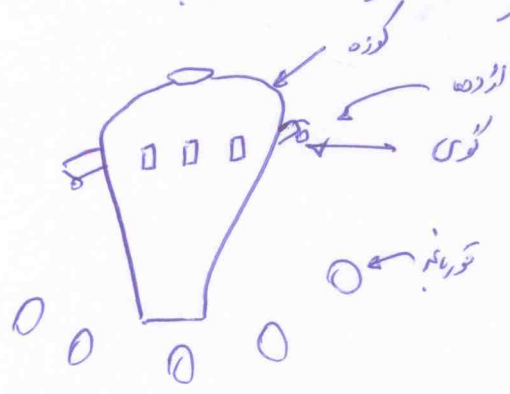


132 B.C. → Chang-heng سیدزین

لززه کا نام لہزہ (Seismoscope) اختراع ہوئی
 اس کا درمیانی کوزہ بہ قطر آتر یا تھوڑی دھیر داسے زمین پر ٹھکان آکر بیٹھتا ہے اور اس کے ارد گردی
 کوزے کے ارد گردی میں چھ اردو رکھے گئے ہیں۔ جب زمین لہزہ سے جھٹکتی ہے تو اسے لہزہ آتی ہے۔



۱۸۸۹ء میں جان ڈرائیو نے اس کا کھنڈا لیا اور اسے لہزہ کا نام دیا۔ اس کا اختراع (سیدزین کی)

Kinematics

نسل جدید سنسورها در دهه ۹۰ میلادی بنام SMA1 (Strong motion accelerometer)

نوع حسگر α در ۲ بود که در فیلم 70^{mm} ثبت می کرد.

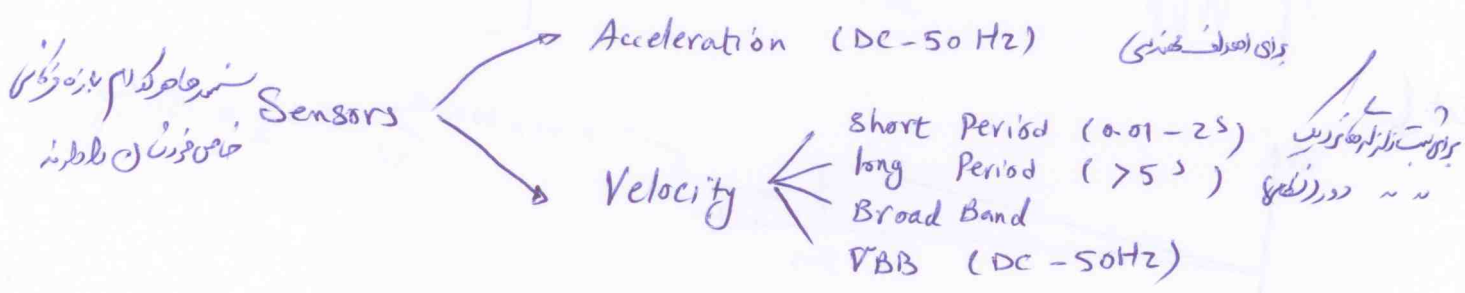
برای زلزله ها بزرگ
خواندن آن مشکل بود
clip می کرد

مزیت ها
سنسورها کوچک تر است
موضوعی نمی دانست
حجم نمی دانست
در دستگاه ها تعارض می کردند

در مرحله بعد دستگاه SMA2 اختراع شد (در سطحان شرکت بنام) که بردن نوکرها معنا پیدا می کرد.
سپس اصلاحات توسط دستگاه دیگری بنام Magnetic play back خوانده می شد. و این مورد صرف بوق
بسیاری اکتیج بود.

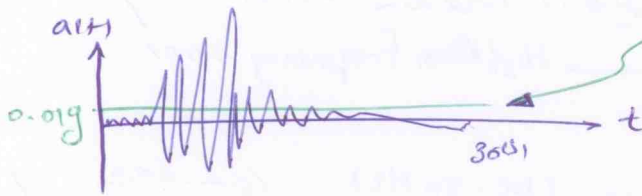
مشکل این بود که هر بار استخراج می کردند در حد می داد.

Long Period error ← استفاده از ریزدما با منبع long period (مربوط به سنسور)
 Baseline error (تاریکی آنتن) → انواع خطاها
 High Frequency error ← Digitization Instruments cultural noise



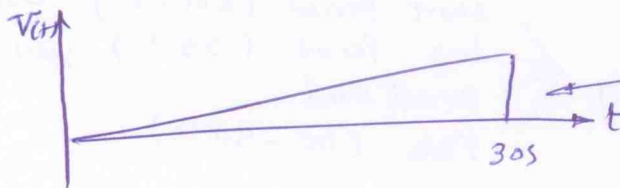
* هر چیزی که دستگیر شده، مجموع سیگنال + نویز است که باید از هم جدا شوند.
 * دستگیری خوب، که نسبت $\frac{Signal}{Noise}$ بالا داشته باشد.

Base-line Correction



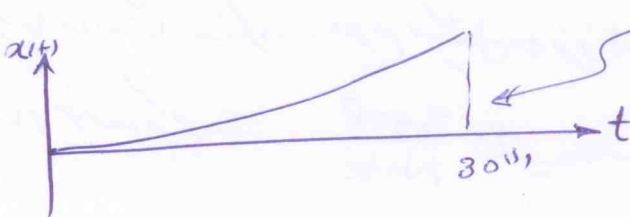
فقط کسند خط صیبه به اندازه
 0.01g بالا کریم و با سببه
 وانی که کرده ایم.

Int. ↓



$$0.01 \times 1000 \frac{cm}{s^2} \times 30 \times \frac{1}{2} = 150 \frac{cm}{s}$$

Int. ↓



$$\frac{1}{2} \times 150 \times 30 = 2250 \text{ cm}$$

بنابراین این نوع خطری است - اهمیت ندارد برای V و x اما زیاد را نامی می آورد.

$$a(t) = \bar{a}(t) - (c_1 + c_2 t)$$

نشان خواننده کرده

خط خطی در نظر بگیریم

بجای رفع این مشکل :

$$I = \int_0^t [\bar{a}(t) - c_1 - c_2 t]^2 dt \rightarrow \text{هدف کمینه کردن این انتگرال است}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial I}{\partial c_1} = 0 \Rightarrow -2 \int_0^{t_d} (\bar{a}(t) - c_1 - c_2 t) dt = 0 \\ \frac{\partial I}{\partial c_2} = 0 \Rightarrow -2 \int_0^{t_d} t [\bar{a}(t) - c_1 - c_2 t] dt = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \int_0^{t_d} \bar{a}(t) dt - c_1 \int_0^{t_d} dt - c_2 \int_0^{t_d} t dt = 0 \\ \int_0^{t_d} t \bar{a}(t) dt - \frac{c_1}{2} t_d^2 - \frac{c_2}{3} t_d^3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} V(t) \Big|_0^{t_d} - c_1 t \Big|_0^{t_d} - \frac{c_2}{2} t^2 \Big|_0^{t_d} = 0 \\ t_d V(t_d) - D(t_d) - \frac{1}{2} c_1 t_d^2 - \frac{1}{3} c_2 t_d^3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} c_1 = \frac{6}{t_d^2} D_d - \frac{2}{t_d} V_d \\ c_2 = \frac{6}{t_d^2} V_d - \frac{12}{t_d^3} D_d \end{cases}$$

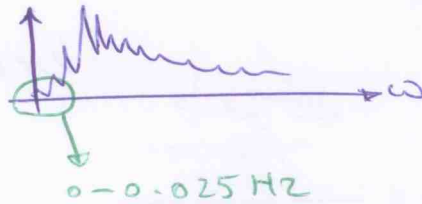
$$\Rightarrow a(t) = \bar{a}(t) - (c_1 + c_2 t)$$

Long Period Noise Filtration.

Fourier Amplitude

$$A(\omega) = \alpha + i\beta \Rightarrow |A(\omega)| = \sqrt{\alpha^2 + \beta^2}$$

$$a(t) \xrightarrow{\text{F.T.}}$$



چنین چیزی را نباید دیدیم.

$$\Rightarrow FA + \left(-FA \times \begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ \text{Graph of a trapezoidal filter response} \\ \downarrow \end{matrix} \right) = A'(\omega)$$

The graph shows a trapezoidal shape on a coordinate system with ω on the horizontal axis. The vertical axis has a '1' at the top. The trapezoid starts at ω = 0 with a height of 1, remains constant until ω = 0.025, then decreases linearly to zero at ω = 0.075.

نویز در حقیقت نسبت به 0.025 Hz با فیلتر حذف می‌شود.

$$\Rightarrow \text{IFT}(A'(\omega)) = a(t)$$

Duration

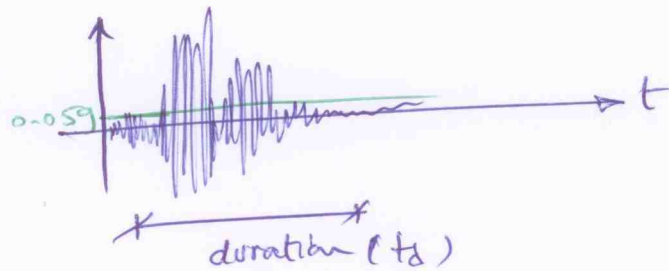
- duration به برنشتی زلزله پس از اعمال طبقه تقویت می‌گردد.

- اگر طبقه کم، انرژی کم، بازه الاستیک و مدت زمان زلزله طولانی باشد، در حقیقت duration

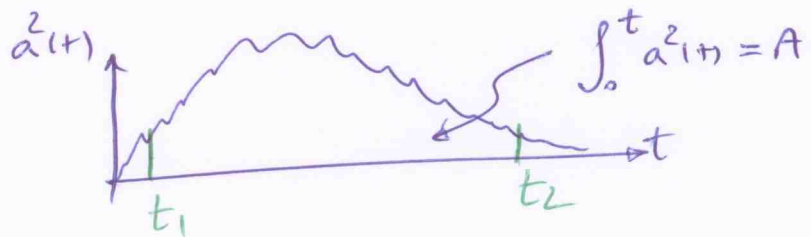
زیادتر می‌شود. ولی اگر بازه در ناحیه غیر الاستیک وارد شود، duration کوتاهتر می‌شود.

Fatigue Failure

Page & Bolt



Trifunac & Brady



$$\int_0^{t_1} a^2(t) dt = 0.05A$$

$$\int_{t_2}^{end} a^2(t) dt = 0.05A$$

زمان t_1 و t_2 چنان انتخاب می‌شود که:

Mc Cam & shah

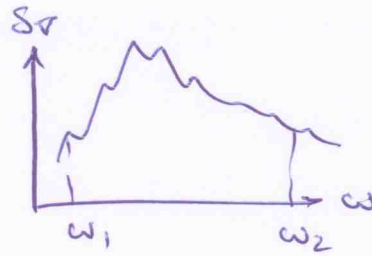


یعنی ۹۰٪ کل انرژی برده ام.

انجمنی که نرخ تغییرات است و بیشتر در نزد t_2 انتخاب می‌شود. حال که زمان به این حد می‌رسد که در آنجا t_1 انتخاب می‌کنیم.

Spectrum intensity

$$S_I = \int_{\omega_1}^{\omega_2} S_r d\omega$$



تک ماہر سجاد زلزله

Ave Intensity

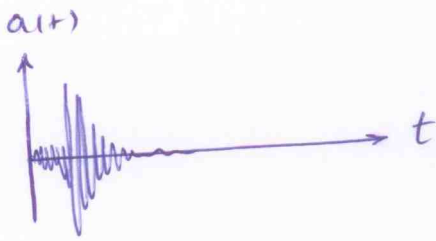
$$I_A = \frac{\pi}{2g} \int_0^{t_d} \ddot{u}_g^2(t) dt$$

بیشترین است از آن در طول
(g.sec)

Housner earthquake power

$$P_A = \frac{1}{t_{0.95} - t_{0.05}} \int_{t_{0.05}}^{t_{0.95}} \frac{1}{2} \ddot{u}_g^2(t) dt$$

RMS_A = Root mean squar acceleration = $\sqrt{P_A}$



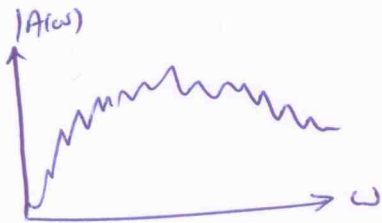
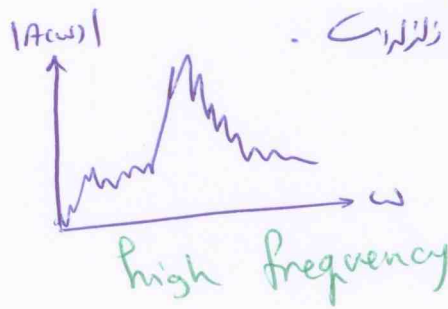
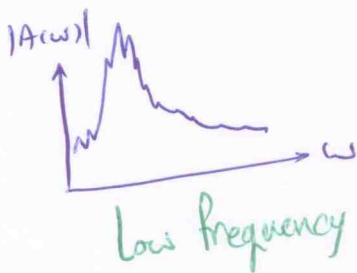
$$A(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} a(t) e^{i\omega t} dt = \int_0^{t_d} a(t) e^{i\omega t} dt$$

$$= \underbrace{\int_0^{t_d} a(t) \cos \omega t dt}_{\text{Real part}} + i \underbrace{\int_0^{t_d} a(t) \sin \omega t dt}_{\text{Imaginary part}}$$

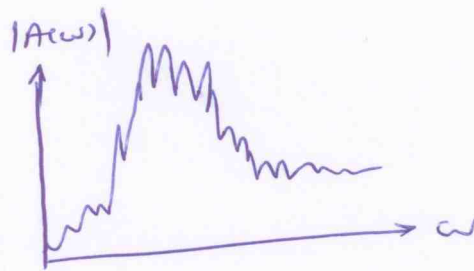
$\Rightarrow |A(\omega)| = \text{Fourier Amp litude}$

$$= \sqrt{\left[\int_0^{t_d} a(t) \cos \omega t dt \right]^2 + \left[\int_0^{t_d} a(t) \sin \omega t dt \right]^2}$$

$\leftarrow \frac{1}{\omega} \frac{d}{d\omega} \left[\int_0^{t_d} a(t) \cos \omega t dt \right] \rightarrow |A(\omega)|$



Broad-band freq.



Intermediate freq.

$$\Rightarrow X(t) = \int a(\tau) h(t-\tau) d\tau = \frac{1}{\omega_n} \int a(\tau) e^{-\zeta \omega_n(t-\tau)} \sin \omega_n(t-\tau) d\tau$$

$$\text{if } \zeta > 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} X(t) = \frac{1}{\omega_n} \int a(\tau) \sin \omega_n(t-\tau) d\tau \\ \dot{X}(t) = \int a(\tau) \cos \omega_n(t-\tau) d\tau \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} X(t) = \frac{1}{\omega_n} \left[\sin \omega t \int a(\tau) \cos \omega \tau d\tau - \cos \omega t \int a(\tau) \sin \omega \tau d\tau \right] \\ \dot{X}(t) = \left[\cos \omega t \int a(\tau) \cos \omega \tau d\tau + \sin \omega t \int a(\tau) \sin \omega \tau d\tau \right] \end{cases}$$

$$\text{طيف سركت} = \dot{X}_{\max} = \left\{ \left[\int a(\tau) \cos \omega \tau d\tau \right]^2 + \left[\int a(\tau) \sin \omega \tau d\tau \right]^2 \right\}^{1/2} \\ = \sqrt{c^2 + s^2}$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{X}^2 + \frac{1}{2} k X^2 \rightarrow \begin{cases} E_{\max} = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{X}_{\max}^2 \\ E_{\max} = \frac{1}{2} k X_{\max}^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow E_{\max} = \frac{1}{2} m [c^2 + s^2] \Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{2E_{\max}}{m}} = \sqrt{c^2 + s^2} = \text{Fourier Amplitude} \\ = \text{حد الكبر سركت في سيم SDOF نمبر}$$

$$S_v \ll |A(\omega)|$$

* راسخ مبرا

فسي طيف فوسه كين فوسه سركت و فوسه طرف سركت
رجهت نه = 0 نه انه فوسه فوسه طرف سركت

Time domain & Frequency domain

$$\ddot{x} + 2\zeta\omega_n \dot{x} + \omega_n^2 x = a(t)$$

$$x(t) = \int_0^t a(\tau) h(t-\tau) d\tau$$

حل در حوزه زمان:

$$\ddot{x} + 2\zeta\omega_n \dot{x} + \omega_n^2 x = A e^{i\omega t}$$

حل در حوزه فرکانس:

$$x_p(t) = \bar{A} e^{i\omega t} \xrightarrow{\text{مقایسه ضرایب}} \bar{A} = \frac{1}{\omega^2 - \bar{\omega}^2 + 2i\zeta\omega_n \bar{\omega}} A$$

$$\Rightarrow x_p(t) = \underbrace{\frac{1}{\omega^2 - \bar{\omega}^2 + 2i\zeta\omega_n \bar{\omega}}}_{\text{output}} \underbrace{A e^{i\omega t}}_{\text{input}}$$

$$x(t) = H(\omega) p(t)$$

پس از آن گفت:

تبدیل از فرکانس به زمان و برعکس

$$x(t) = \int_0^t p(\tau) h(t-\tau) d\tau \xrightarrow{\text{F.T.}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) e^{i\omega t} dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_0^t p(\tau) e^{i\omega t} h(t-\tau) d\tau dt$$

$$\Rightarrow X(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(\tau) e^{i\omega \tau} d\tau \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(t-\tau) e^{i\omega(t-\tau)} dt$$

← Frequency response

$$\Rightarrow X(\omega) = P(\omega) \cdot H(\omega)$$

تبدیل فرکانس
تبدیل فرکانس
تبدیل فرکانس

where $h(t) = \frac{1}{m\omega_D} e^{-\zeta\omega_n t} \sin\omega_D t$

$$H(\omega) = \frac{1}{\omega^2 - \bar{\omega}^2 + 2i\zeta\omega_n \bar{\omega}}$$

مراحل انجام بار اول در حوزه فرکانس:

$$p(t) \longrightarrow P(\omega)$$

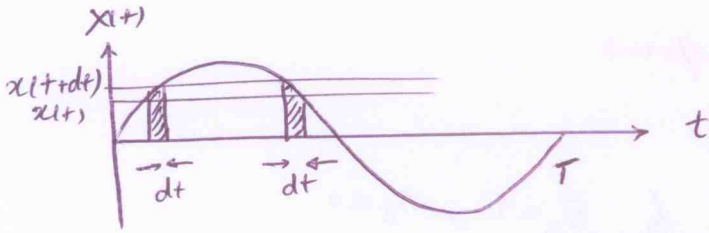
$$X(\omega) \longrightarrow P(\omega) H(\omega)$$

$$x(t) = \text{IFT}(X(\omega))$$

کند $P(t)$ یعنی تابع پیچیده باشد این درین بسیار بجز است.

وقتی که یک لوز را از یک سطح می‌کشیم، منظور از آن این است که در هر لحظه از زمان، در یک نقطه از سطح قرار می‌گیرد و در آنجا می‌ماند. بنابراین می‌توانیم بگوییم که در هر لحظه از زمان، در یک نقطه از سطح قرار می‌گیرد و در آنجا می‌ماند.

توزیع احتمال:

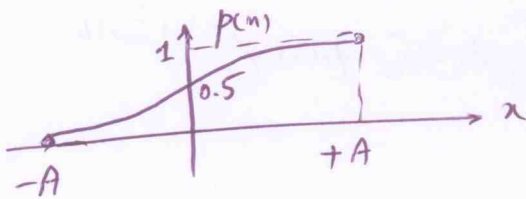


$$x(t) = A \sin(\omega t - \phi) \Rightarrow dx = A\omega \cos(\omega t - \phi) dt \Rightarrow dt = \frac{dx}{A\omega \cos(\omega t - \phi)}$$

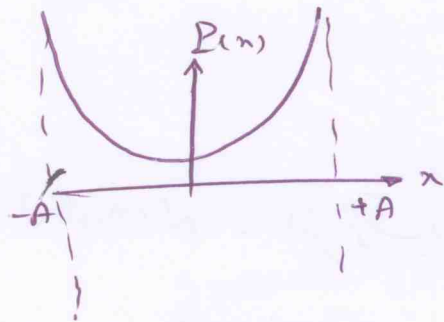
$$= \frac{dx}{\omega \sqrt{A^2 - x^2}} = \frac{dx}{\omega \sqrt{A^2 - x^2}}$$

$$\text{Prob} [x \leq X \leq x+dx] = \frac{dx}{T} = \frac{dx}{T\omega \sqrt{A^2 - x^2}} = \frac{dx}{\pi \sqrt{A^2 - x^2}} = p(x) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow p(x) = \frac{1}{\pi \sqrt{A^2 - x^2}} \quad -A \leq x \leq A$$



انتگرال گیری



توزیع احتمال

PDF

Probability Density Function

توزیع احتمال

CDF

Cumulative Distribution Func.

$$P_x(x) = P [X \leq x] = \int_{-A \text{ or } -\infty}^x p(x) dx \Rightarrow P [a < X < b] = \int_a^b p(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^b - \int_{-\infty}^a = P_x(b) - P_x(a)$$

Normal Distribution

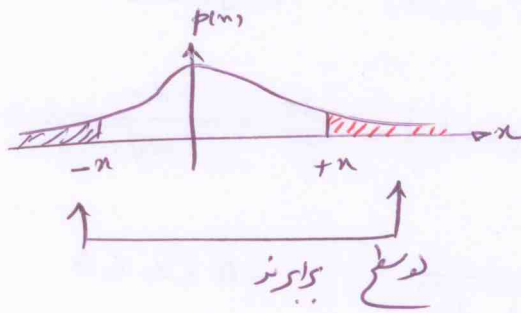
توزیع نرمال (گوسی)

$$p(m) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \sigma_x} \exp\left[-\frac{(m-m_x)^2}{2\sigma_x^2}\right] = \phi(m)$$

if $z = \frac{x-m_x}{\sigma_x} \Rightarrow p(z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}}$ & $\sigma_z = 1, m_z = 0$

$P_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^z p(z) dz = \Phi(z)$ ← توزیع احتمال نرمال

$\Phi(-x) + \Phi(x) = 1$



با استفاده از توزیع $\Phi(m)$ می توان احتمال فراتر رفتن از مقدار استاندارد $N(m_x, \sigma_x)$ را نیز به ترتیب زیر محاسبه نمود:

$$P(x < x) = \int_{-\infty}^x \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \sigma_x} \exp\left[-\frac{(m-m_x)^2}{2\sigma_x^2}\right] dm$$

if $z = \frac{x-m_x}{\sigma_x} \Rightarrow x = z\sigma_x + m_x \rightarrow dm = \sigma_x dz$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^z \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} dz = \Phi(z) = \Phi\left(\frac{x-m_x}{\sigma_x}\right)$$

Log-normal distribution

توزیع لوج نرمال

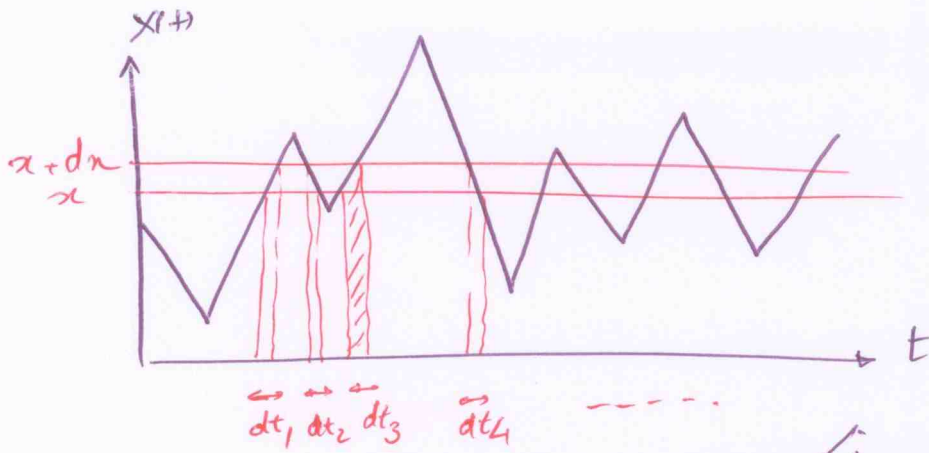
اگر مقدار یک متغیر فرایندی x دارای توزیع لوج نرمال باشد، توزیع فرایندی "توزیع لوج نرمال" می نامند.

$$p(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \alpha_x} \exp \left[-\frac{(\log x - \mu_x)^2}{2\alpha_x^2} \right]$$

where $\alpha_x = \sigma_{(\log x)}$, $\mu_x = m_{\log x} = E[\log x]$

$$V_x = e^{\alpha_x^2} - 1$$

تاریخچه اصل فرادیت :



$$p(m) dm = \frac{\text{کل مدت زمانی که سیگنال } x(t) \text{ در محدوده } x, x+dn \text{ قرار دارد}}{\text{مدت کل یا مدت زمان مورد مطالعه}} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n dt_i}{T}$$

بیشتر احتمالاً که جویگر انرژی آن بزرگ
تغییر کنند.

