

Seismic Response Analysis of Reinforced Concrete Wall Structure Using Macro Model

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(Received January 10, 2016, Accepted February 5, 2016, Published online February 29, 2016)

Abstract: During earthquake, reinforced concrete walls show complicated post-yield behavior varying with shear span-to-depth ratio, re-bar detail, and loading condition. In the present study, a macro-model for the nonlinear analysis of multi-story wall structures was developed. To conveniently describe the coupled flexure-compression and shear responses, a reinforced concrete wall was idealized with longitudinal and diagonal uniaxial elements. Simplified cyclic material models were used to describe the cyclic behavior of concrete and re-bars. For verification, the proposed method was applied to various existing test specimens of isolated and coupled walls. The results showed that the predictions agreed well with the test results including the load-carrying capacity, deformation capacity, and failure mode. Further the proposed model was applied to an existing wall structure tested on a shaking table. Three-dimensional nonlinear time history analyses using the proposed model were performed for the test specimen. The time history responses of the proposed method agreed with the test results including the lateral displacements and base shear.

Keywords: nonlinear analysis, macro model, cyclic loads, earthquake loads, structural wall, reinforced concrete.

1. Introduction

Recently, nonlinear analysis has become popular in the earthquake design and evaluation of structures due to the advances in earthquake engineering and numerical analysis [ATC 40 (1996), FEMA 356 (ASCE 2000); FEMA 440 (ASCE 2005)]. In particular, reinforced concrete walls are used in many high-rise buildings as the primary lateral load-resistant system. Thus, an effective analytical method for walls is required to evaluate the overall inelastic response of buildings with walls. Both microscopic finite element models and macroscopic models can be used for the nonlinear analysis of wall systems. The microscopic finite element models can provide detailed local responses of walls with accuracy (Park and Klingner 1997; Okamura and Maekawa 1991; Stevens et al. 1991; Feenstra and de Borst 1993; Mansour and Hsu 2005; Wong and Vecchio 2002; Palermo and Vecchio 2007; Petrangeli et al. 1999; D'Ambrisi and Filippou 1999). However, it requires tremendous efforts and time for modeling and numerical computations. The macroscopic models, on the other hand, are simple and practical though their application is limited depending on the assumptions that each model is based on (Kabeyasawa et al. 1982; Vulcano and Bertero 1987; Orakcal 2004; Orakcal et al. 2006; Park and Eom 2007; Monti and Spacone 2000;

Wallace 2012). Currently, because of the efficiency of the macroscopic models, existing structural analysis platforms such as Perform 3D (Computer and Structures Inc. 2006), OpenSEES (PEER 2001), and DRAIN-2DX (Prakash et al. 1993) use macroscopic models for the nonlinear analysis of wall systems.

Figure 1 shows various macroscopic models for the nonlinear analysis of walls subjected to cyclic loading. In Fig. 1, the existing macroscopic models use multiple vertical uniaxial elements of concrete and re-bar in order to describe the flexure-compression responses of walls such as the relocation of neutral axis in wall cross-sections, tension stiffening behavior of concrete, flexural crack opening and closing, and the confinement effect of the concrete in boundary elements. Previous studies (Vulcano and Bertero 1987; Orakcal 2004; Orakcal et al. 2006) show that the flexure-compression response of walls can be accurately predicted by using the existing macroscopic models. On the other hand, the existing macroscopic models use a horizontal uniaxial element (i.e. shear spring element) in order to describe the shear response of walls. However, the horizontal uniaxial element does not accurately describe the shear action associated with inclined cracking and diagonal strut action of the web concrete. Thus, it is difficult to accurately estimate the shear response of short and medium-rise wall, which is significantly affected by diagonal strut action.

In the present study, a macro finite element model was developed to predict the coupled flexure-compression and shear responses of the reinforced concrete walls subjected to cyclic loading. The macro-model was idealized with multiple longitudinal uniaxial elements of concrete and re-bar to describe the flexure-compression responses of walls. To describe the shear

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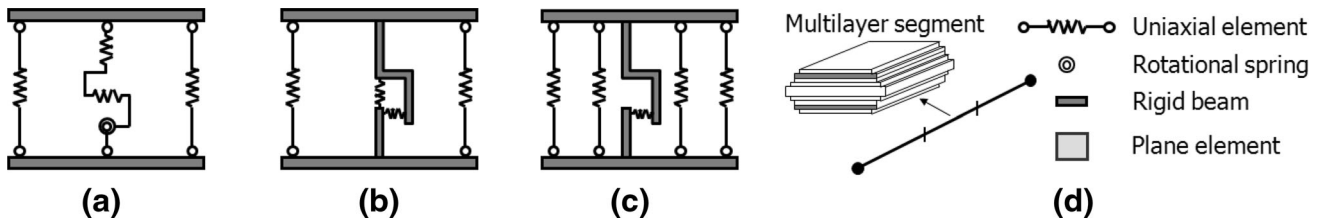


Fig. 1 Existing macro-models for structural walls. **a** Kabeyasawa et al. (1982), **b** Linda and Bachmann (1994), **c** Vulcano and Bertero (1987), **d** Monti and Spacone (2000).

response significantly affected by cyclic loading, diagonal strut elements were used. In the diagonal strut elements, for the web concrete, uniaxial cyclic models of concrete and steel re-bar were used. In the cyclic models, the confinement effect of concrete in wall boundary elements and the compressive softening of web concrete were considered. For verification, the proposed macro-model was applied to existing slender, low-rise, and coupled wall specimens subjected to cyclic loading. Further, the proposed macro-model was applied to three-dimensional nonlinear time history analysis for a 1:5 scale 10-story R.C. wall specimen of residential building specimen, which was tested on a shaking table.

2. Proposed Macro-Model

Figure 2 shows the proposed macro-model for walls. The proposed model consists of dimensionless lateral rigid beam

elements, longitudinal uniaxial elements, diagonal uniaxial elements of concrete and re-bar. The longitudinal uniaxial elements of concrete and re-bar connecting the top and bottom rigid beams are used to describe the flexure-compression action of the wall. The plane section assumption was used by the top and bottom rigid beams. The diagonal elements of concrete are used to describe the shear response of the wall associated with the inclined cracking and strut action of the web concrete.

Each longitudinal element consists of concrete and re-bar, as shown in Fig. 2a. Perfect bond is assumed between the concrete and re-bar. Therefore, the concrete and re-bar have identical axial elongation or shortening due to the flexure-compression response of walls. The section areas A_{lc} and A_{lr} of the concrete and re-bar in a longitudinal element are defined with the tributary areas of the concrete and re-bars assigned to the longitudinal element at the wall cross-section (see Fig. 2b).

