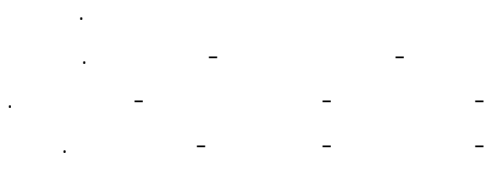


Strong Column-Weak)
(Beam Principle
(1.2)
(1)

.()



[1] $Scale = \frac{1}{2}$

(plastic hinge)

.(Moment-Curvature)

(Hysteresis Curve)

V10)

J5 J4 J3 J2 J1

(SAP2000

Cell)

(Loading

50mm 5mm

(Cyclic Loads)

(ANSYS)

$$Scale = \frac{1}{2}$$

[1]

(Loading Cell)

50mm 5mm

J1

J5, J4

J3

.۲

(Cyclic Loads)

:

plastic)

•

(hinge

(Moment-Curvature)

•

)

(

Literature Survey

.۳

: [2]

- . - - -

•

•

[7]

[3](ACI- 352)
(American Concrete Institute)

/2/

(ACI- 352) [1]

1996 [10] Andrew Whittaker

-

-

:

-

:(truss model) •

:(diagonal strut model) •

1987 [6] Kazuhiro

Interior Beam-Column

(Connections in a Weak-Beam Strong-Column)

:

(Flexure)

()

Material Properties

-۳

Concrete

۱-۳

J1 J3

J5 J4

(7x7x7cm)

f_{cub}

(10x10x10cm)

۲۸

(Strain) ε

(Tensile Strength of Concrete) f_t

$$f_{ct} = 0.44\sqrt{f_c}$$

Young's Modulus E_c

[1]

(۱)

(Modulus of the Concrete)

$$\gamma = 25kN/m^3$$

$$\nu = 0.2$$

(۱)

Young's Modulus of Concrete	Strain	Cubic Strength of Concrete	Tensile Strength of Concrete	Compressive Strength of Concrete	Symbol	Specimen Number
E_c	$\varepsilon_c = \frac{\Delta L}{L}$	f_{cub}	$f_t = 0.44\sqrt{f_c}$	f_c		
N/mm^2	-	N/mm^2	N/mm^2	N/mm^2		
27073.8	۰.۰۲۲	۱۶	۱.۷۹	13	J1	۱
28153.2	۰.۰۲۱	17.68	1.86	14	J2	۲
26059.9	۰.۰۳۳	15.3	۱.۷۳	12	J3	۳
42961.9	0.015	41.25	2.84	32.2	J4	۴
39098.4	0.023	37.75	۲.۰۹	29	J5	۵

Reinforcing Steel

۲-۳

$$f_y$$

$$(0.2\%) \quad (\quad) f_{0.2}$$

$$f_{su}$$

$$\phi 14mm \quad \phi 6mm$$

$$\gamma = 77kN/m^3 \quad \nu = 0.3$$

(Y)

(Y)

Young's Modulus of Steel		Strain		Ultimate Stress	Yield Stress	Actual Area	Diameter
$E_{su} = \frac{f_{su}}{\epsilon_u}$	$E_{sy} = \frac{f_y}{\epsilon_y}$	ϵ_y	ϵ_u	f_{su}	f_y	A	ϕ
N/mm^2	N/mm^2			N/mm^2	N/mm^2	mm^2	mm
1277	200000	0.023	0.33		295	28.27	6
2058	210000	0.023	0.				

- . - - -

Tests - 4
Test Specimens 1-4

Cell)

(Loading

$$Scale = \frac{1}{2}$$

(Strong column and weak)

(plastic hinge)

. 1

beam

. Moment-Curvature

. 2

. M_p

(Capacity)

$$M_p$$

[4]

$$M$$

$$M_p$$

:

$$(1) \quad \varepsilon = \varphi \cdot y$$

$$M$$

: (2)

-

(Curvature)

: φ

:

(1)

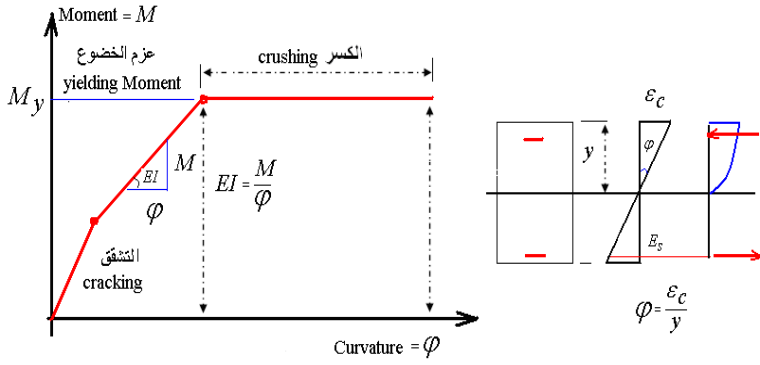
$$(3) \quad \varphi = \frac{\varepsilon_c}{y}$$

