

USER'S Manual
for

QUAD4M

A COMPUTER PROGRAM TO EVALUATE THE SEISMIC
RESPONSE OF SOIL STRUCTURES USING FINITE ELEMENT
PROCEDURES AND INCORPORATING A COMPLIANT BASE

by

MARTIN HUDSON
I. M. IDRIS
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Sponsored by

The National Science Foundation
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Center for Geotechnical Modeling
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QUAD4M

A COMPUTER PROGRAM TO EVALUATE
THE SEISMIC RESPONSE OF SOIL STRUCTURES
USING FINITE ELEMENT PROCEDURES
AND INCORPORATING A COMPLIANT BASE

Martin Hudson¹, I.M. Idriss², and Mohsen Beikae³

Abstract

QUAD4M, a dynamic, time domain, equivalent linear two-dimensional computer program, was written as a modification of QUAD4 to implement a transmitting base, an improved time-stepping algorithm, seismic coefficient calculations, a restart capability, a change in the algorithm by which damping is set, and various computational enhancements to fully bring the program into the environment of the microcomputer. Various sample problems were run to verify the processing of the program, and the results are presented. The results compare well with SHAKE91, a one-dimensional closed-form solution program.

Introduction

The finite element method of analysis is a widely used computational procedure for the solution of problems in continuum mechanics, as well as many other fields. The procedure has been found very powerful for modelling the seismic response of soil deposits and earth structures. Programs to solve such response have been written using time domain solutions as well as frequency domain solutions in the past 30 years.

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QUAD4 (Idriss, Lysmer, Hwang, and Seed, 1973) was written as a two-dimensional, time domain solution to dynamic soil response. It incorporated for the first time independent damping in each element in the continuum.

QUAD4M incorporates into QUAD4 a transmitting base so that the half-space beneath a mesh can be modeled and the need to assume a rigid foundation can be eliminated. The shear and compression wave velocities and the unit weight for the material underlying the mesh can be entered, and the response of the mesh on top of that half-space can now be modeled with greater accuracy.

In addition, seismic coefficients have been added in this version of the program. This feature is particularly useful in deformation analyses. The program also has a restart capability. The acceleration, velocity, and displacement are stored for the restart so that the program continues as if no interruption had occurred. This feature is useful for changing material properties during the shaking event.

Finally, QUAD4M incorporates a new method for the formulation of damping matrices which results in a significant reduction of the damping of higher frequencies commonly associated with the use of a Rayleigh damping formulation.

Evaluation of seismic response using the finite element procedure

The finite element procedure has been used extensively over the past 30 years for estimating the response of soil structures or deposits to static and dynamic loading conditions. It consists of numerically modeling a continuum with a finite number of elements interconnected at their common nodes.

The finite element procedure uses a system of equations represented in matrix form as:

$$[M]\ddot{\underline{u}} + [C]\dot{\underline{u}} + [K]\underline{u} = \underline{R} \quad (1)$$

where:

$[M]$ mass matrix (in this case using the assumption of a lumped mass formulation);

$[C]$ damping matrix;

$[K]$ stiffness matrix;

\underline{R} load vector, which is given by:

$$\underline{R} = [M]\ddot{\underline{u}}_g$$

\underline{u} relative displacement vector; and dots represent differentiation with respect to time;

$\ddot{\underline{u}}_g$ outcrop acceleration.

As was originally constructed in QUAD4, the damping matrix is formulated using the assemblage of element damping matrices constructed using the Rayleigh formulation (1945):

$$[C]_q = \alpha_q[M]_q + \beta_q[K]_q \quad (2)$$

for each element q . The use of strain compatible damping at the element level was first introduced in Idriss, Lysmer, Hwang, and Seed (1973). The values of α_q and β_q are chosen as described in the section on damping.

The entire solution is iterated upon the number of times specified by the user, in order to obtain strain compatible damping and modulus values.

To solve equation (1), it is necessary to introduce equations relating \ddot{u} , \dot{u} , and u . The Newmark family of methods (e.g. Hughes, 1987) uses the following equations to fulfill the above requirement:

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{u}_N &= \dot{u}_{N-1} + \Delta t[(1-\gamma)\ddot{u}_{N-1} + \gamma\ddot{u}_N] \\ u_N &= u_{N-1} + \Delta t\dot{u}_{N-1} + \frac{\Delta t^2}{2}[(1-2\beta)\ddot{u}_{N-1} + 2\beta\ddot{u}_N]\end{aligned}\quad (3)$$

where N is the current time step (quantities unknown), and N-1 is the previous time step (quantities known). The use of equations (3) with $\gamma = 0.5$ and $\beta = 0.25$ is called the trapezoidal rule and provides a time-stepping algorithm with unconditional stability, quadratic convergence, and no numerical damping of any frequencies (Hughes, 1987).

Using the Trapezoidal rule, the following equations are obtained for solving the displacement, velocity, and acceleration at each time step:

$$\underline{u}_{N-1} = [\bar{K}]^{-1}[\bar{R}]_{N-1} \quad (4a)$$

$$\ddot{u}_{N-1} = \frac{4}{\Delta t^2}(\underline{u}_{N-1} - \underline{u}_N) - \frac{4}{\Delta t}\dot{u}_N - \ddot{u}_N \quad (4b)$$

$$\dot{u}_{N-1} = \dot{u}_N + \frac{\Delta t}{2}(\ddot{u}_N + \ddot{u}_{N-1}) \quad (4c)$$

$$[\bar{K}] = \frac{4}{\Delta t^2}[M] + \frac{2}{\Delta t}[C] + [K] \quad (4d)$$

$$[\bar{R}]_{N-1} = [R]_{N-1} + [M]A_{N-1} + [C]B_{N-1} + [K]\alpha u_N \quad (4e)$$

$$A_{N-1} = \frac{4}{\Delta t^2}\left(\underline{u}_N + \Delta t\dot{u}_N + \frac{\Delta t^2}{4}\ddot{u}_N\right) \quad (4f)$$

$$B_{N-1} = \frac{2}{\Delta t}\dot{u}_N + \ddot{u}_N \quad (4g)$$

Transmitting Boundaries

In order for a two-dimensional finite mesh to represent the response of an infinite field condition, the artificial reflection of seismic waves from side boundaries, as well as from the underlying half-space, should be minimized. Lysmer and Kuhlemeyer (1969) introduced a simple procedure to accomplish this. They suggested the use of dampers as illustrated in figure 1 for the case of a vibrating footing. In the case of a soil mass subjected to earthquake vibrations, the implementation of a compliant base in QUAD4M is the same as the Lysmer and Kuhlemeyer scheme.

The implementation of these dampers involves adding damping at each of the nodes that make up the base and sides of the finite model. For the present study, only the base dampers have been implemented. The base dampers are more essential to incorporate than the side dampers because the finite element system under consideration will always be placed over a half-space. The effects of side boundaries can be readily minimized by increasing the extent of the finite element mesh.

To mathematically implement these dampers, the parts of the applicable element matrices have the transmitting boundary damping term added to the diagonal terms. This produces an adjustable force in the x and y direction proportional to the velocity of the specified nodes. The coefficients added on to the diagonal terms are obtained as:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Term for direction perpendicular to boundary: } & \rho V_p L \\ \text{Term for direction parallel to boundary: } & \rho V_s L \end{aligned}$$

The velocity of the P or S waves is used for the material in the half space below the finite element model, as is the density, ρ . The "tributary width" of the node, L is that length corresponding to half of the distance to the next node on both sides.

When a transmitting base is used, the input motion is a function of the material properties of the half-space below the mesh, and the properties and geometry of the mesh. This is the correct choice for a boundary condition when the input motion represents an outcrop acceleration, recorded at an outcrop of the half-space material. If an infinitely stiff ($V_s \rightarrow \infty$) rock is specified under the underlying stratum, then the input motion will not be affected by the mesh above.

Seismic Coefficient Computation

A seismic coefficient is the ratio of the force induced by an earthquake in a block of the mesh, over the weight of that block.

The forces acting on the block are computed by multiplying the shear and normal stresses acting on an element by the width of that element. Since the surface of the block is specified as going through the nodes (between elements) in QUAD4M, the average stress is found between the elements on either side of the interface. The summation of forces acting on a block is computed as a function of time. The seismic coefficient is then computed for each time step.

Restart Capability

A feature has been added in QUAD4M whereby at the conclusion of the calculations, the acceleration, velocity, and displacement of every node is saved. This can then be used to restart the program at the time step following the last time step used in the previous run of the program. Before the program is restarted, the soil properties can be changed. The program can be stopped and restarted as many times as is desired during the course of an earthquake.

Damping

The damping matrix is formulated using the assemblage of element damping matrices constructed in this manner:

$$[C]_q = \alpha_q[M]_q + \beta_q[K]_q \quad (5)$$

for each element q . The use of rayleigh damping in this manner results in a frequency dependent damping applied to the problem, with

$$\lambda_q = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\alpha_q}{\omega} + \beta_q \times \omega \right) \quad (6)$$

The damping in soil is not frequency dependent. Therefore, the choice of α_q and β_q must be made that provides for damping values that have minimum variations over the range of frequencies of interest. In QUAD4, the constants were chosen in such a way that the damping was minimized at the fundamental frequency of the entire finite element model, ω_1 . The justification for this is that the first mode of vibration has the highest participation factor of all the modes. Using this criterion, the values of α_q and β_q are chosen as follows for each element:

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_q &= \lambda_q \times \omega_1 \\ \beta_q &= \lambda_q / \omega_1 \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

As is the case with all procedures that utilize a Rayleigh Damping formulation, the higher frequencies are overdamped. Therefore, in QUAD4M, a new scheme for setting damping is employed. Instead of using a single frequency (the fundamental frequency of the model), and a slope (0 at the fundamental frequency of the model) to establish the constants in

equation 6, two frequencies are used to establish these constants. The choice of these two frequencies has been studied using several different earthquakes and several different one-dimensional deposits. One-dimensional deposits were used because comparison with SHAKE-91 (Idriss and Sun, 1992) (which uses a constant value of damping for all frequencies) can be made. One frequency is chosen at the fundamental frequency of the model, as in QUAD4. The second frequency is established as

$$\omega_2 = n \omega_1 \quad (8)$$

where n is an odd integer. This choice was guided by the response of a shear beam in which the frequencies of higher modes are odd multiples of the frequency of the fundamental mode of the beam. The parameter n is chosen such that:

$$n = \text{closest odd integer greater than } \omega_i / \omega_1 \quad (9)$$

where ω_i is the predominant frequency of the input earthquake motion.

To set damping at two frequencies, the values of α_q and β_q are then given by the following expression for each element (Hudson, 1994):

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_q &= 2\lambda_q \frac{\omega_1 \omega_2}{\omega_1 + \omega_2} \\ \beta_q &= 2\lambda_q \frac{1}{\omega_1 + \omega_2} \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

The use of this two-frequency scheme results in under-damping between ω_1 and ω_2 , and over-damping outside that range. This scheme allows the model to respond to the predominant frequencies of the input motion without experiencing significant over-damping.

The element damping ratios, λ_q , are chosen based upon the average strain developed in the element. The value of ω_1 , the fundamental frequency of the system, is internally calculated by solving the following system of equations:

$$K \underline{\phi}^1 = \omega_1^2 M \underline{\phi}^1 \quad (11)$$

where the first mode shape is represented by ϕ^1 .

The difference between the QUAD4 and the QUAD4M damping schemes is illustrated using a 200 foot soil deposit with an average shear wave velocity, $V_s = 1200$ ft/sec, and a total unit weight, $\gamma = 120$ pcf. The modulus reduction and damping curves for sand were used for this example. The N-S component of the Santa Cruz record of the Loma Prieta earthquake was used as input rock outcrop motion.

The fundamental frequency of this 200-ft soil layer under small strain conditions is given by:

$$f_1 = \frac{V_s}{4H} = \frac{1200}{4 \times 200} = 1.5 \text{ hz}$$

The response spectrum for the input rock outcrop motion is shown in figure 3. The predominant period, T_i , of this motion is about 0.15 sec; the predominant frequency $f_i = 1/T_i = 6.7$ hz. Using Equation 8, the ratio $n = 6.7/1.5 = 4.1$, hence a value of $n = 5$ is used in the first iteration. For the last iteration, the strain compatible moduli lead to a fundamental period of 0.78 sec or $f_1 = 1.28$ hz. The ratio $f_i/f_1 = 5.23$; hence $n = 7$ is used in the last iteration and the variation of damping with frequency is shown in figure 2. Figure 4 illustrates the response spectrum obtained at the top of the layer using programs SHAKE91, QUAD4M, and QUAD4.

Implementation of Finite Element Model

The finite element computational procedure described previously was implemented by modifying program QUAD4 as presented in Idriss, Lysmer, Hwang, and Seed (1973). The revisions consisted of changing the time-stepping algorithm, incorporating transmitting base elements, incorporating the calculation of seismic coefficients for selected potential sliding blocks, adding restart capability, modifying the damping computation, and modifying some computational procedures. All other features of QUAD4 are still intact in the new program.

The time stepping method was changed from the Wilson- θ method to the trapezoidal rule as described previously.

The transmitting base elements were incorporated as described above, and the user must now specify the P and S wave velocities and the unit weight of the half-space below the base elements.

Seismic coefficients can now be computed. The user specifies elements within the block, and the nodes bounding the block.

The restart feature is utilized by specifying a switch in the input file, and providing a file name to which the restart input file is recorded. The restart input file echoes all the information in the original input file in addition to the displacement, velocity, and acceleration of each node at the end of the last time step. This input file can then be modified to continue the calculations with the previous properties or with a new set of properties.

The new damping scheme is controlled by specifying the predominant period of the input motion, obtained from the response spectrum. The output file records the two frequencies at which the damping is set.

Computational modifications were made to make the program conform to a structured Fortran language, implementing data structures to describe the elements and nodes. In

addition, the arrays and matrices have been made allocatable in size, so that the program adjusts its memory usage according to the input problem. When the code is compiled for Microsoft Windows 3.x using the Microsoft Fortran 5.1 compiler, or using the Microsoft Powerstation compilers, the program can accept as large a problem as there is available memory on the microcomputer.

Finally, a few of the subroutines were rewritten to be easier to follow and to increase their computational efficiency.

The new code, called QUAD4M, is presented in Appendix A.

Examples and Comparisons with Other Solutions

100-ft Layer of Sand

A 100-ft layer of sand having a total unit weight, $\gamma = 125$ pcf, $K_0 = 0.5$, and $K_{2\max} = 65$ was used, in which K_0 is the coefficient of earth pressure at rest, $K_{2\max}$ is a parameter relating maximum shear modulus, G_{\max} , and effective confining pressure, σ'_m , by $G_{\max} = 1000(K_{2\max}) \sqrt{\sigma'_m}$. The effective confining pressure is given by $\sigma'_m = \frac{1+2K_0}{3} \sigma'_v$, in which σ'_v is the effective vertical pressure. Note that the values of σ'_v , σ'_m and G_{\max} are in pounds per square foot in these equations. This sand layer was assumed to be underlain by a half space having a shear wave velocity of 3000 ft/sec, a compression wave velocity of 7350 ft/sec and a total unit weight of 135 pcf.

The variation of shear modulus and damping with shear strain used for evaluating the response of this layer are shown in Figure 6 and Table 1. These values were taken from the SHAKE91 manual. The finite mesh used for the 100' sand layer is shown in figure 5.

The case of a 100' dense sand layer with the Santa Cruz record of the Loma Prieta earthquake scaled to 0.3g and 0.6g are shown in figures 7 through 10.

Figure 7 and 8 show the response spectra and time histories, respectively, obtained at the surface of the 100' layer when the Santa Cruz record of the Loma Prieta earthquake scaled to a peak acceleration of 0.3g is applied at the base. The QUAD4M and SHAKE91 results are compared in these figures. Figures 9 and 10 show the response spectra and time histories, respectively, obtained in the same manner, but using the input acceleration time history scaled to 0.6g.

Figures 11 and 12 show the variation in peak horizontal acceleration and maximum shear stress with depth for the case of the 0.3g input and the 0.6g input, respectively. These figures also show the results obtained using both QUAD4M and SHAKE91.

Table 1: Dynamic Soil Properties for Sand		
Shear Strain (%)	G/Gmax (%)	Damping (%)
.0001	100	.24
.0003	100	.42
.001	99	.8
.003	96	1.4
.01	85	2.8
.03	64	5.1
.1	37	9.8
.3	18	15.5
1	8	21

These comparisons show that the QUAD4M and SHAKE91 provide almost identical results for maximum shear stresses and for peak horizontal accelerations. Differences between the results of the two programs arise because of the use of the Rayleigh formulation for damping in QUAD4M.

Example of a Seismic Coefficient Calculation

A second analysis was performed to illustrate the seismic coefficient capabilities of QUAD4M. This problem consists of a 50 foot embankment underlain by 50 feet of soil. The embankment is shown in figure 13. The Young's modulus used is 1×10^6 , the unit weight is 120 pcf, the Poisson's ratio is 0.45, and the shear wave velocity is hence 304 fps.

