

**STRUCTURAL CONTROL OF BUILDING FRAMES
USING HYBRID PASSIVE DEVICE BASED ON
ENERGY PRINCIPLES**

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INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY DELHI
OCTOBER 2022**

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USING HYBRID PASSIVE DEVICE BASED ON
ENERGY PRINCIPLES**

by

MAHESH BABU ADDALA

Department of Civil Engineering

Submitted

in fulfilment of the requirements of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

to the



INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY DELHI

OCTOBER 2022

Dedicated to my parents, my wife and my kid ...

Certificate

This is to certify that the thesis entitled “**Structural Control of Building Frames using Hybrid Passive Device Based on Energy Principles**” being submitted by **Mr. Mahesh Babu Addala** to the Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, for the award of the degree of **Doctor of Philosophy** in Civil Engineering is a record of original bonafide research work carried out by him under our supervision and guidance. The thesis work, in my opinion, has reached the requisite standard fulfilling the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

The results contained in this thesis have not been submitted in part or full to any other University or Institute for the award of any degree or diploma.

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Acknowledgments

Undertaking this Ph.D. work has been an exciting journey for me and it would not have been possible to do without the support and guidance that I received from many people.

First and foremost, I want to thank my research advisors Prof. Alok Madan and Prof. Suresh Bhalla for the patient guidance, encouragement and advice they have provided throughout these years. I express my heartiest gratitude to my supervisors who, by his able guidance and meticulous supervision, set the sense of direction to this work and provided active support and kind help at every stage of the work. Without them, this research work would not have been possible. I wish to express my sincere thanks to Dr. G. G. Srinivas Achary for his continuous encouragement and technical support whenever I ran into trouble or had a question about my research.

Special thanks to the management of my organization, Engineers India Limited, has allowed me to pursue doctoral studies. Engineering and Technology Development Department (ETDD) has provided me with necessary support and environment, for which I am grateful to all concerned. Specifically, I am thankful to Mr. S. V. R. Subramanyam, HOD of ETDD for his encouragement and support. I would like to extend my very special thanks to my colleagues from ETDD for their help during this work.

Chairman and members of SRC, Prof. Mukesh Khare, Prof. Arvind Kumar Jain, and Prof. B. P. Patel have offered many valuable suggestions. I would like to extend my sincere thanks to my research group members, Jashanjeet Randhawa, Jayalakshmi Raju, Dr. Sumit Balgavhar and Dr. S. K. Dhawan. I wish to express my thanks to all members and friends at the Smart Structures and Dynamics Laboratory (SSDL), departmental and central library for providing books, journals, etc., which made this research work possible. . .

I wish to dedicate this thesis to my parents, A. Poornaiah and A. Vijaya Lakshmi. My hard-working parents have provided me best education and always supportive in pursuing higher education. I also thank my brother A. Paven Kumar for their

continuous support and understanding. I owe my deepest gratitude to my wife, Anajana katragadda for her eternal support and understanding of my goals and aspirations. Special thanks to my in-laws for their unconditional love and support. Many hours spent carrying out this work were hours that would otherwise have been spent with my wife and family. I do not have words to express my gratitude for their love, patience and sacrifices.

Mahesh Babu Addala

Abstract

In this thesis, a novel hybrid device developed by combining friction and viscoelastic dampers is evaluated for performance based design criteria for multistory buildings. This device exhibits enhanced performance for structural vibration control under multi-hazard excitation by combining the benefits of individual elements and their drawbacks, namely viscoelastic and friction dampers. The relative movement of each element is trailed in a pre-designed manner such that independent hysteretic characteristics under small and large deformations will be facilitated, which enhances multi-level vibration control. This thesis aims to develop an improved design methodology for structures installed with the new hybrid device, which can work for both wind and seismic (minor and major earthquakes) events. The thesis is divided into two parts. The first part focuses on the formulation of a simplified and powerful design tool for designing the structure equipped with the hybrid device, which is similar to that of the current prescriptive seismic design. The numerical force-deformation characteristic of the hybrid passive device is validated using experimental results. The theoretical development of the structure with the hybrid device is validated using nonlinear dynamic analysis of the single degree of freedom (SDOF) and multi-degree of freedom system (MDOF) systems. The influence of hybrid devices is explicitly considered in terms of the response reduction factor, similar to traditional seismic design. The proposed design is examined using a six-storey building. Detailed seismic evaluation is carried out using nonlinear time-history analysis. The structural

performance is obtained for a two-level intensity level (i.e., a design based earthquake and a maximum considered earthquake event).

In the second part of the thesis, the design of the structure equipped with the hybrid device is implemented into a performance-based earthquake engineering framework using an energy-balance concept. A large number of nonlinear time-domain simulations for near-field and far-field ground motion are used to predict the pre-selected target drift and the yield mechanism assumed in the design of six- and twelve- storeyed buildings equipped with a hybrid device. A twenty-story building is also used to demonstrate an integrated design approach for wind and seismic loads. When subjected to wind and earthquake-induced excitations, the numerical response of the structure equipped with the hybrid device shows significantly improved performance. In addition, a comparative study of low to high-rise buildings designed using current design practice, performance-based design, and a hybrid device is also presented. It demonstrates the effectiveness of the hybrid device in controlling multi-hazard excitation. In a nutshell, the theoretical development of this thesis will assist structural designers in improving the performance-based design of low to high-rise structures by incorporating hybrid devices.

