



IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 8 Issue: VI Month of publication: June 2020

DOI: http://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2020.6292

www.ijraset.com

Call: 🕥 08813907089 🔰 E-mail ID: ijraset@gmail.com



Sustainable Steel Construction - Design and Detailing of Pre-Engineered Steel Members

Vasudevan. M¹, Dr. Kavitha. T²

¹M .Tech. Student, Department of Structural Engineering, Dr.MGR Educational and Research Institute, Chennai ²Asst.Proffesor, Department of Civil Engineering, Dr.MGR Educational and Research Institute, Chennai

Abstract: In the steel sector its miles believed that sustainable development should meet the requirements without compromising the capability of destiny to satisfy their personal needs in a green way. Here within this, a green economy gives you prosperity for all nations, wealthy and negative al while keeping and improving the planet's herbal resources. Steel's durability permits for the reuse of limitless products, which is enhanced thru a well-planned design. This saves earth's herbal resources. Also the steel structures can be strengthened at any later times, which makes the structure expandable. In this study, the design system of peb metallic frames in phrases of most efficient use of metallic sections and the detailing for the completions of a whole structure is provided in detail.

Pre-engineered metal structures layout consequences in reduction of factors which might be contributing to international warming and pollution.

Pre-engineered steel buildings typically save a number of landfill space as the cloth from foam is converted to different foam via the method of recycling.

Pre-engineered steel frames have longer existence spans relatively with different designs. Once the design life is over, most of the pre-engineered metal homes are sent for recycling and they're melted and used for the other functions as opposed to being dumped at the any local available land/ground, thus decreasing production and residual waste at a large level. The concept of pre-engineered homes allows for accomplishing longer spans and huge bay spacing values.

Keywords: Sustainability, PEB, Staad pro, steel resource, Columns & Rafters, Member design

I. INTRODUCTION

Sustainable Construction is the a word that has a unique responsibility with using the natural resources & creating structures and using processes that are naturally used and resource management during a building's life-cycle from initial process of design, construction, Working, maintenance, renovation and deconstruction process. The major points that encompass the safety of the environmental resources, preference of non-poisonous materials usage, reduction and reuse of resources, waste minimization, and the usage of lifestyles-cycle fee analysis. Sustainable development has connected the, following system points — such as the Economy involved, Social factors of society & the environmental factors.

When we say about metal, product of the most abundant element on earth, iron, and metal, they also have the high strength per unit mass also they have high durability. By slightly varying the chemical composition various types of steel are manufactured to be used as structural members such as pipes, tubes, sheet, strips & reinforcements etc.

Freedom of layout, dematerialization and fabric efficiency. The stiffness lets in metallic to span extra distances and provides greater freedom for layout than other substances. Steel's advanced strength-to-weight ratio makes it viable for the shape to undergo high masses using much less material.

A. Pre Engineered Steel Buildings Or (PEB)

In the design of steel construction a pre-engineered building (PEB) is planned in accordance with the end user where the fabrications are done with his need in a prior information which can fulfill the structural & service requirements, here we can get an pre-determined availability of the raw materials which in turn effectively saves the cost in return. In order to effectively plan a pre-engineered building, engineers recall the clean span between bearing points, bay spacing, roof slope, stay loads, lifeless loads, collateral loads, wind uplift, deflection criteria, inner crane device and maximum realistic length and weight of fabricated members. Pre-engineered structures can be designed to fit a wide sort of structural applications; the best financial system will be found out whilst utilizing preferred details. An efficaciously designed pre-engineered building can be lighter than the traditional steel homes via as much as 30%.



ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.429 Volume 8 Issue VI June 2020- Available at www.ijraset.com

- B. Technical Parameters of PEB
- The following technical parameters define a PEB,
- 1) WIDTH OR OF BUILDING (SPAN)
- 2) LENGTH OF BUILDING
- 3) BUILDING HEIGHT
- 4) ROOF SLOPE
- 5) DESIGN LOADS
- 6) BAY SPACING

C. Design of Pre-Engineered Steel Building

Pre-engineering metal buildings designed to work with a particular layout criteria. Where the design is largely done with Indian standards & American methods of design is followed by most of the people in the design field.

