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installed throughout the height of each tower of the World Trade Center in New York City to reduce wind-induced motion to within a comfortable range for the occupants. In recent years there is a growing interest in developing dampers suitable for structures in earthquake-prone regions. Because the inherent damping in most structures is relatively small, their earthquake response can be reduced significantly by the addition of dampers. These can be especially useful in improving the seismic safety of an existing structure. We will return to this topic in Chapter 7.

6.9 ELASTIC DESIGN SPECTRUM

In this section we introduce the concept of earthquake design spectrum for elastic systems and present a procedure to construct it from estimated peak values for ground acceleration, ground velocity, and ground displacement.

The design spectrum should satisfy certain requirements because it is intended for the design of new structures, or the seismic safety evaluation of existing structures, to resist future earthquakes. For this purpose the response spectrum for a ground motion recorded during a past earthquake is inappropriate. The jaggedness in the response spectrum, as seen in Fig. 6.6.4, is characteristic of that one excitation. The response spectrum for another ground motion recorded at the same site during a different earthquake is also jagged, but the peaks and valleys are not necessarily at the same periods. This is apparent from Fig. 6.9.1, where the response spectra for ground motions recorded at the same site during three past earthquakes are plotted. Similarly, it is not possible to predict the jagged response spectrum

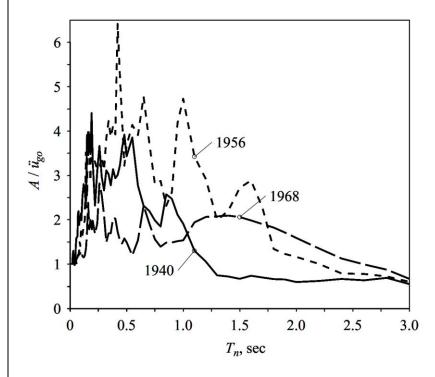


Figure 6.9.1 Response spectra for the north–south component of ground motions recorded at the Imperial Valley Irrigation District substation, El Centro, California, during earthquakes of May 18, 1940; February 9, 1956; and April 8, 1968. $\zeta = 2\%$.

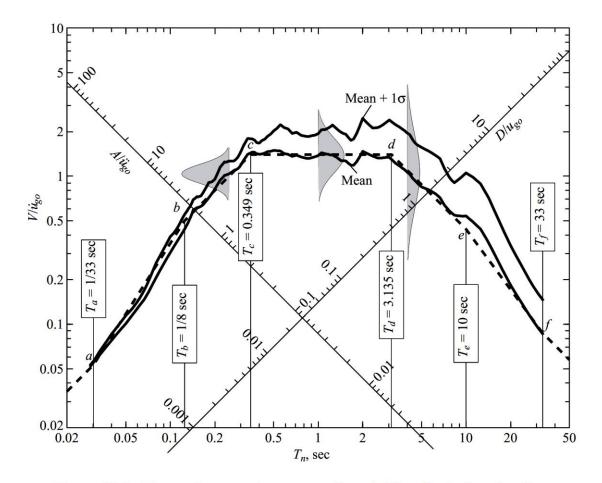


Figure 6.9.2 Mean and mean $+1\sigma$ spectra with probability distributions for V at $T_n=0.25,\ 1$, and 4 sec; $\zeta=5\%$. Dashed lines show an idealized design spectrum. (Based on numerical data from R. Riddell and N. M. Newmark, 1979.)

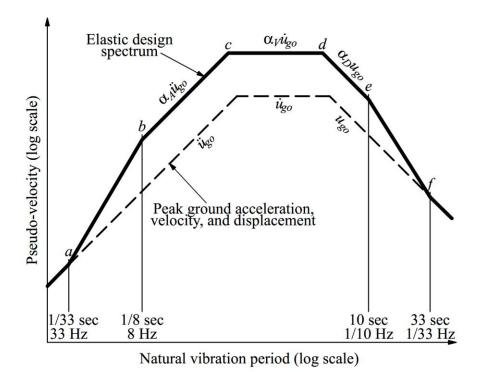


Figure 6.9.3 Construction of elastic design spectrum.

10

20

Median (50th percentile) One Sigma (84.1th percentile) Damping, ζ (%) α_A α_V α_D α_A α_V α_D 4.38 1 3.21 2.31 1.82 3.38 2.73 2 2.74 2.03 1.63 3.66 2.92 2.42 5

1.39

1.20

1.01

TABLE 6.9.1 AMPLIFICATION FACTORS: ELASTIC DESIGN SPECTRA

Source: N. M. Newmark and W. J. Hall, Earthquake Spectra and Design, Earthquake Engineering Research Institute, Berkeley, Calif., 1982, pp. 35 and 36.

