

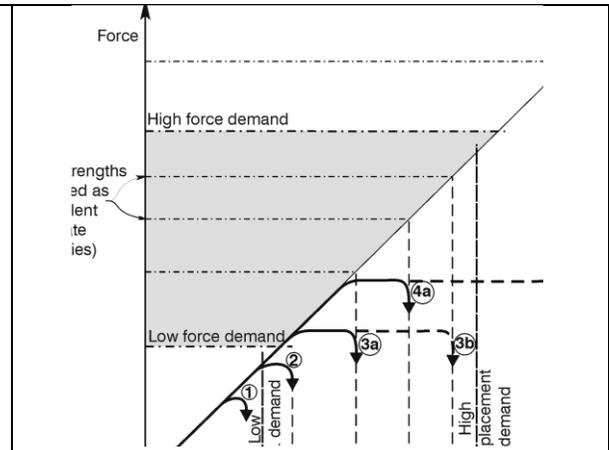


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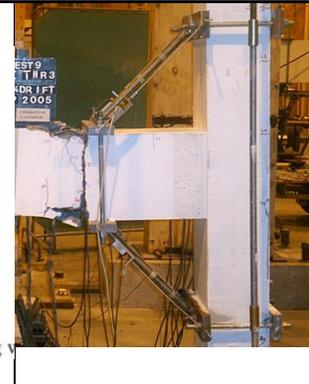
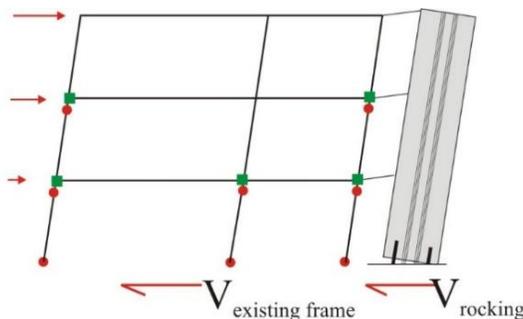
Scuola Universitaria Superiore Pavia

Seismic Assessment and Retrofit Strategies for Reinforced Concrete Buildings

Prof. Ing. Stefano Pampanin



Percentage of New Building Standard (%NBS)	Letter grade	Relative risk (approx)
>100	A+	< 1 time
80–100	A	1–2 times
67–80	B	2–5 times
33–67	C	5–10 times
20–33	D	10–25 times
<20	E	> 25 times



Background and Motivation

The urgent need to develop and implement simple and cost-effective (repair and) retrofit solutions for existing reinforced concrete buildings, designed according to older (though, in some cases, relatively recent) seismic code provisions has been further emphasized in the last decade by the catastrophic effects of earthquake events.

More so, the crucial need of a medium-long-term seismic retrofit and risk reduction strategy and implementation plan on a national scale is becoming increasingly evident.

Even prior to selecting the most appropriate retrofit strategy and technique, the assessment of the seismic vulnerability of the structure represents a crucial and very delicate step. Important knowledge in this complex area has been gained in the past recent years at both national and international level, with more reliable procedures and techniques to support both the assessment and the retrofit phases.

Based on recent lessons learned from past earthquakes and on extensive experimental and analytical-numerical investigations, it is becoming more and more evident that major and sometimes controversial issues can arise when, for example:

- a) deciding whether the retrofit is actually needed and, if so, in what proportions and to what extent;
- b) assessing and predicting the expected seismic response pre and post-intervention by relying upon alternative analytical/numerical tools and methods;
- c) evaluating the effects of the presence of infills, partitions or in general “non-structural” elements on the seismic response of the overall structure, typically and improperly evaluated considering only the “skeleton”;
- d) deciding, counter-intuitively, to “weaken” one of more structural components in order to “strengthen” the whole structure;
- e) adopt a selective upgrading to independently modify strength, stiffness or ductility capacity;
- f) relying upon the deformation capacity of an under-designed member to comply with the displacement compatibility issues imposed by the overall structure;
- g) defining a desired or acceptable level of damage that the retrofit structure should sustain after a given seismic event, i.e. targeting a specific performance level after the retrofit.

Finally, while, on one hand, issues related to the socio-economical consequences of excessive damage and/or downtime should be a major if not the first priority, on the other hand, considerations of costs, invasiveness, disruption of working activities as well as architectural aesthetics contributes to further complicate such a complex decision-making process.