In this example, twelve surfaces are chosen with various depths and extents into the embankment. The surfaces are shown in figure 14. The maximum seismic coefficient is shown for those twelve surfaces in figure 15. It can be seen that the surfaces extending farther into the embankment approximate more closely the semi-infinite solution. This indicates that the seismic coefficients are correctly converging to the free field solution.

Summary

QUAD4 has been updated to include the trapezoidal rule, transmitting boundaries and sliding block seismic coefficients have been added, restart capability has been introduced, the damping formulation has been changed, and various computational changes have been performed to update the program to use on a personal computer.

It is hoped that this new version of QUAD4 will provide improved means for calculating the response of soil deposits and soil structures during earthquakes using a time-domain method of analysis.

Acknowledgments

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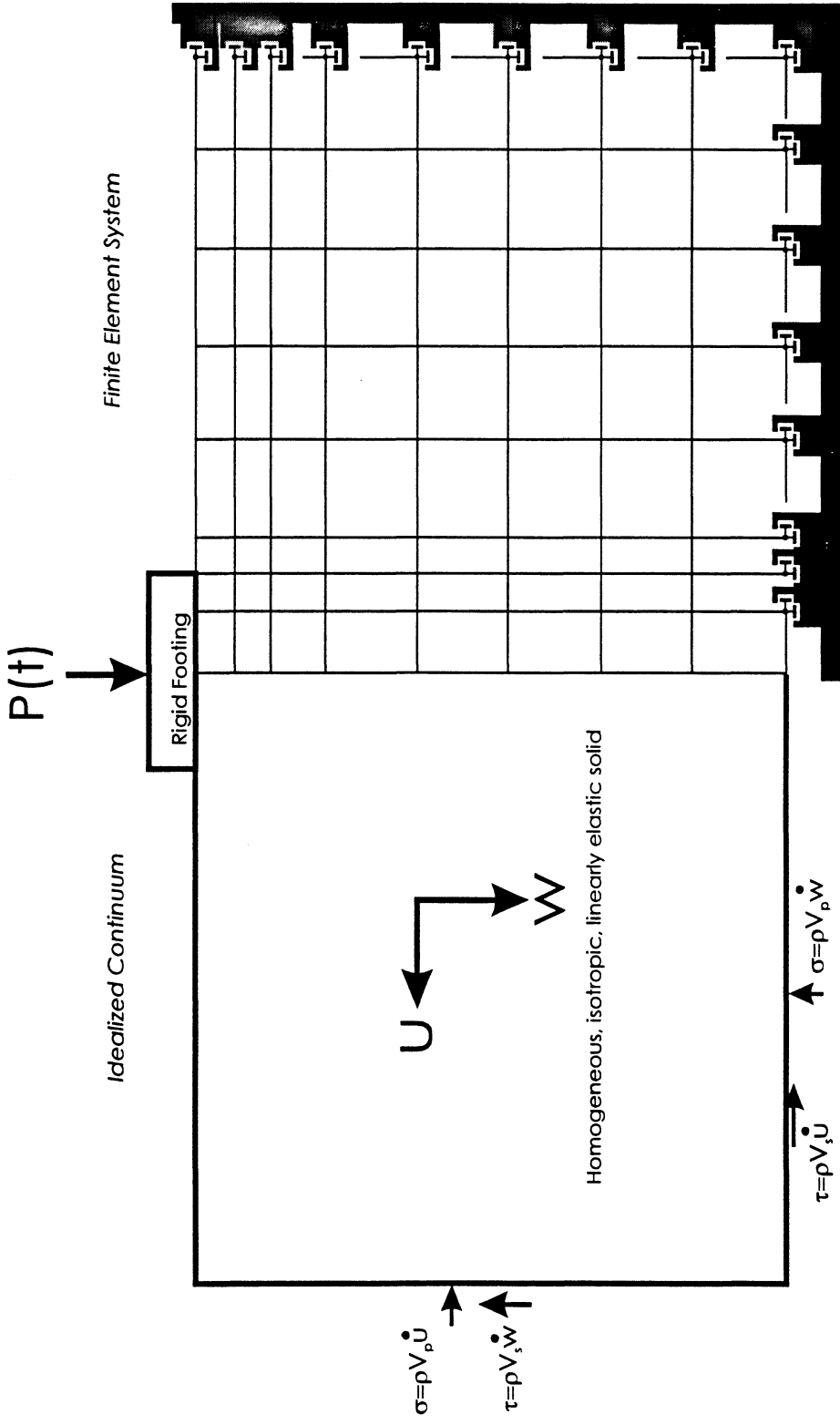


Figure 1
 Finite Models for Footing on Half Space
 (after Lysmer & Kuhlemeyer, 1969)

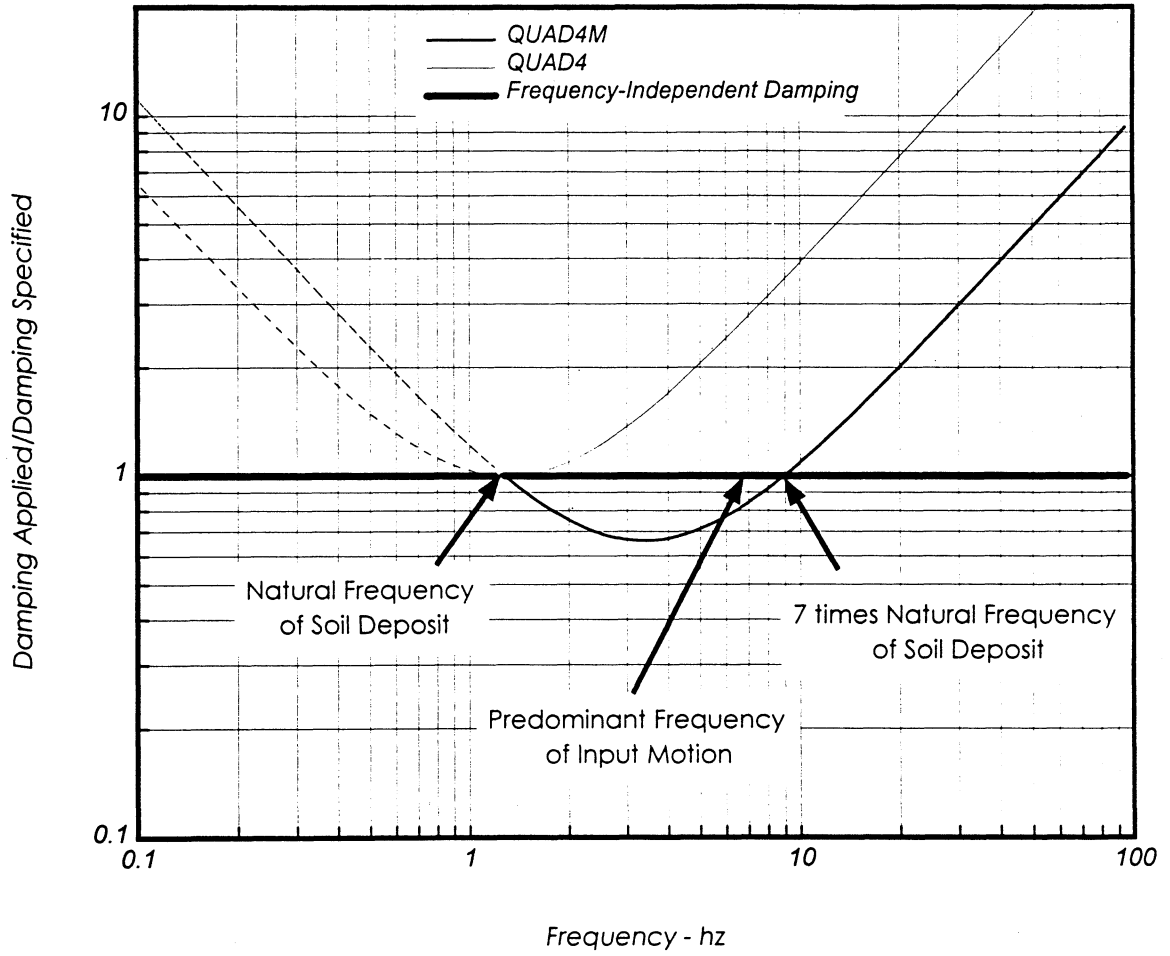


Figure 2
 Variation of Damping with Frequency
 200 foot sand deposit
 Santa Cruz Record of Loma Prieta Earthquake

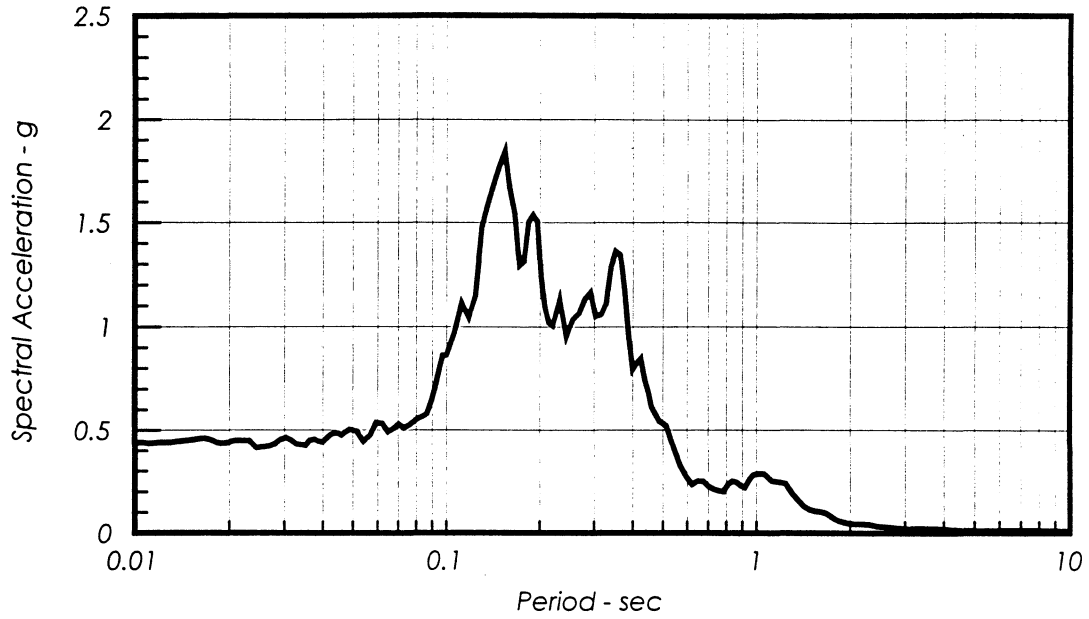


Figure 3
 Response Spectrum for Earthquake Ground Motion used as
 Input Rock Outcrop Motion in Sample Profile
 Santa Cruz Record, 0 degree component,
 Loma Prieta Earthquake

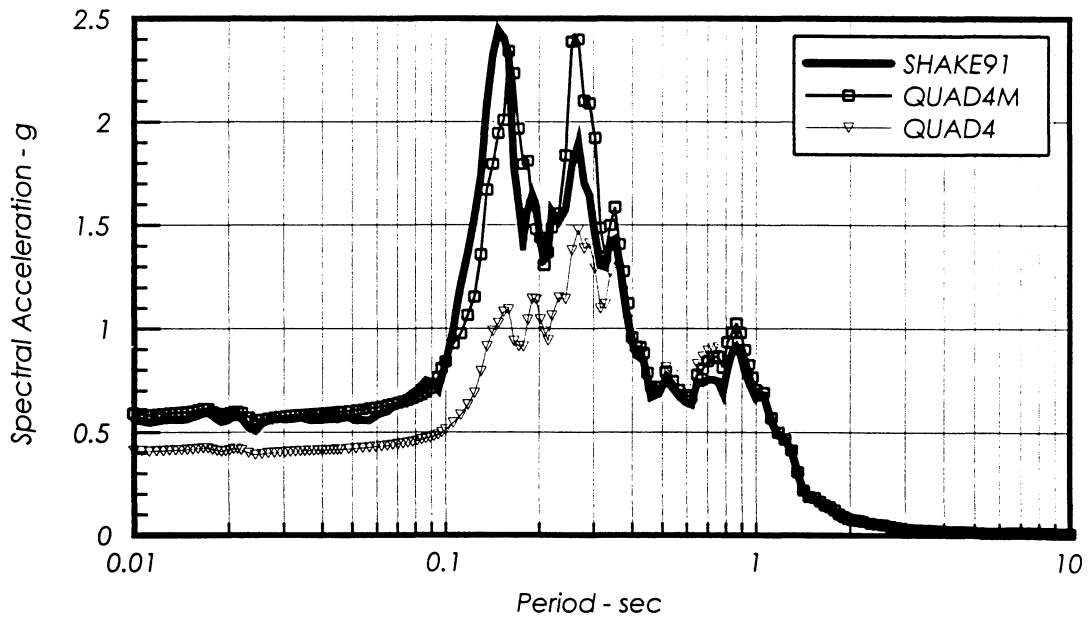


Figure 4
 Computed Response
 Spectral Ordinates at Ground Surface of Sample Profile
 Using Various Damping Schemes

