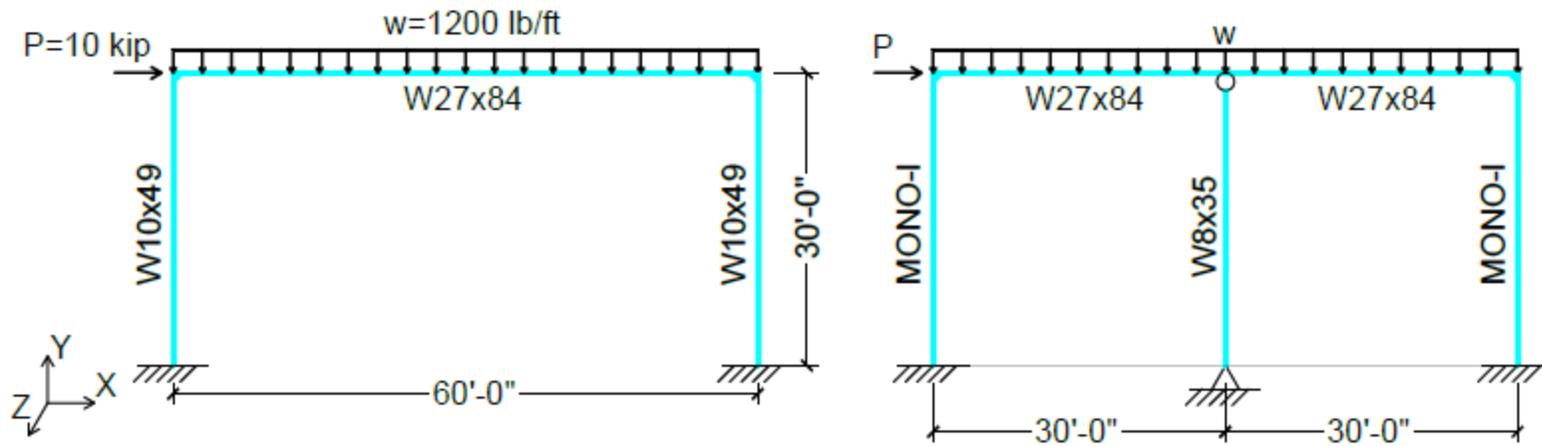


Tutorial for MASTAN2 v5.1.20 - Introductory Frame



Credits

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Section 1: Overview

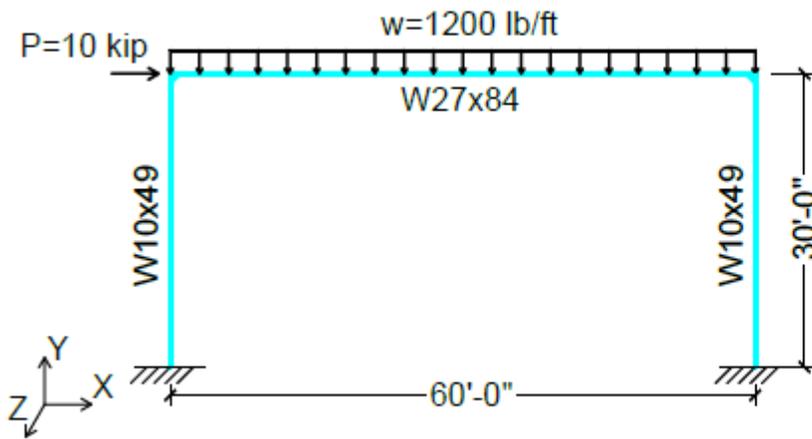
Overview

This tutorial provides step-by-step guidance for the sample frame structure. Enough details are provided that the example model with nonsymmetric 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>.

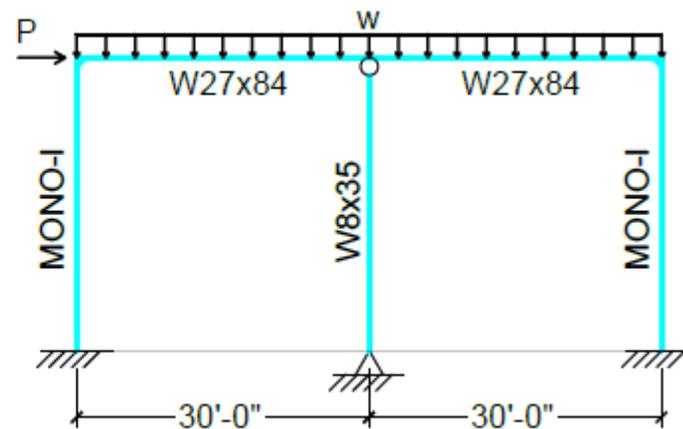


Problem Overview

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 nonsymmetric 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 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.

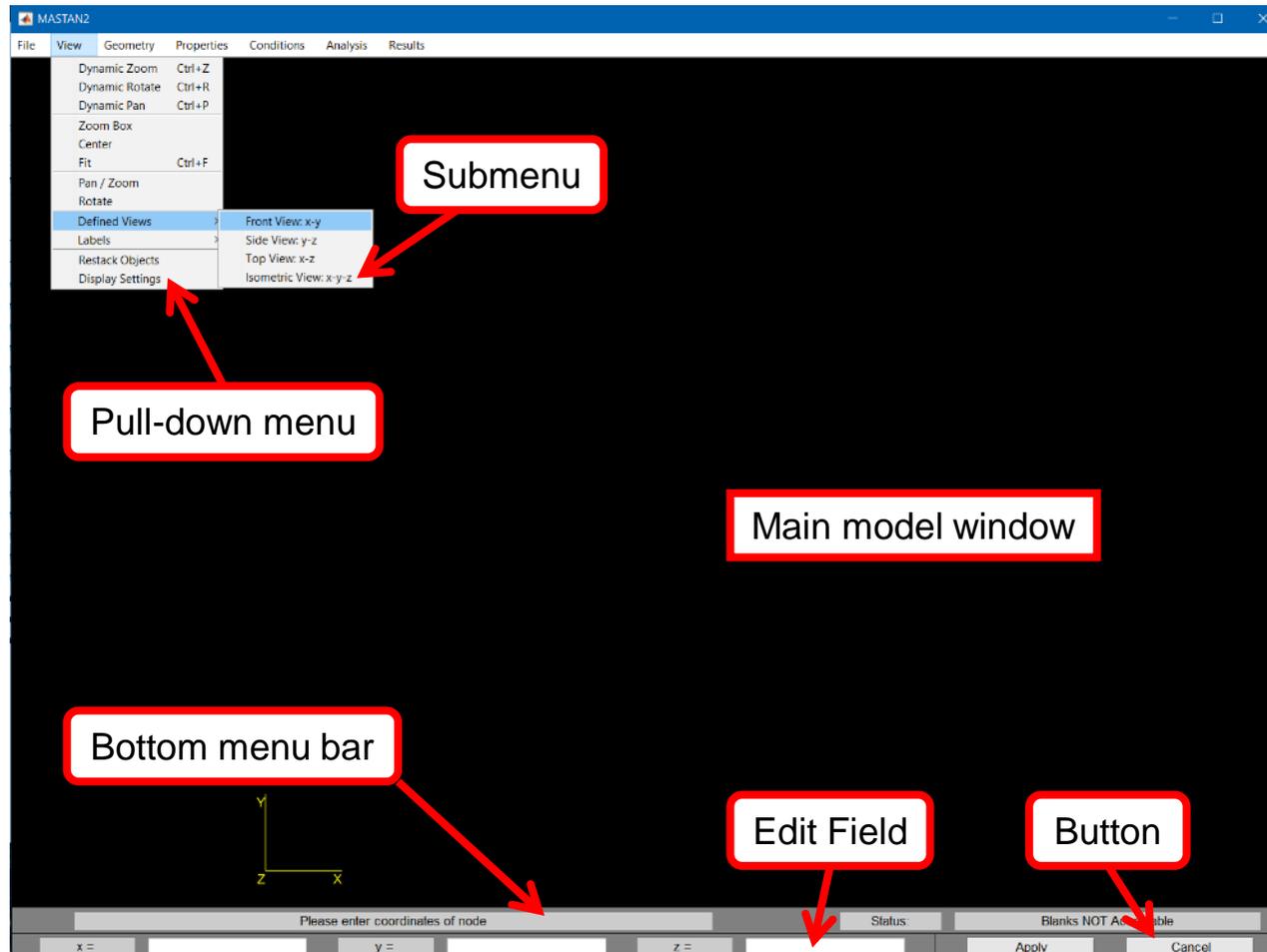
In many ways, MASTAN2 is similar to today's commercially available software in functionality. The number of pre- and post-processing options, however, have been limited in order to minimize the amount of time needed for a user to become proficient at its use. The program's linear and nonlinear analysis 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.



Base Layout

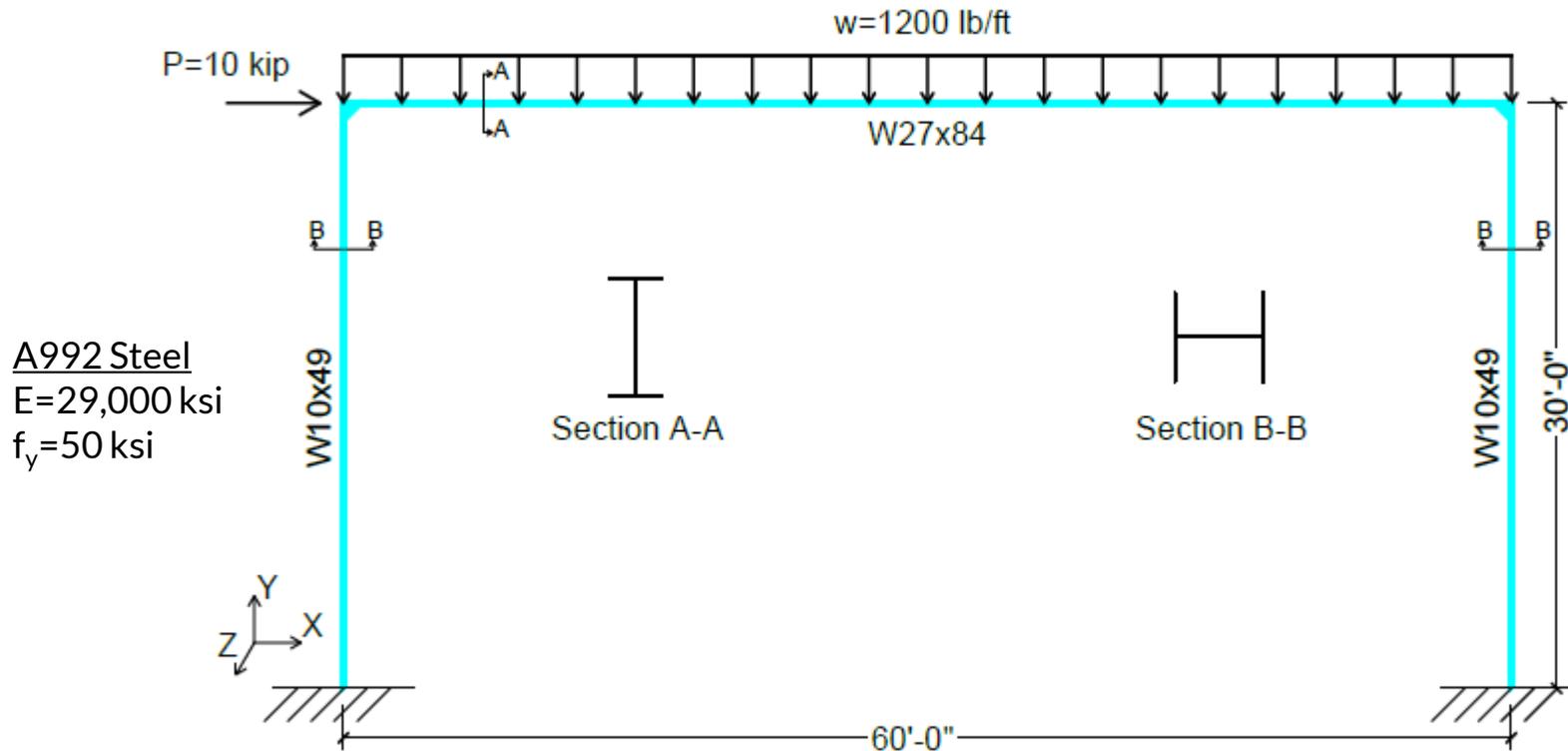
In order to minimize the learning time for MASTAN2, its graphical user interface (GUI) has been designed using a simple and consistent two menu approach. Using a pull-down menu at the top of the GUI, a command is selected. Parameters are then defined in the bottom menu bar and the command is executed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



Models in MASTAN2 require the use of a 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.

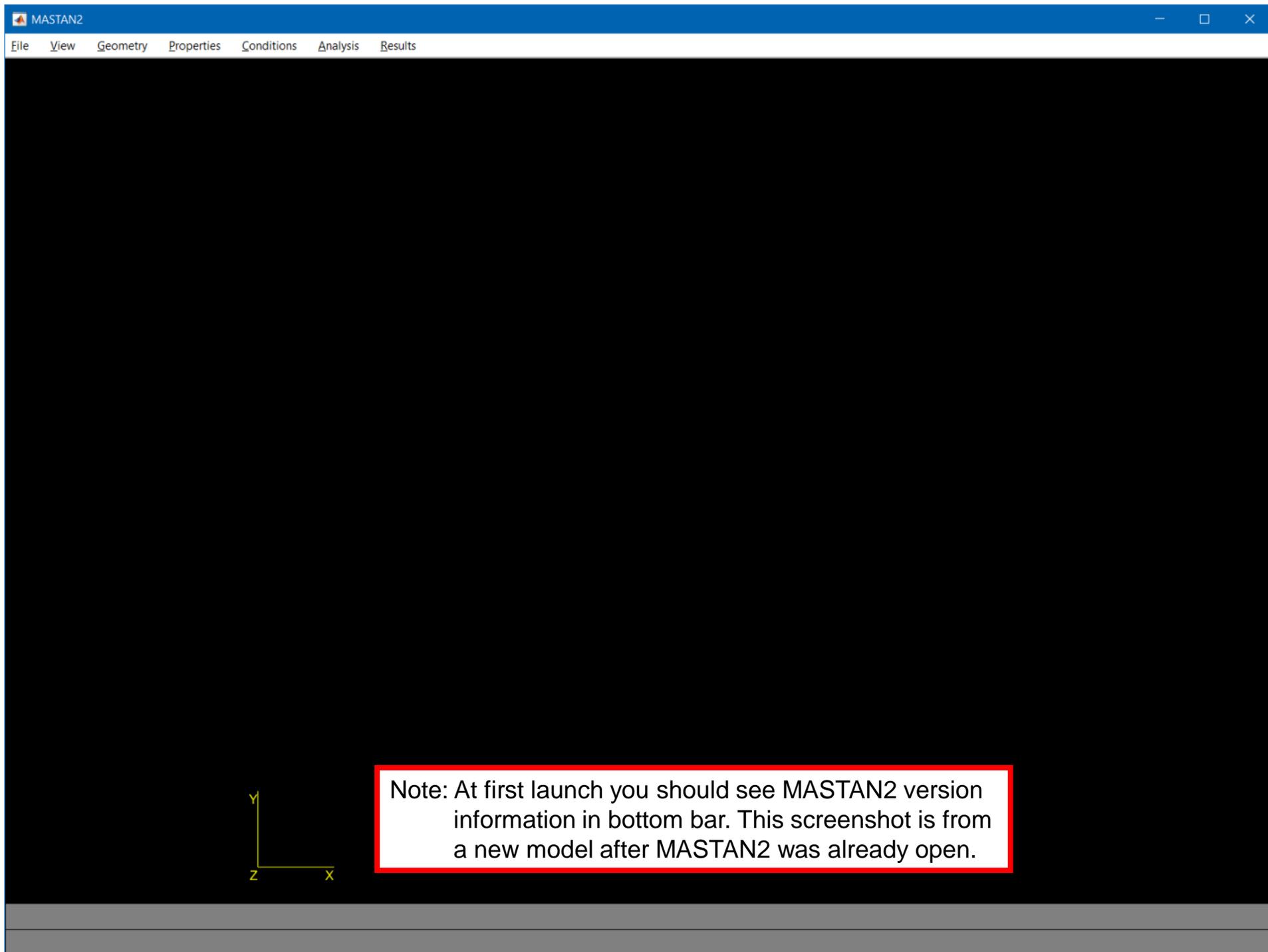


Geometry Definition

- 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

The image shows the MASTAN2 software interface. The main window displays a rectangular frame structure defined by four nodes: N1 (bottom-left), N2 (bottom-right), N3 (top-left), and N4 (top-right). The frame is composed of three elements: E1 (left vertical member), E2 (top horizontal member), and E3 (right vertical member). A coordinate system is established at node N1, with the Z-axis pointing downwards, the X-axis pointing to the right, and the Y-axis pointing upwards. The software's status bar at the bottom indicates that the frame has been successfully generated.

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. 

MASTAN2

File View Geometry Properties Conditions Analysis Results

The image displays the MASTAN2 software interface. The main window shows a rectangular mesh structure with nodes labeled N1, N2, N3, N4, and N5, and elements labeled E1, E2, E3, and E4. A coordinate system with X, Y, and Z axes is visible at the bottom left. The status bar at the bottom indicates "Success: Element(s) subdivided." and shows the number of segments as 2.

Please select element(s) and number of segments

Status: Success: Element(s) subdivided.

Element(s): All Clr Adv # of Segments = < 2 > Apply Cancel



MASTAN2

File View Geometry Properties Conditions Analysis Results

Please select element(s) and number of segments

Status: Success: Element(s) subdivided.

Element(s): All Clr Adv # of Segments = < 8 > Apply Cancel



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. 

MASTAN2

File View Geometry Properties Conditions Analysis Results

The diagram shows a rectangular frame structure with 33 nodes and 32 elements. The nodes are arranged in a grid: a top row (N9-N24), a bottom row (N1-N25), a left vertical column (N3-N8), and a right vertical column (N27-N32). Elements connect adjacent nodes horizontally, vertically, and at the corners. A coordinate system is defined at the bottom left with the Z-axis pointing down, the X-axis pointing right, and the Y-axis pointing up.

Please define direction sequence for renumbering nodes

Status: Complete: Bandwidth Decreased.

X-Y-Z (2D) X-Z-Y Y-X-Z (2D) Y-Z-X Z-X-Y Z-Y-X Random

Apply Cancel

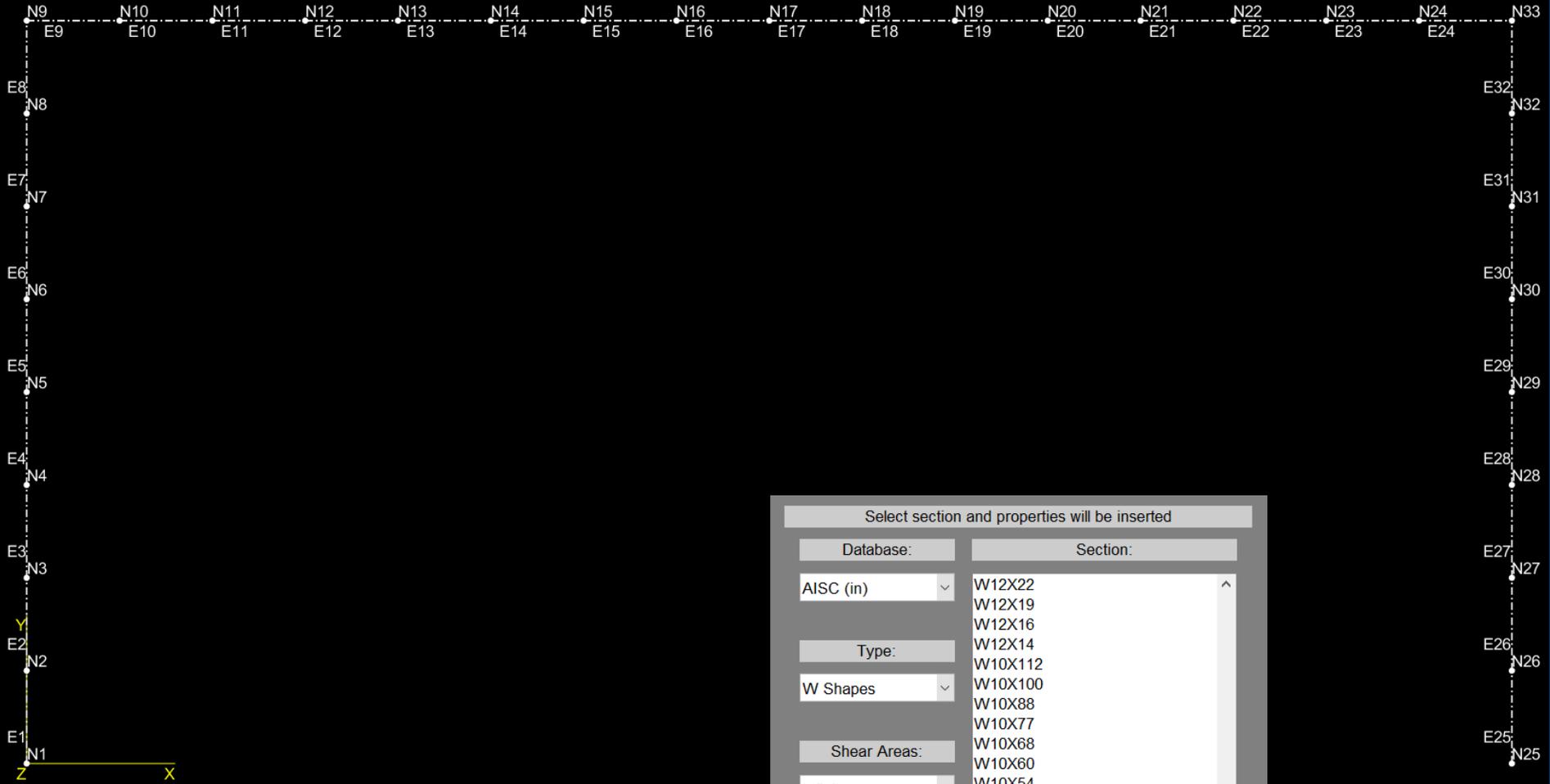


Section Properties - Creating

- 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.



