

## 2 Seismic Retrofitting Of An Existing Structure 1

The increase in the number of large-scale natural disasters in recent years has been alarming. Major floods, hurricanes, earthquakes and many others have affected millions of people, with great destruction of property and loss of life, while forest fires, pipeline failures, and bombings have had equally devastating effects over a smaller scale. It is clear that future threats stem both from human failures and from terrorism, as well as from less predictable natural phenomena. The increased threats make the convening of the Second International Conference on Disaster Management and Human Health Risk important for the sharing of knowledge among experts on public health, security, and disaster management. This book contains their contributions to the conference. Topics covered will include Emergency preparedness; Risk mitigation; Natural disasters; Man-made disasters; Learning from disasters; Disaster analysis, monitoring and mitigation; Global risks and health; Pandemic and biological threats; Surveillance and early warning systems; Public health preparedness; Socio-economic issues; and Service sustainability.

In most parts of the developed world, the building stock and the civil infrastructure are ageing and in constant need of maintenance, repair and upgrading. Moreover, in the light of our current knowledge and of modern codes, the majority of buildings stock and other types of structures in many parts of the world are substandard and deficient. This is especially so in earthquake-prone regions, as, even there, seismic design of structures is relatively recent. In those regions the major part of the seismic threat to human life and property comes from old buildings. Due to the infrastructure's increasing decay, frequently combined with the need for structural upgrading to meet more stringent design requirements (especially against seismic loads), structural retrofitting is becoming more and more important and receives today considerable emphasis throughout the world. In response to this need, a major part of the fib Model Code 2005, currently under development, is being devoted to structural conservation and maintenance. More importantly, in recognition of the importance of the seismic threat arising from existing substandard buildings, the first standards for structural upgrading to be promoted by the international engineering community and by regulatory authorities alike are for seismic rehabilitation of buildings. This is the case, for example, of Part 3: Strengthening and Repair of Buildings of Eurocode 8 (i. e. of the draft European Standard for earthquake-resistant design), and which is the only one among the current (2003) set of 58 Eurocodes attempting to address the problem of structural upgrading. It is also the case of the recent (2001) ASCE draft standard on Seismic evaluation of existing buildings and of the 1996 Law for promotion of seismic strengthening of existing reinforced concrete structures in Japan. As noted in Chapter 1 of this Bulletin, fib - as CEB and FIP did before - has placed considerable emphasis on assessment and rehabilitation of existing structures. The present Bulletin is a culmination of this effort in the special but very important field of seismic assessment and rehabilitation. It has been elaborated over a period of 4 years by Task Group 7.1 Assessment and retrofit of existing structures of fib Commission 7 Seismic design, a truly international team of experts, representing the expertise and experience of all the important seismic regions of the world. In the course of its work the team had six plenary two-day meetings: in January 1999 in Pavia, Italy; in August 1999 in Raleigh,

North Carolina; in February 2000 in Queenstown, New Zealand; in July 2000 in Patras, Greece; in March 2001 in Lausanne, Switzerland; and in August 2001 in Seattle, Washington. In October 2002 the final draft of the Bulletin was presented to public during the 1st fib Congress in Osaka. It was also there that it was approved by fib Commission 7 Seismic Design. The contents is structured into main chapters as follows: 1 Introduction - 2 Performance objectives and system considerations - 3 Review of seismic assessment procedures - 4 Strength and deformation capacity of non-seismically detailed components - 5 Seismic retrofitting techniques - 6 Probabilistic concepts and methods - 7 Case studies

This book aims to promote the study, research and applications in the design, assessment, prediction, and optimal management of life-cycle performance, safety, reliability, and risk of civil structures and infrastructure systems. The contribution in each chapter presents state-of-the-art as well as emerging applications related to key aspects of the life-cycle civil engineering field. The chapters in this book were originally published as a special issue of Structure and Infrastructure Engineering.

