



Influence of Inelastic Constant-Ductility SDOF Location versus Near-Fault Records

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ABSTRACT: The unique features and destructive effects of near-fault records are of high interest to many researchers; the issue of the location of structures against these records has received less attention due to the lack of data. Therefore, in this study, the focus is on the effect of the location of the structure vs. causative fault on the amount of damage. To this end, we need enough near-fault records, which can be simulated using the synthetic generation technique due to the lack of real data. Using the fault parameters obtained for the 1999-Kocaeli earthquake, 273 earthquake records were generated by different location coordinates using the theoretical-based Green's function. To evaluate the seismic performance of the structures, OpenSEES software was used to carry out 9828 dynamic time-history analyses. The studied structures are SDOF with constant ductility. The records were applied according to the position of the structure against the causative fault and the relevant spectra were drawn as colored contours. The results showed that the location of the maximum responses in the inelastic state is almost the same as in the elastic state, so the critical location can be determined by a simpler elastic analysis; Stations that showed a maximum value at low periods have a larger amplitude, and stations that showed a maximum value at high periods have a higher pulse period. Both the distance and the angle of the SDOF location are influential in determining the location of the more severe failure.

Review History:

Received: Jun.02, 2020
Revised: Aug. 28, 2020
Accepted: Oct. 19, 2020
Available Online: Oct. 30, 2020

Keywords:

SDOF
Location of the structure
Near-fault
Constant ductility
Bi-linear steel material.

1- Introduction

In recent years, numerous research has been carried out about constant-ductility SDOF systems [1–3]. In this researches, the focus was on the characteristics of near-fault records and their effects on structures response [4] but site orientation was rarely taken into account. Major researches were related to the effect of rotation of components of ground motions [5-9]. It is obvious that the distance and angle of the structure from fault alignment and location of the epicenter are effective on structural responses. Therefore, an ensemble of 273 records was generated via theoretical-based Green's function technique by using fault rupture parameters derived from Hamidi et al.'s [10] research for the 1999 Kocaeli earthquake. Accordingly, the effect of site orientation toward earthquake in the form of S_d and S_a contours has been evaluated for constant-ductility inelastic SDOF systems for two ductility ratios $\mu=2$ and $\mu=3$.

2- Methodology

The SDOF system modeled in this paper includes mass, a rigid column with the elastic beam-column element, and a zero-length spring incorporating Steel01 material with elastic-perfectly plastic behavior. For computing responses, two OpenSEES elastic and inelastic codes were prepared. Matlab program was used to connect these two OpenSEES

codes. In the elastic code, the value of yielding moment M_y is defined to be a large number so that it remains linear but in inelastic code the M_y value defined variable that changes due to the yielding resistance.

3- Results and Discussion

For investigating the analysis results, some related contours were presented to show S_d and S_a values supporting periods from 1 to 5 sec as well as a specific value of 0.5 sec.

3- 1- Investigation of inelastic S_d values

To investigate S_d in the inelastic constant ductility status, some contours were drawn for $\mu=2$ and $\mu=3$ statuses. By comparing these contours with that of the elastic contour, it was specified that for periods equal or less than 3 sec the maximum value occurred on the right side of the epicenter, and for periods more than 3 sec, the location of maximum value occurred in the left side of the epicenter. The location of the maximum value in low periods in three statuses was similar but in higher periods seem different. It was specified that the maximum and minimum values in these three statuses had no significant difference. Generally, the two inelastic statuses had a close trend.

Fig. 1 shows the inelastic spectral displacement (S_d) contour for fault-normal records (for the case $\mu=3$).

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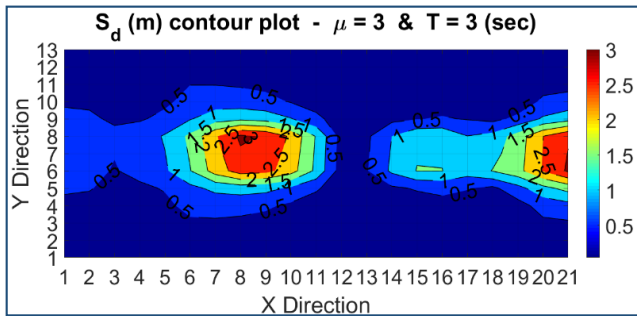


Fig. 1. Inelastic spectral displacement (Sd) contour.

