

# Analysis of an Irregular Structure Considering Bracing and Dampers Using Analysis Tool

Siddharth Singhai<sup>1</sup>, Rachna Bajaj<sup>2</sup>, Kapil Soni<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>P.G. Scholar, Department of Civil Engineering, R.N.T.U, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, India

<sup>2</sup>Assistant Professor, Department of Civil Engineering, , R.N.T.U, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, India

<sup>3</sup>Professor, Department of Civil Engineering, , R.N.T.U, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, India

## ABSTRACT

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The use of the shear divider framework in supported cement (RC) structures has gotten generally used to limit seismic outcomes. Furthermore, the structures utilizing concentrated steel bracings framework are utilized for similar reasons in steel structures. Both of the frameworks have meaning of the primary presentation. Albeit the two frameworks are utilized for same the reasons, their impact shows inconsistent varieties and conduct against seismic burden. This is for the explanation that the estimations of reaction factors are random for fluctuating primary frameworks. This examination contains a mathematical way to deal with show disparity between the shear divider framework and steel supporting framework.

Tremor is the characteristic disaster, it produce solid ground movements which influence the design. Little or frail movements that can or can't be felt by the people. Arrangement of shear dividers and bracings are introduced to can improve the horizontal firmness, flexibility, least sidelong relocations and wellbeing of the design. Story float and horizontal removals are the basic issues in seismic plan of structures.

**Keywords :** Irregular building ,Damper ,Steel Bracing , Dynamic Analysis , Story Drift , Story Displacement.

## I. INTRODUCTION

For the most part shear divider are frequently illustrated as primary vertical part that is ready to oppose mix of shear, second and pivotal burden inspired by sidelong burden and gravity load move to the divider from elective help. Supported solid dividers, that embrace raise wells or shear dividers,

region unit the standard, worn out necessities of Multi story Buildings Style by corresponding focus of mass and mass focal point of the structure is the ideal for a Structure. Shear dividers have horribly high in-plane solidness and strength, which might be wont to simultaneously oppose monstrous level masses and backing gravity masses, making them very favorable in a few underlying designing applications. partner

degree presentation of shear divider addresses a primarily practical goal to harden a structure primary framework because of the most work of a shear divider is to broaden the unbending nature for horizontal burden opposition.



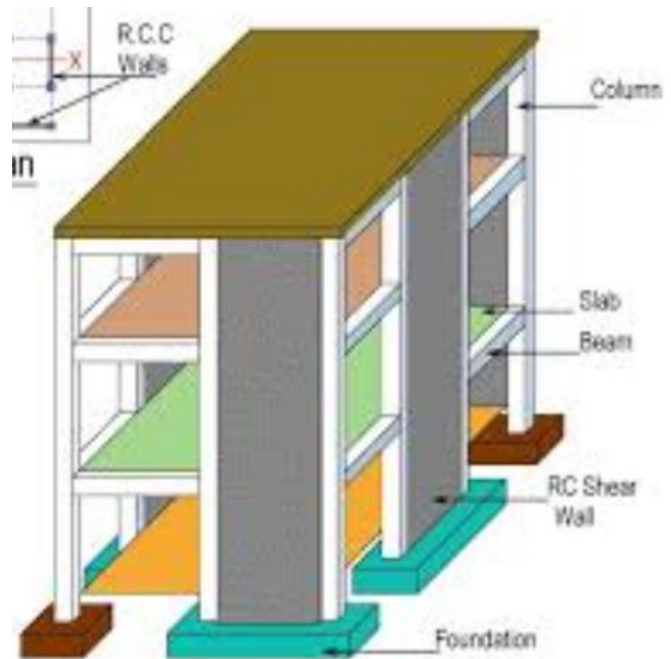
**Fig 1.** Structure failure

In popular tall structures, shear dividers are typically utilized as a vertical primary part for opposing the parallel masses that might be evoked by the effect of wind and quakes. Shear dividers of changed cross areas for example rectangular shapes to a great deal of sporadic centers like channel, T, L, hand weight shape, box and so forth will be utilized.

