International Journal of Recent Technology and Engineering (IJRTE)
ISSN: 2277-3878 (Online), Volume-12 Issue-5, January 2024

Study of Seismic Effect on Different Types of Infill Walls

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Abstract: ***The natural disaster that has occurred is an earthquake. Known to humanity for a very long time, researchers have been exploring various methods to protect buildings since they were first discovered. Infill walls are one of the most significant components of a building, as they serve to limit the damage caused by them to the structure, despite the various techniques available for achieving this. Infill walls are also efficient in providing stability to the building. Cladding can take the form of infill walls, which are constructed between the structural parts of a building. The structure offers support for the cladding system, while the cladding itself serves to partition the internal space from the outside world. Other types of cladding panels are attached to the exterior of the frame, but infill walls are installed in the spaces between the framing components. This makes it distinct from other types of cladding panels. Although they are required to withstand wind loads imparted to the face, the infill walls that are being considered for this project are not regarded as load-bearing infill walls. However, they are required to hold their weight. In this project, we will analyse the performance of a reinforced concrete building with a regular plan and different kinds of infill walls using the response spectrum method. The structure is modelled with E-TABS software.***

Keywords: Infill Walls, Response Spectrum Analysis, E-Tabs

I. INTRODUCTION

Infill walls are a type of cladding that can be found in buildings and are constructed into the spaces between the structural sections. The structure offers support for the cladding system, while the cladding itself serves to partition the internal space from the outside world. When compared to other types of cladding panels, infill walls stand out since they are attached between framing members rather than being affixed to the exterior of the frame. This makes it a unique option. A building that is constructed with a three-dimensional framework structure will have a panelknown as the infill wall that is supported [Kajal Goel,2015,[2]].

This panel completes the building's perimeter. Therefore, the structural frame is responsible for ensuring the bearing function, and the infill wall's role is to separate the inner space from the outer space while also filling in the boxes of the outer frames.The distinctive static function that the infill wall possesses isthe ability to support its weight. A sort of closure that isexterior and vertical, the infill wall is opaque. The infill wall is distinct from other types of walls, such as partitions, which are used to divideinternal space into two different areas.

II. AIM AND OBJECTIVES

A. Aim

The present study aims to evaluate the response ofinfill walls subjected to seismic loads for regular plans located in zone 3 with medium soil conditions. The response includes Story displacement, Story drift, Base shear, and Period.

B. Objectives

To compare the following parameters for different irregular plans: a) Story displacement, b) Story drift, c) Maximum Story drift, d) Base shear.

1. To evaluate which infill wall is suitable for seismic forces.
2. To analyse how particular infill walls behavedifferently for seismic analysis.
3. To analyse the building in Seismic zone 3 with medium soil condition

III. LITERATURE REVIEW

The literature review encompasses a range of studies examining the behaviour of brickwork infill walls in various primary settings, particularly under seismic conditions. Fundamental examines a plan system for artistry infill walls to upgrade their flexibility to in-plane and out-of-plane burdens and stresses the significance of integrating infill walls into underlying modelcycles and assesses the effect of AAC block infill walls on primary elements [Adriano Reggle,2020, [1]]. Various types of infill wall materials and their behaviour under consolidated loading conditions. Acquaints a creative development procedure with work on seismic execution by improving infill adaptability. An original brick work infill board development approach and its in-plane and out-of-plane reaction [Adriano Reggle,2020, [1]]. The prescient models for infill reaction in RC outlines. Talks about the advantages of ILWFRC material for infill walls and investigates a development system focusing on infill detailing for seismicexecution.

Manuscript received on 19 October 2023 | Revised Manuscript received on 08 December 2023 | Manuscript Accepted on 15 November 2023 | Manuscript published on 30 January 2024.
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Retrieval Number: 100.1/ijrte.D79501112423
DOI: 10.35940/ijrte.D7950.12050124
Journal Website: www.ijrte.org

Published By:
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Accentuates the significance of involving reactionrange strategies in seismic planning [IS:875 (Part 1) [3]]. The effect of infill walls on relocation and base shear in elevated structures. These examinations, for the most part, contribute to an understanding of and working with the behaviour of infill walls within underlying frameworks, especially in seismic-prone areas.

