

THE ROLE OF STRUCTURAL ENGINEERING  
EDUCATION  
TWO PRACTITIONER PERSPECTIVES  
PETER LEE AND NEVILLE MATHIAS

Retirement Symposium and Celebration  
For Professor Chopra  
03 October 2017

SOM

Bechtel Engineering Center, Sibley Auditorium  
University of California, Berkeley

*So, how has our education at UCB influenced  
our work and careers?*

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*So, how has our education at UCB influenced  
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EARTHQUAKE ENGINEERING

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*So, how has our education at UCB influenced  
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EARTHQUAKE ENGINEERING

TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION

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*So, how has our education at UCB influenced  
our work and careers?*

EARTHQUAKE ENGINEERING

TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION

CAREER FOCUS

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# SAN DIEGO CENTRAL COURTHOUSE

SOM

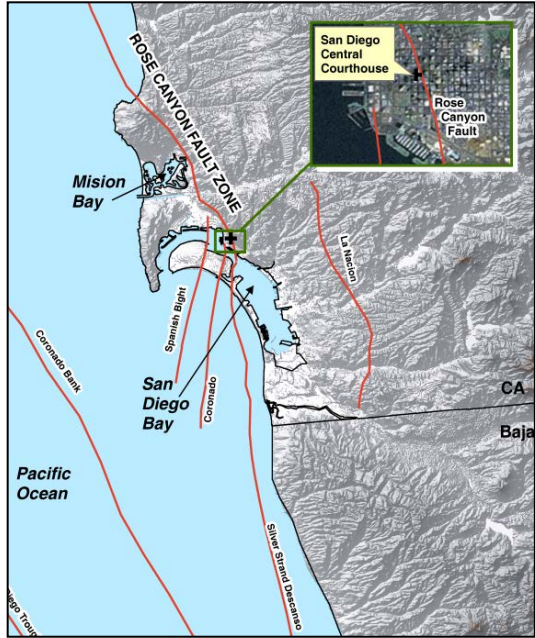
# San Diego Central Courthouse

A few topics,

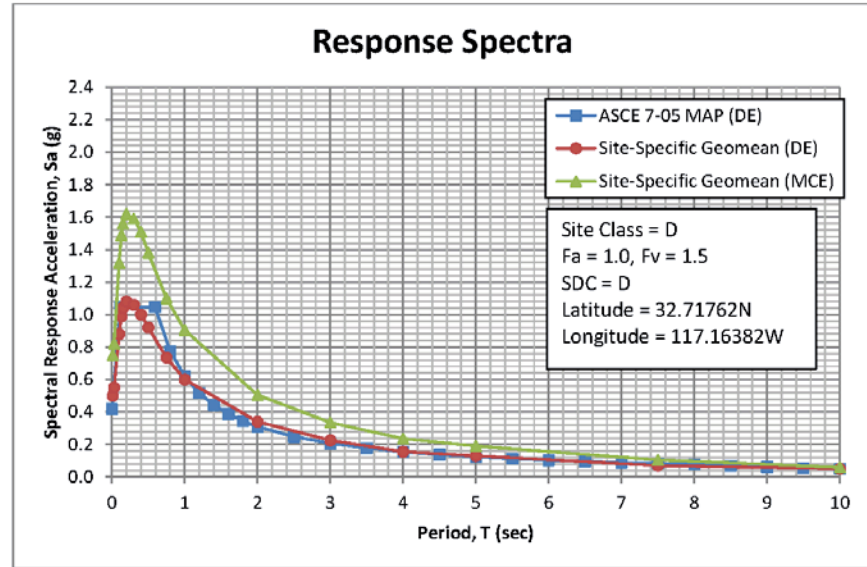
- Overall description
- Nonlinear response history analysis
- Effectiveness of VDD in wind
- Steel SMF connection qualification



# Site Seismicity and Ground Motions



Regional faults & sources  
(URS, 2012)



Site-specific PSHA response spectra  
DE (475 yr) & MCE (2475 yr)  
(URS, 2012)



**FEDERAL COURTHOUSE**

**HALL OF JUSTICE**

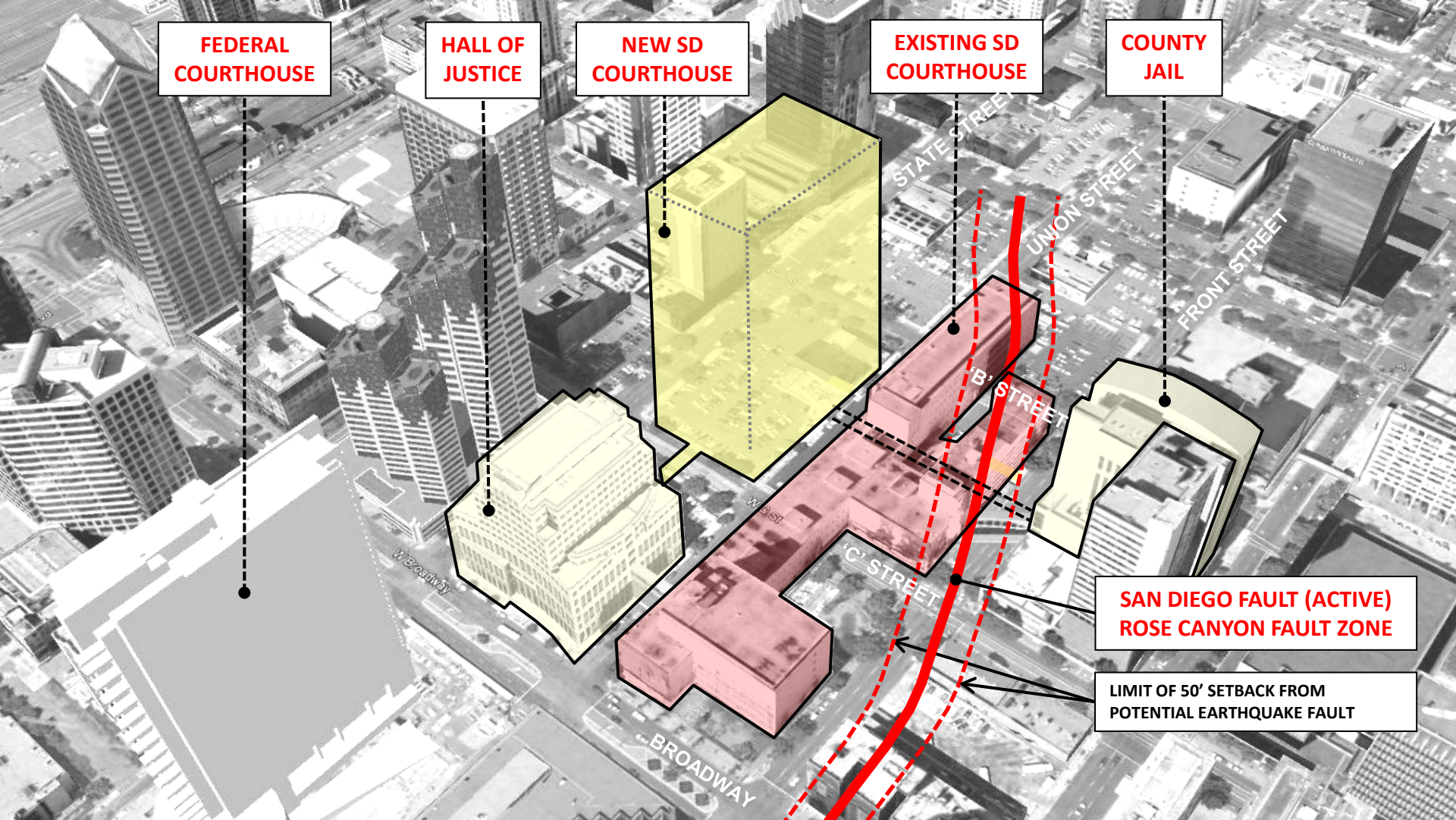
**NEW SD COURTHOUSE**

**EXISTING SD COURTHOUSE**

**COUNTY JAIL**

**SAN DIEGO FAULT (ACTIVE)  
ROSE CANYON FAULT ZONE**

**LIMIT OF 50' SETBACK FROM  
POTENTIAL EARTHQUAKE FAULT**



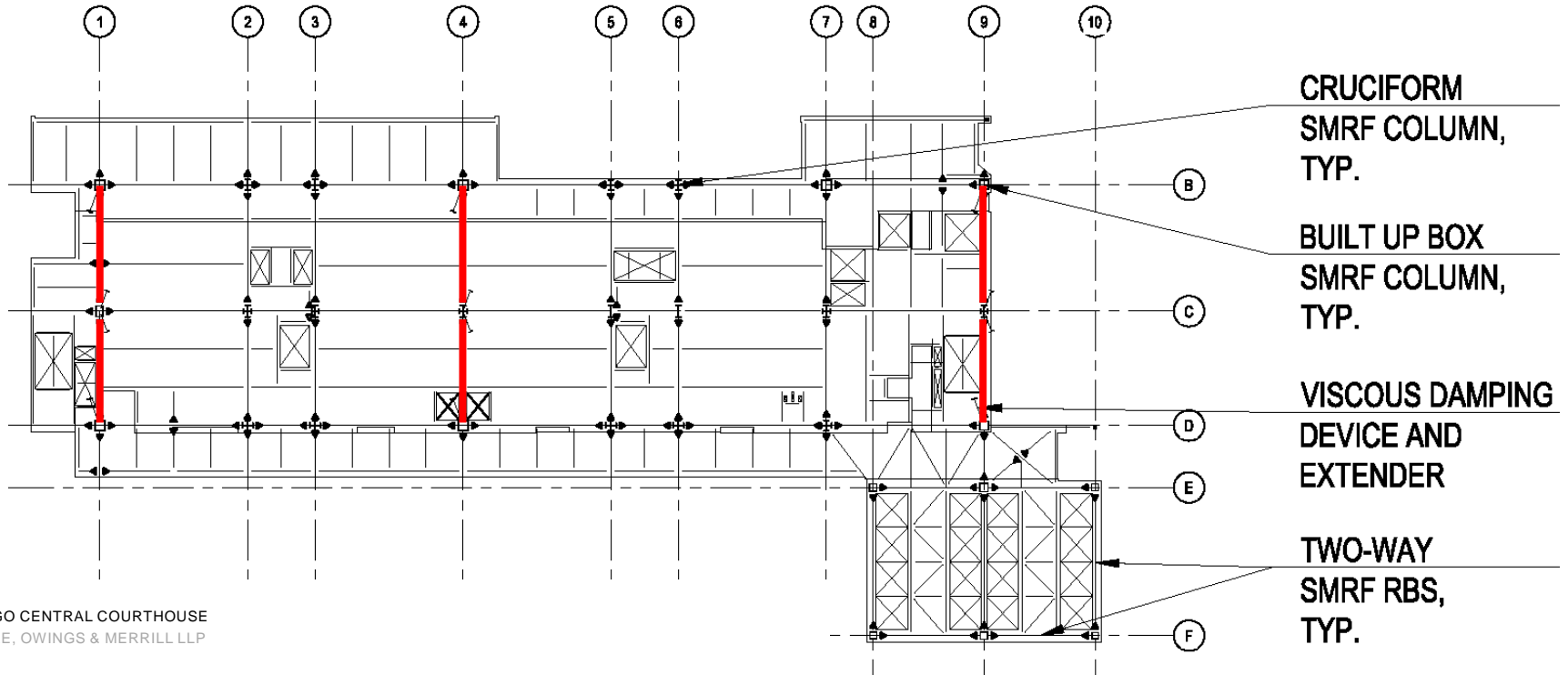
# Steel Framed Superstructure

- 24 story & two below grade basement levels
- 389 feet to top of roof parapet
- 704,000 gross sq ft
- Typical four courtrooms per level
- 16 ft floor-to-floor height
- Steel superstructure with composite WF floor slab construction
- Two-way Special Moment Frames (SMF) lateral resisting frames + supplemental viscous damping devices (VDD)

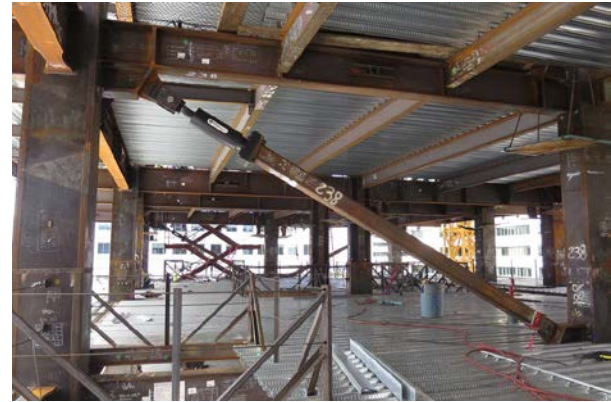
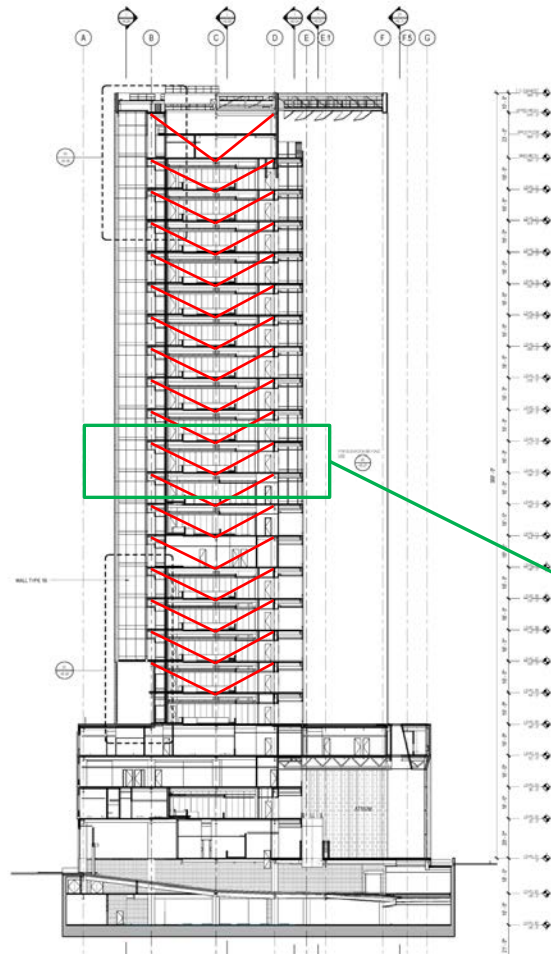


# Typical Framing Plan at Tower Level

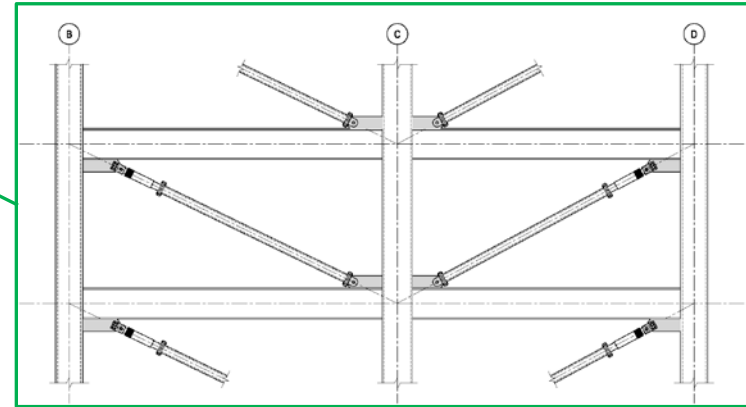
- 106 viscous damping devices (VDD)
- Distributed typically 6 per level at levels 6 to 24
- 330 kip & 440 kip VDDs (4 & 5 inch stroke capacity)



# Supplemental Damping Using SMF + VDDs

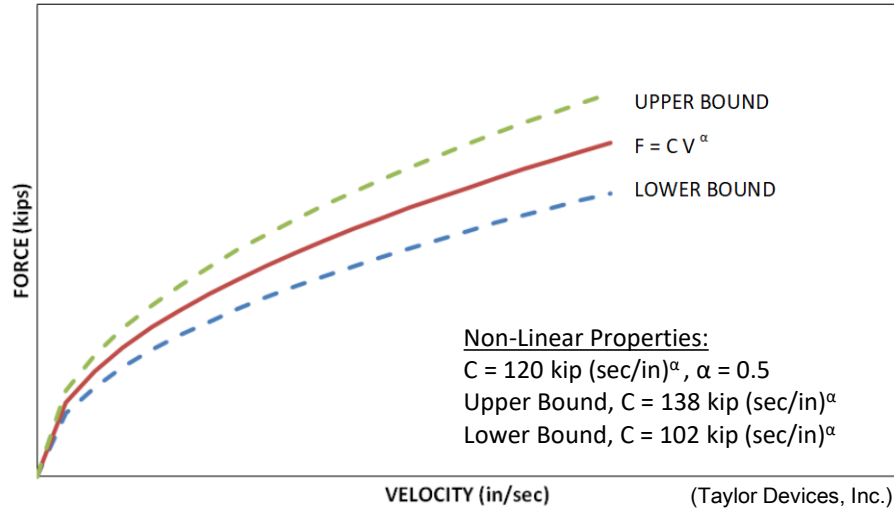


TYPICAL INSTALLED DIAGONAL DAMPER & EXTENDER BRACE (SAN DIEGO COURTHOUSE)



