

Study of Structure Having Different Infill Material (Bricks, AAC Blocks and Hollow Concrete Blocks) Using E-Tabs

¹Ali Mohammed Abdulmuttaleb, ²Ali Sattar Jabbar Alsaedi, ³MethalQudori Ali

Abstract-Due to not too long ago accessible development in structural analysis and design, improved rise constructions have switched away to become a favorite one. The purposeful requirements and also structural protection of a framework might be through creating regulations and laws, developing codes as well as additionally by changing over to appropriate style and design methods. But within an expanding express as India, the financial method of construction could additionally be of substantial worth. A frame structure gets structurally a lot less efficient when set through large lateral a great deal which includes a good wind, earthquake or explosion. The scenario worsens in case the structural fitness level is elevated. Within the existing evaluation the main target is on the subject of the exploration on the effect of infill in deep creating along with the behavior of theirs in building. You are going to find a variety of sorts of infill materials utilized in structures, basically like brick infill, AAC block infill, Hollow concrete blocks infill etc. Results are spoken to in graphical or maybe perhaps even inside for plain style. The basic clients are displayed with the ETABS program. Firm end circumstances are accepted for that specific casing people and moreover, the floors section is expected going about as stomachs which ensure significant leisure activity of all the horizontal burden opposing parts. The floor finish is taken to stay 1.5 kN/m² over the floors. The live burden on floor is had as 2 kN/m². Inside the examination, 25 % of the floor live burden is perceived as in seismic weight computations as a code Is really 1893:2002.

Key Words: Soft storey, masonry infill, RC frame, earthquake, displacement, drift, foundation shear AAC blocks, Hollow concrete blocks.

I. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

Even though an infill panel interacts together with the frame when it is placed from the lateral forces. As per and so period models for all of the computations of seismic steps on the RC frames the infill are not deemed when the structural portion of theirs also just like a load offering component but this particular results in an incorrect outcomes & consequently genuine seismic behavior of system is not thought accurately. Lateral

¹Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research, Baghdad, Iraq

²Uruk university college, Baghdad, Iraq

³Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research, Baghdad, Iraq

Load Resisting System Lateral intensity resisting elements need to be presented within every single constructing to brace it against wind as well as seismic forces. The main kinds of resisting elements are as uses together with the particulars are revealed in Figure 1.1 Moment frames, Shear walls, Braced frames In filled frames.

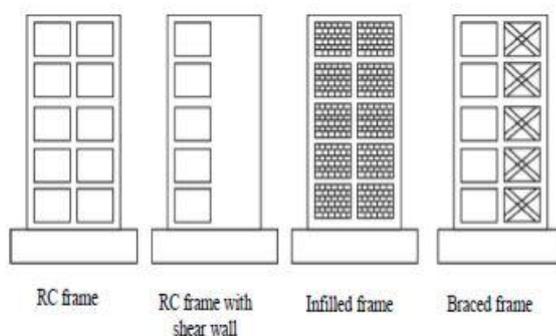


Figure 1.1 Lateral load resisting system

1.2 AAC Blocks:

India is running an intriguing atmosphere and much of the time all through the entire year the temperature remains very impressive and thus we require things which are unbelievably defensive inside nature. Along these lines the fashioners pick green and ecofriendly material, among the for the most part exploit substance is AAC squares

1.3 Concrete Hollow Blocks: Empty solid squares are extraordinary substitutes for standard blocks and stones inside structure development. These are made of cement however these are kept up empty between to



cut down the materials and built up the discourage light-weight.

Fig 1.2 showing some typical examples of open ground storey building.

1.4 Structural analysis and modeling

Various literatures and previous studies were definitely carried out to buy the concept regarding the modeling progression along with the representation of infill particularly. Modeling of components such as a 3

Dimensional computer model usually produces 0 extra problems as an outcome of the irregularities in structure along with soft storey.

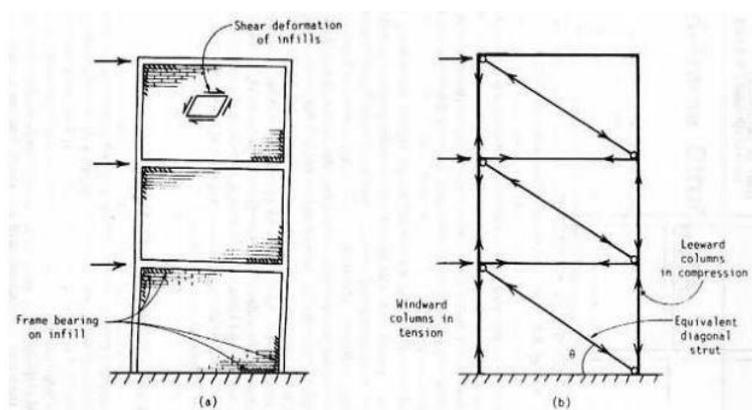


Figure 1.4 Equivalent diagonal strut model for infill (research paper U.Ersoy) and F.Marjani

The recovery of infill masonry as turning into a bracing to infill frame extremely stiffens the frame. If the method is placed via horizontal loading time to seismic excitation the movements of roof of the component of the column is going to cause the column to bend from the wall resulting towards the shortening of top diagonal of the frame. This is identical as the diagonally braced frame as shown within the figure.

1.5 Problem Statement

The incredibly high rise constructions now-a-days are provided with extremely soft storey's for auto parking purpose. When this kind of advancement is situated to the earthquake susceptible area, may be set via heavy lateral forces.

