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Adopting flexibility of the end-plate connections in steel moment frames

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Abstract. The majority of connections in moment resisting frames are considered as being fully-rigid. Consequently, the real behavior of the connection, which has some level of flexibility, is ignored. This may result in inaccurate predictions of structural response. This study investigates the influence of flexibility of the extended end-plate connections in the steel moment frames. This is done at two levels. First, the actual micro-behavior of extended end-plate moment connections is explored with respect to joint flexibility. Then, the macro-behavior of frames with end-plate moment connections is investigated using modal, nonlinear static pushover and incremental dynamic analyses. In all models, the P-Delta effects along with material and geometrical nonlinearities were included in the analyses. Results revealed considerable difference between the behavior of the structural frame with connections modeled as fully-rigid and those when flexibility was incorporated regarding to natural periods, strength and maximum inter-story drift angle.

Keywords: extended end-plate moment connection; flexibility; modal analysis; pushover analysis; incremental dynamic analysis

1. Introduction

An end-plate moment connection consists of a beam, a column, an end-plate, and number of bolts. The end-plate connections are classified as either extended or flush end-plate connections and each in either and unstiffened or stiffened arrangement, as illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2.

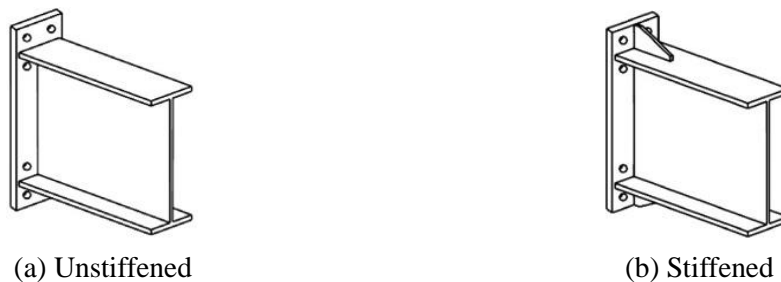


Fig. 1 Extended end-plate moment connections

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Fig. 2 Flush end-plate moment connections

Many researchers have investigated the behavior of end-plate moment connections using the assumption of rigid joints behaviour. Full-scale tests by Ghassemieh *et al.* (1983) investigated the behavior of stiffened extended end-plate connections with eight bolts. In their study, testing full scale connections and finite element method (FEM) of analyses were conducted and compared. From the results of the analyses, prediction equations characterizing the connections behavior were developed. Subsequently, Murray and Kukreti (1988) simplified the design equations developed by Ghassemieh *et al.* (1983), which were adopted into the AISC Manual of Steel Construction (1989). Kukreti *et al.* (1990) compared the results of the extended end-plate tests with the prediction equations developed from regression analyses of many end-plate cases. Their study showed resulted in more realistic equation for predicting the connection behavior connection with eight bolts in four rows. Popov and Tsai (1989) performed some experimental tests with cyclic loading on some moment connections in order to attain an ideal connection configuration. Results showed that an end-plate moment connection is a suitable replacement for fully welded connections in seismic resistant frames. A year later, they proposed that the methods used in static analyses should be revised for seismic loading (Tsai and Popov, 1990). Bahaari and Sherbourne (1994) used an FEM approach for the analysis of the 3D models, which suitably predicted the behavior of unstiffened extended end-plate connections with four bolts. From these findings they proposed new analytical formulas for the behavior prediction of connection components. Their methodology demonstrated that for an extended end-plate connection, the numerical results were comparable to the experimental ones.

Subsequently, Borgsmiller (1995) proposed a simple design method for five specimens with extended end-plate moment connections, along with four specimens with flush end-plate connections. However, when the end-plate reaches 90% of its ultimate strength, the effect of prying forces should be considered. Results revealed that if the applied loads are less than 90% of the end-plate's strength, then the end-plate could be considered as a thick plate and the prying forces effects could be ignored. When the applied loads exceeded that threshold, the end-plate should be considered as thin, and the effect of prying forces must be completely considered. Murray and Sumner (2003) proposed design methods for unstiffened and stiffened extended end-plates with four and eight bolts when subjected to seismic loading. Their proposed method was used as the design guideline in current study.

Maggi *et al.* (2005) studied the behavior of two unstiffened end-plate moment connections with several bolts and end-plate thicknesses numerically and experimentally. The results demonstrated that failures associated with either formation of yield lines in the plates (Mode 1) or bolt tension failures (Mode 3) are well-defined, while failures due to combination of these mechanisms (Mode 2) represent a level of interaction between the end-plate and the bolts that is difficult to predict

accurately. Drosopoulos *et al.* (2012) studied the behavior of steel end-plate moment connections by finite element method of analysis, as well as experimentally to consider the impact of column stiffeners on the overall response, local buckling of the column, and friction of the beam to column interface. In 2012, Gorgun and Yilmaz (2012) proposed an analytical procedure to predict the behavior of the steel moment frames with semi-rigid joints and in 2013 Gorgun (2013) proposed an analytical procedure to predict the behavior of the steel moment frames with flexible members. The linear and nonlinear analyses were applied for two planar steel structures. The method is readily implemented on a computer using matrix structural analysis techniques and is applicable for the efficient nonlinear analysis of frameworks. Subsequently, Ghassemieh *et al.* (2014) in studying the influence of the axial force on the overall performance of the steel end-plate moment connection observed that the effect of the axial force on the end-plate connection can change the failure mode.

Despite widespread research on end-plate connections, only a few researchers have considered the flexibility of connections in studying the seismic behavior of structures. Specifically, Ang and Morris (1984) did this for steel frames with semi-rigid connections. The results showed that by appropriate modeling, connection stiffness could show the influence on the structural displacements and internal forces. Nader and Astaneh (1991) looked at fully-rigid, semi-rigid, and pinned connections under seismic loadings. The behavior of structures with pinned and semi-rigid connections under dynamic loading was studied, and their respective responses were compared to that of the rigid structure subjected to similar earthquakes. The results revealed a reduction in base shear in structure using pinned or semi-rigid connections. Additionally, Awkar and Lui (1999) studied the behavior of a five-story and eight-story frame with fully-rigid, semi-rigid, and pinned connections. Results demonstrated increased drift of the top stories and decreased base shear of the semi-rigid frames. The connection flexibility also caused the frame periods to spread over a wider spectrum, thereby increasing the importance of the higher mode contribution to structural response. More recently, Ghassemieh and Kiani (2012) investigated the seismic performance of reduced beam section frames (RBS) considering connection flexibility. The results highlighted the role of RBS on reducing the seismic demands in the panel zone.

Given the paucity of studies investigation, the flexibility of beam to column connections, the study herein does so by considering extended end-plates. First, a connection that has been previously studied by Maggi *et al.* (2005) was used to verify the Abaqus based FEM approach used herein. After that verification, the proposed connections were modeled and the moment-rotation curves of the connections were obtained. Then, the connections were modeled in OpenSees (Mazzoni *et al.*, 2005) using a bi-linear model. The model proposed by Lui and Lopez (1997) was used in a single story frame to verify the bilinear model in the dynamic analysis. By considering the flexibility of the connections, the real behavior of such connections in the steel moment frames is investigated. Finally, the differences between the performance of fully-rigid connections and semi-rigid connections utilized in four, eight, and sixteen-story buildings are compared.

2. Connections classification

According to AISC (2010), connections are classified with respect to their strength, ductility, and initial stiffness. Connections are classified as full strength or partial strength with respect to their plastic moment capacity. Connection strength is the largest moment that the connection can

resist and is obtained from the moment-rotation curve. If there is no clear maximum point in the moment-rotation curve, the moment corresponding to the rotation of 0.02 rad is considered as the strength of the connection.

