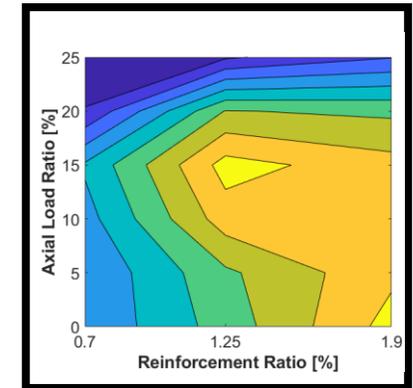
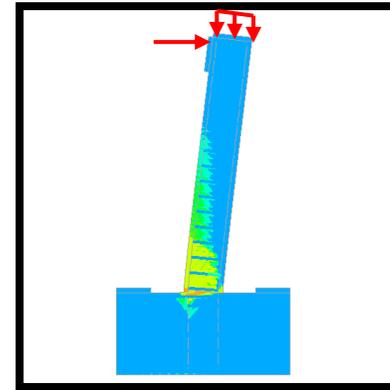
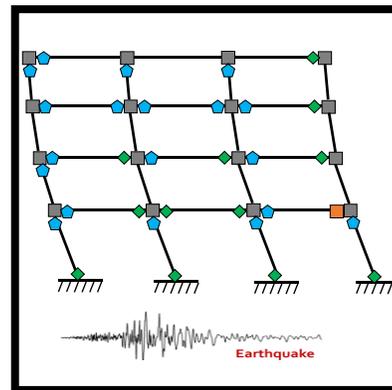
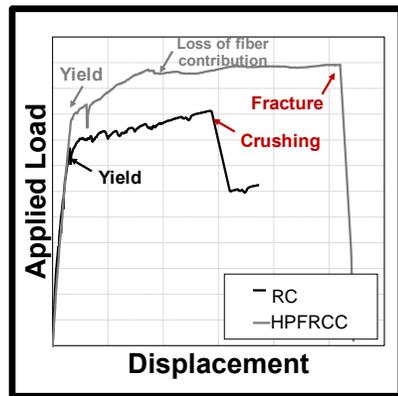


# SEISMIC RESPONSE AND DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS OF STRUCTURAL COMPONENTS AND SYSTEMS USING HIGHLY DUCTILE CONCRETE MATERIALS



H. Tariq, M. Pokhrel, R. Sthapit, J. Almeida, and **M.J. Bandelt**

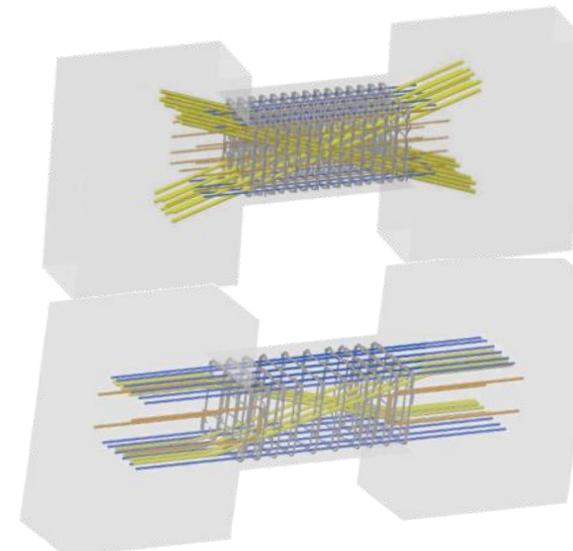
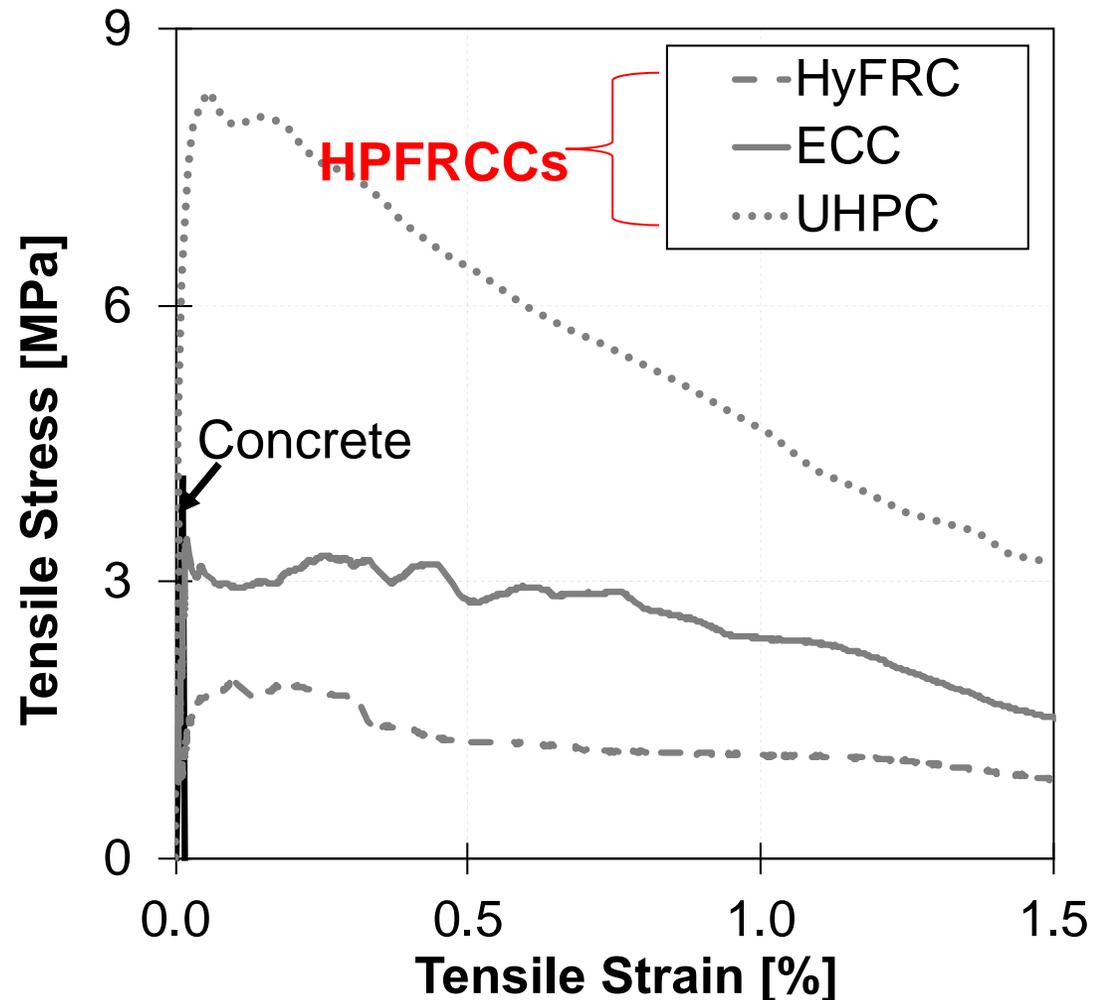
J.A. Reif, Jr., Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering  
New Jersey Institute of Technology



ACI Spring 2023 Convention  
ACI/JCI – 6<sup>th</sup> Joint Seminar  
Advancing the Design of Concrete Structures  
San Francisco, California  
3 April 2023

# HIGHLY DUCTILE CONCRETE MATERIALS

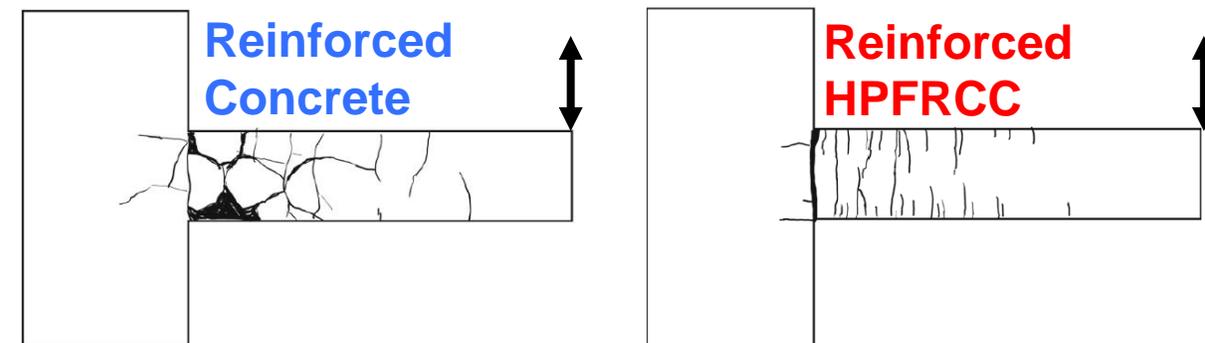
## High Performance Fiber Reinforced Cementitious Composites



Reinforced Concrete  
Rebar: 1,012 kg  
Cost: \$2,231

Reinforced HPFRCC  
Rebar: 616 kg  
Cost: \$1,564

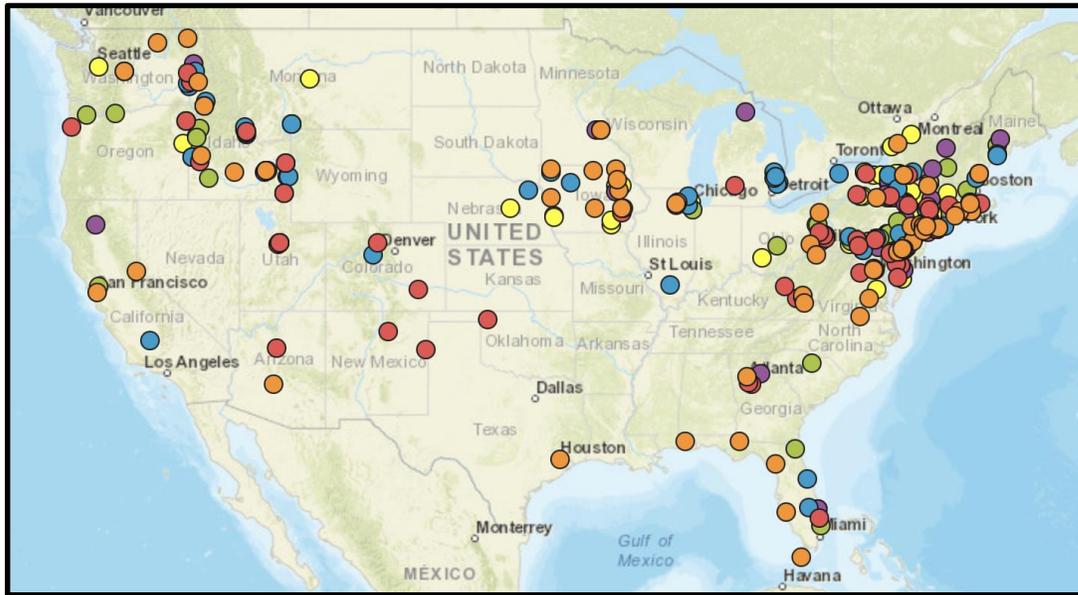
Lequesne et al. (2011)



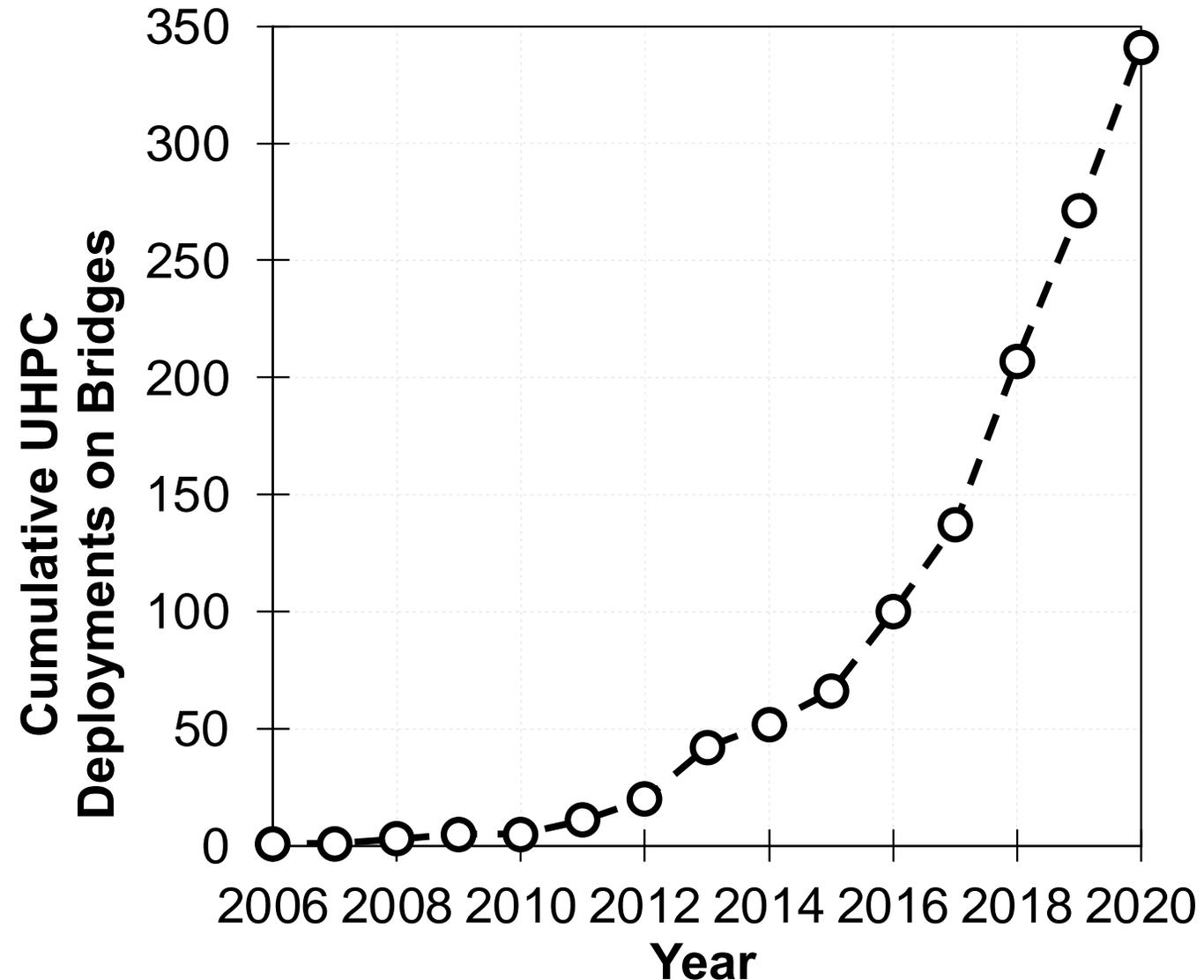
Frank et al. (2017)

