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Automated Excel Sheets for Various RC Elements

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Abstract: In this paper EXCEL spreadsheet software has used in analyzing and calculating rebar's of different RC elements like beams, columns and slabs. Five different types of EXCEL spreadsheet like simply supported beam, cantilever beam, short column and long column, one way and two-way slab has calculated in this project work. Different characteristics conditions like effective span, nominal cover, and effective length of compression members has applied in our study. Apart from the inclusion of various characteristics properties, different checks have assigned to the RC elements. Reference has been taken from RCC code IS 456:2000.

Keywords: MS Excel, IS 456:2000, Analysis, Design, Beam, Column, Slab.

I. INTRODUCTION

This study shows that, with the help of MICROSOFT excel we can create a program or a software, which can calculate reinforcement bars and distribution, bars only by given dimensions and assigning properties of the reinforced elements. For the study, a huge amount of documented data is required.

It will be recorded by going through different papers and extracting the values from the same. Reinforced concrete (RC) (known as reinforced cement concrete or RCC) is a composite material in which concrete's relatively low tensile strength and ductility are counteracted by the inclusion of reinforcement having higher tensile strength or ductility. Excel sheets are design sheets with in-built cell-based structure and the simple boundary that is easy to use, for the first time users also. It helps in analysis as well as design of civil engineering structures, which effectively utilizes MS EXCEL environment.

It has mainly been used in teaching civil engineering concepts and providing useful applications. It focuses on concepts related to construction management and structural engineering varying from a simple cost estimating problem, structural design and analysis to advanced applications.

Typical civil engineering problems have been used to present the programming concepts. Excel has been used to enhance the concept and efficiency of structural analysis and design when design sheet is used.

II. OBJECTIVE

- A. To develop a computerized programme to reduce paper work and time.
- B. This increases the efficiency and reduction in workload.
- C. To use structural engineering concepts in design sheets.
- D. To enhance the concept and efficiency of structural analysis and design when design sheet is used.

III. CODING

MICROSOFT EXCEL is a spreadsheet developed for Windows, Android and IOS. It features calculation, tabular forms, pivot tables. It is a very widely applied spreadsheet for these type of functions, especially since 1993.

There are three activities that must be performed to achieve that goal.

- A. Coding of the RC elements using MICROSOFT EXCEL..
- B. The calculations to decide the explanatory.
- C. Result has been checked in the OUTPUT.

IS 456:2000 RCC code is used in this paper as reference to various characteristic properties of reinforced elements like effective span, nominal cover, effective length of compression members, exposure conditions, etc.

IV. METHODOLOGY

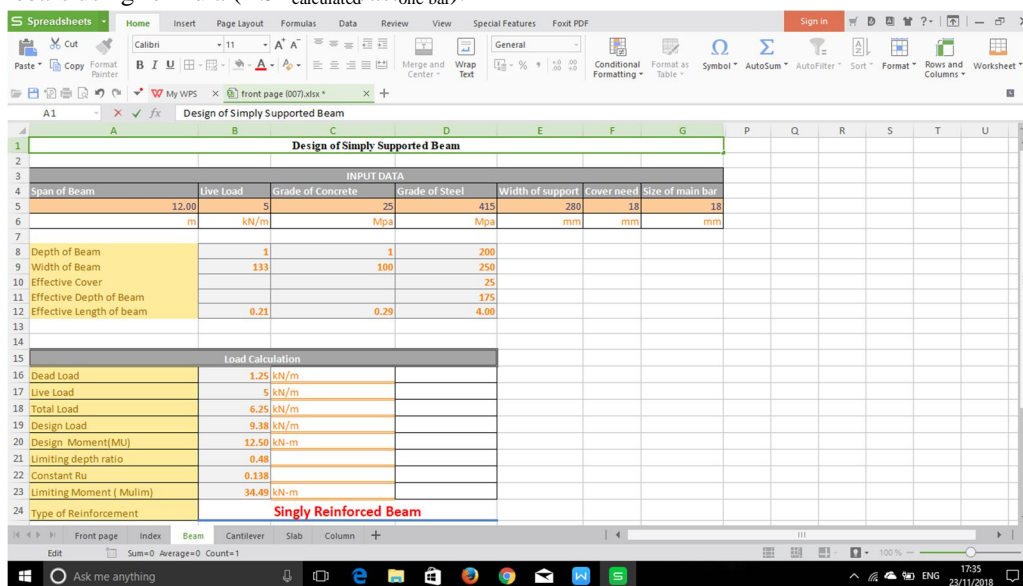
For the study, a large amount of documented data is required and RCC code IS 456:2000 is taken as a reference for different characteristic properties like effective cover, effective span, effective length of compression members, nominal cover and exposure conditions, etc.

