

## Article

# Energy-Based Prediction of the Peak and Cumulative Response of a Reinforced Concrete Building with Steel Damper Columns

Kenji Fujii <sup>1,\*</sup>  and Momoka Shioda <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of Architecture, Faculty of Creative Engineering, Chiba Institute of Technology, Chiba 275-0016, Japan

<sup>2</sup> Graduate School of Creative Engineering, Chiba Institute of Technology, Chiba 275-0016, Japan

\* Correspondence: kenji.fujii@p.chibakoudai.jp

**Abstract:** A steel damper column is an energy-dissipating member that is suitable for reinforced concrete (RC) buildings and multistory housing. To assess the seismic performance of buildings with steel damper columns, the peak displacement of the whole building and the energy dissipation demand of the dampers must be evaluated. This article proposes an energy-based prediction procedure for the peak and cumulative response of an RC frame building with steel damper columns. The proposed procedure considers two energy-related seismic intensity parameters, namely the maximum momentary input energy and the total input energy. The peak displacement is predicted considering the energy balance during a half cycle of the structural response, using the maximum momentary input energy. The energy dissipation demand of the dampers is then predicted considering the energy balance during a whole response cycle using the total input energy. The local responses (e.g., peak drift, maximum plastic rotation of beams, maximum shear strain, and energy dissipation demand of dampers) are predicted using pushover analysis. Numerical analysis results for 8- and 16-story RC buildings show that the proposed prediction method achieves satisfactory accuracy.

**Keywords:** reinforced concrete moment-resisting frame; steel damper column; peak response; cumulative response; passive control structure; momentary energy input; pushover analysis



**Citation:** Fujii, K.; Shioda, M.

Energy-Based Prediction of the Peak and Cumulative Response of a Reinforced Concrete Building with Steel Damper Columns. *Buildings* **2023**, *13*, 401. <https://doi.org/10.3390/buildings13020401>

Academic Editors: David Koren and Ahmed Senouci

Received: 30 December 2022

Revised: 15 January 2023

Accepted: 26 January 2023

Published: 1 February 2023



**Copyright:** © 2023 by the authors. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland. This article is an open access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

## 1. Introduction

### 1.1. Background

In earthquake-prone countries such as Japan, controlling the seismic damage suffered by a structure is an important issue in building design. Since the beginning of the 21st century, a dual system in which sacrificial members absorb the seismic energy prior to the beams and columns (e.g., the damage-tolerant structure proposed by Wada et al. [1]) has become a popular solution for creating structures with superior seismic performance.

Steel damper columns are energy-dissipating sacrificial members [2]. They are suitable for reinforced concrete (RC) housing because they minimize the obstacles in architectural planning. The authors have previously investigated the application of steel damper columns to RC building structures [3–7]. The nonlinear seismic response of existing moment-resisting frames (MRFs) retrofitted with steel damper columns was first investigated [3,4], and then a simplified displacement-based seismic design procedure for RC MRFs with steel damper columns was presented [5]. The influence of the strength balance between the steel damper columns and the surrounding beams in RC MRFs on the nonlinear response has also been investigated [6]. The nonlinear response of RC MRFs with steel damper columns designed according to the simplified design procedure described in [5] subject to seismic sequences was recently examined [7].

The peak deformation and cumulative hysteresis energy are essential parameters in assessing the seismic performance of structural members. The cumulative hysteresis energy is widely used to represent the low-cycle fatigue effect. For RC members, the

Park–Ang damage model [8] defines the structural damage index as a linear combination of the damage caused by the peak displacement and cumulative hysteresis energy. In addition, the effect of low-cycle fatigue is essential in evaluating the damage suffered by steel dampers [9]. Therefore, to assess the seismic performance of RC buildings with steel damper columns, the peak displacement of the whole building and the cumulative energy dissipation demand must be evaluated.

There have been many studies of the energy responses of structures [10–31]. Energy-based seismic engineering was recently investigated by Benavent-Climent and Mollaioli [24]. The total input energy [10,11] is a seismic intensity parameter related to the cumulative energy. Several studies have investigated the total input energy spectra [12–16], whereas other studies have focused on predicting the structural damage to frame buildings via nonlinear static (pushover) analysis [17–19]. Specifically, Fajfar and Gaspersic [17] proposed a procedure for evaluating the seismic damage of RC MRFs based on the *N2 method* [32]: in their procedure, the Park–Ang damage index of each member is evaluated in terms of a dimensionless energy parameter  $\gamma$  proposed by Fajfar [20]. D’Ambrisi and Mezzi [21] have proposed an energy-based method of nonlinear static analysis for predicting the peak response of a planar RC MRF; however, the cumulative energy of the structural members cannot be evaluated using their method. Ucar [22] has derived the theoretical formulation of the energy input to multi-degree-of-freedom systems based on modal contributions. Yalçın et al. [23] proposed an energy-based design approach for RC ductile frame structures. However, there are few studies concerning the procedures for predicting the peak displacement and the cumulative energy dissipation demands of buildings with hysteresis dampers: although the procedure proposed by Fajfar and Gaspersic [17] is capable of predicting the peak and cumulative response of a whole building, its applicability is limited to a ductile RC frame without dampers.

Inoue et al. [25–27] proposed the maximum momentary input energy as an intensity parameter related to the peak displacement. The prediction procedure for the nonlinear peak displacement of RC structures subjected to strong unidirectional ground motion has been verified by analytical [25] and experimental research [26,27]. In these studies, the peak displacement is predicted by equating the maximum momentary input energy and cumulative hysteresis energy during a half cycle of the structural response. The present authors investigated the relationship between the maximum momentary input energy and the total input energy of an elastic single-degree-of-freedom (SDOF) model [28], and extended the concept of the momentary input energy to bidirectional horizontal excitation [29,30]. The bidirectional momentary input energy was then used to predict the peak response of an irregular base-isolated building subjected to bidirectional excitation [31].

The authors believe that the use of two energy-related seismic intensity parameters, namely the maximum momentary input energy and the total input energy, is optimal for evaluating the seismic performance of RC MRFs with steel damper columns. This is because the peak displacement can be predicted using the maximum momentary input energy, while the cumulative energy dissipation demand can be predicted using the total input energy. As shown in previous studies [28,30], both energy-related seismic intensity parameters can be accurately evaluated using a time-varying function of the momentary energy input. Therefore, the application of this function of the momentary input energy to the seismic response evaluation of RC MRFs with steel damper columns represents a promising solution.

### 1.2. Objectives

Against the above background, the following questions are addressed in this article.

- Is the time-varying function formulated in our previous study [28] applicable for predicting the seismic energy input to RC MRFs with steel damper columns?
- Can the peak response of RC MRFs with steel damper columns be accurately estimated from the predicted maximum momentary input energy?

- After evaluating the total input energy to the whole building, how can the cumulative strain energy of each member be evaluated? Is pushover analysis applicable in determining the distribution of the cumulative strain energy?

The present article proposes a nonlinear static procedure for predicting the seismic demand of regular RC ductile MRFs with steel damper columns. Unlike the procedure investigated in previous studies [3,4], the proposed approach predicts both the peak and the cumulative responses. The updated procedure enables the implementation of a time-varying function of the momentary energy input [28]. The maximum momentary input energy and the total input energy of an equivalent single-degree-of-freedom (SDOF) model representing the first modal response are predicted from this time-varying function. The peak response of the building is then predicted from the maximum momentary input energy considering the energy balance during a half cycle of the structural response, while the cumulative response is predicted from the total input energy considering the energy balance during a whole seismic event.

In this study, it is assumed that the building oscillates predominantly in the first mode; the influence of higher modal responses is not considered for the simplicity of discussion. Several studies have applied pushover analysis to planar frames considering higher-mode responses [33–40]. However, the application of multimodal pushover analysis is beyond the scope of the current study. Ucar [22] has shown that most of the input energy comes from the fundamental mode and that the contribution of higher modes is generally small. Therefore, in this study, the cumulative energy dissipation demand of RC MRFs with steel damper columns is predicted based only on the fundamental modal response. Because this study is focused on the seismic response of RC MRFs with steel damper columns, we do not consider the capability of the presented procedure for a bare RC MRF or an RC MRF with buckling-restrained braces.

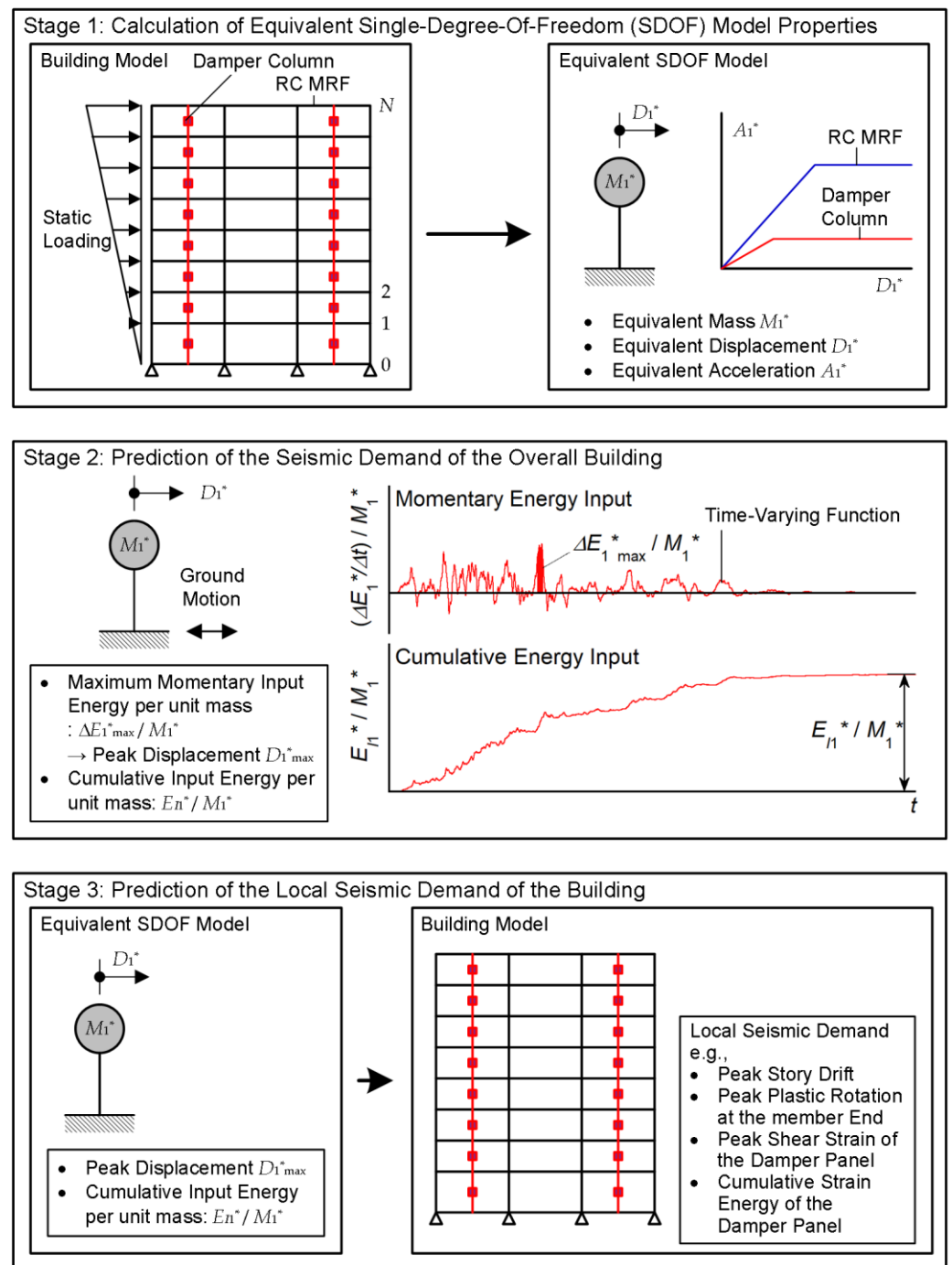
The remainder of this article is organized as follows. Section 2 outlines the proposed procedure, before Section 3 presents two RC MRFs with steel damper columns and introduces the ground acceleration data used in the nonlinear time-history analysis. The predictions of seismic demand are validated in Section 4. Section 5 discusses the applicability of the time-varying function of the momentary energy input for predicting the energy response and analyzes the relationship between the peak equivalent displacement and the maximum momentary input energy of the first modal response. The conclusions to this study and future directions for research are discussed in Section 6.

## 2. Description of the Proposed Procedure

Figure 1 shows the outline of the proposed procedure.

In this procedure, the following assumptions are made.

- The building oscillates predominantly in the first mode.
- All RC MRFs are designed according to the strong-column/weak-beam concept, except at the foundation level beam and in the case of the steel damper columns installed in an RC frame. In the latter case, at the joints between an RC beam and a steel damper column, the RC beam is designed to be sufficiently stronger than the yield strength of the steel damper column considering strain hardening. Sufficient shear reinforcement of all RC members is provided to prevent premature shear failure. The failure of beam–column joints is not considered, as it is assumed that sufficient reinforcement is provided.
- The hysteresis behavior of the RC members is assumed to follow the stiffness-degrading rule, which is typical in the case of ductile RC members dominated by flexural behavior. The influences of pinching behavior [41] and stiffness degradation after yielding as a result of cyclic loading are neglected. In addition, the hysteresis behavior of the damper panel is assumed to be elastic–perfectly-plastic. The influence of the strain-hardening effect observed in low-yield-strength steel is not considered.



**Figure 1.** Outline of the proposed procedure.

The proposed procedure consists of three stages. In the first stage, the properties of the equivalent SDOF model are calculated using the pushover analysis results of the building model. The peak and cumulative responses of the equivalent SDOF model are then evaluated. In this stage, the maximum momentary input energy per unit mass ( $\Delta E_{1 \max}^* / M_1^*$ ) and the cumulative input energy per unit mass ( $E_{11}^* / M_1^*$ ) are calculated based on the time-varying function of the momentary energy input, as formulated in our previous study [28]. The peak equivalent displacement of the first modal response ( $D_{1 \max}^*$ ) is evaluated using  $\Delta E_{1 \max}^* / M_1^*$ . In the third stage, the local seismic demand of the building model is predicted using the peak and cumulative response of the equivalent SDOF model (e.g.,  $D_{1 \max}^*$  and  $E_{11}^* / M_1^*$ ) and the results of the pushover analysis.

## 2.1. Stage 1: Calculation of the Equivalent SDOF Model Properties

### 2.1.1. Stage 1-1: Pushover Analysis of the Building Model

A pushover analysis of the  $N$ -story frame building model is first carried out. The equivalent displacement and acceleration at loading step  $n$  ( ${}_nD_1^*$  and  ${}_nA_1^*$ , respectively) are calculated from Equations (1) and (2), assuming that the displacement vector at loading step  $n$  ( ${}_n\mathbf{d}$ ) is proportional to the first mode vector at loading step  $n$  ( ${}_n\Gamma_{1n}\boldsymbol{\varphi}_1$ ):

$${}_nD_1^* = \frac{{}_n\Gamma_{1n}\boldsymbol{\varphi}_1^T \mathbf{M}_n \mathbf{d}}{{}_nM_1^*} = \frac{{}_n\mathbf{d}^T \mathbf{M}_n \mathbf{d}}{{}_n\mathbf{d}^T \mathbf{M}_1}, \quad (1)$$

$${}_nA_1^* = \frac{{}_n\Gamma_{1n}\boldsymbol{\varphi}_1^T {}_n\mathbf{f}_R}{{}_nM_1^*} = \frac{{}_n\mathbf{d}^T {}_n\mathbf{f}_R}{{}_n\mathbf{d}^T \mathbf{M}_1}, \quad (2)$$

$${}_nM_1^* = {}_n\Gamma_{1n}\boldsymbol{\varphi}_1^T \mathbf{M}_1 = \frac{({}_n\mathbf{d}^T \mathbf{M}_1)^2}{{}_n\mathbf{d}^T \mathbf{M}_n \mathbf{d}}, \quad (3)$$

$${}_n\mathbf{d} = \{ {}_ny_1 \quad \cdots \quad {}_ny_N \}^T, \quad (4)$$

$${}_n\mathbf{f}_R = \{ {}_nf_{R1} \quad \cdots \quad {}_nf_{RN} \}^T, \quad (5)$$

$$\mathbf{M} = \begin{bmatrix} m_1 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & m_N \end{bmatrix}, \quad (6)$$

$$\mathbf{1} = \{ 1 \quad \cdots \quad 1 \}^T. \quad (7)$$

In Equations (1)–(7),  $m_j$  is the mass of the  $j$ th floor and  ${}_n\mathbf{f}_R$  is the restoring force vector at step  $n$ . The contributions of the RC MRFs and the steel damper columns to the equivalent acceleration at step  $n$  ( ${}_nA_{1f}^*$  and  ${}_nA_{1d}^*$ , respectively) are calculated from

$${}_nA_{1f}^* = \frac{{}_n\Gamma_{1n}\boldsymbol{\varphi}_1^T {}_n\mathbf{f}_{Rf}}{{}_nM_1^*} = \frac{{}_n\mathbf{d}^T {}_n\mathbf{f}_{Rf}}{{}_n\mathbf{d}^T \mathbf{M}_1}, \quad (8)$$

$${}_nA_{1d}^* = \frac{{}_n\Gamma_{1n}\boldsymbol{\varphi}_1^T {}_n\mathbf{f}_{Rd}}{{}_nM_1^*} = \frac{{}_n\mathbf{d}^T {}_n\mathbf{f}_{Rd}}{{}_n\mathbf{d}^T \mathbf{M}_1}, \quad (9)$$

$${}_n\mathbf{f}_{Rf} = \{ {}_nf_{Rf1} \quad \cdots \quad {}_nf_{RfN} \}^T, \quad (10)$$

$${}_n\mathbf{f}_{Rd} = \{ {}_nf_{Rd1} \quad \cdots \quad {}_nf_{RdN} \}^T. \quad (11)$$

In Equations (8)–(11),  ${}_n\mathbf{f}_{Rf}$  and  ${}_n\mathbf{f}_{Rd}$  denote the restoring forces of the RC MRFs and steel damper columns, respectively. The restoring force vector  ${}_n\mathbf{f}_R$  is equal to the sum of  ${}_n\mathbf{f}_{Rf}$  and  ${}_n\mathbf{f}_{Rd}$ , which are calculated from the shear forces of the RC columns and steel damper columns, respectively.

For simplicity, the  ${}_nA_{1f}^*$ - ${}_nD_1^*$  and  ${}_nA_{1d}^*$ - ${}_nD_1^*$  relationships are idealized by bilinear curves, where the “yield” point of the idealized  ${}_nA_{1f}^*$ - ${}_nD_1^*$  relationship is  $Y_F$  ( $D_{1yf}^*$ ,  $A_{1yf}^*$ ) and that of the idealized  ${}_nA_{1d}^*$ - ${}_nD_1^*$  relationship is  $Y_D$  ( $D_{1yd}^*$ ,  $A_{1yd}^*$ ).

### 2.1.2. Stage 1-2: Calculation of the Capacity Curve of the Equivalent SDOF Model

Next, the capacity curve of the equivalent SDOF model is calculated. In this procedure, the relation between the equivalent velocity of the maximum momentary input energy ( $V_{\Delta E_1^*}$ ) and the equivalent displacement  $D_1^*$  is referred to as the capacity curve.

The energy dissipated in half a cycle per unit mass of the equivalent SDOF model ( $\Delta E_1^*_{\max}/M_1^*$ ) is calculated as

$$\frac{{}_n\Delta E_{1\max}^*}{{}_nM_1^*} = \frac{{}_n\Delta E_{\mu 1f}^*}{{}_nM_1^*} + \frac{{}_n\Delta E_{\mu 1d}^*}{{}_nM_1^*} + \frac{{}_n\Delta E_{D1}^*}{{}_nM_1^*}. \quad (12)$$

In Equation (12),  ${}_n\Delta E_{\mu 1f}^*/{}_nM_1^*$  and  ${}_n\Delta E_{\mu 1d}^*/{}_nM_1^*$  are the contributions from the hysteretic dissipated energies of the RC MRFs and steel damper columns, respectively, while  ${}_n\Delta E_{D1}^*/{}_nM_1^*$  is the contribution from viscous damping.

The contribution from the hysteretic dissipated energy of the RC MRFs is calculated as

$$\frac{{}_n\Delta E_{\mu 1f}^*}{{}_nM_1^*} = A_{1yf}^* D_{1yf}^* \tilde{f}_F({}_n\mu_f), \quad (13)$$

$$\tilde{f}_F({}_n\mu_f) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3}{}_n\mu_f^2 & : 0 \leq {}_n\mu_f \leq 1 \\ {}_n\mu_f - \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{{}_n\mu_f} & : {}_n\mu_f \geq 1 \end{cases}, \quad (14)$$

$${}_n\mu_f = {}_nD_1^*/D_{1yf}^*. \quad (15)$$

In Equations (13)–(15),  ${}_n\mu_f$  is the global ductility of the RC MRFs. The contribution from the hysteretic dissipated energy of the steel damper columns is calculated as

$$\frac{{}_n\Delta E_{\mu 1d}^*}{{}_nM_1^*} = A_{1yd}^* D_{1yd}^* \tilde{f}_D({}_n\mu_d), \quad (16)$$

$$\tilde{f}_D({}_n\mu_d) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3}{}_n\mu_d^2 & : 0 \leq {}_n\mu_d \leq 1 \\ \frac{1}{6}\left(9{}_n\mu_d - 12 + \frac{5}{{}_n\mu_d}\right) & : {}_n\mu_d \geq 1 \end{cases}, \quad (17)$$

$${}_n\mu_d = {}_nD_1^*/D_{1yd}^*. \quad (18)$$

In Equations (16)–(18),  ${}_n\mu_d$  is the global ductility of the steel damper columns. The contribution from viscous damping is calculated as

$$\frac{{}_n\Delta E_{D1}^*}{{}_nM_1^*} = \frac{7\pi h_{1f}}{12} \frac{{}_n\omega_{1f}}{{}_1\omega_{1f}} {}_nA_{1f}^* {}_nD_1^*, \quad (19)$$

$${}_n\omega_{1f} = \sqrt{{}_nA_{1f}^*/{}_nD_1^*}, \quad (20)$$

where  $h_{1f}$  is the viscous damping ratio of the RC MRFs for the first modal response in the elastic range. The formulation of Equations (12)–(20) is described in Appendix A.

