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# **SPECIAL MOBILITY STRAND**

## **SEISMIC PERFORMANCE OF MASONRY INFILLED FRAMES WITH OPEN FIRST STOREY**

**KOCE TODOROV**

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*Associated Professor, Ss. Cyril and Methodius University in Skopje, Faculty of Civil Engineering Skopje, Blvd. "Partizanski odredi", No.24, Skopje, Republic of North Macedonia, [todorov@gf.ukim.edu.mk](mailto:todorov@gf.ukim.edu.mk)*

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# Why masonry infilled frames?

- **Positive effects:**

- increase the structural stiffness, strength and damping,
- act as a first line of defense in seismic activity reducing the ductility demand and consequent damage of structural elements.

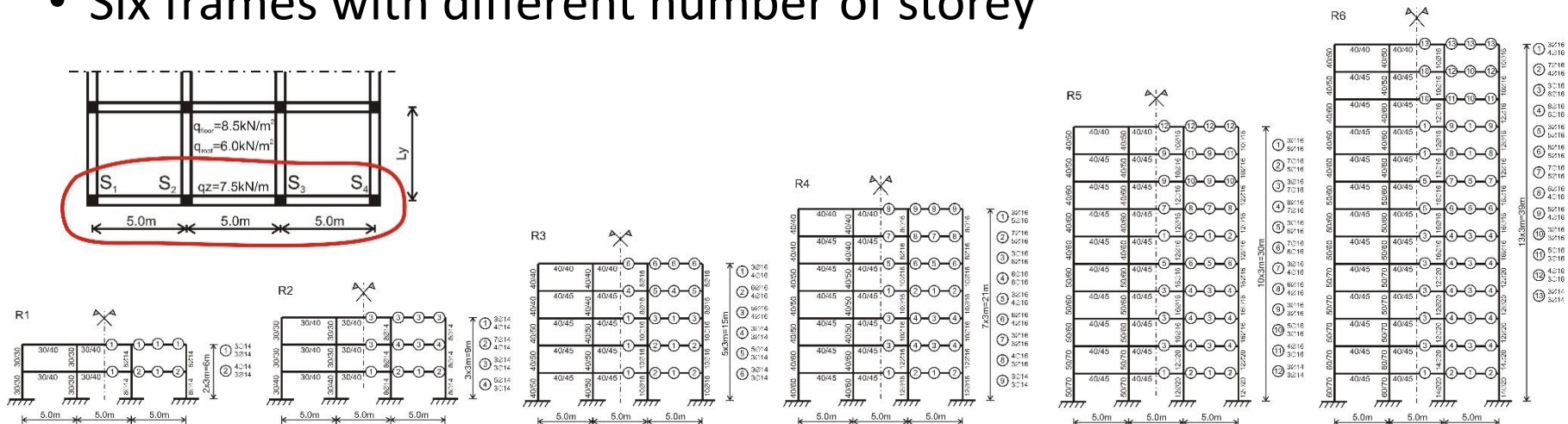
- **Negative effects:**

- torsion,
- dangerous collapse mechanisms,
- soft or weak storey,
- variations in the vibration period, etc.



# Numerical evaluation – design parameters

- Six frames with different number of storey



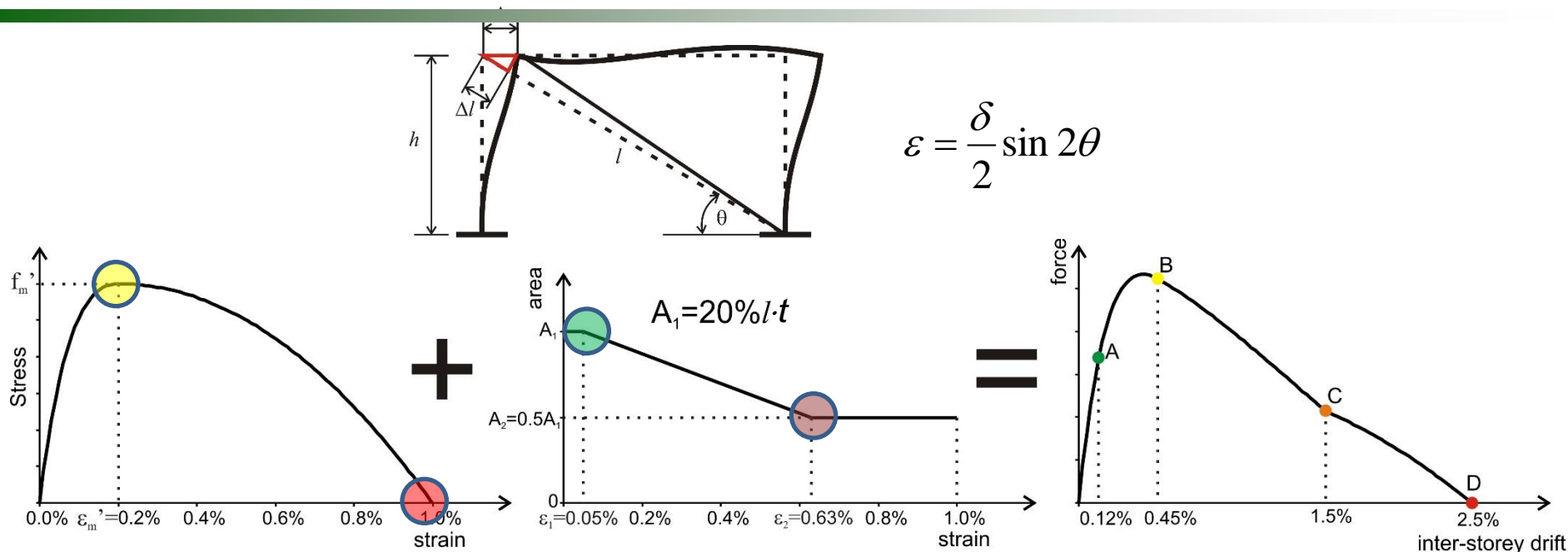
- Three types of frames

- Bare frames (BF)
- Infilled frames with open first storey
  - weak infill (WI),  $f_m=0.8\text{MPa}$ , thickness 15 cm
  - strong infill (SI),  $f_m=1.2\text{MPa}$ , thickness 25 cm

- Three groups of earthquakes

- Seven records per group
- 10 level of PGA per record

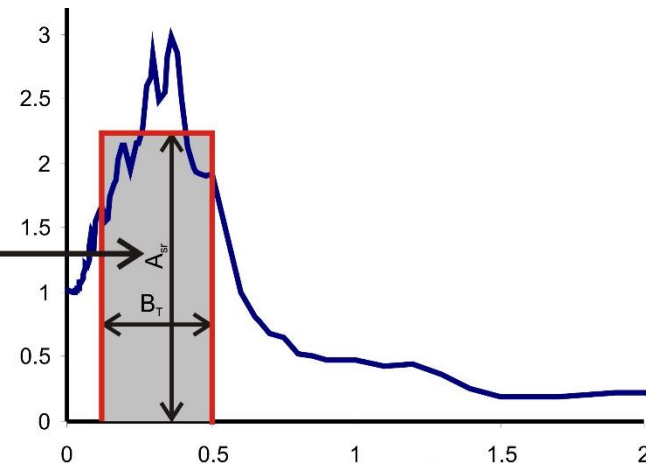
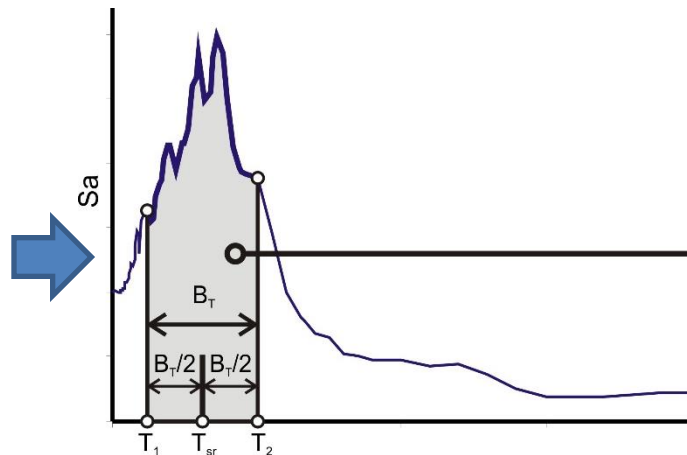
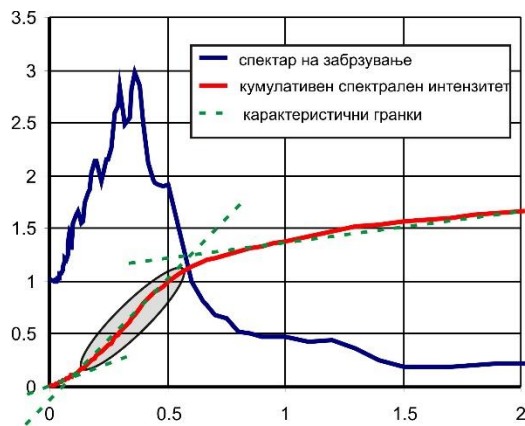
# Damage measure of masonry infill – discrete levels of SP