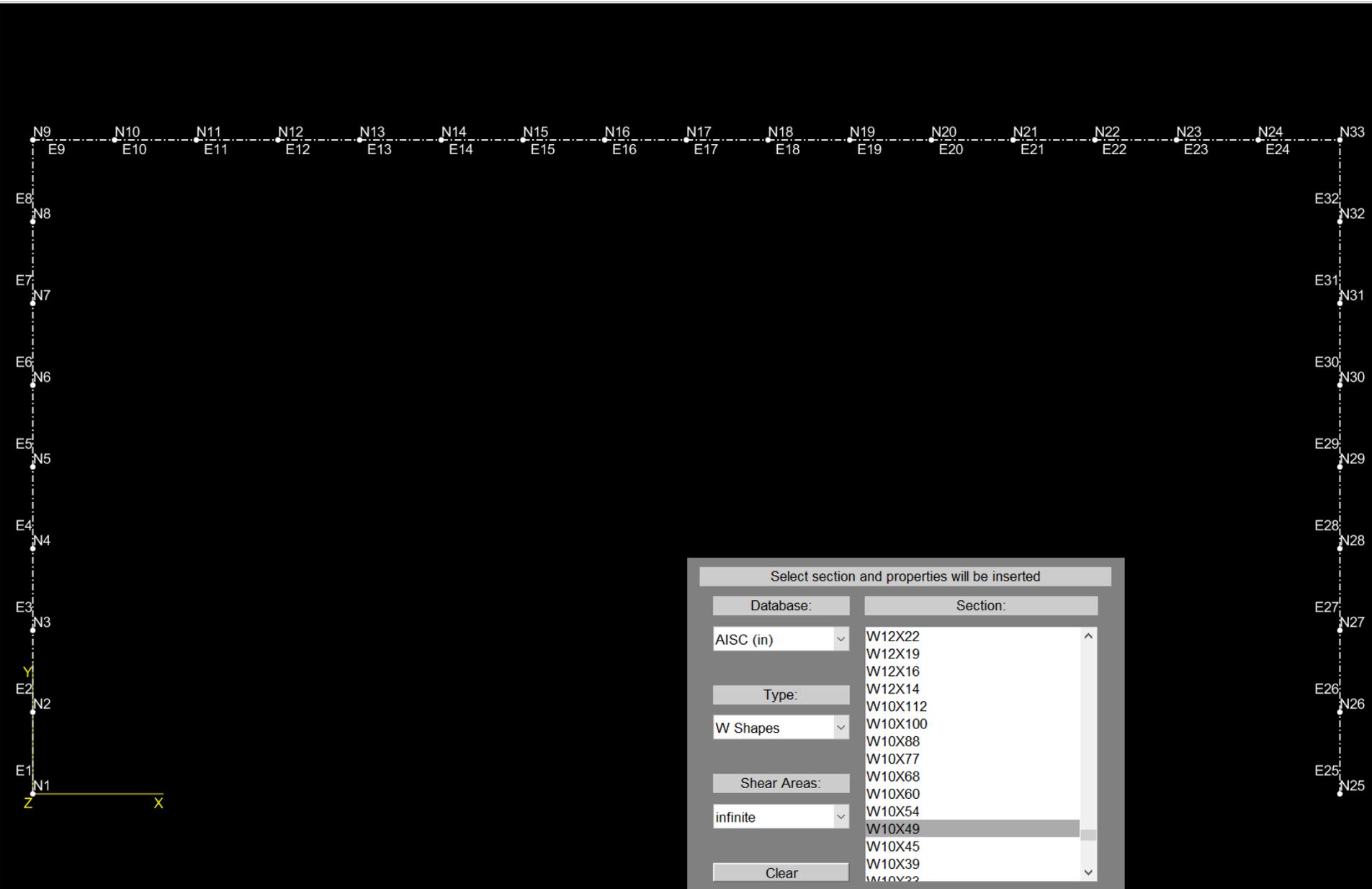


Select section and properties will be inserted

Database:	Section:
AISC (in)	W12X22
	W12X19
	W12X16
	W12X14
	W10X112
Type:	W10X100
W Shapes	W10X88
	W10X77
	W10X68
Shear Areas:	W10X60
infinite	W10X54
	W10X49
	W10X45
	W10X39
	W10X32

Please enter section properties		Section 1	Name:	W10X49	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Database	Status:				
Area =	14.4	I z-z =	272	I y-y =	93.4	J =	1.39	Cw =	2070	Basic
Z z-z =	60.4	Z y-y =	28.3	A y-y =	Inf	A z-z =	Inf	Apply	Cancel	





Please enter section properties		Section 2	Name:		<input checked="" type="radio"/> 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.
- 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

-Inf	X	Inf
-Inf	Y	Inf
-Inf	Z	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



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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.) 



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File View Geometry Properties Conditions Analysis Results

Nodes: N1, N2, N3, N4, N5, N6, N7, N8, N9, N10, N11, N12, N13, N14, N15, N16, N17, N18, N19, N20, N21, N22, N23, N24, N25, N26, N27, N28, N29, N30, N31, N32, N33

Elements: E1, E2, E3, E4, E5, E6, E7, E8, E9, E10, E11, E12, E13, E14, E15, E16, E17, E18, E19, E20, E21, E22, E23, E24, E25, E26, E27, E28, E29, E30, E31, E32

Material # 1 Details: A992 <Click to see properties>

Status: Success: Material attached.

Apply Cancel



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.



MASTAN2

File View Geometry Properties Conditions Analysis Results

The image displays the MASTAN2 software interface. The main window shows a structural model of a rectangular frame. The nodes are labeled N1 through N33, and the elements are labeled E1 through E33. The frame consists of a top horizontal member (E9-E24), two vertical members (E1-E8 on the left, E25-E32 on the right), and a bottom horizontal member (E1-E25). The nodes are arranged in a grid: N1-N25 along the bottom, N2-N8 along the left vertical edge, N26-N32 along the right vertical edge, and N9-N33 along the top horizontal edge. A coordinate system is shown at the bottom left with X, Y, and Z axes. A dialog box is open at the bottom of the window, titled "Please select node(s) and fixity(s)". The "Node(s)" field contains "1 25". The "Status" field shows "Success: Node fixities defined." The dialog box has several checkboxes for defining fixities: X-disp, Y-disp, Z-disp, X-rot, Y-rot, and Z-rot. The "Apply" and "Cancel" buttons are also visible.

Please select node(s) and fixity(s)

Node(s): 1 25 All Clr Adv Status: Success: Node fixities defined.

X-disp Y-disp Z-disp X-rot Y-rot Z-rot

Apply Cancel

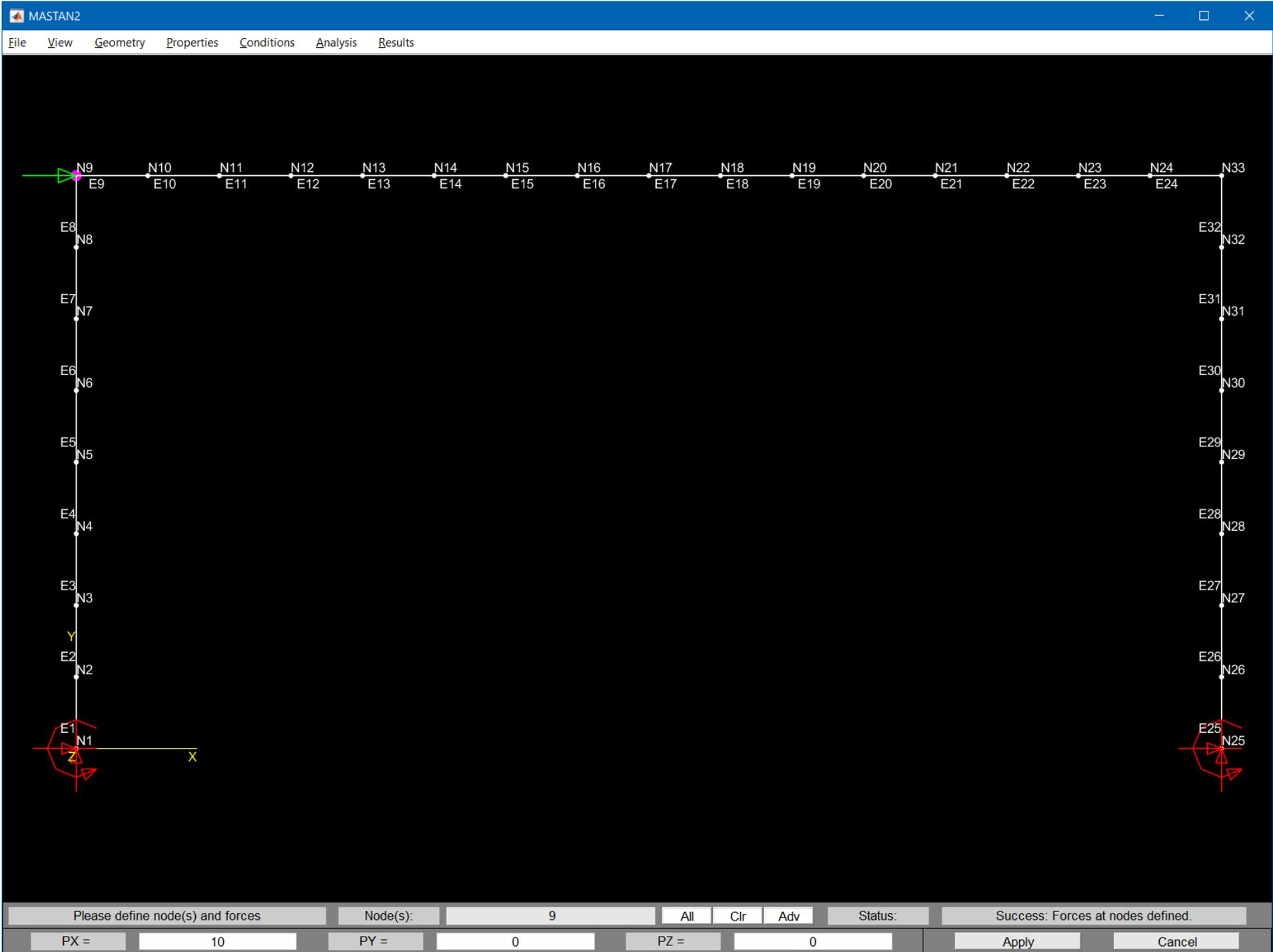


Loading

- 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



The diagram shows a structural model with nodes N1 through N33 and elements E1 through E33. A force is applied at node N9. The status bar indicates that the forces at the nodes have been successfully defined.

Please define node(s) and forces	Node(s):	9	All	Clr	Adv	Status:	Success: Forces at nodes defined.
PX =	10	PY =	0	PZ =	0	Apply	Cancel



MASTAN2

File View Geometry Properties Conditions Analysis Results

Advanced Element Selection

Parallel to: X-axis Y-axis Z-axis

Range (Inclusive) X Y Z

Add Remove Reset

Status: Success: Element loads defined.

Please define element(s) and loads Element(s): 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 All Clr Adv

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. 



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

File View Geometry Properties Conditions Analysis Results

The image displays the MASTAN2 software interface for a frame model. The main window shows a horizontal beam structure with nodes N9 through N24 and elements E9 through E24. The beam is supported by a vertical column on the left (nodes N2-N8) and another vertical column on the right (nodes N25-N32). A coordinate system is defined at the bottom left with nodes N1 and N25, and elements E1 and E25. The status bar at the bottom indicates "Please enter title and select apply" and "Success: Title defined." The title bar shows "Title: Frame".

Please enter title and select apply

Status: Success: Title defined.

Title: Frame

Apply Cancel



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**.



MASTAN2

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

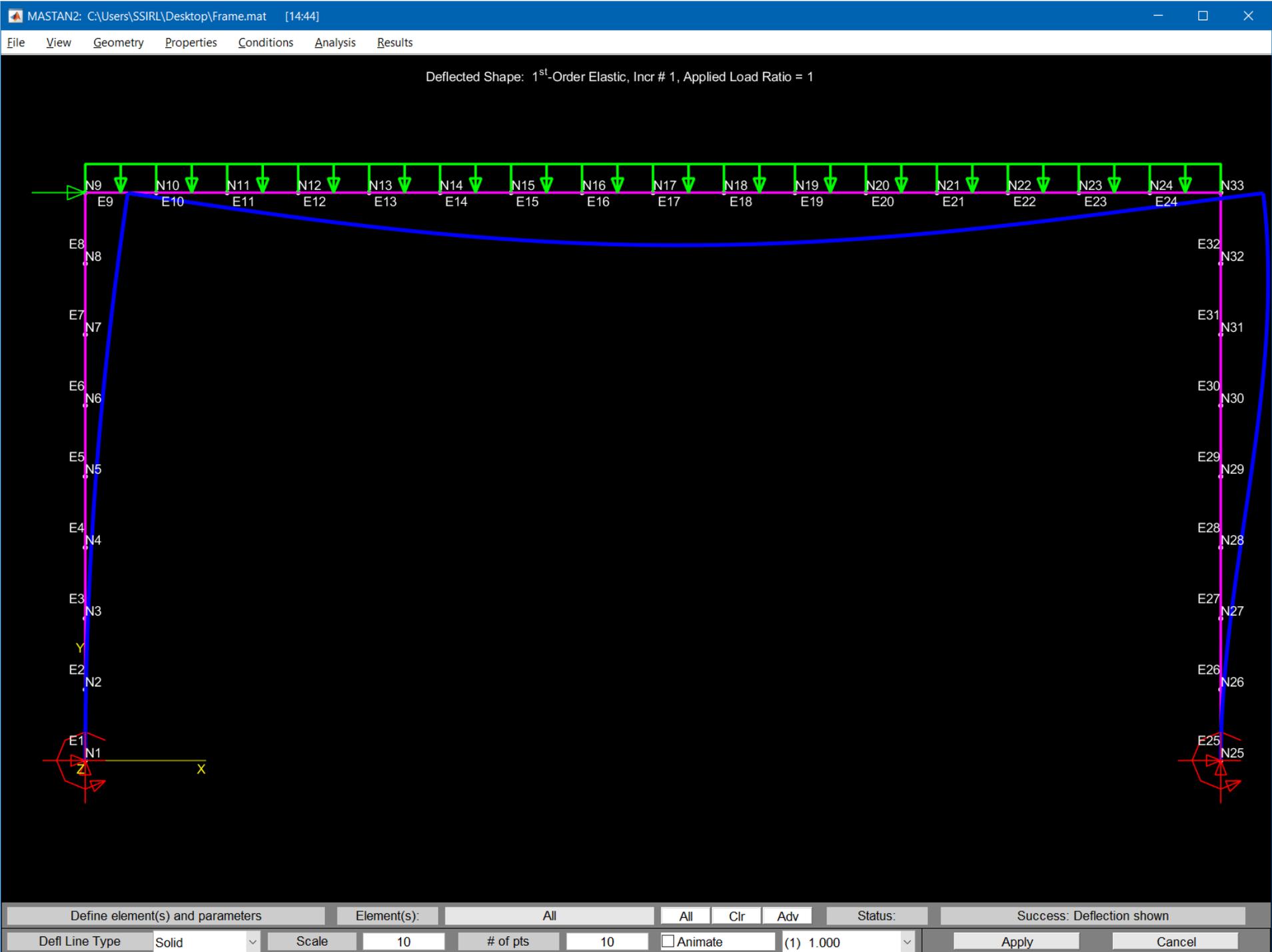
File View Geometry Properties Conditions Analysis Results

The image displays the MASTAN2 software interface for a structural analysis. The main window shows a frame model with nodes labeled N1 through N33 and elements labeled E1 through E32. A distributed load is applied to the top horizontal member, represented by green downward-pointing arrows. The status bar at the bottom indicates the analysis type is 'First-Order Elastic Static Analysis' and the status is 'Success: Analysis Complete'. The applied load ratio is 1.000. The analysis type is set to 'Planar Frame (x-y)'. The status bar also includes 'Apply' and 'Cancel' buttons.

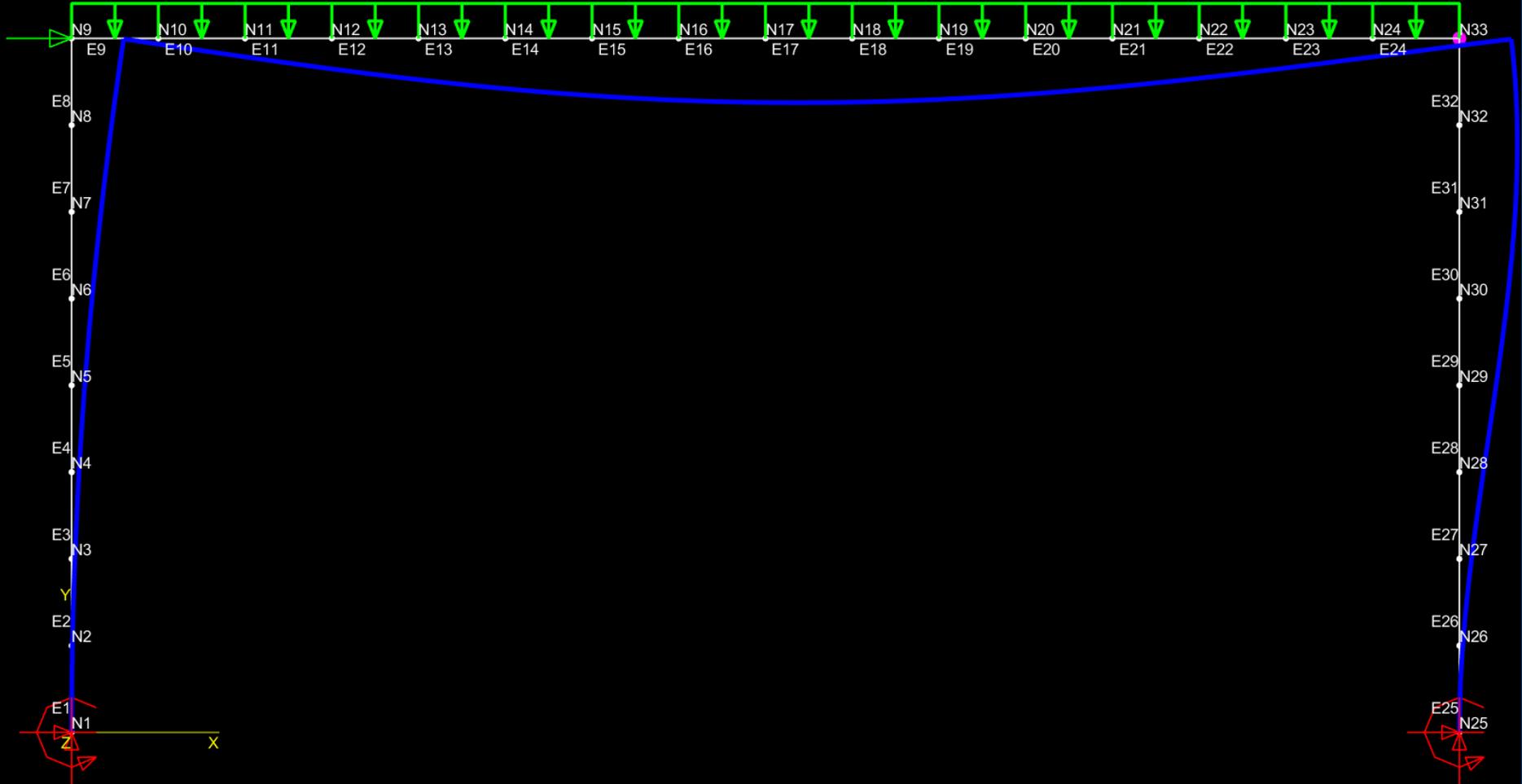
First-Order Elastic Static Analysis Status: Applied Load Ratio = 1.000 ----> Success: Analysis Complete