Moreno et al. (2014), Jen et al. (2016), Wille and Naaman (2010)

# GROWTH OF HPFRCCs: EXAMPLE UHPC IN BRIDGES



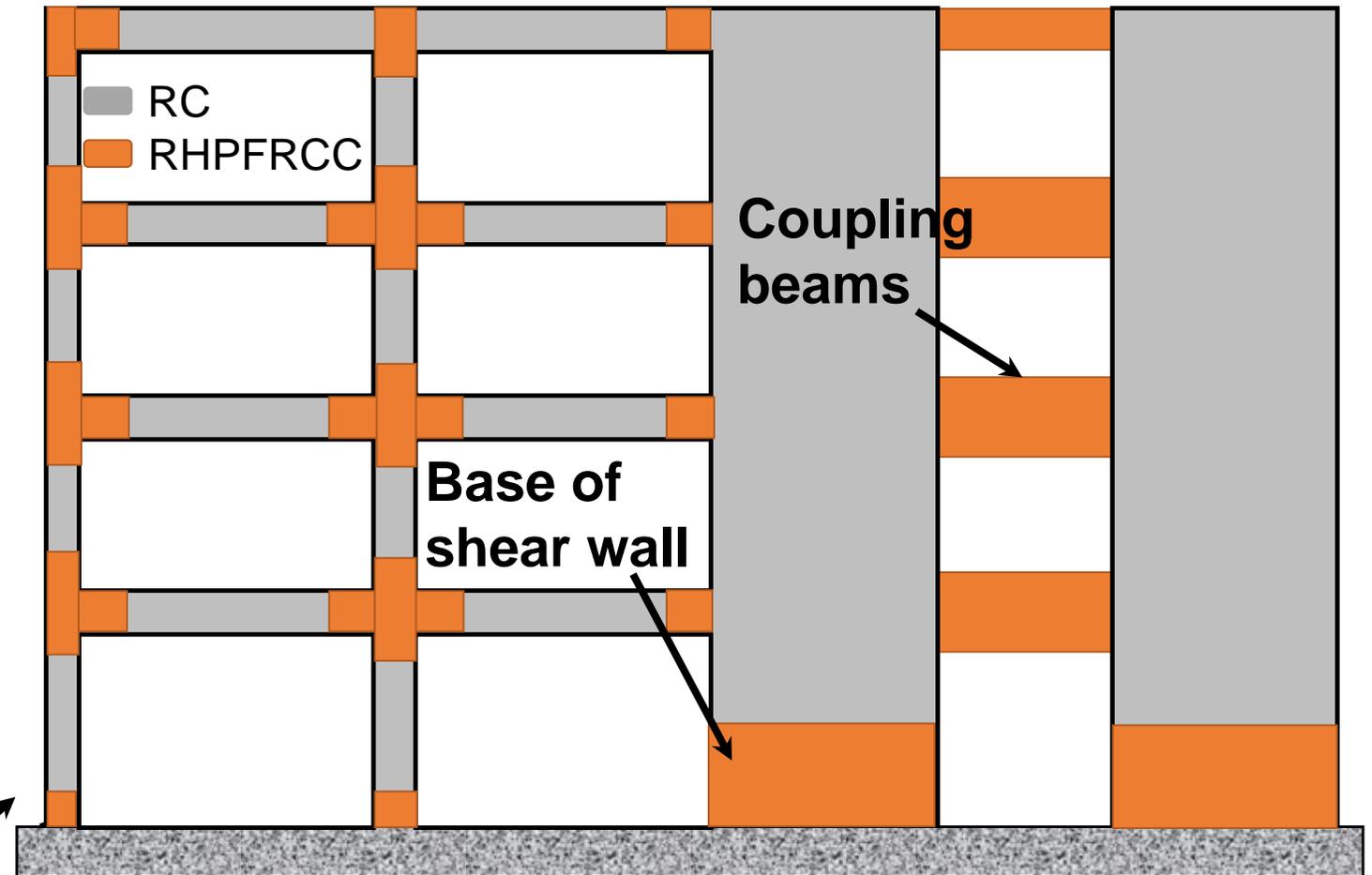
- UHPC has grown substantially in bridge construction
- What are the obstacles preventing growth in seismic design?



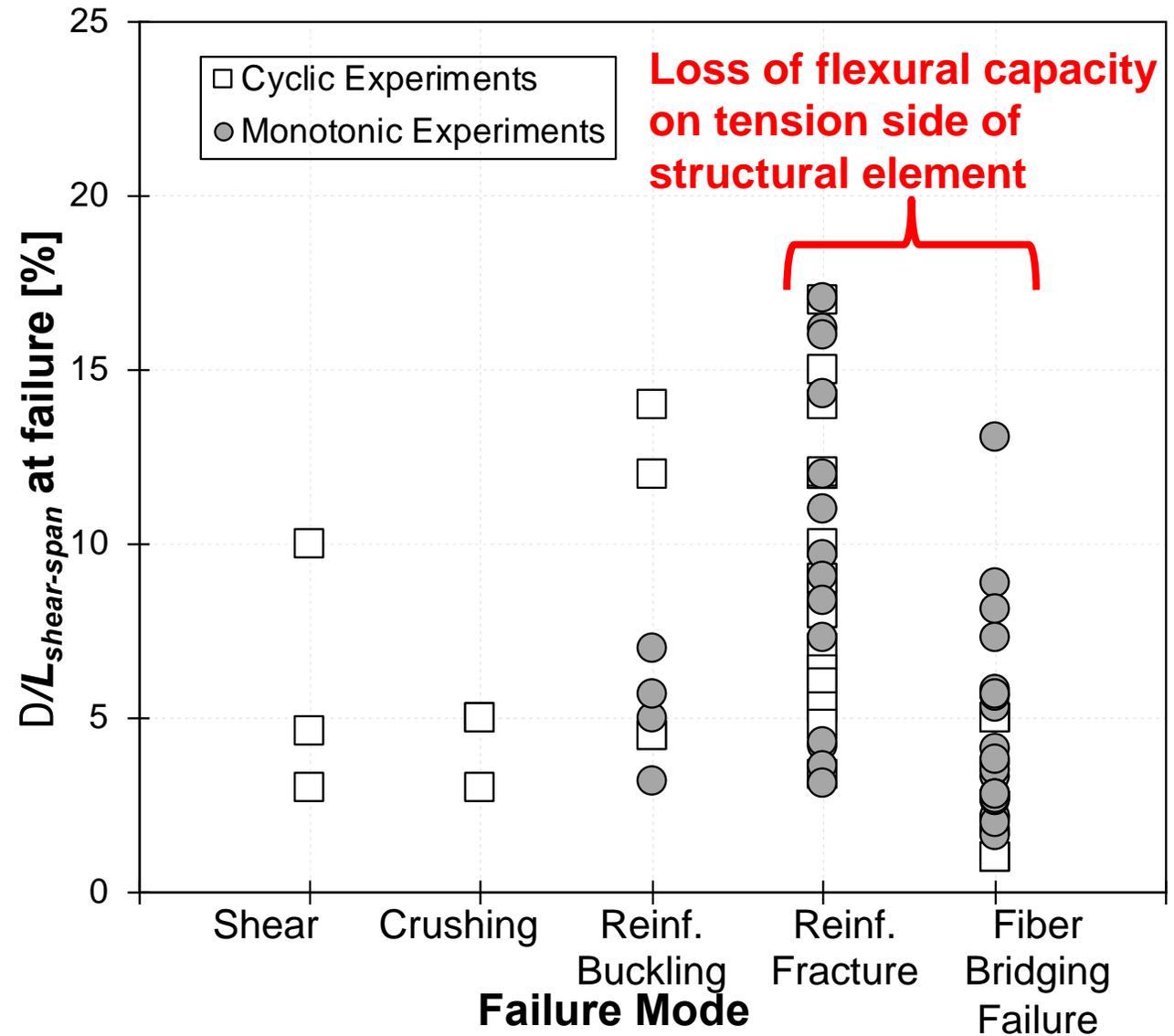
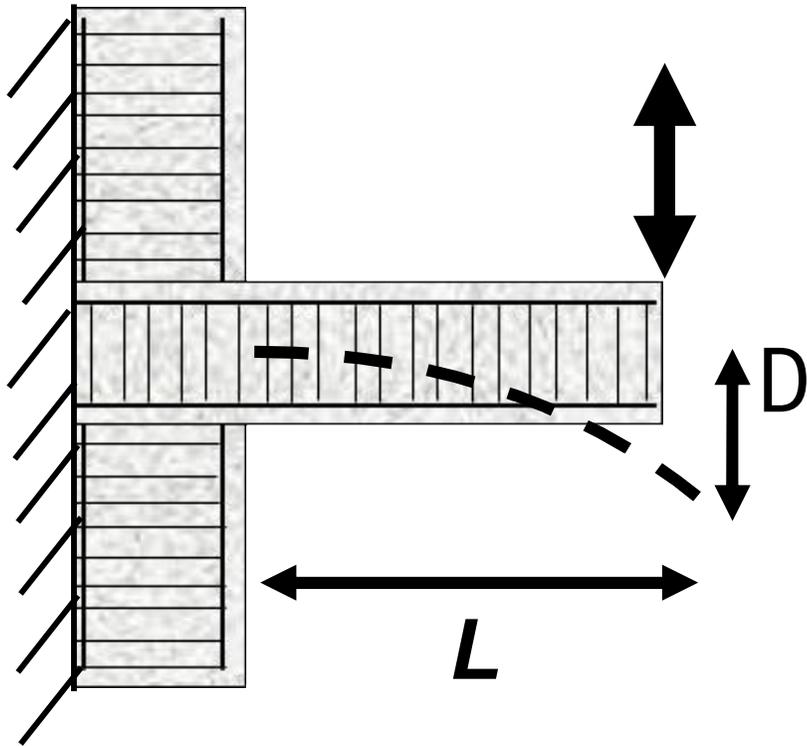
# REPRESENTATIVE EXPERIMENTAL SEISMIC RESEARCH

1. **High deformation capacity in beams and columns** (Parra-Montesinos and Chompreda, 2007; Frank et al. 2015)
2. **High Shear and Bending deformations** (Zheng, 2016)
3. **Reduce transverse reinforcement requirement** (Lequesne, 2010)
4. **Structural fuse** (Oslen, 2011).

