



# 저층형 철근콘크리트 전단벽의 전단강도 평가를 위한 스트럿-타이 모델

문주현 <sup>1)\*</sup> · 양근혁 <sup>2)</sup>

<sup>1)</sup>

<sup>2)</sup>

## Strut-and-Tie Model for Shear Strength of Reinforced Concrete Squat Shear Walls

Ju-Hyun Mun<sup>1)\*</sup> and Keun-Hyeok Yang<sup>2)</sup>

<sup>1)</sup>Dept. of Architectural Engineering, Kyonggi University Graduate School, Seoul 03746, Rep. of Korea

<sup>2)</sup>Dept. of Plant Architectural Engineering, Kyonggi University, Suwon 16227, Rep. of Korea

**ABSTRACT** The previous strut-and-tie models (STMs) to evaluate the shear strength of squat shear walls with aspect ratio less than 2.0 do not consider the axial load transfer of concrete strut and individual shear transfer contribution of horizontal and vertical shear reinforcing bars in the web. To overcome the limitation of the existing models, a simple STM was established based on the crack band theory of concrete fracture mechanics. The equivalent effective width of concrete strut having a stress relief strip was determined from the neutral axis depth and effective factor of concrete strength. The shear transfer mechanism of shear reinforcement at the extended crack band zone was calculated from an internally statically indeterminate truss system. The shear transfer capacity of concrete strut and shear reinforcement was then driven using the energy equilibrium in the stress relief strip and crack band zone. The shear strength predictions of squat shear walls evaluated from the current models are in better agreement with 150 test results than those determined from STMs proposed by Siao and Hwang et al. Furthermore, the proposed STM gives consistent agreement with the observed trend of the shear strength of shear walls against different parameters.

**Keywords** : squat shear wall, shear strength, strut-and-tie model, truss action, shear reinforcement, crack band theory

### 1. 서 론

가

(reinforced concrete, RC)

가 , 2,3)

.<sup>1-3)</sup> 가 2.0

가 STM . Siao<sup>2)</sup>

가가

2:1

가

4-6)

(refined model)

. Hwang et

al.<sup>3)</sup>

. 2,3,7)

ACI 318-11<sup>4)</sup>

RC

(strut-and-tie model, STM)

, ACI 318-11<sup>4)</sup> STM

. 7,8)

\*Corresponding author E-mail : [mjh352002@nate.com](mailto:mjh352002@nate.com)  
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가

STM

## 2. 기존 STM 모델의 분석

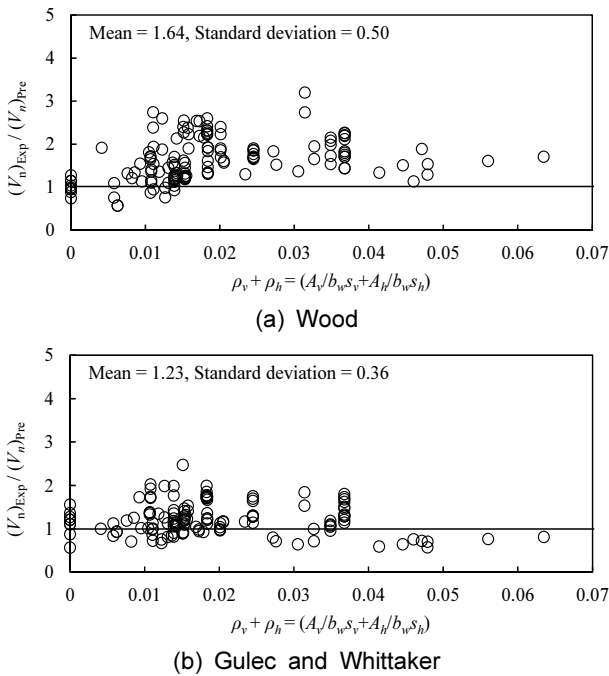


Fig. 1 Comparisons of empirical predictions and experimental shear capacities of shear walls

