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DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING

Earthquake Resistant Analysis and Design of Multistoried Building
Preliminary Design Report

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Building Configuration

Buildings having irregular configuration suffer much more damage during earthquakes than buildings with regular configuration. So, the provided architectural drawings were altered in order to achieve a regular configuration by avoiding the following irregularities, as stated in IS1893:2002 Tables 4 & 5.

Plan Irregularities

1. Torsion Irregularity
2. Re-entrant Corners
3. Diaphragm Discontinuity
4. Out-of-plane offsets
5. Non-Parallel Systems

Vertical Irregularities

1. Stiffness Irregularity – Soft Storey
2. Stiffness Irregularity – Extreme Soft Storey
3. Mass Irregularity
4. Vertical geometric irregularity
5. In-plane Discontinuity in vertical elements resisting lateral force
6. Discontinuity in capacity- Weak Storey

Gravity Load Assessment for Preliminary Design

The preliminary sizing of structural elements was carried out based on deflection control criteria and approximate loads obtained using the tributary area method.

The gravity loads on the structural elements are taken as per IS 875 Part I (dead loads) and IS 875 Part II (imposed loads).

The unit weights of materials taken for the calculation of dead load of the structure are as follows.

S.N.	Material Used	Unit Weight	Type of Member
1.	Cement Concrete for RCC	25kN/m ³	Beams, Columns, Slabs.
2.	Common Burnt Clay Bricks	20kN/m ³	Infill & Partition Walls
3.	Screed on floor 25mm	20kN/m ³	All flooring spaces
4.	Finishing in step 30 mm	20kN/m ³	All flooring spaces
5.	Floor finishing	1 kN/m ²	Load on Slab

The imposed load on the floors and roof has been taken as follows

S.N.	Live Loads on Specified Spaces	Intensity of Load	Member Loaded
1.	All rooms and kitchens	2.0 kN/m ²	Live loads from building are acted on floor slabs, roof slabs and staircase slab.
2.	Toilet and bath rooms	2 kN/m ²	
3.	Corridors, passages, staircases including tire escapes and store Rooms	3 kN/m ²	

Preliminary Sizing of Slab

The depth of slab is obtained from deflection control criteria.

$L/d = 32$ for continuous two-way slab

Or, $d = L/32 = 4114.8 / 32 = 128.58\text{mm}$

Where, L = Longest Shorter span of all slabs = 4114.8mm

Adopt $d = 125\text{mm}$ and $D = 150\text{ mm}$ with clear cover of 25mm.

Load Intensity on Slab

Self-weight = $25 \times 0.150 = 3.75\text{ kN/m}^2$

Imposed live load = 2 kN/m^2

Floor finish = 0.3 kN/m^2

Total load intensity = 6.05 kN/m^2

Preliminary Sizing of Beam

Length of longest beam = $16'-6'' = 5029.2\text{mm}$

Deflection Control

For deflection control, as per IS456:2000, Clause 23.2.1,

$$L/d \leq \alpha\beta\gamma\delta\lambda$$

Where,

L = length of beam = 5029.2 mm

d = Effective depth of the beam

$\alpha = 26$ for continuous beams

$\beta = 1$ for spans below 10m

$\gamma = 0.8$ (assuming the tensile steel percentage as 1.2%)

$\delta = 1$ for no compression steel

$\lambda = 1$ for no flanged beams

Substituting, we get

$d = 242\text{ mm}$

Adopt $d = 300\text{ mm}$ and $D = 325\text{ mm}$ with clear cover 25mm. Adopt $b = 230\text{mm}$

Flexural loads on beam

The flexural load on the beam is calculated by uniformly distributing the loads from the effective slab area and walls throughout the beam. The beam is analyzed as a simply supported beam.