Connection ductility relates to the ability to resist inelastic rotations without a noticeable decrease in strength and are classified as either brittle or ductile. The threshold between brittle and ductile behavior is 0.03 rad, as specified in the AISC (2010) code.

Initial stiffness of connections (m_{Ki}) is described as fully-rigid, semi-rigid, or pinned which is defined as follows:

$$m_{Ki} = \frac{K_i}{\left(\frac{EI}{L}\right)_{beam}} \quad (1)$$

in which, K_i , EI and L are the initial connection stiffness, the bending rigidity, and beam length beam, respectively. The connection is considered as rigid, if $m_{Ki} > 20$. It is classified as semi-rigid, if $2 < m_{Ki} < 20$ or and pinned, if $m_{Ki} < 2$.

3. Model buildings

Three steel frame models, as proposed by Jin and El-Tail (2005), including four, eight, and sixteen-story structural frames with identical floor plans were used to investigate the effect of connection flexibility. These and the elevations of the frames are depicted in Fig. 3.

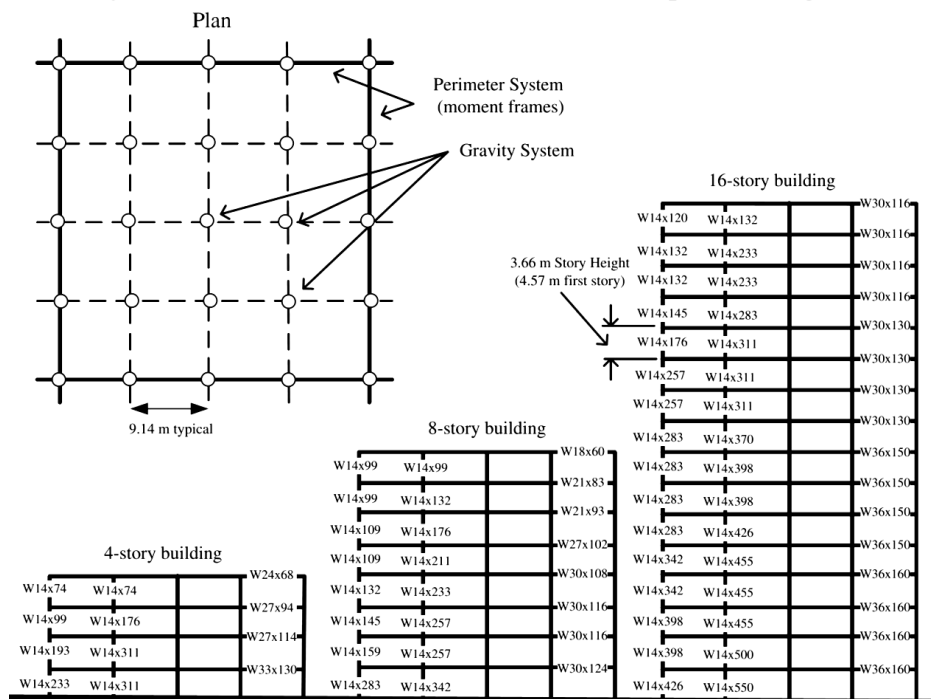


Fig. 3 Plan and elevation view of selected frames (Jin and El-Tail, 2005)

In design of the three buildings, external frames resist lateral seismic loadings, and middle frames resist gravity loads. Distributed loads calculated for roof and the various stories are provided in Table 1.

Table 1 Story load distribution (Jin and El-Tail, 2005)

Floors	Dead load (Pa)	Live load (Pa)
	5000	2400
Roof	3600	960

The design base shear is determined following the provisions in chapter 5 of FEMA 302 (1997) as follow.

$$V = C_s \cdot W \quad (2)$$

where W is the effective seismic weight consisting of dead loads plus 20% of the live loads, and C_s is the coefficient of seismic response of the structure. The values for W , C_s and V for the three frames are provided in Table 2.

Table 2 Design shear force (Jin and El-Tail, 2005)

Number of stories	4	8	16
W (kN)	27042	56341	114939
C_s	0.165	0.1	0.088
V (kN)	4462	5634	10114

Due to symmetry in two directions, only one direction was modeled. Also, beam to column connections in internal frames were assumed to be pinned (Jin and El-Tail, 2005). Therefore, only the external frames resist the lateral loads. P-delta effects were also considered in the analyses. All the connections for the above mentioned frames were designed in accordance with the design steps of the prequalified connections in AISC being the ANSI/AISC 358-05 (2005) standard, which follows the AISC design guide series 4 (Murray and Sumner, 2003). Details of the designed connections are provided in Table 3. Fig. 4 and Table 4 provide the information on the geometrical details of the end-plate for the designed connections. The locations of the connections in the frames are presented in Table 5.

Table 3 Dimensions and characteristics of the connections

Connection	Column	Beam	Doubler plate thickness (mm)	Continuity plate thickness (mm)	d_{bolt} (mm)
BEC1	W14x233	W33x130	-	21.8	38
BEC2	W14x193	W27x114	6.8	23.6	38
BEC3	W14x99	W27x94	18	19	38
BEC4	W14x74	W24x68	12	15	32
BEC5	W14x283	W30x124	-	23.6	38
BEC6	W14x159	W30x116	14	21.6	38

BEC7	W14×132	W30×108	16	19.4	38
BEC8	W14×109	W27×102	19	21.2	38
BEC9	W14×109	W21×93	16.5	23.6	32
BEC10	W14x426	W36x160	-	26	38
BEC11	W14x398	W36x160	-	26	38
BEC12	W14x283	W36x150	-	24	38
BEC13	W14x257	W33x130	-	22	38
BEC14	W14x132	W30x116	18.2	21.6	38

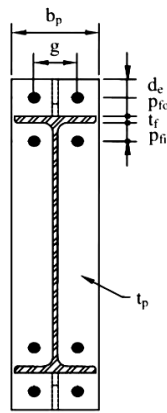


Fig. 4 End-plate geometric dimensions

Table 4 Dimensions of the end-plate (mm)

Connection	b_p	t_p	g	d_e	$P_{fi}=p_{fo}$
BEC1	320	40	140	42	52
BEC2	280	40	140	42	52
BEC3	280	38	140	42	52
BEC4	254	32	140	42	52
BEC5	290	40	140	42	52
BEC6	290	40	140	42	52
BEC7	290	38	140	42	52
BEC8	280	38	140	42	52
BEC9	240	30	140	42	52
BEC10	330	40	190	42	52
BEC11	330	40	190	42	52
BEC12	330	38	140	42	52
BEC13	320	40	140	42	52
BEC14	290	40	140	42	52

Table 5 Location of the connections in the frames

Connection	Frame	Number of story
BEC1	4 story	1
BEC2	4 story	2
BEC3	4 story	3
BEC4	4 story	4
BEC5	8 story	1
BEC6	8 story	2 and 3
BEC7	8 story	4
BEC8	8 story	5
BEC9	8 story	6, 7 and 8
BEC10	16 story	1 and 2
BEC11	16 story	3 and 4
BEC12	16 story	5, 6, 7 and 8
BEC13	16 story	9, 10, 11 and 12
BEC14	16 story	13, 14, 15 and 16

Before modeling the proposed connections in Abaqus (2003), the appropriateness of the modeling approach was verified by modeling specimen CT1A-1as tested by Maggi *et al.* (2005). In that, eight-node elements with three degrees of freedom in each node were used without reduction in number of Gauss integration points (C3D8). Meshing details of the connection are shown in Fig. 5.