The study shows automated calculation of rebar for following RC elements:

MS EXCEL is extensively used in calculating the rebars of the above mentioned RC elements.

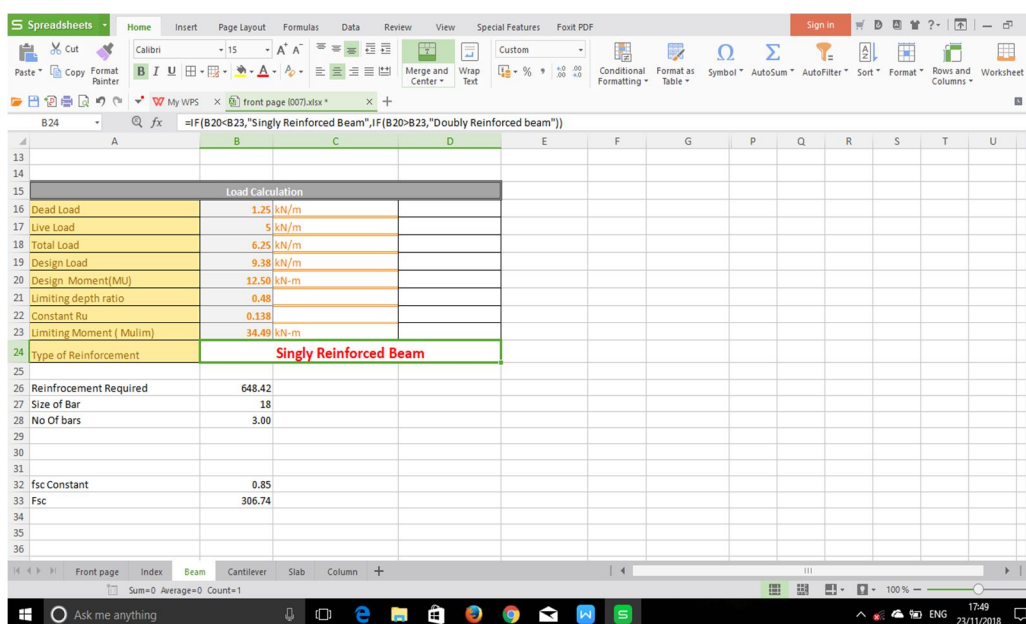
A. Beams

The procedure of the method for calculation of rebars of both simply supported as well as cantilever beam can be precised as follows: 1.)given span of beam, grade of concrete, live load, grade of steel, width of support, cover need and size of main rebars 2.) to check if the simply supported beam is singly or doubly using $M_u < M_{u\lim}$ then it is singly else doubly reinforced beam 3.) determine area of steel by using clause G.1.1-b (annex G) for singly reinforced beam and clause G.1.2 for doubly reinforced beam 4.) calculation of rebars using formula ($A_{ST\text{calculated}}/a_{st\text{one bar}}$).



Design of Simply Supported Beam						
INPUT DATA						
Span of Beam	12.00	5	25	415	280	18
	m	kN/m	Mpa	Mpa	mm	mm
Depth of Beam	1	1	200			
Width of Beam	133	100	250			
Effective Cover			25			
Effective Depth of Beam			175			
Effective Length of beam	0.21	0.29	4.00			
Load Calculation						
Dead Load	1.25	kN/m				
Live Load	5	kN/m				
Total Load	6.25	kN/m				
Design Load	9.38	kN/m				
Design Moment (Mu)	12.50	kN-m				
Limiting depth ratio	0.48					
Constant Ru	0.138					
Limiting Moment (Mulim)	34.49	kN-m				
Type of Reinforcement	Singly Reinforced Beam					

Fig1.1 input data



Load Calculation	
Dead Load	1.25 kN/m
Live Load	5 kN/m
Total Load	6.25 kN/m
Design Load	9.38 kN/m
Design Moment (Mu)	12.50 kN-m
Limiting depth ratio	0.48
Constant Ru	0.138
Limiting Moment (Mulim)	34.49 kN-m
Type of Reinforcement	Singly Reinforced Beam
Reinforcement Required	648.42
Size of Bar	18
No Of bars	3.00
fsc Constant	0.85
Fsc	306.74

