



RC-FIAP An open platform for high-resolution structural design and inelastic modeling for regional seismic risk assessment

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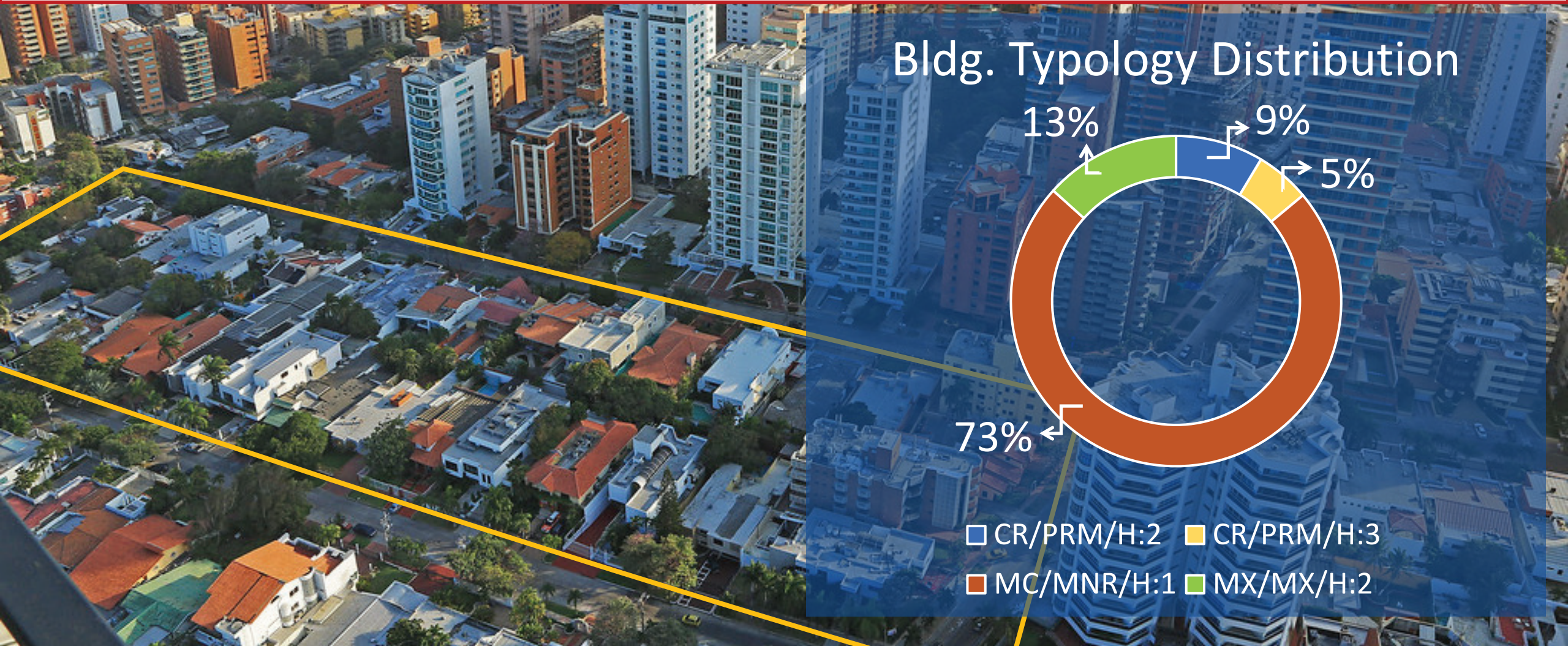
MOTIVATION I: COLOMBIAN NATIONAL RISK MODEL

Task 1: Residential building inventory covering 60% of the population.

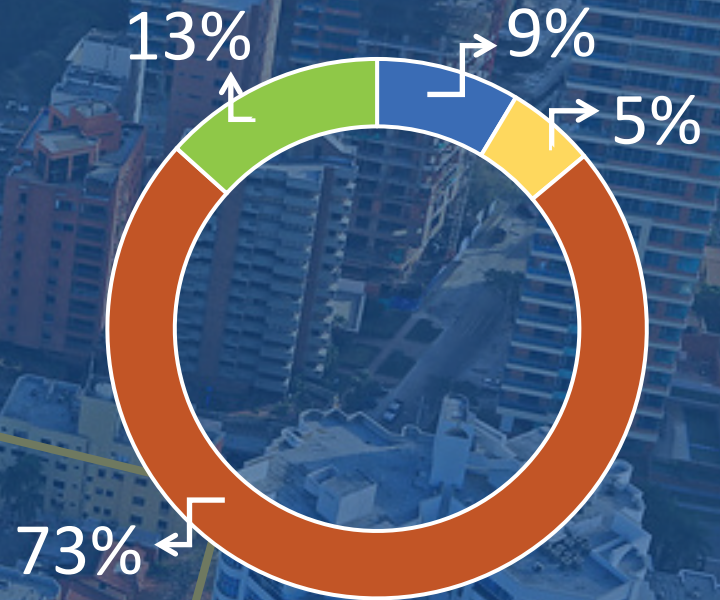


MOTIVATION I: COLOMBIAN NATIONAL RISK MODEL

Blockwide resolution



Bldg. Typology Distribution

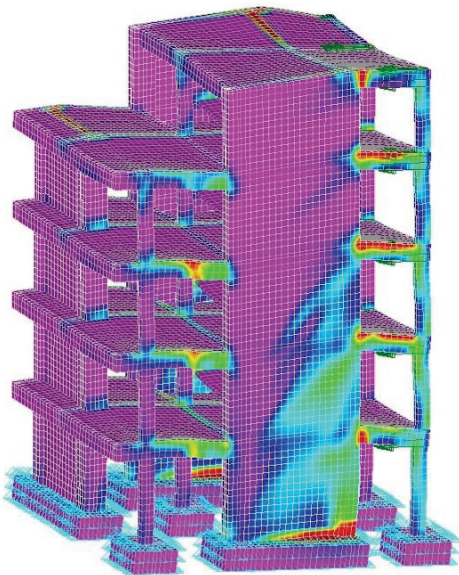


- CR/PRM/H:2
- CR/PRM/H:3
- MC/MNR/H:1
- MX/MX/H:2

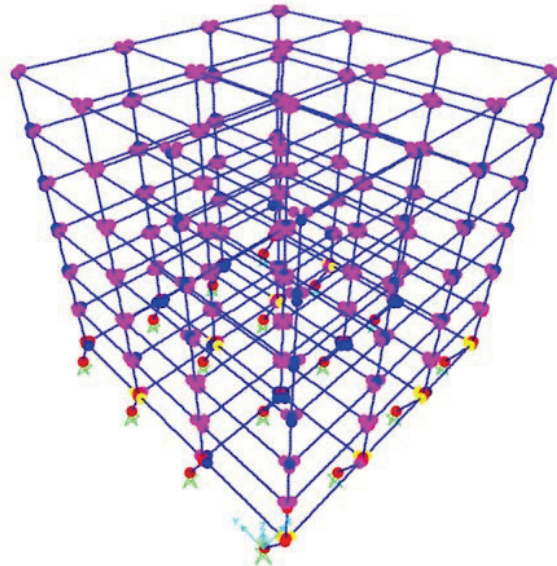
MOTIVATION I: COLOMBIAN NATIONAL RISK MODEL

Task 2: What is **the seismic fragility and vulnerability** of the Colombian RC frame and frame-wall system?

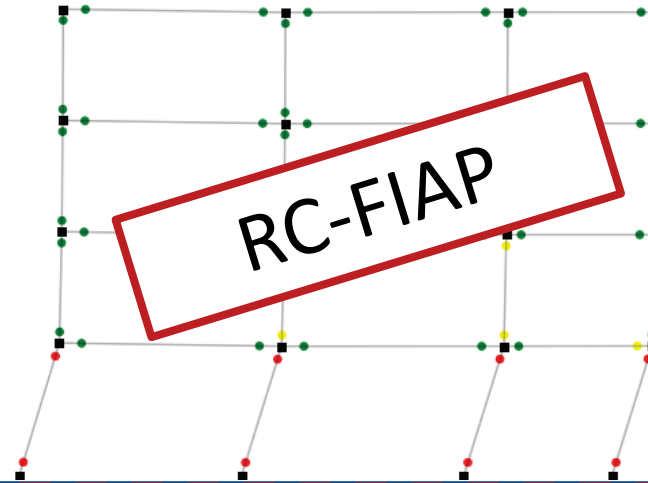
**3D NL FEM
MICROMODELS**



**3D NL FEM
MACROMODELS**



2D NL MACROMODELS



**NL
MDOF**



**NL
SDOF**



MOTIVATION II: FACILITATE INTEGRATION OF THE PEER EQ.

1 PEER PBEE Equation $\Rightarrow \lambda(dv) = \iiint G_{DV}(dv|dm) |dG_{DM}(dm|edp)| |dG_{EDP}(edp|im)| d\lambda(im)$

2 Fragility Formulation

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} P(DS > ds|IM) = \int P(DS > ds|EDP)f(EDP|IM) \quad \leftarrow \text{Continuous Formulation} \\ P(DS > ds|im_i) = \sum_{j=1}^m [P(DS > ds|edp_j) * p(edp_j|im_i)] \quad \leftarrow \text{Discrete Formulation} \end{array} \right.$$

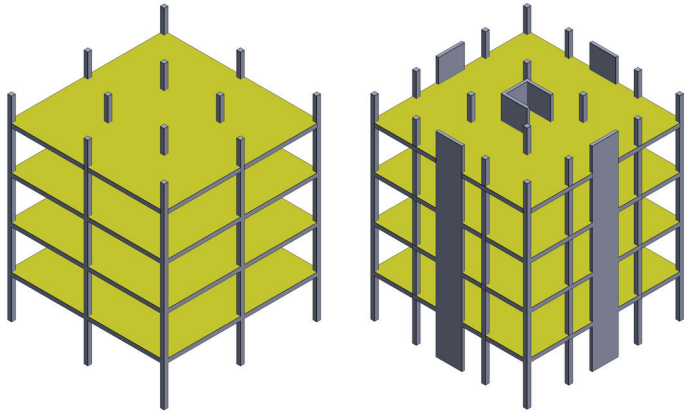
3 Loss Estimation by Story

$$E[L_T|IM] = E[L_T|NC, ND, IM] * P(ND) * P(NC|IM) + E[L_T|NC, D, IM] * P(D) * P(NC|IM) + E[L_T|C] * P(C|IM)$$

Expected losses due to:
 Non-collapse and Non-demolition
 Non-collapse and Demolition
 Collapse

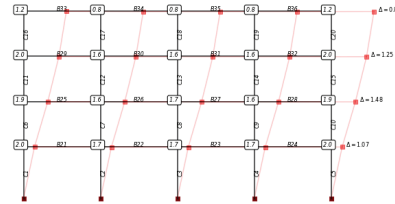
HOW TO DEVELOP A REGIONAL SEISMIC RISK ASSESSMENT?