Analysis Type: Planar Frame (x-y) Apply Cancel





Deflected Shape: 1st-Order Elastic, Incr # 1, Applied Load Ratio = 1



Node:	33	Disp X:	2.688	Disp Y:	-0.03312	Disp Z:		Status:	Success: Disp. at ALR = 1.0000
Displacements	Rot X:		Rot Y:		Rot Z:	0.01235	(1) 1.000	Apply	Cancel



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, the upper right corner **N33**, 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



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

File View Geometry Properties Conditions Analysis Results

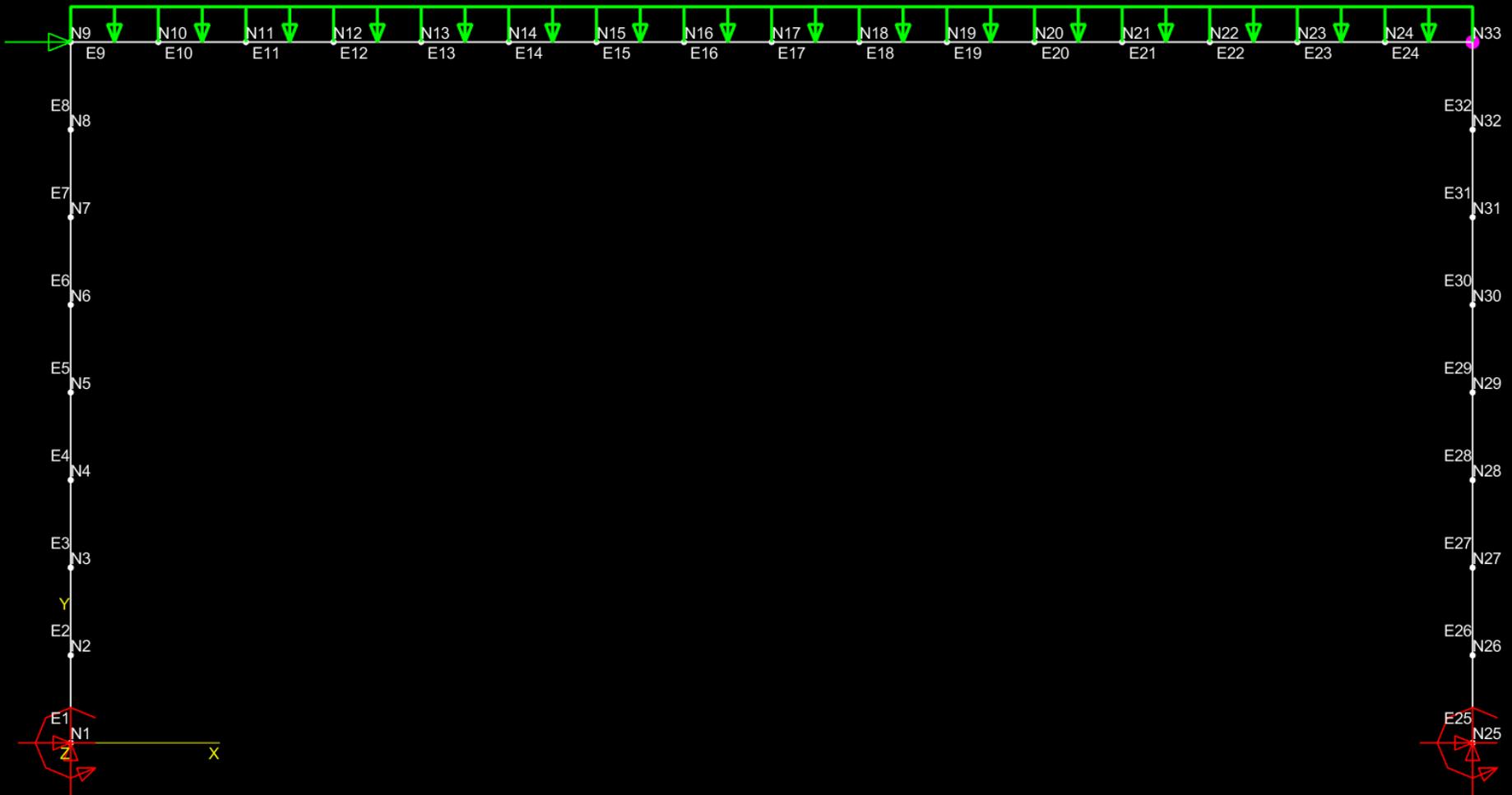
Second-Order Elastic Static Analysis Status: **Incr # 10, Applied Load Ratio = 1.000 --> Success: Analysis Complete**

Solution Type: Predictor-Corrector Incr Size: 0.1 Max. # of Incrs: 10 Max. Appl. Ratio: 1

Analysis Type: Planar Frame (x-y) [Kff] Start New Apply Cancel



MASTAN2



Node:	33	Disp X:	2.852	Disp Y:	-0.05354	Disp Z:		Status:	Success: Disp. at ALR = 1.0000
Displacements:	Rot X:		Rot Y:		Rot Z:	0.01243	(10) 1.000	Apply	Cancel



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**. 



MASTAN2

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

File View Geometry Properties Conditions Analysis Results

Please select node(s) and fixity(s) Node(s): 9 17 33 All Clr Adv Status: Success: Node fixities defined.

X-disp Y-disp Z-disp X-rot Y-rot Z-rot Apply Cancel



MASTAN2

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

File View Geometry Properties Conditions Analysis Results

Please select node(s) and fixity(s)

Node(s): 9 17 33 All Clr Adv Status: Success: Node fixities defined.

X-disp Y-disp Z-disp X-rot Y-rot Z-rot

Apply Cancel

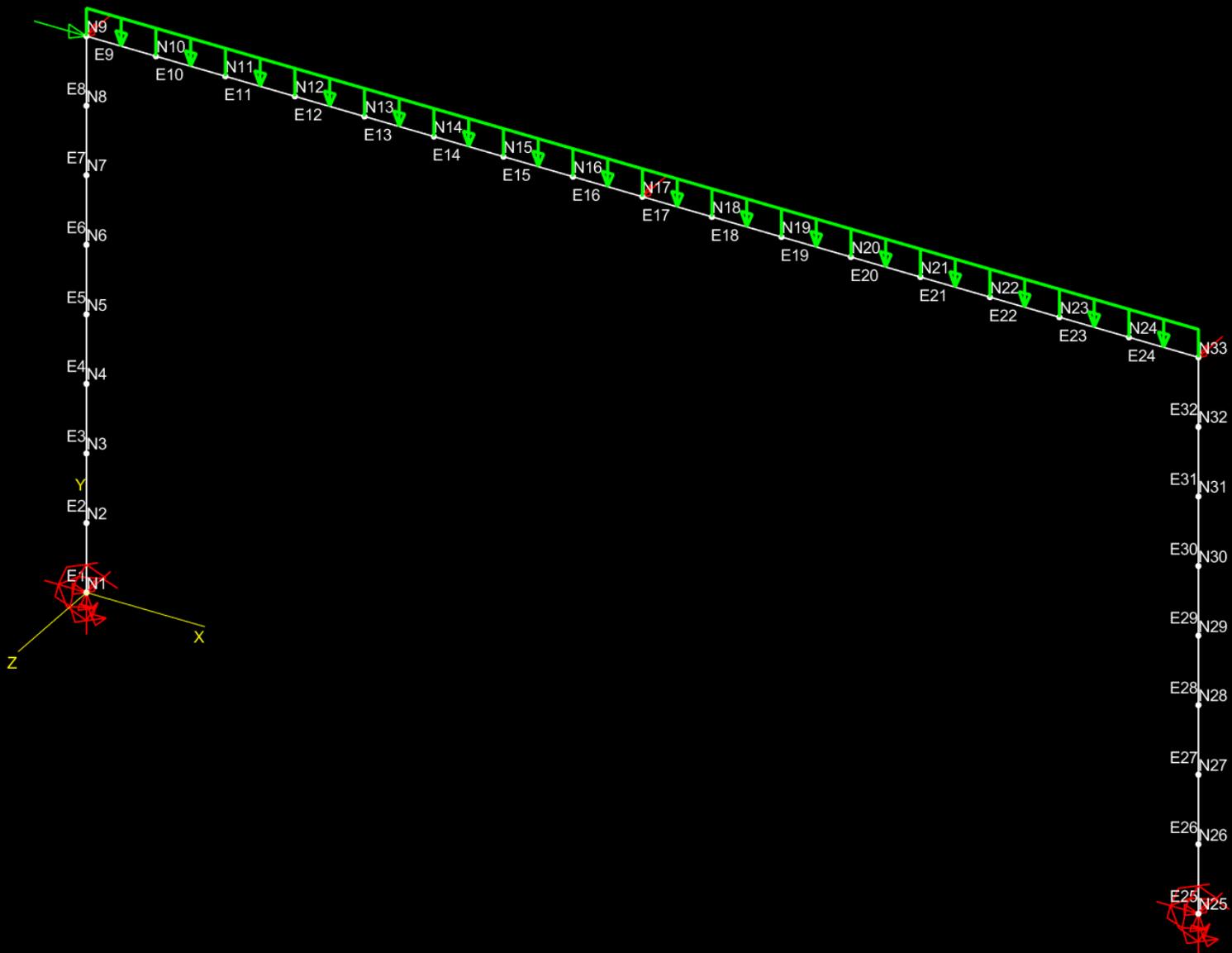


3-D Second-Order Elastic Analysis

- 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.





Second-Order Elastic Static Analysis	Status:	Incr # 7, Applied Load Ratio = 0.700 --> Analysis Halted: Limit Reached					
Solution Type:	Predictor-Corrector	Incr Size:	0.1	Max. # of Incrs:	10	Max. Appl. Ratio:	1
Analysis Type:	Space Frame	<input type="checkbox"/> [Kff]	Start New	Apply	Cancel		



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 warping end conditions are changed.



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

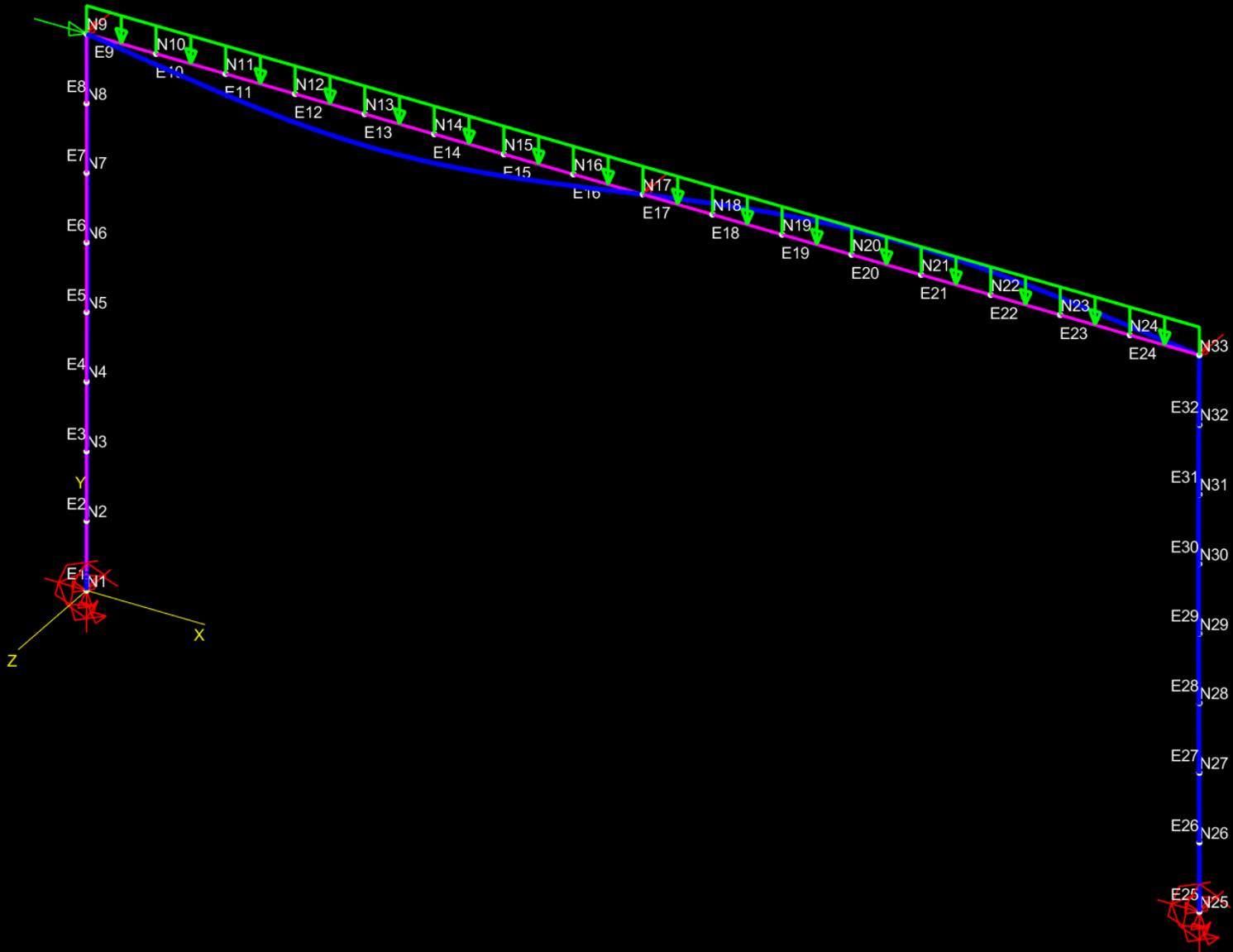
File View Geometry Properties Conditions Analysis Results

Elastic Critical Load Analysis Status: # of Modes Calculated = 1 ----> Success: Analysis Complete

Analysis Type: Space Frame Max. # of Modes: < 1 > Apply Cancel



Deflected Shape: Elastic Critical Load, Mode # 1, Applied Load Ratio = 0.68709



Define element(s) and parameters		Element(s):	All	All	Clr	Adv	Status:	Success: Deflection shown	
Defl Line Type	Solid	Scale	30	# of pts	10	<input type="checkbox"/> Animate	(1) 0.687	Apply	Cancel



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. 



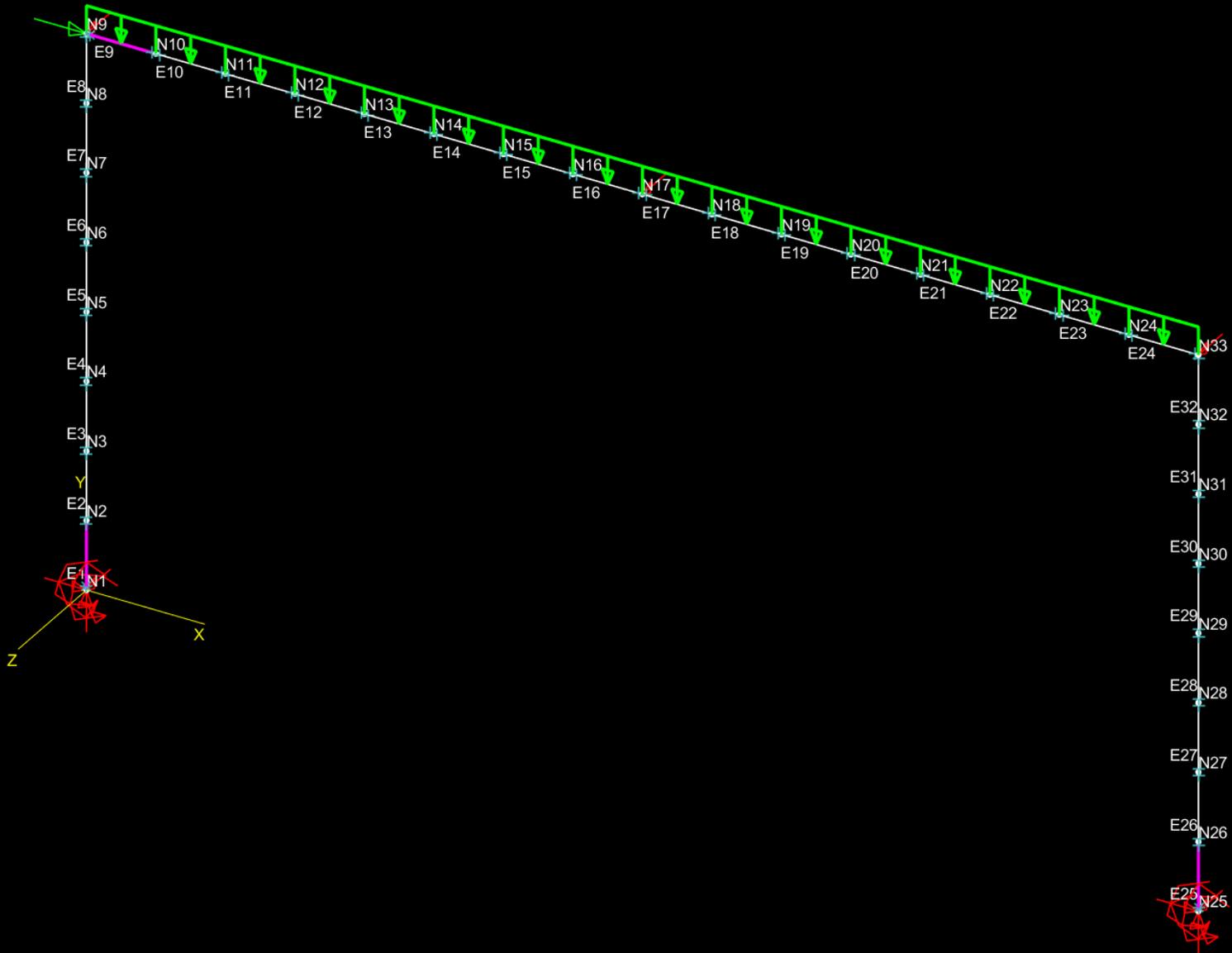
MASTAN2: C:\Users\SSIRL\Desktop\Fram.mat [14:44]

File View Geometry Properties Conditions Analysis Results

Define element(s) and warping restraint Element(s): All All Clr Adv Status: Success: Warping Restraint defined.

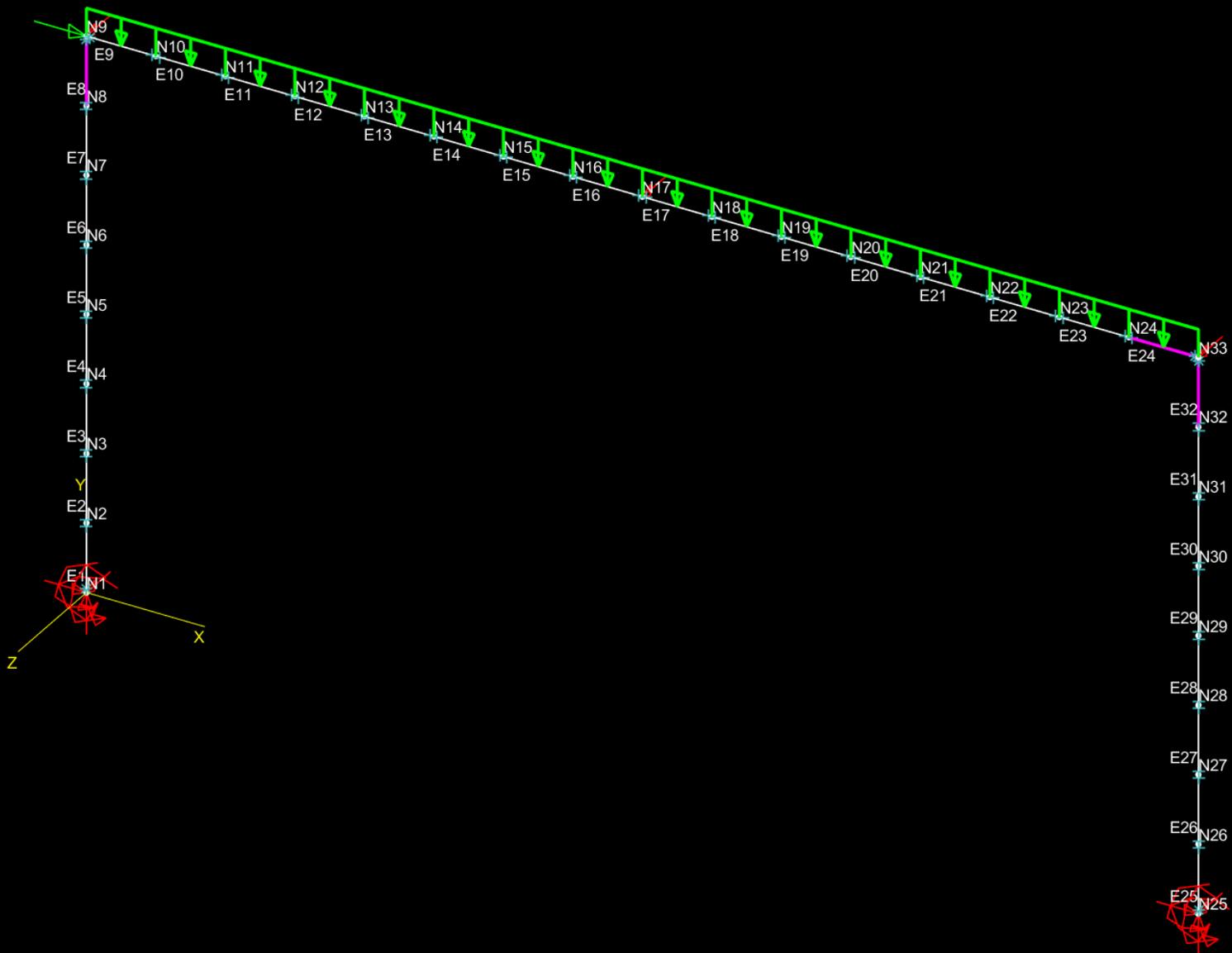
Node i	Warping Restraint	Continuous	Node j	Warping Restraint	Continuous	Apply	Cancel
--------	-------------------	------------	--------	-------------------	------------	-------	--------





Define element(s) and warping restraint		Element(s):	1 25 9	All	Clr	Adv	Status:	Success: Warping Restraint defined.	
Node i	Warping Restraint	Fixed	Node j	Warping Restraint	Continuous		Apply	Cancel	





Define element(s) and warping restraint		Element(s):	8 24 32	All	Clr	Adv	Status:	Success: Warping Restraint defined.	
Node i	Warping Restraint	Continuous	Node j	Warping Restraint	Fixed		Apply	Cancel	



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 initial 3-D 2nd order analysis.



