

# Seismic Behavior of Hybrid Coupled Wall System

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**Abstract**—Reinforced concrete (RC) couple wall systems, where RC beams couple two or more RC walls in series, are frequently used in high-rise buildings. Generally, coupling beams are made of RC materials. Steel coupling beam is an alternative for RC coupling beam which has a complex and and unefficient detailing construction. This paper presents a study on the use of Hybrid Coupled Wall System (HCWS) in seismic resistant high-rise RC structures. In the study, 25 storey office buildings with three types of coupling beams and three types of walls distributed over the height of the structure and located in a region with high seismicity are designed. Applying a performance-based design approach, this study developed an efficient design for RC structures having Coupling Ratio (CR) values 64.55% and affect the behavior of the wall pier in the upper region of the structure where widespread plastification and earlier crushing failure happen. Based on this findings, steel coupling beams can be used as an alternative with satisfying all performance criteria and perform at Life Safety(LS).

**Keywords**—Hybrid Coupled Wall System, Steel Coupling Beam, Coupling Ratio.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Reinforced concrete (RC) coupled wall system, where RC beams coupled two or more RC walls in series, are frequently used in high-rise construction. The benefit of coupling in such systems are well recognized and well understood. The coupling beams provide transfer of vertical forces beetwen adjacent walls, which creates a frame-like coupling action that resists portion of the total overturning moment induced by the seismic action. Coupling action can reduce the moment that must be resist by the individual wall piers, provides a means by which seismic energy dissipated over the entire height of the wall system as the coupling beams underego inelastic deformations, and increase a lateral stiffness coupled wall system where significantly greater than the sum of its component wall pier permitting a reduced footprint for the load resisting system.

Coupled wall system failure mechanism effected by strength, stiffness, and energy dissipated. Reinforcement detailing in join region has effected energy dissipated proces. Energy dissipated in the system expected to be happens in join region between coupling beam and wall, which could be inelastic shear distortion or plastic hinge rotation. Preliminary structure system was designed for failure mechanism with plastic hinge rotation. The degradation of shear resisting mehanism attribute to concrete under load reversals, has led the designer to provide special diagonal reinforcement complicated erection, potentially inccessing both construction time and cost. To mitigate these problems, hybrid coupled wall system with steel coupling beams can be used as an alternative to reinforced concrete beams. The resulting structural system is referred to as hybrid coupled wall system (HCWS) and is the subject of this study.

## II. STRUCTURE SYSTEM ANALYSIS METHOD

This paper present a design structure using mathematic models for office building where located in Jakarta (Site Class D) and belong to KDS-D. Coupled wall structure system designed with a special reinforced concrete shear wall system. Structure consist of 25 storey with 3.5m height for each story and total height structure is 87.5m. Both wide and long of the structure is 24m. Structure system composed by three type of coupling beams and three type of walls distributed over the height of the structure (Figure 1).

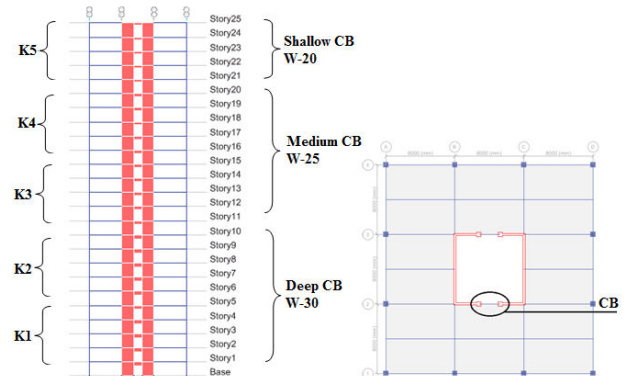


Figure 1. Hybrid Coupled Wall System Structure

### A. Coupling Ratio

Research over the half past century on coupled wall systems has shown that their structural performance is strongly influenced by the amount of coupling provided by the system. Although the majority of studies have focused on reinforced concrete systems, the system behavior and mechanics are the same for all coupled wall structures including hybrid systems. Indeed, the behavior itself is a manifestation of the classic dowelled cantilever problem describe by Chitty (1947). Figure 2 shows a coupled wall system deformed under the influence of

lateral loads, which cause a system overturning moment, OTM. In response to the applied loading, a coupling beams (j), develops end moments (not shown in the figure) and corresponding shears ( $V_{beam,j}$ ). The coupled system resist OTM through the development of an axial force couple ( $V_{beam,j}$  over the lever arm L), resulting from the accumulation of the beam shears, as well as flexural reactions in the individual wall piers (m1 and m2). Base shear is resisted by shear reactions at the bases of the wall piers. The proportion of OTM resisted by the couple is defined as the Coupling Ratio (CR).

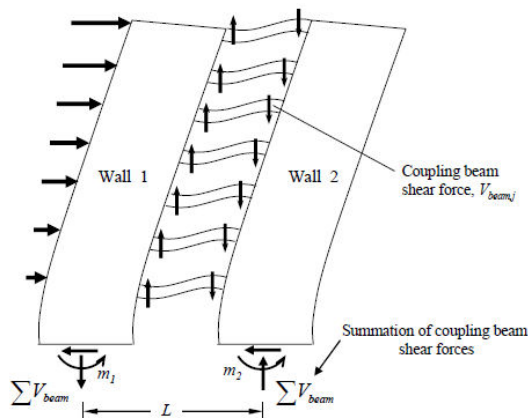


Figure 2. Definition of Coupling Ratio (CR)  
 (Draft ASCE Committee on Composite Construction v8)

$$CR = \frac{L \sum V_{beam}}{L \sum V_{beam} + \sum m_i} = \frac{L \sum V_{beam}}{OTM} \quad (1)$$

Where,  $\sum V_{beam}$  is the accumulation of coupling beam shear acting at the edge of one wall pier, L is the lever arm between the centroids of the wall piers, and  $m_i$  is the overturning moment resisted by wall  $i$ .

By convention, the calculation of CR is made at the base of the wall when the system forms a mechanism. In this idealized case, the coupling beams are assumed to maintain their plastic shear capacity as the wall piers yield. This definition is adopted here, in this analyze to get structure performance.

The choice of a suitable coupling ratio (CR) depends greatly on the judgment and experience of the designer. Certainly, there is a little structural benefit to providing a low CR as the reduction in wall moments and lateral drifts will be relatively inconsequential. An example of a low CR that is generally not considered in design is the small level of coupling offered simply by the presence of a slab coupling the wall piers (Lim 1989). Generally the slab is assumed to provide no resistance to lateral forces, although the slab-to-wall connections must be detailed to have necessary ductility to satisfy compatibility requirements. On the other hand, it has been shown that a high CR results in ordinally large ductility demands on reinforced concrete coupling beams (Harries 2001). A high CR implies reduce moment demands on the wall piers, allowing smaller wall sections. However, the high CR also results in a greater axial coupled, resulting in a greater like hood that the walls will experience net tension and uplift. Similarly, the axial compression forces that result may substantially reduce the ductility of

the wall members. These combined effects indicates that a high CR may result in an impractical design scenario.

Research reported by El-Tawil et al (2002b) on 12-story coupled wall systems (Figure 3a) quantifies the effects of the CR. System with high CR ( $CR \geq 60\%$ ) had more widespread cracking in the upper portions of the wall piers and suffered earlier crushing failure of the wall compared to system with lower coupling ratios. At the other extreme, no coupling at all ( $CR=0\%$ ) can also lead to inefficient and comparatively poor behavior. For examples, of all the prototypes considered in the reasearch, the system without any coupling experienced the highest base wall rotations, story drift, shear distortions and deflections, in addition to experiencing concrete crushing in the plastic hinge region. System with coupling ratios 30% to 45% performed best amongst the systems considered and were most economical in the sense that they required less steel and concrete materials. Applying performance based design approach, Harrie and McNiece (2006) developed an efficient design for two 30-story reinforced concrete structure having CR value 67% and 78%. In this design, five coupling beam details were distributed over the height (Figure 3b). They recommend grouping coupling beams and allowing for vertical redistribution of coupling beam forces in order to minimize demands on the wall piers while continuing to provide coupling action consistent with the expected behavior of the system. Xuan et al (2007) design an efficient reinforced concrete 15-story structure using three groups of coupling beams having the largest capacities in the lower one half of the wall height (Figure 3c). The resulting CR for this structure was approximately 80%. Xuan and Shahrooz (2005) also recommended grouping coupling beams based on the distribution of coupling beam shear demand over the building height. In a case where uniform wall and concrete beam details were provide, Harries et al (2004b) demonstrate the design of a ten story structure having a CR 74%.

Although a design exhibiting good behavior and satisfying all performance criteria was obtained in each case discussed above, the designs would not be strictly compliant with current building code requirements for strength based code design. The conventionally and diagonally reinforced concrete coupling beams have a number of code presrcrbe and practical constructability limitation (Harries et al. 2005), the use of steel coupling beams and thus HCWS overcome many of these. Where, the use section effectivelly elimintes limitation on beam shear capacity and thus the selection of the CR.