**Plastic-hinge region**

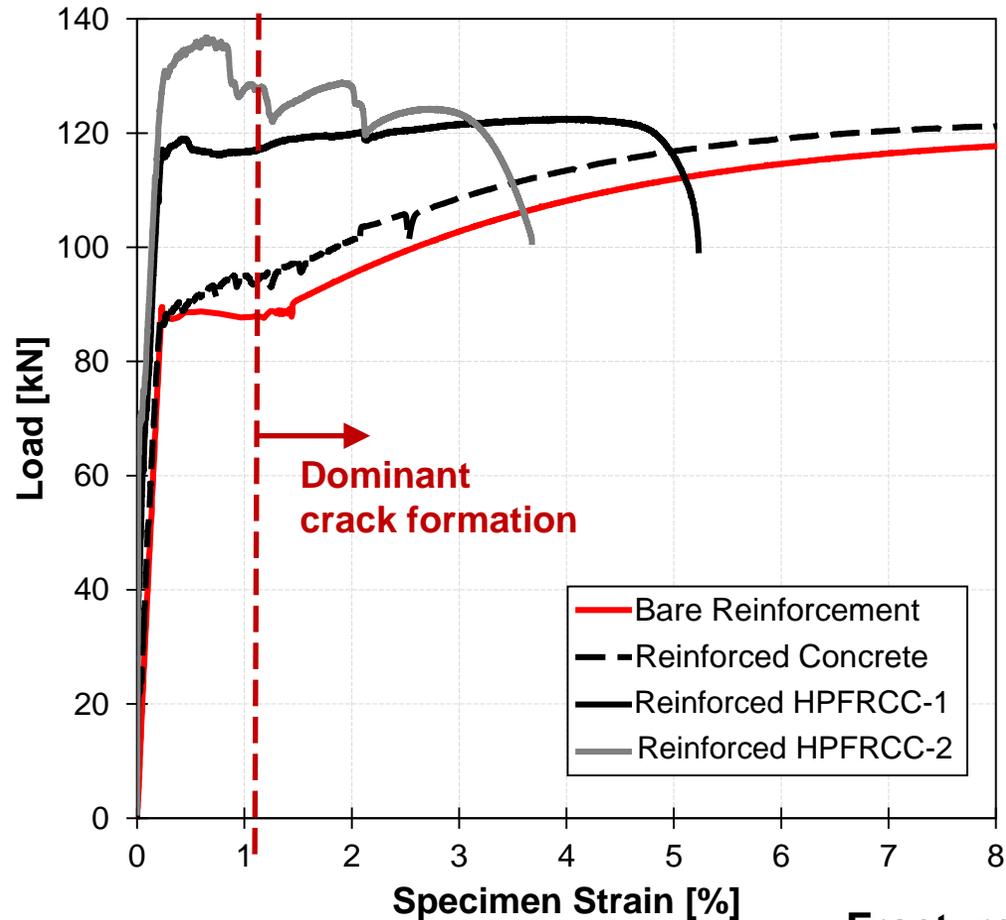


# ALTERNATIVE FAILURE MECHANISMS IN FLEXURE



# TENSILE RESPONSE OF REINFORCED ELEMENTS

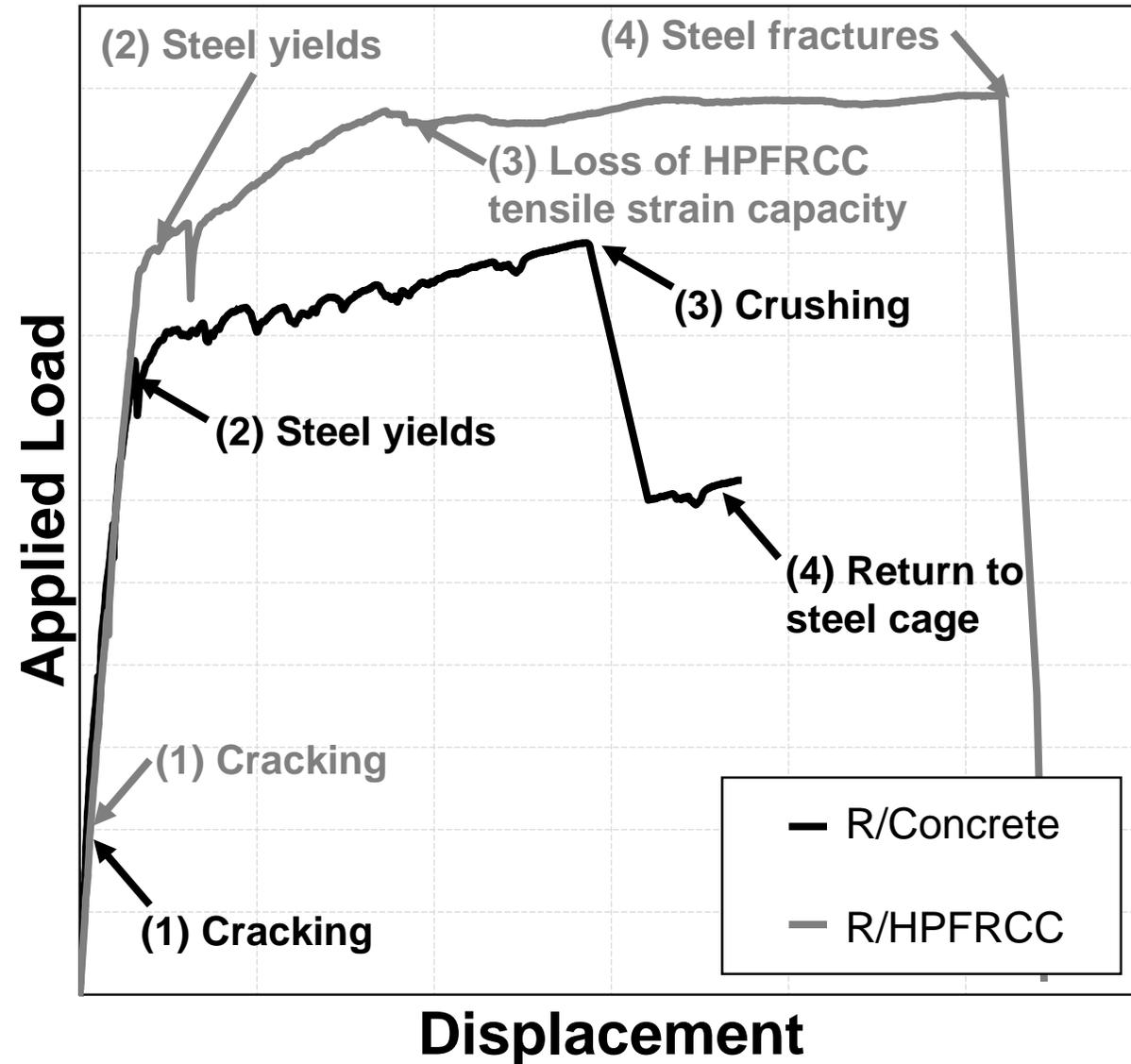
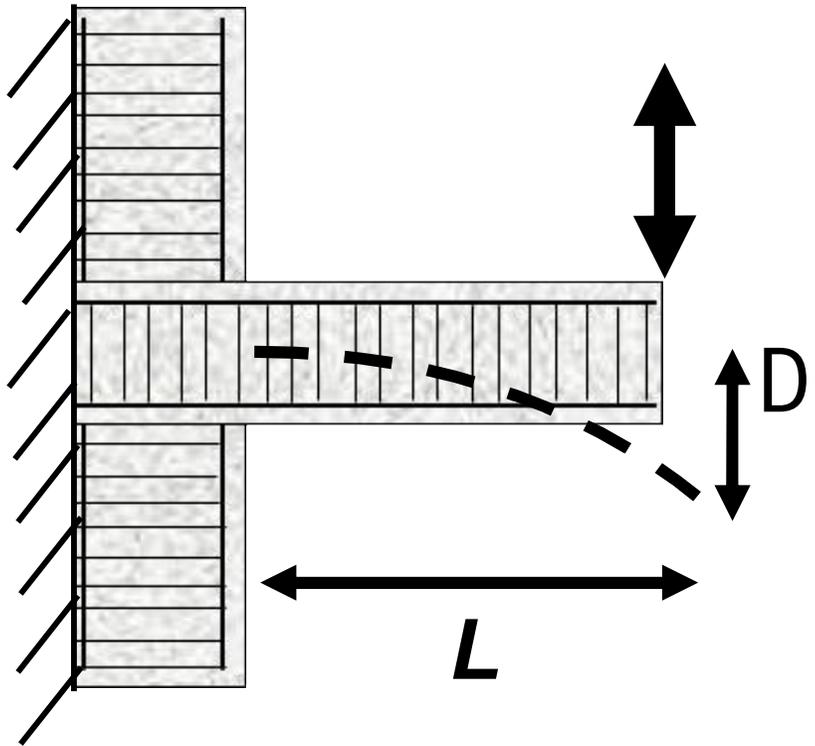
Reinforced HPFRCCs **restrain splitting cracks** better than reinforced concrete in tension stiffening experiments



Material Concrete

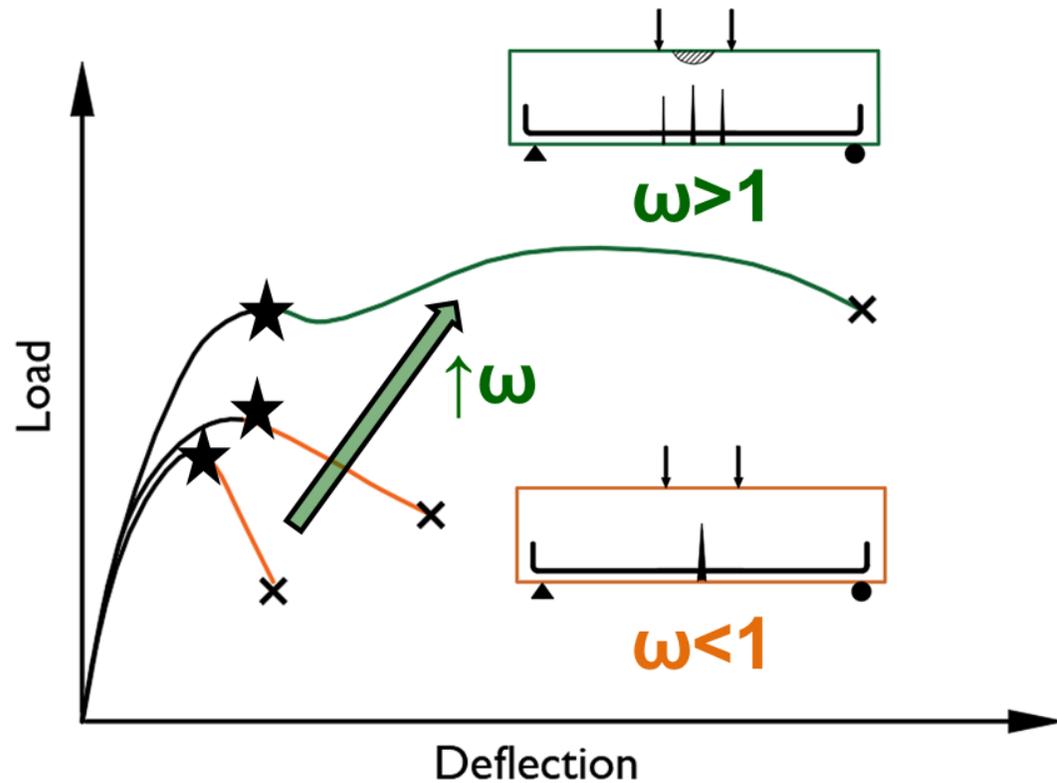
Fracture specimen strain 10.2%

# FAILURE MECHANISMS IN REINFORCED COMPONENTS

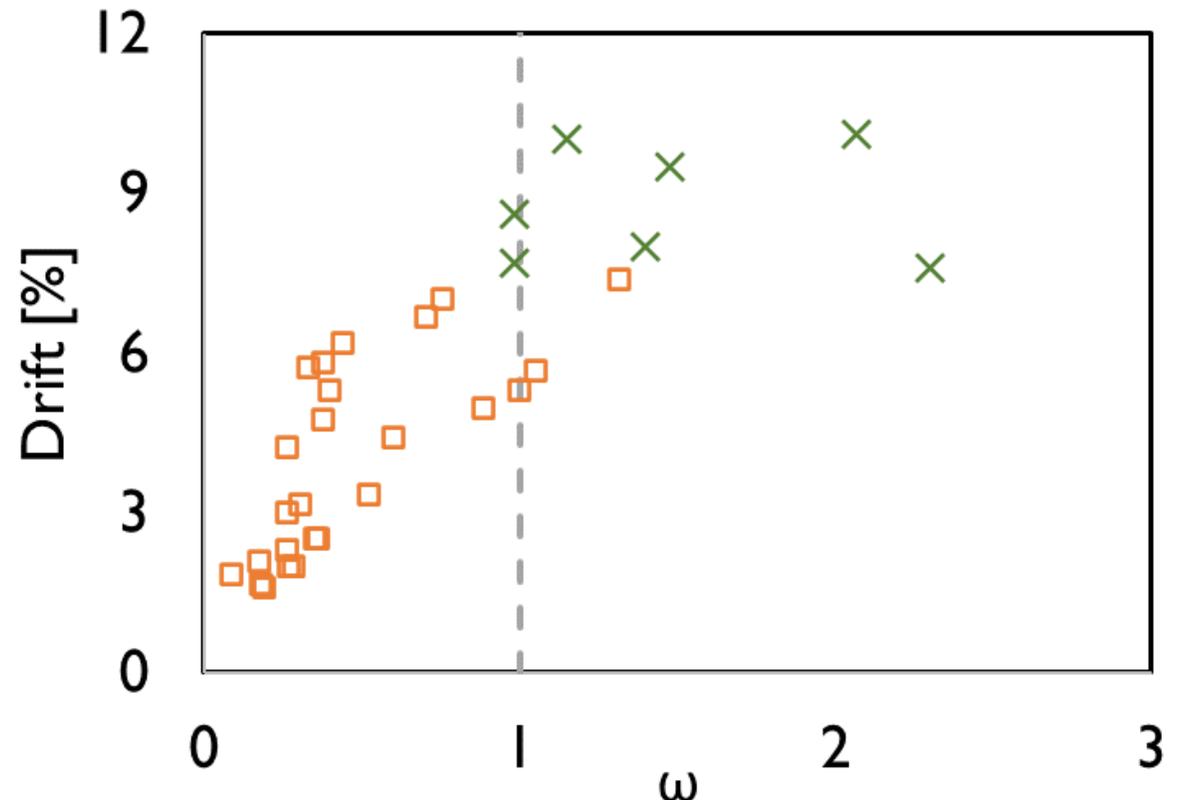


# FAILURE PATH IN REINFORCED COMPONENTS

$$\omega = \frac{\text{Steel strain-hardening capacity}}{\text{HPFRCC tensile capacity}}$$



★ Crack localization



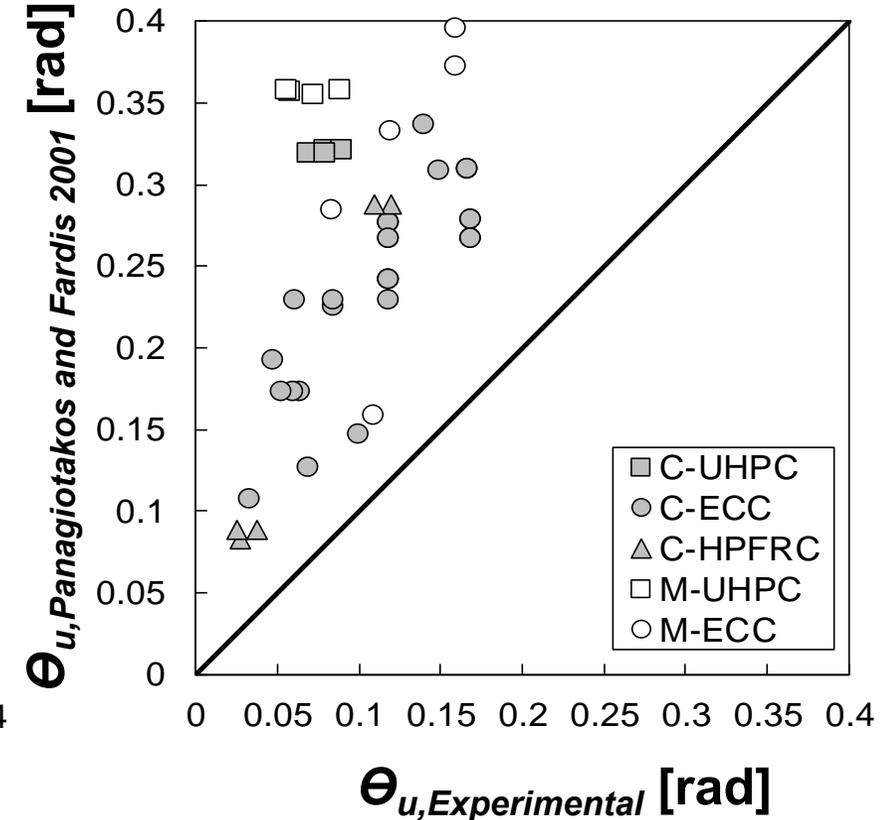
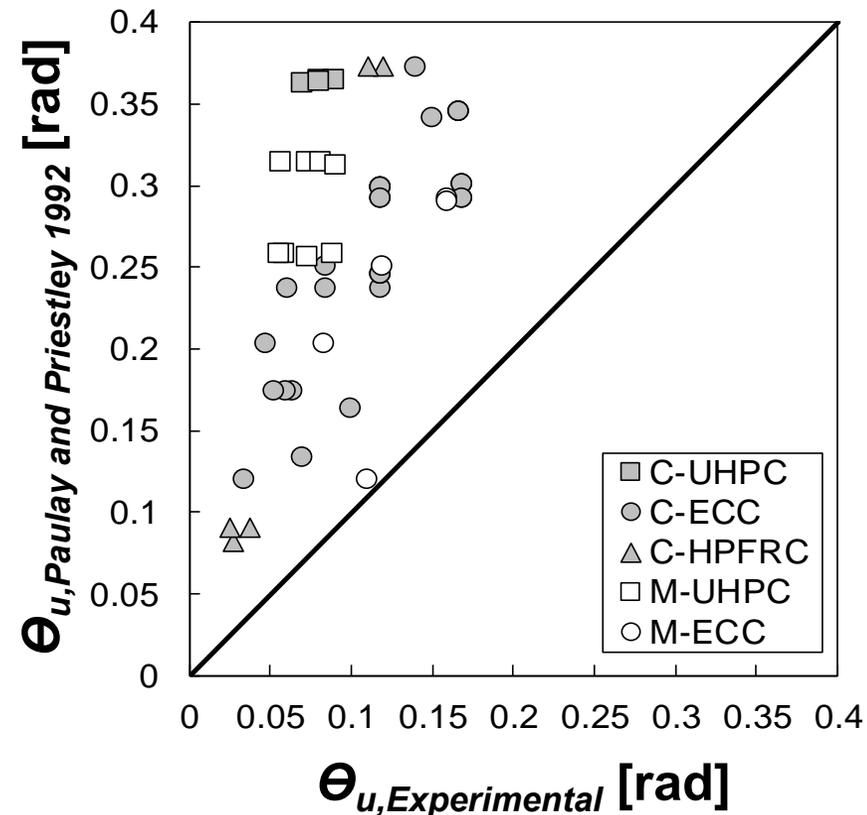
□ Failure after crack localization

