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MASH  
A COMPUTER PROGRAM FOR THE NON-LINEAR ANALYSIS OF  
VERTICALLY PROPAGATING SHEAR WAVES  
IN HORIZONTALLY LAYERED DEPOSITS

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16. Abstracts The computer program MASH is designed to analyze the dynamic response of a deposit of horizontal soil layers subjected to earthquake excitation. The deposit is discretized into a series of one-dimensional constant strain elements and the equations of motion are integrated with respect to time by the cubic inertia method. The soil material may be either visco-elastic or non-linear and modelled into the Davidenkov system of soil property expressions. The program may be used in conjunction with the program APOLLO to perform effective stress response analyses of soil deposits in which pore pressures are generated and dissipated during and following the period of earthquake shaking. An example of this type of analysis, incorporating non-linear soil behavior and pore pressure effects is presented in the report.				14.	
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MASH  
A COMPUTER PROGRAM FOR THE NON-LINEAR ANALYSIS OF  
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by Philippe P. Martin<sup>1</sup> and H. Bolton Seed<sup>2</sup>

1. INTRODUCTION

There are many methods available for the direct integration of the equations of motion of lumped parameter structural systems or continuous systems. Furthermore, several procedures have recently been developed for analyzing the stability and accuracy of direct integration schemes which are governed by linear integration operators [1, 2, 3].

At the present time (1978), all dynamic analyses of complex non-linear structural systems must be performed using step-by-step integration techniques. Within each time step, the structural properties of the system are assumed to be constant, which is equivalent to using a linear integration operator for each step. Accordingly, the conclusions derived from the analysis of linear operators still apply when these operators are used for the study of non-linear systems. More research is needed to develop the concept of non-linear operators and procedures, and to study their properties accordingly.

The nature of the equations governing the dynamic response of a physical system depends on the mathematical representation of this system. If the physical system is modeled as a visco-elastic continuum, the equation of motion is the well-known wave equation. For a one-dimensional problem

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this equation is

$$G \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \eta \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial y^2 \partial t} + \rho \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = P(t) \quad (1)$$

where

G is the shear modulus of the material,

$\eta$  is the viscosity,

$\rho$  is the mass density,

$u(y,t)$  is the relative particle displacement,

$P(t)$  is the load at time  $t$ .

The method of characteristics has been successfully used (4) to solve equation (1) with non-linear soil models.

The second approach is to discretize the physical system into a multi-degree-of-freedom system. For such a representation, the equation of motion is

$$M\ddot{u} + C\dot{u} + Ku = R \quad (2)$$

where

M is the mass matrix,

C is the damping matrix,

K is the stiffness matrix,

$u, \dot{u}, \ddot{u}$  are displacement, velocity, and acceleration vectors, respectively, and

R is the load vector.

This second approach has been selected to set up a non-linear method for the dynamic analysis of ground response.

The two features of this method are:

1. The step-by-step integration algorithm used to solve equation (2), referred to subsequently as Argyris' 3rd order inertia method [5, 6, 7].
2. The non-linear material model simulating soil behavior under dynamic loading, referred to as the Davidenkov model [8, 9].

## 2. THE DISCRETIZED SYSTEM

### 2.1 Linear Operator

The simplest discretization of a continuum is the one-degree-of-freedom oscillator, as shown in Fig. 1a. The role played by this oscillator in linear structural dynamics is most important. Even the most sophisticated multi-degree-of-freedom systems may be considered as a superposition of particular simple damped oscillators.

The equation of motion of the simple damped oscillator is

$$M\ddot{u} + C\dot{u} + Ku = p(t) \quad (3)$$

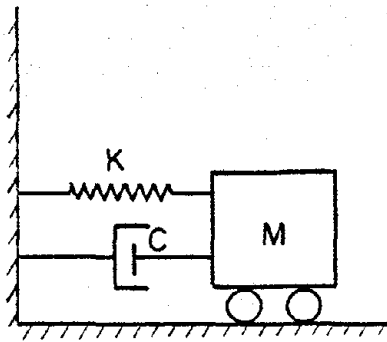
with the same notations as used above.

The use of a step-by-step integration algorithm to solve the equation of motion (3) is equivalent to the application of a linear operator on the unknown quantities of this system. The equation of motion is a second order equation; therefore, the problem is fully described with two initial conditions, e.g., displacement and velocity. A step-by-step integration in the time domain consists of forming a linear operator [L], such as

$$\{y\}_1 = [L] \{y\}_0 \quad (4)$$

where

$$\{y\}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ \dot{u}_1 \end{bmatrix} \quad u_1 \text{ and } \dot{u}_1 \text{ are the displacement and velocity, respectively, at the end of the time step;}$$

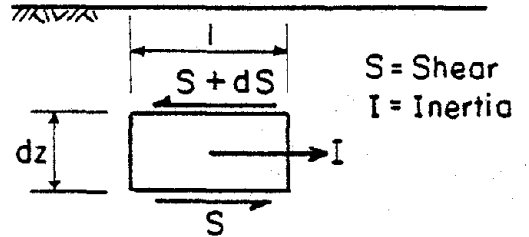


(a) Simple Damped Oscillator

$G, \rho, \eta$

$G$  = Shear Modulus  
 $\rho$  = Density  
 $\eta$  = Viscosity

(b) Continuum Representation



(c) Element Equilibrium

Fig. 1 SYSTEM REPRESENTATION.

$$\{y\}_0 = \begin{bmatrix} u_0 \\ \dot{u}_0 \end{bmatrix} \quad u_0 \text{ and } \dot{u}_0 \text{ are the displacement and velocity, respectively, at the beginning of the time step.}$$

## 2.2 Stability and Accuracy of a Linear Operator

Stability and accuracy are the two criteria which must be fulfilled for any method of integration.

1. Stability.--The stability of a method is directly related to the magnitude of the eigenvalues of its associated operators [2].

Stability is ensured only if the magnitude of the eigenvalues (also called spectral radius) is less than or equal to unity.

2. Accuracy.--In order to check on the accuracy of a given method, a reference solution is needed. As several authors have observed [1, 7], two types of error may occur:

- a mathematical damping, leading ultimately to the extinction of the response;
- an increase in the period of oscillation of the response of the system.

The most straightforward solution which gives access to easy reference for checking the accuracy of different methods of integration is the free motion of an undamped linear oscillator. Furthermore, it is important to derive first the exact linear operator for the simple undamped oscillator. It has been shown [9] that all the linear operators associated with the various existing methods of direct integration approximate to a certain degree the exact operator which is derived below.

## 2.3 The Undamped Linear Oscillator

The equation of motion of the undamped linear oscillator in free oscillation is



$$\ddot{u} + \omega^2 u = 0 \quad (5)$$

where  $u$  is the displacement coordinate and each dot above  $u$  denotes one order of differentiation with respect to time;  $\omega$  is the natural frequency of the oscillator.

Let  $u_1 = u$  at time  $t_1 = t_0 + \Delta t$ , and  $u_0 = u$  at time  $t_0$ . It can be shown that displacement and velocity at time  $t_1$  are related to the same at time  $t_0$  by the equation

$$\begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ \dot{u}_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\omega\Delta t & \frac{1}{\omega} \sin\omega\Delta t \\ -\omega \sin\omega\Delta t & \cos\omega\Delta t \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_0 \\ \dot{u}_0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (6)$$

It is convenient to define the quantity

$$\theta = \omega\Delta t \quad (7)$$

which when substituted into equation (6) yields the exact linear operator appearing in equation (4):

$$[L]_0 \equiv \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & \frac{\sin\theta}{\omega} \\ -\omega \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{bmatrix} \quad (8)$$

The eigenvalues of  $[L]_0$  are

$$\lambda = e^{\pm i\theta} \quad (9)$$

where  $\theta = \omega\Delta t$ .

Hence, the spectral radius is exactly  $|\lambda| = 1$ .

It may be noted:

1. The fact that the spectral radius is unity implies that the free motion of such an oscillator is stable and undamped.
2. The fact that the eigenvalues have an imaginary part implies that

the motion is oscillatory, and it can be added that the frequency of oscillation is

$$\omega = \frac{\theta}{\Delta t} \quad (10)$$

This result is of special importance for the study of the period elongations generated by any particular method of integration.

### 3. CUBIC INERTIA INTEGRATION METHOD (ARGYRIS)

The method presented herein was developed by J. H. Argyris, P. C. Dunne, and T. Angelopoulos [6, 7].

#### 3.1 Basic Approach and Integration Algorithm

The basic assumption is that the relative inertia force,  $R = \ddot{u}$ , is considered to vary as a cubic function of time within the time step of integration. Four constants are needed to determine uniquely that cubic. It is natural to use the values of  $R$  at the beginning and the end of the time steps as well as the values of its first time derivative at both ends of the time step. Hence,

$$R = H_{00}R_0 + H_{10}\dot{R}_0 + H_{01}R_1 + H_{11}\dot{R}_1 \quad (11)$$

where  $H_{00}$ ,  $H_{10}$ ,  $H_{01}$ , and  $H_{11}$  are the Hermitian polynomials of third order, i.e.,

$$\begin{aligned} H_{00} &= 1 - 3s^2 + 2s^3, & H_{10} &= (s - 2s^2 + s^3)\Delta t \\ H_{01} &= 3s^2 - 2s^3, & H_{11} &= (-s^2 + s^3)\Delta t \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

and  $t = s\Delta t$ ,  $0 \leq s \leq 1$ .

By two successive integrations with respect to time of the equation  $\ddot{u} = R$ , it is possible to solve for the increments of relative velocity and

relative displacement within the time step.

$$M\Delta\dot{u} = \frac{\Delta t}{12} (6R_0 + \Delta t\dot{R}_0 + 6R_1 - \Delta t\dot{R}_1), \quad (13)$$

$$M\Delta u = M\dot{u}_0\Delta t + \frac{\Delta t^2}{60} (21R_0 + 3\Delta t\dot{R}_0 + 9R_1 - 2\Delta t\dot{R}_1), \quad (14)$$

where

$$\begin{cases} \Delta\dot{u} = \dot{u}_1 - \dot{u}_0 \\ \Delta u = u_1 - u_0 \end{cases}$$

Equations (13) and (14) are the basic relations of the cubic inertia integration algorithm.

### 3.2 Application to the Simple Undamped Oscillator

Consider the oscillator shown in Fig. 1a for which the equation of motion is

$$\ddot{u} + \omega^2 u = 0,$$

where

$$\omega^2 = \frac{K}{M}.$$

Since  $R \equiv M\ddot{u}$  by definition, one can express  $R$  and  $\dot{R}$  at both ends of the time steps as

$$\frac{R_0}{M} = -\omega^2 u_0, \quad \frac{R_1}{M} = -\omega^2 u_1 \quad (15)$$

$$\frac{\dot{R}_0}{M} = -\omega^2 \dot{u}_0, \quad \frac{\dot{R}_1}{M} = -\omega^2 \dot{u}_1.$$

By substituting the relations (15) into (13) and (14), one derives

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 + \frac{3}{20} \theta^2 & -\frac{1}{30} \frac{\theta^3}{\omega} \\ \frac{1}{2} \omega \theta & 1 - \frac{1}{12} \theta^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ \dot{u}_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 - \frac{7}{20} \theta^2 & \frac{\theta}{\omega} - \frac{1}{20} \frac{\theta^3}{\omega} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \omega \theta & 1 - \frac{1}{12} \theta^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_0 \\ \dot{u}_0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (16)$$

where

$$\theta = \omega \Delta t.$$

The linear relation (16) is of the form

$$[A]\{Y\}_1 = [B]\{Y\}_0$$

or

$$\{Y\}_1 = [L]\{Y\}_0$$

and

$$[L] = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{15} \theta^2 + \frac{1}{240} \theta^4} \begin{bmatrix} 1 - \frac{13}{30} \theta^2 + \frac{1}{80} \theta^4 & \frac{\theta}{\omega} (1 - \frac{1}{10} \theta^2 + \frac{1}{720} \theta^4) \\ -\omega \theta (1 - \frac{1}{10} \theta^2) & 1 - \frac{13}{30} \theta^2 + \frac{1}{80} \theta^4 \end{bmatrix} \quad (17)$$

The eigenvalues of [L] are roots of the quadratic characteristic equation:

$$(1 - \frac{13}{30} \theta^2 + \frac{1}{80} \theta^4 - \lambda)^2 + \theta^2 (1 - \frac{1}{10} \theta^2) (1 - \frac{1}{10} \theta^2 + \frac{1}{720} \theta^4) = 0 \quad (18)$$

It can be shown [9] from equation (18) that

$$\det [L] = 1 \quad (19)$$

and that a necessary and sufficient condition for roots of the form

$\lambda = R e^{\pm i\phi}$  is that

$$(1 - \frac{1}{10} \theta^2) (1 - \frac{1}{10} \theta^2 + \frac{1}{720} \theta^4) > 0 .$$

That is,

$$\theta^2 < 10 . \quad (20)$$

Then, according to equation (19),  $R \equiv 1$ .

Accordingly, it may be concluded that:

1. Equation (19) shows that no artificial damping is introduced by the cubic inertia method of Argyris.
2. The method is stable only for time steps which satisfy the relation  $\theta^2 < 10$ , i.e.,

$$\frac{\omega \Delta t}{2\pi} < 0.50 .$$

3. The period elongation is given by

$$PE = \left( \frac{\theta}{\phi} - 1 \right) \times 100 \quad (21)$$

in %

$$\text{where } \tan \phi = \frac{\theta \sqrt{\left(1 - \frac{1}{10} \theta^2\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{10} \theta^2 + \frac{1}{720} \theta^4\right)}}{1 - \frac{13}{30} \theta^2 + \frac{1}{80} \theta^4} \quad (22)$$

Table 1 shows how the period elongations from the cubic inertia method compare to the linear acceleration method [2]. It is also shown in graphic form in Fig. 2.

For  $\Delta t/T = 0.2$ ,  $PE = 0.16\%$  by the cubic inertia method compared with  $PE = 6.0\%$  by the linear acceleration method. Therefore, it appears that even for relatively large values of the time step, the period elongation associated with [L] is kept to a minimum.

4. For small values of  $\theta$ , it can be shown that the operator [L], defined by equation (17), approximates the exact operator,  $[L]_0$ , derived in equation (8). By dividing the coefficients of the matrix of equation (17) by the polynomial  $1 + \frac{1}{15} \theta^2 + \frac{1}{240} \theta^4$ , one finds

Table 1. Period Elongations,  $PE\% = 100(\theta/\phi - 1)$ , for Different Time-Stepping Algorithms Applied to Simple Undamped Oscillator

$\Delta t/T = \theta/2\pi$	Linear Acceleration	Inertia 3rd Order (Argyris)	Inertia 5th Order (Argyris)
0.01	0.016	0.000	0.000
0.02	0.066	0.000	0.000
0.05	0.408	0.001	0.000
0.10	1.60	0.011	0.000
0.20	5.91	0.159	0.002
0.30	11.7	0.722	0.020
0.40	17.5	1.93	0.099
0.50	20.0	2.18	0.133