IV. PROBLEM STATEMENT

Although this particular plan considers different types of infill wall panels for open and closed-story buildings, with nine bays in the x-direction and 11 bays in the y-direction, the building is classified as being in seismic zone 3 and soil type 2. The present study examines an RCC structure with infill walls, specifically a G+20 building, and investigates the effect of seismic forces on it. The lateral loads to be applied to the building are calculated by the norms used in India. The study is carried out to conduct seismic analysis [Adriano Reggle,2020, [1]]. It will be designed using a software for the entire project in that for infill wall panel analysis equivalent strut method will be used in which the equivalent width W is given by $W=0.175D(\alpha h)0.4$ is used after that we use response spectrum method after that we will look for results like Maximum displacement, Maximum drift, Base story, Period response spectrum method. The beams and columns are adequately designed to withstand live loads and dead loads.

V. METHODOLOGY

In this particular instance, the research is conducted on a G+20 story R C framed building with standard floor designs. The floor height is specified as 3 m, and the features of the framed construction are additionally defined. For lightweight concrete infill wall panels, the analysis is conducted for both closed and open stories, as well as bare frames with shear walls. Ten models are carried out in software with different types ofinfill wall combinations for closed and open stories, using brick infill wall panels and lightweight concrete infill wall panels. When it comes to modelling, software such as e-tabs has been utilised in conjunction with the response spectrum method. The following types of models will be used for the project. Bare frame, Bare RCC frame with shear walls, Light weight concrete infill walls panel open story, Light weight concrete infill walls panel closed story, Brick masonry wall panels open story, Hollow Brick infill wall panel Timber infill wall panels, Precast infill wall panels, Aerated infill wall panels and Fly ash infill wall panels.

