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VOLUME V

EXPERIMENTAL MODAL ANALYSIS AND DYNAMIC COMPONENT SYNTHESIS

VOL V - Universal File Formats

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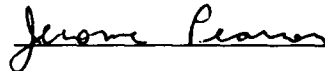WRIGHT-PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE, OHIO 45433-6553

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The concept of an ASCII, 80 character per record, data base format, referred to as a Universal File, is presented to serve as the basis for data exchange between different hardware and software environments. Since the data involved is concerned with the structural dynamics testing and analysis areas, the Universal File formats include initialization files, geometry files, measurement files, and analysis data files. The Universal File format that is utilized originated with the Structural Dynamics Research Corporation (SDRC).

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SUMMARY

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PREFACE

This report is one of six Technical Reports that represent the final report on the work involved with United States Air Force Contract F33615-83-C-3218, Experimental Modal Analysis and Dynamic Component Synthesis. The reports that are part of the documented work include the following:

AFWAL-TR-87-3069

VOLUME I   Summary of Technical Work
VOLUME II   Measurement Techniques for Experimental Modal Analysis
VOLUME III   Modal Parameter Estimation
VOLUME IV   System Modeling Techniques
VOLUME V   Universal File Formats
VOLUME VI   Software User's Guide

For a complete understanding of the research conducted under this contract, all of the Technical Reports should be referenced.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. OVERVIEW

1.1 Introduction

One of the significant problems of experimental and analytical structural analysis involves combining, comparing, and correlating data that exists in different formats, in different software and in different hardware. This problem is not a technological problem so much as it is a logistical problem. In order to address this problem, a standardized data base structure needs to be identified and supported by all of the organizations operating in the structural dynamics area. While this goal cannot be accomplished, ultimately, until an official standard exists, it is possible to alleviate the problem by identifying the basis for a data base structure and providing this information to the organizations that would eventually be involved in the development of an official standard. The objective of this report is to document a data base standard that can provide a means for data exchange.

The requirements for a data base standard that can be applicable to different software and hardware environments must be very general so that any level of user can support the data base standard. For this reason, an eighty character per record, ASCII format is the only basis for the data base structure that can be supported in the required environments. It is important to note that this data base *format is not intended to be used as an internal format within software or as the basis of a hardware* format. This sort of format is only useful as a mechanism for input and output to media that is compatible with the different environments that may need to be utilized.

1.2 Format Development

In order to develop the data base structure, the types of formats or capabilities that were needed were first identified. The basic requirements included a file structure that could define the geometry of the nodal degrees of freedom, measurement data at the nodal degrees of freedom, and modal parameters associated with the nodal degrees of freedom. In addition to these basic requirements, information concerned with the source of the file information and the units of the data is needed to qualify the information in the files that belong to a specific data base.

Once the basic requirements were identified, existing data base structures were evaluated to determine whether a current format would be sufficient or could be modified to meet the basic requirements. In this regard, consideration was given to the basic requirement that the format be ASCII, to whether the data base already included the required formats, to whether the data base is being utilized at the present time, etc. Several possibilities existed with respect to an internal data base developed at the University, to data bases utilized by finite element programs, and to data bases utilized by experimentally based programs. For example, the University of Cincinnati Structural Dynamics Laboratory (UC-SDRL) had developed an ASCII format data base in order to compare finite element and experimental test data. This format was limited to nodal geometry and modal parameters and would have to be expanded in order to service all of the needs that exist in the analytical and experimental structural dynamics area.

As a result of this review and deliberation, the Universal File[1,2] concept utilized by Structural Dynamics Research Corporation (SDRC) was adopted as the basis for the data base structure. In general, this Universal File concept addressed the needs of both the analytical and experimental aspects of the structural dynamics area. Also, there is considerable experience and history of the use of this Universal File structure in both the analytical and experimental programs that SDRC has developed. The structure of the Universal File is documented very well and has already been adopted by other organizations as the basis for internal data base structures. Additionally, SDRC supported the concept of a wider application of the Universal File concept and has added Universal File structures to address potential needs that previously had not been identified. For example, the Units File (File Type 156) has been added to facilitate the different units that occur when data originates from different hardware and software vendors.

-1-

1.3 Universal File Concept

A Universal File is a physical file, card deck, magnetic tape, paper tape, etc. containing symbolic data in physical records with a maximum record length of 80 characters.

On the physical file, data is contained in logical data sets with the following characteristics:

a. The first record of the data set contains "-1" right justified in columns 1 through 6. Columns 7 through 80 of the physical record are blanks.

b. The second record of the data set contains the data type number, numeric range 1 through 32767, right justified in columns 1 through 6. Columns 7 through 80 of this physical record are blanks.

c. The last record of the data set contains "-1" right justified in columns 1 through 6. Columns 7 through 80 of the physical record are blanks.

d. The specification of data on the remaining records of the data set are totally dependent on the data set type.

For example:

```
 - 1
 xxx
  .

  .
 (data pertaining to the data set type)
  .

  .
 -1
```

Although the data organization is built around 80 character records, the capacity for data record blocking has been provided. Its principle use would be for magnetic tapes where the overhead associated with 80 character records is excessive. As such, a preferred physical/logical record blocking of 80 logical records per physical record is recommended. This improves system capacity and response dramatically.

1.4 Future Considerations

If further data base structures become necessary, several options can be pursued. First of all, the Universal Files documented in later sections of this report are a subset of the Universal Files supported by SDRC. Other Universal File formats may already exist which satisfy future requirements.[1,2] If another Universal File format does not already exist to service the intended needs, a new format can be developed as long as the Universal File format number is unique.

Another future consideration is the development of other similar formats. A similar concept to Universal Files is being developed in Europe, called Neutral Files and Meta Files,[3-6] to serve the same purpose. If future standards are developed and adopted, conversion programs to convert from the Universal File format to the new formats should be straight forward.

2. INITIALIZATION FILES

2.1 Introduction

This section describes the formats of the files needed to initialize the file system, specifically, the Header File (151), the Units File (156), and the Component Header Data File (241). Each of these files is optional and, if not present, default values are used for any required information.

The Header File contains the information for the model's name, description, and the generating program. It also contains information for the time and date of the file's creation and last access.