TABLE 6.9.2 AMPLIFICATION FACTORS: ELASTIC DESIGN SPECTRA^a

2.30

1.84

1.37

2.71

1.99

1.26

2.01

1.69

1.38

	Median (50th percentile)	One Sigma (84.1th percentile)
$\begin{array}{c} \alpha_A \\ \alpha_V \\ \alpha_D \end{array}$	$3.21 - 0.68 \ln \zeta$ $2.31 - 0.41 \ln \zeta$ $1.82 - 0.27 \ln \zeta$	$4.38 - 1.04 \ln \zeta$ $3.38 - 0.67 \ln \zeta$ $2.73 - 0.45 \ln \zeta$

Source: N. M. Newmark and W. J. Hall, Earthquake Spectra and Design, Earthquake Engineering Research Institute, Berkeley, Calif., 1982, pp. 35 and 36.

2.12

1.64

1.17

1.65

1.37

1.08

were developed by the preceding analysis of a larger ensemble of ground motions recorded on firm ground (rock, soft rock, and competent sediments). The amplification factors for two different nonexceedance probabilities, 50% and 84.1%, are given in Table 6.9.1 for several values of damping and in Table 6.9.2 as a function of damping ratio. The 50% nonexceedance probability represents the median value of the spectral ordinates and the 84.1% approximates the mean-plus-one-standard-deviation value assuming lognormal probability distribution for the spectral ordinates.

Observe that the period values T_a , T_b , T_e , and T_f are fixed; the values in Fig. 6.9.3 are for firm ground. Period values T_c and T_d are determined by the intersections of the constant- $A = \alpha_A \ddot{u}_{go}$, constant- $V = \alpha_V \dot{u}_{go}$, and constant- $D = \alpha_D u_{go}$ branches of the spectrum. Because α_A , α_V , and α_D are functions of ζ (Tables 6.9.1 and 6.9.2), T_c and T_d depend on the damping ratio.

Summary. A procedure to construct a design spectrum is now summarized with reference to Fig. 6.9.3:

- 1. Plot the three dashed lines corresponding to the peak values of ground acceleration \ddot{u}_{go} , velocity \dot{u}_{go} , and displacement u_{go} for the design ground motion.
- **2.** Obtain from Table 6.9.1 or 6.9.2 the values for α_A , α_V , and α_D for the ζ selected.

^aDamping ratio in percent.

6.9 Elastic Design Spectrum

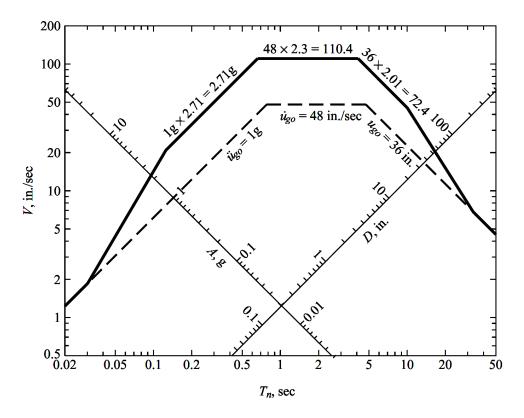


Figure 6.9.4 Construction of elastic design spectrum (84.1th percentile) for ground motions with $\ddot{u}_{go}=1$ g, $\dot{u}_{go}=48$ in./sec, and $u_{go}=36$ in.; $\zeta=5\%$.

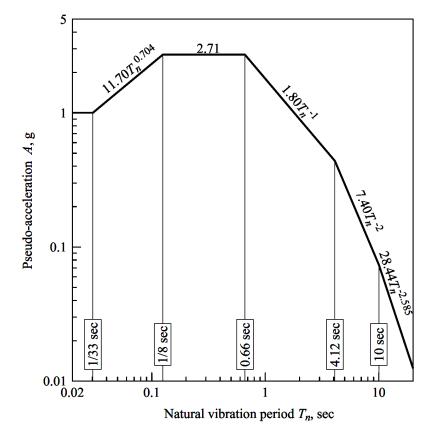


Figure 6.9.5 Elastic pseudo-acceleration design spectrum (84.1th percentile) for ground motions with $\ddot{u}_{go}=1$ g, $\dot{u}_{go}=48$ in./sec, and $u_{go}=36$ in.; $\zeta=5\%$.