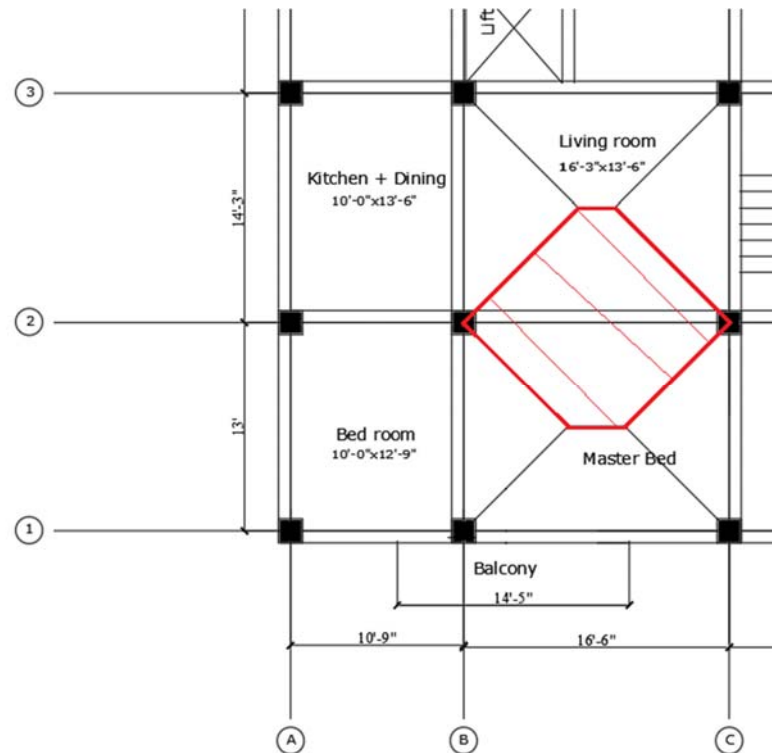
Self-weight of beam = $25 \times 0.325 \times 0.230 = 1.869 \text{ kN/m}$

Weight of wall, assuming 30% openings = $20 \times 0.23 \times 3.2 \times 0.7 = 10.304 \text{ kN/m}$

Loads from Slabs

Effective Loading Area of Slabs on Beam = $131.7959 \text{ ft}^2 = 12.25 \text{ m}^2$

Distributed load = $12.25 \times 6.05 / 5.0292 = 14.73 \text{ kN/m}$



Tributary area for beam 2BC

Total Distributed Load = 26.903 kN/m

Design Mid-Span Moment = $1.5 wL^2/8 = 1.5 \times 26.903 \times 5.0292^2 / 8 = 127.58 \text{ kNm}$

$Q = 0.36 \times f_{ck} \times (X_{u,lim}/d) (1 - 0.416(X_{u,lim}/d)) = 3.3478$

$$d = \sqrt{\frac{Mu}{Qb}} = \sqrt{\frac{127.58 \times 10^6}{3.3478 \times 230}} = 407 \text{ mm}$$

Adopt $b = 300 \text{ mm}$, $D = 500 \text{ mm}$

Preliminary Sizing of Columns

The column size is first assumed to be 500mm×500mm for dead load calculations.

Column 2B

$$\text{Slab area} = 185.6406 \text{ ft}^2 = 17.26 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\text{Load of slab} = 6.05 \times 17.26 = 104.423 \text{ kN}$$

Load of Walls (Assuming 30% openings)

$$= 0.7 \times 20 \times 0.23 \times 3.2 \times (7'1.5'' + 8'3'' + 6'6'' + 5'4.5'') = 0.7 \times 20 \times 0.23 \times 3.2 \times 8.3058 = 85.58 \text{ kN}$$

$$\text{Load of Beam} = 25 \times 0.3 \times (0.5 - 0.15) \times 8.3058 = 21.80 \text{ kN}$$

$$\text{Dead Load of Columns} = 25 \times 0.500 \times 0.500 \times 3.2 = 20 \text{ kN}$$

$$\text{Dead load of basement column} = 25 \times 0.500 \times 0.500 \times 3.05 = 19.06$$

$$\text{Total load} = 11 \times 104.42 + 11 \times 21.8 + 10 \times 85.58 + 10 \times 20 + 19.06 = 2463.28 \text{ kN}$$

$$\text{Factored Load} = 1.5 \times 2463.28 = 3694.92 \text{ kN}$$

Taking 2% steel, M25 Concrete and Fe500 Steel,

$$P_u = 0.4 f_{ck} A_c + 0.67 f_y A_s$$

$$\text{Or, } 3694.92 \times 1000 = 0.4 \times 25 \times (1 - 0.02) A + 0.67 \times 500 \times 0.02 A$$

$$\text{Or, } A = 223935 \text{ mm}^2$$

Taking a square column,

$$B = D = 473.22 \text{ mm}$$

Column E3

$$\text{Slab Area} = 204.3788 \text{ft}^2 = 19.00 \text{m}^2$$

$$\text{Load of slab} = 6.05 \times 19.00 = 114.95 \text{kN} \times 11$$

Load of Walls (Assuming 30% openings)

