

FEMA273

UCSD

Seismic Performance Evaluation of Bridges using Displacement Based Approach

M. Mirhabibi and A. Rahaii

AmirKabir University of Technology (Civil Engineering)

Abstract

Because of importance of bridges in lifelines, damage evaluation of bridges in earthquakes and strengthening methods is most important object in scientific researches. This study is intended to evaluate and compare two methods that provided by FEMA 273 guidelines and UCSD test results. These two methods was compared in two models (steel & concrete bridge) with analytical procedure (using nonlinear static procedure/capacity spectrum method). Analysis was performed using two levels of seismic load intensities: Design Base Earthquake (DBE) & Maximum Considerable Earthquake(MCE).In final , NSP method compared with Nonlinear time history analysis that is most accurate procedures for evaluation of nonlinear response of structures.

Key words: Bridge, Performance, Displacement based approach, Damage, Nonlinear static analyze, Dynamic analyze.

()

()

[] (N2) ()
()
(Performance Point)

[]

[]

)

(

()

ATC 96 (C.S.M) -

Fema (D.C.M) -

(M.P.A) -

NSP

(Shinozuka 2000) (Dutta 1999) (Barron 2000)

[]

[]

- []

[]

[]

NSP

[]

DCM CSM

PBD

Fema273 ATC40

[]

	Fema 273	
	Immediate Occupancy	SP ₁
	Damag Control	SP ₂
	Life Safety	SP ₃
	limited Safety	SP ₄
	Structural Stability	SP ₅
	Not Considered	SP ₆

(IO)

:SP₁ -

()

()

: (Capacity)

:(Capacity Curve)

(Pushover)

:(Demand)

(Minimal Damage) - (Damage Control) :SP₂ -

LS IO

(Repairable Damage) - (Life Safety) :SP₃ -
SP₅ SP₃

(Limited Safety) :SP₄ -
SP₃ SP₅

(Significant Damage) - (Structural Stability) :SP₅ -

(Not Considered) :SP₆ -

[]

	IO	LS	CP
-			
-			a
-			b
-		c	

Vision 2000

[]

:(a) -

ATC32(1996)

:(b) -

:[]

(c) -

/

[]

(UCSD)

/

Seaac 1996

()

%

()

%

[]

-

I			
II			
III			/
IV		/	/ /
V		/ /	

ATC40

:

:SE -

%

:DBE -

%

:ME-

%

)

(

ATC 40 -

$$T_o = \frac{S_{x1} B_s}{S_{xs} B_1} \quad ()$$

: () B₁, B_s

[] -

B ₁	B _s	
0.8	0.8	≤2
1	1	5
1.2	1.3	10
1.5	1.8	20
1.7	2.3	30
1.9	2.7	40
2	3	≥50

: A=1

$$C_A = \frac{0.4 S_{xs} A}{B_S} \quad ()$$

$$C_V = \frac{S_{x1} A}{B_1} \quad ()$$

$$S_{X_1} = T_o S_{xs} \frac{B_1}{B_S} \quad ()$$

%
(B_s=B₁=1):

$$C_A = 0.4 S_{xs} A \quad ()$$

$$C_V = T_o S_{xs} A \quad ()$$

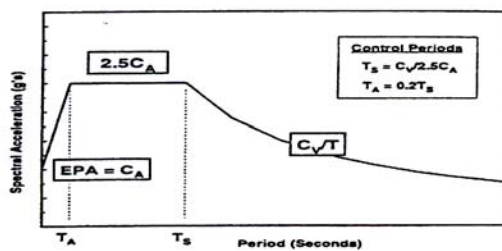
S_{xs}

C_a . C_a C_v
C_v

ATC 40		T ₀
SA-SB	I	0.4
SC	II	0.5
SD	III	0.7
SE	IV	1

C_v, C_a

ATC 40

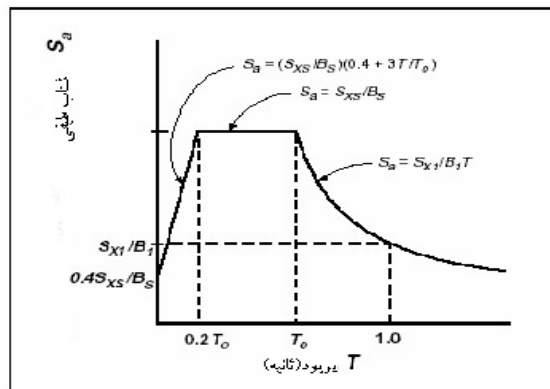


%

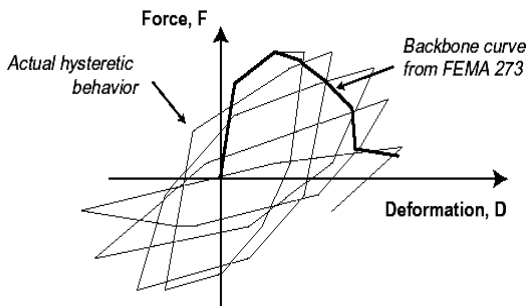
Fema273 -

S_{xs}

S_{x1}



[]



$$C_A = A \quad ()$$

$$C_v = 2T_0 A \quad ()$$

[]

