Handout #2 Term Project

For the steel building frame (allotted individually), perform a Modal Pushover Analysis (MPA) for the given earthquake acceleration record (with the appropriate ground motion scale factor) and compare the results with those from a nonlinear response history analysis using the same record and scale factor. You need to submit a term project report and also give a presentation.

The following results should be compared from the two analyses:

- i. Maximum base shear
- ii. Maximum roof displacement
- iii. Maximum interstory drift ratio for the 3rd story (counting from 1st story at the ground level)
- iv. Maximum bending moment in the left external column in the 3rd story.

Please note the following important instructions:

- 1. To perform structural analysis, you can use either of these softwares: DRAIN-2DX, OpenSEES, & SAP2000.
- 2. Consider only elastic-perfectly plastic moment-rotation (for flexural members) and force deformation (for axial members) behaviors.
- 3. Don't use any load or resistance factor.
- 4. Use $\sigma_v = 50$ ksi, E = 29000 ksi
- 5. Consider rigid floor diaphragm effect at each floor.
- 6. For columns, use a bilinear P-M interaction diagram with the third point at $(0.15P_u, M_u)$.
- 7. Don't consider any large deformation effect (P-delta, etc).
- 8. Don't consider any buckling.
- 9. Use the response spectrum for the ground motion to estimate ultimate roof displacement in pushover analysis
- 10. For Figures 1-17, use the following information:
- Story height = 12 ft
- Bay length = 15 ft
- External columns: W14x500; Internal columns: W14x247; Beams: W33x118; Bracings: C3x5
- Uniformly distributed gravity load on all horizontal (beam) members = 0.23 kip/in
- Inertial mass (horizontal only) = $0.75 \text{ kip-in/sec}^2$ for each node
- 11. For Figures 18-34, use the following information:
- Story height = 10 ft
- Bay length = 20 ft
- External columns: W12x72; Internal columns: W12x72; Beams: W8x67; Bracings: C5x9
- Uniformly distributed gravity load on all horizontal (beam) members = 0.08 kip/in
- Inertial mass (horizontal only) = 2.5 kip-in/sec^2 for each floor

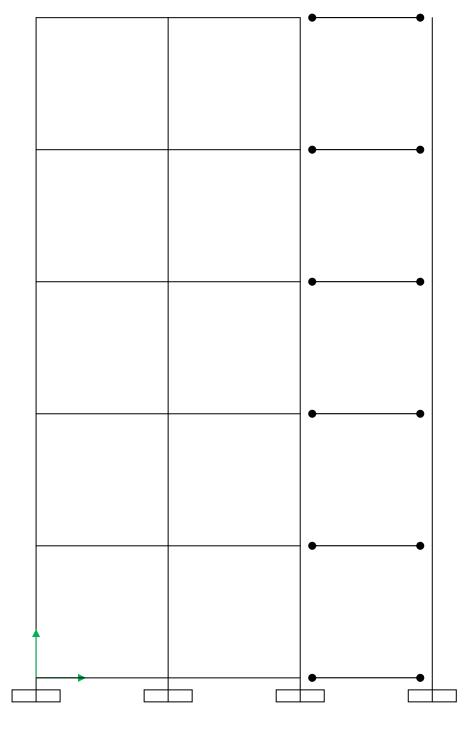
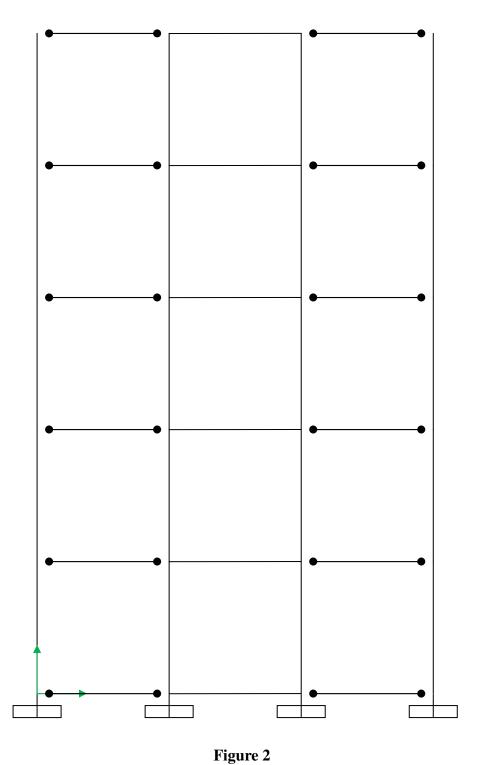


