

CONFINED MASONRY: THEORETICAL FUNDAMENTALS, EXPERIMENTAL TEST, FINITE ELEMENT MODELS, AND FUTURE USES

By: LAN NGUYEN

University of Colorado Boulder

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EXPERIMENTAL TESTING

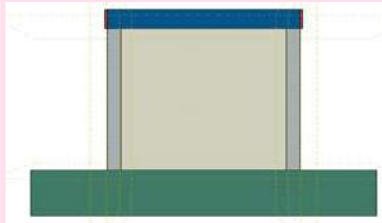
NGUYEN'S WALLS



QUINUN'S WALLS



TOMAZEVIC'S WALLS

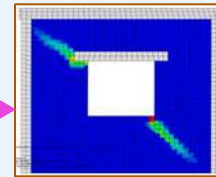
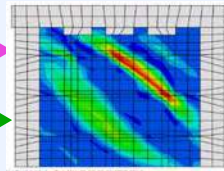


COMPONENTS TEST

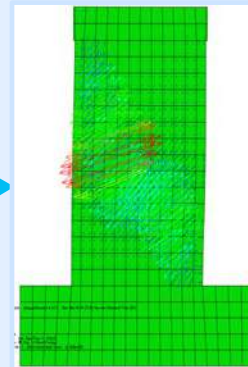
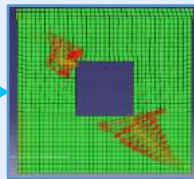


FINITE ELEMENT ANALYSIS

FINITE ELEMENT USER SUBROUTINE

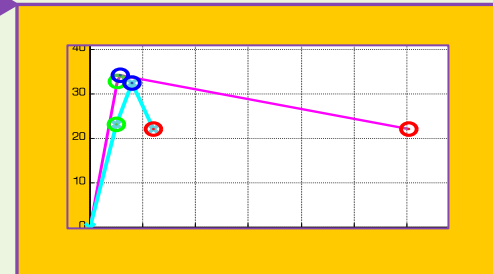


BUILT IN MODELS

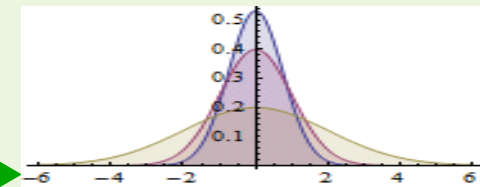


MACRO ANALYSIS

RESPONSE PREDICTION

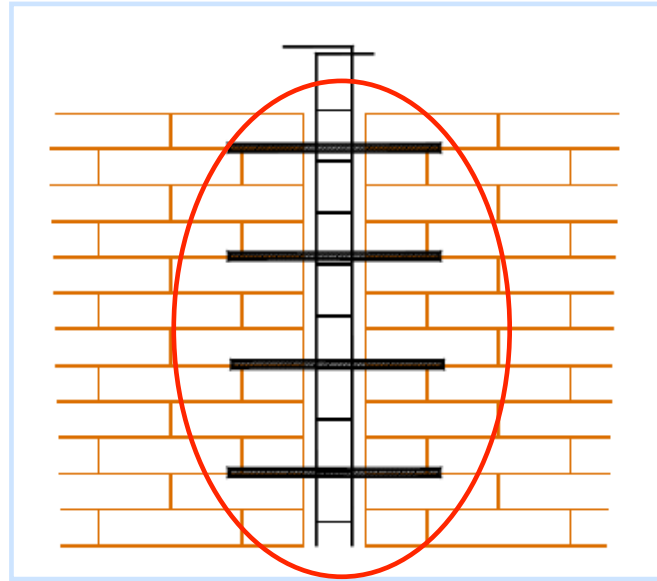
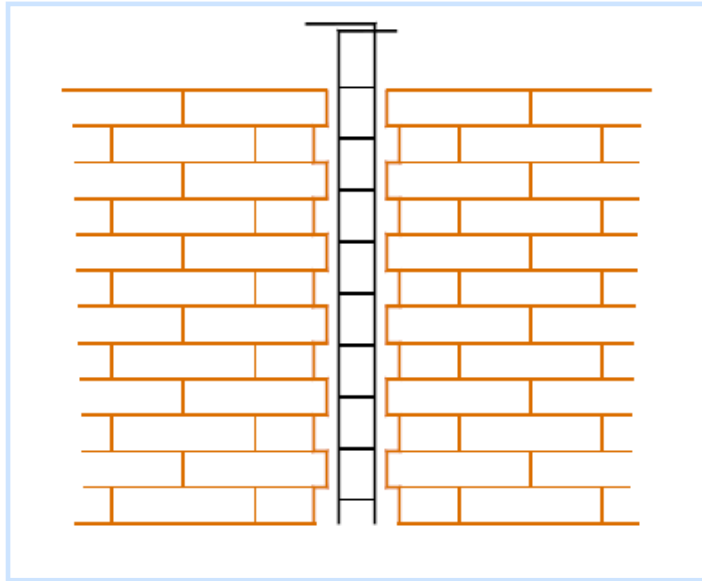


SAFETY DESIGN ASPECT





ADDRESS THE NEEDS IN CM BUILDING GUIDELINE



Smooth Wall Configuration
→ Potentially can be used for retrofitting purposes.

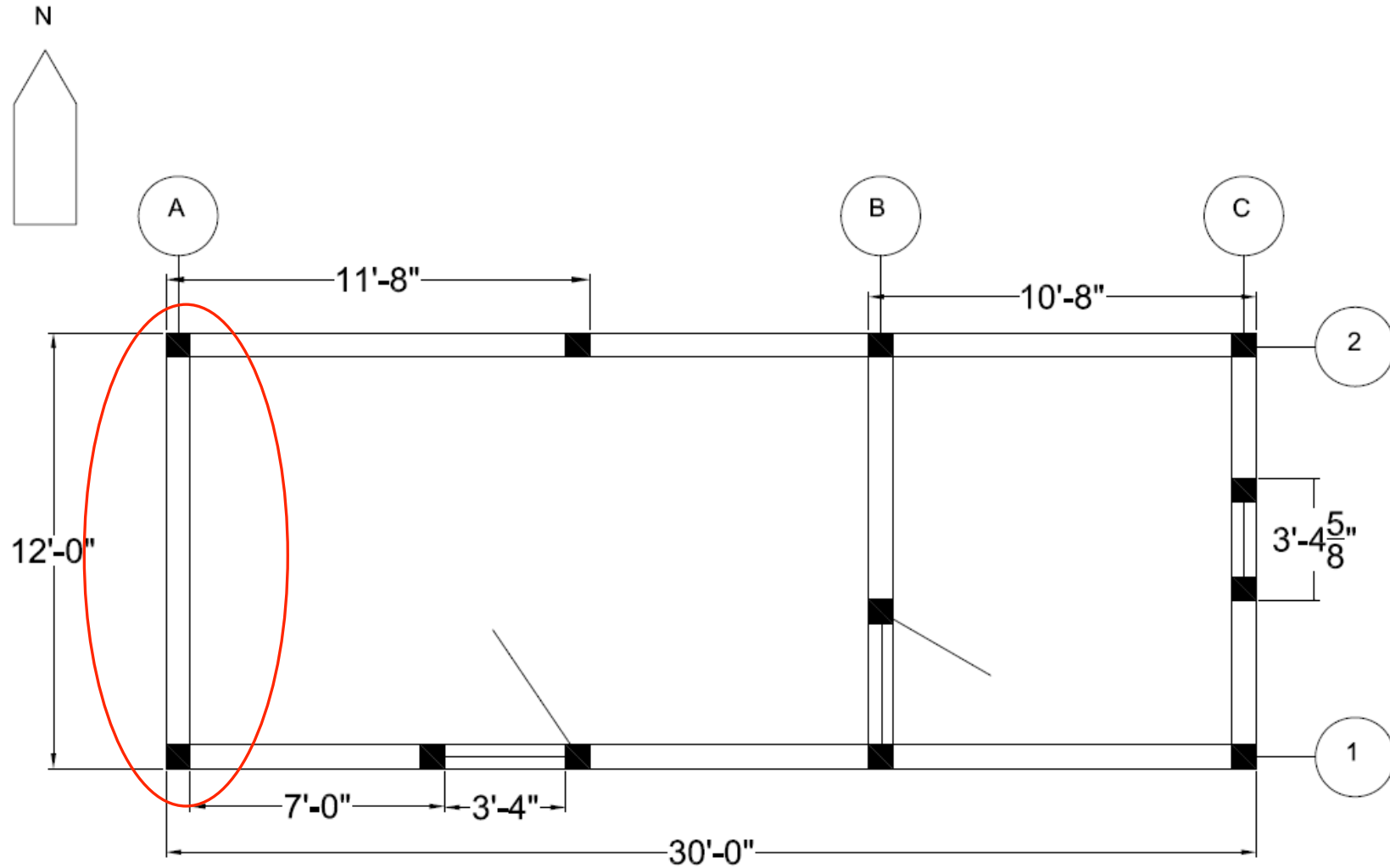
Photos: EERI, 2010

Some interesting CM experimental tests have been done, including tests done by: Tomazevic (1997), Bartolome & Quiun (2003), Quiun (2008-2013), Ashraf et al. (2011), Sarrafi & Eshghi (2011), Janaraj & Dhanasekar (2013), Singal & Rai (2013).

