



SUPERIOR DESIGN BY NATURE

WALL FORM SYSTEM

IMPERIAL DESIGN GUIDE

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WARRANTY

We warranty our products to be free of defects and manufactured to meet published physical properties when cured and tested according to ASTM, CSA and Nexcem Standards.

Under this warranty, Nexcem will replace any Nexcem Wall Form proven to be defective when applied in accordance with written instructions and in applications recommended by Nexcem for this product.

All claims must be made within 1 (one) year of shipment. Absence of such claim in writing during this period will constitute a waiver of all claims with respect of such products.

This warranty is in lieu of any and all other warranties expressed and implied.

DISCLAIMER

The recommendations, suggestions, statements and technical data in this technical guide are based on Nexcem's best knowledge. ***They are given for informational purposes only and are not to be construed as overriding any requirements of any applicable building code.***

Nexcem Inc. has no control over installation, workmanship, inspection, building conditions or applications. There is no responsibility, expressed or implied warranty, either as to merchantability or fitness for the particular purpose, made as to the performance or results of an installation using Nexcem Wall Forms.

Structures built with the Nexcem Wall Forms should be designed and constructed in accordance with applicable building codes. ***Nexcem material is not designed to carry any structural load other than temporary concrete pressures that occur during construction.*** The concrete core within the Wall Form is intended to be the primary load carrying material of the wall system. The design of the Nexcem wall system should be conducted and reviewed by an engineer.

This document is not intended to override any applicable codes and practices that may be required in local jurisdictions. The user should refer to applicable building code requirements when exceeding the limitations of this document, when requirements conflict with the building code, or when an engineered design is specified. This specification is not intended to limit the appropriate use of concrete or construction not specifically prescribed. This document is also not intended to restrict the use of sound judgment or exact engineering analysis of specific applications that may result in designs with improved performance and economy.

GENERAL

This guide is intended to convey the standard methods of structural design using the Nexcem Inc. insulated concrete wall form system in conformance with the requirements of the acceptance criteria for concrete wall systems as mandated by ICC Evaluation Service Inc. (ICC-ES). Acceptance criteria guideline AC15 has been used for this report.

Design Assumptions

- The design method complies with current IBC, ASCE 7 and ACI 318 standards. No deviations from this standard are anticipated. All assumptions listed in the standard are applicable (e.g., assumptions about stress-strain relationships, acceptable material standards, etc.).
- Nexcem insulated wall formed concrete behaves as conventional reinforced concrete.
- The Nexcem material does not contribute to the design or strength of the wall system, thus, the strength of the wall under axial, flexural and shear loading is calculated based on net section properties (ratio of concrete filled wall to gross section properties). To account for this reduction in area of concrete to the gross concrete section, additional strength reduction factors are noted below, where applicable. There is a separate factor for shear resistance calculations to reflect the orthotropic nature of the reinforced concrete wall created by the Nexcem system. This factor was determined based on empirical testing in accordance with AC15.

Structural Design

Below is the recommended structural design method for reinforced concrete walls using the Nexcem Inc. concrete wall form system, using the Load and Resistance Factor Design method described in the above referenced codes and standards

Load Factors:

Refer to the IBC Section 1605 for information on load combinations, including earthquake loading.

Strength Reduction Factors:

Refer to ACI 318 Section 9.3.2 for information on strength reduction factors. Below are the applicable factors typically used:

$\phi = 0.90$ for Tension-controlled sections

$\phi = 0.65$ for Compression controlled sections without spiral reinforcement

$\phi = 0.75$ for Shear and Torsion

Additional Resistance Factors:

Based on empirical testing and theoretical analysis, the following additional strength reduction factors have been established:

- $\phi_{D1} = 0.75$ To be applied on top of all other concrete resistance factors for flexural, axial, out of plane shear and deflection calculations. This factor is based on accounting for the percentage of concrete area within the wall, when the Nexcem web portions are removed along the length of a Nexcem wall. The Nexcem cores are spaced at 12" o/c and each core is nominally taken as 9.4". In other words, 9.4" of concrete resistance is present every 12" of wall length. This results in a calculated reduction of $9.4 / 12 = 0.78$. Testing has proven that a factor of 0.75 is more accurate to reflect actual strength of the wall. The reduction from a theoretical value of 0.78 to 0.75 is due to the aggregate response within wall as result of normal construction methods that result in vertical cores not being precisely aligned.
- $\phi_{D2} = 0.85$ To be applied on top of all other resistance factors for concrete in-plane shear calculations. This is based on full scale racking tests and is higher than ϕ_{D1} above because ACI 318 equations already approximate the portion of wall resisting shear loads by taking 80% of the wall length. This is a conservative empirical assumption that results in a corresponding higher ϕ_{D2} multiplier when theoretical values are compared against empirical testing. Combining the ϕ_{D2} and the 0.8 from ACI equations result in a net lower resistance factor ($0.8 \times 0.85 = 0.68$) for in-plane shear resistance. This net lower ϕ_{D2} reflects the interaction of orthotropic nature of the concrete grid within the Nexcem wall system (i.e. the angle of crack formation is less than 45 degrees).