The Units File contains the units and the description of the units for the data set, as well as, the factors for converting the file units to SI.

The Component Header Data File gives the component kind, name, description, and the analysis date, machine, and program.

2.2 Data Set Type 151 - Header File

Dataset Type: 151

Description: Header File

Record 1: FORMAT(80A1)

Field 1 - Model file name

Record 2: FORMAT(80A1)

Field 1 - Model file description

Record 3: FORMAT(80A1)

Field 1 - Program which created DB

Record 4: FORMAT(10A1,10A1)

Field 1 - Date database created (DD-MMM-YY)
Field 2 - Time database created (HH:MM:SS)

Record 5: FORMAT(10A1,10A1)

Field 1 - Date database last saved (DD-MMM-YY)
Field 2 - Time database last saved (HH:MM:SS)

Record 6: FORMAT(80A1)

Field 1 - Program which created universal file

Record 7: FORMAT(10A1,10A1)

Field 1 - Date universal file written (DD-MMM-YY)
Field 2 - Time universal file written (HH:MM:SS)

-4-

2.3 Data Set Type 156 - Units File

Dataset Type: 156

Description: Units File

Record 1:   FORMAT(I10,20A1)

Field 1   - Units code
             1 : SI - METRIC_ABS_(SI)
             2 : BG - BRITISH_GRAV
             3 : MG - METRIC_GRAV
             4 : BA - BRITISH_ABS
             5 : MM - MODIFIED_SI_(MM)
             6 : CM - MODIFIED_SI_(CM)
             7 : IN - BRITISH_GRAV_(MOD)
             8 : GM - METRIC_GRAV_(MOD)
             9 : US - USER_DEFINED
Field 2   - Units description (used for documentation only)

Record 2:   FORMAT(3E13.5)

Field 1   - Length
Field 2   - Force
Field 3   - Temperature
             NOTE:
                 Unit factor for converting universal file units to SI. To convert from
                 universal file units to SI divide by the appropriate factor listed above.

2.4 Data Set Type 241 - Component Header Data

Dataset Type: 241

Description: Component Header Data

Record 1:   FORMAT(I6)

    Field 1   - Component Kind
          6 - General Matrix

Record 2:   FORMAT(2A2)

    Field 1   - Component Name (4 character max)

Record 3:   FORMAT(40A2)

    Field 1   - Component Description (80 character max)

Record 4:   FORMAT(5A2)

    Field 1   - Analysis Date (dd-mmm-yy)

Record 5:   FORMAT(2I6)

    Field 1   - Analysis Machine
          1 - VAX
          2 - CDC
          3 - IBM
    Field 2   - Analysis Program
          1 - NASTRAN
          2 - SUPERB
          3 - DAGS
          4 - FSI
          5 - ANSYS

3. GEOMETRY

3.1 Introduction

This section describes the formats of the files needed to define the model geometry, specifically, the Grid Point File (15), the Trace Line File (82), and the Coordinate Trace File (83).

The Grid Point File specifies the location, coordinate system, color, and coordinates of each grid point in the model. The coordinates used in this file must be absolute (global). Local coordinates are not allowed.

The Trace Lines File specifies the trace line number, color, identification, and the entries defining the trace. This file gives the connectivity that is used together with the grid points to display the configuration if the system under test or analysis.

The Coordinate Trace File specifies the coordinate trace number, color, identification, grid point, direction, and sense.

3.2 Data Set Type 15 - Grid Points

Dataset Type: 15

Description: Grid Points

Record 1:   FORMAT(4I10,3E13.5)

        Field 1   - node tag number (location label)
        Field 2   - definition coordinate system (>=0)
        Field 3   - displacement coordinate system (>=0)
        Field 4   - color
        Field 5-7   - 3-dimensional coordinates of node

Record 1 is repeated for each grid point in the model.

For example:

```
 -1
 15
     1        0        0        8   0.00000E+00   0.00000E+00   0.00000E+00
     2        0        0        8   5.00000E-01   0.00000E+00  -5.00000E-02
     .
     .
     .
   100        0        0        8   1.20000E+01   1.20000E+01  -4.50000E+00
 -1
```

Notes:

    1.   Any non-zero coordinate system must exist in the SDRC SYSTAN database before this dataset can be read. A value of 0 refers to the entity definition coordinate system.

3.3 Data Set Type 82 - Trace Lines

Dataset Type: 82

Description: Trace Lines

Record 1: FORMAT(3I10)

Field 1 - Trace Line number
Field 2 - Number of entries defining trace
Field 3 - Color

Record 2: FORMAT(80A1)

Field 1 - Identification Line

Record 3: FORMAT(8I10)

Fields 1-N - Entries defining trace

Notes:

1. A non-zero trace line entry means to draw a line to the grid point. A zero trace line entry means to move to the grid point without a draw. A move to the first grid point is implied.

2. The maximum number of entries defining a trace must not exceed 250.

3. SDRC MODAL-PLUS and SDRC MODALX grid point numbers must not exceed 8000.

4. The identification line must not be blank. If no information is required, the word "NONE" must appears in columns 1 through 4.

5. SDRC SYSTAN only uses the first 60 characters of the identification text.

6. SDRC SYSTAN does not process color on a trace line by trace line basis. Each trace line is displayed using the color of the component to which each belongs.

7. SDRC MODAL-PLUS and SDRC MODALX do not support trace lines longer than 125 grid points.

3.4 Data Set Type 83 - Coordinate Trace

Dataset Type: 83

Description: Coordinate Trace

Record 1:   FORMAT(3I10)

Field 1   - Coordinate Trace number
Field 2   - Number of entries defining trace
Field 3   - Color

Record 2:   FORMAT(80A1)

Field 1   - Identification Line

Record 3:   FORMAT(6(I10,2A1))

Field 1   - Grid point number portion of the
coordinate specification
Field 2   - Direction identification character
(must be "X", "Y", or "Z")
Field 3   - Sense identification character
(must be "+" or "-")

Fields 1 through 3 are repeated for each coordinate.

Notes:

1.   A coordinate must contain all three fields.

2.   The maximum number of entries defining a trace must not exceed 125.

3.   SDRC MODAL-PLUS and SDRC MODALX grid point numbers must not exceed 8000.

4.   The identification line must not be blank. If no information is required, the word "NONE"
must appears in columns 1 through 4.