The forgoing discussion indicates that various researchers have successfully utilized a wide range of coupling ratios. Based on publish work, it appears that there is a little structural advatage to providing a CR less than about 30%. Similarly, an upper limit to ensure sound structural performance is in the range 60% to 80%. With HCWS, this upper limit, unlike CWS where the CR upper limit is controlled by beam shear limitations, is largely based on controlling the wall pier axial load developed as a result of the coupling action which, combined with the factored gravity load acting on the compression pier, should not overload the wall pier in compression.

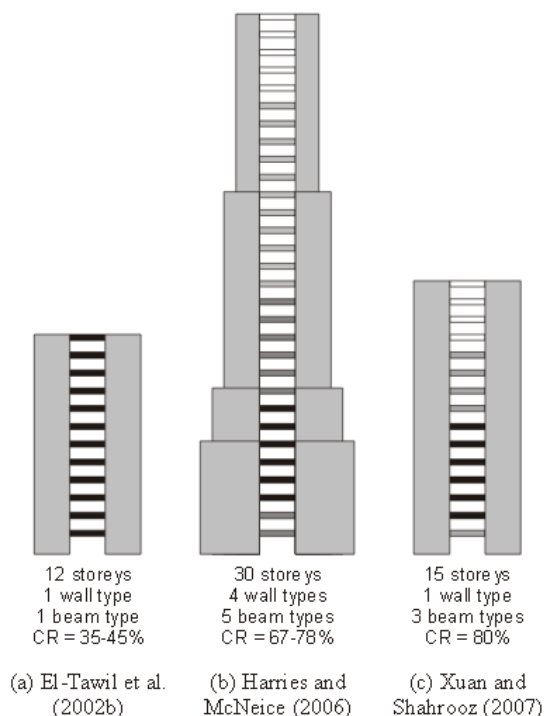


Figure 3. Schematic Representation of Wall and Beam Capacity Distribution and Resulting CR (Draft ASCE Committee on Composite Construction v8)

### B. Modelling Parameters

In the following sections, beneficial effect of couple wall systems are systematically studied using modelling parameters so that can get an expected result. In this study, two modelling parameter are used coupling beam materials and aspect ratio. Where, aspect ratio is length to deep ratio ( $l_n/h$ ) which is will separated to deep coupling beams, medium coupling beams, and short coupling beams. On the other side, materials that can be used for analysis are reinforced concrete and steel.

#### 1. Coupling Beam Materials

The structural response of coupled wall is complicated by the fact that the system is comprised of components that exhibit significantly different ductility demands between walls and coupling beams. The idealized lateral force-deformation response of a coupled wall structure as the sum of the individual cantilever pier flexural resposns and the frame-like response of the coupling action provided by the beams. In contrast to the walls, the coupling beams must undergo significant inelastic deformations in order to allow the structure to achieve its lateral yield strength. As the system continues to deform laterlly in a ductile manner, the wall ductility ratio, defined as the ratio of the ultimate deformation to that at yield, is significantly smaller than that of the beams. If the beams are unable to cope with the high ductility demands imposed upon them, the coupling action deteriorates leading to a drop in the lateral resistance and a dramatic change in the dynamic properties as the system eventually degenerates into two (or more) independent, uncoupled wall piers. The shear force and deformation demands expected on coupling beams during a design-level seismic event, coupled with their low span-to-depth ratio, and the degradation of

shear resisting mechanisms attributed to concrete under load reverseals, had led designer to provide special diagonal reinforcement which has complex and unefficient construction. Steel coupling beams is an alternative to reinforced concrete coupling beams. So, in this study, coupling beams will be analyzed with two different materials. CWS structure will be analyze using RC coupling beams and RC walls, and HCWS structure will use steel coupling beams and RC walls.

#### 2. Aspect Ratio

Aspect ratio for coupling beams has an important role to determine process of energy dissipated in system and represent the degradation of shear resisting mechanism. Three aspects ratio that used for analyzed are aspect ratio  $l_n/h \leq 2$  (deep coupling beam), aspect ratio  $2 < l_n/h < 4$  (medium coupling beams), and aspect ratio  $l_n/h \geq 4$  (short coupling beams). Where,  $l_n$  is coupling beams length that measure from beam-wall interface and  $h$  is depth of coupling beams. Aspect ratio used to determine depth of RC coupling beams. Steel coupling beams designed by similarelastic stiffness and strength to reinforced concrete coupling beams. Coupling beams aspect ratio and dimension figure at Table 1.

Table 1. Coupling Beam Aspect Ratio and Dimension

Storey	Aspect Ratio	Reinforced Concrete	Steel
		Coupling Beam	Coupling Beam
01 to 10	$l_n/h \leq 2$	BK 1000X500	IWF 700x300x13x24
11 to 20	$2 < l_n/h < 4$	BK 750X400	IWF 600x200x11x17
21 to 25	$l_n/h \geq 4$	BK 500X300	IWF 200x200x8x12

### C. Element Analysis Methods

Several types of linier and nonlinier analysis models have been used to model shear walls. Three models fall into three main classes based on Draft ASCE Committee on Composite Construction v8 are: a) equivalent frame models, b) multi-spring model, and c) continuum finite element models. In the equivalent frame model, the finite width of the walls is generally represented using rigid elements, while wall behavior is modelled using an equivalent beam-column placed at the wall centroid. In these models, the cross-sectional response is represented by resultant or fiber section models. In the multi spring models, the behavior of the wall is represented using a number of series or parallel springs to stimulate the inelastic axial, shear, and bending behavior of the wall panels, while rigid elements are used to represent the physical dimension of the wall. In the continuum finite element, the wall section is subdivided into a number of elements where element size is sensitivity issues. These models produce stresses, which must then be integrated to obtain the forces required for structural design. Finite element models were generally shunned because the modelling tools remain limited in their abilities and must be operated by knowledgeable and competent analysts to produce reasonable and trushworthy result. Beside that, location of the wall neutral axis chages substantially during nonlinier analysis, beam-column element can be grossly inaccurate unless they adequately account for the effects of axial-flexural interaction. For this reason,

fiber-section models are recommended for this study to capture the wall pier behavior.

In a fiber section model, the section is subdivided into a number of fiber (not necessarily of equal area) and the stresses are integrated over the cross-sectional area to obtain stress resultants such as forces or moments. The fiber section model generally make use of a number of assumptions: i) Plane sections remain plane in ending. It is generally accepted that this assumption is reasonably accurate even well into the inelastic range, ii) Shear and torsion stresses are neglected. For this reason the fiber section method is generally used for analysis of flexure dominated members, where Euler-Bernoulli beam theory can be reasonably apply, iii) Although constitutive relations are typically defined as uniaxial, multi-axial stress states can be included by increasing the concrete strength and or by modifying the concrete post-peak response, and iv) Concrete cracking is taken into account. However, the cracking is considered to be smeared and normal to the member axis as a result of plane section assumption.

Several types of linear and nonlinear analysis models has been used to model coupling beams. Based on ACI Structural Journal by David Naish et al., two models were considered: one using a rotational spring at the ends of the beam to account for both nonlinear flexural and shear deformation, and one using a nonlinear shear-displacement spring at beam midspan to account for both flexural and shear deformations. In addition, both of the models incorporate elastic slip/extension springs to account for softening due to slip/extension deformations at the beam-wall interface. Simple nonlinear models, either moment-hinge or shear-hinge, accurately represent the load-deformation behavior of test beams. The flexural hinge model better matches the test results in the unloading and reloading range.

The coupling beams should be modeled using elements that account for both flexural and shear properties of the beam. In this study, coupling beams analyzed using moment-hinge rotation model. This model using a rotational spring at the ends of the beam to account for both nonlinear flexural and shear deformation, and represented coupling beam plastification based on determined rotation deformation limits.

#### D. PBDM (Performance Based Design Method)

Performance based design method allows the designer to select how the structure will behave and provides the framework for selecting performance objectives for the structure. Performance objectives are typically displacement-based or force-based objectives, however, they can address any aspect of building performance. For instance, for reinforced concrete coupled walls, a key performance objective is to have a beam that is reasonably constructible (Harries et al 2004, Harries and McNiece 2006, and Xuan et al. 2007).

Three basic components to analyze structure coupled wall system with PBDM: i) Definition of a performance objective, categorized in the guidelines by three primary performance levels: Immediate Occupancy (IO), Life Safety (LS), and Collapse Prevention (CP); ii) Demand prediction using four alternative analysis procedures; and

iii) Acceptance criteria using force and/or deformation limits which are intended to satisfy the desired performance objective.

#### 1. Performance Objective

Performance objective have planned in PBDM will be achieve if fulfilled the engineer and owner demands. Engineer demands will be fulfilled if they can count earthquake forces and performance of the structure, and that thing can be understand by owner. Performance objective structure denoted by situation and condition of level damage from physical structure, and service ability structure.

