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Effect of X-Bracing on the Structural Behaviour of Reinforced Concrete Frames: The SAP2000 Study

Pratik Ambulge[1], Anushka Jadhav[2], Shraddha Kumbhar[3], Sonali Attarkar[4], Mrs. M.D. Ahirrao[5]
[1, 2, 3, 4]Undergraduate Students, [5]Professor, Department of Civil Engineering, JSPM Rajarshi shahu college of engineering , Tathawade, Pimpri-Chinchwad, Maharashtra, India

Abstract: In arrange to attain ideal flat solidness and solidness of the structure, the seismic reaction of steel-braced fortified concrete structures has been examined in this examination, keeping in intellect soil-structure interaction. As the soil medium can distort, it permits development indeed on the off chance that it is expected that the building is established. As a result, this may render the structure more adaptable, which would increment the common periods of the framework. Hence, the strategy through which soil impacts the movement of the structure which development impacts the reaction of the soil is alluded to as soil-structure interaction. To strengthen the mispositions, X-type bracing is connected. This bracing not as it were upgrades horizontal stack resistance but too essentially contributes to the by and large solidness of the building by minimizing relocations and controlling influence amid seismic occasions.
Keywords: SAP2000, X-Bracing, Building Stability, Soil Structure Interaction.

I. INTRODUCTION

The diversified socioeconomic composition of this population complicates civil engineering issues, particularly while constructing high-rise buildings. Especially in seismic regions and soft soils, dynamic analysis of high-rise buildings is critical, involving earthquake-resistant materials like seismic dampers and base isolation. In addition, stability is attained through wind analysis, whose solutions like tuned mass dampers mitigate sway. For enhanced safety and resilience of India's tall buildings in its varied environments, sophisticated engineering methods are essential.Construction of structures that are cheaper in seismic analysis compared to their traditional counterparts is the main objective of earthquake-resistant construction. The design of a structural system that is earthquake resistant demands proper attention to local soil conditions and safety computations. Most important is the linear dynamic program analysis of structure considering an SSI (soil structure interaction). By most design codes, it is fair to ignore the effect of SSI while performing a seismic analysis of a structure. Most civil engineering constructions have some structural elements that bear direct contact with the ground. When such types of systems are under external loads such as earthquakes, the ground displacements and structural displacements are neither related nor limited to each other.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

[1] Kushagra Pandey
The research utilizes SAP2000, a popular civil engineering software, to explore the structural analysis and design of a G+3 multi-story college building. The research, conducted in Chhattisgarh, India, shows how efficient the software is in modeling and analyzing different types of structures, including residential and commercial structures. To ensure accuracy in structural design, a systematic process is followed, with emphasis on key aspects like precise modelling, load calculation (dead, live, and wind loads), and compliance with Indian Standard standards, specifically IS456:2000. The study explains how to configure the structure in SAP2000 step by step, such as project specifications, section attributes, load definitions, analysis methods, and result interpretation. The findings emphasize key structural parameters, including deflection, bending moment, and shear force, proving SAP2000's ability to offer precise analysis. The research concludes by summarizing how convenient it is for structural engineers to utilize the software and how valuable it is. It also provides suggestions for future advancements in structural analysis to enhance engineering design procedures even further.

[2] KunjitaDashore
The significant concepts and methods of seismic performance evaluation are brought out by the pushover analysis of RC structures. Several studies underscore the necessity of evaluating the behavior of buildings when subjected to seismic stresses, engineers can obtain capacity curves that indicate how structures respond to growing lateral forces through the pushover analysis method.

This discloses potential failure modes. To guarantee that structures not just meet code demands but also offer serviceability and safety under reasonable seismic conditions, this research favors the new wave for Performance-Based Design (PBD). The validity of safety measures in structural integrity assessments is supported by the present study's compliance with accepted design criteria, specifically IS codes such as IS 1893-2002 for seismic analysis and IS 456-2000 for structural design, that have been applied in previous research. Accurate load considerations, i.e., live, seismic, and wind loads. Further, the results reveal that the strengths of the analyzed buildings are larger than the base shear designed for, validating the earlier results of the well-designed, well-established buildings resist seismic pressure more effectively.