Fema273

Fema273

B
D C

B A

C

$$F_i = \left(\frac{m_i \phi_{i1}}{\sum m_i \phi_{i1}} \right) V \quad ()$$

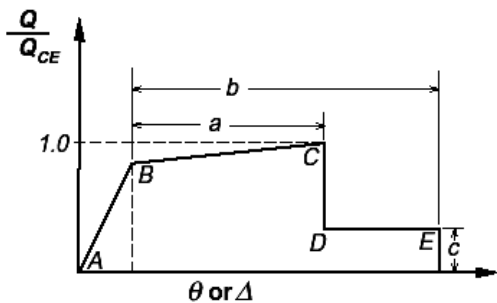
D C

E D

E

(Fema273) %

(Fema273)



[]

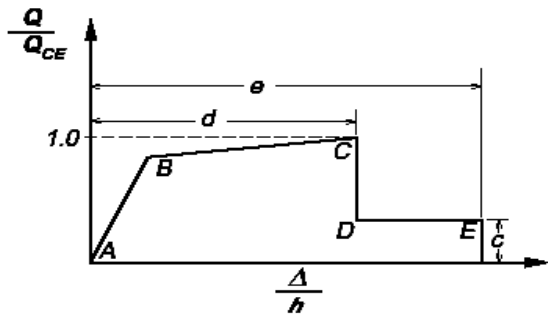
(CQC SRSS

$$F_i = \left(\frac{m_i \delta_i}{\sum m_i \delta_i} \right) V \quad ()$$

i δ_i

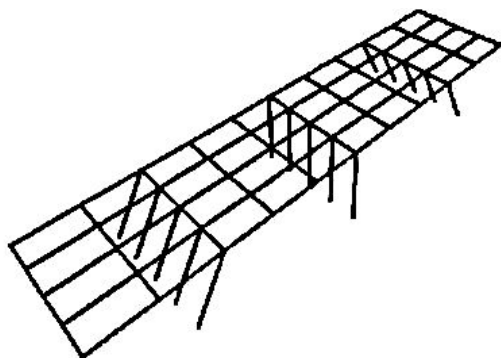
%

Fema273



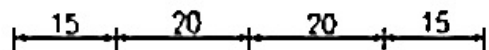
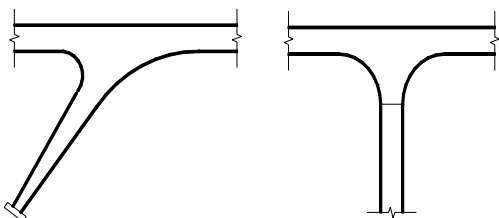
[]

Fema273

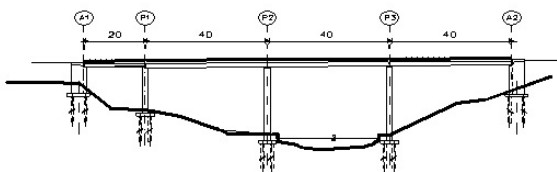


(LS) ()
 S (P) (IO)
 . ATC40

()



()



()

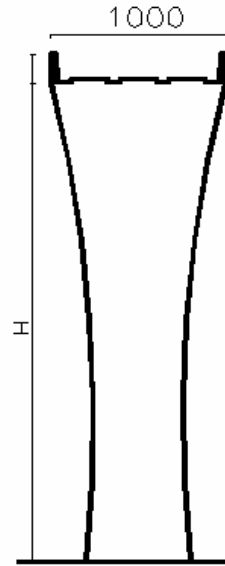
.(

:

).

