

#### Creazione di un Ambiente Domestico Sicuro

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Sviluppo di un dispositivo innovativo per la protezione sismica di impianti sospesi

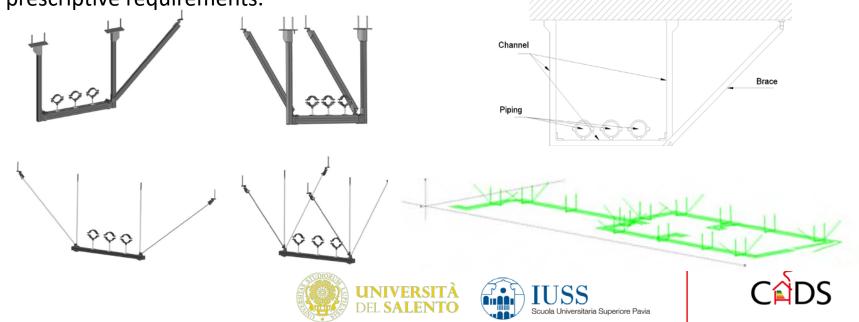






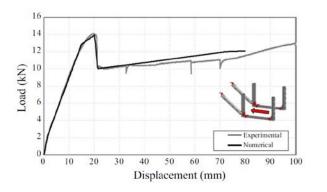
# **CURRENT PRACTICE FOR SUSPENDED PIPING**

- Seismic design aims to increase lateral stiffness, usually through the implementation of trapeze restraints or sway bracing.
- The distribution of the restraints is based on tributary seismic mass per support and prescriptive requirements.



## **PROBLEMS FOR SUSPENDED PIPING**

- Large lateral stiffness differences between piping lines and seismic restraints.
- Nonlinear behavior generated by the inelastic response of connection elements.
- Residual displacements and induced damage on the seismic restraints.
- Lack of space for anchoring points or supporting elements in congested layouts.





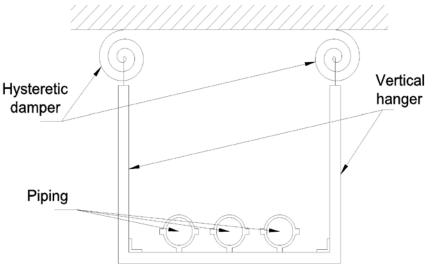






# **BRACELESS SEISMIC RESTRAINT**

- The seismic response is controlled through supplemental damping.
- Inelastic response generated by a hysteretic damper.
- There is no need of bracing elements, smaller area for installation.
- Small, if any, induced seismic damage on the restraint elements.
- Residual displacements can be easily recentered.

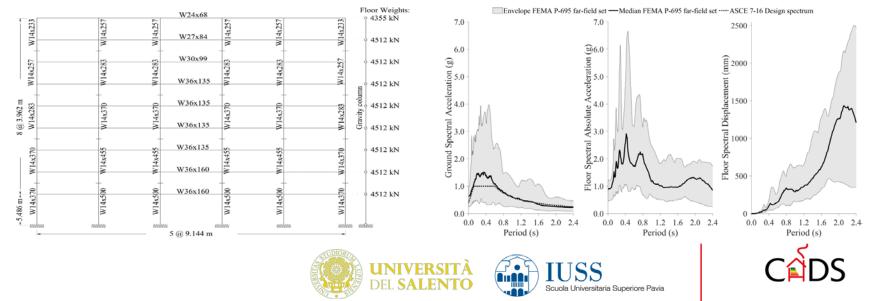






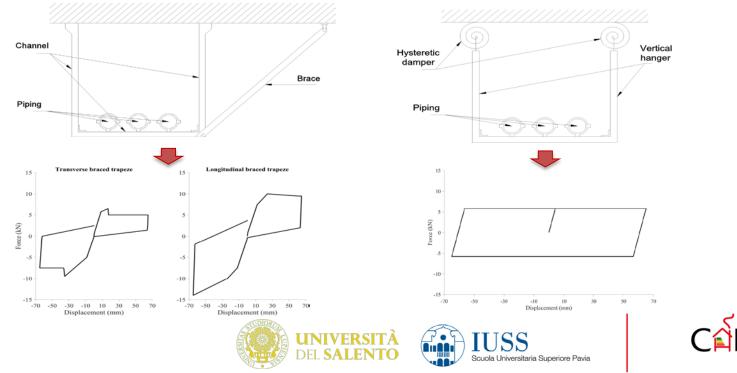
## **APPLICATION EXAMPLE: CASE STUDY**

- A transverse restraint was assumed at the top floor of a nine-story moment-resisting steel frame.
- The floor motions were obtained from nonlinear time-history analyses using the FEMA P695 far-field ground motion set scaled to two intensity levels.



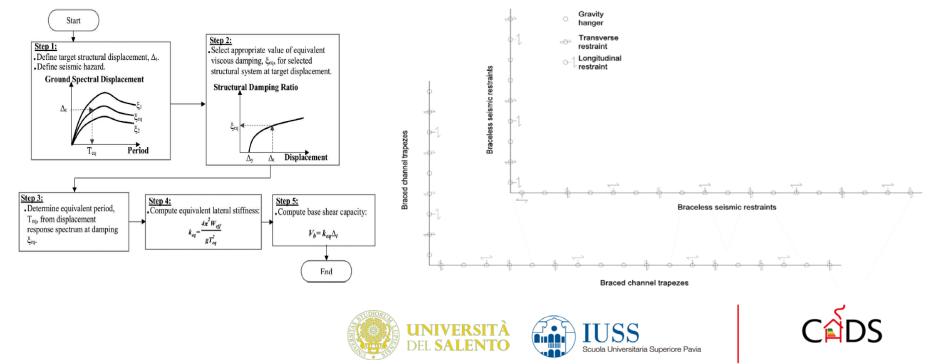
### **APPLICATION EXAMPLE: CASE STUDY**

• The seismic design of both restraints was conducted following a direct displacementbased design method.



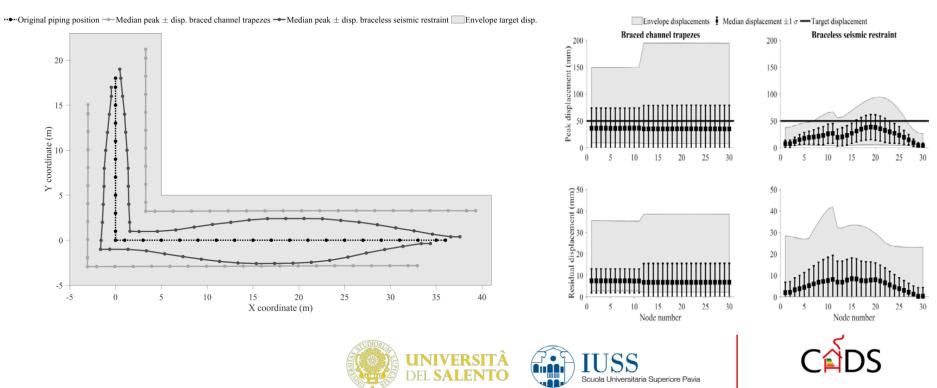
### **APPLICATION EXAMPLE: CASE STUDY**

• Knowing the target displacement, the equivalent viscous damping, and the equivalent stiffness, the tributary mass can be computed.



#### **APPLICATION EXAMPLE: NLTH**

Results



#### Partner



