

Comparative Seismic Analysis of High Rise and Low Rise RCC Building with Shear Wall

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ABSTRACT: A well designed system of shear wall in building frame improves seismic performance significantly. A box system structure that consists of reinforced concrete walls and slabs are used in high rise building. The properties of seismic shear walls dominate the response of the buildings, and therefore it is important to evaluate the seismic response of the shear walls appropriately. Also it is necessary to find out the effective location of shear wall in the structure. The study presents the results for different configurations of shear walls for 6 and 14 storey building. The results compared on the basis of effect observed due to height of structure having shear wall. In this dissertation The analysis is done for lateral loading. Loads used are equivalent static load as earthquake load. Results obtained from analysis plotted to compare and to have knowledge of behaviour of RCC framed structures with shear walls. The use of shear wall in high rise structure is more effective than use in low rise building.

KEY WORDS: Shear wall, box system, equivalent static load, high and low rise structures, Lateral loading

I. INTRODUCTION

A shear wall structure is considered to be one whose resistance to horizontal loading is provided entirely by shear walls. They may act as a vertical cantilever in the form of separate planer walls and as non-planer assemblies of connected walls around elevator, stair and service shaft. Shear walls have been the most common structural elements used for stabilizing the building structures against lateral forces. Their very high in-plane stiffness and strength makes them ideally suited for bracing tall buildings. The usefulness of shear walls in framing of buildings has long been recognized. Walls situated in advantageous positions in a building can form an efficient lateral-force-resisting system, simultaneously fulfilling other functional requirements. When a permanent and similar subdivision of floor areas in all stories is required as in the case of hotels or apartment buildings, numerous shear walls can be utilized not only for lateral force resistance but also to carry gravity loads. In seismic zones, building resistance to earthquakes is often ensured by adopting structural systems where seismic actions are assigned to structural walls, designed for horizontal forces and gravity loads, while columns and beams are designed only for gravity loads. These systems, being stiffer than earthquake resisting frames, allow a better displacement control, limiting damage in internal partition walls and non structural elements. On the contrary, frame structures generally exhibit greater ductility, at the expense of large displacements and interaction problems between structural and non-structural elements.

During an earthquake, it is the destruction of buildings and structures which mainly causes loss of lives. The vast extent of damage and the consequent loss of life associated with earthquakes reflect the poor construction practice in India. Existing multistoried buildings in earthquake prone regions of India are vulnerable to severe damage under earthquakes as proved by the Bhuj earthquake January 26, 2001. The structures which are less earthquake resistant succumb during an earthquake and adds more to the damage. In order to build earthquake resistant structures, considerable research and dissemination of information is necessary in the design, detailing and performance of earthquake resistant structural elements. In such case, the floor by floor repetitive planning allows the walls to be vertically continuous which may serve simultaneously as excellent acoustic and fire insulators between the apartments. The positions of shear walls within a building are usually dictated by functional requirements. These may or may not suit structural planning. The purpose of a building and consequent allocation of floor space may dictate required arrangements of walls that can often be readily utilized for lateral force resistance. Building sites, architectural interests

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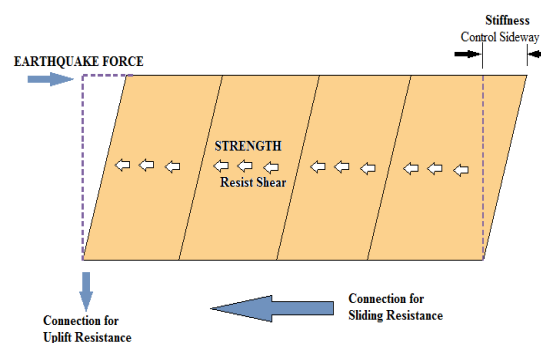
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Vol. 4, Issue 9, September 2015

or client's desire may lead the positions of walls that are undesirable from a structural point of view. However, structural designers are often in the position to advise as to the most desirable locations for shear walls in order to optimize seismic resistance. The major structural considerations for individual shear walls will be aspects of symmetry in stiffness, torsional stability and available overturning capacity of the foundations.