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

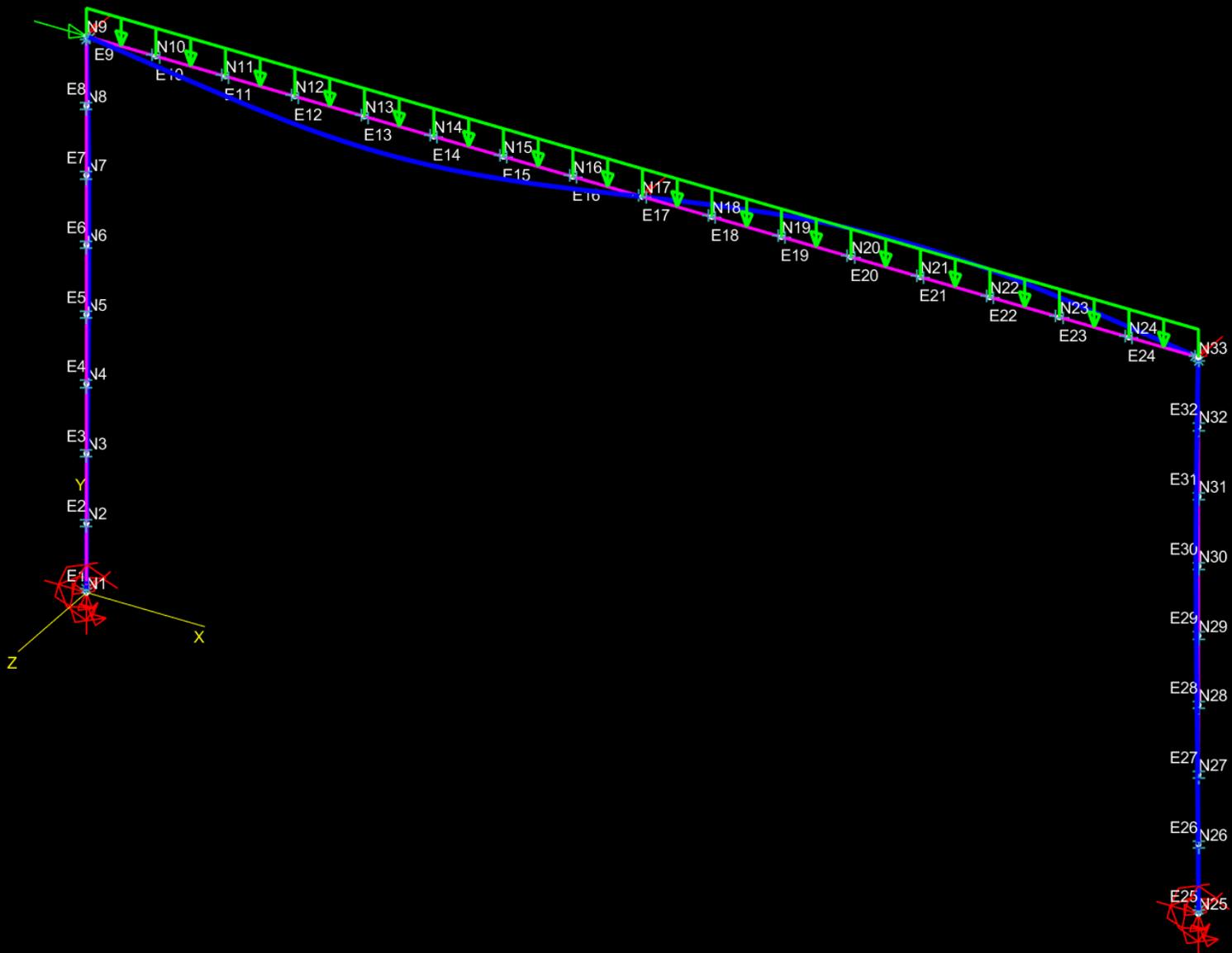
File View Geometry Properties Conditions Analysis Results

Elastic Critical Load Analysis Status: # of Modes Calculated = 1 ----> Success: Analysis Complete

Analysis Type: Space Frame Max. # of Modes: < 1 > Apply Cancel



Deflected Shape: Elastic Critical Load, Mode # 1, Applied Load Ratio = 1.3106



Define element(s) and parameters	Element(s):	All	All	Clr	Adv	Status:	Success: Deflection shown		
Defl Line Type	Solid	Scale	30	# of pts	10	<input type="checkbox"/> Animate	(1) 1.311	Apply	Cancel



3-D Second-Order Elastic Analysis

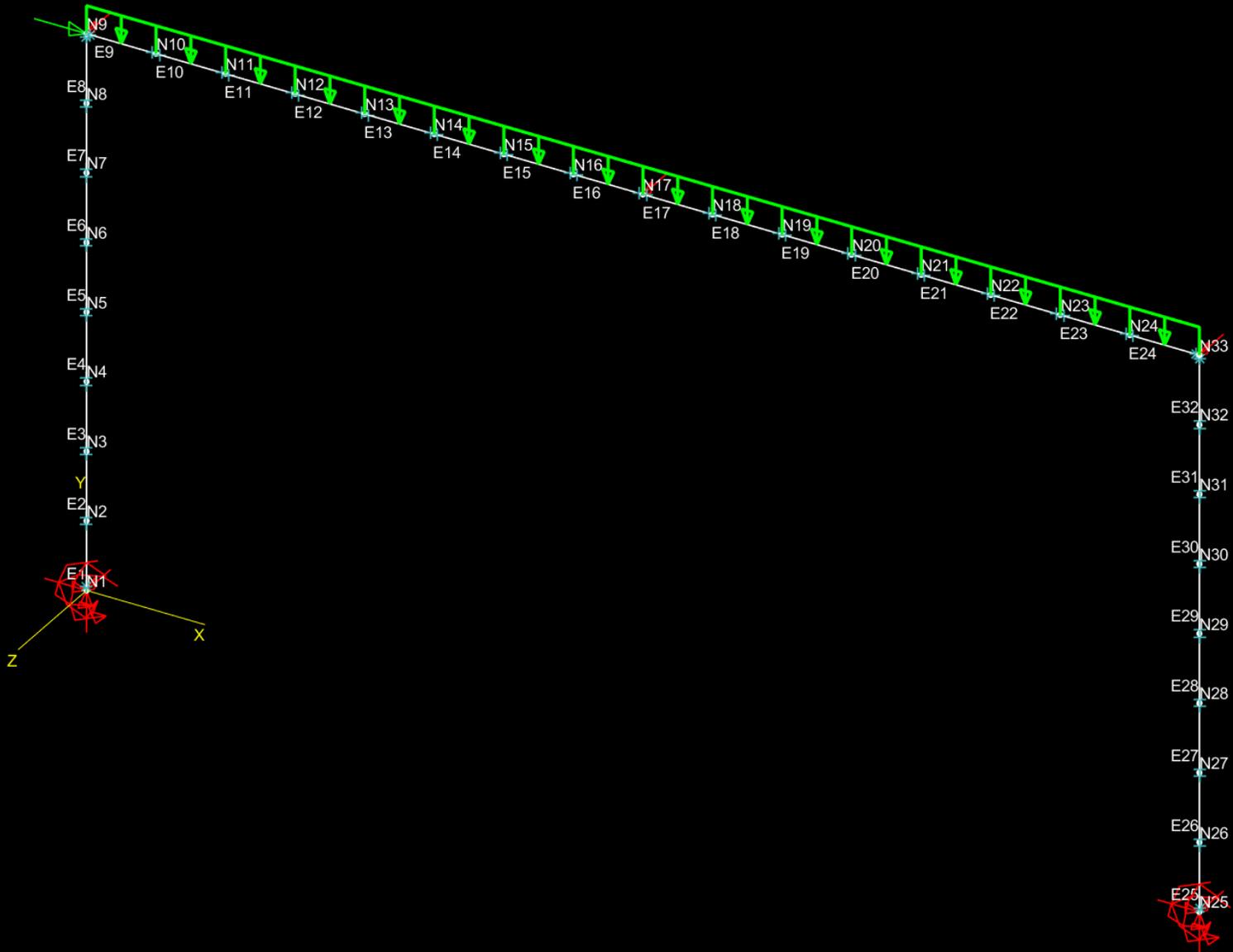
- 1) From the **Analysis** menu select **Static** and submenu option **2nd-Order Elastic**.
- 2) At the bottom menu bar, the **Analysis Type:** should already be set to **Space Frame** as desired.
- 3) Click on the **Apply** button to perform the analysis. 
- 4) From the **Results** menu select **Node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

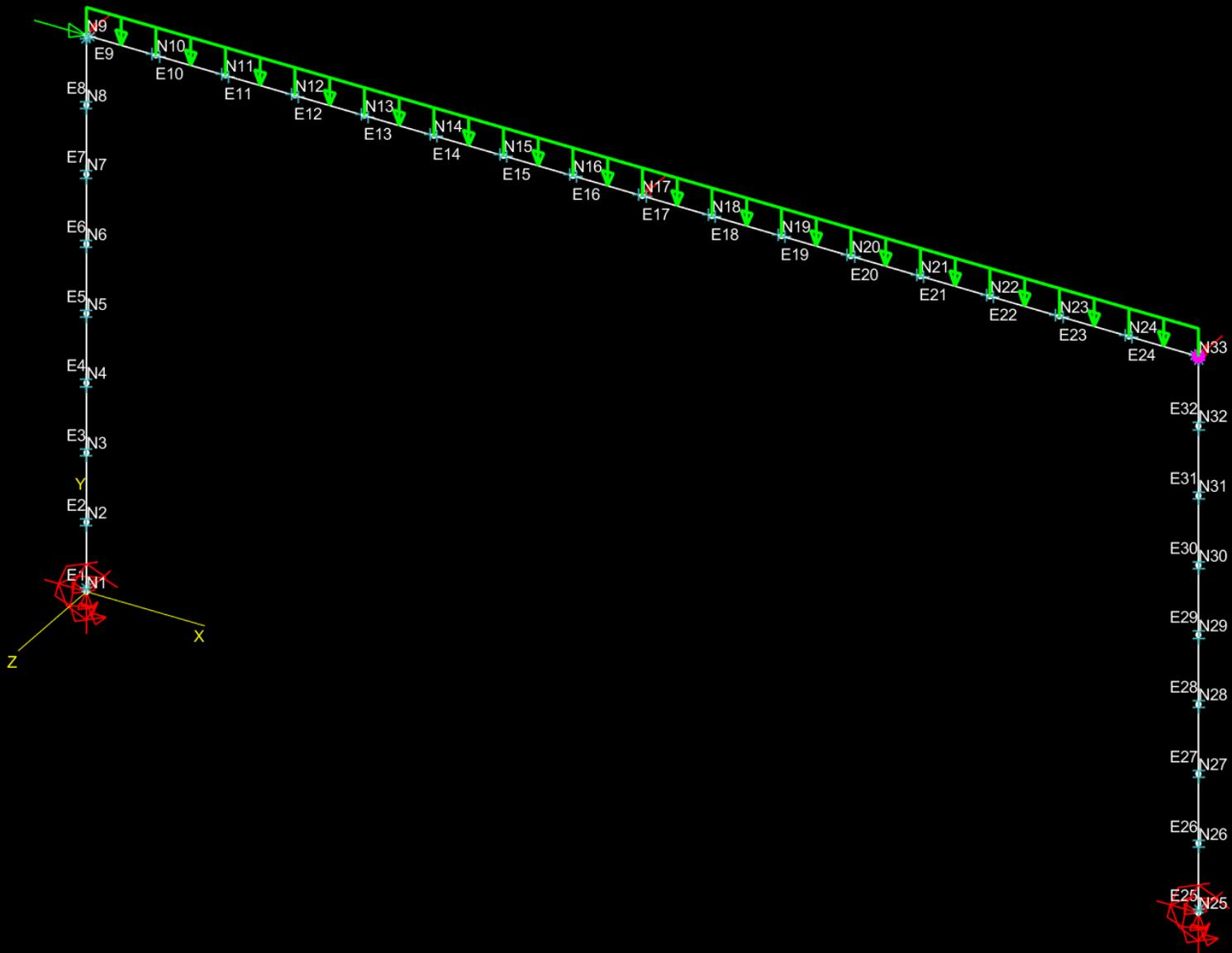
The deflection response is the same as 2-D as no out-of-plane loading or displacements were added. The same axial and flexural deformations are being modeled. The introduction of the 3-D analysis highlighted the existing out-of-plane instability and the analysis could not proceed past the bifurcation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





Second-Order Elastic Static Analysis	Status:	Incr # 10, Applied Load Ratio = 1.000 --> Success: Analysis Complete		
Solution Type: Predictor-Corrector	Incr Size: 0.1	Max. # of Incrs: 10	Max. Appl. Ratio: 1	
Analysis Type: Space Frame	<input type="checkbox"/> [Kff]	Start New	Apply	Cancel





Node:	33	Disp X	2.852	Disp Y	-0.05354	Disp Z	0	Status:	Success: Disp. at ALR = 1.0000
Displacements	Rot X	0	Rot Y	0	Rot Z	0.01243	(10) 1.000	Apply	Cancel



Section 5: Using MSAsect

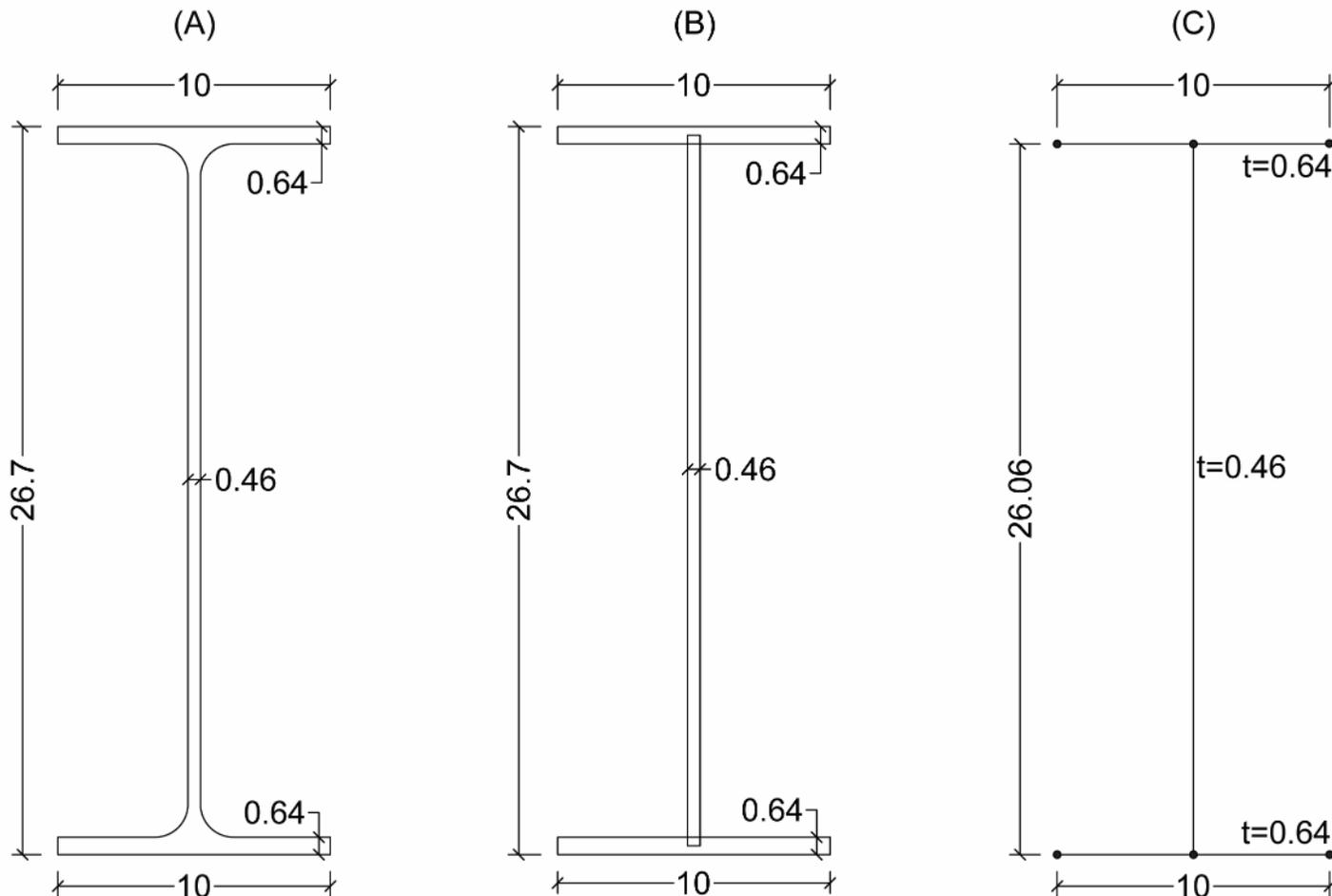
MSASect

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-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

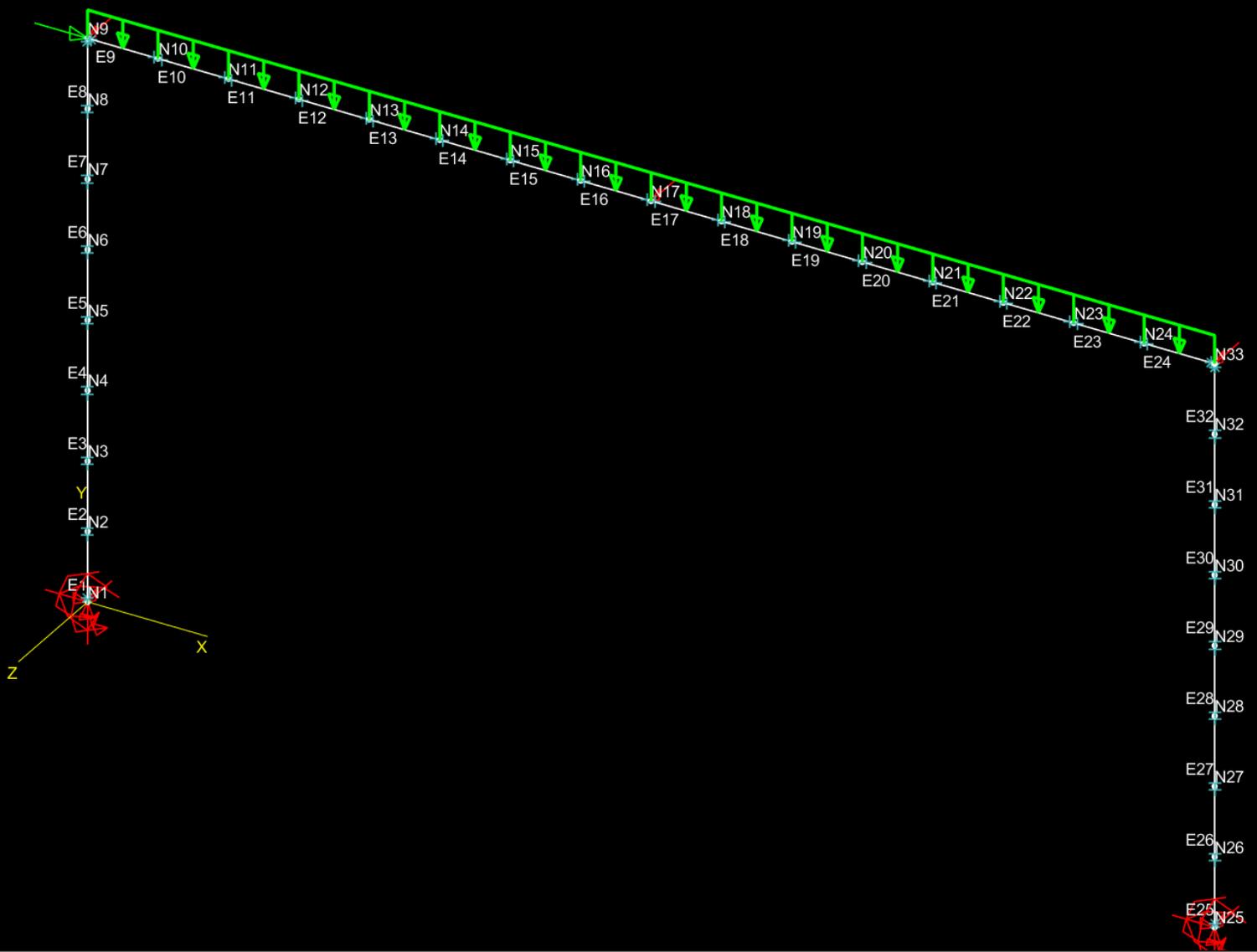
The W27x84 cross section is shown below. Figure A illustrates the full cross section with fillets that is associated with the AISC table values. Figure B illustrates the simplified section with overlap and no fillets that represents the cross section to be calculated by MSASect. These are the dimensions 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 current 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 **Export to MASTAN2** to copy values to main program. Then click **Close** to return.
- 7) Click edit box to right of **Name:** and enter **W27x84Hand**. 
- 8) Click **Apply** to define Section 3. 



