

1994. Seismic behavior characteristic of high damping rubber bearing through shaking table test

Ju Oh¹, Changhwan Jang², Jin Ho Kim³

^{1,2}Machinery, Metal and Construction Examination Bureau, Korean Intellectual Property Office, Daejeon, Korea

³Department of Mechanical Engineering, Yeungnam University, Gyeonsan, Gyeongbuk, Korea

³Corresponding author

E-mail: ¹aju1030@daum.net, ²cjang@korea.kr, ³jinho@ynu.ac.kr

Received 2 March 2016; received in revised form 10 April 2016; accepted 29 April 2016

DOI <http://dx.doi.org/10.21595/jve.2016.15973>

Abstract. We investigated a high damping rubber bearing (HDRB) that mitigates damage to buildings and bridges from earthquakes. An HDRB can bear large loads for long periods of time and is capable of large deformations during an earthquake. The characteristics of the HDRB considered in this research include a very high damping capacity, with an equivalent damping factor of more than 15 % for a large earthquake. Moreover, we examined various dependency properties such as compressive stress, frequency, and repeated loading. To evaluate seismic isolation with an HDRB on several earthquake waves, we performed a shaking table test. In this test, deck acceleration was measured by accelerometers. Shear forces on piers were surveyed by using load cells. Furthermore, the seismic capacity of an isolated system with an HDRB was compared with a non-isolated system through shaking table tests. The results show that deck acceleration and shear force were relatively reduced by the HDRB.

Keywords: high damping rubber bearing, equivalent damping ratio, seismic isolation, shaking table test, seismic capacity.

1. Introduction

Structures are becoming larger in scale, and there is a growing need for specialized structures such as nuclear plants and LNG storage tanks. In particular, with a growing demand for long span bridges such as cable-stayed bridges and suspension bridges, design technologies have been developed to secure the stability and usability of such structures (Jeong Kil-Yeong et al., 2002) [1]. In this regard, the seismic isolation system has been adopted, which is a passive control technique to reduce vibration in structures. In other countries, the system is widely used to minimize the damage to large-scale structures (including buildings, bridges, and nuclear plants) from dynamic loading such as an earthquake. Since a seismic isolation system has relatively high economic feasibility and efficiency, research has been actively conducted, mainly in technologically advanced countries (Kelly, 1986, 1999) [2, 3]. These countries, including Japan, have constructed many bridges and buildings using seismic isolation equipment, and the constructed structures have proved their stability with an effective seismic capacity in actual earthquakes. Particularly, the U.S. and Japan have been actively researching seismic isolation systems of the structures with the seismic isolation equipment and been using the standards on design and verification methods. Although research and development on seismic isolation equipment is gradually increasing in Korea, currently there are no established standards on seismic isolation design using seismic isolation equipment, design processes, and experimental evaluation standards. There are a growing number of studies and applications of seismic isolation equipment to ensure effective seismic design for bridges in Korea (Oh Ju et al., 2009) [4]. With increasing interest in the usability of structures, seismic isolation equipment has been widely used to minimize the damage to structures from earthquakes. Most of the studies and applications have used the lead rubber bearing (LRB) approach, and there is growing concern for the high damping rubber bearing (HDRB) that is unnecessary to insert extra lead because of the damping force in the rubber itself. A HDRB is a laminated rubber bearing that uses specialized high damping rubber

(HDR) with the capacity to absorb energy as it transforms itself due to external energy sources such as earthquakes, as the same rubber bearing as the lead rubber bearing and the seismic isolation equipment with damping function [3]. The hysteretic characteristics of an HDRB can be changed by changing its rubber composites, and it has the disadvantage that the damping function, as energy dissipation capacity, is slightly lower than that of a lead rubber bearing (1997) [5]. However, it can exert outstanding damping force compared to most similar natural rubber bearing materials and shapes (2002) [6]. Fig. 1 shows the shape of an HDRB and its schematic model. The HDRB is modeled in the form of a spring element, friction damping element, and viscous damping element that are dynamically connected in parallel. We examined the seismic isolation performance of bridges with HDRBs, as shown in Fig. 1(a). The dynamic interpretation model of an HDRB is shown in Fig. 1(b). Before performing a shaking table test, we examined the basic characteristics of the HDRB through a characteristics test using a miniature specimen. After conducting the test, we viewed the properties of the actual seismic response of the seismically-isolated bridges and analyzed the reduction effect of the seismic response. The incident seismic wave used in the shaking table test was based on the records of earthquake waves that actually occurred in other countries.