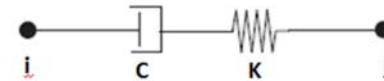
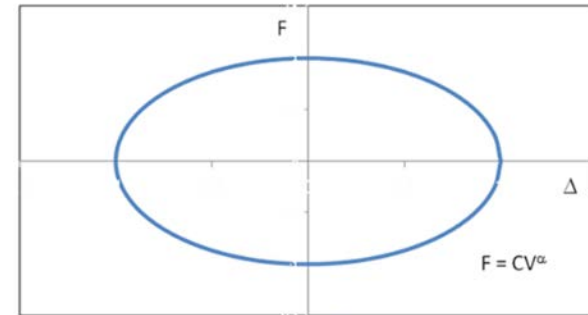
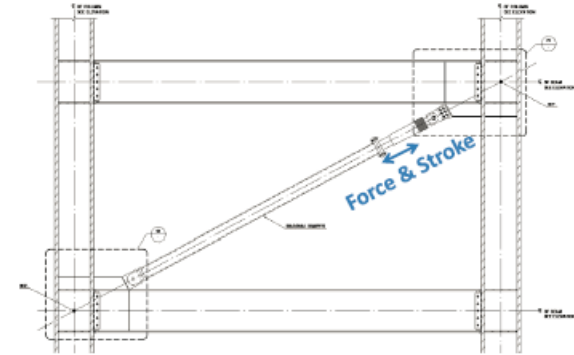
TYPICAL DAMPER & EXTENDER BRACE  
DIAGONAL FRAME CONFIGURATION

# Viscous Damping Device (VDD) Properties



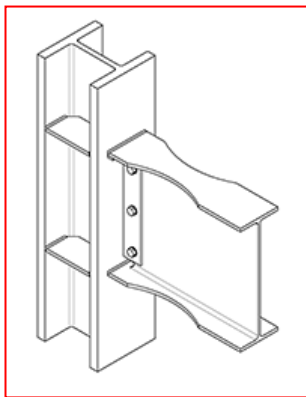
## VDD Bounded Properties (+/- 15% ASCE 7)

- ETABS v9.7 (CSI)
- VDD + HSS Extender = Series Combination
- VDD Force,  $F = C v^\alpha$

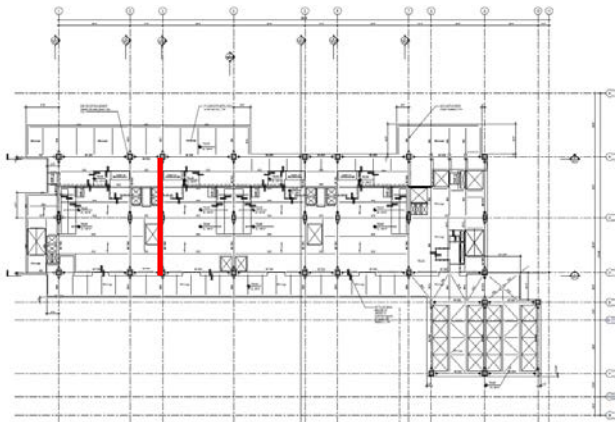


Idealized linear behavior of VDD

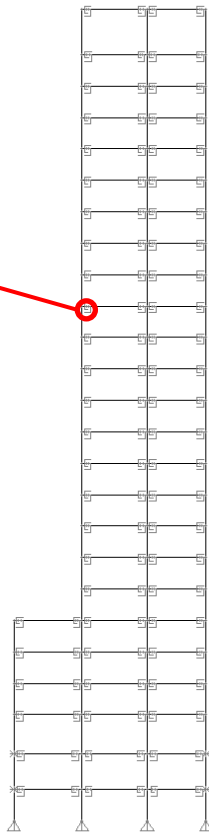
# Inelastic SMF "RBS" Beam Modeling



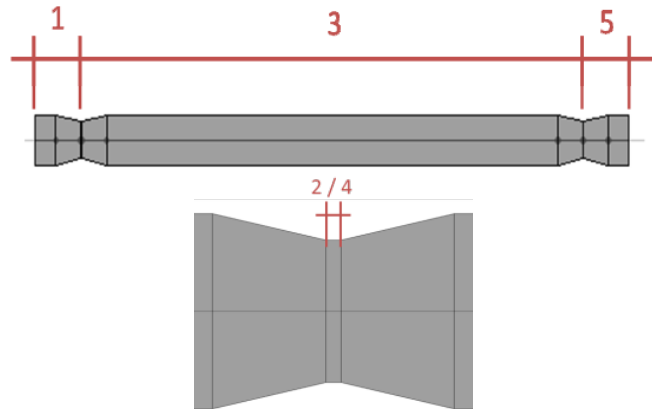
RBS NONLINEAR LINK



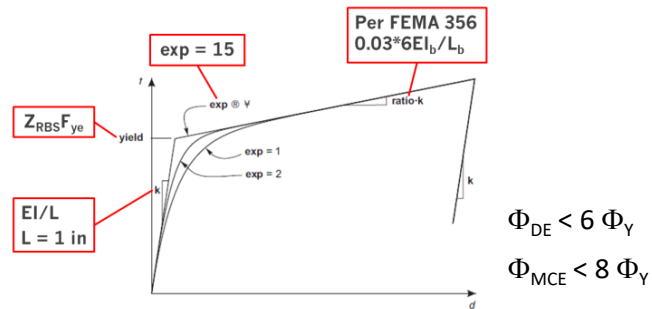
SAN DIEGO CENTRAL COURTHOUSE  
SKIDMORE, OWINGS & MERRILL LLP



TRANSVERSE  
MOMENT FRAME  
ELEVATION

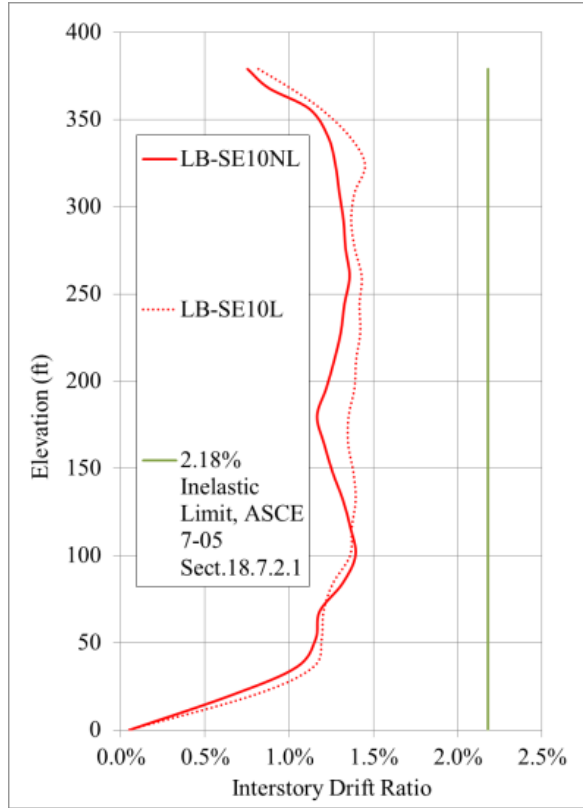


RBS "plastic hinge" beam segment  
definition (ETABS NL v9.7)

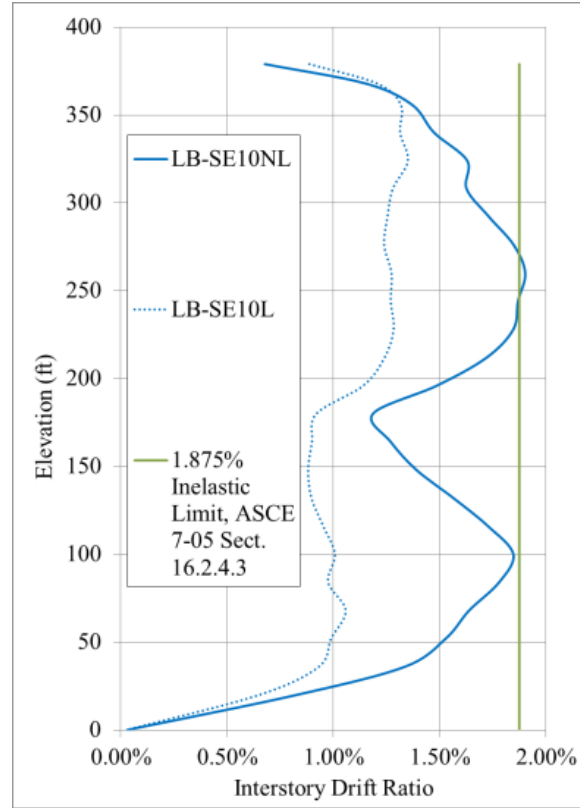


Nonlinear moment-rotation link  
definition (FEMA 356)

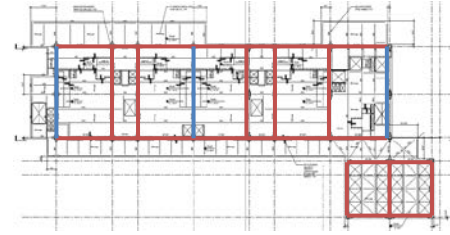
# Enhanced Performance Summary Results (DE)



Transverse DE story drift



Longitudinal DE story drift



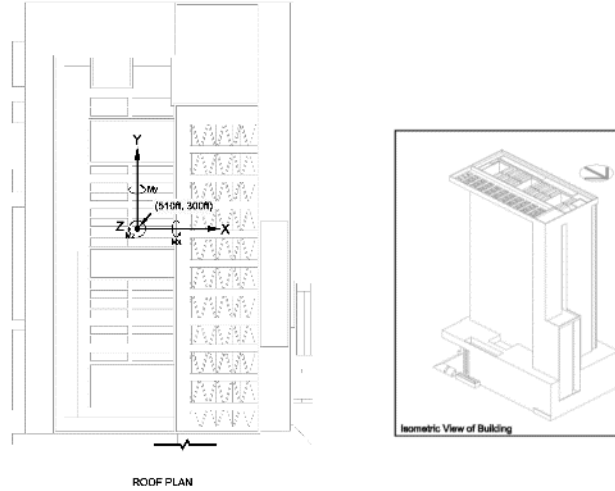
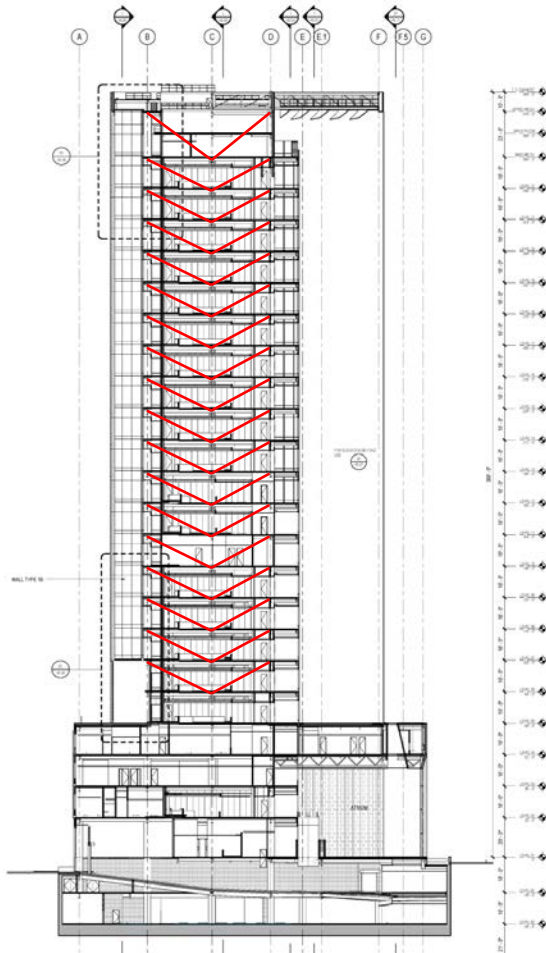


# EFFECTIVENESS OF VISCOUS DAMPING DEVICES UNDER WIND

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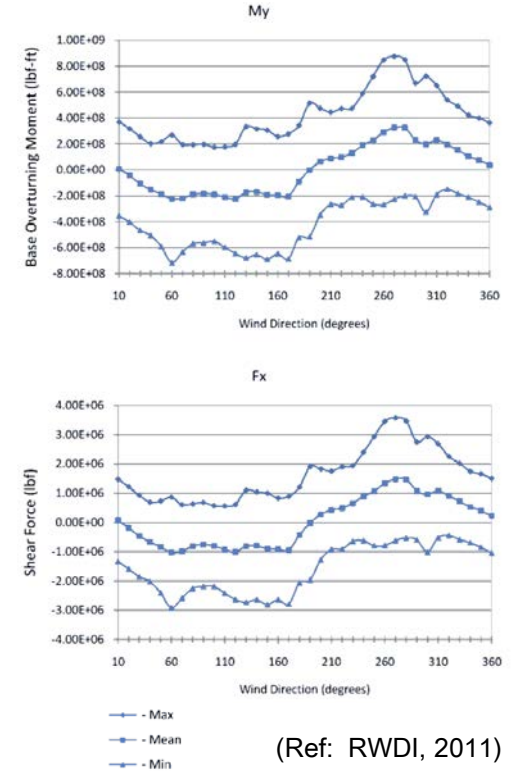


# Wind Tunnel Modeling

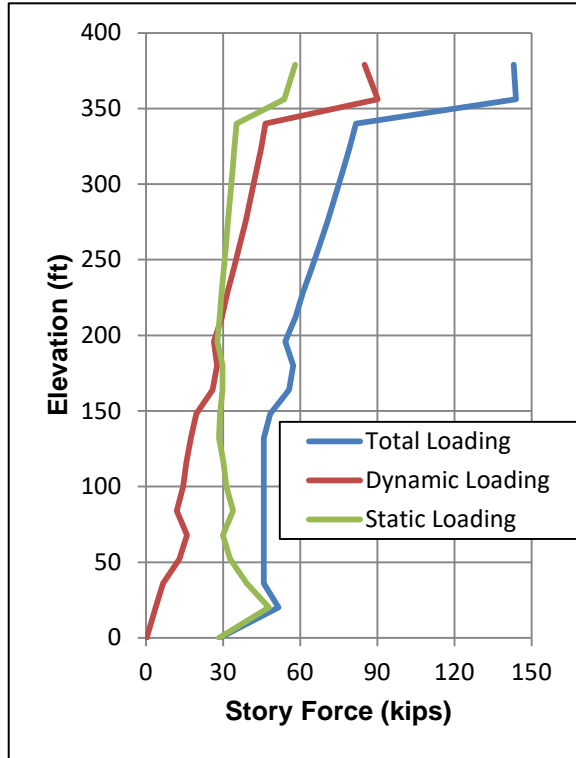


Return Period (Years)	Moments			Shears	
	$M_y$ (lb-ft)	$M_x$ (lb-ft)	$M_z$ (lb-ft)	$F_x$ (lb)	$F_y$ (lb)
50	7.30E+08	4.02E+08	1.22E+08	2.99E+06	1.61E+06
20	3.34E+08	1.96E+08	5.61E+07	1.48E+06	8.53E+05
10	3.02E+08	1.75E+08	5.20E+07	1.37E+06	7.80E+05

