

# Performance of Great Occurrence Modal Responses in Non-Linear Seismic Examination

A. Angeline<sup>1\*</sup>, B. Jose Ravindra Raj<sup>2</sup> and R. Vijayasarathy<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1,2,3</sup>*Prist University, Thanjavur, Tamilnadu - INDIA*

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**Abstract**— Practical problems related with the non-linear static pushover examination of structures. Pushover examination is getting popular due to its simplicity. Great occurrence incomes and nonlinear belongings may play an important role in stiff and/or uneven structures. The influence of progressive incomes in pushover examination is not completely developed. The performance of great occurrence modal responses in non-linear seismic examination of arrangements is not known. In this paper an attempt is made to study the performance of great occurrence modal responses in non-linear seismic examination of structures.

**Keywords**— Pushover, Great Occurrence Modal Response, Rigid Frequency, Non Linear, Seismic Examination

## I. INTRODUCTION

In seismic examination and project of structures, a straight addition of the reckoning of gesture is measured to harvest the “true” answer of a construction when subjected to the specific earthquake era past measured in the analysis. Practical problems related with the examination of great actual life structural replicas dictate the use of answer spectrum method of examination in its place of the straight addition method. Furthermore, the earthquake input needed in the project of arrangements subjected to upcoming earthquakes is distinct in footings of a answer spectrum. The answer spectrum method of examination utilizes the idea of modal superposition. In typical even building arrangements solitary a few lower instruction incomes are adequate to assess the aggregate answer with reasonable accuracy. Unlike even structures, great occurrence incomes and non-linear belongings contributes meaning completely in the seismic examination of uneven structures.

Non-linear seismic examination of arrangements involves straight numerical addition of the equations of motion. This method is impractical and computationally tedious for most practical applications. Consequently an approximate non-linear static examination process recognized as pushover examination is secondhand in its place of non-linear active examination (ATC40, 1996; FEMA273, 1997; FEMA274, 1997; FEMA356, 2000). The guidelines specified by federal emergency association agency (FEMA) and applied information council (ATC) for pushover examination assumes the adjacent power delivery grounded on the important method of vibration. In the circumstance of simple even structures, the important method is adequate to assess the aggregate answer with reasonable accuracy. Unlike even structures, the important method in an uneven construction is characteristically a localized method that may not consume

numerous bearing on the answer of convinced other parts within a construction (Dhileep and Bose, 2009). Fema356 recommends that progressive method belongings shall be measured if the shear in numerous story subsequent subsequently the modal examination seeing incomes compulsory for obtaining 90% form participation exceeds 130% of the conforming story shear seeing solitary the first method response. To satisfy this criterion, structural contrives may reflect numerous progressive incomes whose incidences may be progressive than the important mode. In instruction to take the answer aids of progressive incomes into account, a modal pushover examination is planned (Chopra and Goel, 2001; Kalkan And Kunnath, 2004; Barros and Almeida, 2005). Unlike linear analysis, the influence of great occurrence incomes in pushover examination is not completely industrialized and is a developing zone of research. Additional the result of great occurrence modal responses in non-linear examination of arrangements is not known. This paper discusses the performance of great occurrence modal responses in the non-linear static pushover examination of structures.

## II. NON LINEAR SEISMIC EXAMINATION

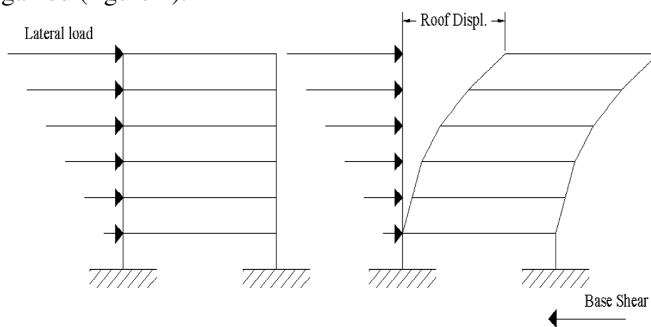
Reckoning of gesture for an idealized single grade of freedom arrangement with a stiffness  $k$ , form  $m$  and checking co effectual  $c$  is specified by, Where,  $f(u, \text{sign}u)$  denotes the hysteretic relation amongst the adjacent power  $f_s$  and the adjacent movement  $u$  (Chopra 1998; Chopra and Goel, 2001). On initial loading, within the harvest strength  $f_y$ , the arrangement is linearly supple with stiffness  $k$ . Yielding begins when the power reaches  $f_y$  and the distortion reaches the harvest distortion  $u_y$ . In the post yielding province the stiffness of the frame may be taken as  $\alpha k$ , where,  $\alpha$  varies amongst 0 to 10% (FEMA 273, 1997).

