

In the experimental tests steel panels (SP) and aluminium panels (AP) increase the bare RC structure strength of 10 and 11.5 times, respectively. Moreover, the stiffness of the RC structure retrofitted with SP and AP is 2.5 and 2 times, respectively, that of the original structure. Finally, AP allow the retrofitted structure to attain an ultimate displacement about 2 times greater than that of the same structure equipped with SP. Hysteretic cycles of AP are significantly larger (also more than twice) than SP ones. In the FEM analyses it is found that perforated SPSWs with BH allow to reduce much more the shear strength offered by full panels with respect to drilled SPSWs with DH. In addition, for both devices, as the drilling percentage increases, the stiffness does not reduce significantly. In conclusion, simplified relationships are derived to perform safety checks of the RC beam loaded by the SPSW frame columns. These formulas, applied to the case studies considered, are on the safe side in predicting the internal stresses acting on the beam.

REFERENCES

Vian, D. and Bruneau, M. "Steel Plate Shear Walls for Seismic Design and Retrofit of Building Structures", Technical Report MCEER-05-0010, MCEER, Buffalo, NY, 2005. Formisano, A., De Matteis, G. and Mazzolani, F. M. "Numerical and experimental behaviour of a full-scale RC structure upgraded with steel and aluminium shear panels", Computers and Structures, 88 (23-24), pp. 1348-1360, 2010.