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Seismic Behaviour and Design of RC Shear Wall using ETABS software

Mr. Prasad J. Jadhav¹, Mr. Vikramsinh S. Tiware², Mr. Vivek V. Mane³, Mr. Nitish A. Mohite⁴, Mr. Siddhesh Tiwale S⁵

^{1, 2, 3, 4} Assistant Professor, ⁵ B.Tech. Student, Department of Civil Engineering, BVCOE, Kolhapur

Abstract: The present paper shows seismic behavior of building under the action of earthquake load [bhuj earthquake] by performing time history analysis. Nowadays buildings with shear walls are more popular than buildings without shear wall in earthquake prone areas due to its resistance during earthquake. In this project G+10 RCC building is considered for the structural analysis for zone III and suitable load combination. The purpose of this study is to find the prime location of shear wall and then investigate the effectiveness of best shear wall for the RCC structure. The structure is analyzed for earthquake in the type of structural system using ETABS software. Wall which is mainly designed to resist lateral forces in its own plane is called shear wall. Shear walls are mainly flexural members which are specially designed to resist lateral forces which are caused by seismic forces and other forces. Shear wall starts from foundation level and should be continuous throughout the building.

Keywords: RCC building, ETABS, Time History Analysis, Shear wall, Seismic analysis

I. INTRODUCTION

A shear wall is a structural component provided to the multi storied or tall buildings or ordinary buildings in high wind velocity areas. These walls usually begin from the foundation level, along the length and width of buildings. Their thickness can be above 150 mm or below 400 mm in tall buildings and they are like vertical-oriented wide beams that carry the earthquake load towards the foundation.

Shear wall is a concrete wall made to resist lateral forces acting on tall buildings. Shear walls are vertical elements of the horizontal force resisting system. When shear walls are designed and constructed properly, they will have the strength and stiffness to resist the horizontal forces. Properly designed and detailed buildings with shear walls have exhibited very good performance during the past earthquakes. Just like reinforced concrete (RC) beams and columns, RC shear walls also perform much better if designed to be ductile. Overall geometric proportions of the wall, types and amount of reinforcement, and connection with the other elements in the building help in improving the ductility of walls.

In building construction, a rigid vertical diaphragm capable of transferring lateral forces from exterior walls, floors, and roofs to the ground foundation in a direction parallel to their planes. Examples are the reinforced-concrete wall or vertical truss. Lateral forces caused by wind, earthquake, and uneven settlement loads, in addition to the weight of structure and occupants, create powerful twisting (torsional) forces. These forces can literally tear (shear) a building apart. Reinforcing a frame by attaching or placing a rigid wall inside it maintains the shape of the frame and prevents rotation at the joints. Shear walls are especially important in high-rise buildings subject to lateral wind and seismic forces.

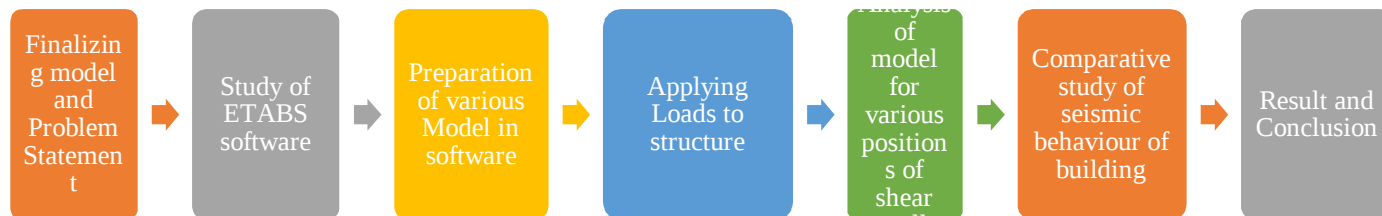
Need of the Shear Wall:

While columns and load-bearing walls keep buildings standing up, carrying the compression load of the structure down to its foundation, the shear wall is what keeps structures from blowing over, resisting the lateral forces of wind and seismic activity. Almost all houses have external shear walls, but internal shear walls are typically found only in larger houses and high-rise buildings subject to lateral winds and seismic forces. The taller the building, the greater the need for internal shear walls and a lateral force resisting system. Most homes and buildings in high-wind and earthquake-prone regions require exterior shear walls. However, larger houses and high-rise structures also need interior shear walls to protect against lateral wind and seismic forces.

II. OBJECTIVES

- 1) To model and analyze G+10 frame structure having different location of shear wall in the structure using ETABS software.
- 2) Comparative study of seismic behaviour of building with shear wall and without shear wall by performing nonlinear time history analysis.
- 3) To find lateral displacement in x and y direction
- 4) To study the displacement of the building.