In the most building code applications, the desired performance of a structure is that it will satisfy Life Safety (LS) requirements at the design level earthquake (conventionally defined as having a 10% probability of exceedance in 50 years (10/50)) and Collapse Prevention (CP) requirements at the maximum credible event (2% in 50years (2/50)). A third performance objective, Immediate Occupancy (IO), associated with a frequent but mild event, in example an earthquake with a probability of exceedance of 50% in 50 years (50/50 earthquake). These three performance objectives (Figure4) are therefore recommended for both structure CWS and HCWS.

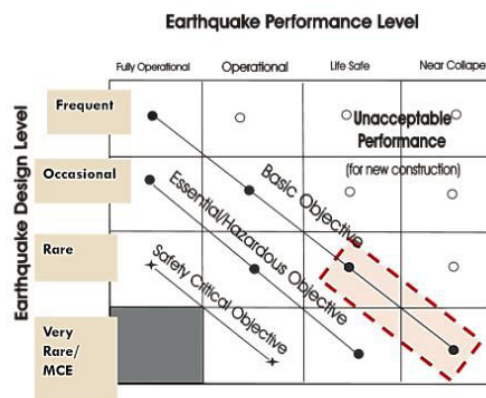


Figure 4. Performance Objective (FEMA303/NEHRP1997)

#### 2. Structure Analysis Method

The analysis procedures recommended in ASCE/SEI41-13 are Linear Static-LSP (Equivalent Lateral Force Analysis, ELFA), Linear Dynamic-LDP (Modal Response Spectrum Analysis, MRSA), Nonlinear Static-NSP (Pushover), Nonlinear Dynamic-NDP (Nonlinear Time History Analysis, NLTHA). The choice of analytical method is subject to limitations based on building characteristics. The linear procedures assume linear component and system behavior, but incorporate adjustments to global response parameters to account for the possibility of nonlinear system behavior during the design seismic event. The current recommendation procedures can be used for hybrid couple wall system analysis. But, prefer using nonlinear procedures than linear procedures.

Of the two nonlinear procedure permitted. The nonlinear static procedure, also known as a pushover analysis, employs simplified nonlinear techniques to quantify seismic behavior. Pushover have become popular because they avoid the complexity of a nonlinear response history analysis yet incorporate significant

aspects of system degradation that are critical to seismic behavior. However, the pushover method does not directly account for the presence of higher modes, particularly critical in taller buildings, and is therefore limited to low to mid-rise buildings whose behavior is dominated by first mode response. However, preference is given to NDP-Nonlinear Dynamic Procedure (NLTHA) over pushover analysis to get a better actual behavior from structure system. In this procedure, a conventional response spectrum analysis, like equivalent lateral force analysis and modal response spectrum analysis, is used to derive detailing from elements that composed structure.

Equivalent lateral force analysis is a procedure that represented lateral static force as a storey forces in every level. Spectral at fundamental period determine story forces and distributed over the height of the entire structure. In these procedure, structure behavior is dominated by first mode response, so that been used in analysis just spectral acceleration related to first mode. Seismic base shear,  $V$ , in each direction must be stipulated by Equation(1).

$$V = C_s W \quad (1)$$

$$C_s = S_{DS} / (R/I) \quad (2)$$

$$C_s = S_{DS} / T(R/I) \quad (3)$$

$$C_s = 0.044 S_{DS} I \geq 0.01 \quad (4)$$

$$T = C_t h_n^x \quad (5)$$

Where,  $C_s$  is respons seismic coefficient, which  $C_s$  value less than Eq(3) and greater than Eq(4).  $W$  is seismic effective weight and  $S_{DS}$  is respons spectrum acceleration in range short period.  $R$  is response modification factor,  $I$  is importance factor, and  $T$  is fundamental period of the structure.

Modal response spectrum analysis basically is dynamic procedure which load and damping in each storey level represents structure dynamic characteristic. Analysis should be done to determine natural mode of the structure. Amount of modal that included in analysis must be enough to get 90 percent modal mass combined from actual mass in every orthogonal horizontal direction (Table 2).

The presences of higher modes significantly influence base shear calculation in higher building structure. Higher mode effect higher lateral force distribution at the top of structure. Two linier analysis procedur produce base shear at Table 3, which that base shear used to get design parameters for modal spectrum analysis. Structure behavior respons can be calculated using respectively modal properties and response spectrum divided with value  $(R/I)$ , and for deformation and interstory drift multiplied with with value  $(C_d/I)$ .

Response spectrum loading will be different for every single structure, depends on scale factor. Scale factor obtained based on base shear, importance factor, and response modification factor (Eq. (6) and (7))

$$FS1 = \max[(0.85V/V_t), 1] \quad (6)$$

$$FS2 = (FS1.g)/(R/I) \quad (7)$$

Where,  $V$  is ELFA base shear,  $V_t$  is base shear from required modal combination, and  $g$  is gravity

acceleration. Importance factor,  $I$ , for office building is 1 and response modification factor,  $R$ , for single system special reinforced concrete shear wall is 6. Scale factor for response spectrum load can be seen in Table 4.

Table 2. Modal Mass Partisipation

Mode	Period [sec]	CWS			Period [sec]	HCWS		
		UX	UY	RZ		UX	UY	RZ
1	2.764	0	64.92	0	3.033	69.38	0	0
2	2.704	65.5	64.92	0	2.884	69.38	66	0
3	1.593	65.5	64.92	76.09	2.254	69.38	66	76.6
4	0.716	83.48	64.92	76.09	0.891	85.42	66	76.6
5	0.676	83.48	82.98	76.09	0.775	85.42	66	87.7
6	0.585	83.48	82.98	87.84	0.68	85.42	83.75	87.7
7	0.355	83.48	82.98	91.95	0.465	90.85	83.75	87.7
8	0.349	89.89	82.98	91.95	0.438	90.85	83.75	92.4
9	0.293	89.89	89.93	91.95	0.293	93.81	83.75	92.4
10	0.244	89.89	89.93	94.21	0.293	93.81	90.43	92.4
11	0.219	93.17	89.93	94.21	0.287	93.81	90.43	94.9
12	0.186	93.17	89.93	95.69	0.21	93.81	90.43	96.4
13	0.174	93.17	93.44	95.69	0.206	95.61	90.43	96.4
14	0.158	95.16	93.44	95.69	0.174	95.61	93.8	96.4
15	0.151	95.16	93.44	96.48	0.166	95.61	93.8	97.3
16	0.127	95.16	93.44	97.1	0.155	96.72	93.8	97.3
17	0.123	96.21	93.44	97.1	0.138	96.72	93.8	98
18	0.122	96.21	95.43	97.1	0.123	97.53	93.8	98
19	0.11	96.21	95.43	97.6	0.121	97.53	95.71	98
20	0.1	97.02	95.43	97.6	0.119	97.53	95.71	98.4

Table 3. Base Shear from Linier Analysis Procedures

Structure	Item	Base Shear[kN]	
		ELFA	MRSA
CWS	FX	2378	2950.328
	FY	2378	2989.4069
HCWS	FX	2352	2391.3234
	FY	2352	2822.3343

Table 4. Response Spectrum Scale Factor

Structure	Dir	V	Vt	FS1	FS2
CWS	UX	2378	2950.328	1	1.634
	UY	2378	2989.407	1	1.634
HCWS	UX	2352	2391.323	1	1.634
	UY	2352	2822.334	1	1.634

Both linier procedure, static and dynamic has been used to design elemets of the structure system. Beam elements design based on Section 21.5 SNI2847:2013, which applies to structure components with special moment resisting frame to resist lateral forces. On the other side, column elements design based on Section 21.6 SNI2847:2013, which applied to structure components who resist bending and axial forces especially axial compression forces from load combination. Section 21.9 SNI2847:2013 applied to special reinforced concrete shear wall and the entire components wall included coupling beams and wall pier.

In these study, structure composed from their elements: three types of beam; primary beams: external beam and interior beam, and secondary beam (Table 5), five types of column (Table 6), and three types for both shear wall (Table 7) and coupling beams (Table 8 and Table 9).

