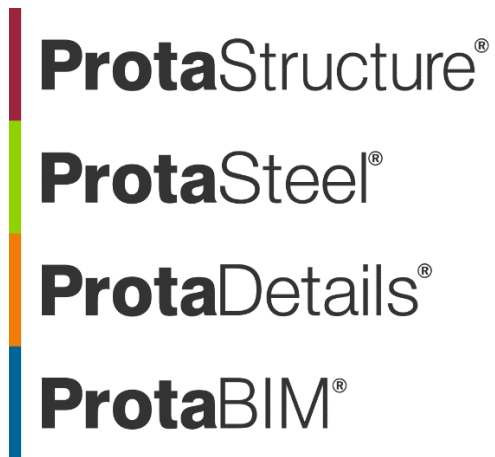




ProtaStructure Design Guide

Calculation Target Displacement for Pushover Analysis (EC8)

Version 1.0

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Introduction

In ProtaStructure, the “Nonlinear Analysis” feature enables the user to perform nonlinear analysis methods such as Pushover Analysis and Time-History Analysis.

This document will explain target displacement calculation for nonlinear pushover analysis according to EC8 Annex B in detail and verified with the hand calculation.

Building Model

The building model consists of 7 floors. 3D and typical story plan views are shown below.



3D and Typical Plan View of Building Model

Material And Section Details

Concrete Material

Concrete

Concrete

C10
C14
C15
C16
C18
C20
C25
C30
C35
C40
C45
C50
C55
C60
C70
C80
C100

☐ Apply to all members of this material class in this storey

General

Material Name : C18
Material Color : 192, 192, 192

Mechanical Properties

Modulus of Elasticity : 2828746.2 t/m²
Shear Modulus : 1178644.2 t/m²
Poisson's Ratio : 0.20
Thermal Expansion Coeff. : 0.00001000 (1/°C)
Unit Weight : 2.548 t/m³

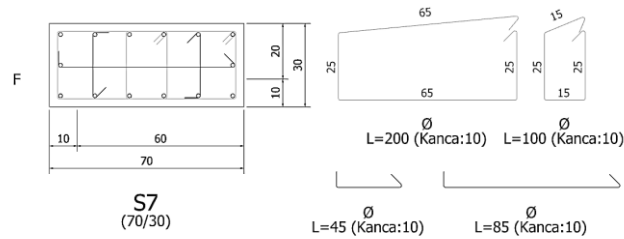
Design Parameters

Characteristic Compressive Strength (F_{cd}) : 1834.86 t/m²
Characteristic Tensile Strength (F_{ctd}) : 150.87 t/m²
Material Coeff : 1.50

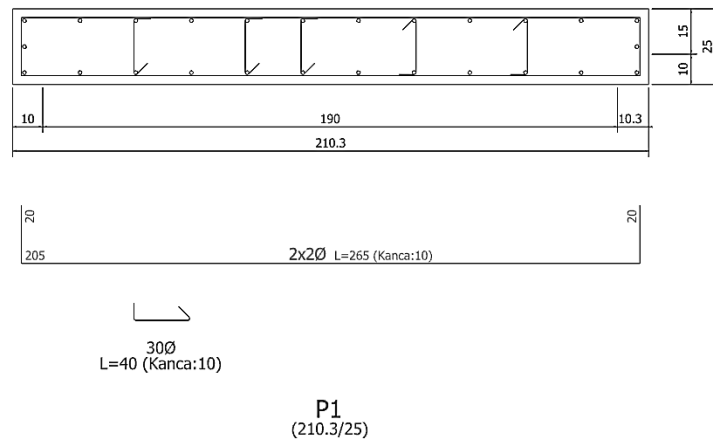
Time Dependent Properties

Time Model : CEB FIB 90
Compressive Strength and Stiffness : 0.000
Creep : 0.000
Shrinkage : 0.000

Typical Column Section Details



Typical Wall Section Details



Estimated rebar ratios are used for beam members. Estimated rebar details are given below;

☒ Beams (Use Approx. Steel)

	Top	Bottom
Longitudinal Steel	0.002	0.002
Link:	Ø12 /	20.0

Calculation Details

Calculation Of Transformation Factor

According to **EC 8 Annex B**, the multi degree of freedom (MDOF) structural system needs to be transformed into a single degree of freedom (SDOF) system to calculate the target displacement.