III. METHODOLOGY



A. Problem Statement

- 1) Structure: Frame- R.C.Shear wall
- 2) No. of storey : G +10
- 3) Type of building : Public building
- 4) Foundation and soil Type : Isolated footing and medium soil.
- 5) Unit weight of concrete : 25 kN/m³
- 6) Column 400×550mm [up to 4th floor]
- 7) Column 300×450mm [above 4th floor]
- 8) Beam 230×450mm
- 9) Slab 150mm
- 10) Shear wall 230mm
- 11) Concrete M35 Grade, HYSD Fe500
- 12) Storey height
 - a) Ground storey 3.50 m
 - b) Upper storey 3.20 m
- 13) Modal damping = 0.05 I.
- 14) Roof slab : Floor finish 1.5 kN/m².
- 15) Slab : Floor finish 1.5 kN/m².
Live load 3 kN/m².
- 16) Roof beam : Parapet wall load 5.52 kN/m.
- 17) Beams : Masonry wall load 13.8 kN/m.

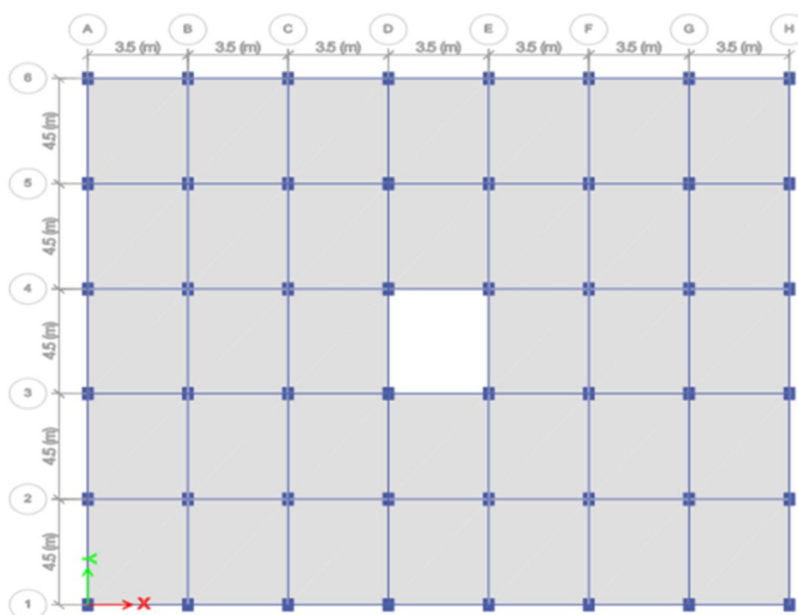


FIG 1. Plan Dimensions

The main aim of this paper is to find effective location of shear wall either inner or outer periphery of the building in G+10 RC building Structure. And also, comparative study on Seismic behaviour of building with shear wall and without shear wall.

The following analysis are carried out as per IS: 1893- 2016(Part-I) for G+10 storied building models. For this analysis, Seismic zone-III is considered. According to IS: 1893-2016 (Part-I) Zone Factor, $Z=0.16$, Importance factor, $I=1.5$, Response reduction factor, $R=5.00$, are applied during analysis. Performance is analysis by performing Dynamic Nonlinear Time history analysis Method The analysis is carried out using ETABS software. To find parameters like lateral displacement in x and y direction.

Time history analysis performed in all the models for Bhuj earthquake of January 26, 2001 at 08:46:42.9 I.S.T. Mag: 7.0 mb, 7.6 MS

Station: Ahmedabad

Lat & Long 23 02 N, 72 38 E Comp: N 78 E

Accelerogram Bandpass filtered between 0.07 Hz and 27.0 Hz

Initial Velocity = -1.1411×10^{-2} m/s

Initial Displacement = 3.970 mm

Peak Acceleration = -1.0382 m/s/s at 46.940 sec

Acceleration data points (in m/s/s) at .005 sec.

In this analysis, we have prepared 6 similar models with different location of shear wall and one is without shear wall to find effective parameters like lateral displacement of building.

Table- 1: Different location of shear wall

Model-1	G+10 when no shear wall is provided.
Model-2	G+10 When shear wall provided at core of the building.
Model-3	G+10 Channel section of shear wall at inner periphery of building.
Model-4	G+10 When shear wall provided at inside of building.
Model-5	G+10 when shear wall provided at corner of the building.
Model-6	G+10 When shear wall provided at outer periphery of the building.