Systems of interest:

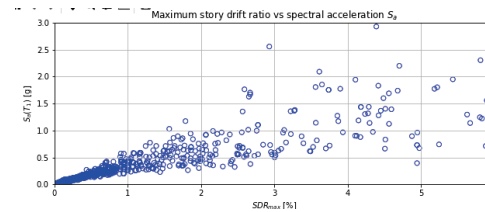
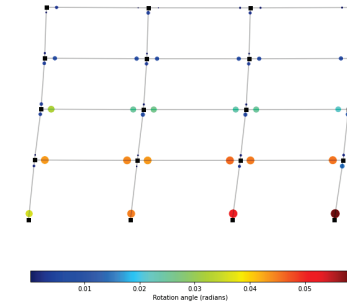


RC Frames

Frame-wall system



Automate the design
of detailed models



Hazard-consistent NLRHA

RC-FIAP

JUST WITH A
CLICK



Fragility of a Building



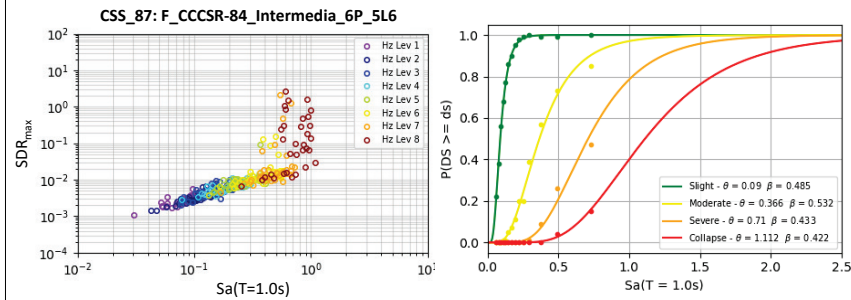
Fragility of a Taxonomy



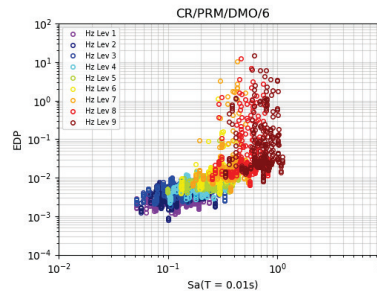
Losses

Story
level

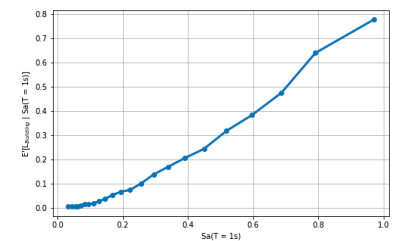
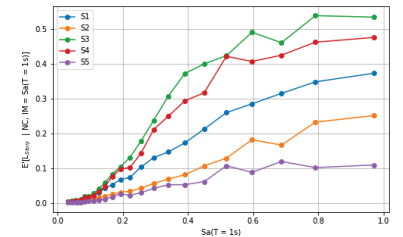
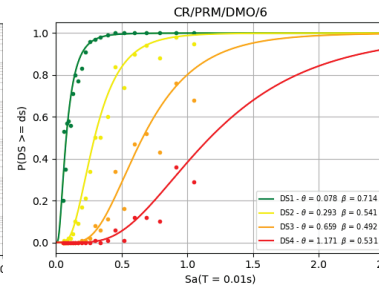
Building
level



V-FAST



Taxonomy: Group of buildings with the same characteristics



[Frame Data](#) |
 [Design Results](#) |
 [Nonlinear Parameters](#) |
 [Nonlinear Analysis](#) |
 [Pushover Results](#) |
 [IDA Results](#) |
 [CSS Results](#) |
 [CSS Graphs](#)

Columns sections

Exterior	Interior
Width (m) = <input type="text" value="0.4"/>	Width (m) = <input type="text" value="0.4"/>
Depth (m) = <input type="text" value="0.45"/>	Depth (m) = <input type="text" value="0.45"/>

Beams sections

Width (m) =
 Depth (m) =

Seismic load code and performance factors

ASCE 7-16
 R = Cd = Ω = Importance factor =

ASCE 7-16 Seismic load parameters

$S_{DS}(g)$ = $S_{D1}(g)$ =
 T_L (sec) =

NSR-10 Seismic load parameters

A_a = A_v =
 F_a = F_v =

Frame geometry

Frame type

Spatial Perimetral

Vector of story heights (m) = h1,h2,h3,...

Vector of spans (m) = s1,s2,s3,...

NSR-98 Seismic load parameters

A_a = S =

CCCSR-84 Seismic load parameters

A_a = A_v =
 S =

Frame tributary gravity loading

Dead load (kN/m²) =
 Live load (kN/m²) =
 Tributary length for gravity (m) =
 Tributary length for seismic (m) =
 PDelta leaning column : Yes No
 Inertia ratio I_{c0}/I_{c1} =

Member Moment of inertia for elastic analysis

Columns	<input type="text" value="0.70"/> I_g
Beams	<input type="text" value="0.35"/> I_g
Walls	<input type="text" value="0.50"/> I_g

Seismic load coefficient, CS= Vb/W

% =

Spectra txt file

Frame-wall system input data

Numbers of frames =

Wall 1 Wall 2

tw (m) =

lw (m) =

Af (m²) =

Design code

Frame seismic detailing

Wall seismic detailing

Materials

f_y long. (MPa) =
 f_y transv. (MPa) =
 f'_c beams (MPa) =
 f'_c columns (MPa) =

Minimum column-to-beam moment strength ratio =

Design

Creates a linear model in OpenSees and designs it with 1 click!

INPUT PARAMETERS FOR ELASTIC DESIGN

Nonlinear Analysis Pushover Results IDA Results CSS Results CSS Graphs

ID	b [cm]	h [cm]	L-end p_top	L-end p_bot	L-end Leg #	L-end Sstirrup [cm]	R-end p_top	R-end p_bot	R-end Leg #	R-end Sstirrup [cm]	
1	B31	40	40	1.254	0.368	2	8	1.254	0.368	2	8
2	B32	40	40	1.254	0.368	2	8	1.254	0.368	2	8
3	B33	40	40	1.254	0.368	2	8	1.254	0.368	2	8
4	B34	40	40	1.254	0.368	2	8	1.254	0.368	2	8
5	B35	40	40	1.254	0.460	2	8	1.463	0.460	2	8

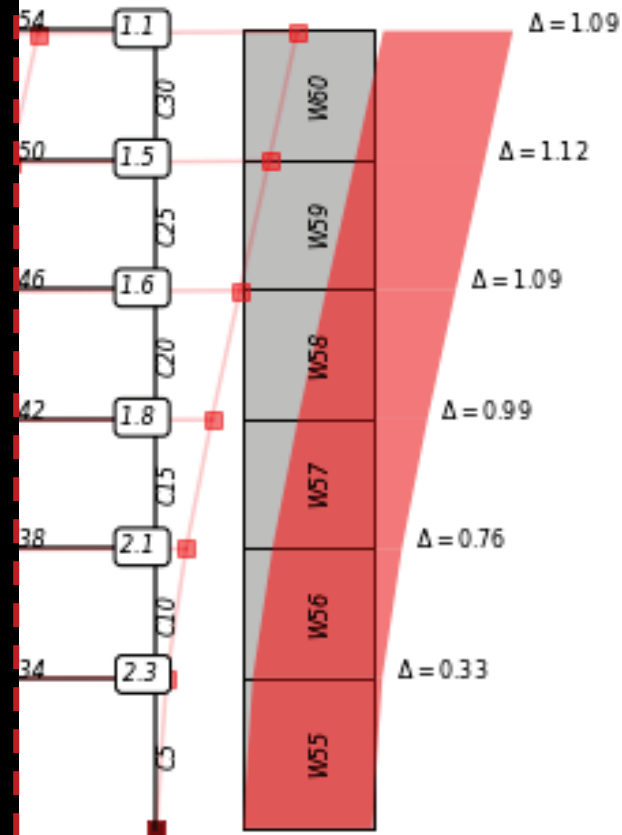
Beams detailing

ID	b [cm]	h [cm]	ρ	db [mm]	dst [mm]	nbH	nbB	Leg # H	Leg # B	Sstirrup [cm]	Vu/Vn	
1	C1	40	45	1.13	12.70	9.53	5	5	3	3	10	0.26
2	C2	40	45	1.13	12.70	9.53	5	5	3	3	10	0.33
3	C3	40	45	1.13	12.70	9.53	5	5	3	3	10	0.34
4	C4	40	45	1.13	12.70	9.53	5	5	3	3	10	0.32
5	C5	40	45	1.13	12.70	9.53	5	5	3	3	10	0.24

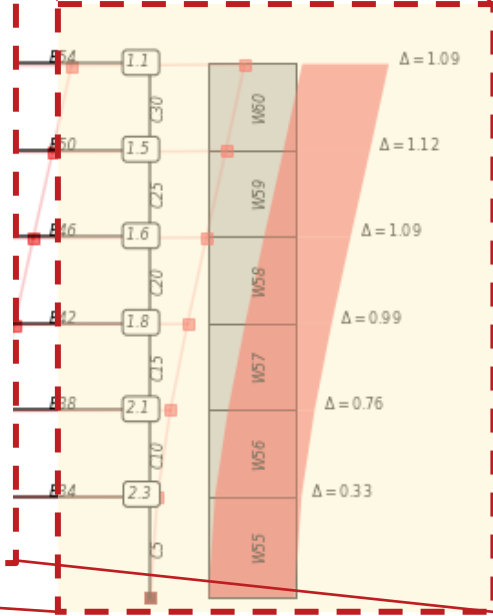
Columns detailing

ID	tw [cm]	lw [cm]	ρ_l	ρ_t	db [mm]	dst [mm]	c/lw	σ_c/f_c	Boundary Elements	
1	W55	30	300	0.25	0.25	9.53	9.53	0.212	0.432	Yes
2	W56	30	300	0.25	0.25	6.35	9.53	0.181	0.297	Yes
3	W57	30	300	0.25	0.25	6.35	9.53	0.124	0.119	NO
4	W58	30	300	0.25	0.25	6.35	9.53	0.096	0.055	NO
5	W59	30	300	0.25	0.25	6.35	9.53	0.096	0.055	NO

Walls detailing



C2B Strength Ratios & Design Drifts



Accept desing parameters

Accept Design

Plastic hinge models

Frame Data | Design Results | Nonlinear Parameters | Nonlinear Analysis | **Pushover Results** | CSS Graphs

Columns and beams plastic hinge length l_p

- $l_p = 0.5H$
- $l_p = 0.08l + 0.022d_b f_y$ (Priestley and Park)
- $l_p = 0.05l + 0.1d_b f_y / \sqrt{f_c}$ (Berry)

Walls plastic hinge length l_p

- $l_p = 0.2l_w + 0.044(M/V)$ (Priestley)
- $l_p = 0.2l_w + 0.05(M/V)(1 - 1.5P/(f_c A_g)) \leq 0.8l_w$ (Bohl)
- $l_p = 0.27l_w(1 - P/(f_c A_g))(1 - f_y \rho_{sr}/f_c)(M/Vl_w)^{0.45}$ (Kazaz)
- $l_p = \text{average of the above}$

Rayleigh damping model

- Based on T1 and T3
- ASCE 41-17 (7.4.4.4)

Target damping ratio (%) =

Stiffness matrix

- Current
- Initial
- Committed

Damping model for NL RHA

Material regularization

- Concrete
- Steel

Shear model wall

- Linear
- Nonlinear

Steel model

- Hysteretic
- SteelMPF

Element model wall

- ForceBeamColumn
- MVLEM

Joint model

- Linear
- Nonlinear

Shear model frame

- None
- Linear
- Nonlinear

Number of fibers FBC

Beams:
Columns:
Walls:

Number of elements macro-fibers MVLEM =

NL Shear model for walls and columns

Infill model wall

t_w (mm) =

Central strut area (%) =

Numbers of bare frame =

- Nonlinear ASCE 41-17
- f'_m (MPa)
- E_m (MPa)
- C (MPa)
- Nonlinear manual
- f'_{ms} (MPa)

Infills strength model

Joint flexibility model

Creates a nonlinear model in OpenSees with 1 click!