$\Rightarrow T \rightarrow \infty$
به عبارت دیگر این فرادیت باید از ابتدای (سر شروع) تا ابد (بی نهایت) بدون تغییر طیف داشته باشد و در هر دو حالت باید تاریخچه اصل فرادیت مثبت و گره صغی باشد.

$$E[X(t)] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x p(x) dx$$

$$E[X^2(t)] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 p(x) dx$$

$$\vdots$$

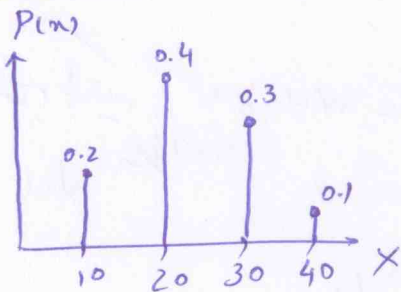
$$E[X^n(t)] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^n p(x) dx$$

Statistical Expectation انتظار آماری

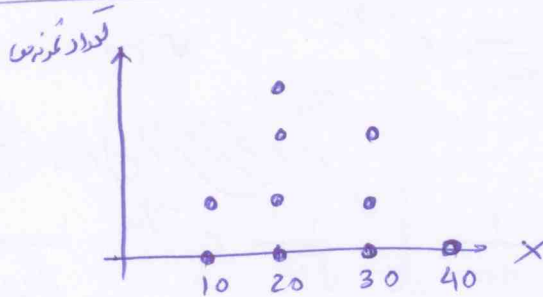
مقدار میانگین مربع = Root Mean Square (RMS)
= میانگین مربع زمانی

$$\sigma_x^2 = \sigma_x^2 = E[(X - E[X])^2] = E[(X - m_x)^2] = E[X^2 + m_x^2 - 2Xm_x]$$

$$= E[X^2] + m_x^2 - 2m_x E[X] = E[X^2] - m_x^2 \Rightarrow E[X^2] = \sigma^2 + m^2$$



توزیع احتمال فرآیند X



توزیع نمونه‌های فرآیند X

Temporal Average = $\langle X \rangle =$ میانگین زمانی $= \frac{1}{10} (10+10+20+20+20+20+30+30+30+40) = 23$

$$= 10(0.2) + 20(0.4) + 30(0.3) + 40(0.1) = 23$$

So $= \sum_{i=1}^N (مقدار فرآیند X) (توزیع یا مقدار فرآیند X)$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^N x_i P(X=x_i) \stackrel{\text{Cont.}}{=} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x p(x) dx$$

فصل ۱۳: چون یک طبقه از m گیت تا تیر زلزله قرار گرفته است. در آن کاسه از زلزله طبقه وار در طبقه اندر دست از دست طبقه

در دست x و y برابر x و y باشد، کل سرعت ترکیبی برابر خواهد بود $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$

اگر x و y فراتر از این با توزیع اول است، نادره باشند، مطلوب می‌سازد تا توزیع احتمال از زلزله طبقه حاصل از زلزله است همان.

حل:
$$W = \frac{1}{2} m (x^2 + y^2) = u + v$$
 انرژی جنبشی

گرفتن x و y برابر بود، آنکه فرایند $u = \frac{1}{2} m x^2$ نیز قابل خواهد بود

$$u = \frac{1}{2} m x^2 \Rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{2u}{m}} \rightarrow du = \pm \frac{du}{\sqrt{2mu}}$$

$$P_u(u) = [P_x(\sqrt{\frac{2u}{m}}) + P_x(-\sqrt{\frac{2u}{m}})] \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2mu}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi m u}} e^{-\frac{u}{m}}, \quad u > 0$$

$$\& P_v(v) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi m v}} e^{-\frac{v}{m}}, \quad v > 0$$

حالت دیگر اینکه $v = W - u > 0$ تابع حتمی احتمال از زلزله طبقه خواهد بود:

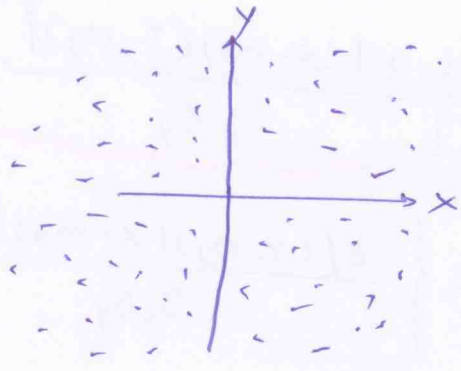
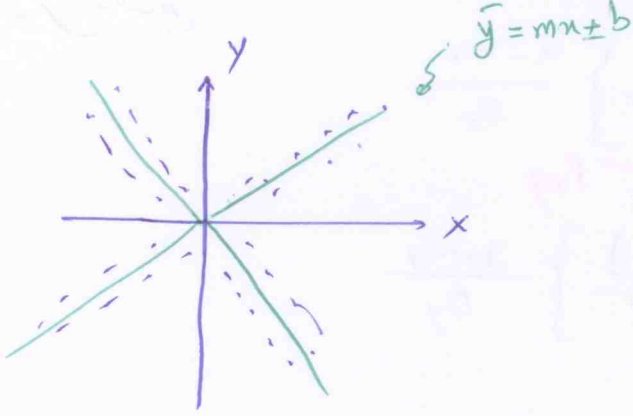
$$P_W(w) = \frac{1}{\pi m} \int_0^w \frac{1}{\sqrt{u}} e^{-\frac{u}{m}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{w-u}} e^{-\frac{(w-u)}{m}} du$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi m} e^{-\frac{w}{m}} \int_0^w u^{-1/2} (w-u)^{-0.5} du$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi m} e^{-\frac{w}{m}} \int_0^1 r^{-1/2} (1-r)^{-1/2} dr$$

توضیح: $r = \frac{u}{w}$ خواهد بود

$$= \frac{1}{m} e^{-\frac{w}{m}}$$



دو فریبنا سببہ

دو فریبنا سببہ

$$\Delta^2 = \sum_{i=1}^N (y_i - \bar{y}_i)^2 = \sum_{i=1}^N (y_i - mx_i - b)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\partial \Delta^2}{\partial m} = 0 \Rightarrow -2 \sum x_i (y_i - mx_i - b) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial \Delta^2}{\partial b} = 0 \Rightarrow -2 \sum (y_i - mx_i - b) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{1}{N} \sum x_i y_i - m \left[\frac{1}{N} \sum x_i^2 \right] - b \left[\frac{1}{N} \sum x_i \right] = 0 \\ \frac{1}{N} \sum y_i - m \left[\frac{1}{N} \sum x_i \right] - b = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} E[XY] - mE[X^2] - bE[X] = 0 \\ E[Y] - mE[X] - b = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} m = \frac{E[XY] - E[X]E[Y]}{E[X^2] - (E[X])^2} \\ b = E[Y] - mE[X] \end{cases} \xrightarrow{if E[X]=E[Y]=0} \begin{cases} m = \frac{E[XY]}{E[X^2]} \\ b = 0 \end{cases}$$

دو فریبنا سببہ

$$\bar{y} = mx \Rightarrow \bar{y} = \frac{E[XY]}{E[X^2]} x$$

$$\frac{\bar{y}}{\sigma_y} = \left(\frac{E[XY]}{\sigma_x \sigma_y} \right) \frac{x}{\sigma_x} \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{x}{\sigma_x} = \left(\frac{E[XY]}{\sigma_x \sigma_y} \right) \frac{y}{\sigma_y}$$

انہی دو فریبنا سببہ کو zero mean فریبنا سببہ کہا جاتا ہے۔

فرمول کوریلاسیون

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \frac{y - m_y}{\sigma_y} &= \left\{ \frac{E[(X - m_x)(Y - m_y)]}{\sigma_x \sigma_y} \right\} \frac{x - m_x}{\sigma_x} \\ \frac{x - m_x}{\sigma_x} &= \left\{ \frac{E[(Y - m_y)(X - m_x)]}{\sigma_x \sigma_y} \right\} \frac{y - m_y}{\sigma_y} \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\rho_{xy} = \frac{E[(X - m_x)(Y - m_y)]}{\sigma_x \sigma_y} = \frac{Cov(x, y)}{\sigma_x \sigma_y}$$

$$E[(X - m_x)(Y - m_y)] = E[XY] - m_x E[Y] - m_y E[X] + m_x m_y$$

$$E[X]E[Y] - m_x m_y = 0$$

سوال: ثابت کنید که مقدار فریدریش ρ همیشه بین -1 و $+1$ می باشد.
 اگر x_1 و x_2 دو فرایند متساوی در مرتبه یک باشند، خواصم را است:

$$E[(\alpha x_1 - x_2)^2] \geq 0$$

با فرض $E[x_1^2] = a$ ، $-2E[x_1 x_2] = b$ ، $E[x_2^2] = c$ خواصم را است:

$$f(\alpha) = a\alpha^2 + b\alpha + c \geq 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\text{if } a\alpha^2 + b\alpha + c = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{1}{2a} [-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}]$$

$$b^2 - 4ac \leq 0$$

برای اینکه رابطه (1) برقرار است باید:

$$\Rightarrow (E[x_1 x_2])^2 \leq E[x_1^2] E[x_2^2] \quad (2)$$

با استناد به سوال (1) و (2) خواصم را است: $x_1 = Y_1 - E[Y_1]$ ، $x_2 = Y_2 - E[Y_2]$

$$E[x_1^2] = \sigma_1^2 \quad , \quad E[x_2^2] = \sigma_2^2 \quad \rightarrow \quad \text{zero mean?}$$

$$E[x_1 x_2] = E\{ [Y_1 - E(Y_1)] \times [Y_2 - E(Y_2)] \} = \text{Cov}(Y_1, Y_2) \quad (3)$$

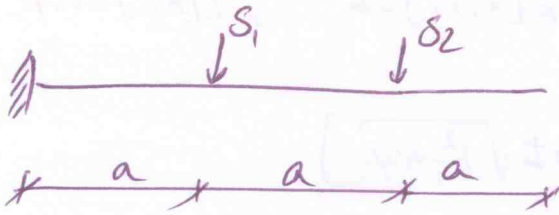
با استناد به سوال (1) و (2) خواصم را است:

$$[\text{Cov}(Y_1, Y_2)]^2 \leq \sigma_1^2 \sigma_2^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[\frac{\text{Cov}(Y_1, Y_2)}{\sigma_1 \sigma_2} \right]^2 \leq 1 \Rightarrow -1 \leq \rho \leq +1$$

فصل: تیرچه شکل دلی که تحت دو نیروی عمودی S_1 و S_2 است، با جرم m_1 و m_2 در b_1 و b_2

قرارداد. اگر Q نیروی برشی و M گشت در هر نقطه باشند، حرکت غیر عمودی Q ، M ، P ، A



اگر S_1 ، S_2 ، Q و M فرایندهای پنداره باشند، Q نیز فرایندی پنداره

$$Q = S_1 + S_2 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} m_Q = m_1 + m_2 \\ m_M = am_1 + 2am_2 \end{cases}, \begin{cases} \sigma_Q^2 = \sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2 \\ \sigma_M^2 = a^2(\sigma_1^2 + 4\sigma_2^2) \end{cases}$$

$$M = aS_1 + 2aS_2$$

اگر S_1 و S_2 دقت‌ناپذیر مستقل از هم باشند، Q و M حرکت خواهند داشت:

$$E[QM] = E[(S_1 + S_2)(aS_1 + 2aS_2)]$$

$$= aE[S_1^2] + 3aE[S_1S_2] + 2aE[S_2^2]$$

$$= a(\sigma_1^2 + m_1^2) + 3am_1m_2 + 2a(\sigma_2^2 + m_2^2)$$

$$= a(\sigma_1^2 + 2\sigma_2^2) + m_Qm_M$$

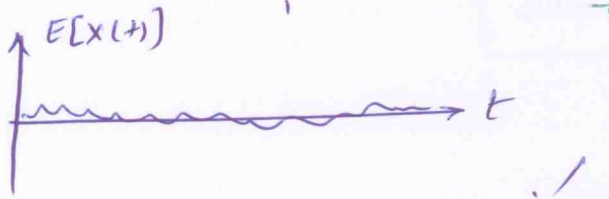
$$\Rightarrow \text{Cov}(Q, M) = E[QM] - m_Qm_M = a(\sigma_1^2 + 2\sigma_2^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \rho_{QM} = \frac{\text{Cov}(Q, M)}{\sigma_Q \cdot \sigma_M} = \frac{\sigma_1^2 + 2\sigma_2^2}{\sqrt{(\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2)(\sigma_1^2 + 4\sigma_2^2)}}$$

$$\text{if } \sigma_1 = \sigma_2 \Rightarrow \rho_{QM} = 0.948$$

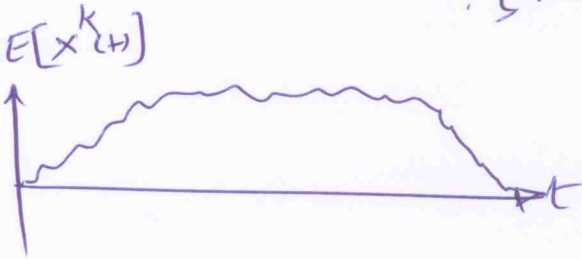
تاریخچه فرایند : در حقیقت آمارهای تابعی در حوزه فرکانس است.

وقتی n مشاهده داشته باشیم : $E[X(t)] = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x p(x) dx$ ^{میانگین}



حجم n بیشتر شود، $E[X(t)]$ بیشتر به میانگین میل کند.

حال که $E[X^k(t)] = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^k(t)$ را حساب کنیم :



فرایند : فرایندی است که تغییراتی در آن بر اساس تغییرات

(Stationary Random Process)

فرایند (از نظر آماری) مانا :

فرایندی است که از نظر آماری از زمان مستقل باشد.
(یعنی فرایندی که از زمان است مستقل و در هر لحظه آن یک فرایند آماری است و به گذشت زمان تغییر نمی کند)

$E[X(t)] = c_1 \quad -\infty < t < \infty$

$E[X^2(t)] = c_2$

$E[X^3(t)] = c_3$

⋮

زمان و مکان در فرایند مانا در نظر گرفته می شود.

Ensemble	Temporal or Spatial
$E[x]$	$\langle x \rangle$
$E[x^2]$	$\langle x^2 \rangle$
$R_x(\tau)$	$\langle x(t_1)x(t_1+\tau) \rangle = \phi_x$

تفاوت Ensemble و Temporal در فرایند مانا است، آنکه آن فرایند Ergodic است.

$$E[X^2] = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N x_i^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 p(x) dx \quad \rightarrow \text{PDF}$$

$$V_x = \sigma_x^2 = E[(X - m_x)^2] = E[X^2 + m_x^2 - 2m_x X] = E[X^2] + m_x^2 - 2m_x E[X]$$

$$= E[X^2] - m_x^2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \boxed{E[X^2] = \sigma_x^2 + m_x^2}$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (x - m_x)^2 p_x(x) dx$$

Autocorrelation Function

بوجود می آید

$$R_x(t_1, t_2) = E[X(t_1)X(t_2)] = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i(t_1) x_i(t_2)$$

if $\tau = t_2 - t_1 \Rightarrow R_x(t_j, \tau) = E[X(t_j)X(t_j + \tau)] = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i(t_j) x_i(t_j + \tau)$

حل آن روی فرایندهای استاتیسی که همبستگی در طول زمان از بین می رود

$$R_x(t_i, \tau) = R_x(\tau) = E[X(t)X(t+\tau)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \underbrace{x_1(t)}_{n_1} \underbrace{x_2(t+\tau)}_{n_2} p(x_1, x_2) dx_1 dx_2$$

$$[R_x(\tau)]_{\max} = \lim_{\tau \rightarrow 0} R_x(\tau) = E[X^2(t)]$$

$$\lim_{\tau \rightarrow \infty} R_x(\tau) = (E[X])^2 \quad \begin{matrix} \text{اگر فرایند} \\ \text{zero mean} \end{matrix}$$

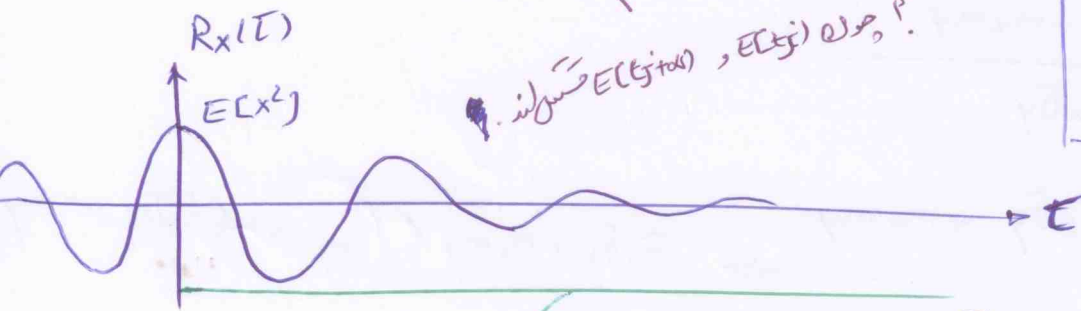
پس $E[X(t+\tau)]$ و $E[X(t)]$ مستقلند.

بمیان فرایند استاتیسی

$$\phi_x(\tau) = \langle x(t)x(t+\tau) \rangle$$

$$= \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{+T/2} x(t)x(t+\tau) dt$$

if $\phi_x(\tau) = R_x(\tau) \Rightarrow$ Ergodic فرایند



اگر فرایند zero mean نباشد، نوسان در جای خود

نتیجه: 1- $R_x(\tau) = E[X(t)X(t+\tau)] = R_x(-\tau) \Rightarrow$ تابع زوج است

2- $\text{Root Mean Square} = \text{RMS} = \sqrt{E[X^2]}$
 چونکه متوسط به معنی درین مقدار فرایند است

$$\lim_{\tau \rightarrow \infty} R_x(\tau) = m_x^2$$

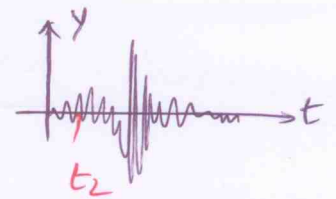
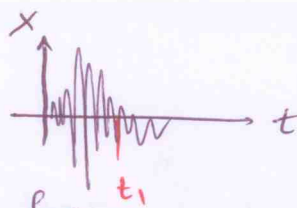
نتیجه گیری:

$$A = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T [x(t) \pm x(t+\tau)]^2 dx \geq 0 = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T [x^2(t) \pm 2x(t)x(t+\tau) + x^2(t+\tau)] dt$$

$$= \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T x^2(t) dt \pm \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T x(t)x(t+\tau) dt$$

$$= 2R_x(\tau=0) + 2R_x(\tau)$$

Cross Correlation



$$E[X(t_1)Y(t_2)] = R_{xy}(t_1, t_2) \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{for} \\ \text{Stationary} \end{array} \quad R_{xy}(t, \tau) \neq$$

$$\text{نکته: } R_{xy}(\tau) = E[X(t)Y(t+\tau)] = E[X(t'-\tau)Y(t')] = E[Y(t')X(t'-\tau)] = R_{yx}(-\tau)$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{R_{xy}(\tau) = R_{yx}(-\tau)} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N x_i(t) y_i(t+\tau) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) y(t+\tau) P_{xy}(m, n) dt$$

فریب خود همبستگی
مقاطع

$$P_{xy}(\tau) = \frac{E[\{X(t) - m_x\} \{Y(t+\tau) - m_y\}]}{\sigma_x \sigma_y}$$

$$= \frac{R_{xy}(\tau) - m_x m_y}{\sigma_x \sigma_y}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} R_{xy}(\tau) = P_{xy}(\tau) \sigma_x \sigma_y + m_x m_y \\ R_{yx}(\tau) = P_{yx}(\tau) \sigma_x \sigma_y + m_x m_y \end{cases} \Rightarrow -\sigma_x \sigma_y + m_x m_y \leq R_{xy}(\tau) \leq \sigma_x \sigma_y + m_x m_y$$

فریب خود همبستگی

$$\Rightarrow P_x = \frac{E[\{X(t) - m_x\} \{X(t+\tau) - m_x\}]}{\sigma_x(t) \sigma_x(t+\tau)}$$

برای فریب همبستگی

$$\Rightarrow P_x = \frac{R_x(\tau) - m_x^2}{\sigma_x^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow R_x(\tau) = P_x \sigma_x^2 + m_x^2 \rightarrow -\sigma_x^2 + m_x^2 \leq R_x(\tau) \leq \sigma_x^2 + m_x^2$$

$$\rho_x = \text{فرب خود همبستگی} = \frac{E[\{x(t) - m_x\} \{x(t+\tau) - m_x\}]}{\sigma_{x(t)} \sigma_{x(t+\tau)}}$$

برای فرایند ما، مقدار متوسط و انحراف معیار فرایند مستقل از زمان است یعنی

$$\sigma_{x(t)} = \sigma_{x(t+\tau)} = \sigma_x$$

$$\Rightarrow \rho_x = \frac{E[x(t)x(t+\tau)] - m_x E[x(t)] - m_x E[x(t+\tau)] + m_x^2}{\sigma_{x(t)} \sigma_{x(t+\tau)}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \rho_x = \frac{R_x(\tau) - m_x^2}{\sigma_x^2} \Rightarrow R_x(\tau) = \rho_x \sigma_x^2 + m_x^2$$

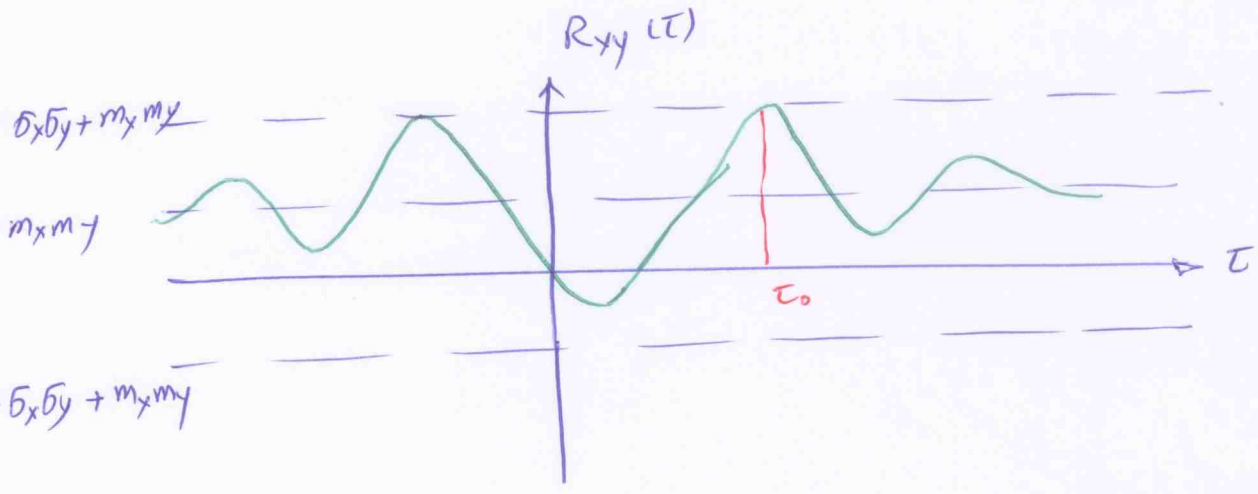
بدین ترتیب می‌توانیم بگوییم $-1 \leq \rho_x \leq 1$

$$-\sigma_x^2 + m_x^2 \leq R_x(\tau) \leq \sigma_x^2 + m_x^2$$

برای اغلب فرایندهای تصادفی، در یک زمان مشخص، $R_{xy}(t)$ و $R_{yx}(t)$ برابرند.

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} R_{xy}(t) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} R_{yx}(t) = m_x m_y$$

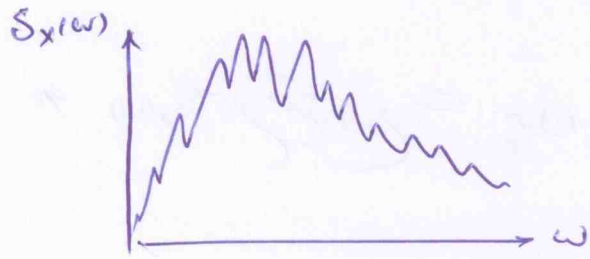
if $m_x = m_y = 0 \Rightarrow R_{xy} = R_{yx} = 0 \Rightarrow$ در زمان مشخص



تابع چگالی طیفی: بیان نمودن آماری از یک سیگنال در حوزه فرکانس

$$x(t) \xrightarrow{F.T.} X(\omega)$$

$$R_x(\tau) \xrightarrow{F.T.} S_x(\omega)$$



- * چون $R_x(\tau)$ زوج است پس $S_x(\omega)$ حقیقی است
- * شکل ظاهر $S_x(\omega)$ بسته به سیگنال و فرکانس است.