II. FUNCTION OF SHEAR WALL

Shear wall systems are one of the most commonly used lateral load resisting systems in high-rise buildings. Shear walls have very high in plane stiffness and strength, which can be used to simultaneously resist large horizontal loads and support gravity loads, making them quite advantageous in many structural engineering applications. Shear walls must provide the necessary lateral strength to resist horizontal earthquake forces. When shear walls are strong enough, they will transfer these horizontal forces to the next element in the load path below them. These other components in the load path may be other shear walls, floors, foundation walls, slabs or footings. Shear walls also provide lateral stiffness to prevent the roof or floor above from excessive sidesway. When shear walls are stiff enough, they will prevent floor and roof framing members from moving off their supports. Also, buildings that are sufficiently stiff will usually suffer less non-structural damage.



Use of shear wall gives a structurally efficient solution to stiffen a building. The main function of shear wall is to increase the rigidity for lateral load resistance in the tall buildings. Shear walls are commonly used as a vertical structural element for resisting the lateral loads that may be induced by the loads due to wind and earthquake. Besides they also carry gravity loads. A well designed system of shear wall in building frame improves seismic performance significantly. A box system structure that consists of reinforced concrete walls and slabs are used in high rise building. The properties of seismic shear walls dominate the response of the buildings, and therefore it is important to evaluate the seismic response of the shear walls appropriately. Also it is necessary to find out the effective location of shear wall in the structure.

III. ADVANTAGES OF SHEAR WALLS IN RC BUILDINGS

Properly designed and detailed buildings with shear walls have shown very good performance in past earthquakes. Shear walls are easy to construct, because reinforcement detailing of walls is relatively straight-forward and therefore easily implemented at site. Shear walls are efficient, both in terms of construction cost and effectiveness in minimizing earthquake damage in structural and non-structural elements (like glass windows and building contents). Architectural Aspects of Shear Walls Most RC buildings with shear walls also have columns; these columns primarily carry gravity loads (i.e., those due to self-weight and contents of building).

IV. PROBLEM

To check and compare effect of providing shear wall in low rise (6 storeys) at different locations of RCC framed building with following properties:

Plan dimension: 45m X 27m Floor height: 3m Thickness of shear wall: 0.23m Thickness of slab: 0.15m

Beam and Column sizes:

International Journal of Innovative Research in Science, Engineering and Technology

(An ISO 3297: 2007 Certified Organization)

Vol. 4, Issue 9, September 2015

1. For 6 storey:

All Beams= 0.23m X 0.60m

All Columns= 0.23m X 0.50m

2. For 14 storey:

All beams= 0.23m X 0.60m

Columns for 1st to 4th storeys= 0.30m X 0.90m

Columns for 5th to 9th storeys= 0.30m X 0.60m

Columns for 10th to 14th storeys= 0.23m X 0.90m

Live load: Top storey= 1.5 kN/m² Intermediate storey= 3.0 kN/m² Floor Finish= 1 kN/m²

Earthquake data:

Type of strata: Medium Seismic zone: IV Importance factor, I: 1 Response reduction factor, R: 5

Concrete mix= M25 Steel= Fe415

The modelling is done as considered above problem statement. The lateral loading considered is equivalent static load.

