

where h_i and v_i denote the thickness (in metres) and shear-wave velocity (at a shear strain level of 10^{-5} or less) of the i -th formation or layer, in a total of N , existing in the top 30 m.

(4)P For sites with ground conditions matching either one of the two special ground types S_1 or S_2 , special studies for the definition of the seismic action are required. For these types, and particularly for S_2 , the possibility of soil failure under the seismic action shall be taken into account.

NOTE Special attention should be paid if the deposit is of ground type S_1 . Such soils typically have very low values of v_s , low internal damping and an abnormally extended range of linear behaviour and can therefore produce anomalous seismic site amplification and soil-structure interaction effects (see EN 1998-5:2004, Section 6). In this case, a special study to define the seismic action should be carried out, in order to establish the dependence of the response spectrum on the thickness and v_s value of the soft clay/silt layer and on the stiffness contrast between this layer and the underlying materials.

3.2 Seismic action

3.2.1 Seismic zones

(1)P For the purpose of EN 1998, national territories shall be subdivided by the National Authorities into seismic zones, depending on the local hazard. By definition, the hazard within each zone is assumed to be constant.

(2) For most of the applications of EN 1998, the hazard is described in terms of a single parameter, i.e. the value of the reference peak ground acceleration on type A ground, a_{gR} . Additional parameters required for specific types of structures are given in the relevant Parts of EN 1998.

NOTE The reference peak ground acceleration on type A ground, a_{gR} , for use in a country or parts of the country, may be derived from zonation maps found in its National Annex.

(3) The reference peak ground acceleration, chosen by the National Authorities for each seismic zone, corresponds to the reference return period T_{NCR} of the seismic action for the no-collapse requirement (or equivalently the reference probability of exceedance in 50 years, P_{NCR}) chosen by the National Authorities (see 2.1(1)P). An importance factor γ_I equal to 1,0 is assigned to this reference return period. For return periods other than the reference (see importance classes in 2.1(3)P and (4)), the design ground acceleration on type A ground a_g is equal to a_{gR} times the importance factor γ_I ($a_g = \gamma_I \cdot a_{gR}$). (See Note to 2.1(4)).

(4) In cases of low seismicity, reduced or simplified seismic design procedures for certain types or categories of structures may be used.

NOTE The selection of the categories of structures, ground types and seismic zones in a country for which the provisions of low seismicity apply may be found in its National Annex. It is recommended to consider as low seismicity cases either those in which the design ground acceleration on type A ground, a_g , is not greater than 0,08 g (0,78 m/s²), or those where the product $a_g \cdot S$ is not greater than 0,1 g (0,98 m/s²). The selection of whether the value of a_g , or that of the product $a_g \cdot S$ will be used in a country to define the threshold for low seismicity cases, may be found in its National Annex.

(5)P In cases of very low seismicity, the provisions of EN 1998 need not be observed.

NOTE The selection of the categories of structures, ground types and seismic zones in a country for which the EN 1998 provisions need not be observed (cases of very low seismicity) may be found in its National Annex. It is recommended to consider as very low seismicity cases either those in which the design ground acceleration on type A ground, a_g , is not greater than 0,04 g (0,39 m/s²), or those where the product $a_g \cdot S$ is not greater than 0,05 g (0,49 m/s²). The selection of whether the value of a_g , or that of the product $a_g \cdot S$ will be used in a country to define the threshold for very low seismicity cases, can be found in its National Annex.

3.2.2 Basic representation of the seismic action

3.2.2.1 General

(1)P Within the scope of EN 1998 the earthquake motion at a given point on the surface is represented by an elastic ground acceleration response spectrum, henceforth called an “elastic response spectrum”.

(2) The shape of the elastic response spectrum is taken as being the same for the two levels of seismic action introduced in 2.1(1)P and 2.2.1(1)P for the no-collapse requirement (ultimate limit state – design seismic action) and for the damage limitation requirement.

(3)P The horizontal seismic action is described by two orthogonal components assumed as being independent and represented by the same response spectrum.

(4) For the three components of the seismic action, one or more alternative shapes of response spectra may be adopted, depending on the seismic sources and the earthquake magnitudes generated from them.

NOTE 1 The selection of the shape of the elastic response spectrum to be used in a country or part of the country may be found in its National Annex.