× Failure after crushing/Reinf. fracture



# R/C HINGE MODELS DON'T WORK WITH R/HPFRCCs

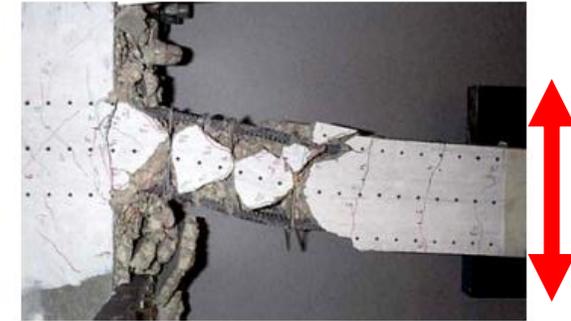
- Traditional R/C rotational capacity predictions don't work with R/HPFRCCs
- Need to account for failure modes, ductility, distribution of damage



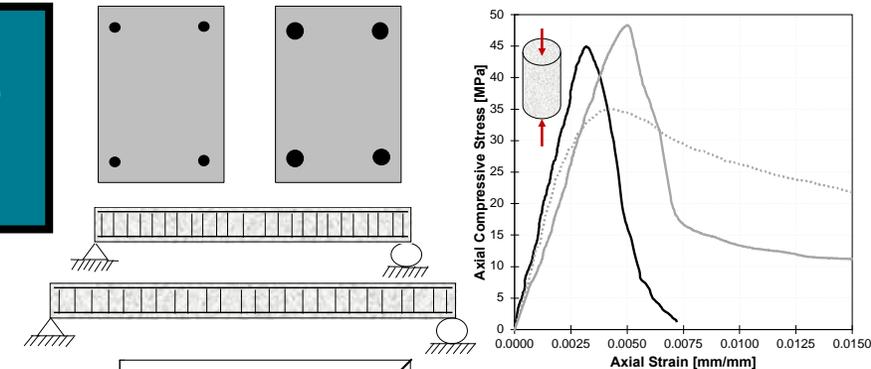
# RC MODEL DEVELOPMENT

- Can we follow the process for model development from our knowledge for reinforced concrete?
- Challenges for UHPC and HPFRCCs
  - Limited existing experiments
  - Time to create larger experimental database
  - Rapidly changing advances in material properties