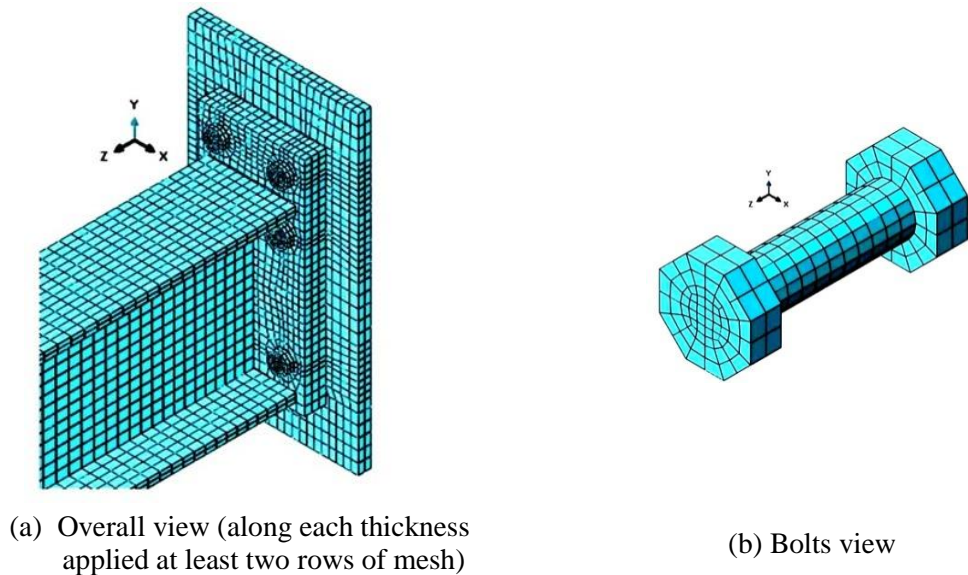


Fig. 5 Typical meshing pattern for 3D Finite Element Model

Beams and columns used in the models were VS 250×37 and CVS 350×105, respectively. Details of the end-plate proposed by Maggi *et al.* (2005) are illustrated in Fig. 6. A tri-linear stress strain relationship was utilized according to Sumner (2003). The stress-strain relationship utilized for the beam, end-plate and column flange steel is shown in Fig. 7(a). A yield strength of 288 MPa and an ultimate strength of 432MPa were utilized. The high-strength bolt stress-strain relationship used is shown in Fig. 7(b). The bolts have a diameter of 16 mm and are made of ASTM A325 steel with a yield stress of 635 MPa and an ultimate strength of 712 MPa. The modulus of elasticity of 2×10^5 MPa and the Poisson ratio of 0.3 were used in the analyses.

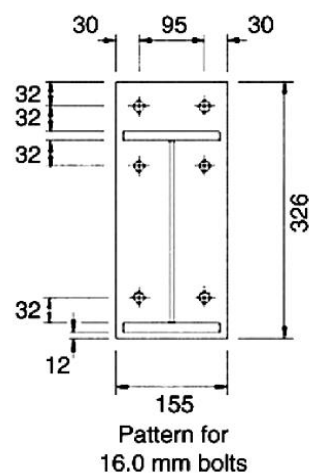


Fig. 6 End-plate details (Maggi *et al.*, 2005)

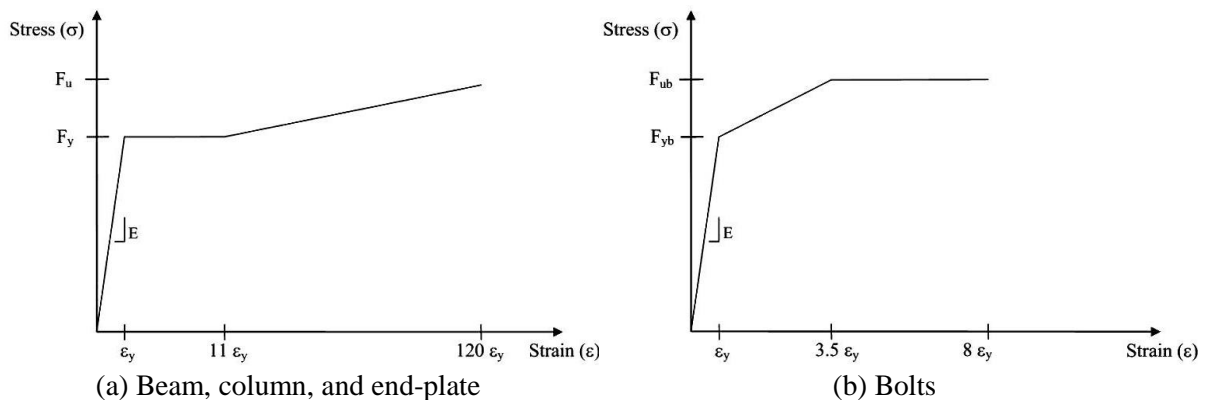


Fig. 7 Stress-strain diagrams for the components (Sumner, 2003)

Since the column's web was not modeled, its deformation was ignored to simplify the modeling. Therefore, the displacement degrees of freedom of the nodes located in column's web, along with the nodes located between the continuity plates and column's flange were considered to be restrained. Friction coefficient (μ_s) was considered to be 0.3 for all contact surfaces. Fig. 8 shows the boundary conditions of the model.

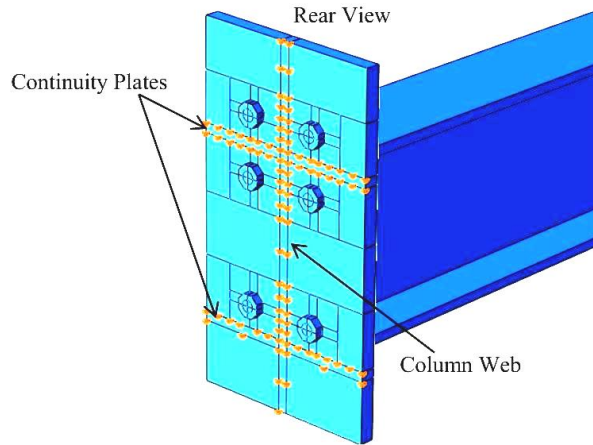


Fig. 8 Boundary conditions of the connection

The loading procedure consisted of two stages including the pre-tensioning of the bolts by applying negative temperature to each bolt shank and then by applying deformation to the end of the beam until the connection collapsed. Subsequently, the moment-rotation curve of the benchmark model resulting from the FEM analysis was obtained and compared with that of the experimental test, as illustrated in Fig. 9. Rotation of the connection was calculated as the ratio of the separation distance of the end-plate and the tensile flange of the beam to the distance between the beam flanges.

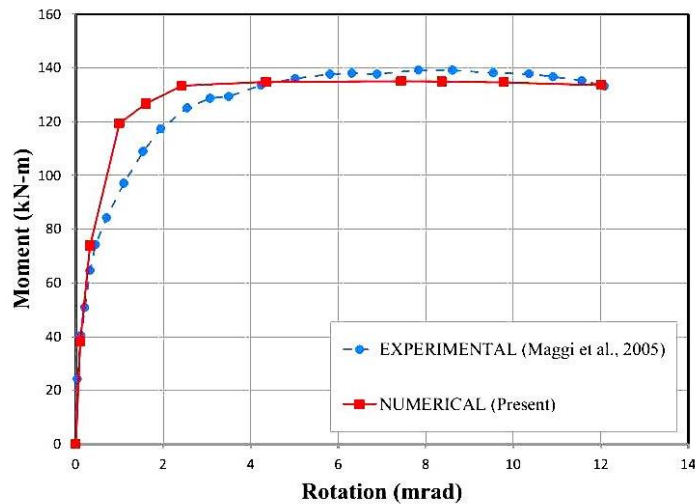


Fig. 9 Moment-rotation curve of the specimen

The ultimate moment capacity resulting from the finite element analysis was 133.6 kN.m which coincided closely with the experimental result of 136 kN.m. The end-plate relative displacements

for the two cases of the finite element analysis and the experimental test for $M = 117 \text{ kN.m}$ are illustrated in Fig. 10.

