

Nonlinear Behavior Analysis of RC Shear Wall Using Truss Theory

*

**

Seo, Soo-Yeon

Kim, Jeong-Sik

Choi, Yun-Chul

Lee, Li-Hyung

Abstract

Recently, a concern to verify the displacement capacity of shear wall has been arisen to produce suitable data for the performance based design. In this paper, a process is presented to evaluate the displacement capacity of shear wall. The displacement of shear wall is expressed as the superposition of shear and flexural deformation. Variable crack angle truss model with a modification and sectional analysis method are used in calculating shear and flexural displacement, respectively. In addition, the effect of axial force and the contribution of vertical and horizontal reinforcements in wall are considered in the analysis. The accuracy of proposed method is evaluated by the comparison calculation results with previous test results. From the comparison, it was shown that the hysteretic behavior of shear wall could be well predicted by using the process. In the case with flange wall, however, the method overestimates the contribution of flange wall for strength and stiffness and underestimates for displacement capacity.

가

가

7

가

가

Keywords : Shear Wall, Truss Model, Variable Crack Angle, Hysteretic Behavior

*

**

E-mail : syseo@chungju.ac.kr 043-841-5211

? 2005 9 30

2006 1

1.

(4)

가

가

가

Paulay⁽⁵⁾

가

가 ()
가)
가

1992 Paulay⁽⁵⁾

2.1 (Truss Action)

Fig. 1

가

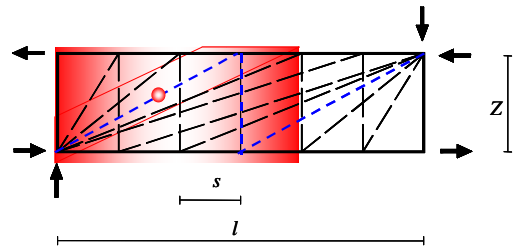


Fig. 1

가

(2),(3)

2.

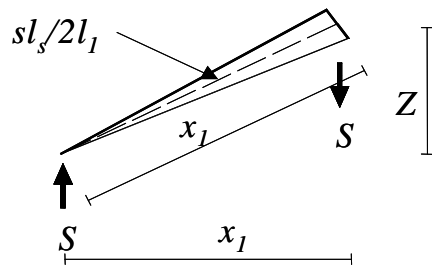


Fig. 2

(1)

20°~40°

20°~40°

Fig. 2

가

Vs

S

Fig.

3

$$\Delta l = \frac{2Sl_1^4}{sbE_c l_s^3}, \quad \Delta S = \frac{Sl_s}{sbE_c n r_w}, \quad \Delta 2 = \frac{2Sl_2^4}{sbE_c l_s^3} \quad (1)$$

Fig. 3

1, 2 가 가 (1)

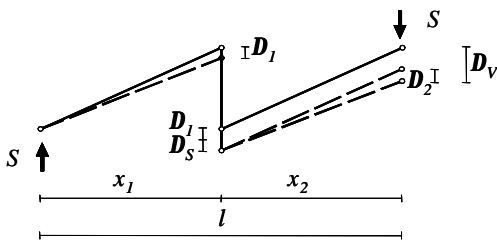


Fig. 3

(1)

(2)

$$\Delta V = \frac{2Sl_s}{sbE_c} \left[\left(1 + \frac{x_1^2}{l_s^2} \right)^2 + \left(1 + \frac{x_2^2}{l_s^2} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2nr_w} \right] \quad (2)$$

, S : 가 , s :

, b ; , l1, l2 ;

ls;

, n ;

Z

, w:

(Linkage)

Fig. 4

가

(Linkage)

(3)

$$P_0 = \frac{3P_s}{1 + 2\frac{P_c}{P_0}} \quad (3)$$

$$q_v = \frac{\Delta V}{l} = \frac{6hP \left[1 + (1 + v^2)^2 + \frac{1}{2nr_w} \right]}{vblE_c \left(1 + 2\frac{P_c}{P_0} \right)} \quad (4)$$

, P0 :

, PC :

, PS :