Figure 1



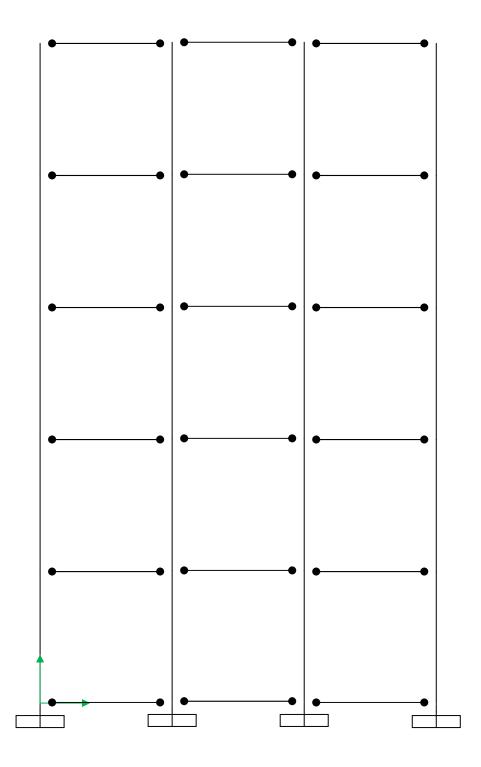


Figure 3

Figure 4

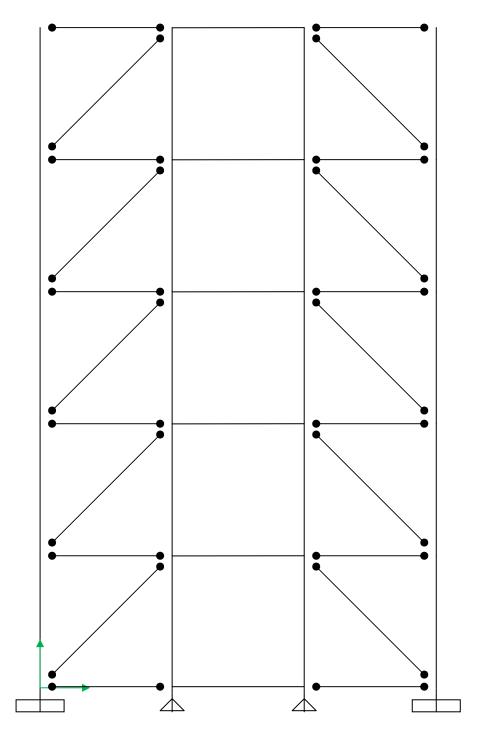


Figure 5

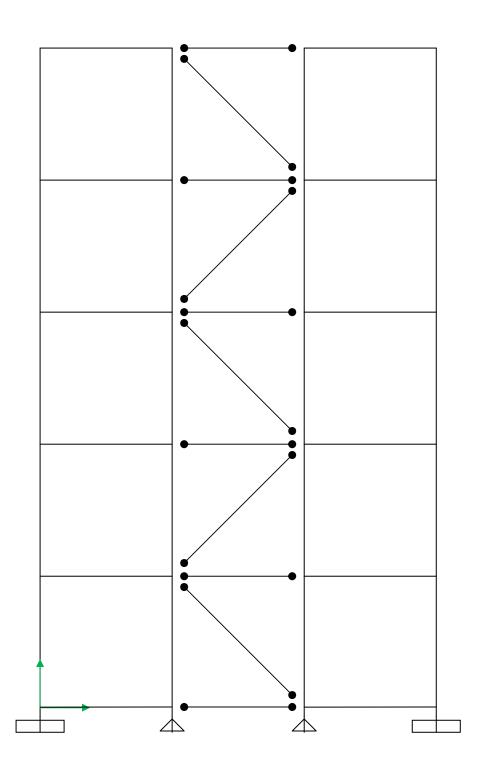


Figure 6Ground motion scale factor: 36

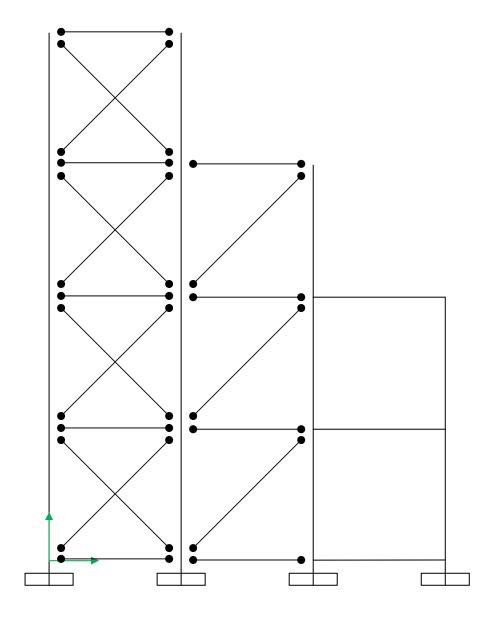


Figure 7Ground motion scale factor: 58