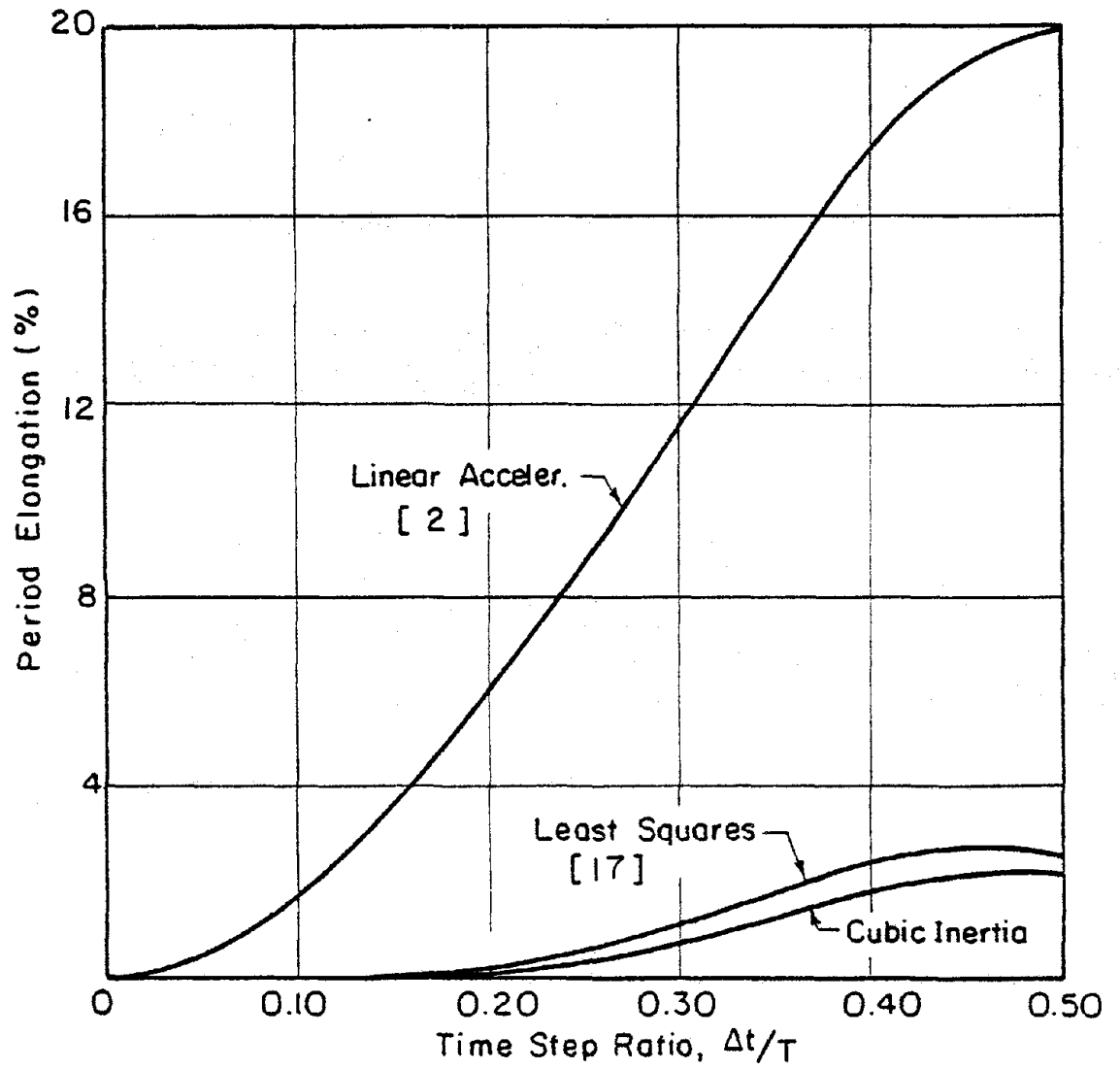


Fig. 2 PERIOD ELONGATIONS OF THE RESPONSE OF A SIMPLE UNDAMPED OSCILLATOR (in Pct).

$$[L] \approx \begin{bmatrix} 1 - \frac{\theta^2}{2} + \frac{\theta^4}{24} - \frac{\theta^6}{1440} & \frac{1}{\omega} \left( \theta - \frac{\theta^3}{6} + \frac{\theta^5}{120} + \frac{\theta^7}{7200} \right) \\ -\omega \left( \theta - \frac{\theta^3}{6} + \frac{\theta^5}{144} \right) & 1 - \frac{\theta^2}{2} + \frac{\theta^4}{24} - \frac{\theta^6}{1440} \end{bmatrix}$$

Similarly, for small values of  $\theta$ , the exact linear operator of the simple undamped oscillator may be written

$$[L]_0 \approx \begin{bmatrix} 1 - \frac{\theta^2}{2} + \frac{\theta^4}{24} - \frac{\theta^6}{720} & \frac{1}{\omega} \left( \theta - \frac{\theta^3}{6} + \frac{\theta^5}{120} - \frac{\theta^7}{5040} \right) \\ -\omega \left( \theta - \frac{\theta^3}{6} + \frac{\theta^5}{120} \right) & 1 - \frac{\theta^2}{2} + \frac{\theta^4}{24} - \frac{\theta^6}{720} \end{bmatrix}$$

The error operator is defined as

$$[L]_E = [L] - [L]_0 ,$$

where

$$[L]_E = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\theta^6}{1440} & \frac{1}{\omega} \frac{17}{50400} \theta^7 \\ -\omega \frac{\theta^5}{720} & \frac{\theta^6}{1440} \end{bmatrix}$$

Therefore, the operator,  $[L]$ , approximates the exact operator,  $[L]_0$ , up to the fourth order inclusive in  $\theta$ .

Consequently, the cubic inertia method was chosen to study the dynamic response of non-linear discretized systems representing horizontal soil layers. Indeed, as far as undamped simple oscillators are concerned, the cubic inertia method has a better accuracy than the linear acceleration method for the same time step. Furthermore, for multi-degree-of-freedom systems the mass matrix is the only matrix which needs to be inverted in that procedure.



### 3.3 Implicit Formulation of the Cubic Inertia Method

In this section the method is studied in connection with a finite element approach to solving the problem of the dynamic response of horizontally layered soil deposits.

The finite element model consists of constant strain one-dimensional elements with masses lumped at the nodes. The procedure has been programmed using an implicit formulation of the time-stepping cubic inertia algorithm into a computer program named MASH (Martin/Seed Analysis of Shear waves in Horizontally layered deposits). The structure of the program MASH and its user's manual are presented in Section 5.

An implicit formulation of the time-stepping algorithm was found to be most advantageous when used with non-linear materials. As shown by Argyris et al., the convergence speed in the iterative procedure is a function of the ratio of the time increment to the period of the elements, and also a function of the viscosity of the materials of the deposit. Two studies were made to determine the optimum value of the ratio  $\Delta t/T$  to be used in practice and the optimum spatial discretization of a profile into finite elements:

1. a study of the iteration matrix associated with a simple damped oscillator,
2. a study of the accuracy of the computed response of a deposit of visco-linear material with a natural frequency of 2.5 cps to harmonic excitations with frequencies ranging between 1 cps and 10 cps.

#### 3.3.1 Convergence and Iteration Matrix

With the usual notations, the equation of motion of a simple damped oscillator is

$$m \ddot{u} + c \dot{u} + k u = p \quad (23)$$

The basic equations of the cubic inertia algorithm have been expressed previously as:

$$\Delta \dot{u} = \frac{\Delta t}{12m} (6 R_0 + \Delta t \dot{R}_0 + 6 R_1 - \Delta t \dot{R}_1) \quad (24)$$

$$\Delta u = \Delta t \dot{u}_0 + \frac{\Delta t^2}{60m} (21 R_0 + 3 \Delta t \dot{R}_0 + 9 R_1 - 2 \Delta t \dot{R}_1) \quad (25)$$

The implicit algorithm consists of assuming values for  $R_1$  and  $\dot{R}_1$  in equations (24) and (25) and computing a new set of values for  $R_1$  and  $\dot{R}_1$  by using equation (23) and its first time derivative.

The expressions for  $\dot{u}_1$  and  $u_1$  are obtained from equations (24) and (25) as follows:

$$\dot{u}_1 = \frac{\Delta t}{2m} R_1 - \frac{\Delta t^2}{12m} \dot{R}_1 + F_0 \quad (26)$$

$$u_1 = \frac{3\Delta t^2}{20m} R_1 - \frac{\Delta t^3}{30m} \dot{R}_1 + G_0 \quad (27)$$

And the new expressions for  $\dot{R}_1$  and  $R_1$  are obtained then by equation (23):

$$\dot{R}_1 = -C \ddot{u}_1 - k \dot{u}_1 + \dot{P} \quad (28)$$

$$R_1 = -C \dot{u}_1 - k u_1 + P \quad (29)$$

Defining  $\omega^2 = k/m$ ,  $2\omega\beta = c/m$  and  $\theta = \omega\Delta t$ , equations (28) and (29) may be rewritten as

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{R}_1 \\ R_1 \end{bmatrix} = [A] \begin{bmatrix} \dot{R}_1 \\ R_1 \end{bmatrix} + \{B\} \quad (30)$$

where  $[A]$  is the iteration matrix and  $\{B\}$  a known load vector.

The expression for the iteration matrix [A] is

$$[A] = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\theta^2}{12} & -\omega(\frac{1}{2}\theta + 2\beta) \\ \frac{1}{\omega}(\frac{1}{30}\theta^3 + \frac{1}{6}\beta\theta^2) & -(\frac{3}{20}\theta^2 + \theta\beta) \end{bmatrix} \quad (31)$$

For an undamped system, the spectral radius of this iteration matrix is

$$|\lambda|_A = 0.6455 \theta^2 \quad (32)$$

This value agrees with the findings of Argyris et al. [6] and corresponds to a stability limit of  $\theta^2 = 15.5$  for the implicit as compared to the  $\theta^2 = 10.0$  limit found for the explicit algorithm in equation (20). This implies that when the ratio  $\Delta t/T$  is less than one-half, the spectral radius of equation (32) is less than 0.65, which insures a rapid convergence of the implicit iterative procedure.

Figure 3 shows that the introduction of viscosity into a simple oscillator increases the spectral radius of the iteration matrix. In the figure the variation of  $|\lambda|_A$  is plotted at fixed ratios of  $\Delta t/T$  versus the normalized viscosity  $\eta/GT$  where  $T$  is the natural period of the oscillator. The figure shows that for the time step ratio  $\Delta t/T = 0.2$ , the implicit algorithm defined by equations (24) and (25) is convergent only if the viscosity satisfies the relation  $\eta/GT < 0.4$ .

It has been shown [9] that the curves of Fig. 3 did apply approximately to multi-degree-of-freedom systems provided the period  $T$  is replaced by the minimum natural period for the discretized system whose expression is

$$T_{\min} = \frac{\pi h}{v_s} \quad (33)$$

where  $v_s$  is the shear wave velocity within each element and  $h$  the height of the element.

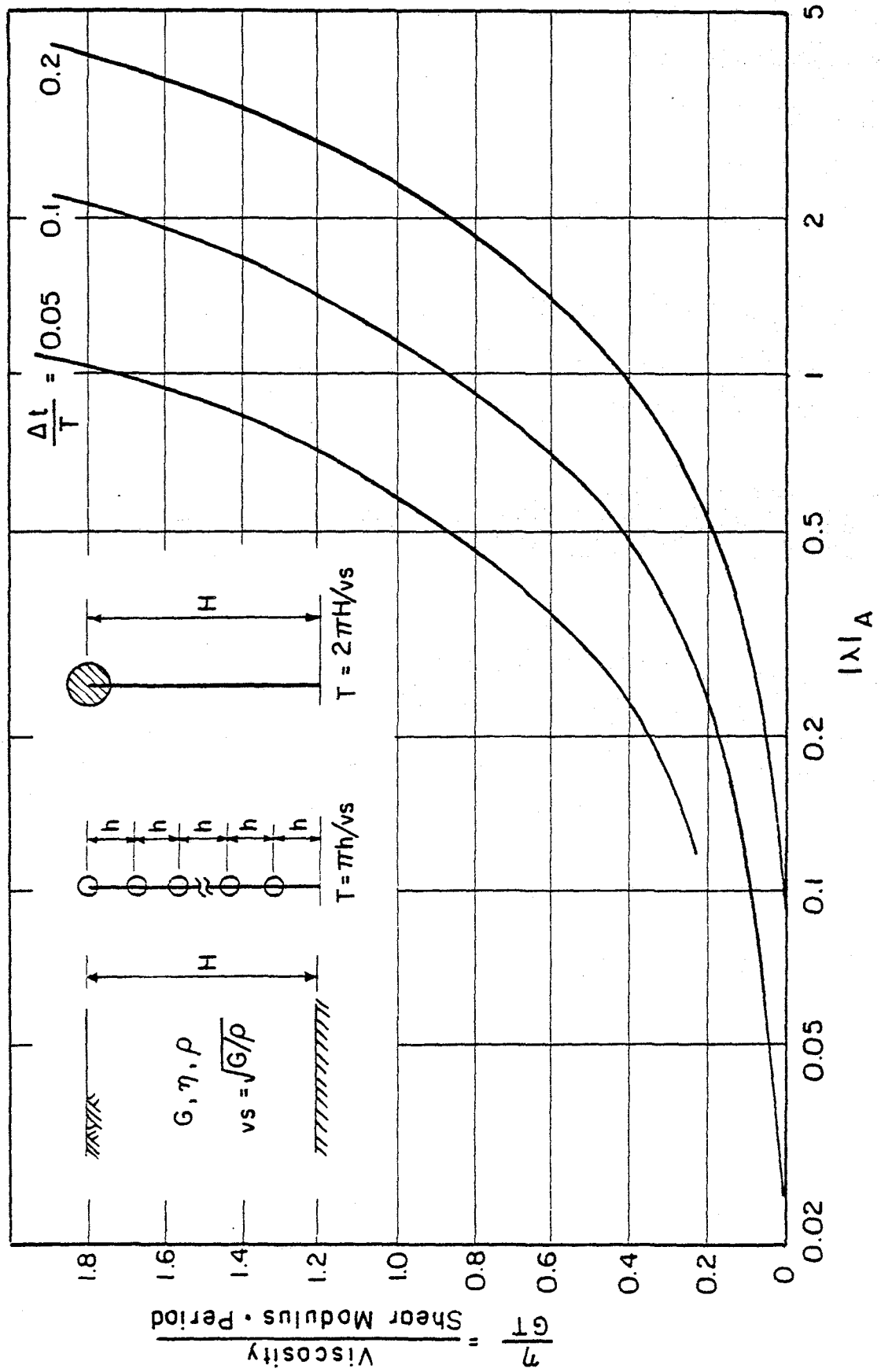


Fig. 3 RADIUS OF ITERATION MATRIX IN CUBIC INERTIA METHOD.

Let  $N$  be the number of equal size elements in the profile shown in Fig. 3 and  $\beta$  the fraction of critical viscous damping in that profile.

It can be shown that the convergence criterion may be roughly approximated by:

$$\frac{\Delta t}{T_{\min}} < \frac{0.2}{\beta N} \quad (34)$$

for viscously damped systems.

As an example, the maximum possible time step ratio to analyze a 100-element profile with  $\beta = 5\%$  is approximately  $\Delta t/T_{\min} = 0.04$ .

Argyris et al. have determined a termination criterion for the iterations and computed the corresponding errors on the computed acceleration, velocity, and displacement. The termination criterion is written as

$$\text{Euclidian Norm } \left\| \dot{R}_1^{n+1} - \dot{R}_1^n \right\| < \hat{\epsilon} \quad (35)$$

Argyris et al. showed that the norms of the error vectors on acceleration, velocity and displacement may also be written as functions of  $\hat{\epsilon}$ :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Error } (\ddot{u}) &< \frac{\Delta t}{6} \left\| M^{-1} \right\| \hat{\epsilon} \\ \text{Error } (\dot{u}) &< \frac{\Delta t^2}{6} \left\| M^{-1} \right\| \hat{\epsilon} \\ \text{Error } (u) &< \frac{7}{120} \Delta t^3 \left\| M^{-1} \right\| \hat{\epsilon} \end{aligned} \quad (36)$$

where  $\left\| M^{-1} \right\|$  is the norm of the inverse of the mass matrix.

In practice,  $\left\| M^{-1} \right\| \approx \frac{1}{\rho h}$  where  $h$  is the height of an element and  $\rho$  the density of the material. Using equation (33), an upper bound to the error vector on accelerations is obtained as:

$$\text{Error } (\ddot{u}) < \frac{\Delta t}{T_{\min}} \frac{\pi}{6\rho v_s} \dot{\epsilon} \quad (37)$$

If  $v_s = 1000$  ft/sec and  $\gamma = 110$  lbs/cu ft, the inequality (37) leads to the dimensionless relationship

$$\text{Error } \left(\frac{\ddot{u}}{g}\right) < 10^{-2} \frac{\Delta t}{T} \dot{\epsilon} \quad (38)$$

When using  $\Delta t/T = 0.2$  and  $\dot{\epsilon} = 0.1$ , an upper bound on the norm of the error of accelerations is

$$\text{Error } \left(\frac{\ddot{u}}{g}\right) < 2 * 10^{-4} \quad (39)$$

This level of accuracy was considered to be sufficient to analyze the dynamic response of horizontal soil deposits; furthermore, in most cases convergence in terms of the inequality (35) was achieved in less than three iterations.

### 3.3.2 Element Size and Transmissibility

As shown by Lysmer and Romo [10], the spatial discretization of a profile into a string of elements affects the transmissibility properties of the system. They pointed out that a controlling factor was the ratio of the wavelength of excitation,  $\lambda$ , to the height of the element,  $h$ . Results of a study by Martin [9] of the transmissibility properties of a profile with 2.5 cps natural frequency and 7.8% of critical viscous damping are shown in Tables 2 and 3. It can be seen in Table 2 that the response was accurate, i.e., had errors less than 3% for values of the ratio  $\lambda/h$  larger than eight. The response to 10 cps excitation corresponded to  $\lambda/h = 4$  and in effect was largely damped, which corroborated earlier findings by Lysmer and Romo on the transmissibility of elements with lumped masses.

