



# EXPERIMENTAL & NUMERICAL RETROFIT OF NON-DUCTILE RC SHEAR WALLS

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THE WORLD'S GATHERING PLACE FOR ADVANCING CONCRETE

aci CONCRETE  
CONVENTION





# Project Motivation

- Many structures in CA which were designed pre-1970's.
- Pre-modern seismic codes.
- If a large earthquake occurs structures with non-ductile concrete shear walls are at risk of collapse.

# Shear Wall Damage

- Diagonal Failure:
- Concrete Crushing/  
Buckling of Bars:



2009 L'Aquila  
(Dazio 2009)



2011  
Christchurch  
(Kam et al. 2011)



2010 Chile  
(Maffei et al. 2014)

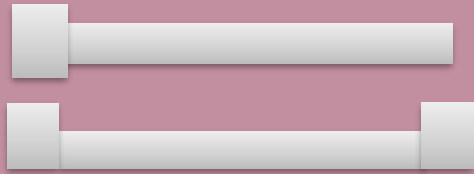


2011 Christchurch  
(Kam et al. 2011)



# Shear Wall Background Research: 1950's-1960's in CA

## W/ Pilasters



- Web  
thickness: 10-12"  
 $\rho_v \approx 0.2\%$ ,  
 $\rho_h \approx 0.2-0.3\%$
- Pilasters  
size: 24"-36"  
 $\rho_v = 1.7-3.8\%$ ,  
 $\rho_c = 0.4-1.4\%$

## Rectangular walls

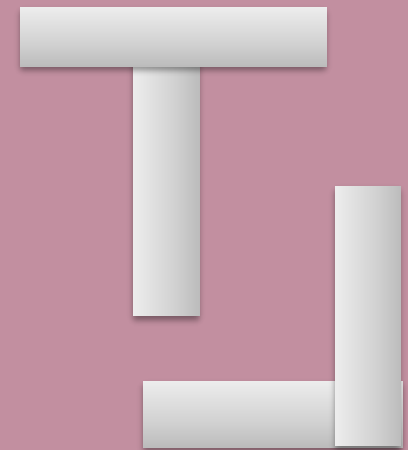


- thickness: 8"-16"
- $\rho_v = 0.2-0.5\%$
- $\rho_h \approx 0.3\%$
- Lap splices ( $\approx 30d_b$ )
- added bars around openings

### Materials:

- Concrete:  $f'_c = 3,000-4,000$  psi
- Steel:  $f_y = 40$  ksi, one case of  $f_y = 60$  ksi

## Flanged walls







# Objectives of Research

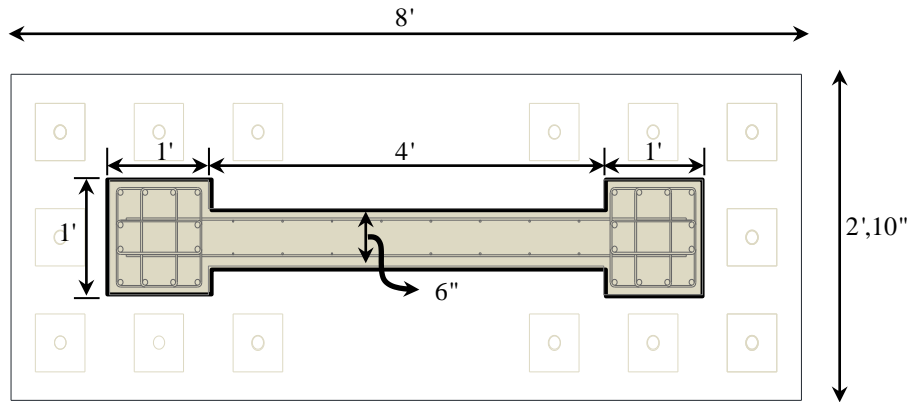
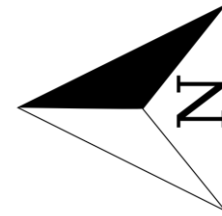
- Investigate anticipated damage patterns for currently active buildings on the West Coast that have been designed before (pre-1970, non-ductile) the advent of modern seismic design procedures.
- Study effectiveness of Fiber Reinforced Polymer and concrete retrofit methods for existing RC walls prone to shear failure.
- Further validate numerical models.
- ***Provide design recommendations for retrofitting techniques of shear walls.***

| Specimen # | Retrofit Strategy        |
|------------|--------------------------|
| 1          | None, control            |
| 2          | Fiber Reinforced Polymer |
| 3          | Shotcrete                |

