**ASCE/SEI 43-05** 



# **American Society of Civil Engineers**

# Seismic Design Criteria for Structures, Systems, and Components in Nuclear Facilities

This document uses both the International System of Units (SI) and customary units.





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## STANDARDS

In April 1980, the Board of Direction approved ASCE Rules for Standards Committees to govern the writing and maintenance of standards developed by the Society. All such standards are developed by a consensus standards process managed by the Codes and Standards Activities Committee. The consensus process includes balloting by the Balanced Standards Committee, which is composed of Society members and nonmembers, balloting by the membership of ASCE as a whole, and balloting by the public. All standards are updated or reaffirmed by the same process at intervals not exceeding 5 years.

The following Standards have been issued:

ANSI/ASCE 1-82 N-725 Guideline for Design and Analysis of Nuclear Safety Related Earth Structures

- ANSI/ASCE 2-91 Measurement of Oxygen Transfer in Clean Water
- ANSI/ASCE 3-91 Standard for the Structural Design of Composite Slabs and ANSI/ASCE 9-91 Standard Practice for the Construction and Inspection of Composite Slabs
- ASCE 4-98 Seismic Analysis of Safety-Related Nuclear Structures
- Building Code Requirements for Masonry Structures (ACI 530-02/ASCE 5-02/TMS 402-02) and Specifications for Masonry Structures (ACI 530.1-02/ASCE 6-02/TMS 602-02)
- SEI/ASCE 7-02 Minimum Design Loads for Buildings and Other Structures
- ANSI/ASCE 8-90 Standard Specification for the Design of Cold-Formed Stainless Steel Structural Members
- ANSI/ASCE 9-91 listed with ASCE 3-91
- ASCE 10-97 Design of Latticed Steel Transmission Structures
- SEI/ASCE 11-99 Guideline for Structural Condition Assessment of Existing Buildings

ANSI/ASCE 12-91 Guideline for the Design of Urban Subsurface Drainage

ASCE 13-93 Standard Guidelines for Installation of Urban Subsurface Drainage

ASCE 14-93 Standard Guidelines for Operation and Maintenance of Urban Subsurface Drainage

ASCE 15-98 Standard Practice for Direct Design of Buried Precast Concrete Pipe Using Standard Installations (SIDD)

ASCE 16-95 Standard for Load and Resistance Factor Design (LRFD) of Engineered Wood Construction

ASCE 17-96 Air-Supported Structures

ASCE 18-96 Standard Guidelines for In-Process Oxygen Transfer Testing

ASCE 19-96 Structural Applications of Steel Cables for Buildings

- ASCE 20-96 Standard Guidelines for the Design and Installation of Pile Foundations
- ASCE 21-96 Automated People Mover Standards— Part 1
- ASCE 21-98 Automated People Mover Standards— Part 2
- ASCE 21-00 Automated People Mover Standards— Part 3
- SEI/ASCE 23-97 Specification for Structural Steel Beams with Web Openings
- SEI/ASCE 24-98 Flood Resistant Design and Construction
- ASCE 25-97 Earthquake-Actuated Automatic Gas Shut-Off Devices
- ASCE 26-97 Standard Practice for Design of Buried Precast Concrete Box Sections
- ASCE 27-00 Standard Practice for Direct Design of Precast Concrete Pipe for Jacking in Trenchless Construction
- ASCE 28-00 Standard Practice for Direct Design of Precast Concrete Box Sections for Jacking in Trenchless Construction
- SEI/ASCE/SFPE 29-99 Standard Calculation Methods for Structural Fire Protection
- SEI/ASCE 30-00 Guideline for Condition Assessment of the Building Envelope
- SEI/ASCE 31-03 Seismic Evaluation of Existing Buildings
- SEI/ASCE 32-01 Design and Construction of Frost-Protected Shallow Foundations
- EWRI/ASCE 33-01 Comprehensive Transboundary International Water Quality Management Agreement
- EWRI/ASCE 34-01 Standard Guidelines for Artificial Recharge of Ground Water
- EWRI/ASCE 35-01 Guidelines for Quality Assurance of Installed Fine-Pore Aeration Equipment
- CI/ASCE 36-01 Standard Construction Guidelines for Microtunneling
- SEI/ASCE 37-02 Design Loads on Structures During Construction
- CI/ASCE 38-02 Standard Guideline for the Collection and Depiction of Existing Subsurface Utility Data
- EWRJ/ASCE 39-03 Standard Practice for the Design and Operation of Hail Suppression Projects
- ASCE/EWRI 40-03 Regulated Riparian Model Water Code
- ASCE/EWRI 42-04 Standard Practice for the Design and Operation of Precipitation Enhancement Projects
- ASCE/SEI 43-05 Seismic Design Criteria for Structures, Systems, and Components in Nuclear Facilities
- ASCE/EWRI 44-05 Standard Practice for the Design and Operation of Supercooled Fog Dispersal Projects

