

# 2019 PEER Blind Prediction (BP) Contest

---

Michalis Vassiliou, ETH

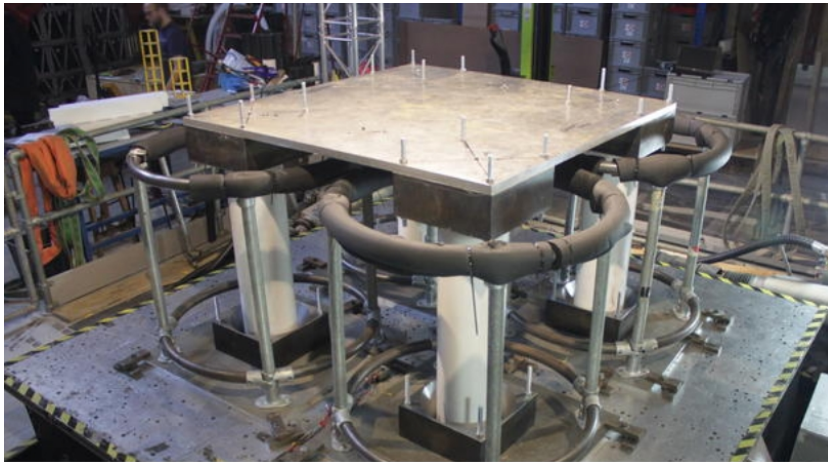
Selim Günay, PEER

Bozidar Stojadinovic, ETH

Khalid M. Mosalam, PEER/UCB

PEER Staff Support: Erika Donald

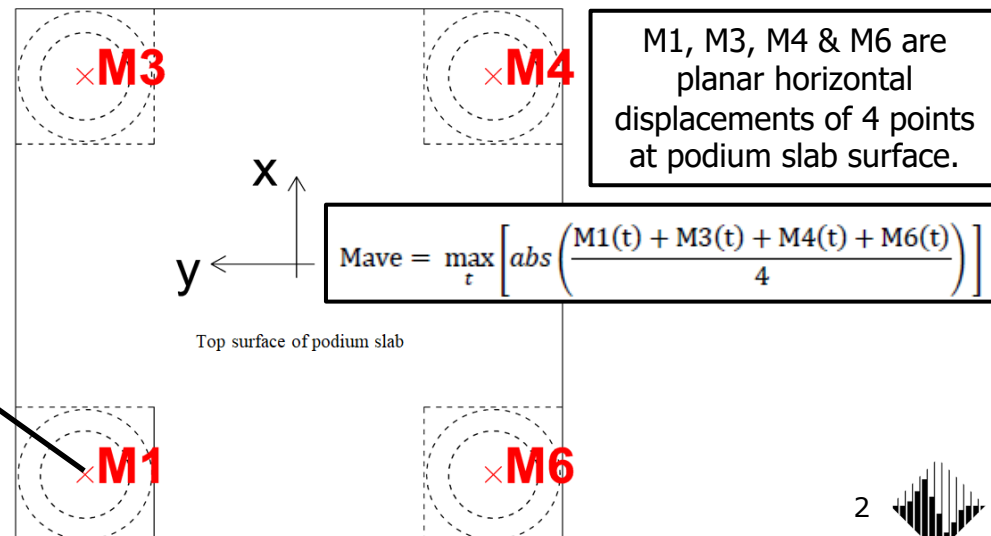
# 2019 PEER BP Contest: Overview



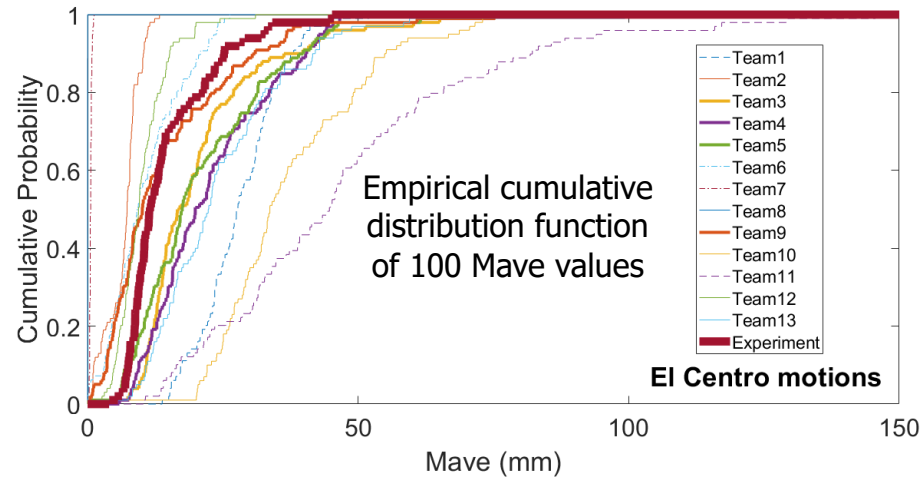
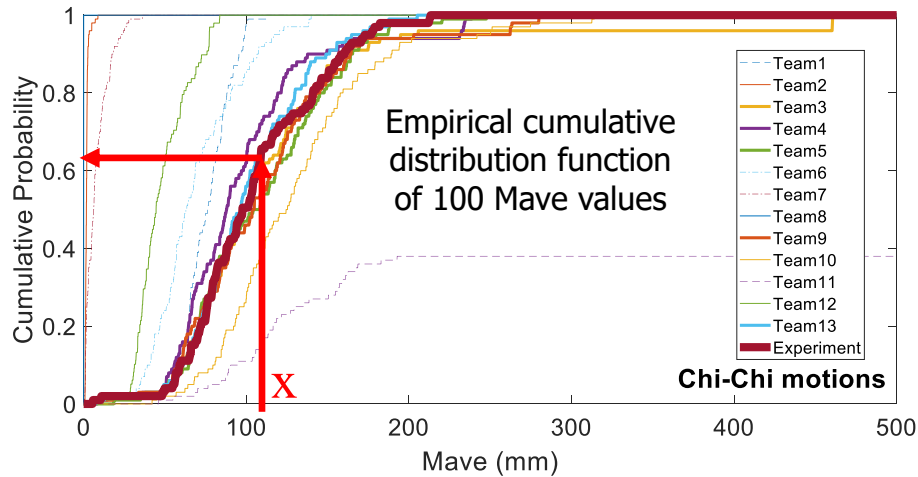
- ❑ Four-column **rocking** podium structure excited by **200** artificial ground motions on a shaking table.
- ❑ Objective: Prediction of **maximum bi-directional** seismic response.
- ❑ The structure was designed by an ETH Zurich team led by Profs. Michalis Vassiliou & Bozidar Stojadinovic.