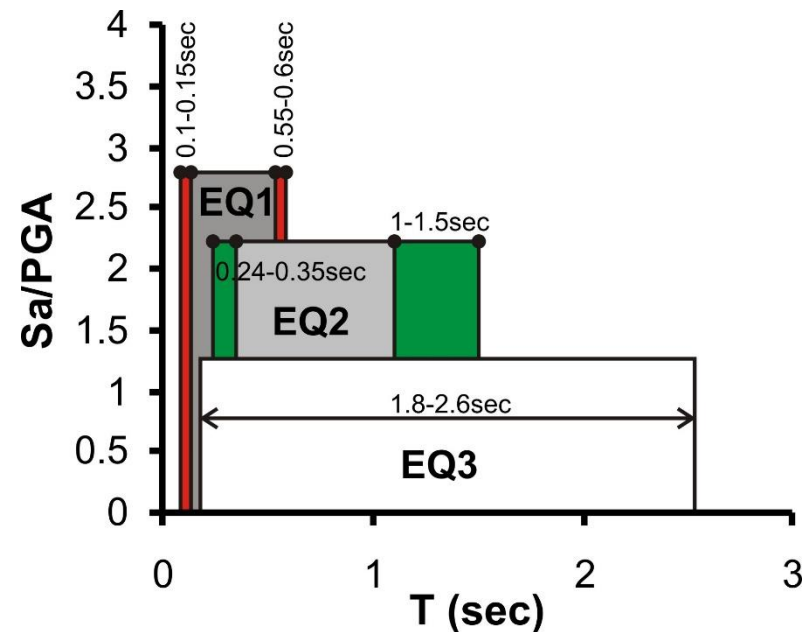
Performance level	Range	Boundary values of strain	Adopted strain limit	Boundary values of interstorey drifts	Adopted values of interstorey drifts
Operational	0-A	$\epsilon_A$ 0.02-0.07%	0.05%	$\delta_A$ 0.05-0.15%	0.12%
Immediate occupancy	A-B	$\epsilon_B$ 0.1-0.3%	0.2%	$\delta_B$ 0.25-0.7%	0.45%
Life safety	B-C	$\epsilon_C$ 0.4-0.85%	0.63%	$\delta_C$ 1-2%	1.5%
Collapse prevention	C-D	$\epsilon_C$ 0.75-1.25%	1%	$\delta_D$ 2-3%	2.5%



# Selection of earthquake ground motions



- Criteria for selection
- Three groups of earthquakes
  - EQ1: low periods  
 $(0.1 < T_1 < 0.15 \text{ sec.})$      $(0.55 < T_2 < 0.6 \text{ sec.})$   
 $(0.4 < B_T < 0.5 \text{ sec.})$      $(0.325 < T_{sr} < 0.375 \text{ sec.})$
  - EQ2: middle and high periods  
 $(0.24 < T_1 < 0.35 \text{ sec.})$      $(1.1 < T_2 < 1.5 \text{ sec.})$   
 $(0.75 < B_T < 1.26 \text{ sec.})$      $(0.725 < T_{sr} < 0.91 \text{ sec.})$
  - EQ3: wide frequency range ( $1.8 < B_T < 2.6 \text{ sec.}$ )



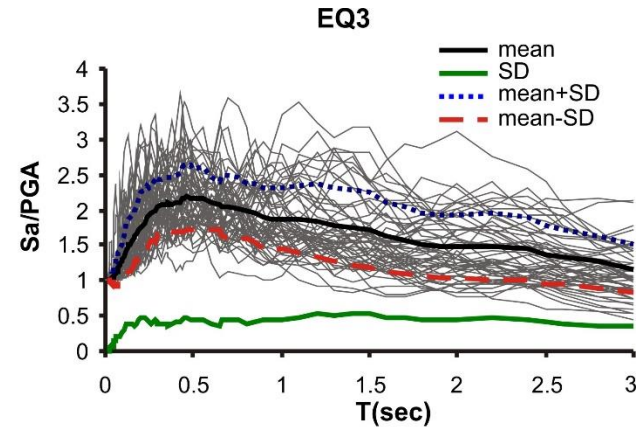
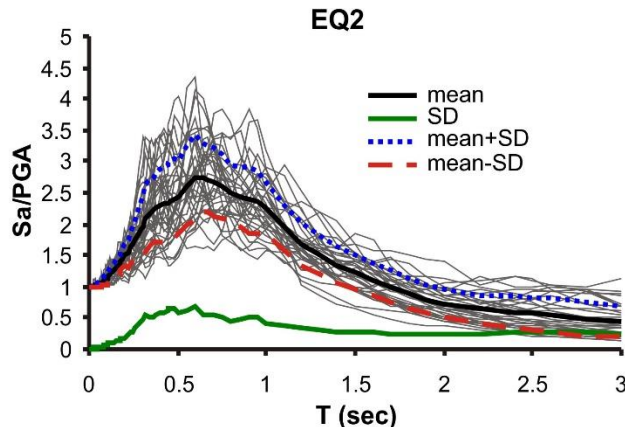
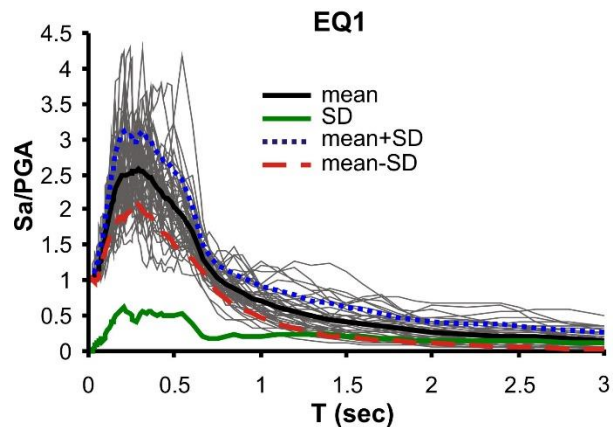


