

**RESPONSE OF OVER-GROUND PIPELINES
AND PIPING SYSTEMS TO RANDOM
GROUND MOTION**

By

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Thesis

Submitted in fulfilment of the requirements
of the Degree of

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

to the

Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi
INDIA

January 1991

To -----

MY PARENTS

AND THOSE WHOM I LOVE

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the thesis entitled, "**Response of Over-ground Pipelines and Piping Systems to Random Ground Motion**", being submitted by **Mr. Hany Othman Soliman**, to the Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi, for the award of the Degree of '**DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY**' in Civil Engineering is a record of the bonafide research work carried out by him under my supervision and guidance. He has fulfilled the requirements for submission of this thesis, which to the best of my knowledge, has reached the requisite standard.

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

January 1991



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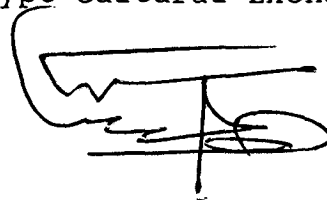
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ABSTRACT

The present study deals with the analysis and investigation of the parametric behaviour of over-ground pipelines and piping systems for random ground motion. The study includes the following :

A method is presented for obtaining the response of over-ground pipelines to multi-component ground motion idealized as both stationary and modulated non-stationary process in frequency domain using spectral approach. The method of analysis duly considers the effect of soil-structure interaction which makes the system non-classically damped, and angle of incidence of the earthquake wave. With the help of the proposed method of analysis, an extensive parametric study is conducted. The parameters include end conditions of the pipeline, total length of pipeline to be considered for correct evaluation of internal forces, spacing of intermediate supports, slenderness ratio, radius of the pipe, the correlation coefficient, and the angles of incidence of wave propagation and of ground motion. A special attention has been paid to the determination of stresses induced at the intersections (T and L) of the pipelines and to investigate the effect of some important parameters on these stresses. The numerical investigations show that the above parameters have considerable influence on the response of the pipeline.

A time domain analysis using space state formulation

for obtaining the time history of RMS response of over-ground pipelines to non-stationary random ground motion is presented. The method of analysis duly considers the effect of soil-structure interaction, multi-component and multi-point excitation, and spatial correlation of ground motion. A comparison between frequency domain spectral analysis and the proposed time domain analysis is carried out for some specific cases. The numerical studies with the help of specific examples show that the proposed time domain analysis is computationally more efficient than the frequency domain analysis for generalized cases. However, for certain specific cases like, straight pipelines having the same modulating function for both components of ground motion, frequency domain analysis may become computationally faster. The difference between responses obtained by time and frequency domain analyses is not significant; frequency domain analysis gives always higher values.

A quasi-static analysis of over-ground pipelines for obtaining its response to random ground motion is presented. A numerical study is conducted to show the conditions under which the analysis is valid. The study shows that the proposed method provides results of sufficient accuracy for cases where the system's undamped natural frequencies are far beyond the range of frequencies for which seismic excitation has significant energy content. Such conditions may arise for many over-ground pipelines.

Both frequency and time domain analyses presented earlier are extended for piping systems subjected to multi-component, multi-support non-stationary seismic excitation. The proposed methods of analyses are also simplified for the special case of piping system with rigid supports (without soil-structure interaction/support flexibility). Using these analyses, a parametric study is conducted to investigate the effects of support conditions (stiffness and damping of supporting structures) and nature of spectrums characterizing the seismic excitations on the response. The efficiencies of the frequency and time domain analyses for piping systems to non-stationary seismic excitation are evaluated for some typical cases. The numerical study shows that the nature of input spectrum at the excitation points, the relative flexibility and damping characteristics of different supporting points have considerable influence on the response of the piping system. Time domain analysis proves to be computationally more efficient than frequency domain analysis.

