









# **Extended Three-Dimensional Analysis of Building System**

AutoCAD Plan Import and Complete
Analysis & Design (Method-I)





# AutoCAD Plan Import and Complete Analysis & Design (Method -1)



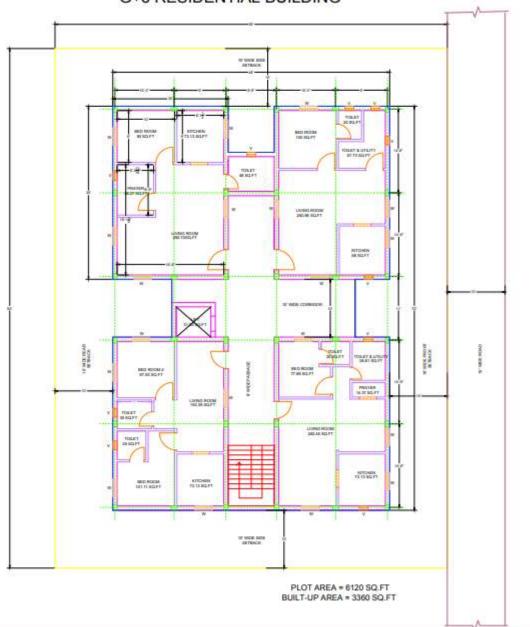
## **Objective**

This chapter contains an explanation on AutoCAD plan import and complete analysis & design in ETABS.

### **EXAMPLE**

### **Exercise Link**

### TYPICAL FLOOR PLAN SHOWING DETAILS OF G+3 RESIDENTIAL BUILDING









### CONSIDERATIONS

### **Material Properties**

Concrete: M30 Steel: HYSD500 **Section Property** 

Beam Section: 230mm X 350mm Column Sections: 230mm X 300mm

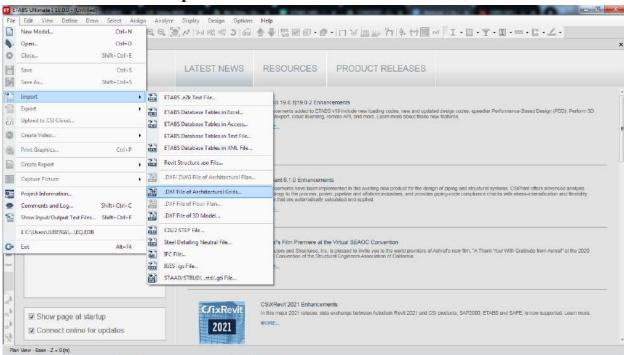
Slab: 150mm

### **Procedure:**

1. Plot the plan in AutoCAD using layers and save the file in .DXF format

Access the DXF Import form for importing .DXF/.DWG Architectural Grids as follows:

2. Click the **File menu > Import > .DXF/.DWG Architectural Grids** command to access the **.DXF/.DWG Import** form



- 3. Use the form to locate the filename/path of the .DXF file to be imported.
- 4. Highlight the filename and double click it or click the **Open** button to access the **DXF Import** form









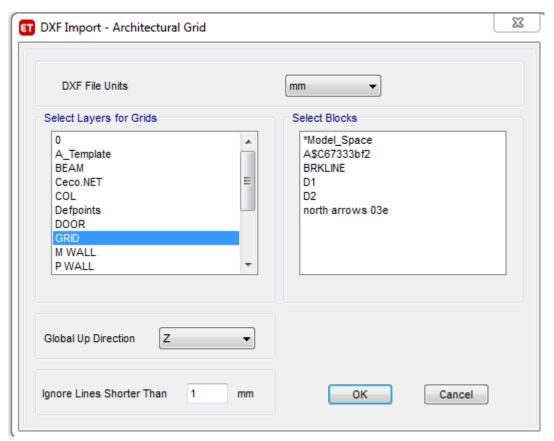
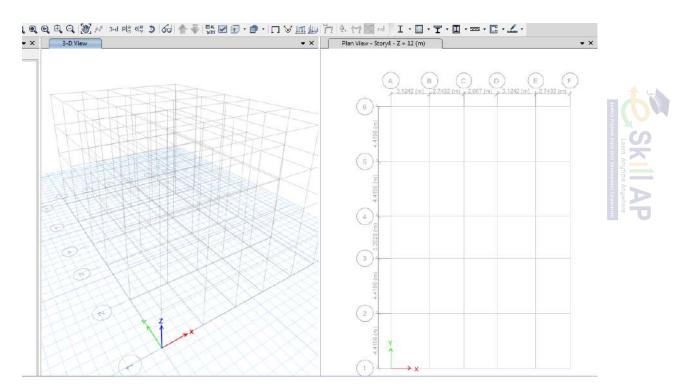