# CONTENTS

Foreword	ix
Acknowledgments	x
Acronyms/Notation	xi
Definitions	xii

#### Standard

1.0	Introduction	1
	1.1 Overview of the Seismic Design Criteria	1
	1.2 Use of ASCE Standard 43-05 with Other Codes and Standards	1
	1.3 Alternative Methods to Meet Intent of this Standard	5
2.0	Earthquake Ground Motion	5
	2.1 Seismic Hazard Evaluation	5
	2.2 Development of DBE Ground Motion	5
	2.2.1 Horizontal Ground Motion	5
	2.2.2 Vertical Ground Motion	7
	2.3 Method to Define the Design Response Spectra at Various Depths in the Site Profile	7
	2.4 Criteria for Developing Synthetic or Modified Recorded Time Histories	7
3.0	Evaluation of Seismic Demand	9
	3.1 Introduction	9
	3.2 Linear Analysis	9
	3.2.1 Linear Equivalent-Static Analysis	9
	3.2.2 Linear Dynamic Analysis	9
	3.3 Nonlinear Analysis	9
	3.3.1 Nonlinear Static Analysis 1	0
	3.3.2 Nonlinear Dynamic Analysis 1	0
	3.4 Modeling and Input Parameters 1	0
	3.4.1 Effective Stiffness of Reinforced Concrete Members 1	0
	3.4.2 Mass 1	0
	3.4.3 Damping Values for SSCs 1	0
4.0	Evaluation of Structural Capacity 1	2
	4.1 Structural Systems 1	2
	4.1.1 Definitions 1	2
	4.1.2 Acceptable Structural Systems for Nuclear Facilities	3
	4.1.3 Prohibited Structural Systems 1	4
	4.2 Structural Capacities 1	4
	4.2.1 General 1	4
	4.2.2 Reinforced Concrete 1	4
	4.2.3 Capacity of Low-Rise Concrete Shear Walls 1	5
	4.2.4 Structural Steel	5
	4.2.5 Reinforced Masonry 1	5
	4.3 Deformation and Rotation Capacities	6
5.0	Load Combinations and Acceptance Criteria for Structures 1	6
	5.1 Load Combinations 1	6
	5.1.1 General	6
	5.1.2 Seismic Loading Combinations 1	6
	5.2 Acceptance Criteria	.8
	5.2.1 General	.8
	5.2.2 Strength Acceptance Criteria 1	8
	5.2.3 Deformation Acceptance Criteria 1	9

6.0	Duc	tile Detailing Requirements	19
	6.1	Steel Structures	20
		6.1.1 Moment Frames	20
		6.1.2 Braced Frames	21
	6.2	Reinforced Concrete	21
		6.2.1 General	21
		6.2.2 Slab/Wall Moment Frame Systems	21
	6.3	Anchorage	22
7.0	Spe	cial Considerations	22
	7.1	Rocking and Sliding of Unanchored Rigid Bodies	22
	7.2	Building Sliding and Overturning	23
		7.2.1 Building Sliding	23
		7.2.2 Building Overturning	23
	7.3	Seismic Separation	24
	7.4	Seismic Design Considerations for Foundation Elements	24
		7.4.1 Linear Analyses	24
		7.4.2 Nonlinear Analyses	24
		7.4.3 Special Provisions for Foundation Components	24
		7.4.4 Liquefaction Potential and Soil Strength Loss	24
	7.5	Unreinforced Masonry Used as Movable Partitions, Barriers, and Radiation Shielding .	25
	7.6	Provisions for Construction Effects	25
8.0	Equ	ipment and Distribution Systems	25
	8.1	Introduction	25
	8.2	Qualification by Analysis	26
		8.2.1 Seismic Analysis Methods	26
		8.2.2 Demand for Qualification by Analysis	26
		8.2.3 Capacity Using Qualification by Analysis	27
		8.2.4 Acceptance Criteria and Documentation for Qualification by Analysis	28
	8.3	Qualification by Testing and Experience Data	28
		8.3.1 Tests and Experience Methods	28
		8.3.2 Demand for Qualification by Tests and Experience Data	29
		8.3.3 Capacity Defined for Seismic Qualification by Tests and Experience Data	29
		8.3.4 Acceptance Criteria and Documentation for Qualification by	
		Tests and Experience Data	29
9.0	Seis	mic Quality Provisions	29
	9.1	Design Verification and Independent Peer Review	30
		9.1.1 Seismic Design Verification.	30
		9.1.2 Independent Seismic Peer Review	30
	9.2	Structural Observation, Inspection, and Testing	30
		9.2.1 Structural Observations	30
		9.2.2 Continuous and Periodic Inspections	30
		9.2.3 Testing	30
	9.3	Quality Assurance	31
		9.3.1 Design Basis Documents	31
		9.3.2 Design Procedures	31