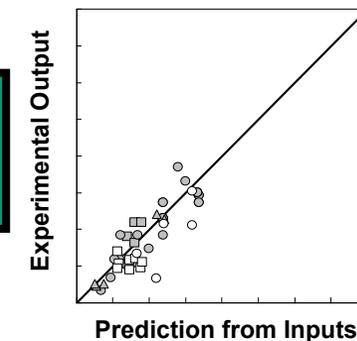
Execute Experiments



Repeat across variables

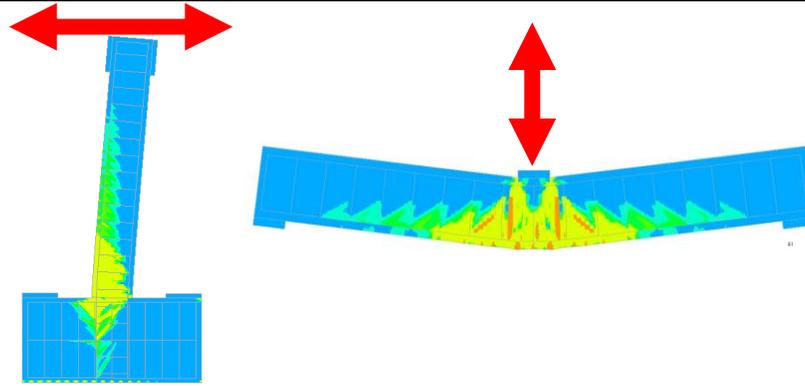


Model Fit

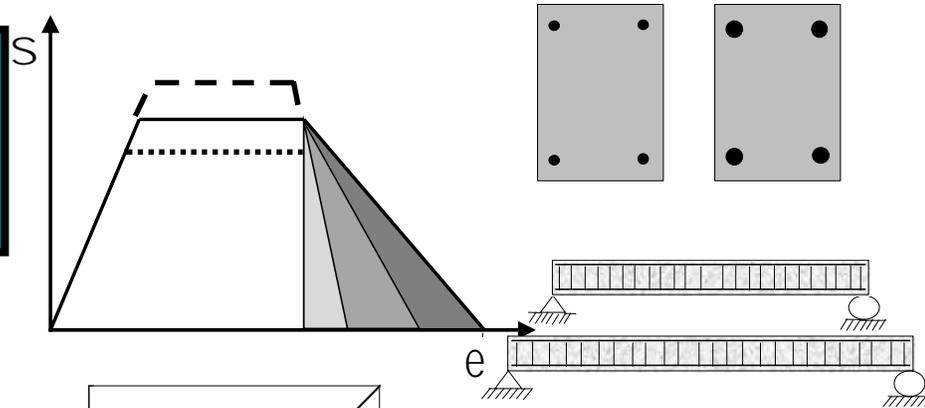


# AN ALTERNATIVE APPROACH FOR R/HPFRCCs

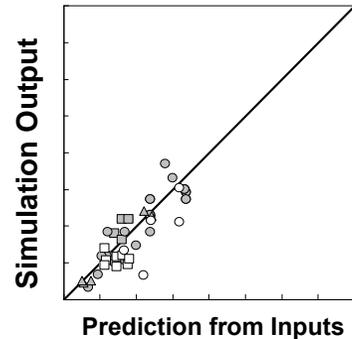
Execute Simulations



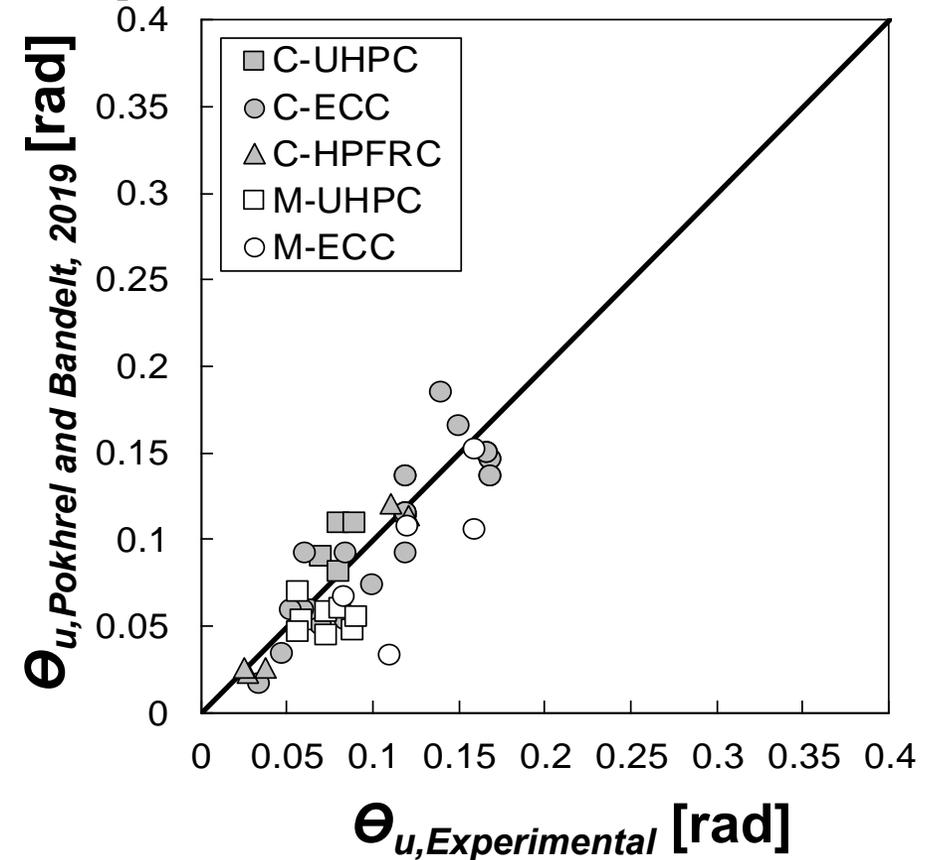
Repeat across variables



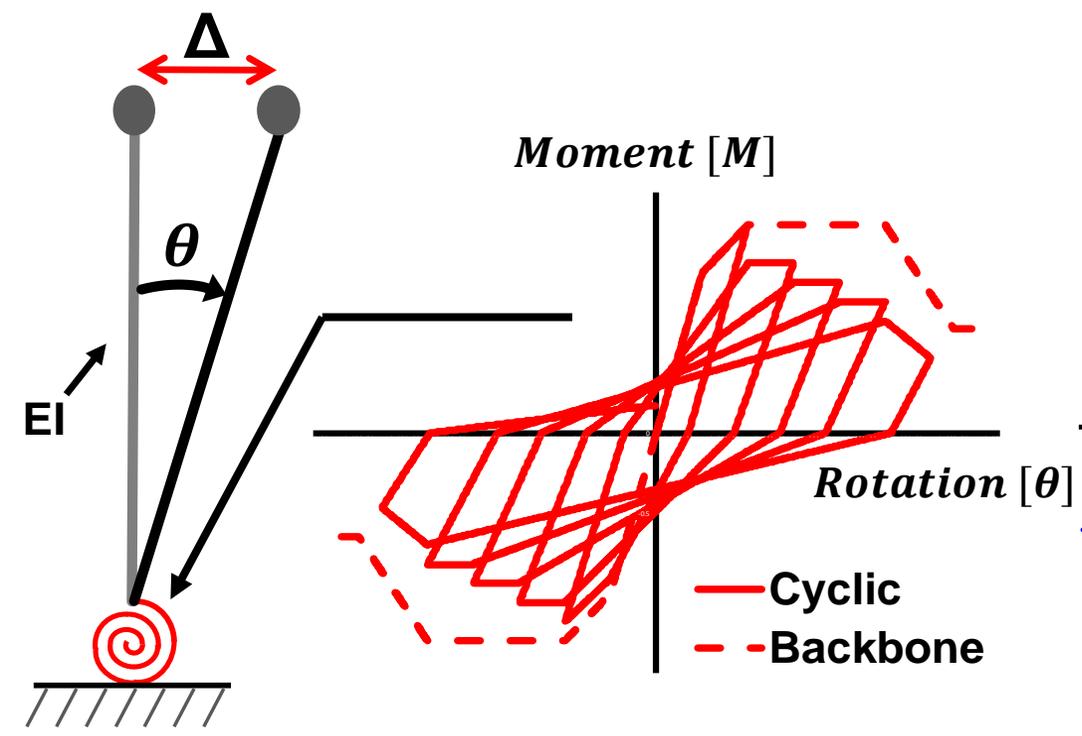
Model Fit



## Validate with Separate Experiments

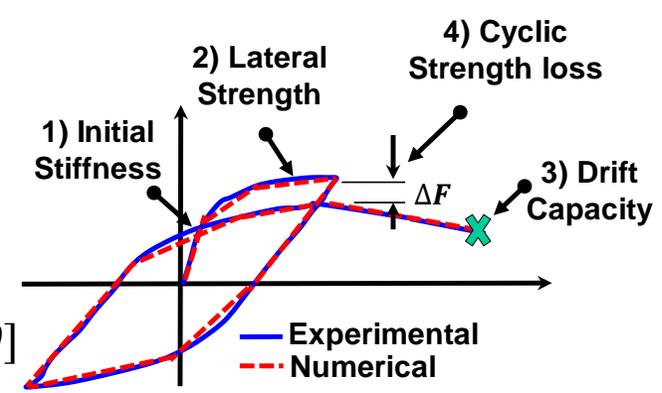


# SEISMIC COMPONENT ANALYSIS

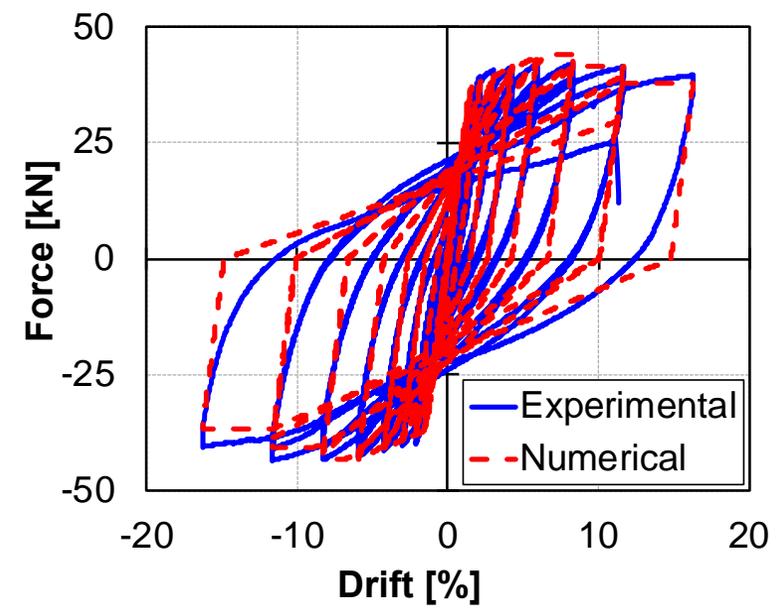


**Nonlinear Spring**

**Rotational Model**



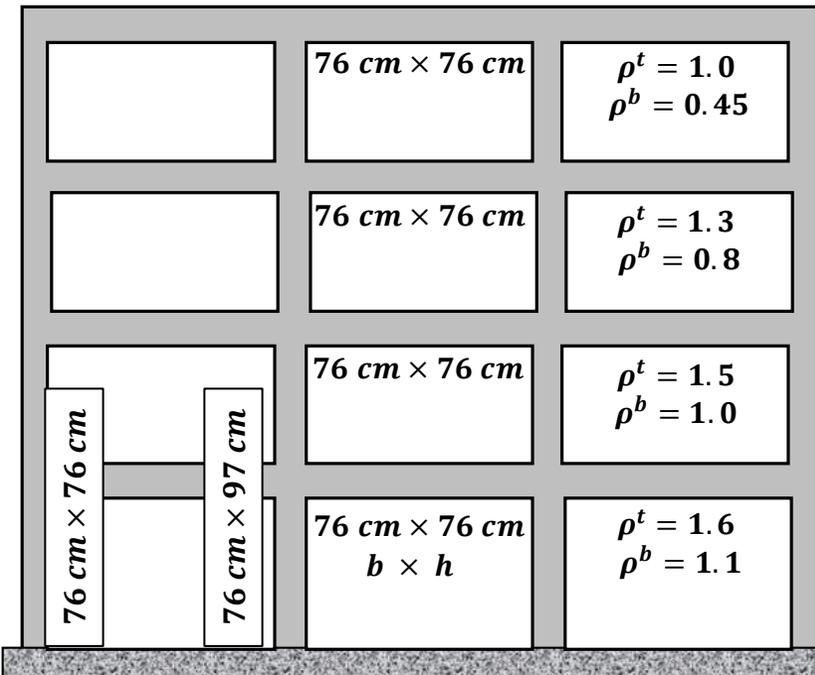
**Target Objective**



**Comparison to Experiments**

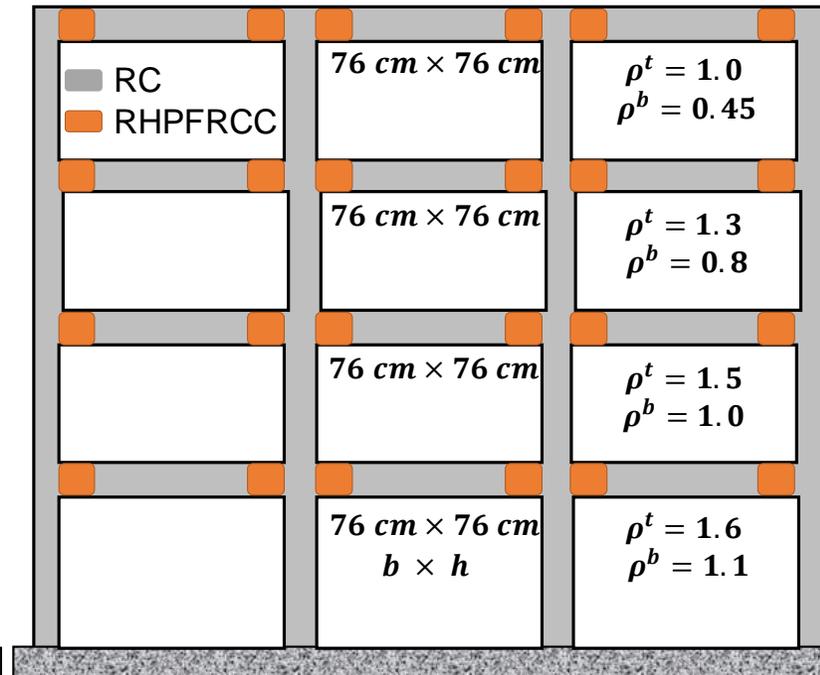
# DESIGN ILLUSTRATION OF 4 STORY FRAME

(a) RC Frame



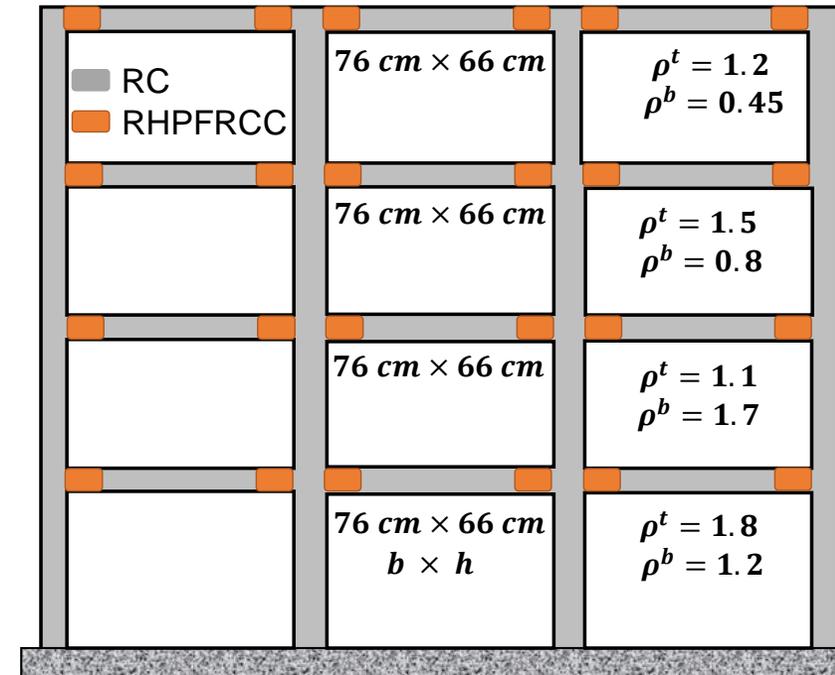
Code confirming R/C structure

(b) Case1-HPFRCC Frame



Replace concrete with HPFRCC in beam regions and no other Changes.

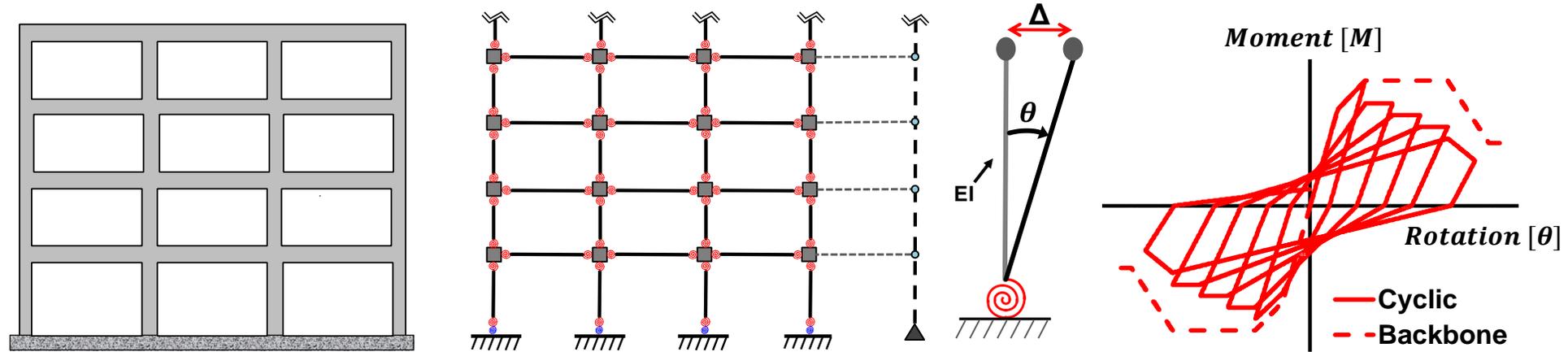
(c) Case2-HPFRCC Frame



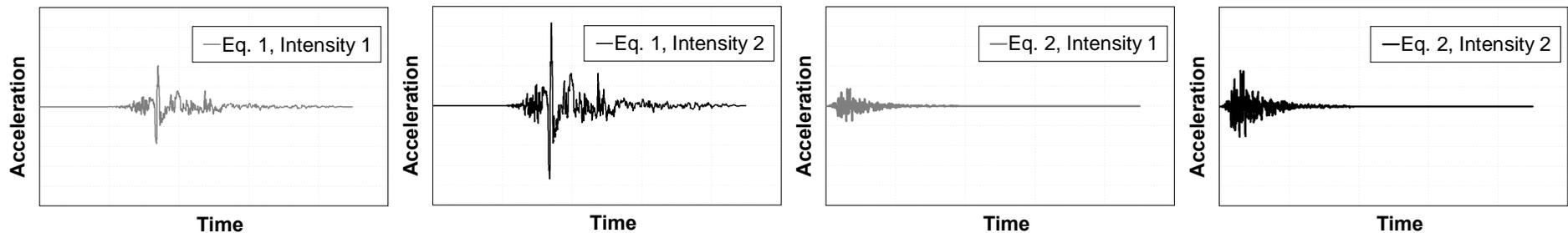
Replace concrete with HPFRCC in beam regions. Resize members to maintain strong-column weak-beam.

# SEISMIC SYSTEM ANALYSIS

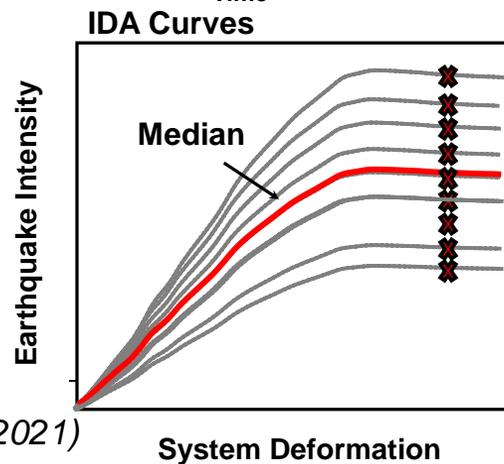
Develop System Model



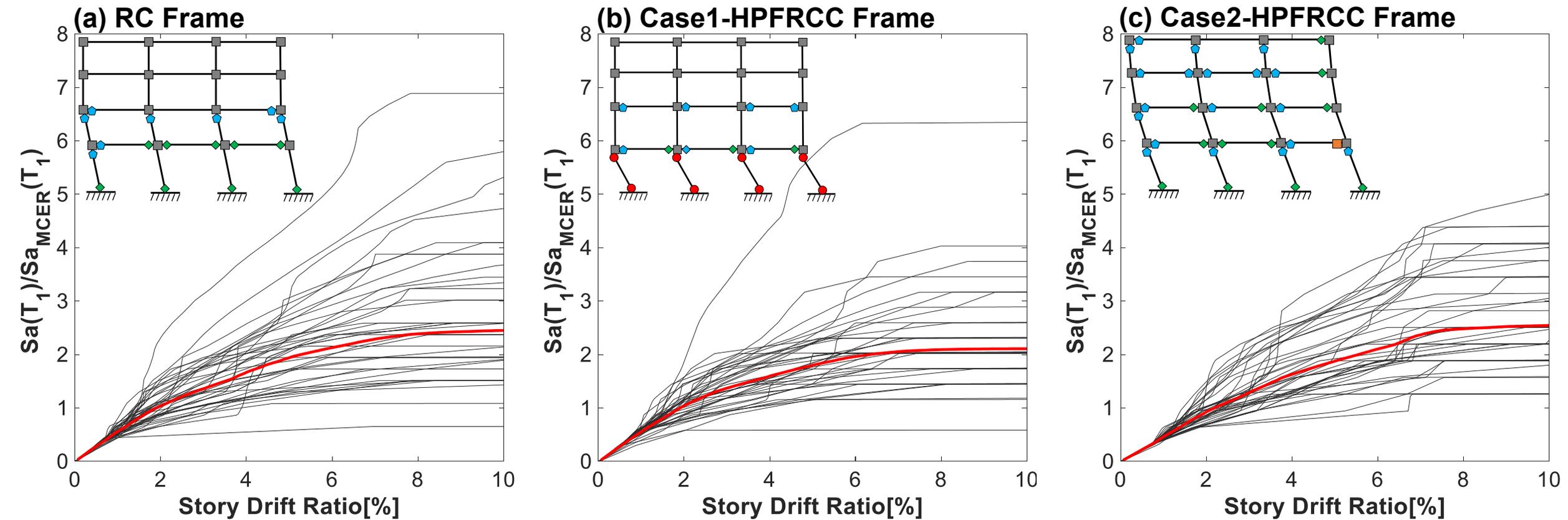
Subject Model to Earthquake Records



Observe Response



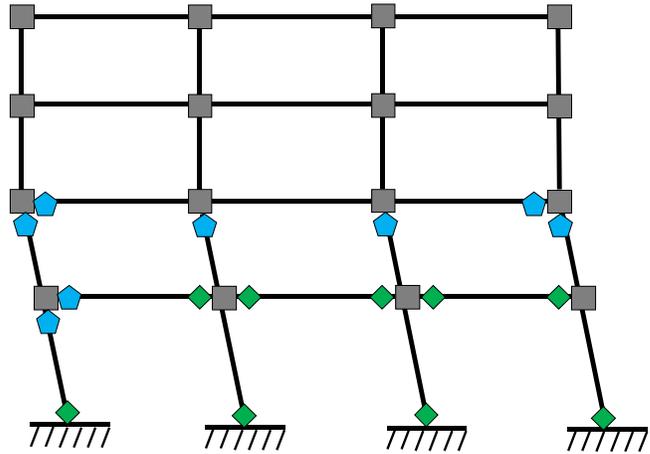
# SEISMIC SYSTEM ANALYSIS



Y-axis: Earthquake intensity  
X-axis: System deformation

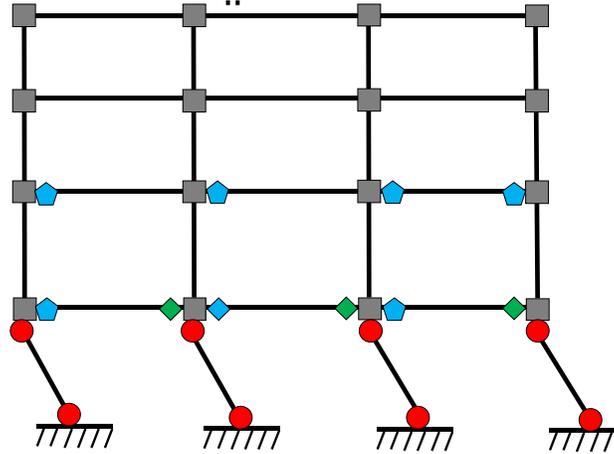
# SEISMIC SYSTEM ANALYSIS

(a) RC Frame



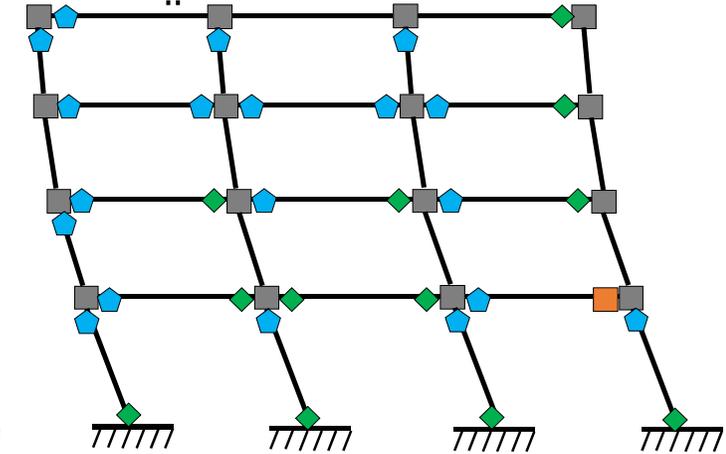
Minor  $\frac{\theta}{\theta_r} \geq 0.2$

