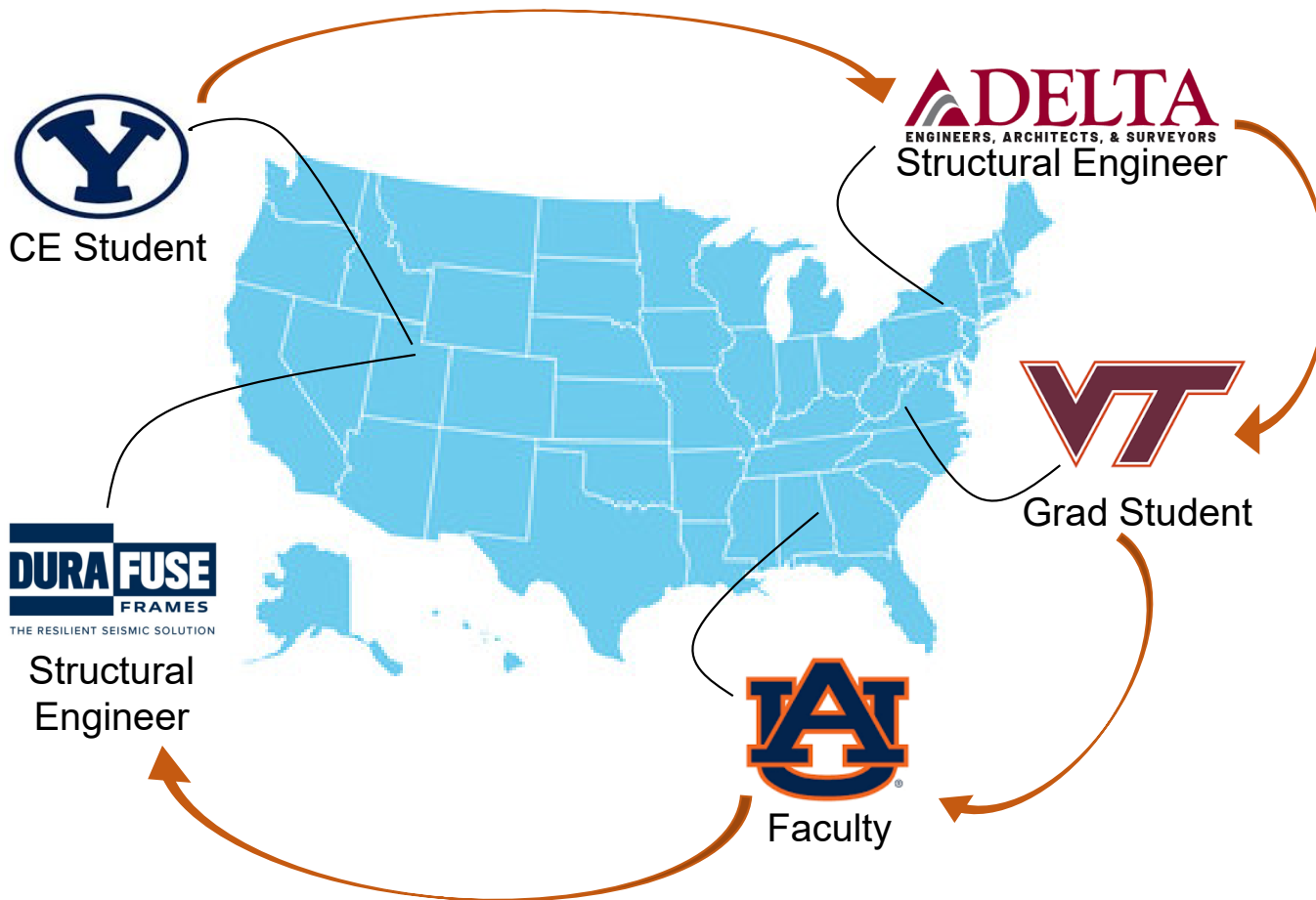




Design of Economical and Resilient Steel Moment Frames

Justin Marshall, PhD, PE
President, DuraFuse Frames
justin.marshall@durafuseframes.com

April 26, 2023 – Structure Magazine Webinar



Justin Marshall, PhD, PE
 President
 DuraFuse Frames
justin.marshall@durafuseframes.com

Interests: Mountain Biking, Golf, Volleyball, Being Outdoors

Resilience in
Structural Design

```
graph TD; A[Resilience in Structural Design] --> B[Seismic-Controlled Steel Moment Frame Design]; B --> C[Wind-Controlled Steel Moment Frame Design];
```

The diagram consists of three rounded rectangular boxes connected by arrows. The first box is blue and contains the text 'Resilience in Structural Design'. A thick black arrow points from the right side of this box down and then right to the top of the second box. The second box is yellow and contains the text 'Seismic-Controlled Steel Moment Frame Design'. A thick black arrow points from the bottom of this box down and then right to the left side of the third box. The third box is green and contains the text 'Wind-Controlled Steel Moment Frame Design'.

Seismic-Controlled
Steel Moment
Frame Design

Wind-Controlled
Steel Moment
Frame Design

**Resilience in
Structural Design**

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**Seismic-Controlled
Steel Moment
Frame Design**

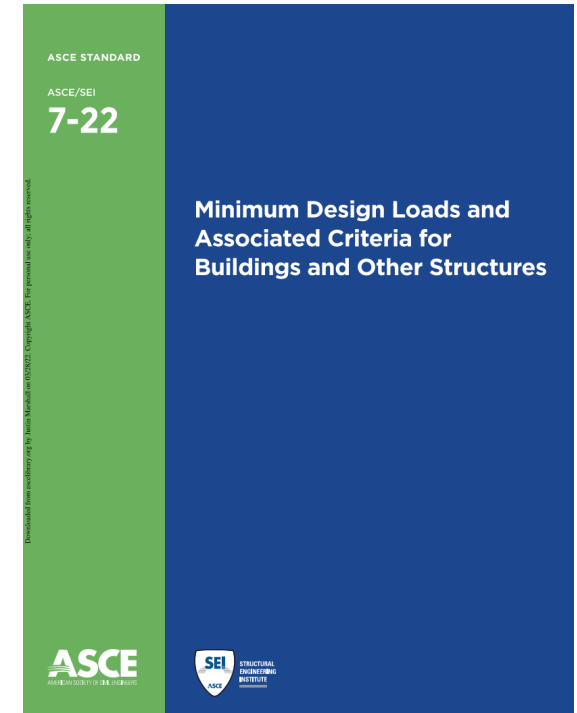
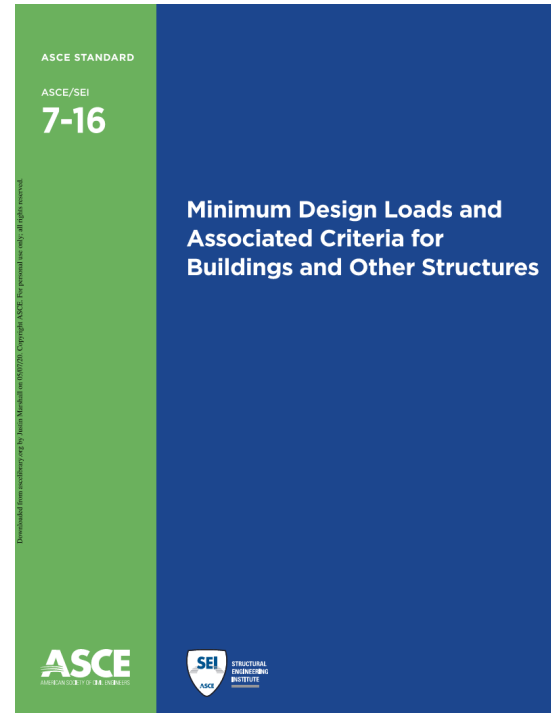
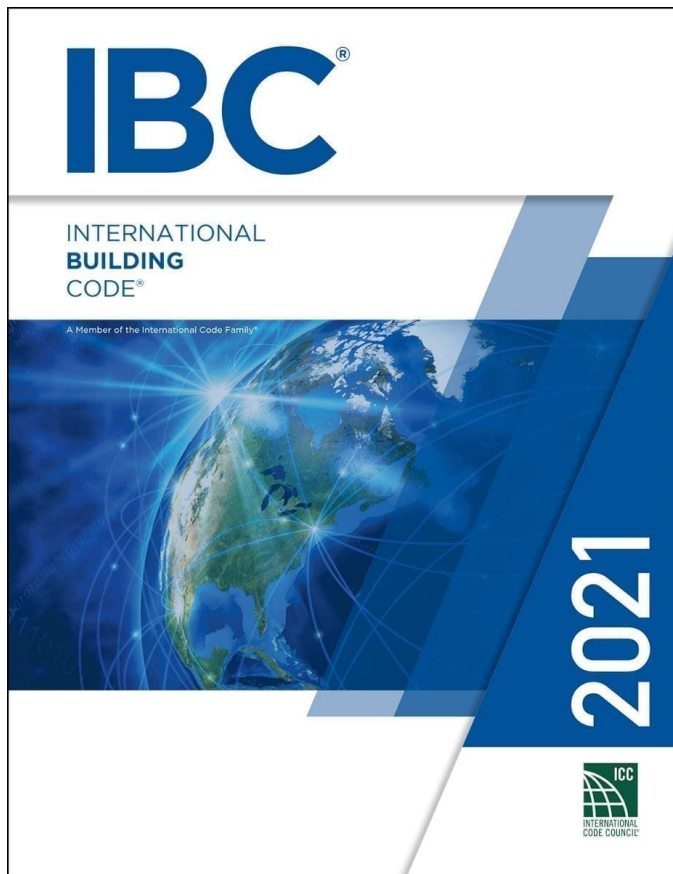
**Wind-Controlled
Steel Moment
Frame Design**

What are the responsibilities of Structural Engineers to our clients and society?

- Design structures that:
 - Meet Life-Safety Provisions (Strength)
 - Meet Occupancy Requirements (Serviceability)
 - Are Economical
 - Sustainably Utilize Resources
 - Contribute to a Resilient Community



Design Codes and Standards



For natural hazards (EQ, Extreme Wind, ...) the minimum standard for design is based on **Life Safety**, meaning limiting the probability of disproportionate damage or collapse under a design-level event.

