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Section C

Paper Earthquake Engineering

Q1 Describe the types of the Configuration defects in figure 1, 2, and 3.

How they can effect seismic performance of a structure and what is their possible solution

Ans Figure 1:-

This figure shows discontinuous shear wall.

→ if seismic occur and there is not a continuous load path through which load transfer from roof to foundation and the result can be serious over stressing at a point of discontinuous. due to above saturation structure can be damage and collapse at critical point of the structure.

Solution:- The solution to the problem of the discontinuous shear wall is to eliminate the shear wall.

⇒ if the decision is made to use shear wall then their presence must be recognized from the beginning of schematic design and their size and location made the subject of careful architectural and engineering coordination early.

Figure 2:-

Figure 2 Shows that the Soft and weak stories are less stiff at ground level and above the ground level heavy and more stiffer.

Performance:-

- The most prominent of the problem caused by several stress concentration is that of soft story. The term has commonly been applied to building whose ground level level story is less stiff than those above.
- ⇒ The building code distinguishes between "soft" and "weak" stories. Soft stories are less stiff or more flexible than the above weak stories have less strength.
- ⇒ A soft or weak story at any height creates a problem but since the cumulative load are greatest towards the base of the building a discontinuity between first and second floor tends to result in the most serious condition.

Possible Solution :-

~~The~~ The solution of this type of problem in structure to add the following structural elements.

- (i) Add more column
- (ii) add bracing
- (iii) add external butresses.

Figure 3 :-

In figure 03 the problem shows re-entrant corners.

Problem :-

There are two problem created by these shapes.

⇒ The first one is that they tend to produce differential motion b/w different wings of the building that because of stiff elements that tends to be located in this region result in local stress concentration at the re-entrant corners.

⇒ The second problem is Torsion. Which is caused because the center of mass and the center of rigidity in this form cannot geometrically consider for possible earthquake directions. The result is rotation. The resulting forces are very difficult to analyse and predict.

Solution:-

—*—*— There are three solutions for this problem

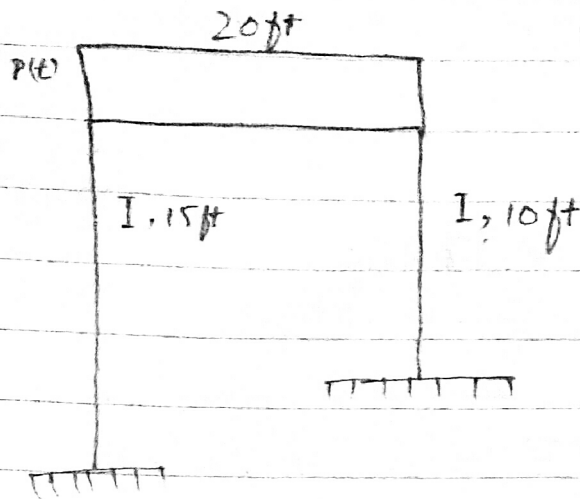
⇒ Structurally to separate the buildings.

⇒ The 2nd solution to provide or tie the buildings together more strongly with elements positioned to provide a more balanced resistance.

This solution only applies to the smaller buildings.

⇒ The use of splayed rather than the right angle reentrant corners lessens the stress concentration.

Q No 2



Given data :-

$\Rightarrow E = 29,000 \text{ Ksi}$

$\Rightarrow I = 1200 \text{ in}^4$

\Rightarrow uniformly Distributed Gravity load
7725 lb/ft

Required data :-

\Rightarrow Develop Equation of motion = $P(t) = ?$

Solution :-

As; $K_{eq} = K_1 + K_2$

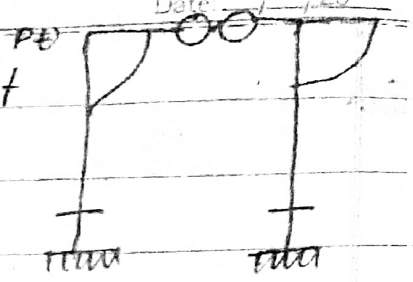
$\Rightarrow K = 12EI \left[\frac{1}{h_1^3} + \frac{1}{h_2^3} \right]$

$= 12 \times 29,000 \times 1200 \times \left[\frac{1}{(15 \times 12)^3} + \frac{1}{(10 \times 12)^3} \right]$

$\Rightarrow K = 313.29 \text{ K/in}$

$[= K = 3759 \text{ K/ft}]$

$$K = 3.759 \times 10^6 \text{ lb/ft}$$



$$m = W/g = \frac{7750 \times 20}{32.2 \text{ ft/Sec}^2}$$

$$M = 4798.13 \text{ lb} \cdot \text{Sec}^2/\text{ft}$$

Now ;

using D-Alembert's principle of dynamics equilibrium

$$P(t) - f_2 - f_{s1} - f_{s2} = 0$$

$$P(t) - m\ddot{u} - (f_{s1} + f_{s2}) = 0$$

$$(K_1u + K_2u) + m\ddot{u} = P(t)$$

$$(Ku) + m\ddot{u} = P(t)$$

putting value we get

$$P(t) = 4798.13 + 3.759 \times 10^6$$

where u and $P(t)$ are in ft and lb respectively.