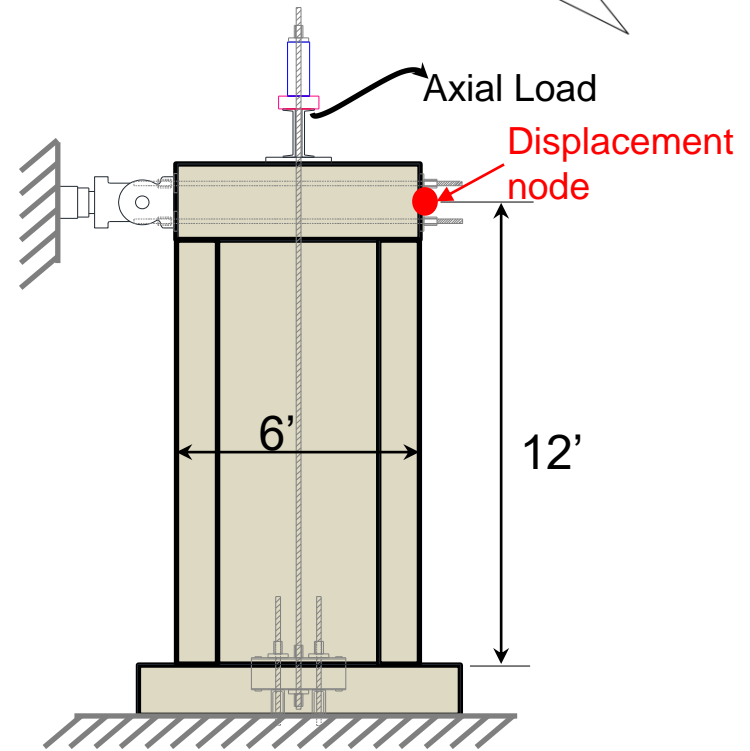




# Specimen & Set Up



Plan View



Elevation View

- Half Scale specimens
- Axial load ratio =  $0.10 = 200 \text{ kips/Wall Area} * f'c$





# Testing Specimen 1

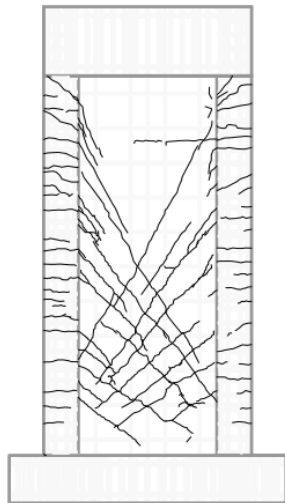


**Reinforced Concrete Barbell Shear Wall**  
**Tested under quasi static reversed cyclic loading**  
**March 14th & 15th @ Murray Structures Lab, VT**

