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Dynamic Response of Steel Structure with Bracings and Translational Tuned Mass Dampers

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Abstract**: *In this work the dynamic response of steel structure with Bracings and Translational Tuned Mass Damper (TTMD) are studied. TTMD is a device that consists of a mass which is connected to the structure by means of a spring and a damper. The mass is tuned to vibrate at the different frequency as the structure, which allows it to cancel out the vibrations of the structure. Bracings are added to the structure to provide additional stiffness and strength. G+5, G+15 and G+25 Storeyed steel structure models with the different combinations of bracings and TTMD are considered in this study. Following which the FE Analysis involving the modal, equivalent static and response spectrum analysis are performed and results are obtained in terms of Time period, Base Shear, storey displacement and Storey drift all are discussed.***

Keywords**: *Modal Analysis, Equivalent Static Analysis, Response Spectrum, Time Period, Displacement.***

I. INTRODUCTION

Earthquakes induce complicated ground vibrations that are converted into dynamic loads which damage buildings and other structures by causing the ground and everything linked to it to oscillate. Civil engineers always try to find better ways to deal with this issue. Traditional methods of system strengthening need more resources and energy. Furthermore, greater seismic forces result from greater masses. Alternate methods, such passive control systems, have shown to be able to minimize the impacts of seismic activity and other dynamic factors on Civil Engineering Structures. Steel structures perform differently during earthquakes and their behavior changes from being elastic to being inelastic in nature [1][2]. Steel constructions' strength and stiffness are maintained by releasing a significant amount of energy during seismic effects. More emphasis should be placed on improving the structure's stiffness than its strength. The basic way to enhance stiffness is to install certain mechanisms that can withstand lateral loads. Moment resistant frames along with bracing systems efficiently improve the structure's rigidity. However, these systems limit the flexibility of the structure. TMD is also known as a Harmonic absorber or seismic damper. It is mounted on the top storey of building to reduce the displacement of the building [3][4][5][6]. Tuned mass damper consists spring mechanism on which the massive mass is hung. The spring mechanism has lots of advantages like spring helps mass damper to sway against in direction of movement of the building that help to make building stable during the earthquake.

II. OBJECTIVE OF THE PROJECT

1. To study the Dynamic Response of Steel Structure with Bracings and Tuned Mass Dampers
2. To design the Translational Tuned Mass Dampers.
3. FE Analysis involving Modal, Equivalent Static and Response Spectrum Analyses to be performed on steel structure with different bracing systems and Translational Tuned mass dampers.

III. METHODOLOGY

1. Three types of Bracings consider for the study are namely X, V and Inverted V bracings.
2. The Design of translational tuned mass damper are carried out as per procedure adopted in Connor J and Laflamme S. (2014).
3. FE Analyses performed on G+5, G+15, G+25 Storey steel structure with three different types of bracings and Translational tuned mass damper to obtain Time period, Base shear, Storey displacement and Storey drift.

IV. MODELLING

The Nomenclature and description of the G+5, G+15, G+25 Storey steel structure modelling has been tabulated in Table 1. All the models are having been analyses by using Etabs software [7-10].

Table I: Nomenclature the Models

Models	Nomenclature
G+5 Storey Steel Structure	
Bare frame	BF5
Bare frame + X-Bracing	X5
Bare frame + V-Bracing	V5
Bare frame +Inverted V-Bracing	IV5
Bare frame +Translational TMD	TD5
Bare frame + Translational TMD + X-Bracing	TDX5
Bare frame + Translational TMD + V-Bracing	TDV5
Bare frame + Translational TMD + Inverted V-Bracing	TDIV5
G+15 Storey Steel Structure	
Bare frame	BF15