- ❑ The tests were conducted using the 6-dof shaking table located at the Earthquake and Large Structures (EQUALS) Laboratory of the University of Bristol.

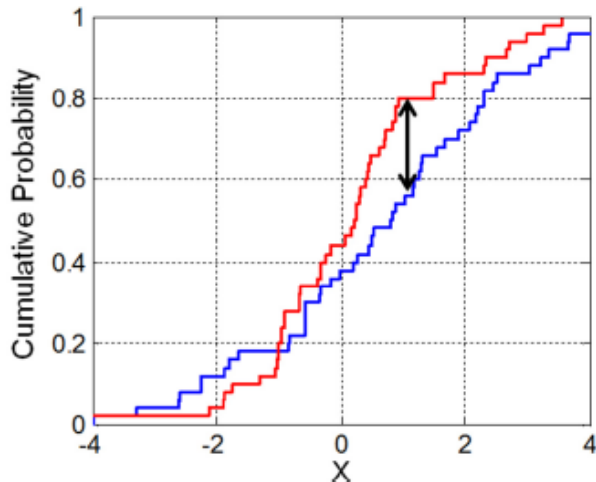
- ❑ Tests were supervised by Profs. George Mylonakis & Anastasios Sextos under the SERA transnational access project "3DROCK: Statistical Verification and Validation of 3D Seismic Rocking Motion Models" <http://www.sera-eu.org/en/home/>.



# 2019 PEER BP Contest: Evaluation



13 teams with contestants from 10 different countries



Cumulative Probability:  $CDF(x) = (\# \text{ of Mave} < x)/100$

❑ For each team:

$ErrEC, ERRCC = abs(\text{max vertical distance between team prediction CDF \& experimental data CDF})$

❑  $ERR = ERREC + ERRCC$  (EC: El Centro, CC: Chi Chi)

❑ Teams are ranked in order of increasing  $ERR$

---

# 2019 PEER BP Contest: Winners



# 2<sup>nd</sup> Place

---



# 2<sup>nd</sup> Place

---





---

# Discrete Element Modeling of a rocking podium structure subjected to biaxial shake-table test

PEER Blind Prediction Contest 2020

---

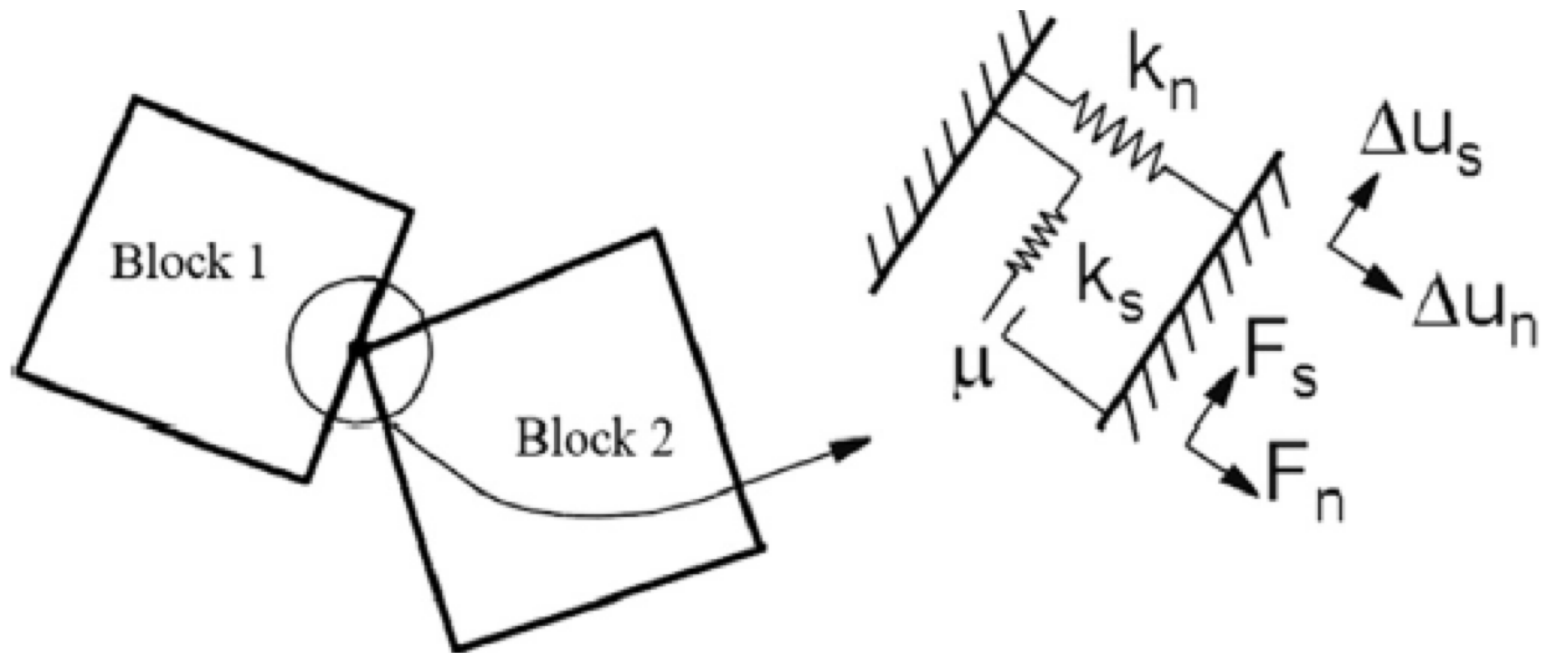
Malomo D., Ph.D., Mehrotra A., Ph.D., DeJong, M.J., Ph.D.

Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, UC Berkeley

Matthew DeJong Research Group - MDRG

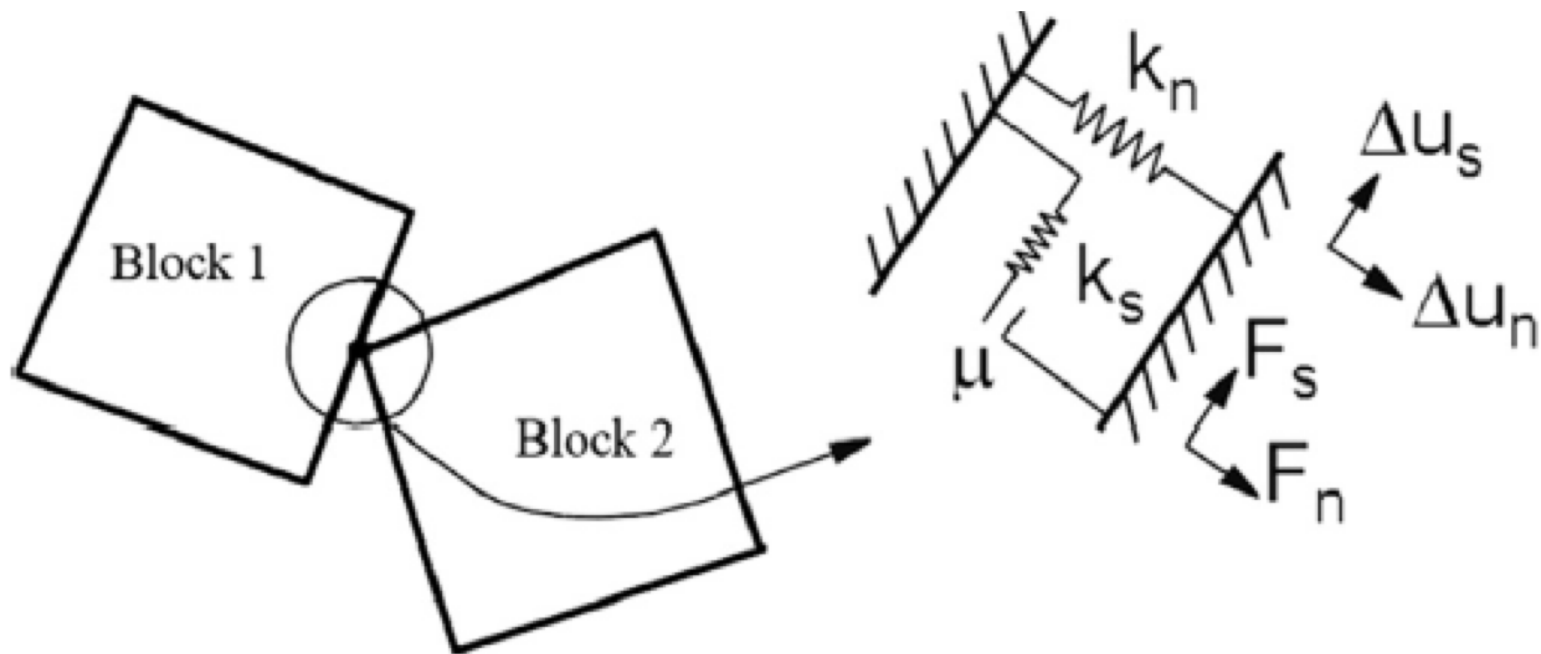
# Numerical method & main assumptions

- Distinct Element (DE) Method-based numerical model
- Rigid blocks connected by nonlinear springs with normal ( $kn$ ) and shear stiffnesses ( $ks$ )
- Mohr-Coulomb criterion with no-tension (assumed  $\mu=0.2$ )



