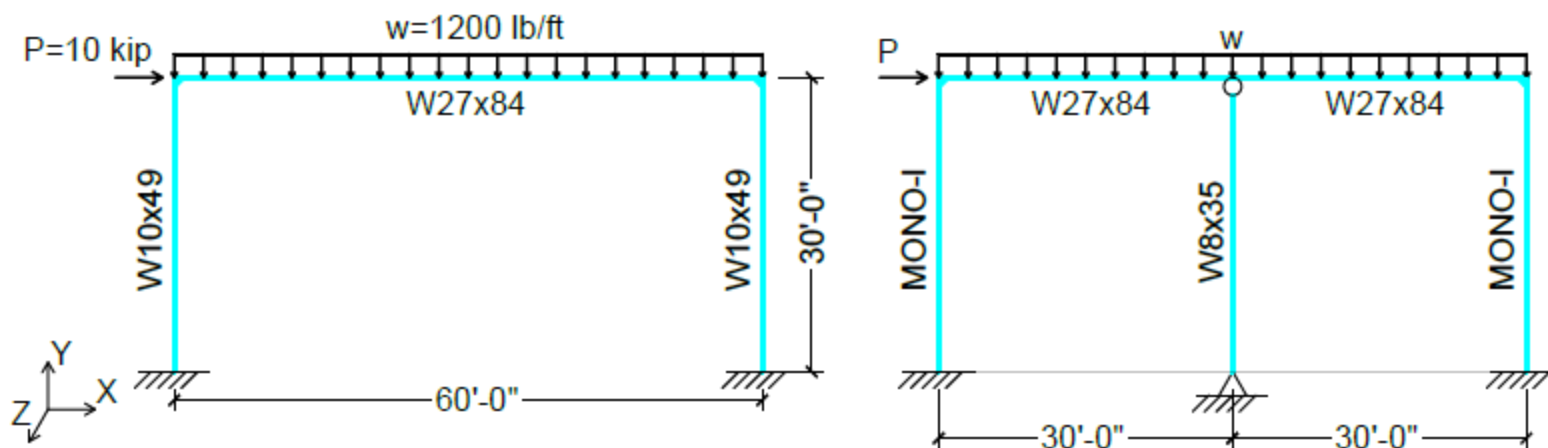


Tutorial for MASTAN2 v5.1 - Introductory Frame



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NEW MILLENNIUM
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Credits

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Tutorial Sections

Section 1: Overview

Section 2: Getting Started

Section 3: 2-D Frame Analysis

Section 4: 3-D Frame Analysis

Section 5: Using MSASect

Section 6: Frame Analysis with Non-Doubly Symmetric Sections

Navigation

 – Skip to Previous Section Title Page

 – Previous Slide

 – Return to Tutorial Sections Page

 – Next Slide

 – Skip to Next Section Title Page



– Open screenshot of MASTAN2 or additional helpful information.

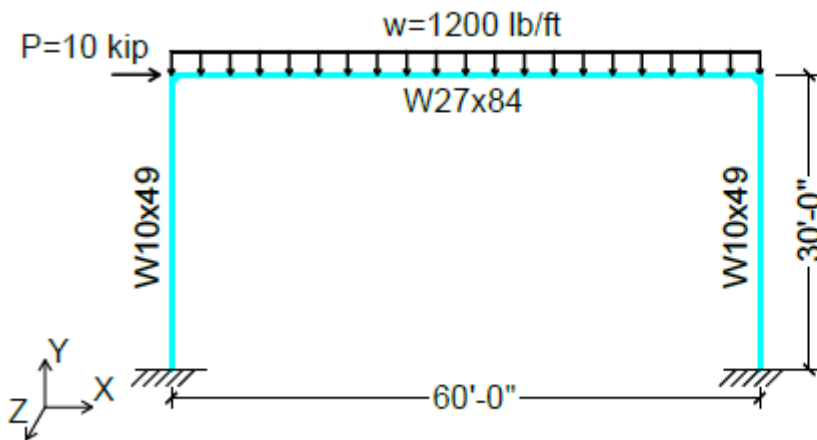
Section 1: Overview

Overview

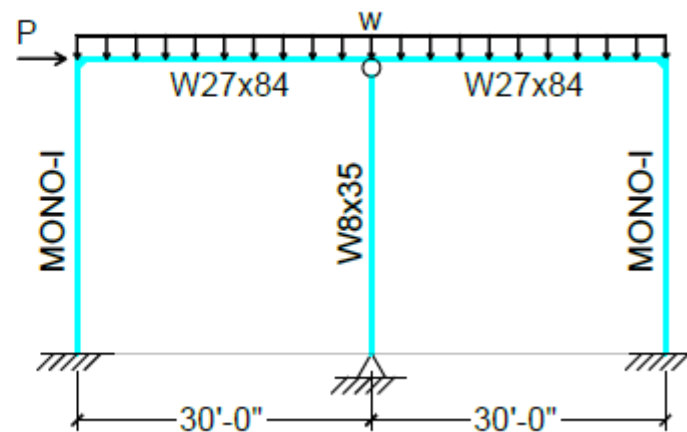
This tutorial provides step-by-step guidance for the sample frame structure. Enough details are provided that the example model with non-doubly symmetric sections can be completed following the instructions here. Not every feature available in MASTAN2 will be mentioned nor utilized in this tutorial. For further information on several additional features within MASTAN2, it is recommended the user make use of other tutorials at <http://www.mastan2.com/tutorial.html>.

Problem Overview

This tutorial will start with the simple one-bay frame shown on the left. This model will then be altered to the two-bay frame shown on the right include non-doubly symmetric sections. Further details of each model will be provided in the corresponding section.



Starting Frame



Final Frame

Section 2: Getting Started

MASTAN2 General Information

MASTAN2 is an interactive graphics program that provides preprocessing, analysis, and postprocessing capabilities. Preprocessing options include definition of structural geometry, support conditions, applied loads, and element properties. The analysis routines provide the user the opportunity to perform first- or second-order elastic or inelastic analyses of two- or three-dimensional frames and trusses subjected to static and dynamic loads. Postprocessing capabilities include the interpretation of structural behavior through deformation and force diagrams, printed output, and facilities for plotting response curves. MASTAN2 is based on MATLAB®, a premier software package for numeric computing and data analysis.

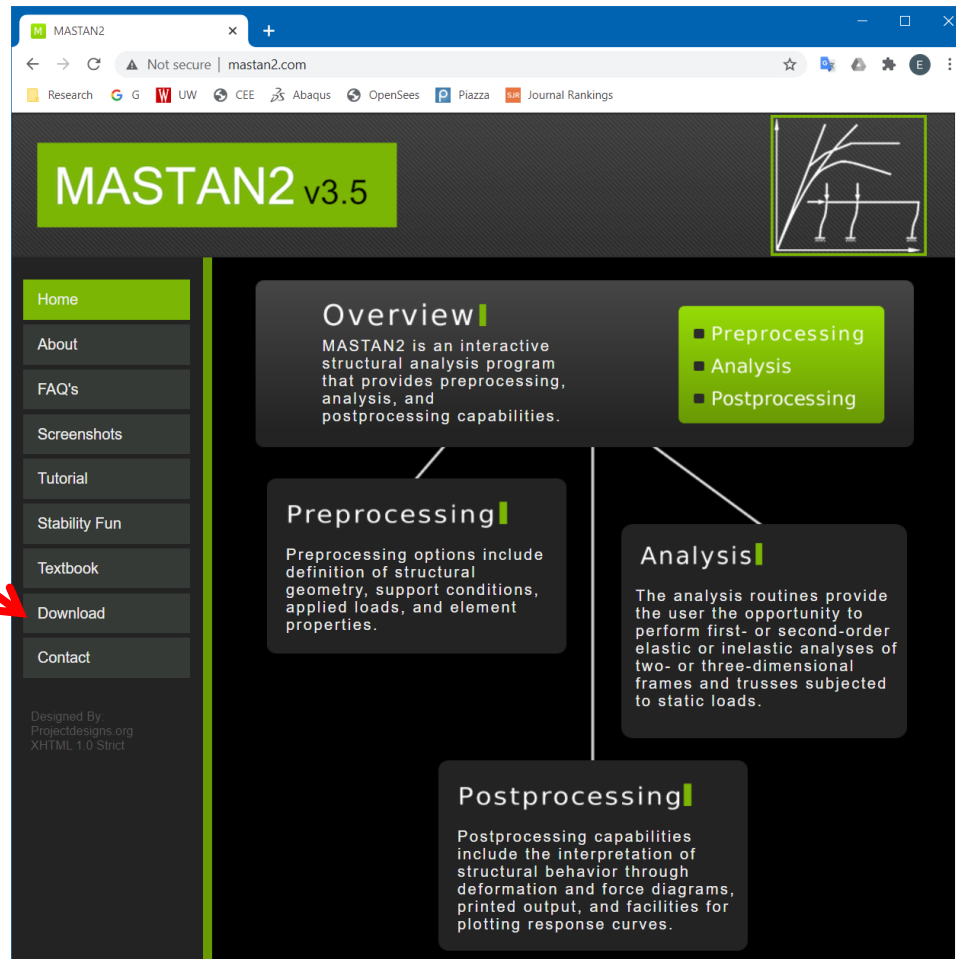
In many ways, MASTAN2 is similar to today's commercially available software in functionality. The number of pre- and post-processing options, however, have been limited in order to minimize the amount of time needed for a user to become proficient at its use. The program's linear and nonlinear analysis routines are based on the theoretical and numerical formulations presented in the text *Matrix Structural Analysis, 2nd Edition*, by McGuire, Gallagher, and Ziemian. In this regard, the reader is strongly encouraged to use this software as a tool for demonstration, reviewing examples, solving problems, and perhaps performing analysis and design studies. Where MASTAN2 has been written in modular format, the reader is also provided the opportunity to develop and implement additional or alternative analysis routines directly within the program.

MATLAB is a registered trademark of The MathWorks, Inc., 3 Apple Hill Drive, Natick, MA 01760-2098.



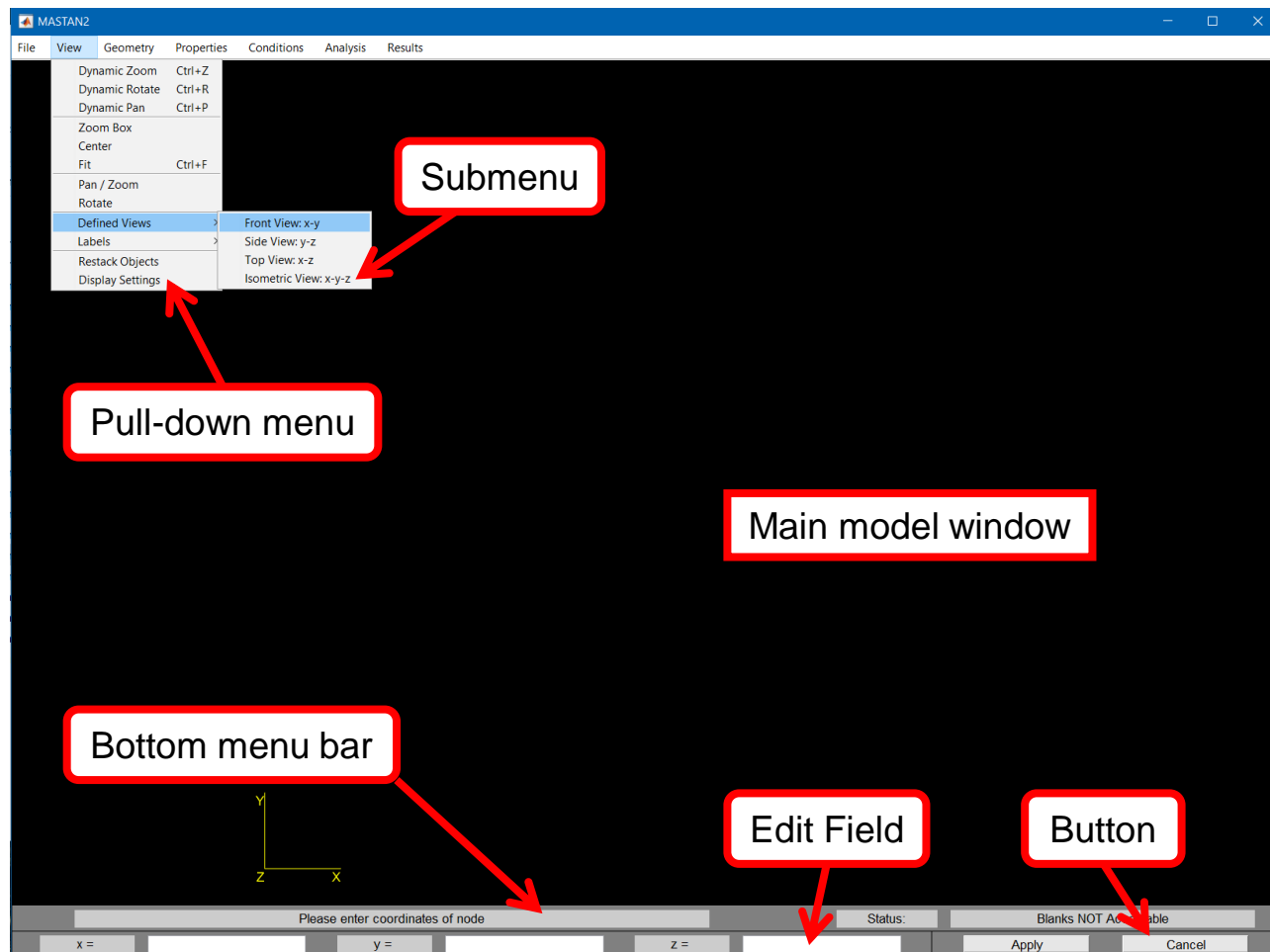
Launching MASTAN2

Two versions of MASTAN2 have been developed and may be installed. One requires you to have access to MATLAB and the other does not. Both versions provide the same functionality, except that the MATLAB version also provides the user an opportunity to develop and implement additional or alternative analysis routines that will directly interact with MASTAN2. Please see the Setup Guides at www.mastan2.com.



Base Layout

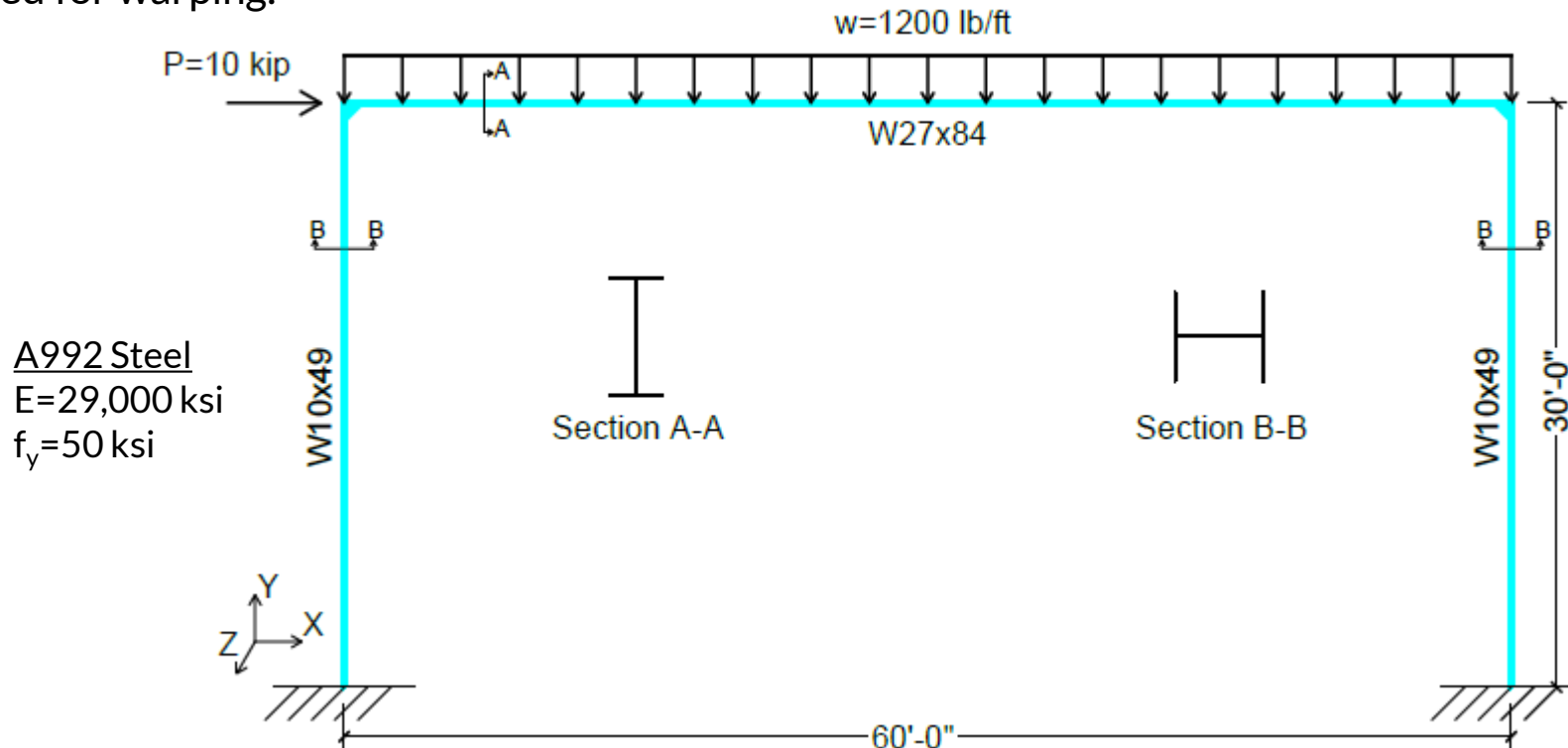
In order to minimize the learning time for MASTAN2, its graphical user interface (GUI) has been designed using a simple and consistent two menu approach. Using a pull-down menu at the top of the GUI, a command is selected. Parameters are then defined in the bottom menu bar and the command is executed by using the Apply button.



Section 3: 2-D Frame Analysis

Problem Description - Figure



The frame is constructed of A992 steel with the properties indicated. The frame is also supported out of plane in the Z direction at the ends and middle of the beam. The connections are assumed to be fixed for warping.





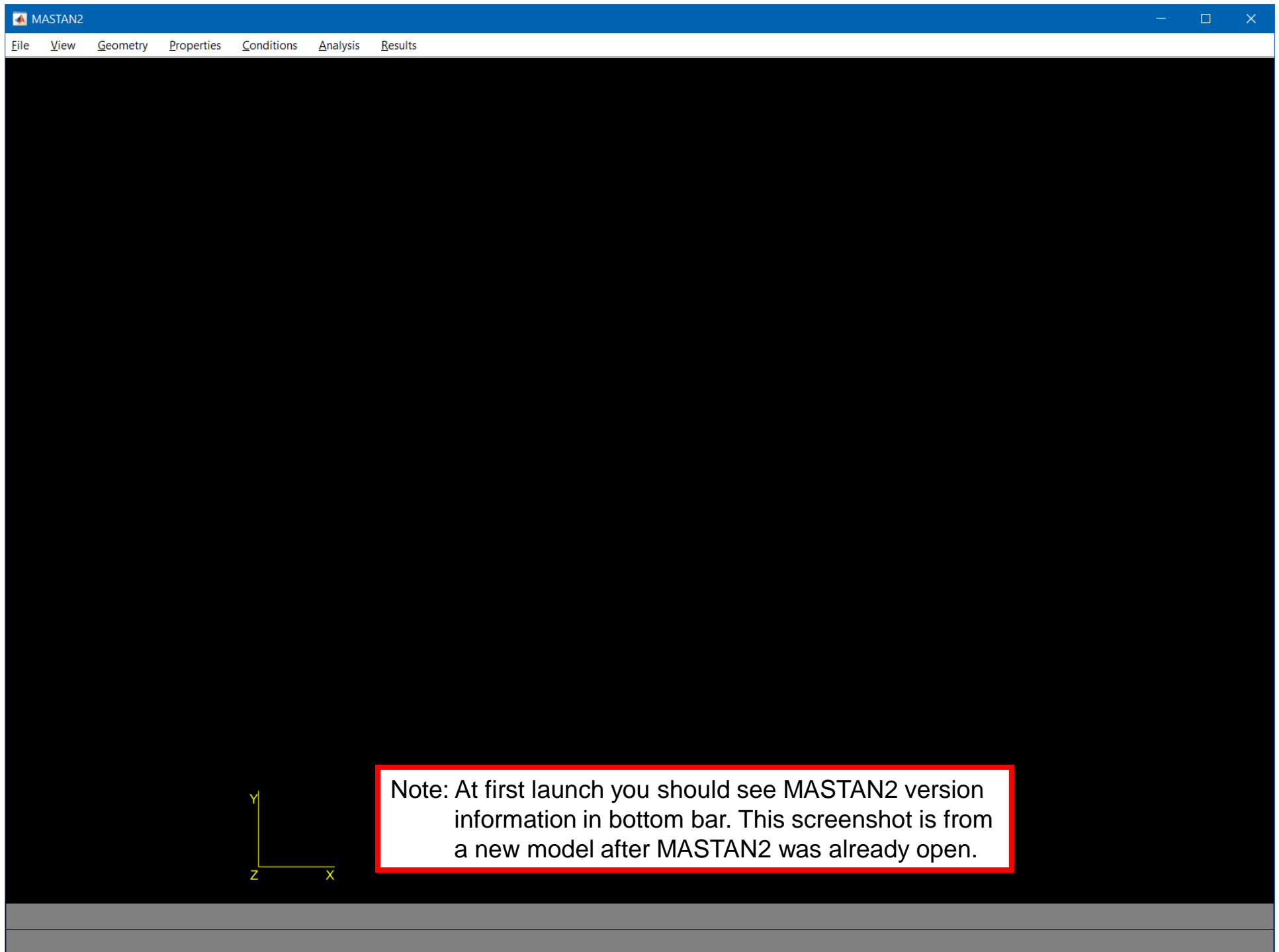
MASTAN2 does not assume any unit system. Models in MASTAN2 require the use of any consistent set of units. This tutorial will use kip and inch.

A few steps completed as part of this segment of the tutorial are not specifically required for a 2-D analysis. Comments are provided to identify them.

Geometry Definition

- 1) Start with a new, empty model. 
- 2) From the **Geometry** menu select **Define Frame**.
- 3) At the bottom menu bar, click the pop-up menu to the left of **bays @** and change **0** to **1**. Click in the edit box to the right of **bays @** and change **0** to **720**.
- 4) Click the pop-up menu to the left of **stories @** and change **0** to **1**. Click in the edit box to the right of **stories @** and change **0** to **360**.
- 5) Click on the **Apply** Button. A one-bay single story frame is now defined. 

Clicking the  icon will advance the tutorial to a page that provides an image of the MASTAN2 interface after the corresponding step is executed. Clicking the  icon on that page will return you to the step-by-step instructions.



MASTAN2

File

View

Geometry

Properties

Conditions

Analysis

Results

N3

E2

N4

E1

E3

N2

N1

Y

X

Z

Please enter repetitions and dimensions of structure

Status:

Success: Frame Generated.

1

bays @

720

1

stories @

360

1

frames @



0

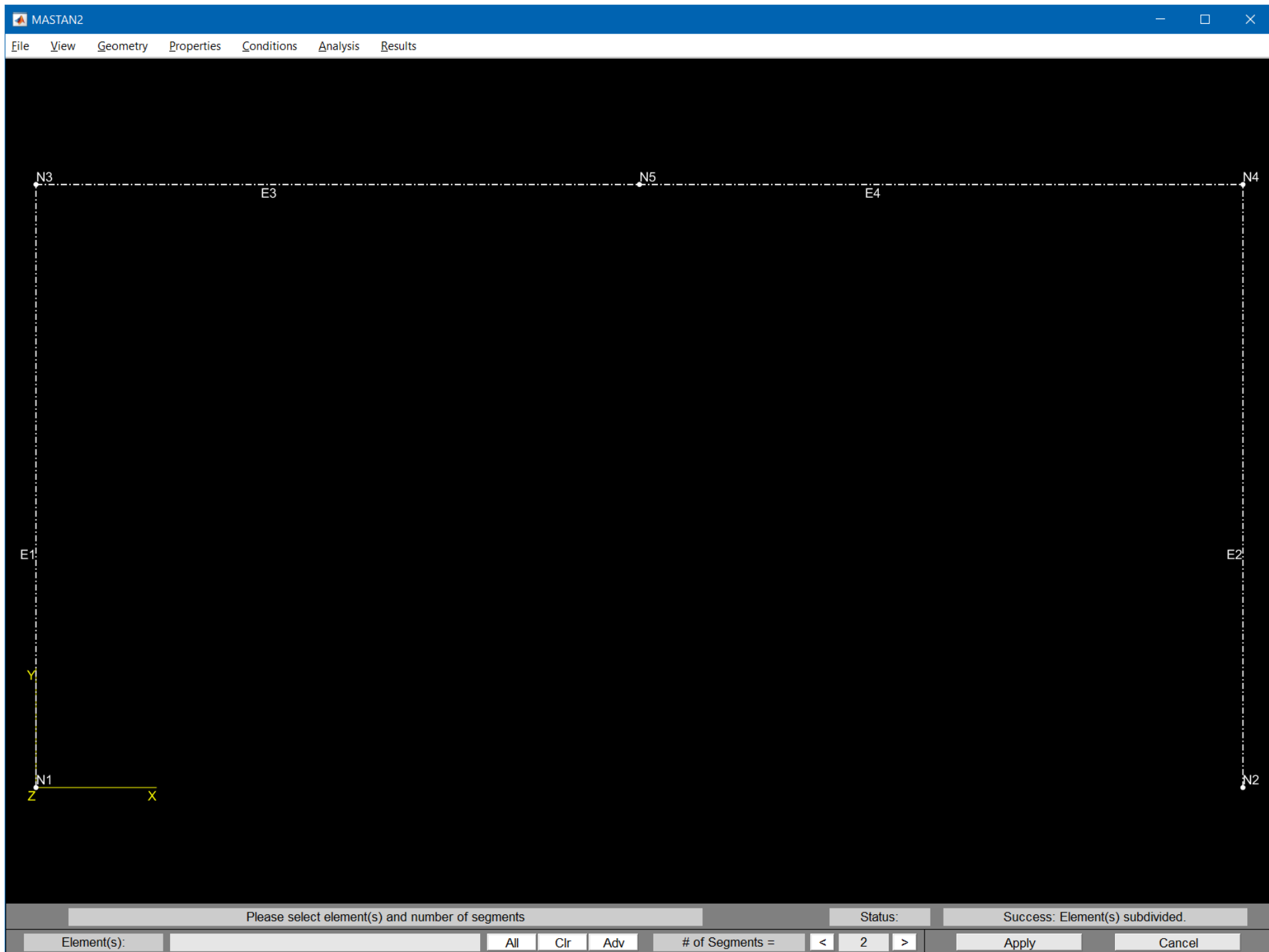
Apply

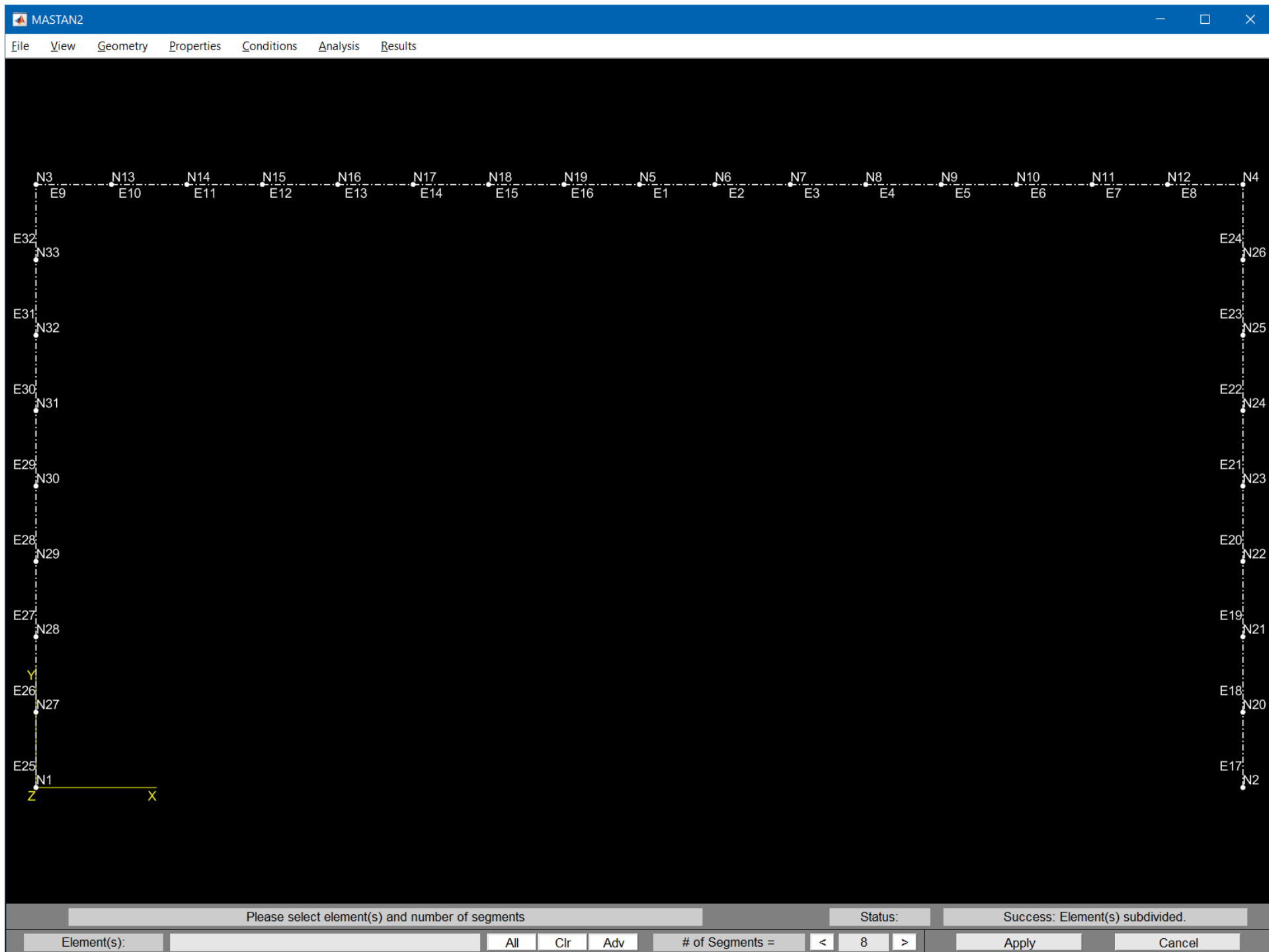
Cancel



Element Modification


- 1) From the **Geometry** menu select **Subdivide Element(s)**.
- 2) Create the list of elements by clicking on the horizontal element.
- 3) Since the number of segments is already set at **2**, click on the **Apply** button. 
- 4) Create a new list of all elements by clicking the **All** button.
- 5) Click the **>** button to the right of **# of Segments =** to increase **2** to **8**.
- 6) Click on the **Apply** button. 