, v : l/l_s, :

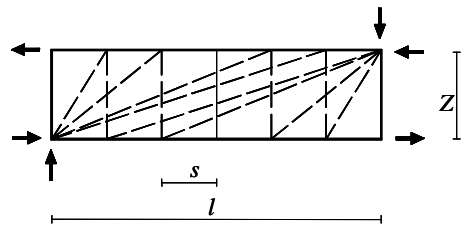
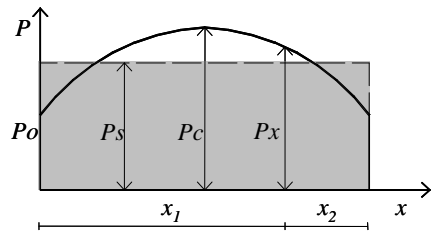


Fig. 4

2.2

(Arch Action)

(Arch Action)

Fig. 5

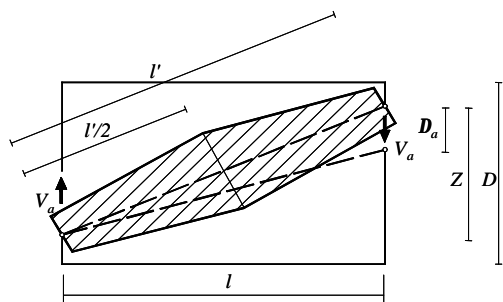


Fig. 5

$$\Delta a = \frac{4(l^2 + Z^2)V_a}{Z^2 b l (3D - 2Z) E_c} \quad (5)$$

$$q_a = \frac{\Delta a}{l} = \frac{4(1 + v_1^2)V_a}{b \left(\frac{l}{Z}\right)^2 (3D - 2Z) E_c} \quad (6)$$

$$, V_a = P - V_s$$

2.3 (Linkage)

가 20°~40°

40°

가

Hwang

가

Lee⁽⁶⁾

(Tie)

Fig. 8

(2)

1/2

100%,

50%

가 (Tie)

(Mechanism)

(10)

Fig. 6 7

(Tie)

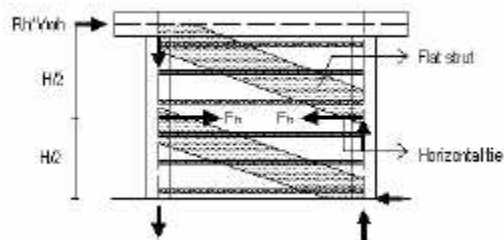


Fig. 6

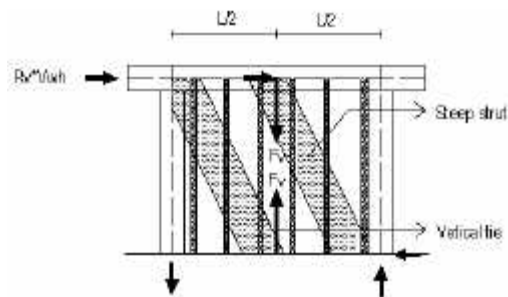


Fig. 7

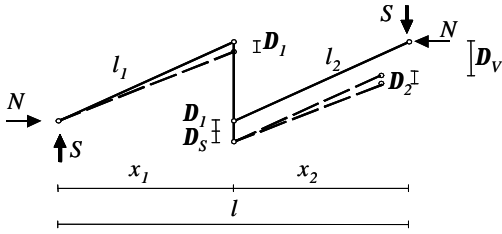


Fig. 8 (+)

$$\Delta l = \frac{2Sl_1^4 - 2N \frac{x_2 l_s l_1^4}{l_2^2} + 2N \frac{x_2 l_s l_1^3}{l_2}}{sbE_c l_s^3} \quad (7)$$

$$\Delta S = \frac{Sl_s}{sb r_v n E_c} - \frac{N \frac{x_2 l_s^2}{sb}}{sb r_v n E_c} \quad (8)$$

$$\Delta 2 = \frac{2Sl_2^4}{sbl_s^3 E_c} \quad (9)$$

$$\Delta V = \frac{2Sl_1^4}{sbE_c l_s^3} + \frac{Sl_s}{sb r_v n E_c} + \frac{2Sl_2^4}{sbE_c l_s^3} - \frac{2Nx_2 l_s l_1^4}{sbE_c l_s^3 l_2^2} + \frac{2Nx_2 l_s l_1^3}{sbE_c l_s^3 l_2} - \frac{Nx_2 l_s^2}{sb r_v n E_c l_2^2} \quad (10)$$

3.