$$= 0.7 \times 20 \times 0.23 \times 3.2 \times (8'3'' + 7'10.5'' + 5'4.5'' + 7'1.5'') = \\ 0.7 \times 20 \times 0.23 \times 3.2 \times 8.7249 = 89.90 \text{kN} \times 10$$

$$\text{Load of Beam} = 25 \times 0.3 \times (0.5 - 0.15) \times 8.7249 = 22.90 \text{kN} \times 11$$

$$\text{Dead Load of Columns} = 25 \times 0.500 \times 0.500 \times 3.2 = 20 \text{kN} \times 11$$

$$\text{Dead load of basement column} = 25 \times 0.500 \times 0.500 \times 3.05 = 19.06 \text{kN} \times 1$$

Load from Staircase cover

$$\text{Slab} = 25 \times 6.05 \times 64.9692 \text{ft}^2 = 150.97 \text{kN} \times 1$$

$$\text{Walls} = 20 \times 0.23 \times 3.2 \times (8'3'' + 7'10.5'') = 72.35 \text{kN} \times 1$$

$$\text{Beam} = 25 \times 0.3 \times (0.5 - 0.15) \times 4.915 = 12.90 \text{kN} \times 1$$

$$\text{Total load} = 11 \times 114.95 + 10 \times 89.90 + 11 \times 22.90 + 11 \times 20 + 1 \times 19.06 + 150.97 + \\ 72.35 + 12.90 = 2890.63 \text{kN}$$

$$\text{Factored Load} = 1.5 \times 2890.63 = 4335.945 \text{kN}$$

Taking 2% steel, M25 Concrete and Fe500 Steel,

$$P_u = 0.4 f_{ck} A_c + 0.67 f_y A_s$$

$$\text{Or, } 4335.945 \times 1000 = 0.4 \times 25 \times (1 - 0.015) A + 0.67 \times 500 \times 0.015 A$$