Fig1.2 checks for singly and doubly reinforced

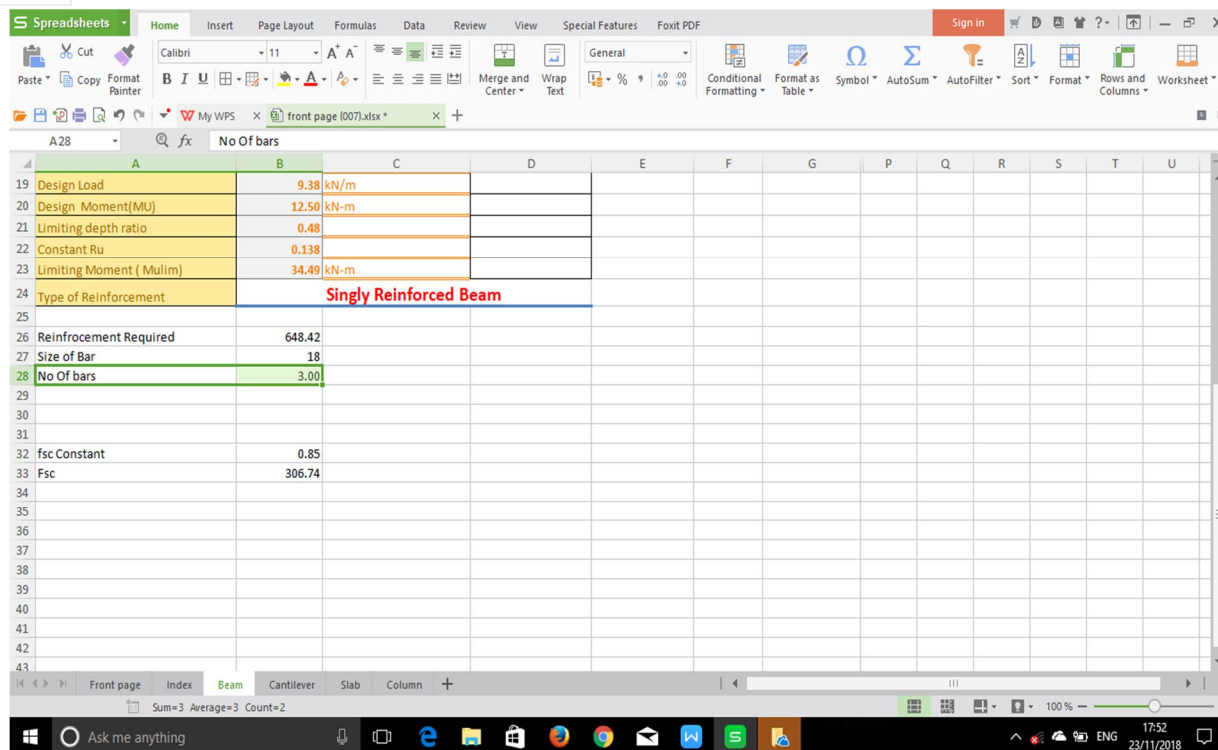


Fig1.3 no. Of rebars

B. Columns

The procedure of the method for calculation of rebar's of column for both shorter and longer span is précised as follows: 1.)given data axial load(P), length of column(L), grade of concrete(fck), grade of steel(fy), dia of rebar's 2.) check effective length of compression members using table 28 of IS 456:2000. 3.)determine whether short column or long column using clause 25, 3.)verify that the eccentricities are not less than the corresponding minimum eccentricities as per clause clause 39.2, 4.) calculation of reinforcement bars and distribution bars.

