

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. IDRISI
MOHSEN BEIKAE

Sponsored by

The National Science Foundation
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Center for Geotechnical Modeling
Department of Civil & Environmental Engineering
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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:

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

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

$\ddot{\underline{u}}_q$ 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:

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

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:

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

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

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

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

$$[\bar{R}]_{N-1} = [R]_{N-1} + [M]\underline{A}_{N-1} + [C]\underline{B}_{N-1} + [K]\alpha\underline{u}_N \quad (4e)$$

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

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

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:

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

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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Lysmer, John, and Roger L. Kuhlemeyer (1969). "Finite Dynamic Model for Infinite Media" *Journal of the Engineering Mechanics Division, Proceedings of the American Society of Civil Engineers*. EM4:859-877.

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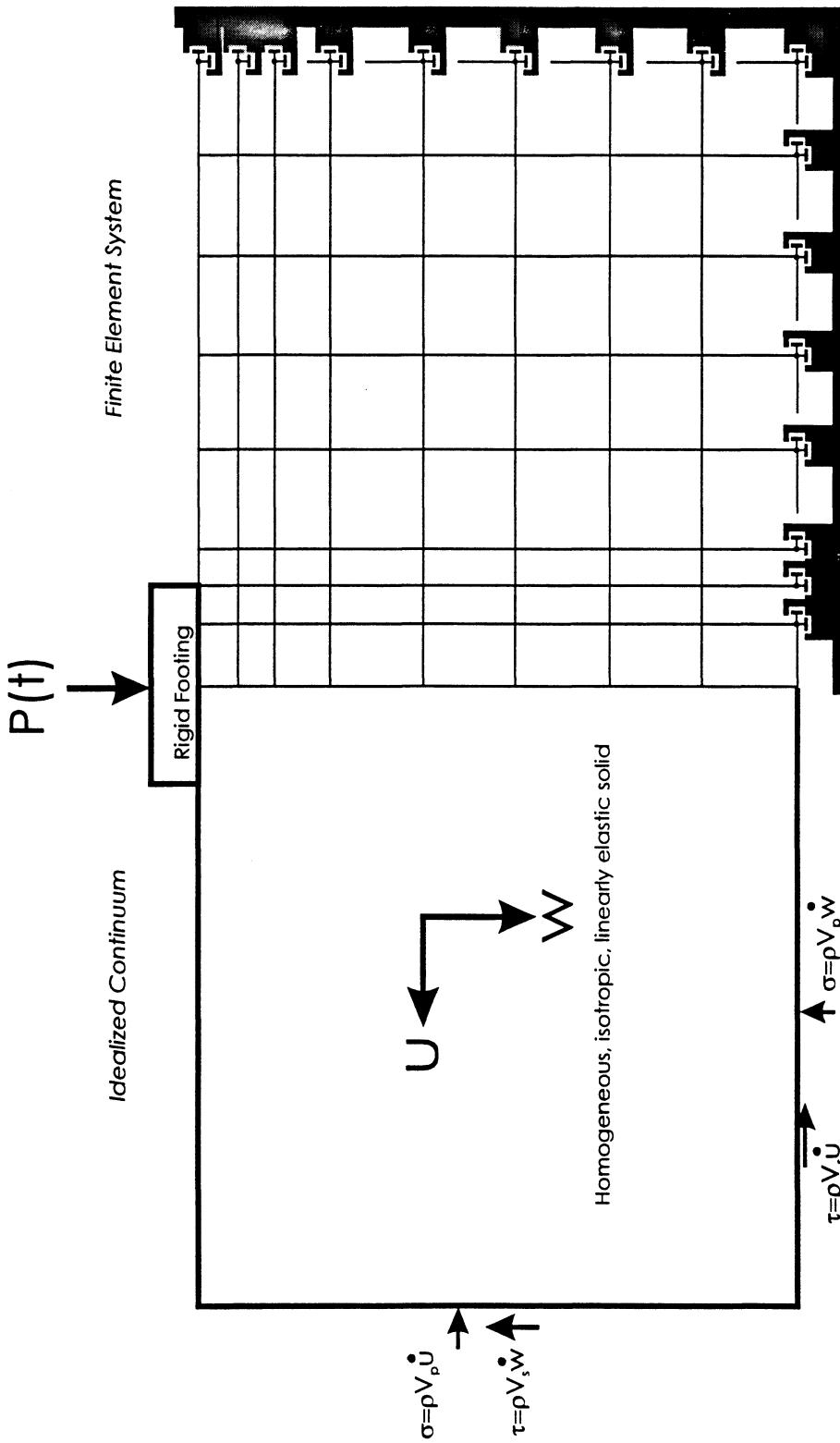


Figure 1
Finite Models for Footing on Half Space
(after Lysmer & Kuhlemeyer, 1969)

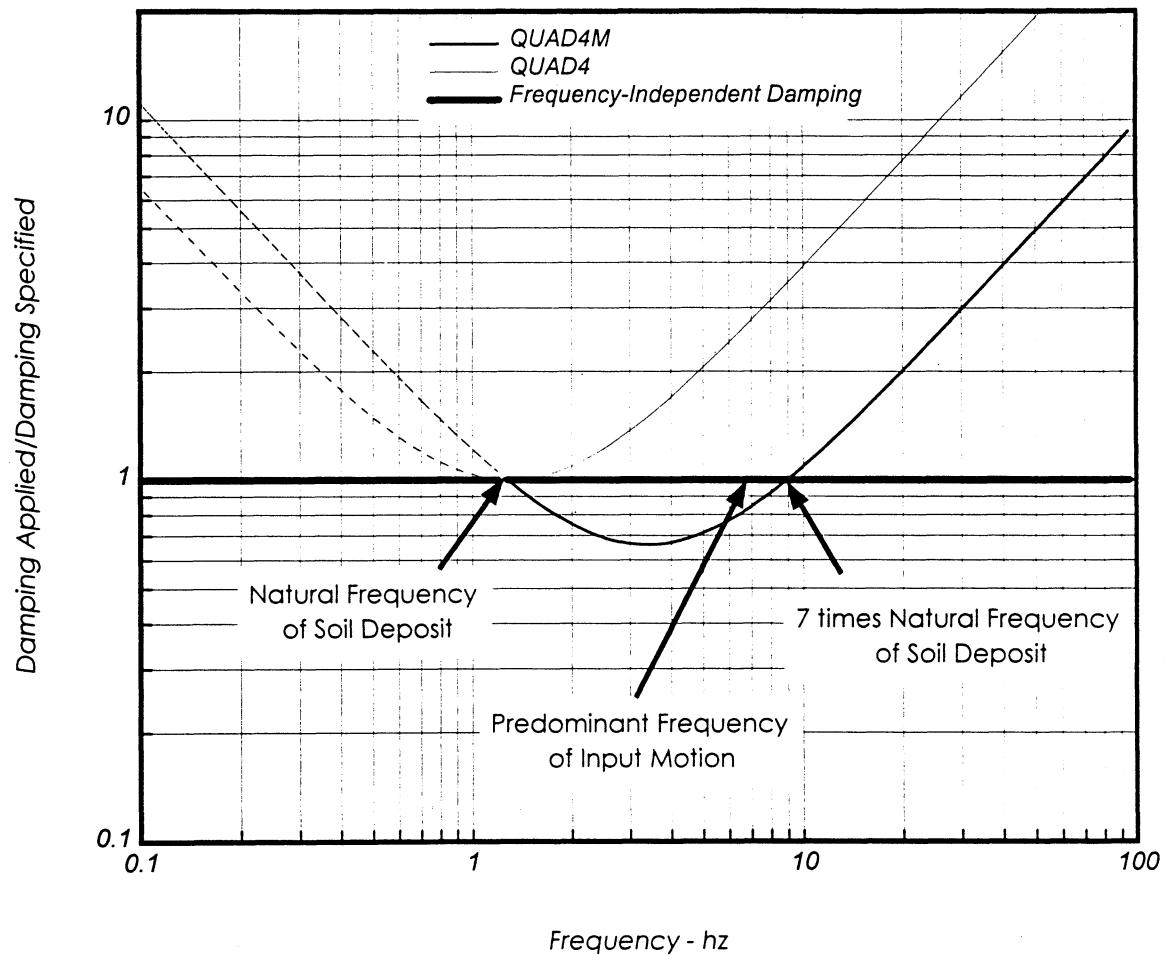


Figure 2
Variation of Damping with Frequency
200 foot sand deposit
Santa Cruz Record of Loma Prieta Earthquake

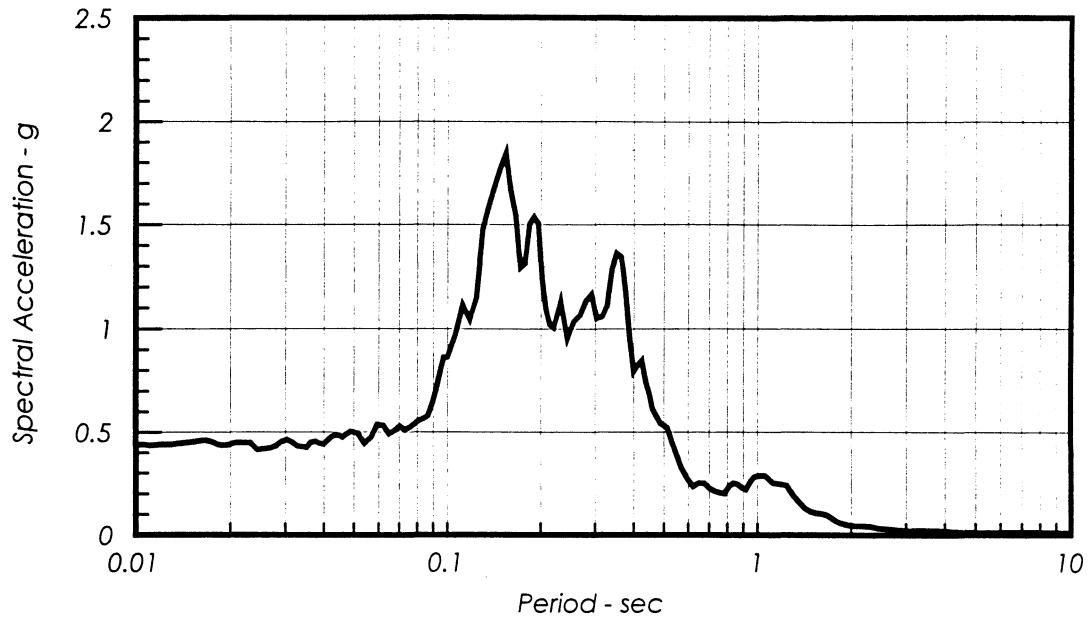


Figure 3
Response Spectrum for Earthquake Ground Motion used as
Input Rock Outcrop Motion in Sample Profile
Santa Cruz Record, 0 degree component,
Loma Prieta Earthquake

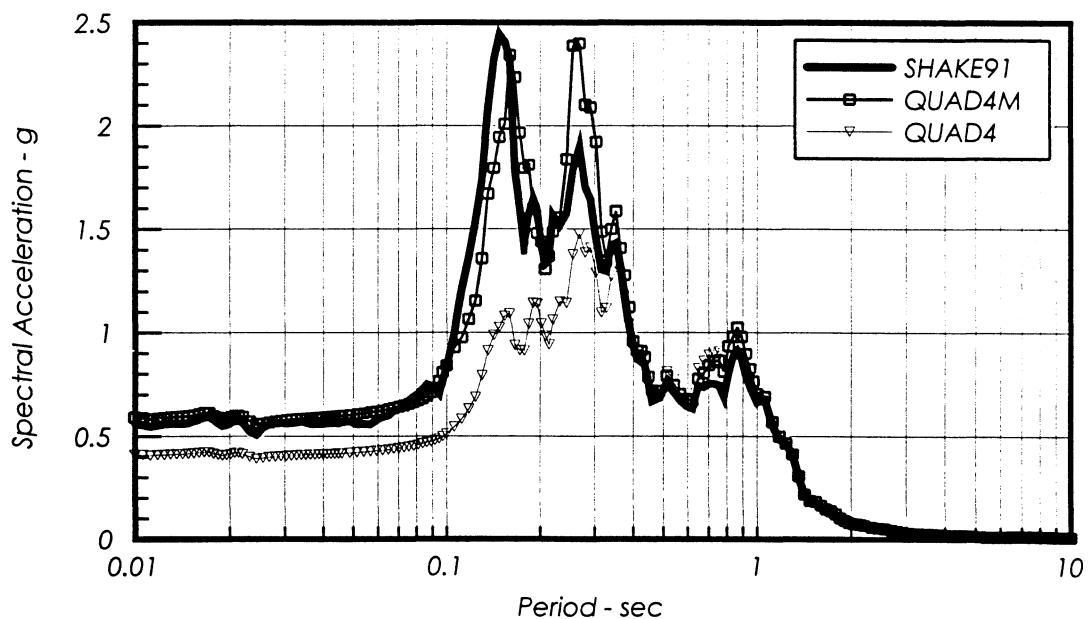
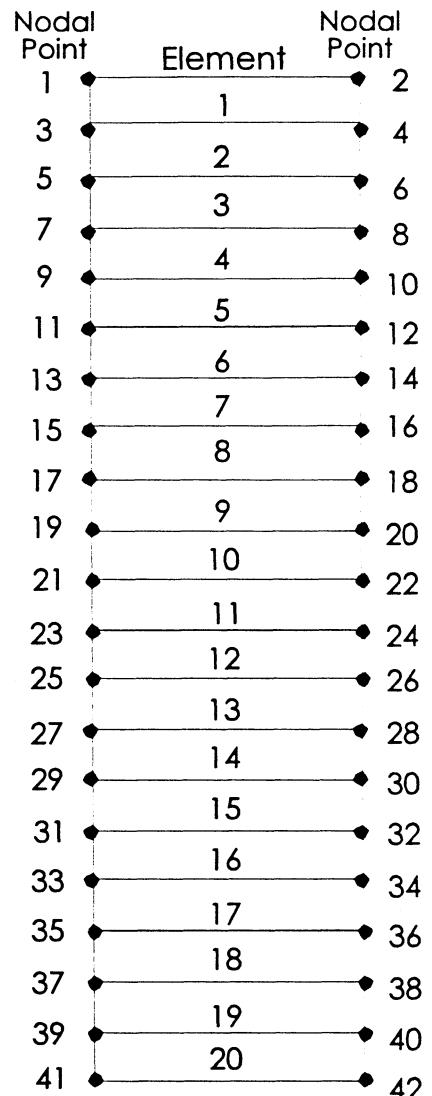
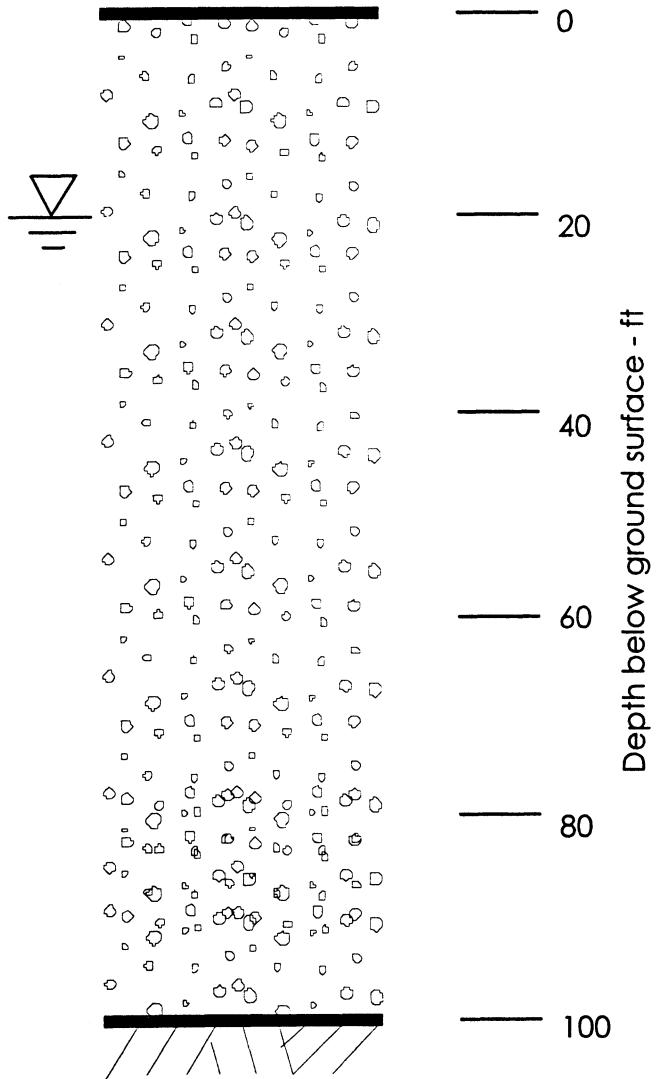


Figure 4
Computed Response
Spectral Ordinates at Ground Surface of Sample Profile
Using Various Damping Schemes