Please enter section properties		Section 3		Name:		MSASect		Status:	
Area =	0	I z-z =	0	I y-y =	0	J =	0	Cw =	0
Ysc =	0	Zsc =	0	BetaV =	0	BetaW =	0	Betaw =	0
Z w-w =	inf	Z v-v =	inf	A v-v =	inf	A w-w =	inf	Advanced	
								Apply	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=		t1=	
B2=		t2=	
D=		t3=	

 Database

Section View

(+) \leftarrow Z \rightarrow (-)
 (-) \leftarrow Y \rightarrow (+)

Section Properties Name: Phi= Status:

Area =	I z-z =	I y-y =	J =	Cw =
Ysc =	Zsc =	BetaV =	BetaW =	Betaw =
Z w-w =	Z v-v =	A v-v =	A w-w =	I y-z =



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

 Database

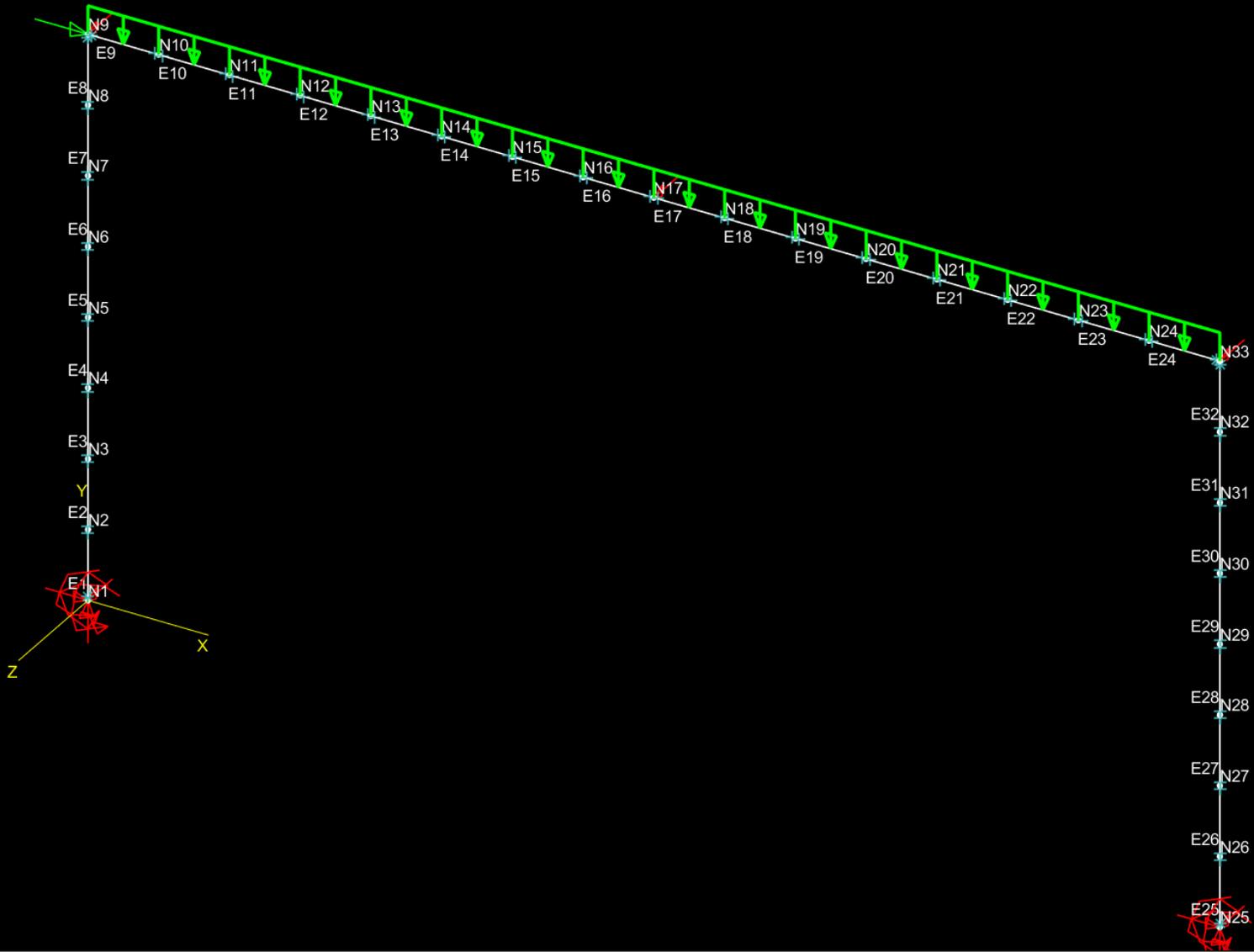
Section View

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

Section Properties Name: Phi= 0 Status: **Calculated successfully!**

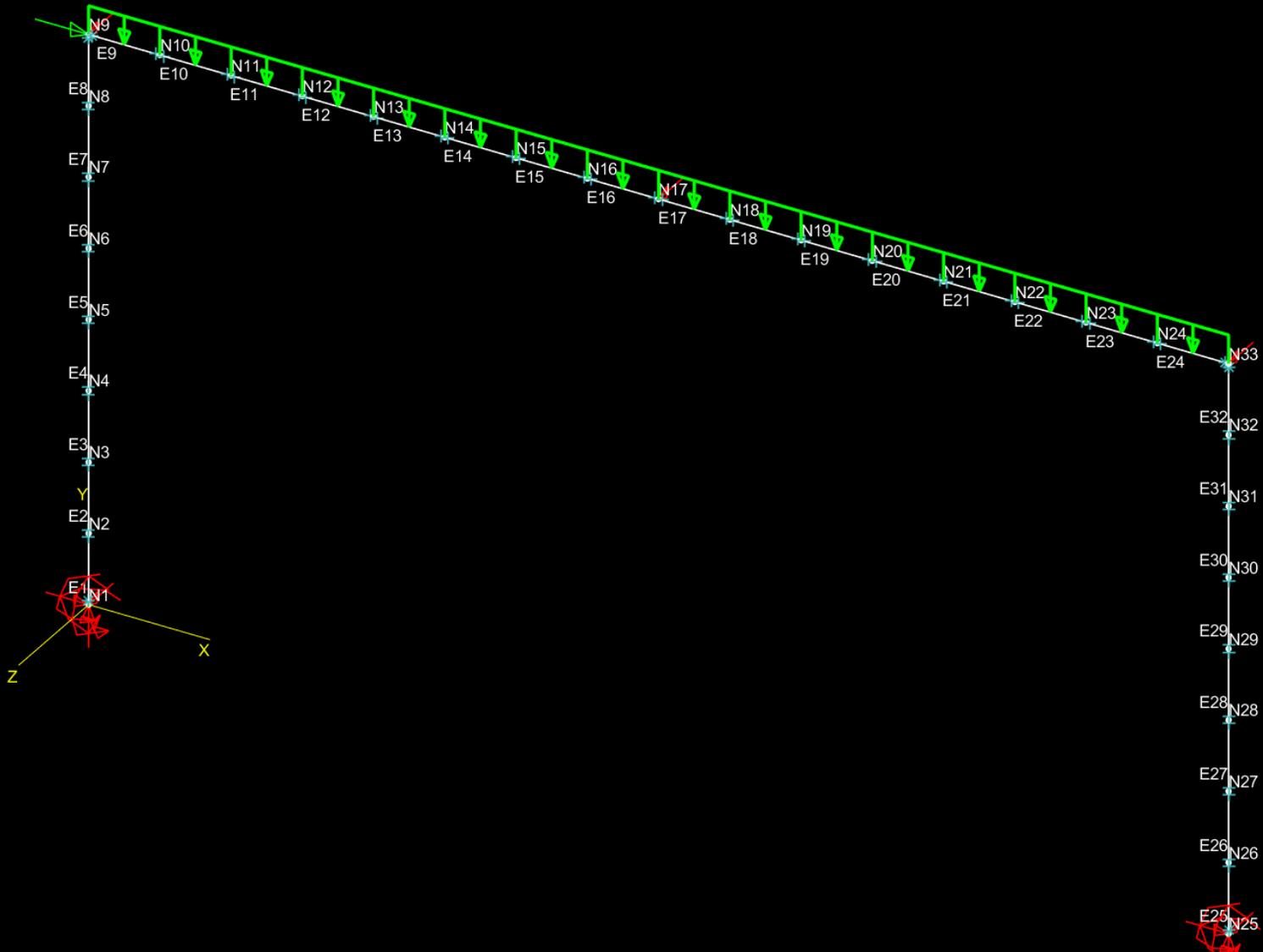
Area =	2.479e+01	I z-z =	2.852e+03	I y-y =	1.069e+02	J =	2.593e+00	Cw =	1.811e+04
Ysc =	0	Zsc =	0	BetaV =	0	BetaW =	0	Betaw =	0
Z w-w =	2.449e+02	Z v-v =	3.200e+01	A v-v =	1.228e+01	A w-w =	1.280e+01	I y-z =	-6.395e-13





Please enter section properties		Section 3	Name:	W27x84Hand	MSASect	Status:					
Area =	24.7876	I z-z =	2852.05	I y-y =	106.878	J =	2.59315	Cw =	18110	I y-z =	-6.39488e-13
Ysc =	0	Zsc =	0	BetaV =	0	BetaW =	0	Betaw =	0	Advanced ▾	
Z w-w =	244.883	Z v-v =	32	A v-v =	12.282	A w-w =	12.8	Apply		Cancel	





Please enter section properties		Section 4	Name:	MSASect	Status:	Success: Section 3 defined.					
Area =	0	I z-z =	0	I y-y =	0	J =	0	Cw =	0	I y-z =	0
Ysc =	0	Zsc =	0	BetaV =	0	BetaW =	0	Betaw =	0	Advanced ▾	
Z w-w =	inf	Z v-v =	inf	A v-v =	inf	A w-w =	inf	Apply		Cancel	



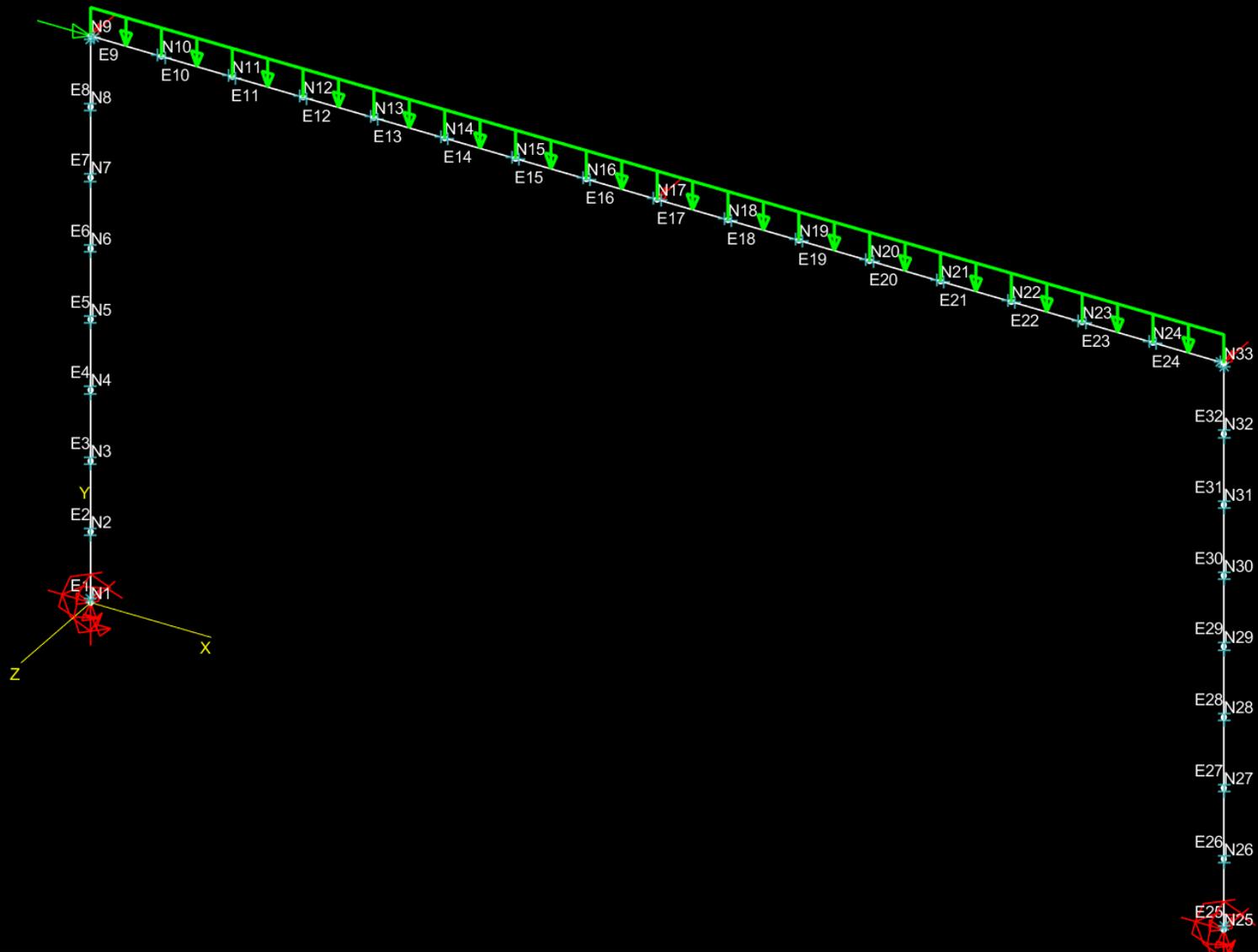
MSASect Results

- 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, it can be seen that the majority of the calculated properties match well.





Select Section # for information	Section #	3	Name:	W27x84Hand	Status:	Success: Section 3 displayed					
Area =	24.7876	I z-z =	2852.05	I y-y =	106.878	J =	2.5932	Cw =	18110	I y-z =	-6.3949e-13
Ysc =	0	Zsc =	0	BetaV =	0	BetaW =	0	Betaw =	0	Phi =	-1.3347e-14
Z w-w =	244.883	Z v-v =	32	A v-v =	12.282	A w-w =	12.8	Cancel			



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	ID:	1	Add
2	Z-Coord. =	5	Modify
3	Y-Coord. =	13.03	Delete
4			
5			

-Segments-

1	ID:	1	Add
2	Start Node =	1	Modify
3	End Node =	2	Delete
4	Thickness =	0.64	
5			

Section View

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				

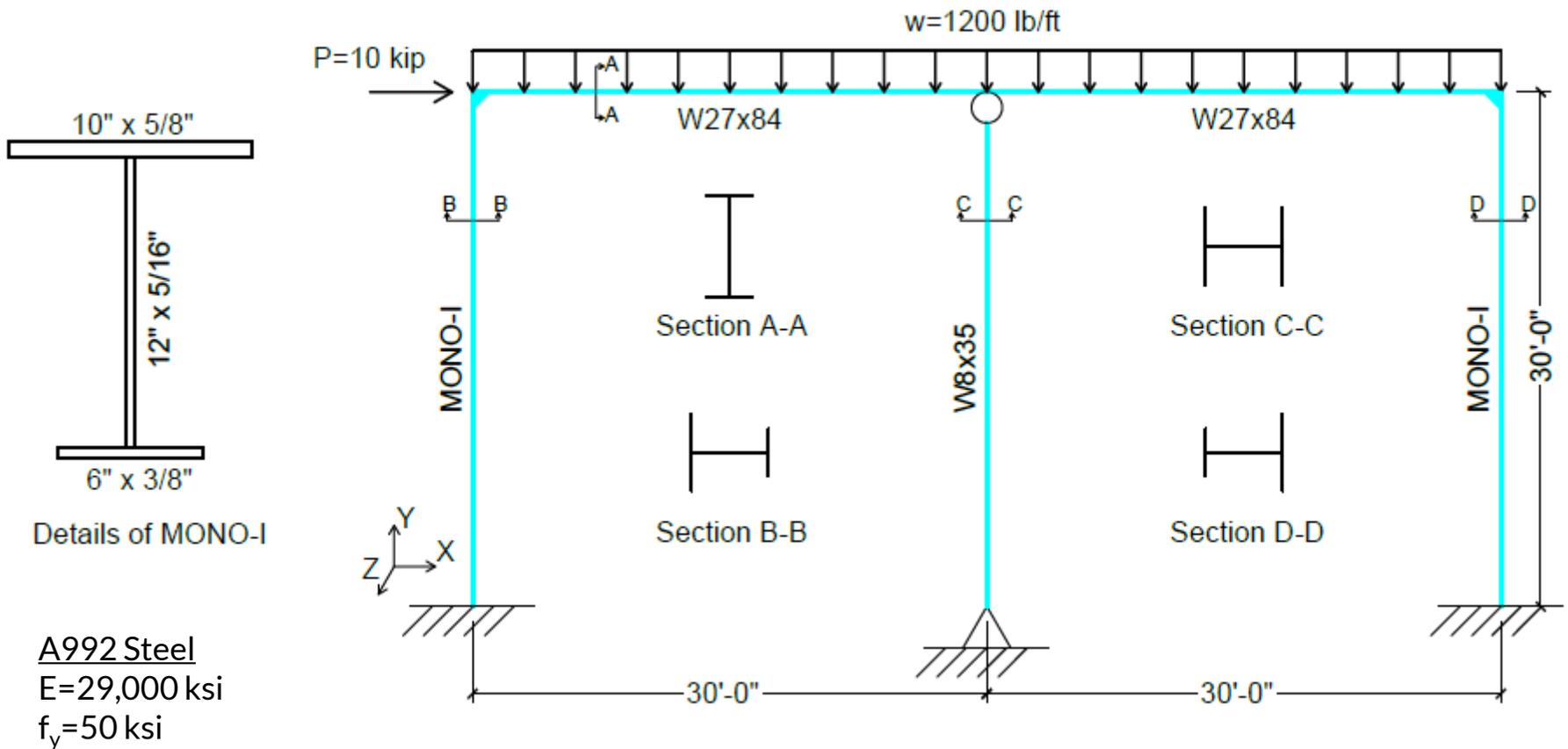
Reset Open Save Save As Export to Mastan2 Cancel



Section 6: Frame Analysis with Non-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.



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. 

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File View Geometry Properties Conditions Analysis Results

The image shows the MASTAN2 software interface. The main window displays a frame model with nodes labeled N1 through N34 and elements labeled E1 through E33. The model consists of a vertical column on the left, a horizontal beam at the top, and a vertical column on the right. A 3D coordinate system (X, Y, Z) is shown at the bottom left. A dialog box is open at the bottom of the window, prompting the user to enter the coordinates of node 34. The dialog box contains the following text:

Please enter coordinates of node

Status: Success: Node 34 defined.

x = 360 y = 0 z = 0

Apply Cancel



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

File View Geometry Properties Conditions Analysis Results

Please select element end nodes and define beta

Status: Success: Element 33 defined.