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Bare frame + X-Bracing	X15
Bare frame + V-Bracing	V15
Bare frame +Inverted V-Bracing	IV15
Bare frame +Translational TMD	TD15
Bare frame + Translational TMD + X-Bracing	TDX15
Bare frame + Translational TMD + V-Bracing	TDV15
Bare frame + Translational TMD + Inverted V-Bracing	TDIV15
G+25 Storey Steel Structure	
Bare frame	BF25
Bare frame + X-Bracing	X25
Bare frame + V-Bracing	V25
Bare frame +Inverted V-Bracing	IV25
Bare frame +Translational TMD	TD25
Bare frame + Translational TMD + X-Bracing	TDX25
Bare frame + Translational TMD + V-Bracing	TDV25
Bare frame + Translational TMD + Inverted V-Bracing	TDIV25

The Plan of Bare frame model are created in software as shown in figure 1.

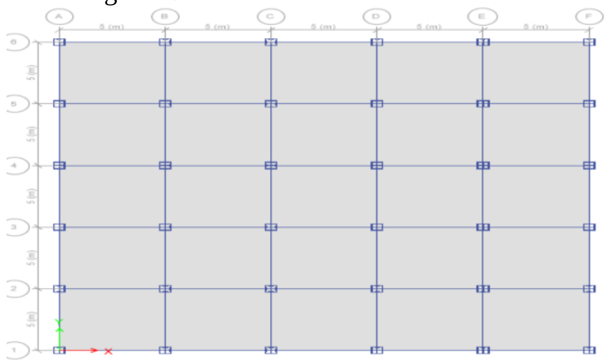
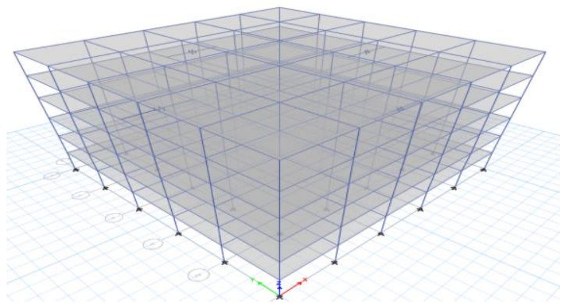
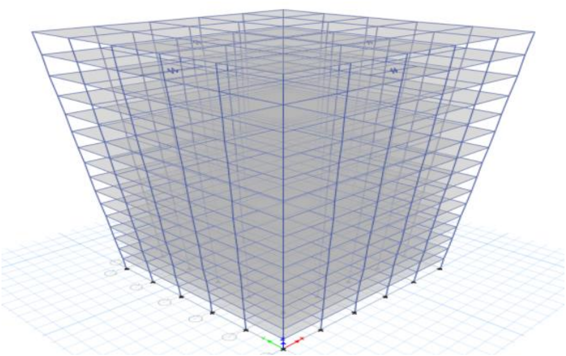


Fig 1: Plan of BF5, 15, 25

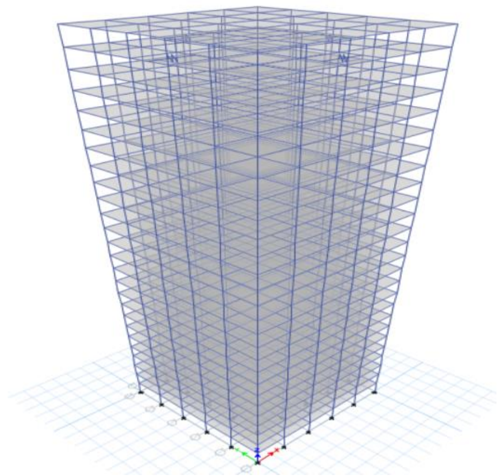
The 3D View of Bare frame model are created in software as shown in figure 2.



G+5 Storey



G+15 Storey



G+25 Storey

Fig 2: 3D View of Bare Frame Model (BF)

The structural configuration is FE modal creation using data are have been tabulated in table 2.