Create Nonlinear Model

NL PARAMETERS GUI

Frame Data | Design Results | Nonlinear Parameters | Nonlinear Analysis | Pushover Results | IDA Results | CSS Results | CSS Graphs

Load pattern
 Triangular Uniform

Type of analysis
 Fast Forced

Drift to plot
 SDR RDR

Alpha curves =

Target story drift ratio =
Number of steps =
Output Pushover file =

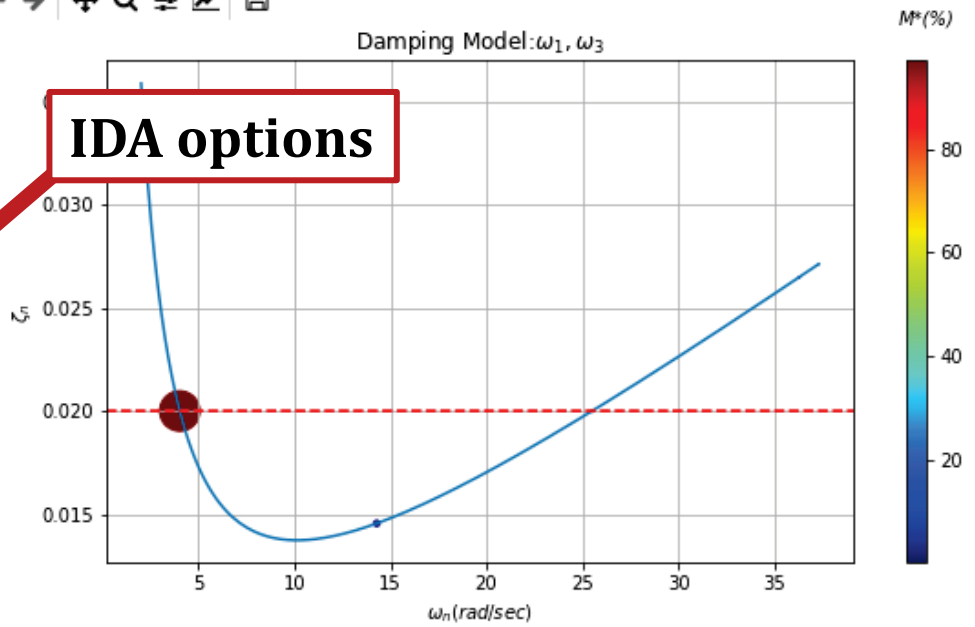
Type of chart
 PHP plastic rotation
 Acceptance Criteria ASCE-17-41

Ground motions directory
Output CSS file
Intensity measure (IM)
Save history results

Risk-based analysis options

First intensity (g)
Hunting increment step (g)
Drift capacity (%)
Maximum number of runs
Seismic records list file
Output IDA file
Intensity measure (IM)

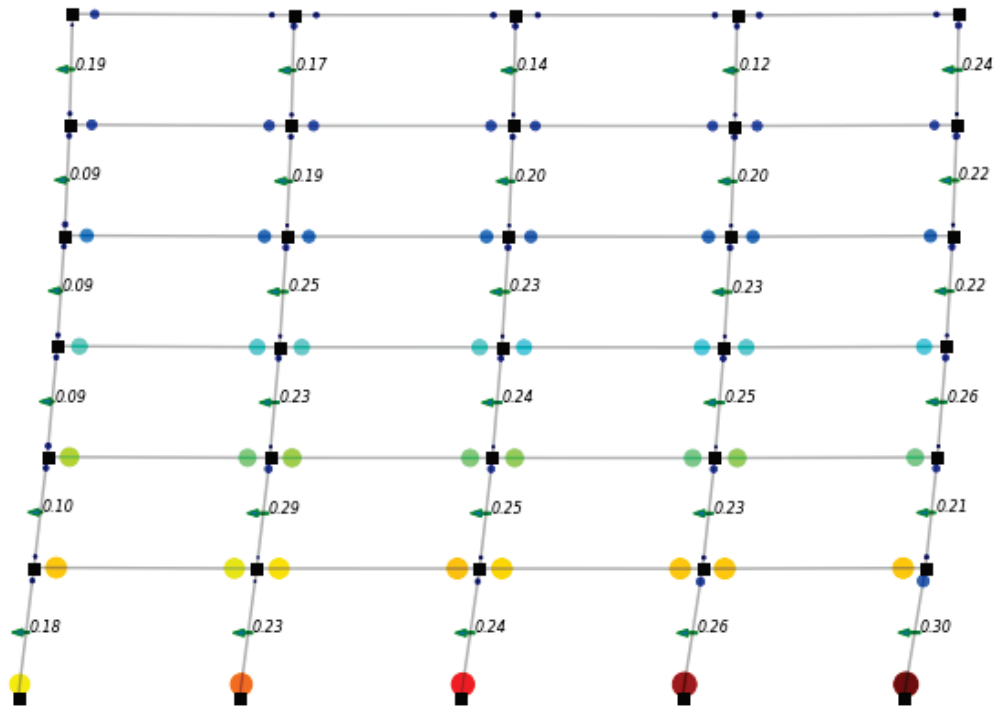
IDA options



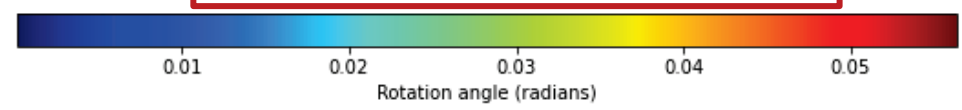
NL ANALYSIS GUI

Periods after gravity loads
 $T_1 = 1.56 \text{ sec}$ $T_2 = 0.44 \text{ sec}$ $T_3 = 0.25 \text{ sec}$