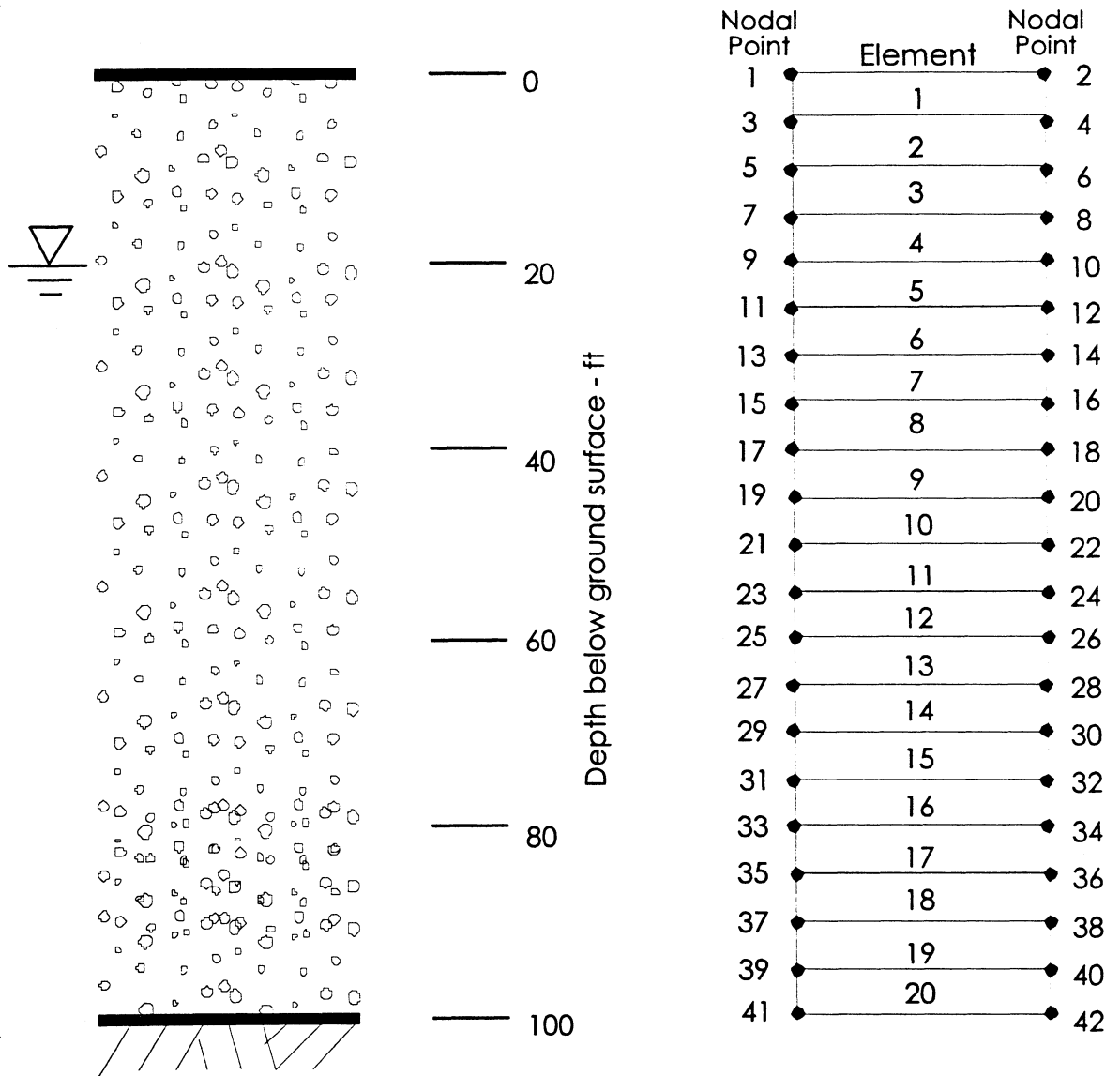


Figure 5
Finite Element Mesh Used for 100-ft Layer of Sand

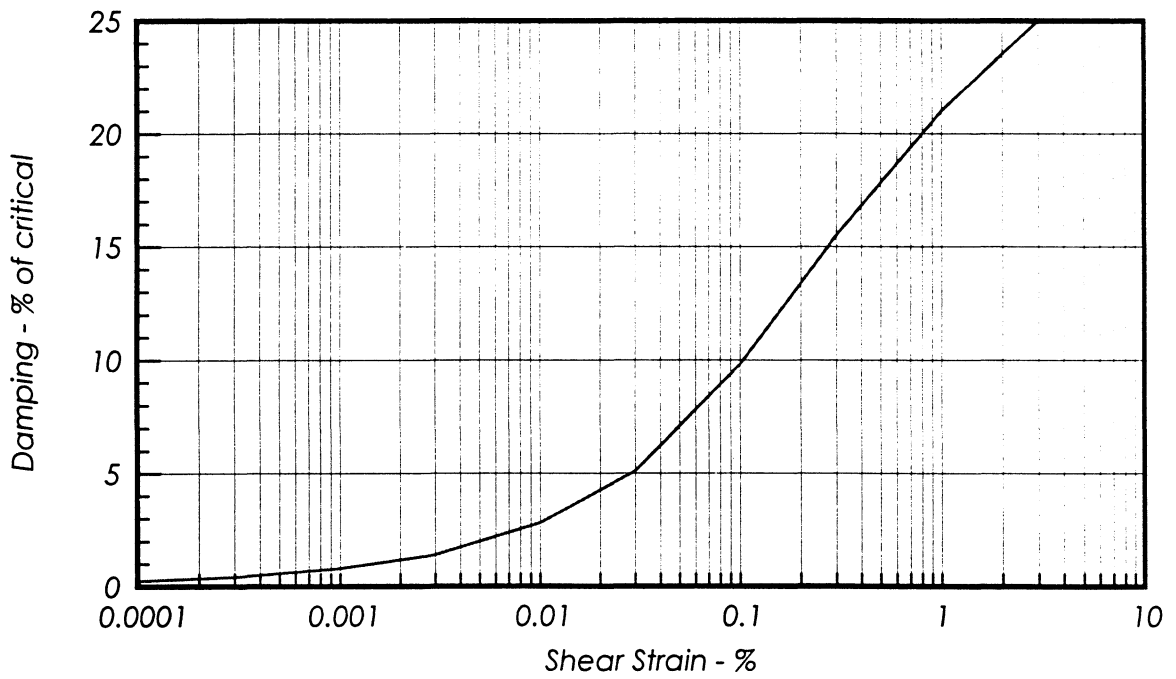
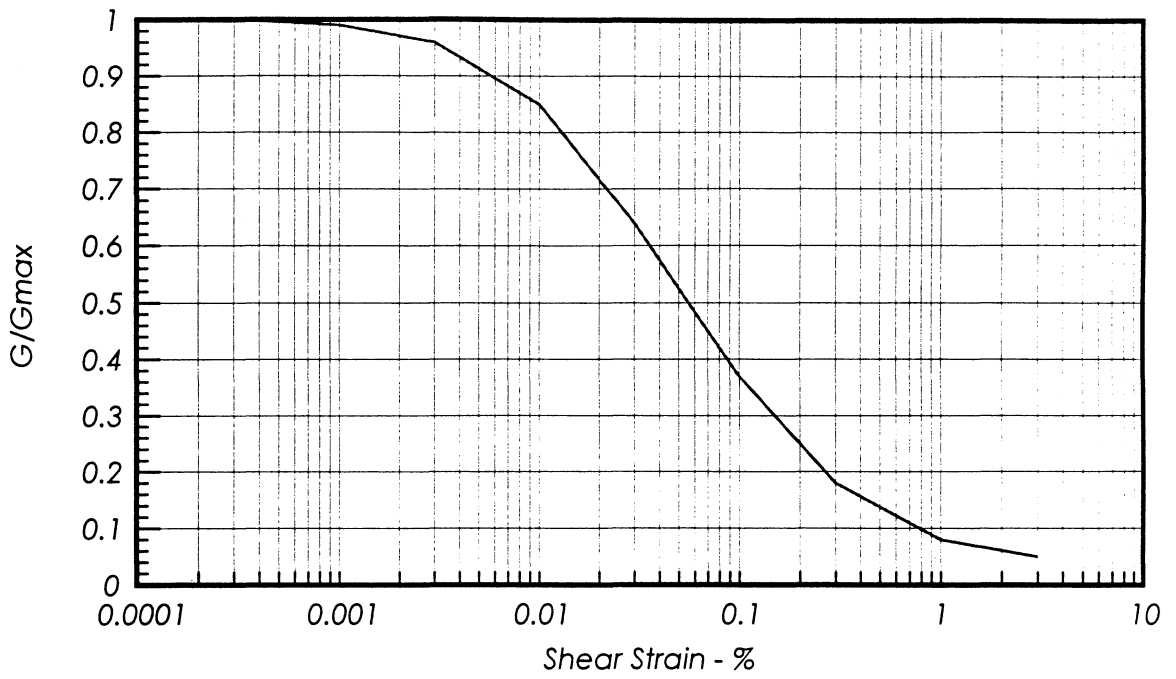


Figure 6
Dynamic Soil Properties for Sand

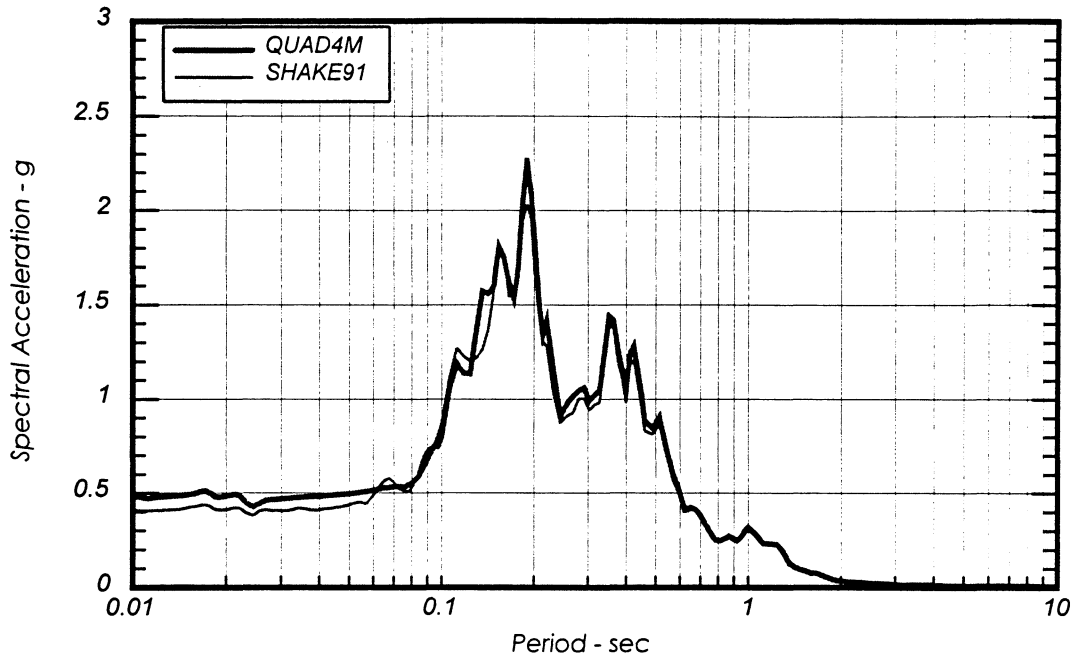


Figure 7
 Comparison of Response Spectra at Ground Surface
 Using Programs QUAD4M and SHAKE91
 for the 100 Foot Dense Sand Layer --
 Input Motion: Santa Cruz Record Scaled to 0.3g

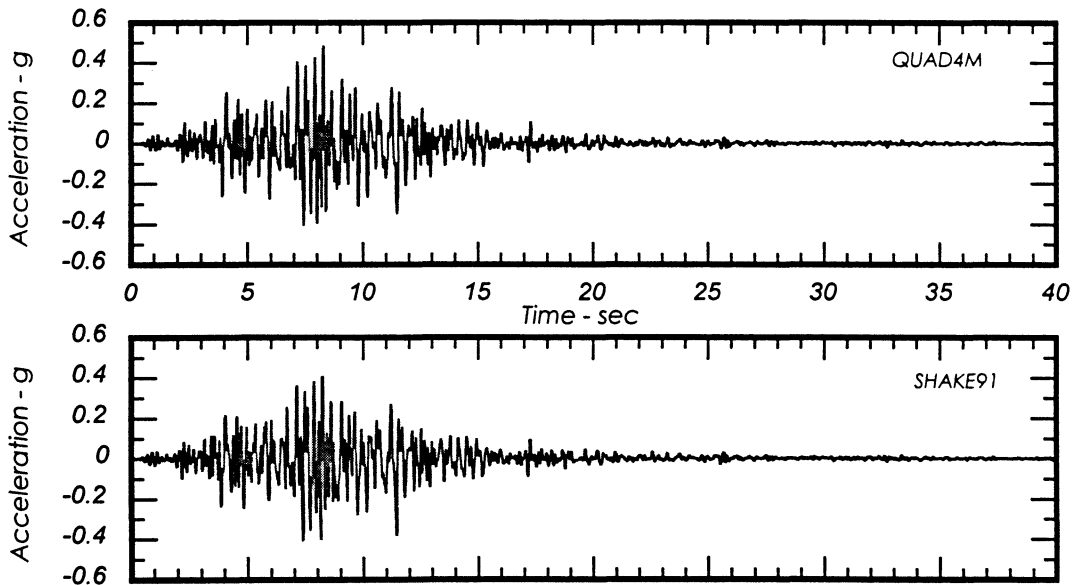


Figure 8
 Comparison of Time Histories at Ground Surface
 Computed Using QUAD4M and SHAKE91
 for the 100 Foot Dense Sand Layer --
 Input Motion: Santa Cruz Record Scaled to 0.3g

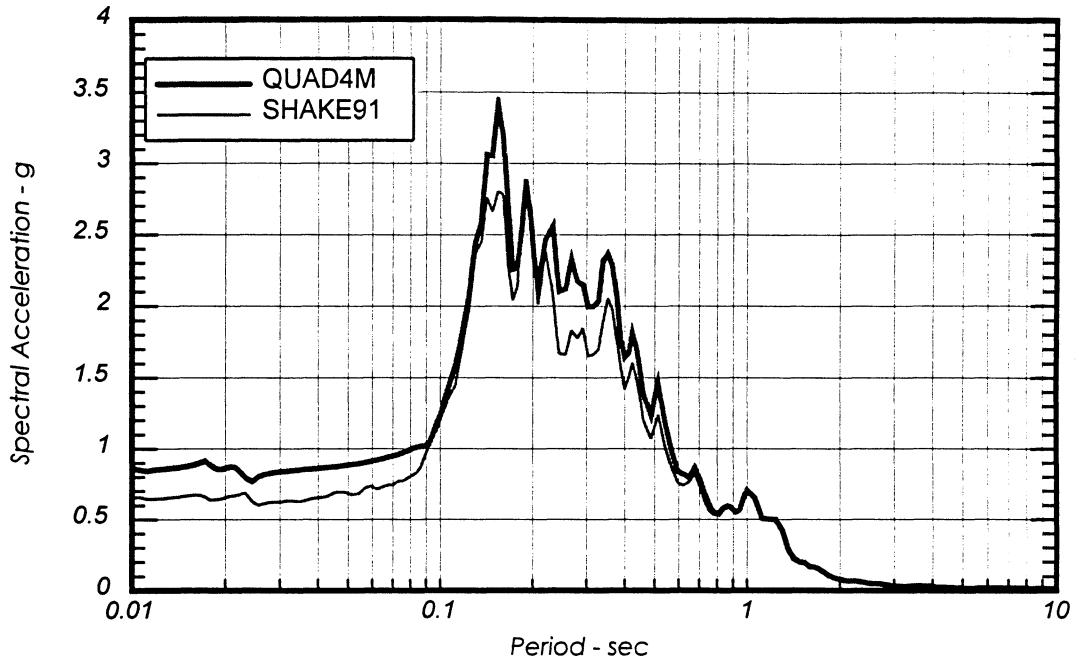


Figure 9
 Comparison of Response Spectra at Ground Surface
 Using Programs QUAD4M and SHAKE91
 for the 100 Foot Dense Sand Layer --
 Input Motion: Santa Cruz Record Scaled to 0.6g

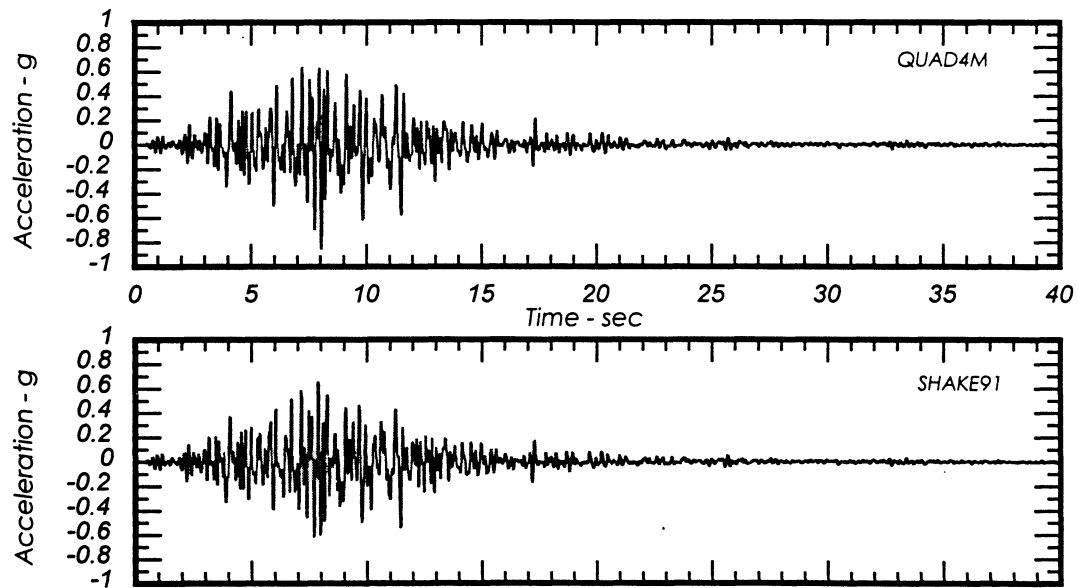


Figure 10
 Comparison of Time Histories at Ground Surface
 Using Programs QUAD4M and SHAKE91
 for the 100 Foot Dense Sand Layer --
 Input Motion: Santa Cruz Record Scaled to 0.6g

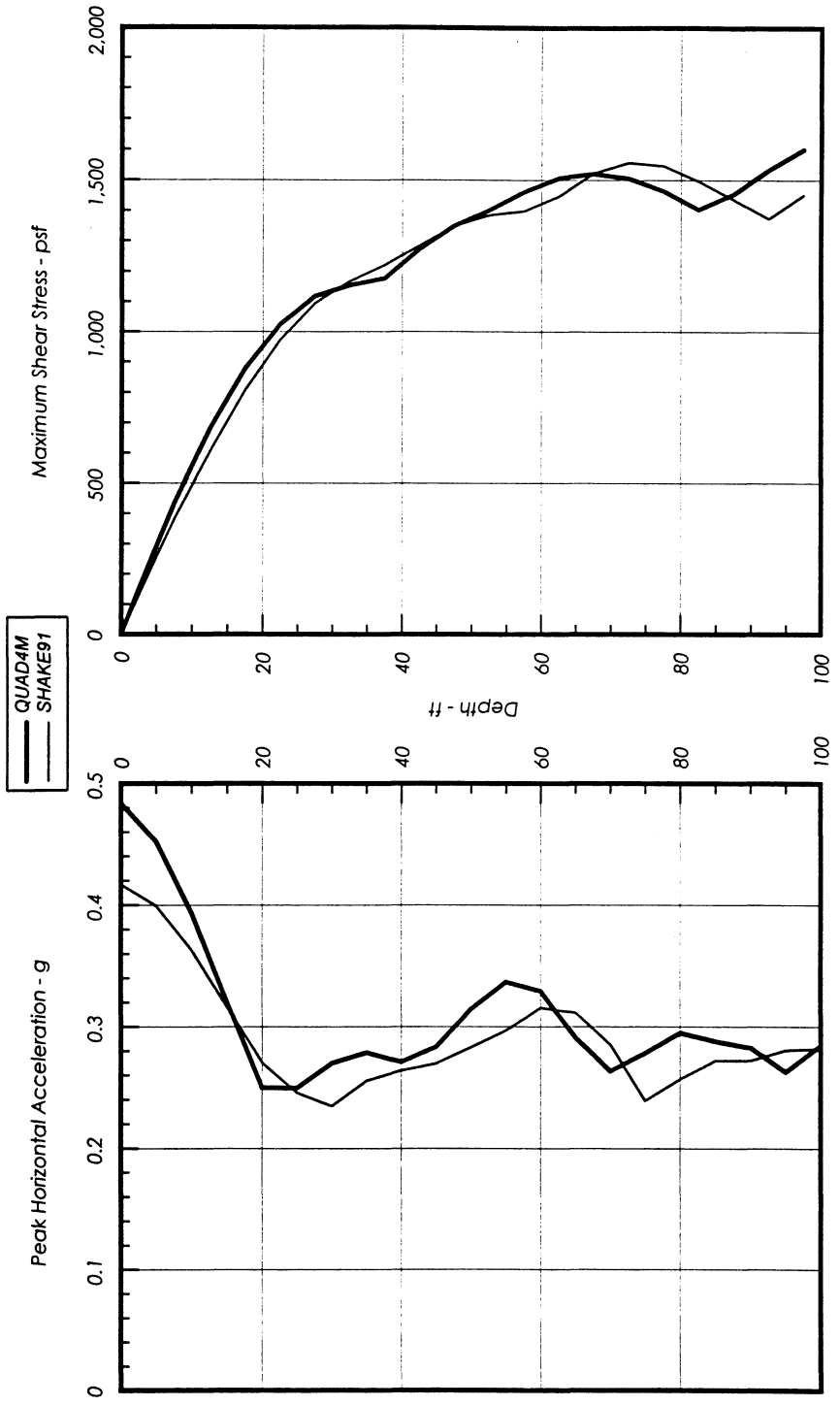


Figure 11
 Comparison of Peak Horizontal Accelerations and Maximum Shear Stresses
 Computed Using Programs QUAD4M and SHAKE91
 for the 100' Dense Sand Layer--
 Input Motion: Santa Cruz Record Scaled to 0.3g