: ε_c

: y :

: EI (Yielding moment)

: M_y



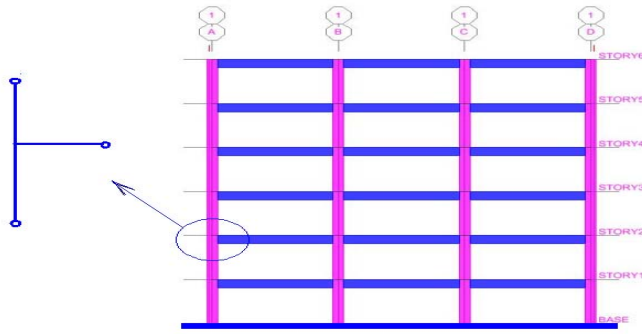
[5]. (Moment-Curvature Diagram) - (١)

(٢)

(Nlink)

(SAP2000 V10)

Moment-Curvature -

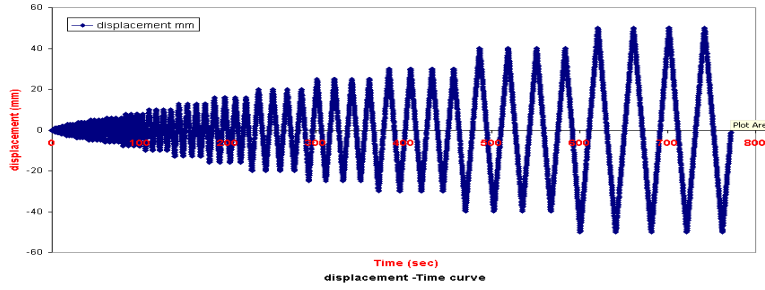


(٢)

(cyclic load history)

(5mm to 50mm)

.(۳)



(-)

:(۳)

Specimen Dimensions and Configurations

-۲-۴

(21x21cm)

(12cm)

(21cm)

:(150cm)

(80cm)

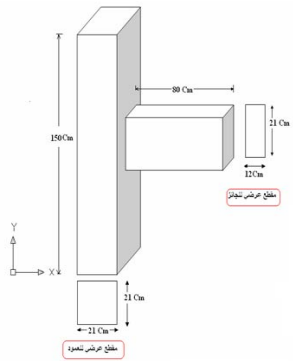
(70cm)

21x21cm

(۴)

21x12cm

.(۵)

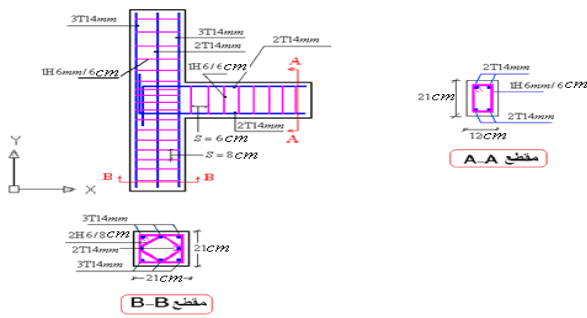


Prototype
 Column Section $42 \times 42\text{ cm}$
 Beam section $42 \times 24\text{ cm}$

Simple Model
 Column Section $21 \times 21\text{ cm}$
 Beam section $21 \times 12\text{ cm}$
 طول العتبات 80 cm
 ارتفاع العمود 150 cm

Simple Model of Beam - Column Connection
 Scale 1:2

(٤)

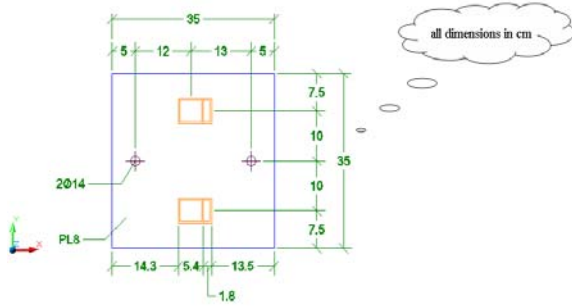
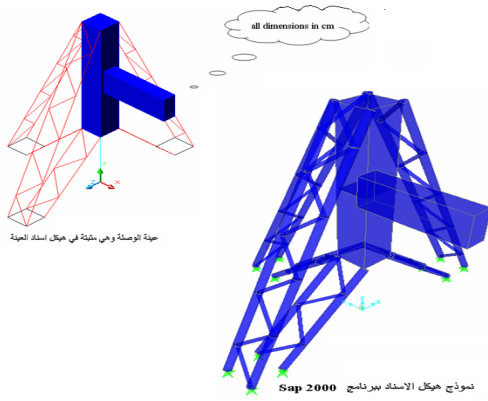


تفاصيل تسليح وصلة نموذج بسيط
 Simple Model Connection

(٥)

(٦)

SAP2000



:(٦)

-٣-٤

(M18mm)

()

.(70cm)