-10-

4. MEASUREMENT

4.1 Introduction

This section describes the format of the Function at Nodal DOF File (58). The file documents any time or frequency domain function with several lines of ID information, response and reference location, direction, and name. The ordinate data type and abscissa spacing along with the specific data type, axis labels, and units are also included in the file.

4.2 Data Set Type 58 - Function at Nodal DOF

Dataset Type: 58

Description: Function at Nodal DOF

Record 1:   FORMAT(80A1)

        Field 1   - ID Line 1
                  NOTE:
                        ID Line 1 is generally used for the function description

Record 2:   FORMAT(80A1)

        Field 1   - ID Line 2

Record 3:   FORMAT(80A1)

        Field 1   - ID Line 3
                  NOTE:
                        ID Line 3 is generally used to identify when the function was created.
                        The date is in the form DD-MMM-YY, and the time is in the form
                        HH:MM:SS, with a general FORMAT(9A1,1X,8A1).

Record 4:   FORMAT(80A1)

        Field 1   - ID Line 4

Record 5:   FORMAT(80A1)

        Field 1   - ID Line 5

Record 6:   FORMAT(2(I5,I10),2(1X,10A1,I10,I4))

        DOF Identification

        Field 1 -   Function Type

0	:	General or Unknown
1	:	Time Response
2	:	Auto Spectrum
3	:	Cross Spectrum
4	:	Frequency Response Function
5	:	Transmissibility
6	:	Coherence
7	:	Auto Correlation
8	:	Cross Correlation
9	:	Power Spectral Density (PSD)
10	:	Energy Spectral Density (ESD)
11	:	Probability Density Function
12	:	Spectrum

        Field 2   - Function Identification Number

Field 3   - Version Number, or sequence number

Field 4   - Load Case Identification Number
       0   : Single Point Excitation

Field 5   - Response Entity Name ("NONE" if unused)

Field 6   - Response Node

Field 7 -   Response Direction

0	:	Scalar			
1	:	+X Translation	4	:	+X Rotation
-1	:	-X Translation	-4	:	-X Rotation
2	:	+Y Translation	5	:	+Y Rotation
-2	:	-Y Translation	-5	:	-Y Rotation
3	:	+Z Translation	6	:	+Z Rotation
-3	:	-Z Translation	-6	:	-Z Rotation

Field 8   - Reference Entity Name ("NONE" if unused)

Field 9   - Reference Node

Field 10   - Reference Direction (same as field 7)
      NOTE:
           Fields 8, 9, and 10 are only relevant if field 4 is zero.

Record 7:   FORMAT(3I10,3E13.5)

Data Form

Field 1 -   Ordinate Data Type

2	:	real, single precision
4	:	real, double precision
5	:	complex, single precision
6	:	complex, double precision

Field 2   - Number of data pairs for uneven abscissa spacing, or
       number of data values for even abscissa spacing

Field 3   - Abscissa Spacing
      0 : uneven
      1 : even (no abscissa values stored)

Field 4   - Abscissa minimum   (0.0 if spacing uneven)

Field 5   - Abscissa increment (0.0 if spacing uneven)

Field 6   - Z-axis value   (0.0 if unused)

Record 8:   FORMAT(I10,3I5,2(1X,20A1))

Abscissa Data Characteristics

Field 1 -	Specific Data Type		
	0	:	unknown
	1	:	general
	2	:	stress
	3	:	strain
	5	:	temperature
	6	:	heat flux
	8	:	displacement
	9	:	reaction force
	11	:	velocity
	12	:	acceleration
	13	:	excitation force
	15	:	pressure
	16	:	mass
	17	:	time
	18	:	frequency
	19	:	rpm

Field 2   - Length units exponent

Field 3   - Force units exponent

Field 4   - Temperature units exponent
> NOTE:
>> Fields 2, 3 and 4 are relevant only if the Specific Data Type is General, or in the case of ordinates, the response/reference direction is a scalar. See Appendix 'A' for the units exponent table.

Field 5   - Axis label ("NONE" if not used)

Field 6   - Axis units label ("NONE" if not used)
> NOTE:
>> If fields 5 and 6 are supplied, they take precendence over program generated labels and units.

Record 9:   FORMAT(I10,3I5,2(1X,20A1))

Ordinate (or ordinate numerator) Data Characteristics

Record 10:   FORMAT(I10,3I5,2(1X,20A1))

Ordinate Denominator Data Characteristics

Record 11:   FORMAT(I10,3I5,2(1X,20A1))

Z-axis Data Characteristics

> NOTE:
>> Records 9, 10, and 11 are always included and have fields the same as record 8. If records 10 and 11 are not used, set field 1 to zero.

-14-

Record 12:

	Data Values			
		Ordinate	Abscissa	
Case	Type	Precision	Spacing	FORMAT
1	real	single	even	6E13.5
2	real	single	uneven	6E13.5
3	complex	single	even	6E13.5
4	complex	single	uneven	6E13.5
5	real	double	even	4E20.12
6	real	double	uneven	2(E13.5,E20.12)
7	complex	double	even	4E20.12
8	complex	double	uneven	E13.5,2E20.12

NOTE: See Appendix 'B' for typical FORTRAN READ/WRITE statements for each case.

General Notes:

1. ID lines may not be blank. If no information is required, the word "NONE" must appear in columns 1 through 4.

2. ID line 1 appears on plots in OUTPUT DISPLAY.

3. Dataloaders use the following ID line conventions
   ID Line 1 - Model Identification
   ID Line 2 - Run Identification
   ID Line 3 - Run Date and Time
   ID Line 4 - Load Case Name

4. Coordinates codes from SDRC MODAL-PLUS and SDRC MODALX are decoded into node (grid point) and direction.

5. Entity names used in SDRC SYSTAN have a 4 character maximum.

-15-

5. ANALYSIS

5.1 Introduction

This section defines the format of the Analysis Data at Nodes File (55) and the Entry Definition Matrix File (250).

The Analysis Data at Nodes File describes the specific kind of analysis performed, as well as, the data model and characteristics, specific data type, and number of data values.

