



# Seismic Behavior of Cold-Formed Steel Framed Steel Sheathed Wall Systems Detailed for Multi-story Buildings

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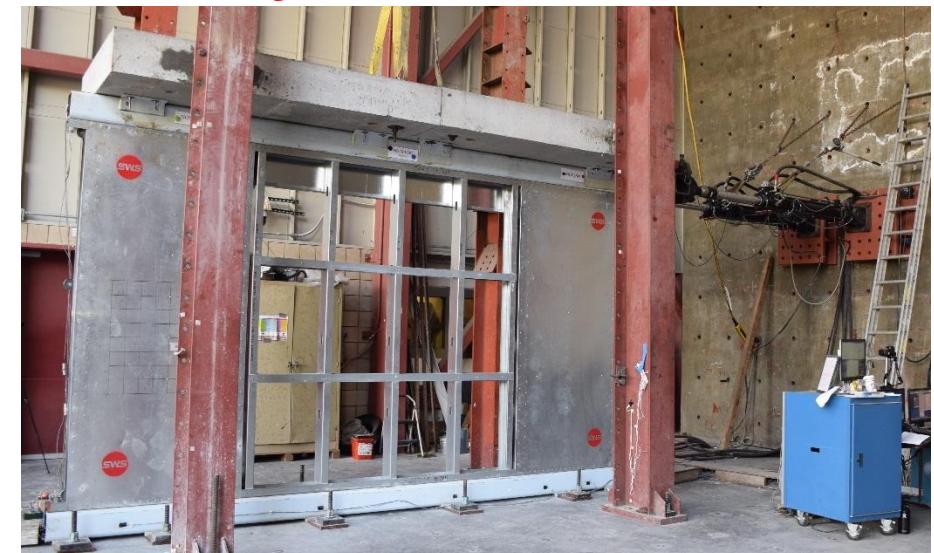


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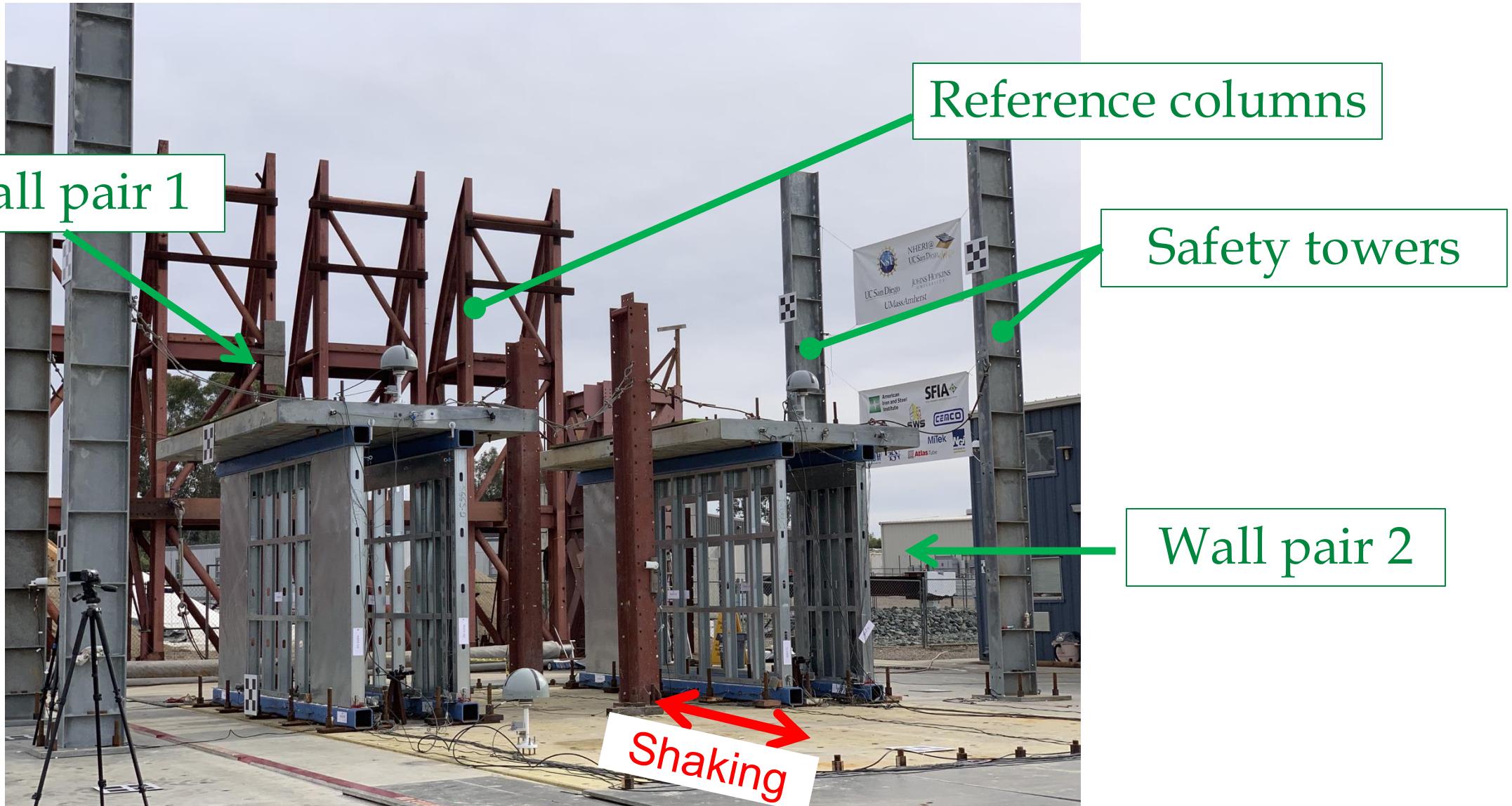