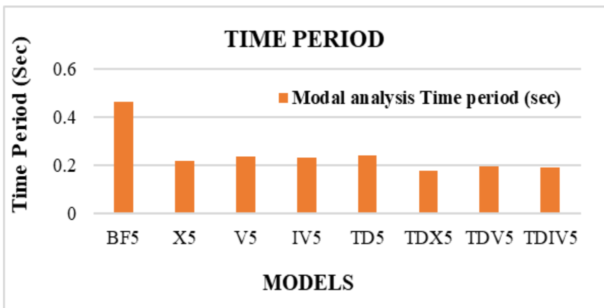
Table 2: Structural Configuration

Description	Data
Number of storeys	G+5, G+15, G+25
Seismic Zone	V
Seismic Zone Factor (Z)	0.36
Importance Factor (I)	1.5
Response Reduction Factor (R)	4.0
Damping Ratio	0.05
Soil Type	Medium Soil (Type II)
Span Length	5m
Column Size used	ISMB600@122.6 Kg/m
Beam Size used	ISMB500@86.9 Kg/m
Thickness of Slab	125mm
Floor Finish Load	1.5KN/m²
Live Load	3KN/m²
Story to story Height	3.0m
Bottom story Height	3.0m
Grade of Concrete (f_{ck})	M25
Grade of Structural Steel (f_{ys})	Fe345
Grade of Reinforcing Steel (f_{yr})	Fe 500
Load Combination	1.5 (DL+LL) 1.2 (DL+LL $\pm$ EQ) 0.9DL $\pm$ 1.5EQ

V. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

A. Time Period:

Modal analyses Time Period are plotted in Figure 3



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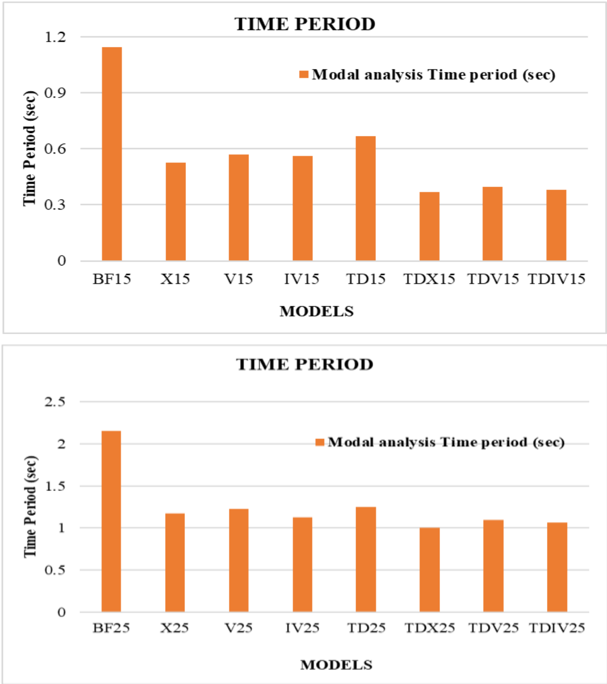
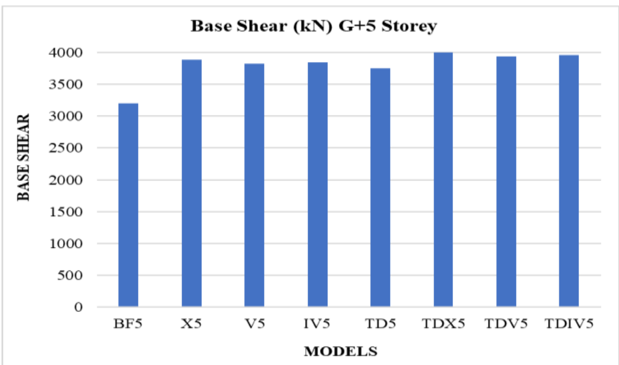