Bridge Maintenance, Safety, Management and Life-Cycle Optimization contains the lectures and papers presented at IABMAS 2010, the Fifth International Conference of the International Association for Bridge Maintenance and Safety (IABMAS), held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA from July 11 through 15, 2010. All major aspects of bridge maintenance, safety, management and life-cycle optimization are addressed including advanced and high performance materials, ageing of bridges, assessment and evaluation, bridge codes, bridge diagnostics, bridge management systems, bridge security, composites, design for durability, deterioration modeling, emerging technologies, fatigue, field testing, financial planning, health monitoring, innovations, inspection, life-cycle performance, load capacity assessment, loads, maintenance strategies, new technical and materials concepts, non-destructive testing, optimization strategies, prediction of future traffic demands, rehabilitation, reliability and risk management, repair, replacement, residual service life, safety and serviceability, service life prediction, strengthening, sustainable materials for bridges, sustainable bridges, whole-life costing, and multi-criteria optimization, among others. Bridge Maintenance, Safety, Management and Life-Cycle Optimization consists of a book of abstracts and a CD-ROM containing the full text of the lectures and papers presented at IABMAS 2010. This set provides both an up-to-date overview of the field of bridge engineering and significant contributions to the process of making more rational decisions in bridge maintenance, safety, security, serviceability, risk-based management, and health monitoring using traditional and emerging technologies for the purpose of enhancing the welfare of society.

Local communities have adapted for centuries to challenging surroundings, resulting from unforeseen natural hazards. Vernacular architecture often reveals very intelligent responses attuned to the environment. Therefore, the question that emerged was: how did local populations prepare their dwellings to face frequent earthquakes? It was to respond to this gap in knowledge, that the SEISMIC-V research project was instigated, and this interdisciplinary international publication was prepared. The research revealed the existence of a local seismic culture, in terms of reactive or preventive seismic resistant measures, able to survive, if properly maintained, in areas with frequent earthquakes. The fundamental contribution and aims of the publication were to

enhance: -The disciplinary interest in vernacular architecture; -Its contribution to risk mitigation in responding to natural hazards; -To encourage academic and scientific research collaboration among different disciplines; -To contribute to the improvement of vernacular dwellings, which half of the world's population still inhabits nowadays. Fifty international researchers and experts presented case studies from Latin America, the Mediterranean, Eastern and Central Asia and the Himalayas region, with reference to 20 countries, i.e. Algeria, Bolivia, Bhutan, Chile, China, Egypt, El Salvador, Greece, Haiti, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Peru, Romania, Taiwan, Turkey and a closer detailed analysis of Portugal. This publication brings together 43 contributions, with new perspectives on seismic retrofitting techniques and relevant data, addressing vernacular architecture; an amazing source of knowledge, and to this day, home to 4 billion people.

Many important advances in designing earthquake-resistant structures have occurred over the last several years. Civil engineers need an authoritative source of information that reflects the issues that are unique to the field. Comprising chapters selected from the second edition of the best-selling Handbook of Structural Engineering, Earthquake Eng

Presenting a comprehensive overview of recent developments in the field of seismic resistant steel structures, this volume reports upon the latest progress in theoretical and experimental research into the area, and groups findings in the following key sections: · performance-based design of structures · structural integrity under exceptional loading · material and member behaviour · connections · global behaviour · moment resisting frames · passive and active control · strengthening and repairing · codification · design and application

Advances and Trends in Structural Engineering, Mechanics and Computation features over 300 papers classified into 21 sections, which were presented at the Fourth International Conference on Structural Engineering, Mechanics and Computation (SEMC 2010, Cape Town, South Africa, 6-8 September 2010). The SEMC conferences have been held every 3 years in

Advanced Design Examples of Seismic Retrofit of Structures provides insights on the problems associated with the seismic retrofitting of existing structures. The authors present various international case studies of seismic retrofitting projects and the different possible strategies on how to handle complex problems encountered. Users will find tactics on a variety of problems that are commonly faced, including problems faced by engineers and authorities who have little or no experience in the practice of seismic retrofitting. Provides several examples of retrofitting projects that cover different structural systems, from non-engineered houses, to frame buildings Presents various retrofitting methods through examples Provides detailed, step-by-step design procedures for each example Includes real retrofit projects with photos of the details of various retrofitting techniques Contains several modeling details and hints making use of various software in this area

Since the mid-1970s advances in the various techniques for seismic retrofitting have been made and put into practice. This report reviews and introduces the latest design concepts and methods throughout the world, with emphasis on the use of fastening systems."