Fig. 1. An HDRB

2. Characteristics test of seismic isolation bearing

A characteristics test was conducted to identify the basic characteristics of the device. A compression test and shear test were performed to determine the characteristics needed to design seismic isolation equipment including the basics, compression stiffness, shear stiffness, and damping ratio.

2.1. Specifications of fatigue tester

The tester used for the characteristics test of the HDRB specimens is a 2000 kN compression-shear fatigue tester as shown in Table 1 and Fig. 2.

Table 1. Specifications of compression-shear fatigue tester

Category	Maximum load (kN)	Maximum displacement (mm)	Maximum speed (mm/s)
Vertical capacity	±2000	±100	±100
Horizontal capacity	±500	±200	±250

2.2. Design and production of HDRB device

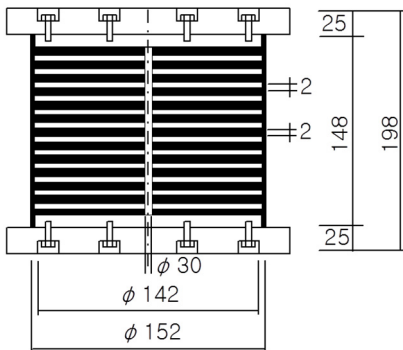
HDRB device is a kind of seismic isolation equipment, designed and manufactured to evaluate the characteristics of bearing and seismic isolation performance. In designing the specimen, it is necessary to estimate the stiffness of the seismic isolation equipment first, estimate the thickness of the rubber and steel back-up plate, and calculate the effective stiffness and vertical stiffness (ISO 22762, 2005) [7]. Table 2 shows the design conditions of the HDRB produced for the shaking table test. Fig. 3 shows the cross section specifications and actual shape of the device.



Fig. 2. 2000 KN compression-shear fatigue tester

Table 2. Specimen design conditions

Characteristics	Value
Shear factor of rubber (G)	0.7 MPa
Yield strength of steel shim plate (f_y)	240 MPa
Design displacement (Δ)	19.3 mm
Effective period (T)	0.69 s
Primary shape factor (S_1)	15.3
Secondary shape factor (S_2)	1.9
S_1 is the primary shape factor $((D_s - D_h)/4t_i)$, S_2 the secondary shape factor (D_s/nt_i) D_s is the diameter of internal steel plate, D_h is internal hole t_i is the thickness of one layer of rubber, n is the number of rubber layers	



a) Cross-section specifications



b) HDRB specimens used in experiment

Fig. 3. Specifications and shape of HDRB

2.3. Compression characteristics test

Before performing the shaking table test on the seismic isolation equipment, we conducted a compression and shear characteristics test to review the characteristics of the miniature specimen. To obtain the vertical stiffness of the HDRB device, the test was conducted after installing a displacement transducer at room temperature. The compression stiffness was 912 kN/mm as indicated in Table 3, which satisfied the evaluation standard of $\pm 30\%$ with a margin of error of about 5% compared to the design value.

Table 3. Design conditions of specimen

Compression stiffness (kN/mm)			
Design value	Experimental value	Standard	Margin of error
965	912	$\pm 30\%$	-5%

2.4. Shear characteristics test

2.4.1. Shear strain dependency test

To identify the changes in shear stiffness and equivalent damping ratio according to the shear strain of the HDRB, a compression-shear characteristics test was conducted with various values of shear displacement. For loading displacement, the test was conducted with shear strains of 10 %, 20 %, 50 %, 100 %, and 150 %. The test results are shown in Fig. 4. The shear stiffness decreased by about 56 % as the shear strain increased. In addition, the equivalent damping ratio decreased by about 16 % with an increase in loading displacement.