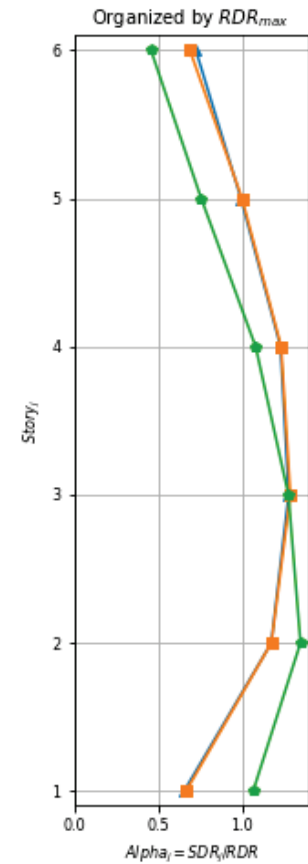
Plastic hinge projector



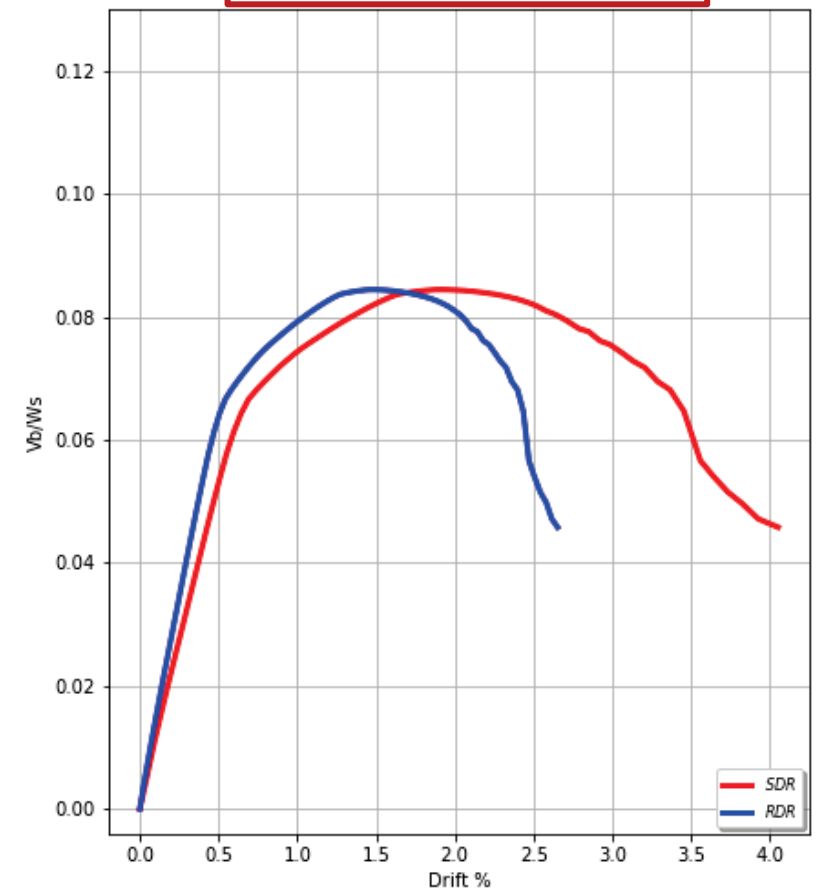
End rotations heatmap



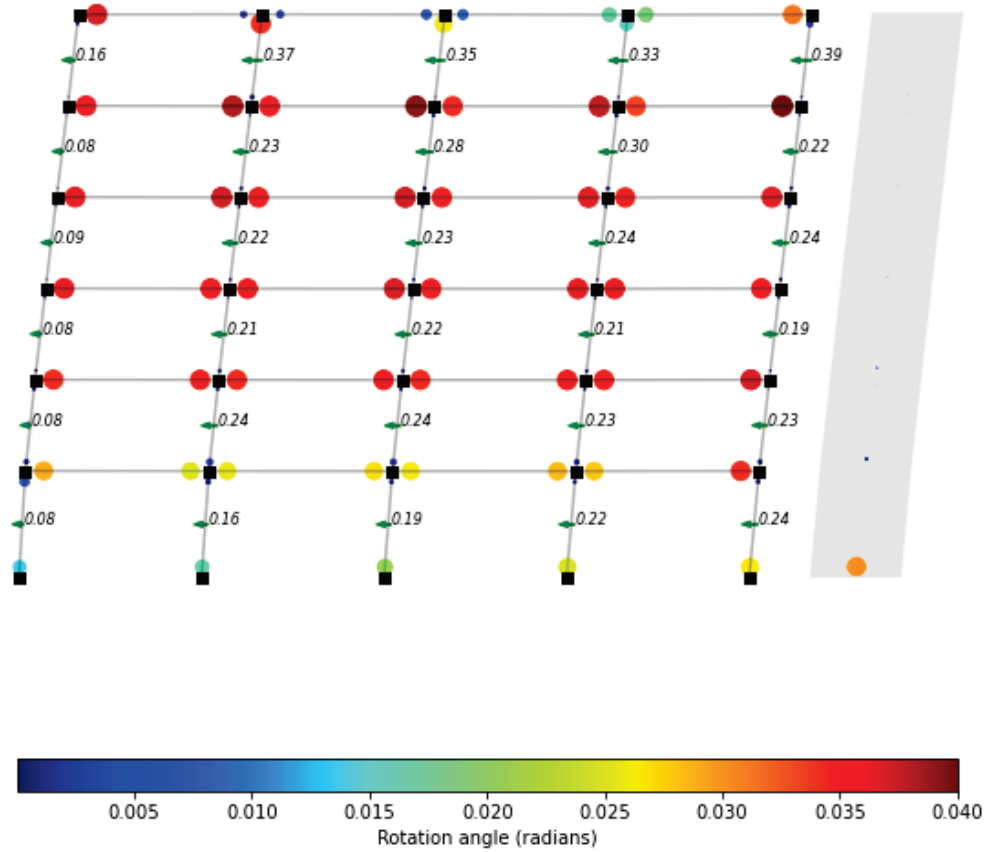
$$\alpha = SDR_j / RDR$$



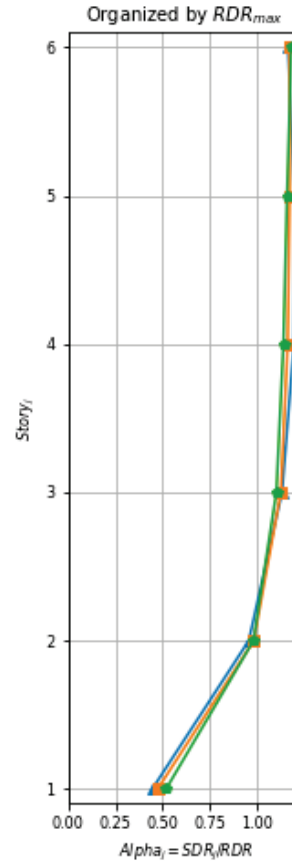
Pushover curve



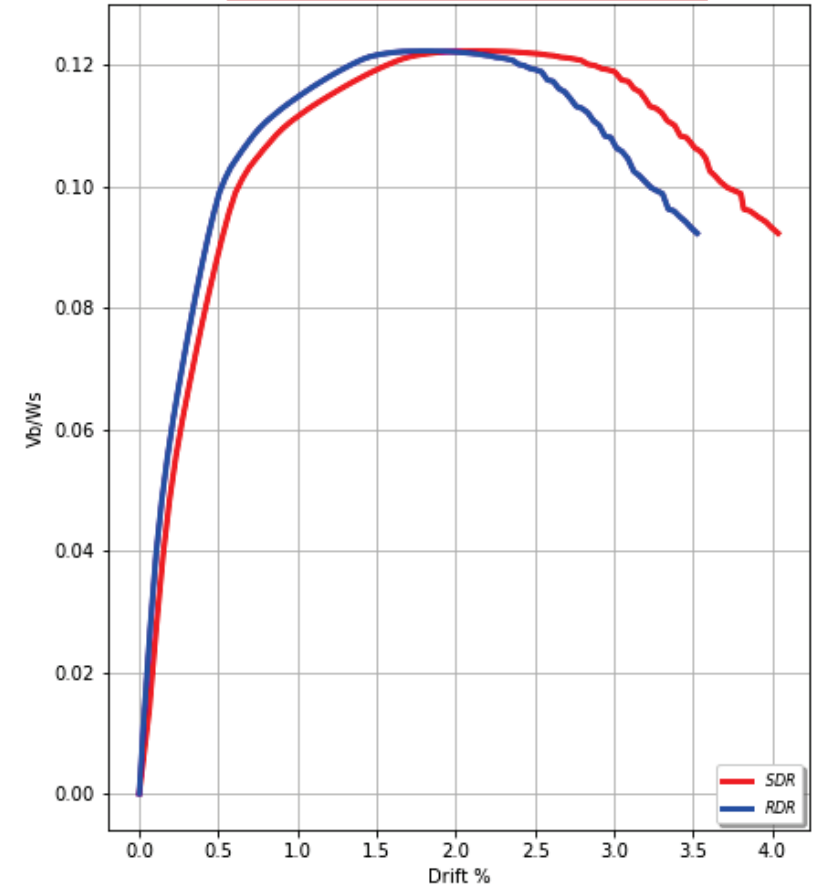
Plastic hinge projector



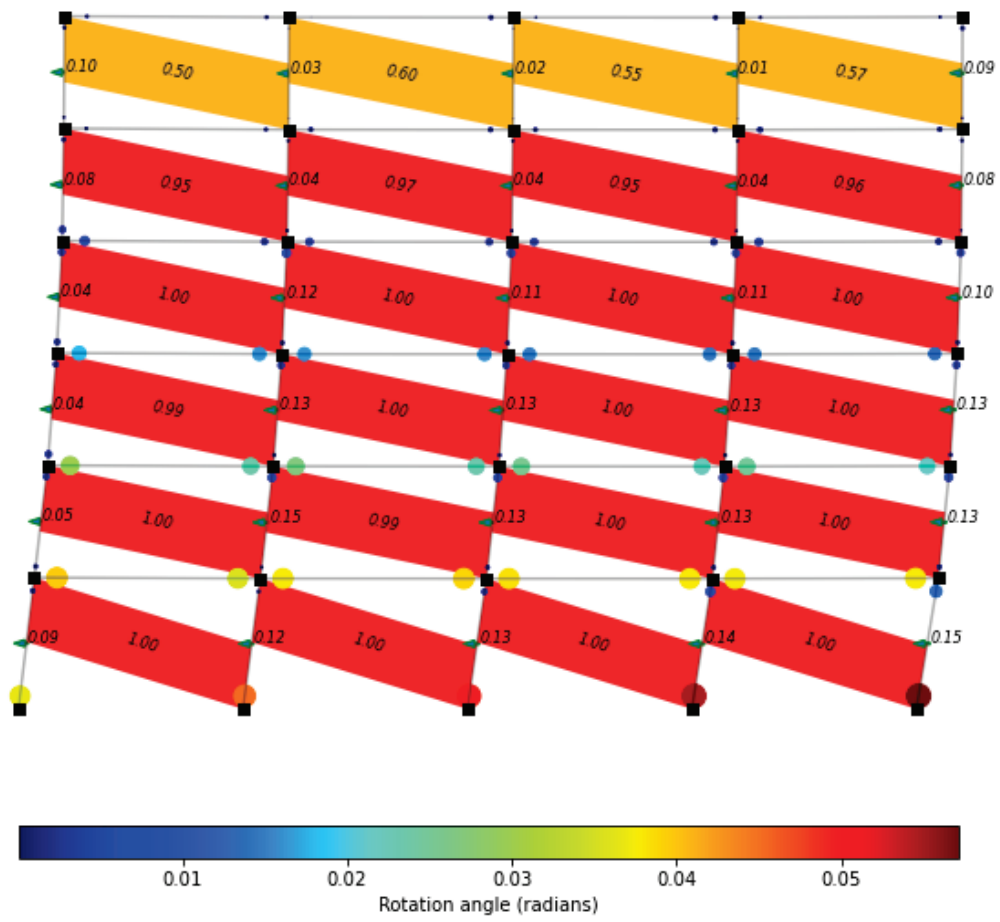
$$\alpha = SDR_j / RDR$$



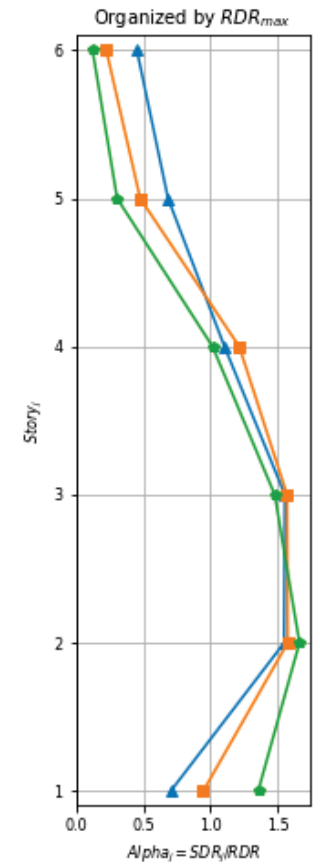
Pushover curve



Plastic hinge projector