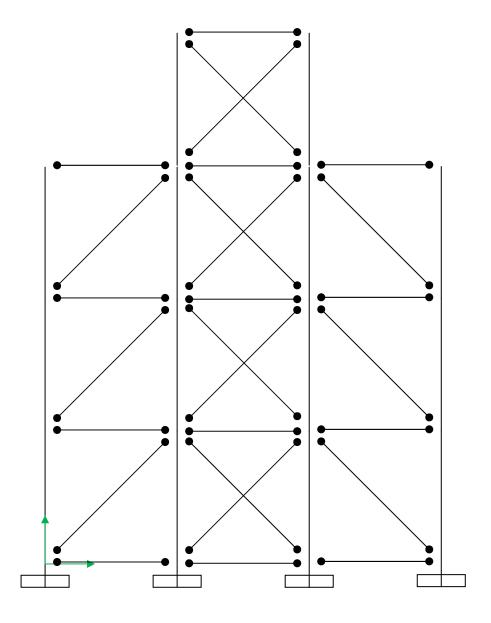


Figure 8

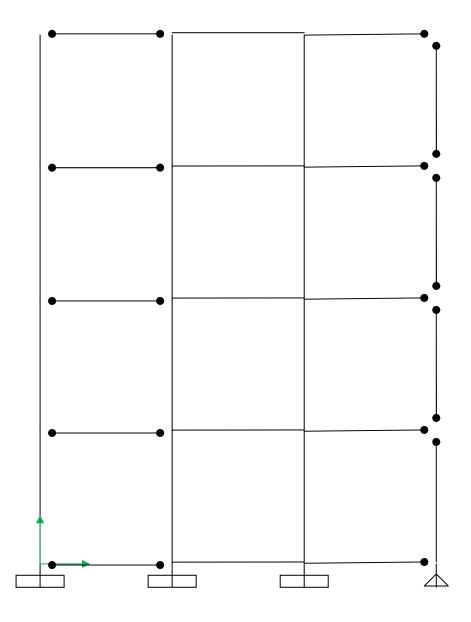


Figure 9

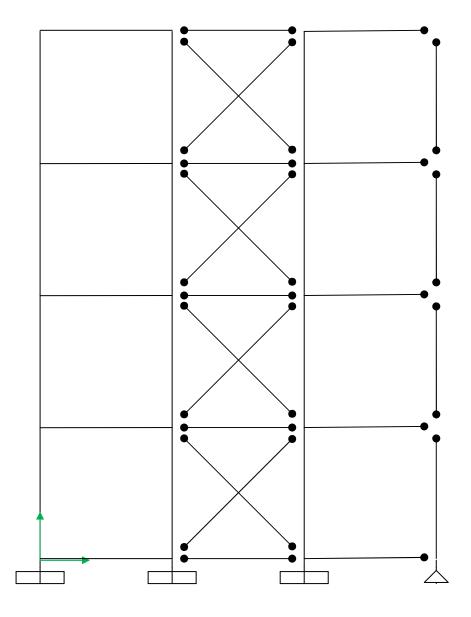


Figure 10

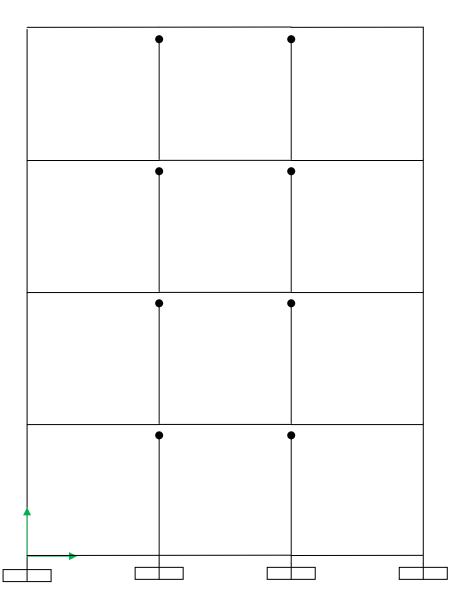


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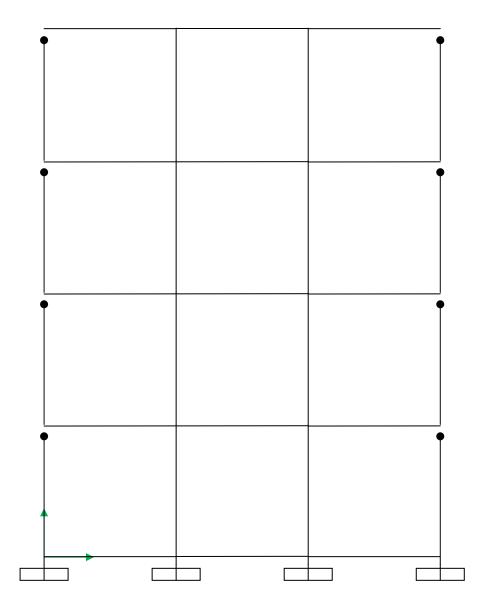