Arrangement of dividers assists with isolating AN encase region, while of centers to contain and pass on administrations like lift. Divider openings are definitely required for windows in outer dividers and for entryways or passages in inward dividers or in lift centers. The measurements and situation of openings may change from structural and valuable reason for see.

The utilization of shear divider structure has acquired quality in tall structure, especially inside the development of administration level or office/mechanical pinnacle. it's been very much attempted that this technique gives practical underlying framework to multi development working inside the fluctuate of 30-35 story's (MARSONO

& SUBEDI, 2000). Inside the previous thirty years of the record administration history of tall structure containing shear divider part, none has collapsed all through strong breezes and tremors (FINTEL, 1995).



**Fig 2.** Shear walls

## II. Objectives of the Study

The main aim of this study are as follows:

1. To determine the effect on irregular structure under lateral forces.
2. To stability of structure with dampers and bracings.
3. To perform comparative study on tall structure

## III. LITERATURE SURVEY

Meshra and Munde (2018) the primary main aim of the project was to work out the solution for shear wall location in multi-storey building. It's administrated to work out the strength of RC shear wall of a high-rise building by dynamical shear wall location. Three completely different cases of shear

wall position for a building was analysed. associate degree earthquake load was calculated by the unstable constant technique victimization IS 1893 (PART-I): 2002. STAAD professional V8i software was used for the analysis of structures. The structures area unit compared on four completely different parameters specifically joint displacement, axial force, bending moment and base shear.

Analysis results concluded that time period decreases as the mode frequency increases for all model. Maximum lateral displacement increases as storey height increases for all models. Minimum lateral displacement of the building reduced due to the presence of shear wall placed at the model with shear wall at center in comparison to all models. The maximum base shear observed in model with central shear wall as compare to other models in x and y direction. Hence, it was said that building with central cross section shear wall was more efficient than all other types of shear wall.

Vishal N et. Al. (2020) In order to study the structural behaviour of a 20-storey building with vertical setback irregularity was modelled and analysed by response spectrum method considering with and without Construction Sequence Analysis (CSA) using different structural systems in CSI ETABS V16 as per BIS 1893:2016 (Part 1). Finally, results such as axial force, shear force, bending moment are drawn for the structural members and response such as storey displacement, storey shear and storey drift are plotted and compared for each structural system.

Results stated that for response spectrum in X-direction, maximum displacement at top storey is decreased by 49% for dual system and by 30% for braced system similarly for response spectrum in Y-direction, maximum displacement at top storey is decreased by 55% for dual system and by 24% for braced system when compared with moment frame system. Higher the stiffness greater the base shear. Dual system has performed well in both horizontal direction for response spectrum. Base shear at the

ground level was found around 75% more in dual system and 55% more in braced system when compared with moment frame system. Provision of shear wall and bracings to the building has considerably reduced the drift of storey which is also within the permissible drift limitation. Time period obtained from mode shape of dual system was 1.25 seconds which is nearly half than that of moment frame system which proves will act safe during earthquake excitation. For all the three structural systems, axial force in exterior column was found to be more in conventional analysis than CSA and for in interior column the axial force was more in CSA than the conventional analysis. Bending moment in beam has shown a gradual increase from bottom storey to 2/3rd of the building height and thereafter the value has decreased considerably when analyzed in Construction Sequence Analysis. This may be due to the fact that bottom storeys are involved in numerous cycles of analysis in CSA than the conventional method. The column shear force from the bottom storey is more in CSA and it gradually decreased at the top by slight variation for all the structural systems.

Sandeep Singla et. Al. (2019) the research paper presented comparative analysis of earthquake resisting techniques on a G+10 story building with the help of different types of Shear walls & Bracings, using software. The comparison was done between an un-Resisting structure, parallel shear walls, L-shaped shear wall, diagonal bracings, X-shaped bracings & V-shaped bracings. The use of shear walls and bracings helps to strengthen then structure to make it more Earthquake resistant. The analysis was done on a G+10 building for seismic zone III as per IS 1893:2002 codal provisions. The software used to carry out this analysis was Staad pro v8. It was found out that shear walls and bracing contribute largely in reducing the deflection by increasing the strength and stiffness of the building.