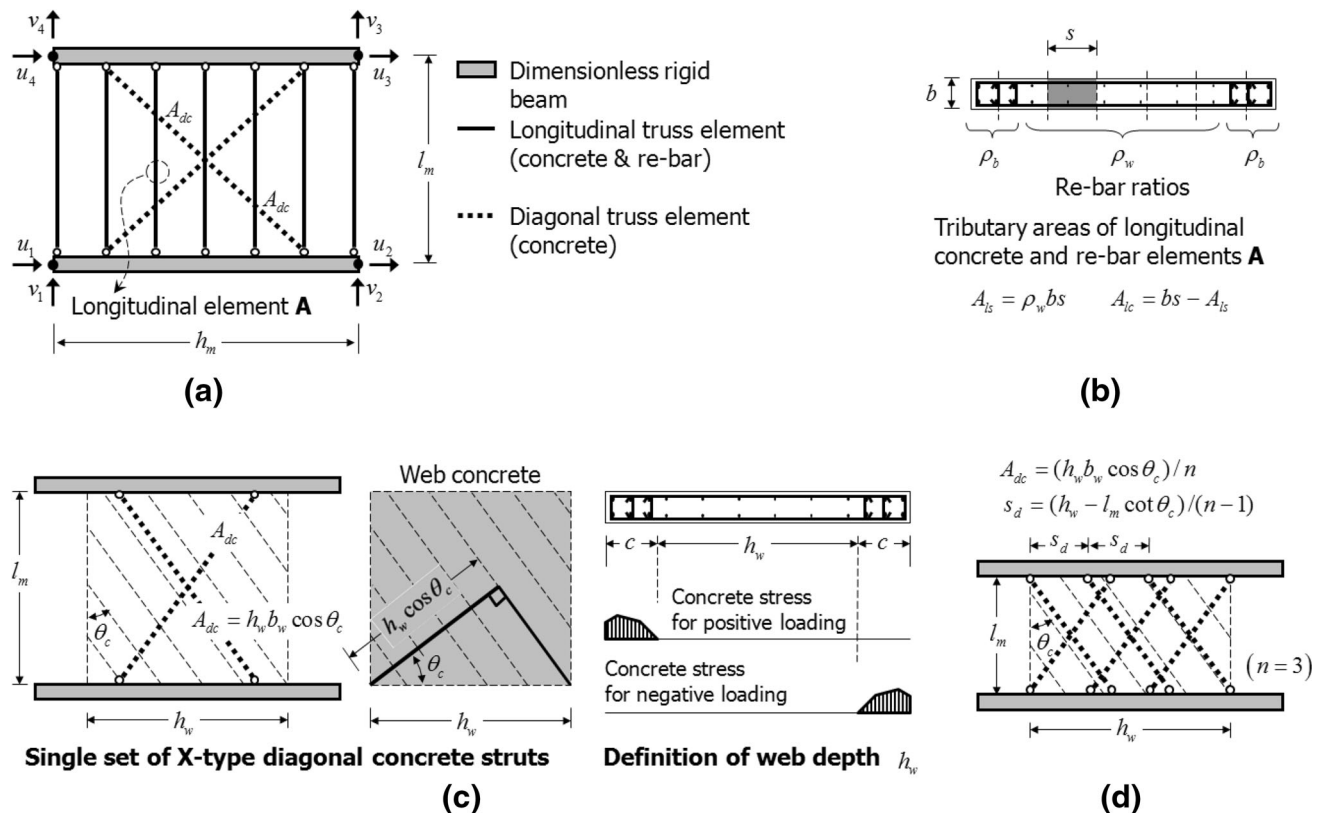


Fig. 2 Proposed macro-element for reinforced concrete wall. **a** Longitudinal-and-Diagonal-Line-Element-Model (LDLEM) element, **b** tributary areas of concrete and re-bar of each longitudinal uniaxial element, **c** diagonal concrete strut of wall web concrete, **d** multiple sets of X-type diagonal concrete struts.

$$A_{lc} = (1 - \rho)bs \quad (1)$$

$$A_{lr} = \rho bs \quad (2)$$

where b and s are the width and depth of the wall cross-section segment assigned to a longitudinal element and ρ is the longitudinal reinforcement ratio of the cross-section segment bs . The number of the longitudinal uniaxial elements can be increased to accurately describe the axial stress and strain distribution in the wall cross-section.

The diagonal element is defined with the concrete strut with an inclination angle of θ_c , which is determined as the angle of the inclined cracking in the web concrete, as shown in Fig. 2c. Basically, the diagonal element is symmetrically arranged at the center of the web concrete. The section area A_{dc} of the diagonal element is defined as the area of the web concrete transverse to the inclined cracking (θ_c) as follows.

$$A_{dc} = b_w h_w \cos \theta_c \quad (3)$$

where b_w and h_w are the width and depth of the web concrete. The depth h_w of the web concrete is defined as the net tension zone depth of the wall cross section, which is calculated by subtracting the compression zone depths subjected to the positive and negative moments from the overall wall depth (see Fig. 2c). If a very high axial load is applied to a wall, the depth h_w of the web concrete can be decreased to zero by definition, as shown in Fig. 2c. In such case, the proposed macro-model should not be used. If diagonal re-bars with area A_{dr} and inclination angle θ_r are used in the wall web, the diagonal uniaxial element of re-bar (A_{dr}) can be added to the macro-element.

The height l_m of a macro-element may significantly affect the overall response of walls, because the strains of longitudinal and diagonal uniaxial elements due to the flexure-compression and shear response of walls are assumed to be uniform over the height l_m . Thus, the height l_m of the macro-element should be sufficiently small to accurately predict the flexure-compression response which is affected by the moment gradient along the wall height as well as the shear response influenced by the inclined cracking (θ_c) and strut action of the web concrete. Basically, l_m should be smaller than $h_w \cot \theta_c$. If a refined wall model is required to address detailed response of the flexure-compression and shear actions, a smaller l_m can be used.

For detailed shear response of short and medium-rise walls, multiple X-type diagonal uniaxial elements of concrete can be used, as shown in Fig. 2d. When n sets of X-type diagonal elements are used, the section area of each diagonal concrete element is determined as $b_w h_w \cos \theta_c / n$ and the spacing between the parallel diagonal concrete elements is $s_d = (h_w - l_m \tan \theta_c) / (n - 1)$. In this case, the height l_m of a macro-element should be smaller than $h_w \cot \theta_c$. $l_m = h_w \cot \theta_c / n$ is recommended.

The depth h_w of the web concrete can be determined by sectional analysis about the axial load applied to the wall, as shown in Fig. 2c. However, it is difficult to determine the depth h_w of the web concrete in actual building structures

without nonlinear analysis because the arrangement and cross-section shape of walls are complicate. In that case, h_w can be approximately determined as follows. First, a trial h_w which is less than the overall depth of the wall cross section is assumed to establish an initial macro-model. Nonlinear analysis is then performed for the wall model. If the compression zone of wall cross section resulting from the nonlinear analysis is located outside the assumed h_w , the assumed h_w is acceptable. Otherwise, a smaller h_w should be used, on the basis of the numerical analysis result.

The inelastic behavior of reinforced concrete walls are significantly affected by the inclined cracking angle θ_c of the web concrete. However, it is difficult to accurately estimate θ_c without sophisticated nonlinear numerical analysis because the web concrete is subjected to biaxial stresses. According to Oesterle et al. (1984), Vecchino and Collins (1986), and Bentz et al. (2006), the inclined cracking angle θ_c varies from 35 to 55° depending on vertical and horizontal reinforcement ratios of the web concrete. In the present study, for convenience, $\theta_c = 45^\circ$ is used for diagonal uniaxial elements of concrete. For more accurate analysis, the angle θ_c can be determined by using the modified compression field theory (Vecchino and Collins 1986; Bentz et al. 2006) or the softened truss model (Hsu and Mo 1985).

If shear reinforcement (i.e. horizontal reinforcement) is not sufficient, premature yielding of shear reinforcement occurs before flexural yielding of walls, which can increase the shear deformation of the wall under cyclic loading. However, the proposed macro-element cannot address the premature yielding of shear reinforcement since the dimensionless rigid beam elements restrain the tensile strain of shear reinforcement at the top and bottom of the macro-element. Therefore, the proposed method should be applied to the walls that have sufficient horizontal shear reinforcement.

The proposed macro-element can be easily incorporated into existing numerical analysis programs. Though a macro-element have a number of uniaxial elements of concrete and re-bar, the number of degree-of-freedoms of a macro-element can be reduced to a rectangular element with only 6 degree-of-freedoms ($u_1, u_4, v_1, v_2, v_3,$ and v_4 , see Fig. 2a) by static condensation. Thus, the number of degree-of-freedoms can be significantly reduced, which save time and efforts in modeling and numerical computations.

In the present study, it was assumed that the shear force was carried by the non-flexural area (grey area in Fig. 4), which was determined by the longitudinal reinforcement ratio. Also the diagonal elements, which affect the lateral stiffness of the wall, were determined by the non-flexural area. This indicates that the lateral stiffness of the wall can be easily simulated by the geometry and the longitudinal reinforcement ratio of the wall.

3. Material Models of Concrete and Re-bar

The cyclic stress-strain relationship of concrete developed by Chang and Mander (1994) was used for uniaxial concrete elements of the proposed macro-element. In Fig. 3a, three

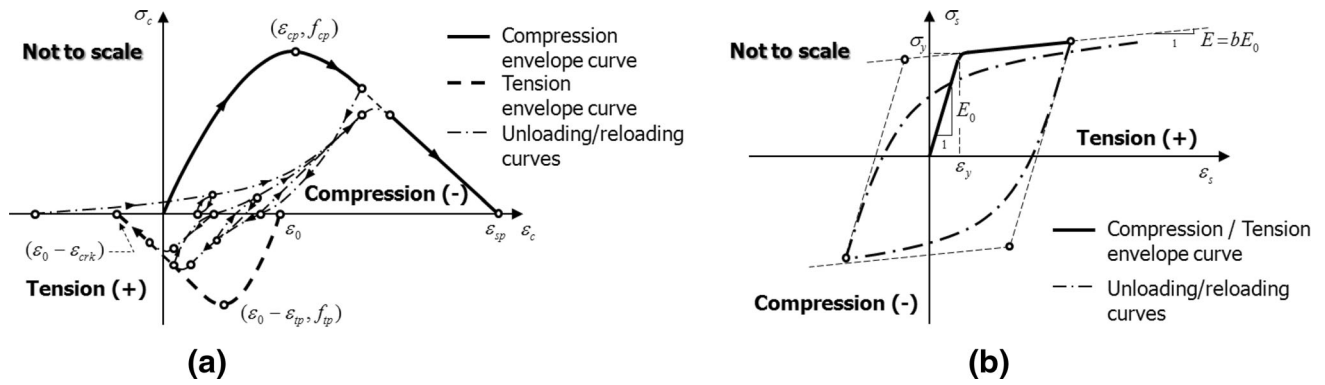


Fig. 3 Cyclic stress–strain relationships of concrete and re-bar uniaxial elements. **a** Cyclic model for concrete (Chang and Mander’s model), **b** cyclic model for re-bar (Menegotto and Pinto’s model).