Fig: DXF Import-Architectural Grid Form

- 5. Set DXF File units and Select Grid Layer and then click on **OK** to Import the Grid layer
- 6. Grid will be generated, now the same process is followed to model, analyse and design the structure.
- 7. To edit the grids and stories go to Edit> Edit Stories and Grids System







### **Level-2: Defining Materials**

In this step we will define the materials (conc & steel) as per the requirement i.e. Concrete: M30 & Rebar: HYSD500

1. Go to **Define menu > Material Properties**, Click on **Add New Material** option and add M30 grade concrete and HYSD500 grade rebar using **Add New Material Property** form.

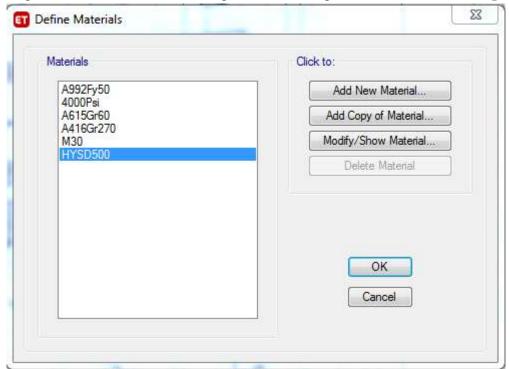


Figure: Define Material Form

### **Level- 3: Defining Structural elements**

In this step you have to create the sections for beams, columns and slab that you are going to use in the project.

To define beams and columns **Frame Sections** option is used, similarly to define slab sections

**Slab Sections** option is used.

**Beam Section:** 230mm X 350mm **Column Sections:** 230mm X 300mm

**Slab:** 150mm



Go to Define menu >Section Properties > Frame Sections, click on Add New Property
and specify the parameters in Frame Section Property Data form as shown in following
figures







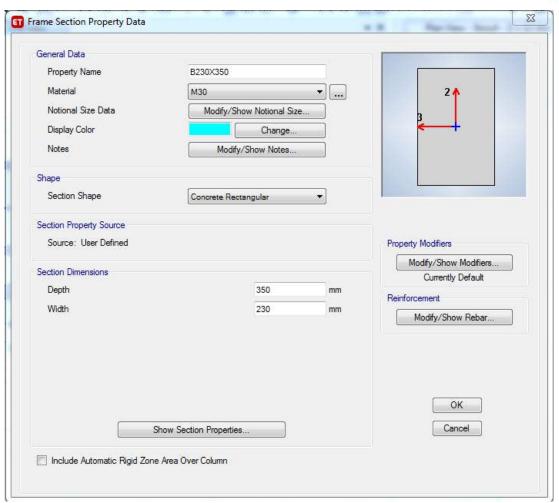


Fig: Frame Section Property Data form (Beam Definition)

2. Click on **Modify/Show Rebar** to Specify the design type, rebar materials & cover as per the requirements as shown in following figure

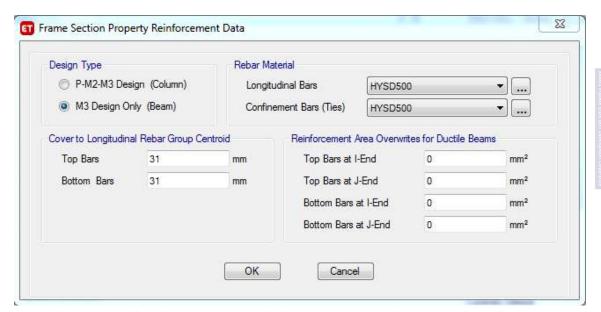


Fig: Frame Section Property Reinforcement Data form (Beam Definition)