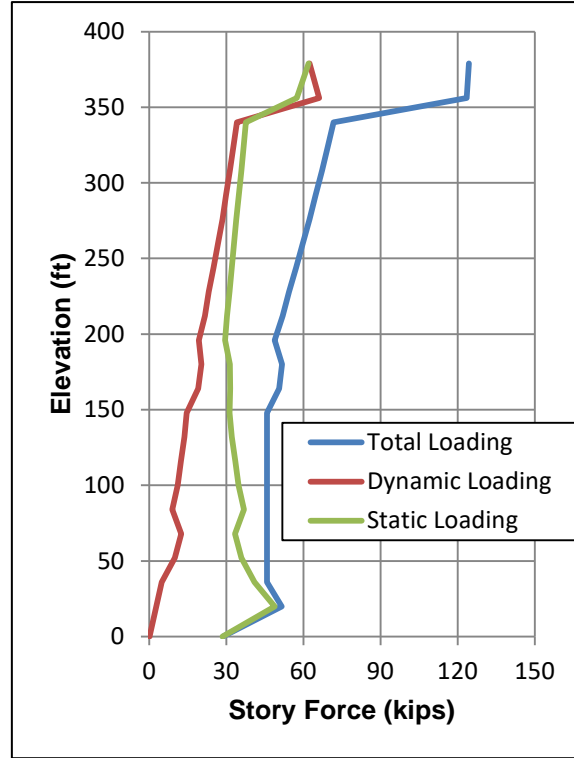
Predicted Peak Resultant Structural Wind Loads at Base ( $\zeta = 1.5\%$ )



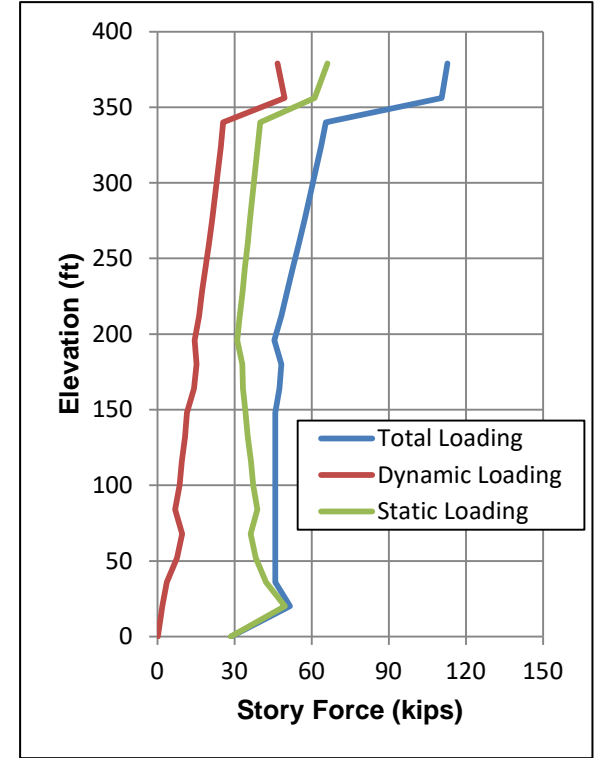
# 20 Year Return Period Wind Force (RWDI)



1.5% Damping Ratio

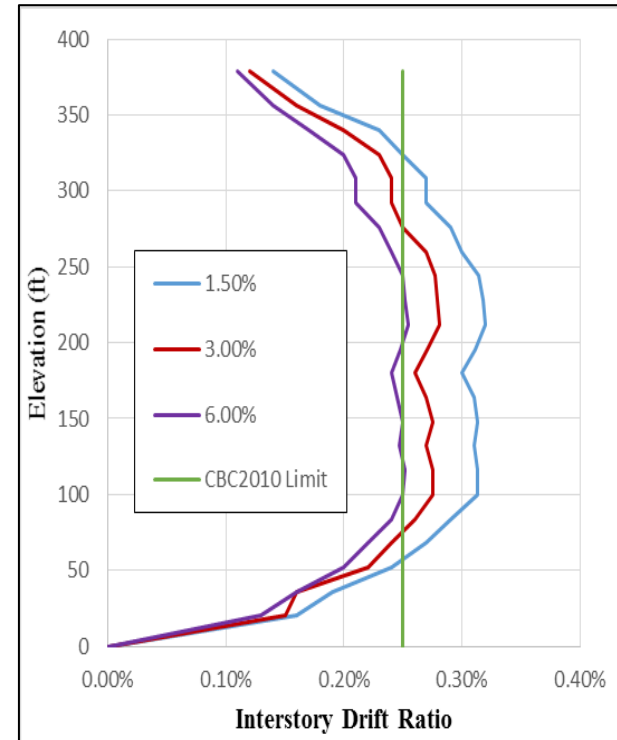
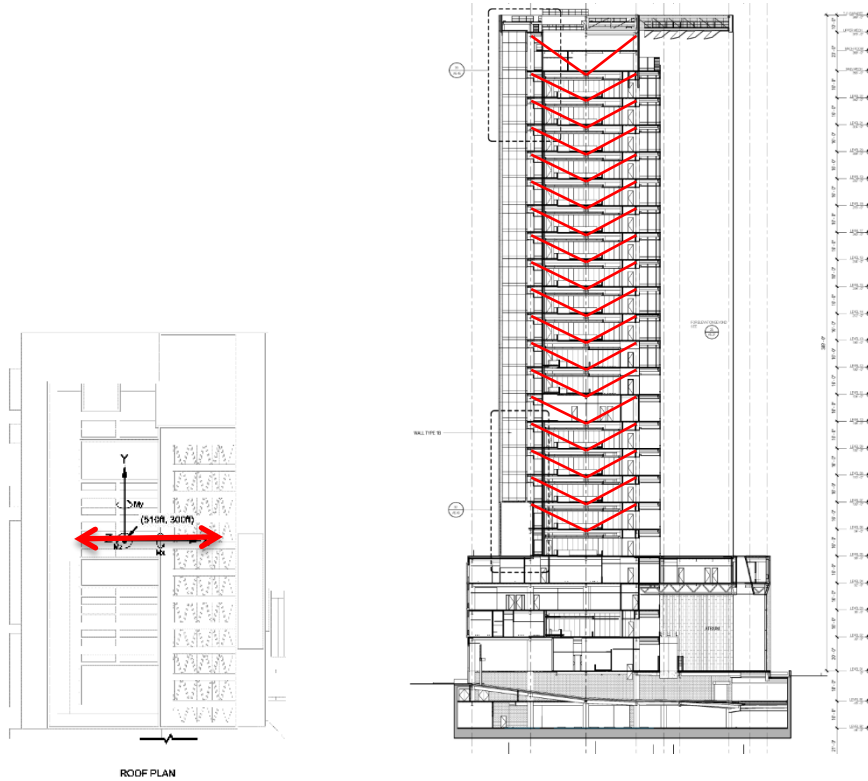


3.0% Damping Ratio

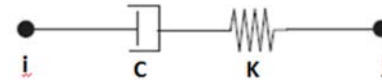
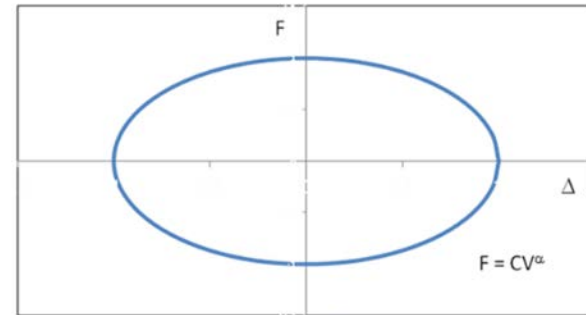
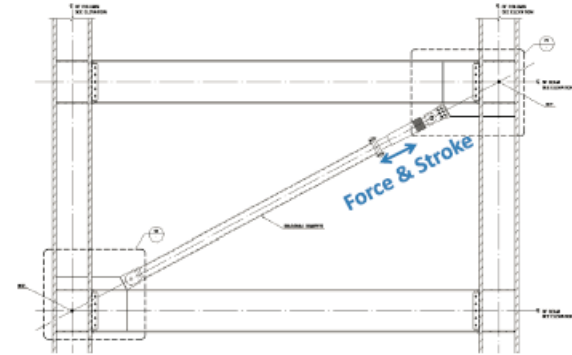
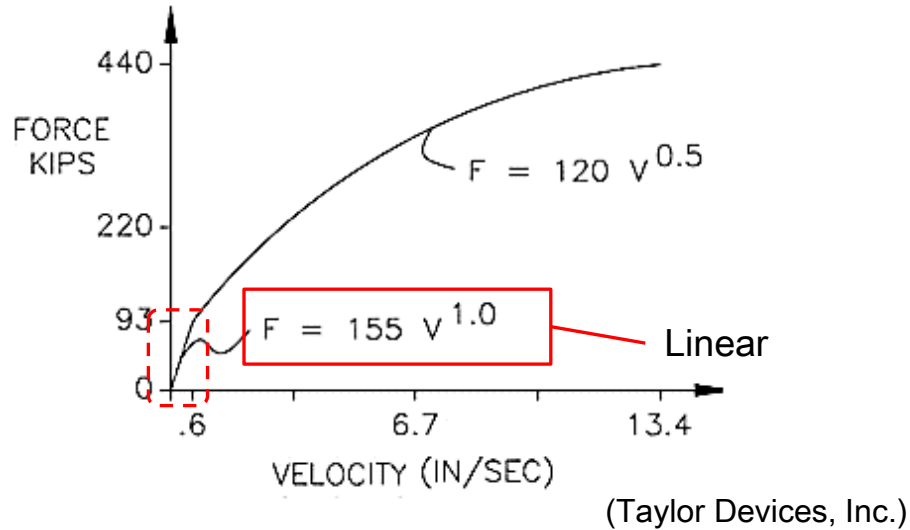


6.0% Damping Ratio

# Inter-story Drift Ratio (20 year return)



# Viscous Damping Device (VDD) Properties



Idealized linear behavior of VDD

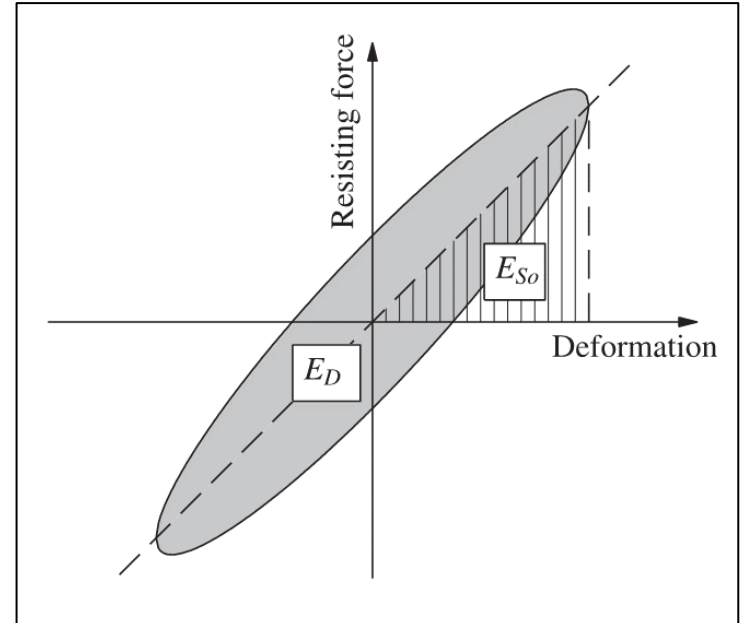
# Additional Damping Ratio Analytical Studies

- Inherent damping ratio = 1.5%
- VDDs provide additional damping ratios

$$\zeta_{eq} = \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{E_D}{E_{S0}}$$

$E_{S0}$  = total available potential energy

$E_D$  = dissipated energy in one cycle of displacement



Energy Loss in a Cycle of Harmonic Vibration  
and Total Available Potential Energy

(Ref. Dynamics of Structures, A.K. Chopra)

# VDD Modal Damping Properties

$$\zeta_{eq} = \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{\sum E_D}{\sum E_{So}}$$

$E_{So}$  = total available potential energy

$$E_{So} = \frac{1}{2} M \phi_{XY}^2 \omega^2 \quad \text{for translational mode shape}$$

$$E_{So} = \frac{1}{2} I_{CM} \phi_R^2 \omega^2 \quad \text{for rotational mode shape}$$

$E_D$  = sum of dissipated energy in VDDs

$$E_D = \pi C \omega \phi^2$$

$$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T}$$

$T$  = modal period

$\Phi_{XY}$  = modal translation displacement of diaphragm

$\Phi_Z$  = modal rotation of diaphragm

$M$  = diaphragm mass

$ICM$  = mass moment of inertia

Data extracted from ETABS model

$$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T}$$

$T$  = modal period

$\Phi$  = modal deformation of VDD

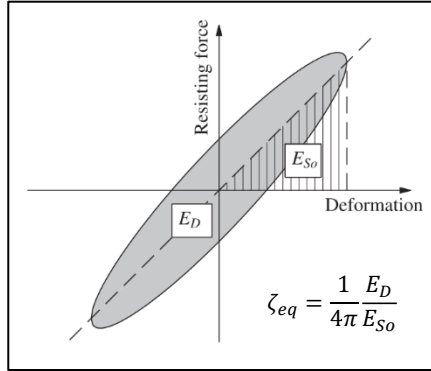
Data extracted from ETABS model

# Additional Modal Damping Ratios (VDD)

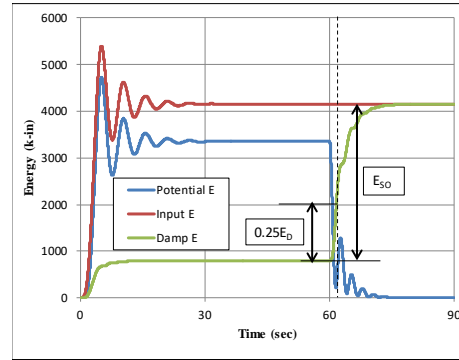
Mode	Period (sec)	Type	$E_D$ (kip-in)	$E_S$ (Trans) (kip-in)	$E_S$ (Torsion) (kip-in)	$\zeta$
1	5.22	Y	0.01	0.72	0.00	0.1%
2	4.73	X	1.25	0.86	0.03	11.2%
3	4.44	T	2.08	0.22	0.79	16.4%
4	1.91	Y	0.33	5.36	0.07	0.5%
5	1.76	X-T	33.76	3.52	2.94	41.6%
6	1.67	X-T	40.8	4.67	2.50	45.3%
7	1.36	Vertical	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%
8	1.11	Y	0.74	15.80	0.09	0.4%
9	1.03	T	191.90	4.26	12.36	91.9%
10	1.01	X	61.57	6.32	0.25	74.6%

VDD with  $C = 155$  kip-sec/in

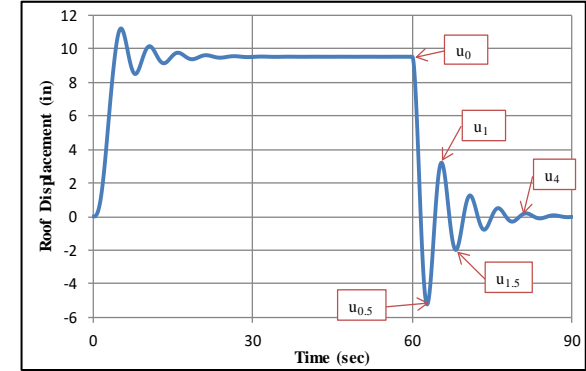
# Analytical Studies of VDD Linear Damping



**Method 1**  
Modal Properties



**Method 2**  
Dissipated Energy in the System  
under Free Vibration



**Method 3**  
Decay of Motion in Free  
Vibration

VDD Linear Damping		
Target	C (kip-in/sec)	Damping Ratio
Method 1	155	11.2%
Method 2	155	10.9%
Method 3	155	15.6%

VDD Linear Damping		
Lower Bound	C (kip-in/sec)	Damping Ratio
Method 1	131.75	9.6%
Method 2	131.75	9.8%
Method 3	131.75	13.5%