- ❑ **Capacities of toothed wall configuration and smooth wall configuration = an open question.**

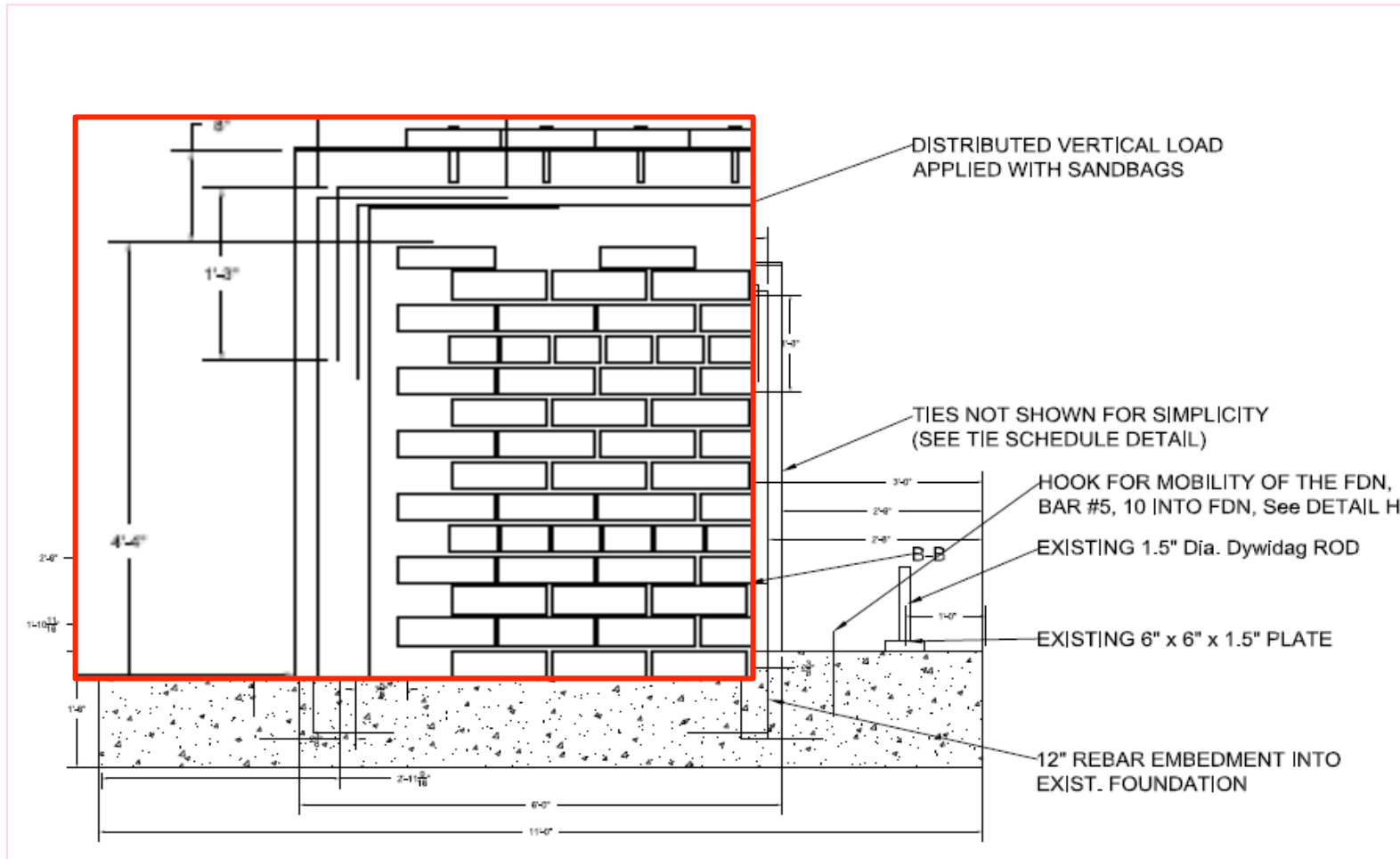


WALL TYPE OF INTEREST



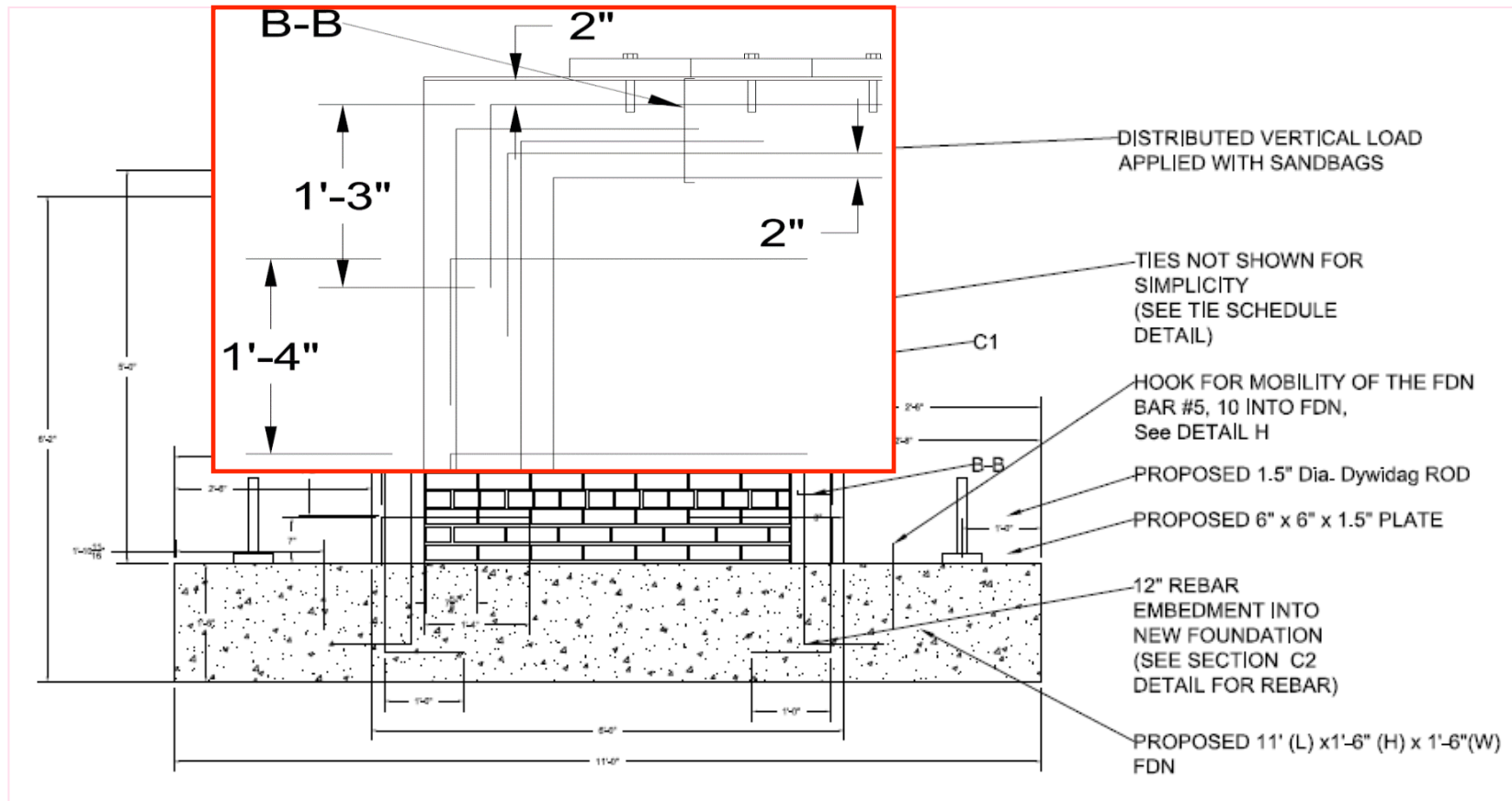


CM WALL 1

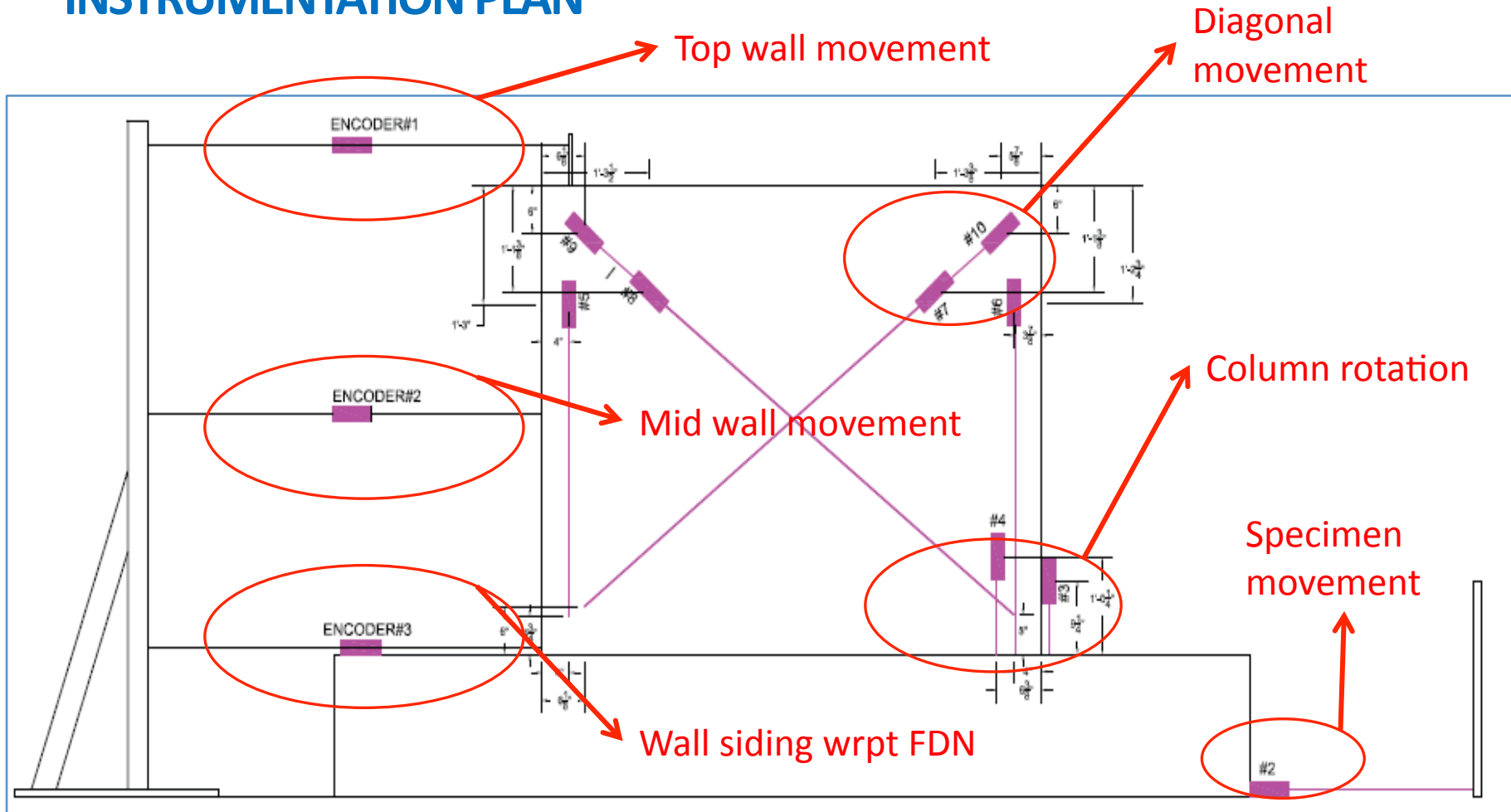




CM WALL 2



INSTRUMENTATION PLAN



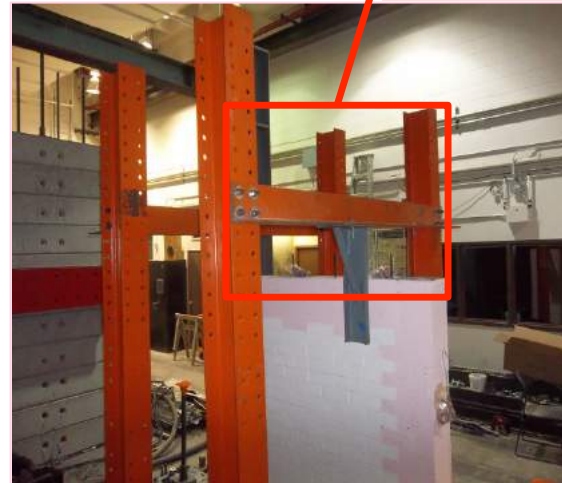


WALL TEST SET UP

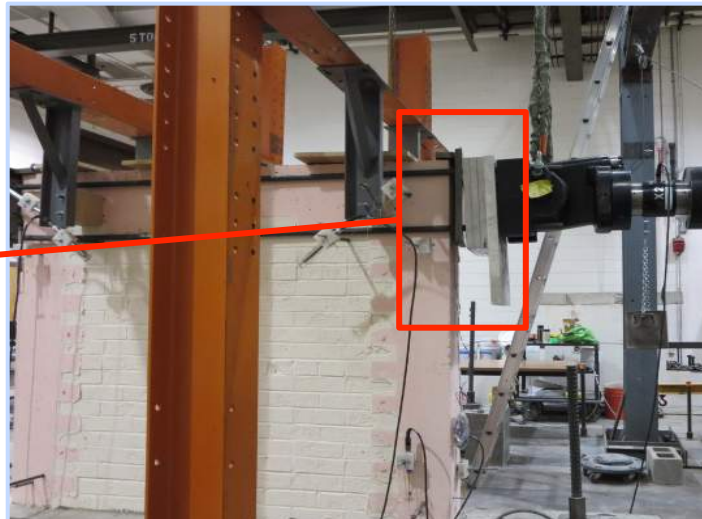
Post-tension bolts



Out of plane brace



Loading point

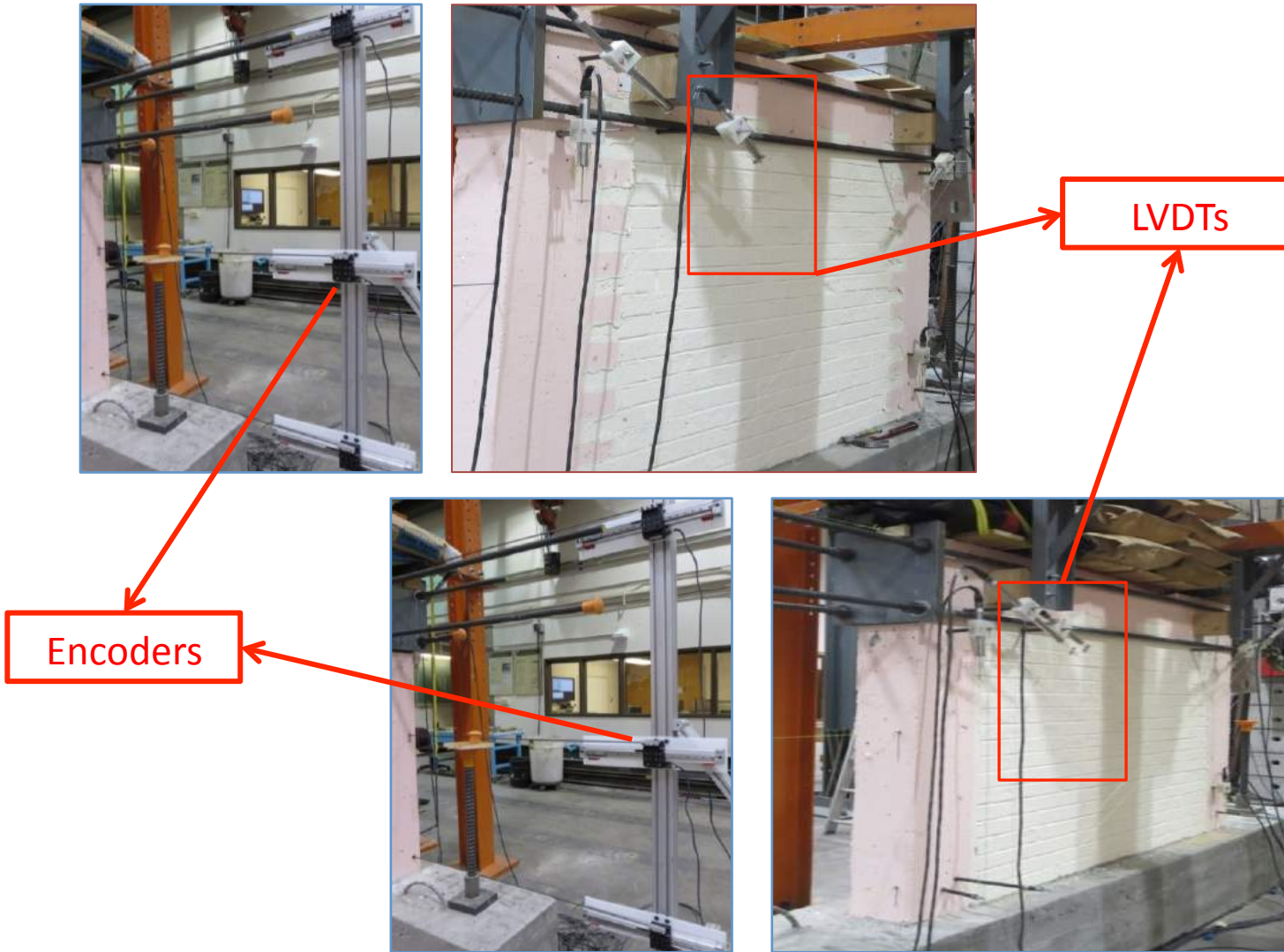


Distributed load





INSTRUMENTATION SETUP

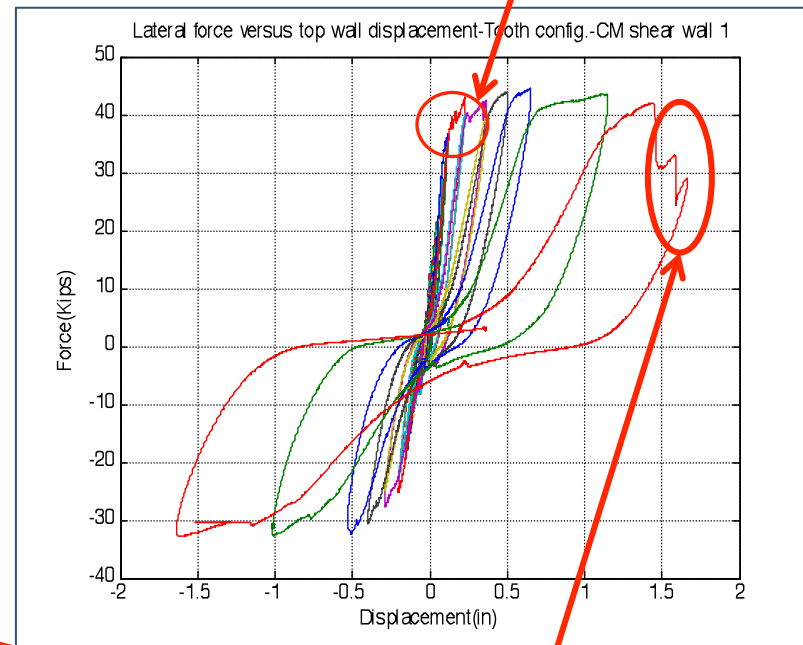