محل فرکانس که بیشترین انرژی را دارد

انواع مختلف چگالی طیفی

Wide-Band $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{white noise (نویز سفید)} \\ \text{limited band w.n.} \end{array} \right.$

Narrow-Band ($\frac{\Delta\omega}{\omega_0} \ll 1$)

با فرض اینکه زمان مشاهده بسیار زیاد باشد یعنی $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x(t)| dt \rightarrow \infty$ در یک بازه محدود
 از $x(t)$ فوریه میگیریم پس از $R_x(\tau)$ فوریه میگیریم که منجر به فرکانس است.

$$S_x(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} R_x(\tau) e^{-i\omega\tau} d\tau \leftarrow \text{Spectral Density (SD)}$$

$$R_x(\tau) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S_x(\omega) e^{i\omega\tau} d\omega$$

حقیقت تابع چگالی طیفی اول است
 ولی در حوزه فرکانس

$$R_x(\tau=0) = E[x^2] = m_x^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S_x(\omega) d\omega = S_x(\omega) \text{ کل انرژی}$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{+\infty} S_x(\omega) d\omega$$

نسبت $R_x(\tau)$ از نوع $\frac{(\text{ولت فرکانس})^2}{\text{دوره فرکانس}}$

* برای تحول فوري Bochner تبدیل فوري تابع همبستگی را تغییر می‌دهد، تابع مثبت خواهد بود لذا

$$R_x(\tau) \Rightarrow S_x(\omega) > 0$$

تابع

* $S_x(\omega)$ تابع حقیقی و زوج است، چون $R_x(\tau)$ حقیقی و زوج است.

$$S_x(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} R_x(\tau) e^{-i\omega\tau} d\tau$$

(Cos $\omega\tau$ - iSin $\omega\tau$)

$$\Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} R_x(\tau) \text{Sin} \omega\tau d\tau = 0$$

* تابع $S_x(\omega)$ برای $\omega > 0$ همواره $S_x(\omega)$ تابع $S_x(\omega)$ را برابر باره

*

مسئله: مطابق تعیین تابع چگالی پهنای فرکانس $x(t)$ که $0 < t < T/2$

$$R_x(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{A^2}{6} \left[1 - 3 \frac{t}{T} + 4 \left(\frac{t}{T} \right)^3 \right] & 0 < t < T/2 \\ \frac{A^2}{6} \left[1 - \frac{3}{T} (T-t) + \frac{4}{T^3} (T-t)^3 \right] & T/2 < t < T \end{cases}$$

$$S_x(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} R_x(t) e^{-i\omega t} dt = \dots = \frac{A^2}{12\pi} \left(\frac{6}{\omega} - \frac{12T}{4\pi\omega} \right)$$

$$= A^2 \left(\frac{5}{8\pi^2\omega} + \frac{2}{\pi^2\omega T^2} \right)$$

$$R_x(\tau) = E[x(t)x(t+\tau)] = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{r=1}^N \{x_r(t)x_r(t+\tau)\}$$

$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dR_x(\tau)}{d\tau} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{r=1}^N \frac{d}{d\tau} \{x_r(t)x_r(t+\tau)\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{r=1}^N x_r(t)\dot{x}_r(t+\tau)$$

$$= E[x(t)\dot{x}(t+\tau)] = E[x(t-\tau)\dot{x}(t)]$$

دوسری طرف $\Rightarrow \frac{d^2}{d\tau^2} R_x(\tau) = E[\dot{x}(t-\tau)\dot{x}(t)] = -R_{\dot{x}}(\tau)$

تیسری طرف سے فونکشن (x)

دوسری طرف $\Rightarrow \frac{d^4}{d\tau^4} R_x(\tau) = \dots = R_{\ddot{x}}(\tau)$

حالیہ حسابی طریقہ کار (مربع):

$$R_x(\tau) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S_x(\omega) e^{i\omega\tau} d\omega$$

دوسری طرف $\Rightarrow \frac{d}{d\tau} R_x(\tau) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} i\omega S_x(\omega) e^{i\omega\tau} d\omega$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{d^2}{d\tau^2} R_x(\tau) &= - \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \omega^2 S_x(\omega) e^{i\omega\tau} d\omega = -R_{\ddot{x}}(\tau) \\ \frac{d^4}{d\tau^4} R_x(\tau) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \omega^4 S_x(\omega) e^{i\omega\tau} d\omega = R_{\ddot{\ddot{x}}}(\tau) \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

یعنی $R_{\dot{x}}(\tau) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S_{\dot{x}}(\omega) e^{i\omega\tau} d\omega$

$$S_{\dot{x}}(\omega) = \omega^2 S_x(\omega)$$

دوسری طرف $S_{\ddot{x}}(\omega) = \omega^4 S_x(\omega) = \omega^2 S_{\dot{x}}(\omega)$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} S_{xy}(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} R_{xy}(\tau) e^{-i\omega\tau} d\tau \\ R_{xy}(\tau) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S_{xy}(\omega) e^{i\omega\tau} d\omega \end{array} \right.$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} R_{yx}(-\tau) e^{-i\omega\tau} d\tau \quad \frac{\tau' = -\tau}{d\tau = -d\tau'} \quad \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\tau'=\infty}^{\tau'=-\infty} R_{yx}(\tau') e^{i\omega\tau'} (-d\tau')$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} R_{yx}(\tau') e^{i\omega\tau'} d\tau'$$

سر $S_{xy}(\omega)$ و مربع متقابل $S_{yx}(\omega)$.

$$m\ddot{y}(t) + c\dot{y}(t) + ky(t) = x(t) \Rightarrow \ddot{y}(t) + 2\zeta\omega_n\dot{y}(t) + \omega_n^2 y(t) = \frac{1}{m}x(t), \quad \zeta = \frac{c}{2m\omega_n}$$

$$\Rightarrow y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t x(\tau) h(t-\tau) d\tau$$

where $h(t) = \frac{1}{m\omega_d} e^{-\zeta\omega_n t} \sin \omega_d t$, $\omega_d = \omega_n \sqrt{1-\zeta^2}$

فرض کنید که حدی که در آنجا نوشته شده را $\delta(t)$ بنویسیم

$$y = y_p + y_c$$

$$y_c = e^{-\zeta\omega_n t} (A \cos \omega_d t + B \sin \omega_d t)$$

$$y_p = H(\omega) e^{i\omega t} = \frac{1}{m[(\omega_n^2 - \omega^2) + 2i\zeta\omega\omega_n]} \times e^{i\omega t}$$

(Freq. Resp. Funct.)

$$\Rightarrow y(t) = H(\omega) e^{i\omega t}$$

$h(t)$ (دروغ) از حدی که در آنجا نوشته شده

Recall $\begin{cases} y(t) = H(\omega) x(t) \\ \downarrow \text{F.T} \\ Y(\omega) = H(\omega) X(\omega) \end{cases}$

$\mathcal{P} x(t) = \delta(t)$

$$\begin{cases} y(t) = H(\omega) \delta(t) \\ \downarrow \text{FT} \\ Y(\omega) = H(\omega) e^{i\omega t} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y(t) = H(\omega) e^{i\omega t} \\ Y(\omega) = H(\omega) \delta(\omega) \end{cases}$$

در $h(t)$ ، $H(\omega)$ تبدیل فوریه میگیریم:

$$\begin{cases} H(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(t) e^{-i\omega t} dt \\ h(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} H(\omega) e^{i\omega t} d\omega \end{cases}$$

$$h(t) = H(\omega) \delta(\omega) \quad \text{نکته:}$$

$$h(t) \text{ تبدیل فوریه} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(t) e^{i\omega t} dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} H(\omega) \delta(\omega) e^{i\omega t} dt =$$

$$H(\omega) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(\omega) e^{i\omega t} dt = H(\omega)$$

$$E[Y(t)] = \int_0^t E[X_1(\tau)] h_1(t-\tau) d\tau + \int_0^t E[X_2(\tau)] h_2(t-\tau) d\tau$$

اگر X_1 و X_2 فرآیندهای وابسته باشند، آنوقت مقدار $E[X_1]$ و $E[X_2]$ بستگی به مستقل از زمان (فراخورد) دارد.

$$E[Y(t)] = E[X_1(\tau)] \int_0^t h_1(t-\tau) d\tau + E[X_2(\tau)] \int_0^t h_2(t-\tau) d\tau$$

چون فرآیندها است

$$= E[X_1(t)] H_1(0) + E[X_2(t)] H_2(0)$$

$H(0)$ برابر است با SDOF برابر $\frac{1}{k}$ بوده که فریب تبدیل می باشد است که به باو رخ می باشد. مستقل از زمانیت ورودی است

$$E[Y(t)] = (E[X_1(t)] + E[X_2(t)]) H(0)$$

$$H(0) = \frac{\text{هندسه موج}}{\text{هندسه ناایستار ورودی}}$$

برای ورودی و خروجی:

اغلب مینویسند ورودی ها حول و حولی میفرستند، بنابراین احتیاج به یک سازه هارته (سازه) می باشد که مرتباً خود را تنظیم کند.

$$E[Y(t_1)Y(t_2)] = E \left[\left\{ \int_0^{t_1} x_1(\tau_1) h_1(t_1 - \tau_1) d\tau_1 + \int_0^{t_1} x_2(\tau_1) h_2(t_1 - \tau_1) d\tau_1 \right\} \right. \\ \left. \times \left\{ \int_0^{t_2} x_1(\tau_2) h_1(t_2 - \tau_2) d\tau_2 + \int_0^{t_2} x_2(\tau_2) h_2(t_2 - \tau_2) d\tau_2 \right\} \right]$$

پہلے خود کو یاد دلاؤ

$$= \int_0^{t_1} \int_0^{t_2} h_1(t_1 - \tau_1) h_1(t_2 - \tau_2) R_{x_1 x_1}(\tau_2 - \tau_1) d\tau_1 d\tau_2 \quad I_1$$

$$+ \int_0^{t_1} \int_0^{t_2} h_1(t_1 - \tau_1) h_2(t_2 - \tau_2) R_{x_1 x_2}(\tau_2 - \tau_1) d\tau_1 d\tau_2$$

$$+ \int_0^{t_1} \int_0^{t_2} h_2(t_1 - \tau_1) h_1(t_2 - \tau_2) R_{x_2 x_1}(\tau_2 - \tau_1) d\tau_1 d\tau_2$$

$$+ \int_0^{t_1} \int_0^{t_2} h_2(t_1 - \tau_1) h_2(t_2 - \tau_2) R_{x_2 x_2}(\tau_2 - \tau_1) d\tau_1 d\tau_2$$

$$I_1 = \int_0^{t_1} \int_0^{t_2} h_1(t_1 - \tau_1) h_2(t_2 - \tau_2) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S_{x_1 x_1}(\omega) e^{i\omega(\tau_2 - \tau_1)} d\omega d\tau_1 d\tau_2$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S_{x_1 x_1}(\omega) e^{i\omega(t_2 - t_1)} d\omega \int_0^{t_1} h_1(t_1 - \tau_1) e^{i\omega(t_1 - \tau_1)} d\tau_1 \\ \times \int_0^{t_2} h_2(t_2 - \tau_2) e^{-i\omega(t_2 - \tau_2)} d\tau_2$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S_{x_1 x_1}(\omega) H_1^*(\omega, t_1) H_1(\omega, t_2) e^{-i\omega(t_2 - t_1)} d\omega$$

for stationery $t_1 \rightarrow \infty$
 neg \downarrow

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S_{x_1 x_1}(\omega) H_1^*(\omega) H_1(\omega) e^{i\omega(t_2 - t_1)} d\omega$$

$$\text{where } \xrightarrow{\text{SDF}} H(\omega, t) = H(\omega) \left\{ 1 - \left(C_0 \omega t + \frac{\xi \omega n + i\omega}{\omega_D} \sin \omega t \right) \exp[-(\xi \omega n + i\omega)t] \right\}$$

$$H(\omega, t_k) = \int_0^{t_k} h(t_k - \tau) e^{-i\omega(t_k - \tau)} d\tau$$

$$\Rightarrow R_Y(\tau) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[S_{X_1 X_1}(\omega) H_1^*(\omega) H_1(\omega) + S_{X_1 X_2}(\omega) H_1^*(\omega) H_2(\omega) + S_{X_2 X_1}(\omega) H_1(\omega) H_2^*(\omega) + S_{X_2 X_2}(\omega) H_2(\omega) H_2^*(\omega) \right] e^{i\omega(\tau_2 - \tau_1)} d\omega$$

\Rightarrow \Rightarrow \Rightarrow \Rightarrow \Rightarrow \Rightarrow

$$R_Y(\tau) = \sum_{r=1}^N \sum_{s=1}^N \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} H_r^*(\omega) H_s(\omega) S_{X_r X_s}(\omega) e^{i\omega\tau} d\omega \Rightarrow$$

$$R_Y(\tau) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S_Y(\omega) e^{i\omega\tau} d\omega$$

$$S_Y(\omega) = \sum_{r=1}^N \sum_{s=1}^N H_r^*(\omega) H_s(\omega) S_{X_r X_s}(\omega)$$

\Rightarrow \Rightarrow \Rightarrow

$$S_Y(\omega) = H(\omega) H^*(\omega) S_X(\omega) = |H(\omega)|^2 S_X(\omega)$$

\Rightarrow \Rightarrow

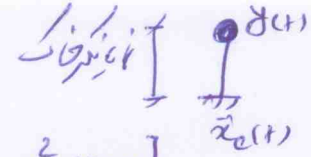
$$R_Y(\tau=0) = E[Y^2] = \sum_{r=1}^N \sum_{s=1}^N \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} H_r^*(\omega) H_s(\omega) S_{X_r X_s}(\omega) d\omega$$

$$= \sum_{r=1}^N \sum_{s=1}^N \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S_{Y_r Y_s}(\omega) d\omega$$

ورودی ها در سیستم فیلتر می شوند از هم جدا می شوند
 $E[Y^2] = \sum_{r=1}^N \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |H_r(\omega)|^2 S_{X_r}(\omega) d\omega$
 $= \sum_{r=1}^N \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S_{Y_r}(\omega) d\omega$

$E[Y^2] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |H(\omega)|^2 S_X(\omega) d\omega$

$E[Y^2] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |H(\omega)|^2 S(\omega) d\omega = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{S_0}{(\omega_n - \omega)^2 + 4\zeta^2 \omega_n^2} d\omega$



$$\ddot{y}(t) + 2\zeta\omega_0 \dot{y}(t) + \omega_0^2 y(t) = -\ddot{x}_c(t)$$

$$\ddot{x}_g(t) = \ddot{y}(t) + \ddot{x}_c(t) = -[2\zeta\omega_0 \dot{y}(t) + \omega_0^2 y(t)]$$

$$E[\ddot{x}_g(t) \ddot{x}_g(t+\tau)] = E\left\{ \left[2\zeta\omega_0 \dot{y}(t) + \omega_0^2 y(t) \right] \left[2\zeta\omega_0 \dot{y}(t+\tau) + \omega_0^2 y(t+\tau) \right] \right\}$$

$$= 4\zeta^2\omega_0^2 E[\dot{y}(t)\dot{y}(t+\tau)] + \omega_0^4 E[y(t)y(t+\tau)]$$

$$+ 4\zeta\omega_0^3 \left(E[\dot{y}(t)y(t+\tau)] + E[y(t)\dot{y}(t+\tau)] \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow E[\ddot{x}_g^2(t)] = 4\zeta^2\omega_0^2 E[\dot{y}^2(t)] + \omega_0^4 E[y^2(t)]$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S_{\ddot{x}_g}(\omega) d\omega = 4\zeta^2\omega_0^2 \int S_{\dot{y}}(\omega) d\omega + \omega_0^4 \int S_y(\omega) d\omega$$

$$\Rightarrow S_{\ddot{x}_g}(\omega) = 4\zeta^2\omega_0^2 S_{\dot{y}}(\omega) + \omega_0^4 S_y(\omega)$$

$$S_y(\omega) = S_0 |H(\omega)|^2$$

$$S_{\dot{y}}(\omega) = \omega^2 S_0 |H(\omega)|^2$$

$$S_{\ddot{x}_g}(\omega) = S_0 |H(\omega)|^2 (4\zeta^2\omega_0^2 \omega^2 + \omega_0^4)$$

$$\Rightarrow S_{\ddot{x}_g}(\omega) = S_0 \frac{4\zeta^2\omega_0^2 \omega^2 + \omega_0^4}{(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2)^2 + 4\zeta^2\omega_0^2 \omega^2}$$

تابع چگالی طیفی در سطح زمین

مدل کانن-تاجیمی که زمین را به صورت چندگانه (چند درجه آزادی) در نظر می گیرد به صورت زیر است:

$$S_{\ddot{x}_g}(\omega) = \sum_{i=1}^N S_{oi} \frac{4\zeta_{oi}^2 \omega_{oi}^2 \omega^2 + \omega_{oi}^4}{(\omega_{oi}^2 - \omega^2)^2 + (2\zeta_{oi} \omega_{oi})^2 \omega^2}$$

مقدار S_{oi} ضرایب است که در شکل زیر

تأثير زلزله SDOF تحت تأثير زلزله

$$E[Y^2] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S_y(\omega) d\omega = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S(\omega) |H(\omega)|^2 d\omega$$

مقدار سفتي برابر با S_0 براي نسبت زلزله در نظر ميگيريم. آنوقت چگالي طيفي $(m \ddot{x}_g(t))$ خواهد بود:

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S_0 \left| \frac{1}{\omega_n^2 - \omega^2 + 2i\zeta\omega\omega_n} \right|^2 d\omega$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{S_0}{(\omega_n^2 - \omega^2)^2 + 4\zeta^2\omega_n^2\omega^2} d\omega$$

استدلال استاندارد

$$\frac{S_0 \pi}{2\zeta\omega_n^3}$$

SDOF تحت تأثير زلزله گاندي - بصير

$$E[Y^2] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S_y(\omega) d\omega = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S_{x_g}(\omega) |H(\omega)|^2 d\omega$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S_0 \frac{4\omega_0^4 + 4\zeta_0^2\omega_0^2\omega^2}{(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2)^2 + 4\zeta_0^2\omega_0^2\omega^2} \times \frac{1}{(\omega_n^2 - \omega^2)^2 + 4\zeta^2\omega_n^2\omega^2} d\omega$$

$$= S_0 \pi \frac{N'}{D}$$

$$N' = 2\omega_0^3 \left[\zeta_0^2\omega_0^2 + \zeta\omega_0\omega_n + 4\zeta_0^2\omega_0\omega_n + 4\zeta_0^3\omega_n^2 \right]$$

$$D = 4\omega_0\omega_n \zeta_0 \left\{ \omega_0^4 + \omega_n^4 + 2\omega_0\omega_n \left[2\zeta_0^2(\omega_0^2 + \omega_n^2) - \omega_0\omega_n(1 - 2\zeta^2 - 2\zeta_0^2) \right] \right\}$$

ζ_0 : درجه زلزله
 ζ : درجه سازه

$$S_d^2 = C_d^2 E[y^2] = C_d^2 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S(\omega) |H(\omega)|^2 d\omega$$

$$S_v^2 = C_v^2 E[\dot{y}^2] = C_v^2 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S(\omega) \omega^2 |H(\omega)|^2 d\omega$$

$$S_a^2 = C_a^2 E[\ddot{y}^2] = C_a^2 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S(\omega) \omega^4 |H(\omega)|^2 d\omega$$

اغلب در سبب قریب لوجاری به درخواه نرسیم

$$[M] \{\ddot{y}(t)\} + [C] \{\dot{y}(t)\} + [K] \{y(t)\} = \{0\} \quad p(t) = -[M] \{r\} \ddot{x}_g(t)$$

Assume: $\{y(t)\} = [\phi'] \{V(t)\}$ جایگزینی در معادله فوق
و نیز ضرب در $[\phi']^T$

$$\Rightarrow M_j \ddot{V}_j(t) + C_j \dot{V}_j(t) + K_j V_j(t) = L'_j p(t)$$

where $L'_j = -[\phi']^T [M] \{r\} \ddot{x}_g(t)$

$$M_j = \{\phi'_j\}^T [M] \{\phi'_j\}$$

$$K_j = \{\phi'_j\}^T [K] \{\phi'_j\} = \omega_j^2 M_j$$

$$C_j = \{\phi'_j\}^T [C] \{\phi'_j\}$$

$$L'_j = \{\phi'_j\}^T \{0\} = \gamma'_j M_j$$

↑
 ضریب میرکت نیروی وارد در عدد γ_j

اگر ضریب میرکت $\gamma_j = 1$: $\{\phi_j\} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{M_j}} \{\phi'_j\}$

له عدد γ_j

$$\{\phi_j\}^T [M] \{\phi_j\} = 1$$

$$K_j = \omega_j^2 M_j$$

$$C_j = 2\zeta_j \omega_j M_j$$

$$\gamma_j = \{\phi'_j\}^T \{0\}$$

ضریب میرکت عدد $\gamma_j = \gamma'_j \sqrt{M_j}$

$$\Rightarrow \ddot{V}_j(t) + 2\zeta_j \omega_j \dot{V}_j(t) + \omega_j^2 V_j(t) = \gamma_j p(t)$$

$$\gamma_j = -\{\phi_j\}^T [M] \{r\} \quad \text{در صورت نرمالیزه}$$

$$= -\sum_{i=1}^N m_i \phi_{ij} r_i$$

$$\stackrel{\text{در صورت نرمالیزه}}{=} -\sum_{i=1}^N m_i \phi_{ij}$$

$$\Rightarrow \ddot{V}_j(t) = \int_0^t \gamma_j p(\tau) h_j(t-\tau) d\tau = \int_0^t \gamma_j \ddot{x}_g(\tau) h_j(t-\tau) d\tau$$

$$\Rightarrow \{y(t)\} = \{\phi_1\} V_1 + \{\phi_2\} V_2 + \dots + \{\phi_N\} V_N = \sum_{j=1}^N \{\phi_j\} V_j(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow y_i(t) = \phi_{i1} V_1 + \phi_{i2} V_2 + \dots + \phi_{ij} V_j = \sum_{j=1}^N \phi_{ij} V_j(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow y_i(t) = \sum_{j=1}^N \gamma_j \phi_{ij} \int_0^t p(\tau) h_j(t-\tau) d\tau$$

- $\ddot{x}_g(t)$ در صورت نرمالیزه

$$R_i(t) = \sum_{j=1}^N \gamma_j \psi_j \int_0^t p(\tau) h_j(t-\tau) d\tau$$

در صورت نرمالیزه

$$E[R(t_1)R(t_2)] = E \left[\sum_{j=1}^N \delta_j \psi_j \int_0^{t_1} p(\tau_1) h_j(t_1 - \tau_1) d\tau_1 \right. \\ \left. \times \sum_{k=1}^N \delta_k \psi_k \int_0^{t_2} p(\tau_2) h_k(t_2 - \tau_2) d\tau_2 \right]$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^N \sum_{k=1}^N \delta_j \delta_k \psi_j \psi_k \int_0^{t_1} \int_0^{t_2} E[p(\tau_1) p(\tau_2)] h_j(t_1 - \tau_1) h_k(t_2 - \tau_2) d\tau_1 d\tau_2$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^N \sum_{k=1}^N \delta_j \delta_k \psi_j \psi_k \left\{ \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S(\omega) \left[\int_0^{t_1} \int_0^{t_2} e^{i\omega(\tau_2 - \tau_1)} h_j(t_1 - \tau_1) h_k(t_2 - \tau_2) \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. d\tau_1 d\tau_2 \right] d\omega \right\}$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^N \sum_{k=1}^N \delta_j \delta_k \psi_j \psi_k \left[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S(\omega) e^{i\omega(t_2 - t_1)} d\omega \int_0^{t_1} h_j(t_1 - \tau_1) e^{i\omega(t_1 - \tau_1)} d\tau_1 \right. \\ \left. \int_0^{t_2} h_k(t_2 - \tau_2) e^{-i\omega(t_2 - \tau_2)} d\tau_2 \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow E[R^2] = \sum_{j=1}^N \sum_{k=1}^N \delta_j \delta_k \psi_j \psi_k \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S(\omega) H_j^*(\omega) H_k(\omega) d\omega$$

$$\Rightarrow E[R^2] = \sum_{j=1}^N \delta_j^2 \psi_j^2 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S(\omega) |H_j(\omega)|^2 d\omega$$

$$+ \sum_{j=1}^{N-1} \sum_{\substack{k=j+1 \\ j \neq k}}^N \delta_j \delta_k \psi_j \psi_k \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S(\omega) \underbrace{[H_j(\omega) H_k^*(\omega) + H_j^*(\omega) H_k(\omega)]}_{A} d\omega$$

$$A = \left[H_j^*(\omega) H_K^*(\omega) \frac{H_j^*(\omega) H_K(\omega)}{H_j^*(\omega) H_K(\omega)} + H_j^*(\omega) H_K(\omega) \frac{H_j(\omega) H_K^*(\omega)}{H_j(\omega) H_K^*(\omega)} \right]$$

$$= |H_j^*(\omega)|^2 |H_K(\omega)|^2 \left[\frac{1}{H_j^*(\omega) H_K(\omega)} + \frac{1}{H_j(\omega) H_K^*(\omega)} \right]$$