The Entry Definition Matrix File provides the information for the matrix identifier, matrix data type, and the number of rows and columns. The file also contains the information necessary for the submatrix reconstruction and the actual matrix data. This file is useful for storing any matrix information that might be required. One example would be the storage of inertia restraint or residual flexibility terms associated with a Frequency Response Function matrix.

5.2 Data Set Type 55 - Analysis Data at Nodes

Dataset Type: 55

Description: Analysis Data at Nodes

Record 1:   FORMAT(80A1)

                Field 1   - ID Line 1

Record 2:   FORMAT(80A1)

                Field 1   - ID Line 2

Record 3:   FORMAT(80A1)

                Field 1   - ID Line 3

Record 4:   FORMAT(80A1)

                Field 1   - ID Line 4

Record 5:   FORMAT(80A1)

                Field 1   - ID Line 5

Record 6:   FORMAT(6I10)

                Data Definition Parameters

                Field 1   - Model Type
                          0 : Unknown
                          1 : Structural
                          2 : Heat Transfer
                          3 : Fluid Flow

                Field 2   - Analysis Type
                          0 : Unknown
                          1 : Static
                          2 : Normal Mode
                          3 : Complex Eigenvalue, first order
                        -3 : Complex Eigenvalue, first order (conjugate pairs)
                          4 : Transient Response
                          5 : Frequency Response
                          6 : Buckling
                          7 : Complex Eigenvalue, second order

Field 3   - Data Characteristics
- 0 : Unknown
- 1 : Scalar
- 2 : 3 DOF Global Translation Vector
- 3 : 6 DOF Global Translation and Rotation Vector
- 4 : Symmetric Global Tensor
- 5 : General Global Tensor

Field 4   - Specific Data Type
- 0 : Unknown
- 1 : General
- 2 : Stress
- 3 : Strain
- 4 : Elemental Force
- 5 : Temperature
- 6 : Heat Flux
- 7 : Strain Energy
- 8 : Displacement
- 9 : Reaction Force
- 10 : Kinetic Energy
- 11 : Velocity
- 12 : Acceleration

Field 5   - Data Type
- 2 : Real
- 5 : Complex

Field 6   - Number of data values per node (NDV)

Records 7 and 8 are analysis type specific.

General Form

Record 7:   FORMAT(8I10)

Field 1   - Number of integer data values
     1 < or = NINT < or = 10
Field 2   - Number of Real data values
     1 < or = NRVAL < or = 12
Fields 3-N - Type specific integer parameters

Record 8:   FORMAT(6E13.5)

Fields 1-N - Type specific real parameters

-18-

For Analysis Type = 0, Unknown

Record 7:
        Field 1   - 1
        Field 2   - 1
        Field 3   - ID Number

Record 8:
        Field 1   - 0.0

For Analysis Type = 1, Static

Record 7:
        Field 1   - 1
        Field 2   - 1
        Field 3   - Load Case Number

Record 8:
        Field 1   - 0.0

For Analysis Type = 2, Normal Mode

Record 7:
        Field 1   - 2
        Field 2   - 4
        Field 3   - Load Case Number
        Field 4   - Mode Number

Record 8:
        Field 1   - Frequency (Hertz)
        Field 2   - Modal Mass (see note 17)
        Field 3   - Modal Viscous Damping Ratio
        Field 4   - Modal Hysteretic Damping Ratio

For Analysis Type = 3, Complex Eigenvalue, first order

Record 7:

Field 1	- 2
Field 2	- 6
Field 3	- Load Case Number
Field 4	- Mode Number

Record 8:

Field 1	- Real Part of Eigenvalue
Field 2	- Imaginary Part of Eigenvalue
Field 3	- Real Part of Modal A (see note 18)
Field 4	- Imaginary Part of Modal A
Field 5	- Real Part of Modal B (see note 18)
Field 6	- Imaginary Part of Modal B

For Analysis Type = 4, Transient Response

Record 7:

Field 1	- 2
Field 2	- 1
Field 3	- Load Case Number
Field 4	- Time Step Number

Record 8:

Field 1	- Time (seconds)

For Analysis Type = 5, Frequency Response

Record 7:

Field 1	- 2
Field 2	- 1
Field 3	- Load Case Number
Field 4	- Frequency Step Number

Record 8:

Field 1	- Frequency (Hertz)

For Analysis Type = 6, Buckling

Record 7:

Field 1	- 1
Field 2	- 1
Field 3	- Load Case Number

Record 8:

Field 1	- Eigenvalue

For Analysis Type = 7, Complex Eigenvalue, second order

Record 7:

Field 1	- 2
Field 2	- 6
Field 3	- Load Case Number
Field 4	- Mode Number

Record 8:

Field 1	- Real Part of Eigenvalue
Field 2	- Imaginary Part of Eigenvalue
Field 3	- Real Part of Modal A (see note 18)
Field 4	- Imaginary Part of Modal A
Field 5	- Real Part of Modal B (see note 18)
Field 6	- Imaginary Part of Modal B

Record 9:   FORMAT(I10)
              Field 1   - Node Number

Record 10:   FORMAT(6E13.5)
              Fields 1-N - Data at this Node
                          (NDV Real or Complex Values)

Records 9 and 10 are repeated for each node.
Notes:

1. ID Lines may not be blank. If no information is required, the word "NONE" must appear in columns 1 through 4.

2. For complex data there will be 2*NDV data items at each node. The order is real part for VALUE 1, imaginary part for VALUE 1, real part for VALUE 2, imaginary part for VALUE 2, etc.