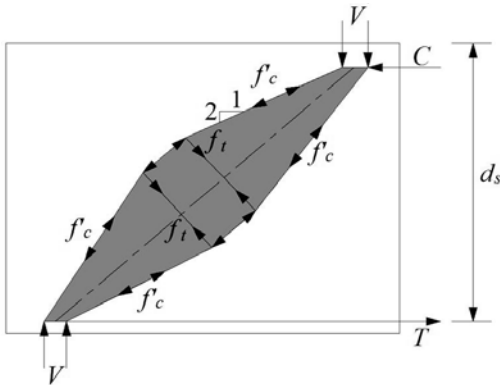


Fig. 2 Refined model of concrete strut(Siao)

$$V_n = 1.8 [0.58 \sqrt{f_{ck}} [1 + nX_1] + \sigma_p \sin^2 \theta] b_w d \quad (1.a)$$

$$[X_1 f_y + \sigma_p \sin^2 \theta] b_w d \leq V_n < 0.3 f_{ck} b_w d \quad (1.b)$$

$$X_1 = \rho_h \sin^2 \theta + \rho_v \cos^2 \theta \quad (1.c)$$

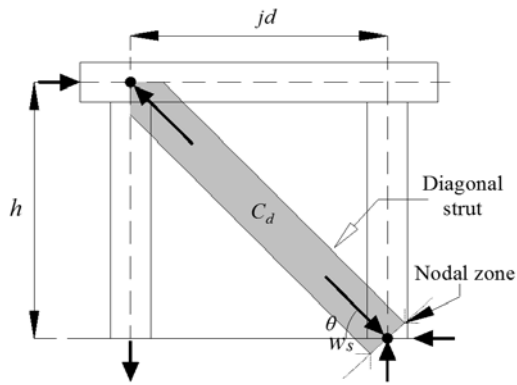
Fig. 3 Hwang et al.<sup>3)</sup> (Diagonal), (Flat), (Steep)

Schäfer<sup>10)</sup> Zhang and Hsu<sup>11)</sup>

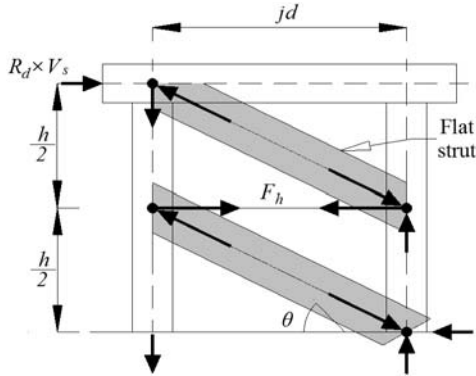
$$\sigma_d = -\xi f_{ck} \left[ 2 \left( \frac{-\epsilon_d}{\xi \epsilon_{co}} \right) - \left( \frac{-\epsilon_d}{\xi \epsilon_{co}} \right)^2 \right] \quad (2.a)$$

$$\xi = \frac{5.8}{\sqrt{f_{ck}}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+400\epsilon_r}} \leq \frac{0.9}{\sqrt{1+400\epsilon_r}} \quad (2.b)$$

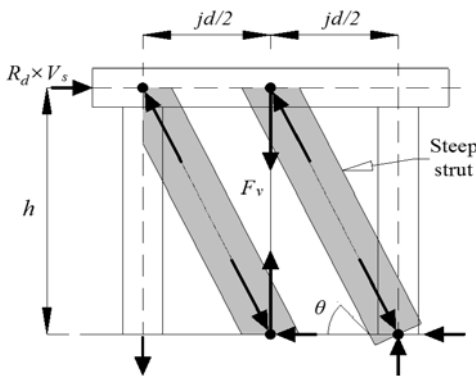
$\sigma_d$ ,  $\xi$ ,  $\epsilon_{co}$ ,  $\epsilon_d$ ,  $\epsilon_r$



(a) Diagonal strut



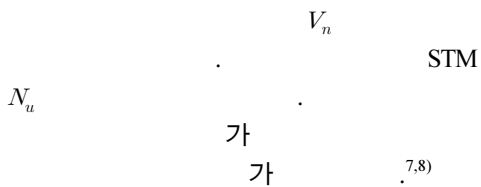
(b) Flat strut



(c) Steep strut

Fig. 3 Idealized 3-path concrete struts (Hwang et al.)

