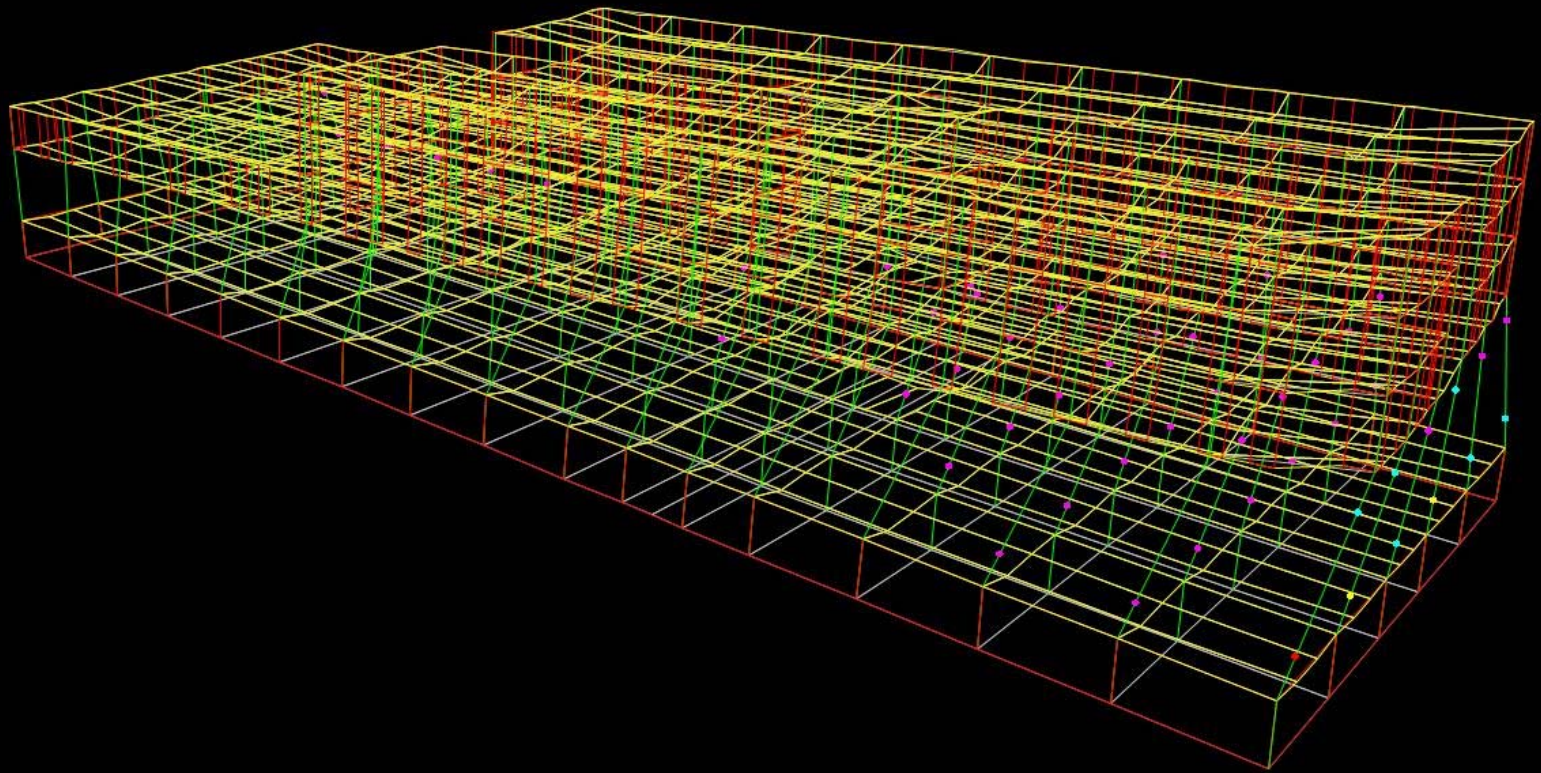


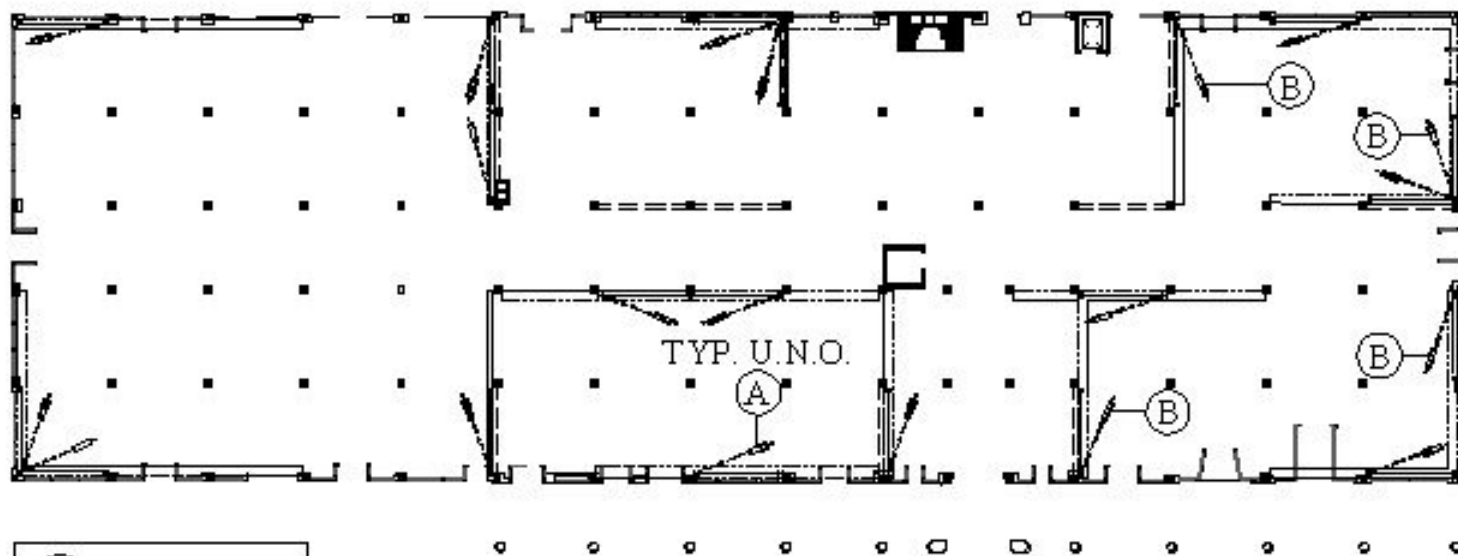
# SEISMIC DAMPERS: HOW HIGH PERFORMANCE DEVICES CHANGE THE WORLD?