The equivalent velocity of the maximum momentary input energy corresponding to  ${}_nD_1^*$  ( ${}_nV_{\Delta E1}^*$ ) is calculated as

$${}_nV_{\Delta E1}^* = \sqrt{2{}_n\Delta E_{1\max}^*/{}_nM_1^*}. \quad (21)$$

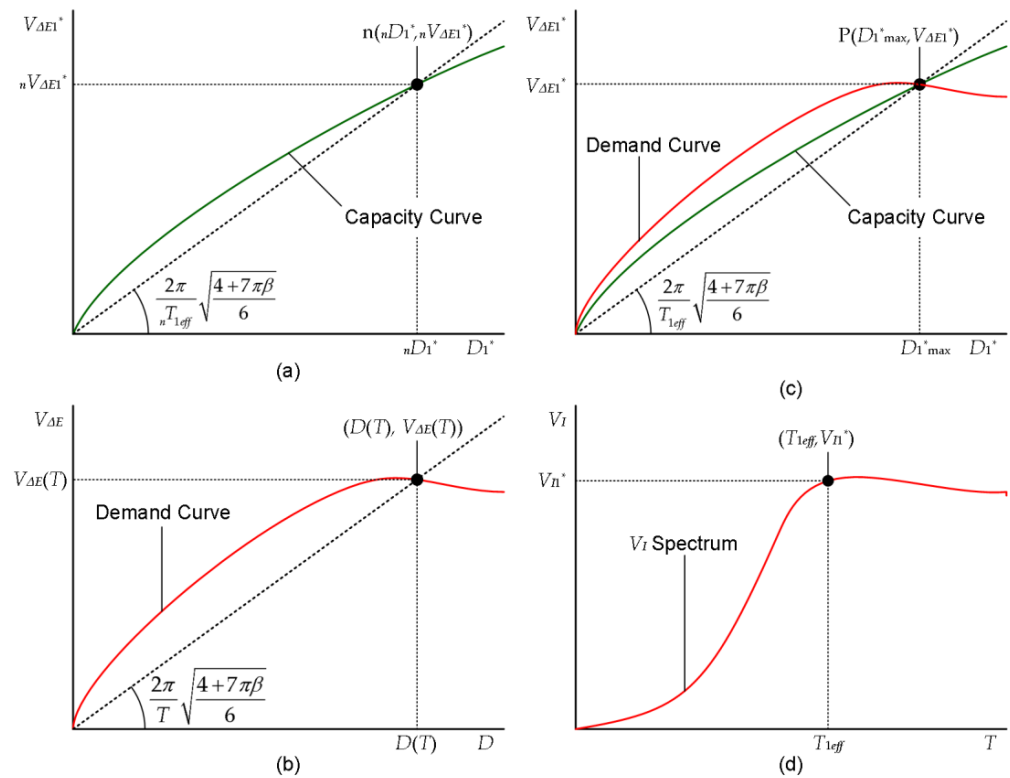
The effective period of the first modal response at step  $n$  ( ${}_nT_{1eff}$ ) is calculated as

$${}_nT_{1eff} = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{4 + 7\pi\beta}{{}_6} \frac{{}_nD_1^* \max}{{}_nV_{\Delta E1}^*}}, \quad (22)$$

where  $\beta$  is the complex damping ratio of the equivalent linear system considered for the calculation of the  $V_{\Delta E}$  and  $V_I$  spectra. The formulation of Equation (22) is described in Appendix B.

## 2.2. Stage 2: Prediction of the Seismic Demand of the Overall Building

The schemes for predicting the peak and cumulative responses of the equivalent SDOF model are shown in Figure 2.



**Figure 2.** Schemes for the prediction of the peak and cumulative responses of the equivalent SDOF model: (a) capacity curve; (b) demand curve; (c) prediction of the peak equivalent displacement; (d) prediction of the cumulative input energy.

The capacity curve obtained in stage 1 is shown in Figure 2a: the secant slope of the capacity curve at point  $n$  ( $nD_1^*$ ,  $nV_{\Delta E1}^*$ ) corresponds to the effective period of the equivalent SDOF model ( $nT_{1eff}$ ). The demand curve ( $V_{\Delta E}(T)-D(T)$  relationship) shown in Figure 2b is calculated in stages 2-1 and 2-2. The peak response point  $P$  ( $D_1^*_{max}$ ,  $V_{\Delta E1}^*$ ) is at the intersection of the capacity and demand curves, as shown in Figure 2c. The velocity of the cumulative input energy in the equivalent SDOF model ( $V_{I1}^*$ ) is obtained from the  $V_I$  spectrum calculated in stage 2-1 and the effective period, corresponding to point  $P$  ( $T_{1eff}$ ), as shown in Figure 2d.

2.2.1. Stage 2-1: Calculation of  $V_{\Delta E}$  and  $V_I$  Spectra

The  $V_{\Delta E}$  and  $V_I$  spectra are calculated from the time-varying function proposed in our previous study [28]. A discrete time-history of the ground motion ( $a_g(t)$ ), defined within the range  $[0, t_d]$ , can be expressed as

$$a_g(t) = \sum_{k=-N_G}^{N_G} c_k \exp(i\omega_k t), \tag{23}$$

where  $c_k$  and  $\omega_k(=2\pi k/t_d)$  are the complex Fourier coefficients of the ground motion and the circular frequency of the  $k$ th harmonic, and  $i$  is the imaginary unit. The coefficient  $c_0$  is assumed to be zero. For a given natural period  $T$  and complex damping ratio  $\beta$ , the displacement and velocity transfer function of the equivalent linear system is calculated as

$$H_D(i\omega_k) = \frac{1}{\omega_0^2 - \omega_k^2 + 2\beta\omega_0^2 \text{sgn}(\omega_k)i}, H_V(i\omega_k) = i\omega_k H_D(i\omega_k). \tag{24}$$

$$\text{sgn}(\omega_k) = \begin{cases} 1 & : \omega_k > 0 \\ -1 & : \omega_k < 0 \end{cases}. \tag{25}$$

In Equation (24),  $\omega_0 (= 2\pi/T)$  is the natural circular frequency of the equivalent linear system. The duration of a half cycle of the response ( $\Delta t$ ) is calculated as

$$\Delta t = \pi \sqrt{\sum_{k=1}^{N_G} |H_D(i\omega_k)|^2 |c_k|^2 / \sum_{k=1}^{N_G} |H_V(i\omega_k)|^2 |c_k|^2}. \quad (26)$$

The time-varying function of the momentary energy input can then be calculated as

$$\frac{1}{\Delta t} \frac{\widehat{\Delta E}(t)}{m} = \sum_{k=-N_G+1}^{N_G-1} E_{\Delta,k}^* \exp(i\omega_k t), \quad (27)$$

$$E_{\Delta,k}^* = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin(\omega_k \Delta t / 2)}{\omega_k \Delta t / 2} \sum_{l=k+1}^{N_G} \{H_V(i\omega_l) + H_V(-i\omega_{l-k})\} c_l c_{-(l-k)} & : k > 0 \\ 2 \sum_{l=1}^{N_G} \operatorname{Re}\{H_V(i\omega_l)\} |c_l|^2 & : k = 0 \\ \overline{E_{\Delta,-k}^*} & : k < 0 \end{cases} \quad (28)$$

In Equation (28), the overbar indicates the complex conjugate. Note that the time-varying function in Equation (27) is shown in the middle of Figure 1. The momentary input energy per unit mass at time  $t$  is calculated as

$$\frac{\Delta E(t)}{m} = \int_{t-\Delta t/2}^{t+\Delta t/2} \frac{1}{\Delta t} \frac{\widehat{\Delta E}(t)}{m} dt. \quad (29)$$

The maximum momentary input energy per unit mass ( $\Delta E_{\max}/m$ ) can be evaluated as the maximum value calculated by Equation (29) over the course of the seismic event. The total input energy per unit mass ( $E_I/m$ ) can be calculated as

$$\frac{E_I}{m} = \int_0^{t_d} \frac{1}{\Delta t} \frac{\widehat{\Delta E}(t)}{m} dt = t_d E_{\Delta,0}^*. \quad (30)$$

The equivalent velocities of the maximum momentary input energy ( $V_{\Delta E}$ ) and the total input energy ( $V_I$ ) are calculated as

$$V_{\Delta E} = \sqrt{2\Delta E_{\max}/m}, V_I = \sqrt{2E_I/m}. \quad (31)$$

### 2.2.2. Stage 2-2: Calculation of Demand Curve

The demand curve (Figure 2b) is calculated from the  $V_{\Delta E}$  spectrum as follows. The equivalent displacement of the equivalent linear system (natural period  $T$ , complex damping ratio  $\beta$ ) is calculated as

$$D(T) = \sqrt{\frac{6}{4 + 7\pi\beta}} \frac{T}{2\pi} V_{\Delta E}(T). \quad (32)$$

### 2.2.3. Stage 2-3: Determination of the Peak and Cumulative Response of the Equivalent SDOF Model

The peak response point P is shown in Figure 2c: in this figure, the peak response point P ( $D_1^*_{\max}$ ,  $V_{\Delta E1}^*$ ) is obtained as the intersection of the capacity curve and the demand curve. The effective period corresponding to point P is then calculated as

$$T_{1eff} = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{4 + 7\pi\beta}{6} \frac{D_1^*_{\max}}{V_{\Delta E1}^*}}. \quad (33)$$



#### 2.2.4. Stage 2-4: Calculation of the Cumulative Energies of the Overall Building

The equivalent velocity of the cumulative input energy of the first modal response ( $V_{I1}^*$ ) is obtained from the  $V_I$  spectrum as

$$V_{I1}^* = V_I(T_{1eff}). \quad (34)$$

The cumulative dissipated energy of the equivalent SDOF model is calculated as follows. The cumulative input energy of the first modal response per unit mass ( $E_{I1}^*/M_1^*$ ) is calculated as

$$\frac{E_{I1}^*}{M_1^*} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{M}{M_1^*} \right) V_{I1}^{*2}, \quad (35)$$

where  $M_1^*$  is the effective first modal mass corresponding to the peak response point and  $M$  is the total mass. Note that  $E_{I1}^*/M_1^*$  is factored by  $(M/M_1^*)$ . This is because the total input energy of the whole building is greater than the cumulative input energy of the first modal response. Therefore, in this study,  $E_{I1}^*/M_1^*$  is factored by the ratio  $(M/M_1^*)$  to give a conservative prediction of the cumulative dissipated energy.

The cumulative strain energies of the RC MRFs and steel damper columns are calculated as follows. The ductility factors of the RC MRFs and steel damper columns ( $\mu_f$  and  $\mu_d$ , respectively) are given by

$$\mu_f = D_{1max}^*/D_{1yf}^*, \quad \mu_d = D_{1max}^*/D_{1yd}^*. \quad (36)$$

Next, the dissipated strain energy of the RC MRFs per unit mass under monotonic loading ( $\Delta E_{S1fm}^*/M_1^*$ ) and under cyclic loading ( $\Delta E_{S1fc}^*/M_1^*$ ) are calculated as

$$\frac{\Delta E_{S1fm}^*}{M_1^*} = A_{1yf}^* D_{1yf}^* g_{Fm}(\mu_f), \quad \frac{\Delta E_{S1fc}^*}{M_1^*} = A_{1yf}^* D_{1yf}^* \widetilde{g}_{Fc}(\mu_f). \quad (37)$$

$$g_{Fm}(\mu_f) = \begin{cases} 0 & : 0 \leq \mu_f \leq 1 \\ \frac{1}{2}(2\mu_f - \sqrt{\mu_f} - 1) & : \mu_f > 1 \end{cases}. \quad (38)$$

$$\widetilde{g}_{Fc}(\mu_f) = \begin{cases} 0 & : 0 \leq \mu_f \leq 1 \\ \mu_f - 4/\sqrt{\mu_f} + 3/\mu_f & : \mu_f > 1 \end{cases}. \quad (39)$$

Similarly, the dissipated strain energy of the steel damper columns per unit mass under monotonic loading ( $\Delta E_{S1dm}^*/M_1^*$ ) and under cyclic loading ( $\Delta E_{S1dc}^*/M_1^*$ ) are calculated as

$$\frac{\Delta E_{S1dm}^*}{M_1^*} = A_{1yd}^* D_{1yd}^* g_{Dm}(\mu_d), \quad \frac{\Delta E_{S1dc}^*}{M_1^*} = A_{1yd}^* D_{1yd}^* \widetilde{g}_{Dc}(\mu_d). \quad (40)$$

$$g_{Dm}(\mu_d) = \begin{cases} 0 & : 0 \leq \mu_d \leq 1 \\ \mu_d - 1 & : \mu_d > 1 \end{cases}. \quad (41)$$

$$\widetilde{g}_{Dc}(\mu_d) = \begin{cases} 0 & : 0 \leq \mu_d \leq 1 \\ 2(\mu_d - 2 + 1/\mu_d) & : \mu_d > 1 \end{cases}. \quad (42)$$

The dissipated damping energy per unit mass over each cycle of the structural response ( $\Delta E_{D1c}^*/M_1^*$ ) is calculated as

$$\frac{\Delta E_{D1c}^*}{M_1^*} (D_{1max}^*) = 2\pi h_{1f} \frac{n_{peak} \omega_{1f}}{1 \omega_{1f}} A_{1f}^* \max D_{1max}^*. \quad (43)$$

$$n_{peak} \omega_{1f} = \sqrt{n_{peak} A_{1f}^*/n_{peak} D_{1max}^*} = \sqrt{A_{1f}^* \max / D_{1max}^*} \quad (44)$$

In Equation (43),  $n_{peak}$  is the loading step of the pushover analysis, corresponding to the peak equivalent displacement  $D_1^*_{max}$ . The formulation of Equations (38)–(44) is given in Appendix C.

From the energy balance of the cumulative energy for the whole seismic event, the equivalent number of cycles  $n_{eq}$  is calculated as

$$n_{eq} = \frac{(E_{I1}^*/M_1^*) - \left\{ (\Delta E_{S1fm}^*/M_1^*) + (\Delta E_{S1dm}^*/M_1^*) \right\}}{\left( \Delta E_{S1fc}^*/M_1^* \right) + (\Delta E_{S1dc}^*/M_1^*) + (\Delta E_{D1c}^*/M_1^*)}. \quad (45)$$

From  $n_{eq}$ , the cumulative strain energies of the RC MRFs and steel damper columns over the whole seismic event ( $E_{S1f}^*$  and  $E_{S1d}^*$ , respectively) are calculated as

$$E_{S1f}^* = \Delta E_{S1fm}^* + n_{eq} \cdot \Delta E_{S1fc}^* = M_1^* A_{1yf}^* D_{1yf}^* \left\{ g_{Fm}(\mu_f) + n_{eq} \widetilde{g_{Fc}}(\mu_f) \right\}. \quad (46)$$

$$E_{S1d}^* = \Delta E_{S1dm}^* + n_{eq} \cdot \Delta E_{S1dc}^* = M_1^* A_{1yd}^* D_{1yd}^* \left\{ g_{Dm}(\mu_d) + n_{eq} \widetilde{g_{Dc}}(\mu_d) \right\}. \quad (47)$$

### 2.3. Stage 3: Prediction of the Local Seismic Demand of the Building Model

#### 2.3.1. Stage 3-1: Determination of Peak Local Seismic Demand

Pushover analysis is applied until the equivalent displacement  $n D_1^*$  reaches the peak equivalent displacement obtained in stage 2-3 ( $D_1^*_{max}$ ). The peak local seismic demand (e.g., relative displacement, story drift, plastic rotation of member ends, strain energy of dampers) is obtained as a quantity corresponding to  $D_1^*_{max}$ .

#### 2.3.2. Stage 3-2: Calculation of Cumulative Response Demand of Each Damper Column

The cumulative strain energy of a damper panel ( $E_{Sd,j}$ ) is calculated as

$$E_{Sd,j} = \left( E_{Sd0,j} / \sum_j E_{Sd0,j} \right) E_{S1d}^*, \quad (48)$$

$$E_{Sd0,j} = Q_{yDLj} \gamma_{yDLj} h_{d0j} \widetilde{g_{Dc}}(\mu_{dj}), \quad (49)$$

$$\mu_{dj} = \gamma_{Dmax,j} / \gamma_{yDLj}. \quad (50)$$

In Equations (49) and (50),  $\mu_{dj}$ ,  $\gamma_{Dmax,j}$ ,  $\gamma_{yDLj}$ , and  $h_{d0j}$  denote the ductility, peak shear strain, initial yield shear strain, and height of the  $j$ th damper panel, respectively. In this study, for simplicity,  $E_{Sd,j}$  is assumed to be proportional to the average dissipated strain energy under cyclic loading ( $E_{Sd0,j}$ ).

The cumulative strain energy of a damper panel ( $E_{Sd,j}$ ) is normalized as follows for simplicity:

$$NE_{Sd,j} = \frac{E_{Sd,j}}{Q_{yDLj} \gamma_{yDLj} h_{d0j}}. \quad (51)$$

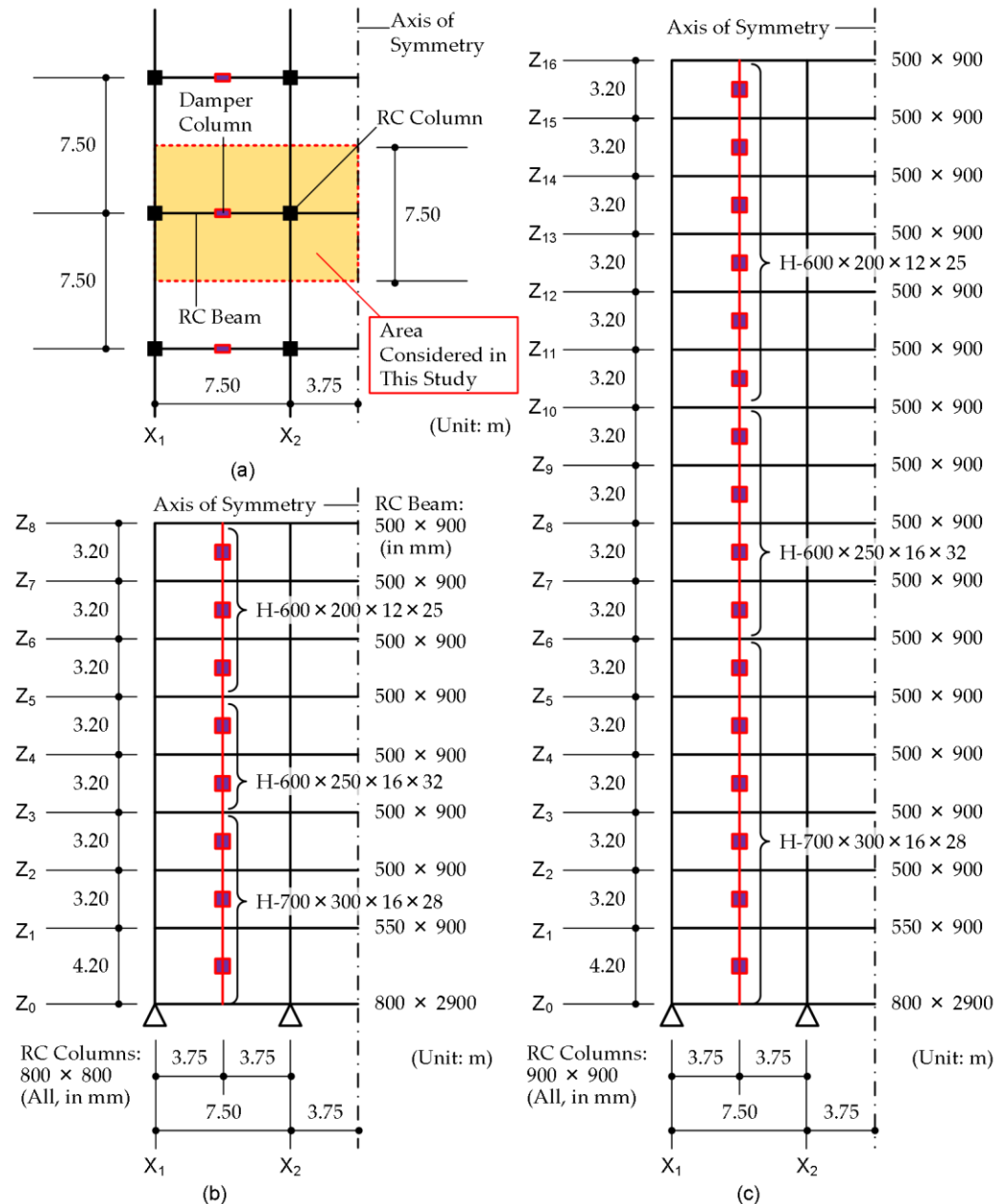
In this version of the procedure, the cumulative response demand of each RC member is not calculated. Elwood et al. [42] have studied the impact of prior shaking on the earthquake response and repair requirements of ductile RC MRFs. They concluded that simple (or no) repairs are sufficient provided that the story drift did not exceed 2.0%, because “cyclic loading up to 2% drift had a limited impact on the deformation capacity of column specimens with up to 0.1 axial load ratio” [42]. Therefore, for ductile RC members, the prediction of the peak response demand is sufficient unless the story drift exceeds 2.0%.

## 3. Model Structures and Ground Motions

### 3.1. Model Structures

Figure 3 shows a simplified structural plan and elevation of the MRF building models with steel damper columns considered in this study. Eight- and sixteen-story building

models are designed using the simplified procedure [5]. In the seismic design of these two frames, the displacement limit  $D_1^*_{limit}$  is assumed to be 1/75 of the equivalent height:  $D_1^*_{limit}$  is 0.252 m for the 8-story model and 0.479 m for the 16-story model. Both models have the same structural plan. The unit mass per floor is assumed to be 1.2 t/m<sup>2</sup>. The story height is assumed to be 4.2 m for the first story and 3.2 m for upper stories. Details of the members are given in Appendix D.



**Figure 3.** RC MRF building models with damper columns: (a) structural plan; (b) structural elevation of 8-story model; (c) structural elevation of 16-story model.

All MRFs are modeled as planar frames; the MRF with steel damper columns is modeled as in previous studies [5,7]. In this study, only half of the frame is modeled considering the symmetry of the structure. All RC members are modeled as elastic beams with nonlinear flexural springs at both ends. The steel damper columns are modeled as elastic columns with nonlinear damper panels in the middle. The beam–column joints are assumed to exhibit rigid behavior. For RC beam–RC column joints, it is assumed that proper reinforcement is provided to prevent premature failure. In addition, appropriate

dimensions for the steel beam embedded in the RC beams and suitable reinforcement are assumed in the RC beam–damper column joints, to prevent premature failure before the damper panels reach their ultimate stage.