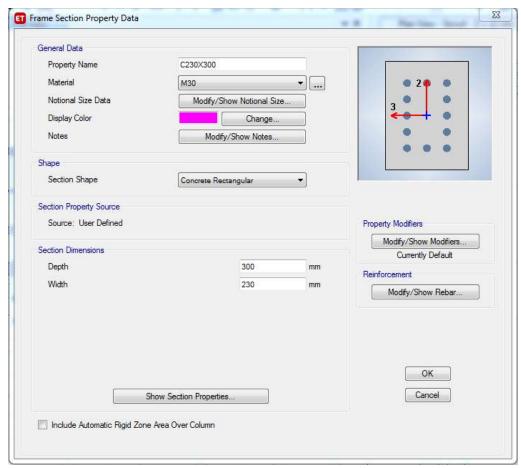


Fig: Frame Section Property Data form (Column Definition)

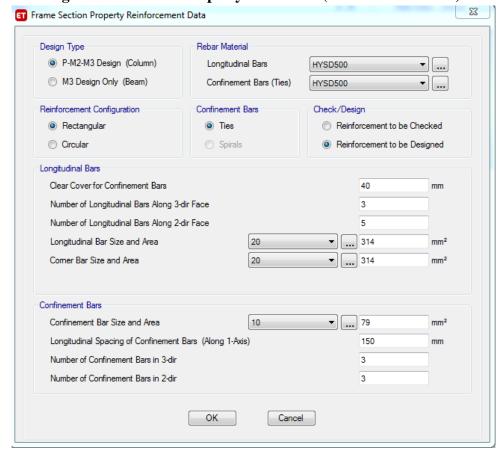


Fig: Frame Section Property Reinforcement Data form (Column Definition)









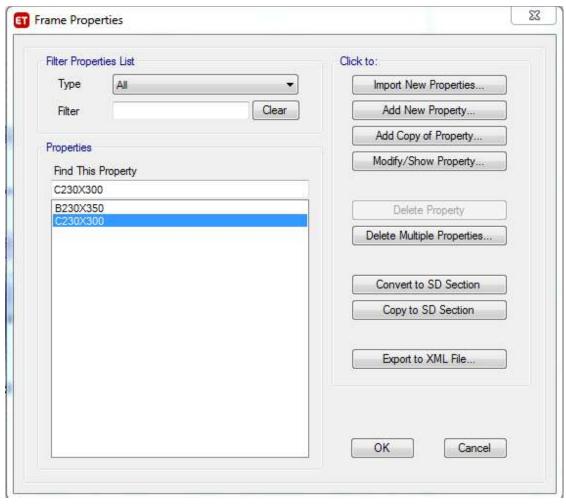


Fig: Frame Properties form

3. Click the **Define menu > Section Properties > Slab Sections** command to access the **Slab Properties** form. Click on **Add New Property** button to add Slab of 150mm thickness as shown below









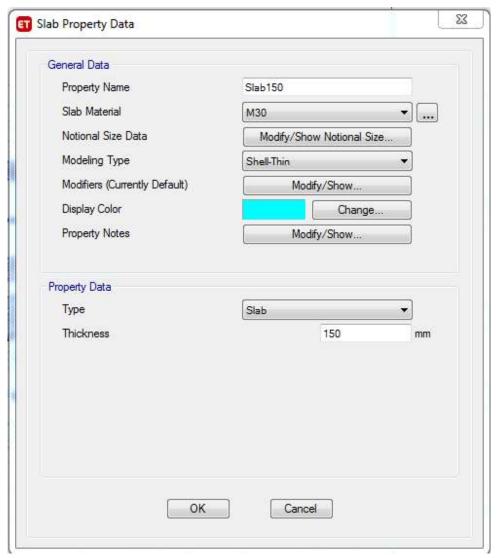
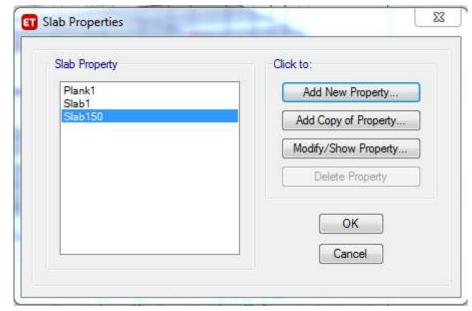


Figure: Slab Property Data form





**Figure: Slab Properties form** 





### Level- 4: Assigning Structural elements & Supports

### 1. Assigning Structural elements:

This step involves assigning defined structural elements of **Level: 3** to the Empty grid generated in **level-1** by using various draw tools.

