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Seismic Response of Irregular Structures

Kamal Singh Thakur[1], Mahesh Ram Patel[2]
[1]*PG Scholar, Department of Civil Engineering, Shri Shankaracharya Group of Institutions, Bhilai, India*
[2]*Assistant Professor, Department of Civil Engineering, Shri Shankaracharya Group of Institutions, Bhilai, India*

***Abstract*: The best challenge for any basic specialist in the present situation is to plan seismic-safe structures. An ordinary building, for example having mass and stiffness consistently dispersed through its stature carries on regularly. The nearness of vertical unpredictable edge subject to destroying seismic tremors involves concern. Purposes of unexpected change in stiffness, mass and quality in structures are known as powerless focuses. For the plan of safe unpredictable structures, it is important to examine the impact of inconsistency on the reaction of structures to horizontal loads. This study abridges best in class information in the seismic reaction of vertically irregular structures.**

***Keywords*: vertical irregularity, stiffness irregularity, strength irregularity, mass irregularity, design lateral force.**

1. Introduction

Sporadic structures establish an enormous bit of the advanced urban framework. The gathering of individuals engaged with developing the structure offices, including proprietor, designer, basic specialist, temporary worker and neighborhood specialists, add to the general arranging, choice of basic framework, and to its arrangement. This may prompt structure structures with unpredictable appropriations in their mass, firmness and quality along the tallness of building. At the point when such structures are situated in a high seismic zone, the basic specialist's job turns out to be all the more testing. Along these lines, the auxiliary designer needs to have an exhaustive comprehension of the seismic reaction of sporadic structures. In later past, a few examinations have been completed to assess the reaction of unpredictable structures. This paper is an endeavor to outline the work that has been as of now done relating to the seismic reaction of vertically unpredictable structure outlines.

2. Criteria for vertical irregularities in building codes

In the previous variants of IS 1893 (BIS, 1962, 1966, 1970, 1975, 1984), there was no notice of vertical anomaly in building outlines. In any case, in the ongoing form of IS 1893 (Part 1)-2002 (BIS, 2002), unpredictable setup of structures has been characterized expressly. Five sorts of vertical inconsistency have been recorded as appeared in Figure 1. They are: solidness abnormality (delicate story), mass anomaly, vertical geometric inconsistency (set-back), in-plane irregularity in sidelong power opposing vertical components, and brokenness in limit (frail story).NEHRP code (BSSC, 2003) has classifications of vertical irregularities similar to those described in IS 1893 (Part 1)-2002 (BIS, 2002). As per this code, a structure is defined to be irregular if the ratio of one of the quantities (such as mass, stiffness or strength) between adjacent stories exceeds a minimum prescribed value. These values (such as 70-80% for soft story, 80% for weak story, and 150% for set-back structures) and the criteria that define the irregularities have been assigned by judgment. Further, various building codes suggest dynamic analysis (which can be elastic time history analysis or elastic response spectrum analysis) to come up with design lateral force distribution for irregular structures rather than using equivalent lateral force (ELF) procedures. 122 Qualitative Review of Seismic Response of Vertically Irregular Building Frames.

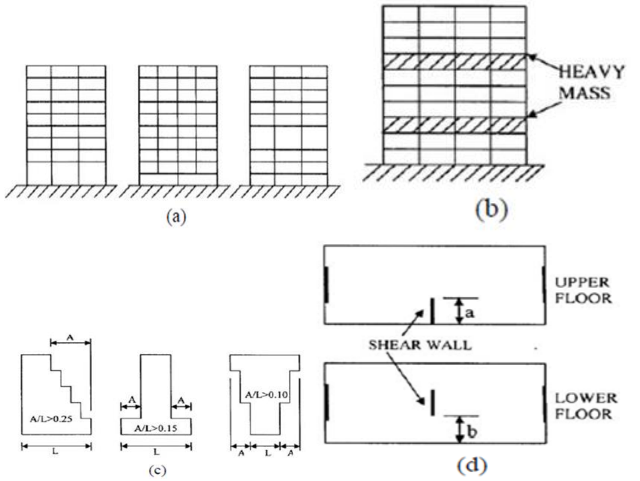


Fig. 1. (a) Stiffness/strength irregularity, (b) Mass irregularity, (c) Vertical geometric irregularity or set-back, (d) In-plane discontinuity in lateral-force-resisting vertical elements when b > a: plan view (after BIS, 2002).