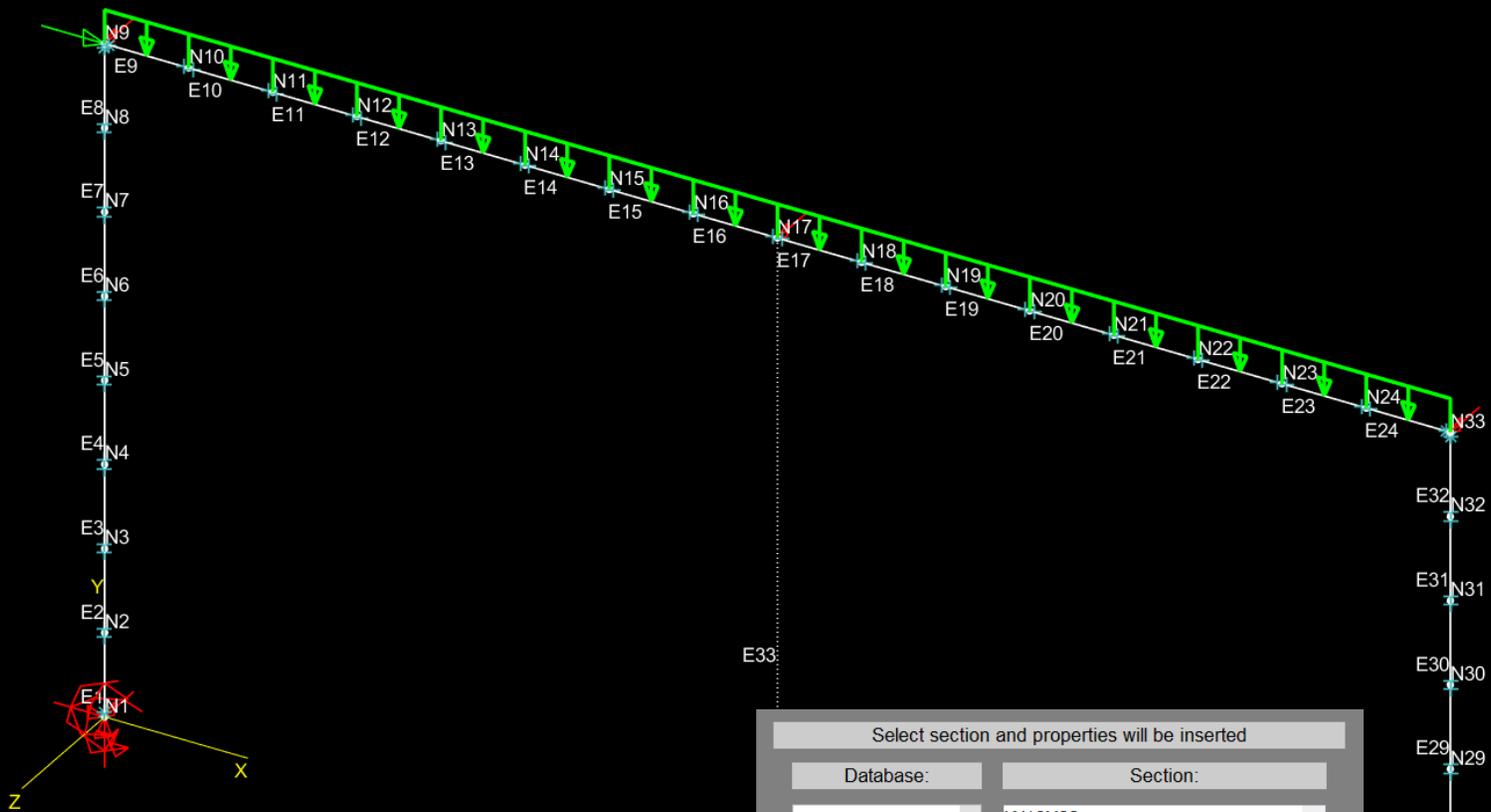
Node i Node j Beta (Deg) 0.0 Apply Cancel



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.
- 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.
- 9) Assign Section 4 properties by clicking the **Apply** button. 



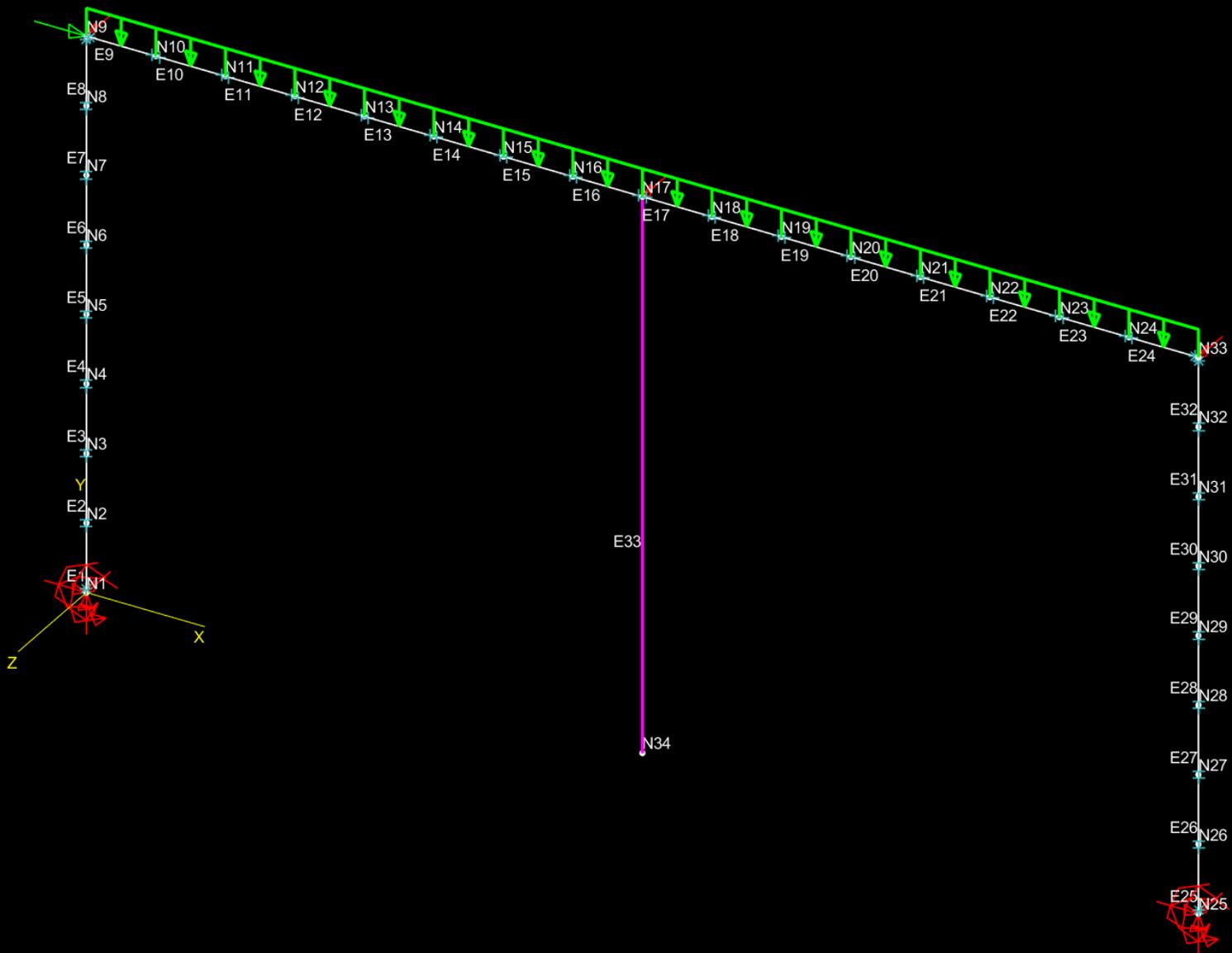


Select section and properties will be inserted

Database:	AISC (in)	Section:	W10X22
Type:	W Shapes		W10X19
Shear Areas:	infinite		W10X17
			W10X15
			W10X12
			W8X67
			W8X58
			W8X48
			W8X40
			W8X35
			W8X31
			W8X28
			W8X24
			W8X21
			W8X18

Please enter section properties		Section 5	Name:		<input checked="" type="radio"/> 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



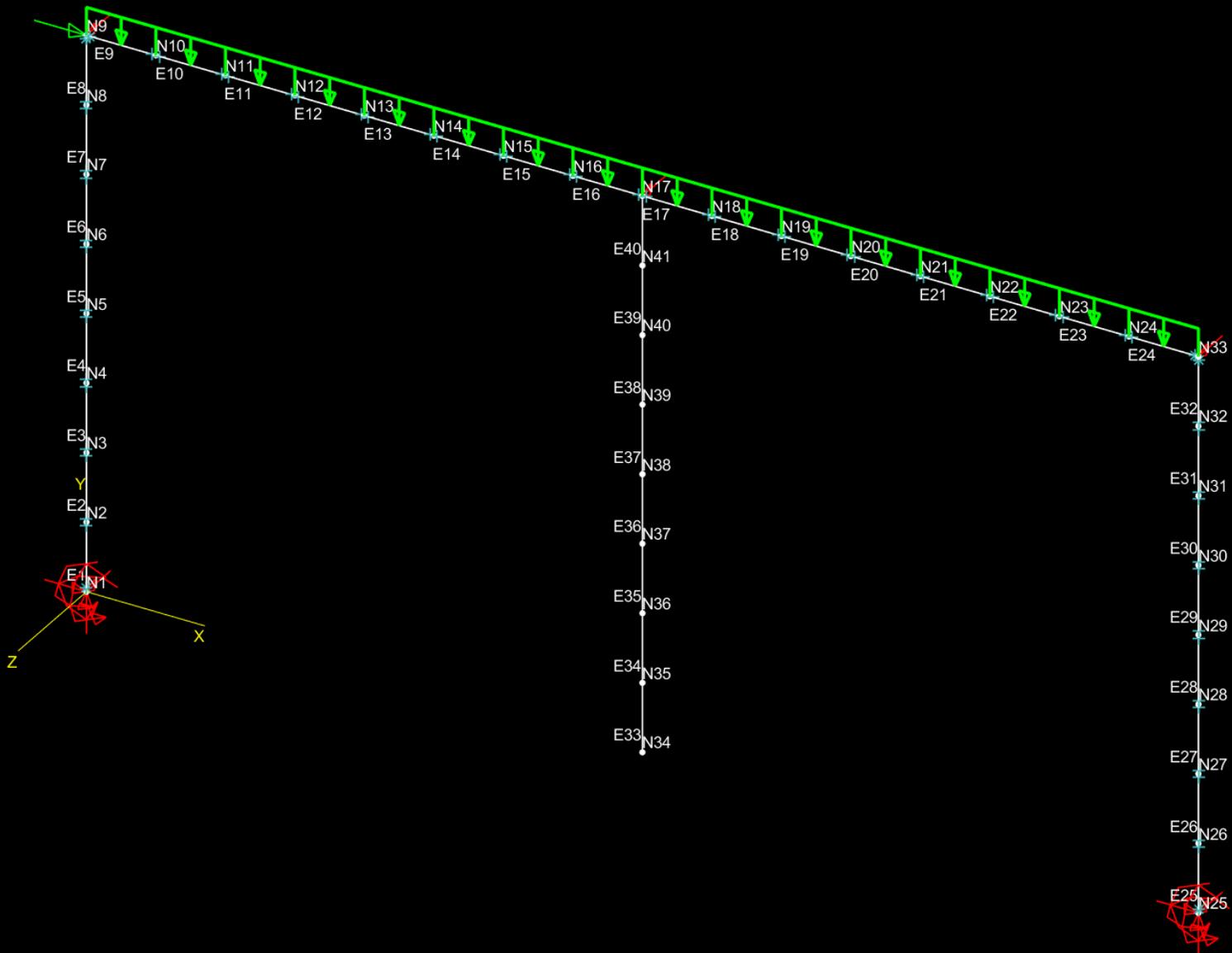


Select Section # and element(s)	Element(s):	33	All	Clr	Adv	Status:	Success: Section attached.
Section #	4	Details: W8X35	<Click to see properties>			Apply	Cancel



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. 
- 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. 



Please select element(s) and number of segments

Status:

Success: Element(s) subdivided.

Element(s):

All Clr Adv

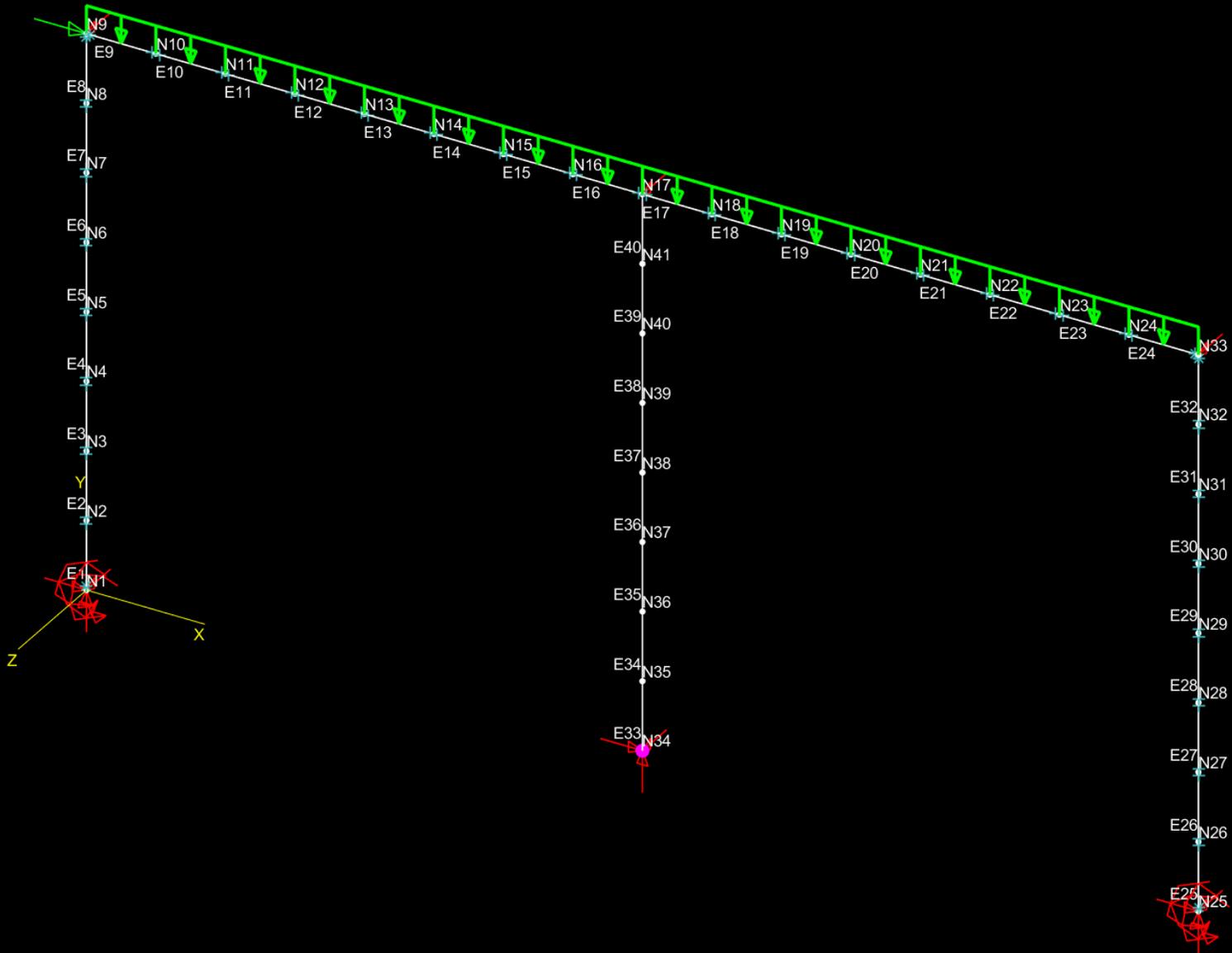
of Segments =

< 8 >

Apply

Cancel





Please select node(s) and fixity(s) Node(s): 34 All Clr Adv Status: Success: Node fixities defined.

X-disp Y-disp Z-disp X-rot Y-rot Z-rot Apply Cancel



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. 

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File View Geometry Properties Conditions Analysis Results

Advanced Element Selection

Parallel to: X-axis Y-axis Z-axis

Range (Inclusive):

359	X	361
-inf	Y	+inf
-inf	Z	+inf

Add Remove Reset

Status: Success: Warping Restraint defined.

Define element(s) and warping restraint Element(s): 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 All Clr Adv

Node i	Warping Restraint	Continuous	Node j	Warping Restraint	Continuous
--------	-------------------	------------	--------	-------------------	------------

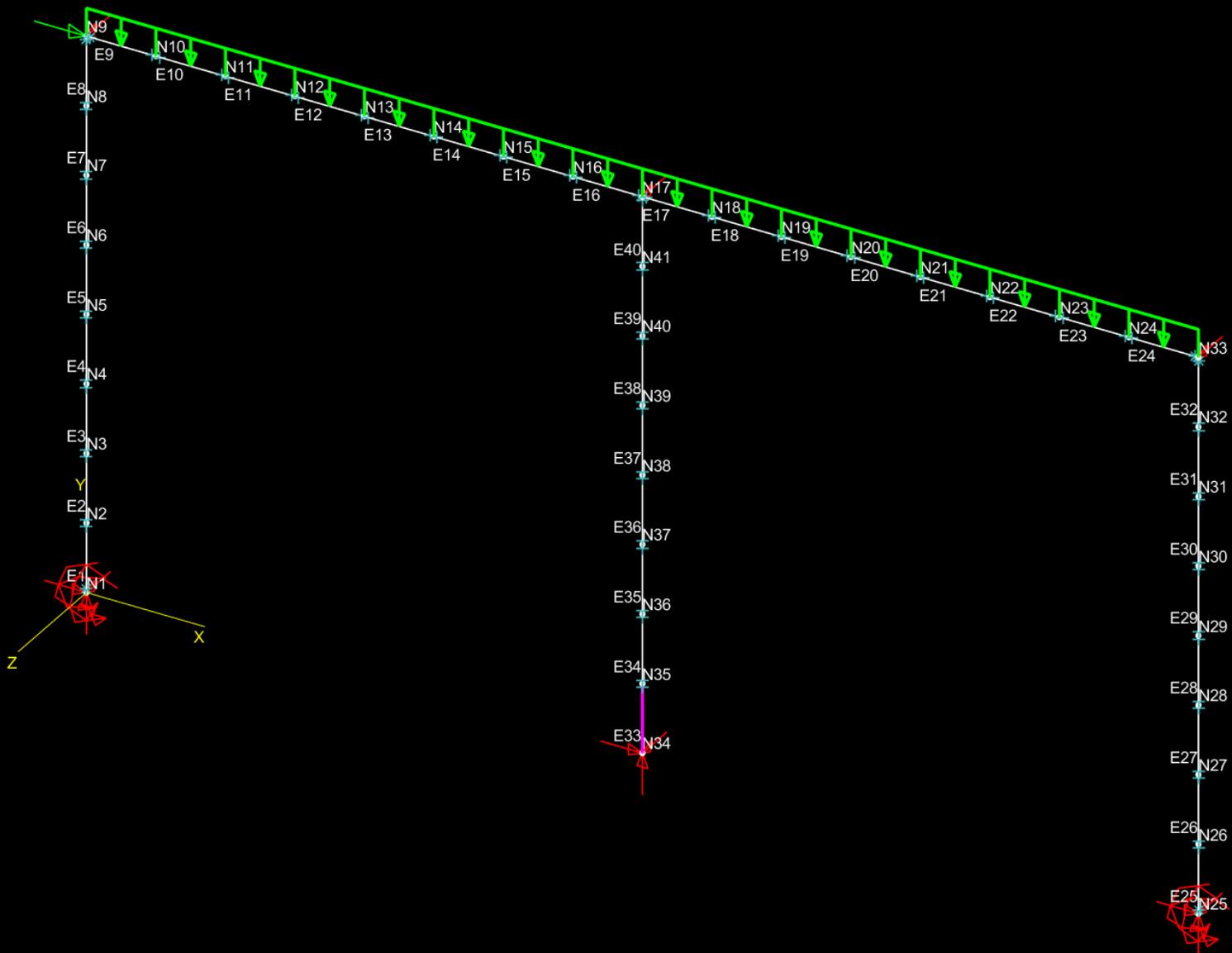
Apply Cancel



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 members 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. 