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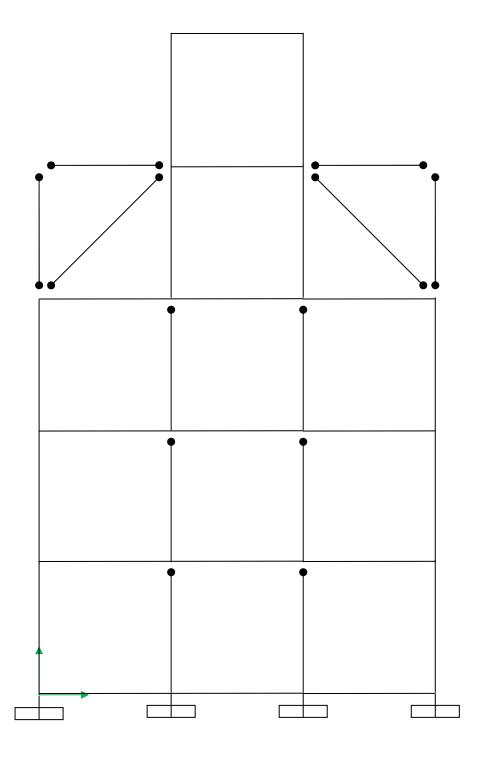


Figure 13

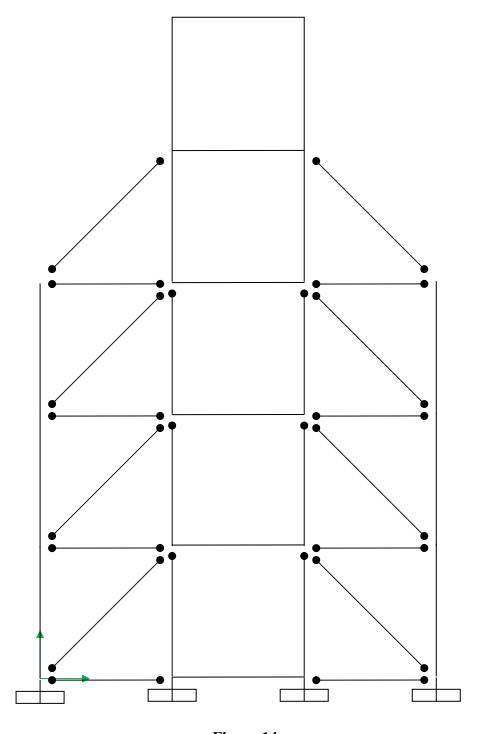


Figure 14

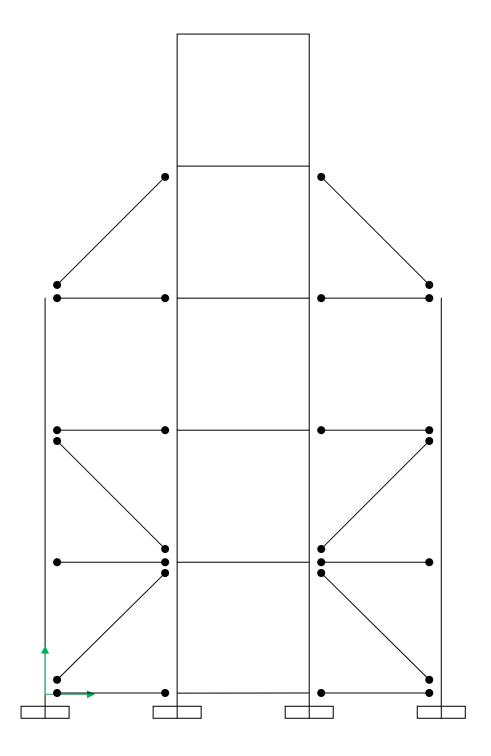


Figure 15

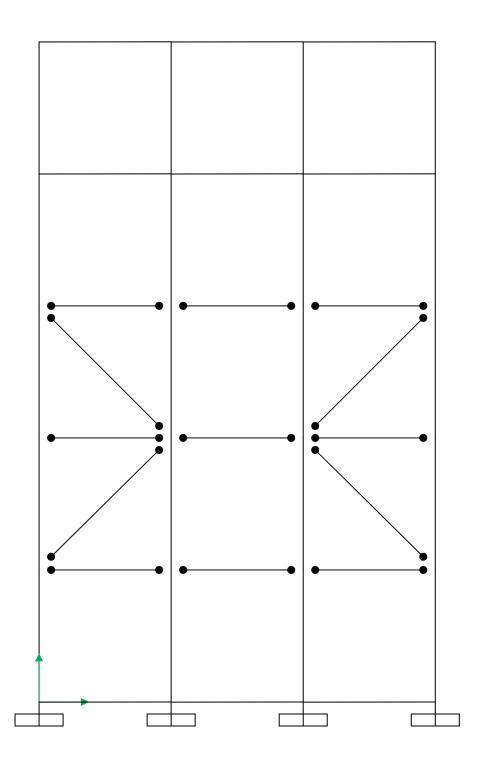


Figure 16

