

# A Study on the Post-Earthquake Residual Displacements and Seismic Performance Assessment

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#### Introduction

- Most of the buildings, both old and new ones, are expected to undergo inelastic cycles when subjected to a design-level earthquake.
- Inelastic response may cause residual displacements
- Residual displacements are critical for
  - Post-earthquake safety
  - Reparability





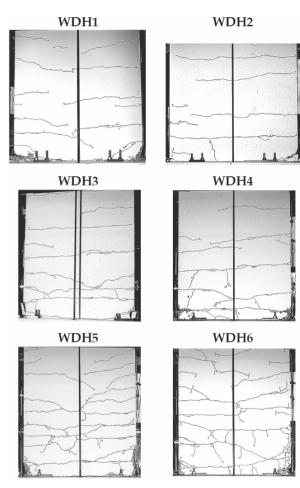


# Residual Displacements at the Component Level





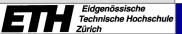
Courtesy National Information Service for Earthquake Engineering, University of California, Berkeley.



(Source: Lestuzzi P., Wenk. T & Bachmann T., (1999), "Dynamische Versuche an Stahlbetontragwänden auf dem ETH-Erdbebensimulator", IBK IBK Bericht Nr. 240, April 1999)







# Residual Displacements at the Structural Level

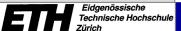












# Technische Hochschule Residual Displacements due to Ground Settlements

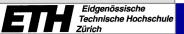




Courtesy National Information Service for Earthquake Engineering, University of California, Berkeley.

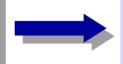






#### **Conventional Seismic Performance Assessment Methods**

Estimate the **Maximum** Values of Response Parameters



Evaluate the Seismic Performance of the Building

# Advantage:

 Damage is usually well correlated with the maximum response values.

# Disadvantage:

 After an earthquake, most of the time, maximum response values can only be roughly estimated.

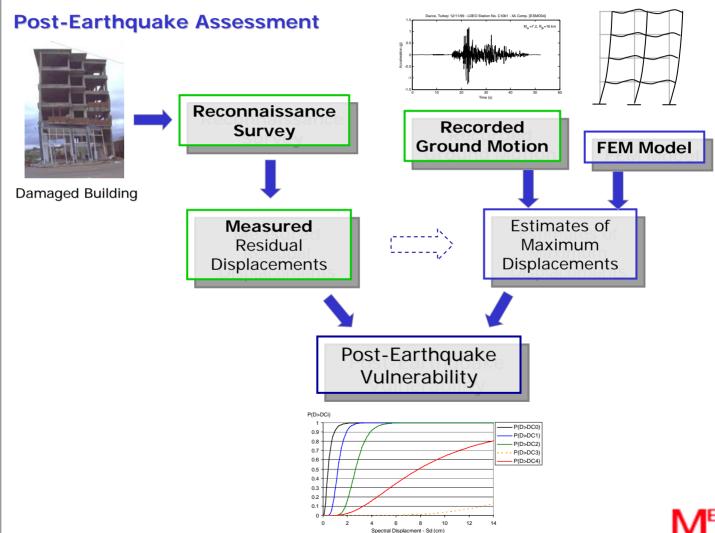






### Performance Assessment using Residual Displacements

A **Seismic Performance Assessment Method** for buildings based on **residual displacements** will be developed.



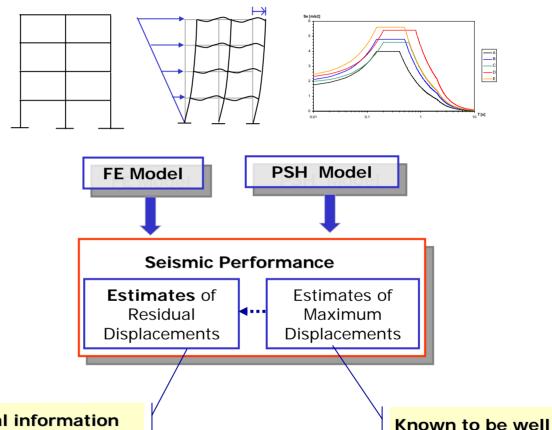






#### Performance Assessment using Residual Displacements

#### Performance-based Design of a New Structure



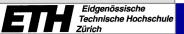
**Provide essential information** about the the post-earthquake:

- Reparability/Usability
- Vulnerability

correlated with the attained damage







#### **An Important Question**

Before making elaborate statistical analyses on the residual displacements one needs to answer the following question:

 How <u>accurate</u> can the available analysis tools simulate the seismic response of reinforced concrete structures in terms of <u>residual</u> <u>displacements</u>?