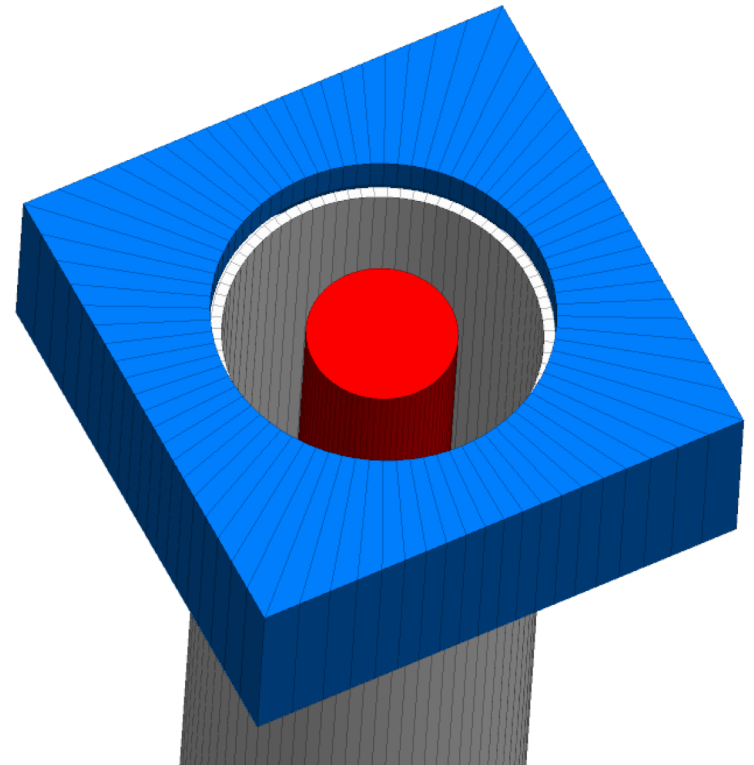
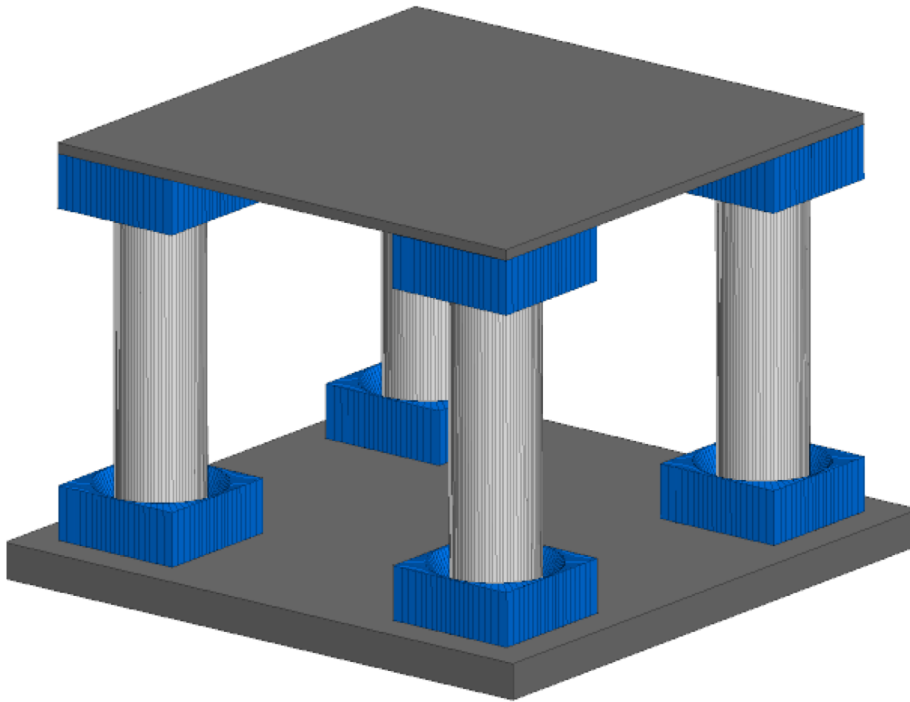
# Numerical method & main assumptions

- No artificial (numerical) damping was introduced to the system
- Only frictional dissipation was considered
- This assumption also reduces the runtime of analysis, as damping generally decreases the time step