WALL TEST 1 RESULT



1st crack at 39.2 Kips



Shear occurs in column

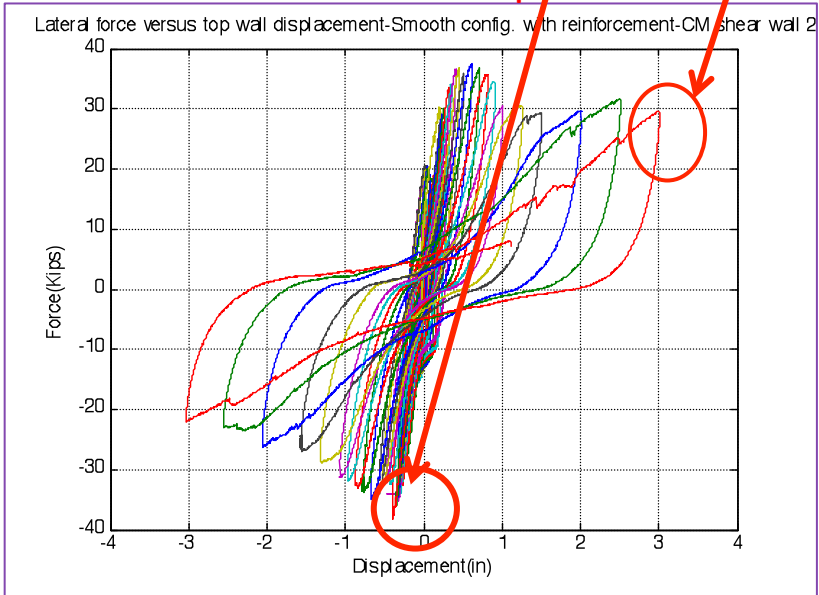


WALL TEST 2 RESULT



1st crack at 31.7 Kips

Shear in column at 36.6 Kips

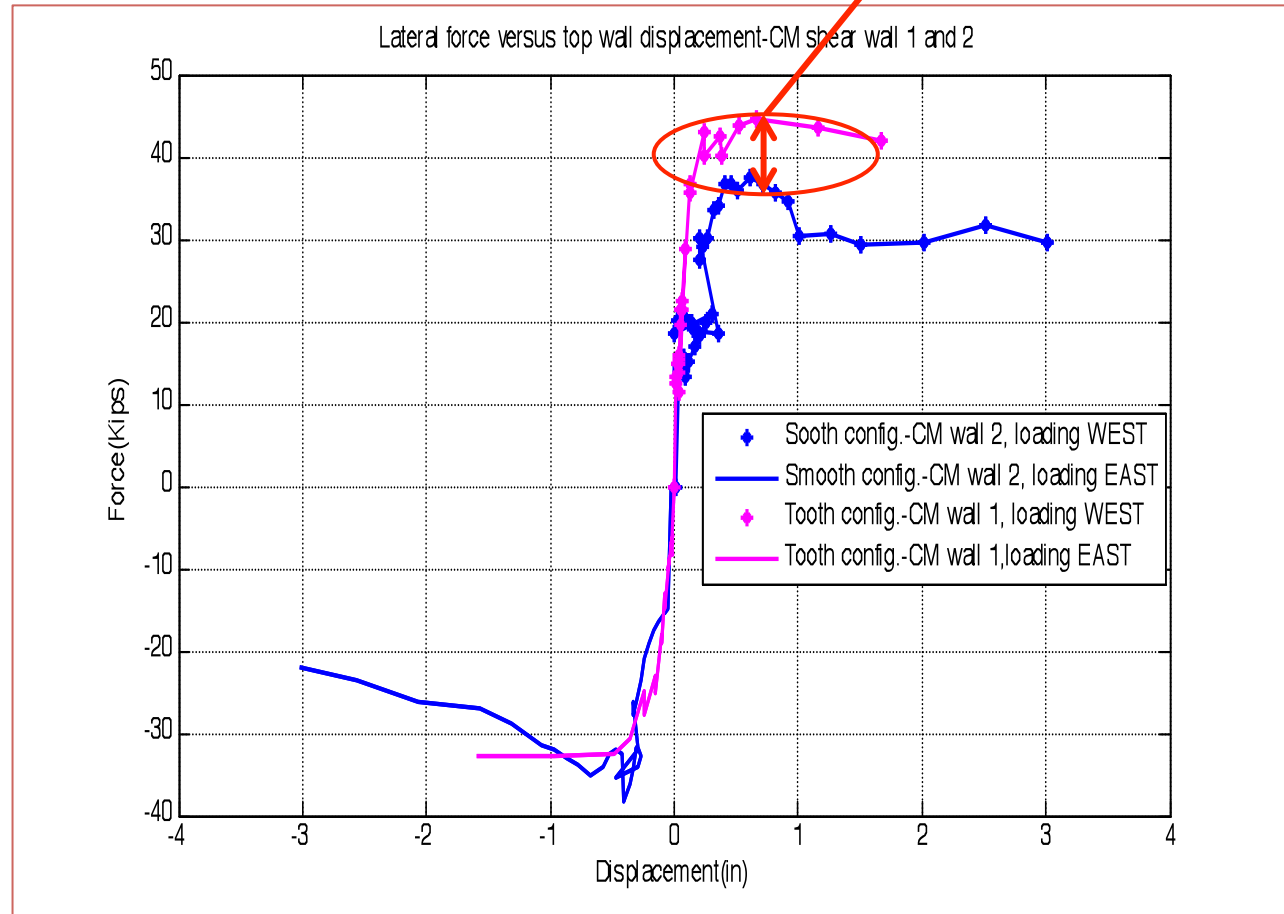




FORCE COMPARISON

7.00 kips = shrinkage force from concrete frame

- Drift ratio in wall 1= 2.39%
- Drift ratio in wall 2= 4.79%

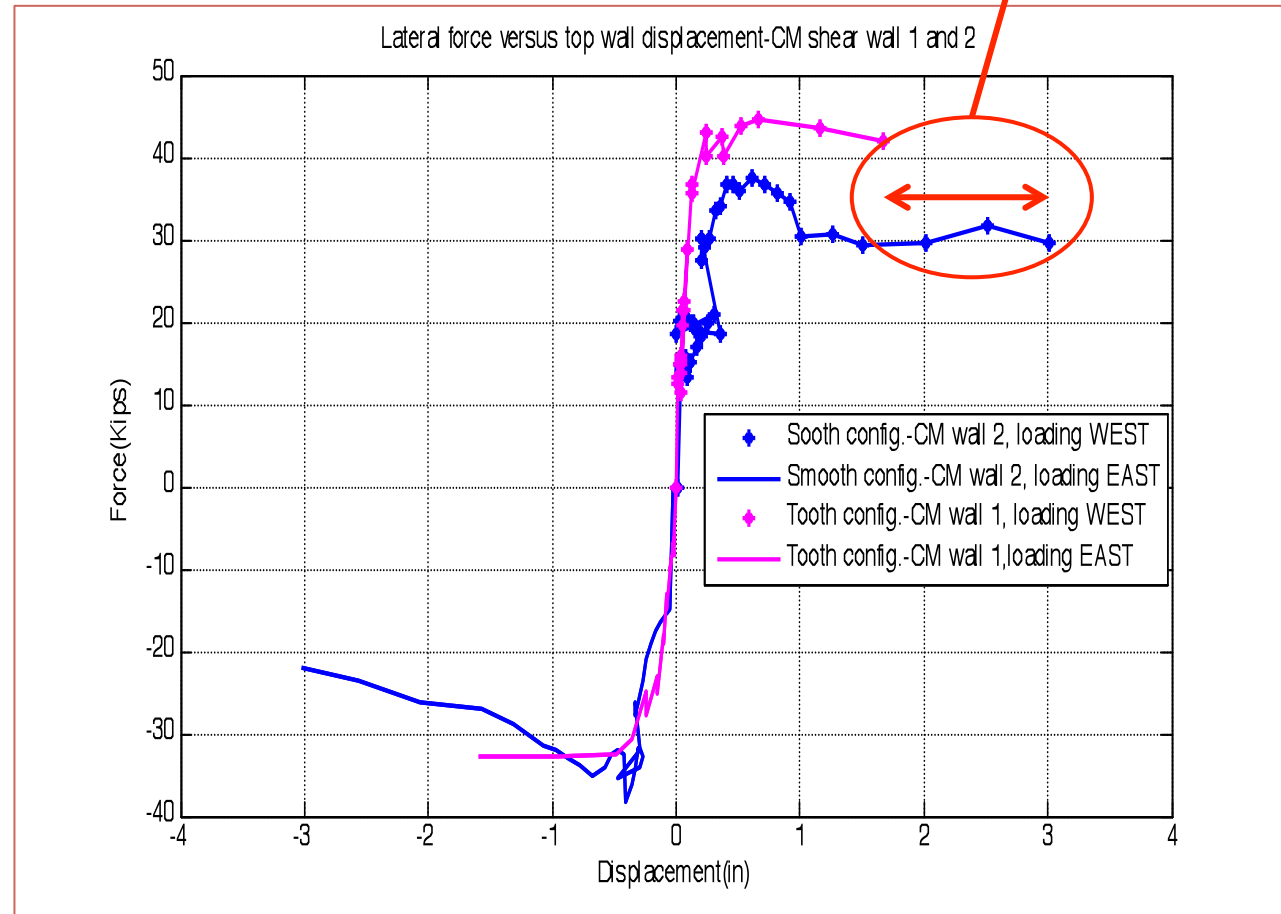




DUCTILITY COMPARISON

1.12" = ductility provides from rebar

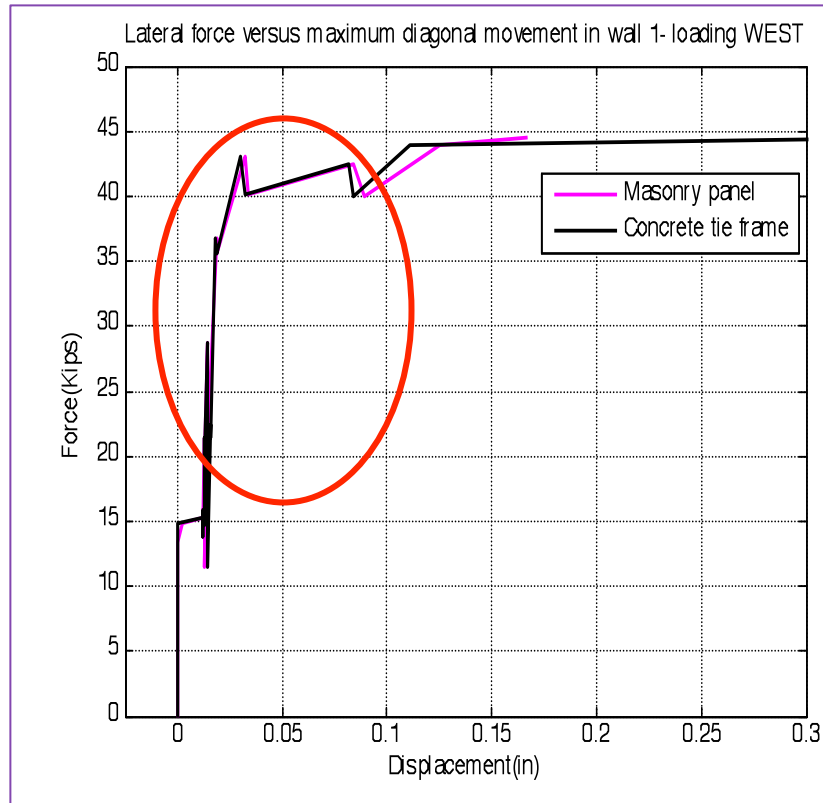
- Drift ratio in wall 1 = 2.39%
- Drift ratio in wall 2 = 4.79%