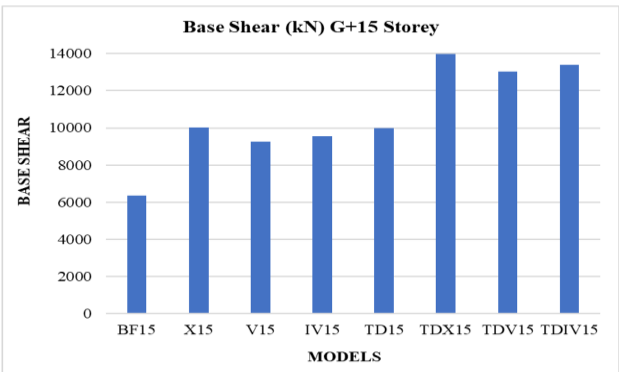
Fige 3: Time Period

1. The Time Period increases as the height of structure increases due to an increase in mass for all the models.
2. The Time Period is lowest in X-Bracings followed by IV-Bracings and V-Bracings for all the floor height due to the increase in stiffness by X-Bracings.
3. Excluding the Bare frame condition TDX is having the lowest Time Period due to the increase in stiffness by TDX and V-Bracing is having the highest Time Period for all the floor height due to the less stiffness in V-Bracing, when compare with all the models.

B. Base Shear

The base shear obtained from Response spectrum analysis are plotted in Figure 4,





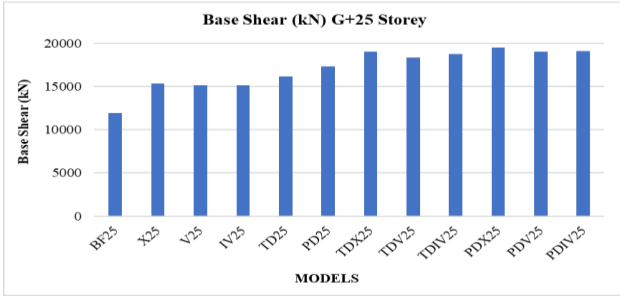


Fig 4: Dynamic base Shear

1. As height of the structure increases, Base Shear increases due to increase in self-weight of the structure for all the models.
2. The Base Shear is highest in X-Bracings followed by IV-Bracings and V-Bracings for all the floor height due to the increase in stiffness by X-Bracings.
3. Excluding the Bare frame condition TDX is having the highest Base Shear due to the increase in stiffness by TDX and V-Bracing is having the least Base Shear for all the floor height due to the lower stiffness in V-Bracing, when compare with all the models.