The harvest strength  $f_y$  is connected to the strength compulsory for the construction to relieve supply  $f_o$ , during the crushed motion, over the harvest strength discount factor,  $r_y$ , distinct by Somewhere  $u_y$  is the harvest distortion and  $r_y$  is equal to 1 for linearly supply systems and superior than 1 for systems that deforms in to the in supply range. Presentation grounded project needs an estimate of the supreme displacement, a construction will undergo due to a project earthquake. In instruction to attain this, a non-linear active examination is required.

Though due to the computational efforts and practical problems of non-linear active analysis, non-linear static pushover examination is now extensively secondhand as an alternative.

### 2.1 Pushover Examination

Pushover examination is a presentation grounded examination procedure, typically comprises of applying a vertical delivery of adjacent loads to a classical of an prevailing or previously designed structure. These loads are augmented pending the peak answer of the construction is gained (figure 1).



**Figure 1:** Pushover Examination

The Pushover arc is a plot amongst the base shear And roof displacement. This Pushover arc is then rehabilitated to quickening movement answer Spectrum (ADRS) recognized as volume Spectrum (ATC40, 1996; FEMA356, 2000). Additional the supply answer Spectrum is rehabilitated to the request spectra in ADRS format. The volume Spectrum and request Spectrum are then super imposed to obtain the presentation point.

### III. PHANTOM SECTIONS IN A ANSWER SPECTRUM

The phantom sections in A answer Spectrum can be divided into three, 1) A highoccurrence region, 2) A mid-occurrence province And 3) A low-occurrence province (Morante et al, 1999; USNRC, 2006). in high-occurrence region, the phantom quickening develops equal to the peak crushed acceleration, often referred To As the zero era quickening (ZPA). In This province of spectrum, the episodic portion of the answer develops negligible and solitary the rigid portion of answer remains. The responses in this province are in phase To Every other and combine algebraically. The least occurrence in the high-occurrence province beyond which

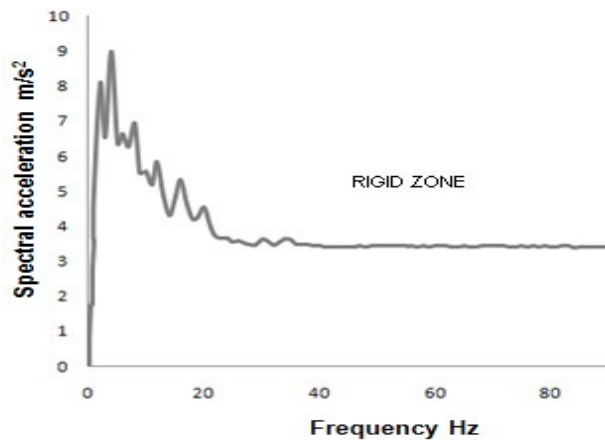
the phantom quickening arcs for numerous checking ratios consume identical standards was distinct as the rigid occurrence (gupta et al, 1996). In the low-occurrence province of the spectrum, the responses are not in phase with the crushed acceleration, and generally are not in phase with every other. The rigid portion of answer in this province is equal to zero and the answer comprises solitary checked episodic part.