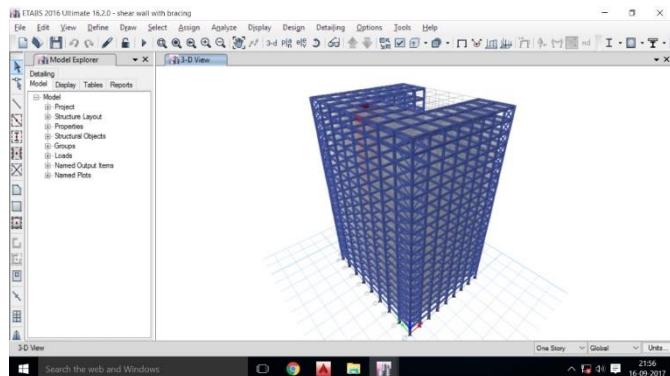
Results stated that the displacement observed in the models, which are without shear walls & bracings is more as compared to the models having shear walls and bracings at different locations. It has been observed that the Max deflection is significantly reduced after providing the shear walls or bracings in the RC frame in X-direction as well as in Z-direction. It is also been observed that Story shear effectively decreased by introducing Shear Walls and Bracings at different locations. The best location of shear wall in multi-storey building was parallel shear walls. And the best type of bracings that can be used is cross bracing. The lateral deflection of column for building with cross bracing was reduced maximum as compared to all models. The least story shear is found in the model with cross bracing. The shear force is maximum at the ground level & the bending moment is maximum at roof level. By providing shear walls and bracings to the high-rise structure, seismic behavior will be affected to a great extent and also the stiffness and the strength of the buildings is increased. Finally, it is concluded that, optimization using cross bracings is the best procedure, in present work mode for maximum earthquake resistance.

#### IV. METHODOLOGY

For this research work following steps should be followed:

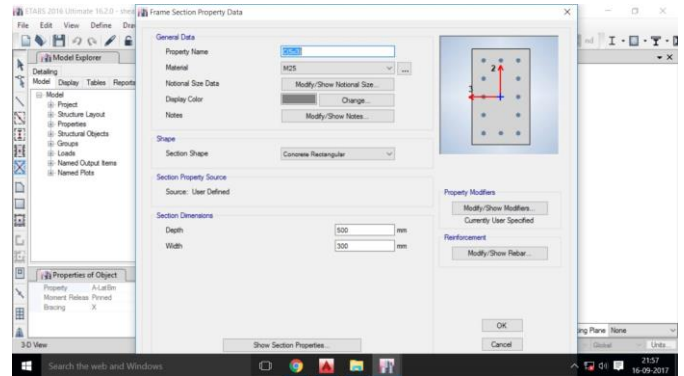
Step-1 Firstly literature survey should be done to determine the past research and need of study.

Step-2 To Select modelling and Geometry of the work in ETABS.



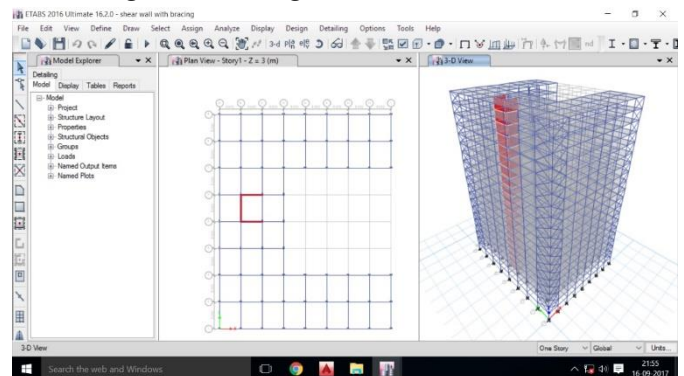
**Fig 3. Modelling of Frame**

Step-3 To Assign sectional material database in a building frame (G+18) using ETABS.