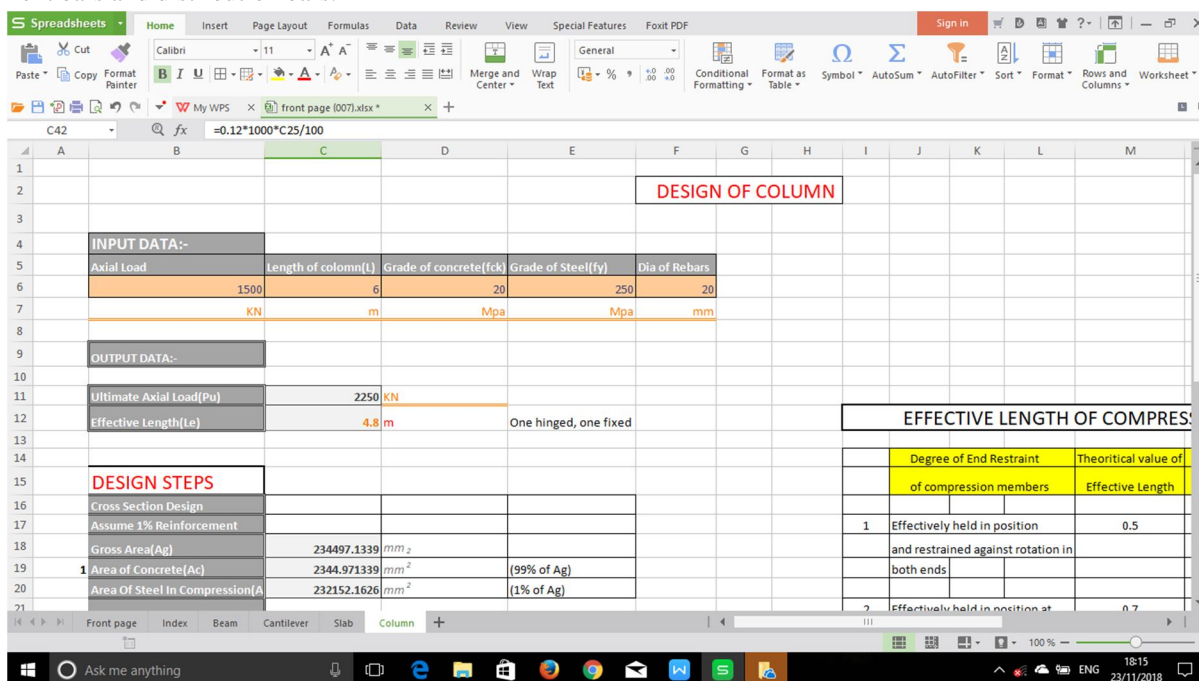


Fig2. Input data

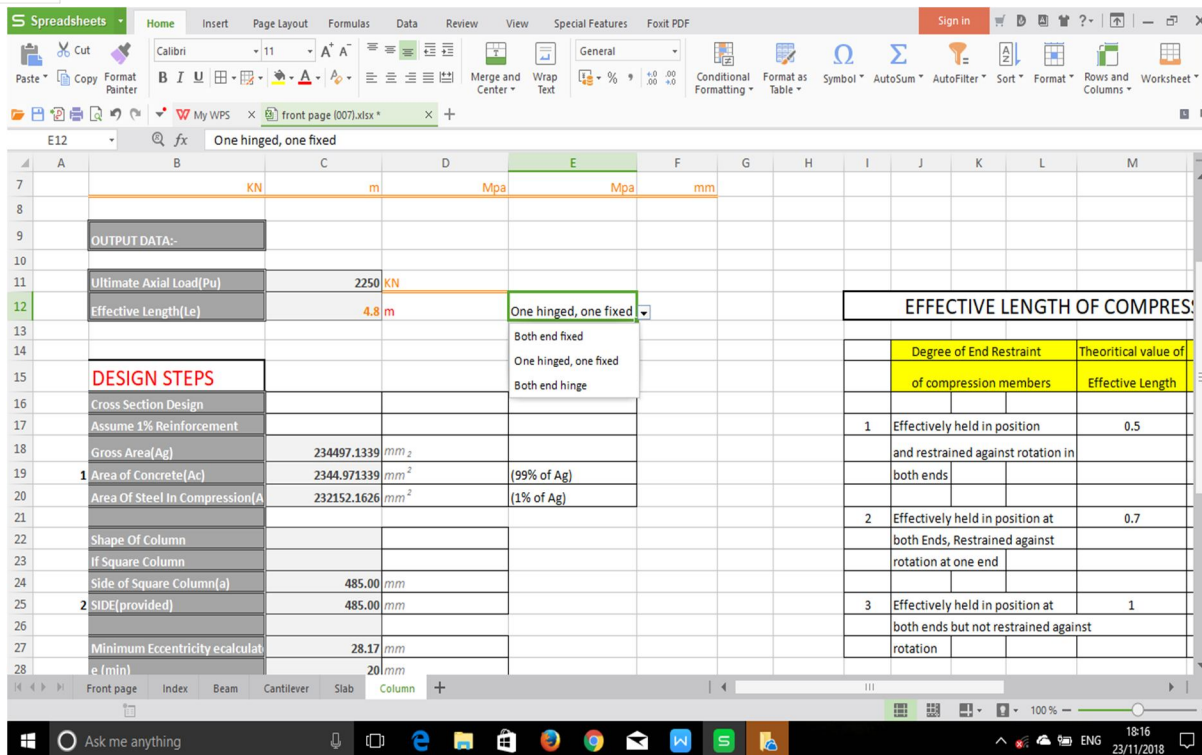


Fig2.2 different end conditions

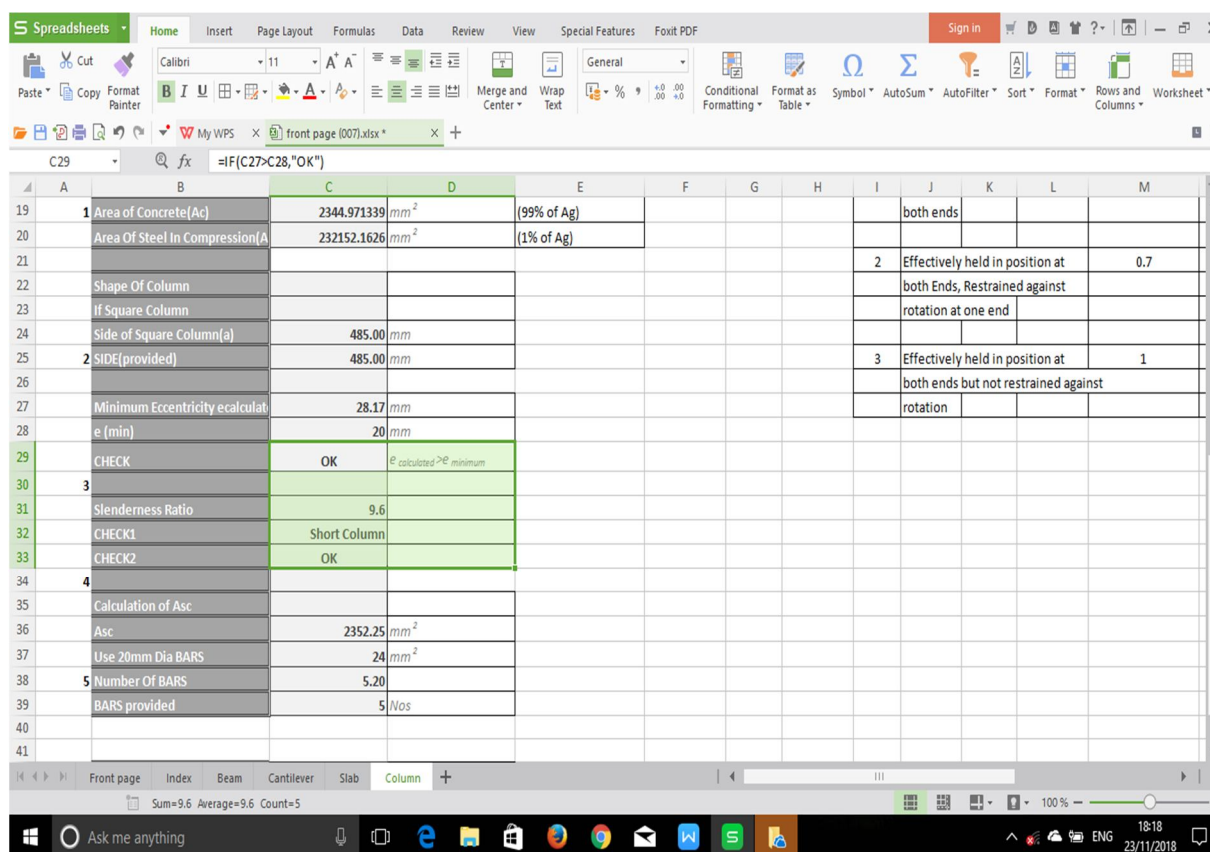


Fig 2.3 checks for short and long column

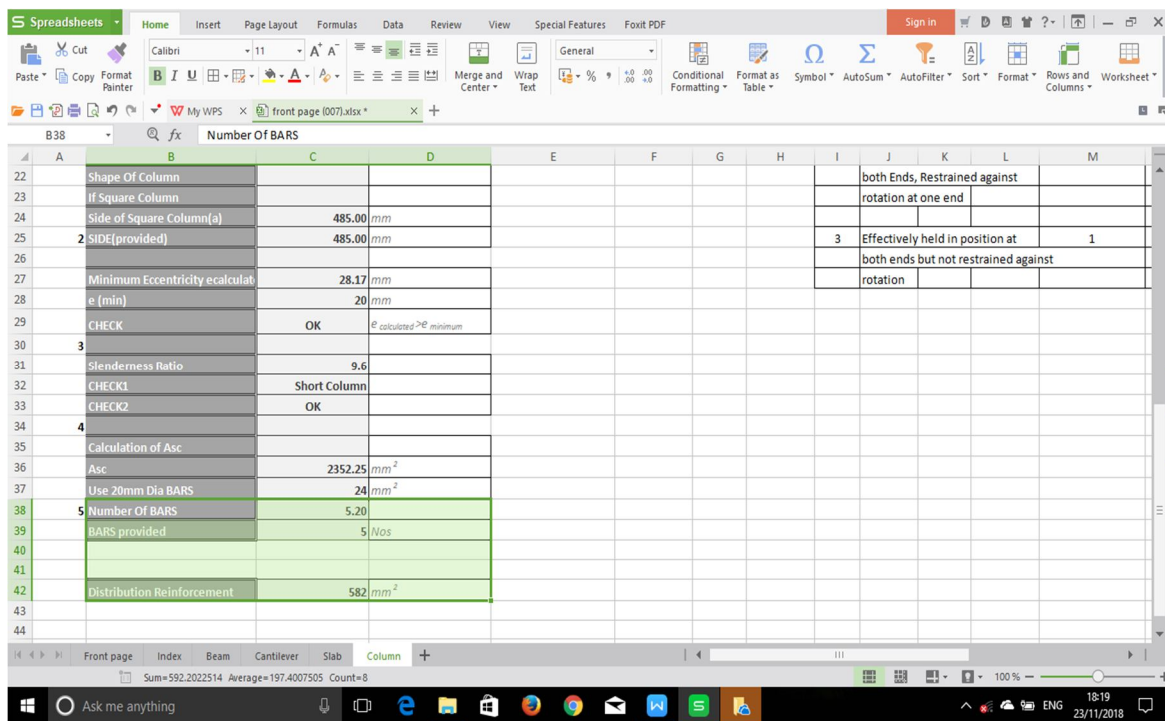


Fig 2.4 calculation of rebars and distribution reinforcement

C. Slabs

The third case demonstrates the automated calculation of rebars of two-way slab using designsheets. The design steps mainly includes: 1) given data like shorter span, longer span, live load, grade of concrete and steel, cover condition, width of support, size of primary and secondary rebars, floor finishing(=1KN/m²). 2) finding thickness of slab 3) finding effective span 4) check for one way and two way slab using clause as per IS 456:2000 5) calculation of shorter and longer span reinforcements.