H. Kit Miyamoto, Ph.D., S.E.  
Amir Gilani Ph.D., S.E.



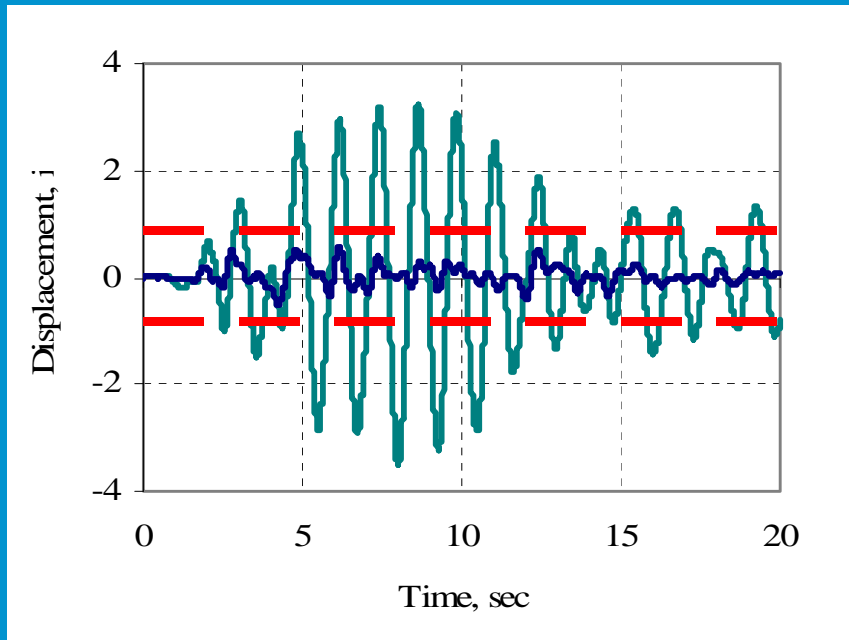


B H LS CP C D F



- Ⓐ = FVD
- Ⓑ = FVED

10 Dampers Each Direction

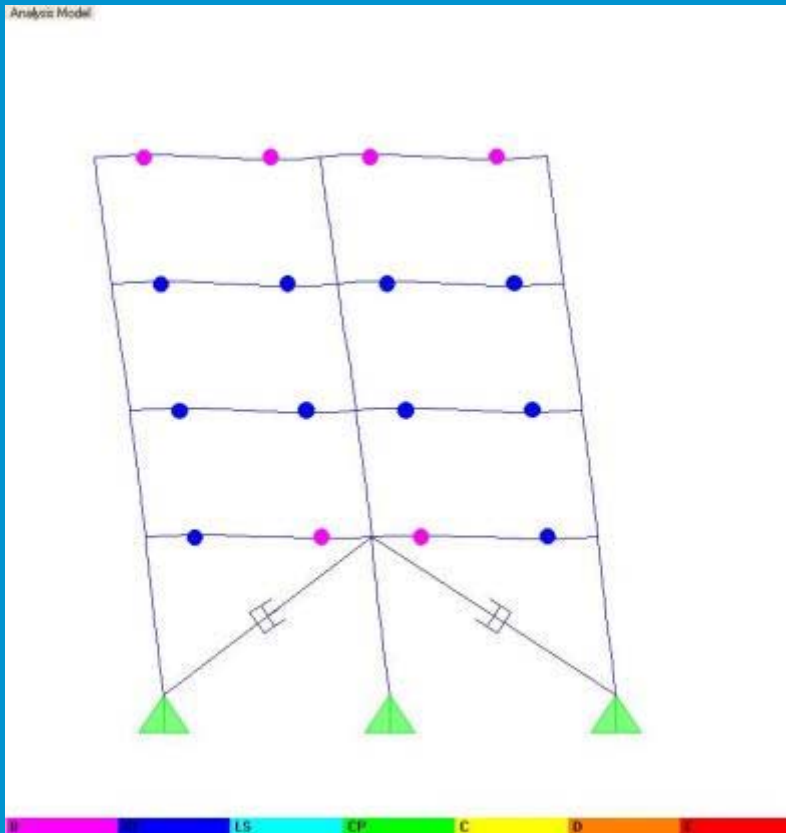


Elastic limit -----

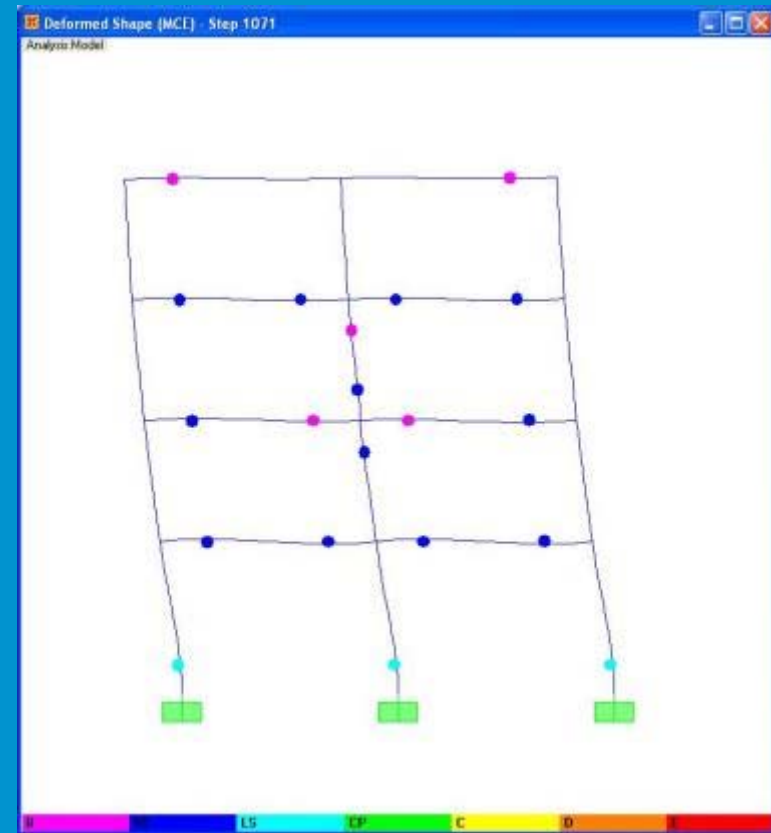


# Plastic Hinges @ MCE (level3)

Damped



Conventional



<b>Response</b>	<b>Damped</b>	<b>Conventional</b>	<b>Level</b>
Drift Ratio (%)	1.4	1.4	DBE
Base Shear Coefficient (g)	0.5	0.9	DBE
Roof Accretion (g)	1.7	2.7	DBE
Beam PH Rotation (% Radians)	1.3	1.7	MCE
Column PH Rotation (% Radians)	0	2.6	MCE