It should be mentioned that the influence of higher modes on the whole response of a building would be especially pronounced in case of taller buildings. Therefore, the authors intentionally chose 8-story and 16-story building models. The contribution of the higher modes will be smaller in the case of the 8-story building model, while they will be larger in case of the 16-story building model. The authors think that, by comparing the results for the 16-story building model and those for the 8-story building model, the influence of the higher modal response on the accuracy (and inaccuracy) of the current procedure will be clearer.

The nonlinear behavior of the RC members and steel damper columns is modeled as in previous studies [5,7]. The envelope of the force–deformation relationship at the potential hinge of the RC members is modeled as a trilinear curve, considering the cracking and yielding of the section. The non-hinges of RC members are modeled as bilinear curves, considering only the cracking of the section. The behavior of the beam at the foundation level is assumed to be linearly elastic. The same hysteresis model (stiffness degradation model) is used for the flexural springs in the RC members. Pinching behavior is not considered in this study. The shear behavior of the RC members is assumed to be linearly elastic. The axial force–moment interaction of the columns is not considered for simplicity. Similarly, the same hysteresis model (normal bilinear model neglecting the strain-hardening effect for pushover analysis, trilinear model with strain-hardening effect for nonlinear time-history analysis) is used for the damper panels. Details of the modeling can be found in previous studies [5,7]. For simplicity, the stiffness degradation of the RC members after yielding under cyclic loading, which was considered in a previous study [7], is not considered in this paper.

Table 1 presents the natural periods of the first three modes in the initial stage for each model. The natural period of the 16-story model is longer than that of the 8-story model.

**Table 1.** Natural period of the models at the initial stage.

	8-Story Model	16-Story Model
$T_{1e}$ (s)	0.5611	1.1163
$T_{2e}$ (s)	0.1869	0.3693
$T_{3e}$ (s)	0.1053	0.2062

In this study, the damping matrix is assumed to be proportional to the tangential stiffness of the RC MRFs.

### 3.2. Ground Motions

Two groups of artificial ground motions are generated. The target spectrum is the code-specific spectrum (soil condition: type-2 (normal)) of the Building Standard Law of Japan [43], defined as

$${}_pS_A(T) = \begin{cases} 4.8 + 45T \text{ m/s}^2 & : T \leq 0.16 \text{ s} \\ 12.0 & : 0.16 \text{ s} < T \leq 0.864 \text{ s} \\ 12.0(0.864/T) & : T > 0.864 \text{ s} \end{cases} \quad (52)$$

The phase angle is given by a uniform random value. To consider the time-dependent amplitude of the ground motions, a Jenning-type envelope function ( $e(t)$ ) is assumed. In this study, two envelope functions are considered. In Art-L-00, the envelope function is set as in Equation (53), whereas, in Art-S-00, the envelope function is set as in Equation (54).

$$e(t) = \begin{cases} (t/5)^2 & : 0 \leq t \leq 5 \text{ s} \\ 1 & : 5 \text{ s} \leq t \leq 35 \text{ s} \\ \exp\{-0.027(t - 35)\} & : 35 \text{ s} \leq t \leq 120 \text{ s} \end{cases}, \quad (53)$$

$$e(t) = \begin{cases} (t/2.5)^2 & : 0 \leq t \leq 2.5 \text{ s} \\ 1 & : 2.5 \text{ s} \leq t \leq 17.5 \text{ s} \\ \exp\{-0.054(t - 17.5)\} & : 17.5 \text{ s} \leq t \leq 60 \text{ s} \end{cases}. \quad (54)$$

Figure 4 shows the time-histories of the artificial ground accelerations of Art-L-00 and Art-S-00, respectively.

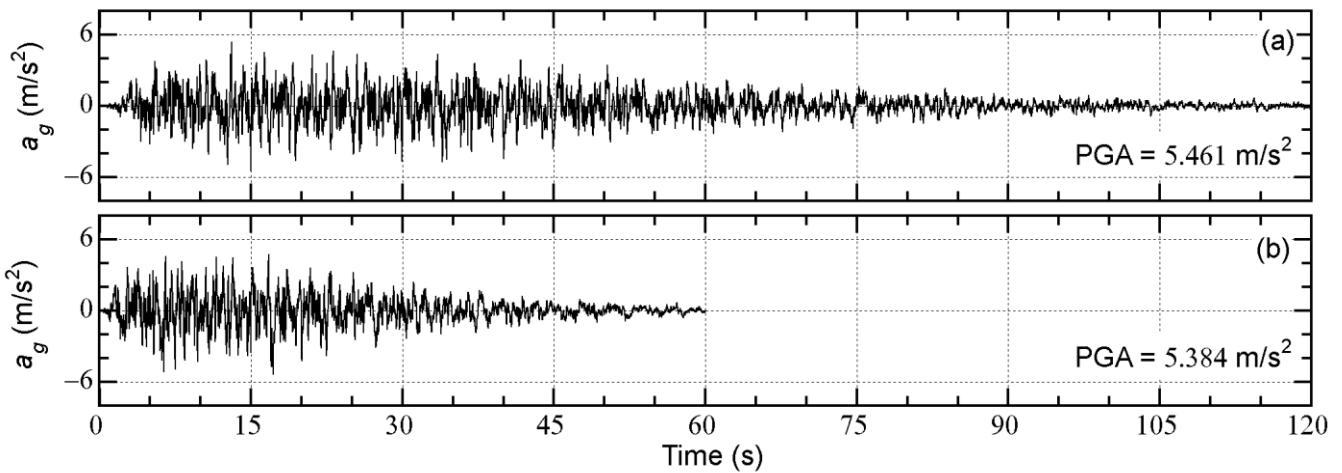


Figure 4. Time-histories of the artificial ground accelerations: (a) Art-L-00; (b) Art-S-00.

Eleven artificial ground motions are generated from Art-L-00 and Art-S-00 by shifting the phase angle. The generated artificial ground motion  $a_g(t, \Delta\phi_0)$  is expressed as

$$a_g(t, \Delta\phi_0) = \sum_{k=-N_G}^{N_G} c_k \exp[i\{\omega_k t - \text{sgn}(\omega_k)\Delta\phi_0\}], \quad (55)$$

where  $\Delta\phi_0$  is the constant used to shift the phase angle of all harmonics. As in previous studies [28,30,31],  $\Delta\phi_0$  varies from  $\pi/12$  to  $11\pi/12$  at intervals of  $\pi/12$ . The generated artificial ground motions are numbered from 01 to 11 accordingly. A total of  $2 \times 12 = 24$  artificial ground motions are used in this study.

Figure 5 shows the elastic pseudo-acceleration spectra (damping ratio: 0.05) of the generated ground motions. As shown in this figure, the difference in  ${}_p S_A(T)$  caused by changes in the phase angle is very limited.

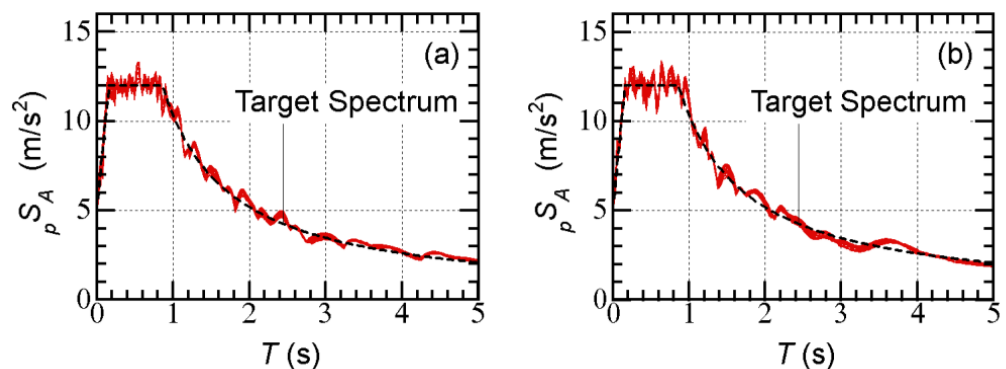


Figure 5. Pseudo-acceleration spectra of the artificial ground acceleration: (a) Art-L series; (b) Art-S series.

### 3.3. Analysis Cases

The following parameters are considered for the validation of the proposed procedure.

- The complex damping ratio of the equivalent linear system ( $\beta$ ): the complex damping ratio of the equivalent linear system is the key parameter in obtaining better predictions of the energy response. Therefore, three different values of  $\beta$  are considered: 0.05, 0.10, and 0.15.
- The viscous damping ratio of the first modal response of the RC MRFs in the elastic range ( $h_{1f}$ ): the accuracy of the cumulative energy depends on the viscous damping of the RC MRFs. Therefore, three different values of  $h_{1f}$  are considered: 0.00, 0.03, and 0.05.

## 4. Analysis Results

In Section 4.1, the process of predicting the seismic demand of the overall building using the equivalent SDOF model is presented. The predicted results are then compared with the nonlinear time-history analysis results for the frame models in Section 4.2.

### 4.1. Prediction of the Seismic Demand of the Equivalent SDOF Model

Figure 6 shows the capacity curve of the building models (stage 1 in Figure 1). The calculation results for the 8-story model are shown in Figure 6a, whereas those for the 16-story model are shown in Figure 6b. In this study, displacement-based mode-adaptive pushover analysis [44] is applied to obtain the relationship between the equivalent acceleration (whole building:  ${}_n A_1^*$ , RC MRF:  ${}_n A_{1f}^*$ , and damper column:  ${}_n A_{1d}^*$ ) and the equivalent displacement  ${}_n D_1^*$ . The  ${}_n A_{1f}^*$ - ${}_n D_1^*$  and  ${}_n A_{1d}^*$ - ${}_n D_1^*$  relationships are idealized as bilinear curves following a previous study [7].

The dissipated energy in a half cycle per unit mass of the equivalent SDOF model is calculated according to the procedure described in Section 2.1.2. The calculated results are shown in the middle part of Figure 6. The contribution of the RC MRFs ( ${}_n \Delta E_{\mu 1f}^* / {}_n M_1^*$ ) is calculated using Equations (13)–(15). The contribution from the steel damper columns ( ${}_n \Delta E_{\mu 1d}^* / {}_n M_1^*$ ) is calculated using Equations (16)–(18). The contribution of viscous damping ( ${}_n \Delta E_{D1}^* / {}_n M_1^*$ ) is calculated from Equations (19) and (20). Note that the calculated  ${}_n \Delta E_{D1}^* / {}_n M_1^*$  depends on the viscous damping ratio of the first modal response of the RC MRFs in the elastic range ( $h_{1f}$ ):  ${}_n \Delta E_{D1}^* / {}_n M_1^*$  for  $h_{1f} = 0.00$  is not shown because  ${}_n \Delta E_{D1}^* / {}_n M_1^*$  is zero in this case.

The calculated capacity curves ( $V_{\Delta E 1}^*$ - $D_1^*$  relationship) are shown at the bottom of Figure 6. In this figure, the differences between the capacity curves as  $h_{1f}$  varies is almost negligible.

Figure 7 shows the calculated  $V_{\Delta E}$  spectrum and demand curve ( $V_{\Delta E}(T)$ - $D(T)$  relationship). The  $V_{\Delta E}$  spectrum calculated using the time-varying function in Equation (27) is independent of the phase shift  $\Delta\phi_0$ , as described in previous studies [28,30]. Figure 7a shows the results calculated from the Art-L series, whereas Figure 7b shows the results for the Art-S series.

On the left of Figure 7a, the calculated  $V_{\Delta E}$  spectrum is largest when  $\beta = 0.05$  and smallest when  $\beta = 0.15$ . The demand curves are compared on the right of Figure 7a. The three demand curves are almost identical when  $V_{\Delta E}(T)$  is less than 0.9 m/s. Similar observations can be made for the Art-S series in Figure 7b.

Figure 8 shows the predicted peak response points for each model using the three demand curves. In this figure, the predicted results are presented for  $h_{1f} = 0.05$ . As described in Section 2.2.3, the intersection of the capacity and demand curves is the predicted peak response point.

In Figure 8a, the largest equivalent displacement ( $D_{1 \max}^*$ ) occurs when  $\beta = 0.05$ , while the smallest  $D_{1 \max}^*$  is obtained with  $\beta = 0.15$ . Similar observations can be made in Figure 8b,d. However, in case of the 8-story model, the smallest  $D_{1 \max}^*$  is obtained with  $\beta = 0.10$  for the Art-S series, as shown in Figure 8c. Note that the difference in the predicted

values of  $D_1^*_{max}$  for the Art-L and Art-S series depends on the model: a comparison of Figure 8a,c indicates that the predicted  $D_1^*_{max}$  for the Art-L series is larger than that for the Art-S series in the case of the 8-story model, while the opposite conclusion can be reached for the 16-story model.

Figure 9 shows the predicted equivalent velocity of the cumulative input energy for the first modal response. The predictions shown in this figure are for  $h_{1f} = 0.05$ . The spectra for both  $V_{\Delta E}$  and  $V_I$  are shown. The vertical lines indicate the effective period ( $T_{1eff}$ ) at the predicted peak response point. The predicted equivalent velocity ( $V_{I1}^*$ ) is obtained as the intersection of the  $V_I$  spectra and the vertical lines.

A comparison of Figure 9a,c indicates that the predicted  $V_{I1}^*$  for the Art-L series is larger than that for the Art-S series in the case of the 8-story model. The same conclusion can be obtained for the 16-story model by comparing Figure 9b,d.

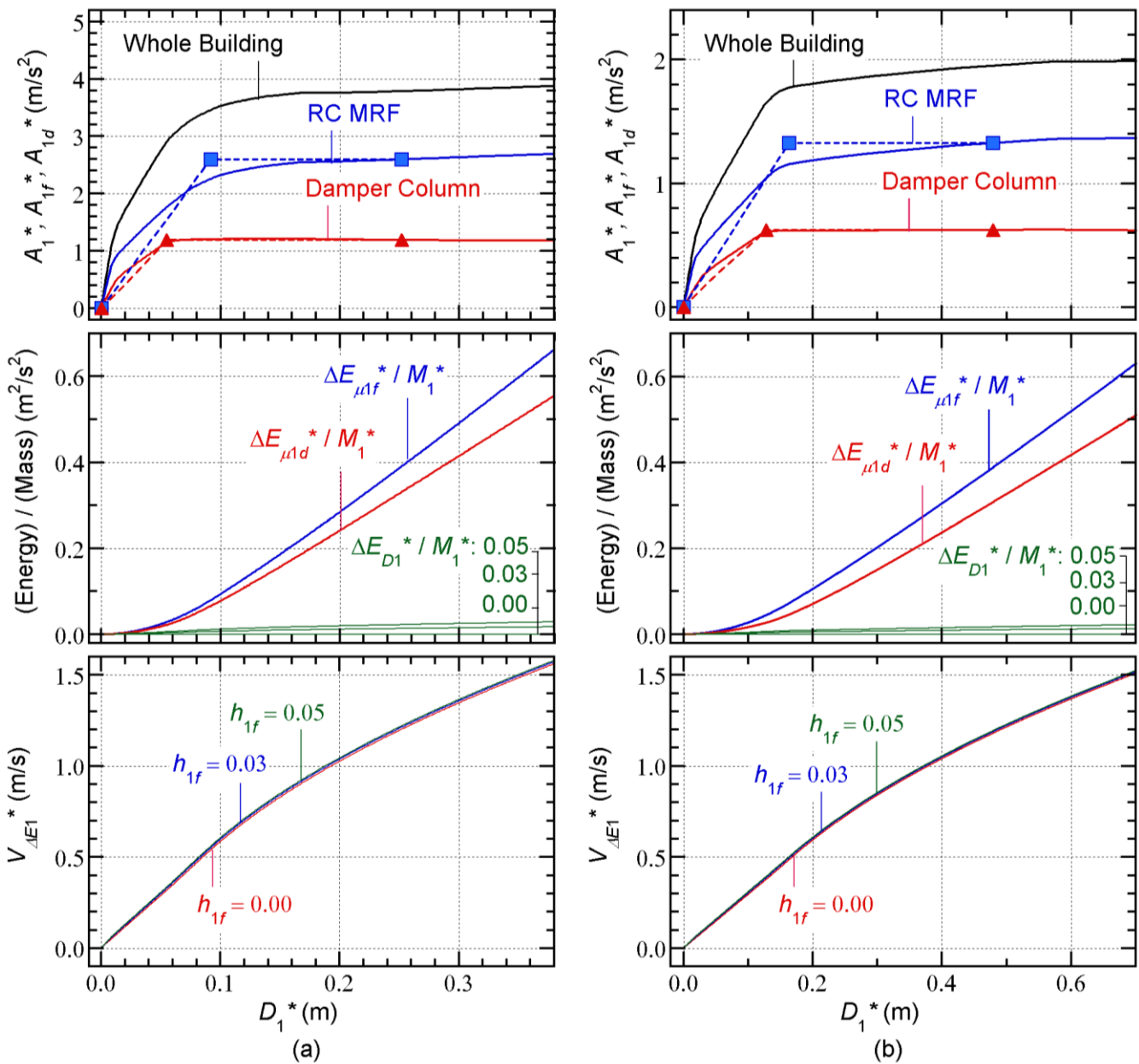


Figure 6. Capacity curves of building models: (a) 8-story model; (b) 16-story model.

#### 4.2. Comparisons with the Time-History Analysis Results

In this section, the predicted seismic demands are compared with the nonlinear time-history analysis results.

##### 4.2.1. Energy Demand of the Overall Building

Figures 10 and 11 compare the predicted energy demand of the overall building with the nonlinear time-history analysis results. These figures show the mean nonlinear time-history analysis results. All quantities have been normalized by the total mass  $M$ . In addition, the total input energy is the sum of the cumulative strain energies of the RC MRF and the damper columns, and the cumulative energy of viscous damping.

The following observations can be made based on these figures.

- For the 8-story model shown in Figure 10, the relationships between the predicted total input energies and the nonlinear time-history analysis results depend on the ground motion series and the value of  $\beta$ : the predicted total input energy with  $\beta = 0.15$  is unconservative for all cases. For the 16-story building model shown in Figure 11, the predicted total input energy agrees well with that obtained from the nonlinear time-history analysis results for all cases.
- The predicted cumulative strain energy of the RC MRFs is larger than that obtained from the nonlinear time-history analysis results for both models.
- The predicted cumulative strain energy of the steel damper columns is close to that of the nonlinear time-history analysis results for both models.
- The predicted cumulative energy of viscous damping is smaller than that of the nonlinear time-history analysis results, except when  $h_{1f} = 0.00$ .

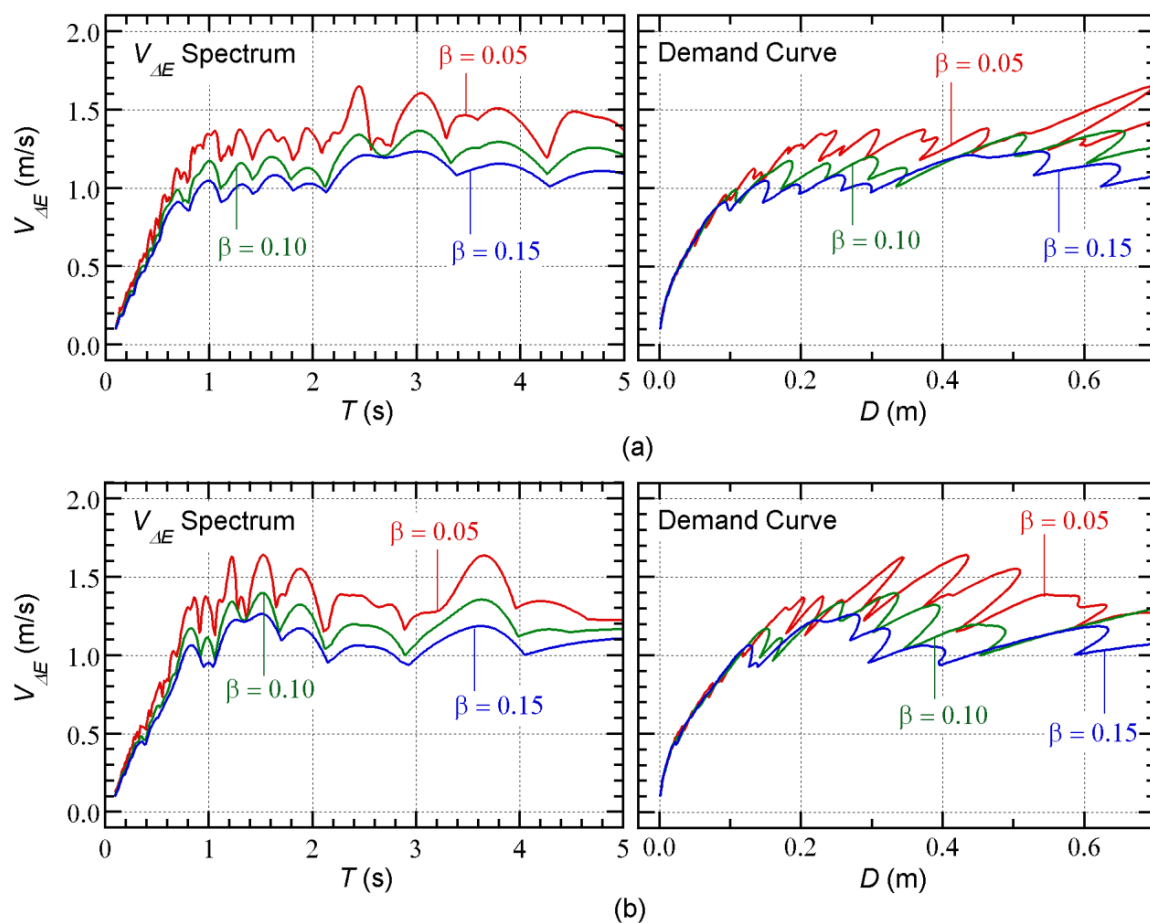
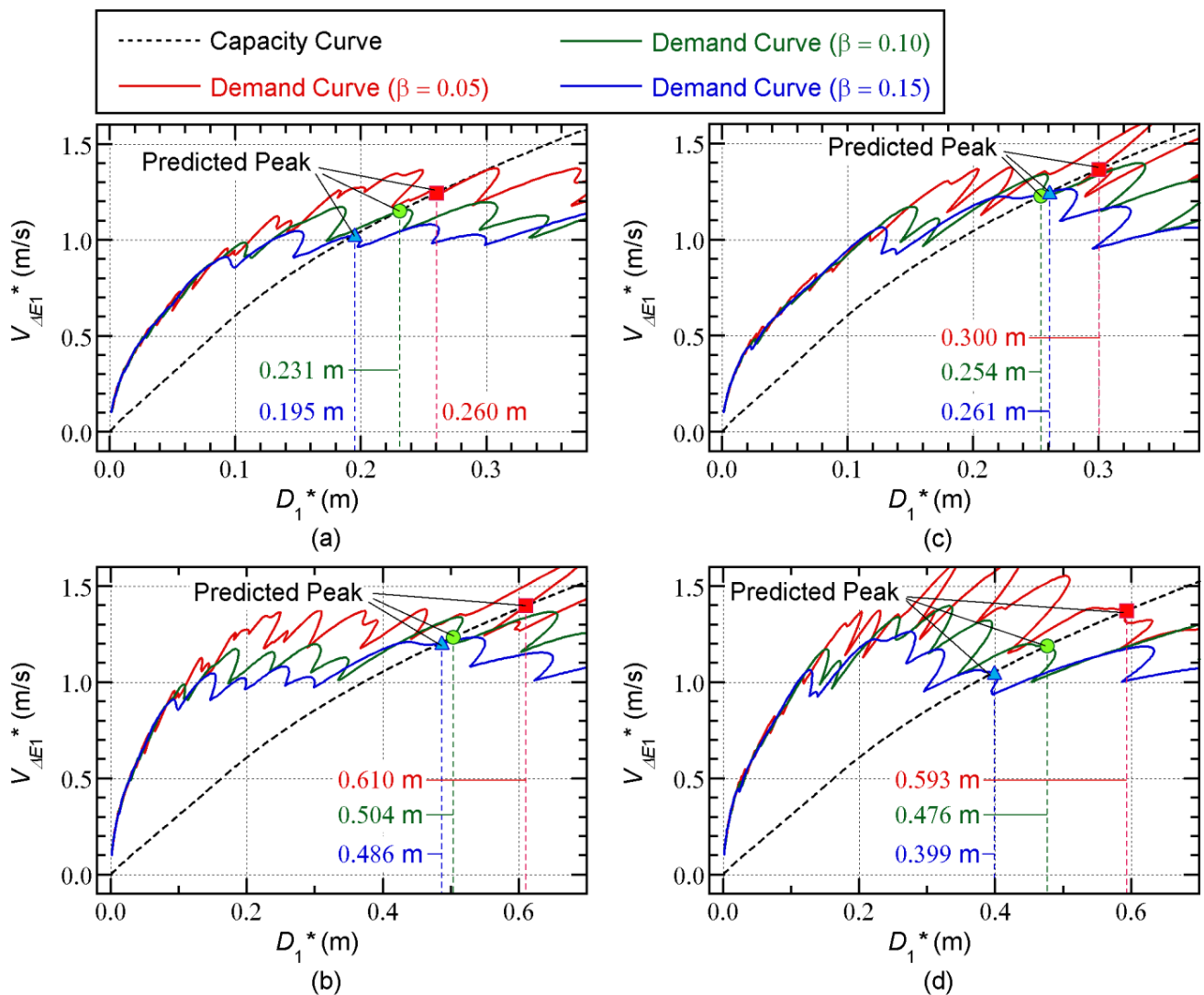