Why does Resilience matter?



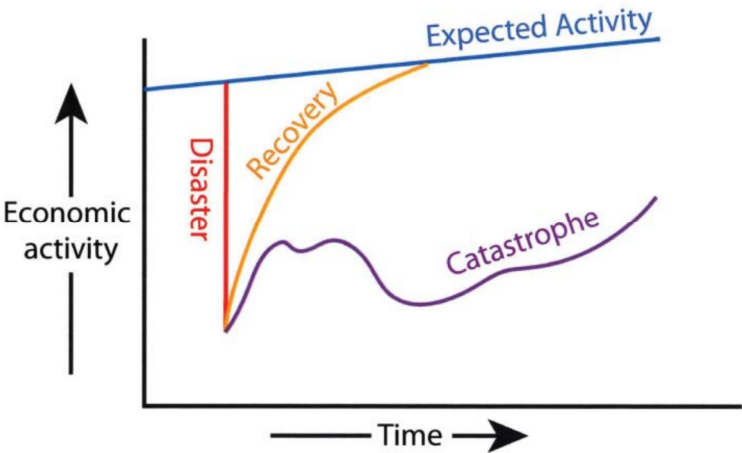
"The building did what it was supposed to do," Mr. Devereux says. "But this building is coming down for economic reasons - it was just too expensive to repair."

<https://www.nzherald.co.nz/nz/quake-city-landmark-will-soon-be-rubble/LQHGDLPKJZKUPHQ66PYM5CUIY/>

Even if buildings are covered by insurance, it takes years to rebuild a city.



Resilience curve





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 Telephone (510) 451-0905 Fax (510) 451-5411 eeri@eeri.org www.eeri.org
 a nonprofit corporation

Functional Recovery: A Conceptual Framework with Policy Options

A white paper of the Earthquake Engineering Research Institute

December 6, 2019

Executive Summary

Earthquake-resistant design, especially as required by building codes, has always been primarily about safety, but also acceptable recovery times. The recent NEHRP reauthorization, which EERI supported and helped to draft, does this. It calls for FEMA and NIST to convene experts to recommend "ways of improving the built environment and critical infrastructure to reflect performance goals stated post-earthquake reoccupancy and functional recovery time" (42 U.S.C. 7705(b); Senate Bill

A productive way to think about this goal is to envision codes and standards written to achieve not only safety, but also acceptable recovery times. The recent NEHRP reauthorization, which EERI supported and helped to draft, does this. It calls for FEMA and NIST to convene experts to recommend "ways of improving the built environment and critical infrastructure to reflect performance goals stated post-earthquake reoccupancy and functional recovery time" (42 U.S.C. 7705(b); Senate Bill

The NEHRP reauthorization cites two milestones on the post-earthquake timeline: reoccupancy and functional recovery. For a building, the first milestone, reoccupancy, is the ability to re-enter and begin the recovery phase safely (SPUR, 2012). Functional recovery is the next milestone: restoration of building services as needed to support a significant measure of the building's intended pre-earthquake use (Bonowitz, 2011). Similarly, for infrastructure systems functional recovery is the restoration of the system's services as needed to allow users to resume most of their pre-earthquake activities (Davis, 2019a; 2019b).

A working definition, suitable for both buildings and lifeline infrastructure, is presented in the following: *Functional recovery is a post-earthquake state in which capacity is sufficiently maintained to support pre-earthquake functionality.*

Thus, design for functional recovery means considering both safety and recovery time in design. Current reoccupancy or recovery times are unacceptable, higher performance goals might be achieved by changes to what and how we build. But in many cases, expected reoccupancy or recovery times already are adequate, in which cases "better than code" performance would mean only that the goals and expectations are better understood and more clearly conveyed.

We recognize that a design shift for functional recovery will need to consider interdependence at least five physical systems that comprise the built environment and will involve four sets of largely independent issues.

The systems are:

- Buildings, new and existing, serving all occupancies and uses
- Water and wastewater systems
- Energy systems
- Communication systems



People Helping People Build a Safer World



Resource Paper

Resilience-Based Design and the NEHRP Provisions

developed by

National Institute of Building Sciences
 Building Seismic Safety Council

for

the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
 2020 NEHRP Recommended Seismic Provisions for New Buildings and Other Structures

FEMA IDIQ Contract HSFE60-15-D-0022

February 2020

A National Approach to Seismic Functional Recovery for New Construction

A roundtable discussion convened by the International Code Council and California Building Officials

Prepared by: Susan Dowty
 Regional Manager, Government Relations, International Code Council

PRESENTED BY THE ICC FAMILY OF SOLUTIONS



Recommended Options for Improving the Built Environment for Post-Earthquake Reoccupancy and Functional Recovery Time

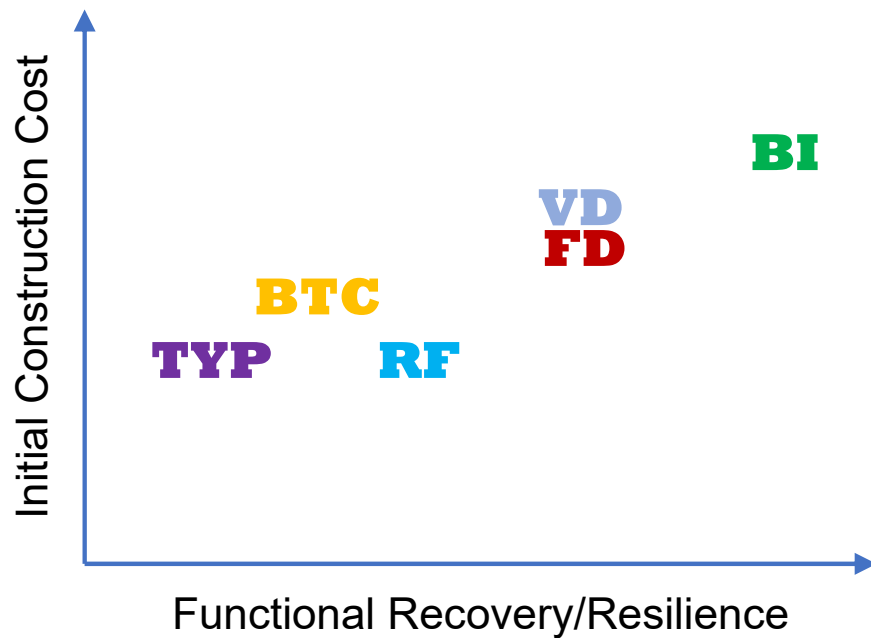
FEMA P-2090 / NIST SP-1254 / January 2021



FEMA



Spectrum of Resilient Design Options



Legend:

- BI** Seismic or Base Isolation
- VD** Viscous Dampers
- FD** Friction Dampers
- BTC** “Better than Code” Designs
- RF** Replaceable Fuses
- TYP** Typical Lateral System

Resilience in
Structural Design

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graph TD; A[Resilience in Structural Design] --> B[Seismic-Controlled Steel Moment Frame Design]; B --> C[Wind-Controlled Steel Moment Frame Design];
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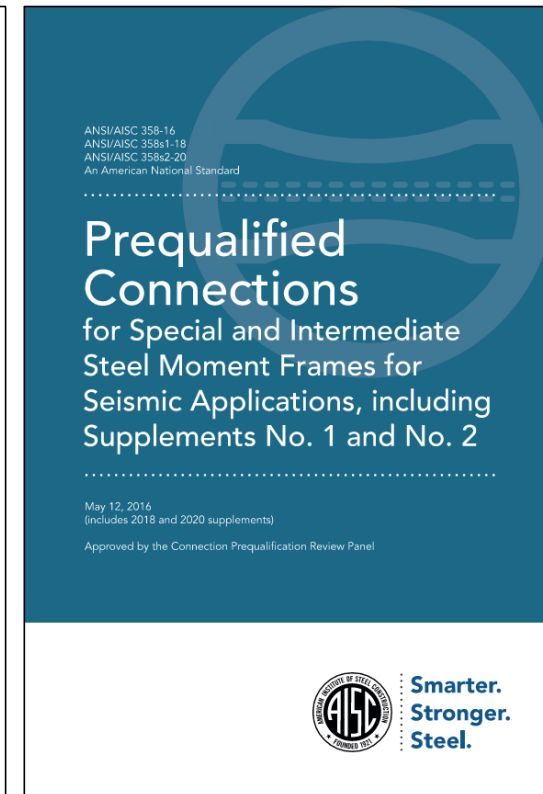
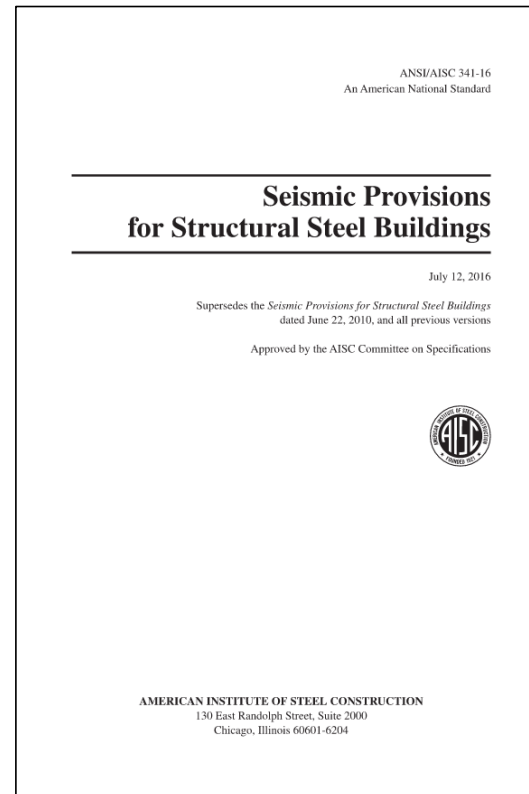
The diagram consists of three rounded rectangular boxes connected by arrows. The first box on the left is blue and contains the text 'Resilience in Structural Design'. A thick black arrow points from the right side of this box to the top of the second box. The second box is yellow and contains the text 'Seismic-Controlled Steel Moment Frame Design'. A thick black arrow points from the bottom of this box to the left side of the third box. The third box is green and contains the text 'Wind-Controlled Steel Moment Frame Design'.