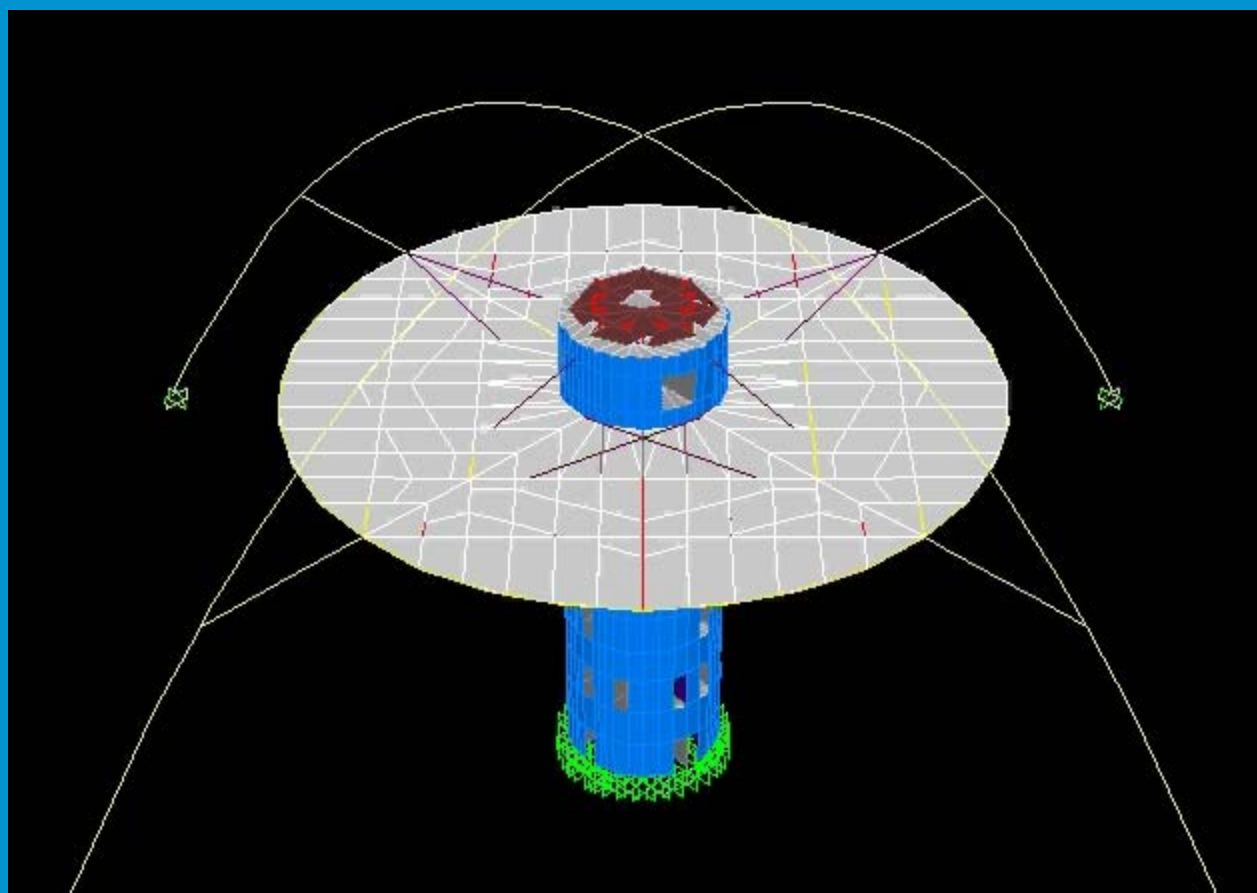


# Construction Cost

Item	Conventional	Damped	Differential Cost
Moment Frames	274 ton	223 ton	- \$150,000
Foundation	RC Grade Beams, Excavation & Backfill	No Grade Beams	- \$200,000
Dampers	--	\$200,000	+ \$200,000
<b>Net</b>			<b>-\$150,000</b>