Table 5. Beam Reinforcement

Type	Loc.	Longitudinal Reinf.		Transversal Reinf.
		Left (i)	Right (j)	
PB Ex	Top	5 D-22	5 D-22	D10@100
B 400X700	Bottom	3 D-22	3 D-22	
PB In	Top	8 D-22	8 D-22	D10@100
B 400X700	Bottom	3 D-22	3 D-22	
SB	Top	2 D-22	2 D-22	D10@125
B 300X500	Bottom	4 D-22	4 D-22	

Table 6. Column Reinforcement

Story	Dimension [mm]	Longitudinal Reinforcement	Transversal Reinforcement
01 to 05	K1 - 900X900	22 D-22	2D-10 @100
06 to 10	K2 - 800X800	20 D-22	2D-10 @100
11 to 15	K3 - 700X700	18 D-19	2D-10 @100
16 to 20	K4 - 600X600	14 D-19	2D-10 @100
21 to 25	K5 - 500X500	14 D-19	2D-10 @100

Table 7. Shear Wall Reinforcement

Storey	Type	Thick [mm]	Longitudinal Reinf. and Space[mm]
01 to 10	W50	500	D22 - 150
	W30	300	D22 - 300
11 to 20	W50	500	D22 - 150
	W25	250	D22 - 300
21 to 25	W50	500	D22 - 150
	W20	200	D22 - 300

Table 8. RC Coupling Beam Reinforcement

Type	Loc.	Longitudinal Reinf.		Transversal Reinf.	Diagonal Reinf.
		Left (i)	Right (j)		
CB 1000	Top	4 D25	4 D25	6 D16@130	16 D22
	Bottom	4 D25	4 D25		
CB 750	Top	3 D22	3 D22	4 D16@100	16 D19
	Bottom	3 D22	3 D22		
CB 500	Top	3 D19	3 D19	D16@100	-
	Bottom	3 D19	3 D19		

Table 9. Steel Coupling Beam Reinforcement

Coupling Beam Profil	Le [mm]	Vertical Transfer Reinf.		Edge Plate
		First	Second	
IWF 700x300x13x24	600	4D25	2D25	10 mm
IWF 600x200x11x17	350	4D22	2D22	10 mm
IWF 200x200x8x12	200	4D22	2D22	10 mm

Nonlinear time history procedure is the most popular method that can be used to determine structure behavior response. In these procedure, the result is more accurate than others procedures. NLTHA must be consist of mathematic models that calculated histeristic behavior from nonlinear elements and determine structure response with numerical integration to time history of ground motion acceleration and compatible with response spectrum design for revived site. The permitted models, two dimensional model and three dimensional

model, were used as the basis for analysis, elements and components of the building shall be analyzed for forces and deformations associated with the application of the suite of ground motion. In this study, three dimensional model was used as the basis for elements and components of the structure analysis, and the required suite of ground motions must be selected based on how the result will be analyzed (Table 10).

Table 10. Summary of Required Number of Ground Motion Acceleration History Records and Analysis Cases for NDP (ASCE/SEI41-13)

Condition	Method of Computing Result	Basic Performance Objective Equivalent to New Building Standards (BPN)
Far Field (>5km/3mi)	Rata-rata	Record pairs ≥10 , no rotation <sup>a</sup>
Near Field (<5km/3mi)	Maksimum	3≤Record pairs ≤9 , no rotation <sup>a</sup>
	Maksimum	Record pairs ≥7 , with rotation <sup>a</sup>
		3≤Record pairs ≤6 , with rotation <sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Record pairs are applied in a random orientation

<sup>a</sup>Record pairs are applied to the model with the fault-normal component aligned with respect to the orientation of the governing fault and the principal axes of the building

### 3. Acceptance Criteria

ASCE/SEI41-13 provides table for acceptance criteria for common structural system and their elemets. The value in ASCE/SEI41-13 are for existing structures and may underestimate the capacity of well-detailed new construction. These values are therefore considered conservative and are recommend for performance-based design of hybrid coupled wall systems until more appropriate acceptance criteria become available.

Steel coupling beam response is expected to be similar to shear link response in eccentrically braced frames (EBF). The acceptance criteria for shear link in Table 11 (ASCE/SEI41-13 Table 9-6), based upon plastic rotation angle. In applying the EBF criteria to hybrid coupling beams, it is important that the effective length of the beam (g) is used (Eq. (8)). However, RC coupling beams, categorized as RC3 (weaker spandrel or coupling beam), have acceptance criteria in Table 12 (ASCE/SEI41-13 Table 10-19) based on plastic rotation angle. To be consistent with recommendations in this paper, nominal coupling beam strengths should be substituted for expected strength by 1.1R<sub>y</sub>.

Table 11. Acceptance Criteria For NDP-Steel CB

EBF Link Beam j,k	Acceptance Criteria		
	Plastic Rotation Angle [rad]		
	IO	LS	CP
$e \leq \frac{1.6 M_{CE}}{V_{CE}}$	0.05	0.14	0.16
$e \geq \frac{2.6 M_{CE}}{V_{CE}}$	same as for beam		
$\frac{1.6 M_{CE}}{V_{CE}} < e < \frac{2.6 M_{CE}}{V_{CE}}$	Linier Interpolation		

j Deformation is the rotation angle between link and beam outside link or column

k Value are for link beams with three or more web stiffeners,

if no stiffeners, divided value by 2.

Table 12. Acceptance Criteria For NDP-RC CB

Coupling Beam Reinforcement	$\frac{V}{t_w l_w \sqrt{f'_c}}$	Acceptance Criteria		
		Plastic Rotation Angle [rad]		
		IO	LS	CP
Conventional longitudinal reinforcement with conforming transverse reinforcement	$\leq 3$ $\geq 6$	0.02 0.005	0.025 0.02	0.05 0.04
Conventional longitudinal reinforcement with nonconforming transverse reinforcement	$\leq 3$ $\geq 6$	0.006 0.005	0.02 0.01	0.035 0.025
Diagonal reinforcement	NA	0.006	0.03	0.05

$$g = g_{clear} + 0.6 L_e \quad (8)$$

$$V_u = 4.05 \sqrt{f'_c} c \cdot (b_w/b_f)^{0.66} \cdot \beta_1 \cdot b_f \cdot L_e \quad (9)$$

$$[(0.58 - 0.22\beta_1) / (0.88 + g_{clear}/2L_e)]$$

$$V_u = 1.1 R_y \cdot V_n \quad (10)$$

$$V_n = 2R_y \cdot M_p / g_{clear} \quad (11)$$

Reinforced concrete wall response shall be considered to be dominated by flexural action. As such, their performance should be judge based on acceptance criteria in Table 13 (ASCE/SEI41-13 Table 10-19). The permitted plastic hinge rotation is a function of the axial load acting on the piers. Beside that, beam elements and column elements should be judge based on Table 14 and Table 15 (ASCE/SEI41-13 Table 10-7 & Table 10-8).

Table 13. Acceptance Criteria For NDP-Shear Walls

$\frac{(A_s - A'_s) f_y + P}{t_w l_w f'_c}$	$\frac{V}{t_w l_w \sqrt{f'_c}}$	Conf. Bound.	Acceptance Criteria		
			Plastic Rotation Angle [rad]		
			IO	LS	CP
$\leq 0.1$	$\leq 3$	Yes	0.005	0.015	0.02
$\leq 0.1$	$\geq 6$	Yes	0.004	0.01	0.015
$\geq 0.25$	$\leq 3$	Yes	0.003	0.009	0.012
$\geq 0.25$	$\geq 6$	Yes	0.0025	0.005	0.01
$\leq 0.1$	$\leq 3$	No	0.002	0.008	0.015
$\leq 0.1$	$\geq 6$	No	0.002	0.006	0.01
$\geq 0.25$	$\leq 3$	No	0.001	0.003	0.005
$\geq 0.25$	$\geq 6$	No	0.001	0.002	0.004

Table 14. Acceptance Criteria For NDP-Beam Elements

$\frac{\rho - \rho'}{\rho_{bal}}$	$\frac{V}{b_w d \sqrt{f'_c}}$	Trans. Reinf.	Acceptance Criteria		
			Plastic Rotation Angle [rad]		
			IO	LS	CP
$\leq 0.0$	$\leq 3$ (0.25)	C	0.01	0.025	0.05
$\leq 0.0$	$\geq 6$ (0.5)	C	0.005	0.02	0.04
$\geq 0.5$	$\leq 3$ (0.25)	C	0.005	0.02	0.03
$\geq 0.5$	$\geq 6$ (0.5)	C	0.005	0.015	0.02
$\leq 0.0$	$\leq 3$ (0.25)	NC	0.005	0.02	0.03
$\leq 0.0$	$\geq 6$ (0.5)	NC	0.0015	0.01	0.015
$\geq 0.5$	$\leq 3$ (0.25)	NC	0.005	0.01	0.015
$\geq 0.5$	$\geq 6$ (0.5)	NC	0.0015	0.005	0.01

Note:  $f'_c$  in lb/in<sup>2</sup> (MPa)

C and NC are Conforming and Nonconforming for transversal reinforcement

Table 15. Acceptance Criteria For NDP-Column Elements

$\frac{P}{A_g f'_c}$	$\frac{V}{b_w d \sqrt{f'_c}}$	$\rho = \frac{A_s}{b_w s}$	Acceptance Criteria		
			Plastic Rotation Angle [rad]		
			IO	LS	CP
$\leq 0.1$	$\leq 3$ (0.25)	$\geq 0.006$	0.005	0.045	0.06
$\leq 0.1$	$\geq 6$ (0.5)	$\geq 0.006$	0.005	0.045	0.06
$\geq 0.6$	$\leq 3$ (0.25)	$\geq 0.006$	0.003	0.009	0.01
$\geq 0.6$	$\geq 6$ (0.5)	$\geq 0.006$	0.003	0.007	0.008
$\leq 0.1$	$\leq 3$ (0.25)	$\geq 0.0005$	0.005	0.01	0.012
$\leq 0.1$	$\geq 6$ (0.5)	$\geq 0.0005$	0.004	0.005	0.006
$\geq 0.6$	$\leq 3$ (0.25)	$\geq 0.0005$	0.002	0.003	0.004
$\geq 0.6$	$\geq 6$ (0.5)	$\geq 0.0005$	0	0	0

### III. CASE STUDY

The analysis procedure is applied to a building in Jakarta, Indonesia. The building is in Seismic Design Category D and is situated on Site Class D soils. Coupled wall building structure designed with a special reinforced concrete shear wall system. Structure consist of 25 storey with 3.5m height for each story and total height structure is 87.5m. Both wide and long of the structure are 24m. Modelling parameters has been discussed in previous section and used in analysis procedure to get behavior respons of the structure. Two mathematic models will be analyzed with PBDM, one model is RC structure with coupled wall system which connected with RC coupling beam and the other is RC structure with hybrid coupled wall system, where walls connected with steel coupling beam. Both mathematic models, CWS and HCWS, will be loaded with same vertical and lateral load, which vertical load is gravity load and lateral load is accelaration ground motions and suite to buildings site. In this study, CSI PERFORM3D was used and input parameter obtained and support by XTRACT.