सामान्य सारांश

इस थीसिस में, बहुमंजिला इमारतों के प्रदर्शन आधारित डिजाइन मानदंड के लिए घर्षण और विस्कोलेस्टिक डैम्पर्स के संयोजन से विकसित एक नया हाइब्रिड डिवाइस का मूल्यांकन किया गया है। यह उपकरण, वैयक्तिक तत्वों जैसे विस्कोलेस्टिक और घर्षण डैम्पर्स के लाभों और कमियां को मिलाकर बहु-खतरा उत्तेजना के अंतर्गत संरचनात्मक कंपनी नियंत्रण के लिए उन्नत प्रदर्शन प्रदर्शित करता है। प्रत्येक तत्व के सापेक्ष गति को पूर्व-डिजाइन तरीके में इस तरह से फंसाया जाता है कि छोटे और बड़े विकृतियों के तहत स्वतंत्र हिस्टेरिटिक विशेषताओं को सुविधा होगी, जो बहुस्तरीय कंपनी नियंत्रण को बढ़ाता है। इस थीसिस का उद्देश्य, नए हाइब्रिड डिवाइस के साथ स्थापित संरचनाओं के लिए एक बेहतर डिजाइन पद्धति विकसित करना है, जो दोनों हवा और भूकंपीय (मामूली और बड़े भूकंप) घटनाओं के लिए काम कर सकता है।

थीसिस दो भागों में विभाजित है। पहला भाग हाइब्रिड डिवाइस से लैस संरचना को डिजाइन करने के लिए सरलीकृत और शक्तिशाली डिजाइन साधन के निर्माण पर केंद्रित है, जो वर्तमान अनुवांशिक भूकंपीय डिजाइन समान है। हाइब्रिड निष्क्रिय डिवाइस की संख्यात्मक बल-विरूपण विशेषता की पुष्टि, प्रायोगिक परिणामों द्वारा की गयी है। हाइब्रिड डिवाइस के साथ संरचना के सैद्धांतिक विकास का सत्यापन, सिंगल डिग्री ऑफ फ्रीडम (एसडीओएफ) और मल्टी डिग्री ऑफ फ्रीडम (एमडीओएफ) का नॉन-लीनीयर डाइनेमिक विश्लेषण द्वारा किया गया है। हाइब्रिड उपकरणों का प्रभाव स्पष्ट रूप से पारंपरिक भूकंपीय के समान रेस्पोंस रिडक्शन फेक्टर में किया गया है। छह मंजिला इमारत का उपयोग करके प्रस्तावित डिजाइन की जांच की गयी है। नॉन-लीनीयर समय-इतिहास विश्लेषण का उपयोग करके विस्तृत भूकंपीय का मूल्यांकन किया गया है। दो-स्तरीय तीव्रता (यानी, डिजाइन आधारित भूकंप और अधिकतम मानी जाने वाली भूकंप घटना) के स्तर के लिए संरचनात्मक प्रदर्शन प्राप्त किया गया है।

थीसिस के दूसरे भाग में ऊर्जा-संतुलन अवधारणा का उपयोग करते हुए हाइब्रिड डिवाइस से सुसज्जित संरचना का प्रदर्शन-आधारित भूकंप इंजीनियरिंग ढांचे में लागू किया गया है। बड़ी संख्या में निकट-क्षेत्र और दूर-क्षेत्र की जमीनी गति के लिए नॉन-लीनीयर समय-डोमेन सिमुलेशन का उपयोग हाइब्रिड डिवाइस से लैस छह और बारह मंजिला इमारतों में पूर्व-चयनित लक्षित बहाव और उपज तंत्र को प्रेडिक्ट करने के लिए किया गया है। पवन और भूकंपीय भार के लिए एक एकीकृत डिजाइन दृष्टिकोण का प्रदर्शन करने के लिए एक बीस मंजिला इमारत का भी उपयोग किया गया है। हवा और भूकंप से प्रेरित उत्तेजनाओं के अधीन,

हाइब्रिड डिवाइस से लैस संरचना का संख्यात्मक प्रतिक्रियाकाफी बेहतर प्रदर्शन दिखाता है। इसके अलावा, वर्तमान डिज़ाइन अभ्यास द्वारा निम्न से ऊंची इमारतों का डिजाइन, प्रदर्शन-आधारित डिज़ाइन और एक हाइब्रिड डिवाइस का तुलनात्मक अध्ययनपेश किया गया है। यह बहु-खतरे उत्तेजनाको नियंत्रित करने में हाइब्रिड डिवाइस की प्रभावशीलता को प्रदर्शित करता है। संक्षेप में, इस थीसिस के सैद्धांतिक विकास द्वारा संरचनात्मक डिजाइनर को लो टू हाइ राइस संरचनाओं के प्रदर्शन-आधारित डिजाइन में हाइब्रिड उपकरणों को शामिल करके सुधार करने में सहायता मिलेगी।

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List of Acronyms

APD	Average period and damping
ASE	Average stiffness and energy
DBD	Displacement based design
DBE	Design based earthquake
EL-SDOF	Equivalent linear SDOF system
EP-SDOF	Elastic-perfectly-plastic SDOF system
FD	Friction damper
FF	Far-field ground motions
IIT	Indian Institute of Technology
MCE	Maximum considered earthquake
MDOF	Multi-degree of freedom system
MRF	Moment resisting frame
MRFFD	Moment resisting frame system with
MRFHD	Moment resisting frame system with
MRHDF	Moment resisting frame with the hy
MRI	Mean Return Interval
NF	Near-field ground motions
PBD	Performance-based design
PBPD	Performance-based plastic design
PBSD	Performance-based seismic design
PED	Passive energy dissipation
PBEE	Performance-based earthquake engineering
PEER	Pacific Earthquake Engineering Res
R	Response reduction factor
RC	Reinforced concrete
RPI	Relative performance index

SC	Self-centering device
SDOF	Single degree of freedom
SMA	Shape memory alloys
VE	Viscoelastic damper