3. Review of previous studies on vertical irregularity

Ravi Kumar C M and Babu Narayan K S. [2012-[1]] made an attempt to study two kinds of irregularities in the building models namely plan irregularity with geometric and diaphragm discontinuity and vertical irregularity with setback and sloping ground. These irregularities are created as per clause 7.1 of IS 1893 (part1)2002 code. In Oder to identify the most vulnerable building among the models considered, the various analytical approaches are performed to identify the seismic demands in both linear and nonlinear way. It is also examined the effect of

Table 1
Maximum Top-Floor Displacements (mm)

Structure	Measured	Inelastic Dynamic Analyses			Elastic Analyses	
		"Analysis A"	**"Analysis B"**	**"Analysis C"**	**Modal Spectral**	**Static**
FFW	26.1	16.3 (0.62)	27.5 (1.05)	23.0 (0.88)	17.6 (0.67)	17.7 (0.68)
FSW	22.4	17.0 (0.76)	24.2 (1.08)	19.8 (0.88)	17.7 (0.79)	17.9 (0.80)

Values in parentheses are ratios between the calculated and measured maximum displacements. "Analysis A" was based on the computed member moment-rotation behavior without including the effects of reinforcement slip.

"Analysis B" included slip of reinforcement at the base of walls and slip of beam reinforcement from the beam-column joints.

"Analysis C" refers to beam fixed-end rotations due to slip, reduced by computing the fixed-end rotational stiffness for bar stress levels equal to approximately half the yield stress.

three different lateral load patterns on the performance of various irregular buildings in pushover analysis. This study creates awareness about seismic vulnerability concept on practicing engineers.

Devesh P. Soni and Bharat B. Mistry [2006]-[2] observed that building codes provide criteria to classify the vertically irregular structures and suggest dynamic analysis to arrive at design lateral forces. Most of the studies agree on the increase in drift demand in the tower portion of set-back structures and on the increase in seismic demand for buildings with discontinuous distributions in mass, stiffness, and strength. The largest seismic demand is found for the combined-stiffness-and-strength irregularity.

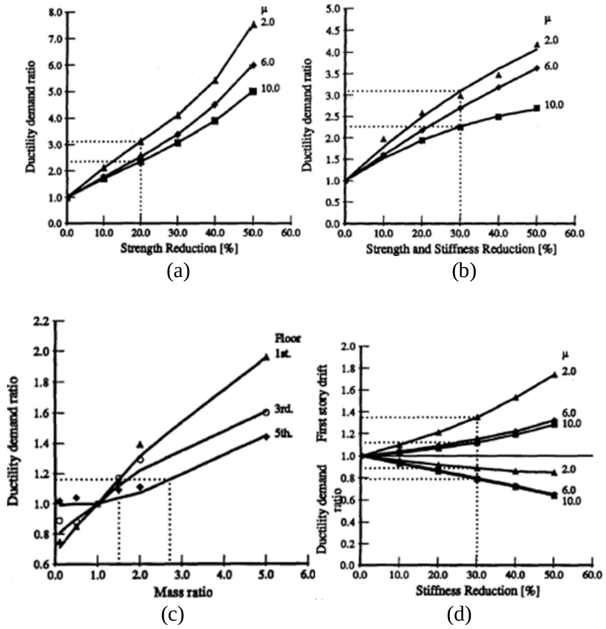
George k. Georgoussis, has demonstrated that, Stiffness irregularity is usually created in building structures when the sudden change of the size of floor plans above a certain level is accompanied by the curtailment, at the same level, of some of the resisting bents that provides the lateral resistance. Such irregularity in eccentric buildings complicates their structural response not only under earthquake forces generated from earthquake excitations, but also under static loading.