# Wall-Line Tests: *Experiment Objectives*

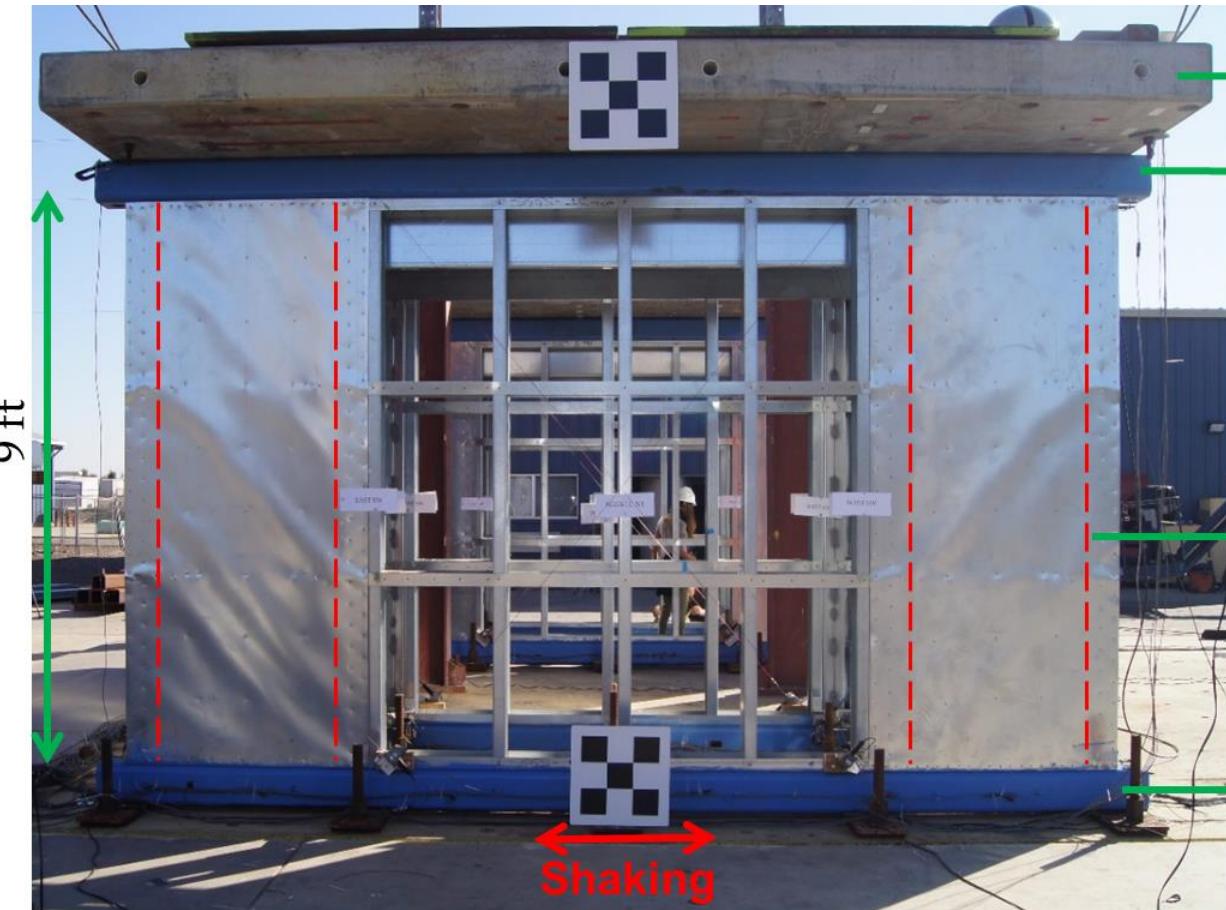
- Characterize dynamic performance of Cold-Formed Steel framed **walls** subjected to in-line earthquake motions of increasing intensity:
  - Effect of finishes and effects of openings on wall behavior
  - Comparison of Type I and “Type II” walls
  - Compare steel tension tie-rods assembly versus hold-down systems
  - Compare symmetrical and unsymmetrical walls
- Examine lateral load sharing between shear walls placed in-line with gravity walls
- In total, 18 test specimens; blend of dynamic (shake table) and quasi-static (inertial-induced displacement control) testing regimes



# Test Setup: *Shake table tests (NHERI@UCSD)*



# Framing Details (e.g. SGGS-1)



4 ft      4 ft      4 ft      4 ft  
Shear      Gravity      Gravity      Shear

-1 (Type I)

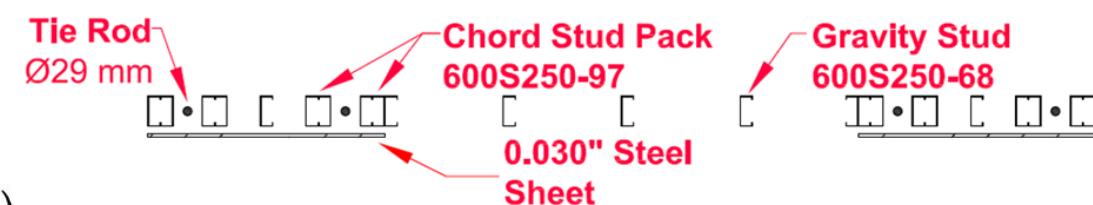
Seismic Weight = 1000plf/wall  
Concrete slab + trench plates

Top transfer HSS beam

Locations of tension tie rods

Bottom transfer HSS beam

- Chord stud packs: 600S250-97
- Tracks: 600T250-97
- Gravity studs: 600S250-68
- Sheet thickness: 30 mil
- #12 screws @ 2" / 12" o.c.
- Tension tie rod  $\varnothing 1\frac{1}{8}$ "