$2N(\omega)$

$$\Rightarrow A = 2N(\omega) |H_j^*(\omega)|^2 |H_K(\omega)|^2$$

where $|H_j^*(\omega)|^2 = \frac{1}{[(\omega_j^2 - \omega^2)^2 + 4\zeta_j^2 \omega_j^2 \omega^2]}$

$$N(\omega) = (\omega_j^2 - \omega^2)(\omega_k^2 - \omega^2) + 4\zeta_j \zeta_k \omega_j \omega_k \omega^2$$

$$N(\omega) |H_J(\omega)|^2 |H_K(\omega)|^2 = \frac{\omega^4 - \omega^2(\omega_j^2 + \omega_k^2 - 4\sum_j \sum_k \omega_j \omega_k) + \omega_j^2 \omega_k^2}{[(\omega_j^2 - \omega^2)^2 + 4\sum_j \omega_j^2 \omega^2] [(\omega_k^2 - \omega^2)^2 + 4\sum_k \omega_k^2 \omega^2]}$$

$$= \frac{A_{JK} + B_{JK} \omega^2}{[(\omega_j^2 - \omega^2)^2 + 4\sum_j \omega_j^2 \omega^2]} + \frac{C_{JK} + D_{JK} \omega^2}{[(\omega_k^2 - \omega^2)^2 + 4\sum_k \omega_k^2 \omega^2]}$$

where

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & u-s \\ u & 1-t \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ s \\ t \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A_{JK} \\ \bar{B}_{JK} \\ C_{JK} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 1 \\ -(1+r^2 - 4\sum_j \sum_k r) \\ r^2 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$B_{JK} = \frac{\bar{B}_{JK}}{\omega_k^2}, \quad D_{JK} = -B_{JK}$$

$$r = \frac{\omega_j}{\omega_k}, \quad u = -2(1 - 2\sum_k^2)$$

$$s = -2r^2(1 - 2\sum_j^2)$$

$$t = r^4$$

$$C_{JK} = \frac{(1-r^2)(1-t) + (u-s)(1+r^2 - 4\sum_j \sum_k r + ur^2)}{(1-t)^2 + (s-u)(s-ut)}$$

$$A_{JK} = r^2 - t C_{JK}$$

$$\bar{B}_{JK} = \frac{1 - A_{JK} - C_{JK}}{u-s}$$

$$E[R^2] = \sum_{j=1}^N \gamma_j^2 \psi_j^2 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S(\omega) |H_j(\omega)|^2 d\omega \quad I_1$$

$$+ 2 \sum_{j=1}^{N-1} \sum_{k=j+1}^N \gamma_j \gamma_k \psi_j \psi_k \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S(\omega) N(\omega) |H_j(\omega)| |H_k(\omega)|^2 d\omega \quad II_1$$

این عبارت سه ترم دارد
(هر یک از آنها جداگانه)

$$\Rightarrow E[R^2] = \sum_{j=1}^N R_j^2 + 2 \sum_{j=1}^{N-1} \sum_{k=j+1}^N R_{j \cdot k}$$

$$\Rightarrow RMS(R) = \sqrt{E[R^2]}$$

نقشه: اگر مودها کنار هم باشند، یعنی در دامنه فرکانس مجاور باشند، پس مقدار ریشه مربع میانگین توان در آنجا زیادتر می‌شود.
در موارد دیگر (مورد دوم)، چون اینها با هم همپوشانی ندارند، پس مقدار ریشه مربع میانگین توان در آنجا کمتر می‌شود.
بنابراین باید با دقت بیشتری نگاه کنیم!

$$\text{مورد همپوشانی} \Rightarrow 1.1 < \frac{f_{max}}{f_{min}} < 1.9$$

$$\text{مورد همپوشانی کم} \Rightarrow \frac{f_{max}}{f_{min}} < 0.3$$

این عبارت را می‌توان به این صورت نوشت: $\frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^N |R_j|^2$ (میانگین توان در هر مود)
Square - Root - of - the - Sum - of - the - Squares

$$S_d(\omega_j, \omega_k) = C_d^2 I_p(\omega_j, \omega_k) \leftarrow$$

گزینه c

$$I_0 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S(\omega) \underbrace{N(\omega) |H_j(\omega)|^2 |H_k(\omega)|^2}_{\text{باید تجزیه شود}} d\omega$$

$$N(\omega) |H_j(\omega)|^2 |H_k(\omega)|^2 = \frac{\omega^4 - \omega^2(\omega_j^2 + \omega_k^2 - 4\omega_j\omega_k) + \omega_j^2\omega_k^2}{[(\omega_j^2 - \omega^2)^2 + 4\omega_j^2\omega^2][(\omega_k^2 - \omega^2)^2 + 4\omega_k^2\omega^2]}$$

$$= \frac{A_{jk} + B_{jk}\omega^2}{[(\omega_j^2 - \omega^2)^2 + 4\omega_j^2\omega^2]} + \frac{C_{jk} + D_{jk}\omega^2}{[(\omega_k^2 - \omega^2)^2 + 4\omega_k^2\omega^2]}$$

$$\Rightarrow I_0 = \underbrace{A_{jk} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S(\omega) |H_j(\omega)|^2 d\omega}_{I_1(\omega_j, \omega_k)} + \underbrace{B_{jk} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S(\omega) \omega^2 |H_j(\omega)|^2 d\omega}_{I_2(\omega_j, \omega_k)}$$

$$+ \underbrace{C_{jk} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S(\omega) |H_k(\omega)|^2 d\omega}_{I_1(\omega_k, \omega_k)} + \underbrace{D_{jk} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S(\omega) \omega^2 |H_k(\omega)|^2 d\omega}_{I_2(\omega_k, \omega_k)}$$

$$\Rightarrow E[R^2] = \sum_{j=1}^N \gamma_j^2 \psi_j^2 I_1(\omega_j, \xi_j) + 2 \sum_{j=1}^{N-1} \sum_{k=j+1}^N \gamma_j \gamma_k \psi_j \psi_k$$

$$\times \left[A_{jk} I_1(\omega_j, \xi_j) + B_{jk} I_2(\omega_j, \xi_j) + C_{jk} I_1(\omega_k, \xi_k) + D_{jk} I_2(\omega_k, \xi_k) \right]$$

$$I_1 = \frac{S_d^2}{C_d^2}, \quad I_2 = \frac{S_v^2}{C_v^2}, \quad E[R^2] = \frac{R_D^2}{C_R^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow R_D^2 = C_R^2 \left\{ \left[\sum_{j=1}^N \gamma_j \psi_j S_d(\omega_j, \xi_j) \right]^2 / C_d^2 + 2 \sum_{j=1}^{N-1} \sum_{k=j+1}^N \gamma_j \gamma_k \psi_j \psi_k \right.$$

$$\left. \times \left[A_{jk} S_d^2(\omega_j, \xi_j) / C_d^2 + B_{jk} S_v^2(\omega_j, \xi_j) / C_v^2 + C_{jk} S_d^2(\omega_k, \xi_k) / C_d^2 + D_{jk} S_v^2(\omega_k, \xi_k) / C_v^2 \right] \right\}$$

الف

بافتراضاً $C_d = C_v = C_R$

بافتراضاً

$$R_D^2 = \sum_{j=1}^N \left[\gamma_j \psi_j S_d(\omega_j, \xi_j) \right]^2 + 2 \sum_{j=1}^{N-1} \sum_{k=j+1}^N \gamma_j \gamma_k \psi_j \psi_k \times$$

$$\left[A_{jk} S_d^2(\omega_j, \xi_j) + B_{jk} S_v^2(\omega_j, \xi_j) + C_{jk} S_d^2(\omega_k, \xi_k) \right.$$

$$\left. + D_{jk} S_v^2(\omega_k, \xi_k) \right]$$

ب

به صورت جمله تر به بیف است - خواهد بود:

$$R_D^2 = \sum_{j=1}^N \left[\frac{\gamma_j \psi_j}{\omega_j^2} S_a(\omega_j \tau_j) \right]^2 + 2 \sum_j \sum_k \gamma_j \gamma_k \psi_j \psi_k$$

$$\times \left[\left(\frac{A_{jk}}{\omega_j^4} + \frac{B_{jk}}{\omega_j^2} \right) S_a^2(\omega_j \tau_j) + \left(\frac{C_{jk}}{\omega_k^4} + \frac{D_{jk}}{\omega_k^2} \right) S_a^2(\omega_k \tau_k) \right]$$

(ج)

فرض صحت صورتها:

$$P_{JK} = \frac{\omega_k^2 \left(\frac{A_{jk}}{\omega_j^2} + B_{jk} \right) S_a^2(\omega_j \tau_j) + \omega_k^2 \left(\frac{C_{jk}}{\omega_k^2} - B_{jk} \right) S_a^2(\omega_k \tau_k)}{S_a(\omega_j \tau_j) S_a(\omega_k \tau_k)}$$

جمله دوم \sum در جمله دوم صورتها است لذا:

$$P_{JK} = \frac{E[R_j(t) R_k(t-T)]}{\sigma_j \sigma_k} = \frac{R_{jk}}{R_j R_k}$$

استاندارد را به (الف) و (ب) و اینکه $D_{jk} = B_{jk}$ است. اگرچه در آن صورت:

$$P_{JK} = \frac{A_{jk} S_d^2(\omega_j \tau_j) + B_{jk} S_v^2(\omega_j \tau_j) + C_{jk} S_d^2(\omega_k \tau_k) - B_{jk} S_v^2(\omega_k \tau_k)}{S_d(\omega_j \tau_j) S_d(\omega_k \tau_k)}$$

و فرم در آن به بیف است - پس بعد از این است:

اینی نقد شود.

P_{jk} ضریب عبثی در K می باشد که در شکل ۵.۲ در این نمودار با ω_k نمایش داده شده است.
رابطه ۵.۲ در معادله ضریب ω_k در K می باشد.

در فرآیند فرکانس ω_k

$$P_{jk} = \left[\int_K \omega_k^3 (A_{jk} + \omega_k^2 B_{jk}) + \int_K \omega_k^3 (C_{jk} - \omega_k^2 B_{jk}) \right]$$

در ۵.۲، ω_k در K در نظر گرفته شده است. در این صورت، ω_k در K در نظر گرفته شده است. ω_k در K در نظر گرفته شده است. ω_k در K در نظر گرفته شده است.

لطفاً محققین بدانند که فرکانس قابل قبولی در این زمینه وجود دارد.

DSC (Double Sum Combination)

مرفه است .

برای رابطه (ج)

$$R_D^2 = \sum_{j=1}^N R_j^2 + 2 \sum_{j=1}^N \sum_{\substack{k=1 \\ k \neq j}}^N P_{jk} R_j R_k$$

تحقیقات روی این انجام شده که P_{jk} بعد از مستقل از نوع فرکانس ورودی محاسبه شود. به این منظور از شیب و الوردی با فرض فرکانس نوبه سفید ضریب P_{jk} بعد از زایل توفیق می شود:

$$P_{jk} = \left[1 + \left\{ \frac{\omega_j' - \omega_k'}{\sum_j \omega_j' + \sum_k \omega_k'} \right\}^2 \right]^{-1}$$

where

$$\omega_j' = \omega_j \sqrt{1 - \xi_j^2} \quad \text{و} \quad \xi_j' = \xi_j + \frac{2}{S \omega_j}$$

$$\omega_k' = \omega_k \sqrt{1 - \xi_k^2} \quad \text{و} \quad \xi_k' = \xi_k + \frac{2}{S \omega_k}$$

S: مدت زمان (ثانیه) مورد طیف نوبه سفید و ξ نسبت بزرگتر است. به عبارت دیگر فاصله از حالت صاف و تقریباً دارای نسبت یک است.

مثلاً اگر $\xi = 0.5$ (د) $S = 24.5$

Complete Quadratic Combination

CQC ⁹

در سال ۱۹۸۱، در کورنیا و دیگران روشی جدید برای تحلیل و محاسبه پاسخ سیستم را پیشنهاد دادند. (CQC) نام این روش است.

$$R(t) = \sum_{j=1}^N \psi_j \cdot v_j(t) = - \sum_{j=1}^N \delta_j \psi_j \int_0^t \ddot{x}_g(\tau) h_j(t-\tau) d\tau$$

برای محاسبه پاسخ خود همبسته و تحلیل آن، باید از روش زیر استفاده کرد:

$$E[R^2] = \sum_{j=1}^N \sum_{k=1}^N \delta_j \delta_k \psi_j \psi_k \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S(\omega) H_j(\omega) H_k^*(\omega) d\omega$$

$$= P_{jk} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S(\omega) |H_j(\omega)|^2 d\omega \times \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S(\omega) |H_k(\omega)|^2 d\omega \right]^{1/2}$$

$$= P_{jk} [I_1(\omega_j, \delta_j) \times I_1(\omega_k, \delta_k)]^{1/2}$$

با اعمال فرمول فوق:

$$R_D^2 = \sum_{j=1}^N \sum_{k=1}^N \delta_j \delta_k \psi_j \psi_k P_{jk} \underbrace{S_d(\omega_j, \delta_j) S_d(\omega_k, \delta_k)}_{R_j}$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^N \sum_{k=1}^N P_{jk} R_j R_k$$

where $R_j = \delta_j \psi_j S_d(\omega_j, \delta_j) = \frac{1}{\omega_j^2} \delta_j \psi_j S_d(\omega_j, \delta_j)$

$R_k = \dots$

$$P_{jk} = \frac{8 \sqrt{\delta_j \delta_k} r^3 (\delta_j + \delta_k r)}{(1-r^2)^2 + 4 \delta_j \delta_k r (1+r^2) + 4(\delta_j^2 + \delta_k^2) r^2} \quad \& \quad r = \frac{\omega_k}{\omega_j}$$

با فرض $\delta_j = \delta_k = \delta$ و $\omega_j = \omega_k = \omega$

$$P_{jk} = \frac{8 \delta^2 r^{3/2} (1+r)}{(1-r^2)^2 + 4 \delta^2 r (1+r)^2}$$

if $r=1 \Rightarrow P_{ij}=1$

if $r < 0.67$
 or
 $r < \frac{0.2}{\sum_j + \sum_k + 0.2}$ } \Rightarrow $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{مردمان که اوقات بقیه} \\ \text{مردمان منتظرند} \end{array} \right\}$

Humour \rightarrow $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{است} \\ \text{Crupta \& \dots} \end{array} \right\}$

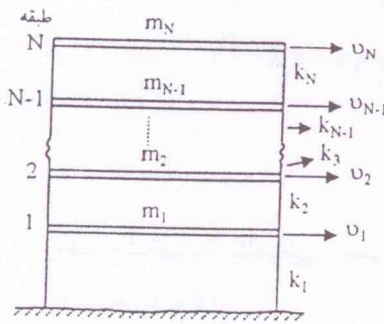
* $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{مردمانی که بقیه را منتظر می‌اندازند} \\ \text{یا} \dots \end{array} \right\}$

✓
 منتظرند

* $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{مردمانی که بقیه را منتظر می‌اندازند} \\ \text{یا} \dots \end{array} \right\}$

$$P_{ij} = \frac{(\sum_j + \sum_k + 0.2) - (\sum_j + \sum_k + 0.2) \cdot r}{\sum_j + \sum_k + 0.2}$$

ماتریسهای جرم و سختی و میرایی ساختمان برشی و پیچشی



ساختمان برشی: هر طبقه دارای یک درجه آزادی (u_i) که تغییر مکان طبقه i نسبت به فونداسیون می باشد.

$$[K] = \begin{bmatrix} k_1 + k_2 & -k_2 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ & k_2 + k_3 & -k_3 & \dots & 0 \\ & & k_3 + k_4 & \dots & 0 \\ & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & k_{N-1} + k_N & -k_N \\ & & & & & k_N \end{bmatrix}$$

Sym.

$$[M] = \begin{bmatrix} m_1 & & & & 0 \\ & m_2 & & & \\ & & \ddots & & \\ & & & m_{N-1} & \\ 0 & & & & m_N \end{bmatrix}$$

ماتریس جرم قطری می باشد.

ساختمان پیچشی: هر طبقه دارای سه درجه آزادی x_i, y_i و θ_i می باشد (شکل مقابل):

$$\{V\}^T = \{x_1 \ y_1 \ \theta_1 \ x_2 \ y_2 \ \theta_2 \ \dots \ x_N \ y_N \ \theta_N\}^T$$

= بردار تغییر مکان درجات آزادی سیستم.

ماتریس جرم [M]:

با فرض متمرکز بودن جرم سازه در طبقات، ماتریس جرم سیستم قطری خواهد بود.

$$[M] = \begin{bmatrix} m_1 & & & & \\ & m_1 & & & \\ & & m_1 r_1^2 & & \\ & & & m_2 & \\ & & & & m_2 \\ & & & & & m_2 r_2^2 \\ & & & & & & \ddots \end{bmatrix}$$

(3N × 3N)

m_i = جرم طبقه i ام
I_i = ممان اینرسی طبقه i ام
r_i = شعاع جیراسیون طبقه i ام

ماتریس سختی [K]:

$$[K] = \begin{bmatrix} K^1 + K^2 & -K^2 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ & K^2 + K^3 & -K^3 & \dots & 0 \\ & & \ddots & \dots & \\ & & & & K^{N-1} + K^N & -K^N \\ & & & & & K^N \end{bmatrix}$$

Sym

$$[K^i] = \begin{bmatrix} k_{x_i} & 0 & -(e_{y_i} k_{x_i}) \\ 0 & k_{y_i} & +(e_{x_i} k_{y_i}) \\ -(e_{y_i} k_{x_i}) & +(e_{x_i} k_{y_i}) & (k_{\theta_i} + e_{x_i}^2 k_{y_i} + e_{y_i}^2 k_{x_i}) \end{bmatrix}$$

بردار ضریب تأثیر زلزله

$$e_{x_i} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^n k_{y_{ij}} x_{ij}}{\sum_{j=1}^n k_{y_{ij}}}; \quad \{r_x\}^i = \{1 \ 0 \ 0\}^T; \quad \{r_y\}^i = \{0 \ 1 \ 0\}^T$$

$$k_{\theta_i} = \sum_{j=1}^n k_{x_{ij}} y_{ij}^2 + k_{y_{ij}} x_{ij}^2 \quad ; \quad x_{ij} = \text{فاصله ستون } j \text{ در طبقه } i \text{ از محور مختصات در جهت } x \quad ; \quad n = \text{تعداد ستونهای در یک طبقه}$$

ماتریس میرایی [C]:

ماتریس میرایی از نظر فرم، شبیه ماتریس سختی می باشد. با این تفاوت که مقادیر c_{x_i}, c_{y_i}, c_{\theta_i} جایگزین مقادیر k_{x_i}, k_{y_i}, k_{\theta_i} می شوند.

$$c_{x_i} = 2\zeta_{x_i} \sqrt{k_{x_i} m_i}; \quad c_{y_i} = 2\zeta_{y_i} \sqrt{k_{y_i} m_i}; \quad c_{\theta_i} = 2\zeta_{\theta_i} \sqrt{k_{\theta_i} I_i}$$

که در آن ξ_x و ξ_y = ضرایب میرایی سیستم در جهت x و y هر طبقه است.

$$\omega_1 = 7.04$$

$$\omega_2 = 19.72$$

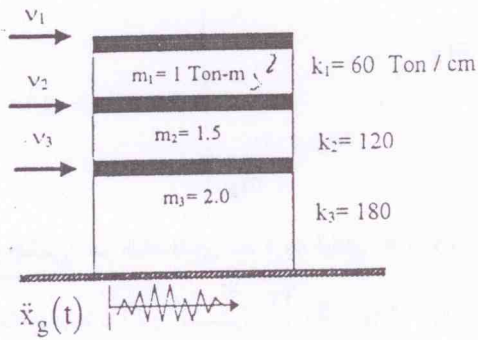
$$\omega_3 = 28.49$$

روش محاسبه دینامیکی
(پاسخ طیفی)

الف: مشخصات دینامیکی سیستم

۱- معادله حرکت

$$[M] \{\ddot{V}\} + [K] \{V\} = -[M] \{1\} \ddot{X}_g(t)$$



$$M = \begin{bmatrix} 1.0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1.5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, K = 60 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

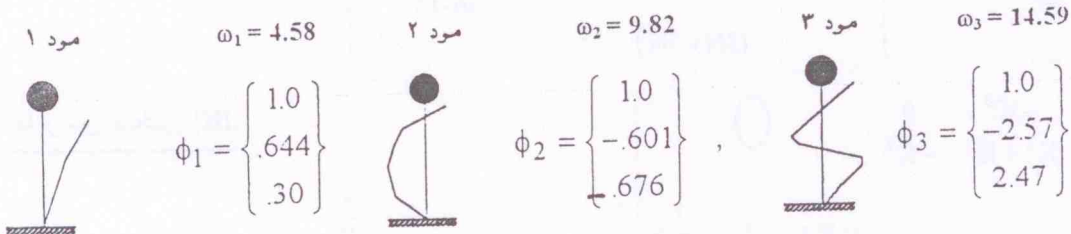
۲- محاسبه فرکانسها

$$\text{Det.}[K - \omega^2 M] = 0 \Rightarrow \omega_1 = 4.58 \text{ rad/sec.} \quad T_1 = 1.37 \text{ sec.}$$

$$\omega_2 = 9.82 \text{ rad/sec.} \quad \rightarrow T_2 = 0.640 \text{ sec.}$$

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} \quad \omega_3 = 14.59 \text{ rad/sec.} \quad T_3 = 0.431 \text{ sec.}$$

۳- محاسبه اشکال مود



۴- محاسبه جرم مودی (M_n)

$$M_1 = \phi_1^T M \phi_1 = \sum_{i=1}^3 m_i \phi_{1i}^2 = 1 \times (1)^2 + 1.5 \times (0.644)^2 + 2 \times (0.3)^2 = 1.802$$

$$M_2 = 1 \times (1)^2 + 1.5 \times (-0.601)^2 + 2 \times (-0.676)^2 = 2.456$$

$$M_3 = 23.10$$

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} 30 & & \\ & 30 & \\ & & 30 \end{bmatrix}$$

۵- محاسبه ضریب تاثیر زلزله در هر مود

$$\gamma_n = \frac{L_n}{M_n}, \quad L_n = \{\phi_n\}^T [M] \{1\} = \sum_{i=1}^3 m_i \phi_{ni}$$

$$L_1 = \sum_{i=1}^3 m_i \phi_{1i} = 1 \times 1 + 1.5 \times 0.644 + 2 \times 0.3 = 2.566 \rightarrow \gamma_1 = \frac{2.566}{1.802} = 1.425$$

$$L_2 = -1.254 \rightarrow \gamma_2 = \frac{-1.254}{2.455} = -0.51$$

$$L_3 = 2.08 \rightarrow \gamma_3 = \frac{2.08}{23.10} = 0.09$$

در تمام موارد $\sum \gamma_i = 1$

جرم موثر مودی که بیانگر تاثیر مودها نیز می باشد به صورت زیر محاسبه می گردد.

$$\bar{M}_n = \frac{L_n^2}{M_n} = L_n \gamma_n$$

$$\bar{M}_1 = 3.656, \bar{M}_2 = 0.641, \bar{M}_3 = 0.188, \sum \bar{M}_n = 4.485 \approx \sum m_n = 4.5$$

$$\sum \bar{M}_n = \sum m_n$$

مجموع جرم موثر مودی برابر با مجموع جرم سازه است

• مشاهده می شود که ضریب تاثیر زلزله یا جرم موثر در مودهای بالا کاهش پیدا می کند. به عبارتی تاثیر مودهای بالا در پاسخ قابل

صرف نظر کردن است. در ساختمانهای برشی جمع ضرایب تاثیر مودها ($\sum \gamma_i$) برابر با یک است.

بنابراین معیار در نظر گرفتن تعداد مودها در محاسبات پاسخ مقدار γ_n یا M_n است. تعداد مودها طوری انتخاب می شود که

دربرگیرنده ۹۰ تا ۹۵ درصد جرم کل سازه ($\sum m_n = 0.9 \sum \bar{M}_n$) باشد یا مودهایی حذف می گردد که ضریب تاثیر مود در مقایسه با دیگر ضرایب تاثیر قابل صرف نظر کردن باشد.