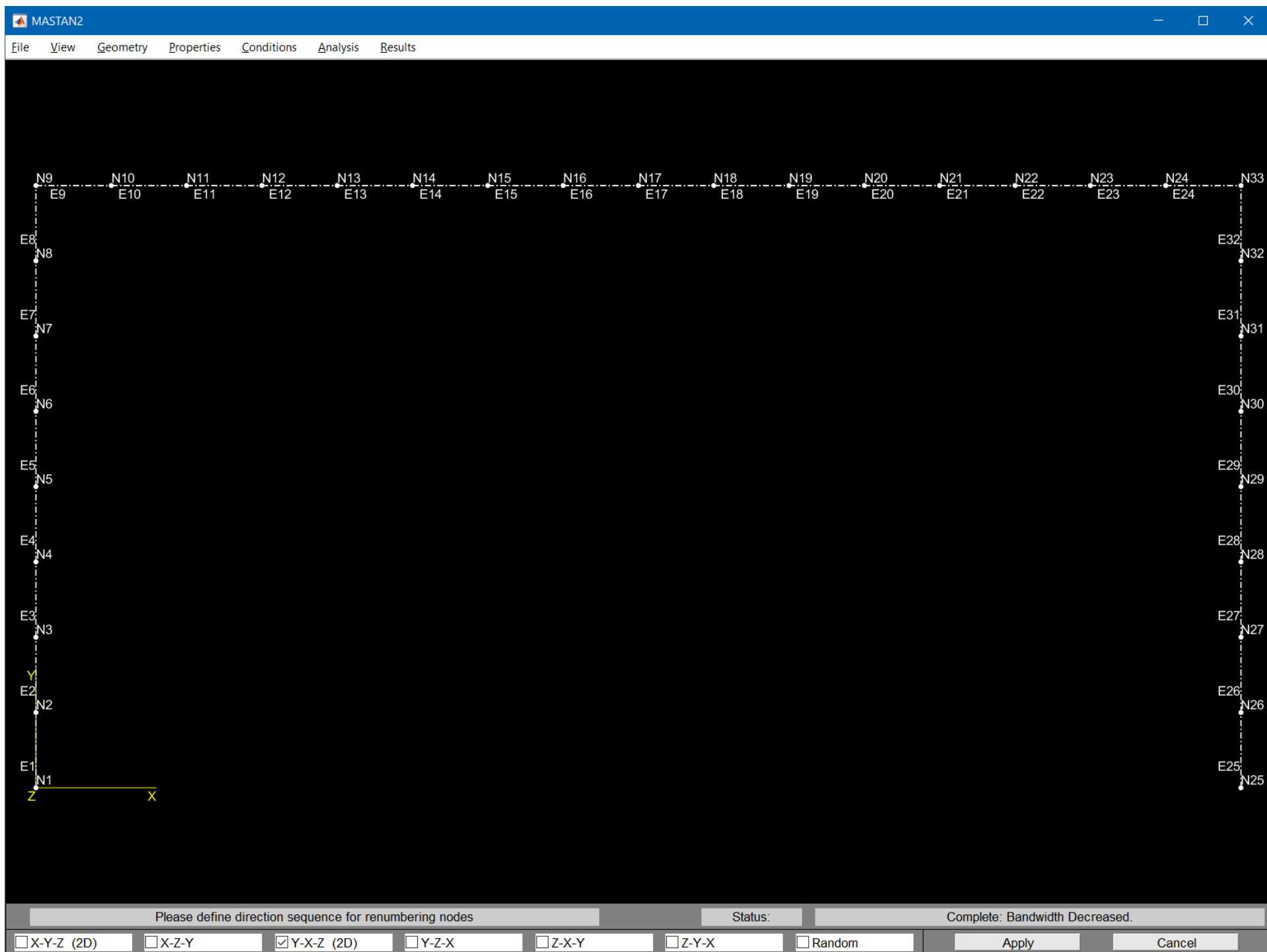






Model Cleanup

These steps are not technically required; however, it will help makes it easier to find results in the model. Additionally, any reference to node or element number will be using this updated reference.

- 1) From the **Geometry** menu select **Renumber Elements**.
- 2) Click the checkbox to the left of **Y-X-Z (2D)**. Click on the **Apply** button.
- 3) From the **Geometry** menu select **Renumber Nodes**.
- 4) Click the checkbox to the left of **Y-X-Z (2D)**. Click on the **Apply** button. 



Section Properties - Creating

- 1) From the **Properties** menu select **Define Section**.
- 2) At the bottom menu bar, click on the **Database** button.
- 3) In the pop-up menu, scroll to find Section: **W10x49** and click on it. 
- 4) Then click on the **Apply** button. Section 1 is now defined with the properties of W10x49. 
- 5) Repeat step 3 with Section: **W27x84**. After clicking the **Apply** button, Section 2 will be defined.

For the initial 2-D analysis, only **Area**, **I z-z**, and **Z z-z** would be required. The other section properties are only needed when moving to 3-D analysis.

MASTAN2

File View Geometry Properties Conditions Analysis Results

The main window displays a structural model of a frame. Nodes are labeled N1 through N33, and elements are labeled E1 through E32. A coordinate system (X, Y, Z) is shown at the bottom left. A dialog box titled "Select section and properties will be inserted" is open in the center. It contains the following fields:

- Database: AISC (in)
- Type: W Shapes
- Shear Areas: infinite
- Clear
- Section: A list of W shapes, with W10X49 selected.

Below the dialog box, a table displays the section properties for W10X49:

| Please enter section properties | | Section 1 | | Name: W10X49 | | Database | | Status: | |
|---------------------------------|------|-----------|------|--------------|------|----------|------|---------|--------|
| Area = | 14.4 | I z-z = | 272 | I y-y = | 93.4 | J = | 1.39 | Cw = | 2070 |
| Z z-z = | 60.4 | Z y-y = | 28.3 | A y-y = | Inf | A z-z = | Inf | Apply | Cancel |



MASTAN2

File View Geometry Properties Conditions Analysis Results

The main window displays a structural model of a frame. Nodes are labeled N1 through N33, and elements are labeled E1 through E32. A coordinate system (X, Y, Z) is shown at the bottom left. A dialog box titled "Select section and properties will be inserted" is open in the center. It contains the following fields:

- Database: AISC (in)
- Type: W Shapes
- Shear Areas: infinite
- Clear
- Section: A list of W shapes including W12X22, W12X19, W12X16, W12X14, W10X112, W10X100, W10X88, W10X77, W10X68, W10X60, W10X54, W10X49, W10X45, W10X39, and W10X32.



At the bottom, there is a status bar with the following information:

Please enter section properties Section 2 Name: Database Status: Success: Section 1 defined.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|-----|---------|-----|---------|-----|---------|-----|-------|--------|-------|
| Area = | 0 | I z-z = | 0 | I y-y = | 0 | J = | 0 | Cw = | 0 | Basic |
| Z z-z = | inf | Z y-y = | inf | A y-y = | inf | A z-z = | inf | Apply | Cancel | |



Section Properties - Assigning

- 1) From the **Properties** menu select **Attach Section**.
- 2) At the bottom menu bar, use the buttons to the right of **Element(s):** to make the list of elements.
- 3) Click the **Adv** button to open pop-up menu. To select all the vertical elements, click the check box next to the **Y-axis** option. Click **Add** to add all vertical elements to the element list.
- 4) Click on the **Apply** button to assign Section 1. (Note that the element line style has changed from dash-dot to dashed.) 
- 5) Select the **Clr** button located to the right of **Elements:** to clear the list of elements.
- 6) Create a list of the remaining elements by clicking the **All** button and then the **Remove** button in the pop-up menu. This should leave only the horizontal members selected.
- 7) Change the **Section #** by clicking on the current section number, **1**, just to the right to open a pop-up menu with all section numbers. Click on **2** to select the W27x84 section.
- 8) Assign Section #2 properties by clicking the **Apply** button. 

MASTAN2

File View Geometry Properties Conditions Analysis Results

Advanced Element Selection

Parallel to: ☐ On

☐ X-axis

☒ Y-axis

☐ Z-axis

Range (Inclusive) ☐ Off

| | X | Y | Z |
|------|------|------|------|
| -Inf | -Inf | -Inf | -Inf |
| Inf | Inf | Inf | Inf |

Add Remove Reset

Select Section # and element(s) Element(s): 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 25 26 27 All Clr Adv Status: Success: Section attached.

Section # 1 Details: W10X49 <Click to see properties> Apply Cancel



MASTAN2

File

View

Geometry

Properties

Conditions

Analysis

Results

Advanced Element Selection

Parallel to:

On

☐ X-axis
 ☒ Y-axis
 ☐ Z-axis

Range (Inclusive)

Off

-Inf

X

Inf

-Inf

Y

Inf

-Inf

Z

Inf

Add

Remove

Reset

Select Section # and element(s)

Element(s): 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18

All

Clr

Adv

Status:

Success: Section attached.

Section #

2

Details: W27X84


<Click to see properties>

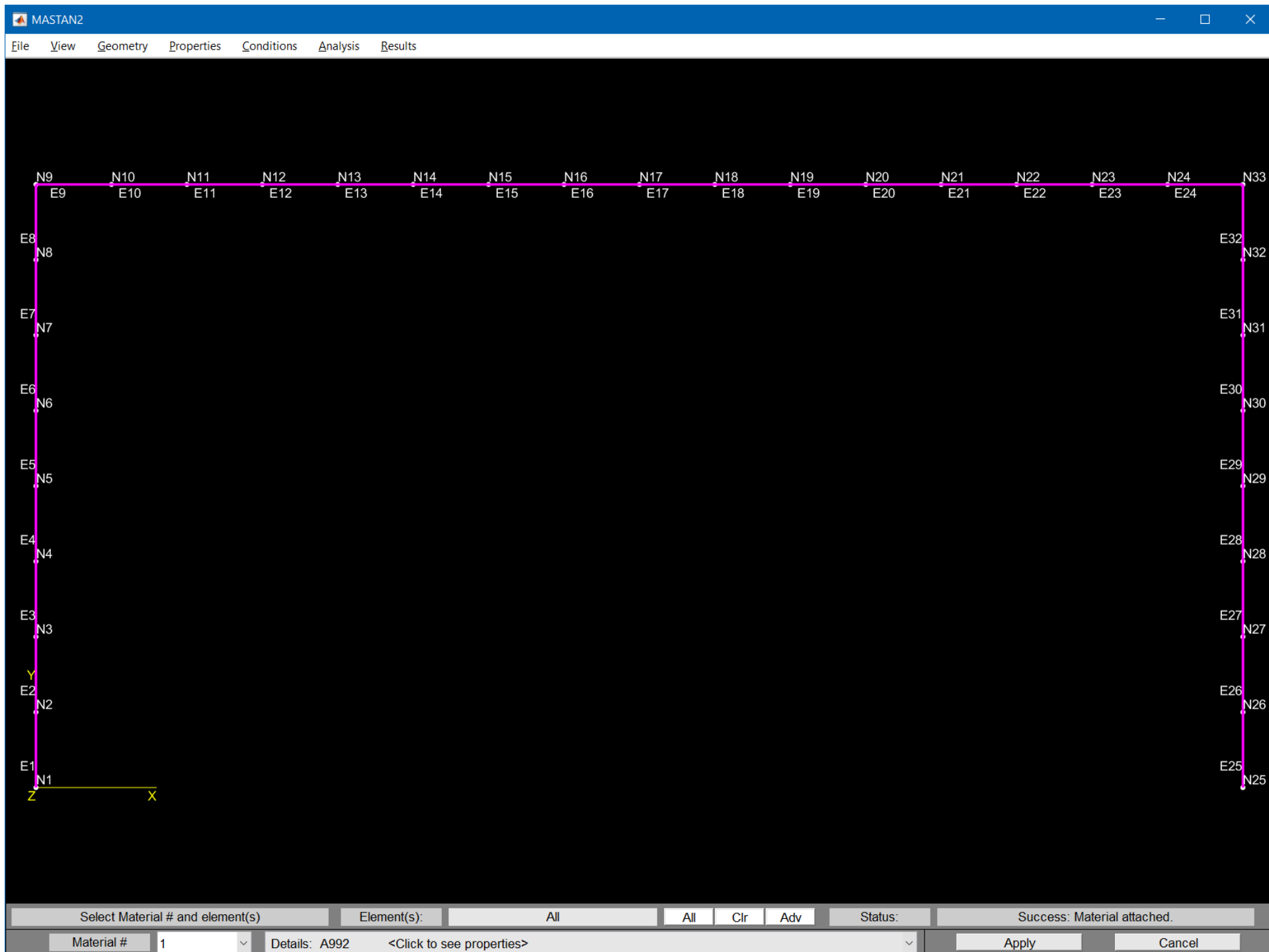
Apply

Cancel




Material Properties

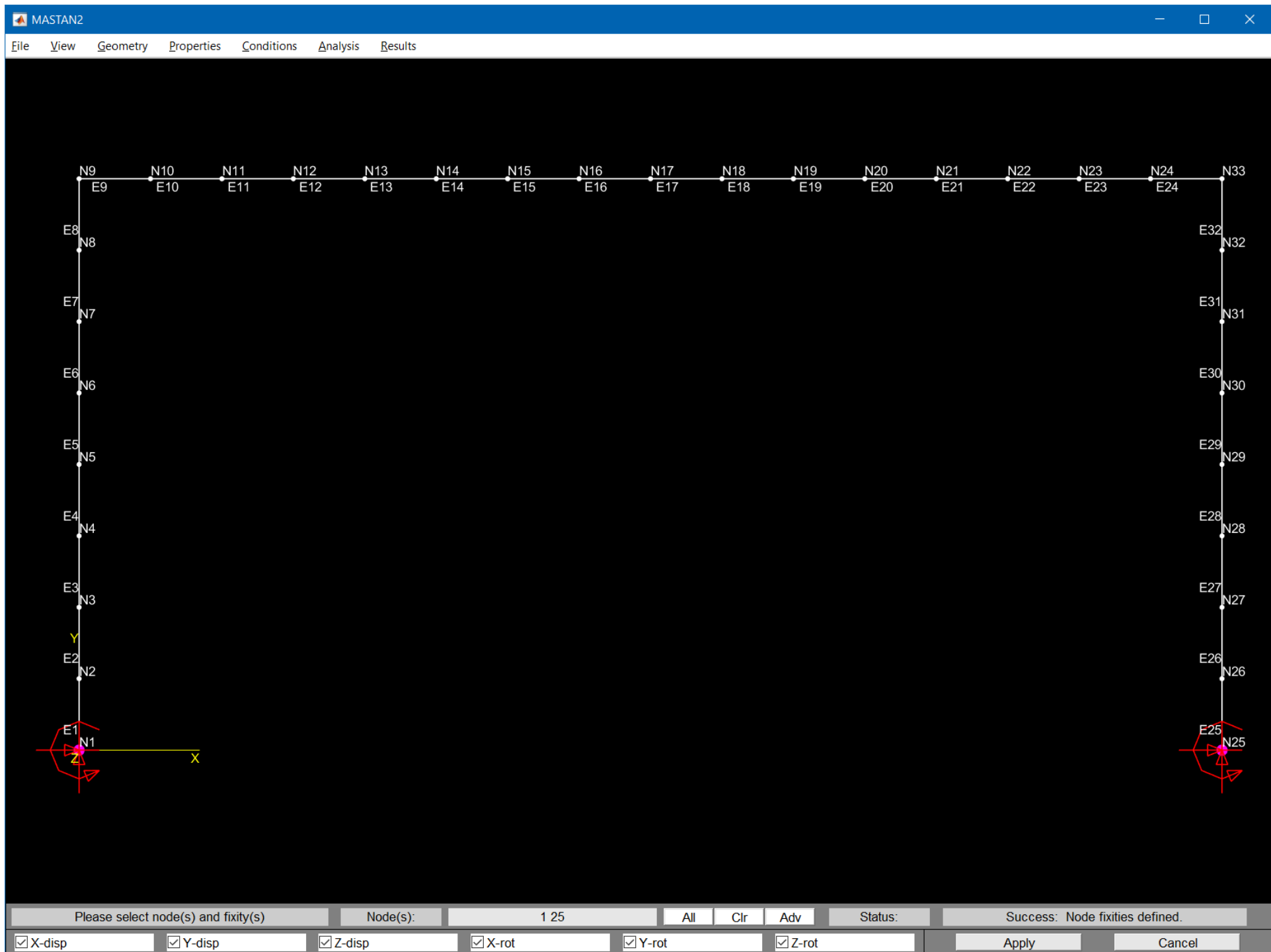
- 1) From the **Properties** menu select **Define Material**.
- 2) At the bottom menu bar, click in the edit box just to the right of **E=** and change the **0** to **29000** (not 29,000). Similarly, click in the edit box just to the right of **Fy=** and change the **inf** to **50**. Next, click in the edit box to the right of **Name:** and type **A992**. Click on the **Apply** button. (Material #1 is now defined with the properties of A992 steel.)
- 3) From the **Properties** menu select **Attach Material**.
- 4) At the bottom menu bar, create the list of elements to be assigned the properties of Material 1 by clicking on the **All** button to the right of **Elements:**. Click on the **Apply** button. (Note that elements with assigned section and material properties turn solid.) 





Support Conditions

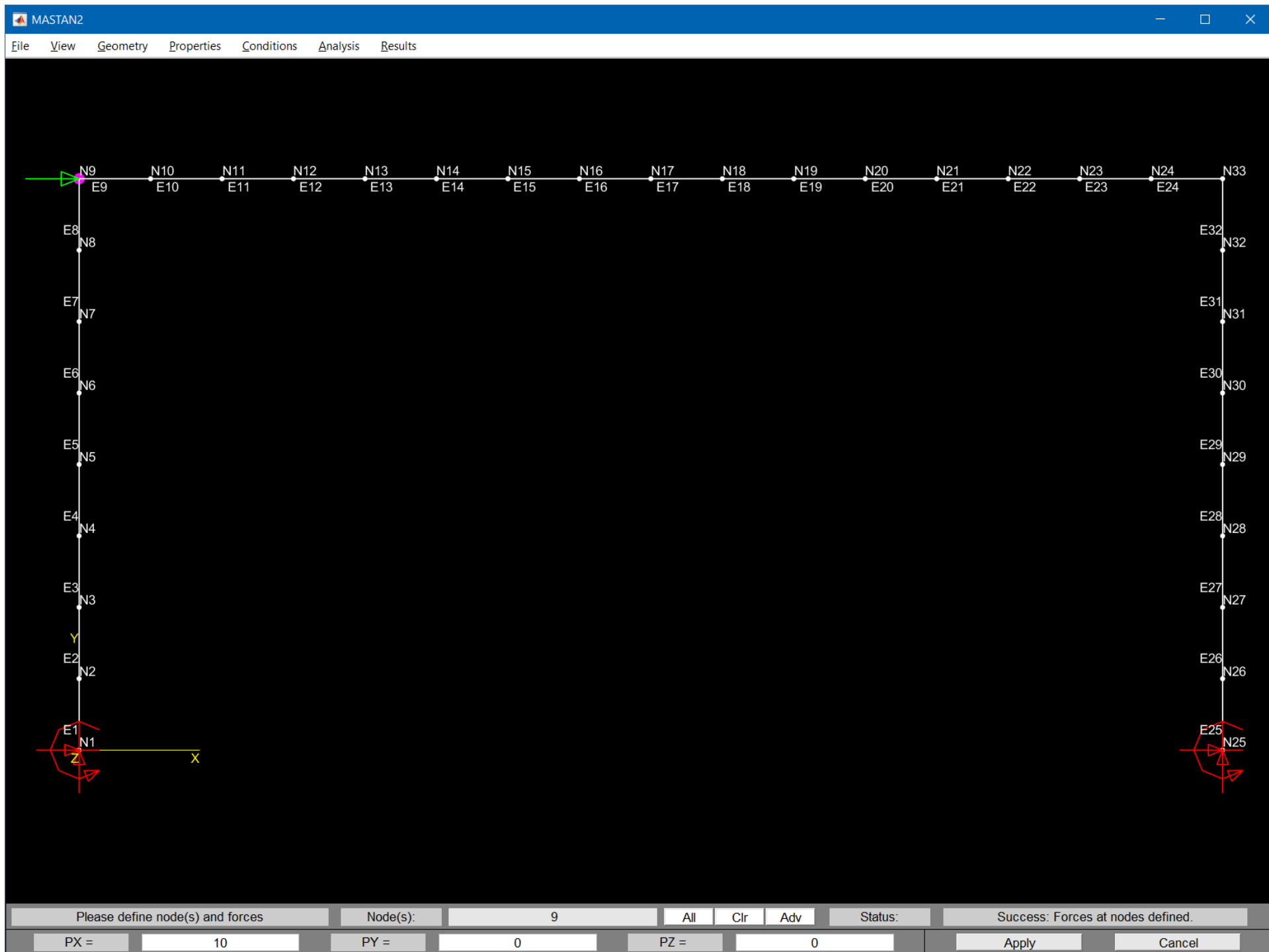
- 1) From the **Conditions** menu select **Define Fixities**.
- 2) At the bottom menu bar, define a fixed support by clicking in the **check boxes** just to the left of all six degrees of freedom: **X-disp**, **Y-disp**, **Z-disp**, **X-rot**, **Y-rot**, and **Z-rot**.
- 3) Create the list of nodes to be assigned these fixities by clicking on the bottom two nodes of the model, **1** and **25**.
- 4) Click on the **Apply** button.
- 5) From the **View** menu select **Fit**. 

For the initial 2-D analysis, only **X-disp**, **Y-disp**, and **Z-rot** would need to be constrained for full fixity. The other fixities are only needed when moving to 3-D analysis.



Loading

- 1) From the **Conditions** menu select **Define Forces**.
- 2) At the bottom menu bar, click in the edit box just to the right of **PX =** and change the **0** to **10**.
- 3) Create the list of nodes to be assigned these forces by clicking on the upper left-hand node, **9**.
- 4) Click on the **Apply** button. 
- 5) From the **Conditions** menu select **Define Uniform Loads**.
- 6) Since the loading input is already **Element(s) local x'-y'-z'**, click in the edit box just to the right of **wy' =** and change **0** to **-0.1**.
- 7) Click the **Adv** button to open pop-up menu. Create a list of the horizontal elements by clicking the **All** button and then the **Remove** button in the pop-up menu.
- 8) Click on the **Apply** button.
- 9) From the **View** menu select **Fit**. 



MASTAN2

File

View

Geometry

Properties

Conditions

Analysis

Results

Advanced Element Selection

Parallel to:

On

☐ X-axis
 ☒ Y-axis
 ☐ Z-axis

Range (Inclusive)

Off

-Inf

X

Inf

-Inf

Y

Inf

-Inf

Z

Inf

Add

Remove

Reset

Please define element(s) and loads

Element(s):

9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18

All

Clr

Adv

Status:

Success: Element loads defined.

Input ref.

Element(s) local x'-y'-z'

wx' =

0

wy' =

-0.1

wz' =

0


Apply

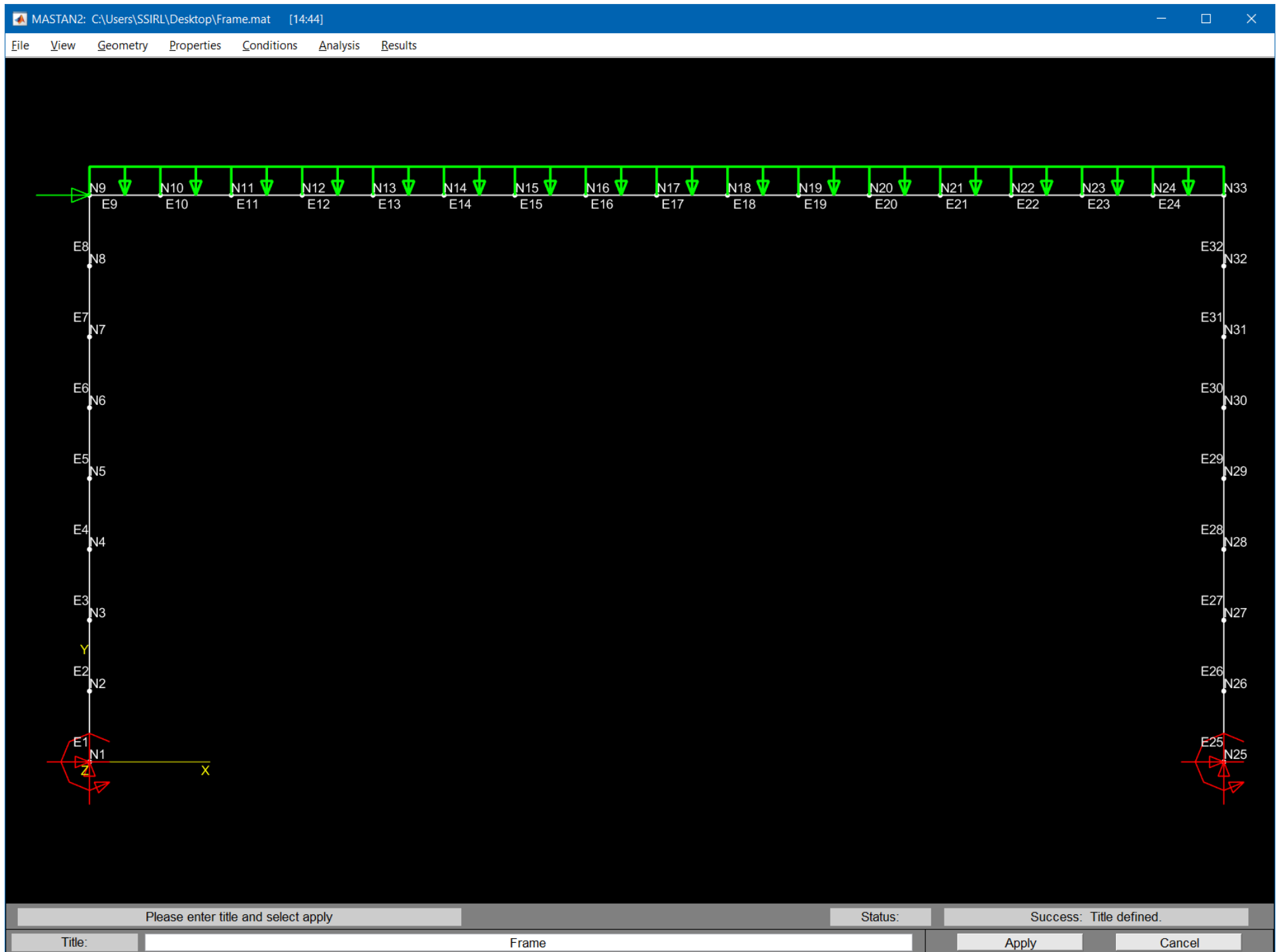
Cancel






Naming and Saving

These steps are technically optional as you can complete analysis without saving or applying a title; however, this is a good time to complete this.

- 1) From the **File** menu select **Define title**. At the bottom menu bar, click in the edit box to the right of **Title:** and type in a brief description of this effort. This text might include the model title, your name, and/or the assignment number. Click on the **Apply** button.
- 2) From the **File** menu select **Save As ...**. After selecting your destination folder, type in the filename **Frame** and click **Save**. Note that the top of the window has now changed to include the file name and directory as well as the time the file was last saved. 