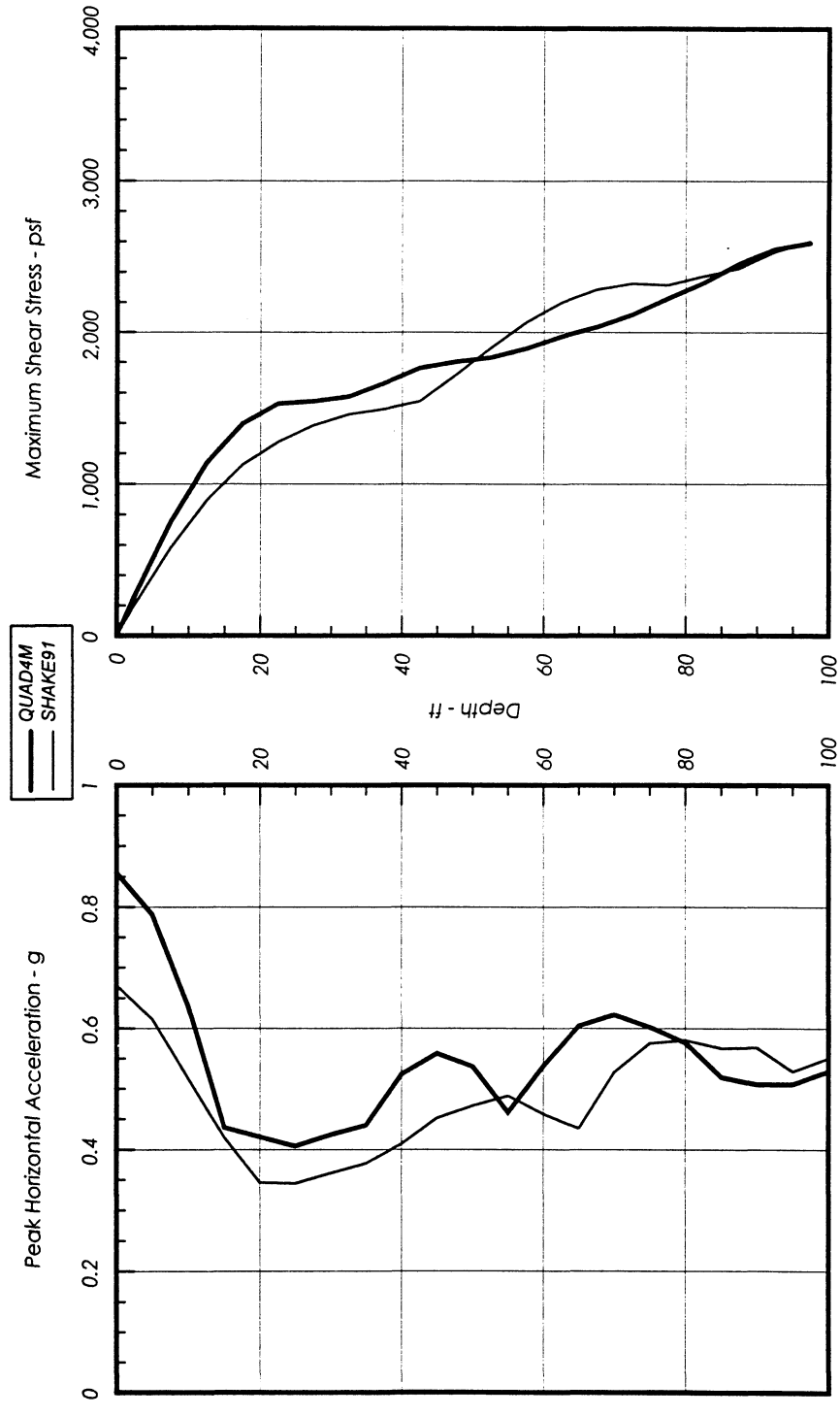


Figure 12
 Comparison of Peak Horizontal Accelerations and Maximum Shear Stresses
 Computed Using Programs QUAD4M and SHAKE91
 for the 100' Dense Sand Layer --
 Input Motion: Santa Cruz Record Scaled to 0.6g

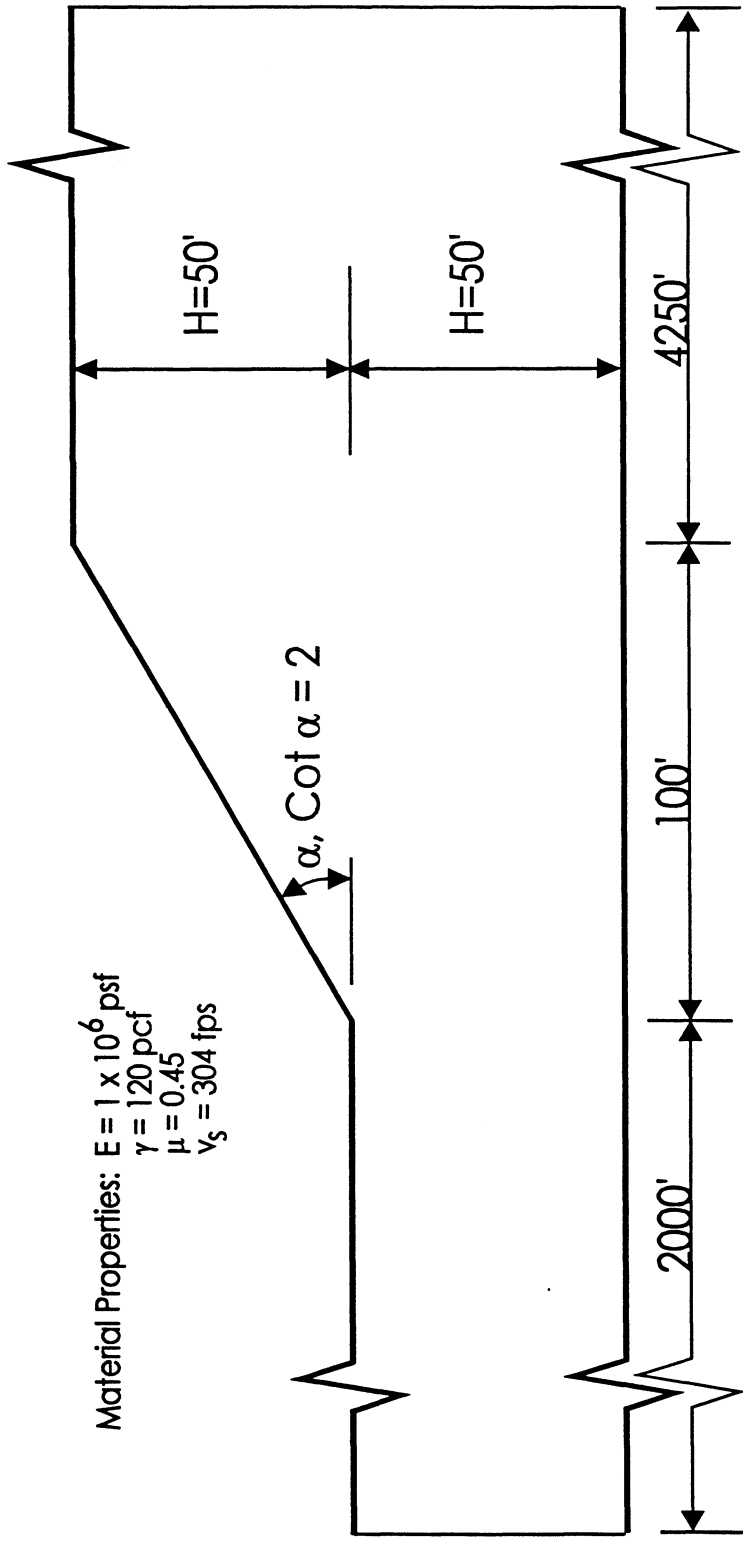


Figure 13
 Geometry and Material Properties for Bank of Sample Problem

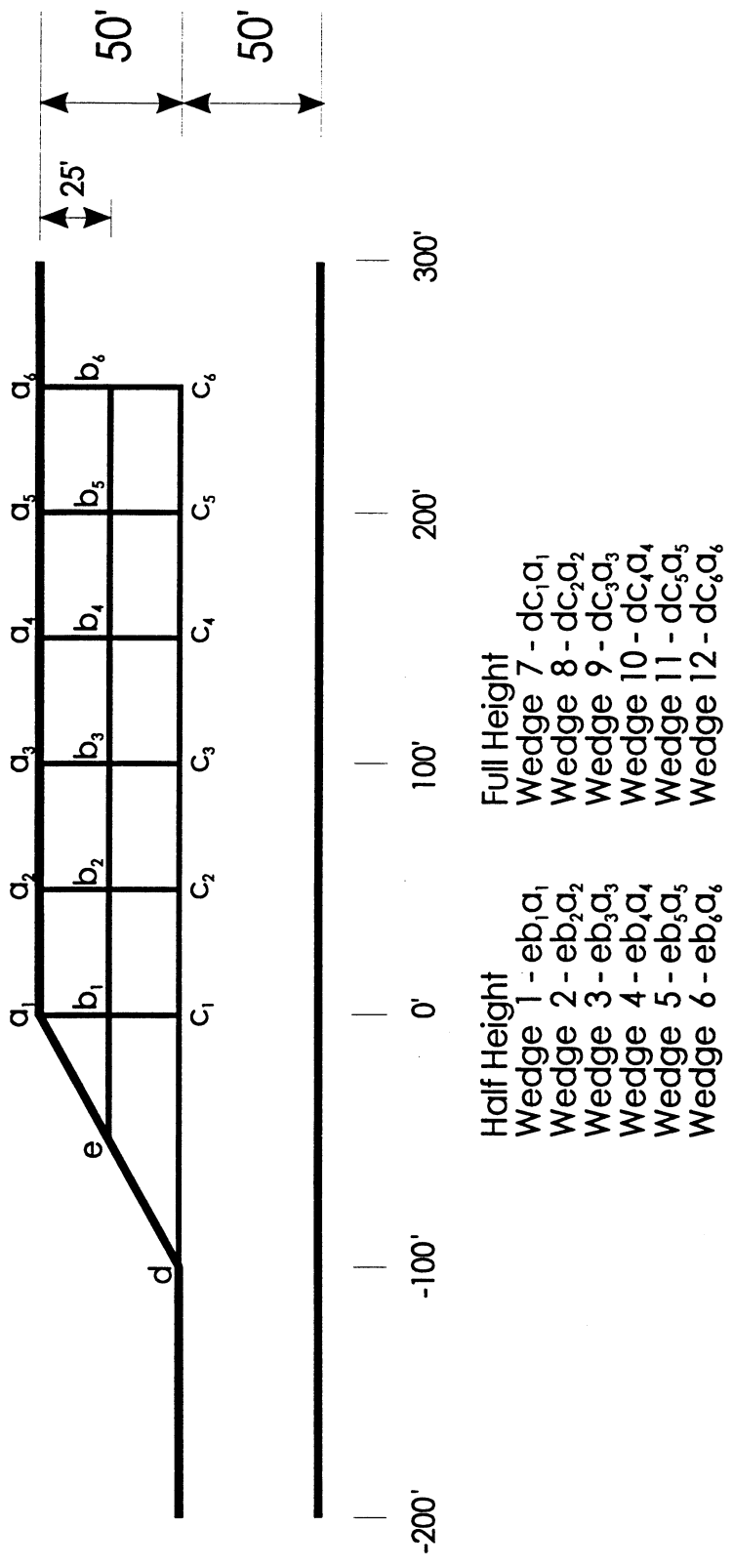


Figure 14
Description of Wedges Used in Seismic Coefficient Evaluation

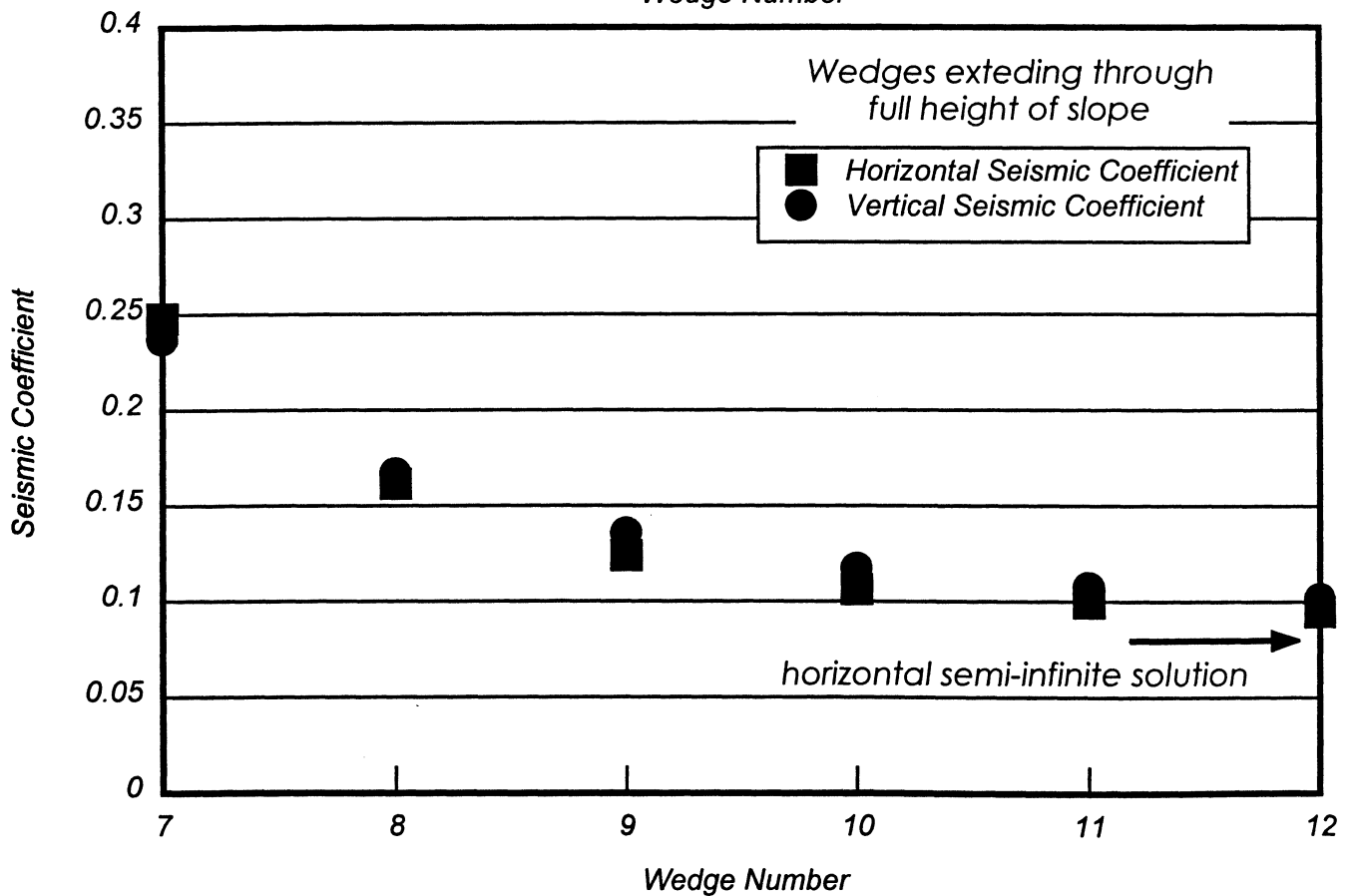
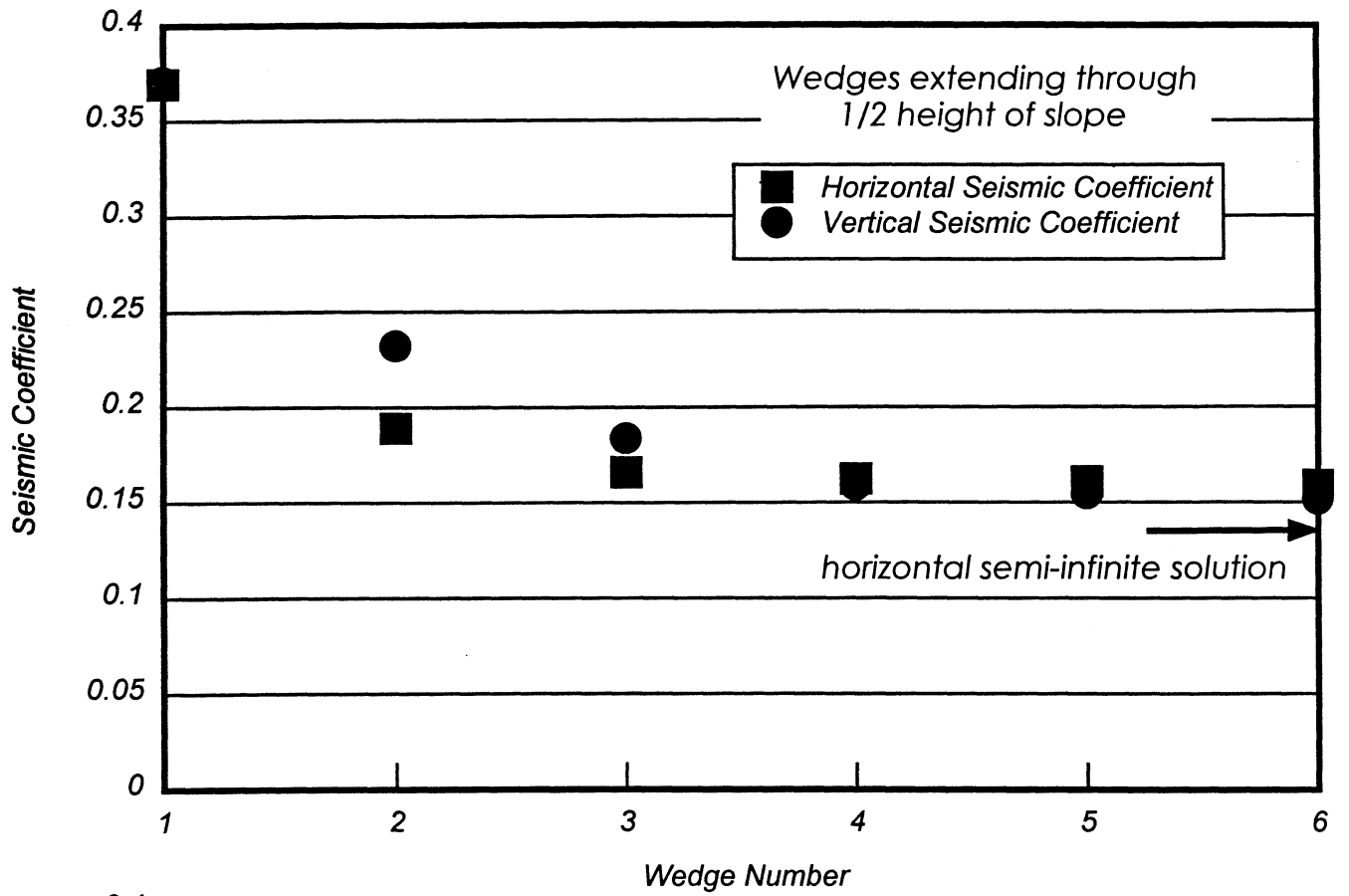