16 Objectives

The brick masonry is a sensitive materials as well as it has been found out not being able too soon by shearing down the bedding panel and also by diagonal splitting. Structural boundaries of brick masonry such as extremely very poor shear in addition to tensile strength, poor qualities, prospective harms at debris and vulnerability to with plane loads lessen the role of theirs as an excellent infill within resisting lateral loads.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Sachin Surrendering and Hemant B. Kaushik et.al.(1) Reinforced cement (RC) outlines in loaded up with unreinforced workmanship dividers are habitually developed practically all through the globe resulting to a few numerous years. Prior scientists have endeavored for escaping tentatively and logically the result of a few specifics, love opening size and area, thing proportion of openings, connect between outline just as infill divider structure, pliable enumerating inside edge given clients, material properties, disappointment modes, and so on conduct of brick work infill RC outlines.

Prof. P.B Kulkarni1, Pooja Raut, Nikhil Agrawal et.al (2) Many urbanized multi story structures in India these days have opened first story being an unpreventable component. This in truth leave the incredible

accessible first story of stone work inside filled strengthened solid edge development fundamentally to make stopping or maybe gathering entryways inside the underlying stories. Workmanship infill dividers are utilized to build starting quality just as solidness of strengthened cement (RC) outline structures

Ms. Rajashri A. Deshmukh et.al (3) Earthquakes speak to the biggest likely gracefulness of casualties and harm for possessed places because of natural and regular peril. The structure of RC structures with unreinforced infill framework is a regular exercise of India. Infill segments have typically been built of profound severe components, for example, solid squares or perhaps earth blocks.

Nusfa Karuvattil, Priyanka Dilip P. et.al (4) Many urbanized multi story structures in India these days have opened introductory story being an inevitable perspective. This in truth really leave the wide accessible first story of brick work wearing stacked strengthened solid casing growing basically to make stopping or maybe gathering halls inside the underlying story. Workmanship infill dividers are utilized to build starting quality just as firmness of strengthened cement (RC) outline structures.

István Haris¹, Gyorgy Farkas et.al. (5) In numerous areas it is the normal cycle to infill some of the sounds inside the steel notwithstanding solid casing. Ordinarily infill dividers are typically considered as non-load bearing, non-essential basic segments The principle objective on this paper is demonstrating a performed explore test, intended to involve individuals of fifteen, one narrows, a third scale, 2 story strengthened cement (RC) outline models in loaded with masonries with a few solidness.

Ugur Albayrak, EşrefUnluogl, and Mizam Dogan et.al.(6) Infill dividers are esteemed to nonbearing basic clients yet influence not just structure masses too sidelong rigidities that may bring about totally free vibration conduct of the entirety of the structures. Despite the fact that infill dividers are not viewed as basic clients, they are acting joined with outline when put through seismic a great deal. Assess just as computation models as infill divider structure commitment are troublesome and complex especially on critical structure ventures. Conduct of stone work wearing stacked

P.G. Asteris et.al. (7) The essential key target on this paper is indicating a broad class plan on the disappointment methods of in stacked edges, each with and without openings. For that previous, the current classification is summed up to a great extent based holding a writing assessment. With regards to the last mentioned, current exploratory outcomes on outlines in stacked with unreinforced workmanship dividers with openings and moreover place through gradually utilized cyclic horizontal a great deal are utilized, along with a collection of an assortment of disappointment modes (split examples) of workmanship wearing filled casings wish just as classified straightforwardly into particular gatherings. .

Mehmet Baran¹ and TugceSevil *et.al.*(8) Although empty block of fills, broadly utilized as parcel dividers, are viewed as nonstructural individuals, trial logical investigations uncovered that empty block in fills have positive results on quality and solidness of structures. Through this particular work, logical tests were unquestionably done to look at the empty block infill conduct, in which inside fills have been displayed by inclining pressure swaggers. Ultimate results were as restricted with test sharp edges from trial of only one inlet, just one or maybe 2 story fortified cement (RC) outlines attempted under each vertical just as turned around cyclic horizontal a great deal reenacting seismic tremor.

Bhargavi Sattar, Pradeep Kumar Ramancharla*et.al.*(9) Improperly made block workmanship dividers lead to unwanted impacts under seismic stacking season of each block workmanship in stacked strengthened cement (RC) outlines just as brick work load bearing divider structure developments. Entryways and windows (openings) are unavoidable parts in profound block workmanship in stacked RC structures just as stone work load bearing divider structure developments due to its intentional notwithstanding ventilation must have.

Sreekeshava K.S, A.S Arunkumari*et.al.*(10) The block brick work is used in a wide decision being an infill material inside fortified cement (RC) outlines. For standard brick work infill (MI) are viewed as nonstructural parts alongside brushed separate during various basic plans, however commitment of infill under parallel burdens shows the more commitment and execution to quality and firmness of RC outlines. The firmness of stone work controls the disappointment of MI just as plays a noteworthy part beneath horizontal burdens.

Kashif Mahumad, Md. Rashadul *et.al* (11) Islam just as Md. AL Amin did the activity on Study of Reinforced Concrete Frame with Brick Masonry infill as a result of sidelong loads inside the conduct of strengthened solid casing with block infill workmanship had been examined for a great deal of parametric alterations inside styles and likewise watched the impact inside misshapening in profound structure of the edge. Regularly stone work infill segments are normal as inside and outside parcel dividers for stylish and utilitarian employments. When these infill dividers are discarded inside a specific story, a light story is made when contrasted and any sort of other individual stiffer records. .