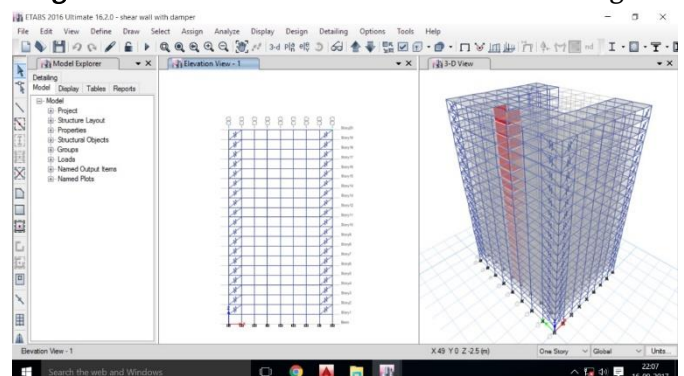


**Fig 4 Assigning Sections Material**

Step-4 Designing Model as Structure with shear wall along with bracing



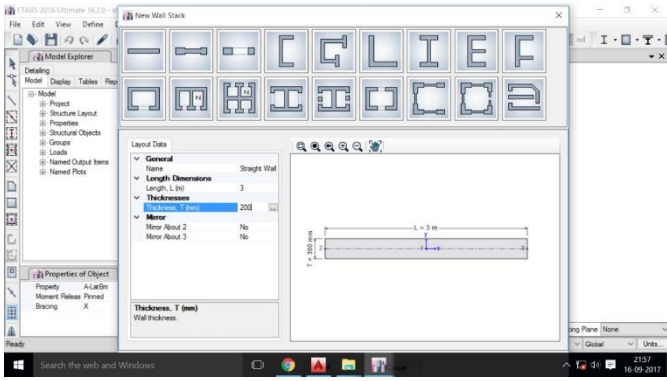
**Fig 5 Model A Structure Shear wall with bracing**



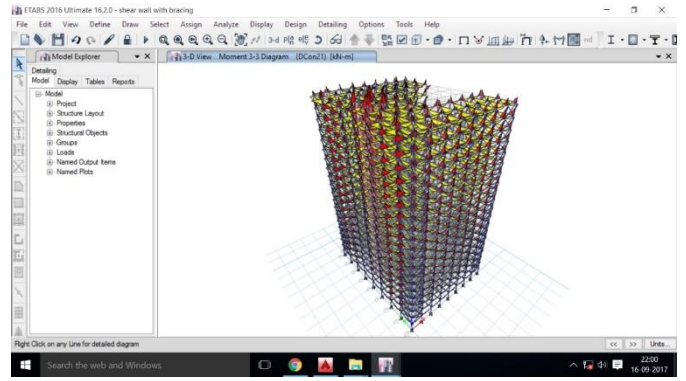
**Fig 6 Model B Structure Shear wall with Damper**

Step 5 Designing New Wall Stack



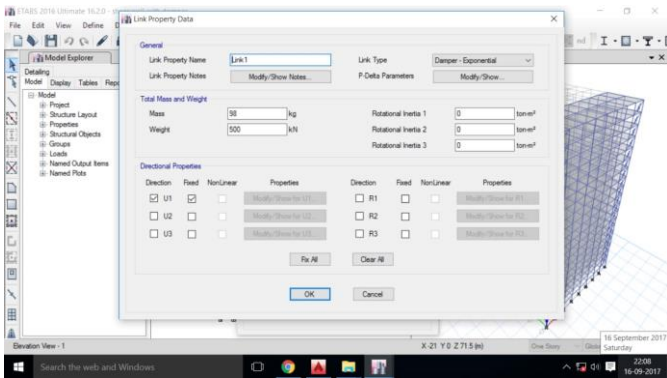


**Fig 7** Designing New wall Stack



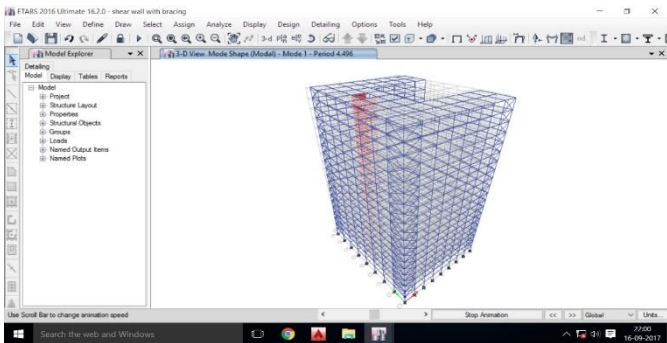
**Fig 10** Structure Analysis

Step-5 Link Property Data (response spectrum) dynamic analysis as per I.S. 1893-I:2016.