types of curves are used to describe the cyclic stress–strain relationship: the compressive envelope curve, the tensile envelope curve, and the unloading/reloading curve connecting smoothly the two envelope curves. Basically, the Chang and Mander’s concrete model is defined by the initial modulus of elasticity (E_c), stress and strain at the compression peak strength (f'_{cp} and ϵ_{cp}), post-crushing strain at zero compression stress (ϵ_{sp}), stress and strain (f'_{tp} and ϵ_{tp}) at the tension peak strength, and post-tensile cracking strain at zero tensile stress (ϵ_{crk}) (see Fig. 3a). Detailed equations defining the stress–strain relationship can be found in the relevant reference (Chang and Mander 1994).

For longitudinal concrete elements, the compressive stresses and strains are defined as $f_{cp} = f'_c$, $\epsilon_{cp} = \epsilon_{co}$, and $\epsilon_{sp} = \epsilon_{cu}$. f'_c is the compressive strength, ϵ_{co} is the strain corresponding to f'_c , and $\epsilon_{cu} (= 2\epsilon_{co}$, Zhang and Hsu 1998) is the ultimate strain. When concrete is confined by lateral reinforcement, the compressive strength and deformation capacity are increased. In this case, the increased material properties f_{cc} , ϵ_{cco} , and ϵ_{ccu} of the confined concrete replace f_{cp} , ϵ_{cp} , and ϵ_{sp} , respectively (Mander et al. 1988).

$$f_{cc} = K f'_c \quad (4a)$$

$$\epsilon_{cco} = -0.002(1 + 5(K - 1)) \quad (4b)$$

$$\epsilon_{ccu} = -0.012 \quad (4c)$$

$$K = -1.254 + 2.254\sqrt{1 + 7.94f'_l/f'_c} - 2f'_l/f'_c \quad (4d)$$

where f'_l is the effective confining stress due to the lateral confinement reinforcement. f'_l can be determined based on the volumetric ratio and yield stress of the confinement reinforcement (Mander et al. 1988). The tensile stresses and strains in the Chang and Mander’s model are defined as $f_{tp} = 0.31\sqrt{f'_c}$ (Zhang and Hsu 1998), $\epsilon_{tp} = f_{tp}/E_c$, and $\epsilon_{crk} = 2\epsilon_{tp}$.

For diagonal concrete elements, the compressive strength of concrete was defined considering the effect of coexisting diagonal cracking: when inclined cracking occurs in the web concrete, the compressive strength of the web concrete decreases (Vecchiano and Collins 1986; Zhang and Hsu

1998). According to Vecchiano and Collins (1986), the effective compressive strength of a concrete strut is defined as a function of the transverse tensile strain ϵ_t orthogonal to the concrete strut.

$$f_{ce} = \frac{f'_c}{0.8 - 0.34\epsilon_t/\epsilon_{co}} \leq f'_c \quad (5)$$

As shown in Fig. 4, the transverse tensile strain ϵ_t can be calculated by using horizontal and vertical displacements of a virtual four-node plane element enclosing the diagonal concrete element as follows.

$$\epsilon_t = \epsilon_y \sin^2 \theta_c + \gamma \cos \theta_c \sin \theta_c \quad (6)$$

where,

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon_y &= \frac{(v_4 - v_1) + (v_3 - v_2)}{2l_m} \text{ and } \gamma \\ &= \frac{(u_4 - u_1)}{l_m} + \frac{(v_4 - v_1) + (v_3 - v_2)}{2h_w} \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

In Eqs. (6) and (7), u_1 , u_4 , v_1 , v_2 , v_3 , and v_4 are the horizontal and vertical displacements of the virtual four-node plane element; ϵ_y and γ are the mean vertical strain and shear strain of the virtual plane element (see Fig. 4). Note that the horizontal strain ϵ_x of the virtual plane element is zero because the dimensionless rigid beam elements at the top and bottom of the macro-element restrain the horizontal expansion due to shear.

In the proposed method, web concrete crushing is assumed to occur when the compressive stress of the diagonal concrete element is greater than the effective compressive strength f_{ce} calculated by Eq. (3).

For the longitudinal and diagonal uniaxial re-bar elements, the Menegotto and Pinto’s model addressing tension stiffening effect and the Bauschinger effect was used (Menegotto and Pinto 1973). As shown in Fig. 3b, two slopes E_s and bE_s are used to define the nonlinear stress–strain relationship of re-bars under cyclic loading (E_s = the modulus of elasticity of re-bar; and b = the strain hardening ratio). Further details of the Menegotto and Pinto’s model can be found in the reference (Menegotto and Pinto 1973).

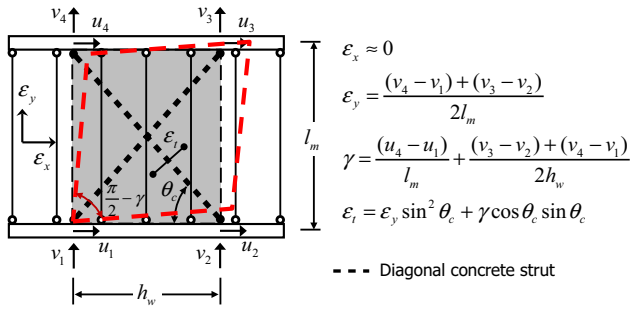


Fig. 4 Transverse tensile strain orthogonal to diagonal concrete strut.

4. Verification of Proposed Model

For verification, the proposed macro-model was applied to existing isolated and coupled wall specimens subjected to cyclic loading. Table 1 shows the material and geometric properties of the wall specimens. For nonlinear analysis, a computer program for structural analysis, OpenSEES, was used OpenSEES (PEER 2001). The OpenSEES material models, Concrete07 and Steel02, are the same as the concrete and re-bar models of Sect. 3. Therefore, Concrete07 and Steel02 were used for the longitudinal and diagonal uniaxial elements of the macro-element (OpenSEES PEER 2001).

4.1 Slender Walls

Figure 5a shows the reinforcement details and geometric properties of slender wall specimens RW2 and TW2 (Thomsen and Wallace 2004). The shear span length and the overall depth of the cross section were $l = 3810$ mm and $h = 1219$ mm, respectively (shear span-to-depth ratio

$l/h = 3.13$). RW2 with rectangular cross section and TW2 with T-shaped cross section were subjected to axial compression loads $= 0.07A_g f'_c$ and $0.075A_g f'_c$, respectively, where A_g is the gross area of cross section. Due to the large shear span-to-depth ratio and the axial compression loads, the cyclic behavior of RW2 and TW2 was dominated by flexure-compression (Thomsen and Wallace 2004). The compressive strength of concrete was $f'_c = 34.0$ MPa for RW2 and 41.7 MPa for TW2. The yield stress of re-bars was $f_y = 414$ MPa. Reinforcement details of RW2 and TW2 are presented in detail in Thomsen and Wallace (2004) and Massone and Wallace (2009).

Figure 5b shows the macro-models of RW2 and TW2 for nonlinear analysis. RW2 and TW2 were idealized with five macro-elements ($l_m = 762$ mm $\leq h_w \cot \theta_c$). Each macro-element consisted of eight longitudinal uniaxial elements of concrete and re-bar (L1 and L2). A set of X-type diagonal uniaxial concrete elements (D, $\theta_c = 45^\circ$) was located at the center of the wall web. The section areas of the concrete and re-bar elements are presented in Fig. 5b. The concrete confined with hoops and cross ties were represented as the shaded areas at the cross sections, as shown in Fig. 5a. Since the end zone of the cross sections of RW2 and TW2 included confined and unconfined concretes, the confined and unconfined concretes were separately considered as the section areas A_{icc} and A_{ic} (see L1 element of Fig. 5b). The section area of the diagonal concrete element D was calculated using $h_w = 1019$ mm for RW2 and 889 mm for TW2. The depths h_w of web concrete in RW2 and TW2 were estimated from sectional analysis using the actual material strengths [see Eq. (3)].