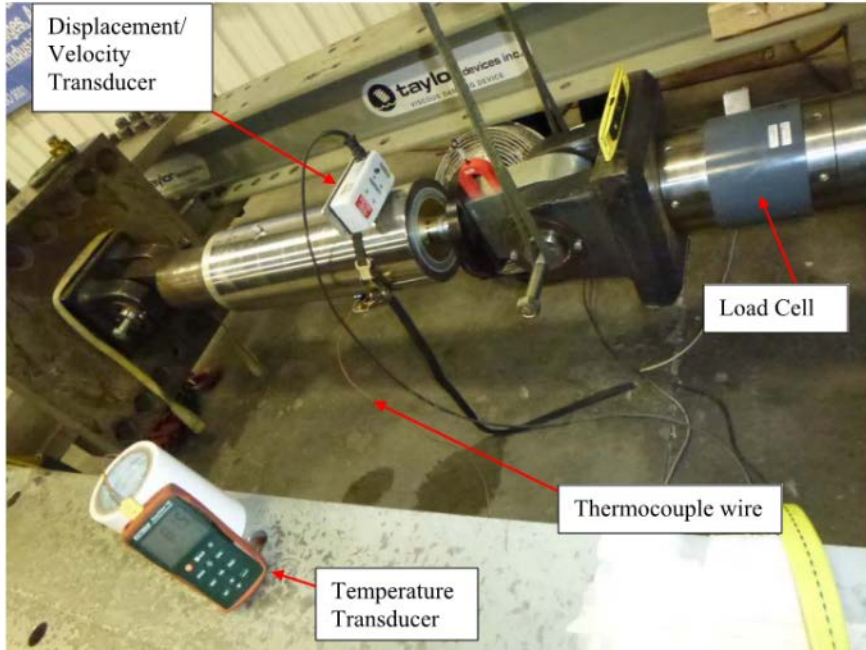


# PROTOTYPE DAMPER TESTING

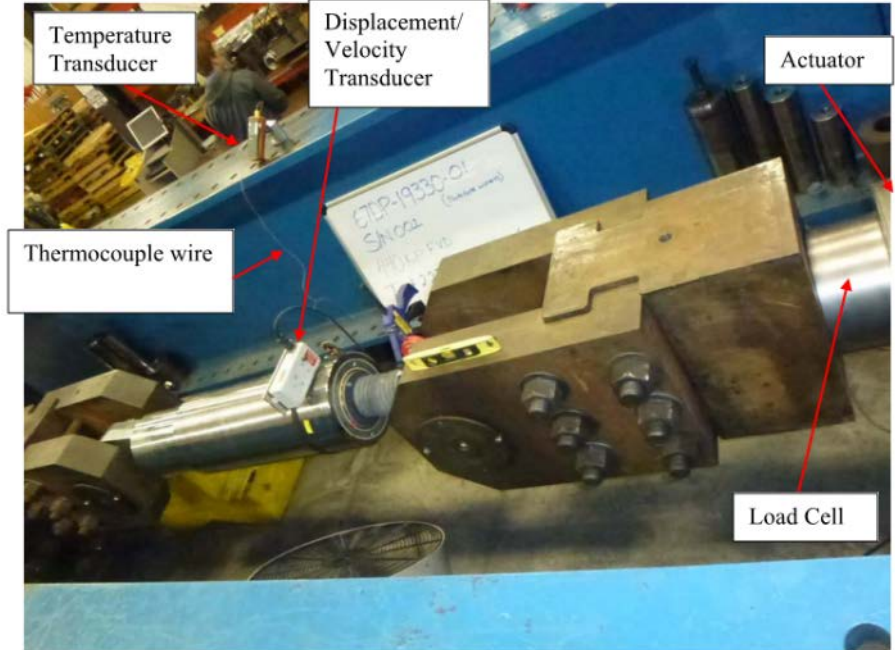
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# Prototype Damper Testing

(Taylor Devices, Inc., Jan. 2015)

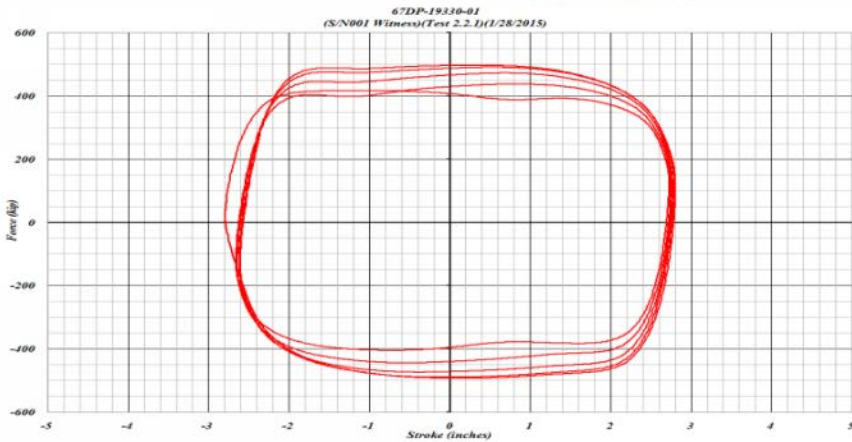
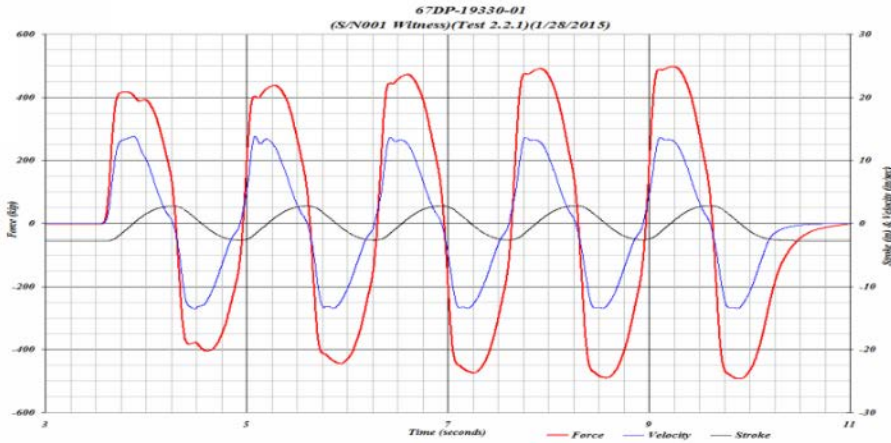


View of 330kip SN001 Damper in Small Tester

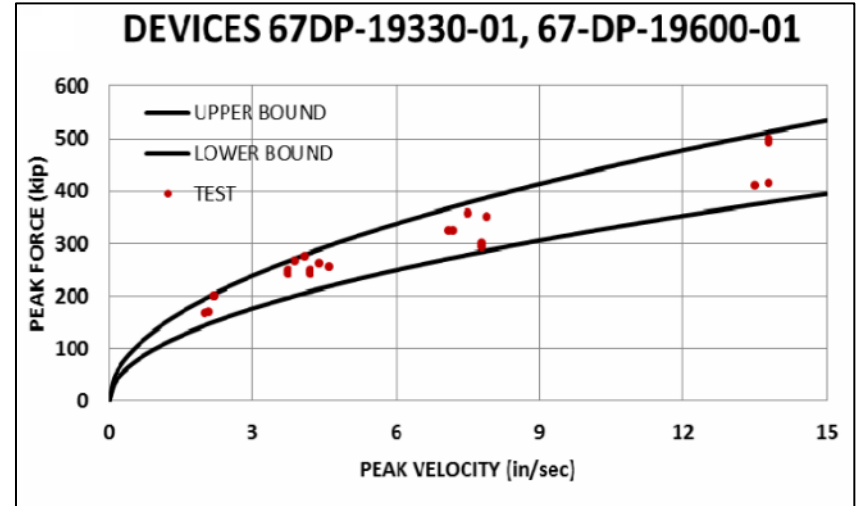


View of 440kip SN001 Damper in Large Tester

# Prototype Damper Testing (440kip)

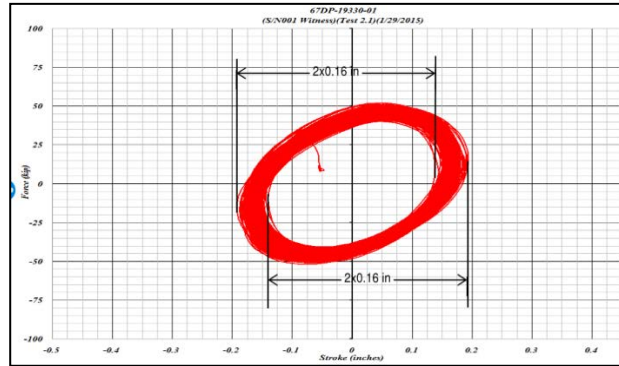
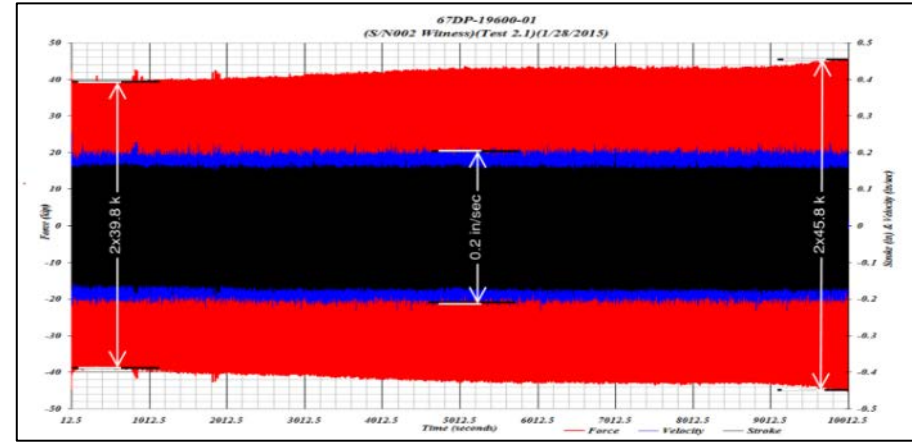
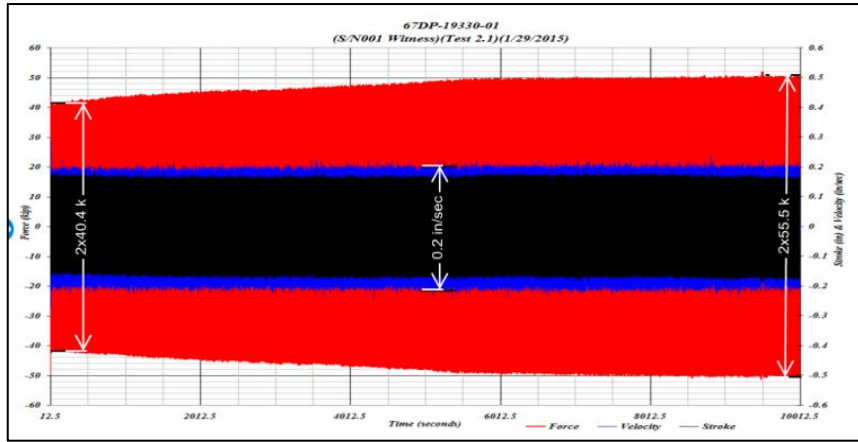


Seismic (5 cycles, +/- 2.85 in, 13.5 in/sec)



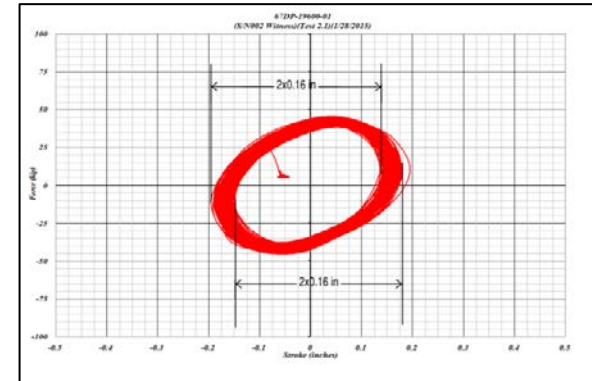
Velocity Performance Test Results

# Wind Cyclic Testing (440kip & 330kip)



440 kip damper

2000 cycles (ASCE 7)  
Displacement =  $\pm 0.17$  in  
Velocity = 0.2 in/sec



330 kip damper

# Viscous Damping Device Analytical and Test Results

Comparison	Damping Constant, C (kip in/sec)	Damping Ratio
<b>Analytical Studies</b>		
Method 1	155	11.2%
Method 2	155	10.9%
Method 3	155	15.6%
<b>Prototype Testing</b>		
330 kip	195-229	14.1-16.5%
440 kip	199-277	14.4-20.0%



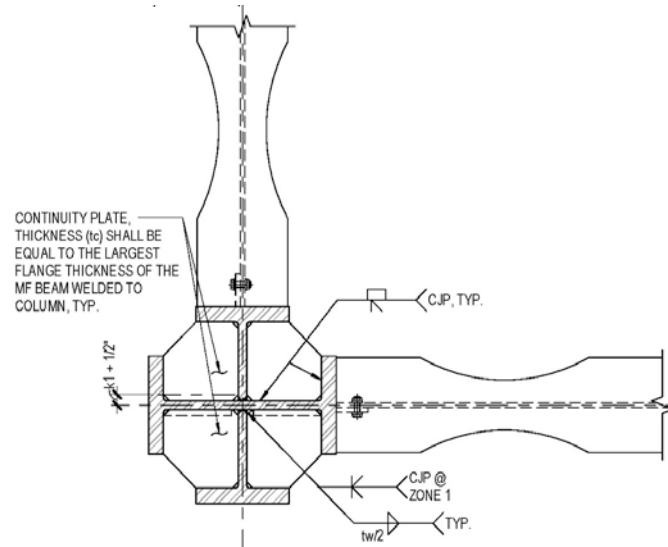
# SPECIAL MOMENT FRAME QUALIFICATION TESTING

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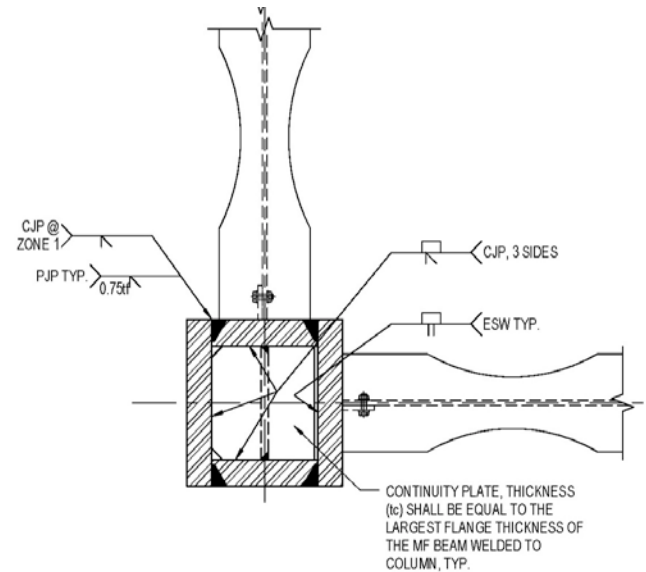
# Full-Scale Testing Background – SDCC Project



Courthouse under construction (2015)



2-W30 Cruciform (max)  
(Prequalified per AISC)



Square Box 33x33 (max)  
Rectangular Box 24x36 (max)  
Testing required per AISC 341 & 358  
( > 24 inch)

# Full-scale Testing Program



**Box Column**  
24"x36"x2"

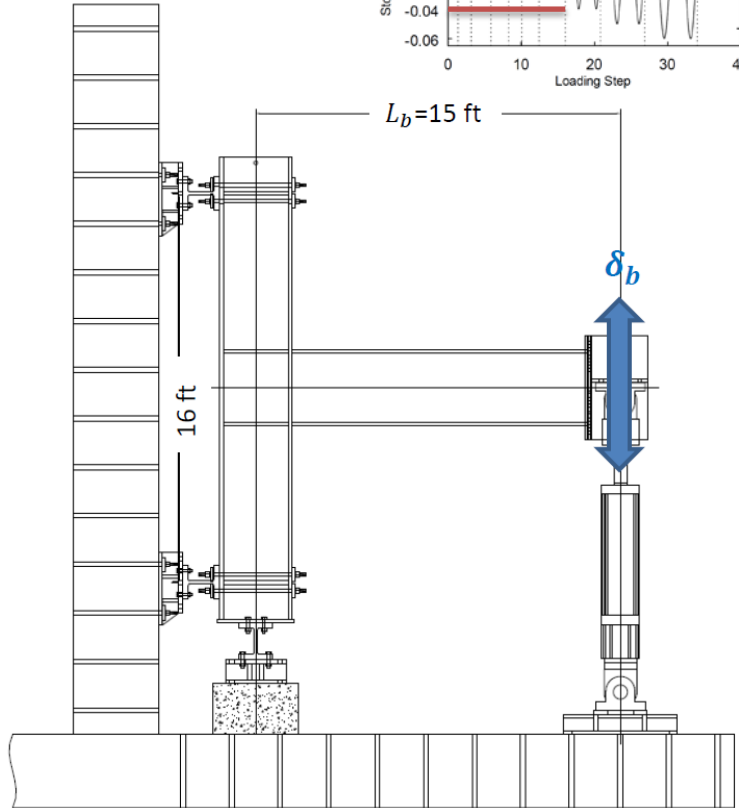
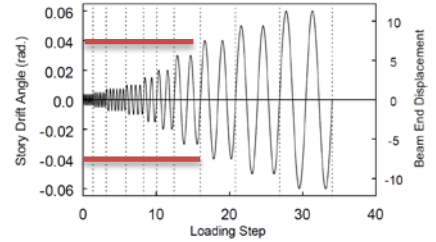
**W36x302**  
**RBS Beam**

Column (A572 Gr.50):  
RHS 36x24x2  
d = 36"  
t<sub>w</sub> = 2"  
h/t<sub>w</sub> = 16  
b<sub>f</sub> = 24  
t<sub>f</sub> = 2  
b<sub>f</sub>/t<sub>f</sub> = 10

Beam Size (A992 Gr.50):  
W36X302  
d = 37.3"  
t<sub>w</sub> = 0.95"  
h/t<sub>w</sub> = 33.9  
b<sub>f</sub> = 16.7  
t<sub>f</sub> = 1.68  
b<sub>f</sub>/2t<sub>f</sub> = 4.96

Continuity Plate (A572 Gr.50):  
Plate 32x20x1.75

$$\delta_b = L_b \times \text{Story drift angle}$$





# In-closing,

Thank you.