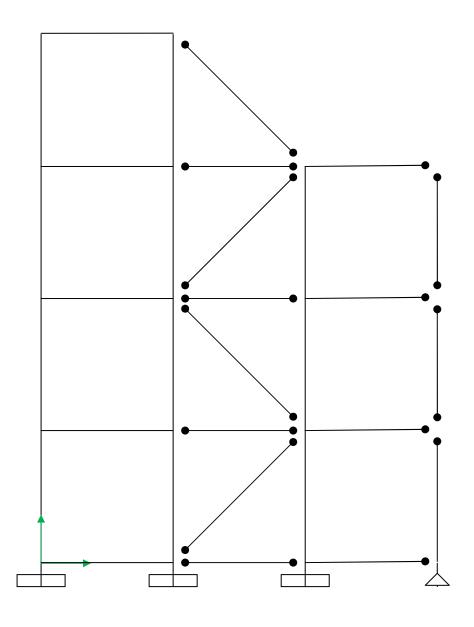


Figure 17
Ground motion scale factor: 50

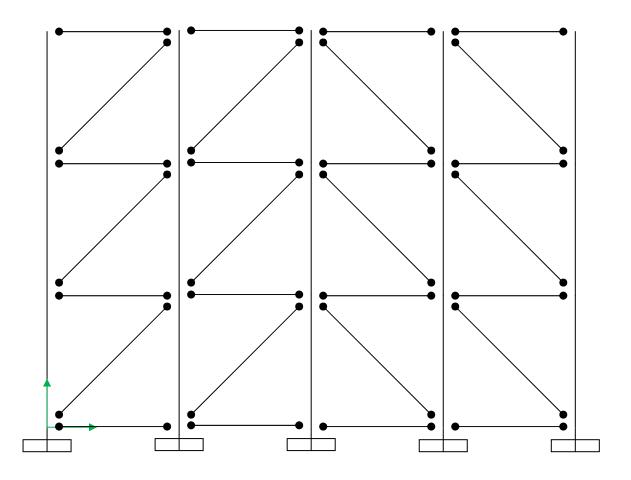


Figure 18

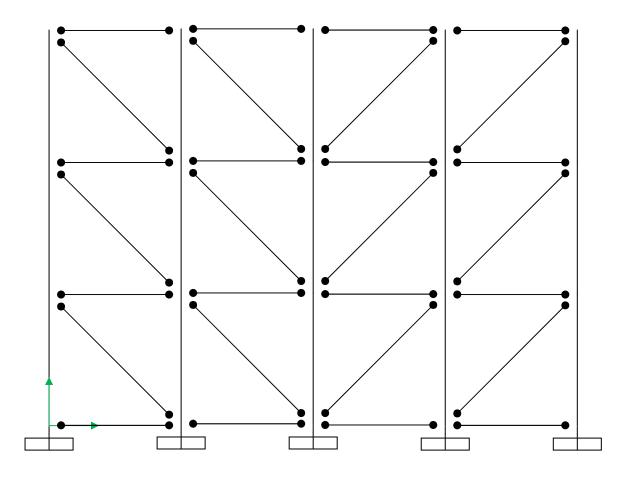


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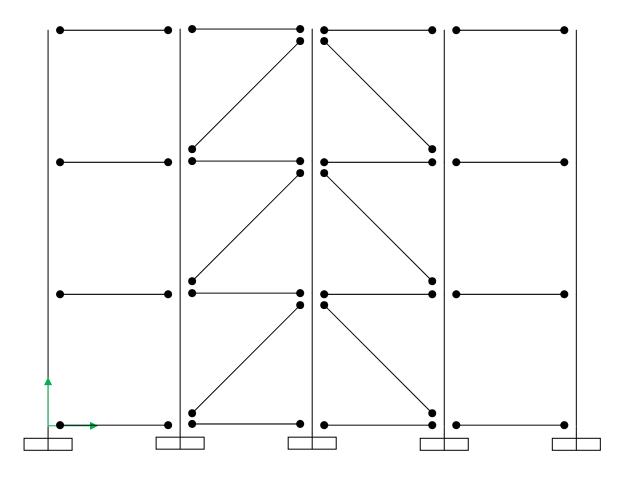