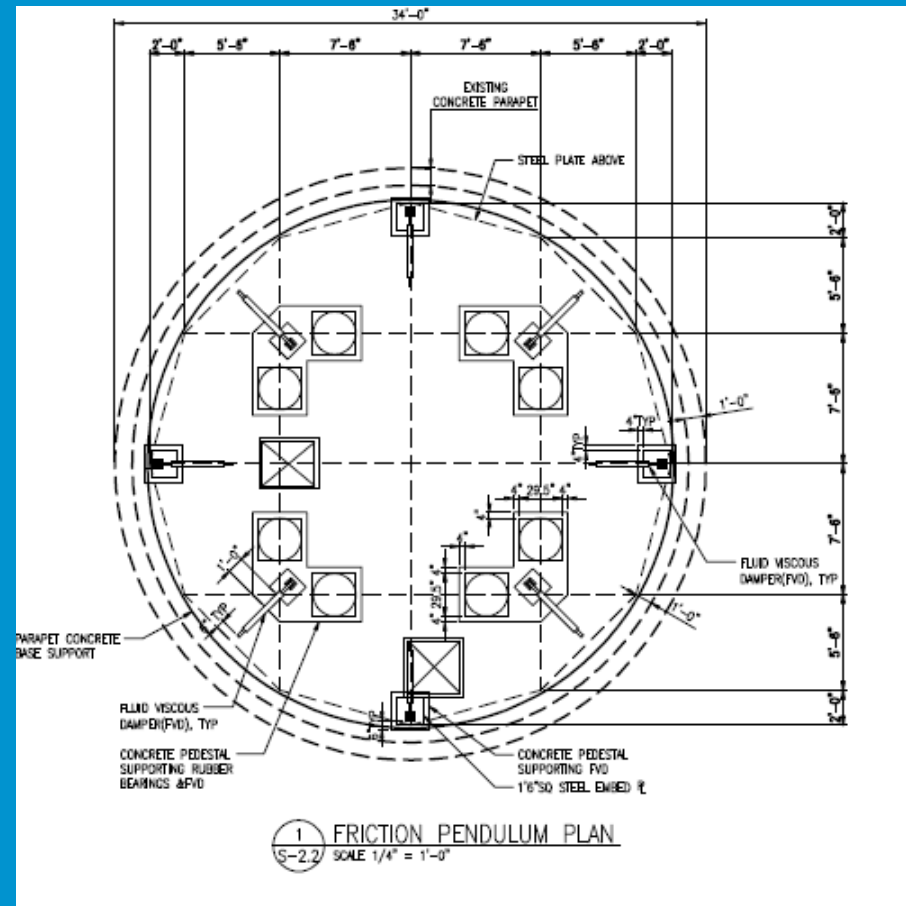
Damper Cost Offset by Reductions in Materials



