

STRESS ANALYSIS OF A U-FRAME STRUCTURE
BY THE COUPLING OF BOUNDARY AND
FINITE ELEMENT METHODS

By

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LIST OF SYMBOLS

[A]	resulting matrix of boundary element problem produced after considering displacement and traction boundaries
$b_i(S)$	body force at point S in the X_i direction
{b}	body force function
{B}	body force terms of boundary element problem after performing integrations for cells
[B]	matrix indicating strain-displacement relationship of quadrilateral elements
$[B_J]$	matrix indicating strain-displacement relationship of joint elements
$c_{ij}(Q)$	boundary integral constant at singular point Q
[c]	matrix containing all boundary integral constants at singular points
$[c^Q]$	two by two matrix containing boundary integral constants at singular point Q
[C]	elastic matrix
{d}	nodal displacement vector at an element
$\{d\}_{S,N}$	nodal displacement vector at a joint element in the local coordinate system
{D}	global nodal displacement vector
F_N	normal force acting at joint elements
F_S	tangential force acting at joint elements
{F}	resulting vector of boundary element problem produced after considering displacement and traction boundaries
$[F]^T$	two by four interpolation matrix
G	shear modulus

[G]	influence matrix related to nodal traction vector in the boundary element region
[H]	influence matrix related to nodal displacement vector in the boundary element region
|J|	Jacobian
k_N	joint element stiffness per unit length in the normal direction
k_S	joint element stiffness per unit length in the tangential direction
[k]	element stiffness matrix
[K]	global stiffness matrix
$[K_J]_{S,N}$	joint element stiffness matrix in the local coordinate system
$[K_J]_{X,Y}$	joint element stiffness matrix in the global coordinate system
[K']	global stiffness matrix generated from the equivalent finite element approach in solving combined boundary and finite element regions
[M]	distribution matrix evaluated over the side of each finite element on the boundary
n	direction cosine
$[N]^T$	two by eight interpolation matrix
{p}	nodal traction vector at an element
{P}	global nodal traction vector
r	distance between load point and field point
{r}	nodal force vector at an element
{R}	global nodal force vector
{R'}	global nodal force vector generated from the equivalent finite element approach
{sb}	equivalent nodal force vector due to surface and body forces in an element
{SB}	equivalent nodal force vector due to surface and body forces in the structure
$t_j(S)$	traction at point S in the X_j direction

$T_{ij}(Q,S)$	fundamental solution of traction at point S in the X_j direction due to a unit force acting at point Q in the X_i direction
{t}	traction function
[T]	two by two matrix containing fundamental solution of tractions
[T']	two by two matrix containing fundamental solution of tractions at image point S' due to a unit load acting at actual node Q
[T'']	two by two matrix containing fundamental solution of tractions at actual point S due to a unit load acting at image node Q'
$u_j(S)$	displacement at point S in the X_j direction
$U_{ij}(Q,S)$	fundamental solution of displacement at point S in the X_j direction due to a unit force acting at point Q in the X_i direction
{u}	displacement function
[U]	two by two matrix containing fundamental solution of displacements
[U']	two by two matrix containing fundamental solution of displacements at image point S' due to a unit load acting at actual node Q
[U'']	two by two matrix containing fundamental solution of displacements at actual point S due to a unit load acting at image node Q'
|V|	scale factor for linear boundary element when numerical integration is employed
{V}	global body force vector in the finite element region
{V'}	global body force vector generated from the equivalent finite element approach in solving combined boundary and finite element regions
w	weighting coefficient
[W]	eight by eight transformation matrix
Y_{kij}	components of third order tensor in evaluating internal stresses

$[Y]$	three by two matrix containing coefficients of third order tensor Y_{kij}
Z_{kij}	components of third order tensor in evaluating internal stresses
$[Z]$	three by two matrix containing coefficients of third order tensor Z_{kij}
δ	Kronecker or Dirac delta
ν	Poisson's ratio
π_p	potential energy of the whole system
$\sigma_{ij}(Q)$	stress at internal point Q
$\sigma_{ij}(Q,S)$	stress at point S due to a unit load acting at point Q
$\{E\}$	strain vector
$\{E_j\}_{S,N}$	strain vector of a joint element in the local coordinate system
$\{\sigma\}$	stress vector
$\{\sigma_j\}_{S,N}$	stress vector of a joint element in the local coordinate system
$[\partial]$	matrix containing differential operators

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose

The general purpose of this study is to analyze the elastic behavior of a U-Frame structure by the coupling of boundary and finite element methods and to compare the results with those obtained from the finite element method alone. The stress analysis of a U-Frame structure is a Soil Structure Interaction (SSI) problem where the behavior of the U-Frame structure and the surrounding soil are interdependent. The following are the specific objectives of this study:

1. To develop an SSI computer program for the coupling of boundary and finite element methods which incorporates both symmetrical and unsymmetrical solutions of plane strain problems;

2. To develop another SSI computer program, as general purpose programs STRUDL (1) and NASTRAN (2) cannot simulate the behavior at soil/structure interface, to solve plane strain problems by the finite element method alone for comparison;

3. To examine the accuracy and validity of the coupling of boundary and finite element methods in the stress

analysis of a U-Frame structure;

4. To compare the efficiencies between the coupling of boundary and finite element methods and the finite element methods alone in solving SSI problems.

1.2 Description of a U-Frame Structure

A typical U-Frame structure, shown in Figure 1, is a water-filled chamber used to raise or lower ships, barges, or boats from one elevation to another along parts of a canal. It consists of artificial sidewalls, movable water-tight gates at both ends which can be opened or closed as needed, and a water conduit with inlet and outlet valves for letting water in and out of the U-Frame structure by gravity flow (3).

A U-Frame structure is one in which the structure walls are designed to act monolithically with the floor slab. The structure monoliths are normally lightly reinforced. The walls and base are considered to form a continuous frame in the generalized shape of a "U".

1.3 Background for the Coupling of Boundary and Finite Element Methods

The boundary element method has been well developed recently and it is now accepted as a general numerical method applicable to a wide range of engineering problems. This method is frequently applied to problems with infinite domains such as wave diffraction, harbor resonance, fluid flow, etc., because it satisfies the conditions at infinity

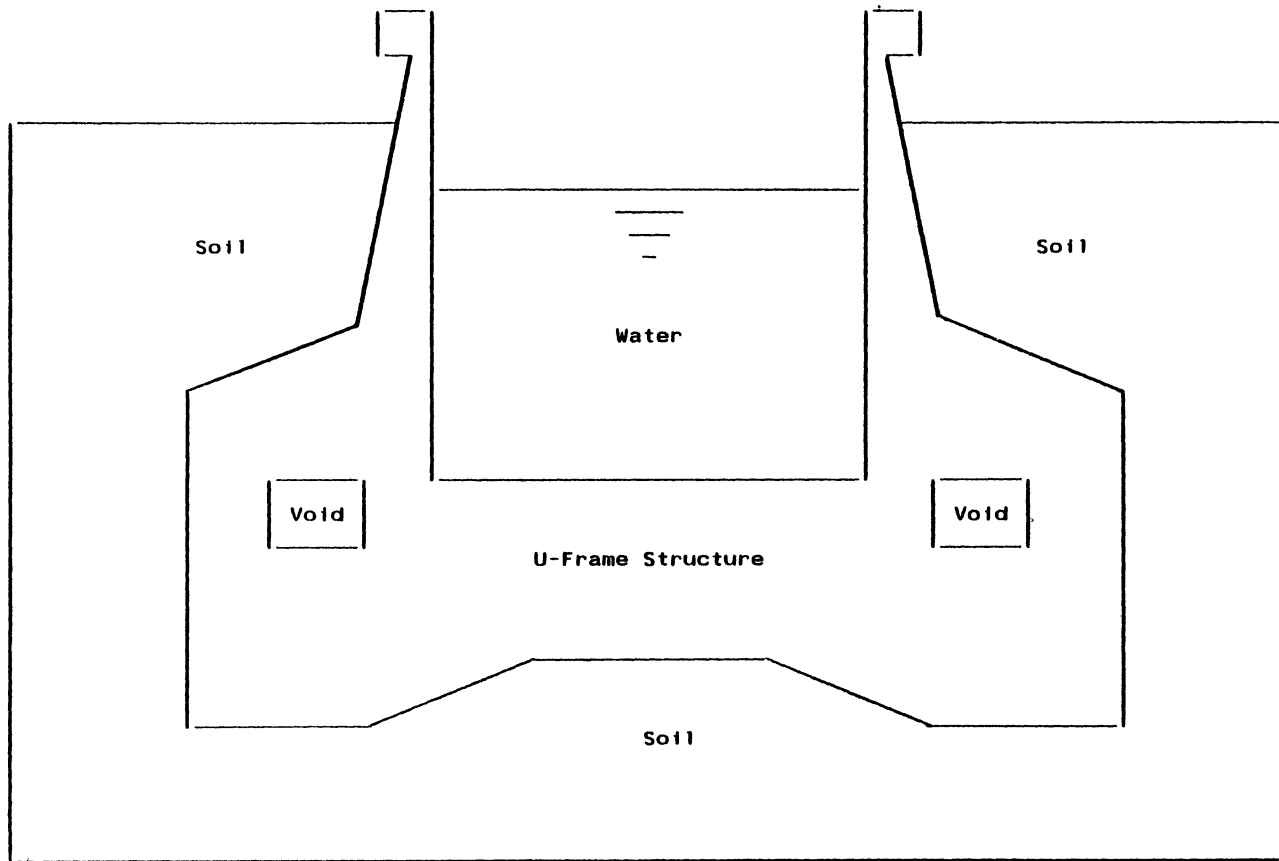


Figure 1. A Typical U-Frame Structure

which are difficult to represent by the finite element method. One of the shortcomings of the finite element method is its inability to model domains extending to infinity. The boundary element method, on the other hand, uses fundamental solutions which naturally satisfy the conditions at infinity.

The idea of the coupling of boundary and finite element methods is of great interest in solving problems with unbounded domains or regions of high stress concentration, both of which can be better represented by using boundary integral solutions. Finite elements, however, may be easier to apply to those parts of the domain which present anisotropic or nonlinear behavior (4).

Osias, Wilson, and Seitelman (5) first combined the boundary and the finite element methods by using boundary integral solutions to represent unbounded wave propagation problems in 1977. Zienkiewicz, Kelly, and Bettles (6) applied the same technique to elastostatics for which the boundary element region is treated as a finite element problem (see section 4.3). The following are the advantages of the coupling of boundary and finite element methods:

1. It allows the use of appropriate conditions to represent infinite domains.

2. It simplifies the required data input to run such computer programs due to a reduction in the dimensionality of the problem.

1.4 Methods of Approach

Two methods are used in the stress analysis of a U-Frame structure: the coupling of boundary and finite element methods; and, the finite element method alone. The essential steps of the two methods are as follows.

1.4.1 The Coupling of Boundary and Finite Element Methods

1. Use joint elements to simulate the behavior of the interface between the structure and the soil.

2. Discretize the structure into quadrilateral finite elements and assemble all element stiffness matrices (including joint element stiffness matrices) and nodal force vectors to generate a set of simultaneous equations.

3. Discretize the boundaries of the soil mass into linear boundary elements and discretize the soil stratum into cells of integration used in the calculation of body forces; assemble all boundary integral equations to generate another set of simultaneous equations.

4. Combine the equations obtained in steps 2 and 3 to solve for the unknown displacements and tractions. Note that equilibrium and compatibility conditions must be satisfied along the interface.

5. Eliminate any tensile stresses present at the interface. This step can be done by iteration.

6. Calculate the stresses and displacements at any point of interest.

1.4.2 The Finite Element Method Alone

The required procedures in this method are the same as those in the coupling of boundary and finite element methods except that quadrilateral finite elements are used to model the soil mass in the domain instead of using linear boundary elements to model the boundary.

1.5 Limitations and Assumptions

The U-Frame structure and surrounding soil comprise a complex three dimensional system which exhibits nonlinear response to applied loads. For short term loads, however, the response of the system may be assumed to be linear. Except in unusual structures, the U-Frame structure is essentially prismatic. These observations allow the following limitations and assumptions to be imposed to permit the investigation of the structure-soil system by the coupling of boundary and finite element methods:

1. A representative two-dimensional slice of the soil/structure system in a state of plane strain is analyzed.
2. The soil is treated as a linearly elastic, isotropic, homogeneous half space.
3. The U-Frame structure is assumed to be linearly elastic, isotropic, and homogeneous.
4. There is no transfer of tensile stresses across the soil/structure interface. Shear stresses on the interface are assumed to be proportional to the compressive stresses on the interface.

5. Horizontal displacements of the soil surface are assumed to be negligible at a sufficient distance from the structure center line.

6. Vertical displacements are negligible at a sufficient depth below ground surface.

CHAPTER II

THE BOUNDARY ELEMENT METHOD

2.1 Introduction

The boundary element method is now well developed as a general numerical technique available for the solution of field problems. In contrast with the finite element method, degrees of freedoms only need to be defined on the boundary of the domain of the problem. Once these degrees of freedoms are determined, solutions within the domain are obtained by using appropriate surface/line integrals of the boundary solution.

The main idea of the boundary element method is to generate a system of boundary integral equations which precisely states the problem to be solved in terms of unknown field parameters. Boundary integral equations are generally established by using fundamental solutions of the given problem with the singular point located on the boundary. Therefore, an infinite number of boundary integral equations can be generated. After discretization and numerical integration are performed, the entire boundary of the given problem is first discretized into a finite number of boundary elements in the same manner as it is done in the finite element method; the resulting finite system of boundary

integral equations becomes a finite system of algebraic equations suitable for solution with a computer.

The boundary element method is classified into two categories: the direct boundary element method and the indirect boundary element method. In the direct boundary element method, the boundary node unknowns are directly obtained by solving a boundary integral equation. Then, domain unknowns can be computed everywhere with the aid of boundary node values. In the indirect boundary element method, boundary node parameters are used. A boundary integral system has to be solved to compute these parameters which allow the calculation of boundary and domain unknowns.

The direct boundary element method (7) and the indirect boundary element method (8) have been simultaneously developed for elastostatics. These two approaches have provided an effective treatment of practical engineering problems in the last few years. Only the direct boundary element method is derived for plane elasticity in this study.

2.2 Boundary Integral Formulation

2.2.1 Fundamental Solution

The problem of a concentrated force at a point in an infinite elastic solid is known as Kelvin's problem. Navier's equation is the governing equation of Kelvin's problem, which expresses the equilibrium condition in the infinite domain when a unit load is applied at point Q in the X_i direction. Navier's equation can be written as

$$\sigma_{ij}(Q,S),_{,j} + \delta_i(Q) = 0 \quad i, j = 1, 2 \quad (2.1)$$

where ",," denotes partial differentiation when used before a subscript. A repeated subscript implies summation. δ is Dirac delta. $\delta_i(Q)=1$ if a load acts at point Q in the X_i direction; otherwise, $\delta_i(Q)=0$. S is a field point.

The analytical or fundamental solution of equation 2.1 can be found in reference (9). This solution indicates the displacement $U_{ij}(Q,S)$ and traction $T_{ij}(Q,S)$ at any point S in the infinite domain in the X_j direction due to a unit applied load at point Q in the X_i direction. For two-dimensional plane strain problems,

$$\begin{aligned} U_{ij}(Q,S) &= -\{(3-4\nu)\ln(r)\delta_{ij} - r_{,i}r_{,j}\}/\{8\pi(1-\nu)G\} \\ T_{ij}(Q,S) &= -\{[(1-2\nu)\delta_{ij} + 2r_{,i}r_{,j}]\frac{\partial r}{\partial n} \\ &\quad - (1-2\nu)(r_{,i}n_j - r_{,j}n_i)\}/\{4\pi(1-\nu)r\} \end{aligned} \quad (2.2)$$

Where G is shear modulus, ν is Poisson's ratio, $r=r(Q,S)$ is the distance between load point and the field point, $\delta_{ij}=1$ if $i=j$; otherwise, $\delta_{ij}=0$, and n_i is a direction cosine. The fundamental solution and geometric parameters used in equation 2.2 are illustrated in Figure 2.

2.2.2 The Reciprocal Theorem

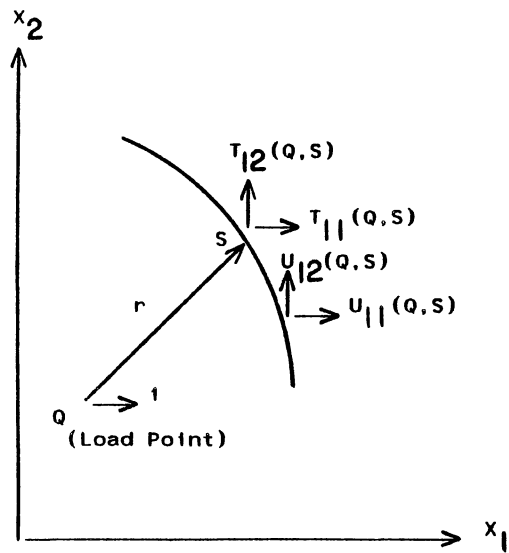
The reciprocal theorem is the key to the direct boundary element method. This theorem links the solutions to two different linear elasticity problems for the same region (10). Suppose that the first problem is characterized by a

$$u_{ij}(Q,S) = -\frac{(3-4\nu)\delta_{ij}\ln(r) - r_{,i}r_{,j}}{8\pi G(1-\nu)}$$

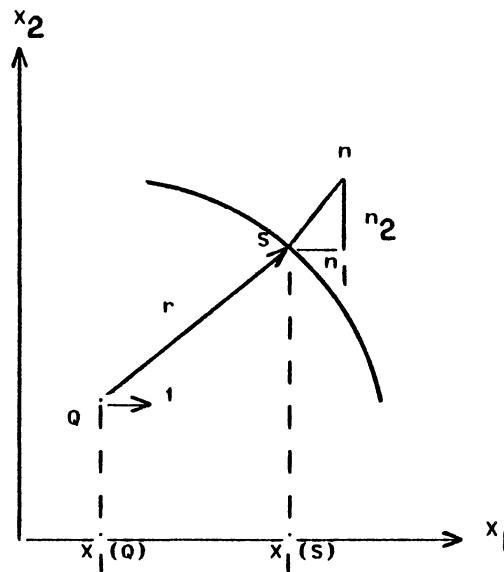
$$T_{ij}(Q,S) = -\left[\frac{(1-2\nu)\delta_{ij} + 2r_{,i}r_{,j}}{4\pi(1-\nu)r} - (1-2\nu)(r_{,i}n_j - r_{,j}n_i) \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial r}{\partial x_i} = \frac{x_i(S) - x_i(Q)}{r} = r_{,i}$$

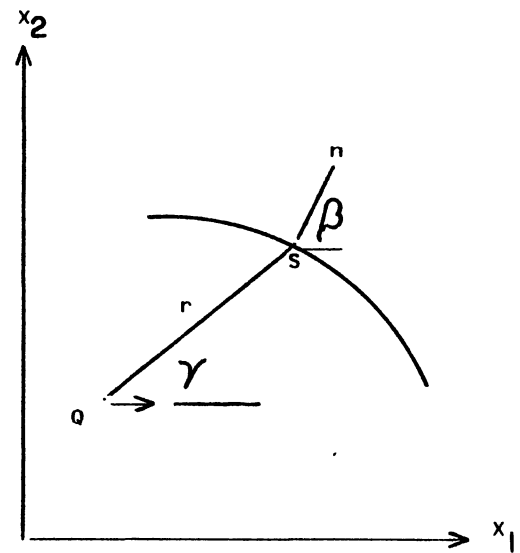
$$\frac{\partial r}{\partial n} = \cos(\beta - \gamma)$$



(a) Fundamental Solution for 2-D Plane Strain Problems



(b) Partial Derivative $r_{,i}$ and Direction Cosines n_i



(c) Partial Derivative $\frac{\partial r}{\partial n}$

Figure 2. Fundamental Solution and Geometric Parameters

set of displacements $\{u\}$ and force systems $\{f\}$ including surface tractions, concentrated forces, and body forces over the region R . Suppose further that the second problem is characterized by another set of displacements $\{U\}$ and force systems $\{F\}$ including surface tractions, concentrated forces, and body forces over the same region. According to the reciprocal theorem, the work done by the first set of force systems $\{f\}$ in moving through the second set of displacements $\{U\}$ is equal to the work done by the second set of force systems $\{F\}$ in moving through the first set of displacements $\{u\}$.

The statement of the reciprocal theorem provides the basis for the formulation of Somigliana identity and boundary integral equation (11).

2.2.3 Somigliana Identity

The Somigliana identity can be used to determine the displacements in the X_i direction at an interior point Q , $u_i(Q)$, of region R once all of the displacements $u_j(S)$ and tractions $t_j(S)$ on the boundary C of region R are known. Imagine that the actual region R with boundary C is mapped into an infinite plane and a unit force is applied at the image of point Q in this plane in the same direction as the displacement to be determined, then all of the displacements $U_{ij}(Q,S)$ and tractions $T_{ij}(Q,S)$ on the auxiliary boundary in this plane can be determined from the fundamental solution (equation 2.2), and the required displacement $u_i(Q)$ can be computed from the reciprocal theorem directly.

The Somigliana identity can be fully explained with reference to Figure 3. Figure 3(a) represents the actual region R with boundary C . All of the displacements $u_j(S)$ and tractions $t_j(S)$ on boundary C are known and body forces $b_j(S)$ are assumed to be prescribed everywhere in region R . Figure 3(b) represents an infinite plane and an auxiliary boundary which is the tracing of the actual boundary onto this plane. $U_{ij}(Q,S)$ and $T_{ij}(Q,S)$ are displacements and tractions on the auxiliary boundary due to a unit force applied at point Q in the X_i direction. Clearly, the only unknown in Figure 3(a) and Figure 3(b) is the displacement $u_i(Q)$. The mathematical statement of the reciprocal theorem in solving for this internal unknown displacement (the Somigliana identity) can be written as

$$u_i(Q) + \int T_{ij}(Q,S)u_j(S)ds = \int U_{ij}(Q,S)t_j(S)ds + \int U_{ij}(Q,S)b_j(S)dA$$

or

$$u_i(Q) = \int U_{ij}(Q,S)t_j(S)ds + \int U_{ij}(Q,S)b_j(S)dA - \int T_{ij}(Q,S)u_j(S)ds \quad (2.3)$$

After computing the displacements at any point within the domain under consideration by equation 2.3, the stresses at this specific point can be computed by ordinary strain-displacement and stress-strain relationships. The method to calculate the stresses at an internal point is presented in section 2.3.

2.2.4 Boundary Integral equation

The boundary integral equation which is the starting equation of the boundary element method relates the

$$\text{or } u_i(Q) + \int T_{ij}(Q,S)u_j(S)ds = \int U_{ij}(Q,S)t_j(S)ds + \int U_{ij}(Q,S)b_j(S)dA$$

$$u_i(Q) = \int U_{ij}(Q,S)t_j(S)ds + \int U_{ij}(Q,S)b_j(S)dA - \int T_{ij}(Q,S)u_j(S)ds$$

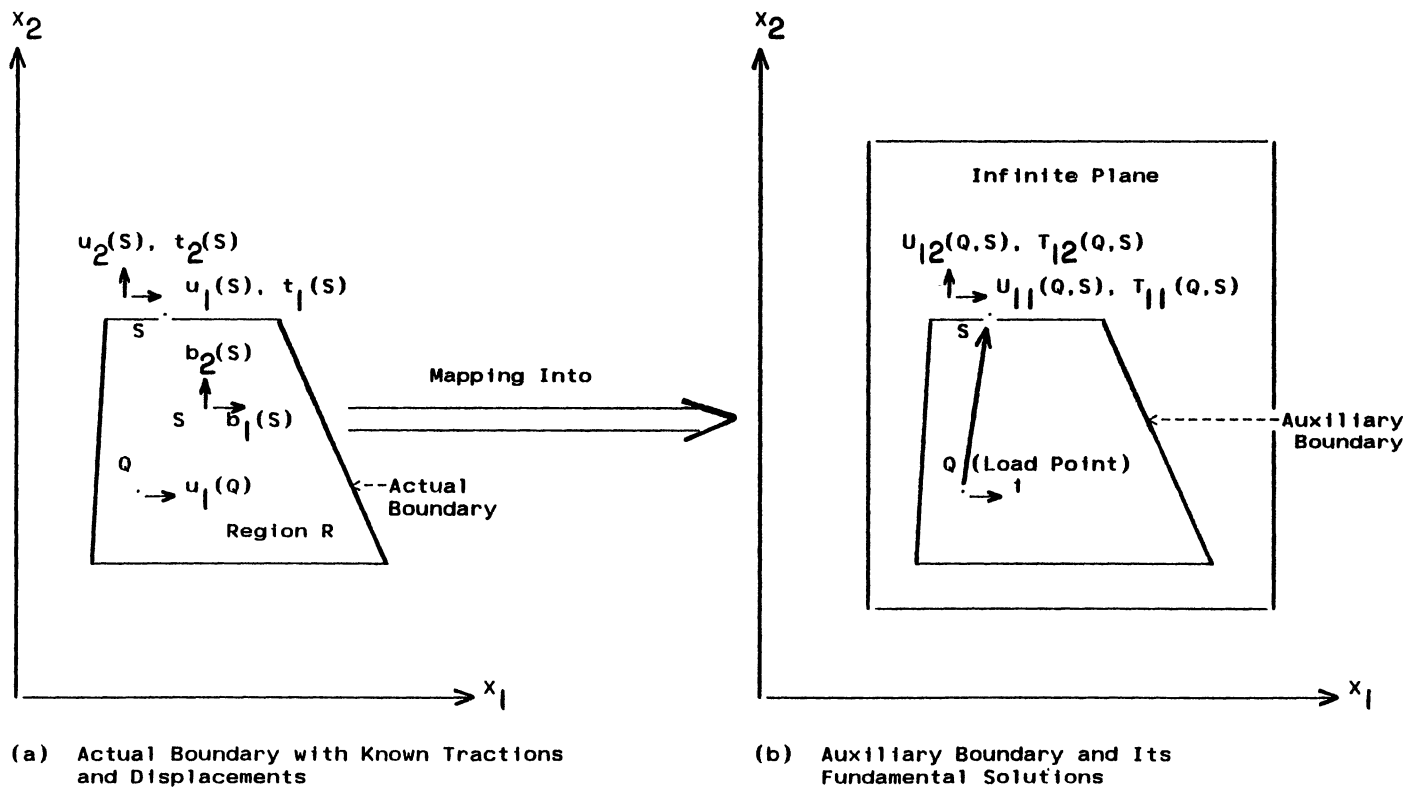


Figure 3. Illustration of Somigliana Identity

unspecified boundary displacements and tractions of the given problem to the specified boundary displacements and tractions plus the solution to another problem for the same region. Considering the Kelvin's problem, the Somigliana identity is not adequate to obtain boundary solutions unless the displacements and tractions on the boundary are known.

The boundary integral equation can be treated as a limiting case of the Somigliana identity (equation 2.3) as load point Q moves to the boundary. The formulation of the boundary integral equation at singular point Q is shown in Figure 4. Imagine that the actual region R with boundary C is mapped into an infinite plane and a unit force is applied at the image of point Q on the auxiliary boundary in this plane in the X_i direction; then all of the displacements $U_{ij}(Q,S)$ and tractions $T_{ij}(Q,S)$ on the auxiliary boundary can be determined from the fundamental solution (equation 2.2) and the boundary integral equation at point Q can be generated from the reciprocal theorem.

$$c_{ij}(Q)u_j(Q) + \int T_{ij}(Q,S)u_j(S)ds = \int U_{ij}(Q,S)t_j(S)ds + \int U_{ij}(Q,S)b_j(S)dA \quad (2.4)$$

Where c_{ij} is a constant, c_{ij} is equal to $0.5\delta_{ij}$ for a smooth boundary but generally is different from this value (12). Fortunately explicit calculation of this value is unnecessary as it can be computed by using the rigid body motions explained later.

Boundary integral equations are used to compute all unknown displacements and tractions on the boundary of a

$$c_{ij}(Q)u_i(Q) + \int T_{ij}(Q,S)u_j(S)ds = \int U_{ij}(Q,S)t_j(S)ds + \int U_{ij}(Q,S)b_j(S)dA$$

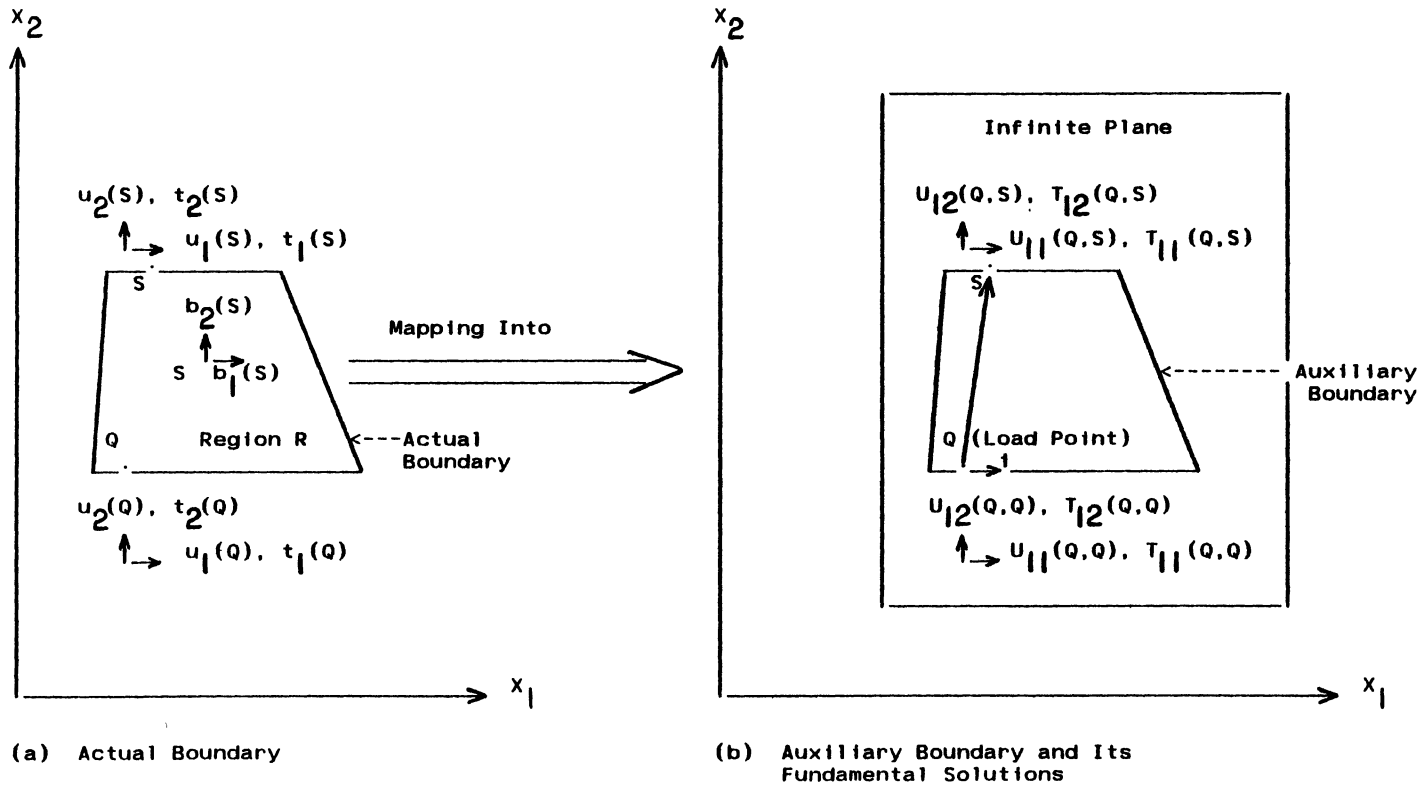


Figure 4. Illustration of Boundary Integral Equation

given problem. In fact, because either the displacement or traction is unprescribed at each boundary point in X_i direction and because only one boundary integral equation can be generated at this specific boundary point in this direction, a set of simultaneous equations can be generated and the unknown displacements/tractions on the boundary can be solved since the number of boundary integral equations is equal to the number of unprescribed boundary displacements/tractions.

2.3 Stresses at Internal Points

The Somigliana identity (equation 2.3) is a continuous representation of the displacement at a point Q within region R . Therefore, the stress state at this point can be evaluated by combining the derivatives of equation 2.3 with respect to the coordinates of Q to produce the strain tensor and then substituting the result into generalized Hooke's Law (13). The final expression of the stresses at an internal point Q of a two dimensional isotropic continuum is (14)

$$\sigma_{ij}(Q) = \int Y_{kij} t_k(S) ds + \int Y_{kij} b_k(S) dA - \int Z_{kij} u_k(S) ds \quad (2.5)$$

where the third order tensor components Y_{kij} and Z_{kij} are

$$Y_{kij} = \frac{\{(1-2\nu)[\delta_{ki}r_{,j} + \delta_{kj}r_{,i} - \delta_{ij}r_{,k}] + 2r_{,i}r_{,j}r_{,k}\}}{[4\pi(1-\nu)r]} \quad (2.6)$$

$$Z_{kij} = \frac{2\nu}{\partial n} \left\{ (1-2\nu)\delta_{ij}r_{,k} + \nu(\delta_{ik}r_{,j} + \delta_{jk}r_{,i}) - 4r_{,i}r_{,j}r_{,k} \right\} \\ + 2\nu(n_i r_{,j}r_{,k} + n_j r_{,i}r_{,k}) + (1-2\nu)(2n_k r_{,i}r_{,j} + n_i \delta_{jk} \\ + n_j \delta_{ik}) - (1-4\nu)n_k \delta_{ij} \} / [4\pi(1-\nu)r^2] \quad (2.7)$$

2.4 Numerical Implementation

Equations 2.3, 2.4, and 2.5 cannot be solved explicitly as the functions inside the surface/line integrals are very complex. By performing discretization, numerical integration, and special treatment of body forces, the surface/line integrals can be transformed into a finite system of algebraic equations which are the approximate solution of a field problem.

The required steps of numerical implementation for the boundary element method can be summarized as follows:

1. The boundary C is discretized into a series of elements over which displacements and tractions are chosen to be piecewise interpolated between the boundary nodes. The domain R is discretized into a number of cells which are used to calculate the integrals involving body forces.

2. The boundary integral equation (equation 2.4) is applied at each boundary node Q on the boundary C and the integrals are computed numerically over each boundary element. A system of linear algebraic equations are thus generated for a given problem.

3. Boundary conditions are imposed on the boundary C such that the resulting unknown displacements/tractions can be solved from the linear algebraic equations established in step 3.

4. Internal displacements (equation 2.3) and stresses (equation 2.5) for any point of interest can be obtained by numerical integration.

2.4.1 Matrix Formulation

For convenience equations 2.3, 2.4, and 2.5 are expressed in matrix form as follows. The boundary integral equation

$$c_{ij}(Q)u_i(Q) + \int T_{ij}(Q,S)u_j(S)ds = \int U_{ij}(Q,S)t_j(S)ds + \int U_{ij}(Q,S)b_j(S)dA \quad (2.4)$$

can now be expressed in matrix form instead of using indicial notation. The displacements and tractions on the boundary C are expressed as {u} and {t}, and the body forces over the domain R are defined as {b} such that

$$\{u\} = \begin{Bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{Bmatrix}, \{t\} = \begin{Bmatrix} t_1 \\ t_2 \end{Bmatrix}, \{b\} = \begin{Bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{Bmatrix} \quad (2.8)$$

The displacements at load point Q are denoted {d^Q}. In addition, the following three matrices are defined:

$$[U] = \begin{vmatrix} U_{11}(Q,S) & U_{12}(Q,S) \\ U_{21}(Q,S) & U_{22}(Q,S) \end{vmatrix}, [T] = \begin{vmatrix} T_{11}(Q,S) & T_{12}(Q,S) \\ T_{21}(Q,S) & T_{22}(Q,S) \end{vmatrix} \quad (2.9)$$

$$[c^Q] = \begin{vmatrix} c_{11}(Q) & 0 \\ 0 & c_{22}(Q) \end{vmatrix}$$

where the coefficients $U_{ij}(Q,S)$ and $T_{ij}(Q,S)$ in matrices [U] and [T] are the fundamental solutions of displacement and traction in the X_j direction due to a unit force acting at node Q in X_i direction. The matrix form of equation 2.4 can be written as

$$[c^Q]\{d^Q\} + \int [T]\{u\}ds = \int [U]\{t\}ds + \int [U]\{b\}dA \quad (2.10)$$

This formulation is valid for a load point Q on the boundary

C. Note that $[T]$, $[U]$, and $\{b\}$ are known and the diagonal terms in matrix $[c^Q]$ can be found from the rigid body conditions (see subsection 2.4.3). The unknowns are the unprescribed displacements and tractions over the boundary.

Similarly, internal displacements (equation 2.3) and stresses (equation 2.5) at an interior point Q are written in matrix form as follows. The matrix expression of equation 2.3 is

$$\{d^Q\} = \int [U]\{t\}ds + \int [U]\{b\}dA - \int [T]\{u\}ds \quad (2.11)$$

Where matrices $[U]$ and $[T]$ are already defined in equation 2.9, $\{d^Q\}$ indicates the displacements at internal point Q . The matrix expression of equation 2.5 is

$$\{\sigma^Q\} = \int [Y]\{t\}ds + \int [Y]\{b\}dA - \int [Z]\{u\}ds \quad (2.12)$$

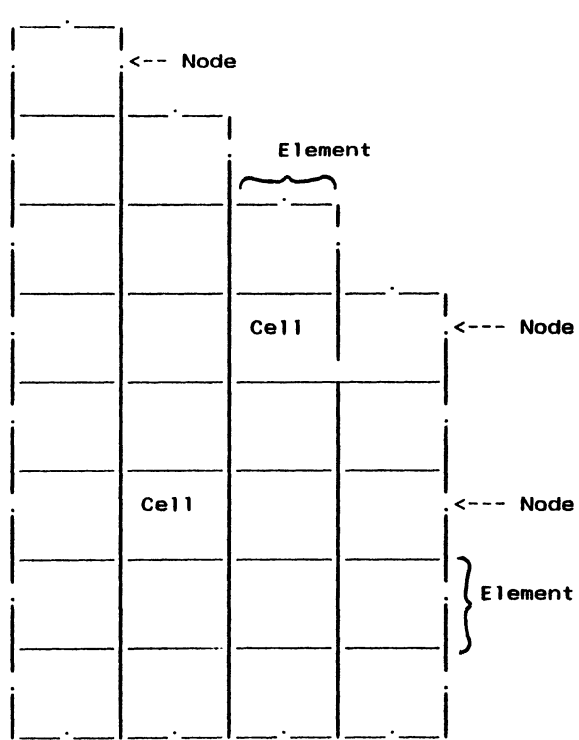
The vector $\{\sigma^Q\}$ and matrices $[Y]$, $[Z]$ are defined as

$$\{\sigma^Q\} = \begin{Bmatrix} \sigma_{11} \\ \sigma_{12} \\ \sigma_{22} \end{Bmatrix}, [Y] = \begin{vmatrix} Y_{111} & Y_{211} \\ Y_{112} & Y_{212} \\ Y_{122} & Y_{222} \end{vmatrix}, [Z] = \begin{vmatrix} Z_{111} & Z_{211} \\ Z_{112} & Z_{212} \\ Z_{122} & Z_{222} \end{vmatrix} \quad (2.13)$$

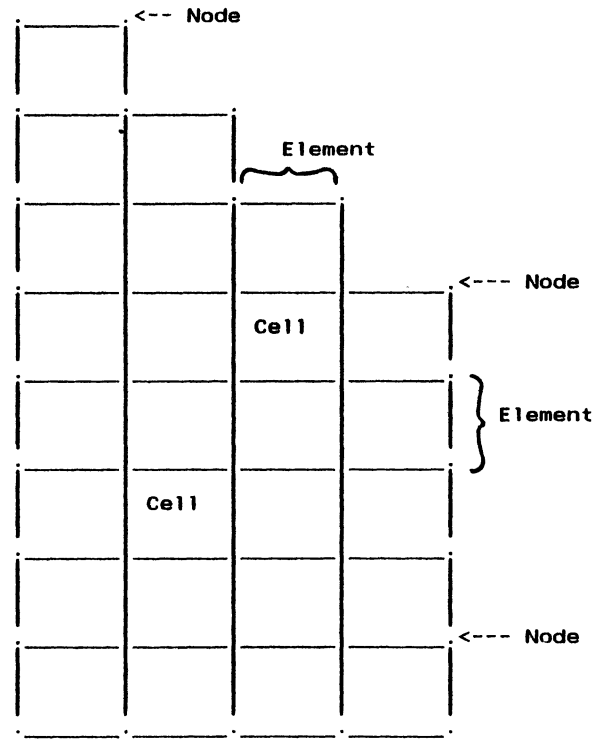
The terms Y_{kij} and Z_{kij} in matrices $[Y]$ and $[Z]$ can be calculated from equation 2.6 and equation 2.7.

2.4.2 Boundary Elements

Discretization is the process of dividing the given boundary into an equivalent system of boundary elements. The boundary elements may be constant, linear, quadratic, or higher order in a two dimensional continuum. Figure 5 is an



(a) Constant Boundary Element



(b) Linear Boundary Element

Figure 5: Different Types of Boundary Elements and Internal Cells for Integration

illustration of constant and linear boundary elements. The domain under consideration is divided into a number of cells which are used only for the numerical integration of the body force terms and should not be confused with finite elements. Figure 5(a) shows a constant element where the values of displacement $\{u\}$ and traction $\{t\}$ are assumed to be constant over the element, and the boundary node is assumed to be located at the center of the element. Figure 5(b) shows a linear element j where the values of $\{u\}^j$ and $\{t\}^j$ at any point are defined in terms of nodal displacement $\{d\}^j$ and nodal traction $\{p\}^j$ of this element by interpolation functions F_1 and F_2 such that

$$\begin{aligned} \{u\}^j &= \begin{vmatrix} F_1 & 0 & F_2 & 0 \\ 0 & F_1 & 0 & F_2 \end{vmatrix} \{d\}^j = [F]^T \{d\}^j \\ \{t\}^j &= \begin{vmatrix} F_1 & 0 & F_2 & 0 \\ 0 & F_1 & 0 & F_2 \end{vmatrix} \{p\}^j = [F]^T \{p\}^j \end{aligned} \quad (2.14)$$

The functions F_1 and F_2 are given by

$$F_1 = 0.5(1-2\xi/L), \quad F_2 = 0.5(1+2\xi/L) \quad (2.15)$$

where L is the element length. ξ is the distance between the element centroid and any point of interest.

Linear boundary elements are used to demonstrate the boundary element method. The boundary of a given problem is divided into linear elements and two boundary nodes are placed at the ends of each element. Equation 2.14 is substituted into equation 2.10 to obtain an approximate boundary integral equation for load point Q :

$$[c^Q] \{d^Q\} + \sum_{j=1}^M \left[\left(\int_{C_j} [T][F]^T ds \right) \{d^j\} \right] =$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^M \left[\left(\int_{C_j} [U][F]^T ds \right) \{p^j\} \right] + \sum_{s=1}^K \left(\int_{A_s} [U] \{b^s\} dA \right)$$
(2.16)

where the summation from $j = 1$ to M indicates summation over M elements on the boundary and C_j is the boundary of element j . The summation from $s = 1$ to K is carried out over the internal cells and A_s is the area of cell s .

Applying numerical integration, equation 2.16 becomes

(15)

$$[c^Q] \{d^Q\} + \sum_{j=1}^M \left[\left\{ |V| \sum_{r=1}^L w_r ([T][F]^T)_r \right\} \{d^j\} \right] =$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^M \left[\left\{ |V| \sum_{r=1}^L w_r ([U][F]^T)_r \right\} \{p^j\} \right] + \sum_{s=1}^K \left[|J| \sum_{r=1}^I w_r ([U] \{b^s\})_r \right]$$
(2.17)

Where L and I are the number of integration points; w_r are weighting coefficients; $([T][F]^T)_r$, $([U][F]^T)_r$, and $([U] \{b^s\})_r$ are the values of the function at the integration points; $|V|$ is a scale factor equal to the half length of the linear boundary element; and $|J|$ is the Jacobian for the internal cell under consideration.

2.4.3 System of equations

Equation 2.17 gives two influence equations corresponding to a particular node Q . The evaluation of the body force term at cell s produces a vector $\{B^s\}$. The terms

$$\left\{ |V| \sum_{r=1}^L w_r ([T][F]^T)_r \right\} \text{ and } \left\{ |V| \sum_{r=1}^L w_r ([U][F]^T)_r \right\}$$

relate the "Q" node with the nodes of the "j" element over which the summation is carried out. These two 2X4 matrices are denoted $[h_{qj}]$ and $[g_{qj}]$, and equation 2.17 can be expressed as two algebraic equations:

$$[c^Q]\{d^Q\} + \sum_{j=1}^M ([h_{qj}]\{d^j\}) = \sum_{j=1}^M ([g_{qj}]\{p^j\}) + \sum_{s=1}^K \{B^s\} \quad (2.18)$$

Equation 2.18 relates the value of displacement at node Q with the value of displacements and tractions at all the nodes on the boundary, including "Q".

After assemblage of equation 2.18 for each boundary node, a set of simultaneous algebraic equations can be expressed in matrix form as

$$[c]\{D\} + [\bar{H}]\{D\} = [G]\{P\} + \{B\}$$

or (2.19)

$$[H]\{D\} = [G]\{P\} + \{B\}$$

where $[H] = [c] + [\bar{H}]$, and $[c]$ is a diagonal matrix. $\{D\}$ is the nodal displacement vector and $\{P\}$ is a vector of nodal tractions on the boundary.

The diagonal coefficients in matrix $[H]$ can be obtained by applying rigid body conditions (16). For a unit rigid body displacement in any one direction, equation 2.19 becomes

$$[H][I_i] = [0] \quad (2.20)$$

where $[I_i]$ is a vector defining a unit rigid body displacement in the X_i direction. Hence the diagonal terms of $[H]$ are simply

$$h_{ii} = - \sum_{\substack{i=1 \\ i \neq k}}^{2N} h_{ik} \quad (2.21)$$

where N is the number of boundary nodes. This equation means that the diagonal terms in matrix $[c]$ do not need to be determined explicitly.

As N_1 values of displacements and N_2 values of tractions are prescribed ($N_1+N_2=2N$), after reordering the equations such that the $2N$ unknowns $\{X\}$ appear on the left hand side, equation 2.19 can be written as

$$[A]\{X\} = \{F\} + \{B\} \quad (2.22)$$

2.4.4 Internal Displacements and Tractions

The displacements and tractions at an interior point Q can be computed once the nodal displacements $\{D\}$ and tractions $\{P\}$ on the boundary are found from equation 2.22.

Assuming the boundary under consideration is discretized by linear elements, the displacements and stresses at node Q can be obtained by substituting equation 2.14 into equations 2.11 and 2.12. Hence the internal displacements at point Q can be expressed as

$$\begin{aligned} \{d^Q\} = & \sum_{j=1}^M [(\int_{C_j} [U][F]^T ds) \{p^j\}] + \sum_{s=1}^K (\int_{A_s} [U] \{b^s\} dA) \\ & - \sum_{j=1}^M [(\int_{C_j} [T][F]^T ds) \{d^j\}] \end{aligned} \quad (2.23)$$

and the internal stresses at point Q can be expressed as

$$\begin{aligned}
\{\sigma^Q\} = & \sum_{j=1}^M [(\int_{C_j} [Y][F]^T ds) \{p^j\}] + \sum_{s=1}^K (\int_{A_s} [Y] \{b^s\} dA) \\
& - \sum_{j=1}^M [(\int_{C_j} [Z][F]^T ds) \{d^j\}]
\end{aligned}
\tag{2.24}$$

where $\{d^j\}$ and $\{p^j\}$ are the nodal displacements and tractions at element j . The summation from $j = 1$ to M indicates summation over M elements on the boundary and C_j is the boundary of element j . The summation from $s = 1$ to K is carried out over the internal cells and A_s is the area of cell s .

Applying numerical integration (usually the Gaussian quadrature scheme), the values of $\{d^Q\}$ in equation 2.23 and the values of $\{\sigma^Q\}$ in equation 2.24 can be determined.

2.5 Traction Discontinuity

Special techniques are required to deal with traction discontinuity problems. These problems will arise when the boundary is discretized by linear elements because linear interpolations cannot be applied to the tractions over the element for which a specific boundary node has two different values of tractions.

Two concepts have been applied to simulate traction discontinuities over the boundary: the concept of double nodes (17) and the concept of an artificial small element (18).

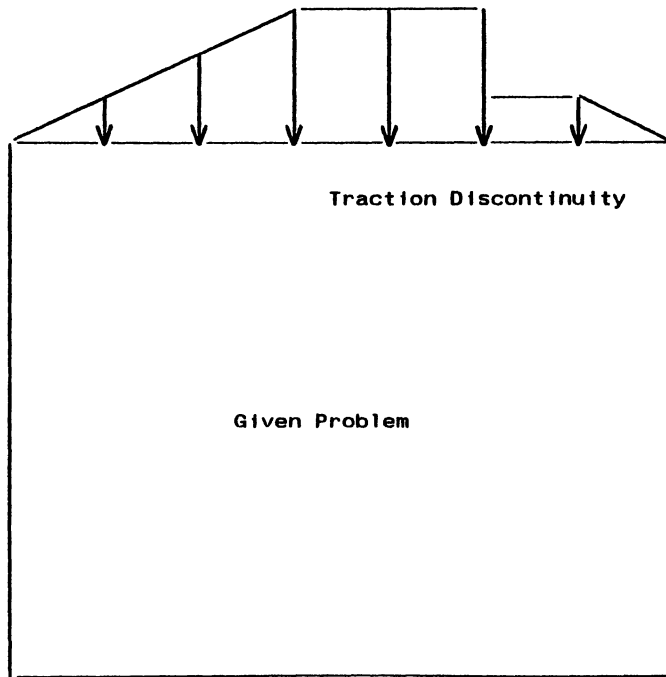
In the concept of double nodes, two boundary nodes are placed with exactly the same coordinates without any bound-

ary element in between. This approach is illustrated in Figure 6. Figure 6(a) represents traction discontinuities over the boundary in a real problem. Figure 6(b) illustrates the concept of double nodes, which defines the connectivity of the elements where traction discontinuities can be simulated by assigning different values for the tractions at node j , $t(j)$, and node k , $t(k)$. However, this approach has a limitation when both nodes have a prescribed displacement component in the same direction. This condition generates a singular matrix $[A]$ (such possibility violates the displacement continuity condition) (19).

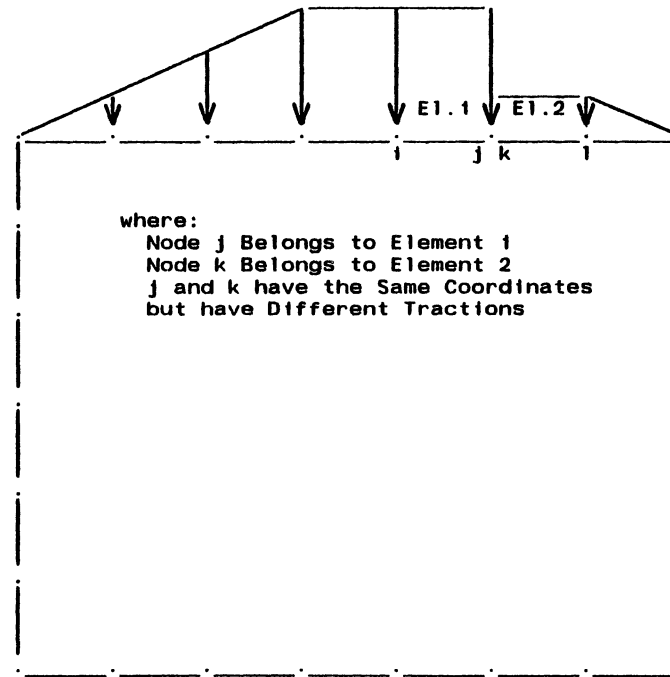
In the concept of an artificial small element, an artificial element is placed to simulate traction discontinuities as shown in figure 7. Figure 7(a) represents the actual distribution of traction discontinuities over the boundary. Figure 7(b) represents the modified distribution of tractions by using an artificial small element where traction discontinuities no longer exist.