Table 2. Forced Response Amplification Spectrum Using 4 Elements

$\Delta t$ (secs)	$\lambda/h$	Excitation Frequency (cps)	Exact Amplification	Frequency Step (cps)	Computed Amplification	Error %
.015625	40	1	1.235	.250	1.234	0.1
.015625	20	2	3.072	.250	3.048	0.8
.01250	8	5	.905	.3125	.874	3.4
.01250	4	10	.401	.3125	.229	43

Table 3. Forced Response at 10 cps

$\Delta t$ (secs)	Number of Elements	$\lambda/h$	$T_{min}$ (secs)	$\frac{\Delta t}{T_{min}}$	$\frac{\eta}{GT_{min}}$	Convergence	Error %
.015625	4	4	.08	.20	.13	Yes	42
.015625	4	4	--	--	--	Yes	42
.015625	8	8	.04	.40	.25	No	12
.0078125	8	8	.04	.20	.25	Yes	10
.0078125	8	8	.04	.20	.25	Yes	10
.00390625	20	20	.02	.25	.64	No	9
.001953125	20	20	.02	.12	.64	Barely	9
.0009765625	20	20	.02	.06	.64	Yes	3.5

The surface amplification for a 10 cps harmonic excitation at the base of the same profile was also obtained with both 8 and 20 elements in the profile. The results are compiled in Table 3.

It appeared that only large values of the ratio of wavelength to element height, e.g.,  $\lambda/h = 20$  could reduce the error on computed amplification to less than 4%.

Incidentally, the effects of viscosity on the convergence of the iteration matrix (see Fig. 3) were confirmed by this analysis. Element periods,  $T_{\min}$ , were computed from equation (33), and convergence of the method was reached only for those time steps,  $\Delta t$ , which satisfied the requirements set forth in Fig. 3 and equation (34).

#### 4.1 A NON-LINEAR SOIL MODEL

The shape of the stress-strain curves in soils under cyclic loading conditions reflects the soil non-linearity and the mechanisms of energy loss. It has been observed [13, 14, 15, 16] that damping in soils is independent of the rate of loading and thus it cannot be exactly accounted for by viscosity effects.

Among the non-linear models with rate independent damping following Masing's rules, the Ramberg-Osgood model has received much attention in the field of structural mechanics [11, 12]. In terms of finite element analyses however, it has the disadvantage of expressing strains as functions of stresses. A non-linear model better suited to these types of analyses is the Davidenkov model [8, 9] where stresses are expressed as functions of strains.



#### 4.1 Basic Equations of the Davidenkov Model

There are two basic equations, one for loading and another for unloading:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Loading} \quad \int \frac{d\tau}{d\gamma} &= G \left[ 1 - F(\gamma - \gamma_{\min}) \right] ; \\ \text{Unloading} \quad \int \frac{d\tau}{d\gamma} &= G \left[ 1 - F(\gamma_{\max} - \gamma) \right] . \end{aligned} \quad (40)$$

F is defined on the positive interval including zero; G is the shear modulus for low strains and for each reversal of the direction of loading.

Martin [9] has shown that the secant modulus  $G^*$  defined in Fig. 4 corresponding to the strain amplitude  $\gamma_a$  could be written as

$$G^*(\gamma_a) = G \cdot [1 - H(\gamma_a)] \quad (41)$$

with

$$H(\gamma) = \frac{1}{\gamma} \int_0^\gamma F(2\eta) d\eta . \quad (42)$$

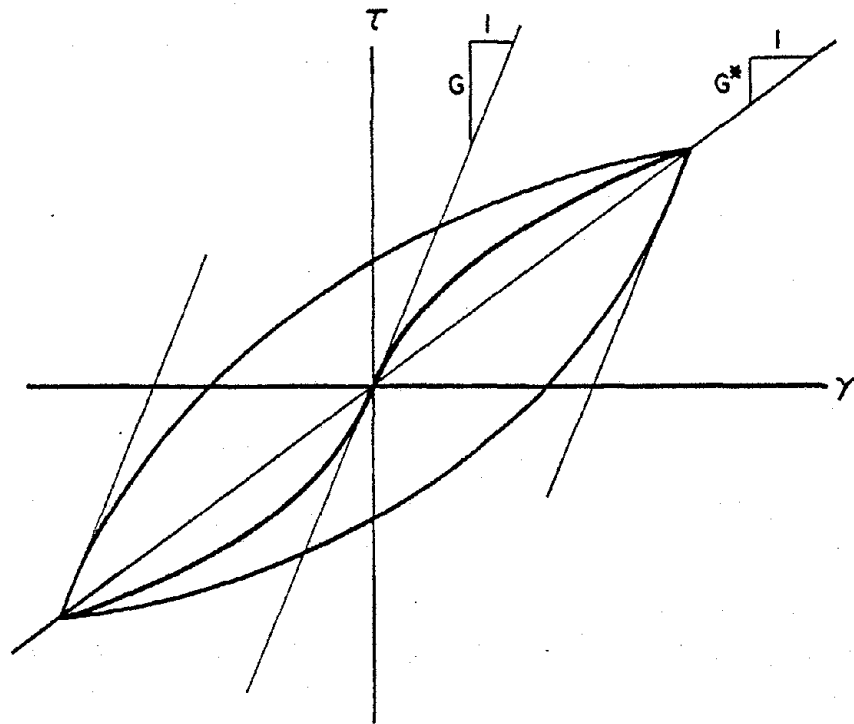
In practice, the secant modulus is a soil property easy to determine in laboratory tests. Therefore, it is the function  $H(\gamma)$  which must be determined by running a series of cyclic tests at different strains levels.

Once the function  $H(\gamma)$  is known, the function  $F$  is obtained by differentiating equation (42):

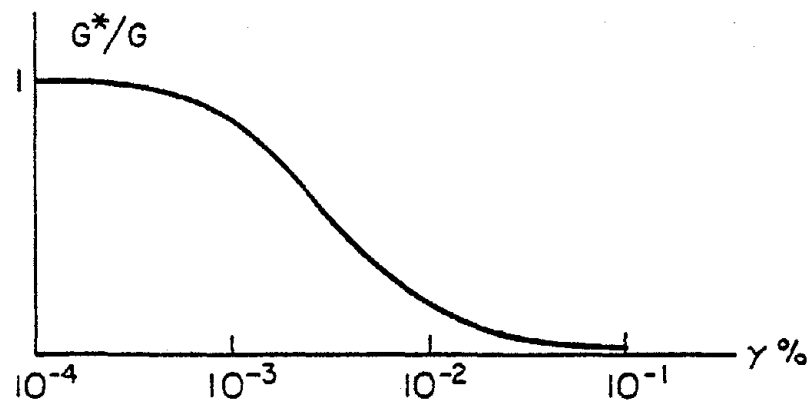
$$F(2\gamma) = H(\gamma) + \gamma \frac{dH(\gamma)}{d\gamma} \quad (43)$$

By integrating the basic equations (40), the stress-strain relationships for loading and unloading are obtained as:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Loading} \quad \int \tau - \tau_{\min} &= G[\gamma - \gamma_{\min}] \left[ 1 - H\left(\frac{\gamma - \gamma_{\min}}{2}\right) \right] \\ \text{Unloading} \quad \int \tau - \tau_{\max} &= -G[\gamma_{\max} - \gamma] \left[ 1 - H\left(\frac{\gamma_{\max} - \gamma}{2}\right) \right] \end{aligned} \quad (44)$$



(a) Hysteresis Associated With Plastic Strain Damping,  
Masing's Hypothesis.



(b) Typical Dynamic Stiffness vs. Strain Level  
Relationship.

Fig. 4

The damping loss ratio,  $\beta$  is by definition [9] expressed as:

$$\beta = \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{\Delta W}{W} \quad (45)$$

where  $\Delta W$  is the damping energy, i.e. the area within the hysteresis loop shown in Fig. 4 and  $W$  the equivalent linear strain energy defined as

$$W = \frac{1}{2} G^*(\gamma_a) \gamma_a^2 \quad (46)$$

The damping energy at the strain amplitude  $\gamma_a$  can be computed with equations (44) as:

$$\Delta W = 8 \int_0^{\gamma_a} [G^*(\eta) - G^*(\gamma_a)] \eta d\eta \quad (47)$$

and the damping loss ratio at the strain amplitude  $\gamma_a$  may be expressed as

$$\beta(\gamma_a) = \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \frac{\int_0^{\gamma_a} 2[G^*(\eta) - G^*(\gamma_a)] \eta d\eta}{G^*(\gamma_a) \cdot \gamma_a^2} \quad (48)$$

#### 4.2 A Davidenkov Model for Soils

Martin has proposed to define the function  $H(\gamma)$  in equation (41) as:

$$H(\gamma) = \left[ \frac{[\gamma/\gamma_0]^{2B}}{1 + [\gamma/\gamma_0]^{2B}} \right]^A \quad (49)$$

where  $A$ ,  $B$  and  $\gamma_0$  are three parameters which can be determined by measuring in the laboratory the variation of the secant modulus with cyclic strain amplitude and by obtaining the best fit between the laboratory curve and the model curve.

#### 4.2.1 Sands

It was found that the best set of parameters in terms of reproducing the curve proposed by Seed and Idriss is given by

$$A = 0.9, \quad B = 0.413 \quad \text{and} \quad \gamma_o = 3.16 \times 10^{-2} \% \quad (50)$$

The comparison between the experimental curves and the Davidenkov model is shown in Fig. 5. Although the agreement between the modulus curves is excellent, the Davidenkov model tends to overestimate the amount of damping with respect to experimental findings for strain amplitudes larger than about 0.1%. The values of  $A = 0.9$  and  $B = 0.413$  are to be compared to  $A = 1.0$  and  $B = 0.5$  which define the hyperbolic stress-strain model used by Finn et al. for which

$$H(\gamma) = \frac{\gamma/\gamma_o}{1 + \gamma/\gamma_o}$$

The agreement in the values of  $A$  and  $B$  attributed to both models make them very similar.

#### 4.2.2 Clays

It was more difficult to achieve a good agreement in the case of clays. The best compromise was found to be given by the parameters:

$$A = 0.2, \quad B = 0.5 \quad \text{and} \quad \gamma_o = 0.5\% \quad (51)$$

Furthermore, the ratio of shear modulus at low strain,  $G$ , to undrained shear strength,  $S_u$ , was fixed at

$$\frac{G}{S_u} = 2500 \quad (52)$$

The comparison between the experimental and the model curves is shown in Figure 6.

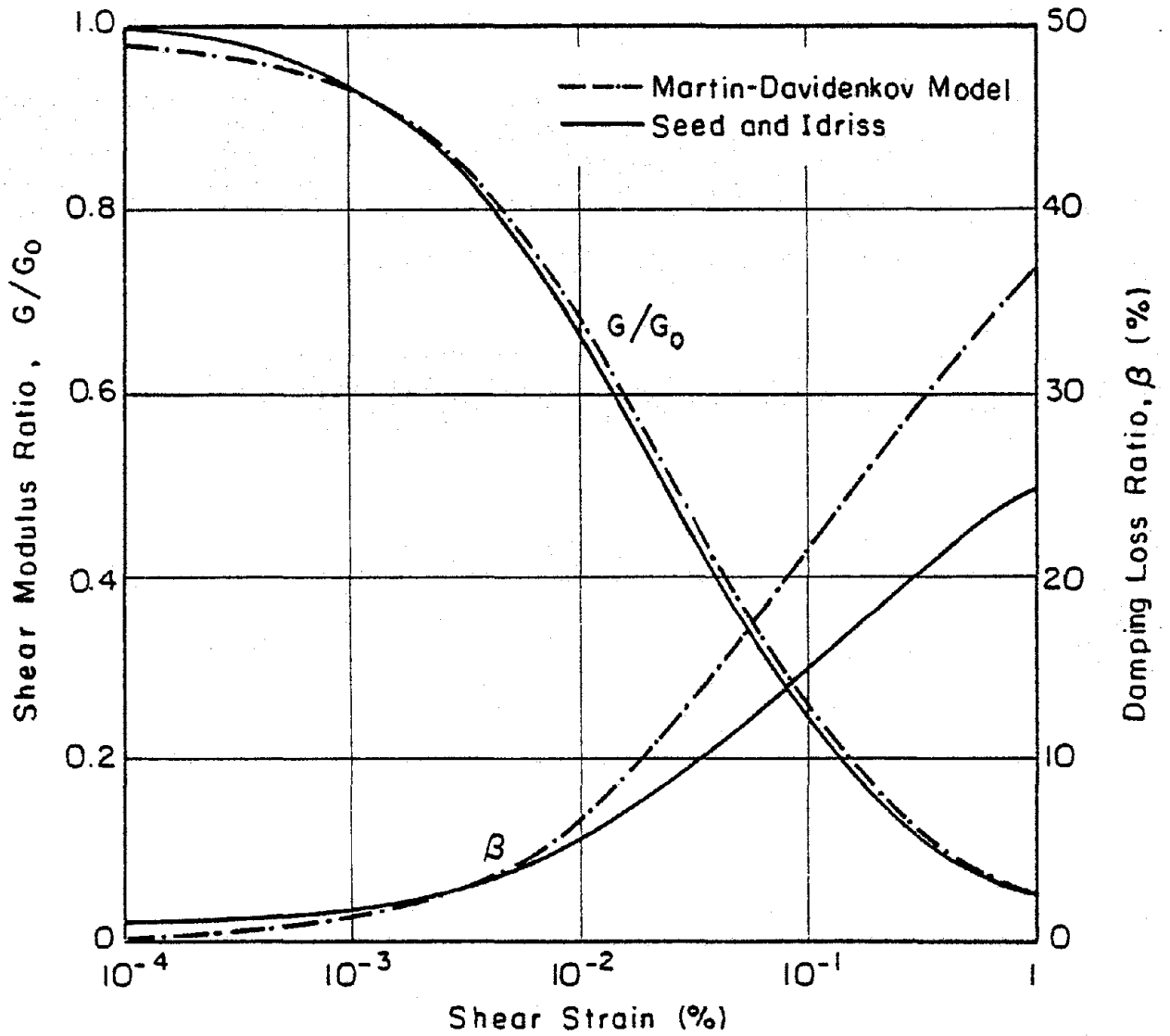


Fig. 5 STRAIN-DEPENDENT SOIL PROPERTIES FOR SANDS.

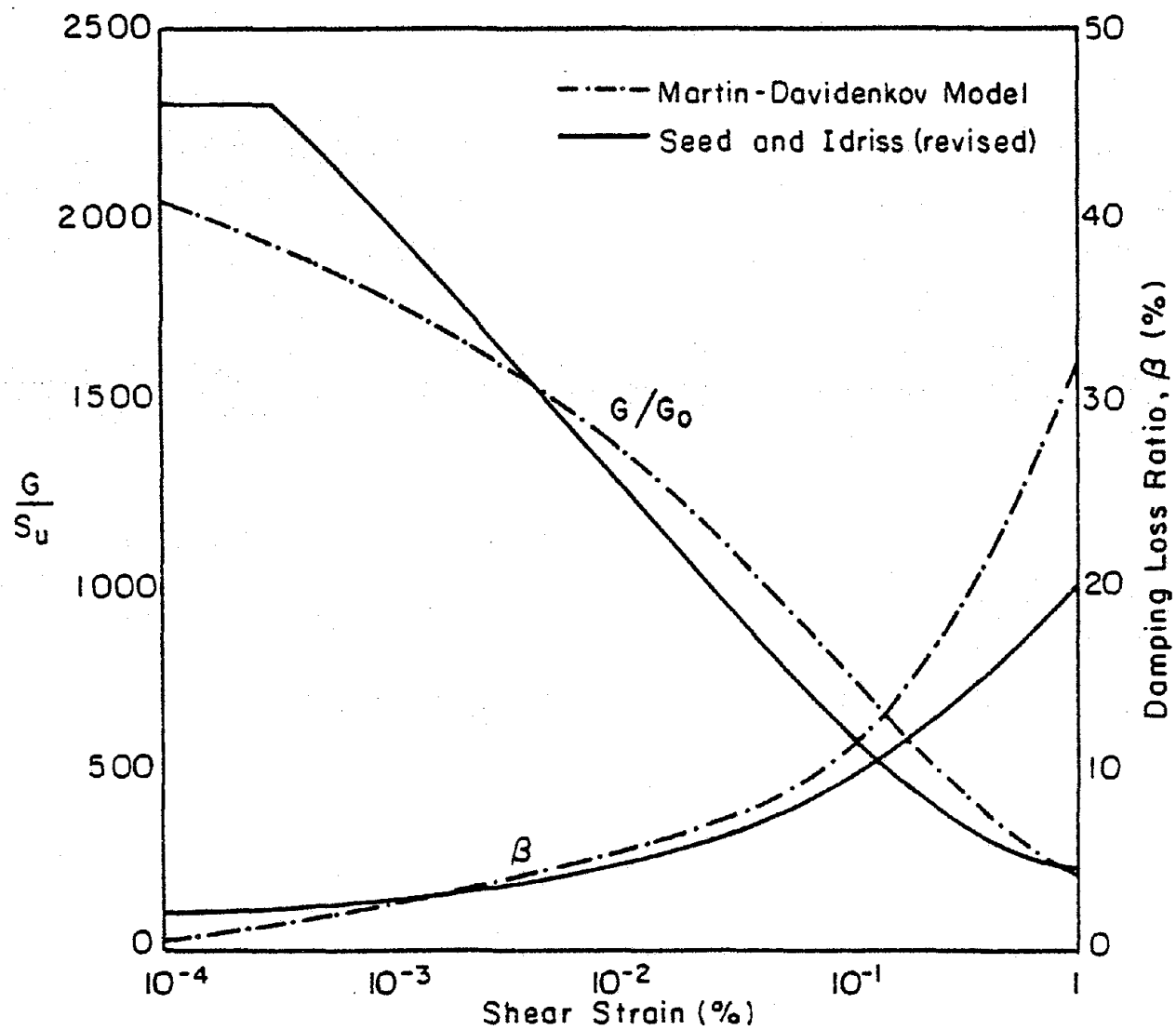


Fig. 6 STRAIN-DEPENDENT SOIL PROPERTIES FOR CLAYS

## 5. MASH--ANALYSIS OF SHEAR WAVES IN HORIZONTALLY LAYERED DEPOSITS

### 5.1 Description

The computer program MASH is designed to solve the dynamic response of a deposit of horizontal soil layers. The deposit is discretized into a string of one-dimensional constant strain elements. The equations of motion are integrated with respect to time by the cubic inertia method. The soil material may be either visco-elastic or non-linear and modelled into the Davidenkov system discussed in Section 4.