Figure 5c compares the lateral load–drift ratio relationships of RW2 and TW2 resulting from the macro-model analysis and the test. In the case of RW2 with rectangular

Table 1 Dimensions and properties of existing wall specimens.

Specimens	Cross section	f'_c (MPa)	f_y (MPa)	A_s/A'_s (mm ²)	A_w (mm ²)	d (mm)	$P/(A_g f'_c)$ (%)
Thomsen 2004							
RW2	Rectangular	34.0	448	570/570	253	1200	7.0
TW2	T-Shaped	41.7	448	1965/713	253	1200	7.5
Salonikios 1999							
MSW2	Rectangular	26.2	585	301/301	193	1100	0.0
MSW3		24.1	585	301/301	193	1100	7.0
Sittipunt 2001							
W1	Barbell-type	36.6	390	1432/1432	392	1300	0.0
W2		35.8	390	1432/1432	549	1300	0.0
Massone 2009							
Test1	Rectangular	25.5	424	804/804	796	1456	0.0
Test6		31.4	424	258/258	398	1456	10.0
Lee 2010							
RCSW	T-shaped	23.3	552	942/942	2984	1555	0.0
RCSW-B		23.5	552	942/942	2984	1555	0.0

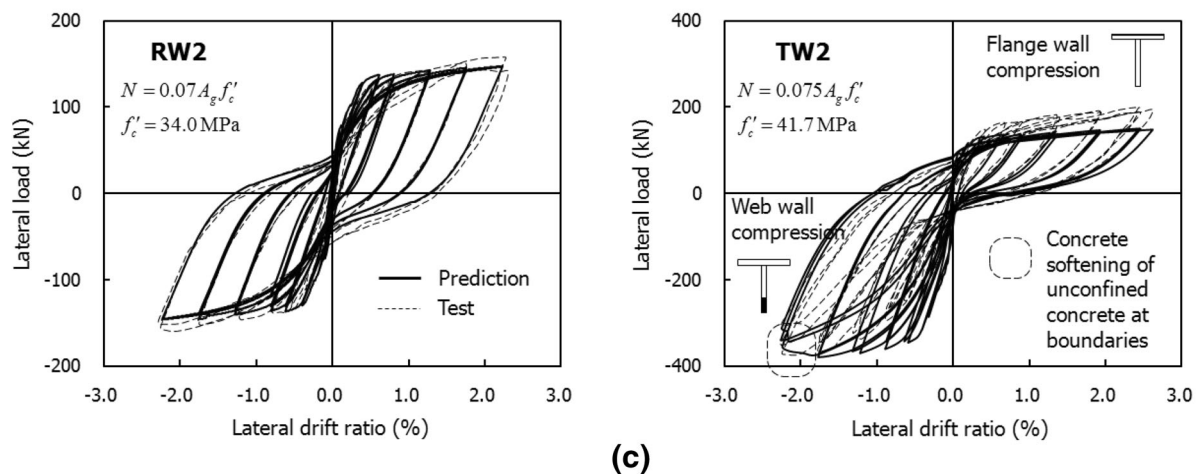
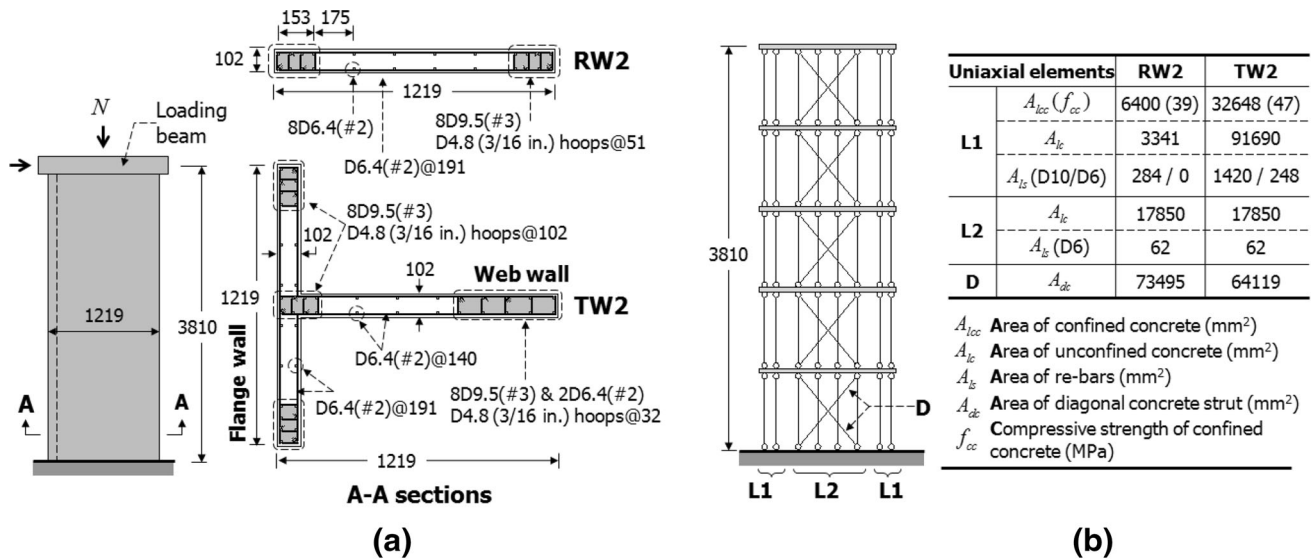


Fig. 5 Slender wall specimens RW2 and TW2 (Thomsen and Wallace 2004). **a** Dimensions and re-bar details (mm), **b** LDLEM modelling of wall specimens, **c** comparison of LDLEM analysis and test results.

cross section, the proposed method accurately predicted well the initial stiffness, load-carrying capacity, and unloading/reloading behaviors during cyclic loading. The flexural pinching caused by axial compression load was also predicted well. On the other hand, for TW2 with T-shaped cross section, the load-carrying capacity and initial stiffness were slightly overestimated under the negative loading in which the flange wall was in compression (see Fig. 5c). This is because TW2 with T-shaped cross section was idealized with the two-dimensional macro-elements; therefore, the shear-lag behavior of the flange wall in the vertical direction could not be addressed (see Fig. 5a).

In the test, TW2 failed due to the compressive softening of the concrete and the subsequent spalling of the cover concrete (see dotted lines in Fig. 5c). On the other hand, web concrete crushing did not occur in RW2 and TW2 because the axial compression load restrained the transverse tensile strain ϵ_t of the web concrete. The failure mode of the numerical analysis correlated with the test results.

4.2 Low-Rise Walls

The proposed method was applied to low-rise wall specimens, MSW2 and MSW3 (Salonikios et al. 1999, 2000). In Fig. 6a, the shear span length and the overall depth of cross section were $l = 1800$ mm and $h = 1200$ mm, respectively ($l/h = 1.50$). Both MSW2 and MSW3 had rectangular cross sections with confined end zones. No axial compression load was applied to MSW2. Small axial force, $N = 0.07 A_g f'_c$ ($= 210$ kN) was applied to MSW3. The concrete strength was $f'_c = 26.2$ MPa for MSW2 and 24.1 MPa for MSW3. The yield stress was $f_y = 585$ MPa for D8 bars and 610 MPa for D4 bars. The reinforcement details, geometric properties, and material properties are presented in Salonikios et al. (1999, 2000).