Solid design and craftsmanship are a necessity for structures and infrastructures that

must stand up to natural disasters on a regular basis. Continuous research developments in the engineering field are imperative for sustaining buildings against the threat of earthquakes and other natural disasters. Performance-Based Seismic Design of Concrete Structures and Infrastructures is an informative reference source on all the latest trends and emerging data associated with structural design. Highlighting key topics such as seismic assessments, shear wall structures, and infrastructure resilience, this is an ideal resource for all academicians, students, professionals, and researchers that are seeking new knowledge on the best methods and techniques for designing solid structural designs.

Our knowledge to model, design, analyse, maintain, manage and predict the life-cycle performance of infrastructure systems is continually growing. However, the complexity of these systems continues to increase and an integrated approach is necessary to understand the effect of technological, environmental, economic, social, and political interactions on the life-cycle performance of engineering infrastructure. In order to accomplish this, methods have to be developed to systematically analyse structure and infrastructure systems, and models have to be formulated for evaluating and comparing the risks and benefits associated with various alternatives. Civil engineers must maximize the life-cycle benefits of these systems to serve the needs of our society by selecting the best balance of the safety, economy, resilience and sustainability requirements despite imperfect information and knowledge. Within the context of this book, the necessary concepts are introduced and illustrated with applications to civil and marine structures. This book is intended for an audience of researchers and practitioners world-wide with a background in civil and marine engineering, as well as people working in infrastructure maintenance, management, cost and optimization analysis. The chapters originally published as articles in Structure and Infrastructure Engineering.

A new approach to seismic assessment of structures called endurance time method (ETM) is developed. ETM is a dynamic analysis procedure in which intensifying dynamic excitations are used as the loading function. ETM provides many unique benefits in seismic assessment and design of structures and is a response history-based procedure. ETM considerably reduces the computational effort needed in typical response history analyses. Conceptual simplicity makes ETM a great tool for preliminary response history analysis of almost any dynamic structural system. Most important areas of application of ETM are in the fields of seismic design optimization, value-based seismic design, and experimental studies. This book is aimed to serve as a coherent source of information for students, engineers, and researchers who want to familiarize themselves with the concepts and put the concepts into practice.

Fibre-reinforced polymer (FRP) reinforcement has been used in construction as either internal or external reinforcement for concrete structures in the past decade. This book provides the latest research findings related to the development, design and application of FRP reinforcement in new construction and rehabilitation works. The topics include FRP properties and bond behaviour, externally bonded reinforcement for flexure, shear and confinement, FRP structural shapes, durability, member behaviour under sustained loads, fatigue loads and blast loads, prestressed FRP tendons, structural strengthening applications, case studies, and codes and standards. Contents: .: Volume 1: Keynote Papers; FRP Materials and Properties; Bond Behaviour; Externally Bonded Reinforcement for Flexure; Externally Bonded Reinforcement for Shear; Externally Bonded Reinforcement for Confinement; FRP Structural Shapes; Volume 2: Durability and Maintenance; Sustained and Fatigue Loads; Prestressed FRP Reinforcement and Tendons; Structural Strengthening; Applications in Masonry and Steel

Structures; Field Applications and Case Studies; Codes and Standards. Readership: Upper level graduates, graduate students, academics and researchers in materials science and engineering; practising engineers and project managers