The equations of motion at any level  $i$  in the profile have the form

$$M_i \ddot{u}_i + \tau_i - \tau_{i-1} = -M_i \ddot{u}_b \quad , \quad (1)$$

where  $M_i$  is the amount of mass lumped at level  $i$ ,

$\tau_i$  is the stress in element  $i$  just below level  $i$ ,

$\tau_{i-1}$  is the stress in element  $i-1$  just above level  $i$ ,

$\ddot{u}_i$  is the acceleration relative to the base, and

$\ddot{u}_b$  is the base acceleration.

An implicit formulation of the cubic inertia method is used to integrate the equations of motion within a succession of time intervals,  $\Delta t$ .

Within each time interval, the computation steps are:

- a. Assume a value of the inertia force vector  $\{R\}$  and of its first time derivative  $\{\dot{R}\}$  at the end of the time interval, say  $\{R\}_1$  and  $\{\dot{R}\}_1$ , respectively. The program assumes

$$\{\dot{R}\}_1 = \{\dot{R}\}_0 \quad , \quad (2)$$

$$\{R\}_1 = \{R\}_0 + \Delta t \{\dot{R}\}_0 \quad , \quad (3)$$

where  $\{R\}_0 = [M]\{\ddot{u}\}_0$ .

- b. Compute  $\{u\}_1$  and  $\{\dot{u}\}_1$  from the basic equations of the algorithm (see Section 3.3.1, equations 24 and 25).
- c. Compute the strain and the strain rate in each element at the end of the time interval.
- d. Compute the stress in each element assuming that the tangent stiffness is a constant soil property during the time interval. According to the notations of Fig. 7,

$$\tau = \tau_{\text{sec}} + G \cdot \gamma \quad , \quad (4)$$

where the value  $\tau_{\text{sec}}$  has been determined at the end of the previous time interval.

- e. Use equation (1) for each element to compute the new values of  $\{R\}_1$  and  $\{\dot{R}\}_1$ . If the convergence criterion defined in Section 3.3.1, equation (35), is not satisfied, another iteration is necessary. In that case, go back to step b and proceed down to step e.

When convergence has been reached, the stress is adjusted in order to account for the non-linearity of the material, but the strain is kept unchanged. This adjustment is shown graphically in Fig. 7. Then, by using equation (1), the final values of  $\{R\}_1$  and  $\{\dot{R}\}_1$  are computed. It was shown in Section 3.3.1 that it was sufficient to use  $\dot{\epsilon} = 10\%$  in equation (35). When using this value, it was found that convergence was reached with less than four cycles of iterations in most cases.

## 5.2 Structure of the Program

The program MASH consists of a main program, 30 subroutines, and 2 function subprograms.



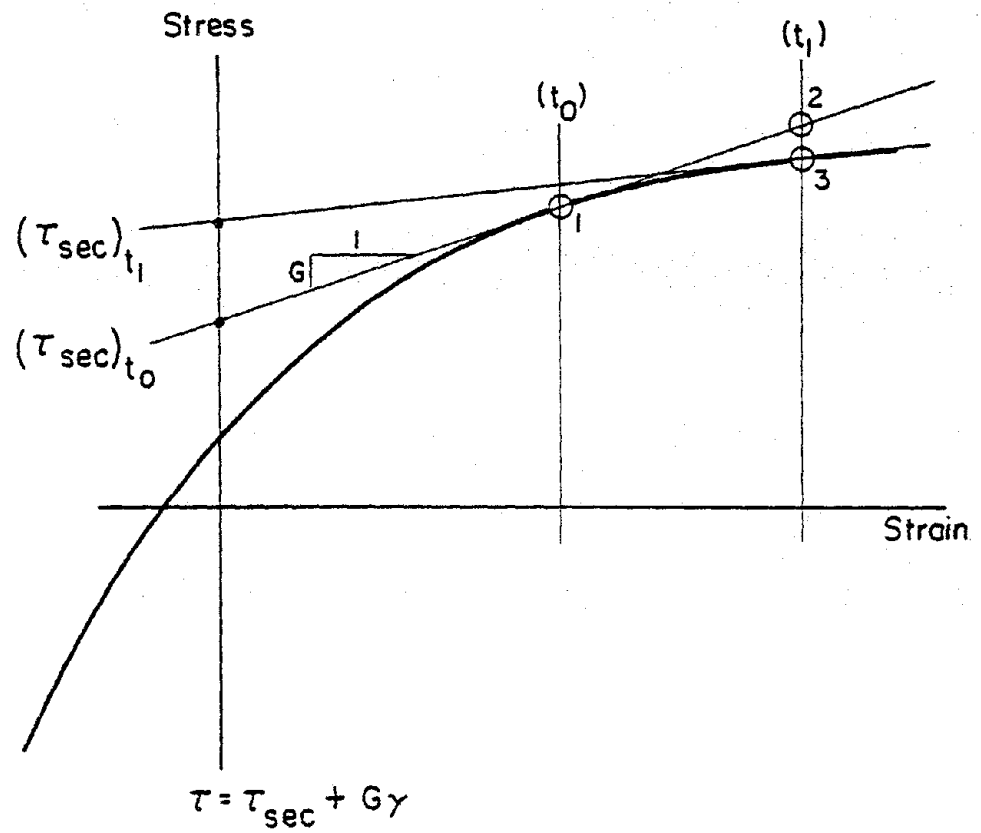


Fig. 7 LINEARIZATION BY MASH OF THE STRESS-STRAIN RELATIONSHIP DURING EACH TIME STEP.

MASH, the main program, includes the user's manual in the form of comment cards. Also it fixes arbitrarily the value of the constant ITMAX, i.e. the maximum number of iterations in the implicit formulation of the cubic inertia method. (It should be set from 5 to 10.)

MASTER reads the constants of the problem necessary to set up the dynamic storage.

ADJUST contains the system subroutines LOCF and MEM which return the central memory location of a specified variable and adjust the size of central memory to the minimum required to run the problem, respectively.

SOILIN is the tree of the program. It calls the different operations in sequence.

UNIT reads the system of units in which the data are input and in which the results are given. The computations within the program are done in dimensionless units.

PROPY reads the soil properties of the profile and prints out all data characteristic of the profile. The natural frequencies at low strain of each element are printed in order for the user to evaluate the discretization of the profile. Indeed, best efficiency in terms of computing time is achieved when all the elements in the profile have approximately the same frequency, because the time step of the analysis is a fraction of the smallest period in the system. The ratio of the time step of the analysis to the smallest period in the system is arbitrarily set at 20% (RATIO = 0.2). It is possible to stop the execution at this stage by setting SWITCH = 2 in the input data.

MASS sets up the lumped mass matrix.

OPTION reads the output options selected for the analysis.

EARQK reads the digitized record of the base acceleration time history and computes its Fourier spectrum. If SWITCH = 0, it does generate and punch out for later use the record of the first time derivative of the acceleration time history. If SWITCH = 1, it reads that record from input data.

XXM computes the absolute maximum value in an array.

LIQIN reads output data from APOLLO concerning the pore pressure buildup during the earthquake. The use of this program is optional (set LIQFN = 1).

ITR is part of the solution block. It computes the response at each time step by using the implicit formulation of the algorithm of the cubic inertia method.

ERRORS checks whether the convergence criterion is satisfied after each iteration. The parameter (Section 3.3.1, equation 35) is set at  $\hat{\epsilon} = 0.1$ .

STIFF computes the stresses and rigidity of the material as functions of strains according to the equations of the Davidenkov model.

REVERS computes the maximum (or minimum) strain at reversal of loading within any element. The procedure is shown in graphic form in Fig. 8.

FUNCTION FF is the function  $F(\gamma)$  of the Davidenkov model.

FUNCTION HF is the function  $H(\gamma)$  of the Davidenkov model (see Section 4.2).

RECIN stores the acceleration time histories for later filtering (if requested) and the optional output on tapes.

RENEW computes the reduction factor on shear modulus at low strain as pore pressures increase with time.

PROUT prints out the maxima of accelerations, stresses and strains within each element.

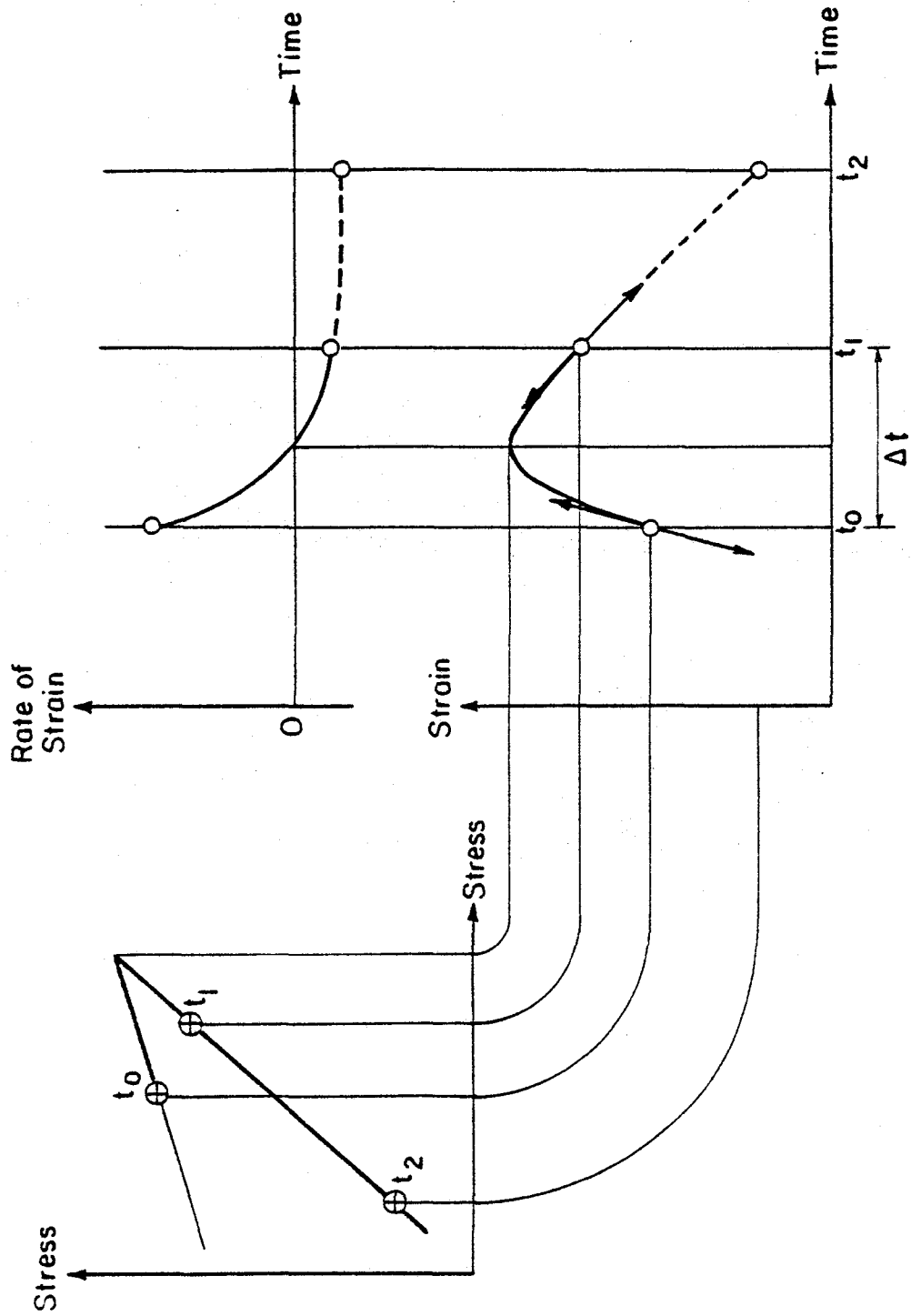


Fig. 8 BILINEAR MODEL, MATHEMATICAL DETERMINATION OF STRAIN REVERSAL.

FILTER retrieves the acceleration time histories of each element from tapes and filters them. Also, it sends the optional output acceleration time histories to be processed.

RECOUT retrieves the optional output information from tapes and sends it to be processed.

RESULT processes the optional output information.

PLT and PLOTX are used for printer-plotting optional output.

PCH is used to punch optional output on cards.

FFT, RFFT, and RFSN are the Fast Fourier transform programs.

SPECTR, SETUP, DRCTSP, CMPMAX and DIVORD are the Response Spectra generation programs.

The subprograms of MASH are listed in Table 4 with a description of the relationship between the programs.

Table 4. Calling Sequence for Subprograms of MASH

Program	Section			Calls	Called by
	Input	Solution	Output		
SMASH	x			MASTER	MASH
MASTER	x			SOILIN	MASTER
ADJUST	x				MASTER
SOILIN	x	x	x	UNIT, PROPY, MASS, OPTION, EARQK, LIQUIN, ITR, RECIN, RENEW, PROUT, FILTER, RECOUT	
UNIT	x				SOILIN
PROPY	x				SOILIN
MASS	x				SOILIN
OPTION	x				SOILIN
EARQK	x			XX, RFFT, RFSN, PLOTX	SOILIN
LIQUIN	x				SOILIN
ITR		x		ERRORS, STIFF, REVERS	SOILIN
ERRORS		x			ITR
REVERS		x			ITR
STIFF		x		FF, HF	ITR
FF		x			STIFF
HF		x			STIFF
RECIN		x			SOILIN
RENEW		x			SOILIN
PROUT			x		SOILIN
FILTER			x	RFFT, RFSN, XX, RESULT	SOILIN
RECOUT			x	RESULT	SOILIN
RESULT			x	PLT, PCH, SPECTR	FILTER, RECOUT
PLT			x	PLOTX	RESULT
PCH			x		RESULT
PLOTX			x		PLT, EARQK
SPECTR			x	RFFT, SETUP, XX	RESULT
SETUP			x	DRCTSP, PLOTM, DIVORD	SPECTR
DRCTSP			x	RFSN, CMPMAX	SETUP
CMPMAX			x		DRCTSP
DIVORD			x		SETUP
RFFT, RFSN, FFT	x		x		EARQK, FILTER, SPECTR, DRCTSP
XX					EARQK, FILTER, SPECTR

### 5.3 User's Manual

#### Input Data

#### 1. Job Identification Card (2I5,I3,I2,I5,10A6)

- |       |       |  |
|-------|-------|--|
| 1-5   | NTS   | Number of different soil layers in the profile.  |
| 6-10  | NELM  | Number of elements in the profile.   |
| 13    | RESP  | Switch for computation of response spectra<br>= 1 Two response spectra cards are read<br>= 0 No computation of response spectra.   |
| 15    | LIQFN | Switch for liquefaction study<br>= 1 Effective Stress Analysis--there is allowance for pore pressure change and a liquefaction card is read<br>= 0 Total Stress Analysis--Hydrostatic condition. |
| 16-20 | NOUT  | Number of elements for which optional output is requested (either time histories or response spectra).   |
| 21-80 | IDENT | Profile and Job Identification.  |

#### 2. Response Spectra Cards (Two Cards)--Only if RESP = 1, otherwise skip.

##### 2.1 Control Card No. 1 (6I5)

- |       |      |  |
|-------|------|--|
| 5     | KAV  | Switch for computation of response spectra<br>= 0 Absolute Spectral Accelerations are computed only<br>= 1 Relative spectral velocities are computed only<br>= 2 Both absolute spectral accelerations and relative spectral velocities are computed.   |
| 10    | KFR  | Switch for frequencies used in computations<br>= 0 4 steps from 0.25 cps to 0.50 cps<br>5 steps from 0.50 cps to 1.0 cps<br>9 steps from 1.0 cps to 10.0 cps<br>= 1 8 steps from 0.25 cps to 0.50 cps<br>10 steps from 0.50 cps to 1.0 cps<br>18 steps from 1.0 cps to 10.0 cps<br>= 2 30 steps from 0.2 cps to 0.5 cps<br>20 steps from 0.5 cps to 1.0 cps<br>38 steps from 1.0 cps to 20.0 cps<br>= 3 Logarithmic steps increasing from frequency FS to frequency FE, with NSTP steps per log cycle. |
| 11-15 | NSTP | Number of steps per log cycle if KFR = 3, otherwise blank--It is recommended to use NSTP = 20 when KFR = 3 has been selected.  |
| 20    | ND   | Number of fractions of critical damping used in the computations of spectra--ND must be less than or equal to 5.   |

- 25 KPL Switch for printed-plotted output  
 = 0 No printer-plotted output  
 = 1 Printer-plotted output of all the computed spectra.
- 30 KPU Switch for punched output  
 = 0 No punched output  
 = 1 Punched output of all the computed spectra.

