

Comparision Elastic Design Method and Plastic Design Method for EBFs

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Abstract:.

Design of EBFs usually starts by selecting the length of links at all levels based on criteria such as architectural constraints. Methods of sizing link, beam segment, diagonal brace, and column using conventional elastic design procedure of EBFs can be summarized: Sizing the links, Design of diagonal brace and beam segment outside the link, Design of columns. During an earthquake, the distribution of internal forces when a structure yields is drastically different from that predicted by elastic analysis. Therefore, considerable attention has been paid to the plastic design methodology because it provides internal force distribution at structural ultimate level corresponding to a selected global yield mechanism as well as realistic representation of inelastic behavior of the structures. Since the principle of EBF design is to confine all the inelastic activities within links only, and the design is directly related to link forces in plastic state, the plastic design is considered as most rational approach for EBFs. In recent years, seismic design has been gradually moving towards performance-based design approach, which is intended to produce structures with predictable and controlled seismic performance. To achieve this goal, knowledge of the ultimate structural behavior, such as nonlinear relations between forces and deformation, yield mechanism of structural system are essential. Therefore, the global yield mechanism needs to be built into the design process. The performance-based design procedure, as briefly described herein, is aimed at achieving predictable and controllable behavior of structures during design level seismic events. The results show that the proposed lateral force distribution is more rational and gives a much better prediction of inelastic seismic demands at global as well as at element levels.

Key words: Elasic design, EBF, Plastic Design, Yield

1. مقدمه

تحقیقات بر روی قابهای با مهاربندی واگرا از اواسط دهه ۷۰ میلادی با انجام آزمایشات شبه استاتیک بر روی یک قاب سه طبقه EBF در مقیاس یک سوم آغاز شد (۱۹۸۲) بر روی میز (سازگار) (۱۹۸۳) بر روی میز (شاز) (۱۹۸۳) بر روی میز (شاز) (۱۹۸۳) بر روی میز (ساز) (۱۹۸۳) بر روی میز (ساز) (سا

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