2-D First-Order Elastic Analysis

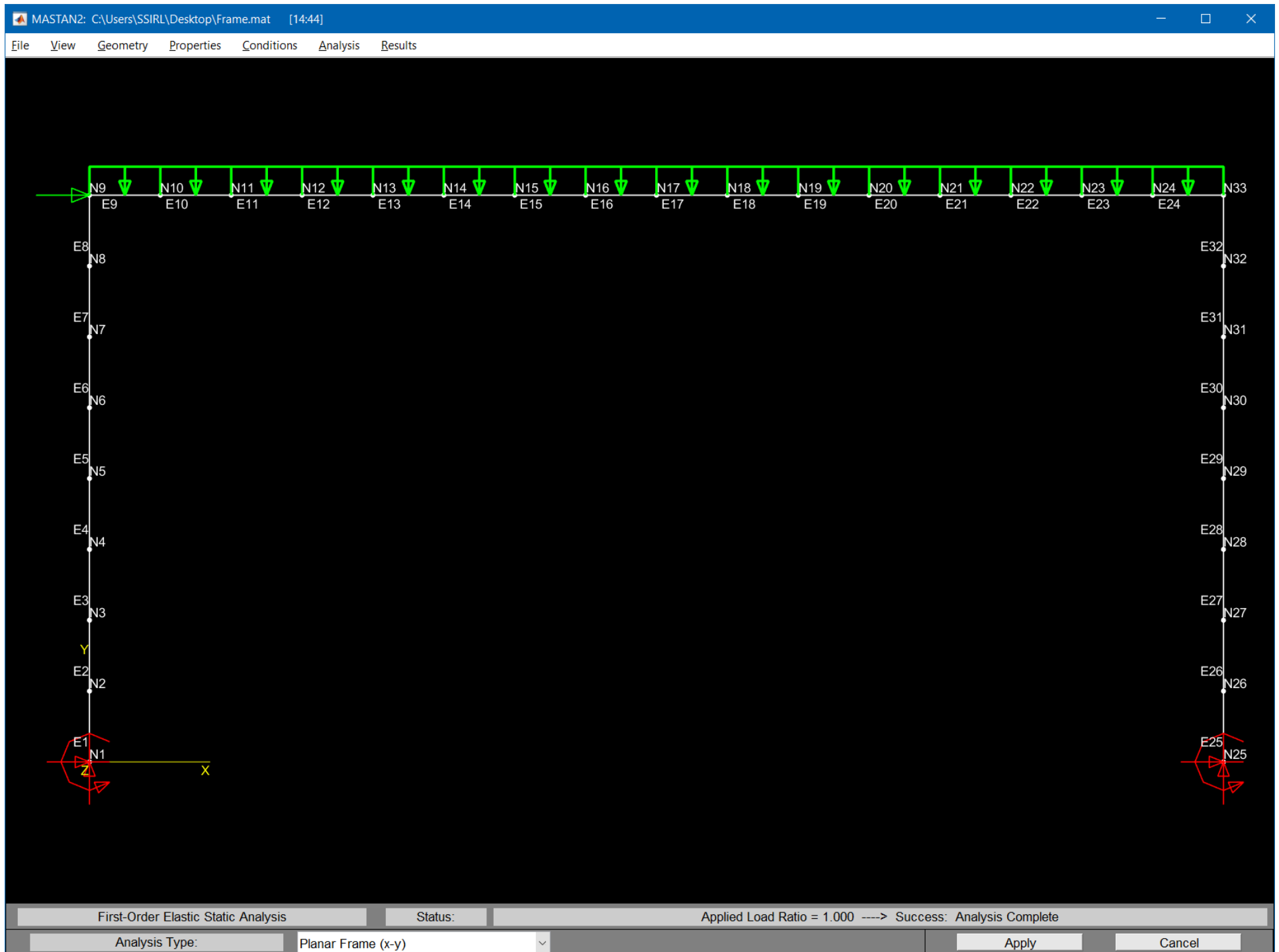
- 1) From the **Analysis** menu select **Static** and submenu option **1st-Order Elastic**.
- 2) At the bottom menu bar, click on the pop-up menu just to the right of **Analysis Type:** and Select **Planar Frame (x-y)**.
- 3) Click on the **Apply** button to perform the analysis. 
- 4) From the **Results** menu select **Diagrams** and submenu option **Deflected Shape**.
- 5) At the bottom menu bar, click on the **Apply** button. 
- 6) From the **Results** menu select **Node Displacements**.
- 7) On the undeflected shape, click on the node of interest in the upper right corner, **33**, and its components are provided in the bottom menu bar. 

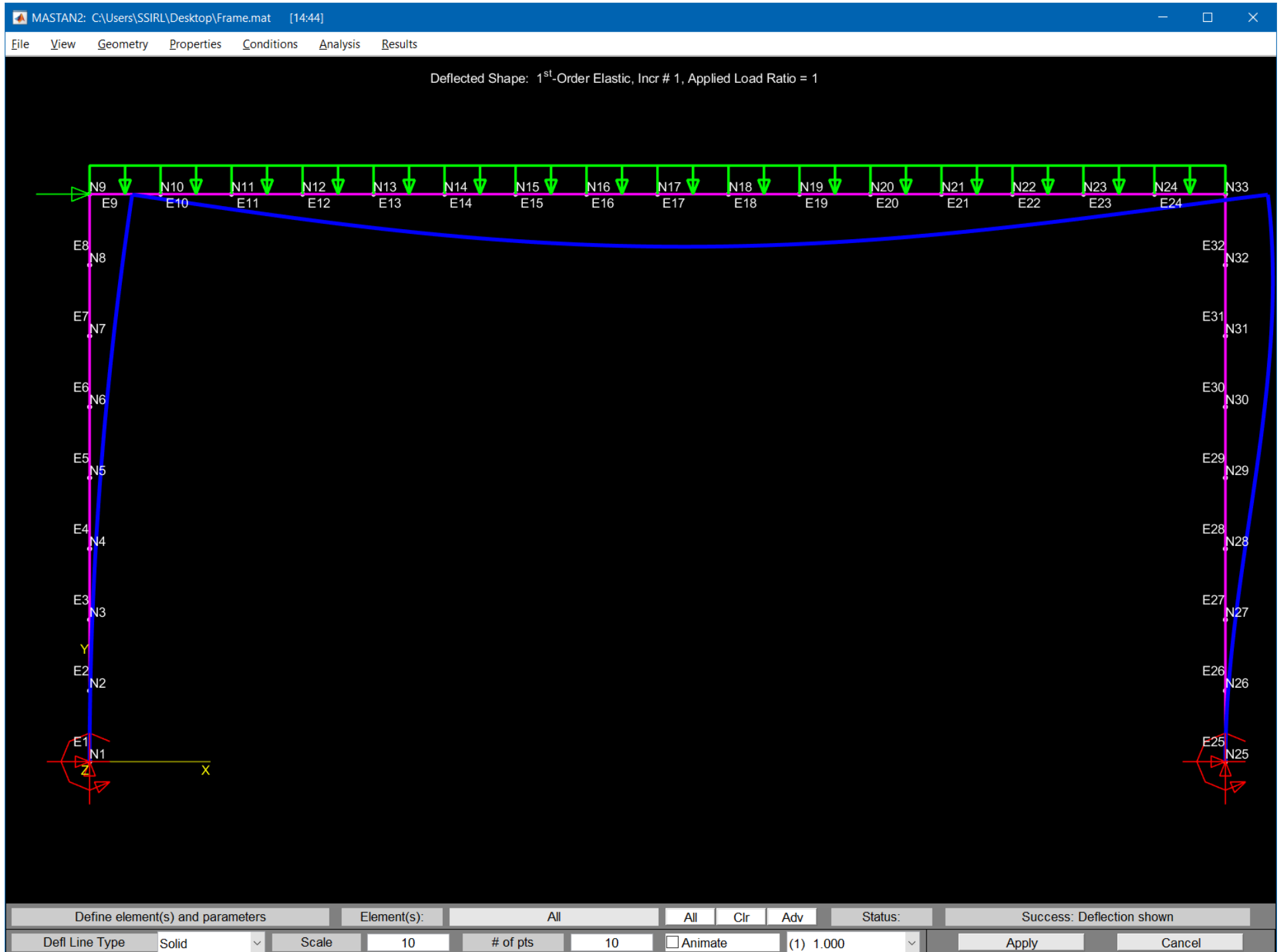
Results:

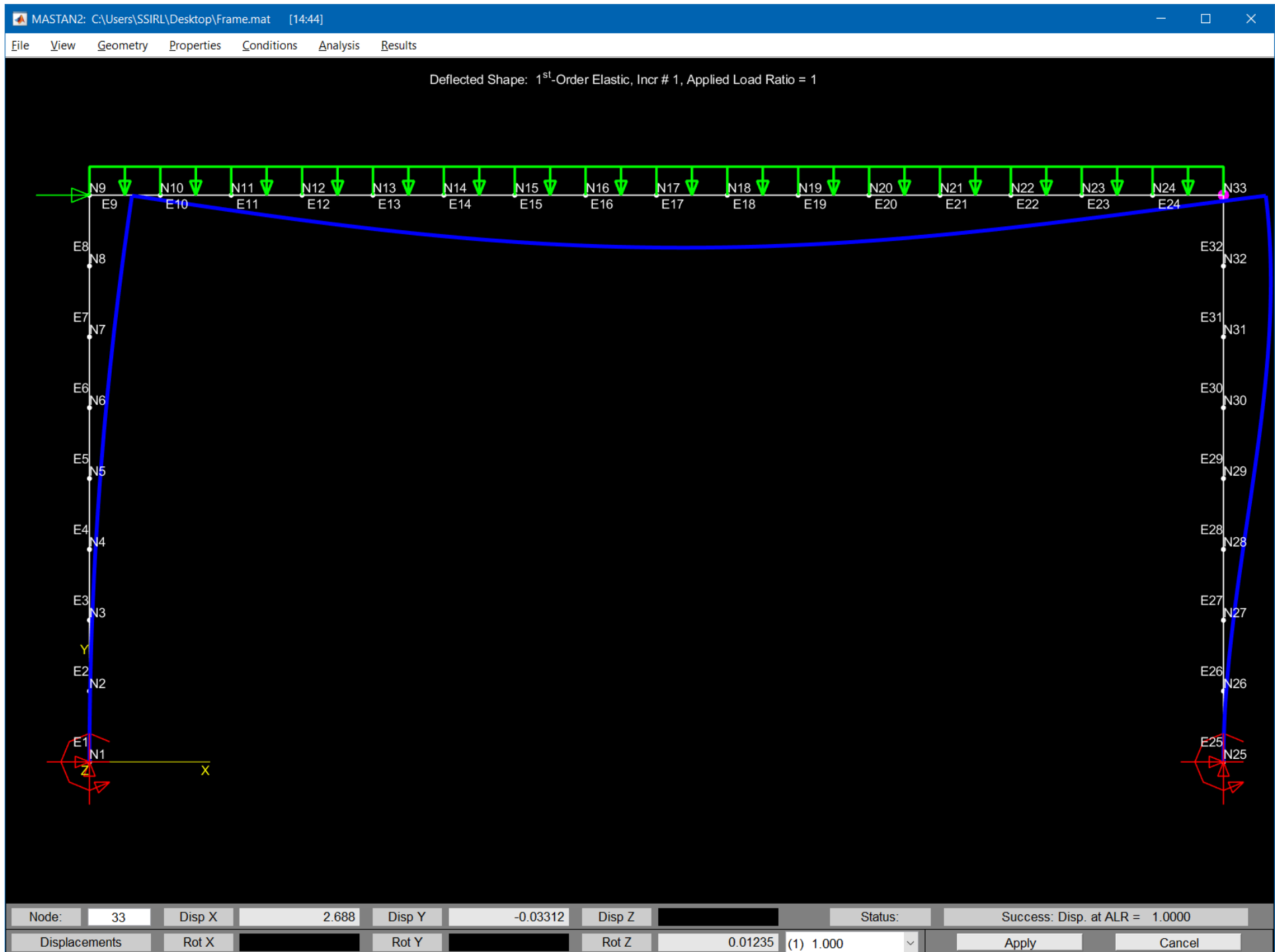
| Disp X | Disp Y | Disp Z | Rot X | Rot Y | Rot Z |
|--------|----------|--------|-------|-------|---------|
| 2.688 | -0.03312 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 0.01235 |

This can be repeated for other nodes by clicking on them or click in the edit box to the right of **Node:**, enter the value, and click **Apply**.









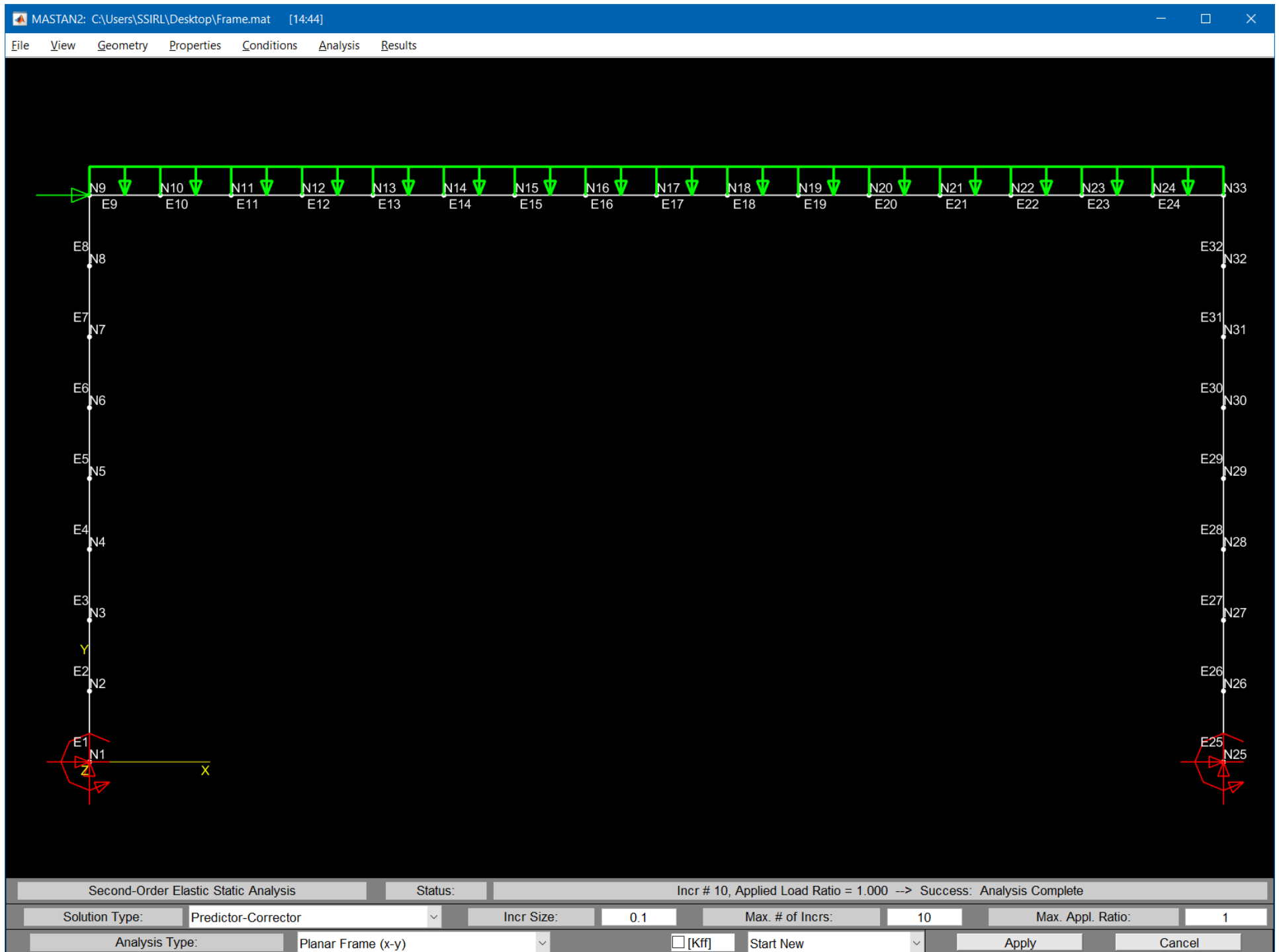


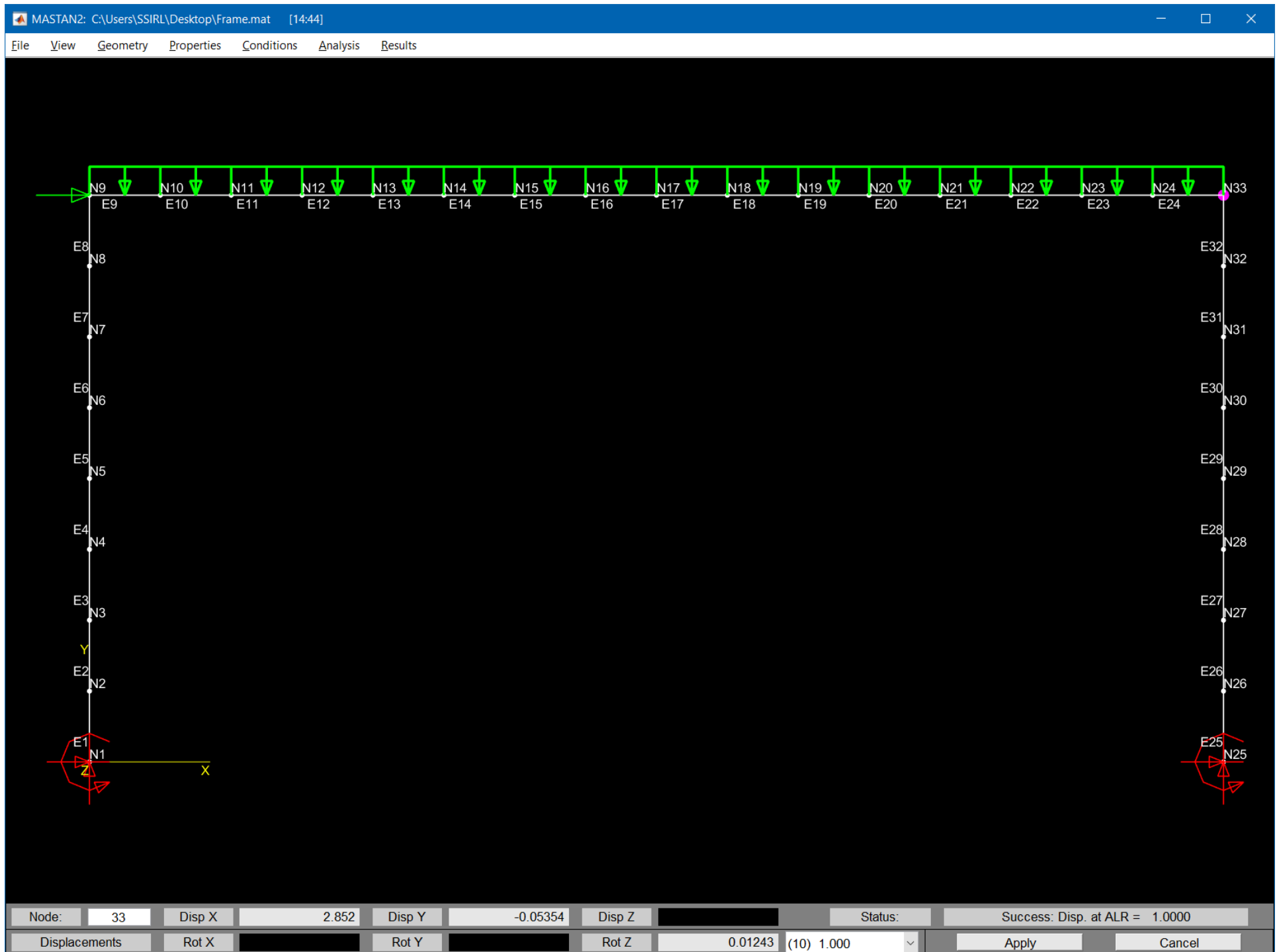
2-D Second-Order Elastic Analysis

- 1) From the **Analysis** menu select **Static** and submenu option **2nd-Order Elastic**.
- 2) At the bottom menu bar, click on the pop-up menu just to the right of **Analysis Type:** and Select **Planar Frame (x-y)**.
- 3) Click on the **Apply** button to perform the analysis. 
- 4) From the **Results** menu select **Node Displacements**.
- 5) On the undeflected shape, click on the node of interest in the upper right corner, **33**, and its components are provided in the bottom menu bar. 

Results:

| Disp X | Disp Y | Disp Z | Rot X | Rot Y | Rot Z |
|--------|----------|--------|-------|-------|---------|
| 2.852 | -0.05354 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 0.01243 |





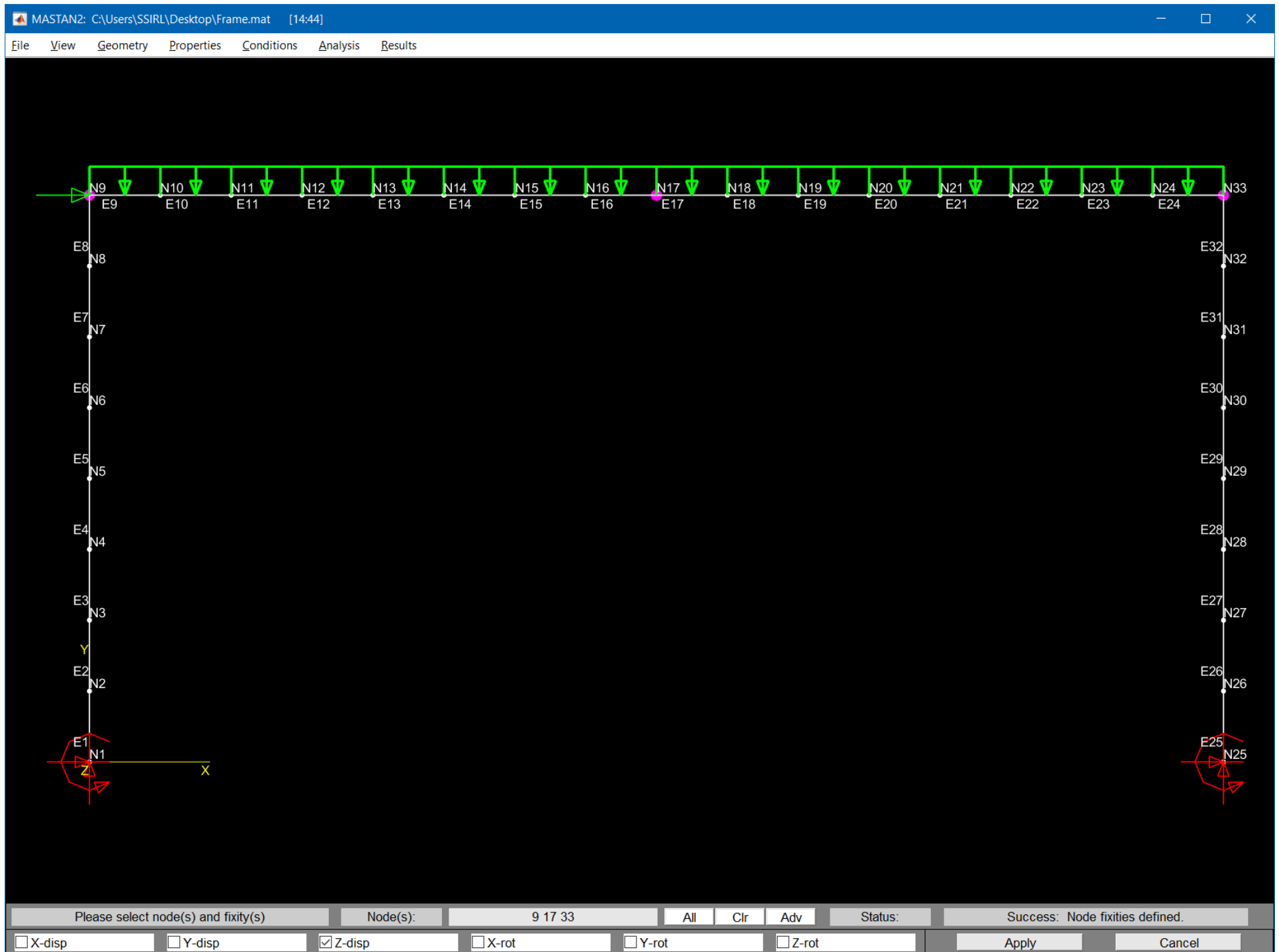


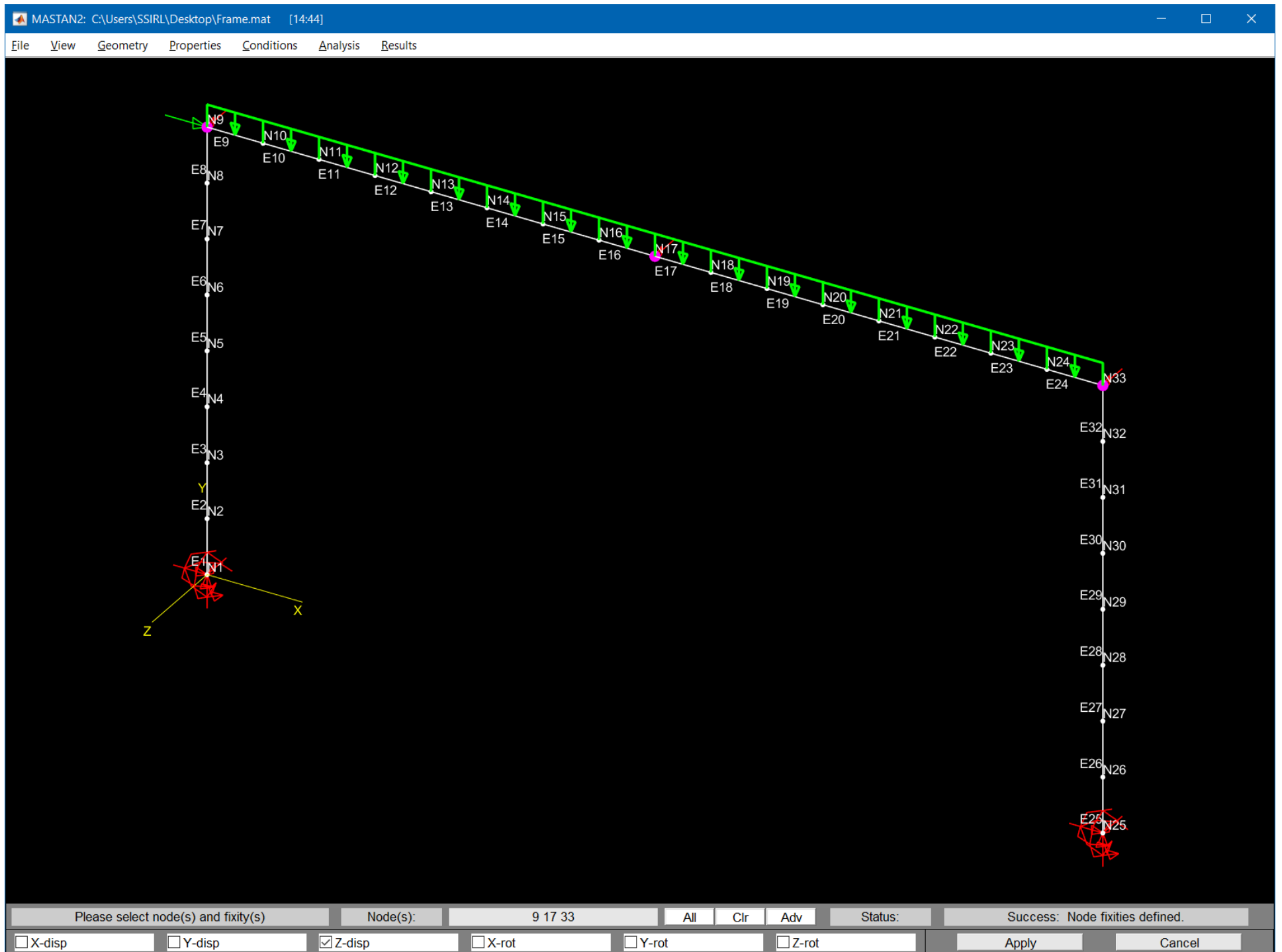
Section 4: 3-D Frame Analysis

Updating for 3-D Analysis


As is, the model could be run in 3-D. Previously having entered the complete section properties and applying full fixity to the base support nodes would be satisfactory to meet the requirements to run a 3-D analysis. However, this model would be missing the lateral support of the beam previously mentioned in the problem statement. Before proceeding, we will add that support to the frame through additional boundary conditions.

- 1) From the **Conditions** menu select **Define Fixities**.
- 2) At the bottom menu bar, define the lateral support by clicking in the **check box** to the left of **Z-disp**.
- 3) Create the list of nodes to be assigned these fixities by clicking on the top corner and middle nodes of the model: **9**, **17**, and **33**.
- 4) Click on the **Apply** button. 
- 5) From the **View** menu select **Defined Views** and submenu option **Isometric: x-y-z**. 

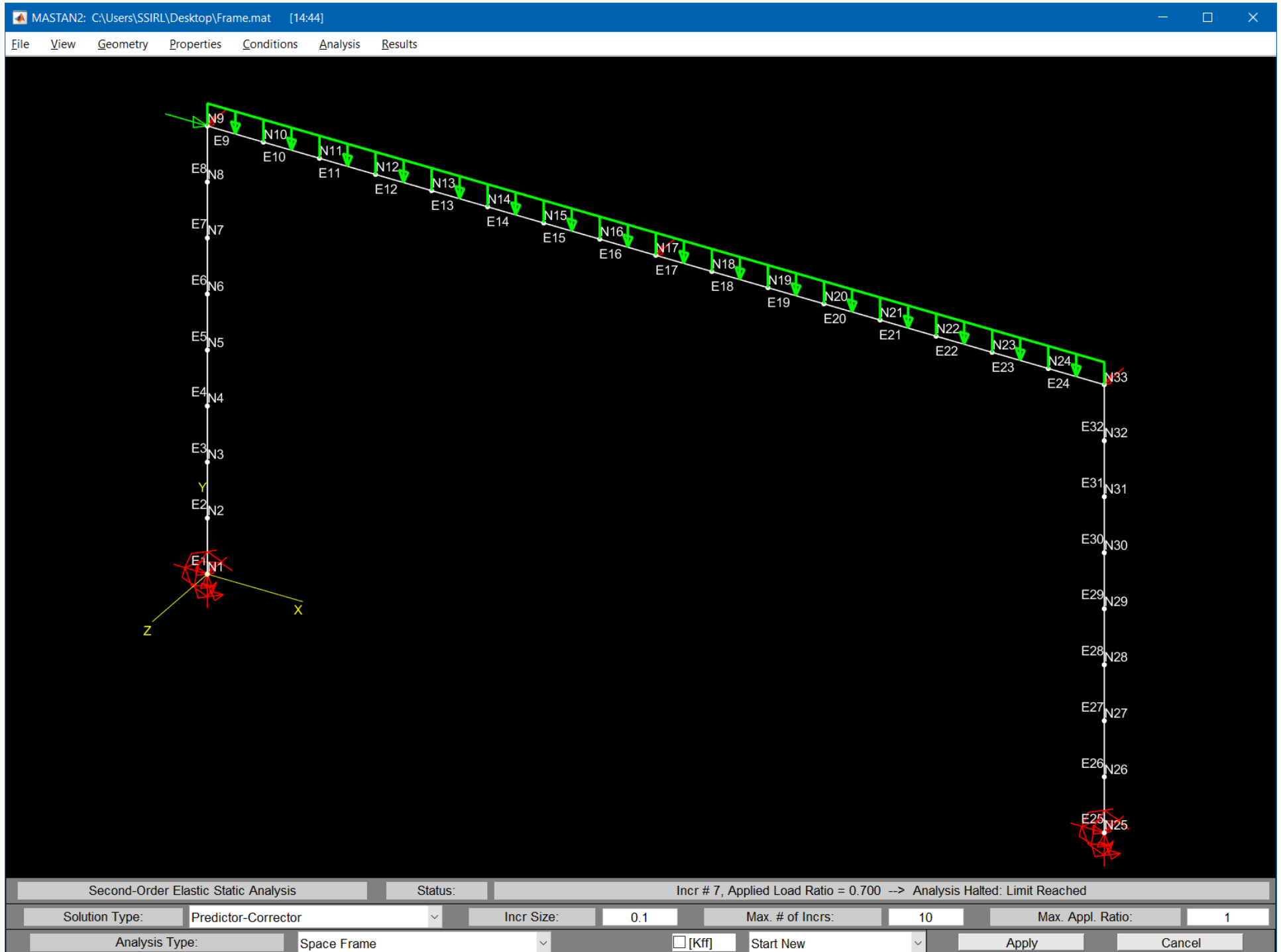






3-D Second-Order Elastic Analysis

- 1) From the **Analysis** menu select **Static** and submenu option **2nd-Order Elastic**.
- 2) At the bottom menu bar, click on the pop-up menu just to the right of **Analysis Type:** and Select **Space Frame**.
- 3) Click on the **Apply** button to perform the analysis. 

