

Philippe Bisch

EUROCODE Conference | Berlin | 24 May 2023

Contents

- **1. Eurocode 8 in the frame of the Eurocode set**
- 2. Organisation and concepts of EN1998
- 3. New features in Eurocode 8



Eurocode 8 in the frame of the Eurocode set

Consequence classes

1st GENERATION IMPORTANCE CLASSES

2nd GENERATION CONSEQUENCE CLASSES (ECO)

PART 1	PART 2
I.	I. I.
П	П
Ш	ш
IV	



Seismic situation & limit states

- Homogenisation of Limit States definition through all parts with better consistency with EN1990 (ULS and SLS)
- > Verification of Operational (OP) limit state



At least one ULS verification is mandatory (safety of the structure)

Choice of SLS to be verified is up to the NA or the contract



Reduction of NDPs

Case of Eurocode 8 (evaluation)

	1st generation	2 nd generation
EC8-1 general /EC8-1-1	18	13
EC8-1 materials /EC8-1-2	39	18
EC8-2	29	5
EC8-3	8	8
EC8-4+6	10+7	3
EC8-5	4	8
TOTAL	115	55



Organisation and concepts of EN1998

Restructuration of EN 1998 in three levels



Performance requirements

Objectives to be met with an appropriate degree of reliability:

- human lives are protected
- damage is limited
- facilities important for civil protection remain operational

Design verification principles for new structures:

- verification of SD limit state mandatory
- ensure deformation capacity and cumulative energy dissipation capacity
- avoid brittle failure or the premature formation of unstable mechanisms



Safety choices for buildings (NDPs)



Performance factors				
Limit	Consequence class (IC)			
state (LS)	CC1	CC2	CC3-a	CC3-b
NC	1,2	1,5	1,8	2,2
SD	0,8	1	1,2	1,5
DL	0,4	0,5	0,5	0,6

Global safety choice: seismicity index



• Ranges of S_{δ} values for seismic action classes

Seismic action class	Range of seismic action index Ss (m/s ²)
Very low	S s < 1,30 m/s ²
Low	$1,30 \text{ m/s}^2 \le \$ \le 3,25 \text{ m/s}^2$
Moderate	$3,25 \text{ m/s}^2 \le \$ \le 6,50 \text{ m/s}^2$
High	$S_6 \ge 6,50 \text{ m/s}^2$



New definition of elastic spectrum





New definition of ductility classes

Linear elastic design,	force approach (q = 1)
------------------------	------------------------

C 1	Overstrength capacity (q = 1,5)
D C 2	Overstrength capacity, local deformation capacity and local energy dissipation capacity
C	Ability of the structure to form a global plastic

Ability of the structure to form a global plastic mechanism at SD limit state





С

3

Principle of design in the post-elastic domain

Ensure controlled post-elastic behaviour of the entire structure

- ✓ Locate plastic zones in areas chosen for a good global behaviour
- Eliminate possible brittle failures and instabilities

⇒ Capacity design

Improve ductility of plastic zones (capability of plastic deformation) ⇒ Size of sections and geometry ⇒ Detailing

⇒ Two necessary compromises:

- \checkmark between strength and ductility
- ✓ cost versus risk



Ease of use and flexibility

- DC2 simpler than DCM
- DC3 intermediate to DCM and DCH, simpler than DCH
- Existing rules more detailed for easier practice
- Simpler approach for choice of partial factors
- But important additional content which makes access less direct
- Eurocode 8 not for very low seismicity
- Simpler rules may be adopted in case of low seismicity (national choice)
- Many openings to NCCI for local production (eg masonry)
- Removal of most of "shall"
- Extensive use of "may"



New features in EN 1998

Key changes to EN 1998

- Homogenisation of seismic zones definition
- Simplification of the global safety choice (for Members) through seismic action classes (NDP)
- Resistance partial factors γ_{Rd} unified based on a single fractile of the resistance distribution - gives a consistent way to derive the partial factors (NDP)
- Better definition of site classification introducing the depth of the bedrock formation
- Redefinition of the elastic response spectrum using two parameters instead of a_α
- Spatial model of the seismic action
- Better control of drift and 2nd order effects



New content included in scope of EN 1998

- Verification of Operational (OP) limit state
- Development of the displacement-based approach and verification rules
- Structures equipped with antiseismic devices
- Soil structure interaction
- Ancillary elements and floor response spectra
- Flat slab systems (buildings)
- Infilled frames and claddings (buildings)
- Aluminium structures in part 1-2 (buildings)
- Bridges in part 3 (existing structures)
- Timber structures in part 2 (bridges) and part 3 (assessment of existing structures)





Presented by

BISCH Philippe Chairman of CEN/TC 250/SC 8