## 2.2 Control Card No. 2 (8F10.0)

- 1-10 FS Lowest frequency (cps) for which response is computed.
- 11-20 FE Highest frequency (cps) for which response is computed.  
 Note--FS and FE are required only if KFR = 3, otherwise leave blank.
- 21-70 DD(ND) Fractions of critical damping used for response spectra computations--ND values.

## 3. Effective Stress Analysis Card (2I5)--Only if LIQFN = 1, otherwise skip.

- 1-5 NTL Number of lines where a reduction factor time history of the shear modulus at low strain is given.
- 6-10 NDTL Number of values in stiffness degradation histories.

## 4. Time Domain Integration Card (2I5,2F10.0)

- 1-5 NV Number of acceleration values in the base motion record.
- 6-10 NDT Number of time steps necessary to cover the motion duration (the program automatically adds trailing zeros to achieve  $NDT = 2^{**}N$ ).
- 11-20 DT Time step of the base motion record (secs.)
- 21-30 FMAX Filter frequency (cps) for acceleration response--If FMAX blank, all frequencies are kept in the response.

## 5. Unit System Card (10A6,2F10.0)

- 1-60 IDT Identification of the chosen unit system (e.g., SI, CGS, British, etc.)
- 61-70 GW Unit weight of water as expressed in the chosen unit system.
- 71-80 GR Acceleration of gravity as expressed in the chosen unit system.



## 6. Profile Constants Card (8F10.0)

1-10 SKO Coefficient of earth pressure at rest.  
 11-20 WT Depth of water table.  
 21-30 SAT Depth of saturation line (S = 100%).  
 31-40 BETA Average fraction of critical viscous damping for  
 the whole profile.

## 7. Soil Cards (3I5,F5.0,6F10.0) Total of NTS Cards

1-5 K Soil number (the soil layers must be numbered in  
 increasing order, starting with 1 at the surface).  
 6-10 TYPE 1 = Clays or modulus independent of depth  
 2 = sands or modulus proportional to the square root  
 of depth  
 11-15 N Number of elements per soil layer.  
 16-20 VIS Coefficient of viscosity of the soil material--no  
 effect if BETA is given a non-zero value.  
 21-30 DY Total unit weight of the soil.  
 31-40 FACT Modulus Factor  
 Type = 1, FACT is the undrained shear strength of  
 clays  
 Type = 2, FACT represents the effect of denseness  
 $FACT = 1 + (DR - 75) * 0.01$ .  
 41-50 A First nonlinear parameter  
 Standard Sands A = .9  
 Clays A = .2  
 51-60 B Second nonlinear parameter  
 Standard Sands B = .413  
 Clays B = .5  
 61-70 WO Reference strain for nonlinear model  
 Standard Sands WO = 3.16E-4  
 Clays WO = 5.00E-3  
 71-80 TH Thickness of soil layer.

## 8. Optional Output Cards--If NOUT = 0, Skip

## 8.1 Card No. 1 (16I5)

KEY(I) (I = 1, NOUT) --Numbers of the elements for which  
 optional output is requested (time histories or  
 response spectra).

## 8.2 Card No. 2 (16I5)

KEY(I+NOUT) (I=1,NOUT) Optional output requested in a condensed form for an element. In a field I5, from left to right:

First column = Stress  
 Second column = Strain  
 Third column = Relative displacement  
 Fourth column = relative velocity  
 Fifth column = absolute acceleration  
 Code = 0 No action taken  
       1 Printer-plot only  
       2 punch only  
       3 printer-plot and punch

## 8.3 Card No. 3 (16I5) Only if RESP=1, otherwise skip

KEY(i+2\*NOUT) (i=1,NOUT) Switch for computation of response spectra in an element  
 = 0 No spectra computation  
 = 1 Computation of response spectra is performed in this element.

## 9. Base Motion Control Card (I5,F5.0,F10.0,10A6)

= 0 Only base motion is read (NV values)--its first time derivative record is generated and punched (NDT values).  
 = 1 Both the base motion and the record of its first time derivative are read (NV values in each record).  
 = 2 Stop execution before reading motion--This option should be used to set up the discretized model of the profile and check it out.

6-10 FMAX Filter frequency for base motion (cps).

11-20 AMAX Maximum acceleration at the base of the profile.

21-80 IDNT Base motion identification.

## 10. Acceleration Cards (8F9.6,I7)--Total of NCARDS

1-72 EQK Acceleration values,  $\ddot{u}_g(t)$ .

73-79 N Card number (Cards must be in sequence).  
 Note--NCARDS = (NV - 1)/8 + 1.

## 11. First Time Derivative Cards (8F9.6,I7) - Total of NCARDS if SWITCH=1, otherwise skip.

1-12 EQKD  $d\ddot{u}_g(t)/dt$

73-79 N Card Number (cards must be in sequence).

12. Effective Stress Analysis Cards--only if LIQFN=1, otherwise skip

12.1 Card No. 1 (10A6)

1-80 IDENT Identification from APOLLO run.

12.2 Card No. 2 (10A6)

1-80 IDT Header for time values at which information is given.

12.3 Card No. 3 (8F10.0)

TIMLIQ Time in seconds at which information is given--NDTL values.

12.4 Card No. 4 (10A6)

1-80 IDW Header for water table rise values.

12.5 Card No. 5 (8F10.0)

RISE Water table rise with time--NDTL values.

12.6 Set of Stiffness Degradation History--NTL sets

Card No. 1 (3A6,I5,3X,1A6,F8.1,3X,4A6,F13.3).

Identification card from APOLLO for each line where reduction factor time history is applied.

Card No. 2 (10A6) Header.

Card No. 3 (8F10.0) Reduction factor time histories for the corresponding line--NDTL values.

NOTE--The entire set of effective stress analysis cards can be obtained from APOLLO by requesting the punched output of the effective stress ratio time histories at different levels in the profile.

#### 5.4 Example Problem

In order to illustrate the use of the program, an effective stress analysis of the ground response of the soil profiles shown in Fig. 9 was performed for a 1.6 second earthquake motion scaled to 0.1g maximum acceleration.

The profile was divided into 2 soil layers and 11 elements. Soil No. 1 and Soil No. 2 are identical; the purpose of artificially layering the soil profile was to have elements with approximately the same natural frequency. The A, B and  $\gamma_0$ -parameters of the non-linear soil model were chosen as A = 1.0, B = 0.5 and  $\gamma_0 = 0.75\%$  which represents the hyperbolic model developed by Finn et al. 1977; furthermore, an amount of 2% of critical viscous damping was introduced in the soil profile.

The input data required to solve this problem and the output may be found in Appendix A.

#### 5.5 Run Time

On the CDC 6400 computer, run time to solve the equations of motion in the time domain is approximately 5 seconds of central processor per layer and per thousand time steps.

These time increments are generally smaller than the time step in which the base motion is digitized--the total number of steps is printed in the output.

Variable additional time should be included in this estimate to account for processing the input-output options of the case under study.

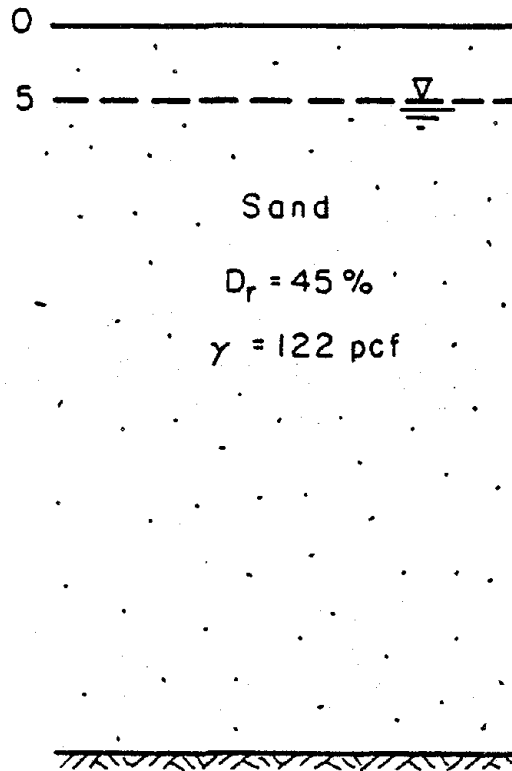


Fig. 9 SOIL PROFILE IN EXAMPLE PROBLEM.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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APPENDIX A

EXAMPLE PROBLEM

A.1 INPUT DATA



3.99502	3.99487	3.99472	3.99457	3.99441	3.99427	3.99412	3.99398
3.99384	3.99369	3.99355	3.99341	3.99326	3.99312	3.99298	3.99283
3.99269	3.99253	3.99240	3.99226	3.99211	3.99197	3.99182	3.99168
3.99153	3.99139	3.99124	3.99108	3.99094	3.99079	3.99064	3.99050
3.99035	3.99020	3.99006	3.99391	3.99077	3.99062	3.99047	3.99033
3.98918	3.98903	3.98889	3.98874				
BOTTOM OF LAYER NO 5 DEPTH = 15.0 INITIAL EFFECTIVE STRESS / INITIAL EFFECTIVE STRESS 1210.000							
1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	0.99000	0.97679	0.96478	0.95292	0.94078
0.92800	0.91400	0.89726	0.87722	0.85545	0.83075	0.80772	0.78500
0.78586	0.76483	0.74443	0.72452	0.70457	0.68569	0.66661	0.65109
0.64302	0.64197	0.63593	0.62989	0.62386	0.61784	0.61181	0.60579
0.59975	0.59373	0.58769	0.58165	0.57559	0.56952	0.56344	0.55734
0.5123	0.50509	0.49893	0.49275	0.48654	0.48030	0.47402	0.46772
0.50137	0.49498	0.48855	0.48207	0.47555	0.47141	0.46902	0.46902
0.46633	0.46465	0.46297	0.46129	0.45962	0.45795	0.45628	0.45462
0.45296	0.45130	0.44964	0.44799	0.44633	0.44468	0.44302	0.44137
0.43971	0.43704	0.43334	0.42961	0.42740	0.42607	0.42542	0.42542
0.42477	0.42412	0.42349	0.42285	0.42223	0.42161	0.42099	0.42038
0.41977	0.41917	0.41857	0.41798				
BOTTOM OF LAYER NO 6 DEPTH = 20.0 INITIAL EFFECTIVE STRESS / INITIAL EFFECTIVE STRESS 1512.000							
1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	0.98323	0.97319	0.95997	0.94727	0.93462
0.92165	0.90785	0.89197	0.87356	0.86572	0.84726	0.81726	0.78928
0.76266	0.73701	0.71205	0.68758	0.66345	0.63953	0.61571	0.60017
0.59290	0.53562	0.57833	0.57101	0.56367	0.55631	0.54891	0.54149
0.53403	0.52654	0.51900	0.51142	0.50393	0.49611	0.48833	0.48058
0.47272	0.46478	0.45677	0.44868	0.44050	0.43223	0.42386	0.41537
0.40677	0.39804	0.38917	0.38016	0.37098	0.36334	0.36151	0.36151
0.35953	0.35764	0.35569	0.35373	0.35176	0.34979	0.34781	0.34582
0.34382	0.34181	0.33979	0.33777	0.33573	0.33368	0.33163	0.32956
0.32748	0.32376	0.31835	0.31285	0.30980	0.30428	0.30875	0.30823
0.30771	0.30719	0.30667	0.30616	0.30564	0.30513	0.30462	0.30411
0.30300	0.30309	0.30259	0.30209				
BOTTOM OF LAYER NO 7 DEPTH = 25.0 INITIAL EFFECTIVE STRESS / INITIAL EFFECTIVE STRESS 1810.000							
1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	0.98697	0.97060	0.95649	0.94315	0.93008
0.91699	0.90315	0.88778	0.87038	0.86270	0.84076	0.80686	0.77519
0.74499	0.71580	0.68729	0.65924	0.63143	0.60370	0.57589	0.55772
0.54935	0.54094	0.53250	0.52401	0.51547	0.50688	0.49823	0.48951
0.48072	0.47186	0.46290	0.45395	0.44470	0.43544	0.42606	0.41655
0.40639	0.39708	0.38710	0.37693	0.36656	0.35597	0.34513	0.33402
0.32260	0.31085	0.29871	0.28613	0.27306	0.26515	0.26044	0.26044
0.25906	0.25565	0.25322	0.25075	0.24828	0.24578	0.24325	0.24069
0.23810	0.23548	0.23283	0.23014	0.22743	0.22467	0.22188	0.21905
0.21618	0.21049	0.20174	0.19256	0.18757	0.18171	0.18676	0.18636
0.18595	0.18557	0.18518	0.18479	0.18441	0.18403	0.18366	0.18328
0.18292	0.18255	0.18216	0.18177				
BOTTOM OF LAYER NO 8 DEPTH = 30.0 INITIAL EFFECTIVE STRESS / INITIAL EFFECTIVE STRESS 2110.000							
1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	0.98621	0.96807	0.95446	0.94082	0.92758
0.91438	0.90980	0.88591	0.86935	0.86119	0.83771	0.80139	0.76745

73505	70169	67301	64273	61262	53247	55209
52329	51425	50514	49596	48669	47734	46790
44863	43899	42997	41890	40967	39326	37966
36581	35451	34293	33103	31977	30610	29293
26500	25011	23428	21740	19920	18798	18495
17371	17550	17222	16887	16545	16195	15463
15091	14703	14303	13892	13467	13027	12570
11600	10499	98564	96330	94226	92239	90251
94276	94288	94301	94313	94325	94338	94350
94375	94387	94399	94412	94425	94338	94350
BOTTOM OF LAYER NO 9 DEPTH = 32.5						
1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
0.1491	0.0155	0.8700	0.8792	0.96913	0.94104	0.92794
73595	70438	67348	64299	61264	58225	55161
52241	51322	50397	49469	48537	47580	46624
44680	43699	42687	41668	40633	39580	38507
36293	35148	33973	32764	31516	30232	28996
26050	24119	22895	21159	19277	18112	17472
17143	16806	16463	16112	15753	15396	14621
14223	13313	13332	12932	12493	12029	11519
10478	0.0251	0.06984	0.3446	0.	0.0017	0.0085
00119	00151	00184	00216	00247	00278	00308
00368	00397	00426	00455	00247	00278	00308
BOTTOM OF LAYER NO 10 DEPTH = 35.0						
1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
91580	90274	88359	87202	86484	84126	80481
73829	70685	67611	64577	61562	58543	55501
52625	51723	50813	49896	48970	48034	47089
45165	44187	43193	42185	41161	40120	39059
36373	35742	34584	33394	32160	30905	29595
26913	25323	23748	22071	20257	19158	18360
13248	17933	17612	17284	16949	16606	16256
15529	15151	14762	14363	13951	13525	13084
12192	11100	0.09276	0.6587	0.0333	0.	0.
BOTTOM OF LAYER NO 11 DEPTH = 40.0						
0.00005	0.00006	0.00008	0.00010	0.	0.00001	0.00002
1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
92084	90861	89541	88095	87308	85075	81630
75331	72354	69444	66577	63733	60895	58046
55292	54409	53524	52635	51742	50844	49941
48116	47193	46261	45329	44368	43406	42431
40479	39419	38382	37325	36247	35144	34016
31666	30438	29168	27849	26475	25640	25391
24883	24633	24377	24119	23858	23596	23331
22793	22520	22244	21965	21693	21397	21108
20513	19916	19589	19011	16974	15862	14673
12915	10459	0.08642	0.6341	0.2409	0.	0.
BOTTOM OF LAYER NO 12 DEPTH = 45.0						
0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
93294	93294	93294	93294	93294	93294	93294
78406	78406	78406	78406	78406	78406	78406
58173	58173	58173	58173	58173	58173	58173
49032	49032	49032	49032	49032	49032	49032
41442	41442	41442	41442	41442	41442	41442
32857	32857	32857	32857	32857	32857	32857
25140	25140	25140	25140	25140	25140	25140
23063	23063	23063	23063	23063	23063	23063
20815	20815	20815	20815	20815	20815	20815
13405	13405	13405	13405	13405	13405	13405
BOTTOM OF LAYER NO 13 DEPTH = 3010.000						
0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.