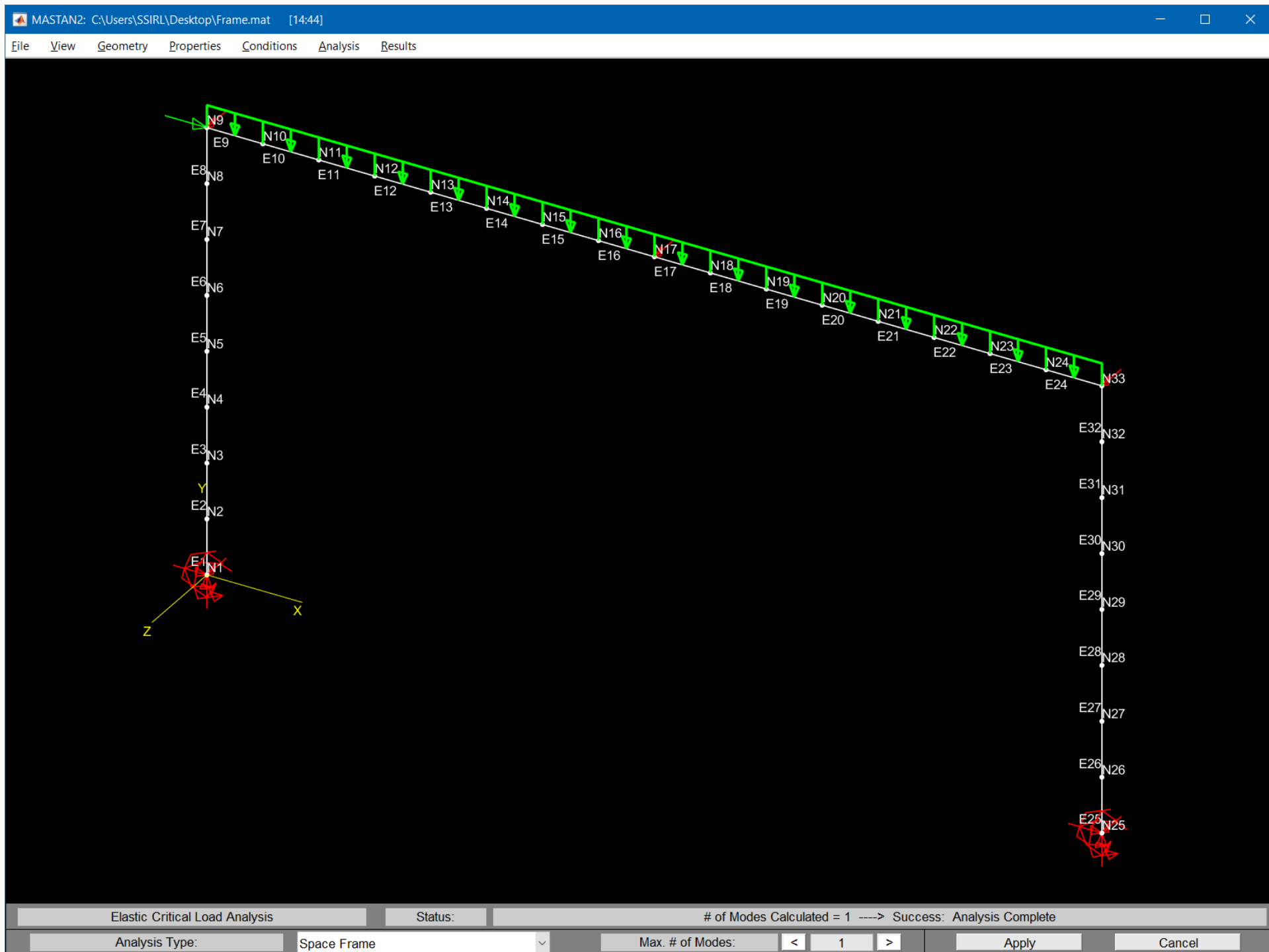
The analysis should stop with the message **Analysis Halted: Limit Reached**. Often this message is related to the analysis encountering a stability limit. The use of the eigen-buckling tool may help identify the problem.






3-D Elastic Critical Load

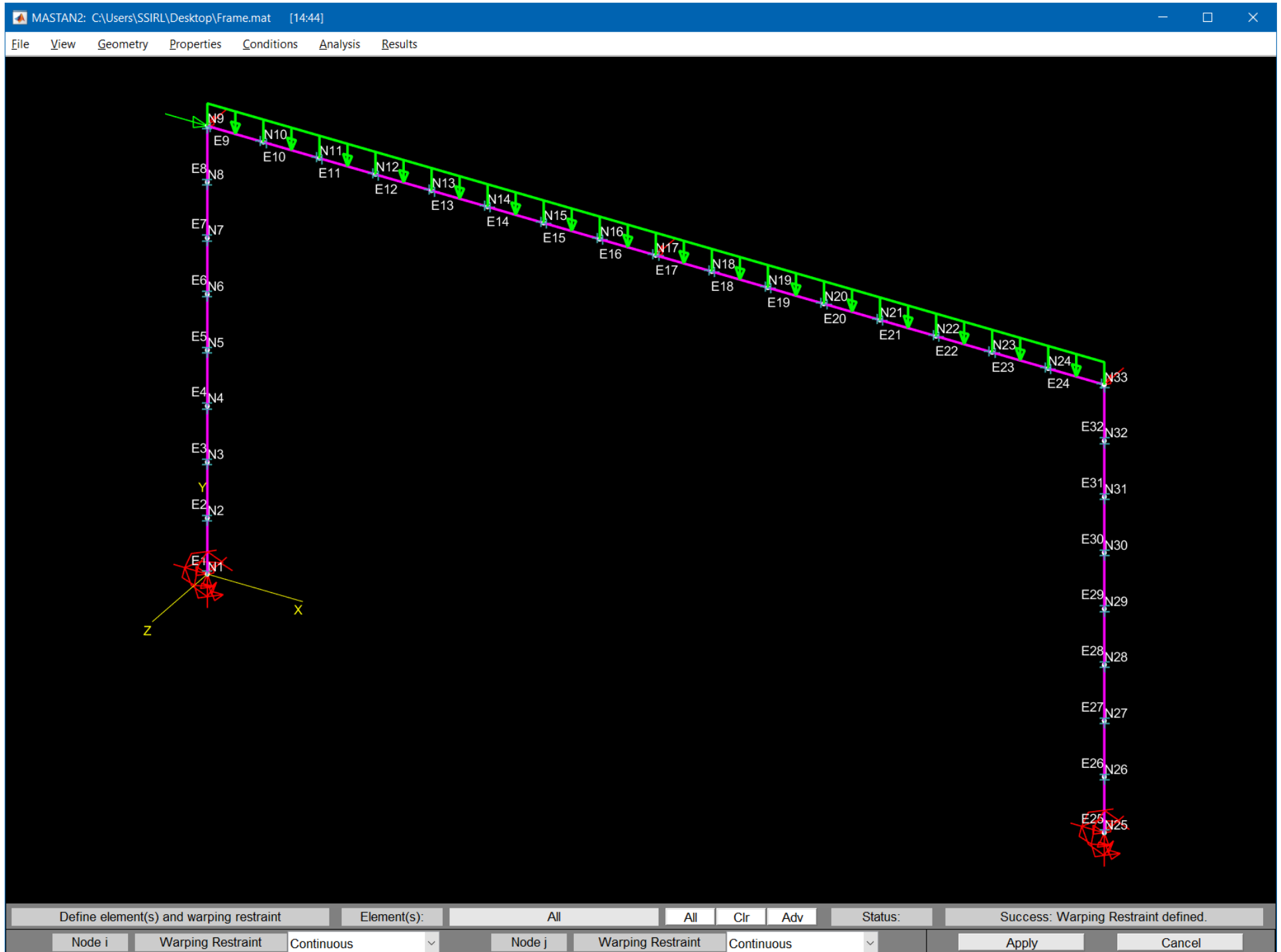
- 1) From the **Analysis** menu select **Eigen-Buckling** and submenu option **Elastic Critical Load**.
- 2) At the bottom menu bar, the **Analysis Type:** should already be set to **Space Frame** with the **Max. # of Modes:** set to **1** as desired.
- 3) Click on the **Apply** button to perform the analysis. 
- 4) From the **Results** menu select **Diagrams** and submenu option **Deflected Shape**.
- 5) At the bottom menu bar, click the edit box to the right of **Scale**. Change **10** to **30** to amplify the deformed geometry in the visualization.
- 6) Click on the **Apply** button and the first mode is shown with the Applied Load Ratio identified at the top of the screen. 

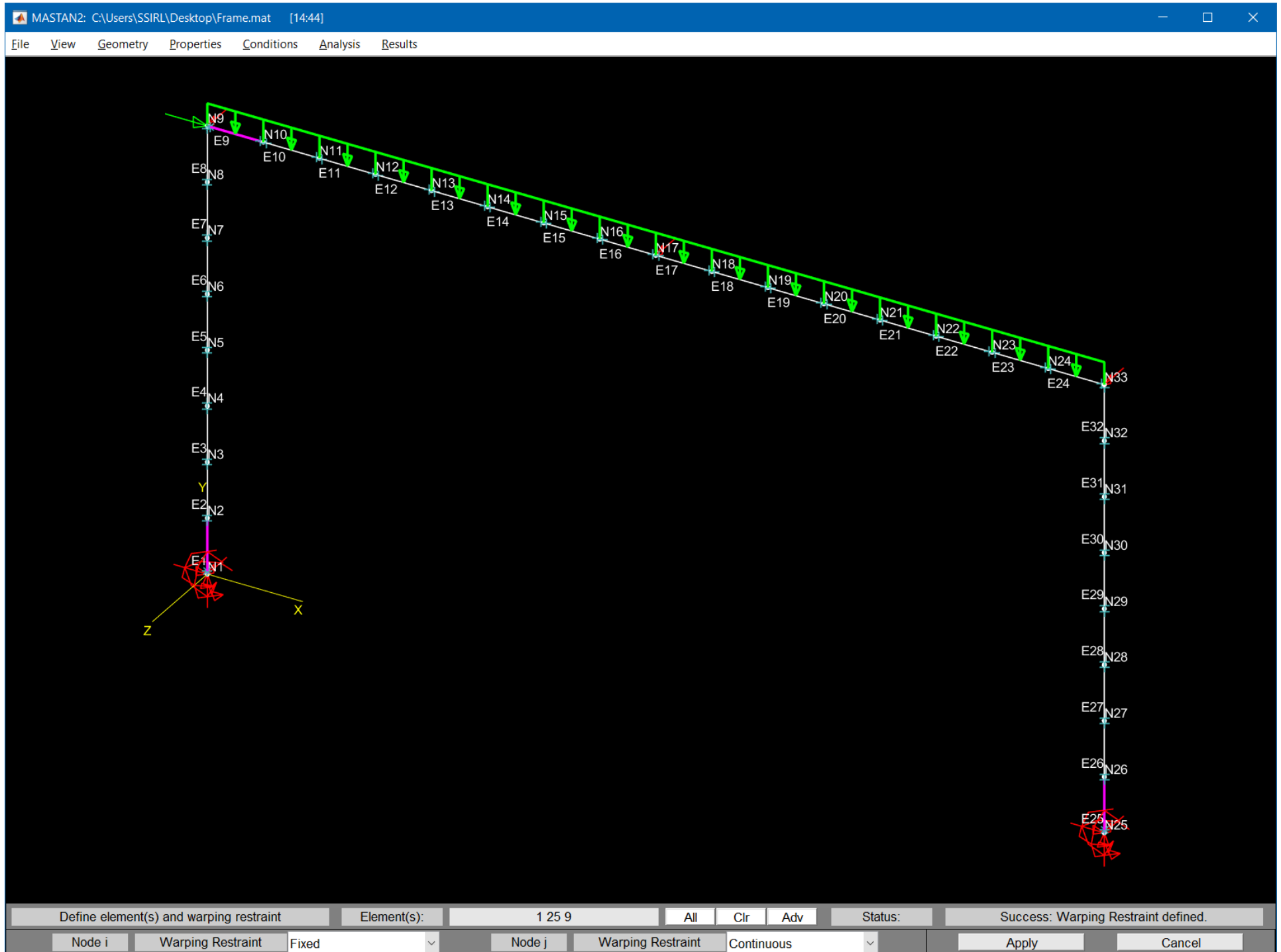
The result indicates that the beam is failing in lateral torsional buckling at only 0.687 times the applied load. Currently, the analysis does not include the warping stiffness which increases the buckling capacity of the beam. MASTAN2 can account for warping effects if the element's warping end conditions are changed.

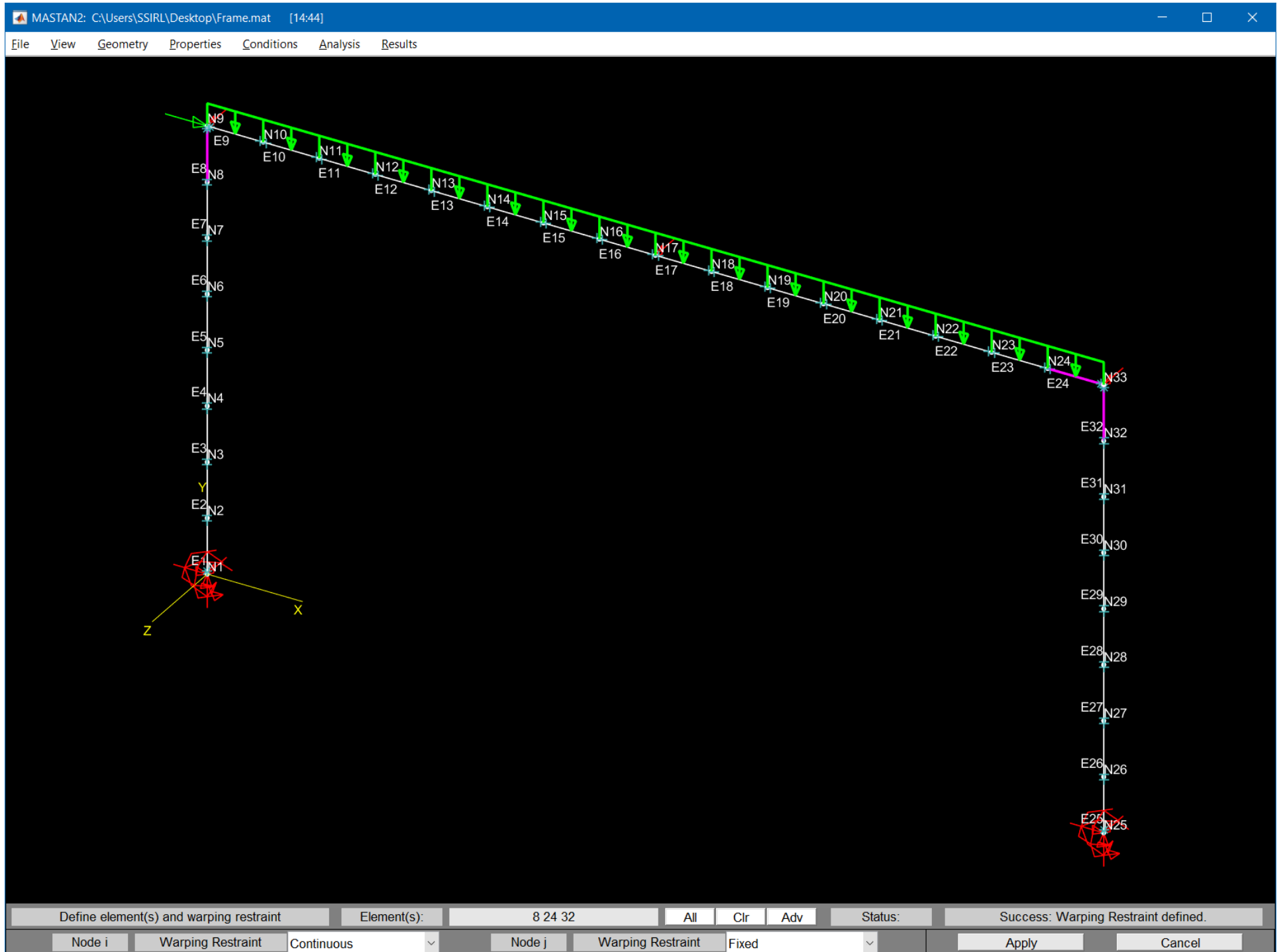


Adding Warping Effects



- 1) From the **Geometry** menu select **Define Connections** and submenu option **Torsion**.
- 2) At the bottom menu bar, click on the menu to the right of **Warping Restraint for Node i** and set the value to **Continuous**. Repeat this for the **Warping Restraint for Node j**.
- 3) Create the list of elements to be assigned continuous warping by clicking on the **All** button to the right of **Elements:**. Click on the **Apply** button. Note: no symbol indicates the end is free to warp, a blue + indicates continuous warping, and a blue * indicates fixed warping. 
- 4) Click **Clr** to empty the list of elements. Click on the bottom element of each column and left end element of the beam to define the members that start with warping fixed and are continuous.
- 5) Click on the menu to the right of **Warping Restraint for Node i** and set the value to **Fixed**. Node j is set from the previous step. Click on the **Apply** button. 
- 6) Click **Clr** to empty the list of elements. Click on the top element of each column and right end element of the beam.
- 7) Click on the menu to the right of **Warping Restraint for Node i** and set the value to **Continuous**. Click on the menu to the right of **Warping Restraint for Node j** and set the value to **Fixed**.
- 8) Click on the **Apply** button. 



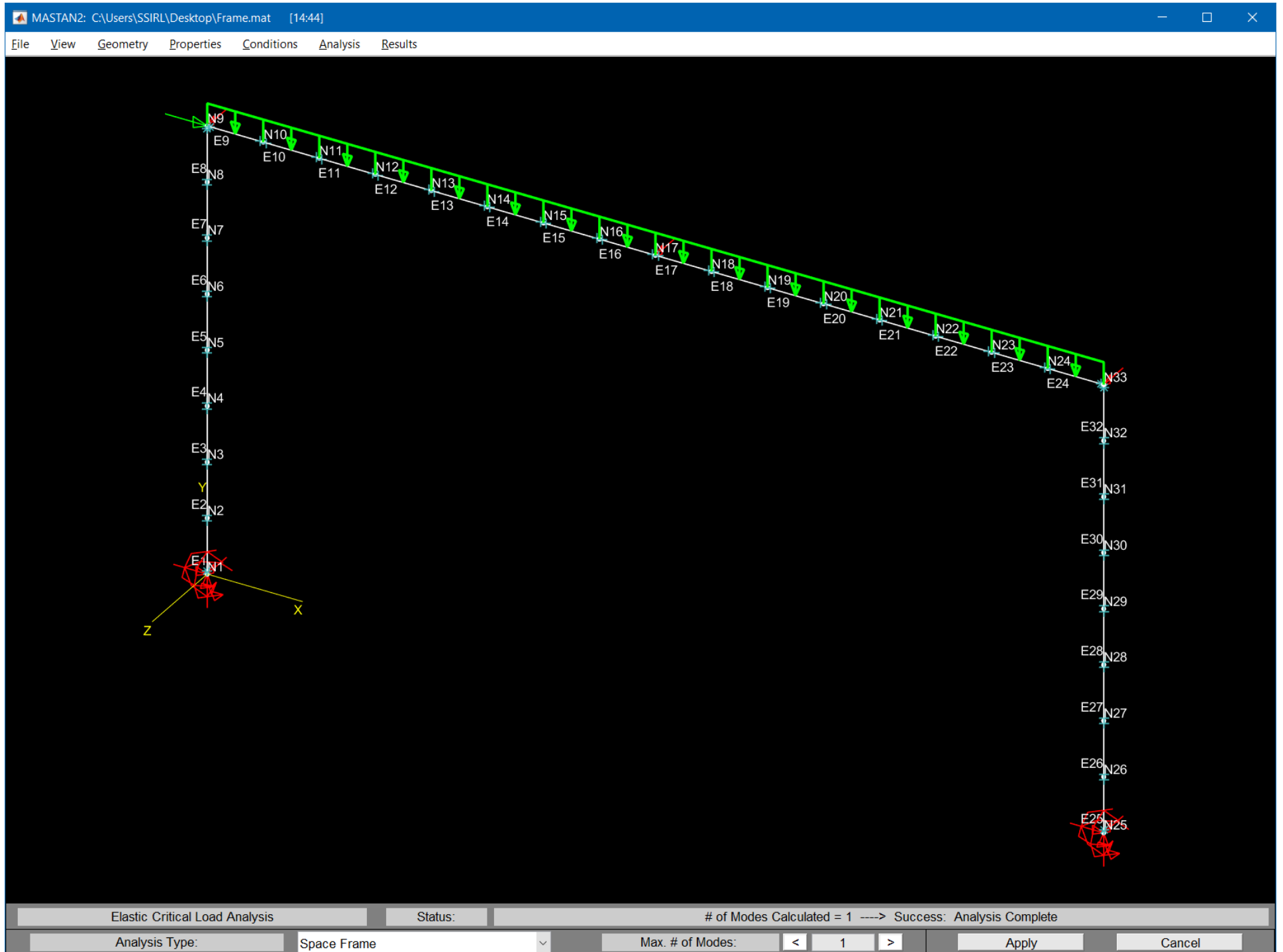


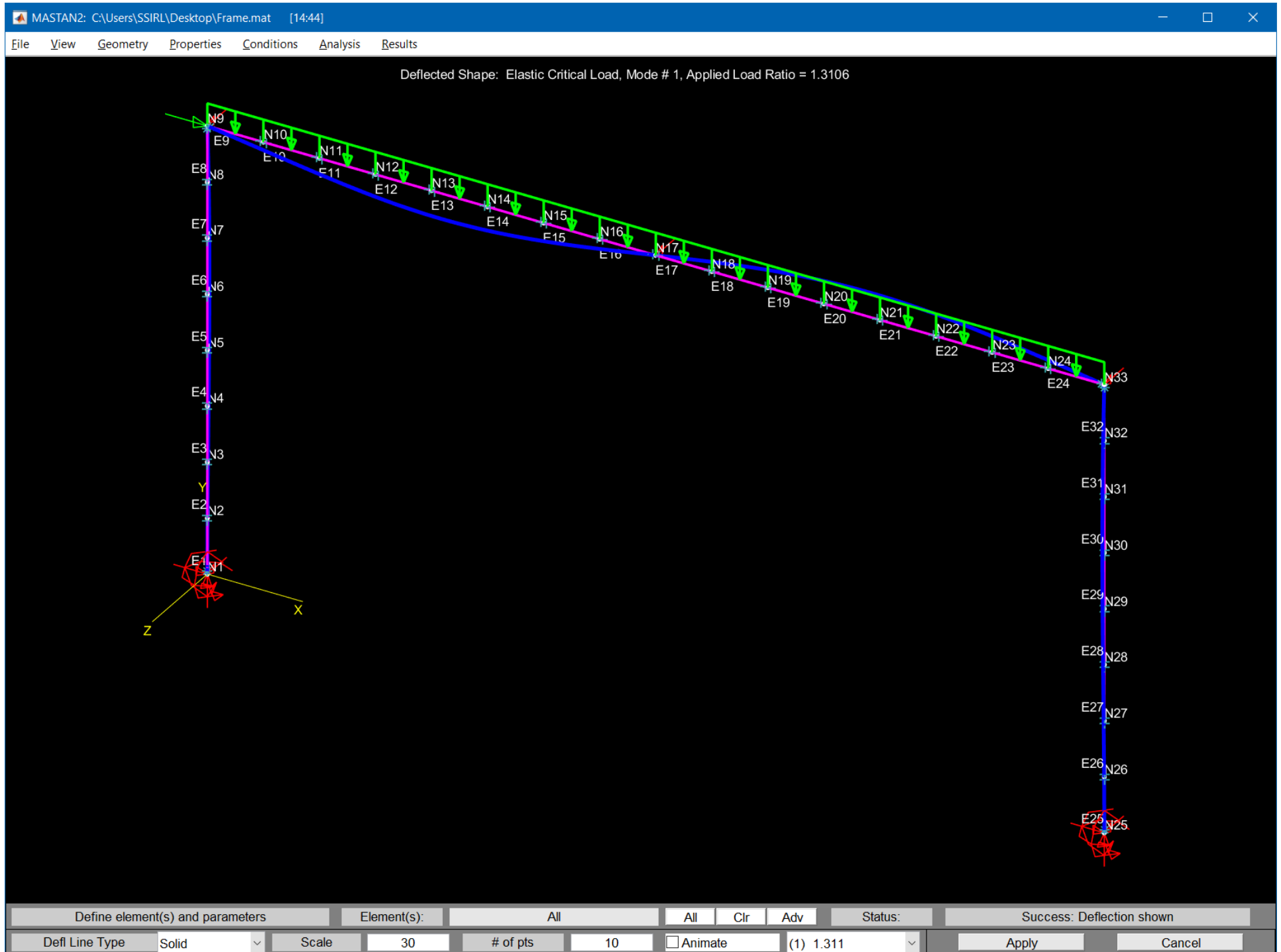


3-D Elastic Critical Load



- 1) From the **Analysis** menu select **Eigen-Buckling** and submenu option **Elastic Critical Load**.
- 2) At the bottom menu bar, the **Analysis Type:** should already be set to **Space Frame** with the **Max. # of Modes:** set to **1** as desired.
- 3) Click on the **Apply** button to perform the analysis. 
- 4) From the **Results** menu select **Diagrams** and submenu option **Deflected Shape**.
- 5) At the bottom menu bar, the **Scale** should still be set to **30** from previous analysis.
- 6) Click on the **Apply** button and the first mode is shown with the Applied Load Ratio identified at the top of the screen. 

The result indicates that the beam is failing in lateral torsional buckling at 1.31 times the applied load. This value is 1.9 times the result when ignoring the effects of warping stiffness. The fact that the Applied Load Ratio is greater than 1 means it should now be possible to complete the desired 3-D 2nd order analysis.





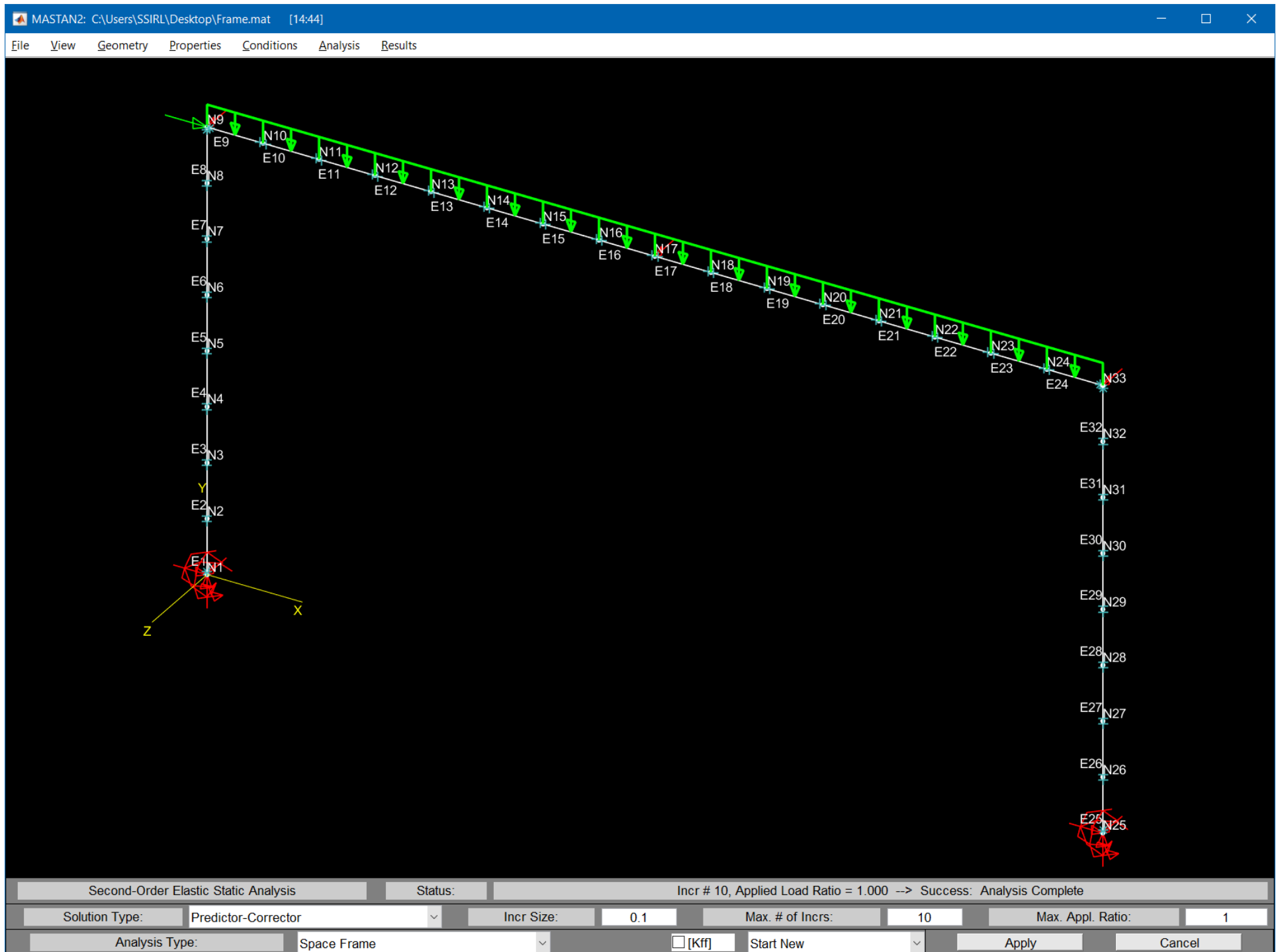
3-D Second-Order Elastic Analysis

- 1) From the **Analysis** menu select **Static** and submenu option **2nd-Order Elastic**.
- 2) At the bottom menu bar, the **Analysis Type:** should already be set to **Space Frame** as desired.
- 3) Click on the **Apply** button to perform the analysis. 
- 4) From the **Results** menu select **Node Displacements**.
- 5) On the undeflected shape, click on the node of interest in the upper right corner, **33**, and its components are provided in the bottom menu bar. 

