

# Assessment of Ultimate Drift Capacity of Reinforced Concrete Shear Walls

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## 1. Research Motivation



Fig.1 Flexure failure through concrete crushing



Fig.2 Out-of-plane buckling failure

The 2010 Off Maule Chile Earthquake caused severe damage to a large number of RC structural walls. Flexure failure and out-of-plane buckling are focused in the study.

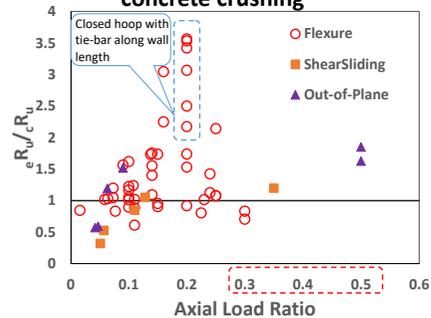


Fig.3 Relation between ratio of experimental to computed ultimate drift capacity and axial load ratio

\* $eR_u$ =Experimental ultimate drift capacity  
 $cR_u$ =Computed ultimate drift capacity  
 Axial load ratio = Axial load/Concrete capacity of wall cross-section

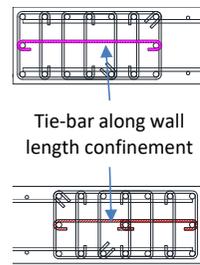


Fig.4 Closed hoop rebar with tie-bar along wall length confinement

From Fig. 3 and 4 :

- Experimental flexural ultimate drift capacity of RC wall under high axial load (0.3-0.5) is inadequate.
- A few experiment on out-of-plane buckling
- Tie-bar along wall length may cause a large error ( $eR_u/cR_u$ ) in Fig.3

## 2. Meaning of Technical Term

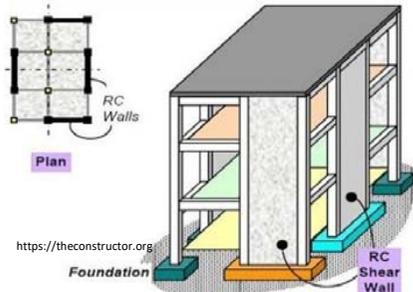


Fig. 5 Reinforced concrete (RC) shear wall

They are commonly used as lateral load resisting system in tall buildings.

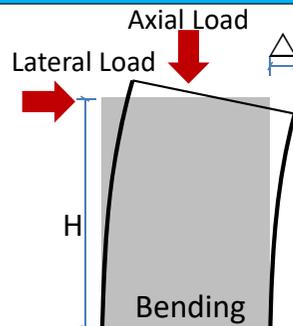


Fig.6 Drift of RC wall

$$\text{Drift} = \frac{\Delta}{H}$$

## 3. Research Plan

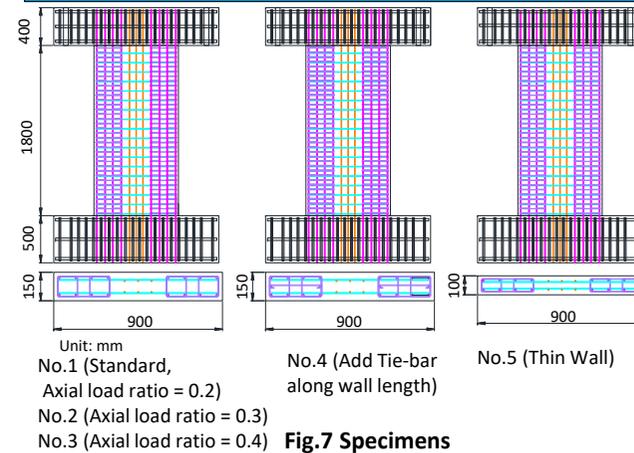


Fig.7 Specimens

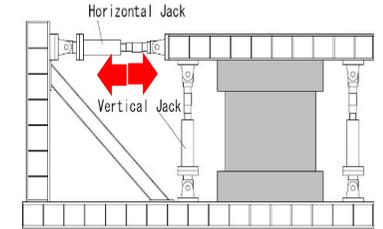


Fig.8 Loading System (Kabayasawa et al. 2014)

## 4. Expected Results

The fiber-based model was used to simulate specimens' behavior before the experiment.

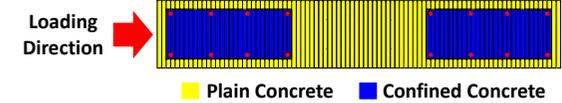


Fig.9 Geometry of fiber-based model

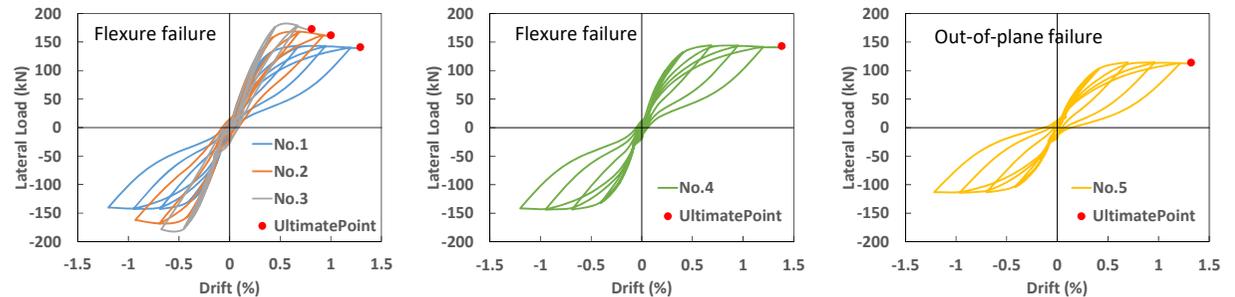


Fig.10 Expected hysteresis curves and ultimate drifts

## 5. Research Value

- This study will fulfill the missing experimental of RC shear wall in high axial load level failed by flexure and RC shear wall failed by out-of-plane.
- Engineer can predict ultimate drift capacity of RC shear wall which fail in flexure and out-of-plane. It will help to avoid undesired failure mode (out-of-plane).