Acknowledge the following SOM structural engineers ... that I have been fortunate enough to work with in contributing to solve the challenging aspects of this project.

Rupa Garai

Alvin Tsui

Lachezar Handzhiyski

Chung-Soo Doo



# In-closing,

Thank you.

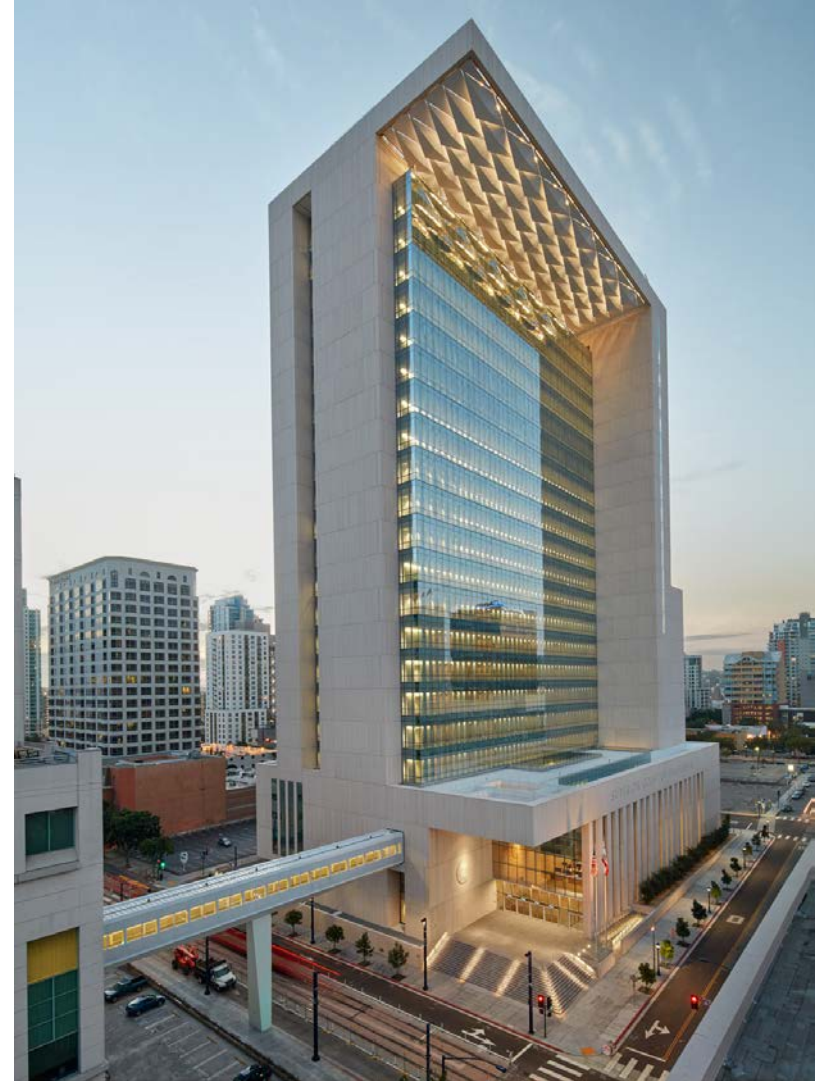
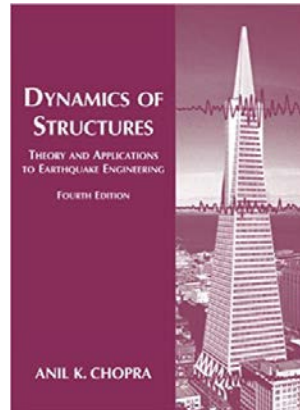
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Retirement Symposium and Celebration  
For Professor Chopra  
03 October 2017

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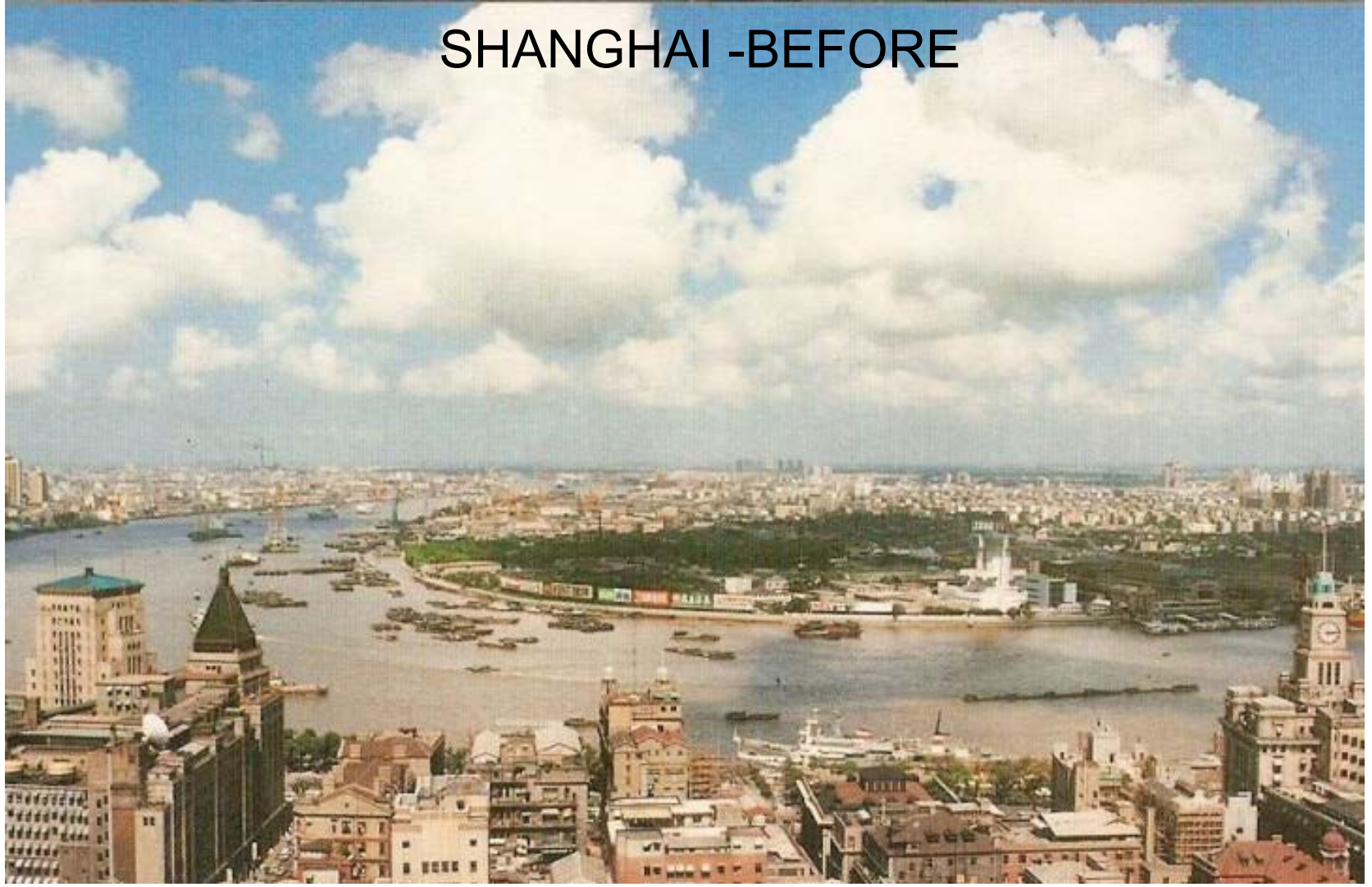
Bechtel Engineering Center, Sibley Auditorium  
University of California, Berkeley

WITNESS TO CHANGE

SOM



# SHANGHAI -BEFORE



# SHANGHAI -AFTER



# China's Building Blitz

In scale and pace, the building boom currently sweeping over China has no precedent in human history. China is spending about \$375 billion each year on construction, nearly 16 percent of its gross domestic product. In the process, it is using 54.7 percent of the world's production of concrete, 36.1 percent of the world's steel, and 30.4 percent of the world's coal.

china in photos

in the works

projects

links

the next generation

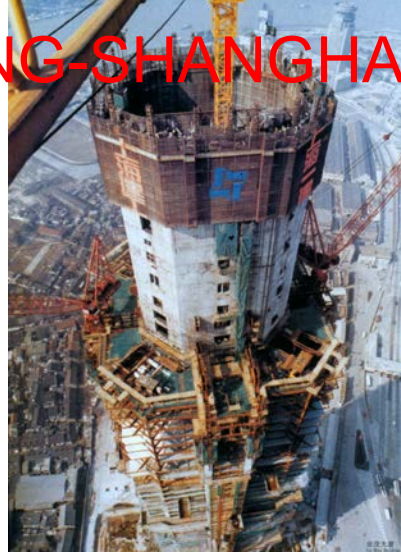


# ICBC-BEIJING





# JINMAO BUILDING-SHANGHAI



# EXPERT PANEL REVIEW (EPR)

- Process For Assuring Desired Performance of Code Exceeding (Non-Prescriptive) Building Structures

# EPR APPROACH

- Performance Assurance in EPR is based on principles of Capacity Design and an Intuitive / First Principle understanding of structural behavior.
- At a Global Level, structural performance is tied to Inter-Story Drift. Damage is controlled by Limiting Drifts at Three Hazard Levels.
- At a Component Level, performance is ensured by providing enhanced strength performance of Key Components at Three Hazard Levels.

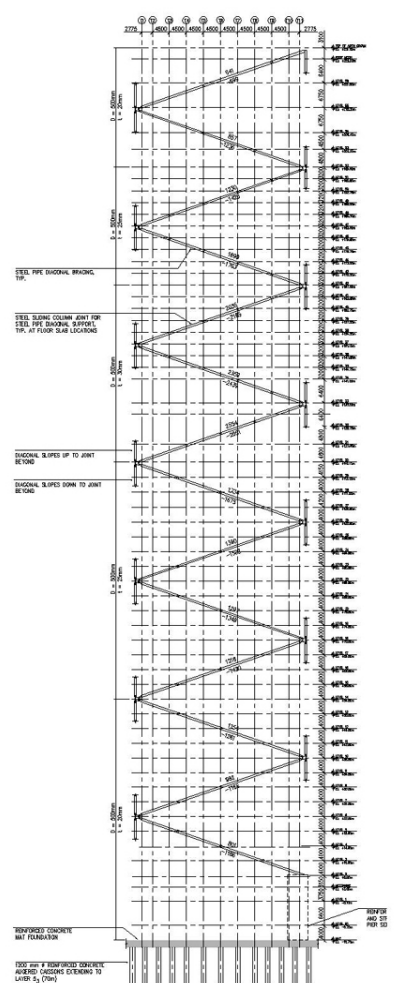
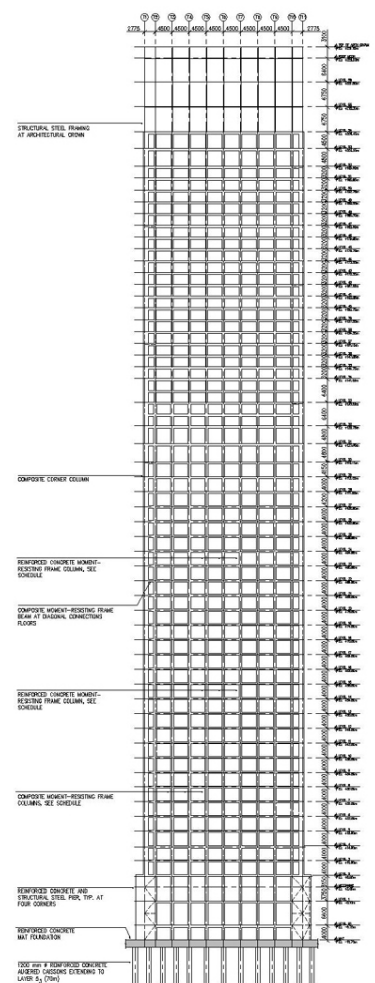
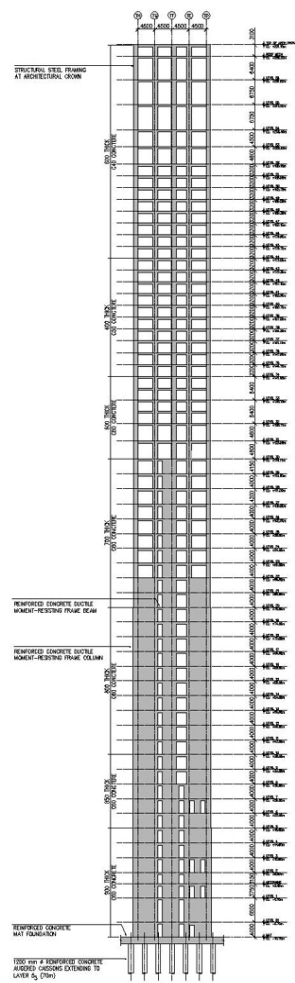
# JINAO TOWER-NANJING

SOM

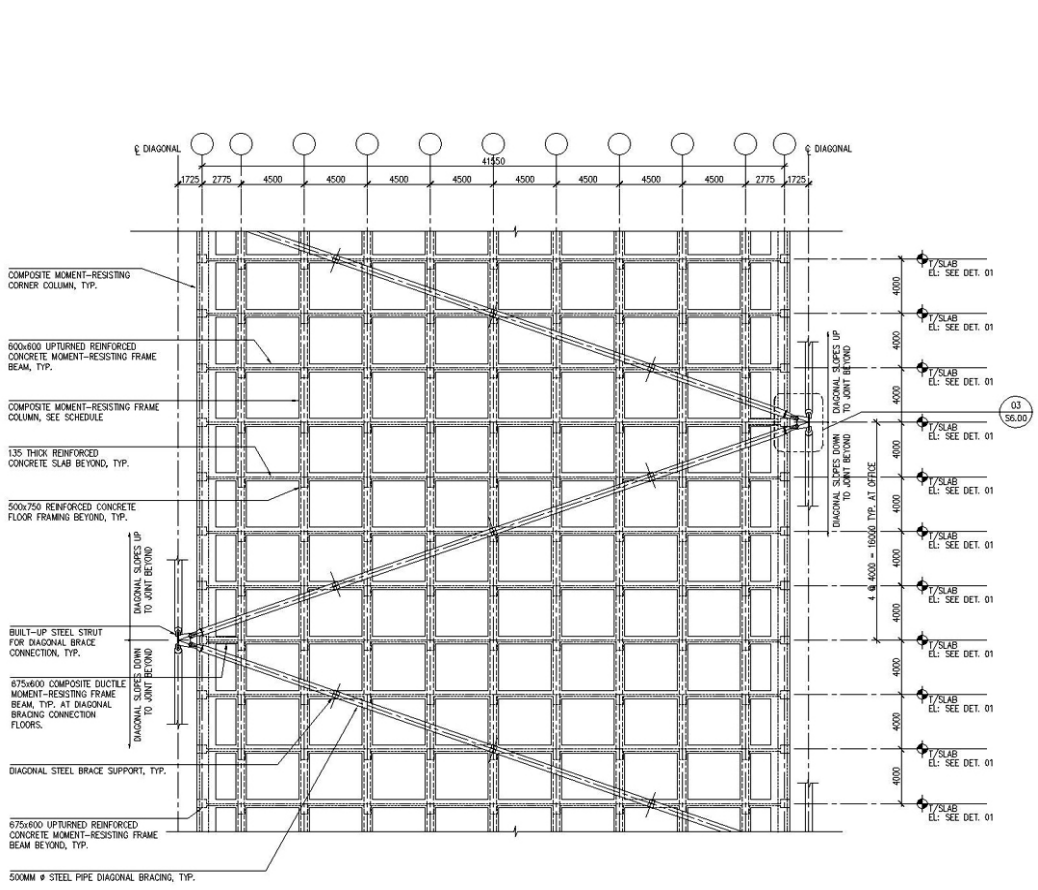
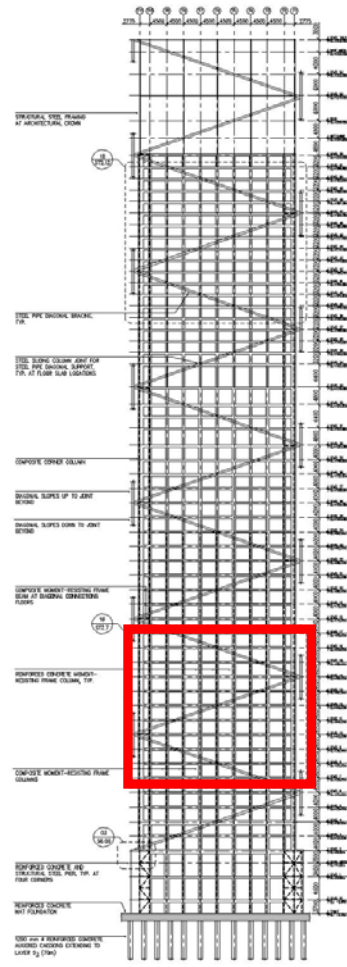