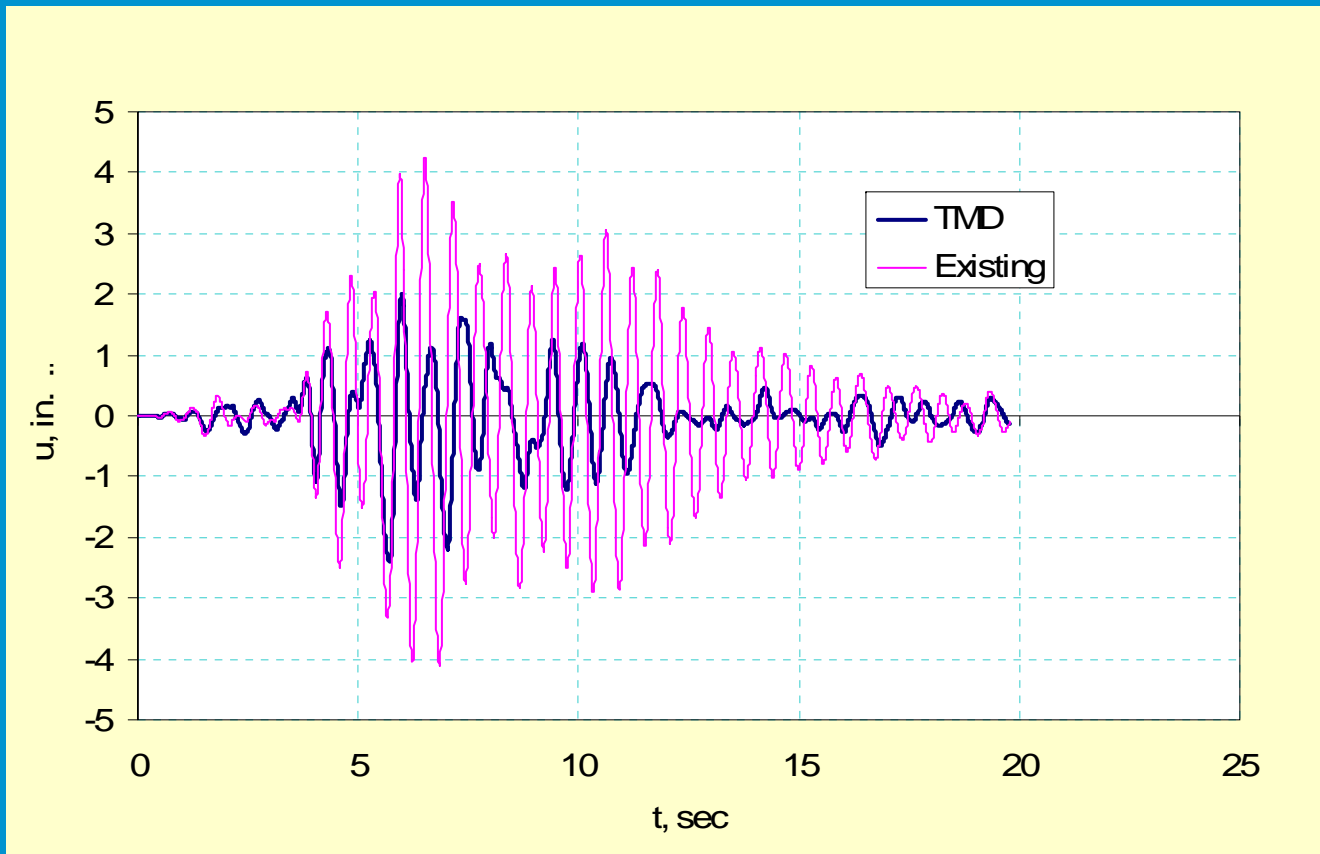


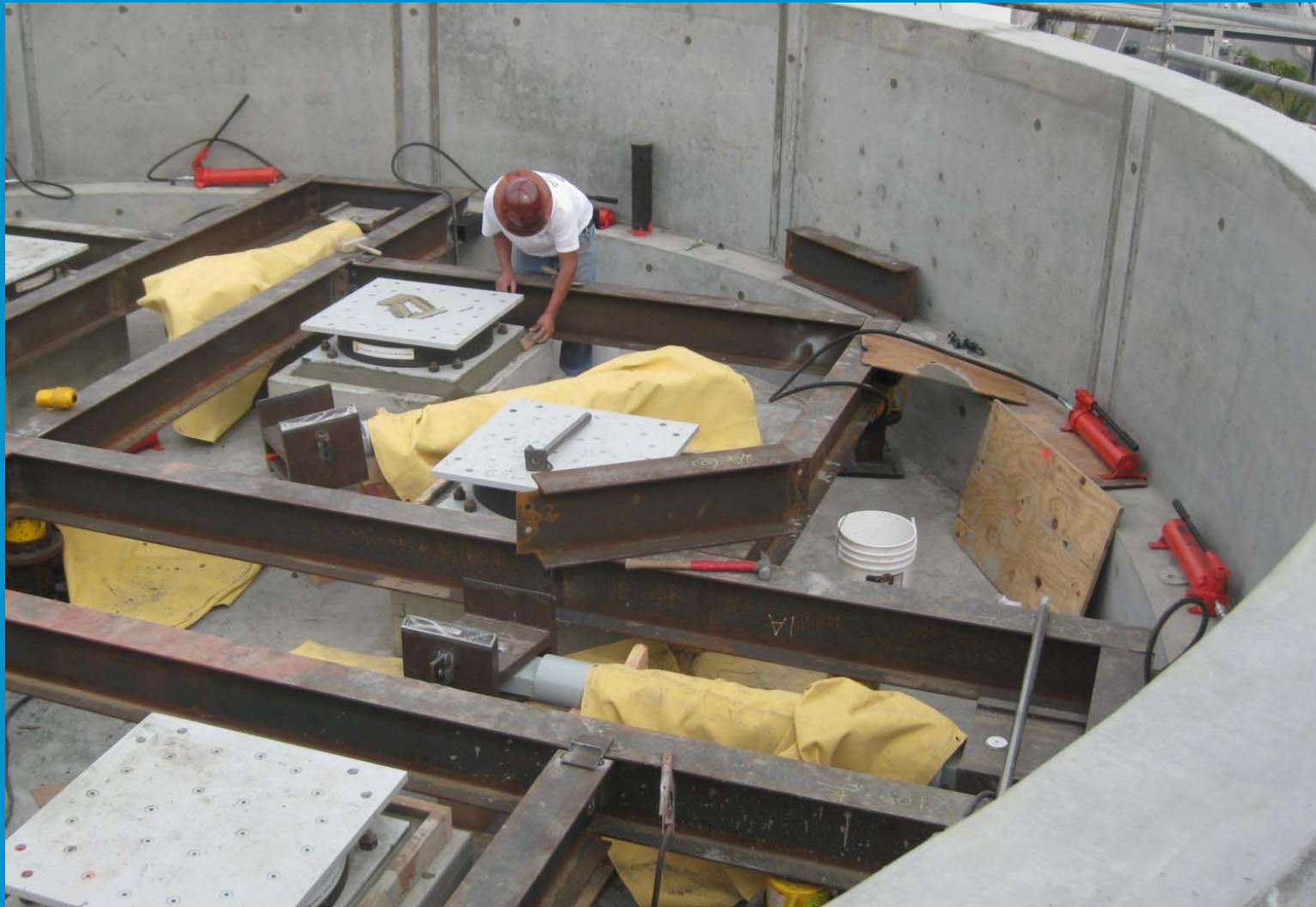