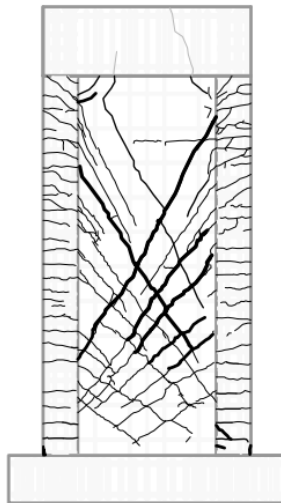


# Testing Specimen 1

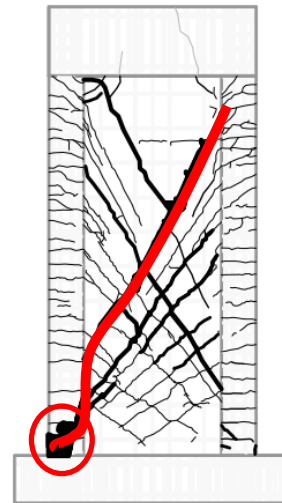
← Positive Loading



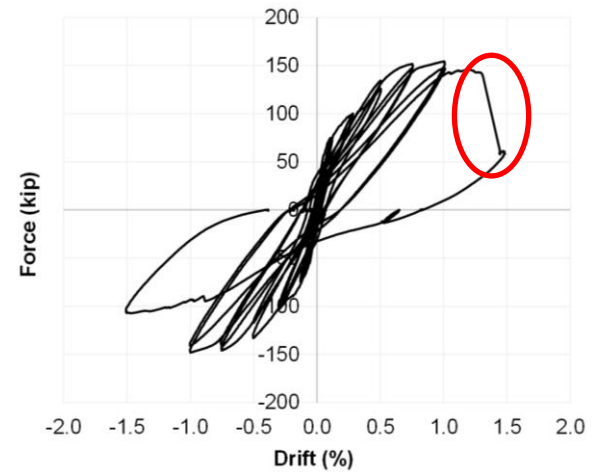
0.5% Drift



1.0% Drift



1.5% Drift

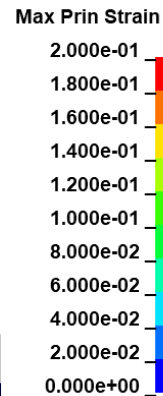
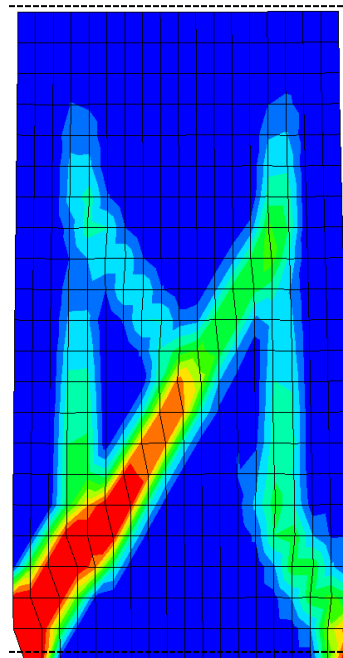
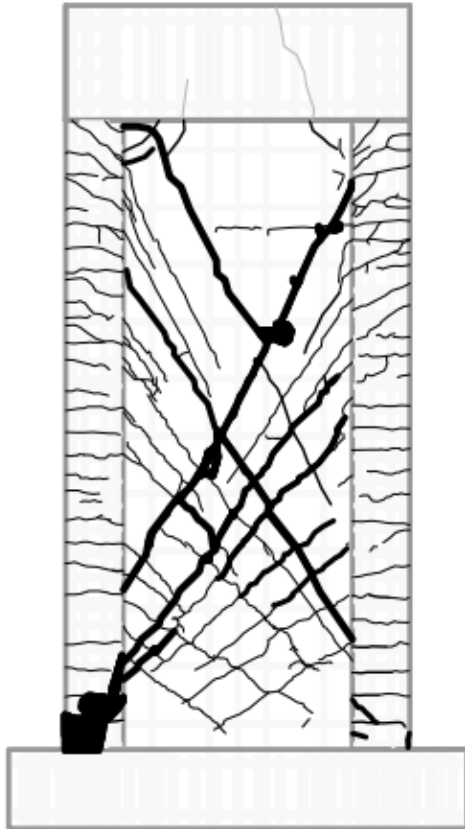


**SHEAR  
CRUSHING  
FAILURE**





# Analysis with actual material properties

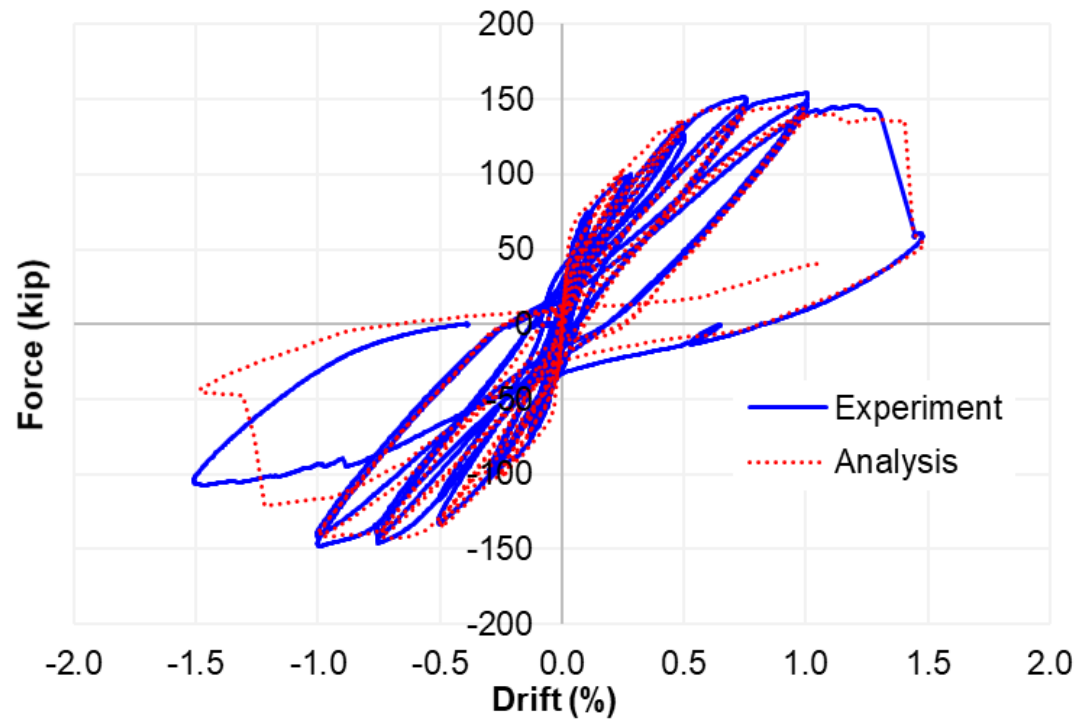
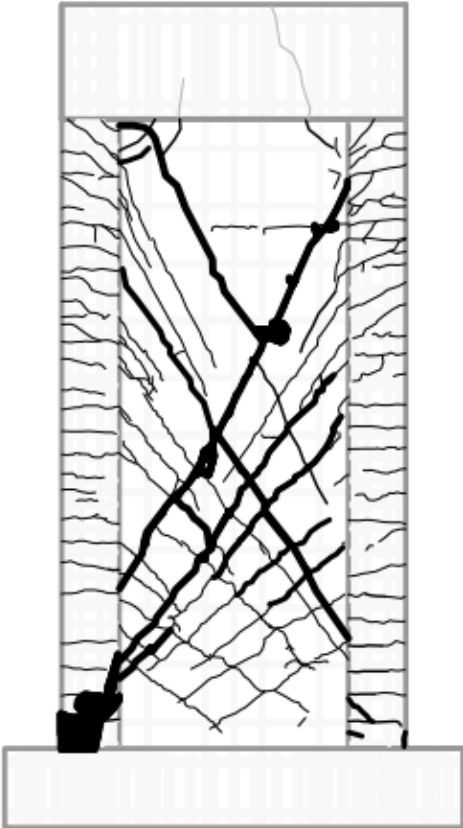