90°  
et al.<sup>3)</sup>



### 3. 스트럿-타이 모델제시

#### 3.1 전단 전달력의 이상화

(RC)

$N_u$

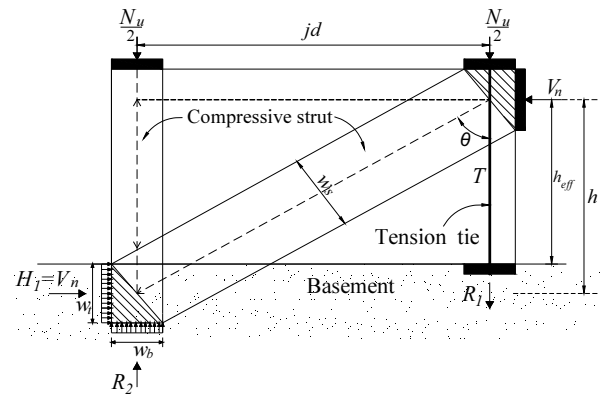


Fig. 4 Schematic strut-and-tie model for shear walls

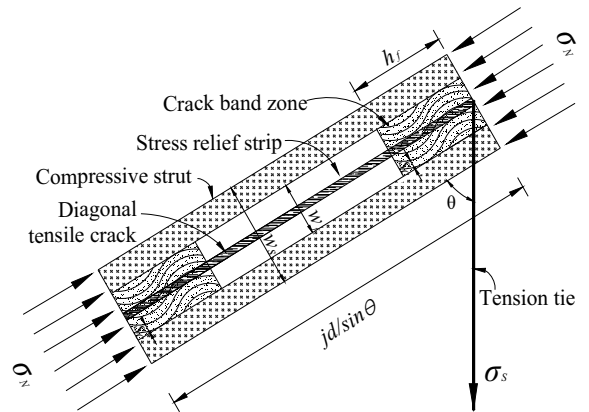


Fig. 5 Stress relief strip and crack band zone in shear walls without shear reinforcement

1-3)  
STM Fig. 4 RC

가<sup>2,3,7)</sup> RC  
Bažant and Planas<sup>9)</sup>  
가  
: 1) (stress relief strip) (splitting micro-cracks)  
(Fig. 5); 2) ; 3) ; 4)  
; 5) ( $V_n$ ) ( $V_c$ )  
( $V_s$ )

#### 3.2 스트럿-타이 작용에 의한 하중전달

9)

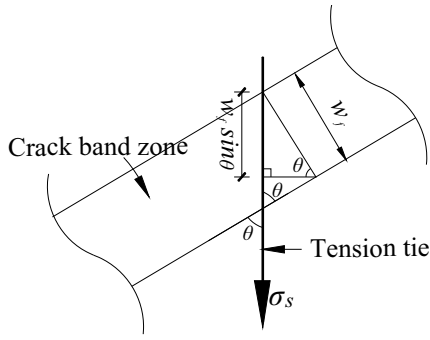


Fig. 6 Elastic strain energy dissipated by longitudinal reinforcement

6 Bažant and Planas<sup>9)</sup>  
( $\Delta U_c$ )

$$\Delta U_c = -\frac{\sigma_N^2}{2E_c} b_w w_f \frac{jd}{\sin\theta} - \frac{\sigma_s^2}{2E_s} A_s w_f \sin\theta \quad (3)$$

$\sigma_N = \sigma_s$ ,  $b_w$ ,  $jd$ ,  $E_c (= 4,700 \sqrt{f_{ck}})$   $E_s$ ,  $A_s$ ,  $w_f$ ,  $\sigma_N$ ,  $\sigma_s$

$$\sigma_N = [V_c / \sin\theta] / b_w w_s \quad (4)$$

$$\sigma_s = [V_c / \tan\theta - N_u / 2] / A_s \quad (5)$$

$$V_c = N_u w_s \quad (3)$$

$\Delta U_c = w_f$

$$I_c = -\frac{1}{b_w} \left[ \frac{\partial(\Delta U_c)}{\partial w_f} \right] = \frac{\{V_c^2 / \sin^3\theta\} jd}{2E_c b_w^2 w_s^2} + \frac{V_c^2 \cos\theta / \tan\theta - V_c N_u \cos\theta + (N_u^2 \sin\theta / 4)}{2nE_c b_w A_s} \quad (6)$$