Table- 2: Load intensities

Masonry wall load	13.8 KN/m.
Parapet wall load	5.52 KN/m.
Floor finish load	1.5 KN/m ² .
Live load	3 KN/m ² .

B. Preparation Of Various Model In Software

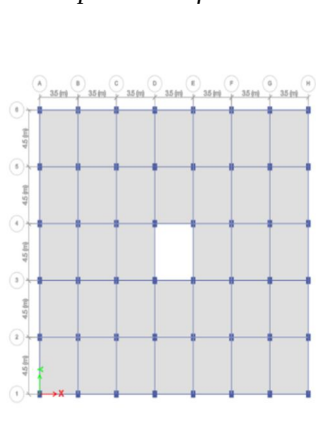


FIG 2. Model 1) G+10 when no shear wall is provided

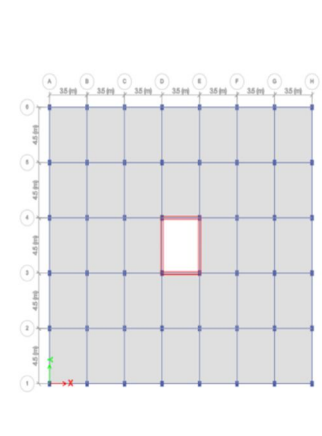
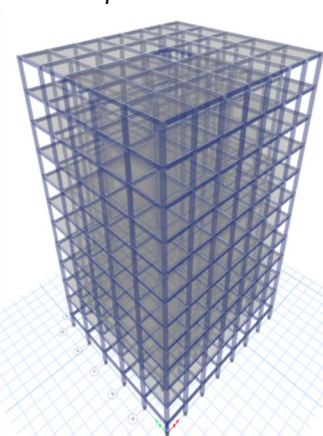
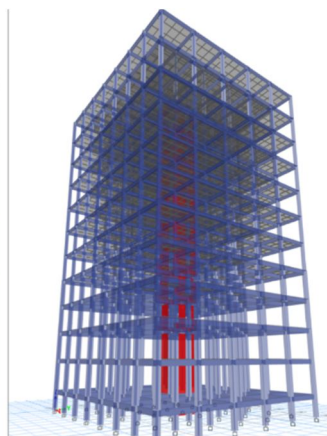


FIG 3. Model 2) G+10 When shear wall provided at core of the building



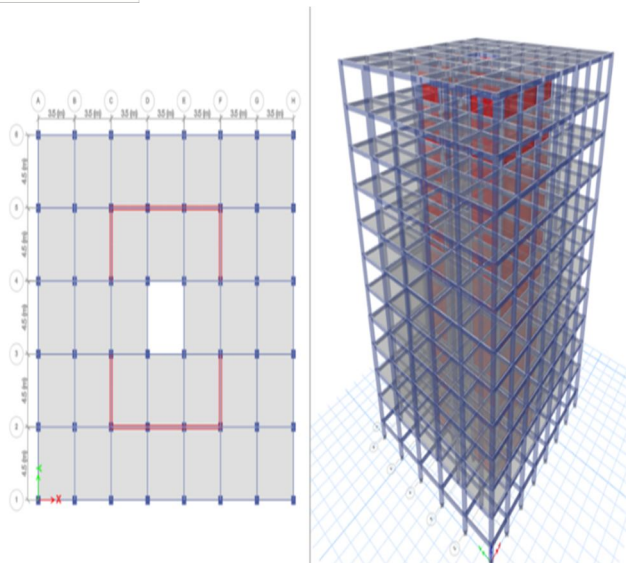


FIG 4. Model 3) G+10 Channel section of shear wall at inner periphery of building.