#### A. Elements Strength and Stiffnes

Elements strength and stiffnes determined by section capacity of component structure which is from dimension and material are in inelastic behavior. Behavior of the two material are used, concrete and steel material, represented by stress-strain curve that illustrate capacity and failure of the materials. In this study, concrete material using Mander's Model, where stress-strain model is developed for concrete subjected to uniaxial compressive loading and confined by transverse reinforcement. The models allows for cyclic loading and includes the effect of strain rate. An enegy balance approach is used to predict the longitudinal compressive strain in concrete corresponding to first fracture of the transverse reinforcement by equating the strain energy capacity of the transverse reinforcement to strain energy stored in the concrete as a result of confinement. Mander's model consist of unconfined concrete (Figure5) and confined concrete (Figure 6) which analyzed based on characteristic concrete material such as compressive strength, tension strength, yield strain, failure strain, and Young's modulus. On the other side, steel material using biliner with parabolic strain

hardening model (Figure 7) with perfect linear elastic assumption and subjected to tension loading and yielding until reach yield strain and keep stretching until maximum tension strength and total strain with parabolic curve.

The section capacity determined by material and dimension of the component structure. Material models

has been discussed and the elements dimension designed based on SNI2847:2013, are used to obtain strength of the elements structure. Section capacity represent parameters characteristic of the elements based on F-D relationship (Figure 8) and shown in Table 16.

Table 16. Characteristic Parameters for Coupling Beams

Coupling Beam Type	Basic F-D Relationship		Strength Loss				Deformation Capacities				
	Action [kN.m]		Deformation [rad]		Deformation [rad]		1 2 3 4				
	Fy	Fu	Du	Dx	DL	DR	FR/FU	Yield	IO	LS	CP
CB 500X1000	1472	2415	0.032	0.052	0.032	0.032	0.8	0.031	0.006	0.030	0.050
CB 400X750	799.8	1283	0.032	0.052	0.032	0.033	0.8	0.025	0.006	0.030	0.050
CB 300X500	133.2	192.2	0.032	0.052	0.032	0.033	0.8	0.016	0.005	0.020	0.040
IWF 700X300X13X24	2272	3804	0.152	0.172	0.154	0.157	0.8	0.033	0.008	0.099	0.132
IWF 600X200X11X17	1009	1732	0.152	0.172	0.154	0.157	0.8	0.028	0.007	0.085	0.113
IWF 200X200X8X12	189.4	313.8	0.152	0.172	0.154	0.157	0.8	0.010	0.002	0.029	0.039

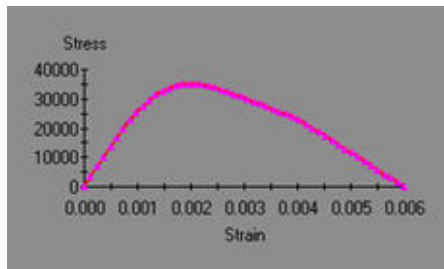


Figure 5. Stress-Strain Model for Unconfined Concrete [KPa]

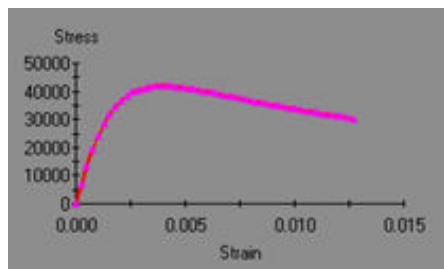


Figure 6. Stress-Strain Model for Confined Concrete [KPa]

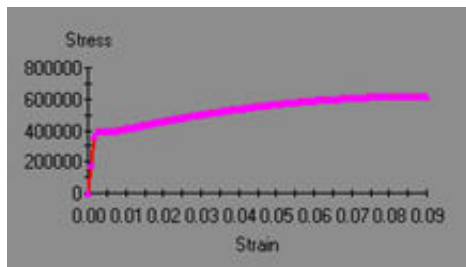


Figure 7. Stress-Strain Model for Bilinier Steel with Parabolic Strain Hardening [KPa]

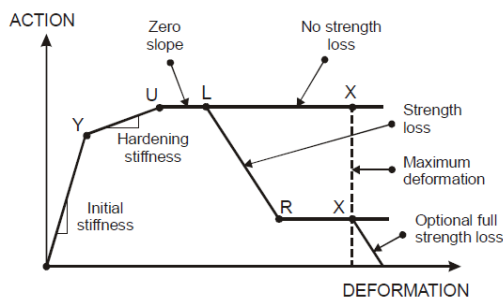


Figure 8. F-D Relationship for Coupling Beam in PERFORM 3D

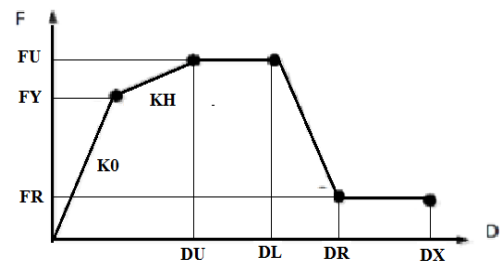


Figure 8. F-D Relationship for Coupling Beam in PERFORM 3D (advanced)

### B. Ground Motion

Ground motions are used as seismic loading in nonlinear time history analysis. The mathematic models of the building shall be analyzed for forces and deformations associated with the application of the suite of ground motion and that must have a proper selected and scaling process. Both record selection and scaling are equally important processes for success of any nonlinear time history analysis-NLTHA. Before scaling ground motions, one needs to define the hazard conditions associated with a given site either through deterministic or probabilistic site-specific hazard analysis or alternatively from USGS seismic hazard maps. The parameters that need to be considered in identifying the scenario conditions are those that have the most influence on ground motion spectral shape (Graizer and Kalkan 2009): magnitude range of anticipated significant events, distance range of the site from causative faults, site condition (site-geology generally describe shear-wave velocity within 30m), basin effect (if basin exists), and directivity effect. Spectral shape defines ground motion demand characteristic on three-dimensional structure system. Therefore in selecting candidate records for NLTHA, one needs to carefully identify records whose spectral shapes are close to each other. The dependence of ground motion spectral shape on the first three parameters coloring seismic hazard condition is explained in detail.



In general, event with larger magnitude yield wider response spectra. In order to find the degree of magnitude influence on response spectral shape, average spectral shapes of earthquakes ranging from magnitude 4.9 to 7.9 (Graizer and Kalkan. 2009). A reported in previous studies (e.g. Abrahamson and Silva. 1997), predominant period shift to higher values with increase in distance from the fault for a given earthquake. For this particular event, predominant period shifts from about 0.35 sec at the closest distances (0-20 km) to 1.2 sec at farthest fault distances (120-140km). Similar observations are valid for the other major events investigated. In addition to magnitude and distance depended, spectral shape also depend on site condition. Predominant period of spectral shape from a rock site is generally lower than of a soil site. The average spectral shape is generally describe shear-wave velocity within 30m,  $V_{s30}$ . In order to analyzed structure with NLTHA and based on the required suite of ground motions, a total ten far-fault strong earthquake ground motions were compiled from PEER ground motion database. These motion were recorded during seismic events with moment magnitude,  $M > 6.5$  at far-fault distances,  $R_{jb}$  and  $R_{rup} > 20\text{km}$  and belonging to ASCE 7 site classification D. The selected ground motion records and their characteristic parameters are listed in Table 17.

Table 17. Ground Motion Records and Their Characteristic Parameters

Ground Motion	Year	M [SR]	$V_{s30}$ [m/s]	ASCE 7 Site Class	$R_{jb}$ [km]	$R_{rup}$ [km]
Landers	1992	7.28	353.63	D	23.62	23.62
Chi-Chi Taiwan	1999	7.62	346.56	D	47.67	47.67
Loma Prieta	1989	6.93	391.91	D	41.71	41.88
Imperial Valley	1979	6.53	242.05	D	22.03	22.03
Northridge	1994	6.69	315.57	D	20.11	20.72
Kobe	1999	6.9	312	D	31.69	31.69
San Fernando	1971	6.61	316.46	D	22.77	22.77
Superstition Hills	1987	6.54	179	D	23.85	23.85
Tabas Iran	1978	7.35	324.57	D	24.07	28.79
Kocaeli Turkey	1999	7.51	476.62	D	30.73	30.73

Ground motion selection procedure has been reviewed before and ground motion scaling for response history analysis need to be discussed. Each ground motion record set consist of two horizontal records and one vertical acceleration record. The vertical record is generally not used for analysis. Pseudo acceleration response spectrum of the ground motions must be scaled to spectral maximum considered earthquake,  $MCE_R$  (Figure 9).