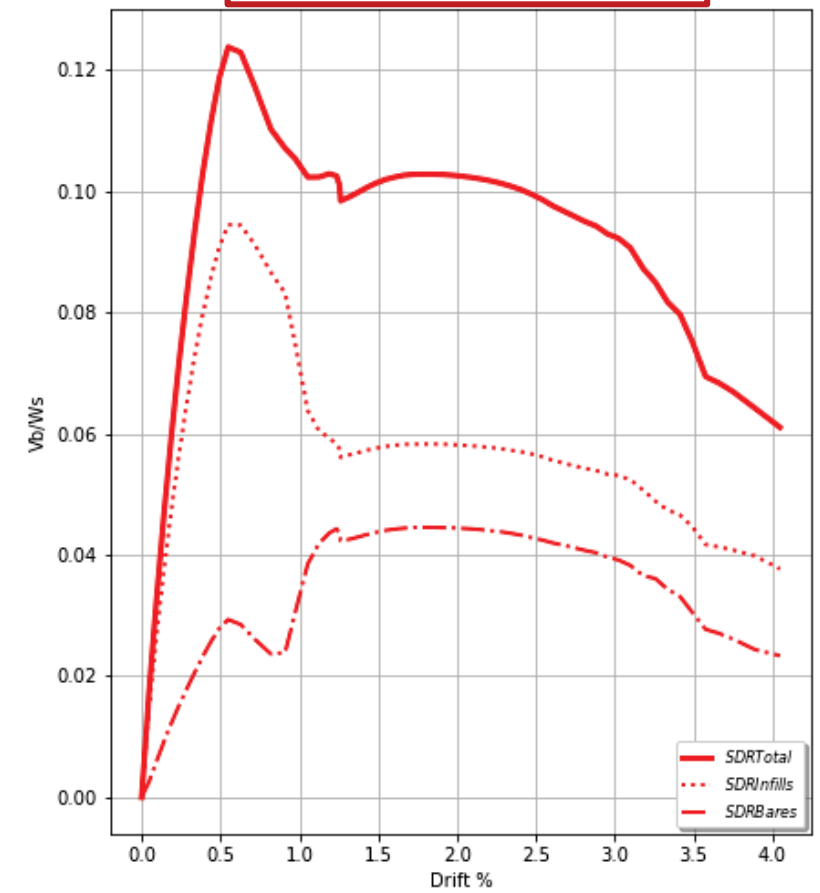


$$\alpha = SDR_j / RDR$$

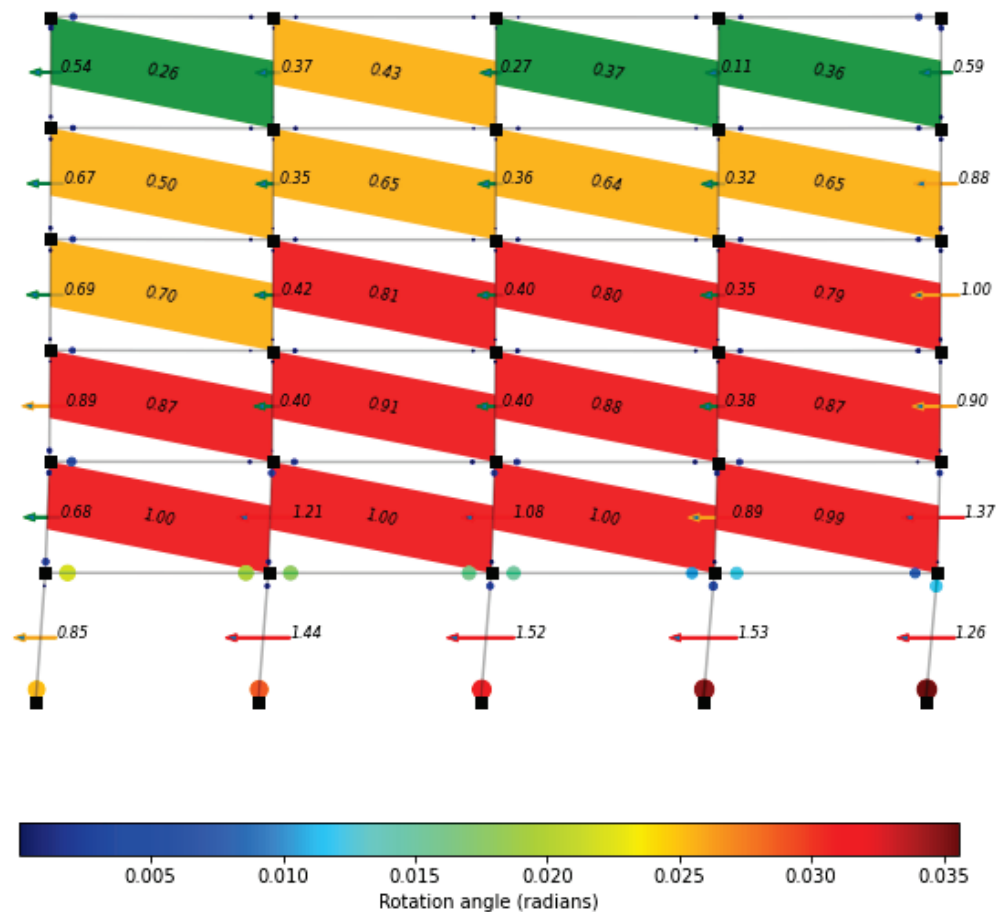


- $SDR_{max} = 0.8$
- $SDR_{max} = 1.5$
- $SDR_{max} = 3.0$

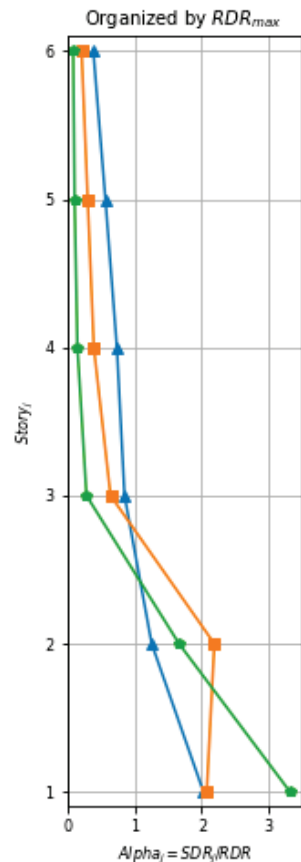
Pushover curve



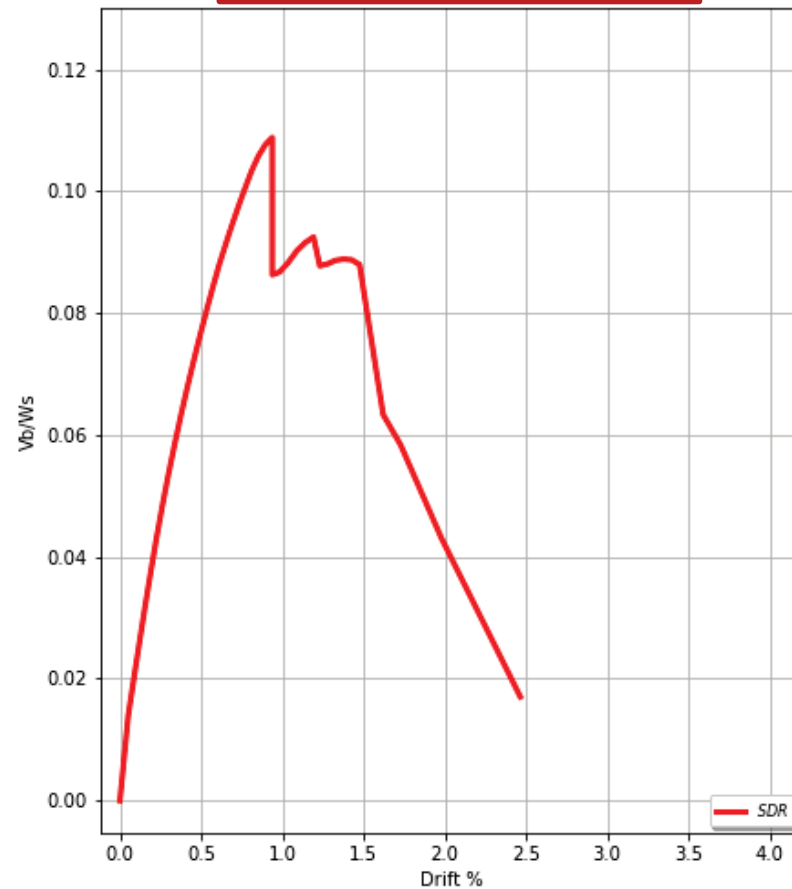
Plastic hinge projector

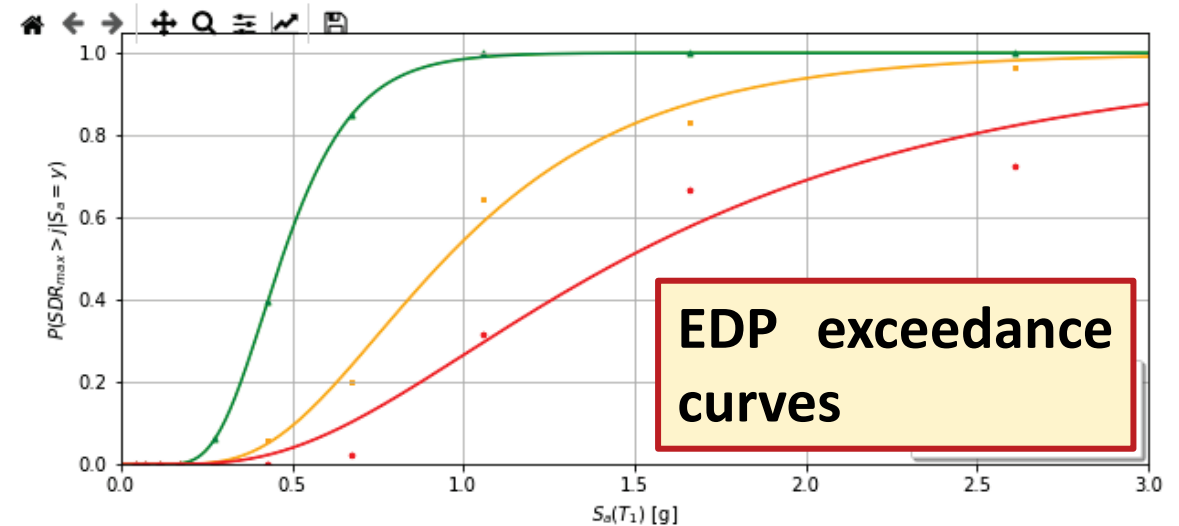
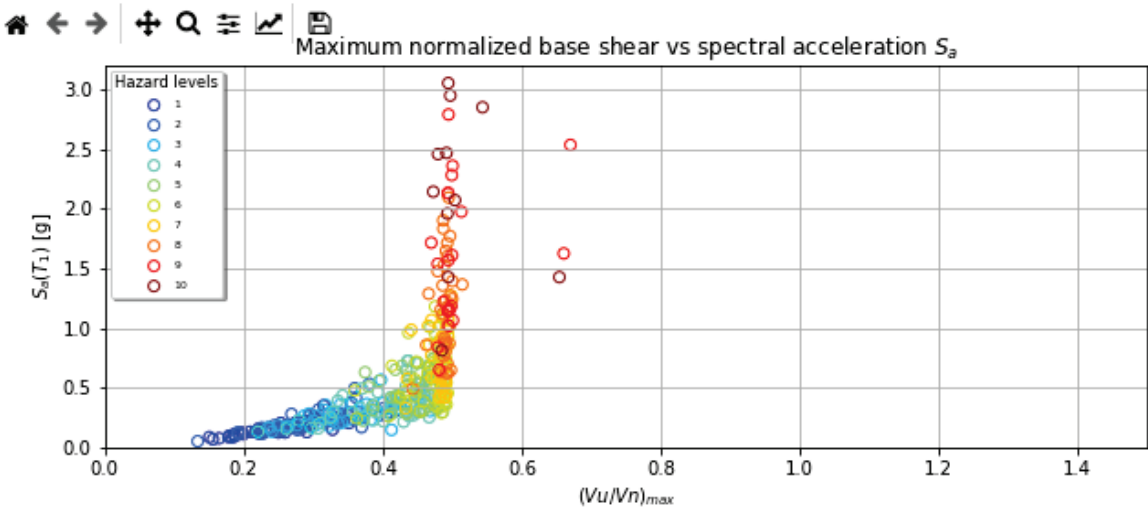
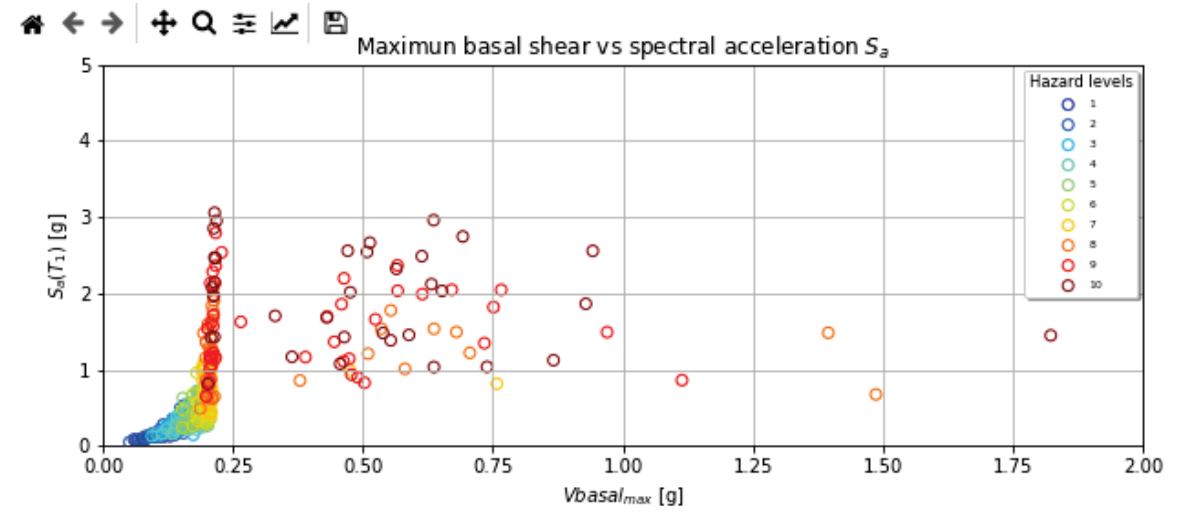
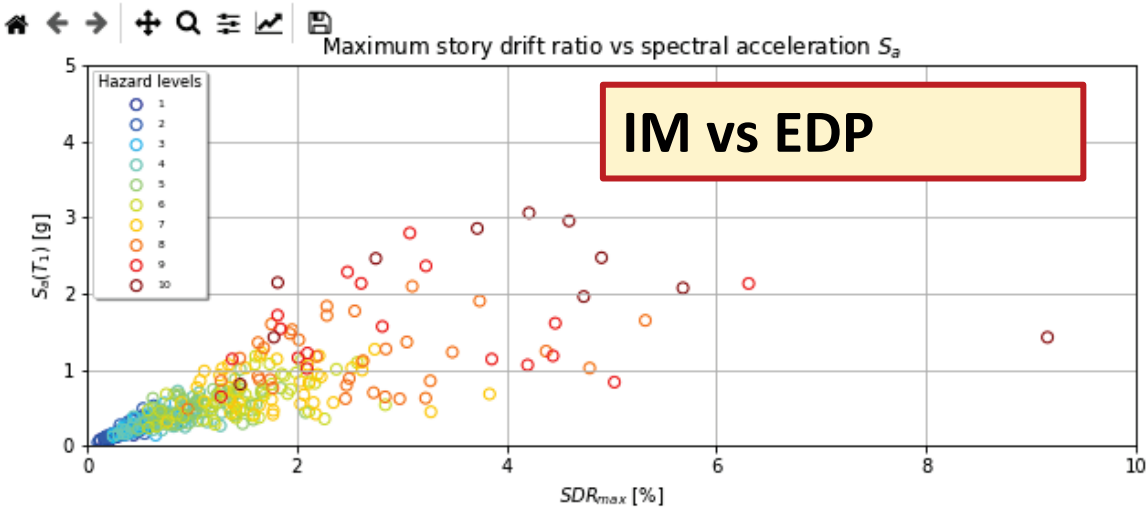