$n (= E_s / E_c)$ ,  $(W_{cc})$ ,  $(G_f)$ ,  $(w_f / s_c)$

$$W_{cc} = \frac{w_f}{s_c} b_w h_f G_f \quad (7)$$

$$s_c, h_f, W_{cc} \quad (7)$$

$$w_f, R_c = \frac{1}{b_w} \frac{\partial W_{cc}}{\partial w_f} = \frac{h_f}{s_c} G_f \quad (8)$$

(3) (7)

$$V_c = \frac{-B_1 \pm \sqrt{B_1^2 - 4A_1 C_1}}{2A_1} \quad (9.a)$$

$$A_1 = \frac{nA_s jd}{\sin^3\theta} + b_w w_s^2 \frac{\cos\theta}{\tan\theta} \quad (9.b)$$

$$B_1 = -N_u b_w w_s^2 \cos\theta \quad (9.c)$$

$$C_1 = N_u^2 b_w w_s^2 \frac{\sin\theta}{4} - 2nA_s E_c b_w^2 w_s^2 \left( \frac{h_f}{s_c} \right) G_f \quad (9.d)$$

### 3.3 웨브 전단철근의 타이 작용에 의한 하중전달

Yang and Ashour<sup>12)</sup> Fig. 7,  $h_o$

Fig. 7 Fig. 8,  $(\Delta U_s)$

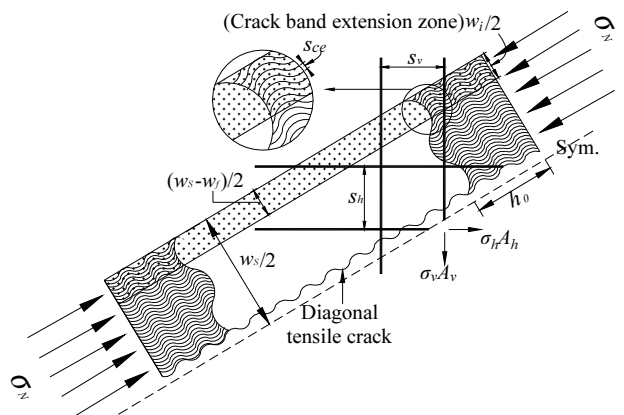


Fig. 7 Idealized crack band extension zone by shear reinforcement

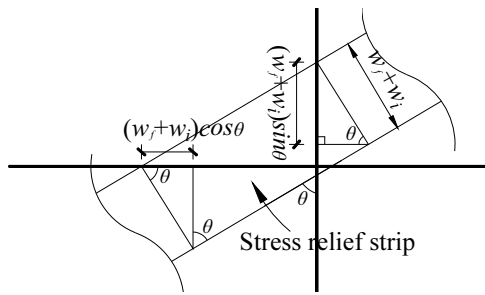


Fig. 8 Elastic strain energy dissipated by vertical and horizontal reinforcement

$$\Delta U_s = -\frac{\sigma_v^2}{2E_s} A_v \frac{jd}{s_v} (w_f + w_i) \sin\theta - \frac{\sigma_h^2}{2E_s} A_h \frac{jd}{s_h} (w_f + w_i) \cos\theta / \tan\theta \quad (10)$$

,  $\sigma_v$   $\sigma_h$   
,  $w_i$

$$\sigma_v = \frac{(\alpha_{v1} V_s - \alpha_{v2} N_u) s_v}{A_v jd} \quad (11)$$

$$\sigma_h = \frac{(\alpha_{h1} V_s - \alpha_{h2} N_u) s_h \tan\theta}{A_h jd} \quad (12)$$