EFFECTIVE STRESS	STRESS RATIO =	EFFECTIVE STRESS / INITIAL EFFECTIVE STRESS	INITIAL EFFECTIVE STRESS
1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
1.00000	1.00000	.98711	.95795
.92231	.98003	.38440	.82024
.75796	.70019	.67219	.61694
.56371	.54783	.53582	.51544
.49887	.48200	.47344	.45603
.42910	.41049	.40096	.38138
.35046	.32857	.31715	.29851
.29343	.28994	.28816	.28270
.27895	.27512	.27317	.26921
.26310	.25166	.24450	.22952
.20507	.18700	.17726	.22167
.11704	.08238	.05786	.14392
BOTTOM OF LAYER NO 13 DEPTH 50.0			
EFFECTIVE STRESS	STRESS RATIO =	EFFECTIVE STRESS / INITIAL EFFECTIVE STRESS	INITIAL EFFECTIVE STRESS
1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
1.00000	1.00000	.38844	.96218
.52985	.90773	.89529	.83746
.78147	.72000	.70453	.65332
.60753	.59264	.58519	.57926
.54779	.53251	.52436	.50941
.48582	.46974	.46158	.44499
.41929	.40151	.39240	.37747
.37182	.36997	.36620	.36247
.35687	.35314	.35126	.34751
.34185	.33307	.32775	.31685
.29976	.28730	.28163	.26883
.24828	.23341	.22551	.26218
3310.000			
EFFECTIVE STRESS	STRESS RATIO =	EFFECTIVE STRESS / INITIAL EFFECTIVE STRESS	INITIAL EFFECTIVE STRESS
1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
1.00000	1.00000	.95106	.94038
.52985	.90773	.89529	.83746
.78147	.72000	.70453	.65332
.60753	.59264	.58519	.57926
.54779	.53251	.52436	.50941
.48582	.46974	.46158	.44499
.41929	.40151	.39240	.37747
.37182	.36997	.36620	.36247
.35687	.35314	.35126	.34751
.34185	.33307	.32775	.31685
.29976	.28730	.28163	.26883
.24828	.23341	.22551	.26218

A.2 PRINTED OUTPUT

\*\* PJGRAM MASH CDC 640J \*\*\*  
BLANK COMMON LENGTH IN PHASE ONE = 1777  
BLANK COMMON LENGTH IN PHASE TWO = 1978  
BLANK COMMON LENGTH IN PHASE THREE = 1221  
TOTAL AVAILABLE BLANK COMMON LENGTH = 13393  
TEMPORARY STORAGE CAPACITY = 12672  
TIME HISTORIES STORAGE CAPACITY = 99



UNIT SYSTEM FEET AND POUNDS      62.0000  
 UNIT WEIGHT OF WATER              32.2000  
 ACCELERATION OF GRAVITY

```

*****
* ACCEL. OF GRAVITY * M/SEC2 * CM/SEC2 * FT/SEC2 * FT/SEC2 *
* UNIT WT. OF WATER * KN/M3 * KG/CM3 * KIPS/CUFT * LBS/CUFT *
* LENGTH * M * CM * FT * FT *
* FORCE * KN * KGF * KIPS * LBS *
* STRESS * KN/M2 * KGF/CM2 * KIPS/SQFT * LBS/SQFT *
*****

```

WASH--TEST--RESPONSE SPECTRA

NUMBER OF SOILS 2  
 NUMBER OF ELEMENTS 11  
 NUMBER OF TIME STEPS 640  
 TIME STEP (IN SECS.) .00400000  
 MIN. PERIOD (SECS.) .02031374  
 FUNDAMENTAL PERIOD(SECS) .3259  
 COEFFICIENT K0 .4400  
 DEPTH OF WATER TABLE 5.0000  
 DEPTH TO FULL SATURATION 0.  
 DEPTH TO BEDROCK 50.0000  
 FILTER FREQUENCY(HZ) 9.77

ELEMENT NUMBER	SOIL NUMBER	THICKNESS	TOTAL WEIGHT	COEFFT. OF VISCOSITY	SHEAR MODULUS AT LOW STRAIN	ELEMENT FREQ. AT LOW STRAIN	A COEFFT.	S COEFFT.	W0 COEFFT.
1	1	3.3333	122.000	1486.366	71639.376	41.523	1.000	.500	.75E-03
2	1	3.3333	122.000	1813.093	87373.700	45.859	1.000	.500	.75E-03
3	1	3.3333	122.000	2080.192	100688.843	49.228	1.000	.500	.75E-03
4	2	5.0000	122.000	2389.938	115199.463	53.101	1.000	.500	.75E-03
5	2	5.0000	122.000	2797.973	1304693.430	57.358	1.000	.500	.75E-03
6	2	5.0000	122.000	2990.972	141428.369	59.267	1.000	.500	.75E-03
7	2	5.0000	122.000	3243.838	1566271.541	40.932	1.000	.500	.75E-03
8	2	5.0000	122.000	3439.699	1681873.163	42.416	1.000	.500	.75E-03
9	2	5.0000	122.000	3714.101	1790024.613	43.758	1.000	.500	.75E-03
10	2	5.0000	122.000	3923.695	1892093.945	44.987	1.000	.500	.75E-03
11	2	5.0000	122.000	4126.456	1988760.853	46.123	1.000	.500	.75E-03

\*OVN\*

STORAGE OF ACCELERATION TIME HISTORIES

11 IN TAPE 1

ELEMENT NUMBER	ACCELERATION CODE	TAPE NUMBER	VELOCITY CODE	DISPLACEMENT CODE	STRAIN CODE	STRESS CODE	TAPE NUMBER
1**	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
6**	4	1	0	0	2	2	2

CODE SIGNIFICATION 0 = NO ACTION TAKEN  
 1 = PRINTER-PLGT ONLY  
 2 = PUNCH ONLY  
 3 = PRINTED-PLGT AND PUNCH  
 4 = STORAGE ON TAPE  
 \*\* = RESPONSE SPECTRUM COMPUTATION

STORAGE OF TIME HISTORIES IN OPTICN

2 IN TAPE 2

EL CENTRO SITE IMPERIAL VALLEY IRRIGATION DISTRICT COMP 500E  
 NUMBER OF ACCELERATION VALUES 90  
 TIME INTERVAL (IN SECS.) .020000  
 CUTOFF FREQUENCY (IN HZ.) 24.609375

EARTHQUAKE MOTION

1	.001430	.011020	.003990	.009690	.012240	.014490	.013060
2	.011220	.008670	.013360	.017950	.019790	.014520	.014590
3	.011020	.009360	.006730	.013360	.019390	.019990	.006730
4	.003060	.014390	.013060	.014690	.020700	.026520	.033150
5	.031210	.017540	.016630	.017730	.006830	.012550	.015300
6	.024670	.025700	.047220	.050190	.042740	.036620	.027540
7	.023970	.034580	.054080	.063170	.074660	.066500	.061090
8	.040800	.040800	.052530	.080270	.061500	.049370	.025590
9	.006320	.013670	.050990	.072420	.101480	.124330	.155950
10	.147790	.117800	.095370	.094450	.085570	.091900	.101280

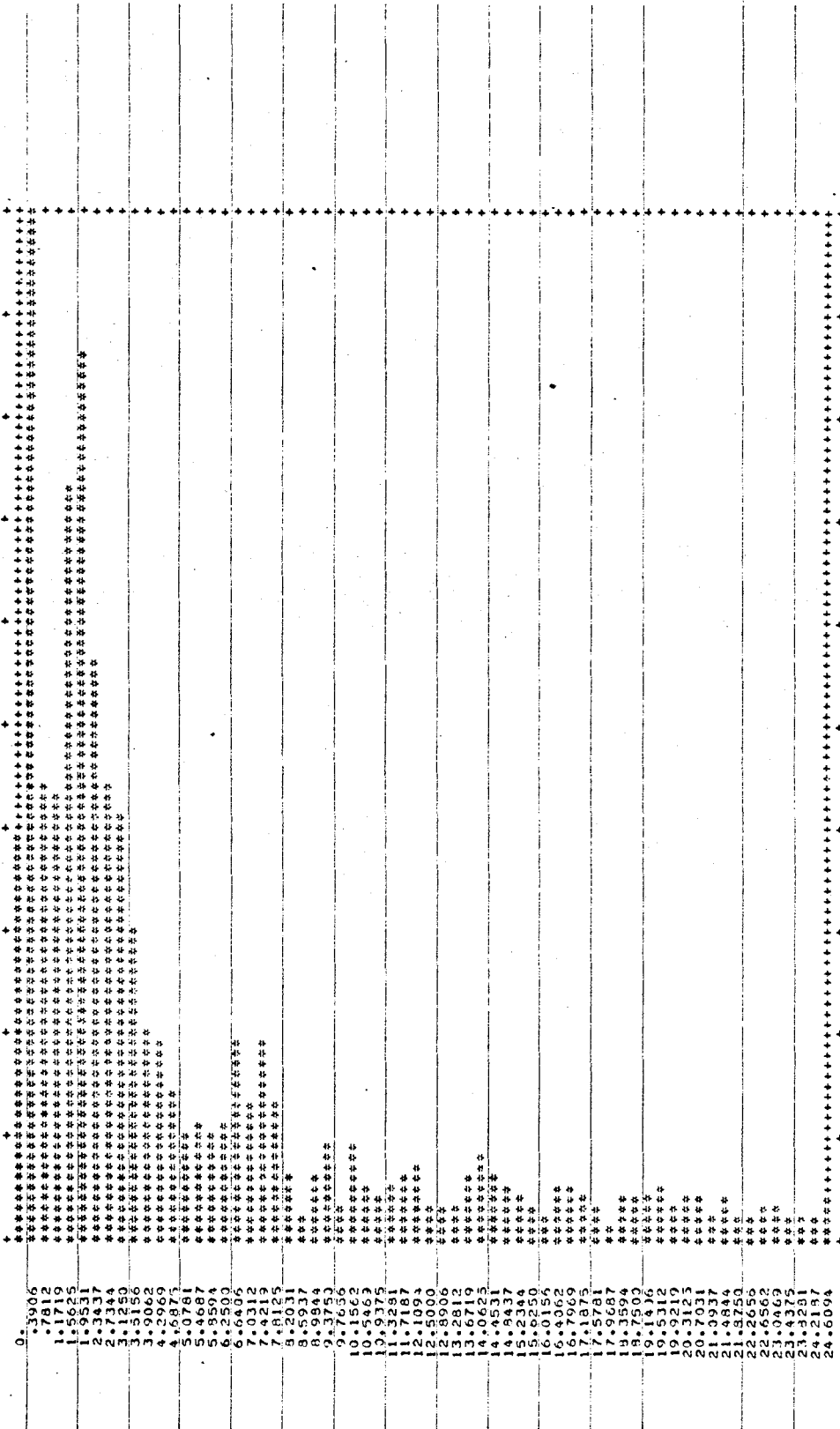
FIRST TIME DERIVATIVE OF EARTHQUAKE MOTION IN G/SEC

1	.328510	.359290	-.260180	.111610	-.027350	.260320	-.076180	-.020220
2	-.180780	-.040980	.070310	.338730	.115230	.020182	-.248600	-.304420
3	-.302360	-.021580	-.285420	.503620	.095880	.519640	-.640750	-.373590
4	-.864520	.294050	1.000460	-.090950	.215650	.352230	.230750	.383670
5	-.716560	-.209320	.090480	-.123690	-.145090	-.621870	-.446390	-.709250
6	-.143690	-.167490	-.671860	-.462520	.159330	.456280	.219110	.624480
7	-.420090	-.355870	-.570220	-.345990	-.800120	.189220	.199900	.820790
8	.521640	.305510	2.885020	2.563410	-.076500	-1.034410	-.632580	-1.404290
9	-.729060	-1.117760	-.775350	-1.093820	-1.241340	-1.364990	-1.303440	-1.165500
10	1.663420	1.102900	1.050770	-.557390	.527350	-.094590	-.193140	-1.185260

00VF\*  
CURVE 1 - FOURIER SPECTRUM OF EARTHQUAKE ACTION

EVERY 1 POINT IS PLOTTED\*

100 PER CENT CORRESPONDS TO 183338E-01  
100 PER CENT



FREQUENCY IN CYCLES/SECONDS (HZ)

TABLE OF FUNCTION VALUES (ALL POINTS INCLUDED)

Curve	Frequency (Hz)	Value
0.	0.3906	0.3906
1.	1.7812	1.7812
2.	1.1719	1.1719
3.	1.5625	1.5625
4.	1.9531	1.9531
5.	2.3437	2.3437
6.	2.7343	2.7343
7.	3.1250	3.1250
8.	3.5156	3.5156
9.	3.9062	3.9062
10.	4.2969	4.2969
11.	4.6875	4.6875
12.	5.0781	5.0781
13.	5.4687	5.4687
14.	5.8594	5.8594
15.	6.2500	6.2500
16.	6.6406	6.6406
17.	7.0312	7.0312
18.	7.4219	7.4219
19.	7.8125	7.8125
20.	8.2031	8.2031
21.	8.5937	8.5937
22.	8.9844	8.9844
23.	9.3750	9.3750
24.	9.7656	9.7656
25.	10.1562	10.1562
26.	10.5469	10.5469
27.	10.9375	10.9375
28.	11.3281	11.3281
29.	11.7187	11.7187
30.	12.1094	12.1094
31.	12.5000	12.5000
32.	12.8906	12.8906
33.	13.2812	13.2812
34.	13.6719	13.6719
35.	14.0625	14.0625
36.	14.4531	14.4531
37.	14.8437	14.8437
38.	15.2344	15.2344
39.	15.6250	15.6250
40.	16.0156	16.0156
41.	16.4062	16.4062
42.	16.7969	16.7969
43.	17.1875	17.1875
44.	17.5781	17.5781
45.	17.9687	17.9687
46.	18.3594	18.3594
47.	18.7500	18.7500
48.	19.1406	19.1406
49.	19.5312	19.5312
50.	19.9219	19.9219
51.	20.3125	20.3125
52.	20.7031	20.7031
53.	21.0937	21.0937
54.	21.4844	21.4844
55.	21.8750	21.8750
56.	22.2656	22.2656
57.	22.6562	22.6562
58.	23.0469	23.0469
59.	23.4375	23.4375
60.	23.8281	23.8281
61.	24.2187	24.2187
62.	24.6094	24.6094

MAXIMUM BASE ACCELERATION BEFORE FILTERING .100  
MAXIMUM BASE ACCELERATION AFTER FILTERING .100  
\* WHEN USING A FILTER FREQUENCY OF 24.609 CPS









\*CVN\*

CP TIME FOR SETTING UP PROBLEM 6.91300 SECS

CP TIME FOR SOLUTION IN TIME DOMAIN 25.71000 SECS  
TOTAL ELAPSED CP TIME 32.62300 SECS

\*OVF\*

MAXIMUM STRESS	MAXIMUM STRAIN IN PCT.	MAXIMUM ACC. BEFORE FILTERING	TIME OF MAX. ACC.	DEPTH	ELT
.4429E+02	.6693E-02	.2178	1.532000	0.	1
.1323E+01	.1853E-01	.2159	1.532000	3.33	2
.2193E+03	.2962E-01	.2140	1.528000	6.67	3
.3253E+03	.4282E-01	.2095	1.524000	10.00	4
.4461E+03	.5792E-01	.1996	1.520000	15.00	5
.5570E+03	.7143E-01	.1842	1.516000	20.00	6
.6551E+03	.8211E-01	.1629	1.512000	25.00	7
.7383E+03	.8935E-01	.1392	1.496000	30.00	8
.8071E+03	.9303E-01	.1204	1.472000	35.00	9
.8637E+03	.9390E-01	.1030	1.456000	40.00	10
.9097E+03	.9245E-01	.1014	1.428000	45.00	11

\*OVN\*

CP TIME TO BEHIND 2 LADS  
TOTAL ELAPSED CP TIME

32.82800 SECS  
20500 SECS



\*OVF\*  
 RESPONSE SPECIPVA CALCULATIONS

PROGRAM CONTROL INFORMATION:

NO. OF ACCELERATION VALUES	----	NV	=	128
NUMBER OF TERMS USED IN FFT	----	NF	=	128
NUMBER OF DAMPING VALUES USED	----	ND	=	1
SWITCH FOR FREQUENCIES USED	----	KFR	=	3
NO. OF FREQU. STEPS IN 1 LOG. CYCLE	----	NS	=	20
SWITCH FOR PRINTER-PLOTTED OUTPUT	----	KPL	=	1
SWITCH FOR PUNCHED OUTPUT	----	KPU	=	1
SWITCH FOR COMPUTATION OF SPECIRA	----	KAV	=	2
POINT FOR WHICH RESPONSE IS COMPUTED	----	KV	=	1
TIME STEP BETWEEN ACC. VALUES	----	DT	=	.020 SEC
FIRST FREQU. FOR RESPONSE COMP.	----	FS	=	.050 C/SEC
LAST FREQU. FOR RESPONSE COMP.	----	FL	=	25.000 C/SEC
DAMPING VALUES USED	----	DD( )	=	.050
MAX. ACC. IN INPUT	----	AMAX	=	2.19034 3
TIME AT WHICH MAX. ACC. OCCURS	----	TMAX	=	1.520 SEC