2.4.2. Frequency dependency test

To understand the changes in shear stiffness and equivalent damping of the HDRB under changes in frequency, a compression-shear characteristics test was conducted by changing the frequency. In the test, we applied a vertical load to consistently maintain the design surface pressure at room temperature for nine frequencies: 0.001, 0.005, 0.01, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5, and 0.7 Hz. As a result, the shear stiffness and equivalent damping ratio each increased by 23 % with an increase in frequency. Fig. 5 shows the changes in shear stiffness and equivalent damping ratio according to the changes in frequency.

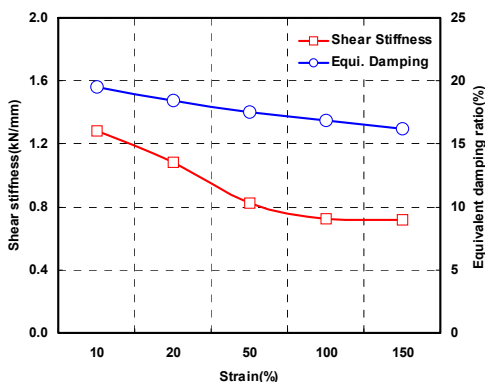


Fig. 4. Shear strain dependency test results

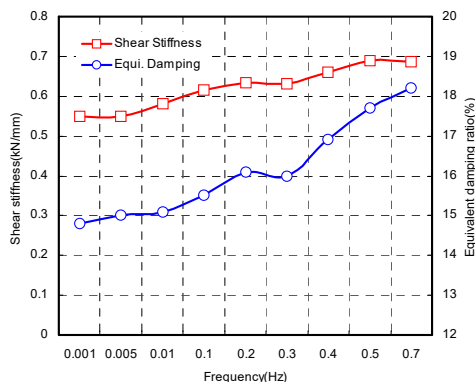


Fig. 5. Frequency dependency test results

2.4.3. Compressive stress dependency test

To review the dependency characteristics according to the compressive stress of the specimen, a compression-shear characteristics test was conducted with various levels of compressive stress. In the test, vertical loads were applied to maintain the design surface pressure at room temperature. A sine wave of 0.5 Hz was repeatedly loaded 11 times to generate the design shear displacement. The test was conducted at 0 %, 50 %, 100 %, 150 %, and 200 % of the design surface pressure. According to the results, the equivalent damping ratio increased as the surface pressure increased. The high surface pressure dependency occurred because of the increase in viscous and friction damping elements between rubber molecules as the surface pressure rose. Fig. 6 shows the changes in the equivalent damping ratio due to surface pressure.

2.4.4. Repeated loading dependency test

We applied repeated loads on the HDRB specimen in order to determine the subsequent changes in shear stiffness and the equivalent damping ratio. By consistently applying the vertical load to maintain a constant design surface pressure at room temperature, the load of test was

applied 50 times in order to generate the relevant design shear displacement. As a result, the shear stiffness changed significantly about three times more than initial as shown in Fig. 7. However, the dynamic range gradually decreased during the repeated loading after the third loading. Comparison with the shear characteristics of the 1st and 50th time, the shear stiffness dropped by 12 % and equivalent damping ratio dropped by 5 %. In addition, as a result of the shear characteristics test after lowering the temperature of the same specimen to the initial temperature after the repeated test, the shear stiffness and equivalent damping ratio decreased by 4 % and 2 %, respectively, compared to the initial value of the repeated test. The result indicates that they were affected by the change in temperature.