,  $V_s$  ,  $\alpha_{v1}$   $\alpha_{v2}$  ,  $\alpha_{h1}$

$\alpha_{h2}$  . (10)~(12) 3.2

$$(W_{ss} = (w_i/s_{ce})b_w h_o G_f)$$

$$V_s = \frac{-B_1 \pm \sqrt{B_1^2 - 4A_1 C_1}}{2A_1} \quad (13.a)$$

$$A_1 = \alpha_{v1}^2 \rho_h + \alpha_{h1}^2 \rho_v \quad (13.b)$$

$$B_1 = -2N_u (\alpha_{v1} \alpha_{v2} \rho_h + \alpha_{h1} \alpha_{h2} \rho_v) \quad (13.c)$$

$$C_1 = N_u^2 (\alpha_{v2}^2 \rho_h + \alpha_{h2}^2 \rho_v) - \frac{1.6nE_c l_w b_w^2 \rho_h \rho_v}{\sin\theta} \left(\frac{h_o}{s_{ce}}\right) G_f \quad (13.d)$$

,  $s_{ce}$

,  $h_o$

Fig. 9

Fig. 10

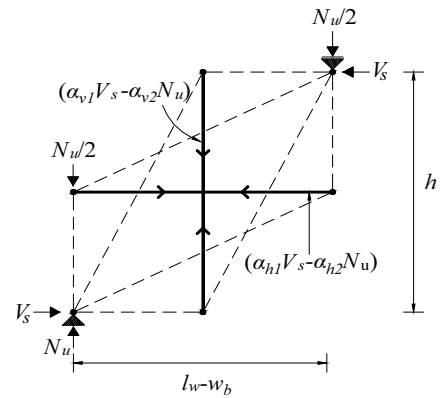


Fig. 9 Shear transfer mechanism of vertical and horizontal shear reinforcements by truss action

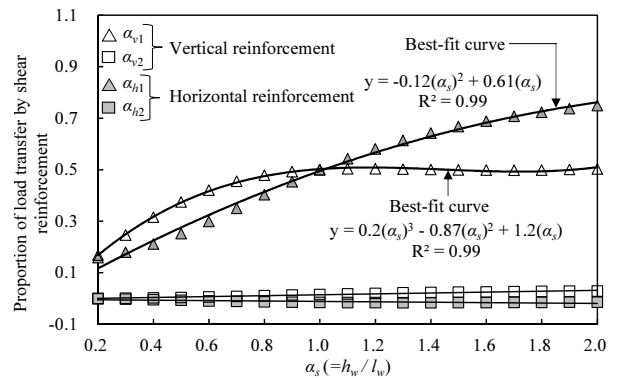


Fig. 10 Proportion of load transfer by vertical and horizontal shear reinforcements

.  $\alpha_{h1}$   $\alpha_{v1}$  0.15~0.75 0.09~0.50  
Yang and Ashour<sup>11)</sup>

,  $\alpha_{h1}$   $\alpha_{v1}$  (Fig. 10).

$$\alpha_{v1} = 0.2(\alpha_s)^3 - 0.87(\alpha_s)^2 + 1.2(\alpha_s) \quad (14.a)$$

$$\alpha_{h1} = -0.12(\alpha_s)^2 + 0.61(\alpha_s) \quad (14.b)$$

$\alpha_{h2}$   $\alpha_{v2}$  0.03

(13) ,  $jd$   $0.8l_w$

$$V_s = \sqrt{1.6nb_w^2 l_w E_c G_f} \left(\frac{\alpha_{v1}^2}{\rho_v} + \frac{\alpha_{h1}^2}{\rho_h}\right)^{-0.5} \left(\frac{h_o}{s_{ce}}\right)^{0.5} \quad (15)$$

### 3.4 콘크리트 스트럿의 기하학적 크기 및 특성

3.7.8)