Figure 15
Peak Seismic Coefficients
Example Slope Problem

Appendix A - Program Listing of QUAD4M

Program QUAD4M is listed herein. The program has utilized some features of MICROSOFT FORTRAN 5.1 not implemented in the ANSI FORTRAN 77 specifications. These include data structures and dynamic allocation. When using MICROSOFT FORTRAN 5.1, the program can be compiled to run under MICROSOFT WINDOWS 3.1 or DOS, independent of the source listing, but the advantage to using WINDOWS 3.1 is virtually unrestricted access to memory, and in combination with the dynamically allocatable variables, allows large finite element representations to be analyzed on a microcomputer. When using MICROSOFT FORTRAN POWERSTATION 1.0, the program runs many times faster, and has full access to machine memory, but can only be compiled for DOS or Windows NT.

In order to compile under MICROSOFT FORTRAN 5.1, the program was split into 3 modules, QUAD4M1, QUAD4M2, and QUAD4M3. Also, the program must be compiled using the options /AH and /Gt in the compile command. In addition, in order to open enough files at once, a patch may need to be performed on the compiler. This patch and instructions for use are included on the source disk and are available from MICROSOFT.

The program was also compiled to run under MICROSOFT FORTRAN POWERSTATION 1.0, which needs no special considerations for compilation of this program.

The included program was compiled using POWERSTATION and instructions for use are included on the disk.

Acceleration time histories, stress time histories, and seismic coefficient time histories can be requested as described below. The program requires an input data file, earthquake time

history files for the horizontal and vertical components, if needed, and a soil property curve file. The format of these files is described in the beginning comment lines of the program.


```

WRITE(6,1132) 'SURFACE',N,'Y DIR',FILENAME
END IF
END DO
END DO
END IF
END IF
END IF
IF (KSAV.EQ.1) THEN
WRITE (*,1133) SAVEFILE
WRITE (6,1133) SAVEFILE
END IF
WRITE (6,1009) DATAIN
DO I=1, NUMPROPS
WRITE(6,1004) I, IDPROP(1,I), IDPROP(2,I)
M=MAX(0,NUMPOINTS(1,I), NUMPOINTS(2,I))
DO J=1,M
IF (J.LE.NUMPOINTS(1,I).AND.J.LE.NUMPOINTS(2,I)) THEN
WRITE(6,1006)SDATA(1,I,J),GDATA(1,J),SDATA(2,I,J),DDATA(1,J)
ELSE IF (J.LE.NUMPOINTS(1,I)) THEN
WRITE(6,1007)SDATA(1,I,J),GDATA(1,J)
ELSE
WRITE(6,1008)SDATA(2,I,J),DDATA(1,J)
END IF
END DO
END DO
IF (UNITS.EQ.'E') THEN
WRITE(6,1010) ROCKRHO*GRAV, 'M/M*3', ROCKBETAS/ROCKRHO, 'FT/SEC'
WRITE(6,1010) ROCKRHO*GRAV, 'M/M*3', ROCKBETAS/ROCKRHO, 'M/SEC'
ELSE
WRITE (6,1010) 0., 'PCF', 0., 'FT/SEC', 0., 'M/SEC'
END IF
ELSE
WRITE (6,1010) 0., 'M/M*3', 0., 'M/SEC', 0., 'M/SEC'
END IF
IF (NSLP.GT.0) THEN
WRITE(6,92)
END IF
DO N=1,NSLP
WRITE(6,93) N, NSEGN(1), ESEGN(N)
WRITE(6,94) (NSEGN(K), K=1, NSEGN(N))
WRITE(6,95)
WRITE(6,94) (ELSEGN(K), K=1, ELSEGN(N))
END DO
IF (UNITS.EQ.'E') THEN
WRITE(6,122)
ELSE
WRITE(6,123)

```

```

END IF
WRITE(6,132) (N, (EL(N), NODE(K), K=1,4),
& EL(N), TYPE, EL(N), DENS, EL(N), PO, EL(N), GRX,
& EL(N), G/1000., EL(N), XL, EL(N), AREA, N=1, N, ELM)
WRITE(6,142)
Boundary condition for dynamic computation
N=0
GIMT=0
DO M=1, NDP
CALL BOUNDARY(NO(M), M, N, NBC)
GIMT=MAX(GIMT, ABS(NO(M), X2I(1)), ABS(NO(M), X2I(2)),
& ABS(NO(M), X1I(1)), ABS(NO(M), X1I(2)),
& ABS(NO(M), X1(1)), ABS(NO(M), X1(2)))
END DO
IF (N.NE.NBP) THEN
WRITE(*,1098)
WRITE(6,1098)
STOP
END IF
Initial Conditions Echo
IF (GIMT.GT.0) THEN
WRITE(*,99)
WRITE(6,1099)
DO M=1, NDP
WRITE(6,1100) M, NO(M), X2I(1), NO(M), X1I(1), NO(M), X1(1),
& NO(M), X2I(2), NO(M), X1I(2), NO(M), X1(2)
END DO
END IF
RETURN
82 FORMAT(////'1')
92 FORMAT(////'1') ' SEISMIC COEFFICIENT SURFACE DATA:'
93 FORMAT(' BLOCK', I3.5X, 'NSEG', I4.5X, 'ESEG', I4./
& ' SURFACE PASSES THROUGH NODES:')
94 FORMAT(1515)
95 FORMAT (' SURFACE INCLUDES ELEMENTS:')
99 FORMAT (////'1') ' INITIAL CONDITIONS USED AT THE NODES: ', /, ' NODE',
& 8X, 'X2IH', 8X, 'X1IH', 9X, 'XIH',
& 8X, 'X2IV', 8X, 'X1IV', 9X, 'XIV'/)
102 FORMAT(/
& 20X, 'NO. OF ELEMENTS =', I6/
& 16X, 'NO. OF NODAL POINTS =', I6/
& 17X, 'DEGREES OF FREEDOM =', I6/
& 21X, 'HALF-BANDWIDTH =', I6/
& 16X, 'CONTROLLING ELEMENT =', I6/
& 10X, 'NO. OF FIXED BNDRY CONDS =', I6/
& 18X, 'NO. OF ITERATIONS =', I6/
& 6X, 'TOTAL EQ. POINTS READ (KGMX) =', I6/
& 1X, 'LAST EQ. PTS. USED (NIEQ TO KGEQ) =', I6/
& 3X, 'INT. EQ. PTS USED (NIEQ TO N3EQ) =', I6/
& 11X, 'TIME INTERVAL OF RECORDS =', F8.4, ' SECONDS' /

```

C
C
C

C
C
C

PROGRAM: QUAD4M

MODULE: QUAD4M1


```

C the horizontal component and vertical component (if any) of
C the earthquake, and the soil data.
C
C      Written for QUAD4M
C      U.C. Davis, 1993
C      by Martin Byrd Hudson, I.M. Idriss, Molsen Beikae
C      Modified from QUAD4, 1973,
C      by I.M. Idriss, J. Lysmer, R. Hwang and H. Bolton Seed
C
C      STRUCTURE /ELEMENT/
C      REAL GRX,G.E,EN,AREA,XL,TIMEZ,SIG(3),SIGMAX(3),EPSMAX,PO,DENS
C      INTEGER NODE(4),TYPE,LSTR
C      END STRUCTURE
C      STRUCTURE /NODE/
C      REAL XORD,YORD,TRIBLEN,BETAS,BETAP,X2I(2),X1I(2),XI(2)
C      INTEGER BC,OUT
C      END STRUCTURE
C      COMMON/CONST1/TITLE,DRF,NDPT,NB1,NBP,NELM,UNITS,GRAV,NSLP,NF
C      CHARACTER TITLE*72,UNITS*1
C      COMMON/CONST2/KGMAY,KGEQ,NIEQ,N2EQ,N3EQ,NUMB,KV,KSVA
C      COMMON/CONST3/DIEQ,EQMOD(2),PRM,UGMAX(2),EQMH,EQNV,UG(2),PRINPT
C      COMMON/CONST4/SHISTFHT,AHISTFHT,KHISTFHT,SFILEOUT,SFILEOUT*,
C      & KFILEOUT,SSUFFIX,ASUFFIX,KSUFFIX,DROUT,SAVEFILE,
C      & DATIN
C      CHARACTER SHISTFHT*1,AHISTFHT*1,KHISTFHT*1,SFILEOUT*8,AFILEOUT*8,
C      & KFILEOUT*8,SSUFFIX*3,ASUFFIX*3,KSUFFIX*3,DROUT*72,
C      & SAVEFILE*12,DATIN*72
C      COMMON/CONST5/HDRX,HORY,HORY,EARHGH,EARHGH,EQINPHT(2),ROCKVP,ROCKVS,
C      & ROCKRH,THISTR,THISTACC,NPLX,NPLY
C      CHARACTER EQINPHT*20,EARHGH*72,EARHGH*72
C      INTEGER HDRX,HORY,ESEG,ELSEG
C      CHARACTER*75 IDPROP
C      RECORD /ELEMENT/EL(*)
C      RECORD /NODE/NO(*)
C      DIMENSION U2G(0:KGMAX,*),IDPROP(2,*),SDATA(2,NUMPROPS,*),
C      & GDATA(NUMPROPS,*),DDATA(NUMPROPS,*),NUMPOINTS(2,*),
C      & NSEG(*),NOSEG(NSLP,*),ESEG(*),ELSEG(NSLP,*)
C
C      IF (KV.EQ.2) THEN
C      DO I=0,KGMAX
C      DO J=1,2
C      U2G(I,J)=0.
C      END DO
C      ELSE
C      DO I=0,KGMAX
C      U2G(I,1)=0.
C      END DO
C      END IF
C
C      Read Seismic Coefficient Surface Information
C
C      IF (NSLP.GT.0) THEN
C      DO J=1,NSLP
C      READ (5,/(/))
C      READ(5,(2I5)) NSEG(J),ESEG(J)
C      READ(5,/(/))
C      READ(5,(15I5)) (NOSEG(J),I=1,NSEG(J))
C      READ(5,/(/))
C      READ(5,(15I5)) (ESEG(J),I=1,ESEG(J))
C      END DO
C
C      Read Element Information
C      DO J=1,NELM
C      READ(5,/(/)) N,(EL(N),NODE(L),L=1,4),EL(N),TYPE,
C      & EL(N),DENS,EL(N),PO,EL(N),GMX,EL(N),G,
C      & EL(N),XL,EL(N),LSTR
C      Reorder nodes if not according to specifications
C      DO I=1,2
C      DO K=I+1,4
C      IF(EL(N),NODE(1),EQ,EL(N),NODE(K)) THEN
C      WRITE(6,*) 'Nodes reordered for element: ',N
C      IF (I.EQ.1.AND.K.EQ.2) THEN
C      EL(N),NODE(1)=EL(N),NODE(3)
C      EL(N),NODE(3)=EL(N),NODE(2)
C      EL(N),NODE(2)=EL(N),NODE(4)
C      ELSE IF (I.EQ.2.AND.K.EQ.3) THEN
C      EL(N),NODE(2)=EL(N),NODE(1)
C      EL(N),NODE(1)=EL(N),NODE(4)
C      EL(N),NODE(4)=EL(N),NODE(3)
C      ELSE IF (I.EQ.1.AND.K.EQ.4) THEN
C      EL(N),NODE(1)=EL(N),NODE(2)
C      EL(N),NODE(2)=EL(N),NODE(3)
C      EL(N),NODE(3)=EL(N),NODE(4)
C      ELSE
C      PRINT*, 'Element ',N, ' has improperly repeating nodes.'
C      STOP
C      END IF
C      END DO
C      END DO
C      END DO
C
C      Read Node Information
C      DO N=1,NPT
C      READ(5,(15,2F10,0,2I5,6F13,0)) I,NO(I),XORD,NO(I),YORD,
C      & NO(I),BC,NO(I),OUT,
C      & NO(I),X2I(2),NO(I),X1I(2),XI(2),
C      & NO(I),X2I(2),NO(I),X1I(2),XI(2)
C      END DO

```

```

C      Verify that no seismic coefficient surfaces go through base
C      IF (NSLP.GT.0) THEN
C      DO J=1,NSLP
C      IF (NO(NOSEG(J,1),BC,NE,0)) THEN
C      WRITE (*,'(A14,A,)', NODE',NOSEG(J,1),'. IS NOT A',
C      & ' FREE NODE AND SHOULDN'T BE USED IN A SEISMIC COEFF SURFACE!')
C      STOP
C      END IF
C      END DO
C      END DO
C      END IF
C      Find area of elements
C      DO J=1,NELM
C      X1=NO(EL(J),NODE(1)),XORD
C      X2=NO(EL(J),NODE(2)),XORD
C      X3=NO(EL(J),NODE(3)),XORD
C      X4=NO(EL(J),NODE(4)),XORD
C      Y1=NO(EL(J),NODE(1)),YORD
C      Y2=NO(EL(J),NODE(2)),YORD
C      Y3=NO(EL(J),NODE(3)),YORD
C      Y4=NO(EL(J),NODE(4)),YORD
C      EL(C).AREA=(Y2-Y4)*(X1+X2-X3-X4)
C      EL(C).AREA=EL(C).AREA-(X2-X4)*(Y1+Y2-Y3-Y4)
C      EL(C).AREA=0.5*EL(C).AREA
C      IF (EL(C).AREA.LE.0.) THEN
C      PRINT*,' ELEMENT',J,' HAS 0 OR NEGATIVE AREA. ABORTED.'
C      WRITE (*,'(6,*)',ELEMENT',J,' HAS 0 OR NEGATIVE AREA. ABORTED.'
C      STOP
C      END IF
C      END DO
C      Find Tributary Length of base nodes
C      DO L=1,NOPT
C      NO(L),TRIBLEN=0.
C      IF (NO(L),BC,EQ,4) THEN
C      DO K=1,NELM
C      DO M=1,4
C      IF (EL(K),NODE(M),EQ,L) THEN
C      IF (N.EQ.1) THEN
C      M=4
C      ELSE
C      M=M-1
C      END IF
C      IF (NO(EL(K),NODE(M)),BC,EQ,4) THEN
C      NO(L),TRIBLEN=NO(L),TRIBLEN+
C      ABS(NO(EL(K),NODE(M)),XORD)-NO(L),XORD)
C      END IF
C      IF (N.EQ.4) THEN