**Fig 8** Assigning Seismic load as per IS 1893-2016

Step-6 Mode Shape for Modal period analysis



**Fig 9** Period Spectrum with nodal displacement

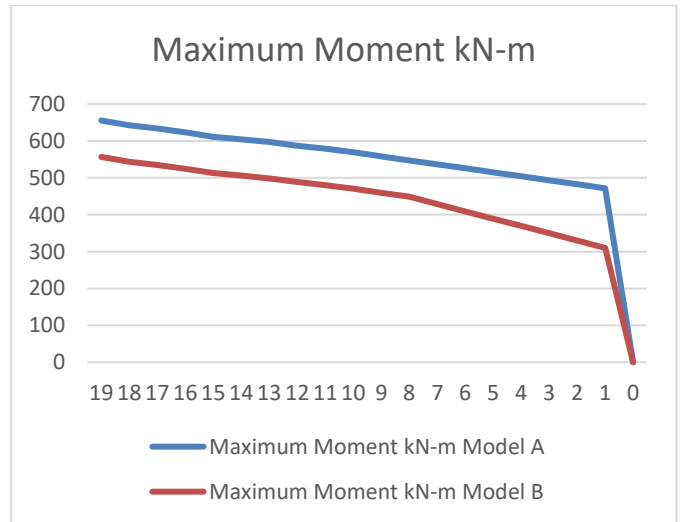
Step 7 Structural Analysis

Step-7 To compare the results with structure with bracing and Dampers.

Step-8 To determine cost analysis as per S.O.R. 2017.

