



New Technologies in Steel Buildings

Review of material presented by Dr G Charles Clifton

Canterbury Earthquakes Royal Commission
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Why move to low damage steel buildings

- **Design Focus** Previously Life Safety, not building continuity
- **Current Practice** Member design for between 1/6 and 1/3 of the expected earthquake. Ductility = damage.
- **Structural damage** Not addressed in design. Damage = repair
- **Non structural damage** Need to limit drifts, keep ductility low
- **Code Compliance** Doesn't control or limit 'damage'
- **Reality** Some damage / demolition / repair / losses?
- **Owner perception** Need to gain some certainty on asset performance?
- **Cost** 1 - 4% additional capital cost
- **Steel structures** Few buildings built with 'damage' mitigation features
- **Solution** Change philosophy to apply latest research

Cast Study – Low Damage Design of Te Puni Student Village

- Victoria University of Wellington – requested inclusion of damage mitigation design in new student accommodation project.
- Three Buildings, up to 11 storeys in height
- Structural system consists of steel frame construction with concrete floors, clad in a lightweight-façade with lightweight roofs
- Lateral bracing systems consist of ‘Moment frames in longitudinal direction’ and ‘Coupled Concentric braced frames in transverse direction’



The building during construction



- Tower Building (foreground) and Edge Building

Project goals

Drivers for low damage selection:

- Facility to function as a disaster administration centre with nominal repair
- Suitability to multi storey steel buildings
- Speed of construction / buildability
- Economy of damage mitigation system
- Limit primary structural member damage
- Availability of components
- Sustainability for the future



Research: Basis of innovative ideas

- University of Auckland, University of Canterbury – research papers
- Moment Frames - Sliding Hinge Joints
- Rocking Steel Frames - CBFs – A tension limited hinge
- Coupled in plane concentric Braced Frames
- Localised and controlled damage in joints rather than in primary members



The innovation

We developed and refined a new system for damage mitigation system for multi storey steel framed buildings, including:

- Transverse (short direction system) Bracing System (Innovation 1)

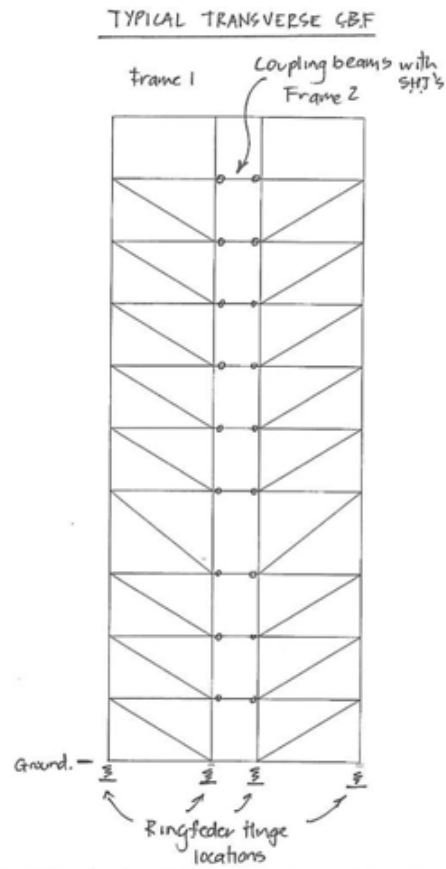
Rocking coupled concentrically braced steel frames (CBF's) with a tension limited foundation hinge, consisting of prestressed Ringfeder Springs and friction plates.

- Longitudinal (long direction) bracing System (Innovation 2 & 3)

