



COST C26: Urban Habitat Constructions under Catastrophic Events WG2: Earthquake resistance

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Seismic upgrade of non-seismic r.c. frames using steel dissipative braces

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Seismic rehabilitation of existing r.c. structures

- R.C. structures built before 1970s lack seismic design ⇒ strengthening needed
- Approaches for seismic rehabilitation:
 - jacketing with steel elements
 - added high-strength mortars
 - fiber reinforced plastics
 - additional earthquake-resistant systems



Connection between the new and existing system:



Case study: strengthening of a r.c. frame with BRB

- A r.c. frame was designed with materials and design procedure common in 1950s in Romania
- Performance assessment: pushover analysis + N2 method
- Design earthquake parameters:
 - a_g=0.24 g
 T_c=1.6 sec



- Strengthening solutions:
 - Buckling restrained braces (BRB)
 - Column confinement by FRP
 - BRB+FRP (q=6)
 - BRB+FRP (q=3)





Overview of results

- R.C. frame: extensive damage
- BRB strengthened frame:
 - increased strength and stiffness
 - reduced displacement demand
 - extensive damage to columns, beams and BRB
- FRP strengthened frame:
 - similar strength and stiffness
 - larger ductility of columns
- BRB+FRP strengthening
 - increased strength and stiffness
 - large damage to beams and BRB
- BRB+FRP strengthening (q=3)
 - large strength and stiffness
 - moderate damage to beams and BRB





Conclusions

- Many r.c. frames designed before 1970s are in need of seismic rehabilitation
- Insertion of buckling restrained braces increases global strength and stiffness
- Strengthening of r.c. elements (e.g. by FRP) necessary for an adequate seismic performance
- Further research
 - non-linear time history analysis
 - different ground motion characteristics