V. MODELS

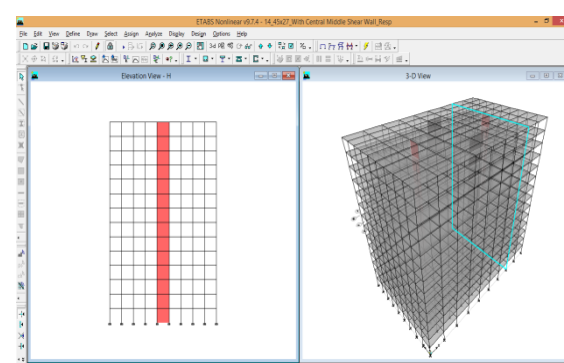
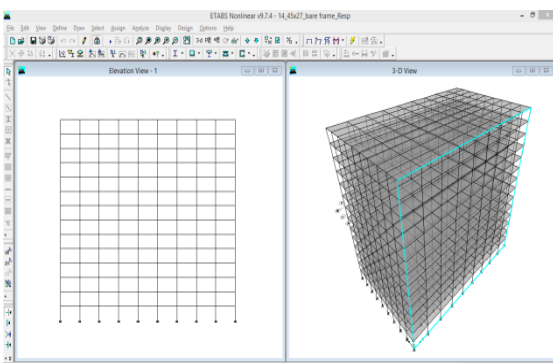
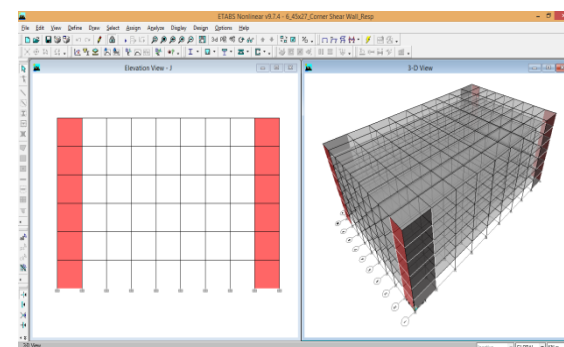
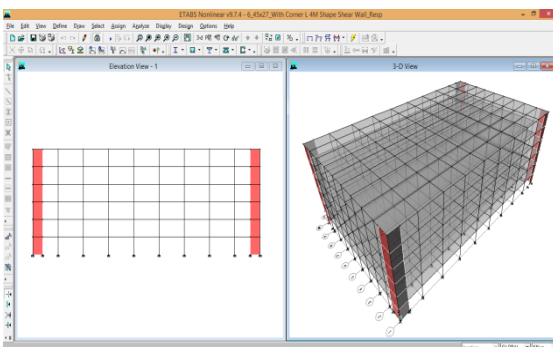
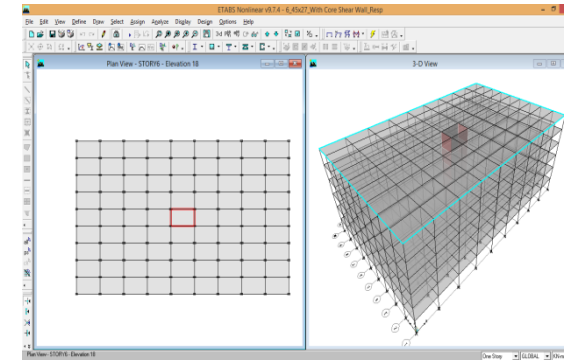
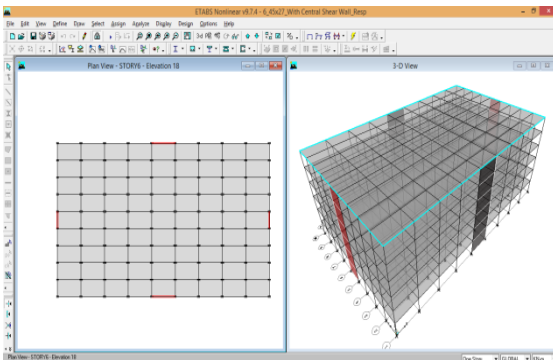
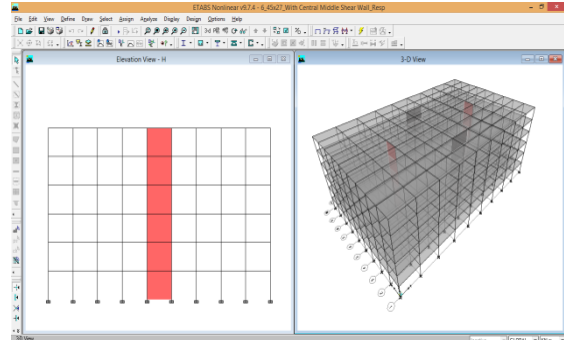
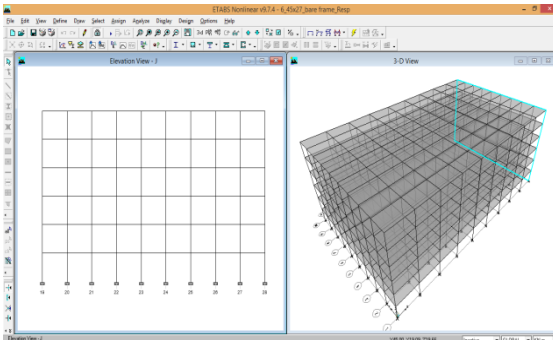
To achieve the objectives 2 structure heights considered. 6 storey as low rise structure and 14 storey as high rise structure. Both structures are provided with shear walls at different locations. Following are the models considered for the analysis.