()
(M12mm)

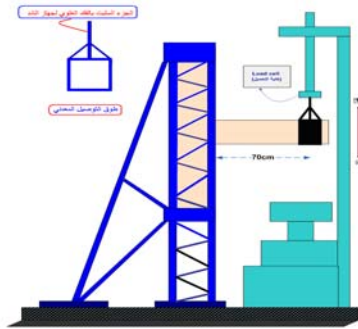
) 70cm (V)
(

Testing Procedure

- 4 - 4

The)

(Free End of The Beam
(V)



:(V)

- 5 - 4

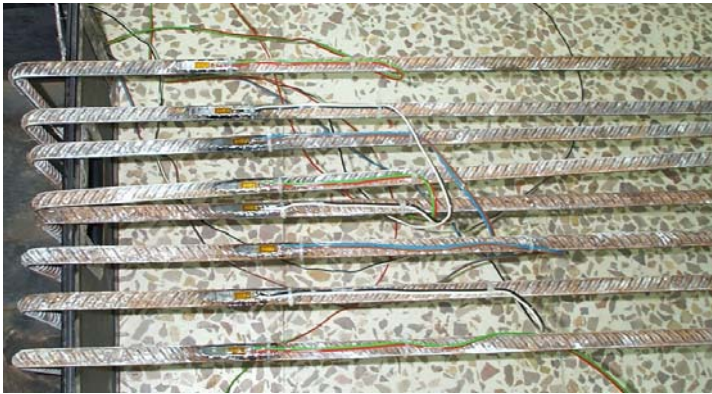
(Electrical Strain Gauges)

(5cm)

J3 J1

J4, J5

(5cm)



(A)

(A)

- ٤ - ٦ -

() (Load cell)

()

50mm

5mm

(t : sec)

(Δ : mm)

moment-rotation

)

()

(

Presentation of Test Results

- ٥

Moment–Curvature

-

- ١ - ٥

Hysteresis Response

(The Applied Displacement)

(The Free Ends of The Cantilever Beam)

: [9]

. (Shear Deformation in The Connection)

. ١

. (Flexural Deformation in Plastic Hinge)

. ٢

. ٣

Flexural in Reinforcement Extension Within The Anchorage zone)
(Deformation

. (Moment–Curvature)

-

. $L_p = 18mm$ (Strain Gauges)

$$Scale = \frac{1}{2}$$

-

$$D = 21cm$$

$$B = 12cm$$

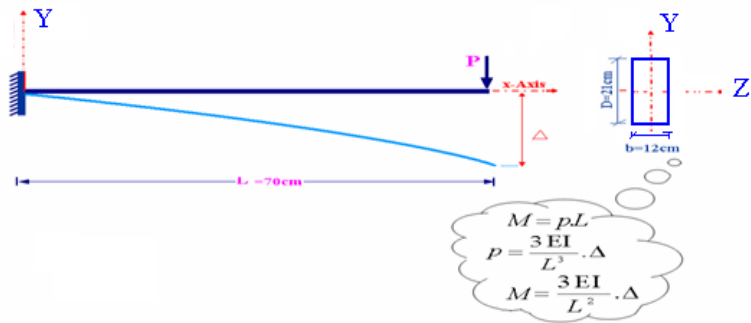
. (٩)

P

L

$$(M = P.L)$$

M_p



:()

) (microstrain)

$$\frac{\text{Value(microstrain)}}{10^6} \quad ($$

.(Moment –Curvature Hysteresis Response) –

–

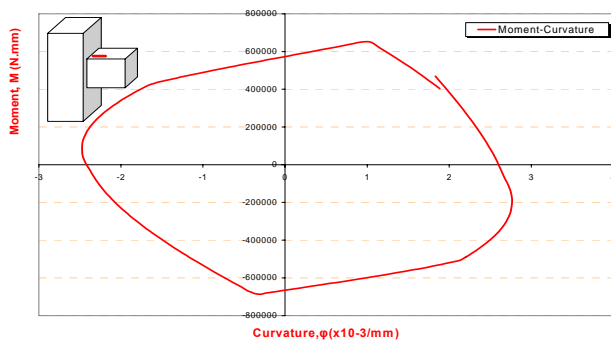
$$\Delta = 0.5mm \rightarrow 50mm$$

.(١٤) (١٠) (J5) (J4)

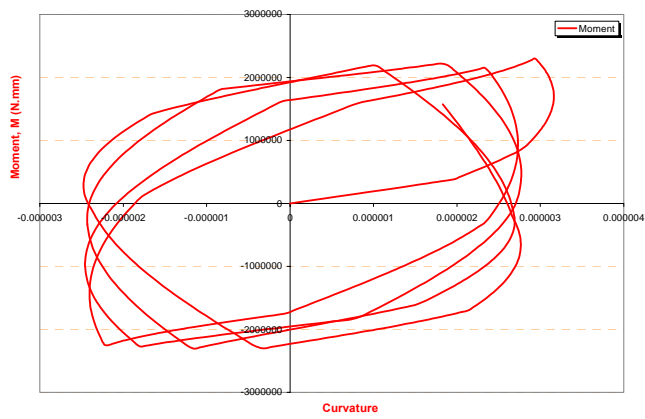
•(The Large Plastic Deformations)