The meaning of the rigid occurrence can be actual important in the answer Spectrum method for accurately evaluating the structural response, the numerous codes and standards define its significance which is grounded primarily on the ease of implementation And not on the correctness of the calculated response. The premise for doing so is to evade the repetition of determining the rigid occurrence Subsequently A visual inspection of answer Spectrum curves. The fixing up of rigid occurrence grounded upon the junction of dis comparable phantom arcs with dis comparable checking ratios can be prone To separate judgment And can be lead to the use of dis comparable rigid incidences By dis comparable contrives (Dhileep, 2007; Dhileep, 2008). Recent studies (Dhileep and Sopna, 2011) show that the phantom arcs with dis comparable checking ratios converges at dis comparable frequencies. In its place of rigid frequency, a checked rigid occurrence is planned grounded on the junction of a phantom arc with the phantom arcs consuming progressive checking ratios.

### IV. PERFORMANCE OF GREAT OCCURRENCE MODAL RESPONSES

At great frequencies, the episodic portion of the answer develops negligible and solitary the rigid portion of answer remains. Furthermore the era of A great occurrence method is actual short, so the answer in such A method is fundamentally static than dynamic. Reflect the first „ $n$ “ incomes of A  $N$  degrees of freedom system, consuming incidences less than checked rigid occurrence And Let the answer in These  $N$  incomes be  $u_o$ , and the answer in the residual rigid incomes be  $U_o$ . Then, for great occurrence modes, Eqs. (3) And (4) stretches the reckoning of gesture as,  $M$ = form matrix,  $C$ = checking matrix And  $K$ = Stiffness matrix. Subsequently the residual answer in great occurrence incomes are pseudo static, we can neglect the footings  $U''$  And  $U'$  IN Eq. (7), Consequently.

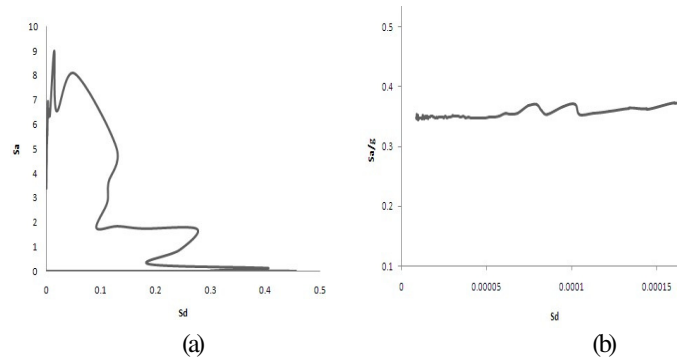
The answer in a great occurrence method is fundamentally static and could be resolute By static examination By incomes of reckoning (9) in its place of active analysis. The responses of the incomes in the mid-occurrence province comprises of A rigid (static) portion And A checked episodic part.



**Figure 2:** Supple answer Spectrum of El Centro 1940 earthquake in normal scale

Figure 2 displays the supple answer spectrum of El Centro 1940 earthquake. The phantom quickening in the great occurrence zone is equal to the zero era acceleration. The linear answer in great occurrence incomes of this province can be gained by conducting a static examination by incomes of zero era quickening in reckoning (9). Figure 3(a) displays the request spectrum conforming to El Centro 1940 crushed gesture in ADRS format. Figure 3(b) displays the enlarged portion conforming to the rigid zone of the request spectrum. In this zone it is experiential that the phantom quickening leftovers constant and equal to zero era quickening (figure 3b). In modal pushover analysis, the construction is subjected to an incremental power design of  $\gamma_n m \phi_n s_a$ , somewhere  $\gamma_n$  is the modal participation factor,  $\phi_n$  is the method form and  $s_a$  is the phantom acceleration. In great occurrence incomes the performance of rigid incomes are static and their modal answer can be gained by a static analysis.