```

REIND 7
RETURN
END

```

SUBROUTINE QUAD4M(EL, NO, ZMASS, SMASS, R, AT, BT, X1, X2, DSMAX, TIME1, NBC,
& UZG, X, ST, DS, MAXM, IHISTSTR, IHISTACC, SDATA, GDATA,
& DDATA, NUMPROPS, NUMPOINTS, ROCKBETAS, ROCKBETAP,
& NSEG, NOSEG, ESEG, ELSEG)
C
C Controlling Finite Element Computation Subroutine
C
C      Written for QUAD4M
C      U.C. Davis, 1993
C      by Martin Byrd Hudson, I. H. Idriss, Mohsen Beikae
C      by I. H. Idriss, J. Lynner, R. Hwang and H. Bolton Seed
C      Modified from QUAD4, 1973.
C
C STRUCTURE /ELEMENT/
REAL GMX, G, E, EN, AREA, XL, TIME2, SIG(3), SIGMAX(3), EPSMAX, PO, DENS
INTEGER NODE(4), TYPE, LSTR
END STRUCTURE
STRUCTURE /NODE/
REAL XORD, YORD, TRIBLEN, BETAS, BETAP, X2I(2), X1I(2), XI(2)
INTEGER BC, OUT
END STRUCTURE
COMMON/CONST1/TITLE, DRF, NOPT, NBI, NBP, NELM, UNITS, GRAV, NSLP, NF
CHARACTER TITLE*72, UNITS*1
COMMON/CONST2/KGMX, XGEQ, NIEQ, NREQ, NSEG, NUMB, KV, KSAV
COMMON/CONST3/DTEQ, EQMUL(2), PRM, UGMX(2), EQNH, EQNV, UG(2), PRINPRT
CHARACTER*72 EQNH, EQNV
COMMON/CONST4/SHIFMT, AHISFTMT, KHISFTMT, SFLEOUT, AFLEOUT
& KFLEOUT, SSOFFIX, ASOFFIX, KSOFFIX, DROUT, SAVEFILE,
& DATAB
CHARACTER SHIFMT*1, AHISFTMT*1, KHISFTMT*1, SFLEOUT*8, AFLEOUT*8,
& KFLEOUT*8, SSOFFIX*3, ASOFFIX*3, KSOFFIX*3, DROUT*72,
& SAVEFILE*12, DATAB*72
INTEGER*2 IHR1, IHINI, ISECI, I100TH, IHR2, IHIN2, ISEC2,
& IYR1, IMON1, IDAY1, IYR2, IMON2, IDAY2
INTEGER ESEG(*), ELSEG(NSLP, *)
RECORD /ELEMENT/EL(*)
RECORD /NODE/NO(*)
DIMENSION ZMASS(*), SMASS(*), R(*), AT(*), BT(*), XI(*), X2(*), Y2(*), DSMAX(*),
& TIMEI(*), NBC(*), UZG(0:KGMX, *), X(*), ST(NF, *), DS(NF, *),
& SDATA(2, NUMPROPS, *), GDATA(NUMPROPS, *), DDATA(NUMPROPS, *),
& NUMPOINTS(2, *), NSEG(*), NOSEG(NSLP, *),
& ELST [ALLOCATABLE] (:, :),
& ELMASSORG [ALLOCATABLE] (:),
& STMOD [ALLOCATABLE] (:, :),
& SEI$MAX [ALLOCATABLE] (:, :),
& WSLIP [ALLOCATABLE] (:)
C
C ALLOCATE (ELST(NELM, B, B), ELMASSORG(NELM), STMOD(NF, MAXM))
IF (NSLP.GT.0) THEN
  ALLOCATE (SEI$MAX(2*KV, NSLP), WSLIP(NSLP))
END IF
CALL GETTIM(IHR1, IHINI, ISEC1, I100TH)
CALL GETDAT(IYR1, IMON1, IDAY1)
DO LOOP = 1, NUMB
  IF (LOOP .GE. NUMB) THEN
    N2 = NIEQ
    N3 = KGEQ
  ELSE
    N2 = N2EQ
    N3 = N3EQ
  END IF
  DO N = 1, NF
    TIMEI(N) = 0.
    DSMAX(N) = 0.
  END DO
  DO N = 1, NELM
    EL(N).TIMEZ = 0.
    EL(N).EPSMAX = 0.
    DO L = 1, 3
      EL(N).SIG(L) = 0.
      EL(N).SIGMAX(L) = 0.
    END DO
  END DO
  WRITE(*, 9205) LOOP
  WRITE(6, 9206) LOOP
  Set up stiffness and damping matrix and compute eigenvalue
  CALL FRMSTF(LOOP, EL, NO, ZMASS, SMASS, NBC, ST, DS, R, MAXM, ELST,
& ELMASSORG, ROCKBETAS, ROCKBETAP)
  CALL GETTIM(IHR2, IHIN2, ISEC2, I100TH)
  CALL GETDAT(IYR2, IMON2, IDAY2)
  TIM = 60*(60*(24*(365*(IYR2-IYR1)+(MODDAY(IMON2)-MODDAY(IMON1))+
& (IDAY2-IDAY1)))+(IHR2-IHR1))+(IMIN2-IMINI))+(ISEC2-ISEC1)
  WRITE (*, 1096) TIM
  WRITE (6, 1096) TIM
  IYR1=IYR2
  IMON1=IMON2
  IDAY1=IDAY2
  IHR1=IHR2
  IHINI=IHIN2
  ISEC1=ISEC2
  DO N=1, NF
    DS(N,L)=DS(N,L)*DRF
  END DO
  END DO
  Form Modified Stiffness Matrix:
  DO L = 1, NF
    STMOD(L,1) = ST(L,1) + 2./DTEQ*DS(L,1) +
& 4./DTEQ*DTEQ*SMASS(L)
  END DO
  DO J = 2, MAXM
    DO L = 1, NF
      STMOD(L,J) = ST(L,J) + 2./DTEQ*DS(L,J)
    END DO
  END DO

```

```

C
END DO
END DO
WRITE(*,9305)
CALL SYMBOL(1,STMOD,R,NF,MAXM) ! Prepares Stiffness matrix
C
Initialization
C
DO N = 1, NF/2
  X(N) = 0.
END DO
DO N = 1, NF/2
  X2(2*N-1) = NO(N), X2I(1)
  X2(2*N) = NO(N), X2I(2)
  X1(2*N-1) = NO(N), X1I(1)
  X1(2*N) = NO(N), X1I(2)
  X(2*N-1) = NO(N), X(1)
  X(2*N) = NO(N), X(2)
END DO
DO J=1, NSLP
  DO K=1, 2*KV
    SETSMAX(K,J) = 0.
  END DO
END DO
C
Start dynamic computation
C
WRITE(*,9405)
ILINE=0
DO KTIME = N2, N3
  IF (ILINE.LT.8) THEN
    ILINE=ILINE+1
  ELSE
    ILINE=1
  END IF
  TIMEF=DTEQ*FLOAT(KTIME)
  WRITE(*,9505) LOOP,KTIME,TIMEF
  UG(1) = U2G(KTIME,1)
  UG(2) = 0.0
  XIBASHRZ=XIBASHRZ + DTEQ/2.*(U2G(KTIME-1,1)+U2G(KTIME,1))
  IF (KV.EQ.2) THEN
    UG(2) = U2G(KTIME,2)
    XIBASVERT=XIBASVERT + DTEQ/2.*(U2G(KTIME-1,2)+U2G(KTIME,2))
  END IF
DO N = 1, NF
  IF (ABS(X(N)).GE.100.) THEN ! If disp too large
    WRITE(*,82)
    WRITE(*,7775) KTIME,N,X(N)
    WRITE(6,82)
    WRITE(6,7775) KTIME,N,X(N)
    WRITE(*,8989)
    WRITE(6,8989)
    STOP
  END IF
C
AT(N) = 4.*(X(N)/(DTEQ*DTEQ) + X1(N)/DTEQ + X2(N)/4.)
BT(N) = X1(N) + X(N)*2./DTEQ
Modified Force Vector:
R(N) = SMASS(N)*AT(N) + DS(N,1)*BT(N)
Add on Forces due to relative Acceleration of Points
IF (MOD(N,2).NE.0) THEN
  R(N) = R(N) - SMASS(N)*UG(1)
ELSE IF (KV.EQ.2) THEN
  R(N) = R(N) - SMASS(N)*UG(2)
END IF
END DO
DO N = 1, NF
  L = N - 1
  DO J = 2, MINO (MAXM,NF-N+1)
    K = L + J
    R(N) = R(N) + DS(N,J)*BT(K)
    R(K) = R(K) + DS(N,J)*BT(N)
  END DO
END DO
Solve for displacement
CALL SYMBOL(2,STMOD,R,NF,MAXM)
DO N = 1, NF
  U0=X(N)
  U1=0-X1(N)
  U2=0-X2(N)
  X(N)=R(N)
  X2(N)=X(N)*4./DTEQ*DTEQ - AT(N)
  X1(N)=U10 + DTEQ/2.*(U20 + X2(N))
END DO
DO L = 1,2
  DO N = L, NF, 2
    AJ = ABS(X2(N) + UG(L))
    IF (DSMAX(N).GE. AJ) CYCLE
    DSMAX(N)=AJ
    TIMEI(N)=FLOAT(KTIME)*DTEQ
  END DO
END DO
DO N = 1, NEMB
  CALL STRESSES(EL(N),NO,KTIME,X)
END DO
IF (LOOP.NE.NUMB) CYCLE
SAVE STATE OF SYSTEM IN FILE FOR RESTART
IF (KTIME.EQ.N3.AND.KSAV.EQ.1) THEN
  DO N = 1, NF/2
    NO(N), X2I(1) = X2(2*N-1)
    NO(N), X2I(2) = X2(2*N)
    NO(N), X1I(1) = X1(2*N-1)
    NO(N), X1I(2) = X1(2*N)
  END DO

```



```

WRITE(6,625)
IF (KV.EQ.2) THEN
  WRITE(6,626)
END IF
WRITE(6, '(//18(1H) )')
WRITE(6,627)
IF (KV.EQ.2) THEN
  WRITE(6,628)
END IF
WRITE(6, '(//)')
END IF
DO M = 1, NSLP
  WRITE(6,623) M, WSLIP(M), SEISMAX(1,M), SEISMAX(2,M)
  IF (KV.EQ.2) THEN
    WRITE(6,624) SEISMAX(3,M), SEISMAX(4,M)
  END IF
  WRITE(6, '(//)')
END IF
AJ = Z/AR
WRITE(*,652) LOOP,AJ
WRITE(6,652) LOOP,AJ
CALL GETTIM(IHR2,IMIN2,ISEC2,1100TH)
CALL GETDAT(IYR2,IMON2,IDAY2)
TIM = 60*(60*(24*(365*(IYR2-IYR1)+(MODAY(IMON2)-MODAY(IMON1)))+(IDAY2-IDAY1))+(IHR2-IHR1))+(IMIN2-IMINI))+(ISEC2-ISEC1)
WRITE (*,1097) N3-N2+1, TIM
IHR1=IHR2
IMIN1=IMIN2
ISEC1=ISEC2
IMON1=IMON2
IYR1=IYR2
IDAY1=IDAY2
END DO
N=1
WRITE(*,7676)
WRITE(6,7676)
RETURN
C
2 FORMAT (12A6,12)
82 FORMAT(////'1')
552 FORMAT('1',
& 5X,'PEAK MODAL ACCELERATION VALUES (g's)://.10X,'MODE',5X,
& 'XORD',5X,'YORD',9X,'X-ACC',7X,'AT TIME',11X,'Y-ACC',
& 7X,'AT TIME',/)
562 FORMAT(114,2F9,1,4F14,4)
592 FORMAT(////'1',/5X,'PEAK ELEMENT STRESSES (ENG. PSF or SI: N/M*2)',
& ' AND STRAINS'://.10X,'ELM',11X,'SIG-X',10X,'SIG-Y',9X,'SIG-XY',
& 9X,'EPS-MAX',8X,'AT TIME'//)
602 FORMAT (114,3F15,1,F15,3,F15,3)
612 FORMAT(//5X,'MODULI (ENG. KSF or SI: KN/M*2) AND DAMPING',/
& 2X,'ELM',6X,'G-USED',7X,'G-NEW',5X,'DIF',6X,'3X,
& 'DAMP-USED',4X,'DAMP-NEW',2X,'DIF-DAMP',//)
622 FORMAT(15,3PF12,1,F12,1,OPF10,1,F10,5,F12,5,F10,1)
623 FORMAT(19,5X,3F12,4,\)
624 FORMAT(2F12,4)
625 FORMAT(////'1', MAX & MIN SEISMIC COEFFICIENTS'// SURFACE
& WEIGHT(LB OR N) X-DIRECTION'\) Y-DIRECTION'\)
626 FORMAT(
627 FORMAT(12X,' NEGATIVE POSITIVE '\)
628 FORMAT(' NEGATIVE POSITIVE '\)
652 FORMAT(//5X,'ITERATION CYCLE NO.',13,2X,'AVE OVERALL DAMP',-
& F6,3)
1096 FORMAT (////' TIME REQUIRED FOR FORMATION AND TRIANGULIZATION 0'
& 'F MATRICES =',F11.0,' SEC')
1097 FORMAT (////' TIME REQUIRED FOR',15,' STEPS =',F11.0,
& ' SEC')
7676 FORMAT(//
& 85X,'*****'/
& 85X,'** END OF JOB **'/
& 85X,'*****'/
7775 FORMAT(' PROGRAM BLEW UP, KTIME =',15,' N =',15,' X =',
& F10,3)
8989 FORMAT(//
& 85X,'*****'/
& 85X,'** JOB IS ABORTED **'/
& 85X,'*****'/
152 FORMAT(//
9205 FORMAT(,'1',/5X,'ITERATION NO.',13,/,/15X,
& 'SET UP STIFFNESS MATRIX AND COMPUTE EIGENVALUE')
9206 FORMAT(,'1',/5X,'ITERATION NO.',13,/)
9305 FORMAT(15X,'TRIANGULARIZE EFFECTIVE STIFFNESS MATRIX')
9405 FORMAT(15X,'START DYNAMIC COMPUTATION'//)
9505 FORMAT('*,114,'** IT =',12,' STEP NO.=',15,' AT TIME =',F10,4)
END

```



```

C      Sum Mass around each node
C      DO I=1,4
ZMASS(EL(N),NODE(I))=ZMASS(EL(N),NODE(I))+ELMASS
END DO
C
C      Preserve original element stiffness matrices and masses
C      DO I=1,8
DO J=1,8
  ELST(N,I,J)=S(I,J)
END DO
END DO
ELMASSORG(N)=ELMASS
END DO
C
C      Store same mass in both x and y directions for each node
C      DO M = 1, NF/2
SMASS(2*M-1) = ZMASS(M)
SMASS(2*M) = ZMASS(M)
END DO
C
C      Preserve nodal masses
C      END IF
C
C      Assemble global stiffness, mass, and damping matrices
C      DO N = 1, NELM
Restore element stiffness matrices and masses
AJ = ELMASSORG(N)
Correct element stiffness by the new modulus
AK = EL(N).EW/EL(N).E
DO L = 1, 8
DO M = 1, 8
  ELST(N,L,M) = AK*ELST(N,L,M)
END DO
END DO
EL(N).E=EL(N).EN
C
C      Assemble global stiffness matrix
C      DO L = 1, 4
IF (EL(N).NODE(L).GE.NB1) CYCLE I Skip if on rigid base
I=2*EL(N).NODE(L)-1 I Global Row position
II=2*L-1 I Element Row position
DO M = 1, 4
IF (EL(N).NODE(M).GE.NB1) CYCLE I Skip if on rigid base
IF (EL(N).NODE(L).LE.EL(N).NODE(M)) THEN
J=2*(EL(N).NODE(M)-EL(N).NODE(L))+1 I Global Col posn
JJ=2*M-1 I Element Column position
ST(I,J) =ST(I,J) +ELST(N,II,JJ)
ST(I,J+1) =ST(I,J+1) +ELST(N,II,JJ+1)
IF (J.NE.1) ST(I+1,J-1)=ST(I+1,J-1)+ELST(N,II+1,JJ)
ST(I+1,J) =ST(I+1,J) +ELST(N,II+1,JJ+1)
END IF
END DO
END DO
END DO
C
C      Preserve stiffness without b.c.'s temporarily in DS
C      DO L = 1, NF
DO N = 1, MAXW
  DS(L,N) = ST(L,N)
END DO
END DO
C
C      Essential boundary conditions for mass and stiffness
C      DO N = 1, NF/2
IF (NO(N).BC.EQ.1.OR.NO(N).BC.EQ.3.OR.NO(N).BC.EQ.4) THEN
  ST(2*N-1,I) = I.
SMASS(2*N-1) = 0.
DO J = 2, MAXW
  ST(2*N-1,J) = 0.
L = 2*N-J
IF (L.GT.0) THEN
  ST(L,J) = 0.
END IF
END DO
END IF
IF (NO(N).BC.EQ.2.OR.NO(N).BC.EQ.3.OR.NO(N).BC.EQ.4) THEN
  ST(2*N,1) = 1.
SMASS(2*N) = 0.
DO J = 2, MAXW
  ST(2*N,J) = 0.
L = 2*N-J+1
IF (L.GT.0) THEN
  ST(L,J) = 0.
END IF
END DO
END IF
C
C      Find first frequency of matrix pencil
C      CALL EIGEN(EV,SMASS,ST,R,NF,MAXW)
C
C      WI = SORT(EV) I 1st mode frequency (circular)
PRI = 4 *ASIN(1.)/WI I Period
Find next higher odd integer to PRI/PRIINPUT
IF (PRIINPUT.EQ.0) THEN