Figure 20

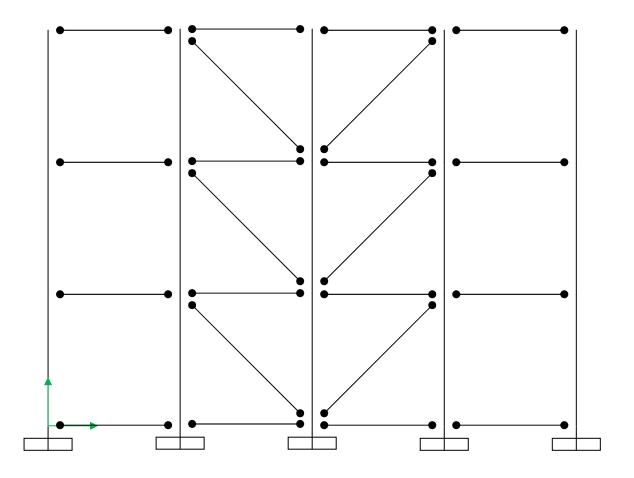


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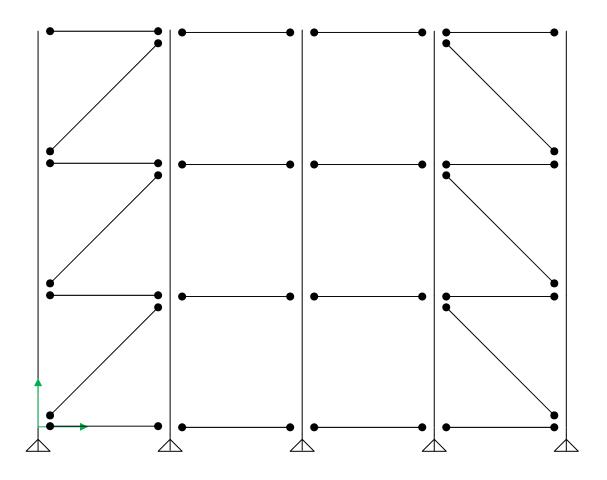


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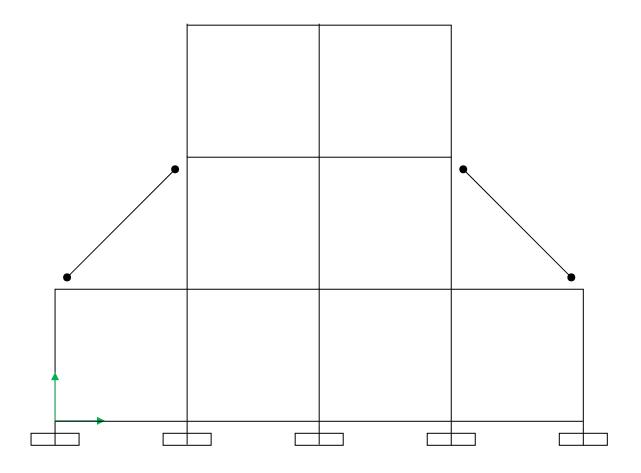