3. The order of values for various data characteristics is:

3 DOF GLOBAL VECTOR:	X, Y, Z
6 DOF GLOBAL VECTOR:	X, Y, Z, RX, RY, RZ
SYMMETRIC GLOBAL TENSOR:	SXX, SXY, SYY, SXZ, SYZ, SZZ
GENERAL GLOBAL TENSOR:	SXX, SYX, SZX, SXY, SYY, SZY,
	SXZ, SYZ, SZZ

4. ID Line 1 always appears on plots in OUTPUT DISPLAY.

5. If specific data type is "UNKNOWN", ID Line 2 is displayed as data type in OUTPUT DISPLAY.

6. Typical FORTRAN I/O statements for the data section are:

   ```
              READ (LUN,1000) NUM
              WRITE
   1000 FORMAT (I10)
              READ (LUN,1010) (VAL(I),I=1,NDV)
              WRITE
   1010 FORMAT (6E13.5)

        where:     NUM is node number
   ```

-21-

VAL is real or complex data array
NDV is number of data values per node

7. Data characteristic values imply the following values of NDV:

    3 DOF GLOBAL VECTOR: 3
    6 DOF GLOBAL VECTOR: 6
    SYMMETRIC GLOBAL TENSOR: 6
    GENERAL GLOBAL TENSOR: 9

8. Data associated with SDRC MODAL-PLUS and SDRC MODALX has the following special form of ID Line 5.

    FORMAT (4I10)

    Field 1   : Reference Coordinate Label (1-8000)

    Field 2   : Reference Coordinate Direction
            1   : +X Direction
            2   : -X Direction
            3   : +Y Direction
            4   : -Y Direction
            5   : +Z Direction
            6   : -Z Direction

    Field 3   : Numerator Signal Code
            0   : unknown
            2   : stress
            3   : strain
            5   : temperature
            8   : displacement
            11 : velocity
            12 : acceleration
            13 : excitation force
            15 : pressure

    Field 4   : Denominator Signal Code
            0   : unknown
            2   : stress
            3   : strain
            5   : temperature
            8   : displacement
            11 : velocity
            12 : acceleration
            13 : excitation force
            15 : pressure

9. ID Line 5 for SDRC MODAL-PLUS and SDRC MODALX, and the information included in record 6 is provided only to inform the user. The data is not used to alter the modal parameters on record 8. The modal parameters on record 8 are accepted exactly as entered.

10. Any record with all 0.0 data entries need not, but may appear.

11. A direct result of the previous note is that if no records 9 and 10 appear, all data for the data set is 0.0.

12. When new analysis types are added, record 7 fields 1 and 2 are always > or = 1 with dummy integer and real data if data is not required. If complex data is needed, it is treated as two real numbers, real part followed imaginary point.

13. Data loaders use the following ID line convention:

> 1. (80A1) Model Indentification
> 2. (80A1) Run Identification
> 3. (80A1) Run Date/Time
> 4. (80A1) Load Case Name

For Static:

> 5. (17H LOAD CASE NUMBER:, I10)

For normal mode:

> 5. (10H mode same, I10, 10H frequency, E13.5)

14. Maximum value for NDV is 9.

15. Typical FORTRAN I/O statements for processing records 7 and 8 are:
```
      READ (LUN,1000) NINT,NRVAL,(IPAR(I),I=1,NINT)
1000  FORMAT (8I10)
      READ (LUN,1010) (RPAV(I),I=1,NRVAL)
1010  FORMAT (6E13.5)
```

16. For situations with reduced number DOF, use 3 DOF translations or 6 DOF tranlation and rotation with unused values equal to 0.0.

17. Record 8 for real mode shapes contains the resonance frequency, modal mass, and modal viscous damping ratio. The modal mass is calculated based on the following relations for each data type. The data type is taken from the modal parameter data set, not the mode shape data set.

$$m_r = \frac{X_1 * X_2}{2 * A * \Omega_r * \sqrt{1-\varsigma^2}} \qquad \text{for D/F}$$

$$m_r = \frac{X_1 * X_2}{2 * A * \sqrt{1-\varsigma^2}} \qquad \text{for V/F}$$

$$m_r = \frac{\Omega_r * X_1 * X_2}{2 * A * \sqrt{1-\varsigma^2}} \qquad \text{for A/F}$$

where :

> m_r = modal mass for mode r
> X_1 = mode shape coefficient of reference coordinate
> X_2 = mode shape coefficient of response coordinate
> Ω_r = undamped natural frequency in rad/sec
> A = residue amplitude, or modal amplitude
> ς = modal viscous damping ratio

18. Record 8 for complex mode shapes contains the complex eigenvalue, the complex Modal A value, and the complex Modal B value. The complex eigenvalue is calculated through the following relation.

$$s = -\varsigma * \Omega_r + j * \Omega_r * \sqrt{1-\varsigma^2}$$

-23-

where :

s = complex eigenvalue

Ω_r = undamped natural frequency in rad/sec

ς = modal viscous damping ratio

The complex Modal A value is calculated based on the following relations for each data type. The data type is taken from the modal parameter data set, not the mode shape data set.

$$MA_r = \frac{X_1 \cdot X_2}{A} \qquad \text{for D/F}$$

$$MA_r = \frac{j \cdot \Omega_r \cdot X_1 \cdot X_2}{A} \qquad \text{for V/F}$$

$$MA_r = \frac{-\Omega_r^2 \cdot X_1 \cdot X_2}{A} \qquad \text{for A/F}$$

where :

MA_r = complex Modal A value for mode r

X_1 = complex mode shape coefficient of reference coordinate

X_2 = complex mode shape coefficient of response coordinate

Ω_r = undamped natural frequency in rad/sec

A = complex residue (residue amplitude and phase)

The complex Modal B value is the product of the complex eigenvalue and the complex Modal A value.

5.3 Data Set Type 250 - Entry Definition Matrix

Dataset Type: 250

Description: Entry Definition Matrix

Record 1: FORMAT(I10)

        Field 1   - Matrix Identifier (IMAT) - Refer to Table E-2

Record 2: FORMAT(5I10)

        Field 1   - Matrix Data Type (MDTYPE)
                    1 - Integer
                    2 - Real
                    4 - Double Precision
                    5 - Complex
                    6 - Complex Double Precision
        Field 2   - Matrix Form (MFORM)
                    3 - General Rectangular
        Field 3   - No. of Rows (NROWS)
        Field 4   - No. of Cols (NCOLS)
        Field 5   - Storage Key (MKEY)
                    1 - Row
                    2 - Column (suggested)

Record 3: FORMAT(6I10)

        Field 1   - Starting Row for Submatrix (ISR)
        Field 2   - Starting Column for Submatrix (ISC)
        Field 3   - No. of Rows in Submatrix (NR)
        Field 4   - No. of Columns in Submatrix (NC)
        Field 5   - Submatrix Form (MFORMS)
                    3 - General Rectangular
                    5 - Diagonal
        Field 6   - Submatrix Storage Key (MKEYS)
                    1 - Row
                    2 - Column (suggested)

Record 4: Matrix Data

FORMAT(8I10)	INTEGER
FORMAT(4E20.12)	REAL
FORMAT(4D20.12)	DOUBLE PRECISION
FORMAT(2(2E20.12))	COMPLEX
FORMAT(2(2D20.12))	COMPLEX DOUBLE PRECISION

(Record 4 repeated as necessary to fulfill requirements of record 3)

(Records 3 and 4, as a group, are repeated as necessary to define all non-zero submatrices)

Notes:

    1. Submatrix data is added to current components.

-25-

2. Submatrix data not present is assumed equal to zero. If records 3 and 4 are not present, a zero matrix is created.

3. Matrix 148 will have its diagonal overwritten with the identity matrix [I]. The independent-independent portion of matrix 31 will be overwritten with [I].