Fig. 11

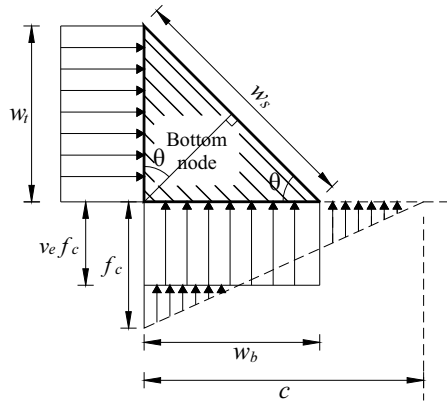


Fig. 11 Equivalent effective width of bottom node

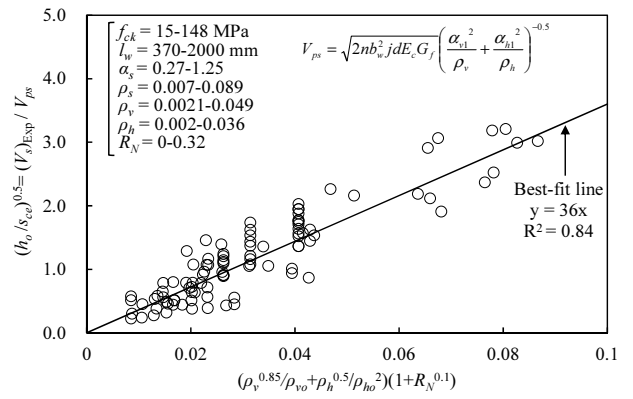


Fig. 12 Determination of experimental constant for shear transfer capacity of shear reinforcement

(13,14) 가 (16)  $w_b = \frac{c}{2\nu_e}$  (16)  $c$  ,  $\nu_e$  가 (15)  $c = [n^{0.3} \rho_s^{0.3} (1 + b_o/b_w)^{0.2}] d$  (17)  $b_o$  ,  $w_s$  (18)  $w_s = w_b \cos\theta + w_t \sin\theta$  (18)  $(G_f)$  Sim et al.<sup>16)</sup> (19)  $G_f = 0.03 \ln [d_a (f_{ck})^{0.5}] + 0.135$  (19)  $d_a$  (9)  $h_f/s_c$  (20)  $\frac{h_f}{s_c} = 0.4 \left( \frac{l_w}{d_a} \right)^{1.5}$  (20)  $h_o/s_{ce}$  (21)  $\left( \frac{h_o}{s_{ce}} \right)^{0.5} = 36 \left( \frac{\rho_v^{0.85}}{\rho_{vo}} + \frac{\rho_h^{0.5}}{\rho_{ho}^2} \right) (1 + R_N^{0.1})$  (21)  $\rho_{vo}$  ,  $\rho_{ho}$  Bažant and Sun<sup>21)</sup>  $\rho_o$

Kokusho Tanabe 9  
 $l_w$  가 300~450,  $a_s$  가 0.41~1.0,  $f_{ck}$  가 14.5~64.7 MPa,  $\rho_s$  가 0.007~0.08,  $N_u/A_g f_{ck}$  가 0  
 $h_f/s_c$  16~30 , Yang and Ashour<sup>12)</sup>  
 Yang and Ashour<sup>12)</sup>

(15)  $h_o/s_{ce}$  (7,12)  $h_o/s_{ce}$  (8)  $\rho_v$ ,  $\rho_h$   $R_N$  (Fig. 12).

$$\left( \frac{h_o}{s_{ce}} \right)^{0.5} = 36 \left( \frac{\rho_v^{0.85}}{\rho_{vo}} + \frac{\rho_h^{0.5}}{\rho_{ho}^2} \right) (1 + R_N^{0.1}) \quad (21)$$

$\rho_{vo}$  ,  $\rho_{ho}$  Bažant and Sun<sup>21)</sup>  $\rho_o$

#### 4. 제시된 모델과 실험결과의 비교

$f_{ck}$  가 15~100 MPa,  $a_s$  가 0.5~2.0,  $\rho_s$  가 0~0.08,  $\rho_v$  ,  $\rho_h$  가 0.002~0.05,  $R_N$  가 0~0.3

RC (Fig. 13).  
 $((V_n)_{Exp}/(V_n)_{Pre})$   
 Siao<sup>2)</sup>  $(V_n)_{Exp}/$