The Second International Conference on Concrete Repair, Rehabilitation and Retrofitting (ICCRRR 2005) was held in Cape Town, South Africa, from 24-26 November 2008. The Conference followed the very successful First International Conference, also in Cape Town in 2005, and continued as a collaborative venture by researchers from the South African Research Programme in Concrete Materials (based at the Universities of Cape Town and The Witwatersrand) and The Construction Materials Sections at Leipzig University and MFGA Leipzig in Germany. The background, in industry and the state of national infrastructures, continues to be highly challenging and demanding. The facts remain that much of our concrete infrastructure deteriorates at unacceptable rates, that we need appropriate tools and techniques to undertake the vast task of sound repair, maintenance and rehabilitation of such infrastructure, and that all this must be undertaken with due cognisance of the limited budgets available for such work. New ways need to be found to extend the useful life of concrete structures cost-effectively. Confidence in concrete as a viable construction material into the 21st century needs to be retained and sustained, particularly considering the environmental challenges that the industry and society now face. The conference proceedings contain papers, presented at the conference, and classified into a total of 12 sub themes which can be grouped under the three main themes of (i) Concrete durability aspects, (ii) Condition assessment of concrete structures, and (iii) Concrete repair, rehabilitation and retrofitting. The major interests in terms of submissions exists in the fields of innovative materials for durable concrete construction, integrated service life modelling of reinforced concrete structures, NDE/NDT and measurement techniques, repair methods and materials, and structural strengthening and retrofitting techniques. The large number of high-quality papers presented and the wide range of relevant topics covered confirm that these proceedings will be a valued reference for many working in the important fields of concrete durability and repair, and that they will form a suitable base for discussion and provide suggestions for future development and research. Set of book of abstracts (476 pp) and a searchable full paper CD-ROM (1396 pp).

This comprehensive and well-organized book presents the concepts and principles of earthquake resistant design of structures in an easy-to-read style. The use of these principles helps in the implementation of seismic design practice. The book adopts a step-by-step approach, starting from the fundamentals of structural dynamics to application of seismic codes in analysis and design of structures. The text also focusses on seismic evaluation and retrofitting of reinforced concrete and masonry buildings. The text has been enriched with a large number of diagrams and solved problems to reinforce the understanding of the concepts. Intended mainly as a text for undergraduate and postgraduate students of civil engineering, this text would also be of considerable benefit to practising engineers, architects, field engineers and teachers in the field of earthquake resistant design of structures.

On Thursday evening, May 23, 2013, the Interstate 5 Bridge over the Skagit River in Washington state collapsed due to impact by an oversize truck, dumping vehicles and people into the water. Fortunately, the bridge is located in a rural area and nobody was killed in the accident, but three people were rescued after their cars plunged into the frigi

Adobe, or mud brick, has been widely used as a building material in the American Southwest, including California. The vulnerability of many original adobe structures to damage or destruction from earthquakes has been of great concern. The guidelines presented here address the practical aspects of this problem and represent the culmination of 12 years of research and testing on the seismic retrofitting of adobe buildings. These guidelines can assist in the planning of seismic retrofitting projects consistent with both conservation principles and

established public policy.