Model	Description
Model 1	6 storey- Bare frame structure without shear wall
Model 2	6 storey- Frame structure - shear wall placed at central middle of building
Model 3	6 storey- Frame structure - shear wall placed at centre of building
Model 4	6 storey- Frame structure - shear wall placed at core of building
Model 5	6 storey- Frame structure - shear wall placed at corner in L shape (4m) of building
Model 6	6 storey- Frame structure - shear wall placed at corner in L shape (8m) of building
Model 7	14 storey- Bare frame structure without shear wall
Model 8	14 storey- Frame structure - shear wall placed at central middle of building
Model 9	14 storey- Frame structure - shear wall placed at centre of building
Model 10	14 storey- Frame structure - shear wall placed at core of building
Model 11	14 storey- Frame structure - shear wall placed at corner in L shape (4m) of building
Model 12	14 storey- Frame structure - shear wall placed at corner in L shape (8m) of building

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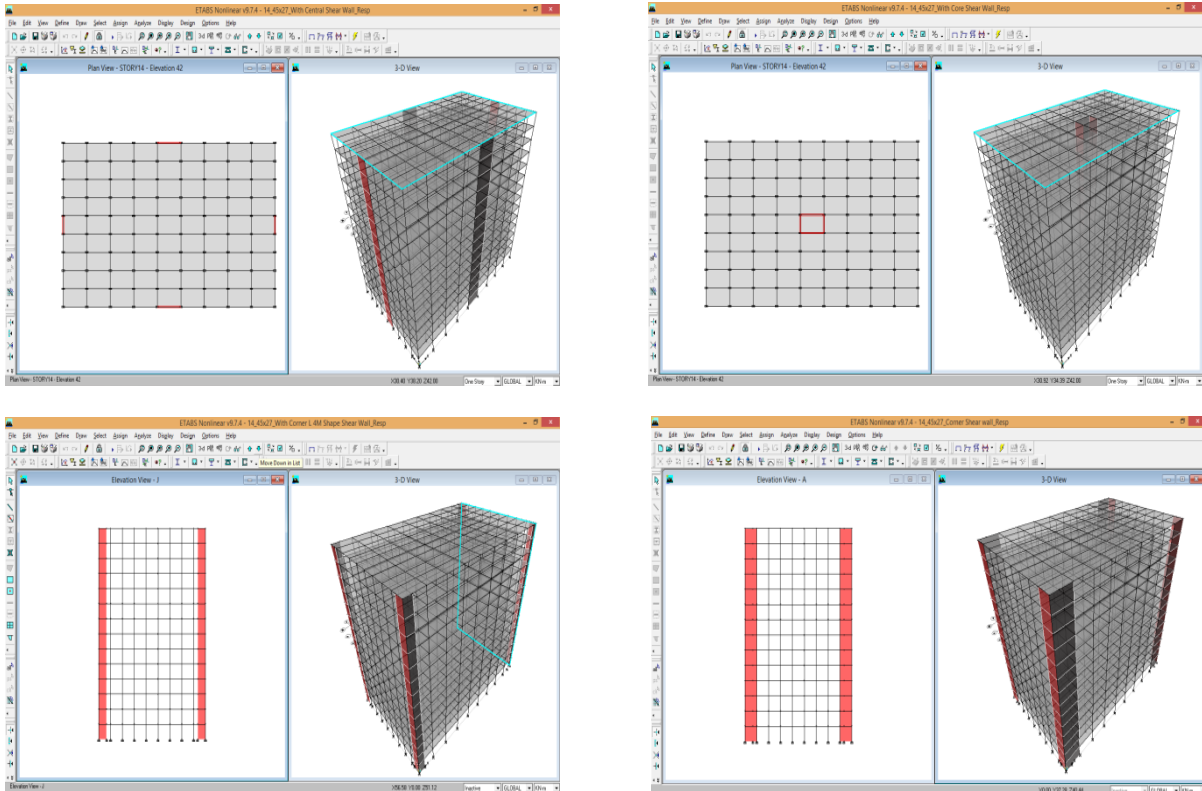
Vol. 4, Issue 9, September 2015