NOTE 2 In selecting the appropriate shape of the spectrum, consideration should be given to the magnitude of earthquakes that contribute most to the seismic hazard defined for the purpose of probabilistic hazard assessment, rather than on conservative upper limits (e.g. the Maximum Credible Earthquake) defined for that purpose.

(5) When the earthquakes affecting a site are generated by widely differing sources, the possibility of using more than one shape of spectra should be considered to enable the design seismic action to be adequately represented. In such circumstances, different values of a_g will normally be required for each type of spectrum and earthquake.

(6) For important structures ($\eta > 1,0$) topographic amplification effects should be taken into account.

NOTE Informative Annex A of EN 1998-5:2004 provides information for topographic amplification effects.

(7) Time-history representations of the earthquake motion may be used (see 3.2.3).

(8) Allowance for the variation of ground motion in space as well as time may be required for specific types of structures (see EN 1998-2, EN 1998-4 and EN 1998-6).

3.2.2.2 Horizontal elastic response spectrum

(1)P For the horizontal components of the seismic action, the elastic response spectrum $S_e(T)$ is defined by the following expressions (see Figure. 3.1):

$$0 \leq T \leq T_B : S_e(T) = a_g \cdot S \cdot \left[1 + \frac{T}{T_B} \cdot (\eta \cdot 2,5 - 1) \right] \quad (3.2)$$

$$T_B \leq T \leq T_C : S_e(T) = a_g \cdot S \cdot \eta \cdot 2,5 \quad (3.3)$$

$$T_C \leq T \leq T_D : S_e(T) = a_g \cdot S \cdot \eta \cdot 2,5 \left[\frac{T_C}{T} \right] \quad (3.4)$$

$$T_D \leq T \leq 4s : S_e(T) = a_g \cdot S \cdot \eta \cdot 2,5 \left[\frac{T_C T_D}{T^2} \right] \quad (3.5)$$

where

$S_e(T)$ is the elastic response spectrum;

T is the vibration period of a linear single-degree-of-freedom system;

a_g is the design ground acceleration on type A ground ($a_g = \gamma_1 \cdot a_{gR}$);

T_B is the lower limit of the period of the constant spectral acceleration branch;

T_C is the upper limit of the period of the constant spectral acceleration branch;

T_D is the value defining the beginning of the constant displacement response range of the spectrum;

S is the soil factor;

η is the damping correction factor with a reference value of $\eta = 1$ for 5% viscous damping, see (3) of this subclause.

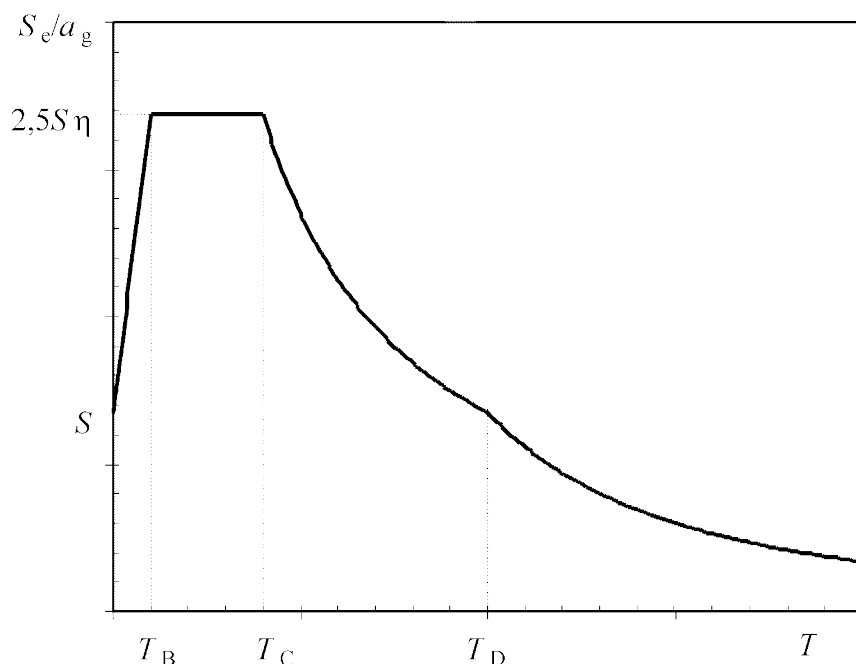


Figure 3.1: Shape of the elastic response spectrum

(2)P The values of the periods T_B , T_C and T_D and of the soil factor S describing the shape of the elastic response spectrum depend upon the ground type.