Figure 23
Ground motion scale factor: 20

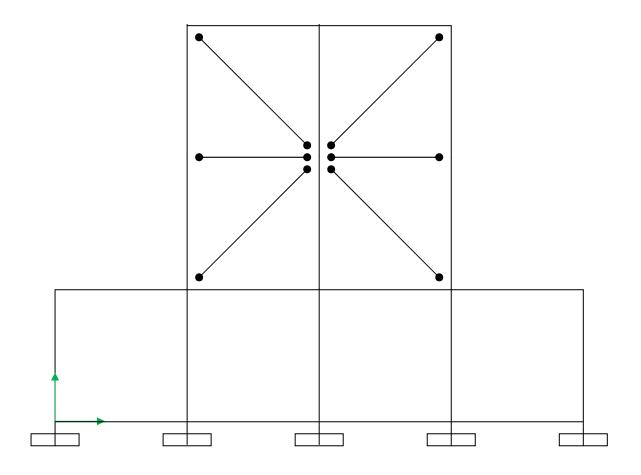


Figure 24

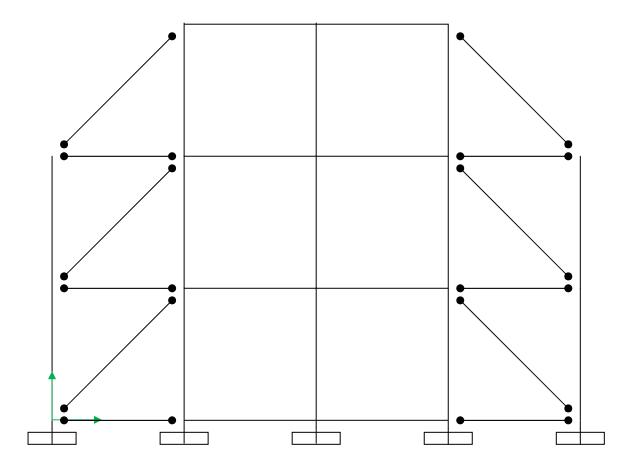


Figure 25

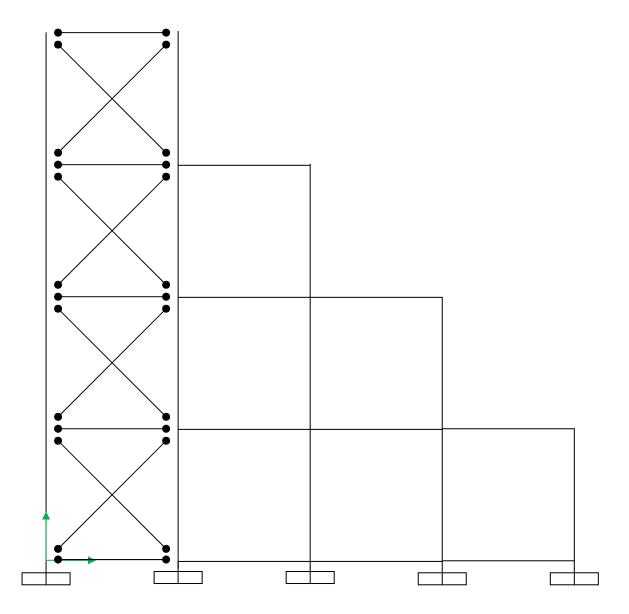


Figure 26

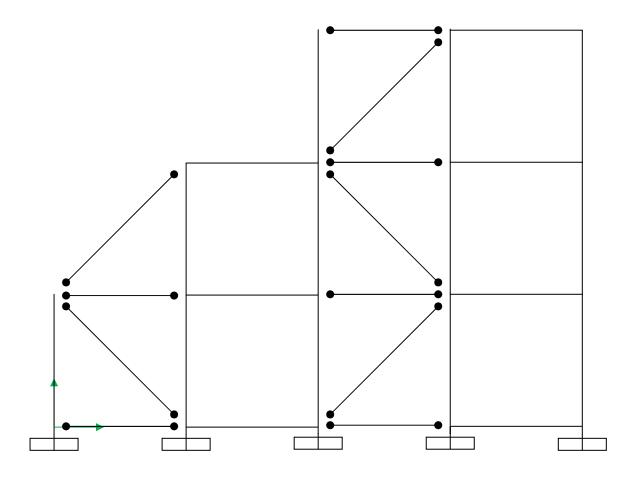


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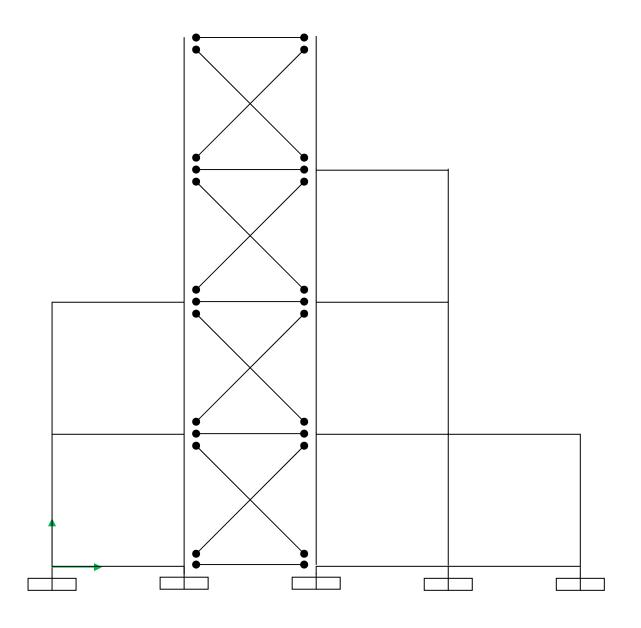


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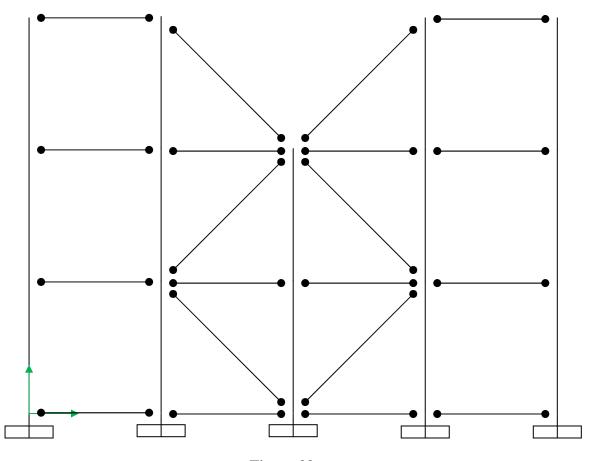


