OPTIMIZATION OF THE LOCATION OF SHEAR WALL IN A MULTISTORY BUILDING

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ABSTRACT: A shear wall is an upright element of a seismic force resisting system that is designed to defend against in-plane lateral forces, characteristically wind and seismic loads. In many jurisdictions buildings international building code and international residential code govern the design of shear walls. A shear wall resists loads equivalent to the plane of the wall. Collectors as well known as drag members, transfer the diaphragm shear to shear walls and other vertical elements of the seismic force resisting system. In this study, we have selected “OPTIMIZATION OF THE LOCATION SHEAR WALL IN A MULTISTORY BUILDING” analysis is done on the Multistory Building. The model of Shear all n Building is design in the STAAD Pro V8i (series 4) Designing & Analysis software. Then giving it the constrains which are act on the acting earthquake load and wind loads on building made nodes weak to strengthen that node we provide the shear wall. After adding of Shear wall on building into model & analysis it on STAAD pro in Std format. After the analysis of the location of shear wall on building it analyzed that the Shear wall location in multistory building providing the strength to weak nodes of building and helps the building to resist the lateral loads, wind loads and earthquake load acting on building.

Keywords: Multistory Building, STAAD Pro, Shear-Wall,

I. INTRODUCTION

Shear walls are efficient in terms of construction cost as well as to minimize the earthquake damage in structural elements/bodies. Shear walls are the vertical elements of horizontal force resisting system. These walls are constructed to counter the lateral load acting on structure and also provide great strength and stiffness to the building in the direction of its orientation. It might vary under same loading conditions because of building with shear wall building without shear wall by show the behavior of shear wall on building. Therefore it can be said that the structure analysis is one of the techniques which verify the validity to study the behavior of the Sear wall on building. Now we will find out the Max Node Displacement, Weak points of building by applying the loads in the old design of Multistory Building and then Analysis it & by adding shear wall in the multistory building the new optimization design Shear wall Increases the strength to building for resisting the lateral load under loading conditions.. Hence significantly reduces the lateral sway and damages to the building or structure and its associated components/parts, contents. The use of STAAD PRO is making it easier. Hence, this study is described to determine the shear wall location in appropriate manners.

II. BUILDING MODELING

For this study, an 8-storey building with 3-meters height for each story, regular on plan is modeled. These buildings were designed in compliance to the Indian code of practice for the optimization of the location of shear wall in the multistoried building these buildings are assumed to be fixed at the base 7 the floor acts as rigid parameters. The sections of structural elements are square & rectangular in their dimensions are changed for different building .story height of buildings are assumed to be constant including the ground storey. The buildings are modeled using software STAAD PRO V8I (series 4).Three different models were studying by positioning of shear wall & without on the building.models are studied optimizing the location of shear wall in the multistory building.
Table 1: Preliminary data of multistory building

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No Of Storey’s</th>
<th>G+8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plan size</td>
<td>12m<em>12m Each Grid Size (3m</em>3m)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size of Ground floor - 8th floor columns</td>
<td>300mm*300mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size of beams</td>
<td>300mm*300mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depth of slab</td>
<td>120mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shear wall thickness</td>
<td>150mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ground Storey height from foundation</td>
<td>3m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Height</td>
<td>24m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floor to Floor Height</td>
<td>3m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support Type</td>
<td>Fixed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

III. LOADING CONSIDERATIONS

Loads Acting on the structure are:
- Dead load (DL) and Live Load (LL):- As per IS 1893 - 2002/2015 Respectively
- Seismic load (SL): As per IS 1893 (Part–1) approach:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DL: Dead load</th>
<th>LL: Live load</th>
<th>SL: Zone: III (Z=0.16)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Self weight of the structure</td>
<td>LL: 3 KN/sq.m is considered for floor load</td>
<td>Rock/ soil type: Hard Rock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floor load</td>
<td>1 KN/sq.m considered for floor finish</td>
<td>Soil site factor: 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wall loads</td>
<td>Response reduction factor: 5</td>
<td>Damping: 5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IV. OBJECTIVE OF STUDY

1. Study the effects of the loads acting on the RCC building under the considered loading conditions.
2. To get the optimum results.
3. Add a shear wall in RCC building and apply the load condition in STAAD pro and get the results by analysis.
4. To check that the increase in strength and effects of different position shear wall in the RCC Building
V. PROBLEM FORMULATION

The R.C buildings are analyzed with and without shear wall for study are shown in different modals

![Fig (A)](image1) ![Fig (B)](image2) ![Fig ()](image3)

Fig .1.Figures shows different modals (A) without shear wall (b) shear wall on edges (C) shear wall on sides

VI. METHODOLOGY

Steps to model and analyze the R.C.C building frame. First of all we go to run structure wizard and select bay frame. Then following the given steps:

- MODELING
  - General
  - Analysis

- POST PROCESSING
  - Results
  - Reports

VII. RESULTS AND GRAPHS

1.1 Node Displacement

Node displacement for all direction of all modals show in fig.

![Figure 2: Comparison of node displacement in X- direction](image4)
From the above results it is seen that, Shear wall on the edge of multistory building has less node displacement a compare to shear wall on the sides & without shear wall in the multistory building. As per comparison in the building in the graph shows that building with shear wall on edges has less node displacement in the buildings rather the other buildings have the more displacement than the building with shear wall on edges. The building without shear wall had the more displacement than the building have shear wall on edges & the building with shear wall on the sides have the max displacement due to the position of shear wall.
VIII. CONCLUSION

In this the conclusion comes and shows that the building with shear wall on the edges had minimum load than the building without shear wall & building shear wall on the sides. Based on the results conclusions are given below:

- Load resisting capacity of the frame model increases considerably in case of shear wall addition, as it is clear from the node displacements in x, z & y directions.
- The location of shear wall had a major effect on the building which minimizes the effect of loading & displacement.
- Columns during earthquake axial force are reduced to 45% as addition of shear wall in the building. Major reduction is seen in building without shear wall.
- Shear walls are definitely good mechanism for lateral loads mitigation, the placement of shear walls should be made judiciously.
- Structure can be comparing and designed easily by using STAAD pro & it can be use to examine the structure strength & economy points of profit.

IX. FUTURE SCOPE

The present study has been done to predict Optimization of shear wall by taking the building with shear wall and building without shear wall by having loading and to know the effect of it by node displacement in structure. So this work can also be continuing by storey design by considering hydrostatic loads.

- Building can be dam by consider, hydrostatic.
- Other location can be center of the building.
- Other location also BE established effect at different grids of buildings.

REFERENCES