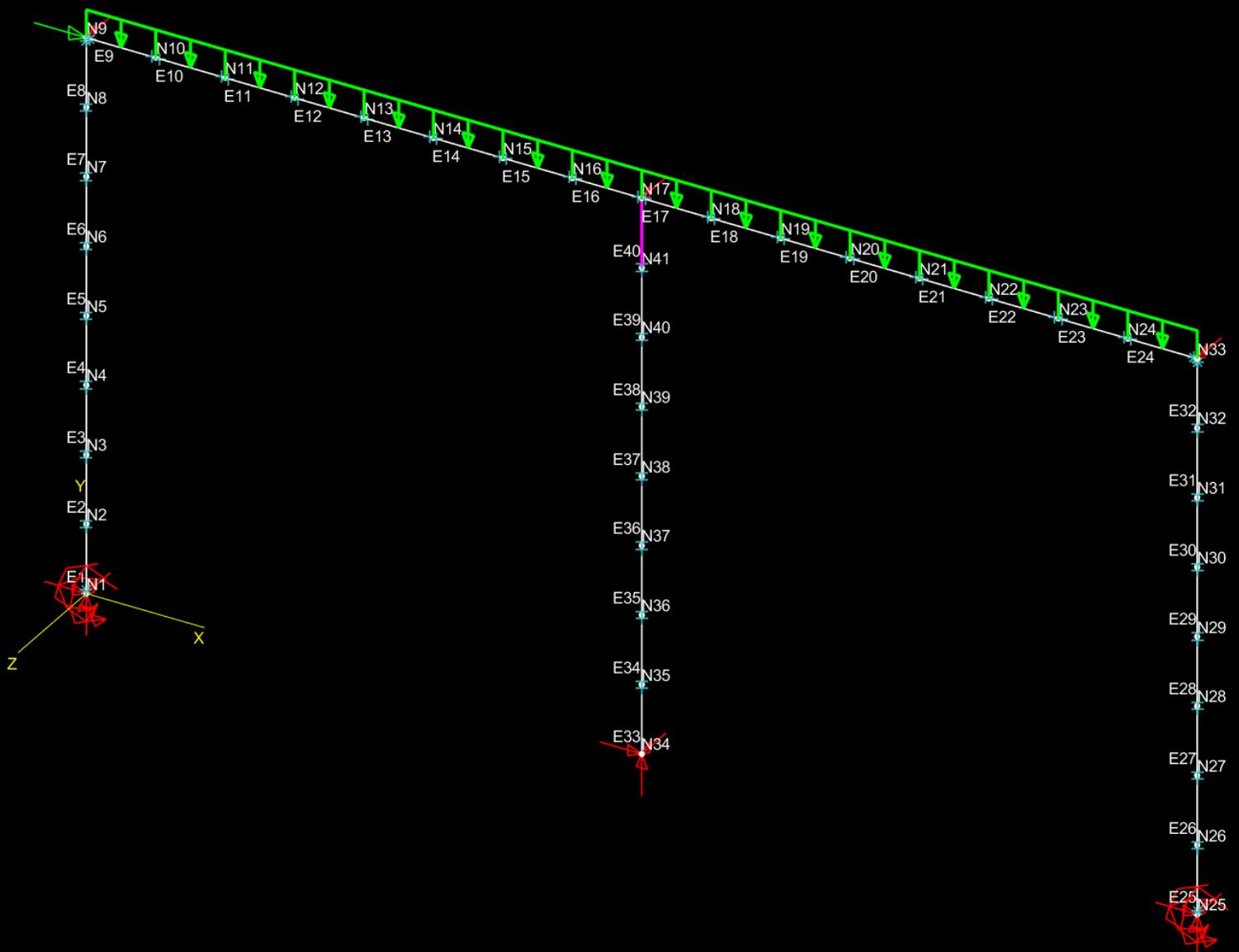




Define element(s) and warping restraint			Element(s):	33	All	Clr	Adv	Status:	Success: Warping Restraint defined.	
Node i	Warping Restraint	Free	Node j	Warping Restraint	Continuous			Apply	Cancel	



MASTAN2

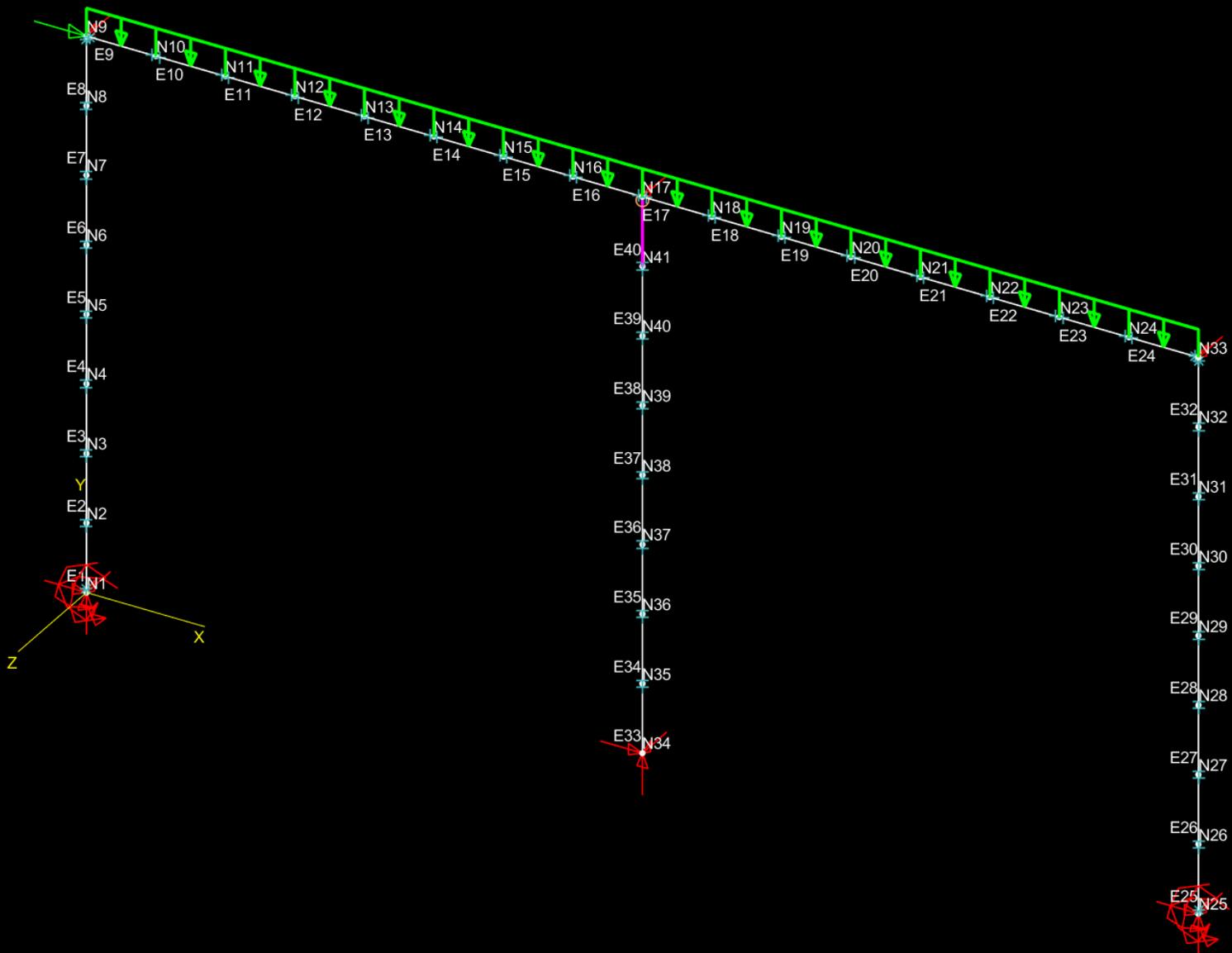


Define element(s) and warping restraint		Element(s):	40	All	Clr	Adv	Status:	Success: Warping Restraint defined.	
Node i	Warping Restraint	Continuous	Node j	Warping Restraint	Free		Apply	Cancel	



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. 



Define element(s) and connections				Element(s):	40	All	Clr	Adv	Status:	Success: Connection(s) defined.
Node i	Type	Rigid	kz	inf	ky	inf				
Node j	Type	Pinned	kz	0	ky	0			Apply	Cancel



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 **Export to MASTAN2** to copy values to main program. Then click **Close** to return.
- 7) Click edit box to right of **Name:** and enter **Mono I**
- 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

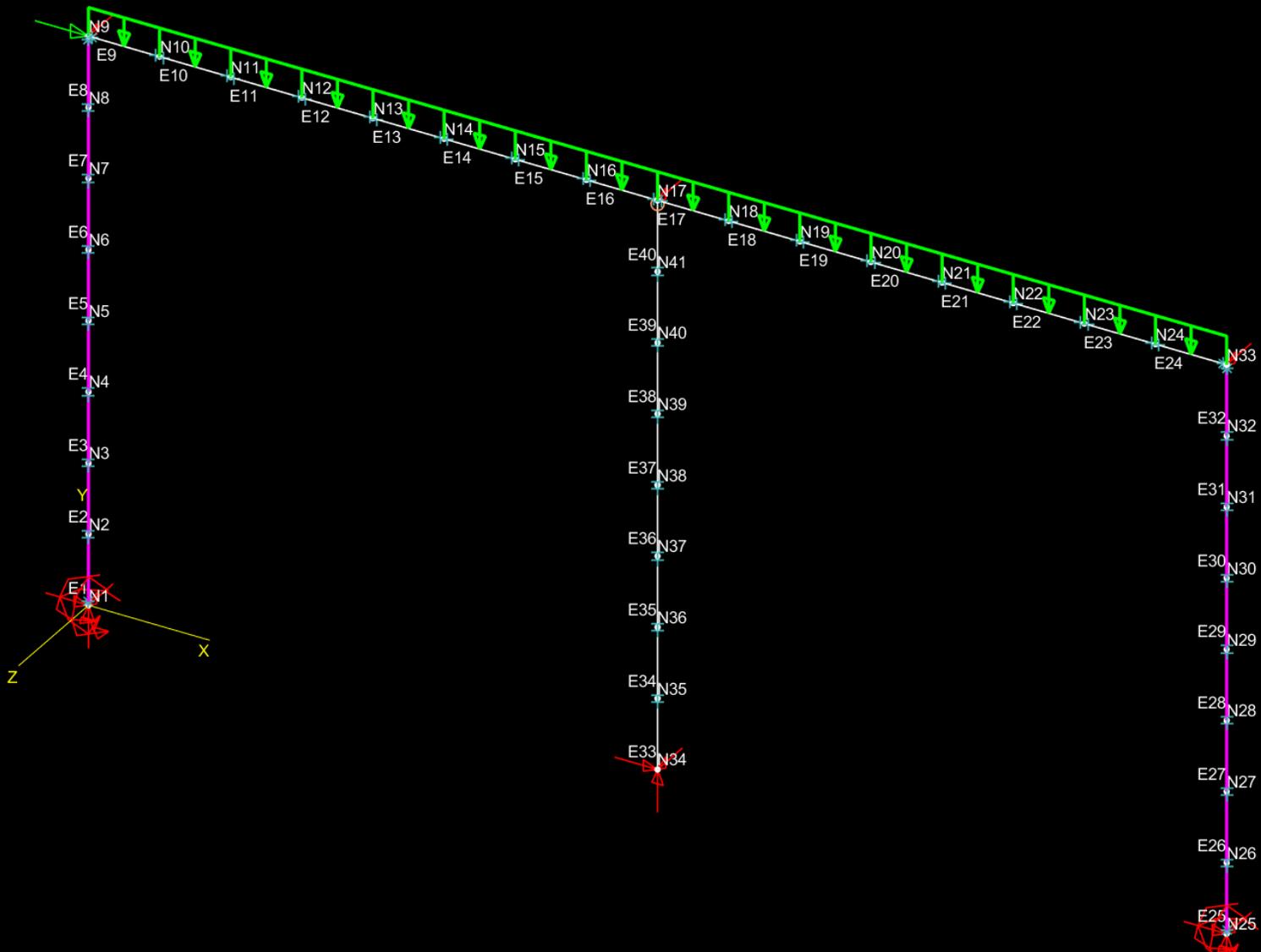
 Database

Section View

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

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 =	8.500e+00	I y-z =	-2.309e-14





Select Section # and modify properties		1	Name:	Mono I	MSASect	Status:	Success: Section 1 modified.				
Area =	12.4062	I z-z =	332.746	I y-y =	58.8651	J =	1.04643	Cw =	933.682	I y-z =	-2.30926e-14
Ysc =	2.79924	Zsc =	0	BetaV =	0	BetaW =	-8.51467	Betaw =	0	Advanced	
Z w-w =	58.5405	Z v-v =	19	A v-v =	4.0625	A w-w =	8.5	Apply		Cancel	



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. 



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

File View Geometry Properties Conditions Analysis Results

Please select element(s) and define new beta angle and/or switch element ends Switch Element Ends Status:

Element(s): All Clr Adv Beta (Deg) 0.0 Apply Cancel



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

File View Geometry Properties Conditions Analysis Results

Advanced Element Selection

Parallel to: X-axis Y-axis Z-axis

Range (Inclusive) On

400	X	800
-Inf	Y	Inf
-Inf	Z	Inf

Add Remove Reset

Please select element(s) and define new beta angle and/or switch element ends Switch Element Ends Status: Success: Element(s) oriented.

Element(s): 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 All Cir Adv Beta (Deg) 180 Apply Cancel



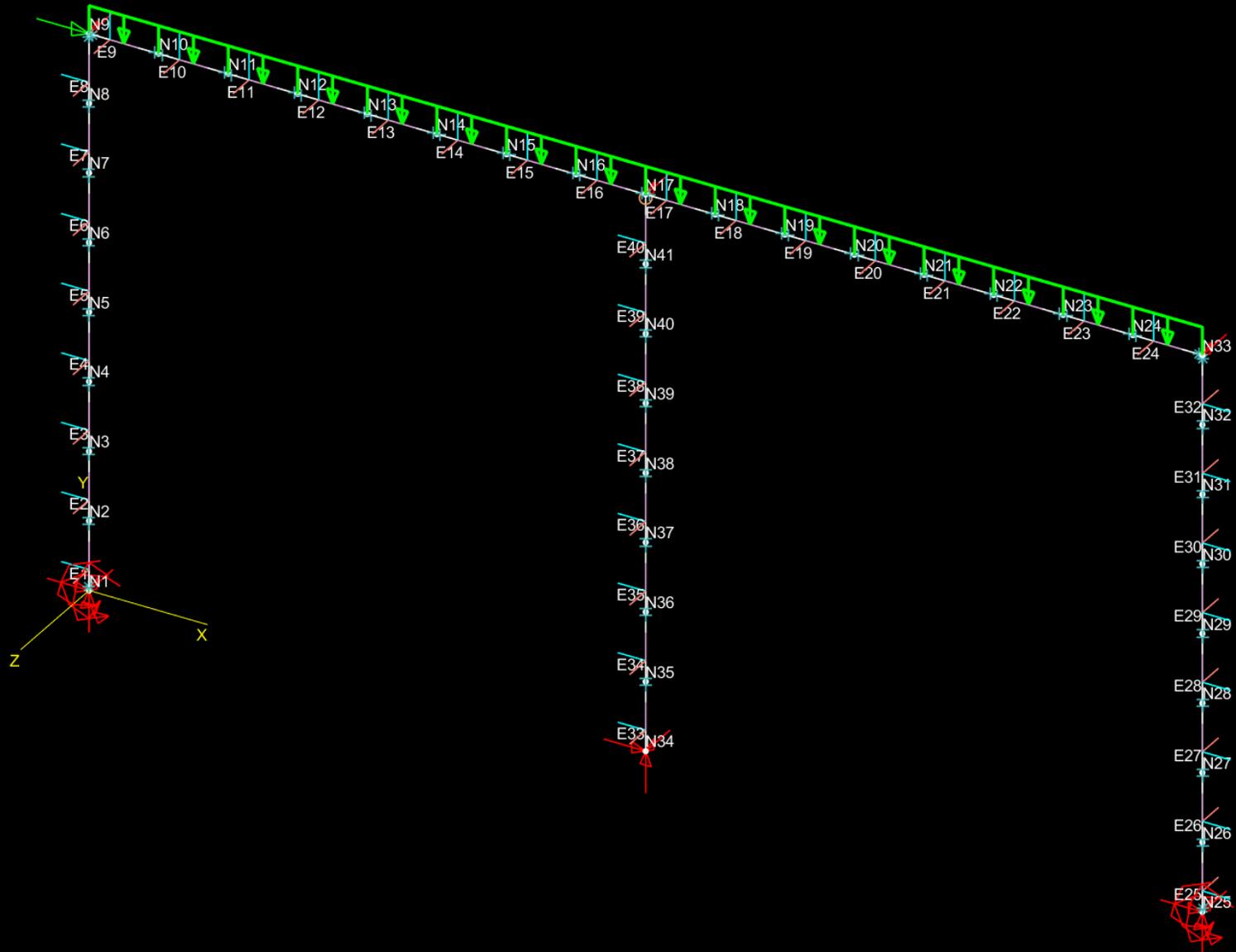
3-D Second-Order Elastic Analysis

- 1) From the **Analysis** menu select **Static** and submenu option **2nd-Order Elastic**.
- 2) Click on the **Apply** button to perform the analysis. 
- 3) From the **Results** menu select **Node Displacements**.
- 4) On the undeflected shape, click on the node of interest, the upper right corner, 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





Second-Order Elastic Static Analysis	Status:	Incr # 10, Applied Load Ratio = 1.000 --> Success: Analysis Complete		
Solution Type: Predictor-Corrector	Incr Size: 0.1	Max. # of Incrs: 10	Max. Appl. Ratio: 1	
Analysis Type: Space Frame	<input type="checkbox"/> [Kff]	Start New	Apply	Cancel





Node:	33	Disp X	2.395	Disp Y	-0.02608	Disp Z	0	Status:	Success: Disp. at ALR = 1.0000
Displacements	Rot X	5.787e-18	Rot Y	-4.862e-20	Rot Z	-0.0001304	(10) 1.000	Apply	Cancel



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-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.

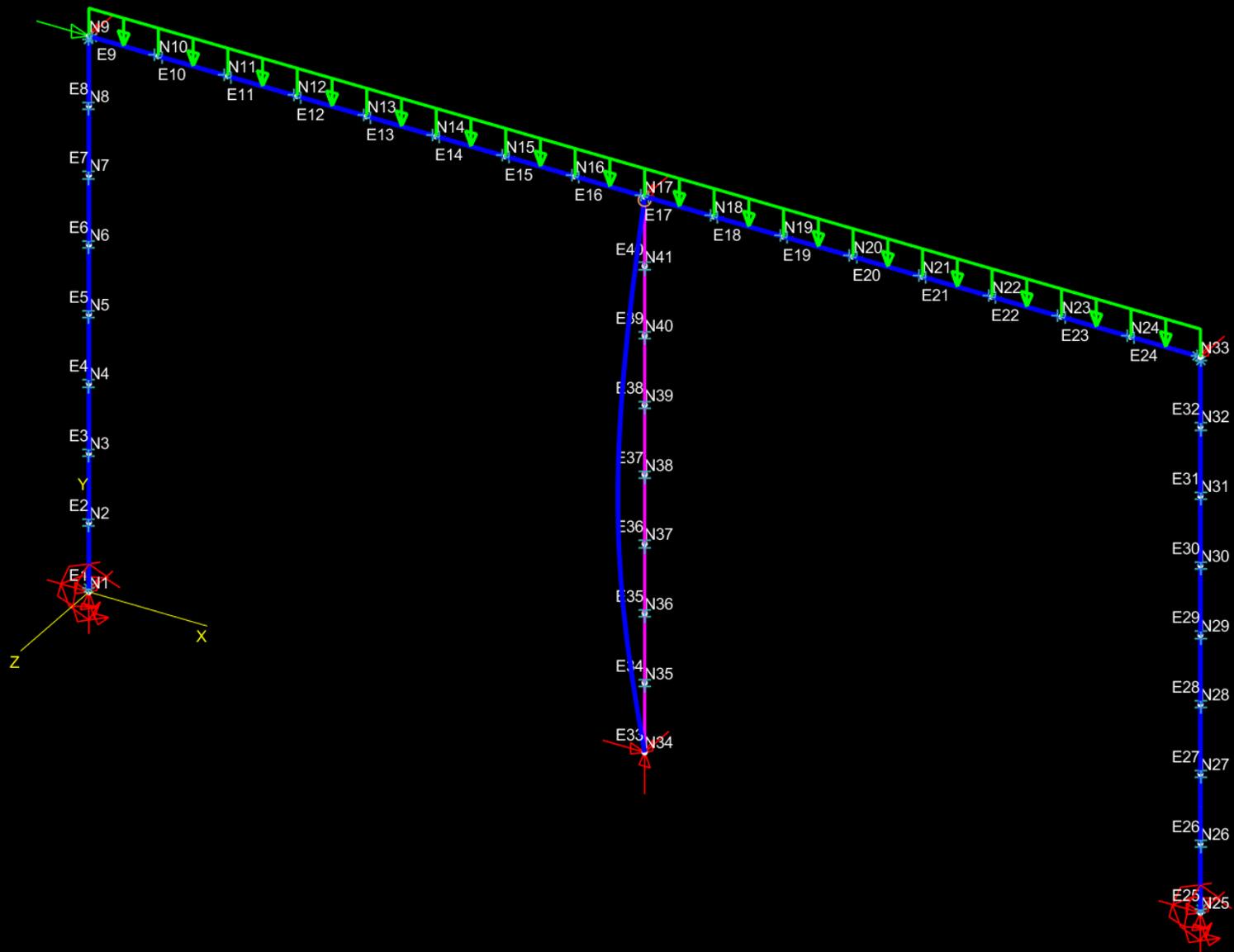
	Disp X	Disp Y	Rot Z
Basic	2.395	-0.02608	-1.304e-4
Advanced	2.395	-0.02608	-1.304e-4