$$\alpha = SDR_j / RDR$$



Pushover curve

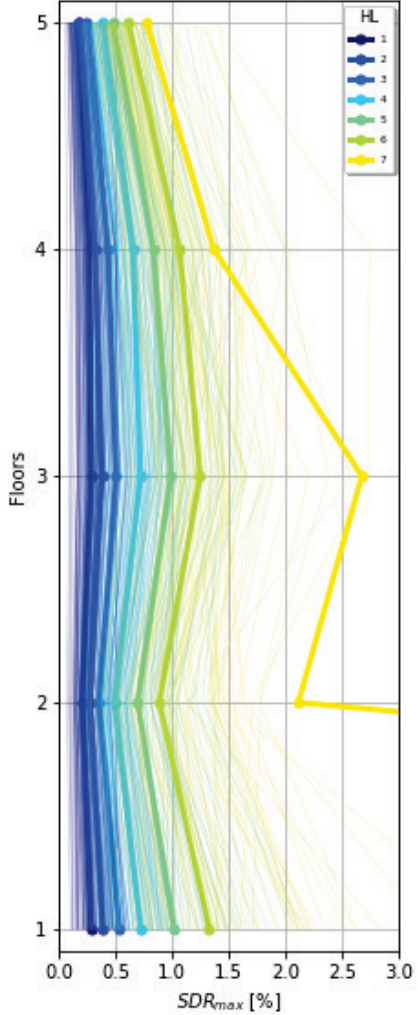




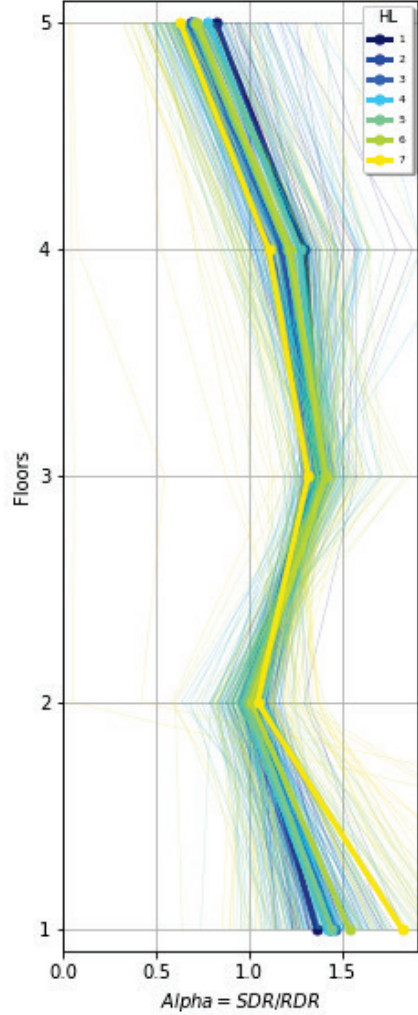
Input CSS file =
 Choose Fragility Curve:
 Limit stage % =