Fig. 1: Bare Frame

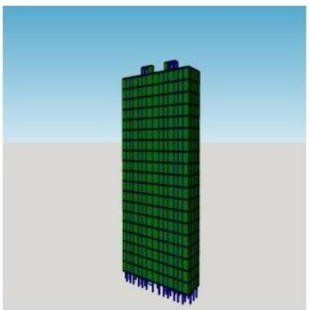

Fig. 2: ACC Blocks

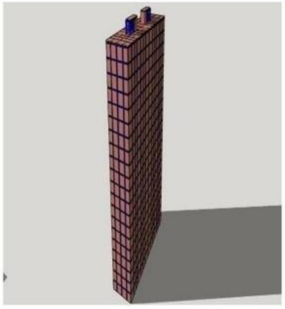

Fig. 3: Open Storey

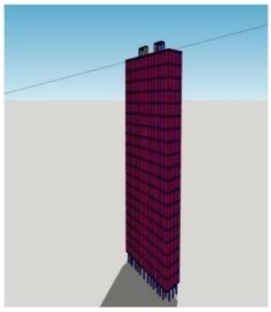

Fig. 4: Closed Storey

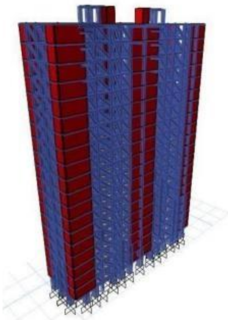

Fig. 5: Partial Shear walls

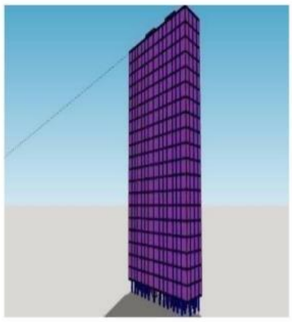

Fig. 6: Brick Masonry

Fig. 7: Timber Infill walls

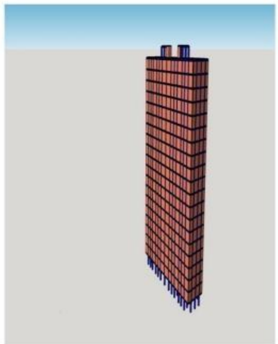

Fig. 8: Precast Concrete Infill

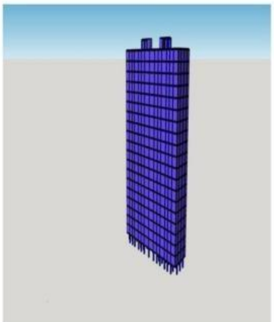

Fig. 9: Hollow concrete in fill

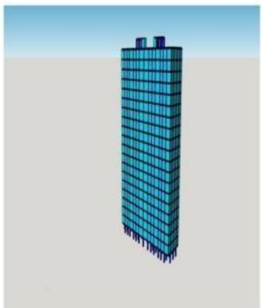

Fig. 10: Fly-ash Brick infill

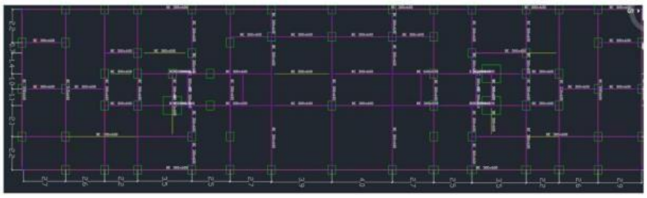

Fig. 11: Plan

Retrieval Number: 100.1/ijrte.D79501112423
DOI: 10.35940/ijrte.D7950.12050124
Journal Website: www.ijrte.org

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VI. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Following the completion of the response spectrum analysis, the parameters of the models of lightweight concrete infill wall panels with open and closed stories, as well as Brick masonry infill wall panels for open stories, are compared [Kajal Goe,2015, [2]] Theoutcomes are presented down below.

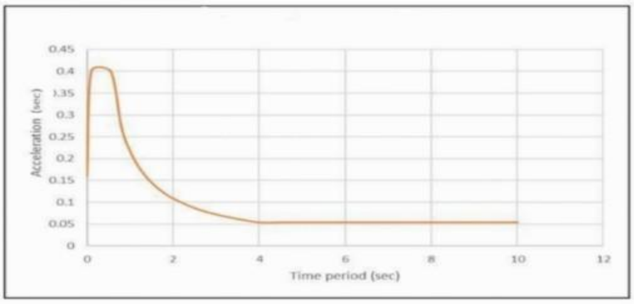

Fig. 12: Time and Acceleration Graph

A. STORY DISPLACEMENT

Table No. 1: Story Displacement In X-Direction

Bare Fram e	Bare Frame with Partial Shear wall	Light Weight Concrete Infill Wall (Open Story)	Light Weight Concrete Infill Wall (Closed Story)	Brick Masonry Infill Wall
158.525	122.529	116.917	89.861	85.537
Hollow Concrete Infill Wall	Timber Infill Walls	Precast Masonry Infill Wall	Aerated Concrete Infill Wall	Fly Ash Brick Masonry Walls
122.85	111.315	79.805	115.05	111.388

B. STORY DRIFT

Table No. 2: Story Drift in x-Direction

Bare Frame	Bare Frame with Partial Shear wall	Light Weight Concrete Infill Wall (Open Story)	Light Weight Concrete Infill Wall (Closed Story)	Brick Masonry Infill Wall
0.00596	0.002345	0.002992	0.002825	0.001808
Hollow Concrete Infill Wall	Timber Infill Walls	Precast Masonry Infill Wall	Aerated Concrete Infill Wall	Fly Ash Brick Masonry Walls
0.001957	0.003024	0.00170	0.00385	0.00205

- From table 2, it is observed that Precast masonry is the safest with 0.00170 mm (71.47%) less than Bareframe, which also falls safe in .00170 mm, which is alsocorrect according to the 0.004h formula (0.240 mm)
- From the above observations, it is seen that a Bare frame without any infill walls has a drift of up to 0.0596mm, which is also the largest.
- From Table No. 1, we can see that Story displacement is maximum for the Bare frame with no infill walls or shear walls, which is 158.98 mm, failing to fulfil the requirement of h/500.
- The safest building type that has emerged is the Precast concrete building, which is most preferable in terms of Story displacement, with a reduction of 79.08 mm (50.25%) compared to the Bare frame.
- After Precast Brick masonry infill panel is the safest wall in terms of Story displacement that is 85.56 mm (46.18%), followed by Light weight infill panel, 89.86mm (43.47%), less than Bare frame.
- After Bare frame, the second lowest is Bare frame with shear walls, i.e., 115.05mm (27.63%) less than Bare frame, which fulfils the requirement of h/500, which is less than it.
- Rest other infill walls are also falling in the parameter of the value less than h/500, so they are also safe Light weight infill panel open story116.917mm (27%), Hollow Brick infill walls 122.85(22.71%), Timber infill walls 111.315mm (29.96%) and Aerated concreteinfill 115.08 mm (29%) lesser than Bare frame.
- For Light weight concrete infill wall (open story) 0.002992 mm (46.18%), for closed story 0.002825 mm (50.13%), forBrick masonry infill walls 0.001808mm (67.48%), Bare frame with shear wall 0.002345 mm (57.82%), for Hollow concrete Brick infill wall its 0.001957 mm (64.80%), Timber infill walls its0.003024mm (45.61%), fly ash Brick wall infill its 0.00205 mm (63.12%) lesser than Bare frame.
- All the values fall under the criteria of 0.004h, so the frames are safe, but Precast is a more preferable frame according to Story drift in x-direction observations.