Results:

| Disp X | Disp Y | Disp Z | Rot X | Rot Y | Rot Z |
|--------|----------|--------|-------|-------|---------|
| 2.852 | -0.05354 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.01243 |

The deflection response is the same as 2-D as no out-of-plane loading or displacements were added. The same axial and flexural deformations are being modeled. The introduction of the 3-D analysis highlighted the existing out-of-plane instability and the analysis could not proceed past the bifurcation load in the perfect model.





Section 5: Using MSASect

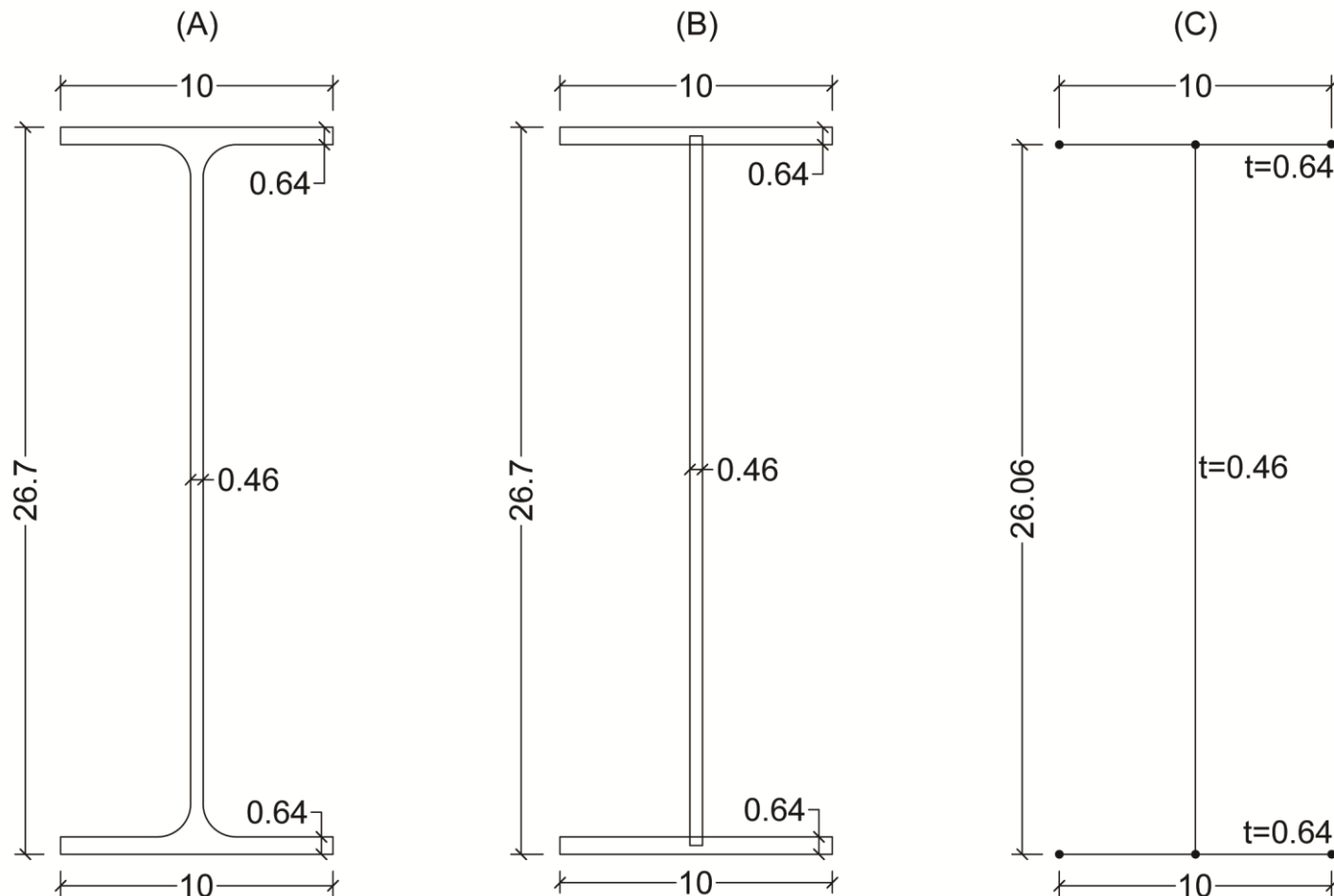
MSASect

The section properties used so far have been for doubly symmetric cross sections where we would have looked up the values or calculated them outside the program for ourselves. The updated version of MASTAN2 includes a new tool MSASect that can calculate section properties for thin wall cross sections. MSASect can be used with open and closed cross sections whether symmetric or not. In addition to the section properties used thus far, MSASect will calculate the necessary non-doubly symmetric section properties. The tool is found within the **Define Section** and **Modify Section** menu. As a demonstration, the section properties of a W27x84 cross section will be found.








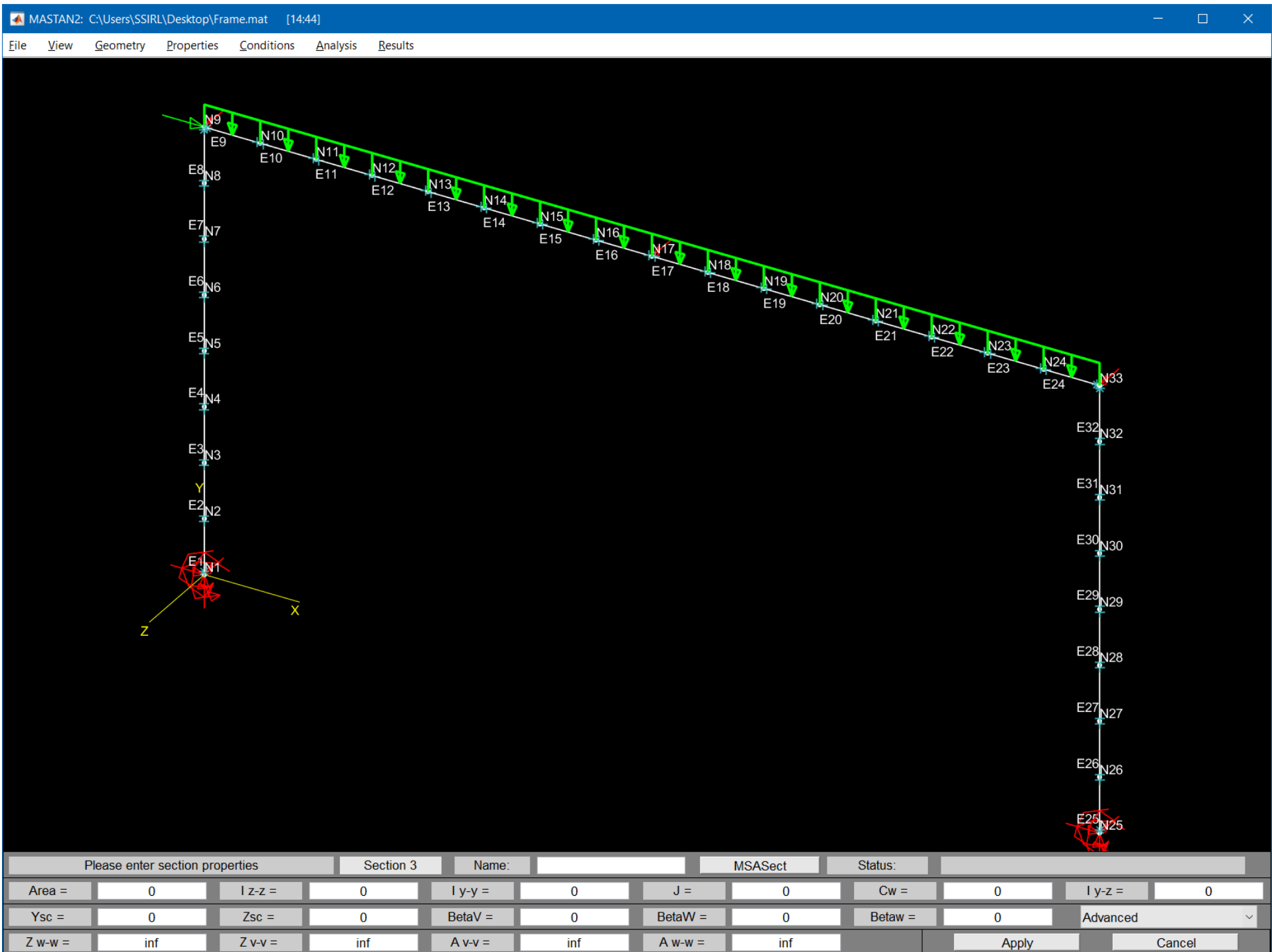
Cross Section Geometry

The W27x84 cross section is shown below. Figure A illustrates the full cross section with fillets that is associated with the AISC table values. Figure B illustrates the simplified section with overlap and no fillets that represents the cross section to be calculated by MSASect. These are the dimensions to be entered when working with the template. Figure C illustrates the resulting node to node model created when using the template that will be used for calculations in MSASect.



Using MSA Sect

- 1) From the **Properties** menu select **Define Section**.
- 2) At the bottom menu bar, click on the pop-up menu on the far right that currently displays **Basic**.
Click on **Advanced** and new edit boxes and buttons should appear. 
- 3) Click on **MSASect**. 
- 4) As the I-beam cross-section is selected by default, click the edit box to the right of **B1=** and enter **10**. Repeat to define **B2=10**, **D=26.7**, **t1=0.64**, **t2=0.64**, and **t3=0.46**.
Note: The dimensions to enter in the template correspond to Figure B on the previous page. While the section property calculations need to be completed using the dimensions shown in Figure C, this information is automatically generated based on the assumption that the numbers provided followed Figure B.
- 5) Click **Calculate** to determine the properties. 
- 6) Click edit box to right of **Name:** and enter **W27x84Hand**.
- 7) Click **Export to MASTAN2** to copy values to main program.
- 8) Click **Close** to return to the main window. There will often be a confirmation when closing it. 
- 9) Click **Apply** to define Section 3. 



MSASect (Nonsymmetric Section)

Section Type

☐ Mono-Symmetric I
 ☐ T-Shape
 ☐ Z-Shape
 ☐ C-Shape
 ☐ L-Shape
 ☐ Elli-Shape
 ☐ Rec-Shape
 ☐ Trap-Shape
 ☐ General

Dimensions

| | | | |
|-----|--|-----|--|
| B1= | | t1= | |
| B2= | | t2= | |
| D= | | t3= | |

Calculate

Convert to General

☐ Database

Section View

(+) <----- Z ----- (-)

Section Properties

Name:

Phi=

Status:

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|----------------------|---------|----------------------|---------|----------------------|---------|----------------------|---------|----------------------|
| Area = | <input type="text"/> | I z-z = | <input type="text"/> | I y-y = | <input type="text"/> | J = | <input type="text"/> | Cw = | <input type="text"/> |
| Ysc = | <input type="text"/> | Zsc = | <input type="text"/> | BetaV = | <input type="text"/> | BetaW = | <input type="text"/> | Betaw = | <input type="text"/> |
| Z w-w = | <input type="text"/> | Z v-v = | <input type="text"/> | A v-v = | <input type="text"/> | A w-w = | <input type="text"/> | I y-z = | <input type="text"/> |

Reset

Export to Mastan2

Cancel

MSASect (Nonsymmetric Section)

Section Type

☐ Mono-Symmetric I
 ☐ T-Shape
 ☐ Z-Shape
 ☐ C-Shape
 ☐ L-Shape
 ☐ Elli-Shape
 ☐ Rec-Shape
 ☐ Trap-Shape
 ☐ General

Dimensions

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|------|--------------------|------|
| B1= | 10 | t1= | 0.64 |
| B2= | 10 | t2= | 0.64 |
| D= | 26.7 | t3= | 0.46 |
| Calculate | | Convert to General | |
| <input type="radio"/> Database | | | |

Section View

Section Properties

Name:

Phi=

0

Status:

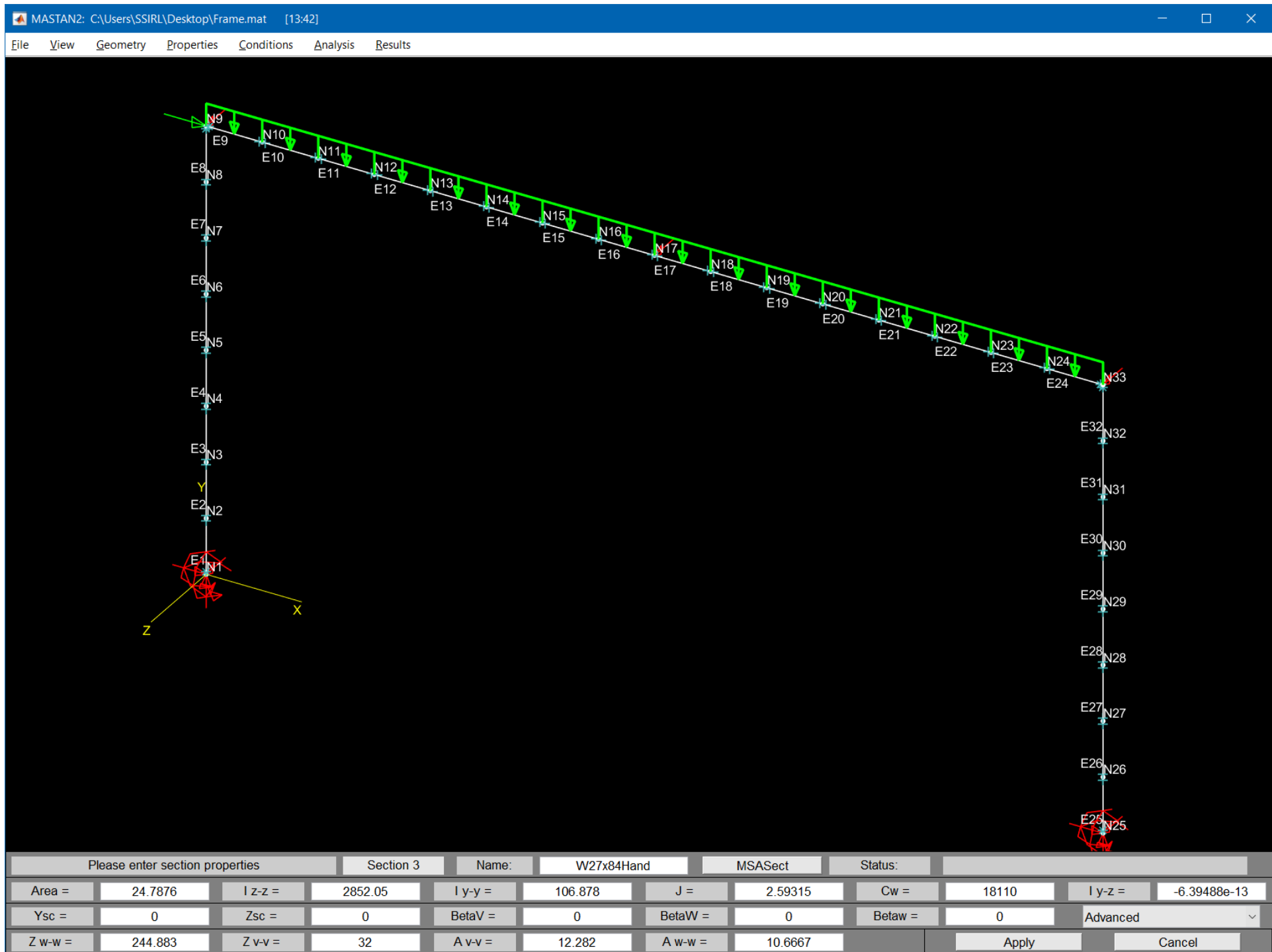
Calculated successfully!

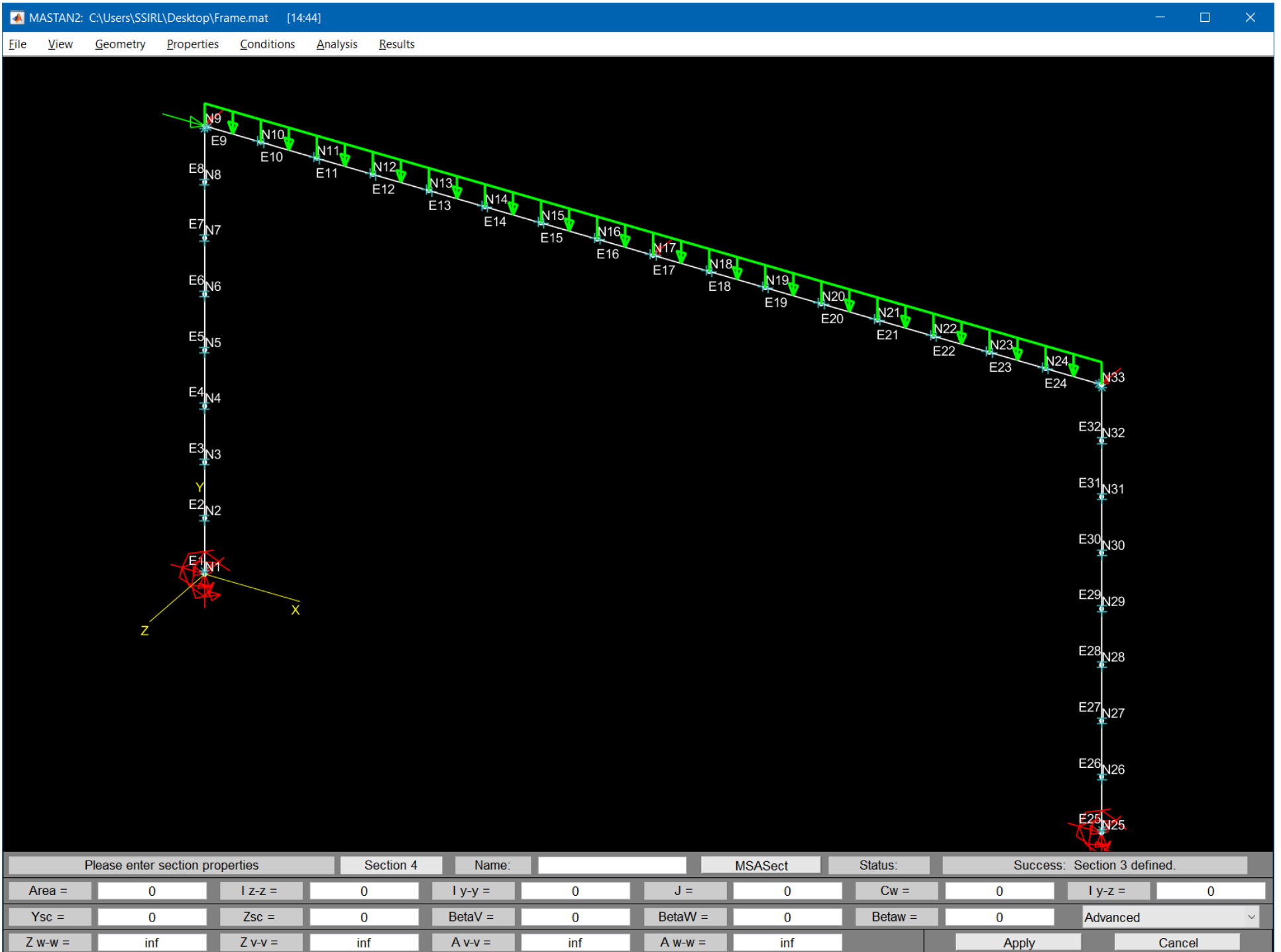
| | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|------------|
| Area = | 2.479e+01 | I z-z = | 2.852e+03 | I y-y = | 1.069e+02 | J = | 2.593e+00 | Cw = | 1.811e+04 |
| Ysc = | 0 | Zsc = | 0 | BetaV = | 0 | BetaW = | 0 | Betaw = | 0 |
| Z w-w = | 2.449e+02 | Z v-v = | 3.200e+01 | A v-v = | 1.228e+01 | A w-w = | 1.067e+01 | I y-z = | -6.395e-13 |

Reset


Export to Mastan2

Close



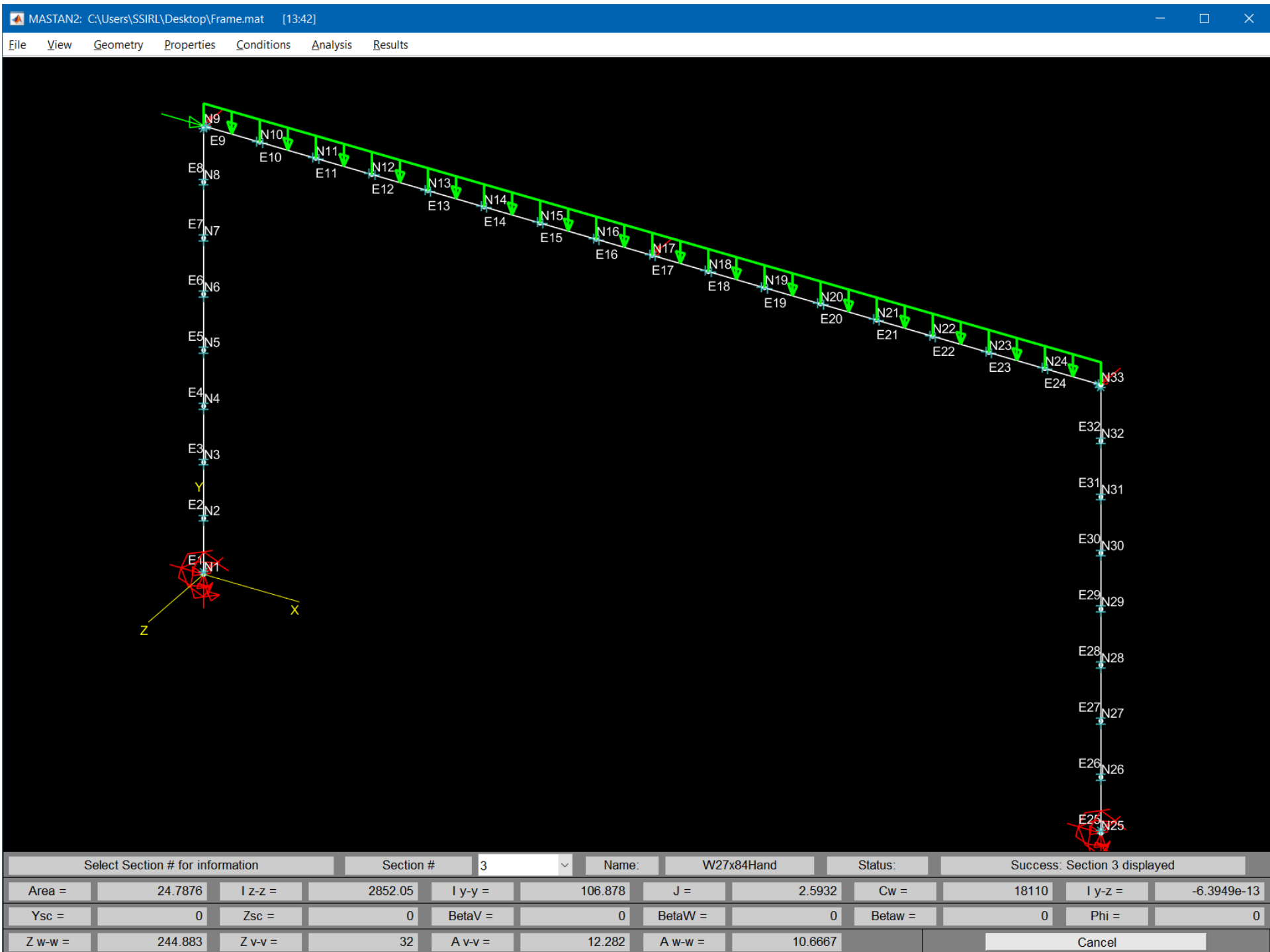


MSASect Results


- 1) From the **Properties** menu select **Information** and submenu option **Section**.
- 2) Change the **Section #** by clicking on the current section number just to the right to open a pop-up menu with all section numbers. Click on **2** to view the Section Properties based on the AISC database. Repeat with clicking on **3** to see the MSASect calculated values. 

| Property | Units | AISC | MSASect | Difference |
|----------|-----------------|-------|---------|------------|
| A | in ² | 24.7 | 24.79 | 0.4 % |
| Izz | in ⁴ | 2850 | 2852 | 0.1 % |
| Iyy | in ⁴ | 106 | 106.9 | 0.8 % |
| J | in ⁴ | 2.81 | 2.59 | -7.7 % |
| Cw | in ⁶ | 18000 | 18110 | 0.6 % |
| Zzz | in ³ | 244 | 244.9 | 0.4 % |
| Zyy | in ³ | 33.2 | 32 | -3.6 % |

From the comparison of section properties from AISC and the values calculated by MSASect, most of the calculated properties match well. Take note that some of the template shapes calculate standard shear area values. To match the previous analysis, the **A v-v** and **A w-w** would need to be set to **inf**.



Using MSA Sect

If one of the default cross sections does not cover your situation the General option allows for the input of nodes and line segments by the user. Clicking the radio button next to **General** and then the **Next** button will open an interface that allows for the input of nodes and line segments directly. If you want to verify the final node coordinates used or tweak a default geometry, click **Convert to General** to gain access to the list of nodes and line segments automatically created in the MSASect interface. The following is an example of what the W24x87 would look like. Note that the coordinates correspond with Figure C shown previously. 



MSASect (Nonsymmetric Section)

Nodes

1

2

3

4

5

ID:

1

Add

Z-Coord.

5

Modify

Y-Coord.