- Keep the Story Settings as All Stories and Assign the beams & columns to grid
  by using either Draw Beam/Column/brace (Plan, Elev, 3D) or Quick Draw
  beam Beams/columns (Plan, Elev, 3D) tool from Draw menu.
- Similarly assign the slabs in all stories by using **Quick Draw Floor/Wall** option

### 2. Assigning Supports:

To Assign Supports keep the story settings to **one story** >open plan view of **base story** and select the joints at base using windows selection, go to **Assign** > **Joints** > **Restraints**, and assign Fixed support to bottom joints.

Ex: Generally for a building at bottom fixed supports has to be assigned to indicate footings.

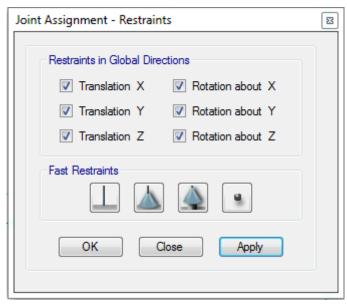


Fig: Joint Assignment- Restraints form

# **Level-5: Load Assignments**

This step involves defining and assigning various loads on to the structure like dead load, live load and lateral loads. Along with loads Load combinations are also defined by using the **Define menu**.

### • Wall load calculations

Unit weight of brick =  $19 \text{ kN/m}^3$ 

### Main wall load

Thickness of wall = 230 mm







DL = unit weight of brick x thickness of wall x( floor height –beam depth)

 $=19 \times 0.23 \times (3 - 0.35)$ 

= 11.58 kN/m

### Partition wall load

Thickness of wall = 115 mm

 $= 19 \times 0.115 \times (3 - 0.35)$ 

= 5.79 kN/m

### • Slab load calculations

Floor finish (Dead Load) = 1.5kN/m2(as per IS 875) Live load can be considered as per IS 875 part 2 For Residential buildings refer page no. 7

- 1. Assign the main wall load & partition wall load on the respective beams as per the plan by using **Frame Loads**
- 2. Assign the Slab loads(Floor finish load & live load) using **Shell Loads**
- 3. Modify the loads on terrace story.

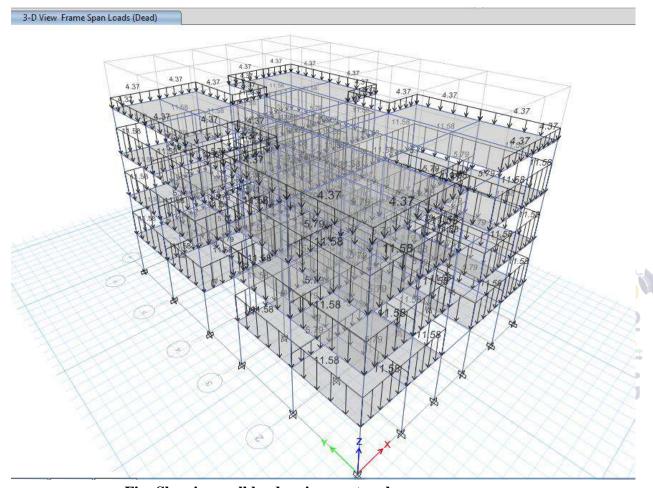


Fig: Showing wall load assignment on beams







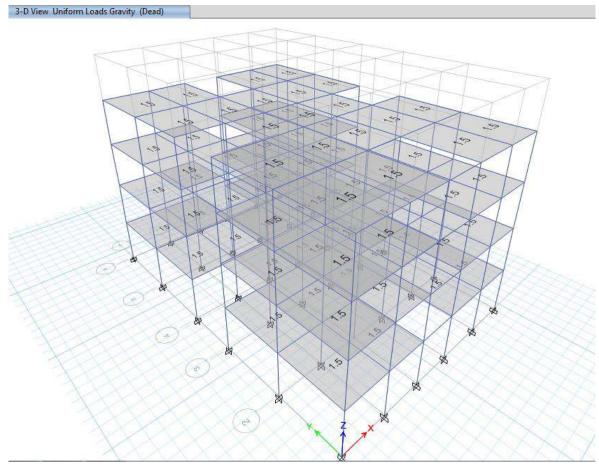


Fig: Showing Floor finish load assignment on slabs







3-D View Uniform Loads Gravity (Live)