**Seismic-
Controlled Steel
Moment Frame
Design**

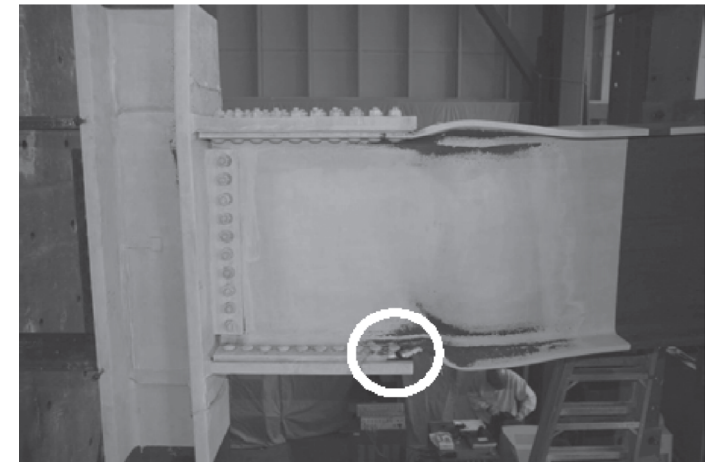
Wind-Controlled
Steel Moment
Frame Design

Seismic-Controlled Design for Steel Moment Frames

- Design is typically controlled by drift limitations (stiffness) as opposed to strength requirements
- For Special or Intermediate Moment Frames, connections must be qualified experimentally
- Numerous detailing requirements impact design and construction

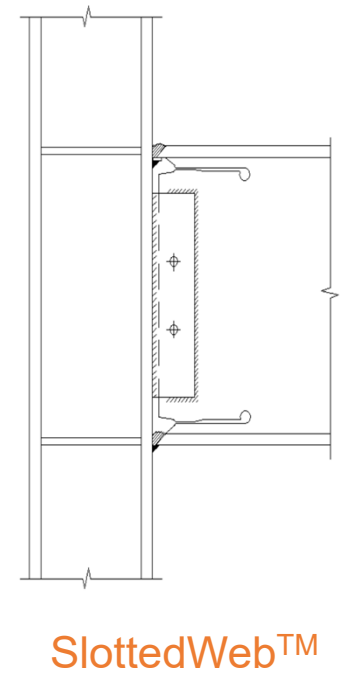
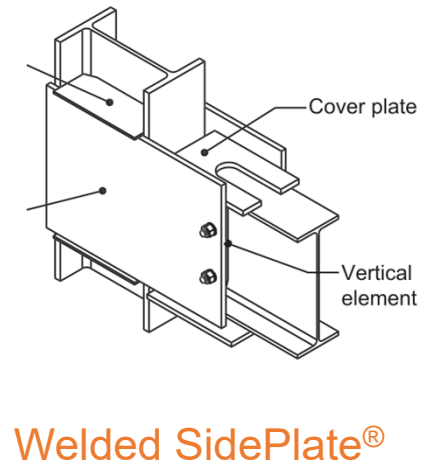
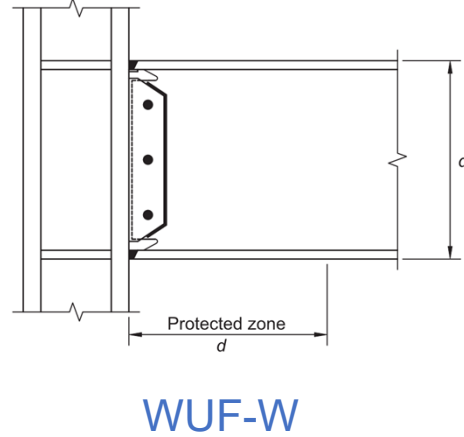
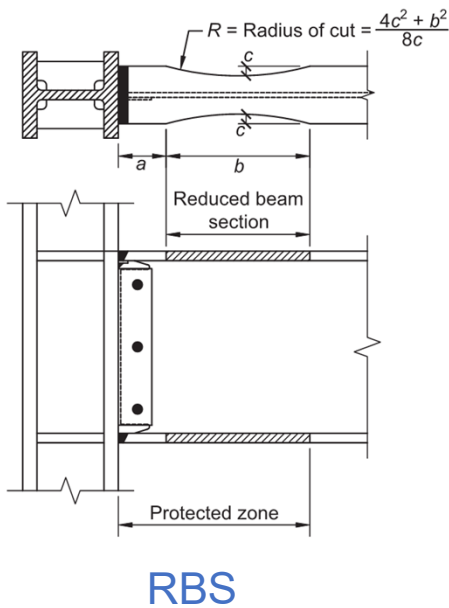


Moment Frame Beams Experience Significant Damage in Target Zones – Life Safety



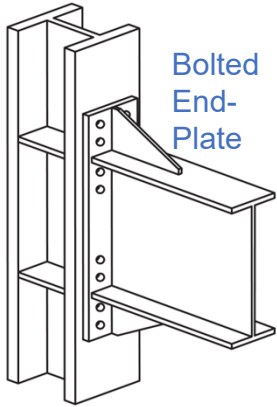
- Beam yielding
- Beam local buckling
- Beam flange and web fracture

Prequalified Connections (Field Welded)

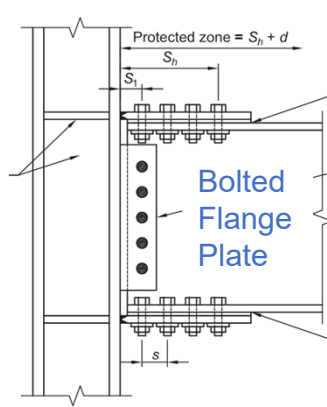


Key: Non-proprietary
Proprietary

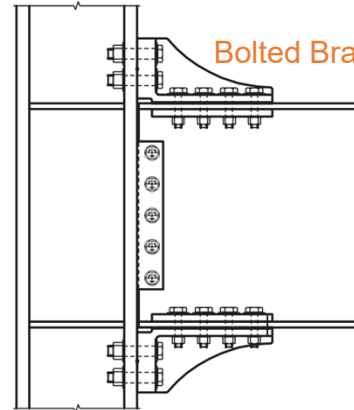
Prequalified (not Field Welded)



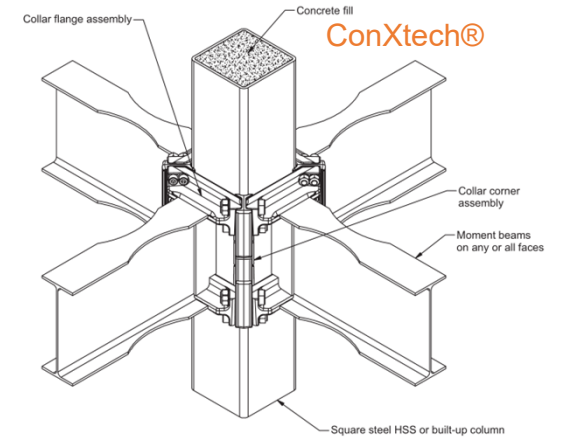
Bolted End-Plate



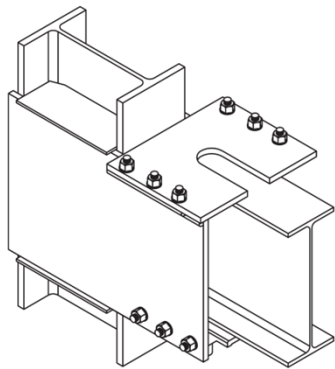
Bolted Flange Plate



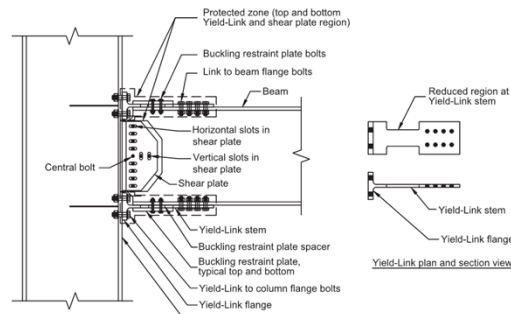
Bolted Bracket



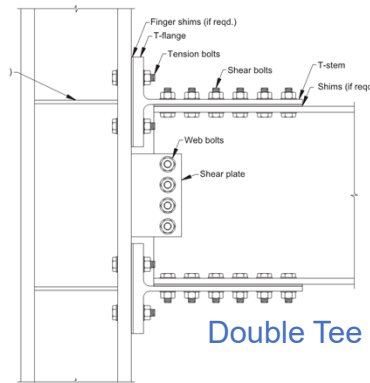
ConXtech®



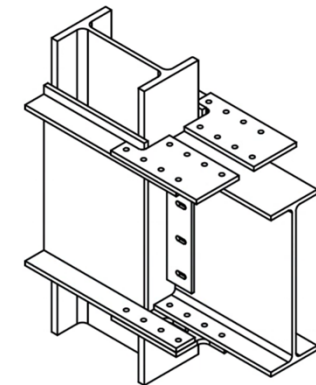
Bolted SidePlate®



Simpson Yield-Link®



Double Tee



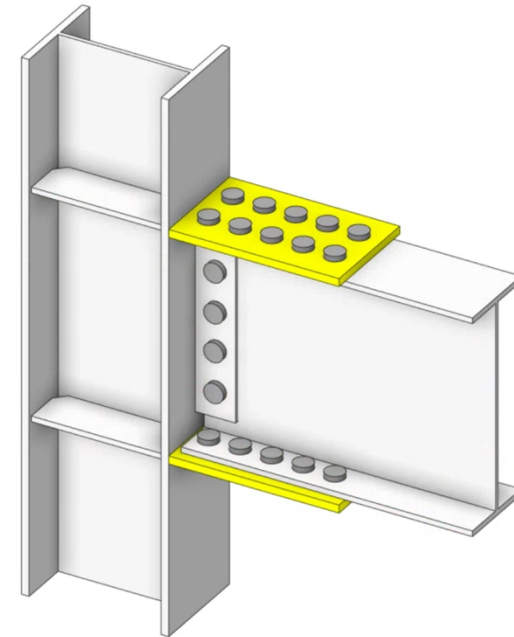
DuraFuse Frames®

Design and Construction Cost Implications



Reduced Beam Section (RBS)