International Journal of Innovative Research in Science, Engineering and Technology

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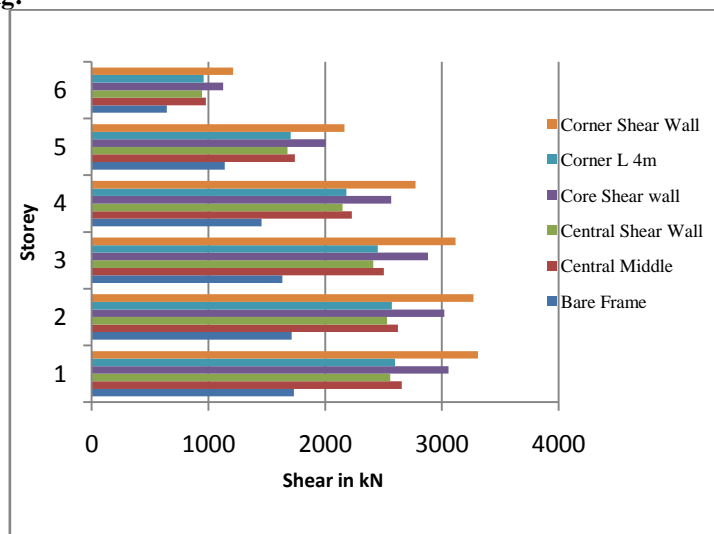
Vol. 4, Issue 9, September 2015



Various models considered for comparison

VI. RESULTS

- a. Base shear
- i. 6 storey building:

