

**Zeitschrift:** IABSE congress report = Rapport du congrès AIPC = IVBH  
Kongressbericht

**Band:** 12 (1984)

**Artikel:** Inelastic aseismic design of reinforced concrete bridges

**Autor:** Yamada, Yoshikazu / Iemura, Hirokazu

**DOI:** <https://doi.org/10.5169/seals-12300>

### **Nutzungsbedingungen**

Die ETH-Bibliothek ist die Anbieterin der digitalisierten Zeitschriften. Sie besitzt keine Urheberrechte an den Zeitschriften und ist nicht verantwortlich für deren Inhalte. Die Rechte liegen in der Regel bei den Herausgebern beziehungsweise den externen Rechteinhabern. [Siehe Rechtliche Hinweise.](#)

### **Conditions d'utilisation**

L'ETH Library est le fournisseur des revues numérisées. Elle ne détient aucun droit d'auteur sur les revues et n'est pas responsable de leur contenu. En règle générale, les droits sont détenus par les éditeurs ou les détenteurs de droits externes. [Voir Informations légales.](#)

### **Terms of use**

The ETH Library is the provider of the digitised journals. It does not own any copyrights to the journals and is not responsible for their content. The rights usually lie with the publishers or the external rights holders. [See Legal notice.](#)

**Download PDF:** 15.03.2025

**ETH-Bibliothek Zürich, E-Periodica, <https://www.e-periodica.ch>**



## Inelastic Aseismic Design of Reinforced Concrete Bridges

**Yoshikazu YAMADA**

Professor  
Kyoto University  
Kyoto, Japan

**Hirokazu IEMURA**

Assoc. Prof.  
Kyoto University  
Kyoto, Japan

As stated in the introductory report by Professor Tassios, it is an essential approach for earthquake resistant design of most structures to produce a structure capable of responding to moderate shaking (more than a few times expected intensity of excitation in its life time) without damage, and capable of resisting to unlikely event of very strong shaking without seriously endangering the occupants. In the first case, it is satisfactory to adopt the "allowable stress" design method for the specified intensity of earthquake motion. However, in the second case, it is necessary to propose reasonable design methods based on earthquake response properties of structures beyond yielding limit approaching to failure.

### INELASTIC DESIGN CODES

In the first part of this study, present two inelastic earthquake resistant design codes of reinforced concrete (RC) bridges by Japan Road Association are explained and some problems in application are pointed out. One inelastic design is a static method by which it should be checked whether sectional forces due to 30% increased earthquake loads (130% of the intensity for elastic design) are less than ultimate strength of those forces. The other is a dynamic method with use of equivalent linearization technique. By this method, it should be checked whether ductility factor response due to 30% increased earthquake dynamic loads is less than the allowable ductility factor which is defined as one third of the ultimate ductility of members. In application of these two inelastic design methods to RC bridge structures (especially bridge structures), it was found that the second ductility requirement is generally hard to be satisfied even though several problems relating to values of equivalent damping factor and spectral intensity for dynamic response analysis and definition of the allowable ductility factor have been pointed out. Research efforts are needed to answer these problems.

### HYBRID EXPERIMENTS OF EARTHQUAKE RESPONSE

In the second part of this study, results of the newly developed online hybrid experiment related to above mentioned problems are described. In the experiment, earthquake response is calculated by a digital computer adopting the real hysteretic restoring force of a RC bending structural element directly measured from a loading actuator. Therefore, accurate estimation of not only earthquake response but also deterioration process of structural properties has become possible. Effects of reinforcement ratio, axial stress, kinds and amount of tie-hoops and strength of concrete to inelastic earthquake response are examined. Process of partitioning of earthquake input energy to kinetic, potential and absorbed energy by hysteresis loops is also investigated as a measure for deterioration of structural properties. From the experiments, it is found that the ductility requirement by the present code is so conservative that new design codes based on earthquake input energy shall be developed.