2.6 Symmetry Conditions

Symmetry about a vertical axis may exist for certain soil-structure interaction problem when the elastic properties of the material, the geometric configuration of the boundaries, and the loading conditions are all symmetrical with respect to the vertical axis. The effects of symmetry cause no horizontal displacements and no shear stresses along the vertical axis.



(a) Traction Discontinuity



(b) Simulation by Double Nodes

Figure 6. The Concept of Double Nodes in Traction Discontinuities

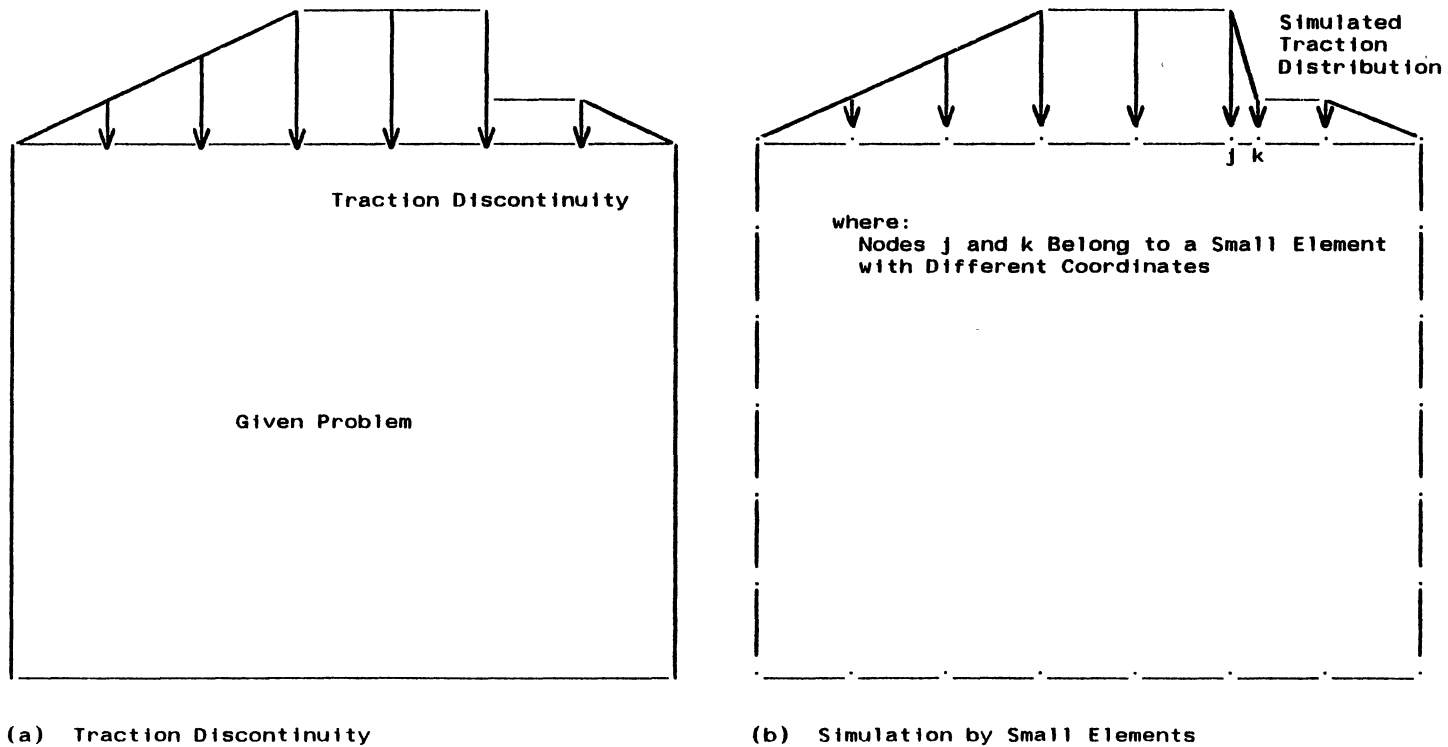


Figure 7. The Concept of Small Elements in Traction Discontinuities

Two physical consequences should be noted in the incorporation of symmetry conditions in the boundary element method:

1. Only one half of the given problem is analyzed by reflecting the image of nodes, elements, and internal cells at the appropriate location with respect to the line of symmetry.

2. When symmetry conditions are taken into consideration, the contribution of an actual boundary node to the image elements and cells can be replaced by the contribution of an image node to the actual elements and cells. The results of reflection for symmetry about a vertical axis are that the horizontal displacements and shear stresses at the actual and image boundary node/element are always equal in magnitude but opposite in sign and that the vertical displacements and normal stresses are always equal.

In order to explain the incorporation of symmetry about a vertical axis in the boundary element method, equation 2.16 is repeated for completeness:

$$\begin{aligned}
 [c^Q] \{d^Q\} + \sum_{j=1}^M [(\int_{C_j} [T][F]^T ds) \{d^j\}] = \\
 \sum_{j=1}^M [(\int_{C_j} [U][F]^T ds) \{p^j\}] + \sum_{s=1}^K (\int_{A_s} [U] \{b^s\} dA)
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{2.16}$$

This equation is the discretized form of the boundary integral equation which relates the value of displacement at node Q with the value of displacements and tractions at all the nodes on the boundary, including "Q".

The consideration of symmetry about the vertical (X_2)

axis is shown in Figure 8. Figure 8(a) shows a given problem which is symmetrical about a vertical axis. This problem can be solved by generating the boundary integral equation in a form such as equation 2.16 without taking the symmetry into account. Figure 8(b) shows the same problem as in Figure 8(a) for which the entire domain is divided into two halves. The one on the right hand side is the actual problem and the other is the image of the actual problem. For each boundary node Q , element j , and internal cell s in the actual problem, an image boundary node Q' , element j' , and internal cell s' are reflected on the opposite side with respect to the line of symmetry. Due to the influence of this reflection, the coordinates of any image point S can be written in terms of the coordinates of the corresponding actual point S as

$$x_1(S') = -x_1(S), \quad x_2(S') = x_2(S) \quad (2.25)$$

Note that the actual and image nodes (or elements) coincide along the line of symmetry.

Assuming that I and L represent the number of elements and internal cells in the actual and image problem, respectively, several terms in equation 2.16 can be separated into actual and image parts as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} [c^Q] \{d^Q\} + \sum_{j=1}^I [(\int_{C_j} [T][F]^T ds) \{d^j\}] + \sum_{j'=1}^I [(\int_{C'_j} [T'] [F]^T ds) \{d^{j'}\}] \\ = \sum_{j=1}^I [(\int_{C_j} [U][F]^T ds) \{p^j\}] + \sum_{j'=1}^I [(\int_{C'_j} [U'] [F]^T ds) \{p^{j'}\}] \quad (2.26) \\ + \sum_{s=1}^L (\int_{A_s} [U] \{b^s\} dA) + \sum_{s'=1}^L (\int_{A'_{s'}} [U'] \{b^{s'}\} dA) \end{aligned}$$

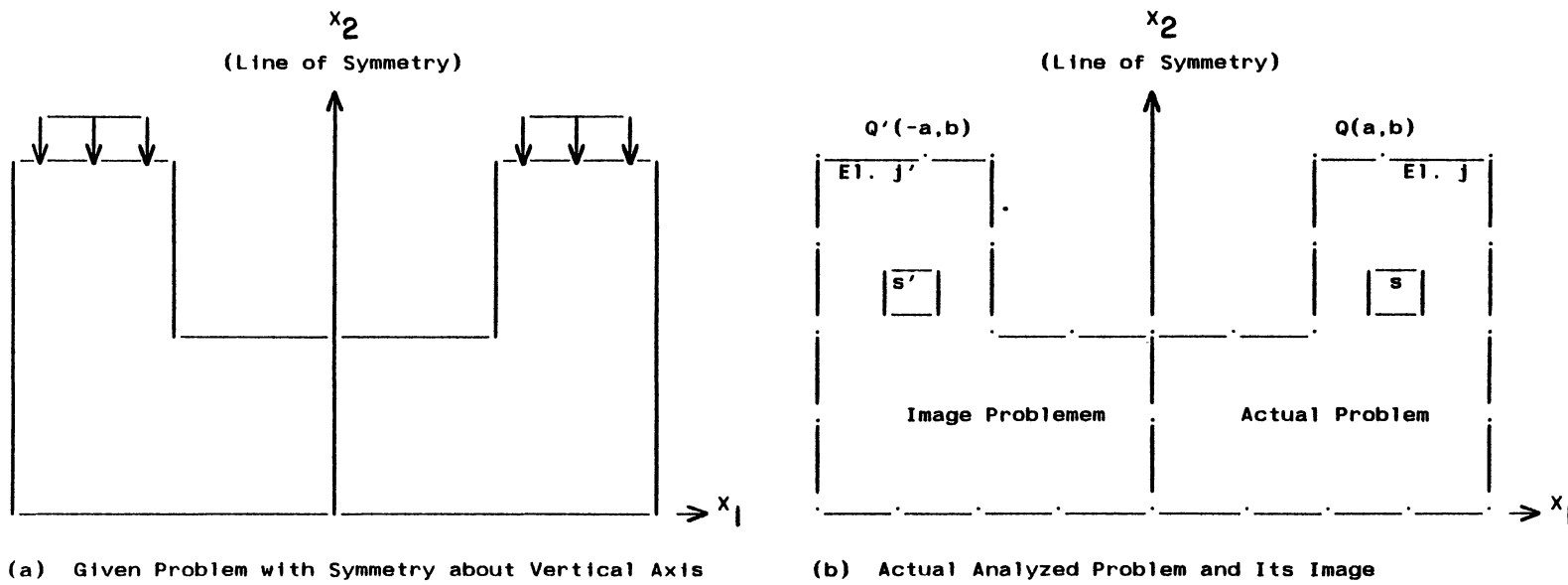


Figure 8. Analysis of a Given Problem with Symmetry about Vertical Axis

where the summation from j or $j' = 1$ to I indicates summation over I actual or image elements. The summation from s or $s' = 1$ to L is carried out over the actual or image internal cells. The terms

$$\sum_{j'=1}^I [(\int_{C'_j} [T'] [F]^T ds) \{d^{j'}\}], \quad \sum_{j'=1}^I [(\int_{C'_j} [U'] [F]^T ds) \{p^{j'}\}], \quad (2.27)$$

and $\sum_{s'=1}^L (\int_{A'_s} [U'] \{b^{s'}\} dA)$

represent the contribution of actual node Q to each image element j' and cell s' .

The remaining task is to seek the image of actual node, Q' , such that the terms in equation 2.27 can be replaced by the contribution of Q' to each actual element j and cell s . The mathematical statements are as follows:

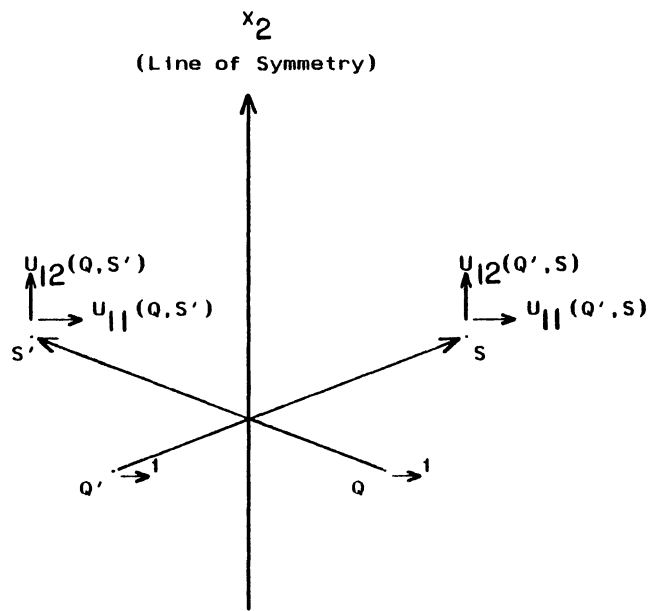
$$\sum_{j=1}^I [(\int_{C_j} [\bar{T}] [F]^T ds) \{d^j\}] = \sum_{j'=1}^I [(\int_{C'_j} [T'] [F]^T ds) \{d^{j'}\}],$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^I [(\int_{C_j} [\bar{U}] [F]^T ds) \{p^j\}] = \sum_{j'=1}^I [(\int_{C'_j} [U'] [F]^T ds) \{p^{j'}\}], \quad (2.28)$$

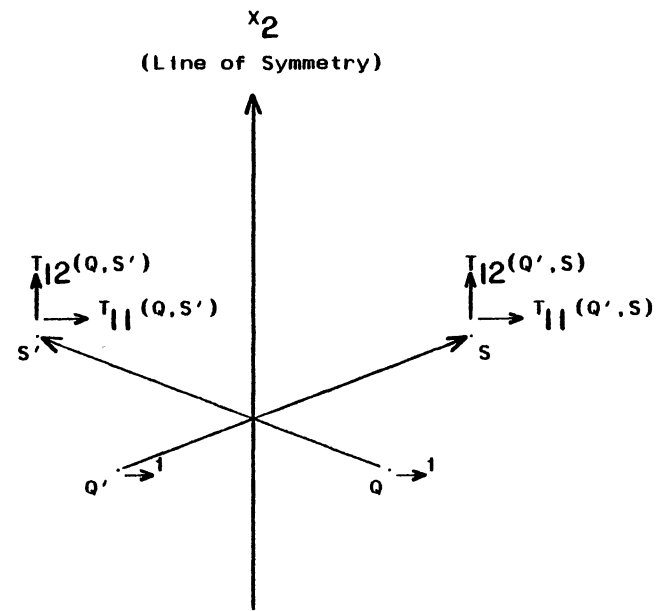
and $\sum_{s=1}^L (\int_{A_s} [\bar{U}] \{b^s\} dA) = \sum_{s'=1}^L (\int_{A'_s} [U'] \{b^{s'}\} dA)$

where $[F]^T$ is the interpolation matrix for both actual and image elements. $[\bar{U}]$ and $[\bar{T}]$ are matrices to be evaluated in terms of $U_{ij}(Q', S)$ and $T_{ij}(Q', S)$.

$U_{ij}(Q', S)$ and $T_{ij}(Q', S)$ are fundamental solutions at actual elements when a unit force acts at image node Q' . The definitions of fundamental solutions $U_{ij}(Q, S')$, $U_{ij}(Q', S)$, $T_{ij}(Q, S')$, and $T_{ij}(Q', S)$ are given in Figure 9.



(a) Fundamental Solutions of $U_{ij}(Q, S')$ and $U_{ij}(Q', S)$



(b) Fundamental Solutions of $T_{ij}(Q, S')$ and $T_{ij}(Q', S)$

Figure 9. Fundamental Solutions with Respect to Actual and Its Image Nodes

For symmetry about the vertical axis, matrices $[U']$ and $[T']$ can be expressed in terms of $U_{ij}(Q',S)$ and $T_{ij}(Q',S)$ by substituting the coordinates of points Q , Q' , S , and S' into fundamental solution (equation 2.2) as

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{(acts on image elements)} \quad \text{(acts on actual elements)} \\
 [U'] = \begin{vmatrix} U_{11}(Q,S'), & U_{12}(Q,S') \\ U_{21}(Q,S'), & U_{22}(Q,S') \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} U_{11}(Q',S), & -U_{12}(Q',S) \\ -U_{21}(Q',S), & U_{22}(Q',S) \end{vmatrix} = [U'']
 \end{array} \tag{2.29}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{(acts on image elements)} \quad \text{(acts on actual elements)} \\
 [T'] = \begin{vmatrix} T_{11}(Q,S'), & T_{12}(Q,S') \\ T_{21}(Q,S'), & T_{22}(Q,S') \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} T_{11}(Q',S), & -T_{12}(Q',S) \\ -T_{21}(Q',S), & T_{22}(Q',S) \end{vmatrix} = [T'']
 \end{array}$$

where point S is located at an actual element and point S' is the image of point S . Equation 2.29 can be substituted for the matrix terms on the right hand side of equation 2.28 to evaluate the summation over actual elements instead of over image elements. Therefore equations 2.28 become

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sum_{j=1}^I [(\int_{C_j} [\bar{T}][F]^T ds) \{d^j\}] &= \sum_{j=1}^I [(\int_{C_j} [T''] [F]^T ds) \{d^{j'}\}], \\
 \sum_{j=1}^I [(\int_{C_j} [\bar{U}][F]^T ds) \{p^j\}] &= \sum_{j=1}^I [(\int_{C_j} [U''] [F]^T ds) \{p^{j'}\}], \tag{2.30}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{and} \quad \sum_{s=1}^L (\int_{A_s} [\bar{U}] \{b^s\} dA) = \sum_{s=1}^L (\int_{A_s} [U''] \{b^{s'}\} dA)$$

Matrices $[\bar{U}]$ and $[\bar{T}]$ are now ready to be computed once the symmetry condition of nodal displacements and tractions between actual and image elements, and body forces between actual and image cells are considered. For instance, the following relations should be satisfied when the vertical axis is the line of symmetry.

$$\{d^{j'}\} = \begin{Bmatrix} {}^1d'_1 \\ {}^1d'_2 \\ {}^2d'_1 \\ {}^2d'_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} -{}^1d_1 \\ {}^1d_2 \\ -{}^2d_1 \\ {}^2d_2 \end{Bmatrix}, \quad \{p^{j'}\} = \begin{Bmatrix} {}^1p'_1 \\ {}^1p'_2 \\ {}^2p'_1 \\ {}^2p'_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} -{}^1p_1 \\ {}^1p_2 \\ -{}^2p_1 \\ {}^2p_2 \end{Bmatrix}, \quad (2.31)$$

$$\text{and} \quad \{b^{s'}\} = \begin{Bmatrix} b'_1 \\ b'_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} -b_1 \\ b_2 \end{Bmatrix}$$

where superscripts 1 and 2 are the node numbers of an element, and subscripts 1 and 2 indicate directions. Matrices $[\bar{U}]$ and $[\bar{T}]$ can be determined in terms of $U_{ij}(Q', S)$ and $T_{ij}(Q', S)$ by substituting equation 2.31 for the vector terms on the right hand side of equation 2.30. The final results are

$$[\bar{U}] = \begin{vmatrix} -U_{11}(Q', S), & -U_{12}(Q', S) \\ U_{21}(Q', S), & U_{22}(Q', S) \end{vmatrix}, \quad [\bar{T}] = \begin{vmatrix} -T_{11}(Q', S), & -T_{12}(Q', S) \\ T_{21}(Q', S), & T_{22}(Q', S) \end{vmatrix} \quad (2.32)$$

Equations 2.32 indicate that the coefficients in matrices $[\bar{U}]$ and $[\bar{T}]$ can be found with appropriate signs from the fundamental solutions at actual elements when an image node is taken as the load point. Hence the discretized form of the boundary integral equation need be analyzed only on actual elements and cells to obtain effects for actual and image nodes. Then equation 2.26 is reduced to

$$\begin{aligned} [c^Q] \{d^Q\} + \sum_{j=1}^I [(\int_{C_j} \{[T][F]^T + [\bar{T}][F]^T\} ds) \{d^j\}] = \\ \sum_{j=1}^I [(\int_{C_j} \{[U][F]^T + [\bar{U}][F]^T\} ds) \{p^j\}] + \sum_{s=1}^L [\int_{A_s} ([U] + [\bar{U}]) \{b^s\} dA] \end{aligned} \quad (2.33)$$

This equation is the compact form of the boundary integral

equation which incorporates the symmetry condition about a vertical axis.

Similarly, under the same symmetric condition, the discretized forms for internal displacements and stresses are expressed as

$$\begin{aligned} \{d^0\} &= \sum_{j=1}^I \left[\left(\int_{C_j} \{[U][F]^T + [\bar{U}][F]^T\} ds \right) \{p^j\} \right] - \\ &\sum_{j=1}^I \left[\left(\int_{C_j} \{[T][F]^T + [\bar{T}][F]^T\} ds \right) \{d^j\} \right] + \sum_{s=1}^L \left[\int_{A_s} ([U] + [\bar{U}]) \{b^s\} dA \right] \end{aligned} \quad (2.34)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \{\sigma^0\} &= \sum_{j=1}^I \left[\left(\int_{C_j} \{[Y][F]^T + [\bar{Y}][F]^T\} ds \right) \{p^j\} \right] - \\ &\sum_{j=1}^I \left[\left(\int_{C_j} \{[Z][F]^T + [\bar{Z}][F]^T\} ds \right) \{d^j\} \right] + \sum_{s=1}^L \left[\int_{A_s} ([Y] + [\bar{Y}]) \{b^s\} dA \right] \end{aligned} \quad (2.35)$$

where $[\bar{Y}]$ and $[\bar{Z}]$ are influences performed on actual elements and cells due to a unit force acting on image nodes. The matrices can be represented in terms of the coefficients in $[Y]$ and $[Z]$ with appropriate signs:

$$[\bar{Y}] = \begin{vmatrix} Y_{111} & Y_{211} \\ -Y_{112} & -Y_{212} \\ Y_{122} & Y_{222} \end{vmatrix}, \quad [\bar{Z}] = \begin{vmatrix} Z_{111} & Z_{211} \\ -Z_{112} & -Z_{212} \\ Z_{122} & Z_{222} \end{vmatrix} \quad (2.36)$$

Performing numerical integration on equations 2.33, 2.34, and 2.35, the problem may be solved by considering only half of the boundary and domain of interest.

CHAPTER III

THE FINITE ELEMENT METHOD

3.1 Introduction

The finite element method is a digital method for stress analysis and other field problems of large size. It is an especially powerful method for Soil Structure Interaction problems for which the complex behavior of soil, structure, and the interface between soil and structure can be simulated by different types of finite elements.

The finite element method is classified into three approaches depending on the selection of assumed displacement or stress function over the continuum: the displacement method, the equilibrium method, and the mixed method. Displacements are assumed as primary unknown quantities in the displacement method; stresses are assumed as primary unknown quantities in the equilibrium method; and some displacements and some stresses are assumed as unknown quantities in the mixed method. The displacement method is the only one to be further presented in this report.

In the displacement method of finite element analysis of a continuum, the continuous body is represented by an assemblage of discrete elements connected at various nodal points to build a discretized model of the body. Assumed

displacement functions are chosen to approximate the behavior of the actual displacement field over each element. The principle of minimum potential energy is usually applied to obtain a set of equilibrium equations for each element. The overall performance of the continuum can be established by superimposing the equilibrium equations of each element. After incorporating boundary conditions (prescribed displacements along the boundary), the whole set of simultaneous equations are ready to be solved.

In order to achieve a realistic modeling in the study of U-Frame-soil system by the finite element method, the behavior of the U-Frame structure and the response of the interface between the U-Frame structure and surrounding soil must be examined. The idealization of the U-Frame structure has been presented in section 1.5 and it can be discretized by any type of 2-D finite elements. Isoparametric quadrilateral elements are used herein.

The soil/structure interface may produce discontinuities in displacements and stresses. The physical behavior of such discontinuities involves debonding and slip. The term "debonding" describes the separation of the two blocks of the continuum adjacent to the interface surface, which are initially in contact. Subsequent contact can also develop by the movement of the two blocks towards each other. The term "slip" defines the relative motion along the interface surface when the shearing force exceeds the shear strength of the interface. The debonding and slip make the discontinuities physically nonlinear; therefore,

special solution techniques must be employed (20).

Previous attempts have been made to develop discrete elements to represent the interface behavior. Goodman, Taylor, and Brekke (21) developed a simple rectangular, two-dimensional element with eight degrees-of-freedom. With this element, adjacent blocks of continuous elements can penetrate into each other. Zienkiewicz, et al. (22) advocate the use of continuous isoparametric elements with a simple nonlinear material property for shear and normal stresses, assuming uniform strain in the thickness direction.

Goodman, Taylor, and Brekke's joint elements are applied to model the interface between the U-Frame structure and surrounding soil. As numerical difficulties may arise in their suggested iterative procedure in simulating no-tension behavior along the interface, the iterative procedure proposed by Zienkiewicz, Valliappan, and King (23)-which has been proved always convergent-is employed instead.

3.2 Basic Steps of Displacement Method

The displacement method of finite element analysis can be considered to involve six steps (24)(25).

Step 1. Discretization of a continuum: Discretization is the process of dividing the given body into an equivalent system of finite elements. In particular, for the infinite continuum such as encountered in SSI problems, only a significant portion of such a continuum needs to be considered and discretized.

Step 2. Selection of element displacement function: In this step, a pattern of solution for the unknown displacements is assumed over each element. A number of conditions must be satisfied for the chosen pattern to yield a satisfactory, consistent, and convergent solution. Details of mathematics of these requirements, such as conforming and nonconforming conditions can be found elsewhere (26). In general, the assumed displacement function $\{u\}$ is in a polynomial form expressed in terms of a series of interpolation functions $[N]^T$ and a set of nodal displacements $\{d\}$ such that

$$\{u\} = [N]^T \{d\} \quad (3.1)$$

Step 3. Derivation of element stiffness and element equations: Several procedures are available for the derivation of equations defining properties of a finite element. The strain vector $\{\epsilon\}$ and stress vector $\{\sigma\}$ are first calculated in terms of the matrix of differential operators $[\partial]$ and the elastic matrix $[C]$ by strain-displacement and stress-strain relationships.

$$\{\epsilon\} = [\partial]\{u\} = [\partial][N]^T \{d\} = [B]\{d\} \quad (3.2)$$

$$\{\sigma\} = [C]\{\epsilon\} = [C][B]\{d\} \quad (3.3)$$

The total strain energy in an element is then calculated and the element stiffness $[k]$ can be derived from the principle of minimum potential energy by taking the first variation of strain energy with respect to nodal displacements. The strain energy and the element stiffness can be expressed as

$$\text{S.E.} = \int 0.5 \{\epsilon\}^T \{\sigma\} dV = 0.5 \int \{d\}^T [B]^T [C] [B] \{d\} dV \quad (3.4)$$

$$[k] = \int [B]^T [C] [B] dV \quad (3.5)$$

where the integral denotes a volume integral performed over a 3-D element or an area integral performed over a 2-D element. An element in the stiffness matrix $[k]$, k_{ij} , is the influence coefficient which indicates the force induced in the i th degree-of-freedom due to a unit displacement allowed in the j th degree-of-freedom.

Since the surface/body forces acting on the element can be converted into an equivalent nodal force vector $\{sb\}$, a set of simultaneous algebraic equations is generated when the equilibrium relation among the stiffness matrix $[k]$, nodal force vector $\{r\}$, equivalent nodal force vector $\{sb\}$, and nodal displacement vector $\{d\}$ is applied:

$$[k]\{d\} = \{r\} + \{sb\} \quad (3.6)$$

Step 4. Assembly of element stiffness and nodal forces:

Equation 3.6 is evaluated for each element in the structure and combined to obtain a stiffness relation for the entire system. This is done by the "direct stiffness method" by adding the matrix equations for each element one by one. Again, the overall equilibrium equations can be expressed as a set of simultaneous algebraic equations in terms of global stiffness $[K]$, global nodal force vector $\{R\}$, displacement vector $\{D\}$, and equivalent nodal force vector $\{SB\}$ due to surface/body forces for the entire body. Thus,

$$[K]\{D\} = \{R\} + \{SB\} \quad (3.7)$$

Before the set of simultaneous equations, 3.7, can be solved, prescribed displacement boundary conditions must be

taken into account by appropriate modifications.

Step 5. Solutions for the unknown displacements: The algebraic equations assembled in step 4 are solved for the unknown nodal displacements $\{D\}$. In linear equilibrium problems, this is a relatively straightforward application of matrix algebra techniques. However, for nonlinear problems the desired solutions are obtained by a sequence of steps, each step involving modifications of the stiffness matrix and/or load vector.

Step 6. Computation of element stresses and strains: In the displacement method, nodal displacements are computed as primary unknown quantities by solving equation 3.7. Stresses and strains are the secondary quantities that can be computed based on the nodal displacements from equation 3.2 and equation 3.3.

3.3 The Isoparametric Formulation of Quadrilateral Elements

The concept of isoparametric elements has been used commonly for the finite element formulations. It offers a number of advantages such as efficient integration and differentiation, and easy handling of curved and arbitrary geometric shapes. The basic idea of isoparametric elements is to express both the displacement and the geometry of the element by using the same interpolation functions N_i .

For a four-node quadrilateral isoparametric element shown in Figure 10, the displacements at any point within this element are given by

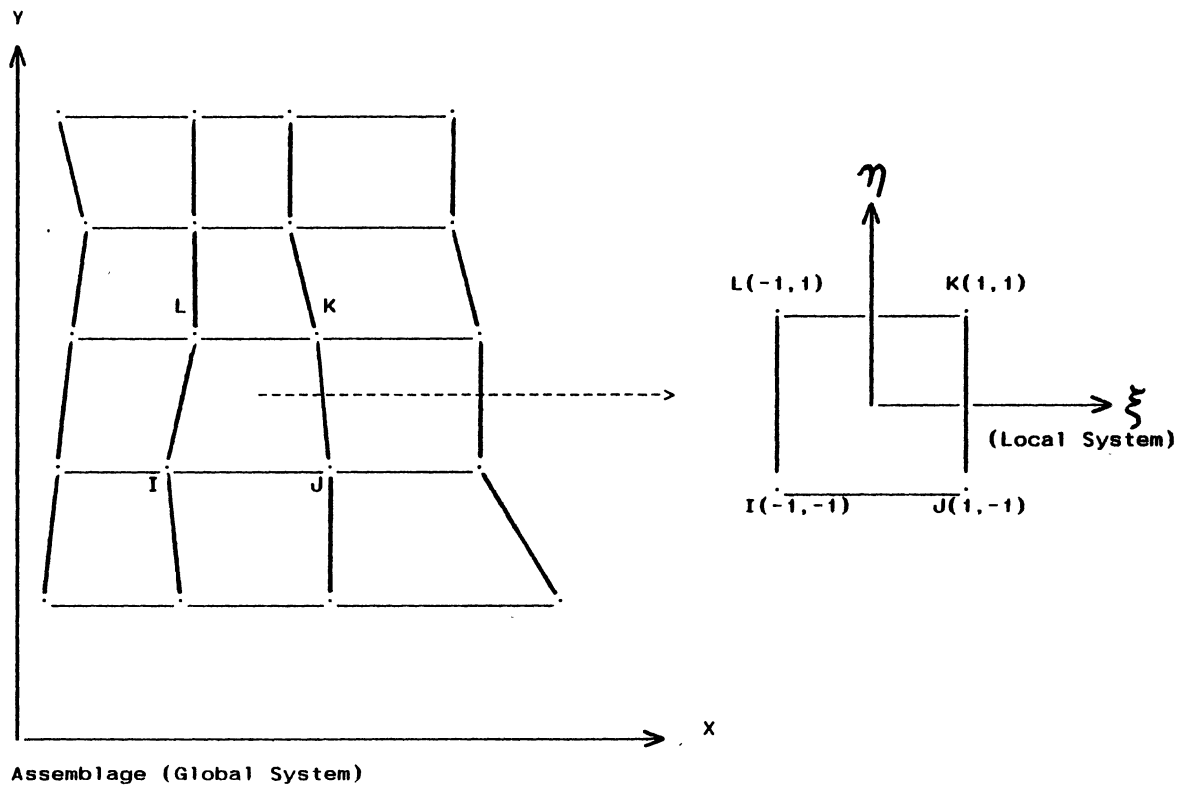


Figure 10. The Isoparametric Quadrilateral Elements

$$\{u\} = \begin{vmatrix} N_1 & 0 & N_2 & 0 & N_3 & 0 & N_4 & 0 \\ 0 & N_1 & 0 & N_2 & 0 & N_3 & 0 & N_4 \end{vmatrix} \{d\} = [N]^T \{d\} \quad (3.8)$$

Where $\{d\}$ is the vector of nodal displacements, $[N]^T$ is the interpolation matrix.

In the isoparametric concept, the coordinates of any point within the element, $\{x\}$, can be expressed in terms of the same functions N_i . Hence,

$$\{x\} = \begin{vmatrix} N_1 & 0 & N_2 & 0 & N_3 & 0 & N_4 & 0 \\ 0 & N_1 & 0 & N_2 & 0 & N_3 & 0 & N_4 \end{vmatrix} \{x_n\} = [N]^T \{x_n\} \quad (3.9)$$

where $\{x_n\}$ contains the coordinates of the nodal points.

The matrix $[N]^T$ in equations 3.8 and 3.9 is composed of the following interpolation functions:

$$\begin{aligned} N_1 &= (1-\xi)(1-\eta)/4, & N_2 &= (1+\xi)(1-\eta)/4 \\ N_3 &= (1+\xi)(1+\eta)/4, & N_4 &= (1-\xi)(1+\eta)/4 \end{aligned} \quad (3.10)$$

If plane strain conditions are assumed, the strain-displacement relation for small strains is

$$\{E\} = \begin{Bmatrix} \epsilon_x \\ \epsilon_y \\ \gamma_{xy} \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \end{Bmatrix} = [B]\{d\} \quad (3.11)$$

where $[B]$ is obtained by taking appropriate derivatives of N_i in matrix $[N]^T$ of equation 3.8.

$$[B] = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial N_1}{\partial x} & 0 & \frac{\partial N_2}{\partial x} & 0 & \frac{\partial N_3}{\partial x} & 0 & \frac{\partial N_4}{\partial x} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\partial N_1}{\partial y} & 0 & \frac{\partial N_2}{\partial y} & 0 & \frac{\partial N_3}{\partial y} & 0 & \frac{\partial N_4}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial N_1}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial N_1}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial N_2}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial N_2}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial N_3}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial N_3}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial N_4}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial N_4}{\partial x} \end{vmatrix} \quad (3.12)$$

The global (x,y) and local (ξ,η) derivatives are related through the Jacobian as

$$\begin{Bmatrix} \frac{\partial N_i}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial N_i}{\partial y} \end{Bmatrix} = [J]^{-1} \begin{Bmatrix} \frac{\partial N_i}{\partial \xi} \\ \frac{\partial N_i}{\partial \eta} \end{Bmatrix}, \text{ where } [J]^{-1} = \frac{1}{|J|} \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial y}{\partial \eta} & -\frac{\partial y}{\partial \xi} \\ -\frac{\partial x}{\partial \eta} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial \xi} \end{vmatrix} \quad (3.13)$$

and $|J|$ is the determinant of $[J]$:

$$|J| = \det \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \xi} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial \xi} \\ \frac{\partial x}{\partial \eta} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial \eta} \end{vmatrix} = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \left(\frac{\partial N_i}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial N_j}{\partial \eta} - \frac{\partial N_i}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial N_j}{\partial \xi} \right)_{x_i, y_j} \quad (3.14)$$

where n is the number of nodes in the element.

The variational functional for the displacement method is given by the potential energy π_p of the system, which can be written as

$$\pi_p = 0.5 \int \{\epsilon\}^T \{\sigma\} dV - \int \{u\}^T \{b\} dV - \int \{u\}^T \{t\} dS \quad (3.15)$$

Where $0.5\{\epsilon\}^T \{\sigma\} dV$ is the strain energy per unit volume, $\{b\}$ and $\{t\}$ are the prescribed body force and surface traction vector respectively.

By assuming that the material behavior is linearly

elastic, the stress-strain relation can be expressed for the plane strain case as

$$\{\sigma\} = \begin{Bmatrix} \sigma_x \\ \sigma_y \\ \tau_{xy} \end{Bmatrix} = \frac{E}{(1+\nu)(1-2\nu)} \begin{vmatrix} 1-\nu & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1-\nu & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1-2\nu \end{vmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \epsilon_x \\ \epsilon_y \\ \gamma_{xy} \end{Bmatrix} = [C]\{\epsilon\} \quad (3.16)$$

where $[C]$ is the elastic matrix, E is Young's modulus, and ν is Poisson's ratio. Substitution of equations 3.8, 3.11, and 3.16 into equation 3.15 leads to

$$\pi_p = 0.5 \int (\{d\}^T [B]^T [C][B]\{d\} - 2\{d\}^T [N]\{b\}) dV - \int \{d\}^T [N]\{t\} dS \quad (3.17)$$

By taking the first variation of π_p with respect to nodal displacements and considering the principle of minimum potential energy,

$$\delta \pi_p = 0 \quad (3.18)$$

the following is obtained

$$[k]\{d\} = \int [N]\{b\} dV + \int [N]\{t\} dS = \{r\} \quad (3.19)$$

where for the element in Figure 10

$$[k] = h \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-1}^1 [B]^T [C][B] |J| d\xi d\eta \quad (3.20)$$

and

$$\{r\} = h \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-1}^1 [N]\{b\} |J| d\xi d\eta + h \int [N]\{t\} dS \quad (3.21)$$

in which h is the thickness of the element; for plane strain conditions h is taken as unity.

3.4 Analysis of Joint Elements

A discontinuity at the interface between the U-Frame structure and surrounding soil can be simulated as a special kind of joint between faces of blocks. The characteristic of joint elements is that they will separate in response to tension, slide in response to shear, and transmit any force in response to compression.

Figure 11 shows a four-node joint element. This element has length L and very small width h . The origin is at the center and γ is the angle between local (s,n) and global (x,y) coordinate systems.

The derivation of the joint element stiffness matrix is obtained from the work of Goodman, Taylor, and Brekke (21). The iterative solution to simulate real properties of joint elements is based on the so called "load transfer method" proposed by Zienkiewicz, Valliappan, and King (23).

3.4.1 "Strain"-Displacement Relationship for the Joint Elements

The strain-displacement relationship $[B_J]$ describes the relative displacement between joint walls JK and HI (see Figure 11) as a function of nodal displacements $\{d\}_{S,N}$.

$$\{d\}_{S,N} = \{u_H \quad v_H \quad u_I \quad v_I \quad u_J \quad v_J \quad u_K \quad v_K\}^T \quad (3.22)$$

where u_i and v_i are the displacements of node i in the tangential and normal directions.

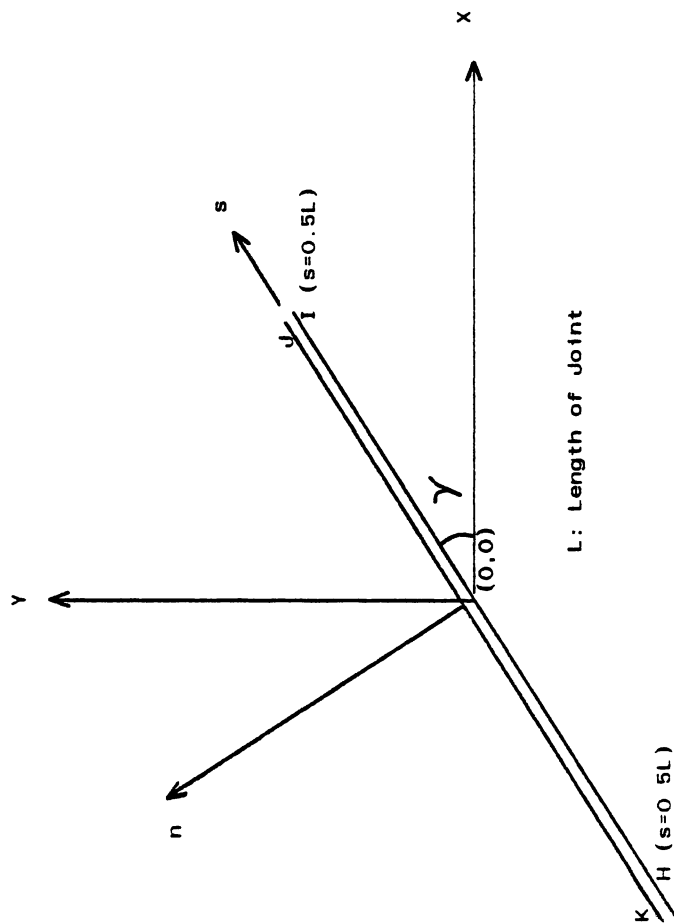


Figure 11. A Typical Joint Element

The joint "strain" is defined as the relative displacement between wall JK and HI in the tangential and normal direction. Thus, the shear "strain" λ_u and normal "strain" λ_v are given by

$$\{\epsilon_j\}_{S,N} = \begin{Bmatrix} \lambda_u \\ \lambda_v \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} u^{\text{top}} - u^{\text{bottom}} \\ v^{\text{top}} - v^{\text{bottom}} \end{Bmatrix} \quad (3.23)$$

where $\{\epsilon_j\}_{S,N}$ is the strain vector in local coordinate system.

The displacements in the joint element can be expressed in terms of nodal displacements $\{d\}_{S,N}$ through a linear interpolation formula. Thus, the displacements along the bottom wall HI are

$$\begin{Bmatrix} u^{\text{bottom}} \\ v^{\text{bottom}} \end{Bmatrix} = 0.5 \begin{vmatrix} 1-2s/L & 0 & 1+2s/L & 0 \\ 0 & 1-2s/L & 0 & 1+2s/L \end{vmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} u_H \\ v_H \\ u_I \\ v_I \end{Bmatrix} \quad (3.24)$$

If $a=1-2s/L$ and $b=1+2s/L$, with a similar expression, the displacements along the top wall JK are

$$\begin{Bmatrix} u^{\text{top}} \\ v^{\text{top}} \end{Bmatrix} = 0.5 \begin{vmatrix} b & 0 & a & 0 \\ 0 & b & 0 & a \end{vmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} u_J \\ v_J \\ u_K \\ v_K \end{Bmatrix} \quad (3.25)$$

Substitution of equations 3.24 and 3.25 into equation 3.23 leads to

$$\{\epsilon_J\}_{S,N} = \begin{Bmatrix} \lambda_u \\ \lambda_v \end{Bmatrix} = 0.5 \begin{vmatrix} -a & 0 & -b & 0 & b & 0 & a & 0 \\ 0 & -a & 0 & -b & 0 & b & 0 & a \end{vmatrix} \{d\}_{S,N} \\ = [B_J] \{d\}_{S,N} \quad (3.26)$$

Equation 3.26 relates "strains" to nodal displacements for the joint elements.

3.4.2 "Stress-Strain" Relationship for the Joint Elements

Since the actual load transfer across a rough interface may occur at point contacts, Goodman (27) defined the joint element "stresses" as follows: the normal and shear stresses on the interface wall are equal to the total normal and shear forces per unit area (the thickness of the element is taken as unity).

$$\{\sigma_J\}_{S,N} = \begin{Bmatrix} \sigma_S \\ \sigma_N \end{Bmatrix} = \frac{1}{L} \begin{Bmatrix} F_S \\ F_N \end{Bmatrix} \quad (3.27)$$

where $\{\sigma_J\}_{S,N}$ = the "stress" vector of joint elements,

F_S = tangential force in the joint element, and

F_N = normal force in the joint element.

The "stress-strain" relationship for joint elements can be expressed as

$$\{\sigma_J\}_{S,N} = \begin{vmatrix} k_S & 0 \\ 0 & k_N \end{vmatrix} \{\epsilon_J\}_{S,N} = [C_J] \{\epsilon_J\}_{S,N} \quad (3.28)$$

where k_S = stiffness per unit length in tangential direction and k_N = stiffness per unit length in normal direction.

The unit normal stiffness k_N and shear stiffness k_S can be obtained from a direct shear test. For a joint element

with length L and unit thickness, at first, a normal force is applied and the specimen shortens. The joint normal deformation λv is measured and it may be plotted against the applied force per unit length, F_N/L , as illustrated in curve 1 of Figure 12 (21). Similarly, the tangential deformation λu may be plotted against the shearing force per unit length, F_S/L , as shown in curve 2 of Figure 12, when a tangential force is applied.

3.4.3 Derivation of Joint Stiffness Matrix

When the "strain"-displacement and "stress-strain" relationship are obtained for a joint element, the joint stiffness matrix can be evaluated from equation 3.5:

$$[k] = \int [B]^T [C][B] dv \quad (3.5)$$

Thus, the joint stiffness $[k_J]_{S,N}$ with unit thickness can be expressed in terms of its length L as

$$[k_J]_{S,N} = \int_{L/2}^{L/2} [B_J]^T [C_J][B_J] ds \quad (3.29)$$

where $[B_J]$ and $[C_J]$ are given by equations 3.26 and 3.28.

The only terms in equation 3.29 varying along the length are the products of a $(1-2s/L)$ and $b (1+2s/L)$ in matrix $[B_J]$. After performing the integration with respect to length for these a and b terms, equation 3.29 is reduced to

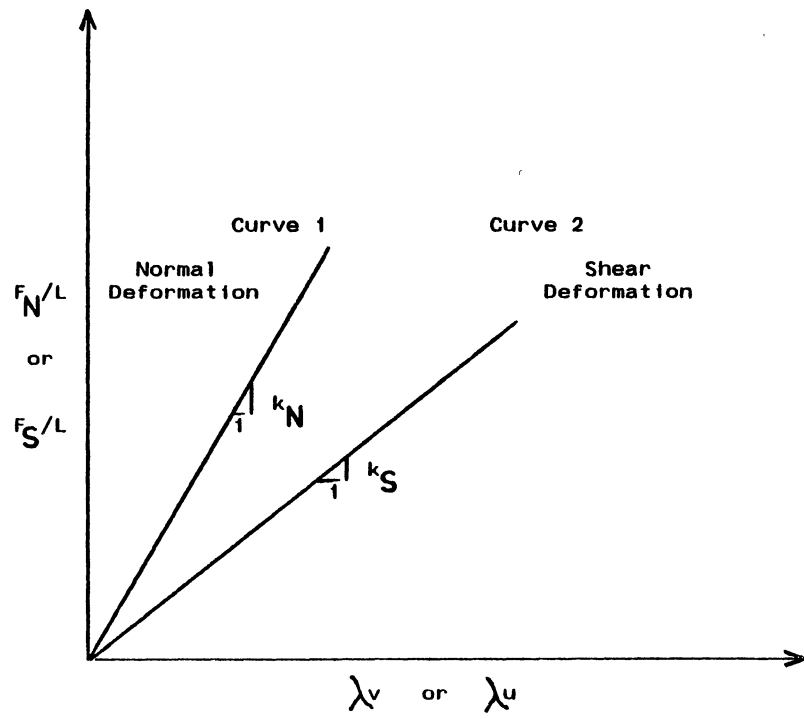


Figure 12. The Unit Tangential and Normal Stiffness of Rock Joints from the Result of Direct Shear Test

$$[k_J]_{S,N} = \frac{L}{6} \begin{vmatrix} 2k_S & 0 & 1k_S & 0 & -1k_S & 0 & -2k_S & 0 \\ 0 & 2k_N & 0 & 1k_N & 0 & -1k_N & 0 & -2k_N \\ 1k_S & 0 & 2k_S & 0 & -2k_S & 0 & -1k_S & 0 \\ 0 & 1k_N & 0 & 2k_N & 0 & -2k_N & 0 & -1k_N \\ -1k_S & 0 & -2k_S & 0 & 2k_S & 0 & 1k_S & 0 \\ 0 & -1k_N & 0 & -2k_N & 0 & 2k_N & 0 & 1k_N \\ -2k_S & 0 & -1k_S & 0 & 1k_S & 0 & 2k_S & 0 \\ 0 & -2k_N & 0 & -1k_N & 0 & 1k_N & 0 & 2k_N \end{vmatrix} \quad (3.30)$$

The task remaining now is to rotate the local stiffness matrix $[k_J]_{S,N}$ to global stiffness matrix $[k_J]_{X,Y}$ with reference to Figure 11. The final results can be expressed as

$$[k_J]_{X,Y} = [W]^T [k_J]_{S,N} [W] \quad (3.31)$$

in which $[W]$ is the transformation matrix and

$$[W] = \begin{vmatrix} \cos\gamma & \sin\gamma & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\sin\gamma & \cos\gamma & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cos\gamma & \sin\gamma & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\sin\gamma & \cos\gamma & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cos\gamma & \sin\gamma & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\sin\gamma & \cos\gamma & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cos\gamma & \sin\gamma \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\sin\gamma & \cos\gamma \end{vmatrix} \quad (3.32)$$

where γ is the angle between local and global coordinate systems.

3.4.4 Iterative Solution to Simulate Real Properties of Joint Elements

Joint elements are used to simulate the interface between the U-Frame structure and surrounding soil. They are generally incapable of sustaining tensile stresses. Therefore, the assumptions for linear-elastic behavior can only exist when all joint elements are subjected to compressive stresses within the elastic limit.

The load transfer method is an iterative process devised for the stress analysis of joint elements resulting in a no tension state. The essential steps of the load transfer method are summarized as follows (23):

1. Analyze the problem as an elastic one and compute the principal stresses in each joint element.

2. At the end of stage 1, certain tensile stresses may develop. As joint elements are assumed incapable of sustaining tensions, they should be eliminated without permitting any point in the structure to displace. Hence, "restraining" forces have to be applied temporarily to maintain the structure in "equilibrium" at this stage. Such restraining forces along the wall of joint elements can be evaluated by using the existing tensile stresses and shear stresses. These restraining forces are transformed into equivalent nodal forces in terms of the reverse procedure used in calculating shear and normal stresses.

3. As the restraining forces do not in fact exist, their effects have to be removed from the structure by

superposition of equal but opposite nodal forces. The structure is now reanalyzed with a new nodal force vector which is updated at the nodes of joint elements by including the "de-restraining" forces. The structure is again assumed elastic and it will be found that tensions may still develop. However, these tensions will be much reduced compared with those of the previous stage.

4. If at the end of stage 3, principal tensions are still in existence, steps 2 and 3 are repeated until all tensile stresses are reduced to a negligible value.

The load transfer method which has been proved always convergent (23) provides an effective treatment for the iterative solution to simulate real properties of joint elements. As the global stiffness matrix remains the same throughout, the inversion of this matrix must be computed only in the first solution.

3.5 Incorporation of Symmetry Conditions

The incorporation of symmetry conditions in the finite element analysis is simple. Only one half of the domain of interest needs to be discretized and analyzed, since stiffness matrices are symmetrical. Care must be taken that some artificial displacement boundary conditions must be imposed along the line of symmetry.

In the case of symmetry about a vertical axis, for instance, the effects of such symmetry cause no horizontal displacements along the vertical axis. Therefore, only one half of the original problem need be analyzed by the proce-

dures presented in section 3.2 with imposed artificial roller supports to prevent horizontal movements along the vertical axis.

CHAPTER IV
THE COUPLING OF BOUNDARY AND
FINITE ELEMENT METHODS

4.1 Introduction

The boundary and the finite element methods are applicable to solve most engineering problems. Neither of the two methods is a unique technique applied to elasticity problems.