Figure 7. Demand curve of input ground motions: (a) Art-L series; (b) Art-S series.





**Figure 8.** Prediction of the peak response point ( $h_{1f} = 0.05$ ): (a) 8-story model (Art-L series); (b) 16-story model (Art-L series); (c) 8-story model (Art-S series); (d) 16-story model (Art-S series).

Therefore, we believe that the predicted energy demand of the whole building is acceptable, although the predicted cumulative energy of viscous damping is small. Considering the energy balance of the whole seismic event, smaller predicted values of the energy of viscous damping lead to larger (more conservative) predictions of the strain energy demands of the RC MRFs and damper columns. In addition, the contribution of viscous damping to the whole energy response is small, as shown in Figures 10 and 11. Therefore, the smaller predicted values of the viscous damping energy will not be critical.

#### 4.2.2. Local Seismic Demand

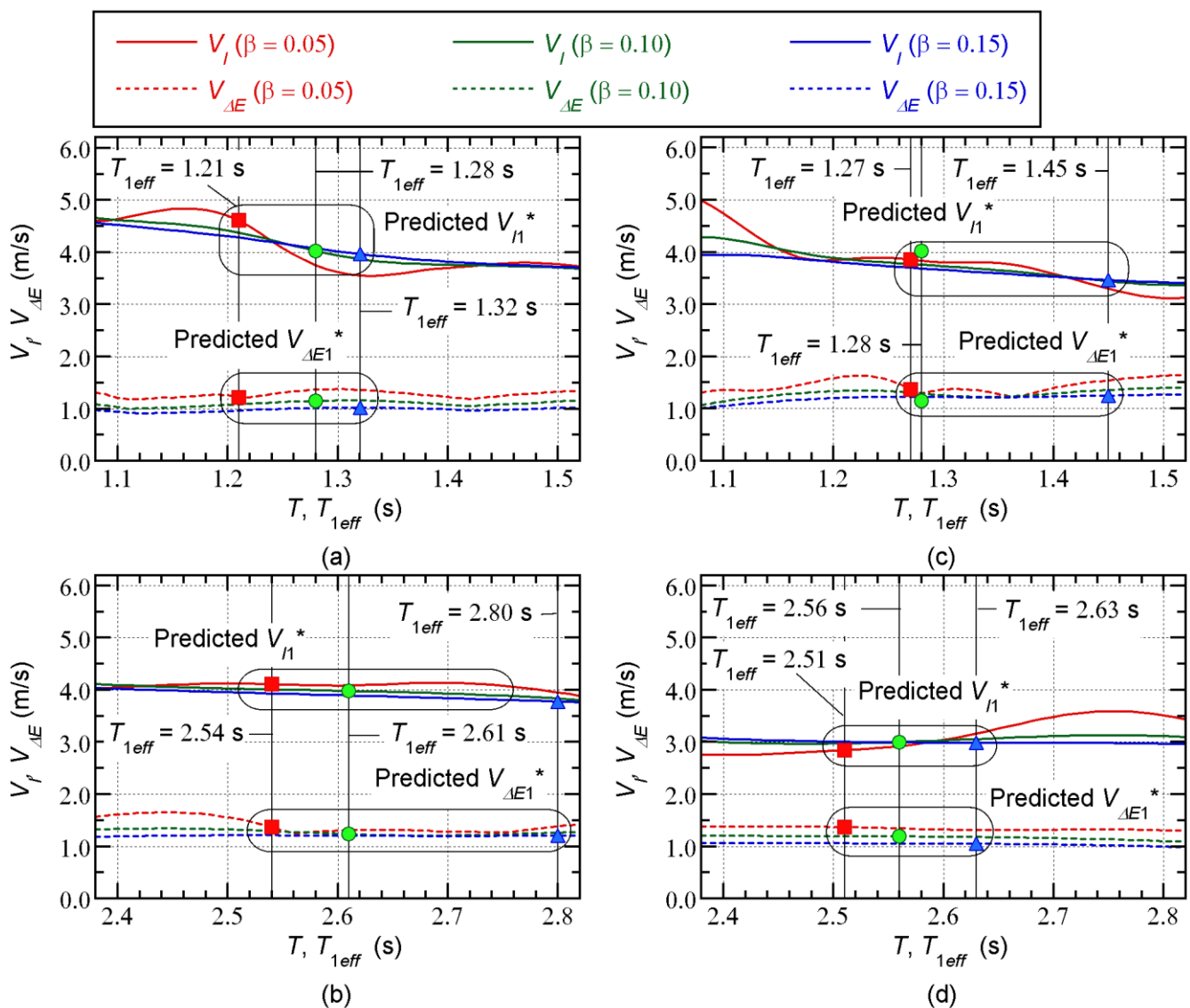
In this section, the following local response quantities are compared: (i) peak story drift, (ii) peak plastic rotation at the beam end, (iii) peak shear strain of the damper panels, and (iv) normalized cumulative strain energy of the damper panels. The mean, maximum, and minimum values of the nonlinear time-history analysis results for the 12 ground motions are compared with the predicted results.

Figure 12 compares the predicted peak story drift with the nonlinear time-history analysis results for the Art-L and Art-S ground motion series.

The following observations can be made based on Figure 12.

- For the 8-story model, the predicted peak drift with  $\beta = 0.05$  is larger than the mean of the nonlinear time-history analysis results, whereas the predicted peak drift with  $\beta = 0.10$  is slightly smaller than the mean of the nonlinear time-history analysis results. When  $\beta = 0.15$ , the predicted peak drift is smaller than the mean of the nonlinear time-history analysis results.
- For the 16-story model, the predicted peak story drift with  $\beta = 0.10$  is in good agreement with the nonlinear time-history analysis results below the mid-story level (7th or 8th story). However, the predicted peak story drift above this level is lower than that of the nonlinear time-history analysis results. This tendency is noticeable when  $h_{1f} = 0.00$ .

Figure 13 compares the predicted peak plastic hinge rotation at the beam end ( $\theta_{pmax}$ ) with the nonlinear time-history analysis results. This figure shows  $\theta_{pmax}$  for the beam end at the right of column X2.



**Figure 9.** Prediction of the equivalent velocity of the cumulative input energy for the first modal response ( $h_{1f} = 0.05$ ): (a) 8-story model (Art-L series); (b) 16-story model (Art-L series); (c) 8-story model (Art-S series); (d) 16-story model (Art-S series).

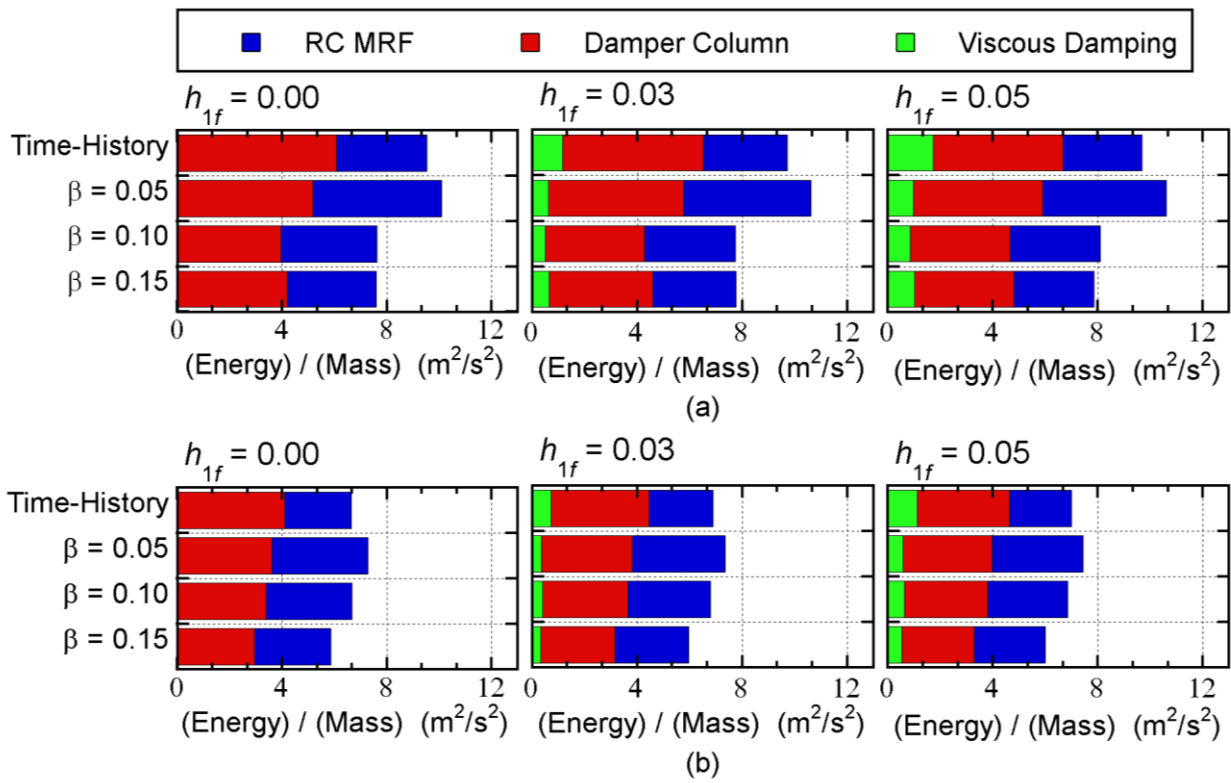


Figure 10. Prediction of the energy demand of the overall building (8-story model): (a) Art-L series; (b) Art-S series.

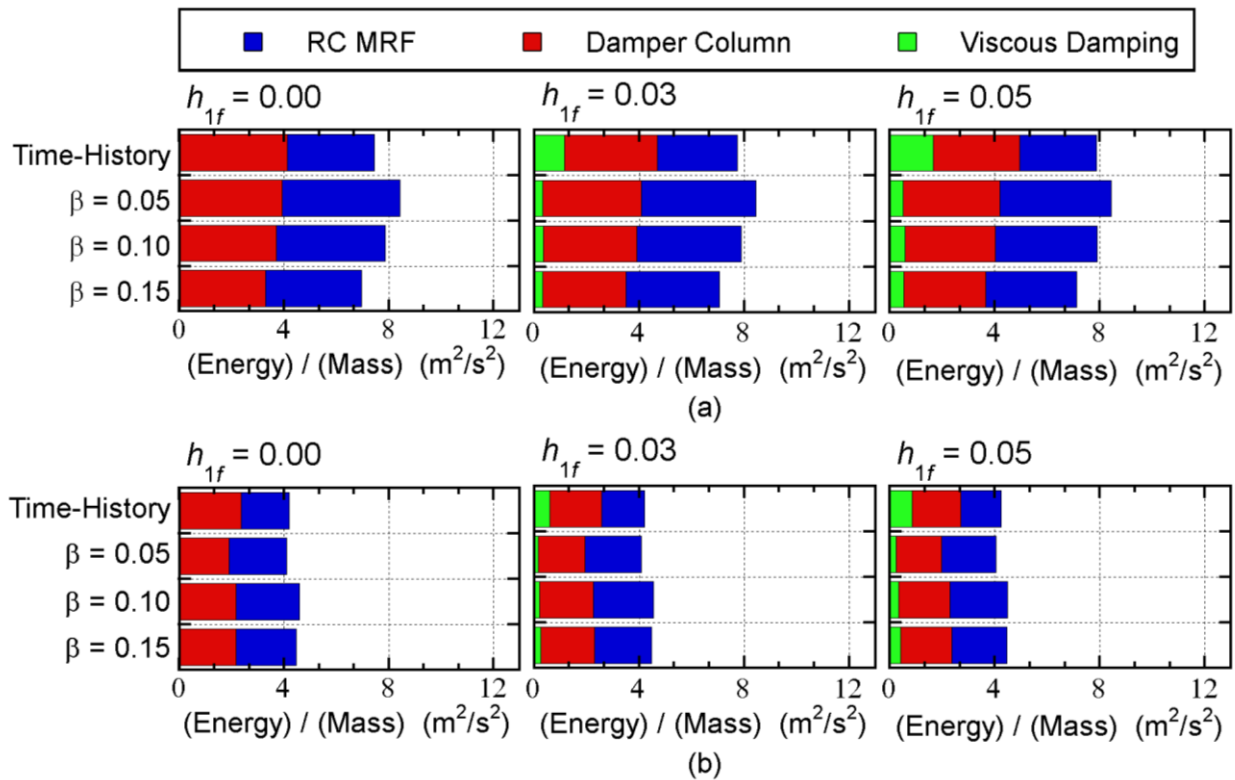
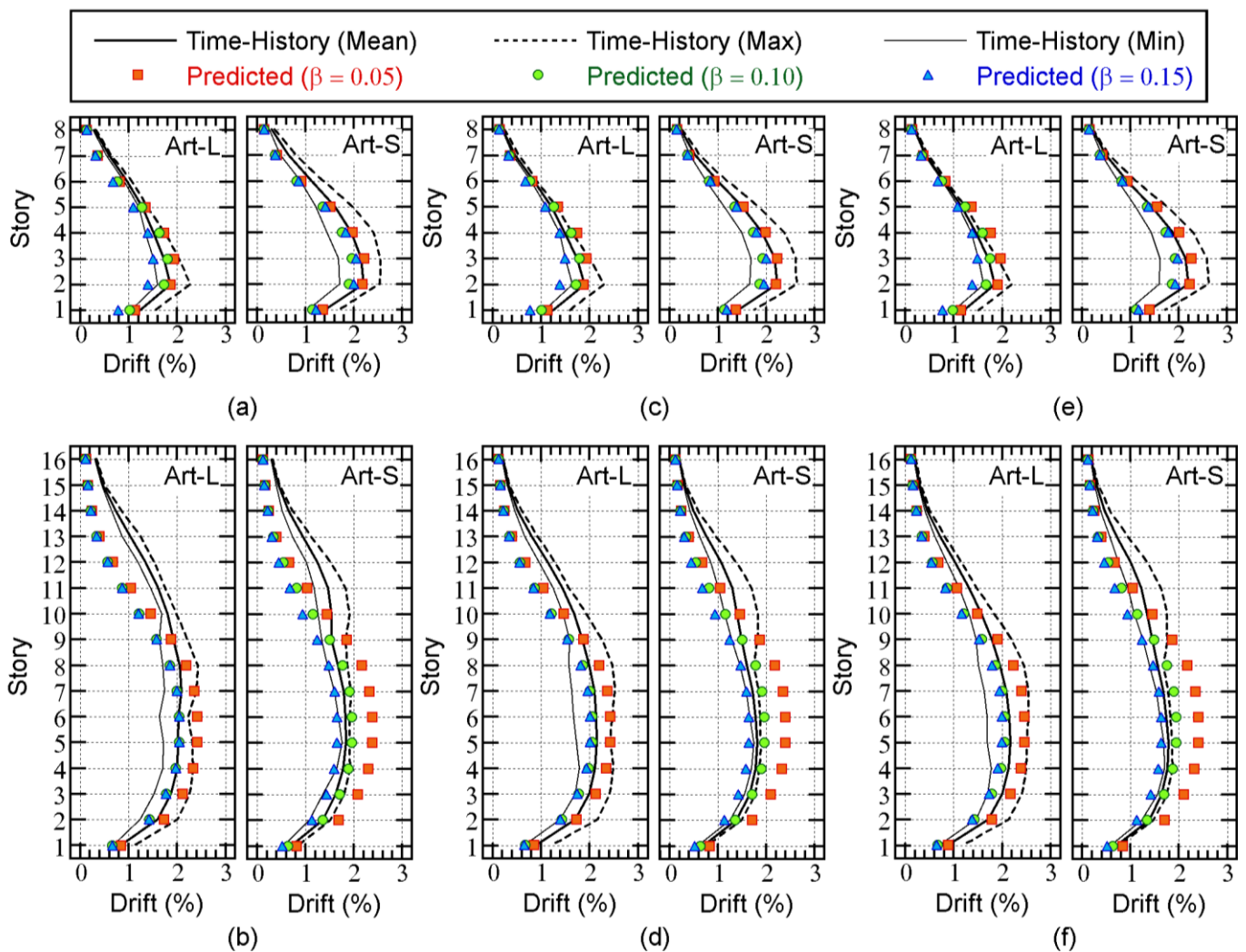


Figure 11. Prediction of the energy demand of the overall building (16-story model): (a) Art-L series; (b) Art-S series.



**Figure 12.** Comparisons of the peak story drift: (a) 8-story model ( $h_{1f} = 0.00$ ); (b) 16-story model ( $h_{1f} = 0.00$ ); (c) 8-story model ( $h_{1f} = 0.03$ ); (d) 16-story model ( $h_{1f} = 0.03$ ); (e) 8-story model ( $h_{1f} = 0.05$ ); (f) 16-story model ( $h_{1f} = 0.05$ ).

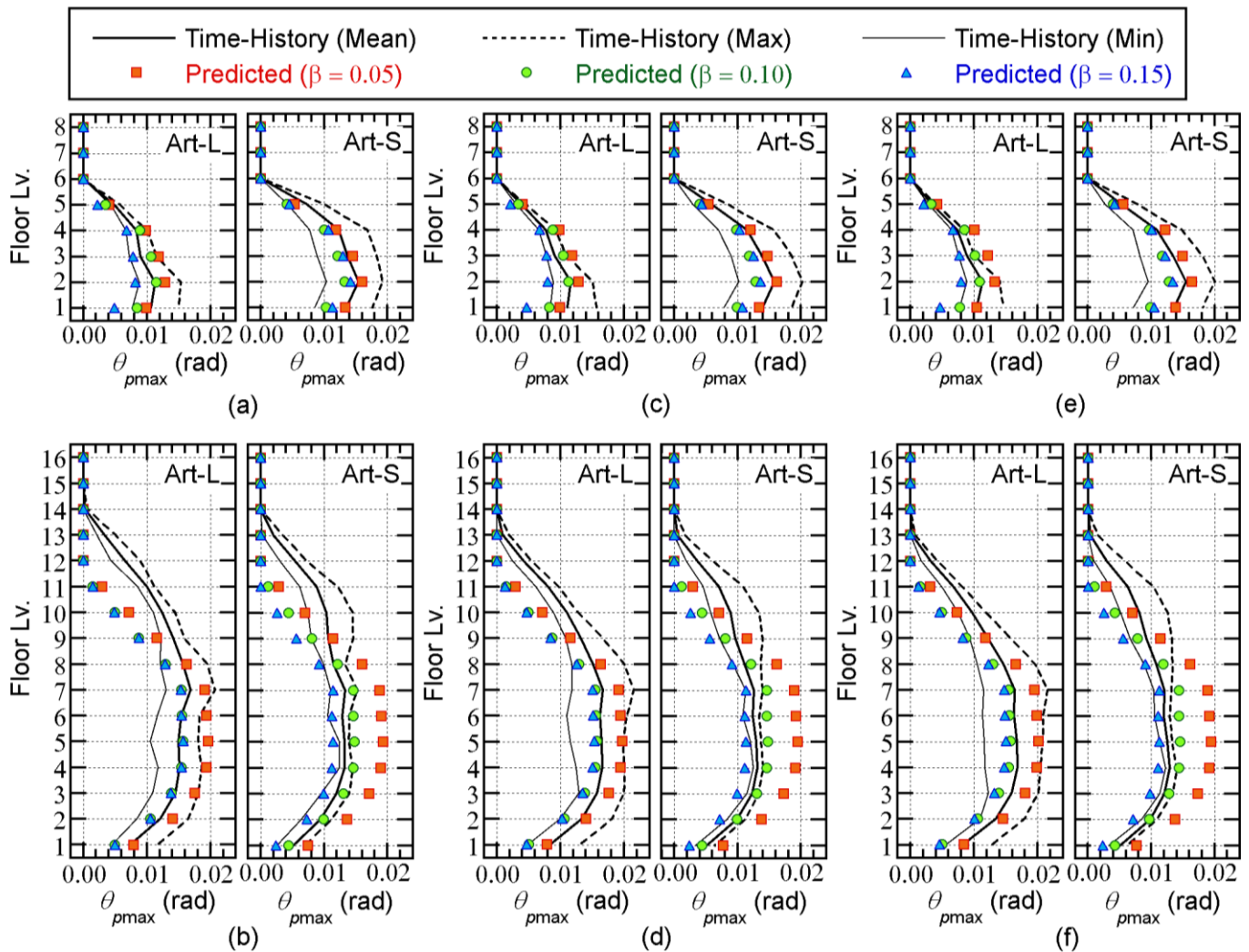
The following observations can be made based on Figure 13.