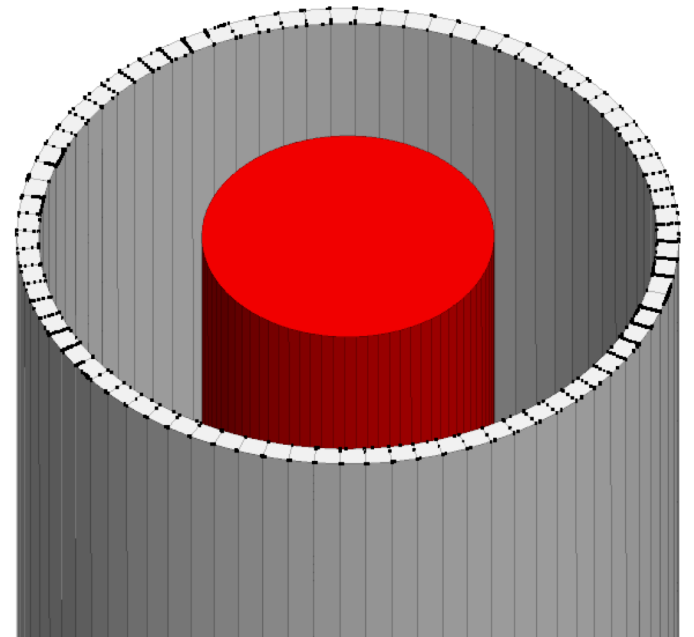
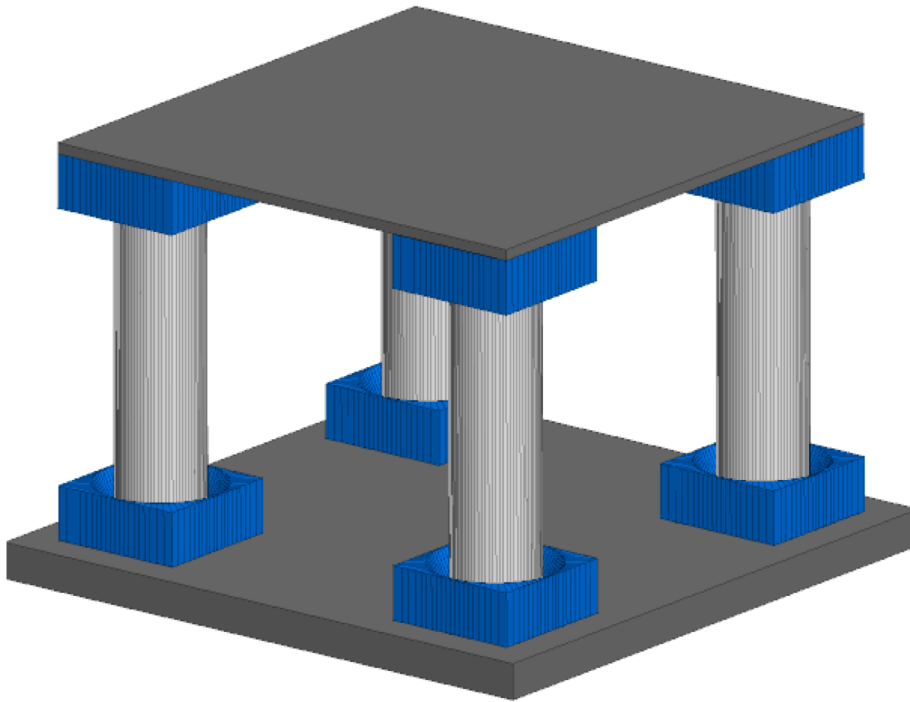
# Modeling strategy

- Each structural component faithfully reproduced numerically
- Conical restraints and top/bottom slabs rigidly connected



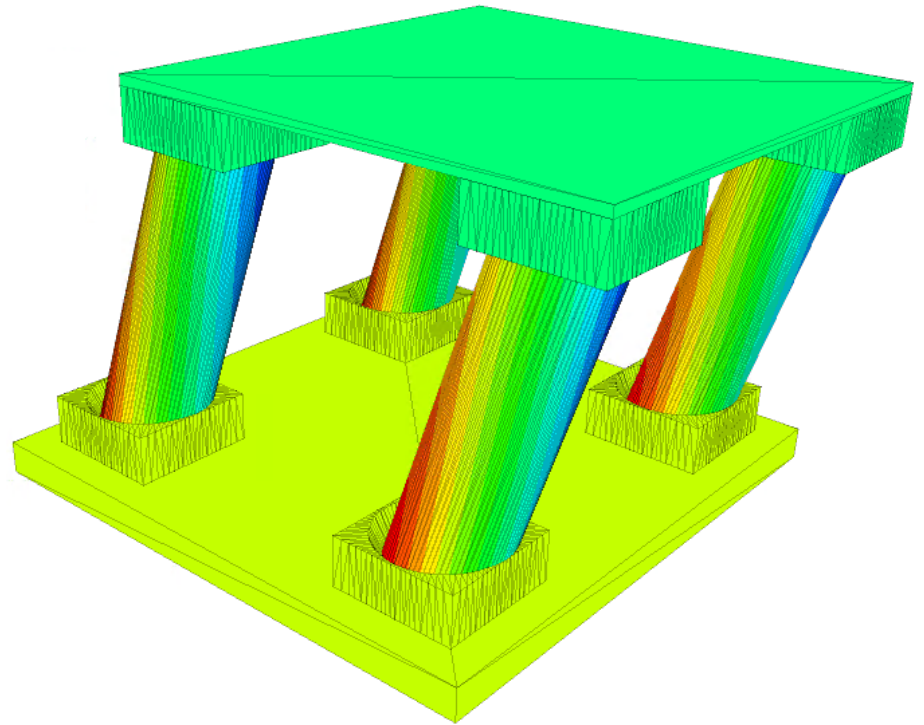
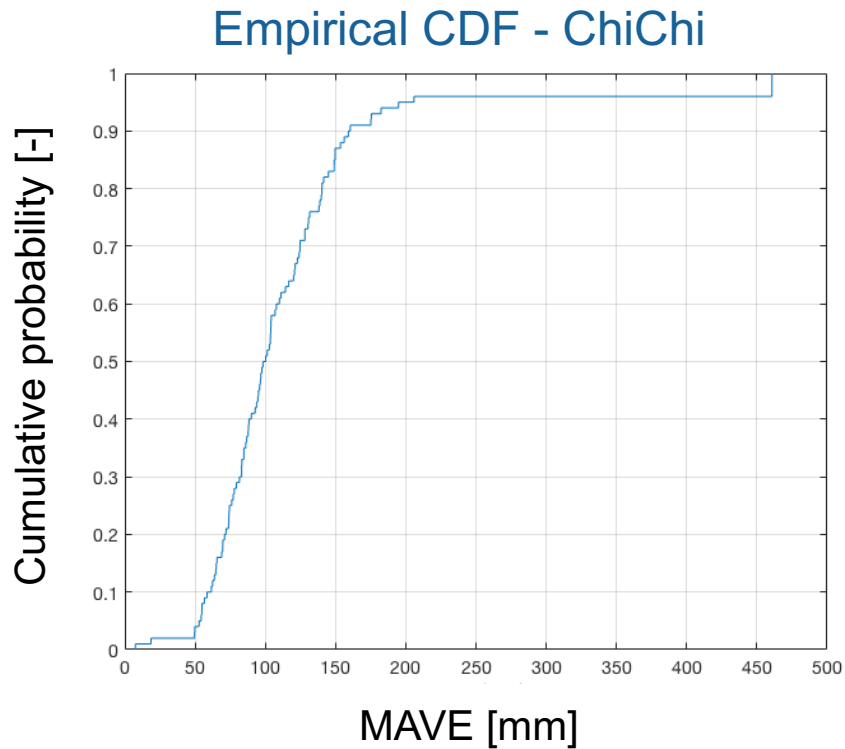
# Modeling strategy