13.03

Delete

Segments

1

2

3

4

5

ID:

1

Add

Start Node=

1

Modify

End Node=

2

Delete

Thickness=

0.64

Calculate

Beta=

45

Rotate

Section Properties

Name:

Phi=

0

Status:

Area =

2.479e+01

I z-z =

2.852e+03

I y-y =

1.069e+02

J =

2.593e+00

Cw =

1.811e+04

Ysc =

0

Zsc =

0

BetaV =

0

BetaW =

0

Betaw =

0

Z w-w =

2.449e+02

Z v-v =

3.200e+01

I y-z =

-6.395e-13

Reset

Open

Save

Save As

Export to Mastan2

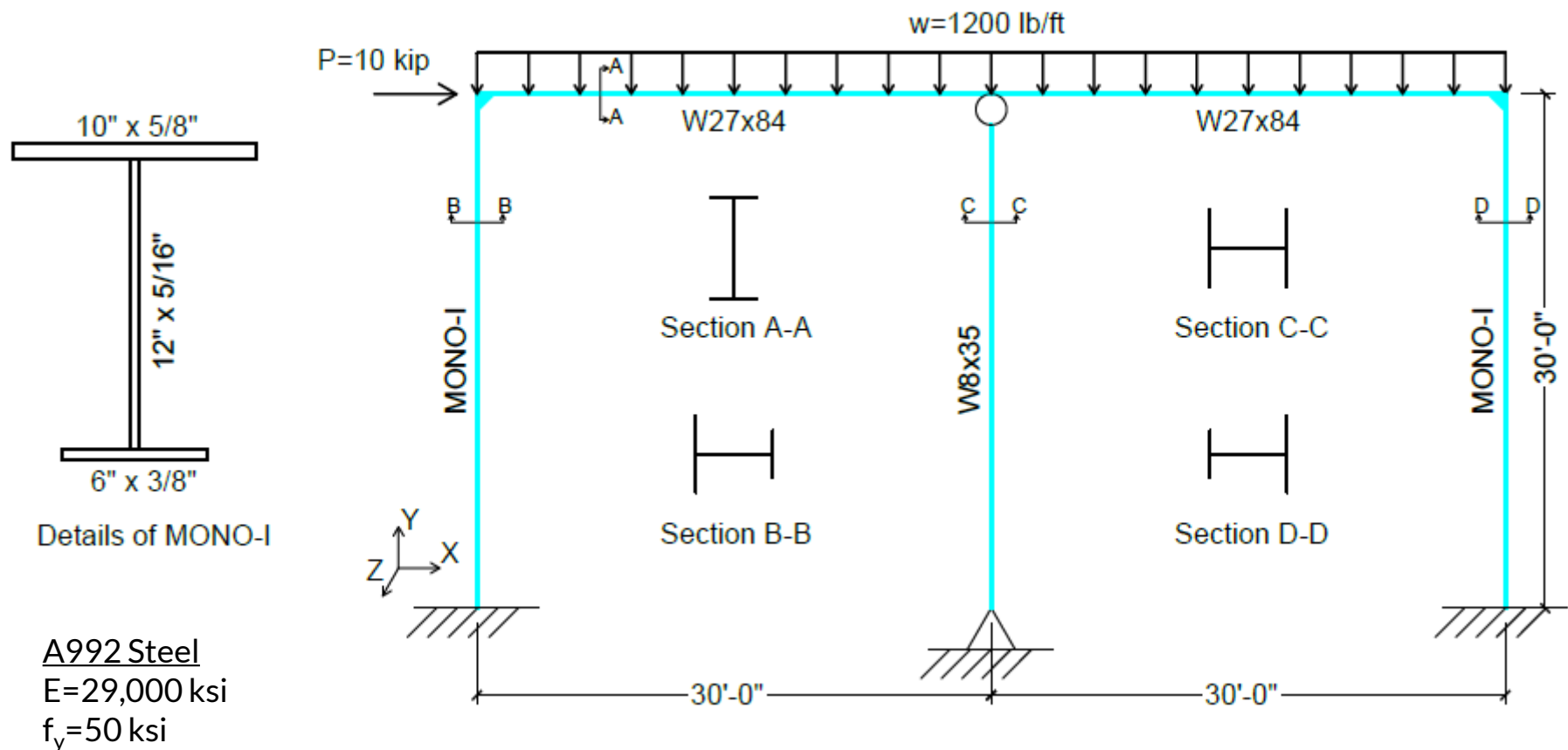
Cancel

Section View



Section 6: Frame Analysis with Non-Doubly Symmetric Sections

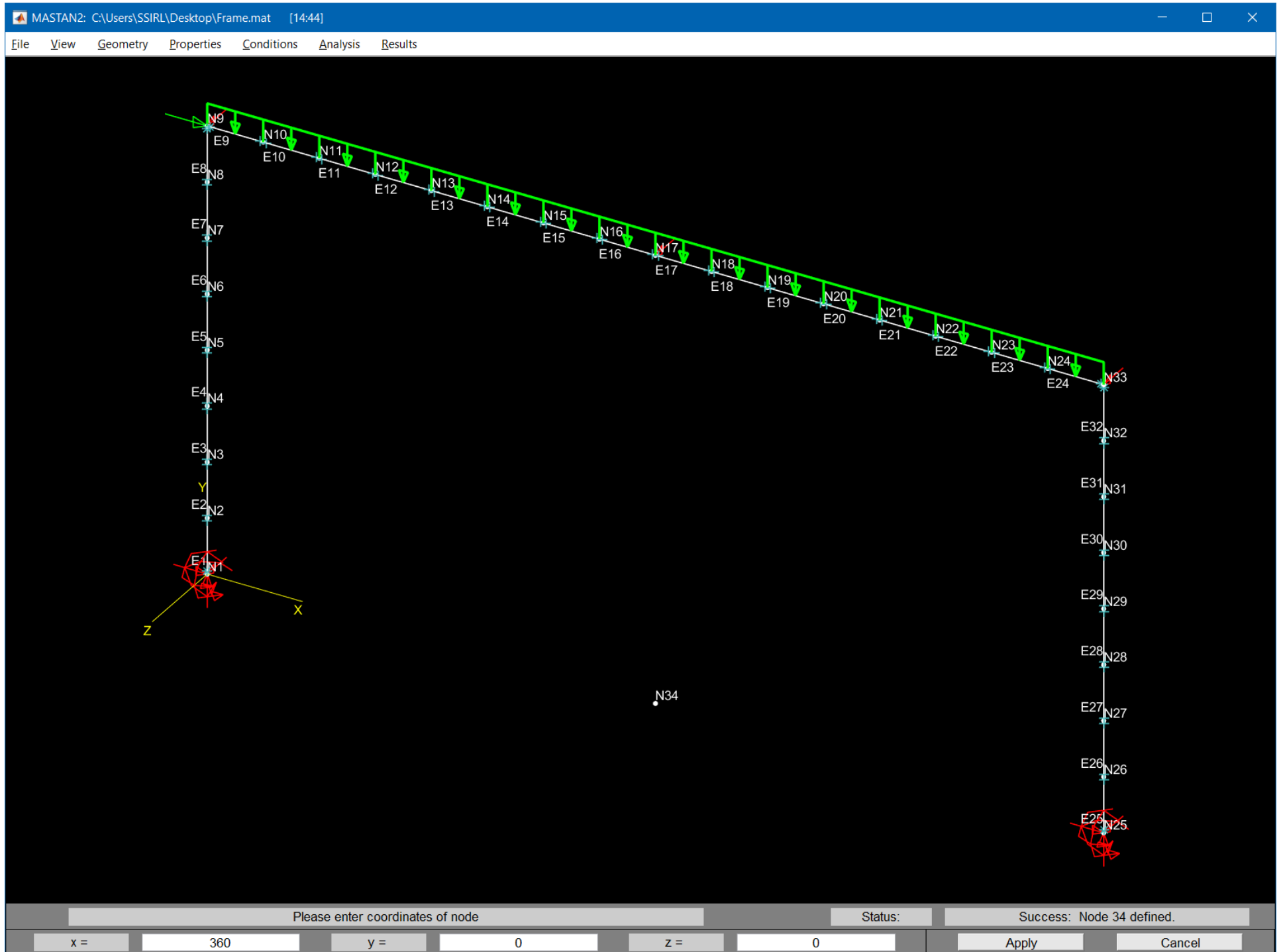
Problem Description - Figure

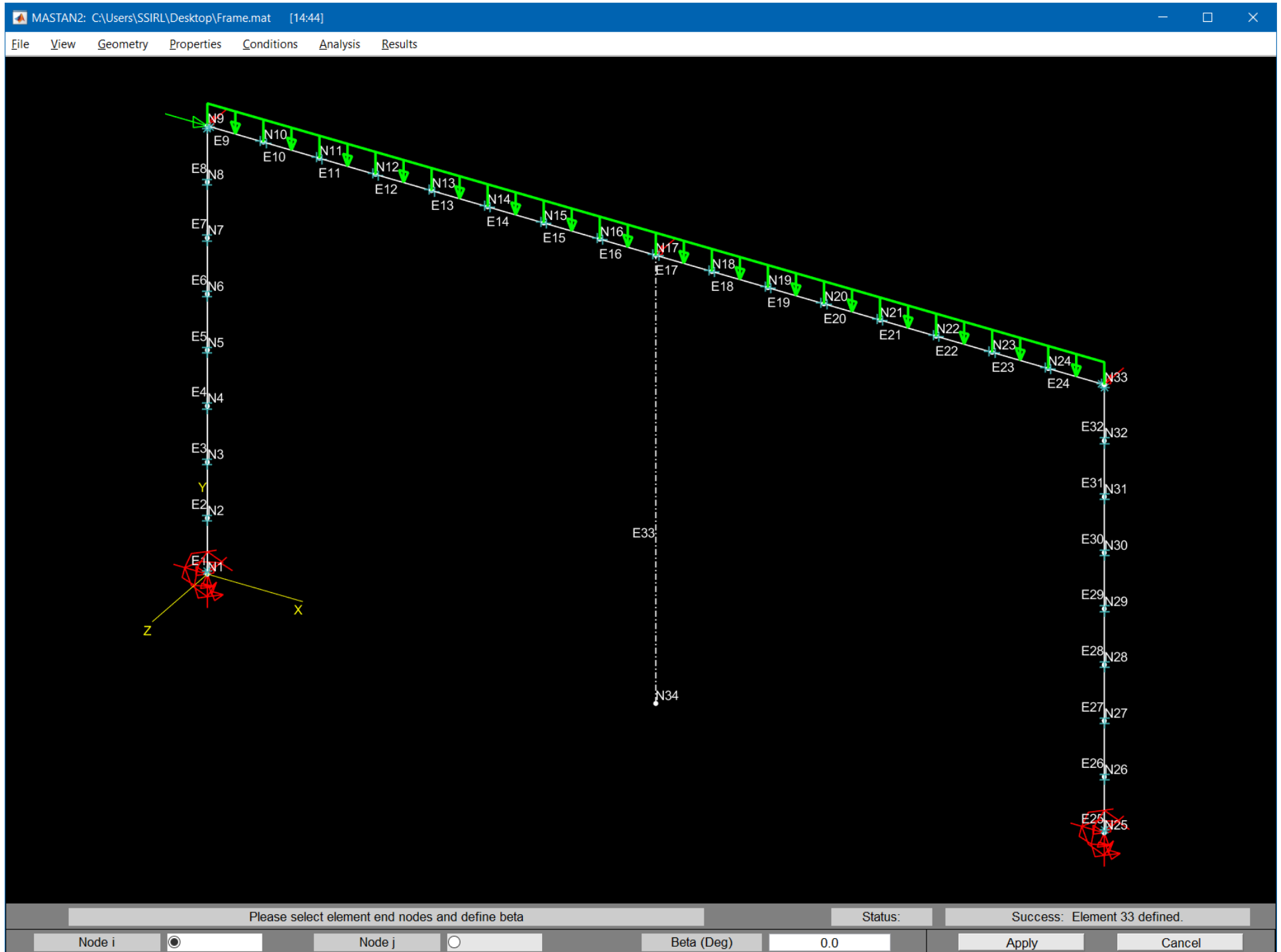
The frame is constructed of A992 steel with the properties indicated. The frame is also supported out of plane in the Z direction on the beam at the column locations. The outer columns and top beam are assumed to be fixed for warping at the end. The beam is also continuous for warping over the middle column. The middle column is assumed to be free to warp at each end.






Adding Interior Column

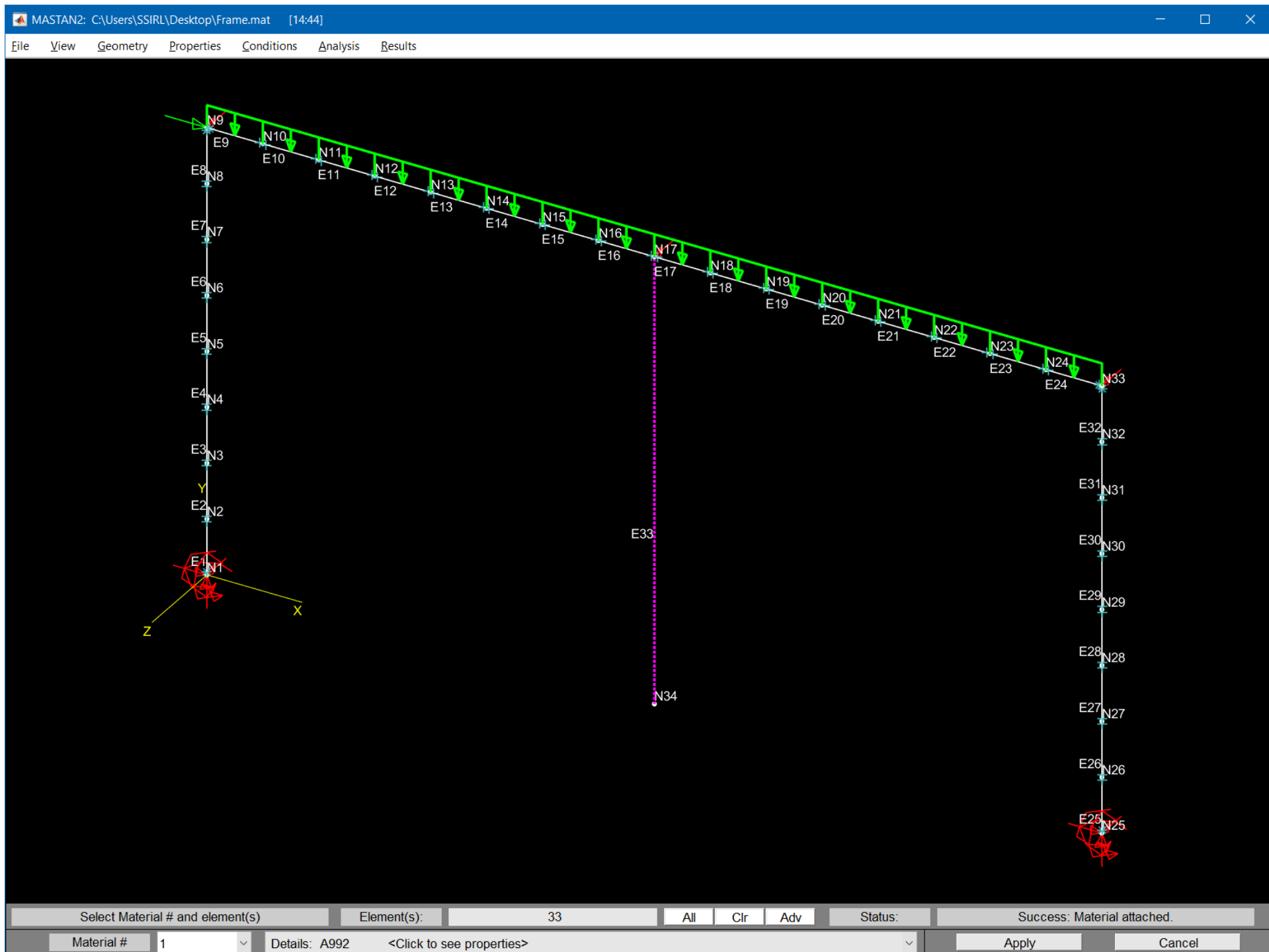
- 1) From the **Geometry** menu select **Define Node**.
- 2) At the bottom menu bar, click in the edit box to the right of **x =** and enter **360**. Click in the edit box to the right of **y =** and enter **0**. Click in the edit box to the right of **z =** and enter **0**.
- 3) Click on the **Apply** Button. 
- 4) From the **Geometry** menu select **Define Element**.
- 5) On the model, click the newly created node to define Node i. Then click the middle node of the top beam to define Node j. These nodes should be **34** and **17**, respectively.
- 6) Click on the **Apply** Button. 





Applying Material and Section Properties

- 1) From the **Properties** menu select **Attach Material**.
- 2) Create the list of elements to be assigned the properties of Material 1 by clicking on the new column. Click on the **Apply** button. (Note that elements with assigned just material properties turn dotted.) 
- 3) From the **Properties** menu select **Define Section**.
- 4) At the bottom menu bar, click on the **Database** button.
- 5) In the pop-up menu, scroll to find section **W8x35** and click on it. Then click on the **Apply** button. (Section 4 is now defined with the properties of W8x35.) 
- 6) From the **Properties** menu select **Attach Section**.
- 7) Create the list of elements to be assigned the properties of Section 4 by clicking on the new column, element **33**.
- 8) Change the **Section #** by clicking on the current section number just to the right to open a pop-up menu with all section numbers. Click on **4** to select Section #4, W8x35.
- 9) Assign Section 4 properties by clicking the **Apply** button. 



MASTAN2: C:\Users\SSIRL\Desktop\Frame.mat [14:44]

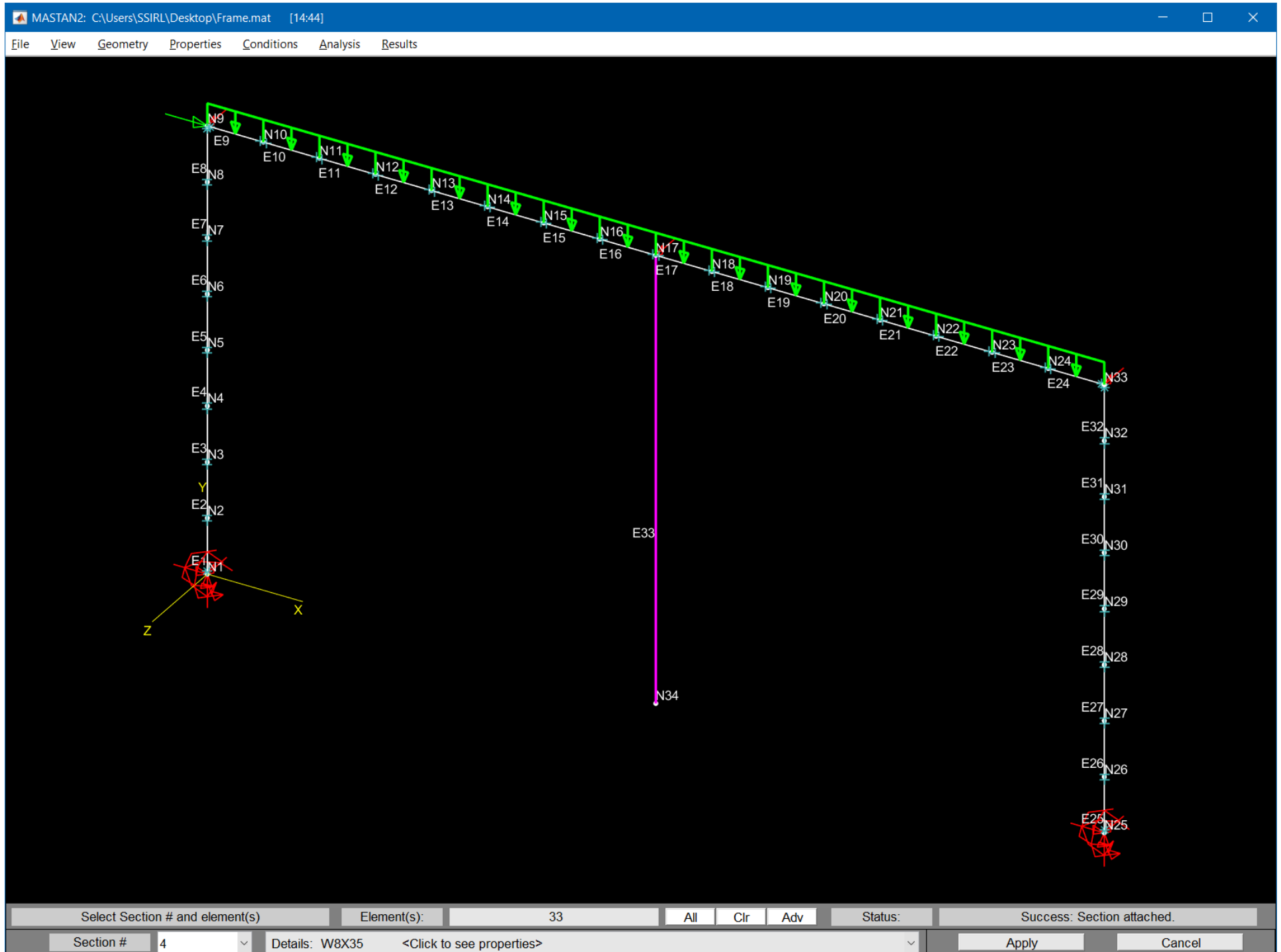
File View Geometry Properties Conditions Analysis Results

The main window displays a structural frame model. The frame consists of a vertical column on the left and a horizontal beam on top. The column has nodes E1 through E9 and N1 through N9. The beam has nodes E10 through E33 and N10 through N33. A coordinate system (X, Y, Z) is shown at the base of the column. A dialog box titled "Select section and properties will be inserted" is open in the center. It has two columns: "Database:" and "Section:". The "Database:" column has a dropdown menu set to "AISC (in)". The "Section:" column has a list of section names: W10X22, W10X19, W10X17, W10X15, W10X12, W8X67, W8X58, W8X48, W8X40, W8X35, W8X31, W8X28, W8X24, W8X21, and W8X18. Below the list is a "Clear" button. At the bottom of the window, there is a status bar with the text "Please enter section properties" and "Section 5". To the right of this is a "Name:" field. Further right is a "Database" radio button, which is selected. To its right is a "Status:" field. At the far right of the status bar is a message: "Success: Section 4 defined."



Please enter section properties

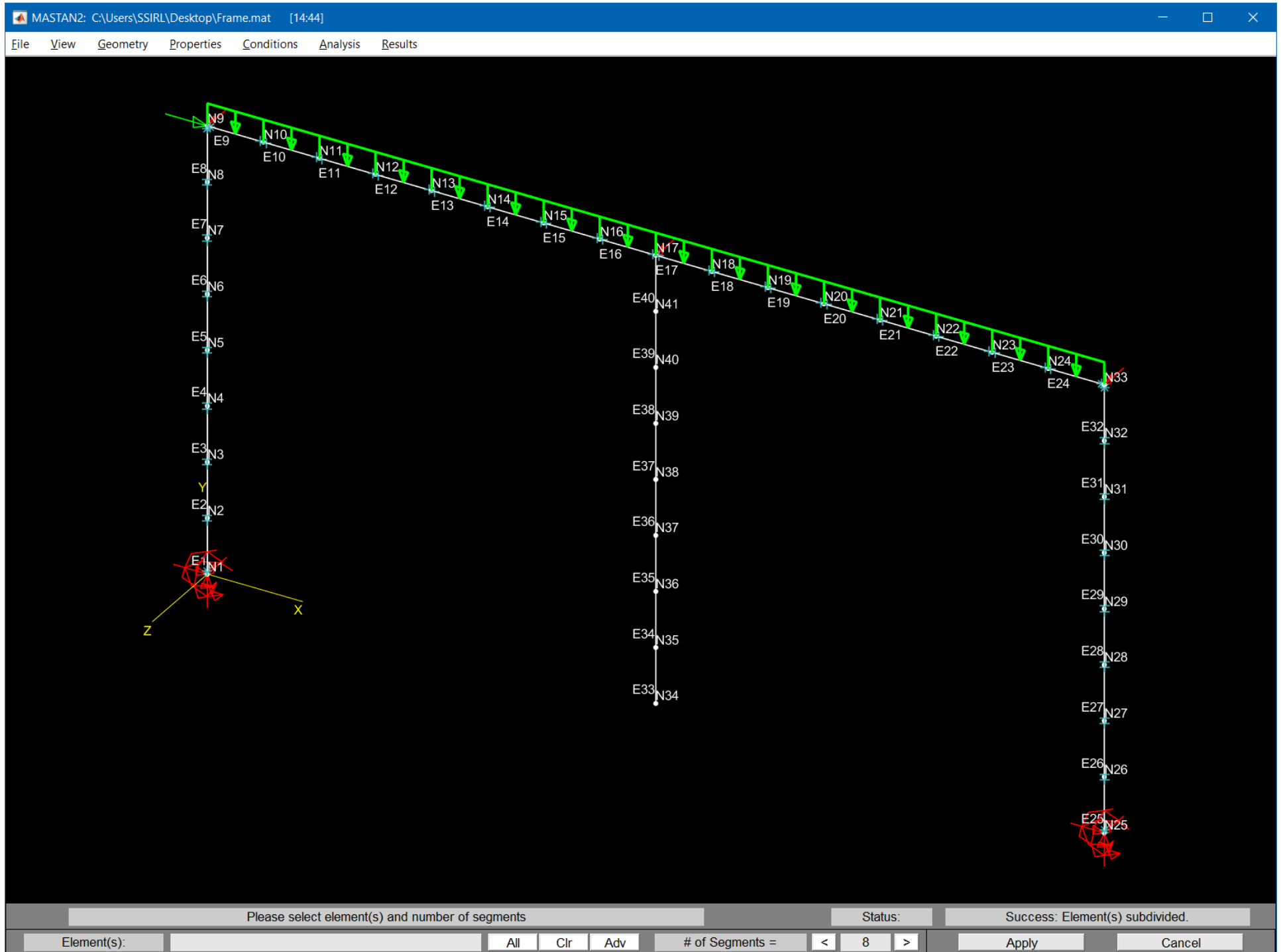
Section 5 Name: Database Status: Success: Section 4 defined.

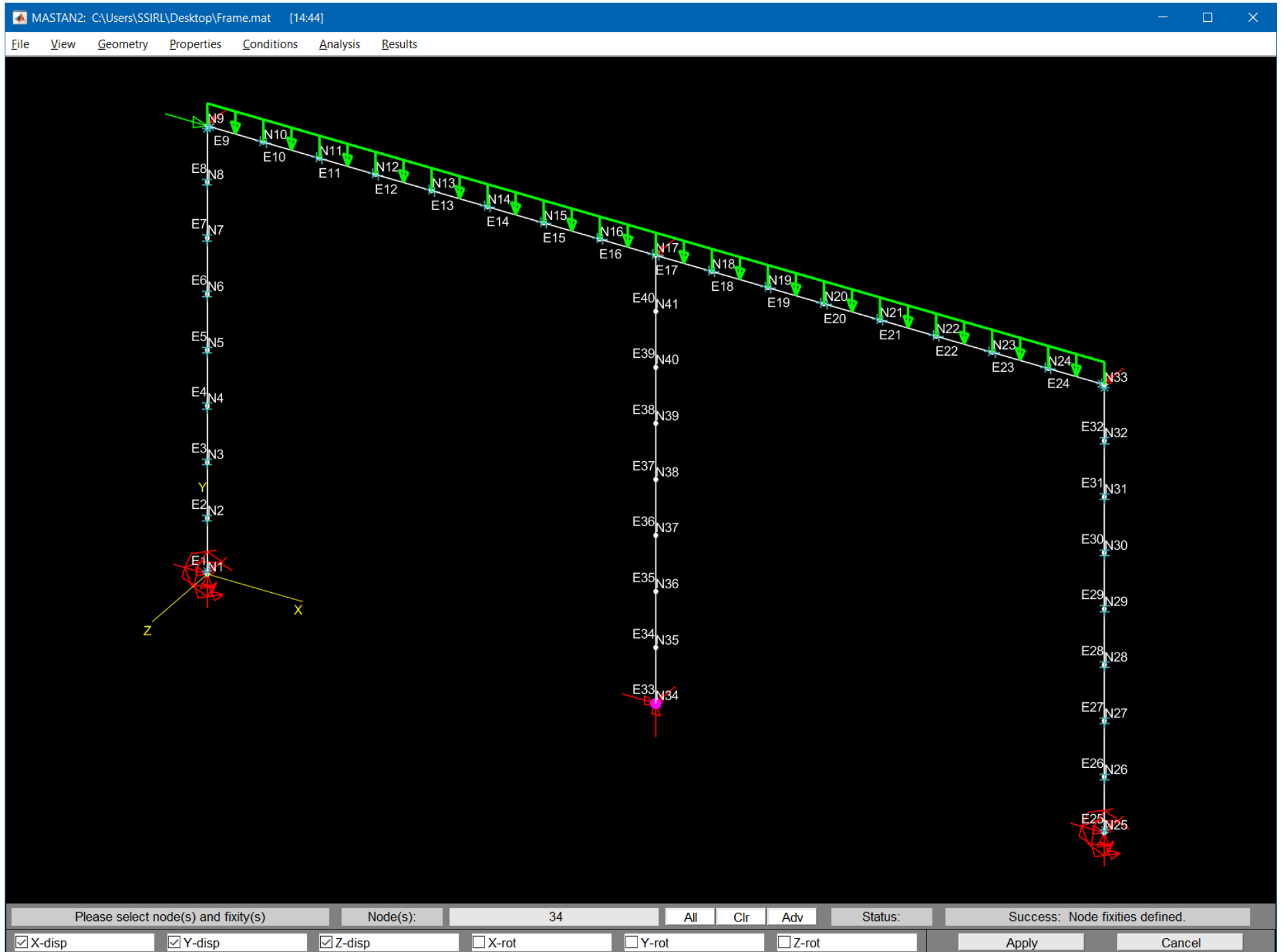
| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|-----|---------|-----|---------|-----|---------|-----|-------|--------|-------|
| Area = | 0 | I z-z = | 0 | I y-y = | 0 | J = | 0 | Cw = | 0 | Basic |
| Z z-z = | inf | Z y-y = | inf | A y-y = | inf | A z-z = | inf | Apply | Cancel | |




Element Modification

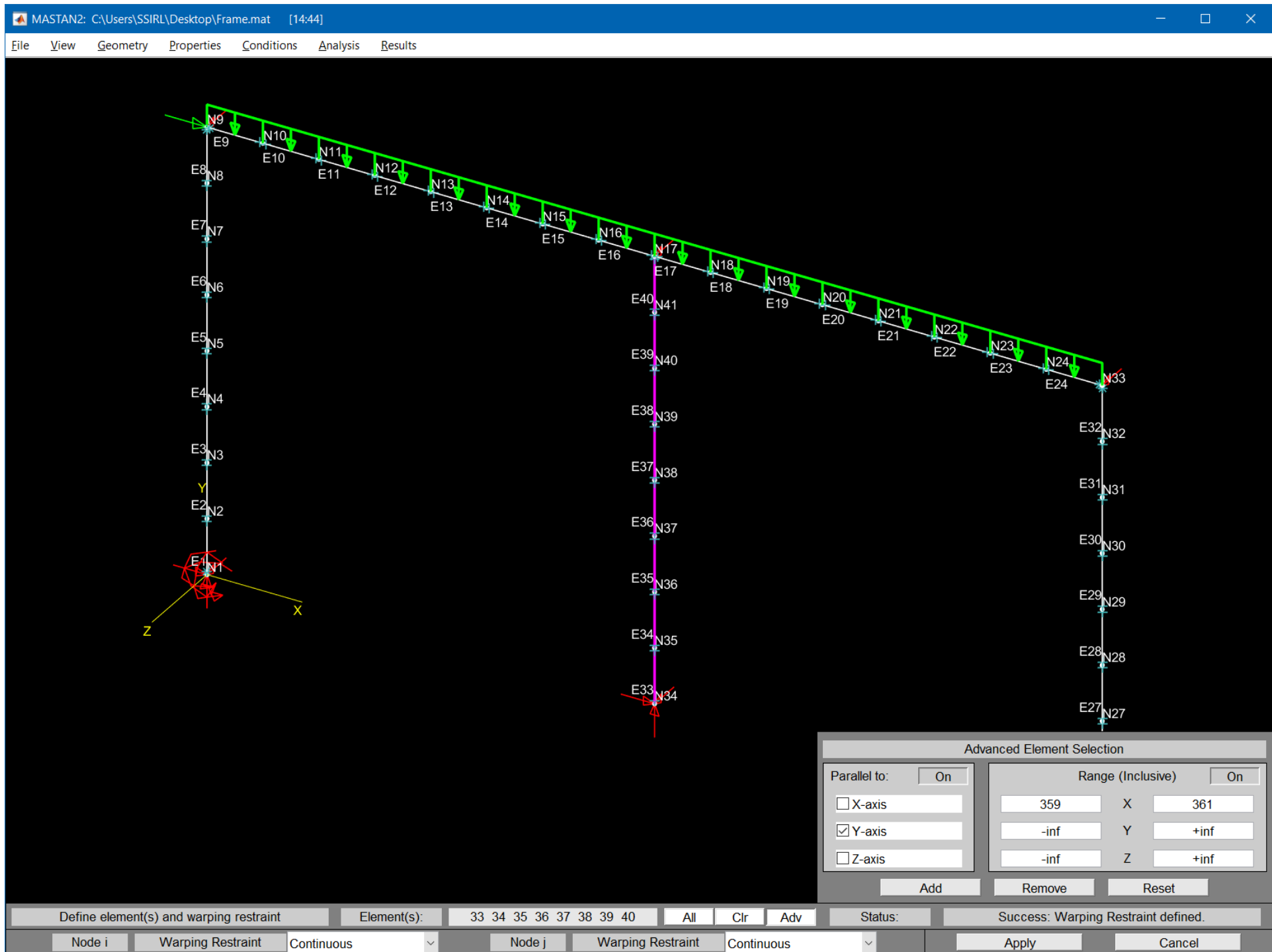
- 1) From the **Geometry** menu select **Subdivide Element(s)**.
- 2) Create the list of elements by clicking on the new column.
- 3) Click the **>** box to the right of **# of Segments =** to increase **2** to **8**.
- 4) Click on the **Apply** button. (Note that same the section and material property information is given to all new elements.) 
- 5) From the **Conditions** menu select Define **Fixities**.
- 6) At the bottom menu bar, define a pin support by clicking in the **check boxes** just to the left of **X-disp**, **Y-disp**, and **Z-disp**.
- 7) Create the list of nodes to be assigned this fixity by clicking on the middle bottom node, **34**.
- 8) Click on the **Apply** button. 