(b) Case1-HPFRCC Frame



Moderate  $\frac{\theta}{\theta_r} \geq 0.4$

(c) Case2-HPFRCC Frame



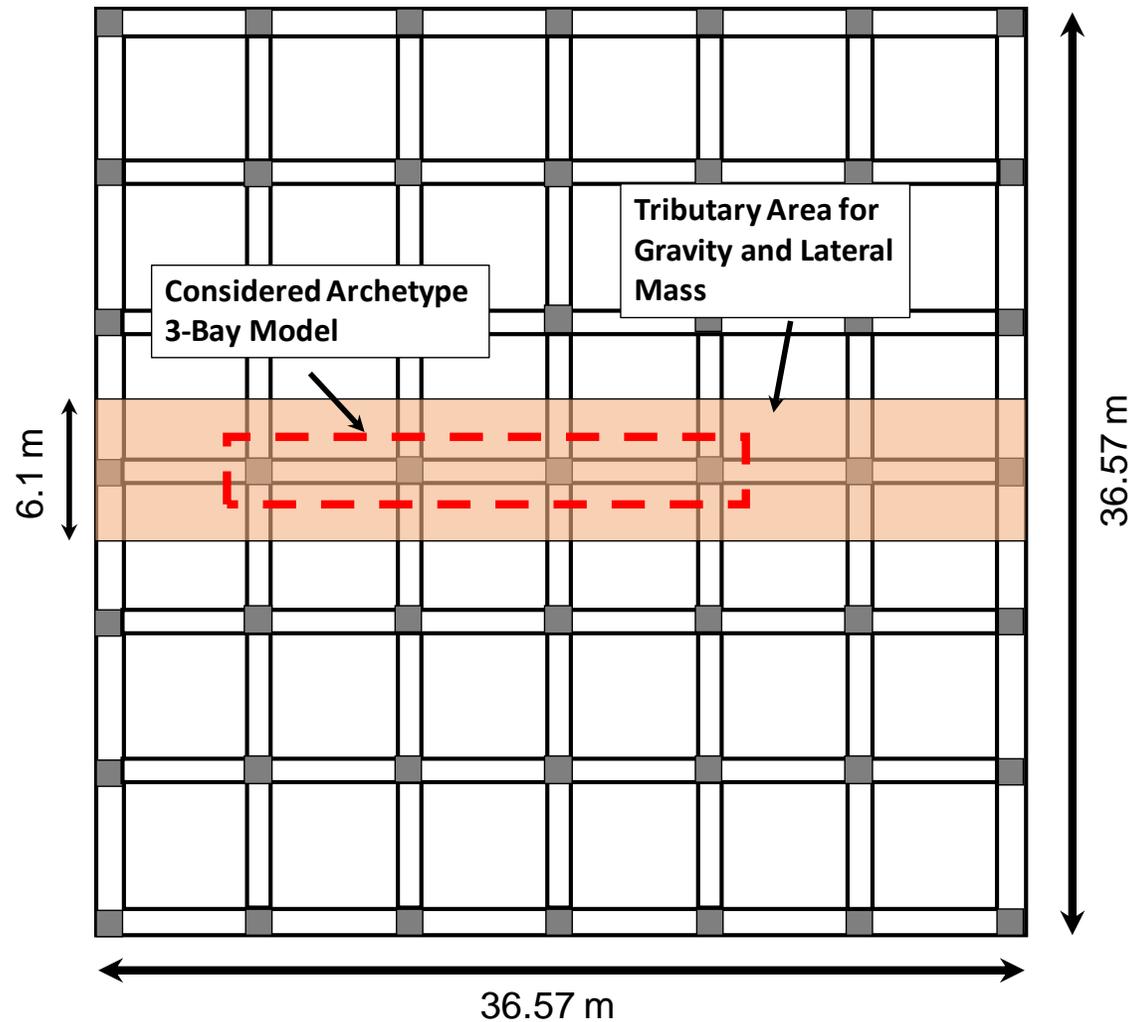
Significant  $\frac{\theta}{\theta_r} \geq 0.8$

Collapse  $\frac{\theta}{\theta_r} \geq 1.0$

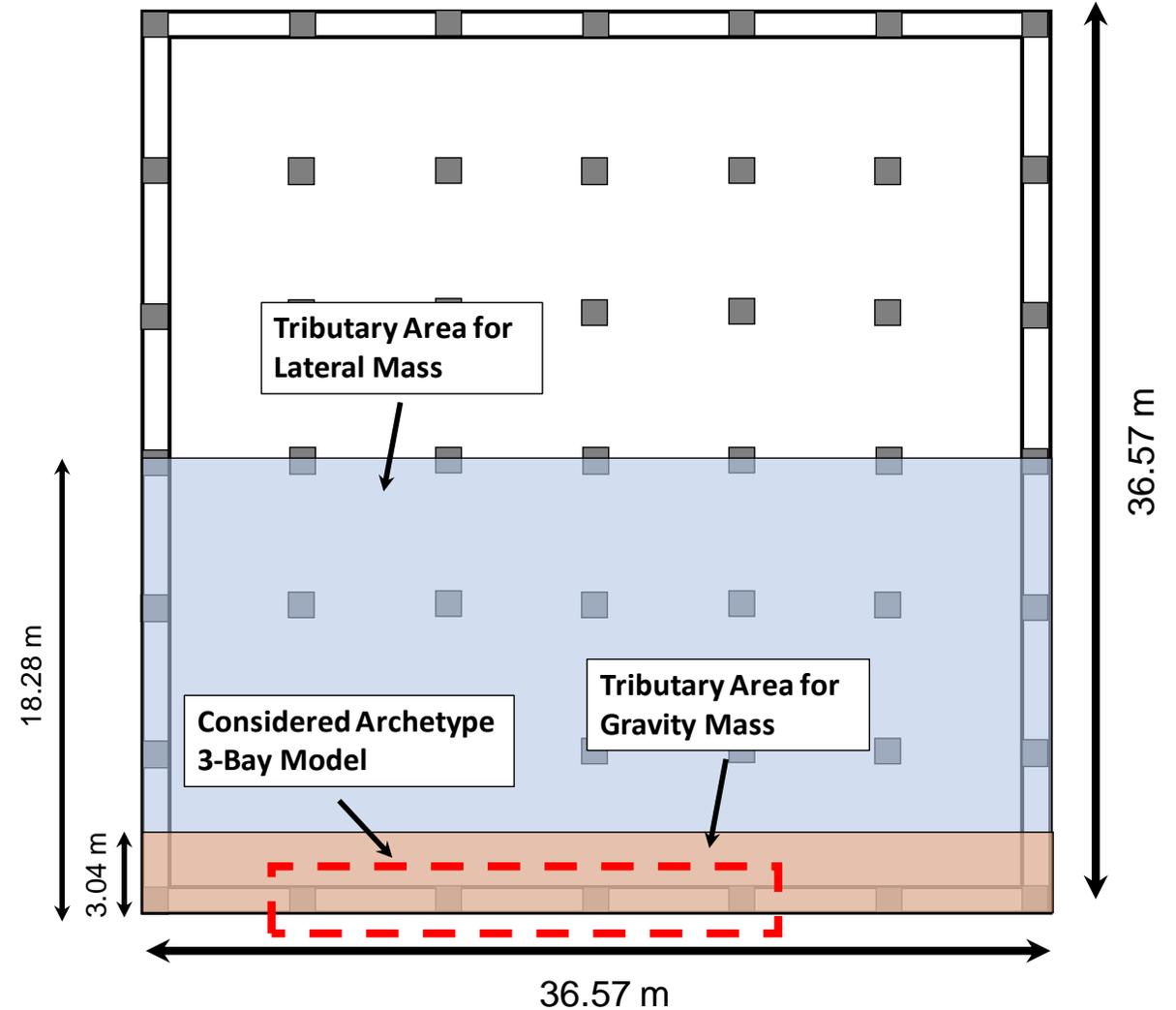
- When increase in  $M_n$  was not considered, **structure was 47% more likely to collapse compared to R/C** under maximum considered earthquake
- When re-engineered to account for unique material properties, structure was **38% less likely to collapse compared to R/C under MCE**

# FRAME CONFIGURATIONS

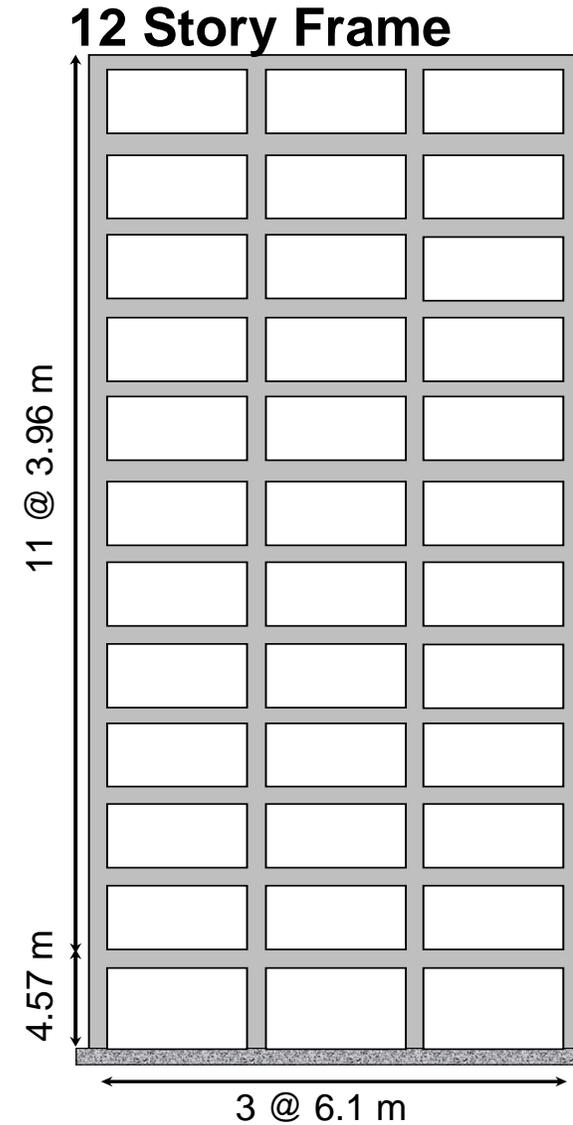
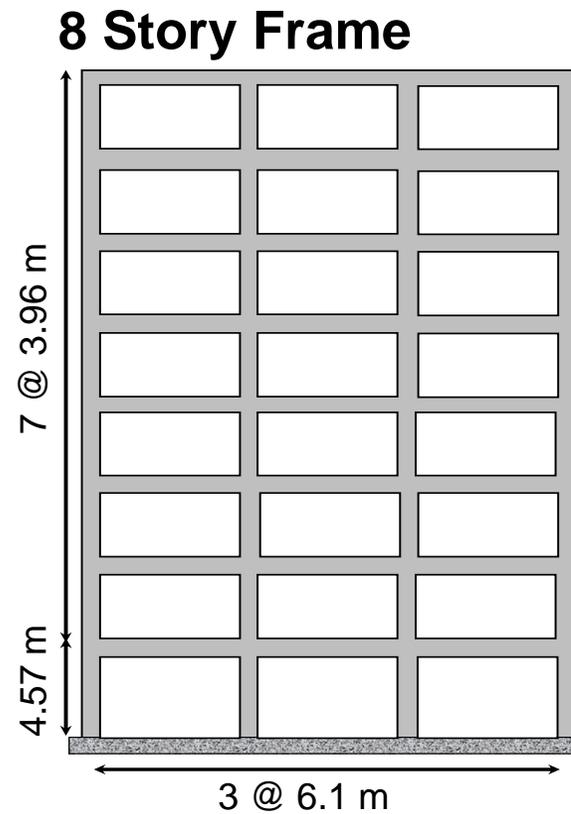
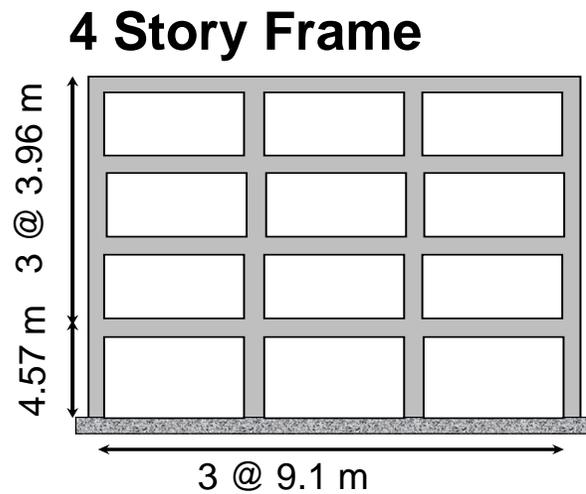
(a) Space Frame Building