Table E-2. Valid Matrices for SDRC SYSTAN Components.

IMAT	Description	Component					
		FM	FS	E	S	R	G
6	Mass		•		•		
7	Viscous		•		•		
8	Histeretic		•		•		
9	Stiffness		•		•		
11	Modal Displacement	•		•			
13	Modal Mass	•		•			
14	Modal Viscous	•		•			
15	Modal Hysteretic	•		•			
16	Modal Stiffness	•		•			
31	Rigid Body Constraint					•	
32	Rigid Body Mass					•	
131	Mass (I-I)						•
132	Mass (I-D)						•
133	Mass (D-I)						•
134	Mass (D-D)						•
135	Viscous (I-I)						•
136	Viscous (I-D)						•
137	Viscous (D-I)						•
138	Viscous (D-D)						•
139	Stiffness (I-I)						•
140	Stiffness (I-D)						•
141	Stiffness (D-I)						•
142	Stiffness (D-D)						•
143	Hysteretic (I-I)						•
144	Hysteretic (I-D)						•
145	Hysteretic (D-I)						•
146	Hysteretic (D-D)						•
147	Constraint (D-I)						•
148	Constraint (D-D)						•

Key

I	-	Independent	E	-	Experimental modal synthesis
D	-	Dependent	S	-	SDRC SYSTAN finite element
FM	-	Finite element modal synthesis	R	-	Rigid body
FS	-	Finite element substructure	G	-	General matrix

6. REFERENCES

[1] *SDRC I-deas Level 3 User's Guide,* "Section VI, Universal File Datasets", 1986, pp. 306-470.

[2] *Reference Manual for Modal-Plus 9.0,* "Appendix A, SDRC Universal File Formats", SDRC GE-CAE International, 1985, 26 pp.

[3] Ghijs, C., Helpenstein, H., Splid, A., Maanen, J.; *Design of Neutral File 1 to 8,* Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, CAD*I Paper RAL-012-85, 1985, 10 pp.

[4] Leuridan, J., *Contents of the Common Database for Experimental Modal Analysis,* Leuven Measurement and Systems, CAD*I Paper LMS-007-85, 1985.

[5] *Proposal for ESPRIT CAD Interfaces,* ESPRIT Project Reference Number 5.2.1, Technical Annex, 1984.

[6] Heylen, W., *Preliminary List of Keywords for Neutral Files 7 and 8,* CAD*I Paper KUL-017-85, 1985.

NOMENCLATURE

Matrix Notation

$\{..\}$	braces enclose column vector expressions
$\{..\}^T$	row vector expressions
$[..]$	brackets enclose matrix expressions
$[..]^H$	complex conjugate transpose, or Hermitian transpose, of a matrix
$[..]^T$	
$[..]^{-1}$	inverse of a matrix
$[..]^+$	generalized inverse (pseudoinverse)
$[..]_{q \times p}$	size of a matrix: q rows, p columns
$\lceil .. \rfloor$	diagonal matrix

Operator Notation

A^*	complex conjugate
F	Fourier transform
F^{-1}	inverse Fourier transform
H	Hilbert transform
H^{-1}	inverse Hilbert transform
ln	natural logrithm
L	Laplace transform
L^{-1}	inverse Laplace transform
$Re + j\text{Im}$	complex number: real part "Re", imaginary part "Im"
$\dot{x}$	first derivative with respect to time of dependent variable x
$\ddot{x}$	second derivative with respect to time of dependent variable x
$\overline{y}$	mean value of y
$\hat{y}$	estimated value of y
$\sum_{i=1}^{n} A_i B_i$	summation of $A_i B_i$ from i = 1 to n
$\dfrac{\partial}{\partial t}$	partial derivative with respect to independent variable "t"
$\det[..]$	determinant of a matrix
$||..||_2$	Euclidian norm

Roman Alphabet

A_{pqr}	residue for response location p, reference location q, of mode r
C	damping
COH	ordinary coherence function[t]
COH_{ik}	ordinary coherence function between any signal i and any signal k[t]
COH^n	conditioned partial coherence[t]
e	base e (2.71828...)
F	input force
F_q	spectrum of qth reference[t]
GFF	auto power spectrum of reference[t]

-28-

GFF_{qq}	auto power spectrum of reference q[†]
GFF_{ik}	cross power spectrum of reference i and reference k[†]
$[GFFX]$	reference power spectrum matrix augmented with the response/reference cross power spectrum vector for use in Gauss elimination
GXF	cross power spectrum of response/reference[†]
GXX	auto power spectrum of response[†]
GXX_{pp}	auto power spectrum of response p[†]
$h(t)$	impulse response function[†]
$h_{pq}(t)$	impulse response function for response location p, reference location q [†]
$H(s)$	transfer function[†]
$H(\omega)$	frequency response function, when no ambiguity exist, H is used instead of $H(\omega)$[†]
$H_{pq}(\omega)$	frequency response function for response location p, reference location q, when no ambiguity exist, H_{pq} is used instead of $H_{pq}(\omega)$[†]
$H_1(\omega)$	frequency response function estimate with noise assumed on the response, when no ambiguity exist, H_1 is used instead of $H_1(\omega)$[†]
$H_2(\omega)$	frequency response function estimate with noise assumed on the reference, when no ambiguity exist, H_2 is used instead of $H_2(\omega)$[†]
$H_S(\omega)$	scaled frequency response function estimate, when no ambiguity exist, H_S is used instead of $H_S(\omega)$[†]
$H_v(\omega)$	frequency response function estimate with noise assumed on both reference and response, when no ambiguity exist, H_v is used instead of $H_v(\omega)$[†]
$[I]$	identity matrix
j	$\sqrt{-1}$
K	stiffness
L	modal participation factor
M	mass
M_r	modal mass for mode r
$MCOH$	multiple coherence function[†]
N	number of modes
N_i	number of references (inputs)
N_o	number of responses (outputs)
p	output, or response point (subscript)
q	input, or reference point (subscript)
r	mode number (subscript)
R_I	residual inertia
R_F	residual flexibility
s	Laplace domain variable
t	independent variable of time (sec)
t_k	discrete value of time (sec) $t_k = k \Delta t$
T	sample period
x	displacement in physical coordinates
X	response
X_p	spectrum of pth response[†]
z	Z domain variable