D.P and Dorji. Thambiratnam *et.al* (12) did the activity on Modeling Analysis of In stacked Frame Structures underneath seismic burdens inside this the seismic impact of in filled edge components are dissected. In-filled edge developments are ordinarily used in seismically settled locales. It referenced that the current codes sadly, didn't have satisfactory help for adapting to the displaying, investigation and plan of inside filled edge developments. .

Kodur, V.R. Erki, M.A. Quenneville, J.H.P. *et.al* (13) did the activity on Seismic Design and examination of stone work in stacked edges precisely where a straightforward investigative consideration is

practiced for seismic structure of workmanship in filled casings is given. The diagnostic strategy, principally dependent on the systematic and exploratory logical investigations inside the writing, in light of the fact that the impact of inside fills in all of 3 stages, they are, inside registering seismic loadings, inside foreseeing aftereffect of in stacked edges, and inside deciding the intensity of inside filled casings. .

B. Srinivas and furthermore B.K. Raghu Prasad et.al (14) discussed the result of workmanship infill dividers on solid conduct of building. A 5 story RC stone work in stacked casings, delicate story outlines notwithstanding void edge configuration were certainly chosen just as created as an Is truly 1893 code arrangement. Corner to corner Strut was utilized for demonstrating the workmanship infill segments.

III. METHODOLOGY

3.1 Geometry

Inside the current investigation, A typical 10 story RC confined sort of setting up with 5 inlets in longitudinal X heading just as three narrows in cross over Y way were seen with the arrangement measurement as 25 m × 15 m. Most records, for example, ground story possessing 3.2m deck to deck tallness is perceived with respect to the assessment. The width of inlet is had as 5m together X notwithstanding Y course. The thickness of workmanship divider is had as 300mm. The structure is kept up symmetric inside both symmetrical guidelines in profound plan to avoid torsional result underneath sidelong power. The segment is kept up square encountering measuring 500x500mm notwithstanding size on the section is taken to get identical through the whole tallness on the structure.

3.2 Material properties

Evaluation of cement is had as M 25 just as for strengthening steel, Fe 415 evaluation of steel is used for the whole item cases saw inside this particular exploration. The gadget weight of cement is had as 25kN/m³. The gadget weight for block brick work infill just as AAC/HCB square workmanship infill is considered as 20kN/m³ just as 6.5 kN/m³ separately.

3.3 Modelling of Infill Walls

As FEMA 356(2000) mentioned that the flexible found plane stiffness of a masonry infill panel shall be denoted with an equivalent diagonal compression strut before cracking. The width of equivalent diagonal strut is computed as

$$W = 0.175(h)^{-0.4}d$$

Where

- E_i = modulus of elasticity of infill material
- E_f = modulus of elasticity of frame material
- L = beam length between center lines of columns
- L' = length of infill wall
- h = column height between center lines of beams
- s = height of infill wall I_c = moment of inertia of column
- t = thickness of infill wall d = diagonal length of strut
- θ = angle between diagonal of infill wall and the horizontal in radian

Table-3.1: Width equivalent of strut

Strut	Brick infill	AAC block infill
Width (mm)	700	750
Thickness(mm)	300	300

3.4 Building plans

Model 1: Conventional brick infill frame without opening.

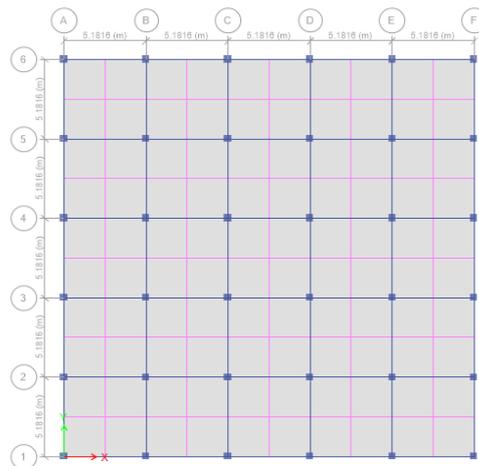
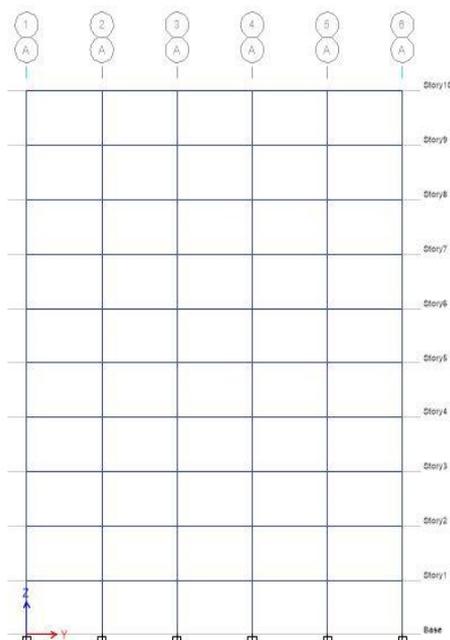


Fig. 3.1 RCC building with Conventional Clay bricks as infill material. (Plan of building with Conventional Clay Bricks as infill material)



- **Elevation of RCC Building showing Conventional Clay Bricks modelled as inclined STRUT**