FLEXURAL DESIGN

Design to resist pure flexural loading shall be in conformance with conventional reinforced concrete design methods based on accepted practice and the stress-strain relationship of reinforced concrete. Refer to ACI 318 for more information.

The bending strength of a concrete section is defined as follows:

$$\phi M_n = \phi_{D1} \cdot \phi \cdot \beta_1 \cdot f'_c \cdot b \cdot a \cdot (d - 0.5 \cdot a)$$

Where:

M_n = the nominal bending resistance of the reinforced concrete wall.

$\phi_{D1} = 0.75$ (see design assumptions above).

ϕ = strength reduction factor as per ACI 318 (see above).

$\beta_1 = 0.85$ for concrete with $f'_c \leq 4000$ psi (see ACI 318 for higher strength concrete)

f'_c = the compressive strength of concrete.

b = the width of the compression block (typically the length of wall).

d = effective depth of section (typically the distance from the outside face of wall on the compression side to the centroid of steel reinforcing).

a = the depth of the compression block to ensure ductile failure = $(A_s \cdot f_y) / (\phi_{D1} \cdot \beta_1 \cdot f'_c \cdot b)$

Where

A_s = the cross sectional area of tensile reinforcing steel.

f_y = the yield strength of reinforcing steel.

AXIAL DESIGN

Design to resist axial loading, with or without flexure, shall be in conformance with conventional reinforced concrete design based on accepted practice and the stress-strain relationship of reinforced concrete. Refer to IBC and ACI 318 for more information.

Axial Compression, Non-Slender, Without Flexure

The compressive resistance of a wall section is defined as follows. The use of this formula is allowed by ACI 318,

$$\phi P_n = \phi_{D1} 0.8 \cdot \phi \cdot [0.85 \cdot f'_c \cdot (A_g - A_s) + f_y \cdot A_s]$$

Where:

ϕP_n = the factored compressive resistance of the reinforced concrete wall.

ϕ = strength reduction factor (see above).

A_g = the gross cross section concrete area.

f'_c = the compressive strength of concrete.

A_s = the cross sectional area of tensile reinforcing steel.

f_y = the yield strength of reinforcing steel.

ϕ_{D1} = Nexcem modification factor for axial-flexural strength = 0.7 (see design assumptions above).

Axial Compression With or Without Flexure, Slender

General assumption: it is anticipated that a wall built with the Nexcem Inc. concrete wall form system will be designed assuming structurally pinned ends at all intermediate supports (i.e., floor levels, foundation, roof level, etc.), and never in a sway frame condition. Therefore

$$Kl_u/r \leq 34 - 12 \cdot (M_1/M_2)$$

Reduces to:

$$Kl_u/r \leq 34$$

Since $M_1 = M_2 = 0$ (no end moments on wall). Therefore, slenderness will be considered for all wall sections where the effective length divided by the radius of gyration of the section (Kl_u/r) exceeds or equals 34.

Minimum Flexural Loading:

Regardless that there may be no anticipated applied flexural loading on the wall, a minimum bending moment due to eccentric loading shall be applied to the wall section for design purposes using the following formula:

$$M_{\min} = P_u \cdot (0.6 + 0.03 \cdot h)$$

Where:

M_{\min} = the minimum allowable factored bending moment.

P_u = the factored applied load on the wall section.

h = the height of the concrete section in the direction of bending (i.e., concrete thickness of wall).

Slender walls under axial loading will be designed for combined axial and flexural loading assuming flexural loading that is the greater of the bending moment resulting from the minimum eccentric loading defined above, and for second order effects using the Moment Magnifier Method as defined in ACI 318, summarized as follows:

$$M_c = \delta_{ns} \cdot M_2$$

Where:

M_c = the magnified bending moment, including second order effects.