- For the 8-story model, the predicted  $\theta_{pmax}$  with  $\beta = 0.05$  is slightly larger than the mean of the nonlinear time-history analysis results. The predicted  $\theta_{pmax}$  are unconservative when  $\beta = 0.10$  or  $\beta = 0.15$ .
- For the 16-story model, the predicted  $\theta_{pmax}$  with  $\beta = 0.05$  is too conservative below the mid-story level (7th or 8th story). The predicted  $\theta_{pmax}$  with  $\beta = 0.10$  agrees well with the mean of the nonlinear time-history analysis results below the mid-story level. For  $\beta = 0.15$ , the predicted  $\theta_{pmax}$  is unconservative for all floors.

Figure 14 compares the predicted peak shear strain of the damper panels ( $\gamma_{Dmax}$ ) with the nonlinear time-history analysis results. The following observations can be made based on Figure 14.

- For the 8-story model, the predicted  $\gamma_{Dmax}$  with  $\beta = 0.05$  is larger than the mean of the nonlinear time-history analysis results. The predicted  $\gamma_{Dmax}$  for the cases where  $\beta = 0.10$  and  $\beta = 0.15$  are closer to the mean of the nonlinear time-history analysis results.
- For the 16-story model, the predicted  $\gamma_{Dmax}$  with  $\beta = 0.05$  is too conservative below the mid-story level (9th or 10th story). The predicted  $\gamma_{Dmax}$  when  $\beta = 0.10$  is also conservative below the mid-story level, but is closer to the mean of the nonlinear

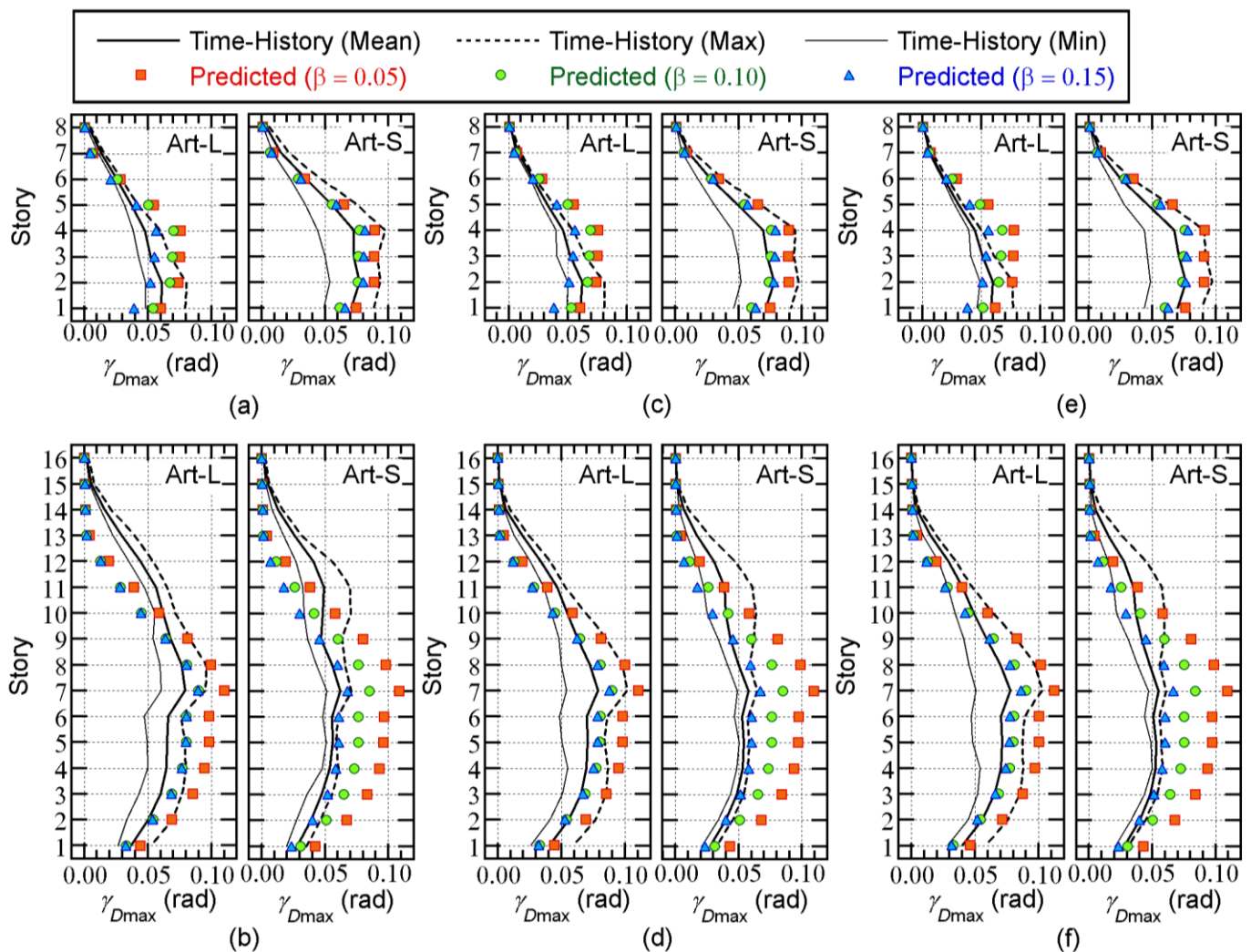
time-history analysis results. The predicted  $\gamma_{Dmax}$  with  $\beta = 0.15$  is the closest to the mean of the nonlinear time-history analysis results.



**Figure 13.** Comparisons of the peak plastic hinge rotation of the beam: (a) 8-story model ( $h_{1f} = 0.00$ ); (b) 16-story model ( $h_{1f} = 0.00$ ); (c) 8-story model ( $h_{1f} = 0.03$ ); (d) 16-story model ( $h_{1f} = 0.03$ ); (e) 8-story model ( $h_{1f} = 0.05$ ); (f) 16-story model ( $h_{1f} = 0.05$ ).

Figure 15 compares the predicted normalized cumulative strain energy of the damper panels ( $NE_{Sd}$ ) with the nonlinear time-history analysis results. The following observations can be made based on Figure 15.

- For the 8-story model, the predicted  $NE_{Sd}$  is larger than that of the nonlinear time-history analysis results above the second story. However, the predicted  $NE_{Sd}$  at the first story underestimates the nonlinear time-history analysis results.
- For the 16-story building model, the predicted  $NE_{Sd}$  is in good agreement with the nonlinear analysis results below the mid-story level (9th or 10th story). However, the predicted  $NE_{Sd}$  above the mid-story level underestimates the nonlinear time-history analysis results. This is noticeable when  $h_{1f} = 0.00$ .



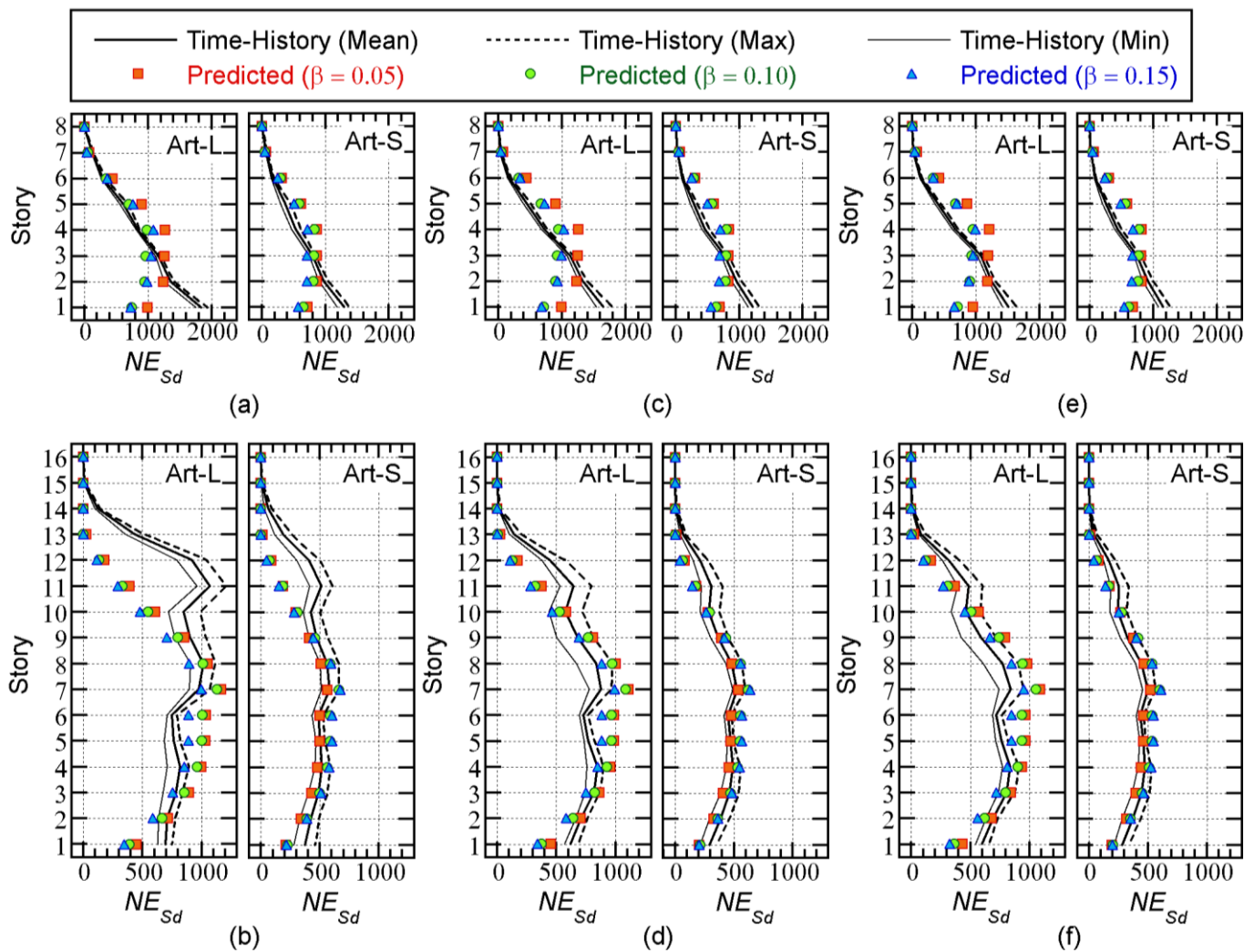
**Figure 14.** Comparisons of the peak shear strain of the damper panels: (a) 8-story model ( $h_{1f} = 0.00$ ); (b) 16-story model ( $h_{1f} = 0.00$ ); (c) 8-story model ( $h_{1f} = 0.03$ ); (d) 16-story model ( $h_{1f} = 0.03$ ); (e) 8-story model ( $h_{1f} = 0.05$ ); (f) 16-story model ( $h_{1f} = 0.05$ ).

#### 4.3. Summary of the Analysis Results

This section has demonstrated the procedure for predicting the seismic demand of the equivalent SDOF model. The predicted seismic demands were then compared with the nonlinear time-history analysis results. The analysis results can be summarized as follows.

- The accuracy of the predicted energy demand of the whole building is acceptable, although the predicted cumulative energy of viscous damping is small.
- The accuracy of the predicted local peak seismic demands (story drift, plastic rotation of the beam end, and shear strain of the damper panels) is acceptable, although some quantities are unconservative.
- The accuracy of the predicted cumulative energy strain energy demand of the damper panels is acceptable, although some values are unconservative.

It is important to mention that the underestimations of the local seismic demand observed at some points occur because of higher modal responses: in this procedure, only the contribution of the first modal response is considered.



**Figure 15.** Comparisons of the normalized cumulative strain energy of the damper panels: (a) 8-story model ( $h_{1f} = 0.00$ ); (b) 16-story model ( $h_{1f} = 0.00$ ); (c) 8-story model ( $h_{1f} = 0.03$ ); (d) 16-story model ( $h_{1f} = 0.03$ ); (e) 8-story model ( $h_{1f} = 0.05$ ); (f) 16-story model ( $h_{1f} = 0.05$ ).

## 5. Discussion

The accuracy of the proposed procedure strongly relies on the prediction of the seismic demand of the equivalent SDOF model in stage 2 (Figure 1). In this section, the discussion focuses on (i) the applicability of the time-varying function of the momentary energy input for predicting the energy response and (ii) the relationship between the peak equivalent displacement and the maximum momentary input energy of the first modal response. The equivalent velocities of the maximum momentary input energy and the cumulative energy ( $V_{\Delta E1}^*$  and  $V_{I1}^*$ ), and the peak equivalent displacement  $D_{1\max}^*$ , are calculated from the nonlinear time-history analysis results according to the procedure presented in a previous study [7].

### 5.1. Applicability of the Time-Varying Function of the Momentary Energy Input for Predicting the Energy Response

Figure 16 shows the time-history and hysteresis of the first modal response of the 16-story model as an example. In this figure, the results obtained with  $h_{1f} = 0.05$  are shown for the Art-L-06 and Art-L-11 ground accelerations. The dashed lines in Figure 16b indicate the predicted peak equivalent displacement ( $D_{1\max}^*$ ) for three values of  $\beta$ . In

Figure 16c,  $\eta$  is the ratio of the local peak equivalent displacement (in the positive and negative directions), defined as

$$\eta = |D_1^*(t_{\Delta E_{\max}} + \Delta t_{\Delta E_{\max}}) / D_1^*(t_{\Delta E_{\max}})|, \quad (56)$$

where  $t_{\Delta E_{\max}}$  and  $t_{\Delta E_{\max}} + \Delta t_{\Delta E_{\max}}$  are the start and end times, respectively, of the half cycle in which the maximum momentary input energy of the first modal response ( $\Delta E_1^*_{\max}$ ) occurs. The time-history and the hysteresis loop during the half cycle (from  $t_{\Delta E_{\max}}$  to  $t_{\Delta E_{\max}} + \Delta t_{\Delta E_{\max}}$ ) are denoted by the red curves.

The following observations can be made based on Figure 16.

- Although the time-histories of the ground accelerations are very similar, the time-histories of the equivalent displacement  $D_1^*(t)$  are different. The equivalent displacement does not exceed the predicted  $D_1^*_{\max}$  in the case of Art-L-06, but does exceed the predicted  $D_1^*_{\max}$  in the case of Art-L-11.
- The hysteresis loop is almost symmetric in the case of Art-L-06 (left of Figure 16c), but is notably asymmetric in the case of Art-L-11 (right of Figure 16c). The ratio  $\eta$  is 1.086 for Art-L-06 and 0.209 for Art-L-11.

The results shown in Figure 16 imply that the difference in the peak equivalent displacement  $D_1^*_{\max}$  is caused by the asymmetry of the hysteresis loop, which is affected by the phase shift of the ground acceleration.

The time-history of the momentary input energy of the first modal response per unit mass ( $\Delta E_1^* / M_1^*$ ) is compared with that calculated from the time-varying function in Figure 17. In Figure 17a, the time-histories of the momentary input energy of the 16-story model ( $h_{1f} = 0.05$ , Art-L-06 and Art-L-11) calculated from the nonlinear time-history analysis results are shown. In Figure 17b, the time-histories calculated from the time-varying function in Equation (27) are shown for each assumed complex damping ratio  $\beta$ : in the calculation of Equation (27), the natural period  $T$  is taken as the effective period of the first modal response corresponding to the predicted peak response point  $T_{1eff}$ .

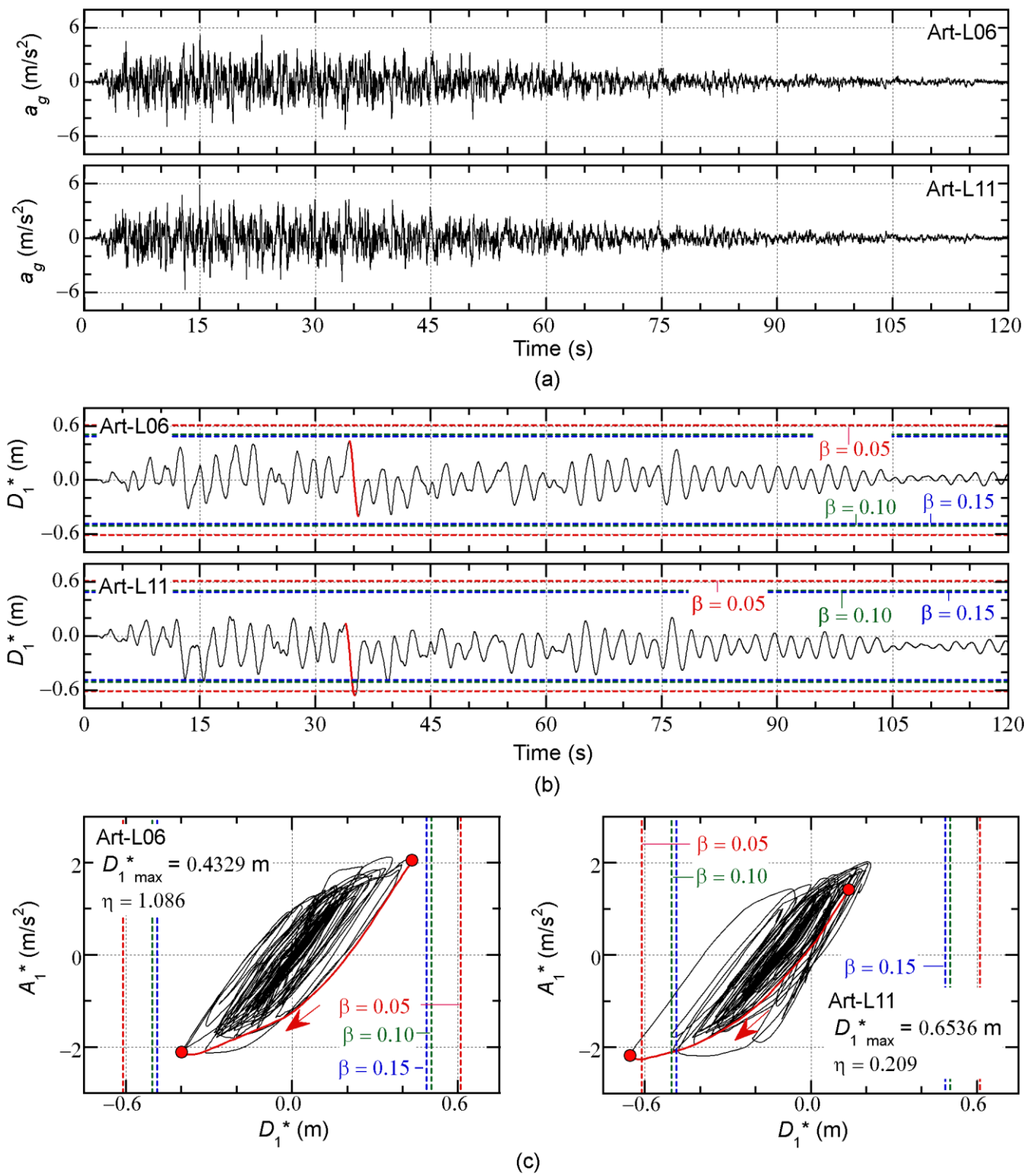
The following observations can be made based on Figure 17.

- The time-histories of the momentary input energy are very similar for Art-L-06 and Art-L-11, although  $\Delta E_1^*_{\max} / M_1^*$  is different, being larger for Art-L-11 than for Art-L-06.
- The time-varying functions calculated assuming  $\beta = 0.05$  (shown at the top of Figure 17b) are notably different from the nonlinear time-history analysis results shown in Figure 17a: the variations in the time-varying functions are too large in comparison with the nonlinear time-history analysis results.
- The time-varying functions calculated assuming  $\beta = 0.10$  and  $0.15$  (shown in the middle and bottom of Figure 17b) are closer to the nonlinear time-history analysis results than those for  $\beta = 0.05$ . In addition, the value of  $\Delta E_1^*_{\max} / M_1^*$  calculated from the time-varying function is between the values for Art-L-06 and Art-L-11. The calculated  $\Delta E_1^*_{\max} / M_1^*$  for  $\beta = 0.10$  is larger than that for  $\beta = 0.15$ .