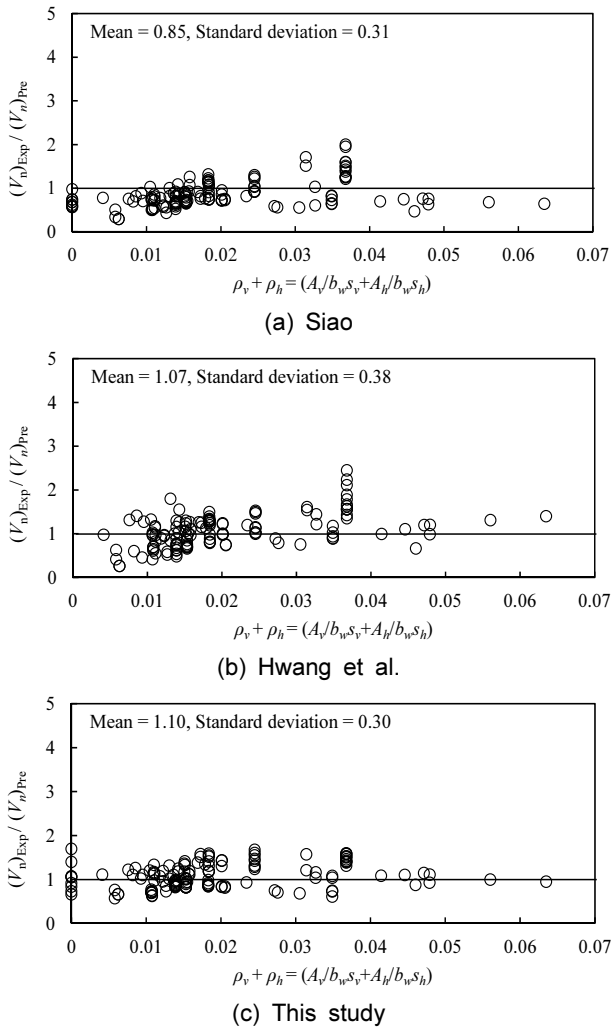


Fig. 13 Comparisons of experimental shear capacities and predictions using STMs

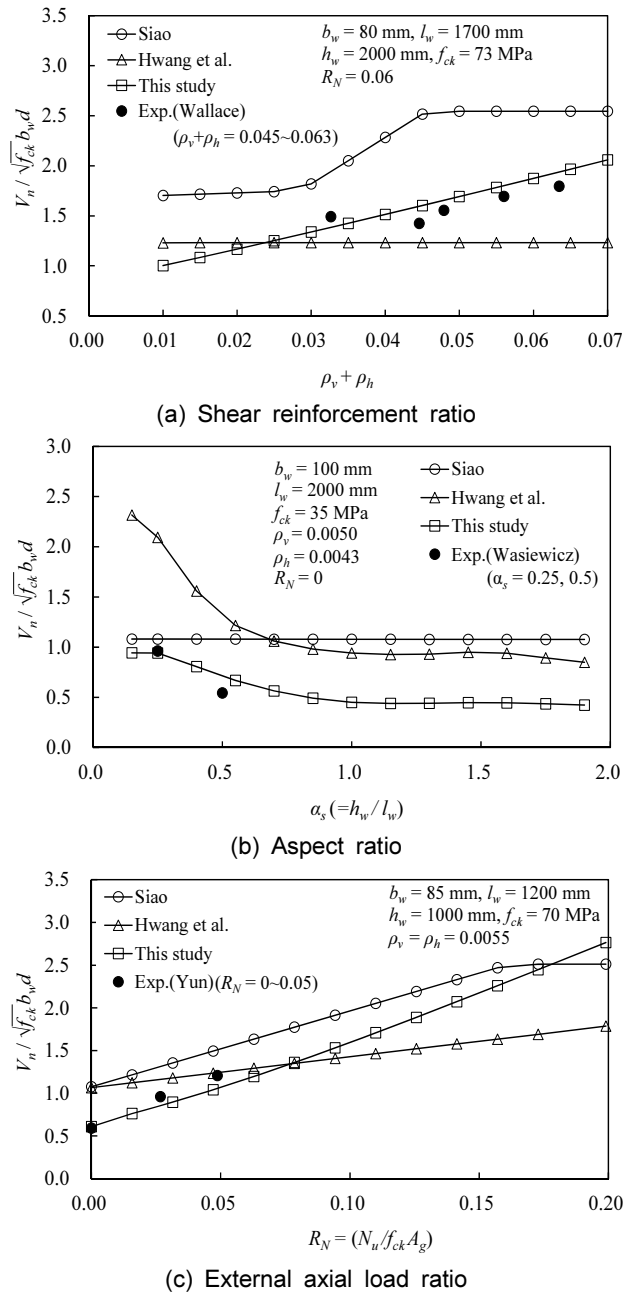


Fig. 14 Effect of main parameters on  $V_n / \sqrt{f_{ck}} b_w d$

$(V_n)_{Pre}$  0.85  
 가 ,  $\rho_h + \rho_v$  가  
 가 (Fig. 13(a)). Hwang et al.<sup>3)</sup>  $(V_n)_{Exp} / (V_n)_{Pre}$   
 1.07 ,  $\rho_h + \rho_v$   
 가 0.02  
 가 (Fig. 13(b)). STM Siao<sup>2)</sup>  
 Hwang et al.<sup>3)</sup>  
 가  $N_u$   
 가 ,  
 가 1.12 0.25  
 $V_n$  (Fig. 13(c)).

## 5. 변수연구

### 5.1 웨브에 배근된 수직 및 수평 전단철근의 영향

Fig. 14(a)  $(V_n / \sqrt{f_{ck}} b_w d)$

4

2,3)

가 .  
 가 Siao<sup>2)</sup>  $V_n / \sqrt{f_{ck}} b_w d$   
 $\rho_v + \rho_h$  가 가 ,  $\rho_v + \rho_h$  가 0.025~  
 0.045 Siao<sup>2)</sup> 가 가  
 가 Siao<sup>2)</sup>  
 가 가  
 가 ,  
 $V_n / \sqrt{f_{ck}} b_w d$  Wallace<sup>22)</sup>  
 , Hwang et al.<sup>3)</sup>  
 $(0.83 \sqrt{f_{ck}} b_w d)$   
 , Wallace<sup>22)</sup>

가

$$V_n / \sqrt{f_{ck}} b_w d$$

1.06 0.18

### 5.2 형상비의 영향

Fig. 14(b)  $V_n / \sqrt{f_{ck}} b_w d$   $a_s$   
 Hwang et al.<sup>3)</sup>  $V_n / \sqrt{f_{ck}} b_w d$  2014 ( )  