۶- محاسبه پاسخ مودی

$$v_n = \phi_n \gamma_n S_{dn} = \phi_n \gamma_n \frac{S_{vn}}{\omega_n} = \phi_n \gamma_n \frac{S_{an}}{\omega_n^2}$$

الف - تغییر مکان

مقادیر طیف بستگی به فرکانس و ضریب میرایی دارد. لذا باید ضریب میرایی مناسب سازه انتخاب شود. اگر ضریب میرایی ۰.۵ فرض شود مقادیر طیف تغییر مکان خواهند شد:

$$\omega_1 = 0.73 \text{ HZ} \Rightarrow S_{d1} = 17 \text{ cm}, S_{v1} = 78 \text{ cm/sec}, S_{a1} = 357 \text{ cm/sec}^2$$

$$\omega_2 = 1.56 \text{ HZ} \Rightarrow S_{d2} = 7 \text{ cm}, S_{v2} = 68.7 \text{ cm/sec}, S_{a2} = 675 \text{ cm/sec}^2$$

$$\omega_3 = 2.32 \text{ HZ} \Rightarrow S_{d3} = 5 \text{ cm}, S_{v3} = 73 \text{ cm/sec}, S_{a3} = 1065 \text{ cm/sec}^2$$

$$v_1 = \begin{Bmatrix} 1 \\ 0.644 \\ 0.3 \end{Bmatrix} (1.425) (17) = \begin{Bmatrix} 24.2 \\ 15.6 \\ 7.3 \end{Bmatrix}$$

مود ۱

$$v_2 = \begin{Bmatrix} 1.0 \\ -0.601 \\ -0.676 \end{Bmatrix} (-0.51) (7) = \begin{Bmatrix} -3.57 \\ 2.15 \\ 2.41 \end{Bmatrix}$$

مود ۲

$$v_3 = \begin{Bmatrix} 1.0 \\ -2.57 \\ 2.47 \end{Bmatrix} (0.09) (5) = \begin{Bmatrix} .45 \\ -1.16 \\ 1.11 \end{Bmatrix}$$

محاسبه تغییرمکان با روش ترکیب مودها
روش ABS: جمع قدر مطلق پاسخ هر مود (مدرده و افقی برسد)

تغییرمکان طبقه بالا

$$v = \sum_{i=1}^3 |v_i| = \begin{Bmatrix} 28.2 \\ 18.9 \\ 10.82 \end{Bmatrix}$$

روش SRSS: جذر مجموع مربع پاسخ مودها

$$v = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^3 v_i^2} = \sqrt{v_1^2 + v_2^2 + v_3^2}$$

$$v^2 = \begin{Bmatrix} 24.2 \\ 15.6 \\ 7.3 \end{Bmatrix}^2 + \begin{Bmatrix} -3.57 \\ 2.15 \\ 2.41 \end{Bmatrix}^2 + \begin{Bmatrix} .45 \\ -1.16 \\ 1.11 \end{Bmatrix}^2 = \begin{Bmatrix} 599 \\ 249 \\ 60 \end{Bmatrix} \Rightarrow v = \begin{Bmatrix} 24.4 \\ 15.8 \\ 7.76 \end{Bmatrix}$$

ب- نیروهای جانبی و برشی طبقات

۷- شکل مود نیروی جانبی

$$\phi_{s1} = K\phi_1 = 60 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} 1.0 \\ .644 \\ .3 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 21.36 \\ 19.92 \\ 12.72 \end{Bmatrix}$$

شکل مود نیروی جانبی طبقه اول (ضربه بانه)

$\phi_{b1} = 54.00$ شکل مود ۱ نیروی برشی پایه

$$\phi_{s2} = K\phi_2 = \begin{Bmatrix} 96.1 \\ -87.1 \\ -131 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\phi_{s3} = K\phi_3 = \begin{Bmatrix} 214 \\ -819 \\ 1049 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$\phi_{b2} = -121.7$ شکل مود ۲ نیروی برشی پایه

$\phi_{b3} = 444.6$ شکل مود ۳ نیروی برشی پایه

۸- پاسخ مودی نیروهای جانبی و برشی

$$f_{sn} = \phi_{sn} \gamma_n S_{dn}$$

$$f_{s1} = \begin{Bmatrix} 21.36 \\ 19.92 \\ 12.72 \end{Bmatrix} \times 1.425 \times 17 = \begin{Bmatrix} 517.45 \\ 96.3 \\ -369 \\ 472 \end{Bmatrix} \begin{matrix} 483 \\ 308 \end{matrix}$$

$f_{b1} = 1308$

$$f_{s2} = \begin{Bmatrix} -343 \\ 311 \\ +468 \end{Bmatrix}, \quad \underline{f_{b2} = 434.6} \quad ; \quad f_{s3} = \begin{Bmatrix} 96.3 \\ -369 \\ 472 \end{Bmatrix}, \quad \underline{f_{b3} = 200}$$

روش ABS

$$f_s = \sum_{n=1}^3 |f_{sn}| = \begin{Bmatrix} 517 + 343 + 96 \\ 483 + 311 + 369 \\ 308 + 468 + 472 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 956 \\ 1163 \\ 1248 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\text{برش پایه } V = 1308 + 434.6 + 200 = 1942.6$$

روش SRSS

$$f_s = \sqrt{\sum f_{sn}^2} = \begin{Bmatrix} 517^2 + 343^2 + 96^2 \\ 483^2 + 311^2 + 369^2 \\ 308^2 + 468^2 + 472^2 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 627 \\ 682 \\ 732 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$V = \sqrt{1308^2 + 434.6^2 + 200^2} = 1392$$

روش دقیق پاسخ طیفی

$$R_D^2 = \sum R_j^2 + 2 \sum_j \sum_k \gamma_j \gamma_k \psi_j \psi_k \left[A_{jk} S_{dj}^2 + B_{jk} S_{vj}^2 + C_{jk} S_{dk}^2 + D_{jk} S_{vk}^2 \right]$$

که در آن R_j برابر پاسخ مودی کمیت مورد نظر است و ضرایب A_{jk} تا D_{jk} با استفاده از رابطه (۷-۵۳) کتاب ارتعاشات پیشا برای محاسبه اثر اندرکنش بین مودها محاسبه می گردد.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & u-s & 1 \\ u & 1-t & s \\ 1 & 0 & t \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} A_{jk} \\ \bar{B}_{jk} \\ C_{jk} \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 1 \\ -(1+r^2 - 4\xi_j \xi_k r) \\ r^2 \end{Bmatrix} \quad \begin{aligned} B_{jk} &= \bar{B}_{jk} / \omega_k^2 \\ D_{jk} &= -B_{jk} \end{aligned}$$

محاسبه ضرایب اندرکنش مود ۱ و ۲

$$\omega_1 = 4.59, \quad \omega_2 = 9.82, \quad r = \omega_1 / \omega_2 = 0.4674, \quad r^2 = 0.21851, \quad \xi_1 = \xi_2 = 0.05$$

$$u = -2(1 - 2\xi_2^2) = -1.99 \quad s = -2r^2(1 - 2\xi_1^2) = -0.4348 \quad t = r^4 = 0.0477$$

$$(1 + r^2 - 4\xi_1^2 r) = (1 + 0.2185 + 4 \times 0.0225 \times 0.4674) = 1.2231$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1.555 & 1 \\ -1.99 & 0.9523 & -0.4348 \\ 1 & 0 & 0.0477 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} A_{12} \\ \bar{B}_{12} \\ C_{12} \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 1 \\ -1.2231 \\ 0.2185 \end{Bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} A_{12} &= 2.759 \\ \bar{B}_{12} &= -1.254 \\ C_{12} &= -1.234 \end{aligned}$$

$$B_{12} = -1.254 / (9.82)^2 = -0.013, \quad D_{12} = -B_{12} = 0.013$$

محاسبه ضرایب اندرکنش مود ۱ و ۳

$$\omega_1 = 4.59, \omega_3 = 14.59, r = \omega_1/\omega_3 = 0.3146, r^2 = 0.99, \xi_1 = \xi_3 = 0.05$$

$$u = -1.99, s = -0.197, t = 0.0098, (1+r^2 - 4\xi^2 r) = +1.0958$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1.793 & 1 \\ -1.99 & .9902 & -1.197 \\ 1 & 0 & .0098 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} A_{13} \\ \bar{B}_{13} \\ C_{13} \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 1 \\ -1.0958 \\ 0.099 \end{Bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} A_{13} = .109 \\ \bar{B}_{13} = -1.0645 \\ C_{13} = -1.086 \end{matrix}$$

$$B_{13} = -1.0645/(14.59)^2 = -.005, D_{13} = .005$$

محاسبه ضرایب اندرکنش مود ۲ و ۳

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1.09 & 1 \\ -1.99 & .795 & -.901 \\ 1 & 0 & .205 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} A_{23} \\ \bar{B}_{23} \\ C_{23} \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 1 \\ -1.446 \\ .453 \end{Bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} A_{23} = .795 \\ \bar{B}_{23} = -1.724 \\ C_{23} = -1.668 \end{matrix}$$

$$B_{23} = -1.724/(14.59)^2 = -.0081, D_{23} = .0081$$

$$V^2 = [(1308)^2 + (434.6)^2 + (200)^2]$$

برش پایه (V):

$$192 \rightarrow +2 \left\{ 1.425 \times .51 \times 54 \times 121.7 \left[2759 \times (17)^2 - .013 \times (78)^2 - 1.234(7)^2 + .013(68.7)^2 \right] \right.$$

$$198 \rightarrow +1.425 \times .09 \times 54 \times 444.6 \left[.109(17)^2 - .005(78)^2 - 1.086(5)^2 + .005(78)^2 \right]$$

$$278 \rightarrow +.51 \times .09 \times 121.7 \times 444.6 \left[.795(7)^2 - .008(68.7)^2 - 1.668(5)^2 + .008(78)^2 \right] \left. \right\}$$

$$V^2 = 1939741 + 2 \left\{ 4776 \times 1.53 + 3079 \times 4.35 + 2483.55 \times 8.1695 \right\}$$

$$V^2 = 1939741 + 2 \left\{ 7336 \times 1.536 + 815 \times 2.65 + 5295 \times 2.13 \right\}$$

$$V^2 = 1965604 \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{V = 1402}}$$

نیروی جانبی طبقه ۲

$$f_{s2}^2 = (682)^2 + 2(-5592) = 453940 \Rightarrow f_{s2} = 673.8$$

روش CQC

$$R_D^2 = \sum R_j^2 + 2 \sum \sum \rho_{jk} R_j R_k$$

$$\rho_{jk} = \frac{8\xi^2(1+r)r^{3/2}}{(1-r^2)^2 + 4\xi^2 r(1+r)^2}$$

ضریب همبستگی مودها:

$$r = \omega_2/\omega_1 = 9.82/4.59 = 2.139$$

مود ۱ و ۲:

$$CAC \quad \rho_{12} = \frac{8(.05)^2(1+2.139) 2.139^{3/2}}{(1-2.139^2)^2 + .01 \times 2.139(1+2.139)^2} = \frac{0.1964}{12.993} = 0.0151 //$$

$$r = \omega_3 / \omega_1 = 3.1786$$

مود ۱ و ۳:

$$\rho_{13} = \frac{A_{12} S_{d1}^2 + B_{12} S_{v1}^2 + C_{12} S_{d2}^2 + D_{12} S_{v2}^2}{S_{d1} S_{d2}}$$

$$= \frac{.2759(17)^2 - .013(78)^2 - 1.234(7)^2 + .013(68.7)^2}{17 \times 7} = .012$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \rho_{13} = \frac{.265}{17 \times 5} = .003 \\ \rho_{23} = \frac{2.13}{7 \times 5} = .067 \end{array} \right.$$

$$CAC \quad \rho_{23} = \frac{.02(4.1786) 3.1786^{3/2}}{(1-3.1786^2)^2 + .031786(4.1786)^2} = \frac{0.474}{83.43} = .0056 //$$

$$r = \omega_3 / \omega_2 = 1.4857$$

مود ۲ و ۳:

$$CAC \quad \rho_{23} = \frac{.02(2.4857) 1.4857^{3/2}}{(1-1.4857^2)^2 + 0.14857(2.4857)^2} = \frac{0.0900}{1.5494} = 0.058 //$$

برش پایه (V)

$$R_j = V_j: \quad V_1 = 1308, \quad V_2 = 434.6, \quad V_3 = 200$$

$$V^2 = \sum V_j^2 + 2 \sum \sum \rho_{jk} V_j V_k$$

$$= [1308^2 + 434.6^2 + 200^2] + 2\{.0151 \times 1308 \times 434.6 + .0056 \times 1308 \times 200 + .058 \times 434.6 \times 200\} = 1939741 + 15090 = 1954831$$

$$V = 1398$$

نیروی جانبی طبقه ۲

$$f_{s2} = (682)^2 + (-5389) \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{f_{s2} = 678}}$$

$$K_S = P \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\delta_k \psi_k}{\omega_k^2}$$

Seismograms

$$F(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) e^{-i\omega t} dt \quad \longleftrightarrow \quad f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F(\omega) e^{i\omega t} d\omega$$

$$F(\omega) = |F(\omega)| e^{i\phi(\omega)} \quad \text{: } F(\omega) \text{ دالة مقدار وتردد } \phi(\omega) \text{ دالة طور}$$

$$\text{where } |F(\omega)| = [F(\omega)F^*(\omega)]^{1/2} = [Re^2(F(\omega)) + Im^2(F(\omega))]^{1/2}$$

amplitude spectrum

$$\phi(\omega) = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{Im(F(\omega))}{Re(F(\omega))} \right)$$

phase spectrum

خود فروری

1) $F^*(\omega) = -F(\omega)$

2) تبدیل فروری $(af(t) + bg(t)) = aF(\omega) + bG(\omega)$

3) if تبدیل فروری $(f(t)) = F(\omega) \Rightarrow$ تبدیل فروری $(f(t-a)) = e^{-i\omega a} F(\omega)$

4) IFT $(F(\omega-a)) = e^{iat} f(t)$ (shift theorems)

5) FT $\left(\frac{df(t)}{dt}\right) = (i\omega) F(\omega)$ & FT $\left(\frac{d^n f(t)}{dt^n}\right) = (i\omega)^n F(\omega)$

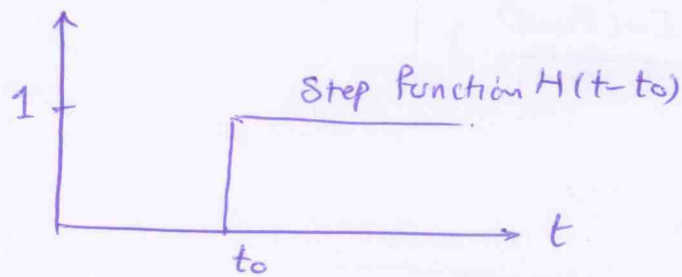
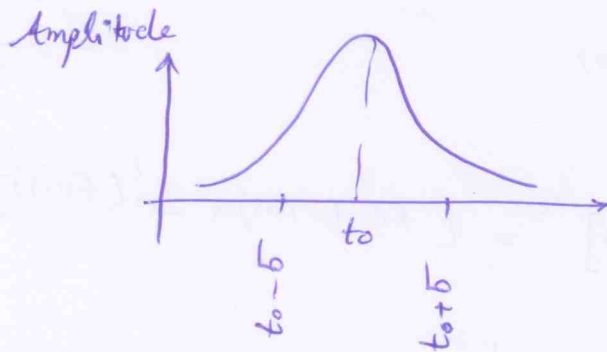
6) The total energy in a Fourier transform is the same as that in the time series

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |f(t)|^2 dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |F(\omega)|^2 d\omega \quad \leftarrow \text{Parseval's theorem}$$

Delta functions

$$\delta_{ij} = \text{Kronecker delta} = \begin{cases} 1 & i=j \\ 0 & i \neq j \end{cases}$$

$$\delta(t-t_0) = \text{Dirac delta} = \begin{cases} 1 & t=t_0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$



Dirac function is defined as the limit of a Gaussian function that keeps the area constant (=1) as the width (σ) narrows and the height $\frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}}$ increases.

$$\delta(t-t_0) = \lim_{\sigma \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{t-t_0}{\sigma}\right)^2\right]$$

$$f(t_0) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) \delta(t-t_0) dt = \text{مقدار خروج در } t=t_0$$

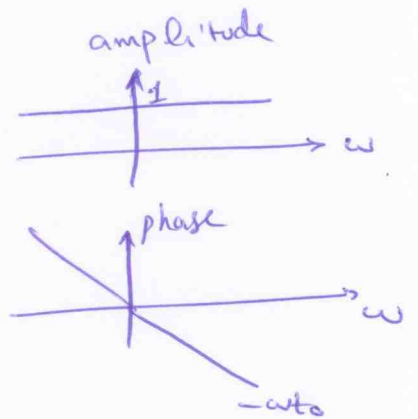
= "Sifting out"

$\delta(t-t_0)$ است $f(t)$ ←

$$FT(\delta(t-t_0)) = F(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t-t_0) e^{-i\omega t} dt = e^{-i\omega t_0}$$

for $\delta(t) \rightarrow F(\omega) = 1$

for $\delta(t-t_0) \rightarrow \begin{cases} |F(\omega)| = (e^{-i\omega t_0} \cdot e^{i\omega t_0})^{1/2} = 1 \\ \phi(\omega) = -\omega t_0 \end{cases}$



* از خاصیت (۱۴) می‌تواند استفاده کرد.

همیشه می‌توان تابع $\delta(\omega - \omega_0)$ را به صورت فاکتور نوشت کرد.

Linear Systems

SDOF انت دھورون $x(t)$ دے $y(t)$ نکلے گا۔



$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} Y(\omega) = X(\omega) H(\omega) \\ y(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(\omega) H(\omega) e^{i\omega t} d\omega \end{cases}$$

$$y(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(\tau) e^{-i\omega\tau} d\tau \right] \left[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(\tau') e^{-i\omega\tau'} d\tau' \right] e^{i\omega t} d\omega$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(\tau) h(\tau') \left[\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{i\omega(t-\tau-\tau')} d\omega \right] d\tau d\tau'$$

$\delta(t-\tau-\tau')$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(\tau) \left[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(\tau') \delta(t-\tau-\tau') d\tau' \right] d\tau$$

Sifting out $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(\tau) h(t-\tau) d\tau$ $\xrightarrow{\text{Convolution of the } x(t) \& h(t)}$

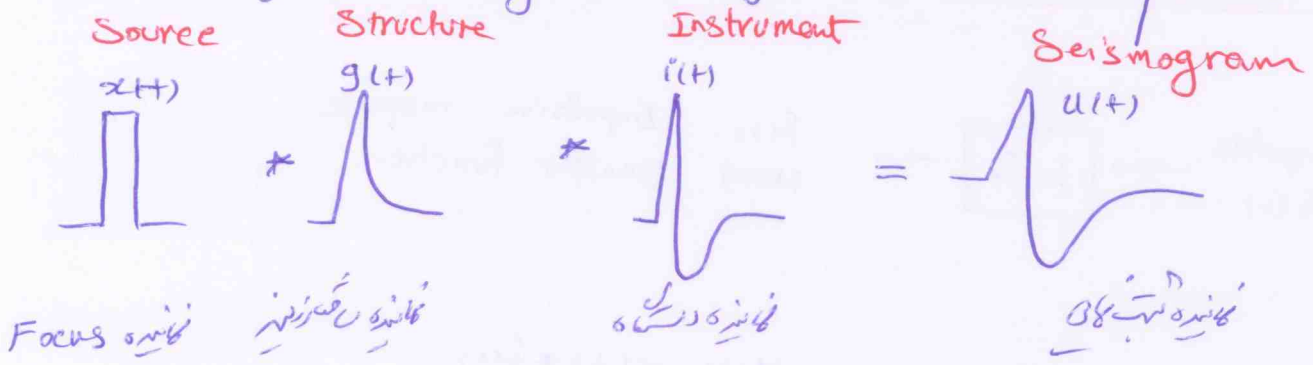
$y(t) = x(t) * h(t)$

— ہر تاج و خراج سے قطعاً $(y(t))$ برابر ہے ہر دووں و دوں سے ہر تاج

— باقی ہے ان کے برابر $Y(\omega) = X(\omega) H(\omega)$ ہے انہیں لیکر رہے نہ * درجوزہ زمان = ضرب دورہ زمانی

رہے ہر دووں و دوں سے ہر تاج

If a signal $x(t)$ goes through two linear systems:



$$u(t) = x(t) * g(t) * i(t)$$

⇒

مقاله فرض کنید منبع $f(t)$ و زلزله رخساز $b(t)$ (نمونه)

↑ window function

$$\begin{aligned}
 G(\omega) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} b(t) f(t) e^{-i\omega t} dt \\
 &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} B(\omega') e^{i\omega' t} d\omega' \right] \left[\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F(\omega'') e^{i\omega'' t} d\omega'' \right] e^{-i\omega t} dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} B(\omega') \left[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F(\omega'') \underbrace{\left\{ \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-i\omega t + i\omega' t + i\omega'' t} dt \right\}}_{\delta(\omega - \omega' - \omega'')} d\omega'' \right] d\omega' \\
 &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} B(\omega') \left[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F(\omega'') \delta(\omega - \omega' - \omega'') d\omega'' \right] d\omega' \\
 &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} B(\omega') F(\omega - \omega') d\omega' = \frac{1}{2\pi} B(\omega) * F(\omega)
 \end{aligned}$$

پس از ضرب در نمودار = اثر کانولوشن در نمودار

$$\text{if } b(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & -T < t < T \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow B(\omega) = \int_{-T}^{+T} e^{-i\omega t} dt = \frac{-e^{-i\omega t}}{i\omega} \Big|_{-T}^{+T} = \frac{2T \sin \omega T}{\omega T}$$

Seismometers and Seismological Networks



* ماسه برهنه از حرکت است ماسه چرخش در نقطه زمین با همبند و هم سن در دورا می نهند *

* حرکت همبند در نگاه حرکت زمین ماسه به نوعی همبند هم از حرکت *

$$m \frac{d^2}{dt^2} [s(t) + u(t)] + d \frac{ds(t)}{dt} + k [s(t) - s_0] = 0$$

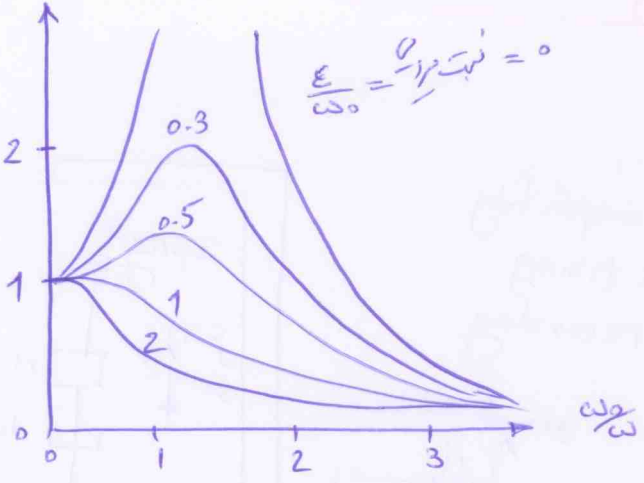
$$\begin{aligned} \text{if } s_0 = 0 \Rightarrow m \ddot{s} + d \dot{s} + k s = -m \ddot{u} \quad \text{or} \quad \ddot{s} + 2\varepsilon \dot{s} + \omega_0^2 s = -\ddot{u}(t) \quad \& \omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \\ \varepsilon = \frac{d}{2m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{if } u(t) = e^{-i\omega t} \Rightarrow s(t) = H(\omega) u(t) = H(\omega) e^{-i\omega t}$$

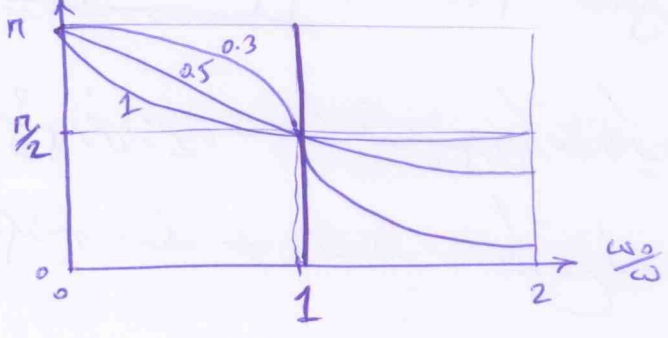
ماده (فرکانس) $\Rightarrow H(\omega) = \frac{-\omega^2}{\omega^2 - \omega_0^2 + 2\varepsilon i \omega} = \text{instrument response based on a } e^{i\omega t} \text{ g.m.}$

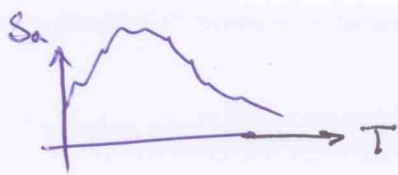
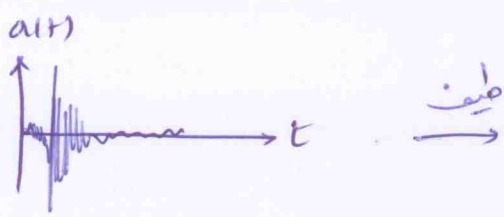
$$\Rightarrow H(\omega) = |H(\omega)| e^{i\phi(\omega)} \quad \left\{ \begin{aligned} |H(\omega)| &= \frac{\omega^2}{[(\omega^2 - \omega_0^2)^2 + 4\varepsilon^2 \omega^2]^{1/2}} \\ \phi(\omega) &= -\text{tg}^{-1} \frac{2\varepsilon \omega}{\omega^2 - \omega_0^2} + \pi \end{aligned} \right.$$

$|H(\omega)|$



$\phi(\omega)$





چون $\frac{S_a}{\omega} = S_r \approx |X(\omega)|$

Real

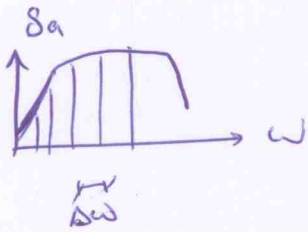
$$x(t) = \int X(\omega) e^{-i\omega t} d\omega = \int |X(\omega)| e^{-i(\omega t - \theta)} d\omega$$

$$= \sum |X(\omega_j)| \cos(\omega_j t - \theta_j) \Delta\omega$$

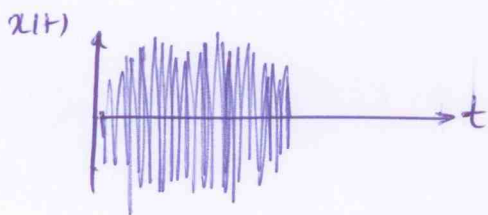
$$= \sum S_r(\omega_j) \sin(\omega_j t - \theta_j) \Delta\omega$$

$$= \sum S_a(\omega_j) \sin(\omega_j t - \theta_j) \frac{\Delta\omega}{\omega_j}$$

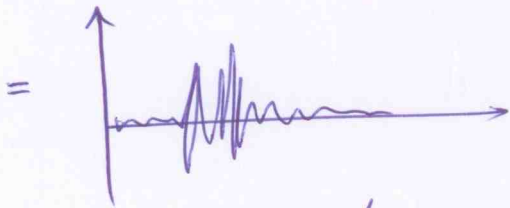
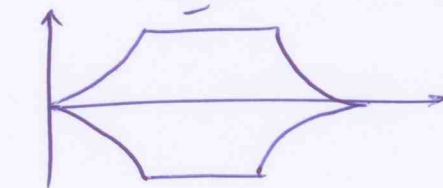
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حالا اندک تغییر خاصی در این رابطه داریم.



جای نزهت و عدد بزرگ این نبود 2π فرکانس داریم.



سُط زلزله واقعی
مماژور

حالا این زلزله بر این سطح تولید می‌شود. حال به نظر برین صفت اندر این و طاقی کنیم در این در هم فضا می‌سوزند.