Figure 29

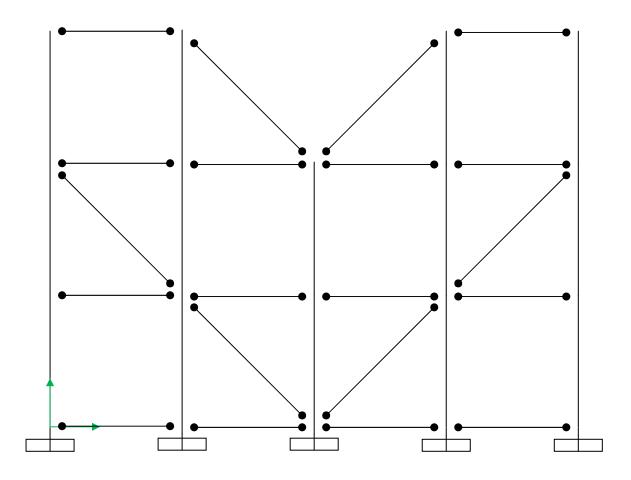


Figure 30

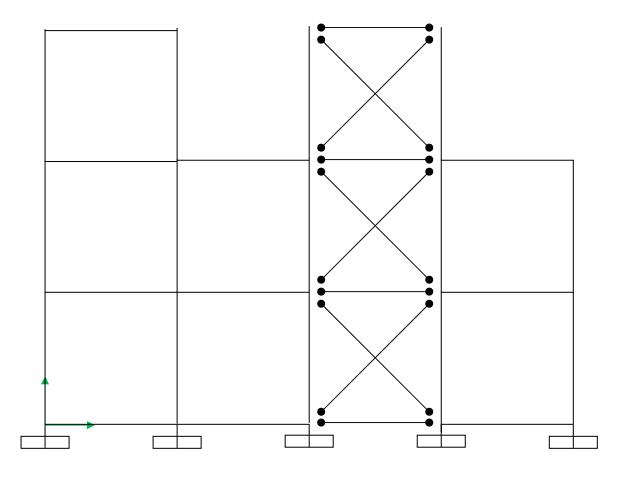


Figure 31Ground motion scale factor: 20

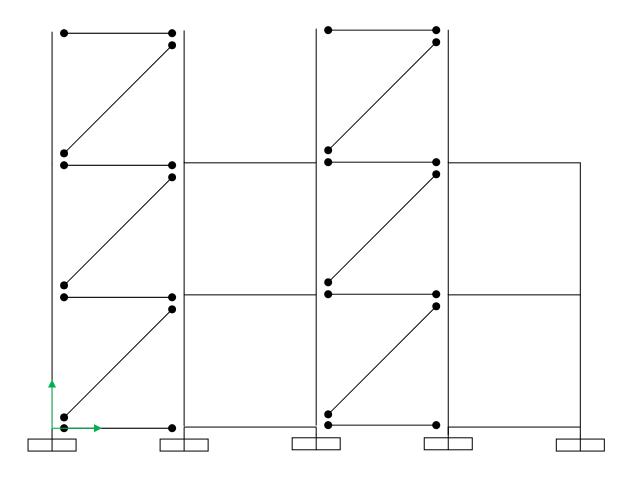


Figure 32

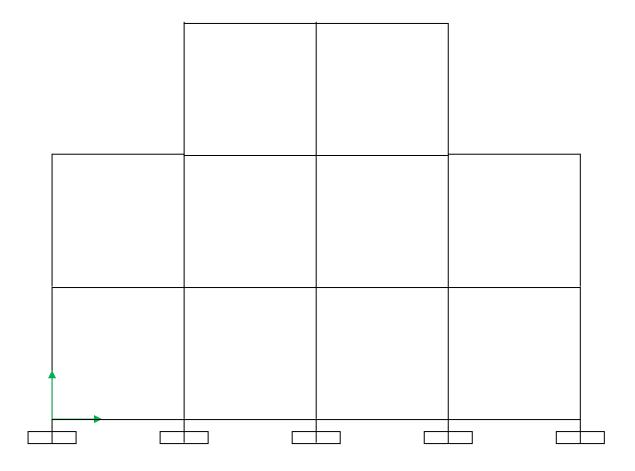


Figure 33

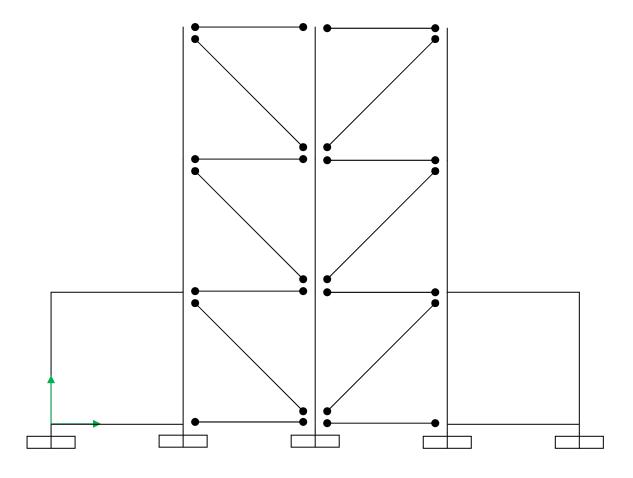


Figure 34