- Beam truss elements
- 500 elements
- Nonlinear



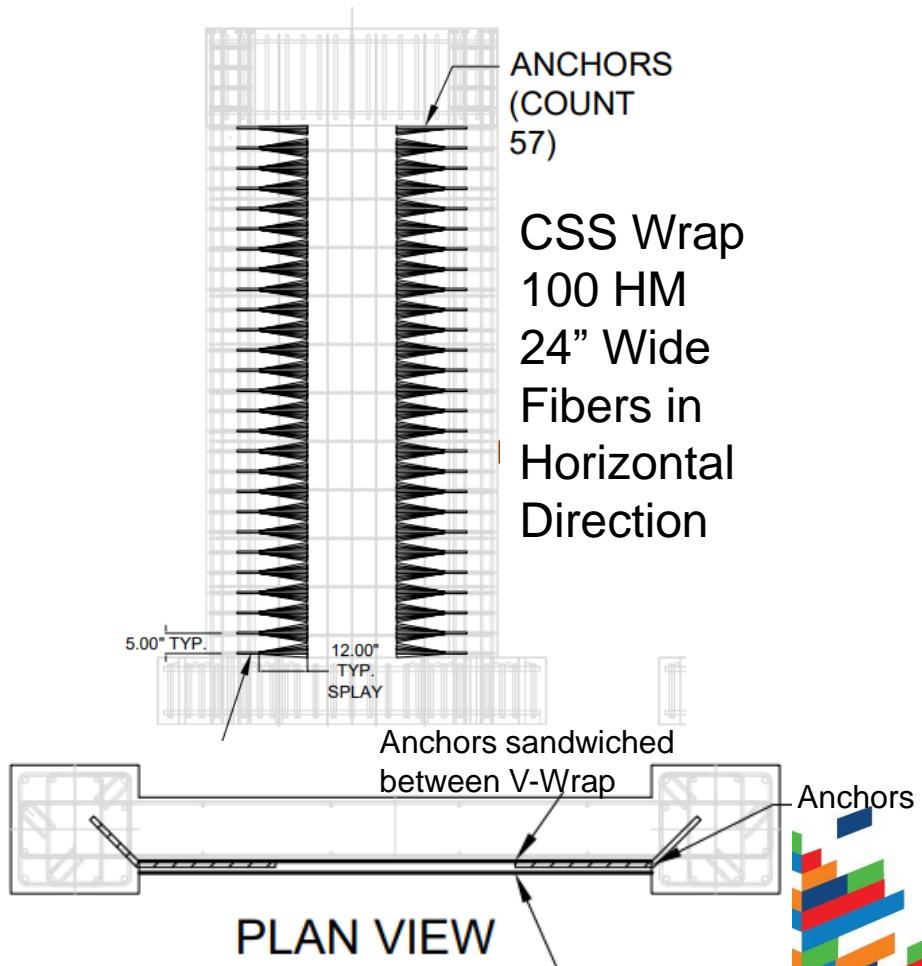


# Analysis with actual material properties





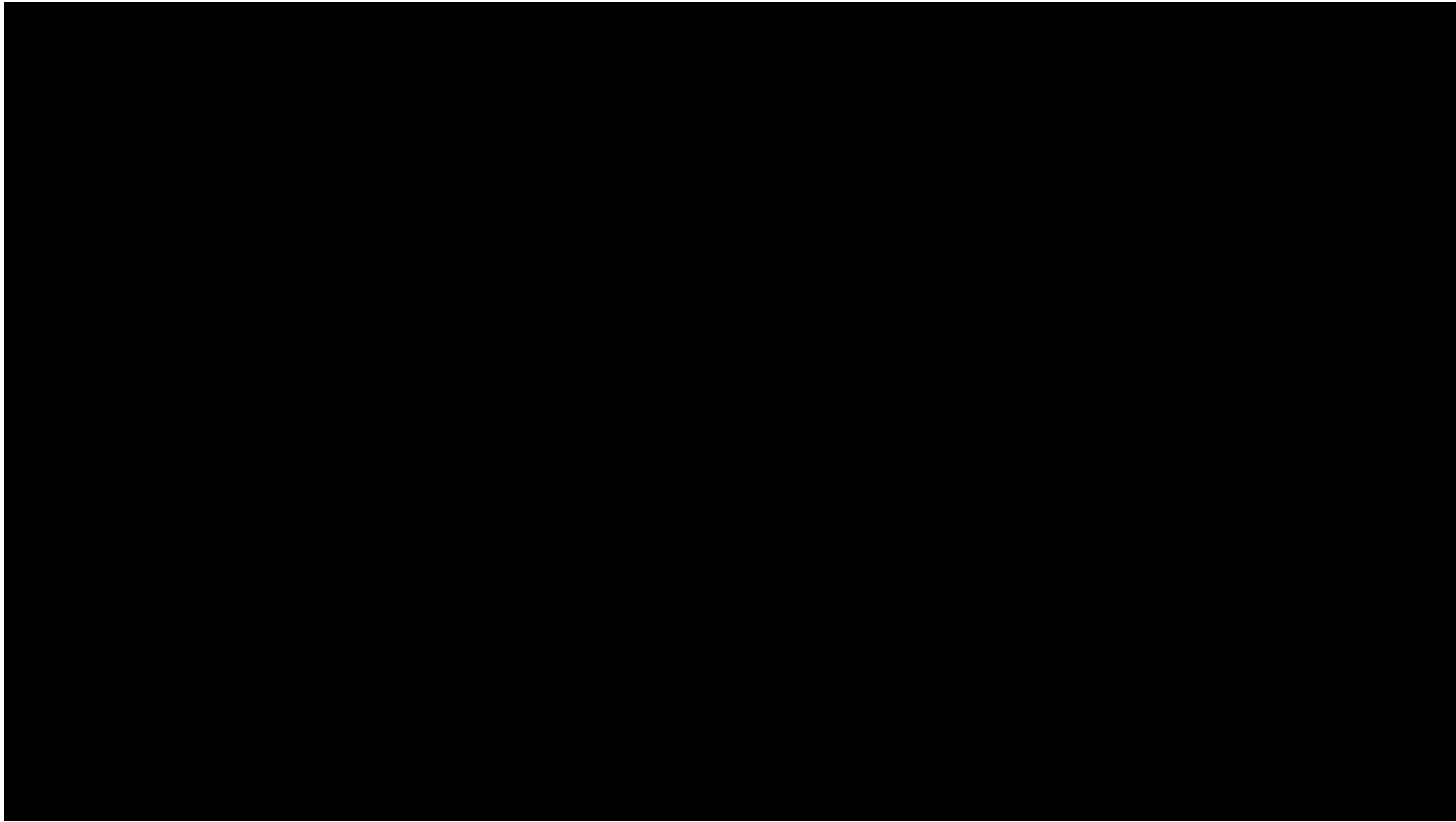
# Design of Specimen 2





# Testing of Specimen 2

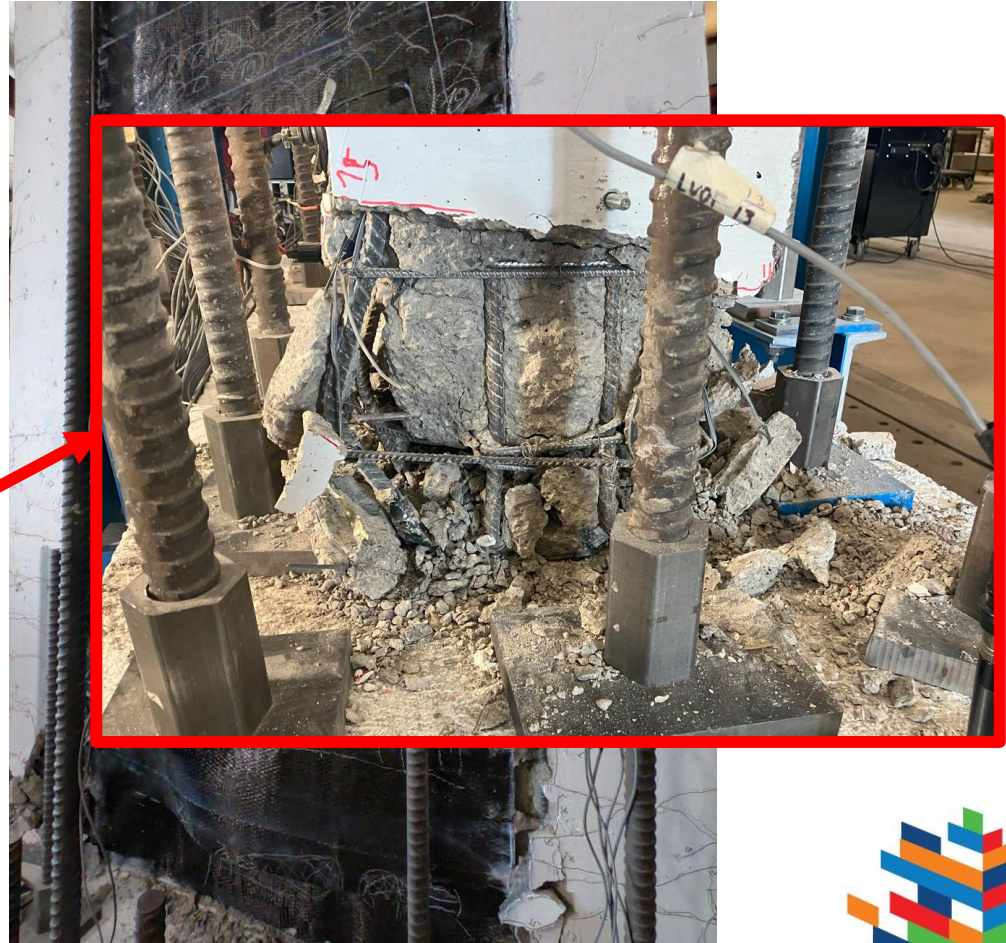