Fig3.2. Elevation

- **3D render view of building with Conventional bricks as inclined struts**

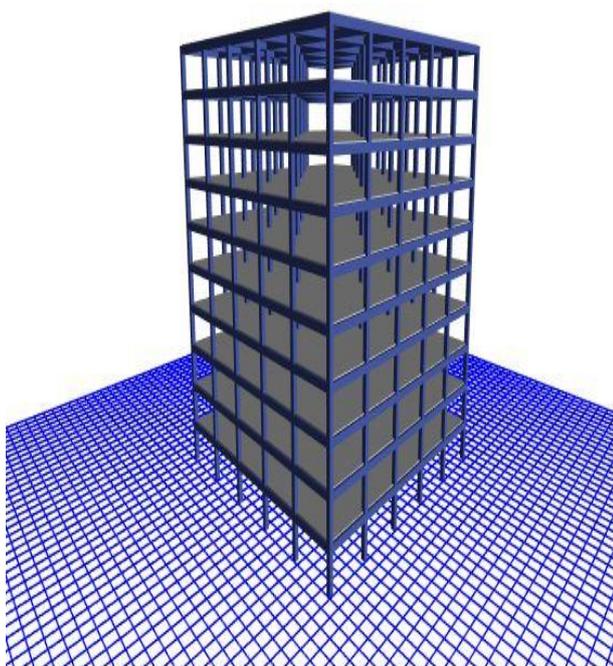


Fig.3.3 3D Render view

Model 2: RCC building with AAC block as infillmaterial (plan of AACblock)

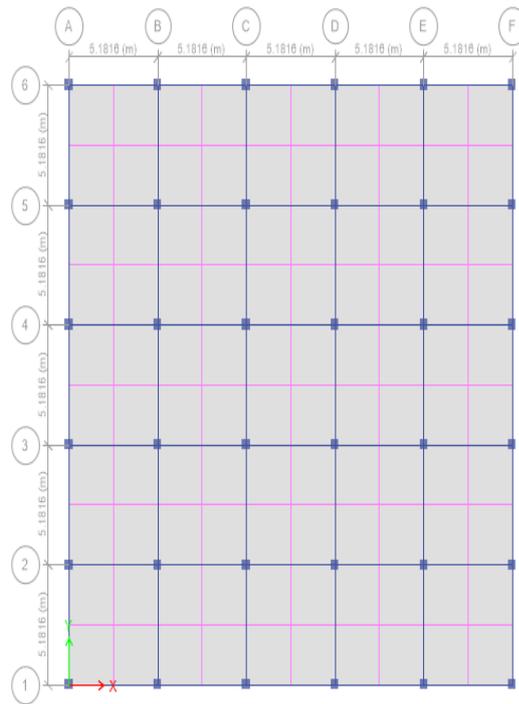


Fig. 3.4 RCC building with AAC bricks as infill material. (Plan of building with AAC Bricks as infill material)

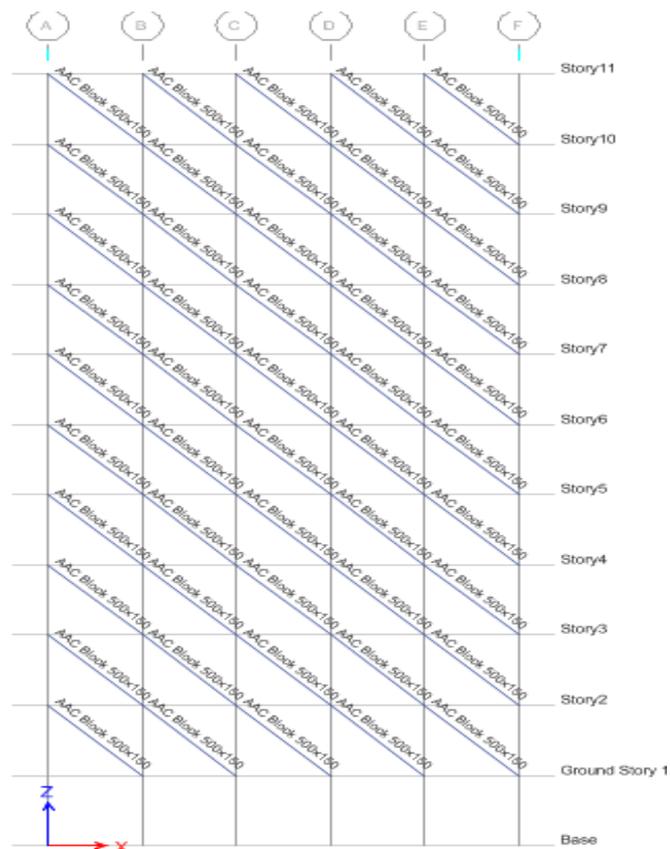


Fig.3.5 Elevation3D render view of building with AAC blocks as inclinedstruts

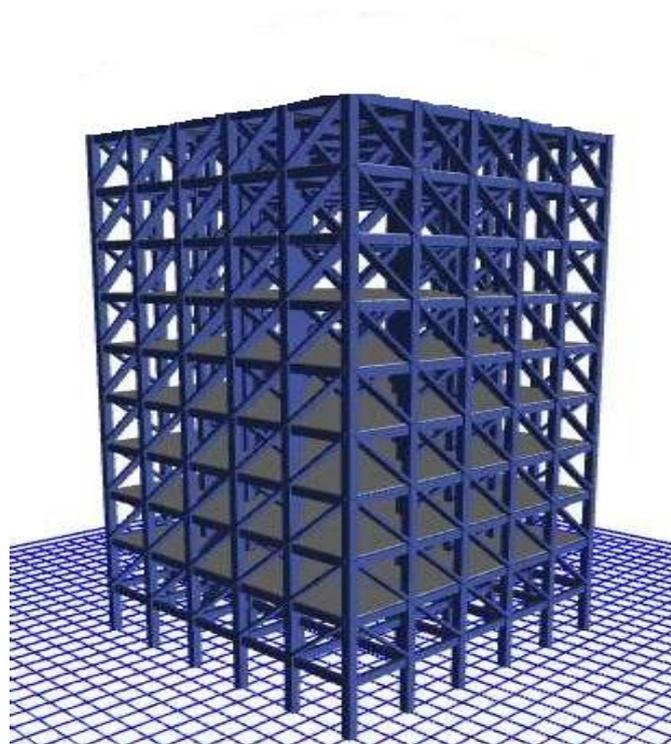


Fig.3.6 3D Render view

NO OF STORIES	G+10
EACH STOREY HEIGHT	3 m
THICKNESS OF SLAB	150 mm
GRAD OF CONCRETE	M20
GRAD OF STEEL	Fe415
SIZE OF BEAM	0.23mX0.35m
SIZE OF COLUMN	0.3mX0.3m
SIZE OF COLUMN	0.150mm
DENSITY OF BRICK INFILL	20 kN/m ³
DENSITY OF ACC INFILL	6.5 kN/M ³