(The Plastic Hinge)

.(Beam Flexure)

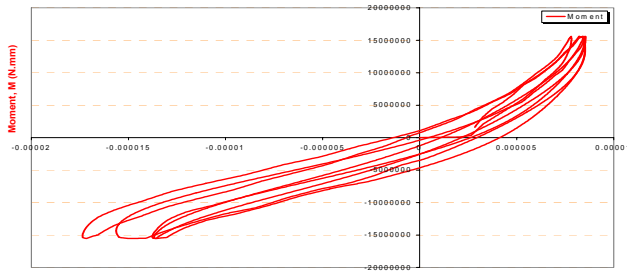


Moment - Curvature Last Hysteresis Loop at Displacement = 2mm for J4

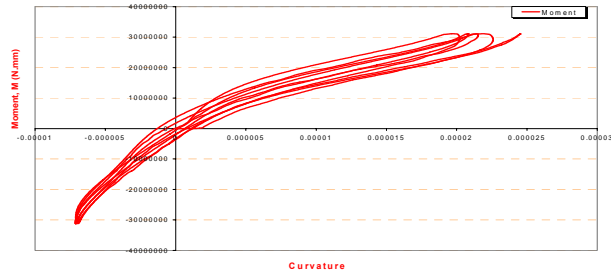


Moment-Curvature Curve at Displacement = 2mm for J4

(J4) - (10)
 $\Delta = 2mm$ -



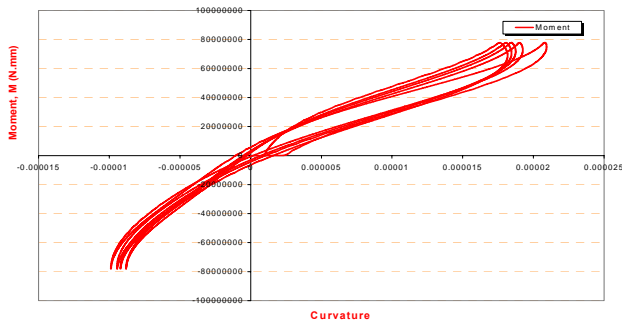
Moment- Curvature Curve at Displacement =10mm for J4



Moment- Curvature Curve at Displacement =20mm for J4

(J4) - :('')

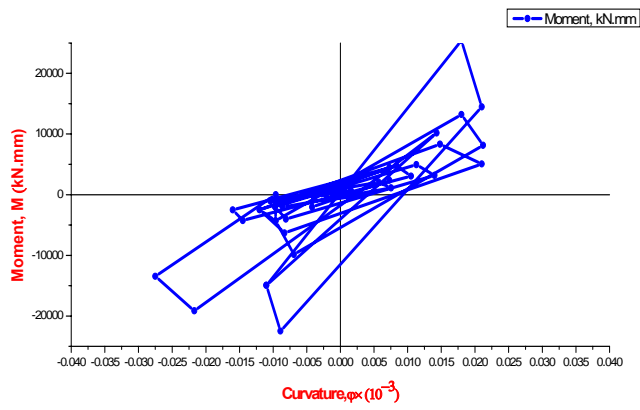
$\Delta = 20mm$ $\Delta = 13mm$ $\Delta = 8mm$



Moment- Curvature Curve at Displacement =50mm for J4

(J4) - :('')

$\Delta = 50mm$



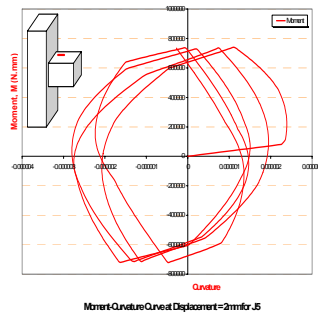
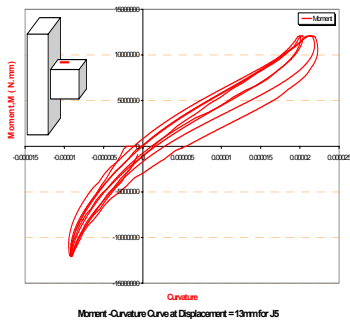
(Hysteresis) J4 - : (12)

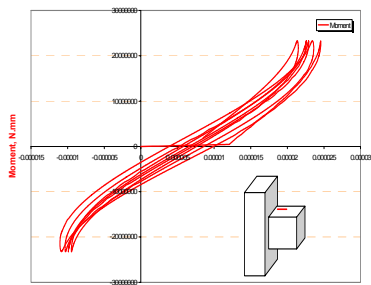
.(-)

(J5)