Figure 6b shows the macro-models. Four macro-elements were used for each wall specimen ($l_m = 450$ mm $\approx (h_w \cot \theta_c)/n$). Seventeen longitudinal uniaxial elements of concrete and re-bar were used for each macro-element. For the longitudinal element **L1** in the end zones of the cross sections,

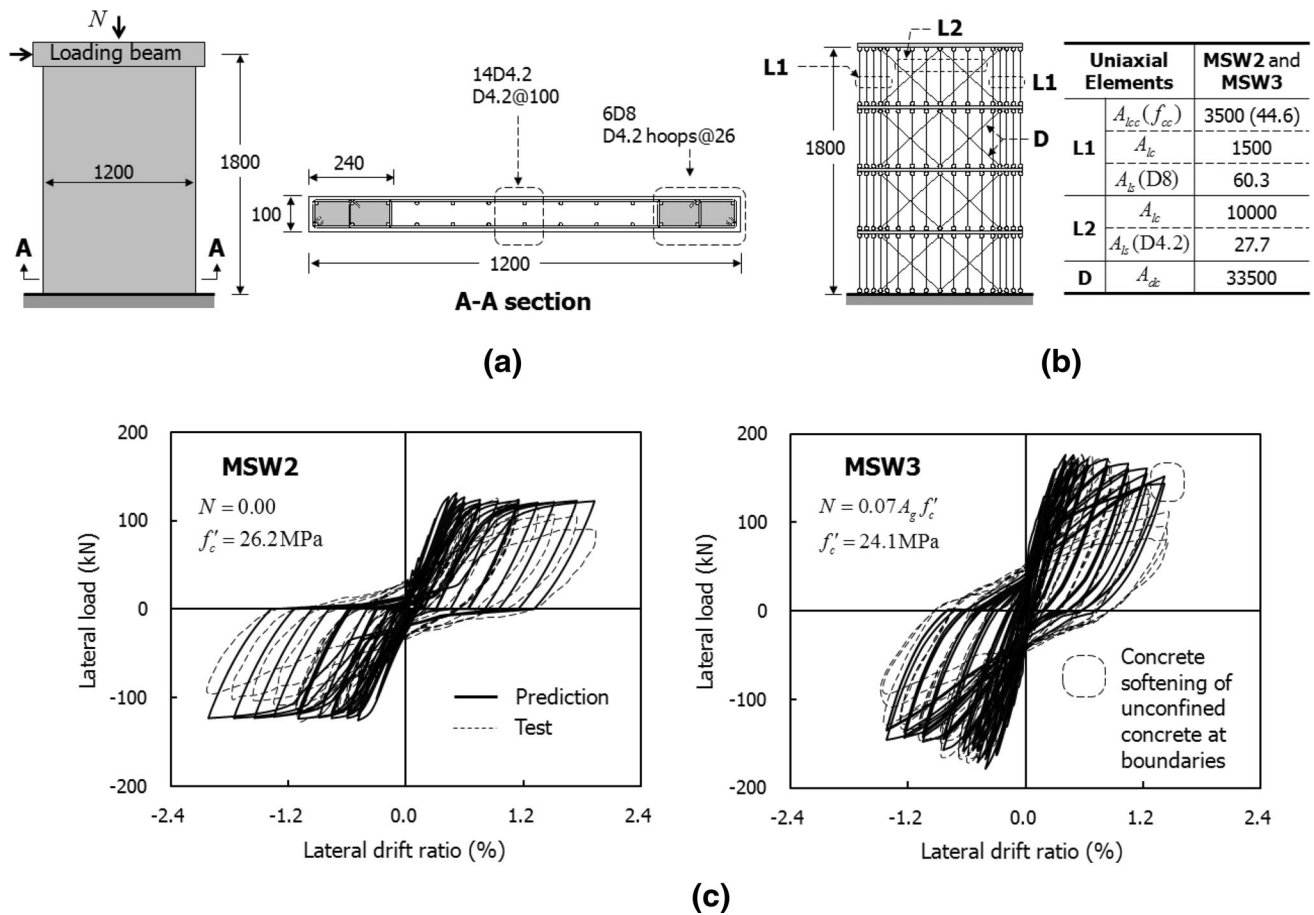


Fig. 6 Low-rise wall specimens MSW2 and MSW3 (Salonikios et al. 1999). a Dimensions and re-bar details (mm), b analysis model and element areas (mm^2 , MPa), c comparison of LDLEM analysis and test results.

the confined and unconfined concretes were considered (see Fig. 6b). To accurately evaluate the shear response of the wall specimens, two sets of X-type diagonal concrete elements D were used for each macro-element ($\theta_c = 45^\circ$; $h_w = 948$ mm for MSW2 and MSW3; and $n = 2$). The section areas of concrete and re-bar of the longitudinal and diagonal elements are presented in Fig. 6b.

Figure 6c compares the lateral load–drift ratio relationships predicted by the proposed method with the test results. In MSW2 without no axial compression load, pinching and shear-slip deformation were significant in the cyclic response. On the other hand, in MSW3 subjected to axial compression load $N = 0.07A_gf'_c$, the pinching and shear-slip deformation were decreased as the axial compression load restrained inclined diagonal cracking in the web. As shown in Fig. 6c, the proposed method predicted the shear responses of MSW2 and MSW3 with reasonable precision. Ultimately, strength degradation due to softening of the unconfined cover concrete occurred in MSW2 (see dashed line in Fig. 6c). However, the proposed method did not properly capture such strength degradation (see solid line in Fig. 6c). In MSW3 subjected to $N = 0.07A_gf'_c$, the load-carrying capacity was decreased due to the second-order effect and softening of the unconfined cover concrete. The analysis results correlated well with the test results. Web concrete crushing didn't occur in both specimens. Neither

the test nor the proposed method predicted the web concrete crushing failure of MSW2 and MSW3.

The proposed method was applied to wall specimens W1 and W2 with barbell-shaped cross sections (Sittipunt et al. 2001). As shown in Fig. 7a, the shear span length and the overall depth of cross section were $l = 2150$ mm ($= 1900 + 500/2$ mm) and $h = 1500$ mm, respectively ($l/h = 1.43$). Figure 7b shows the macro-models. Three macro-elements were used for each wall specimen. Thirteen longitudinal elements of concrete and re-bar and two sets of X-type diagonal elements of concrete were used for each macro-element ($\theta_c = 45^\circ$; $h_w = 1252$ mm for W1 and 1366 mm for W2; and $n = 2$). The concrete strength was $f'_c = 36.6$ MPa for W1 and 35.8 MPa for W2. The yield stress of re-bar was $f_y = 473$ MPa for D16 bars, 425 MPa for D12 bars, and 450 MPa for D10 bars. The vertical and horizontal reinforcement ratios were $\rho_v = 0.0052$ and $\rho_h = 0.0039$ for W1 and $\rho_v = 0.0079$ and $\rho_h = 0.0052$ for W2.

Figure 7c compares the lateral load–drift ratio relationships of W1 and W2 predicted by the proposed method with the test results. The solid and dashed lines indicate the predictions and the test results, respectively. When compared to MSW2 and MSW3, W1 and W2 showed significant shear-slip deformation and pinching in the cyclic responses. As shown in Fig. 7c, the proposed method predicted the

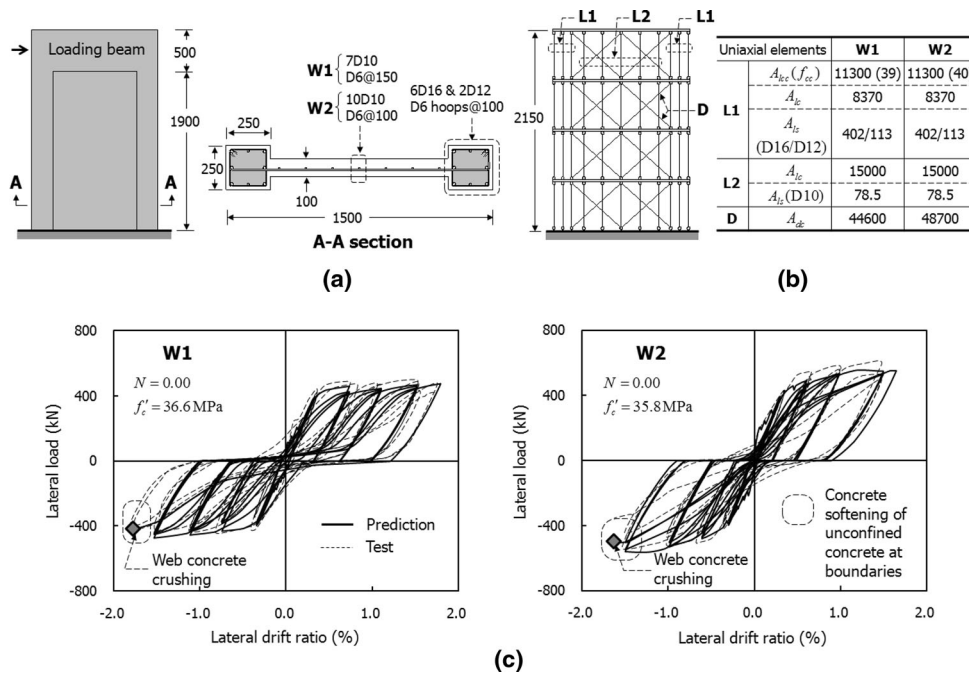


Fig. 7 Low-rise wall specimens W1 and W2 with barbell-shaped cross section (Sittipunt et al. 2001). a Dimensions and re-bar details (mm), b analysis model and element areas (mm², MPa), c comparison of LDLEM analysis and test results.