[3]Rajeshwari Patil
The research employs SAP2000 software to design and analyze a three-story residential building with reinforced concrete (R.C.C.) framing. The research, conducted by AIET Kalaburagi assistant professors and undergraduate students in Karnataka, India, addresses the problems of urbanisation, including land shortage and the necessity for proper structural design. Adherence to IS456 and SP16 standards, finite element techniques, loading conditions, and the analysis of structural members such as beams, columns, slabs, and staircases are key factors. The research highlights how effectively SAP2000 can deal with complex geometry and conduct simplified seismic, gravity, and wind analyses. Results confirm that the intended design meets safety requirements in deflection, flexural strength, and shear and optimises steel usage for cost-effectiveness. The article concludes with recommendations for further research to enhance design methods.

[4] Mule Prathmesh R
The effect of soil-structure interaction (SSI) on the structural integrity is the central area of research considered in this investigation, which investigates the seismic performance of reinforced concrete structures with X-type bracing. It highlights the role of soil motion in affecting building stability and stiffness despite the widespread belief that their foundations are firmly fixed in design. The research assesses the effects of SSI by simulating structures of varying heights (G+10, G+20, and G+30) under SAP2000. Findings indicate that ignoring SSI can lead to perilous designs, especially for high-rise buildings on soft soil. To enhance the structural resilience of structures during seismic events, the research illustrates how imperative it is to incorporate SSI in design and analysis.

[5] Pranay Sirsat
Utilizing the SAP2000 software, the research discusses the earthquake-resistant design of a G+2 residential building, and discusses effective structural engineering practices for seismically active regions like India. the authors, highlight advantages of utilizing software-based analysis in place of human calculations for dealing with complex seismic load conditions. The study outlines the design procedure, such as foundation depth, characteristics of the materials, building code requirements, and structural elements. Dynamic seismic response is assessed by the response spectrum method. Multiple combinations of loads are investigated, and significant cases are detailed modelled. The research highlights the importance of using correct input data in order to generate reliable results. Results confirm the safety and viability of the construction and suggest a blend of software-based and human seismic analysis techniques for optimal design precision.

[6] Neeta Chavhan
In order to enhance stability under dynamic loads, various bracing solutions to offshore steel structures are under study. The behaviour of fixed jacket-type offshore platforms subjected to different environmental loads such as wind and wave forces is the key focus of the research. The authors compare single, double, and knee bracing systems at 0°, 20°, and 30° angles by performing a time history analysis of 31 seconds with El-Centro data using the SAP2000 finite element analysis software. To ensure maximum safety and operational reliability of offshore structures against extreme environmental conditions, this research highlights the need to accurately simulate nonlinear responses. Significant findings indicate double bracing geometries perform better than single and knee bracings in shear and deformation responses.

[7] R. R. Kharade
Through the ETABS modelling software, this paper offers a comprehensive analysis of the Soil-Structure Interaction (SSI) on Reinforced Concrete (RCC) structures, particularly in the context of seismic activity. The interactions between the structure, its foundation, and the ground during seismic events are the central theme of the investigation.

It points towards the reality that conventional design practices often overlook SSI effects, which are needed for accurate analysis of the structural performance of tall structures. An exhaustive seismic study methodology is outlined in the paper, and it also examines different base conditions (fixed and flexible) and how they influence the behavior of a G+12 story RCC building under earthquake loads. Major findings indicate that although base shear remains relatively constant, considering SSI causes increases in lateral displacements and story drifts, particularly in higher stories.

