

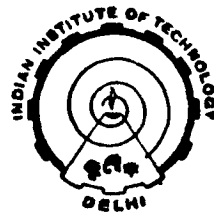
RESPONSE OF 3-D TALL BUILDINGS TO EARTHQUAKE EXCITATION

THESIS

submitted to the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi
for the award of the Degree of
DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

by

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1 9 8 6

Dedicated to my wife and children

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the thesis entitled, "RESPONSE OF 3-D TALL BUILDINGS TO EARTHQUAKE EXCITATION ", being submitted by Shri A. K. ASTHANA, to the Indian Institute of Technology, 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 the 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.


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A. K. ASTHANA

ABSTRACT

Some studies on the elastic earthquake response of three-dimensional (3-D) tall buildings are presented. The building is modelled as a discrete, lumped-mass multi-degree-of-freedom (MDOF) system. The 3-D model considers 3 dynamic DOF at each floor level - horizontal translations in two orthogonal directions and a rotation about a vertical axis. When foundation interaction is considered, 5 base DOF are included in the analysis.

The max. responses of the fixed base buildings subjected to horizontal ground-motion due to earthquake excitation are obtained by 3 different methods : (i) Conventional modal analysis using the earthquake acceleration response-spectrum (ii) Spectral (or random vibration) analysis using the powerspectral-density-function (PSDF) of earthquake acceleration, treating it as a stochastic process and (iii) Random vibration analysis using response-spectrum. In the first method, the conventional modal analysis applicable to planar models of buildings is extended for 3-D buildings. Combination of modal maxima of responses is achieved by the popularly used square-root-of-sum-of-squares (SRSS) method and the recently developed complete quadratic combination (CQC) method. The CQC method accounts for the cross-correlation between modal responses which can be significant for modes with closely spaced natural frequencies. For the second method, the PSDF of earthquake acceleration is derived from its response-spectrum by the approximate method proposed by Kaul. The PSDF of response is obtained by the transfer-function approach which makes use of the complex frequency response function. The third method obtains the mean peak responses of the tall building to random earthquake excitation using the mean acceleration response spectrum as input. The earthquake is assumed to

be a wide-band, stationary, Gaussian process over the frequency range of interest. Using the principles of random vibration, the mean peak responses are obtained as functions of maximum responses in each mode of vibration. The results of the example problems on both symmetric and asymmetric buildings obtained by the three methods are compared to show that the third method provides a good estimate of the response quantities at a less computational effort for 3-D tall buildings.

Next the effects of rotational component of ground-motion on the response of 3-D tall buildings are studied by incorporating the torsional response-spectrum in the analysis. The above methods are extended to include the torsional component of ground-motion. The results of the study indicate that the torsion due to rotational component of ground-motion may be more significant than that produced due to translational component of ground-motion.

The effect of soil-structure interaction on the earthquake response of 3-D tall buildings is then investigated by assuming its base to be a rigid, circular disc footing, attached to the surface of a linearly elastic half-space. Five base DOF are considered - horizontal translations in two orthogonal directions, rocking about these two axes and twisting about the vertical axis. Both frequency dependent and frequency independent impedance functions representing the foundation stiffness and damping are considered in the analysis. The complex frequency responses due to unit harmonic ground acceleration (expressed in complex domain) are obtained by extending the method of Chopra and Gutierrez, which was proposed for planar buildings. The PSDF of response is obtained from the PSDF of earthquake acceleration by the transfer function approach. Some parametric studies are carried

out on the example buildings to study the effect of soil parameters on the response of 3-D tall buildings. In general, it is observed that the effect of soil-structure interaction on the response becomes quite significant at lower frequencies.

Finally an approximate method for obtaining the mean peak response of 3-D tall buildings including foundation interaction is developed. Using an equivalent modal damping corresponding to each mode of vibration of the flexible base structure, the method computes the mean peak responses of the building from a given earthquake response spectrum. The equivalent modal damping for each mode of vibration is derived by an approximate energy approach proposed by Novak. The use of the equivalent modal damping enables the simplicity of modal analysis to be retained in the computational scheme and allows the method of random vibration analysis (as presented in Chapter-3) to be extended for the case of foundation interaction. The responses obtained by the proposed methods are compared with those of the spectral analysis (Chapter-5) for a number of cases.

LIST OF CONTENTS

	Certificate	
	Acknowledgements	Page No.
	ABSTRACT	(i)
	LIST OF CONTENTS	(iv)
<u>Chapter - 1</u>	<u>INTRODUCTION</u>	1
1.1	GENERAL	1
1.2	PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH EARTHQUAKE ANALYSIS OF TALL BUILDINGS	2
1.2.1	Specification of Earthquake for Design	2
1.2.2	Two-Dimensional and Three-Dimensional Analysis	5
1.2.3	Soil-Structure Interaction	6
1.3	CONVENTIONAL CODE METHOD OF SEISMIC ANALYSIS OF TALL BUILDINGS	8
1.3.1	Equivalent Static Approach	8
1.3.2	Modal Analysis using Response Spectrum	8
1.4	DYNAMIC ANALYSIS OF TALL BUILDINGS	9
1.5	SCOPE OF THE PRESENT WORK	12
1.6	BRIEF OUTLINE OF DIFFERENT CHAPTERS	13
<u>Chapter - 2</u>	<u>REVIEW OF LITERATURE</u>	16
2.1	INTRODUCTION	16
2.2	DESCRIPTION OF GROUND-MOTIONS	16
2.3	EARTHQUAKE ANALYSIS OF TALL BUILDINGS	22
2.4	SOIL-STRUCTURE INTERACTION	29
2.4.1	Modelling of Foundation Medium - Dynamic Response of Rigid Footings	29
2.4.2	Response Analysis of Building-Foundation Systems	34