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

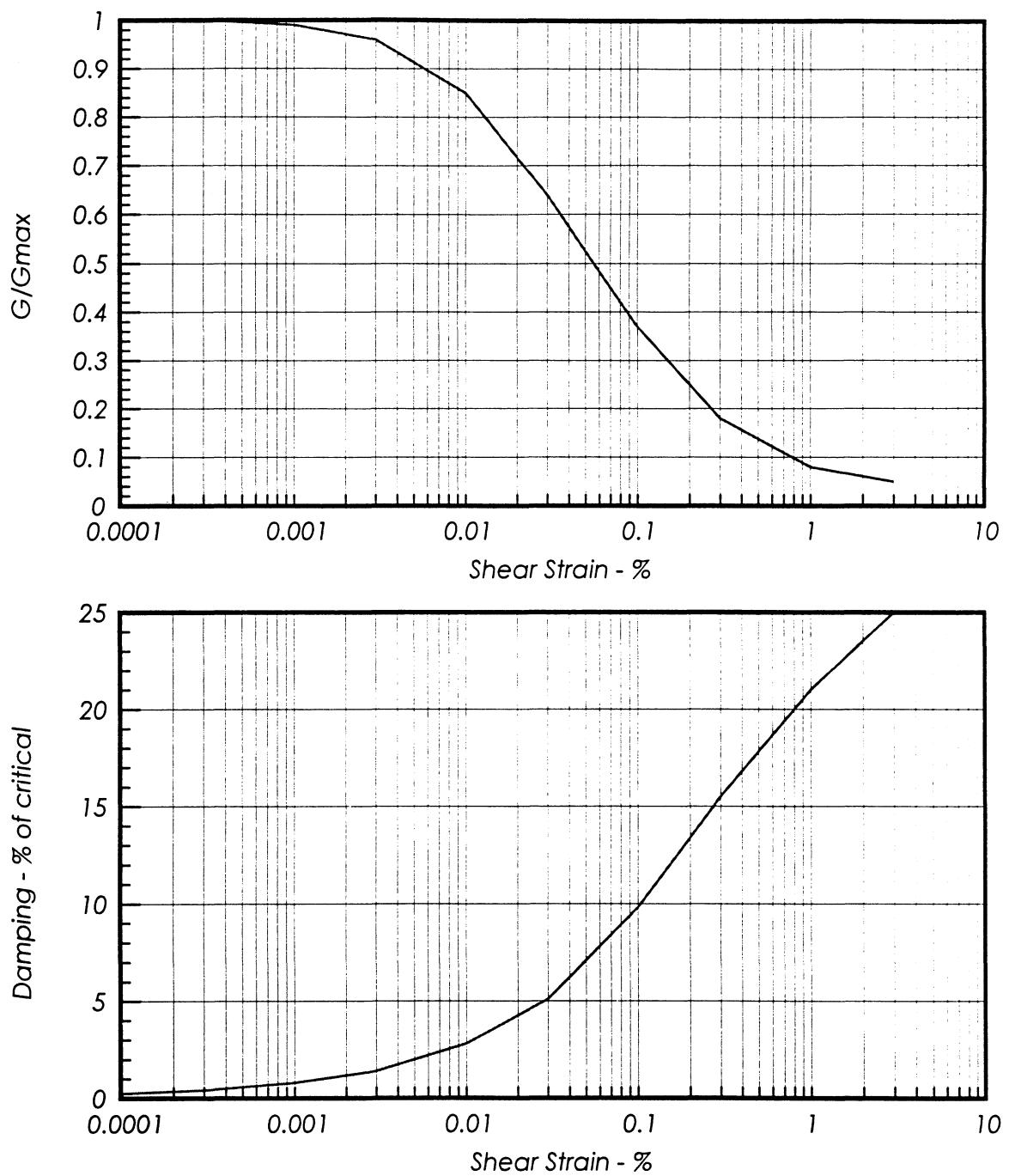


Figure 6
Dynamic Soil Properties for Sand

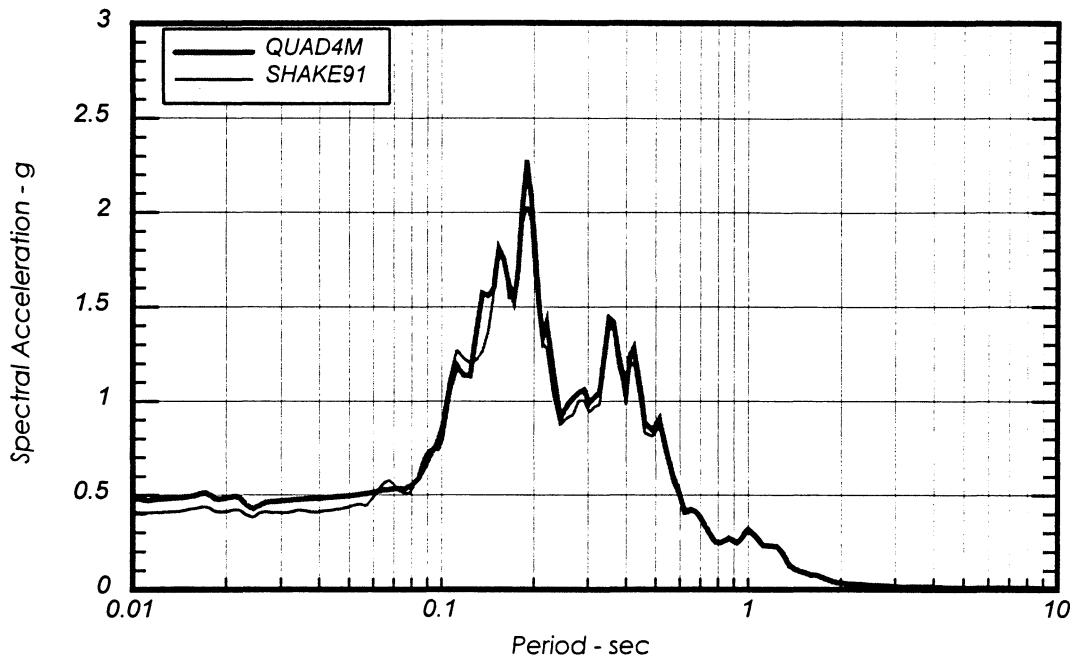


Figure 7
**Comparison of Response Spectra at Ground Surface
 Using Programs QUAD4M and SHAKE91
 for the 100 Foot Dense Sand Layer --
 Input Motion: Santa Cruz Record Scaled to 0.3g**

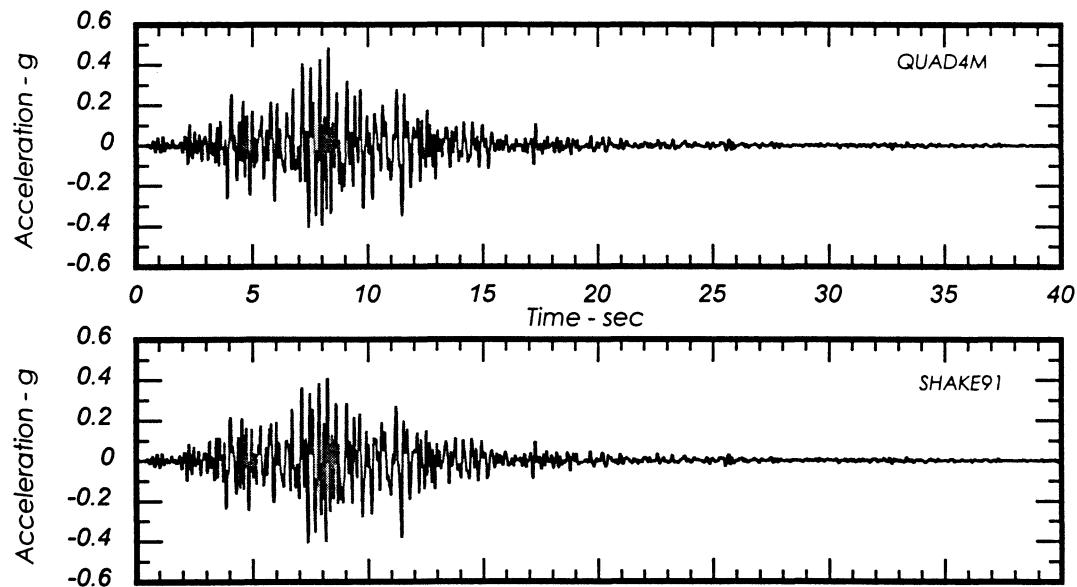


Figure 8
**Comparison of Time Histories at Ground Surface
 Computed Using QUAD4M and SHAKE91
 for the 100 Foot Dense Sand Layer --
 Input Motion: Santa Cruz Record Scaled to 0.3g**

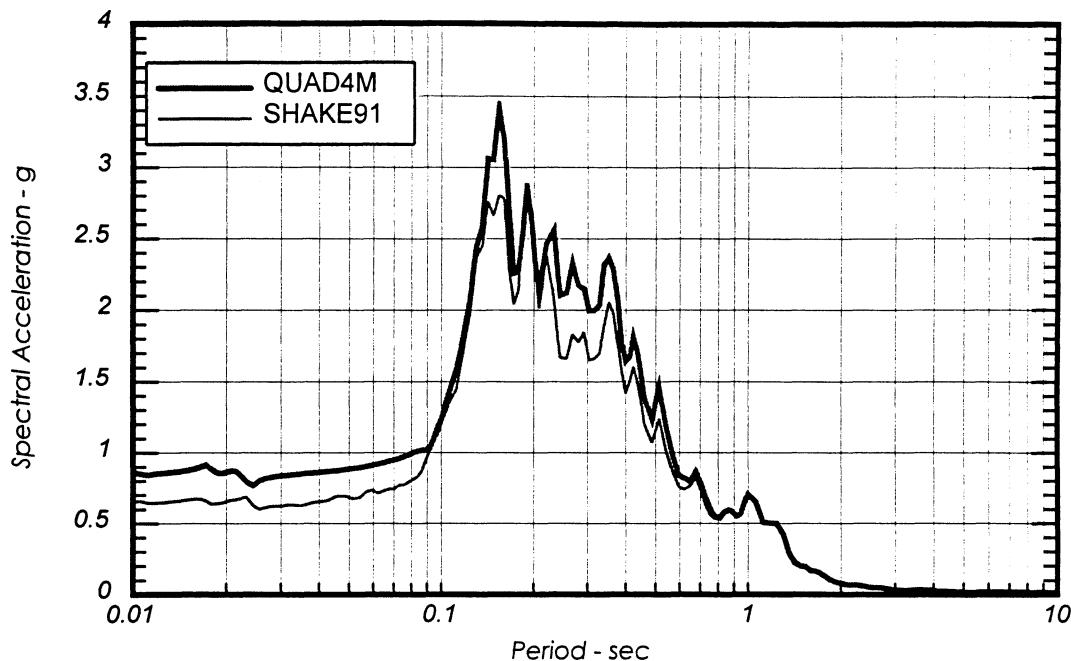


Figure 9
Comparison of Response Spectra at Ground Surface
Using Programs QUAD4M and SHAKE91
for the 100 Foot Dense Sand Layer --
Input Motion: Santa Cruz Record Scaled to 0.6g

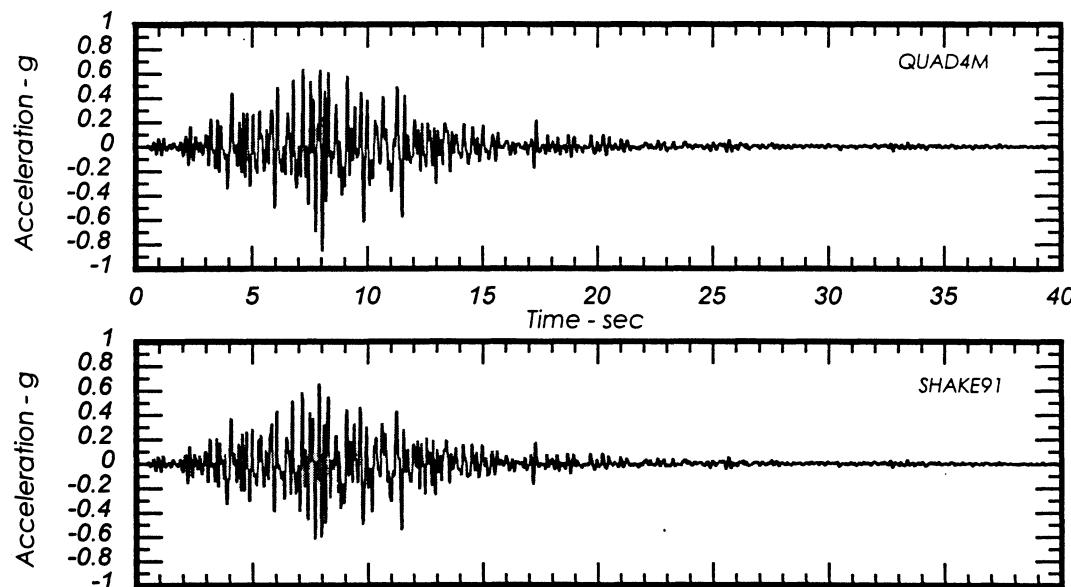


Figure 10
Comparison of Time Histories at Ground Surface
Using Programs QUAD4M and SHAKE91
for the 100 Foot Dense Sand Layer --
Input Motion: Santa Cruz Record Scaled to 0.6g

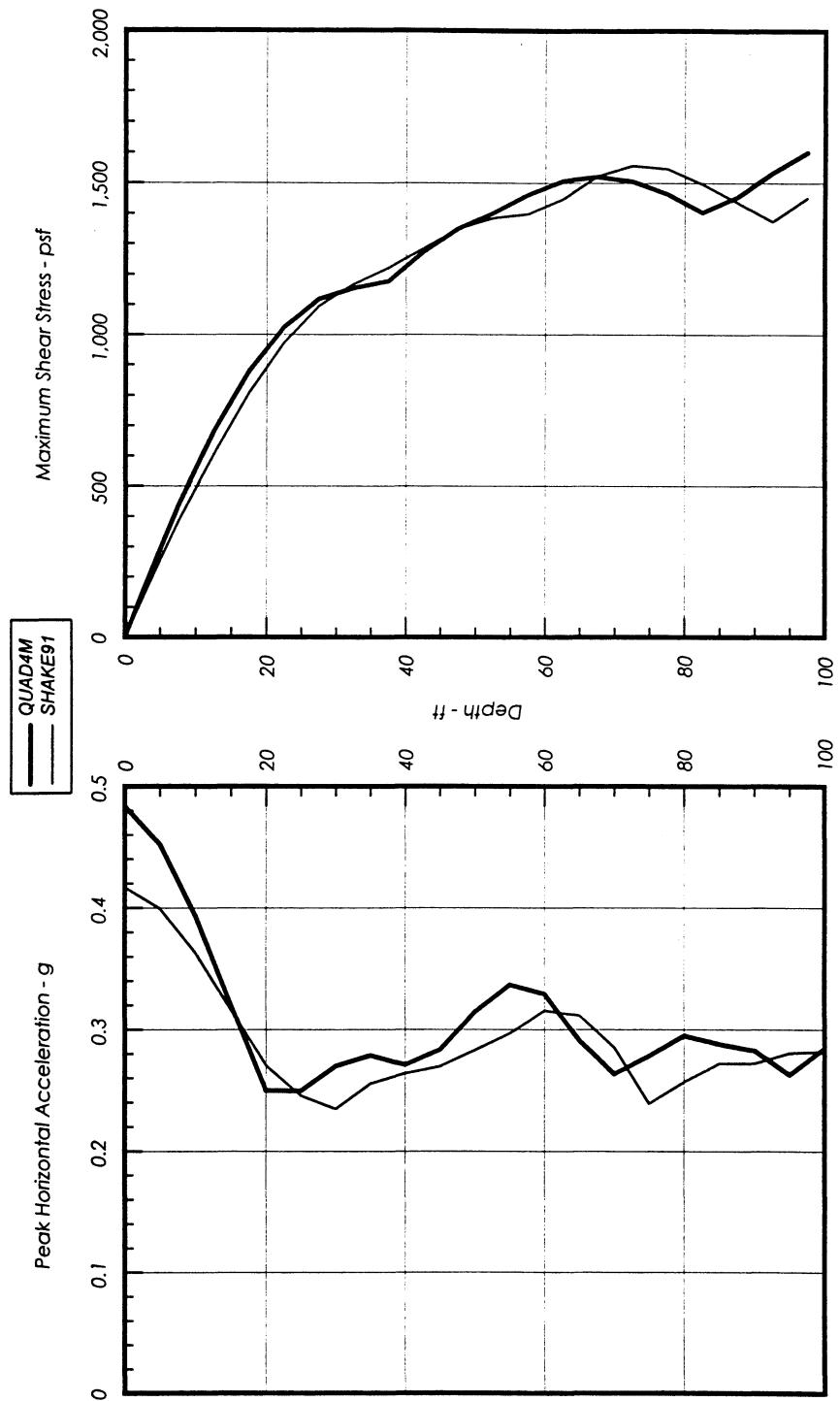


Figure 11
Comparison of Peak Horizontal Accelerations and Maximum Shear Stresses
Computed Using Programs QUAD4M and SHAKE91
for the 100' Dense Sand Layer --
Input Motion: Santa Cruz Record Scaled to 0.3g