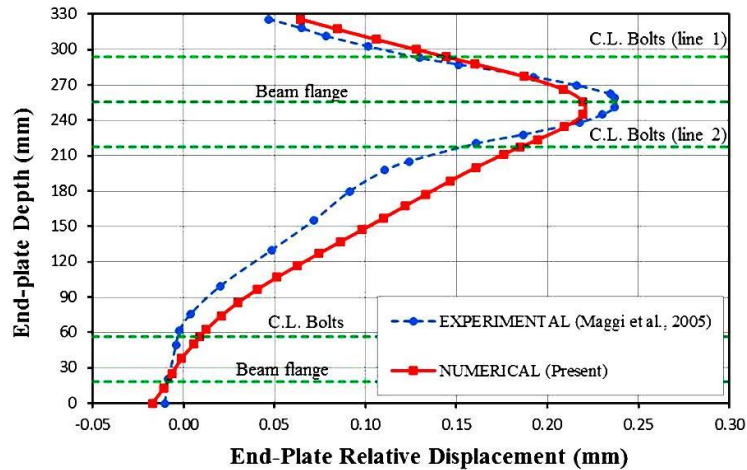


Fig. 10 End-plate separation

As shown, results from finite element analysis show good correlation with the experimental results except for the rotations between 1 and 2 $mrad$. This discrepancy is attributed to the fact that some bolts lost their pretension forces in the assemblage sequence during the experimental program (Maggi *et al.*, 2005). Nevertheless, the overall predicted bending resistance of the model matched very well with the experimental test. Also, the experimental results for CT1A-1 showed that the connections failed as a result of bolt failures in the tension zone, which is consistent with the predictions of the finite element models.

For the modeling of the extended end plates, the exterior beam to column connections were used for the modeling (Fig. 11), and the appropriate restraints at the ends of the columns were used in Abaqus (2003) in order to ensure pinned support condition. The steel for the beams, columns and end-plates, had yield and ultimate strengths of 345 MPa and 460 MPa, respectively. Bolts were made according to ASTM A490 with yield and ultimate strengths of 779 MPa and 1035 MPa, respectively. The constitutive models of the materials were the same as those in Fig 7. Connection rotation was obtained through the calculation of the difference between rotation of the beam and the column.

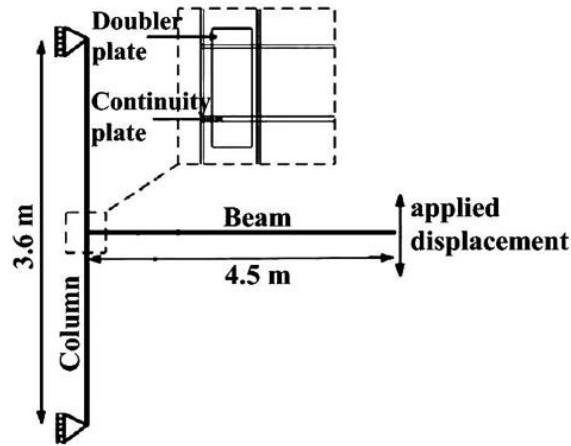


Fig. 11 Frames' exterior connections modeling

Moment-rotation curves for the connections BEC1 and BEC2 are illustrated in Fig. 12 in which, M_y is the connection's yield moment obtained from the intersection of initial and second slopes (Mohammadi-Shoore and Mofid (2011); Sumner (2003)).

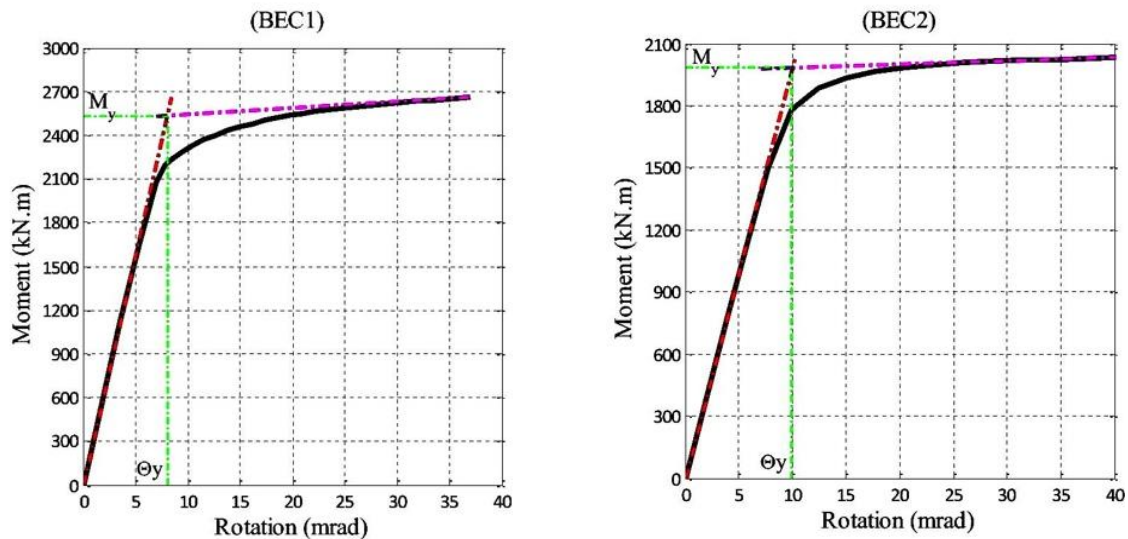


Fig. 12 Moment-rotation curves for BEC1 and BEC2

The results from FEM emphasize that after the beam flange buckling occurs, the main failure is mode 2 – formation of a plastic hinge at the beam web followed by yielding of the bolt. This is in consistent with the AISC design guide series 4 (Murray and Sumner, 2003). As expected the location of the plastic hinges in most connections were detected in the beam at the one-half depth distance from the face of the end-plate. Connection categories are shown in Table 6.

Table 6 Categories of the connections

Connection	K_i (kN.m/rad)	m_{K_i}	Category
BEC1	314,730	5.07	Semi-Rigid
BEC2	199,178	5.26	Semi-Rigid
BEC3	155,723	5.14	Semi-Rigid
BEC4	89,441	5.28	Semi-Rigid
BEC5	260,861	5.26	Semi-Rigid
BEC6	238,187	5.22	Semi-Rigid
BEC7	211,538	5.11	Semi-Rigid
BEC8	171,950	5.13	Semi-Rigid
BEC9	101,149	5.28	Semi-Rigid
BEC10	517,692	5.74	Semi-Rigid
BEC11	458,211	5.08	Semi-Rigid
BEC12	421,271	5.03	Semi-Rigid
BEC13	317,244	5.11	Semi-Rigid
BEC14	235,716	5.16	Semi-Rigid

Bi-linear modeling was used for moment-rotation curves of the connections and had three parameters including elastic stiffness of the connection (K_i), secondary stiffness (K_p), and yield moment M_y as depicted in Fig. 13.