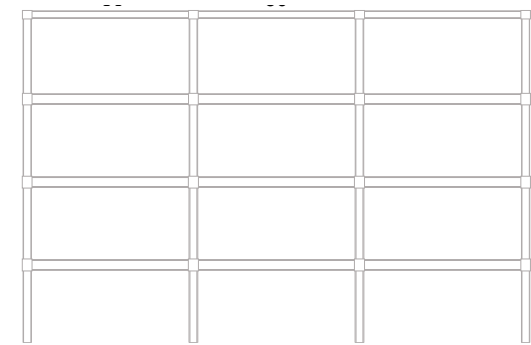
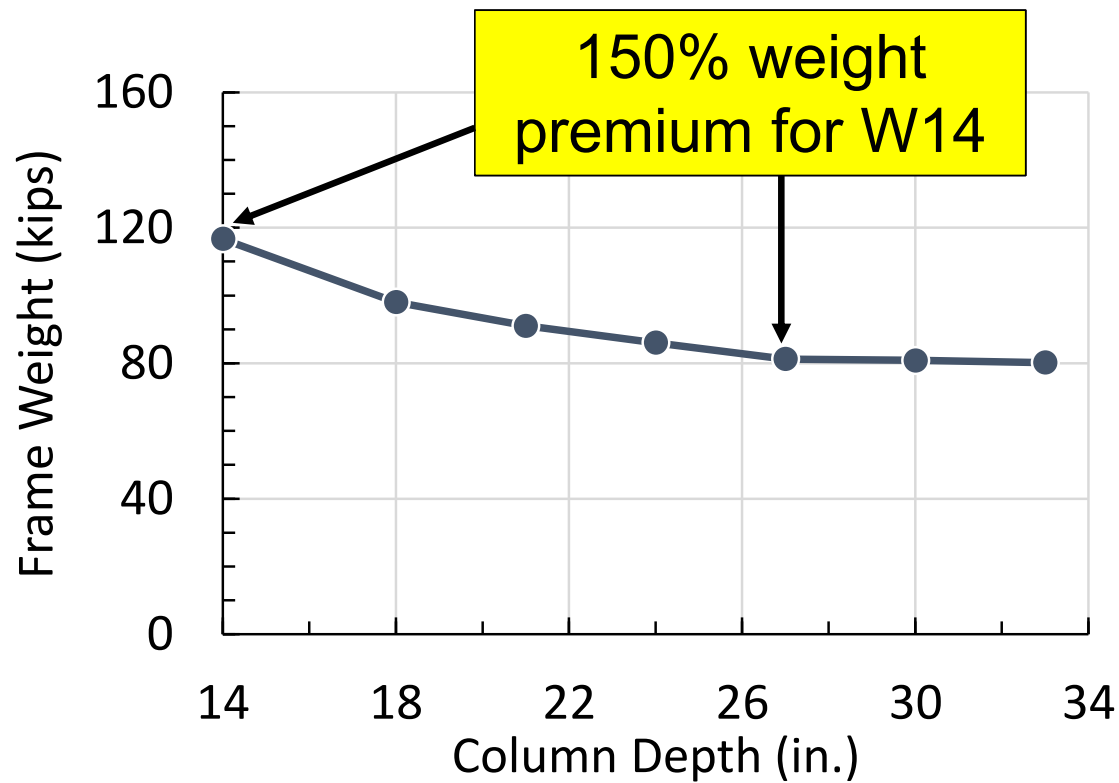
Design: \$
Construction: \$\$\$



Bolted Flange Plate (BFP)

Design: \$\$
Construction: \$

Weight Reduction with Deep Columns



Max beam: W36x

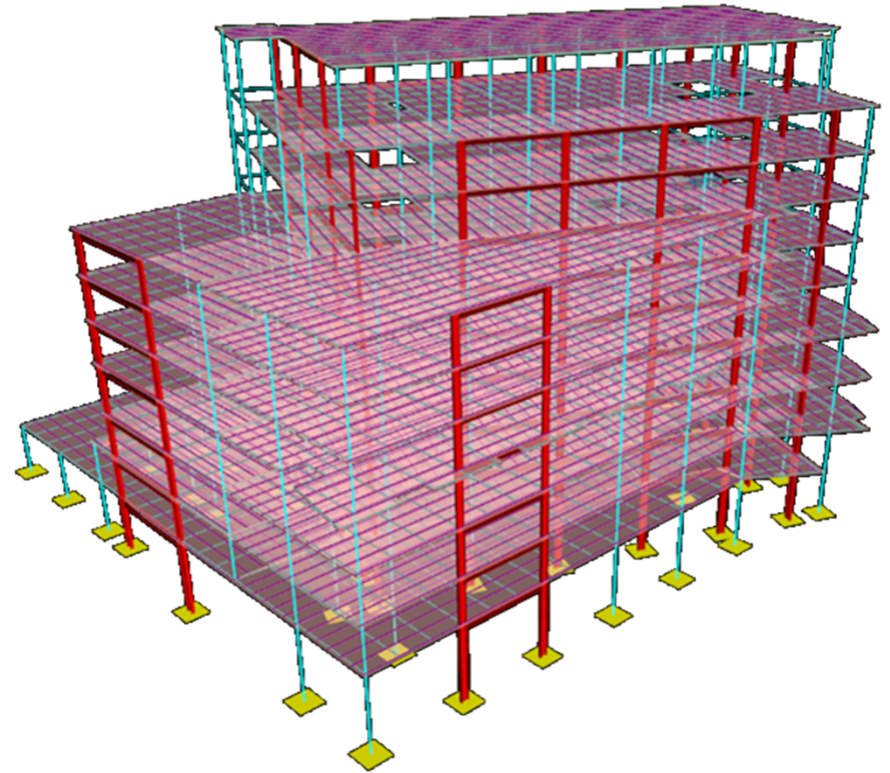
Typical SMF Member Design

Iterative process for design:

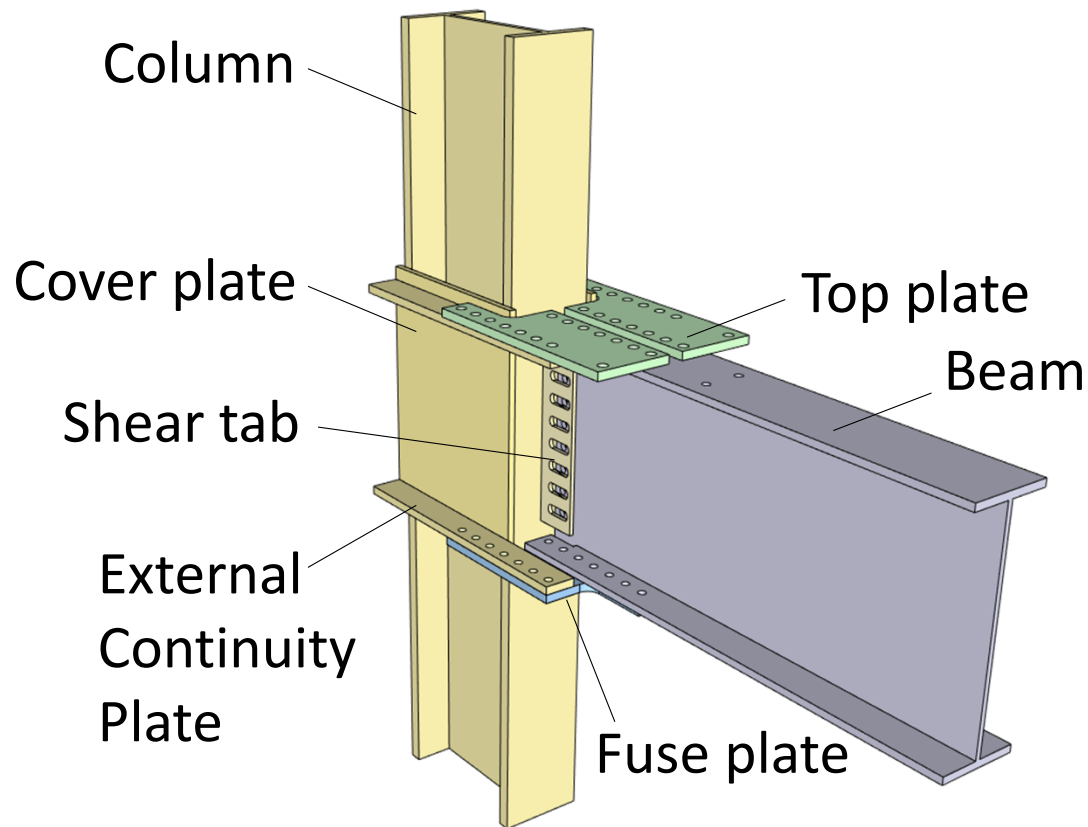
- Pick member sizes
- Check drift
- Check strength
- Check seismic design requirements (e.g. SC-WB)
- Adjust design and repeat

Then:

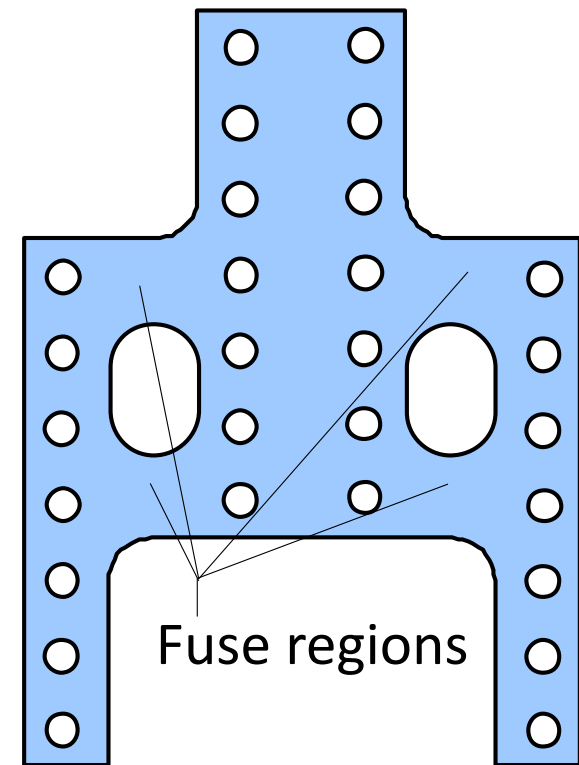
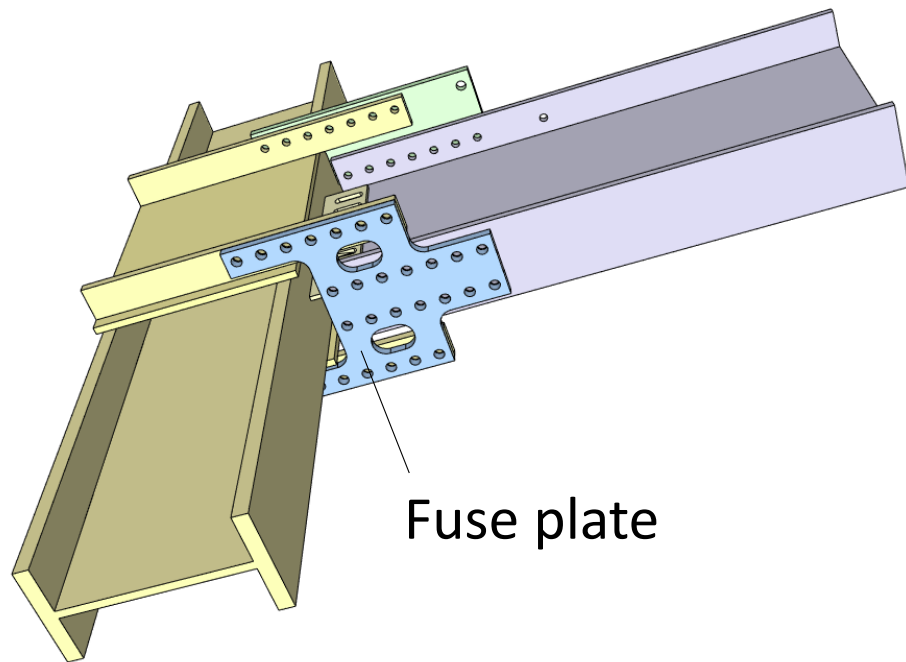
- Design connections and detail for ductility (e.g. lateral bracing, chords, ...)



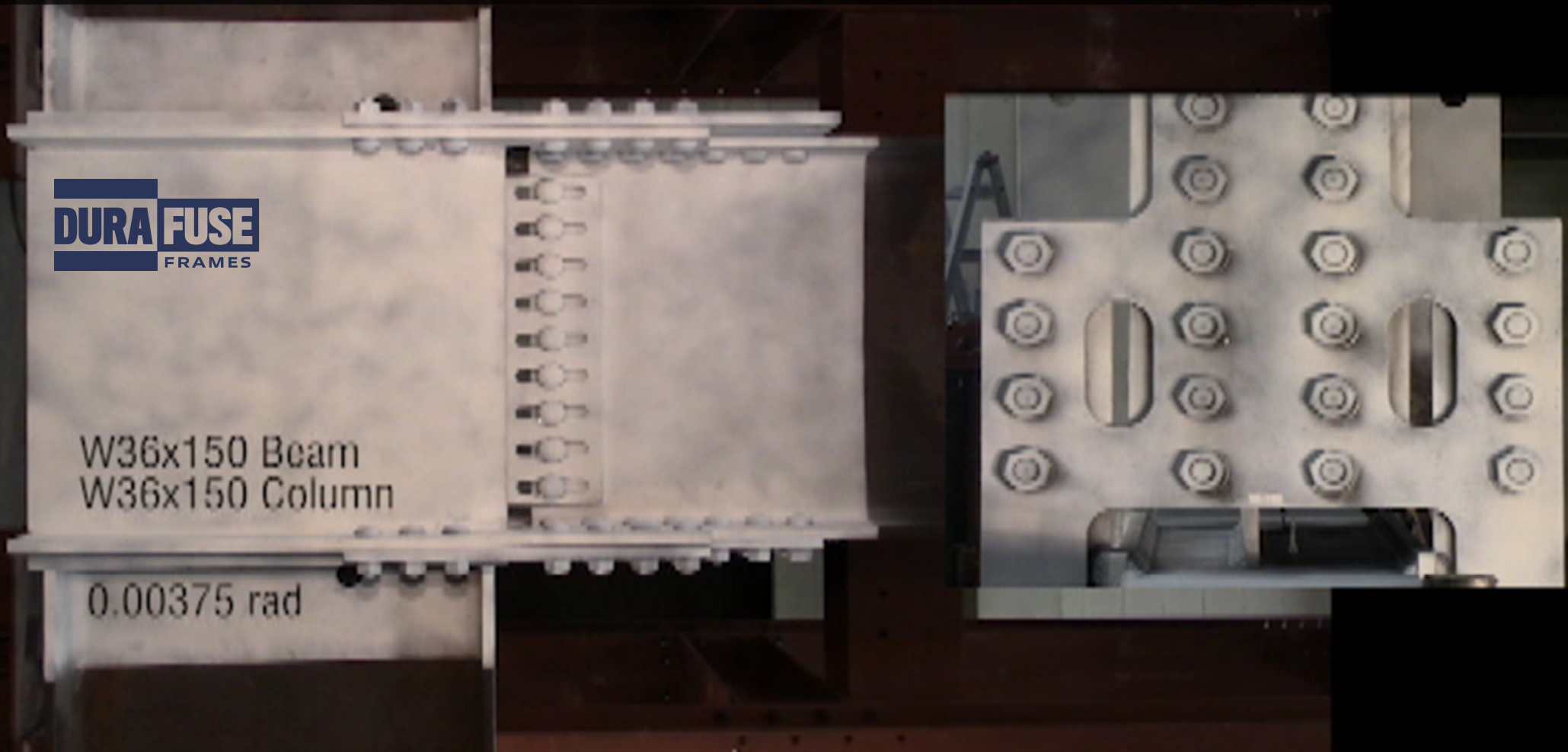
DuraFuse Frames Connection – Field-Bolted Moment Connection with a Replaceable Fuse

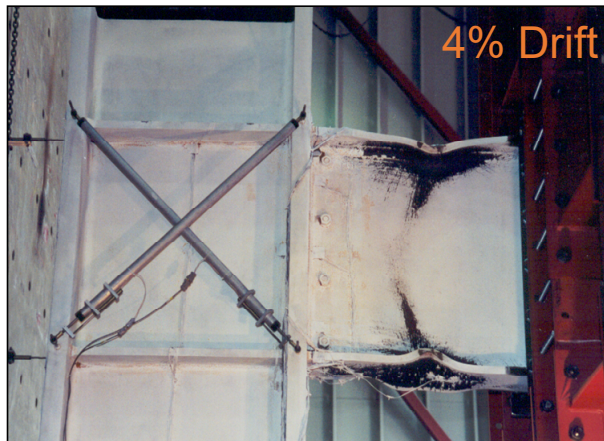
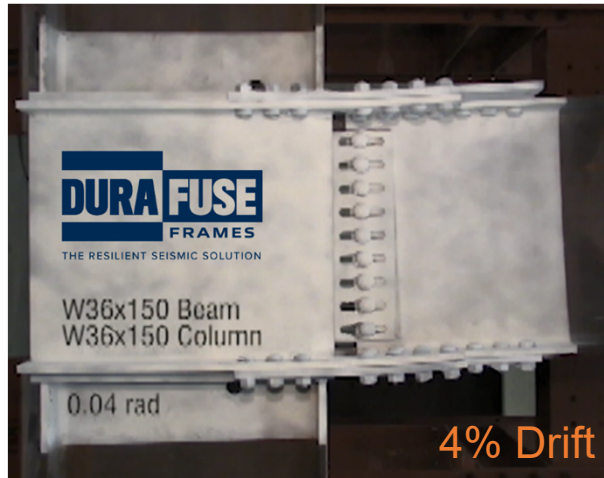


DuraFuse Frames Connection Configuration



Damage and inelastic deformation is confined to bolted fuse plates.





The DuraFuse Frames Difference:

□ Economy

- Reduced lateral system steel weight
- “Erector-friendly” field-bolted connection
- Significant reduction in lateral bracing

□ Performance

- Prequalified in AISC 358-22
- Laboratory and shake-table tested at full-scale
- Minimized residual drifts

□ Resilience (through Repairability)

- Post-event repair cost and time are reduced by 60% – 70%

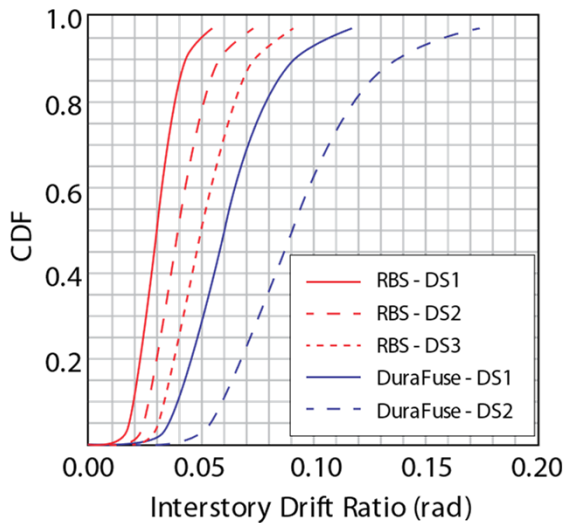


Some of the chief benefits include:

- Decreased frame weight (10-15% as compared to non-proprietary connections) – Frame optimization and connection configuration
- Faster construction, erection and fabrication
- Elimination of seismic lateral bracing and beam span-to-depth ratios
- Ability to depart from high-ductility seismic compactness limits
- Significant reduction in protected zone requirements
- Complimentary design assist
- **Outstanding fragility curves leading to unmatched resilience characteristics**

DuraFuse Frames Dramatically Decrease Structural Losses

Better Fragility Curves + Lower Connection Repair Cost = Much Lower Structural Losses