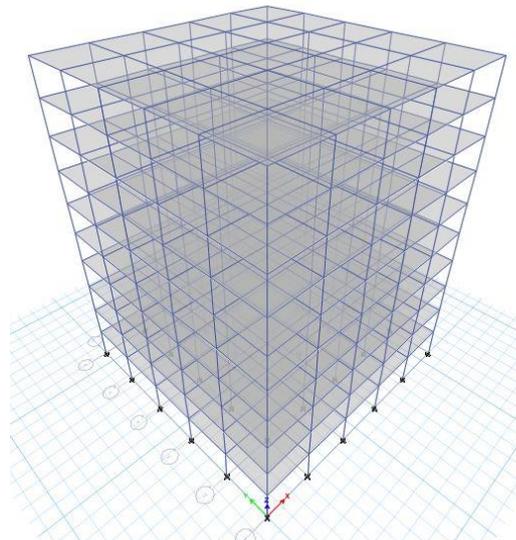


Fig 3d view

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The seismic assessment of the practically all RC outline models are incorporate block infill (M-1), type with absolute infill (demonstrating infill just like an AAC square infill component) (Full infill and m-2) with keeps on being finished for both infill materials for example for block brick work infill just as AAC square workmanship infill by utilizing the outcomes and programming ETABS are given underneath.

Lateral Displacement

Model 1:- Brick infill

TABLE 1 :Diaphragm center of mass Displacement			
Storey	Diaphragm	Load Case/Combo	UX
Storey11	D1	EQX	32.727
Storey10	D1	EQX	31.337
Storey9	D1	EQX	29.541
Storey8	D1	EQX	27.419
Storey7	D1	EQX	25.053
Storey6	D1	EQX	22.52
Storey5	D1	EQX	19.892
Storey4	D1	EQX	17.237
Storey3	D1	EQX	14.615
Storey2	D1	EQX	12.083

Model 2 AAC block infill

TABLE 2 :Diaphragm center of mass Displacement			
storey	Diaphragm	load Case/combo	UX
Storey11	D1	EQX	23.81
Storey10	D1	EQX	22.839
Storey9	D1	EQX	21.567
Storey8	D1	EQX	20.054
Storey7	D1	EQX	18.359
Storey6	D1	EQX	16.537
Storey5	D1	EQX	14.641
Storey4	D1	EQX	12.718
Storey3	D1	EQX	10.812
Storey2	D1	EQX	8.958

Model 3 HCB block infill

TABLE 3 :Diaphragm center of mass Displacement			
storey	Diaphram	load Case/combo	UX
Storey11	D1	EQX	20.11
Storey10	D1	EQX	19.35
Storey9	D1	EQX	18.52
Storey8	D1	EQX	18.22
Storey7	D1	EQX	17.535
Storey6	D1	EQX	15.537
Storey5	D1	EQX	14.641
Storey4	D1	EQX	12.718
Storey3	D1	EQX	11.542
Storey2	D1	EQX	9.32

Lateral displacement in X or Y direction for all model in all zones are as in graph

Graph: story's wise of lateral displacement

Therefore, The AAC block materials could essentially be utilized to replace traditional bricks as infill

substance for RC frames designed within the earthquake prone region.

Table-4: Displacement (mm) at Various Storey Level

Storey	Brick masonry			AAC block masonry			Hollow Concrete Block		
	Bare frame	Infill frame	Infill with ground soft store	Bare frame	Infill frame	Infill with ground soft store	Bare frame	Infill frame	Infill with ground soft store
	M- 1 CB	M- 2 CB	M-3 CB	M- 1 AAC	M- 2 AAC	M-3 AAC	M- 1 HCB	M- 2 HCB	M-3 HCB
10	125	14	19	97	13	17	87	12	15
9	121	13	18	93	12	16	83	11	14
8	113	12	17	87	11	15	77	11	14
7	103	10	16	78	9	14	68	10	13
6	90	9	14	68	8	12	58	9	12
5	75	7	12	57	7	10	47	8	11
4	59	5	11	44	5	9	41	7	9
3	42	4	9	32	3	7	32	2	8
2	25	2	8	19	2	6	35	2	7
1	9	1	6	7	1	4	6	1	4