- Back Face - Unretrofitted







# Progress of Delamination of FRP





# Actual Results of Specimen 2

At 2% Drift



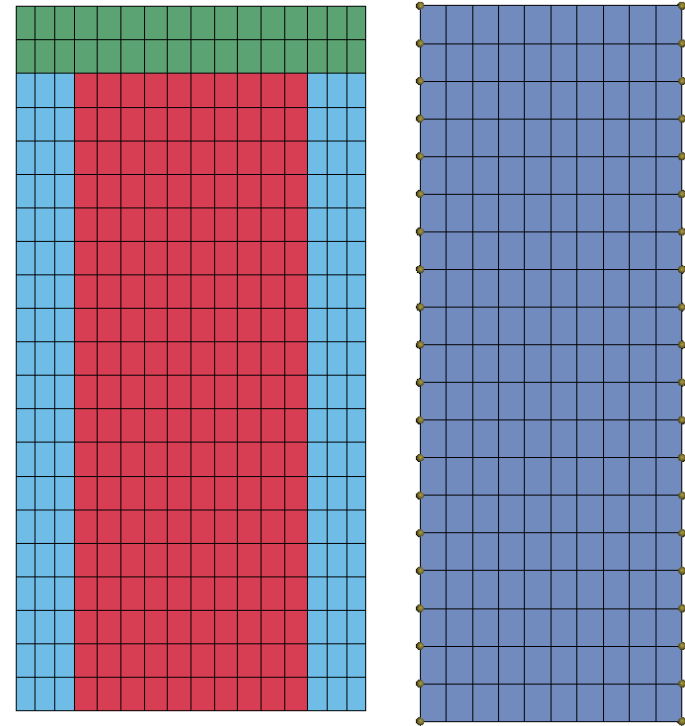
Localized cracks in web





## Truss Model Specimen 2

- Shell elements for FRP Overlay