# Selection of earthquake ground motions

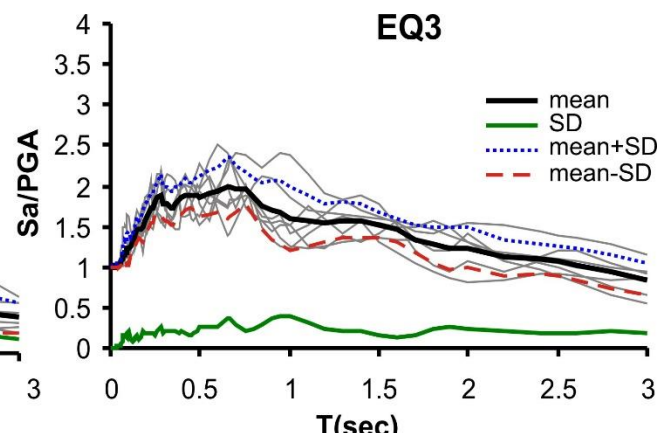
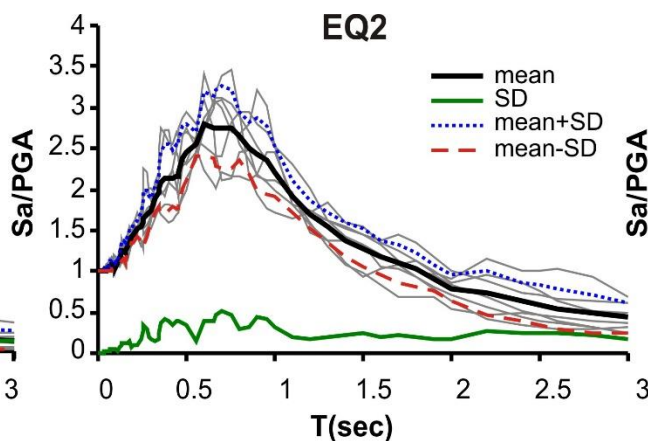
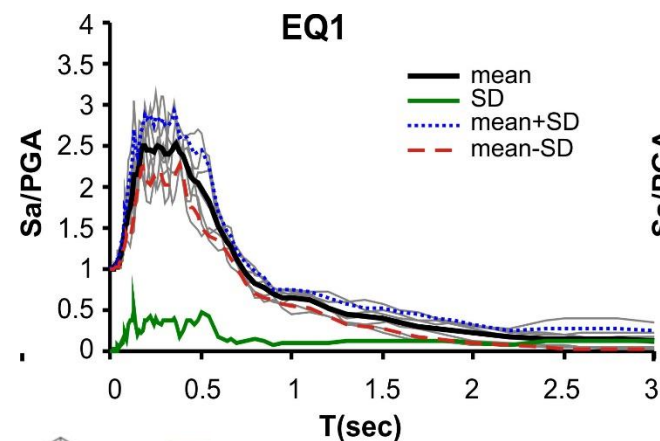
45 records