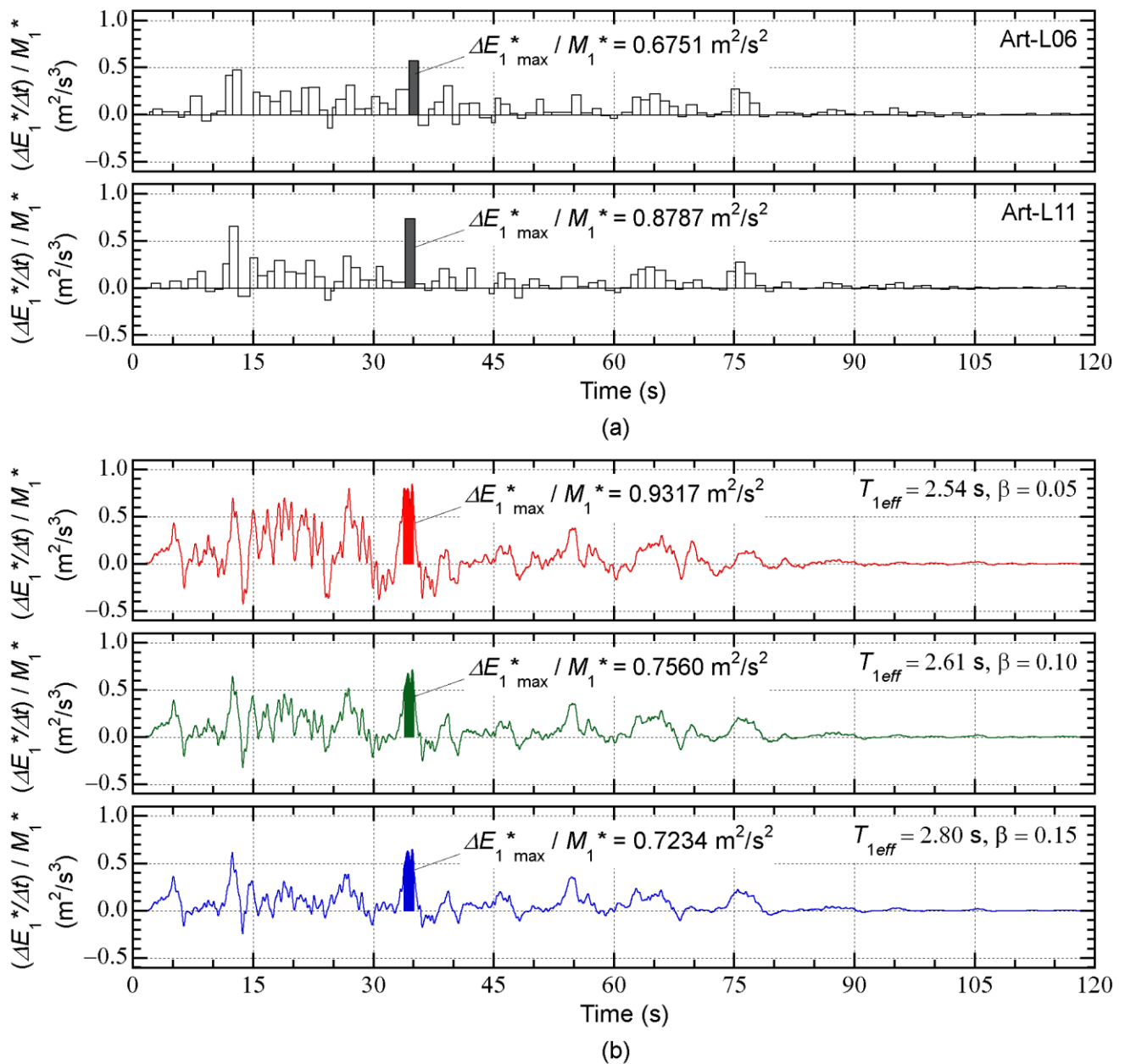
This result implies that the accuracy of the maximum momentary input energy from the time-varying function strongly depends on the assumed complex damping ratio  $\beta$ .

Figure 18 compares the  $V_{\Delta E}$  spectrum and the equivalent velocities of the maximum momentary input energy ( $V_{\Delta E_1^*}$ ) obtained from the nonlinear time-history analysis results. In this figure, the effective period  $T_{1eff}$  is calculated from Equation (33). In addition, the  $V_{\Delta E}$  spectrum is calculated using the time-varying function as described in Section 2.2.1.





**Figure 16.** Time-history and hysteresis of the first modal response (16-story model,  $h_{1f} = 0.05$ , Art-L): (a) time-history of ground acceleration; (b) time-history of equivalent displacement of the first modal response; (c) hysteresis of the first modal response.

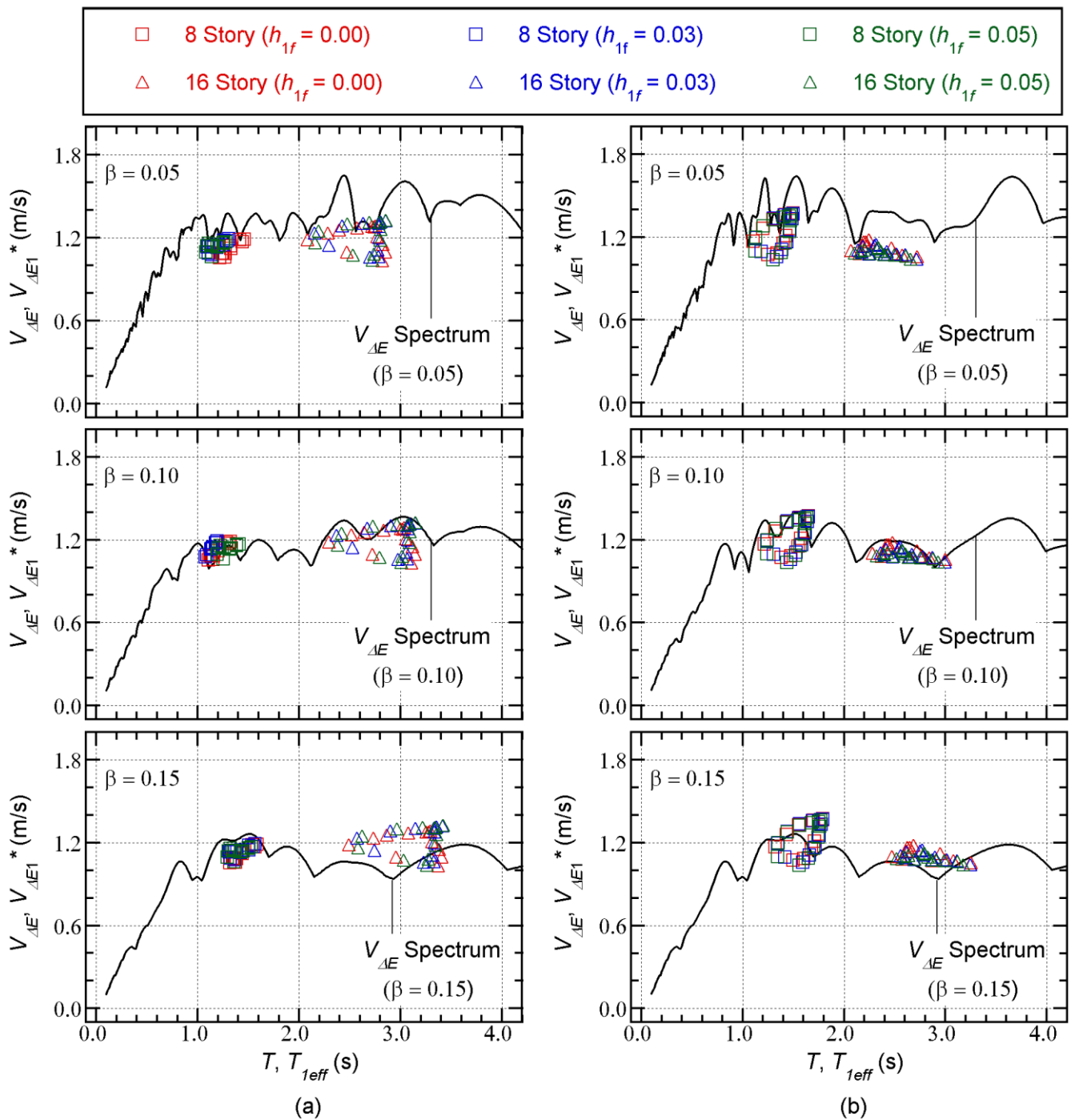


**Figure 17.** Comparisons of the time-history of the momentary energy input of the first modal response (16-story model, Art-L): (a) momentary energy input obtained from the time-history analysis; (b) momentary energy input calculated using time-varying function.

The following observations can be made based on Figure 18.

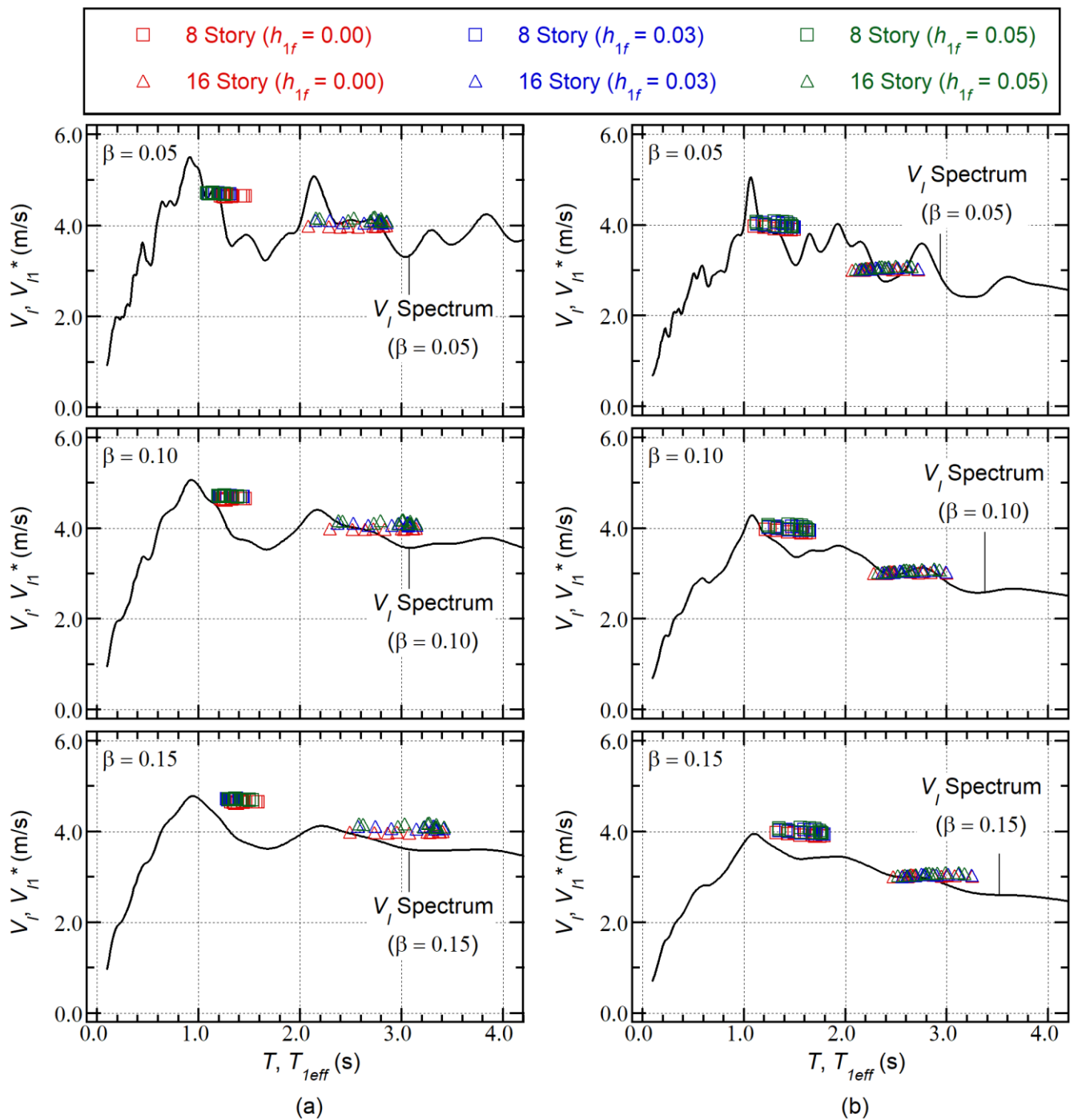
- In the case of  $\beta = 0.05$  (shown at the top of Figure 18), the nonlinear time-history analysis results are below the  $V_{\Delta E}$  spectrum.
- In the case of  $\beta = 0.10$  (shown in the middle of Figure 18), the nonlinear time-history analysis results are in good agreement with the  $V_{\Delta E}$  spectrum.
- In the case of  $\beta = 0.15$  (shown at the bottom of Figure 18), some of the nonlinear time-history analysis results are above the  $V_{\Delta E}$  spectrum.

The results shown in Figure 18 imply that the most suitable value of  $\beta$  is 0.10 for the prediction of  $V_{\Delta E1}^*$  using the  $V_{\Delta E}$  spectrum.



**Figure 18.** Comparisons of the  $V_{\Delta E}$  spectrum and  $V_{\Delta E1}^*$  obtained from the time-history analysis: (a) Art-L series; (b) Art-S series.

The  $V_I$  spectrum and the equivalent velocities of the cumulative input energy of the first modal response ( $V_{I1}^*$ ) obtained from the nonlinear time-history analysis results are compared in Figure 19. The  $V_I$  spectrum shown in this figure is calculated using the time-varying function as described in Section 2.2.1. This figure confirms that the most suitable value for  $\beta$  is 0.10.



**Figure 19.** Comparisons of the  $V_I$  spectrum and  $V_{I1}^*$  obtained from the time-history analysis: (a) Art-L series; (b) Art-S series.

Therefore, the equivalent velocities of the maximum momentary input energy and the cumulative energy ( $V_{\Delta E1}^*$  and  $V_{I1}^*$ ) can be accurately predicted using the time-varying function, an appropriate effective period  $T_{1eff}$ , and  $\beta = 0.10$ . For the calculation of  $T_{1eff}$ , Equation (33) is suitable.

### 5.2. Relationship between Maximum Momentary Input Energy of the First Modal Response and the Peak Equivalent Displacement

The relationship between the equivalent velocity of the maximum momentary input energy of the first modal response ( $V_{\Delta E1}^*$ ) and the peak equivalent displacement  $D_1^*_{max}$

is now examined in reference to the capacity curve ( $V_{\Delta E1}^*-D_1^*$  relationship) described in Section 2.1. Figures 20 and 21 compare the capacity curve and the nonlinear time-history analysis results.

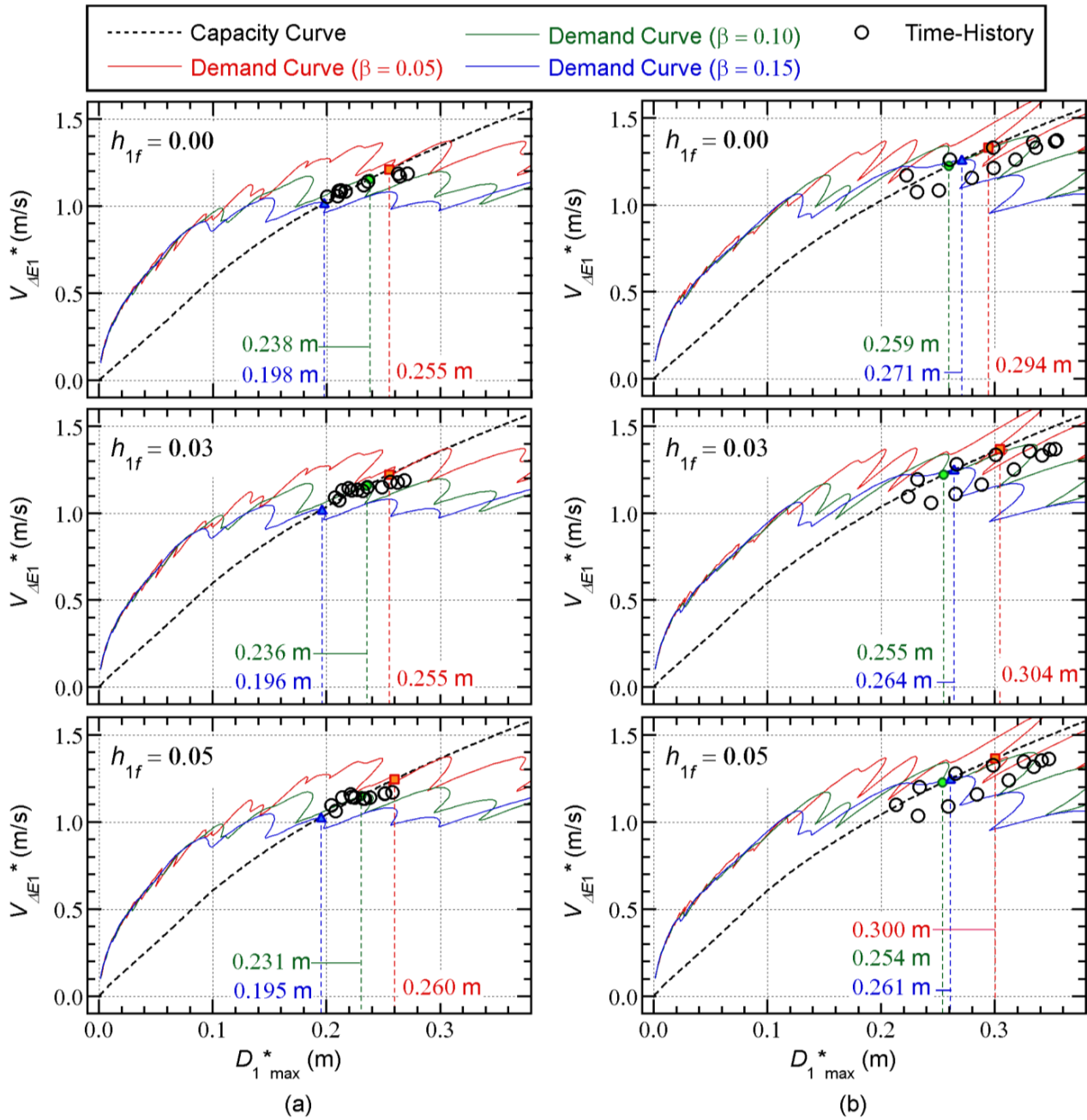
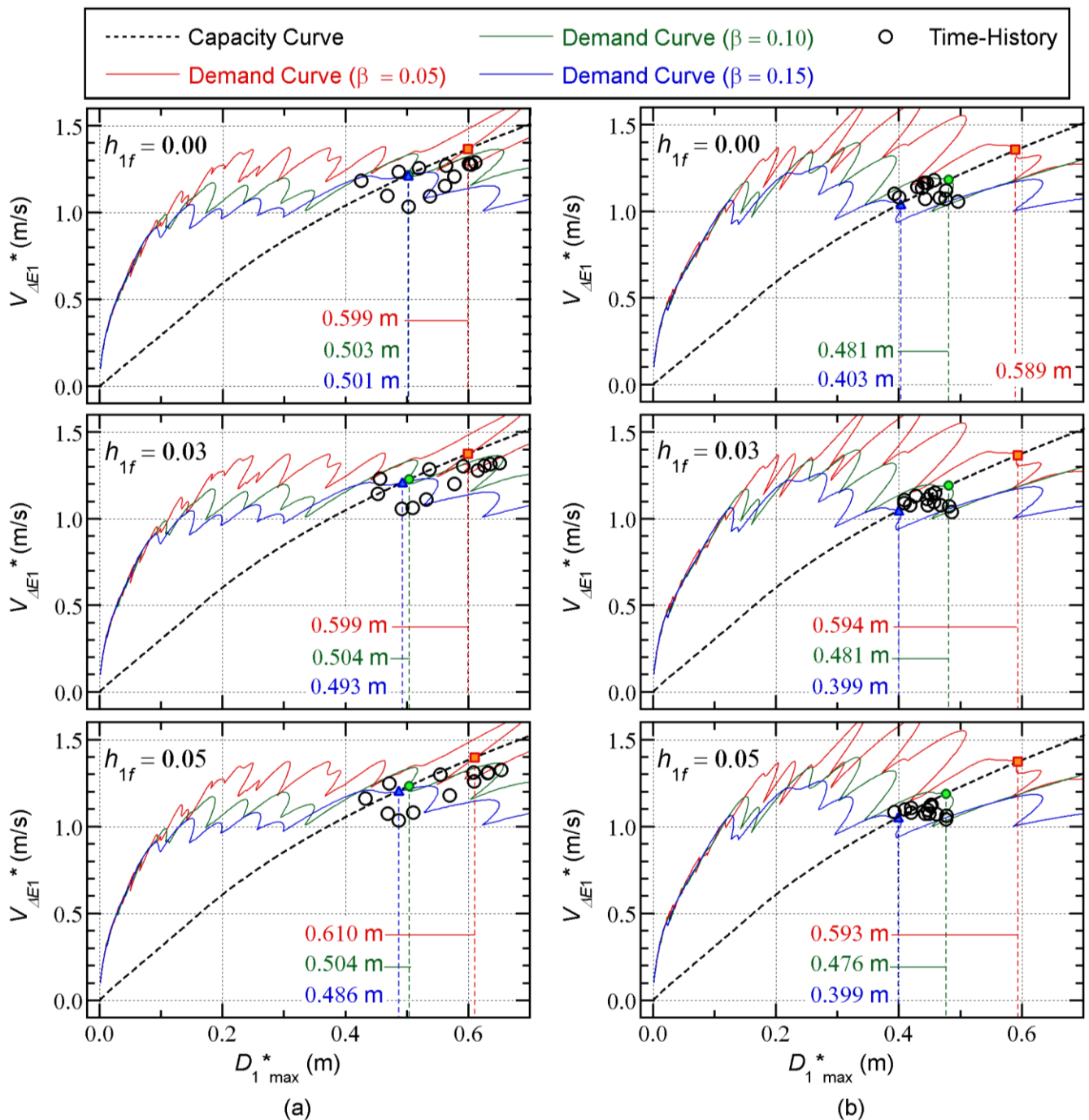


Figure 20. Comparisons between the capacity curve and the  $V_{\Delta E1}^*-D_1^*_{max}$  relationship obtained from the time-history analysis results (8-story model): (a) Art-L series; (b) Art-S series.



**Figure 21.** Comparisons between the capacity curve and the  $V_{\Delta E1}^* - D_{1 \max}^*$  relationship obtained from the time-history analysis results (16-story model): (a) Art-L series; (b) Art-S series.

The following observations can be made based on these figures.

- Most of the nonlinear history analysis results are slightly below the capacity curve. The scatter of the nonlinear time-history analysis results is noticeable in the case of the Art-S series for the 8-story model and the Art-L series for the 16-story model.
- In most cases, the predicted peak response point with  $\beta = 0.05$  gives the most conservative  $D_{1 \max}^*$ . The predicted  $D_{1 \max}^*$  with  $\beta = 0.10$  is slightly unconservative, and the predicted  $D_{1 \max}^*$  with  $\beta = 0.15$  is unconservative.

Therefore, for better predictions of the peak response, it is essential to calculate the capacity curve properly. Evaluating the dissipated energy during a half cycle of the

structural response is very important, as are better predictions of the maximum momentary input energy.

### 5.3. Summary of Discussions

The above discussions can be summarized as follows.