TYPICAL TOWER TUBE FRAME ELEVATIONS



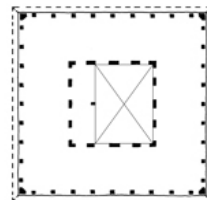
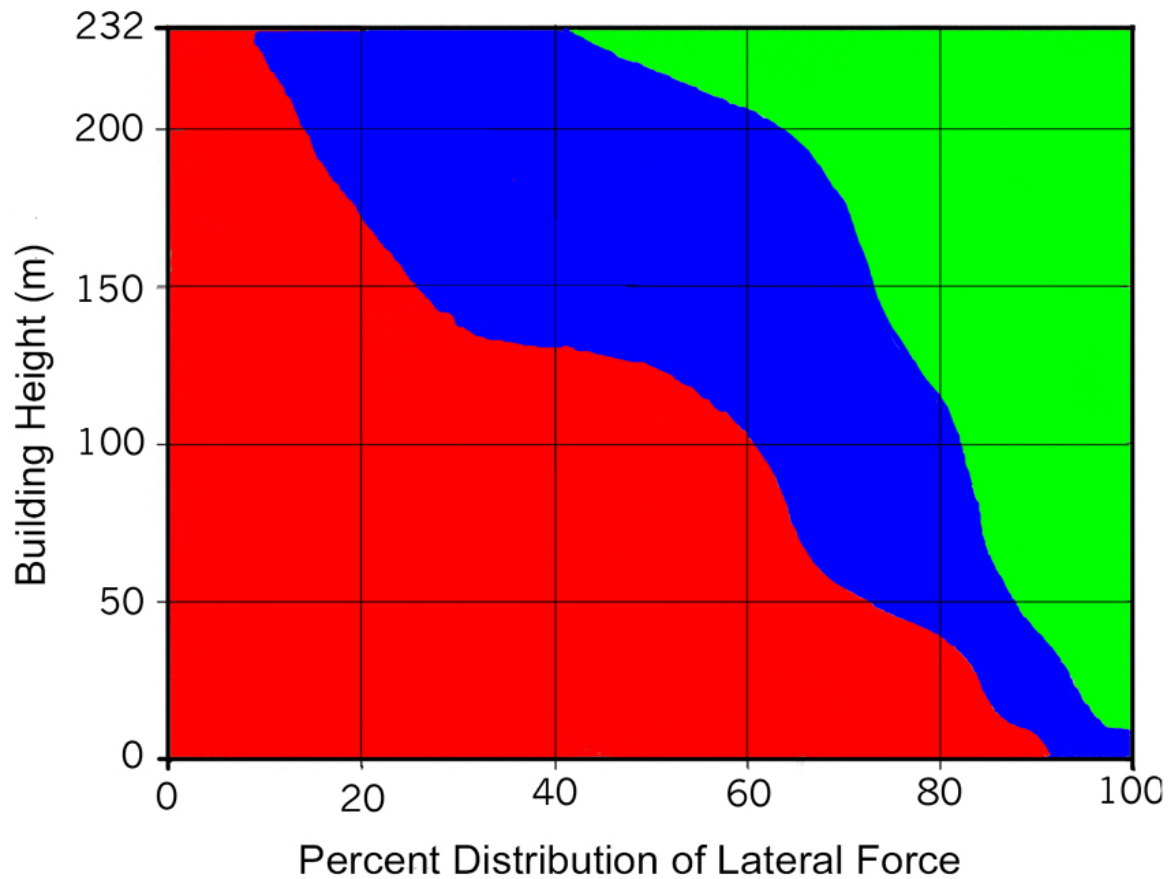
TYPICAL BRACED TUBE FRAME ELEVATION



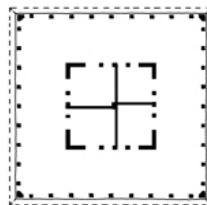


# Jiniao Tower

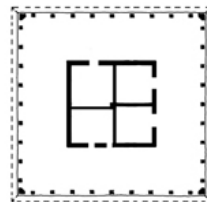
## Percent Distribution of Lateral Force vs. Building Height



Diagonal Brace



Outer Tube Frame



Inner Core

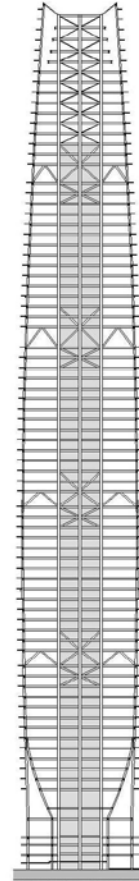
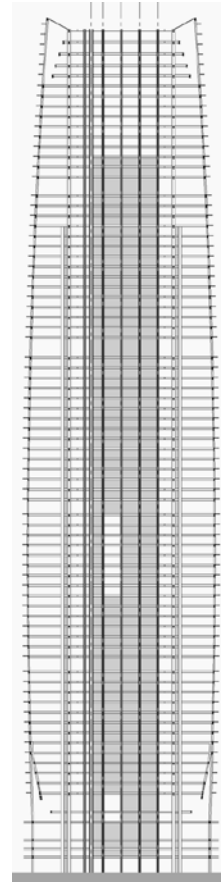
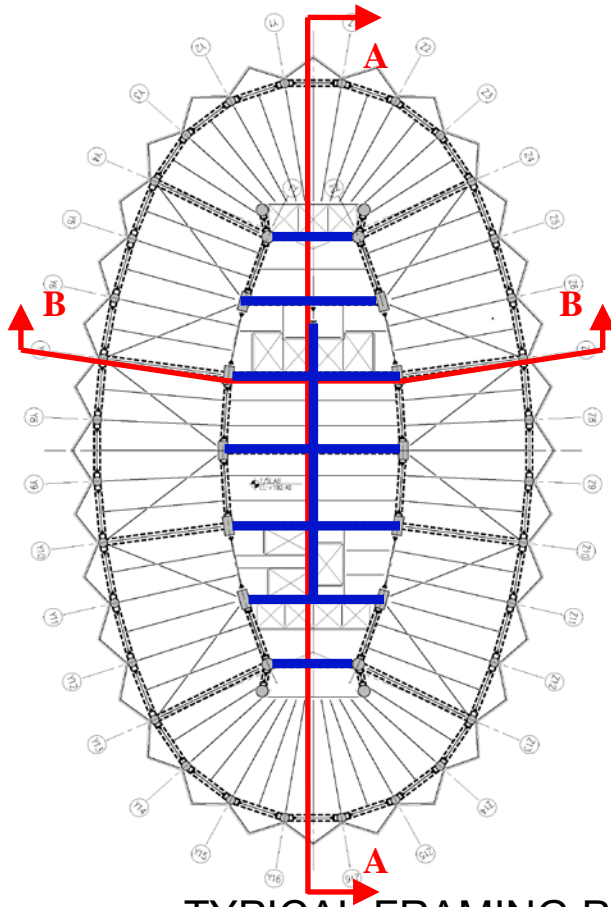


JINTA TOWER-TIANJIN

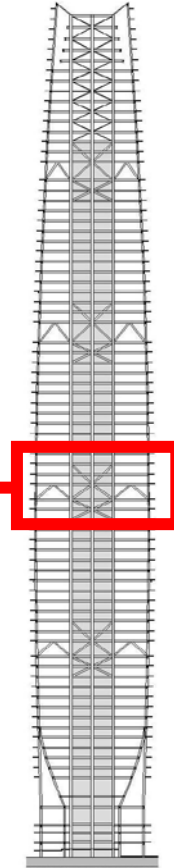
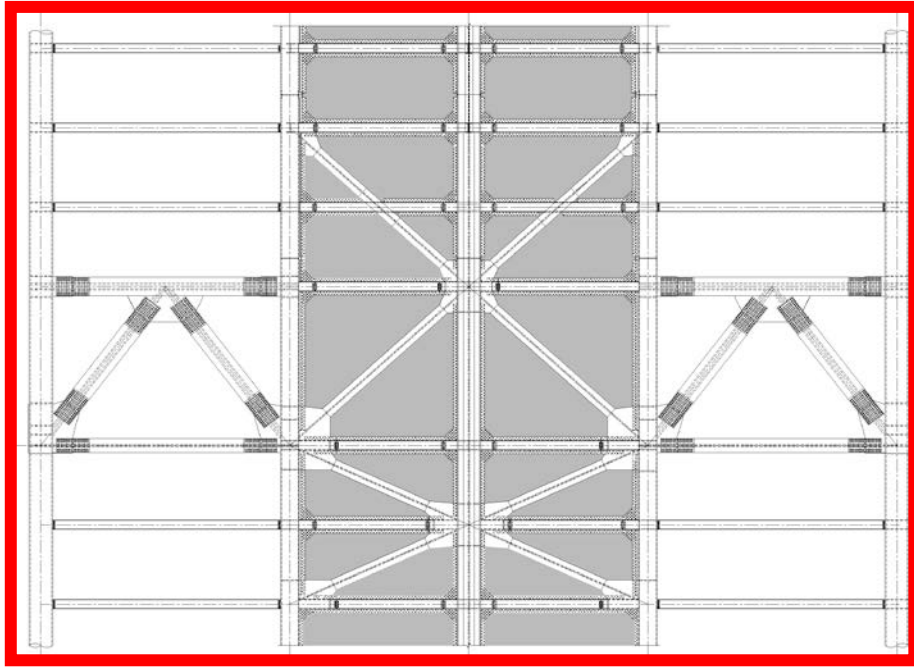
SOM