NOTE 1 The values to be ascribed to T_B , T_C , T_D and S for each ground type and type (shape) of spectrum to be used in a country may be found in its National Annex. If deep geology is not accounted for (see 3.1.2(1)), the recommended choice is the use of two types of spectra: Type 1 and Type 2. If the earthquakes that contribute most to the seismic hazard defined for the site for the purpose of probabilistic hazard assessment have a surface-wave magnitude, M_s , not greater than 5,5, it is recommended that the Type 2 spectrum is adopted. For the five ground types A, B, C, D and E the recommended values of the parameters S , T_B , T_C and T_D are given in Table 3.2 for the Type 1 Spectrum and in Table 3.3 for the Type 2 Spectrum. Figure 3.2 and Figure 3.3 show the shapes of the recommended Type 1 and Type 2 spectra, respectively, normalised by a_g , for 5% damping. Different spectra may be defined in the National Annex, if deep geology is accounted for.

Table 3.2: Values of the parameters describing the recommended Type 1 elastic response spectra

Ground type	S	T_B (s)	T_C (s)	T_D (s)
A	1,0	0,15	0,4	2,0
B	1,2	0,15	0,5	2,0
C	1,15	0,20	0,6	2,0
D	1,35	0,20	0,8	2,0
E	1,4	0,15	0,5	2,0

Table 3.3: Values of the parameters describing the recommended Type 2 elastic response spectra

Ground type	S	T_B (s)	T_C (s)	T_D (s)
A	1,0	0,05	0,25	1,2
B	1,35	0,05	0,25	1,2
C	1,5	0,10	0,25	1,2
D	1,8	0,10	0,30	1,2
E	1,6	0,05	0,25	1,2

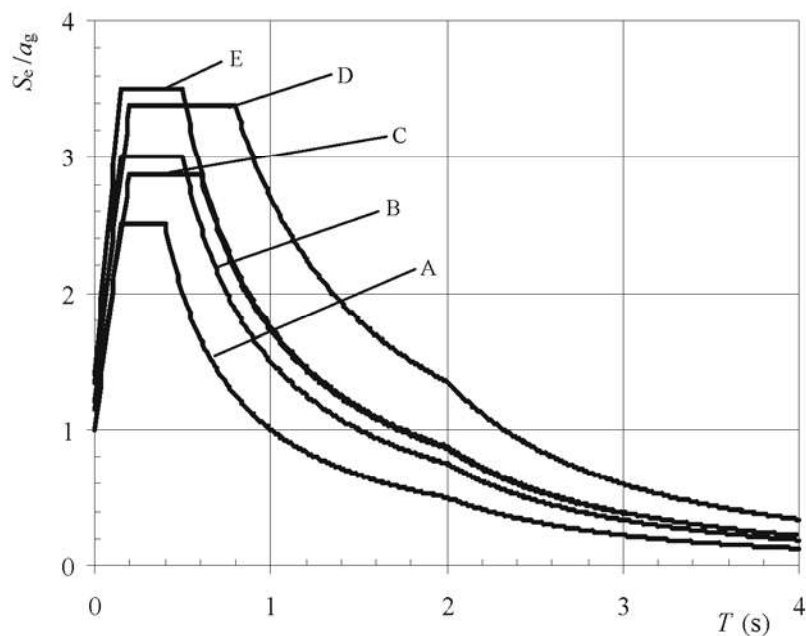


Figure 3.2: Recommended Type 1 elastic response spectra for ground types A to E (5% damping)