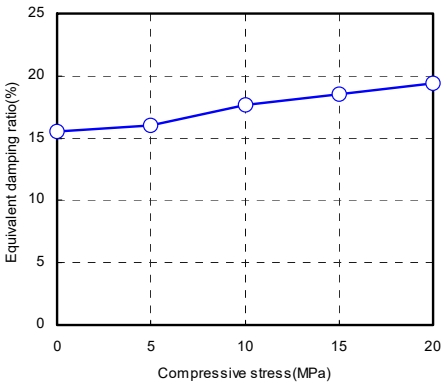


Fig. 6. Compressive stress dependency test results

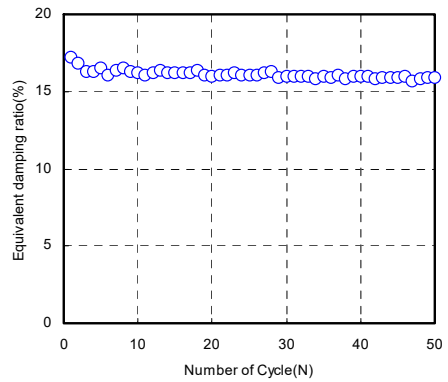


Fig. 7. Repeated loading dependency test results

3. Shaking table test of miniature bridge model

3.1. Shaking table test model

The miniature bridge model for the shaking table test was constructed by scaling down the actual bridge by 1/5 according to the similarity ratio. The key variable in the seismic behavior of bridges, acceleration, became similar to 1/1 and time and length was each applied with section given the limit to the shaking table performance. The gross weight of the upper structure of the bridge is about 12.74 MN and that of the miniature bridge is 101.9 KN. The bridge piers of the model are composed of two box-type steel columns. We used a lead block for additional self-load to adjust the self-load of the deck to the similarity ratio. The scaling standard used the dynamic characteristics of the actual bridge and miniature model. The determined similarity ratio for similar dynamic characteristics is shown in Table 4. The shape of the miniature bridge installed on the shaking table is shown in Figs. 8 and 9, and the seismic isolation bearing was installed as shown in Fig. 10.

Table 4. Similarity ratio applied to bridge specimen

Parameter	Scale factor	Model/prototype
Length	L	1/5
Time	\sqrt{L}	$1/\sqrt{5}$
Mass	L^3	1/125
Displacement	L	1/5
Acceleration	1	1/1
Stress	L	1/5
Strain	1	1/1
Force	L^3	1/125
Horizontal stiffness	L^2	1/25

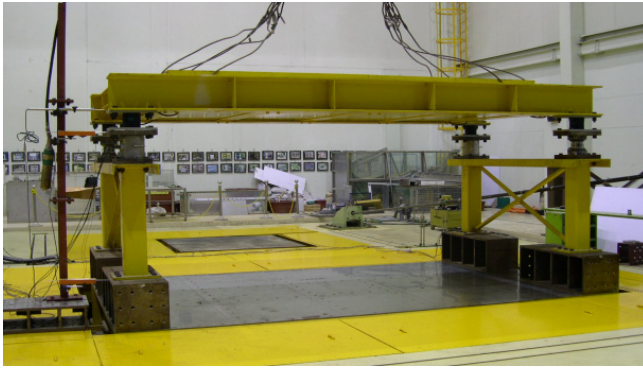


Fig. 8. Miniature bridge installed on the shaking table

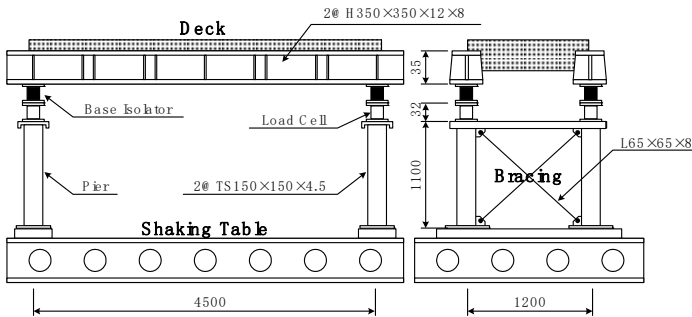
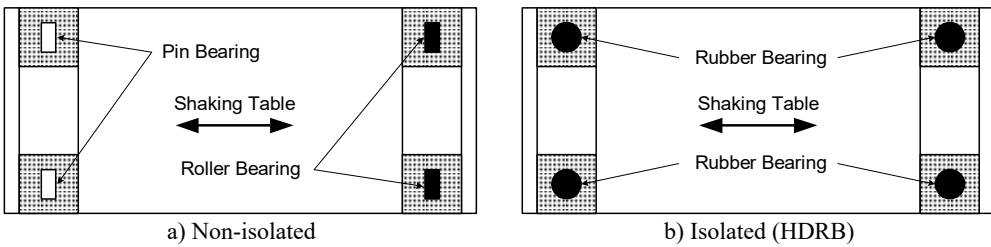