# Test Protocol: *Shake table tests*

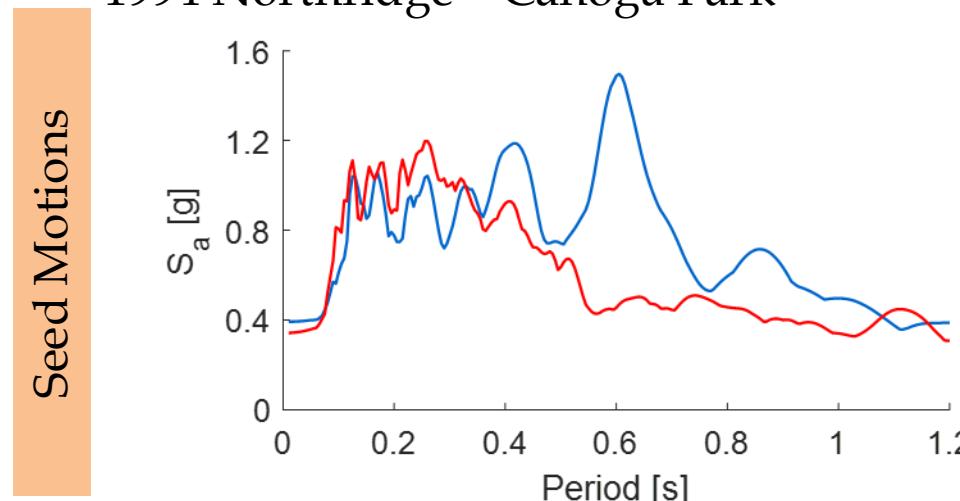
- Scaled ground motions

1. Elastic Level

- 1994 Northridge - Canoga Park
- 2010 Maule, Chile - Curico

2. Quasi-Elastic Level

- 1994 Northridge - Canoga Park

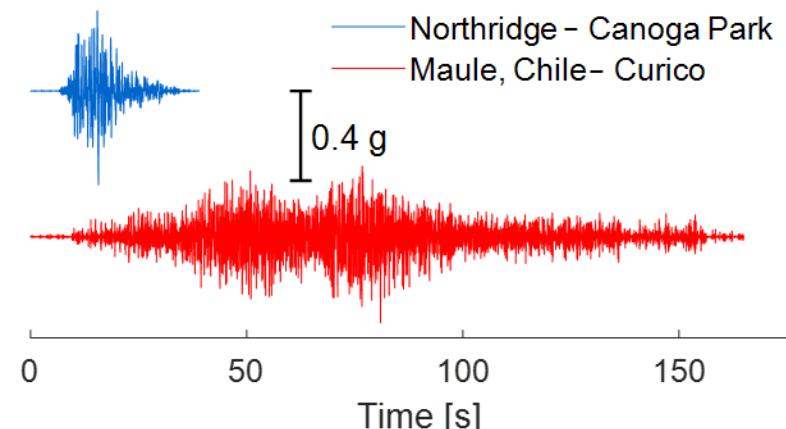


3. Design Level

- 1994 Northridge - Canoga Park

4. Above Design Level (optional)

- 1994 Northridge - Canoga Park