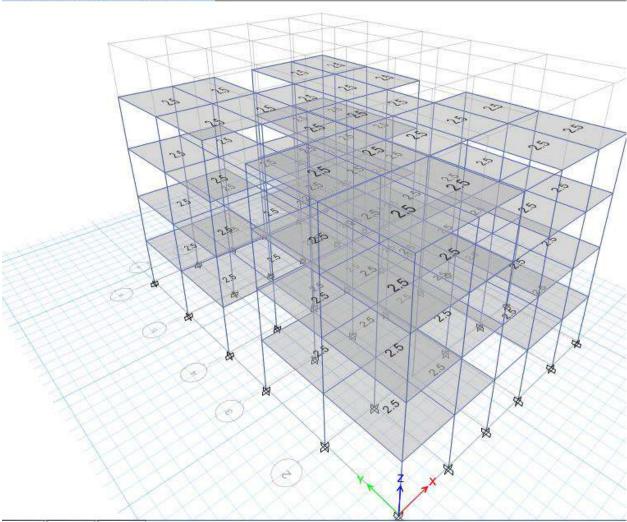


Fig: Showing Live load assignment on Slabs

4. To define the load combinations Go to Define Menu> Load Combinations> Add Default Design Combos, select Concrete Frame Design and click OK

### **Level-6: Model Check**

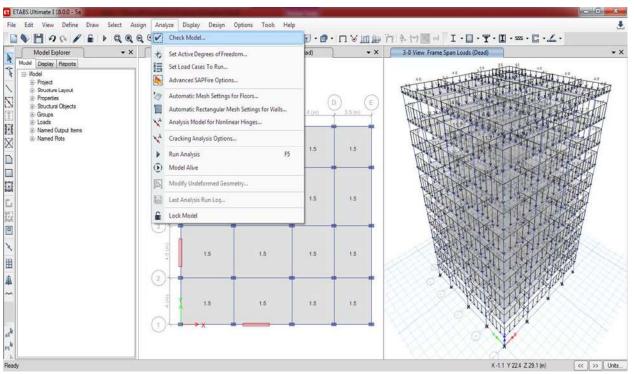
1. Perform Model Check by clicking on Analyze menu and select Model Check option from the dropdown list and select all the checks and click on OK.



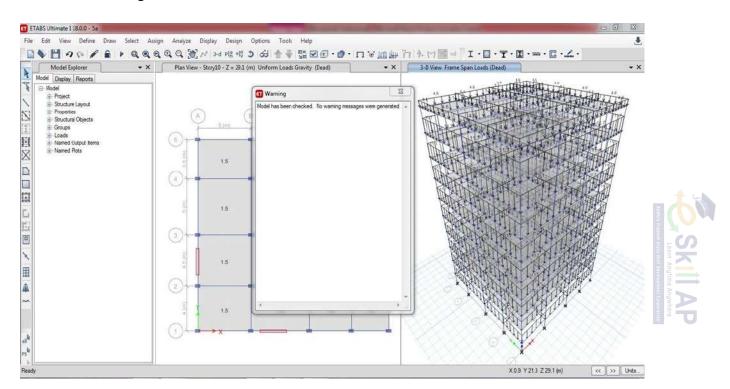








2. As a result of **Check Model** you will receive a warning message stating the errors in model, if the model is free from errors and mistakes it display warning message as shown in below fig







### Level-7: Analysis

In this step you will run the analysis for the generated structure. To run the analysis click the F5 function key or choose **Run Analysis** from **Analyze** menu. As the analysis completes it shows the deflection diagram initially.

To see the animation of deflection click on Start Animation button in the Status bar.

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### **Level-8: Results Interpretation**

- 1. After analysis you are accessed to see results such as deflection, bending moment, shear forces and reactions.
- 2. The results can be graphically represented as shown in fig for each and every structural element individually.
- 3. To check the results like BMD or SFD click on **Display Frames/Piers/Spandrels/Links** or **F8**, select Load case > select Moment 3-3 or Shear 2-2 respectively and click on **OK**
- 4. It displays results for all the assigned loads and load combinations individually.