Fig. 9. Cross-section of miniature bridge



a) Non-isolated b) Isolated (HDRB)

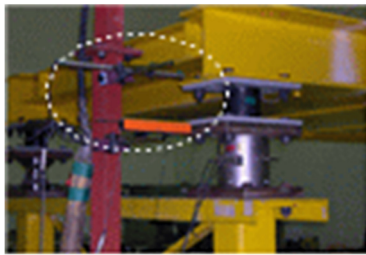
Fig. 10. Installation of bearing equipment

3.2. Test method

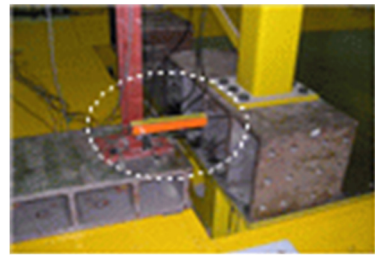
In the shaking table test, the data measuring targets were power, displacement, and acceleration. To measure the data, a load cell was installed in two areas of the bridge where the seismic isolation equipment was installed. Displacement transducers were installed in the basement, under the seismic isolation equipment, and on the upper part of the load cell. In addition, the accelerometers were each attached in the basement, at the center of the bottom, and on the deck with the seismic isolation equipment. Fig. 11 shows the installation of the equipment.

Table 5. Installation location and quantity of attachment of measurement equipment

Measurement equipment	Location	Quantity
Load cell	Pier top, HDRB bottom	2
Displacement transducer	Base, load cell bottom and top	3
	Base, load cell top, HDRB top	
Accelerometer	Base, load cell top, deck center	3
	Base, load cell top, deck center	



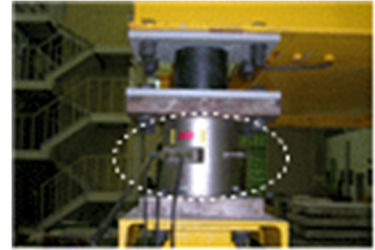
a) Displacement transducer (upper part)



b) Displacement transducer(bottom part)



c) Accelerometer (deck)



d) Load cell (bottom part of the bearing)

Fig. 11. Installation of measurement equipment for miniature bridge

3.3. Incident seismic load

For the shaking table test, we used six overseas seismic wave acceleration histories, including the El Centro earthquake, Taft earthquake, and Northridge earthquake, which occurred in California in the U.S.; the Hachinohe earthquake and Akita earthquake in Japan; and the Mexico City earthquake in Mexico. The incident seismic waves used in this experiment are shown in Table 6.

Table 6. Incident earthquakes used in shaking table test

Earthquake	Record	Peak ground acceleration (PGA)
Akita	Nihonkai Chubu, Japan, May 23, 1983	0.19
	Component N-S	
El Centro	Imperial Valley, California, USA, May 18, 1940	0.34
	Component S00E	
Hachinohe	Tokachi, Japan, May 16, 1968	0.23
	Component N-S	
Mexico City	Mexico City, Mexico, September 19, 1985	0.17
Northridge	Sylmar, California, USA, January 27, 1994	0.34
Taft	Kern County, California, USA, July 21, 1952	0.16
	Component N21E	

4. Test results and analysis

In order to conduct a comparative evaluation of the seismic isolation performance of the HDRB, we applied excitation based on actual seismic loads. The test model had the properties of maximum response acceleration of the deck and maximum shear force of bridge and relative displacement according to the seismic isolation equipment. Table 6 shows the reduction effect of seismic loads of seismic isolation bridges in comparison with non-isolated bridges.

4.1. Behavior of bridge deck

Table 7 and Fig. 12 show the maximum response accelerations of the bridge deck in comparison with shaking table test of miniature bridges after applying the HDRB seismic isolation

equipment. The test of miniature bridges had a higher reduction rate. The HDRB had a relatively reliably high reduction rate, while the HDRB response to the earthquake in Mexico City had a reversely increasing reduction rate of response acceleration compared to the non-isolated equipment. In this regard, extra care is recommended when using seismic isolation equipment such as an HDRB on weak ground.