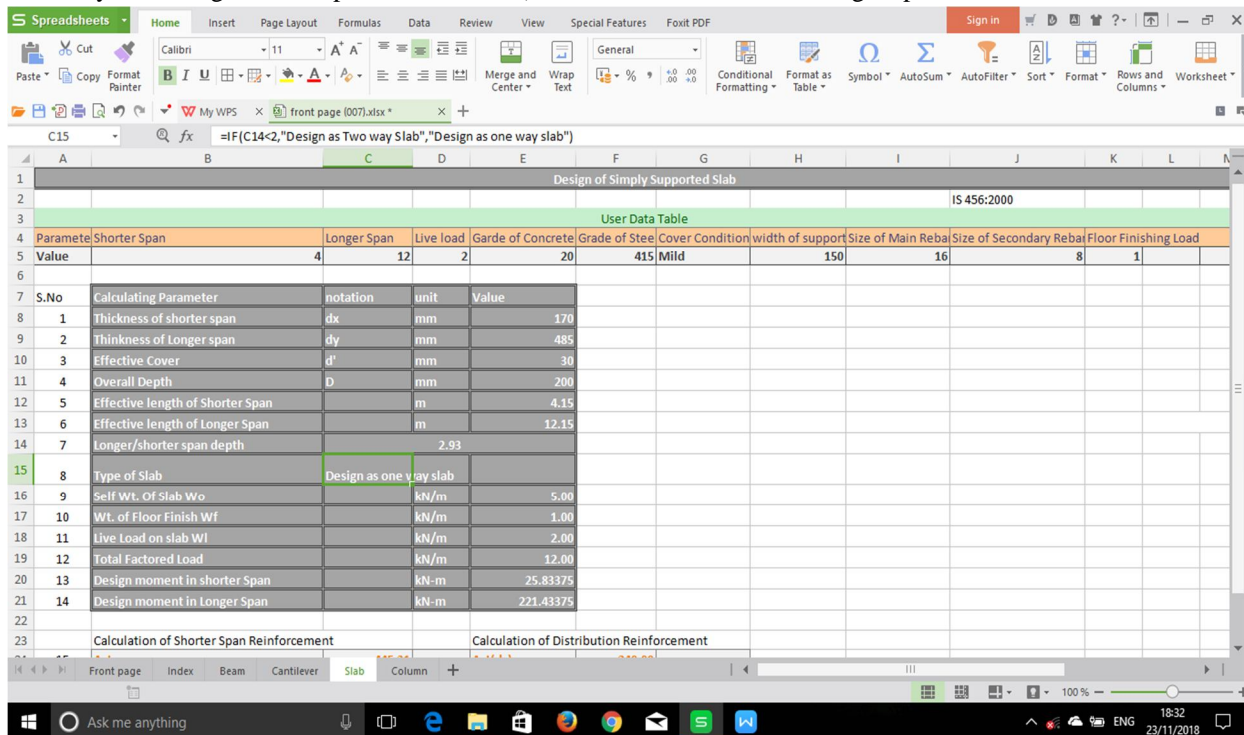
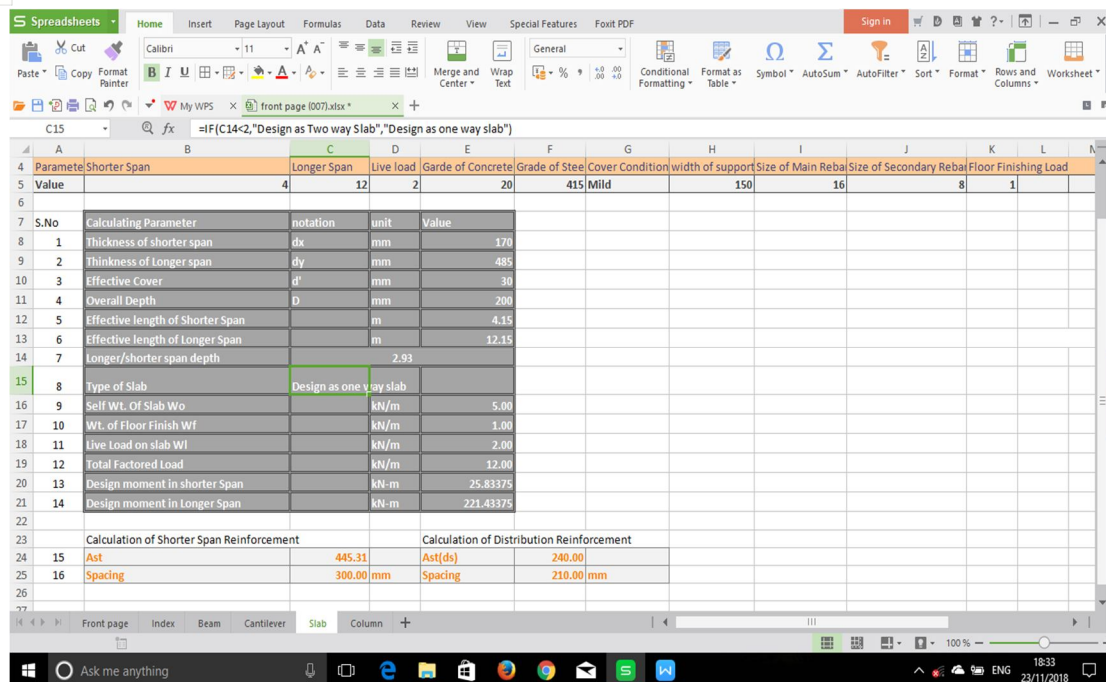