نیم‌های باریک‌جانبی

مقاومت
کشش
پایداری
شکل‌پذیری
} صفحات مطویر

قالبها:

مشکل از تعداد مجزبه خمش مولدی و بین مرتب‌شده استوار است. سه سرها واقعاً متعام می‌باشد.

مقایسه:

- تا ۲۵ طبقه فندک‌سند (تئوری‌شکل زیاد است)
- اکثر دیوارهای چیده ترکیب شوند، تا ۵۰ طبقه هم توان رفت

- مزایا:
- جانگی سازه مستطیلی
- اتصالات مفصلی داخل رده‌ها

دیوارهای: (فصل ۲، ۳۵ طبقه)

نیم‌صفحه: نسبت جهل‌های خمش دیوارها در ارتفاع دیوار ثابت است. \leftarrow مرکز جهل‌ها = مرکز خمش = مرکز دیوارها = مرکز خمش

نسبت ثابت: ...

اکثر آن‌ها به بدنه‌های عمل‌کننده و اکثر طبقه‌ها به بدنه (۶۳) خمش عمل می‌کنند.

(k=1)

استوار است تا به آن‌ها در بعضی موارد از زمین‌ها کامل طریم بود

قالب - دیواره: - جایگوشی‌شکل شده دارند

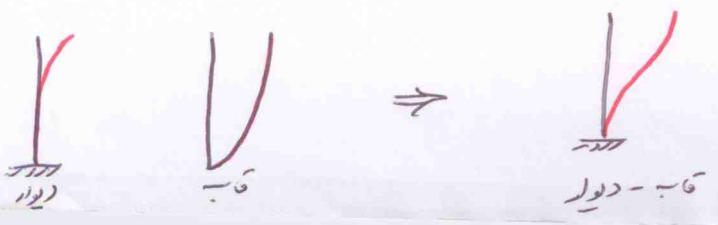
- اغلب در این قالب‌ها در ارتفاع توریته بین آن‌ها، لذا کف‌ها نام توان بعضی تپ‌ها را می‌نمورد.

$H \propto H^3$ $H \propto H^2$

نمونه: چنانچه دیوارها بر سر سازه (قالب و دیواره) در آن یک‌تاز مشخص حذف و کوتاه شوند، و اینکه در یک یا چند طبقه می‌تواند دیوارها

در این حذف کردند، به شکل که محل حذف یا قطع با کار از نقطه عطف سازه، دیوارها پیوسته کامل باشد، عملاً نسبت جانبی سازه تغییر

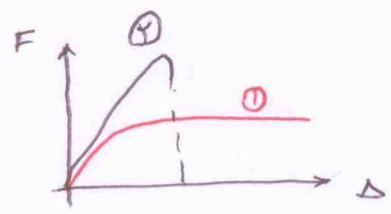
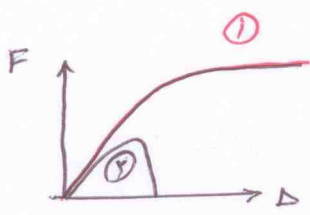
نخواهد کرد.



شکل نیروی
مصانع
مقاطع
المان
سازه

نحوه شکل نیروی در المان
۱- المان (سازه استوار و...) با طول اصلی در جزئیات
۲- سازه
دوره سیر انتقال بار حداقل یک المان شکل نیروی موجود باشد.
مقاومت المان شکل نیروی باید کمتر از المانهای دیگر باشد.

مثال:

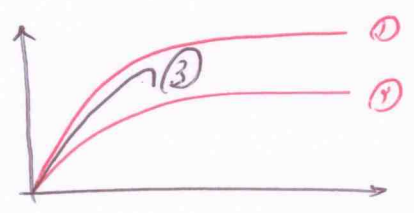


موجب نیست چون قبل از اینکه (1) وارد شکل نیروی شود، (2) می شکند.

خوبت چون المان (1) در زمان سیر نیروی ظاهر می شود و بار آن بیشتر در آن ثابت (2) نمی شکند.

برای اسیک طراحی برای ظرفیت Capacity Design

مقدار کمتر
بیش خیم اتصال
Mib انجام می گردد.



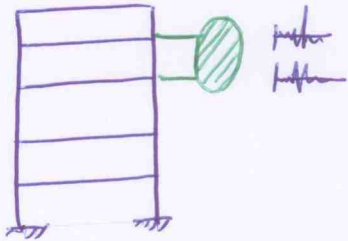
با المان (3) لازم نیست مقاومت آن بیشتر از المان (1) و (2) گردد.

چون وقتی که (2) بیشتر باشد، نیروی سیر از مقاومت المان (2) نمی شود و با مقاومت (1) در غیاب (2) می شود.

سیستم‌های ثانویه در یک سیستم اصلی قرار می‌گیرند و با آن‌ها هم‌کار می‌کنند و یا مستقل از آن عمل می‌کنند.

(Primary Structure) در مقابل سیستم اولیه

* اغلب سیستم‌ها تا این حد **Mult support Excitation** هستند که قابل فریز کردن نیست.

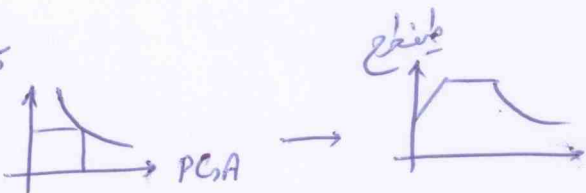


* حل‌های در دسترس برای این نوع سیستم‌ها، کار ساده‌ای نیست، چون در ماکروسkala و میکروسkala در مقابل هم قرار می‌گیرند و به هم تداخل می‌کنند.

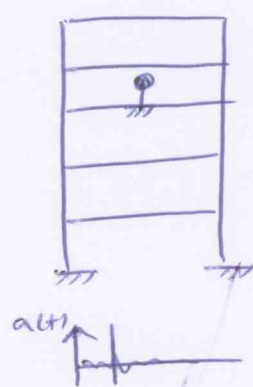
Equipment - Structure - interaction

* همچنین امکان دارد که داخل سیستم اولیه لرزش مستقل از زلزله وجود داشته باشد.

$$\frac{1}{R_p} = \frac{1}{p}$$



تا چه حد V در این باره بین سیستم‌ها بود؟



floor spectra
 τ
 طیف‌های عرض طیف

در این موارد بودن غیر از SS
 تخریب بر خیز زلزله، آن‌ها یک تدریج شدت لرزه زلزله می‌شود (لرزه‌های گران)
 در این عمل ریفید می‌شوند و تعداد زیادی تأثیر می‌گذارد (بهارت‌ها)
 به یک از این ریفید می‌شوند در سیستم‌ها را باید آن‌ها شود.

در حالی که سیستم‌ها تا این حد

گردیم = محل برآیند نیروها از هر سه طبقه است

* مرکز صلبیت: نقطه ای است که از آن در اعمال بار افقی در آن بیشترین نیرو در

طبقه مرکزی: نقطه ای است از طبقه (محل عبور برش سیم‌کشی در دیوارها) طبقات سازه در آن قرار گرفته باشد

(Torsist Centre)

مرکز چرخش: نقطه ای است که در آن سازه در زمان زلزله، این نقطه صلب است

مرکز ثقلی: (ردیف)

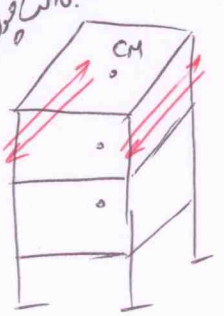
$$\text{مرکز ثقلی} = \frac{\text{First moment of the lateral stiffnesses}}{\text{Total}}$$

مرکز decoupling: نقطه ای که باعث جدا شدن معادلات تعادل انتقال و چرخش می‌شود

خروج از مرکزیت ثقل: فاصله مرکز جرم و مرکز صلبیت

طبیعی: فاصله مرکز ثقلی تا محل در دوران برآیند نیروها

در یک سازه سازه میباید هم این نقطه
 یک نقطه صلب است
 تا بر اثر زلزله در آن بیشترین نیروها
 وارد شود
 در سازه‌های سازه
 در سازه‌های سازه
 در سازه‌های سازه



نکته: برای بابت آوردن مرکز صلبیت (برای ۲۸۰۰)

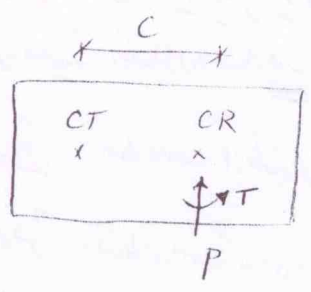
- نیروی زلزله را در ۲۸۰۰ میلیمتر

- برش طبقه تا مابین هم آوردیم

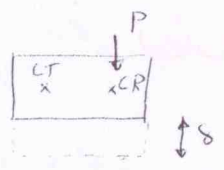
- در انی که سازه برای دوران بسته شده است (تعیین شده)

- با توجه طبقه محل برآیند برش طبقه = مرکز ثقلی می‌باشد

انرژی در سازه یک طبقه، مرکز صلبیت و چرخش در یک تیر

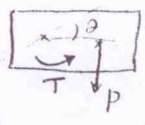


حالت اول: ابتدا با جابجایی پس از آن گشتاد: در این تیر:



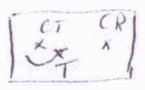
$$W_1 = \frac{PS}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow W_{t1} = \frac{PS}{2} + PAC + \frac{T\theta}{2}$$



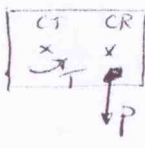
$$W_2 = PAC + \frac{T\theta}{2}$$

حالت دوم: ابتدا گشتاد پس از جابجایی در این تیر:



$$W_1 = \frac{T\theta}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow W_{t2} = \frac{T\theta}{2} + \frac{PS}{2}$$



$$W_2 = \cancel{\frac{T\theta}{2}} + \frac{PS}{2}$$

$\{P\}^T$ Because $W_{t1} = W_{t2} \Rightarrow PAC = 0 \Rightarrow C = 0$

$$W_{t1} = \frac{1}{2} \langle P \rangle \{s\} + \frac{1}{2} \langle T \rangle \{\theta\} + \langle P \rangle ([x_R] - [x_T]) \{\theta\}$$

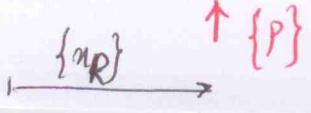
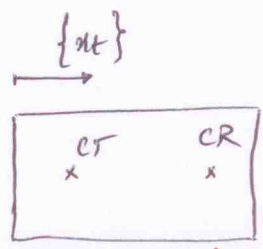
برای سازه یک طبقه:

$$W_{t2} = \frac{1}{2} \langle T \rangle \{\theta\} + \frac{1}{2} \langle P \rangle \{s\}$$

$$\text{Because } W_{t1} = W_{t2} \Rightarrow \langle P \rangle ([x_R] - [x_T]) \{\theta\} = 0$$

لذره میباشند

مرکز صلبیت در مرکز دوران قرار میگیرد



میزان کم ۱۹۸۵ Michanocan - ۱۵ درصد تخمیناً که خراب می‌شوند یا آسیب دیده می‌شوند، داده نامنتظمی (برحسب زلزله) ارائه اند.

روش دوم

طبیعی = روش دوم × ضریب ارض‌زستجو طبیعت

Argentina, Canada, Chile, Indonesia
Peru, Venezuela, Yugoslavia

UBC

روش اول

طبیعی = روش اول × ضریب ارض‌زستجو کن

طبیعی = []

Australia, Portugal, Egypt
F.R. Germany, IRAN
New Zealand,
Nicaragua

SEAO 1975 → روشی برای بهره

نکته: در واقع مراد از ضریب این سازه ضریب طبیعی معنی ندارد (همی بیان در آن که ضریب طبیعی باشند)

ضریب ارض‌زستجو کن و ضریب ارض‌زستجو طبیعت در مفهوم متن در ساند
برای ارض‌زستجو کن که برای ارض‌زستجو طبیعت که

تبعاً نسبت به این نسبت قانون، ضریب در روش اول می‌شود.

برای یک سوره چند جنبه ، اگر چه در مجموع همگام است ، عملی در مجرای نبرده افقی (از لوله) قابل محاسبه است که بتواند هکلی و لا یجود آوردن سخنان
مقطوعت استقامی داشته باشد .

→ مع آرایه نبرده مرکز صلبیت را مشخص کنند .

و همچنین نتایج همی قابل محاسبه است برای مرکز فرض کرده است کلی برای سوره چند به آزاد

مرکز فرض و صلبیت در هم نماندند ! و همچنین به هم نماندند و در هر جا باشند

(اثبات این مسأله گفته شود)

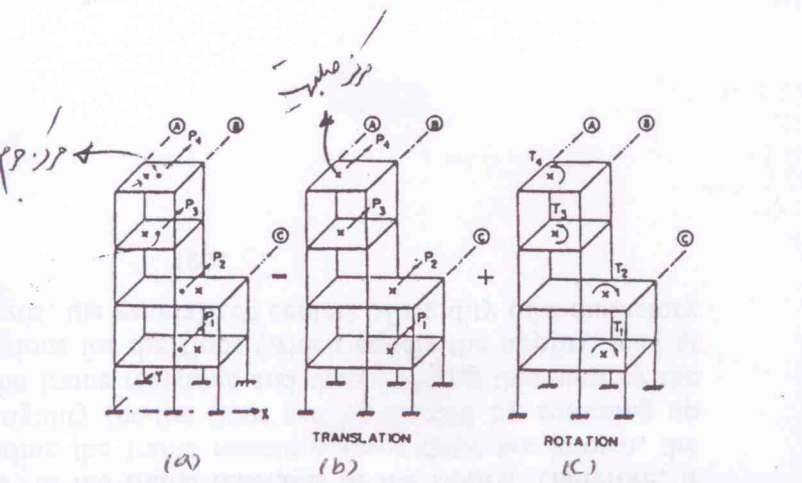


FIG. 1. Extension of Eccentricity Concept to Multistory Building

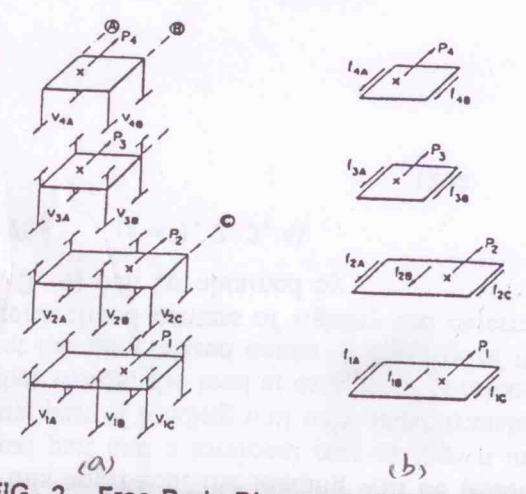


FIG. 2. Free Body Diagrams of Each Floor

روش اول: (برای همان کتف) در این روش به سبب در FIG 1. a تبدیل به نقطه (b) و (c) هر دو هم نمی کرد در (b) نقطه انتقال بارم بود (c) فقط دوران بارم بین سردها در (b) به مرکز صلبیت در (c) به مرکز فرض اکل می شود.

$T_i = P_i \cdot e_i$, $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$

ممان کتف
ممان کتف
فاصله مرکز فرض صلبیت کتف نام = خروج از مرکزیت کتف

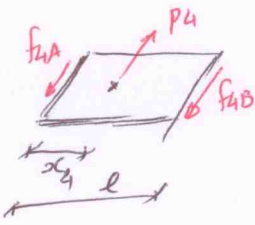
$\Rightarrow (M_t)_k = \sum_{i=k}^4 T_i =$ مجموع T_i ها که نسبت فوقانی

حال برای محاسبه مرکز صلبیت به شکل (a) نگاه می کنیم.

$\sum F_y = 0 \Rightarrow (V_{iA} - V_{i+1A}) + (V_{iB} - V_{i+1B}) + (V_{iC} - V_{i+1C}) = P_i$, $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$

Reaction Frame A

$\sum M = 0$ no rotation e.g. for the 4th floor \Rightarrow



$\Rightarrow P_4 x_4 = f_{4B} l \Rightarrow x_4 = \sqrt{\dots}$

- مرکز صلبیت اول:
- محاسبه مرکز صلبیت کتف
- محاسبه خروج از مرکزیت کتف
- محاسبه کتف و همگنی کتف

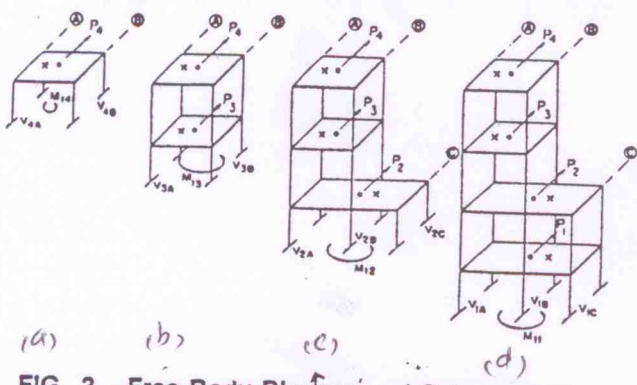


FIG. 3. Free Body Diagrams of Substructures

روش دوم (برای فرج و مرتبه طبقه و زیر طبقه)

$$(M_t)_k = V_k \cdot e_k^* \quad (7)$$

مجموعه مرتبه طبقه k
 که برای آن نوشته شده است که قابل قبول در
 زیر حالت است که شکل (۳) قابل مشاهده است.
 بر حسب طبقه
 نسبت به زیر طبقه (۱) k

فرض کنید $(\alpha_s)_k$ محل برآیند نیروها در ک (مرتبه زیر) در طبقه k باشد. بنابراین $(M_t)_k$ باید با آنکه حاصل از نیروها P_i در تیرها باشد.

$$(M_t)_k = \sum_{i=k}^4 P_i \cdot [(\alpha_m)_i - (\alpha_s)_k] \quad (8a)$$

$$V_k = \sum_{i=k}^4 P_i \quad (8b)$$

$$(M_t)_k = \sum_{i=k}^4 P_i \cdot (\alpha_m)_i - V_k (\alpha_s)_k \quad , k=1,2,3,4 \quad (8c)$$

$$(M_t)_k = V_k \alpha_k^* - V_k (\alpha_s)_k \quad (8c)$$

عمل برآیند نیروها در ک طبقه k
 $\alpha_k^* = \frac{\sum_{i=k}^4 P_i (\alpha_m)_i}{V_k} \quad (9)$

$$\Rightarrow (M_t)_k = V_k [(\alpha_k^*) - (\alpha_s)_k] \quad (7)$$

عمل وارد شدن بر طبقه (برآیند نیروها طبقه) با ک

مراحل روش دوم:

- محاسبه مرتبه زیر طبقه
- محاسبه مرتبه برآیند نیروها طبقه ها با ک
- محاسبه فرج و مرتبه طبقه
- محاسبه کشاور هم طبقه

STATIC ECCENTRICITY CONCEPT FOR TORSIONAL MOMENT ESTIMATIONS

By Wai K. Tso,¹ Member, ASCE

ABSTRACT: This paper clarifies the definitions of eccentricity used in two of the approaches to calculate story torsional moments in the design of torsionally unbalanced regular multistory structures. One approach uses the floor eccentricities, in conjunction of the static equivalent loading, to calculate the floor torques. The story torsional moment is then obtained by summing the floor torques above the story. This approach was suggested in the *Recommended Lateral Force Requirements and Commentary* by the Structural Engineers Association of California. In this approach, the floor eccentricity should be defined as the distance between the generalized center of rigidity and the load resultant at that floor. In the second approach, the story torsional moment is obtained directly as the product of story shear and the story eccentricity, as suggested by Uniform Building Code. In this approach, the story eccentricity should be defined as the horizontal distance between the shear center at the story and the resultant of all lateral forces above the story being considered. It is shown that if the proper definitions of eccentricity are used, both approaches result in the same story torsional moments. A simple example is worked out in detail to show the steps involved in each of the approaches.

INTRODUCTION

The need to allow for torsional effect due to structural asymmetry in the seismic design of buildings was reconfirmed by the 1985 Michanocan earthquake in which 15% of buildings that were severely damaged or collapsed in Mexico City could be considered as having pronounced asymmetry in stiffness (Rosenbleuth and Meli 1986). While there exist many alternatives such as static and dynamic three-dimensional analyses to determine the torsional effect, the use of the eccentricity concept, in conjunction with equivalent static loading, remains a basic approach to allow for this effect for regular buildings as recommended by seismic codes (*Earthquake* 1988).

Code provisions generally require the determination of the torsional moment in any story following one of two approaches. In the first approach, the floor torques at different floors are determined first. Each floor torque is the product of the lateral load and the floor eccentricity at that floor. The torsional moment at any story is then obtained by summing the floor torques above that story level. Such an approach is suggested by countries that include Australia, Egypt, Federal Republic of Germany, Iran, New Zealand, Nicaragua, and Portugal (*Earthquake* 1988). In the second approach, the calculation of torsional moment in a particular story is expressed in terms of the story shear at that level. It is specified as the product of the story shear and an "eccentricity" at that level. To make a distinction from floor eccentricity, this "eccentricity" quantity will be referred to as story eccentricity in this paper. This approach is used by countries that include Argen-

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Note. Discussion open until October 1, 1990. To extend the closing date one month, a written request must be filed with the ASCE Manager of Journals. The manuscript for this paper was submitted for review and possible publication on October 31, 1988. This paper is part of the *Journal of Structural Engineering*, Vol. 116, No. 5, May, 1990. ©ASCE, ISSN 0733-9445/90/0005-1199/\$1.00 + \$.15 per page. Paper No. 24629.

خروج از مرکزیت - فاصله از مرکز درز - فاصله از مرکز زمین
کامل وارد شدن زمین طبقه

برای این روش احتیاج به اطلاعات

نویسندگان: محسن عبدالمجید، علی محمدی، و قاسم طه
چهارمین کارگاه تخصصی

tina, Canada, Chile, Indonesia, Peru, Venezuela, and Yugoslavia (*Earthquake* 1988).

Seismic codes used in the United States are less specific. For example, Structural Engineers Association of California (SEAOC) 1975 (*Recommended* 1975) suggested that "provisions be made for the increase in shear resulting from the horizontal torsion due to an eccentricity between the center of mass and the center of rigidity." If one interprets the "horizontal torsion" implies the floor torques, then SEAOC 1975 was using the first approach to calculate the torsional moments. In the commentary, it stated that "it is recognized that in a strict sense, centers of rigidity cannot be defined for a story or stories of a multistory structure," even for structures with rigid floor diaphragms. Hence, some means of locating the center of rigidity was then necessary, based on consideration of the stiffness of the vertical frame or bracings. Because of this difficulty, the current edition of this document (*Recommended* 1988), all of which have been essentially incorporated into the Uniform Building Code (UBC) ("Section" 1988), makes no reference to centers of rigidity. The current recommendation in UBC 1988 is that "the torsional design moment at a given story shall be the moment resulting from eccentricities between applied design lateral forces at levels above that story and the vertical resisting elements in that story. . . ." This implies that the current UBC code has adopted the second approach to obtain design torsional moments.

Although the concept of eccentricity is used, there is no uniformity in the definitions of eccentricity among codes. Some codes define eccentricity as a distance measured from the center of rigidity to some load resultant. However, they do not provide specific guidelines to locate centers of rigidity in a multistory structure. An example of this is SEAOC 1975. Alternatively, eccentricity is defined in a general manner, as a distance depending on the applied loads and the lateral load-resisting elements. UBC 1988 is an example of such code. In either case, the important task of determining torsional moment using the eccentricity approach lacks clear definition. Designers are left to their interpretations of eccentricities for their own specific structures or must perform three-dimensional analyses in order to comply with the code provisions.

The purpose of this paper is to clarify the way the static eccentricity concept is to be used to evaluate torsional moments in the seismic design of torsionally unbalanced regular multistory structures. The clarification is achieved by showing the following points: (1) Floor eccentricity and story eccentricity are different quantities in general, where floor eccentricity is measured from the center of rigidity of the floor, the story eccentricity is measured from the shear center of the story; (2) while the centers of rigidity cannot be defined for a story or stories of a multistory building in a strict sense, they can be defined on a rational basis for the purpose of calculating floor eccentricity and hence torsional moments; and (3) with floor eccentricity and story eccentricity properly defined, both approaches lead to the same torsional moment distribution. Therefore, one would reach a rational equivalent static torsional moment distribution if one applies the concept of eccentricity consistently.

The confusion in applying the eccentricity concept to multistory structures arises mainly because the concept was originally derived for single-story structures with rigid floor diaphragms. The location of the center of rigidity

in a single-story building possesses a number of special structural properties. First, it denotes the point where application of a lateral load will not cause rotation of the floor (center of rigidity). Second, it is the location in plan where the resultant of the story shears passes when there is no rotation of the floor (shear center). Third, it is the point that remains stationary when the structure is subjected to torque loading (center of twist). For computation, this point is located as the ratio of the sum of the first moment of the lateral stiffnesses to the total lateral stiffness (center of stiffness). Finally, the equations for translational and torsional equilibrium of the floor become uncoupled when this point is used as the reference point (center for decoupling). In a single-story building, all these centers are at the same location. As a result, these terms are often used interchangeably in practice. In addition, the location of these centers appears to be load distribution independent, since there can only be one single load resultant acting in single-story structures.