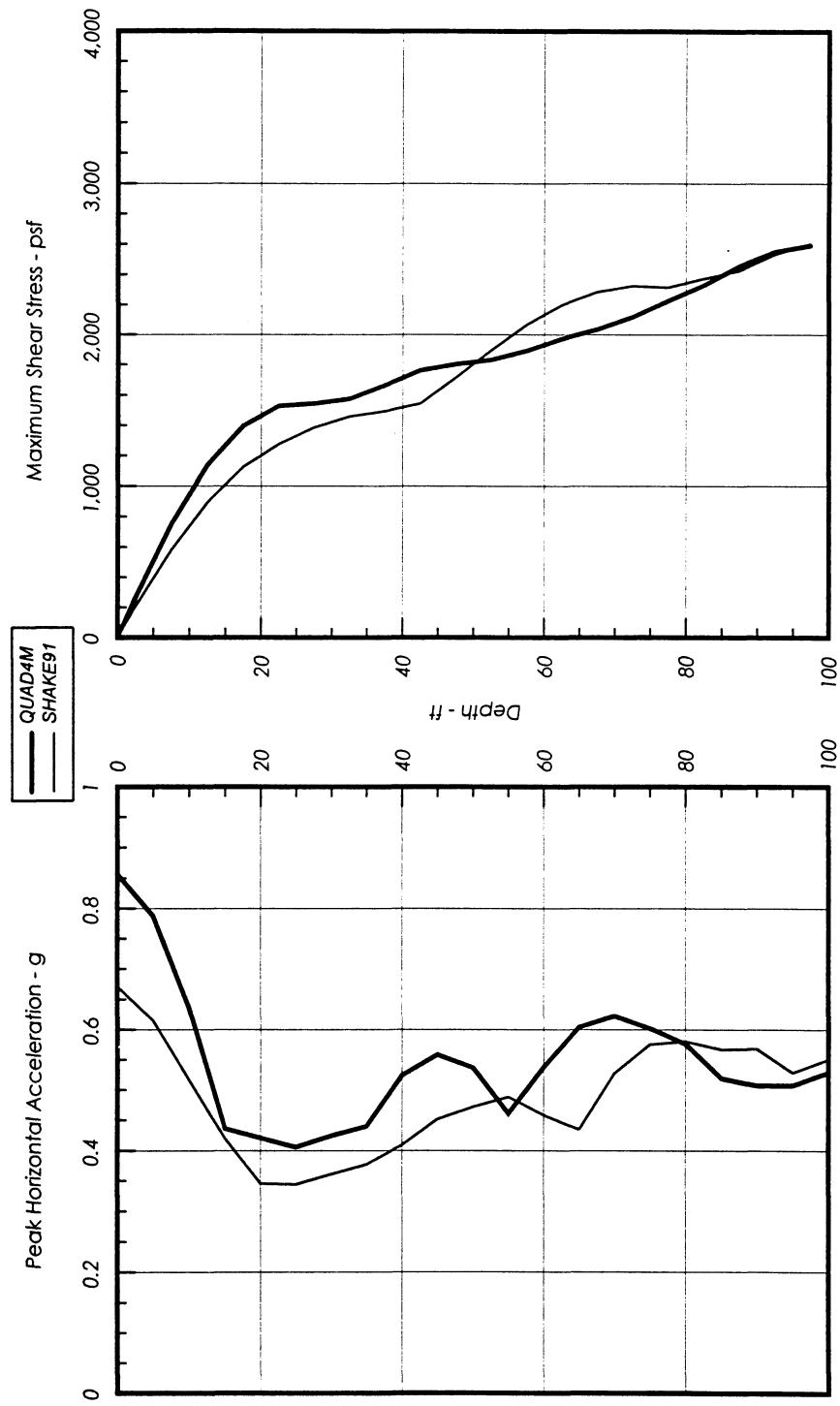


Figure 12
Comparison of Peak Horizontal Accelerations and Maximum Shear Stresses
Computed Using Programs QUAD4M and SHAKE91
for the 100 Dense Sand Layer --
Input Motion: Santa Cruz Record Scaled to 0.6g

Material Properties: $E = 1 \times 10^6$ psf
 $\gamma = 120$ pcf
 $\mu = 0.45$
 $y_s = 304$ fps

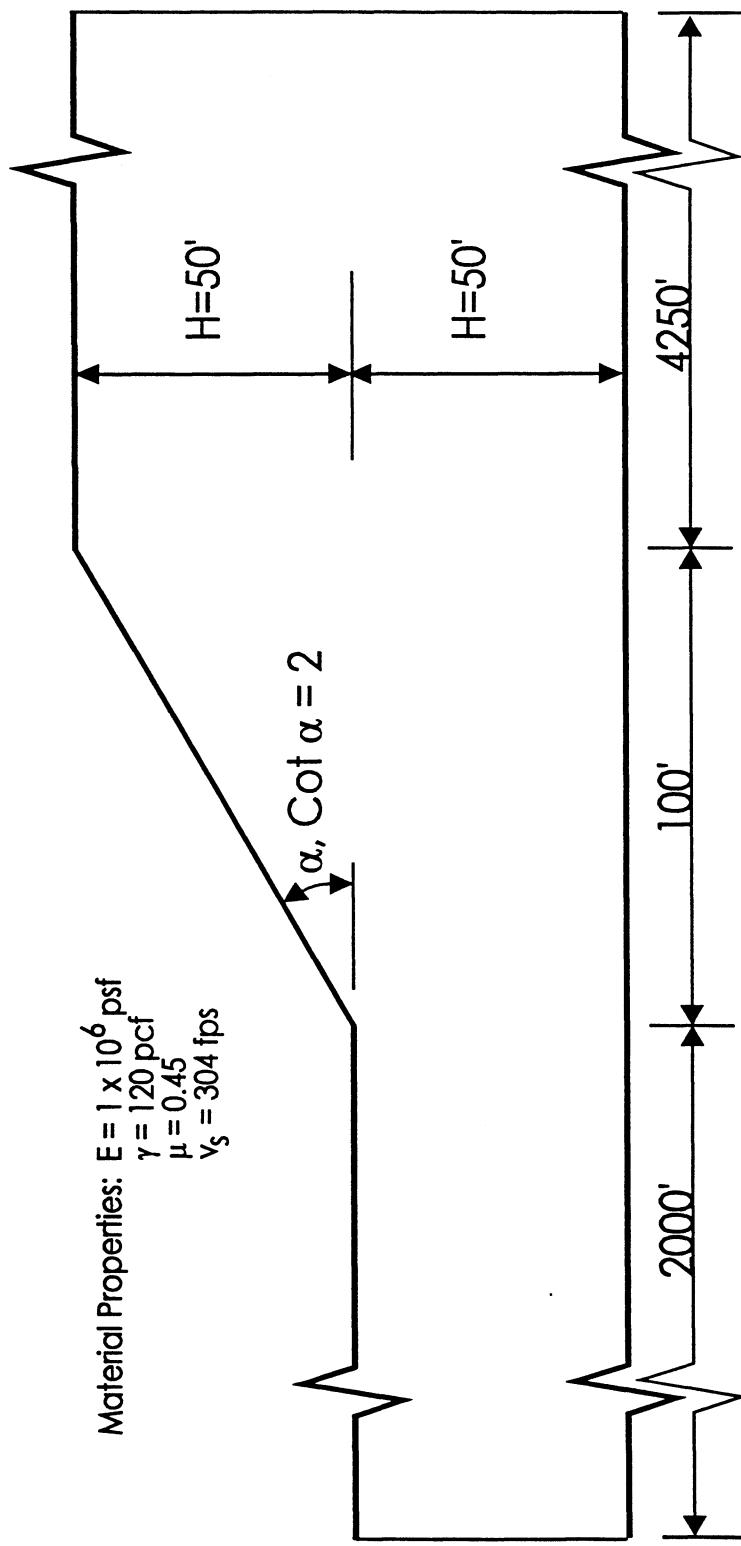


Figure 13
Geometry and Material Properties for Bank of Sample Problem

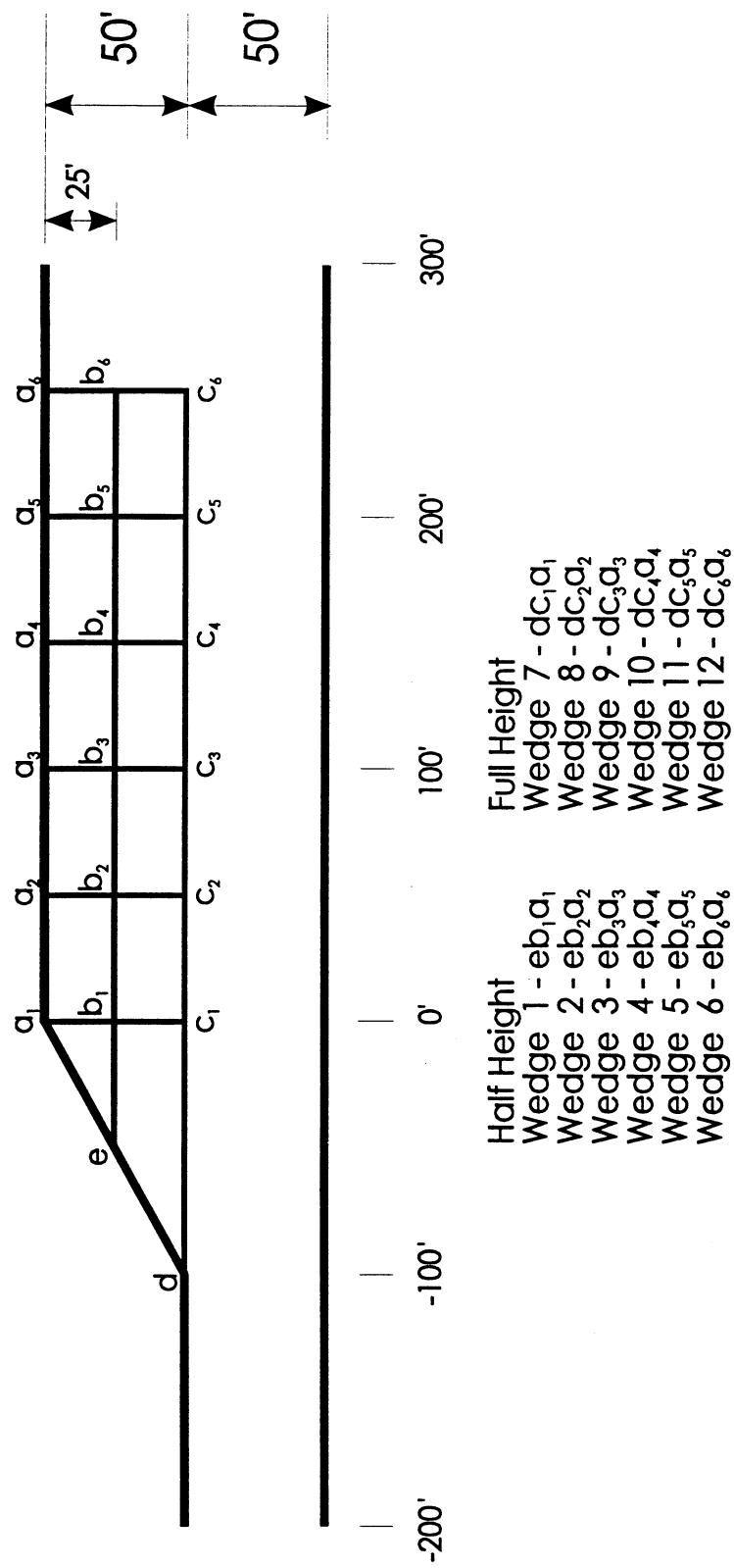


Figure 14
Description of Wedges Used in Seismic Coefficient Evaluation

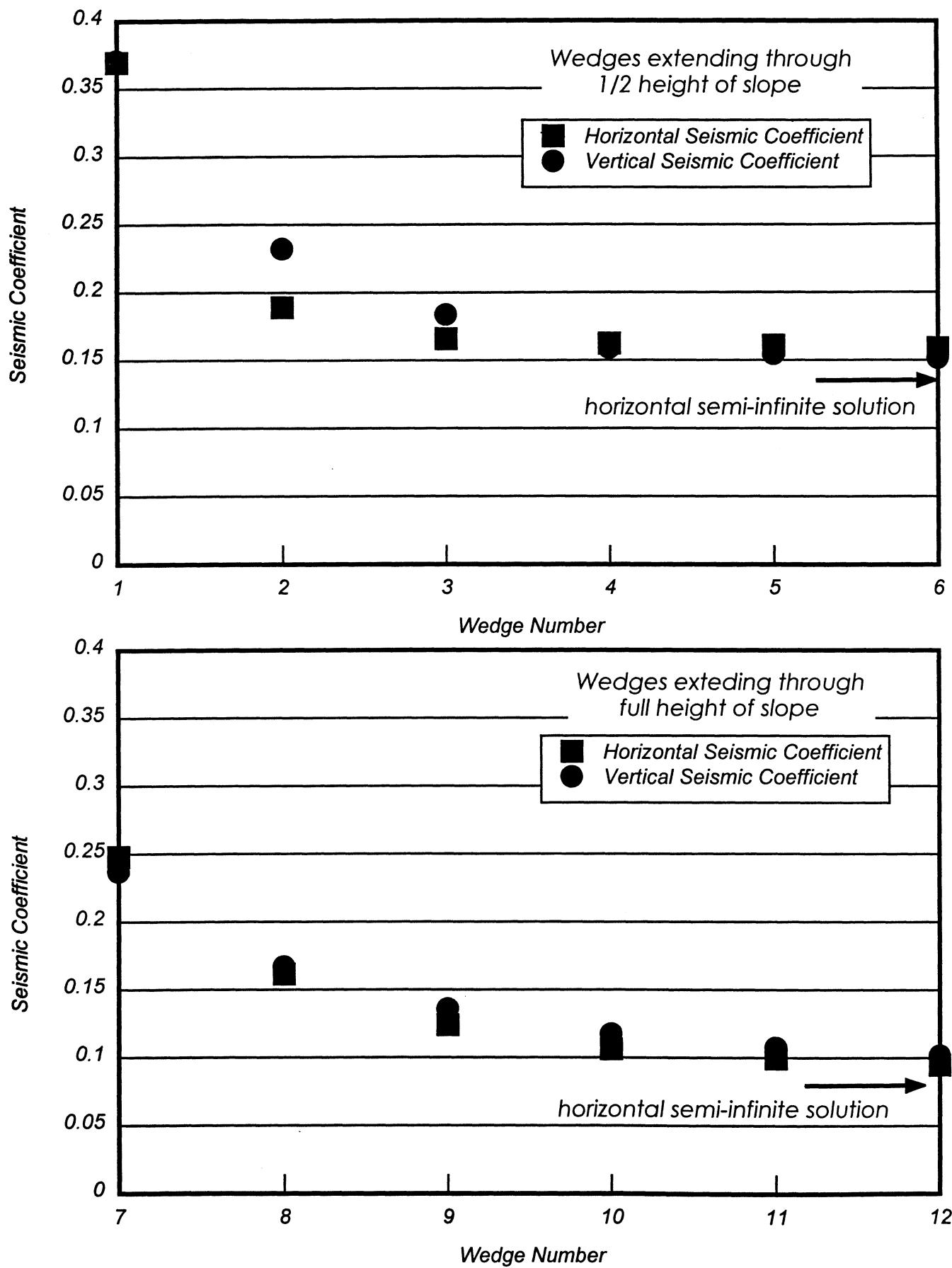


Figure 15
Peak Seismic Coefficients
Example Slope Problem

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.

PROGRAM QUAD4M

QUAD4M
U.C. Davis, 1993
by Martin Byrd Hudson,
I.M. Idriss,
and Mohsen Beikae

Modified from QUAD4, 1973.

by I.M. Idriss, J. Lysmer, R. Hwang and H. Bolton Seed

FINITE ELEMENT ANALYSIS OF PLANE SOIL STRUCTURES SUBJECT TO HORIZONTAL EARTHQUAKE EXCITATION AT THE BASE. THE EQUIVALENT LINEAR METHOD USED INVOLVES DIRECT STEP-BY-STEP INTEGRATION OF EQUATIONS OF MOTION, STRAIN COMPATIBLE RAYLEIGH DAMPING IN ALL ELEMENTS, STRAIN COMPATIBLE SHEAR MODULUS IN ALL ELEMENTS

ORIGINAL PROGRAM WRITTEN BY I.M. IDRISSS - SUMMER 1968 - USING TRIANGULAR ELEMENTS

MODIFICATIONS

1. ADDITION OF QUADRILATERAL ELEMENT BY J. LYSMER AND R. HWANG 1971-1972
2. INCORPORATION OF DYNAMIC STORAGE BY N. SERFF - 1972
3. FACILITY TO PUNCH STRESS HISTORIES ADDED BY N. SERFF - 1973
4. ADDITION OF DYNAMIC ALLOCATION.
- REMOVAL OF SUBROUTINE BANSO.
- REMOVAL OF USE OF TEMPORARY DISK FILES.
- BY MARTIN BYRD HUDSON - 1991
5. ADDITION OF COMPLIANT BASE BY MARTIN BYRD HUDSON AND MOHSEN BEIKAE - 1991
6. CHANGE TIME-STEPPING METHOD FROM WILSON THETA TO TRAPEZOIDAL RULE.
- USE OF STRUCTURES FOR VARIABLES.
- ELIMINATION OF MOST LINE NUMBERS BY MARTIN BYRD HUDSON - 1991
7. ADDITION OF SEISMIC COEFFICIENTS BY MARTIN BYRD HUDSON AND MOHSEN BEIKAE - 1992
8. CHANGE IN INPUT STRUCTURE.
- ADDITION OF RESTART CAPABILITY BY MARTIN BYRD HUDSON - 1993
9. CHANGE DAMPING: DAMPING NOW SET AT TWO PERIODS BY MARTIN BYRD HUDSON - 1993

***** INPUT FILE STRUCTURE: *****
***** NOTE: COMMENT LINES ARE interspersed in the *****
***** INPUT FILE AS NOTED BELOW *****
***** *****

MODULE: QUAD4M1

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C PRINPUT PERIOD CORRESPONDING TO MAXIMUM SPECTRAL ACCELERATION OF
C THE HORIZONTAL INPUT MOTION (SECONDS).
C * LINE 12 (Comment line)
C * LINE 13: (A) NAME OF FILE WITH HORIZONTAL INPUT TIME HISTORY
C EARTH0H
C * LINE 14: (A) EQINPMT(1) EARTHQUAKE FILE INPUT FORMAT. ENTER '*' IN COLUMN 1 IF
C FREE FORMAT IS DESIRED, OR REGULAR FORMAT SPECIFIER IN
C PARENTHESES. USED FOR HORIZONTAL INPUT TIME HISTORY.
C
C NOTE: WHEN USING FORMAT SPECIFIER,
C POINTS PER LINE MUST BE INCLUDED: e.g. (8F9.6).
C
C * LINE 15: (A) (ONLY USE IF K1=2)
C EARTH0V NAME OF FILE WITH VERTICAL INPUT TIME HISTORY
C
C * LINE 16: (A) (ONLY USE IF KV=2)
C EQINPMT(2) EARTHQUAKE FILE INPUT FORMAT. ENTER '*' IN COLUMN 1 IF
C FREE FORMAT IS DESIRED, OR REGULAR FORMAT SPECIFIER IN
C PARENTHESES. USED FOR VERTICAL INPUT TIME HISTORY.
C SEE NOTE FOR EQINPMT(1) ABOVE.
C
C * LINE 17 (Comment line)
C * LINE 18: (315) (ALL 3 VARIABLES 0 OR 1)
C SOUT SWITCH TO READ STRESS OUTPUT FILE DESCRIPTORS; 1=READ
C AOUT SWITCH TO READ ACCELERATION OUTPUT FILE DESCRIPTORS; 1=READ
C KOUT SWITCH TO READ SEISMIC COEFFICIENT OUTPUT FILE DESCRIPTORS; 1=READ
C
C * STRESS OUTPUT FILE DESCRIPTORS (ONLY USE LINES 19-22 IF SCUT=1)
C LINE 19: (Comment line)
C LINE 20: (A) SHSTFMT OUTPUT FORMAT:
C EITHER
C 'COMBINED'
C WHICH COMBINES ALL REQUESTED STRESS HISTORIES INTO
C ONE FILE SUCH THAT EACH STRESS HISTORY IS OUTPUT AS A
C SEPARATE COLUMN WITHIN THAT FILE
C OR
C 'MULTIPLE'
C WHICH PRODUCES EACH STRESS HISTORY AS A SEPARATE
C FILE WITH FORMAT 8F8.1
C
C LINE 21: (A) SPFILEOUT OUTPUT FILE NAME ROOT (8 CHARACTERS MAX IF COMBINED
C OUTPUT, OR 6 CHARACTERS MAX IF MULTIPLE OUTPUT)
C
C LINE 22: (A) SSUFFIX OUTPUT FILE NAME SUFFIX (3 CHARACTERS MAX)
C
C * ACCELERATION OUTPUT FILE DESCRIPTORS (ONLY USE LINES 23-26 IF ADUT=1)
C LINE 23 (Comment line)
C LINE 24: (A) AHSTFMT OUTPUT FORMAT:
C EITHER
C 'COMBINED'
C WHICH COMBINES ALL REQUESTED ACCELERATION HISTORIES
C INTO ONE FILE SUCH THAT EACH STRESS HISTORY IS
C OUTPUT AS A SEPARATE COLUMN WITHIN THAT FILE
C OR
C 'MULTIPLE'