(b) Perimeter Frame Building

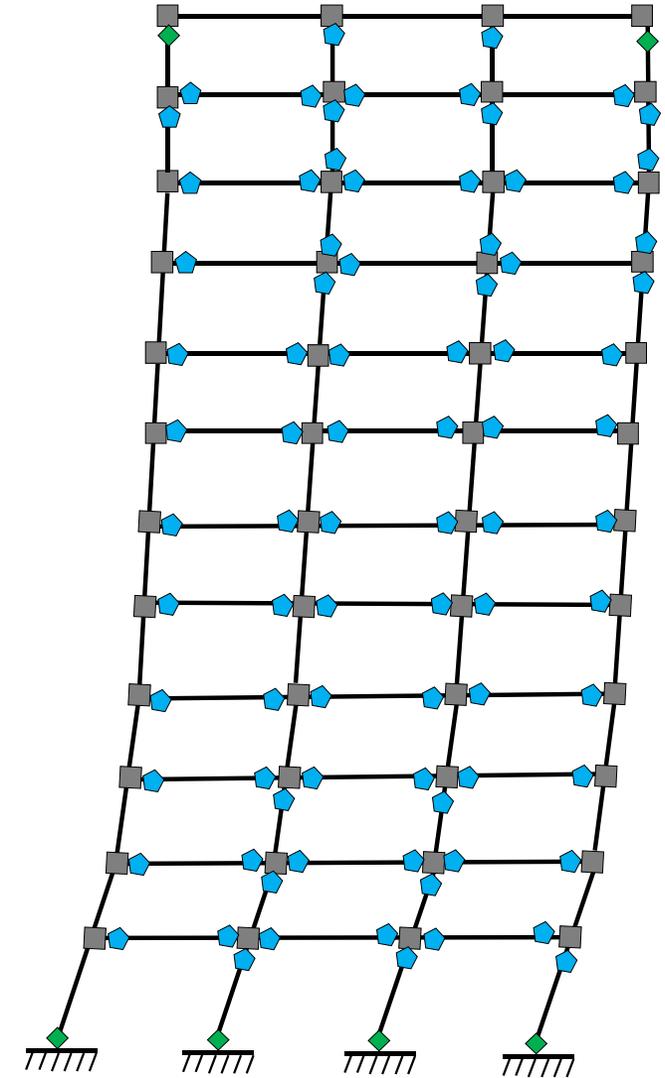


# FRAME CONFIGURATIONS

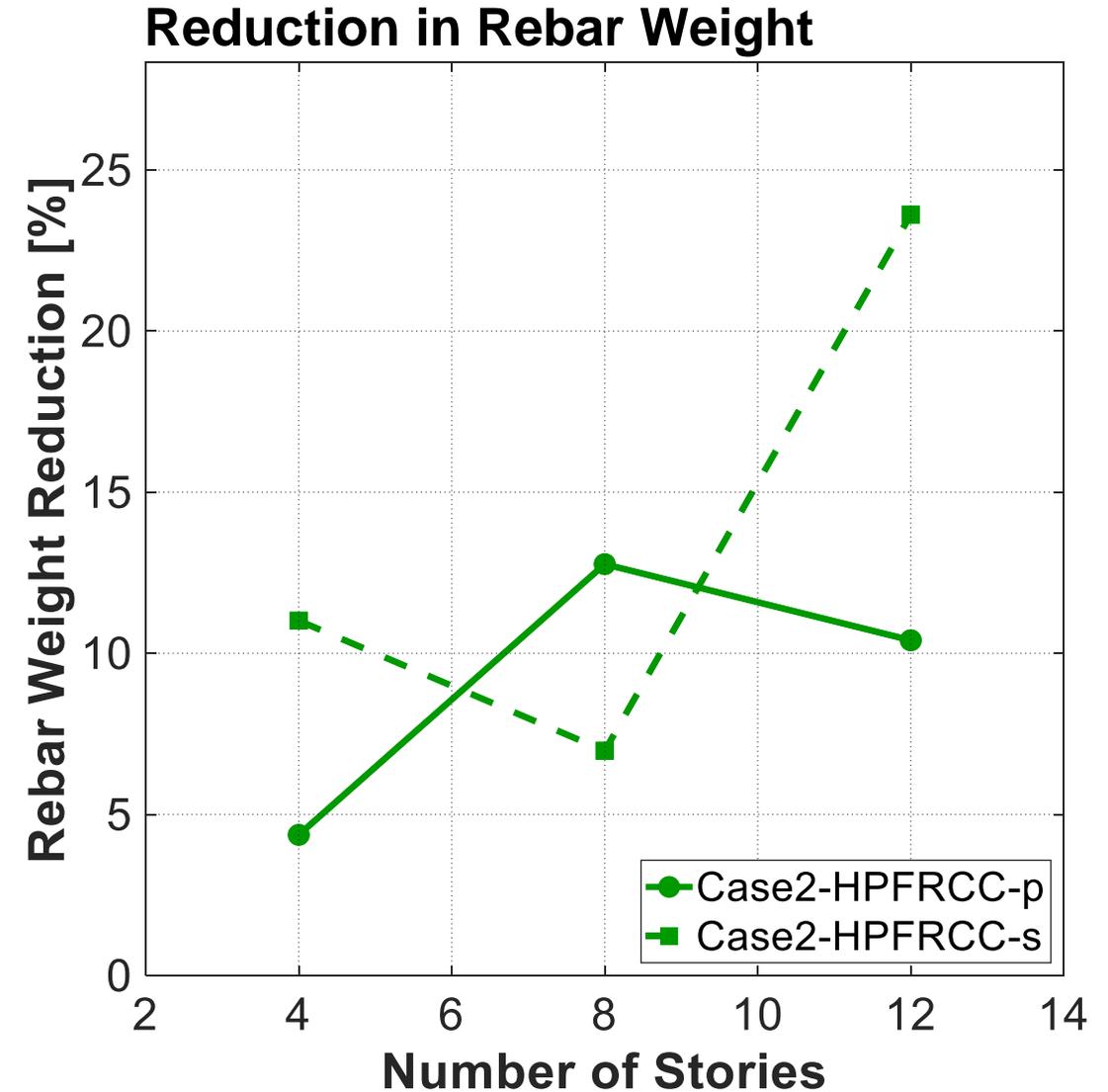
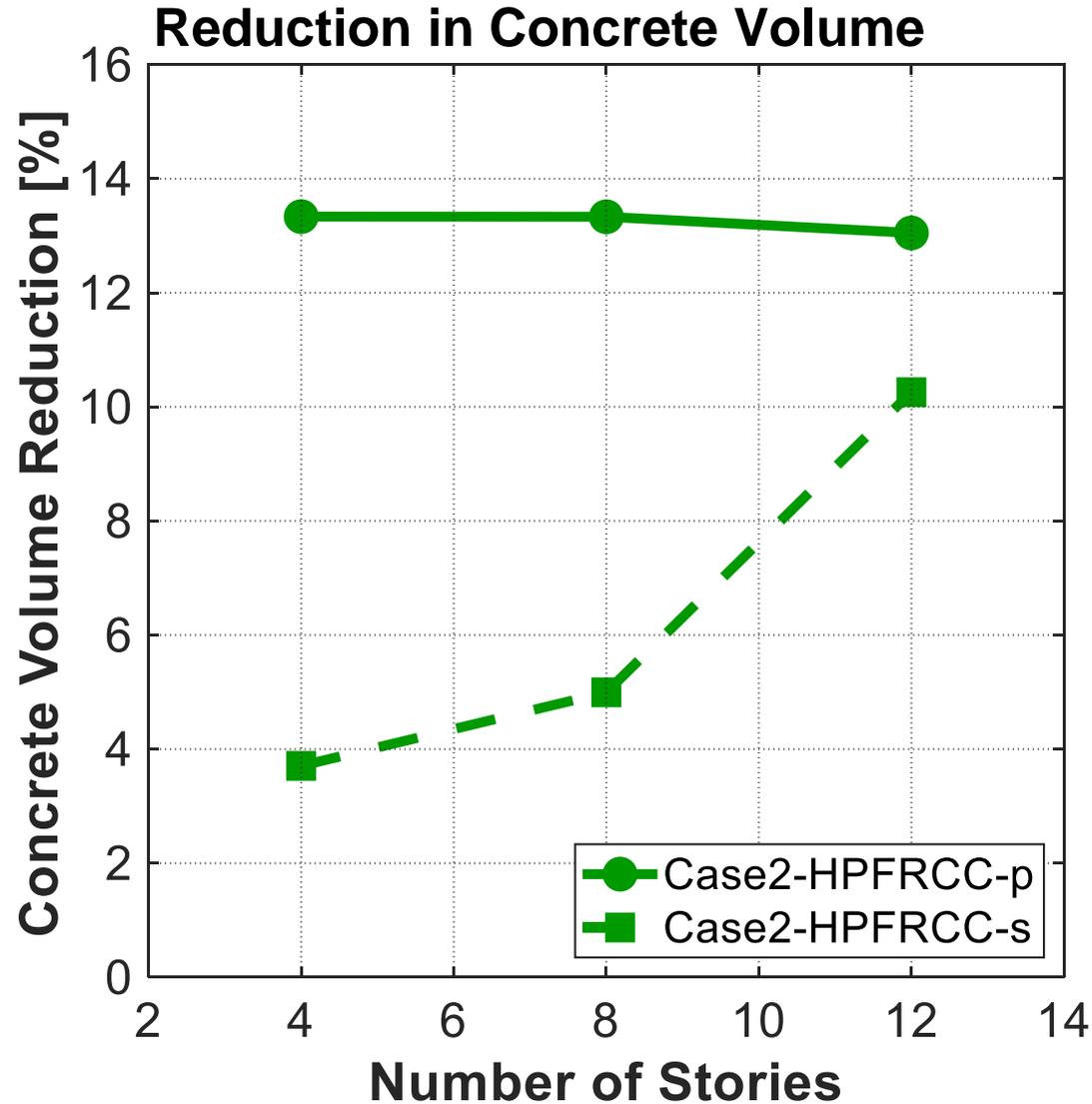


# PERFORMANCE OF FRAME CONFIGURATIONS

- The **probability of collapse** given a 2% in 50-year earthquake ( $P[C/2/50]$ ) was **20% lower**, on average, in R/HPFRCC frames
- The **mean annual frequency of collapse** was ( $\lambda_{col}$ ) **26% lower**, on average in R/HPFRCC frames



# CONCRETE VOLUME AND REINFORCEMENT TONNAGE



# LIMITATIONS OF WORK TO DATE

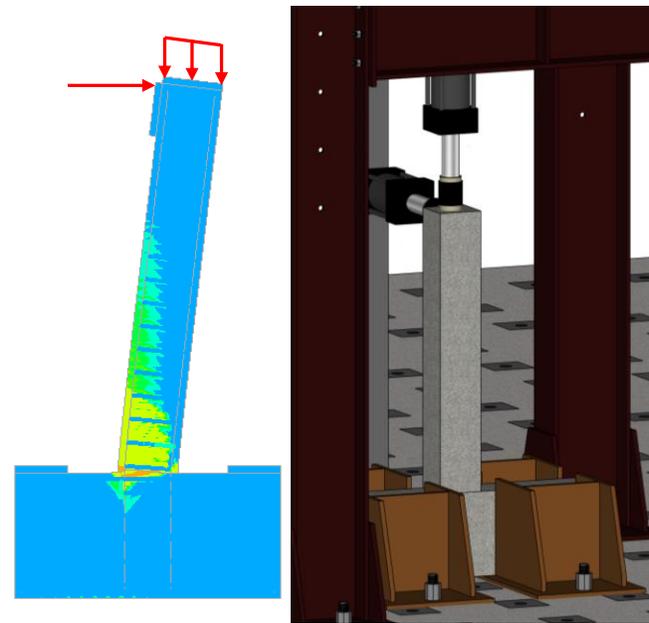
---

- Limited experimental data on members with axial loading
- System-level analysis of structures with materials in components beyond beams
- Other variables
  - Effectiveness of various materials
  - Cost

# ONGOING PROJECT SUMMARY

## Objective 1

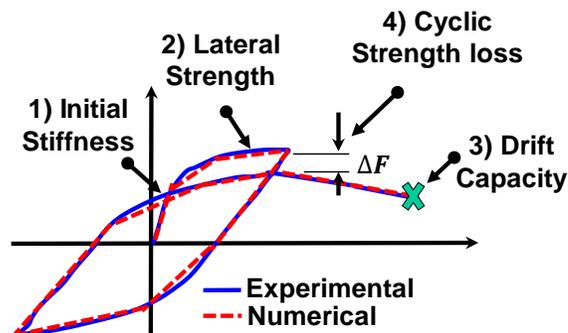
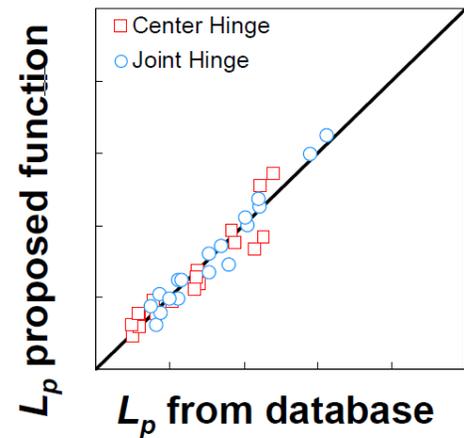
Investigate elements under combined loads



**We are here**

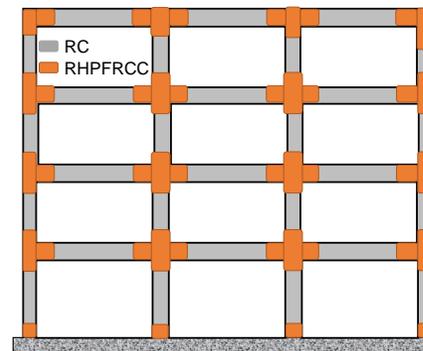
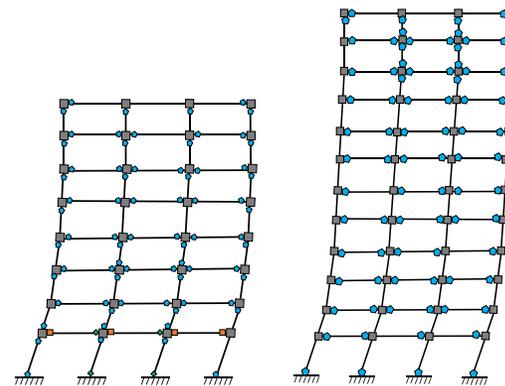
## Objective 2