RESPONSE SPECTRUM ANALYSIS -- MASH--TEST--RESPONSE SPECTRA

--TOP ELEMENT NO. 1

TIMES AT WHICH MAX. SPECTRAL VALUES OCCUR FOR CAMPING RATIO = .05

FREQ	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	TA	PER	DT	KUS
.050	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	TA	PER	DT	KUS
.056	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	TA	PER	DT	KUS
.063	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	TA	PER	DT	KUS
.071	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	TA	PER	DT	KUS
.079	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	TA	PER	DT	KUS
.089	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	TA	PER	DT	KUS
.100	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	TA	PER	DT	KUS
.112	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	TA	PER	DT	KUS
.126	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	TA	PER	DT	KUS
.141	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	TA	PER	DT	KUS
.153	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	TA	PER	DT	KUS
.177	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	TA	PER	DT	KUS
.199	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	TA	PER	DT	KUS
.223	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	TA	PER	DT	KUS
.251	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	TA	PER	DT	KUS
.281	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	TA	PER	DT	KUS
.315	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	TA	PER	DT	KUS
.354	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	TA	PER	DT	KUS
.397	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	TA	PER	DT	KUS
.446	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	TA	PER	DT	KUS
.500	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	TA	PER	DT	KUS
.561	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	TA	PER	DT	KUS
.629	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	TA	PER	DT	KUS
.706	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	TA	PER	DT	KUS
.792	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	TA	PER	DT	KUS
.879	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	TA	PER	DT	KUS
.998	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	TA	PER	DT	KUS
1.119	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	TA	PER	DT	KUS
1.256	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	TA	PER	DT	KUS
1.409	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	TA	PER	DT	KUS
1.581	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	TA	PER	DT	KUS
1.774	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	TA	PER	DT	KUS
1.991	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	TA	PER	DT	KUS
2.236	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	TA	PER	DT	KUS
2.506	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	TA	PER	DT	KUS
2.812	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	TA	PER	DT	KUS
3.152	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	TA	PER	DT	KUS
3.540	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	TA	PER	DT	KUS
3.972	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	TA	PER	DT	KUS
4.456	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	TA	PER	DT	KUS
5.000	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	TA	PER	DT	KUS
5.610	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	TA	PER	DT	KUS
6.295	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	TA	PER	DT	KUS
7.063	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	TA	PER	DT	KUS
7.924	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	TA	PER	DT	KUS
8.871	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	TA	PER	DT	KUS
9.976	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	TA	PER	DT	KUS
11.194	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	TA	PER	DT	KUS
12.559	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	TA	PER	DT	KUS
14.092	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	TA	PER	DT	KUS
15.811	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	TA	PER	DT	KUS
17.741	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	TA	PER	DT	KUS
19.905	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	TA	PER	DT	KUS
22.334	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	TA	PER	DT	KUS

NOTE: TD = TIME FOR MAX. RELATIVE DISP., TV = TIME FOR MAX. RELATIVE VEL., TA = TIME FOR MAX. ABSOLUTE ACC.

TABLE OF SPECTRAL VALUES FOR DAMPING RATIO = .05

NO.	FREQCY C/SEC.	REL. DIS. FT.	REL. VEL. FT./SEC.	PSU.REL.VEL. FT./SEC.	ABS. ACC. G.	PSU.ARS.ACC. G.	PERIOD SEC.
1	.051	.55392	.92087	.17402	.00217	.00170	20.000
2	.050	.55407	.92277	.19530	.00266	.00214	17.825
3	.063	.55423	.92511	.21920	.00326	.00269	15.897
4	.071	.55437	.92800	.24601	.00402	.00339	14.159
5	.079	.55442	.93153	.27605	.00495	.00427	12.619
6	.083	.55442	.93580	.30962	.00611	.00537	11.247
7	.100	.55357	.94092	.34700	.00754	.00675	10.024
8	.112	.55210	.94697	.38330	.00930	.00849	8.934
9	.122	.54925	.95398	.43343	.01146	.01062	7.962
10	.141	.54416	.96192	.48181	.01406	.01325	7.096
11	.159	.53561	.97059	.53211	.01715	.01642	6.325
12	.177	.52187	.97953	.58172	.02070	.02014	5.637
13	.197	.50065	.98796	.62515	.02474	.02432	5.024
14	.223	.46937	.99454	.65825	.02914	.02859	4.477
15	.251	.42996	.99723	.67698	.03346	.03310	3.991
16	.281	.38455	.99311	.67936	.03779	.03727	3.557
17	.315	.35011	.97834	.71182	.04441	.04332	3.170
18	.354	.32602	.94834	.72510	.05066	.05008	2.825
19	.397	.28390	.93950	.70847	.05532	.05491	2.518
20	.445	.25300	.82573	.70839	.06240	.06160	2.244
21	.500	.22814	.73999	.71673	.07099	.06993	2.000
22	.561	.19688	.73310	.69399	.07697	.07597	1.783
23	.629	.15940	.63544	.63045	.07853	.07744	1.599
24	.702	.12135	.55525	.53852	.07519	.07422	1.416
25	.792	.08361	.52411	.44620	.06993	.06900	1.262
26	.830	.07202	.48997	.40233	.07072	.06980	1.125
27	.993	.07116	.58795	.44694	.08909	.08633	1.002
28	1.119	.08027	.70361	.56452	.12493	.12330	.893
29	1.256	.09060	.80132	.71497	.17594	.17522	.796
30	1.409	.09341	.99109	.87133	.24142	.23950	.710
31	1.531	.10335	1.20792	1.02673	.31822	.31677	.632
32	1.774	.11039	1.32087	1.23699	.43260	.42790	.564
33	1.991	.10271	1.38461	1.28462	.50441	.49896	.502
34	2.233	.09014	1.30905	1.25086	.55079	.54513	.449
35	2.505	.07928	1.28625	1.24831	.61939	.61040	.399
36	2.812	.06507	1.10553	1.14962	.62964	.63073	.356
37	3.155	.05201	.92350	1.03002	.63699	.63463	.317
38	3.540	.04102	.70446	.91229	.63412	.63013	.283
39	3.972	.02569	.47371	.64109	.49728	.49693	.252
40	4.456	.01566	.32643	.43840	.38651	.38121	.224
41	5.000	.00344	.23172	.29646	.23745	.23924	.200
42	5.610	.00618	.14031	.21777	.23845	.23839	.178
43	6.295	.00522	.10587	.20659	.25471	.25374	.159
44	7.053	.00436	.09009	.19334	.26695	.26646	.142
45	7.924	.00357	.07023	.17758	.27571	.27460	.126
46	8.891	.00255	.06380	.14246	.24823	.24717	.112
47	9.976	.00199	.04667	.12451	.24166	.24238	.100
48	11.194	.00151	.02829	.10641	.23240	.23242	.089
49	12.550	.00118	.02012	.09321	.22834	.22842	.080
50	14.092	.00093	.01501	.09231	.22658	.22634	.071
51	15.811	.00073	.01144	.07293	.22512	.22499	.063
52	17.741	.00058	.00882	.06468	.22396	.22390	.056
53	19.995	.00046	.00686	.05742	.22305	.22302	.050
54	22.331	.00036	.00536	.05102	.22233	.22233	.045



PLOT OF ACCELERATION SPECTRA FOR WASH--TEST--RESPONSE SPECTRA --TOP ELEMENT NO. 1

CURVE 1 : DAMPING = .05 , MAX. ABS. SPECTRAL ACC. = .637 G AT FREQUENCY = 3.155 C/SEC

FREQUENCY	.20	.40	.60	.80	1.00
.0500	*	*	*	*	*
.0561	*	*	*	*	*
.0629	*	*	*	*	*
.0706	*	*	*	*	*
.0792	*	*	*	*	*
.0889	*	*	*	*	*
.0993	*	*	*	*	*
.1119	*	*	*	*	*
.1256	*	*	*	*	*
.1409	*	*	*	*	*
.1581	*	*	*	*	*
.1774	*	*	*	*	*
.1991	*	*	*	*	*
.2233	*	*	*	*	*
.2506	*	*	*	*	*
.2812	*	*	*	*	*
.3155	*	*	*	*	*
.3540	*	*	*	*	*
.3972	*	*	*	*	*
.4456	*	*	*	*	*
.5000	*	*	*	*	*
.5610	*	*	*	*	*
.6295	*	*	*	*	*
.7063	*	*	*	*	*
.7924	*	*	*	*	*
.8891	*	*	*	*	*
.9976	*	*	*	*	*
1.1194	*	*	*	*	*
1.2559	*	*	*	*	*
1.4092	*	*	*	*	*
1.5811	*	*	*	*	*
1.7741	*	*	*	*	*
1.9905	*	*	*	*	*
2.2334	*	*	*	*	*
2.5059	*	*	*	*	*
2.8117	*	*	*	*	*
3.1549	*	*	*	*	*
3.5397	*	*	*	*	*
3.9716	*	*	*	*	*
4.4563	*	*	*	*	*
5.0000	*	*	*	*	*
5.6101	*	*	*	*	*
6.2946	*	*	*	*	*
7.0627	*	*	*	*	*
7.9245	*	*	*	*	*
8.8914	*	*	*	*	*
9.9763	*	*	*	*	*
11.1936	*	*	*	*	*
12.5594	*	*	*	*	*
14.0919	*	*	*	*	*
15.8114	*	*	*	*	*
17.7407	*	*	*	*	*
19.9054	*	*	*	*	*
22.3342	*	*	*	*	*

TABLE OF FUNCTION VALUES (ALL POINTS INCLUDED)

CURVE	FREQUENCY IN CYCLES PER SECOND (HZ)	VALUES
1	.0500	.1406E-01
1	.0561	.6240E-01
1	.0629	.2414E+00
1	.0706	.3865E+00
1	.0792	.4973E+00
1	.0889	.5866E+00
1	.0993	.6666E+00
1	.1119	.7399E+00
1	.1256	.8066E+00
1	.1409	.8666E+00
1	.1581	.9200E+00
1	.1774	.9666E+00
1	.1991	1.0000E+00
1	.2233	1.0000E+00
1	.2506	1.0000E+00
1	.2812	1.0000E+00
1	.3155	1.0000E+00
1	.3540	1.0000E+00
1	.3972	1.0000E+00
1	.4456	1.0000E+00
1	.5000	1.0000E+00
1	.5610	1.0000E+00
1	.6295	1.0000E+00
1	.7063	1.0000E+00
1	.7924	1.0000E+00
1	.8891	1.0000E+00
1	.9976	1.0000E+00
1	1.1194	1.0000E+00
1	1.2559	1.0000E+00
1	1.4092	1.0000E+00
1	1.5811	1.0000E+00
1	1.7741	1.0000E+00
1	1.9905	1.0000E+00
1	2.2334	1.0000E+00
1	2.5059	1.0000E+00
1	2.8117	1.0000E+00
1	3.1549	1.0000E+00
1	3.5397	1.0000E+00
1	3.9716	1.0000E+00
1	4.4563	1.0000E+00
1	5.0000	1.0000E+00
1	5.6101	1.0000E+00
1	6.2946	1.0000E+00
1	7.0627	1.0000E+00
1	7.9245	1.0000E+00
1	8.8914	1.0000E+00
1	9.9763	1.0000E+00
1	11.1936	1.0000E+00
1	12.5594	1.0000E+00
1	14.0919	1.0000E+00
1	15.8114	1.0000E+00
1	17.7407	1.0000E+00
1	19.9054	1.0000E+00
1	22.3342	1.0000E+00

TABLE OF FUNCTION VALUES (ALL POINTS INCLUDED)

CURVE

1 .0500 .1406E-01  
 1 .0561 .6240E-01  
 1 .0629 .2414E+00  
 1 .0706 .3865E+00  
 1 .0792 .4973E+00  
 1 .0889 .5866E+00  
 1 .0993 .6666E+00  
 1 .1119 .7399E+00  
 1 .1256 .8066E+00  
 1 .1409 .8666E+00  
 1 .1581 .9200E+00  
 1 .1774 .9666E+00  
 1 .1991 1.0000E+00  
 1 .2233 1.0000E+00  
 1 .2506 1.0000E+00  
 1 .2812 1.0000E+00  
 1 .3155 1.0000E+00  
 1 .3540 1.0000E+00  
 1 .3972 1.0000E+00  
 1 .4456 1.0000E+00  
 1 .5000 1.0000E+00  
 1 .5610 1.0000E+00  
 1 .6295 1.0000E+00  
 1 .7063 1.0000E+00  
 1 .7924 1.0000E+00  
 1 .8891 1.0000E+00  
 1 .9976 1.0000E+00  
 1 1.1194 1.0000E+00  
 1 1.2559 1.0000E+00  
 1 1.4092 1.0000E+00  
 1 1.5811 1.0000E+00  
 1 1.7741 1.0000E+00  
 1 1.9905 1.0000E+00  
 1 2.2334 1.0000E+00  
 1 2.5059 1.0000E+00  
 1 2.8117 1.0000E+00  
 1 3.1549 1.0000E+00  
 1 3.5397 1.0000E+00  
 1 3.9716 1.0000E+00  
 1 4.4563 1.0000E+00  
 1 5.0000 1.0000E+00  
 1 5.6101 1.0000E+00  
 1 6.2946 1.0000E+00  
 1 7.0627 1.0000E+00  
 1 7.9245 1.0000E+00  
 1 8.8914 1.0000E+00  
 1 9.9763 1.0000E+00  
 1 11.1936 1.0000E+00  
 1 12.5594 1.0000E+00  
 1 14.0919 1.0000E+00  
 1 15.8114 1.0000E+00  
 1 17.7407 1.0000E+00  
 1 19.9054 1.0000E+00  
 1 22.3342 1.0000E+00



\*OVF\*  
RESPONSE SPECTRUM CALCULATIONS

PROGRAM CONTROL INFORMATION:

NV. OF ACCELERATION VALUES = 128  
 NUMBER OF TERMS USED IN FFT = 128  
 NUMBER OF DAMPING VALUES USED = 1  
 SWITCH FOR FREQUENCIES USED = 3  
 NO. OF FREQU. STEPS IN 1 LOG. CYCLE = 20  
 SWITCH FOR PRINTER-PLOTTED OUTPUT = 1  
 SWITCH FOR PUNCHED OUTPUT = 1  
 SWITCH FOR COMPUTATION OF SPECIPA = 2  
 POINT FOR WHICH RESPONSE IS COMPUTED KV = 6

TIME STEP BETWEEN ACC. VALUES = 0.020 SEC  
 FIRST FREQU. FOR RESPONSE COMP. = 0.050 C/SEC  
 LAST FREQU. FOR RESPONSE COMP. = 25.000 C/SEC  
 DAMPING VALUES USED = DD( ) = 0.050

MAX. ACC. IN INPUT MILLION = 1.23163 G  
 TIME AT WHICH MAX. ACC. OCCURS = 1.520 SEC

RESPONSE SPECTRUM ANALYSIS -- WASH--TEST--RESPONSE SPECTRA

--TOP ELEMENT NO. 6

TIMES AT WHICH MAX. SPECTRAL VALUES OCCUR FOR DAMPING RATIO = .05

FREQ	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	IA	PER	PER	DT	KUG
.050	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	IA	PER	PER	DT	KUG
.056	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	IA	PER	PER	DT	KUG
.063	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	IA	PER	PER	DT	KUG
.071	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	IA	PER	PER	DT	KUG
.079	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	IA	PER	PER	DT	KUG
.089	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	IA	PER	PER	DT	KUG
.100	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	IA	PER	PER	DT	KUG
.112	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	IA	PER	PER	DT	KUG
.126	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	IA	PER	PER	DT	KUG
.141	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	IA	PER	PER	DT	KUG
.158	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	IA	PER	PER	DT	KUG
.177	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	IA	PER	PER	DT	KUG
.199	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	IA	PER	PER	DT	KUG
.223	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	IA	PER	PER	DT	KUG
.251	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	IA	PER	PER	DT	KUG
.291	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	IA	PER	PER	DT	KUG
.345	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	IA	PER	PER	DT	KUG
.397	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	IA	PER	PER	DT	KUG
.446	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	IA	PER	PER	DT	KUG
.500	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	IA	PER	PER	DT	KUG
.561	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	IA	PER	PER	DT	KUG
.629	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	IA	PER	PER	DT	KUG
.706	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	IA	PER	PER	DT	KUG
.792	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	IA	PER	PER	DT	KUG
.889	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	IA	PER	PER	DT	KUG
.998	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	IA	PER	PER	DT	KUG
1.119	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	IA	PER	PER	DT	KUG
1.256	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	IA	PER	PER	DT	KUG
1.409	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	IA	PER	PER	DT	KUG
1.581	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	IA	PER	PER	DT	KUG
1.774	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	IA	PER	PER	DT	KUG
1.991	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	IA	PER	PER	DT	KUG
2.233	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	IA	PER	PER	DT	KUG
2.506	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	IA	PER	PER	DT	KUG
2.812	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	IA	PER	PER	DT	KUG
3.156	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	IA	PER	PER	DT	KUG
3.540	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	IA	PER	PER	DT	KUG
3.972	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	IA	PER	PER	DT	KUG
4.456	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	IA	PER	PER	DT	KUG
4.990	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	IA	PER	PER	DT	KUG
5.570	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	IA	PER	PER	DT	KUG
6.295	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	IA	PER	PER	DT	KUG
7.053	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	IA	PER	PER	DT	KUG
7.924	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	IA	PER	PER	DT	KUG
8.891	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	IA	PER	PER	DT	KUG
9.976	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	IA	PER	PER	DT	KUG
11.194	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	IA	PER	PER	DT	KUG
12.559	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	IA	PER	PER	DT	KUG
14.002	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	IA	PER	PER	DT	KUG
15.511	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	IA	PER	PER	DT	KUG
17.074	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	IA	PER	PER	DT	KUG
18.695	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	IA	PER	PER	DT	KUG
22.334	TIMES FOR MAXIMA	TD	TV	IA	PER	PER	DT	KUG

NOTE: TD = TIME FOR MAX. RELATIVE DISP., TV = TIME FOR MAX. RELATIVE VEL., IA = TIME FOR MAX. ABSOLUTE ACC.