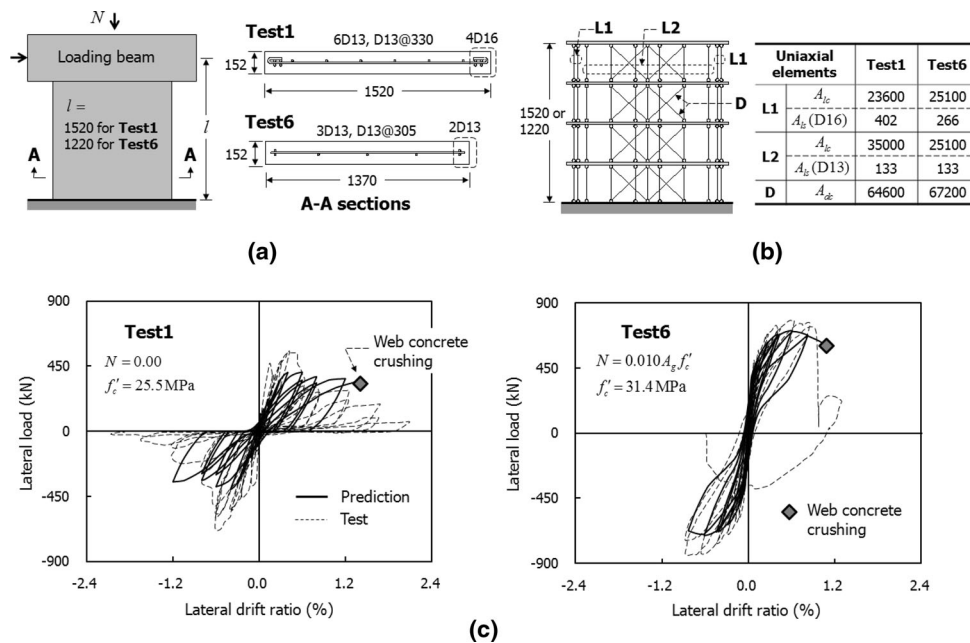


Fig. 8 Squat wall specimens Test1 and Test6 (Massone et al. 2009). a Dimensions and re-bar details (mm), b analysis model and element areas, c comparison of LDLEM analysis and test results.

shear responses of W1 and W2 with reasonable precision. The numerical analysis predicted web crushing of diagonal element **D** at lateral drift ratios -1.80% (W1) and -1.70% (W2) (see grey diamond remarks in Fig. 7). The predicted failure modes agree with the test results.

4.3 Squat Walls

The proposed method was applied to squat wall specimens Test1 and Test6 (Massone et al. 2009). In Fig. 8a, the shear span length and the overall depth of the cross section were

$l = 1520$ mm and $h = 1520$ mm for Test1 ($l/h = 1.00$) and $l = 1220$ mm and $h = 1370$ mm for Test6 ($l/h = 0.89$). Test6 was subjected to a moderate axial compression load $N = 0.10 A_g f'_c$, while Test1 was not subjected to axial compression load ($N = 0$). The concrete strength was $f'_c = 25.5$ MPa for Test1 and 31.4 MPa for Test6. The yield stress was $f_y = 448$ MPa for D16 bars and 427 MPa for D13 bars.

Figure 8b shows the macro-models of Test1 and Test6. Four macro-elements were used for each wall specimen.

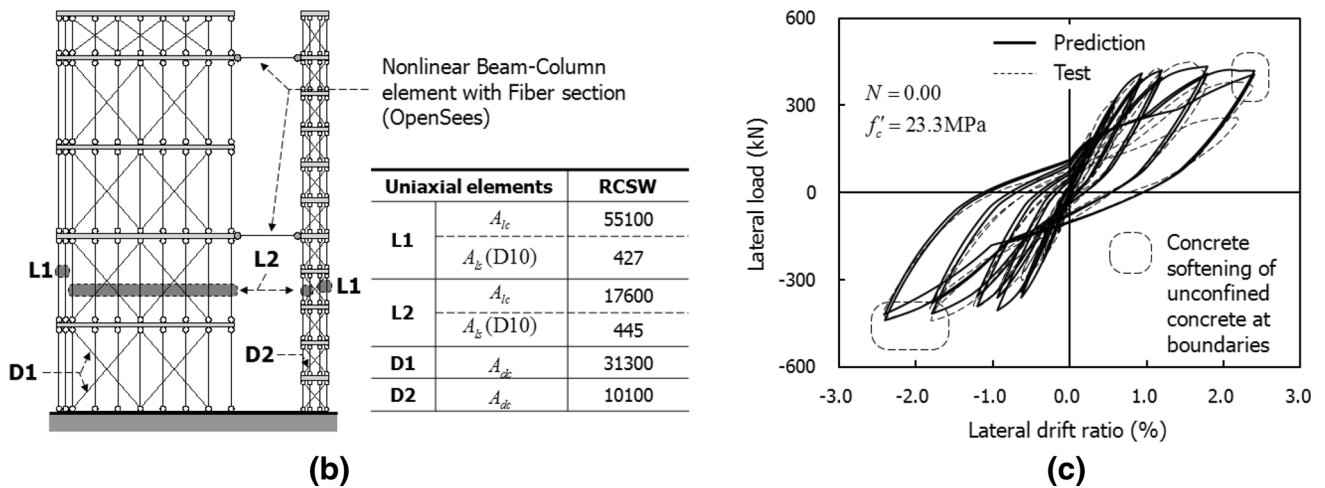
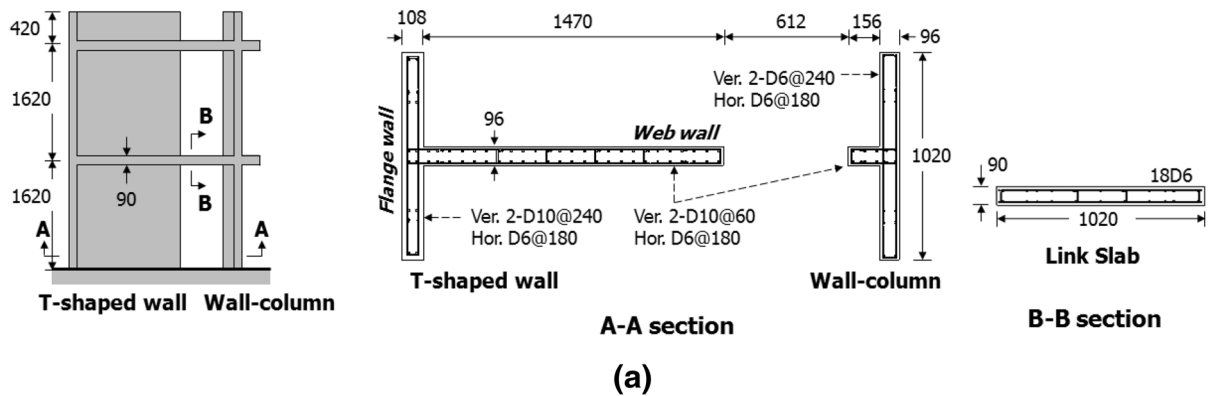


Fig. 9 Coupled wall specimens RCSW (Lee et al. 2010). a Dimensions and re-bar details (mm), b analysis model and element areas, c comparison of LDLEM analysis and test results.

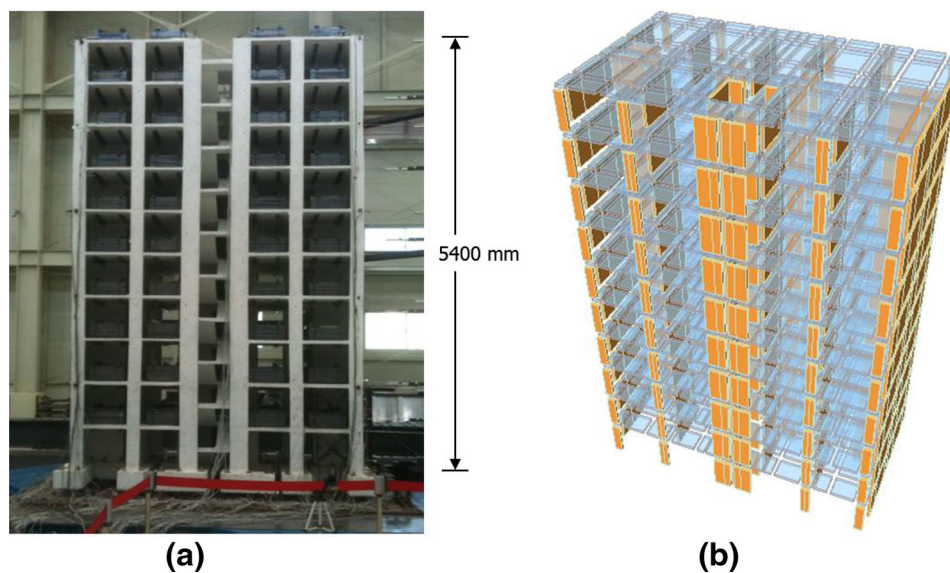


Fig. 10 3-Dimensional 1/5 scale RC wall building model and analysis model. a 1/5 scale test model, b scheme of analysis model.