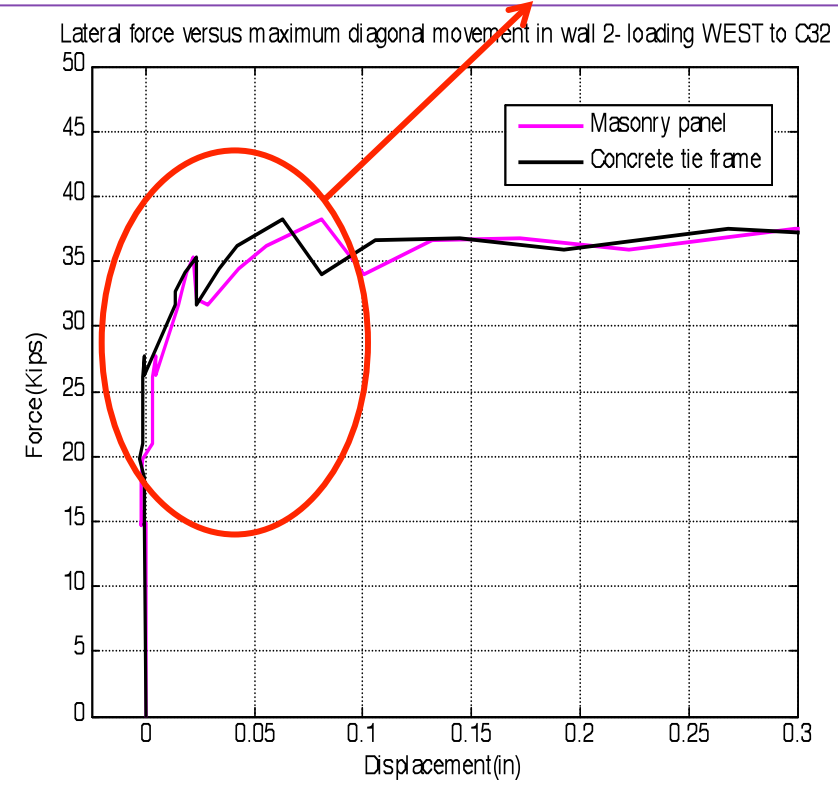


CONFINEMENT FROM TIE ELEMENTS

Wall 1



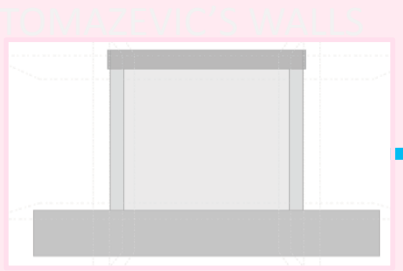
Wall 2



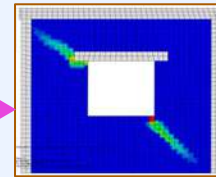
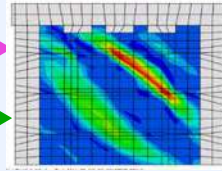
Separation in smooth
wall occurs much
sooner than CM1

EXPERIMENTAL TESTING

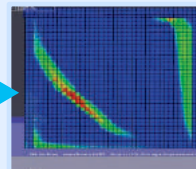
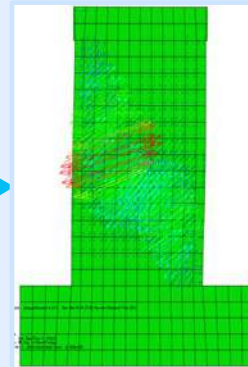
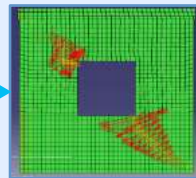
FINITE ELEMENT ANALYSIS



FINITE ELEMENT USER SUBROUTINE

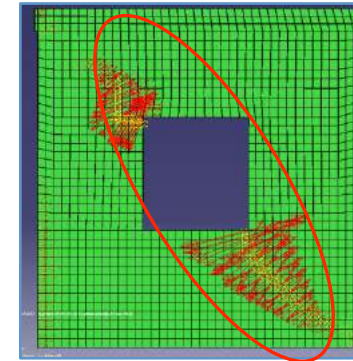


BUILT IN MODELS



FE MODEL 2

- Model Features:
 - Software: ABAQUS
 - Damage plasticity model