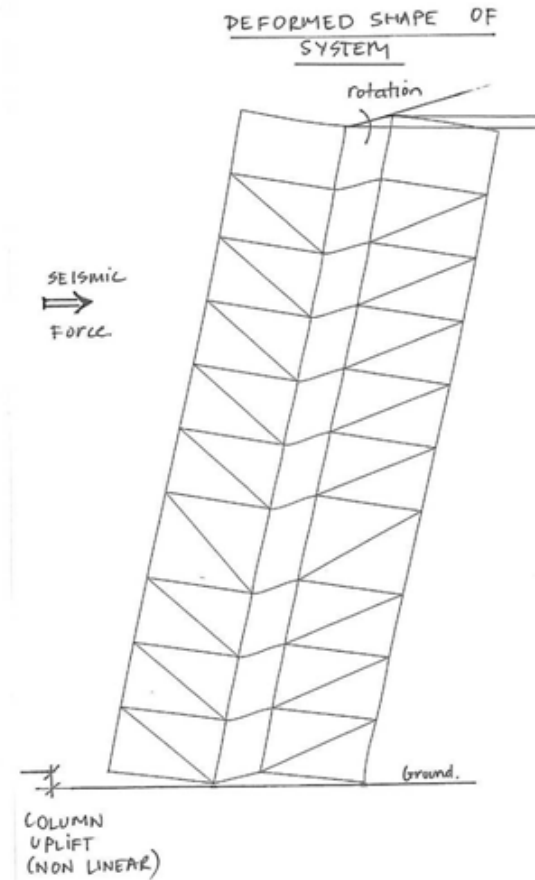
Steel Moment Resisting Frames (MRFs) with sliding hinge joints, a new vertically orientated friction plate joints to provide base column hinge protection.