**Analysis results:**

**Bending Moment kN-m**



**Fig 11.** Maximum Moment kN-m  
**Shear Force kN**

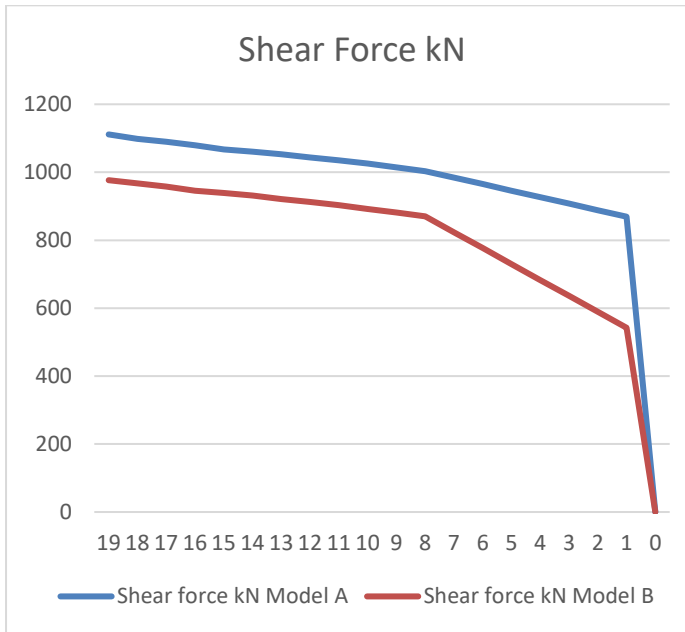


Fig 12 Shear Force kN

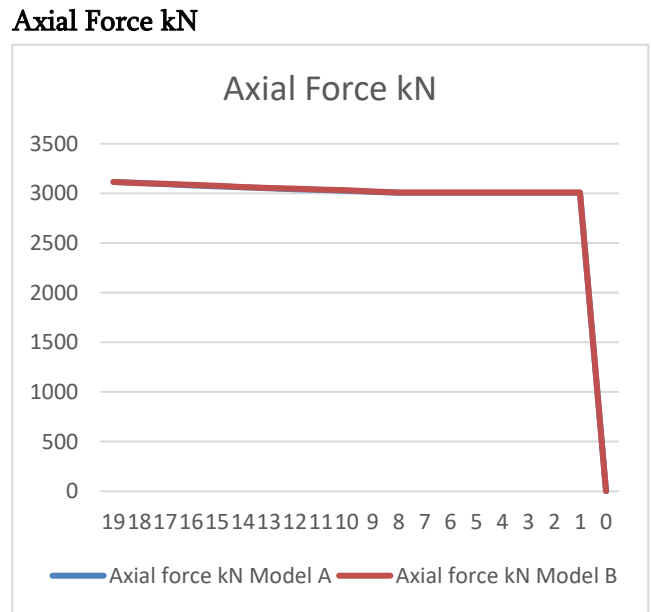


Fig 13 Axial Force kN

Plate Stresses

Table 1 Plate Stresses

Plate	SQX N/mm <sup>2</sup>	SQY N/mm <sup>2</sup>	MX kNm/m	MY kNm/m	MXY kNm/m	SX N/mm <sup>2</sup>	SY N/mm <sup>2</sup>	SXY N/mm <sup>2</sup>
227	4.64	-4.164	-3849.3	-1029	1755.2	-0.425	-1.175	-0.705
225	2.623	-4.318	-3868.6	-1475.2	1751.9	-0.428	-1.146	-0.705
232	2.828	-5.411	-3994.8	-901.88	1592	-0.445	-1.48	-0.675
219	2.698	-6.222	-3890.7	-434.28	1579.8	-0.444	-1.535	-0.669
229	2.723	-6.098	-3834	-100.93	1575.4	-0.441	-1.585	-0.674
222	2.884	-5.097	-3856.6	-89.016	1567.5	-0.439	-1.572	-0.682
221	-0.645	0.793	39.758	235.432	17.402	-1.069	-4.724	-0.348
233	1.276	0.612	-76.489	-448.37	17.355	-1.083	-4.81	-0.32
235	1.318	0.511	12.902	77.455	0.475	-1.078	-4.78	-0.293

## Joint Analysis

Table 2 Joint Analysis

Node	X-Trans mm	Y-Trans mm	Z-Trans mm	Absolute mm	X-Rotan rad	Y-Rotan rad	Z-Rotan rad
159	-3.777	-553.48	0.245	553.488	0.164	0	0
160	-3.777	-553.48	-0.245	553.488	-0.164	0	0
140	4.388	-552	-0.245	552.015	-0.163	0	0
139	4.388	-552	0.245	552.015	0.163	0	0
150	0.307	-550.53	-0.244	550.526	-0.163	0	0
149	0.307	-550.53	0.244	550.526	0.163	0	0
162	-4.672	-346.46	-0.054	346.495	-0.098	-0.002	0.095
161	-4.672	-346.46	0.054	346.495	0.098	0.002	0.095
157	-2.876	-346.29	0.056	346.305	0.097	-0.002	-0.095
158	-2.876	-346.29	-0.056	346.305	-0.097	0.002	-0.095
137	5.276	-345.19	0.054	345.233	0.097	-0.002	-0.095
138	5.276	-345.19	-0.054	345.233	-0.097	0.002	-0.095
141	3.497	-344.72	0.055	344.736	0.097	0.002	0.095
142	3.497	-344.72	-0.055	344.736	-0.097	-0.002	0.095
152	-0.601	-343.93	-0.055	343.931	-0.097	-0.002	0.095
151	-0.601	-343.93	0.055	343.931	0.097	0.002	0.095
147	1.213	-343.62	0.054	343.617	0.097	-0.002	-0.095
148	1.213	-343.62	-0.054	343.617	-0.097	0.002	-0.095

## Cost Analysis

Table 3: Cost Analysis

Cost Analysis						
Case	Concrete	Rebar	Concrete rate	Rebar rate in Kg	Total Cost of concrete	Total cost of rebar
Model A	561.43	18043.4	4200	73.67	2358006	1329257.28
Model B	542.55	16700.5	4200	73.67	2278710	1230328.78

**Inferences :** Here it can said that shear wall structure with steel bracing structure is comparatively 6.5% economical in comparison to structure with shear wall along with dampers.

## V. CONCLUSION

From the present investigation it has been observed that the natural frequencies of vibration of a structure with rigid diaphragm.

- It has been observed that the changes in the forces due to the presence of rigid diaphragm is effective.
- It can be concluded that due to introduction of steel bracing and dampers, structure become more stable and stiffer in comparison.

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