Eleven longitudinal elements of concrete and re-bar were used for each macro-element. For the shear response of the squat wall specimens, two sets of X-type diagonal elements **D** were used for each macro-element ($\theta_c = 45^\circ$; $h_w = 1202$ mm for Test1 and $h_w = 1251$ mm for Test6; and $n = 2$). The section areas of concrete and re-bar of the longitudinal and diagonal elements are presented in Fig. 8b.

Figure 8c compares the lateral load–drift ratio relationships predicted by the proposed method with the test results. Although the proposed method predicted well the pinching and web concrete crushing in the cyclic responses varying with the axial compression load, the load-carrying capacities of Test1 and Test6 were underestimated.

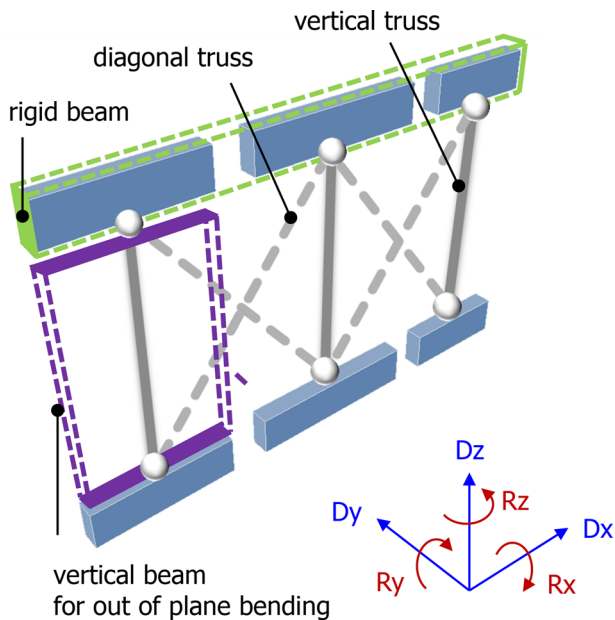


Fig. 11 Unit model for 3-D wall building.

4.4 Coupled Walls

The proposed method was applied to a coupled wall specimen RCSW (Lee et al. 2010). Figure 9a shows the configurations, cross sections, and reinforcement details of RCSW. RCSW consisted of a T-shaped wall, a wall-column, and slabs (see Fig. 9a). The wall and wall-column were connected by the link slabs (thickness = 90 mm). The shear span of RCSW was $l = 3910$ mm. The total depth of the cross section including the T-shaped wall, wall-column, and opening was $h = 2442$ mm. The concrete strength was $f'_c = 23.3$ MPa. The yield stress of re-bars was $f_y = 553$ MPa for D10 bars and 340 MPa for D6 bars. The hoop re-bars for concrete confinement were not used in the T-shaped wall and wall-column (see Fig. 9a).

Figure 9b shows the macro-model. The T-shaped wall and wall-column were modeled with five and eleven macro-elements, respectively. In the T-shaped wall, ten longitudinal elements (**L1** and **L2**) of concrete and re-bar were used for each macro-element. Since the cyclic response of the T-shaped wall was expected to be dominated by shear, two sets of X-type diagonal elements (**D1**, $h_w = 922$ mm) of concrete were used. On the other hand, for the wall-column which was dominated by flexure-compression, four longitudinal elements (**L1** and **L2**) and a set of X-type diagonal elements (**D2**, $h_w = 149$ mm) were used. The link slabs (thickness = 90 mm) which are dominated by flexural action were modeled with equivalent beam elements (non-linear Beam-Column Element of OpenSEES (PEER 2001) with fiber section).

Figure 9c compares the lateral load–drift ratio relationship. The solid and dashed lines indicate the prediction and the test result, respectively. The proposed method accurately predicted the overall cyclic responses. As shown in Fig. 9c, at a lateral drift ratio of 1.7 %, compression softening and subsequent spalling of the unconfined cover concrete occurred at the boundary of the web wall in the T-shaped wall. The failure mode agreed with the test result.

4.5 Shaking Table Test for Wall-Slab Structure

Lee et al. (2011) reported results of a shaking table test on a 1:5 scale 10-story R.C. wall specimen of a residential building. Using the proposed macro-model, three-dimensional nonlinear time history analyses were performed. The predicted results were compared with the test result.

Figure 10a shows the test specimen. The external dimensions of the specimen were 3560 mm × 2220 mm × 5400 mm (x-length × y-length × height). The thicknesses of the exterior wall, interior wall, and slab were 36, 32, and 40 mm, respectively. In the wall, 3 mm diameter bars were

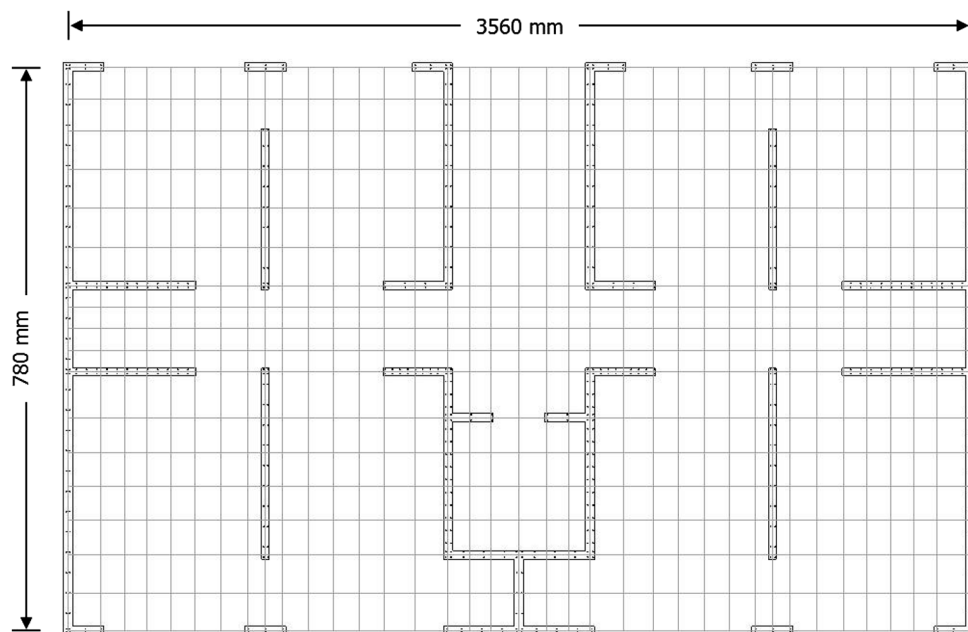


Fig. 12 Shell element grid for slabs in 3-D wall building.