C WHICH PRODUCES EACH ACCEL HISTORY AS A SEPARATE FILE
C WITH FORMAT 8F9.6
C
C LINE 25: (A) AFILEOUT OUTPUT FILE NAME ROOT (8 CHARACTERS MAX IF COMBINED
C OUTPUT, OR 6 CHARACTERS MAX IF MULTIPLE OUTPUT)
C
C LINE 26: (A) ASUFFIX OUTPUT FILE NAME SUFFIX (3 CHARACTERS MAX)
C
C * SEISMIC COEFFICIENT OUTPUT FILE DESCRIPTORS (ONLY USE LINES 27-30 IF KOUT=1)
C LINE 27 (Comment line)
C LINE 28: (A) KHSTFMT OUTPUT FORMAT:
C EITHER
C 'COMBINED'
C WHICH COMBINES ALL REQUESTED ACCELERATION HISTORIES
C INTO ONE FILE SUCH THAT EACH STRESS HISTORY IS OUTPUT
C AS A SEPARATE COLUMN WITHIN THAT FILE
C OR
C 'MULTIPLE'
C WHICH PRODUCES EACH ACCEL HISTORY AS A SEPARATE FILE
C WITH FORMAT 8F9.6
C
C LINE 29: (A) KFILEOUT OUTPUT FILE NAME ROOT (8 CHARACTERS MAX IF COMBINED
C OUTPUT, OR 6 CHARACTERS MAX IF MULTIPLE OUTPUT)
C
C LINE 30: (A) KSUFFIX OUTPUT FILE NAME SUFFIX (3 CHARACTERS MAX)
C
C * RESTART FILE NAME DESCRIPTOR (ONLY USE LINES 31-32 IF KSAV=1)
C LINE 31 (Comment line)
C LINE 32 - FILE NAME TO USE FOR SAVING FINAL STATE OF SOIL FOR RESTART (A)
C SAVEFILE FILE NAME (EXCLUDING PATH)
C
C * SEISMIC COEFFICIENT LINES (ONLY USE LINES 33-38 IF NSLP>0; REPEAT NSLP TIMES)
C LINE 33 (Comment line)
C LINE 34: (215) NSEG(1) NUMBER OF NODES INTERSECTED BY SURFACE 1
C CSEG(1) NUMBER OF ELEMENTS WITHIN SURFACE 1
C
C LINE 35 (Comment line)
C LINE 36: (1515) (must be repeated if NSEG(1)>15)
C NSEG(1,J) NODE J INTERSECTED BY SURFACE 1 (NSEG(1) NODES)
C
C LINE 37 (Comment line)
C LINE 38: (1515) (must be repeated if ESEG(1)>15)
C ESEG(1,J) ELEMENT J WITHIN SURFACE 1 (ESEG(1) ELEMENTS)
C
C * LINE 39 (Comment line)
C * LINE 40 - ELEMENT LINES (REPEAT LINE 40 NELM TIMES) (615.5F10.0 15)
C N ELEMENT NUMBER
C EL(N) NODE(1) 1ST. NODAL POINT NUMBER
C EL(N),NODE(2) 2ND. NODAL POINT NUMBER
C EL(N),NODE(3) 3RD. NODAL POINT NUMBER
C EL(N),NODE(4) 4TH. NODAL POINT NUMBER
C
C NOTE 1. SPECIFY NODAL POINTS IN COUNTER-CLOCKWISE
C DIRECTION
C
C 2. EL(N),NODE(3) = EL(N),NODE(4) PRODUCES
C
C

```



```

CHARACTER EQNPMT*20 EARTHQH#72, EARTHQV#72
INTEGER SOUT,AOUT,KOUT,HORK,HORY,ESEG,EISG,ESEGMAX
CHARACTER*72 FILEN,FILEOUT,DIROUT,IPROP75
RECORD ELEMENT*EL (ALLOCATABLE) (:)
RECORD /NODE/NO (ALLOCATABLE) (:)
DMASS (ZMAS) (ALLOCATABLE) (:).
R1 (ALLOCATABLE) (:).
AT (ALLOCATABLE) (:).
BT (ALLOCATABLE) (:).
X1 (ALLOCATABLE) (:).
Y2 (ALLOCATABLE) (:).
DSMAX (ALLOCATABLE) (:).
TIME1 (ALLOCATABLE) (:).
HBC (ALLOCATABLE) (:).
U2G (ALLOCATABLE) (:).
UX (ALLOCATABLE) (:).
ST (ALLOCATABLE) (:).
DS (ALLOCATABLE) (:).
IDPROP (ALLOCATABLE) (:).
SDATA (ALLOCATABLE) (:....).
GDATA (ALLOCATABLE) (:....).
NPOINT (ALLOCATABLE) (:....).
NSEG (ALLOCATABLE) (:....).
ESEG (ALLOCATABLE) (:....).
ELSEG (ALLOCATABLE) (:....).

INPUT DATA
      WRITE(*,9000)
      WRITE(*,9001)
      READ(*,'(A*)' FILEIN,STATUS='OLD')
      OPEN (5,FILE=FILEIN,STATUS='OLD')
      WRITE(*,9002)
      READ(*,'(A*)' DATIN)
      OPEN (7,FILE=DATIN,STATUS='OLD')
      WRITE(*,'(A,A*)') ' Enter Output directory (with ending):'
      READ(*,'(A*)' DIROUT)
      WRITE(*,'(A*)' 'Output File Name (without directory name):')
      READ(*,'(A*)' FILEOUT)
      OPEN (6,FILE=DIROUT//LEN_TRIM(DIROUT)//FILEOUT)
      WRITE (6,9000)

PRINT*,' Read Header files...'
READ(5,'(A//A*)' TITLE,UNITS)
IF (UNITS.EQ.'E') THEN
  GRAV = 32.2
ELSE IF (UNITS.EQ.'S') THEN
  GRAV = 9.81
ELSE
  WRITE(*,'(A*)') ' INVALID UNITS SPECIFICATION'
END IF

OPEN (6,FILE=FILEIN,STATUS='OLD')
READ(5,'(A15*)' KGMX,KEO,NEO,N3EQ,N3LP,KV,KSAV
READ(5,'(15F10.0*)' DFM,PRM,ROCKVP,ROCKVS,ROCKRH
ROCKRH=ROCKPH/GRAV ! Convert from unit weight to density
ROCKBETAS=ROCKRH*ROCKVS
READ(5,'(15F10.0*)' NELM,NDPT,NSLP
READ(5,'(15F10.0*)' KGMX2,HORX,HORV,HPLX,HPLV,Y_PR INPUT
READ(5,'(15F10.0*)' DFM2,ELM1(1),ELM1(2),URMAX(1),
URMAX(2),HORX,HORV,HPLX,HPLV)
READ(5,'(15F10.0*)' DFM3,ELM2(1),ELM2(2),URMAX(1),
URMAX(2),HORX,HORV,HPLX,HPLV)

READ EARTHQK FILE DESCRIPTORS...
READ(5,'(15F10.0*)' DTEQ,EMIL(1),EMIL(2),EQNPMT(1),
EQNPMT(2))
READ(5,'(15F10.0*)' EARTHQH
OPEN(8,FILE='EARTHQH STATUS='OLD')
READ(5,'(A*)' EQINPMT(1)
IF (KV.EQ.2) THEN
  READ(5,'(A*)' EARTHQV
  OPEN(9,FILE='EARTHQV STATUS='OLD')
  READ(5,'(A*)' EQINPMT(2)
END IF
READ(5,'(15F10.0*)' SOUT,AOUT,KOUT
IF (ABS(SOUT).GT.1.0R) ABS(AOUT),GT.1.0R,ABS(KOUT).GT.1.0R,
ABS(KSAV).GT.1 THEN
  PRINT*,' One or SOUT, AOUT, KOUT, or KSAV is neither 0 nor 1!'
STOP
END IF
IF (ABS(PRINPUT).LT.0.0000001) THEN
  PRINT*,' PRINPUT MUST BE USED!'
STOP
END IF

READ STRESS OUTPUT FILE DESCRIPTORS
IF (SOUT.EQ.1) THEN
  PRINT*,' Read Stress Output File Descriptors...'
  READ(5,'(A15*)' SHISTMT
  IF (SHISTMT.EQ.'M' OR SHISTMT.EQ.'m') THEN
    READ(5,'(A6/3*)' SFLEOUT,SSUFFIX
    ELSE
    READ(5,'(A6/3*)' SFLEOUT,SSUFFIX
  END IF
END IF

READ ACCELERATION OUTPUT FILE DESCRIPTORS
IF (AOUT.EQ.1) THEN
  PRINT*,' Read Acceleration Output File Descriptors...'
  READ(5,'(A15*)' AHISTMT
  IF (AHISTMT.EQ.'M' OR AHISTMT.EQ.'m') THEN
    READ(5,'(A6/3*)' AFLEOUT,ASUFFIX
  ELSE
    READ(5,'(A6/3*)' AFLEOUT,ASUFFIX
  END IF
END IF

```

MODULE: QUAD4M1

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```

C Marks nodes according to boundary conditions and echoes boundary
C conditions
C
C Written for QUAD4M
C
C by Martin Byrd Hudson. I.M. Idriss. R. Hwang and H. Bolton Seed
C
C Modified from QUAD4. 1973.
C
C by I.M. Idriss. J. Lysmer. R. Hwang and H. Bolton Seed
C
STRUCTURE /NODE/
REAL XORD, YORD, TRIBLEN, BETAS, BETAP, X11(2), X11(2)
INTEGER BC, OUT
END STRUCTURE
COMMON/CONST1/TITLE, DRF, NOPT, NBC1, NBP, NELM, UNITS, GRAV, NSLP, NF
CHARACTER TITLE*72, UNITS*1
COMMON/CONST2/KMAX, KGEQ, NIEQ, N2EQ, N3EQ, NUMB, KV, KSAV
CHARACTER#72 EQNH, EQNV, UG(2), PRNPUT
RECORD /NODE/ (NO)
DIMENSION NBC(*)

C
K = NO + BC + 1
IF (NO, BC, EQ, 0) THEN ! Free Node
  WRITE(6,152) M, NO, XORD, NO, YORD, NO, TRIBLEN
ELSE IF (NO, BC, EQ, 1) THEN ! Cannot move in x-dir
  WRITE(6,1012) M, NO, XORD, NO, YORD, NO, TRIBLEN
N=N+1
NBC(N)=2*M-1
ELSE IF (NO, BC, EQ, 2) THEN ! Cannot move in y-dir
  WRITE(6,1022) M, NO, XORD, NO, YORD, NO, TRIBLEN
N=N+1
NBC(N)=2*M
ELSE IF (NO, BC, EQ, 3) THEN ! Can't move in x or y
  WRITE(6,1002) M, NO, XORD, NO, YORD, NO, TRIBLEN
  IF (M, GE, NBC1) RETURN
N=N+1
NBC(N)=2*M
ELSE IF (NO, BC, EQ, 4) THEN ! Trans. base node
  WRITE(6,1003) M, NO, XORD, NO, YORD, NO, TRIBLEN
  IF (KV, EQ, 1) THEN
    N=N+1
    NBC(N)=2*M
  END IF
ELSE
  WRITE (6,*), ' ILLEGAL NODE BOUNDARY CONDITION SPECIFICATION'
  END IF
RETURN
152 FORMAT (1B,3F15.3)
153 FORMAT (1B,3F15.3, ' FIXED')
1002 FORMAT (1B,3F15.3, ' COMPLIANT')
1003 FORMAT (1B,3F15.3, ' CANNOT MOVE IN BOTH X AND Y DIRECTIONS')
1004 FORMAT (1B,3F15.3, ' CANNOT MOVE IN X DIRECTION')
1005 FORMAT (1B,3F15.3, ' CANNOT MOVE IN Y DIRECTION')
END

C ****
C ***** ECHO/EL NO ROCKBETAP ROCKBETAS IDPROP ODATA GDATA
C SDATA,NUMPOINTS,NUMPROPS, NBC, NSEG, ESEG,
C ELSEQ, MAW, MAXEL
C
C Echoes input data to screen and sets up file names
C
C Written for QUAD4M
U.C. Davis. 1993
C
C by Martin Byrd Hudson. I.M. Idriss. Mohsen Beikae
C
C Modified from QUAD4. 1973.
C
C by I.M. Idriss. J. Lysmer. R. Hwang and H. Bolton Seed
C
STRUCTURE /ELEMENT/
REAL GMX, G, E, EN, AREA, XL, TIME2, SIGMAX(3), EPSMAX, PO, DENS
INTEGER NODE(4), TYPE, LSTR
END STRUCTURE
STRUCTURE /NODE/
REAL XORD, YORD, TRIBLEN, BETAS, BETAP, X11(2), X11(2)
INTEGER BC, OUT
END STRUCTURE
COMMON/CONST1/TITLE, DRF, NOPT, NBC1, NBP, NELM, UNITS, GRAV, NSLP, NF
CHARACTER TITLE*72, UNITS*1
COMMON/CONST2/KMAX, KGEQ, NIEQ, N2EQ, N3EQ, NUMB, KV, KSAV
COMMON/CONST3/DELO, EOMUL(2), PRM, UGMAX(2), EQNH, EQNV, UG(2), PRNPUT
CHARACTER#72 EQNH, EQNV
COMMON/CONST4/SHISTMT, AHISTMT, KHISTMT, STILEOUT, AFILEOUT,
KFILEOUT, SSUFFIX, ASUFFIX, KSUFFIX, DIROUT, SAVEFILE,
DATAIN
CHARACTER SHISTMT*,1, KHISTMT*,1, STILEOUT*,8, AFILEOUT*,8,
KFILEOUT*,8, SSUFFIX*3, ASUFFIX*3, KSUFFIX*3, DIROUT*72,
SAVEFILE*12, DATAIN*72
COMMON/CONST5/HDRX, HORY, EARTH0, EARTH0Y, EQINPMET(2), ROCKNP, ROCKVS,
ROCKR0, THISTR, THISTR0, NPLX, NPLY
CHARACTER EQINPMET*,20, EARTH0H*72, EARTH0Y*72
INTEGER HORK, HORY, ESEG, EL, SEG
CHARACTER FILENAME*12, IDPROP*75
DIMENSION IDPROP(2,*), SDATA(2, NUMPROPS, *), GDATA(NUMPROPS, *),
DDATA(NUMPROPS, *), NUMPOINTS(2,*), NBC(*), NSEG(*),
NSEGNSLP(*), ESEG(*), ELSEGNSLP(*)
RECORD /ELEMENT/ EL(*)
RECORD /NODE/ NO (*)
WRITE (*, 82)

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I=1+
      WRITE(6,82)
      C
      WRITE(*,102) NELM,NOPT,NF,NMAX,MAXL,NBP,NUMB,KGMX,NLEO,KGEQ.
      6      N2EQ,N3EQ,DTEQ,PRM,DRF,PRINPUT,EQNL(1).
      6      UG(1)*EQNL(1)
      6      WRITE(6,102) NELM,NOPT,NF,NMAX,MAXL,NBP,NUMB,KGMX,NLEO,KGEQ.
      6      N2EQ,N3EQ,DTEQ,PRM,DRF,PRINPUT,EQNL(1).
      6      UG(1)*EQNL(1)
      IF (KV EQ. 2) THEN
      WRITE(*,121) EQNL(2),N6(2)*EQNL(2)
      WRITE(6,121) EQNL(2),N6(2)*EQNL(2)
      END IF
      IF (IHISTSTR+IHISTACC+NSLP .GT. 0) THEN
      WRITE(*,1122) IHISTR,IHISTSTR,IHISTACC,NSLP
      WRITE(*,1131)
      WRITE(6,1122) IHISTR,IHISTSTR,IHISTACC,NSLP
      WRITE(6,1131)
      END IF
      C Open stress history output files
      C
      IF (IHISTSTR .GT. 0) THEN
      IF(SHISTEMT.EQ.'C'.OR.SHISTEMT.EQ.'C') THEN
      FILENAME=SFILEOUT(LLEN,TRIM(DROUT))/'.'//SSUFFIX
      OPEN (10,FILE=DROUT,LLEN,TRIM(DROUT))//FILENAME)
      WRITE (10,LEN) TITLE.
      * Stress Histories
      WRITE (10,'(A,V)') 'Time sec'
      DO N=1,NELM
      IF (EL(N).LSTR.EQ.1.OR.EL(N).LSTR.EQ.3.OR.EL(N).LSTR.EQ.5
      .OR.EL(N).LSTR.EQ.7) THEN
      WRITE (10,'(17,A)V') N,'X'
      WRITE(*,1132) 'ELEMENT',N,'SIGMA X',FILENAME
      WRITE(6,1132) 'ELEMENT',N,'SIGMA Y',FILENAME
      END IF
      IF (EL(N).LSTR.EQ.2,OR.EL(N).LSTR.EQ.3,OR.EL(N).LSTR.EQ.6
      .OR.EL(N).LSTR.EQ.7) THEN
      WRITE (10,'(17,A)V') N,'Y'
      WRITE(*,1132) 'ELEMENT',N,'SIGMA Y',FILENAME
      WRITE(6,1132) 'ELEMENT',N,'SIGMA X',FILENAME
      END IF
      IF (EL(N).LSTR.EQ.4,OR.EL(N).LSTR.EQ.5,OR.EL(N).LSTR.EQ.6
      .OR.EL(N).LSTR.EQ.7) THEN
      WRITE (10,'(16,A)V') N,'XY'
      WRITE(*,1132) 'ELEMENT',N,'TAU XY',FILENAME
      WRITE(6,1132) 'ELEMENT',N,'TAU XY',FILENAME
      END IF
      END DO
      WRITE (10,'(1,V)') )
      ELSE
      I=0
      DO N=1,NELM
      IF (EL(N).LSTR.EQ.1,OR.EL(N).LSTR.EQ.3,OR.EL(N).LSTR.EQ.5
      .OR.EL(N).LSTR.EQ.7) THEN

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      WRITE(50,'(/ A.\ )')
      DO N=1,NSLP
        WRITE(50,'(2A1)') ' X-dir ',' Y-dir '
        WRITE(*,1132) ' SURFACE ',N,' X DIR ',FILENAME
        WRITE(6,1132) ' SURFACE ',N,' X DIR ',FILENAME
        WRITE(*,1132) ' SURFACE ',N,' Y DIR ',FILENAME
        WRITE(6,1132) ' SURFACE ',N,' Y DIR ',FILENAME
      END DO
      END IF
      END IF
      WRITE(50,'( /.\ )')
      ELSE
        WRITE(40,'( /.\ )')
      END IF
      1=0
      DO N=1,NF/2
        IF (NO(N).OUT .EQ. 1.OR.NO(N).OUT .EQ. 3) THEN
          FILENAME=AFILEOUT(:LEN_TRIM(AFILEOUT))//'0'//
          CHAR(47+1)//'-'//ASUFFIX
          OPEN(1+39,FILE=DROUT(:LEN_TRIM(DROUT))//FILENAME)
          WRITE(1+39,'(A/A,F10.3,A)') TITLE,
            ' Acceleration History (g/s)'.
          WRITE(*,1132) ' Node ',' N ',' X '
          WRITE(*,1132) ' NODE ',' N ',' X DIR ',FILENAME
          WRITE(6,1132) ' NODE ',' N ',' X DIR ',FILENAME
        END IF
        IF (NO(N).OUT .EQ. 2.OR.NO(N).OUT .EQ. 3) THEN
          1=1+1
          FILENAME=AFILEOUT(:LEN_TRIM(AFILEOUT))//'0'//
          CHAR(47+1)//'-'//ASUFFIX
          OPEN(1+39,FILE=DROUT(:LEN_TRIM(DROUT))//FILENAME)
          WRITE(1+39,'(A/A,F10.3,A)') TITLE,
            ' Acceleration History (g/s)'.
          WRITE(*,1132) ' Node ',' N ',' Y '
          WRITE(*,1132) ' NODE ',' N ',' Y DIR ',FILENAME
          WRITE(6,1132) ' NODE ',' N ',' Y DIR ',FILENAME
        END IF
        END DO
        END IF
      ELSE
        IF (NSLP.GT.0) THEN
          IF (KHSHTM.EQ.'C'.OR.KHSHTM.EQ.'C') THEN
            FILENAME=AFILEOUT(:LEN_TRIM(AFILEOUT))//'-'//KSUFFIX
            OPEN(1+50,FILE=DROUT(:LEN_TRIM(DROUT))//FILENAME)
            WRITE(50,'(A/A)') ' Time-sec'
            WRITE(50,'(A12)') ' Block ',' N '
            WRITE(*,1132) ' SURFACE ',' N ',' X DIR ',FILENAME
            WRITE(6,1132) ' SURFACE ',' N ',' X DIR ',FILENAME
          END DO
          ELSE
            WRITE(50,'(A.\ )') ' Time-sec'
            DO N=1,NSLP
              WRITE(50,'(A12)') ' Block ',' N '
              WRITE(*,1132) ' SURFACE ',' N ',' Y DIR ',FILENAME
              WRITE(6,1132) ' SURFACE ',' N ',' Y DIR ',FILENAME
            END DO
          END IF
          IF (KV.EQ.1) THEN
            WRITE(50,'(A12)') ' X-dir '
            WRITE(*,1132) ' SURFACE ',' N ',' X DIR ',FILENAME
            WRITE(6,1132) ' SURFACE ',' N ',' X DIR ',FILENAME
          END IF
        ELSE
          WRITE(50,'(A12)') ' Y-dir '
          WRITE(*,1132) ' SURFACE ',' N ',' Y DIR ',FILENAME
          WRITE(6,1132) ' SURFACE ',' N ',' Y DIR ',FILENAME
        END IF
        WRITE(50,'( /.\ )')
      END IF
      PROGRAM TERMINATED DUE TO USE OF MORE THAN 10 SEISMIC COEFF SURFACES AND MULTIPLE OUTPUT.
      STOP
      END IF
      DO N=1,NSLP
        FILENAME=AFILEOUT(:LEN_TRIM(AFILEOUT))//'0'//
        CHAR(47+1)//'-'//KSUFFIX
        OPEN(1+49,FILE=DROUT(:LEN_TRIM(DROUT))//FILENAME)
        WRITE(1+49,'(A/A,F10.3,A)') TITLE,
          ' Seismic Coefficient Surface History'.
        WRITE(*,1132) ' Time Step ',' .DIEQ. ',' Sec.
        WRITE(1+49,'(A0.13)') ' Surface ',' N '
        WRITE(*,1132) ' SURFACE ',' N ',' X DIR ',FILENAME
        WRITE(6,1132) ' SURFACE ',' N ',' X DIR ',FILENAME
      END DO
      END IF
      IF (NSLP.GT.5) THEN
        WRITE(*,'(A,A)') ' PROGRAM TERMINATED DUE TO USE OF MORE THAN 5 SEISMIC COEFF SURFACES. MULTIPLE OUTPUT, AND BIODIRECTIONAL SHAKING'.
        STOP
        END IF
        DO N=1,NSLP
          FILENAME=AFILEOUT(:LEN_TRIM(AFILEOUT))//'0'//
          CHAR(47+1)//'-'//KSUFFIX
          OPEN(1+49,FILE=DROUT(:LEN TRIM(DROUT))//FILENAME)
          WRITE(1+49,'(A/A,F10.3,A)') TITLE,
            ' Seismic Coefficient Surface History'.
          WRITE(*,1132) ' Time Step ',' .DIEQ. ',' Sec.
          WRITE(1+49,'(A0.13)') ' Surface ',' N '
          WRITE(*,1132) ' SURFACE ',' N ',' X DIR ',FILENAME
          WRITE(6,1132) ' SURFACE ',' N ',' X DIR ',FILENAME
        END DO
        END IF
        IF (TADD.EQ.0) THEN
          WRITE(1+49,'(A13)') ' X-dir '
          WRITE(*,1132) ' SURFACE ',' N ',' X DIR ',FILENAME
          WRITE(6,1132) ' SURFACE ',' N ',' X DIR ',FILENAME
        ELSE
          WRITE(1+49,'(A13)') ' Y-dir '
          WRITE(*,1132) ' SURFACE ',' N ',' Y DIR ',FILENAME
          WRITE(6,1132) ' SURFACE ',' N ',' Y DIR ',FILENAME
        END IF
      END IF
    END IF
  END IF
END IF