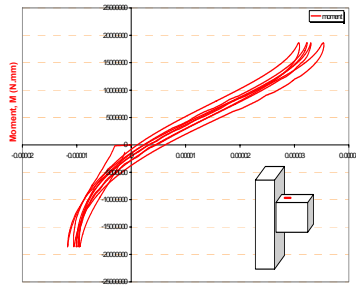
-

.()

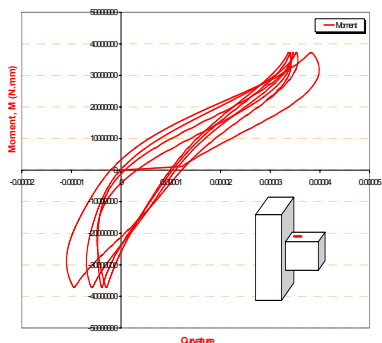




Moment-Curvature Curve at Displacement = 25mm for J5

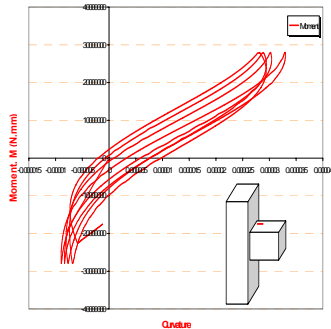


Moment-Curvature Curve at displacement = 20 mm for J5



Moment-Curvature Curve at Displacement = 40mm for J5

(J5)



Moment-Curvature Curve at Displacement = 30mm for J5

(J5)

$\Delta = 30mm$ $\Delta = 30mm$ $\Delta = 25mm$ $\Delta = 20mm$ $\Delta = 13mm$ $\Delta = 2mm$

(J5)

(J3) (J2) (J1)

Experimental Results and Discussion

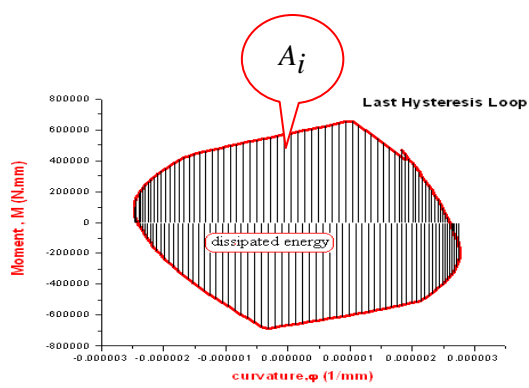
- 2 -

Dissipated Energy

- 1 - 2 -

(E_i)

(Dissipated Energy)



(10)

:(10)

(Dissipated Energy During Single Loading Cycle)

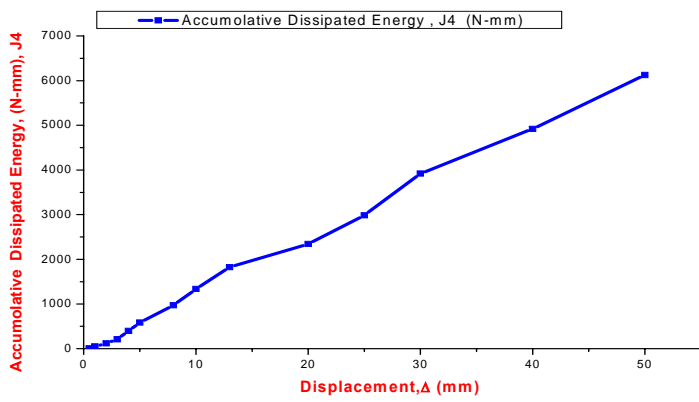
: [9]

$$(3) \quad E_i = \int P_i \cdot d\Delta_i = \int M_i \cdot d\phi_i = A_i$$

1mm → 50mm

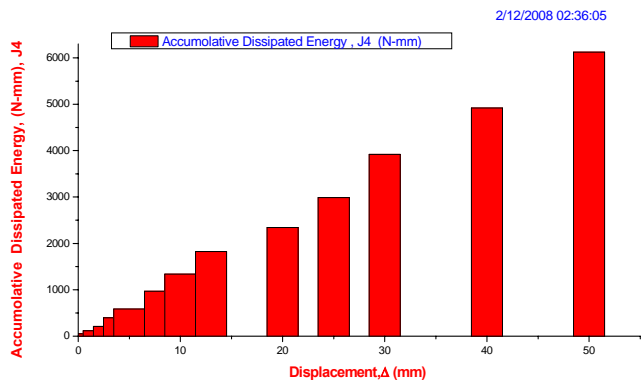
(16)