34 records

55 records



$$C\Delta S_a = \sum_{i=1}^n \sqrt{(S_a(i) - mean S_a)^2}$$

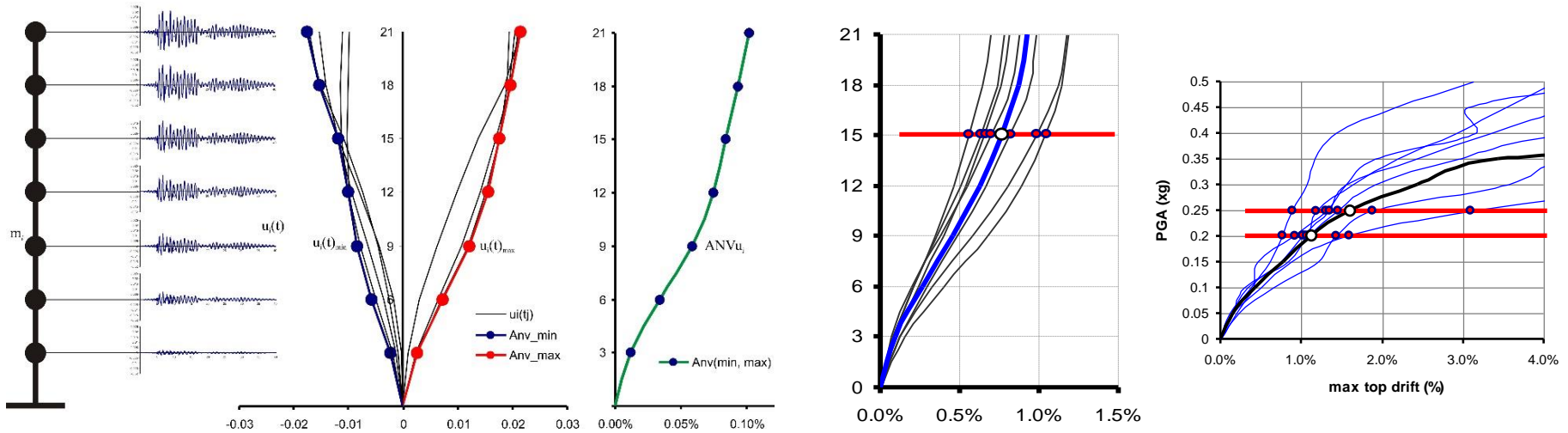


# Numerical evaluation – processing the results

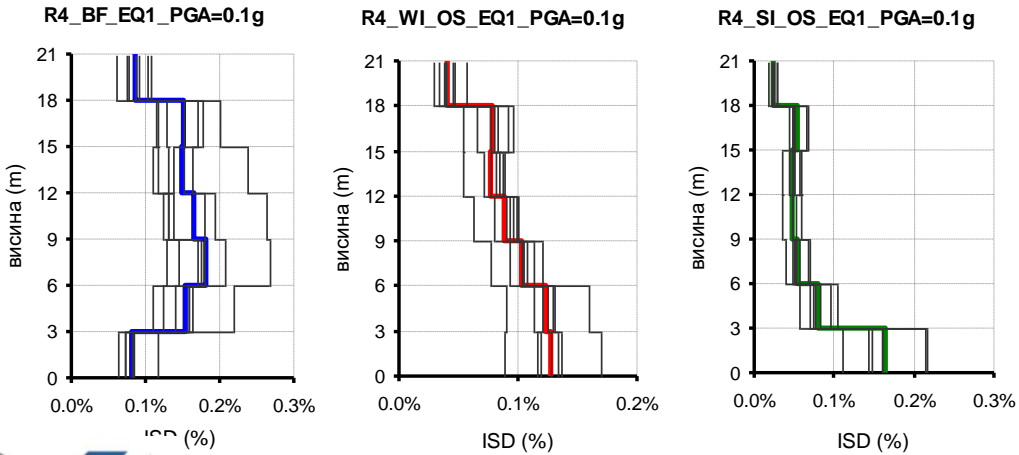
**3780RHA**

Envelope curves from individual records

$$ANV_{u_i} = \frac{\max(u_i(t)_{\max}; |u_i(t)_{\min}|)}{H_{tot}}$$



Individual and mean response – absolute displacement –



Individual and mean response – interstorey drifts –

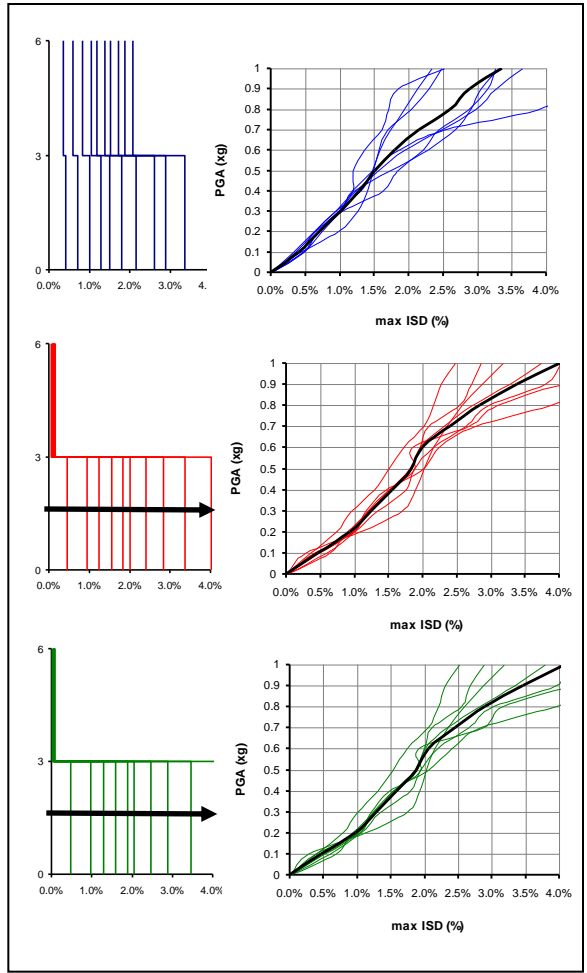


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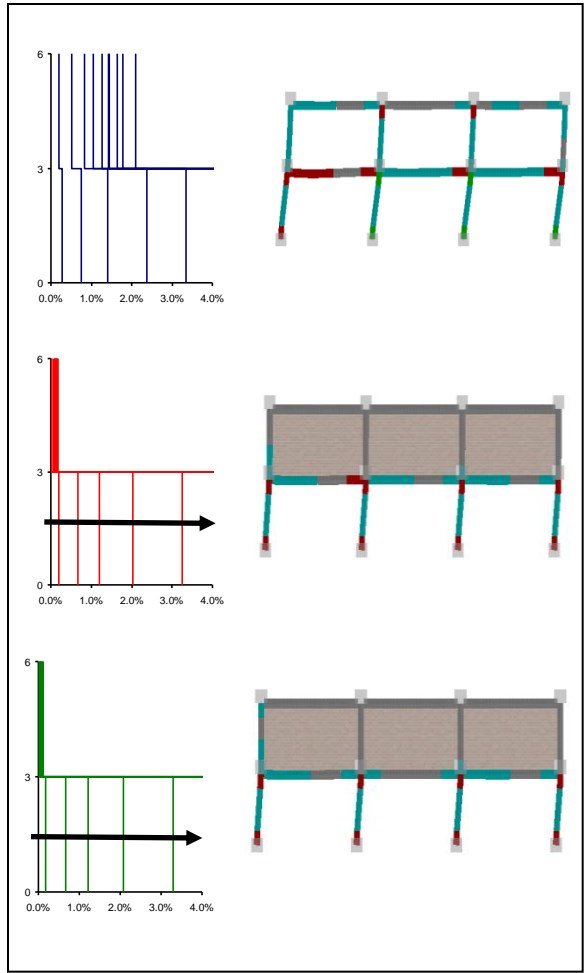