<u>Chapter - 3</u>	<u>ELASTIC RESPONSE ANALYSIS OF 3-D TALL BUILDINGS TO EARTHQUAKE EXCITATION</u>	38
3.1	INTRODUCTION	38
3.2	SEISMIC ANALYSIS OF 3-D TALL BUILDINGS	40
3.2.1	Assumptions and Structural Idealization	40
3.2.2	Equations of Motion	41
3.2.3	Conventional Modal Analysis using Response Spectrum	43
3.2.3.1	Total Response - Modal Combination Rules	47
3.2.4	Spectral (Random-Vibration) Analysis using PSDF of Earthquake Acceleration	50
3.2.5	Random-Vibration Analysis using Response Spectrum	55
3.3	NUMERICAL EXAMPLES AND DISCUSSION OF RESULTS	61
3.3.1	Example Problems	61
3.3.2	Natural Frequencies and Mode Shapes	62
3.3.3	Comparison of Max. Responses obtained by the 3 Different Methods	62
3.3.4	Characteristics of Responses for the 3 Different Types of Buildings	66
3.3.5	Effect of the Direction of Ground-Motion on Max. Response Quantities obtained by the 3 Different Methods	66
3.3.6	Effect of the Direction of Ground-Motion on Member-End Forces	68
3.4	CONCLUSIONS	70
	APPENDIX - 1	73
	1.1 Computer Program FVATB	73
	1.2 Computer Program MRA	74
	1.3 Computer Program PSDR	75
	1.4 Computer Program KRVA	76
	NOTATION	78
	TABLES	84
	FIGURES	95

<u>Chapter - 4</u>	<u>EFFECT OF ROTATIONAL COMPONENT OF GROUND-MOTION ON THE RESPONSE OF 3-D TALL BUILDINGS</u>	109
4.1	INTRODUCTION	109
4.2	TORSIONAL RESPONSE SPECTRA	112
4.2.1	Analytical Background	114
4.3	RESPONSE ANALYSIS OF 3-D TALL BUILDINGS FOR ROTATIONAL COMPONENT OF GROUND-MOTION	116
4.3.1	Modal Analysis using Torsional Response Spectrum	116
4.3.2	Spectral (Random-Vibration) Analysis using PSDF of Rotational Ground Acceleration	118
4.3.3	Random-Vibration Analysis using Torsional Response Spectrum	120
4.4	DISCUSSION OF RESULTS	121
4.4.1	Comparison between the Responses obtained by Different Methods of Analysis	122
4.4.2	Characteristics of Responses due to Rotational Component of Ground-Motion	123
4.4.3	Effect of Rotational Component of Ground-Motion on Response	123
4.5	CONCLUSIONS	125
	NOTATION	127
	TABLES	130
	FIGURES	136
<u>Chapter - 5</u>	<u>EFFECT OF SOIL-STRUCTURE INTERACTION ON THE EARTHQUAKE RESPONSE OF 3-D TALL BUILDINGS</u>	139
5.1	INTRODUCTION	139
5.2	IDEALIZATIONS FOR THE ANALYTICAL MODEL	139
5.3	EQUATIONS OF MOTION	140
5.4	INTERACTION FORCES	146
5.5	RESPONSE TO HARMONIC GROUND EXCITATION	151

5.6	COMPLEX FREQUENCY RESPONSE FUNCTIONS (TRANSFER-FUNCTIONS) FOR THE SYSTEM	156
5.7	RESPONSE DUE TO A GIVEN "PSDF" OF GROUND-ACCELERATION	157
5.8	DISCUSSION OF RESULTS	159
5.8.1	Example Problems	159
5.8.2	Effect of Shear Wave Velocity on Mean Peak Responses	160
5.8.3	Effect of Frequency Dependence of Impedance Functions	161
5.8.4	Effect of Torsional Coupling on Response	162
5.8.5	Effect of the Nature of Input PSDF of Excitation on Response	163
5.9	CONCLUSIONS	165
	APPENDIX - 5	167
	5.1 Complex Coefficient Matrix [A]	167
	5.2 Computer Program SSI	168
	NOTATION	170
	TABLES	174
	FIGURES	180
<u>Chapter - 6</u>	<u>APPROXIMATE ANALYSIS OF EARTHQUAKE RESPONSE OF 3-D TALL BUILDINGS INCLUDING FOUNDATION-INTERACTION</u>	197
6.1	INTRODUCTION	197
6.2	STRUCTURAL IDEALIZATION & ASSUMPTIONS	199
6.3	APPLICATION OF MODAL ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE	199
6.3.1	Equations of Motion	200
6.4	RANDOM VIBRATION ANALYSIS USING RESPONSE SPECTRUM	206
6.5	RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS	210
6.5.1	Effect of Base Flexibility on the Natural Frequencies and Mode Shapes	210
6.5.2	Comparison of the Responses obtained by Different Methods	211

6.6	CONCLUSIONS	212
	NOTATION	213
	TABLES	217
	FIGURES	223
<u>Chapter - 7</u>	<u>CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE WORK</u>	226
7.1	CONCLUSIONS	226
7.2	RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE WORK	229
	REFERENCES	230