The scaling procedure is applied to a building in Jakarta, Indonesia. The building is in Seismic Design Category D and is situated on Site Class D soils. The site is not within 20 km of any known fault, so only far-field ground motions are considered. The procedure is applied to the coupled wall structures, which has a period of vibration of 2.764 sec for CWS and 3.033 sec for HCWS. The scaling procedures recommended in ASCE 7-

10 are scaling for 2D analysis and scaling for 3D analysis. In this study, the scaling procedure is used scaling for 2D analysis. For 2D analysis, the “strongest” components from each ground motion pair, in terms of the peak ground acceleration, are used. The pseudoacceleration response spectra and the average of the spectra for the strongest components required to be scaled such that the average value of the 5% damped response spectra for the suite of motions is not less than the design response spectrum for the site for periods ranging from 0.2T to 1.5T.

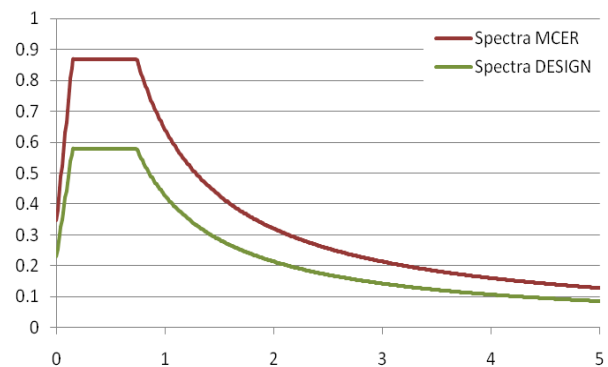


Figure 9. Design and  $MCE_R$  Response Spectrum

Given that each ground motion has its own scale factor, there are an infinite number of ways to scale the suite of motions. In this study, a two-step scaling approach is used, which has the advantage of producing a unique set of scale factors for a given ground motions record set. First, scale each ground motion such that it has the same spectral acceleration as the design spectrum at the structure’s fundamental period of vibration. This step results in a different scale factor that is FPS-Fundamental Period Scale. A second scale factor, SS-Suite Scale, is applied to each of the fundamental period (FPS) motion and than the average ground motion spectrum scaled to spectral design,  $MCE_R$ , and the average ground motion spectrum falls above the design spectrum at all periods ranging from 0.2T to 1.5T. The combined scale factor, SF-Scale Factor, is FPS time SS. The combined scale factor listed in Table 18.

Table 18. Scale Factor for Each Ground Motion

Ground Motion	Year	FPS		SS		SF = FPS.SS	
		CWS	HCWS	CWS	HCWS	CWS	HCWS
Landers	1992	1.569	1.456	1.187	1.222	1.863	1.780
Chi-Chi Taiwan	1999	1.776	1.147	1.187	1.222	2.108	1.403
Loma Prieta	1989	2.520	2.398	1.187	1.222	2.991	2.932
Imperial Valley	1979	1.202	1.113	1.187	1.222	1.427	1.361
Northridge	1994	1.752	1.876	1.187	1.222	2.080	2.294
Kobe	1999	1.963	2.114	1.187	1.222	2.330	2.584
San Fernando	1971	2.095	1.829	1.187	1.222	2.487	2.236
Superstition Hills	1987	0.907	0.883	1.187	1.222	1.077	1.079
Tabas Iran	1978	3.325	2.826	1.187	1.222	3.947	3.455
Kocaeli Turkey	1999	2.067	2.210	1.187	1.222	2.453	2.701

#### IV. STRUCTURE BEHAVIOR RESPONSES

In this study, structure behavior analyzed with nonlinear time history analysis, is represented dynamic characteristic of structure system. Structure system design based on SNI2847:2013 and two of coupled wall systems analyzed with performance-based design method. Applying a performance based design approach, this study design an efficient structure system and produce structure behavior. The analysis structure behavior result are represented by shear structure, coupling structure (CR), element performances objective, and structure or global performance objective.

##### A. Base Shear

Base shear of the structure represented lateral resistance of the structure which loaded with lateral forces as ground motions acceleration. Base shear affected by seismic effective mass and stiffness of the structure. Base shear is made at the base of the wall which role as main element to resisting lateral load. Maximum base shear in each orthogonal horizontal direction are listed in Table 19.

Table 19. Maximum Base Shear at The Base of The Wall

Earthquake	CWS [kN]		HCWS [kN]	
	X-Dir	Y-Dir	X-Dir	Y-Dir
San Fernando	6229.7	18102	6774	14679
Kobe	8148.6	16966	5649.1	15244
Northridge	11490	23268	12960	16664
Imperial Valley	5370.1	13889	5187.7	14588
Loma Prieta	5769.5	13988	5752.6	14023
Chi-Chi	5729.2	10991	4191.7	8563
Landers	10259	20351	10052	17999
Superstition Hills	5839.5	13336	5870.9	13285
Tabas	6604.6	15282	5851.1	14224
Kocaeli	6314.8	11128	6594.1	11016
<b>Average</b>	<b>7175.5</b>	<b>15730.1</b>	<b>6888.32</b>	<b>14028.5</b>

In this study, CWS structure as a comparison structure for HCWS structure. Base shear for CWS structure is greater than HCWS structure, which 4% (287.18 kN) for x-direction and 10.82% (1701.6 kN) for y-direction. In this case, CWS structure base shear is greater than HCWS caused of seismic effective mass CWS structure also greater than HCWS structure. The seismic effective mass of the CWS structure is greater 385.836 ton than HCWS, which effective mass for CWS is 11845.509 ton and 11459.673 ton for HCWS.

Both of the system structure that loaded by lateral forces, have a structure base shear in x-direction is lower than y-direction, and that case indicate lateral resistance greater in y-direction than x-direction. The lateral resistance in y-direction only done by reinforced concrete system, whereas coupled wall system and their elements (RC shear walls and coupling beams) resist lateral forces in x-direction, which shear wall have a greater stiffness and strength in y-direction.

##### B. Coupling Ratio

The structural performance is strongly influenced by the amount of coupling provided by the system. The coupled wall system deformed under the influence of lateral loads, which cause a system overturning moment (OTM). The proportion of OTM resisted by the couple is defined as the Coupling Ratio (CR). The calculation of CR is also made at the base of the wall when the system form a mechanism. In this idealized case, the coupling beams are assumed to maintain their plastic shear capacity as the wall pier yield. This definition is represented by Table 20 to Table 22 which have a representation of mechanism structure system. The amount of coupling provided by the system is total couple action from each coupling beams entire the height of the structure, and represented by axial forces at the bottom of the wall. In this study, the calculation of coupling ratio was calculated for each ground motion and the average results from each ground motion for produce value of the coupling ratios for respectively system. The value of coupling ratios listed in Table 23.

Table 20. Mechanism CWS Structure Caused GM in X-Direction

Ground Motion	First Plastification [sec]						
	X-Direction						
	Coupling Beam			Shear Wall			Column
	CB 100	CB 75	CB 50	P 30	P 25	P 20	
Landers'92	8.9	13.6	4.1	13.2	16.6	17.4	18.2
Chi-Chi Taiwan'99	41.9	43.2	34.6	41.3	Φ	Φ	Φ
Loma Prieta'89	4.9	5.3	4.4	4.8	Φ	Φ	Φ
Imperial Valley'79	8.6	15.4	5.6	14.9	Φ	Φ	Φ
Northridge'94	6.3	7.6	3.9	7.1	7.5	7.6	Φ
Kobe'99	16.9	17.8	15.7	21.1	22.7	Φ	Φ
San Fernando'71	2.6	3.4	2.2	3.1	3.6	Φ	Φ
Superstition Hills'87	10.2	16.7	6.5	18.4	Φ	Φ	Φ
Tabas Iran'78	9.3	17	2.1	19.1	Φ	Φ	Φ
Kocaeli Turkey'99	7.3	12.9	4.3	11.8	Φ	Φ	Φ