CONTENTS

	<u>Page No.</u>
CERTIFICATE	i
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	ii
ABSTRACT	iii
CONTENTS	iv
LIST OF FIGURES	xi
LIST OF TABLES	xvii
NOMENCLATURE	xix
 CHAPTER - 1 INTRODUCTION	
1.1 General	1
1.2 Need for the present work	8
1.3 Organization of the thesis	11
 CHAPTER - 2 LITERATURE REVIEW	
2.1 Modelling of earthquake excitation	15
2.2 Multi-support excitation	19
2.3 Soil-structure interaction	24
2.4 Over-ground pipelines	29
2.5 Non-classically damped systems	32
2.6 Above-ground piping systems	39
 CHAPTER - 3 FREQUENCY DOMAIN ANALYSIS OF OVER-GROUND PIPELINES FOR RANDOM GROUND MOTION	
3.1 Introduction	46
3.2 Theory	47
3.2.1 Structural idealization	47
3.2.2 Seismic excitation	48

3.2.3	Soil-structure interaction	54
3.2.4	Equations of motion	55
3.2.5	Stiffness matrices for pipe and soil	56
3.2.6	Damping matrices for pipe and soil	60
3.2.7	Reponse analysis	61
3.2.7a	Modal analysis of non-classically damped system (modal spectral analysis)	61
3.2.7b	Direct frequency method	66
3.2.8	Power spectral density function for load [S_{pp}]	68
3.2.9	Calculation of root mean square (RMS) of response	72
3.3	Numerical Study and Discussion of Results	73
3.3.a	Introductory remark	73
3.3.b	Numerical Data Pipeline Data Soil Data	74
3.3.c	Seismic Input	75
3.4.a	Effect of end conditions, number of elements, and pipe length on design stress	76
3.4.b	Effect of pipe radius	79
3.4.c	Effect of shear wave velocity V_s	80
3.4.d	Effect of correlation coefficient C	80
3.4.e	Effect of angle of incidence (ϕ) of earthquake waves and angle of incidence (α) of ground motion	81
3.4.f	Stresses at Tee and L intersections	83
3.4.g	Response of pipeline to uniformly modulated non-stationary ground motion	88

3.5	Conclusions	90
	FIGURES	94

CHAPTER - 4 TIME DOMAIN ANALYSIS OF OVER-GROUND PIPELINES FOR RANDOM GROUND MOTION

4.1	Introduction	134
4.2	Theory	135
4.2.1	Structural Idealization and assumptions	135
4.2.2	Seismic excitation	135
4.2.3	Soil-structure interaction	139
4.2.4	Equations of Motion	139
4.2.5	Space state formulation of dynamic system	144
4.2.6	Calculation of state transition matrix	146
4.2.7	Evolutionary mean and covariance matrix of state vector (Z)	147
4.2.8	Calculation of Intensity matrix $Q(t)$ for input white noise, given the RMS response of filters	150
4.2.9	Covariance matrix for member end forces	157
4.3	Numerical study	160
4.3.1	Pipeline data	161
4.3.2	Soil data	162
4.3.3	Seismic input	162
4.4	Conclusions	166
	FIGURES	167

CHAPTER - 5 QUASI-STATIC ANALYSIS OF OVER-GROUND PIPELINES TO RANDOM GROUND MOTION

5.1	Introduction	180
5.2	Seismic excitation	181
5.3	Soil-structure interaction	181
5.4	Structural idealization	181
5.5	Equations of motion	182
5.6	Response Analysis	184
5.7	Numerical study	185
5.8	Conclusions	188
	TABLES	191
	FIGURES	199

CHAPTER - 6 SEISMIC RESPONSE OF PIPING SYSTEMS TO RANDOM GROUND MOTION

6.1	Introduction	202
6.2	Structural Model	204
6.3	Equations of Motion	205
6.4	Seismic Excitation	208
6.5	Response Analysis	213
6.5.a	Time Domain	213
6.5.b	Frequency Domain	216
6.6	Piping System with Rigid Base Excitations	219
6.6.a	Time domain analysis of piping system with rigid base excitation	219
6.6.b	Frequency domain analysis of piping system with rigid base excitation	220
6.7	Numarical Study	221
6.7.a	Effect of support conditions (stiffness and damping)	224

6.7.b Effect of different filters at different excitation points	227
6.7.c Comparison between time domain and frequency domain analyses	229
6.8 Conclusions	230
TABLES	232
FIGURES	242
 CHAPTER - 7 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE WORK	
7.1 Conclusions	259
7.2 Recommendations for future work	264
 APPENDIX - I MODULATING FUNCTIONS	265
APPENDIX - II APPROXIMATE FORMULAS FOR THE DYNAMIC STIFFNESS OF RIGID RECTANGULAR FOUNDATION	267
APPENDIX - III CALCULATION OF PSDF MATRIX $[S_{pp}]$ FOR LOAD VECTOR REPRESENTED BY p_p EQUATION (5-17)	274
REFERENCES	281