

International Building Code (2006)-Procedure for SDC

- Determine the seismic use group. (1604.5)
- Based on the location of the building determine the mapped spectral accelerations for short periods S_s and the mapped spectral accelerations for a 1-second period. (1613.5(1&2))
- Use Table 1613.5.2 to determine the site class based on the soil profile name and properties of soil.

International Building Code (2006)-Procedure for SDC

- Using Table 1613.5.3(1) determine **site coefficients F_a** based on mapped maximum considered E.Q. spectral response accelerations at short periods, S_s . Also using Table 1613.5.3(2) determine the site coef. F_v based on mapped maximum considered E.Q. spectral response accelerations at 1-second period, S_1 .

International Building Code (2006)-Procedure for SDC

- Calculate the maximum considered E.Q. spectral response accelerations for short periods for specific soil class, S_{MS} . Also calculate the maximum considered E.Q. spectral response accelerations for a 1-second period for specific soil class, S_{M1} .
- Determine design spectral response accelerations coefficient for short periods, S_{DS} , and determine spectral response acc. Coef. For 1-second period, S_{D1} .

International Building Code (2006)-Procedure for SDC

- Determine **SDC** according to the Section 1613.5.6(1&2)

International Building Code (2006)-Procedure for SDC

TABLE 1604.5
OCCUPANCY CATEGORY OF BUILDINGS AND OTHER STRUCTURES

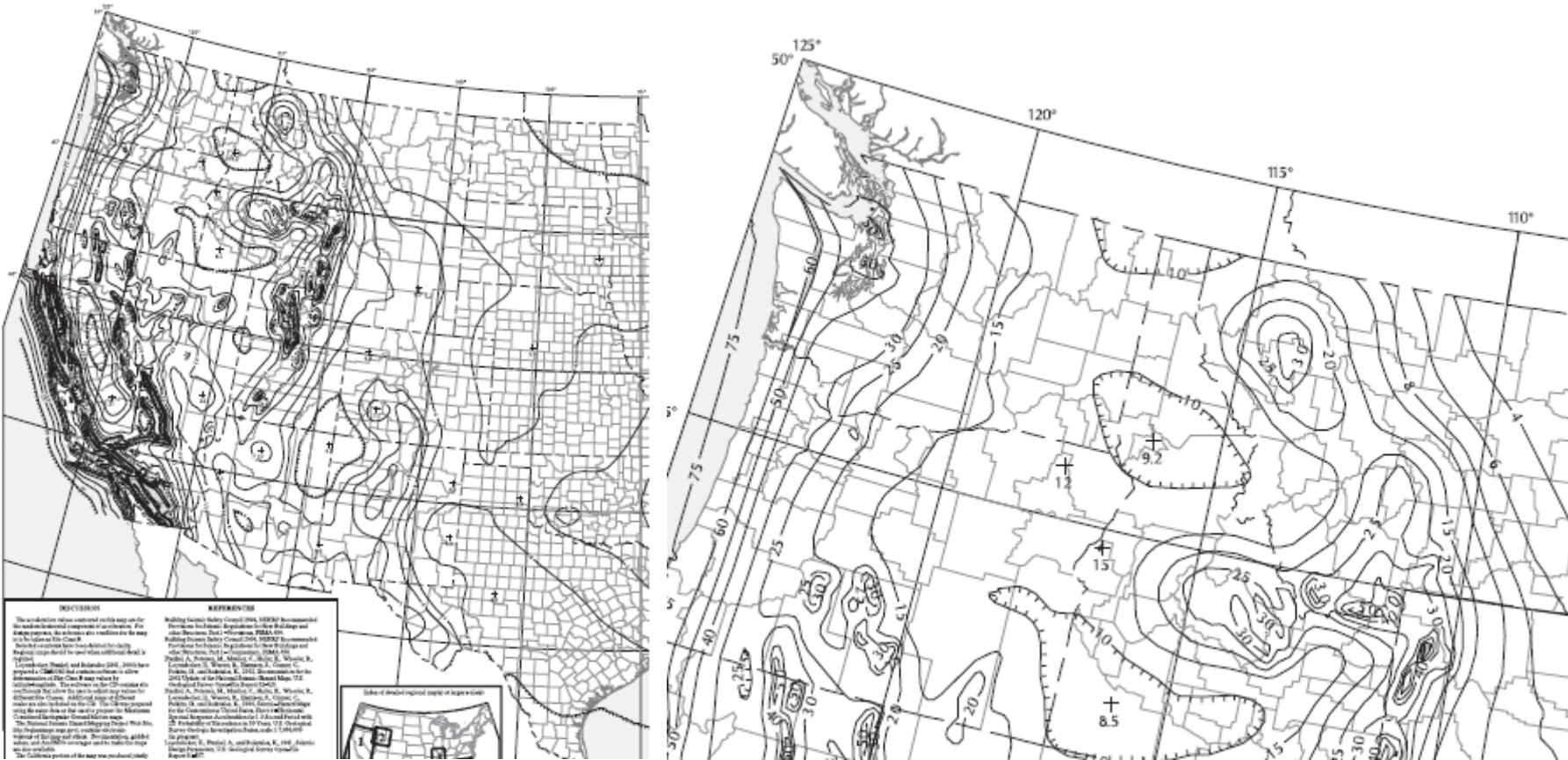
OCCUPANCY CATEGORY	NATURE OF OCCUPANCY
I	Buildings and other structures that represent a low hazard to human life in the event of failure, including but not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural facilities. • Certain temporary facilities. • Minor storage facilities.
II	Buildings and other structures except those listed in Occupancy Categories I, III and IV
III	Buildings and other structures that represent a substantial hazard to human life in the event of failure, including but not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Covered structures whose primary occupancy is public assembly with an occupant load greater than 300. • Buildings and other structures with elementary school, secondary school or day care facilities with an occupant load greater than 250. • Buildings and other structures with an occupant load greater than 500 for colleges or adult education facilities. • Health care facilities with an occupant load of 50 or more resident patients, but not having surgery or emergency treatment facilities. • Jails and detention facilities. • Any other occupancy with an occupant load greater than 5,000. • Power-generating stations, water treatment for potable water, waste water treatment facilities and other public utility facilities not included in Occupancy Category IV. • Buildings and other structures not included in Occupancy Category IV containing sufficient quantities of toxic or explosive substances to be dangerous to the public if released.