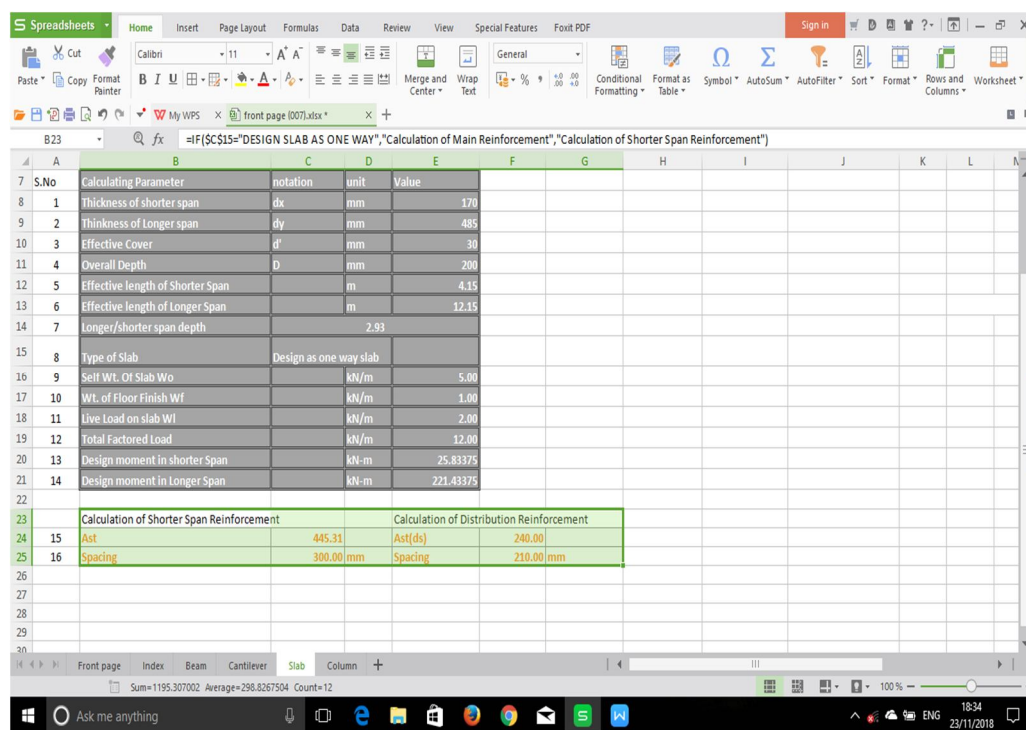