Greek Alphabet

$\delta(t)$	Dirac impulse function
Δf	discrete interval of frequency (Hertz or cycles/sec)
Δt	discrete interval of sample time (sec)
ϵ	small number

-29-

η noise on the output

λ_r r^{th} complex eigenvalue, or system pole

           $\lambda_r = \sigma_r + j\omega_r$

$\lceil \Lambda \rfloor$ diagonal matrix of poles in Laplace domain

ν noise on the input

ω variable of frequency (rad/sec)

ω_r imaginary part of the system pole, or damped natural frequency, for mode r (rad/sec)

           $\omega_r = \Omega_r \sqrt{1 - \varsigma_r^2}$

Ω_r undamped natural frequency (rad/sec)

           $\Omega_r = \sqrt{\sigma_r^2 + \omega_r^2}$

ϕ_{pr} scaled p^{th} response of normal modal vector for mode r

$\{\phi\}_r$ scaled normal modal vector for mode r

$[\Phi]$ scaled normal modal vector matrix

$\{\psi\}$ scaled eigenvector

ψ_{pr} scaled p^{th} response of a complex modal vector for mode r

$\{\psi\}_r$ scaled complex modal vector for mode r

$[\Psi]$ scaled complex modal vector matrix

σ variable of damping (rad/sec)

σ_r real part of the system pole, or damping factor, for mode r

ς damping ratio

ς_r damping ratio for mode r

$\dagger$ vector implied by definition of function

APPENDIX A: UNITS CONVERSION

In order to correctly perform units conversion, length, force, and temperature exponents must be supplied for a specific data type of General; that is, Record 8 Field 1 = 1. For example, if the function has the physical dimensionality of Energy (Force * Length), then the required exponents would be as follows:

Length = 1
Force = 1   Energy = L * F
Temperature = 0

Units exponents for the remaining specific data types should not be supplied. The following exponents will automatically be used.

Table - Unit Exponents						
Specific	Direction					
Data	Translational			Rotational		
Type	Length	Force	Temp	Length	Force	Temp
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	(requires input to fields 2,3,4)					
2	-2	1	0	-1	1	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	1	0	0	1
6	1	1	0	1	1	0
8	1	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	1	0	1	1	0
13	0	1	0	1	1	0
15	-2	1	0	-1	1	0
16	-1	1	0	1	1	0
17	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	0	0	0	0	0	0

NOTE: Units exponents for scalar points are defined within SDRC SYSTAN prior to reading this dataset.

APPENDIX B: READ/WRITE OPERATIONS

There are 8 distinct combinations of parameters which affect the details of READ/WRITE operations. The parameters involved are Ordinate Data Type, Ordinate Data Precision, and Abscissa Spacing. Each combination is documented in the examples below. In all cases, the number of data values (for even abscissa spacing) or data pairs (for uneven abscissa spacing) is NVAL. The abscissa is always real single precision. Complex double precision is handled by two real double precision variables (real part followed by imaginary part) because most systems do not directly support complex double precision.

CASE 1

REAL
SINGLE PRECISION
EVEN SPACING

Order of data in file   Y1   Y2   Y3   Y4   Y5   Y6
                           Y7   Y8   Y9   Y10   Y11   Y12

                           .
                           .
                           .

Input

```
      REAL Y(6)
      .
      .
      .
      NPRO=0
   10 READ(LUN,1000,ERR= ,END= )(Y(I),I=1,6)
 1000 FORMAT(6E13.5)
      NPRO=NPRO+6
      .
      .   code to process these six values
      .
      IF(NPRO.LT.NVAL)GO TO 10
      .
      .   continued processing
      .
```

Output

```
      REAL Y(6)
      .
      .
      .
      NPRO=0
   10 CONTINUE
      .
      .   code to set up these six values
      .
      WRITE(LUN,1000,ERR= )(Y(I),I=1,6)
 1000 FORMAT(6E13.5)
      NPRO=NPRO+6
      IF(NPRO.LT.NVAL)GO TO 10
      .
      .   continued processing
      .
```

CASE 2

REAL
SINGLE PRECISION
UNEVEN SPACING

Order of data in file   X1 Y1 X2 Y2 X3 Y3
                        X4 Y4 X5 Y5 X6 Y6
                        .
                        .
                        .

Input

```
      REAL X(3),Y(3)
      .
      .
      .
      NPRO=0
   10 READ(LUN,1000,ERR= ,END= )(X(I),Y(I),I=1,3)
 1000 FORMAT(6E13.5)
      NPRO=NPRO+3

    .   code to process these three values

      IF(NPRO.LT.NVAL)GO TO 10

    .   continued processing
      .
```

Output

```
      REAL X(3),Y(3)
      .
      .
      .
      NPRO=0
   10 CONTINUE
      .
    .   code to set up these three values
      .
      WRITE(LUN,1000,ERR= )(X(I),Y(I),I=1,3)
 1000 FORMAT(6E13.5)
      NPRO=NPRO+3
      IF(NPRO.LT.NVAL)GO TO 10
      .
    .   continued processing
      .
```

CASE 3

COMPLEX
SINGLE PRECISION
EVEN SPACING

Order of data in file   RY1 IY1 RY2 IY2 RY3 IY3
                          RY4 IY4 RY5 IY5 RY6 IY6
                      .
                      .
                      .