International Building Code (2006)-Procedure for SDC

TABLE 1604.5
OCCUPANCY CATEGORY OF BUILDINGS AND OTHER STRUCTURES

IV	<p>Buildings and other structures designated as essential facilities, including but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hospitals and other health care facilities having surgery or emergency treatment facilities.• Fire, rescue and police stations and emergency vehicle garages.• Designated earthquake, hurricane or other emergency shelters.• Designated emergency preparedness, communication, and operation centers and other facilities required for emergency response.• Power-generating stations and other public utility facilities required as emergency backup facilities for Occupancy Category IV structures.• Structures containing highly toxic materials as defined by Section 307 where the quantity of the material exceeds the maximum allowable quantities of Table 307.1.(2).• Aviation control towers, air traffic control centers and emergency aircraft hangars.• Buildings and other structures having critical national defense functions.• Water treatment facilities required to maintain water pressure for fire suppression.
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International Building Code (2006)-Procedure for SDC



International Building Code (2006)-Procedure for SDC

TABLE 1613.5.2
SITE CLASS DEFINITIONS

SITE CLASS	SOIL PROFILE NAME	AVERAGE PROPERTIES IN TOP 100 feet, SEE SECTION 1613.5.5		
		Soil shear wave velocity, \bar{v}_s , (ft/s)	Standard penetration resistance, \bar{N}	Soil undrained shear strength, \bar{s}_u , (psf)
A	Hard rock	$\bar{v}_s > 5,000$	N/A	N/A
B	Rock	$2,500 < \bar{v}_s \leq 5,000$	N/A	N/A
C	Very dense soil and soft rock	$1,200 < \bar{v}_s \leq 2,500$	$\bar{N} > 50$	$\bar{s}_u \geq 2,000$
D	Stiff soil profile	$600 \leq \bar{v}_s \leq 1,200$	$15 \leq \bar{N} \leq 50$	$1,000 \leq \bar{s}_u \leq 2,000$
E	Soft soil profile	$\bar{v}_s < 600$	$\bar{N} < 15$	$\bar{s}_u < 1,000$
E	—	Any profile with more than 10 feet of soil having the following characteristics: 1. Plasticity index $PI > 20$, 2. Moisture content $w \geq 40\%$, and 3. Undrained shear strength $\bar{s}_u < 500$ psf		
F	—	Any profile containing soils having one or more of the following characteristics: 1. Soils vulnerable to potential failure or collapse under seismic loading such as liquefiable soils, quick and highly sensitive clays, collapsible weakly cemented soils. 2. Peats and/or highly organic clays ($H > 10$ feet of peat and/or highly organic clay where $H =$ thickness of soil) 3. Very high plasticity clays ($H > 25$ feet with plasticity index $PI > 75$) 4. Very thick soft/medium stiff clays ($H > 120$ feet)		

International Building Code (2006)-Procedure for SDC

TABLE 1613.5.3(1)
VALUES OF SITE COEFFICIENT F_s^a

SITE CLASS	MAPPED SPECTRAL RESPONSE ACCELERATION AT SHORT PERIOD				
	$S_s \leq 0.25$	$S_s = 0.50$	$S_s = 0.75$	$S_s = 1.00$	$S_s \geq 1.25$
A	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
B	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
C	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0
D	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.0
E	2.5	1.7	1.2	0.9	0.9
F	Note b	Note b	Note b	Note b	Note b