According to EC 8 B.2, the SDOF system's equivalent mass and transformation factors are below.

$$m^* = \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \phi_{ix}^2 \quad (B.2)$$

$$\Gamma = \frac{m^*}{\sum_{i=1}^N m_i \phi_i^2} \quad (B.3)$$

According to **EC 8 B.2**, "The force F^* and displacement d^* of the equivalent SDOF system is computed as:

$$F^* = \frac{F_b}{\Gamma} \quad (B.4)$$

$$d^* = \frac{d_n}{\Gamma} \quad (B.5)$$

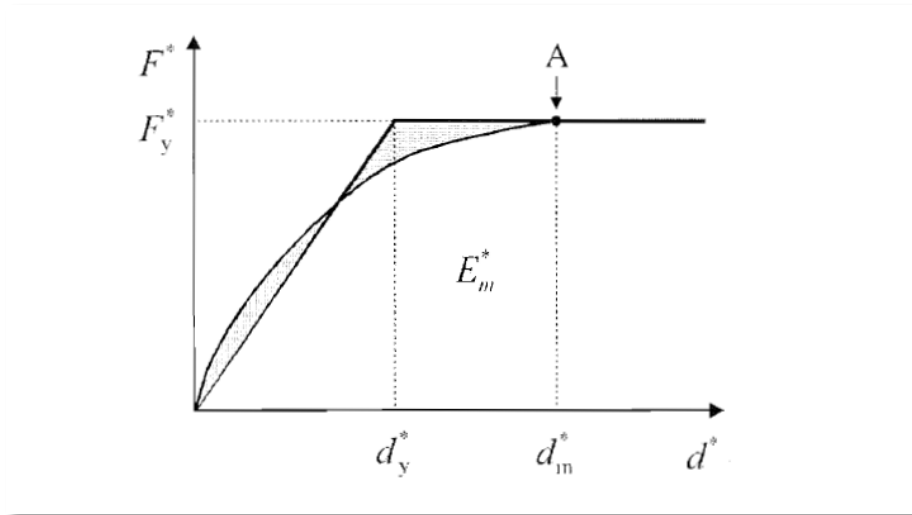
Where F_b and d_n are, respectively, the base shear force and the control node displacement of the Multi Degree of Freedom (MDOF) system.

Bilinearized Curve

According to **EC8 B.3**, "The yield force F_y , which represents the idealized system's ultimate strength, is equal to the base shear force at the formulation of the plastic mechanism. The initial stiffness of the idealized system is determined so that the areas under the actual and the idealized force-deformation curves are equal (Figure B.1). Based on this assumption, the yield displacement of the idealized SDOF system d_y^* is given by:

$$d_y^* = 2(d_m^* - \frac{E_m^*}{F_y^*}) \quad (B.6)$$

Where E_m^* is the actual deformation energy up to the formation of the plastic mechanism.



EC 8 Figure B.1 Determination of the idealized elastic-perfectly plastic force-displacement relationship.

Calculation Of Period T*

According to EC 8 B.4, "The period T* of the idealized equivalent SDOF system is determined by:

$$T^* = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m^* d_{*y}}{F_{*y}}} \quad (B.4)$$

Calculation of Target Displacement of SDOF and MDOF Systems

According to EC8 B.5, "The target displacement of the structure with period T* and unlimited elastic behavior is given by:

$$d_{et}^* = S_e(T^*) \left[\frac{T^*}{2\pi} \right] \quad (B.7)$$

$S_e(T^*)$ is the elastic acceleration response spectrum at the period T*.