# INELASTIC ASEISMIC DESIGN OF REINFORCED CONCRETE BRIDGES

## INELASTIC ASEISMIC DESIGN FORMATS

### PRESENT CODES

#### 1) DUCTILITY REQUIREMENTS

$$\mu_{max} \leq \mu_a$$

IN THIS REQUIREMENT DUCTILITY FACTOR RESPONSE IS CALCULATED BY AN EQUIVALENT LINEARIZATION TECHNIQUE. IT SHOULD BE CHECKED WHETHER DUCTILITY FACTOR RESPONSE DUE TO 30% INCREASED EARTHQUAKE DYNAMIC LOADS IS LESS THAN THE ALLOWABLE DUCTILITY FACTOR WHICH SHOULD BE DERIVED FROM THE EXPERIMENTS.

#### 2) ULTIMATE STRENGTH REQUIREMENTS

$$M_{max} \leq M_u$$

THIS REQUIREMENT IS A STATIC METHOD BY WHICH IT SHOULD BE CHECKED WHETHER SECTIONAL FORCES DUE TO 30% INCREASED EARTHQUAKE LOADS ARE LESS THAN ULTIMATE STRENGTH OF THOSE SECTIONS.

### RECOMMENDED ENERGY REQUIREMENTS

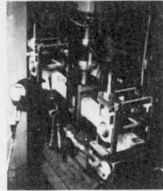
$$E_{total} \leq E_a$$

FROM ON-LINE HYBRID EXPERIMENTS, IT IS VERIFIED THAT HYSTERETIC ABSORBED ENERGY IS THE BEST PARAMETER TO REPRESENT DEGREE OF DAMAGE OF RC STRUCTURES. HENCE IT IS RECOMMENDED TO CHECK WHETHER TOTAL ABSORBED HYSTERETIC ENERGY IS LESS THAN THE ALLOWABLE VALUE WHICH SHOULD BE DERIVED FROM THE EXPERIMENTS.

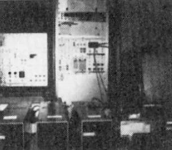
## ON-LINE HYBRID EXPERIMENTS FOR HYSTERETIC EARTHQUAKE RESPONSE OF RC BRIDGE PIERS

**SYSTEM** EARTHQUAKE RESPONSE IS CALCULATED BY A DIGITAL COMPUTER ADOPTING THE REAL HYSTERETIC RESTORING FORCE OF A REINFORCED CONCRETE BENDING STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS DIRECTLY MEASURED FROM A LOADING ACTUATOR

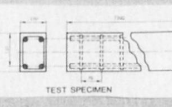
**OBJECTS** INVESTIGATION OF CONVENTIONAL AND NEW FAILURE CRITERIA TO DETERMINE INELASTIC ASEISMIC DESIGN FORMATS



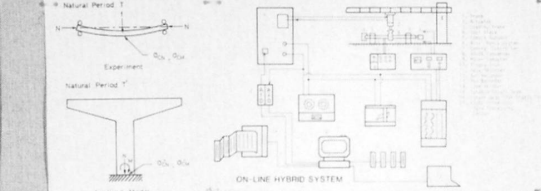
LOADING SYSTEM WITH ACTUATOR



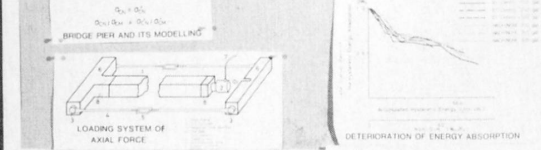
MICRO COMPUTER CONTROL SYSTEM A TO D AND D TO A CONVERTOR



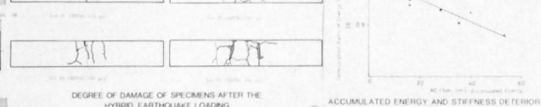
TEST SPECIMEN



ON-LINE HYBRID SYSTEM



BRIDGE PIER AND ITS MODELLING



DEGREE OF DAMAGE OF SPECIMENS AFTER THE HYBRID EARTHQUAKE LOADING