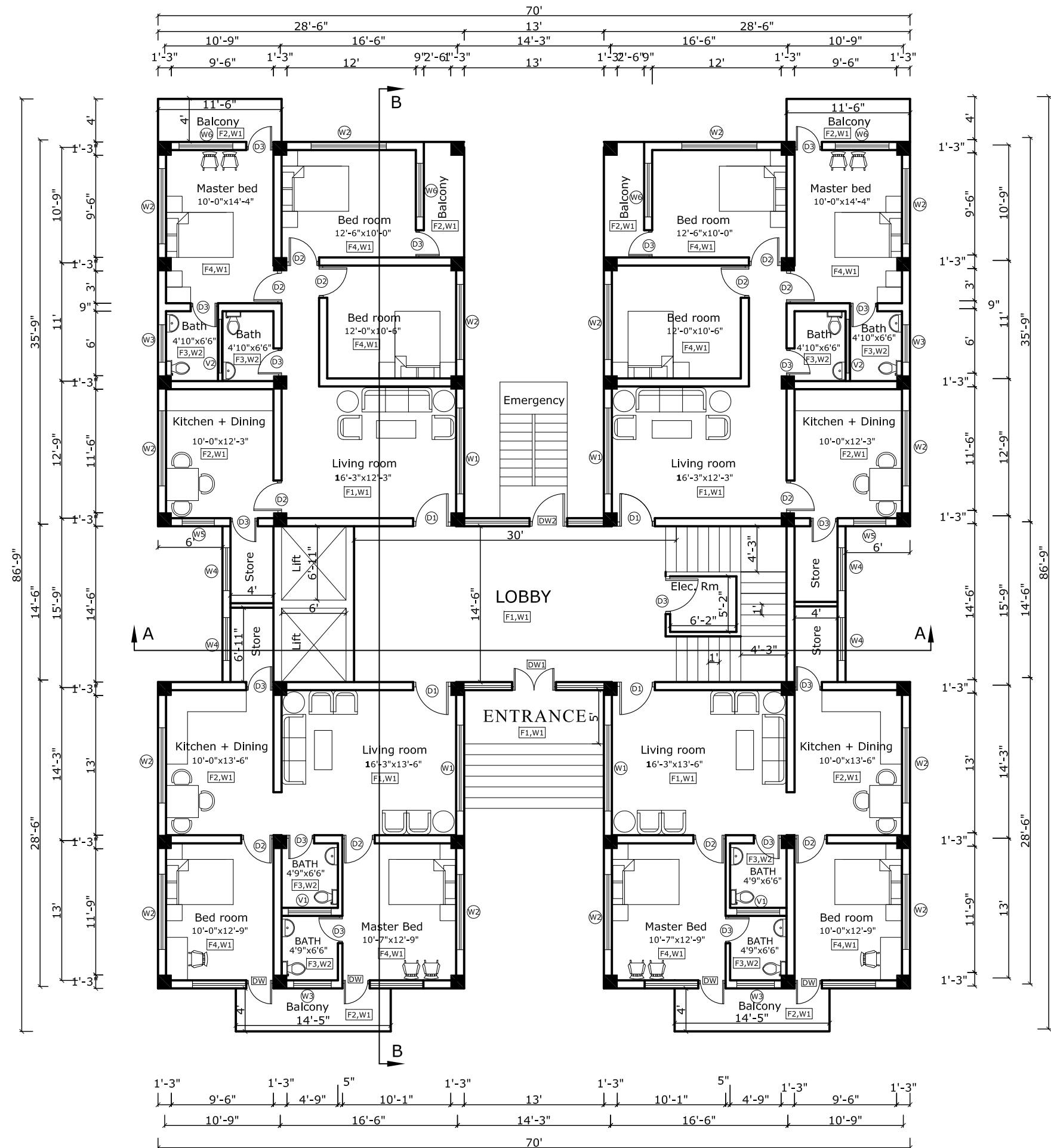
$$\text{Or, } A = 262785 \text{mm}^2$$