The major framing device of PEB is analyzed by way of the stiffness matrix method. The layout is based on allowable stress design (ASD) as in keeping with the IS 800 or American institute of Steel Construction specification. The layout application provides an economic and efficient layout of the primary frames and permits the user to utilize the program in distinctive modes to supply the frame design geometry and loading and the desired load mixtures as specified with the aid of the building code opted via the user. The program operates via the maximum range of repetitions, specified to arrive at an appropriate design. The software uses the stiffness matrix technique to arrive at the required layout design. The software makes use of the stiffness matrix approach to reach at the solution of displacements and forces. The strain power technique is followed to calculate the fixed quit moments, stiffness and deliver over factors. Numerical integration is used.

D. Pre-Engineered Building Using STAAD. Pro

STAAD Pro is an important software that is used in structural engineering program. It has the product for 2D, 3D version generation, analysis and multi-material layout, which deserves to play an vital role for computerized structural engineering. It has an intuitive, user-friendly, visualization tools, effective evaluation and design centers and seamless integration to numerous other modeling and layout software program products. Staad Pro has complete integration to move with all Windows working systems. In STAAD Pro utilization ratio is the important fee that shows the suitability of the member as per codes. This provides the user to accurately conclude with the design where normally, a ratio better than 1.0 indicates the extent to which the member is overstressed, and a value beneath 1.0 tells us the reserve ability available. Critical conditions used as criteria to decide Pass/Fail popularity are slenderness limits, Axial Compression and Bending, Axial Tension and Bending, Maximum w/t ratios and Shear. For static or dynamic evaluation of Pre-engineered building, STAAD Pro has been the selection of design experts around the arena for their precise evaluation needs

E. Objective

The Purpose of this study is to prepare a report of Pre Engineered steel building for an Industrial Warehouse using Staad Pro V8i Software. Here we have collected some data where it relates to the source of our project, Sustainability of Steel. This terms plays a vital role with this project as the encouragement of these PEB structure can improve the sustainability of the constructions and can also preserve the natural resources. Thus the process of the steel recycling, benefits of steel & its suitability to sustainable construction etc, all these are studied with this project. Pre-Engineered concept is an upcoming one where the most of the industrial sector uses it for its benefits. The Industrial Warehouses are designed using Staad Pro software for the design results and are executed in Auto cad for the section particulars. The design is done accordingly the customer's fulfillment.

The main objectives of undertaking the present study are as follows:

- 1) Design of PEB structure for Warehouse building using IS800:2007 & International standards
- 2) Detailing of the PEB members as per the Design
- 3) To Acquire Knowledge on the process involved with the design & detailing of members, joints & connection of PEB Structure.
- 4) Learning of the process of Fabrication, Erection & Sheeting works, and also the terms involved with PEB Structure from the bottom end to the complete stage of knockdown till handing over.

International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)



ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.429 Volume 8 Issue VI June 2020- Available at www.ijraset.com

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Comparison of Design Procedures for Pre Engineering Buildings (PEB): A Case Study - by Sai Kiran Gone, Kailash Rao, Pradeep Kumar Ramancharla - - In this look at, an industrial structure (Ware House) is analyzed and designed in line with the Indian requirements, IS 800-1984, IS 800-2007 and also with the aid of referring MBMA-96 and AISC-89. In this look at, a structure with duration 187m,width 40m,with clean height 8m and having R-Slope 1:10,isconsidered to perform analysis& layout for 2D frames (End frame, frame without crane and frame with 3 module cranes). Here the structure is discussed in detail with the terms of its weight comparison, among Indian codes (IS800-1984, IS800-2007) & American code (MBMA-ninety six), & among Indian codes (IS800-1984, IS800-2007). Here they have concluded the result outputs with the standards between the Indian codes and American codes and found that the differences with the Loading criteria, Layout design, structure weight & moments with results etc.