```

```

WIMULT = 1
ELSE
WIMULT = INT((PRI/PRINPUT-1)/(2+.99999))*2+1
END IF
W2 = W1*WIMULT
PR2 = 4.*ASIN(1.)/W2
WRITE(*,302) W1,PRI,WIMULT,W2,PR2
WRITE(6,302) W1,PRI,WIMULT,W2,PR2
C
C Restore stiffness and mass without b.c.'s: initialize damping
C
DO M = 1, NF/2
SMASS(2*M-1) = ZMASS(M)
SMASS(2*M) = ZMASS(M)
END DO
DO L = 1, NF
DO N = 1, MAXW
ST(L,N) = DS(L,N)
DS(L,N) = 0.
END DO
END DO
C
C Set up damping matrix
C
DO N = 1, NELM
element mass
AJ = ELMASSORG(N)
C
C Form element damping matrix:
C Rayleigh Damping = alpha*mass + beta*stiffness
C
C To minimize damping at W1:
C if (wimult.eq.1) then
C A1 = EL(N).XL*W1
C B1 = EL(N).XL/W1
C else
C To set damping at W1 & W2:
C A1 = 2.*EL(N).XL*W1*W2/(W1+W2)
C B1 = 2.*EL(N).XL/(W1+W2)
C end if
C BJ = A1*AJ
C DO L = 1, 8
C D(L,M) = B1*ELST(M,L,M)
C END DO
C DO L = 1, 8
C D(L,L) = D(L,L) + BJ
C END DO
C Assemble global damping matrix
C

```

```

DO L = 1, 4
IF (EL(N).NODE(L).GE.NB1) CYCLE ! Skip if on rigid base
I=2*EL(N).NODE(L)-1 ! global row position
II=2*L-1 ! element row position
DO M = 1, 4
IF (EL(N).NODE(M).GE.NB1) CYCLE ! Skip if on rigid base
IF (EL(N).NODE(L).LE.EL(N).NODE(M)) THEN
J=2*(EL(N).NODE(M)-EL(N).NODE(L))+1 ! global col posn
JJ=2*M-1 ! element column position
DS(I,J) =DS(I,J) +D(II,JJ)
DS(I,J+1) =DS(I,J+1) +D(II,JJ+1)
IF (J.NE.1) DS(I+1,J-1)=DS(I+1,J-1)+D(II+1,JJ)
DS(I+1,J) =DS(I+1,J) +D(II+1,JJ+1)
END IF
END DO
END DO
END DO
C
C Add contribution of compliant boundaries to damping matrix
C
DO L=1,NF/2
IF (NO(L).BC.EQ.4) THEN
DS(2*L-1,1)=DS(2*L-1,1) + ROCKBETAS*NO(L).TRIBLEN
IF (KV.EQ.2) DS(2*L,1)=DS(2*L,1) + ROCKBETAP*NO(L).TRIBLEN
END IF
END DO
C
C Essential boundary conditions for damping, mass, and stiffness
C
IF(NBP.GT.0) THEN
DO N = 1, NBP
I = NBC(N)
ST(I,1) = 1.
SMASS(I) = 0.
DS(I,1) = 0.
DO J = 2, MAXW
DS(I,J) = 0.
ST(I,J) = 0.
L = I-J+1
IF(L.GT.0) THEN
ST(L,J) = 0.
DS(L,J) = 0.
END IF
END DO
END DO
END IF
RETURN
302 FORMAT(//,
& ' DAMPING SET AT THE FOLLOWING TWO FREQUENCIES: ',/,
& ' THE FIRST NATURAL FREQUENCY: CIRC FREQ= ',F12.3,/,
& ' PERIOD= ',F10.3, ' SEC. ',/14,/,
& ' TIMES THE NATURAL FREQ.: CIRC FREQ= ',F12.3,/,
& ' PERIOD= ',F10.3, ' SEC. ',/
&
END

```



```

C SUBROUTINE SEISCOEFF(EL,NO,KV,NSEG,NSEG,ELSEG,ELSEG,WSLIP,KHISTFMT,
& ILINE,SEISMAX,TIMEF)
C
C COMPUTE AVERAGED SEISMIC COEFFICIENTS
C
C WSLIP = WEIGHT OF BLOCK DEFINED BY SEISMIC COEFF SURFACE
C NSEG = NUMBER OF NODES THROUGH WHICH SEISMIC COEFF SURFACE PASSES
C NOSEG = NODE NUMBER THROUGH WHICH SEISMIC COEFF SURFACE PASSES
C
C      Written for QUAD4M
C      U.C. Davis, 1993
C      by Martin Byrd Hudson, I.M. Idriss, Mohsen Beikae
C
C STRUCTURE /ELEMENT/
REAL GMX,G,E,EN,AREA,XL,TIMEZ,SIG(3),SIGMAX(3),EPSMAX,PO,DIENS
INTEGER NODE(4),TYPE,LSTR
END STRUCTURE
C STRUCTURE /NODE/
REAL XORD,YORD,TRIBLEN,BETAS,BETAP,X21(2),X11(2),X1(2)
INTEGER BC,OUT
END STRUCTURE
C COMMON/CONST1/TITLE,DRF,NDPT,NB1,NBP,NELM,UNITS,GRAV,NSLP,NF
C CHARACTER TITLE*72,UNITS*1
C RECORD /ELEMENT/EL(*)
C RECORD /NODE/NO(*)
C CHARACTER KHISTFMT*1
C INTEGER ESEG,ELSEG
C DIMENSION WSLIP(*),NSEG(*),NOSEG(NSLP,*),SEISMAX(2*KV,*),
& ESEG(*),ELSEG(NSLP,*)
C
C N=11
C
C      Compute Weight of Slip Surfaces:
C
C DO I=1,NSLP
  WSLIP(I)=0
  DO J=1,ESEG(I)
    WSLIP(I)=WSLIP(I)+EL(ELSEG(I),J))*AREA*EL(ELSEG(I),J))*DIENS
  END DO
END DO
IF (KHISTFMT.EQ.'C'.OR.KHISTFMT.EQ.'c') THEN
  WRITE(NH=39, '(F10.3,1)' ) TIMEF
END IF
DO J=1,NSLP
  FORCEH=0.0
  FORCEV=0.0
  NSS=NSEG(J)
  DO I=1,NSS-1
    NELCOUNT=0
    NEL1=0
    NEL2=0
    DO K=1,NELM
      DO L=1,4

```

```

IF (EL(K),NODE(L),EQ,NSEG(J,1)) THEN
  DO M=1,4
    IF (EL(K),NODE(M),EQ,NSEG(J,I+1)) THEN
      IF (NELCOUNT.EQ.0) THEN
        NEL1=K
        NELCOUNT=1
      ELSE IF (NELCOUNT.EQ.1) THEN
        NEL2=K
        NELCOUNT=2
      ELSE
        WRITE (*,720) I,I+1,NEL1,NEL2,K
        720 FORMAT (' Too many elements next to nodes ',I4,' & ',I4,
& ', Elements ',/ ,3I4)
        STOP
      END IF
    END IF
  END IF
  EXIT
END DO
END DO
END IF
END DO
HEIGHT=ABS(NO,NSEG(J,1)),YORD-NO(NSEG(J,I+1)),YORD)
WIDTH=ABS(NO,NSEG(J,1)),XORD-NO(NSEG(J,I+1)),XORD)
XM=(NO,NSEG(J,1)),YORD+NO(NSEG(J,I+1)),XORD)/2.
YM=(NO,NSEG(J,1)),YORD+NO(NSEG(J,I+1)),YORD)/2.
IF (EL(NEL1),NODE(3),EQ,EL(NEL1),NODE(4)) THEN
  XCI=(NO(EL(NEL1)),NODE(3)),XORD*/3.
  YCI=(NO(EL(NEL1)),NODE(3)),YORD*/3.
  XCI=(NO(EL(NEL1)),NODE(1)),YORD+NO(EL(NEL1)),NODE(2)),YORD+
& NO(EL(NEL1)),NODE(3)),YORD)/3.
  YCI=(NO(EL(NEL1)),NODE(1)),YORD+NO(EL(NEL1)),NODE(2)),YORD+
& NO(EL(NEL1)),NODE(3)),YORD)/3.
  ELSE
  XCI=(NO(EL(NEL1)),NODE(1)),XORD+NO(EL(NEL1)),NODE(2)),XORD+
& NO(EL(NEL1)),NODE(3)),XORD+NO(EL(NEL1)),NODE(4)),XORD)
& /4.
  YCI=(NO(EL(NEL1)),NODE(1)),YORD+NO(EL(NEL1)),NODE(2)),YORD+
& NO(EL(NEL1)),NODE(3)),YORD+NO(EL(NEL1)),NODE(4)),YORD)
& /4.
  END IF
IF (EL(NEL2),NODE(3),EQ,EL(NEL2),NODE(4)) THEN
  XC2=(NO(EL(NEL2)),NODE(1)),XORD+NO(EL(NEL2)),NODE(2)),XORD+
& NO(EL(NEL2)),NODE(3)),XORD)/3.
  YC2=(NO(EL(NEL2)),NODE(1)),YORD+NO(EL(NEL2)),NODE(2)),YORD+
& NO(EL(NEL2)),NODE(3)),YORD)/3.
  ELSE
  XC2=(NO(EL(NEL2)),NODE(1)),XORD+NO(EL(NEL2)),NODE(2)),XORD+
& NO(EL(NEL2)),NODE(3)),XORD+NO(EL(NEL2)),NODE(4)),XORD)
& /4.
  YC2=(NO(EL(NEL2)),NODE(1)),YORD+NO(EL(NEL2)),NODE(2)),YORD+
& NO(EL(NEL2)),NODE(3)),YORD+NO(EL(NEL2)),NODE(4)),YORD)
& /4.
  END IF
FACTNUM=SQRT((XM-XCI)*(XM-XCI)+(YM-YCI)*(YM-YCI))
FACTDENOM=SQRT((XC2-XM)*(XC2-XM)+(YC2-YM)*(YC2-YM))+FACTNUM

```



```

WRITE (4, '(A)') AFLEOUT
WRITE (4, '(A)') ASUFFIX
END IF
IF (NSLP.GT.0) THEN
WRITE (4, '(A.A.I3X.A)') 'SEISMIC COEFF OUTPUT FORMAT (M or C)',
' FILE PREFIX, AND SUFFIX: *** (A)', '***'
&
WRITE (4, '(A1)') KHISTFMT
WRITE (4, '(A)') KETLEOUT
WRITE (4, '(A)') KSUFFIX
DO I=1, NSLP
WRITE (4, '(A.53X.A)') ' NSEG ESEG', '*** (215) ***'
WRITE (4, '(215)') NSEG(I), ESEG(I)
WRITE (4, '(A.58X.A)') 'NSEG', '*** (1515) ***'
WRITE (4, '(I515)') (NSEG(I,J), J=1, NSEG(I))
WRITE (4, '(A.58X.A)') 'ELSEG', '*** (1515) ***'
WRITE (4, '(1515)') (ELSEG(I,J), J=1, ESEG(I))
END DO
END IF
WRITE (4, '(A.A.A)') ' N NP1 NP2 NP3 NP4 TYPE',
& ' DENS PO GMX G XL LSTR',
& ' *** (615.5F10.0.I5) ***'
DO N=1, NELM
WRITE (4, '(615.5G10.5E1.I5)') N, (EL(N), NODE(I), I=1,4),
& 'EL(N).TYPE,EL(N).DENS,EL(N).PO,EL(N).GMX,
& 'EL(N).E/(2000.*(1.+EL(N).PO)),EL(N).XL,EL(N).LSTR
END DO
WRITE (4,1)
DO N=1, NOPT
WRITE (4, '(15.2G10.4E1.215.6E13.6)') N, NO(N), XORD,
& 'NO(N).YORD,NO(N).BC,NO(N).OUT,NO(N).XZ1(1),
& 'NO(N).X11(1),NO(N).X1(1),NO(N).X21(2),NO(N).X11(2),
& 'NO(N).X1(2)
END DO
RETURN
1 FORMAT (' N XORD YORD BC',
& ' OUT', '9X', 'X21H', '9X', 'X11H', '10X', 'X1H', '9X', 'X21V', '9X', 'X11V', '10X',
& 'X1V', '*** (15.2F10.0.215.6E13.0) ***')
END

```


Appendix B - Sample Input

FILE: EXAMPLE.Q4I

```

Sliding Block Example Problem
UNITS (E for English, S for SI):          *** (A1)          ***
E
    DRF      PRM    ROCKVP  ROCKVS  ROCKRHO    *** (5F10.0)    ***
    1        0.65
NELM NDPT NSLP          *** (315)          ***
330 388 4
KGMX KSEQ N1EQ N2EQ N3EQ NUMB KV KSAV          *** (815)          ***
2000 2000 1 1 2000 3 2 1
DTEQ EQMUL1 EQMUL2 UGMAX1 UGMAX2 HDRX HDRY NPLX NPLY PRINPUT *** (5F10.0,415,F10.0) ***
0.02 1 1 1 3 3 8 8 0.153
EARTHQUAKE INPUT FILE NAME(S) & FORMAT(S) (* for FREE FORMAT) *** (A)          ***
SC_0.ACC
*
SC_V.ACC
*
    SOUT AOUT KOUT          *** (315)          ***
    1 1 1
STRESS OUTPUT FORMAT (M or C), FILE PREFIX, AND SUFFIX: *** (A)          ***
COMBINED
EXAMPLE
Q4S
ACCELERATION OUTPUT FORMAT (M or C), FILE PREFIX, AND SUFFIX: *** (A)          ***
COMBINED
EXAMPLE
Q4A
SEISMIC COEFF OUTPUT FORMAT (M or C), FILE PREFIX, AND SUFFIX: *** (A)          ***
COMBINED
EXAMPLE
Q4K
SYSTEM STATE OUTPUT FILE:          *** (A)          ***
EXAMPLE.Q4R
NSEG ESEG          *** (215)          ***
5 3
NOSEG          *** (1515)          ***
122 130 139 138 137
ELSEG          *** (1515)          ***
100 108 107
NSEG ESEG          *** (215)          ***
8 9
NOSEG          *** (1515)          ***
122 130 139 148 157 166 165 164
ELSEG          *** (1515)          ***
100 108 107 116 115 124 123 132 131
NSEG ESEG          *** (215)          ***
11 18
NOSEG          *** (1515)          ***
111 117 124 132 141 150 159 158 157 156 155
ELSEG          *** (1515)          ***
89 94 95 100 101 102 107 108 109 110 115 116 117 118 123
124 125 126
NSEG ESEG          *** (215)          ***
14 30
NOSEG          *** (1515)          ***
111 117 124 132 141 150 159 168 177 186 185 184 183 182
ELSEG          *** (1515)          ***
89 94 95 100 101 102 107 108 109 110 115 116 117 118 123
124 125 126 131 132 133 134 139 140 141 142 147 148 149 150
N NP1 NP2 NP3 NP4 TYPE DENS PO GMX G XL LSTR *** (615,5F10.0,15) ***
1 1 2 7 6 1 120 0.45 345 249. 08198
2 2 3 8 7 1 120 0.45 345 208. 11187
3 3 4 9 8 1 120 0.45 345 207. 11235
4 4 5 10 9 1 120 0.45 345 186. 12847
5 6 7 12 11 1 120 0.45 345 220. 10279
6 7 8 13 12 1 120 0.45 345 157. 15053

```

FULL INPUT NOT SHOWN

```

314 360 361 370 369 1 120 0.45 345 171. 13981
315 362 363 372 371 1 120 0.45 345 271. 06606
316 363 364 373 372 1 120 0.45 345 207. 11287
317 364 365 374 373 1 120 0.45 345 197. 12035
318 365 366 375 374 1 120 0.45 345 196. 12108
319 366 367 376 375 1 120 0.45 345 176. 13583
320 367 368 377 376 1 120 0.45 345 177. 13538