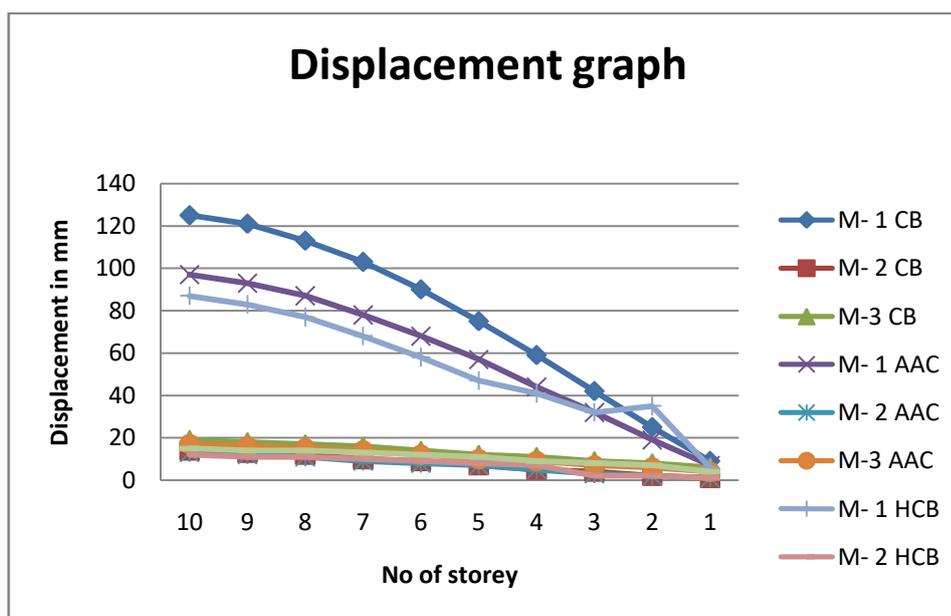


Chart-1: Displacement in X direction for all models

Storey drifts(mm)

Story float in AAC obstruct inside every circumstance is lower contrasted with Brick stone work. Model 1 shows popular narrative floats along these lines different models. The drop inside the story float of AAC impede workmanship is found 29 % in the event that 1 for uncovered edge model,6 % on the off chance that 2 for all out infill workmanship just as 10 % on the off chance that 3 for full infill ground delicate story.

Table-5: Storey drifts(mm) at Various Storey Level

Storey	Brick masonry			AAC block masonry			Hollow Concrete Block		
	Bare Frame	Infill frame	Infill with ground soft storey	Bare frame	Infill frame	Infill with ground soft storey	Bare frame	Infill frame	Infill with ground soft storey
	M-1 CB	M-2 CB	M-3 CB	M-1 ACC	M-2 ACC	M-3 ACC	M-1 HCB	M-2 HCB	M-3 HCB
10	0.001 377	0 239	0 239	0.001 165	0 222	0 222	0.001 145	0 202	0 212
9	0.002 383	0 369	0 368	0.001 92	0 336	0 335	0.001 72	0 326	0 325
8	0.003 339	0 47	0 468	0.002 616	0 425	0 425	0.002 616	0 415	0 415
7	0.004 104	0 533	0 531	0.003 168	0 483	0 482	0.003 108	0 483	0 465
6	0.004 672	0 563	0 56	0.003 577	0 514	0 513	0.003 577	0 510	0 483
5	0.005 61	0 563	0 56	0.003 857	0 52	0 519	0.003 857	0 42	0 519
4	0.005 287	0 538	0 536	0.004 17	0 505	0 505	0.004 17	0 495	0 505
3	0.005 316	0 491	0 474	0.004 34	0 474	0 464	0.004 134	0 474	0 434
2	0.004 899	0 432	0 624	0.003 714	0 433	0 587	0.003 714	0 413	0 577
1	0.002 794	0 3	0.001 796	0.002 117	0 308	0.001 336	0.002 97	0 298	0.001 336

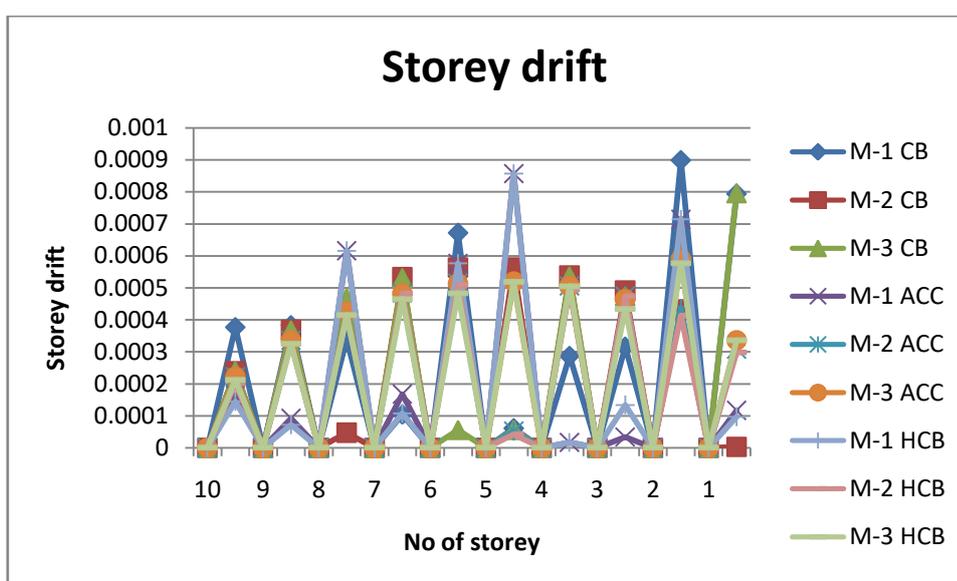


Chart-2: Storey drift in all models

Storey shear(KN)

The decrease in the story shear of AAC square brick work is discovered 28 % in the event that 1

for exposed casing model,35 % on the off chance that 2 for full infill workmanship just as 34 % on the off chance that 3 for full infill ground delicate story.