C. Storey Displacement

Maximum storey displacement is plotted in Figure 5

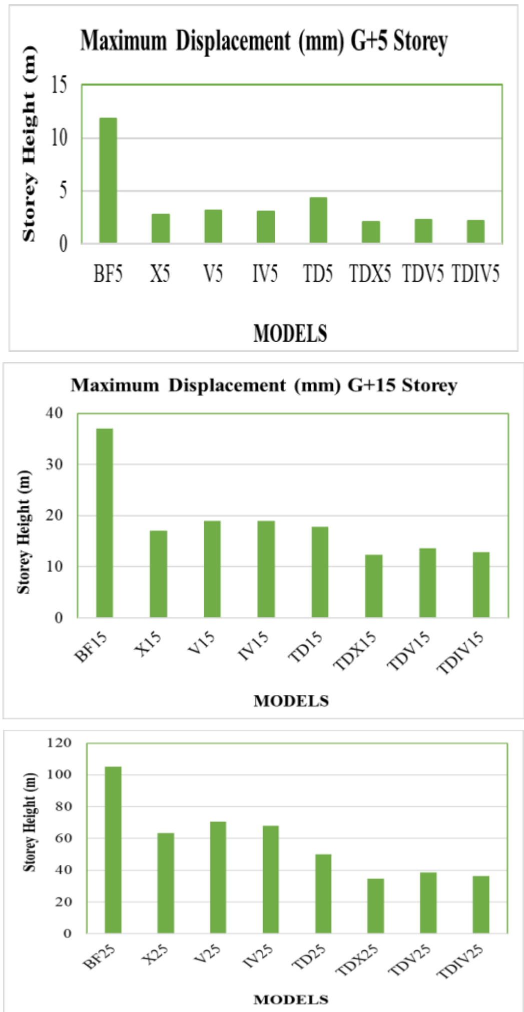


Figure 5: Maximum Storey Displacement

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1. The Displacement is lowest in X-Bracings followed by IV-Bracings and V-Bracings for all the floor height due to the increase in stiffness by X-Bracings.
2. Excluding the Bare frame condition TDX is having the lowest Displacement due to the increase in stiffness by TDX and V-Bracing is having the highest Displacement for all the floor height due to the lower stiffness in V-Bracing, when compare with all the models.

D. Storey Drift

Maximum storey drift is plotted in Figure 6

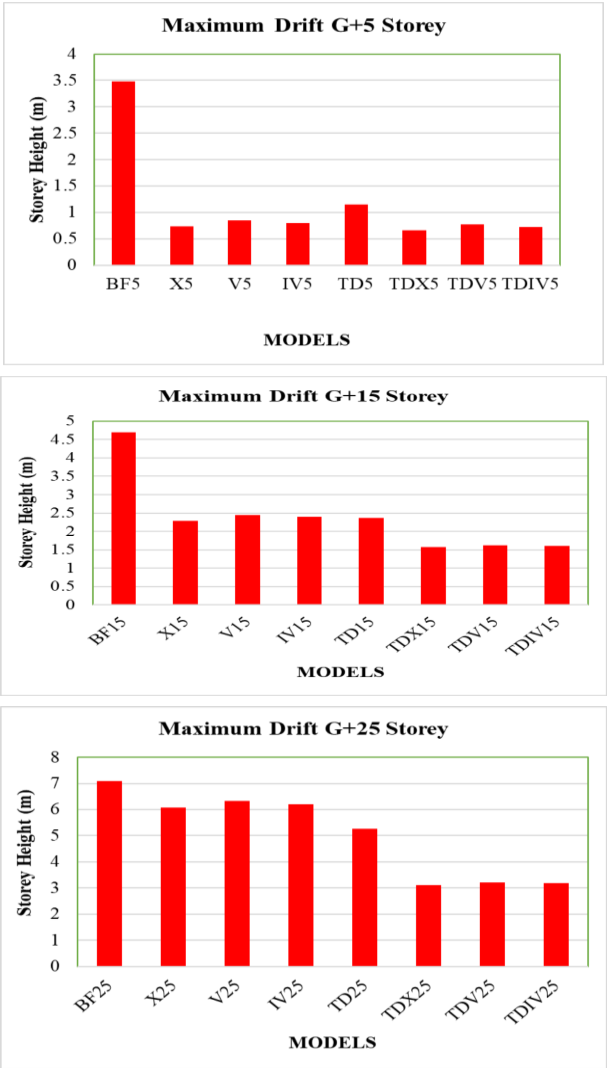

Figure 5: Maximum Storey Drift

1. The Drift is lowest in X-Bracings followed by IV-Bracings and V-Bracings for all the floor height due to the increase in stiffness by X-Bracings.
2. Excluding the Bare frame condition TDX is having the lowest Drift due to the increase in stiffness by TDX and V-Bracing is having the highest Drift for all the floor height due to the lower stiffness in V-Bracing, when compare with all the models.

VI. CONCLUSION

Bare frame Steel Structure with TTMD and X-Bracing is having the highest Base shear and lowest Time period, Displacement and Drift due to the increase in stiffness whereas same structure with V-Bracing is having the lowest Base shear and highest Time period, Displacement and Drift due to lower stiffness when compared with all the models.

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Availability of Data and Material	Not relevant.
Authors Contributions	All authors having equal contribution for this article.

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