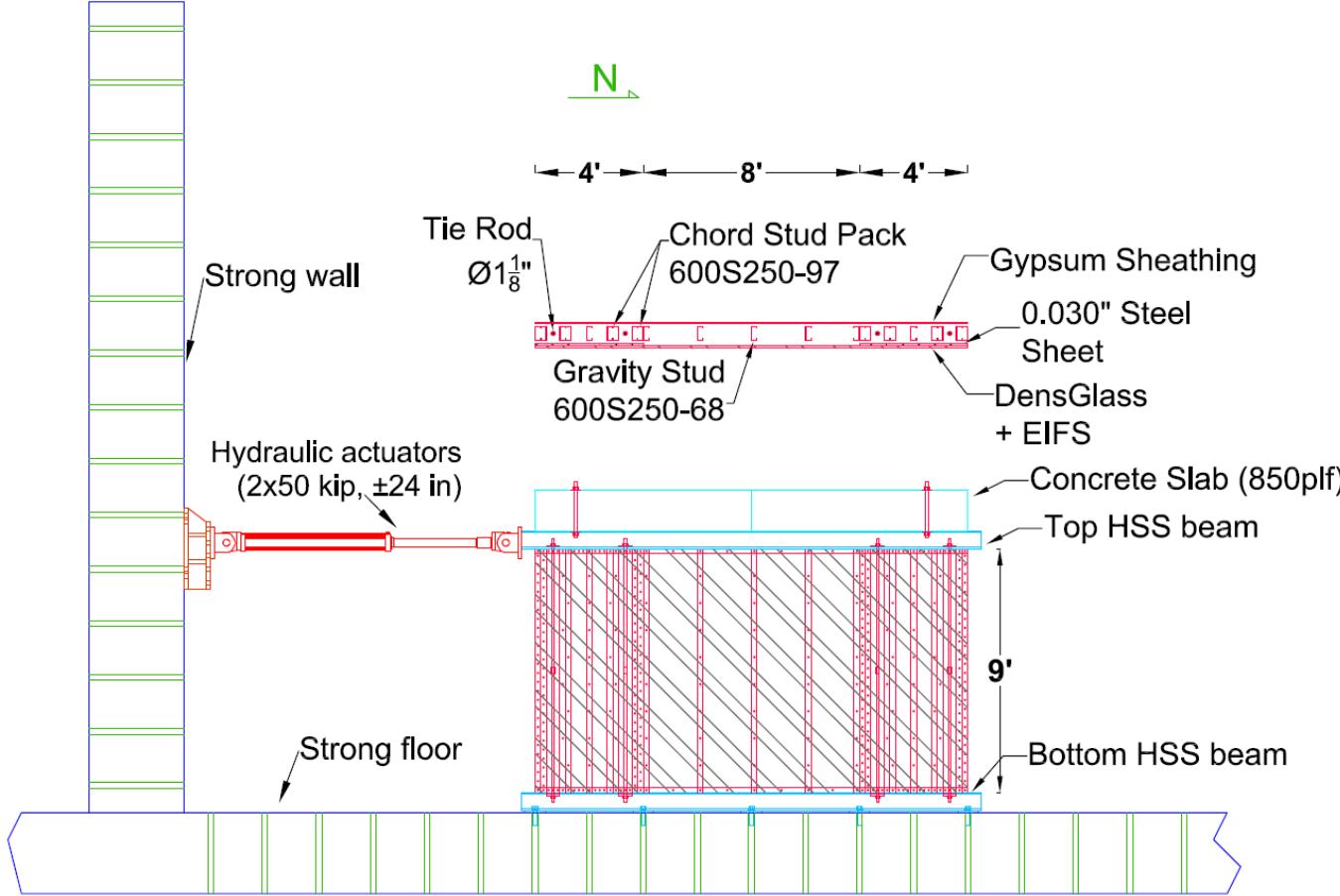


- Low-amplitude white-noise base excitation tests

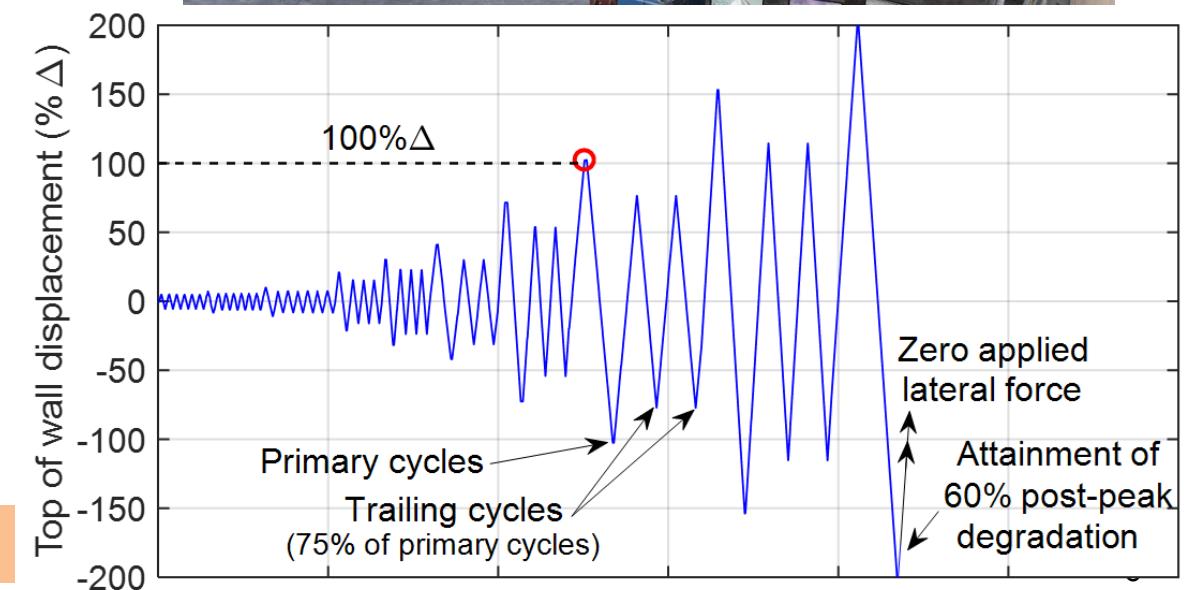
- Before & after each EQ tests (duration: 4 minutes)
- Amplitude: 1.5% g & 3% g RMS

- Static monotonic pull over for post-peak behavior (select specimens)

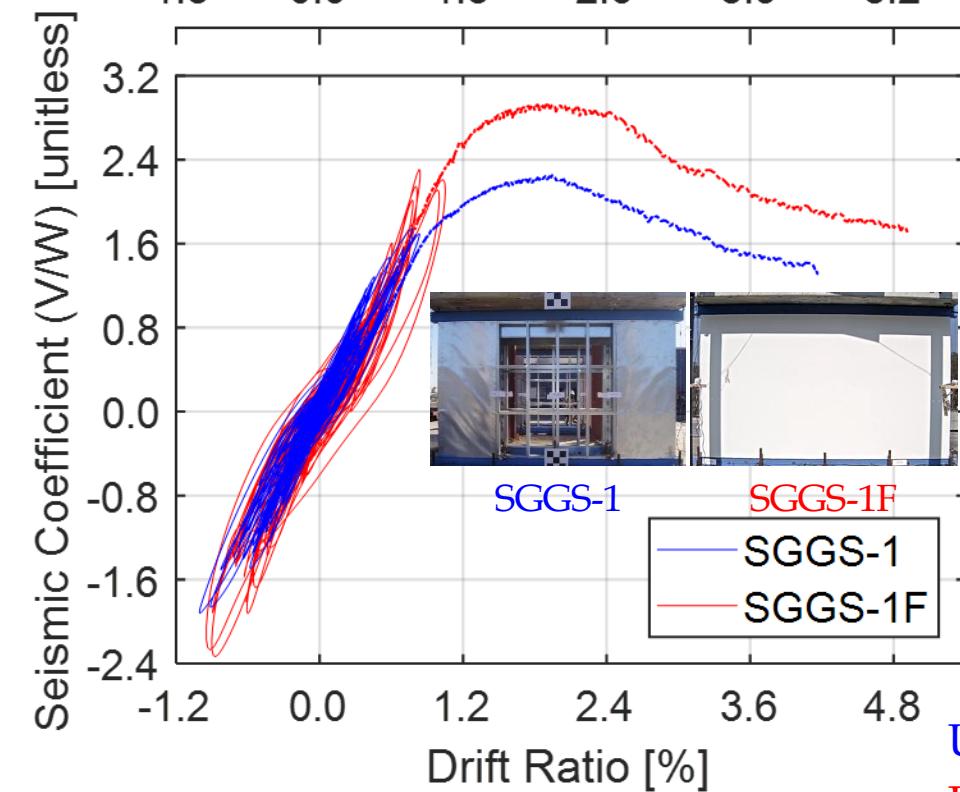
# Test Setup and Protocol: *Quasi-static tests*