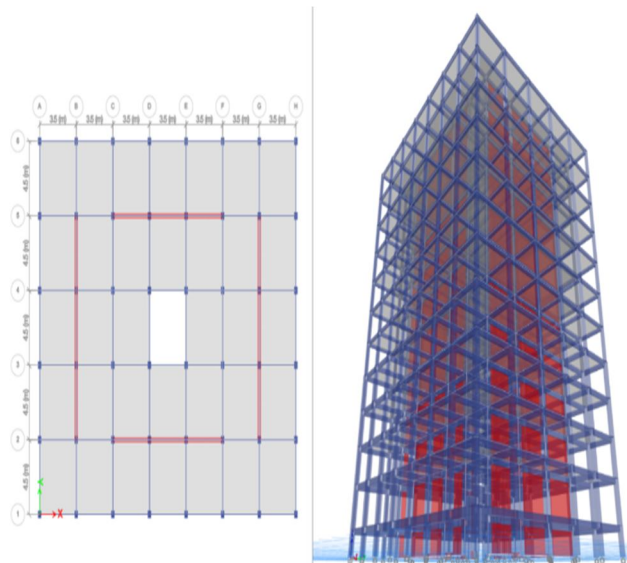


FIG 5. Model 4) G+10 When shear wall provided at inside of building

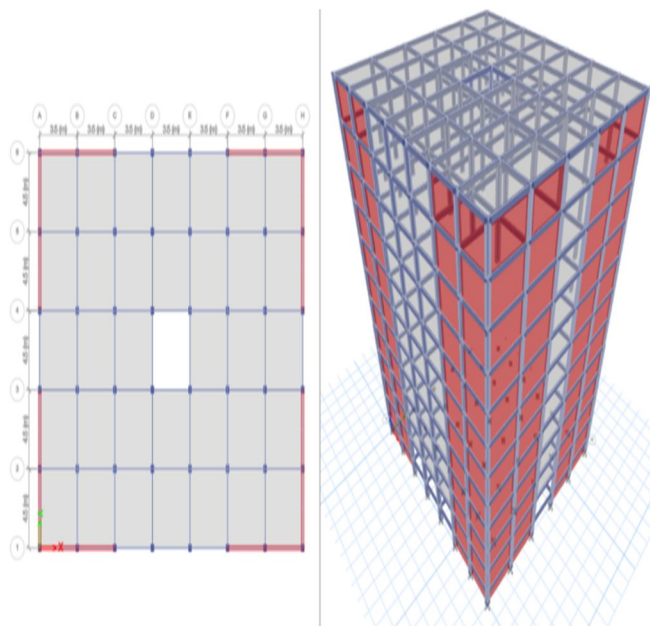


FIG 6. Model 5) G+10 when shear wall provided at corner of the building

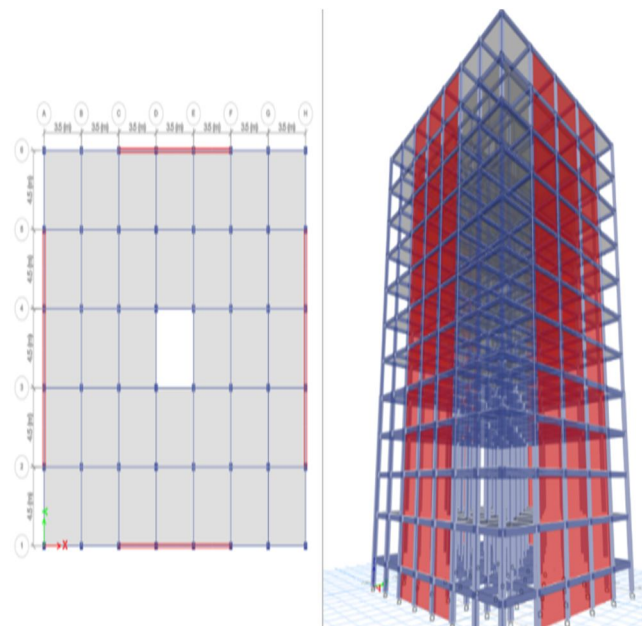


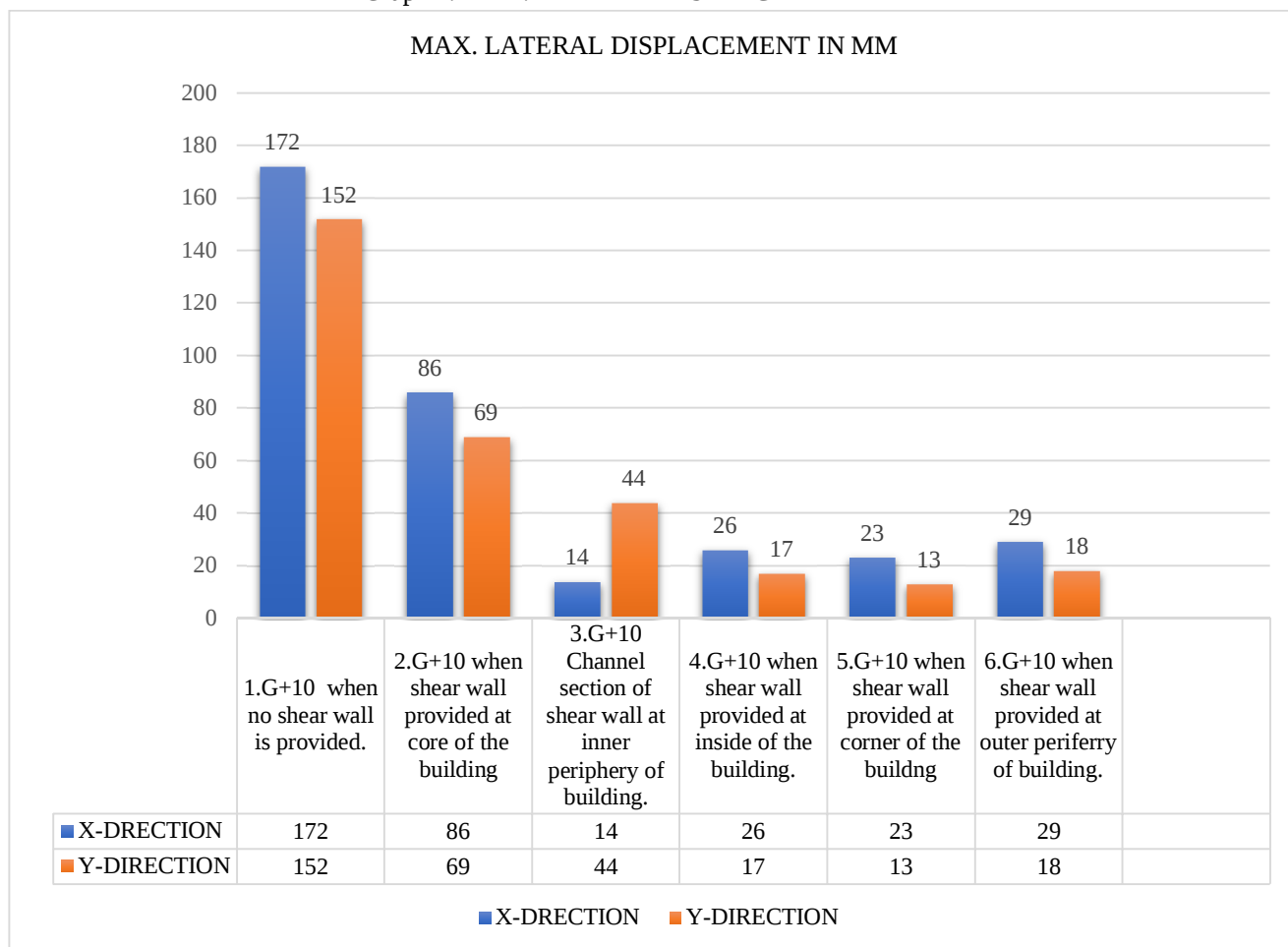
FIG 7. Model 6) G+10 When shear wall provided at outer periphery of the building

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results obtained from time history analysis performed in all the models for Bhuj earthquake of January 26, 2001 at 08:46:42.9 I.S.T. Mag: 7.0 mb, 7.6 MS

- 1) Station: Ahmedabad
- 2) Lat & Long 23 02 N, 72 38 E Comp: N 78 E
- 3) Accelerogram Bandpass filtered between 0.07 Hz and 27.0 Hz
- 4) Initial Velocity = -1.1411×10^{-2} m/s
- 5) Initial Displacement = 3.970 mm
- 6) Peak Acceleration = -1.0382 m/s/s at 46.940 sec
- 7) Acceleration data points (in m/s/s) at .005 sec.

Graph 1. MAX. LATERAL DISPLACEMENT IN MM



From above results the building-5 shows lesser displacement in both x and y direction

V. CONCLUSION

- 1) Based on time history analysis, it can be observed that the building with shear wall showed better performance in term of reduction of displacement, the reduction of displacement in the shear wall model was 52% as compared to the building without shear wall.
- 2) Results shows that displacement both in X & Y direction considerably reduced by using shear walls.
- 3) The maximum story drift in most of the cases produced found at the seventh floor.
- 4) In all building models (time history analysis), it has been found that large c/s area of shear walls with respect to that total length of structure shows lesser displacement as compared to the other models.
- 5) Model-2 gives less performance as compared to other models.
- 6) The seismic analysis of reinforced concrete frame regular structure is done by both linear static and nonlinear time history analysis to determine the optimum positioning of the shear wall.
- 7) Providing shear walls at building coincides with CG locations substantially reduces the displacements in earthquakes.
- 8) By performing time history analysis by considering Bhuj earthquake, it has been found that model 3 shows lesser displacement in x-direction as compared to the other models.
- 9) By performing time history analysis by considering Bhuj earthquake, it has been found that model 5 shows lesser displacement in y-direction as compared to the other models.
- 10) The presence of shear wall can affect the seismic behaviour of frame structure to a large extent, and the shear wall increases the strength and stiffness of the structure.
- 11) It has been found that the model 5, when shear wall provided at corner of the building is the better location of shear wall.

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