Input

```
      COMPLEX Y(3)
      .
      .
      .
      NPRO=0
   10 READ(LUN,1000,ERR= ,END= )(Y(I),I=1,3)
 1000 FORMAT(6E13.5)
      NPRO=NPRO+3
      .
      .  code to process these six values
      .
      IF(NPRO.LT.NVAL)GO TO 10
      .
      .  continued processing
      .
```

Output

```
      COMPLEX Y(3)
      .
      .
      .
      NPRO=0
   10 CONTINUE
      .
      .  code to set up these three values
      .
      WRITE(LUN,1000,ERR= )(Y(I),I=1,3)
 1000 FORMAT(6E13.5)
      NPRO=NPRO+3
      IF(NPRO.LT.NVAL)GO TO 10
      .
      .  continued processing
      .
```

CASE 4

COMPLEX
SINGLE PRECISION
UNEVEN SPACING

Order of data in file   X1   RY1   IY1   X2   RY2   IY2
                              X3   RY3   IY3   X4   RY4   IY4

.
.
.

Input

```
        REAL X(2)
        COMPLEX Y(2)
        .
        .
        .
        NPRO=0
   10   READ(LUN,1000,ERR= ,END=  )(X(I),Y(I),I=1,2)
 1000   FORMAT(6E13.5)
        NPRO=NPRO+2
        .
        .   code to process these two values
        .
        IF(NPRO.LT.NVAL)GO TO 10
        .
        .   continued processing
        .
```

Output

```
        REAL X(2)
        COMPLEX Y(2)
        .
        .
        .
        NPRO=0
   10   CONTINUE
        .
        .   code to set up these two values
        .
        WRITE(LUN,1000,ERR= )(X(I),Y(I),I=1,2)
 1000   FORMAT(6E13.5)
        NPRO=NPRO+2
        IF(NPRO.LT.NVAL)GO TO 10
        .
        .   continued processing
        .
```

B-5

CASE 5

REAL
DOUBLE PRECISION
EVEN SPACING

Order of data in file   Y1   Y2   Y3   Y4
                           Y5   Y6   Y7   Y8
                           .
                           .
                           .

Input

```
      DOUBLE PRECISION Y(4)
      .
      .
      .
      NPRO=0
   10 READ(LUN,1000,ERR= ,END= )(Y(I),I=1,4)
 1000 FORMAT(4E20.12)
      NPRO=NPRO+4
      .
      .   code to process these four values
      .
      IF(NPRO.LT.NVAL)GO TO 10
      .
      .   continued processing
      .
```

Output

```
      DOUBLE PRECISION Y(4)
      .
      .
      .
      NPRO=0
   10 CONTINUE
      .
      .   code to set up these four values
      .
      WRITE(LUN,1000,ERR= )(Y(I),I=1,4)
 1000 FORMAT(4E20.12)
      NPRO=NPRO+4
      IF(NPRO.LT.NVAL)GO TO 10
      .
      .   continued processing
      .
```

B-6

CASE 6

REAL
DOUBLE PRECISION
UNEVEN SPACING

Order of data in file   X1 Y1   X2 Y2
                          X3 Y3   X4 Y4
                          .
                          .
                          .

Input

```
      REAL X(2)
      DOUBLE PRECISION Y(2)
      .
      .
      .
      NPRO=0
   10 READ(LUN,1000,ERR= ,END= )(X(I),Y(I),I=1,2)
 1000 FORMAT(2(E13.5,E20.12))
      NPRO=NPRO+2
      .
      .   code to process these two values
      .
      IF(NPRO.LT.NVAL)GO TO 10
      .
      .  continued processing
      .
```

Output

```
      REAL X(2)
      DOUBLE PRECISION Y(2)
      .
      .
      .
      NPRO=0
   10 CONTINUE
      .
      .   code to set up these two values
      .
      WRITE(LUN,1000,ERR= )(X(I),Y(I),I=1,2)
 1000 FORMAT(2(E13.5,E20.12))
      NPRO=NPRO+2
      IF(NPRO.LT.NVAL)GO TO 10
      .
      .  continued processing
      .
```

B-7

CASE 7

COMPLEX
DOUBLE PRECISION
EVEN SPACING

Order of data in file   RY1   IY1   RY2   IY2
                           RY3   IY3   RY4   IY4
                            .
                            .
                            .

Input

```
        DOUBLE PRECISION Y(2,2)
        .
        .
        .
        NPRO=0
   10   READ(LUN,1000,ERR= ,END= )((Y(I,J),I=1,2),J=1,2)
 1000   FORMAT(4E20.12)
        NPRO=NPRO+2
        .
        .  code to process these two values
        .
        IF(NPRO.LT.NVAL)GO TO 10
        .
        .  continued processing
        .
```

Output

```
        DOUBLE PRECISION Y(2,2)
        .
        .
        .
        NPRO=0
   10   CONTINUE
        .
        .  code to set up these two values
        .
        WRITE(LUN,1000,ERR= )((Y(I,J),I=1,2),J=1,2)
 1000   FORMAT(4E20.12)
        NPRO=NPRO+2
        IF(NPRO.LT.NVAL)GO TO 10
        .
        .  continued processing
        .
```

B-8

CASE 8

COMPLEX
DOUBLE PRECISION
UNEVEN SPACING

Order of data in file   X1   RY1   IY1
                                X2   RY2   IY2
                                .
                                .
                                .

Input

```
          REAL X
          DOUBLE PRECISION Y(2)
          .
          .
          .
          NPRO=0
    10    READ(LUN,1000,ERR= ,END= )(X,Y(I),I=1,2)
  1000    FORMAT(E13.5,2E20.12)
          NPRO=NPRO+1
          .
          .   code to process this value
          .
          IF(NPRO.LT.NVAL)GO TO 10
          .
          .   continued processing
          .
```

Output

```
          REAL X
          DOUBLE PRECISION Y(2)
          .
          .
          .
          NPRO=0
    10    CONTINUE
          .
          .   code to set up this value
          .
          WRITE(LUN,1000,ERR= )(X,Y(I),I=1,2)
  1000    FORMAT(E13.5,2E20.12)
          NPRO=NPRO+1
          IF(NPRO.LT.NVAL)GO TO 10
          .
          .   continued processing
          .
```