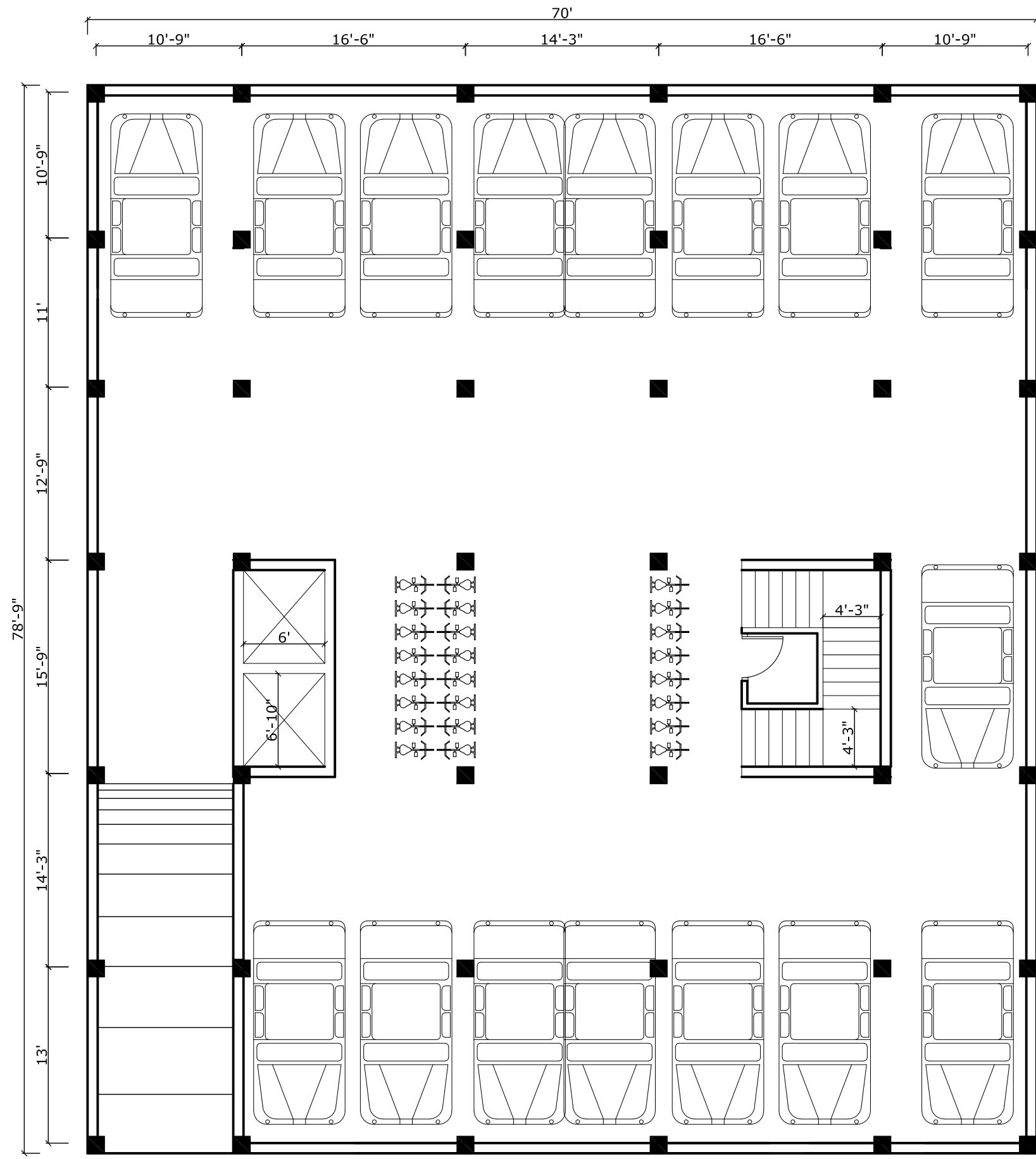
Taking a square column,

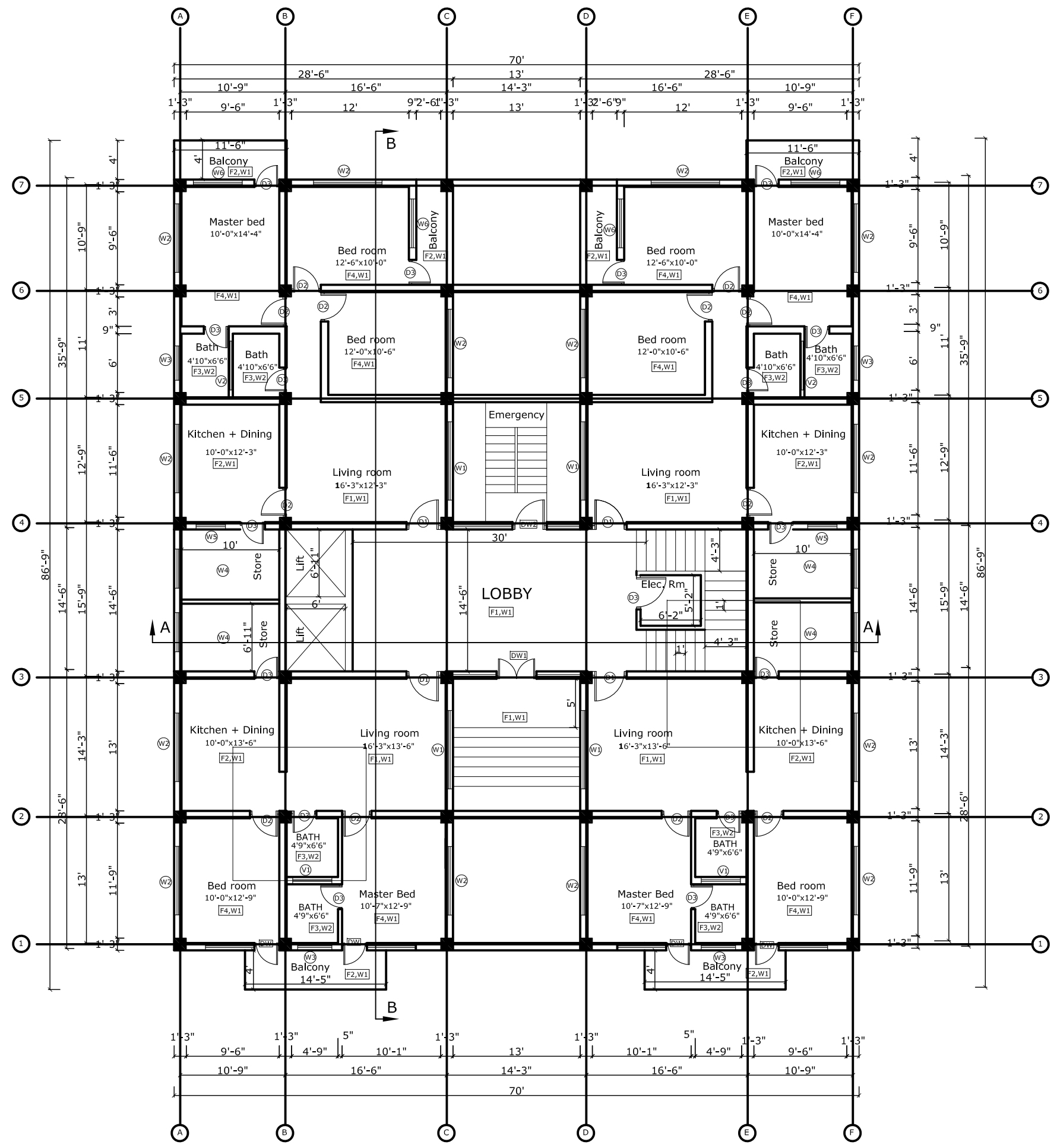