The finite element method discretizes the domain of interest into a number of finite elements. The equilibrium equations are then approximated by displacement functions which satisfy displacement boundary conditions. The boundary element method discretizes the boundary of interest into a number of boundary elements. Both displacement and traction boundary conditions are then approximated by "fundamental solutions" which satisfy the equilibrium equations at infinity. This implies that the idea of combining boundary and finite element methods is of great interest in analyzing the U-Frame structure as the surrounding soil extends to infinity which can be better represented by boundary elements. Finite elements, on the other hand, are easier to apply to simulate the U-Frame structure and the interface of soil-structure system.

In order to obtain the required matrices used in the coupling of boundary and finite element methods, the element equilibrium equation is rearranged and assembled such that the global equilibrium equations can be expressed in a fashion similar to that used for the governing boundary integral equation.

The starting expression of an elasticity problem for a finite element solution is presented in equation 3.19:

$$[k]\{d\} = \int [N]\{b\}dV + \int [N]\{t\}dS = \{r\} \quad (3.19)$$

where $\{t\}$ is the applied traction function over the element side on the boundary and it can be linearly interpolated in terms of the nodal traction vector $\{p\}$ on the same side with length L :

$$\{t\} = \begin{vmatrix} F_1 & 0 & F_2 & 0 \\ 0 & F_1 & 0 & F_2 \end{vmatrix} \{p\} = [F]^T \{p\} \quad (4.1)$$

where $F_1 = 1 - 2\xi/L$ and $F_2 = 1 + 2\xi/L$.

Equation 4.1 is substituted into equation 3.19 and equilibrium equations are assembled for each element, then the global equilibrium equation for two-dimensional problems can be written as

$$[K]\{D\} = \sum_{j=1}^J \int_{C_j} [N][F]^T \{P\}ds^j + \{V\} \quad (4.2)$$

where $\{V\}$ is the global body force term, $[N]$ and $[F]^T$ are interpolation functions of nodal displacements and tractions, and the summation applies over the side of the j th element on the boundary. Thus, the integral terms in this

equation can be evaluated as matrix [M] from:

$$\sum_{j=1}^J \int_{C_j} [N][F]^T \{P\} ds^j = [M]\{P\} \quad (4.3)$$

where [M] is the distribution matrix. The coefficients of [M] depend on the type of interpolation functions used for the displacements and tractions. Hence the global equilibrium equation becomes

$$[K]\{D\} = [M]\{P\} + \{V\} \quad (4.4)$$

which is similar to the governing boundary integral equation

$$[H]\{D\} = [G]\{P\} + \{B\} \quad (2.19)$$

Suppose that a given problem consists of two regions, R^1 and R^2 as shown in Figure 13. Region 1 is studied using finite elements and region 2 is formulated by boundary elements. Γ is the interface between the two regions. The compatibility and equilibrium requirements along the interface when the two regions are joined together are

$$U_I^1 = U_I^2 \quad P_I^1 + P_I^2 = 0 \quad (4.5)$$

in which U_I^1 , U_I^2 , P_I^1 , and P_I^2 refer to the displacements and tractions on the interface for regions 1 and 2.

The coupling of boundary and finite element methods may be achieved in either of two ways: by considering the whole problem using an equivalent boundary element method or converting the boundary element subregions into an equivalent finite element method (28)(29). These two approaches will be described in detail in the following sections.

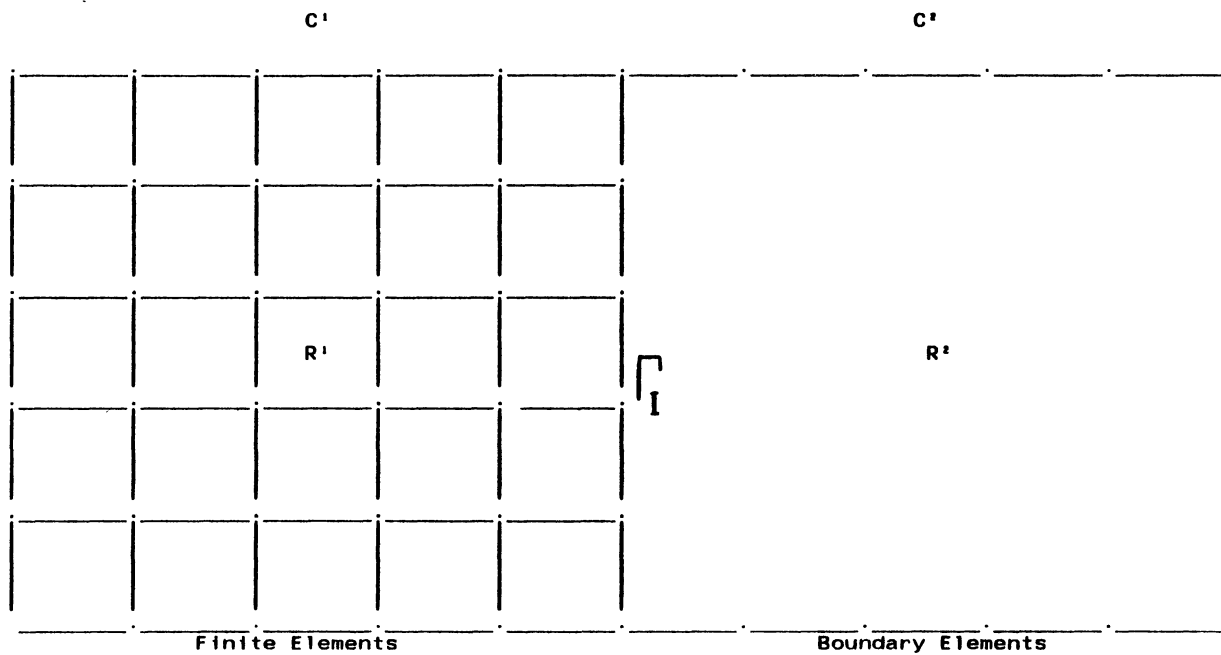


Figure 13. Domain Divided into Finite and Boundary Element Regions

4.2 The Equivalent Boundary Element Method

In the equivalent boundary element method, region 1 (see Figure 13) is treated as a boundary element type region. For this region, equation 4.4 can be written as

$$[K^1 \quad K_I^1] \begin{Bmatrix} D^1 \\ D_I^1 \end{Bmatrix} = [M^1 \quad M_I^1] \begin{Bmatrix} P^1 \\ P_I^1 \end{Bmatrix} + \{V\} \quad (4.6)$$

and for region 2, equation 2.19 becomes

$$[H_I^2 \quad H^2] \begin{Bmatrix} D_I^2 \\ D^2 \end{Bmatrix} = [G_I^2 \quad G^2] \begin{Bmatrix} P_I^2 \\ P^2 \end{Bmatrix} + \{B\} \quad (4.7)$$

by letting $P_I^1 = P_I^2 = -P_I^1$ and $U_I^1 = U_I^1 = U_I^2$ which satisfy the compatibility and equilibrium conditions (equation 4.5).

Equations 4.6 and 4.7 can be reordered as follows:

$$[K^1 \quad K_I^1 \quad M_I^1] \begin{Bmatrix} D^1 \\ D_I^1 \\ P_I^1 \end{Bmatrix} = [M^1] \{P^1\} + \{V\} \quad (4.8)$$

and

$$[H_I^2 \quad -G_I^2 \quad H^2] \begin{Bmatrix} D_I^2 \\ P_I^2 \\ D^2 \end{Bmatrix} = [G^2] \{P^2\} + \{B\} \quad (4.9)$$

Writing equations 4.8 and 4.9 together as a single matrix equation, yields

$$\begin{vmatrix} K^1 & K_I^1 & M_I^1 & 0 \\ 0 & H_I^2 & -G_I^2 & H^2 \end{vmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} D^1 \\ D_I^1 \\ P_I^1 \\ U^2 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} M^1 & 0 \\ 0 & G^2 \end{vmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} P^1 \\ P^2 \end{Bmatrix} + \begin{Bmatrix} V \\ B \end{Bmatrix} \quad (4.10)$$

Notice that on the boundary of finite element region R^1 , only the displacements have to be prescribed; however, on the boundary of R^2 , displacements or tractions need to be defined. The disadvantage of the equivalent boundary element method is that the equations of the boundary element region must be reordered.

4.3 The Equivalent Finite Element Method

The equivalent finite element method transforms the boundary element region (region 2 in Figure 13) into a finite element type region. The traction $\{P\}$ in equation 4.4 can be computed by inverting matrix $[G]$.

$$[G]^{-1} ([H]\{D\} - \{B\}) = \{P\} \quad (4.11)$$

Premultiplying equation 4.11 by matrix $[M]$ defined by equation 4.3 yields:

$$([M][G]^{-1}[H])\{D\} - ([M][G]^{-1})\{B\} = [M]\{P\} \quad (4.12)$$

Hence the following can be defined:

$$[K'] = [M][G]^{-1}[H], \{V'\} = [M][G]^{-1}\{B\}, \{R'\} = [M]\{P\} \quad (4.13)$$

Thus equation 4.12 has the same form of a finite element problem:

$$[K']\{D\} = \{R'\} + \{V'\} \quad (4.14)$$

The main difficulty in the above formulation is that the matrix $[K']$ is generally unsymmetrical, although from the reciprocal theorem a stiffness matrix should be symmetric. The asymmetry is due to the approximation involved in the discretization process and the choice of the assumed solu-

tion (29). The matrix can be made symmetric by applying the least square method to the nonsymmetric off-diagonal terms. After minimizing the errors, the new symmetric coefficients are

$$k_{ij} = 0.5 (k'_{ij} + k'_{ji}) \quad (4.15)$$

The equivalent finite element type matrices of equation 4.14 may be assembled with matrices obtained from region 1 to form a global system of equations. The disadvantage of this method is that the inverse of matrix [G] must be computed and a number of matrix multiplications must be performed.

As the equivalent finite element method involves a number of matrix multiplications, it needs more computer execution time and requires more storage to save the intermediate data in the multiplication process. Therefore, the equivalent boundary element method is employed here.

CHAPTER V

DESCRIPTION OF COMPUTER PROGRAMS

5.1 Flowcharts of Computer Programs

The equivalent boundary element approach of the coupling of boundary and finite element methods has been coded in program BOUFIN to implement the numerical processes developed in chapters II, III, and IV. The displacement approach of the finite element method alone has been coded in program FINITE since general purpose programs STRUDL and NASTRAN can not simulate the behavior at soil/structure interface. Both programs are written in the FORTRAN programming language. In program BOUFIN, isoparametric quadrilateral elements are used to simulate structure behavior; linear boundary elements and internal cells are used to model the boundary of surrounding soil and to compute the body force terms of soil mass. In program FINITE, isoparametric quadrilateral elements are employed for both structure and surrounding soil.

The flowchart of program BOUFIN is shown in Figure 14, which presents the essential numerical procedures performed in the coupling of boundary and finite element methods. To check if the soil-structure system is symmetrical about a vertical axis is crucial as, unlike the finite element

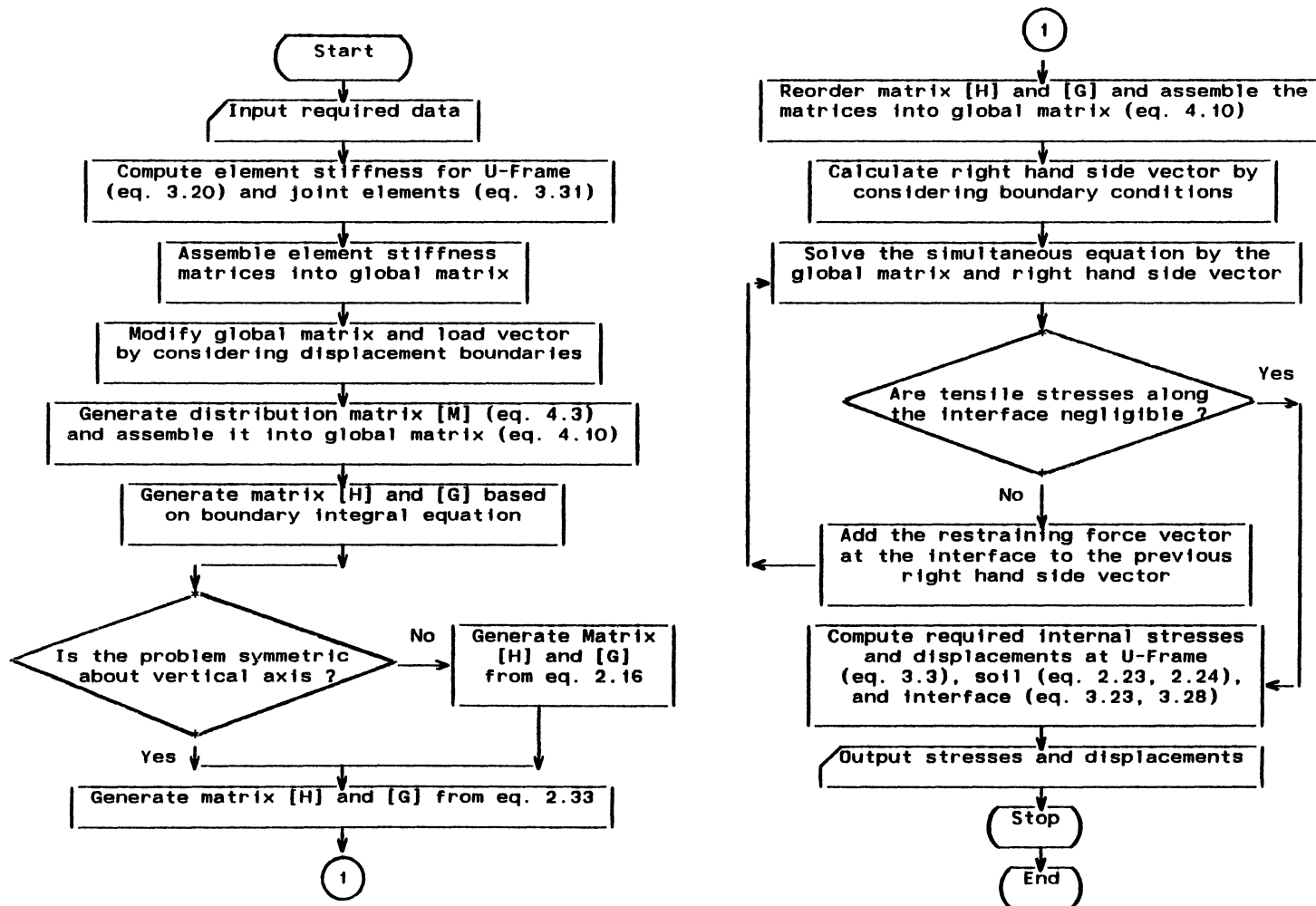


Figure 14. Flowcharts of Program BOUFIN

method which can satisfy required symmetry conditions by simply modifying displacement boundaries, special treatments must be taken into consideration. Note that in the formulation of matrices [H] and [G], the required integrals are evaluated analytically to obtain more accurate results for a linear boundary element with singularities at either of its extremities (30).

The flowchart of program FINITE is shown in Figure 15, which presents the essential numerical procedures adopted in the finite element method alone. It requires fewer steps than those in program BOUFIN.

5.2 Guide for Data Input

This section provides the details of required data input to run programs BOUFIN and FINITE. Due to the facilities in evaluating the complex behavior in the interface of soil-structure system, each joint element can be considered as part of the structure and part of the interface. For instance

1. The nodes on the side of a joint element attached to the structure are classified as structure nodes; however, the nodes on the other side are classified as interface nodes.

2. All joint elements are classified as structure elements; however, the side of each joint element attached to the soil mass is classified as an interface element.

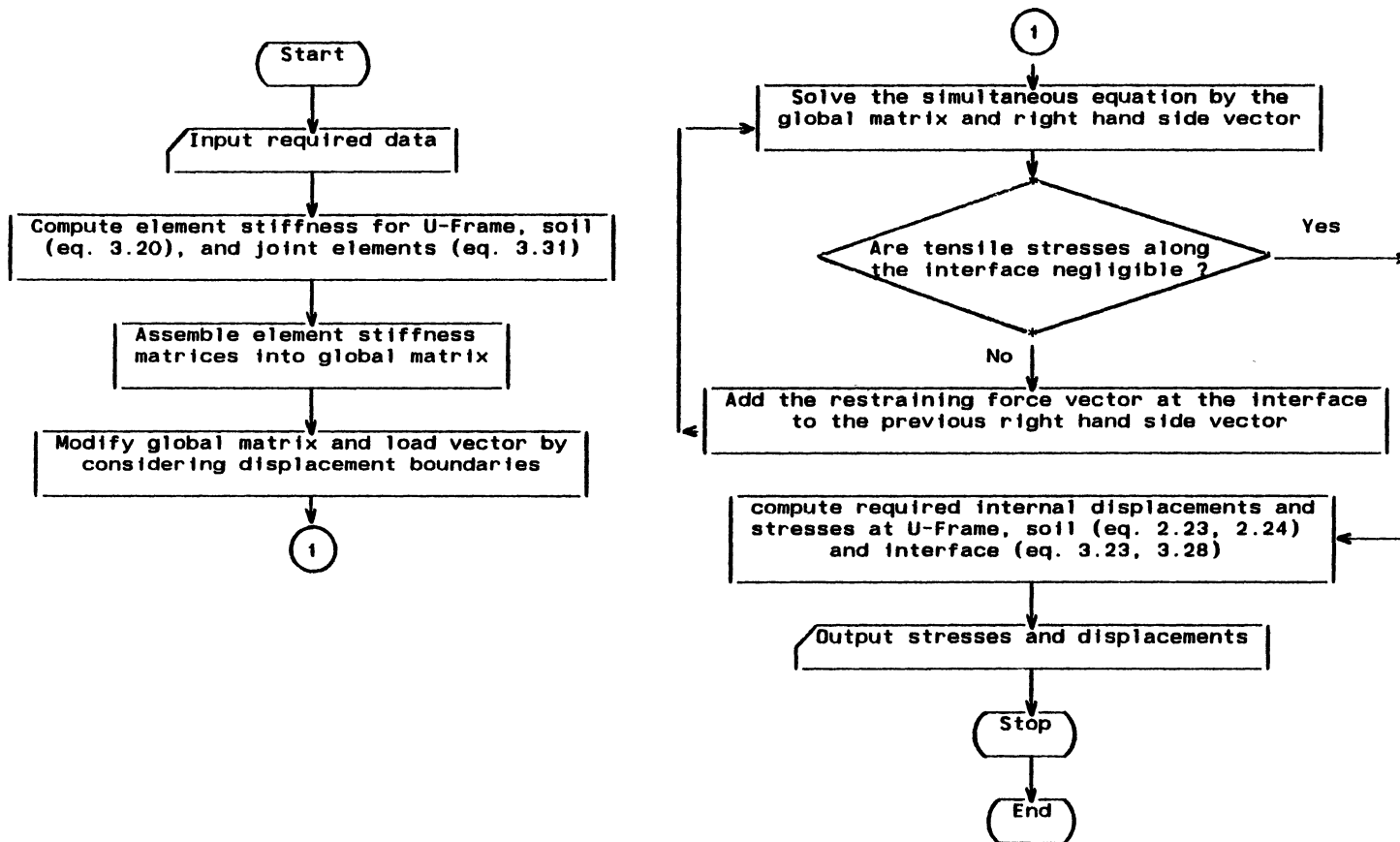


Figure 15. Flowcharts of Program FINITE

5.2.1 Numbering Scheme in Soil-Structure System

The following are the restrictions imposed on numbering nodes and elements in the soil-structure system.

1. Each node and element (including internal cells) must be assigned a positive number in sequence starting from the number "one". The U-Frame structure is numbered first, followed by the interface between structure and surrounding soil, then the soil mass. Note that the U-Frame structure must be counted before the interface which, in turn, is numbered before soil mass, otherwise, the computer programs do not run properly.

2. The element incidences should be designated in a counterclockwise direction for isoparametric quadrilateral, joint, and linear boundary elements. Moreover, in order to establish the local coordinate system for each joint element, the two nodes on the side attached to the soil mass are designated first.

5.2.2 Data Format

All data input are read in free field formats. Data items should be separated by one or more blanks/commas. No restrictions are imposed to tell integer numbers from real numbers; however, the exponential forms for real or integer numbers are prohibited.

5.2.3 Predefined Data File

In addition to the numbering rules and format require-

ments in subsections 5.2.1 and 5.2.2, the following pertain to the input data description in the next two subsections.

1. The only accepted unit for length is "inch" and the only accepted unit for force is "kip".

2. A line of input may require both alphanumeric and numeric data items. Alphanumeric data items are enclosed in single quotes.

3. A line of input may require a keyword. The acceptable abbreviation for the keyword is indicated by underlined capital letters, namely, the acceptable abbreviation for the keyword "TITle" is "TIT".

4. Items designated by uppercase letters and numbers without quotes indicate numeric data values. Numeric data values are either real or integer according to standard FORTRAN variable naming conventions.

5. Data items enclosed in brackets [] may not be required.

5.2.4 Input Data Description for BOUFIN

A. Symmetry Conditions--One line for indentifying whether the vertical axis is the line of symmetry

a. Contents

'TYPe' 1(or 2)

b. Definitions

'1' = unsymmetrical about the vertical axis

'2' = symmetrical about the vertical axis.

B. Heading--Several lines for indentifying the problem

a. Contents

'TITle' M

 M lines

b. Definition

M = number of lines for any alphanumeric
 information, eighty characters (including
 any imbedded blanks) in each line.

C. Structure Input:

1. Structural Properties--One line

a. Contents

'STRuctural' 'PROPERTIES' E V D

b. Definitions

E = modulus of elasticity for structure

V = Poisson's ratio for structure

D = density of structure.

2. Node Coordinates--As many lines as required

a. Contents

'NODe' 'COOrdinates' M

N XN YN

. . . M lines

. . .

b. Definitions

M = number of nodes in structure

N = node number in structure

XN = X coordinate of node N

YN = Y coordinate of node N.

3. Element Connectivities--As many lines as required

a. Contents

	<u>'ELEment'</u>	<u>'CONnectivities'</u>				M1	M2
N	IN1	IN2	IN3	IN4			
.	.	.	.	.	M1 lines	
.			
N	IN1	IN2	IN3	IN4			
.	.	.	.	.	M2 lines	
.			

b. Definitions

M1 = number of isoparametric quadrilateral elements in structure

M2 = number of joint elements

N = element number in structure

IN1 = the first node number in element N

IN2 = the second node number in element N

IN3 = the third node number in element N

IN4 = the fourth node number in element N.

4. Prescribed Displacements--As many lines as required

a. Contents

	<u>'PREscribed'</u>	<u>'DISplacements'</u>		M
N	[' <u>X</u> ' DXN]	[' <u>Y</u> ' DYN]		
.	.	.	.	M lines
.	.	.	.	

b. Definitions

M = number of nodes with prescribed displacements in structure

N = node number in structure

DXN = prescribed horizontal displacement at

node N

DYN = prescribed vertical displacement at
node N.

5. Prescribed Non-zero Concentrated Loads--As many
lines as required

a. Contents

```
'PREscribed'  'LOADs'  M
N  ['X'  FXN]  ['Y'  FYN]
.    .    .    .    .    M lines
.    .    .    .    .
```

b. Definitions

M = number of nodes with prescribed non-
zero concentrated loads in structure

N = node number in structure

FXN = prescribed horizontal load at node N

FYN = prescribed vertical load at node N.

D. Interface Input:

1. Interface Properties--One line

a. Contents

```
'INTERface'  'PROperties'  SN  SS
```

b. Definitions

SN = unit normal stiffness at interface

SS = unit shear stiffness at interface.

2. Node Coordinates--As many lines as required, same as

C.2.

3. Element Connectivities--As many lines as required

a. Contents

```
'ELEment'  'CONnectivities'  M
```

```

      N      IN1      IN2
      .      .      .      M lines
      .      .      .

```

b. Definitions

M = number of elements at interface
 N = element number at interface
 IN1 = the first node number in element N
 IN2 = the second node number in element N.

4. Prescribed Displacements--As many lines as required, same as C.4.

5. Prescribed Non-zero Concentrated Loads--As many lines as required, same as C.5.

E. Soil Input:

1. Soil Properties--One line

a. Contents

```
'SOIL' 'PROPERTIES' E V D
```

b. Definitions

E = modulus of elasticity for soil
 V = Poisson's ratio for soil
 D = density of soil.

2. Node Coordinates--As many lines as required

a. Contents

```
'NODE' 'COORDINATES' M1 M2
```

```

N      XN      YN
.      .      .      M1 lines
.      .      .

```

N	XN	YN	
.	.	.	M2 lines
.	.	.	

b. Definitions

M1 = number of nodes along the boundary
of soil mass

M2 = number of nodes inside the soil mass
used for integration

N = node number in soil mass

XN = X coordinate of node N

YN = Y coordinate of node N.

3. Element Connectivities--As many lines as required

a. Contents

	<u>'ELEment'</u>	<u>'CONnectivities'</u>	M1	M2
N	IN1	IN2		
.	.	.	M1 lines	
.	.	.		
N	IN1	IN2	IN3	IN4
.
.

b. Definitions

M1 = number of linear elements along the
boundary of soil mass

M2 = number of internal cells used for
integration

N = element number

IN1 = the first node number in element N

IN2 = the second node number in element N

IN3 = the third node number in element N

IN4 = the fourth node number in element N.

4. Prescribed Displacements--As many lines as required, same as C.4.

5. Prescribed Non-zero Stresses--As many lines as required

a. Contents

```
'PREscribed'  'STresses'  M
N  ['X'  TXN]  ['Y'  TYN]
.   .   .   .   .   M lines
.   .   .   .   .
```

b. Definitions

M = number of nodes with prescribed non-zero stresses in soil mass

N = node number in soil mass

TXN = prescribed horizontal stress

TYN = prescribed vertical stress.

5.2.5 Input Data Description for FINITE

A. Heading--Several lines for identifying the problem

a. Contents

```
'TITLE'  M
. . . . .
. . . . .  M lines
. . . . .
```

b. Definition

M = number of lines for any alphanumeric information, eighty characters(including

any imbedded blanks) in each line.

B. Structure Input:

1. Structural Properties--One line

a. Contents

'STRuctural' 'PROPERTIES' E V D

b. Definitions

E = modulus of elasticity for structure

V = Poisson's ratio for structure

D = density of structure.

2. Node Coordinates--As many lines as required

a. Contents

'NODe' 'COOrdinates' M

N XN YN

. . . M lines

. . .

b. Definitions

M = number of nodes in structure

N = node number in structure

XN = X coordinate of node N

YN = Y coordinate of node N.

3. Element Connectivities--As many lines as required

a. Contents

'ELEment' 'CONnectivities' M1 M2

N IN1 IN2 IN3 IN4

. M1 lines

.

```

      N      IN1      IN2      IN3      IN4
      .      .      .      .      .      M2 lines
      .      .      .      .      .

```

b. Definitions

M1 = number of isoparametric quadrilateral elements in structure

M2 = number of joint elements

N = element number in structure

IN1 = the first node number in element N

IN2 = the second node number in element N

IN3 = the third node number in element N

IN4 = the fourth node number in element N.

4. Prescribed Displacements--As many lines as required

a. Contents

```

      'PREscribed' 'DISplacements'      M
      N  ['X'  DXN]  ['Y'  DYN]
      .  .  .  .  .  M lines
      .  .  .  .  .

```

b. Definitions

M = number of nodes with prescribed displacements in structure

N = node number in structure

DXN = prescribed horizontal displacement at node N

DYN = prescribed vertical displacement at node N.

5. Prescribed Non-zero Concentrated Loads--As many lines as required

a. Contents

```

'PREscribed'  'LOADs'  M
N  ['X'  FXN]  ['Y'  FYN]
.  .  .  .  .  M lines
.  .  .  .  .

```

b. Definitions

M = number of nodes with prescribed non-zero concentrated load in structure

N = node number in structure

FXN = prescribed horizontal load at node N

FYN = prescribed vertical load at node N.

C. Interface Input:

1. Interface Properties--One line

a. Contents

```

'INTerface'  'PROperties'  SN  SS

```

b. Definitions

SN = unit normal stiffness at interface

SS = unit shear stiffness at interface.

2. Node Coordinates--As many lines as required, same as

B.2.

3. Element Connectivities--As many lines as required

a. Contents

```

'ELEment'  'CONnectivities'  M
N  IN1  IN2
.  .  .  M lines
.  .  .

```

b. Definitions

M = number of elements at interface

N = element number at interface

IN1 = the first node number in element N

IN2 = the second node number in element N.

4. Prescribed Displacements--As many lines as required, same as B.4.

5. Prescribed Non-zero Concentrated Loads--As many lines as required, same as B.5.

D. Soil Input:

1. Soil Properties--One line

a. Contents

'SOIL' 'PROPERTIES' E V D

b. Definitions

E = modulus of elasticity for soil

V = Poisson's ratio for soil

D = density of soil.

2. Node Coordinates--As many lines as required, same as B.2.

3. Element Connectivities--As many lines as required

a. Contents

'ELEMENT' 'CONNECTIVITIES' M

N IN1 IN2 IN3 IN4

. M lines

.

b. Definitions

M = number of isoparametric quadrilateral elements in soil

N = element number in soil

IN1 = the first node number in element N

IN2 = the second node number in element N

IN3 = the third node number in element N

IN4 = the fourth node number in element N.

4. Prescribed Displacements--As many lines as required, same as B.4.

5. Prescribed Non-zero Concentrated Loads--As many lines as required, same as B.5.

5.3 Output Information

Output data are provided in two parts in programs BOUFIN and FINITE. The first part is the echoprint which contains a tabular listing of all input data for heading, structure, interface, and soil sections, respectively. The second part contains the complete results for the specified Soil Structure Interaction problem. The quantities involved in the results are displacements (inch) and stresses (ksi). The positive senses for displacements and stresses are shown in Figure 16.

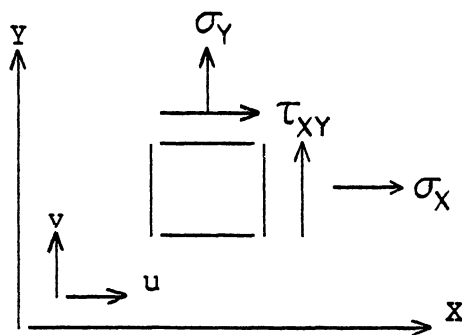


Figure 16. Positive Senses for Stresses and Displacements

CHAPTER VI

COMPARISON OF RESULTS

6.1 Introduction

In order to illustrate the solution capability of program BOUFIN, the accuracy of program FINITE must be assured before comparison. For this purpose, test problems without performing iterations on joint elements were solved by the general purpose program STRUDL (1) and by program FINITE; identical results were obtained. An additional test problem where tensile stresses were present along the soil/structure interface was analyzed by program FINITE. The results of this solution must satisfy the limitation of no tensile stresses across soil/structure interface. The convergence of normal and tangential stresses of joint elements in each iteration is discussed in section 6.2. The accuracy of program FINITE is thus proven.

An example problem of a U-Frame structure was solved using programs BOUFIN and FINITE. The validity of the coupling of boundary and finite element methods was examined by comparing the results of nodal displacements and element stresses in the structure, at the interface, and in the soil mass. A further discussion for both numerical techniques is also included.

6.2 Load Transfer Test

The load transfer method (see subsection 3.4.4), which provides an effective treatment to simulate the real properties of joint elements, is incorporated in programs BOUFIN and FINITE. In the load transfer subroutine, the number of iterations is controlled by a designated small value. This value defines the tolerable limit of absolute difference for each displacement at the interface between two consecutive iterations.

A test problem analyzed by program FINITE with tolerable limit equal to 1×10^{-6} was solved to demonstrate the way that the joint elements approach the so called "no tension" state by the load transfer method. The configuration, system properties, and the numbering of joint elements of the test problem are shown in Figure 17. The results of the analysis are given in Appendix C. The normal and tangential stresses of joint elements in each iteration are listed in Tables I and II. Since joint element 1 exhibits tensile stress (i.e. positive normal stress) in the first solution, a number of iterations are executed to eliminate the undesirable stresses. Note that tensile stresses still develop at the end of each iteration but are much reduced when compared to the previous solution. After eight iterations the normal and tangential stresses at joint element 1 are reduced to negligible quantities while the stresses in the remainder of the joint elements are converged to definite values. Therefore, the "no tension state" in the interface is reached and

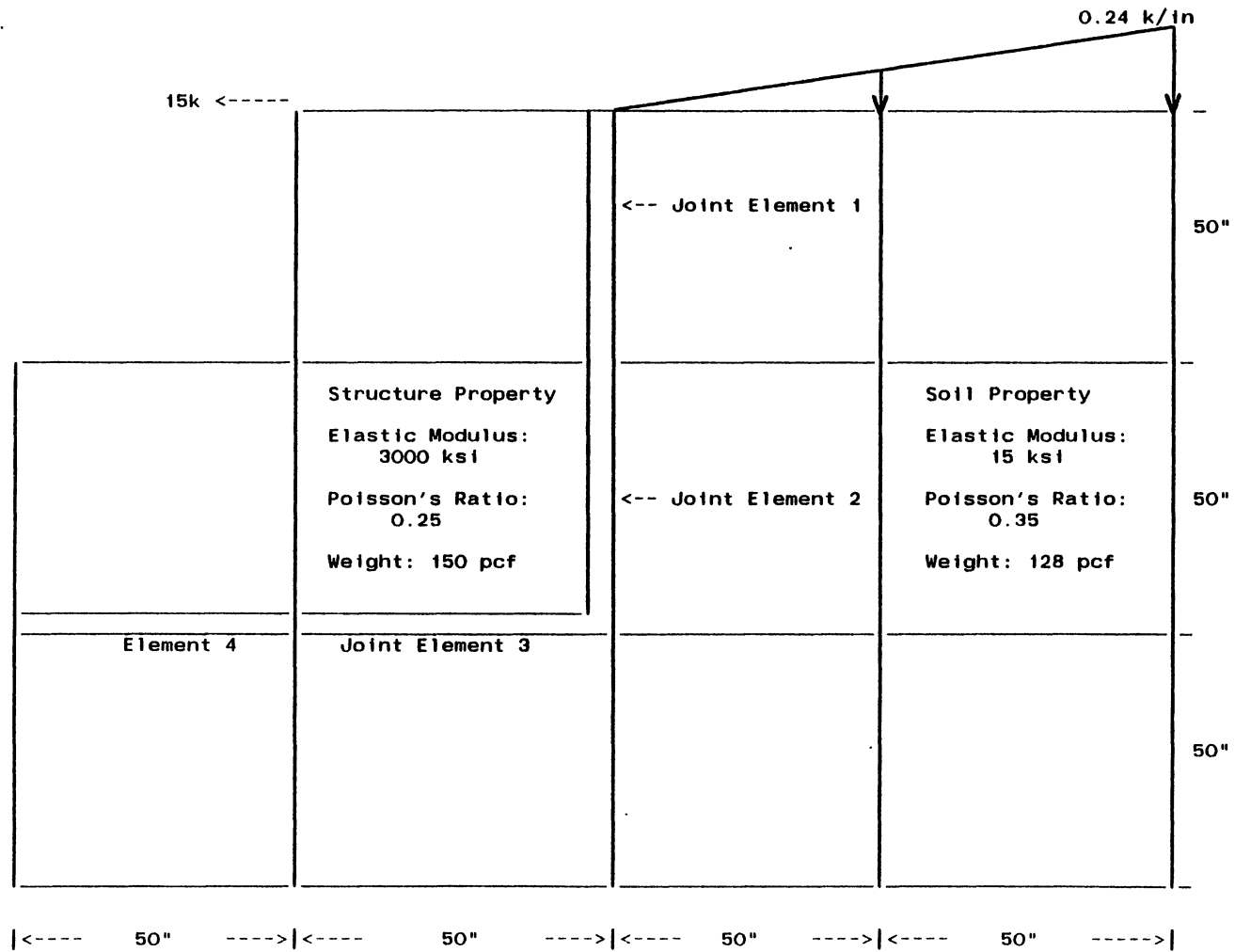


Figure 17. A Test Problem for Load Transfer Method

TABLE I
NORMAL STRESSES OF JOINT ELEMENTS
FOR EACH ITERATION

Iteration No.	Joint 1 (ksi)	Joint 2 (ksi)	Joint 3 (ksi)	Joint 4 (ksi)
0	0.016047320	-0.1177049	-0.0250310	-0.0610852
1	0.002262905	-0.1196641	-0.0203801	-0.0621226
2	0.000322616	-0.1199396	-0.0196600	-0.0622832
3	0.000046477	-0.1199788	-0.0195485	-0.0623081
4	0.000006761	-0.1199844	-0.0195313	-0.0623119
5	0.000000992	-0.1199852	-0.0195286	-0.0623125
6	0.000000147	-0.1199854	-0.0195282	-0.0623126
7	0.000000022	-0.1199854	-0.0195281	-0.0623126
8 (Results)	0.000000003	-0.1200	-0.01953	-0.06231

TABLE II
TANGENTIAL STRESSES OF JOINT ELEMENTS
ELEMENTS FOR EACH ITERATION

Iteration No.	Joint 1 (ksi)	Joint 2 (ksi)	Joint 3 (ksi)	Joint 4 (ksi)
0	0.056051976	0.0170428	0.0046481	0.0042666
1	0.008678506	0.0047507	0.0046240	0.0042536
2	0.001343685	0.0028476	0.0046204	0.0042516
3	0.000208041	0.0025529	0.0046199	0.0042513
4	0.000032211	0.0025073	0.0046198	0.0042512
5	0.000004987	0.0025002	0.0046198	0.0042512
6	0.000000772	0.0024991	0.0046198	0.0042512
7	0.000000119	0.0024990	0.0046198	0.0042512
8 (Results)	0.000000018	0.002499	0.004620	0.004251

the validity of the load transfer method is verified.

6.3 Comparison of Example Solutions

6.3.1 Description of Example Soil-Structure System

A typical U-Frame structure was analyzed by programs BOUFIN and FINITE. The idealizations of the symmetric U-Frame structure, surrounding soil, and prescribed traction/displacement boundaries for the coupling of boundary and finite element methods and the finite element method alone are shown in Figures 18 and 19. The assumptions of negligible horizontal and vertical displacements at a sufficient distance from the structure center line and ground surface have been taken into account.

The specified soil-structure system is treated as a plane strain type problem since it involves a long body whose geometry and loading do not vary significantly in the longitudinal direction. The forces applied to the system are water pressure, weights of soil and structure, and prescribed loads/tractions. Water pressure is linearly distributed along the vertical wall of the U-Frame and becomes a constant at the floor slab. The properties of weight, elastic modulus, shear modulus, and Poisson's ratio for the U-Frame and soil are listed in Table III based on the assumptions that the U-Frame is composed of normal weight concrete with $f'c = 3000$ psi and that the surrounding soil is composed of dense sand.

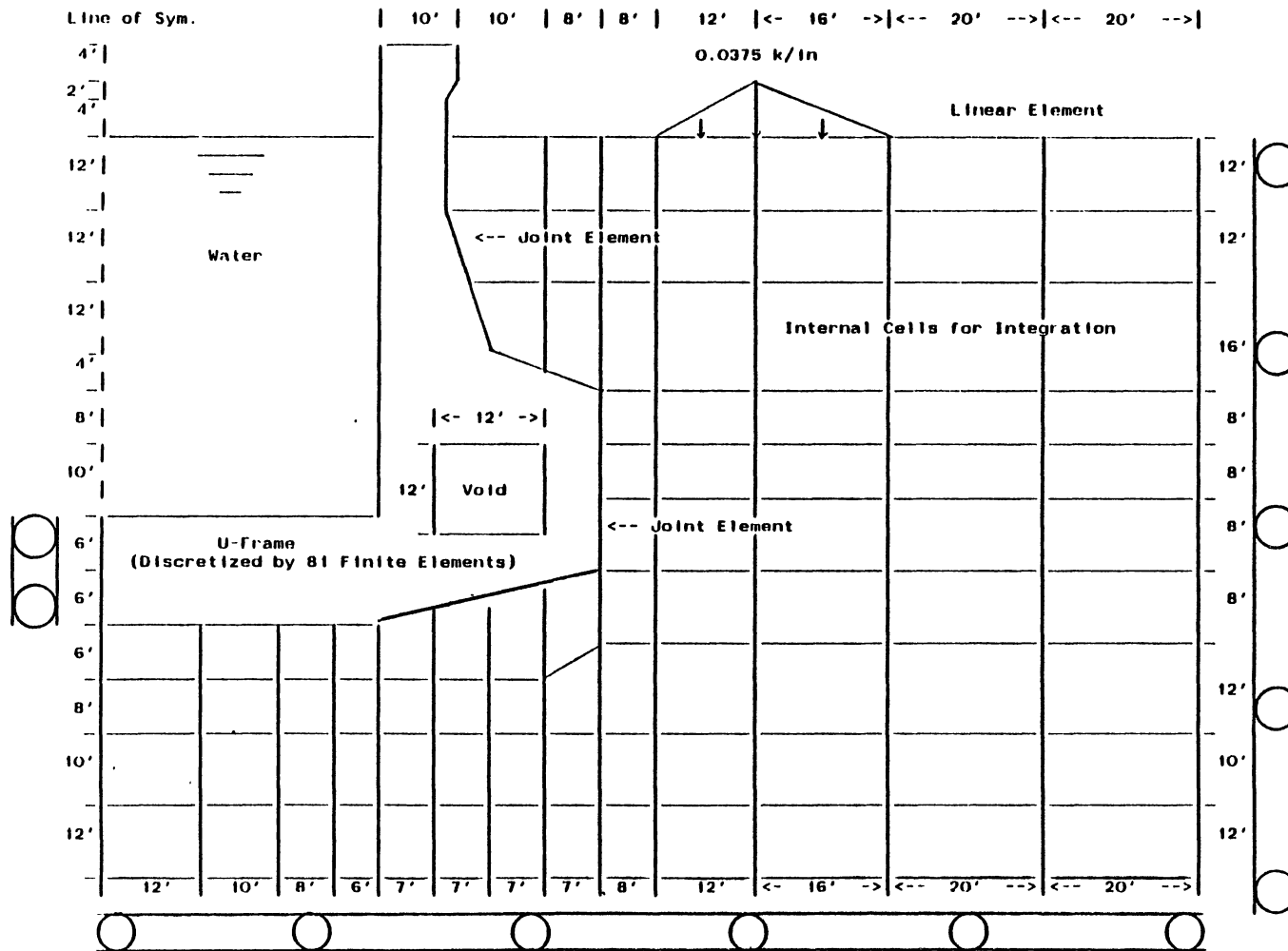


Figure 18. Idealization of U-Frame-Soil System by the Coupling of Boundary and Finite Element Methods

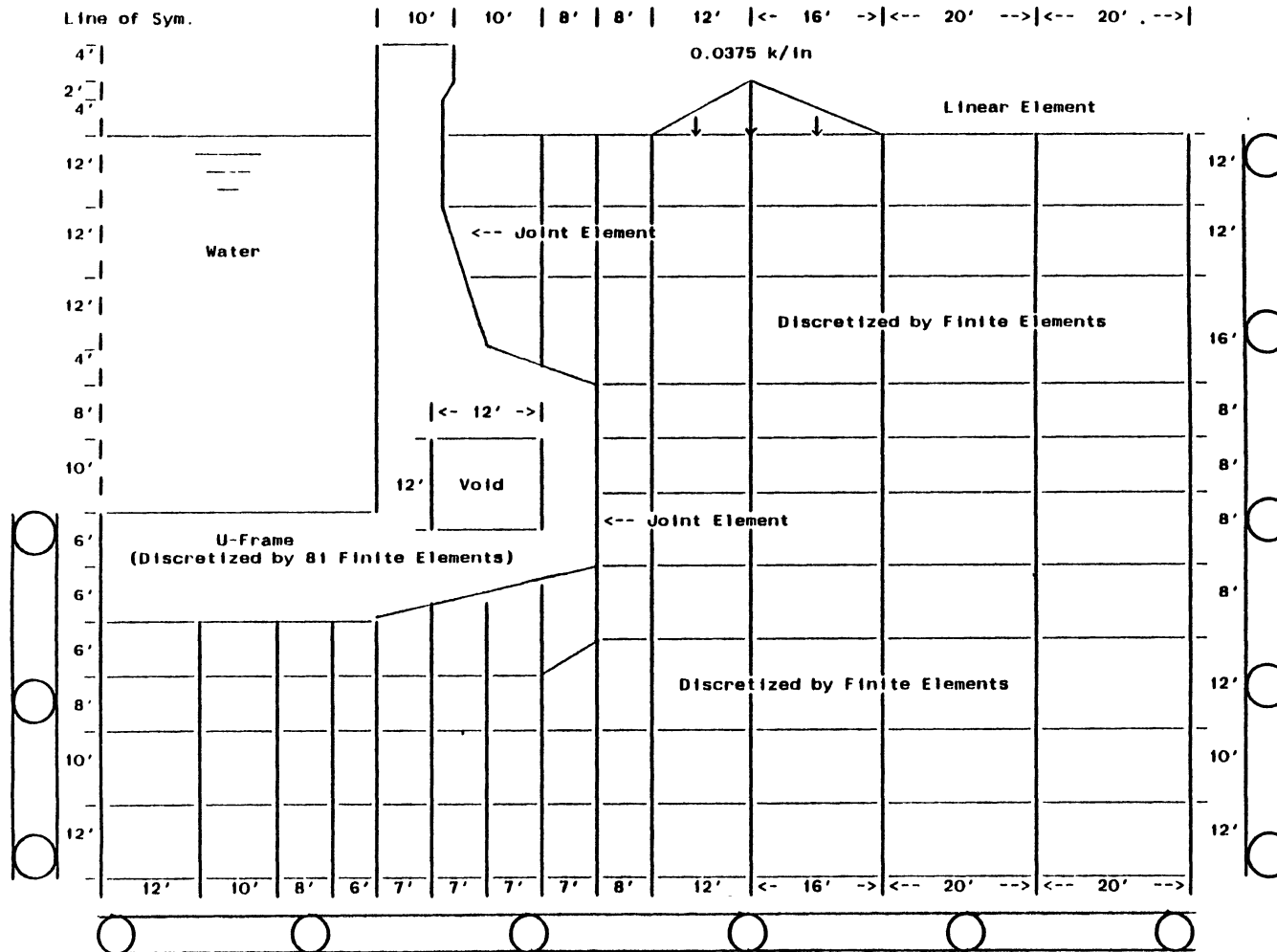


Figure 19. Idealization of U-Frame-Soil System by the Finite Element Method Alone

TABLE III
 U-FRAME AND SOIL PROPERTIES USED IN THE
 PROPOSED SOIL-STRUCTURE SYSTEM

	Weight	Poisson's Ratio	Elastic Modulus	Shear Modulus
U-Frame	150 pcf	0.25	3000 ksi	1200 ksi
Soil	128 pcf	0.35	15 ksi	5.56 ksi

Because the unit normal and shear stiffnesses of joint elements are unavailable, the elastic modulus of U-Frame is taken as the unit normal stiffness and the shear modulus of soil is taken as the unit shear stiffness.

6.3.2 Verification of Solution Convergence

The numerical solutions of the coupling of boundary and finite element methods and the finite element method alone can be improved by increasing the mesh sizes of the soil-structure system. However, if the tradeoff between cost and accuracy is taken into consideration, the optimum case may be the solution close to the exact one with lower cost.

In order to acquire the optimum solutions for the example problem, several computer runs using programs BOUFIN and FINITE were conducted and a critical point at the soil mass near the corner of the U-Frame was chosen to test solution convergence. When the displacements and stresses at the

specified critical point are close in two consecutive runs the results obtained from the finer mesh were used for comparison.

6.3.3 Comparison of Nodal Displacements and Element Stresses

The example U-Frame structure was analyzed with 209 nodes and 221 elements by program BOUFIN, and 204 nodes and 185 elements by program FINITE when the solutions converged. Data input and output information are presented in Chapter V. Computer codings and input listings of programs BOUFIN and FINITE are given in Appendices A and B. The printout sheets for program BOUFIN with 209 nodes and 221 elements, and for program FINITE with 204 nodes and 185 elements are listed in Appendices D and E. All computations were carried out on the IBM 3081D computer.

Nodal displacements and element stresses calculated from programs BOUFIN and FINITE for the U-Frame-soil system are presented in the following tables. Element stresses are evaluated at the centroid of the element.

Tables IV, V, and VI list the results of nodal displacements for the U-Frame structure, the interface, and surrounding soil mass, respectively. Tables VII, VIII, and IX are the results of element stresses for the U-Frame structure, the interface (joint elements), and surrounding soil mass, respectively.