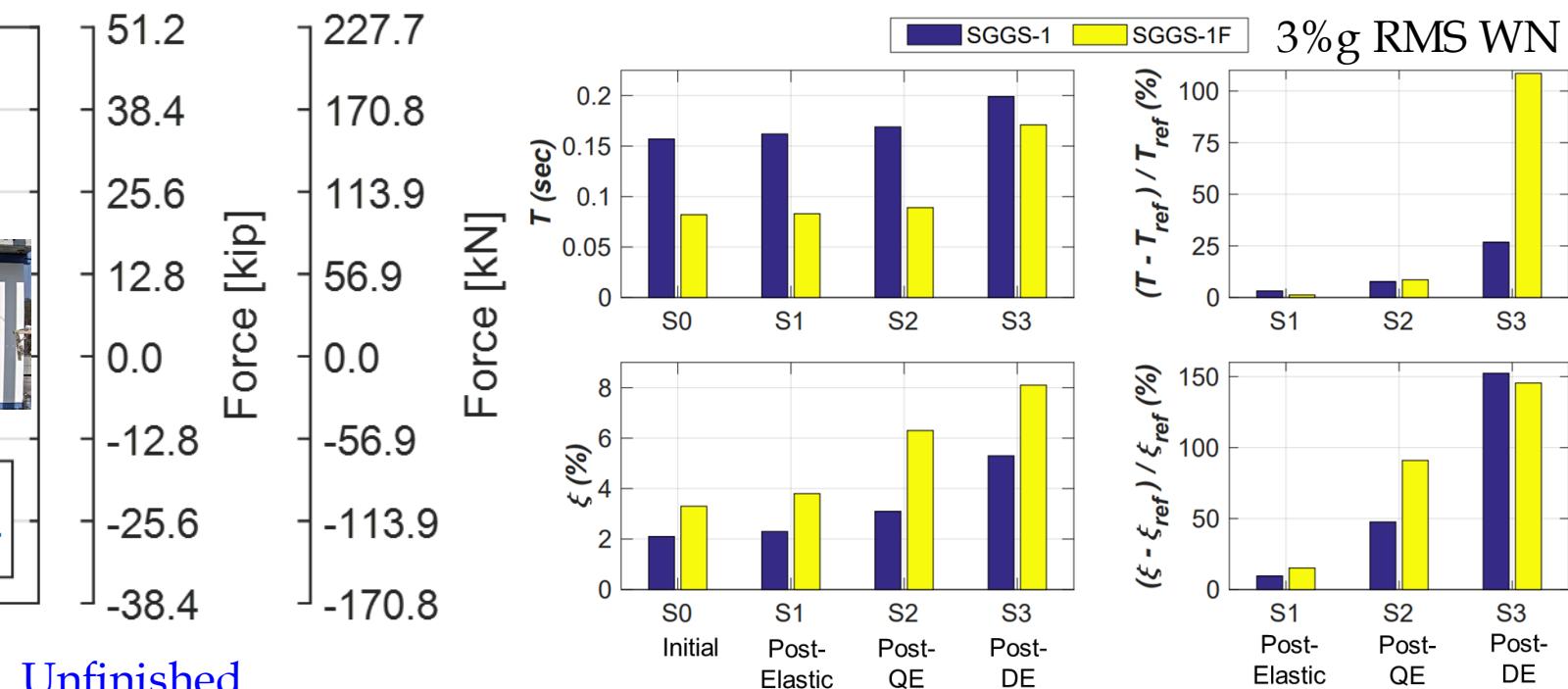
CUREE Protocol (Krawinkler et al. 2001)



# Effect of Finish



Specimen	Strength, $V_u$ [kip]	Drift, $\Delta_{V_u}$ [in (%)]	Elastic Stiffness, $K$ [kip/in]
SGGS-1	36.0	2.11 (1.95%)	47.4
SGGS-1F	46.8	2.05 (1.90%)	126.2