M_2 = the greater of the minimum eccentric bending moment noted above, or the factored moment due to applied loads.

δ_{ns} = is the moment amplification factor, calculated as follows:

$$\delta_{ns} = \frac{C_m}{1 - \frac{P_u}{0.75P_c}} \geq 1$$

Where:

$C_m = 1$ (typical for walls with transverse loads between supports)

P_u = factored axial load at eccentricity, must be $\leq \phi P_n$

P_c = critical load, i.e., $P_c = \frac{\pi^2 EI}{(kl_u)^2}$

$$\text{Where, } EI = \frac{0.15E_c I_g}{1 + \beta_d}$$

and,

E_c = Young's modulus for concrete

I_g = the moment of inertia of the gross concrete wall section

β_d = the ratio of factored dead load to the total factored axial load.

COMBINING FLEXURAL AND AXIAL LOADING

Flexural and axial compressive loads shall be combined by conventional analysis, with due consideration for interaction of bending moment and compressive forces in the wall section, considering pure bending, pure axial and balanced strain conditions. Interaction diagrams for any Wallform can be generated using the same equations and factors identified above for flexural and axial strength of a given section. Axial-flexural interaction is beyond the scope of this design guide, however, interaction diagrams for specific Nexcem Wallform configurations (product type, concrete strength, rebar configuration) are available on request.

DEFLECTION CONTROL

Deflection of the Nexcem Inc. concrete wall form system under applied lateral load shall be limited to a maximum allowable deflection of wall span divided by 180, or L/180. This deflection limitation shall include both immediate and long term deflection (see below).

Immediate deflection shall be calculated using conventional structural analysis techniques, using the following stiffness formula:

$$\text{Stiffness} = \phi_{D1} \cdot E_c \cdot I_e$$

Where:

$E_c = 57,000 \sqrt{f'_c}$ (in psi) for normal weight concrete.

I_e = The effective moment of inertia, or,

$$I_e = \left(\frac{M_{cr}}{M_a} \right)^3 I_g + \left[1 - \left(\frac{M_{cr}}{M_a} \right)^3 \right] I_{cr}$$

Where,

M_{cr} = the cracking moment of the concrete section, or $M_{cr} = \frac{f_r I_g}{y_t}$

$$f_r = 7.5\sqrt{f'_c} \text{ (psi)}$$

y_t = distance from the centroid of concrete to the extreme fiber in tension.

M_a = the applied moment at the stage deflection is computed

I_{cr} = the moment of inertia of a cracked section with reinforcing steel transformed to equivalent concrete.

Long term deflection shall be calculated, where applicable, by the following:

$$\lambda = \frac{\xi}{1 + 50\rho'}$$

Where:

$\xi = 2.0$ (assumes a sustained load period of 5 years or more).

ρ' = ratio of reinforcing steel to gross section area.

SHEAR DESIGN

Design to resist out of plane and in plane shear loading, shall be in conformance with conventional reinforced concrete design based on accepted practice and the stress-strain relationship of reinforced concrete. Refer to ACI 318 for more information.

Out of Plane Shear

Out of plane shear design shall be in accordance with IBC and ACI 318. Thus, for out of plane shear, the wall must be designed to satisfy the following:

$$\phi V_n \geq V_u$$

Where:

V_u = factored applied shear load.

ϕV_n = factored shear resistance of the concrete wall section.

$$\phi V_n = \phi \cdot (V_c + V_s)$$

It is not anticipated that shear reinforcement will be typical for out of plane loading for the Nexcem Inc. concrete wall form system, thus, the above equation reduces to:

$$\phi V_n = \phi \cdot V_c$$

This is only appropriate for out of plane loading, which uses excludes slabs (thus out of plane walls) from minimum shear reinforcing when V_u exceeds one half of ϕV_n . Thus, it is only necessary to ensure the factored shear capacity of plane concrete be greater than the factored applied out of plane shear loading.

V_c shall be computed for out of plane shear as follows:

$$V_c = 2\sqrt{f'_c} b d \phi_{D1}$$

In Plane Shear

In plane shear design shall be in accordance with ACI 318, with the following modifications

$$\phi V_n \geq V_u$$

Where:

V_u = the factored applied shear load.