# Mass Damper

- 25% Mass of Structure ( 2-747s)
- Viscous Damper and Rubber Isolator
- 15% damping



# Roof Displacement



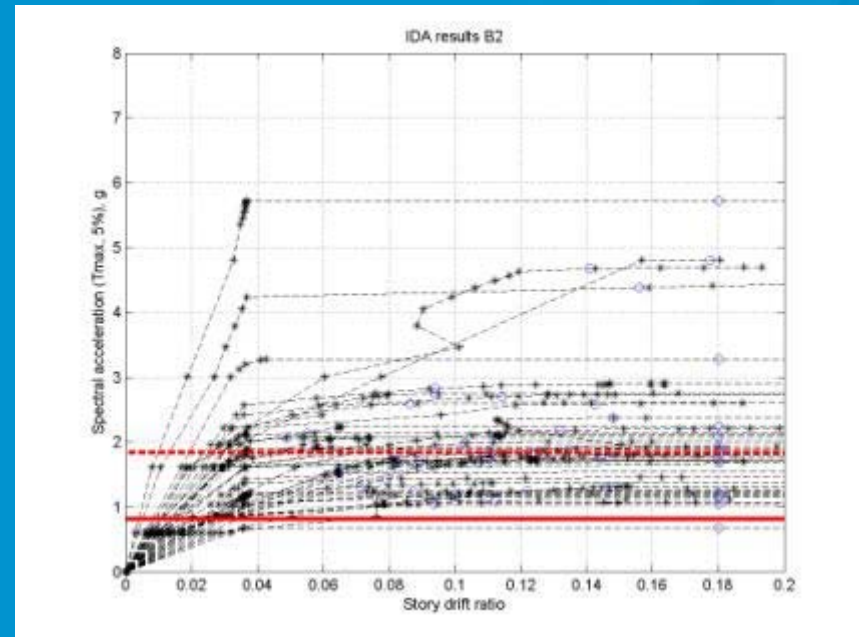
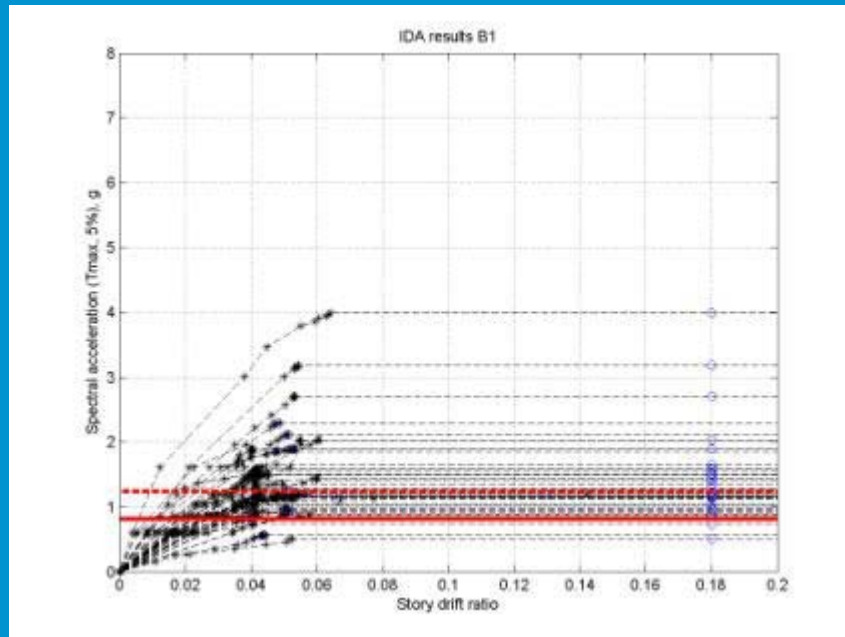