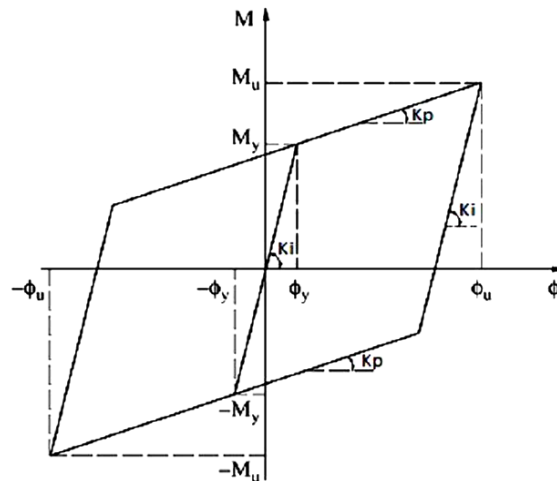


Fig. 13 Bilinear modeling of the connections

A Nonlinear Beam Column Element was used for the modeling of beams and columns. This based on the force formulation and considers the spread of plasticity along the element. In this element the plasticity is distributed over the element's entire length.

The arguments to construct the element are its tag, the two end nodes, the number of integration points along the element, the section tag, and the geometric transformation tag. The integration along the element is based on the Gauss-Lobatto quadrature rule (two integration points at the element ends). The element is prismatic. An element mass density per unit length, from which a lumped mass matrix is formed, is specified. The arguments for the iterative form are the maximum number of iterations to undertake to satisfy element compatibility; and the tolerance for satisfaction of element compatibility.

The axial and flexural responses of each plastic hinge region are defined as separate sections. The axial response is defined by an elastic section, while the flexural response is defined by a uniaxial section. The overall responses are combined into a single section. The element Zerolength in OpenSees (Mazzoni *et al.*, 2005) was selected as a spring element to define the moment-rotation curvature between the beam-column joint nodes. Also, Steel01 was chosen so to employ the bi-linear behavior of steel, as shown in Fig. 14 in which, F_y , E_0 and b are yield strength, the initial elastic tangent, and strain-hardening ratio, respectively. Stiffness characteristics of the designed connections for 2D simulation in OpenSees (Mazzoni *et al.*, 2005) are outlined in Table 7. Also, to model the frames with fully rigid joints, the rotational springs with infinite initial stiffness were utilized in the connection joints.

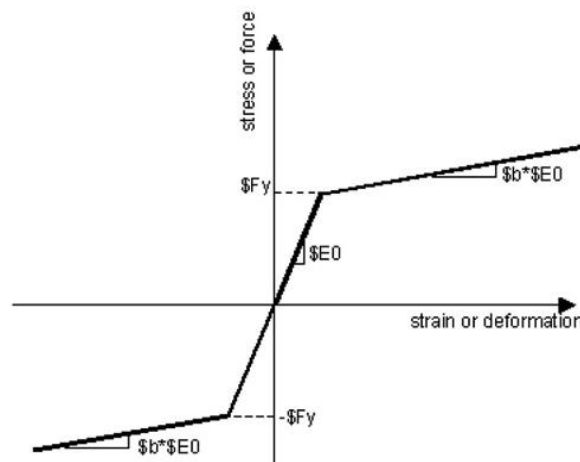


Fig. 14 Steel01 material in OpenSees (Mazzoni *et al.*, 2005)

Table 7 2D characteristics of the connections

Connection	E_0 (kN.m/rad)	F_y (kN.m)	b
BEC1	314,730	2531	0.0139
BEC2	199,178	1982	0.0086
BEC3	155,723	1598	0.0081
BEC4	89,441	1022	0.0083
BEC5	260,861	2356	0.0089
BEC6	238,187	2211	0.0077
BEC7	211,538	1986	0.0092
BEC8	171,950	1760	0.0083

BEC9	101,149	1269	0.0091
BEC10	517,692	2945	0.0525
BEC11	458,211	3132	0.0210
BEC12	421,271	2978	0.0225
BEC13	317,244	2558	0.0232
BEC14	235,716	2185	0.0118

A one-story frame proposed by Lui and Lopez (1997) was used to verify the proposed 2D spring model in OpenSees. Then, the behavior of the frame with both rigid and semi-rigid connections were compared with that of the models proposed by Lui and Lopez (1997). The frame model, the material properties, and connections' parameters for the frame are shown in Fig. 15 and Table 8, respectively. Connection parameters for the frames with the extended end-plate connector, as well as with the rigid connections are outlined in Table 9.

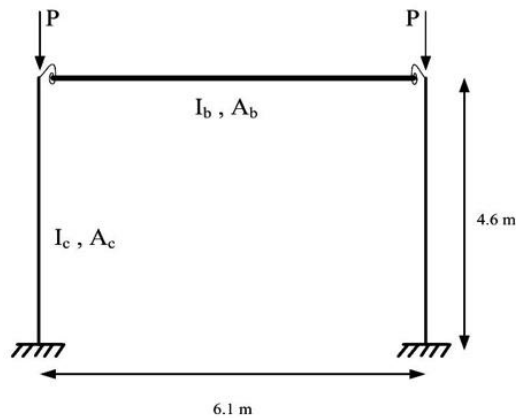


Fig. 15 Semi-rigid frame model (Lui and Lopez, 1997)

Table 8 Members and material properties (Lui and Lopez, 1997)

Member	E (MPa)	F _y (MPa)	L (m)	I (m ⁴)	A (m ²)
Beam	2.04×10 ⁵	252.8	6.1	5.54×10 ⁻⁴	0.0120
column	2.04×10 ⁵	252.8	4.6	1.13×10 ⁻⁴	0.0093

Table 9 Connections' parameters (Lui and Lopez, 1997)

Connection	K _i (kN.m/rad)	K _p (kN.m/rad)	M _y (kN.m)
Extended End-Plate	34000	2260	170
Rigid	∞	∞	—

Table 10 presents the numerical results produced herein and the results reported by Lui and Lopez (1997) for the natural periods of the structure without axial loading on columns, and the structure with columns' axial force equal to 0.3P_y in which, P_y is the yielding axial force of the column. The results demonstrate that the proposed models can suitably predict the results of the

tests.

Table 10 Comparison of change in natural periods, T_n (s)

Connection	T_n (P/P _y =0)		T_n (P/P _y =0.3)	
	Present study	(Lui and Lopez, (1997))	Present study	Lui and Lopez, (1997)
Extended End-Plate	0.096	0.096	0.100	0.100
Rigid	0.084	0.084	0.087	0.087

Also, Lui and Lopez (1997), did some forced vibration analysis. The harmonic loading given by Eq. (3) was applied to the roof to calculate the normalized dynamic response, (R_d), of the structure in the two cases of the connection with extended end-plates, and rigid connections. This was done so that the model could be verified against the work of Lui and Lopez (1997). Forced vibration analysis allows insight into semi-rigid frame performance in terms of maximum response characteristics, such as base shear attributes and energy dissipation capacity. These specifics are described below.

In Eq. (3), m is the system mass, ω is the frequency of the external load, and g is the gravitational acceleration.

$$F(t) = P_0 \sin(\omega t) = (0.2mg) \sin(\omega t) \quad (3)$$

The normalized dynamic response (R_d) is obtained as follows:

$$R_d = \frac{U_{dynamic}(\max)}{U_{static}(\max)} \quad (4)$$

in which, $U_{dynamic}(\max)$ is the maximum displacement in each frequency of the external load, and $U_{static}(\max)$ is the maximum displacement. The displacement response curves of the finite element model and tests by Lui and Lopez (1997) are presented in Fig. 16. This shows that the bi-linear model created in OpenSees provides suitable answers indicating that the model was accurately simulated.