 - 1380 elements
 - Small strain theory



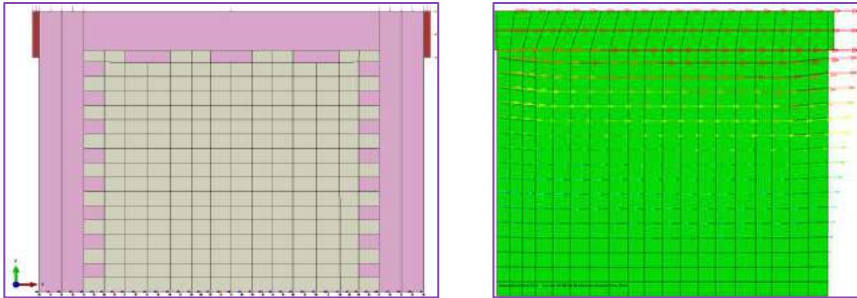
	Experimental	Numerical Result	Difference
Maximum Base Shear (kN)	151	136	11.0%

FEA OBSERVATION FOR MODEL 1 AND MODEL 2	
Model converged?	YES
Crack pattern defined?	YES
Damaged and undamaged elements defined?	NO
Damage appears to occur in more than 1 element?	YES



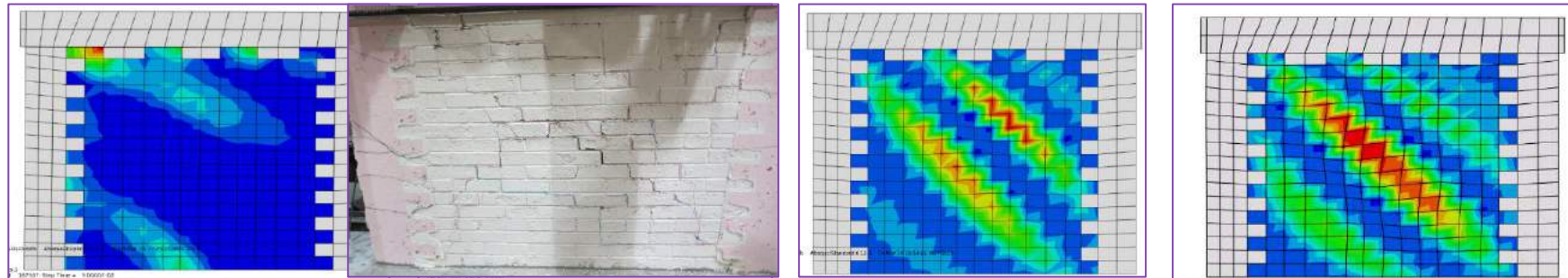
VALIDATION ON CM WALL 1

FE Model



- Model Features:
 - Software: ABAQUS
 - Using my user subroutine
 - 384 4-node 2D plane stress elements
 - Mesh size of 3.4inx3.4in
 - Finite strain theory