Innovation 1: Transverse Bracing System

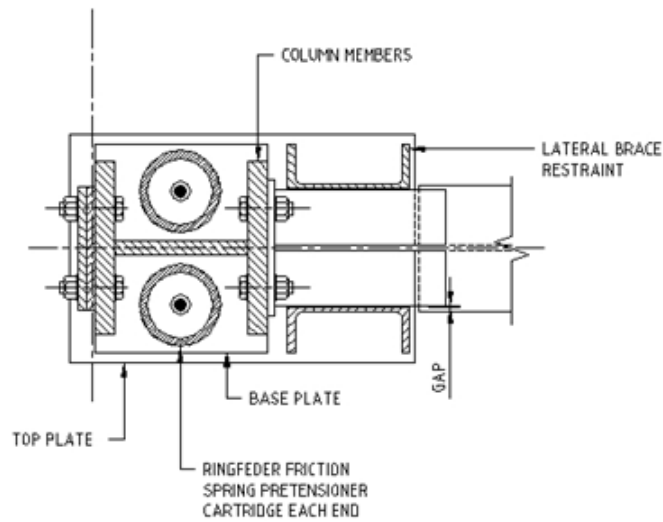
Before/After



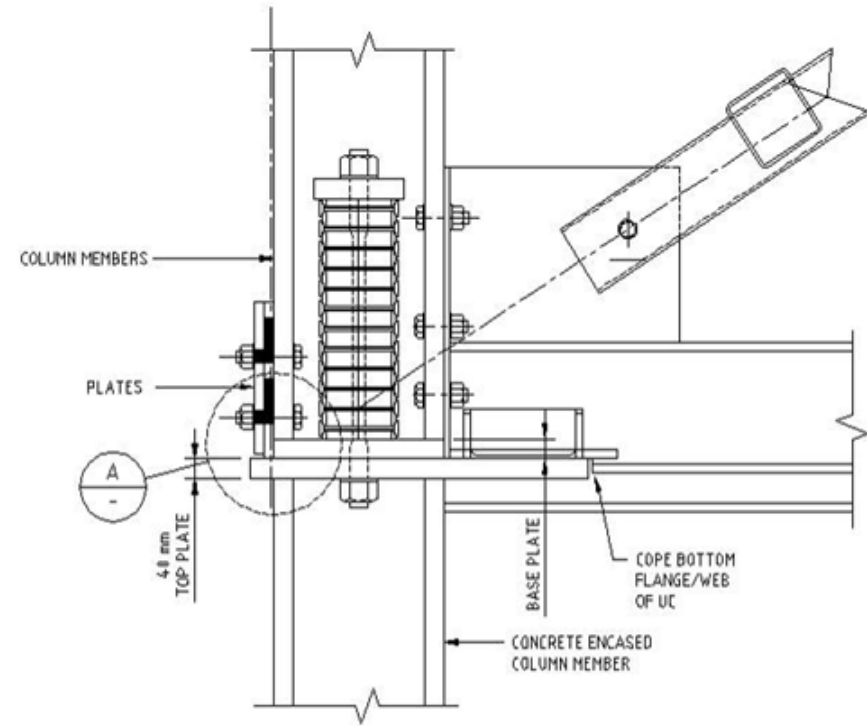
During



Innovation 1: Ringfeder / Friction Plate Hinge



PLAN ON INTERNAL COLUMN WITH RINGFEDER SPRING & SHJ'S



INTERNAL CBF WITH RINGFEDER SPRING & VERTICALLY ORIENTATED SHJ

Site photo



- Coupled CBF Frames with central SHJ

Site photo



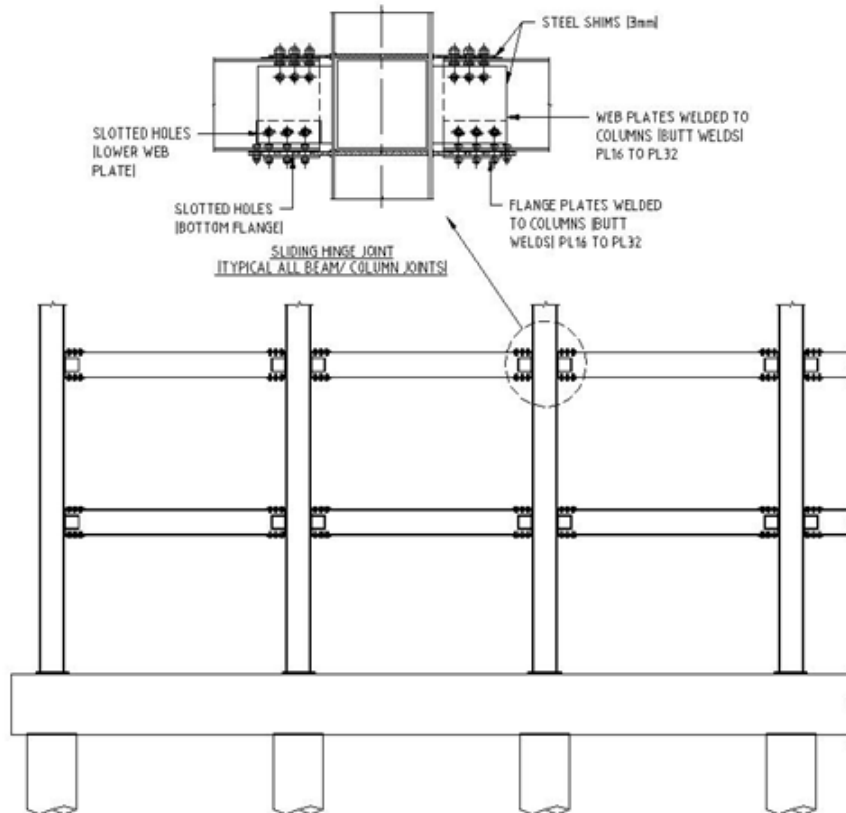
- CBF Frame / Ringfeder Housing at foundation connections