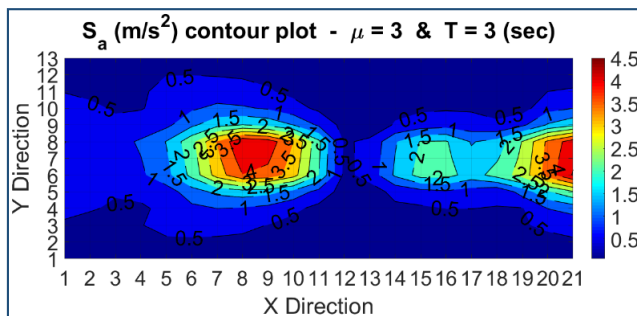


Fig. 2. Inelastic spectral displacement (Sa) contour.

3- 2- Investigation of inelastic Sa values

To investigate Sa in the inelastic constant ductility status, some contours were drawn for $\mu=2$ and $\mu=3$ statuses. By comparing these contours with elastic contour, it was specified that up to 4 sec, the maximum value occurred on the right side of the epicenter, and after 4 sec, the maximum value was observed on the left side. The location of the maximum value in low periods was similar in three statuses, and in high periods was approximately similar. By increasing μ the maximum value of Sa was decreased except for 0.5 sec. The location of the maximum value is constant for different periods. Fig. 2 shows the inelastic spectral displacement (Sa) contour for fault-normal records (for the case $\mu=3$).

3- 3- Strong ground motion parameters

In the investigation of strong ground motion parameters (i.e. PGA, PGV, and PGD), it was observed that the maximum values happened in the end rows that coincides with the location of the maximum value of Sd and Sa. This means that in the regions where the maximum responses were observed, the intensity and the ground displacement were higher. Fig. 3 demonstrates the variation of strong ground motion parameters versus fault alignment via colorful contours.

4- Conclusion

•By comparing Sd and Sa in the forms of elastic and inelastic behavior for two ductility demand ratios ($\mu=2$ and $\mu=3$), approximately a similar trend was seen between

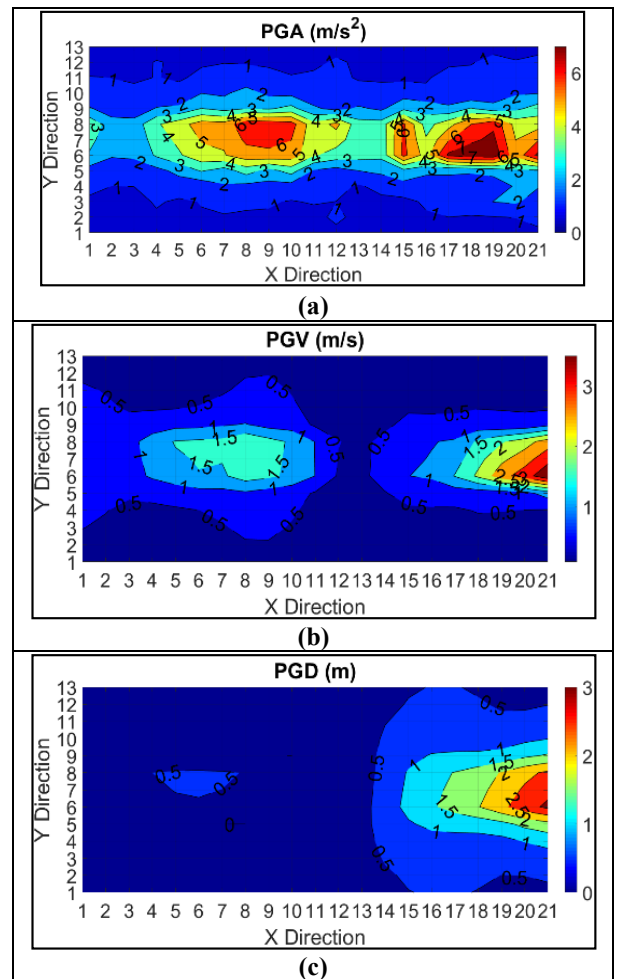


Fig. 3. Strong ground motion parameters contours.

elastic and inelastic responses. Therefore, by an appropriate approximation by elastic analysis, one can estimate the values of the maximum responses and the corresponding locations for inelastic behavior.

•Both parameters of R and θ (distance and angle from fault alignment) are important; two stations may have the same R but because of having different θ , different responses would be achieved.

•The Effect of directivity is slight on the low-period structures. But this effect is quite obvious in the response of long-period structures. So that in the period of 0.5 sec, the diagram is seen as a line and in the period of 4 sec, the diagram is seen as a parabola.

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HOW TO CITE THIS ARTICLE

Sh. Monfaredi, H. Hamidi, H. Khosravi, *Influence of Inelastic Constant-Ductility SDOF Location versus Near-Fault Records*, Amirkabir J. Civil Eng., 53(11) (2022) 1041-1044.

DOI: [10.22060/ceej.2020.18538.6894](https://doi.org/10.22060/ceej.2020.18538.6894)



