



**INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ENGINEERING SCIENCES & RESEARCH
TECHNOLOGY**

Study Of Seismic Performance For Soft Basement Of RC Framed

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Abstract

The building frame having infill panels with different materials, configuration and location has always subject of interest to researchers. Addition of infill's may cause significant change in the dynamic characteristic of building and influence their behaviour during earthquakes. Generally RC framed structures are designed without regards to structural action of masonry infill walls present. Masonry infill walls are widely used as partitions. Field evidence has shown that continuous infill masonry wall can help reduce the vulnerability of a reinforced concrete structure.

RC frame building with open first storey is known as soft storey, which performs poorly during strong earthquake shaking. A similar soft storey effect can also appear in to position of the structure below plinth, when the ground material has removed during excoriation and refilled later.

In order to study this five reinforced RC framed building with brick masonry infill were designed for the same seismic hazard, in accordance with IS code. In the present paper an investigation has been made to study the behaviour of RC frames with various arrangement of infill when subjected to dynamic earthquake loading. The result of bare frame, frame with infill, soft ground floor and soft basement are compared and conclusion are made in view of IS 1893(2002) code. It is observed that, providing infill below plinth improves earthquake resistant behaviour of the structure when compared to soft basement.

Keywords: Masonry infill, RC frames, Soft, seismic loads.

Introduction

Multi storey reinforced concrete frames with masonry infills are popular form of construction in urban and semi urban areas around the world. These buildings are generally designed as framed structures without regard to structural action of masonry infill walls. They are considered as non- structural elements. The term infilled frame is used to denote a composite structure formed by the combination of a moment resisting plane frame and infill walls. Normally the RC frame is filled with bricks masonry social and functional needs, for vehicle parking, shops, reception etc. are compelling to provide an open first storey in high rise building. Parking floor has become an unavoidable feature of the urban multi storied buildings. Past earthquake has illustrated the potential hazards, associated with buildings having open first storey (first storey) built in seismically active areas. Through multi storied buildings with parking floor are vulnerable to collapse due to earthquake loads, their construction is still wide spread. Objective of present study is to find behaviour of structure below plinth. The structure below plinth is normally assumed to perform like a soft storey with loose soil material filled after excavation, To lay down the column foundation for

the structure the material adjoining the column and footing is excavated and re filled after completion of foundation work. The frame thus formed above the footing level and up to the ground level is infilled with loosely filled material and fails to give similar effect of infill masonry and acts like a soft basement. The effect of infill panels on the behaviour of RC frames subjected to seismic action is widely recognised and has been subject of numerous experimental and analytical investigations over last five decades. In the present practise of structural design in India, masonry infill panels are treated as non- structural element and their strength and stiffness contribution are neglected. In fact the presence of infill wall changes the behaviour of the frame action in to truss action, thus changing the lateral load transfer mechanism. Under lateral load infill significantly increase the stiffness resulting in possible change in the seismic demand due to the significant reduction in the natural period of the composite structural system.

Description of Structural Model

Seismic performance of various configurations of infill panels in RC frames (Shown in fig.) are compared. The main object of this study were to investigate the behaviour of multi-storey, multi bay soft storey infilled frames to evaluate their performance level when subjected to earthquake loading. For the study five different models of a six storey building are considered the building has five bays in X direction and three bays in Y direction with the plan dimension 20 m × 12 m and a storey height of 3 m each in all the floors and depth of foundation taken as 1.5 m, 2.0 m & 2.5 m for all models to observe change in performance of the structure.

The building is kept symmetric in both orthogonal directions in plan to avoid torsional response. Under pure lateral forces the orientation and size of column is kept same throughout the height of the structure. The building is considered to be located in seismic zone III. The building is founded on medium strength soil through isolated footing under the columns. Elastic moduli of concrete and masonry are taken as 22361.68 MPa and 5500 MPa respectively and their poisons ratio is 0.20 and 0.15 respectively.

Different types of analytical models with the understanding of behaviour of infill panels were developed. Out of all methods, method based on equivalent structural approach is simple and easier to apply in practical design. The single strut model is the most widely used as it is simple and evidently most suitable for large structures (Das and Murty 2004)

Response reduction factor for the special moment resisting frame has taken as 5.0 (assuming ductile derailing). The unit weights of concrete and masonry are taken as 25.0 KN/m³ and 20.00 KN/m³ respectively the floor finish on the floors is 1.0 KN/m². The live load on floor is taken as 2.0 KN/m². In seismic weight calculations, only 25 % of the floor live loads are considered.

