1. Record Nr. UNINA9911004697303321 Autore Takewaki Izuru Titolo Critical excitation methods in earthquake engineering / / Izuru Takewaki Pubbl/distr/stampa Amsterdam;; Oxford,: Elsevier, 2007 **ISBN** 1-280-74675-0 9786610746750 0-08-046762-8 Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (287 p.) Disciplina 624.1762 Soggetti Earthquake engineering Engineering Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Monografia Livello bibliografico Note generali Description based upon print version of record. Includes bibliographical references and index. Nota di bibliografia Nota di contenuto Front Cover: Critical Excitation Methods in Earthquake Engineering: Copyright Page: Contents; Preface; Permission Details; Chapter 1: Overview of Seismic Critical Excitation Method: 1.1 What is critical excitation?; 1.2 Origin of critical excitation method (Drenick's approach); 1.3 Shinozuka's approach; 1.4 Historical sketch in early stage; 1.5 Various measures of criticality; 1.6 Subcritical excitation; 1.7 Stochastic excitation: 1.8 Convex models: 1.9 Nonlinear or elasticplastic SDOF system; 1.10 Elastic-plastic MDOF system; 1.11 Critical envelope function; 1.12 Robust structural design 1.13 Critical excitation method in earthquake-resistant designChapter 2: Critical Excitation for Stationary and Non-stationary Random Inputs; 2.1 Introduction; 2.2 Stationary input to single-degree-of-freedom model; 2.3 Stationary input to multi-degree-of-freedom model; 2.4 Conservativeness of bounds; 2.5 Non-stationary input to SDOF model; 2.6 Non-stationary input to MDOF model; 2.7 Numerical examples for SDOF model; 2.8 Numerical examples for MDOF model; 2.9 Conclusions; Chapter 3: Critical Excitation for Non-proportionally

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Sommario/riassunto

Since the occurrence of earthquakes and their properties are very uncertain even with the present knowledge, it is too difficult to define reasonable design ground motions especially for important buildings. In the seismic resistant design of building structures, the concept of 'performance-based design' has become a new paradigm guaranteeing the maximum satisfaction of building owners. The quality and reliability of the performance-based design certainly depend on the scientific rationality of design ground motions. In order to overcome this problem, a new paradigm has to be posed. To the