.J4.J5



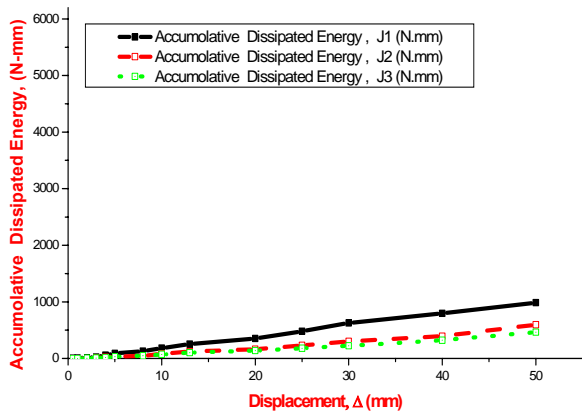
.J4.J5

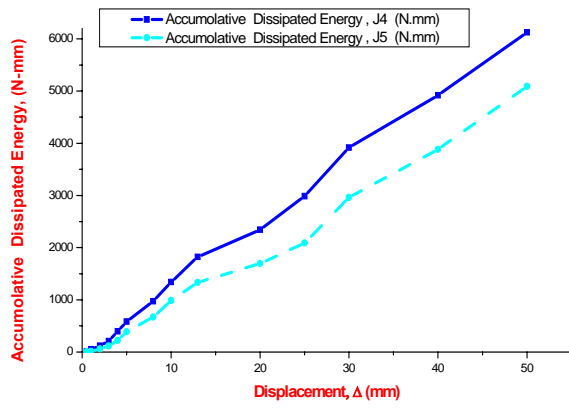
: (16)



J4 J5

:(V)





:(١٨)

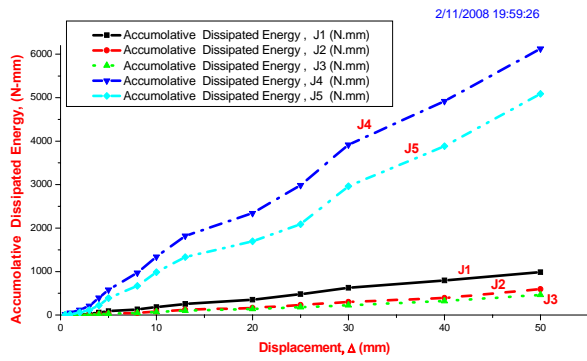
J5 ، J4 ، J3 ، J2 ، J1

()

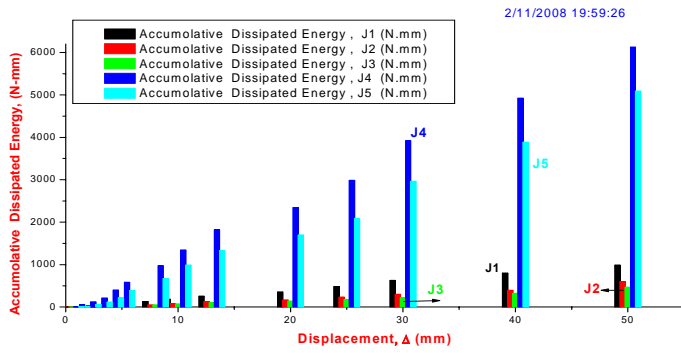
J1 ، J2 ، J3 ، J4 ، J5

$\Delta = 1mm \leftarrow \Delta = 50mm$

.(٢٠) (١٩)

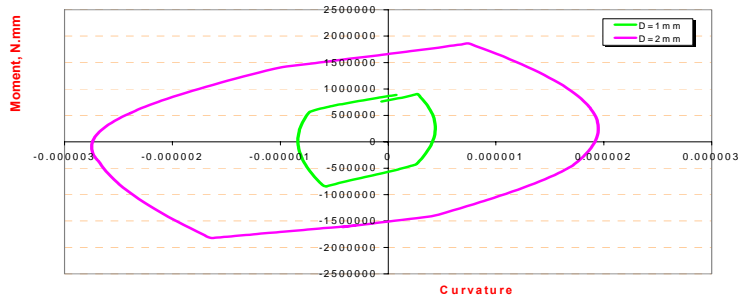


:(۱۹)



:(۲۰)

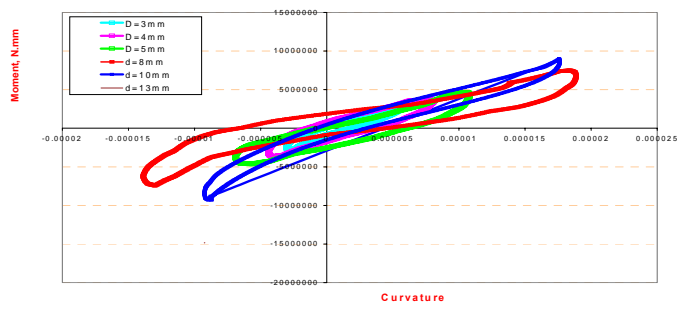
.(۲۲) (۲۱)



منحني الحلقة الأخريرة لاستجابة العزم - الإحناء عند تحميل الانتقالات المرنة 1 mm , 2 mm

:(٢١)