If such concepts are extendable to multistory structures in the strict sense, one would demand that the centers of rigidity, centers of twist, and shear centers be the same set of points, and that their locations be independent of the lateral loading distribution. In this strict sense, centers of rigidity cannot be defined as stated in SEAOC 1975 (*Recommended* 1975). Only in a special class of multistory structures can the centers of rigidity be defined in the strict sense. The criteria that define this special class of multistory structures have been given by Cheung and Tso (1986). However, given a set of lateral loads, one can determine a set of points at the floor levels in a multistory structure such that when these lateral loads are applied at these points, the structure deflects laterally without floor rotations. Similarly, one can locate sets of points that satisfy the physical definition of centers of twist (Tso and Cheung 1986). To avoid confusion, these centers are referred to in this paper as the generalized centers of rigidity, and generalized centers of twist, respectively. These generalized centers of rigidity and twist centers can always be defined in a multistory structure. However, they are different sets of points and are lateral load distribution dependent. For the purpose to determine the equivalent static seismic torsional moments, the generalized centers of rigidity are reference points used to obtain floor eccentricities.

Reviewing the literature, there is no generally accepted definition of the centers of rigidity for multistory buildings. Poole (1977) suggested that the shear center below each floor can be taken as the center of rigidity to compute the floor eccentricity. Humar (1984) interpreted the center of rigidity at a floor as the point through which the resultant lateral forces at that floor can pass without causing rotation at that floor. The other floors may or may not have rotations. Smith and Vezina (1985) defined the center of rigidity at a particular level of a multistory structure subjected to a particular vertical distribution of horizontal loading as the point in the plane of the floor through which the external horizontal load at that floor must act for it to apply no torque to the structure. Cheung and Tso (1986) suggested that to obtain the floor eccentricities, generalized centers of rigidity can be defined as the set of points located at the floor levels such that when the given equivalent static lateral loads are applied through these points, no rotations of any of the floors will occur. Based on matrix method of structural analysis, they showed that the generalized center of rigidity at any floor can be found by locating the resultant of the frame reactions at that floor. Riddell and Vasquez (1984)

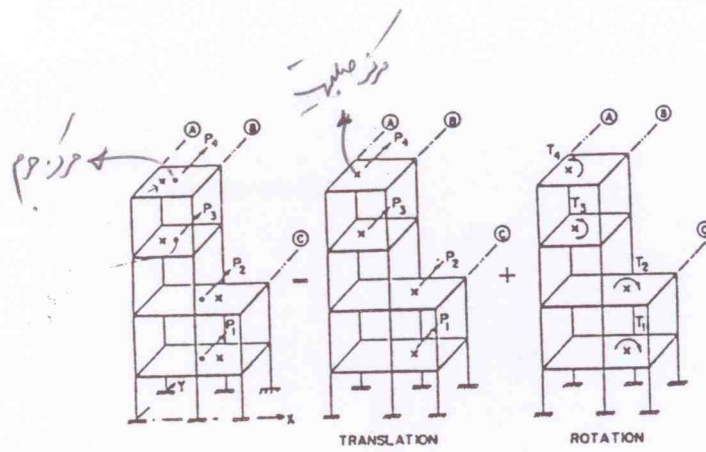


FIG. 1. Extension of Eccentricity Concept to Multistory Building

interpreted the concept of eccentricity in the dynamic sense, and concluded that the centers of rigidity exist only for a very special class of multistory buildings, namely buildings with proportional framing.

STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

Consider the two-bay building shown in Fig. 1(a) having frames A, B and C spanning the Y-direction connected by rigid floor diaphragms. Frames A and B have four stories while frame C has two stories. The building has orthogonal framing and is symmetrical in the X-direction. It is subjected to a static load distribution of P_i ($i = 1, 2, 3, 4$) acting at the center of mass of each floor. Due to the eccentric setback nature of the structure, torsional moments will be induced by the set of lateral loads on the building. The torsional moments $(M_i)_k$ ($k = 1, 2, 3, 4$) at each story level will be obtained by the two approaches commonly specified by seismic codes.

The example building chosen has a large discontinuity between the second and third story to dramatize the eccentric nature of the problem. Such a structure may not fall in the category of regular structures using the criteria set out in SEAOC 1988 and Uniform Building Code (UBC) 1988 ("Section" 1988). It should be pointed out, therefore, that the structure chosen is for the purpose of illustrating the different approaches to obtain torsional moments only. There is no implication that torsional provisions using the static eccentricity concept are applicable to irregular structures such as the example building.

Approach 1

Torsional Moment Obtained Via Floor Torques

In this approach, the loading will be decomposed into two parts, a translational part and a torsional part as shown in Figs. 1(b) and (c). The translational part of loading will only cause translations but **no rotations of floors**. In other words, the load at each floor is relocated horizontally such that each acts at the **generalized center of rigidity of the floor**. Once the locations of the generalized centers of rigidity are determined, the floor torques T_i ($i = 1, 2, 3, 4$) can be obtained by

$$T_i = P_i e_i \quad (i = 1, 2, 3, 4) \dots \dots (1)$$

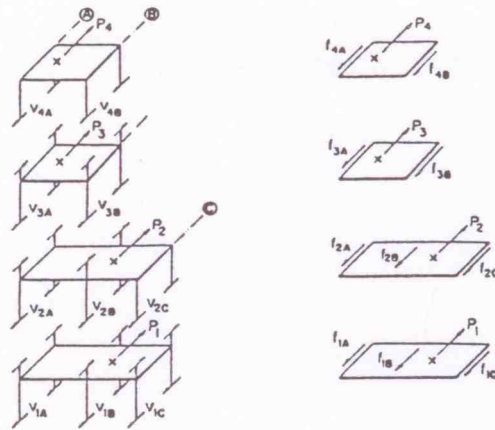


FIG. 2. Free Body Diagrams of Each Floor

where e_i = the floor eccentricity, defined as the distance between the center of mass and the generalized center of rigidity at that floor.

$$e_i = (\bar{x}_m)_i - (x_R)_i \dots \dots \dots (2)$$

The torsional moment at story k is then obtained by

$$(M_t)_k = \sum_{i=k}^4 T_i \dots \dots \dots \sum \text{Floor Torques above story} \dots \dots \dots (3)$$

The location of the generalized centers of rigidity at each floor can be obtained by considering the free body diagrams of each floor under the translational loading, as shown in Fig. 2(a). Let V_{iA} , V_{iB} , and V_{iC} ($i = 1, 2, 3, 4$) be the story shears below level i of frames A, B, and C, respectively, due to the lateral loading acting at the generalized centers of rigidity. Translational equilibrium at each floor leads to

$$(V_{iA} - V_{i+1,A}) + (V_{iB} - V_{i+1,B}) + (V_{iC} - V_{i+1,C}) = P_i \quad (i = 1, 2, 3, 4) \quad (4)$$

Noting that the difference of frame shears between floor i is the frame reaction at floor i , one can write

$$(V_{i,j} - V_{i+1,j}) = f_{ij} \quad (i = 1, 2, 3, 4) \quad (j = A, B, C) \dots \dots \dots (5)$$

Then Eq. 4 can be rewritten as

$$f_{iA} + f_{iB} + f_{iC} = P_i \quad (i = 1, 2, 3, 4) \dots \dots \dots (6)$$

and the free bodies can be redrawn to show the frame reactions for each floor as shown in Fig. 2(b). In order that there is no rotations of the floors, moment equilibrium about a vertical axis must exist for each floor. This moment equilibrium can be obtained if the loads P_i ($i = 1, 2, 3, 4$) act through the "centroids" of the frame reactions of the floors. Therefore, if under translational loading the frame reactions for a floor are known, the generalized center of rigidity for the floor can be located by summing up the first moments of the frame reactions and then dividing this sum by the total of the frame reactions for the floor (which equals the applied load at that floor). In other words, the generalized centers of rigidity of a multistory

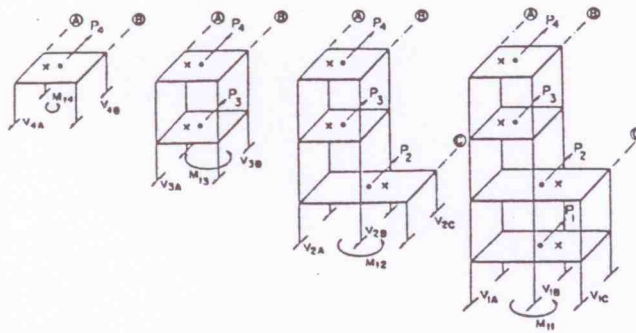


FIG. 3. Free Body Diagrams of Substructures

building are identified as the frame reaction centers. Such an interpretation has been pointed out by Cheung and Tso (1986) before, using the matrix method of structural analysis.

Approach 2

Torsional Moments Obtained Via Story Shear and Story Eccentricity

In this approach, the torsional moment at any story k is obtained directly from the story shear in that level by means of the equation

$$(M_t)_k = V_k e_k^* \dots \dots \dots (7)$$

where V_k = the story shear; and e_k^* = the story eccentricity at story k . The story eccentricity can be determined by making a cut at story k , and considering the lateral and torsional equilibrium of the free body diagram above the cut.

For the building at hand, a cut is made at each of the four-story levels, resulting in the free bodies shown in Figs. 3(a-d). For each free body, one can consider the internal forces exposed at the cut consisting of a set of frame shears plus a torsional moment. The set of frame shears is obtained to satisfy the lateral equilibrium of the free body, assuming only transitional deformation of the floors. The resultant of this set of frame shears equals the story shear V_k , and passes through the shear center at that level. Since the applied loads P_i do not pass the generalized centers of rigidity, torsional equilibrium of the free body will not be maintained with the set of frame shears alone without the inclusion of a torsional moment $(M_t)_k$ at that level. The magnitude of this torsional moment is equal to the summation of the torques generated between the applied loads P_i , and the resultant of the set of the frame shears V_k that passes through the shear center at the level considered.

Let $(x_s)_k$ be the location of the shear center at story k , the torsional moment $(M_t)_k$ needed to maintain torsional equilibrium is given by

$$(M_t)_k = \sum_{i=k}^4 P_i [(x_m)_i - (x_s)_k] \dots \dots \dots (8a)$$

Recognizing

$$V_k = \sum_{i=k}^4 P_i \dots \dots \dots (8b)$$

Eq. 8a becomes

$$(M_t)_k = \sum_{i=k}^4 P_i(x_m)_i - V_k(x_s)_k \quad (k = 1, 2, 3, 4) \dots \dots \dots (8c)$$

The x -coordinate of the resultant of all applied loads above story k can be obtained as the ratio of the sum of first moment of the applied loads to the sum of these loads, i.e.

$$(x^*)_k = \frac{\sum_{i=k}^4 P_i(x_m)_i}{V_k} \dots \dots \dots (9)$$

Using Eq. 9, Eq. 8c can be rewritten as

$$(M_t)_k = V_k(x^*)_k - V_k(x_s)_k \dots \dots \dots (10a)$$

or

$$(M_t)_k = V_k[(x^*)_k - (x_s)_k] \dots \dots \dots (10b)$$

A comparison between Eqs. 7 and 10b shows that the story eccentricity e^* used in Eq. 7 is defined as the horizontal distance between the resultant of all forces above the story and the shear center of the story being considered.

EQUIVALENCE OF TWO APPROACHES

To show the equivalence of the two approaches to obtain torsional moment, consider a more general case of an N story multistory building, having orthogonal framing, with M frames of resistance spanning in the Y -direction and subjected to static loads P_i ($i = 1, \dots, N$) acting at the centers of mass. The centers of mass are located at distances $(x_m)_i$ ($i = 1, \dots, N$) from the reference axes. The x -coordinates of the frame locations are denoted as x_j ($j = 1, \dots, M$). The torsional moment at story k will be computed using both approaches to show their equivalence. The subscripts i and k are used to denote the floor and story level, respectively; and subscript j denotes the frame numbering.

For approach 1, the location of the generalized center of rigidity at the i th floor is given as the center of frame reactions at that floor. The frame reactions f_{ij} are determined by applying the lateral loads to the building having the floors restraint from rotations. Therefore, the location of the generalized center of rigidity is obtained as

$$(x_R)_i = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^M f_{ij}x_j}{\left(\sum_{j=1}^M f_{ij}\right)} \dots \dots \dots (11)$$

The floor eccentricity e_i is then given by

$$e_i = (x_m)_i - (x_R)_i \dots \dots \dots (12)$$

The floor torques T_i are then given by

$$T_i = P_i e_i = \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^M f_{ij} \right\} e_i \dots \dots \dots (13)$$

Finally, the torsional moment at story k becomes

$$(M_t)_k = \sum_{i=k}^N T_i \dots \dots \dots (14a)$$

Using Eqs. 12 and 13, we have

$$(M_t)_k = \sum_{i=k}^N \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^M f_{ij} [(x_m)_i - (x_R)_i] \right\} \dots \dots \dots (14b)$$

From Eq. 11

$$(x_R)_i \left(\sum_{j=1}^M f_{ij} \right) = \sum_{j=1}^M f_{ij} x_j \dots \dots \dots (15)$$

Therefore, Eq. 14b can be rewritten as

$$(M_t)_k = \sum_{i=k}^N \sum_{j=1}^M f_{ij} [(x_m)_i - x_j] \dots \dots \dots (16)$$

➤ For Approach 2 it is necessary to first locate the shear center at story k . Let V_{kj} be the shear frame j at story k . Then, for the case when the lateral loads are applied such that there is no rotation of the floors

$$V_k = \sum_{i=k}^N f_{ij} \dots \dots \dots (17)$$

The shear center location at story k is then given by

$$(x_s)_k = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^M V_{kj} x_j}{\sum_{j=1}^M V_{kj}} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^M V_{kj} x_j}{V_k} \dots \dots \dots (18)$$

where V_k = story shear at story k .

When the lateral loads are applied to the centers of mass, the x -coordinate of the resultant of all loads above story k is given by $(x^*)_k$. From Eq. 9

$$(x^*)_k = \frac{\sum_{i=k}^N P_i (x_m)_i}{V_k} \dots \dots \dots (19)$$

The story eccentricity at story k is given by

$$e_k^* = (x^*)_k - (x_s)_k \dots \dots \dots (20)$$

The torsional moment at story k is obtained by the story shear multiplied by the story eccentricity

$$(M_t)_k = V_k e_k^* \dots \dots \dots (21)$$

Using Eqs. 17-20, Eq. 21 can be expressed as

$$(M_t)_k = \sum_{i=k}^N \sum_{j=1}^M f_{ij} [(x_m)_i - x_j] \dots \dots \dots (22)$$

Comparing Eqs. 16 and 22, the equivalence of the two approaches is apparent.

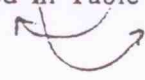
COMPUTATION PROCEDURE TO DETERMINE GENERALIZED CENTERS OF RIGIDITY AND SHEAR CENTERS

Irrespective of which approach is used, the appropriate eccentricity can be determined if the frame reactions f_{ij} , or the frame shears V_{ij} are known. These quantities are the forces in the frames when all floors of the building are constrained to deflect laterally without rotation when subjected to the equivalent static seismic loading. For buildings with the main lines of lateral resistance orientated perpendicular to one another (orthogonal framing), this situation can be simulated readily by means of a plane frame program. In the computer model, each frame spanning in the same direction is linked at floor levels by hinged-ended rigid links to simulate the rigid diaphragm action. Applying the lateral loading P_i at the appropriate floor levels in the computer model, the frame shears V_{ij} can be determined from the output of most plane frame programs. Once the frame shears are known, the shear centers can be found for every level.

The difference of frame shears between a floor for a given frame is the frame reaction f_{ij} . Once the frame reactions are known, the generalized centers of rigidity, and hence the floor eccentricities can be computed. Such a computational procedure is illustrated in the following example.

EXAMPLE

Consider the two-bay by one-bay structure as shown in Fig. 4(a), having bay widths of 10 m in the two-bay direction, uniform story heights of 4 m, and frames A, B, and C that have bay width of 6 m each. All beams in the frames are identical, having $I_b = 0.3 \text{ m}^4$. The column moment of inertia is 0.1 m^4 for frame B and 0.05 m^4 for frames A and C. The columns are assumed to be axially rigid, having very large cross-sectional areas. The lateral load P_i is taken as 10 kN acting at the centroid, which coincides with the center of mass of each floor. The computer model to obtain the frame shears when the floors are restrained from rotation is shown in Fig. 4(b). The column shears obtained directly from the plane frame program output are also shown in brackets, having units of kN. The frame shear at each level is obtained by summing the column shears. For example, $V_{4A} = 2.02 + 2.02 = 4.04 \text{ kN}$. Other frame shears are summarized in Table 1. Once the frame shears are determined, the frame reaction at different levels can be obtained using Eq. 5. For example, $f_{3A} = (V_{4A}) - (V_{3A}) = 7.84 - 4.04 = 3.80 \text{ kN}$. Other frame reactions are summarized in Table 2.



K

$I_b = 0.3 \text{ m}^4$
 Frame B $I_c = 0.1 \text{ m}^4$
 Frame A, C $I_c = 0.05 \text{ m}^4$

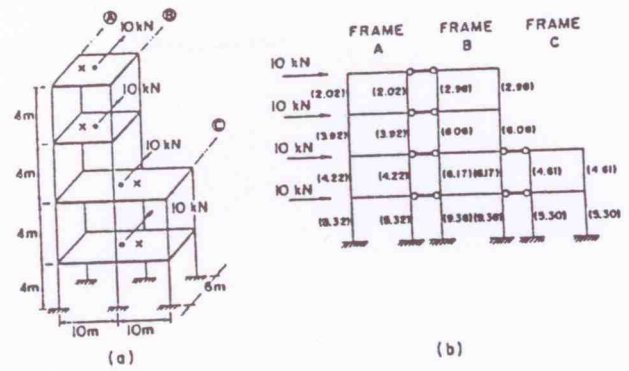


FIG. 4. Example Structure and Computer Modelling Using Plane Frame Program

The locations of the generalized centers of rigidity, as measured from the plane of frame A, can then be calculated. For example, the location of the generalized center of rigidity at 2nd floor is given by

$$(x_R)_2 = \frac{(0.6)(0) + (0.18)(10) + (9.22)(20)}{0.6 + 0.18 + 9.22} = 18.62 \text{ m} \dots\dots\dots (23)$$

The second-floor eccentricity is given by

$$e_2 = 10 - 18.62 = -8.62 \text{ m} \dots\dots\dots (24)$$

The second-floor torque is given by

$$T_2 = 10 \times (-8.62) = -86.2 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m} \dots\dots\dots (25)$$

The location of the generalized centers of rigidity, floor eccentricities, floor torques, and finally torsional moments at different levels are summarized in Table 3.

To use the second approach to determine torsional moment, the locations

TABLE 1. Example Frame Shears

Floor (1)	Frame A (kN) (2)	Frame B (kN) (3)	Frame C (kN) (4)
4	4.04	5.96	—
3	7.84	12.16	—
2	8.44	12.34	9.22
1	10.64	18.76	10.60

TABLE 2. Example Frame Reactions

Floor (1)	Frame A (kN) (2)	Frame B (kN) (3)	Frame C (kN) (4)
4	4.04	5.96	—
3	3.80	6.20	—
2	0.60	0.18	9.22
1	2.20	6.42	1.38

TABLE 3. Evaluation of Torsional Moments Based on Floor Eccentricity Approach

Floor (1)	Location of center of rigidity (m) (2)	Floor eccentricity (m) (3)	Floor torque (kN-m) (4)	Torsional moment (kN-m) (5)
4	5.96	-0.96	-9.6	-9.6
3	6.20	-1.20	-12.0	-21.6
2	18.62	-8.62	-86.2	-107.8
1	9.18	+0.82	8.2	-99.6

TABLE 4. Evaluation of Torsional Moments Based on Story Eccentricity Approach

Story (1)	Location of shear center (m) (2)	Story eccentricity (m) (3)	Story shear (kN) (4)	Torsional moment (kN-m) (5)
4	5.96	-0.96	10	-9.6
3	6.08	-1.08	20	-21.6
2	10.26	-3.59	30	-107.7
1	9.99	-2.49	40	-99.6

of the shear centers need to be determined. The shear center at each level can be directly located from the frame shears given in Table 1. For example

$$(x_s)_2 = \frac{(8.44)(0) + (12.34)(10) + (9.22)(20)}{8.44 + 12.34 + 9.22} = 10.26 \text{ m} \dots \dots \dots (26)$$

The story eccentricity at the second story is given by

$$e_2^* = \frac{(10)(5) + (10)(5) + (10)(10)}{10 + 10 + 10} - 10.26 = -3.59 \text{ m} \dots \dots \dots (27)$$

The first term represents the location of the line of action of the resultant of applied loads above the second story from the plane of frame A. The locations of the shear centers, the story eccentricities, the story shears, and the torsional moments for the whole structure are summarized in Table 4. As expected, the final columns in Tables 3 and 4 are the same, irrespective of the approach used.

FLOOR ECCENTRICITY VERSUS STORY ECCENTRICITY

Although the approaches to calculate torsional moments are equivalent, the eccentricity quantities used in each approach are different. Floor eccentricities are used in the first approach while story eccentricities are used in the second approach. In the traditional sense, eccentricity is a pure measure of the asymmetry of the structure and is therefore a structural property. It is independent of the applied load. However, in multistory structures, both the floor eccentricity and story eccentricity are dependent on the structure and the lateral load distribution.

TABLE 5. Comparison of Results for Two Different Load Distributions

Story (1)	Uniform Distribution Loading				Triangular Distribution Loading			
	Floor eccentricity (m) (2)	Story eccentricity (m) (3)	Story shear (kN) (4)	Torsional moment (kN-m) (5)	Floor eccentricity (m) (6)	Story eccentricity (m) (7)	Story shear (kN) (8)	Torsional moment (kN-m) (9)
4	-0.96	-0.96	10	-9.6	-1.00	-1.00	16	-16.0
3	-1.20	-1.08	20	-21.6	-1.22	-1.09	28	-30.6
2	-8.62	-3.59	30	-107.8	-15.05	-4.19	36	-151.0
1	0.82	-2.49	40	-99.6	2.95	-3.48	40	-139.2

The extent to which they are good measures of asymmetry of a structure depends on their sensitivity to load distribution variation. To illustrate such dependence, the results for the same example structure subjected to another load distribution are presented. The load distribution used is an inverted triangular distribution in which $P_1 = 4$ kN, $P_2 = 8$ kN, $P_3 = 12$ kN, and $P_4 = 16$ kN. The base shear of this loading is 40 kN, the same as the uniform loading in the example.

Shown in Table 5 are the floor eccentricity and story eccentricity locations, and also the story shear and torsional moments for both the uniformly and triangularly distributed loading cases. The floor eccentricity is sensitive to the load distribution. This is particularly apparent when there is a large change of stiffness distribution, as at the second story of the example structure. This sensitivity translates into the dependence of the floor torques on loading distribution. The story eccentricity is much less sensitive to load distribution changes. Therefore it is a more representative measure of structural asymmetry than floor eccentricity.

The high sensitivity of floor torques on the lateral load distribution may cause concern on using the eccentricity concept to torsionally unbalanced regular multistory structures. However, the design quantities of interest are the story torsional moments rather than individual floor torque. The torsional moment in any story is the product of the story shear and story eccentricity; and the story eccentricities are less sensitive to lateral load distribution. The change in torsional moments due to different lateral load distribution is not solely due to changes in story eccentricities, but also due to the changes of story shear distribution.

Nevertheless, results from the example building show that the story eccentricity for the bottom story computed using the triangularly distributed loading is nearly 40% larger than the eccentricity computed using the uniform load. Therefore, it is good practice to determine the story eccentricities using a lateral load distribution that is compatible with the equivalent static lateral load distribution specified by the appropriate code used.

SPECIAL CLASS OF BUILDINGS

When a multistory building has proportional framing such that the stiffness properties of resisting elements are proportional to one another, it has been shown that the generalized centers of rigidity lie along a vertical axis (Cheung and Tso 1986), and their locations are independent of the lateral load distributions. Therefore, they become the centers of rigidity in the strict sense.

If it is further assumed that the mass centers of the floors also lie along a vertical axis, then such a building will have constant floor eccentricities along the height. For this special class of buildings, $e_1 = e_2 = \dots e_N = e$. From approach 1:

$$(M_i)_k = \sum_{i=k}^N P_i e_i \dots \dots \dots (28a)$$

or

$$(M_i)_k = e \sum_{i=k}^N P_i = V_k e \dots \dots \dots (28b)$$

From approach 2, we obtained from Eq. 7, $(M_i)_k = V_k e_k^*$. Therefore, the story eccentricity e_k^* is the same as the floor eccentricity, and it also remains constant. It can be shown readily that the centers of rigidity also coincide with the shear centers. Therefore, buildings with proportional framing represents a special class of building that, from a computation viewpoint, it is not necessary to make a distinction between floor eccentricity and story eccentricity.

