Amirkabir Journal of Civil Engineering

Amirkabir J. Civil Eng., 53(6) (2021) 571-574
DOI: 10.22060/ceej.2020.17466.6569

A Relationship between the Energy Demands of MDOF and Equivalent SDOF Systems under Pulse-Type Near-Fault Earthquakes

S. Abdonnabi Razavi[1], N. Siahpolo[2,*] , M. Mahdavi Adeli[3]

[1] Department of Civil Engineering, Abadan Branch, Islamic Azad University, Abadan, Iran
[2] Department of Civil Engineering, Institute for Higher Education ACECR, Khuzestan, Iran
[3] Department of Civil Engineering, Shoushtar Branch, Islamic Azad University, Shoushtar, Iran

ABSTRACT: The main purpose of the paper is the qualitative and quantitative study of the relationship between the energy demand of multi-degree-of-freedom systems, MDOF, and equivalent-single-degree-of-freedom systems to calculate the total energy demand of the MDOF system using the ESDOF energy demand. For this purpose, multi-story special steel moment frames were designed and analyzed under the influence of 10 near-fault earthquakes with forward-directivity effects. Moreover, the process is done for the ESDOF system considering specified values of R (degree of nonlinearity). Accordingly, linear and nonlinear total dissipated energy (TDE), hysteretic energy (HE), and damping energy (DE) ratios were introduced to estimate the relationship of the ESDOF and MDOF energy. Results show that the ratio of nonlinear to linear TDE and HE/TDE is affected by period and R in the ESDOF system. However, as the period and R increase, the ratio converges to one. The same result was observed between the nonlinear TDE of the MDOF system and the linear TDE of the ESDOF system. In other words, ESDOF linear TDE can be used instead of MDOF for long periods. In addition, the nonlinear TDE of the MDOF system to the nonlinear TDE of the ESDOF system ratio is affected by higher modes and periods; by increasing the period, the ratio is generally greater than one for the constant R. Also, the effect of higher modes on the ratio of total story dissipated energy to total structure dissipated energy was significant for low R values. With increasing R, the structure tends to damp all the dissipated energy in the first mode.

Review History:

Received: Dec. 04, 2019
Revised: Jan. 18, 2020
Accepted: Jan. 22, 2020
Available Online: Feb. 02, 2020

Keywords:

Energy Demand
Mdof Systems
Sdof Systems
Pulse-Type Near-Fault Earthquake
Higher Modes Effects.

1- Introduction

Goel *et al.* proposed a performance-based plastic design (PBPD) method with the energy factor of elastic-plastic SDOF systems quantifying the seismic demand [1]. The effectiveness of this method has been examined by applying the procedure in steel moment-resisting frames [2], steel frame with buckling restrained braces [3], braced truss moment frames [4, 5] and steel frames with steel shear walls [6].

Hall *et al.* indicated that the displacement caused by the pulses of near-fault earthquakes imposes considerable seismic demand on structures [7]. Krawinkler *et al.* assessed a steel moment-resisting frame under the effect of a near-fault earthquake and stated that the structural response to the continuation of the acceleration pulse, which matches the fundamental period, is critical [8]. On the other hand, many researchers have investigated the effects of this pulse-type ground motion on the linear and nonlinear behavior of SDOF systems [9].

2- Material and Method

2.1 Description Of Frames

In this study, 4-, 10-, 15-, 20-, and 30-story 2D steel MRFs with three bays are considered. Gravity and seismic loads are applied models in accordance with the Iranian National Building Code-Part 6 [10]. Gravity load consists of dead load, equivalent partitioning load and live load on the beams of the frames of this study equal to 1.75, 1 and 1.25 kN/m, respectively. The DBE is expressed by the Iranian Code of Practice for Seismic Resistant Design of Buildings - 4th edition (also known as Standard 2800) [11] design spectrum for peak ground acceleration equal to 0.35g, behavior factor R equal to 7, importance factor I, and soil type III.

2.2 Research Methodology

Following the initial analysis, design, and determining the sections, the models introduced in Section 3.1 are used to generate the practical ratios through analysis. To this end, initially, the target behavior coefficient ($R_{t,i}$) is set to 0.25, 0.5, 0.75, and 1 in the elastic analyses. This coefficient is considered equal to 1.5-6 in the inelastic analyses (with 0.5 increments). The yield base shear coefficient (C_y) is calculated using the ASCE/SEI 41-13 through pushover analysis of the MDOF structure. It is noteworthy that the coefficient introduced as the behavior coefficient in this study ($R_{exist,i}$) is the ratio of the elastic spectral acceleration to the yield strength of the MDOF structure (with damping ratio 5%).