RBS - DS2 = \$36,625
DuraFuse - DS2 = \$15,000



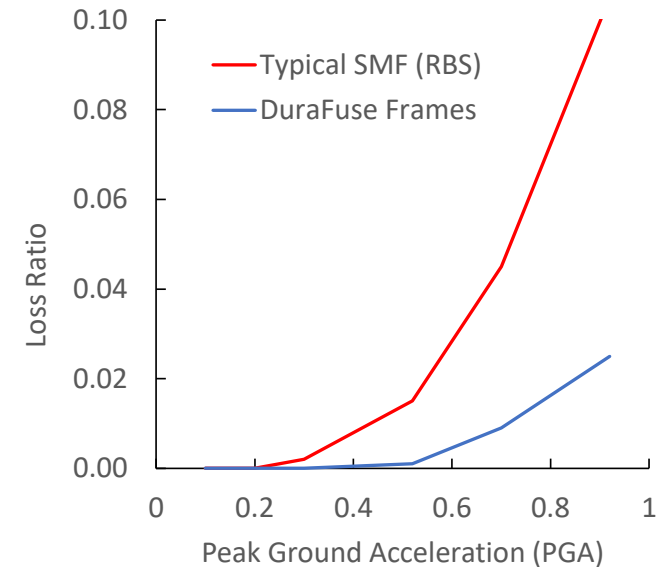
Seismic Performance Assessment of Buildings

Volume 1 - Methodology
Second Edition

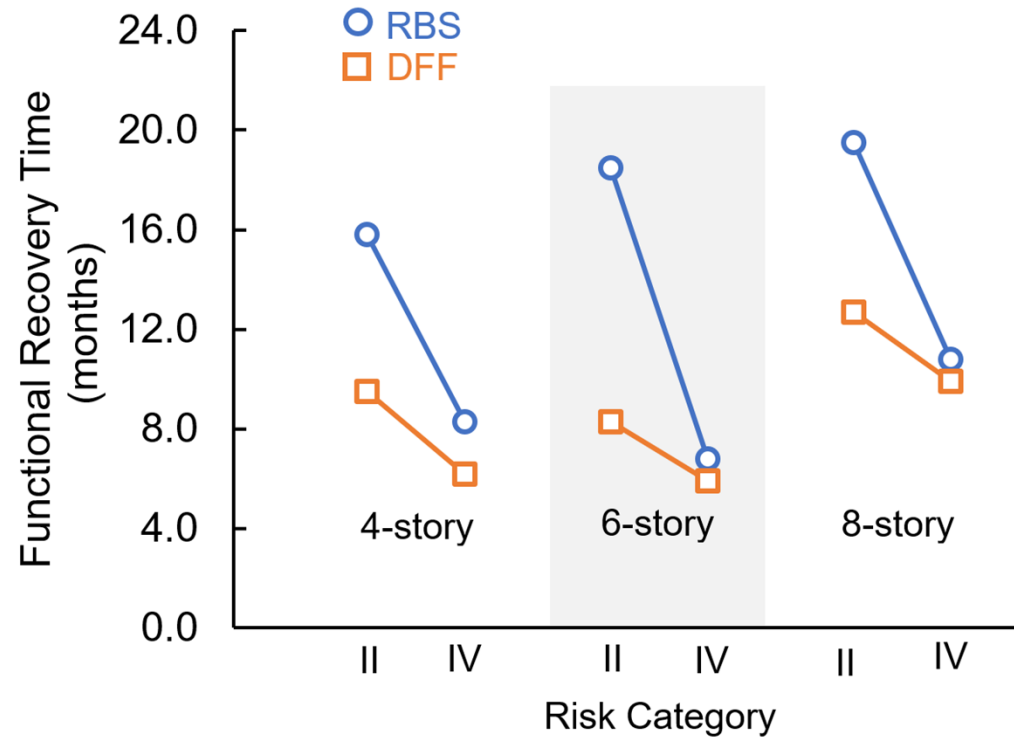
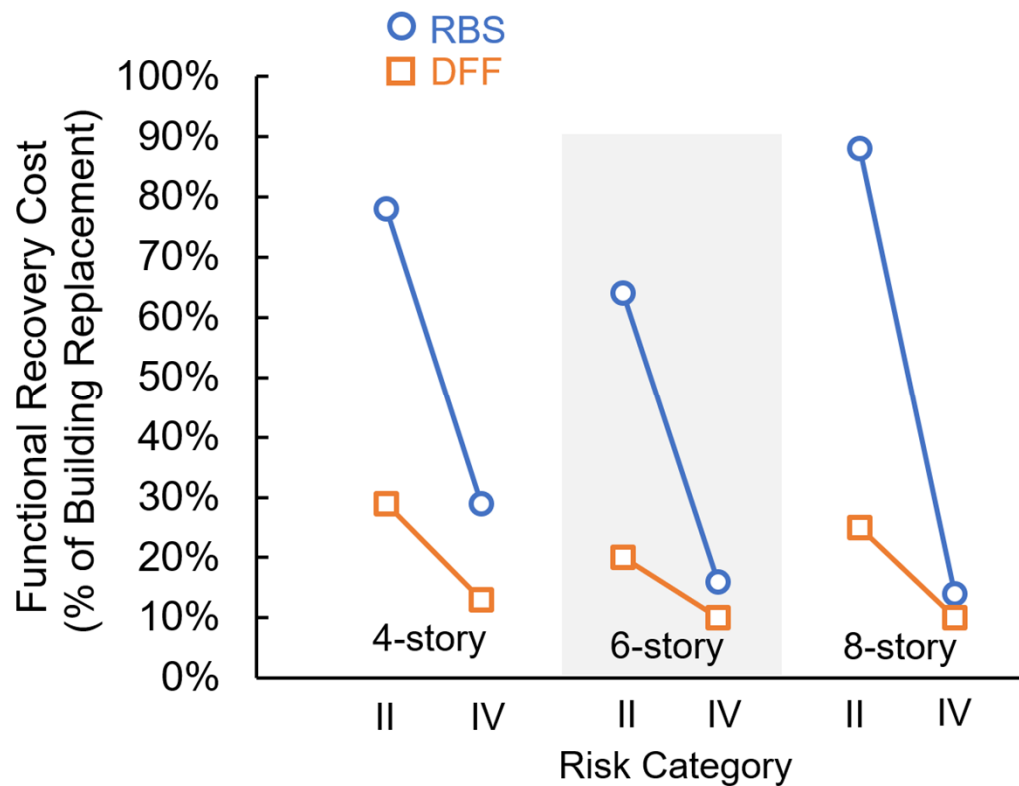
FEMA P-58-1 / December 2018



FEMA P58



Functional Recovery Costs and Time (Design Earthquake)

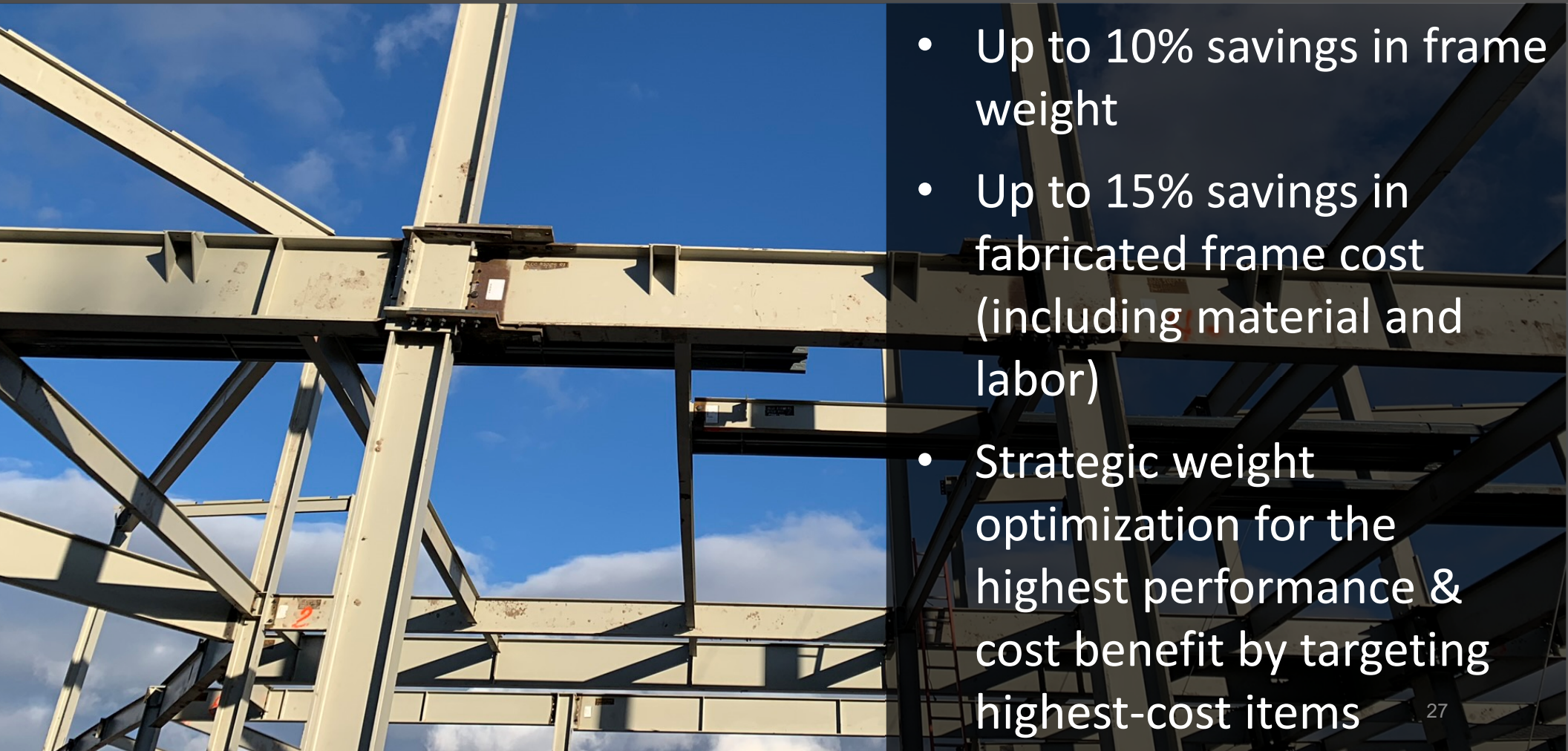


Based on FEMA P-58 analysis using the Nonlinear RHA results.