Similarly to what pursued for the design of new structures, a performance-based approach should be adopted when assessing the vulnerability and defining the retrofit strategy for existing buildings.

Scope

The short course intends to provide the students/attendees with basic information and background on seismic assessment procedures, strengthening/retrofitting strategies and techniques for reinforced concrete buildings.

At the end of this short course, the students would be expected to have gained familiarity with:

- a) the general concepts and principles underpinning seismic assessment and retrofit approaches, according to a performance-based philosophy;
- b) the relevant existing literature at national and international level for either assessment and retrofit, based on experimental, numerical, analytical studies and observations/reports from post-earthquake reconnaissance missions;
- c) the general potentiality, as well as limitations, of a range of strengthening retrofit solutions, either based on traditional or more recently developed techniques.

Content

The course will cover the following main aspects:

- Overview of key and most common structural weaknesses and associated anticipated behaviour/response of existing reinforced concrete buildings. Reference will be given to experimental tests, analytical/numerical studies and the recent lessons learnt from post-earthquake building inspections and investigations.
- Discussion on main features and approaches of alternative seismic assessment procedures, with reference to existing national and international literature.
- Fundamentals of analytical and numerical modeling techniques to represent the seismic response of as-built reinforced concrete buildings
- Introduction to Performance-Based Retrofit Strategies and alternative solutions/techniques.
- Feasibility and efficiency of adopting and/or combining different solutions such as Fibre Reinforced Polymers, low-invasive low-cost metallic diagonal haunches, (post-tensioning or traditional) wall systems and selective weakening techniques.

DAY 1 - SEISMIC ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES

Introduction. Statement of the Problem. Main structural deficiencies of existing reinforced concrete buildings. Seismic performance of existing buildings: observed behaviour in real earthquakes, lessons learned from the Canterbury Earthquake Sequence; experimental/numerical studies and evidences.

Seismic assessment methodologies and procedures according to different codes (e.g. FEMA, NZSEE). General principles and approaches. Performance objectives and compliance criteria.

DAY 2 – SIMPLIFIED ANALYTICAL (AND NUMERICAL) APPROACHES

Global vs. local mechanisms. Evaluation of hierarchy of strength and sequence of events within subassemblies and systems. Vulnerability and behaviour of elements and connections, e.g. columns, beams, beam-column joints, walls, diaphragms.

The SLaMA (Simple Lateral Mechanism Analysis) approach, according to the NZSEE2017 Seismic Assessment Guidelines.

Development of (analytical) Force-Displacement Capacity Curve within a ADRS (Acceleration-Displacement Response Spectra) domain.

Evaluation of Safety Index (% NBS or IS-V) and Expected Annual Losses (PAM) according to NZSEE2017 Seismic Assessment Guidelines and ITA2017 Guidelines for the Classification of Seismic Risk (background document for the “Sisma-Bonus” financial incentives)

DAY 3 - ALTERNATIVE RETROFIT STRATEGIES AND TECHNIQUES

Overview of Alternative retrofit strategies and techniques. Performance-based and displacement based retrofit approach.

Introduction to Fibre Reinforced Polymers, FRP. Design and applications. Upgrading for flexural, shear and confinement. Seismic Strengthening of beam- column joints with FRP

Retrofit using mini-brace in the form of a diagonal metallic haunch. Concept, design and experimental validation.

Displacement-Based Retrofit approach using rocking-dissipative walls. Principles and examples of selective weakening strategies and techniques.

LECTURES SCHEDULE

Monday 10 June	Tuesday 11 June	Wednesday 12 June
DAY 1 Seismic Assessment Procedures Introduction to seismic assessment of RC buildings 9.00-12.45 14.15-18.30	DAY 2 Simplified Analytical (and Numerical) Approaches Evaluation of local and global response and mechanisms 9.00-12.45 14.15-18.30	DAY 3 Introduction to Retrofit Strategies Alternative Retrofit Solutions: - FRP, Haunch, Rocking/Dissipative Walls, Selective Weakening 9.00-12.45 14.15-18.30
8 hrs	8 hrs	8 hrs

Seismic Assessment and Retrofit Strategies for RC Buildings

Handouts/Reading

Handouts of the lectures will be provided in .pdf form.