Model Considered For Analysis

Following five models are analysed as special moment resisting frame using equivalent static analysis and response spectrum analysis.

Model I : Bare model, however masses of infill walls are included in the model.

Model II : Full Infill Masonry model. Building has one full brick infill masonry wall in all stories including the first storey and below plinth.

Model III : Building has one full brick infill masonry wall in all storeys except below plinth.

Model IV : Building has no wall in the first storey and one full brick infill masonry wall in upper stories and below first storey.

Model V: Building has no wall in first storey and basement and one full brick infill masonry wall in upper stories, above first storey.

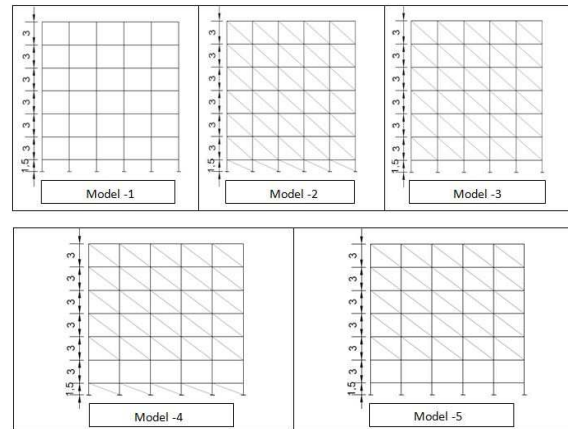


Fig. 1: Elevation of Seven Storey Reinforced Concrete Building

Modelling of frame members and masonry infill:

The frame members are modelled with rigid end conditions, the floors are modelled as diaphragms rigid in plane and walls are modelled as panel elements without any opening. The frames with unreinforced masonry walls can be modelled as equivalent braced frames with infill walls replaced by equivalent diagonal strut. The single strut model is the most widely used as it is sample and suitable for large structures. As per FEMA 356(2000) stated as the elastic in plane stiffness of a solid unreinforced masonry infill panel, prior to cracking shall be represented with an equivalent diagonal compression strut of width, W_{eff} given by equation below. The equivalent, strut shall have the same thickness and modulus of elasticity as the infill panel it represents.

$$W_{eff} = 0.175 (\lambda_h h_{col})^{-0.4} r_m$$

Where
$$\lambda_h = \sqrt{\frac{E_m t \sin 2\theta}{4 E_c I_c h_m}}$$

h_{col} is column height between centerlines of beams, h_m is height of infill panel, E_c is modulus of elastic of frame material, E_m is expected elasticity of infill material, I_c is moment of inertia of column, r_m is diagonal length of infill panel &, t is thickness of infill panel and equivalent strut, θ the slope of infill diagonal to the horizontal.

Analysis of the building

Equivalent static analysis has been performed as per IS 1893 (part R) 2002 for each model using ETABS 9.5 (computer and structures) software. Lateral load calculation and its distributed along the height is done. The seismic weight is calculated using full dead load plus 25% of live load. The result obtained from analysis are compared with response to the following parameters.

Fundamental time period:

Table 1 shows comparison of time period by IS code method and analysis using ETABS software for various models.

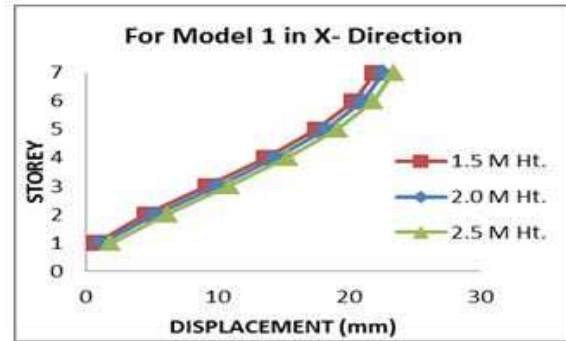
Fundamental time period (sec.)				
Model	I.S. Code 1893-2002		ETABS Analysis	
	longitudinal	transverse	longitudinal	transverse
Model 1	0.695	0.695	1.331	1.331
Model 2	0.392	0.585	0.487	0.487
Model 3	0.392	0.585	0.538	0.538
Model 4	0.392	0.585	0.858	0.858
Model 5	0.392	0.585	0.916	0.916

It is observed that model 1 gives higher time period compared to other models. Due to inclusion of infill in models, time period get reduced.