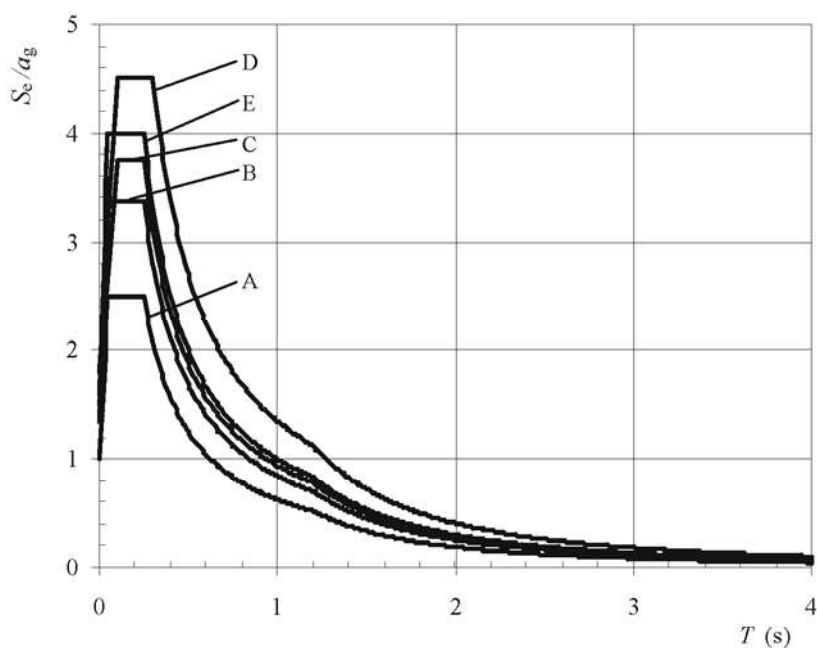


Figure 3.3: Recommended Type 2 elastic response spectra for ground types A to E (5% damping)

Note 2 For ground types S_1 and S_2 , special studies should provide the corresponding values of S , T_B , T_C and T_D .

(3) The value of the damping correction factor η may be determined by the expression:

$$\eta = \sqrt{10/(5 + \xi)} \geq 0,55 \quad (3.6)$$

where ξ is the viscous damping ratio of the structure, expressed as a percentage.

(4) If for special cases a viscous damping ratio different from 5% is to be used, this value is given in the relevant Part of EN 1998.

(5)P The elastic displacement response spectrum, $S_{De}(T)$, shall be obtained by direct transformation of the elastic acceleration response spectrum, $S_e(T)$, using the following expression:

$$S_{De}(T) = S_e(T) \left[\frac{T}{2\pi} \right]^2 \quad (3.7)$$

(6) Expression (3.7) should normally be applied for vibration periods not exceeding 4,0 s. For structures with vibration periods longer than 4,0 s, a more complete definition of the elastic displacement spectrum is possible.

NOTE For the Type 1 elastic response spectrum referred to in Note 1 to 3.2.2.2(2)P, such a definition is presented in Informative Annex A in terms of the displacement response spectrum. For periods longer than 4,0 s, the elastic acceleration response spectrum may be derived from the elastic displacement response spectrum by inverting expression (3.7).

3.2.2.3 Vertical elastic response spectrum

(1)P The vertical component of the seismic action shall be represented by an elastic response spectrum, $S_{ve}(T)$, derived using expressions (3.8)-(3.11).

$$0 \leq T \leq T_B : S_{ve}(T) = a_{vg} \cdot \left[1 + \frac{T}{T_B} \cdot (\eta \cdot 3,0 - 1) \right] \quad (3.8)$$

$$T_B \leq T \leq T_C : S_{ve}(T) = a_{vg} \cdot \eta \cdot 3,0 \quad (3.9)$$

$$T_C \leq T \leq T_D : S_{ve}(T) = a_{vg} \cdot \eta \cdot 3,0 \left[\frac{T_C}{T} \right] \quad (3.10)$$

$$T_D \leq T \leq 4s : S_{ve}(T) = a_{vg} \cdot \eta \cdot 3,0 \left[\frac{T_C \cdot T_D}{T^2} \right] \quad (3.11)$$

NOTE The values to be ascribed to T_B , T_C , T_D and a_{vg} for each type (shape) of vertical spectrum to be used in a country may be found in its National Annex. The recommended choice is the use of two types of vertical spectra: Type 1 and Type 2. As for the spectra defining the horizontal components of the seismic action, if the earthquakes that contribute most to the seismic hazard defined for the site for the purpose of probabilistic hazard assessment have a surface-wave

magnitude, M_s , not greater than 5,5, it is recommended that the Type 2 spectrum is adopted. For the five ground types A, B, C, D and E the recommended values of the parameters describing the vertical spectra are given in Table 3.4. These recommended values do not apply for special ground types S_1 and S_2 .