A selection of suggested reading material on the topics covered in class will also be provided in electronic form and uploaded on a common repository (DropBox-type).

The NZSEE2017 Guidelines on “Seismic Assessment of Existing Buildings” can be downloaded at <http://www.eq-assess.org.nz/>

Course Coordinator & Lecturer

Prof. Ing. Stefano Pampanin	email: stefano.pampanin@uniroma1.it
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Stefano Pampanin is Full Professor (Professore Ordinario) of Structural Engineering at the Department of Structural and Geotechnical Engineering at La Sapienza University of Rome, joined in 2015.

He has received a Laurea (cum laude) in Civil Structural Engineering at the University of Pavia, a Master in Structural Engineering at the University of California, San Diego and a PhD in Earthquake Engineering at the Technical University of Milan.

In 2002 he had joined the Department of Civil and Natural Resources Engineering at the University of Canterbury, Christchurch in New Zealand, where he became Professor of Structural Design and Earthquake Engineering and Chair of the Structural and Geotechnical Cluster.

He has been President of the New Zealand Society for Earthquake Engineering, NZSEE, (2012-2014) and was nominated Fellow of the IPENZ (Institution of Professional Engineers, New Zealand) in 2015 and Fellow of NZSEE in 2017.

In the past two decades, he has been dedicating a significant effort in the research and development, codification and practical implementation through design and peer review, as well as knowledge-dissemination of innovative solutions for the seismic design of low-damage structural systems in concrete and timber, as well as for the seismic assessment and retrofit of existing reinforced concrete structures.

Prof. Pampanin has been actively involved in a number of national and international code and technical committees for the preparation of design guidelines and standards including: *fib*, international federation of concrete: WG 7.4, WG7.5 (Co-Chair), WG7.6, WG6.10, WG6.6 (Co-Chair) ACI440-F, NZS3101:2006 (appendix B), Department of Building and Housing (DBH) guidelines for the design, assessment and retrofit of hollowcore floors; current revision of NZS3101 (concrete), NZS3603 (timber), Minister of Business Innovation and Employment (MBIE) special technical committees to produce “White Paper on Residual Capacity of Reinforced Concrete Structures”; “Base Isolation Guidelines”; “Guide for Good Practice on Low-damage Design”.

In particular, relevant to this course, he has been the Task Leader and Main Author of the section on Reinforced Concrete structures as part of the review of the NZSEE2006 guidelines on “Assessment and Improvement of the Performance of Existing Buildings”,

He has been Principal Investigator (PI) or Co-PI of externally funded and competitively granted research project for over NZ\$15Million since 2002 with strong focus on development and implementation of new technological solutions for seismic resisting structures, either newly designed or existing ones

He is author of more than 400 peer-reviewed scientific publications in the field of earthquake engineering - including 100+ journal papers and book chapters, 2 edited books, 3 patents - and has received several awards for his research and professional activities, including:

- PCI (precast Concrete Institute) Martin P. Korn Award 2000
- fib Diploma 2003 for Younger Engineers (under 40-years old)
- 2005 EQC/NZSEE Ivan Skinner Award "for the advancement of Earthquake Engineering in NZ" (inaugural recipient).
- NZSEE (NZ Society for Earthquake Engineering) Best Research Paper Awards 2005,2007,2008,2010
- Otto Glogau Award 2005, 2013
- NZ Concrete Society, Sandy Cormack Award 2004, 2010
- Supreme Concrete Award 2008
- IstructE Henry Adams Award, 2012
- UC Innovation Medal, 2013
- ACI Design Award 2015
- Fellow, IPENZ (FIPENZ), NZ Institute of Professional Engineers, 2015
- Fellow, NZSEE (New Zealand Society for Earthquake Engineering), 2017

Following the 22 February 2011 earthquake in Christchurch, Prof. Pampanin has played an active role in the recovery and post-earthquake investigation activities. He led the Recovery Project "Seismic Performance of RC Buildings" under the Natural Hazard Research Platform and was part of the Expert Panel of the Department of Building and Housing, investigating the collapse of critical buildings and reporting to the Canterbury Earthquake Royal Commission of Enquiry. He has been an invited member of the Engineering Reference Group advising the Ministry of Business Innovation and Employment on policy making related to the civil design and construction industry sector.