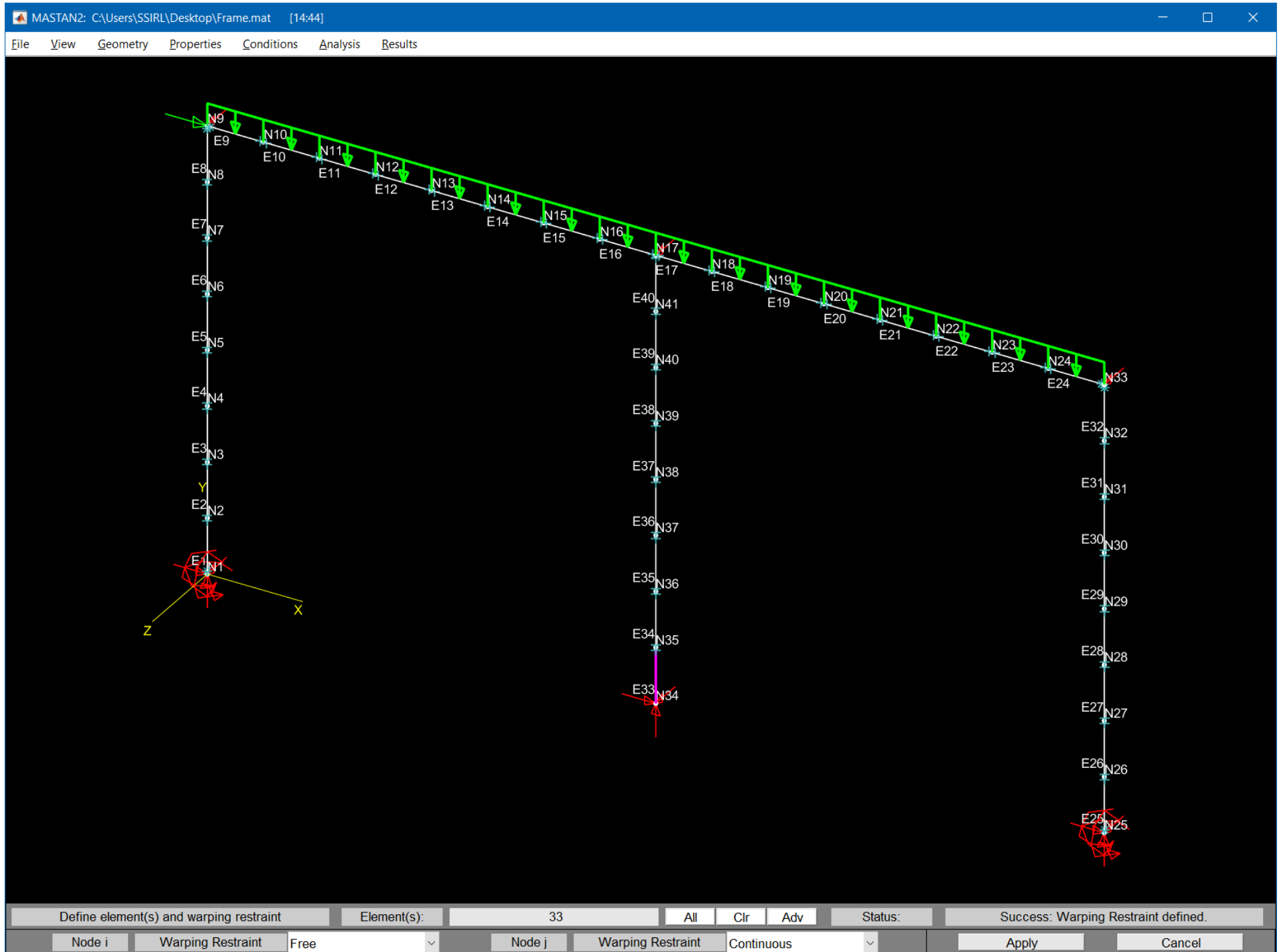
Warping Continuity

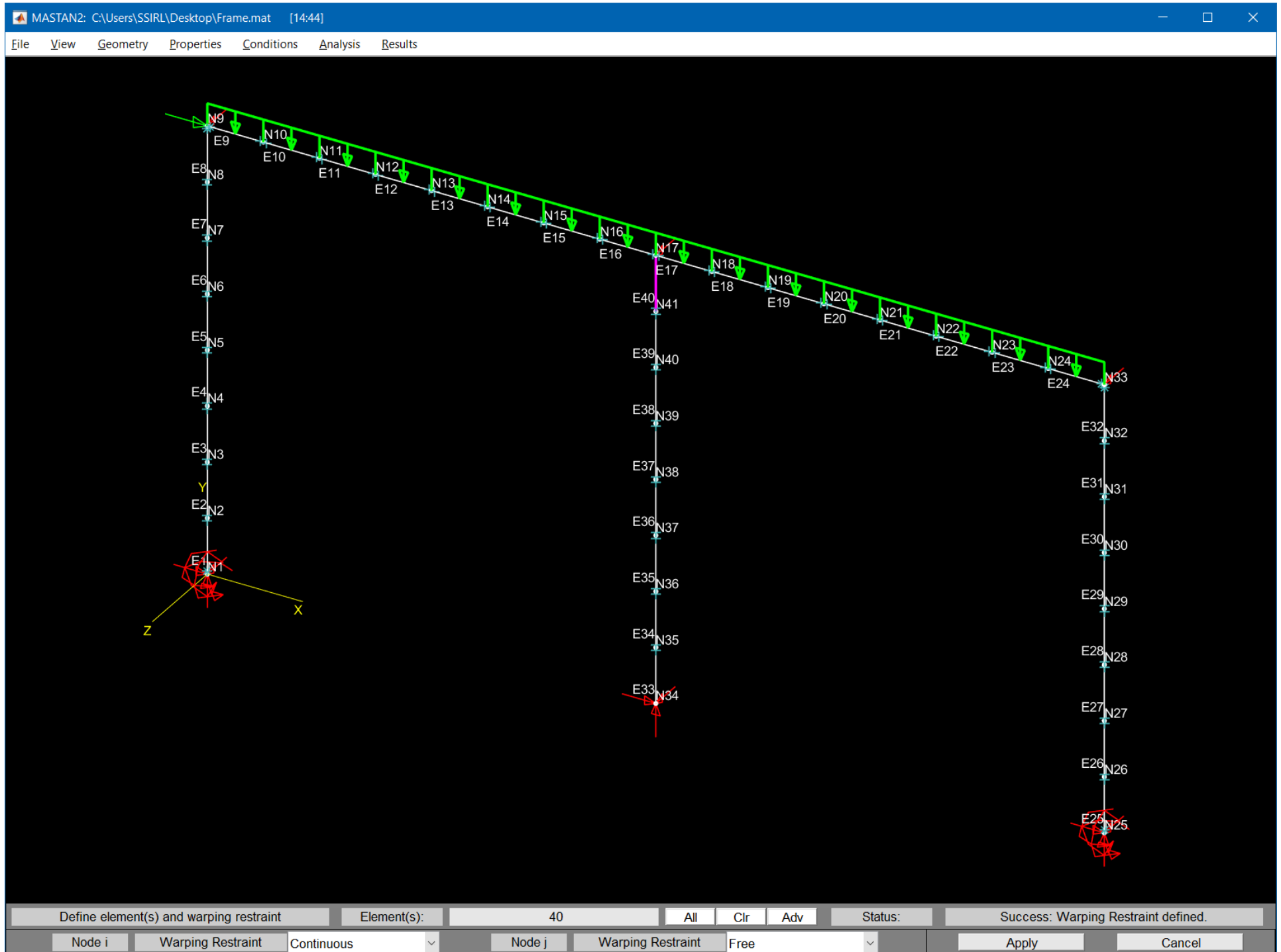
- 1) From the **Geometry** menu select **Define Connections** and submenu option **Torsion**.
- 2) At the bottom menu bar, click on the menu to the right of **Warping Restraint for Node i** and set the value to **Continuous**. Repeat this for the **Warping Restraint for Node j**.
- 3) Use the buttons to the right of **Element(s)**: to make the list of elements. Click the **Adv** button to open the pop-up menu. To select all the middle column elements, click the **Off** button to the right of **Range (Inclusive)** to turn this tool **On**. Click the edit box to the left of **X** and change **-Inf** to **359**. Click the edit box to the right of **X** and change **Inf** to **361**.
- 4) Click **Add** to add all these elements to the element list. Click on the **Apply** button to assign continuous warping. 




Warping Boundary Conditions

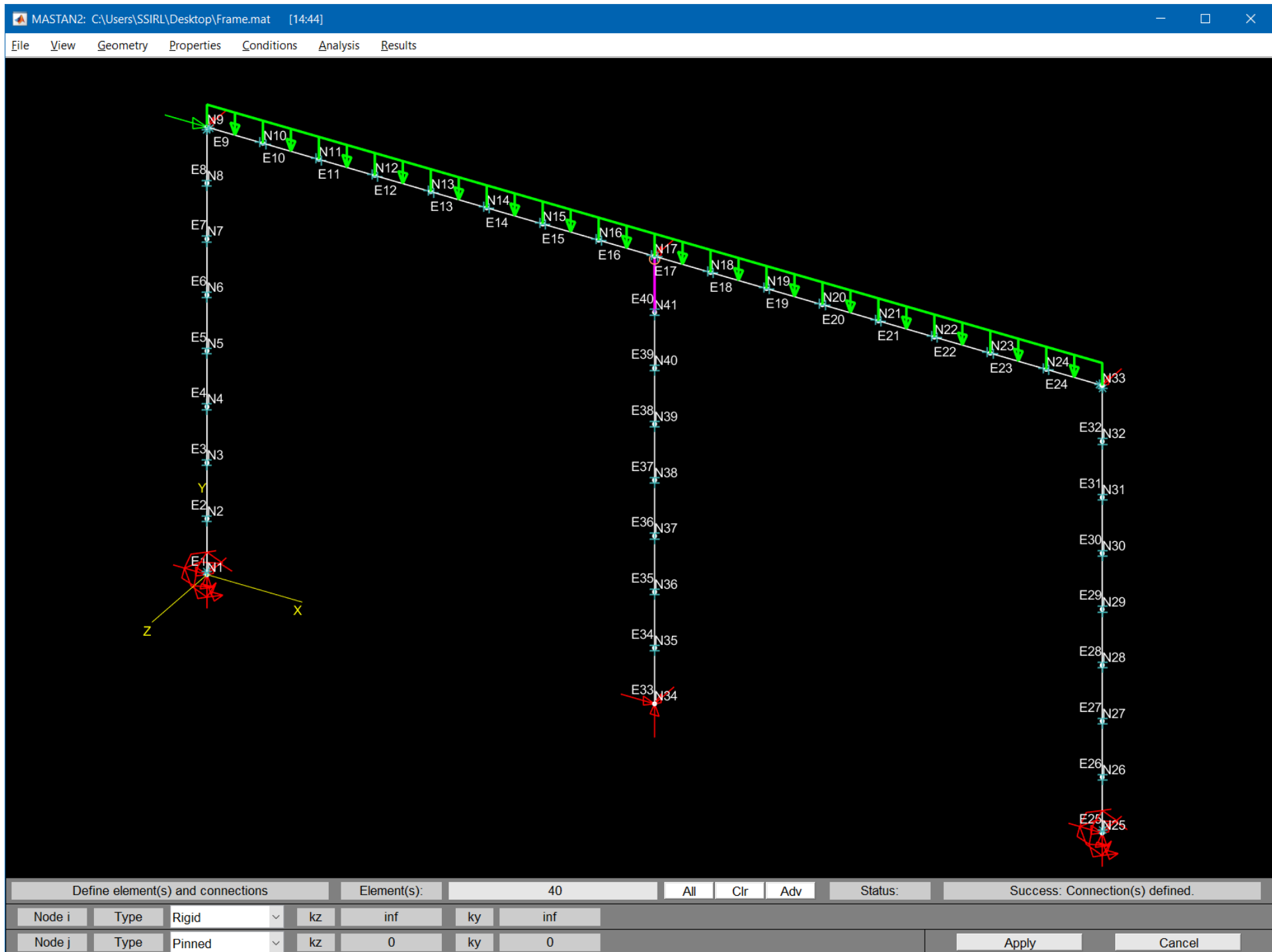
- 1) Click **Adv** to close the pop-up menu.
- 2) Click **Clr** to empty the list of elements. Click on the bottom element of the middle column to define the member that start with warping free and is continuous.
- 3) Click on the menu to the right of **Warping Restraint for Node i** and set the value to **Free**. Node j is set from the previous step.
- 4) Click on the **Apply** button. 
- 5) Click **Clr** to empty the list of elements. Click on the top element of the middle column.
- 6) Click on the menu to the right of **Warping Restraint for Node i** and set the value to **Continuous**.
Click on the menu to the right of **Warping Restraint for Node j** and set the value to **Free**.
- 7) Click on the **Apply** button. 







End Moment Release

- 1) From the **Geometry** menu select **Define Connections** and submenu option **Flexure**.
- 2) At the bottom menu bar, click on the menu to the right of **Type** for **Node j** and set the value to **Pinned**.
- 3) Create the list of elements by clicking on the top element of the middle column.
- 4) Click on the **Apply** button to apply the pin connection. Note the orange circle is displayed to signify the end that has the M_x and M_y moment released. Torsion cannot be released. 



Modifying Section Properties

- 1) From the **Properties** menu select **Modify Section**.
- 2) At the bottom menu bar, Section #**1** should be selected already. Click on the pop-up menu on the far right that current displays **Basic**. Click on **Advanced**.
- 3) Click on **MSASect**.
- 4) As the I-beam cross-section is selected by default, click the edit box to the right of **B1=** and enter **10**. Repeat to define **B2=6**, **D=13**, **t1=0.625**, **t2=0.375**, and **t3=0.3125**.
- 5) Click **Calculate** to determine the properties. 
- 6) Click edit box to right of **Name:** and enter **Mono I**
- 7) Click **Export to MASTAN2** to copy values to main program. Then click **Close** to return.
- 8) Click **Apply** to modify Section 1. 

MSASect (Nonsymmetric Section)

Section Type

☐ Mono-Symmetric I
 ☐ T-Shape
 ☐ Z-Shape
 ☐ C-Shape
 ☐ L-Shape
 ☐ Elli-Shape
 ☐ Rec-Shape
 ☐ Trap-Shape
 ☐ General

Dimensions

| | | | |
|-----|----|-----|--------|
| B1= | 10 | t1= | 0.625 |
| B2= | 6 | t2= | 0.375 |
| D= | 13 | t3= | 0.3125 |

Calculate

Convert to General

☐ Database

Section View

Section Properties

Name:

Phi=

0

Status:

Calculated successfully!

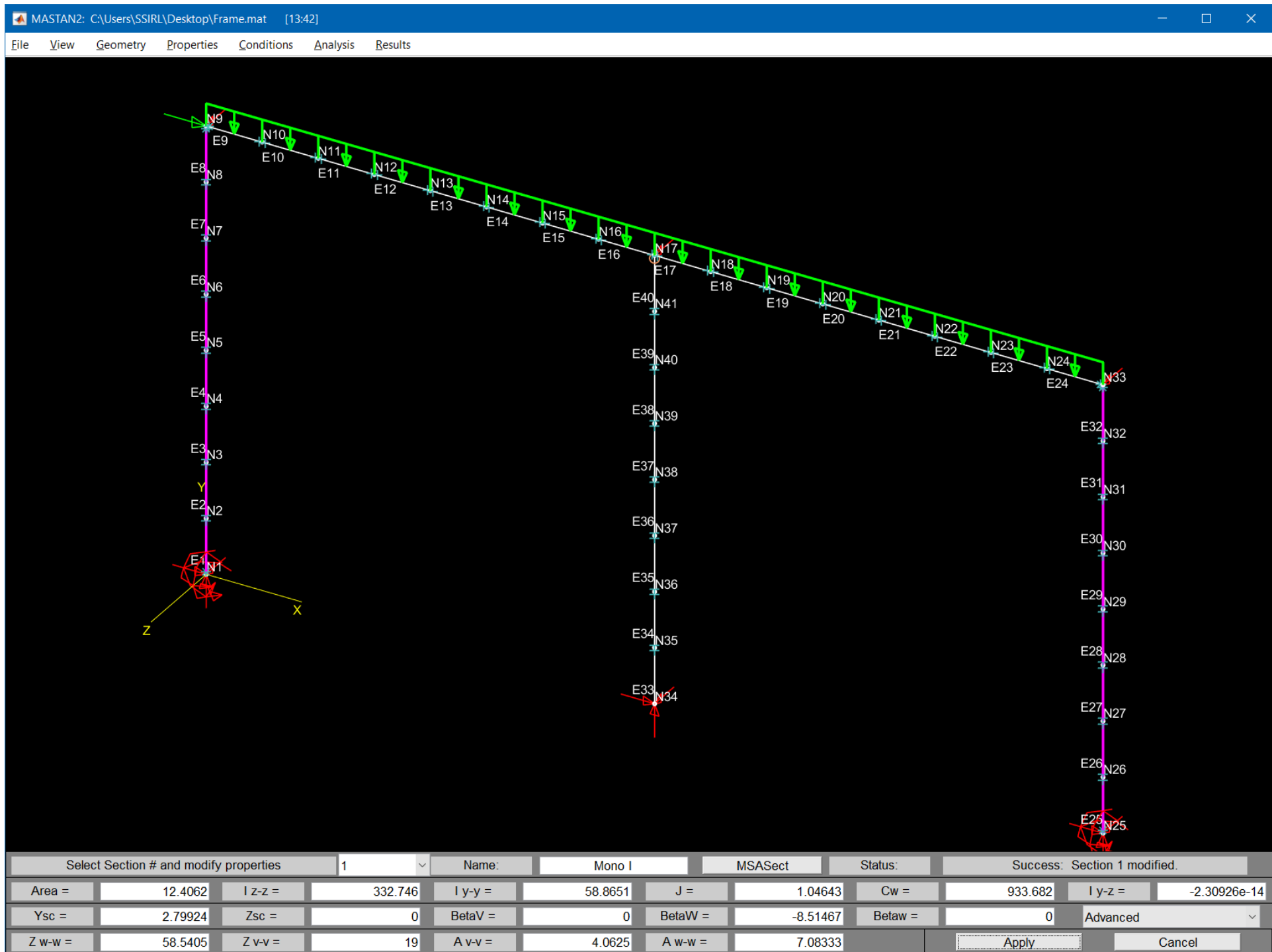
| | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|------------|---------|------------|
| Area = | 1.241e+01 | I z-z = | 3.327e+02 | I y-y = | 5.887e+01 | J = | 1.046e+00 | Cw = | 9.337e+02 |
| Ysc = | 2.799e+00 | Zsc = | 0 | BetaV = | 0 | BetaW = | -8.515e+00 | Betaw = | 0 |
| Z w-w = | 5.854e+01 | Z v-v = | 1.900e+01 | A v-v = | 4.063e+00 | A w-w = | 7.083e+00 | I y-z = | -2.309e-14 |

Reset



Export to Mastan2

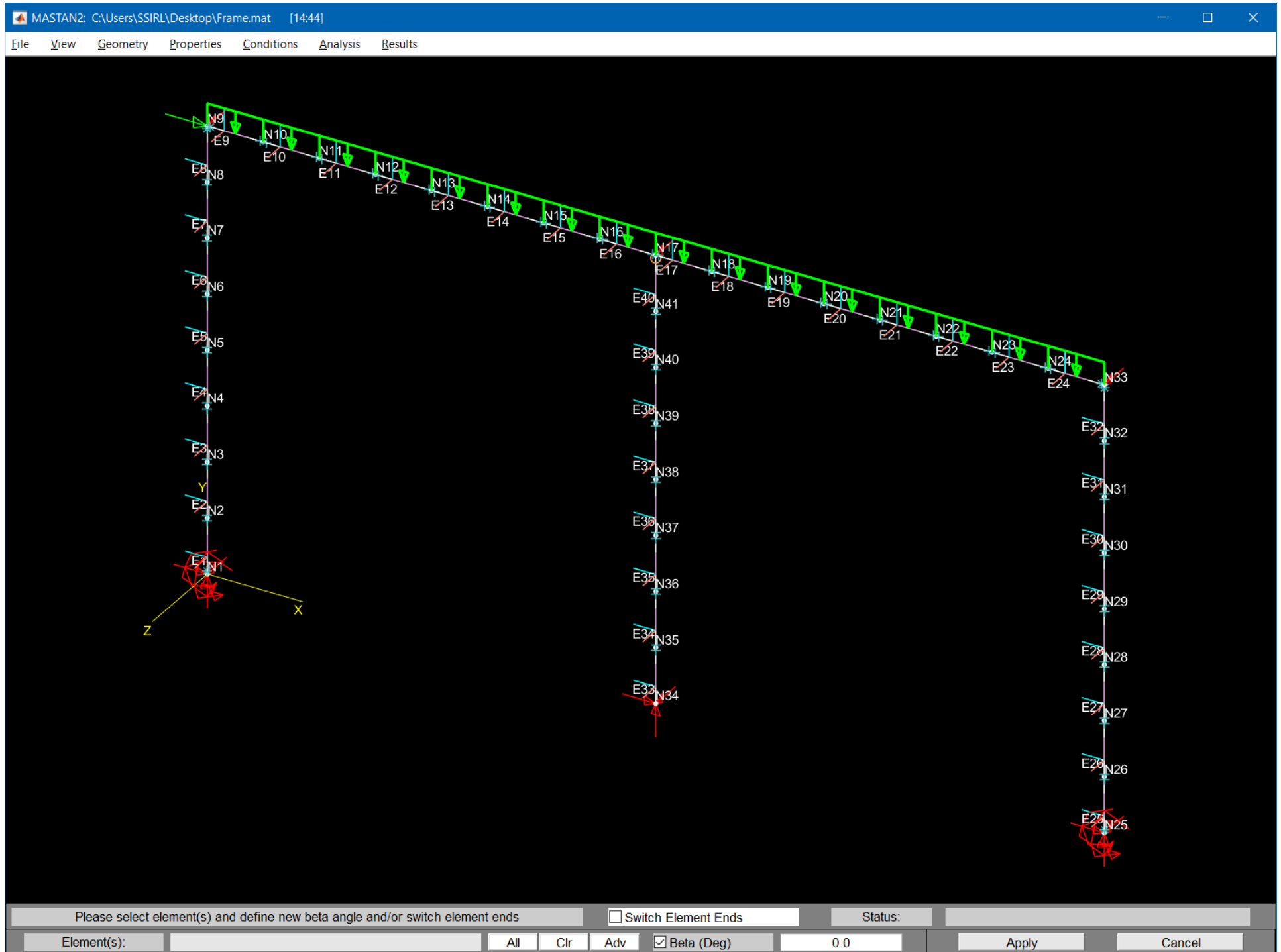
Close

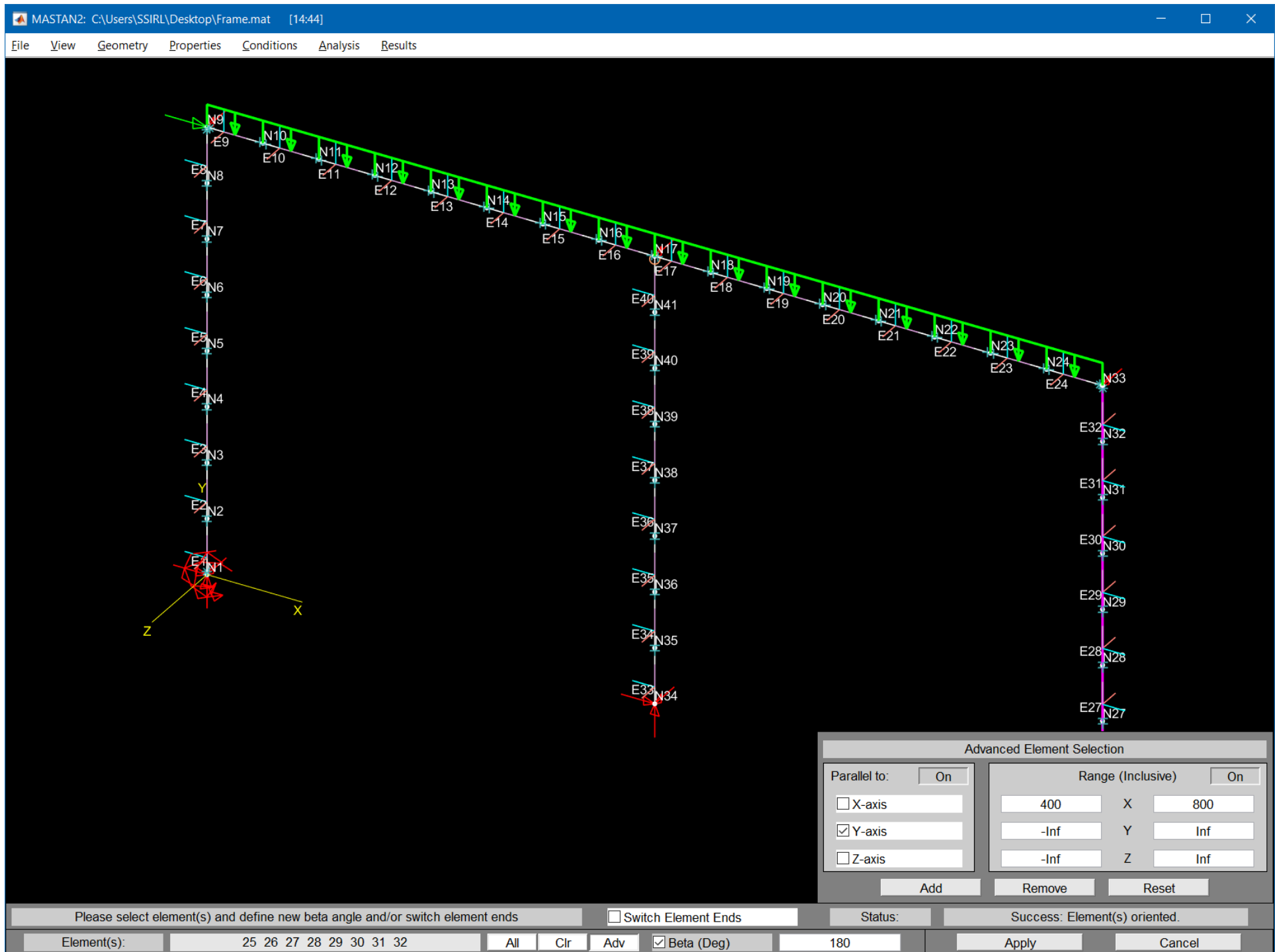






Column Orientation

- 1) Since the section was modified, the exterior columns are already assigned the appropriate section. The orientation just needs to be verified.
- 2) From the **Geometry** menu select **Re-orient Element(s)**.
- 3) From the **View** menu select **Labels** and submenu option **Element local x'-y'-z' axes**. Each axis is shown with a different color line drawn in the positive direction. The x axis is purple, the y axis is blue, and the z axis is red. 
- 4) At the bottom menu bar, click in the edit box to the right of **Beta (Deg)** and change **0.0** to **180**.
- 5) Use the buttons to the right of **Element(s):** to make the list of elements. Click the **Adv** button to open the pop-up menu. To select all the right column elements, click the edit box to the left of **X** and change **359** to **400**. Click the edit box to the right of **X** and change **361** to **800**.
- 6) Click **Add** to add all these elements to the element list. Click on the **Apply** button to re-orient the elements. 