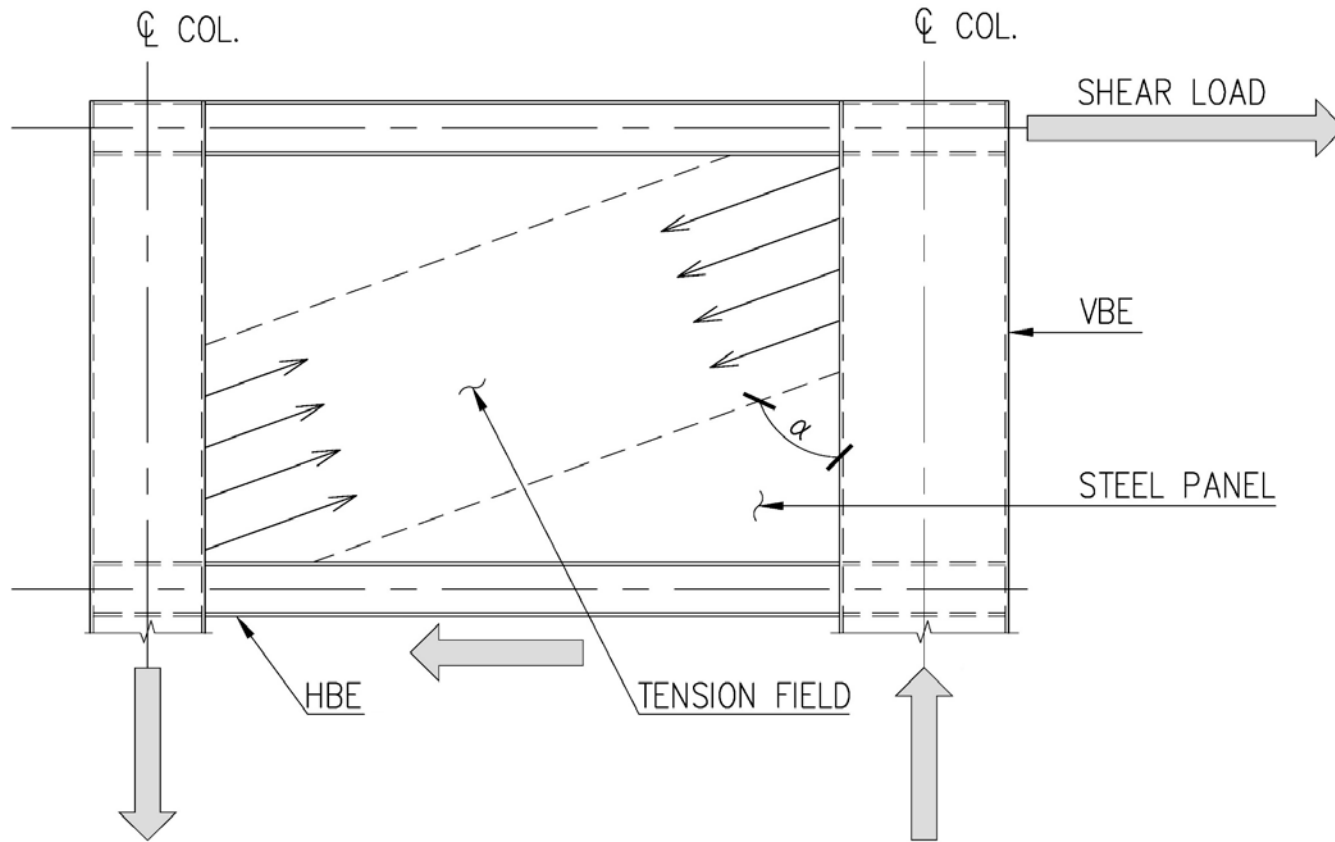




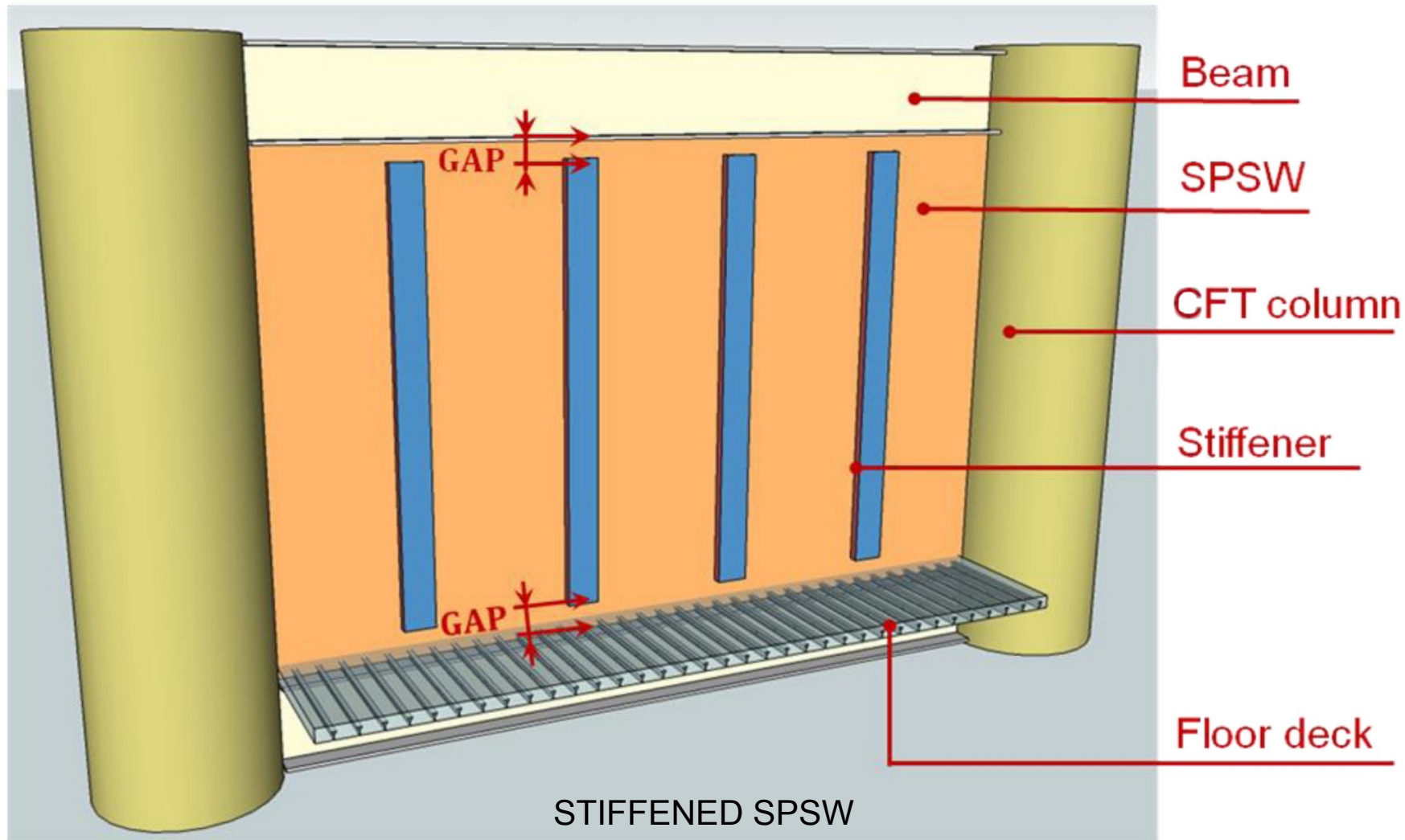
TYPICAL FRAMING PLAN AND SECTIONS



OUTRIGGER ELEVATION



SLENDER SPSWS-TENSION FIELD ACTION



Beam

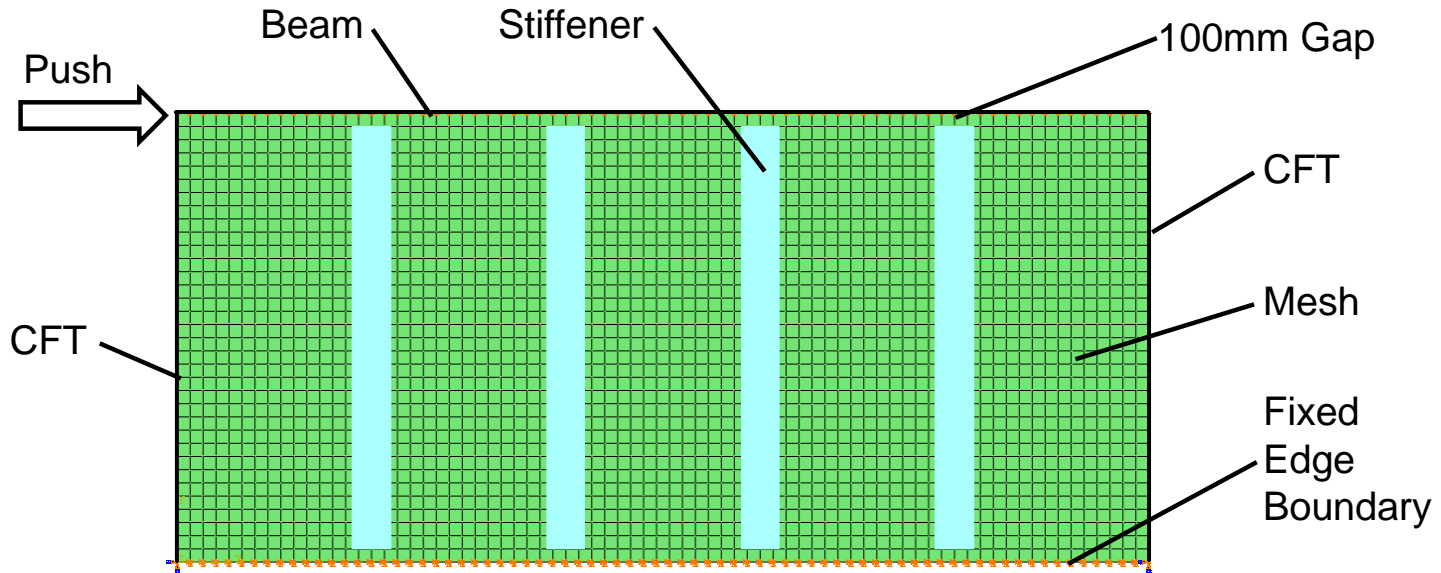
SPSW

CFT column

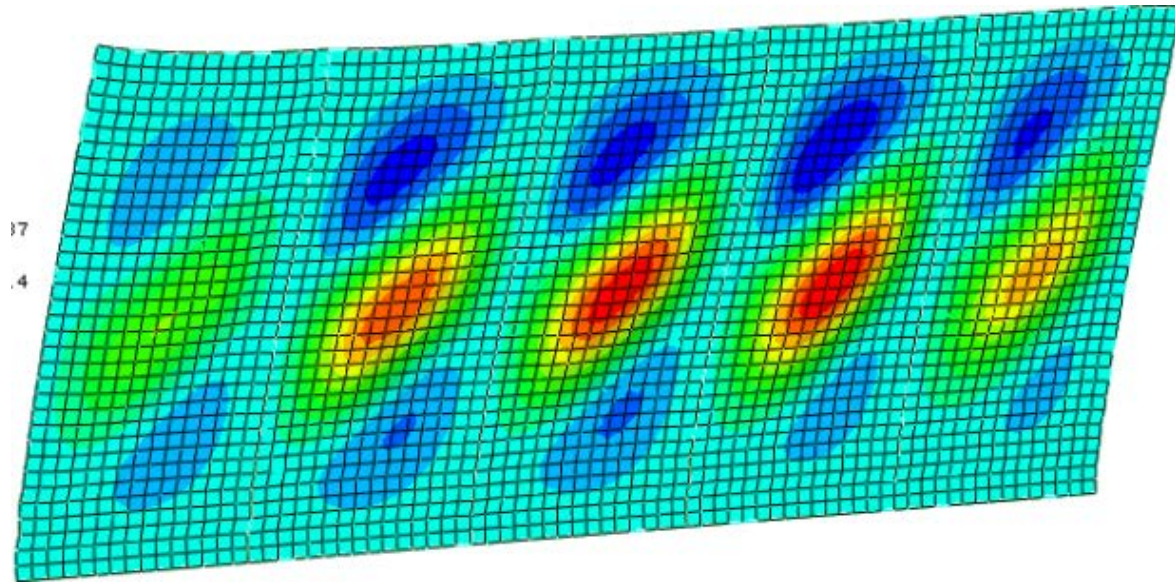
Stiffener

Floor deck

STIFFENED SPSW



STIFFENED SPSW



STIFFENED SPSW—PUSH OVER

TEST MODEL

津塔钢板剪力墙模型试验

欢迎各位专家莅临指导



W-2

SPSW-2

SPSW-2



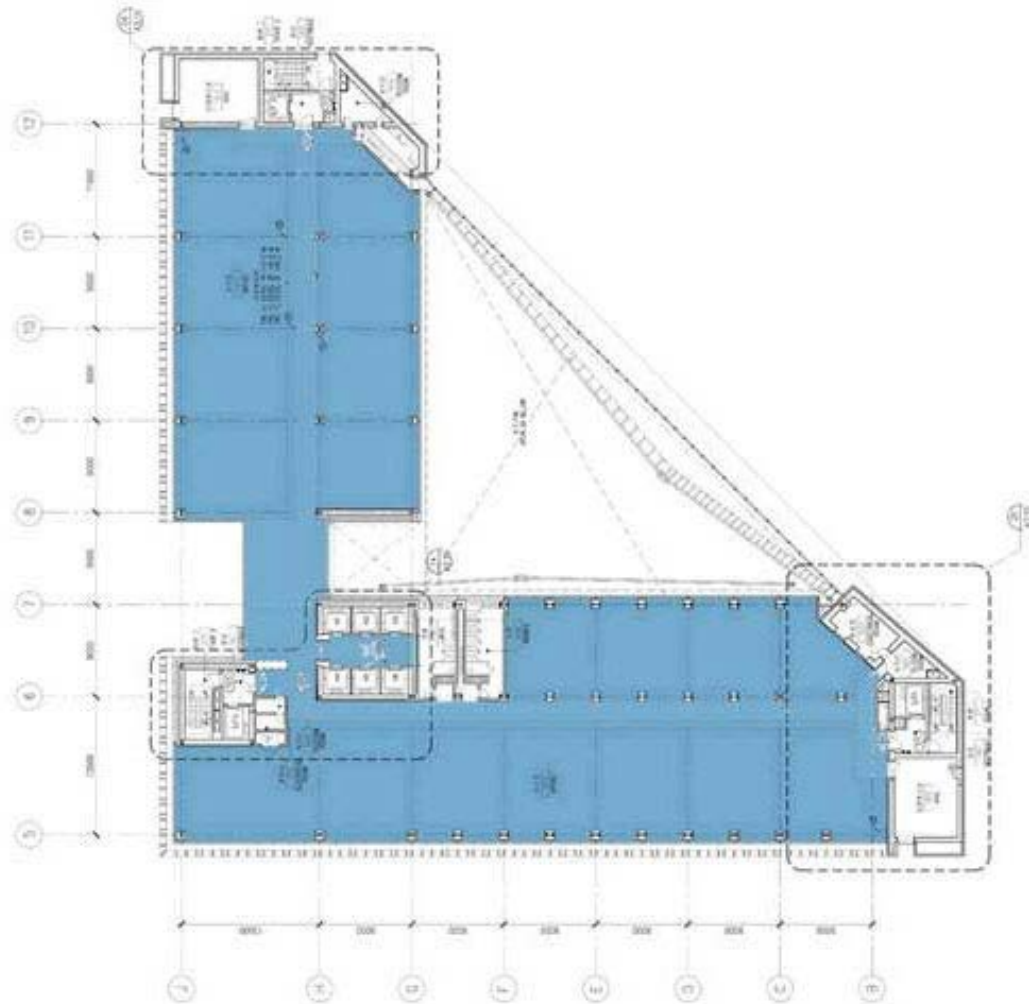




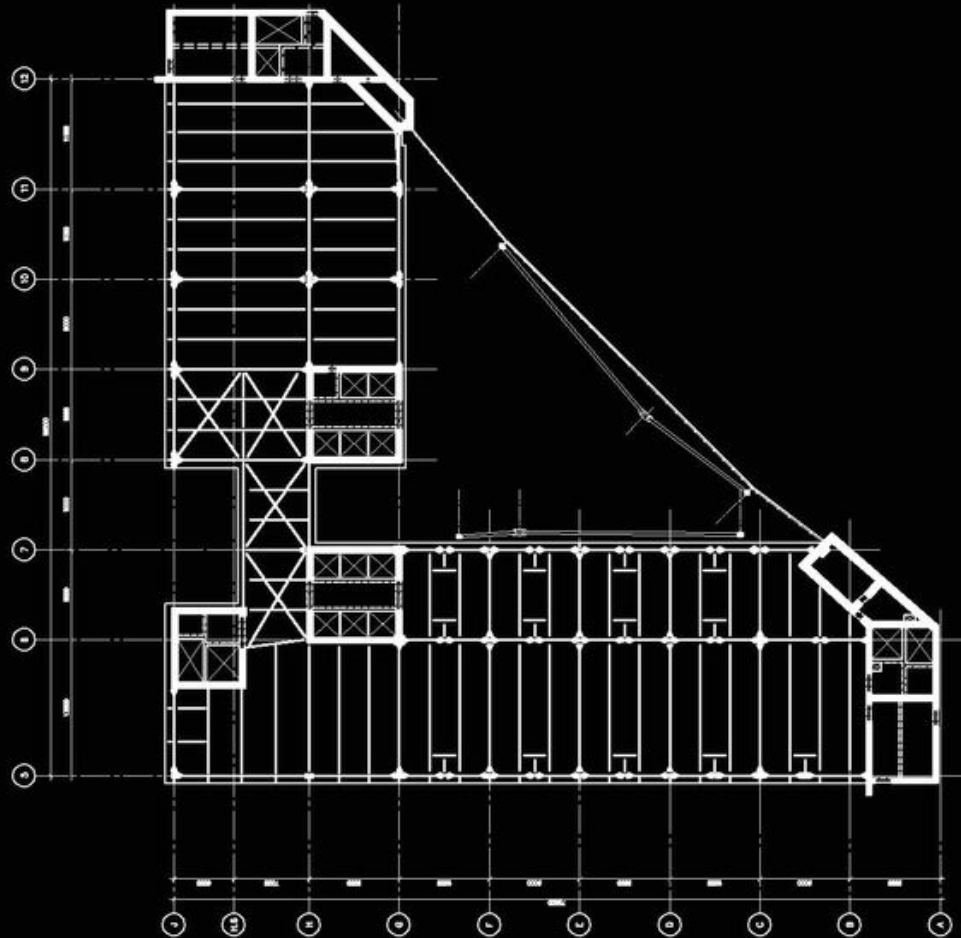
POLY BEIJING

SOM

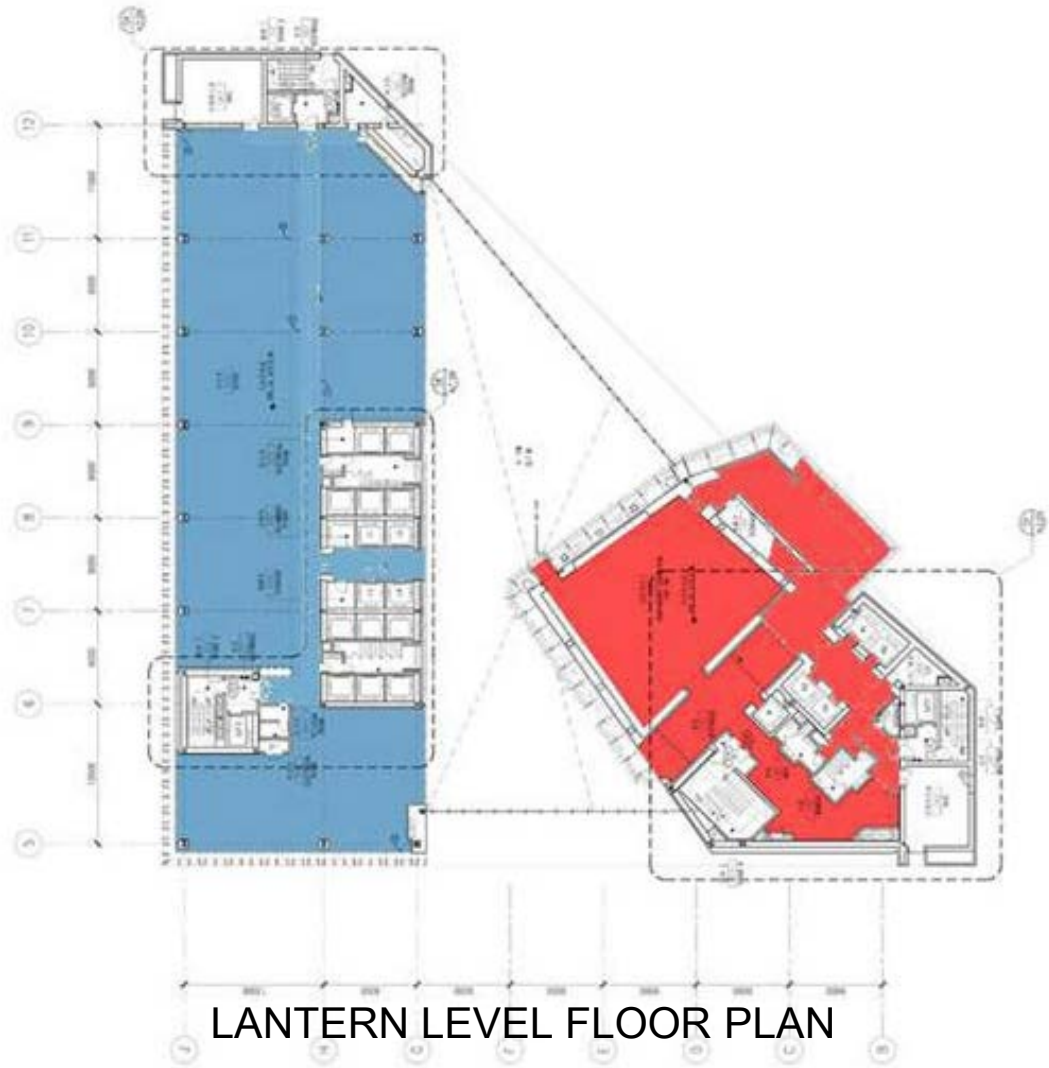




TYPICAL FLOOR PLAN



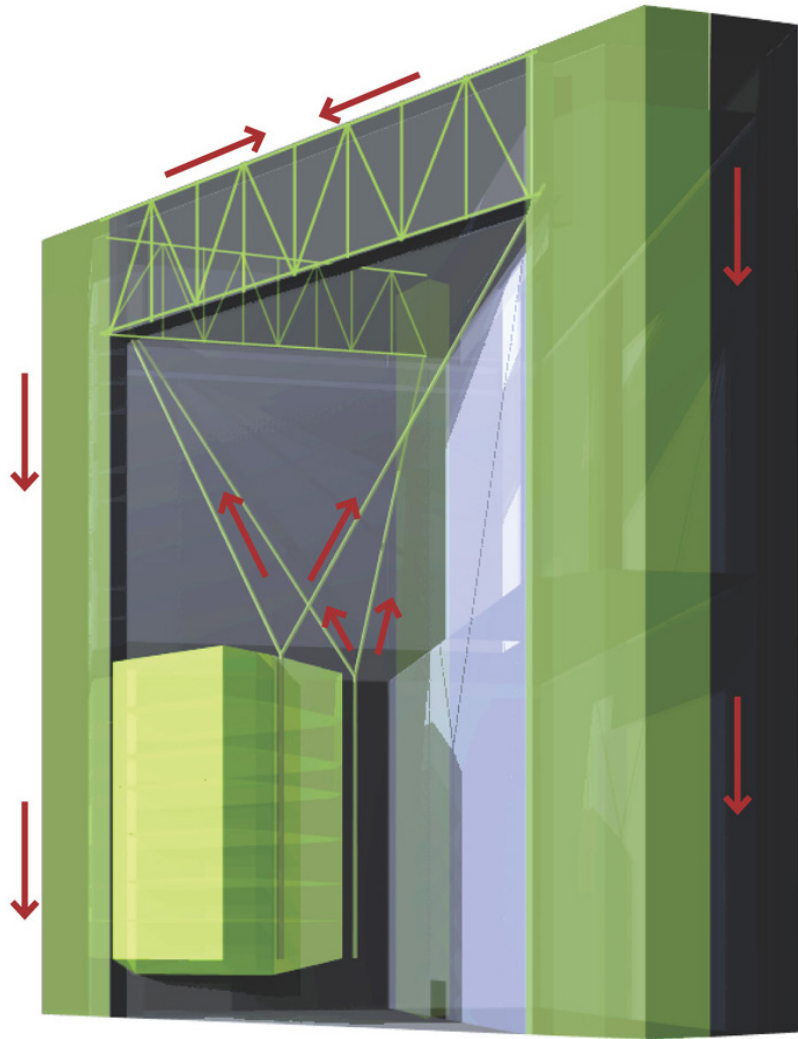
FLOOR FRAMING PLAN



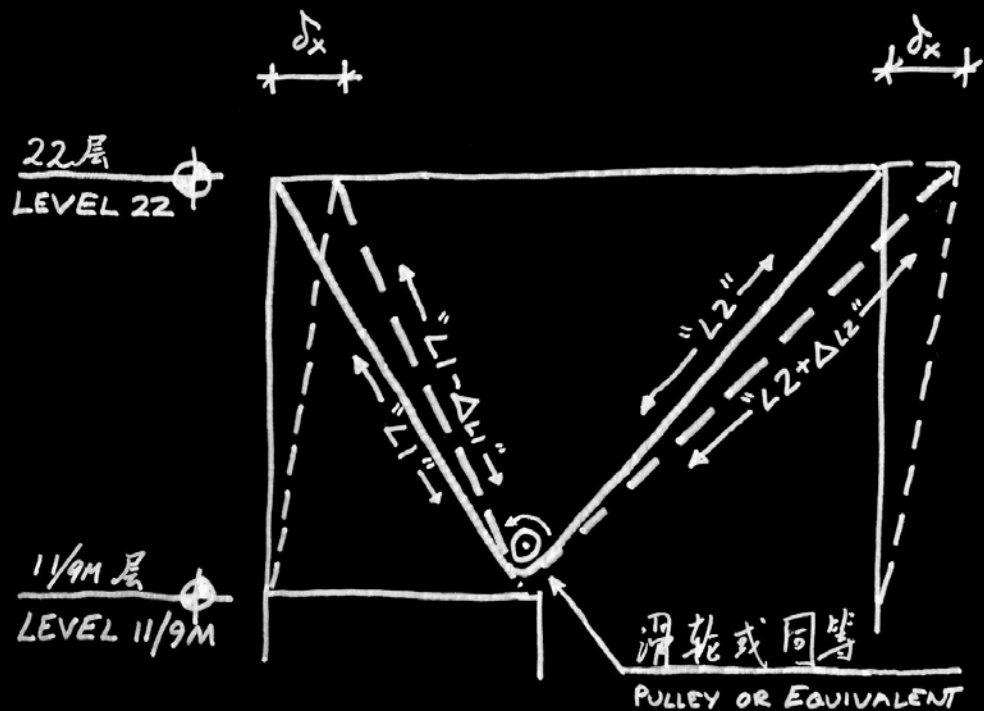
LANTERN LEVEL FLOOR PLAN



FLOOR FRAMING PLAN





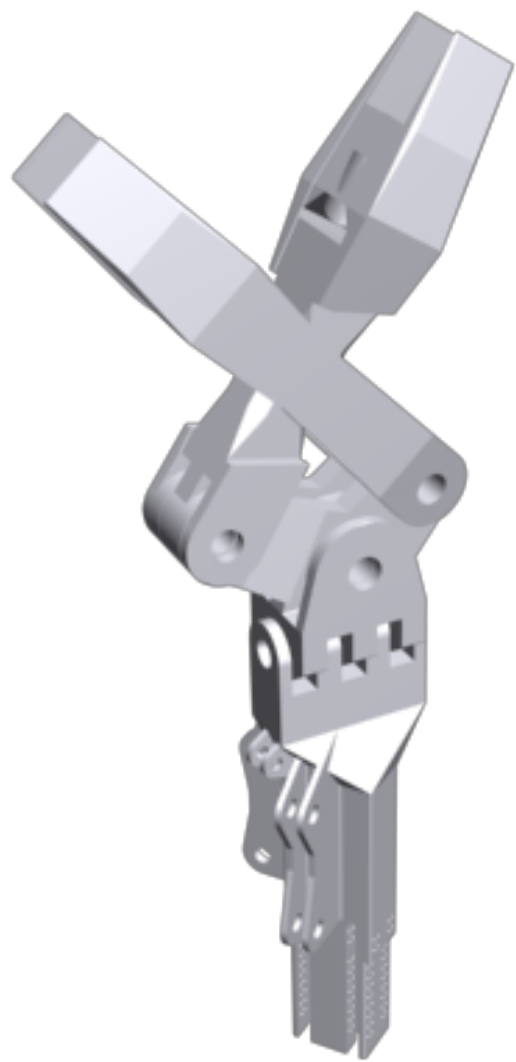