CONCLUSIONS

The main purpose of this paper is to provide much needed clarification in the application of the static eccentricity concept in seismic torsional provisions. The following conclusions can be drawn:

1. It is necessary to recognize that there are two alternatives in applying the concept of static eccentricity to estimate torsional moments, namely, by means of the floor eccentricity approach and by means of the story eccentricity approach. Both approaches lead to the same torsional moment estimation.
2. For seismic codes that prefer to use the floor eccentricity approach, the floor eccentricity should be defined as the distance between the generalized center of rigidity and the center of mass at that floor. In this context, generalized the centers of rigidity in a multistory building are identified as the frame reaction centers. This definition allows the torsional provision in SEAOC 1975 to be applied in a rational manner.
3. For code provisions that use the story eccentricity approach, the story eccentricity should be defined as the horizontal distance between the shear center at that story and the resultant of all lateral forces above the story being considered. This definition allows rational application of the torsional provision stated in UBC 1988.
4. The floor eccentricity, and to a less extent, the story eccentricities are dependent on the distribution of the lateral loads. For accuracy, they should be determined using a load distribution that is compatible with the actual static equivalent lateral loading on the structure.
5. For buildings with orthogonal framing, the determination of floor eccentricities or story eccentricities can be done readily using standard plane frame programs commonly found in design offices.
6. Buildings with proportional framing represent a special (degenerate) case in which the floor eccentricity and story eccentricity are equal. In this special

class of building, the eccentricity (both floor eccentricity and story eccentricity) remains constant along the height of the building.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The writer wishes to acknowledge the support of Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada (NSERC) for the work presented herein. Also, the writer thanks Tom Paulay of University of Canterbury, Christchurch, New Zealand, for the many hours of stimulating discussion on this subject of eccentricities. The comments by the reviewers are well appreciated. They have helped to improve the clarity of this paper.

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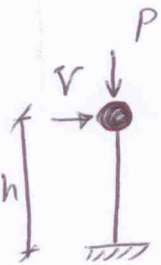
APPENDIX II. NOTATION

The following symbols are used in this paper:

- e_i = eccentricity at floor i ;
 e_k^* = story level eccentricity at story k ;
 f_{ij} = j th frame reaction at floor i ;
 $(M_t)_k$ = torsional moment at story k ;
 P_i = lateral load at floor i ;
 T_i = floor torque at floor i ;
 V_k = story shear at story k ;
 V_{kj} = j th frame shear at story k ;
 x_j = x coordinate of frame j ;
 $(x_m)_i$ = x coordinate of center of mass at floor i ;
 $(x_R)_i$ = x coordinate of generalized center of rigidity at floor i ;
 $(x_s)_k$ = x coordinate of shear center at story k ; and
 $(x^*)_k$ = x coordinate of the resultant of all lateral loads above story k .

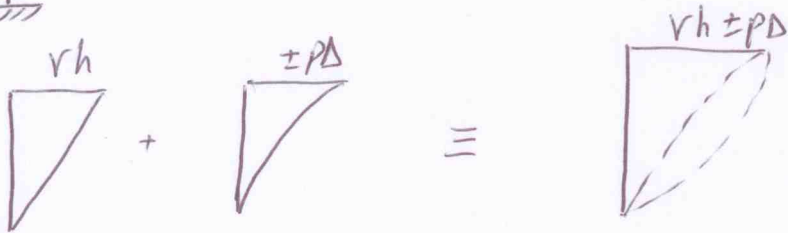
P-Δ Analysis

Structural Nonlinearity: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Material Non.} \\ \text{Geometric Non. / Kinematic / Second-Order} \\ \text{Large Displacement Non.} \end{array} \right.$



$M = v h$ ← مقدار موم برای هندسه تغییر شکل یافته ← اصل برصم نه در دست است

$M = v h \pm P \Delta$ ← یافته " " " ← اصل برصم نه مشکل دارد.



+P → کاهش M
-P → افزایش M

$M = v h + P \Delta \rightarrow v = \frac{(M - P \Delta)}{h}$

نقطه کاهش یافته توسط نیروی فشار

$v = \frac{3EI}{l^3} \Delta$ ← در صورت تحلیل مرتبه اول مستعمل از P بود

* این اثر را نمی بینیم چون P و Δ زیاد باشند (در محاسبات سازه، بلند، طبعی و ...)

* اثرات دیگر نیز می تواند به کمک خط کشی شوند، مانند شرایط مرزی (Contact element)

* روش Etabs و Sap: موم و نیروی برای اثر بارگذاری تغییر شکل یافته P-Δ تعریف می شود و از این موم برای محاسبات اذیت

تحلیل محلی دیگر استفاده می گردد. در این حالت از جمع بارها (ترکیبات بارگذاری) استفاده می شود چون ممکن در این موم ترکیبی موم متمرکز هستند.

* خطی بودن (از آنجا که در این P-Δ شروع شود به P-Δ و در نهایت خطی بودن) Large Dis. استفاده می گردد.

* ضرایب تغییر شکل (موم) در این (بندان) و در این (تغییر شکل) → کنترل تغییر شکل

\rightarrow کنترل تغییر شکل $= 1$ طبقه فراسیابی

15th story: $P_{cr} = 228(12)/0.0522 = 52,414$ kips

10th story: $P_{cr} = 435(12)/0.0609 = 85,714$ kips

5th story: $P_{cr} = 642(12)/0.0582 = 132,371$ kips

The corresponding magnification factors assuming $\gamma = \phi = 1.0$ are:

for the 15th story:

$$\mu = \frac{1}{1 - 7427/52,414} = 1.165$$

for the 10th story:

$$\mu = \frac{1}{1 - 13,616/85,714} = 1.189$$

for the 5th story:

$$\mu = \frac{1}{1 - 19,806/132,371} = 1.176$$

and the magnified story drifts are:

for the 15th story:

$$\mu \Delta = 1.165(0.0522) = 0.0608 \text{ ft}$$

for the 10th story:

$$\mu \Delta = 1.189(0.0609) = 0.0724 \text{ ft}$$

for the 5th story:

$$\mu \Delta = 1.176(0.0582) = 0.0684 \text{ ft}$$

A large-deformation analysis of this building⁽⁷⁻²³⁾ indicates story drifts of 0.0607 ft, 0.0723 ft, and 0.0686 ft for the 15th, 10th, and 5th stories, respectively.

*7.4.3 Approximate P-Delta Analysis

Three methods for approximate P-delta analysis of building structures are presented in this section: the iterative P-delta method; the

direct P-delta method; and the negative bracing member method. All three methods are shown to be capable of providing accurate estimates of P-delta effects.

Iterative P-Delta Method The iterative P-delta method^(7-16, 7-24, 7-25, 7-26) is based on the simple idea of correcting first-order displacements, by adding the P-delta shears to the applied story shears. Since P-delta effects are cumulative in nature, this correction and subsequent reanalysis should be performed iteratively until convergence is achieved. At each cycle of iteration a modified set of story shears are defined as:

$$\sum V_i = \sum V_i + (\sum P)\Delta_{i-1}/h \quad (7-20)$$

where $\sum V_i$ is the modified story shear at the end of i th cycle of iteration, $\sum V_i$ is the first-order story shear, $\sum P$ is the sum of all gravity forces acting on and above the floor level under consideration, Δ_{i-1} is the story drift as obtained from first-order analysis in the previous cycle of iteration, and h is the story height for the floor level under consideration. Iteration may be terminated when $\sum V_i \approx \sum V_{i-1}$ or $\Delta_i \approx \Delta_{i-1}$.

Generally for elastic structures of reasonable stiffness, convergence will be achieved within one or two cycles of iteration⁽⁷⁻¹⁶⁾. One should note that since the lateral forces are being modified to approximate the P-delta effect, the column shears obtained will be slightly in error⁽⁷⁻¹⁶⁾. This is true for all approximate methods which use sway forces to approximate the P-delta effect.

*EXAMPLE 7-1

For the 10 story moment resistant steel frame shown in Figure 7-14, modify the first-order lateral displacements to include the P-delta effects by using the Iterative P-delta Method. The computed first-order lateral displacements and story drifts for the frame are

Table 7-1. Applied forces and computed First-Order Displacements for the 10-story frame.

Level	Story height <i>h</i> , in.	Gravity force ΣP , kips	Lateral load <i>V</i> , kips	Story shear ΣV_1 , kips	Lateral disp. <i>D</i> ₁ , in.	Story drift Δ_1 , in.
10	144	180	30.22	30.22	7.996	0.517
9	144	396	21.94	52.17	7.479	0.736
8	144	612	19.57	71.74	6.743	0.785
7	144	828	17.20	88.93	5.958	0.907
6	144	1044	14.83	103.76	5.051	0.899
5	144	1260	12.45	116.21	4.152	0.914
4	144	1476	10.08	126.30	3.238	0.833
3	144	1692	7.71	134.01	2.400	0.867
2	144	1908	5.34	139.34	1.533	0.768
1	180	2124	2.97	142.31	0.765	0.765

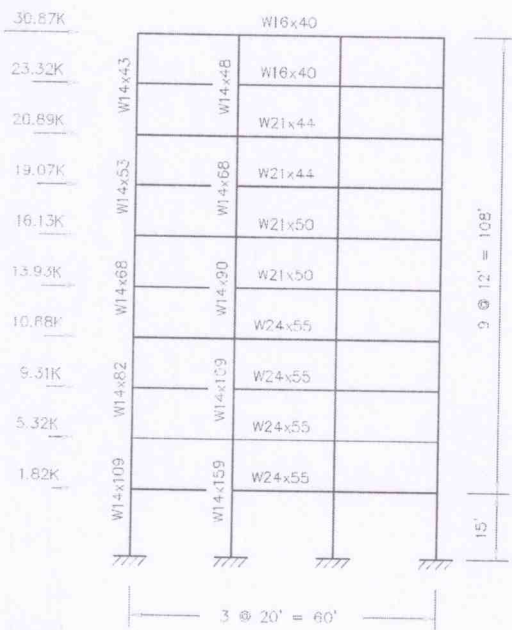


Figure 7-14. Elevation of the story moment frame used in Example 7-1.

shown in Table 7-1. The tributary width of the frame is 30 ft. The gravity load is 100 psf on the roof and 120 psf on typical floors. Use center-to-center dimensions.

The calculations for this example using the iterative P-delta method are presented in Tables 7-2 and 7-3. The convergence was achieved in two cycles of iteration. Table 7-3 also shows results obtained by an "exact" P-delta analysis.

To further explain the steps involved in the application of this method, let us consider the

bent at the 8th level of the frame. The story height (*h*) is 12 feet (144 in.), the total gravity force at this level (ΣP) is 612 kips, the story shear (ΣV) is 71.74 kips, and the first-order story drift is 0.785 inches (see Table 7-1).

The P-Delta Contribution to the story shear is:

$$\frac{(\Sigma P)\Delta_1}{h} = \frac{(612)(0.785)}{144} = 3.34 \text{ kips}$$

and the modified story shear is:

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma V_2 &= \Sigma V_1 + (\Sigma P) \Delta_1 / h \\ &= 71.74 + 3.34 = 75.08 \text{ kips} \end{aligned}$$

Repeating this operation for all stories results in a modified set of story shears, from which a modified set of applied lateral forces is obtained (Table 7-2). A new first-order analysis of the frame subjected to these modified lateral forces results in a modified set of lateral displacements (*D*₂) and story drifts (Δ_2) as shown in Table 7-2. The maximum displacement obtained from the second analysis was 8.478 in., which is 9% larger than the original first-order displacement. Hence, a second iteration is necessary. Again performing the calculations for the bent at the 8th floor:

$$\frac{(\Sigma P)\Delta_2}{h} = \frac{(612)(0.823)}{144} = 3.50 \text{ kips}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma V_3 &= \Sigma V_2 + (\Sigma P) \Delta_2 / h \\ &= 71.74 + 3.50 = 75.24 \text{ kips} \end{aligned}$$

Another first-order analysis for the new set of lateral forces indicates a maximum displacement of 8.508 inches, which is less than

Table 7-2. Iterative P-delta method (First cycle of iteration)

Level	(ΣP) Δ ₁ / h, kips	ΣV ₁ +(ΣP) Δ ₁ / h, kips	Modified lateral Force V ₂ , kips	Modified lateral Disp. D ₂ , in.	Modified story Drift Δ ₂ , in.
10	0.65	30.87	30.87	8.478	0.533
9	2.02	54.19	23.32	7.945	0.767
→ 8	3.34	75.08	20.89	7.178	0.823
7	5.22	94.15	19.07	6.355	0.959
6	6.52	110.28	16.13	5.396	0.955
5	8.00	124.21	13.93	4.441	0.976
4	8.59	134.89	10.68	3.465	0.897
3	10.19	144.20	9.31	2.568	0.930
2	10.18	149.52	5.32	1.638	0.823
1	9.03	151.34	1.82	0.815	0.815

Table 7-3. Iterative P-delta method (Second cycle of iteration)

Level	(ΣP) Δ ₂ / h, kips	ΣV ₂ +(ΣP) Δ ₂ / h, kips	Modified lateral Force V ₃ , kips	Modified lateral Disp. D ₃ , in.	Modified story Drift Δ ₃ , in.
10	0.67	30.89	30.89	8.508 (8.510)	0.534 (0.534)
9	2.11	54.28	23.39	7.975 (7.976)	0.768 (0.768)
→ 8	3.50	75.24	20.96	7.207 (7.209)	0.825 (0.825)
7	5.51	94.44	19.20	6.382 (6.384)	0.962 (0.963)
6	6.92	110.68	16.24	5.419 (5.421)	0.959 (0.959)
5	8.54	124.75	14.07	4.461 (4.462)	0.980 (0.980)
4	9.19	135.49	10.74	3.480 (3.481)	0.900 (0.901)
3	10.93	144.94	9.45	2.580(2.581)	0.935 (0.935)
2	10.90	150.24	5.30	1.645 (1.646)	0.827 (0.827)
1	9.62	151.93	1.69	0.818 (0.819)	0.818 (0.819)

* Values in parentheses represent results of an "exact" P-delta analysis.

1% larger than the displacements obtained in the previous iteration. Hence, the iteration was terminated at this point.

The first-order and second-order lateral displacements and story drifts are shown in Figures 7-15 and 7-16. As indicated by these figures, the results are virtually identical to the exact results.

Direct P-Delta Method The direct P-delta method⁽⁷⁻¹⁶⁾ is a simplification of the iterative method. Using this method, an estimate of final deflections is obtained directly from the first order deflections.

The simplification is based on the assumption that story drift at the *i*th level is proportional only to the applied story shear at that level (ΣV_{*i*}). This assumption allows the treatment of each level independent of the others.

If *F* is the drift caused by a unit lateral load at the *i*th level, then the first order drift Δ₁ is:

$$\Delta_1 = F \Sigma V_1 \tag{7-21}$$

After the first cycle of iteration,

$$\Delta_2 = F \Sigma V_2 = F(\Sigma V_1) \left(1 + (\Sigma P) \frac{F}{h} \right) \tag{7-22}$$

and after the *i*th cycle of iteration:

$$\Delta_{i+1} = F \Sigma V_i \left[1 + \left((\Sigma P) \frac{F}{h} \right) + \left((\Sigma P) \frac{F}{h} \right)^2 + \dots + \left((\Sigma P) \frac{F}{h} \right)^i \right] \tag{7-23}$$

$$\gamma = 1 + 0.22 \frac{4(G_A - G_B)^2 + (G_A + 3)(G_B + 2)}{[(G_A + 2)(G_B + 2) - 1]^2} \quad (7-27)$$

where G_A and G_B are the stiffness ratios as defined in Section 7.4.1. The flexibility factor γ has a rather small range of variation (from 1.0 for $G_A = G_B = \infty$, to 1.22 for $G_A = G_B = 0$). For design purposes a conservative average value of γ can be used for the entire frame. Lai and MacGregor⁽⁷⁻²⁶⁾ suggest an average value of $\gamma = 1.15$, while Stevens⁽⁷⁻¹⁰⁾ has proposed an average value of $\gamma = 1.11$.

To include the C-S effect in the previously discussed P-delta methods, it is sufficient to use $\gamma\Sigma P$ instead of ΣP wherever the term ΣP appears.

EXAMPLE 7-4

For the 10-story frame of Example 7-1, compute the second-order displacements and story drifts at the first, fifth, and the roof levels by the modified direct P-delta method. An average value of $\gamma = 1.11$ is assumed for all calculations.

Using the values listed in Table 7-4 we have:

- at the roof:

$$\frac{\gamma(\Sigma P)\Delta_1}{(\Sigma V_1)h} = \frac{(1.11)(180)(0.517)}{(30.22)(144)} = 0.024$$

$$\mu = \frac{1}{1 - 0.024} = 1.025$$

$$\Delta_2 = \mu\Delta_1 = (1.025)(0.517) = 0.530 \text{ in.}$$

- at the fifth level:

$$\frac{\gamma(\Sigma P)\Delta_1}{(\Sigma V_1)h} = \frac{(1.11)(1260)(0.914)}{(116.21)(144)} = 0.076$$

$$\mu = \frac{1}{1 - 0.076} = 1.082$$

$$\Delta_2 = \mu\Delta_1 = (1.082)(0.914) = 0.989 \text{ in.}$$

- and at the first level:

$$\frac{\gamma(\Sigma P)\Delta_1}{(\Sigma V_1)h} = \frac{(1.11)(2124)(0.765)}{(142.31)(180)} = 0.070$$

$$\mu = \frac{1}{1 - 0.070} = 1.075$$

$$\Delta_2 = \mu\Delta_1 = (1.075)(0.765) = 0.822 \text{ in.}$$

Comparison of these results with those obtained by the original method reveals an increase of less than 1% in the story drifts due to this modification.

***7.4.4 "Exact" P-Delta Analysis**

Construction of the geometric stiffness matrix is the backbone of any exact second-order analysis. The same matrix is also essential for any finite element buckling analysis procedure. In this section, the concept of geometric stiffness matrix is introduced, and a general approach to "exact" second-order structural analysis is discussed.

Consider the deformed column shown in Figure 7-18. For the sake of simplicity, neglect the axial deformation of the member, and the small C-S effect. The slope deflection equations for this column can be written as⁽⁷⁻¹²⁾

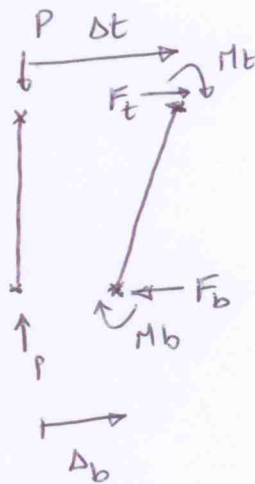
$$M_t = \frac{EI}{L} \left(4\theta_t + 2\theta_b - \frac{6\Delta_t}{L} + \frac{6\Delta_b}{L} \right) \quad (7-28)$$

$$M_b = \frac{EI}{L} \left(2\theta_t + 4\theta_b - \frac{6\Delta_t}{L} + \frac{6\Delta_b}{L} \right) \quad (7-29)$$

From force equilibrium:

$$F_t = -\frac{M_t + M_b}{L} - \frac{P(\Delta_t - \Delta_b)}{L} \quad (7-30)$$

$$F_b = -F_t \quad (7-31)$$



Substituting Equations 7-28 and 7-29 into Equation 7-30:

$$F_i = -\frac{6EI}{L^2}(\theta_i + \theta_b) + 12\left(\frac{EI}{L^3} - \frac{P}{L}\right)(\Delta_i - \Delta_b) \quad (7-32)$$

Now if we rewrite the above equations in a matrix form, we obtain:

$$\begin{bmatrix} M_i \\ M_b \\ F_i \\ F_b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{4EI}{L} & \frac{2EI}{L} & -\frac{6EI}{L^2} & \frac{6EI}{L^2} \\ \frac{2EI}{L} & \frac{4EI}{L} & -\frac{6EI}{L^2} & \frac{6EI}{L^2} \\ -\frac{6EI}{L^2} & -\frac{6EI}{L^2} & \frac{12EI}{L^3} - \frac{P}{L} & -\frac{12EI}{L^3} + \frac{P}{L} \\ \frac{6EI}{L^2} & \frac{6EI}{L^2} & -\frac{12EI}{L^3} + \frac{P}{L} & \frac{12EI}{L^3} - \frac{P}{L} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \theta_i \\ \theta_b \\ \Delta_i \\ \Delta_b \end{bmatrix} \quad (7-33)$$

Since we wrote the equilibrium equations for the deformed shape of the member, this is a second-order stiffness matrix. Notice that the only difference between this matrix, and a standard first-order beam stiffness matrix, is the presence of P/L or geometric terms. The stiffness matrix given by Equation 7-33 can also be written as:

$$\star [K] = [K_f] - [K_g] \star \quad (7-34)$$

where $[K_f]$ is the standard first-order stiffness matrix (material matrix) and $[K_g]$ is the geometric stiffness matrix given by:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & +P/L & -P/L \\ 0 & 0 & -P/L & +P/L \end{bmatrix}$$

Inspection of the simple second-order stiffness matrix given by Equation 7-33 shows why general second-order structural analysis

has an iterative nature. The matrix includes P/L terms, but the axial force P is not known before an analysis is performed. For the first analysis cycle, P can be assumed to be zero (standard first-order analysis). In each subsequent analysis cycle, the member forces obtained from the previous cycle are used to form a new geometric stiffness matrix, and the analysis continues until convergence is achieved. If inelastic material behavior is to be considered, then the material stiffness matrix must also be revised at appropriate steps in the analysis.

Substantial research has been performed on the formulation of geometric stiffness matrices and finite element stability analysis of structures^(7-28,7-36). A complete formulation of the three-dimensional geometric stiffness matrix for wide flange beam-columns has been proposed by Yang and McGuire⁽⁷⁻³⁶⁾.

The common assumption that floor diaphragms are rigid in their own plane, allows condensation of lateral degrees of freedom into three degrees of freedom per floor level: two horizontal translations and a rotation about the vertical axis. This simplification significantly reduces the effort required for an "exact" second-order analysis. A number of schemes have been developed to permit direct and non-iterative inclusion of P-Delta effects in the analysis of rigid-diaphragm buildings^(7-37, 7-38, 7-39).

The geometric stiffness matrix for a three dimensional rigid diaphragm building is given in Figure 7-19^(7-37, 7-38). For a three-dimensional building with N floor levels, $[K_g]$ is a $3N \times 3N$ matrix. For planar frames, the matrix reduces to an $N \times N$ tridiagonal matrix. The non-zero terms of this matrix are given by:

$$\alpha_i = \frac{(\Sigma P)_i}{h_i} + \frac{(\Sigma P)_{i+1}}{h_{i+1}} \quad (7-35)$$

$$\beta_i = \frac{(\Sigma T)_i}{h_i} + \frac{(\Sigma T)_{i+1}}{h_{i+1}} \quad (7-36)$$

$$\eta_i = -\frac{(\Sigma P)_i}{h_i} \tag{7-37}$$

$$\lambda_i = -\frac{(\Sigma T)_i}{h_i} \tag{7-38}$$

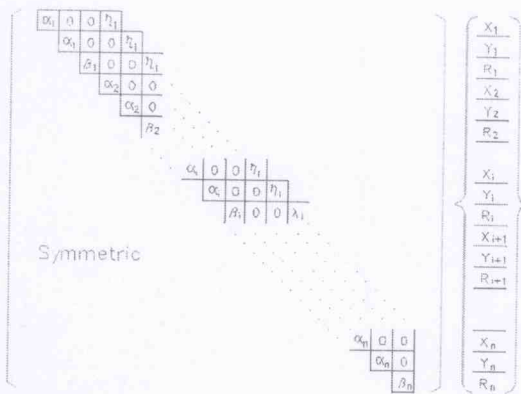


Figure 7-18. Geometric stiffness matrix for three-dimensional rigid diaphragm buildings.

where h_i is the floor height for level i , P_i is weight of the i th level, T_i is the second-order story torque, and

$$(\Sigma P)_i = \sum_{j=i}^n P_j \tag{7-39}$$

$$(\Sigma T)_i = \sum_{j=i}^n T_j \tag{7-40}$$

$(\Sigma P)_i$ can also be represented in terms of story mass, m_i , and gravitational acceleration, g , as

$$(\Sigma P)_i = \left(\sum_{j=i}^n m_j \right) \times g \tag{7-41}$$

The story torque, T_i , is given by ⁽⁷⁻³⁸⁾

$$T_i = \left(\sum_{j=i}^n p_j d_j^2 \right) \frac{\theta}{h_i} \tag{7-42}$$

where p_j is the vertical force carried by the j th column, d_j is the distance of j th column from the center of rotation of the floor, and θ is an

imposed unit rigid body rotation of the floor. Assuming that the dead load is evenly distributed over the floor and that a roughly uniform vertical support system is provided over the plan area of the floor, Equation 7-42 can be further simplified to

$$T_i = m_{Ri} \frac{g}{h_i} \tag{7-43}$$

where m_{Ri} is the rotational mass moment of inertia of the i th floor and g is the gravitational acceleration. The approximation involved in the derivation of Equation 7-43 is usually insignificant ⁽⁷⁻³⁹⁾. Hence, for most practical problems, Equation 7-43 can be used instead of Equation 7-42, thereby allowing the direct inclusion of the P-delta effect in a three dimensional structural analysis.

7.4.5 Choice of Member Stiffnesses for Drift and P-Delta Analysis

A common difficulty in seismic analysis of reinforced concrete structures is the selection of a set of rational stiffness values to be used in force and displacement analyses. Should one use gross concrete section properties? Should one use some reduced section properties? Or should the gross concrete properties be used for one type of analysis and reduced section properties be used for another type of analysis?

The seismic design codes in the United States are not specific about this matter. Hence, the choice of section properties used in lateral analysis in general, and seismic analysis in particular, varies widely.

Contributing to the complexity of this issue, are the following factors:

1. Although elastic material behavior is usually assumed for the sake of simplicity, reinforced concrete is not a homogeneous, linearly elastic material.
2. Stiffness and idealized elastic material properties of a reinforced concrete section vary with the state of behavior of the section (e.g. uncracked, cracked and ultimate states).