Table 3.4: Recommended values of parameters describing the vertical elastic response spectra

Spectrum	a_{vg}/a_g	T_B (s)	T_C (s)	T_D (s)
Type 1	0,90	0,05	0,15	1,0
Type 2	0,45	0,05	0,15	1,0

3.2.2.4 Design ground displacement

(1) Unless special studies based on the available information indicate otherwise, the design ground displacement d_g , corresponding to the design ground acceleration, may be estimated by means of the following expression:

$$d_g = 0,025 \cdot a_g \cdot S \cdot T_C \cdot T_D \quad (3.12)$$

with a_g , S , T_C and T_D as defined in 3.2.2.2.

3.2.2.5 Design spectrum for elastic analysis

(1) The capacity of structural systems to resist seismic actions in the non-linear range generally permits their design for resistance to seismic forces smaller than those corresponding to a linear elastic response.

(2) To avoid explicit inelastic structural analysis in design, the capacity of the structure to dissipate energy, through mainly ductile behaviour of its elements and/or other mechanisms, is taken into account by performing an elastic analysis based on a response spectrum reduced with respect to the elastic one, henceforth called a "design spectrum". This reduction is accomplished by introducing the behaviour factor q .

(3)P The behaviour factor q is an approximation of the ratio of the seismic forces that the structure would experience if its response was completely elastic with 5% viscous damping, to the seismic forces that may be used in the design, with a conventional elastic analysis model, still ensuring a satisfactory response of the structure. The values of the behaviour factor q , which also account for the influence of the viscous damping being different from 5%, are given for various materials and structural systems according to the relevant ductility classes in the various Parts of EN 1998. The value of the behaviour factor q may be different in different horizontal directions of the structure, although the ductility classification shall be the same in all directions.

(4)P For the horizontal components of the seismic action the design spectrum, $S_d(T)$, shall be defined by the following expressions:

$$0 \leq T \leq T_B : S_d(T) = a_g \cdot S \cdot \left[\frac{2}{3} + \frac{T}{T_B} \cdot \left(\frac{2,5}{q} - \frac{2}{3} \right) \right] \quad (3.13)$$

$$T_B \leq T \leq T_C : S_d(T) = a_g \cdot S \cdot \frac{2,5}{q} \quad (3.14)$$

$$T_C \leq T \leq T_D : S_d(T) \begin{cases} = a_g \cdot S \cdot \frac{2,5}{q} \cdot \left[\frac{T_C}{T} \right] \\ \geq \beta \cdot a_g \end{cases} \quad (3.15)$$

$$T_D \leq T : S_d(T) \begin{cases} = a_g \cdot S \cdot \frac{2,5}{q} \cdot \left[\frac{T_C T_D}{T^2} \right] \\ \geq \beta \cdot a_g \end{cases} \quad (3.16)$$

where

a_g , S , T_C and T_D are as defined in 3.2.2.2;

$S_d(T)$ is the design spectrum;

q is the behaviour factor;

β is the lower bound factor for the horizontal design spectrum.

NOTE The value to be ascribed to β for use in a country can be found in its National Annex. The recommended value for β is 0,2.

(5) For the vertical component of the seismic action the design spectrum is given by expressions (3.13) to (3.16), with the design ground acceleration in the vertical direction, a_{vg} replacing a_g , S taken as being equal to 1,0 and the other parameters as defined in 3.2.2.3.

(6) For the vertical component of the seismic action a behaviour factor q up to to 1,5 should generally be adopted for all materials and structural systems.

(7) The adoption of values for q greater than 1,5 in the vertical direction should be justified through an appropriate analysis.

(8)P The design spectrum as defined above is not sufficient for the design of structures with base-isolation or energy-dissipation systems.

3.2.3 Alternative representations of the seismic action

3.2.3.1 Time - history representation

3.2.3.1.1 General

(1)P The seismic motion may also be represented in terms of ground acceleration time-histories and related quantities (velocity and displacement).

(2)P When a spatial model of the structure is required, the seismic motion shall consist of three simultaneously acting accelerograms. The same accelerogram may not be used simultaneously along both horizontal directions. Simplifications are possible in accordance with the relevant Parts of EN 1998.