III. PROBLEM STATEMENT

Traditional fixed-base analysis, which does not take into consideration soil flexibility, can result in wrong and sometimes hazardous seismic building designs. Natural frequency, damping, and base shear distribution are a few of the parameters that are influenced by the dynamic interaction between the building and the surrounding soil, which plays an important role in changing seismic response. Safety can be threatened if soil-structure interaction (SSI) is not taken into account because it may lead to an overestimation of structural displacements and forces. SSI effects should be considered in the analysis for better structure behaviour evaluation in order to enhance seismic resilience. In addition, for increased lateral stability, minimizing interstory drifts, and preventing structural collapse in seismic activity, an effective bracing system is implemented. The overall safety and performance of earthquake-resistant high-rise buildings are further enhanced by innovative seismic design strategies, including tuned mass dampers, base isolation methods, and energy dissipation systems.

IV. AIM

By utilizing SAP2000, analyze and compare the effects of soil-structure interaction on X-type braced RC frames in tall buildings and super-tall buildings 10-story, 20-story, and 30-story constructed over sandy, silty, and clay soils. The goal of this research is to evaluate seismic performance differences in different soil conditions in natural frequency, damping, distribution of base shear, lateral displacement, and overall structural stability.

V. OBJECTIVES

1) To examine the impact of X-type steel bracing on the seismic execution of strengthened concrete structures, with a center on improving building soundness by progressing sidelong solidness, lessening uprooting, and controlling auxiliary distortions beneath energetic stacking conditions.
2) To evaluate the impact of various soils on seismic performance of X-type braced RC frames for high-rise buildings 10-story, 20-story, and 30-story under soil-structure interaction response and stability.
3) To determine the efficacy of X-type bracing systems in reducing inter-story drifts and enhancing lateral stability when buildings are subjected to seismic loads on various types of soil by comparing their efficacies in limiting seismic impact across varying soil conditions.

VI. METHODOLOGY

1) Context of the Study

Discuss all the past research on X-braced reinforced concrete (RC) frames and soil-structure interaction (SSI).
In order to provide the background for the study, establish significant methodology, computational approaches, and shortcomings of past studies.

2) Establishing Research Aims

Outline the primary aims of the study, such as how flexibility in the soil influences seismic performance of X-braced RC frames.
Mark How the 10-, 20-, and 30-story building heights vary and How they respond to different loading conditions.
Obtain significant performance parameters such as natural frequency, base shear, and displacement.

3) The Numerical Modelling Strategy

With SAP2000, develop detailed 3D finite element models of X-braced RC frames.
To study the influence of building height on performance, try different structural configurations.
Assign material properties such as concrete and steel reinforcement realistically while accounting for realistic stress-strain behavior.
Set appropriate boundary conditions for flexible and fixed base models.

4) Soil-Foundation System Representation

Employ soil-structure interaction techniques to integrate the properties of the soil into the model.
Establish the stiffness, damping, and bearing capacity of the soil using its geotechnical properties.
Investigate the influence of different types of soil (soft, medium, and dense) on structural response.

5) Use of External Influences

In order to simulate the behavior of buildings in the real world, use lateral loads like seismic and wind loads.
To ensure reasonable load combinations, consider gravity loads like dead and living loads.

6) Structural Response Analysis

Evaluate the behavior of the building when subjected to imposed loads by means of both static and dynamic methods.
To assess the effect of SSI during earthquake events, conduct both linear and nonlinear time-history analysis.
Investigate the comparison of modal characteristics with and without SSI, such as damping effects, mode shapes, and fundamental time period.

7) Evaluation of the Effect of Soil-Structure Interaction

Discuss how flexibility of the soil influences interstory drift, lateral movement, and global frame stability.
Compare the base shear and overturning moment of flexible and rigid foundations.
To identify trends in the impact of SSI, compare how different building heights respond in different types of soil.