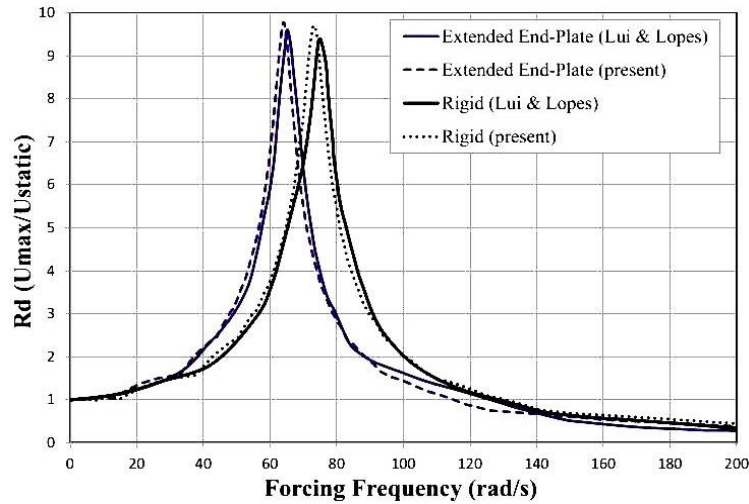


Fig. 16 Displacement Response curves

4. Modal analysis

Using the modal analyses, the periods of the extended plate connectors were calculated as presented in Table 11. By enabling connection flexibility in the model, periods corresponding to the first modes are increased, whereas the effect on higher modes is insignificant.

Table 11 Comparison of the frames' periods (s)

Mode No.	4-story		8-story		16-story	
	Fully-Rigid	Semi-Rigid	Fully-Rigid	Semi-Rigid	Fully-Rigid	Semi-Rigid
1	1.01	1.25	2.07	2.63	2.95	3.79
2	0.40	0.46	0.79	0.98	1.07	1.37
3	0.23	0.25	0.45	0.54	0.63	0.80
4	0.14	0.14	0.31	0.36	0.44	0.55
5			0.23	0.26	0.34	0.41
6			0.18	0.19	0.27	0.32
7					0.23	0.26
8					0.19	0.22
9					0.16	0.18

5. Nonlinear static analysis (Pushover)

To investigate the behavior of the three, multi-story frames with pushover analysis, modal and triangular loading patterns were applied, as suggested by FEMA 356 (2000a). Due to the significant difference between the first and second period of the structure, the modal loading pattern corresponding to the first shape mode of the structure was used in the analysis. For the

triangular loading pattern, the lateral load coefficient (C_x) was obtained with Eqn. (4):

$$C_x = \frac{W_x h_x^k}{\sum_{i=1}^n W_i h_i^k} \quad (4)$$

where W_i and h_i are the weight and height of the i^{th} story, respectively. Also, k is a coefficient corresponding to the period of the structure and was taken as 1.35 for the four story and 2 for the eight and sixteen story buildings in this study. Overall, structural response as a function of base shear versus roof drift angle under modal and triangular loadings are depicted in Figs. 17 and 18, respectively. In these figures, base shear of the building is normalized with respect to the weight of the building and the drift rotation is calculated as roof displacement over the total building height.

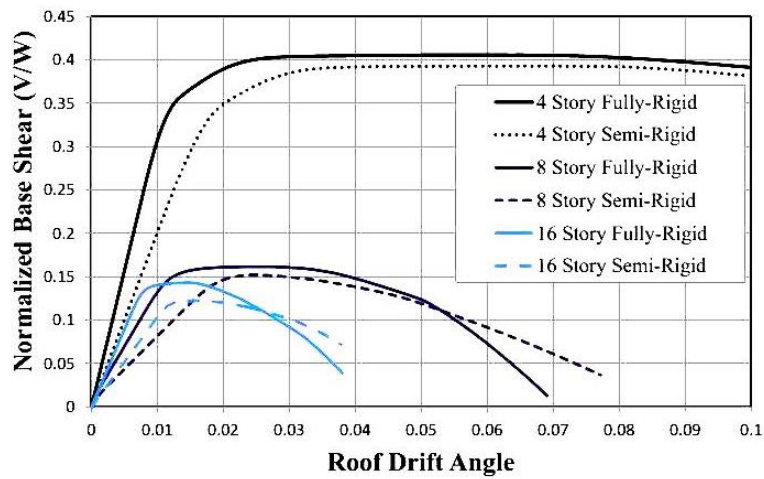


Fig. 17 Pushover response curves (modal loading pattern)

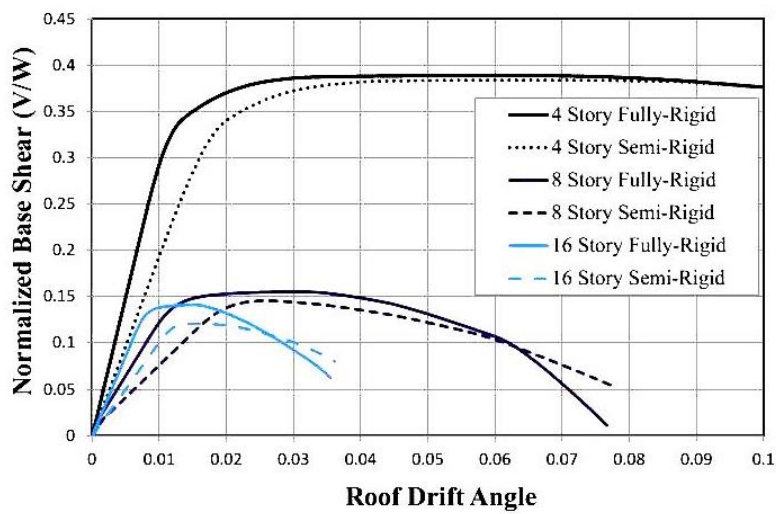


Fig. 18 Pushover response curves (triangular loading pattern)

Figs. 17 and 18 show several important regions in the response curves including an elastic region, a transitional region with decreasing stiffness, a yielding plateau with almost zero stiffness, and a descending branch with negative stiffness. Inclusion of the beam to column connection flexibility results in stiffness reduction within the elastic range of all curves. In frames with semi-rigid connections, strength loss in the strength reduction zone is less severe than that for frames with fully-rigid connections. Moreover, frames with semi-rigid connections have longer yielding regions compared to the frames with fully-rigid connections. Furthermore, a comparison between response curves of the four, eight and sixteen-story structure shows that with increasing building stories, P-Delta effects gain great importance, as the slope of the response curve of the structure in the strength degradation zone steepens.

According to the results from the non-linear static analyses, the over strength factors, defined as the ratio of the real strength over design strength, are listed for modal and triangular loading pattern in Tables 12 and 13. These ranged from a minimum of 1.61 to a maximum of 2.46. When the semi-rigid is compared to the rigid, the semi-rigid produced as little as 1.27% more to as much as 14.4% more.

As seen, the over strength factor in frames with fully-rigid connections is larger than that in frames with semi-rigid connections, implying that considering the flexibility of the beam to column connection results in considerable strength degradation of the structure. With an increase in the number of stories, the difference between the values of over-strength factors in the two cases of rigid and semi-rigid becomes noticeable.