 Hazard Level to plot =
 t_{mn} (%) =
 SDR % =

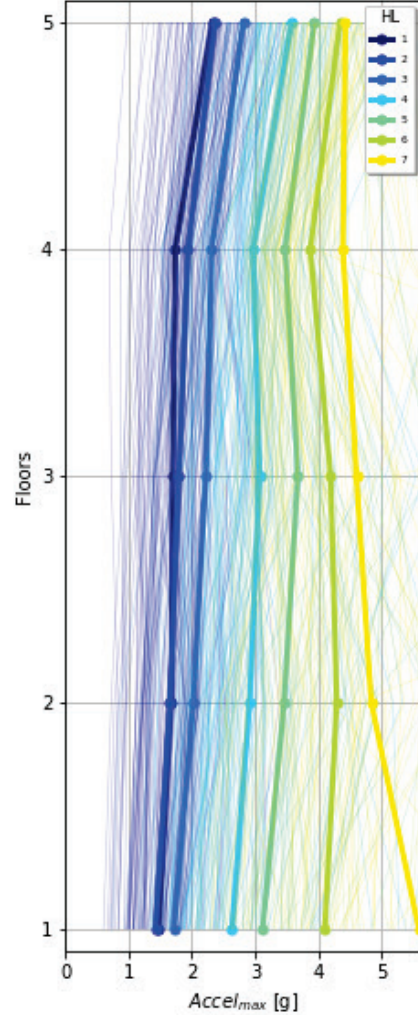
Maximum story drift



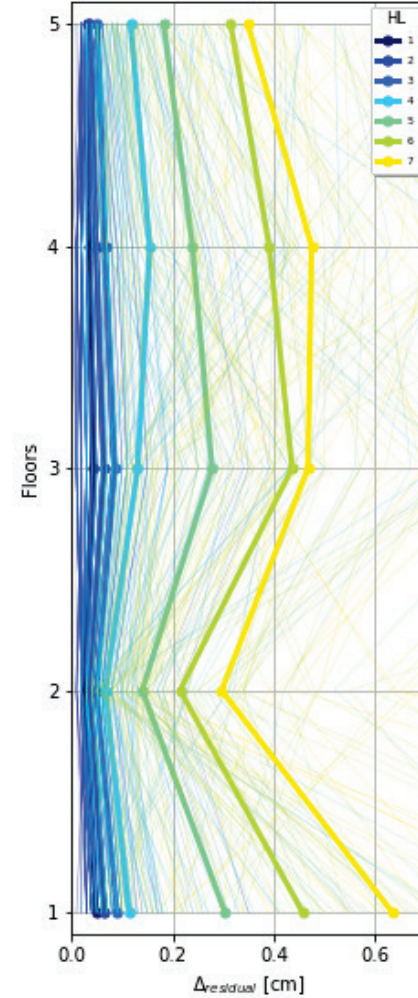
Maximum alpha ratio



Maximum story acceleration



Residual displacement



Input CSS file =

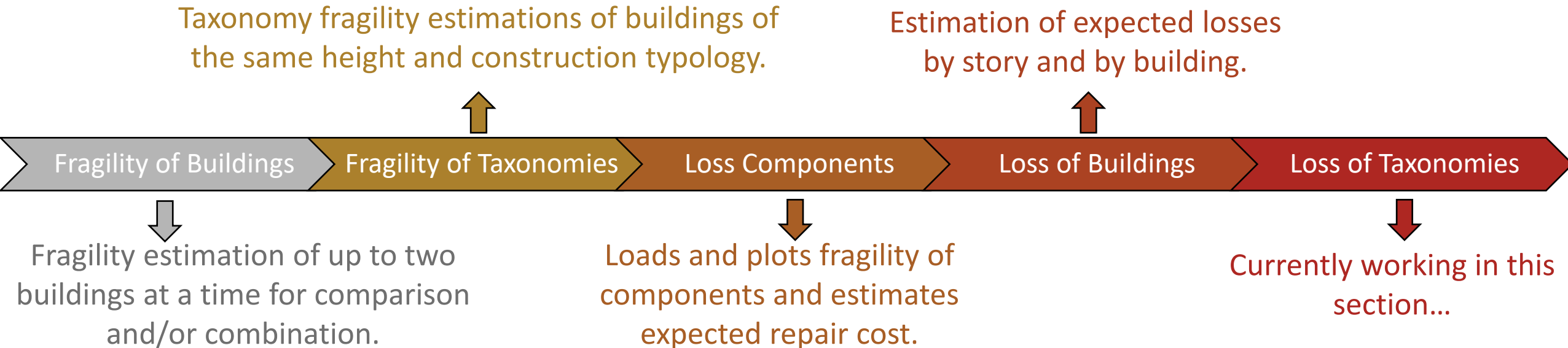
Hazard Level to plot =

t_{min} (%) =

SDR % =

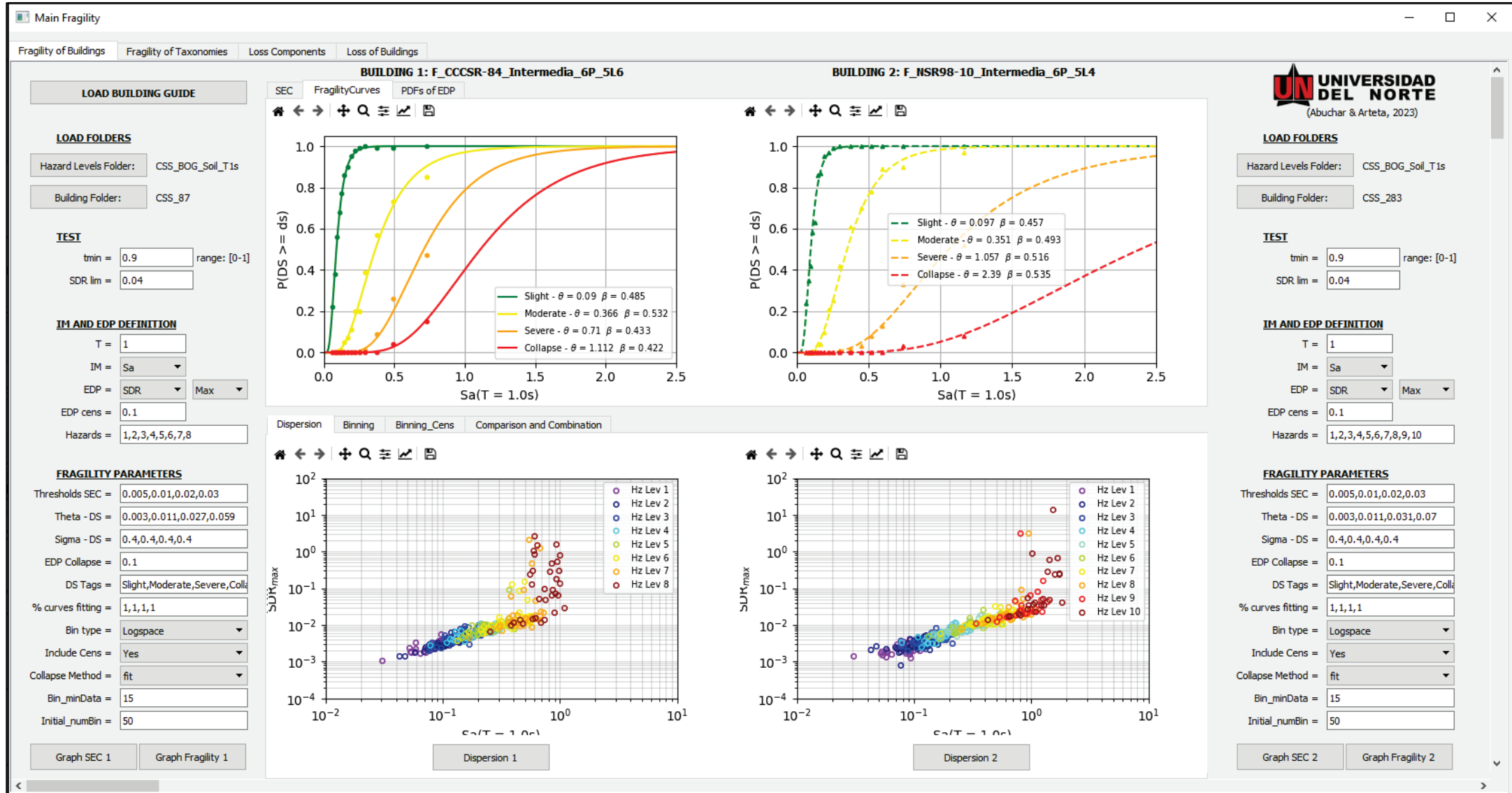
FUNDAMENTALS: FRAGILITY AND VULNERABILITY

V-FAST includes:



V-FAST

V-FAST: FRAGILITY OF BUILDINGS



DAMAGE STATE DEFINITION PER BUILDING HEIGHT



Yielding

$$\theta_y = \phi_y \frac{L_s}{3} + 0.0025 + a_{sl} \frac{0.25 \epsilon_y d_b f_y}{(d - d') \sqrt{f'_c}}$$

Experimental Studies
First-principles

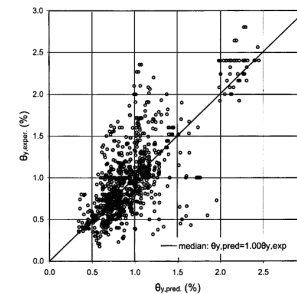


Fig. 2—Comparison of experimental and predicted values of chord rotation (or drift) at yield (963 tests).

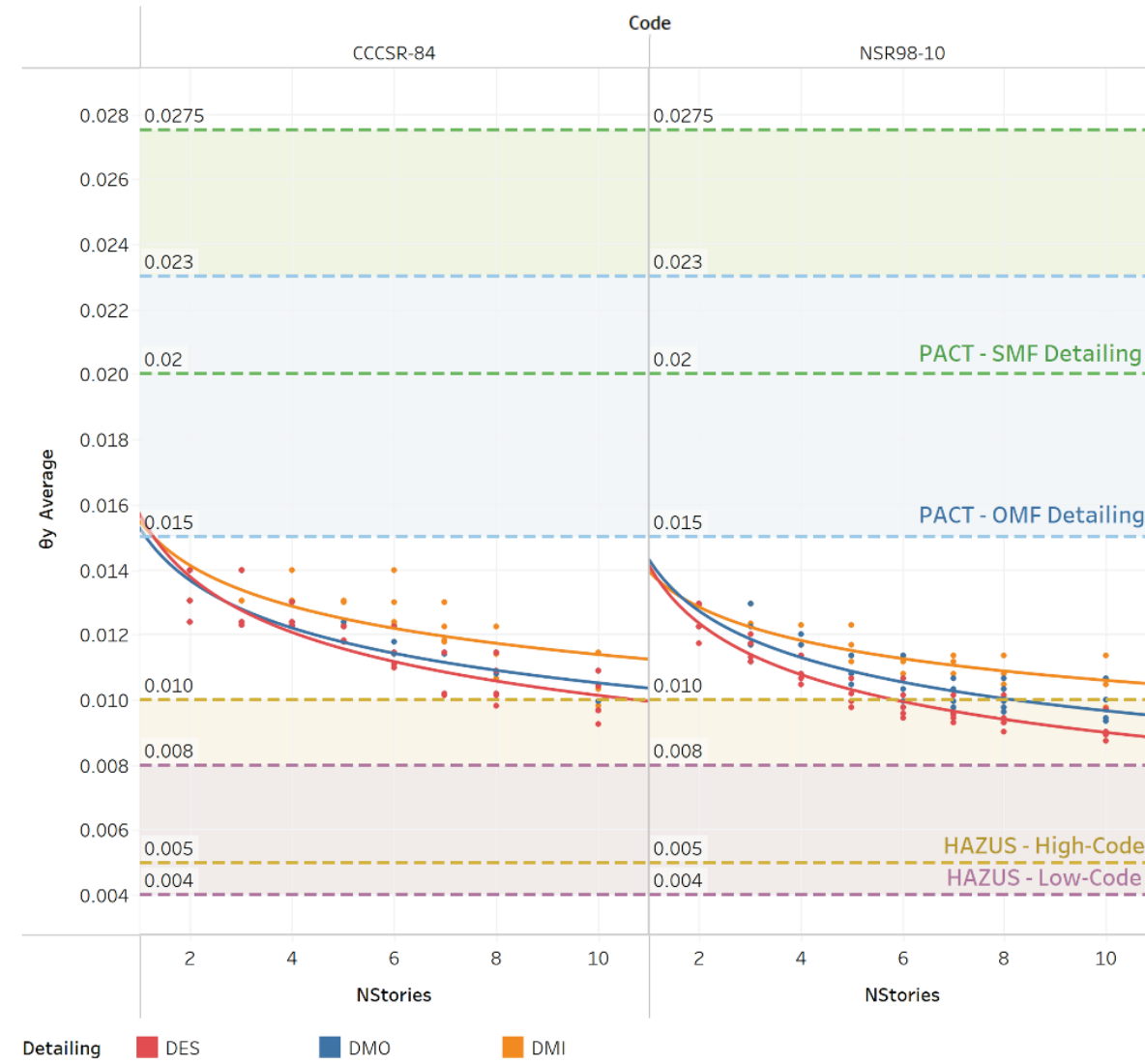
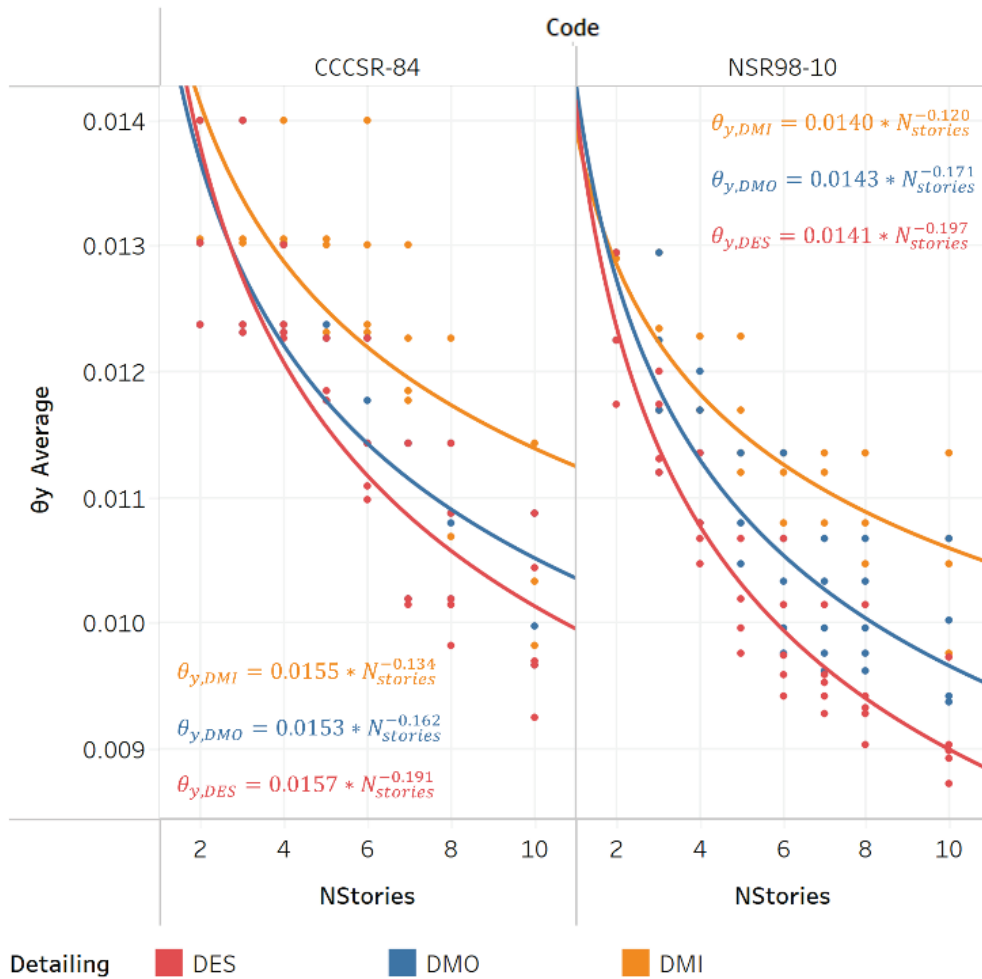
Ultimate Capacity

$$\theta_u(\%) = \alpha_{st} \alpha_{cyc} \left(1 + \frac{a_{sl}}{2.3}\right) \left(1 - \frac{a_{wall}}{3}\right) (0.2^v) \left[\frac{\max\left(0.01, \frac{\rho' f'_y}{f'_c}\right)}{\max\left(0.01, \frac{\rho f_y}{f'_c}\right)} f'_c \right]^{0.275} \left(\frac{L_s}{h}\right)^{0.45} 1.1 \left(100 \alpha_{sx} \frac{f_y h}{f'_c}\right) (1.3^{100 \rho d}) \longrightarrow \text{Experimental Studies}$$