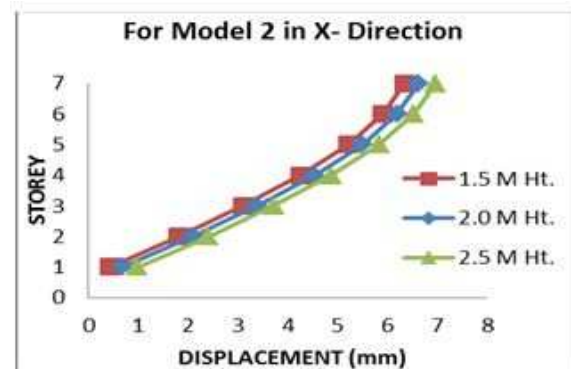
Results & Discussions

Displacements for each model along longitudinal direction

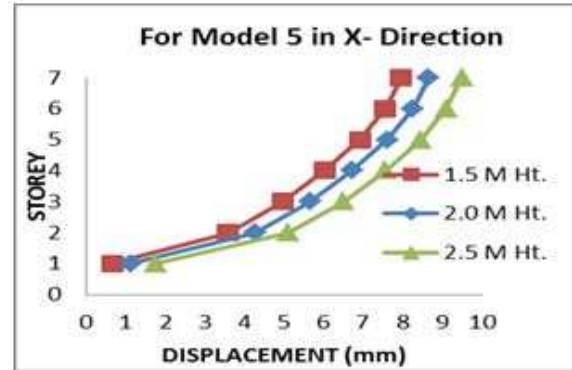
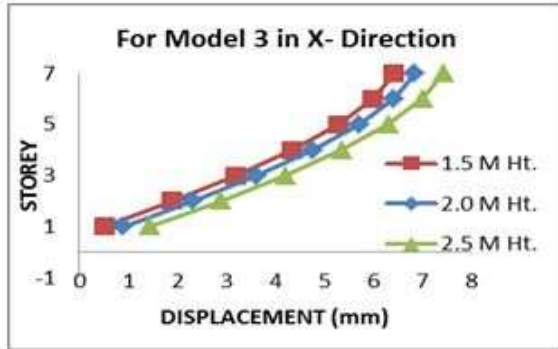
For Model 1			
	plinth 1.5 m height	plinth 2.0 m height	plinth 2.5 m height
Storey	ux	ux	ux
7	21.9757	22.6274	23.4172
6	20.3903	21.062	21.8702
5	17.5813	18.2882	19.1296
4	13.7341	14.4768	15.3528
3	9.248	10.0083	10.9024
2	4.5929	5.3174	6.1804
1	0.6997	1.1964	1.8527



For Model 2			
	plinth 1.5 m height	plinth 2.0 m height	plinth 2.5 m height
Storey	Ux	ux	ux
7	6.3349	6.6178	6.9597
6	5.9081	6.1868	6.5244
5	5.2134	5.4918	5.8286
4	4.2581	4.5356	4.8712
3	3.1049	3.3805	3.7142
2	1.7947	2.0696	2.4019
1	0.4264	0.6713	0.9733



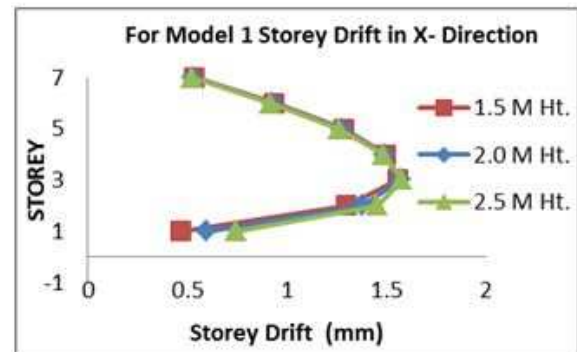
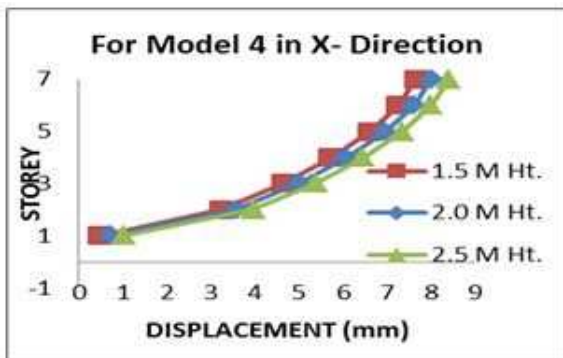
For Model 3			
	plinth 1.5 m height	plinth 2.0 m height	plinth 2.5 m height
Storey	ux	ux	ux
7	6.4069	6.8372	7.4268
6	5.9825	6.4086	6.9938
5	5.2919	5.7177	6.3021
4	4.3419	4.7668	5.3501
3	3.1937	3.6162	4.197
2	1.889	2.3116	2.8928
1	0.5064	0.8894	1.432