Table 12 Over strength factor level for modal loading pattern

Connection's type	4-Story	8-Story	16-Story
Fully-Rigid	2.46	1.61	1.62
Semi-Rigid	2.38	1.52	1.39
Difference (%)	3.25	5.59	14.19

Table 13 Over strength factor level for triangular loading pattern

Connection	4-Story	8-Story	16-Story
Fully-Rigid	2.35	1.55	1.60
Semi-Rigid	2.32	1.45	1.37
Difference (%)	1.27	6.45	14.4

6. Incremental Dynamic Analysis

Dynamic behavior of the three frames was investigated through the application of incremental dynamic analyses (IDA) involves performing multiple, nonlinear dynamic analyses of a structural model under a suite of ground motion records. Each is scaled to several levels of seismic intensity. The scaling levels are appropriately selected to force the structure through the entire range of behavior, from elastic to inelastic and finally to global dynamic instability, where the structure

essentially experiences collapse (Vamvatsikos and Cornell, 2002). To achieve this herein, 22 earthquake records were selected, as shown in Table 14.

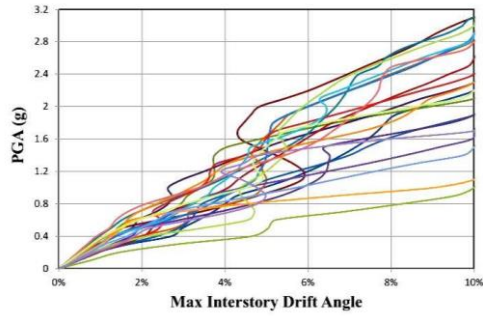
Table 14 Details of the selected ground motions

Name	Ground motion name	Station	PGA (g)
1	Imperial Valley 1979	Chihuahua	0.254
2	Imperial Valley 1979	Chihuahua	0.27
3	San Fernando 1971	Hollywood Stor Lot	0.21
4	Superstittn Hills (A) 1987	Wildlife Liquefaction Array	0.132
5	Superstittn Hills (A) 1987	Wildlife Liquefaction Array	0.134
6	Superstittn Hills (B) 1987	Plaster City	0.186
7	Landers 1992	Barstow	0.135
8	Cape Mendocino 1992	Rio Dell Overpass	0.385
9	Coalinga 1983	Parkfield-Fault Zone 3	0.164
10	Imperial Valley, 1979	El Centro Array #12	0.143
11	Loma Prieta, 1989	Anderson Dam Downstream	0.244
12	Loma Prieta, 1989	Agnews State Hospital	0.159
13	Loma Prieta, 1989	Anderson Dam Downstream	0.244
14	Loma Prieta, 1989	Coyote Lake Dam Downstream	0.179
15	Imperial Valley, 1979	Cucapah	0.309
16	Loma Prieta, 1989	Sunnyvale Colton Ave	0.207
17	Imperial Valley, 1979	El Centro Array #13	0.117
18	Imperial Valley, 1979	Westmoreland Fire Station	0.074
19	Loma Prieta, 1989	Sunnyvale Colton Ave	0.209
20	Imperial Valley, 1979	El Centro Array #13	0.139
21	Imperial Valley, 1979	Westmoreland Fire Station	0.11
22	Loma Prieta, 1989	Hollister Diff. Array	0.269

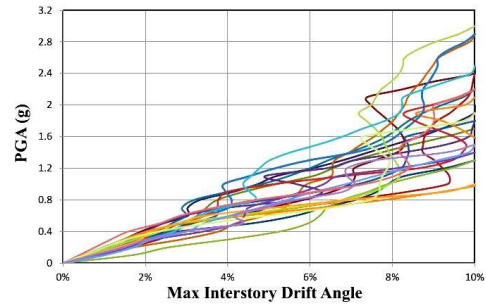
IDA employs a number of non-linear dynamic analyses under some scaled earthquake records to predict seismic demand and capacity. The approach requires some parameters such as earthquake intensity measure (IM) and damage measure (DM). In this study, peak ground acceleration (PGA) and maximum inter-story drift angle (θ_{max}) were considered as the IM and DM, respectively.

According to FEMA 350 (2000b), the two performance levels of immediate occupancy (IO) and collapse prevention (CP) were selected so as to compare the three frames for the two cases of fully-rigid and semi-rigid connections. As stated in FEMA 350 (2000b), the maximum allowable rotation for IO and CP levels are 2% and 10%, respectively. For data categorization, a multi-IDA curve is obtained. For this study, the mean minus two times standard deviation (16% of the data), the average of data (50% of data), and plus two times the standard deviation (84% of the data) were used. All three structures were analyzed with both the fully-rigid and semi-rigid conditions using IDA with the 22 records; each with 35 (per 0.1g) scaled coefficients. Thus, a total of 4,620 time history analyses were performed. In this study, the maximum inter-story drift angle was

chosen as the controlling criterion for the response of the structure. The θ_{\max} -PGA curves were obtained from the IDA under the selected records of the three frames as depicted in Figs. 19-21.

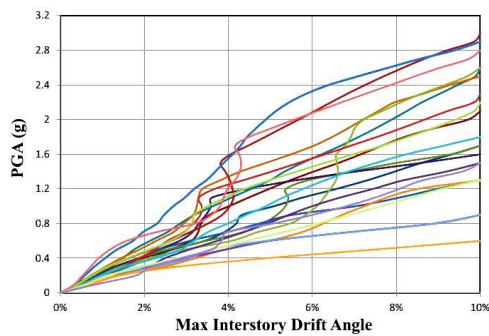


(a) With fully-rigid connections

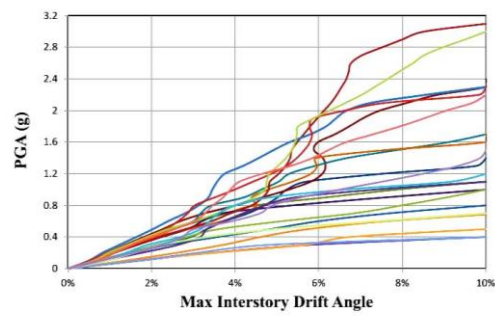


(b) With semi-rigid connections

Fig. 19 Full IDA curves for the four-story frame

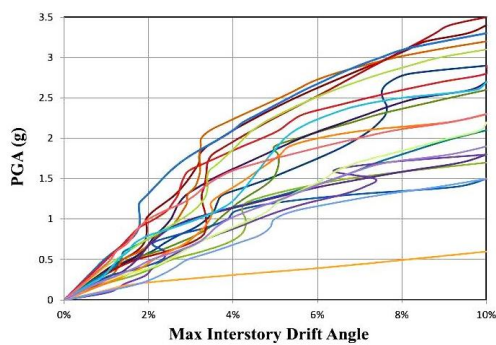


(a) With fully-rigid connections

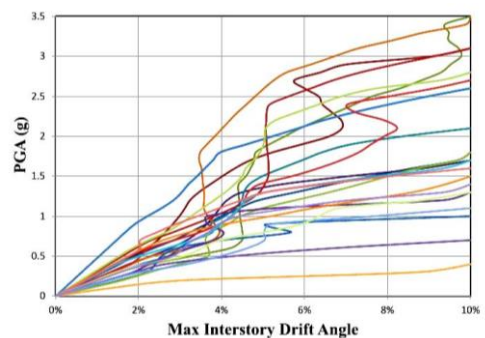


(b) With semi-rigid connections

Fig. 20 Full IDA curves for the eight-story frame



(a) With fully-rigid connections

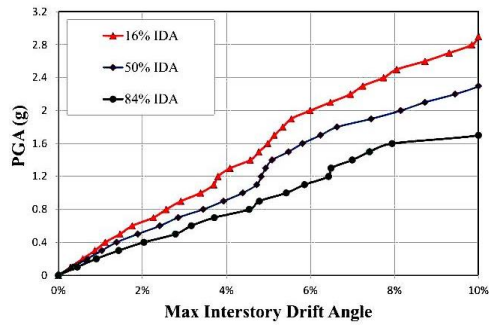


(b) With semi-rigid connections

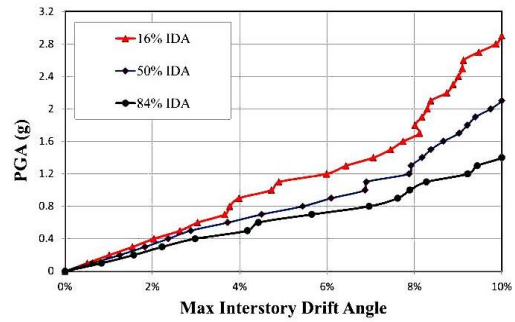
Fig. 21 Full IDA curves for the sixteen-story frame

