Structures Congress 2018

Blast, Impact Loading, and Response; and Research and Education





Proceedings of the Structures Congress 2018

- Fort Worth, Texas
- April 19-21, 2018



James Gregory Soules, P.E., S.E., P.Eng.

EDITED BY



STRUCTURAL ENGINEERING INSTITUTE

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April 19–21, 2018 Fort Worth, Texas

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EDITED BY James Gregory Soules, P.E., S.E., P.Eng





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Preface

The Structures Congress has a robust technical program focusing on topics important to Structural Engineers.

The papers in the proceeding are on the following topics

- Advances in Structural Engineering Research
- Analysis, Design & Performance
- Avoiding Disproportionate Collapse
- Bridge Analysis, Design and Repair
- Bridge Management, Inspection and Sustainability
- Building Structures- Case Studies & Concepts
- Buildings Special Topics in Structures
- Business and Professional Practice
- Codes and Standards Learn from the Experts
- Design for Lateral Loads/Systems
- Extreme Bridge Loads
- Forensic Investigation
- Long Span Bridges & Vibrations
- Materials- Design & Construction
- Natural Disasters Moving Toward Improved Resilience
- Nonbuilding Structures and Nonstructural Components
- Special Topics in Structures
- Transformation in SE Education

Acknowledgments

Preparation for the Structures Congress required significant time and effort from the members of the National Technical Program Committee, the Local Planning Committee and staff. Much of the success of the conference reflects the dedication and hard work by these volunteers.

The National Technical Program Committee, the Local Planning Committee and staff would like to acknowledge the critical support of the sponsors, exhibitors, presenters, and moderators who contributed to the success of the conference through their participation.

Thank you for spending your valuable time attending the Structures Congress. It is our hope that you and your colleagues will benefit greatly from the information provided, learn things you can implement and make professional connections that last for years.

Sincerely,

J. G. (Greg) Soules, P.E., S.E., P.Eng, SECB, F.SEI, F.ASCE CB&I, LLC Chair, National Technical Program Committee

Contents

Modeling Interactions in Community Resilience
Analysis and Behavior of Composite Transmission Towers
Pole Breakaway Devices—Feasibility Study 21 Peter H. Feenstra, Jeremy Isenberg, and Yousef Alostaz 21
Deterioration Modeling of Steel Columns under Variable Axial Forces
Ultrasonic Stress Measurement in Steel Buildings
Structural Monitoring and Damage Detection Using High-Speed Vibration Imaging
Optimal Design in Wind Engineering Using Cyber-Physical Systems and Non-Stochastic Search Algorithms
Improving Estimates of Earthquake-Induced Downtime in Individual Buildings Using the REDi Methodology
Numerical Prediction of the Behavior of Reinforced Concrete Shear Walls under In-Plane Cyclic Loading, with Particular Focus on Assessing Local Cracking Response
Performance Based Assessment and Retrofit of Nonductile Existing Reinforced Concrete Structures
Nonlinear Analysis of AFRP Connections of Reinforced Concrete Bridge Decks

Evaluation of ASCE-41 Modeling Parameters and Acceptance Criteria through an RC Building Case Study
Cyclic Shear Transfer Model for Smeared-Crack RC Membrane Elements
Real Time Assessment and Reporting of a Long Span Vertical Lift Bridge State of Balance
PEOPLES: A Tool to Measure Community Resilience161 Omar Kammouh and G. P. Cimellaro
The Impact of Non-Spectral Intensity Measures on the Structural Responses172 Jalal Kiani, Charles Camp, and Shahram Pezeshk
Alternate Load-Path Analysis for Mid-Rise Mass-Timber Buildings
Field Testing of Masonry Wall Structure Building for Assessment of Progressive Collapse
Response of Reinforced and Sandwich Concrete Panels Subjected to Projectile Impact
Dynamic Response of Roof Truss Systems under Blast Loading213 Doaa Bondok, Gabriela Clayton, and Hani Salim
Vulnerability Assessment of Concrete Filled Steel Tube Columns under Multiple Extreme Events: Corrosion and Vehicular Impact
Enhanced Bolted Connection Detailing of H-Beam-to-RHS Column Joints for Disproportionate Collapse Prevention
Post-Punching Mechanism of Slab-Column Joints Subjected Upward and Downward Punching Shear Actions
Dynamic Behavior of Multi-Bay Flat Slab Subjected to the Missing of an Interior Column Scenario 255 Kai Qian, Yun-Hao Weng, En-En Yu, and Bing Li