TABLE IV
RESULTS OF NODAL DISPLACEMENTS
IN U-FRAME STRUCTURE

Node No.	X (inch)	Y (inch)	u (inch)		v (inch)	
			FINITE	BOUFIN	FINITE	BOUFIN
1	0	576	0.000	0.000	-1.203	-1.200
2	0	540	0.000	0.000	-1.202	-1.199
3	0	504	0.000	0.000	-1.202	-1.199
4	0	468	0.000	0.000	-1.202	-1.199
5	0	432	0.000	0.000	-1.203	-1.200
6	144	576	0.014	0.014	-1.221	-1.218
7	144	540	0.006	0.006	-1.220	-1.217
8	144	504	-0.002	-0.002	-1.219	-1.216
9	144	468	-0.011	-0.011	-1.219	-1.216
10	144	432	-0.019	-0.019	-1.220	-1.217
11	264	576	0.025	0.025	-1.261	-1.258
12	264	540	0.010	0.010	-1.260	-1.257
13	264	504	-0.004	-0.004	-1.259	-1.257
14	264	468	-0.019	-0.019	-1.259	-1.257
15	264	432	-0.033	-0.033	-1.260	-1.257
16	360	576	0.031	0.031	-1.307	-1.305
17	360	540	0.012	0.012	-1.307	-1.304
18	360	504	-0.006	-0.006	-1.306	-1.304
19	360	468	-0.024	-0.024	-1.306	-1.304
20	360	432	-0.043	-0.043	-1.306	-1.304
21	432	1392	0.579	0.594	-1.353	-1.350
22	432	1272	0.488	0.500	-1.353	-1.350
23	432	1128	0.379	0.389	-1.354	-1.351
24	432	984	0.279	0.286	-1.355	-1.352
25	432	840	0.188	0.191	-1.355	-1.353
26	432	768	0.144	0.146	-1.355	-1.353
27	432	696	0.101	0.103	-1.354	-1.352
28	432	576	0.033	0.034	-1.350	-1.348
29	432	540	0.013	0.013	-1.348	-1.346
30	432	504	-0.007	-0.007	-1.348	-1.345
31	432	468	-0.027	-0.027	-1.347	-1.345
32	432	432	-0.047	-0.047	-1.347	-1.345
33	456	1392	0.579	0.594	-1.372	-1.369
34	456	1272	0.488	0.500	-1.371	-1.369
35	456	1128	0.379	0.389	-1.371	-1.369
36	462	984	0.279	0.285	-1.375	-1.373
37	468	840	0.188	0.191	-1.378	-1.376
38	468	768	0.144	0.146	-1.377	-1.375
39	480	696	0.101	0.103	-1.382	-1.380
40	480	624	0.061	0.062	-1.380	-1.378
41	480	576	0.034	0.034	-1.378	-1.376
42	480	528	0.006	0.006	-1.376	-1.375

TABLE IV (Continued)

Node No.	X (inch)	Y (inch)	u (inch)		v (inch)	
			FINITE	BOUFIN	FINITE	BOUFIN
43	504	480	-0.022	-0.022	-1.389	-1.388
44	516	450	-0.040	-0.040	-1.396	-1.395
45	480	1392	0.579	0.594	-1.390	-1.388
46	480	1272	0.488	0.500	-1.390	-1.388
47	480	1128	0.379	0.389	-1.389	-1.387
48	492	984	0.279	0.285	-1.395	-1.393
49	504	840	0.188	0.191	-1.400	-1.399
50	504	768	0.144	0.147	-1.399	-1.397
51	528	696	0.101	0.103	-1.412	-1.410
52	528	648	0.075	0.076	-1.408	-1.407
53	528	600	0.048	0.049	-1.406	-1.405
54	528	552	0.020	0.021	-1.404	-1.403
55	576	504	-0.009	-0.009	-1.433	-1.432
56	600	468	-0.032	-0.032	-1.448	-1.447
57	504	1392	0.579	0.594	-1.408	-1.407
58	504	1272	0.488	0.500	-1.408	-1.406
59	504	1128	0.379	0.389	-1.406	-1.405
60	522	984	0.279	0.285	-1.415	-1.414
61	540	840	0.188	0.191	-1.423	-1.422
62	540	768	0.144	0.147	-1.421	-1.420
63	564	696	0.100	0.102	-1.436	-1.435
64	600	552	0.019	0.020	-1.448	-1.447
65	648	504	-0.011	-0.011	-1.478	-1.478
66	684	486	-0.022	-0.023	-1.501	-1.501
67	552	1392	0.579	0.594	-1.445	-1.444
68	552	1344	0.543	0.556	-1.445	-1.444
69	528	1320	0.524	0.537	-1.427	-1.425
70	528	1272	0.488	0.500	-1.427	-1.425
71	528	1128	0.379	0.389	-1.423	-1.422
72	552	984	0.279	0.286	-1.435	-1.434
73	576	840	0.188	0.191	-1.445	-1.444
74	600	768	0.144	0.147	-1.459	-1.458
75	600	696	0.100	0.102	-1.458	-1.458
76	672	816	0.172	0.175	-1.502	-1.502
77	672	768	0.143	0.146	-1.502	-1.502
78	636	696	0.100	0.102	-1.480	-1.480
79	672	696	0.100	0.102	-1.501	-1.501
80	672	648	0.072	0.074	-1.499	-1.500
81	672	600	0.044	0.046	-1.497	-1.498
82	672	552	0.018	0.018	-1.494	-1.494
83	720	744	0.128	0.131	-1.530	-1.531
84	720	672	0.086	0.088	-1.528	-1.529
85	720	600	0.045	0.046	-1.525	-1.526
86	720	528	0.003	0.003	-1.524	-1.525
87	768	792	0.157	0.160	-1.561	-1.561

TABLE IV (Continued)

Node No.	X (inch)	Y (inch)	u (inch)		v (inch)	
			FINITE	BOUFIN	FINITE	BOUFIN
88	768	696	0.100	0.102	-1.557	-1.558
89	768	600	0.045	0.046	-1.554	-1.555
90	768	504	-0.011	-0.011	-1.552	-1.554

TABLE V
RESULTS OF NODAL DISPLACEMENTS
AT INTERFACE

Node No.	x (inch)	Y (inch)	u (inch)		v (inch)	
			FINITE	BOUFIN	FINITE	BOUFIN
1	528	1272	0.488	0.500	-1.427	-1.426
2	528	1128	0.379	0.389	-1.423	-1.423
3	552	984	0.280	0.286	-1.437	-1.436
4	576	840	0.188	0.191	-1.445	-1.444
5	672	816	0.170	0.174	-1.502	-1.502
6	768	792	0.157	0.160	-1.561	-1.561
7	768	696	0.100	0.102	-1.560	-1.562
8	768	600	0.045	0.046	-1.555	-1.554
9	768	504	-0.011	-0.011	-1.552	-1.554
10	684	486	-0.021	-0.022	-1.500	-1.501
11	600	468	-0.031	-0.031	-1.448	-1.447
12	516	450	-0.039	-0.039	-1.396	-1.395
13	432	432	-0.047	-0.047	-1.347	-1.345
14	360	432	-0.042	-0.043	-1.306	-1.304
15	264	432	-0.033	-0.033	-1.260	-1.257
16	144	432	-0.019	-0.019	-1.220	-1.217
17	0	432	0.000	-0.000	-1.203	-1.200

TABLE VI
RESULTS OF NODAL DISPLACEMENTS
IN SOIL MASS

Node No.	x (inch)	Y (inch)	u (inch)		v (inch)	
			FINITE	BOUFIN	FINITE	BOUFIN
1	0	360	0.000	+0.000	-1.042	-1.041
2	0	264	0.000	+0.000	-0.804	-0.803
3	0	144	0.000	+0.000	-0.466	-0.466
4	0	0	0.000	+0.000	0.000	0.000
5	144	0	-0.035	-0.035	0.000	0.000
6	264	0	-0.058	-0.059	0.000	0.000
7	360	0	-0.071	-0.072	0.000	0.000
8	432	0	-0.077	-0.078	0.000	0.000
9	516	0	-0.081	-0.083	0.000	0.000
10	600	0	-0.084	-0.085	0.000	0.000
11	684	0	-0.085	-0.087	0.000	0.000
12	768	0	-0.086	-0.089	0.000	0.000
13	864	0	-0.088	-0.091	0.000	0.000
14	1008	0	-0.088	-0.092	0.000	0.000
15	1200	0	-0.078	-0.081	0.000	0.000
16	1440	0	-0.046	-0.047	0.000	0.000
17	1680	0	0.000	-0.000	0.000	0.000
18	1680	144	0.000	0.000	-0.567	-0.567
19	1680	264	0.000	0.000	-0.990	-0.991
20	1680	408	0.000	0.000	-1.438	-1.440
21	1680	504	0.000	0.000	-1.699	-1.700
22	1680	600	0.000	0.000	-1.928	-1.928
23	1680	696	0.000	0.000	-2.123	-2.123
24	1680	792	0.000	0.000	-2.283	-2.283
25	1680	984	0.000	0.000	-2.490	-2.491
26	1680	1128	0.000	0.000	-2.551	-2.553
27	1680	1272	0.000	0.000	-2.543	-2.544
28	1440	1272	0.131	0.129	-2.544	-2.544
29	1200	1272	0.289	0.273	-2.609	-2.607
30	1008	1272	0.438	0.452	-2.705	-2.742
31	864	1272	0.537	0.571	-2.262	-2.261
32	768	1272	0.569	0.592	-1.991	-1.994
33	672	1272	0.564	0.588	-1.770	-1.768

TABLE VII
RESULTS OF ELEMENT STRESSES
IN U-FRAME STRUCTURE

Elm. No.	Centroid (inch)		Sigma X (ksi)		Sigma Y (ksi)		Tau XY (ksi)	
	X	Y	FINITE	BOUFIN	FINITE	BOUFIN	FINITE	BOUFIN
1	72	558	.2125	.2138	-.0277	-.0280	-.0070	-.0070
2	72	522	.0274	.0281	-.0354	-.0348	-.0087	-.0086
3	72	486	-.1569	-.1572	-.0433	-.0430	-.0085	-.0085
4	72	450	-.3419	-.3431	-.0506	-.0505	-.0070	-.0070
5	204	558	.1899	.1920	-.0273	-.0274	-.0184	-.0182
6	204	522	.0192	.0200	-.0341	-.0340	-.0265	-.0261
7	204	486	-.1491	-.1495	-.0438	-.0436	-.0271	-.0266
8	204	450	-.3204	-.3220	-.0528	-.0523	-.0186	-.0183
9	312	558	.1310	.1344	-.0234	-.0238	-.0221	-.0219
10	312	522	-.0054	-.0039	-.0348	-.0345	-.0458	-.0450
11	312	486	-.1308	-.1317	-.0456	-.0453	-.0476	-.0470
12	312	450	-.2580	-.2612	-.0532	-.0531	-.0286	-.0283
13	396	558	.0440	.0496	-.0628	-.0611	-.0448	-.0433
14	396	522	-.0291	-.0279	-.0654	-.0641	-.0592	-.0583
15	396	486	-.1050	-.1066	-.0604	-.0596	-.0559	-.0556
16	396	450	-.1758	-.1800	-.0605	-.0603	-.0318	-.0318
17	444	1332	.0004	.0003	-.0038	-.0042	.0011	.0010
18	444	1200	-.0025	-.0024	.0020	.0017	.0086	.0085
19	446	1056	-.0071	-.0072	-.0112	-.0121	.0031	.0041
20	448	912	-.0141	-.0144	-.0137	-.0086	-.0074	-.0065
21	450	804	-.0155	-.0154	-.0406	-.0335	-.0054	-.0065
22	453	732	-.0199	-.0198	-.0654	-.0615	-.0000	-.0004
23	456	648	-.0302	-.0303	-.1251	-.1206	-.0273	-.0268
24	456	579	-.0181	-.0145	-.1245	-.1223	-.0261	-.0256
25	456	537	-.0200	-.0178	-.1018	-.1008	-.0299	-.0306
26	465	495	-.0796	-.0810	-.0794	-.0786	-.0295	-.0301
27	471	458	-.1212	-.1250	-.0624	-.0617	-.0238	-.0246
28	468	1332	.0021	.0019	-.0060	-.0059	.0015	.0013
29	468	1200	-.0011	-.0010	-.0161	-.0154	.0116	.0114
30	472	1056	-.0104	-.0100	-.0262	-.0256	.0046	.0059
31	482	912	-.0164	-.0172	-.0450	-.0424	-.0095	-.0079
32	486	804	-.0105	-.0110	-.0639	-.0609	-.0136	-.0155
33	495	732	-.0348	-.0332	-.0985	-.0975	-.0208	-.0221
34	504	666	-.0373	-.0370	-.1659	-.1662	-.0454	-.0453
35	504	612	-.0038	-.0037	-.1330	-.1348	-.0102	-.0098
36	504	564	-.0113	-.0086	-.1176	-.1192	-.0016	-.0024
37	522	516	-.0641	-.0639	-.0511	-.0506	-.0058	-.0065
38	549	476	-.1122	-.1161	-.0560	-.0563	-.0169	-.0179
39	492	1332	.0039	.0037	-.0076	-.0072	.0002	.0003
40	492	1200	.0003	.0007	-.0352	-.0331	.0111	.0109
41	500	1056	-.0134	-.0127	-.0626	-.0627	.0062	.0073
42	515	912	-.0200	-.0217	-.0763	-.0761	-.0066	-.0042
43	522	804	-.0147	-.0162	-.0759	-.0758	-.0203	-.0228

TABLE VII (Continued)

Elm. No.	Centroid (inch)		Sigma X (ksi)		Sigma Y (ksi)		Tau XY (ksi)	
	X	Y	FINITE	BOUFIN	FINITE	BOUFIN	FINITE	BOUFIN
44	534	732	-.0455	-.0417	-.0957	-.0970	-.0497	-.0518
45	588	528	-.0666	-.0651	-.0321	-.0326	-.0132	-.0135
46	627	491	-.0860	-.0898	-.0656	-.0662	-.0249	-.0256
47	534	1362	+.0000	.0001	-.0043	-.0042	-.0001	-.0000
48	516	1314	.0067	.0062	-.0058	-.0060	-.0040	-.0034
49	516	1200	.0022	.0028	-.0559	-.0518	.0071	.0071
50	526	1056	-.0151	-.0140	-.0997	-.1011	.0075	.0083
51	548	912	-.0250	-.0277	-.1103	-.1126	.0030	.0057
52	564	804	-.0331	-.0354	-.0671	-.0728	-.0142	-.0164
53	576	732	-.0338	-.0291	-.0289	-.0298	-.0236	-.0244
54	660	534	-.0798	-.0772	-.0760	-.0773	-.0398	-.0404
55	705	506	-.0441	-.0433	-.0844	-.0818	-.0077	-.0078
56	630	798	-.0527	-.0553	-.0348	-.0382	.0055	.0075
57	627	732	-.0334	-.0292	-.0183	-.0189	.0025	.0045
58	708	780	-.0387	-.0358	-.0621	-.0573	-.0072	-.0028
59	675	726	-.0289	-.0259	-.0516	-.0518	.0124	.0150
60	696	690	-.0210	-.0207	-.1025	-.0998	.0066	.0081
61	744	726	-.0271	-.0271	-.1106	-.0981	-.0083	-.0071
62	696	630	-.0071	-.0075	-.1284	-.1249	-.0150	-.0154
63	744	642	-.0271	-.0295	-.1225	-.1209	-.0185	-.0185
64	696	570	-.0608	-.0603	-.1542	-.1519	-.0449	-.0452
65	744	558	-.0403	-.0390	-.0897	-.0762	-.0130	-.0129

TABLE VIII
RESULTS OF ELEMENT STRESSES AT INTERFACE

Elm. No.	Centroid (inch)		Normal Stress (ksi)		Tangential Stress (ksi)	
	X	Y	FINITE	BOUFIN	FINITE	BOUFIN
1	528	1200	-.0099	-.0074	.0020	.0016
2	540	1056	-.0113	-.0234	.0066	.0061
3	564	912	-.0196	-.0162	.0069	.0060
4	624	828	-.0215	-.0353	-.0046	-.0041
5	720	804	-.0786	-.0716	-.0046	-.0040
6	768	744	-.0227	-.0261	.0071	.0109
7	768	648	-.0343	-.0359	.0090	.0082
8	768	552	-.0256	-.0269	-.0020	-.0027
9	726	495	-.0847	-.0536	-.0024	-.0012
10	642	477	-.0483	-.0283	-.0044	-.0035
11	558	459	-.0629	-.0509	-.0053	-.0058
12	474	441	-.0445	-.0403	-.0036	-.0037
13	396	432	-.0792	-.0705	-.0010	-.0010
14	312	432	-.0523	-.0495	-.0011	-.0011
15	204	432	-.0556	-.0516	-.0007	-.0008
16	72	432	-.0532	-.0404	-.0002	.0004

TABLE IX
RESULTS OF ELEMENT STRESSES IN SOIL MASS

Elm. No.	Centroid (inch)		Sigma X (ksi)		Sigma Y (ksi)		Tau XY (ksi)	
	X	Y	FINITE	BOUFIN	FINITE	BOUFIN	FINITE	BOUFIN
1	72	396	-.0330	-.0479	-.0562	-.0358	-.0003	-.0012
2	72	312	-.0374	-.0374	-.0628	-.0627	-.0003	-.0003
3	72	204	-.0424	-.0424	-.0713	-.0711	-.0003	-.0003
4	72	72	-.0479	-.0480	-.0815	-.0812	-.0001	-.0001
5	204	396	-.0333	-.0404	-.0574	-.0479	-.0009	-.0011
6	204	312	-.0374	-.0374	-.0640	-.0639	-.0010	-.0009
7	204	204	-.0421	-.0422	-.0724	-.0723	-.0007	-.0007
8	204	72	-.0476	-.0477	-.0824	-.0822	-.0003	-.0003
9	312	396	-.0337	-.0357	-.0595	-.0569	-.0014	-.0015
10	312	312	-.0372	-.0372	-.0660	-.0658	-.0013	-.0013
11	312	204	-.0417	-.0417	-.0739	-.0738	-.0008	-.0008
12	312	72	-.0472	-.0472	-.0835	-.0835	-.0003	-.0003
13	396	396	-.0342	-.0341	-.0628	-.0622	-.0017	-.0017
14	396	312	-.0367	-.0368	-.0678	-.0678	-.0010	-.0010
15	396	204	-.0414	-.0414	-.0751	-.0751	-.0006	-.0006
16	396	72	-.0469	-.0469	-.0845	-.0845	-.0002	-.0002
17	474	401	-.0331	-.0334	-.0629	-.0629	.0003	.0008
18	474	312	-.0368	-.0368	-.0686	-.0687	-.0000	-.0000
19	474	204	-.0413	-.0413	-.0759	-.0759	-.0002	-.0002
20	474	72	-.0467	-.0468	-.0853	-.0853	-.0001	-.0001
21	558	410	-.0329	-.0329	-.0617	-.0617	.0006	.0005
22	558	312	-.0371	-.0370	-.0688	-.0688	.0003	.0003
23	558	204	-.0414	-.0414	-.0765	-.0764	.0001	.0001
24	558	72	-.0467	-.0467	-.0859	-.0859	+.0000	+.0000
25	600	1200	.0014	.0012	-.0015	-.0025	-.0062	-.0062
26	606	1056	-.0138	-.0137	-.0130	-.0116	-.0074	-.0079
27	618	906	-.0167	-.0163	-.0202	-.0219	-.0058	-.0061
28	642	419	-.0328	-.0328	-.0615	-.0618	.0009	.0008
29	642	312	-.0375	-.0371	-.0693	-.0691	.0003	.0006
30	642	204	-.0414	-.0415	-.0768	-.0768	.0004	.0004
31	642	72	-.0468	-.0468	-.0864	-.0863	.0001	.0001
32	720	1200	-.0050	-.0050	-.0057	-.0052	-.0041	-.0040
33	720	1056	-.0119	-.0135	-.0159	-.0164	-.0079	-.0082
34	720	894	-.0200	-.0177	-.0340	-.0341	-.0069	-.0078
35	726	440	-.0331	-.0323	-.0614	-.0614	.0013	.0017
36	726	324	-.0366	-.0369	-.0685	-.0683	.0009	.0011
37	726	204	-.0417	-.0418	-.0770	-.0769	.0005	.0005
38	726	72	-.0470	-.0470	-.0868	-.0867	.0001	.0002
39	816	1200	-.0096	-.0108	-.0084	-.0078	-.0053	-.0053
40	816	1056	-.0136	-.0142	-.0216	-.0210	-.0095	-.0094
41	816	888	-.0231	-.0207	-.0355	-.0336	-.0133	-.0123
42	816	744	-.0236	-.0242	-.0230	-.0288	-.0111	-.0107
43	816	648	-.0285	-.0291	-.0266	-.0268	-.0052	-.0051
44	816	552	-.0269	-.0265	-.0296	-.0366	.0017	.0016

TABLE IX (Continued)

Elm. No.	Centroid (inch)		Sigma X (ksi)		Sigma Y (ksi)		Tau XY (ksi)	
	X	Y	FINITE	BOUFIN	FINITE	BOUFIN	FINITE	BOUFIN
45	816	456	-.0355	-.0347	-.0578	-.0541	.0038	.0030
46	816	336	-.0371	-.0374	-.0669	-.0665	.0015	.0012
47	816	204	-.0422	-.0421	-.0772	-.0770	.0005	.0004
48	816	72	-.0472	-.0472	-.0871	-.0870	.0001	.0001
49	936	1200	-.0170	-.0163	-.0213	-.0220	-.0071	-.0080
50	936	1056	-.0149	-.0144	-.0268	-.0272	-.0077	-.0075
51	936	888	-.0201	-.0206	-.0315	-.0321	-.0064	-.0065
52	936	744	-.0234	-.0232	-.0367	-.0373	-.0033	-.0033
53	936	648	-.0235	-.0241	-.0401	-.0423	-.0026	-.0025
54	936	552	-.0275	-.0271	-.0482	-.0489	-.0024	-.0024
55	936	456	-.0319	-.0325	-.0551	-.0562	-.0018	-.0017
56	936	336	-.0377	-.0375	-.0668	-.0666	-.0003	-.0004
57	936	204	-.0423	-.0423	-.0775	-.0774	+.0000	-.0001
58	936	72	-.0473	-.0473	-.0876	-.0875	+.0000	+.0000
59	1104	1200	-.0191	-.0207	-.0208	-.0187	.0037	.0053
60	1104	1056	-.0160	-.0159	-.0257	-.0273	.0010	.0016
61	1104	888	-.0193	-.0193	-.0333	-.0342	-.0004	-.0002
62	1104	744	-.0223	-.0223	-.0412	-.0422	-.0003	-.0003
63	1104	648	-.0245	-.0245	-.0477	-.0482	-.0008	-.0007
64	1104	552	-.0274	-.0276	-.0538	-.0544	-.0014	-.0012
65	1104	456	-.0315	-.0315	-.0605	-.0608	-.0016	-.0014
66	1104	336	-.0365	-.0365	-.0689	-.0693	-.0012	-.0011
67	1104	204	-.0419	-.0418	-.0790	-.0791	-.0006	-.0006
68	1104	72	-.0471	-.0472	-.0889	-.0886	-.0002	-.0001
69	1320	1200	-.0144	-.0217	-.0074	-.0027	.0016	.0018
70	1320	1056	-.0180	-.0182	-.0199	-.0188	.0028	.0027
71	1320	888	-.0205	-.0207	-.0322	-.0321	.0019	.0022
72	1320	744	-.0234	-.0235	-.0425	-.0427	.0011	.0013
73	1320	648	-.0258	-.0259	-.0494	-.0496	.0005	.0006
74	1320	552	-.0286	-.0286	-.0563	-.0564	-.0001	.0001
75	1320	456	-.0317	-.0318	-.0629	-.0632	-.0004	-.0003
76	1320	336	-.0362	-.0362	-.0714	-.0717	-.0006	-.0005
77	1320	204	-.0413	-.0413	-.0809	-.0812	-.0005	-.0004
78	1320	72	-.0465	-.0470	-.0906	-.0900	-.0002	+.0000
79	1560	1200	-.0122	-.0192	-.0052	-.0037	.0001	.0003
80	1560	1056	-.0172	-.0173	-.0166	-.0167	.0008	.0007
81	1560	888	-.0214	-.0214	-.0305	-.0303	.0009	.0009
82	1560	744	-.0245	-.0246	-.0420	-.0418	.0006	.0007
83	1560	648	-.0268	-.0269	-.0495	-.0493	.0004	.0004
84	1560	552	-.0294	-.0295	-.0567	-.0566	.0002	.0002
85	1560	456	-.0322	-.0324	-.0638	-.0638	-.0000	.0001
86	1560	336	-.0363	-.0364	-.0725	-.0727	-.0001	-.0000
87	1560	204	-.0411	-.0412	-.0821	-.0823	-.0001	-.0001
88	1560	72	-.0462	-.0468	-.0918	-.0912	-.0001	.0001

6.4 Discussions and Conclusions

Tables IV through IX present the nodal displacements and element stresses for the example problem analyzed in a one inch width by programs BOUFIN and FINITE. The results obtained from the test run of program BOUFIN indicate excellent agreement with those from program FINITE. In addition, because the iterative scheme for simulating the interface behavior is adopted in both programs, the limitation of no tensile stresses across the soil/structure interface is satisfied in program BOUFIN. The accuracy of the coupling of boundary and finite element methods in solving Soil Structure Interaction problems is proven.

As the boundary element matrices are fully populated, the computer cost of program BOUFIN is greater than that of program FINITE in solving a problem with similar sizes of system matrices. This indicates that the coupling of boundary and finite element methods is less efficient computationally than the finite element method alone. However, due to the fact that the dimensionality of the boundary element region is reduced, the equations generated by the coupling of boundary and finite element methods are fewer than the equations generated by the finite element method alone in acquiring the same accuracy. This advantage is more evident for complex two- or three-dimensional continuum problems. For instance, in the example given in section 6.3, the size of the system matrix in BOUFIN (324x324) is much smaller than the size of the system matrix in FINITE (408x408);

hence, the computer execution time needed in program BOUFIN is about three-fourths of the computer execution time needed in program FINITE.

Another advantage of the coupling of boundary and finite element methods, which is not prominent in this study, is the required time in data preparation. The input data required for program BOUFIN can be simplified significantly if the domain integrals in evaluating body force terms are transformed into boundary integrals (31). In contrast, a large amount of data is needed for program FINITE. This is an important point as many man-hours are lost in preparing and checking finite element data.

CHAPTER VII

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Summary

The direct boundary element method has been formulated in which the symmetry condition is introduced. The displacement approach of the finite element method has been reviewed where the joint stiffness formulation is included. The coupling of boundary and finite element methods is derived for both equivalent boundary and finite element approaches.

A computer program based on the coupling of boundary and finite element methods was developed to analyze the elastic behavior of a U-Frame structure. Another computer program based on the finite element method alone was developed to solve the same soil-structure system for comparison. Both structure and soil mass were assumed to be linearly elastic, isotropic, and homogeneous. The limitation of no transfer of tensile stresses across soil/structure interface was ensured by employing iterative schemes on joint elements.

7.2 Conclusions

An example problem of U-Frame structure has been analyzed using the two numerical methods indicated above. Comparison of the results of nodal displacements and element stresses in the soil-structure system obtained from both techniques demonstrates the accuracy and validity of the coupling of boundary and finite element methods. Due to the fact that the dimensionality of the boundary element region is reduced, the equations generated by the coupling of boundary and finite element methods are fewer than the equations generated by the finite element method alone in acquiring the same accuracy. Therefore, the coupling of boundary and finite element methods is more efficient than the finite element method alone in solving a complex Soil Structure Interaction problem.

7.3 Recommendations

The coupling of boundary and finite methods is the proposed approach to analyze a U-Frame structure. In this study, boundary elements were applied to simulate the behavior of surrounding soil and internal cells were used to calculate body force terms by a domain integral. The process in computing body force terms adopted is the traditional boundary element method which requires soil mass to be divided into integration cells since the domain integral must be evaluated numerically. This process greatly increases the amount of required data preparation and causes

the boundary element method to lose much of its advantage over the finite element method.

Danson (31) has presented a numerical technique recently to improve the efficiency in evaluating body force terms. According to his method, the body force terms are expressed by a simple function of gravity inertia such that the domain integral can be transformed to a boundary integral which may be evaluated at the same time as the other boundary integrals.

The present study concentrates on the linear isotropic stress analysis of a soil-structure system. However, in many practical applications, the soil-structure system is non-homogeneous and/or non-linear. Brebbia (32) has proposed a solution to the system with non-homogeneous materials. Therefore, any future work should place emphasis upon the boundary integral formulation of inelastic problems.

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APPENDIX A
COMPUTER CODINGS AND INPUT LISTINGS
OF PROGRAM BOUFIN

```

C
C
C ----- C
C THIS PROGRAM IS APPLIED TO EVALUATE THE ELASTIC BEHAVIOR C
C OF A U-FRAME STRUCTURE BY THE COUPLING OF C
C BOUNDARY AND FINITE ELEMENT METHODS C
C ----- C
C X, Y, NODE COORDINATES C
C E, ELASTICITY MATRIX FOR STRUCTURE C
C ICONNE ELEMENT INCIDENCE VECTOR C
C A SYSTEM MATRIX C
C IDCOLU SPECIFIED BOUNDARY CONDITIONS, 0 -> LOAD, 1 -> DISP C
C COLUMN SPECIFIED BOUNDARY VALUE C
C BODY BODY FORCE VECTOR C
C STR, STRESS VECTOR C
C DISP DISPLACEMENT VECTOR C
C ELSTIF ELEMENT STIFFNESS MATRIX C
C NNSTR2, 2 X NUMBER OF NODES IN STRUCTURE C
C NNINT4, 4 X NUMBER OF NODES IN INTERFACE C
C NNSOL2, 2 X NUMBER OF NODES IN SOIL C
C NESTR NUMBER OF STRUCTURE ELEMENTS C
C NEJON, NUMBER OF JOINT ELEMENTS C
C NEINT, NUMBER OF INTERFACE ELEMENTS C
C NESOL, NUMBER OF SOIL ELEMENTS C
C NEREG, NUMBER OF INTEGRATION CELLS C
C HH, GG, MATRIX GENERATED IN BOUNDARY ELEMENT REGION C
C XM, XM1 VECTOR IN STORING SOLUTIONS C
C ----- C
C MAIN PROGRAM C
C ----- C
C IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z) C
C DIMENSION X(250), Y(250), E(3,3), ICONNE(250,4), IDCOLU(420) C
C DIMENSION COLUMN(420), A(420,420), BODY(420), XM1(420) C
C DIMENSION STR(3,1), DISP(2,1), HH(200,200), GG(200,200), XM(420) C
C DIMENSION ELSTIF(8,8) C
C COMMON /CO/ X, Y C
C COMMON /NNN/ NNSTR2, NNINT4, NNSOL2, NESTR, NEJON, NEINT, NESOL, NEREG C
C COMMON /MMM/ NEB, NEL, NEREG1, NEREG2 C
C COMMON /IO/ IRE, IWR C
C ----- C
C SET POINTERS AND INPUT TITLE C
C IRE = 5 C
C IWR = 6 C
C WRITE (IWR,9) C
C ----- C
C CALL SUBROUTINE "INPUT" C
C IER = 0 C
C CALL INPUT(ICONNE, IDCOLU, COLUMN, IUNKNO, ITYPE, IER) C
C IF (IER EQ 0) GO TO 1000 C
C GO TO 1000 C
1000 DO 5 M = 1, IUNKNO C
C BODY(M) = 0 C
C XM1(M) = 0 C
C DO 8 N = 1, IUNKNO C
C A(M,N) = 0

```

```

8 CONTINUE C
5 CONTINUE C
C ----- C
C FINITE ELEMENT FORMULATION C
C CALL FINITE(E, ICONNE, A, BODY) C
C ----- C
C BOUNDARY CONDITION IN THE STRUCTURE AND INTERFACE C
C IK = NNSTR2 + NNINT4 / 2 C
C DO 10 J = 1, IK C
C IF (IDCOLU(J) EQ 0) GO TO 20 C
C CALL CLEAN(J, COLUMN(J), A, BODY) C
C BODY(J) = COLUMN(J) C
C GO TO 10 C
20 BODY(J) = BODY(J) + COLUMN(J) C
10 CONTINUE C
C ----- C
C MATRIX "M" FORMULATION C
C JB = NESTR + NEJON + 1 C
C JL = NESTR + NEJON + NEINT C
C DO 30 JJ = JB, JL C
C IB = ICONNE(JJ,1) C
C IL = ICONNE(JJ,2) C
C XLENG = DSORT((X(IL)-X(IB)) ** 2 + (Y(IL)-Y(IB)) ** 2) C
C KK = 2 * IB - 1 C
C LL = 2 * IL - 1 C
C MM = KK + NNINT4 / 2 C
C NN = LL + NNINT4 / 2 C
C A(KK,MM) = A(KK,MM) + XLENG / 3. C
C A(LL,MM) = A(LL,MM) + XLENG / 6 C
C A(KK+1,MM+1) = A(KK+1,MM+1) + XLENG / 3. C
C A(LL+1,MM+1) = A(LL+1,MM+1) + XLENG / 6 C
C A(KK,NN) = A(KK,NN) + XLENG / 6 C
C A(LL,NN) = A(LL,NN) + XLENG / 3. C
C A(KK+1,NN+1) = A(KK+1,NN+1) + XLENG / 6 C
C A(LL+1,NN+1) = A(LL+1,NN+1) + XLENG / 3 C
30 CONTINUE C
C ----- C
C BOUNDARY ELEMENT FORMULATION C
C ITYPE = 1 UNSYMMETRY C
C ITYPE = 2 SYMMETRY ABOUT Y AXIS C
C CALL BOUND(ICONNE, HH, GG, BODY, ITYPE, IFA, NIF, IDCOLU, COLUMN, CC) C
C IROW = NNSTR2 + NNINT4 / 2 C
C ICOL1 = NNSTR2 C
C ICOL2 = IROW C
C MROW = NNSOL2 + NNINT4 / 2 C
C MCOL = NNINT4 / 2 C
C ----- C
C ASSEMBLE MATRIX "HH" AND "GG" INTO MATRIX "A" C
C DO 60 M = 1, MROW C
C DO 70 N = 1, MCOL C
C A(IROW+M, ICOL1+N) = HH(M,N) C
C A(IROW+M, ICOL2+N) = - GG(M,N) C
70 CONTINUE C
60 CONTINUE C
C MCOL = MCOL + 1 C
C DO 80 M = 1, MROW C
C DO 110 N = MCOL, MROW

```

```

110           A(IROW+M,ICOL2+N) = HH(M,N)
      CONTINUE
80      CONTINUE
C
C----- SOME TERMS IN MATRIX A ARE MULTIPLIED BY CC OR CD TO AVOID
C----- NUMERICAL ERROR
C
      MM = NNSTR2 + 1
      NN = MM + NNINT4 / 2
      LL = IUNKNO - NNSOL2
      CD = A(1,1) / A(NN,MM)
      CC = CC + CD
      DO 40 J = MM, IUNKNO
         DO 50 K = 1, IUNKNO
            IF ((J LT NN) OR (J GT LL)) GO TO 55
            A(K,J) = CC * A(K,J)
            GO TO 50
         A(K,J) = CD * A(K,J)
55      CONTINUE
50      CONTINUE
40      CONTINUE
C
      IT = 0
      MB = NESTR + 1
      ML = NESTR + NEJON
C
C----- CALAULATE THE INVERSE OF GLOBAL MATRIX
C
      CALL INVER(A,420,IUNKNO)
C----- XM STORE SOLUTION OF UNKNOWNS
C
2000 CALL PRODD(A,BODY,XM,420,IUNKNO,IDCOLU,CC,CD)
C----- CHECK THE CONVERGENCE OF DISPLACEMENTS AT INTERFACE
C
      IF (IT EQ 11) GO TO 190
      IB = NNSTR2 + 1
      IL = NNSTR2 + NNINT4 / 2
C
      DO 120 K = IB, IL
         IF (DABS(XM(K) - XM1(K)) GT 0.000001) GO TO 130
120      CONTINUE
C
      GO TO 190
C----- RESTART THE PROLEM STORE "XM" TO "XM1"
C
130      DO 140 I = 1, IUNKNO
         XM1(I) = XM(I)
140      CONTINUE
C----- ITERATIVE ROUTINE
C
      IT = IT + 1
      CALL ITER(XM,BODY,ICONNE,MB,ML)
C
      GO TO 2000
C----- REORDER AND STORE DISPLACEMENTS TO XM, TRACTIONS TO COLUMN
C
190      M = NNSTR2 + NNINT4 / 2 + 1
         N = NNSTR2 + NNINT4
         DO 530 K = M, N
            L = K - NNINT4 / 2
            COLUMN(L) = XM(K)

```

```

530      CONTINUE
C
      M = N + 1
C
      DO 550 K = M, IUNKNO
         L = K - NNINT4 / 2
         IF (IDCOLU(K) EQ 0) GO TO 540
         COLUMN(L) = XM(K)
         XM(L) = COLUMN(K)
         GO TO 550
540      COLUMN(L) = COLUMN(K)
550      XM(L) = XM(K)
C
C----- STRUCTURE OUTPUT
C
      NNSTR = NNSTR2 / 2
      WRITE (IWR,90)
      DO 570 L = 1, NNSTR
         WRITE (IWR,94) L, XM(2*L-1), XM(2*L)
570      CONTINUE
      WRITE (IWR,97)
      DO 580 JJ = 1, NESTR
         I = ICONNE(JJ,1)
         J = ICONNE(JJ,2)
         K = ICONNE(JJ,3)
         L = ICONNE(JJ,4)
         CALL SOLVE(I,J,K,L,E,STR,DISP,XM)
580      WRITE (IWR,904) JJ,(DISP(M,1),M=1,2),(STR(M,1),M=1,3)
      CONTINUE
      WRITE (IWR,99)
      DO 585 JJ = MB, ML
         I = ICONNE(JJ,1)
         J = ICONNE(JJ,2)
         K = ICONNE(JJ,3)
         L = ICONNE(JJ,4)
         CALL FIND(I,J,K,L,STR,DISP,XM)
585      WRITE (IWR,906) JJ,I,J,(DISP(M,1),M=1,2),(STR(M,1),M=1,2)
      CONTINUE
C----- INTERFACE OUTPUT
C
      WRITE (IWR,907)
      M = NNSTR + 1
      N = NNSTR + NNINT4 / 4
C
      DO 590 K = M, N
         WRITE (IWR,914) K,XM(2*K-1),XM(2*K),COLUMN(2*K-1),COLUMN(2*K)
590      CONTINUE
C----- SOIL OUTPUT
C
      WRITE (IWR,917)
      M = N + 1
      N = M + NNSOL2 / 2 - 1
C
      DO 600 K = M, N
         WRITE (IWR,914) K,XM(2*K-1),XM(2*K),COLUMN(2*K-1),COLUMN(2*K)
600      CONTINUE
C
      WRITE (IWR,97)
C
      IF (NEREG EQ 0) GO TO 10000
      DO 200 JJ = NEREG1, NEREG2
         I = ICONNE(JJ,1)
         J = ICONNE(JJ,2)

```

```

      K = ICONNE(JJ,3)
      L = ICONNE(JJ,4)
      XI = X(I)
      XJ = X(J)
      XK = X(K)
      XL = X(L)
      YI = Y(I)
      YJ = Y(J)
      YK = Y(K)
      YL = Y(L)
      XS = 25 * (XI + XJ + XK + XL)
      YS = 25 * (YI + YJ + YK + YL)
C
      DD 230 ISY = 1, IFA, NIF
      IF (ISY EQ 1) GO TO 235
      XS = - XS
      GO TO 240
235     DISP(1,1) = 0
      DISP(2,1) = 0
      STR(1,1) = 0
      STR(2,1) = 0
      STR(3,1) = 0
240     CALL CALCU(ICONNE,XS,YS,COLUMN,XM,STR,DISP,ISY)
230     CONTINUE
200     WRITE(IWR,904)JJ,(DISP(M,1),M=1,2),STR(1,1),STR(3,1),STR(2,1)
C
      WRITE(IWR,924)
C
      9 FORMAT(1H1,///,40X,'COUPLING OF FINITE AND BOUNDARY ELEMENT'
&      ,METHODS',
&      ,///,40X,'APPLIED TO',
&      ,///,42X,'SOIL-STRUCTURE INTERACTION PROBLEMS')
C
      90 FORMAT(////,36X,'*****',
&      ,/36X,'* STRUCTURE OUTPUT *',
&      ,/36X,'*****',
&      ,///,41X,'NODAL DISPLACEMENT ',
&      ,//,34X,'NODE',7X,'U',13X,'V')
C
      94 FORMAT(34X,I3,2(3X,E11 4))
C
      97 FORMAT(////,51X,'ELEMENT DISPLACEMENT AND STRESS',//,
&      ,34X,'ELEMENT',4X,'U',13X,'V',12X,'SXX',11X,'SY',10X,'SXY')
C
      99 FORMAT(////,47X,'RELATIVE DISPLACEMENT AND LOCAL STRESS ',
&      ,AT JOINT ELEMENT',//,34X,'ELEMENT',5X,'LOCAL X AXIS',
&      ,7X,'TAN DISP',5X,'NOR DISP',8X,'TAU',10X,'SIGMA')
C
      904 FORMAT(34X,I3,5(3X,E11 4))
C
      906 FORMAT(34X,I3,6X,'NODE',I3,' TO NODE',I3,4(3X,E11 4))
C
      907 FORMAT(////,36X,'*****',
&      ,/36X,'* INTERFACE OUTPUT *',
&      ,/36X,'*****',
&      ,///,43X,'DISPLACEMENT AND TRACTION AT INTERFACE',
&      ,//,34X,'NODE',7X,'U',13X,'V',12X,'TXX',11X,'TY')
C
      914 FORMAT(34X,I3,4(3X,E11 4))
C
      917 FORMAT(////,36X,'*****',
&      ,/36X,'* SOIL OUTPUT *',
&      ,/36X,'*****',
&      ,///,43X,'DISPLACEMENT AND TRACTION AT BOUNDARY NODE',
&      ,//,34X,'NODE',7X,'U',13X,'V',12X,'TXX',11X,'TY')

```

```

C
      924 FORMAT(1H1)
C
      10000 STOP
      END
C-----
C
      SUBPROGRAM "INVER"
C-----
C
      SUBROUTINE INVER(A,NX,N)
C
      IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
      DIMENSION A(NX,NX)
C
      DO 100 K = 1, N
C
      DD 20 J = 1, N
      IF (J EQ K) GO TO 20
      A(K,J) = A(K,J) / A(K,K)
C
      20     A(K,K) = 1 / A(K,K)
C
      DD 30 I = 1, N
      IF (I EQ K) GO TO 30
C
      DD 40 J = 1, N
      IF (J EQ K) GO TO 40
      A(I,J) = A(I,J) - A(K,J) * A(I,K)
C
      40     CONTINUE
      30     CONTINUE
C
      DD 50 I = 1, N
      IF (I EQ K) GO TO 50
      A(I,K) = -A(I,K) * A(K,K)
C
      50     CONTINUE
      100    CONTINUE
C
      RETURN
      END
C-----
C
      SUBPROGRAM "ITER"
C-----
C
      SUBROUTINE ITER(XM,BODY,ICONNE,MB,ML)
C
      IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
      DIMENSION XM(420), BODY(420), ELSTIF(8,8), X(250)
      DIMENSION Y(250), ICONNE(250,4)
C
      COMMON /CO/ X,Y
      COMMON /PROP/ESTR,PSTR,WSTR,EKN,EKS,ESOL,PSOL,WSOL
C
      DO 10 JJ = MB, ML
      I = ICONNE(JJ,1)
      J = ICONNE(JJ,2)
      K = ICONNE(JJ,3)
      L = ICONNE(JJ,4)
      XLENG = DSORT((X(J) - X(I)) ** 2 + (Y(J) - Y(I)) ** 2)
      COST = (X(J) - X(I)) / XLENG
      SINT = (Y(J) - Y(I)) / XLENG
C

```

```

C----- RELATIVE DISPLACEMENT AT CENTROID OF JOINT ELEMENT
C
      U = 0.5 * (XM(2*K-1) + XM(2*L-1) - XM(2*I-1) - XM(2*J-1))
      V = 0.5 * (XM(2*K) + XM(2*L) - XM(2*I) - XM(2*J))
C
C----- TRANSFORM TO LOCAL DISPLACEMENT
C
      WS = U * COST + V * SINT
      WN = - U * SINT + V * COST
C
      TAU = WS * EKS
      SIGMA = WN * EKN
      IF (SIGMA LE 0) GO TO 10
C----- RESTRAINING FORCE IS - SIGMA * LENGTH AND - TAU * LENGTH
C
      TX = (COST * TAU - SIGMA * SINT) * XLENG / 2
      TY = (SINT * TAU + SIGMA * COST) * XLENG / 2
      BODY(2*I-1) = BODY(2*I-1) + TX
      BODY(2*I) = BODY(2*I) + TY
      BODY(2*J-1) = BODY(2*J-1) + TX
      BODY(2*J) = BODY(2*J) + TY
C
      BODY(2*K-1) = BODY(2*K-1) - TX
      BODY(2*K) = BODY(2*K) - TY
      BODY(2*L-1) = BODY(2*L-1) - TX
      BODY(2*L) = BODY(2*L) - TY
C
10    CONTINUE
C
      RETURN
      END
C-----
C
      SUBPROGRAM "FIND"
C-----
C
      SUBROUTINE FIND(I,J,K,L,STR,DISP,XM)
C
      IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
      DIMENSION STR(3,1), DISP(2,1), XM(420), D(2), X(250), Y(250)
C
      COMMON /CG/ X,Y
      COMMON /PROP/ESTR,PSTR,WSTR,EKN,EKS,ESOL,PSOL,WSOL
C
      XD = X(J) - X(I)
      YD = Y(J) - Y(I)
      D(1) = (-XM(2*I-1) - XM(2*J-1) + XM(2*K-1) + XM(2*L-1)) * 0.5
      D(2) = (-XM(2*I) - XM(2*J) + XM(2*K) + XM(2*L)) * 0.5
C
      XLENG = DSQRT(XD * XD + YD * YD)
      COST = XD / XLENG
      SINT = YD / XLENG
C----- TRANSFORM DISPLACEMENT TO LOCAL COORDINATES AND FIND STRESS
C
      DISP(1,1) = COST * D(1) + SINT * D(2)
      DISP(2,1) = -SINT * D(1) + COST * D(2)
      STR(1,1) = EKS * DISP(1,1)
      STR(2,1) = EKN * DISP(2,1)
1000 RETURN
      END
C-----
C
      SUBPROGRAM "FINITE"

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```

C-----
C
      SUBROUTINE FINITE(E,ICONNE,A,BODY)
C
      IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
      DIMENSION ELSTIF(8,8), A(420,420)
      DIMENSION ICONNE(250,4), BODY(420), E(3,3), DETJAC(4)
C
      COMMON /PROP/ESTR,PSTR,WSTR,EKN,EKS,ESOL,PSOL,WSOL
      COMMON /NNN/NNSTR2,NNINT4,NNSOL2,NESTR,NEJON,NEINT,NESOL,NEREG
C
      CONST = ESTR / ((1. + PSTR) * (1 - 2 * PSTR))
      E(1,1) = CONST * (1 - PSTR)
      E(2,2) = E(1,1)
      E(3,3) = CONST * 5 * (1 - 2 * PSTR)
      E(1,2) = CONST * PSTR
      E(2,1) = E(1,2)
      E(2,3) = 0
      E(3,2) = E(2,3)
      E(1,3) = 0
      E(3,1) = 0
C
      N = NESTR + NEJON
      DO 100 JJ = 1, N
        I = ICONNE(JJ,1)
        J = ICONNE(JJ,2)
        K = ICONNE(JJ,3)
        L = ICONNE(JJ,4)
        IF (JJ GT NESTR) GO TO 50
C
      CALL STIFF(I,J,K,L,E,ELSTIF,DETJAC)
C
      BODY(2*I) = BODY(2*I) - WSTR * DETJAC(1)
      BODY(2*J) = BODY(2*J) - WSTR * DETJAC(2)
      BODY(2*K) = BODY(2*K) - WSTR * DETJAC(3)
      BODY(2*L) = BODY(2*L) - WSTR * DETJAC(4)
      GO TO 70
C
50    CALL SJOINT(I,J,K,L,EKS,EKN,ELSTIF)
C
70    CALL ASSEM(ELSTIF,I,J,K,L,A)
C
100   CONTINUE
      RETURN
      END
C-----
C
      SUBPROGRAM "SJOINT"
C-----
C
      SUBROUTINE SJOINT(I,J,K,L,ES,EN,ELSTIF)
C
      IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
      DIMENSION SQ4(8,8), ELSTIF(8,8), TRAN(8,8), TEMP(8,8), X(250)
      DIMENSION Y(250)
C
      COMMON /CG/ X,Y
C----- CLEAR TRANSFORMATION MATRIX AND LOCAL JOINT STIFFNESS MATRIX
C
      DO 10 M = 1, 8
        DO 20 N = 1, 8
          TRAN(M,N) = 0
          SQ4(M,N) = 0

```

```

20      CONTINUE
10      CONTINUE
C
C      XD = X(J) - X(I)
C      YD = Y(J) - Y(I)
C      XLENG = DSQRT(XD * XD + YD * YD)
C
C----- FORMULATION OF TRANSPOSE "TRAN"
C
TRAN(1,1) = XD / XLENG
TRAN(2,2) = XD / XLENG
TRAN(3,3) = XD / XLENG
TRAN(4,4) = XD / XLENG
TRAN(5,5) = XD / XLENG
TRAN(6,6) = XD / XLENG
TRAN(7,7) = XD / XLENG
TRAN(8,8) = XD / XLENG
TRAN(1,2) = - YD / XLENG
TRAN(2,1) = YD / XLENG
TRAN(3,4) = - YD / XLENG
TRAN(4,3) = YD / XLENG
TRAN(5,6) = - YD / XLENG
TRAN(6,5) = YD / XLENG
TRAN(7,8) = - YD / XLENG
TRAN(8,7) = YD / XLENG
C
C----- FORMULATION OF LOACL JOINT ELEMENT STIFFNESS
C
SQ4(1,1) = XLENG / 3 * ES
SQ4(1,3) = XLENG / 6 * ES
SQ4(1,5) = - XLENG / 6 * ES
SQ4(1,7) = - XLENG / 3 * ES
C
SQ4(3,1) = XLENG / 6 * ES
SQ4(3,3) = XLENG / 3 * ES
SQ4(3,5) = - XLENG / 3 * ES
SQ4(3,7) = - XLENG / 6 * ES
C
SQ4(5,1) = - XLENG / 6 * ES
SQ4(5,3) = - XLENG / 3 * ES
SQ4(5,5) = XLENG / 3 * ES
SQ4(5,7) = XLENG / 6 * ES
C
SQ4(7,1) = - XLENG / 3 * ES
SQ4(7,3) = - XLENG / 6 * ES
SQ4(7,5) = XLENG / 6 * ES
SQ4(7,7) = XLENG / 3 * ES
C
SQ4(2,2) = XLENG / 3 * EN
SQ4(2,4) = XLENG / 6 * EN
SQ4(2,6) = - XLENG / 6 * EN
SQ4(2,8) = - XLENG / 3 * EN
C
SQ4(4,2) = XLENG / 6 * EN
SQ4(4,4) = XLENG / 3 * EN
SQ4(4,6) = - XLENG / 3 * EN
SQ4(4,8) = - XLENG / 6 * EN
C
SQ4(6,2) = - XLENG / 6 * EN
SQ4(6,4) = - XLENG / 3 * EN
SQ4(6,6) = XLENG / 3 * EN
SQ4(6,8) = XLENG / 6 * EN
C
SQ4(8,2) = - XLENG / 3 * EN
SQ4(8,4) = - XLENG / 6 * EN
SQ4(8,6) = XLENG / 6 * EN

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```

SQ4(8,8) = XLENG / 3 * EN
C
C----- TRANSFORMATION TO GLOBAL JOINT STIFFNESS MATRIX
C
CALL PROD(TRAN,SQ4,TEMP,8,8,8)
C
TRAN(1,2) = - TRAN(1,2)
TRAN(2,1) = - TRAN(2,1)
TRAN(3,4) = - TRAN(3,4)
TRAN(4,3) = - TRAN(4,3)
TRAN(5,6) = - TRAN(5,6)
TRAN(6,5) = - TRAN(6,5)
TRAN(7,8) = - TRAN(7,8)
TRAN(8,7) = - TRAN(8,7)
C
CALL PROD(TEMP,TRAN,ELSTIF,8,8,8)
C
RETURN
END
C-----
C
SUBPROGRAM "STIFF"
C-----
C
SUBROUTINE STIFF(I,J,K,L,E,ELSTIF,DETJAC)
C
IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
DIMENSION E(3,3), SQ4(8,8), B(3,8), DUMM(8,3), DETJAC(4)
DIMENSION XJINV(2,2), XM1(2,8), XM2(2,8), ELSTIF(8,8)
DIMENSION AALPHA(4), ABETA(4), BT(8,3), X(250), Y(250)
C
COMMON /CO/ X, Y
COMMON /ALPH/ AALPHA, ABETA
C----- IGNORE WEIGHT, BECAUSE WEIGHT = 1 FOR 4 POINT INTEGRATION
C
XI = X(I)
XJ = X(J)
XK = X(K)
XL = X(L)
C
YI = Y(I)
YJ = Y(J)
YK = Y(K)
YL = Y(L)
C
DO 10 IR = 1, 8
DO 20 IC = 1, 8
ELSTIF(IR,IC) = 0
20 CONTINUE
10 CONTINUE
C
IPOINT = 1
15 ALPHA = AALPHA(IPOINT)
BETA = ABETA(IPOINT)
C
DXDA = - 25 * (1 - BETA) * XI + 25 * (1 - BETA) * XJ
+ 25 * (1 + BETA) * XK - 25 * (1 + BETA) * XL
C
DYDA = - 25 * (1 - BETA) * YI + 25 * (1 - BETA) * YJ
+ 25 * (1 + BETA) * YK - 25 * (1 + BETA) * YL
C
DXDB = - 25 * (1 - ALPHA) * XI - 25 * (1 + ALPHA) * XJ
+ 25 * (1 + ALPHA) * XK + 25 * (1 - ALPHA) * XL
C

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      & DYDB = - 25 * (1 - ALPHA) * YI - 25 * (1 + ALPHA) * YJ
          + 25 * (1 + ALPHA) * YK + 25 * (1 - ALPHA) * YL
C-----
C      DXDA, DYDA, DXDB AND DYDB ARE TERMS IN JACOBIAN
C
      XJDET = DXDA * DYDB - DXDB * DYDA
      XJINV(1,1) = DYDB / XJDET
      XJINV(1,2) = - DYDA / XJDET
      XJINV(2,1) = - DXDB / XJDET
      XJINV(2,2) = DXDA / XJDET
      DETJAC(IPPOINT) = DABS(XJDET)
C
      DO 30 M = 1, 4
          XM1(1,2*M) = 0
          XM1(2,2*M) = 0
          XM2(1,2*M-1) = 0
          XM2(2,2*M-1) = 0
30      CONTINUE
C
      XM1(1,1) = - 25 * (1 - BETA)
      XM2(1,2) = XM1(1,1)
      XM1(1,3) = + 25 * (1 - BETA)
      XM2(1,4) = XM1(1,3)
      XM1(1,5) = + 25 * (1 + BETA)
      XM2(1,6) = XM1(1,5)
      XM1(1,7) = - 25 * (1 + BETA)
      XM2(1,8) = XM1(1,7)
C
      XM1(2,1) = - 25 * (1 - ALPHA)
      XM2(2,2) = XM1(2,1)
      XM1(2,3) = - 25 * (1 + ALPHA)
      XM2(2,4) = XM1(2,3)
      XM1(2,5) = + 25 * (1 + ALPHA)
      XM2(2,6) = XM1(2,5)
      XM1(2,7) = + 25 * (1 - ALPHA)
      XM2(2,8) = XM1(2,7)
C
      DO 40 M = 1, 8
          B(1,M) = 0
          B(2,M) = 0
          B(3,M) = 0
C
          DO 50 N = 1, 2
              B(1,M) = B(1,M) + XJINV(1,N) * XM1(N,M)
              B(2,M) = B(2,M) + XJINV(2,N) * XM2(N,M)
              B(3,M) = B(3,M) + XJINV(1,N) * XM2(N,M)
50          CONTINUE
C
          BT(M,1) = B(1,M)
          BT(M,2) = B(2,M)
          BT(M,3) = B(3,M)
40      CONTINUE
C
      CALL PROD(BT, E, DUMM, 8, 3, 3)
C
      CALL PROD(DUMM, B, SQ4, 8, 3, 8)
C
      DO 60 M = 1, 8
          DO 70 N = 1, 8
              ELSTIF(M,N) = ELSTIF(M,N) + SQ4(M,N) * DETJAC(IPPOINT)
70          CONTINUE
60      CONTINUE
C
      IF (IPPOINT EQ 4) GO TO 1000
C