# Typical Damage Characteristics (e.g. SGGS-1F)

Damage reported at 5% drift ratio



Separation of finish layer  
from steel sheet with  
screw pull through



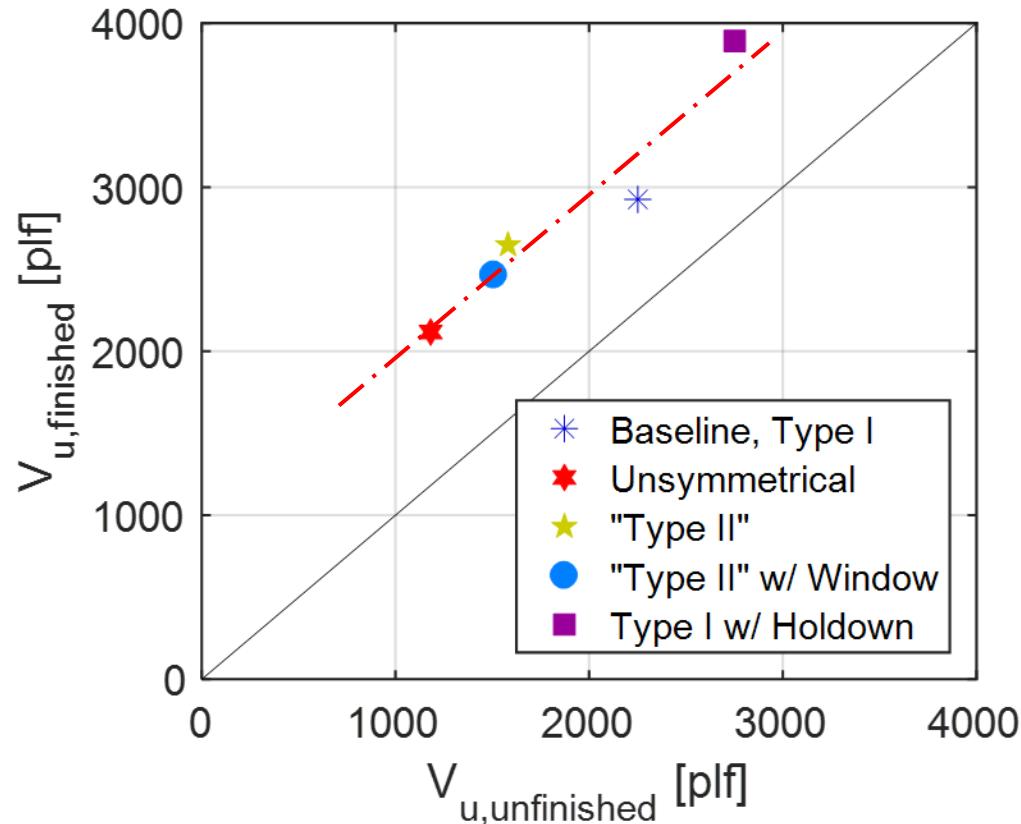
Shear buckling of  
steel sheet



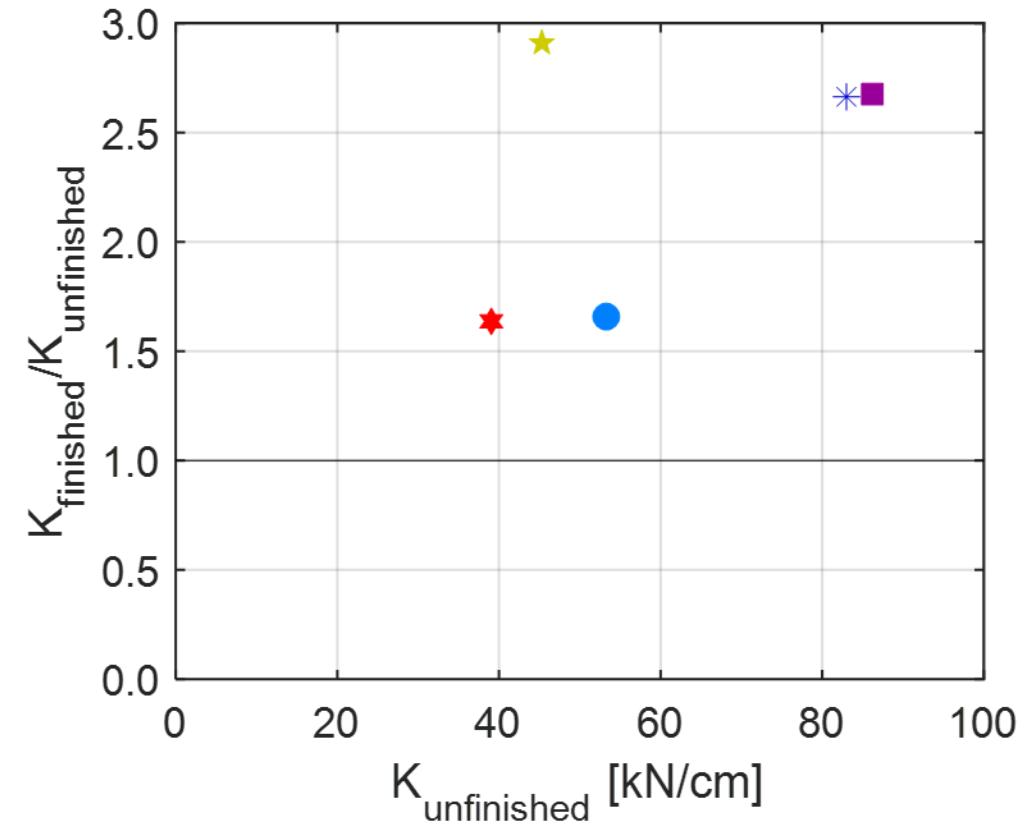
Extensive damage to Gypsum boards