# Numerical evaluation – Incremental curves – interstorey drifts, frame R1 – 2 storey

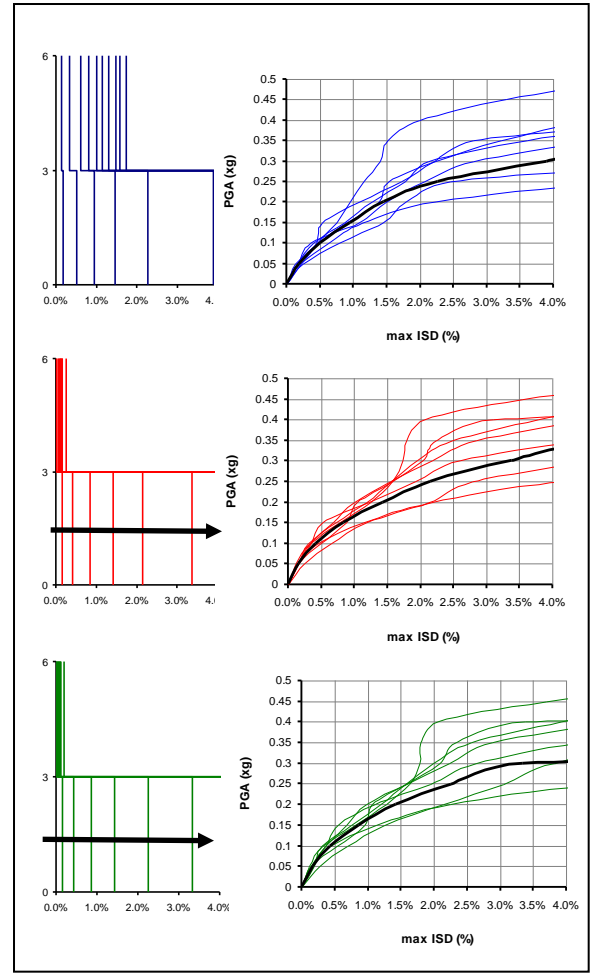
**EQ1**



**EQ2**



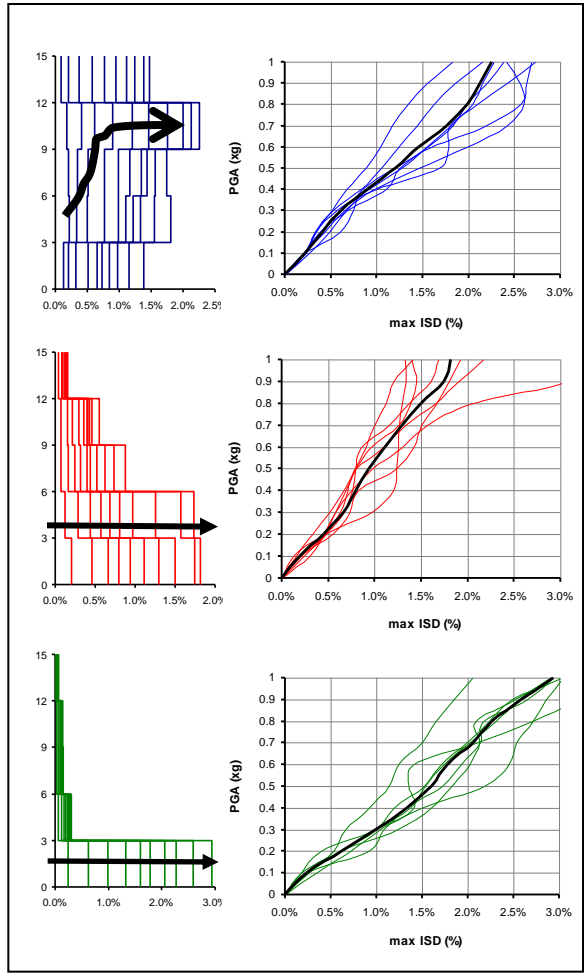
**EQ3**



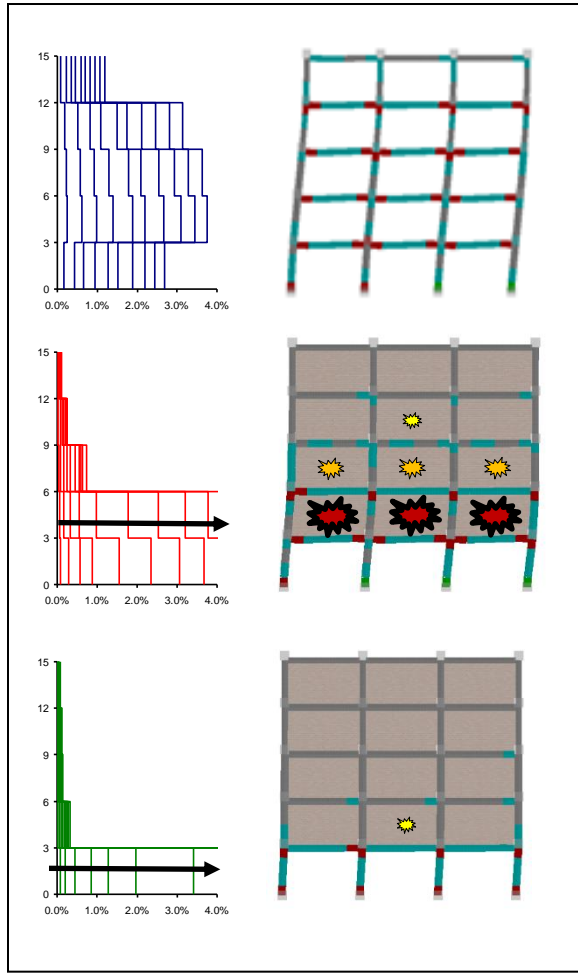


# Numerical evaluation – Incremental curves – interstorey drifts, frame R3 – 5 storey

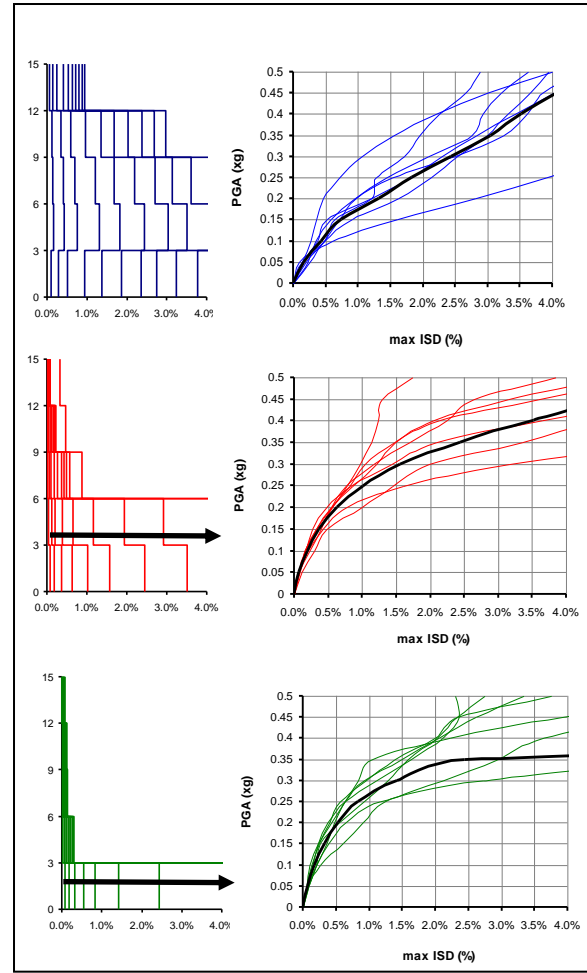
**EQ1**



**EQ2**

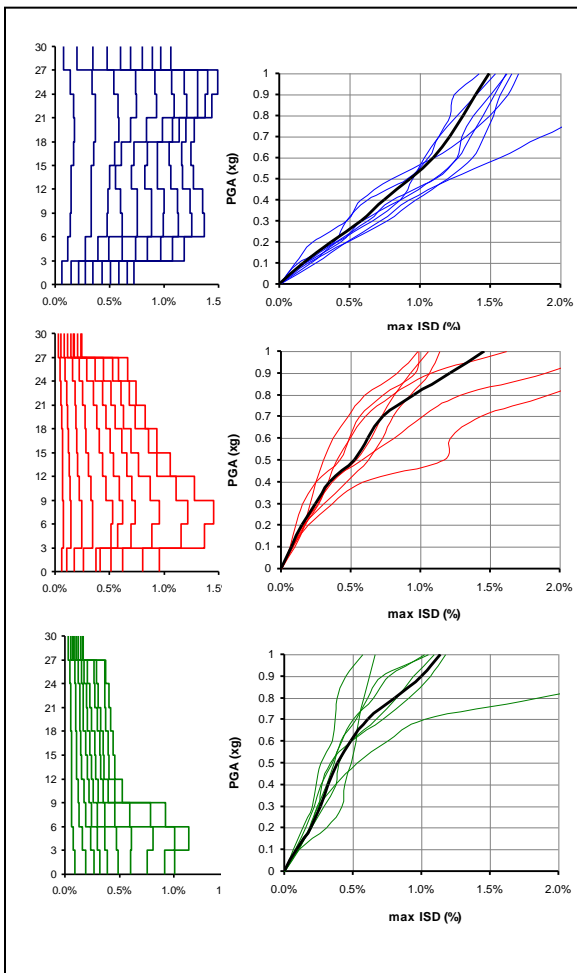


**EQ3**

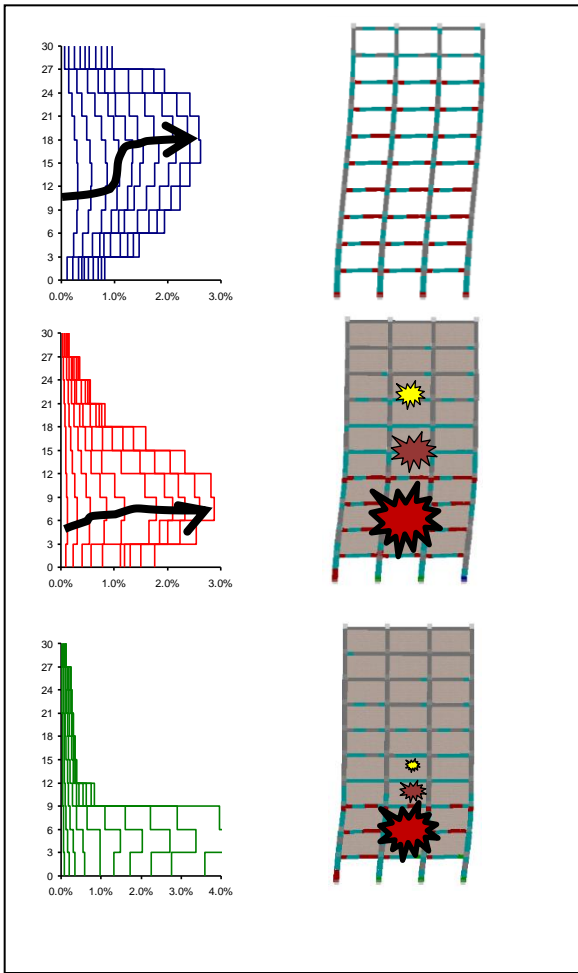


# Numerical evaluation – Incremental curves – interstorey drifts, frame R5 – 10 storey

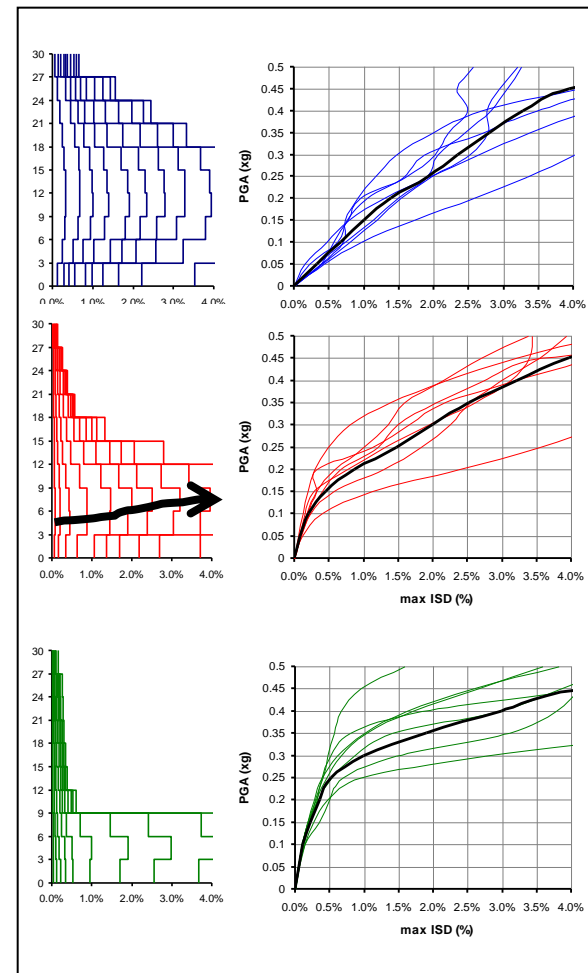
EQ1



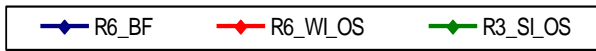
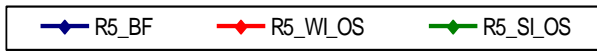