International Building Code (2006)-Procedure for SDC

TABLE 1613.5.3(2)
VALUES OF SITE COEFFICIENT F_v ^a

SITE CLASS	MAPPED SPECTRAL RESPONSE ACCELERATION AT 1-SECOND PERIOD				
	$S_1 \leq 0.1$	$S_1 = 0.2$	$S_1 = 0.3$	$S_1 = 0.4$	$S_1 \geq 0.5$
A	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
B	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
C	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3
D	2.4	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.5
E	3.5	3.2	2.8	2.4	2.4
F	Note b	Note b	Note b	Note b	Note b

International Building Code (2006)-Procedure for SDC

1613.5.3 Site coefficients and adjusted maximum considered earthquake spectral response acceleration parameters. The maximum considered earthquake spectral response acceleration for short periods, S_{MS} , and at 1-second period, S_{M1} , adjusted for site class effects shall be determined by Equations 16-37 and 16-38, respectively:

$$S_{MS} = F_a S_s \quad \text{(Equation 16-37)}$$

$$S_{M1} = F_v S_1 \quad \text{(Equation 16-38)}$$

where:

F_a = Site coefficient defined in Table 1613.5.3(1).

F_v = Site coefficient defined in Table 1613.5.3(2).

S_s = The mapped spectral accelerations for short periods as determined in Section 1613.5.1.

S_1 = The mapped spectral accelerations for a 1-second period as determined in Section 1613.5.1.

International Building Code (2006)-Procedure for SDC

1613.5.4 Design spectral response acceleration parameters. Five-percent damped design spectral response acceleration at short periods, S_{DS} , and at 1-second period, S_{D1} , shall be determined from Equations 16-39 and 16-40, respectively:

$$S_{DS} = \frac{2}{3} S_{MS} \quad \text{(Equation 16-39)}$$

$$S_{D1} = \frac{2}{3} S_{M1} \quad \text{(Equation 16-40)}$$

where:

S_{MS} = The maximum considered earthquake spectral response accelerations for short period as determined in Section 1613.5.3.

S_{M1} = The maximum considered earthquake spectral response accelerations for 1-second period as determined in Section 1613.5.3.

International Building Code (2006)-Procedure for SDC

1613.5.6 Determination of seismic design category. Occupancy Category I, II or III structures located where the mapped spectral response acceleration parameter at 1-second period, S_I , is greater than or equal to 0.75 shall be assigned to Seismic Design Category E. Occupancy Category IV structures located where the mapped spectral response acceleration parameter at 1-second period, S_I , is greater than or equal to 0.75 shall be assigned to Seismic Design Category F. All other structures shall be assigned to a seismic design category based on their occupancy category and the design spectral response acceleration coefficients, S_{DS} and S_{D1} , determined in accordance with Section 1613.5.4 or the site-specific procedures of ASCE 7. Each building and structure shall be assigned to the more severe seismic design category in accordance with Table 1613.5.6(1) or 1613.5.6(2), irrespective of the fundamental period of vibration of the structure, T .

International Building Code (2006)-Procedure for SDC

TABLE 1613.5.6(1)
SEISMIC DESIGN CATEGORY BASED ON
SHORT-PERIOD RESPONSE ACCELERATIONS

VALUE OF S_{DS}	OCCUPANCY CATEGORY		
	I or II	III	IV
$S_{DS} < 0.167g$	A	A	A
$0.167g \leq S_{DS} < 0.33g$	B	B	C
$0.33g \leq S_{DS} < 0.50g$	C	C	D
$0.50g \leq S_{DS}$	D	D	D

TABLE 1613.5.6(2)
SEISMIC DESIGN CATEGORY BASED ON
1-SECOND PERIOD RESPONSE ACCELERATION

VALUE OF S_{D1}	OCCUPANCY CATEGORY		
	I or II	III	IV
$S_{D1} < 0.067g$	A	A	A
$0.067g \leq S_{D1} < 0.133g$	B	B	C
$0.133g \leq S_{D1} < 0.20g$	C	C	D
$0.20g \leq S_{D1}$	D	D	D

International Building Code (2006)-Example

- Determine seismic design category for a minor storage facility building in San Francisco on soft rock.
- Given $S_s = 2.02g$
- Given $S_1 = 0.6g$

International Building Code (2006)-Example



FIGURE 1613.5(2)

MAXIMUM CONSIDERED EARTHQUAKE GROUND MOTION FOR THE CONTERMINOUS UNITED STATES OF 1.0 SEC SPECTRAL RESPONSE ACCELERATION (5% OF CRITICAL DAMPING), SITE CLASS B

International Building Code (2006)-Procedure for SDC

- Determine seismic design category for a hospital building in Oakland, California, on soft soil.
- Given $S_s = 2.08g$
- Given $S_1 = 0.92g$

International Building Code (2006)-Assignment

- Study the impact of soil type (for the same location and same type of building) on ground acceleration and SDC. (Give your conclusion at the end).
- Compare SDC for similar type of building located on stiff soil for the following cities (Lahore, Peshawar, Kashmir, Islamabad) using IBC 2006 and compare your results with UBC 1997. (Give your remarks at end)