# Effect of Finish: *Strength & Stiffness*

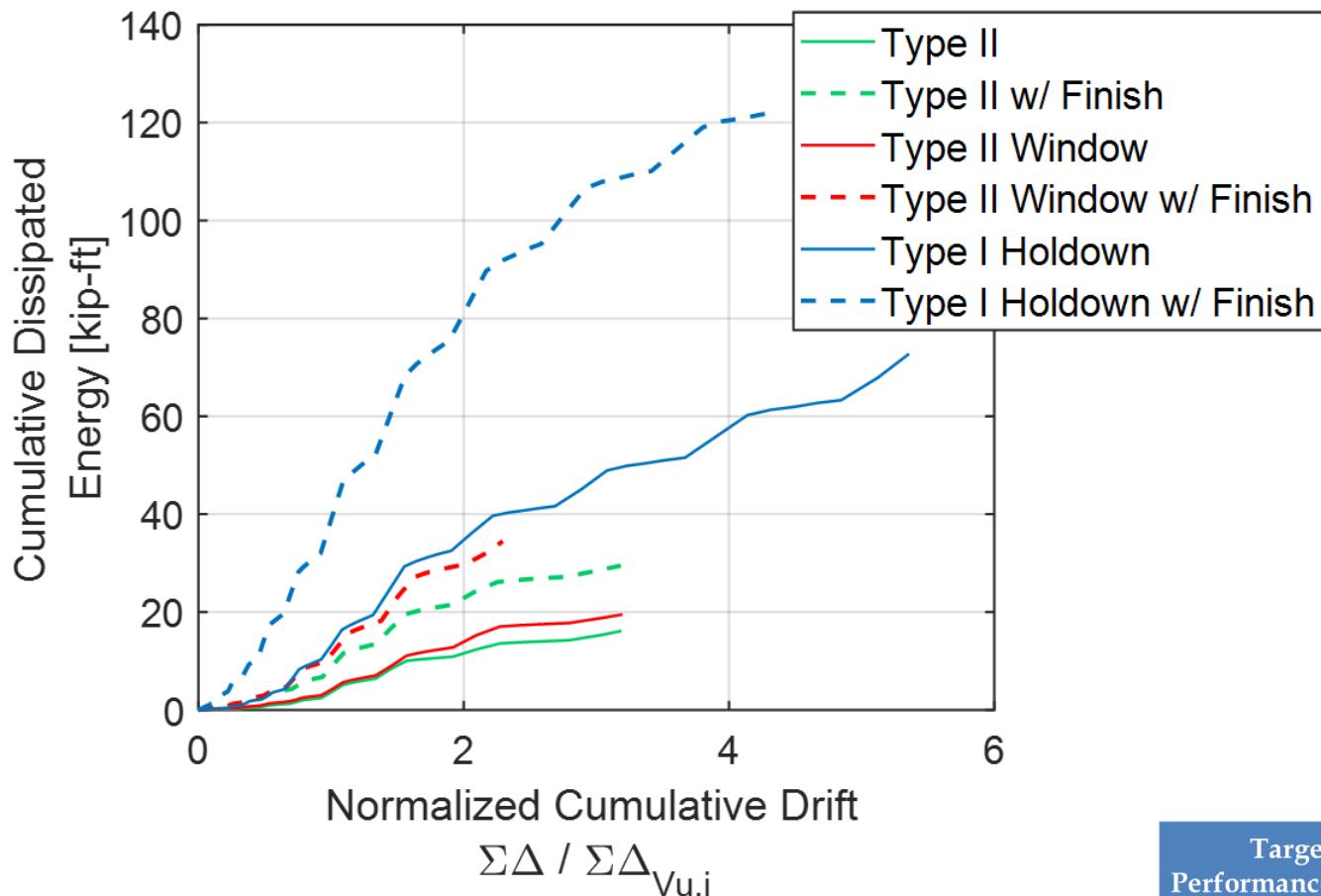


$$V_{u,finished} = 1.01 \times V_{u,unfinished} + 1006 \text{ plf}$$



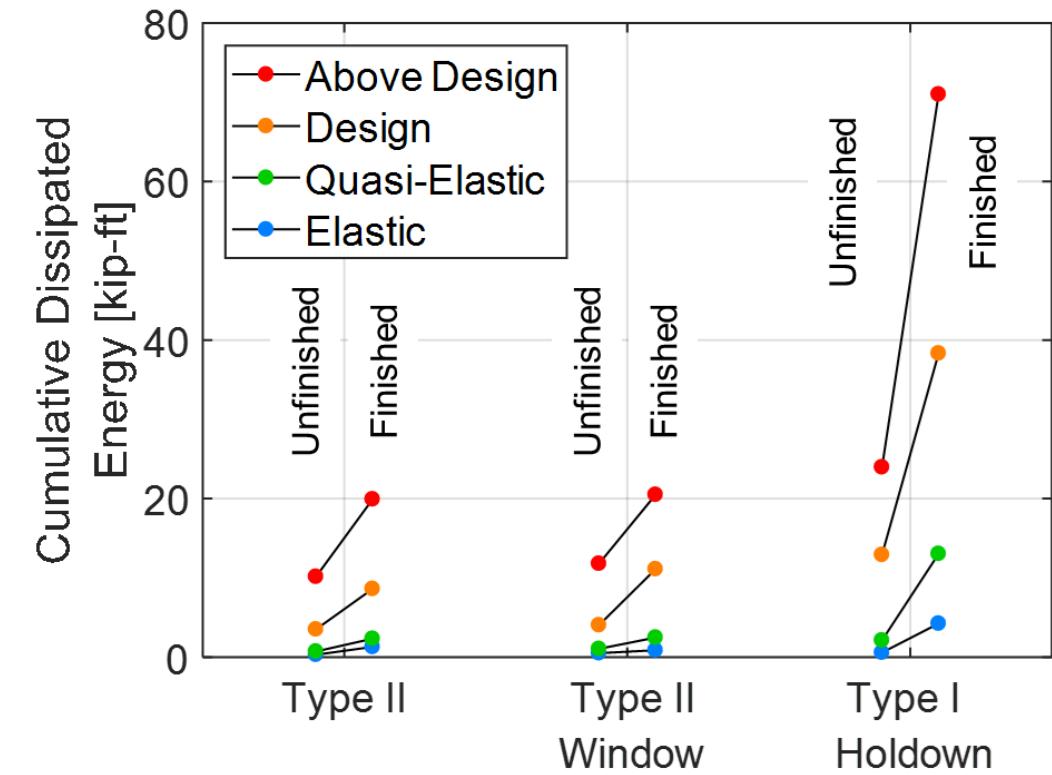
- **Strength** increase (additive strength model)
- **Elastic stiffness** increase: 1.6x-2.9x