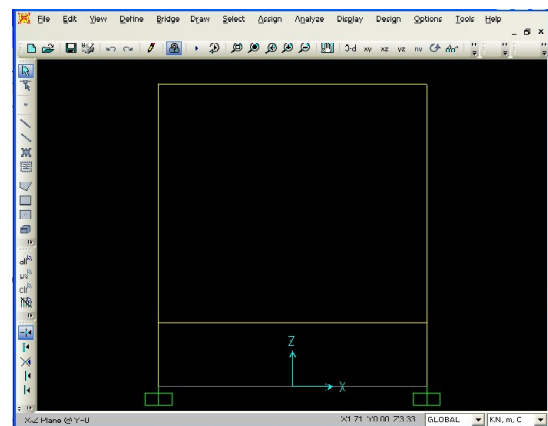
In great occurrence incomes the construction is subjected to power design specified by the right hand side of reckoning (9). Consequently pushover examination can be conducted in great occurrence incomes by pushing the construction by incomes of an incremental weight design specified by reckoning (9). Pushover examination is a non-linear static approximation to the non-linear era past analysis. Consequently progressive incomes are expected to stretch more precise results in a non-linear static examination related to the incomes in the mid occurrence and low occurrence sections of an answer spectrum.



**Figure 3:** El Centro 1940 crushed gesture (a) Request Spectrum (b) Request Spectrum conforming To rigid zone

## V. NUMERICAL VERIFICATION

To study the performance of great occurrence modal responses in non-linear static pushover examination a 2D frame classical as exposed in figure 4 is considered. The incidences are changed by varying the geometrical bounds of the modal and pushover examination is conducted by incomes of the first mode.



**Figure 4:** Classical of 2D frame

The examination is conducted by incomes of SAP 2000 for dis comparable incidences (CSI, 2003). For Pushover analysis, M3 hinges are allocated to beams and P-M2-M3 hinges are allocated to pillars rendering to FEMA 356 document by incomes of the options specified in SAP 2000. Weight cases are distinct and then analyses are performed. Subsequently the Pushover arc the presentation opinion in footings of phantom quickening and phantom displacement, And the conforming base shear And roof movement remained gained For 5% checked El Centro, 1940 answer spectrum. The results are related with the peak movement gained subsequently the non-Linear modal era past examination (THA) attained by incomes of El Centro, 1940 crushed gesture with 5% damping. The results gained are tabulated in TABLE 1.

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Sl.No.	Occurrence (Hz)	Movement (m)		% Error
		Pushover examination	Non-Linear THA	
1	9.7	$1.566 \times 10^{-3}$	$1.022 \times 10^{-3}$	53.22
2	17.67	$3.038 \times 10^{-4}$	$2.326 \times 10^{-4}$	30.61
3	26.602	$1.306 \times 10^{-4}$	$1.277 \times 10^{-4}$	2.271
4	36.484	$6.849 \times 10^{-5}$	$6.784 \times 10^{-5}$	0.958
5	41.801	$5.205 \times 10^{-5}$	$5.167 \times 10^{-5}$	0.735
6	50.884	$3.556 \times 10^{-5}$	$3.57 \times 10^{-5}$	0.392

**TABLE 1:** Displacements for dis comparable incidences

Subsequently table 1 it is experiential that the proportion error in pushover examination at a low occurrence of 9.7 hz is 53.22% when related to era past analysis. For great incidences the pushover examination stretches results with less than 1% error. This displays that the performance of great occurrence non-linear modal responses is fundamentally static. Consequently the non-linear responses of arrangements in great occurrence rigid incomes can be gained by conducting a nonlinear static analysis, in its place of a non-linear active analysis. Additional it is experiential that there is a discount in error as the occurrence upsurges subsequently low occurrence zone to high-occurrence zone. This is due to the presence of rigid portion of answer in the mid-occurrence zone of spectrum.

## CONCLUSIONS

Non-linear static pushover examination secondhand as an approximation to non-linear era past examination is becoming a normal tool amongst the engineers, researchers and professionals worldwide. Great occurrence incomes may contribute meaning completely in the seismic examination of uneven and/or stiff structures. In instruction to take the aids of progressive incomes structural contrives may comprise great occurrence incomes in the non-linear static pushover analysis. The performance of great occurrence incomes in non-linear static pushover examination of uneven arrangements is studied. At great frequencies, the responses of non-linear active examination converge to the non-linear static pushover analysis. Consequently non-linear answer of great occurrence incomes can be assessed by incomes of a non-linear static push over examination with an incremental power design specified by their modal form influence periods zero era acceleration. The progressive incomes with rigid gratified as a main contributing factor exhibit a healthier correctness in non-linear pushover examination of arrangements when related to the checked episodic modes.

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