*Corresponding author's email: siahpolo@acecr.ac.ir

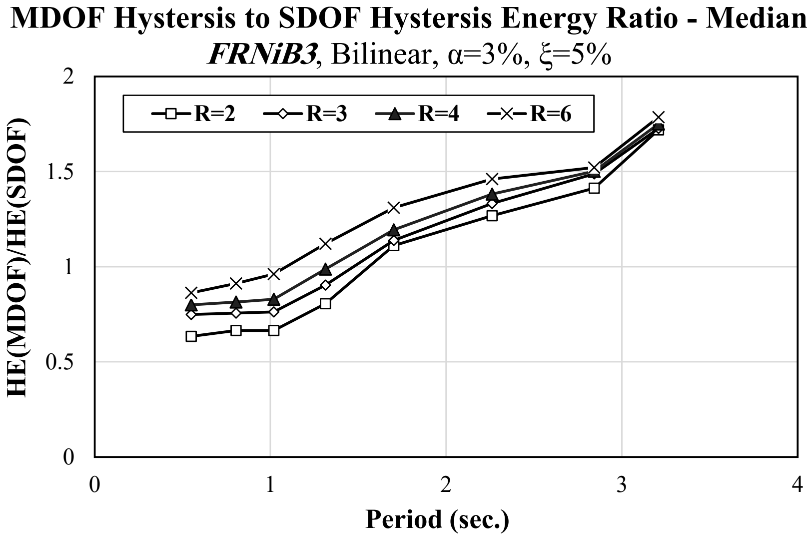

Fig. 1. Higher mode effects (MDOF effects) on HE demand

3- Results and Discussion

3.1 Hysteretic Energy Demand In Mdof Systems

On the basis of a study conducted by Gerami and Abdollahzadeh, Hysteretic Energy (*HE*) can be considered as a key factor to minimize expected structural damages [12]. Hence, the mean HE energy of the 2D steel MRFs of the present study are depicted and discussed. Figure 1 shows the ratio of hysteretic energy dissipated energy in the MDOF system to the corresponding values obtained from an E-SDOF system considering various *R* values (level of nonlinearity).

3.2. Height Wise Distribution Of Hysteretic Energy Demand (He)

Results obtained in these sections fail to give an accurate insight into the hysteretic energy demands (*HE*) over the height of the structure. Hence, the concept of the story hysteretic energy demand ($HE_{s,i}$) is introduced. In order to gain a better statistical understanding of the accumulation of the story hysteretic energy, the story *HE* demand is normalized by the total dissipated hysteretic energy (HE_t).

Figure 2 shows the mean values of the normalized story hysteretic energy over the height. Due to space limitations, graphs are shown only for *R*=2.0, 3.0, 4.0 and 6.0. The following observation can be made from the presented graphs:

- In the structures in which there is a high possibility of plastic hinges formation, accumulation of maximum energy demands is observed at the lower stories.
- In low- and mid-rise frames, the peak $HE_{s,i}/HE_t$ ratio is influenced by the higher modes and locates at the upper stories for *R*=2.0 and 3.0. However, in high-rise frames (15 stories and more), the peak $HE_{s,i}/HE_t$ ratio occurs at the lower floors due to the nature of near-field motions and dynamic instability.

4- Conclusion

The energy demand of the MDOF system was normalized with the corresponding energy demand of the E-SDOF system to consider the effects of higher modes and degrees of freedom. According to the results of the analyses, the following findings can be concluded:

- The TDE^{in}/TDE^{el} ratio resulted for the ESDOF system is weakly dependent on period and nonlinearity, except for periods shorter than 1 Sec. The same finding is available for *HE/TDE* ratio. The trend of *HE/TDE* ratio for long period systems depends on the earthquake energy content substantially.
- *TDE* of the elastic MDOF structure is equal to 80% of the *TDE* demand of the corresponding elastic E-SDOF system. With an increase in the period, due to the MDOF effect, the TDE ratio $(TDE^{el}_{MDOF}/TDE^{el}_{SDOF})$ increases drastically.
- Evaluation of $(TDE^{in}_{MDOF}/TDE^{el}_{MDOF})$ ratio demonstrates that dissipated energy in the nonlinear structure is equal to dissipation of energy due to damping in the elastic system, except for short period frames.
- The ratio of $(TDE^{in}_{MDOF}/TDE^{el}_{SDOF})$ shows the effect of MDOF increases the corresponding *TDE* of the inelastic MDOF system. But for short period models, elastic *TDE* of E-SDOF is an acceptable estimation.
- The trend of *HE/TDE* ratio resulted in MDOF structure is similar to corresponding E-SDOF ratio. Hence, the E-SDOF system ratio is practical for the MDOF system.