fib Bulletin 35 is the first bulletin to publish documentation from an fib short course. These courses are held worldwide and cover advanced knowledge of structural concrete in general, or specific topics. They are organized by fib and given by internationally recognized experts in fib, often supplemented with local experts active in fib. They are based on the knowledge and expertise from fib's ten Commissions and nearly fifty Task Groups. fib Bulletin 35 presents the course materials developed for the short course "Retrofitting of Concrete Structures through Externally Bonded FRP, with emphasis on Seismic Applications", given in Ankara and Istanbul in June 2005. The course drew on expertise both from outside Turkey and from the large pool of local experts on this subject. In most countries of the world, the building stock is ageing and needs continuous maintenance or repair. Moreover, the majority of existing constructions are deficient in the light of current knowledge and design codes. The problem of structural deficiency of existing constructions is especially acute in seismic regions, as, even there, seismic design of structures is relatively recent. The direct and indirect costs of demolition and reconstruction of structurally deficient constructions are often prohibitive; furthermore they entail a substantial waste of natural resources and energy. Therefore, structural retrofitting is becoming increasingly widespread throughout the world. Externally bonded Fibre Reinforced Polymers (FRPs) are rapidly becoming the technique of choice for structural retrofitting. They are cleaner and easier to apply than conventional retrofitting techniques, reduce disruption to the occupancy and operation of the facility, do not generate debris or waste, and reduce health and accident hazards at the construction site as well as noise and air pollution in the surroundings. fib Bulletin 35 gives state-of-the-art coverage of retrofitting through FRPs and presents relevant provisions from three recent standardisation milestones: EN 1998-3:2005 "Eurocode 8: Design of structures for earthquake resistance - Part 3: Assessment and retrofitting of buildings", the 2005 Draft of the Turkish seismic design code, and the Italian regulatory document CNR-DT 200/04, "Instructions for Design, Execution and Control of Strengthening Interventions by Means of Fibre-Reinforced Composites" (2004).

Bringing together the world's leading researchers and practitioners of computational mechanics, these new volumes meet and build on the eight key challenges for research and development in computational mechanics.

Researchers have recently identified eight critical research tasks facing the field of computational mechanics. These tasks have come about because it appears possible to reach a new level of mathematical modelling and numerical solution that will lead to a much deeper understanding of nature and to great improvements in engineering design. The eight tasks are: The automatic solution of mathematical models Effective numerical schemes for fluid flows The development of an effective mesh-free numerical solution method The development of numerical procedures for multiphysics problems The

development of numerical procedures for multiscale problems The modelling of uncertainties The analysis of complete life cycles of systems Education - teaching sound engineering and scientific judgement Readers of Computational Fluid and Solid Mechanics 2003 will be able to apply the combined experience of many of the world's leading researchers to their own research needs. Those in academic environments will gain a better insight into the needs and constraints of the industries they are involved with; those in industry will gain a competitive advantage by gaining insight into the cutting edge research being carried out by colleagues in academia. Features Bridges the gap between academic researchers and practitioners in industry Outlines the eight main challenges facing Research and Design in Computational mechanics and offers new insights into the shifting the research agenda Provides a vision of how strong, basic and exciting education at university can be harmonized with life-long learning to obtain maximum value from the new powerful tools of analysis

Focusing on fundamental principles, Hydro-Environmental Analysis: Freshwater Environments presents in-depth information about freshwater environments and how they are influenced by regulation. It provides a holistic approach, exploring the factors that impact water quality and quantity, and the regulations, policy and management methods that are necessary to maintain this vital resource. It offers a historical viewpoint as well as an overview and foundation of the physical, chemical, and biological characteristics affecting the management of freshwater environments. The book concentrates on broad and general concepts, providing an interdisciplinary foundation. The author covers the methods of measurement and classification; chemical, physical, and biological characteristics; indicators of ecological health; and management and restoration. He also considers common indicators of environmental health; characteristics and operations of regulatory control structures; applicable laws and regulations; and restoration methods. The text delves into rivers and streams in the first half and lakes and reservoirs in the second half. Each section centers on the characteristics of those systems and methods of classification, and then moves on to discuss the physical, chemical, and biological characteristics of each. In the section on lakes and reservoirs, it examines the characteristics and operations of regulatory structures, and presents the methods commonly used to assess the environmental health or integrity of these water bodies. It also introduces considerations for restoration, and presents two unique aquatic environments: wetlands and reservoir tailwaters. Written from an engineering perspective, the book is an ideal introduction to the aquatic and limnological sciences for students of environmental science, as well as students of environmental engineering. It also serves as a reference for engineers and scientists involved in the management, regulation, or restoration of freshwater environments.