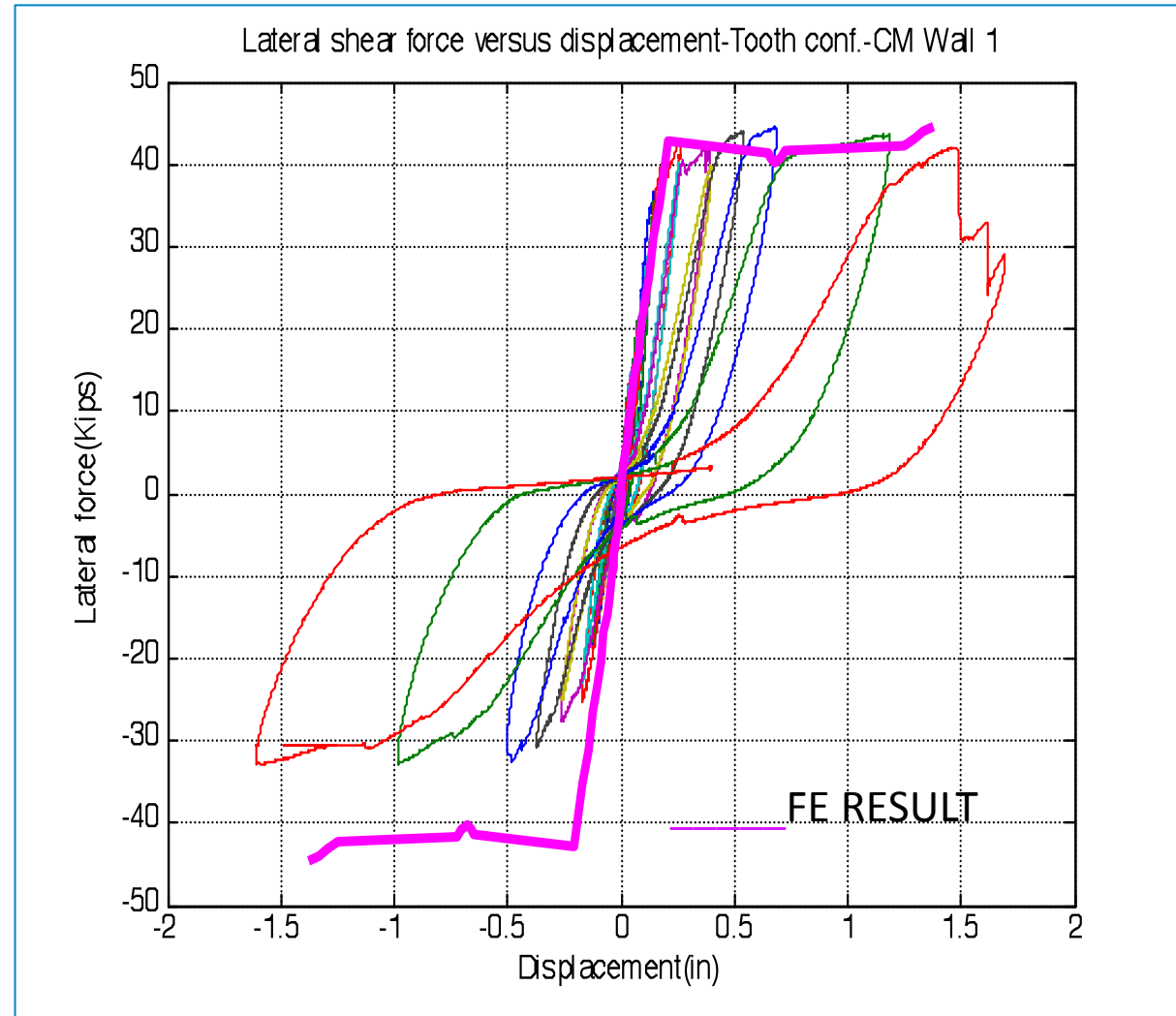
Damage propagates





VALIDATION ON CM WALL 1

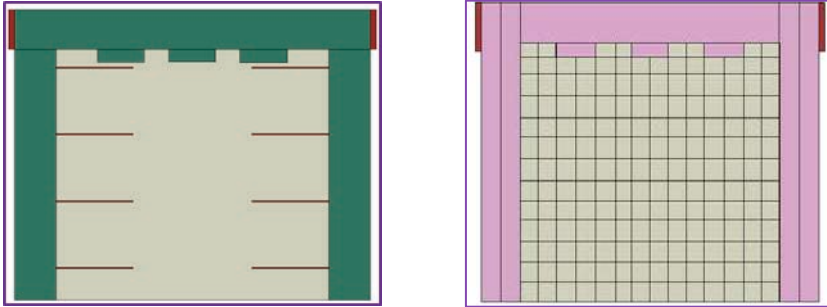
- 4.8Kips stiffer on the East loading direction
- 14.0 kips stiffer on the West loading direction.
- Time step of 0.001” in 100 increments



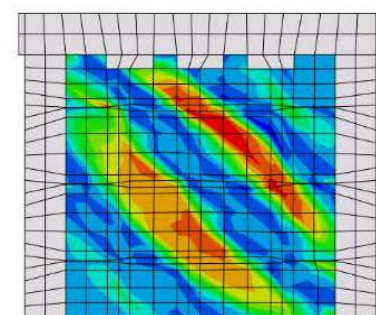
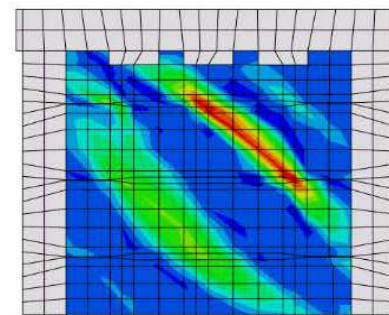
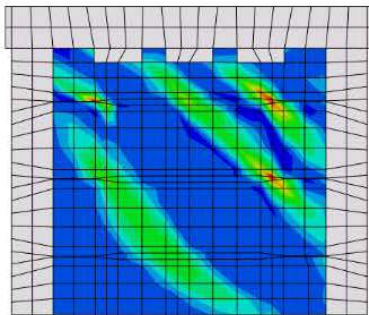


VALIDATION ON CM WALL 2

FE Model



Damage propagates

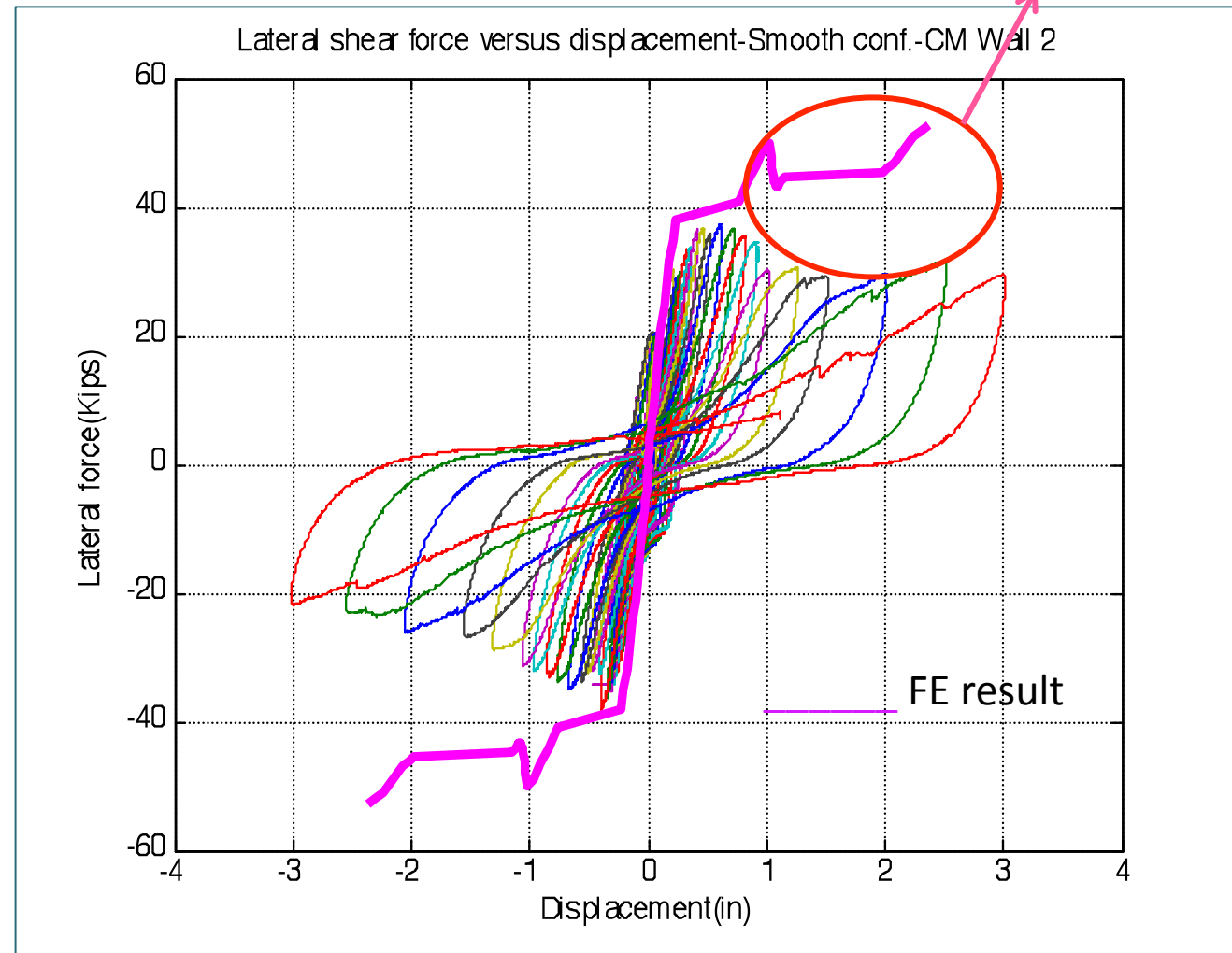


- Model Features:
- Software: ABAQUS
- Using user subroutine
- 402 4-node 2D plane stress elements
- Mesh size of 3.4inx3.4in
- Finite strain theory