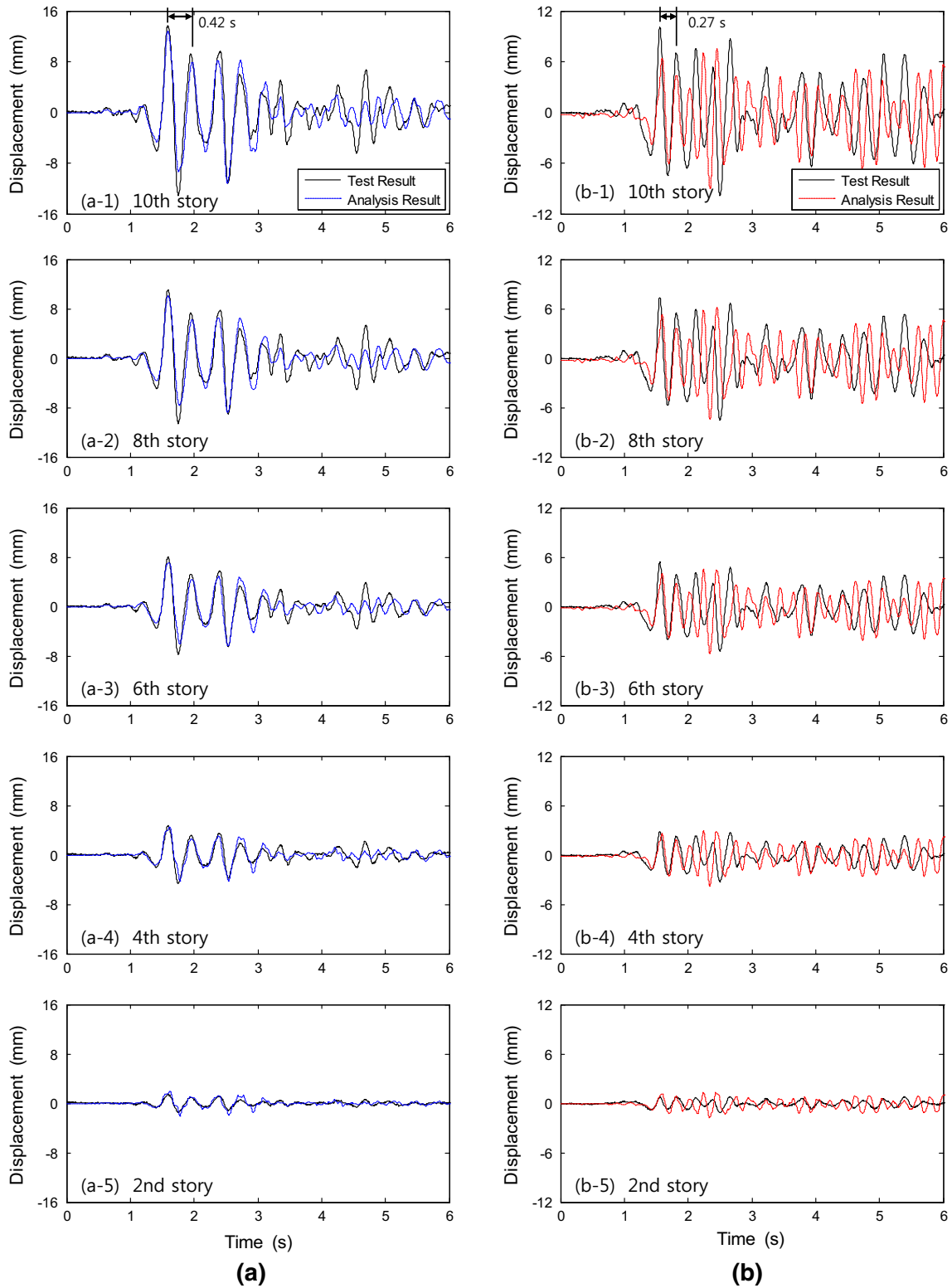


Fig. 13 Displacement of each story in 3-D wall building. **a** X-direction, **b** Y-direction.

used for the vertical bars, and 2 mm diameter bars were used for the horizontal bars. For slabs, 2 mm diameter bars were used.

Taft earthquake acceleration (N69E, S21E) was applied to the shaking table in the x and y-directions, simultaneously. The peak input acceleration levels of the earthquake events were gradually increased from 0.07 to 0.525 g. In the present study, test results of the peak ground acceleration (PGA) of

0.374 g, which was close to the design acceleration for site class S_C in Korea Building Code, were used to compare the shaking table test and the numerical analysis result.

The dynamic periods of the 1:5 scale specimen were evaluated by the white noise input and the FFT analysis. Before the earthquake test, the dynamic periods in the x and y-directions were 0.24 and 0.18 s, respectively. During the earthquake of 0.374 g, the dynamic periods in the x and

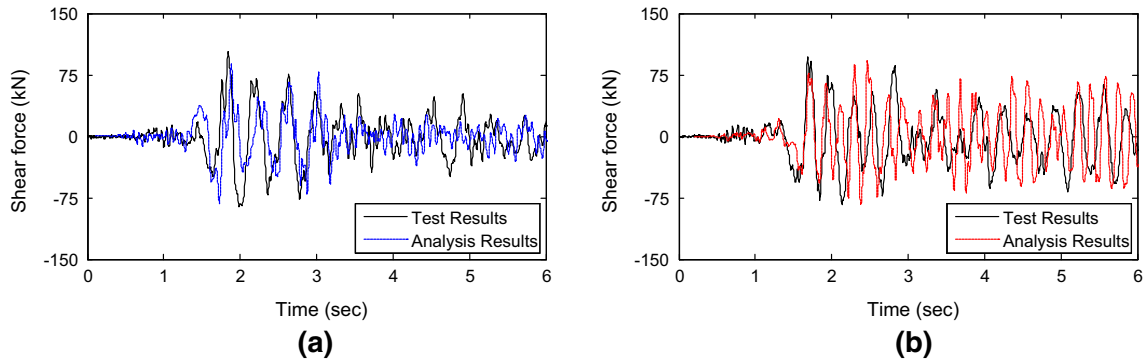


Fig. 14 Base shear of 3-D wall building. a X-direction, b Y-direction.

y-directions were increased to 0.40 and 0.30 s due to structural damages of the specimen.

Figure 10b shows scheme of the nonlinear numerical analysis model for the R.C. wall specimen. To describe the proposed macro-model, out-of-plane bending of the wall, and effect of the slab, the truss element, the elastic beam-column element, and the shell element of the OpenSEES (PEER 2001) were used, respectively. Nonlinear materials of the OpenSEES, Concrete07 and Steel02, were used for the longitudinal and diagonal uniaxial elements of the macro-element.

Figure 11 presents a unit model for the three-dimensional behavior of a wall, and the contribution of each component to the six-degrees of freedom. For in-plan-action of the wall, the proposed macro-model using vertical and diagonal trusses was used, horizontal rigid beams were used. For out-of-plane bending of the wall, vertical flexural element was used. As shown in Fig. 12, the slab was divided into 37×18 grid. Shell elements were used to describe the six-degrees of freedom of the slab.

The out-of-plane flexural stiffness of the wall and the flexural stiffness of the slab should be considered as cracked sections. Considering translation of the neutral axis, 15 % of the gross flexural stiffness ($= 0.5I_{gx}$) was used for the out-of-plane flexural stiffness of the wall, and 20 % of the gross flexural stiffness was used for the slab (shell element). From the eigenvalues of the analysis model, the Rayleigh damping of 5 % was applied to the analysis model.

Figure 13 shows the net displacements of each story excluding the foundation displacement. In the x-direction (Fig. 13a), the results of the analysis model were similar to those of the shaking table test. The dynamic period of the analysis model was 0.42 s which was close to that of the test specimen ($= 0.40$ s).

In the y-direction (Fig. 13b), the period of the analysis model was 0.26 s which was smaller than that of the test specimen ($= 0.30$ s). For this reason the displacements of the numerical analysis were smaller than those of the test specimen. This result indicates that the damages of the walls in the y-direction were not well predicted by the numerical analysis.

In Fig. 14, the base shear forces of the shaking table test and the numerical analysis were compared. The base shear force in the x-direction was well predicted by the analysis

model. For the y-direction, the base shear force predicted by the numerical analysis model was similar to that of the shaking table test.

5. Summary and Conclusions

In the present study, a macro-model for the nonlinear analysis of wall structures was developed. For convenience in modeling and numerical computation, the macro-model is idealized with longitudinal and diagonal uniaxial elements of concrete and re-bar. The proposed model is similar to the truss model that is popular in the design of reinforced concrete members. The proposed model was intended to describe both the flexure-compression and the shear responses, with reasonable precision. Particularly, the proposed model focused on accurate prediction of the shear response of walls associated with inclined cracking and diagonal strut action of the web concrete. The longitudinal and diagonal uniaxial elements consist of concrete and re-bar. Simplified cyclic models for the concrete and re-bar were used.

For verification, the proposed macro-model was applied to isolated wall specimens and a coupled wall specimen subjected to cyclic loading. The results showed that the proposed macro-model predicted well the flexure-compression and shear responses of the slender, short, and coupled walls, addressing the effects of various design parameters (e.g. shear span-to-depth ratio, axial compression force, reinforcement ratio, and the shape of cross sections). The characteristics of cyclic responses including strength- and stiffness-degradations, pinching behavior, and the overall shape of cyclic curves were reasonably captured.

Further, the proposed macro-model was applied to three-dimensional nonlinear time history analyses for a 1:5 scale 10-story R.C. wall-type residential building specimen, which was tested on shaking table. The predictions were compared with the shaking table test results. The results showed that the displacements, the base shear forces, and the global deformation correlated well with the shaking test results.

However, the following limitations should be considered when the proposed macro-model is used: 1) the macro-model should not be used for walls subjected to very high axial compression load; 2) The walls should have sufficient shear reinforcement to resist in-plane shear.

Acknowledgments

This work was supported by the National Research Foundation of Korea (NRF) grant (2010-0027593) funded by the Korean government's Ministry of Education, Science and Technology.

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