C. BASE SHEAR

Table No. 3: Base shear in x-Direction for Response Spectrum Method (kN)

Bare Frame	Bare Frame with Partial Shear wall	Light Weight Concrete Infill Wall (Open Story)	Light Weight Concrete Infill Wall (Closed Story)	Brick Masonry Infill Wall
4752	9467.04	9276.96	9313.92	12318.24
Hollow Concrete Infill Wall	Timber Infill Walls	Precast Masonry Infill Wall	Aerated Concrete Infill Wall	Fly Ash Brick Masonry Walls
8896.80	8820.70	15131.04	7440.576	10417.44

- Precast infill wall has the highest Base shear, 15131.04 kN, followed by Brick masonry, 12318.24 kN, and they both also have the least displacement and drift.
- Bare frame without wall has the least Base shear 4752
- kN, and it also had the most displacement.
- Light weight concrete (closed story)9276.96 kN, open story 9313.92 kN, Bare frame with partial shear wall 9467.04 kN, Hollow concrete infill walls 8896.8 kN and for Timber infill walls 8820.7 kN
- For fly ash Brick masonry, 10417.44 kN, and Aerated concrete infill walls, it's 7440.576 kN

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D. PERIOD

Table No. 4: Period

Bare Frame	Bare Frame with Partial Shear wall	Light Weight Concrete Infill Wall (Open Story)	Light Weight Concrete Infill Wall (Closed Story)	Brick Masonry Infill Wall
4.321	2.1366	2.655	2.659	0.8485
Hollow Concrete Infill Wall	Timber Infill Walls	Precast Masonry Infill Wall	Aerated Concrete Infill Wall	Fly As hBrick Masonry Walls
2.433	1.458	0.755	3.25	1.37

- From the above table, the Precast concrete infill wall has the least Period, 0.755 sec (82.52%), followed by Brick masonry, 0.8485 sec (80.36%), less than Bare frame.
- For Timber infill walls, the Period remained
- 1.458 sec (66.25%) and for fly ash Brick masonry, it is around 1.37 sec (68.29%) less than Bare frame.
- Bare frame with partial shear walls. The Period is 2.1366 sec (50.55%), and for (Light weight concrete closed story) and for (Light weight concrete open story) it is 2.655 sec (38.32%) &2.659. sec (38.46%) less than Bare frame.
- For Aerated concrete, the Period taken is 3.25 sec (24.75%) less than Bare frame, and for Bare frame without walls, the Period taken is 4.321.
- From the above analysis, it is evident that Precast masonry is the safest in terms of Period, and a Bare frame without any walls is the least secure.

VII. CONCLUSIONS

In the current research study, a basic analysis is conducted to examine the behaviour and patterns of seismic activity. Waves of buildings with various types of infill walls. In this case, a G+20 RCC-framed building is used, and 10 models are analysed: open story, Lightweight concrete infill panel, closed story, Light weight concrete infill, and open story, Brick masonry The observations made are as follows:

- Story displacement for lightweight concrete (open story) in X-direction is 116.87 mm, for lightweight closed story is 89.861 mm, for Brick masonry it's
- 85.537 mm, for Bare RCC frame with partial shear wall, it's 126.037 mm, for Hollow Brick infill wall it's
- 122.85 mm, Timber infill wall its 111.315 mm, for Precast masonry its 79.805 mm, for Aerated concrete block infill wall its 115.05 mm, Fly-ash Brick walls its 111.388 mm which is into the permissible limits h\400 and the least is for Precast concrete masonry walls & followed by Brick masonry infill wall panel, observed that Precast masonry is the safest with0.00170 mm (71.47%) lesser than Bare frame which also falls safe in .00170 mm which also is correct according to 0.004h formula (0.240 mm).
- Story displacement for Light weight concrete (open story) in Y-direction is 37.174 mm, for Light weight concrete (closed story) is 36.152 mm, Brick masonry is 34.532 mm and for Bare frame with partial shear wall its 39.56 mm, for Hollow Brick infill 35.05 mm, Timber infill wall 30.001 mm, Precast masonry infill walls 23.605 mm, Aerated concrete. Bricks infill walls are 45.605 mm, Fly ash Brick infill walls are 31.601 mm, and for Bare frame without any walls, it is 54 mm. The values are within the permissible limits of 400, and the minimum is for Precast concrete masonry infill wall panels. In the Story displacement (y direction), the Precast concrete (56.665%) is less than the Bare frame.
- Story drift for lightweight concrete (open story) in X-direction is within the permissible limit 0.004 h, and the minimum is for Precast masonry 0.00170mm (71.47%) less than Bare frame infill.
- Story drift for lightweight concrete (open story) in Y-direction is 0.002061 mm, for lightweight concrete (closed story) is 00.01734 mm, Brick masonry is 0.00089 mm and Bare. Frame with partial shear wall its 0.00136 mm, Hollow concrete infill walls0.00209 mm, Precast masonry infill walls 0.00090 mm, Aerated concrete infill walls 0.0195 mm, fly ash concrete infill walls 0.00121 mm, Bare frame 0.00335 mm the values are within the permissible limit 0.004h and the minimum is for Brick masonry infill wall panel. So, in Story drift, the Precast wall masonry (0.00090 mm, 73.13%) is better than the Bare frame, which is followed by Brick masonry.
- Base shear for X-direction Light weight concrete infill wall (open story) is 9276.96 kN for closed story its 9313.92 kN, Brick masonry infill walls its 12318.24 kN, Bare frame with partial shear wall its 9467.04 kN, for Hollow concrete infill wall sits 8896.80 kN for Timber infill walls its 8820.70 kN for Precast masonry its 15131.04 kN which is the most as its Story displacement also came less Aerated concrete infill walls its 7440.576 kN fly ash. Brick masonry is 10417.44 kN, and Bare frame is 4752 kN, which is the least.
- Base shear for Y-direction Light weight concrete infill wall (open story) is 3962.035 kN for closed story its 3977.823 kN, Brick masonry infill walls its 5325.072 kN, Bare frame with partial shear wall its 4092.52 kN, for Hollow concrete infill wall sits 3849.75 kN for Timber infill walls its 3767.20 KN for Precast masonry its 6462.21 kN which is the most as its Story displacement also came less Aerated concrete infill walls its 3216.499 kN fly ash Brick masonry its 4449.012 kN and Bare frame its 2039.5 kN which is the least as its Story displacement also came the most.
- Base shear for the x direction came the most for Precast concrete infill walls and the least was for Bare frame.
- Base shear in the y direction also showed the same trends as that in the x direction. The Story displacement for the Precast concrete was the least, and that for the Bare frame was the most, so the checks are correct.
- From the above graph, the Precast concrete infill wall has the least period.

Retrieval Number: 100.1/ijrte.D79501112423
DOI: 10.35940/ijrte.D7950.12050124
Journal Website: www.ijrte.org

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755 sec (82.52%) less than Bare frame, which is the least and the safest among all.

- Precast masonry infill walls are the best suited for earthquake resistance design, followed by Brick masonry.

FUTURE SCOPE

1. In this study, the work is done using a regular plan; further, the work will be extended using irregular plans, such as L-shaped and T-shaped plans.
2. The study can also be continued using different seismic zones and soil types, with various parameters being studied. The analysis can also be extended to plans for a larger number of floors.
3. Further study can also be carried out using the time history method.
4. For further study, the analysis using wind load can be conducted.

DECLARATION STATEMENT

Funding	No, I did not receive.
Conflicts of Interest	No conflicts of interest to the best of our knowledge.
Ethical Approval and Consent to Participate	No, the article does not require ethical approval or consent to participate, as it presents evidence.
Availability of Data and Materials	Not relevant.
Authors Contributions	All authors have equal participation in this article.

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Prof. Roshni John, currently working as a Professor, Department of Civil Engineering, Saraswati College of Engineering, Mumbai University and is currently in his final year. Her Major Area of research is earthquake engineering; she has extensive experience in the teaching field and a wealth of knowledge in the structural field.