#### Appendix A

A.0 Approximate Methods for Sliding and Rocking of an Unanchored Rigid Body	33
A.1 Approximate Method for Sliding of an Unanchored Rigid Body	33
A.2 Approximate Method for Rocking of an Unanchored Rigid Body	33

#### Appendix B

B.0 Commentary on and Examples of Approximate Methods for Sliding and Rocking of an	
Unanchored Rigid Body	34
B.1 Approximate Method for Sliding of an Unanchored Rigid Body	34

B.2 Approximate Method for Rocking of an Unanchored Rigid Body
B.3 Example Problems: Rigid Body Rocking and Sliding
B.3.1 Rigid Body Rocking Example 3'
B.3.2 Rigid Body Sliding Example 4
References for Appendix B.0 4

#### Commentary

C1.0 Introduction	43
C1.1 Overview of the Seismic Design Criteria	43
C1.2 Use of ASCE Standard 43-05 with Other Codes and Standards	43
C1.3 Alternative Methods to Meet Intent of this Standard	46
C1.3.1 Expected Factors of Safety Achieved by Seismic Acceptance Criteria	47
References for Section C1.0	49
C2.0 Earthquake Ground Motion	49
C2.2 Development of Design Basis Earthquake Ground Motion	49
C2.2.1 Horizontal Ground Motion	49
C2.2.2 Vertical Ground Motion	55
C2.3 Method to Define the Design Response Spectra at Various Depths	
in the Site Profile	56
C2.4 Criteria for Developing Synthetic or Modified Recorded Time Histories	57
References for Section C2.0	58
C3.0 Evaluation of Seismic Demand	59
C3.3 Nonlinear Analysis	59
C3.4 Modeling and Input Parameters	59
C3.4.1 Effective Stiffness of Reinforced Concrete Members	59
C3.4.3 Damping Values for SSCs	59
References for Section C3.0	60
C4.0 Evaluation of Structural Capacity	60
C4.2 Structural Capacities	60
C4.2.3 Capacity of Low-Rise Concrete Shear Walls	60
References for Section C4.0	63
C5.0 Load Combinations and Acceptance Criteria for Structures	63
C5.1 Load Combinations	63
C5.1.1 General	63
C5.2 Acceptance Criteria	68
References for Section C5.0	69
C6.0 Ductile Detailing Requirements	69
C6.2.2 Slab/Wall Moment Frame Systems	69
C7.0 Special Considerations	71
C7.1 Rocking and Sliding of Unanchored Rigid Bodies	71
C7.2 Building Sliding and Overturning	71
C7.3 Seismic Separation	71
C7.5 Unreinforced Masonry Used as Movable Partitions, Barriers, and	
Radiation Shielding	71
C7.6 Provisions for Construction Effects	72
References for Section C7.0	72
C8.0 Equipment and Distribution Systems	72
References for Section C8.0	75
C9.0 Seismic Quality Provisions	77
C9.1 Design Verification and Independent Peer Review	77
C9.2 Structural Observation, Inspection, and Testing	77
C9.3 Quality Assurance	77
References for Section C9.0	77
Index	79