- Adhesive interface elements used to account for the overlay debonding
- Spring elements for FRP anchors (elastic-brittle material)

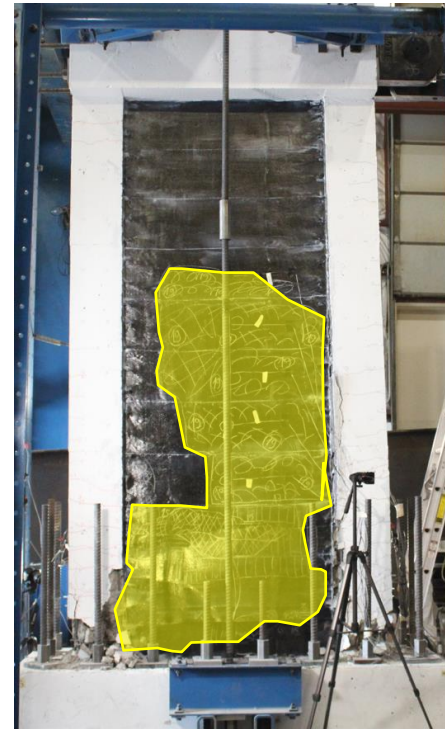
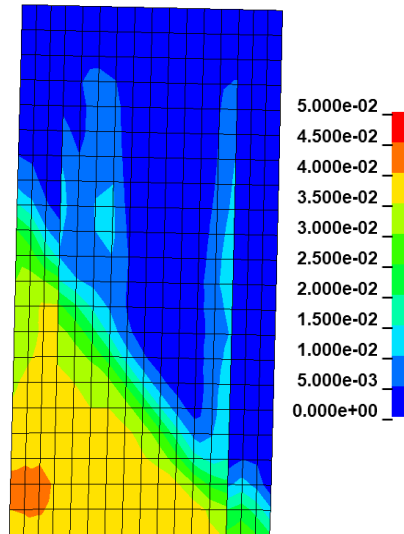