- Each structural component faithfully reproduced numerically
- Conical restraints and top/bottom slabs rigidly connected
- System nonlinearity lumped into columns-to-restraints interface springs



# Results and Conclusions

- Simplified modeling strategy enabled to obtain results in a reasonable timeframe
- Collapse mechanisms explicitly reproduced numerically



For details, see the related poster



# 1<sup>st</sup> Place

---



# 1<sup>st</sup> Place

---





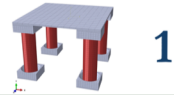
2019 PEER Blind Prediction Contest  
Seismic Response of a Rocking Podium Structure

**OVERVIEW OF FINITE ELEMENT  
MODELLING AND RESULTS**

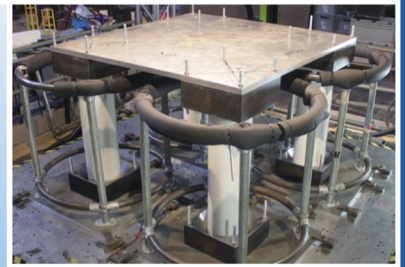
**Myron Chiyun Zhong**, PhD Candidate  
**Constantin Christopoulos**, Professor  
University of Toronto  
Jan 16<sup>th</sup>, 2020



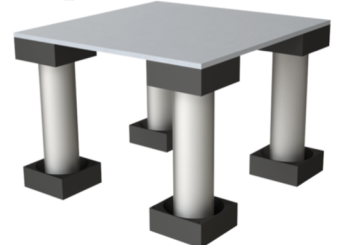
# Finite Element Modelling



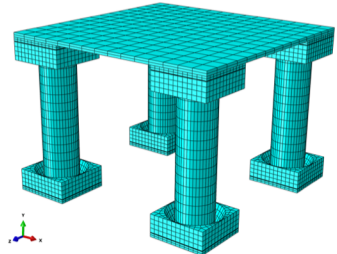
## Model Overview



Test Specimen (PEER 2019)

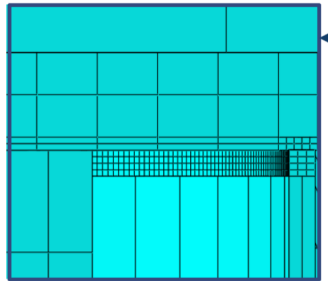


3D Modelling - SolidWorks



FE Modelling - ABAQUS

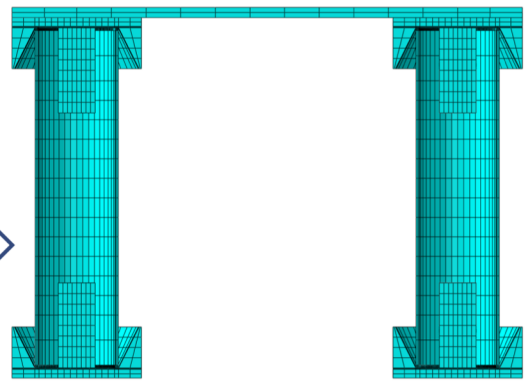
## FE Model Detail



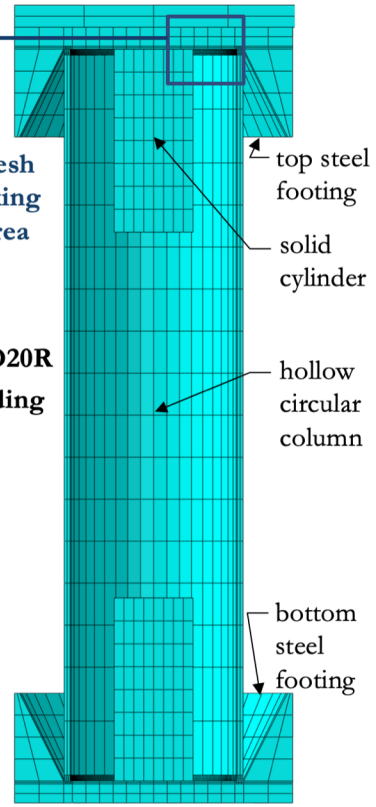
refined mesh in the rocking contact area

### Detailed Mesh Layout

Friction Coefficient: 0.3    Element Type: C3D20R  
 Inherent Damping Ratio: 0    Contact: Small-Sliding