This book is a collection of select papers presented at the Tenth Structural Engineering Convention 2016 (SEC-2016). It comprises plenary, invited, and contributory papers covering numerous applications from a wide spectrum of

areas related to structural engineering. It presents contributions by academics, researchers, and practicing structural engineers addressing analysis and design of concrete and steel structures, computational structural mechanics, new building materials for sustainable construction, mitigation of structures against natural hazards, structural health monitoring, wind and earthquake engineering, vibration control and smart structures, condition assessment and performance evaluation, repair, rehabilitation and retrofit of structures. Also covering advances in construction techniques/ practices, behavior of structures under blast/impact loading, fatigue and fracture, composite materials and structures, and structures for non-conventional energy (wind and solar), it will serve as a valuable resource for researchers, students and practicing engineers alike.

An international team of experts has joined forces to produce the Bridge Engineering Handbook. They address all facets-the planning, design, inspection, construction, and maintenance of a variety of bridge structures-creating a must-have resource for every bridge engineer. This unique, comprehensive reference provides the means to review standard practices and keep abreast of new developments and state-of-the-art practices. Comprising 67 chapters in seven sections, the authors present:

- Fundamentals: Provides the basic concepts and theory of bridge engineering
- Superstructure Design: Discusses all types of bridges
- Substructure Design: Addresses columns, piers, abutments, and foundations
- Seismic Design: Presents the latest in seismic bridge design
- Construction and Maintenance: Focuses on the practical issues of bridge structures
- Special Topics: Offers new and important information and unique solutions
- Worldwide Practice: Summarizes bridge engineering practices around the world.

Discover virtually all you need to know about any type of bridge: Reinforced, Segmental, and Prestressed Concrete Steel beam and plate girder Steel box girder Orthotropic deck Horizontally curved Truss Arch Suspension Cable-stayed Timber Movable Floating Railroad Special attention is given to rehabilitation, retrofit, and maintenance, and the Bridge Engineering Handbook offers over 1,600 tables, charts, and illustrations in ready-to-use format. An abundance of worked-out examples give readers step-by-step design procedures and the section on Worldwide Practice provides a broad and valuable perspective on the "big picture" of bridge engineering.

Because of their structural simplicity, bridges tend to be particularly vulnerable to damage and even collapse when subjected to earthquakes or other forms of seismic activity. Recent earthquakes, such as the ones in Kobe, Japan, and Oakland, California, have led to a heightened awareness of seismic risk and have revolutionized bridge design and retrofit philosophies. In *Seismic Design and Retrofit of Bridges*, three of the world's top authorities on the subject have collaborated to produce the most exhaustive reference on seismic bridge design currently available. Following a detailed examination of the seismic effects of actual earthquakes on local area bridges, the authors demonstrate design strategies that will make these and similar structures optimally resistant to

the damaging effects of future seismic disturbances. Relying heavily on worldwide research associated with recent earthquakes, *Seismic Design and Retrofit of Bridges* begins with an in-depth treatment of seismic design philosophy as it applies to bridges. The authors then describe the various geotechnical considerations specific to bridge design, such as soil-structure interaction and traveling wave effects. Subsequent chapters cover conceptual and actual design of various bridge superstructures, and modeling and analysis of these structures. As the basis for their design strategies, the authors' focus is on the widely accepted capacity design approach, in which particularly vulnerable locations of potentially inelastic flexural deformation are identified and strengthened to accommodate a greater degree of stress. The text illustrates how accurate application of the capacity design philosophy to the design of new bridges results in structures that can be expected to survive most earthquakes with only minor, repairable damage. Because the majority of today's bridges were built before the capacity design approach was understood, the authors also devote several chapters to the seismic assessment of existing bridges, with the aim of designing and implementing retrofit measures to protect them against the damaging effects of future earthquakes. These retrofitting techniques, though not considered appropriate in the design of new bridges, are given considerable emphasis, since they currently offer the best solution for the preservation of these vital and often historically valued thoroughfares. Practical and applications-oriented, *Seismic Design and Retrofit of Bridges* is enhanced with over 300 photos and line drawings to illustrate key concepts and detailed design procedures. As the only text currently available on the vital topic of seismic bridge design, it provides an indispensable reference for civil, structural, and geotechnical engineers, as well as students in related engineering courses. A state-of-the-art text on earthquake-proof design and retrofit of bridges *Seismic Design and Retrofit of Bridges* fills the urgent need for a comprehensive and up-to-date text on seismically resistant bridge design. The authors, all recognized leaders in the field, systematically cover all aspects of bridge design related to seismic resistance for both new and existing bridges. \* A complete overview of current design philosophy for bridges, with related seismic and geotechnical considerations \* Coverage of conceptual design constraints and their relationship to current design alternatives \* Modeling and analysis of bridge structures \* An exhaustive look at common building materials and their response to seismic activity \* A hands-on approach to the capacity design process \* Use of isolation and dissipation devices in bridge design \* Important coverage of seismic assessment and retrofit design of existing bridges