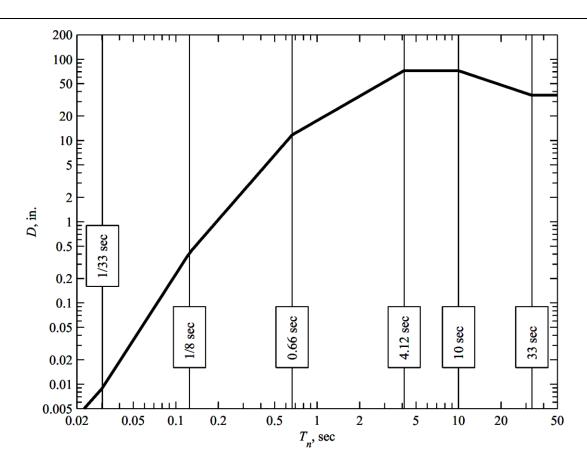


Figure 6.9.6 Deformation design spectrum (84.1th percentile) for ground motions with $\ddot{u}_{go}=1$ g, $\dot{u}_{go}=48$ in./sec, and $u_{go}=36$ in.; $\zeta=5\%$.

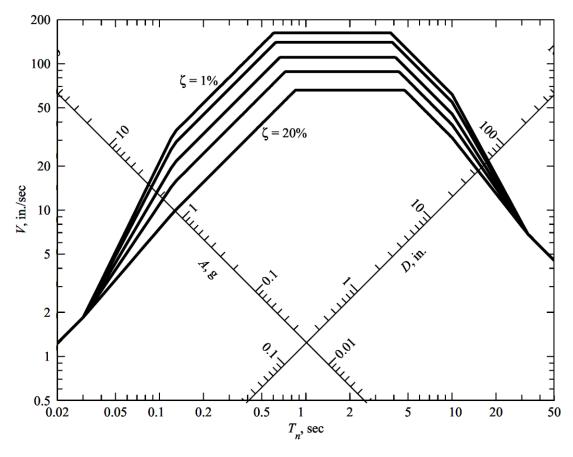


Figure 6.9.7 Pseudo-velocity design spectrum for ground motions with $\ddot{u}_{go}=1$ g, $\dot{u}_{go}=48$ in./sec, and $u_{go}=36$ in.; $\zeta=1,2,5,10$, and 20%.

ground motions on firm ground with $\ddot{u}_{go}=1$ g, $\dot{u}_{go}=48$ in./sec, and $u_{go}=36$ in. in three different forms: pseudo-velocity, pseudo-acceleration, and deformation. Observe that the pseudo-acceleration design spectrum has been plotted in two formats: logarithmic scales (Fig. 6.9.8) and linear scales (Fig. 6.9.9).

The elastic design spectrum provides a basis for calculating the design force and deformation for SDF systems to be designed to remain elastic. For this purpose the design spectrum is used in the same way as the response spectrum was used to compute peak response; see Examples 6.2 to 6.6. The errors in reading spectral ordinates from a four-way logarithmic plot can be avoided, however, because simple functions of T_n define various branches of the spectrum in Figs. 6.9.4 to 6.9.6.

Parameters that enter into construction of the elastic design spectrum should be selected considering the factors that influence ground motion mentioned previously. Thus the selection of design ground motion parameter \ddot{u}_{go} , \dot{u}_{go} , and u_{go} should be based on

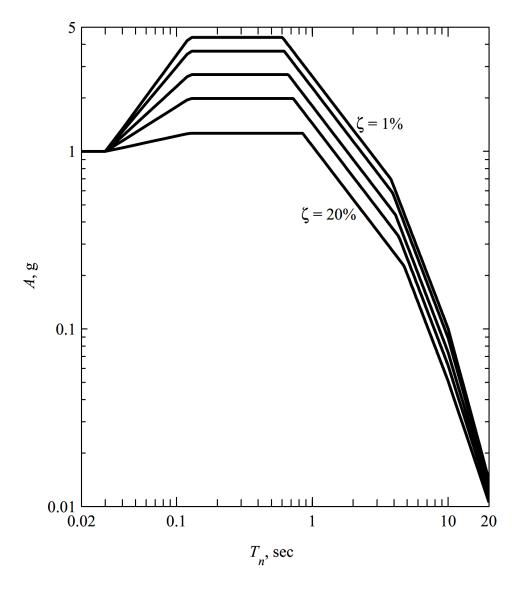


Figure 6.9.8 Pseudo-acceleration design spectrum (84.1th percentile) for ground motions with $\ddot{u}_{go}=1$ g, $\dot{u}_{go}=48$ in./sec, and $u_{go}=36$ in.; $\zeta=1,2,5,10$, and 20%.