Moehle and Alarcon (1986)-[7] carried out a test reaction study on two little scale models of fortified solid edge divider structures exposed to solid base movements by utilizing shake table. One of the test structures, assigned as FFW, had two nine-story, three-sound outlines and a nine-story, kaleidoscopic divider. The other structure, assigned as FSW, was indistinguishable from FFW with the exception of that the divider stretched out just to the main floor level. Accordingly, the test structures FFW and FSW speak to the structures having "ordinary" and "sporadic" conveyances of firmness and quality in vertical plane individually. They contrasted the deliberate reaction and that processed by the inelastic powerful reaction time-history examination, inelastic static investigation, versatile modular ghastly examination, and flexible static investigation. A few inelastic reaction time-history investigations were led for each test structure. For every investigation, diverse demonstrating presumptions were attempted with an end goal to build up a "best-fit" model. They looked at most extreme highest floor relocations got by the tests and by various inelastic dynamic and versatile examination strategies. One such examination is appeared in Table 1. It shows that the best gauges of most extreme relocation are gotten by means of "Investigation B" and "Examination C" of the inelastic powerful examinations (see Table 1 for subtleties on the two models). Subsequently they reasoned that the principle bit of leeway of dynamic strategies is that those are equipped for assessing the most extreme removal reaction, while the static techniques can't be utilized for this reason. Further, they induced that the inelastic static and dynamic techniques are better than the versatile strategies in deciphering the basic discontinuities.

The FEMA-273, (1997), documents provides technically sound and acceptable guidelines for the seismic rehabilitation of buildings. The guide lines for the seismic rehabilitation of buildings are intended to serve as a ready tool for design professionals, a reference document for building regulatory officials, and foundation for future development and implementation of building code provisions and standards. This document provides different Seismic performance levels of buildings for structural and Nom-structural components detail. It also gives different analysis procedures used for Seismic rehabilitation of buildings.

The ATC-40, (1996), documents provides a comprehensive, technically sound recommended methodology for the seismic evaluation and retrofit design of existing concrete buildings. Although it is not intended for design of new buildings, the analytical procedures are applicable. The document applies to the overall structural system and its elements and components. The methodology used here is performance based; the evaluation and retrofit design criteria are expressed as performance objectives, which define desired levels of seismic performance when the building is subjected to specified levels of seismic ground motion. Acceptable performance is measured by the level of structural or non-structural damage expected from the earthquake shaking. Damage is expressed in terms of post yield, inelastic deformation limits for various structural components and elements found in concrete buildings. The analytical procedure incorporated in the methodology accounts for post elastic deformations of the structure by using simplified nonlinear static analysis methods.

Al-Ali and Krawinkler (1998)-[4] carried out assessment of the impacts of vertical inconsistencies by considering tallness shrewd varieties of seismic requests. They utilized a 10-story building model planned by the solid pillar powerless section (segment pivot model) reasoning and a troupe of 15 in number ground movements, recorded on shake or firm soil during Western U.S. seismic tremors after 1983, for the parametric examination. The impacts of vertical inconsistencies in the appropriations of mass, firmness and quality were considered independently and in mixes, and the seismic reaction of unpredictable structures was evaluated by methods for the versatile and inelastic dynamic analyses. They found that the impact of mass anomaly is the littlest, the impact of solidarity abnormality is bigger than the impact of solidness abnormality, and the impact of consolidated firmness and-quality abnormality is the biggest. Rooftop removal isn't influenced by the vertical abnormality.



(a) (b)

(c) (d)

Fig. 2. (a) Maximum ductility demand for 5-story structure with mass irregularity and design ductility = 2; (b) Maximum ductility demand and first story drift for 20-story structure with stiffness irregularity; (c) Maximum ductility demand for 20-story structure with strength irregularity; (d) Maximum ductility demand for 20-story structure with strength and stiffness irregularities (after Valmudsson and Nau, 1997)

Valmudsson and Nau (1997)-[6] focused on evaluating building code requirements for vertically irregular frames. The earthquake response of 5-, 10-, and 20-story framed structures with uniform mass, stiffness, and strength distributions was evaluated. The structures were modeled as two-dimensional shear buildings. The response calculated from the time-history analysis was compared with that predicted by the ELF procedure as embodied in UBC (1994). Based on this comparison, they evaluated the requirements under which a structure can be considered regular and the ELF provisions are applicable. They concluded (see Figure 2(a)) that when the mass of one floor increases by 50%, the increase in ductility demand is not greater than 20%. Reducing the stiffness of the first story by 30%, while keeping the strength constant, increases the first story drift by 20-40%, depending on the design ductility (μ) as shown in Figure 2(b). Reducing the strength of the first story by 20% increases the ductility demand by 100-200%, depending on design ductility as shown in Figure 2(c). Reducing the first story strength and stiffness proportionally by 30% increases the ductility demand by 80-200%, depending on the design ductility as shown in Figure 2(d). Thus strength criterion results in large increases in response quantities and is not consistent with the mass and stiffness requirements.