.J5 $\Delta = 1mm, 2mm$

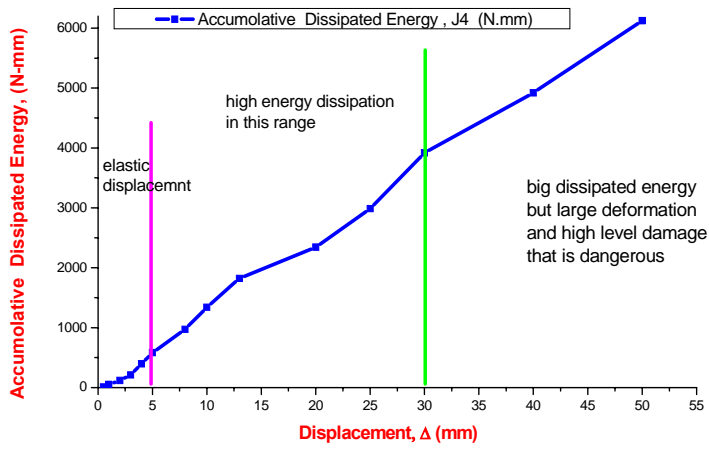


منحني الحلقة الأخريرة لاستجابة منحني العزم - الإحناء عند تطبيق الانتقالات 3 mm , 4 mm , 5 mm , 8 mm , 10 mm , 13 mm

:(٢٢)

.J5 $\Delta = 3mm, 4mm, 5mm$

(۲۳)



J4

(۲۳)

J4

:

(۲۳)

$\Delta = 0mm \rightarrow 5mm$:

■

$\Delta = 5mm \rightarrow 30mm$:

■

$\Delta = 30mm$:

■

:

J4

J5

J4

J1, J2, J3

.

(٢٤)

.

(٢٤)

:

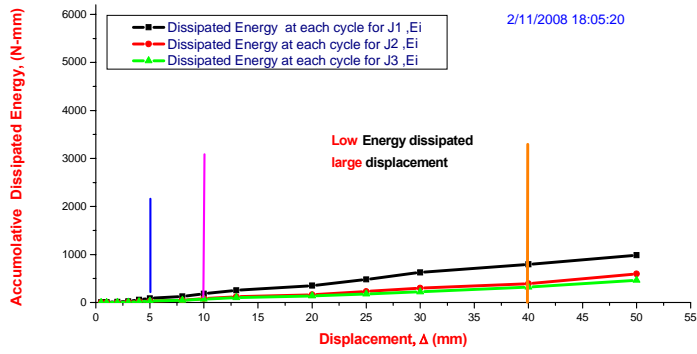
●

●

●

)

(



J1, J2, J3

:(٢٤)

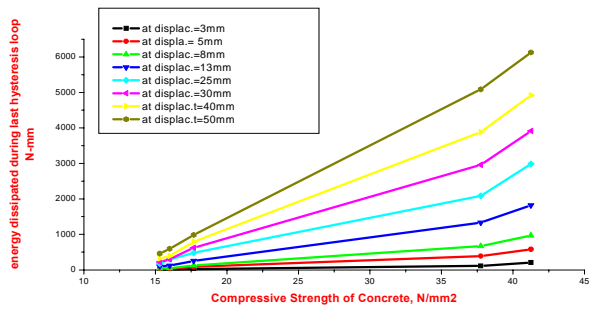
(٣)

:()

الطاقة المبذورة خلال كل مرحلة تحميل								مقاومة الخرسانة N/mm ²	رمز العينة
Δ = 50mm	Δ = 40mm	Δ = 30mm	Δ = 25mm	Δ = 13mm	Δ = 8mm	Δ = 5mm	Δ = 3mm		
462.84	322.84	222.84	178.84	102.8	46.84	29.64	6.44	16	J1
595.15	393.55	301.55	299.95	121.2	48.35	31.9	8.27	17.68	J2
986.18	795.78	626.18	479.3	254.7	128.3	89.08	25.3	15.30	J3
5088.4	3882.4	2962	2087.6	1335.8	671.8	390.2	115.4	41.25	J4
6126.1	4919.7	3917.3	2987.3	1822.5	970.5	583.3	210.8	37.75	J5

(٢٥)

Δ = 8mm



:(٢٥)

(٢)

(SVED)

Ductility -٢-٢-٥

(Ductility)

(Damage Index)

.The Curvature Ductility Factor .١

.Displacement Ductility Factor .٢

.Drift index .٣

.Drift .٤

.The Damage Index Proposed By .٥

Park & Ang (1984)

.٦

The Beam)

(Plastic Hinge Zone

(Strain Gauges)

Cracking)

(Yield Limit)

(Strain Hardening)

(Concrete

(Crushing Concrete)

(ϵ)

(Yield Strains)

Yield)