(

/



U

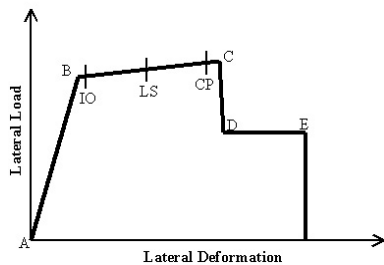
: (Hinge) ()
 (P-M-M) - -
 (V) -
 (P) -

FEMA

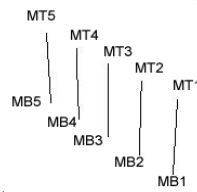
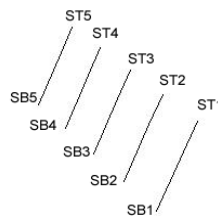
:

)

			B-IO	-	$GROUP1 = 1.1 \times (DEAD + SI) + 0.5LIVE$	-
			IO-LS	-		-
B-IO				-	$GROUP2 = 0.9 \times (DEAD + SI)$	
	IO-LS	S2,S3		-		
	IO-LS			-		
		LS-CP		-		
	C-D	MT2		-		
C-D-E				-		
C-D-E				-		-



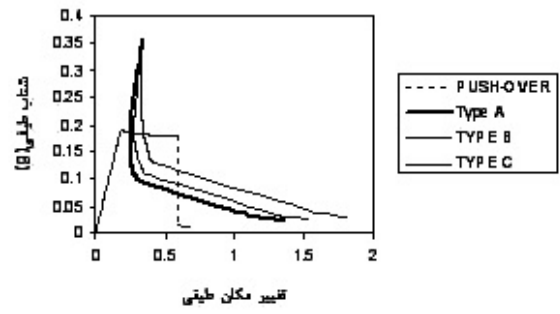
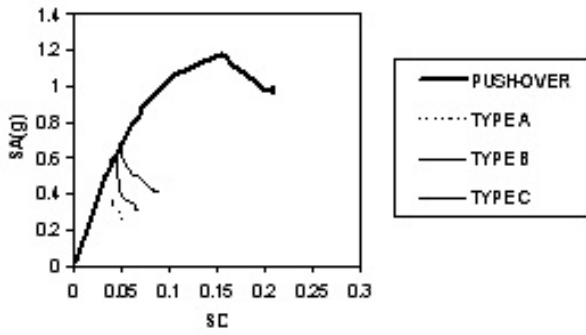
SIDE COLUMNS



MIDDLE COLUMNS

	B-IO	MB3	-
	B-IO		-
	IO-LS		-

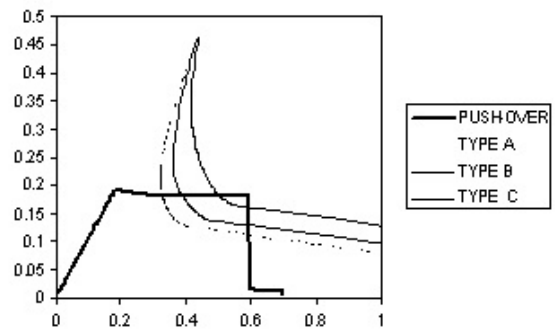
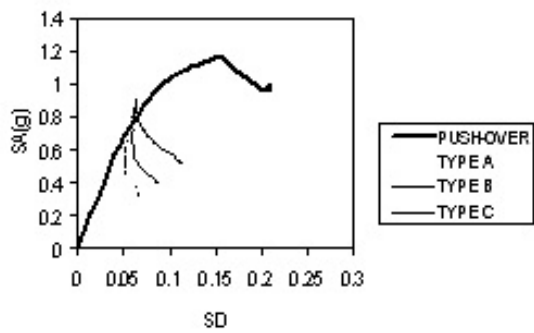
) B-IO
:(B-IO



P-M-M

C

B-IO A,B,C
IO-LS B-IO



) P3

Earthquake	Nagan		Elcentro	
	GMAX	GMIN	GMAX	GMIN
Displacement Dynamic	0.0644	0.0638	0.0497	0.0502
Displacement Pushover(DBE)	0.045	0.045	0.045	0.045
DIF%	43.1	41.8	10.4	11.6

Earthquake	Nagan		Elcentro	
	GMAX	GMIN	GMAX	GMIN
Displacement Dynamic	0.0644	0.0638	0.0497	0.0502
Displacement Pushover(MCE)	0.053	0.054	0.053	0.054
DIF%	21.5	18.1	6.2	7

FEMA 273

	A	B	C
T ₀	1.915	1.915	1.915
T _{eff}	2.339	2.47	2.765
B _{eff}	0.231	0.207	0.152
Δu	0.6831	0.6831	0.6831
Δy	0.204	0.204	0.204
V _y	236.82	236.82	236.82
V _u	243.46	243.46	243.46
M	3.35	3.35	3.35
V _p	239.5430	239.8600	240.6420
V _p /V _y	1.0115	1.0128	1.0161
V _p /V _u	0.9839	0.9852	0.9884
Δp	0.29	0.322	0.4
Θ _p	0.002683	0.003641	0.006132
	IO ⁺ -LS	IO-LS	IO-LS
Step	48	53	66
	P-M-M	P-M-M	P-M-M

