ANALYSIS OF RCC FRAMED STRUCTURE FOR COLUMN WITH MODELING IRREGULARITIES

1Sumit Udakhe, 2Prof. K.R. Ghadge
1P.G. Student, Department of Civil Engineering, Sanmati College of Engineering,Washim
2Asst. Professor, Department of Civil Engineering, Sanmati College of Engineering, Washim, Maharashtra, India

ABSTRACT: The RCC Columns are the major component of building which carry and transfer the loads. Generally, regular (Rectangular, square or circular) shaped RCC columns are used for the construction. In order to improve the performance of the RCC Framed Structures under the influence of Dynamic Forces (forces generated by a given ground motion), regular shaped columns are compared with the other various RCC column cross sections (L-shaped, Tee-shaped) in model. Three models with each shaped the RCC columns are executed in ETAB software. The stress behavior of different cross sections of RCC columns in G+10 RCC framed structure is analyzed by using Response Spectrum Method. The results indicate the comparative analysis and study of regular shaped and other various shaped column cross sections.

KEYWORDS: RCC Columns, ETAB Software, Dynamic Forces, Response Spectrum Method, L-shaped, Tee-shaped and Rectangular

I. INTRODUCTION

Experimental analysis is widely carried out to study individual component members and the concrete strength under various loading conditions. For a building to remain safe during earthquake shaking, columns (which receive forces from beams) should be stronger than beams. The engineers do not attempt to make earthquake-proof buildings that will not get damaged even during the rare but strong earthquake; such buildings will be too robust and also too expensive. Instead, the engineering intention is to make buildings earthquake-resistant; such buildings resist the effects of ground shaking, although they may get damaged severely but would not collapse during the strong earthquake.[9]. In recent years, special-shaped column structure won the national attention and love of the owners because of its equal thickness of columns and wall, excellent architectural appearance and high room rate. In 2006, Ministry of Construction of the People’s Republic of China has issued “Technical specification for concrete structures with specially shaped columns” (JGJ149-2006), which has been implemented since August 1, 2006.[6].

ETABS is one of the leading design software in the market. Many design company’s use this software for their project design purpose. So, this paper mainly deals with the comparative analysis of the results obtained from the analysis of a multi storey building structure when analyses on ETABS software. In this case, a 30.7m x 17.8m, 11 stores structure is modeled using ETABS software. The height of each storey is taken as 3 meter making the total height of the structure 33 meter. Analysis of the structure is done by Response spectrum method and then the results generated by this software are compared with manual analysis of the structure using IS 1893:2002. In the response spectrum method, the response of a structure during an earthquake is obtained directly from the earthquake response (or design) spectrum. This procedure gives an approximate peak response, but this is quite accurate for structural design applications.

II. RELATED WORK

Special-shaped column structure is the structure which column section is L-shaped, T-shapes, Z-shaped or cross-shaped. In the structure, Z-shaped reinforced concrete column is widely used in the stair case as well as the corner column of grid axis shift. Due to its significant difference in shape from L, T and cross-shaped columns, therefore, the Z-shaped column is also very different in carrying capacity and ductility from the special-shaped columns with three shapes mentioned above.[2].

In order to improve the seismic performance of the traditional reinforced concrete column, special-shaped columns are served as succedaneum. Xi’an University of Architecture and Technology has conducted in-depth research, which show that steel reinforced concrete special-shaped column is high and the seismic performance is excellent.[6].

III METHODOLOGY

In the present report, Response Spectrum Method is taken for the analysis of RCC Framed Structure. This method is explained in IS 1893:2002 (Part I) for seismic load with all the required parameters. Another code is used for dead load & imposed load in IS 875:1987 (Part I & II). The following definitions shall apply which are applicable generally to all structures in response spectrum method.
1. As per IS 1893:2002 (Part I) Cl. No. 7.5.3, the total design lateral force or design seismic base shear \( V_B \) along X and Y direction shall be determined by the following expression.

\[
V_B = A_h x W \quad \ldots (2.1)
\]

Where, \( W \) = Seismic Weight as per Clause 7.4.2.

\( A_h \) = Design horizontal acceleration coefficients shall be determined by the following expression as per IS 1893:2002 (Part I) Clause 6.4.2.

\[
A_h = \frac{(Z/2) \times (I/R) \times (S_a/g)}{\ldots (2.2)}
\]

2. For determination of average response acceleration coefficient, it is required to calculate time period. As per IS 1893:2002, Page No.7, time period \( T \) is given by

\[
T = \frac{0.09h}{\sqrt{d}} \quad \ldots (2.3)
\]

Where, \( h \) = Height of Structure
\( d \) = Base Dimension

**IV MODELING**

This building has been modeled as 3D Space frame model with six degree of freedom at each node, using ETAB software for stimulation of behavior under seismic loading. The isometric 3D view and plan of the building model is shown as figure. The support condition is considered as fully fixed. The model is being design in three ways only with varying the column cross sections. All the three models are designed and analysed with ETABS software for base shear, displacement and joint reactions.