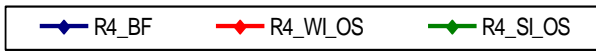
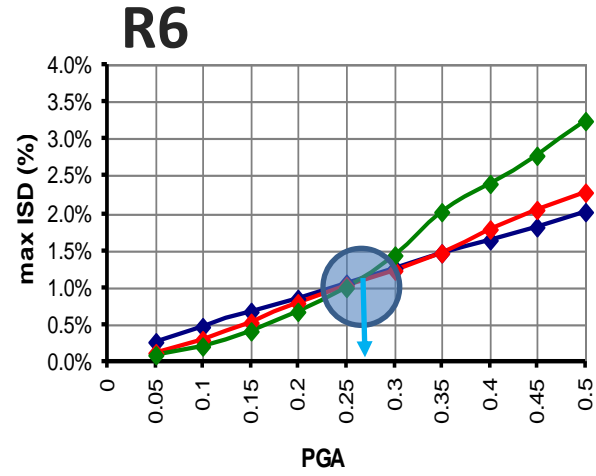
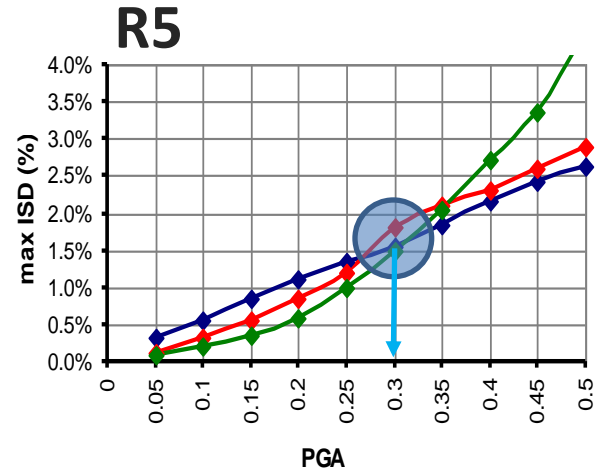
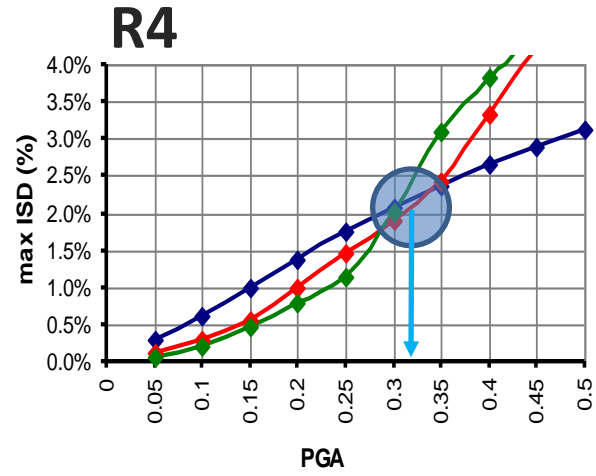
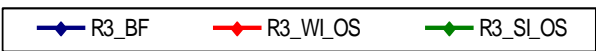
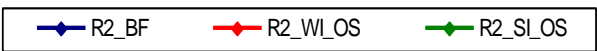
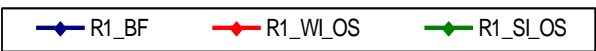
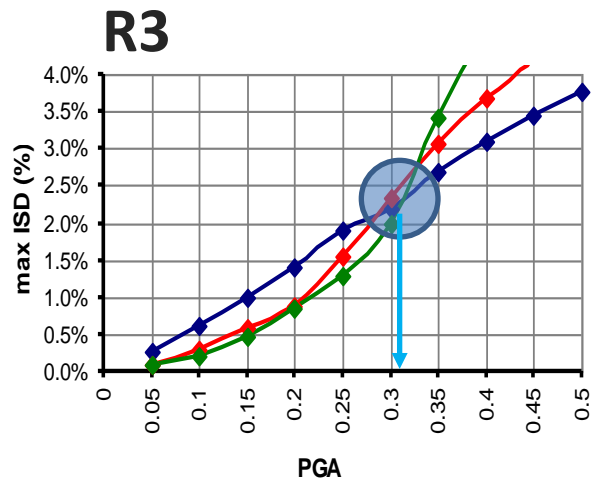
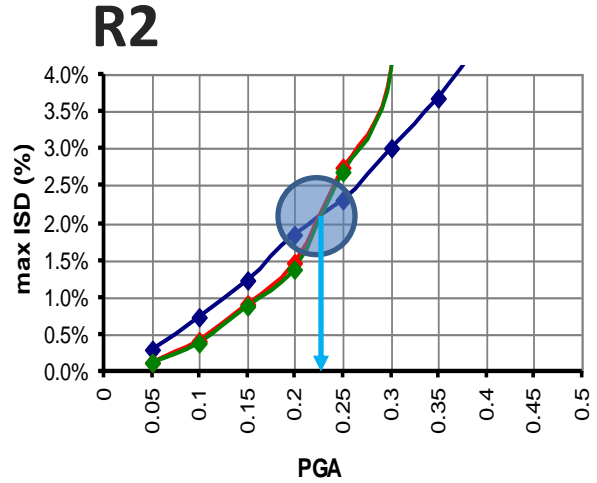
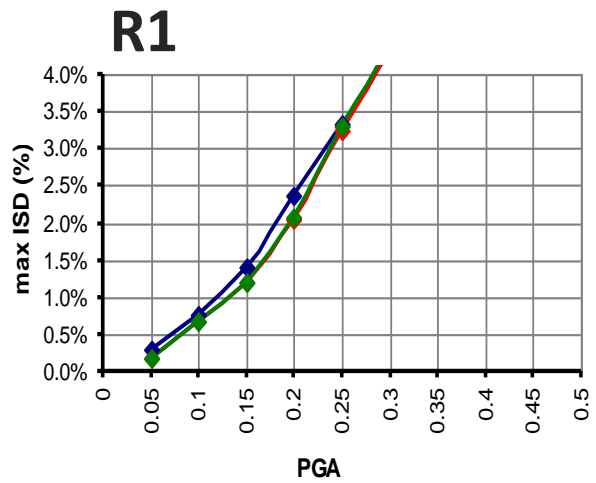
EQ2



EQ3



# Numerical evaluation – interstorey drifts \_ EQ2



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# Discrete levels of seismic performance

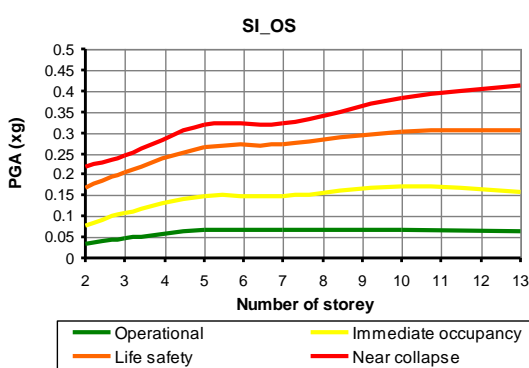
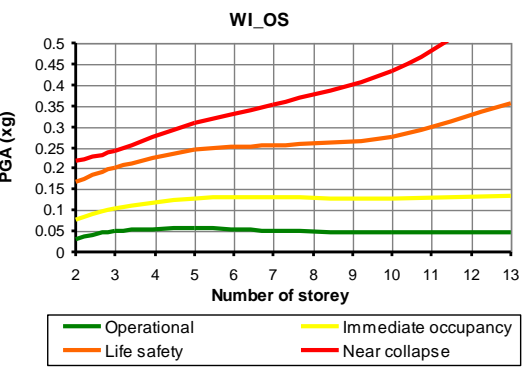
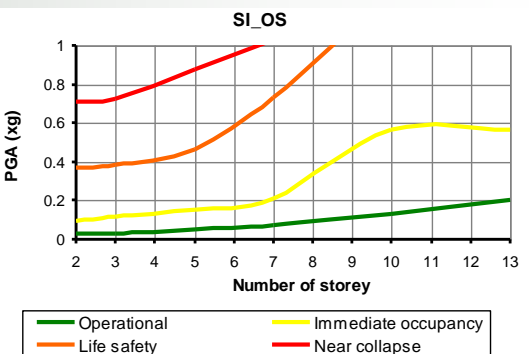
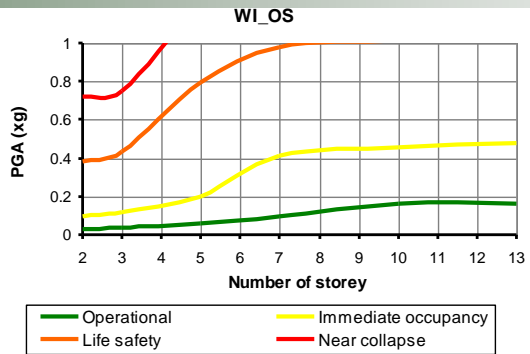
## EQ1