Table-6: Storey shear at Various Storey Level

Storey	Brick masonry			AAC block masonry			Hollow Concrete Block		
	Bare Frame	Infill frame	Infill with ground soft storey	Bare frame	Infill frame	Infill with ground soft storey	Bare frame	Infill frame	Infill with ground soft storey
	M-1	M-2	M-3	M-1	M-2	M-3	M-1	M-2	M-3
10	672	725	722	618	636	635	618	636	635
	85	79	5	22	42	8	22	42	8
9	672	725	722	618	636	635	618	636	635
	85	79	5	22	42	8	22	42	8
9	1514		1645	1225	1272	1269	1225	1272	1269
	0.92	1653	0.52	0.5	0.26	0.56	0.5	0.26	0.56
8	1514		1645	1225	1272	1269	1225	1272	1269
	0.92	1653	0.52	0.5	0.26	0.56	0.5	0.26	0.56
8	2180	2385	2374	1705	1774	1770	1705	1774	1770
	0.25	0.61	0.82	0.33	0.64	0.89	0.33	0.64	0.89
7	2180	2385	2374	1705	1774	1770	1705	1774	1770
	0.25	0.61	0.82	0.33	0.64	0.89	0.33	0.64	0.89
7	2689	2946	2933	2072	2159	2154	2072	2159	2154
	0.64	0.52	0.19	0.7	0.28	0.72	0.7	0.28	0.72
6	2689	2946	2933	2072	2159	2154	2072	2159	2154
	0.64	0.52	0.19	0.7	0.28	0.72	0.7	0.28	0.72
6	3063	3358	3343	2342	2441	2436	2342	2441	2436
	0.89	0.61	0.42	0.6	0.88	0.71	0.6	0.88	0.71
5	3063	3358	3343	2342	2441	2436	2342	2441	2436
	0.89	0.61	0.42	0.6	0.88	0.71	0.6	0.88	0.71

Base shear(KN)

Table-6: Base shear for various models

MODEL	VB in X Direction (KN) (BRICK infill)	VB in X Direction (KN) (AAC infill)	VB in X Direction (KN) (HCB infill)
M-1	3635.66	2754.95	1754.95
M-2	3988.2	2873.95	1873.95
M-3	3969.65	2867.37	1867.37

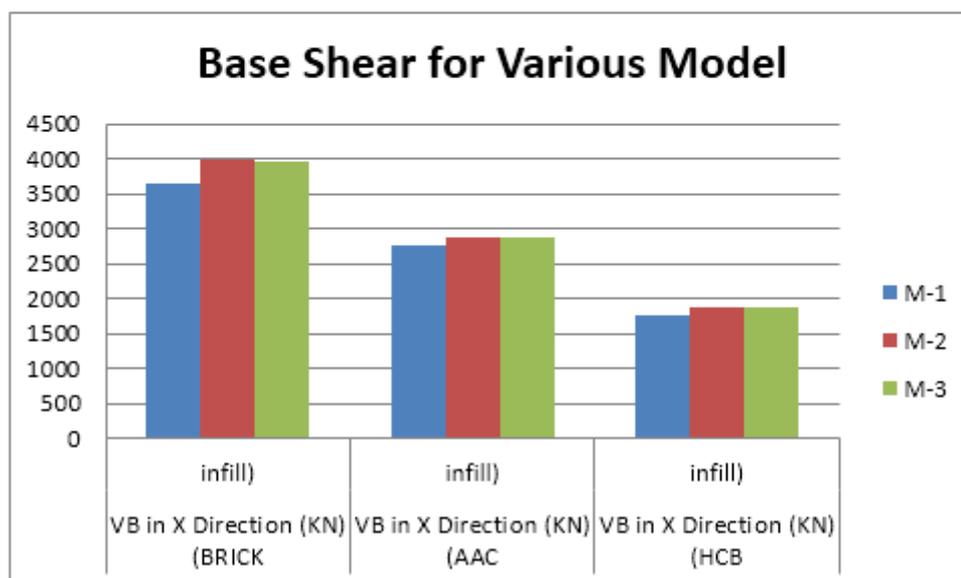


Fig Base shear for various models

Axial forces(KN)

For comparability column C1 happens to be chosen and also the axial forces during the mid-level of column C1 are located that are provided below

V. CONCLUSION

At the end, it's been seen the relocation on the structure with AAC obstruct inside all of the 3 Model occurrences is found under which of customary block workmanship. At the point when relocation results of Model 1 just as Model 2 just as Model 3 inside the all sort of stone work infill as AAC obstructs just as block infill empty solid square are analysed, Unit 2 is favoured than Model 1 as uprooting is least in case of Model - 2. This' basically in light of the fact that, In Model 2 quality and furthermore solidness on the stone work board is thought by displaying infill board as comparable slanting swagger and that eliminates the parallel avoidance of the entirety of the structure. The results of Model 2 just as Model 3 are comparative with incredibly considerably less expanded dislodging discovered Model three when contrasted with Model 2 due with delicate ground story. From the final product, it could be discovered that story float on the structure is discovered substantially less discovered AAC square workmanship infill inside all of the three model cases with all the

relating model instances of block stone work. Unit 1 shows popular narrative float in this manner another sorts inside similarly sorts of brick work infill segments. Story float inside model 2 is under unit 1 just as 3 essentially on the grounds that solidness is seen discovered model M-2. The results of unit 2 just as model three are comparable envision ground story. Model M-1 gives minimal significance of story shear with similarly sort of infill substances basically on the grounds that solidness hasn't been seen around circumstance when M-1. Base shear in case of AAC square workmanship is normally substantially less inside the entirety of the 3 models when contrasted and block brick work boards. This' because of light weight of AAC squares. Considerably less base shear benefits lesser parallel powers. Because of diminished base shear, part powers may likewise be diminished that regularly results to diminish in amount of part of steel wearing various individuals Base shear inside model 2 is significantly more than unit 1 just as model 3 because of improved mass of structure.