8) Evaluation and Discussion of Performance

Discuss and analyze the results of the 10-, 20-, and 30-story RC frames for different cases.
Discuss the pros and cons of incorporating SSI in structural analysis.
Provide recommendations for X-braced RC frame design considering soil-structure interaction.

9) Conclusion and Recommendations for the Future

Enumerate the primary conclusions regarding the influence of SSI on X-braced RC frames.
Provide suggestions for improvements for future research, for example, advanced numerical modelling techniques or experimental verification.

VII.MODELS AND COMPARISON

The model was developed with the use of SAP 2000 on a large scale. SAP 2000 is a very user-friendly and state-of-the-art system. Both the equivalent static analysis method and the response spectrum analysis method were used for the structures that are located in earthquake zone IV. The rectangular shape of the building indicates that the building is complex whose floors are 10, 20, and 30 story buildings.
Location – 'Pune'

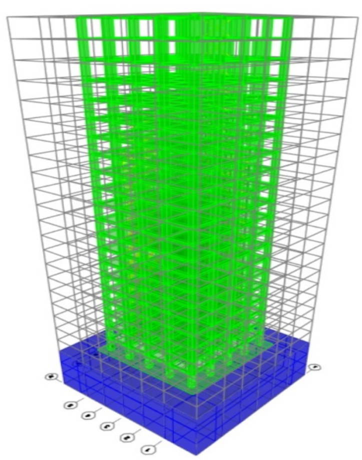

Fig.no 5.1Unbraced RC Frame

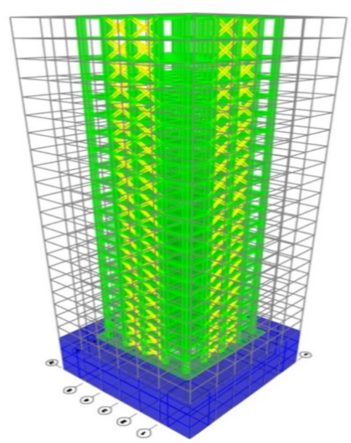

Fig.no 5.2Braced RC Frame of X-type

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X Braced RC Frame Structure:

Common Data for All Three Cases (10-story, 20-story, 30-story Buildings):

Building Specs :

Storey Height	Bay Length	Bay Width
3 m	15 m	15 m

Table no. 5.1 Building Specification

Material Properties :

Grade of concrete	Grade of Steel	X Bracing (ISWB300)
M40	Fe 500	Fe 250

Table no. 5.2Material Properties

Member Properties :

Slab Thickness	Beam Size	Column Size
150 mm	300 x 350 mm	650 x 650 mm

Table no. 5.3Member Properties

Load Intensities and Seismic Details :

Live Load	Seismic Zone	Seismic Analysis	Importance Factor	Damping Ratio
4 kN/m²	Factor – 0.24 (Zone IV)	Response Spectrum Method	1.2	0.05

Table no. 5.4Load Intensities and Seismic Details

VIII. RESULTS

Stability Comparison: X-Braced vs. Unbraced RC Frame (10 Storeys)

Stability Parameter	Unbraced Frame	X-Braced Frame
Axial Load in Columns	3000–4000 kN	4500–6000 kN
Axial Load Distribution	Uneven depends on sway and lateral load path	More uniform along braced columns
Shear Force in Vertical Members	200–300 kN	500–700 kN
Bending Moment in Beams/Columns	500–800 kNm in columns, 250–400 kNm in beams	400–600 kNm in columns, 150–300 kNm in beams
Base Shear (Total Seismic Load)	1800–2200 kN	2400–2800 kN
Roof Displacement	80–100 mm	30–50 mm

Table no. 6.1X-Braced vs. Unbraced RC Frame (10 Storeys)

Stability Comparison: X-Braced vs. Unbraced RC Frame (20 Storeys)