**Operational – ISD 0.12%**  
0.03g – 0.2g

**Immediate occupancy – ISD 0.45%**  
0.1g – 0.45g\_WI (0.57g\_SI)

**Life safety – ISD 1.5%**  
0.4g

**Near collapse – ISD 2.5%**  
0.7g



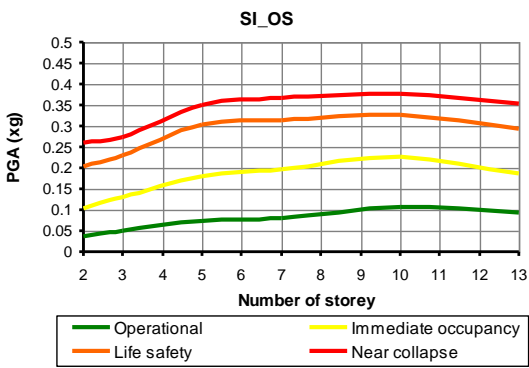
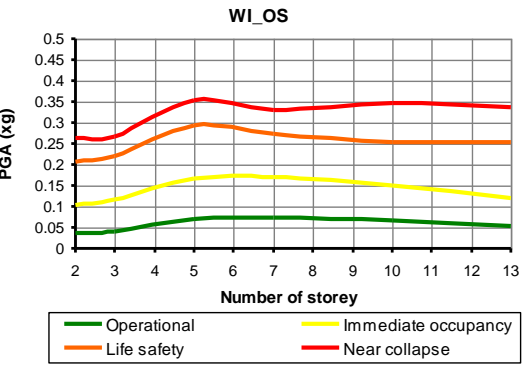
## EQ2; EQ3

**Operational – ISD 0.12%**  
0.05g – 0.1g

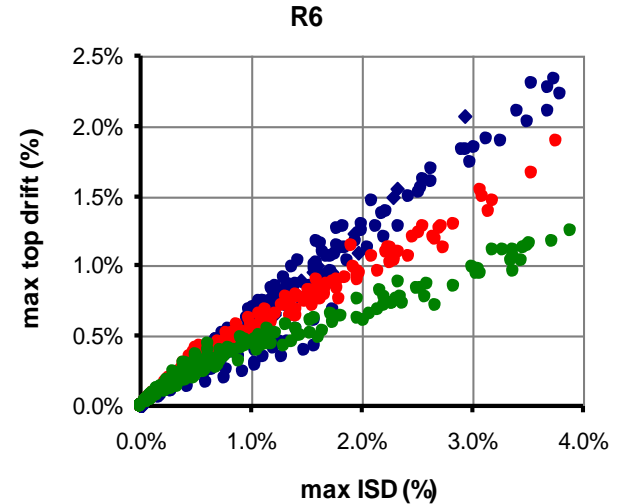
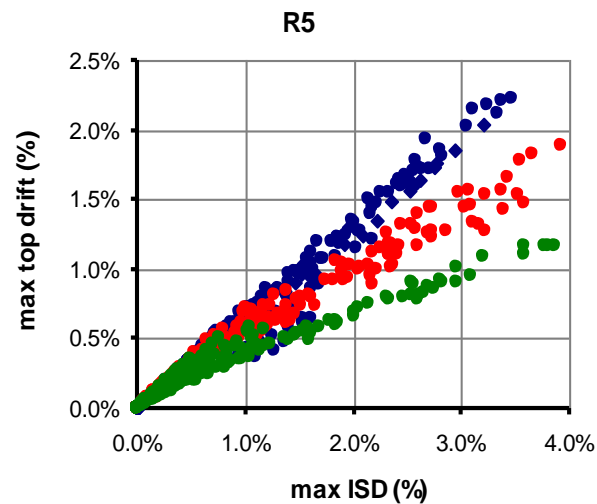
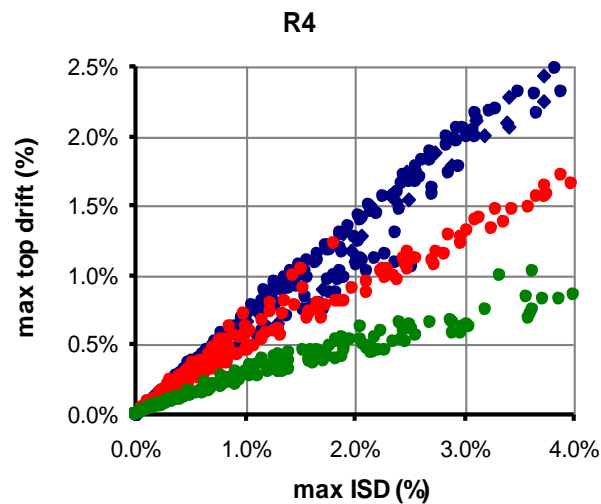
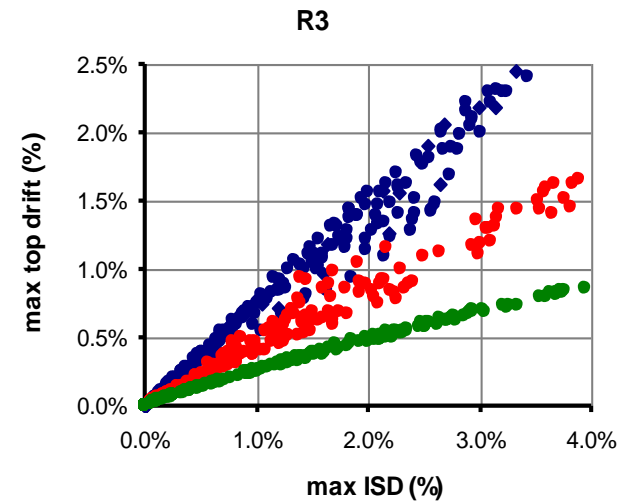
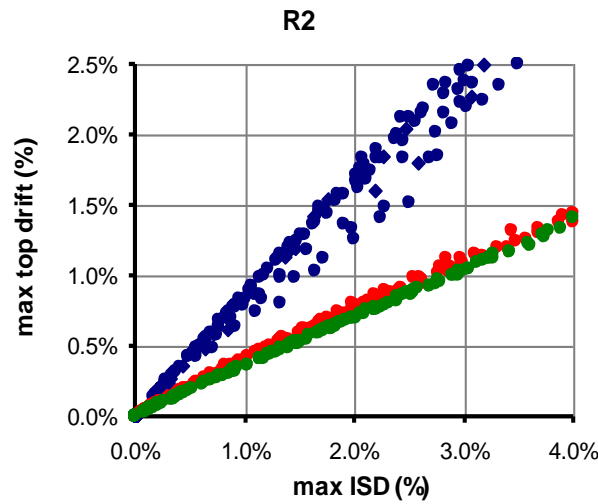
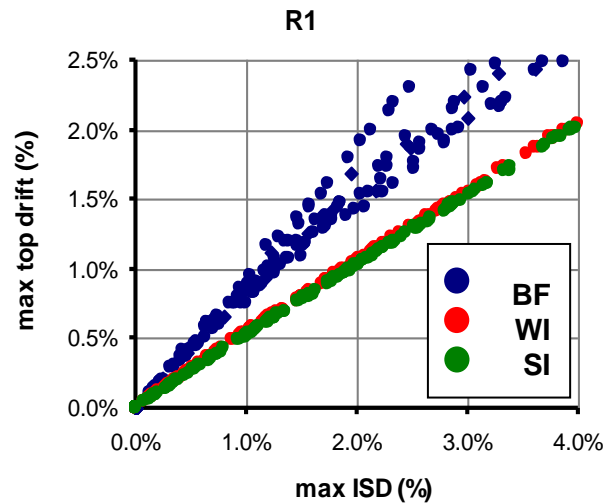
**Immediate occupancy – ISD 0.45%**  
0.1g – 0.2g