 $a_s$ 가 가 (  $a_s$ ) 1.0 (No. NRF-2014  
 $V_n / \sqrt{f_{ck}} b_w d$  Hwang et al.<sup>3)</sup> R1A2A2A09054557).  
 가  
 $a_s$   
 Wasiewicz<sup>23)</sup>  $V_n / \sqrt{f_{ck}} b_w d$   
 $a_s$  Siao<sup>2)</sup>  $V_n / \sqrt{f_{ck}} b_w d$   
 $a_s$   $V_n / \sqrt{f_{ck}} b_w d$

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### 5.3 축력비의 영향

Fig. 14(c)  $V_n / \sqrt{f_{ck}} b_w d$   $R_N$   
 Siao,<sup>2)</sup> Hwang et al.<sup>3)</sup>  $V_n / \sqrt{f_{ck}} b_w d$   $R_N$  가 가  
 $V_n / \sqrt{f_{ck}} b_w d$   $R_N$  가 가  
 $V_n / \sqrt{f_{ck}} b_w d$  Yun<sup>24)</sup>  
 가 Hwang et al.<sup>3)</sup>  $V_n / \sqrt{f_{ck}} b_w d$   
 $R_N$  Yun<sup>24)</sup>  $V_n / \sqrt{f_{ck}} b_w d$

## 6. 결 론

가 2.0 가

1) - Siao Hwang et al.

가 0.02

2) - 가

3) 0.15~0.75 가 ,

4) - 가



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요 약

본 논문에서는 저층형 전단벽의 전단강도를 평가하기 위한 스트럿-타이 모델을 제안한다. 제안된 모델은 전단벽의 거동 특성을 고려하여, 전단벽의 전단강도를 평가하는 데 사용된다. 제안된 모델의 성능을 검증하기 위해, Siao Hwang et al.의 실험 결과를 비교 분석하였다. 제안된 모델은 실험 결과와 잘 일치하는 것으로 나타났다. 또한, 제안된 모델은 전단벽의 전단강도를 평가하는 데 유용한 것으로 나타났다.

**핵심용어 :** 저층형 전단벽, 전단강도, 스트럿-타이 모델, 트러스 작용, 전단철근, 균열 띠 이론