Stability Parameter	Unbraced Frame	X-Braced Frame
Axial Load in Columns	8000–10,000 kN	10,000–12,000 kN
Axial Load Distribution	Non-uniform, sway-induced	More uniform and predictable
Shear Force in Vertical Members	400–600 kN	700–900 kN
Bending Moment in Beams/Columns	1200–1500 kNm in columns, 400–600 kNm in beams	800–1100 kNm in columns, 250–400 kNm in beams

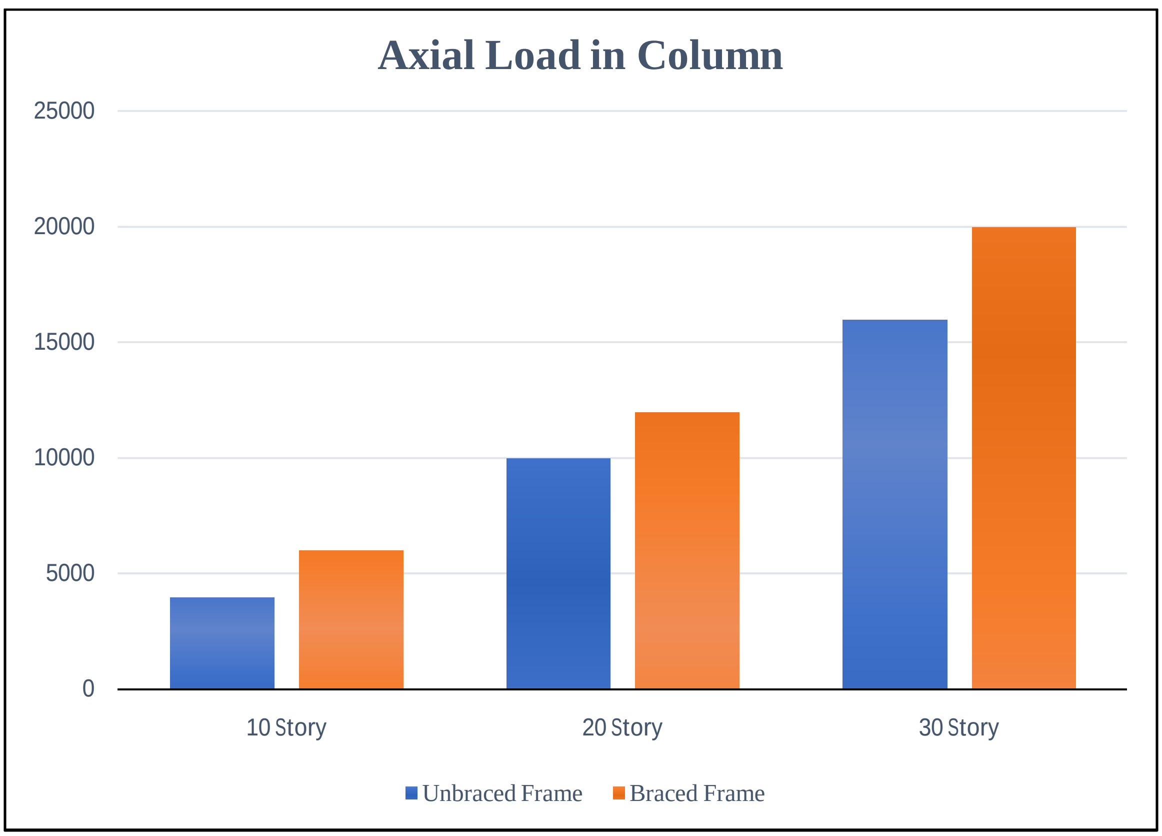
Base Shear (Total Seismic Load)	3500–4000 kN	5000–6000 kN
Roof Displacement	200–250 mm	80–120 mm

Table no. 6.2X-Braced vs. Unbraced RC Frame (20 Storeys)