Different expressions should be used to determine target displacement d_t^* for short periods and d_i for medium/long period structures. The corner period between the short- and medium-period range is T_c .

$$a) \quad T^* < T_c$$

If $F_{y^*}/m^* \geq S_e(T^*)$, the response is elastic and thus

$$d_t^* = d_{et}^* \quad B.9$$

If $F_{y^*}/m^* < S_e(T^*)$, the response is nonlinear and

$$d_t^* = \frac{d_{et}^*}{q_u} \left(1 + (q_u - 1) \frac{T_c}{T^*} \right) \geq d_{et}^* \quad B.10$$

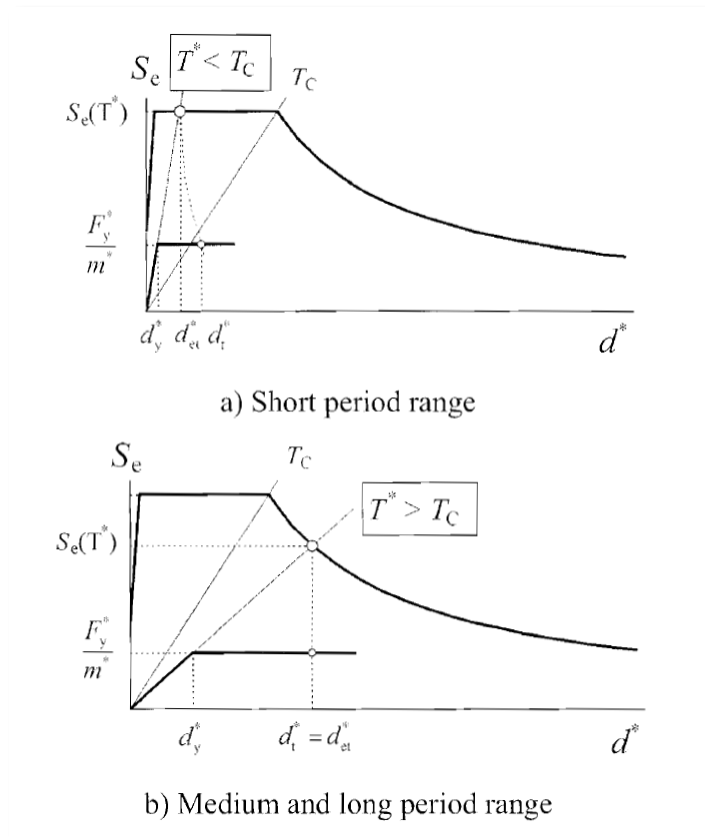
q_u is the ratio between the acceleration in the structure with unlimited elastic behavior $S_e(T^*)$ and in the structure with limited strength F_{y^*}/m^* .

$$q_u = \frac{S_e(T^*)m^*}{F_y^*} \quad B.11$$

b) $T^* \geq T_c$ (medium and long period range)

$$d_t^* = d_{et}^* \quad B.12$$

Explanatory figures from EC.8 about the determination of the target displacement for the equivalent SDOF system are given below. The exact figures are given in the ProtaStructure target displacement calculation report.



EC 8 Figure B.2: Determination of the target displacement for the equivalent SDOF system

The final step is the determination of the target displacement for the MDOF system. According to **EC8 B.6**, "The target displacement of the MDOF system is given by:

$$d_t = \Gamma d_t^* \quad B.13$$

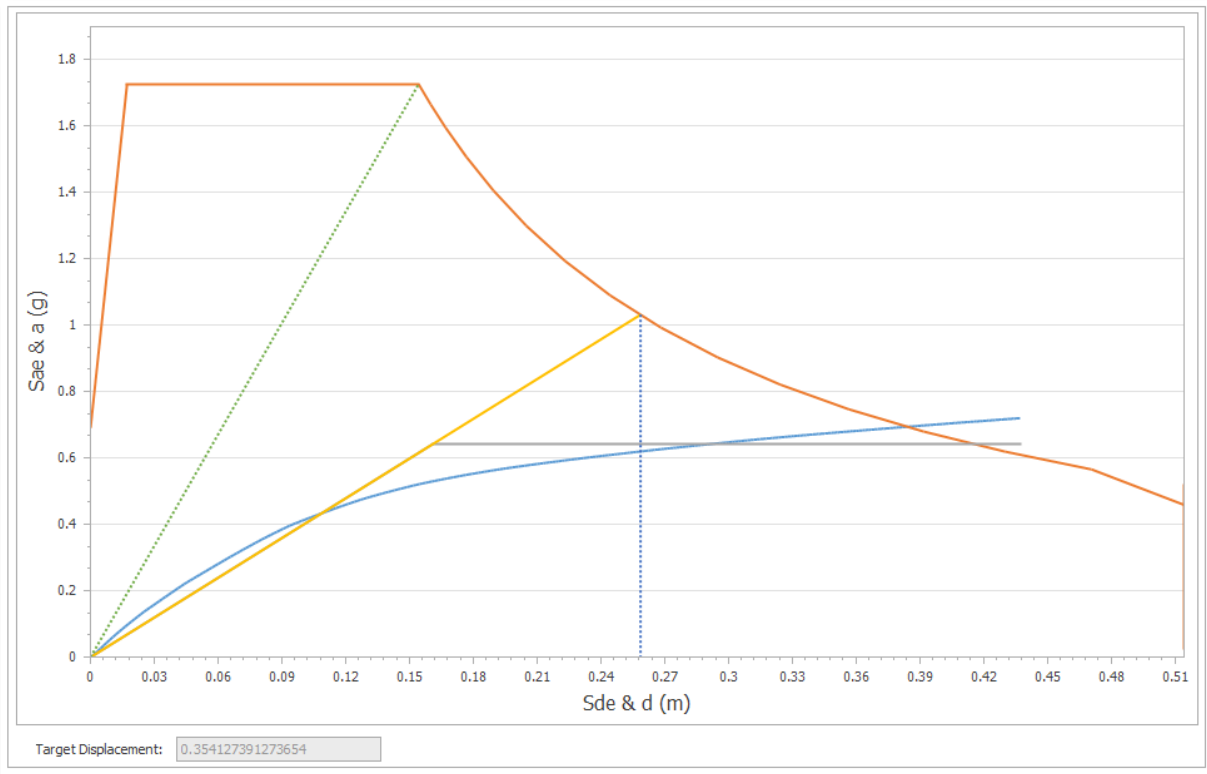
Verification of the ProtaStructure Target Displacement Results

For the given model, calculated parameters are given below.

Mass of an Equivalent SDOF System $m^* = 773.350 \text{ t}$
Transformation Factor $\Gamma = 1.37$

Since the period T^* of the idealized equivalent SDOF system is higher than the corner period (T_c), **Equation B.12** and **Figure B.2 (b)** are used to determine target target displacement.

The force-displacement relation of the equivalent SDOF system determined according to **EC8 B.2** is given below (The Figure is taken from the ProtaStructure target displacement calculation report).



Yield Force $F_y^* = 4872.1 \text{ kN}$
Energy up to Plastic Mechanism $E_m^* = 1737.4 \text{ kN.cm}$
Yield Displacement $d_y^* = 16.1 \text{ (According to EC8 B.6)}$

Period of Equivalent SDOF System $T^* = 1.005 \text{ s (According to EC8 B.7)}$
Target Displacement For Elastic Behavior $d_{et}^* = 25.87 \text{ cm}$

Target Displacement of MDOF System $d_t = 35.42 \text{ cm (According to EC8 B.13)}$

Summary

This document explains the calculation details of target displacement according to EC8 Annex B. Results of the ProtaStructure are verified with hand calculations.

Thank You...

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