Develop plastic hinge and rotational capacity functions and integrate models



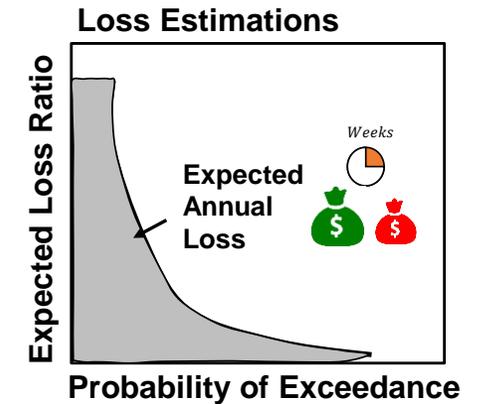
## Objective 3

Assess system level performance and develop design approaches

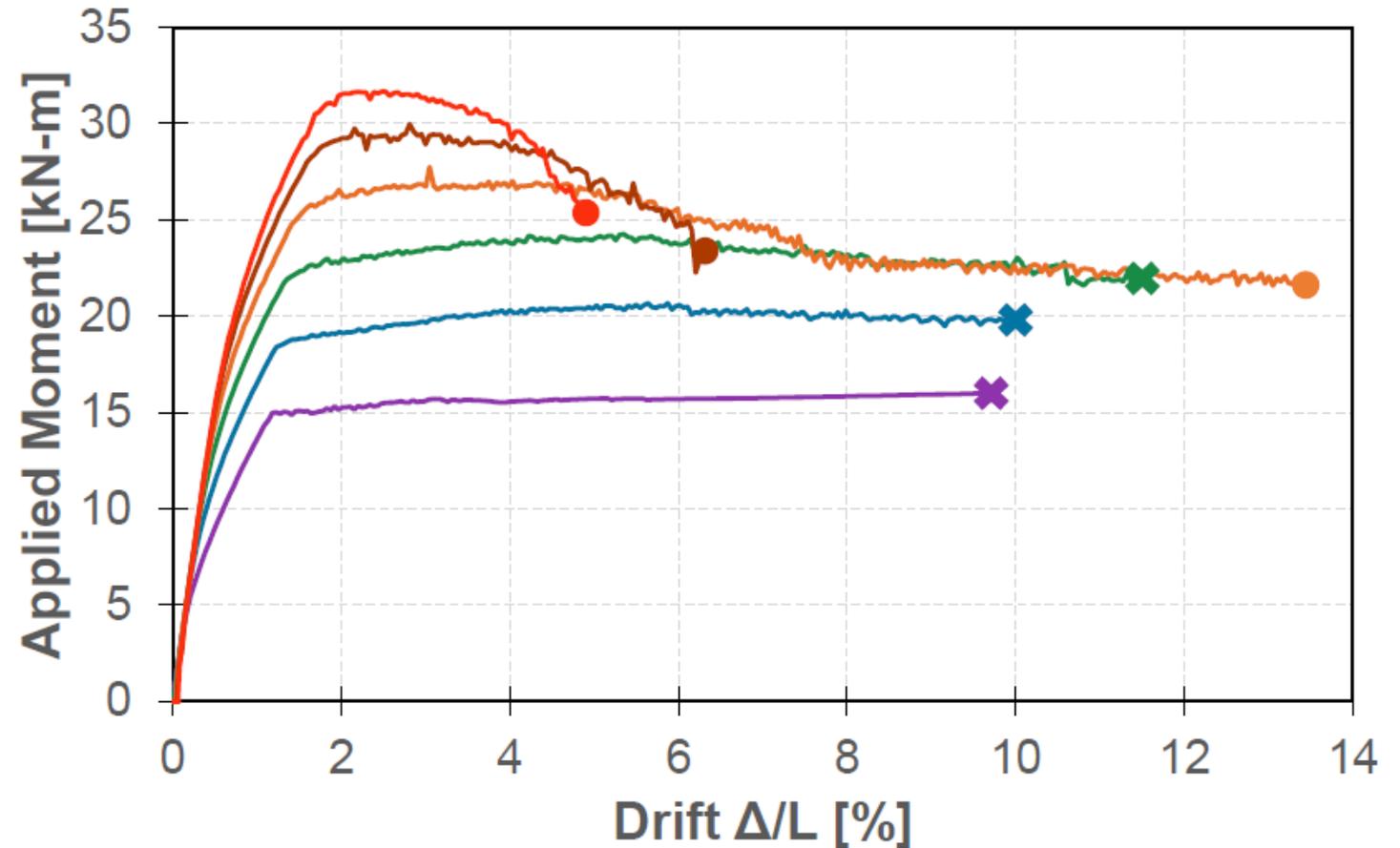
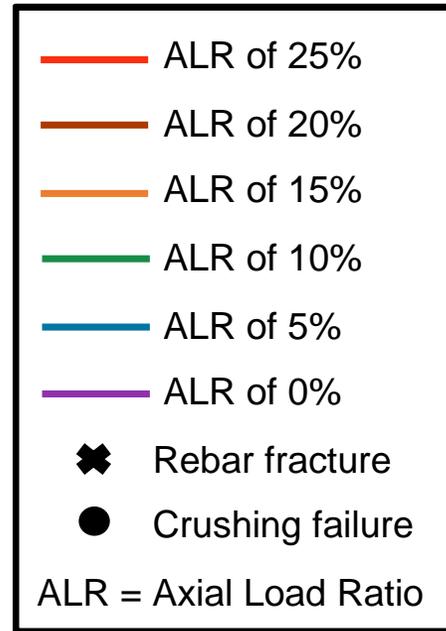
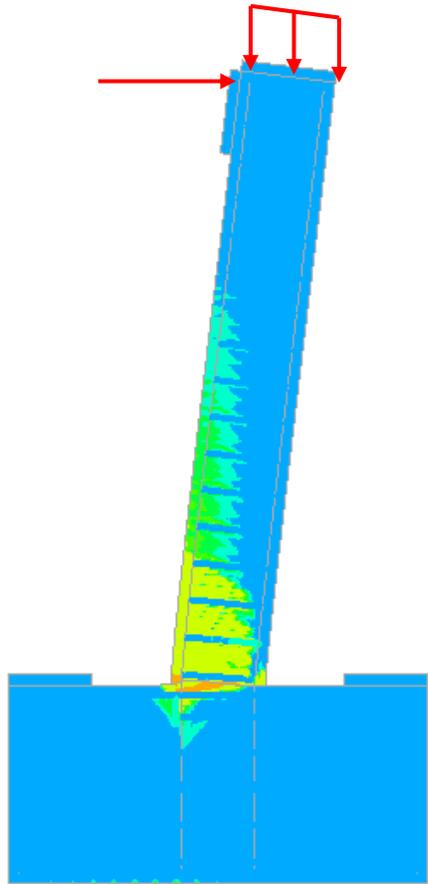


## Objective 4

Assess system level losses and life-cycle costs



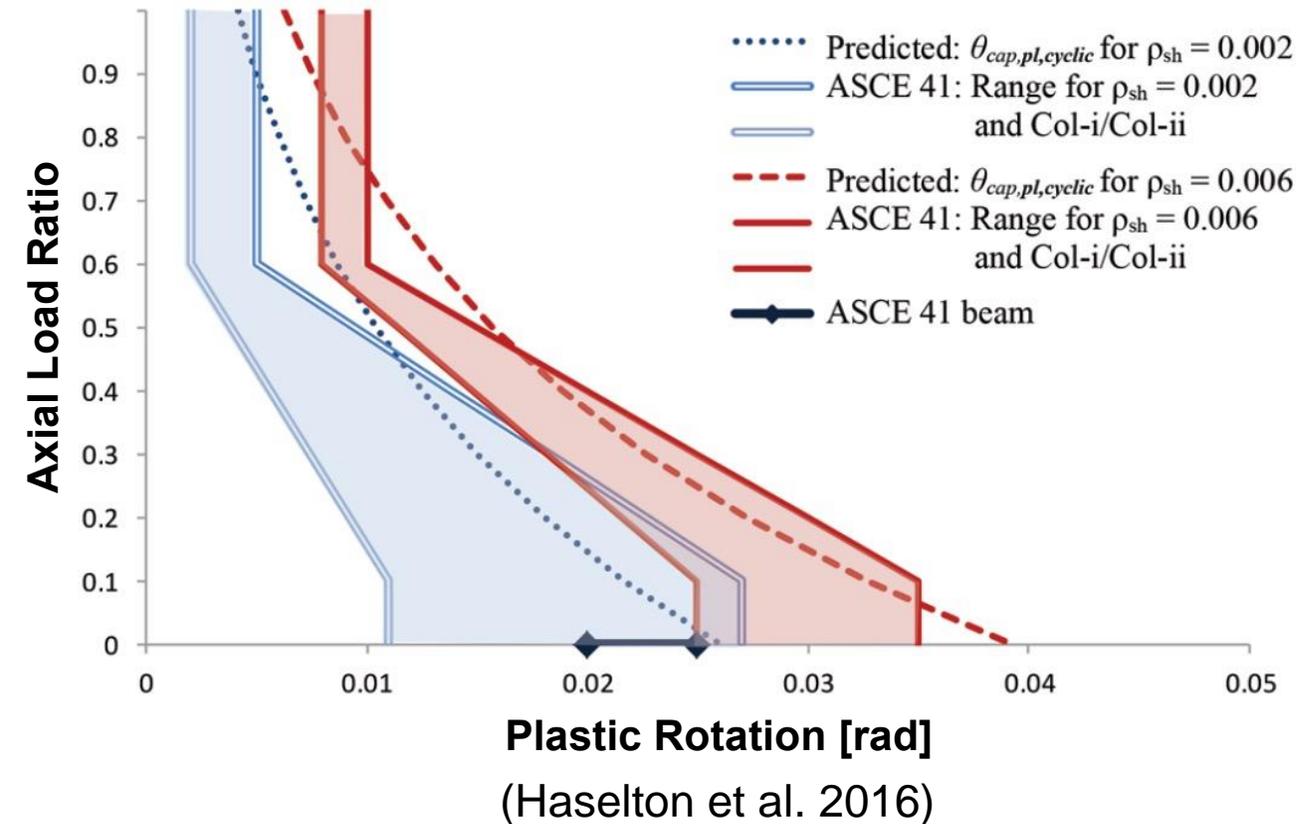
# PRELIMINARY INSIGHTS – AXIAL LOAD EFFECTS



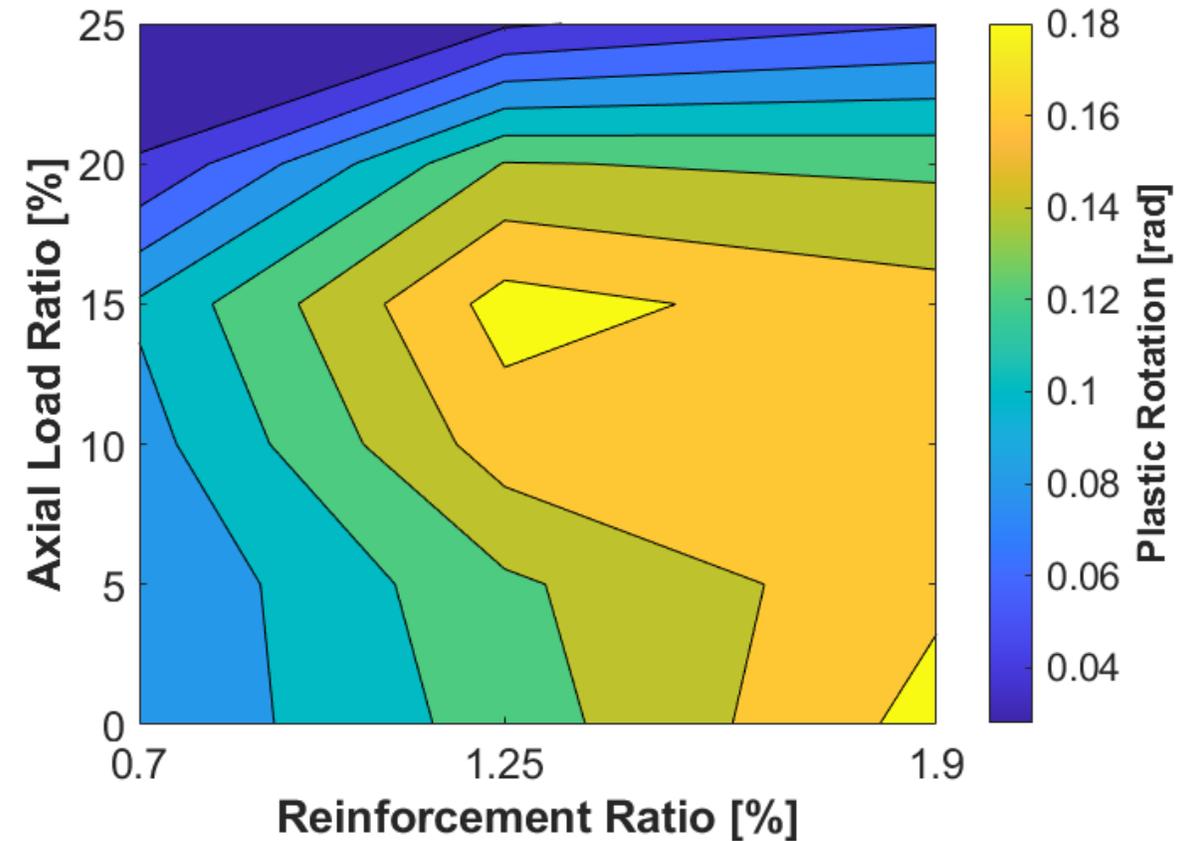
- Axial loading relieves tensile strains in reinforcement
- Axial load can increase deformation capacity

# PRELIMINARY INSIGHTS – ROTATIONAL CAPACITY

## Reinforced Concrete



## Reinforced HPFRCC



- In reinforced concrete, axial load ratio is assumed to reduce rotational capacity
- In reinforced HPFRCCs, axial load ratio can increase rotational capacity

# SUMMARY

---

- UHPC and other HPFRCCs have **unique failure modes** necessitating a need for **new models in seismic analysis and design**
- There is **significant potential to improve life safety and reduce damage** through these materials when properly engineered
- **New on-going work** to understand a **broader set of seismic systems** with UHPC and other HPFRCCs



**THANK YOU!**

**bandelt@njit.edu**



## **Acknowledgements**

**This material is based upon work supported by the National Science Foundation under Grant No. CMMI-2141955. Any opinions, findings, and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this material are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the National Science Foundation.**