DuraFuse Frames Accelerate Construction Time



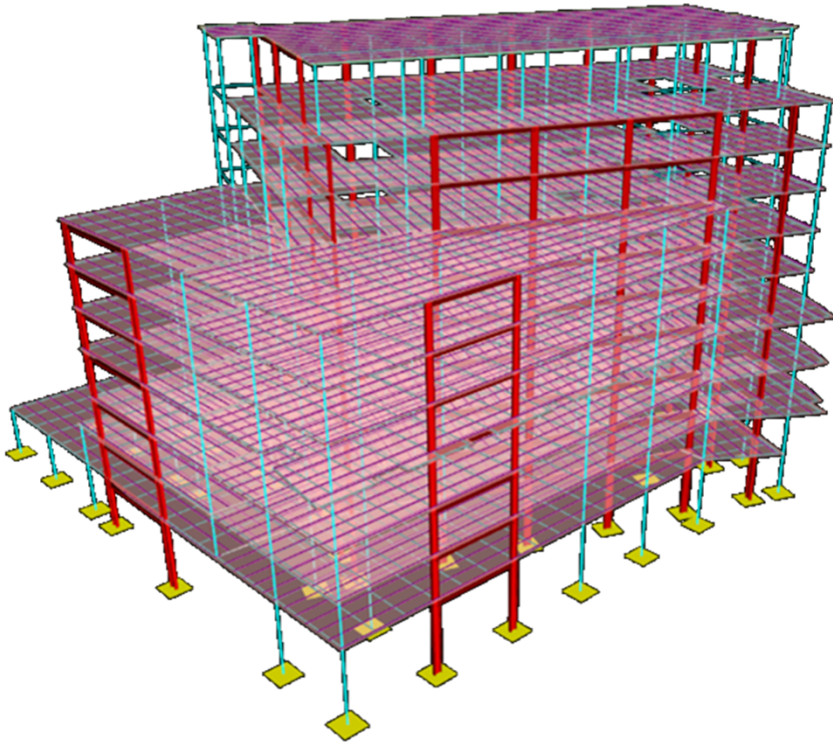
DuraFuse Frames Reduce Overall Frame Weight



- Up to 10% savings in frame weight
- Up to 15% savings in fabricated frame cost (including material and labor)
- Strategic weight optimization for the highest performance & cost benefit by targeting highest-cost items

DuraFuse Frames Reduce Beam Lateral Bracing

MOB in high seismic area
9 stories
128 moment frame beams



Other SMF	500+ Lateral brace points
DuraFuse	144 Lateral brace points

Example

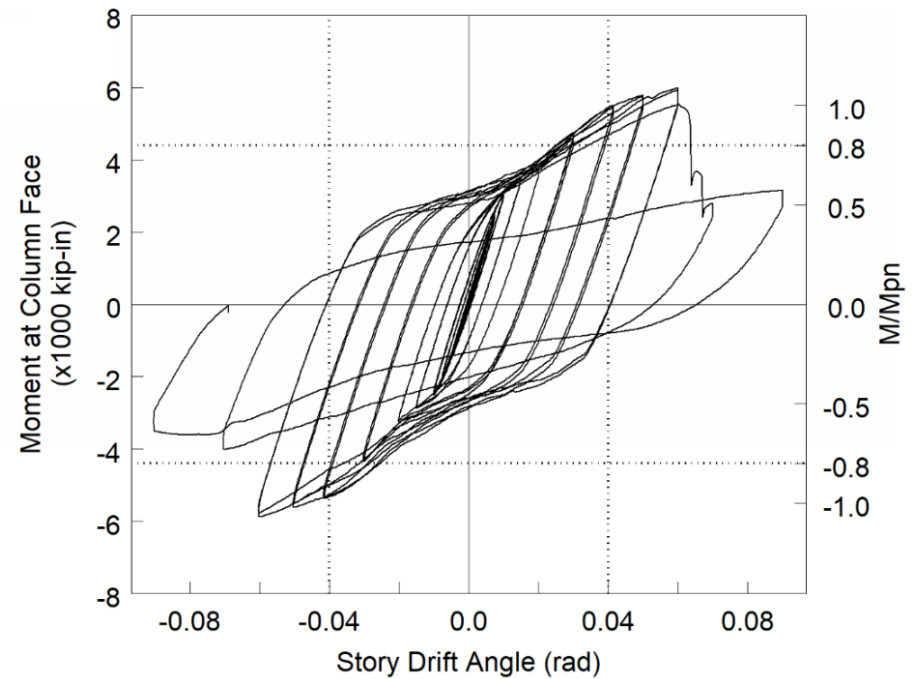
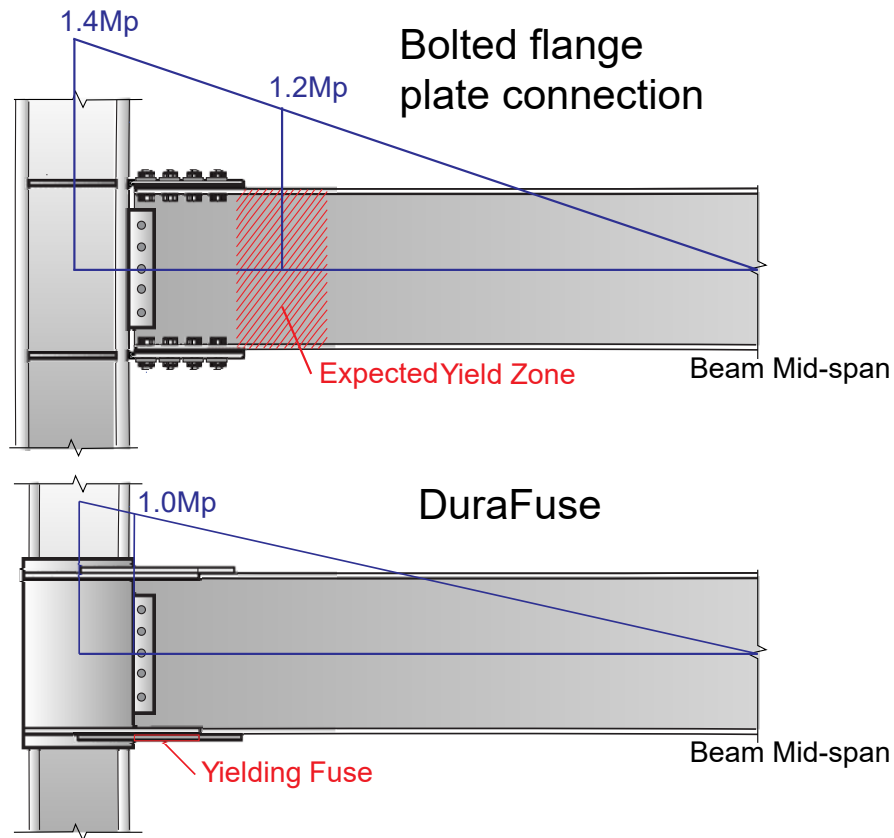
System	Beam	Length (ft)	Braces Req'd
Other SMF	W24x55	30	5
DuraFuse SMF	W21x55	30	1

DuraFuse Frames Eliminates Protected Zones on Beams

Other Connections



Strong-Column Weak-Beam Check

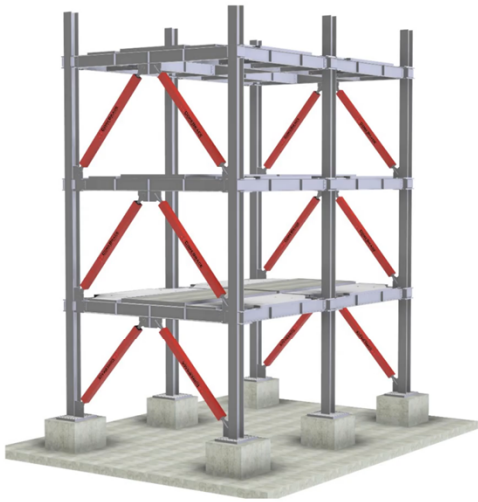


Specimen E1.2: Moment at Column Face

DuraFuse Frames Design Procedure

- 20 Step Process checking all critical limit states
- Results in FR connections where the beams and columns remain essentially elastic
- Maximum probable moment at the face of the column will not exceed M_p of the beam
- Cover plates provide essentially “rigid” panel zone behavior, this assumption is validated
- DuraFuse Engineers design process includes a genetic optimization algorithm to optimize the beams, columns and connections





**Modular Testbed Building (MTB²)
NHERI@UC San Diego LHPOST6**

Configuration SMF+CB
1994 Northridge Earthquake, Rinaldi Receiving Station
EQ Scale Factor: 1.00X, 1.00Y, 1.00Z
May 16, 2022



Preliminary Findings

- Experienced ~2% story Drift
- No beam or column damage
- Good cumulative ductility capacity
- Easy fuse removal



Resilience in
Structural Design

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graph LR; A[Resilience in Structural Design] --> B[Seismic-Controlled Steel Moment Frame Design]; B --> C[Wind-Controlled Steel Moment Frame Design];
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Seismic-Controlled
Steel Moment
Frame Design

Wind-Controlled
Steel Moment
Frame Design

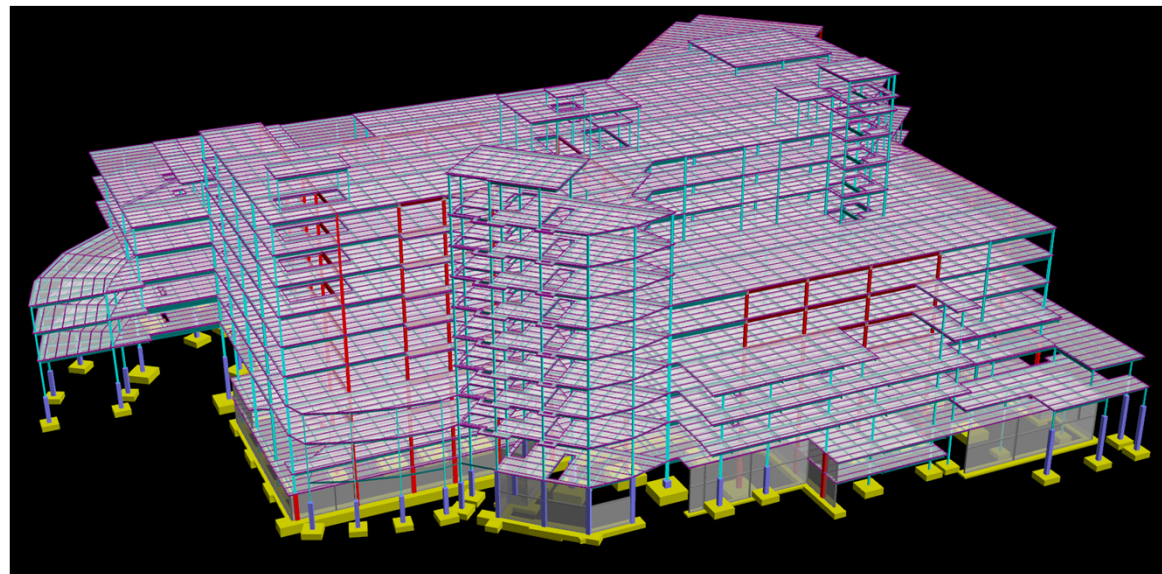
Wind-Controlled Design of Steel Moment Frames

Iterative process for design:

- Pick member sizes
- Check drift
- Check strength
- Adjust design and repeat

Then:

- Design Connections or Delegate Connection Design



Wind-Controlled Design of Steel Moment Frames

Why would you need a proprietary moment connection for wind-controlled design?