Experimental Study on Robustness of Three-Dimensional Steel Moment-Resisting Frames
Experimental Tests on Steel Frames with Different Beam-Column Connections Subject to Falling Floor Impact
Strengthening RC Frames against Disproportionate Collapse by Post-Tensioning Strands
Progressive Collapse Resistance of GFRP Strengthened RC Substructures under a Column-Removal Scenario
Dynamic Debris Loading in Flat Plate and Steel Framed Buildings 299 Aamer Jawdhari, Sarah Orton, Bassam Izzuddin, and David Cormie 299
Experimental Study of the Horizontal Progressive Collapse of RC Frames311 Mengzhu Diao, Lanping Qian, Yi Li, Hong Guan, Xinzheng Lu, and Youzhe Yang
A Review of Analysis Methods for Falling Debris Resulting from Structural Collapse
A New Observation on the Transient Behavior of Reinforced Concrete Beams under Impact Loading
Fragility Analysis of Girder Bridges Subjected to Blast Load
Collapse Resistance of Locally Web Damaged Steel Columns353 J. Fogarty
The Blast Load Acting on a Structure in an Internal Explosion Scenario
Impact Behaviour of Sandwich Panels Made of Flax Fiber-Reinforced Bio-Based Polymer Face Sheets and Foam Cores
Structural Characterization and Blast Response of Adobe Walls

Performance of Hybrid Nano-Modified Polymer Concrete (NMPC) and Ultra High-Performance Fiber Reinforced (UHPFRC) Walls in Protective Structures
Olaniyi Arowojolu, Ahmed Ibrahim, and Mahmoud Reda Taha
Blast Testing of Loaded Cross-Laminated Timber Structures400 Mark K. Weaver, Charles M. Newberry, Lisa Podesto, and Casey O'Laughlin
Automated Construction with Concrete: Response of Wall and Beam Sections to Blast Loads
A Blast Testing and Numerical Study for Open Web Steel Joists
Site Adaptation of Explosive Threats for Improved Blast Design Efficiency
A Unique Design Approach for Retrofitting Existing Window Systems for Blast Loads
Design Considerations for Electrical Enclosures Subject to Accidental Vapor Cloud Explosions
Pine Hill Tank Weld Seam Failure Forensic Investigation
Simultaneous Collapse of Three Raw Coal Conveyors at the Largest Underground Coal Mining Complex in North America
Collapse Load Prediction for an Ultra-Large Metal Building Using FiniteElement Analysis Method
An Investigation into the Collapse of a Large Scaffold
Wooden I-Joists Exposed to Floods, How Do They Perform?
Opportunities for BIM to Enhance Structural Engineering Curricula522 Ryan L. Solnosky

High Fidelity Structural Analysis for Undergrad Structural
Engineering Students
Aaron Freidenberg, Jakob C. Bruhl, Christopher H. Conley, and Charles L. Randow
Student Mastery of Structural Analysis with Design Review

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Modeling Interactions in Community Resilience

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ABSTRACT

A new platform, based on distributed computing concepts, is proposed with the potential to model the physical, social, and economic interactions that occur during disasters. The platform uses lightweight communications and marshalling (LCM) libraries for message passing and data marshalling thereby enabling various types of simulators to interact together. Each simulator is discipline specific, represents one part of a disaster scenario, and is viewed as a black box that subscribes to data from other simulators and/or publishes its results for other simulators to use. The new LCM framework is versatile and scalable and, as such, enables the developed system to grow through addition of new simulators provided by other users. The new concepts are demonstrated through an introductory case study that is focused on the simulation of wind-induced progressive damage due to both the structural response of the building as well as the external wind pressures.

INTRODUCTION

A community that is resilient to hazards has an understanding of the risks it faces and, through planning and preparation, is able to recover quickly from extreme events. Community resilience is a topic that has gained national attention in the recent past (Chang and Miles 2003, NER 2011, Coulbourne et al. 2014) and involves many dimensions, including engineering, economic, societal, financial, environmental, political, and others. Each of these dimensions is rooted in a specific discipline or spread across a number of closely related disciplines. Modeling the various aspects of these dimensions and the interactions that occur between them during a disaster scenario is necessary to create a meaningful and high fidelity simulation of the event. However, achieving this goal is difficult because of the challenges of transcending disciplinary boundaries.

In this paper, the word 'simulator' is used to describe a model that takes an input (subscribes to the information it needs from other simulators) and then produces an output (publishes its results for other simulators to consume). Each simulator represents the contribution of a discipline or sub-discipline within a disaster scenario simulation. Each simulator can run on its own separate computer or cluster of nodes on a network or it can run with other simulators on a single computer. The key idea in this work is that a disaster scenario can be modeled by allowing a group of stand-alone simulators to interact together within a publish-subscribe setting in order to study the effect of simulator behaviors and interactions on community resilience.