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ANALYSIS OF SEISMIC RESPONSE FOR HIGH-RISE BUILDING STRUCTURE UNDER VERTICAL GROUND MOTION

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SUMMARY

In this paper, seismic response for high-rise building structure under vertical ground motion is researched by axial vibration differential equation of continuous elastic body and mode-resolution method. The effect of structure, stiffness, structure mass and underground soil stiffness to the response is considered

INTRODUCTION

When earthquake occur, the ground motions are complex motions. presently in aseismic design of high-rise building structure, the seismic response for high-rise building structure under horizontal ground motion is only considered, and other seismic response is not considered. This is simple method. When a violent earthquake occur, the seismic response for high-rise building structure under vertical ground motion is not ignored. sometimes the maximum vertical component of ground motion acceleration is equal to this maximum horizontal component, and more then. Thus we must pay attention to the seismic response for high-rise building structure under vertical ground motion. Until recently in some papers the seismic response for high-rise building structure under vertical ground motion is reaserched by lumped-mass method. That can be calculated directly using equation (1)

$$P_{vi} = 0.75 \alpha_v \frac{W_i H_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n W_i H_i} \quad (1)$$

Where P_{vi} is a vertical seismic action of the i th floor and α_v is a vertical seismic effect coefficient, W_i is a structural weight of the i th floor, H_i is all sercture weight, H_i is a floor height of the i th floor.

In China, the high-rise building structures are R.C. structures, and standerd storeys number are a large percent of all storeys. Thus mass distribution and stiffness distribution of high-rise building structure are equally distribution. In this paper, the high-rise building structure is simplified as vertical cantilever beam. We consider its axial vibraton differential equation and compute its vibration mode and frequency. The seismic response under vertical ground motion is analysed by mode-resolution method.

THE SEISMIC RESPONSE FOR HIGH-RISE BUILDING
STRUCTURE UNDER VERTICAL GROUND MOTION

We use a vertical cantilever beam to illustrate the high-rise building structure, and assume that there is a lumped-mass (water tank room, spinning resyaurant) at the top of the beam, and it lies on elastic soil stratum. Where H is structural all depth, E is a modulus of elasticity of material, F(x) is cross-sectional area, Fo is bottom area of foundation. and C is soil stiffness.

From axial vibration differential equation of continuous elastic body We have

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(Kx \frac{dX}{dx} \right) + \omega^2 m(x) X(x) = 0 \quad (2)$$

if there is equal section, We have

$$\frac{d^2 X}{dx^2} + \frac{\omega^2}{a^2} X = 0 \quad (3)$$

Where

$$a = \sqrt{\frac{E}{\rho}} \quad (4)$$

For a boundary condition that we assume, we have following vertical vibration mode-curve, i.e.,

$$X_j(x) = \sin \frac{Z_j x}{H} + \frac{Z_j}{K} \cos \frac{Z_j x}{H} \quad (5)$$

Where Z_j is j th root of frequency equation

$$\operatorname{tg} Z = \frac{K - rZ}{Z(1 + Kr)} \quad (6)$$

where

$$r = \frac{m}{\rho F H} \quad (7)$$

$$K = \frac{CH}{EF}$$

The j th mode frequency of structural vertical vibration is

$$\omega_j = \frac{a}{H} Z_j \quad (8)$$

vertical seismic action of j th vibration mode of high-rise building structure is

$$P_{vj}(x) = n_j C_v \Delta v_j m g(x) X_j(x) \quad (9)$$

Where C_v is a structural effect coefficient under vertical ground motion, Δv_j is a effect coefficient of vertical earthquake, $m g(x)$ is a density of vertical weight contibution, $X_j(x)$ is j th vibration mode function and n_j is mode effect coefficient of j th vibration mode, i.e.,

$$n_j = \frac{\int m(x) X_j(x) dx}{\int m(x) X_j^2(x) dx} \quad (10)$$

For a high-rise building structure, we have

$$n_j = \frac{(1 - \cos Z_j + \frac{Z_j}{K} \sin Z_j) + \lambda Z_j (\sin Z_j + \frac{Z_j}{K} \cos Z_j)}{\frac{1}{2} \beta + \lambda Z_j (\sin Z_j + \frac{Z_j}{K} \cos Z_j)} \quad (11)$$

Where

$$\lambda = \frac{m}{\rho F} \quad (12)$$

$$\beta = \frac{Z_j^2}{K^2} (Z_j + \sin Z_j \cos Z_j) + 2 \frac{Z_j}{K} \sin^2 Z_j + (Z_j - \sin Z_j \cos Z_j) \quad (13)$$

From Ref. we can obtain that vertical seismic stress of jth vibration mode is

$$\sigma_j = \frac{2E}{H} \cdot \frac{\Delta_j Z_j}{\rho \sin Z_j} \sin \frac{Z_j(H-x)}{H} \quad (14)$$

Thus we obtain vertical seismic maximum stress of high-rise building structure under vertical ground motions as following equation. i.e.

$$\sigma(x) = \frac{2E}{H} \sqrt{\sum \phi_j^2(x)} \quad (15)$$

$$\phi_j(x) = \frac{\Delta_j Z_j}{\beta \sin Z_j} \sin \frac{Z_j(H-x)}{H} \quad (16)$$

Where is displacement response spectrum of jth vibration mode of structure. We have

$$\Delta_j(T) = 17 C \alpha T^2 \quad (17)$$

where C is a structural effect coefficient under horizontal ground motion and α is a effect coefficient of horizontal earthquake.