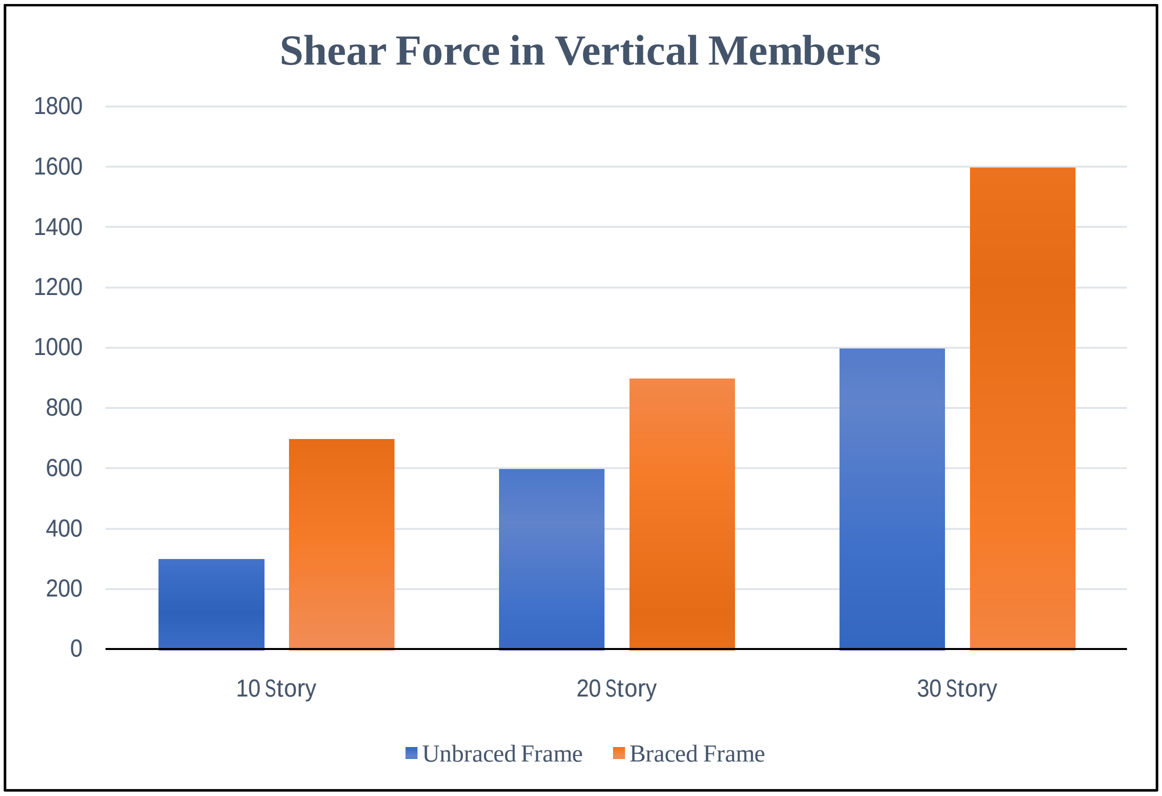
Stability Comparison: X-Braced vs. Unbraced RC Frame (30 Storeys)

Stability Parameter	Unbraced Frame	X-Braced Frame
Axial Load in Columns	13,000–16,000 kN	17,000–20,000 kN
Axial Load Distribution	Highly non-uniform, sensitive to sway	More uniform, axial sharing with braces
Shear Force in Vertical Members	700–1000 kN	1200–1600 kN
Bending Moment in Beams/Columns	1800–2200 kNm in columns, 500–700 kNm in beams	1000–1300 kNm in columns, 300–500 kNm in beams
Base Shear (Total Seismic Load)	5500–6500 kN	8000–9500 kN
Roof Displacement	300–400 mm	120–180 mm