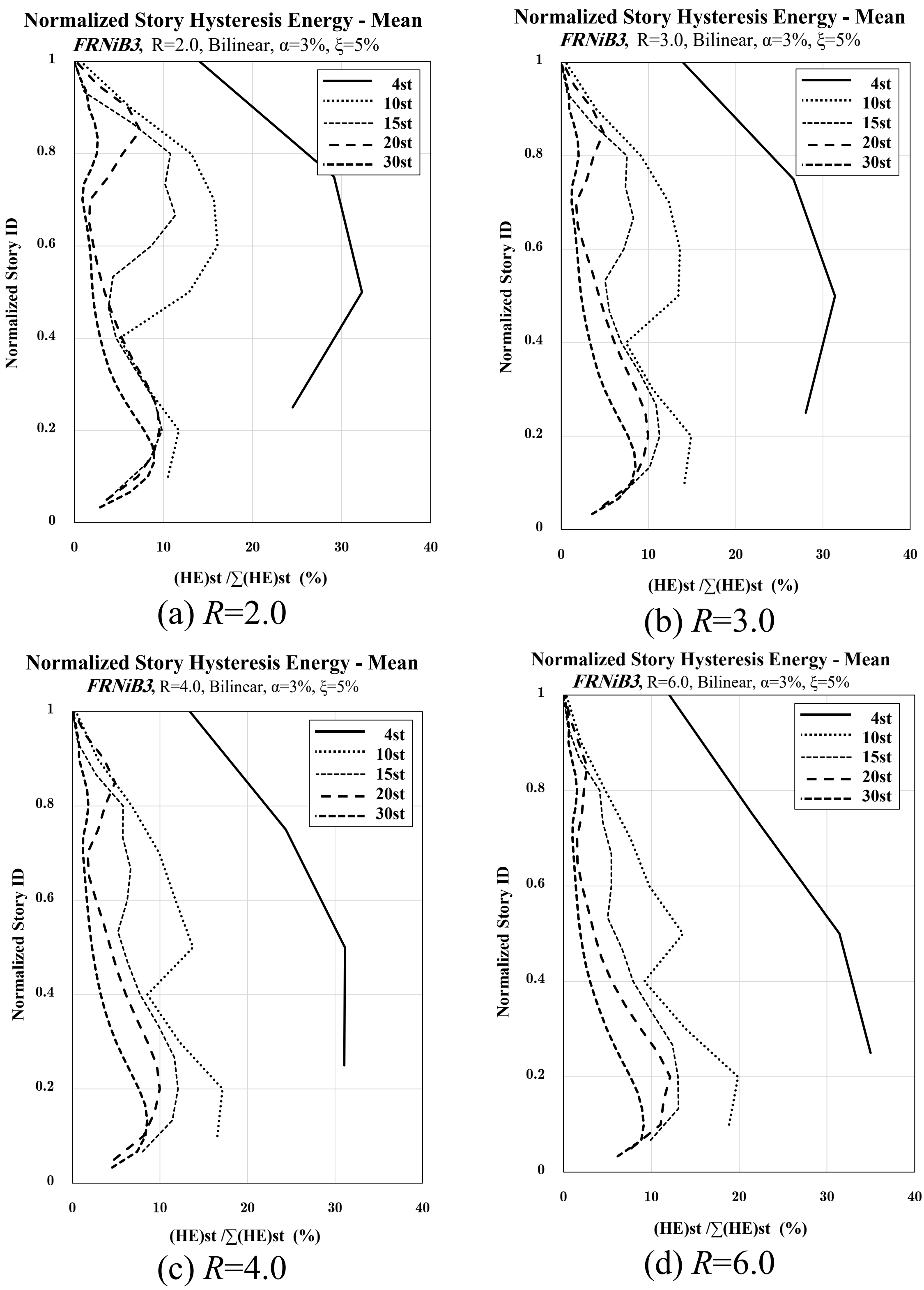

Fig. 2. The story hysteretic energy distributed at height, HEst,i normalized by the total hysteretic energy for R=2, 3, 4, 6 and 4-, 10-, 15-, 20-, and 30-story frames

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HOW TO CITE THIS ARTICLE

S. Abdonnabi Razavi, N. Siahpolo, M. Mahdavi Adeli, A Relationship between the Energy Demands of MDOF and Equivalent SDOF System sunder Pulse-Type Near-Fault Earthquakes . Amirkabir J. Civil Eng., 53(6) (2021) 571-574.

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