1. **Model I – RCC G+10 Framed Structure with L-shaped Column:**

Model I is designed with L-shaped column by varying its dimension as per the floors of the structure. As the height of structure increases, the dimension of only columns decreases, which influence to minimise the weight of the structure.

The weight of the structure plays an important role in the calculation of the seismic weight.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Levels of Building</th>
<th>Size of Beam (mm)</th>
<th>Size of Column (mm)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Base to 2nd Floor</td>
<td>300 x 450</td>
<td>1000 x 1000 x 200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd to 6th Floor</td>
<td>300 x 450</td>
<td>900 x 900 x 200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7th to 10th Floor</td>
<td>300 x 450</td>
<td>800 x 800 x 200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1: Parameter of Model I

Table 1 is showing the dimensions of L-shaped column. All the other members of the structure have constant dimensions throughout the structure.

![Figure 1: Shows the G+10 RCC Framed Structure](image)

Fig 1 shows the G+10 RCC Framed Structure in which (a) shows the Plan of the structure having L-shaped column and (b) is the 3D view of the whole structure.

2. **Model II – G+10 RCC Framed Structure with Tee-shaped Column:**

Model II has been modelled with Tee-shaped Columns. The dimensions of the column are varied by keeping the dimensions of all other component of the structure same. The sizes of column according to the floor levels are mentioned in Table 2.
3. Model III—RCC G+10 Framed Structure with Rectangular Column:

Model III has been designed with rectangular columns, as per the sizes given in the Table 3. All other components of the structure have same dimensions throughout the structure. The changes in the dimensions of column are done with 100mm difference in its breadth.

<table>
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<td>800 x 300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3: Parameter of Model III

In fig 3, (a) shows Plan and (b) shows 3D View of the RCC Framed structure. This structure is represents a model III with rectangular shaped column. The plan of the structure shows the shape of column, in which the width of column is taken equal to wall thickness i.e. 300mm

V EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

In the present project report seismic design analysis of a rectangular plan building is carried out. Building is modelled as a 3D frame using ETAB software which is analysed by Response Spectrum method. Following observations have been drawn from the seismic analysis.
1. **Base Shear Reaction:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Cross Sections of Column</th>
<th>BASE SHEAR (KN)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>EQx (X-Direction)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>5746.985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Tee</td>
<td>5647.5733</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>Rectangular</td>
<td>5096.0176</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4: Base Shear Reaction

It is the total design lateral force at the base of the structure. Variation of Base Shear in X as well as Y direction has been studied. The values of base shear are mentioned in Table 4.

![Figure 4: The base shear or lateral forces](image)

Fig. 4 is showing the base shear or lateral forces due to seismic loads (EQx & EQy) along x and y direction of structure for model I, II and III having three different column cross sections are mentioned on X-axis and the magnitude of the base shear has been mentioned on the Y-axis of graph.

2. **Joint Displacement:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Cross Sections of Column</th>
<th>Joint Displacement (mm)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ux (X-Direction)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Tee</td>
<td>17.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>Rectangular</td>
<td>19.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5: Joint Displacement
The joint displacement is the lateral movement of joint in three planes i.e. X, Y and Z. From the analysis of model I, II and III, the following results are derived which is given in Table 5.
Figure 5: Comparison of Joint Displacement

The above fig. 5 presents the graph of joint displacement (Ux, Uy, Uz) of the G+10 RCC framed structure. The X-axis of the graph shows three models in X, Y and Z-direction with their displacement and its values are mentioned on the Y-axis of the graph.

Joint Reactions:

Table 6: Joint Reactions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Cross Sections of Column</th>
<th>Joint Reactions (KN)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fx (X-Direction)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>186.6631</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Tee</td>
<td>202.6884</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>Rectangular</td>
<td>225.3871</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 6 is presenting the joint reactions of three models for their respective column shapes. The results of analysis are clearly mentioned that joint reactions of the structures in X, Y and Z-direction.
The fig. 6 shows the graph of joint reaction (Fx, Fy, Fz) for the G+10 RCC framed structure. The X-axis of the graph shows three models in X, Y and Z-direction with their reactions and its values are mentioned on the Y-axis of the graph.

VI. CONCLUSION

In the present study, analysis of G+10 RCC Framed Structure is carried out with varying shapes of column. Based on the analysis results for all models considered, following conclusions are drawn:

1. Model I with L-shaped column has maximum base shear along both X & Y-direction and Model III with rectangular columns has minimum base shear along X & Y-direction as shown in fig 3.
2. Fig 4 shows that the Model III with Rectangular columns has more joint displacement as compared to other two Models and Model I with L-shaped columns has least joint displacement along X, Y & Z-direction.
3. In fig 6, Model I has minimum value of joint reaction along X & Y-direction and has maximum values along the Z-direction. The Model III has maximum value of joint reaction along X & Y-direction and has minimum value along Z-direction.

REFERENCES