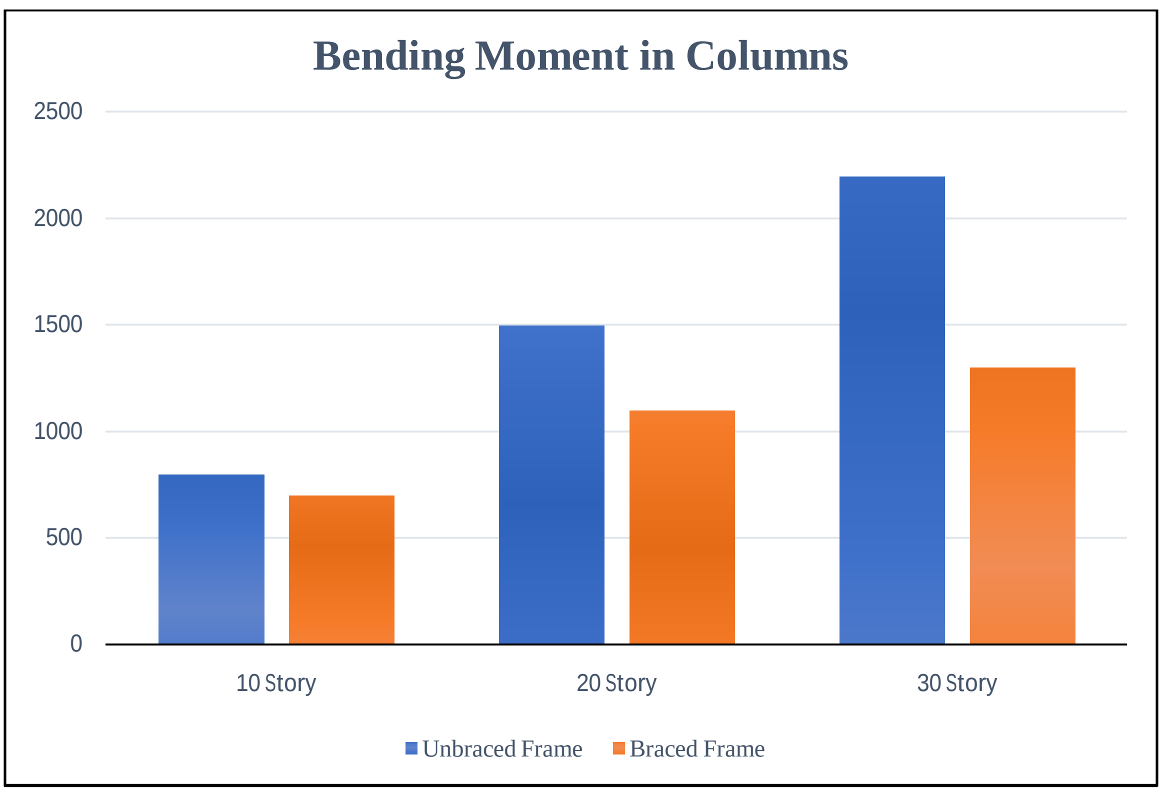
Table no. 6.3X-Braced vs. Unbraced RC Frame (30 Storeys)



Graph No. 6.1Axial Load in Column



Graph No. 6.2Shear Force in Vertical Members



Graph No. 6.3Bending Moment in Columns

IX. CONCLUSION

1) Due to the fact that silty soil is stiffer than clay soil, it develops axial loads, shear forces, and bending moments that are 5% to 15% greater. It raises the capability of the soil to resist loads but also magnifies seismic forces.
2) Requires more stable foundations so as to limit stress and prevent extreme deformations.With structural values 10% to 25% higher than silty soil and 15% to 20% higher than clay soil, sandy soil experiences the highest structural stresses.
3) Due to its high stiffness, seismic stresses are transmitted more directly, requiring bracing to be stronger, foundations to be deeper, and reinforcing to be heavier to prevent failure.
4) Silty soil is 10% to 15% superior to clay soil, with a lower difference in structural response. Both provide some flexibility but, due to silty soil's slightly higher stresses, soil compaction methods and reinforced foundations are needed for improved seismic performance.