```

```

      IPPOINT = IPPOINT + 1
      GO TO 15
C-----
C      1000 RETURN
      END
C-----
C      SUBPROGRAM "ASSEM"
C-----
C      SUBROUTINE ASSEM(ELSTIF,I,J,K,L,A)
C
      IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
      DIMENSION ELSTIF(8,8), JR(4), NR(8), A(420,420)
C
      JR(1) = I
      JR(2) = J
      JR(3) = K
      JR(4) = L
C
      DO 10 M = 1, 4
          IX = 2 * M - 1
          IY = IX + 1
          NR(IX) = 2 * JR(M) - 1
          NR(IY) = 2 * JR(M)
10      CONTINUE
C
      DO 20 M = 1, 8
          DO 30 N = 1, 8
              A(NR(M),NR(N)) = A(NR(M),NR(N)) + ELSTIF(M,N)
30          CONTINUE
20      CONTINUE
C
      RETURN
      END
C-----
C      SUBPROGRAM "SOLVE"
C-----
C      SUBROUTINE SOLVE(I,J,K,L,E,STR,DISP,BODY)
C
      IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
      DIMENSION E(3,3), STR(3,1), STRAIN(3,1), BODY(420)
      DIMENSION B(3,8), DISP(2,1), XJINV(2,2), XM1(2,8), XM2(2,8)
      DIMENSION X(250), Y(250), DD(8,1)
C
      COMMON /CO/ X, Y
C
      XI = X(I)
      XJ = X(J)
      XK = X(K)
      XL = X(L)
C
      YI = Y(I)
      YJ = Y(J)
      YK = Y(K)
      YL = Y(L)
C
      DD(1,1) = BODY(2*I-1)
      DD(2,1) = BODY(2*I)
      DD(3,1) = BODY(2*J-1)
      DD(4,1) = BODY(2*J)
      DD(5,1) = BODY(2*K-1)

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DD(6,1) = BODY(2*K)
DD(7,1) = BODY(2*L-1)
DD(8,1) = BODY(2*L)
C
DISP(1,1) = 0
DISP(2,1) = 0
C
DO 15 K = 1, 4
  DISP(1,1) = DISP(1,1) + 25 * DD(2*K-1,1)
  DISP(2,1) = DISP(2,1) + 25 * DD(2*K,1)
15 CONTINUE
C
DXDA = - 25 * XI + 25 * XJ + 25 * XK - 25 * XL
C
DYDA = - 25 * YI + 25 * YJ + 25 * YK - 25 * YL
C
DXDB = - 25 * XI - 25 * XJ + 25 * XK + 25 * XL
C
DYDB = - 25 * YI - 25 * YJ + 25 * YK + 25 * YL
C
C-----
DXDA, DYDA, DXDB AND DYDB ARE TERMS IN JACOBIAN
C
XJDET = DXDA * DYDB - DXDB * DYDA
XJINV(1,1) = DYDB / XJDET
XJINV(1,2) = - DYDA / XJDET
XJINV(2,1) = - DXDB / XJDET
XJINV(2,2) = DXDA / XJDET
C
DO 30 M = 1, 4
  XM1(1,2*M) = 0
  XM1(2,2*M) = 0
  XM2(1,2*M-1) = 0
  XM2(2,2*M-1) = 0
30 CONTINUE
C
XM1(1,1) = - .25
XM2(1,2) = XM1(1,1)
XM1(1,3) = + 25
XM2(1,4) = XM1(1,3)
XM1(1,5) = + 25
XM2(1,6) = XM1(1,5)
XM1(1,7) = - 25
XM2(1,8) = XM1(1,7)
C
XM1(2,1) = - 25
XM2(2,2) = XM1(2,1)
XM1(2,3) = - 25
XM2(2,4) = XM1(2,3)
XM1(2,5) = + 25
XM2(2,6) = XM1(2,5)
XM1(2,7) = + 25
XM2(2,8) = XM1(2,7)
C
DO 40 M = 1, 8
  B(1,M) = 0
  B(2,M) = 0
  B(3,M) = 0
C
DO 50 N = 1, 2
  B(1,M) = B(1,M) + XJINV(1,N) * XM1(N,M)
  B(2,M) = B(2,M) + XJINV(2,N) * XM2(N,M)
  B(3,M) = B(3,M) + XJINV(1,N) * XM1(N,M)
  B(3,M) = B(3,M) + XJINV(2,N) * XM2(N,M)
&
50 CONTINUE
C
40 CONTINUE

```

```

C
CALL PROD(B,DD,STRAIN,3,8,1)
C
CALL PROD(E,STRAIN,STR,3,3,1)
C
RETURN
END
C-----
C
SUBPROGRAM "CLEAN"
C-----
C
SUBROUTINE CLEAN(J,V,A,BODY)
C
IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
DIMENSION A(420,420),BODY(420)
C
COMMON /NNN/NNSTR2,NNINT4,NNSOL2,NESTR,NEJON,NEINT, NESOL, NEREG
C
IK = NNSTR2 + NNINT4 + NNSOL2
DO 10 K = 1, IK
  BODY(K) = BODY(K) - A(K,J) * V
  A(J,K) = 0
  A(K,J) = 0.
10 CONTINUE
C
A(J,J) = 1
RETURN
END
C-----
C
SUBPROGRAM "BOUND"
C-----
C
SUBROUTINE BOUND(ICONNE,HH,GG,BODY,ITYPE,IFA,NIF,IDCOLU,COLUMN,CC)
C
IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
DIMENSION GI(3,6), DME(3,6), D(2,2), HH(200,200), GG(200,200)
DIMENSION H(2,4), G(2,4), USTAR(2,2), AALPHA(4), ABETA(4)
DIMENSION ICONNE(250,4), BODY(420), X(250), Y(250), IDCOLU(420)
DIMENSION COLUMN(420)
C
COMMON /CO/ X, Y
COMMON /NNN/NNSTR2,NNINT4,NNSOL2,NESTR,NEJON,NEINT, NESOL, NEREG
COMMON /CONS/ C1, C2, C3, C4, C5, C6, C7, G1, DME, D
COMMON /PRDP/ESTR,PSTR,WSTR,EKN,EKS,ESOL,PSOL,WSOL
COMMON /ALPH/ AALPHA, ABETA
COMMON /MMM/ NEB, NEL, NEREG1, NEREG2
C
GE = ESOL / (2 * (1 + PSOL))
C2 = 3 - 4 * PSOL
C3 = 1 / ((1 - PSOL) * 12 56637062)
C4 = 1 - 2 * PSOL
C5 = 2 * C3 + GE
C7 = 1 - 4 * PSOL
C1 = C3 / (2 * GE)
C5 = C1 / 2.
CC = 2 * GE / (1. - PSOL)
C
D(1,1) = 1
D(1,2) = 0
D(2,1) = 0
D(2,2) = 1

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```

NNB = NNSTR2 / 2 + 1
NNL = NNB + NNSOL2 / 2 + NNINT4 / 4 - 1
KKK = 2 * (NNL - NNB + 1)
DO 10 J = 1, KKK
    DO 15 L = 1, KKK
        HH(J,L) = 0
        GG(J,L) = 0
    CONTINUE
15 CONTINUE
10 CONTINUE
C
NEB = NESTR + NEJON + 1
NEL = NEB + NEINT + NESOL - 1
C
IFA = 1
NIF = 1
IF (ITYPE EQ 1) GO TO 23
C
IFA = 3
NIF = 2
C
23 DO 990 ISY = 1, IFA, NIF
1000     NODE = NNB
        XS = X(NODE)
        YS = Y(NODE)
C
IF (ISY EQ 1) GO TO 55
XS = -XS
C
55     DO 100 J = NEB, NEL
        IB = ICONNE(J,1)
        IL = ICONNE(J,2)
        DXB = DABS(X(IB)-XS)
        DYB = DABS(Y(IB)-YS)
        DXL = DABS(X(IL)-XS)
        DYL = DABS(Y(IL)-YS)
        ICOD = 1
        IF ((ISY NE 1) AND (DABS(XS) GT 0 001)) GO TO 40
        IF ((DXB GT 0 001) OR (DYB GT 0 001)) GO TO 25
            ICOD = 2
            GO TO 40
        IF ((DXL GT 0 001) OR (DYL GT 0 001)) GO TO 40
            ICOD = 3
        CALL FUNC(ICOD,H,G,IB,IL,XS,YS,USTAR,XX,YY,ISY)
C
40     SET REQUIRED POINTERS IN TERMS OF LOCAL MATRIX "HH", "GG"
C
M = 2 * (NODE - NNB) + 1
N = 2 * (IB - NNB) + 1
L = 2 * (IL - NNB) + 1
C
HH(M,N) = HH(M,N) + H(1,1)
HH(M,N+1) = HH(M,N+1) + H(1,2)
HH(M,L) = HH(M,L) + H(1,3)
HH(M,L+1) = HH(M,L+1) + H(1,4)
C
HH(M+1,N) = HH(M+1,N) + H(2,1)
HH(M+1,N+1) = HH(M+1,N+1) + H(2,2)
HH(M+1,L) = HH(M+1,L) + H(2,3)
HH(M+1,L+1) = HH(M+1,L+1) + H(2,4)
C
GG(M,N) = GG(M,N) + G(1,1)
GG(M,N+1) = GG(M,N+1) + G(1,2)
GG(M,L) = GG(M,L) + G(1,3)

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GG(M,L+1) = GG(M,L+1) + G(1,4)
C
GG(M+1,N) = GG(M+1,N) + G(2,1)
GG(M+1,N+1) = GG(M+1,N+1) + G(2,2)
GG(M+1,L) = GG(M+1,L) + G(2,3)
GG(M+1,L+1) = GG(M+1,L+1) + G(2,4)
C
IF (ISY EQ 1) GO TO 90
H(1,1) = - H(1,1)
H(2,1) = - H(2,1)
H(1,3) = - H(1,3)
H(2,3) = - H(2,3)
90     HH(M,M) = HH(M,M) - H(1,1) - H(1,3)
        HH(M,M+1) = HH(M,M+1) - H(1,2) - H(1,4)
        HH(M+1,M) = HH(M+1,M) - H(2,1) - H(2,3)
        HH(M+1,M+1) = HH(M+1,M+1) - H(2,2) - H(2,4)
100     CONTINUE
IF (NEREG EQ 0) GO TO 220
NEREG1 = NEL + 1
NEREG2 = NEREG1 + NEREG - 1
C
DO 200 JJ = NEREG1, NEREG2
    I = ICONNE(JJ,1)
    J = ICONNE(JJ,2)
    K = ICONNE(JJ,3)
    L = ICONNE(JJ,4)
    XI = X(I)
    XJ = X(J)
    XK = X(K)
    XL = X(L)
    YI = Y(I)
    YJ = Y(J)
    YK = Y(K)
    YL = Y(L)
C
300     IPOINT = 1
        AL = AALPHA(IPOINT)
        BE = ABETA(IPOINT)
        XX = 25*(1-AL)*(1-BE)*XI + 25*(1+AL)*(1-BE)*XJ
            + 25*(1+AL)*(1+BE)*XK + 25*(1-AL)*(1+BE)*XL
        YY = 25*(1-AL)*(1-BE)*YI + 25*(1+AL)*(1-BE)*YJ
            + 25*(1+AL)*(1+BE)*YK + 25*(1-AL)*(1+BE)*YL
C
DXDA = - 25 * (1 - BE) * XI + 25 * (1 - BE) * XJ
        + 25 * (1 + BE) * XK - 25 * (1 + BE) * XL
DYDA = - 25 * (1 - BE) * YI + 25 * (1 - BE) * YJ
        + 25 * (1 + BE) * YK - 25 * (1 + BE) * YL
C
DXDB = - 25 * (1 - AL) * XI + 25 * (1 + AL) * XJ
        + 25 * (1 + AL) * XK + 25 * (1 - AL) * XL
C
DYDB = - 25 * (1 - AL) * YI - 25 * (1 + AL) * YJ
        + .25 * (1 + AL) * YK + 25 * (1 - AL) * YL
C
XJDET = DXDA * DYDB - DXDB * DYDA
XJA = DABS(XJDET)
ICOD = 4
C
CALL FUNC(ICOD,H,G,IB,IL,XS,YS,USTAR,XX,YY,ISY)
C
SET REQUIRED POINTERS IN TERMS OF GLOBAL MATRIX "A"
C
MM = 2 * NODE - 1 + NNINT4 / 2
C
BODY(MM) = BODY(MM) - WSOL * USTAR(1,2) * XJA
BODY(MM+1) = BODY(MM+1) - WSOL * USTAR(2,2) * XJA

```

```

          IPOINT = IPOINT + 1
          IF (IPOINT LE 4) GO TO 300
C
200      CONTINUE
C
220      NODE = NODE + 1
          IF (NODE LE>NNL) GO TO 1000
C
990      CONTINUE
C-----
          TAKE CARE OF GIVEN BOUNDARY CONDITION FOR "HH" AND "GG"
C
          ILOC = KKK - NNSOL2 + 1
C
          DD 350 K = ILOC, KKK
              IGLO = K + NNSTR2 + NNINT4 / 2
              IF (IDCOLU(IGLO) EQ 0) GO TO 400
C-----
          THE TERMS IN GG ARE MULTIPLIED BY CC TO AVOID NUMERICAL ERROR
C
          DD 380 N = 1, KKK
              IG = N + NNSTR2 + NNINT4 / 2
              BODY(IG) = BODY(IG) - HH(N,K) * COLUMN(IGLO)
              HH(N,K) = - GG(N,K) * CC
C
380      CONTINUE
C
          GO TO 350
C
          DD 450 M = 1, KKK
              IG = M + NNSTR2 + NNINT4 / 2
              BODY(IG) = BODY(IG) + GG(M,K) * COLUMN(IGLO)
C
450      CONTINUE
C
350      CONTINUE
          RETURN
          END
C-----
          SUBPROGRAM "FUNC"
C-----
          SUBROUTINE FUNC(ICOD,H,G,IB,IL,XS,YS,USTAR,XX,YY,ISY)
C
          IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
          DIMENSION USTAR(2,2), G(2,4), H(2,4), GI(3,6), OME(3,6)
          DIMENSION PSTAR(2,2), DRD(2), DND(2), PHISC(2), XY(2)
          DIMENSION X(250), Y(250), D(2,2)
          COMMON /CO/ X, Y
          COMMON /CONS/ C1, C2, C3, C4, C5, C6, C7, G1, OME, D
          DO 10 KK = 1, 2
              DO 20 L = 1, 4
                  G(KK,L) = 0
                  H(KK,L) = 0
C
20          CONTINUE
C
10          CONTINUE
          XY(1) = X(IL) - X(IB)
          XY(2) = Y(IL) - Y(IB)
          XLENG = (XY(1) * XY(1) + XY(2) * XY(2)) ** 0.5
          DND(1) = XY(2) / XLENG
          DND(2) = - XY(1) / XLENG
          IF ((ICOD EQ 2) OR (ICOD EQ 3)) GO TO 2000
C
          IF (ICOD EQ 1) GO TO 1000
C

```

```

500      XDD = XX - XS
          YDD = YY - YS
          GO TO 25
C
1000     SEL = 0.5 * DSQRT((2 * XS - X(IB) - X(IL)) ** 2 + (2 *
          &      YS - Y(IB) - Y(IL)) ** 2) / XLENG
          IF (SEL LE 1.5) GO TO 115
          IF (SEL LE 5.5) GO TO 125
          L = 1
          NPOINT = 2
          GO TO 135
C
115      L = 3
          NPOINT = 6
          GO TO 135
C
125      L = 2
          NPOINT = 4
          IPOINT = 1
          XDD = (X(IB)+X(IL)) / 2 - XS + XY(1) / 2 * GI(L,IPOINT)
          YDD = (Y(IB)+Y(IL)) / 2 - YS + XY(2) / 2 * GI(L,IPOINT)
          R = (XDD * XDD + YDD * YDD) ** 0.5
          DRD(1) = XDD / R
          DRD(2) = YDD / R
          DRDN = DRD(1) * DND(1) + DRD(2) * DND(2)
C-----
          COMPUTE MATRICES H AND G
C
          DO 30 I = 1, 2
              DO 40 J = 1, 2
C
                  USTAR(I,J) = -C1*(C2*DLOG(R)*D(I,J)-DRD(I)*DRD(J))
                  IF (ICOD EQ 4) GO TO 40
                  PSTAR(I,J) = -C3*((C4*D(I,J)+2 *DRD(I)*DRD(J))+DRDN
          &      +C4*(DRD(J)*DND(1)-DRD(I)*DND(J)))/R
C
40          CONTINUE
          CONTINUE
C
          IF (ICOD EQ 4) GO TO 900
C
          PHISC(1) = 25 * (1.-GI(L,IPOINT)) * XLENG * OME(L,IPOINT)
          PHISC(2) = 25 * (1 +GI(L,IPOINT)) * XLENG * OME(L,IPOINT)
C
          G(1,1) = G(1,1) + USTAR(1,1) * PHISC(1)
          G(1,2) = G(1,2) + USTAR(1,2) * PHISC(1)
          G(1,3) = G(1,3) + USTAR(1,1) * PHISC(2)
          G(1,4) = G(1,4) + USTAR(1,2) * PHISC(2)
C
          G(2,1) = G(2,1) + USTAR(2,1) * PHISC(1)
          G(2,2) = G(2,2) + USTAR(2,2) * PHISC(1)
          G(2,3) = G(2,3) + USTAR(2,1) * PHISC(2)
          G(2,4) = G(2,4) + USTAR(2,2) * PHISC(2)
C
          H(1,1) = H(1,1) + PSTAR(1,1) * PHISC(1)
          H(1,2) = H(1,2) + PSTAR(1,2) * PHISC(1)
          H(1,3) = H(1,3) + PSTAR(1,1) * PHISC(2)
          H(1,4) = H(1,4) + PSTAR(1,2) * PHISC(2)
C
          H(2,1) = H(2,1) + PSTAR(2,1) * PHISC(1)
          H(2,2) = H(2,2) + PSTAR(2,2) * PHISC(1)
          H(2,3) = H(2,3) + PSTAR(2,1) * PHISC(2)
          H(2,4) = H(2,4) + PSTAR(2,2) * PHISC(2)
          IF (IPOINT EQ NPOINT) GO TO 900
          IPOINT = IPOINT + 1
          GO TO 700
C

```

```

2000    AL = C5 * C2 * XLENG
        AA = AL * (O 5 - DLOG(XLENG))
C
        DO 70 I = 1, 2
            DO 80 J = 1, 4
                IT = (J / 2) * 2 + 2 - J
                G(I,J) = C5 * XY(I) * XY(IT) / XLENG
                IF (IT NE I) GO TO 80
C
                G(I,J) = G(I,J) + AA
80          CONTINUE
70          CONTINUE
        IAA = -2
        IF (ICOD NE 3) GO TO 90
C
        IAA = 0
90          G(1,3+IAA) = G(1,3+IAA) + AL
            G(2,4+IAA) = G(2,4+IAA) + AL
            H(1,2-IAA) = C3 * C4 * (1 + IAA)
            H(2,1-IAA) = -H(1,2-IAA)
900        IF (ISY EQ 1) GO TO 10000
C
            USTAR(1,2) = -USTAR(1,2)
            DO 130 J = 1, 4
                H(1,J) = -H(1,J)
                G(1,J) = -G(1,J)
130          CONTINUE
10000     RETURN
        END
C-----
C
C          SUBPROGRAM "CALCU"
C-----
C
        SUBROUTINE CALCU(ICONNE, XS, YS, COLUMN, BODY, STR, DISP, ISY)
C
        IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H, D-Z)
        DIMENSION GI(3,6), OME(3,6), D(2,2), DISP(2,1), S(2,1), T(2,1)
        DIMENSION ALPHA(4), ABETA(4), B(3,1), XY(2), PHI(2), DD(2,2,2)
        DIMENSION ICONNE(250,4), BODY(420), X(250), Y(250), STR(3,1)
        DIMENSION COLUMN(420), A(3,1), SSS(3,4), DDD(3,4), P(4,1), Q(4,1)
        DIMENSION H(2,4), G(2,4), USTAR(2,2)
C
        COMMON /CO/ X, Y
        COMMON /CONS/ C1, C2, C3, C4, C5, C6, C7, GI, OME, D
        COMMON /PROP/ ESTR, PSTR,WSTR, EKN, EKS, ESOL, PSOL, WSOL
        COMMON /ALPH/ AALPHA, ABETA
        COMMON /MMM/ NEB, NEL, NEREG1, NEREG2
C
        IFLAG = 1
        ICOD = 1
C
        DO 100 J = NEB, NEL
            IB = ICONNE(J,1)
            IL = ICONNE(J,2)
            P(1,1) = COLUMN(2*IB-1)
            P(2,1) = COLUMN(2*IB)
            P(3,1) = COLUMN(2*IL-1)
            P(4,1) = COLUMN(2*IL)
            Q(1,1) = BODY(2*IB-1)
            Q(2,1) = BODY(2*IB)
            Q(3,1) = BODY(2*IL-1)
            Q(4,1) = BODY(2*IL)
C
        CALL FORM(IFLAG, IB, IL, XX, YY, XS, YS, DDD, SSS, DD, ISY)

```

```

C
        CALL PROD(DDD, P, A, 3, 4, 1)
        CALL PROD(SSS, Q, B, 3, 4, 1)
            STR(1,1) = STR(1,1) + A(1,1) - B(1,1)
            STR(2,1) = STR(2,1) + A(2,1) - B(2,1)
            STR(3,1) = STR(3,1) + A(3,1) - B(3,1)
        CALL FUNC(ICOD, H, G, IB, IL, XS, YS, USTAR, XX, YY, ISY)
        CALL PROD(G, P, S, 2, 4, 1)
        CALL PROD(H, Q, T, 2, 4, 1)
            DISP(1,1) = DISP(1,1) + S(1,1) - T(1,1)
            DISP(2,1) = DISP(2,1) + S(2,1) - T(2,1)
100        CONTINUE
C
        IFLAG = 2
        ICOD = 4
        DO 200 JJ = NEREG1, NEREG2
            I = ICONNE(JJ,1)
            J = ICONNE(JJ,2)
            K = ICONNE(JJ,3)
            L = ICONNE(JJ,4)
            XI = X(I)
            XJ = X(J)
            XK = X(K)
            XL = X(L)
            YI = Y(I)
            YJ = Y(J)
            YK = Y(K)
            YL = Y(L)
C
            IPOINT = 1
300          AL = AALPHA(IPOINT)
              BE = ABETA(IPOINT)
              XX = 25*(1-AL)*(1-BE)*XI + 25*(1+AL)*(1-BE)*XJ
                  + .25*(1+AL)*(1+BE)*XK + .25*(1-AL)*(1+BE)*XL
              YY = 25*(1-AL)*(1-BE)*YI + 25*(1+AL)*(1-BE)*YJ
                  + 25*(1+AL)*(1+BE)*YK + 25*(1-AL)*(1+BE)*YL
C
              DXDA = - 25 * (1 - BE) * XI + 25 * (1 - BE) * XJ
                  + 25 * (1 + BE) * XK - .25 * (1 + BE) * XL
              DYDA = - 25 * (1 - BE) * YI + 25 * (1 - BE) * YJ
                  + 25 * (1 + BE) * YK - 25 * (1 + BE) * YL
C
              DXDB = - 25 * (1 - AL) * XI - 25 * (1 + AL) * XJ
                  + 25 * (1 + AL) * XK + 25 * (1 - AL) * XL
              DYDB = - 25 * (1 - AL) * YI - 25 * (1 + AL) * YJ
                  + 25 * (1 + AL) * YK + 25 * (1 - AL) * YL
C
              XJDET = DXDA * DYDB - DXDB * DYDA
              XJA = DABS(XJDET)
C
        CALL FORM(IFLAG, IB, IL, XX, YY, XS, YS, DDD, SSS, DD, ISY)
C
            STR(1,1) = STR(1,1) - DD(2,1,1) * WSOL * XJA
            STR(2,1) = STR(2,1) - DD(2,1,2) * WSOL * XJA
            STR(3,1) = STR(3,1) - DD(2,2,2) * WSOL * XJA
C
        CALL FUNC(ICOD, H, G, IB, IL, XS, YS, USTAR, XX, YY, ISY)
C
            DISP(1,1) = DISP(1,1) - USTAR(1,2) * WSOL * XJA
            DISP(2,1) = DISP(2,1) - USTAR(2,2) * WSOL * XJA
            IPOINT = IPOINT + 1
            IF (IPOINT LE 4) GO TO 300
C
200        CONTINUE
        RETURN

```

```

END
-----
C
C      SUBPROGRAM "PROD1"
C
C-----
C      SUBROUTINE PROD1(A,B,C,M,IN,IDCOLU,CC,CD)
C
C      IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
C      DIMENSION A(M,M), B(M), C(M), IDCOLU(M)
C
C      COMMON /NNN/ NNSTR2, NNINT4, NNSOL2, NESTR, NEJON, NEINT, NESOL, NEREG
C
C      DO 10 I = 1, IN
C          C(I) = 0
C          DO 20 K = 1, IN
C              C(I) = C(I) + A(I,K) * B(K)
20          CONTINUE
10      CONTINUE
C
C      MM = NNSTR2 + 1
C      NN = MM + NNINT4 / 2 - 1
C      DO 40 I = MM, NN
C          C(I) = CD * C(I)
40      CONTINUE
C
C      MM = NN + 1
C      NN = MM + NNINT4 / 2 - 1
C      DO 50 I = MM, NN
C          C(I) = CC * C(I)
50      CONTINUE
C
C      MM = NN + 1
C      DO 60 I = MM, IN
C          IF (IDCOLU(I) EQ 0) GO TO 70
C          C(I) = CC * C(I)
C          GO TO 60
70      CONTINUE
60      RETURN
END
-----
C
C      SUBPROGRAM "FORM"
C
C-----
C      SUBROUTINE FORM(IFLAG, IB, IL, XX, YY, XS, YS, ODD, SSS, DD, ISY)
C
C      IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
C      DIMENSION GI(3,6), OME(3,6), D(2,2), SSS(3,4), DDD(3,4)
C      DIMENSION XY(2), PHI(2), DD(2,2,2), SS(2,2,2), DND(2), DRD(2)
C      DIMENSION X(250), Y(250)
C
C      COMMON /CD/ X, Y
C      COMMON /CONS/ C1, C2, C3, C4, C5, C6, C7, GI, OME, D
C      COMMON /PROP/ ESTR, PSTR, WSTR, EKN, EKS, ESOL, PSOL, WSOL
C
C      DO 10 KK = 1, 3
C          DO 20 L = 1, 4
C              SSS(KK,L) = 0
C              DDD(KK,L) = 0
20          CONTINUE
10      CONTINUE

```

```

XY(1) = X(IL) - X(IB)
XY(2) = Y(IL) - Y(IB)
XLENG = (XY(1) * XY(1) + XY(2) * XY(2)) ** 0.5
IF (IFLAG EQ 2) GO TO 155
C
C      DND(1) = XY(2) / XLENG
C      DND(2) = -XY(1) / XLENG
C      SEL = 0.5 * DSORT((2 * XS - X(IB) - X(IL)) ** 2 + (2 *
&      YS - Y(IB) - Y(IL)) ** 2) / XLENG
C      IF (SEL LE 1.5) GO TO 115
C
C      IF (SEL LE 5.5) GO TO 125
C
C      L = 1
C      NPOINT = 2
C      GO TO 135
C
C      L = 3
C      NPOINT = 6
C      GO TO 135
C
C      L = 2
C      NPOINT = 4
C      IPOINT = 1
C      135
C      500
C      XX = (X(IB)+X(IL)) / 2 + XY(1) / 2 * GI(L,IPOINT)
C      YY = (Y(IB)+Y(IL)) / 2 + XY(2) / 2 * GI(L,IPOINT)
C      PHI(1) = 25 * (1-GI(L,IPOINT))*XLENG*OME(L,IPOINT)
C      PHI(2) = 25 * (1+GI(L,IPOINT))*XLENG*OME(L,IPOINT)
C
C      155
C      XDD = XX - XS
C      YDD = YY - YS
C      R = (XDD * XDD + YDD * YDD) ** 0.5
C      DRD(1) = XDD / R
C      DRD(2) = YDD / R
C      DRDN = DRD(1) * DND(1) + DRD(2) * DND(2)
C
C      DO 30 I = 1, 2
C          DO 40 J = 1, 2
C              DO 50 K = 1, 2
C                  DD(K,I,J)=C3*(C4*(DRD(J)*D(K,I)+DRD(I)*D(K,J)-
&                  DRD(K)*D(I,J))+2.*DRD(I)*DRD(J)*DRD(K))/R
C                  IF (IFLAG EQ 2) GO TO 50
C
C                  B1=2.*DRDN*(C4*DRD(K)*D(I,J)+PSOL*(DRD(J)*
&                  D(I,K)+DRD(I)*D(J,K))-4.*DRD(I)*DRD(J)*DRD(K))
C
C                  B2=2.*PSOL*(DND(I)*DRD(J)*DRD(K)+DND(J)*
&                  DRD(I)*DRD(K))
C
C                  B3=C4*(2.*DND(K)*DRD(I)*DRD(J)+DND(J)*D(I,K)+
&                  DND(I)*D(J,K))
C
C                  SS(K,I,J)=C6*(B1+B2+B3-C7*DND(K)*D(I,J))/R**2
50          CONTINUE
40          CONTINUE
30          CONTINUE
C
C      IF (IFLAG EQ 2) GO TO 700
C
C      DDD(1,1) = DDD(1,1) + PHI(1) * DD(1,1,1)
C      DDD(1,2) = DDD(1,2) + PHI(1) * DD(2,1,1)
C      DDD(1,3) = DDD(1,3) + PHI(2) * DD(1,1,1)
C      DDD(1,4) = DDD(1,4) + PHI(2) * DD(2,1,1)
C      DDD(2,1) = DDD(2,1) + PHI(1) * DD(1,1,2)
C      DDD(2,2) = DDD(2,2) + PHI(1) * DD(2,1,2)
C      DDD(2,3) = DDD(2,3) + PHI(2) * DD(1,1,2)

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```

      DDD(2,4) = DDD(2,4) + PHI(2) * DD(2,1,2)
      DDD(3,1) = DDD(3,1) + PHI(1) * DD(1,2,2)
      DDD(3,2) = DDD(3,2) + PHI(1) * DD(2,2,2)
      DDD(3,3) = DDD(3,3) + PHI(2) * DD(1,2,2)
      DDD(3,4) = DDD(3,4) + PHI(2) * DD(2,2,2)
C
      SSS(1,1) = SSS(1,1) + PHI(1) * SS(1,1,1)
      SSS(1,2) = SSS(1,2) + PHI(1) * SS(2,1,1)
      SSS(1,3) = SSS(1,3) + PHI(2) * SS(1,1,1)
      SSS(1,4) = SSS(1,4) + PHI(2) * SS(2,1,1)
      SSS(2,1) = SSS(2,1) + PHI(1) * SS(1,1,2)
      SSS(2,2) = SSS(2,2) + PHI(1) * SS(2,1,2)
      SSS(2,3) = SSS(2,3) + PHI(2) * SS(1,1,2)
      SSS(2,4) = SSS(2,4) + PHI(2) * SS(2,1,2)
      SSS(3,1) = SSS(3,1) + PHI(1) * SS(1,2,2)
      SSS(3,2) = SSS(3,2) + PHI(1) * SS(2,2,2)
      SSS(3,3) = SSS(3,3) + PHI(2) * SS(1,2,2)
      SSS(3,4) = SSS(3,4) + PHI(2) * SS(2,2,2)
      IF (IPPOINT EQ NPOINT) GO TO 700
      IPPOINT = IPPOINT + 1
      GO TO 500
C
      700 IF (ISY EQ 1) GO TO 1000
C
      DD(2,1,2) = -DD(2,1,2)
      DD 25 J = 1, 4
      DDD(2,J) = -DDD(2,J)
      SSS(2,J) = -SSS(2,J)
      25 CONTINUE
      1000 RETURN
      END
C-----
C
      SUBPROGRAM "INPUT"
C-----
C
      SUBROUTINE INPUT(ICONNE,IDCOLU,COLUMN,IUNKNO,ITYPE,IER)
C
      IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
      CHARACTER*1 CARD(80), WORD(6), TIT(3), STR(3), SOI(3), PRO(3)
      CHARACTER*1 INTE(3), NODCOD(6), PRELOA(6), PRESTR(6), PREDIS(6)
      CHARACTER*1 ELECON(6), TYP(3)
C
      DIMENSION VAR(5), ICONNE(250,4), IDCOLU(420)
      DIMENSION COLUMN(420), X(250), Y(250), AALPHA(4), ABETA(4)
      DIMENSION GI(3,6), OME(3,6), D(2,2)
C
      COMMON /CO/ X, Y
      COMMON /PROP/ESTR,PSTR,WSTR,EKN,EKS,ESOL,PSOL,WSOL
      COMMON /NNN/ NNSTR2,NNINT4,NNSOL2,NESTR,NEJDN,NEINT,NESOL,NEREG
      COMMON /IO/IRE,IWR
      COMMON /ALPH/ AALPHA, ABETA
      COMMON /CONS/ C1, C2, C3, C4, C5, C6, C7, GI, OME, D
C
      DATA TIT/1HT,1HT/, STR/1HS,1HT,1HR/, SOI/1HS,1HO,1HI/
      DATA PRO/1HP,1HR,1HO/, INTE/1HI,1HN,1HT/, TYP/1HT,1HY,1HP/
      DATA NODCOD/1HN,1HO,1HD,1HC,1HO,1HG/
      DATA PREDIS/1HP,1HR,1HE,1HD,1HI,1HS/
      DATA PRELOA/1HP,1HR,1HE,1HL,1HO,1HA/
      DATA PRESTR/1HP,1HR,1HE,1HS,1HT,1HR/
      DATA ELECON/1HE,1HL,1HE,1HC,1HO,1HN/
C
C----- INITIALIZATION OF GAUSS INTEGRATING POINTS GI AND WEIGHTS OME
C
      AALPHA(1) = - 577350269189626

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      AALPHA(2) = + 577350269189626
      AALPHA(3) = + 577350269189626
      AALPHA(4) = - 577350269189626
C
      ABETA(1) = - 577350269189626
      ABETA(2) = - 577350269189626
      ABETA(3) = + 577350269189626
      ABETA(4) = + 577350269189626
C
      GI(1,1) = - 0 577350269189626
      GI(1,2) = - GI(1,1)
C
      OME(1,1) = 1 000000000000000
      OME(1,2) = 1 000000000000000
C
      GI(2,1) = - 0 861136311594053
      GI(2,2) = - 0 339981043584856
      GI(2,3) = - GI(2,2)
      GI(2,4) = - GI(2,1)
C
      OME(2,1) = 0 347854845137454
      OME(2,2) = 0 652445154862546
      OME(2,3) = OME(2,2)
      OME(2,4) = OME(2,1)
C
      GI(3,1) = - 0.932469514203152
      GI(3,2) = - 0.661209386466265
      GI(3,3) = - 0.238619186083197
      GI(3,4) = - GI(3,3)
      GI(3,5) = - GI(3,2)
      GI(3,6) = - GI(3,1)
C
      OME(3,1) = 0 171324492379170
      OME(3,2) = 0.360761573048139
      OME(3,3) = 0 467913934572691
      OME(3,4) = OME(3,3)
      OME(3,5) = OME(3,2)
      OME(3,6) = OME(3,1)
C
      IUNKNO = 0
      NETO = 0
C
C---- STRUCTURE ICHECK = -1
C---- INTERFACE ICHECK = 0
C---- SOIL ICHECK = 1
C
      ICHECK = -1
C
C---- TYPE CARDS
C
      DO 2 J = 1, 3
      WORD(J) = TYP(J)
      2 CONTINUE
C
C---- ID IDENTIFIER
C---- NW, NUMBER OF WORDS, 3 CHARACTERS PER WORD
C---- NV: NUMBER OF VARIABLES
C---- READ TYPE CARD
C
      READ (IRE,4) (CARD(K), K= 1,80)
      ID = 1
      NW = 1
      NV = 1
      CALL CONVP1(IER,NW,NV,CARD,WORD,VAR,ID)
      IF (IER EQ 0) GO TO 15
      11 WRITE (IWR,6)

```

```

C
      GO TO 10000
15     ITYPE = VAR(1)
      IF (ITYPE EQ 1) GO TO 13
      IF (ITYPE EQ 2) GO TO 16
          IER = 1
13     WRITE (IWR,7)
      GO TO 17
16     WRITE (IWR,8)
C
C---- SET WORDS FOR TITLE CARD
C
17     DO 10 J = 1, 3
          WORD(J) = TIT(J)
10     CONTINUE
C
C---- READ TITLE CARD
C
      READ (IRE,4) (CARD(K), K= 1,80)
      CALL CONV1(IER,NW,NV,CARD,WORD,VAR, ID)
      IF (IER EQ 0) GO TO 20
C
      WRITE (IWR, 9)
      GO TO 10000
C
20     WRITE (IWR, 93)
          JU = VAR(1)
C
C---- READ INPUT CARDS OF TITLE
C
      DO 30 J = 1, JJ
          READ (IRE,4) (CARD(K), K=1,80)
          WRITE (IWR,96) (CARD(K), K=1,80)
          CONTINUE
30
C
C---- SET WORDS FOR PROPERTY CARDS
C
5000    ID = 1
          NW = 2
      IF (ICHECK) 100, 200, 300
          DO 110 J = 1, 3
              WORD(J) = STR(J)
110     CONTINUE
          NV = 3
          GO TO 400
C
200     DO 210 J = 1, 3
          WORD(J) = INTE(J)
210     CONTINUE
          NV = 2
          GO TO 400
C
300     DO 310 J = 1, 3
          WORD(J) = SOI(J)
310     CONTINUE
          NV = 3
C
400     DO 410 J = 1, 3
          WORD(J+3) = PRO(J)
410     CONTINUE
C
C---- READ PROPERTY CARD
C
      READ (IRE,4) (CARD(K), K= 1,80)
          NW = 2
      CALL CONV1(IER,NW,NV,CARD,WORD,VAR, ID)

```

```

      IF (IER EQ 0) GO TO 415
C
      WRITE (IWR, 99)
          GO TO 10000
C
415    IF (ICHECK) 420, 430, 440
420    ESTR = VAR(1)
          PSTR = VAR(2)
         WSTR = VAR(3)
          WRITE (IWR,903) ESTR, PSTR,WSTR
          GO TO 450
C
430    EKN = VAR(1)
          EKS = VAR(2)
          WRITE (IWR,906) EKN, EKS
          GO TO 450
C
440    ESOL = VAR(1)
          PSOL = VAR(2)
          WSOL = VAR(3)
          WRITE (IWR,909) ESOL, PSOL, WSOL
C
C---- SET WORDS FOR COORDINATE CARDS
C
450    DO 460 J = 1, 6
          WORD(J) = NDDCOO(J)
460    CONTINUE
C
C---- READ COORDINATE CARD
C
      READ (IRE,4) (CARD(K), K= 1,80)
          NV = 1
      IF (ICHECK NE 1) GO TO 468
          NV = 2
468    CALL CONV1(IER,NW,NV,CARD,WORD,VAR, ID)
          IF (IER EQ 0) GO TO 480
C
470    WRITE (IWR, 913)
          GO TO 10000
C
480    NN = VAR(1)
          IF (ICHECK) 490, 500, 510
C
C---- STRESSES OR LOADS ARE ASSUMED TO BE 0 AT THE BEGINNING
C---- IDCOLU = 0 STRESSES OR LOADS ARE PRESCRIBED
C---- IDCOLU = 1 DISPLACEMENTS ARE PRESCRIBED
C
490    NNSTR2 = 2 * NN
          IUNKNO = IUNKNO + NNSTR2
          WRITE (IWR,916) NN
          LL = 1
          GO TO 520
C
500    NNINT4 = 4 * NN
          IUNKNO = IUNKNO + NNINT4
          WRITE (IWR,919) NN
          LL = IUNKNO - NNINT4 + 1
          GO TO 520
C
510    NNSOL2 = 2 * NN
          IUNKNO = IUNKNO + NNSOL2
          MM = VAR(2)
          WRITE (IWR,923) NN, MM
          NN = NN + MM
          LL = IUNKNO - NNSOL2 + 1
C

```



```

520 DO 525 J = LL, IUNKNO
      IDCOLU(J) = 0
      COLUMN(J) = 0
525 CONTINUE
C
WRITE (IWR,926)
  ID = 2
  NV = 3
C
C---- READ INPUT CARDS OF COORDINATE
C
DO 530 J = 1, NN
  READ (IRE,4) (CARD(K),K=1,80)
  CALL CONV1(IER,NW,NV,CARD,WORD,VAR,ID)
  IF (IER NE 0) GO TO 470
C
      KK = VAR(1)
      X(KK) = VAR(2)
      Y(KK) = VAR(3)
530 WRITE (IWR,929) KK, X(KK), Y(KK)
      CONTINUE
C
C---- SET WORDS FOR CONNECTIVITY CARDS
C
DO 540 J = 1, 6
  WORD(J) = ELECON(J)
540 CONTINUE
C
C---- READ CONNECTIVITY CARD
C
READ (IRE,4) (CARD(K), K= 1,80)
  ID = 1
  NW = 2
  IF (ICHECK NE 0) GO TO 535
  NV = 1
  GO TO 555
535 NV = 2
555 CALL CONV1(IER,NW,NV,CARD,WORD,VAR,ID)
  IF (IER EQ 0) GO TO 545
C
550 WRITE (IWR, 933)
      GO TO 10000
C
C---- READ INPUT CARDS OF CONNECTIVITY
C
545 IF (ICHECK) 560, 580, 600
C
560 KK = VAR(1)
      NESTR = KK
      NEJON = VAR(2)
      NETO = NETO + NESTR + NEJON
      WRITE (IWR,936) KK, NEJON
      NN = KK + NEJON
      ID = 3
562 NV = 5
C
DO 565 J = 1, NN
  READ (IRE,4) (CARD(K),K=1,80)
  CALL CONV1(IER,NW,NV,CARD,WORD,VAR,ID)
  IF (IER NE 0) GO TO 550
C
      M = VAR(1)
C
      DO 570 K = 1, 4
        ICONNE(M,K) = VAR(K+1)
570 CONTINUE

```

```

C
IF (ICHECK EQ -1) GO TO 575
IF (J LE KK) GO TO 575
WRITE (IWR,937) M, (ICONNE(M,K), K=1,4)
  GO TO 565
575 WRITE (IWR,938) M, (ICONNE(M,K), K=1,4)
565 CONTINUE
C
GO TO 620
C
580 NM = VAR(1)
      NEINT = NM
      NETO = NETO + NEINT
      WRITE (IWR,939) NM
      ID = 3
582 NV = 3
C
DO 585 J = 1, NM
  READ (IRE,4) (CARD(K),K=1,80)
  CALL CONV1(IER,NW,NV,CARD,WORD,VAR,ID)
  IF (IER NE 0) GO TO 550
C
      M = VAR(1)
      DO 590 K = 1, 2
        ICONNE(M,K) = VAR(K+1)
590 CONTINUE
C
WRITE (IWR,941) M, (ICONNE(M,K), K=1,2)
585 CONTINUE
C
IF (ICHECK EQ 1) GO TO 605
C
GO TO 620
C
600 NM = VAR(1)
      NN = VAR(2)
      NESOL = NM
      NEREG = NN
      NETO = NETO + NESOL + NEREG
      WRITE (IWR,943) NM
      ID = 3
      GO TO 582
C
605 WRITE (IWR,944) NN
      IF (NN EQ 0) GO TO 620
      GO TO 562
C
C---- SET WORDS FOR PRESCRIBED DISPLACEMENTS
C
620 DO 640 J = 1, 6
      WORD(J) = PREDIS(J)
640 CONTINUE
C
C---- READ PRESCRIBED DISPLACEMENT CARD
C
READ (IRE,4) (CARD(K), K= 1,80)
  ID = 1
  NW = 2
  NV = 1
  CALL CONV1(IER,NW,NV,CARD,WORD,VAR,ID)
  IF (IER EQ 0) GO TO 645
C
650 WRITE (IWR,946)
      GO TO 10000
C
645 JJ = VAR(1)
      IF (ICHECK) 655 658 660

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655 WRITE (IWR,949) JJ
    GO TO 670
C
658 WRITE (IWR,951) JJ
    GO TO 670
C
660 WRITE (IWR,953) JJ
670 IF (JJ EQ 0) GO TO 800
    ID = 2
C
C---- READ INPUT CARDS OF PRESCRIBED DISPLACEMENTS
C
DO 700 K = 1, JJ
  READ (IRE,4) (CARD(J), J=1, 80)
  CALL CONV2(IER,CARD,WORD,VAR,ID)
  IF (IER NE 0) GO TO 650
C
    KK = VAR(1)
    IP = 1
    IF (ICHECK EQ 1) GO TO 705
C
    MM = 2 * KK - 1
    GO TO 710
C
705    MM = 2 * KK - 1 + NNINT4 / 2
710    IF (WORD(IP) EQ ' ') GO TO 740
C
    IF (WORD(IP) NE 'X') GO TO 720
C
    IDCOLU(MM) = 1
    COLUMN(MM) = VAR(IP+1)
    GO TO 730
C
720    IDCOLU(MM+1) = 1
730    COLUMN(MM+1) = VAR(IP+1)
    IP = IP + 1
    GO TO 710
C
740    IF (IP EQ 3) GO TO 760
C
    WRITE (IWR,956) KK, WORD(1), VAR(2)
    GO TO 700
C
760    WRITE (IWR,959) KK, WORD(1), VAR(2), WORD(2), VAR(3)
700    CONTINUE
C
C---- SET WORD FOR PRESCRIBED NON-ZERO LOADS OR STRESSES
C
800 IF (ICHECK) 830, 830, 834
C
830    DO 840 J = 1, 6
    WORD(J) = PRELOA(J)
840    CONTINUE
    GO TO 838
C
834    DO 848 J = 1, 6
    WORD(J) = PRESTR(J)
848    CONTINUE
C
C---- READ PRESCRIBED LOAD OR STRESS CARDS
C
838 READ (IRE,4) (CARD(K), K= 1,80)
    ID = 1
    NW = 2
    NV = 1
    CALL CONV1(IER,NW,NV,CARD,WORD,VAR,ID)

```

```

    IF (IER EQ 0) GO TO 845
C
855 WRITE (IWR,963)
    GO TO 10000
C
845    JJ = VAR(1)
    IF (ICHECK) 860, 865, 870
C
860 WRITE (IWR,966) JJ
    GO TO 880
C
865 WRITE (IWR,968) JJ
    GO TO 880
C
870 WRITE (IWR,969) JJ
880 IF (JJ EQ 0) GO TO 1200
    ID = 2
C
C---- READ INPUT CARDS OF PRESCRIBED LOADS OR STRESSES
C
DO 900 K = 1, JJ
  READ (IRE,4) (CARD(J), J=1, 80)
  CALL CONV2(IER,CARD,WORD,VAR,ID)
  IF (IER .NE. 0) GO TO 855
C
    KK = VAR(1)
    IP = 1
    IF (ICHECK EQ 1) GO TO 905
C
    MM = 2 * KK - 1
    GO TO 910
C
905    MM = 2 * KK - 1 + NNINT4 / 2
910    IF (WORD(IP) EQ ' ') GO TO 940
C
    IF (WORD(IP) NE 'X') GO TO 920
C
    COLUMN(MM) = VAR(IP+1)
    GO TO 930
C
920    COLUMN(MM+1) = VAR(IP+1)
930    IP = IP + 1
    GO TO 910
C
940    IF (ICHECK) 925, 1200, 935
C
925    IF (IP EQ 3) GO TO 960
C
    WRITE (IWR,973) KK, WORD(1), VAR(2)
    GO TO 900
C
960    WRITE (IWR,976) KK, WORD(1), VAR(2), WORD(2), VAR(3)
    GO TO 900
C
935    IF (IP EQ 3) GO TO 965
C
    WRITE (IWR,979) KK, WORD(1), VAR(2)
    GO TO 900
C
965    WRITE (IWR,983) KK, WORD(1), VAR(2), WORD(2), VAR(3)
900    CONTINUE
C
1200 IF (ICHECK) 1300, 1400, 10000
C
1300    ICHECK = 0
    GO TO 5000