ANALYSIS OF SEISMIC RESPONSE FOR HIGH-RISE BUILDING STRUCTURE UNDER VERTICAL GROUND MOTIONS

A shear wall structure of high-rise building is 12 storeys above ground and 1 storey underground. The height between storeys is 2.9m and all structural depth is 34.8m. Exterior wall is made of expanded perlite aggregate concrete, and 28cm in thickness. Internal wall is made of reinforced concrete in situ, and 16cm in thickness. Aseismic design magnitude of the shear wall structure is 9 degree. Site soil is II classification. The elastic modulus of compression for site soil is 60KN/cm and the all weight of the building is 44000KN.

Computing in this paper method, we can obtain weight internal force, horizontal seismic force, vertical seismic force and combination of the forces of shear wall in 3rd axis. Internal force values of shear wall limbs of the shear wall are shown table (1).

Table 1 KN

wall limb	sto- rey	weight force Ng	horizontal seismic force		vertical seismic force Nv	Ng+Nh	(4)	Ng+Nh	(4)	Ng+Nh+Nv	Ng+Nh+Nv
			Nh	Nh			(5) *100		(7) *100		
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	12	-119.2	190.37	-190.37	44.86	71.07	3.31	-309.47	14.8	-354.33	115.93
	11	-229.8	365.29	-365.29	88.43	135.49	65.2	-595.09	14.9	-683.52	223.92
	10	-340.4	523.3	-523.30	130.86	182.90	71.5	-863.70	15.2	-995.56	314.76
	9	-451.0	666.05	-666.05	168.76	215.05	78.4	-1117.05	15.1	-1285.81	383.81
	8	-561.6	792.85	-792.85	203.81	231.25	100.8	-1354.45	15.0	-1558.26	435.06
	7	-672.2	903.82	-903.82	233.47	231.62	100.8	-1576.02	14.8	-1809.49	465.09
	6	782.8	998.94	-998.94	258.27	216.14	119.5	-1781.74	14.4	-2040.01	474.41
	5	-893.4	1078.24	-1078.24	276.60	184.84	149.6	-1971.64	14.0	-2248.24	461.44
	4	-100.4	1141.70	-1141.70	289.01	137.70	210.0	-2145.70	13.4	-2434.71	426.71
	3	-1114.0	1189.33	-1189.33	293.86	75.33	390.0	-2303.33	12.7	-2597.19	369.19
	2	-1225.2	1221.00	-1221.00	292.24	-4.20	695.8	-2446.20	11.9	-2738.44	288.04
1	-1335.6	1236.82	-1236.82	284.15	-98.78	287.6	-2572.42	11.0	-2856.57	185.37	
2	12	-15.26	10.22	-10.22	7.45	-5.04	147.8	-25.48	29.2	-32.93	2.41
	11	-30.52	19.60	-19.60	14.69	-10.92	134.5	-50.12	29.3	-64.81	3.77
	10	-45.78	28.12	-28.12	21.68	-17.66	122.7	-73.90	29.3	-95.58	4.02
	9	-61.03	35.79	-35.79	28.04	-25.24	111.1	-96.82	28.9	-124.86	2.80
	8	-76.29	42.60	-42.60	33.87	-33.69	100.5	-118.89	28.4	-152.76	0.18
	7	-91.55	48.56	-48.56	38.80	-42.99	90.2	-140.11	27.6	-178.91	-4.19
	6	-106.80	53.67	-53.67	42.92	-53.13	80.7	-160.47	26.7	-203.39	-10.21
	5	-122.07	57.93	-57.93	45.96	-64.14	71.6	-180.00	25.5	-225.96	-18.18
	4	-137.33	61.34	-61.34	48.02	-75.99	63.2	-198.67	24.1	-246.69	-27.97
	3	152.58	63.90	-63.90	48.83	-88.68	55.1	-216.48	22.5	-265.31	-39.85
	2	-167.84	65.60	-65.60	48.56	-102.2	47.5	-233.44	20.8	-282.00	-53.68
1	-183.10	66.45	-64.45	47.22	-116.7	40.5	-249.55	18.9	-296.77	-69.43	

CONCLUTIONS

We can obtain following conclutions.

The seismic response for high-rise building structure under vertical ground motion must be considered in aseismic design. The more structural depth is high the more ratio of vertical seismic internal force to weight in ternal forace is large

When vertical seismic action is considered, the axial forces of shear walls and frame columus are larger than that when it is not considered. And size of structural element section is larger.

When aseismic design magniture is 9 degrss, vertical seismic internal force is 20--50 percent for weight internal force. for different structural element there is different effect.

For shear wall structure of high-rise building, some structural elements are eccentric compression when vertical seismic action is not cnsidered and turn into eccentric tension elements when vertical seismic action is considered In this paper, we consider only the effect of structural stiffness structural mass and underground soil stiffness to the response. The value of elastic modulus of compression and interaction of underground soil foundation and structure must be reserched further.

REFERENCE

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