Rocking Podium Model Overview



top steel footing

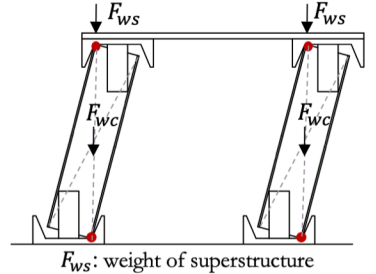
solid cylinder

hollow circular column

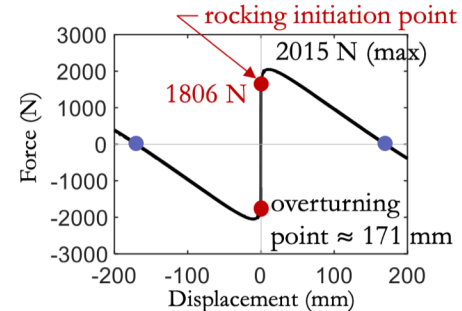
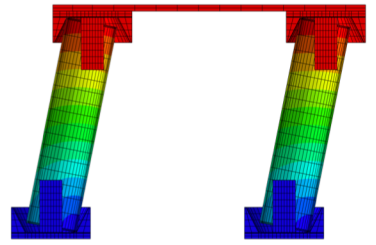
bottom steel footing

Rocking Column

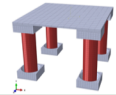
## Push-Pull Analysis



$F_{ws}$ : weight of superstructure



# Overview of Analysis Results



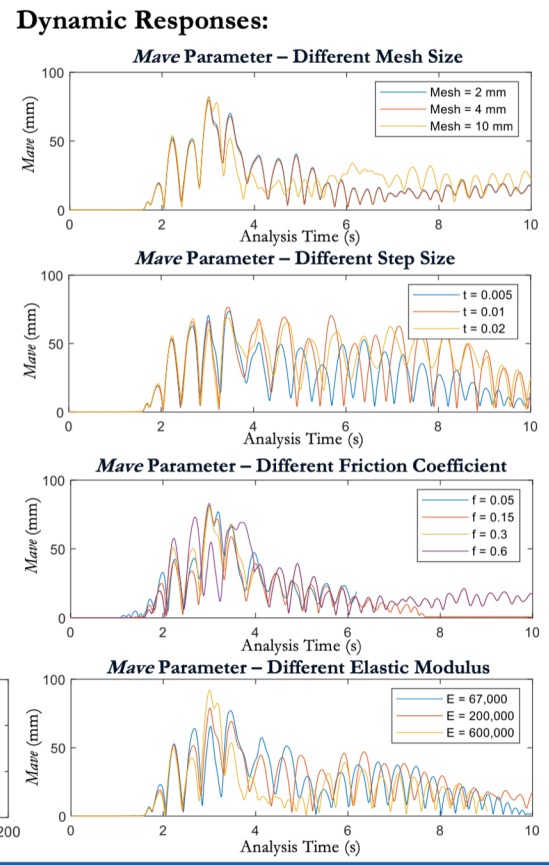
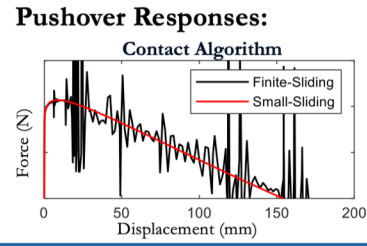
## Sensitivity Analysis

Perform **Sensitivity Analysis** to investigate:

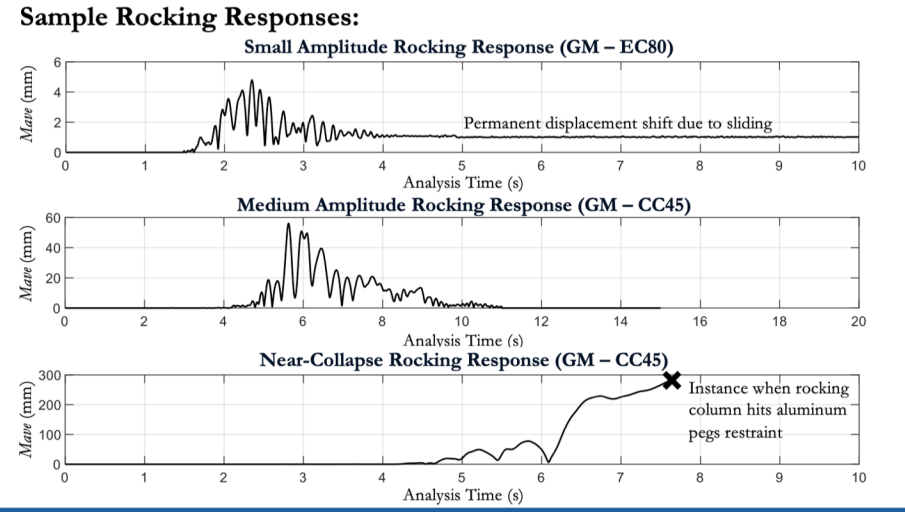
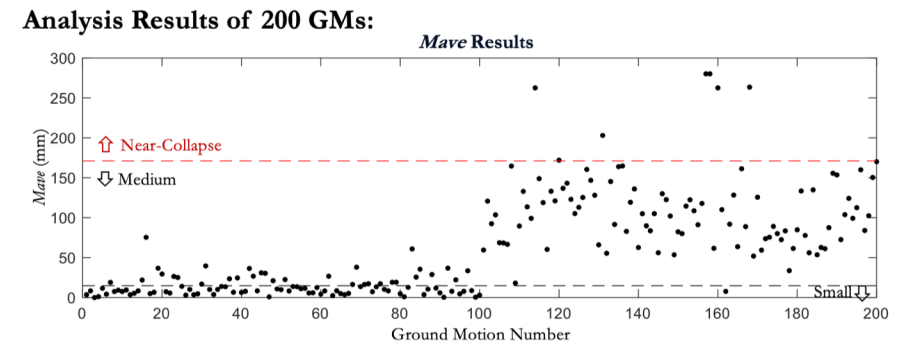
- **Pushover responses**
- **Dynamic responses** under a few selected ground motions