# Effect of Finish: *Hysteretic Energy Dissipation*



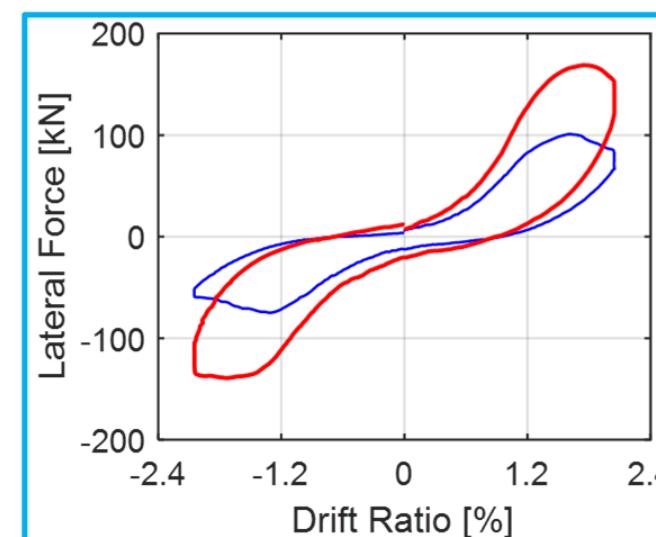
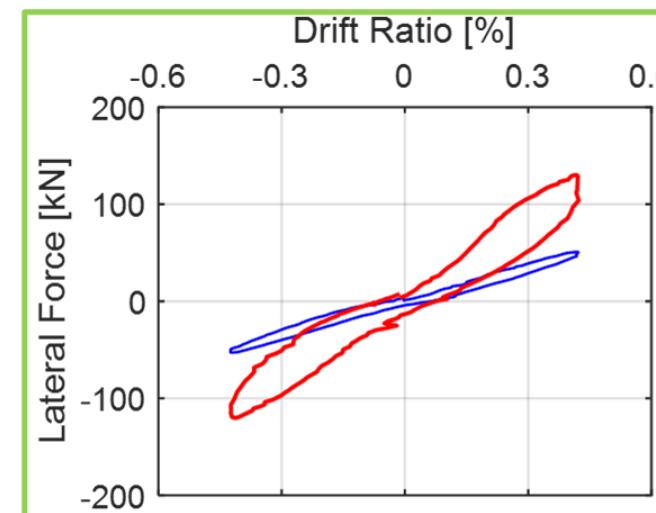
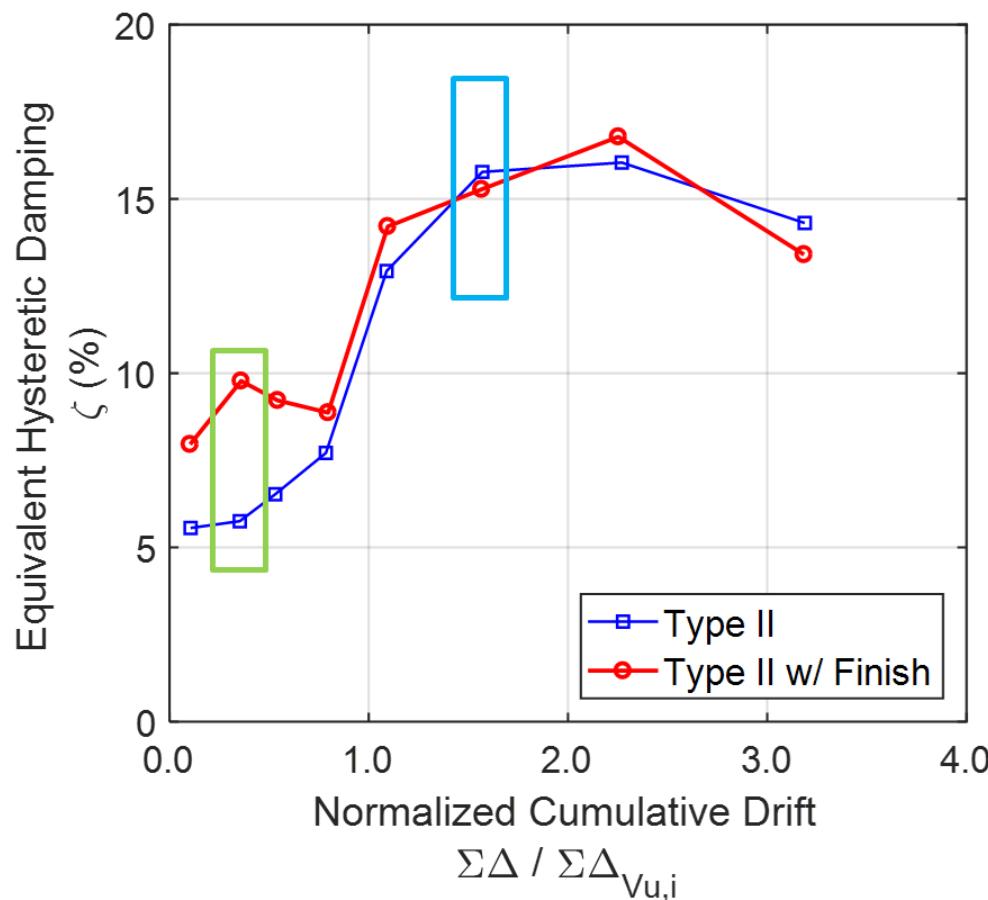
- Energy dissipation 2-3 times higher

$\Sigma\Delta_{Vu,i}$ : Average cumulative drift at specimen strength



Target Performance Level	Response Characteristics	Strength Target, $V_{target} (\% V_u)$	Drift Target, $\Delta_{target} (\% \Delta_{Vu})$	Damage
Elastic	Linear	20%-40%	~20%	Minimal damage
Quasi-elastic	Essentially linear	60%-70%	30%-40%	Minor (cosmetic) damage
Design	Nonlinear	Near peak strength	75%-95%	Moderate damage
Above Design	Noticeable pinching	< 20% strength deterioration	125%-150%	Continued damage, uncompromised structural integrity

# Effect of Finish: *Equivalent Hysteretic Damping*



- **Hysteretic damping** higher for finished specimens till specimen strength

$$\zeta = \frac{A_{loop}}{2\pi F_{max} D_{max}}$$

$\Sigma\Delta_{Vu,i}$ : Average cumulative drift at specimen strength

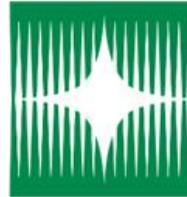
# Concluding Remarks: Observations

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- Finishes: EIFS and Gypsum boards
  - Strength  $\leq 1006 \text{ plf}$
  - Initial stiffness  $\leq 1.6x-2.9x$
  - Period elongation  $< 10\%$  (QE)
  - Damping  $\sim 50\%$
  - 2-3x energy dissipation till above design performance level
  - No derogatory effect on drift capacity
  - Consistent with physical damage observations

# Sponsors and Collaborators

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