ϕV_n = factored shear resistance of the concrete wall section.

$$\phi V_n = \phi (V_c + V_s) \quad \text{if} \quad V_u \leq V_c$$

or

$$\phi V_n = \phi (0.20 V_c + V_s) \quad \text{if} \quad V_u > V_c$$

V_c shall be computed for in plane shear as follows:

$$V_c = 2\lambda\sqrt{f'_c} h d \phi_{D2} \quad (\text{modified ACI 11.9.5})$$

Where d shall be taken as the 0.8 times the length of the wall or 0.8 times the depth of the wall section in shear (e.g., the wall acting as a lintel over an opening).

$\phi_{D2} = 0.85$ To be applied on top of all other resistance factors for concrete in-plane shear calculations.

This is based on results of the full scale racking tests and is higher than ϕ_{D1} above because ACI 318 equations already approximate the portion of wall resisting shear loads by taking 80% of the wall length. This is a conservative empirical assumption that results in a corresponding higher ϕ_{D2} multiplier when theoretical values are compared against empirical testing. Combining the ϕ_{D2} and the 0.8 from ACI equations result in a net lower resistance factor ($0.8 \times 0.85 = 0.68$) for in-plane shear resistance. This net lower ϕ_{D2} reflects the interaction of orthotropic nature of the concrete grid within the Nexcem wall system (i.e. the angle of crack formation is less than 45 degrees).

For in plane shear, minimum shear reinforcement is required where V_u exceeds one half of ϕV_c . ACI 318 allows that this minimum reinforcing be provided through the minimum wall reinforcing requirements, which will be defined in the next section. Thus, we are only concerned with calculating the required shear reinforcing where V_u exceeds ϕV_n . The strength of this added shear reinforcement is calculated as follows:

$$V_s = \frac{A_v f_y d}{s_2}$$

Where:

A_v = the area of shear reinforcement within distance s_2 .

$d = 0.8 L$

L = Length of the wall.

s_2 = spacing of shear reinforcement along the height of the wall

Stiffness / Deflections

Deflection due to lateral load (in plane shear), is a well known parameter that can be calculated for normal concrete sections/walls, etc, based on the well known equations. Also, it is known that shear deflection is a function that varies linearly in relation to wall dimensions (height, length, thickness)

For a normal cantilevered rectangular shear wall:

$$\text{Deflection due to lateral load on a rectangular} = \Delta = \frac{1.2 \cdot P \cdot 0.4 \cdot L}{AG}$$

Where:

P = Lateral Load

$L_e = 0.4x L$

L = Length of shear wall

A = Effective area of wall in shear (core width x L_e)

G = Shear Modulus = $E/(2 \times 1.15)$

E = Youngs Modulus = $18.275 (f'_c / 10)^{1/3}$ (SI)

The above values for E and G are more precise than that calculated from ACI equations. These more precise values are used in order to more accurately isolate the geometric affects of the Nexcem material present within the wall. For design, ACI equations for E and G are acceptable and will provide more conservative deflection (i.e. greater deflections).

In the case of a Nexcem wall, the cross section of the wall is different in vertical section as compared to horizontal section. The effective area, stiffness, and moment of inertia for Nexcem walls will be different from that for monolithic walls, but the fundamental linear relationship will remain. All differences between the Nexcem and a monolithic rectangular section are encompassed within the L_e factor = $0.4 \times L$. This L_e should be used in all deflection equations parameters (see analysis on stiffness).

MINIMUM REINFORCEMENT

All walls built with the Nexcem Inc. concrete wall form system shall be reinforced in conformance with all applicable design requirements noted above, but will have minimum reinforcement as follows:

Minimum ratio of vertical reinforcing area to gross concrete area = 0.0012

Minimum ratio of horizontal reinforcing area to gross concrete area = 0.0020

COMPARISON OF DESIGN APPROACH AND TEST DATA

This section is intended to meet the requirements of section 3.3.2 of ICC Evaluation Service Inc. acceptance criteria guideline AC15.

Flexural:

Below is the summary table for flexural loading tests on a 3 core standard Nexcem Inc. 8" wall form (WF20). This table has been taken from test report "Nexcem Axial-Flexural Test Report" (report included elsewhere). Refer to this report for further information, including test setup, sample preparation, etc.