```

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C
1400      ICHECK = 1
          GO TO 5000
C
      4 FORMAT(80A1)
C
      6 FORMAT(///.26X,'***** TYPE CARD ARE LOST OR WRONG *****')
C
      7 FORMAT(///.44X,'***** UNSYMMETRICAL CASE *****')
C
      8 FORMAT(///.44X,'***** SYMMETRICAL ABOUT Y AXIS *****')
C
      9 FORMAT(///.26X,'***** TITLE CARDS ARE LOST OR WRONG *****')
C
      93 FORMAT(///.26X,'PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION ',
& / .26X,'-----',/)
C
      96 FORMAT(36X,80A1)
C
      99 FORMAT(//.26X,'***** PROPERTY CARDS ARE LOST OR WRONG *****',
& / .26X,' OR
& / .26X,'***** NUMBER OF TITLE CARDS IS INCONSISTENT *****',
& / .26X,' OR
& / .26X,'***** NUMBER OF STRUCTURE LOAD CARDS IS INCONSISTENT *****',
& / .26X,' OR
& / .26X,'***** NUMBER OF INTERFACE CONNECTIVITY *****',
& / .26X,'***** CARDS IS INCONSISTENT *****')
C
      903 FORMAT(///.26X,'STRUCTURE INPUT ',
& / .26X,'-----',
& / .36X,'ELASTIC MODULUS = ',E11 4,' KSI',
& / .36X,'POISSON RATIO = ',E11 4,'
& / .36X,'UNIT SELFWEIGHT = ',E11 4,' KCI')
C
      906 FORMAT(///.26X,'INTERFACE INPUT ',
& / .26X,'-----',
& / .36X,'UNIT NORMAL STIFFNESS = ',E11 4,' KPI',
& / .36X,'UNIT TANGENTIAL STIFFNESS = ',E11 4,' KPI')
C
      909 FORMAT(///.26X,'SOIL INPUT ',
& / .26X,'-----',
& / .36X,'ELASTIC MODULUS = ',E11 4,' KSI',
& / .36X,'POISSON RATIO = ',E11 4,'
& / .36X,'UNIT SELFWEIGHT = ',E11 4,' KCI')
C
      913 FORMAT(//.26X,'***** COORDINATE CARDS ARE LOST OR WRONG *****')
C
      916 FORMAT(//.36X,'NUMBER OF NODES IN STRUCTURE = ',I3)
C
      919 FORMAT(//.36X,'NUMBER OF NODES IN INTERFACE = ',I3)
C
      923 FORMAT(//.36X,'NUMBER OF NODES IN SOIL = ',I3,
& / .36X,'NUMBER OF NODES FOR INTEGRATION = ',I3)
C
      926 FORMAT(/.36X,'NODE',10X,'X COORDINATE',10X,'Y COORDINATE')
C
      929 FORMAT(36X,I3,11X,E11 4,11X,E11 4)
C
      933 FORMAT(//.26X,'***** CONNECTIVITY CARDS ARE LOST OR WRONG *****',
& / .26X,' OR
& / .26X,'***** NUMBER OF COORDINATE CARDS IS INCONSISTENT *****')
C
      936 FORMAT(//.36X,'NUMBER OF ELEMENTS IN STRUCTURE = ',I3,
& / .36X,'NUMBER OF JOINT ELEMENTS = ',I3,
& / .36X,'ELEMENT NO',4X,'NODE 1',6X,'NODE 2',6X,'NODE 3',
& / .36X,'NODE 4')

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C
      937 FORMAT(39X,I3,4(9X,I3),' JOINT ELEMENT')
C
      938 FORMAT(39X,I3,4(9X,I3))
C
      939 FORMAT(///.36X,'NUMBER OF ELEMENTS IN INTERFACE = ',I3,
& / .36X,'ELEMENT NO',4X,'NODE 1',6X,'NODE 2')
C
      941 FORMAT(39X,I3,2(9X,I3))
C
      943 FORMAT(///.36X,'NUMBER OF ELEMENTS IN SOIL = ',I3,
& / .36X,'ELEMENT NO',4X,'NODE 1',6X,'NODE 2')
C
      944 FORMAT(///.36X,'NUMBER OF ELEMENTS FOR INTEGRATION = ',I3,
& / .36X,'ELEMENT NO',4X,'NODE 1',6X,'NODE 2',6X,'NODE 3',
& / .36X,'NODE 4')
C
      946 FORMAT(///.26X,'***** DISPLACEMENT CARDS ARE LOST OR WRONG *****',
& / .26X,' OR
& / .26X,'***** NUMBER OF CONNECTIVITY CARDS IS INCONSISTENT *****')
C
      949 FORMAT(//.36X,'NUMBER OF PRESCRIBED DISPLACEMENT',
& / .36X,' IN STRUCTURE = ',I3,/)
C
      951 FORMAT(//.36X,'NUMBER OF PRESCRIBED DISPLACEMENT',
& / .36X,' IN INTERFACE = ',I3,/)
C
      953 FORMAT(//.36X,'NUMBER OF PRESCRIBED DISPLACEMENT',
& / .36X,' IN SOIL = ',I3,/)
C
      956 FORMAT(36X,'NODE ',I3,8X,A1,' = ',E11 4,8X,'INCH')
C
      959 FORMAT(36X,'NODE ',I3,8X,A1,' = ',E11 4,8X,A1,' = ',E11 4,
& / .36X,'INCH')
C
      963 FORMAT(//.26X,'***** LOAD OR STRESS CARDS ARE LOST OR WRONG *****',
& / .26X,' OR
& / .26X,'***** NUMBER OF DISPLACEMENT CARDS IS INCONSISTENT *****')
C
      966 FORMAT(//.36X,'NUMBER OF PRESCRIBED NON-ZERO LOAD IN STRUCTURE',
& / .36X,' = ',I3,/)
C
      968 FORMAT(//.36X,'NUMBER OF PRESCRIBED NON-ZERO LOAD IN INTERFACE',
& / .36X,' = ',I3,/)
C
      969 FORMAT(//.36X,'NUMBER OF PRESCRIBED NON-ZERO TRACTION IN SOIL',
& / .36X,' = ',I3,/)
C
      973 FORMAT(36X,'NODE ',I3,8X,A1,' = ',E11 4,8X,'KIPS')
C
      976 FORMAT(36X,'NODE ',I3,8X,A1,' = ',E11 4,8X,A1,' = ',E11 4,
& / .36X,'KIPS')
C
      979 FORMAT(36X,'NODE ',I3,8X,A1,' = ',E11 4,8X,'KPI')
C
      983 FORMAT(36X,'NODE ',I3,8X,A1,' = ',E11 4,8X,A1,' = ',E11 4,
& / .36X,'KPI')
C
10000 RETURN
      END
C-----
C
      SUBPROGRAM "CONV1"
C-----
C

```

```

SUBROUTINE CONV1( IER, NW, NV, CARD, WORD, VAR, ID )
C
C      IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
C      CHARACTER*1 CARD(80), WORD(6)
C      DIMENSION VAR(5)
C
C---- FOR MAJOR INPUT CARD (START WITH CHARACTER), ID = 1
C---- FOR COORDINATE, DISPLACEMENT OR LOAD, ID = 2 (MAYBE NEGATIVE)
C---- FOR CONNECTIVITY CARD ID = 3 (POSITIVE VALUE ONLY)
C
C      J = 1
C      IF (ID NE 1) GO TO 65
C
C---- FIND CHARACTER
C
C      DO 100 K = 1, NW
C      IF (J GE 77) GO TO 500
C
C      IF ((CARD(J) NE ' ') AND (CARD(J) NE ',')) GO TO 30
C
C      J = J + 1
C      GO TO 20
C
C      30 IF ((CARD(J) NE WORD(3*K-2)) OR (CARD(J+1) NE
C      & WORD(3*K-1)) OR (CARD(J+2) NE WORD(3*K))) GO TO 500
C
C      J = J + 3
C      60 IF (J GE 80) GO TO 500
C
C      IF ((CARD(J) EQ ' ') OR (CARD(J) EQ ',')) GO TO 100
C
C      J = J + 1
C      GO TO 60
C
C      100 CONTINUE
C
C---- FIND VARIABLE
C
C      65 DO 200 K = 1, NV
C      VAR(K) = 0
C      70 IF (J GE 80) GO TO 500
C
C      IF ((CARD(J) NE ' ') AND (CARD(J) NE ',')) GO TO 80
C
C      J = J + 1
C      GO TO 70
C
C      80 CALL VALUE( IER, CARD, VAR(K), ID, J )
C      IF (VAR(1) LT 0) GO TO 500
C
C      200 CONTINUE
C
C      GO TO 1000
C
C      500 IER = 1
C      1000 RETURN
C      END
C-----
C
C      SUBPROGRAM "CONV2"
C-----
C
C      SUBROUTINE CONV2( IER, CARD, WORD, VAR, ID )
C
C      IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)

```

```

CHARACTER*1 CARD(80), WORD(6)
DIMENSION VAR(5)
C
C---- INITIALIZATION
C
C      WORD(1) = ' '
C      WORD(2) = ' '
C      VAR(1) = 0
C      VAR(2) = 0
C      VAR(3) = 0
C      J = 1
C      IC = 1
C      10 IF (J GE 80) GO TO 500
C
C      IF ((CARD(J) NE ' ') .AND. (CARD(J) NE ',')) GO TO 100
C
C      J = J + 1
C      GO TO 10
C
C      100 CALL VALUE( IER, CARD, VAR(IC), ID, J )
C      IF ((IER NE 0) OR (VAR(1) LT 1)) GO TO 500
C
C      20 IF ((J GE 80) AND (IC NE 1)) GO TO 900
C
C      IF ((J GE 80) AND (IC EQ 1)) GO TO 500
C
C      IF ((CARD(J) NE ' ') AND (CARD(J) NE ',')) GO TO 200
C
C      J = J + 1
C      GO TO 20
C
C      200 IF ((CARD(J) NE 'X') AND (CARD(J) NE 'Y')) GO TO 500
C
C      WORD(IC) = CARD(J)
C      IC = IC + 1
C      J = J + 1
C      GO TO 10
C
C      900 IF (WORD(1) EQ WORD(2)) GO TO 500
C      WORD(3) = ' '
C      GO TO 1000
C
C      500 IER = 1
C      1000 RETURN
C      END
C-----
C
C      SUBPROGRAM "PROD"
C-----
C
C      SUBROUTINE PROD(A,B,C,M,L,N)
C
C      IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
C      DIMENSION A(M,L), B(L,N), C(M,N)
C
C      DO 10 I = 1, M
C      DO 20 J = 1, N
C      C(I,J) = 0
C      DO 30 K = 1, L
C      C(I,J) = C(I,J) + A(I,K) * B(K,J)
C
C      30 CONTINUE
C      20 CONTINUE
C      10 CONTINUE
C
C      RETURN
C      END

```

```

C-----
C
C          SUBPROGRAM "VALUE"
C-----
C
C          SUBROUTINE VALUE( IER, CARD, VAL, ID, J)
C
C          IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
C          CHARACTER*1 CARD(80)
C          DIMENSION IDIGIT(16)
C
C-----
C          ND NUMBER OF DIGIT
C          IP LOCATION OF " "
C          INITIALIZATION
C
C          SIGN = 1 0
C          ND = 1
C          IP = 0
C          VAL = 0
C          IF ((CARD(J) NE '-' ) AND (CARD(J) NE '+')) GO TO 10
C          IF (CARD(J) EQ '+') GO TO 15
C          IF (ID NE 2) GO TO 500
C
C          SIGN = -1
C          J = J + 1
15      IF (J GT 80) GO TO 500
C          IF (CARD(J) EQ ' ') GO TO 15
10      KK = J
C
C          DD 1000 K = KK, 80
C          IF (CARD(K) EQ '0') GO TO 20
C
C          IF (CARD(K) EQ '1') GO TO 30
C
C          IF (CARD(K) EQ '2') GO TO 40
C
C          IF (CARD(K) EQ '3') GO TO 50
C
C          IF (CARD(K) EQ '4') GO TO 60
C
C          IF (CARD(K) EQ '5') GO TO 70
C
C          IF (CARD(K) EQ '6') GO TO 80
C
C          IF (CARD(K) EQ '7') GO TO 90
C
C          IF (CARD(K) EQ '8') GO TO 100
C
C          IF (CARD(K) EQ '9') GO TO 110
C
C          IF (CARD(K) EQ ' ') GO TO 120
C
C          IF ((CARD(K) NE ' ') AND (CARD(K) NE ',')) GO TO 500
C
C          J = K + 1
C          GO TO 125
20      IDIGIT(ND) = 0
C          GO TO 115
C
30      IDIGIT(ND) = 1
C          GO TO 115
C

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```

40      IDIGIT(ND) = 2
C          GO TO 115
C
50      IDIGIT(ND) = 3
C          GO TO 115
C
60      IDIGIT(ND) = 4
C          GO TO 115
C
70      IDIGIT(ND) = 5
C          GO TO 115
C
80      IDIGIT(ND) = 6
C          GO TO 115
C
90      IDIGIT(ND) = 7
C          GO TO 115
C
100     IDIGIT(ND) = 8
C          GO TO 115
C
110     IDIGIT(ND) = 9
115     ND = ND + 1
C          GO TO 1000
C
120     IP = ND
1000    CONTINUE
C
125     IF (IP NE 0) GO TO 130
C
C          IP = ND
C
130     NM = ND - 1
C
C          DD 200 K = 1, NM
C          VAL = VAL + SIGN * IDIGIT(K) * 10 ** (IP-K-1)
200     CONTINUE
C
C          GO TO 2000
C
500     IER = 1
2000    RETURN
C          END
$ENTRY
TYPE 2
TITLE 5
THIS PROBLEM IS TO TEST A U-FRAME STRUCTURE BY THE COUPLING OF BOUNDARY
AND FINITE ELEMENT METHODS. IT INCLUDES 209 NODES AND 221 ELEMENTS
THE RESULTS ARE COMPARED WITH THOSE OBTAINED FROM THE FINITE ELEMENT
METHOD ALONE NOTE THAT TWO SMALL ELEMENTS ARE USED AT EACH END OF
INTERFACE TO AVOID DISPLACEMENT DISCONTINUITIES
STR PROP 3000 25 0 00008681
NDDE COOR 90
1 0 576
2 0 540
3 0 504
4 0 468
5 0 432
6 144 576
7 144 540
8 144 504
9 144 468
10 144 432
11 264 576
12 264 540
13 264 504

```

14 264 468
 15 264 432
 16 360 576
 17 360 540
 18 360 504
 19 360 468
 20 360 432
 21 432 1392
 22 432 1272
 23 432 432 +1128
 24 + 432... 984
 25 432 840
 26 432 768 840
 27 432 696
 28 432 576
 29 432 540
 30 432 504
 31 432 468
 32 432 432
 33 456 1392
 34 456 1272
 35 456 1128
 36 462 984
 37 468 840
 38 468 768
 39 480 696
 40 480
 41 480 576
 42 480 528
 43 504 480
 44 516 450
 45 480 1392
 46 480 1272
 47 480 1128
 48 492... 984
 49 504 840
 50 504 768
 51 528 696
 52 528 648
 53 528 600
 54 528 552
 55 576 504
 56 600 468
 57 504 1392
 58 504 1272
 59 504 1128
 60 522 984
 61 540 840
 62 540 768
 63 564 696
 64 600 552
 65 648 504
 66 684 486
 67 552 1392
 68 552 1344
 69 528 1320
 70 528 1272
 71 528 1128
 72 552 984
 73 576 840
 74 600 768
 75 600 696
 76 672 816
 77 672 768
 78 636 696
 79 672 696

624

80 672 648
 81 672 600
 82 672 552
 83 720 744
 84 720 672
 85 720 600
 86 720 528
 87 768 792
 88 768 696
 89 768 600
 90 768 504
 ELE CONNE 65 16
 1 1 2 7 6
 2 2 3 8 7
 3 3 4 9 8
 4 4 5 10 9
 5 6 7 12 11
 6 7 8 13 12
 7 8 9 14 13
 8 9 10 15 14
 9 11 12 17 16
 10 12 13 18 17
 11 13 14 19 18
 12 14 15 20 19
 13 16 17 29 28
 14 17 18 30 29
 15 18 19 31 30
 16 19 20 32 31
 17 21 22 34 33
 18 22 23 35 34
 19 23 24 36 35
 20 24 25 37 36
 21 25 26 38 37
 22 26 27 39 38
 23 27 28 40 39
 24 28 29 41 40
 25 29 30 42 41
 26 30 31 43 42
 27 31 32 44 43
 28 33 34 46 45
 29 34 35 47 46
 30 35 36 48 47
 31 36 37 49 48
 32 37 38 50 49
 33 38 39 51 50
 34 39 40 52 51
 35 40 41 53 52
 36 41 42 54 53
 37 42 43 55 54
 38 43 44 56 55
 39 45 46 58 57
 40 46 47 59 58
 41 47 48 60 59
 42 48 49 61 60
 43 49 50 62 61
 44 50 51 63 62
 45 54 55 65 64
 46 55 56 66 65
 47 57 69 68 67
 48 57 58 70 69
 49 58 59 71 70
 50 59 60 72 71
 51 60 61 73 72
 52 61 62 74 73
 53 62 63 75 74
 54 64 65 86 82

```

55 65 66 90 86
56 73 74 77 76
57 74 75 78 77
58 76 77 83 87
59 77 78 79 83
60 79 80 84 83
61 83 84 88 87
62 80 81 85 84
63 84 85 89 88
64 81 82 86 85 89
65 85 86 90 85 89
66 92 91 70 71
67 93 92 71 72
68 94 93 72 73
69 95 94 73 76
70 96 95 76 87
71 97 96 87 88
72 98 97 88 89
73 99 98 89 90
74 100 99 90 66
75 101 100 66 56
76 102 101 56 44
77 103 102 44 32
78 104 103 32 20
79 105 104 20 15
80 106 105 15 10
81 107 106 10 5
PRE DIS 5
1 X 0
2 X 0.
3 X 0.
4 X 0.
5 X 0.
PRE LOAD 11
1 Y -1 810
6 Y -3.318
11 Y -2.714
16 Y -2.111
22 X + 0.0875
23 X 0.7492
24 X 1.498
25 X 1.592
26 X 1.310
27 X 2.053
28 X 1.422 Y -0.905
INT PROP 3000 5 56
NODE COOR 17
91 528 1271
92 528 1128
93 528 552 984
94 576 840 816
95 672 792 816
96 768 696
97 768 696
98 768 600
99 768 504
100 684 486.
101 600 468
102 516 450.
103 432 432.
104 360 + 432
105 264 432.
106 144 432
107 1 432.
ELEM CONN 16
82 91 92

```

```

83 92 93
84 85 93 94 95
86 95 96
87 96 97
88 97 98
89 98 99
90 99 100
91 100 101
92 101 102
93 102 103
94 103 104
95 104 105
96 105 106
97 106 107
PRES DISP 0
PRES LOAD 0
SOI PROP 15 35 0 00007407
NODE COORDINATES 38 .... 64
108 0 431
109 0 360
110 0 264
111 0 144
112 0 0.
113 0 0.
114 144 0
115 264. 0
116 360 0
117 432 0
118 516 0
119 600 0
120 684 0
121 768 0
122 864 0
123 1008 0
124 1200 0
125 1440 0
126 1680 0
127 1680 0
128 1680 144
129 1680 264
130 1680 408
131 1680 504
132 1680 600
133 1680 696
134 1680 792
135 1680 984
136 1680 1128
137 1680 1272
138 1680 1272
139 1440 1272
140 1200 1272
141 1008 1272
142 864 1272
143 768 1272
144 672 1272
145 529 1272
146 144 360
147 144 264
148 144 144
149 264 360
150 264 264
151 264 144
152 360 360
153 360 264
154 360 144

```

155 432 360
 156 432 264
 157 432 144
 158 516 360
 159 516 264
 160 516 144
 161 600 360
 162 600 264
 163 600 144
 164 672 1128
 165 672 984
 166 684 360
 167 684 264
 168 684 144
 169 768 1128
 170 768 984
 171 768 408
 172 768 264
 173 768 144
 174 864 1128
 175 864 984
 176 864 792
 177 864 696
 178 864 600
 179 864 504
 180 864 408
 181 864 264
 182 864 144
 183 1008 1128
 184 1008 984
 185 1008 792
 186 1008 696
 187 1008 600
 188 1008 504
 189 1008 408
 190 1008 264
 191 1008 144
 192 1200 1128
 193 1200 984
 194 1200 792
 195 1200 696
 196 1200 600
 197 1200 504
 198 1200 408
 199 1200 264
 200 1200 144
 201 1440 1128
 202 1440 984
 203 1440 792
 204 1440 696
 205 1440 600
 206 1440 504
 207 1440 408
 208 1440 264
 209 1440 144
 ELEMENT CONNECTIVITY 36, 88
 98 107 108
 99 108 109
 100 109 110
 101 110 111
 102 111 112
 103 113 114
 104 114 115
 105 115 116
 106 116 117
 107 117 118

108 118 119
 109 119 120
 110 120 121
 111 121 122
 112 122 123
 113 123 124
 114 124 125
 115 125 126
 116 127 128
 117 128 129
 118 129 130
 119 130 131
 120 131 132
 121 132 133
 122 133 134
 123 134 135
 124 135 136
 125 136 137
 126 138 139
 127 139 140
 128 140 141
 129 141 142
 130 142 143
 131 143 144
 132 144 145
 133 145 91
 134 108 109 146 106
 135 109 110 147 146
 136 110 111 148 147
 137 111 112 114 148
 138 106 146 149 105 149
 139 146 147 150 149
 140 147 148 151 150
 141 148 114 115 151
 142 105 149 152 104
 143 149 150 153 152
 144 150 151 154 153
 145 151 115 116 154
 146 104 152 155 103
 147 152 153 156 155
 148 153 154 157 156
 149 154 116 117 157
 150 103 155 158 102
 151 155 156 159 158
 152 156 157 160 159
 153 157 117 118 160
 154 102 158 161 101
 155 158 159 162 161
 156 159 160 163 162
 157 160 118 119 163
 158 91 92 164 144
 159 92 93 165 164
 160 93 94 95 165
 161 101 161 166 100
 162 161 162 167 166
 163 162 163 168 167
 164 163 119 120 168
 165 144 164 169 143
 166 164 165 170 169
 167 165 95 96 170
 168 100 166 171 99
 169 166 167 172 171
 170 167 168 173 172
 171 168 120 121 173
 172 143 169 174 142
 173 169 170 175 174


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174 170 96 176 175
175 96 97 177 176
176 97 98 178 177
177 98 99 179 178
178 99 171 180 179
179 171 172 181 180
180 172 173 182 181
181 173 121 122 182 181
182 142 174 183 141
183 183 174 175 184 183
184 175 176 185 184
185 176 177 186 185
186 177 178 187 186
187 178 179 188 187
188 179 180 189 188
189 180 181 190 189
190 181 182 191 190
191 182 122 123 191
192 141 183 192 140
193 183 184 193 192
194 184 185 194 193
195 185 186 195 194
196 186 187 196 195
197 187 188 197 196
198 188 189 198 197
199 189 190 199 198
200 190 191 200 199
201 191 123 124 200
202 140 192 201 139
203 192 193 202 201
204 193 194 203 202
205 194 195 204 203
206 195 196 205 204
207 196 197 206 205
208 197 198 207 206
209 198 199 208 207
210 199 200 209 208
211 200 124 125 209
212 139 201 136 137
213 201 202 135 136
214 202 203 134 135
215 203 204 133 134
216 204 205 132 133
217 205 206 131 132
218 206 207 130 131
219 207 208 129 130
220 208 209 128 129
221 209 125 126 128
PRESCRIBED DISPLACEMENT 25
113 Y O
114 Y O
115 Y O
116 Y O
117 Y O
118 Y O
119 Y O
120 Y O
121 Y O
122 Y O
123 Y O
124 Y O
125 Y O
126 Y O
127 X O
128 X O
129 X O

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130 X O
131 X O
132 X O
133 X O
134 X O
135 X O
136 X O
137 X O
PRES STRESS 1
141 Y -O 0375
$IBSYS
//

```

APPENDIX B

COMPUTER CODINGS AND INPUT LISTINGS
OF PROGRAM FINITE

```

C
C
C ===== C
C THIS PROGRAM IS APPLIED TO EVALUATE THE ELASTIC BEHAVIOR OF C
C A U-FRAME STRUCTURE BY THE FINITE ELEMENT METHOD ALONE C
C ===== C
C
C X, Y NODE COORDINATES
C STRE ELASTICITY MATRIX FOR STRUCTURE
C SOLE ELASTICITY MATRIX FOR SOIL
C ICONNE ELEMENT INCIDENCE VECTOR
C A SYSTEM MATRIX
C IDCOLU SPECIFIED BOUNDARY CONDITIONS, 0 -> LOAD, 1 -> DISP
C COLUMN SPECIFIED BOUNDARY VALUES
C BODY BODY FORCE VECTOR
C STR STRESS VECTOR
C DISP DISPLACEMENT VECTOR
C ELSTIF ELEMENT STIFFNESS MATRIX
C NNSTR2 2 X NUMBER OF NODES IN STRUCTURE
C NNINT2 2 X NUMBER OF NODES IN INTERFACE
C NNSOL2 2 X NUMBER OF NODES IN SOIL
C NESTR NUMBER OF STRUCTURE ELEMENTS
C NEJON NUMBER OF JOINT ELEMENTS
C NEINT NUMBER OF INTERFACE ELEMENTS
C NESOL NUMBER OF SOIL ELEMENTS
C XM, XM1 VECTOR IN STORING SOLUTIONS
C
C -----
C
C MAIN PROGRAM
C
C -----
C
C IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
C DIMENSION X(250), Y(250), STRE(3,3), ICONNE(250,4), IDCOLU(420)
C DIMENSION COLUMN(420), A(420,420), BODY(420), STR(3,1), XM1(420)
C DIMENSION DISP(2,1), XM(420), ELSTIF(8,8), SOLE(3,3)
C
C COMMON /CG/ X, Y
C COMMON /NN/ NNSTR2, NNINT2, NNSOL2, NESTR, NEJON, NEINT, NESOL
C COMMON /IO/ IRE, IWR
C
C ---- SET POINTERS AND INPUT TITLE
C
C IRE = 5
C IWR = 6
C WRITE (IWR,9)
C
C ---- CALL SUBROUTINE "INPUT"
C
C IER = 0
C CALL INPUT(ICONNE, IDCOLU, COLUMN, IUNKNO, IER)
C IF (IER EQ 0) GO TO 1000
C GO TO 10000
C
C 1000 DD 5 M = 1, IUNKNO
C BODY(M) = 0
C XM1(M) = 0
C DD 8 N = 1, IUNKNO
C A(M,N) = 0
C 8 CONTINUE
C 5 CONTINUE
C
C ---- FINITE ELEMENT FORMULATION
C

```

```

CALL FINITE(STRE, SOLE, ICONNE, A, BODY, NEB, NEL)
C
C ---- TAKE BOUNDARY CONDITION AND NODAL FORCE VECTOR INTO ACCOUNT
C
C DD 10 J = 1, IUNKNO
C IF (IDCOLU(J) EQ 0) GO TO 20
C CALL CLEAN(J, COLUMN(J), A, BODY, IUNKNO)
C BODY(J) = COLUMN(J)
C GO TO 10
C 20 BODY(J) = BODY(J) + COLUMN(J)
C 10 CONTINUE
C
C IT = 0
C MB = NESTR + 1
C ML = NESTR + NEJON
C ---- CALCULATE THE INVERSE OF GLOBAL MATRIX
C
C CALL INVER(A, 420, IUNKNO)
C
C ---- XM STORE DISPLACEMENTS
C
C 2000 CALL PRD1(A, BODY, XM, 420, IUNKNO)
C
C ---- CHECK THE CONVERGENCE OF DISPLACEMENTS AT INTERFACE
C
C IF (IT GT 10) GO TO 190
C IB = NNSTR2 + 1
C IL = NNSTR2 + NNINT2
C
C DD 120 K = IB, IL
C IF (DABS(XM(K) - XM1(K)) GT 0.000001) GO TO 130
C CONTINUE
C
C GO TO 190
C
C ---- RESTART THE PROBLEM. RESTORE "XM" TO "XM1"
C
C 130 DD 140 I = 1, IUNKNO
C XM1(I) = XM(I)
C 140 CONTINUE
C
C ---- ITERATIVE ROUTINE
C
C IT = IT + 1
C
C CALL ITER(XM, BODY, ICONNE, MB, ML)
C
C GO TO 2000
C
C ---- STRUCTURE OUTPUT
C
C 190 NNSTR = NNSTR2 / 2
C WRITE (IWR, 90)
C DD 570 L = 1, NNSTR
C WRITE (IWR, 94) L, XM(2*L-1), XM(2*L)
C CONTINUE
C 570 WRITE (IWR, 97)
C DD 580 JJ = 1, NESTR
C I = ICONNE(JJ, 1)
C J = ICONNE(JJ, 2)
C K = ICONNE(JJ, 3)
C L = ICONNE(JJ, 4)
C CALL SOLVE(I, J, K, L, STRE, STR, DISP, XM)
C WRITE (IWR, 904) JJ, (DISP(M, 1), M=1, 2), (STR(M, 1), M=1, 3)
C CONTINUE
C
C 580

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```

WRITE (IWR,99)
DO 585 JJ = MB, ML
  I = ICONNE(JJ,1)
  J = ICONNE(JJ,2)
  K = ICONNE(JJ,3)
  L = ICONNE(JJ,4)
CALL FIND(I,J,K,L,STR,DISP,XM)
WRITE (IWR,906) JJ,I,J,(DISP(M,1),M=1,2),(STR(M,1),M=1,2)
CONTINUE
585
C
C----- INTERFACE OUTPUT
C
WRITE (IWR,907)
M = NNSTR + 1
N = NNSTR + NNINT2 / 2
C
DO 590 K = M, N
WRITE (IWR,94) K,XM(2*K-1),XM(2*K)
CONTINUE
590
C
C----- SOIL OUTPUT
C
WRITE (IWR,917)
M = N + 1
N = M + NNSOL2 / 2 - 1
C
DO 600 K = M, N
WRITE (IWR,94) K,XM(2*K-1),XM(2*K)
CONTINUE
600
WRITE (IWR,97)
C
DO 200 JJ = NEB, NEL
  I = ICONNE(JJ,1)
  J = ICONNE(JJ,2)
  K = ICONNE(JJ,3)
  L = ICONNE(JJ,4)
CALL SOLVE(I,J,K,L,SOLE,STR,DISP,XM)
WRITE (IWR,904) JJ,(DISP(M,1),M=1,2),(STR(M,1),M=1,3)
CONTINUE
200
WRITE(IWR,924)
C
9 FORMAT(1H1,///,40X,'          FINITE ELEMENT METHOD ',
&      ///,40X,'          APPLIED TO',
&      ///,42X,'          SOIL-STRUCTURE INTERACTION PROBLEMS')
C
90 FORMAT(////,36X,'*****',
&      /,36X,'. STRUCTURE OUTPUT *',
&      /,36X,'*****',
&      ///,41X,'NODAL DISPLACEMENT ',
&      //,34X,'NODE',7X,'U',13X,'V')
C
94 FORMAT(34X,I3,2(3X,E11 4))
C
97 FORMAT(///,51X,'ELEMENT DISPLACEMENT AND STRESS',///,
& 34X,'ELEMENT',4X,'U',13X,'V',12X,'SXX',11X,'SYX',10X,'SXY')
C
99 FORMAT(///,47X,'RELATIVE DISPLACEMENT AND LOCAL STRESS ',
& 'AT JOINT ELEMENT',//,34X,'ELEMENT',5X,'LOCAL X AXIS',
& 7X,'TAN DISP',5X,'NOR DISP',8X,'TAU',10X,'SIGMA')
C
904 FORMAT(34X,I3,5(3X,E11 4))
C
906 FORMAT(34X,I3,6X,'NODE',I3,' TO NODE',I3,4(3X,E11 4))
C
907 FORMAT(////,36X,'*****',

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```

&      /,36X,'. INTERFACE OUTPUT *',
&      /,36X,'*****',
&      ///,41X,'NODAL DISPLACEMENT ',
&      //,34X,'NODE',7X,'U',13X,'V')
C
917 FORMAT(////,36X,'*****',
&      /,36X,'. SOIL OUTPUT *',
&      /,36X,'*****',
&      ///,41X,'NODAL DISPLACEMENT ',
&      //,34X,'NODE',7X,'U',13X,'V')
C
924 FORMAT(1H1)
C
10000 STOP
END
C-----
C
SUBPROGRAM "INVER"
C-----
C
SUBROUTINE INVER(A,NX,N)
C
IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
DIMENSION A(NX,NX)
C
DO 100 K = 1, N
DO 20 J = 1, N
IF (J EQ K) GO TO 20
A(K,J) = A(K,J) / A(K,K)
CONTINUE
20
A(K,K) = 1 / A(K,K)
DO 30 I = 1, N
IF(I EQ K) GO TO 30
DO 40 J = 1, N
IF (J EQ K) GO TO 40
A(I,J) = A(I,J) - A(K,J) * A(I,K)
CONTINUE
40
CONTINUE
30
DO 50 I = 1, N
IF (I EQ K) GO TO 50
A(I,K) = -A(I,K) * A(K,K)
CONTINUE
50
CONTINUE
100
RETURN
END
C-----
C
SUBPROGRAM "ITER"
C-----
C
SUBROUTINE ITER(XM,BODY,ICONNE,MB,ML)
C
IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
DIMENSION XM(420), BODY(420), ELSTIF(8,8), X(250)
DIMENSION Y(250), ICONNE(250,4)
C
COMMON /CO/ X,Y
COMMON /PROP/FSTR PSTR WSTR EKN EKS FSOI PSOI WSOI

```

```

C
DO 10 JJ = MB, ML
  I = ICONNE(JJ,1)
  J = ICONNE(JJ,2)
  K = ICONNE(JJ,3)
  L = ICONNE(JJ,4)
  XLENG = DSQRT((X(J) - X(I)) ** 2 + (Y(J) - Y(I)) ** 2)
  COST = (X(J) - X(I)) / XLENG
  SINT = (Y(J) - Y(I)) / XLENG
C-----
C          RELATIVE DISPLACEMENT AT CENTROID OF JOINT ELEMENT
C
  U = 0.5 * (XM(2*K-1) + XM(2*L-1) - XM(2*I-1) - XM(2*J-1))
  V = 0.5 * (XM(2*K) + XM(2*L) - XM(2*I) - XM(2*J))
C-----
C          TRANSFORM TO LOCAL DISPLACEMENT
C
  WS = U * COST + V * SINT
  WN = -U * SINT + V * COST
  TAU = WS * EKS
  SIGMA = WN * EKN
C
  IF (SIGMA LE 0) GO TO 10
C-----
C          RESTRAINING FORCE IS - SIGMA * LENGTH * ANGLE OF TRANSFORM
C
  TX = (COST * TAU - SIGMA * SINT) * XLENG / 2
  TY = (SINT * TAU + COST * SIGMA) * XLENG / 2
  BODY(2*I-1) = BODY(2*I-1) + TX
  BODY(2*I) = BODY(2*I) + TY
  BODY(2*J-1) = BODY(2*J-1) + TX
  BODY(2*J) = BODY(2*J) + TY
C
  BODY(2*L-1) = BODY(2*L-1) - TX
  BODY(2*L) = BODY(2*L) - TY
  BODY(2*K-1) = BODY(2*K-1) - TX
  BODY(2*K) = BODY(2*K) - TY
C
10    CONTINUE
C
  RETURN
  END
C-----
C          SUBPROGRAM "FIND"
C-----
C          SUBROUTINE FIND(I,J,K,L,STR,DISP,XM)
C
  IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
  DIMENSION STR(3,1), DISP(2,1), XM(420), D(2), X(250), Y(250)
C
  COMMON /CO/ X,Y
  COMMON /PROP/ESTR,PSTR,WSTR,EKN,EKS,ESOL,PSOL,WSOL
C
  XD = X(J) - X(I)
  YD = Y(J) - Y(I)
  D(1) = (-XM(2*I-1) - XM(2*J-1) + XM(2*K-1) + XM(2*L-1)) * 0.5
  D(2) = (-XM(2*I) - XM(2*J) + XM(2*K) + XM(2*L)) * 0.5
C
  XLENG = DSQRT(XD * XD + YD * YD)
  COST = XD / XLENG
  SINT = YD / XLENG
C-----
C          TRANSFORM DISPLACEMENT TO LOCAL COORDINATES AND FIND STRESS

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```

C
  DISP(1,1) = COST * D(1) + SINT * D(2)
  DISP(2,1) = -SINT * D(1) + COST * D(2)
  STR(1,1) = EKS * DISP(1,1)
  STR(2,1) = EKN * DISP(2,1)
1000  RETURN
  END
C-----
C          SUBPROGRAM "FINITE"
C-----
C          SUBROUTINE FINITE(STRE,SOLE,ICONNE,A,BODY,NEB,NEL)
C
  IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
  DIMENSION ELSTIF(8,8), A(420,420), STRE(3,3)
  DIMENSION ICONNE(250,4), BODY(420), SOLE(3,3), DETJAC(4)
C
  COMMON /NNN/NNSTR2,NNINT2,NNSOL2,NESTR,NEJON,NEINT, NESOL
C
  CONST = ESTR / ((1 + PSTR) * (1 - 2 * PSTR))
  STRE(1,1) = CONST * (1 - PSTR)
  STRE(2,2) = STRE(1,1)
  STRE(3,3) = CONST * .5 * (1 - 2 * PSTR)
  STRE(1,2) = CONST * PSTR
  STRE(2,1) = STRE(1,2)
  STRE(2,3) = 0
  STRE(3,2) = STRE(2,3)
  STRE(1,3) = 0
  STRE(3,1) = 0
  N = NESTR + NEJON
C
  DO 100 JJ = 1, N
    I = ICONNE(JJ,1)
    J = ICONNE(JJ,2)
    K = ICONNE(JJ,3)
    L = ICONNE(JJ,4)
C
  IF (JJ GT. NESTR) GO TO 50
C
  CALL STIFF(I,J,K,L,STRE,ELSTIF,DETJAC)
C
  BODY(2*I) = BODY(2*I) - WSTR * DETJAC(1)
  BODY(2*J) = BODY(2*J) - WSTR * DETJAC(2)
  BODY(2*K) = BODY(2*K) - WSTR * DETJAC(3)
  BODY(2*L) = BODY(2*L) - WSTR * DETJAC(4)
  GO TO 70
C
50    CALL SJOINT(I,J,K,L,EKS,EKN,ELSTIF)
C
70    CALL ASSEM(ELSTIF,I,J,K,L,A)
C
100   CONTINUE
C
  CONST1 = ESOL / ((1 + PSOL) * (1 - 2 * PSOL))
  SOLE(1,1) = CONST1 * (1 - PSOL)
  SOLE(2,2) = SOLE(1,1)
  SOLE(3,3) = CONST1 * .5 * (1 - 2 * PSOL)
  SOLE(1,2) = CONST1 * PSOL
  SOLE(2,1) = SOLE(1,2)
  SOLE(2,3) = 0
  SOLE(3,2) = SOLE(2,3)
  SOLE(1,3) = 0
  SOLE(3,1) = 0

```

```

NEB = N + NEINT + 1
NEL = NEB + NESOL - 1
C
DO 200 JJ = NEB, NEL
  I = ICONNE(JJ,1)
  J = ICONNE(JJ,2)
  K = ICONNE(JJ,3)
  L = ICONNE(JJ,4)
C
CALL STIFF(I,J,K,L,SOLE,ELSTIF,DETJAC)
C
CALL ASSEM(ELSTIF,I,J,K,L,A)
C
  BODY(2*I) = BODY(2*I) - WSOL * DETJAC(1)
  BODY(2*J) = BODY(2*J) - WSOL * DETJAC(2)
  BODY(2*K) = BODY(2*K) - WSOL * DETJAC(3)
  BODY(2*L) = BODY(2*L) - WSOL * DETJAC(4)
200 CONTINUE
RETURN
END
C-----
C
SUBPROGRAM "SJOINT"
C-----
C
SUBROUTINE SJOINT(I,J,K,L,ES,EN,ELSTIF)
C
IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
DIMENSION SQ4(8,8), ELSTIF(8,8), TRAN(8,8), TEMP(8,8), X(250)
DIMENSION Y(250)
C
COMMON /CO/ X, Y
C-----
CLEAR TRANSFORMATION MATRIX AND LOCAL JOINT STIFFNESS MATRIX
C
DO 10 M = 1, 8
  DO 20 N = 1, 8
    TRAN(M,N) = 0
    SQ4(M,N) = 0
  20 CONTINUE
10 CONTINUE
C
XD = X(J) - X(I)
YD = Y(J) - Y(I)
XLENG = DSQRT(XD * XD + YD * YD)
C-----
FORMULATION OF TRANSPOSE "TRAN"
C
TRAN(1,1) = XD / XLENG
TRAN(2,2) = XD / XLENG
TRAN(3,3) = XD / XLENG
TRAN(4,4) = XD / XLENG
TRAN(5,5) = XD / XLENG
TRAN(6,6) = XD / XLENG
TRAN(7,7) = XD / XLENG
TRAN(8,8) = XD / XLENG
TRAN(1,2) = - YD / XLENG
TRAN(2,1) = YD / XLENG
TRAN(3,4) = - YD / XLENG
TRAN(4,3) = YD / XLENG
TRAN(5,6) = - YD / XLENG
TRAN(6,5) = YD / XLENG
TRAN(7,8) = - YD / XLENG
TRAN(8,7) = YD / XLENG
C

```

```

C----- FORMULATION OF LOACL JOINT ELEMENT STIFFNESS
C
SQ4(1,1) = XLENG / 3 * ES
SQ4(1,3) = XLENG / 6 * ES
SQ4(1,5) = - XLENG / 6 * ES
SQ4(1,7) = - XLENG / 3 * ES
C
SQ4(3,1) = XLENG / 6 * ES
SQ4(3,3) = XLENG / 3 * ES
SQ4(3,5) = - XLENG / 3 * ES
SQ4(3,7) = - XLENG / 6 * ES
C
SQ4(5,1) = - XLENG / 6 * ES
SQ4(5,3) = - XLENG / 3 * ES
SQ4(5,5) = XLENG / 3 * ES
SQ4(5,7) = XLENG / 6 * ES
C
SQ4(7,1) = - XLENG / 3 * ES
SQ4(7,3) = - XLENG / 6 * ES
SQ4(7,5) = XLENG / 6 * ES
SQ4(7,7) = XLENG / 3 * ES
C
SQ4(2,2) = XLENG / 3 * EN
SQ4(2,4) = XLENG / 6 * EN
SQ4(2,6) = - XLENG / 6 * EN
SQ4(2,8) = - XLENG / 3 * EN
C
SQ4(4,2) = XLENG / 6 * EN
SQ4(4,4) = XLENG / 3 * EN
SQ4(4,6) = - XLENG / 3 * EN
SQ4(4,8) = - XLENG / 6 * EN
C
SQ4(6,2) = - XLENG / 6 * EN
SQ4(6,4) = - XLENG / 3 * EN
SQ4(6,6) = XLENG / 3 * EN
SQ4(6,8) = XLENG / 6 * EN
C
SQ4(8,2) = - XLENG / 3 * EN
SQ4(8,4) = - XLENG / 6 * EN
SQ4(8,6) = XLENG / 6 * EN
SQ4(8,8) = XLENG / 3 * EN
C-----
TRANSFORMATION TO GLOBAL JOINT STIFFNESS MATRIX
C
CALL PROD(TRAN,SQ4,TEMP,8,8,8)
C
TRAN(1,2) = - TRAN(1,2)
TRAN(2,1) = - TRAN(2,1)
TRAN(3,4) = - TRAN(3,4)
TRAN(4,3) = - TRAN(4,3)
TRAN(5,6) = - TRAN(5,6)
TRAN(6,5) = - TRAN(6,5)
TRAN(7,8) = - TRAN(7,8)
TRAN(8,7) = - TRAN(8,7)
C
CALL PROD(TEMP,TRAN,ELSTIF,8,8,8)
C
RETURN
END
C-----
C
SUBPROGRAM "STIFF"
C-----
C
SUBROUTINE STIFF(I,J,K,L,ELSTIF,DETJAC)

```

```

C
  IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
  DIMENSION E(3,3), SQ4(8,8), B(3,8), DUMM(8,3), DETJAC(4)
  DIMENSION XJINV(2,2), XM1(2,8), XM2(2,8), ELSTIF(8,8)
  DIMENSION AALPHA(4), ABETA(4), BT(8,3), X(250), Y(250)
C
  COMMON /CO/ X, Y
  COMMON /ALPH/ AALPHA, ABETA
C----
  IGNORE WEIGHT, BECAUSE WEIGHT = 1 FOR 4 POINT INTEGRATION
C
  XI = X(I)
  XJ = X(J)
  XK = X(K)
  XL = X(L)
C
  YI = Y(I)
  YJ = Y(J)
  YK = Y(K)
  YL = Y(L)
C
  DO 10 IR = 1, 8
    DO 20 IC = 1, 8
      ELSTIF(IR,IC) = 0
    20 CONTINUE
  10 CONTINUE
C
  IPOINT = 1
  15 ALPHA = AALPHA(IPOINT)
  BETA = ABETA(IPOINT)
C
  & DXDA = - 25 * (1 - BETA) * XI + 25 * (1 - BETA) * XJ
  & + 25 * (1 + BETA) * XK - 25 * (1 + BETA) * XL
C
  & DYDA = - 25 * (1 - BETA) * YI + 25 * (1 - BETA) * YJ
  & + 25 * (1 + BETA) * YK - 25 * (1 + BETA) * YL
C
  & DXDB = - 25 * (1 - ALPHA) * XI - 25 * (1 + ALPHA) * XJ
  & + 25 * (1 + ALPHA) * XK + 25 * (1 - ALPHA) * XL
C
  & DYDB = - 25 * (1 - ALPHA) * YI - 25 * (1 + ALPHA) * YJ
  & + 25 * (1 + ALPHA) * YK + 25 * (1 - ALPHA) * YL
C----
  DXDA, DYDA, DXDB AND DYDB ARE TERMS IN JACOBIAN
C
  XJDET = DXDA * DYDB - DXDB * DYDA
  XJINV(1,1) = DYDB / XJDET
  XJINV(1,2) = - DYDA / XJDET
  XJINV(2,1) = - DXDB / XJDET
  XJINV(2,2) = DXDA / XJDET
  DETJAC(IPOINT) = DABS(XJDET)
C
  DO 30 M = 1, 4
    XM1(1,2*M) = 0
    XM1(2,2*M) = 0
    XM2(1,2*M-1) = 0
    XM2(2,2*M-1) = 0
  30 CONTINUE
C
  XM1(1,1) = - 25 * (1 - BETA)
  XM2(1,2) = XM1(1,1)
  XM1(1,3) = + 25 * (1 - BETA)
  XM2(1,4) = XM1(1,3)
  XM1(1,5) = + 25 * (1 + BETA)
  XM2(1,6) = XM1(1,5)
  XM1(1,7) = - 25 * (1 + BETA)

```

```

  XM2(1,8) = XM1(1,7)
C
  XM1(2,1) = - 25 * (1 - ALPHA)
  XM2(2,2) = XM1(2,1)
  XM1(2,3) = - 25 * (1 + ALPHA)
  XM2(2,4) = XM1(2,3)
  XM1(2,5) = + 25 * (1 + ALPHA)
  XM2(2,6) = XM1(2,5)
  XM1(2,7) = + 25 * (1 - ALPHA)
  XM2(2,8) = XM1(2,7)
C
  DO 40 M = 1, 8
    B(1,M) = 0
    B(2,M) = 0
    B(3,M) = 0
C
    DO 50 N = 1, 2
      B(1,M) = B(1,M) + XJINV(1,N) * XM1(N,M)
      B(2,M) = B(2,M) + XJINV(2,N) * XM2(N,M)
      B(3,M) = B(3,M) + XJINV(2,N) * XM1(N,M)
      & + XJINV(1,N) * XM2(N,M)
    50 CONTINUE
C
    BT(M,1) = B(1,M)
    BT(M,2) = B(2,M)
    BT(M,3) = B(3,M)
  40 CONTINUE
C
  CALL PROD(BT,E,DUMM,8,3,3)
C
  CALL PROD(DUMM,B,SQ4,8,3,8)
C
  DO 60 M = 1, 8
    DO 70 N = 1, 8
      ELSTIF(M,N) = ELSTIF(M,N)+SQ4(M,N) * DETJAC(IPOINT)
    70 CONTINUE
  60 CONTINUE
C
  IF (IPOINT EQ 4) GO TO 1000
C
  IPOINT = IPOINT + 1
  GO TO 15
C
  1000 RETURN
  END
C-----
C
  SUBPROGRAM "ASSEM"
C-----
C
  SUBROUTINE ASSEM(ELSTIF,I,J,K,L,A)
C
  IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
  DIMENSION ELSTIF(8,8), JR(4), NR(8), A(420,420)
C
  JR(1) = I
  JR(2) = J
  JR(3) = K
  JR(4) = L
C
  DO 10 M = 1, 4
    IX = 2 * M - 1
    IY = IX + 1
    NR(IX) = 2 * JR(M) - 1
    NR(IY) = 2 * JR(M)

```

```

10      CONTINUE
C
      DO 20 M = 1, 8
        DO 30 N = 1, 8
          A(NR(M),NR(N)) = A(NR(M),NR(N)) + ELSTIF(M,N)
30      CONTINUE
20      CONTINUE
C
      RETURN
      END
-----
C
      SUBPROGRAM "SOLVE"
-----
C
      SUBROUTINE SOLVE(I,J,K,L,E,STR,DISP,BODY)
C
      IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
      DIMENSION E(3,3), STR(3,1), STRAIN(3,1), BODY(420)
      DIMENSION B(3,8), DISP(2,1), XJINV(2,2), XM1(2,8), XM2(2,8)
      DIMENSION X(250), Y(250), DD(8,1)
C
      COMMON /CO/ X, Y
C
      XI = X(I)
      XJ = X(J)
      XK = X(K)
      XL = X(L)
C
      YI = Y(I)
      YJ = Y(J)
      YK = Y(K)
      YL = Y(L)
C
      DD(1,1) = BODY(2*I-1)
      DD(2,1) = BODY(2*I)
      DD(3,1) = BODY(2*J-1)
      DD(4,1) = BODY(2*J)
      DD(5,1) = BODY(2*K-1)
      DD(6,1) = BODY(2*K)
      DD(7,1) = BODY(2*L-1)
      DD(8,1) = BODY(2*L)
C
      DISP(1,1) = 0
      DISP(2,1) = 0
C
      DO 15 K = 1, 4
        DISP(1,1) = DISP(1,1) + 25 * DD(2*K-1,1)
        DISP(2,1) = DISP(2,1) + 25 * DD(2*K,1)
15      CONTINUE
C
      DXDA = - 25 * XI + 25 * XJ + 25 * XK - 25 * XL
C
      DYDA = - 25 * YI + 25 * YJ + 25 * YK - 25 * YL
C
      DXDB = - 25 * XI - 25 * XJ + 25 * XK + 25 * XL
C
      DYDB = - 25 * YI - 25 * YJ + 25 * YK + 25 * YL
C-----
      DXDA, DYDA, DXDB AND DYDB ARE TERMS IN JACOBIAN
C
      XJDET = DXDA * DYDB - DXDB * DYDA
      XJINV(1,1) = DYDB / XJDET
      XJINV(1,2) = - DYDA / XJDET
      XJINV(2,1) = - DXDB / XJDET