- The equivalent velocities of the maximum momentary input energy and the cumulative energy ( $V_{\Delta E1}^*$  and  $V_{I1}^*$ ) can be properly predicted using the time-varying function, an appropriate effective period  $T_{1eff}$ , and  $\beta = 0.10$ . For the calculation of  $T_{1eff}$ , Equation (33) is suitable.
- For better predictions of the peak response, the capacity curve should be properly calculated. It is also very important to evaluate the dissipated energy during a half cycle of the structural response, in addition to better predicting the maximum momentary input energy.

## 6. Conclusions

This article has proposed a nonlinear static procedure for predicting the seismic demand of regular RC ductile MRFs with steel damper columns. The main results and conclusions can be summarized as follows.

- The time-varying function of the momentary energy input provides sufficiently accurate predictions of the maximum momentary input energy and the cumulative input energy of RC MRFs with steel damper columns. The time-history of the momentary input energy calculated using the time-varying function is close to the nonlinear time-history analysis results. An equation for calculating the effective period of the first modal response from the peak equivalent displacement and the equivalent velocity of the maximum momentary input energy has been developed. Based on the cases considered in this study, the recommended value of the complex damping ratio is 0.10.
- The accuracy of the predicted local peak seismic demand (e.g., story drift, plastic rotation of the beam end, and shear strain of the damper panel) is acceptable, although some values are unconservative.
- The accuracy of the predicted cumulative energy strain energy demand of the damper panel is acceptable, although some values are unconservative.
- For better predictions of the peak response, the capacity curve must be properly calculated. It is also very important to evaluate the energy dissipated during a half cycle of the structural response, and to obtain better predictions of the maximum momentary input energy.

The main advantage of the proposed procedure is that both the peak and the cumulative seismic demands of RC MRFs with steel damper columns can be predicted. In addition, as shown in previous studies [28,30], the time-varying function can be directly calculated from the Fourier amplitude and Fourier phase difference of the ground motion. Therefore, the peak and cumulative seismic demands of RC MRFs with steel damper columns can be evaluated without knowing the time-history of the ground motion. This means that researchers and analysts can eliminate otherwise unavoidable fluctuations from the nonlinear time-history analysis results. Note that the results and conclusions presented in this study are only valid for two RC MRFs with steel damper columns subjected to artificial ground motions. It should be mentioned that the current version of this procedure should be applied carefully when considering high-rise buildings. The analysis results for the 16-story model shown herein indicates that the predicted global response (e.g., the peak equivalent displacement of the first modal response, the energy demand of the overall building) would be reliable: however, the predicted local response should be carefully assessed, because the influence of the higher modal response would be pronounced. Therefore, apart from further verification using additional building models and ground motions, the following questions remain.

- The ground motions used in this study are non-pulsive artificial ground accelerations. In the case of RC MRFs with damper columns subjected to near-fault pulsive ground motions, how accurate is the proposed procedure? Does it offer the same performance as in this study?
- In this study, the cumulative strain energy was only evaluated for the damper columns. The influence of cyclic loading on the damage to RC members may not be significant in the case of ductile RC members within a certain drift limit (e.g., less than 0.02 radians [42]). However, in the case of RC members with larger drift demands, the cumulative strain energy demand would be needed. How can the cumulative strain energy of the RC members be evaluated in a simple manner?
- Several studies on the applicability of pushover analysis to planar frames [33–40] have shown that the contribution of higher modes is notable in the case of mid- to high-rise buildings. We believe that, according to the peak response, the proposed procedure can be applied in such cases without difficulty. However, there is room for discussion in terms of predicting the cumulative response of each member. How can the contribution of higher modal responses be considered for the prediction of the local cumulative response?
- In the hysteresis of RC members, pinching behavior [41] is observed in cyclic loading tests. This behavior may affect the hysteretic energy dissipation of RC MRFs with damper columns. Specifically, the pinching behavior of the RC beams surrounding damper columns may reduce the energy absorption of the damper panel. Is this a negligible effect in predicting the seismic demand of ductile RC MRFs with damper columns? If not, how can the influence of pinching behavior be considered in modeling the hysteretic energy dissipation in a half cycle of the structural response?
- The response of RC MRFs with damper columns subjected to sequential ground motions has previously been investigated [7]. It is expected that the proposed procedure may be applicable to such sequential ground motions if the influence of prior damage to each member can be included when calculating the dissipated hysteretic energy during a half cycle of the structural response. How can models for the calculation of dissipated energies be extended to the case of sequential ground motions?

The above questions will be investigated in subsequent studies. However, they do not constitute a comprehensive list of all the issues requiring further research.

**Author Contributions:** Conceptualization, K.F. and M.S.; data curation, K.F. and M.S.; formal analysis, K.F. and M.S.; funding acquisition, K.F.; investigation, K.F. and M.S.; methodology, K.F.; project administration, K.F.; resources, K.F. and M.S.; software, K.F.; supervision, K.F.; validation, K.F.; visualization, K.F.; writing—original draft, K.F.; writing—review and editing, K.F. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

**Funding:** This research received financial support from JFE Civil Engineering and Construction Corp.

**Institutional Review Board Statement:** Not applicable.

**Informed Consent Statement:** Not applicable.

**Data Availability Statement:** The data presented in this study are available on request from the corresponding author.

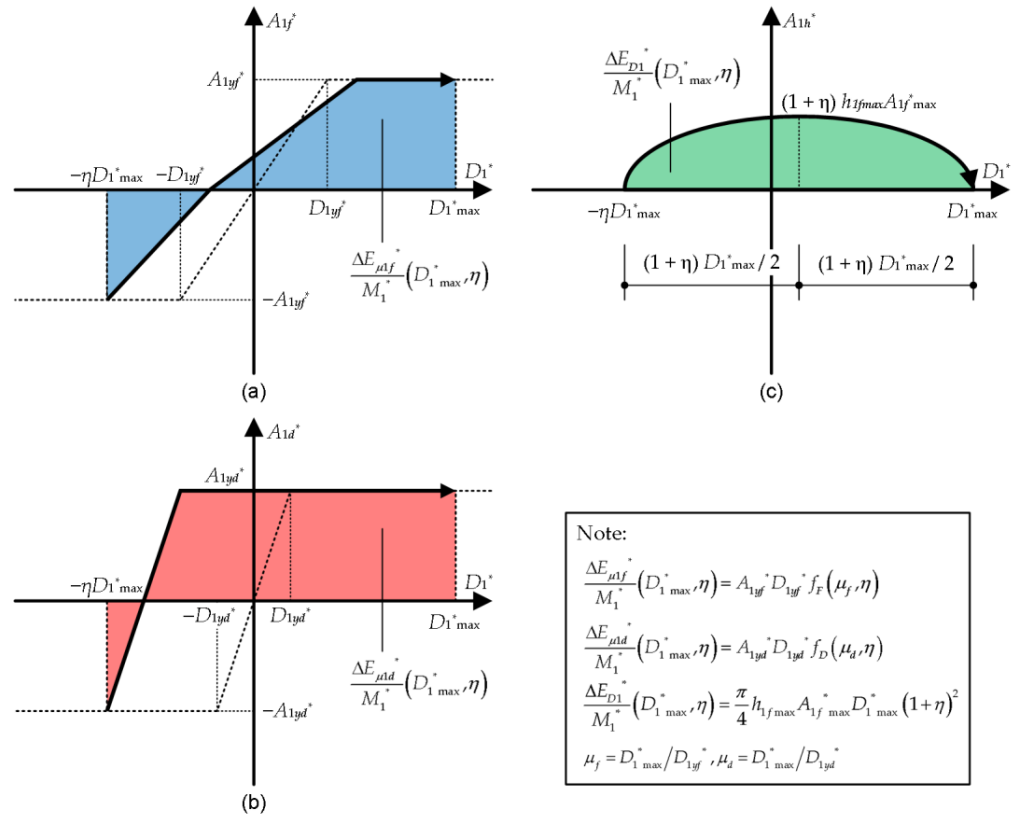
**Acknowledgments:** Valuable comments from Chizuru Irie JFE Civil Engineering and Construction Corp., have been appreciated. We thank Stuart Jenkinson from Edanz (<https://jp.edanz.com/ac> (accessed on 22 December 2022)) for editing a draft of this manuscript.

**Conflicts of Interest:** The first author Kenji Fujii has received financial support from JFE Civil Engineering and Construction Corp. The second author Momoka Shioda has no conflict of interest to declare.



## Appendix A. Formulation of the Dissipated Energy in a Half Cycle

The dissipated energy in a half cycle of the equivalent SDOF model is formulated as follows. Figure A1 shows simplified models for the calculation of the dissipated energy during a half cycle of the structural response. Here,  $\Delta E_{\mu_1 f}^*/M_1^*$  and  $\Delta E_{\mu_1 d}^*/M_1^*$  are the contributions of the hysteretic dissipated energies of the RC MRFs and steel damper columns, respectively, while  $\Delta E_{D_1}^*/M_1^*$  is the contribution of viscous damping.



**Figure A1.** Simplified models for calculation of the dissipated energy during a half cycle of the structural response: (a) contribution of RC MRFs; (b) contribution of steel damper columns; (c) contribution of viscous damping.

Considering the energy balance of the first modal response in a half cycle of the structural response, the maximum momentary input energy per unit mass ( $\Delta E_{1 \max}^*/M_1^*$ ) is calculated as

$$\frac{\Delta E_{1 \max}^*}{M_1^*}(D_1^* \max, \eta) = \frac{\Delta E_{\mu_1 f}^*}{M_1^*}(D_1^* \max, \eta) + \frac{\Delta E_{\mu_1 d}^*}{M_1^*}(D_1^* \max, \eta) + \frac{\Delta E_{D_1}^*}{M_1^*}(D_1^* \max, \eta), \quad (\text{A1})$$

$$\frac{\Delta E_{\mu_1 f}^*}{M_1^*}(D_1^* \max, \eta) = A_{1yf}^* D_{1yf}^* f_F(\mu_f, \eta), \quad (\text{A2})$$

$$\frac{\Delta E_{\mu_1 d}^*}{M_1^*}(D_1^* \max, \eta) = A_{1yd}^* D_{1yd}^* f_D(\mu_d, \eta), \quad (\text{A3})$$

$$\frac{\Delta E_{D_1}^*}{M_1^*}(D_1^* \max, \eta) = \frac{\pi}{4} h_{1f \max} A_{1f}^* \max D_1^* \max (1 + \eta)^2. \quad (\text{A4})$$

In Equation (A1),  $\eta$  is the ratio of displacements in the positive and negative directions. According to a previous study [7],  $f_F(\mu_f, \eta)$  and  $f_D(\mu_d, \eta)$  are calculated as

$$f_F(\mu_f, \eta) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}\mu_f^2(1-\eta^2) & : 0 \leq \mu_f \leq 1 \\ \mu_f - \frac{1}{2}\left\{1 + (\eta\mu_f)^2\right\} & : \mu_f \geq 1 \text{ and } 0 \leq \eta \leq 1/\mu_f, \\ \mu_f - \sqrt{\eta\mu_f} & : \mu_f \geq 1 \text{ and } 1/\mu_f \leq \eta \leq 1 \end{cases} \quad (\text{A5})$$

$$f_D(\mu_d, \eta) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}\mu_d^2(1-\eta^2) & : 0 \leq \mu_d \leq 1 \\ \mu_d - \frac{1}{2}\left\{1 + (\eta\mu_d)^2\right\} & : \mu_d \geq 1 \text{ and } 0 \leq \eta \leq 1/\mu_d. \\ (1+\eta)\mu_d - 2 & : \mu_d \geq 1 \text{ and } 1/\mu_d \leq \eta \leq 1 \end{cases} \quad (\text{A6})$$

In this study, the energy dissipation in a half cycle is simplified by calculating the average in the range  $0 \leq \eta \leq 1$ . The functions  $\tilde{f}_F(\mu_f)$  and  $\tilde{f}_D(\mu_d)$  are defined as

$$\tilde{f}_F(\mu_f) = \int_0^1 f_F(\mu_f, \eta) d\eta, \quad (\text{A7})$$

$$\tilde{f}_D(\mu_d) = \int_0^1 f_D(\mu_d, \eta) d\eta. \quad (\text{A8})$$

By substituting Equation (A5) into Equation (A7),  $\tilde{f}_F(\mu_f)$  is calculated as

$$\tilde{f}_F(\mu_f) = \int_0^1 f_F(\mu_f, \eta) d\eta = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3}\mu_f^2 & : 0 \leq \mu_f \leq 1 \\ \mu_f - \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{\mu_f} & : \mu_f \geq 1 \end{cases}. \quad (\text{A9})$$

Similarly,  $\tilde{f}_D(\mu_d)$  is calculated as

$$\tilde{f}_D(\mu_d) = \int_0^1 f_D(\mu_d, \eta) d\eta = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3}\mu_d^2 & : 0 \leq \mu_d \leq 1 \\ \frac{1}{6}\left(9\mu_d - 12 + \frac{5}{\mu_d}\right) & : \mu_d \geq 1 \end{cases}. \quad (\text{A10})$$

In addition, the average of the contribution from viscous damping is calculated as

$$\int_0^1 \frac{\Delta E_{D1}^*}{M_1^*} (D_1^* \max, \eta) d\eta = \frac{7\pi}{12} h_{1f\max} A_{1f}^* \max D_1^* \max. \quad (\text{A11})$$

Therefore, the maximum momentary input energy per unit mass ( $\Delta E_{1}^* \max / M_1^*$ ) corresponding to the peak equivalent displacement ( $D_1^* \max$ ) is calculated as

$$\frac{\Delta E_{1}^* \max}{M_1^*} (D_1^* \max) = A_{1yf}^* D_{1yf}^* \tilde{f}_F(\mu_f) + A_{1yd}^* D_{1yd}^* \tilde{f}_D(\mu_d) + \frac{7\pi}{12} h_{1f\max} A_{1f}^* \max D_1^* \max. \quad (\text{A12})$$

In the proposed procedure, the peak equivalent displacement ( $D_1^* \max$ ) and the contribution of the RC MRFs to the equivalent acceleration at the peak equivalent displacement ( $A_{1f}^* \max$ ) are replaced by the values obtained from the pushover analysis at step  $n$  ( ${}_n D_1^*$  and  ${}_n A_{1f}^*$ , respectively). In addition, the damping ratio at the peak equivalent displacement ( $h_{1f\max}$ ) is approximated as

$$h_{1f\max} = \frac{{}_n \omega_{1f}}{1 \omega_{1f}} h_{1f}, \quad (\text{A13})$$

$${}_n \omega_{1f} = \sqrt{{}_n A_{1f}^* / {}_n D_1^*}. \quad (\text{A14})$$

In Equation (A13),  ${}_n\omega_{1f}$  is the secant circular frequency of the first modal response at step  $n$ . Therefore, Equation (A12) can be rewritten as

$$\frac{{}_n\Delta E_1^* \max}{{}_nM_1^*} = A_{1yf}^* D_{1yf}^* \tilde{f}_F({}_n\mu_f) + A_{1yd}^* D_{1yd}^* \tilde{f}_D({}_n\mu_d) + \frac{7\pi h_{1f}}{12} \frac{{}_n\omega_{1f}}{1} {}_nA_{1f}^* {}_nD_1^*. \quad (\text{A15})$$

## Appendix B. Formulation of the Effective Period

The effective period of the equivalent linear SDOF model is formulated as follows. Figure A2 shows the scheme of the linearization of the equivalent SDOF model. As shown in Figure A2a, the nonlinear SDOF model is converted to the equivalent linear SDOF model.

Let us consider the case in which the peak equivalent displacement of the nonlinear SDOF model is  $D_1^* \max$  and the maximum momentary input energy per unit mass is  $\Delta E_1^* \max / M_1^*$ , as shown on the left of Figure A2a. The effective period and damping of the corresponding linear SDOF model are  $T_{1eff}$  and  $\beta$ , respectively. The peak equivalent displacement of the linear SDOF model is  $D_1^* \max$  when the maximum momentary input energy per unit mass is the same as in the nonlinear SDOF model ( $\Delta E_1^* \max / M_1^*$ ), as shown on the left of Figure A2a.

The ratio of the displacements in the positive and negative directions ( $\eta$ ) is assumed to be the same in both the nonlinear and equivalent linear SDOF models. From Figure A2b,c, the energy balance in a half cycle of the structural response can be expressed as

$$\frac{\Delta E_1^* \max}{M_1^*} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{2\pi}{T_{1eff}} \right)^2 D_1^* \max^2 \left\{ (1 - \eta^2) + \frac{\pi}{2} (1 + \eta)^2 \beta \right\}. \quad (\text{A16})$$

As discussed in Appendix A, Equation (A16) can be simplified by calculating the average in the range  $0 \leq \eta \leq 1$ . On the right-hand side of Equation (A16),

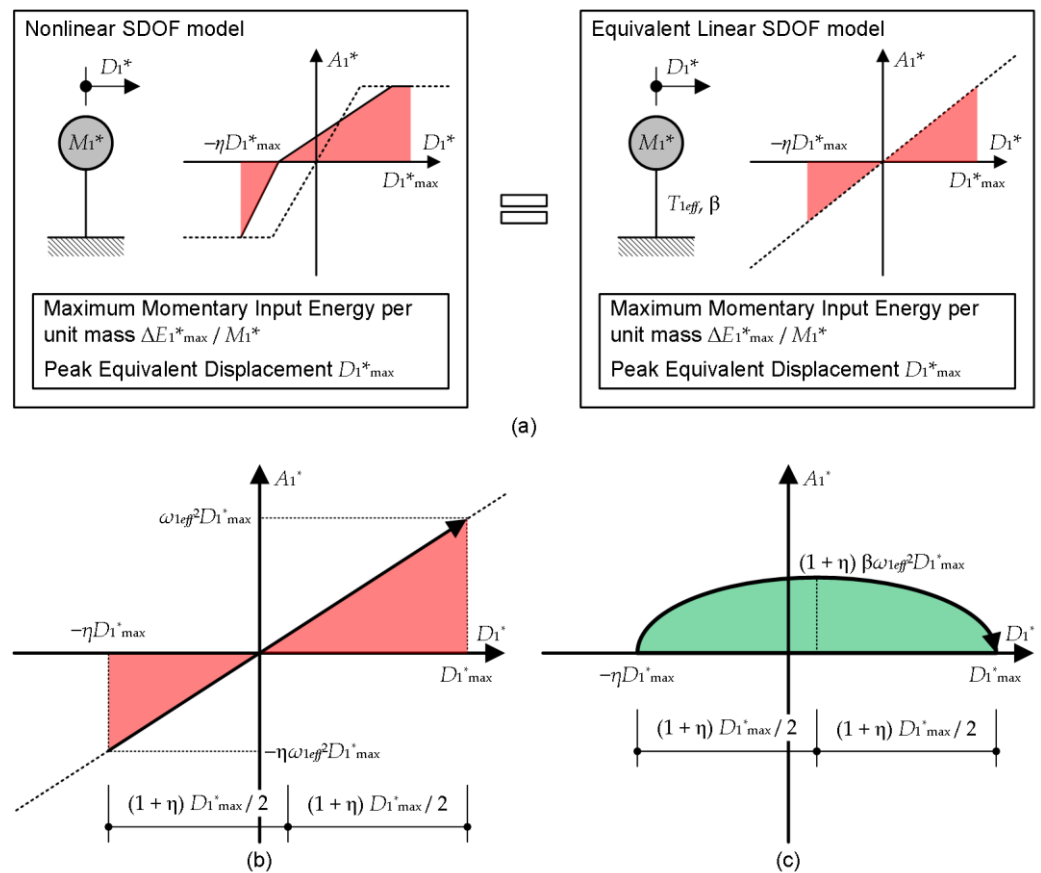
$$\int_0^1 \left\{ (1 - \eta^2) + \frac{\pi}{2} (1 + \eta)^2 \beta \right\} d\eta = \frac{4 + 7\pi\beta}{6}. \quad (\text{A17})$$

Using Equation (A17), Equation (A16) can be simplified as

$$\frac{\Delta E_1^* \max}{M_1^*} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{4 + 7\pi\beta}{6} \left( \frac{2\pi}{T_{1eff}} \right)^2 D_1^* \max^2. \quad (\text{A18})$$

Therefore, the effective period  $T_{1eff}$  can be calculated from the equivalent velocity of the maximum momentary input energy of the equivalent SDOF model ( $V_{\Delta E_1^*}$ ) and the peak equivalent displacement  $D_1^* \max$  as

$$T_{1eff} = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{4 + 7\pi\beta}{6} \frac{D_1^* \max}{V_{\Delta E_1^*}}}. \quad (\text{A19})$$



**Figure A2.** Scheme of the linearization of the equivalent SDOF model: (a) concept of the equivalent linearization; (b) contribution of the elastic strain energy; (c) contribution of the damping energy.

**Appendix C. Formulation of the Cumulative Dissipated Energy**

The cumulative dissipated energy of the equivalent SDOF model is formulated as follows. Figure A3 shows simplified models for calculating the cumulative dissipated energy during a whole seismic event. Here,  $\Delta E_{S1fm}^*/M_1^*$  and  $\Delta E_{S1fc}^*/M_1^*$  are the hysteretic dissipated energy of the RC MRFs per unit mass under monotonic and cyclic loading, respectively.  $\Delta E_{S1dm}^*/M_1^*$  and  $\Delta E_{S1dc}^*/M_1^*$  are the hysteretic dissipated energy of the damper columns per unit mass under monotonic and cyclic loading, respectively.  $\Delta E_{D1c}^*/M_1^*$  is the damping dissipated energy per unit mass over a cycle of the structural response.