```

```

      WRITE(6,1132) 'SURFACE',N,'DIR',FILENAME
      END IF
      END DO
      END IF
      END IF
      IF (KSAV.EQ.1) THEN
        WRITE (*,1133) SAVEFILE
        WRITE (6,1133) SAVEFILE
      END IF
      WRITE (16,1009) DATAIN
      DO I=1, NUMPROPS
        WRITE(6,1004) 1,1DPROP(1,1),1DPROP(2,1)
      WRITE(6,1005)
      M=MAYO(NUMPOINTS(1,1),NUMPOINTS(2,1))
      DO J=1,M
        IF (J.LE.NUMPOINTS(1,1).AND.J.LE.NUMPOINTS(2,1)) THEN
          WRITE(6,1006) SDATA(1,I,J),GDATA(I,J),DDATA(1,J)
        ELSE IF (J.LE.NUMPOINTS(1,1)) THEN
          WRITE(6,1007) SDATA(1,I,J),GDATA(I,J)
        ELSE
          WRITE(6,1008) SDATA(2,I,J),DDATA(I,J)
        END IF
      END DO
      END DO
      IF (UNITS.EQ.'E') THEN
        IF (ROCKRH0.NE.0) THEN
          WRITE (6,1010) 'ROCKRH0*GRAV',NM*3,'ROCKBETAS/ROCKRH0','FT/SEC'
          ROCKBETAS/ROCKRH0,'FT/SEC'
        ELSE
          WRITE (6,1010) 0.,'PCF',0.,'FT/SEC',0.,'FT/SEC'
        END IF
      ELSE
        IF (ROCKRH0.NE.0) THEN
          WRITE (6,1010) 'ROCKRH0*GRAV',NM*3,'ROCKBETAS/ROCKRH0','M/SEC'
          ROCKBETAS/ROCKRH0,'M/SEC'
        ELSE
          WRITE (6,1010) 0.,'NM**3',0.,'M/SEC',0.,'M/SEC'
        END IF
      END IF
      IF (NSLP.GT.0) THEN
        WRITE(6,92)
      END IF
      DO N=1,NSLP
        WRITE(6,93) N,NSEG(N),ESEG(N)
        WRITE(6,94) (NSEGN,K),K+1,NSEG(N))
      WRITE(6,95)
      WRITE(6,94) (ELSEGN,K),K+1,ESEG(N))
      END DO
      IF (UNITS.EQ.'E') THEN
        WRITE(6,122)
      ELSE
        WRITE(6,123)
      END IF
      C
      C Boundary condition for dynamic computation
      C
      N=0
      GINIT=0.
      DO M=1,NPNT
        CALL BOUNDARY(NOM,M,N,NBC)
        GINIT=MAX(GINIT,ABS(NOM(X21(1)),ABS(NOM(X21(2)),
        ABS(NOM(X11(1)),ABS(NOM(X11(2)),
        ABS(NOM(X1(1)),ABS(NOM(X1(2)))
        END DO
        IF (N.NE. NP) THEN
          WRITE(*,1098)
        WRITE(6,1099)
        STOP
      END IF
      C
      C Initial Conditions Echo
      C
      IF (GINIT.GT.0) THEN
        WRITE(*,99)
        WRITE(6,1099)
        DO M=1,NPNT
          WRITE(6,1100) M,NOM,X21(1),NOM,X11(1),NOM,X1(1),
          NOM,X21(2),NOM,X11(2),NOM,X1(2)
        END DO
        RETURN
      END IF
      82 FORMAT(//11')
      92 FORMAT(//11'/' SEISMIC COEFFICIENT SURFACE DATA.')
      93 FORMAT(' BLOCK : .13.5X, NSEG : .14.5X, ESEG : .14. /'
      & ' SURFACE PASSES THROUGH NODES : ')
      94 FORMAT(1515)
      95 FORMAT ('//11'/' INITIAL CONDITIONS USED AT THE NODES : ./' NODE'
      & ' 8X, 'X21H', 8X, 'X11H', 9X, 'X1H', 8X, 'X21V', 8X, 'X11V', 9X, 'X1V' /)
      102 FORMAT(
      & ' 20X, NO. OF ELEMENTS : .16/'
      & ' 16X, NO. OF NODAL POINTS : .16/
      & ' 17X, DEGREES OF FREEDOM : .16/
      & ' 21X, HALF-BANDWIDTH : .16/
      & ' 16X, CONTROLLING ELEMENT : .16/
      & ' 10X, NO. OF FIXED BNDY CONDS. : .16/
      & ' 18X, NO. OF ITERATIONS : .16/
      & ' 6X, TOTAL EQ. POINTS READ (KGMAX) : .16/
      & ' 1X, LAST EQ. PTS. USED (NIEQ TO KGEQ) : .216/
      & ' 3X, INT. EQ. PTS USED (N2EQ TO N3EQ) : .216/
      & ' 11X, TIME INTERVAL OF RECORDS : .F8.4, ' SECONDS' /
    
```

MODULE: QUAD4M1

PROGRAM: QUAD4M

```

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, Mohnsen Beikae
C
C Modified from QUAD4, 1973.
C by I.M. Idriss, J. Lysmer, R. Hwang and H. Bolton Seed
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,X21(2),X11(2),X1(2)
INTEGER BC,OUT
END STRUCTURE
COMMON/CONST1/TITLE,BRT,NODP,NB1,NBP,NEIM,NEIM,UNITS,GRAV,NSLP,NF
CHARACTER TITLE*12,BRT,NODP*,NB1,NBP*,NEIM,NEIM,UNITS,GRAV,NSLP,NF
COMMON/CONST2/KGMAX,KEQ,MEQ,NEQ,NEQ,NSEQ,NUMB,KV,KSAV
CHARACTER CONSTR3/DTEQ,EQNUL(22),PRM,OGMAX(2),ENH,ENQW,UQ(2),PRINPUT
CHARACTER CONSTR4/EQNH,CONV
COMMON/CONST5/SHISFTMT,AHISFTMT,KHISFTMT,KHSFTMT,SHILEOUT,AFILEOUT,
KFILEOUT,SSUFFIX,X,ASUFFIX,X,DIROUT,SAVEFILE,
DATAIN*12,DATAIN*72
COMMON/CONST6/HDRY,EARTHQ,ROCKHQ,ROCKVP,ROCKVS,
ROCKHO,THISTR,THISTAC,NP1X,NP1Y
CHARACTER EQNPFMT(20),EQNPFMT(2),ROCKVP,ROCKVS,
INTGER HDRY,EARTHQ*,ESEG,ESEG
CHARACTER*75 IDPROP
RECORD /ELEMENT/EL(*)
RECORD /NODE/EN(*)
DIMENSION UG(0:KGMAX,*),IDPROP(2,*),SDATA(2,NUMPROPS,*),
GDATA(NUMPROPS,*),DDATA(NUMPROPS,*),NMPOINTNS(2,*),
NSEG(*),NSEGS(NSLP,*),ESEG(*),ELSEG(NSLP,*)
C
IF (KV EQ 2) THEN
DO 1=0,KGMAX
DO J=1,2
U2G(1,J)=0.
END DO
END DO
ELSE
DO 1=0,KGMAX
U2G(1,1)=0.
END DO
END IF
C Read Seismic Coefficient Surface Information
C

```

```

C Verify that no seismic coefficient surfaces go through base
C
C IF (NSLP GT. 0) THEN
DO J=1,NSLP
  DO I=1,NOSEG(J)
    IF (NOSEG(J,1).BC.NE.0) THEN
      WRITE (*, '(A,14,A,A)') ' NODE ', NOSEG(J,1), ' IS NOT A',
      & ' FREE NODE AND SHOULDN'T BE USED IN A SEISMIC COEFF SURFACE!'
      STOP
    END IF
  END DO
END IF
C Find area of elements
C
DO J=1,NELEM
  X1=NODE(J,1).NODE(1,1).XORD
  X2=NODE(J,1).NODE(2,1).XORD
  X3=NODE(J,1).NODE(3,1).XORD
  X4=NODE(J,1).NODE(4,1).XORD
  Y1=NODE(J,1).NODE(1,1).YORD
  Y2=NODE(J,1).NODE(2,1).YORD
  Y3=NODE(J,1).NODE(3,1).YORD
  Y4=NODE(J,1).NODE(4,1).YORD
  EL(J).AREA=(Y2-Y4)*(X2-X4)
  EL(J).AREA=(Y2-Y4)*(X1-X3-X4)
  EL(J).AREA=0.5*EL(J).AREA
  IF (EL(J).AREA.LE.0.) THEN
    PRINT*, ' ELEMENT ', J, ' HAS 0 OR NEGATIVE AREA. ABORTED'
    WRITE (6,*), ' ELEMENT ', J, ' HAS 0 OR NEGATIVE AREA. ABORTED'
    STOP
  END IF
END DO
C Find Tributary Length of base nodes
C
DO L=1,NODEP
  NO(L).TRIBLEN=0
  IF (NO(L).BC.EQ.4) THEN
    DO K=1,NELEM
      IF (EL(K).NODE(N).EQ.L) THEN
        IF (N.EQ.1) THEN
          L=4
        ELSE
          L=N-1
        END IF
      IF (NO(L).NODE(M).BC.EQ.4) THEN
        NO(L).TRIBLEN=NO(L).TRIBLEN+
        ABS(NODE(K).NODE(M)).XORD-NO(L).XORD
      END IF
    END DO
  END IF
END DO
C Read Soil Information
C
PRINT*, ' Read Soil Properties File...'
READ (7, '(15,15)') NUMPROPS
DO I=1,NUMPROPS
  READ (7, '(15,A15)') NUMPOINTS(I,1).IDPROP(I,1,1)
  READ (7, '(15,A15)') (SDATA(I,1,J),J=1,NUMPOINTS(I,1,1))
  READ (7, '(15,A15)') (GDATA(I,1,J),J=1,NUMPOINTS(I,1,1))
  READ (7, '(15,A15)') (GDATA(1,1,J),J=1,NUMPOINTS(I,1,1))
  READ (7, '(15,A15)') NUMPOINTS(2,I,1).IDPROP(2,1,1)
  READ (7, '(15,A15)') (SDATA(2,1,J),J=1,NUMPOINTS(2,I,1))
  READ (7, '(15,A15)') (GDATA(2,1,J),J=1,NUMPOINTS(2,I,1))
  READ (7, '(15,A15)') (GDATA(1,J),J=1,NUMPOINTS(2,I,1))
END DO
C Read Acceleration Input File
C
PRINT*, ' Read Earthquake File...'
IF (HDX.LT.1) THEN
  PRINT*, ' There must be at least one header line in the',
  & ' acceleration input files.'
  STOP
END IF
READ (8, '(A)') EQNH
DO I=2,HDX
  READ(8, '(1\1)')
END DO
IF (NPIX.LT.1) THEN
  IF ((EQINPMT(1)(1):1).EQ.'*') THEN
    READ(8,*)
  ELSE
    READ(8,EQINPMT(1)) (U2G(1,1),I=1,KGMAX)
  END IF
ELSE
  NCARDS=(KGMAX-1)/NPLX+1
  IF ((EQINPMT(1)(1):1).EQ.'*') THEN
    DO I=1,NCARDS
      IF (I.NE.NCARDS) THEN
        READ(8,*)
      ELSE
        NCARDS=0
      END IF
    END DO
  END IF
END IF