Reinforcing	Specimen	Maximum Load (kN)	Maximum Moment (kNm)
1-15M	1	10.78	4.38
	2	11.40	4.64
	3	10.79	4.39
3-15M	Average	11.0	4.5
	1	34.52	14.04
	2	31.37	12.76
	3	34.43	14.00
	Average	33.4	13.6

Table 2: Flexural Test Program Results

36" Reinforced Concrete Wall Form w/ 1 – 15M Vertical Bar

Sample Characteristics:

$$h = 4.72" (120\text{mm})$$

$$A_s = 0.31 \text{ in}^2$$

$$d = 2.36 \text{ in}$$

$$b = 36 \text{ in}$$

$$f'_c = 2908 \text{ psi (20 MPa)}$$

$$f_y = 58000 \text{ psi (400 MPa)}$$

$$\phi_{D1} = 0.75$$

Therefore, using the approach shown for Flexural Design above:

$$M_r = \phi_{D1} \cdot \beta_1 \cdot \phi \cdot f'_c \cdot b \cdot a \cdot (d - 0.5 \cdot a)$$

Since we are comparing actual test values to theoretical calculations, no strength reduction factor is used, i.e., $\phi = 1$.

$$\text{Thus } M_r = M_{\text{ultimate}} = \phi_{D1} \cdot \beta_1 \cdot f'_c \cdot b \cdot a \cdot (d - 0.5 \cdot a)$$

Where:

$$\begin{aligned} a &= (A_s \cdot f_y) / (\beta_1 \cdot f'_c \cdot b \cdot \phi_{D1}) \\ &= (0.31 \cdot 58000) / (0.85 \cdot 2908 \cdot 36 \cdot 0.75) \\ &= 17980 / 66738.6 \\ &= 0.269 \text{ in.} \end{aligned}$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} M_{\text{ultimate}} &= \phi_{D1} \cdot \beta_1 \cdot f'_c \cdot b \cdot a \cdot (d - 0.5 \cdot a) \\ &= 0.75 \cdot 0.85 \cdot 2908 \cdot 36 \cdot 0.289 \cdot (2.36 - 0.5 \cdot 0.269) \\ &= 3.32 \text{ ft}\cdot\text{k} \end{aligned}$$

$$M_{\text{ultimate}} = 4.52 \text{ kN}\cdot\text{m}$$

Average test value = 4.52 kN·m.

Therefore, theoretical value and test derived correspond exactly.

36" Reinforced Concrete Wall Form w/ 3 – 15M Vertical Bar

Sample Characteristics:

$$\begin{aligned} h &= 4.72" \text{ (120mm)} \\ A_s &= 0.93 \text{ in}^2 \\ d &= 2.36 \text{ in} \\ b &= 36 \text{ in} \\ f'_c &= 2908 \text{ psi (20 MPa)} \\ f_y &= 58000 \text{ psi (400 MPa)} \\ \phi_{D1} &= 0.75 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Thus } M_{\text{ultimate}} = \phi_{D1} \cdot \beta_1 \cdot f'_c \cdot b \cdot a \cdot (d - 0.5 \cdot a)$$

Where:

$$\begin{aligned} a &= (0.93 \cdot 58000) / (0.85 \cdot 2908 \cdot 36 \cdot 0.75) \\ &= 53940 / 66738.6 \\ &= 0.808 \text{ in.} \end{aligned}$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} M_{\text{ultimate}} &= 0.75 \cdot 0.85 \cdot 2908 \cdot 36 \cdot 0.808 \cdot (2.36 - 0.5 \cdot 0.808) \\ &= 8.79 \text{ ft}\cdot\text{k} \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{M_{\text{ultimate}} = 11.94 \text{ kN}\cdot\text{m}}$$

Average test value = 13.6 kN·m.

Therefore, theoretical value is conservative when compared to test derived strength.

Axial - Flexural:

Below is the summary table for axial - flexural loading tests on a 3 core standard Nexcem Inc. 8" wall form (WF20). This table has been taken from test report "**Results of the Flexural and Axial Performance of the Nexcem Insulated Concrete Form Test Program**" (report included elsewhere). Refer to this report for further information, including test setup, sample preparation, etc.

Reinforcing	Eccentricity (mm)	Specimen	Maximum Load (kN)
1-15M	60	1	148.6
		2	142.2
		3	133.3
		Average	141.3
3-15M	60	1	186.2
		2	167.5
		3	160.3
		Average	171.4

Part of Table 3: Axial-Flexural Test Program Results

36" Reinforced Concrete Wall Form w/ 1 – 15M Vertical Bar, Axially Loaded with 60mm Eccentricity

From the test data: average applied axial load at failure = 141.3 kN = 31.77 kips. The weight of the wall above the buckling point (mid height) = 150 pcf • 0.4 feet • 3 ft • 4 feet • ϕ_{D1} = 0.540 kips.