REFERENCES

1. Sachin Surendran and Hemant B. Kaushik "Masonry Infill RC Frames with Openings: Review of In-plane Lateral Load Behaviour and Modeling Approaches" The Open Construction and Building Technology Journal, 2012, 6, (Suppl 1-M9) 126-154
2. Prof. P.B Kulkarni1, Pooja Raut2 , Nikhil Agrawal "LINEAR STATIC ANALYSIS OF MASONRY INFILLED R.C.FRAME WITH &WITHOUT OPENING INCLUDING OPEN GROUND STOREY" IJRSET (ISO 3297: 2007 Certified Organization) Vol. 2, Issue 8, August 2013
3. Ms. Rajashri A. Deshmukh *, Dr. P. S. Pajgade "A STUDY OF EFFECT OF INFILL MATERIAL ON SEISMIC PERFORMANCE OF RC BUILDINGS" IJESRT ISSN: 2277- 9655 Scientific Journal Impact Factor: 3.449 (ISRA), Impact Factor: 2.114
4. NusfaKaruvattil*1, Priyanka Dilip P. "Linear Static Analysis of Masonry Infilled Soft Storey RC Buildings with and without Opening for Earthquake Resistant Design" IJSSET 2016 IJSRSET | Volume 2 | Issue 5 | Print ISSN: 2395-1990 | Online ISSN : 2394-4099 Themed Section: Engineering and Technology
5. István Haris1*, György Farkas "Experimental Results on Masonry Infilled RC Frames for Monotonic Increasing and Cyclic Lateral Load" Received 08 March 2017; Accepted 31 January 2018
6. Uğur Albayrak, EşrefÜnlüoğl, and MizamDoğan "An Overview of the Modelling of Infill Walls in Framed Structures" International Journal of Structural and Civil Engineering Research Vol. 6, No. 1, February 2017
7. P.G. Asteris "Failure Modes of In-filled Frames" Electronic Journal of Structural Engineering 11(1) 2011
8. Mehmet Baran1* and TugceSevil "Analytical and experimental studies on infilled RC frames" International Journal of the Physical Sciences Vol. 5(13), pp. 1981-1998, 18 October, 2010
9. Bhargavi Sattar, Pradeep Kumar Ramancharla "COMPARISON BETWEEN THE EFFECT OF LINTEL AND LINTEL BAND ON THE GLOBAL PERFORMANCE OF LOAD BEARING WALLS AND

MASONRY INFILLED RC FRAMES” Volume 6, Issue 2, February (2015), pp. 68-78 © IAEME:
www.iaeme.com/Ijcieta.asp

10. Sreekeshava K.S, A.S Arunkumar“ Effect of Polypropylene (PP) Geo-Fabric Reinforcement in Brick Masonry under Axial Loads” International Journal of Recent Technology and Engineering (IJRTE) ISSN: 2277-3878, Volume-8 Issue-3, September 2019
- 11 Mahumud K, Islam R, Al-Amin, ”Study of the Reinforced Concrete Frame with Brick Masonry infill due to Lateral Loads.”IJCEEIJENS,2010.
12. Dorji J, Thambiratnam DP, ”Modeling and Analysis of Infilled Frame Structures under Seismic Loads”, The Open Construction and Building Technology Journal, vol.no.3,pp 119-126,2009
13. V.K.R.Kodur, M.A.Erki and J.H.P.Quenneville”Seismic Analysis of Infilled Frames”Journal of Structural Engineering, Vol.25,No.2, pp 95-102, July 1998.
14. B. Srinavas, B.K. Raghu Prasad, “The Influence of Masonry in RC Multistory Buildings to Near-Fault Ground Motions” Journal of International Association for Bridge and Structural Engineering(IABSE),pp 240-248,2009
15. Basavaraj M. malagimani, Swapnil B. Cholekar, Hemant L. Sonawadekar, ”Comparative Study of RC Structures with Different Types of Infill Walls With Effect of SSI by Pushover Analysis” International Research Journal of Engineering and Technology (IRJET), pp 2546-2550,2017
16. Kumbhar S.S., RajguruR.S.,”Seismic Analysis of Masonry Infill in Multistorey RC Building” International Journal of Science, Engineering and Technology Research (IJSETR), Vol 4, Issue 6, pp-2189-2194,2015
17. O. Netula, S.P.Singh, R. Bhomia, ”Study and Comparison of Structure Having Different Infill material (Brick, AAC Blocks and Hollow Concrete Blocks) Using ETABS”,International Journal of Engineering and Technology Science and Research(IJETSRS) Vol 4, Issue 12, pp-403-411
18. Dev Raj Paudel, Santosh Kumar Adhikari, ”Effect of Masonry Infills on Seismic Performace of RC Frame Buildings”,International Journal of Innovative Research in Science, Engineering and Technology (IJIRSET) Vol4,Issue8,pp7260-7267,2015.
- 19 Dr. B G Naresh kumar, Das, D., Murty, C. V. R., Brick masonry infills in seismic design of RC framed buildings: Part 1 –Cost implications” The Indian Concrete Journal, 2004, vol78.
- 20 Prakash T M, Naresh kumar B G, Karisiddappa ,Ragunath S “Properties of Aerated (Foamed) Concrete Blocks” International Journal of Scientific & Engineering Research Volume 4, Issue 1, January2013 1 ISSN 2229-5518