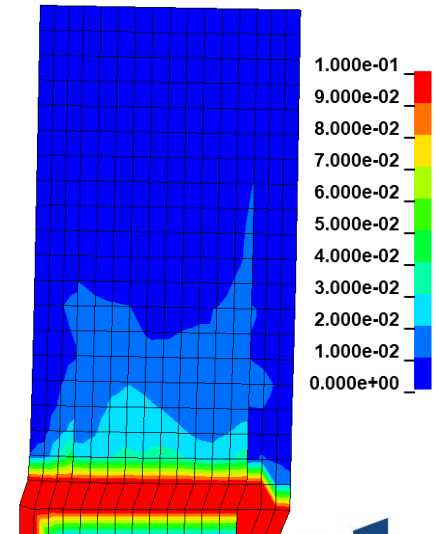
# Truss Model Results



max principal strain @ drift = 2%



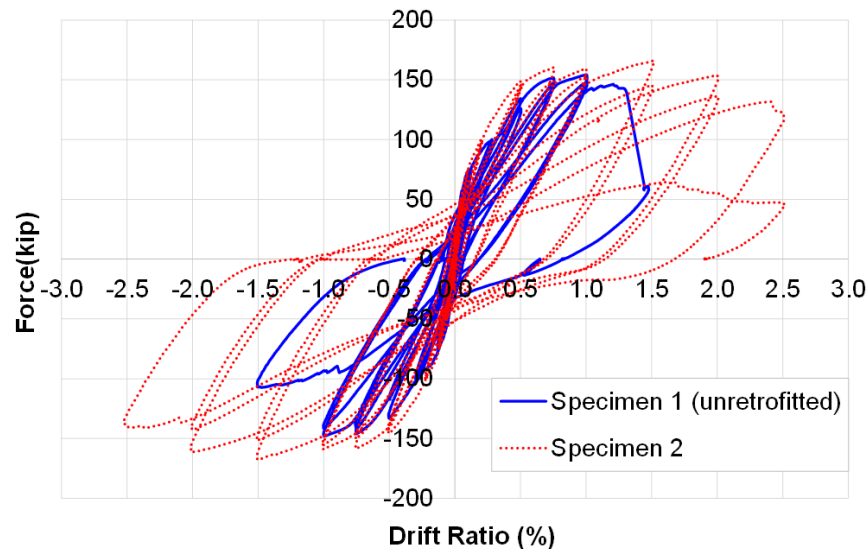
max principal strain @ end of analysis





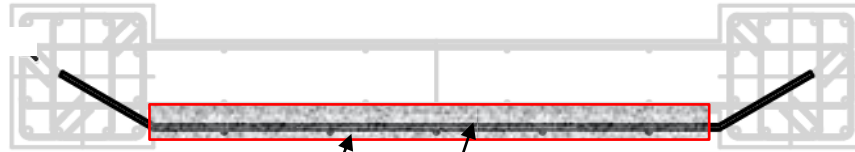
# Comparison of Results

| Specimen | Peak Load (kip) | Peak Drift (%) | Peak Strain in Vertical Rebar (in/in) | Peak Average Diagonal Strain (in/in) |
|----------|-----------------|----------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1        | 154.3           | 1.5%           | .0217                                 | .008                                 |
| 2        | 165.7           | 2.5%           | .055                                  | .003                                 |





# Future Work



3" concrete overlay  
- Shotcrete

9"x9" #3 rebar grid,  
embedded in  
pilasters 9"







# Resources

- Deng, X., Koutromanos, I., Murcia-Delso, J., and Panagiotou, M. (2021). “Nonlinear truss models for strain-based seismic evaluation of planar RC walls,” *Earthquake Engineering and Structural Dynamics* (open access), DOI: 10.1002/eqe.3480
- Deng, X., Murcia-Delso, J., Koutromanos, I., and Panagiotou, M. (2022). “Nonlinear truss modeling and strain-based evaluation of non-ductile RC walls, including the effect of lap-splice failures,” *Proceedings of the 3<sup>rd</sup> European Conference on Earthquake Engineering and Seismology*, Bucharest, Romania.
- Panagiotou, M., et al. (2021). “Nonlinear Beam-Truss Model (BTM) for Seismic Performance Evaluation of Reinforced Concrete Wall Buildings,” *Proceedings of the 2021 SEAOC Convention*, San Diego, CA.



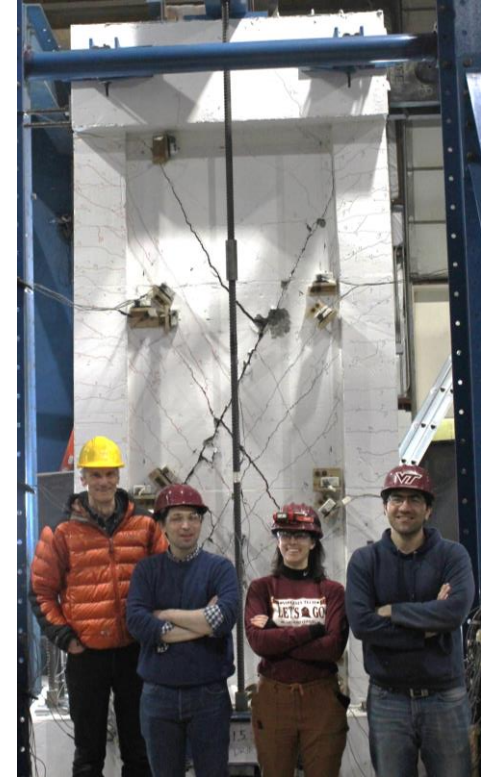
# Acknowledgements

- NIST
- Simpson Strong-Tie
- Professional Advisory Panel
- CRSI (especially Brett Lord)
- Commercial Metals Company (CMC Rebar)
- Headed Reinforcement Corp. West (HRC)
- Virginia Tech Structural Engineering Lab