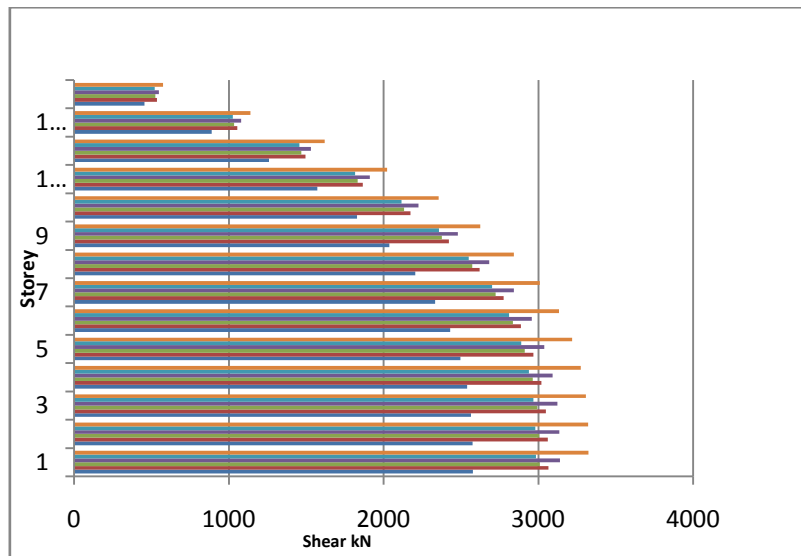


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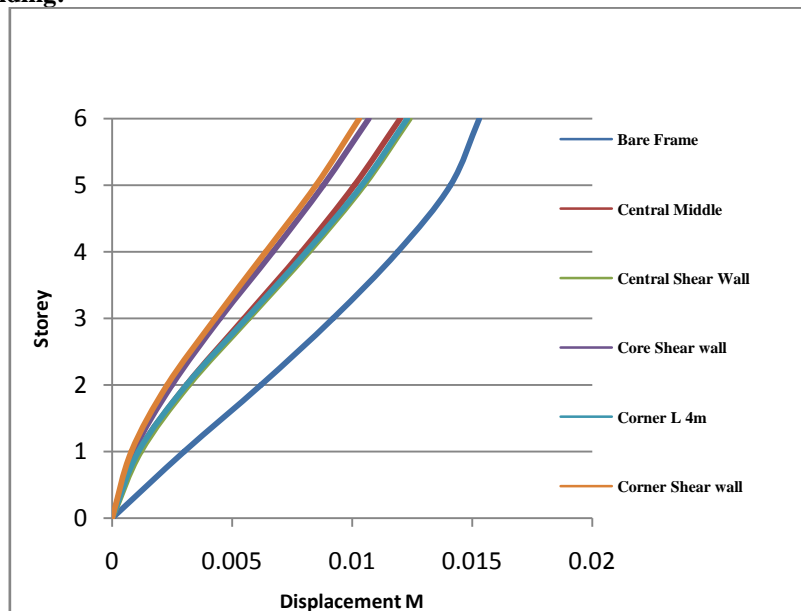
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Vol. 4, Issue 9, September 2015

ii. 14 storey building:



b. Deflection
i. 6 storey building:

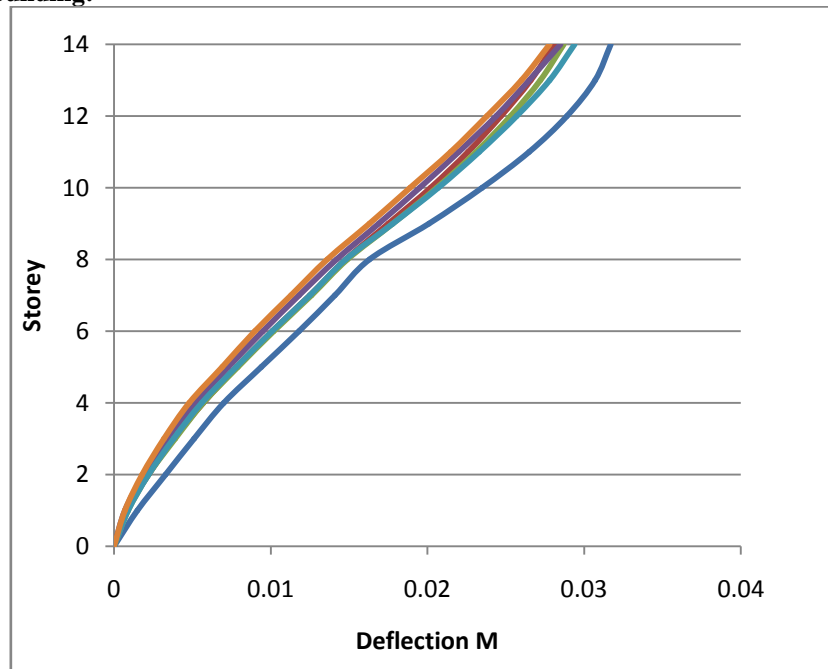


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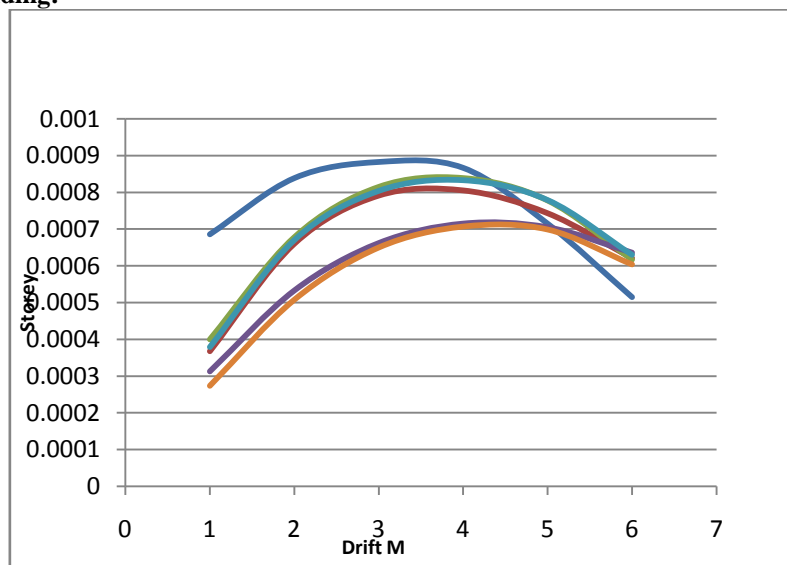
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Vol. 4, Issue 9, September 2015