### FOREWORD

Nuclear facilities are defined as facilities that process, store, or handle radioactive materials in a form and quantity that pose potential nuclear hazard to the workers, the public, or the environment. Due to the risk associated with such hazards, it is desirable that nuclear facilities have a lower probability that structural damage will be caused by earthquakes than do conventional facilities. This Standard provides seismic design criteria that are more stringent than normal building codes. The goal of this Standard is to ensure that nuclear facilities can withstand the effects of earthquake ground shaking with desired performance, expressed as probabilistic Target Performance Goals. Design for other earthquake effects (such as differential fault displacement and seismic slope instability) are not covered by this Standard. This Standard is intended for use in the design of new facilities and is to be used in conjunction with other national consensus standards specified herein.

This Standard can also be used for facilities handling explosives, toxic materials, or chemicals; for facilities where safety, mission, or investment protection are concerns; and where more stringent seismic criteria than provided by building codes are desired.

This Standard is intended to be used with ASCE 4, which provides criteria for seismic analysis of safety related nuclear facilities Structures, Systems and Components (SSCs); ACI 349 for concrete structures; AISC standards for steel structures; ASME standards for mechanical systems and components; IEEE standards for electrical systems and components; and ASCE 7 for minimum non-seismic design loads for buildings and other structures. This ASCE Standard specifies seismic load combinations.

This Standard uses the Target Performance Goal-based seismic design approach documented in U.S. Department of Energy Natural Phenomena Hazards (NPH) standards. This Standard is also consistent with the philosophy used in the National Earthquake Hazard Reduction Program (NEHRP) for seismic mitigation of new and existing facilities. The Standard uses input from ANSI/ANS Standard 2.26 to assign Seismic Design Categories (SDCs)\* to SSCs. It provides requirements for determining design basis seismic loading using input from ANSI/ANS Standards 2.27 and 2.29, and it prescribes design criteria that are tied to structural Limit States.

ANS 2.26 employs a graded approach to ensure that the level of conservatism and rigor in design is appropriate for facility characteristics, such as hazards to

\* In this Standard, the term "Seismic Design Category" has a different meaning than in the International Building Code and ASCE 7. workers, the public, and the environment. ANS 2.26 specifies five SDCs for classifying SSCs based on their importance and failure consequences. Each SSC has a specified numerical Target Performance Goal. ANS 2.26 also provides descriptive criteria to assist the designer in selecting an appropriate Limit State for use in the design of SSCs. Four Limit States are defined—A, B, C, and D—where A is short of collapse and D is essentially elastic behavior. This Standard specifies design criteria for load combinations, including earthquake ground shaking (i.e., stress, displacement, and ductility limits), such that these Limit States are not exceeded.

The combination of SDC and Limit State defines the Seismic Design Basis (SDB) for each SSC. Thus, an SSC with SDB-3C would use criteria for SDC-3 and Limit State C. A total of 20 SDBs are defined in ANS 2.26 that can match seismic design criteria to SSC safety function and importance, implementing a graded approach.

SDBs defined by SDC 1 and 2 are covered by the approach presented in ASCE 7. This Standard presents design and analysis requirements for SDBs defined by SDC 3, 4, and 5 and all Limit States. The approach presented for SDC 3, 4, and 5 has been adapted from that used in the U.S. Department of Energy Standard 1020, ASCE 4, and the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission Standard Review Plan (NUREG-0800).

The intended user of this Standard is the designer or analyst involved in the design of a new nuclear structure, system, or component. The Standard is intended to provide a rational basis for the performancebased, risk-consistent seismic design of SSCs in nuclear facilities. Designers once were initiated into the field of probabilistic design by being taught that seismic performance categories for SSCs were established by DOE-STD-1020-94 and subsequent revisions. Each performance category was tied to a probabilistic performance goal that represented a target annual frequency of seismic-induced failure. However, these earlier design codes did not allow designers the freedom to select a Limit State (the permissible deformation limit for the SSC established from functional considerations). There has been a movement within the structural engineering community to give designers freedom to select the desired state of the facility following the Design Basis Earthquake (DBE, defined in ATC-40, FEMA 273 and FEMA 356, SEAOC-Vision 2000, and ASCE 31). The traditional design Limit State of providing life safety can now be expanded to include nuclear confinement, remain fully functional, or minimize operational loss.

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