As observed in Figs. 19-21, for most PGAs, the maximum inter-story drifts of frames with semi-rigid connections are higher than for frames with fully-rigid connections. These figures were

used to extract the multi-IDA curves as shown in Figs. 22-24.

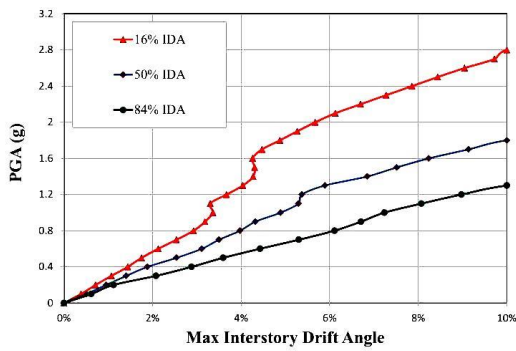


(a) With fully-rigid connections

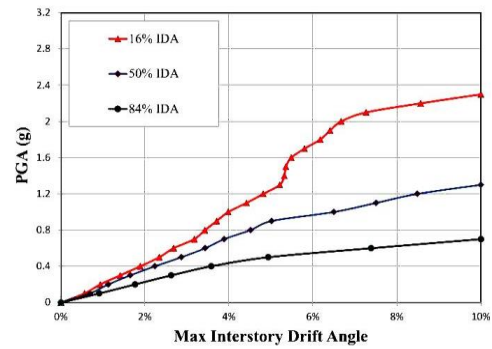


(b) With semi-rigid connections

Fig. 22 Multi-IDA curves for the four-story frame

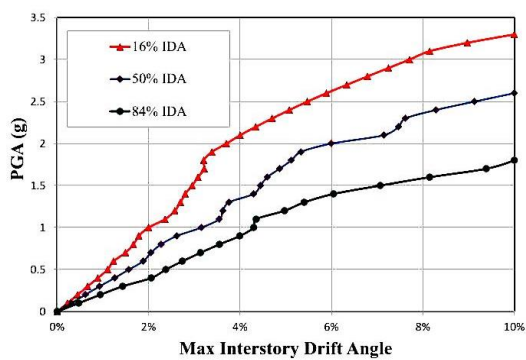


(a) With fully-rigid connections

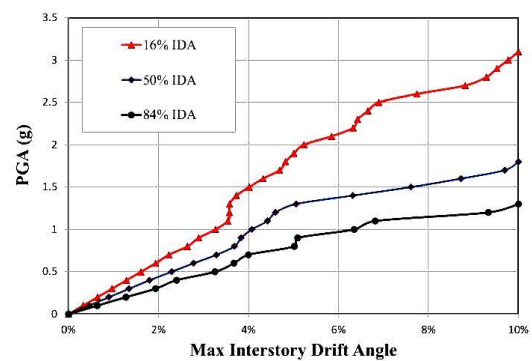


(b) With semi-rigid connections

Fig. 23 Multi-IDA curves for the eight-story frame



(a) With fully-rigid connection



(b) With semi-rigid connections

Fig. 24 Multi-IDA curves for the sixteen-story frame

As seen in Fig. 22, for the four-story frame, the difference between the required PGA to pass

the IO level for the fully-rigid connections is 32.5%, 36.5%, and 38.4% versus 16%, 50%, and 84% for the semi-rigid connection. But for CP level, the difference between the two cases is negligible. Likewise, as illustrated in Figs. 23 and 24, for the eight and sixteen-story frames, the difference between the required PGA to pass IO level is high. However, for the CP level, the difference between the required PGA for the two cases of fully-rigid and semi-rigid connection decreased. This means that the behavior of frames with fully-rigid and semi-rigid connection under low PGAs versus high PGAs is completely different. Tables 15-17 present the Minimum PGAs required to pass the defined performance levels for the four, eight, and sixteen-story frame, respectively.

Table 15 Minimum PGAs (g) required to pass defined performance levels for the four-story frame

	IO			CP		
	Fully-Rigid	Semi-Rigid	Difference (%)	Fully-Rigid	Semi-Rigid	Difference (%)
16% of data	0.4	0.27	32.5	1.7	1.4	17.6
50% of data	0.52	0.33	36.5	2.3	2.1	8.7
84% of data	0.65	0.4	38.4	2.9	2.9	0

Table 16 Minimum PGAs (g) required to pass defined performance levels for the eight-story frame

	IO			CP		
	Fully-Rigid	Semi-Rigid	Difference (%)	Fully-Rigid	Semi-Rigid	Difference (%)
16% of data	0.28	0.23	17.8	1.3	0.7	46.1
50% of data	0.42	0.36	14.3	1.8	1.3	27.7
84% of data	0.57	0.42	26.3	2.8	2.3	17.8

Table 17 Minimum PGAs (g) required to pass defined performance levels for the sixteen-story frame

	IO			CP		
	Fully-Rigid	Semi-Rigid	Difference (%)	Fully-Rigid	Semi-Rigid	Difference (%)
16% of data	0.38	0.31	18.4	1.8	1.3	27.7
50% of data	0.67	0.45	32.8	2.6	1.8	30.7
84% of data	1	0.62	38	3.3	3.1	6

As shown, there is a significant difference between the two cases of fully-rigid and semi-rigid frames in terms of the minimum PGA required to pass the defined performance levels. As a result, for the frames with connections modeled as fully-rigid, the results of the dynamic analyses indicate that such an assumption produces inaccurate results.

7. Conclusions

The goal of the current research was to investigate the performance of the frames with extended

end-plate moment connections by explicitly considering their flexibility. To determine the behavior, the connection was investigated using finite element analysis. Then, the behavior of the frames was studied through incremental and multiple dynamic analysis. The major findings were as follows:

- Having obtained the stiffness of the connections, it was revealed that all connections behave as semi-rigid in accordance with AISC (2010) connection classifications (see Table 6).
- Inclusion of connection flexibility reduced the frame strength (Tables 12 and 13) and stiffness (Figs. 17 and 18) but increased the natural period (Table 11).
- Frames with semi-rigid connections experienced larger maximum inter-story drifts than frames with fully-rigid connections under a constant PGA of a specified record.
- For the four, eight, and sixteen-story frames, the difference between PGAs for the fully-rigid versus the semi-rigid connections for 84% of data at the CP level was negligible.
- The impact of considering the relative connection flexibility has a much greater implication for smaller structures with respect to the immediate occupancy than for taller structures (Tables 15-17).

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