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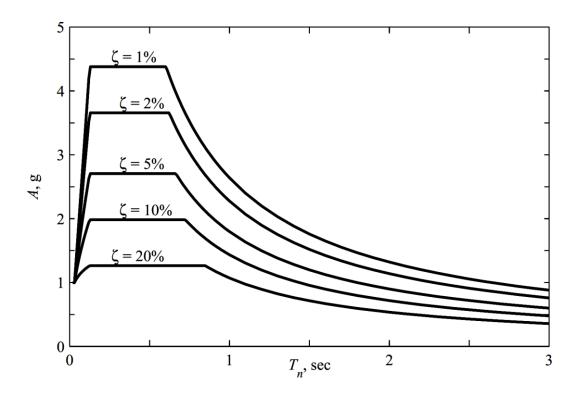


Figure 6.9.9 Pseudo-acceleration design spectrum (84.1th percentile) for ground motions with $\ddot{u}_{go}=1$ g, $\dot{u}_{go}=48$ in./sec, and $u_{go}=36$ in.; $\zeta=1,2,5,10$, and 20%.

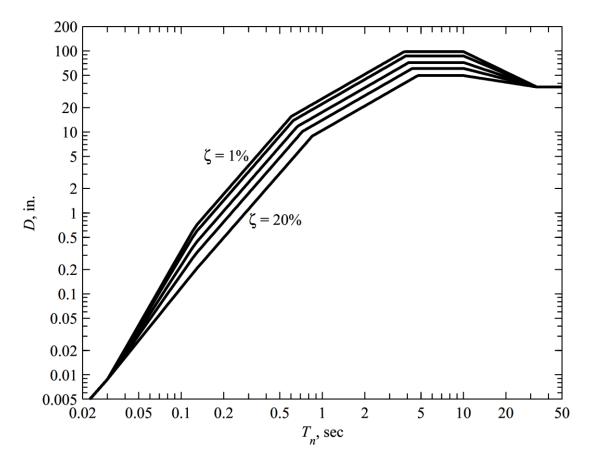


Figure 6.9.10 Deformation design spectrum (84.1th percentile) for ground motions with $\ddot{u}_{go}=1$ g, $\dot{u}_{go}=4$ 8 in./sec, and $u_{go}=3$ 6 in.; $\zeta=1,2,5,10$, and 20%.

6.11 DISTINCTION BETWEEN DESIGN AND RESPONSE SPECTRA

A design spectrum differs conceptually from a response spectrum in two important ways. First, the jagged response spectrum is a plot of the peak response of all possible SDF systems and hence is a description of a particular ground motion. The smooth design spectrum, however, is a specification of the level of seismic design force, or deformation, as a function of natural vibration period and damping ratio. This conceptual difference between the two spectra should be recognized, although in some situations, their shapes may be similar. Such is the case when the design spectrum is determined by statistical analysis of several comparable response spectra.

Second, for some sites a design spectrum is the envelope of two different elastic design spectra. Consider a site in southern California that could be affected by two different types of earthquakes: a Magnitude 6.5 earthquake originating on a nearby fault and a Magnitude 8.5 earthquake on the distant San Andreas fault. The design spectrum for each earthquake could be determined by the procedure developed in Section 6.9. The ordinates and shapes of the two design spectra would differ, as shown schematically in Fig. 6.11.1, because of the differences in earthquake magnitude and distance of the site from the earthquake fault. The design spectrum for this site is defined as the envelope of the design spectra for the two different types of earthquakes. Note that the short-period portion of the design spectrum is governed by the nearby earthquake, while the long-period portion of the design spectrum is controlled by the distant earthquake.

Before leaving the subject, we emphasize that this limited presentation on constructing elastic design spectra has been narrowly focused on methods that are directly related to structural dynamics that we have learned. In contrast, modern methods for constructing design spectra are based on probabilistic seismic hazard analysis, which considers the past rate of seismic activity on all faults that contribute to the seismic hazard at the site, leading to the uniform hazard spectrum.

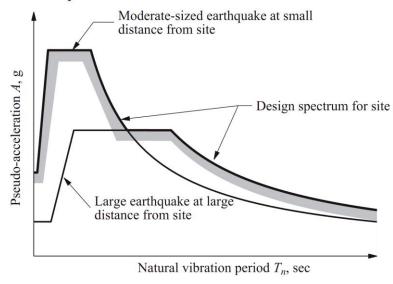


Figure 6.11.1 Design spectrum defined as the envelope of design spectra for earthquakes originating on two different faults.