Therefore:

$$P = 31.77 + 0.420 = 32.30 \text{ kips}$$

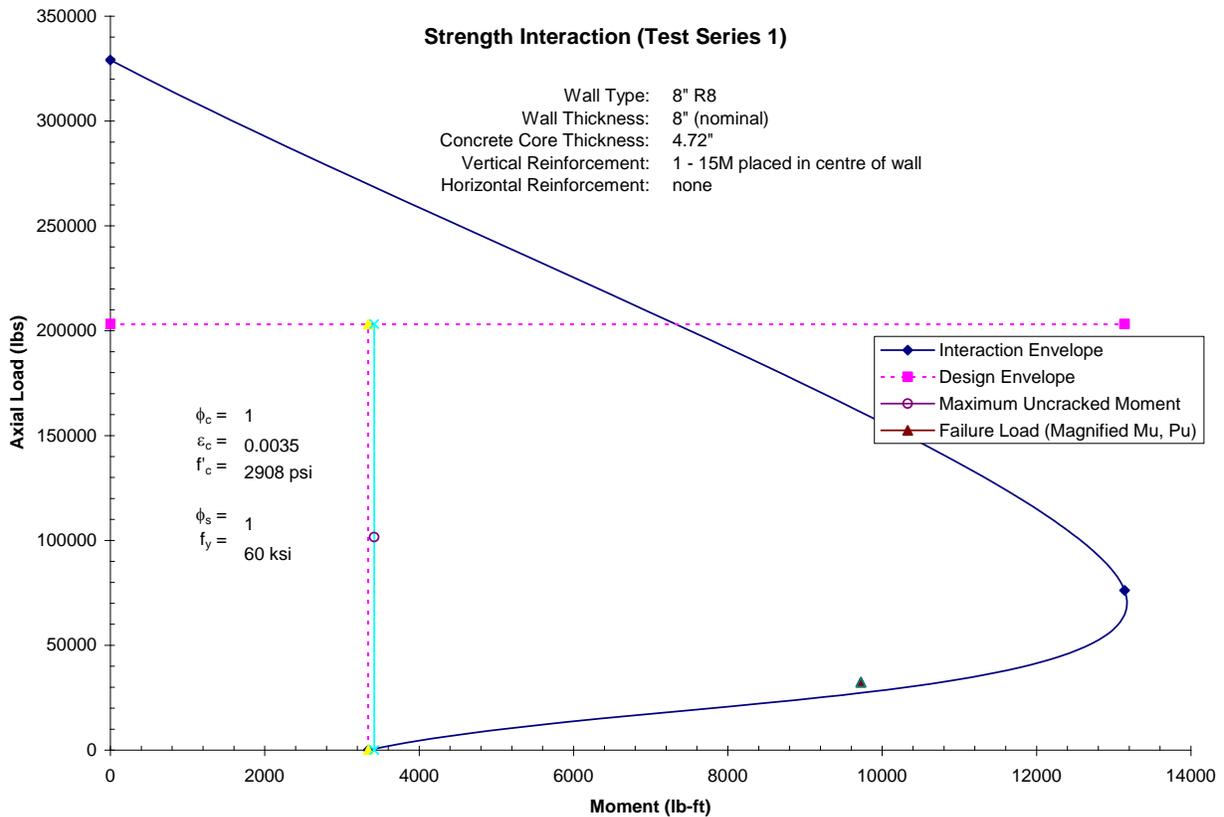
Eccentricity = 60mm, = 2.362 inches = 0.197 feet. Therefore, the applied bending moment =

$$M = 32.30 \cdot 0.197 = 6.36 \text{ ft} \cdot \text{k} > M_n$$

$$\delta_{ns} = \frac{C_m}{1 - \frac{P_u}{0.75P_c}} \geq 1$$

$$\delta_{ns} = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{32.3}{0.75(1228)}} = 1.54 \geq 1$$

$$\delta_{ns} M = 6.36 \times 1.54 = 9.7 \text{ ft} \cdot \text{k} > M_n$$



Note that resistance factors ϕ_c and ϕ_s have been set to unity to compare ultimate theoretical strength to ultimate test results. From the calculation (which is identical to the design approach described above), the resultant from combined axial and flexural loading at failure is just inside the interaction curve, which is a smoothed approximation of the true interaction design envelope

36" Reinforced Concrete Wall Form w/ 3 – 15M Vertical Bar, Axially Loaded with 60mm Eccentricity

From the test data: average applied axial load at failure = 171.4 kN = 38.53 kips. The weight of the wall above the buckling point (mid height) = 150 pcf • 0.4 feet • 3 ft • 4 feet • ϕ_{D1} = 0.540 kips.