Paulay⁽⁵⁾
Beam)

(Coupling

(7)

4.

4.1

Kotsovos가

1

가 1 Type
가 40°

Fig. 6 Fig. 7
Fig 9~12

가

Table 1 Lefas

(2)

	Type I		Type II	
	SW11	SW17	SW21	SW26
(mm)	750	750	650	650
(mm)	750	750	1300	1300
(mm)	70	70	65	65
	0.011	0.003	0.008	0.004
	0.024	0.024	0.025	0.025
(Mpa)	44.46	41.06	36.38	25.59

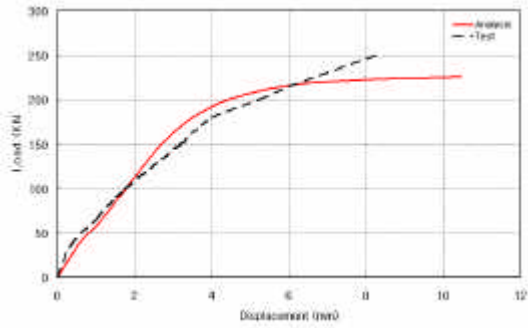


Fig. 9 SW11

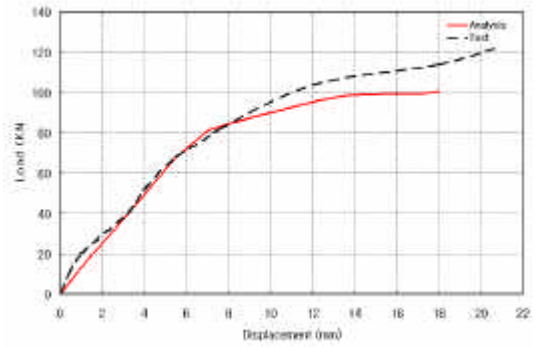


Fig. 12 SW27

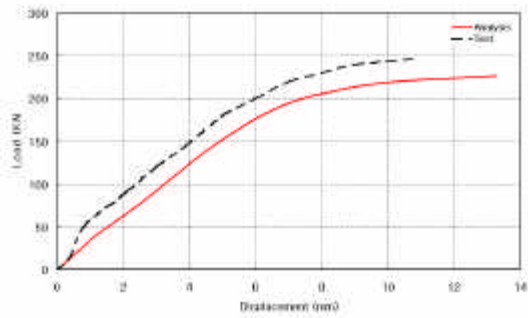


Fig. 10 SW17

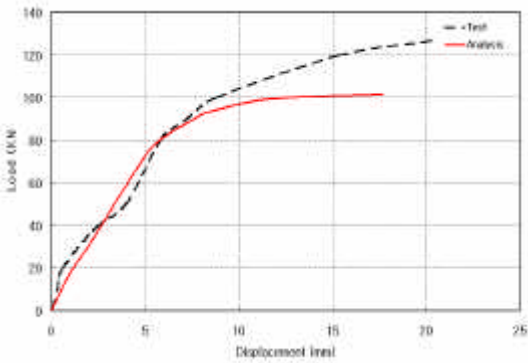


Fig. 11 SW21

가 1
 가
 가
 가 , 가
 4.2
 2001
 4⁽²⁾
 (0.1f_{ck}A_g)
 가
 Table 2
 가

1991년 5월 운동기구 설계 제형⁽⁵⁾

구분	LM	L.M.C	L.M.O-9
헤더부착이 (mm)	1000	1000	1000
플레이트부착이 (mm)	허용	5000	5000
부착이 (mm)	3520	3520	3520
부착이 (mm)	180	180	180
수직축거리	0'0025	0'0025	0'0025
수평축거리	0'015	0'015	0'020
동작회전하중 속도 (Nlbs)	3회	3회	3회