```

```

      XJINV(2,2) = DXDA / XJDET
C
      DO 30 M = 1, 4
        XM1(1,2*M) = 0
        XM1(2,2*M) = 0
        XM2(1,2*M-1) = 0
        XM2(2,2*M-1) = 0
30      CONTINUE
C
      XM1(1,1) = - 25
      XM2(1,2) = XM1(1,1)
      XM1(1,3) = + 25
      XM2(1,4) = XM1(1,3)
      XM1(1,5) = + 25
      XM2(1,6) = XM1(1,5)
      XM1(1,7) = - 25
      XM2(1,8) = XM1(1,7)
C
      XM1(2,1) = - 25
      XM2(2,2) = XM1(2,1)
      XM1(2,3) = - 25
      XM2(2,4) = XM1(2,3)
      XM1(2,5) = + 25
      XM2(2,6) = XM1(2,5)
      XM1(2,7) = + 25
      XM2(2,8) = XM1(2,7)
C
      DO 40 M = 1, 8
        B(1,M) = 0
        B(2,M) = 0
        B(3,M) = 0
C
      DO 50 N = 1, 2
        B(1,M) = B(1,M) + XJINV(1,N) * XM1(N,M)
        B(2,M) = B(2,M) + XJINV(2,N) * XM2(N,M)
        B(3,M) = B(3,M) + XJINV(1,N) * XM1(N,M)
        + XJINV(2,N) * XM2(N,M)
50      CONTINUE
C
      40      CONTINUE
C
      CALL PROD(B,DD,STRAIN,3,8,1)
C
      CALL PROD(E,STRAIN,STR,3,3,1)
C
      RETURN
      END
-----
C
      SUBPROGRAM "CLEAN"
-----
C
      SUBROUTINE CLEAN(J,V,A,BODY,IUNKNO)
C
      IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
      DIMENSION A(420,420),BODY(420)
C
      DO 10 K = 1, IUNKNO
        BODY(K) = BODY(K) - A(K,J) * V
        A(J,K) = 0
        A(K,J) = 0
10      CONTINUE
C
      A(J,J) = 1
      RETURN

```



```

      END
C-----
C
C      SUBPROGRAM "INPUT"
C-----
C
C      SUBROUTINE INPUT(ICONNE,IDCOLU,COLUMN,IUNKNO,IER)
C
C      IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
C      CHARACTER*1 CARD(80), WORD(6), TIT(3), STR(3), SOI(3), PRO(3)
C      CHARACTER*1 INTE(3), NODCOO(6), PRELOA(6), PREDIS(6), ELECON(6)
C
C      DIMENSION VAR(5), ICONNE(250,4), IDCOLU(420)
C      DIMENSION COLUMN(420), X(250), Y(250), AALPHA(4), ABETA(4)
C
C      COMMON /CO/ X, Y
C      COMMON /PROP/ESTR,PSTR,WSTR,EKN,EKS,ESOL,PSOL,WSOL
C      COMMON /NN/ NNSTR2,NNINT2,NNSOL2,NESTR,NEJON,NEINT, NESOL
C      COMMON /IO/IRE,IWR
C      COMMON /ALPH/ AALPHA, ABETA
C
C      DATA TIT/IHT,1HI,1HT/, STR/1HS,1HT,1HR/, SOI/1HS,1HO,1HI/
C      DATA PRO/IHP,1HR,1HO/, INTE/IHI,1HN,1HT/
C      DATA NODCOO/1HN,1HO,1HD,1HC,1HO,1HO/
C      DATA PREDIS/IHP,1HR,1HE,1HD,1HI,1HS/
C      DATA PRELOA/IHP,1HR,1HE,1HL,1HO,1HA/
C      DATA ELECON/1HE,1HL,1HE,1HC,1HO,1HN/
C
C-----
C      INITIALIZATION OF GAUSS INTEGRATING POINTS GI AND WEIGHTS OME
C
C      AALPHA(1) = - 577350269189626
C      AALPHA(2) = + 577350269189626
C      AALPHA(3) = + 577350269189626
C      AALPHA(4) = - 577350269189626
C
C      ABETA(1) = - 577350269189626
C      ABETA(2) = - 577350269189626
C      ABETA(3) = + 577350269189626
C      ABETA(4) = + 577350269189626
C
C      IUNKNO = 0
C      NETO = 0
C
C-----
C      STRUCTURE ICHECK = -1
C-----
C      INTERFACE ICHECK = 0
C-----
C      SOIL ICHECK = 1
C
C      ICHECK = -1
C
C-----
C      ID IDENTIFIER
C-----
C      NW NUMBER OF WORDS, 3 CHARACTERS PER WORD
C-----
C      NV NUMBER OF VARIABLES
C-----
C      SET WORDS FOR TITLE CARD
C
C      ID = 1
C      NW = 1
C      NV = 1
C
C      17 DO 10 J = 1, 3
C          WORD(J) = TIT(J)
C      10 CONTINUE
C
C-----
C      READ TITLE CARD
C
C      READ (IRE,4) (CARD(K), K= 1,80)

```

```

      CALL CONV1(IER,NW,NV,CARD,WORD,VAR,ID)
      IF (IER EQ 0) GO TO 20
C
C      WRITE (IWR, 9)
C          GO TO 10000
C
C      20 WRITE (IWR, 93)
C          JJ = VAR(1)
C
C-----
C      READ INPUT CARDS OF TITLE
C
C      DO 30 J = 1, JJ
C          READ (IRE,4) (CARD(K), K=1,80)
C          WRITE (IWR,96) (CARD(K), K=1,80)
C      30 CONTINUE
C
C-----
C      SET WORDS FOR PROPERTY CARDS
C
C      5000 ID = 1
C          NW = 2
C          IF (ICHECK) 100, 200, 300
C      100 DO 110 J = 1, 3
C          WORD(J) = STR(J)
C      110 CONTINUE
C          NV = 3
C          GO TO 400
C
C      200 DO 210 J = 1, 3
C          WORD(J) = INTE(J)
C      210 CONTINUE
C          NV = 2
C          GO TO 400
C
C      300 DO 310 J = 1, 3
C          WORD(J) = SOI(J)
C      310 CONTINUE
C          NV = 3
C
C      400 DO 410 J = 1, 3
C          WORD(J+3) = PRO(J)
C      410 CONTINUE
C
C-----
C      READ PROPERTY CARD
C
C      READ (IRE,4) (CARD(K), K= 1,80)
C          NW = 2
C      CALL CONV1(IER,NW,NV,CARD,WORD,VAR,ID)
C      IF (IER EQ 0) GO TO 415
C
C      WRITE (IWR, 99)
C          GO TO 10000
C
C      415 IF (ICHECK) 420, 430, 440
C      420 ESTR = VAR(1)
C          PSTR = VAR(2)
C          WSTR = VAR(3)
C          WRITE (IWR,903) ESTR, PSTR, WSTR
C          GO TO 450
C
C      430 EKN = VAR(1)
C          EKS = VAR(2)
C          WRITE (IWR,906) EKN, EKS
C          GO TO 450
C
C      440 ESOL = VAR(1)
C          PSOL = VAR(2)

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      WSOL = VAR(3)
      WRITE (IWR,909) ESOL, PSOL, WSOL
C
C---- SET WORDS FOR COORDINATE CARDS
C
450 DO 460 J = 1, 6
      WORD(J) = NODCOD(J)
460 CONTINUE
C
C---- READ COORDINATE CARD
C
      READ (IRE,4) (CARD(K), K= 1,80)
      NV = 1
      CALL CONV1(IER,NW,NV,CARD,WORD,VAR,ID)
      IF (IER EQ 0) GO TO 480
C
470 WRITE (IWR, 913)
      GO TO 10000
C
480 NN = VAR(1)
      IF (ICHECK) 490, 500, 510
C
C---- LOADS ARE ASSUMED TO BE 0 AT THE BEGINNING
C---- IDCOLU = 0 LOADS ARE PRESCRIBED
C---- IDCOLU = 1 DISPLACEMENTS ARE PRESCRIBED
C
490 NNSTR2 = 2 * NN
      IUNKNO = IUNKNO + NNSTR2
      WRITE (IWR,916) NN
      LL = 1
      GO TO 520
C
500 NNINT2 = 2 * NN
      IUNKNO = IUNKNO + NNINT2
      WRITE (IWR,919) NN
      LL = IUNKNO - NNINT2 + 1
      GO TO 520
C
510 NNSOL2 = 2 * NN
      IUNKNO = IUNKNO + NNSOL2
      WRITE (IWR,923) NN
      LL = IUNKNO - NNSOL2 + 1
C
520 DO 525 J = LL, IUNKNO
      IDCOLU(J) = 0
      COLUMNS(J) = 0
525 CONTINUE
C
      WRITE (IWR,926)
      ID = 2
      NV = 3
C
C---- READ INPUT CARDS OF COORDINATE
C
      DO 530 J = 1, NN
      READ (IRE,4) (CARD(K),K=1,80)
      CALL CONV1(IER,NW,NV,CARD,WORD,VAR,ID)
      IF (IER NE 0) GO TO 470
C
      KK = VAR(1)
      X(KK) = VAR(2)
      Y(KK) = VAR(3)
      WRITE (IWR,929) KK, X(KK), Y(KK)
530 CONTINUE
C
C -- SET WORDS FOR CONNECTIVITY CARDS

```

```

C
      DO 540 J = 1, 6
      WORD(J) = ELECON(J)
540 CONTINUE
C
C---- READ CONNECTIVITY CARD
C
      READ (IRE,4) (CARD(K), K= 1,80)
      ID = 1
      NW = 2
      NV = 1
      IF (ICHECK NE - 1) GO TO 542
      NV = 2
542 CALL CONV1(IER,NW,NV,CARD,WORD,VAR,ID)
      IF (IER EQ 0) GO TO 545
C
550 WRITE (IWR, 933)
      GO TO 10000
C
C---- READ INPUT CARDS OF CONNECTIVITY
C
545 IF (ICHECK) 560, 580, 600
C
560 KK = VAR(1)
      NESTR = KK
      NEJON = VAR(2)
      NETO = NETO + NESTR + NEJON
      WRITE (IWR,936) KK, NEJON
      NN = KK + NEJON
      ID = 3
      NV = 5
C
      DO 565 J = 1, NN
      READ (IRE,4) (CARD(K),K=1,80)
      CALL CONV1(IER,NW,NV,CARD,WORD,VAR,ID)
      IF (IER NE 0) GO TO 550
C
      M = VAR(1)
      DO 570 K = 1, 4
      ICONNE(M,K) = VAR(K+1)
570 CONTINUE
      IF (ICHECK EQ 1) GO TO 575
      IF (J LE KK) GO TO 575
C
      WRITE (IWR,937) M, (ICONNE(M,K), K=1,4)
      GO TO 565
575 WRITE (IWR,938) M, (ICONNE(M,K), K=1,4)
565 CONTINUE
C
      GO TO 620
C
580 NM = VAR(1)
      NEINT = NM
      NETO = NETO + NEINT
      WRITE (IWR,939) NM
      ID = 4
      NV = 3
C
582 DO 585 J = 1, NM
      READ (IRE,4) (CARD(K),K=1,80)
      CALL CONV1(IER,NW,NV,CARD,WORD,VAR,ID)
      IF (IER NE 0) GO TO 550
C
      M = VAR(1)

```

```

        DD 590 K = 1, 2
           ICONNE(M,K) = VAR(K+1)
590      CONTINUE
C
C      WRITE (IWR,941) M, (ICONNE(M,K), K=1,2)
585      CONTINUE
C
C      GO TO 620
C
600      NN = VAR(1)
           NESOL = NN
           NETO = NETO + NESOL
           WRITE (IWR,943) NN
           ID = 3
           GO TO 562
C
C----   SET WORDS FOR PRESCRIBED DISPLACEMENTS
C
620      DD 640 J = 1, 6
           WORD(J) = PREDIS(J)
640      CONTINUE
C
C----   READ PRESCRIBED DISPLACEMENT CARD
C
           READ (IRE,4) (CARD(K), K= 1,80)
           ID = 1
           NW = 2
           NV = 1
           CALL CONV1(IER,NW,NV,CARD,WORD,VAR,ID)
           IF (IER EQ 0) GO TO 645
C
650      WRITE (IWR,946)
           GO TO 10000
C
645      JJ = VAR(1)
           IF (ICHECK) 655, 658, 660
655      WRITE (IWR,949) JJ
           GO TO 670
C
658      WRITE (IWR,951) JJ
           GO TO 670
C
660      WRITE (IWR,953) JJ
670      IF (JJ EQ 0) GO TO 800
           ID = 2
C
C----   READ INPUT CARDS OF PRESCRIBED DISPLACEMENTS
C
           DO 700 K = 1, JJ
           READ (IRE,4) (CARD(J), J=1, 80)
           CALL CONV2(IER,CARD,WORD,VAR,ID)
           IF (IER NE 0) GO TO 650
C
           KK = VAR(1)
           IP = 1
           MM = 2 * KK - 1
710      IF (WORD(IP) EQ ' ') GO TO 740
C
           IF (WORD(IP) NE 'X') GO TO 720
C
           IDCOLU(MM) = 1
           COLUMN(MM) = VAR(IP+1)
           GO TO 730
C
720      IDCOLU(MM+1) = 1
           COLUMN(MM+1) = VAR(IP+1)

```

```

730      IP = IP + 1
           GO TO 710
C
C      740      IF (IP EQ 3) GO TO 760
C
           WRITE (IWR,956) KK, WORD(1), VAR(2)
           GO TO 700
C
760      WRITE (IWR,959) KK, WORD(1), VAR(2), WORD(2), VAR(3)
700      CONTINUE
C
C----   SET WORD FOR PRESCRIBED NON-ZERO LOADS
C
800      DO 840 J = 1, 6
           WORD(J) = PRELOA(J)
840      CONTINUE
C
C----   READ PRESCRIBED LOAD CARDS
C
           READ (IRE,4) (CARD(K), K= 1,80)
           ID = 1
           NW = 2
           NV = 1
           CALL CONV1(IER,NW,NV,CARD,WORD,VAR,ID)
           IF (IER EQ 0) GO TO 845
C
855      WRITE (IWR,963)
           GO TO 10000
C
845      JJ = VAR(1)
           IF (ICHECK) 860, 865, 870
C
860      WRITE (IWR,966) JJ
           GO TO 880
C
865      WRITE (IWR,968) JJ
           GO TO 880
C
870      WRITE (IWR,969) JJ
880      IF (JJ EQ 0) GO TO 1200
           ID = 2
C
C----   READ INPUT CARDS OF PRESCRIBED LOADS
C
           DO 900 K = 1, JJ
           READ (IRE,4) (CARD(J), J=1, 80)
           CALL CONV2(IER,CARD,WORD,VAR,ID)
           IF (IER NE 0) GO TO 855
C
           KK = VAR(1)
           IP = 1
           MM = 2 * KK - 1
910      IF (WORD(IP) EQ ' ') GO TO 940
C
           IF (WORD(IP) NE 'X') GO TO 920
C
           COLUMN(MM) = VAR(IP+1)
           GO TO 930
C
920      COLUMN(MM+1) = VAR(IP+1)
930      IP = IP + 1
           GO TO 910
C
940      IF (ICHECK) 925, 1200, 935
C

```

```

925 IF (IP EQ 3) GO TO 960
C
WRITE (IWR,973) KK, WORD(1), VAR(2)
GO TO 900
C
960 WRITE (IWR,976) KK, WORD(1), VAR(2), WORD(2), VAR(3)
GO TO 900
C
935 IF (IP EQ 3) GO TO 965
C
WRITE (IWR,979) KK, WORD(1), VAR(2)
GO TO 900
C
965 WRITE (IWR,983) KK, WORD(1), VAR(2), WORD(2), VAR(3)
900 CONTINUE
C
1200 IF (ICHECK) 1300, 1400, 10000
C
1300 ICHECK = 0
GO TO 5000
C
1400 ICHECK = 1
GO TO 5000
C
4 FORMAT(80A1)
C
9 FORMAT(///,26X,'***** TITLE CARDS ARE LOST OR WRONG *****')
C
93 FORMAT(////,26X,'PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION ',
& //,26X,'-----',/)
C
96 FORMAT(36X,80A1)
C
99 FORMAT(//,26X,'***** PROPERTY CARDS ARE LOST OR WRONG *****',
& //,26X,' OR
& //,26X,'***** NUMBER OF TITLE CARDS IS INCONSISTENT *****',
& //,26X,' OR
& //,26X,'***** NUMBER OF STRUCTURE LOAD CARDS IS INCONSISTENT**',
& //,26X,' OR
& //,26X,'***** NUMBER OF INTERFACE CONNECTIVITY *****',
& //,26X,'***** CARDS IS INCONSISTENT *****')
C
903 FORMAT(///,26X,'STRUCTURE INPUT ',
& //,26X,'-----',
& //,36X,'ELASTIC MODULUS = ',E11 4,' KSI',
& //,36X,'POISSON RATIO = ',E11 4,'
& //,36X,'UNIT SELFWEIGHT = ',E11 4,' KCI')
C
906 FORMAT(///,26X,'INTERFACE INPUT ',
& //,26X,'-----',
& //,36X,'UNIT NORMAL STIFFNESS = ',E11 4,' KPI',
& //,36X,'UNIT TANGENTIAL STIFFNESS = ',E11 4,' KPI')
C
909 FORMAT(///,26X,'SOIL INPUT ',
& //,26X,'-----',
& //,36X,'ELASTIC MODULUS = ',E11 4,' KSI',
& //,36X,'POISSON RATIO = ',E11 4,'
& //,36X,'UNIT SELFWEIGHT = ',E11 4,' KCI')
C
913 FORMAT(//,26X,'***** COORDINATE CARDS ARE LOST OR WRONG *****')
C
916 FORMAT(//,36X,'NUMBER OF NODES IN STRUCTURE = ',I3)
C
919 FORMAT(//,36X,'NUMBER OF NODES IN INTERFACE = ',I3)
C
923 FORMAT(//,36X,'NUMBER OF NODES IN SOIL = ',I3)

```

```

C
926 FORMAT(//,36X,'NODE',10X,'X COORDINATE',10X,'Y COORDINATE')
C
929 FORMAT(36X,I3,11X,E11 4,11X,E11 4)
C
933 FORMAT(//,26X,'***** CONNECTIVITY CARDS ARE LOST OR WRONG *****',
& //,26X,' OR
& //,26X,'***** NUMBER OF COORDINATE CARDS IS INCONSISTENT **')
C
936 FORMAT(//,36X,'NUMBER OF ELEMENTS IN STRUCTURE = ',I3,
& //,36X,'NUMBER OF JOINT ELEMENTS = ',I3,
& //,36X,'ELEMENT NO',4X,'NODE 1',6X,'NODE 2',6X,'NODE 3',
& //,36X,'NODE 4')
C
937 FORMAT(39X,I3,4(9X,I3),' JOINT ELEMENT')
C
938 FORMAT(39X,I3,4(9X,I3))
C
939 FORMAT(//,36X,'NUMBER OF ELEMENTS IN INTERFACE = ',I3,
& //,36X,'ELEMENT NO',4X,'NODE 1',6X,'NODE 2')
C
941 FORMAT(39X,I3,2(9X,I3))
C
943 FORMAT(//,36X,'NUMBER OF ELEMENTS IN SOIL = ',I3,
& //,36X,'ELEMENT NO',4X,'NODE 1',6X,'NODE 2',6X,'NODE 3',
& //,36X,'NODE 4')
C
946 FORMAT(//,26X,'***** DISPLACEMENT CARDS ARE LOST OR WRONG *****',
& //,26X,' OR
& //,26X,'***** NUMBER OF CONNECTIVITY CARDS IS INCONSISTENT **')
C
949 FORMAT(//,36X,'NUMBER OF PRESCRIBED DISPLACEMENT',
& //,36X,' IN STRUCTURE = ',I3,/)
C
951 FORMAT(//,36X,'NUMBER OF PRESCRIBED DISPLACEMENT',
& //,36X,' IN INTERFACE = ',I3,/)
C
953 FORMAT(//,36X,'NUMBER OF PRESCRIBED DISPLACEMENT',
& //,36X,' IN SOIL = ',I3,/)
C
956 FORMAT(36X,'NODE ',I3,8X,A1,' = ',E11 4,8X,' INCH')
C
959 FORMAT(36X,'NODE ',I3,8X,A1,' = ',E11 4,8X,A1,' = ',E11 4,
& //,36X,' INCH')
C
963 FORMAT(//,26X,'***** LOAD OR STRESS CARDS ARE LOST OR WRONG *****',
& //,26X,' OR
& //,26X,'***** NUMBER OF DISPLACEMENT CARDS IS INCONSISTENT **')
C
966 FORMAT(//,36X,'NUMBER OF PRESCRIBED NON-ZERO LOAD IN STRUCTURE',
& //,36X,' = ',I3,/)
C
968 FORMAT(//,36X,'NUMBER OF PRESCRIBED NON-ZERO LOAD IN INTERFACE',
& //,36X,' = ',I3,/)
C
969 FORMAT(//,36X,'NUMBER OF PRESCRIBED NON-ZERO LOAD IN SOIL',
& //,36X,' = ',I3,/)
C
973 FORMAT(36X,'NODE ',I3,8X,A1,' = ',E11 4,8X,' KIPS')
C
976 FORMAT(36X,'NODE ',I3,8X,A1,' = ',E11 4,8X,A1,' = ',E11 4,
& //,36X,' KIPS')
C
979 FORMAT(36X,'NODE ',I3,8X,A1,' = ',E11 4,8X,' KIPS')
C
983 FORMAT(36X,'NODE ',I3,8X,A1,' = ',E11 4,8X,A1,' = ',E11 4,
& //,36X,' KIPS')

```

```

      &          KIPS')
C
10000 RETURN
      END
C-----
C          SUBPROGRAM "PROD1"
C-----
C          SUBROUTINE PROD1(A,B,C,M,IN)
C
      IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
      DIMENSION A(M,M), B(M), C(M)
C
      DO 10 I = 1, IN
          C(I) = 0
          DO 20 K = 1, IN
              C(I) = C(I) + A(I,K) * B(K)
          20 CONTINUE
      10 CONTINUE
C
      RETURN
      END
C-----
C          SUBPROGRAM "CONV1"
C-----
C          SUBROUTINE CONV1(IER,NW,NV,CARD,WORD,VAR,ID)
C
      IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
      CHARACTER*1 CARD(80), WORD(6)
      DIMENSION VAR(5)
C
C-----      FOR MAJOR INPUT CARD (START WITH CHARACTER), ID = 1
C-----      FOR NODE COORDINATE, ID = 2
C-----      FOR STRUCTURE CONNECTIVITY, ID = 3
C-----      FOR SOIL CONNECTIVITY, ID = 4
C
      J = 1
      IF (ID NE 1) GO TO 65
C-----      FIND CHARACTER
C
      DO 100 K = 1, NW
          IF (J GE 77) GO TO 500
C
          IF ((CARD(J) NE ' ') AND (CARD(J) NE ',')) GO TO 30
C
              J = J + 1
              GO TO 20
C
      30      IF ((CARD(J) NE WORD(3*K-2)) OR (CARD(J+1) NE
      & WORD(3*K-1)) OR (CARD(J+2) NE WORD(3*K))) GO TO 500
C
          J = J + 3
      60      IF (J GE 80) GO TO 500
C
          IF ((CARD(J) EQ ' ') OR (CARD(J) EQ ',')) GO TO 100
C
          J = J + 1
          GO TO 60
C
      100      CONTINUE

```

```

C
C-----      FIND VARIABLE
C
      65      DO 200 K = 1, NV
          VAR(K) = 0
      70      IF (J GE 80) GO TO 500
C
          IF ((CARD(J) NE ' ') AND (CARD(J) NE ',')) GO TO 80
C
              J = J + 1
              GO TO 70
C
      80      CALL VALUE(IER,CARD,VAR(K),ID,J)
          IF (VAR(1) LT 0) GO TO 500
C
      200      CONTINUE
C
          GO TO 1000
C
      500      IER = 1
      1000 RETURN
      END
C-----
C          SUBPROGRAM "CONV2"
C-----
C          SUBROUTINE CONV2(IER,CARD,WORD,VAR,ID)
C
      IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
      CHARACTER*1 CARD(80), WORD(6)
      DIMENSION VAR(5)
C
C-----      INITIALIZATION
C
      WORD(1) = ' '
      WORD(2) = ' '
      VAR(1) = 0
      VAR(2) = 0
      VAR(3) = 0
      J = 1
      IC = 1
      10 IF (J GE 80) GO TO 500
C
          IF ((CARD(J) NE ' ') AND (CARD(J) NE ',')) GO TO 100
C
              J = J + 1
              GO TO 10
C
      100 CALL VALUE(IER,CARD,VAR(IC),ID,J)
          IF ((IER NE 0) OR (VAR(1) LT 1)) GO TO 500
C
      20 IF ((J GE 80) .AND (IC NE 1)) GO TO 900
C
          IF ((J GE 80) AND (IC EQ 1)) GO TO 500
C
          IF ((CARD(J) .NE ' ') AND (CARD(J) .NE ',')) GO TO 200
C
              J = J + 1
              GO TO 20
C
      200 IF ((CARD(J) NE 'X') AND (CARD(J) NE 'Y')) GO TO 500
C
          WORD(IC) = CARD(J)
          IC = IC + 1

```

```

      J = J + 1
      GO TO 10
C
900 IF (WORD(1) EQ WORD(2)) GO TO 500
      WORD(3) = ' '
      GO TO 1000
500   IER = 1
1000  RETURN
      END
C-----
C
C      SUBPROGRAM "VALUE"
C-----
C
C      SUBROUTINE VALUE( IER, CARD, VAL, ID, J)
C
C      IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
C      CHARACTER*1 CARD(80)
C      DIMENSION IDIGIT(16)
C
C----- ND NUMBER OF DIGIT
C----- IP LOCATION OF " "
C----- INITIALIZATION
C
      SIGN = 1.0
      ND = 1
      IP = 0
      VAL = 0
      IF ((CARD(J) NE '-' ) AND (CARD(J) NE '+')) GO TO 10
C
      IF (CARD(J) EQ '+') GO TO 15
C
      IF (ID NE 2) GO TO 500
C
      SIGN = -1
      J = J + 1
15    IF (J GT 80) GO TO 500
      IF (CARD(J) EQ ' ') GO TO 15
10    KK = J
C
      DO 1000 K = KK, 80
      IF (CARD(K) EQ '0') GO TO 20
C
      IF (CARD(K) EQ '1') GO TO 30
C
      IF (CARD(K) EQ '2') GO TO 40
C
      IF (CARD(K) EQ '3') GO TO 50
C
      IF (CARD(K) EQ '4') GO TO 60
C
      IF (CARD(K) EQ '5') GO TO 70
C
      IF (CARD(K) EQ '6') GO TO 80
C
      IF (CARD(K) EQ '7') GO TO 90
C
      IF (CARD(K) EQ '8') GO TO 100
C
      IF (CARD(K) EQ '9') GO TO 110
C
      IF (CARD(K) EQ ' ') GO TO 120
C
      IF ((CARD(K) NE ' ') AND (CARD(K) NE '.')) GO TO 500
C

```

```

      J = K + 1
      GO TO 125
C
20    IDIGIT(ND) = 0
      GO TO 115
C
30    IDIGIT(ND) = 1
      GO TO 115
C
40    IDIGIT(ND) = 2
      GO TO 115
C
50    IDIGIT(ND) = 3
      GO TO 115
C
60    IDIGIT(ND) = 4
      GO TO 115
C
70    IDIGIT(ND) = 5
      GO TO 115
C
80    IDIGIT(ND) = 6
      GO TO 115
C
90    IDIGIT(ND) = 7
      GO TO 115
C
100   IDIGIT(ND) = 8
      GO TO 115
C
110   IDIGIT(ND) = 9
115   ND = ND + 1
      GO TO 1000
C
120   IP = ND
1000  CONTINUE
C
125  IF (IP NE 0) GO TO 130
C
      IP = ND
C
130  NM = ND - 1
C
      DO 200 K = 1, NM
      VAL = VAL + SIGN * IDIGIT(K) * 10 ** (IP-K-1)
200  CONTINUE
C
      GO TO 2000
C
500   IER = 1
2000  RETURN
      END
C-----
C
C      SUBPROGRAM "PROD"
C-----
C
C      SUBROUTINE PROD(A,B,C,M,L,N)
C
C      IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
C      DIMENSION A(M,L), B(L,N), C(M,N)
C
      DO 10 I = 1, M
      DO 20 J = 1, N
      C(I,J) = 0
C

```

```

DD 30 K = 1, L
      C(I,J) = C(I,J) + A(I,K) * B(K,J)
30      CONTINUE
20      CONTINUE
10      CONTINUE
C
      RETURN
      END
$ENTRY
  TITLE 4
  THIS PROBLEM IS TO TEST A U-FRAME STRUCTURE BY THE FINITE ELEMENT METHOD
  ALONE IT INCLUDES 204 NODES AND 185 ELEMENTS THE RESULTS ARE COMPARED
  WITH THOSE OBTAINED FROM THE COUPLING OF BOUNDARY AND FINITE ELEMENT
  METHODS
  STR PROP 3000 25 0 00008681
  NODE COOR 90
  1 0 576
  2 0 540
  3 0 504
  4 0 468
  5 0 432
  6 144 576
  7 144 540
  8 144 504
  9 144 468
  10 144 432
  11 264 576
  12 264 540
  13 264 504
  14 264 468
  15 264 432
  16 360 576
  17 360 540
  18 360 504
  19 360 468
  20 360 432
  21 432 1392
  22 432 1272
  23 432 432 +1128
  24 432 840
  25 432 840
  26 432 768
  27 432 696
  28 432 576
  29 432 540
  30 432 504
  31 432 468
  32 432 432
  33 456 1392
  34 456 1272
  35 456 1128
  36 462 984
  37 468 840
  38 468 768
  39 480 696
  40 480 624
  41 480 576
  42 480 528
  43 504 480
  44 516 450
  45 480 1392
  46 480 1272
  47 480 1128
  48 492 984
  49 504 840
  50 504 768

```

```

51 528 696
52 528 648
53 528 600
54 528 552
55 576 504
56 600 468
57 504 1392
58 504 1272
59 504 1128
60 522 984
61 540 840
62 540 768
63 564 696
64 600 552
65 648 504
66 684 486
67 552 1392
68 552 1344
69 528 1320
70 528 1272
71 528 1128
72 552 984
73 576 840
74 600 768
75 600 696
76 672 816
77 672 768
78 636 696
79 672 696
80 672 648
81 672 600
82 672 552
83 720
84 720 672
85 720 600
86 720 528
87 768 792
88 768 696
89 768 600
90 768 504
ELE CONNE 65 16
1 1 2 7 6
2 2 3 8 7
3 3 4 9 8
4 4 5 10 9
5 6 7 12 11
6 7 8 13 12
7 8 9 14 13
8 9 10 15 14
9 11 12 17 16
10 12 13 18 17
11 13 14 19 18
12 14 15 20 19
13 16 17 29 28
14 18 19 31 30
15 18 19 31 30
16 19 21 22 34 31
17 18 22 34 33
18 23 23 35 34
19 23 24 36 35
20 24 25 37 36
21 25 26 38 37
22 26 27 39 38
23 27 28 40 39
24 28 29 41 40
25 29 30 42 41

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26 30 31 43 42
27 31 32 44 43
28 33 34 46 45
29 34 35 47 46 47
30 35 36 48 47
31 36 37 49 48 49
32 37 38 50 49
33 38 39 51 50
34 39 40 52 51
35 40 41 53 52
36 41 42 54 53
37 42 43 55 54
38 43 44 56 55
39 45 46 58 57
40 46 47 59 58
41 47 48 60 59
42 48 49 61 60
43 49 50 62 61
44 50 51 63 62
45 54 55 65 64
46 55 56 66 65
47 57 69 68 67
48 57 58 70 69
49 58 59 71 70
50 59 60 72 71
51 60 61 73 72
52 61 62 74 73
53 62 63 75 74
54 64 65 86 82
55 65 66 90 86
56 73 74 77 76
57 74 75 78 77
58 76 77 83 87
59 77 78 79 83 87
60 79 80 84 83
61 83 84 88 87
62 80 81 85 84
63 84 85 89 88
64 81 82 86 85
65 85 86 90 89
66 92 91 70 71
67 93 92 71 72
68 94 93 72 73
69 95 94 73 76
70 96 95 76 87
71 97 96 87 88
72 98 97 88 89
73 99 98 89 90
74 100 99 90 86
75 101 100 86 85
76 102 101 85 84
77 103 102 84 82
78 104 103 82 20
79 105 104 20 15
80 106 105 15 10
81 107 106 10 5
PRE DIS 5
1 X 0
2 X 0
3 X 0
4 X 0
5 X 0
PRE LOAD 11
1 Y -1 810
6 Y -3 318
11 Y -2 714