**Life safety – ISD 1.5%**  
0.17g – 0.35g

**Near collapse – ISD 2.5%**  
0.22-0.5g



# Top drift VS Interstorey drift





# Top drift VS Interstorey drift

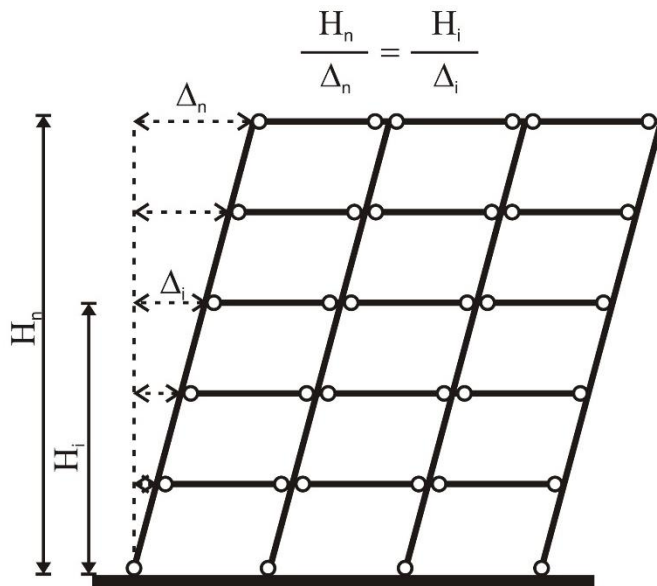
- Index for distribution of displacement at height (DDH)

$$DDH = \frac{\frac{\max ISD}{\max TD} - 1}{n - 1}$$

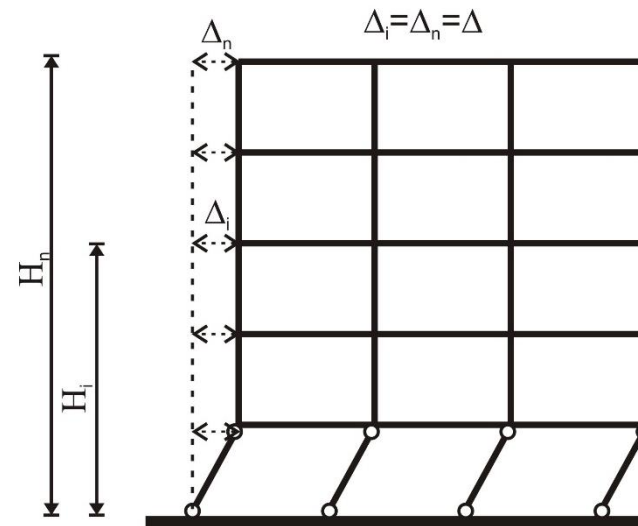
- DDH=0,  $\max ISD = \max TD$

- DDH=1,  $\max ISD = \max TD * n$

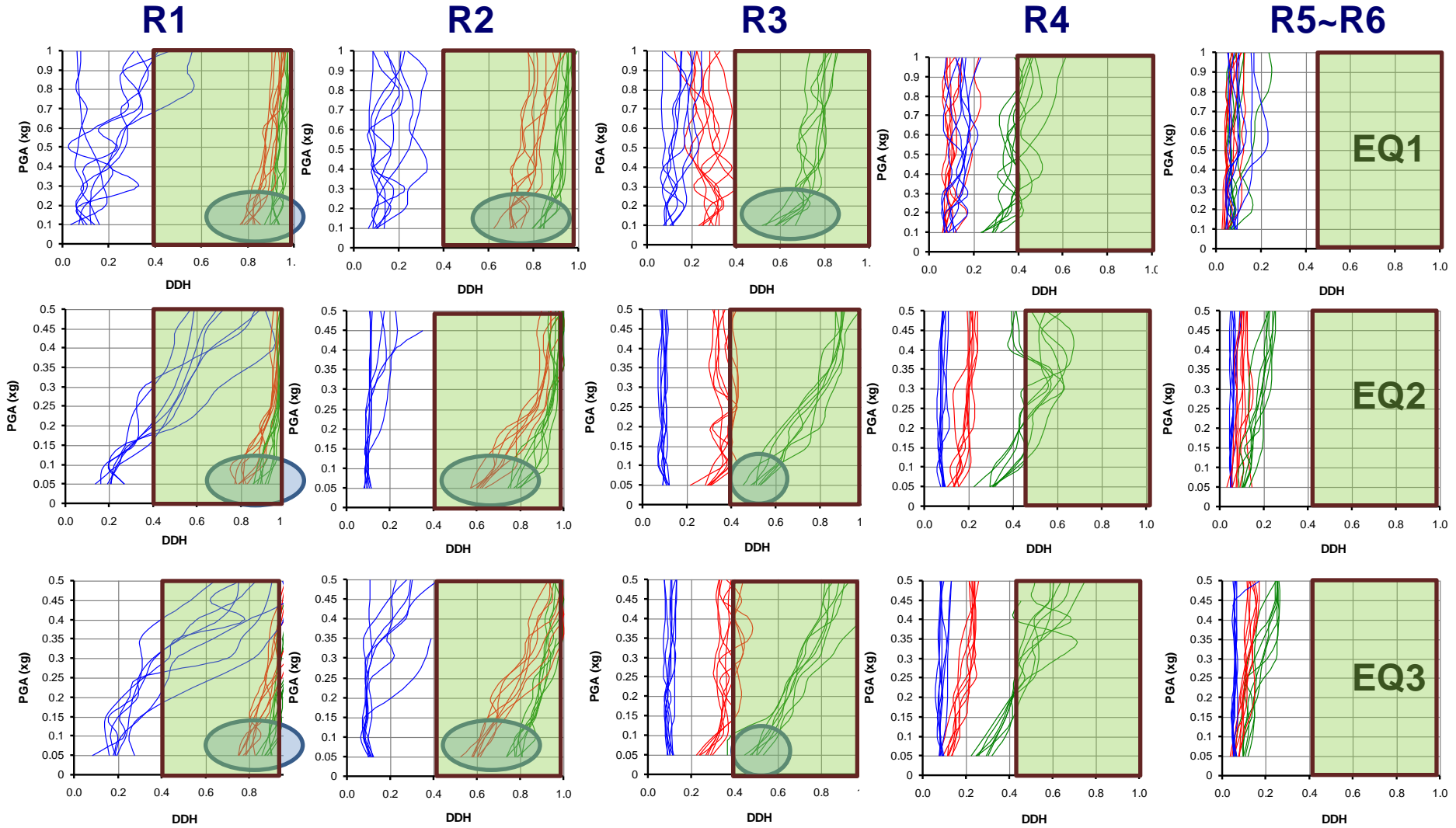
Beam sway mechanism



Soft storey mechanism



# Index for distribution of displacement at height – DDH



# CONCLUSIONS – masonry infill, favourable or not?

- In the cases of low rise buildings (n=2 and 3 storeys), the **quality of infill** doesn't have a remarkable effect to the structural behaviour.
- For this type of structure, the **presence of infill is usually unfavourable** for all levels of PGA, leading to the formation of soft storey mechanism in the first storey.
- In the case of **high rise buildings**, the presence of infill reduces the seismic demand up to the PGA of 0.3g.



# CONCLUSIONS – masonry infill, favourable or not?

- For higher level of PGA, presence of infill increases seismic demands. Usually, strong infill corresponds to small interstorey drift demand, at low level of seismic hazard, compared with the weak infill.
- Defined index of displacement distribution on height (DDH) can be used as a marker – indicator for detection of structure potential to develop an unfavourable mode of failure





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*todorov@gf.ukim.edu.mk*

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