For Model 4			
	plinth 1.5 m height	plinth 2.0 m height	plinth 2.5 m height
Storey	ux	ux	ux
7	7.6456	8.0022	8.3939
6	7.2476	7.6001	7.9873
5	6.6001	6.9516	7.3373
4	5.7031	6.0529	6.4368
3	4.6335	4.9813	5.3626
2	3.2422	3.5809	3.9535
1	0.4794	0.7227	1.0103

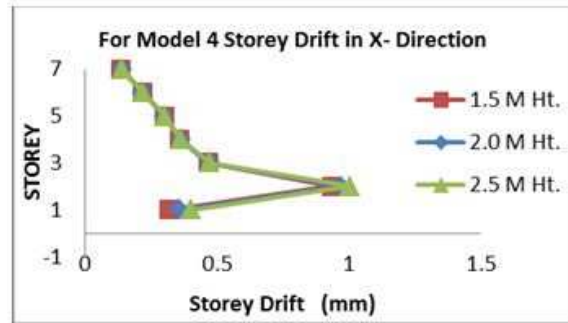
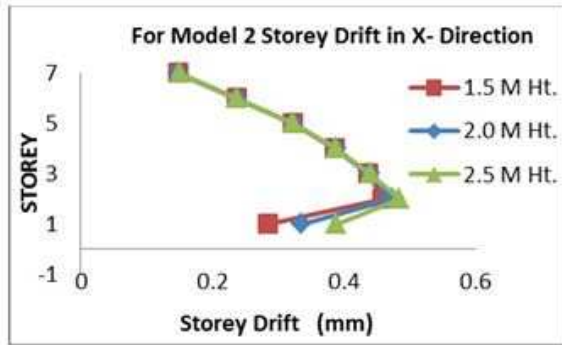
Storey Drifts for each model along longitudinal direction:

For Model 1			
	plinth 1.5 m height	plinth 2.0 m height	plinth 2.5 m height
Storey	DriftX	DriftX	DriftX
7	0.531	0.525	0.519
6	0.937	0.925	0.914
5	1.283	1.271	1.259
4	1.495	1.489	1.483
3	1.554	1.566	1.577
2	1.299	1.379	1.453
1	0.466	0.598	0.741



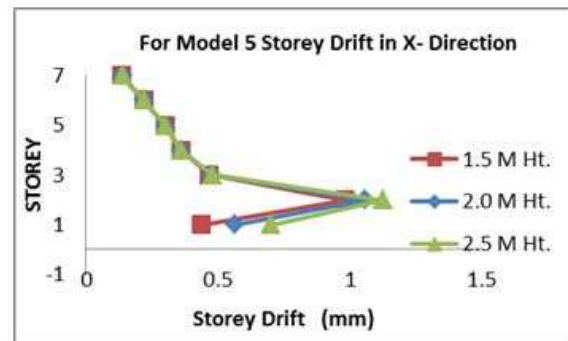
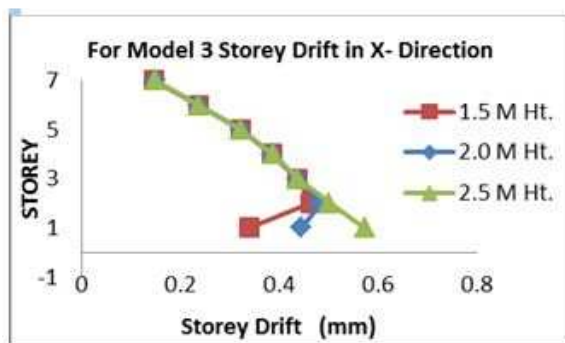
For Model 5			
	plinth 1.5 m height	plinth 2.0 m height	plinth 2.5 m height
Storey	ux	ux	ux
7	7.957	8.6581	9.5065
6	7.562	8.2592	9.1034
5	6.9191	7.6156	8.4587
4	6.0277	6.723	7.5646
3	4.9659	5.6602	6.5003
2	3.5842	4.2661	5.0954
1	0.6589	1.1277	1.7577