$$B = D = 512.63 \text{mm}$$

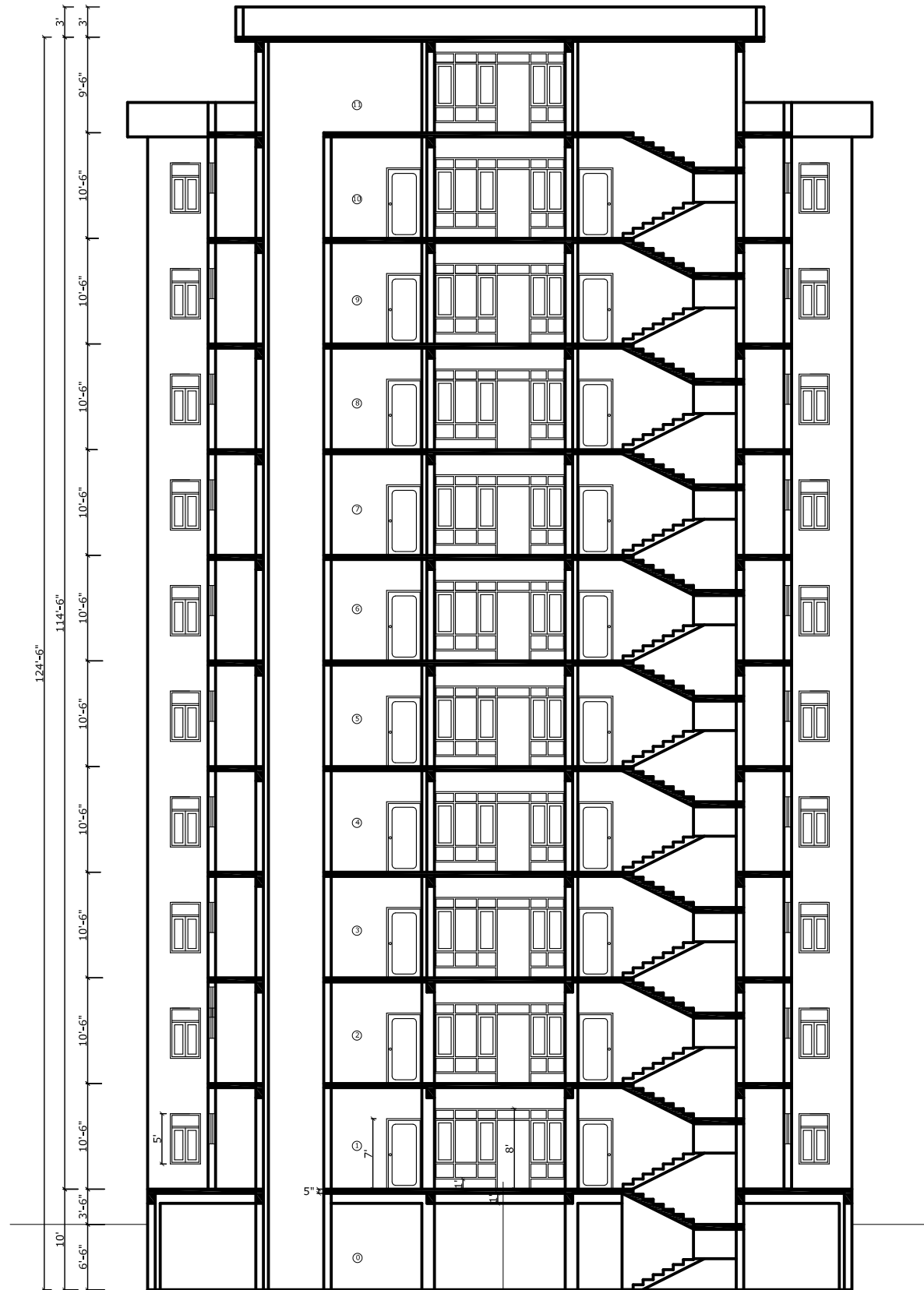
Adopt column size of 