$\Delta_y = 10mm - 12mm$

(Strains

J3, J2, J1

$\Delta_y = 8, 7.58, 9.54mm$

J4, J5

Maximum Level		Ultimate Level		yielding Level		Cracking Level		العينة
P_{max}	Δ_{max}	P_u	Δ_u	P_y	Δ_y	P_{Cr}	Δ_{Cr}	
kN	mm	kN	mm	kN	mm	kN	mm	
970.3	٥٠	747.2	38.5	155.25	8	58.2	٣	J1
1007	٥٠	799.53	39.7	152.6	7.58	60.4	٣	J2
932.3	٥٠	855.82	45.9	177.8	9.54	55.9	٣	J3
1537.5	٥٠	1537.5	50	344.41	11.2	92.3	٣	J4
1398.4	٥٠	1376	49.2	279.7	10	83.9	٣	J5

:(ϵ)

[6, 9] (Displacement Ductility Factor)

-٣-٢-٥

(5)

8 → 12mm

Δ_y

)

$\mu_{\Delta} > 4$:

(

[9]

عامل مطاوعة الانتقال Displacement Ductility Factor	الانتقال الموافق لـ ٨٥% من الحمولة الحدية Displacement at 85% of the Ultimate Load	الانتقال الموافق لحد الخصوع Yielding Displacement	العينة
$\mu_{\Delta} = \Delta_{85} / \Delta_y$	Δ_{85}, mm	Δ_y, mm	
4.1	$38.5 \times 0.85 = 32.73$	8	J1
4.46	$39.7 \times 0.85 = 33.8$	7.58	J2
4.1	$45.9 \times 0.85 = 39.02$	9.54	J3
3.8	$50 \times 0.85 = 42.5$	11.2	J4
4.2	$49.2 \times 0.85 = 41.8$	10	J5

(The Displacement Ductility Factor)

: (٥)

Park & Ang

-٤-٢-٥

The Damage Index Proposed By Park & Ang (1984)

: [7]

Park & Ang (1984)

$$(٤) \quad DI_{P\&A} = \frac{\delta_m}{\delta_u} + \frac{\beta}{\delta_u \cdot P_y} \int dE_h$$

:

(The Maximum Experimental Deformation)

: δ_m

(The Ultimate Deformation Of The Element)

: δ_u

$$: E_h = \int dE_h$$

the hysteretic energy absorbed by the element during the response)
 .(history

.(The Yield Strength Of The Element) : P_y

β Is A Model Constant) : $\beta = 0.1 \times (\text{Park \& Ang, 1987})$

.(Parameter

.(The Park & Ang damage model)

(The Park & Ang damage

: (model)

: $DI_{component}$

: DI_{story}

. $DI_{overall}$

: (ε)

(Version 3.0 (Kunnath et al. 1992b)

(°)

$$DI = \frac{\theta_m - \theta_r}{\theta_u - \theta_r} + \frac{\beta}{M_y \cdot \theta_u} \cdot E_h$$

$$\theta_u \quad M_y \quad \theta_m : \quad \theta_r \quad E_h$$

Park & Ang :(*)
The Damage Index Proposed By Park & Ang (1984), [7]

	δ_m	δ_u	P_y	$E_h = \int dE_h$	$DI_{P\&A} = \frac{\delta_m}{\delta_u} + \frac{\beta}{\delta_u \cdot P_y} \cdot \int dE_h$
	mm	mm	N	N - mm	
J1				986.2	$1.28 + 0.000016 = 1.28 > 1$
J2				595.15	$1.19 + 0.0000093 = 1.19 > 1$
J3				462.84	$1.4 + 0.000011 = 1.4 > 1$
J4		49			$1.02 + 0.00004 = 1.02 > 1$
J5				5088.4	$1.11 + 0.000044 = 1.11 > 1$

[7]. :(*)

Interpretation of Overall Damage Index (Park et al. 1986)

Degree of Damage درجة الضرر	Physical Appearance المظاهر الفيزيائية	Damage Index مؤشر الضرر	State of Building حالة المنشأة
Collapse انهيار	Partial or total collapse of building خسارة كلية أو جزئية للمبنى	> 1.0	Loss of building خسارة المبنى
Severe عنيف	Extensive crushing of concrete; disclosure of buckled reinforcement يتكسر فولاذ التسليح ويتكوي ويحطب ، تكسر شامل للخرسانة	0.4 - 1.0	Beyond repair غير قابل للإصلاح
Moderate معتدل	Extensive large cracks; spalling of concrete in weaker elements كثفت الخرسانة في العناصر الضعيفة و شقوق كبيرة شاملة	< 0.4	Repairable قابل للإصلاح
Minor صغير	Minor cracks; partial crushing of concrete in columns شقوق صغيرة و تكسر جزئي للخرسانة في الأعمدة		
Slight مهمل	Sporadic occurrence of cracking حدوث متقطع ومشتمل للتشققات		

- (Damage)

- . - -

(Ductility)

(Ultimate Strength Design)

Interior Beam-Column Connection in a

(Weak-Beam Strong-Column)

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Conclusions

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(Damage)

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(Ductility)

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(Recommendations)

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Strong column –Weak Beam)

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(Principle

(۱.۲)

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