However, the evaluation of the critical buckling loads of the structure does capture the non-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 	4.939 
Advanced	2.160 	2.805 	4.041 



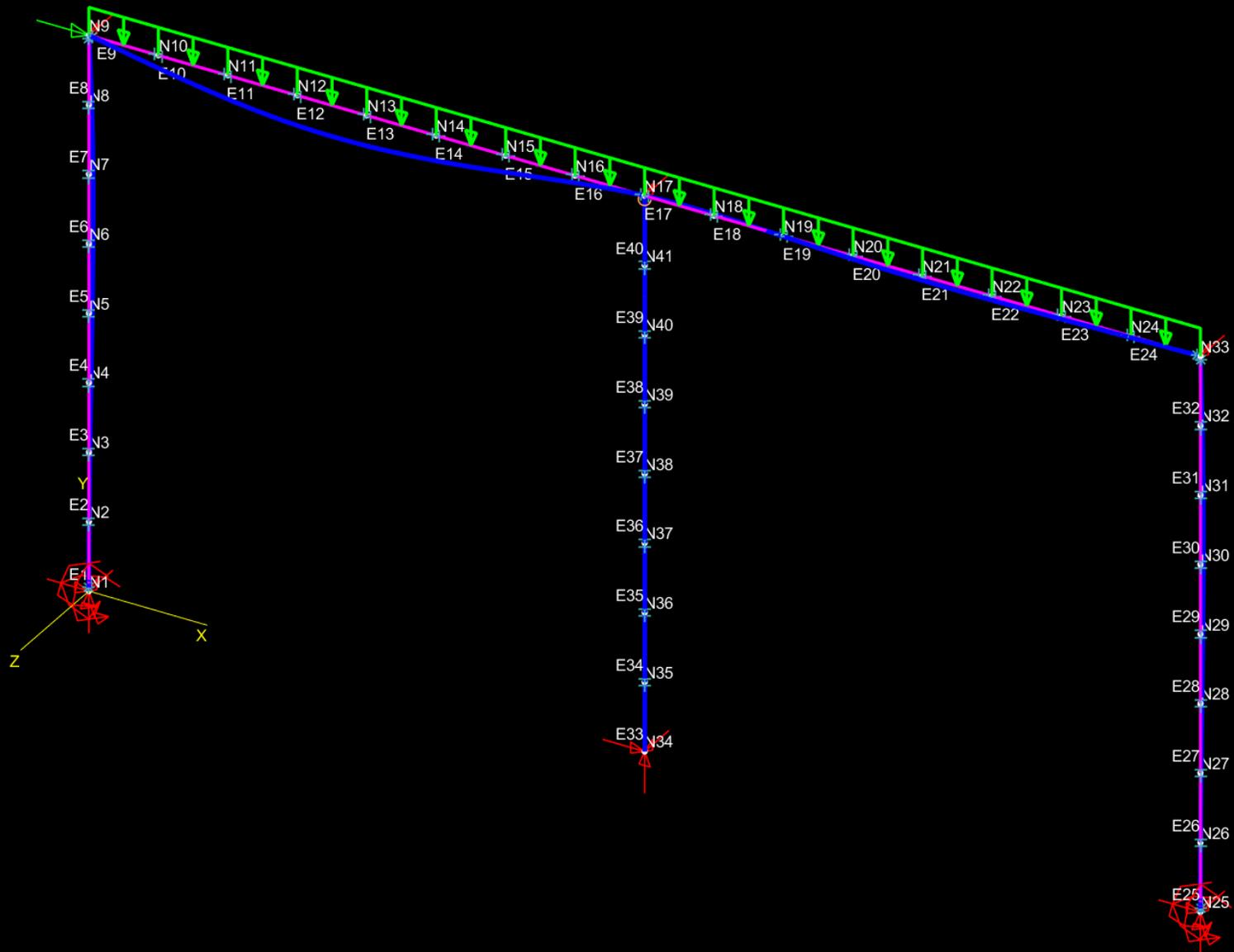
Deflected Shape: Elastic Critical Load, Mode # 1, Applied Load Ratio = 2.1605



Define element(s) and parameters		Element(s):	All	All	Clr	Adv	Status:	Success: Deflection shown	
Defl Line Type	Solid	Scale	30	# of pts	10	<input type="checkbox"/> Animate	(1) 2.160	Apply	Cancel



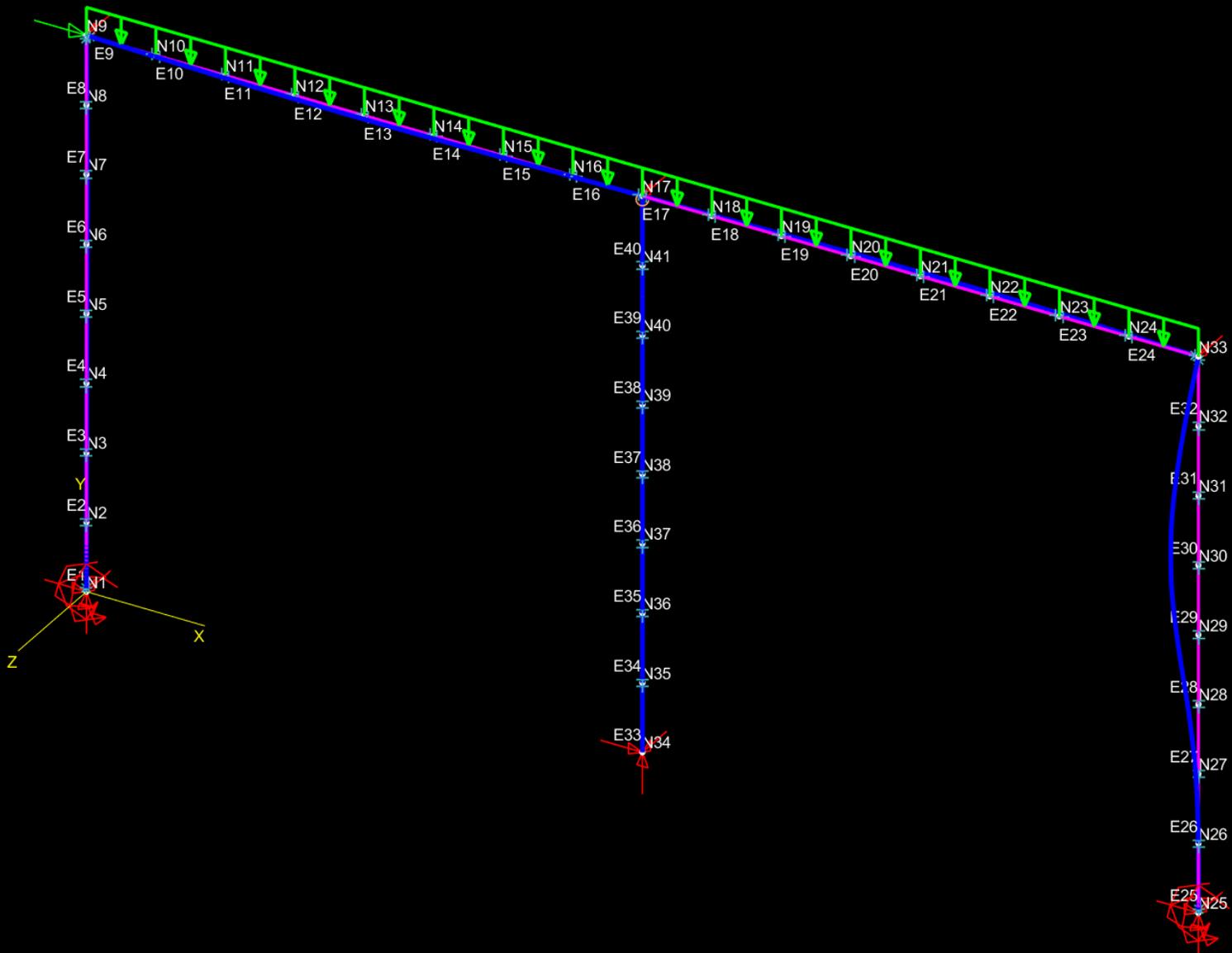
Deflected Shape: Elastic Critical Load, Mode # 2, Applied Load Ratio = 2.8058



Define element(s) and parameters		Element(s):	All	All	Clr	Adv	Status:	Success: Deflection shown	
Defl Line Type	Solid	Scale	30	# of pts	10	<input type="checkbox"/> Animate	(2) 2.806	Apply	Cancel



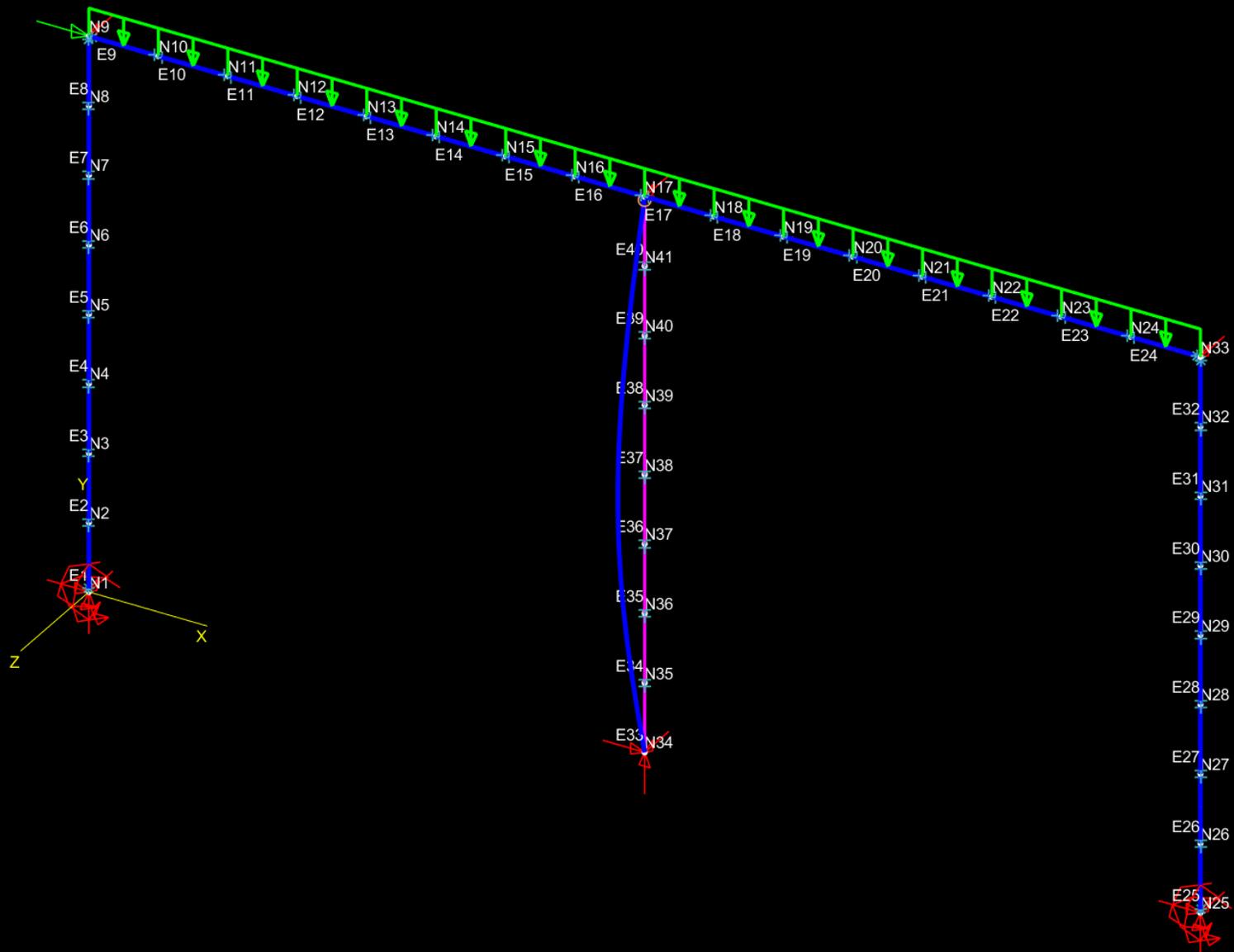
Deflected Shape: Elastic Critical Load, Mode # 3, Applied Load Ratio = 4.9391



Define element(s) and parameters	Element(s):	All	All	Clr	Adv	Status:	Success: Deflection shown		
Defl Line Type	Solid	Scale	30	# of pts	10	<input type="checkbox"/> Animate	(3) 4.939	Apply	Cancel



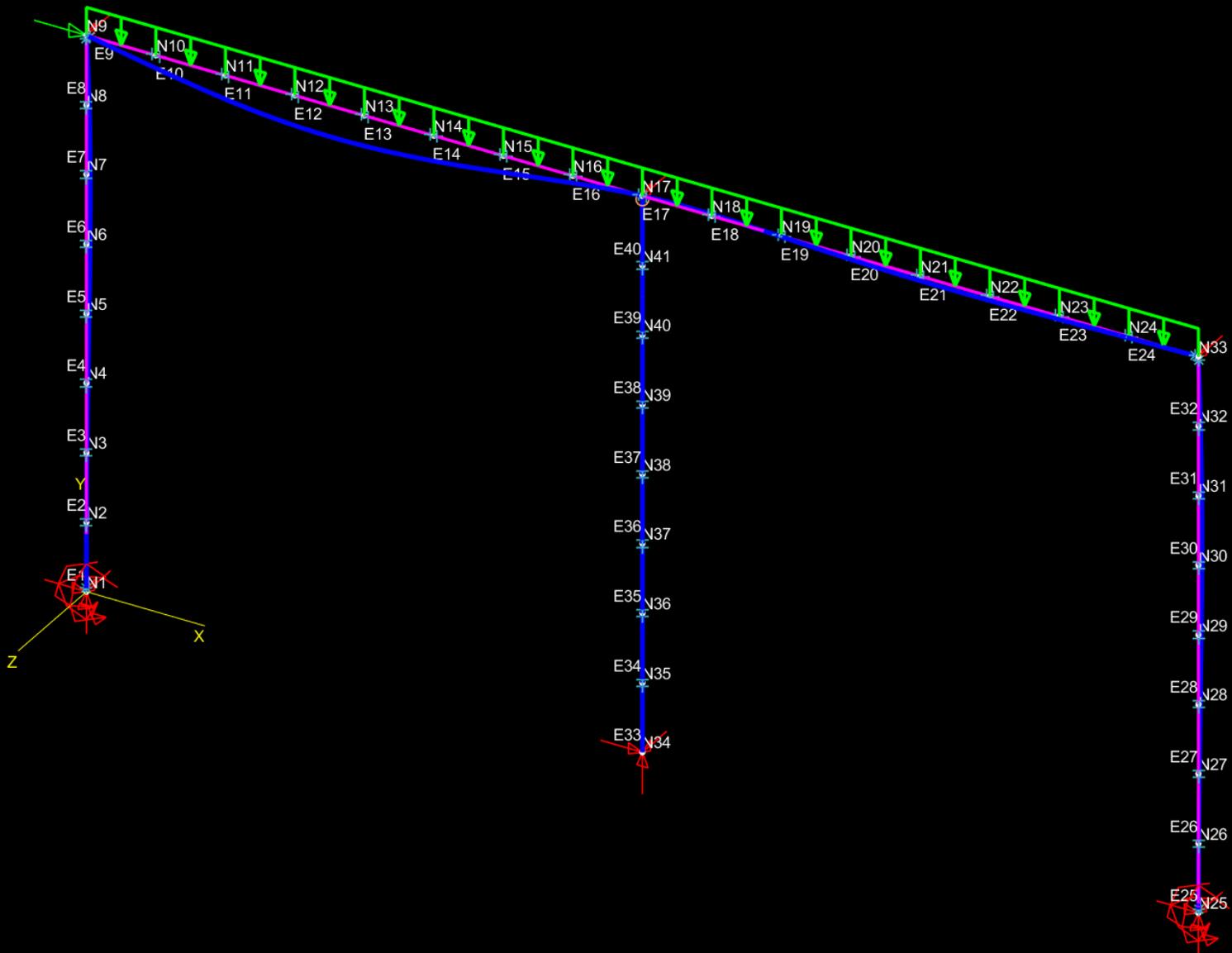
Deflected Shape: Elastic Critical Load, Mode # 1, Applied Load Ratio = 2.1605



Define element(s) and parameters		Element(s):	All	All	Clr	Adv	Status:	Success: Deflection shown	
Defl Line Type	Solid	Scale	30	# of pts	10	<input type="checkbox"/> Animate	(1) 2.160	Apply	Cancel



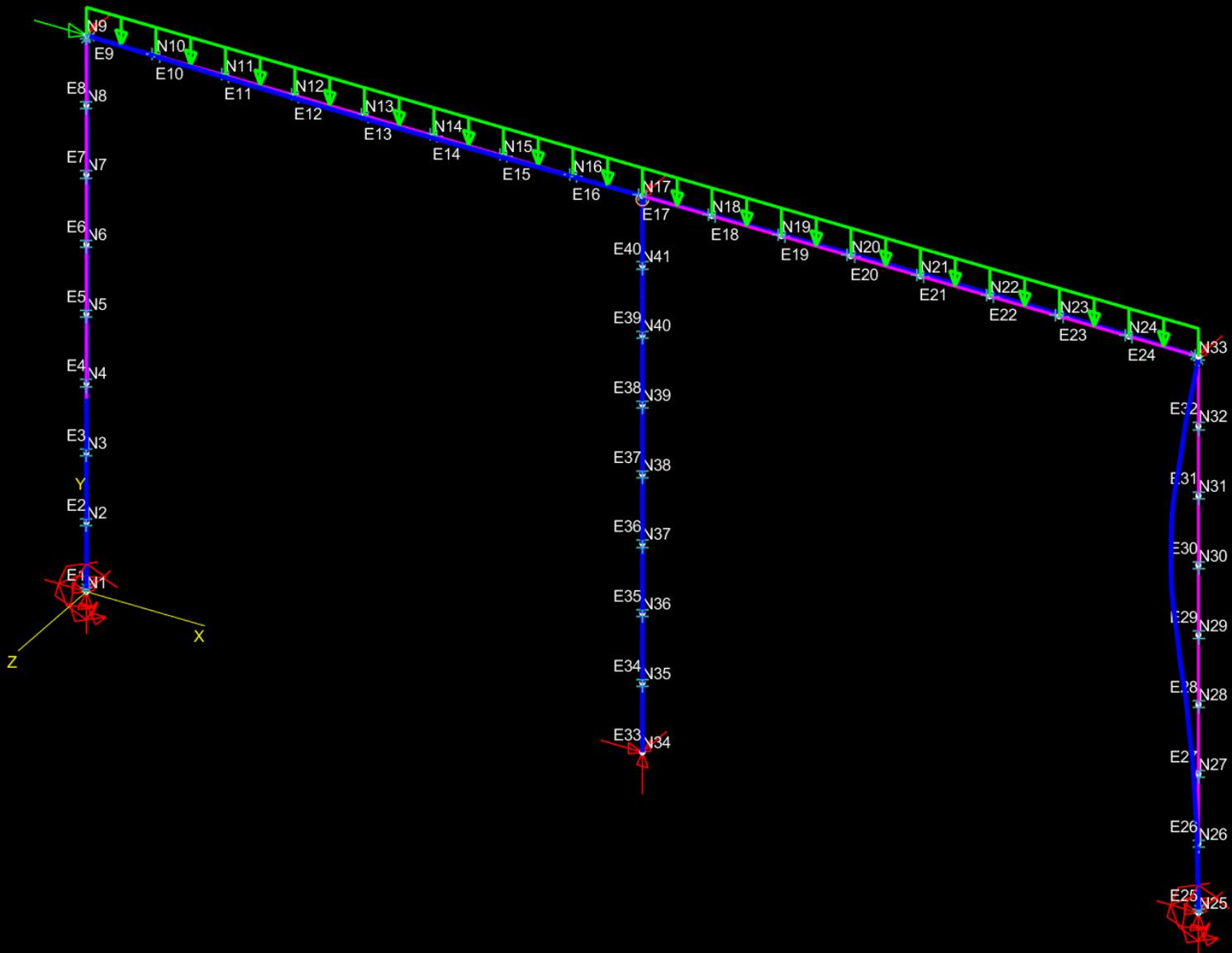
Deflected Shape: Elastic Critical Load, Mode # 2, Applied Load Ratio = 2.8053



Define element(s) and parameters		Element(s):	All	All	Clr	Adv	Status:	Success: Deflection shown	
Defl Line Type	Solid	Scale	30	# of pts	10	<input type="checkbox"/> Animate	(2) 2.805	Apply	Cancel



Deflected Shape: Elastic Critical Load, Mode # 3, Applied Load Ratio = 4.0411



Define element(s) and parameters	Element(s):	All	All	Clr	Adv	Status:	Success: Deflection shown		
Defl Line Type	Solid	Scale	30	# of pts	10	<input type="checkbox"/> Animate	(3) 4.041	Apply	Cancel



This completes the tutorial.