A study of performance of pre-engineered building of an industrial warehouse for dynamic load by Apurv Rajendra Thorat, Santosh K. Patil - In this examine Pre-engineered Buildings are designed and studied according with Kirby Technical Specification which is primarily based on ASCE-07.this study is all about the comparison done between with bracings & without bracings in an Pre Engineered Buildings (PEB) with identical specification. Here the Buildings are analyzed with Dynamic vibrations with specified ground motions and their respective actions on each level of design is found using dynamic loads and their actions usage of Time History Analysis. The two models used here are parametric and the building spans 21 meters with & without bracings and are designed using Kirby handbook, accordance with the ASCE.

DESIGN OF PRE ENGINEERED STEEL BUILDING FOR AIRCRAFT HANGAR USING STAAD PRO V8i by Mr. T.KHAJA RASOOL - Department of Civil Engineering Malla Reddy Institute of Technology and Science -The major goal of the feasibility take a look at is to prepare a record of Pre Engineered steel building for Aircraft Hangar the use of Staad Pro V8i Software. The feasibility Report organized at the cease of visits and designs of the task components compiles and gives the information/facts collected, findings, initiatives layout, primary design parameters and economic indicators of the assignment. The Report has been prepared into separate volumes for less complicated reference during certain design phase. The one of a kind volumes are enumerated below. This quantity carries specific description of have a look at on the concept of Pre Engineered Building systems, statistics on its additives, designs for an Aircraft Hangar building using Staad Pro V8i software, Analysis of design and evaluation of the undertaking

III. METHODOLOGY

The look at offers with the Design & Detailing of PEB business shed with STAAD Pro. Here, after final touch of design procedure the detailing of each member is labored out in AutoCAD for the fabrication purpose, in which the actual participants are manufactured and dispatched to website for erection. The following details offer the position of the usage of software in design of PEB & the terms, details which can be taken into consideration even as designing. Here the design process involves the consideration of the Joint displacement, Moment distribution, degree of freedom, Restraint conditions, elastic displacements, Connection of each members etc. Thus based on these criteria the design process is proceeded and computations are done.

• Allowable stress design technique is used as in step with the AISC specifications. • Unless in any other case specified, the deflections will go to MBMA, AISC standards and standard enterprise practices. • In Primary Framing Moment resisting frames with pinned or fixed bases. • Using IS 875 Part three design wind hundreds are calculated and Using IS 1893- 2002 seismic loadings are calculated. • In Secondary Framing Cold formed Z sections or C sections for purlins or girts designed as continuous beams spanning over rafters and columns with laps. • In case of Longitudinal Stability Wind load on building stop partitions is transferred thru roof purlins to braced bays and carried to the foundations through diagonal bracing.

IV. DESIGN PROCESS

The design process consists of the following steps:

- 1) Initially start with the process of assuming the sizes for the members, bracings based on the geometry and loading details that bare involved in the design.
- 2) Then calculate Shear, axial force, and moment at each point for every load combination.
- 3) Compute allowable bending, allowable shear and allowable axial strain in compression at every analysis factor.
- 4) Compute the corresponding stress ratios for bending, Shear and axial primarily based at the actual and allowable stresses and calculate the combined strain ratios.
- 5) Design the highest quality splice location and take a look at to see whether the predicted sizes affirm to production constraints.
- *6)* With the Optimization technique mode recheck the web for the safety factor and revise the depth, Width and plate thickness etc. Thus finally arriving at the optimum value and design economy.
- 7) At the end process of all design cycles, an evaluation is administered to get the optimization with the flange brace.