For Model 2			
	plinth 1.5 m height	plinth 2.0 m height	plinth 2.5 m height
Storey	DriftX	DriftX	DriftX
7	0.148	0.149	0.151
6	0.237	0.237	0.237
5	0.323	0.323	0.323
4	0.387	0.388	0.389
3	0.438	0.439	0.44
2	0.459	0.473	0.485
1	0.284	0.336	0.389



	plinth 1.5 m height	plinth 2.0 m height	plinth 2.5 m height
Storey	DriftX	DriftX	DriftX
7	0.147	0.149	0.15
6	0.236	0.236	0.236
5	0.321	0.321	0.321
4	0.385	0.386	0.387
3	0.436	0.437	0.437
2	0.464	0.483	0.501
1	0.338	0.445	0.573

	plinth 1.5 m height	plinth 2.0 m height	plinth 2.5 m height
Storey	DriftX	DriftX	DriftX
7	0.137	0.139	0.14
6	0.219	0.219	0.219
5	0.3	0.301	0.301
4	0.359	0.359	0.36
3	0.469	0.474	0.479
2	0.983	1.057	1.125
1	0.439	0.564	0.703



	plinth 1.5 m height	plinth 2.0 m height	plinth 2.5 m height
Storey	DriftX	DriftX	DriftX
7	0.138	0.14	0.142
6	0.22	0.221	0.221
5	0.302	0.303	0.303
4	0.361	0.362	0.363
3	0.468	0.472	0.475
2	0.934	0.972	1.006
1	0.32	0.361	0.404

Foundation of structure after excavation below plinth level (i. e. substructure portion) generally filled with loose soil material. This gives effect of soft basement to the structure. However, in such case, if it is modelled with infill masonry, its lateral stiffness changes. In this study five models are thoroughly analysed with empirical method given by IS code 1893-2002 and software ETABs.

The Results obtained by both methods are agreeing well with each other. The provision of infill wall, in this study, justified the reduction in time period compared with the case in which it is not provided. It is also observed that lateral stiffness in different models under consideration are increasing with the addition of infill compared to situation when infill is not provided.

In model-4, stiffness is increased by 38% compared to 'Bare Model I'.

In case of time period of framed structure, the results are having good agreement in longitudinal direction but showing somewhat overestimated values in transverse direction by ETAB analysis compared to IS code method. The time period for Model IV is 0.858 whereas Model I has 1.331. It shows that the use of infill wall below plinth level reduces the time period.

Displacement of model- 4 is 29%, 33% & 36% less at storey level 2 compared to displacement of model -1 at the same storey for the different depth of foundations 1.5 m, 2.0m & 2.5m respectively. Displacement at top of the storey in model - 4 is 65%, 64.6% & 64% less compared to model -1 for different depth of foundation. When model - 4 is compare to model - 5 it is also observed that the displacement in model- 4 is 10%, 16% & 22% less compared to model -5. Hence the provision of infill below plinth in model -4 is justified for the reduced displacement observed compared to model -5, where infill is not provided below plinth.

Storey drift in model -5 is 28%, 30% & 31% less compared to storey drift in model -1 for different depth of foundations 1.5m, 2.0m & 2.5m respectively, at the second storey level .When model-4 and model -5 are compared. It is also observed that the storey drift in model -4 is 5%, 8% & 11% less compare to storey drift of model -5. Hence the infill provided below plinth in model -4 reduces storey drift compare to model -5 where infill is not provided below plinth

Conclusions

The IS code methods are describing very insufficient guidelines about infill wall design procedures. Software like ETABs is used as a tool for analysing effect of infill on the structural behaviour. It is observed; ETABs provide overestimated values of fundamental period. According to relative values of all parameters, it can be concluded that provision of infill wall enhances the performance in terms of displacement control, storey drift and lateral stiffness. Infill when provided below plinth has given improved performance in resisting effect of earthquake which is normally not provided.

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