560mm × 560mm



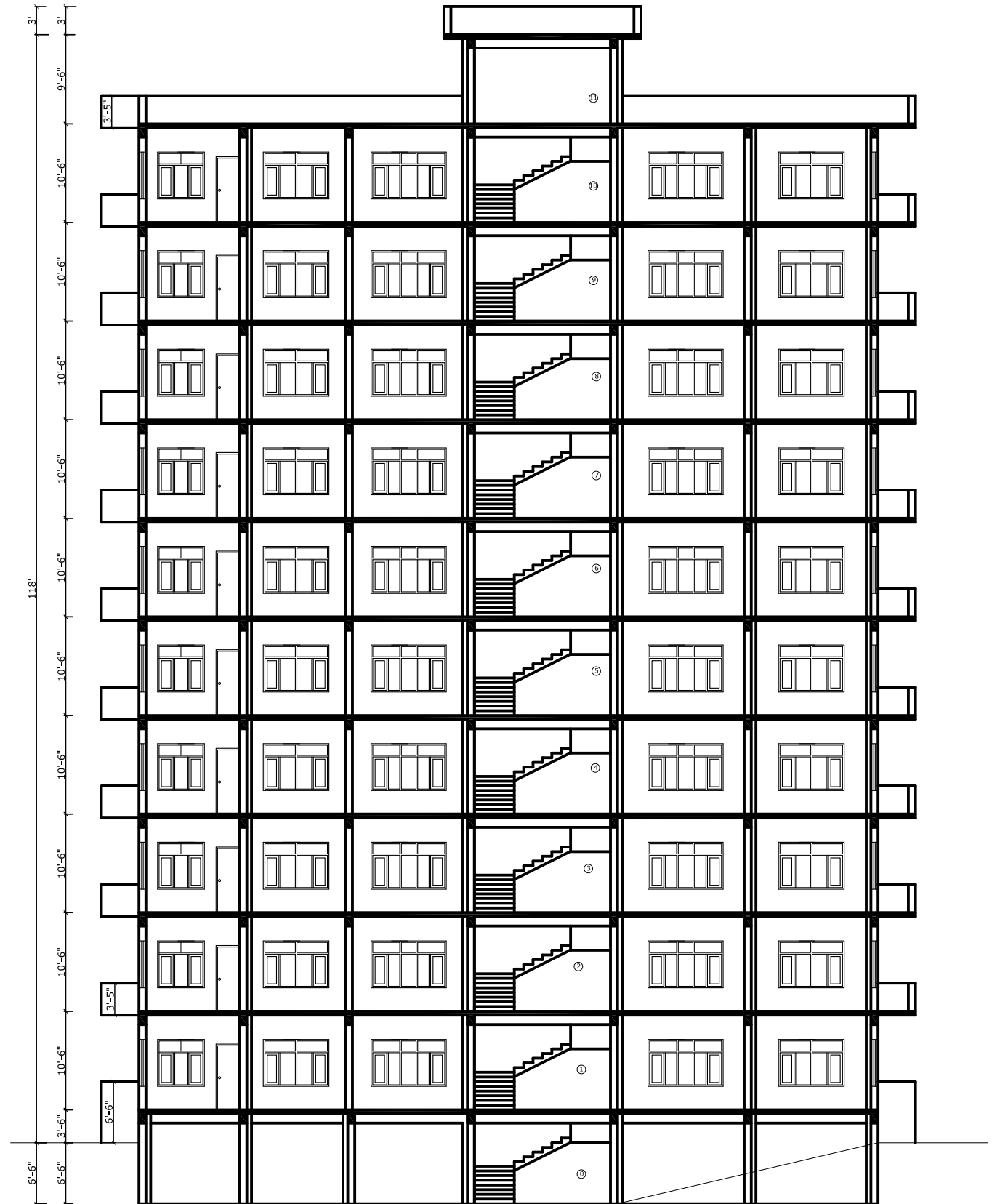








SECTION A-A



SECTION B-B