

WHE-PAGER PHASE 2: DEVELOPMENT OF ANALYTICAL SEISMIC VULNERABILITY FUNCTIONS

Author: Kappos Andreas, Panagopoulos Georgios
 Date: 7/23/2008
 Structure type (describe as broadly as possible): RC3.2L RC frame, Low seismic code design (1959), Low-rise (2 storeys), Soft storey (pilots)
 Geographic or other limitations: Greece, Southern Europe

Add rows as desired

Basic pushover curve for this structure type

Pushover X-axis: Sd (cm) Choose spectral displacement (Sd), inches; or Roof displacement (Delta), inches. Change and state units if desired.
 Pushover Y-axis: Sa (g) Choose spectra acceleration (Sa), g; or base shear (V), kip. Change and state units if desired.
 Elastic damping ratio: 0.02 Small-amplitude damping ratio, fraction of critical
 1st mode participation factor: 1.00 PPIR; generally 1.3 to 1.5; same as (effective height)/(total roof height)
 Effective mass coefficient: 1.00 alpha1; generally 0.7 to 0.8
 Building weight: 1003.37 W, kN. Change and state units if desired

How were these values & pushover points derived? _____
 Add rows as desired

Pushover curve control point	X	Y	Damping	Comment
0	0	0	5	Control point for plotting purposes
1	2.32	0.15		apparent yield point
2	11.20	0.17		ultimate point (25% drop in strength)
3				beginning of lower plateau
4				end of lower plateau

Optional: upper and lower-bound range of pushover curves for this structure type

Upper-bound pushover curve, e.g., 99 out of 100 buildings of this type would have pushover curve inside the area bounded between this curve and the Y-axis?
 Author's meaning of "upper bound": _____
 How were these values & pushover points derived? _____
 Add rows as desired

Optional upper-bound pushover curve

Pushover curve control point	X	Y	Damping	Comment
0	0	0		Control point for plotting purposes
1				E.g., yield point?
2				E.g., ultimate point?
3				E.g., beginning of lower plateau?
4				Add rows as desired

Lower-bound pushover curve, e.g., 99 out of 100 buildings of this type would have pushover curve inside the area bounded between this curve and the X-axis?
 Author's meaning of "lower bound": _____
 How were these values & pushover points derived? _____
 Add rows as desired

Optional lower-bound pushover curve

Pushover curve control point	X	Y	Damping	Comment
0	0	0		Control point for plotting purposes
1				E.g., yield point?
2				E.g., ultimate point?
3				E.g., beginning of lower plateau?
4				Add rows as desired

Other requested parameters

D14 11.20 median drift (in same units as pushover X-axis) associated with complete structural damage, i.e., drift with 50% chance that the structural component of the building cannot be economically repaired
 B14 0.60-0.80 logarithmic standard deviation of drift associated with complete structural damage. May need to be guessed
 Sdc 14.56 the median value of drift (in same units as pushover X-axis) associated with collapse, e.g., Sdc = (roof drift at collapse)/PPIR.
 L15 _____ indoor fatality rate given collapse. Many contributors may be unable to provide this value. Porter, Comartin, and Holmes will fill such gaps
 PC _____ mean fraction of building area collapsed, given complete structural damage. Again Porter, Comartin, and Holmes will fill gaps
 kshort _____ If HAZUS-style damping preferred, and author can judge, this is the degradation factor for short-duration ($M \leq 5.5$) events
 kmed _____ If HAZUS-style damping preferred, and author can judge, this is the degradation factor for medium-duration ($5.5 < M < 7.5$) events
 klong _____ If HAZUS-style damping preferred, and author can judge, this is the degradation factor for long-duration ($M \geq 7.5$) events
 Explain how these values were arrived at, providing citations if appropriate D14=Sd(4), Sdc/D14=1.3 for low, 1.4 for medium and 1.5 for high code design
 Add rows as desired