ii. 14 storey building:



c. Drift
i. 6 storey building:

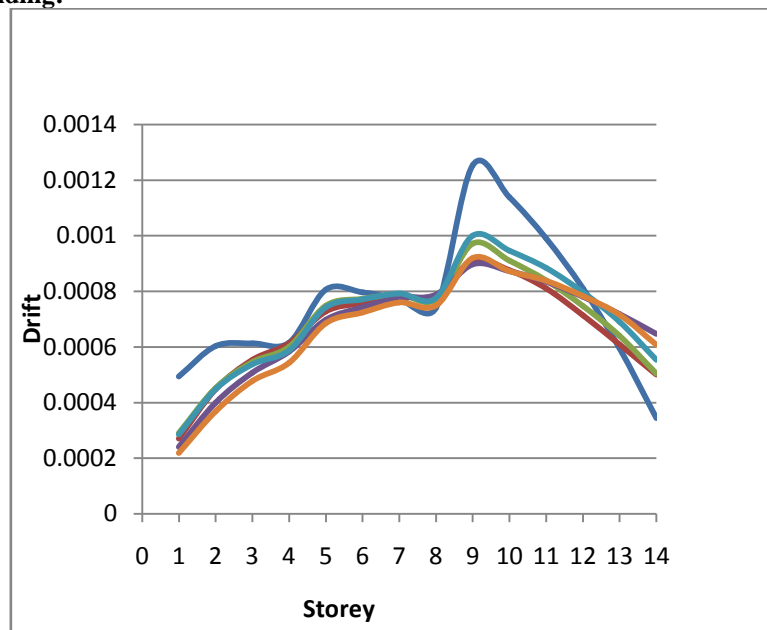


International Journal of Innovative Research in Science, Engineering and Technology

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Vol. 4, Issue 9, September 2015

ii. 14 storey building:



VII. DISCUSSIONS

The results found plotted to get actual behaviour of structure and to judge the objectives of study. The results and their significance discussed here briefly.

From the graph of base shear for 6 storeys it clears that the base shear is maximum for model having shear wall at core of the structure. Base shear is least for structure without shear wall. When we increase the size of shear wall the seismic weight of structure increases and also the natural time period reduced so ultimately base shear increases.

The graph of displacement reflects that for structure having core shear wall the displacement is least. The maximum structural displacement for 6 storey building is 0.0281m for bare frame structure and least value is 0.0107m for structure with shear wall at core location. The displacement observed is within the limits specified in IS 1893:2002 (Part I).

The graph of drift reflects that for structure having core shear wall drift values are less than that of other structures. The nature of graph for bare frame is erratic. So it is very difficult to compare drift behaviour for different heighted structure.

VIII. CONCLUSION

- The shear wall located at core of building gives deflection in permissible limit but maximum base shear so it is more vulnerable to earthquake.
- The shear wall located at corner of building gives deflection in permissible limit also minimum base shear so it is less vulnerable to earthquake.
- The time period of frame with shear wall is less hence attract more base shear compared to bare frame.
- The location of shear wall affects various structural parameters.
- For Shear wall at corner L shape is effective location.
- In low rise (6 storey) building, even providing shear wall at different locations the structural parameters not much affected.

International Journal of Innovative Research in Science, Engineering and Technology

(An ISO 3297: 2007 Certified Organization)

Vol. 4, Issue 9, September 2015

- In high rise (14 storey) building, providing shear wall at different locations the structural parameters are affected considerable amount.

So we can say that providing shear walls for high rise building is effective. And shear wall are not effective for low rise buildings.

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