~~Prequalification~~

~~Seismic Resilience~~

Economic Benefits



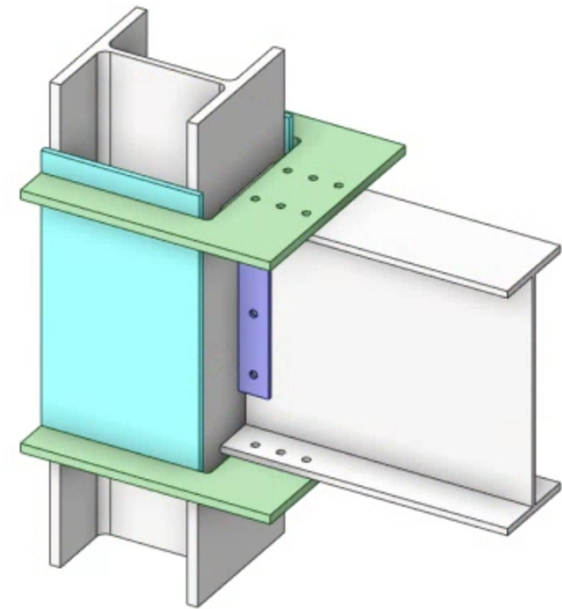


Some of the chief benefits include:

- Decreased frame weight (10-15% as compared to non-proprietary connections) – Frame optimization and connection configuration
- Faster construction, erection and fabrication
- Complimentary design assist

Wind-Controlled Design of Steel Moment Frames

- Optimized design process and connection configuration results in frame weight savings
- Fabrication is simplified compared to other proprietary connections
- Fully field-bolted connection results in quick frame erection
- Complimentary assessment of whether DuraFuse Frames will add value



Case Study – Las Vegas Health Facilities (MOB)

- Three buildings (D, C, and T) in different locations in Las Vegas, NV
- Building frame is nearly identical for all three sites
- The DuraFuse design process assessed the best solution for each building
- Site geotechnical conditions varied causing different designs to be optimal:
 - Building D: Wind Controlled, R=3 Connection in both directions
 - Building C: Seismic Controlled, R=8 Connection in both directions
 - Building T: Seismic and Wind each controlled one direction of the building, both R=3 and R=8 were used





How can I use DuraFuse
Frames on a project?

DuraFuse Frames Engineers Optimize the Frame Design

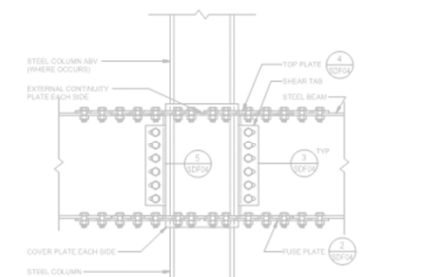
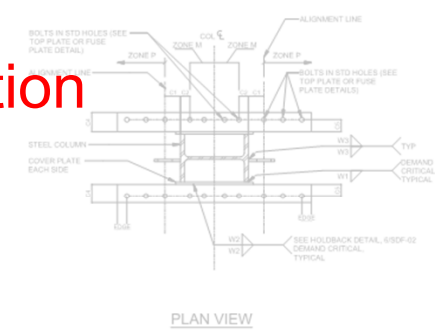
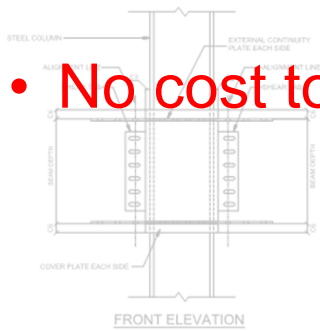
Preliminary Design – We Provide

- Sizing of columns, beams and connections
- Total estimated frame weight (savings)
- Preliminary detail sheets with connection schedules
- License fee (paid by fabricator, only if DuraFuse Frames are used)

ID	MEMBER SIZES		PLATE THICKNESS			DIMENSIONS						WELDS			BOLTS PER CONNECTION (EACH SIDE)							
	BEAM	COLUMN	T1	T2	T3	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	W1	W2	W3	DIA	SPACING	M	P	N	B		
DF201	W33X152	W33X201	7/8	1 3/8	1 3/8	4 1/4	2 1/2	1 13/16	5 3/4	3 3/8	3	1 5/16	13/16	11/16	1 1/8	3 1/2	3	4	7	7		
DF202	W33X141	W33X201	7/8	1 3/8	1 3/8	4 3/4	2	1 9/16	5 3/4	3 1/4	3	1 3/4	3/4	11/16	1 1/8	3 1/2	3	3	7	6		
DF203	W33X118	W33X201	7/8	1 3/8	1 3/8	4 1/2	2 5/8	1 3/8	5 3/8	3 1/4	3	1 1/16	11/16	5/8	1 1/8	3 1/2	3	3	7	6		
DF204	W33X118	W33X201	7/8	1 3/8	1 3/8	4 1/4	3 1/4	1	4 3/4	3	3	11/16	1/2	11/16	1 1/8	3 1/2	2	3	5	5		
DF205	W33X118	W33X201	7/8	1 3/8	1 3/8	4 1/4	3 1/4	1	4 3/4	3	3	11/16	1/2	11/16	1 1/8	3 1/2	2	3	5	5		
DF206	W33X118	W33X201	7/8	1 3/8	1 3/8	4 1/2	1	2 1/16	6 1/2	3 5/8	3	1 13/16	1 1/16	3/4	1 1/8	3 1/2	4	5	8	9		
DF207	W33X130	W33X201	3/4	1	1	4 1/2	2 3/8	1 1/2	5 1/8	3 1/4	3	1 1/8	3/4	5/8	1 1/8	3 1/2	3	3	7	6		
DF208	W33X130	W33X201	3/4	1	1	4 1/2	2 3/8	1 1/2	5 1/8	3 1/4	3	1 1/8	3/4	5/8	1 1/8	3 1/2	3	3	7	6		
DF209	W33X130	W33X201	3/4	1	1	4 1/2	2 3/8	1 1/2	5 1/8	3 1/4	3	1 1/8	3/4	5/8	1 1/8	3 1/2	3	3	7	6		
DF210	W33X130	W33X201	3/4	1	1	4 1/2	2 3/8	1 1/2	5 1/8	3 1/4	3	1 1/8	3/4	5/8	1 1/8	3 1/2	3	3	7	6		

NOTES:
 1. ALL BOLTS SHALL BE ASTM F3125 GR. A490 OR A325 PRETENSIONED HIGH-STRENGTH BOLTS W/ THREADS EXCLUDED (X) FROM SHEAR PLANE.
 2. WELDS SHALL BE E70T1-FC OR E70T1-XX (OR EQUIVALENT) FULL PENETRATION WELDS TO THE EXTERNAL CONTINUITY PLATE BEHIND THE ALIGNMENT LINE.
 3. WELDS SHALL BE E70T1-FC OR E70T1-XX (OR EQUIVALENT) FULL PENETRATION WELDS TO THE EXTERNAL CONTINUITY PLATE ON OR BEYOND THE ALIGNMENT LINE.
 4. DIMENSION "B" CORRESPONDS TO THE BEAM FLANGE BOLTS (SEE DETAIL IN AIDS)
 5. EXPOSED EDGE DISTANCE PER TABLE J3.4 & J3.5 OF AISC STEEL CONSTRUCTION MANUAL
 6. DIMENSIONS ARE IN INCHES UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED
 7. SCALE: NTS

• No cost to explore the option



2 TWO SIDED CONNECTION - COLUMN ASSEMBLY
SCALE: NTS

3 TWO SIDED CONNECTION
SCALE: NTS

AREA MARKED AS PROTECTED ZONE SHALL COMPLY WITH THE FOLLOWING REQUIREMENTS:
 1. WITHIN THE PROTECTED ZONE, DISCONTINUITIES CREATED BY FABRICATION OR ERECTION OPERATIONS, BEYOND THOSE REQUIRED FOR INITIAL FABRICATION OF THE PLATE, SUCH AS TACK WELDS, DRIFT BOLTS, AIR WELD COAGULATES AND THERMAL CRACKING SHALL BE REPAIR OR REWORK.



REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	City, State
1	2018-10-11	FOR COORDINATION ONLY	



DuraFuse Frames are Designed/Detailed with Typical Software



RAM Structural System

DuraFuse Frames Included in Jun 2020 release



ETABS/SAP

DuraFuse Frames Technical Bulletins provide modeling guidance to represent connections



RISA-3D

DuraFuse Frames Technical Bulletins provide modeling guidance to represent connections



DuraFuse Frames plug-in automatically details connections from schedule information



DuraFuse Frames families provide accurate connection representation in model

DuraFuse is Fabricated by the Project Fabricator

DuraFuse Deliverables

- Stamped connection schedules and details
- Stamped calculations

DuraFuse Fabrication Roles

- Review and approve shop drawings
- Shop visits (as necessary)
- Site visits (as necessary)





The DuraFuse Frames Difference:

- Resilience
- Economy
- Performance

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