Φ did not yield until the limit time of analysis

Table 21. Mechanism HCWS Structure Caused GM in X-Direction

Ground Motion	First Plastification [sec]						
	X-Direction						
	Coupling Beam			Shear Wall			Column
	CB 100	CB 75	CB 50	P 30	P 25	P 20	
Landers'92	8.7	13.4	2.4	13.2	16.6	17.4	18.3
Chi-Chi Taiwan'99	35.1	41.6	22.4	47.3	Φ	Φ	Φ
Loma Prieta'89	4.1	4.9	2.3	4.9	Φ	Φ	Φ
Imperial Valley'79	7.4	8.9	2.1	15.2	Φ	Φ	Φ
Northridge'94	3.2	3.9	1.6	6.6	7	7.4	Φ
Kobe'99	15.7	17.1	10.3	21.8	Φ	Φ	Φ
San Fernando'71	2.4	3.6	1.5	3.1	5.4	Φ	Φ
Superstition Hills'87	6.8	8.4	5.2	18.5	Φ	Φ	Φ
Tabas Iran'78	3.4	8.9	1.7	19.1	Φ	Φ	Φ
Kocaeli Turkey'99	7.5	13.5	2.3	10.7	12.2	Φ	Φ

Φ did not yield until the limit time of analysis

Table 22. Mechanism CWS and HCWS Structure Caused GM in Y-Direction

Ground Motion	Firt Plastification Shear Wall[sec]					
	CWS			HCWS		
	P 30	P 25	P 20	P 30	P 25	P 20
Landers'92	13.2	15.4	16.9	13.2	15.4	16.9
Chi-Chi Taiwan'99	41.4	Φ	Φ	44.2	Φ	Φ
Loma Prieta'89	4.7	10.1	Φ	4.7	10.1	Φ
Imperial Valley'79	8.3	20	Φ	8.3	20	Φ
Northridge'94	6.3	6.7	7.1	5.2	6.6	7.2
Kobe'99	16.8	20.2	22.4	16.9	22.2	Φ
San Fernando'71	2	2.1	4.7	2.1	3.6	4.7
Superstition Hills'87	14.4	14.8	Φ	14.4	14.8	Φ
Tabas Iran'78	11	20.5	22.4	11.1	22	Φ
Kocaeli Turkey'99	8.4	13	Φ	7.1	11.6	Φ

Φ did not yield until the limit time of analysis

Table 23. Coupling Ratio of The Structure System

GM	CR CWS	CR HCWS
	%	%
San Fernando	66.15	66.05
Kobe	72.62	66.50
Northridge	61.40	56.52
Imperial Valley	63.56	64.13
Loma Prietta	64.66	64.56
Chi-Chi	65.42	72.69
Landers	58.36	58.57
Superstition Hills	69.68	69.35
Tabas	66.23	66.81
Kocaeli	64.54	60.29
<b>Average</b>	<b>65.26</b>	<b>64.55</b>

In this study, the 25-storey reinforced concrete structure with three types of walls and beams, having CR values 65.26% and 64.55%. Value of the coupling ratios represent that couple action in both of the system resist 0.65 (65%) the imposed overturning moments-OTM, while the remaining of the resistance to the OTM is provided by individual wall pier moment reactions. CR value of the CWS structure is greater 0.71% than HCWS structure, and that values in line RC coupling beams has couple action greater than steel coupling beams. The base shear is represented by couple action, which CWS structure has a greater base shear and so coupled action than HCWS structure.

The forgoing discussion indicates that various researchers have successfully utilized a wide range of coupling ratios. The CR values from this study represent an efficient design for the structures and meet an upper limit to ensure sound satisfied all structural performance criteria. Based on this result of the study, the structure having high CR values, CR>60%, has more widespread cracking in the upper portions of the wall piers and suffered earlier crushing failure of the wall. The widespread cracking of the wall can be seen in Table 20 to Table 22, which had a plastification in the upper portions of the wall piers (P25 and P20). In this study,

according with the used assumption, the coupling beams are maintain their plastic shear capacity as the wall piers yield. This mechanism shows by plastification at the coupling beam and follows by plastification at the bottom of the wall and the upper section of the wall. Structure behavior performance of the structure represented by failure mechanism, which start with plastification in all coupling and follow with plastification at the bottom of the wall.

### C. Element Performaces

Element performances represent the overall structure behavior. In the most building code applications, the desired performance of a structure is that it will satisfy Life Safety (LS) requierments at the design level earthquake (conventionally defined as having a 10% probability of exccedance in 50 years (10/50)) and Collapse Prevention (CP) requirements at the maximum credible event (2% in 50years (2/50)). The code building, ASCE/SEI41-13 provides table for acceptance criteria for common structural system and their elements. The acceptance criteria for coupling beams in Table 24, based upon plastic rotation angle. Objective performance of the elements structure in every story level, which the average result from NLTHA is listed in Table 25. Both objective performances of the coupling beams based on maximum plastic hinge rotation which result from respectively ground motion is listed in Table 26.

For the two types of coupling beams, objective performance of the coupling beams based on Table 24, (ASCE/SEI 41-13) had a range in LS to CP. Three types of reinforced concrete coupling beams have their own objective performance. Performance objective of the coupling beam type CB 100 is at LS level, which is maximum plastic hinge ratio is -0.01 rad that in the range 0.006 to 0.03 rad. For coupling beam type CB 75, the objective performance is at CP level with maximum plastic hinge rotation is -0.034 rad and between 0.03 to 0.05 rad. For the last type of RC coupling beam, CB 50, is at LS level with maximum plastic hinge rotation is -0.016 rad and at range 0.5 to 0.02 rad. Similiarly result for the other type of coupling beams, steel coupling beams, objective performance is at range LS to CP level. Performance objective of three type of steel coupling beams are LS for IWF 700X300, CP for IWF 600X200, and LS for IWF 200X200, with the average respectively maximum plastic hinge ratio -0.028 rad, -0.086 rad, and -0.014 rad.

Table 24. Acceptance Criteria for Coupling Beams

Beam Type	Plastic Hinge Rotation		
	IO	LS	CP
CB 500X1000	0.006	0.030	0.050
CB 400X750	0.006	0.030	0.050
CB 300X500	0.005	0.020	0.040
IWF 700X300X13X24	0.0083	0.0993	0.1324
IWF 600X200X11X17	0.0071	0.0848	0.1131
IWF 200X200X8X12	0.0024	0.0289	0.0385

Table 25. Objective Performances of The Coupling Beam at Story Level

Storey	Plastic Hinge Rotation		Objective Performance	
	CWS	HCWS	CWS	HCWS
25	-0.016	-0.014	LS	LS
24	-0.015	-0.013	LS	LS
23	-0.016	-0.014	LS	LS
22	-0.016	-0.014	LS	LS
21	-0.016	-0.014	LS	LS
20	-0.034	-0.086	CP	CP
19	-0.034	-0.086	CP	CP
18	-0.033	-0.085	CP	CP
17	-0.033	-0.085	CP	CP
16	-0.033	-0.084	CP	LS
15	-0.033	-0.084	CP	LS
14	-0.033	-0.083	CP	LS
13	-0.033	-0.083	CP	LS
12	-0.033	-0.082	CP	LS
11	-0.033	-0.082	CP	LS
10	-0.010	-0.028	LS	LS
9	-0.010	-0.028	LS	LS
8	-0.010	-0.027	LS	LS
7	-0.010	-0.027	LS	LS
6	-0.009	-0.027	LS	LS
5	-0.009	-0.027	LS	LS
4	-0.009	-0.026	LS	LS
3	-0.009	-0.026	LS	LS
2	-0.009	-0.024	LS	LS
1	-0.009	-0.024	LS	LS

Table 26. Objective Performances of The Coupling Beam

Type	Plastic Hinge Rotation		Objective Performance	
	CWS	HCWS	CWS	HCWS
Deep CB	-0.010	-0.028	LS	LS
Medium CB	-0.034	-0.086	CP	CP
Short CB	-0.016	-0.014	LS	LS

The design of two types of coupling beam exhibiting a good behavior and satisfying all performance criteria. Coupling beams with low aspect ratio ( $ln/h \leq 2$ ), deep coupling beam, have performed in LS level. Whereas coupling beams with aspect ratio between 2 and 4 ( $2 < ln/h < 4$ ) performed at CP level, and coupling beams with high aspect ratio ( $ln/h \geq 4$ ) performed in LS level. The steel coupling beams with aspect ratio  $2 < ln/h < 4$  have a better performance than reinforced concrete at 11 to 16 story, and the two of coupling beams with low and high aspect ratio for both structure system have a same objective performance.

#### D. Global Performances

Objective performance of the structure not only judge from their elements objective performance but also based on structure drift. In building code ATC40:1996, their

provide table for acceptance criteria (Table 28). Two dynamic behavior of the structure that used to determine structure objective performance, are interstory drift ratio and roof drift ratio.

Table 28. Acceptance Criterion Based on ATC40:1996

Parameter	Objective Performance			
	Immediate Occupancy	Life Safety	Life Control	Collapse Prevention
Interstory Drift	0.01	0.01-0.02	0.02	0.33 (Vi/Pi)
Roof Drift	0.005	-	0.01	0.02

\* Vi is Story shear and Pi is Ultimate axial load

Interstory drift ratio is ratio between drift at the story level with drift at below the story level. SNI 1726:2012 provisions limit the interstory drift to 2% of the story height. Analysis results composed by minimum and maximum drift value and will be reviewed based on Table 28. The positive and negative envelopes of maximum observed interstory drifts for two buildings for the suite of the earthquakes are shown in Figure 11 to 14.