Table 7. Comparison of shaking table test results

Earthquake	FGA (g)	Maximum response acceleration of deck (g)		Reduction rate (%)	Maximum shear force of bridge (KN)		Reduction rate (%)	Relevant displacement (mm)		Enhancement ratio
		(a)	(b)		(a)	(b)		(a)	(b)	
		Akita	0.19		0.338	0.246		27.3	9.98	
El Centro	0.34	0.658	0.254	61.4	18.15	4.37	75.9	2.89	13.15	4.6
Hachinohe	0.23	0.557	0.259	53.5	16.17	4.29	73.4	3.68	10.79	2.9
Mexico City	0.17	0.233	0.243	-0.04	6.18	4.20	32.0	2.63	14.43	5.5
Northridge	0.34	0.685	0.358	47.7	19.55	5.77	70.4	2.75	19.39	7.1
Taft	0.16	0.293	0.128	56.3	8.41	2.06	75.5	1.65	4.73	2.9

a) Non-isolated equipment, b) Equipment with HDRB

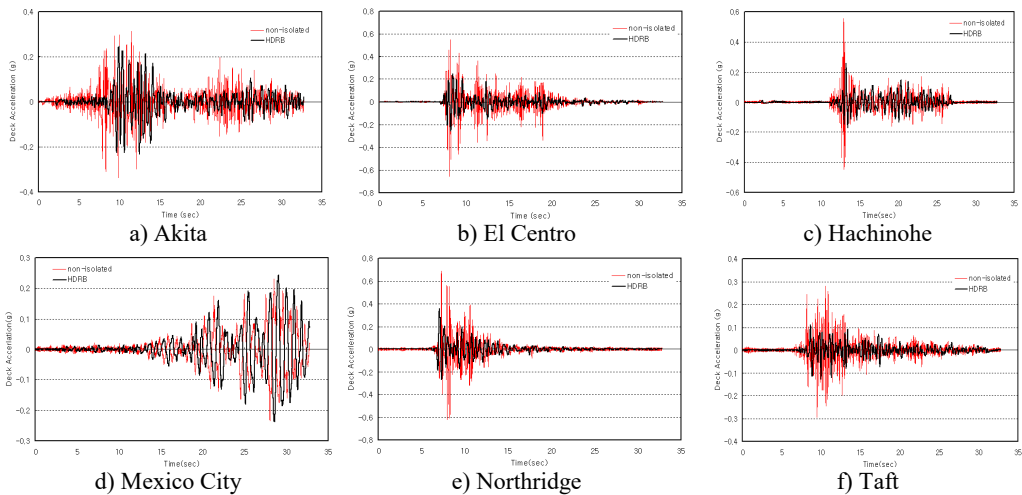


Fig. 12. Maximum response acceleration of bridge deck

4.2. Behavior of bridge

In terms of the shear force exerted on the bottom part of the bridge during several earthquakes, the seismic isolation equipment exhibited a higher rate of shear force reduction than the non-isolated equipment. Except for the earthquake in Mexico City, the seismic isolation equipment provided at least a 58 % reduction in rate compared to the non-isolated equipment. However, as to the earthquake in Mexico City with long-period seismic waves passing through the weak ground, the equipment with the HDRB had the maximum shear force reduced by about 32 % compared to the non-isolated equipment (Table 7). Fig. 13 shows a comparison of the shear force exerted on the bottom part of the bridge between the non-isolated and isolated equipment.

4.3. Change of seismic isolation equipment

Table 7 shows a comparison of relative displacement from the shaking table test of the miniature bridges using the seismic isolation equipment. The test results show that the relative

displacement of the bridge with the HDRB was higher than that of the non-isolated bridge. The bridge with the HDRB had a relative displacement that was 2.9 to 7.1 times greater than that of the non-isolated bridge. The displacement response of the seismic isolated bridge increased compared to the non-isolated bridges due to the long period. In particular, the displacement response with a seismic isolation period similar to that of the earthquake in Mexico City occurred on the weak ground and significantly increased compared to that of the non-isolated bridges. Fig. 14 shows the hysteresis loop between the power and the displacement of the HDRB.