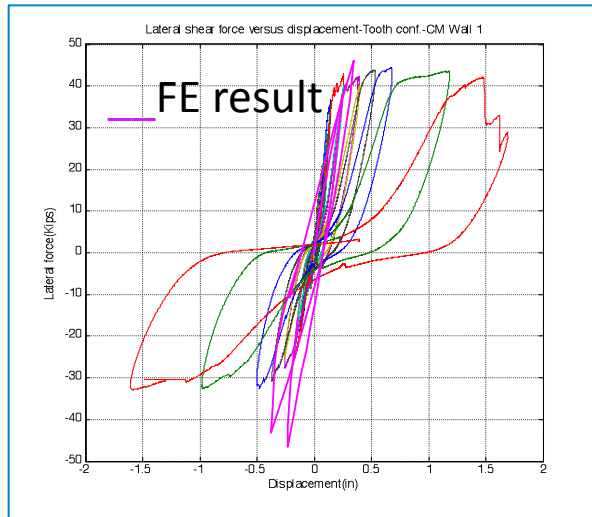
VALIDATION ON CM WALL 2

- 12 Kips stiffer on the East and West loading direction
- Time step of 0.001" in 1000 increments and 0.003" in 1000 increments

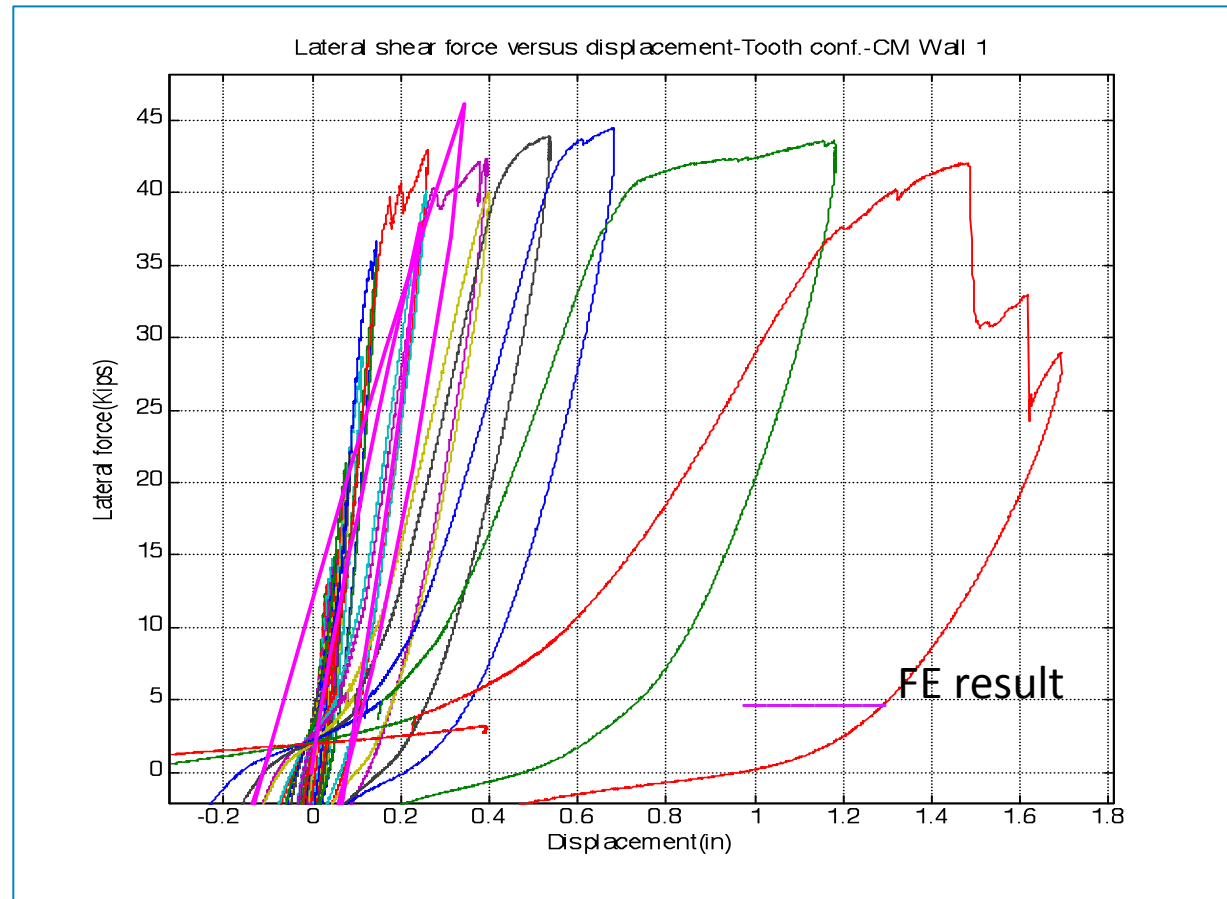




VALIDATION ON CYCLIC LOADING CM WALL 1

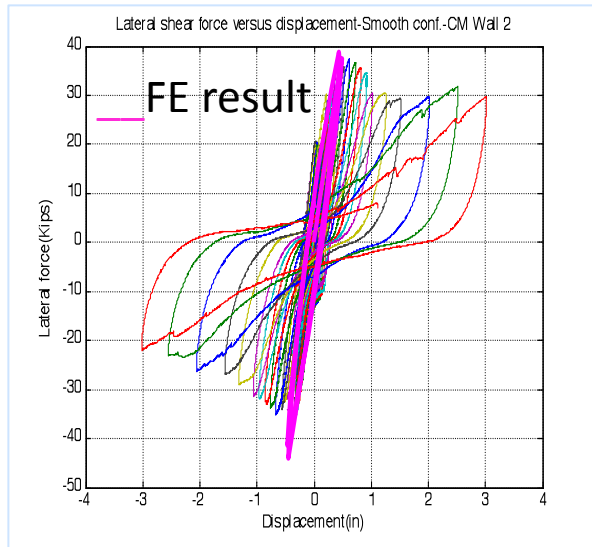


- Two cycles
- 0.001" and 0.00125" in 100 increments

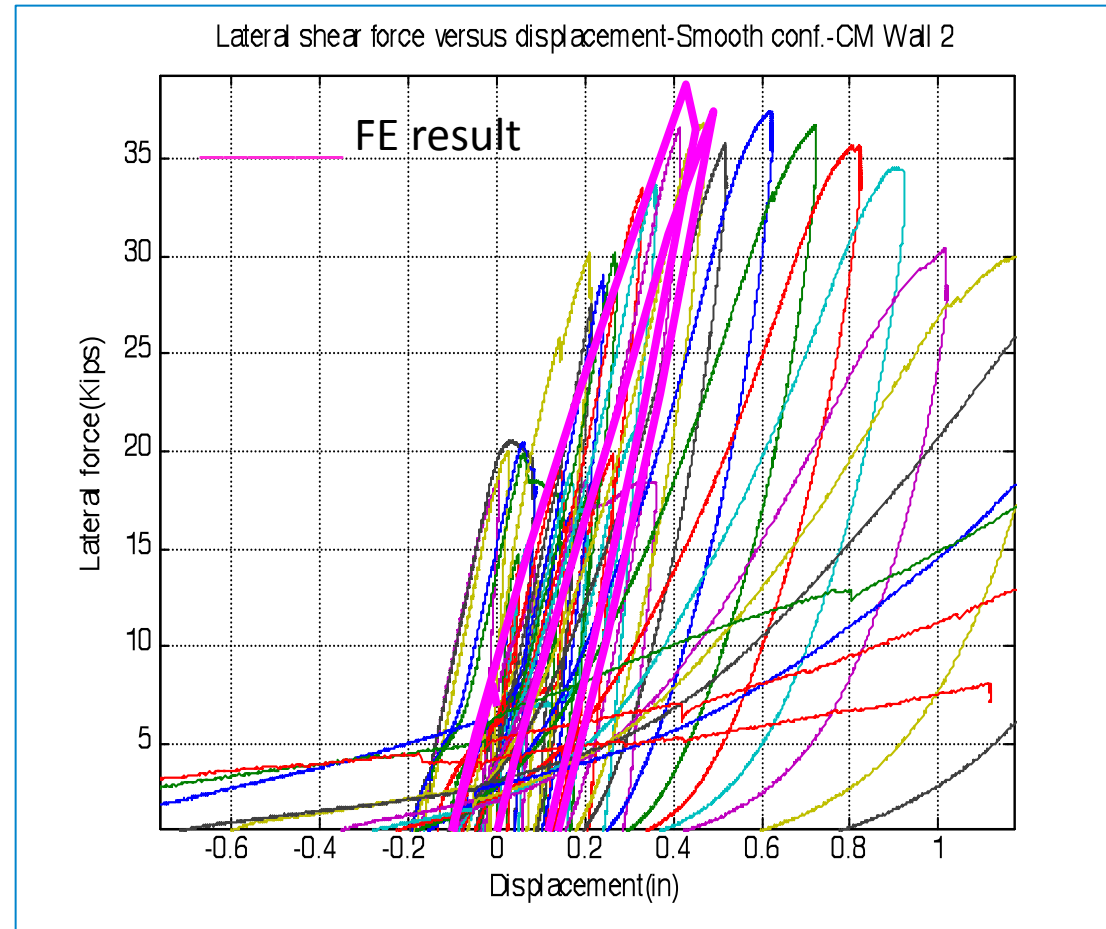




VALIDATION ON CYCLIC LOADING CM WALL 2



- Two cycles
- 0.001" and 0.003" in 100 increments

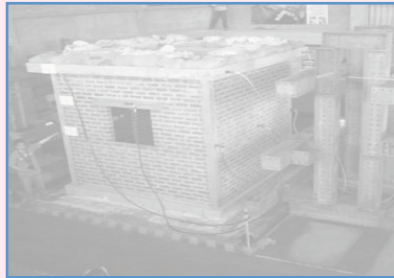


EXPERIMENTAL TESTING

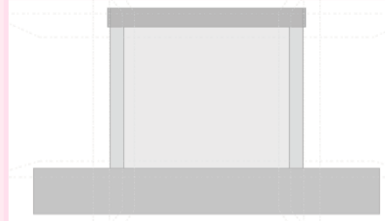
NGUYEN'S WALLS



QUINUN'S WALLS



TOMAZEVIC'S WALLS

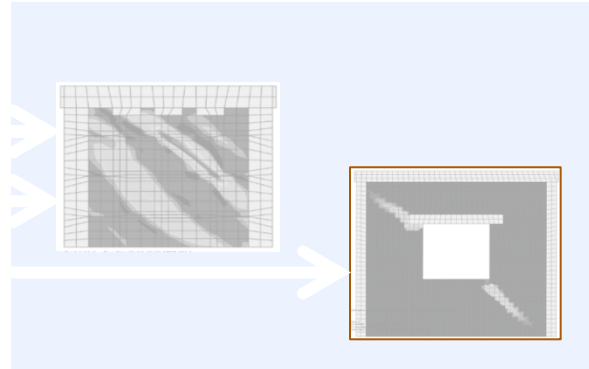


COMPONENTS TEST

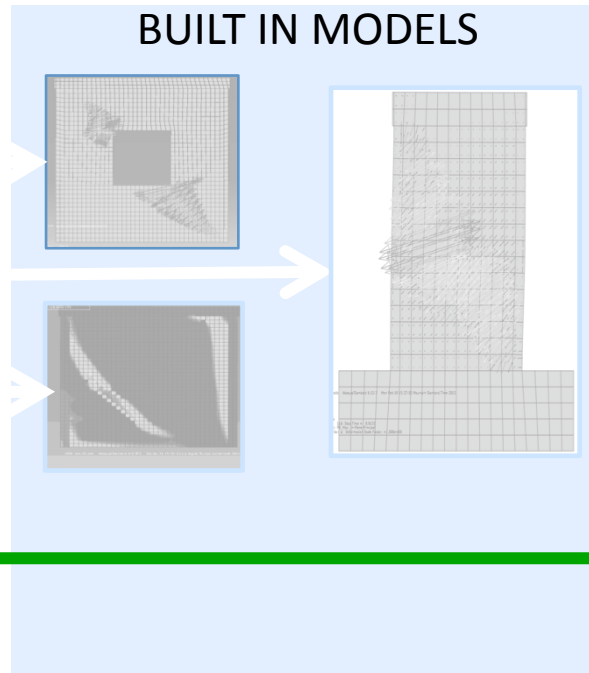


FINITE ELEMENT ANALYSIS

FINITE ELEMENT USER SUBROUTINE

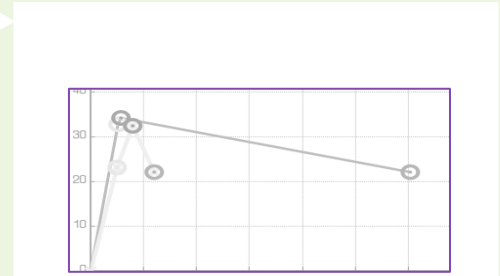


BUILT IN MODELS

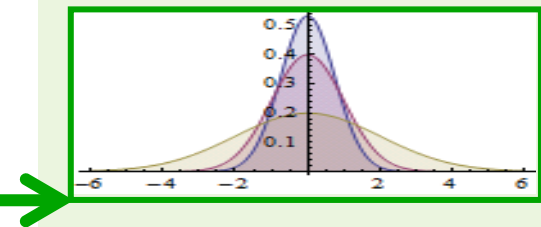


MACRO ANALYSIS

RESPONSE PREDICTION



SAFETY DESIGN ASPECT



INVESTIGATE THE EFFECT OF MATERIAL PROPERTIES ON STRUCTURAL RELIABILITY OF CM

□ Relationship between resistance factor ϕ and reliability index β :

