

UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA

**SEISMIC PERFORMANCE OF TWO-
STOREY RC FRAME WITH AND
WITHOUT SPECIAL BASE
ISOLATION UNDER IN-PLANE
QUASI-STATIC LATERAL CYCLIC
LOADING**

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ABSTRACT

The 2015 Ranau Earthquake caused severe damages to the RC building which was designed and constructed using British Standard (BS8110) known as a non-seismic code of practice. This study assesses the seismic performance of RC frame with and without special base isolation designed using BS 8110. Four special base isolations designed for the low-rise building were delivered to Heavy Structural Laboratory, UiTM Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia. The special base isolation was installed on the strong floor and bolted together using the highly treaded rod. The special base isolation acts as the energy absorber that can absorb the earthquake energy by isolating the building from the ground motion. The RC frame was designed, constructed, and tested under in-plane quasi-static lateral cyclic loading. After the construction of RC frame with special base isolation was tested in laboratory was completed, four number of base isolations were removed from the strong floor and replaced with I steel beam. The foundation beam of the RC frame without special base isolation was bolted to the strong floor using a highly treaded rod. The seismic response was compared between RC frame with and without special base isolation in order to establish the effectiveness of the special base isolation as energy dissipators in RC frame which designed using a non-seismic code of practice. Subsequently, the structural response of the two-story RC frame was assessed under six past earthquake records using the Ruaumoko 2D and Dynaplot Program. These earthquakes are the 2015 Ranau Earthquake, the 1971 Pacoima Dam Earthquake, the 1985 Mexico City Earthquake, the 1995 Kobe Earthquake, the 1940 El-Centro North-South and the 1940 EL-Centro East-West Earthquake. The seismic vulnerability and deformation capacity of RC frame under moderate and significant earthquake records and Designed Basic Earthquake and Maximum Considered Earthquake for Malaysia were assessed. The results showed that the RC frame with special base isolation can be classified as Ductility Class Medium (DCM) compare to RC frame without special base isolation only Ductility Class Low (DCL). It can be observed that the RC frame with special base isolation only behaves in the elastic region with a low lateral load absorb on structure as compare to RC frame without special base isolation behave in elastic and non-linear behaviour. The special base isolation absorbs the energy from the earthquake and protects the structures from severe damage. The effectiveness of the additional damping provided by the special base isolation is adequate in resisting earthquake load with 0.12g PGA and lower. An average equivalent viscous damping for RC frame with special base isolation after conducted experimental work is 17.44% instead of 5.46% damping for RC frame without special base isolation. However, it is still insufficient to decrease lateral displacement of the RC frame with special base isolation when subjected to 0.214g PGA and above. RC frame with special base isolation sustained under DBE and MCE for Type 1 and Type 2 earthquakes with no structural damage and moderate or slight damage as compared to RC frame without special base isolation which experience extensive damages and subsequently high damage and unsafe to be occupied after the earthquake. This findings showed that the RC frame with special base isolation can withstand with the highest recorded earthquake in Malaysia, known as the 2015 Ranau Earthquake with 6.0 magnitude and a peak ground acceleration of 0.12g with only slight damages.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
CONFIRMATION BY PANEL OF EXAMINERS	ii
AUTHOR'S DECLARATION	iii
ABSTRACT	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	v
TABLE OF CONTENTS	vi
LIST OF TABLES	xii
LIST OF FIGURES	xvi
LIST OF SYMBOLS	xxv
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	xxx
CHAPTER ONE INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background of The Study	1
1.2 Problem Statement	8
1.3 Objective of This Study	10
1.4 Scope of The Study	11
1.5 Significant of The Study	12
1.6 Thesis Outline	13
CHAPTER TWO LITERATURE REVIEW	14
2.1 Introduction	14
2.2 Seismic Activities around Malaysia	14
2.3 Structure Damage due to the 2015 Ranau earthquake	19
2.4 Types and concept of base isolation system	25
2.5 Previous research works on base isolation for low-rise buildings	33
2.6 Seismic parameters to determine performance of structures	39
2.6.1 Hysteresis loops	39
2.6.1 Yield Displacement (Δ_y)	42

2.6.2	Stiffness	43
2.6.1	Displacement Ductility	45
2.6.2	Equivalent Viscous Damping	46
2.7	Multi degree freedom system	48
2.8	Modelling Using HYSTERES and RUAUMOKO2D Program	54
2.9	Gap of research	61
CHAPTER THREE RESEARCH METHODOLOGY		66
3.1	Introduction	66
3.2	Design of The Two-Storey RC Frame Using BS 8110	69
3.3	Construction of Moment Resisting RC Frame	73
3.3.1	Preparation of Construction Materials And Properties	73
3.4	Construction of a two-storey RC Frame	80
3.4.1	Fabrication of Starter Reinforcement bars in the columns	81
3.4.2	Construction of first floor of two-storey RC frame	82
3.4.3	Construction of second floor of two-storey RC frame	85
3.4.4	Construction of floor slab on top of second floor	86
3.4.5	Construction of mass concrete block	89
3.4.6	Installation of Special Base Isolation	91
3.4.7	Placing of foundation beam on top of special base isolation	92
3.4.8	Placing two-storey of RC frame on foundation beam	94
3.4.9	Infill concrete brick at the second floor of RC frame	95
3.4.10	Repair the existing foundation beam	97
3.4.11	Uplifting the concrete block on top of RC frame	98
3.4.12	Attach the double actuator to RC frame	99
3.5	Experimental Set-Up And Calibration of Instrument With Special Base Isolation	100
3.5.1	Position Linear Potentiometers (LVDTs) beside the specimen	101
3.6	Experimental Set-Up And Calibration of Instrument Without Special Base Isolation	103
3.6.1	Position Linear Potentiometers (LVDTs) beside the specimen	103
3.7	Testing The Specimen With Special Base Isolation	105