A. Project Details

Project Details & Calculation of Wind Load		
Length of the Building (Normal to wind)	45.5	Mtr
Width Of the Building (Parallel to wind)	39	Mtr
Height Of the Building, H1	9	Mtr
Eave Height, H2	1.2	Mtr
Ridge Height, H	10.2	Mtr
Bay Spacing	6.5	Mtr
Gable Column Spacing	6.5	Mtr
Spacing of Purlin	1.4	Mtr
Total Dead Load , DL	0.12	Kn/m2
Total Live Load , LL	0.57	Kn/m2
Wind Load, Vb	60	m/sec
Importance Factor, C1	1	
Co- efficient, Cc	4.72	
Height & Exposure Co-efficient , Cz	0.44	at Height H
Wind Pressure at height H, qz	0.75	Kn/m2
Slope of Building	1 in 10	
Average Height & Length ratio, H/L	0.23	
Length & Width ratio, L/B	1.16	
Co- efficient, Cpe for L/B (Windward Wall)	0.8	
Co- efficient, Cpe for H/L (Windward Roof)	0.824	
Co- efficient, Cpe for H/L (Leeward Roof)	0.7	
Co- efficient, Cpe for L/B (Leeward wall)	0.56	
Side or End Walls(Gable Wall), Cpe	0.7	
Internal Peak pressure Coefficient. Cpi	0.25	

Table 1 - Project details with wind force details & Co-efficient



Fig 1 – Site Plan with measurements



International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET) ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.429 Volume 8 Issue VI June 2020- Available at www.ijraset.com



Fig 2 -Cross Section – Main Columns & Rafters



Fig 3 - Cross Section - End Wall Columns & Rafters

V. DESIGN RESULTS

With the actual requirements and the drawings provides we have done the design of the warehouse structure using staad Pro with tapered columns & rafter sections has been drawn using manual method.



Fig 4 - Column design detail - Main Columns & End Wall Columns



ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.429 Volume 8 Issue VI June 2020- Available at www.ijraset.com



Fig 5 - Rafter Design & detail - Main rafters & End Wall Rafters

VI. CONCLUSION

Steel is a vital and versatile material that performs a very vital function in our everyday lifestyles either directly or indirectly. We also can say that there is no opportunity substance to metallic in production activity. Steel will continually stay to be the huge choice for creation purpose, environmentally also, as a great deal as it is recycled.

Steel constructing provides greater flexibility with the design & structure for aan precise style. It also provides power and larger clear spans because of this that there may be no want for the intermediate guide walls. Here the frames and dimensions are expandable, which means that they can be modified, relocated in future as per the wishes

Pre-engineered Metal building concept is termed to achieve an excellence with the design, economy, time period and handling, Ease of construction. As the design itself has an optimization of all the resources in its construction .Thus taking the advantages with the metal building construction this provides a very effective way of construction, which literally has the higher end advantages than any other type of construction. The major benefit that is being incorporated with this design of metal buildings is that both excessive speedy construction in the layout, design, construction and in various other categories. While the application of PEBs has a huge potential, the idea is diagnosed and preferred inside the commercial creation segment. Add to that the decreased time to final touch with the benefit of quality, and there may be recipe for success.

REFERENCE

- [1] Analysis and design of pre- engineered building, ijariie-issn, at new prince shri bhavani college of engineering and technology
- [2] Design concept of pre-engineered building, department of civil engineering, kl university, vaddeswaram, a.p.-522502, india
- [3] Steel Buildings in Europe, Single-storey Buildings. Part 4: Detailed Design of Portal Frames
- [4] Design of Single-Span Steel Portal Frames to BS 5950-1:2000, The late P R SALTER BSc, CEng, MIStructE, A S MALIK BSc, MSc, DQMC, C M KING BSc, MSc, DIC, CEng, MIStructE,
- [5] IS 800-2007, Indian Code of practice for general construction in Steel, BIS New Delhi
- [6] AISC-2017, Specification for structural steel Buildings, American institute of Steel construction
- [7] An explanatory handbook on proposed IS 875 (part3) Wind Loads on Buildings and structures by Department of Civil Engineering IIT Roorkee
- [8] Design of Steel Structures by R.Sathish Kumar and A.R. Santhakumar
- [9] Design Concept of Pre Engineered Building by Syed Firoz, Sarath Chandra kumar, S. kanakamba rao International Journal of Engineering Research and Applications, vol2 pp 267272.
- [10] Pre Engineered Steel Buildings a promising Future by Dr. Abhay Gupta, Vice President (Engineering) Era Building Systems Ltd.











45.98



IMPACT FACTOR: 7.129







INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Call : 08813907089 🕓 (24*7 Support on Whatsapp)