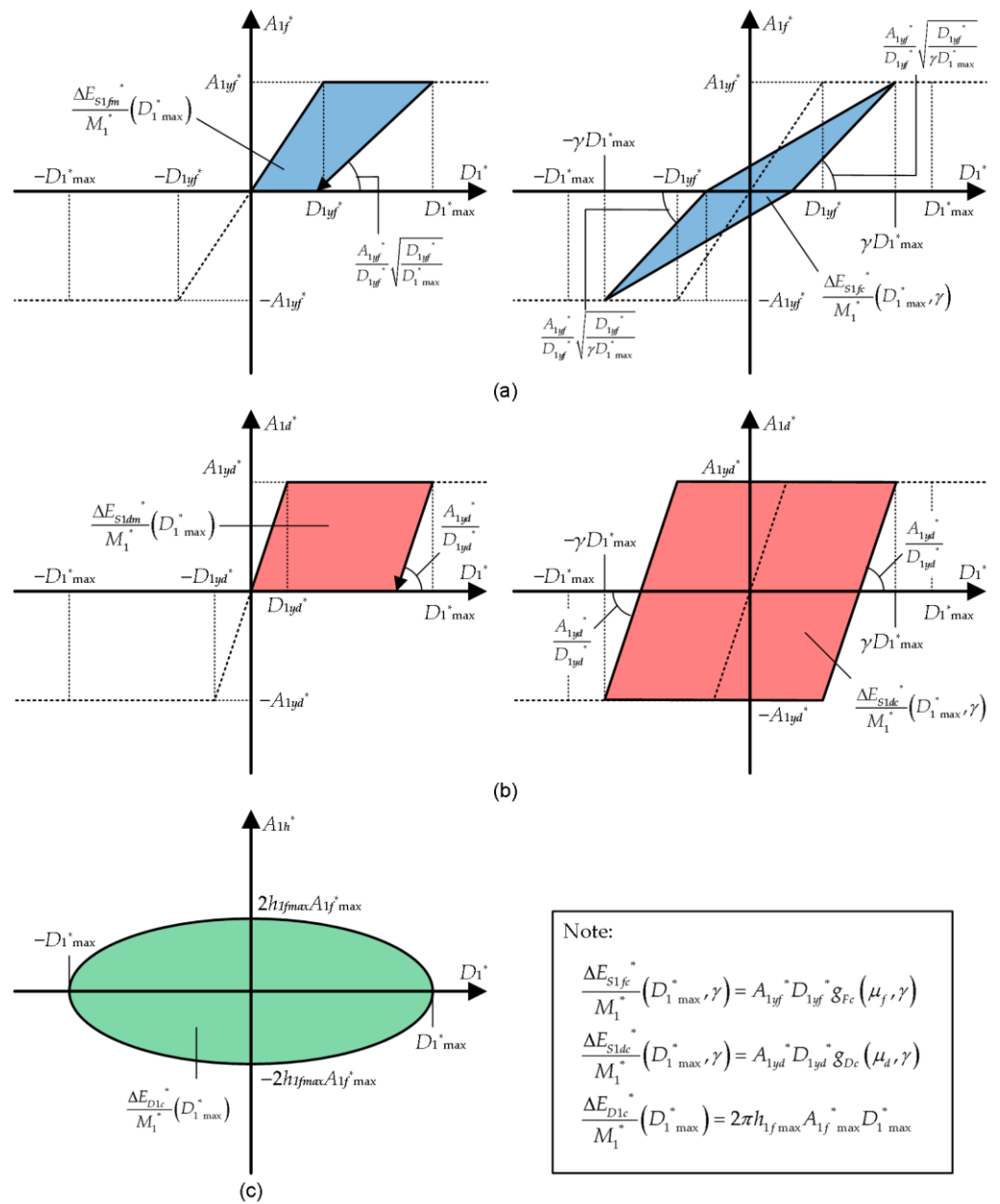
Given the peak equivalent displacement  $D_1^*_{max}$ , the dissipated strain energy of RC MRFs under monotonic loading per unit mass ( $\Delta E_{S1fm}^*/M_1^*$ ) can be calculated from the left of Figure A3a as

$$\frac{\Delta E_{S1fm}^*}{M_1^*} = A_{1yf}^* D_{1yf}^* g_{Fm}(\mu_f), \tag{A20}$$

$$g_{Fm}(\mu_f) = \begin{cases} 0 & : 0 \leq \mu_f \leq 1 \\ \frac{1}{2}(2\mu_f - \sqrt{\mu_f} - 1) & : \mu_f > 1 \end{cases} \tag{A21}$$

Next, let us consider one loop of steady vibration (displacement amplitude:  $\gamma D_1^*_{max}$ , where  $0 \leq \gamma \leq 1$  is the amplitude ratio), as shown on the right of Figure A3a. The function  $g_{Fc}(\mu_f, \gamma)$  is calculated as

$$g_{Fc}(\mu_f, \gamma) = \begin{cases} 0 & : 0 \leq \mu_f \leq 1 \text{ or } \gamma \leq 1/\mu_f \\ 2(\gamma\mu_f - 1/\sqrt{\gamma\mu_f}) & : \mu_f > 1 \text{ and } \gamma \geq 1/\mu_f \end{cases} \tag{A22}$$



**Figure A3.** Simplified models for calculation of the cumulative dissipated energy during a whole seismic event: (a) contribution of RC MRFs; (b) contribution of steel damper columns; (c) contribution of viscous damping.

In this study,  $g_{Fc}(\mu_f, \gamma)$  is simplified by calculating the average in the range  $0 \leq \gamma \leq 1$ . The function  $\tilde{g}_F(\mu_f)$  is defined as

$$\tilde{g}_{Fc}(\mu_f) = \int_0^1 g_{Fc}(\mu_f, \gamma) d\gamma. \tag{A23}$$

Substituting Equation (A22) into Equation (A23),  $\tilde{g}_{Fc}(\mu_f)$  is written as

$$\tilde{g}_{Fc}(\mu_f) = \begin{cases} 0 & : 0 \leq \mu_f \leq 1 \\ \mu_f - 4/\sqrt{\mu_f} + 3/\mu_f & : \mu_f > 1 \end{cases}. \tag{A24}$$

Therefore, the dissipated strain energy of RC MRFs under cyclic loading per unit mass ( $\Delta E_{S1fc}^*/M_1^*$ ) can be calculated as

$$\frac{\Delta E_{S1fc}^*}{M_1^*}(D_1^* \max) = A_{1yf}^* D_{1yf}^* \widetilde{g}_{Fc}(\mu_f). \quad (A25)$$

Similar to RC MRFs, the dissipated strain energy of the damper columns under monotonic and cyclic loading per unit mass ( $\Delta E_{S1dm}^*/M_1^*$  and  $\Delta E_{S1dc}^*/M_1^*$ ) can be calculated from Figure A3b as

$$\frac{\Delta E_{S1dm}^*}{M_1^*} = A_{1yd}^* D_{1yd}^* g_{Dm}(\mu_d), \quad (A26)$$

$$g_{Dm}(\mu_d) = \begin{cases} 0 & : 0 \leq \mu_d \leq 1 \\ \mu_d - 1 & : \mu_d > 1 \end{cases} \quad (A27)$$

$$\frac{\Delta E_{S1dc}^*}{M_1^*}(D_1^* \max) = A_{1yd}^* D_{1yd}^* \widetilde{g}_{Dc}(\mu_d), \quad (A28)$$

$$\widetilde{g}_{Dc}(\mu_d) = \int_0^1 g_{Dc}(\mu_d, \gamma) d\gamma. \quad (A29)$$

From the right of Figure A3b,  $g_D(\mu_d, \gamma)$  is calculated as

$$g_{Dc}(\mu_d, \gamma) = \begin{cases} 0 & : 0 \leq \mu_d \leq 1 \text{ or } \gamma \leq 1/\mu_d \\ 4(\gamma\mu_d - 1) & : \mu_d > 1 \text{ and } \gamma \geq 1/\mu_d \end{cases}. \quad (A30)$$

By substituting Equation (A30) into Equation (A29),  $\widetilde{g}_{Dc}(\mu_d)$  is written as

$$\widetilde{g}_{Dc}(\mu_d) = \begin{cases} 0 & : 0 \leq \mu_d \leq 1 \\ 2(\mu_d - 2 + 1/\mu_d) & : \mu_d > 1 \end{cases}. \quad (A31)$$

Finally, the dissipated damping energy per unit mass over one cycle of the structural response ( $\Delta E_{D1c}^*/M_1^*$ ) is calculated from Figure A3c and Equation (A13) as

$$\frac{\Delta E_{D1c}^*}{M_1^*}(D_1^* \max) = 2\pi h_{1f} \frac{n_{peak} \omega_{1f}}{1 \omega_{1f}} A_{1f}^* \max D_1^* \max, \quad (A32)$$

$$n_{peak} \omega_{1f} = \sqrt{n_{peak} A_{1f}^* / n_{peak} D_1^*} = \sqrt{A_{1f}^* \max / D_1^* \max}. \quad (A33)$$

#### Appendix D. Model Properties

The properties of the members of the two models analyzed in this study are now described. Table A1 presents the properties of sections at potential hinges of the RC members in the 8-story model. Note that the cross-sections of all of the RC columns have dimensions of 800 mm × 800 mm, which are the same as those of the cross-section at the bottom of the first story. The cross-sections of the RC beams at the foundation level ( $Z_0$ ) have dimensions of 800 mm × 2900 mm. The yield strength of the longitudinal reinforcement is assumed to be  $1.1 \times 390 = 429$  N/mm<sup>2</sup>. The assumed compressive strength of the concrete is 45 N/mm<sup>2</sup> for the stories 1–4, and 36 N/mm<sup>2</sup> at and above the 5th story.

Table A2 presents the properties of selected damper columns in the 8-story model. The initial normal yield stress of the steel used for the damper panels is assumed to be 205 N/mm<sup>2</sup>, whereas the normal yield stress after appreciable cyclic loading is assumed to be 300 N/mm<sup>2</sup>.

**Table A1.** Sections at potential hinges of RC members for 8-story model.

Member	Location	Width (mm)	Depth (mm)	Longitudinal Reinforcement
Beam	Z <sub>4</sub> to Z <sub>8</sub>	500	900	5-D29 (Top and bottom)
	Z <sub>2</sub> to Z <sub>3</sub>	500	900	5-D32 (Top and bottom)
	Z <sub>1</sub>	550	900	5-D35 (Top and bottom)
Column	1st Story (Bottom)	800	800	16-D29 (Total)

**Table A2.** Steel damper columns for 8-story model.

Story	Yield Strength		Panel Thickness (mm)	Panel Height (mm)	Panel Sectional Area (mm <sup>2</sup> )	Column (mm × mm × mm × mm)
	Q <sub>yDL</sub> (kN)	Q <sub>yDU</sub> (kN)				
6 to 8	438	641	6	600	3700	H-600 × 200 × 12 × 25
4 to 5	626	916	9	600	5290	H-600 × 250 × 16 × 32
1 to 3	755	1105	9	700	6380	H-700 × 300 × 16 × 28

Table A3 presents the properties of sections at potential hinges of the RC members in the 16-story model. Note that the cross-sections of all of the RC columns have dimensions of 900 mm × 900 mm, which are the same as those of the cross-section at the bottom of the first story. The cross-sections of the RC beams at the foundation level (Z<sub>0</sub>) have dimensions of 800 mm × 2900 mm. The yield strength of the longitudinal reinforcement is assumed to be 429 N/mm<sup>2</sup>. The assumed compressive strength of concrete is 60 N/mm<sup>2</sup> for stories 1–5, 54 N/mm<sup>2</sup> for stories 6–9, 45 N/mm<sup>2</sup> for stories 10–12, and 36 N/mm<sup>2</sup> at and above the 13th story.

Table A4 presents the properties of selected damper columns in the 16-story model. The properties of the steel used for the damper panel are the same as those for the 8-story model.

**Table A3.** Sections at potential hinges of RC members for 16-story model.

Member	Location	Width (mm)	Depth (mm)	Longitudinal Reinforcement
Beam	Z <sub>7</sub> to Z <sub>16</sub>	500	900	5-D29 (Top and bottom)
	Z <sub>2</sub> to Z <sub>6</sub>	500	900	5-D32 (Top and bottom)
	Z <sub>1</sub>	550	900	5-D35 (Top and bottom)
Column	1st Story (Bottom)	900	900	16-D32 (Total)

**Table A4.** Steel damper columns for 16-story model.

Story	Yield Strength		Panel Thickness (mm)	Panel Height (mm)	Panel Sectional Area (mm <sup>2</sup> )	Column (mm × mm × mm × mm)
	Q <sub>yDL</sub> (kN)	Q <sub>yDU</sub> (kN)				
11 to 16	438	641	6	600	3700	H-600 × 200 × 12 × 25
7 to 10	626	916	9	600	5290	H-600 × 250 × 16 × 32
1 to 6	755	1105	9	700	6380	H-700 × 300 × 16 × 28

## References

- Wada, A.; Huang, Y.H.; Iwata, M. Passive damping technology for building in Japan. *Prog. Struct. Eng. Mater.* **2000**, *8*, 335–350. [CrossRef]
- Katayama, T.; Ito, S.; Kamura, H.; Ueki, T.; Okamoto, H. Experimental study on hysteretic damper with low yield strength steel under dynamic loading. In Proceedings of the 12th World Conference on Earthquake Engineering, Auckland, New Zealand, 30 January–4 February 2000.
- Fujii, K.; Miyagawa, K. Nonlinear seismic response of a seven-story steel reinforced concrete condominium retrofitted with low-yield-strength-steel damper columns. In Proceedings of the 16th European Conference on Earthquake Engineering, Thessaloniki, Greece, 18–21 June 2018.

4. Fujii, K.; Sugiyama, H.; Miyagawa, K. Predicting the peak seismic response of a retrofitted nine-story steel reinforced concrete building with steel damper columns. *WIT Trans. Built Environ.* **2019**, *185*, 75–85. [[CrossRef](#)]
5. Mukouyama, R.; Fujii, K.; Irie, C.; Tobar, R.; Yoshinaga, M.; Miyagawa, K. Displacement-controlled seismic design method of reinforced concrete frame with steel damper column. In Proceedings of the 17th World Conference on Earthquake Engineering, Sendai, Japan, 27 September–2 October 2021.
6. Fujii, K.; Kato, M. Strength balance of steel damper columns and surrounding beams in reinforced concrete frames. *WIT Trans. Built Environ.* **2021**, *202*, 25–36. [[CrossRef](#)]
7. Fujii, K. Peak and Cumulative Response of Reinforced Concrete Frames with Steel Damper Columns under Seismic Sequences. *Buildings* **2022**, *12*, 275. [[CrossRef](#)]
8. Park, Y.J.; Ang, A.H.S. Mechanistic seismic damage model for reinforced concrete. *J. Struct. Eng. ASCE* **1985**, *111*, 722–739. [[CrossRef](#)]
9. Architectural Institute of Japan (AIJ). *Recommended Provisions for Seismic Damping Systems Applied to Steel Structures*; Architectural Institute of Japan: Tokyo, Japan, 2014. (In Japanese)
10. Akiyama, H. *Earthquake-Resistant Limit-State Design for Buildings*; University of Tokyo Press: Tokyo, Japan, 1985.
11. Uang, C.M.; Bertero, V.V. Evaluation of seismic energy in structures. *Earthq. Eng. Struct. Dyn.* **1990**, *19*, 77–90. [[CrossRef](#)]
12. Fajfar, P.; Vidic, T. Consistent inelastic design spectra: Hysteretic and input energy. *Earthq. Eng. Struct. Dyn.* **1994**, *23*, 523–537. [[CrossRef](#)]
13. Sucuoğlu, H.; Nurtuğ, A. Earthquake ground motion characteristics and seismic energy dissipation. *Earthq. Eng. Struct. Dyn.* **1995**, *24*, 1195–1213. [[CrossRef](#)]
14. Nurtuğ, A.; Sucuoğlu, H. Prediction of seismic energy dissipation in SDOF systems. *Earthq. Eng. Struct. Dyn.* **1995**, *24*, 1215–1223. [[CrossRef](#)]
15. Chai, Y.H.; Fajfar, P.; Romstad, K.M. Formulation of duration-dependent inelastic seismic design spectrum. *J. Struct. Eng.* **1998**, *124*, 913–921. [[CrossRef](#)]
16. Cheng, Y.; Lucchini, A.; Mollaioli, F. Ground-motion prediction equations for constant-strength and constant-ductility input energy spectra. *Bull. Earthq. Eng.* **2020**, *18*, 37–55. [[CrossRef](#)]
17. Fajfar, P.; Gaspersic, P. The N2 method for the seismic damage analysis of RC buildings. *Earthq. Eng. Struct. Dyn.* **1996**, *25*, 31–46. [[CrossRef](#)]
18. Ghosh, S.; Datta, D.; Katakdhond A., A. Estimation of the Park–Ang damage index for planar multi-storey frames using equivalent single-degree systems. *Eng. Struct.* **2011**, *33*, 2509–2524. [[CrossRef](#)]
19. Diaz, S.A.; Pujades, L.G.; Barbat, A.H.; Vargas, Y.F.; Hidalgo-Leiva, D.A. Energy damage index based on capacity and response spectra. *Eng. Struct.* **2017**, *152*, 424–436. [[CrossRef](#)]
20. Fajfar, P. Equivalent ductility factors, taking into account low-cycle fatigue. *Earthq. Eng. Struct. Dyn.* **1992**, *21*, 837–848. [[CrossRef](#)]
21. D’Ambrisi, A.; Mezzi, M. An energy-based approach for nonlinear static analysis of structures. *Bull. Earthq. Eng.* **2015**, *13*, 1513–1530. [[CrossRef](#)]
22. Ucar, T. Computing input energy response of MDOF systems to actual ground motions based on modal contributions. *Earthq. Struct.* **2020**, *18*, 263–273.
23. Yalçın, C.; Dindar, A.A.; Yüksel, E.; Özkaynak, H.; Büyüköztürk, O. Seismic design of RC frame structures based on energy-balance method. *Eng. Struct.* **2021**, *237*, 112220. [[CrossRef](#)]
24. Benavent-Climent, A.; Mollaioli, F. (Eds.) *Energy-Based Seismic Engineering*; Springer Nature: Cham, Switzerland, 2021.
25. Nakamura, T.; Hori, N.; Inoue, N. Evaluation of damaging properties of ground motions and estimation of maximum displacement based on momentary input energy. *J. Struct. Constr. Eng. Trans. AIJ* **1998**, *63*, 65–72. (In Japanese) [[CrossRef](#)]
26. Inoue, N.; Wenliuhan, H.; Kanno, H.; Hori, N.; Ogawa, J. Shaking Table Tests of Reinforced Concrete Columns Subjected to Simulated Input Motions with Different Time Durations. In Proceedings of the 12th World Conference on Earthquake Engineering, Auckland, New Zealand, 30 January–4 February 2000.
27. Hori, N.; Inoue, N. Damaging properties of ground motion and prediction of maximum response of structures based on momentary energy input. *Earthq. Eng. Struct. Dyn.* **2002**, *31*, 1657–1679. [[CrossRef](#)]
28. Fujii, K.; Kanno, H.; Nishida, T. Formulation of the time-varying function of momentary energy input to a SDOF system by Fourier series. *J. Jpn. Assoc. Earthq. Eng.* **2019**, *19*, 247–266. [[CrossRef](#)]
29. Fujii, K.; Murakami, Y. Bidirectional momentary energy input to a one-mass two-DOF system. In Proceedings of the 17th World Conference on Earthquake Engineering, Sendai, Japan, 20 September–2 November 2021.
30. Fujii, K. Bidirectional seismic energy input to an isotropic nonlinear one-mass two-degree-of-freedom system. *Buildings* **2021**, *11*, 143. [[CrossRef](#)]
31. Fujii, K.; Masuda, T. Application of Mode-Adaptive Bidirectional Pushover Analysis to an Irregular Reinforced Concrete Building Retrofitted via Base Isolation. *Appl. Sci.* **2021**, *11*, 9829. [[CrossRef](#)]
32. Fajfar, P.; Fischinger, M. N2-A method for non-linear seismic analysis of regular buildings. In Proceedings of the 9th World Conference on Earthquake Engineering, Tokyo-Kyoto, Japan, 2–9 August 1988.
33. Chopra, A.K.; Goel, R.K. A modal pushover analysis procedure for estimating seismic demands for buildings. *Earthq. Eng. Struct. Dyn.* **2002**, *31*, 561–582. [[CrossRef](#)]



34. Antoniou, S.; Pinho, R. Advantages and limitation of adaptive and non-adaptive force-based pushover procedures. *J. Earthq. Eng.* **2004**, *8*, 497–522. [[CrossRef](#)]
35. Antoniou, S.; Pinho, R. Development and verification of a displacement-based adaptive pushover procedure. *J. Earthq. Eng.* **2004**, *8*, 643–661. [[CrossRef](#)]
36. Jan, T.S.; Ming Liu, M.W.; Kao, Y.C. An upper-bound pushover analysis procedure for estimating the seismic demands of high-rise buildings. *Eng. Struct.* **2004**, *26*, 117–128. [[CrossRef](#)]
37. Sucuoğlu, H.; Günay, M.S. Generalized force vectors for multi-mode pushover analysis. *Earthq. Eng. Struct. Dyn.* **2011**, *40*, 55–74. [[CrossRef](#)]
38. Brozovič, M.; Dolšek, M. Envelope-based pushover analysis procedure for the approximate seismic response analysis of buildings. *Earthq. Eng. Struct. Dyn.* **2014**, *43*, 77–96. [[CrossRef](#)]
39. Surmeli, M.; Yuksel, E. A variant of modal pushover analyses (VMPPA) based on a non-incremental procedure. *Bull. Earthquake Eng.* **2015**, *13*, 3353–3379. [[CrossRef](#)]
40. Rahmani, A.Y.; Bourahla, N.; Bento, R.; Badaoui, M. An improved upper-bound pushover procedure for seismic assessment of high-rise moment resisting steel frames. *Bull. Earthquake Eng.* **2018**, *16*, 315–339. [[CrossRef](#)]
41. Baber, T.T.; Noori, M.M. Random vibration of degrading, pinching systems. *J. Eng. Mech. ASCE* **1985**, *111*, 1010–1026. [[CrossRef](#)]
42. Elwood, K.J.; Sarrafzadeh, M.; Pujol, S.; Liel, A.; Murray, P.; Shah, P.; Brooke, N.J. Impact of prior shaking on earthquake response and repair requirements for structures—Studies from ATC-145. In Proceedings of the NZSEE 2021 Annual Conference, Christchurch, New Zealand, 14–16 April 2021.
43. Building Center of Japan (BCJ). *The Building Standard Law of Japan on CD-ROM*; The Building Center of Japan: Tokyo, Japan, 2016.
44. Fujii, K. Prediction of the largest peak nonlinear seismic response of asymmetric buildings under bi-directional excitation using pushover analyses. *Bull. Earthq. Eng.* **2014**, *12*, 909–938. [[CrossRef](#)]

**Disclaimer/Publisher’s Note:** The statements, opinions and data contained in all publications are solely those of the individual author(s) and contributor(s) and not of MDPI and/or the editor(s). MDPI and/or the editor(s) disclaim responsibility for any injury to people or property resulting from any ideas, methods, instructions or products referred to in the content.