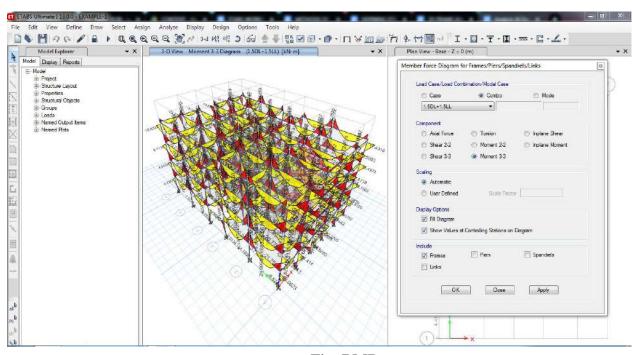


Fig: BMD

5. To check the results of slabs **Display Shell Stresses/Forces** or **F9** 





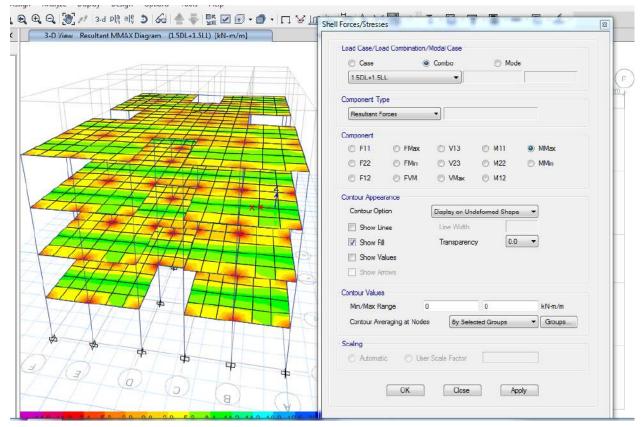


Fig: Max moments in Slab

### Level-9: Design Check

This step involves the design of structure for the obtained analysis results. As a result it shows the area of reinforcement required in the structural elements. And also it will detect the failure sections. Design can be performed for all the load cases and load combinations assigned to the structure.

- 1. After analysis Go to **Design menu > Concrete Frame Design> View Preferences**, check the Design parameters.
- 2. Go to Design menu > Concrete Frame Design > Start Design Check
- 3. To check the failure members **Design menu** > **Concrete Frame Design** > **Verify all members Passed**
- 4. To see the design details select the member and right click, it will display the design information form ,to get detailed reports click on **Details** in the same form. The following fig shows the design results of a structure







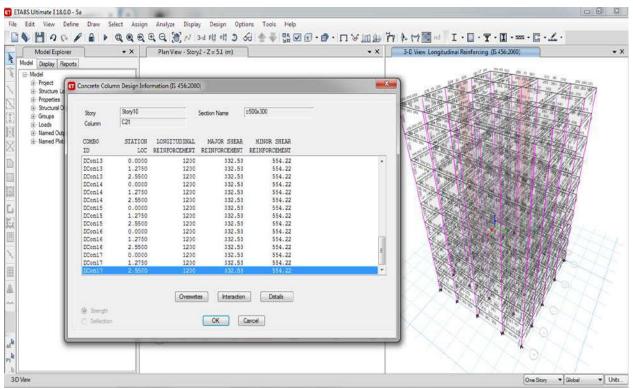


Fig: Design Details

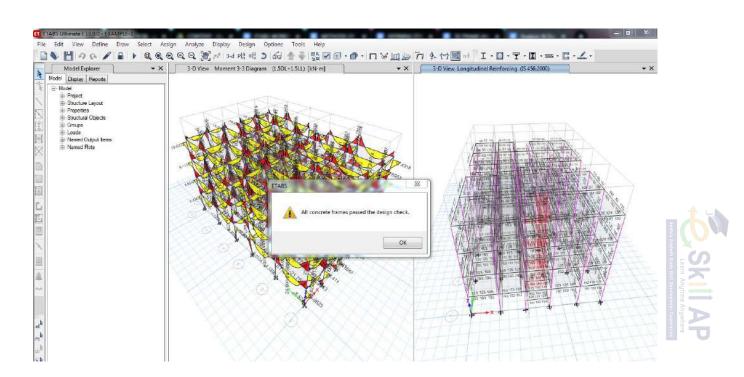


Fig: Design check