Irregular engineering structures are subjected to complicated additional loads which are often beyond conventional design models developed for traditional, simplified plane models. This book covers detailed research and recent progress in seismic engineering dealing with seismic behaviour of irregular and set-back engineering structures. Experimental results as well as special topics of modern design are discussed in detail. In addition, recent progress in seismology, wave propagation and seismic engineering, which provides novel, modern

modelling of complex seismic loads, is reported. Particular emphasis is placed on the newly developed rotational, seismic ground-motion effects. This book is a continuation of an earlier monograph which appeared in the same Springer series in 2013 (<http://www.springer.com/gp/book/9789400753761>).

This book provides the reader with a review of the most relevant research on the structural characterization and seismic retrofitting of adobe construction. It offers a complete review of the latest research developments, and hence the relevance of the field. The book starts with an introductory discussion on adobe construction and its use throughout the world over time, highlighting characteristics and performance of adobe masonry structures as well as different contributions for cultural heritage conservation (Chapter 1). Then, the seismic behaviour of adobe masonry buildings is addressed, including examples of real performance during recent earthquakes (Chapter 2). In the following chapters, key research investigations on seismic response assessment and retrofitting of adobe constructions are reviewed. The review deals with the following issues: mechanical characterization of adobe bricks and adobe masonry (Chapters 3 and 4); quasi-static and shaking table testing of adobe masonry walls and structures (Chapters 5 and 6); non-destructive and minor-destructive testing for characterization of adobe constructions (Chapter 7); seismic strengthening techniques for adobe constructions (Chapter 8); and numerical modelling of adobe structures (Chapter 9). The book ends with Chapter 10, where some general conclusions are drawn and research needs are identified. Each chapter is co-authored by a group of experts from different countries to comprehensively address all issues of adobe constructions from a worldwide perspective. The information covered in this book is fundamental to support civil engineers and architects in the rehabilitation and strengthening of existing adobe constructions and also in the design of new adobe buildings. This information is also of interest to researchers, by providing a summary of existing research and suggesting possible directions for future research efforts. Research and Applications in Structural Engineering, Mechanics and Computation contains the Proceedings of the Fifth International Conference on Structural Engineering, Mechanics and Computation (SEMC 2013, Cape Town, South Africa, 2-4 September 2013). Over 420 papers are featured. Many topics are covered, but the contributions may be seen to fall

Focuses on threats that earthquakes pose to the nation's bridges.

Contents: the earthquake's impact on transportation systems; findings (seismology and ground motion; transportation structures; Caltrans seismic design practices; retrofit program; other types of structures); recommendations to improve California's earthquake safety; seismology and ground motion; seismic design codes in California; the California bridge seismic retrofit program; San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge span failure; the Cypress Viaduct collapse; San Francisco freeway viaducts; repair and upgrade of the San Francisco freeway viaducts. Extensive annotated bibliography.

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