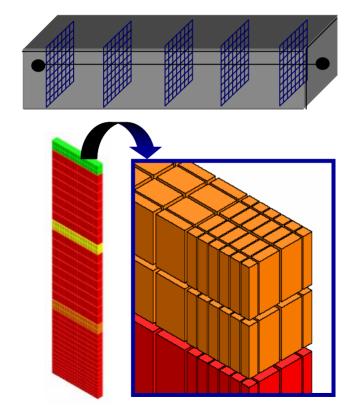






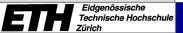
Element Formulations











#### **Shake-Table Test:**

Lestuzzi, P., T.Wenk, H. Bachmann (1999), "Dynamische Versuche an Stahlbetontragwänden auf dem ETH-Erdbebensimulator", IBK Bericht Nr.240, Institut für Baustatik und Konstruktion, ETH Zürich



a. Shake tableb. Test specimenc. Structure for the masses

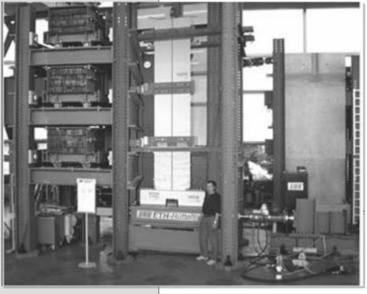
j. Shock absorber k. Reaction structure l. Servo-hydraulic actuator

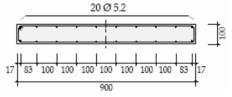
m. Room n.Valve 120 l/min o. Hinge p. SKF rail guidance

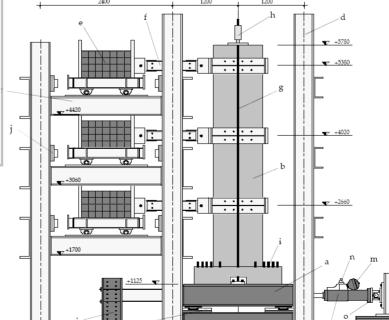
d. Additional frame for the laterally guidance e. Moveable cart for storey mass (total each 12 t)

f. Hinged connecting member g. External post-tensioning h. Jack for the post-tensioning i. Wall footing connection: M16 bolt









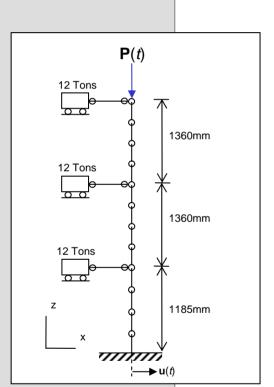


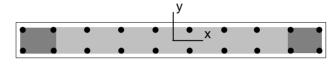


#### An example simulation

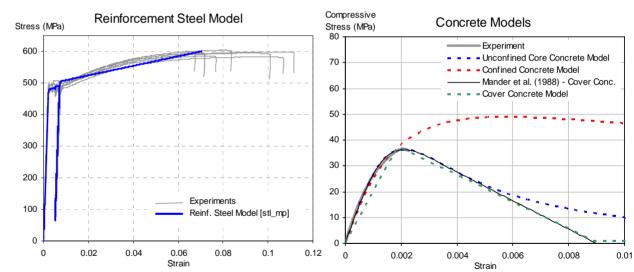


SeismoSoft (2003), "SeismoStruct – A computer program for static and dynamic nonlinear analysis of structures" by S.Antoniou and R.Pinho





Sections with 4 different materials and 300 fibers

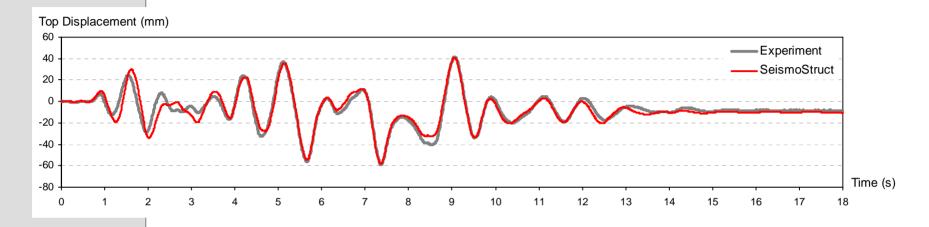


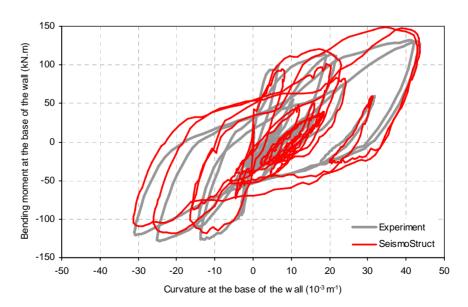






•Some of the results ...











- The simulated response will be compared with the experimental data for a number of tests.
- The effects of various assumptions and simplifications will be identified focusing on residual displacements.
- The "better" modeling practices will be identified.
- Further investigation of residual displacements will be made accordingly







Thank you.