```

```

      READ(8,*)
      END IF
      END DO
      ELSE
      DO I=1,NCARDS
      IF (I.NE.NCARDS) THEN
      READ(8,EQINPFMT(1)) (U2G(J,1),J=(I-1)*NPLX+1,KGMAX)
      ELSE
      READ(8,EQINPFMT(1)) (U2G(J,1),J=(I-1)*NPLX+1,I*NPLY)
      END IF
      READ(8,EQINPFMT(1)) (U2G(J,1),J=(I-1)*NPLX+1,KGMAX)
      END IF
      END DO
      END IF
      IF (KV.EQ.2) THEN
      IF (HMR,LT,1) THEN
      PRINT*, ' There must be at least one header line in the '
      acceleration input files.'
      STOP
      END IF
      READ(9,'(A)') EQNV
      DO I=2,HMR
      READ(9,'(//)')
      END DO
      IF (NPL,LT,1) THEN
      IF (EQINPFMT(2)(1).EQ.**) THEN
      READ(9,*) (U2G(I,2),I=1,KGMAX)
      ELSE
      READ(9,EQINPFMT(2)) (U2G(I,2),I=1,KGMAX)
      END IF
      ELSE
      NCARDS=(KGMAX-1)/NPLY+1
      IF (EQINPFMT(2)(1).EQ.**) THEN
      DO J=1,NCARDS
      IF (I.NE.NCARDS) THEN
      READ(9,*) (U2G(J,2),J=(I-1)*NPLY+1,KGMAX)
      ELSE
      READ(9,*) (U2G(J,2),J=(I-1)*NPLY+1,KGMAX)
      END IF
      END DO
      ELSE
      DO I=1,NCARDS
      IF (I.NE.NCARDS) THEN
      READ(9,EQINPFMT(2)) (U2G(J,2),J=(I-1)*NPLY+1,1*NPLY)
      ELSE
      READ(9,EQINPFMT(2)) (U2G(J,2),J=(I-1)*NPLY+1,KGMAX)
      END IF
      END DO
      END IF
      END IF
      END IF
      RETURN
      END
      C ****
      C SUBROUTINE OPENSTRES(1,FILENAME)
      C
      C Opens Stress History Files
      C
      C Written for QUAD4M
      C
      C U.C. Davis, 1993
      C
      C by Martin Byrd Hudson, I.M. Idriss, Mohsen Beikae
      C
      COMMON/CONST/SHSISTMT,AHSISTMT,KHISTMT,SFILEOUT,AFILEOUT,
      & DATAIN
      CHARACTER SHSISTMT*1,AHSISTMT*1,KHISTMT*1,SFILEOUT*8,AFILEOUT*8,
      & KFILEOUT*8,SUFFIX*X3,A_SUFFIX*X3,K_SUFFIX*X3,DIROUT*72,
      & SAVETIME*12,DATAIN*12
      CHARACTER FILENAME*12
      C
      IF (I.LT.11) THEN
      FILENAME=SFILEOUT:LEN(TRIM(SFILEOUT))//0//CHAR(47*1)//'//'
      & //SSUFFIX
      ELSE IF (I.LT.21) THEN
      FILENAME=SFILEOUT:LEN(TRIM(SFILEOUT))//1//CHAR(37*1)//'
      & //SSUFFIX
      ELSE IF (I.LT.31) THEN
      FILENAME=SFILEOUT:LEN(TRIM(SFILEOUT))//2//CHAR(27*1)//'
      & //SSUFFIX
      ELSE
      PRINT*, ' NUMBER OF STRESS HIST REQUESTED TOO LARGE '
      STOP
      END IF
      OPEN(1+9,FILE=DIROUT(LEN_TRIM(DRINT))//FILENAME)
      RETURN
      END
      C ****
      C SUBROUTINE SOILSCAN(NUMPROPS,MAXPOINTS)
      C
      C Finds size of soil properties input file
      C
      C Written for QUAD4M
      C
      C U.C. Davis, 1993
      C
      C by Martin Byrd Hudson, I.M. Idriss, Mohsen Beikae
      C
      MAXPOINTS=0
      PRINT*, ' Read Soil Properties File...'
      READ(7,'(15,)') NUMPROPS
      DO J=1,NUMPROPS
      DO K=1,2
      READ(7,'(15,)') NUMPOINTS
      IF (NUMPOINTS.GT.MAXPOINTS) MAXPOINTS=NUMPOINTS
      READ(7,'(8F10.0)') (DATA,I=1,2*NUMPOINTS)
      END DO
      END DO
      C ****
      
```


PROGRAM: QUAD4M

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```

SUBROUTINE QUAD4EL(NO,2MASS,SMASS,R,AT,BT,X1,X2,DSMAX,TIME1,NBC,
     UZG,X,ST,DS,MAXW,HISTRCT,HISTAC,SDATA,GDATA,
     DDATA,NMPROPS,NUMPOINTS,ROCKBETAS,ROCKBETAP,
     NSEG,NOSEG,ESEG,ESELSE)
C
C   Controlling Finite Element Computation Subroutine
C
C   Written for QUAD4M
C
C   by Martin Byrd Hudson, I. M. Idriss, Mohsen Beikae
C
C   Modified from QUAD4, 1973.
C
C   by I. M. Idriss, J. Lymer, R. Huang and H. Bolton Seed
C
C
STRUCTURE /ELEMENT/
REAL GMX,G,E,EN,AREA,XL,TIME2,SIG(3),SIGMAX(3),FPMAX,PO,DENS
INTEGER NODE(4),TYPE,LSTR
END STRUCTURE
STRUCTURE /NODE/
REAL XORD,YORD,TRIBLEN,BETAS,BETAP,X2(1:2),X1(1:2),X1(2)
INTEGER BC,OUT
END STRUCTURE
COMMON/CONST/TITLE,DRF,NPNT,NB1,NELM,UNITS,GRAY,NSLP,NF
CHARACTER TITLE*2,UNITS*1
COMMON/CONST2/ZHMAX,KGEQ,NELD,NEQ,NEQB,KV,KSAV
COMMON/CONST3/DTEQ,EGN(1:2),PRM,UGMAX(2),EGNH,EGNW,UG(2),PRINPUT
CHARACTER*72 EGNH,EGNW
COMMON/CONST4/KHISTMT,KHISTMT,KHISTMT,KHISTMT,AFILEOUT,
     KFILEOUT,SSUFFIX,SSUFFIX,DOUTUT,SAVEFILE,
     DATAIN
CHARACTER KHISTMT*1,KHISTMT*1,KHISTMT*1,SFILEOUT*8,AFILEOUT*8,
     KFILEOUT*8,SSUFFIX*3,SSUFFIX*3,SSUFFIX*3,DOUTUT*72,
     SAVEFILE*12,DATAIN*72
INTEGER*2 IHR1,IMIN1,ISEC1,1100TH,IHR2,IMIN2,ISEC2,
     IYR1,IMON1,IDAY1,IYR2,IMON2,IDAY2
INTEGER ESEG(*),ESELNSLIP(*)
RECORD /ELEMENT/EL(*)
RECORD /NODE/NO(*)
DIMENSION ZHASS(*)*,SMASS(*)*,R(*)*,AT(*)*,BT(*)*,X1(*)*,X2(*)*,DSMAX(*),
     TIME1(*)*,NBO(*)*,U2G(0:KGMAX,*),X(*)*,ST(NF,*),DS(NF,*),
     SDATA(2:NMPROPS,*),DDATA(NMPROPS,*),DDATA(NMPROPS,*),
     NUMPOINTS(2,*),NSEG(*),NOSEG(NSLP,*),
     ELSLT(ALLOCATABLE) (:,...),
     ELMASSORG(ALLOCATABLE) (:,...),
     STMOD(ALLOCATABLE) (:,...),
     SEISMAY(ALLOCATABLE) (:,...),
     WSLIP(ALLOCATABLE) (:,...)
C
C   ALLOCATE (ELST(NELM,8,8),ELMASSORG(NELM),STMOD(NF,MAXW))
IF (NSLP .GT. 0) THEN
  ALLOCATE (SEISMAY(2*KV,NSLP),WSLIP(NSLP))
END IF
CALL GETTIM(IHR1,IMIN1,ISEC1,1100TH)
CALL GETDAT(IYR1,IMON1,IDAY1)
STMOD(1,:) = ST(I,1) + 2./DTEQ*DS(I,1) +
     4./((DTEQ*DTQ)*SMASS(I))
DO J = 2, MAXW
  DO L = 1, NF
    STMOD(L,J) = ST(I,L,J) + 2./DTEQ*DS(I,J)
  END DO
END DO
C
Form Modified Stiffness Matrix:
C
C   DO L = 1, NF
    STMOD(L,1) = ST(I,1) + 2./DTEQ*DS(I,1) +
     4./((DTEQ*DTQ)*SMASS(I))
  END DO
  DO J = 2, MAXW
    DO L = 1, NF
      STMOD(L,J) = ST(I,L,J) + 2./DTEQ*DS(I,J)
    END DO
  END DO
END IF

```

```

      END DO
      END DO
      C      WRITE(*, 9050)
      CALL SYMBOL(1,STMOD,R,NF,MAXW) ! Prepares Stiffness matrix
      C      Initialization
      C      DO N = NF/2+1,2*NDFP
      X(N) = 0.
      END DO
      DO N = 1, NF/2
      Y2(2*N) = NO(N), X2(1)
      X2(2*N) = NO(N), X2(2)
      X1(2*N) = NO(N), X1(1)
      X1(2*N) = NO(N), X1(2)
      X(2*N) = NO(N), X(1)
      X(2*N) = NO(N), X(2)
      END DO
      DO J=1,NDFP
      DO K=1,2*NFV
      SETSHAX(K,J) = 0.
      END DO
      END DO
      C      Start dynamic computation
      C      WRITE(*, 9050)
      ILINE=0
      DO KTIME = N2, N3
      IF (ILINE .LT. 8) THEN
      ILINE=ILINE+1
      ELSE
      ILINE=1
      END IF
      TIME=DTEQ*FLOAT(KTIME)
      WRITE(*, 9505) ,LOOP,KTIME,TIME
      UG(1) = U2G(KTIME,1)
      UG(2) = 0.0
      X1BASORZ=X1BASORZ + DTEQ/2.* (U2G(KTIME-1,1)+U2G(KTIME,1))
      IF (KV.EQ.2) THEN
      UG(2) = U2G(KTIME,2)
      X1BASVERT=X1BASVERT + 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(*, 775) KTIME,N,X(N)
      WRITE(*, 682)
      WRITE(6, 775) KTIME,N,X(N)
      WRITE(*, 9999)
      WRITE(6, 8999)
      STOP
      END IF
      AT(N) = 4.* (X(N)/(DTEQ*DTEQ) + X1(N)/DTEQ + X2(N)/4.)
      BT(N) = X1(N) + X(N)*2./DTEQ
      C      Modified Force Vector:
      R(N) = SMASS(N)*AT(N) + DS(N,1)*BT(N)
      C      Add on Forces due to relative Acceleration of Points
      C      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, MIN( (MAXW,NF-N)+1 )
      K = L + J
      R(N) = R(N) + DS(N,J)*BT(K)
      RK = RK + DS(N,J)*BT(N)
      END DO
      END DO
      C      Solve for displacement
      C      CALL SYMBOL(2,STMOD,R,NF,MAXW)
      DO N = 1, NF
      U0=N
      U0=X(N)
      U20=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 (DSHAX(N) .GE. AJ) CYCLE
      DSMAX(N)=AJ
      TIME1(N)=FLOAT(KTIME)*DTEQ
      END DO
      END DO
      DO N = 1, NF
      CALL STRESSES(EL(N),NO,KTIME,X)
      END DO
      C      SAVE STATE OF SYSTEM IN FILE FOR RESTART
      IF (KTIME.EQ.N2.AND.KSAV.EQ.1) THEN
      DO N = 1, NF/2
      NO(N),X2(1) = X2(2*N-1)
      NO(N),X2(2) = X2(2*N)
      NO(N),X1(1) = X1(2*N-1)
      NO(N),X1(2) = X1(2*N)
      END IF
      
```

MODUL E: OUTAD4M2

PROGRAM: QUAD4M

```

      WRITE(6,625)
      IF (KV.EQ.2) THEN
        WRITE(6,626)
      END IF
      WRITE(6,'(7B1H ))')
      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,NSLPM,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 DO
    END IF
    AJ = Z/A
    WRITE(*,652) LOOP,AJ
    WRITE(6,652) LOOP,AJ
    CALL GETTIME(IHR2,IMIN2,ISEC2,1100TH)
    CALL GETDAY(IYR2,IMON2,1DAY2)
    TIM = 60*(24*365*(IYR2-IYR1)+(IMON2-MON1))+(ISEC2-ISEC1)
    & (IDAY2-IDAY1)+(IHR2-IHR1)+(IMIN2-IMIN1)+(ISEC2-ISEC1)
    WRITE (*,1097) NS-N2+1,TIM
    WRITE (6,1097) NS-N2+1,TIM
    IHR1=IHR2
    IMIN1=IMIN2
    ISEC1=ISEC2
    IMON1=IMON2
    IYR1=IYR2
    IDAY1=IDAY2
    END DO
    N=1
    WRITE(*,765)
    WRITE(6,765)
    RETURN
  C
    2 FORMAT (12A6,12)
    82 FORMAT (// 1/)
    552 FORMAT (1' /',5X,'PEAK NODAL ACCELERATION VALUES (g.' s') // .10X,'NODE',5X,
    & 5X,'XORD',5X,'YORD',5X,'X-ACC',7X,'AT TIME',11X,'Y-ACC',
    & 7X,'AT TIME',1')
    562 FORMAT (114.2F9.1,4F14.4)
    592 FORMAT (// 1' /5X,'PEAK ELEMENTS STRESSES (ENG: PSF or SI: NM/M^2)' ,
    & ' AND STRAINS // .10X,'ELM',11X,'SIG-X',10X,'SIG-Y',9X,'SIG-XY',
    & 9X,'EPS-MAX',8X,'AT TIME',1')
    602 FORMAT (114.3F15.1,F15.3,F15.3)
    612 FORMAT (// 5X,'MODUL ENG: KSF OR SI: KN/M^2) AND DAMPING' ,
    & 2X,'ELM',6X,'G-USED',7X,'G-NEW',5X,'DIF G',3X,
    & 'DAMP-USED',4X,'DAMP NEW',2X,'DIF-DAMP',1)
  
```

```

SUBROUTINE ACCOUNT(HISTMT,ACC,LINE, JACC)
C Outputs acceleration history to proper files
C Written for QUAD4M
C U.C. Davis, 1993
C by Martin Byrd Hudson, I.M. Idriss, Mohsen Beikae
CHARACTER*1 HISTMT
C IF(HISTMT,EQ.'C',OR,HISTMT,EQ.'C') THEN
WRITE(JACC+39,'(F10.6,*)') ACC
ELSE
IF(LINE,LT,8) THEN
WRITE(JACC+39,'(F10.6,*)') ACC
ELSE
WRITE(JACC+39,'(F10.6)') ACC
END IF
IACC=JACC+1
END IF
RETURN
END
C *****
C SUBROUTINE CMPPR(N,S,D,G,DATA,SDATA,NUMPOINTS,NUMPROPS)
C Calculates Strain Compatible Modulus and Damping
C Written for QUAD4M
C U.C. Davis, 1993
C by Martin Byrd Hudson, I.M. Idriss, Mohsen Beikae
C Modified from QUADA, 1973.
C by I.M. Idriss, J. Lysmer, R. Hwang and H. Bolton Seed
C DIMENSION SDATA(2,NUMPROPS,*),DATA(NUMPROPS,*),DDATA(NUMPROPS,*),
C NUMPOINTS(2,*),J(2),FRACTION(2)
C S = ABS(S)
DO K=1,2
DO L=1,NUMPOINTS(K,N)
J(K)=L
IF(S,LE.,SDATA(K,N,L)) EXIT
END DO
END DO
DO K=1,2
IF(S,GE.,SDATA(K,N,1)) THEN
FRACTION(K) = LOG10(S/SDATA(K,N,J(K)-1))/LOG10(SDATA(K,N,J(K))/SDATA(K,N,J(K)-1))
END IF
END DO
IF(S,LT.,SDATA(2,N,1)) THEN
D = DDATA(N,1)

```

```

      DO L=2,NF
        MAX1=MAX(R(L),MAXR)
      END DO
      C   Find Lambda and check for quitting
      C   LAMBDA=1.0/MAXR
      IF (L.GT.1) THEN
        IF (ABS(LAMBDA-LAMBDAOLD)/ABS(LAMBDAOLD) .LE. 1.0E-6) RETURN
      END IF

      C   Normalize R
      C   DO L=1,NF
        R(L)=R(L)/MAXR
      END DO
      C   Save Lambda
      C   LAMBDAOLD=LAMBDA
      END DO
      WRITE (*, '(A)') ' FREQUENCY NOT FOUND TO INTERNALLY SPECIFIED',
      &                   ' ACCURACY. PROGRAM ABORTED'
      WRITE (6, '(A)') ' FREQUENCY NOT FOUND TO INTERNALLY SPECIFIED',
      &                   ' ACCURACY. PROGRAM ABORTED'
      STOP
      END