Therefore:

$$P = 38.53 + 0.540 = 39.07 \text{ kips}$$

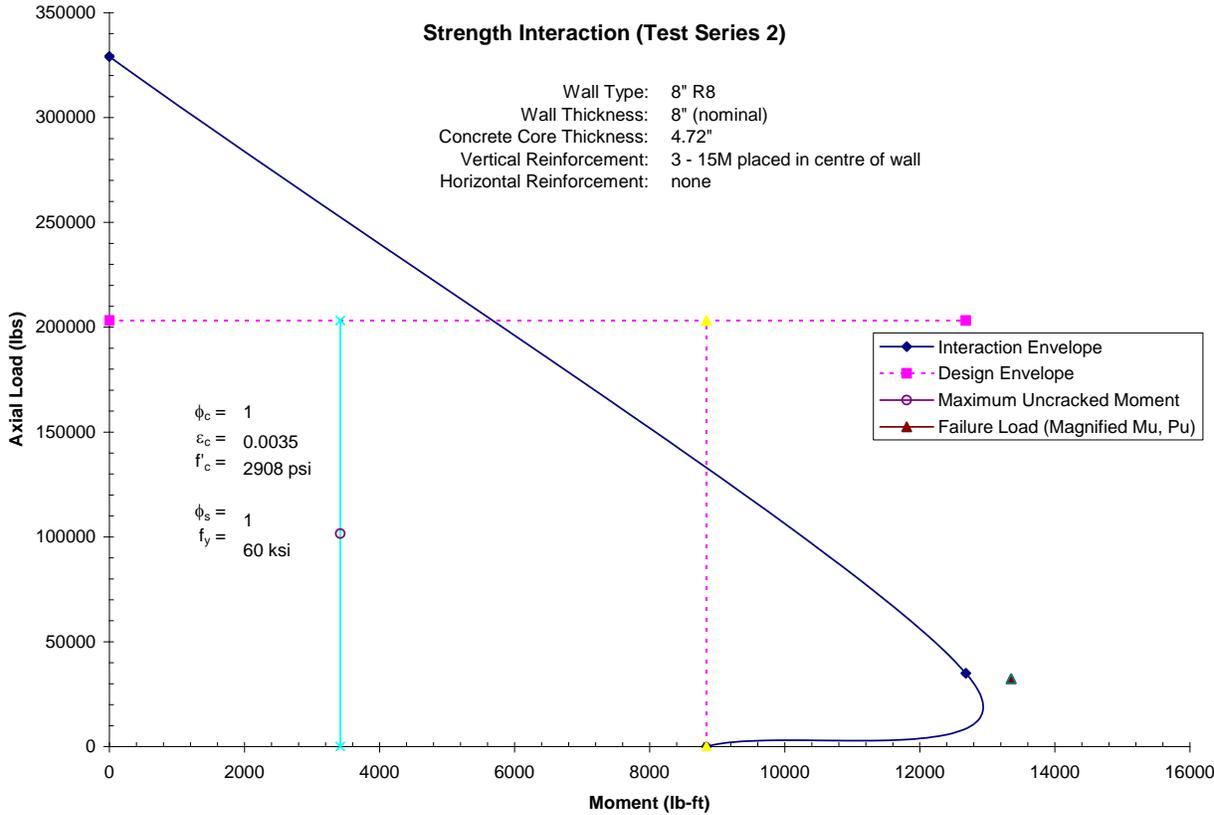
Eccentricity = 60mm, = 2.362 inches = 0.197 feet. Therefore, the applied bending moment =

$$M = 39.07 \cdot 0.197 = 7.69 \text{ ft} \cdot \text{k}$$

$$\delta_{ns} = \frac{C_m}{1 - \frac{P_u}{0.75P_c}} \geq 1$$

$$\delta_{ns} = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{39.1}{0.75(1228)}} = 1.74 \geq 1$$

$$\delta_{ns} M = 7.69 \times 1.74 = 13.4 \text{ ft} \cdot \text{k} > M_n$$



Note that resistance factors ϕ_c and ϕ_s have been set to unity to compare ultimate theoretical strength to ultimate test results. From the calculation (which is identical to the design approach described above), the resultant from combined axial and flexural loading at failure is just outside the interaction curve, which is a smoothed approximation of the true interaction design envelope.