Varying **Parameters**:

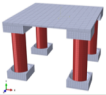
- element type;
- analysis step size;
- mesh size;
- friction coefficient;
- contact algorithm;
- relative stiffness between contact regions



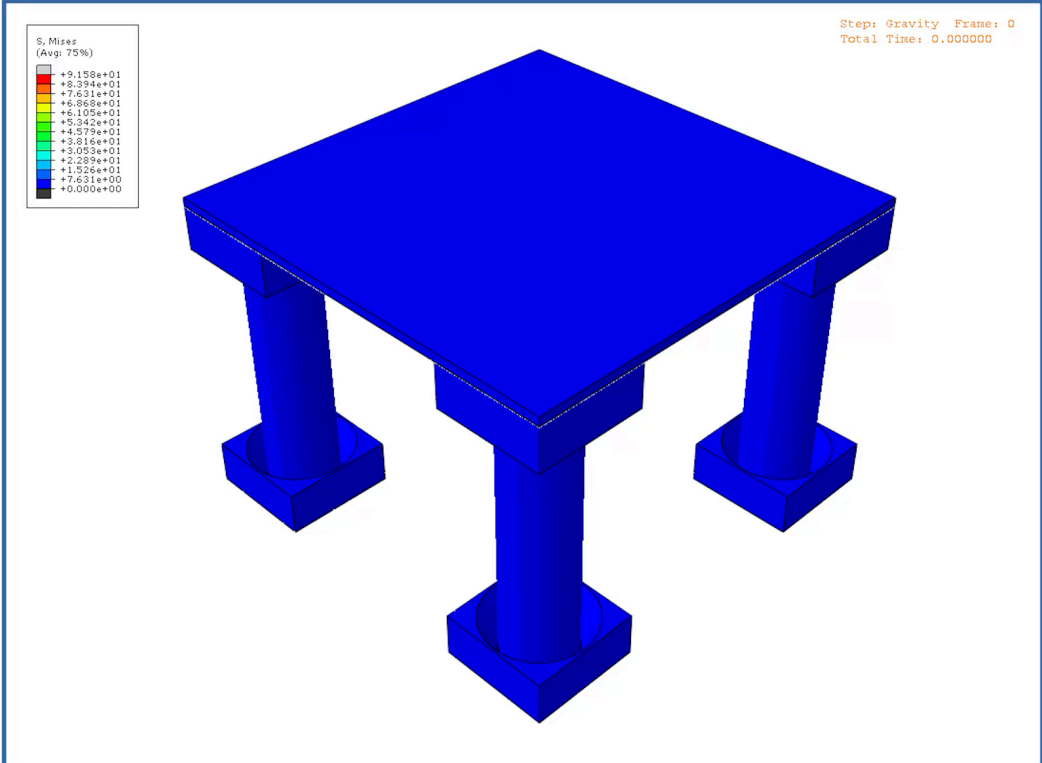
## Results Summary of 200 GMs



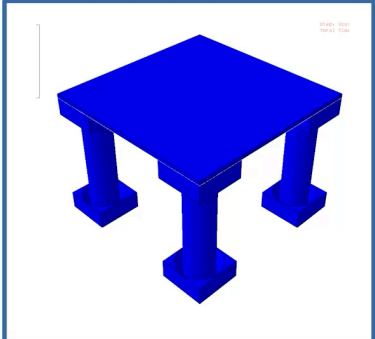
# Sample Analysis Results - Animation



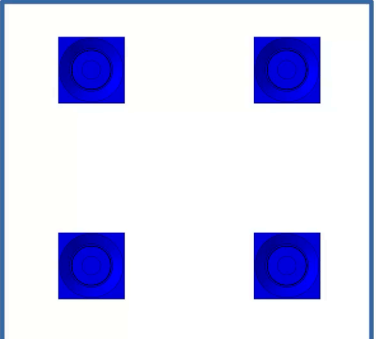
## Ground Motion CC61 – Analysis Results Animation



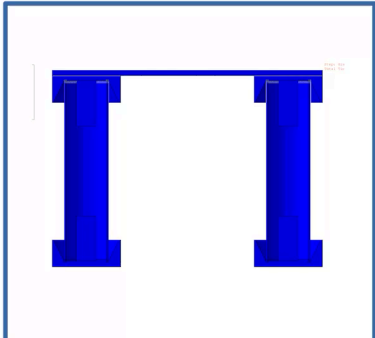
Isometric View



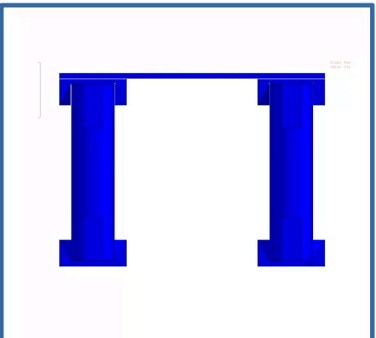
Isometric View



XY-Plane (Top) View



YZ-Plane View



XZ-Plane View

For details, see the related poster

---

Next: Poster Session & Reception  
University Club, California Memorial Stadium