C ****
C *SUBROUTINE FRNST(NLP,EL,NO,ZMASS,SMASS,NBC,ST,DS,R,MAXW,ELST,
& ELMASSORG,ROCKBETAS,ROCBETAP)
C Forms Stiffness Matrix
C
C   Written for QUAD4M
C   by Martin Byrd Hudson, I.M. Idriss, Mohsen Betkae
C   Modified from QUAD4, 1973,
C   by I.M. Idriss, J. Lysmer, R. Hwang and H. Bolton Seed
C
STRUCTURE /ELEMENT/
REAL GMM,G,E,EN,AREA,XL,TIME2,SIG(3),SIGMAX(3),EPSMAX,P0,DENS
INTEGER NODE(4),TYPE,LSTR
END STRUCTURE
STRUCTURE /NODE/
REAL XORD,YORD,ZTRIBLEN,BETAP,X21(2),X11(2),X1(2)
INTEGER BC,OUT
END STRUCTURE
COMMON/CONST1/TITLE,DRF,NDPT,NB1,NBP,NELEM,UNITS,GRAV,NSLP,NF
CHARACTER TITLE*72,UNITS*1
COMMON/CONST2/KGMAX,KGEQ,MIEQ,N2EQ,N3EQ,NUMB,KV,KSAV
COMMON/CONST3/DEFO,EMUL(2),PRM,UQMAX(2),EQNH,EQNV,UQC(2),PRNPUT

```

MODULE: QUAD4M3

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```

C Sum Masses around each node
C
DO I=1,4
  ZMASS(EL(N),NODE(I))=ZMASS(EL(N),NODE(I))+ELMASS
END DO

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
  ELMASORG(N)=ELMASS
END DO

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 Preserve nodal masses
C
END IF

C Assemble global stiffness, mass, and damping matrices
C
DO N = 1, NELM
  Restore element stiffness matrices and masses
  AJ = ELMASORG(N)

  Correct element stiffness by the new modulus
  C
  AK = EL(N).EN/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

  Assemble global stiffness matrix
  C
  DO L = 1, 4
    IF ((EL(N).NODE(L) .GE. NBL) .CYCLE ! Skip if on rigid base
        I=2*EL(N).NODE(L)-1 ! Global Row position
        I1=2*L-1. ! Element Row position
        DO M = 1, 4
          IF ((EL(N).NODE(M) .GE. NBL) .CYCLE ! Skip if on rigid base
              IF ((EL(N).NODE(L).LE.EL(N).NODE(M)) .THEN
                ST(I,J) = ST(I,J)+ELST(N,I1+1,J)
                ST(I+1,J) = ST(I+1,J)+ELST(N,I1+1,J+1)
                ST(I+1,J+1) = ST(I+1,J+1)+ELST(N,I1+1,J+1)
              END IF
            END DO
          END DO
        END IF
      END DO
    END IF
  END DO
END IF

C Preserve stiffness without b.c.'s temporarily in DS
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-1,1) = 1.
    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
END IF

C Find first frequency of matrix pinc1
C
CALL EIGENEV(SMASS,ST,R,NF,MAXW)
C
WI = SORT(EV) ! 1st mode frequency (circular)
PRI = 4.*ASIN(WI) ! Period
C
Find next higher odd integer to PRI/PRINPUT
IF (PRINPUT.EQ.0) THEN

```

```

WIMULT = 1
ELSE
  WIMULT = INT((PRL/PRINPUT-1)/2* .99999)*2+1
END IF
  ! Higher frequency
W2 = WI*WIMULT ! Skip if on rigid base
END IF
  PR2 = 4.*FASIN(1./W2)
  WRITE(*,302) WI,PRL,WIMULT,W2,PR2
  WRITE(6,302) WI,PRL,WIMULT,W2,PR2
Restore stiffness and mass without b.c.'s: initialize damping
C
C
DO M = 1, NF/2
  SNASS((2*M-1)) = ZMASS(M)
  SNASS(2*M) = ZMASS(M)
END DO
DO L = 1, NF
  ST(L,N) = DS(L,N)
  DS(L,N) = 0.
END DO
END DO
C
C
Set up damping matrix
C
C
element mass
C
AJ = ELMASSORG(N)
C
Form element damping matrix:
C
Rayleigh Damping = a pha*mass + beta*stiffness
C
To minimize damping at WI:
C
if (wimult.eq.1) then
  A1 = EL(N).XL*W1
  B1 = EL(N).XL/W1
else
  To set damping at WI & W2:
  A1 = 2.*EL(N).XL*W1*W2/(W1+W2)
  B1 = 2.*EL(N).XL/(W1+W2)
end if
B0 = AJ*AJ
DO L = 1, 8
  DO M = 1, 8
    D(L,M) = B1*ELST(N,L,M)
  END DO
END DO
DO L = 1, 8
  D(L,L) = D(L,L) + B0
END DO
C
Assemble global damping matrix
C
C

```

MODULE: QUAD4M3

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```

C *****
C ***** SUBROUTINE QLST(X1,X2,X3,X4,Y1,Y2,Y3,Y4,S,C)
C ***** Numerical Integration of Element Matrix
C ***** Written for QUAD4M
C ***** by Martin Byrd Huddon, I.M. Idriss, Mohsen Berkae
C ***** Modified from QUAD4, 1973,
C ***** by I.M. Idriss, J. Lyster, R. Hwang and H. Bolton Seed
C ***** DIMENSION ST(3,8),S(8,8),C(3,3)
C ***** DIMENSION VH(6),VS(6),VT(6),AP(2,4),AB(3,8),AS(8,8)
C ***** DATA ST/24*0./
C
C     VH(1)=0.5555555555555556 ! Weighting factors for quad pts
C     VH(2)=0.8888888888888889
C     VH(3)=VH(1)
C     VS(1)=0.77496669241483 ! X1 quadrature coordinates
C     VS(2)=0.
C     VS(3)=VS(1)
C     VT(1)=VS(1)
C     VT(2)=0.
C     VT(3)=VS(3)
C
C     Numerically integrate using 9 point quadrature
C
C     DO I=1,3
C         DO J=1,3
C             AP(1,1)=1.+VT(J)
C             AP(1,2)=1.-VT(J)
C             AP(1,3)=1.+VT(1)
C             AP(1,4)=1.-VT(1)
C             AP(2,1)=1.+VT(1)
C             AP(2,2)=1.-VT(1)
C             AP(2,3)=1.+VT(J)
C             AP(2,4)=1.-VT(J)
C             AP(3,1)=1.-VS(1)
C             AP(3,2)=1.+VS(1)
C             AP(3,3)=1.-VS(1)
C             AP(3,4)=1.+VS(1)
C             dY/dEta*4:
C             AP(2,1)*Y1+AP(2,2)*Y2+AP(2,3)*Y3+AP(2,4)*Y4
C             AP(1,1)*Y1-AP(1,2)*Y2-AP(1,3)*Y3-AP(1,4)*Y4
C             -dY/dEta*4:
C             AP(2,1)*X1-AP(2,2)*X2-AP(2,3)*X3-AP(2,4)*X4
C             dX/dEta*4:
C
C     AJ1=AP(1,1)*Y1+AP(1,2)*Y2+AP(1,3)*Y3+AP(1,4)*Y4
C     AJ2=AP(1,1)*Y1-AP(1,2)*Y2-AP(1,3)*Y3-AP(1,4)*Y4
C     AJ3=AP(2,1)*X1-AP(2,2)*X2-AP(2,3)*X3-AP(2,4)*X4
C
C     AJ4=AP(1,1)*Y1*2+AP(1,3)*Y3+AP(1,4)*Y4
C     determinant of Jacobian * 16
C     COMM=AJ1*AJ4-AJ2*AJ3
C
C     Prepare matrix [AB]
C
C     DO K=1,4
C         K1=2**K-1
C         K2=2^K
C         AB(1,K1)=AJ1*AP(1,K1)+AJ2*AP(2,K1) ! det(J)*dN/dx*16
C         AB(3,K1)=AB(1,K1)
C         AB(1,K2)=0.
C         AB(2,K2)=AJ3*AP(1,K1)+AJ4*AP(2,K1) ! det(J)*dN/dy*16
C         AB(3,K1)=AB(2,K2)
C         AB(2,K1)=0.
C
C     END DO
C
C     [ST] = [C]*[AB] = det(J)*[C]*[B]*16
C
C     DO K=1,8
C         DO L=1,3
C             ST(L,K)=0.
C             ST(L,K)=ST(L,K)+C(L,M)*AB(M,K)
C
C         END DO
C     END DO
C
C     [AS] = [AB]*[ST] = det(J)*2*[B]*[C]*[B]*16*2
C
C     DO K=1,8
C         DO L=1,3
C             AS(K,L)=0.
C             DO M=1,3
C                 AS(K,L)=AS(K,L)+AB(M,K)*ST(M,L)
C             END DO
C         END DO
C     END DO
C
C     S(K,L)=S(K,L)+(VT(1)*VH(J)*AS(K,L))/(16.*COMM)
C
C     FUNCTION MODAY(CMON)

```

```

C FINDS NUMBER OF DAYS PER MONTH
C
C INTEGER*2 IMON
C DIMENSION MONTHS(12)
C DATA MONTHS /31,59,90,120,151,181,212,243,273,304,334,365/
C
C MODAY=MONTHS(IMON)
C RETURN
C END

C *****
C **** SUBROUTINE QUAD(I,J,K,L,S,C,E,P0,ND)
C Computes Element Stiffness Matrix
C
C Written for QUAD4M
C by Martin Byrd Hudson, I.M. Idriss, Mohsen Beikae
C
C Modified from QUAD4. 1973,
C by I.M. Idriss, J. Lysmer, R. Hwang and H. Bolton Seed
C
C STRUCTURE /ELEMENT/
C REAL GMX,G,E,EN,AREA,XL,TIME2,SIG(3),SIGMAX(3),EPSMAX,PO,DENS
C INTEGER NODE(4),TYPE,LSTR
C END STRUCTURE
C
C REAL XRD,YRD,TRIBLEN,BETAS,BETAP,X21(2),X11(2),XI(2)
C INTEGER BC,OUT
C END STRUCTURE
C
C COMMON/CONST1/TITLE,DRF,NDPT,NB1,NBP,NELM,UNITS,GRAV,NSLP,NF
C CHARACTER TITLE*2,UNITS*1
C COMMON/CONST2/KGMX,KGEQ,NFQ,NFQD,NFQI,NFQJ,KV,KSAV
C COMMON/CONST3/DTEQ,EQNL1,PRM,UQMAX(2),EQNH,EQNV,UG(2),PRNINPUT
C CHARACTER*72 EQNL1,PRM,UQMAX(2),EQNH,EQNV,UG(2),PRNINPUT
C RECORD /ELEMENT/EL
C RECORD /NODE/ NODE(*)
C DIMENSION X(*)
```

C

```

C I=EL, NODE(1)
C J=EL, NODE(2)
C K=EL, NODE(3)
C L=EL, NODE(4)
C A1= (- NO(J), YRD+NO(K), YRD+NO(L), YRD)
C A2= (- NO(I), YRD+NO(J), YRD+NO(K), YRD)
C A3= (- NO(I), YRD+NO(J), YRD+NO(L), YRD)
C A4= (- NO(I), YRD+NO(J), YRD+NO(K), YRD)
C A=A1*A4+A2*A3
C II=2*I
C JI=2*J
C KK=2*K
C LL=2*L
C T1= X(I1,1)+X(J1,1)+X(K1,1)-X(LL,1)
C T2= X(I1,1)-X(J1,1)+X(K1,1)+X(LL,1)
C T3= X(I1,1)+X(J1,1)+X(K1,1)-X(LL,1)
C T4= X(I1,1)-X(J1,1)+X(K1,1)+X(LL,1)
C STX=(A1*T1+A2*T2)/A
```

```

C F = E/(1.+PO)/(1.-2.*PO)
C C1,1)=F*(1.-PO)
C C1,2)=F*PO
C C1,3)=0.0
C C2,1)=C1,2)
C C2,2)=C(C1,1)
C C2,3)=0.0
C C3,1)=0.0
C C3,2)=0.0
C C3,3)=0.5*F*(1.-2.*PO)
DO II=1,8
  DO JJ=1,8
    S(I1,J1) = 0.0
  END DO
END DO

```

MODULE: AUAD4M3

PROGRAM: QUAD4M

```

C SUBROUTINE SEISCOEF(EL,NO,KV,NOSEG,ELSEG,ESEG,WSLIP,KHISTMT,
& ILINE,SEISMAX,TIMEF)
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 QUADAM
C by Martin Byrd Hudson, I.M. Idriss, Mohsen Beikae
C
STRUCTURE /ELEMENT/
REAL GX,G,E,EN,AREA,XL,TIME2,SIG(3),SIGMAX(3),EPSMAX,PO,DENS
INTEGER NODE(4),TYPE,LSTR
END STRUCTURE
STRUCTURE /NODE/
REAL YRD,YRD,TRIBLEN,BETAS,BETAP,X2I(2),X1I(2),X1(2)
INTEGER BC,OUT
END STRUCTURE
COMMON/CONST1/TITLE,DRF,NPT,NBL,NBP,NLM,UNITS,GRAV,NSLP,NF
CHARACTER TITLE*72,UNITS$1
RECORD /ELEMENT/EL/*
RECORD /NODE/NOC/*
CHARACTER KHISTMT*1
INTEGER ESEG,ELSEG
DIMENSION WSLIP(*),NSEG(*),NOSEG(NSLP,*),SEISMAX(2*KV,*),
& ESEG(*),ELSEG(NSLP,*)
N=11

Compute Weight of Slip Surfaces:
DO I=1,NSLP
WSLIP(I)=0.
DO J=1,ELSEG(1)
WSLIP(1)=WSLIP(1)+EL(ELSEG(1,J)).*AREA*EL(ELSEG(1,J)).DENS
END DO
IF (KHISTMT.EQ.'C' .OR. KHISTMT.EQ. 'C') THEN
WRITE(6,39, '(F10.3,1)') TIMEF
END IF
DO J=1,NSLIP
FORCE=0.0
FORCE=0.0
NS=NSEG(J)
DO I=1,NS-1
NELCOUNT=0
NEL1=0
NEL2=0
DO K=1,NELM

```

```

FACTOR=FACTNUM/FACTDENOM
SIGX=(EL(NEL1).SIG(1)-EL(NEL2).SIG(2))*FACTOR+EL(NEL2).SIG(1)
SIGY=(EL(NEL1).SIG(2)-EL(NEL2).SIG(1))*FACTOR+EL(NEL2).SIG(2)
TAUXY=(EL(NEL1).SIG(3)-EL(NEL2).SIG(3))*FACTOR+EL(NEL2).SIG(3)
FORCEH=FORCEH+SIGX*HEIGHT+TAUXY*WIDTH
IF(KV .EQ. 2) THEN
  FORCE=FORCE+SIGY*WIDTH+TAUYX*HEIGHT
END IF
END DO
ACCAVE=FORCEH/NSLIP(.J)
IF (ACCAVE .LT. SEISMAX(1,.J)) SEISMAX(1,.J)=ACCAVE
IF (ACCAVE .GT. SEISMAX(2,.J)) SEISMAX(2,.J)=ACCAVE
CALL ACCOUT(KHISTFNT,ACCAVE,1LINE,N)
IF(KV .EQ. 2) THEN
  AWAVERE=FORCEH/NSLIP(.J)
  IF (AWAVERE .LT. SEISMAX(3,.J)) SEISMAX(3,.J)=AWAVERE
  IF (AWAVERE .GT. SEISMAX(3,.J)) SEISMAX(3,.J)=AWAVERE
  CALL ACCOUT(KHISTFNT,AWAVERE,1LINE,N)
ENDIF
END DO
IF (KHISTFNT .EQ. 'C' .OR. KHISTFMT .EQ. 'C') THEN
  WRITE(*,35) ('\\')
END IF
RETURN
END
C *****
C SUBROUTINE WRITEFILE(NSSEG,NOSEG,ESSEG,EL,NO)
C Produces file for restart
C
C Written for QUAD4M
C
C
C by Martin Byrd Hudson. I.M. Idrlfss., Mohsen Beikae
C
C STRUCTURE /ELEMENT/
REAL GRK,G,E,EN,AREA,XI,TIME2,SIG(3),SIGMAX(3),EPSMAX,PO,DENS
INTEGER NODE(4),TYPE,LSTR
END STRUCTURE
STRUCTURE /NODE/
REAL XORD,YORD,TRIBLEN,BETAP,X2I(2),XI1(2),XI(2)
INTEGER BC,OUT
END STRUCTURE
COMMON/CONST1/TITLE,DRF,NDPT,NB1,NB2,NEU,UMTS,GRAV,NSLP,NF
CHARACTER TITLE*72,UNITS*4
COMMON/CONST2/KGMAX,KGEQ,NEQ,N2EQ,N3EQ,NUMB,KV,KSAV
COMMON/CONST3/ODEP,EMUL(2),PRM,UGMAX(2),EGNH,EGNV,UG(2),PRINPUT
CHARACTER*72,ENH,ENW
COMMON/CONST4/SHISTENT,AHISTENT,KHISTENT,SHFILEOUT,AKFILEOUT,
KFILEOUT,SSUFFIX,ASUFFIX,K_SUFFIX,DIROUT,SAVEFILE,
  & DATAIN
CHARACTER SHISTENT*1,AHISTENT*1,KHISTENT*1,SHFILEOUT*8,AKFILEOUT*8,
  & KFILEOUT*8,SSUFFIX*3,ASUFFIX*3,K_SUFFIX*3,DIROUT*72,
  & DATAIN
  & SANEFIL*12,DATAIN*72
COMMON/CONST5/HDRX,HDRY,EARTHQH,EARTHQ,V,ROCKVP,ROCKVS,
& ROCKRH,O,THISTR,THISTAC,THISTAC,V*12
CHARACTER EQINPMT*20,EARTHQH*72,EARTHQ,V*72
INTEGER SOUT,AOUT,KOUT,HDRX,HDRY,ESSEG,EL,SEG
RECORD /ELEMENT/EL(*)
DIMENSION INSEG(*),NOSEG(NSLIP,*),ESSEG(*),ELSEG(NSLIP,*)