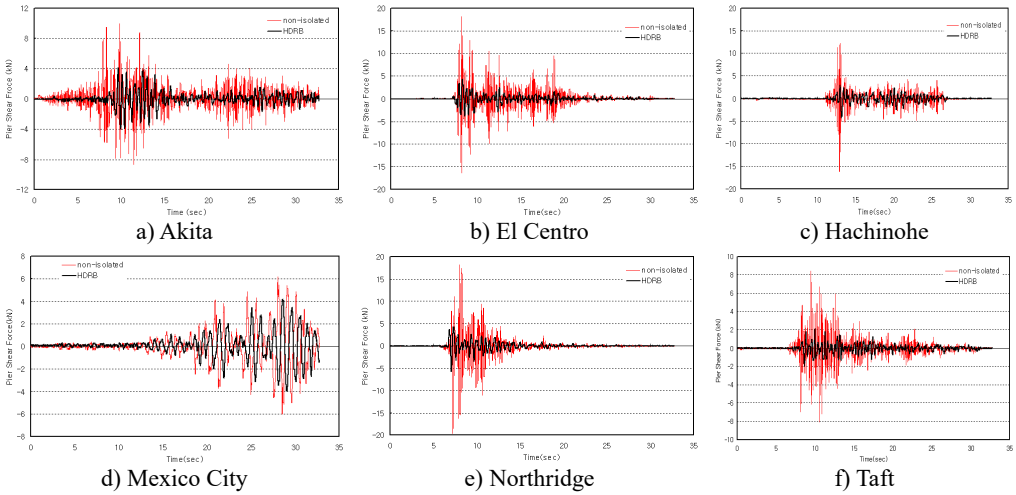


Fig. 13. Shear force of the bottom part of the bridge

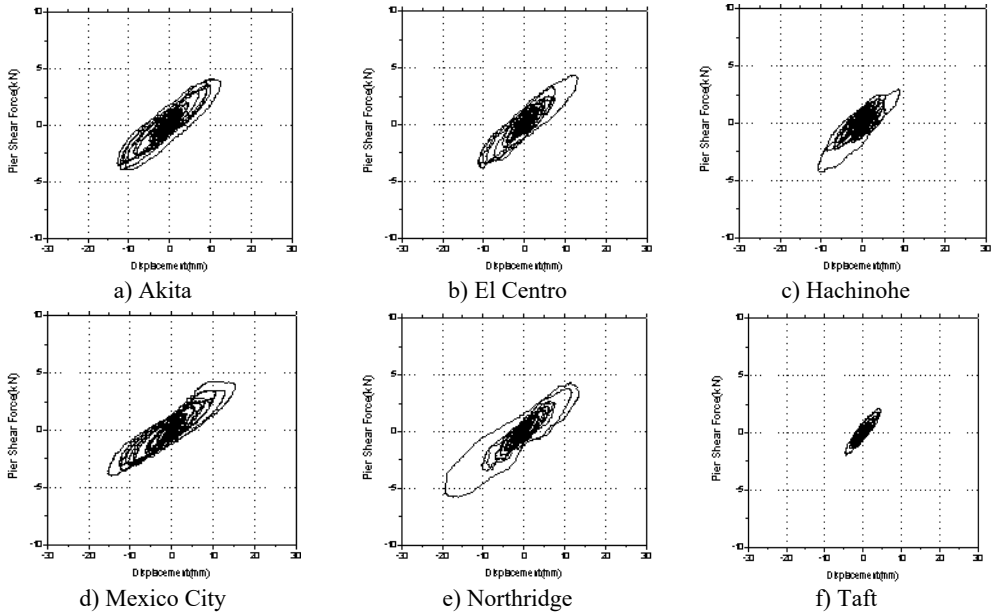


Fig. 14. Power-displacement hysteresis loop of HDRB

4.4. Characteristics analysis of bridge behavior resulting from seismic wave

We analyzed bridge behavior characteristics under the seismic isolation design through the shaking table test with the miniature bridge and HDRB, and compared and analyzed the response