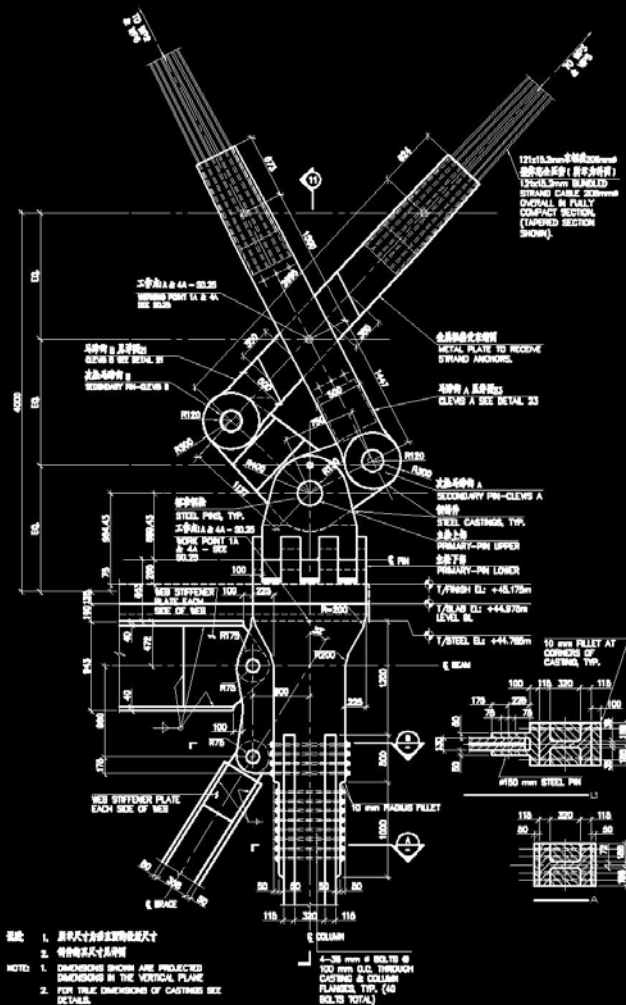
最终方案 — "V"底相似滑轮

FINAL SCHEME — PULLEY EQUIVALENT AT BASE OF "V"

# THE "ROCKER"







图说 1. 最大尺寸标注在图中最大尺寸

2. 特殊标注尺寸见详图

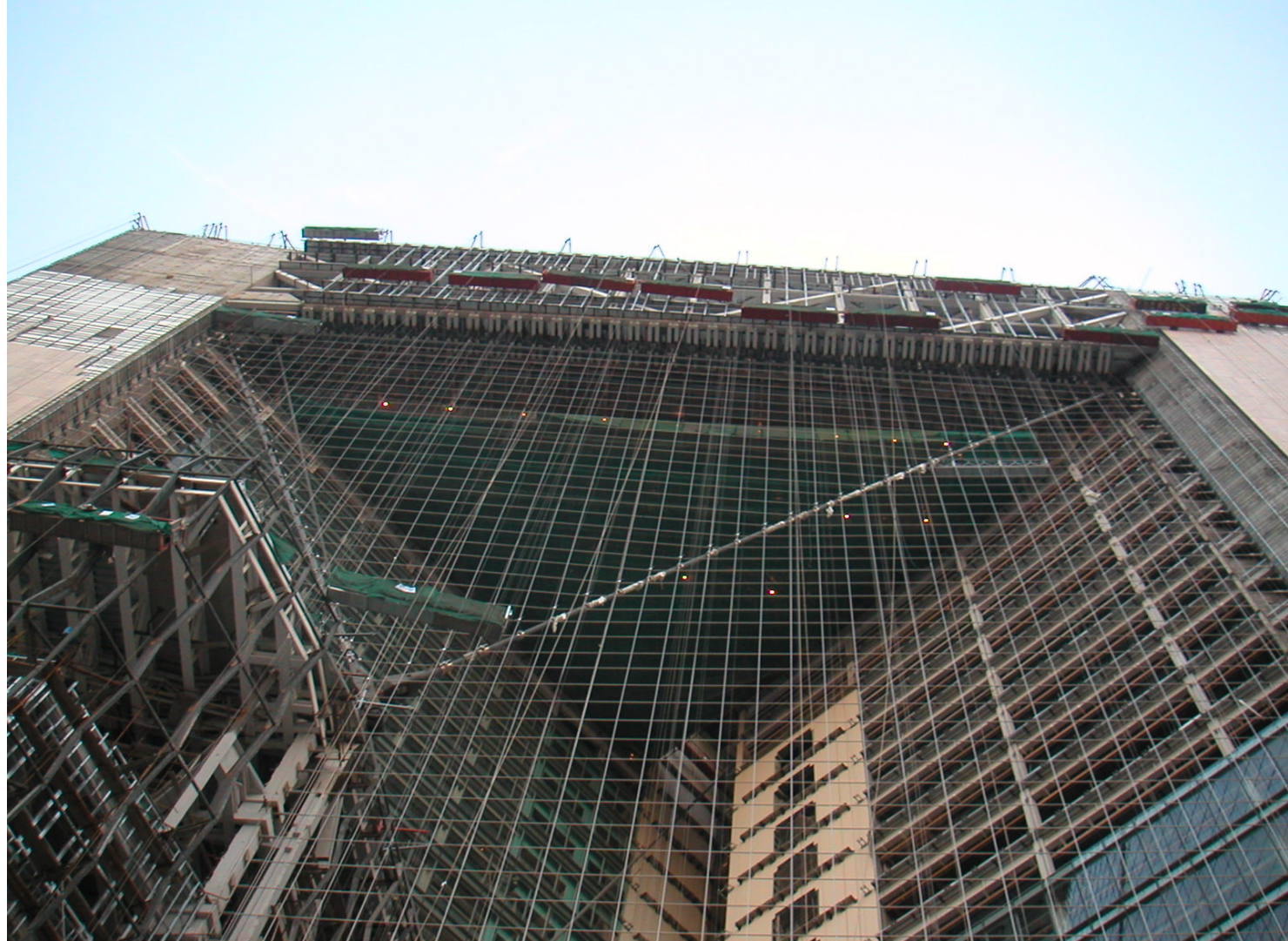
NOTE 1. DIMENSIONS SHOWN ARE PROJECTED DIMENSIONS IN THE VERTICAL PLANE  
2. FOR TABLE DIMENSIONS OF CASTINGS SEE DETAILS

4-38 mm φ BOLTS @ 100 mm O.C. THROUGH CASTING & COLUMN FLANGES TOP (48 BOLTS TOTAL)

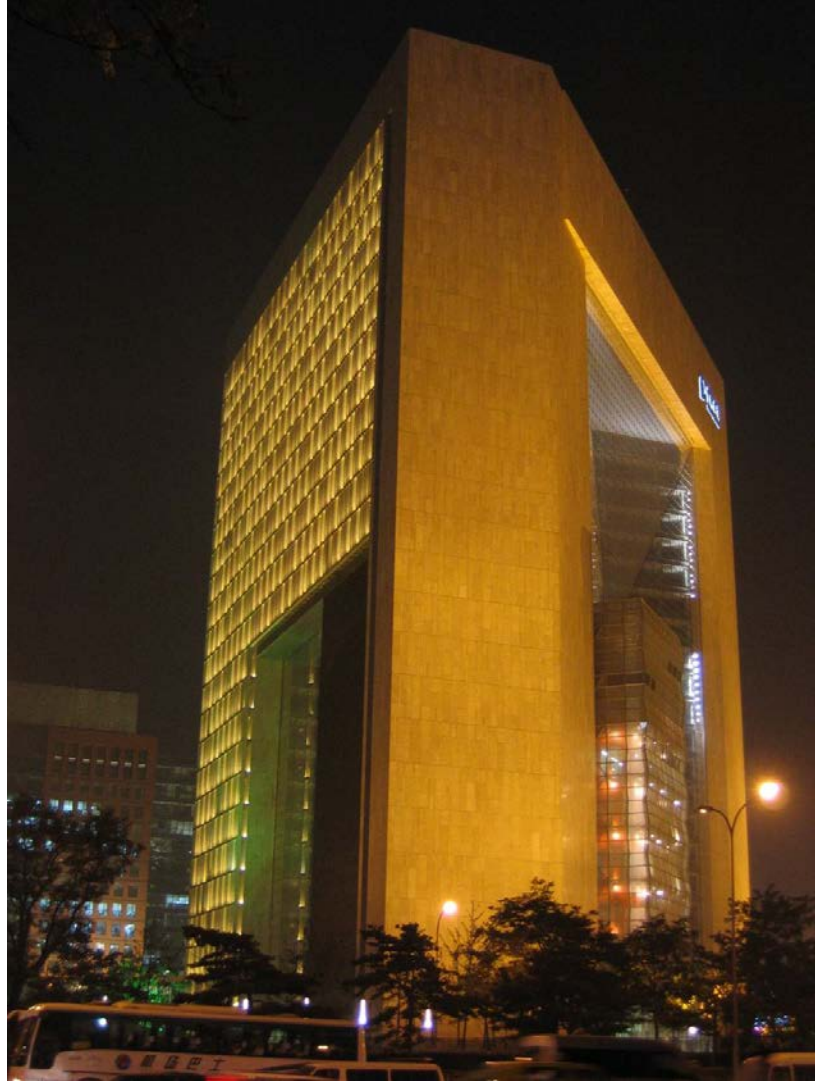
主钢索摇杆机构详图

MAIN CABLE 'ROCKER' MECHANISM DETAIL 01











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THE ROLE OF STRUCTURAL ENGINEERING  
EDUCATION  
TWO PRACTITIONER PERSPECTIVES  
PETER LEE AND NEVILLE MATHIAS

Retirement Symposium and Celebration  
For Professor Chopra  
03 October 2017

SOM

Bechtel Engineering Center, Sibley Auditorium  
University of California, Berkeley