47	50661	14406	-35541	-50661	-14406	42458	0	0
48	50661	14406	-42458	-50661	-14406	49293	0	0
49	50661	14406	-49293	-50661	-14406	56031	0	0
50	50661	14406	-56031	-50661	-14406	62659	0	0
51	6954.6	-72918	-72967	-6954.6	72918	43869	-0.12846	0
52	6955	-72922	-43869	-6955	72922	14569	0	0
53	6955	-72922	-14569	-6955	72922	-14731	0	0
54	6955	-72922	14731	-6955	72922	-44031	0	0
55	6954.6	-72919	44031	-6954.6	72919	-73142	0	-0.12387
56	-79319	23853	64292	79319	-23853	-55973	0	0
57	-79319	23853	55973	79319	-23853	-47831	0	0
58	-79319	23853	47831	79319	-23853	-39840	0	0
59	-79319	23853	39840	79319	-23853	-31974	0	0
60	-79319	23853	31974	79319	-23853	-24209	0	0
61	175930	23402	10021	-175930	-23402	4303.5	0	0
62	175930	23402	-4303.5	-175930	-23402	18599	0	0
63	175930	23402	-18599	-175930	-23402	32767	0	0
64	175930	23402	-32767	-175930	-23402	46712	0	0
65	175930	23402	-46712	-175930	-23402	60338	0	0
66	145210	-49135	-66955	-145210	49135	40561	-0.18291	0
67	145210	-49136	-40561	-145210	49136	13476	0	0
68	145210	-49136	-13476	-145210	49136	-13683	0	0
69	145210	-49136	13683	-145210	49136	-40767	0	0
70	145210	-49135	40767	-145210	49135	-67177	0	-0.17594
71	72549	31838	61331	-72549	-31838	-47047	0	0
72	72549	31838	47047	-72549	-31838	-32633	0	0
73	72549	31838	32633	-72549	-31838	-18129	0	0
74	72549	31838	18129	-72549	-31838	-3575.3	0	0
75	72549	31838	3575.3	-72549	-31838	10989	0	0
76	-38019	-37361	18578	38019	37361	-11245	0.0022989	0
77	-38018	-37361	11245	38018	37361	-4544.3	0	0

78	-38019	-37361	4544.3	38019	37361	1900.4	0	0
79	-38019	-37361	-1900.4	38019	37361	8452.5	0	0
80	-38019	-37361	-8452.5	38019	37361	15481	0	0
81	-43706	-49281	9734.5	43706	49281	-5491.5	0	0
82	-43706	-49281	5491.5	43706	49281	-1635.1	0	0
83	-43706	-49281	1635.1	43706	49281	2106.3	0	0
84	-43706	-49281	-2106.3	43706	49281	5996.7	0	0
85	-43706	-49281	-5996.7	43706	49281	10310	0	0
86	-30714	-34491	5352.3	30714	34491	-2900.1	0	0
87	-30714	-34491	2900.1	30714	34491	-590.96	0	0
88	-30714	-34491	590.96	30714	34491	1689.2	0	0
89	-30714	-34491	-1689.2	30714	34491	4053.1	0	0
90	-30714	-34491	-4053.1	30714	34491	6617.2	0	0
91	-85568	119990	15972	85568	-119990	-11466	8.33E-05	0
92	-85567	119990	11467	85567	-119990	-5186.5	0	0
93	-85567	119990	5186.5	85567	-119990	1897.2	0	0
94	-85567	119990	-1897.2	85567	-119990	8688.3	0	0
95	-85567	119990	-8688.3	85567	-119990	14136	0	0
96	-86273	134820	8269.3	86273	-134820	-5330.7	0	0
97	-86273	134820	5330.7	86273	-134820	-1494.6	0	0
98	-86273	134820	1494.6	86273	-134820	2594	0	0
99	-86273	134820	-2594	86273	-134820	6247.7	0	0
100	-86273	134820	-6247.7	86273	-134820	8851.9	0	0
101	-72664	119020	4826.7	72664	-119020	-2804.9	0	0
102	-72664	119020	2804.9	72664	-119020	-370.62	0	0
103	-72664	119020	370.62	72664	-119020	2118.8	0	0
104	-72664	119020	-2118.8	72664	-119020	4297.9	0	0
105	-72664	119020	-4297.9	72664	-119020	5846.5	0	0

## Two bay rectangular frame

Figure 6.22 (a)								
	NODE 1			NODE 2			ϕpl1	ϕpl2
	FX	FY	MZ	FX	FY	MZ		
1	-27.731	74.535	58.276	27.731	-74.535	41.369	0	0
2	-24.301	27.139	23.303	24.301	-27.139	67.842	0	0
3	19.796	91.254	-67.842	-19.796	-91.254	32.007	0	0
4	19.796	-24.901	-32.007	-19.796	24.901	-36.592	0	0
5	19.796	-42.91	36.592	-19.796	42.91	33.652	0	0
6	38.943	-143.61	69.213	-38.943	143.61	72.053	0	2.67E-02
7	19.153	73.762	-43.699	-19.153	-73.762	64.125	0	0
8	19.153	-60.678	-64.125	-19.153	60.678	-102.87	0	0
Figure 6.22 (b)								
	NODE 1			NODE 2			ϕpl1	ϕpl2
	FX	FY	MZ	FX	FY	MZ		
1	-37.59	69.478	62.203	37.59	-69.478	74.586	0.016044	0.00016
2	- 0.18573	26.655	-47.886	0.18573	-26.655	60.957	0	0
3	22.891	86.407	-60.957	-22.891	-86.407	29.993	0	0
4	22.891	-25.386	-29.993	-22.891	25.386	-39.935	0	0
5	22.891	-43.401	39.935	-22.891	43.401	41.243	0	0
6	31.593	-148.69	60.665	-31.593	148.69	61.134	0.014348	0.013932
7	87.366	27.912	-69.791	-87.366	-27.912	77.559	0	0
8	87.374	-65.263	-77.559	-87.374	65.263	-102	0	0
Figure 6.23								
	NODE 1			NODE 2			ϕpl1	ϕpl2
	FX	FY	MZ	FX	FY	MZ		
1	-468.45	-140.47	543.16	468.45	140.47	365.32	0.60995	0.37814
2	-110.68	-38.869	112.62	110.68	38.869	198.87	0.053871	0.14136
3	55.864	-57.001	-198.87	-55.864	57.001	45.072	-0.13522	0
4	55.864	-91.306	-45.072	-55.864	91.306	-204.04	0	-0.14239
5	55.862	-109.45	204.04	-55.862	109.45	118.18	0.14801	0.061188
6	31.224	-360.32	370.34	-31.224	360.32	541.82	0.38857	0.61156
7	-24.669	-141.91	-477.95	24.669	141.91	88.369	-0.2704	0
8	-24.669	-210.52	-88.369	24.669	210.52	-488.51	0	-0.27871