acceleration of the deck, the shear force of the bottom part of the bridge, and the change in the bearing. In terms of the response acceleration of the deck and shear force of the bottom part of the bridge, the HDRB was relatively stable, with a relatively higher energy reduction rate in strong and weak earthquakes. On the other hand, the earthquake in Mexico City was a seismic wave with a significantly long predominant period compared to other historical earthquakes. According to the test results, by using the HDRB, the acceleration of the deck and the shear force of the bridge was quite amplified. In particular, the maximum response acceleration of the deck amplified about five times more than the earthquake in Mexico City and Taft earthquake is similar to peak ground acceleration (PGA). This occurred for several reasons, including the effect of the ground environment and the natural period.

First, the ground in Mexico City is weak, so the ground environment is unstable when the ground is disturbed. Thus, structures with seismic isolation equipment on weak disturbed ground often have amplified seismic motion in the frequency area due to the weak ground. In this case, since the amplified seismic isolation structure with an amplified effective frequency cannot play its role and thus the response of the structure can increase, it is necessary to be careful when installing the seismic isolation equipment. In addition, we note that the seismic response can be significantly amplified due to the coincidental resonance between the natural frequency of the seismic wave of Mexico City and that of the specimen structure. The section on seismic design in the highway bridge design standard (2005) [8] described how the response may be somewhat amplified. When the natural period is long with a high height of the weak ground or bridges, seismic isolation design is not recommended. Thus, it is necessary to consider the use of the seismic isolation equipment in this environment more carefully.

5. Conclusions

A new seismic isolation system is required due to growing domestic and international interest in earthquake safety, and social demand for improved seismic design. Existing structures are designed and constructed under previous seismic design standards. We conducted a basic characteristics test on an HDRB and a shaking table test using a miniature bridge model. The test results were analyzed to evaluate the seismic capacity. The results are summarized as follows:

1) The equivalent damping ratio of the HDRB has a relatively high dependency on frequency and surface pressure, and a low dependency on shear strain. We recognize that such a high frequency and surface pressure dependency of the equivalent damping ratio is due to the influence of the special composite drug applied to the HDR on viscous and friction damping elements between the rubber molecules. The shear stiffness has a very high dependence on shear strain with a small dependence on surface pressure. Therefore, it is necessary to consider shear strain in designing the shear stiffness of an HDRB.

2) A shaking table test using several incident seismic waves was used to identify the outstanding damping capacity of maximum response acceleration delivered from the upper part to the deck of the seismic isolated bridge with the HDRB. The seismic isolated bridge with the HDRB had an outstanding dissipation capacity; thus, the shear force applied to the bridge was stable and significantly reduced compared to the non-isolated bridge.

3) The Mexico City earthquake, with its unusual results in the shaking table test, was a seismic wave with a long predominant period compared to other earthquakes. According to the test results, the acceleration of the seismic isolated bridge was strongly amplified. Such an earthquake is unusual and occurred on weak ground, so that it is hard to commonly see in the ground conditions of South Korea. However, we suggest that it is necessary to consider the period and ground motion conditions in designing seismic isolation using an HDRB.

Acknowledgement

This research was supported by Yeungnam University Research Grant in 2016.

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Ju Oh received Ph.D. degree in Department of Civil Engineering from University of Seoul, Seoul, Korea, in 2011. Now he works at Korea Intellectual Property Office. His current research interests include seismic and seismic isolation dynamics.



Changhwan Jang received Ph.D. degree in Department of Civil Engineering from Kookmin University, Seoul, Korea, in 2010. Now he works at Korea Intellectual Property Office. His current handle patent examination in river, coastal, ocean and environmental engineering fields.



Jin Ho Kim received the Ph.D. degree in Mechanical Engineering from University of California, Berkeley, USA, in 2005. Now he works as the Associate Professor at School of Mechanical Engineering Yeungnam University, Korea. His research interests include electric machine, vibration and design.