Fig 13 ~ 16

가
가
가
가

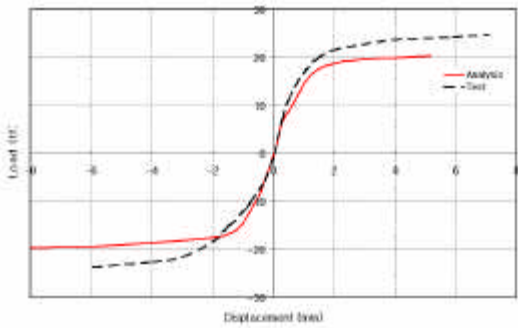


Fig. 13 IW

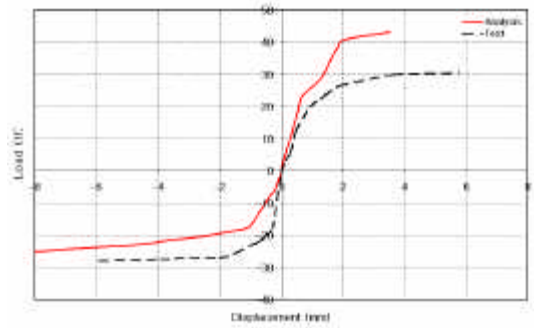


Fig. 14 TWC

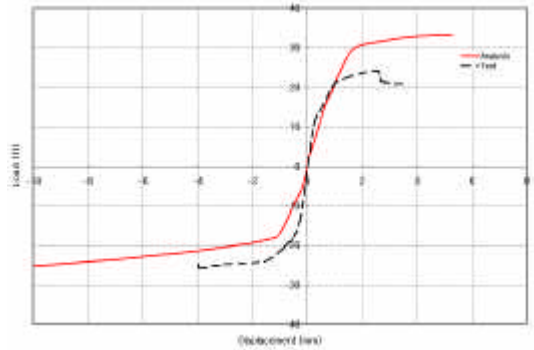


Fig. 15 TW0-a

가 , 가

5.

가

1) 가 Linkage

가 ,

2)

3)

가
가
가

000-12075-0)

(R05-2004-

1. , “ , 11 , 5 , pp.79-88.
2. , “ 가 ”, 2001.1.
3. Ioannis D. Lefas, Michael D. Kotsovos, and Nicholas

N. Ambraseys, “Behavior of Reinforced Concrete Structural Walls: Strength, Deformation, Characteristics and Failure Mechanism”, ACI Structural Journal, Vol.87, No.3, January- February 1990, pp. 23-31.

4. T. Paulay, M.J.N. Priestley, “Seismic Design of Reinforced Concrete and Masonry Buildings”, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1992, pp.389-590.
5. Thomas Paulay, “Coupling beams of reinforced concrete shear walls”, Journal of the structural division, Proceedings of ASCE, March 1971, pp. 843-862.
6. Shyh-Jiann Hwang, Wen-Hung Fang, Hung-Jen Lee and Hsin-Wan Yu, “Analytical model for predicting shear strength of squat wall”, Journal of Structural Engineering, Jan. 2001, pp.43-50.
7. C. Chadwel, “UCFYBER : Cross Section Analysis Software for Structural Engineers”, University of California, Berkeley, 1999.
8. Shyh-Jiann Hwang and Hung-jen Lee, “Analytical model for predicting shear strength of interior reinforced concrete beam-column joints for seismic resistance”, ACI Structural Journal, Vol.97, No.1, January-February 2000, pp.35-44.
9. Shyh-Jiann Hwang and Hung-Jen Lee, “Analytical model for predicting shear strengths of Exterior reinforced concrete beam-column joints for seismic resistance”, ACI Structural Journal, Vol.96, No.5, September-October 1999, pp.846-857.

(:2004 10 29)