# Research Team

- Principal Investigators
  - I. Koutromanos, Virginia Tech (VT)
  - J. Murcia-Delso, UPC
- Graduate Students
  - Ann Albright, VT
  - Mojtaba Aliasghar, VT
  - Colson Brandetsas, VT
  - Diego Andres Palacios Ortega, UPC
  - Brandon Pulido, UPC





# External Advisory Committee

Gabriel Acero (AECOM)

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John Hooper (MKA)

Insung Kim (Degenkolb)

Marios Panagiotou (Nabih Youssef)

Siamak Sattar (NIST)



# Thank you!

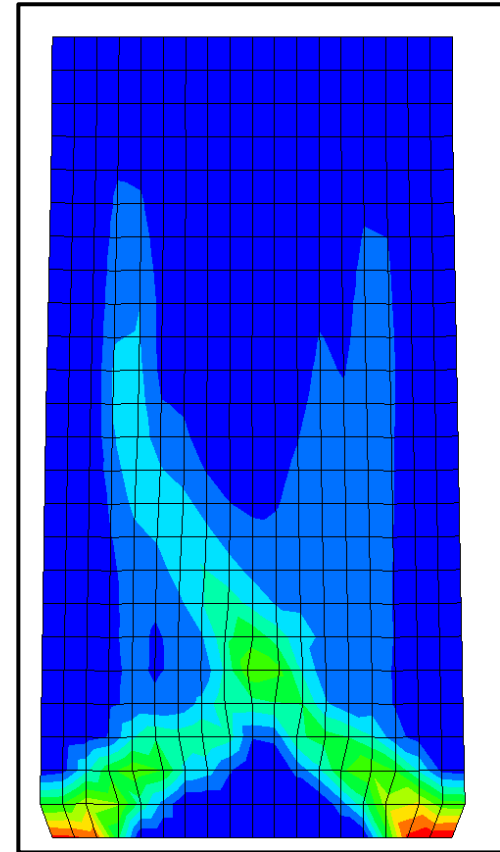
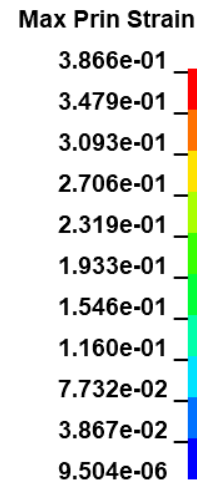
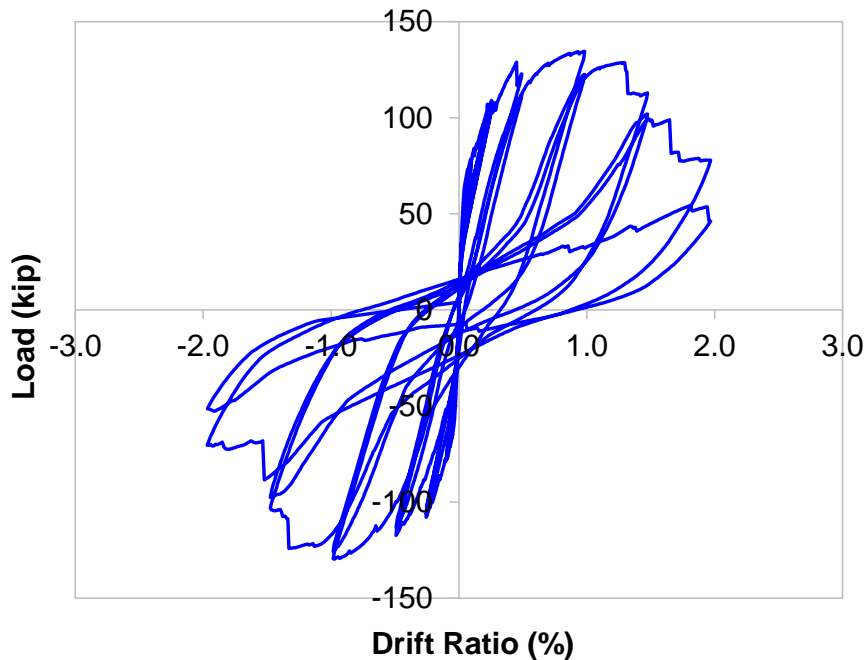
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# Pre-Test Analysis

- Conducted before experimental test – Beam Truss Model
- 500 elements
- $V_{max}=135$  kip (10% underestimation)





# Pre-test Analysis of Specimen 2