```

```

16 Y - 2 111
22 X + 0 0875
23 X 0.7492
24 X 1 498
25 X 1.592
26 X 1.310
27 X 2 053
28 X 1 422 5 Y -0.905
INT PROP 3000 5 56
NDDE CDOR 17
91 528 1272
92 528 1128
93 552 984
94 576 840
95 672 792 .816
96 768 696
97 768 696
98 768 600 504
99 768 486
100 684 486
101 600 468
102 516 450
103 432 432
104 360. + 432.
105 264 432.
106 144 432
107 0 432
ELEM CDNN 16
82 91 92
83 92 93
84 93 94 95
85 94 95 96
86 95 96 97
87 96 98
88 97 98
89 98 99
90 99 100
91 100 101
92 101 102
93 102 103
94 103 104
95 104 105
96 105 106
97 106 107
PRES DISP 1
107 X 0.
PRES LOAD 0
SDI PROP 15 35 0.00007407
NDDE COORDINATES 97
108 0 360
109 0 264
110 0 144
111 0 0
112 144 360
113 144 264
114 144 144.
115 144. 0
116 264 360
117 264 264
118 264 144
119 264 0
120 360 360
121 360 264
122 360 144.
123 360 0
124 432 360

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125	432	264	
126	432	144	
127	432	0	
128	516	360	
129	516	264	
130	516	144	
131	516	0	
132	600	360	
133	600	264	
134	600	144	
135	600	0	
136	672	1272	
137	672	1128	
138	672	984	
139	684	360	
140	684	264	
141	684	144	
142	684	0	
143	768	1272	
144	768	1128	
145	768	984	
146	768	408	
147	768	264	
148	768	144	
149	768	0	
150	864	1272	
151	864	1128	
152	864	984	
153	864	792	
154	864	696	
155	864	600	
156	864	504	
157	864	408	
158	864	264	
159	864	144	
160	864	0	
161	1008	1272	
162	1008	1128	
163	1008	984	
164	1008	792	
165	1008	696	
166	1008	600	
167	1008	504	
168	1008	408	
169	1008	264	
170	1008	144	
171	1008	0	
172	1200	1272	
173	1200	1128	
174	1200	984	
175	1200	792	
176	1200	696	
177	1200	600	
178	1200	504	
179	1200	408	
180	1200	264	
181	1200	144	
182	1200	0	
183	1440	1272	
184	1440	1128	
185	1440	984	
186	1440	792	
187	1440	696	
188	1440	600	
189	1440	504	
190	1440	408	

191	1440	264	
192	1440	144	
193	1440	0	
194	1680	1272	
195	1680	1128	
196	1680	984	
197	1680	792	
198	1680	696	
199	1680	600	
200	1680	504	
201	1680	408	
202	1680	264	
203	1680	144	
204	1680	0	
ELEMENT CONNECTIVITY			
98	107	108	112 106
	99	108	109 113 112
100	109	110	114 113
101	110	111	115 114
102	106	112	116 105
103	112	113	117 116
104	113	114	118 117
105	114	115	119 118
	106	105	116 120 104
107	116	117	121 120
108	117	118	122 121
109	118	119	123 122
110	104	120	124 103
	111	120	121 125 124
112	121	122	126 125
	113	122	123 127 126
114	103	124	128 102
115	124	125	129 128
	116	125	126 130 129
	117	126	127 131 130
	118	102	128 132 101
	119	128	129 133 132
	120	129	130 134 133
	121	130	131 135 134
	122	91	92 137 136
123	92	93	138 137
124	93	94	95 138
125	101	132	139 100
126	132	133	140 139
127	133	134	141 140
128	134	135	142 141
	129	136	137 144 143
	130	137	138 145 144
	131	138	95 96 145
	132	100	139 146 99
	133	139	140 147 146
	134	140	141 148 147
	135	141	142 149 148
	136	143	144 151 150
137	144	145	152 151
138	145	96	153 152
	139	96	97 154 153
	140	97	98 155 154
	141	98	99 156 155
142	99	146	157 156
143	146	147	158 157
	144	147	148 159 158
	145	148	149 160 159
146	150	151	162 161
147	151	152	163 162
148	152	153	164 163

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149 153 154 165 164
150 154 155 166 165
151 155 156 167 166
152 156 157 168 167
153 157 158 169 168
154 158 159 170 169
155 159 160 171 170
156 161 162 173 172
157 162 163 174 173
158 163 164 175 174
159 164 165 176 175
160 165 166 177 176
161 166 167 178 177
162 167 168 179 178
163 168 169 180 179
164 169 170 181 180
165 170 171 182 181
166 172 173 184 183
167 173 174 185 184
168 174 175 186 185
169 175 176 187 186
170 176 177 188 187
171 177 178 189 188
172 178 179 190 189
173 179 180 191 190
174 180 181 192 191
175 181 182 193 192
176 183 184 195 194
177 184 185 196 195
178 185 186 197 196
179 186 187 198 197
180 187 188 199 198
181 188 189 200 199
182 189 190 201 200
183 190 191 202 201
184 191 192 203 202
185 192 193 204 203
PRESCRIBED DISPLACEMENT 27
108 X O
109 X O
110 X O
111 X O Y O
115 Y O
119 Y O
123 Y O
127 Y O
131 Y O
135 Y O
142 Y O
149 Y O
160 Y O
171 Y O
182 Y O
193 Y O
194 X O
195 X O
196 X O
197 X O
198 X O
199 X O
200 X O
201 X O
202 X O
203 X O
204 X O Y O
PRES LOAD 3

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150 Y -0 9
161 Y -4 2
172 Y -1 2
$IBSYS
//

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APPENDIX C

RESULTS OF LOAD TRANSFER TESTS

FINITE ELEMENT METHOD
 APPLIED TO
 SOIL-STRUCTURE INTERACTION PROBLEMS

PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

THIS PROBLEM IS TO TEST THE INTERFACE BY THE FINITE ELEMENT METHOD
 ALONE THE NORMAL AND TANGENTIAL STRESSES ARE PRINTED FOR EACH ITERATION

STRUCTURE INPUT

ELASTIC MODULUS = 0 30000 04 KSI
 POISSON RATIO = 0 25000 00
 UNIT SELFWEIGHT = 0 86810-04 KCI

NUMBER OF NODES IN STRUCTURE = 8

NODE	X COORDINATE	Y COORDINATE
1	0 0000 00	0 1000 03
2	0 0000 00	0 5000 02
3	0 5000 02	0 15000 03
4	0 5000 02	0 10000 03
5	0 5000 02	0 50000 02
6	0 10000 03	0 15000 03
7	0 10000 03	0 10000 03
8	0 10000 03	0 50000 02

NUMBER OF ELEMENTS IN STRUCTURE = 3
 NUMBER OF JOINT ELEMENTS = 4

ELEMENT NO	NODE 1	NODE 2	NODE 3	NODE 4	
1	1	2	5	4	
2	3	4	7	6	
3	4	5	8	7	
4	10	9	6	7	JOINT ELEMENT
5	11	10	7	8	JOINT ELEMENT
6	12	11	8	5	JOINT ELEMENT
7	13	12	5	2	JOINT ELEMENT

NUMBER OF PRESCRIBED DISPLACEMENT IN STRUCTURE = 2

NODE	X	INCH
1	0 0000 00	INCH
2	0 0000 00	INCH

NUMBER OF PRESCRIBED NON-ZERO LOAD IN STRUCTURE = 1

NODE 3 X = -0 15000 02 KIPS

INTERFACE INPUT

UNIT NORMAL STIFFNESS = 0 30000 04 KPI
 UNIT TANGENTIAL STIFFNESS = 0 15000 02 KPI

NUMBER OF NODES IN INTERFACE = 5

NODE	X COORDINATE	Y COORDINATE
9	0 10000 03	0 15000 03
10	0 10000 03	0 10000 03
11	0 10000 03	0 50000 02
12	0 50000 02	0 50000 02
13	0 00000 00	0 50000 02

NUMBER OF ELEMENTS IN INTERFACE = 4

ELEMENT NO	NODE 1	NODE 2
8	9	10
9	10	11
10	11	12
11	12	13

NUMBER OF PRESCRIBED DISPLACEMENT IN INTERFACE = 1

NODE 13 X = 0 00000 00 INCH

NUMBER OF PRESCRIBED NON-ZERO LOAD IN INTERFACE = 0

SOIL INPUT

ELASTIC MODULUS = 0 15000 02 KSI
 POISSON RATIO = 0 35000 00
 UNIT SELFWEIGHT = 0 74070-04 KCI

NUMBER OF NODES IN SOIL = 11

NODE	X COORDINATE	Y COORDINATE
14	0 00000 00	0 00000 00
15	0 50000 02	0 00000 00
16	0 10000 03	0 00000 00
17	0 15000 03	0 15000 03
18	0 15000 03	0 10000 03
19	0 15000 03	0 50000 02

20 0 1500D 03 0 0000D 00
 21 0 2000D 03 0 1500D 03
 22 0 2000D 03 0 1000D 03
 23 0 2000D 03 0 5000D 02
 24 0 2000D 03 0 0000D 00

NUMBER OF ELEMENTS IN SOIL = 8

ELEMENT NO	NODE 1	NODE 2	NODE 3	NODE 4
12	13	14	15	12
13	12	15	16	11
14	9	10	18	17
15	10	11	19	18
16	11	16	20	19
17	17	18	22	21
18	18	19	23	22
19	19	20	24	23

NUMBER OF PRESCRIBED DISPLACEMENT IN SOIL = 8

NODE 14	X = 0 0000D 00	Y = 0 0000D 00	INCH
NODE 15	Y = 0 0000D 00		INCH
NODE 16	Y = 0 0000D 00		INCH
NODE 20	Y = 0 0000D 00		INCH
NODE 21	X = 0 0000D 00		INCH
NODE 22	X = 0 0000D 00		INCH
NODE 23	X = 0 0000D 00		INCH
NODE 24	X = 0 0000D 00	Y = 0 0000D 00	INCH

NUMBER OF PRESCRIBED NON-ZERO LOAD IN SOIL = 3

NODE 9	Y = -0 1000D 01	KIPS
NODE 17	Y = -0 6000D 01	KIPS
NODE 21	Y = -0 5000D 01	KIPS

ITERATION = 0

ELEMENT = 4 SIGMA = 0 016047320 TAU = 0 056051976
 ELEMENT = 5 SIGMA = -0 117704953 TAU = 0 017042793
 ELEMENT = 6 SIGMA = -0 025031025 TAU = 0 004648125
 ELEMENT = 7 SIGMA = -0 061085243 TAU = 0 004266631

ITERATION = 1

ELEMENT = 4 SIGMA = 0 002262905 TAU = 0 008678506
 ELEMENT = 5 SIGMA = -0 119664106 TAU = 0 004750739

ELEMENT = 6 SIGMA = -0 020380114 TAU = 0 004624049
 ELEMENT = 7 SIGMA = -0 062122606 TAU = 0 004253621

ITERATION = 2

ELEMENT = 4 SIGMA = 0 000322616 TAU = 0 001343685
 ELEMENT = 5 SIGMA = -0 119939620 TAU = 0 002847566
 ELEMENT = 6 SIGMA = -0 019660013 TAU = 0 004620428
 ELEMENT = 7 SIGMA = -0 062283220 TAU = 0 004251575

ITERATION = 3

ELEMENT = 4 SIGMA = 0 000046477 TAU = 0 000208041
 ELEMENT = 5 SIGMA = -0 119978796 TAU = 0 002552900
 ELEMENT = 6 SIGMA = -0 019548520 TAU = 0 004619881
 ELEMENT = 7 SIGMA = -0 062308087 TAU = 0 004251255

ITERATION = 4

ELEMENT = 4 SIGMA = 0 000006761 TAU = 0 000032211
 ELEMENT = 5 SIGMA = -0 119984426 TAU = 0 002507277
 ELEMENT = 6 SIGMA = -0 019531257 TAU = 0 004619798
 ELEMENT = 7 SIGMA = -0 062311937 TAU = 0 004251204

ITERATION = 5

ELEMENT = 4 SIGMA = 0 000000992 TAU = 0 000004987
 ELEMENT = 5 SIGMA = -0 119985243 TAU = 0 002500213
 ELEMENT = 6 SIGMA = -0 019528585 TAU = 0 004619785
 ELEMENT = 7 SIGMA = -0 062312533 TAU = 0 004251197

ITERATION = 6

ELEMENT = 4 SIGMA = 0 000000147 TAU = 0 000000772
 ELEMENT = 5 SIGMA = -0 119985363 TAU = 0 002499120
 ELEMENT = 6 SIGMA = -0 019528171 TAU = 0 004619783
 ELEMENT = 7 SIGMA = -0 062312626 TAU = 0 004251195

ITERATION = 7

ELEMENT = 4 SIGMA = 0 000000022 TAU = 0 000000120
 ELEMENT = 5 SIGMA = -0 119985380 TAU = 0 002498950
 ELEMENT = 6 SIGMA = -0 019528107 TAU = 0 004619783
 ELEMENT = 7 SIGMA = -0 062312640 TAU = 0 004251195

ITERATION = 8

 * STRUCTURE OUTPUT *

NODAL DISPLACEMENT

NODE	U	V
1	0 0000D 00	-0 1251D 00
2	0 0000D 00	-0 1284D 00
3	-0 1137D 00	-0 1176D 00
4	-0 2579D-01	-0 1093D 00
5	0 1439D-01	-0 1062D 00
6	-0 1038D 00	-0 4282D-01
7	-0 3442D-01	-0 4972D-01
8	0 1833D-01	-0 5597D-01

ELEMENT DISPLACEMENT AND STRESS

ELEMENT	U	V	SXX	SYY	SXY
1	-0 2850D-02	-0 1172D 00	-0 4088D 00	-0 1319D 00	-0 2659D-01
2	-0 6949D-01	-0 7986D-01	0 2850D-01	-0 3453D-01	-0 2752D 00
3	-0 6871D-02	-0 8029D-01	-0 1315D 00	0 5525D-01	0 2023D 00

RELATIVE DISPLACEMENT AND LOCAL STRESS AT JOINT ELEMENT

ELEMENT	LOCAL X AXIS	TAN DISP	NOR DISP	TAU	SIGMA
4	NODE 10 TO NODE 9	0 1234D-08	0 1094D-11	0 1851D-07	0 3282D-08
5	NODE 11 TO NODE 10	0 1666D-03	-0 4000D-04	0 2499D-02	-0 1200D 00
6	NODE 12 TO NODE 11	0 3080D-03	-0 6509D-05	0 4620D-02	-0 1953D-01
7	NODE 13 TO NODE 12	0 2834D-03	-0 2077D-04	0 4251D-02	-0 6231D-01

 * INTERFACE OUTPUT *

NODAL DISPLACEMENT

NODE	U	V
9	-0 1038D 00	-0 4250D-01
10	-0 3445D-01	-0 5004D-01
11	0 1829D-01	-0 5599D-01
12	0 1382D-01	-0 1061D 00
13	0 0000D 00	-0 1283D 00

 * SOIL OUTPUT *

NODAL DISPLACEMENT

NODE	U	V
14	0 0000D 00	0 0000D 00
15	-0 2768D-02	0 0000D 00
16	-0 5920D-01	0 0000D 00
17	0 2025D-01	-0 6728D 00
18	-0 1146D 00	-0 4128D 00
19	-0 5556D-01	-0 2056D 00
20	-0 5696D-01	0 0000D 00
21	0 0000D 00	-0 1080D 01
22	0 0000D 00	-0 6405D 00
23	0 0000D 00	-0 2796D 00
24	0 0000D 00	0 0000D 00

ELEMENT DISPLACEMENT AND STRESS

ELEMENT	U	V	SXX	SYY	SXY
---------	---	---	-----	-----	-----

12	0	2763D-02	-0	5862D-01	-0	2774D-01	-0	5502D-01	0	2155D-02
13	-0	7466D-02	-0	4053D-01	-0	3353D-01	-0	4577D-01	0	8013D-02
14	-0	5816D-01	-0	2945D 00	-0	2217D-01	-0	5508D-01	-0	5153D-01
15	-0	4659D-01	-0	1811D 00	-0	6318D-01	-0	6843D-01	-0	3468D-01
16	-0	3836D-01	-0	6539D-01	-0	5114D-01	-0	7225D-01	-0	3927D-02
17	-0	2360D-01	-0	7017D 00	-0	6801D-01	-0	1563D 00	-0	2781D-01
18	-0	4255D-01	-0	3846D 00	-0	3268D-01	-0	1147D 00	-0	2004D-01
19	-0	2813D-01	-0	1213D 00	-0	3580D-01	-0	1022D 00	-0	4035D-02

APPENDIX D

SELECTED PRINTOUT SHEETS FOR PROGRAM BOUFIN

COUPLING OF FINITE AND BOUNDARY ELEMENT METHODS
 APPLIED TO
 SOIL-STRUCTURE INTERACTION PROBLEMS

***** SYMMETRICAL ABOUT Y AXIS *****

PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

THIS PROBLEM IS TO TEST A U-FRAME STRUCTURE BY THE COUPLING OF BOUNDARY AND FINITE ELEMENT METHODS. IT INCLUDES 209 NODES AND 221 ELEMENTS. THE RESULTS ARE COMPARED WITH THOSE OBTAINED FROM THE FINITE ELEMENT METHOD ALONE. NOTE THAT TWO SMALL ELEMENTS ARE USED AT EACH END OF INTERFACE TO AVOID DISPLACEMENT DISCONTINUITIES

STRUCTURE INPUT

ELASTIC MODULUS = 0 3000D 04 KSI
 POISSON RATIO = 0 2500D 00
 UNIT SELFWEIGHT = 0 8681D-04 KCI

NUMBER OF NODES IN STRUCTURE = 90

NODE	X COORDINATE	Y COORDINATE
1	0 0000D 00	0 5760D 03
2	0 0000D 00	0 5400D 03
3	0 0000D 00	0 5040D 03
4	0 0000D 00	0 4680D 03
5	0 0000D 00	0 4320D 03
6	0 1440D 03	0 5760D 03
7	0 1440D 03	0 5400D 03
8	0 1440D 03	0 5040D 03
9	0 1440D 03	0 4680D 03
10	0 1440D 03	0 4320D 03
11	0 2640D 03	0 5760D 03
12	0 2640D 03	0 5400D 03
13	0 2640D 03	0 5040D 03
14	0 2640D 03	0 4680D 03
15	0 2640D 03	0 4320D 03
16	0 3600D 03	0 5760D 03
17	0 3600D 03	0 5400D 03
18	0 3600D 03	0 5040D 03
19	0 3600D 03	0 4680D 03
20	0 3600D 03	0 4320D 03
21	0 4320D 03	0 1392D 04

22	0 4320D 03	0 1272D 04
23	0 4320D 03	0 1128D 04
24	0 4320D 03	0 9840D 03
25	0 4320D 03	0 8400D 03
26	0 4320D 03	0 7680D 03
27	0 4320D 03	0 6960D 03
28	0 4320D 03	0 5760D 03
29	0 4320D 03	0 5400D 03
30	0 4320D 03	0 5040D 03
31	0 4320D 03	0 4680D 03
32	0 4320D 03	0 4320D 03
33	0 4560D 03	0 1392D 04
34	0 4560D 03	0 1272D 04
35	0 4560D 03	0 1128D 04
36	0 4620D 03	0 9840D 03
37	0 4680D 03	0 8400D 03
38	0 4680D 03	0 7680D 03
39	0 4800D 03	0 6960D 03
40	0 4800D 03	0 6240D 03
41	0 4800D 03	0 5760D 03
42	0 4800D 03	0 5280D 03
43	0 5040D 03	0 4800D 03
44	0 5160D 03	0 4500D 03
45	0 4800D 03	0 1392D 04
46	0 4800D 03	0 1272D 04
47	0 4800D 03	0 1128D 04
48	0 4920D 03	0 9840D 03
49	0 5040D 03	0 8400D 03
50	0 5040D 03	0 7680D 03
51	0 5280D 03	0 6960D 03
52	0 5280D 03	0 6480D 03
53	0 5280D 03	0 6000D 03
54	0 5280D 03	0 5520D 03
55	0 5760D 03	0 5040D 03
56	0 6000D 03	0 4680D 03
57	0 5040D 03	0 1392D 04
58	0 5040D 03	0 1272D 04
59	0 5040D 03	0 1128D 04
60	0 5220D 03	0 9840D 03
61	0 5400D 03	0 8400D 03
62	0 5400D 03	0 7680D 03
63	0 5640D 03	0 6960D 03
64	0 6000D 03	0 5520D 03
65	0 6480D 03	0 5040D 03
66	0 6840D 03	0 4860D 03
67	0 5520D 03	0 1392D 04
68	0 5520D 03	0 1344D 04
69	0 5280D 03	0 1320D 04
70	0 5280D 03	0 1272D 04
71	0 5280D 03	0 1128D 04
72	0 5520D 03	0 9840D 03
73	0 5760D 03	0 8400D 03
74	0 6000D 03	0 7680D 03
75	0 6000D 03	0 6960D 03
76	0 6720D 03	0 8160D 03
77	0 6720D 03	0 7680D 03
78	0 6360D 03	0 6960D 03
79	0 6720D 03	0 6960D 03
80	0 6720D 03	0 6480D 03
81	0 6720D 03	0 6000D 03

82	O 6720D 03	O 5520D 03
83	O 7200D 03	O 7440D 03
84	O 7200D 03	O 6720D 03
85	O 7200D 03	O 6000D 03
86	O 7200D 03	O 5280D 03
87	O 7680D 03	O 7920D 03
88	O 7680D 03	O 6960D 03
89	O 7680D 03	O 6000D 03
90	O 7680D 03	O 5040D 03

46	55	56	66	65
47	57	69	68	67
48	57	58	70	69
49	58	59	71	70
50	59	60	72	71
51	60	61	73	72
52	61	62	74	73
53	62	63	75	74
54	64	65	86	82
55	65	66	90	86
56	73	74	77	76
57	74	75	78	77
58	76	77	83	87
59	77	78	79	83
60	79	80	84	83
61	83	84	88	87
62	80	81	85	84
63	84	85	89	88
64	81	82	86	85
65	85	86	90	89
66	92	91	70	71
67	93	92	71	72
68	94	93	72	73
69	95	94	73	76
70	96	95	76	87
71	97	96	87	88
72	98	97	88	89
73	99	98	89	90
74	100	99	90	66
75	101	100	66	56
76	102	101	56	44
77	103	102	44	32
78	104	103	32	20
79	105	104	20	15
80	106	105	15	10
81	107	106	10	5

NUMBER OF ELEMENTS IN STRUCTURE = 65
NUMBER OF JOINT ELEMENTS = 16

ELEMENT NO	NODE 1	NODE 2	NODE 3	NODE 4
1	1	2	7	6
2	2	3	8	7
3	3	4	9	8
4	4	5	10	9
5	6	7	12	11
6	7	8	13	12
7	8	9	14	13
8	9	10	15	14
9	11	12	17	16
10	12	13	18	17
11	13	14	19	18
12	14	15	20	19
13	16	17	29	28
14	17	18	30	29
15	18	19	31	30
16	19	20	32	31
17	21	22	34	33
18	22	23	35	34
19	23	24	36	35
20	24	25	37	36
21	25	26	38	37
22	26	27	39	38
23	27	28	40	39
24	28	29	41	40
25	29	30	42	41
26	30	31	43	42
27	31	32	44	43
28	33	34	46	45
29	34	35	47	46
30	35	36	48	47
31	36	37	49	48
32	37	38	50	49
33	38	39	51	50
34	39	40	52	51
35	40	41	53	52
36	41	42	54	53
37	42	43	55	54
38	43	44	56	55
39	45	46	58	57
40	46	47	59	58
41	47	48	60	59
42	48	49	61	60
43	49	50	62	61
44	50	51	63	62
45	54	55	65	64

JOINT ELEMENT
JOINT ELEMENT
JOINT ELEMENT
JOINT ELEMENT
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JOINT ELEMENT
JOINT ELEMENT
JOINT ELEMENT
JOINT ELEMENT
JOINT ELEMENT
JOINT ELEMENT
JOINT ELEMENT

NUMBER OF PRESCRIBED DISPLACEMENT IN STRUCTURE = 5

NODE 1	X =	0 0000 00	INCH
NODE 2	X =	0 0000 00	INCH
NODE 3	X =	0 0000 00	INCH
NODE 4	X =	0 0000 00	INCH
NODE 5	X =	0 0000 00	INCH

NUMBER OF PRESCRIBED NON-ZERO LOAD IN STRUCTURE = 11

NODE 1	Y =	-0 1810D 01	KIPS
NODE 6	Y =	-0 3318D 01	KIPS
NODE 11	Y =	-0 2714D 01	KIPS
NODE 16	Y =	-0 2111D 01	KIPS
NODE 22	X =	0 8750D-01	KIPS
NODE 23	X =	0 7492D 00	KIPS
NODE 24	X =	0 1498D 01	KIPS
NODE 25	X =	0 1592D 01	KIPS
NODE 26	X =	0 1310D 01	KIPS
NODE 27	X =	0 2053D 01	KIPS
NODE 28	X =	0 1422D 01	Y = -0 9050D 00 KIPS

INTERFACE INPUT

UNIT NORMAL STIFFNESS = 0 3000D 04 KPI
 UNIT TANGENTIAL STIFFNESS = 0 5560D 01 KPI

NUMBER OF NODES IN INTERFACE = 17

NODE	X COORDINATE	Y COORDINATE
91	0 5280D 03	0 1271D 04
92	0 5280D 03	0 1128D 04
93	0 5520D 03	0 9840D 03
94	0 5760D 03	0 8400D 03
95	0 6720D 03	0 8160D 03
96	0 7680D 03	0 7920D 03
97	0 7680D 03	0 6960D 03
98	0 7680D 03	0 6000D 03
99	0 7680D 03	0 5040D 03
100	0 6840D 03	0 4860D 03
101	0 6000D 03	0 4680D 03
102	0 5160D 03	0 4500D 03
103	0 4320D 03	0 4320D 03
104	0 3600D 03	0 4320D 03
105	0 2640D 03	0 4320D 03
106	0 1440D 03	0 4320D 03
107	0 1000D 01	0 4320D 03

NUMBER OF ELEMENTS IN INTERFACE = 16

ELEMENT NO	NODE 1	NODE 2
82	91	92
83	92	93
84	93	94
85	94	95
86	95	96
87	96	97
88	97	98
89	98	99
90	99	100
91	100	101
92	101	102
93	102	103
94	103	104
95	104	105
96	105	106
97	106	107

NUMBER OF PRESCRIBED DISPLACEMENT IN INTERFACE = 0

NUMBER OF PRESCRIBED NON-ZERO LOAD IN INTERFACE = 0

SOIL INPUT:

ELASTIC MODULUS = 0 1500D 02 KSI
 POISSON RATIO = 0 3500D 00
 UNIT SELFWEIGHT = 0 7407D-04 KCI

NUMBER OF NODES IN SOIL = 38
 NUMBER OF NODES FOR INTEGRATION = 64

NODE	X COORDINATE	Y COORDINATE
108	0 0000D 00	0 4310D 03
109	0 0000D 00	0 3600D 03
110	0 0000D 00	0 2640D 03
111	0 0000D 00	0 1440D 03
112	0 0000D 00	0 0000D 00
113	0 0000D 00	0 0000D 00
114	0 1440D 03	0 0000D 00
115	0 2640D 03	0 0000D 00
116	0 3600D 03	0 0000D 00
117	0 4320D 03	0 0000D 00
118	0 5160D 03	0 0000D 00
119	0 6000D 03	0 0000D 00
120	0 6840D 03	0 0000D 00
121	0 7680D 03	0 0000D 00
122	0 8640D 03	0 0000D 00
123	0 1008D 04	0 0000D 00
124	0 1200D 04	0 0000D 00
125	0 1440D 04	0 0000D 00
126	0 1680D 04	0 0000D 00
127	0 1680D 04	0 0000D 00
128	0 1680D 04	0 1440D 03
129	0 1680D 04	0 2640D 03
130	0 1680D 04	0 4080D 03
131	0 1680D 04	0 5040D 03
132	0 1680D 04	0 6000D 03
133	0 1680D 04	0 6960D 03
134	0 1680D 04	0 7920D 03
135	0 1680D 04	0 8880D 03
136	0 1680D 04	0 1128D 04
137	0 1680D 04	0 1272D 04
138	0 1680D 04	0 1272D 04
139	0 1440D 04	0 1272D 04
140	0 1200D 04	0 1272D 04
141	0 1008D 04	0 1272D 04
142	0 8640D 03	0 1272D 04
143	0 7680D 03	0 1272D 04
144	0 6720D 03	0 1272D 04
145	0 5290D 03	0 1272D 04
146	0 1440D 03	0 3600D 03
147	0 1440D 03	0 2640D 03
148	0 1440D 03	0 1440D 03
149	0 2640D 03	0 3600D 03
150	0 2640D 03	0 2640D 03
151	0 2640D 03	0 1440D 03
152	0 3600D 03	0 3600D 03
153	0 3600D 03	0 2640D 03

154	0 3600D 03	0 1440D 03
155	0 4320D 03	0 3600D 03
156	0 4320D 03	0 2640D 03
157	0 4320D 03	0 1440D 03
158	0 5160D 03	0 3600D 03
159	0 5160D 03	0 2640D 03
160	0 5160D 03	0 1440D 03
161	0 6000D 03	0 3600D 03
162	0 6000D 03	0 2640D 03
163	0 6000D 03	0 1440D 03
164	0 6720D 03	0 1128D 04
165	0 6720D 03	0 9840D 03
166	0 6840D 03	0 3600D 03
167	0 6840D 03	0 2640D 03
168	0 6840D 03	0 1440D 03
169	0 7680D 03	0 1128D 04
170	0 7680D 03	0 9840D 03
171	0 7680D 03	0 4080D 03
172	0 7680D 03	0 2640D 03
173	0 7680D 03	0 1440D 03
174	0 8640D 03	0 1128D 04
175	0 8640D 03	0 9840D 03
176	0 8640D 03	0 7920D 03
177	0 8640D 03	0 6960D 03
178	0 8640D 03	0 6000D 03
179	0 8640D 03	0 5040D 03
180	0 8640D 03	0 4080D 03
181	0 8640D 03	0 2640D 03
182	0 8640D 03	0 1440D 03
183	0 1008D 04	0 1128D 04
184	0 1008D 04	0 9840D 03
185	0 1008D 04	0 7920D 03
186	0 1008D 04	0 6960D 03
187	0 1008D 04	0 6000D 03
188	0 1008D 04	0 5040D 03
189	0 1008D 04	0 4080D 03
190	0 1008D 04	0 2640D 03
191	0 1008D 04	0 1440D 03
192	0 1200D 04	0 1128D 04
193	0 1200D 04	0 9840D 03
194	0 1200D 04	0 7920D 03
195	0 1200D 04	0 6960D 03
196	0 1200D 04	0 6000D 03
197	0 1200D 04	0 5040D 03
198	0 1200D 04	0 4080D 03
199	0 1200D 04	0 2640D 03
200	0 1200D 04	0 1440D 03
201	0 1440D 04	0 1128D 04
202	0 1440D 04	0 9840D 03
203	0 1440D 04	0 7920D 03
204	0 1440D 04	0 6960D 03
205	0 1440D 04	0 6000D 03
206	0 1440D 04	0 5040D 03
207	0 1440D 04	0 4080D 03
208	0 1440D 04	0 2640D 03
209	0 1440D 04	0 1440D 03

NUMBER OF ELEMENTS IN SOIL = 36

ELEMENT NO	NODE 1	NODE 2
98	107	108
99	108	109
100	109	110
101	110	111
102	111	112
103	113	114
104	114	115
105	115	116
106	116	117
107	117	118
108	118	119
109	119	120
110	120	121
111	121	122
112	122	123
113	123	124
114	124	125
115	125	126
116	127	128
117	128	129
118	129	130
119	130	131
120	131	132
121	132	133
122	133	134
123	134	135
124	135	136
125	136	137
126	138	139
127	139	140
128	140	141
129	141	142
130	142	143
131	143	144
132	144	145
133	145	91

NUMBER OF ELEMENTS FOR INTEGRATION = 88

ELEMENT NO	NODE 1	NODE 2	NODE 3	NODE 4
134	108	109	146	106
135	109	110	147	146
136	110	111	148	147
137	111	112	149	148
138	106	146	150	105
139	146	147	151	149
140	147	148	151	150
141	148	114	115	151
142	105	149	152	104
143	149	150	153	152
144	150	151	154	153
145	151	115	116	154
146	104	152	155	103
147	152	153	156	155
148	153	154	157	156
149	154	116	117	157
150	103	155	158	102
151	155	156	159	158

152	156	157	160	159
153	157	117	118	160
154	102	158	161	101
155	158	159	162	161
156	159	160	163	162
157	160	118	119	163
158	91	92	164	144
159	92	93	165	164
160	93	94	95	165
161	101	161	166	100
162	161	162	167	166
163	162	163	168	167
164	163	119	120	168
165	144	164	169	143
166	164	165	170	169
167	165	95	96	170
168	100	166	171	99
169	166	167	172	171
170	167	168	173	172
171	168	120	121	173
172	143	169	174	142
173	169	170	175	174
174	170	96	176	175
175	96	97	177	176
176	97	98	178	177
177	98	99	179	178
178	99	171	180	179
179	171	172	181	180
180	172	173	182	181
181	173	121	122	182
182	142	174	183	141
183	174	175	184	183
184	175	176	185	184
185	176	177	186	185
186	177	178	187	186
187	178	179	188	187
188	179	180	189	188
189	180	181	190	189
190	181	182	191	190
191	182	122	123	191
192	141	183	192	140
193	183	184	193	192
194	184	185	194	193
195	185	186	195	194
196	186	187	196	195
197	187	188	197	196
198	188	189	198	197
199	189	190	199	198
200	190	191	200	199
201	191	123	124	200
202	140	192	201	139
203	192	193	202	201
204	193	194	203	202
205	194	195	204	203
206	195	196	205	204
207	196	197	206	205
208	197	198	207	206
209	198	199	208	207
210	199	200	209	208
211	200	124	125	209

212	139	201	136	137
213	201	202	135	136
214	202	203	134	135
215	203	204	133	134
216	204	205	132	133
217	205	206	131	132
218	206	207	130	131
219	207	208	129	130
220	208	209	128	129
221	209	125	126	128

NUMBER OF PRESCRIBED DISPLACEMENT IN SOIL = 25

NODE 113	Y = 0 0000 00	INCH
NODE 114	Y = 0 0000 00	INCH
NODE 115	Y = 0 0000 00	INCH
NODE 116	Y = 0 0000 00	INCH
NODE 117	Y = 0 0000 00	INCH
NODE 118	Y = 0 0000 00	INCH
NODE 119	Y = 0 0000 00	INCH
NODE 120	Y = 0 0000 00	INCH
NODE 121	Y = 0 0000 00	INCH
NODE 122	Y = 0 0000 00	INCH
NODE 123	Y = 0 0000 00	INCH
NODE 124	Y = 0 0000 00	INCH
NODE 125	Y = 0 0000 00	INCH
NODE 126	Y = 0 0000 00	INCH
NODE 127	X = 0 0000 00	INCH
NODE 128	X = 0 0000 00	INCH
NODE 129	X = 0 0000 00	INCH
NODE 130	X = 0 0000 00	INCH
NODE 131	X = 0 0000 00	INCH
NODE 132	X = 0 0000 00	INCH
NODE 133	X = 0 0000 00	INCH
NODE 134	X = 0 0000 00	INCH
NODE 135	X = 0 0000 00	INCH
NODE 136	X = 0 0000 00	INCH
NODE 137	X = 0 0000 00	INCH

NUMBER OF PRESCRIBED NON-ZERO TRACTION IN SOIL = 1

NODE 141	Y = -0 3750D-01	KPI
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 * STRUCTURE OUTPUT *

NODAL DISPLACEMENT

NODE	U	V
1	0 0000 00	-0 1200D 01
2	0 0000 00	-0 1199D 01

3 0 0000 00 -0 1199 01
4 0 0000 00 -0 1199 01
5 0 0000 00 -0 1200 01
6 0 14 19D-01 -0 1218D 01
7 0 589 1D-02 -0 1217D 01
8 -0 23 19D-02 -0 1216D 01
9 -0 1053D-01 -0 1216D 01
10 -0 1882D-01 -0 1217D 01
11 0 2497D-01 -0 1258D 01
12 0 1019D-01 -0 1257D 01
13 -0 427 1D-02 -0 1257D 01
14 -0 187 1D-01 -0 1257D 01
15 -0 3350D-01 -0 1257D 01
16 0 3140D-01 -0 1305D 01
17 0 1230D-01 -0 1304D 01
18 -0 5925D-02 -0 1304D 01
19 -0 2405D-01 -0 1304D 01
20 -0 4277D-01 -0 1304D 01
21 0 5938D 00 -0 1350D 01
22 0 4998D 00 -0 1350D 01
23 0 3888D 00 -0 1351D 01
24 0 2856D 00 -0 1352D 01
25 0 1914D 00 -0 1353D 01
26 0 1465D 00 -0 1353D 01
27 0 1030D 00 -0 1352D 01
28 0 3377D-01 -0 1348D 01
29 0 1308D-01 -0 1346D 01
30 -0 7003D-02 -0 1345D 01
31 -0 2687D-01 -0 1345D 01
32 -0 47 14D-01 -0 1345D 01
33 0 5938D 00 -0 1369D 01
34 0 4998D 00 -0 1369D 01
35 0 3887D 00 -0 1369D 01
36 0 2855D 00 -0 1373D 01
37 0 1913D 00 -0 1376D 01
38 0 1465D 00 -0 1375D 01
39 0 1030D 00 -0 1380D 01
40 0 6168D-01 -0 1378D 01
41 0 3416D-01 -0 1376D 01
42 0 6497D-02 -0 1375D 01
43 -0 219 1D-01 -0 1388D 01
44 -0 3996D-01 -0 1395D 01
45 0 5938D 00 -0 1388D 01
46 0 4999D 00 -0 1388D 01
47 0 3887D 00 -0 1387D 01
48 0 2855D 00 -0 1393D 01
49 0 1913D 00 -0 1399D 01
50 0 1467D 00 -0 1397D 01
51 0 1027D 00 -0 1410D 01
52 0 7608D-01 -0 1407D 01
53 0 4854D-01 -0 1405D 01
54 0 2077D-01 -0 1403D 01
55 -0 9258D-02 -0 1432D 01
56 -0 3206D-01 -0 1447D 01
57 0 5938D 00 -0 1407D 01
58 0 5000D 00 -0 1406D 01
59 0 3888D 00 -0 1405D 01
60 0 2855D 00 -0 1414D 01
61 0 1913D 00 -0 1422D 01
62 0 1469D 00 -0 1420D 01

63 0 1023D 00 -0 1435D 01
64 0 199 1D-01 -0 1447D 01
65 -0 1084D-01 -0 1478D 01
66 -0 2266D-01 -0 150 1D 01
67 0 5938D 00 -0 1444D 01
68 0 5553D 00 -0 1444D 01
69 0 5375D 00 -0 1425D 01
70 0 500 1D 00 -0 1425D 01
71 0 3889D 00 -0 1422D 01
72 0 2857D 00 -0 1434D 01
73 0 1913D 00 -0 1444D 01
74 0 1466D 00 -0 1458D 01
75 0 102 1D 00 -0 1458D 01
76 0 175 1D 00 -0 1502D 01
77 0 1458D 00 -0 1502D 01
78 0 102 1D 00 -0 1480D 01
79 0 102 1D 00 -0 150 1D 01
80 0 7352D-01 -0 1500D 01
81 0 4559D-01 -0 1498D 01
82 0 1816D-01 -0 1494D 01
83 0 1310D 00 -0 1531D 01
84 0 8798D-01 -0 1529D 01
85 0 461 1D-01 -0 1526D 01
86 0 3292D-02 -0 1525D 01
87 0 1599D 00 -0 156 1D 01
88 0 1023D 00 -0 1558D 01
89 0 46 10D-01 -0 1555D 01
90 -0 1144D-01 -0 1554D 01

ELEMENT DISPLACEMENT AND STRESS

Table with 7 columns: ELEMENT, U, V, SXX, SYX, SYY, SXY. It contains numerical data for elements 1 through 25, showing values for displacement (U, V) and stress (SXX, SYX, SYY, SXY).

221 -0 24330-01 -0 27780 00 -0 46770-01 -0 91170-01 0 55080-04

APPENDIX E

SELECTED PRINTOUT SHEETS FOR PROGRAM FINITE

FINITE ELEMENT METHOD
APPLIED TO
SOIL-STRUCTURE INTERACTION PROBLEMS

PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

THIS PROBLEM IS TO TEST A U-FRAME STRUCTURE BY THE FINITE ELEMENT METHOD ALONE IT INCLUDES 204 NODES AND 185 ELEMENTS THE RESULTS ARE COMPARED WITH THOSE OBTAINED FROM THE COUPLING OF BOUNDARY AND FINITE ELEMENT METHODS

STRUCTURE INPUT

ELASTIC MODULUS = 0 3000D 04 KSI
POISSON RATIO = 0 2500D 00
UNIT SELFWEIGHT = 0 8681D-04 KCI

NUMBER OF NODES IN STRUCTURE = 90

NODE	X COORDINATE	Y COORDINATE
1	0 0000D 00	0 5760D 03
2	0 0000D 00	0 5400D 03
3	0 0000D 00	0 5040D 03
4	0 0000D 00	0 4680D 03
5	0 0000D 00	0 4320D 03
6	0 1440D 03	0 5760D 03
7	0 1440D 03	0 5400D 03
8	0 1440D 03	0 5040D 03
9	0 1440D 03	0 4680D 03
10	0 1440D 03	0 4320D 03
11	0 2640D 03	0 5760D 03
12	0 2640D 03	0 5400D 03
13	0 2640D 03	0 5040D 03
14	0 2640D 03	0 4680D 03
15	0 2640D 03	0 4320D 03
16	0 3600D 03	0 5760D 03
17	0 3600D 03	0 5400D 03
18	0 3600D 03	0 5040D 03
19	0 3600D 03	0 4680D 03
20	0 3600D 03	0 4320D 03
21	0 4320D 03	0 1392D 04
22	0 4320D 03	0 1272D 04
23	0 4320D 03	0 1128D 04
24	0 4320D 03	0 9840D 03
25	0 4320D 03	0 8400D 03
26	0 4320D 03	0 7680D 03

27	0 4320D 03	0 6960D 03
28	0 4320D 03	0 5760D 03
29	0 4320D 03	0 5400D 03
30	0 4320D 03	0 5040D 03
31	0 4320D 03	0 4680D 03
32	0 4320D 03	0 4320D 03
33	0 4560D 03	0 1392D 04
34	0 4560D 03	0 1272D 04
35	0 4560D 03	0 1128D 04
36	0 4620D 03	0 9840D 03
37	0 4680D 03	0 8400D 03
38	0 4680D 03	0 7680D 03
39	0 4800D 03	0 6960D 03
40	0 4800D 03	0 6240D 03
41	0 4800D 03	0 5760D 03
42	0 4800D 03	0 5280D 03
43	0 5040D 03	0 4800D 03
44	0 5160D 03	0 4500D 03
45	0 4800D 03	0 1392D 04
46	0 4800D 03	0 1272D 04
47	0 4800D 03	0 1128D 04
48	0 4920D 03	0 9840D 03
49	0 5040D 03	0 8400D 03
50	0 5040D 03	0 7680D 03
51	0 5280D 03	0 6960D 03
52	0 5280D 03	0 6480D 03
53	0 5280D 03	0 6000D 03
54	0 5280D 03	0 5520D 03
55	0 5760D 03	0 5040D 03
56	0 6000D 03	0 4680D 03
57	0 5040D 03	0 1392D 04
58	0 5040D 03	0 1272D 04
59	0 5040D 03	0 1128D 04
60	0 5220D 03	0 9840D 03
61	0 5400D 03	0 8400D 03
62	0 5400D 03	0 7680D 03
63	0 5640D 03	0 6960D 03
64	0 6000D 03	0 5520D 03
65	0 6480D 03	0 5040D 03
66	0 6840D 03	0 4860D 03
67	0 5520D 03	0 1392D 04
68	0 5520D 03	0 1344D 04
69	0 5280D 03	0 1320D 04
70	0 5280D 03	0 1272D 04
71	0 5280D 03	0 1128D 04
72	0 5520D 03	0 9840D 03
73	0 5760D 03	0 8400D 03
74	0 6000D 03	0 7680D 03
75	0 6000D 03	0 6960D 03
76	0 6720D 03	0 8160D 03
77	0 6720D 03	0 7680D 03
78	0 6360D 03	0 6960D 03
79	0 6720D 03	0 6960D 03
80	0 6720D 03	0 6480D 03
81	0 6720D 03	0 6000D 03
82	0 6720D 03	0 5520D 03
83	0 7200D 03	0 7440D 03
84	0 7200D 03	0 6720D 03
85	0 7200D 03	0 6000D 03
86	0 7200D 03	0 5280D 03

87	0 7680D 03	0 7920D 03
88	0 7680D 03	0 6960D 03
89	0 7680D 03	0 6000D 03
90	0 7680D 03	0 5040D 03

NUMBER OF ELEMENTS IN STRUCTURE = 65
 NUMBER OF JOINT ELEMENTS = 16

ELEMENT NO	NODE 1	NODE 2	NODE 3	NODE 4
1	1	2	7	6
2	2	3	8	7
3	3	4	9	8
4	4	5	10	9
5	6	7	12	11
6	7	8	13	12
7	8	9	14	13
8	9	10	15	14
9	11	12	17	16
10	12	13	18	17
11	13	14	19	18
12	14	15	20	19
13	16	17	29	28
14	17	18	30	29
15	18	19	31	30
16	19	20	32	31
17	21	22	34	33
18	22	23	35	34
19	23	24	36	35
20	24	25	37	36
21	25	26	38	37
22	26	27	39	38
23	27	28	40	39
24	28	29	41	40
25	29	30	42	41
26	30	31	43	42
27	31	32	44	43
28	33	34	46	45
29	34	35	47	46
30	35	36	48	47
31	36	37	49	48
32	37	38	50	49
33	38	39	51	50
34	39	40	52	51
35	40	41	53	52
36	41	42	54	53
37	42	43	55	54
38	43	44	56	55
39	45	46	58	57
40	46	47	59	58
41	47	48	60	59
42	48	49	61	60
43	49	50	62	61
44	50	51	63	62
45	54	55	65	64
46	55	56	66	65
47	57	58	68	67
48	57	58	70	69
49	58	59	71	70
50	59	60	72	71

51	60	61	73	72
52	61	62	74	73
53	62	63	75	74
54	64	65	86	82
55	65	66	90	86
56	73	74	77	76
57	74	75	78	77
58	76	77	83	87
59	77	78	79	83
60	79	80	84	83
61	83	84	88	87
62	80	81	85	84
63	84	85	86	88
64	81	82	86	85
65	85	86	90	89
66	92	91	70	71
67	93	92	71	72
68	94	93	72	73
69	95	94	73	76
70	96	95	76	87
71	97	96	87	88
72	98	97	88	89
73	99	98	89	90
74	100	99	90	66
75	101	100	66	56
76	102	101	56	44
77	103	102	44	32
78	104	103	32	20
79	105	104	20	15
80	106	105	15	10
81	107	106	10	5

NUMBER OF PRESCRIBED DISPLACEMENT IN STRUCTURE = 5

NODE 1	X = 0 0000D 00	INCH
NODE 2	X = 0 0000D 00	INCH
NODE 3	X = 0 0000D 00	INCH
NODE 4	X = 0 0000D 00	INCH
NODE 5	X = 0 0000D 00	INCH

NUMBER OF PRESCRIBED NON-ZERO LOAD IN STRUCTURE = 11

NODE 1	Y = -0 1810D 01	KIPS	
NODE 6	Y = -0 3318D 01	KIPS	
NODE 11	Y = -0 2714D 01	KIPS	
NODE 16	Y = -0 2111D 01	KIPS	
NODE 22	X = 0 8750D-01	KIPS	
NODE 23	X = 0 7492D 00	KIPS	
NODE 24	X = 0 1498D 01	KIPS	
NODE 25	X = 0 1592D 01	KIPS	
NODE 26	X = 0 1310D 01	KIPS	
NODE 27	X = 0 2053D 01	KIPS	
NODE 28	X = 0 1422D 01	Y = -0 9050D 00	KIPS

INTERFACE INPUT

UNIT NORMAL STIFFNESS = 0 3000D 04 KPI
 UNIT TANGENTIAL STIFFNESS = 0 5560D 01 KPI

ELASTIC MODULUS = 0 1500D 02 KSI
 POISSON RATIO = 0 3500D 00
 UNIT SELFWEIGHT = 0 7407D-04 KCI

NUMBER OF NODES IN INTERFACE = 17

NODE	X COORDINATE	Y COORDINATE
91	0 5280D 03	0 1272D 04
92	0 5280D 03	0 1128D 04
93	0 5520D 03	0 9840D 03
94	0 5760D 03	0 8400D 03
95	0 6720D 03	0 8160D 03
96	0 7680D 03	0 7920D 03
97	0 7680D 03	0 6960D 03
98	0 7680D 03	0 6000D 03
99	0 7680D 03	0 5040D 03
100	0 6840D 03	0 4860D 03
101	0 6000D 03	0 4680D 03
102	0 5160D 03	0 4500D 03
103	0 4320D 03	0 4320D 03
104	0 3600D 03	0 4320D 03
105	0 2640D 03	0 4320D 03
106	0 1440D 03	0 4320D 03
107	0 0000D 00	0 4320D 03

NUMBER OF ELEMENTS IN INTERFACE = 16

ELEMENT NO	NODE 1	NODE 2
82	91	92
83	92	93
84	93	94
85	94	95
86	95	96
87	96	97
88	97	98
89	98	99
90	99	100
91	100	101
92	101	102
93	102	103
94	103	104
95	104	105
96	105	106
97	106	107

NUMBER OF PRESCRIBED DISPLACEMENT IN INTERFACE = 1

NODE 107 X = 0 0000D 00 INCH

NUMBER OF PRESCRIBED NON-ZERO LOAD IN INTERFACE = 0

NUMBER OF NODES IN SOIL = 97

NODE	X COORDINATE	Y COORDINATE
108	0 0000D 00	0 3600D 03
109	0 0000D 00	0 2640D 03
110	0 0000D 00	0 1440D 03
111	0 0000D 00	0 0000D 00
112	0 1440D 03	0 3600D 03
113	0 1440D 03	0 2640D 03
114	0 1440D 03	0 1440D 03
115	0 1440D 03	0 0000D 00
116	0 2640D 03	0 3600D 03
117	0 2640D 03	0 2640D 03
118	0 2640D 03	0 1440D 03
119	0 2640D 03	0 0000D 00
120	0 3600D 03	0 3600D 03
121	0 3600D 03	0 2640D 03
122	0 3600D 03	0 1440D 03
123	0 3600D 03	0 0000D 00
124	0 4320D 03	0 3600D 03
125	0 4320D 03	0 2640D 03
126	0 4320D 03	0 1440D 03
127	0 4320D 03	0 0000D 00
128	0 5160D 03	0 3600D 03
129	0 5160D 03	0 2640D 03
130	0 5160D 03	0 1440D 03
131	0 5160D 03	0 0000D 00
132	0 6000D 03	0 3600D 03
133	0 6000D 03	0 2640D 03
134	0 6000D 03	0 1440D 03
135	0 6000D 03	0 0000D 00
136	0 6720D 03	0 1272D 04
137	0 6720D 03	0 1128D 04
138	0 6720D 03	0 9840D 03
139	0 6840D 03	0 3600D 03
140	0 6840D 03	0 2640D 03
141	0 6840D 03	0 1440D 03
142	0 6840D 03	0 0000D 00
143	0 7680D 03	0 1272D 04
144	0 7680D 03	0 1128D 04
145	0 7680D 03	0 9840D 03
146	0 7680D 03	0 4080D 03
147	0 7680D 03	0 2640D 03
148	0 7680D 03	0 1440D 03
149	0 7680D 03	0 0000D 00
150	0 8640D 03	0 1272D 04
151	0 8640D 03	0 1128D 04
152	0 8640D 03	0 9840D 03
153	0 8640D 03	0 7920D 03
154	0 8640D 03	0 6960D 03
155	0 8640D 03	0 6000D 03
156	0 8640D 03	0 5040D 03
157	0 8640D 03	0 4080D 03
158	0 8640D 03	0 2640D 03

SOIL INPUT

159	0 8640D 03	0 1440D 03
160	0 8640D 03	0 0000D 00
161	0 1008D 04	0 1272D 04
162	0 1008D 04	0 1128D 04
163	0 1008D 04	0 9840D 03
164	0 1008D 04	0 7920D 03
165	0 1008D 04	0 6960D 03
166	0 1008D 04	0 6000D 03
167	0 1008D 04	0 5040D 03
168	0 1008D 04	0 4080D 03
169	0 1008D 04	0 2640D 03
170	0 1008D 04	0 1440D 03
171	0 1008D 04	0 0000D 00
172	0 1200D 04	0 1272D 04
173	0 1200D 04	0 1128D 04
174	0 1200D 04	0 9840D 03
175	0 1200D 04	0 7920D 03
176	0 1200D 04	0 6960D 03
177	0 1200D 04	0 6000D 03
178	0 1200D 04	0 5040D 03
179	0 1200D 04	0 4080D 03
180	0 1200D 04	0 2640D 03
181	0 1200D 04	0 1440D 03
182	0 1200D 04	0 0000D 00
183	0 1440D 04	0 1272D 04
184	0 1440D 04	0 1128D 04
185	0 1440D 04	0 9840D 03
186	0 1440D 04	0 7920D 03
187	0 1440D 04	0 6960D 03
188	0 1440D 04	0 6000D 03
189	0 1440D 04	0 5040D 03
190	0 1440D 04	0 4080D 03
191	0 1440D 04	0 2640D 03
192	0 1440D 04	0 1440D 03
193	0 1440D 04	0 0000D 00
194	0 1680D 04	0 1272D 04
195	0 1680D 04	0 1128D 04
196	0 1680D 04	0 9840D 03
197	0 1680D 04	0 7920D 03
198	0 1680D 04	0 6960D 03
199	0 1680D 04	0 6000D 03
200	0 1680D 04	0 5040D 03
201	0 1680D 04	0 4080D 03
202	0 1680D 04	0 2640D 03
203	0 1680D 04	0 1440D 03
204	0 1680D 04	0 0000D 00

107	116	117	121	120
108	117	118	122	121
109	118	119	123	122
110	104	120	124	103
111	120	121	125	124
112	121	122	126	125
113	122	123	127	126
114	103	124	128	102
115	124	125	129	128
116	125	126	130	129
117	126	127	131	130
118	102	128	132	101
119	128	129	133	132
120	129	130	134	133
121	130	131	135	134
122	91	92	137	136
123	92	93	138	137
124	93	94	95	138
125	101	132	139	100
126	132	133	140	139
127	133	134	141	140
128	134	135	142	141
129	136	137	144	143
130	137	138	145	144
131	138	95	96	145
132	100	139	146	99
133	139	140	147	146
134	140	141	148	147
135	141	142	149	148
136	143	144	151	150
137	144	145	152	151
138	145	96	153	152
139	96	97	154	153
140	97	98	155	154
141	98	99	156	155
142	99	146	157	156
143	146	147	158	157
144	147	148	159	158
145	148	149	160	159
146	150	151	162	161
147	151	152	163	162
148	152	153	164	163
149	153	154	165	164
150	154	155	166	165
151	155	156	167	166
152	156	157	168	167
153	157	158	169	168
154	158	159	170	169
155	159	160	171	170
156	161	162	172	171
157	162	163	174	173
158	163	164	175	174
159	164	165	176	175
160	165	166	177	176
161	166	167	178	177
162	167	168	179	178
163	168	169	180	179
164	169	170	181	180
165	170	171	182	181
166	172	173	184	183

NUMBER OF ELEMENTS IN SOIL = 88

ELEMENT NO	NODE 1	NODE 2	NODE 3	NODE 4
98	107	108	112	106
99	108	109	113	112
100	109	110	114	113
101	110	111	115	114
102	106	112	116	105
103	112	113	117	116
104	113	114	118	117
105	114	115	119	118
106	105	116	120	104

167	173	174	185	184
168	174	175	186	185
169	175	176	187	186
170	176	177	188	187
171	177	178	189	188
172	178	179	190	189
173	179	180	191	190
174	180	181	192	191
175	181	182	193	192
176	183	184	195	194
177	184	185	196	195
178	185	186	197	196
179	186	187	198	197
180	187	188	199	198
181	188	189	200	199
182	189	190	201	200
183	190	191	202	201
184	191	192	203	202
185	192	193	204	203

NUMBER OF PRESCRIBED DISPLACEMENT IN SOIL = 27

NODE 108	X = 0 0000 00	INCH		
NODE 109	X = 0 0000 00	INCH		
NODE 110	X = 0 0000 00	INCH		
NODE 111	X = 0 0000 00	Y = 0 0000 00	INCH	
NODE 115	Y = 0 0000 00	INCH		
NODE 119	Y = 0 0000 00	INCH		
NODE 123	Y = 0 0000 00	INCH		
NODE 127	Y = 0 0000 00	INCH		
NODE 131	Y = 0 0000 00	INCH		
NODE 135	Y = 0 0000 00	INCH		
NODE 142	Y = 0 0000 00	INCH		
NODE 149	Y = 0 0000 00	INCH		
NODE 160	Y = 0 0000 00	INCH		
NODE 171	Y = 0 0000 00	INCH		
NODE 182	Y = 0 0000 00	INCH		
NODE 193	Y = 0 0000 00	INCH		
NODE 194	X = 0 0000 00	INCH		
NODE 195	X = 0 0000 00	INCH		
NODE 196	X = 0 0000 00	INCH		
NODE 197	X = 0 0000 00	INCH		
NODE 198	X = 0 0000 00	INCH		
NODE 199	X = 0 0000 00	INCH		
NODE 200	X = 0 0000 00	INCH		
NODE 201	X = 0 0000 00	INCH		
NODE 202	X = 0 0000 00	INCH		
NODE 203	X = 0 0000 00	INCH		
NODE 204	X = 0 0000 00	Y = 0 0000 00	INCH	

NUMBER OF PRESCRIBED NON-ZERO LOAD IN SOIL = 3

NODE 150	Y = -0 9000 00	KIPS
NODE 161	Y = -0 4200 01	KIPS
NODE 172	Y = -0 1200 01	KIPS

 * STRUCTURE OUTPUT *

NODAL DISPLACEMENT

NODE	U	V
1	0 0000D 00	-0 1203D 01
2	0 0000D 00	-0 1202D 01
3	0 0000D 00	-0 1202D 01
4	0 0000D 00	-0 1202D 01
5	0 0000D 00	-0 1203D 01
6	0 1411D-01	-0 1221D 01
7	0 5848D-02	-0 1220D 01
8	-0 2324D-02	-0 1219D 01
9	-0 1050D-01	-0 1219D 01
10	-0 1875D-01	-0 1220D 01
11	0 2479D-01	-0 1261D 01
12	0 1009D-01	-0 1260D 01
13	-0 4281D-02	-0 1259D 01
14	-0 1863D-01	-0 1259D 01
15	-0 3334D-01	-0 1260D 01
16	0 3109D-01	-0 1307D 01
17	0 1212D-01	-0 1307D 01
18	-0 5940D-02	-0 1306D 01
19	-0 2390D-01	-0 1306D 01
20	-0 4248D-01	-0 1306D 01
21	0 5794D 00	-0 1353D 01
22	0 4877D 00	-0 1353D 01
23	0 3794D 00	-0 1354D 01
24	0 2792D 00	-0 1355D 01
25	0 1877D 00	-0 1355D 01
26	0 1438D 00	-0 1355D 01
27	0 1012D 00	-0 1354D 01
28	0 3328D-01	-0 1350D 01
29	0 1286D-01	-0 1348D 01
30	-0 7003D-02	-0 1348D 01
31	-0 2666D-01	-0 1347D 01
32	-0 4672D-01	-0 1347D 01
33	0 5794D 00	-0 1372D 01
34	0 4877D 00	-0 1371D 01
35	0 3793D 00	-0 1371D 01
36	0 2791D 00	-0 1375D 01
37	0 1876D 00	-0 1378D 01
38	0 1438D 00	-0 1377D 01
39	0 1012D 00	-0 1382D 01
40	0 6070D-01	-0 1380D 01
41	0 3363D-01	-0 1378D 01
42	0 6330D-02	-0 1376D 01
43	-0 2171D-01	-0 1389D 01
44	-0 3952D-01	-0 1396D 01
45	0 5795D 00	-0 1390D 01
46	0 4877D 00	-0 1390D 01
47	0 3793D 00	-0 1389D 01
48	0 2791D 00	-0 1395D 01
49	0 1876D 00	-0 1400D 01

50	0 1440D 00	-0 1399D 01
51	0 1009D 00	-0 1412D 01
52	0 7483D-01	-0 1408D 01
53	0 4778D-01	-0 1406D 01
54	0 2038D-01	-0 1404D 01
55	-0 8228D-02	-0 1433D 01
56	-0 3164D-01	-0 1448D 01
57	0 5794D 00	-0 1408D 01
58	0 4878D 00	-0 1408D 01
59	0 3794D 00	-0 1406D 01
60	0 2791D 00	-0 1415D 01
61	0 1877D 00	-0 1423D 01
62	0 1442D 00	-0 1421D 01
63	0 1004D 00	-0 1436D 01
64	0 1942D-01	-0 1448D 01
65	-0 1078D-01	-0 1478D 01
66	-0 2230D-01	-0 1501D 01
67	0 5795D 00	-0 1445D 01
68	0 5428D 00	-0 1445D 01
69	0 5245D 00	-0 1427D 01
70	0 4880D 00	-0 1427D 01
71	0 3795D 00	-0 1423D 01
72	0 2793D 00	-0 1435D 01
73	0 1877D 00	-0 1445D 01
74	0 1438D 00	-0 1459D 01
75	0 1001D 00	-0 1458D 01
76	0 1719D 00	-0 1502D 01
77	0 1430D 00	-0 1502D 01
78	0 9997D-01	-0 1480D 01
79	0 9996D-01	-0 1501D 01
80	0 7183D-01	-0 1489D 01
81	0 4439D-01	-0 1497D 01
82	0 1757D-01	-0 1494D 01
83	0 1284D 00	-0 1530D 01
84	0 8607D-01	-0 1528D 01
85	0 4494D-01	-0 1525D 01
86	0 2992D-02	-0 1524D 01
87	0 1569D 00	-0 1561D 01
88	0 1002D 00	-0 1557D 01
89	0 4496D-01	-0 1554D 01
90	-0 1138D-01	-0 1552D 01

ELEMENT DISPLACEMENT AND STRESS

ELEMENT	U	V	SXX	SYY	SXY
1	0 4990D-02	-0 1211D 01	0 2125D 00	-0 2775D-01	-0 6968D-02
2	0 8810D-03	-0 1211D 01	0 2737D-01	-0 3536D-01	-0 8699D-02
3	-0 3206D-02	-0 1210D 01	-0 1569D 00	-0 4335D-01	-0 8539D-02
4	-0 7313D-02	-0 1211D 01	-0 3419D 00	-0 5063D-01	-0 7018D-02
5	0 1371D-01	-0 1240D 01	0 1899D 00	-0 2733D-01	-0 1840D-01
6	0 2334D-02	-0 1239D 01	0 1912D-01	-0 3411D-01	-0 2651D-01
7	-0 8933D-02	-0 1239D 01	-0 1491D 00	-0 4385D-01	-0 2710D-01
8	-0 2030D-01	-0 1240D 01	-0 3204D 00	-0 5284D-01	-0 1865D-01
9	0 1953D-01	-0 1284D 01	0 1310D 00	-0 2342D-01	-0 2215D-01
10	0 2998D-02	-0 1283D 01	-0 5394D-02	-0 3476D-01	-0 4578D-01
11	-0 1319D-01	-0 1283D 01	-0 1308D 00	-0 4558D-01	-0 4764D-01
12	-0 2959D-01	-0 1283D 01	-0 2580D 00	-0 5373D-01	-0 2862D-01

NODE	U	V
108	0 0000D 00	-0 1042D 01
109	0 0000D 00	-0 8039D 00
110	0 0000D 00	-0 4658D 00
111	0 0000D 00	0 0000D 00
112	-0 2717D-01	-0 1057D 01
113	-0 3234D-01	-0 8148D 00
114	-0 3421D-01	-0 4717D 00
115	-0 3456D-01	0 0000D 00
116	-0 4626D-01	-0 1090D 01
117	-0 5370D-01	-0 8389D 00
118	-0 5681D-01	-0 4840D 00
119	-0 5774D-01	0 0000D 00
120	-0 5551D-01	-0 1128D 01
121	-0 6342D-01	-0 8627D 00
122	-0 6866D-01	-0 4956D 00
123	-0 7052D-01	0 0000D 00
124	-0 5458D-01	-0 1152D 01
125	-0 6619D-01	-0 8778D 00
126	-0 7386D-01	-0 5033D 00
127	-0 7675D-01	0 0000D 00
128	-0 5242D-01	-0 1163D 01
129	-0 6684D-01	-0 8894D 00
130	-0 7715D-01	-0 5102D 00
131	-0 8115D-01	0 0000D 00
132	-0 5324D-01	-0 1171D 01
133	-0 6699D-01	-0 8967D 00
134	-0 7863D-01	-0 5144D 00
135	-0 8364D-01	0 0000D 00
136	0 5644D 00	-0 1770D 01
137	0 3406D 00	-0 1736D 01
138	0 2135D 00	-0 1678D 01
139	-0 5576D-01	-0 1178D 01
140	-0 6600D-01	-0 9002D 00
141	-0 7986D-01	-0 5169D 00
142	-0 8514D-01	0 0000D 00
143	0 5686D 00	-0 1992D 01
144	0 3147D 00	-0 1975D 01
145	0 2019D 00	-0 1873D 01
146	-0 4592D-01	-0 1308D 01
147	-0 6711D-01	-0 9018D 00
148	-0 8116D-01	-0 5188D 00
149	-0 8637D-01	0 0000D 00
150	0 5368D 00	-0 2262D 01
151	0 2895D 00	-0 2233D 01
152	0 2051D 00	-0 2085D 01
153	0 1084D 00	-0 1880D 01
154	0 2242D-01	-0 1765D 01
155	-0 3612D-01	-0 1644D 01
156	-0 5372D-01	-0 1477D 01
157	-0 5262D-01	-0 1285D 01
158	-0 7257D-01	-0 9018D 00
159	-0 8312D-01	-0 5205D 00
160	-0 8764D-01	0 0000D 00
161	0 4385D 00	-0 2705D 01
162	0 2951D 00	-0 2538D 01
163	0 1916D 00	-0 2360D 01
164	0 6860D-01	-0 2100D 01
165	0 1078D-02	-0 1944D 01
166	-0 4669D-01	-0 1757D 01

167	-0 6866D-01	-0 1548D 01
168	-0 7465D-01	-0 1314D 01
169	-0 8023D-01	-0 9140D 00
170	-0 8529D-01	-0 5268D 00
171	-0 8771D-01	0 0000D 00
172	0 2889D 00	-0 2609D 01
173	0 2660D 00	-0 2600D 01
174	0 1714D 00	-0 2490D 01
175	0 5823D-01	-0 2235D 01
176	0 9310D-02	-0 2063D 01
177	-0 2816D-01	-0 1852D 01
178	-0 5284D-01	-0 1633D 01
179	-0 6646D-01	-0 1379D 01
180	-0 7487D-01	-0 9484D 00
181	-0 7710D-01	-0 5437D 00
182	-0 7811D-01	0 0000D 00
183	0 1313D 00	-0 2544D 01
184	0 1322D 00	-0 2559D 01
185	0 9990D-01	-0 2497D 01
186	0 3998D-01	-0 2278D 01
187	0 1302D-01	-0 2114D 01
188	-0 8411D-02	-0 1916D 01
189	-0 2420D-01	-0 1686D 01
190	-0 3487D-01	-0 1425D 01
191	-0 4280D-01	-0 9801D 00
192	-0 4537D-01	-0 5609D 00
193	-0 4609D-01	0 0000D 00
194	0 0000D 00	-0 2543D 01
195	0 0000D 00	-0 2551D 01
196	0 0000D 00	-0 2490D 01
197	0 0000D 00	-0 2283D 01
198	0 0000D 00	-0 2123D 01
199	0 0000D 00	-0 1928D 01
200	0 0000D 00	-0 1699D 01
201	0 0000D 00	-0 1438D 01
202	0 0000D 00	-0 9901D 00
203	0 0000D 00	-0 5668D 00
204	0 0000D 00	0 0000D 00

ELEMENT DISPLACEMENT AND STRESS

ELEMENT	U	V	SXX	SYX	SXY
98	-0 1146D-01	-0 1130D 01	-0 3299D-01	-0 5621D-01	-0 2937D-03
99	-0 1488D-01	-0 9293D 00	-0 3737D-01	-0 6285D-01	-0 3494D-03
100	-0 1664D-01	-0 6390D 00	-0 4236D-01	-0 7133D-01	-0 2824D-03
101	-0 1719D-01	-0 2344D 00	-0 4794D-01	-0 8146D-01	-0 1071D-03
102	-0 2132D-01	-0 1157D 01	-0 3332D-01	-0 5744D-01	-0 8728D-03
103	-0 3986D-01	-0 9502D 00	-0 3736D-01	-0 6404D-01	-0 9706D-03
104	-0 4426D-01	-0 6524D 00	-0 4212D-01	-0 7240D-01	-0 7272D-03
105	-0 4583D-01	-0 2389D 00	-0 4761D-01	-0 8236D-01	-0 2612D-03
106	-0 4430D-01	-0 1196D 01	-0 3368D-01	-0 5951D-01	-0 1404D-02
107	-0 5472D-01	-0 9799D 00	-0 3724D-01	-0 6602D-01	-0 1318D-02
108	-0 6065D-01	-0 6703D 00	-0 4170D-01	-0 7387D-01	-0 8291D-03
109	-0 6343D-01	-0 2449D 00	-0 4718D-01	-0 8355D-01	-0 2821D-03
110	-0 4973D-01	-0 1233D 01	-0 3421D-01	-0 6278D-01	-0 1678D-02
111	-0 5992D-01	-0 1005D 01	-0 3670D-01	-0 6776D-01	-0 9625D-03
112	-0 6803D-01	-0 6848D 00	-0 4138D-01	-0 7510D-01	-0 5811D-03

2
VITA

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