TABLE III SPECIAL VALUES FOR DAMPING RATIO = .05

NO.	FREQCY C/SEC.	DEL. DIS. FT.	RFL. VEL. FT./SEC.	PSU. REL. VEL. FT./SEC.	ARS. ACC. G.	PSU. AHS. ACC. G.	PERIOD SEC.
1	.351	.55152	.86498	.17326	.00217	.00169	20.000
2	.056	.55164	.86686	.17445	.00256	.00213	17.825
3	.063	.55181	.86918	.21824	.00327	.00268	15.887
4	.071	.55195	.87204	.24493	.00402	.00319	14.159
5	.079	.55199	.87552	.27484	.00495	.00425	12.619
6	.083	.55179	.87974	.30927	.00611	.00535	11.247
7	.100	.55113	.88479	.34547	.00754	.00673	10.024
8	.112	.54975	.89076	.38657	.00930	.00844	8.974
9	.129	.54976	.89767	.43147	.01144	.01057	7.962
10	.141	.54164	.90547	.47953	.01404	.01319	7.096
11	.151	.53303	.91334	.52954	.01712	.01634	6.325
12	.177	.51921	.92265	.57875	.02065	.02003	5.637
13	.199	.49786	.93076	.62267	.02460	.02419	5.024
14	.223	.46914	.93692	.65414	.02887	.02851	4.477
15	.251	.42665	.93605	.67173	.03314	.03235	3.991
16	.281	.33427	.93422	.67551	.03745	.03706	3.557
17	.315	.35274	.91855	.70515	.04395	.04341	3.170
18	.354	.32135	.82747	.71604	.04932	.04946	2.825
19	.397	.28117	.83628	.70164	.05456	.05438	2.518
20	.448	.24693	.76204	.69994	.06143	.06086	2.244
21	.500	.22385	.69724	.70323	.06950	.06861	2.000
22	.561	.19155	.60421	.67520	.07473	.07391	1.783
23	.629	.15181	.59542	.60833	.07556	.07472	1.589
24	.706	.11551	.50272	.51261	.07137	.07064	1.416
25	.792	.08368	.46395	.41666	.06519	.06443	1.262
26	.839	.06593	.41576	.36833	.06463	.06390	1.125
27	.898	.06431	.50623	.40309	.07951	.07847	1.002
28	1.119	.07216	.61030	.50749	.11223	.11085	.893
29	1.256	.08091	.69328	.63345	.15730	.15647	.796
30	1.409	.08737	.86133	.77353	.21315	.21272	.710
31	1.531	.09123	1.04691	.90679	.28049	.27977	.632
32	1.774	.09647	1.14367	1.07530	.37229	.37224	.564
33	1.971	.09772	1.16534	1.09706	.42798	.42611	.502
34	2.233	.07294	1.05576	1.02358	.45159	.44608	.448
35	2.505	.06250	1.00577	.98411	.48694	.48121	.399
36	2.812	.04903	.83917	.86616	.48029	.47522	.356
37	3.155	.03977	.69779	.78336	.48280	.48531	.317
38	3.540	.03125	.50296	.60506	.48010	.48009	.283
39	3.972	.01931	.32824	.48196	.37673	.37351	.252
40	4.455	.01187	.21439	.33834	.28837	.28899	.224
41	5.009	.00727	.13549	.22824	.22297	.22268	.200
42	5.610	.00511	.08439	.18907	.19717	.19713	.178
43	6.295	.00409	.06067	.16158	.19861	.19846	.159
44	7.063	.00314	.06152	.13928	.19175	.19194	.142
45	7.924	.00251	.05344	.12506	.19390	.19337	.126
46	8.891	.00223	.04806	.12731	.20150	.20087	.112
47	9.975	.00159	.02886	.10570	.20540	.20576	.100
48	11.194	.00123	.01916	.09987	.19672	.19629	.089
49	12.559	.00099	.01386	.07830	.19213	.19138	.080
50	14.092	.00073	.01058	.06388	.18961	.18941	.071
51	15.811	.00051	.00819	.06089	.18802	.18786	.063
52	17.741	.00043	.00639	.05395	.18691	.18678	.057
53	19.905	.00033	.00501	.04788	.18611	.18599	.050
54	22.334	.00039	.00394	.04254	.18551	.18540	.045

A-18



FREQUENCY	RELATIVE SPECTRAL VELOCITY IN FT/SEC	RELATIVE SPECTRAL VELOCITY IN FT/SEC	RELATIVE SPECTRAL VELOCITY IN FT/SEC
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.0500	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
0.0561	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
0.0620	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
0.0706	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
0.0792	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
0.0899	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
0.0998	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
0.1119	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
0.1256	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
0.1409	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
0.1581	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
0.1774	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
0.1991	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
0.2233	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
0.2506	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
0.2812	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
0.3155	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
0.3540	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
0.3972	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
0.4456	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
0.5000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
0.5610	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
0.6295	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
0.7061	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
0.7924	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
0.8901	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
0.9976	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
1.1193	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
1.2559	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
1.4073	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
1.5841	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
1.7741	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
1.9905	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
2.2334	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
2.5037	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
2.8117	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
3.1548	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
3.5397	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
3.9716	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
4.4553	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
5.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
5.6131	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
6.2946	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
7.0627	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
7.9245	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
8.8914	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
9.9763	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
11.1936	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
12.5594	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
14.0919	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
15.8114	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
17.7407	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
19.9054	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
22.3342	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

TABLE OF FUNCTION VALUES (ALL POINTS INCLUDED)

CURVE	FREQUENCY IN CYCLES PER SECOND (1/7)	FUNCTION VALUE	FUNCTION VALUE	FUNCTION VALUE	FUNCTION VALUE	FUNCTION VALUE	FUNCTION VALUE	FUNCTION VALUE	FUNCTION VALUE
1	0.5000	.8669E+00	.8669E+00	.4720E+00	.4755E+00	.3043E+00	.3043E+00	.8977E+00	.9055E+00
1	1.5811	.9139E+00	.9139E+00	.9342E+00	.9342E+00	.7185E+00	.7185E+00	.8874E+00	.8874E+00
1	5.0000	.6972E+00	.6972E+00	.5337E+00	.5337E+00	.4158E+00	.4158E+00	.6033E+00	.6135E+00
1	15.8114	.1047E+01	.1047E+01	.1173E+01	.1066E+01	.1039E+01	.1039E+01	.5030E+00	.5030E+00
1	50.0000	.1355E+00	.8439E-01	.6067E-01	.5167E-01	.4806E-01	.4806E-01	.2686E-01	.2686E-01
1	158.1114	.8175E-02	.6397E-02	.5007E-02	.3939E-02	.3043E-02	.3043E-02	.8977E-02	.9055E-02

TIME REQUIRED FOR COMPUTATION OF RESULTS: SPECTRA 4.267 SEC.

\*GVF\*

MAXIMUM STRESS	MAXIMUM STRAIN IN PCT.	MAXIMUM ACC. AFTER FILTERING	TIME OF MAX. ACC.	DEPTH	ELI
.4429E+04	.5633E-02	.2100	1.520000	7.33	1
.1321E+02	.1831E-01	.2176	1.520000	3.33	2
.2193E+03	.2962E-01	.2148	1.520000	6.67	3
.3253E+03	.4282E-01	.2100	1.520000	10.00	4
.4461E+03	.5762E-01	.1993	1.520000	15.00	5
.5570E+03	.7143E-01	.1832	1.520000	20.00	6
.6551E+03	.8211E-01	.1626	1.500000	25.00	7
.7333E+03	.9495E-01	.1403	1.500000	30.00	8
.871E+03	.9382E-01	.1130	1.493300	35.00	9
.9637E+03	.9322E-01	.1063	1.443300	40.00	10
.9097E+03	.9245E-01	.0997	1.443300	45.00	11





A.3 PUNCHED OUTPUT

MASH--TEST--RESPONSE SPECTRA		ACCELERATION TIME HISTORY (G)		ELEMENT NO		I	
-.00604	.00171	-.00036	-.00633	-.01196	-.01277	-.01285	1
-.01280	-.01601	-.01516	-.00725	-.00053	.00216	.00265	2
-.00809	-.01143	-.00647	-.00437	-.00565	-.00655	-.00926	3
-.01156	-.01421	-.01077	-.01192	.01524	.01023	-.00348	4
-.01545	-.02376	-.03567	-.04174	-.04278	.03222	-.01562	5
.05998	.04372	.04716	.06313	.07220	.07434	.06879	6
.03213	.04847	.07950	-.02753	-.03016	-.01336	.01005	7
-.10255	-.12356	-.09841	-.07034	.05710	.00672	-.05520	8
.08868	.04074	.20517	.21903	.21598	.19060	.14275	9
-.09932	-.10925	-.05844	-.02375	-.09633	-.12386	-.13511	10
-.06804	-.08348	.07313	.05150	.02323	.05491	.08368	11
.03927	.06291	-.07340	-.05710	-.03986	-.01770	.00883	12
-.01364	-.03914	-.06578	-.06137	-.05031	-.02927	.00957	13
-.01364	-.03914	-.06578	-.06137	-.05031	-.02927	.00957	14
-.01364	-.03914	-.06578	-.06137	-.05031	-.02927	.00957	15
-.01364	-.03914	-.06578	-.06137	-.05031	-.02927	.00957	16
MASH--TEST--RESPONSE SPECTRA							
54 SA-VALUES AT 5.0 PERCENT DAMPING--TOP OF ELEMENT							
.2173E-02	.2656E-02	.3263E-02	.4016E-02	.4950E-02	.6108E-02	.7539E-02	.9301E-02
.1146E-01	.1406E-01	.1715E-01	.2070E-01	.2474E-01	.2914E-01	.3346E-01	.3779E-01
.4441E-01	.5066E-01	.5532E-01	.6240E-01	.7099E-01	.7699E-01	.8553E-01	.9318E-01
.6998E-01	.7072E-01	.8809E-01	.1249E+00	.1759E+00	.2414E+00	.3182E+00	.4326E+00
.5044E+00	.5533E+00	.6194E+00	.6296E+00	.6370E+00	.6341E+00	.4973E+00	.3865E+00
.2874E+00	.2335E+00	.2547E+00	.2669E+00	.2757E+00	.2483E+00	.2417E+00	.2324E+00
.2233E+00	.2266E+00	.2251E+00	.2240E+00	.2230E+00	.2223E+00		
MASH--TEST--RESPONSE SPECTRA							
54 SV-VALUES AT 5.0 PERCENT DAMPING--TOP OF ELEMENT							
.9209E+00	.9228E+00	.9251E+00	.9280E+00	.9315E+00	.9359E+00	.9409E+00	.9470E+00
.9540E+00	.9619E+00	.9706E+00	.9795E+00	.9880E+00	.9945E+00	.9972E+00	.9931E+00
.9783E+00	.9483E+00	.8985E+00	.8257E+00	.7400E+00	.7331E+00	.6354E+00	.5553E+00
.5241E+00	.4900E+00	.5880E+00	.7036E+00	.8013E+00	.9911E+00	.1208E+01	.1321E+01
.1385E+01	.1309E+01	.1286E+01	.1106E+01	.9235E+00	.7045E+00	.4737E+00	.3264E+00
.2317E+00	.1403E+00	.1099E+00	.8009E-01	.7023E-01	.6380E-01	.4667E-01	.2829E-01
.2012E-01	.1501E-01	.1144E-01	.8823E-02	.6856E-02	.5358E-02		
MASH--TEST--RESPONSE SPECTRA							
54 SA-VALUES AT 5.0 PERCENT DAMPING--TOP OF ELEMENT							
.2174E-02	.2664E-02	.3270E-02	.4022E-02	.4955E-02	.6110E-02	.7538E-02	.9296E-02
.1144E-01	.1404E-01	.1712E-01	.2065E-01	.2460E-01	.2887E-01	.3314E-01	.3745E-01
.4385E-01	.4922E-01	.5456E-01	.6148E-01	.6950E-01	.7478E-01	.8556E-01	.9317E-01
.6519E-01	.6463E-01	.7951E-01	.1122E+00	.1573E+00	.2132E+00	.2805E+00	.3753E+00
.4290E+00	.4516E+00	.4869E+00	.4828E+00	.4828E+00	.4301E+00	.3767E+00	.2984E+00
.2230E+00	.1972E+00	.1986E+00	.1918E+00	.1839E+00	.2215E+00	.2054E+00	.1967E+00
.1921E+00	.1896E+00	.1880E+00	.1869E+00	.1861E+00	.1855E+00		
MASH--TEST--RESPONSE SPECTRA							
54 SV-VALUES AT 5.0 PERCENT DAMPING--TOP OF ELEMENT							
.8650E+00	.8669E+00	.8692E+00	.8720E+00	.8755E+00	.8797E+00	.8848E+00	.8909E+00
.8977E+00	.9055E+00	.9139E+00	.9226E+00	.9308E+00	.9369E+00	.9391E+00	.9342E+00
.9185E+00	.8874E+00	.8363E+00	.7620E+00	.6972E+00	.6942E+00	.5954E+00	.5027E+00
.4640E+00	.4158E+00	.5063E+00	.6103E+00	.6933E+00	.8613E+00	.1047E+01	.1144E+01
.1170E+01	.1066E+01	.1006E+01	.8392E+00	.6978E+00	.5030E+00	.3282E+00	.2144E+00
.1355E+00	.8439E-01	.6067E-01	.6152E-01	.5344E-01	.4806E-01	.2886E-01	.1915E-01
.1386E-01	.1058E-01	.8187E-02	.6387E-02	.5007E-02	.3939E-02		
MASH--TEST--RESPONSE SPECTRA							
54 SV-VALUES AT 5.0 PERCENT DAMPING--TOP OF ELEMENT							
.8650E+00	.8669E+00	.8692E+00	.8720E+00	.8755E+00	.8797E+00	.8848E+00	.8909E+00
.8977E+00	.9055E+00	.9139E+00	.9226E+00	.9308E+00	.9369E+00	.9391E+00	.9342E+00
.9185E+00	.8874E+00	.8363E+00	.7620E+00	.6972E+00	.6942E+00	.5954E+00	.5027E+00
.4640E+00	.4158E+00	.5063E+00	.6103E+00	.6933E+00	.8613E+00	.1047E+01	.1144E+01
.1170E+01	.1066E+01	.1006E+01	.8392E+00	.6978E+00	.5030E+00	.3282E+00	.2144E+00
.1355E+00	.8439E-01	.6067E-01	.6152E-01	.5344E-01	.4806E-01	.2886E-01	.1915E-01
.1386E-01	.1058E-01	.8187E-02	.6387E-02	.5007E-02	.3939E-02		

ELEMENT NO 6

ELEMENT NO 6



## EARTHQUAKE ENGINEERING RESEARCH CENTER REPORTS

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- EERC 68-1 Unassigned
- EERC 68-2 "Inelastic Behavior of Beam-to-Column Subassemblages Under Repeated Loading," by V.V. Bertero - 1968 (PB 184 888)A05
- EERC 68-3 "A Graphical Method for Solving the Wave Reflection-Refraction Problem," by H.D. McNiven and Y. Mengi - 1968 (PB 187 943)A03
- EERC 68-4 "Dynamic Properties of McKinley School Buildings," by D. Rea, J.G. Bouwkamp and R.W. Clough - 1968 (PB 187 902)A07
- EERC 68-5 "Characteristics of Rock Motions During Earthquakes," by H.B. Seed, I.M. Idriss and F.W. Kiefer - 1968 (PB 188 338)A03
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- EERC 69-9 "Seismic Response of Soil Deposits Underlain by Sloping Rock Boundaries," by H. Dezfulian and H.B. Seed - 1969 (PB 189 114)A03
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