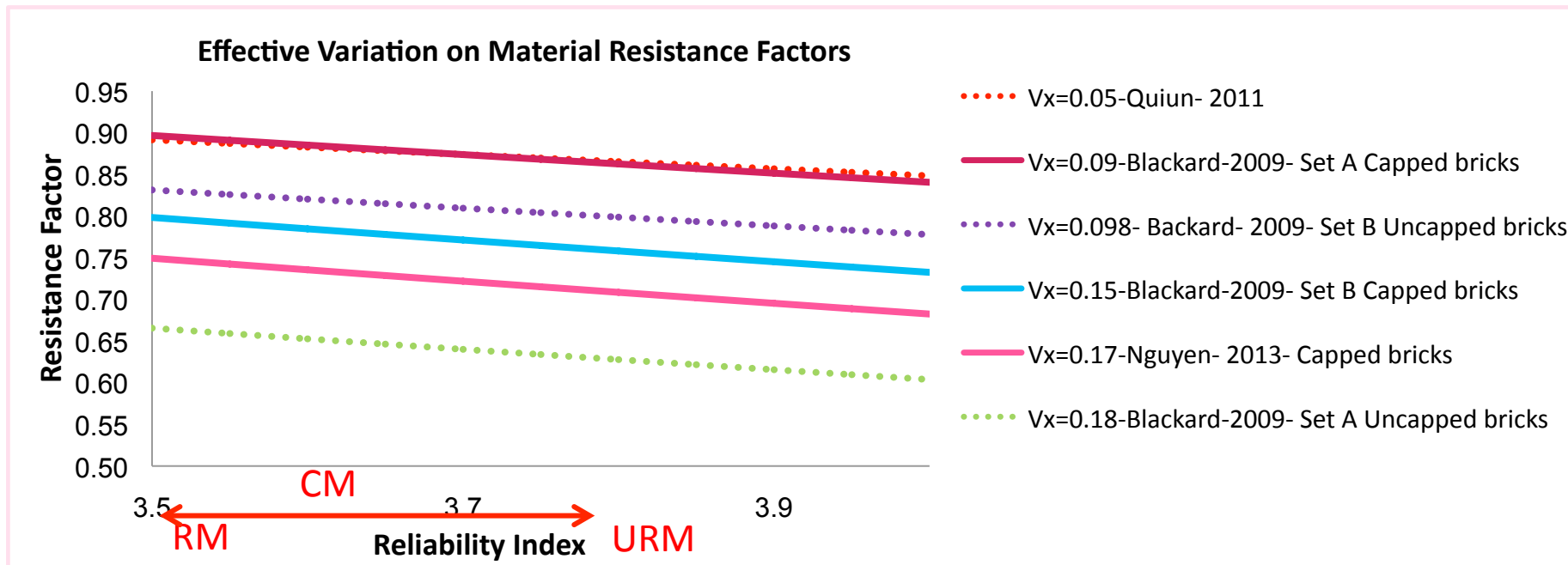
- Correction factor C

- Average strength and nominal member strength ratio $\frac{R}{R_n}$

- Coefficient of variation V_x .

$$\phi = C \frac{R}{R_n} e^{-0.75\beta V_x}$$

Adapted from Prof. Kazemi's study, 2011





STUDY CONTRIBUTIONS

- Introduced CM, and behavior of CM shear walls subjected to in plane loading.
- Provided the answer for the impact of different configurations and design aspects on the CM shear wall
- Constructed a finite element model to perform numerical analysis for CM shear walls.
- Investigated the effect of material properties on structural reliability of CM.

PROJECT RECAP

EXPERIMENTAL TESTING

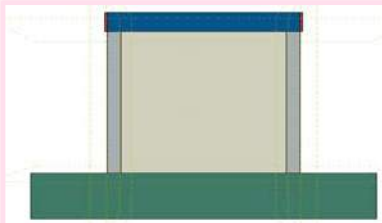
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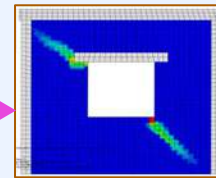
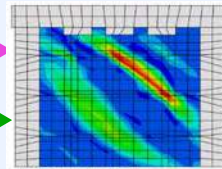


COMPONENTS TEST

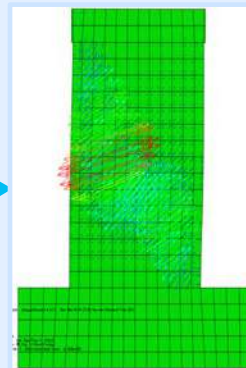
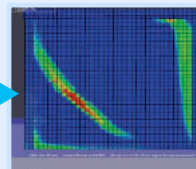
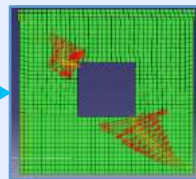


FINITE ELEMENT ANALYSIS

FINITE ELEMENT USER SUBROUTINE

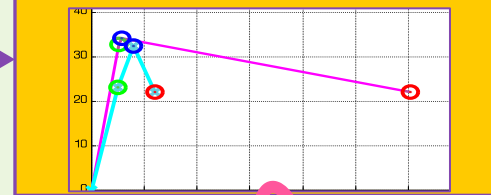


BUILT IN MODELS



MACRO ANALYSIS

RESPONSE PREDICTION



SAFETY DESIGN ASPECT