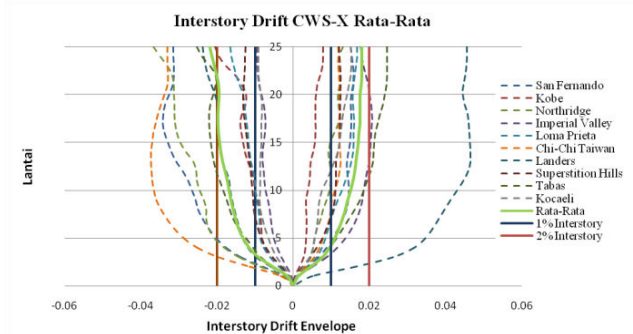


Figure 11. Interstory Drift Ratio Envelopes for The CWS Structure in X-Direction

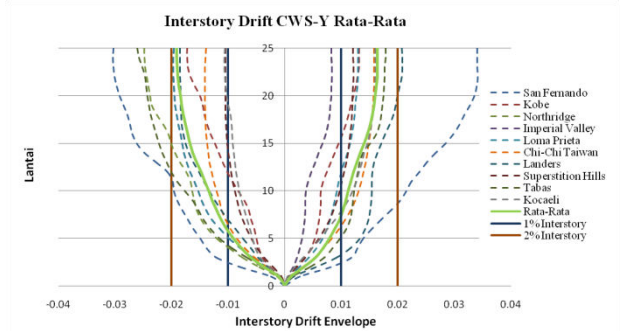


Figure 12. Interstory Drift Ratio Envelopes for The CWS Structure in Y-Direction

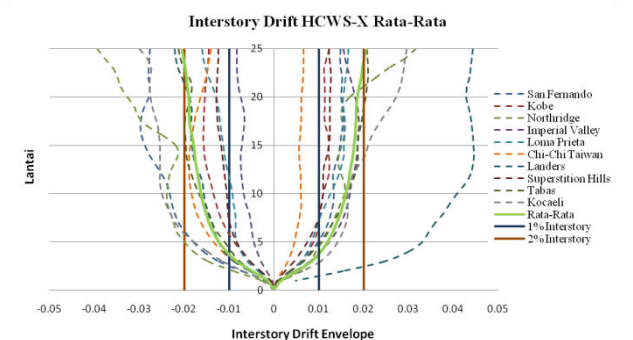


Figure 13. Interstory Drift Ratio Envelopes for The HCWS Structure in X-Direction

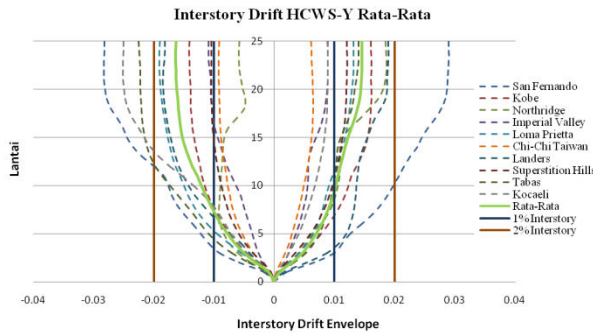


Figure 14. Interstory Drift Ratio Envelopes for The HCWS Structure in Y-Direction

For some ground motions like Loma Prieta, Kobe Japan, Kocaeli Turkey, and Superstition Hills, the CWS structure satisfied the 2% drift limit and the other exceed the 2% limit. On the other hand, for ground motions like Landers, San Fernando, Northridge, Tabas Iran, and Kocaeli Turkey, the interstory drift of HCWS structure exceed the 2% drift limit.

In this study, the average value of interstory drift was use in NLTHA, which the analysis use ten pairs of ground motion. The average value for interstory drift ratio in x-direction only marginally exceeded the 2% limit, therefore both of structure, CWS and HCWS, have performed at LS level. For the average value for interstory drift ratio in y-direction satisfied the 2% drift limit for both structure. Structure objective performance is at Life Safety-LS level in respectively direction. Where, in this level objective performance, structural damage and non-structural damage, were happen. However, interstory drift envelopes reflect the severity of ground motion considered. Interstory drift envelopes in x-direction greater than y-direction and that things show if the severity of ground motion have a lower effect in y-direction than the other orthogonal direction.

Roof drift ratio is another parameter can be used to describe structure objective performance besides interstory drift ratio. Roof drift ratio is ratio between drift at the top structure to the story height. Analysis results composed by minimum and maximum drift value and will be reviewed based on Table 26. The positive and negative of maximum observed roof drift ratio for two buildings for the suite of the earthquakes are listed in Table 27 and Table 28 and shown in Figure 14 to 17.

Some ground motions like San Fernando, Chi-Chi Taiwan, and Landers, the CWS structure exceed the 1% drift limit and performe at Collapse Prevention-CP level. The other ground motions shown the structure behavior is at Life Safety-LS objective performance. The HCWS structure behavior under San Fernando and Landers ground motions produced objective performance at Collapse Prevention-CP level, and the other perform at Life Safety-LS level.

The overall building high is 87.5m, thus the 0.005 and 0.01 drift limits are 0.438 m and 0.875 m, respectively. Based on roof drift ratio, objective performance for both structure CWS and HCWS are at Life Safety-LS for respectively horizontal direction. The positive and negative value of history roof drift ratio of the CWS structure are -0.007 in x-direction and -0.006 in y-direction, which roof drift ratio is at between 0.005 and

0.01. Roof drift ratio for CWS structure in x-dir lower than HCWS and inversely proportional in y-dir.

Table 27. Objective Performance Based on Roof Drift Ratio in CWS Structure

Ground Motion	Roof Drift Ratio			
	X-Dir		Y-Dir	
San Fernando	0.005	-0.012	0.011	-0.010
Kobe	0.001	-0.004	0.004	-0.005
Northridge	0.003	-0.009	0.002	-0.008
Imperial Valley	0.008	-0.003	0.002	-0.003
Loma Prietta	0.006	-0.004	0.005	-0.007
Chi-Chi	0.005	-0.015	0.006	-0.006
Landers	0.020	-0.007	0.007	-0.007
Superstition Hills	0.004	-0.005	0.005	-0.004
Tabas	0.008	-0.008	0.006	-0.009
Kocaeli	0.004	-0.003	0.006	-0.004
AVERAGE	0.006	-0.007	0.005	-0.006
<b>Objective Performance</b>	<b>LS</b>	<b>LS</b>	<b>LS</b>	<b>LS</b>

Table 28. Objective Performance Based on Roof Drift Ratio in HCWS Structure

Ground Motion	Roof Drift Ratio			
	X-Dir		Y-Dir	
San Fernando	0.005	-0.011	0.010	-0.009
Kobe	0.004	-0.006	0.006	-0.005
Northridge	0.004	-0.008	0.004	-0.002
Imperial Valley	0.007	-0.003	0.002	-0.003
Loma Prietta	0.006	-0.004	0.005	-0.007
Chi-Chi	0.002	-0.007	0.002	-0.004
Landers	0.018	-0.006	0.006	-0.007
Superstition Hills	0.004	-0.005	0.005	-0.004
Tabas	0.007	-0.007	0.005	-0.008
Kocaeli	0.008	-0.010	0.003	-0.008
AVERAGE	0.007	-0.007	0.005	-0.006
<b>Objective Performance</b>	<b>LS</b>	<b>LS</b>	<b>IO</b>	<b>LS</b>

## V. CONCLUSION

1. The couple action in CWS structure is greater than HCWS structure, that represented by the value of coupling ratio (CR) of the structure, where in this study, reinforced concrete structure with three types of walls and beams, having CR values 65.26% and 64.55%. Value of the coupling ratios represent that couple action in both of the system resist 0.65 (65%) the imposed overturning moments-OTM, while the remaining of the resistance to the OTM is provided by individual wall pier moment reactions.
2. Failure mechanism of both structure system design with the assumption coupling beam plastification at the entire height of structure and followed by yielding at the bottom of wall pier is achieved.
3. Based on this result of the study, the structure has high CR values, CR>60%, has more widespread cracking in the upper portions of the wall piers and suffered earlier crushing failure of the wall.
4. Structure objective performance, based on their elements behavior and analized by the suite of the maximum earthquake (MCE<sub>R</sub>), is at Collapse

prevention-CP with plastic hinge rotation exceed the rotation limit from ASCE/SEI41-13.

5. Based on ATC 40:1996, the two parameters used to get global performances, are interstory drift ratio and roof drift ratio. The average value for interstory drift ratio only marginally exceeded the 2% limit in x-direction and not exceed the 2% drift limits in y-direction, perform at Life Safety-LS level of the objective performance. Based on roof drift ratio, both of structure system behavior perform at Life Safety-LS with drift ratio between 0.005 to 0.01.
6. Although the building is in Seismic Design Category D and the height of the structure exceeds the requirement from SNI1726:2012, a design exhibiting good behavior and satisfied all performance criteria.
7. The steel coupling beam can be an alternative for RC coupling beam which has a complex and and unefficient detailing construction. Which, behavior of the HCWS structure as good as CWS structure.

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