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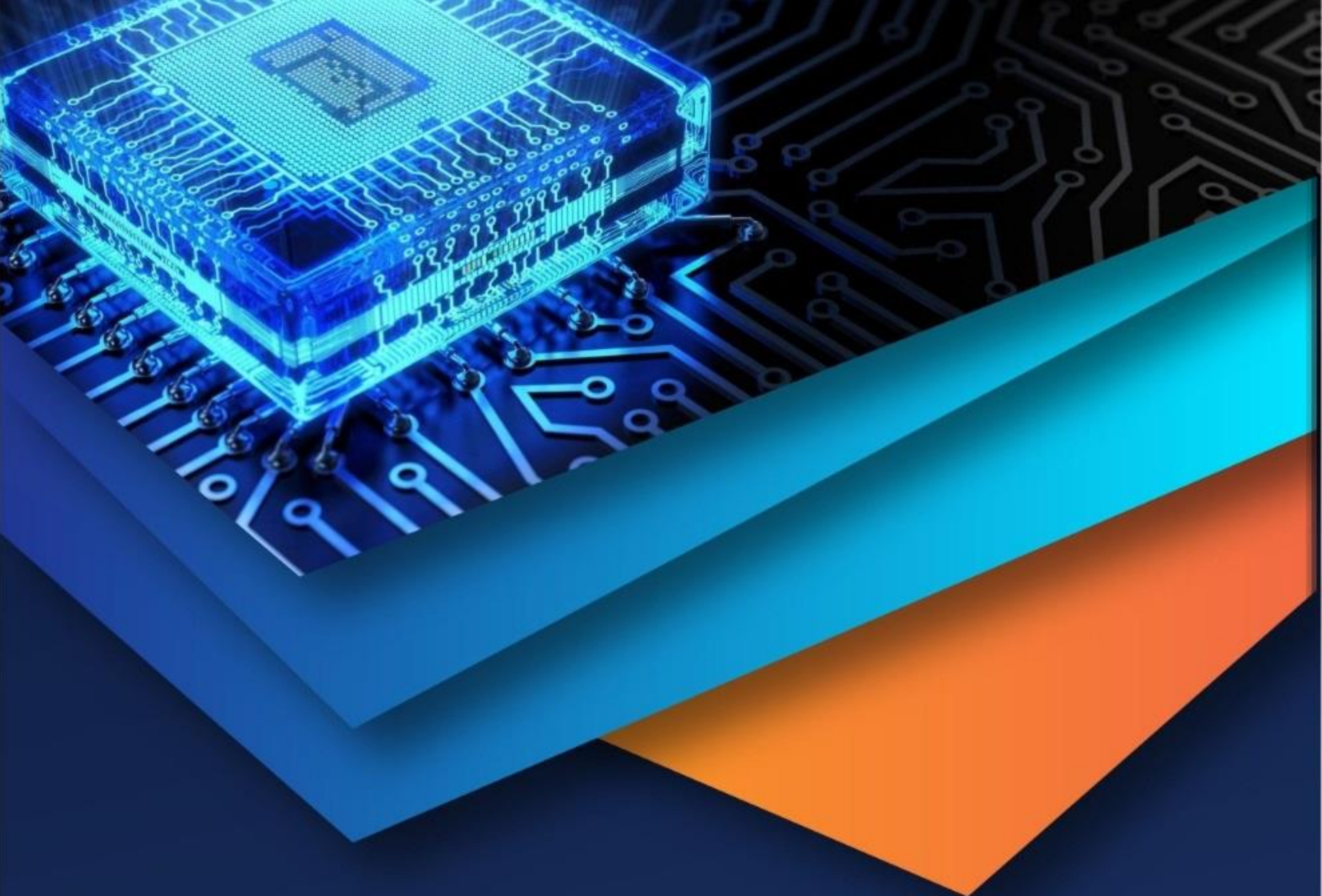

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