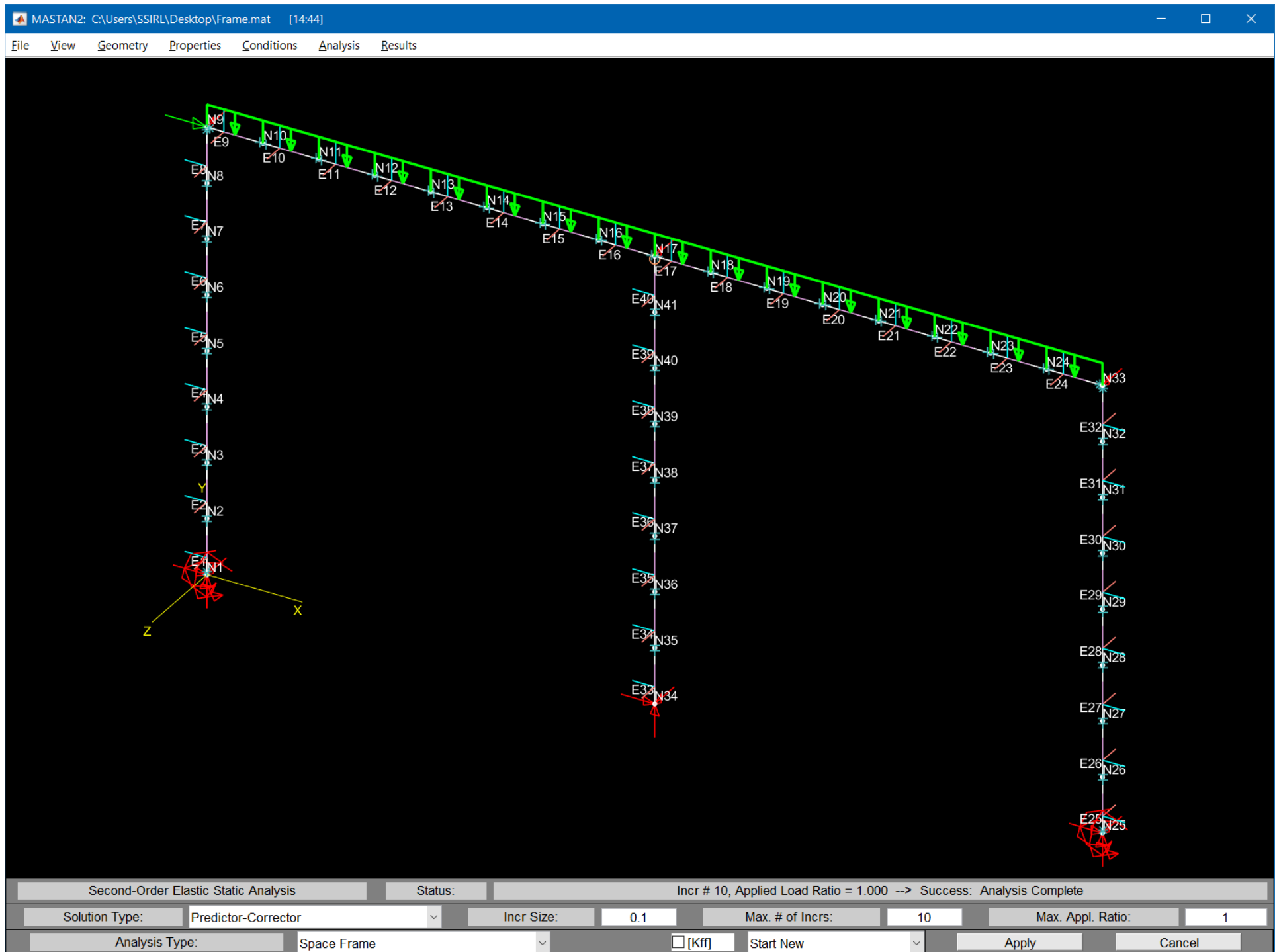


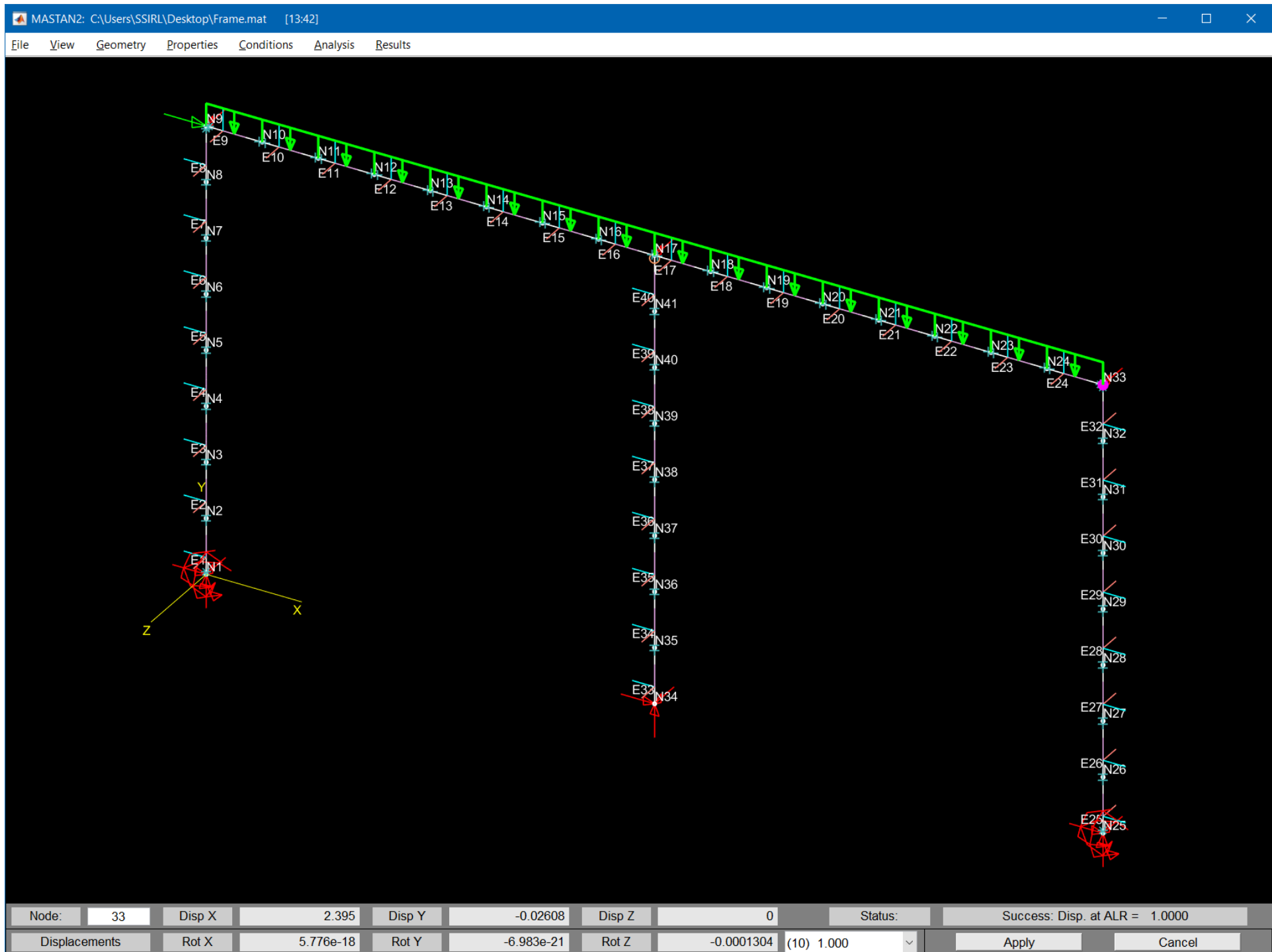
3-D Second-Order Elastic Analysis

- 1) From the **Analysis** menu select **Static** and submenu option **2nd-Order Elastic**.
- 2) At the bottom menu bar, the **Analysis Type:** should already be set to **Space Frame** as desired.
- 3) Click on the **Apply** button to perform the analysis. 
- 4) From the **Results** menu select **Node Displacements**.
- 5) On the undeflected shape, click on the node of interest in the upper right corner, **33**, and its components are provided in the bottom menu bar. 

Results:

| Disp X | Disp Y | Disp Z | Rot X | Rot Y | Rot Z |
|--------|----------|--------|-------|-------|-----------|
| 2.395 | -0.02608 | 0 | ~0 | ~0 | -1.304e-4 |











Additional Analysis

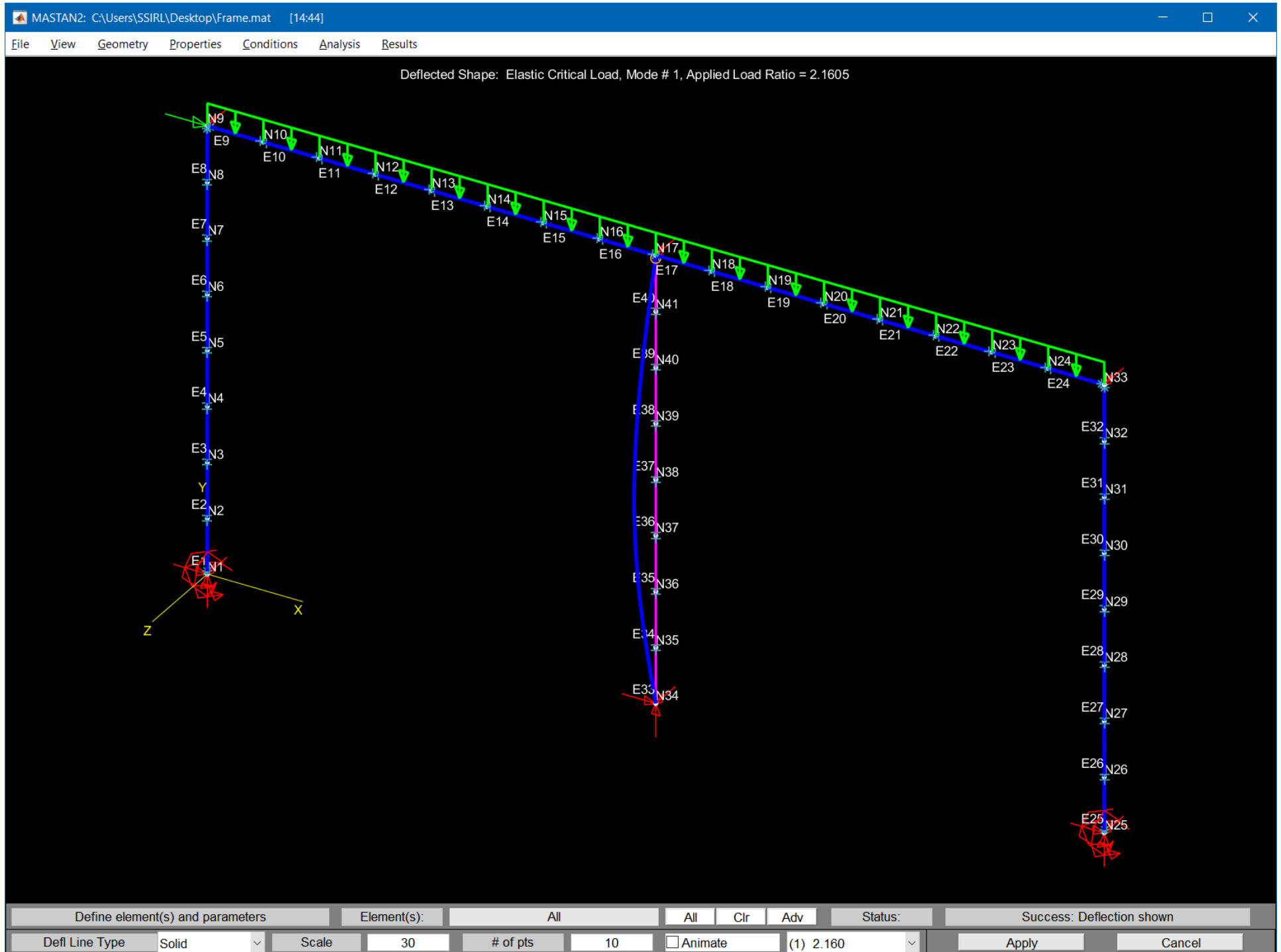
This final frame could also have been modeled with MASTAN2 using only the symmetric section properties. Since the frame was loaded only in plane and the non-doubly symmetric effects were not activated, the user would find that it is possible to recreate the frame without the use of advanced section properties and only input the basic section properties and calculate similar displacements.

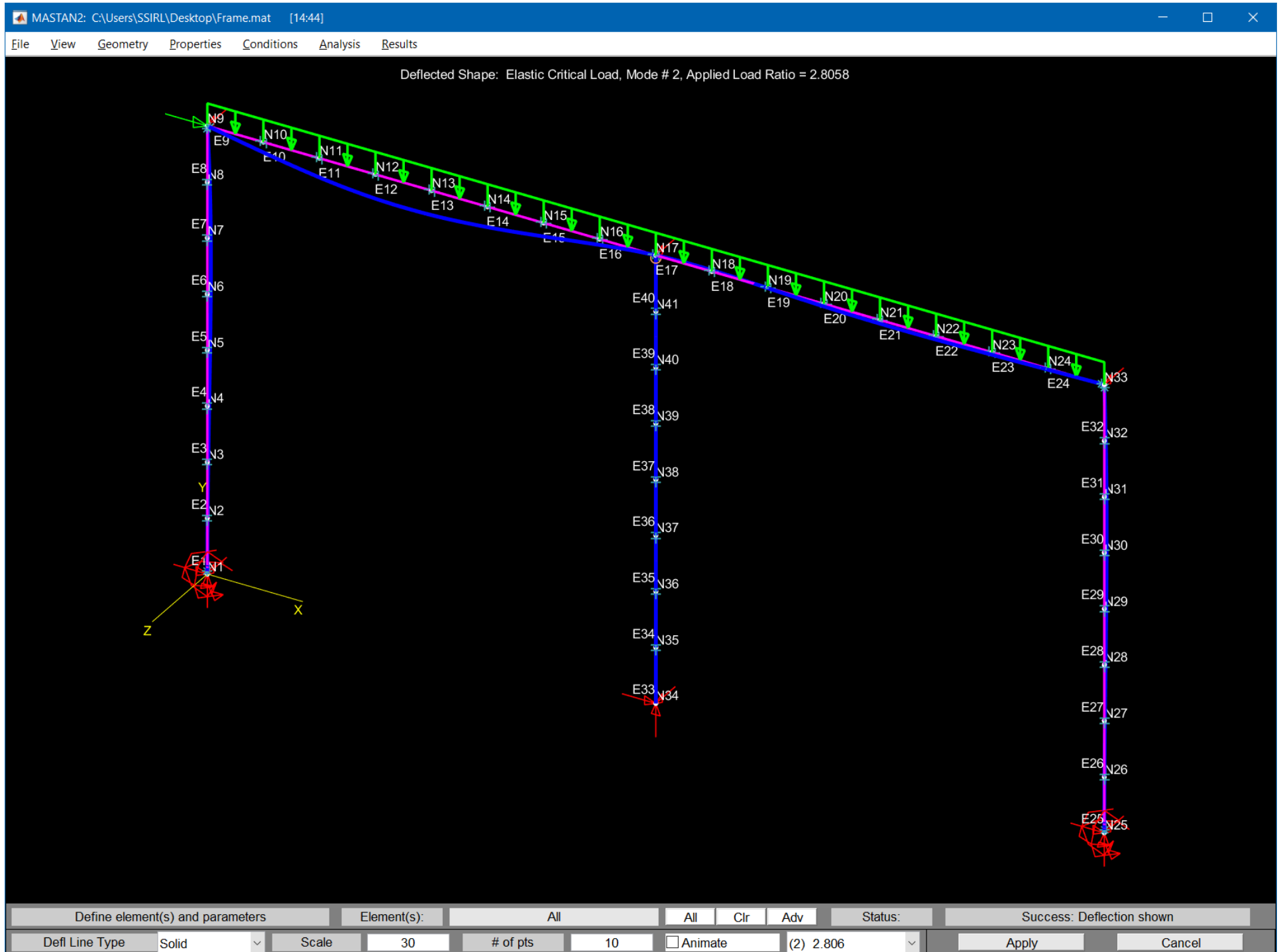
| | Disp X | Disp Y | Rot Z |
|----------|--------|----------|-----------|
| Basic | 2.395 | -0.02608 | -1.304e-4 |
| Advanced | 2.395 | -0.02608 | -1.304e-4 |

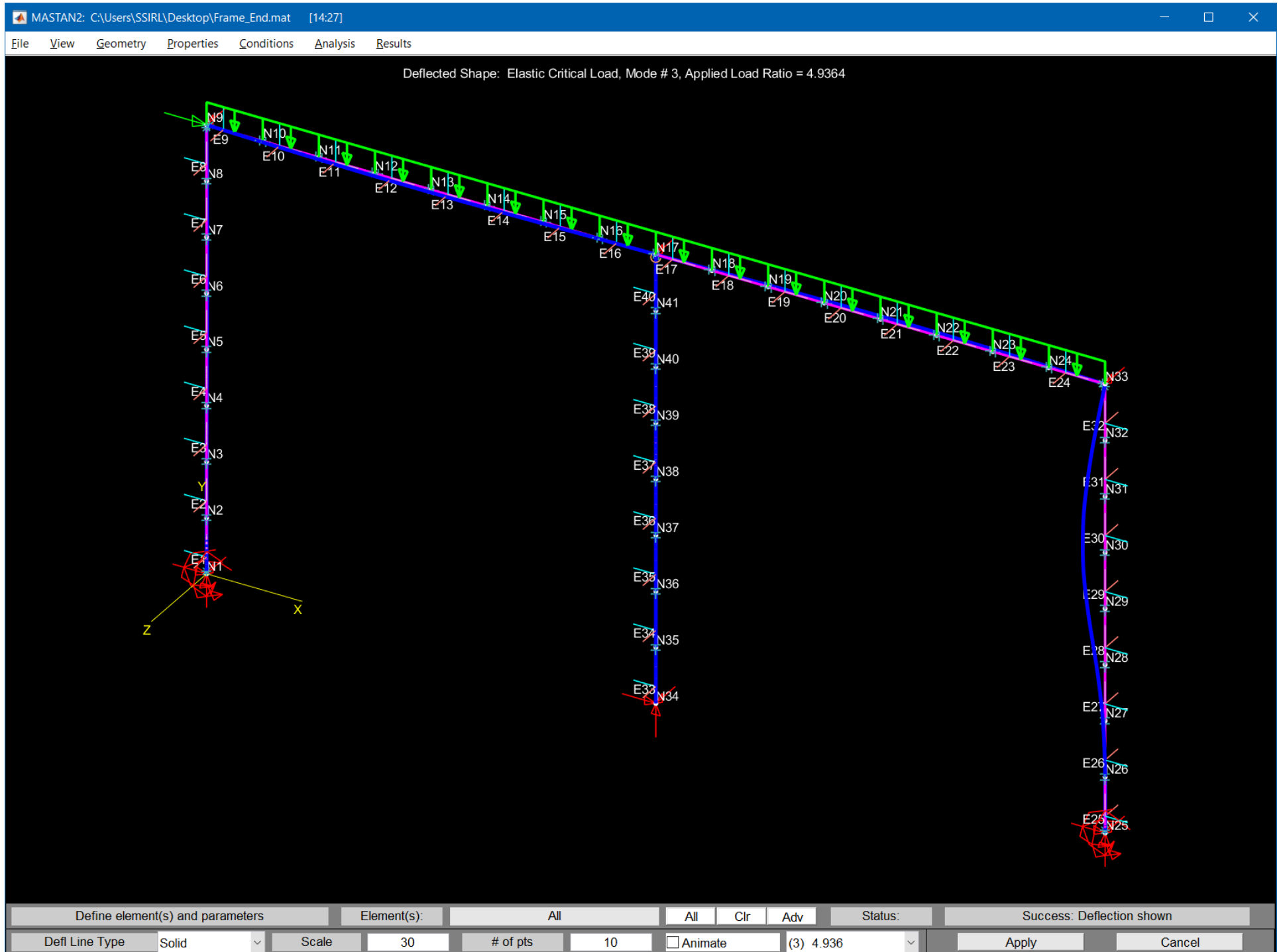
However, the evaluation of the critical buckling loads of the structure does capture the non-doubly symmetric effects. Different behavior could be observed if the user were to compare such an analysis on the frame with basic and advanced section properties. The first mode and second mode are very similar as the buckling behavior is controlled by the doubly symmetric elements. The third mode displays distinctly different behavior as the column is weaker considering singly symmetric behavior.

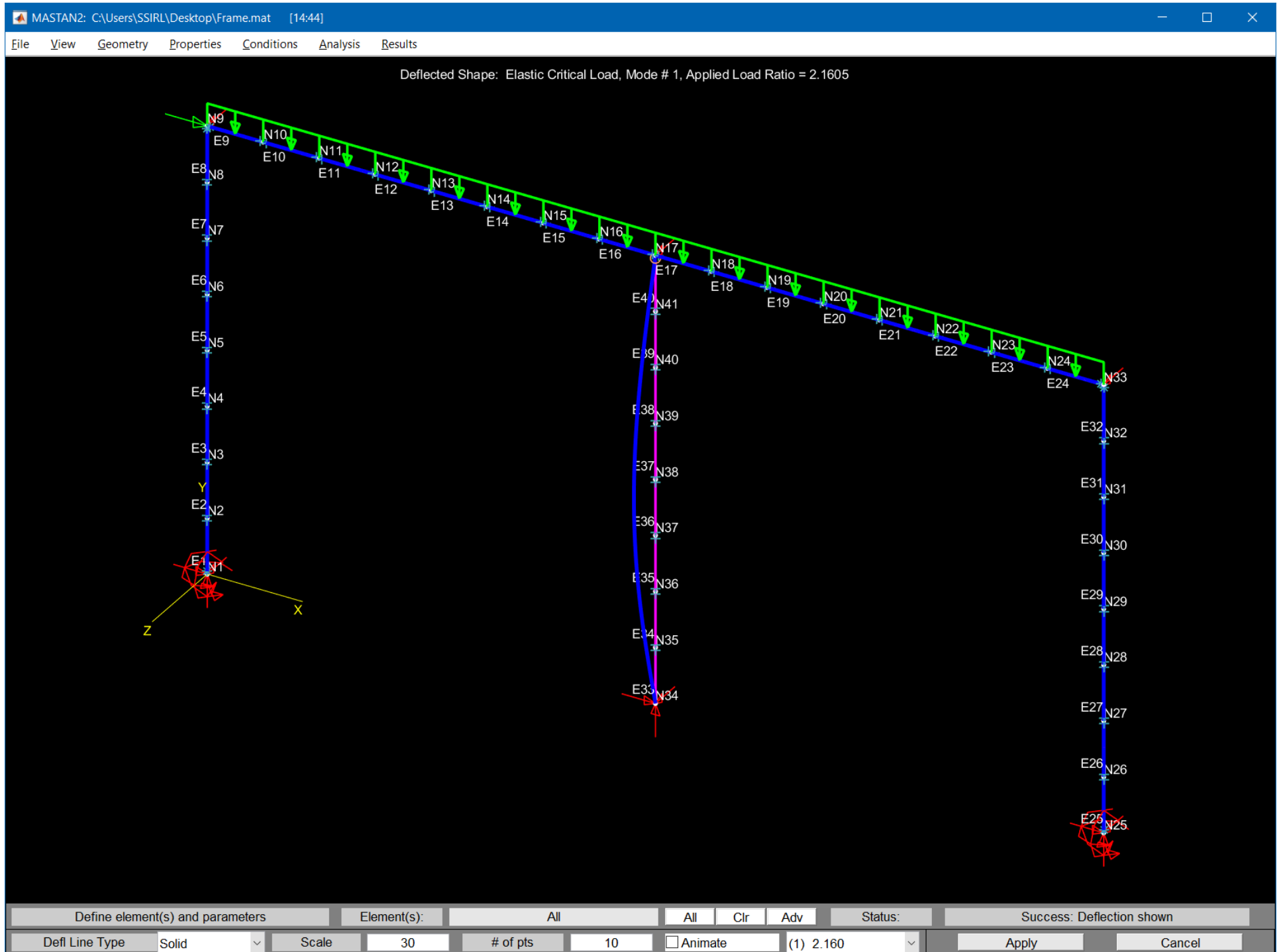
| | Mode #1 | Mode #2 | Mode #3 |
|----------|--|---|---|
| Basic | 2.160  | 2.806  | 4.936  |
| Advanced | 2.160  | 2.805  | 4.040  |

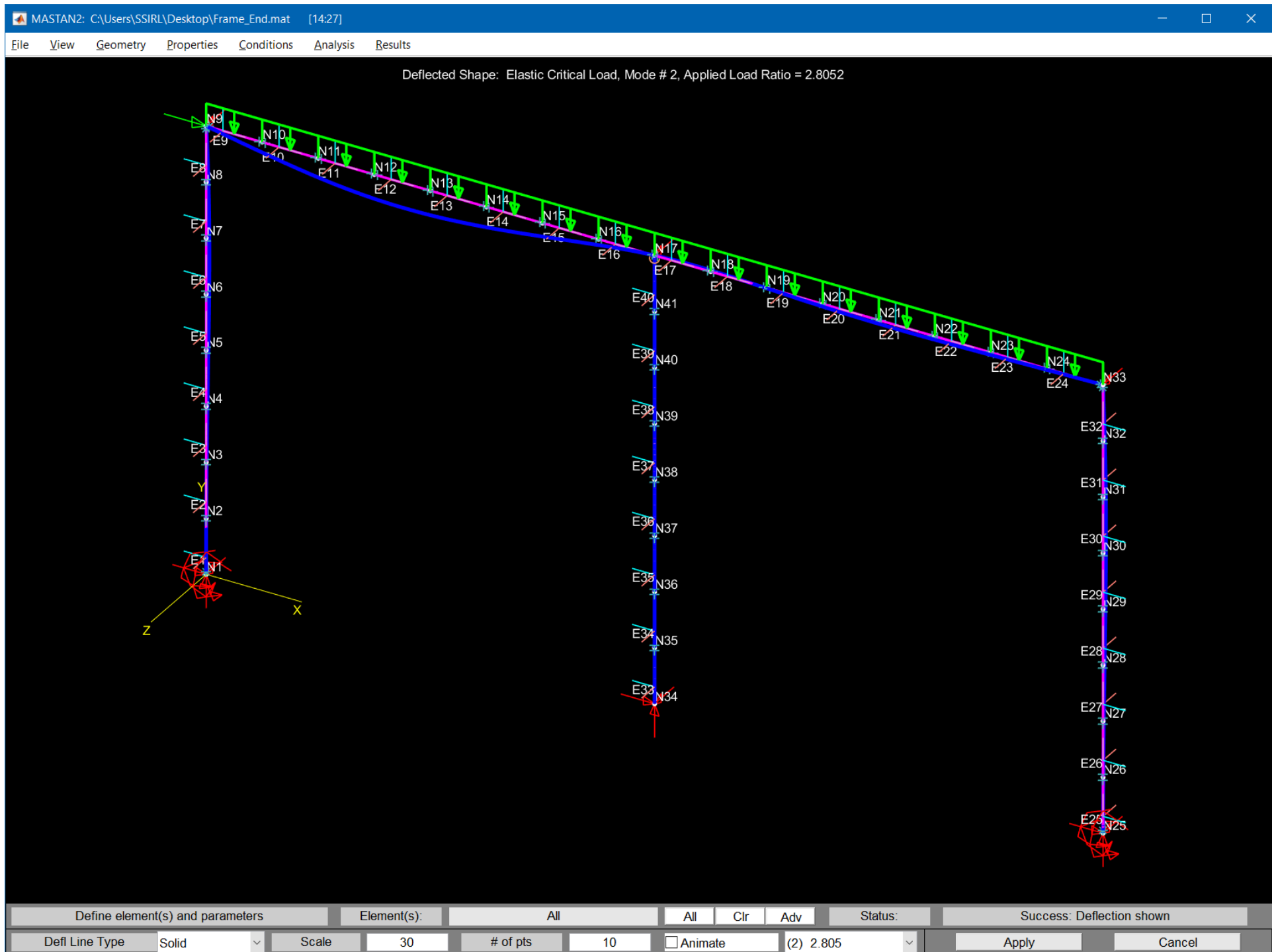


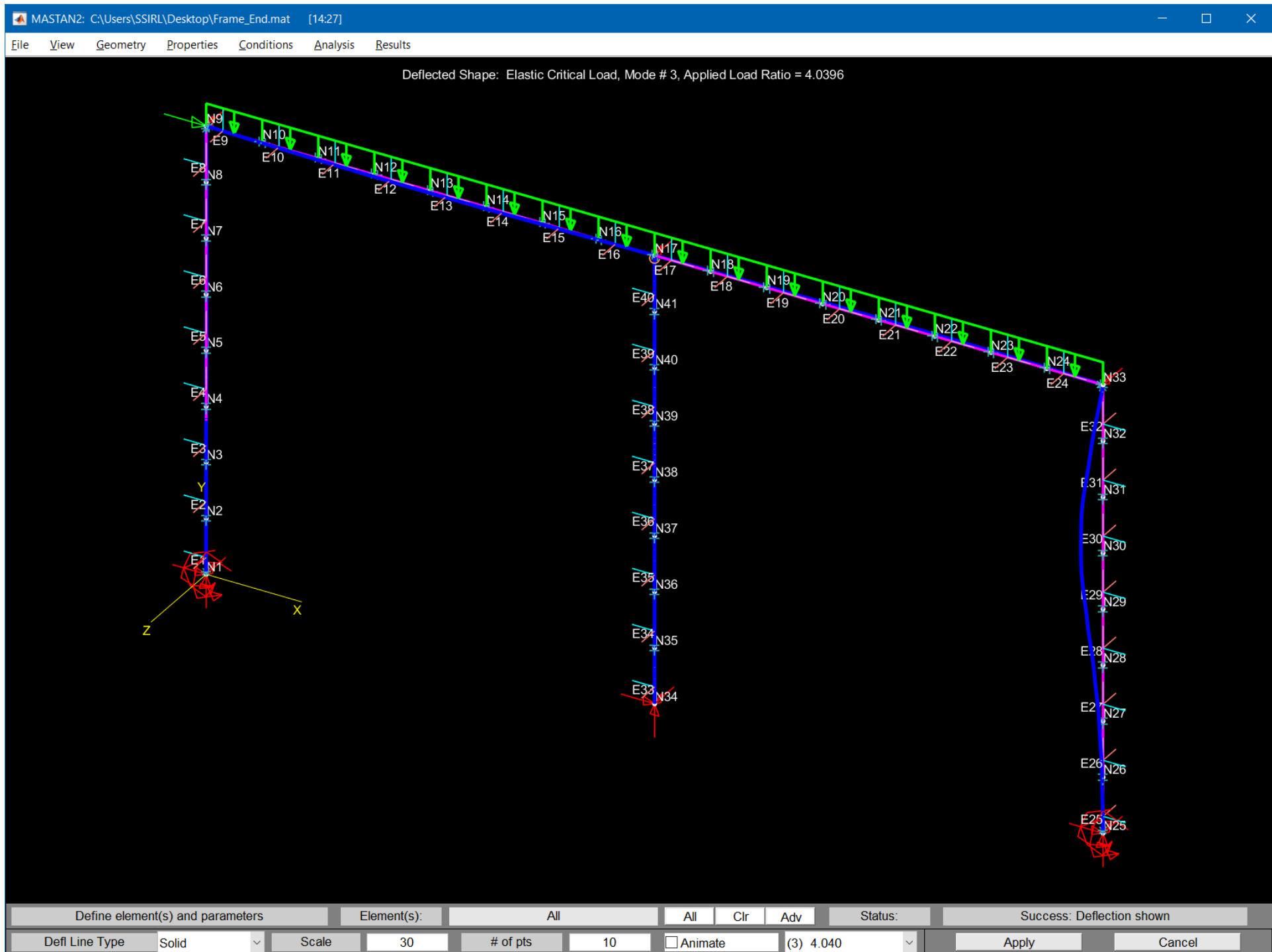












This completes the tutorial.