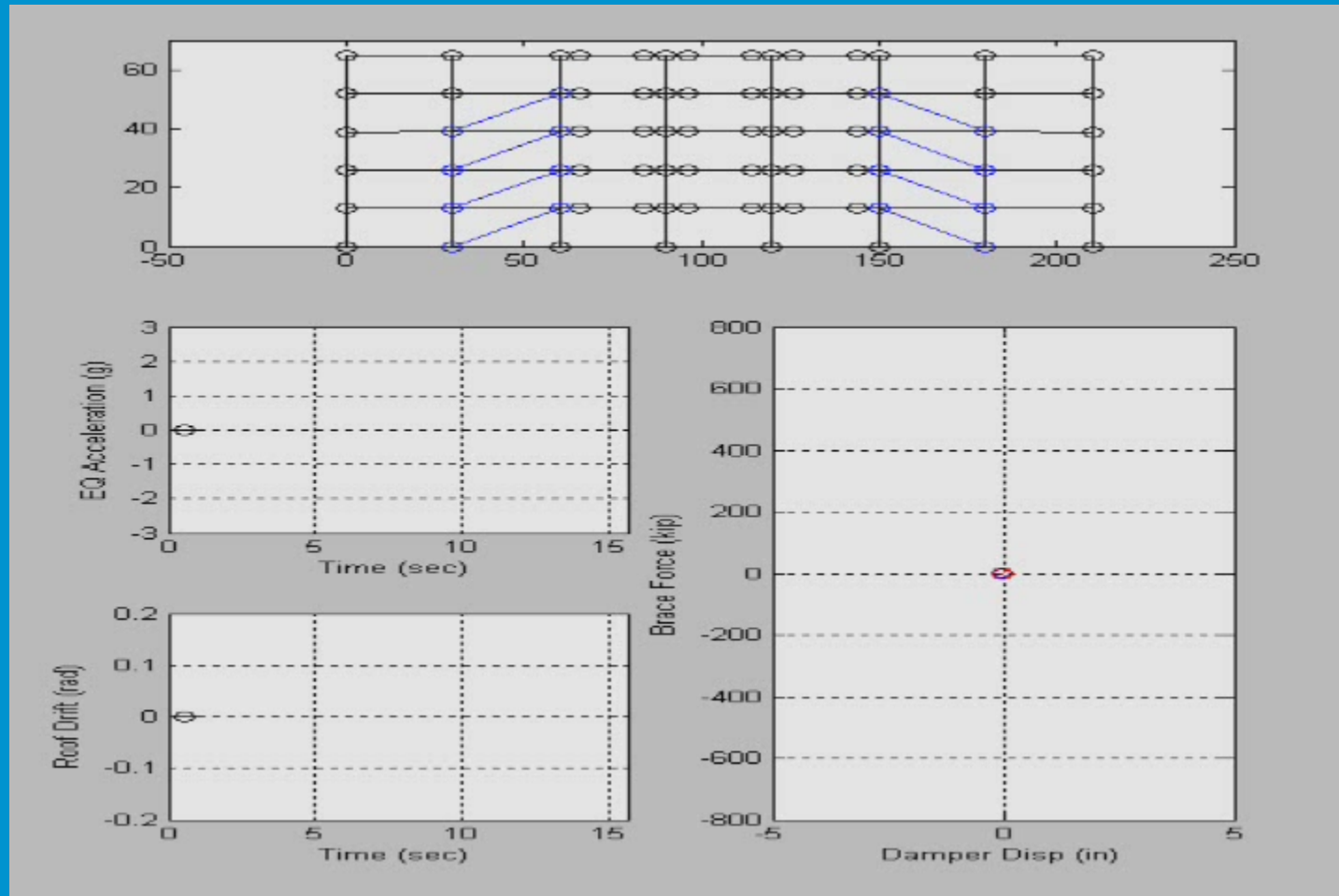
# Incremental Dynamic Analysis

B1:SCT = 1.2 g SMT = 0.82g

B2:SCT = 1.8 g SMT = 0.82g







- Damped structure per current practice is safe : 5.6% probability of collapse at MCE
- Increase damper SF to 1.3 MCE force:  
1.8 % probability of collapse at MCE







Make the world a better place