```

321	368	369	378	377	1	120	0.45	345	171.	.13995									
322	369	370	379	378	1	120	0.45	345	169.	.14123									
323	371	372	381	380	1	120	0.45	345	266.	.06966									
324	372	373	382	381	1	120	0.45	345	243.	.08622									
325	373	374	383	382	1	120	0.45	345	241.	.08720									
326	374	375	384	383	1	120	0.45	345	243.	.08638									
327	375	376	385	384	1	120	0.45	345	228.	.09700									
328	376	377	386	385	1	120	0.45	345	225.	.09885									
329	377	378	387	386	1	120	0.45	345	214.	.10768									
330	378	379	388	387	1	120	0.45	345	210.	.11063									
N	XORD	YORD	BC	OUT	X2IH	X1IH	XIH	X2IV	X1IV	XIV	*** (I5.2F10.0,2I5.6F10.0) ***								
1	-2100	50		3															
2	-2100	37.5		3															
3	-2100	25		3															
4	-2100	12.5		3															
5	-2100	0		3															
6	-1860	50																	
7	-1860	37.5																	
8	-1860	25																	

FULL INPUT NOT SHOWN

367	3400	37.5																	
368	3400	25																	
369	3400	12.5																	
370	3400	0		3															
371	3770	100																	
372	3770	87.5																	
373	3770	75																	
374	3770	62.5																	
375	3770	50																	
376	3770	37.5																	
377	3770	25																	
378	3770	12.5																	
379	3770	0		3															
380	4250	100		3															
381	4250	87.5		3															
382	4250	75		3															
383	4250	62.5		3															
384	4250	50		3															
385	4250	37.5		3															
386	4250	25		3															
387	4250	12.5		3															
388	4250	0		3															

FILE: NEWSOIL.DAT

```

4
10 #1 MODULUS FOR CLAY (Idriss, 1990; Seed & Sun 1989) upper range
.0001 .0003 .001 .003 .01 .03 0.1 0.3
1. 3.
1.0 1.0 1.0 0.981 0.941 0.847 0.656 0.438
0.238 0.144
10 DAMPING FOR CLAY (Idriss, 1990)
.0001 .0003 .001 .003 .01 .03 0.1 0.3
1. 3.
0.24 0.42 0.8 1.4 2.8 5.1 9.8 15.5
21. 25.
10 #2 MODULUS FOR SAND (Idriss, 1990; Seed & Idriss 1970) - upper Range
.0001 .0003 .001 .003 .01 .03 0.1 0.3
1. 3.
1.0 1.0 0.99 0.96 0.85 0.64 0.37 0.18
0.08 0.050
10 DAMPING FOR SAND (Idriss, 1990) - (about LRng from SI 1970)
.0001 .0003 .001 .003 .01 .03 0.1 0.3
1. 3.
0.24 0.42 0.8 1.4 2.8 5.1 9.8 15.5
21. 25.
10 #3 MODULUS FOR CLAY (Idriss, 1990; Seed & Sun 1989) upper range
.0001 .0003 .001 .003 .01 .03 0.1 0.3
1. 3.
1.0 1.0 1.0 0.981 0.941 0.847 0.656 0.438
0.238 0.144
10 damping for sand & refuse (Seed & Idriss 1970) - avg-
.0001 .0003 .001 .003 .01 .03 0.1 0.3
1. 3.
1.00 1.50 2.5 3.8 6.1 8.6 12.4 16.9
21. 26.
10 #4 MODULUS FOR SAND (Idriss, 1990; Seed & Idriss 1970) - upper Range
.0001 .0003 .001 .003 .01 .03 0.1 0.3
1. 3.
1.0 1.0 0.99 0.96 0.85 0.64 0.37 0.18
0.08 .050
10 damping for sand & refuse (Seed & Idriss 1970) - avg-
.0001 .0003 .001 .003 .01 .03 0.1 0.3
1. 3.
1.00 1.50 2.5 3.8 6.1 8.6 12.4 16.9
21. 26.

```

FILE: SC_0.ACC (partial listing)

```

"Loma P. Eqk", "Santa Cruz", "H2 0", "init. vel:", "1.369 c/s", "disp: -1.066 cm"
"Total No. of Points :", 2000, "@ DT =", .02
"Peak Acceleration (g) =", .4413005, "@ Time (sec) :", 7.54
-0.002839 0.003273 0.004088 0.002397 -0.004423 -0.003957 0.002609 0.003254
-0.002257 -0.000217 0.005400 0.000527 -0.005296 -0.005056 -0.000565 0.001540
0.003347 0.010519 0.011245 0.000712 -0.002901 -0.006159 -0.011535 -0.015913
-0.008552 -0.008890 -0.000954 0.011002 0.021674 0.022078 0.016705 0.003633
-0.019671 -0.025850 -0.029108 -0.027187 -0.011781 0.020643 0.027084 0.026296

```

FILE: SC_V.ACC (partial listing)

"Loma P. Eqk", "Santa Cruz", "Vert", "init. vel: ", ".051 c/s", "disp: -0.143 cm"

"Total No. of Points : ", 2000, "@ DT = ", .02

"Peak Acceleration (g) = ", .3307056, "@ Time (sec) : ", 7.42

-0.000521	-0.001011	0.000503	0.002590	-0.008624	-0.002452	0.032474	0.034005
-0.002525	-0.028430	-0.015743	0.007411	0.024565	-0.012625	-0.033764	-0.004639
0.007550	0.011532	0.006985	0.012103	0.012117	0.011107	-0.000131	0.002244
0.004372	-0.005036	-0.013182	-0.010066	-0.000011	-0.003768	-0.005271	-0.000947
0.005143	-0.003727	-0.009742	-0.009777	0.015026	0.014614	-0.001033	-0.019850

Appendix C - Sample Output

FILE: EXAMPLE.Q40

```

*****
** QUAKH A COMPUTER PROGRAM FOR EVALUATING THE
** SEISMIC RESPONSE OF SOIL STRUCTURES
** by
** U.C. Davis, 1993
** by Martin Byrn Hudson,
** and Mogens Bekke
** MODIFIED FROM QUAKH, 1973
** by J.M. Idriss,
** G. Lysmer and
** H. Bolton Seed
*****

```

```

*****
SOIL DATA TAKEN FROM FILE: newsoil.dat
*****
MATERIAL TYPE NO. 1
*****
MODULUS: #1 MODULUS FOR CLAY (Idriss, 1990; Seed & Sun 1989) upper range
DAMPING: #1 DAMPING FOR CLAY (Idriss, 1990)
*****

```

STRAIN	G/Gmax	STRAIN	DAMPING
.0001	1.000	.0001	.24
.0003	1.000	.0003	.42
.0010	1.000	.0010	.60
.0030	1.000	.0030	1.40
.0100	.941	.0100	2.80
.0300	.847	.0300	5.10
.1000	.656	.1000	9.80
.3000	.428	.3000	18.00
1.0000	.238	1.0000	21.00
3.0000	.144	3.0000	25.00

```

*****
MATERIAL TYPE NO. 2
*****
MODULUS: #2 MODULUS FOR SAND (Idriss, 1990; Seed & Idriss 1970) - upper Range
DAMPING: #2 DAMPING FOR SAND (Idriss, 1990) - (about 1/3g from S1 1970)
*****

```

STRAIN	G/Gmax	STRAIN	DAMPING
.0001	1.000	.0001	.24
.0003	1.000	.0003	.42
.0010	.990	.0010	.80
.0030	.960	.0030	1.60
.0100	.850	.0100	2.80
.0300	.640	.0300	5.10
.1000	.370	.1000	9.80
.3000	.180	.3000	15.50
1.0000	.090	1.0000	18.00
3.0000	.050	3.0000	25.00

```

*****
MATERIAL TYPE NO. 3
*****
MODULUS: #3 MODULUS FOR CLAY (Idriss, 1990; Seed & Sun 1989) upper range
DAMPING: #3 DAMPING FOR CLAY (Idriss, 1990)
*****

```

STRAIN	G/Gmax	STRAIN	DAMPING
.0001	1.000	.0001	1.00
.0003	1.000	.0003	1.50
.0010	1.000	.0010	2.50
.0030	1.000	.0030	3.80
.0100	.941	.0100	6.10

FILE: EXAMPLE.Q40

```

*****
Sliding Block Example Problem
HORIZONTAL ACCELERATION INPUT FILE:
SC 0 ACC
WITH FIRST LINE: "Scmta;Gmax". "1/2 0" "init. vel". "1.369 c/s". "d1sp: 1.066
c/s". "d2sp: 0.000 c/s". "d3sp: 0.000 c/s". "d4sp: 0.000 c/s". "d5sp: 0.000 c/s".
VERTICAL ACCELERATION INPUT FILE:
SC V ACC
WITH FIRST LINE:
"1.066 P. Eq.". "Scmta Cruz". "Vert.". "init. vel.". ".051 c/s". "d1sp: -0.143
c/s". "d2sp: 0.000 c/s". "d3sp: 0.000 c/s". "d4sp: 0.000 c/s". "d5sp: 0.000 c/s".
*****

```

```

*****
NO. OF ELEMENTS = 330
NO. OF NODAL POINTS = 388
DEGREES OF FREEDOM = 756
HALF-BANDWIDTH = 22
CONVEX ELEMENTS = 19
CONCAVE ELEMENTS = 11
NO. OF BEAMS = 11
NO. OF ITERATIONS = 3
TOTAL EQ. POINTS READ (KGMX) = 2000
LAST EQ. PTS. USED (NED TO KGED) = 1 2000
INT. EQ. PTS. USED (NED TO KGED) = 2000
TIME CONVERSION FACTOR = 1.000 SECONDS
STRAIN CONVERSION FACTOR = 6500
DAMPING RATIO REDUCTION FACTOR = 1.000
PREDOMINANT INPUT MOTION PERIOD = .1500 SECONDS
EQ. MPT. FACTOR (HEBZ. COMP.) = 1.0000
MAX. MPT. FACTOR (HEBZ. COMP.) = 1.0000
EQ. MPT. FACTOR (VERT. COMP.) = 1.0000
MAXIMUM ACCEL. USED (VERT. COMP.) = .3307
*****

```

```

*****
4 STRESS HISTORIES REQUESTED.
4 SETS OF BEFF HISTORIES REQUESTED.
4 SETS OF BEFF HISTORIES REQUESTED.
OUTPUT FILES ARE AS FOLLOWS:
*****
ELEMENT 110. SIGN X IN FILE: EXAMPLE.Q4S
ELEMENT 110. SIGN Y IN FILE: EXAMPLE.Q4S
ELEMENT 110. SIGN Z IN FILE: EXAMPLE.Q4S
ELEMENT 148. TAU XY IN FILE: EXAMPLE.Q4S
ELEMENT 148. TAU XZ IN FILE: EXAMPLE.Q4S
ELEMENT 148. TAU YZ IN FILE: EXAMPLE.Q4S
ELEMENT 148. TAU XY IN FILE: EXAMPLE.Q4S
ELEMENT 148. TAU XZ IN FILE: EXAMPLE.Q4S
ELEMENT 148. TAU YZ IN FILE: EXAMPLE.Q4S
ELEMENT 148. TAU XY IN FILE: EXAMPLE.Q4S
ELEMENT 148. TAU XZ IN FILE: EXAMPLE.Q4S
ELEMENT 148. TAU YZ IN FILE: EXAMPLE.Q4S
*****

```


4 186.0 175.4 6.0 12847 12659 5.9
 5 220.0 218.3 8.0 10279 10409 1.2

FULL OUTPUT NOT PRINTED FOR FIRST ITERATIONS

ITERATION CYCLE NO. 2 AVE OVERALL DAMP = .124

TIME REQUIRED FOR 2000 STEPS = 184. SEC

ITERATION NO. 3

DAMPING SET AT THE FOLLOWING TWO FREQUENCIES: 3.428; PERIOD= 1.833 SEC
 THE FIRST NATURAL FREQUENCY: CIRC FREQ= 44.563; PERIOD= .141 SEC

TIME REQUIRED FOR FORMATION AND TRIANGULARIZATION OF MATRICES = 8. SEC

MODEL 1 (ENG. KSF OR SI: KN/M^2) AND DAMPING: DAMP-NEM DIF-DAMP

ELM G-USED G-NEW DIF-G DAMP-USED

ELM	G-USED	G-NEW	DIF-G	DAMP-USED	DAMP-NEM	DIF-DAMP
1	245.3	244.5	3	08446	08504	.7
2	210.0	210.0	0	11039	11039	0
3	204.5	204.5	0	11455	11450	0
4	172.9	172.1	4	13852	13908	.4
5	218.3	218.2	0	10409	10416	.1
6	186.0	186.0	0	08504	08504	0
7	170.9	170.9	1	13991	13999	.1
8	269.5	269.7	1	06718	06707	.2
9	208.7	209.0	2	11139	11115	.2
10	193.1	193.1	0	12325	12320	0
11	183.0	183.1	0	13760	13765	0
12	174.1	174.1	0	13653	13656	0
13	175.4	175.4	0	13653	13656	0
14	168.2	168.2	0	14204	14207	0
15	172.8	172.8	0	10494	10492	.2
16	245.8	245.8	1	08408	08389	.2
17	242.1	242.1	0	08672	08677	0
18	240.5	240.7	1	08785	08775	.1
19	222.5	222.5	0	10089	10088	0
20	210.0	209.9	0	11036	11044	.1
21	213.4	213.8	2	10779	10746	.3

FULL OUTPUT NOT SHOWN

MODE	XORD	YORD	X-ACC	AT TIME	Y-ACC	AT TIME
1	-2100.0	50.0	.4413	7.5600	.3307	7.4400
2	-2100.0	25.0	.4413	7.5600	.3307	7.4400
3	-2100.0	25.0	.4413	7.5600	.3307	7.4400
4	-2100.0	12.5	.4413	7.5600	.3307	7.4400
5	-2100.0	0.0	.4413	7.5600	.3307	7.4400
6	-1860.0	50.0	.3745	8.1600	.3579	7.8200
7	-1860.0	25.0	.3745	8.1600	.3579	7.8200
8	-1860.0	25.0	.3745	8.1600	.3579	7.8200
9	-1860.0	12.5	.4416	7.8000	.2152	7.7600
10	-1860.0	0.0	.4413	7.5600	.3307	7.4400
11	-1675.0	50.0	.3938	10.7800	.4155	10.7800
12	-1675.0	25.0	.3938	10.7800	.4155	10.7800
13	-1675.0	25.0	.3938	10.7800	.4155	10.7800
14	-1675.0	12.5	.4075	7.8000	.2173	7.7600
15	-1675.0	0.0	.4413	7.5600	.3307	7.4400
16	-1507.0	50.0	.3884	10.8000	.3766	10.8000
17	-1507.0	37.5	.3418	10.8000	.3313	10.8000

SAMPLE OUTPUT

FULL OUTPUT NOT SHOWN

ELM	SIG-X	SIG-Y	SIG-ZY	EPS-MAX	AT TIME
370	3400.0	0	.4413	7.5600	7.4400
371	3770.0	100.0	.2185	10.4600	7.9600
372	3770.0	50.0	.1425	8.4600	7.9600
373	3770.0	50.0	.1425	8.4600	7.9600
374	3770.0	62.5	.2122	8.2200	8.1400
375	3770.0	50.0	.1509	7.6600	6.3800
376	3770.0	37.5	.1917	8.0600	7.8600
377	3770.0	25.0	.2763	7.8600	7.8600
378	3770.0	12.5	.3100	7.8600	7.8600

1 PEAK ELEMENT STRESSES (ENG. PSF OR SI: N/MP^2) AND STRAINS

ELM	SIG-X	SIG-Y	SIG-ZY	EPS-MAX	AT TIME
1	1149.1	784.4	184.3	0.70	8.160
2	782.9	596.4	399.4	0.195	8.180
3	653.8	525.5	427.3	0.211	8.960
4	416.4	539.6	582.2	0.340	10.660
5	976.5	966.5	267.6	0.473	8.160
6	681.5	681.5	184.3	0.195	8.160
7	852.4	1087.3	798.2	0.571	10.760
8	858.3	1059.4	974.6	0.821	10.680

FULL OUTPUT NOT SHOWN

ELM	SIG-X	SIG-Y	SIG-ZY	EPS-MAX	AT TIME
315	551.6	478.6	187.3	0.70	8.160
316	607.7	651.5	413.5	0.198	10.460
317	743.1	759.7	482.7	0.252	9.180
318	742.0	765.8	482.0	0.250	9.880
319	630.9	665.8	572.5	0.330	10.640
320	667.0	667.0	184.3	0.195	10.640
321	663.4	830.0	602.3	0.360	10.520
322	693.9	856.9	596.3	0.351	7.820
323	942.6	625.9	93.7	0.666	8.400
324	743.9	743.9	267.6	0.473	8.160
325	727.8	631.8	268.1	0.115	9.300
326	776.8	720.7	339.5	0.118	9.880
327	767.2	756.7	357.9	0.156	10.640
328	801.1	801.1	225.3	0.186	10.520
329	544.1	623.9	393.4	0.185	10.460

1 MAX & MIN SEISMIC COEFFICIENTS

SAMPLE WEIGHTS (G OR N) X DIRECTION Y DIRECTION

SAMPLE	WEIGHTS (G OR N)	X DIRECTION	Y DIRECTION
1	75000.0000	-.3273	.3694
2	75000.0000	-.1460	.1824
3	90000.0000	-.0951	.0949
4	180000.0000	-.0951	.0949

ITERATION CYCLE NO. 3 AVE OVERALL DAMP = .124

TIME REQUIRED FOR 2000 STEPS = 252. SEC

** END OF JOB **