C
  WRITE (4,'(A)') TITLE
  WRITE (4,'(A,31X,A,12X,A)') 'UNITS (E for English, S for SI):'
  & '*** (A1)' '***'
  WRITE (4,'(A,(A1)) UNITS'
  WRITE (4,'(7X,A,7X,A,13X,A,8X,A)') 'DRF'
  & '***'
  WRITE (4,'(PRM,ROCKVP,ROCKVS,ROCKRH)') '*** (5F10.0)' '***'
  WRITE (4,'(5G10.5E1)') DRF,PRM,ROCKVP,ROCKVS,ROCKRH
  WRITE (4,'(A,4BX,A,11X,A)') 'NLM NOPT NSLP') '*** (315)' '***'
  WRITE (4,'(315)') NLM,NOPT,NSLP
  WRITE (4,'(A,23X,A,11X,A)') 'KGMAX KGEO NEQ N2EQ N3EQ NUMB KV
  & KSAV') '*** (815)' '***'
  WRITE (4,'(715)') KGMAX,KGEO,NEQ,N2EQ,N3EQ,NUMB,KV
  & OEQ,EMUL1,EMUL2,UGMAX1
  WRITE (4,'(A,A,A)') '***'
  & UGMX2,HDY,NPLX,NPLV
  PRINPUT
  & '*** (5F10.0,415,F10.0)' '***'
  WRITE (4,'(5G10.5E1)') OEQ,EMUL1,EMUL2
  & UGMAX(1),UGMAX(2),HDY,HDY,NPLX,NPLV,PRINPUT
  WRITE (4,'(A,A,A,13X,A)') 'EARTHQUAKE INPUT FILE NAME(S) &
  & FORMAT(S) (* FOR FREE FORMAT)'
  & '*** (A)' '***'
  WRITE (4,'(A)') EARTHQH
  WRITE (4,'(A,)') EQINPMT(1)
  IF (KV.EQ.2) THEN
    WRITE (4,'(A)') EARTHQ
    WRITE (4,'(A,)') EQINPMT(2)
  END IF
  WRITE (4,'(A,11X,A)') 'SOUT AOUT KOUT') '*** (315)' '***'
  SOUT=0
  KOUT=0
  IF (IHISTR.GT.0) SOUT=1
  IF (CHISTAC.GT.0) AOUT=1
  IF (NSLP.GT.0) KOUT=1
  WRITE (4,'(315)') SOUT,AOUT,KOUT
  IF (CHISTR.GT.0) THEN
    WRITE (4,'(A,A)') 'STRESS OUTPUT FORMAT (M or C), FILE PREFIX, '
    & 'AND SUFFIX: ' '*** (A)'
    WRITE (4,'(A)') SHISTENT
    WRITE (4,'(A,)') SHFILEOUT
    WRITE (4,'(A,)') SSUFFIX
  END IF
  IF (CHISTAC.GT.0) THEN
    WRITE (4,'(A,A,13X,A)') 'ACCELERATION OUTPUT FORMAT (M or C), '
    & 'FILE PREFIX, AND SUFFIX: ' '*** (A)'
  END IF
  WRITE (4,'(A1)') AHISTFMT

```

```

      WRITE (4, '(A)') AFILEOUT
      WRITE (4, '(A)') ASUFFIX
      END IF
      IF (NSLP.GT.0) THEN
        WRITE (4, '(A,13X,A)') 'SEISMIC COEFF OUTPUT FORMAT (M or C).'
        & FILE PREFIX, AND SUFFIX: *** (A), '***'
        WRITE (4, '(A1)') KHSTFMT
      WRITE (4, '(A)') KFILEOUT
      WRITE (4, '(A)') KSUFFIX
      DO I=1,NSLP
        WRITE (4, '(A,53X,A)') ' NSEG ESEG' , '*** (215)      ***'
        WRITE (4, '(215)') NSEG(1),ESEG(1)
        WRITE (4, '(A,58X,A)') 'NSEG' , '*** (1515)      ***'
        WRITE (4, '(1515)') NSEG(I,J),J=1,NSEG(I)
        WRITE (4, '(A,58X,A)') 'NOSEG' , '*** (1515)      ***'
        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 N NP1 NP2 NP3 NP4 TYPE',
      & ' DENS PO GMX G AL LSTR',
      & ' *** (15,5F10.0,15) ***',
      DO N=1,NELM
        WRITE (4, '(6I5,5G10.5E1.15)') N,(EL(N)).NODE(I),I=1,4,
        & EL(N).TYPE,EL(N).DENS,EL(N).PO,EL(N).GMX,
        & EL(N).E/(2000.*C1.*EL(N).PO),EL(N).XL,EL(N).LSTR
      END DO
      WRITE (4,1)
      DO N=1,NDPT
        WRITE (4, '(15,2G10.4E1.215,6E13.6)') N,NO(N).XRD,
        & NO(N).YRD,NO(N).BC,NO(N).OUT,NO(N).X21(1),
        & NO(N).X11(1),NO(N).X11(2),NO(N).X21(2),NO(N).X11(2),
        & NO(N).X11(2)
      END DO
      RETURN
1 FORMAT (' N XRD YRD BC',
      & ' OUT',9X,'X21H',9X,'X11H',10X,'X11H',9X,'X21V',9X,'X11V',10X,
      & 'XIV' , '*** (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      *** (3I5) ***
    330 388 4
    KGMAX KGEQ NIEQ N2EQ N3EQ NUMB KV KSAV      *** (8I5) ***
    2000 2000 1 1 2000 3 2 1
    DTEQ EQMUL1 EQMUL2 UGMAX1 UGMAX2 HDRX HDRY NPLX NPLY  PRINPUT *** (5F10.0,4I5,F10.0) ***
    0.02      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      *** (3I5) ***
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      *** (2I5) ***
5 3
NOSEG
122 130 139 138 137      *** (15I5) ***
ELSEG
100 108 107      *** (15I5) ***
NSEG ESEG
8 9      *** (2I5) ***
NOSEG
122 130 139 148 157 166 165 164      *** (15I5) ***
ELSEG
100 108 107 116 115 124 123 132 131      *** (15I5) ***
NSEG ESEG
11 18      *** (2I5) ***
NOSEG
111 117 124 132 141 150 159 158 157 156 155      *** (15I5) ***
ELSEG
89 94 95 100 101 102 107 108 109 110 115 116 117 118 123      *** (15I5) ***
124 125 126      *** (2I5) ***
NSEG ESEG
14 30      *** (15I5) ***
NOSEG
111 117 124 132 141 150 159 168 177 186 185 184 183 182      *** (15I5) ***
ELSEG
89 94 95 100 101 102 107 108 109 110 115 116 117 118 123      *** (15I5) ***
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 *** (6I5.5F10.0,I5) ***
    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

	368	369	378	377	1	120	0.45	345	171.	.13995	
321	369	370	379	378	1	120	0.45	345	169.	.14123	
322	371	372	381	380	1	120	0.45	345	266.	.06966	
323	372	373	382	381	1	120	0.45	345	243.	.08622	
324	373	374	383	382	1	120	0.45	345	241.	.08720	
325	374	375	384	383	1	120	0.45	345	243.	.08638	
326	375	376	385	384	1	120	0.45	345	228.	.09700	
327	376	377	386	385	1	120	0.45	345	225.	.09885	
328	377	378	387	386	1	120	0.45	345	214.	.10768	
329	378	379	388	387	1	120	0.45	345	210.	.11063	
330	379	380	389	388	1	120	0.45	345			
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

	3400	37.5
367	3400	25
368	3400	12.5
369	3400	0
370	3400	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
380	4250	100
381	4250	87.5
382	4250	75
383	4250	62.5
384	4250	50
385	4250	37.5
386	4250	25
387	4250	12.5
388	4250	0

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    0.050
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

FILE: EXAMPLE.Q40

Appendix C - Sample Output

NDASH A COMPUTER PROGRAM FOR EVALUATING THE SOIL'S SENSITIVE RESPONSE OF SOIL STRUCTURES
 U. S. Bureau of Reclamation
 by Martin Byrd Hudson
 1 M. Idriss.
 and Robert Bellave
 by J. L. Ladd
 R. Hwang
 H. Bolton Seed

NO. OF ELEMENTS	330
NO. OF NODE POINTS	388
DEGREES OF FREEDOM	722
HALF BANDWIDTH	22
CONTROLLING ELEMENT	108
NO. OF TIE BOUNDARIES	112
NO. OF TIE BOUNDARY LINES	3
TOTAL NO. POINTS USED IN GEOMETRY	200
LAST FEAT. USED TO KGEO	1.0000
INT. FEAT. USED TO KGEO	1.0000
TIME INTERVAL OF RECORDS	.0200 SECONDS
STRAIN CONVERSION FACTOR	.6500
DAMPING RATIO REDUCTION FACTOR	1.000
PREDICTOR/MIN. INPUT PERIOD	.1530 SECONDS
EV. MULT. - FACTOR (H0R2 - CORP)	1.0000
TIME MULT. - FACTOR (H0R2 - CORP)	.4413
MULTIM. ACCEL. - FACTOR (H0H1 - CORP)	1.0000
TIME MUL. - FACTOR (H0H1 - CORP)	1.0000
MULTIM. ACCEL. - FACTOR (H0H1 - CORP)	.3307

4 STRESS HISTORIES REQUESTED.
 4 ACGC HISTORIES REQUESTED.
 4 SEIS COFF HISTORIES REQUESTED.
 OUTPUT FILES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

NOTE: 191. YDIR IN FILE: EXAMPLE QAK
 SURFACE 1. YDIR IN FILE: EXAMPLE QAK
 SURFACE 2. YDIR IN FILE: EXAMPLE QAK
 SURFACE 2. XDIR IN FILE: EXAMPLE QAK
 SURFACE 3. YDIR IN FILE: EXAMPLE QAK
 SURFACE 3. XDIR IN FILE: EXAMPLE QAK
 SURFACE 4. YDIR IN FILE: EXAMPLE QAK
 SURFACE 4. XDIR IN FILE: EXAMPLE QAK

FINAL CONDITIONS OF WORDS SAVED FOR RESTART IN FILE: EXAMPLE.QSR

SOLN DATA TAKEN FROM FILE: nesol01.dat

***** MATERIAL TYPE NO. 1 *****

MATERIAL: #1 MODULUS FOR CLAY (1drss. 1960; Seed & Sun 1969) upper range
 DAMPING: DAMPING FOR CLAY (1drss. 1960)

STRAIN	G/GaLx	STRAIN	DAMPING
.....
.0001	1.000	.0001	.24
.0010	0.000	.0010	.42
.0100	0.000	.0100	.80
.0300	.981	.0300	1.40
.0100	.941	.0100	2.80
.0300	.847	.0300	5.10
.1000	.656	.1000	9.80
.3000	.438	.3000	15.50
1.0000	.238	1.0000	21.00
3.0000	.144	3.0000	25.00

***** MATERIAL TYPE NO. 2 *****

MATERIAL: #2 MODULUS FOR SAND (1drss. 1960; Seed & Sun 1969) upper range
 DAMPING: DAMPING FOR SAND (1drss. 1960) (about Ring from SI 1970)

STRAIN	G/GaLx	STRAIN	DAMPING
.....
.0001	1.000	.0001	.24
.0003	1.000	.0003	.42
.0010	.990	.0010	.80
.0030	.960	.0030	1.40
.0100	.850	.0100	2.80
.0300	.640	.0300	5.10

MODULES: P3 FUNCTIONS FOR CLAY (1991s, 1990; Speed & Sun 1999) [upper range DRAFT 1A/C]		MODULES: P3 FUNCTIONS FOR CLAY (1991s, 1990; Speed & Sun 1999) [lower range DRAFT 1A/C]	
STRAIN	DAMPING	STRAIN	DAMPING
STRAIN	G/GeV	STRAIN	G/GeV
0.0001	1.00	0.0001	1.00
0.0003	1.00	0.0003	1.50
0.0010	1.00	0.0010	2.50
0.0030	1.00	0.0030	3.80
0.0100	1.00	0.0100	6.10
0.0400	1.00	0.0400	10.00

FULL OUTPUT NOT PRINTED FOR FIRST ITERATIONS

ITERATION CYCLE NO. 2 ARE OVERALL DAMP • .124

TIME REQUIRED FOR 2000 STEPS • 184. SEC

1 ITRATION NO. 3

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

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

MODEL LENGTH: KSF or S1, KM² AND DAMPING:

ELEM G USED G NEW DIF G DAMP USED DAMP NEW DIF DAMP

1 245.3 244.5 .3 .08446 .08504 .7

2 210.0 210.0 .0 .11039 .0 .0

3 204.5 204.5 .0 .11455 .11450 .0

4 172.1 172.1 .4 .13852 .13908 .4

5 218.3 218.2 .0 .10489 .1 .0416

FULL OUTPUT NOT SHOWN

1 171.0 170.9 .1 .12991 .1 .12999

2 260.5 260.7 .2 .11139 .0 .0

3 209.2 209.2 .2 .11139 .0 .0

4 192.8 192.8 .2 .12339 .0 .0

5 193.1 193.1 .0 .12225 .12220 .0

6 174.0 174.0 .0 .13760 .0 .0

7 175.5 175.4 .0 .13653 .13656 .0

8 168.2 168.2 .0 .14204 .0 .0

9 169.8 169.8 .0 .14083 .14082 .0

10 232.3 232.3 .1 .0694 .06942 .2

11 245.8 245.8 .1 .08448 .08509 .2

12 242.1 242.1 .0 .0852 .0857 .0

13 226.5 226.5 .1 .09866 .09861 .1

14 225.4 225.5 .0 .10890 .10888 .0

15 225.5 225.5 .0 .10890 .10888 .0

16 210.0 210.0 .1 .209.9 .0 .0

17 213.4 213.8 .2 .10779 .0 .0

FULL OUTPUT NOT SHOWN

1 210.0 .50 .0 .4413 .7560 .307

2 210.0 .37 .5 .4413 .7560 .307

3 210.0 .25 .0 .4413 .7560 .307

4 210.0 .12 .5 .4413 .7560 .307

5 210.0 .50 .0 .4413 .7560 .307

6 1860.0 .50 .0 .3745 .81600 .3579

7 1860.0 .37 .5 .2700 .82900 .2926

8 1860.0 .25 .0 .3380 .80000 .2274

9 1860.0 .12 .5 .4416 .78000 .2152

10 1860.0 .0 .0 .4413 .75600 .3007

11 1675.0 .50 .0 .3538 .107800 .4155

12 1675.0 .37 .5 .3539 .107800 .3519

13 1675.0 .25 .0 .3627 .107800 .2594

14 1675.0 .12 .5 .4415 .75600 .3579

15 1565.0 .0 .0 .4413 .74400 .3207

16 1565.0 .50 .0 .3584 .108000 .3256

17 1567.0 .37 .5 .3418 .108000 .3313

FULL OUTPUT NOT SHOWN

FULL OUTPUT NOT SHOWN									
1 PEAK ELEMENT STRESSES (ENG. PSF or SI. N/M ²) AND STRAINS									
	ELEM	SIG X	SIG Y	SIG XY	EPS XX	EPS YY	EPS XY	AT TIME	
1	1149.1	.784.4	.184.3	.110	.8160	.195	.211	.8180	
2	.792.9	.596.3	.399.4	.195	.8160	.195	.211	.8180	
3	.653.8	.427.3	.292.2	.195	.8160	.195	.211	.8180	
4	.535.6	.352.2	.240.0	.195	.8160	.195	.211	.8180	
5	.516.4	.337.2	.220.0	.195	.8160	.195	.211	.8180	
6	.507.5	.326.6	.212.0	.195	.8160	.195	.211	.8180	
7	.795.1	.678.6	.545.8	.195	.8160	.195	.211	.8180	
8	.766.6	.678.6	.545.8	.195	.8160	.195	.211	.8180	
9	.766.6	.678.6	.545.8	.195	.8160	.195	.211	.8180	
10	.766.6	.678.6	.545.8	.195	.8160	.195	.211	.8180	
11	.766.6	.678.6	.545.8	.195	.8160	.195	.211	.8180	
12	.766.6	.678.6	.545.8	.195	.8160	.195	.211	.8180	
13	.766.6	.678.6	.545.8	.195	.8160	.195	.211	.8180	
14	.766.6	.678.6	.545.8	.195	.8160	.195	.211	.8180	
15	.766.6	.678.6	.545.8	.195	.8160	.195	.211	.8180	
16	.766.6	.678.6	.545.8	.195	.8160	.195	.211	.8180	
17	.766.6	.678.6	.545.8	.195	.8160	.195	.211	.8180	

FULL OUTPUT NOT SHOWN

FULL OUTPUT NOT SHOWN									
1 MAX & MIN SEISMIC COEFFICIENTS									
	SURFACE	X DIRECTION	Y DIRECTION	Z DIRECTION	NEGATIVE	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	POSITIVE	
1	750000.0000	.3273	.3694	.2858	.198	.198	.198	.198	
2	5250000.0000	.1460	.1624	.1624	.192	.252	.250	.250	
3	9000000.0000	.1120	.1242	.1242	.164	.330	.330	.330	
4	18000000.0000	.0951	.0949	.0949	.152	.202	.202	.202	

FULL OUTPUT NOT SHOWN

FULL OUTPUT NOT SHOWN									
1 ITRATION CYCLE NO. 3 ARE OVERALL DAMP = .124									
	TIME	REQUIRED FOR 2000 STEPS =	252 SEC						
1	**END OF JOB**	*****	*****						
2	**END OF JOB**	*****	*****						
3	**END OF JOB**	*****	*****						
4	**END OF JOB**	*****	*****						

SAMPLE OUTPUT

FILE: EXAMPLE.Q40

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