Earthquake	Nagan		Elcentro		Tabas	
	GMAX	GMIN	GMAX	GMIN	GMAX	GMIN
V (KN) Dynamic	8482	8443	9182	9060	11658	8909
V (KN) Pushover (DBE)	8476	8439	8476	8439	8476	8439
DIF%	0.1	0	8.3	7.4	37.5	5.6

Earthquake	Nagan		Elcentro		Tabas	
	GMAX	GMIN	GMAX	GMIN	GMAX	GMIN
V (KN) Dynamic	8482	8443	9182	9060	11658	8909
V (KN) Pushover(MCE)	9652	9574	9652	9574	9652	9574
DIF%	12.1	11.8	4.9	5.4	20.8	6.9

:A -

:A -

0.003

:B -

:B - C

:C -

UCSD

:C -

UCSD

UCSD

(

FEMA

UCSD

	A	B	C
T_0	1.915	1.915	1.915
T_{eff}	2.339	2.47	2.765
M	135.4	135.4	135.4
k_0	1457.61	1457.61	1457.61
k_{eff}	977.05	876.16	699.18
n_k	0.67	0.60	0.48
T_{ult}	3.65	3.65	3.65
K_{ult}	401.23	401.23	401.23
n_{k-ult}	0.28	0.28	0.28
	Damage Control	Damage Control	Damage Control
	II-III	III	III-V

MCE DBE

-
- [1] ATC-40, "Seismic Evaluation and Retrofit of Concrete Buildings", Report No. SSC 96-01, Applied Technology Council, Seismic Safety Commission, Redwood City, Volume 1 and 2, CA, 1996.
 - [2] FEMA-273, "NEHRP Guidelines for the Seismic Rehabilitation of Buildings", Federal Emergency Management Agency, Washington D.C., 1997.

[]

- [4] Hose, j., et al, "Five-Level Performance Evaluation Approach", University of California Structural Department (UCSD), 1999.
- [5] AlAyed, H., "Seismic Analysis of Bridges Using Nonlinear Static Procedure", PhD dissertation, Dept. of Civ. And Envir. Eng., University of Maryland, College Park, 2002.
- [6] Saiidi, M., Moore, R. and Itani, A. "Seismic Performance of Reinforced Concrete Bridges with Un-Conventional Configurations", American Concrete Institute, Structural Journal, September-October 2001. pp.717-726.
- [7] ATC-32, "Improved Seismic Design Criteria for California Bridges Provisional Recommendations", Applied Technology Council, funded by California Department of Transportation, 1996.
- [8] Thomas, A.B., Alex, K., "Utilizing pushover Analysis for Seismic Performance of Steel Bridge Structures", Proceedings of the 5th

-
- Resistant Design”, Proceedings, Second World Conference on Earthquake Engineering, Vol. 2, Japan, 1960.pp.649-668.
- [13] Veletsos, As. and Newmark, N.M. , “effect of inelastic Behavior on the Response of Simple Systems to Earthquake Motions”, Proceedings, Second World Conference on Earthquake Engineering, Vol.2, Japan, 1960.pp.895-912.
- [14] Shimazaki, k. and Sozen, M.A., “Seismic Drift of reinforcement Concrete Structures”, Special Research paper, Hazama- umi, Ltd., Tokyo, Japan, 1985.
- [15] Moehle, J.P, “Displacement–Based Design of R/C structures subjected to earthquake”, Earthquake Spectra , Vol. 8(3), 1992.pp.403-427.
- SECED Conference on European Seismic Design Practice, 1998
- [9] Archer, G. C., A Constant Displacement Iteration Algorithm for Nonlinear Static push-Over Analyses, Electronic Journal of Structural Engineering,
- [10] Thomas, A.B., Alex, K., “ Utilizing Pushover Analysis for Seismic Performance of Steel Bridge Structures”, Proceedings of the 5th SECED Conference on European Seismic Design Practice, 1998
- [11] Chopra, A.K. and Goel, R.K. (2001). “A Modal Pushover Analysis Procedure to Estimate Seismic Demands for Buildings: Theory and Preliminary Evaluation.” Tech. Rep.2001/3, Pacific Earthquake Engineering Research Center, University of California, Berkeley, CA.
- [12] Muto, k., et al, “Non-linear Response Analyzers and Application to Earthquake