Site photo

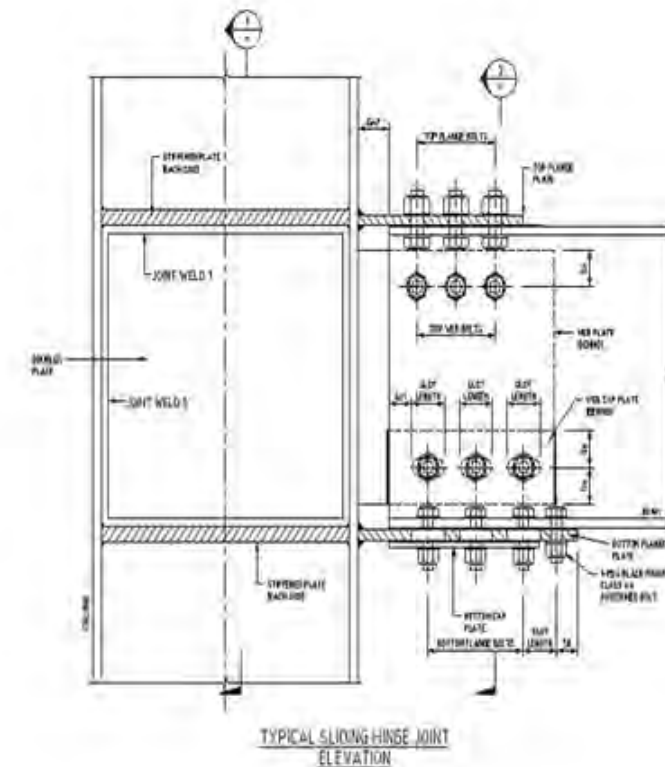


- Installed Ringfeder Springs – work in progress

Innovation 2: Longitudinal Bracing System – Sliding Hinge Joints



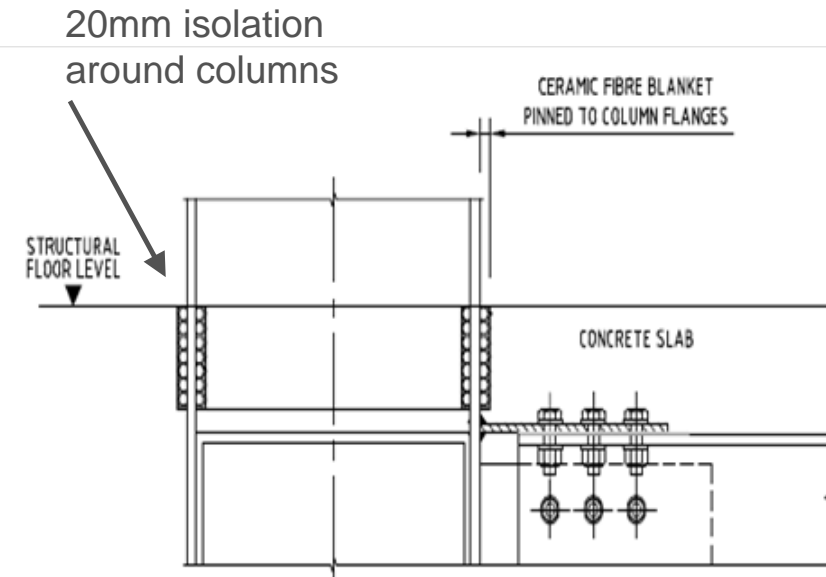
- Moment Frame with Sliding Hinge Joints



- Sliding Hinge Joint

Sliding hinge joints – Limits floor slab from damage

- Sliding Hinge Joints – Invented by Dr Charles Clifton(UOA) – whilst at HERA
- Pivots at flange/beam connection via gap
- Isolates frame movement from cracking concrete floors
- Reduces foundation uplift loads
- Tendency to self-center after design earthquake



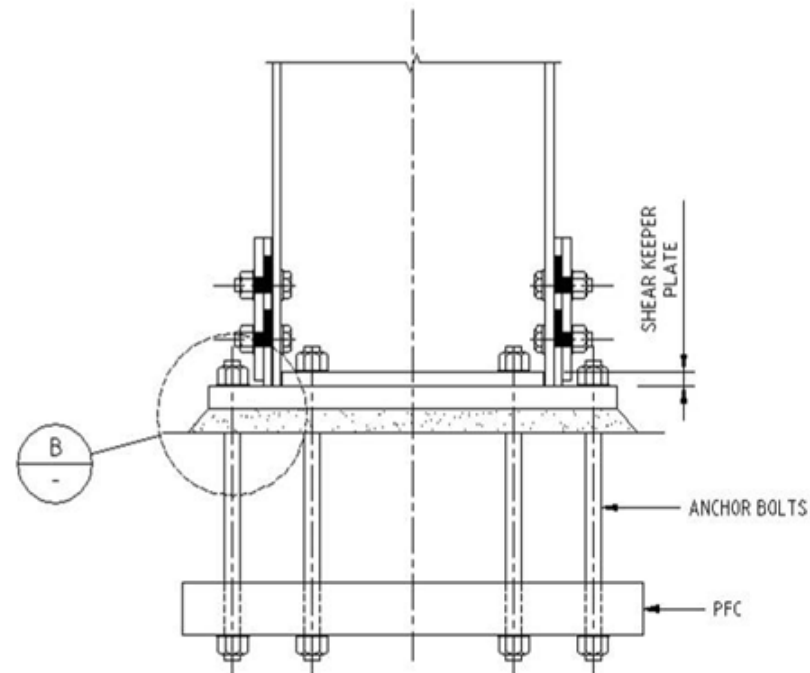
ELEVATION OF
COLUMN ISOLATION AT SLIDING HINGE JOINT
SCALE 1:10

Site photo



- Moment Resisting Frame Column with Sliding Hinge Joint

Innovation 3: Longitudinal Bracing System – Column Protection Feature



COLUMN BASE
VERTICALLY ORIENTATED SHJ'S

- Column Hinge Protection in MRF's Columns

Photos



Photos



Photos



Photos



Photos