Fig 3.1 input data in user data table



Parameter	Shorter Span	Longer Span	Live load	Grade of Concrete	Grade of Steel	Cover Condition	width of support	Size of Main Rebar	Size of Secondary Rebar	Floor Finishing Load
Value	4	12	2	20	415	Mild	150	16	8	1
S.No	Calculating Parameter	notation	unit	Value						
1	Thickness of shorter span	dx	mm	170						
2	Thickness of Longer span	dy	mm	485						
3	Effective Cover	d'	mm	30						
4	Overall Depth	D	mm	200						
5	Effective length of Shorter Span	m		4.15						
6	Effective length of Longer Span	m		12.15						
7	Longer/shorter span depth			2.93						
8	Type of Slab	Design as one way slab								
9	Self Wt. Of Slab Wo		kN/m	5.00						
10	Wt. of Floor Finish Wf		kN/m	1.00						
11	Live Load on slab Wl		kN/m	2.00						
12	Total Factored Load		kN/m	12.00						
13	Design moment in shorter Span		kN-m	25.83375						
14	Design moment in Longer Span		kN-m	221.43375						
15	Ast	445.31		Ast(ds)	240.00					
16	Spacing	300.00	mm	Spacing	210.00	mm				

Fig 3.2 check for type of slab



S.No	Calculating Parameter	notation	unit	Value
1	Thickness of shorter span	dx	mm	170
2	Thickness of Longer span	dy	mm	485
3	Effective Cover	d'	mm	30
4	Overall Depth	D	mm	200
5	Effective length of Shorter Span	m		4.15
6	Effective length of Longer Span	m		12.15
7	Longer/shorter span depth			2.93
8	Type of Slab	Design as one way slab		
9	Self Wt. Of Slab Wo		kN/m	5.00
10	Wt. of Floor Finish Wf		kN/m	1.00
11	Live Load on slab Wl		kN/m	2.00
12	Total Factored Load		kN/m	12.00
13	Design moment in shorter Span		kN-m	25.83375
14	Design moment in Longer Span		kN-m	221.43375
15	Ast	445.31		Ast(ds)
16	Spacing	300.00	mm	Spacing

Fig 3.3 calculation of shorter and longer span reinforcements

V. CONCLUSION

MS-EXCEL sheet is a very helpful tool for calculation of rebars of various RC elements such as beams, columns, slabs. These excel sheets can be used in conjunction with the analytical softwares like STAAD and ETABS for the design of reinforced concrete elements. These are efficient and help in quick design of buildings and other structures on various projects. While standard software like STAADPRO were used in the frame analysis but self created excel sheets for design of columns, beams and slabs.



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