Poonam, Anil Kumar and Ashok K. Gupta [5] proposed a response of a 10-storeyed plane frame to lateral loads is studied for mass and stiffness irregularities in the elevation. These irregularities are introduced by changing the properties of the members of the storey under consideration. Floor-mass ratios ranging from 1 to 5 are considered for mass irregularity. The mass irregularity is introduced at different storey levels—fourth and seventh levels. To introduce stiffness irregularity, the fourth and fifth storeys stiffness's are reduced to 50% of that of other storeys in the base frame. Other than the first-storey, other storeys are also given similar stiffness irregularity. Moreover, the effects of floating columns as well as of unusually tall first storey on the dynamic response are also studied. Conclusions are derived regarding the effects of the irregularities on storey-shear forces, storey drifts and deflection of beams. It is found that the mass and stiffness criteria of the IS code results in moderate increase in response quantities of irregular structures compared to regular structures.

Bhattacharya S.P and Chakra borty S. [3] had given in there article that, Mass and stiffness are two basic parameters to evaluate the dynamic response of a structural system under vibratory motion. High rise and multi-storeyed buildings are behaved differently depending upon the various parameters like mass stiffness distribution, foundation types and soil conditions.

4. Summary and Conclusions

From the above dialog, it tends to be reasoned that countless research studies and construction regulations have tended to the issue of impacts of vertical inconsistencies. Construction laws give criteria to order the vertically sporadic structures and propose versatile time history investigation or flexible reaction range examination to get the plan parallel power circulation. A dominant part of studies have assessed the versatile reaction as it were. A large portion of the examinations have concentrated on exploring two sorts of abnormalities: those in set-back and delicate or potentially frail first story structures. Clashing ends have been found for the set-back structures; the majority of the investigations, in any case, concede to the expansion in float interest for the pinnacle bit of the set-back structures. For the delicate and frail first story structures, increment in seismic interest has been seen when contrasted with the ordinary structures. For structures with broken dispersions in mass, solidness, and quality (autonomously or in blend), the impact of solidarity anomaly has been seen as bigger than the impact of firmness inconsistency, and the impact of joined solidness and-quality abnormality has been seen as the biggest. It has been discovered that the seismic conduct is affected by the sort of model (i.e., bar pivot model or section pivot model) utilized in the examination. At last, structures with a wide scope of vertical inconsistencies that were planned explicitly for code-put together cutoff points with respect to float, quality and pliability, have displayed sensible exhibitions, despite the fact that the plan powers were acquired from the ELF (seismic coefficient) methodology.

- In this paper, it is recommended that structures with abnormalities are inclined to quake harm, as saw in numerous tremor events. Since current codes miss the mark concerning giving rearranged expository instruments to unpredictable structures. It is important to build up a straightforward expository system dependent on thorough calculations and trials on the seismic reaction of unpredictable structures.
- A three dimensional examination of a structure utilizing universally useful investigation PC programs can deal with the unconventionality "e" yet without showing its extent. In any case, there is no broadly useful PC program which can represent the plan unconventionality, on the grounds that there is no immediate technique to register the focal point of Rigidity or Shear focus at each floor/story of a structure. This is the primary explanation regarding why most architects receive inexact strategies for the torsional investigation of structures. A few planners consider a torsional examination to be an auxiliary investigation. In any case, this might be an off base evaluation. A few investigations of auxiliary harms during the past wind tempests and quakes uncover that torsion is the most basic factor prompting significant harm or complete breakdown of structures. It is, hence, important that unpredictable structures ought to be deliberately broke down for torsion.
- Soft story-For all new RC outline structures, the best choice is to keep away from such unexpected and huge diminishing in solidness as well as quality in any story; it is perfect to fabricate dividers (either stone work or RC dividers) in the ground story too. Originators can maintain a strategic distance from risky impacts of adaptable and feeble ground stories by guaranteeing that such a large number of dividers are not ceased in the ground story, i.e., the drop in firmness and quality in the ground story level isn't unexpected because of the nonattendance of infill dividers. The current open ground story structures should be fortified reasonably in order to keep them from crumbling during solid seismic tremor shaking. The proprietors should look for the administrations of qualified auxiliary designers who can propose suitable answers for increment seismic security of these structures

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