Therefore, the ultimate test loading corresponds well with the theoretical calculated behavior, and the calculation approach is conservative.

Racking:

Below is the summary table for racking tests on a Nexcem Inc. 8" wall form (WF20) section, 7'-10.5" long x 8'-0" high. This table has been taken from test report "**Results of the Durisol Insulated Concrete Form Racking Strength Test Program**" (report included elsewhere). Refer to this report for further information, including test setup, sample preparation, etc.

Series	Specimen	Maximum Load Pull (kN)	Maximum Load Push (kN)
1	1	127.3	142.2
	2	151.2	161.0
	3	125.6	151.7
	Average	134.7	151.7
2	1	150.6	159.7
	2	166.1	130.0
	3	151.5	151.4
	Average	156.1	147.0

Table 2: Flexural Test Program Results

It should be noted that "Series 1" above was effectively an unreinforced wall section, whereas "Series 2" was reinforced with 10M horizontal bars @ 600mm c/c (approx. 24" c/c) shear reinforcing.

Series 1: Wall Sample under Racking Load Without Shear Reinforcing

Sample Characteristics:

$$h = 4.72" (120\text{mm})$$

$$d = 0.8 \cdot 7'-10.5" = 75.6 \text{ inches}$$

$$f'_c = 3162 \text{ psi (21.8 MPa)}$$

Using the design approach noted earlier for in plane shear:

$$\phi V_n = \phi V_c \text{ (no shear reinforcing)}$$

In this case, ϕ will be taken as unity to compare ultimate calculated strength to witnessed test results. Furthermore, for this unreinforced sample, $V_s = 0$. Therefore,

$$V_n = V_c$$

Where,

$$V_c = 2\sqrt{f'_c}hd\phi_{D2}$$

Thus, the predicted calculated wall strength is:

$$V_n = 0.85 \cdot 2 \cdot (3162)^{1/2} \cdot 4.72 \cdot 75.6$$

$$V_n = 34.11 \text{ kips}$$

$$V_n = 151.7 \text{ kN}$$

Average Failure load from testing = 151.7 kN.

Therefore, theoretical value is corresponds exactly when compared to test derived strength.

Note that by code (as described above), minimum reinforcing is required when applied factored load exceeds one half of the calculated factored shear strength based on concrete alone, however, this is not applicable when comparing theoretical strength to the tested strength.

Series 2: Wall Sample under Racking Load With 10M @ 610mm c/c Horizontal Shear Reinforcing

Sample Characteristics:

$$h = 4.72'' \text{ (120mm)}$$

$$d = 0.8 \cdot 7'-10.5'' = 75.6 \text{ inches}$$

$$f'_c = 2908 \text{ psi (20 MPa)}$$

$$A_v = 0.155 \text{ in}^2 \text{ (100mm}^2\text{)}$$

$$s_2 = 24'' \text{ (610mm)}$$

TEST SERIES 2

Calculation of E_n - Test Series 2

Test Series 1 is an unreinforced concrete wall, while Test Series 2 can be considered a reinforced concrete wall. In accordance with the Design Procedure outlined earlier in this document, E_n for Test Series 2 would be:

$$\phi V_n = \phi (0.20 V_c + V_s) \text{ since } V_u > V_c$$

$$E_n = V_n = 0.20 V_c + V_s = 0.20 \cdot \phi_{D2} \cdot \left[2\lambda \sqrt{f'_c} h d \right] + \frac{A_v \cdot f_y \cdot d}{s_2}$$

Using the specified core width of $h = 4.75''$

Using the test wall specified wall length of $d = 0.8 \times 2400 \text{ mm} = 1920 \text{ mm} = 75.6''$

Using the specified concrete strength $f'_c = 20 \text{ MPa} = 2900.75 \text{ psi}$

Using the specified steel yield strength of $400 \text{ MPa} = 58015 \text{ psi}$

Using the specified spacing of 24" for shear reinforcing

Using the specified factor for normal density concrete

$$E_n = 0.20 \times 0.85 \times [2 \times 1 \times (2900.75)^{1/2} \times 4.75 \text{mm} \times 75.6] + [0.155 \times 58015 \times 75.6] / 24$$

$$E_n = 3575.8 + 28325.8 = 34901.6 \text{ lbs} = 155.25 \text{ kN for Test Series 2}$$

Average Failure Load obtained from testing = 159.1 kN.

Therefore, theoretical value is conservative when compared to test derived strength.