Panagiotakos and Fardis (2001)

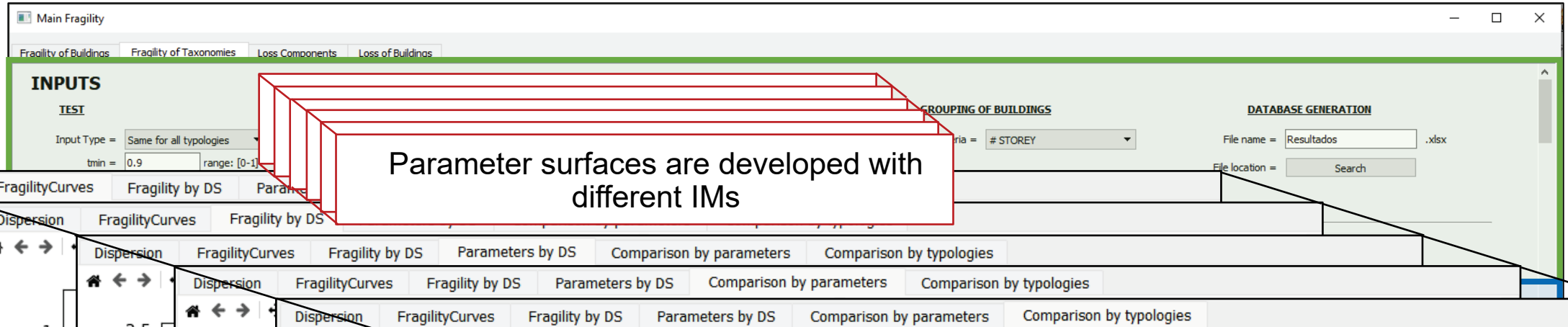
Damage states definition for each building height, detailing and code era

Comparison with PACT and HAZUS

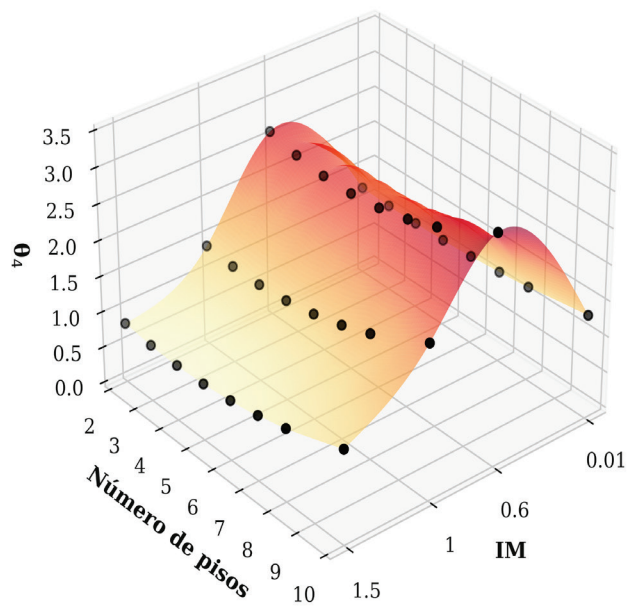
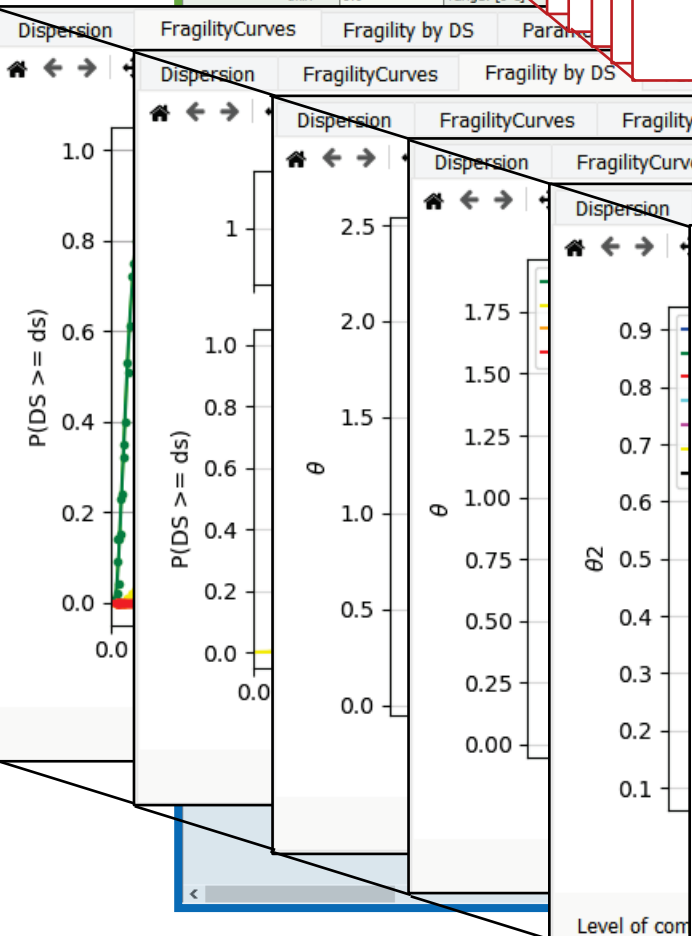


V-FAST: FRAGILITY OF TAXONOMIES

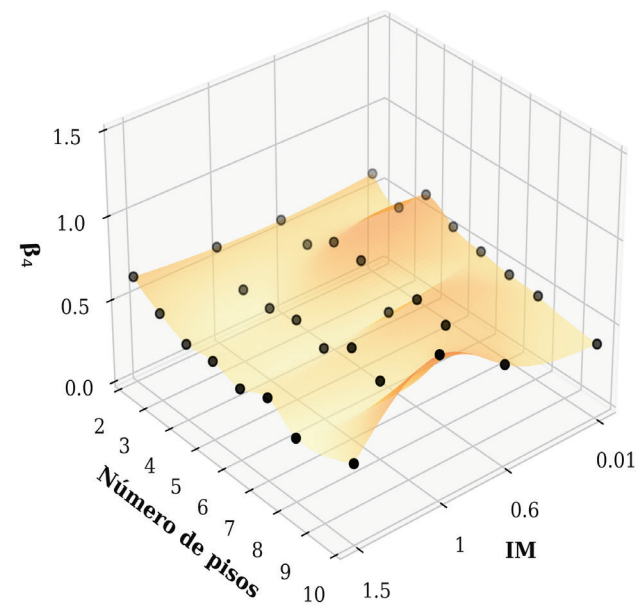
File generation with taxonomy parameters (e.g., CR/PRM/DMO/3)



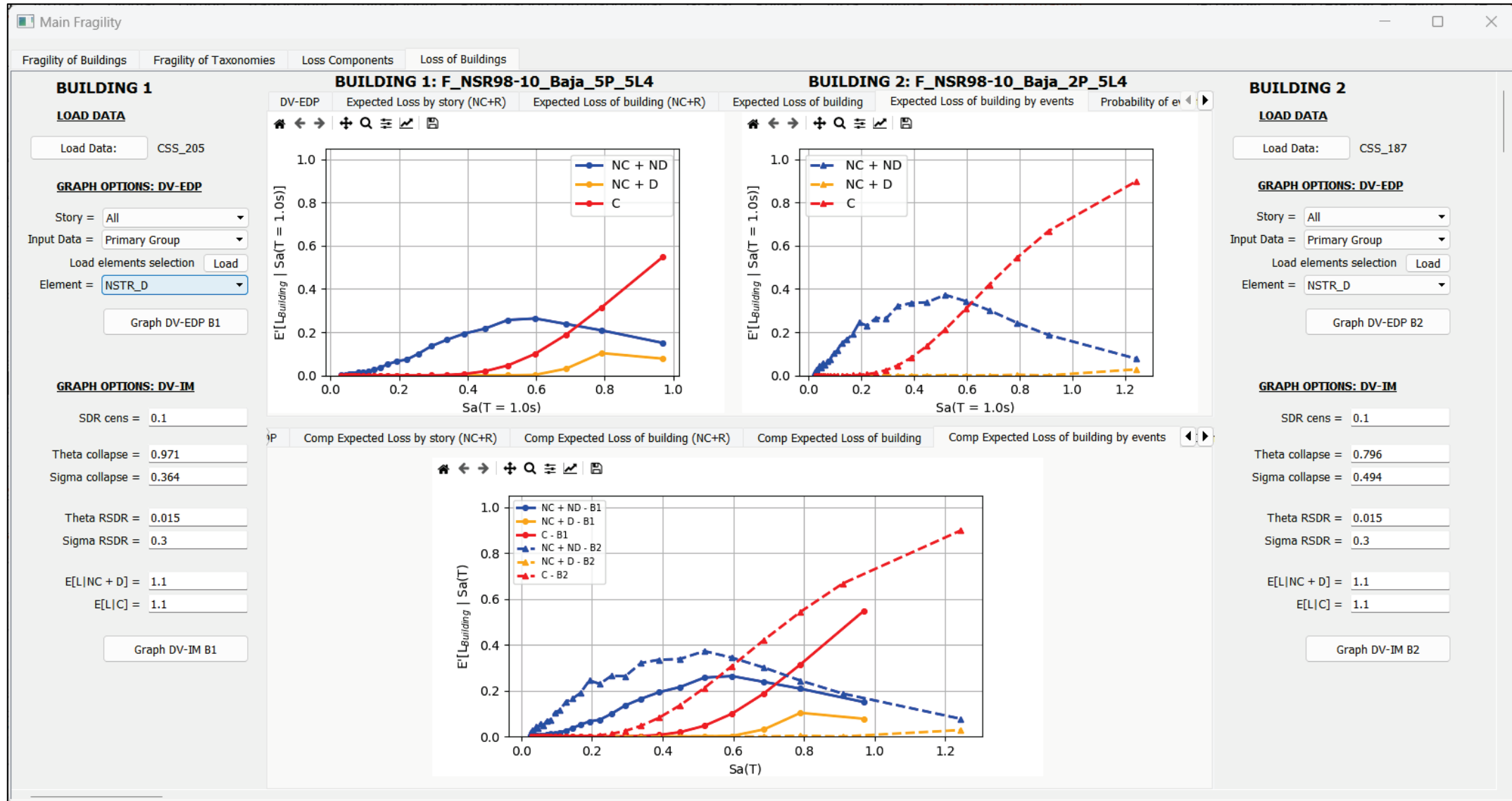
Parameter surfaces are developed with different IMs



CR/PRM/DMO - θ_4



CR/PRM/DMO - β_4



- RC-FIAP and V-FAST are open tools for the practice, research and academia.
- Enables high-resolution modeling of a large number of structural models with ease.
- Enables understanding the consequence of detailing decisions in the seismic risk of RC structural typologies.

Acknowledgements

- SGC - Colombian Geological Survey
- ACOFI - Colombian Association of Engineering Schools



Víctor Ceballos, PhD(s)

bit.ly/RC-FIAP

