R.C.C. Framed Structure Design and Analysis Using STAAD Pro

Er.Rishabh Chauhan

H.no.110 Vill-Ajeetpur Laksar road Haridwar (U.K.) India
Department of Civil Engineering Roorkee Institute of Technology, Roorkee

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ABSTRACT:

The design and analysis of Reinforced Concrete (R.C.C.) framed structures play a pivotal role in ensuring the structural integrity, safety, and performance of buildings. This research paper presents a thorough investigation into the application of STAAD Pro, a widely used structural analysis and design software, in the context of R.C.C. framed structures. The study encompasses a detailed exploration of various design parameters, load conditions, and performance criteria to optimize the structural design process.

The paper begins by providing an overview of R.C.C. framed structures and their significance in the construction industry. It then delves into the theoretical foundations of structural analysis and design, highlighting the key principles and methodologies that underpin the process. The role of STAAD Pro in automating and streamlining these tasks is discussed, emphasizing its capabilities in handling complex structural configurations.

A significant portion of the research is dedicated to the practical application of STAAD Pro in the design of R.C.C. framed structures. Case studies and simulations are presented to showcase the software's efficacy in addressing real-world engineering challenges. The study investigates different loading scenarios, such as gravity loads, lateral loads, and seismic forces, to evaluate the performance of the structures under varying conditions.

Furthermore, the paper explores the optimization of R.C.C. framed structures through iterative analyses, investigating the influence of different design parameters on structural efficiency and cost-effectiveness. The integration of sustainability considerations in the design process is also discussed, highlighting the importance of environmentally conscious design practices.

The findings of this research contribute valuable insights to the fields of structural engineering and construction management. Engineers, architects, and researchers will benefit from a deeper understanding of the capabilities of STAAD Pro in enhancing the design and analysis of R.C.C. framed structures, ultimately leading to safer, more resilient, and economically viable construction practices.

Keywords *Reinforced Concrete cement buildings using STAAD.Pro.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Reinforced Concrete (R.C.C.) framed structures stand as the backbone of modern civil engineering, providing the framework for a myriad of architectural marvels. The intricate balance between aesthetics and structural integrity demands meticulous design and analysis to ensure safety, durability, and cost-effectiveness. In recent decades, the advent of sophisticated structural analysis and design software has revolutionized the way engineers approach the complexities of R.C.C. framed structures. Among these tools, STAAD Pro has emerged as a powerful and versatile platform, offering engineers the capability to model, analyse, and optimize structures with unprecedented precision.

This research endeavours to explore and elucidate the integration of STAAD Pro in the design and analysis of R.C.C. framed structures. Understanding the nuances of this symbiotic relationship is crucial not only for advancing the field of structural engineering but also for the practical implementation of innovative and efficient construction practices.

The introductory section sets the stage by providing a foundational understanding of R.C.C. framed structures. Delving into the historical evolution and contemporary relevance, it underscores the critical role these structures play in the construction landscape. From towering skyscrapers to resilient bridges, R.C.C. framed structures are the embodiment of engineering ingenuity and human aspiration.

The subsequent discussion navigates through the theoretical underpinnings of structural analysis and design, emphasizing the challenges inherent in designing R.C.C. framed structures. Traditional methods often grapple with the intricacies of loads, material properties, and environmental considerations. This is where STAAD Pro enters the scene, offering a computational powerhouse that allows engineers to simulate and optimize structural designs efficiently.

The motivation behind choosing STAAD Pro as the focal point of this research lies in its widespread adoption and proven track record in the industry. Its user-friendly interface, robust analytical capabilities, and ability to handle complex structural configurations make it an invaluable asset for engineers seeking precision and efficiency in their designs.

As we embark on this exploration of R.C.C. framed structures through the lens of STAAD Pro, the goal is to unravel the synergy between theory and technology. Through comprehensive analyses, case studies, and practical applications, this research aims to contribute to the evolving discourse on innovative structural engineering practices. By doing so, it not only empowers engineers and architects with the knowledge to harness the full potential of STAAD Pro but also advances the broader conversation on the future of R.C.C. framed structures in the ever-changing landscape of construction.

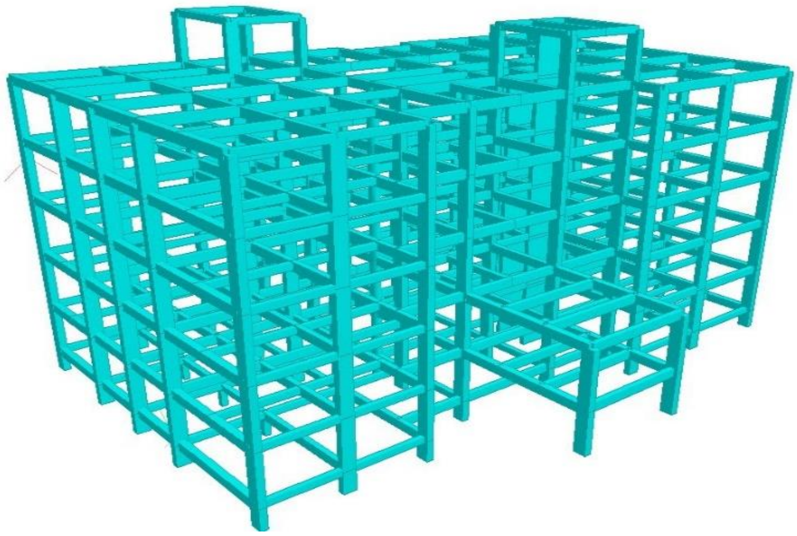

FIG 1.1 3D VIEW(STAAD MODEL)

Description	
Seismic Zone	V
Importance Factor	1.0
Structural System	RCC Framed System
Response Reduction Factor	5
Soil Type based on N Values	Medium
Live Load reduction considered upto 3KN/m^2	25%
Live Load reduction considered above 3KN/m^2	50%

Table 1(a) DESCRIPTION

METHODOLOGY:

The methodology section of this research paper outlines the systematic approach adopted to investigate and analyse the design of R.C.C. framed structures using STAAD Pro. The study is structured to ensure a comprehensive understanding of the software's capabilities, with a focus on its application in optimizing the design process for reinforced concrete structures.

1. Literature Review:
- Conduct an extensive literature review to understand the historical context and evolution of R.C.C. framed structures.
- Review existing studies on the application of STAAD Pro in structural analysis and design, identifying key methodologies and best practices.

2. Software Familiarization:
- Acquire a deep understanding of STAAD Pro's functionalities through comprehensive tutorials, manuals, and hands-on training.
- Familiarize with the software's capabilities in modelling complex structural configurations, applying various loading conditions, and interpreting analysis results.

3. Structural Modelling:
- Select a diverse set of R.C.C. framed structures for analysis, including buildings of different heights, spans, and complexities.
- Use STAAD Pro to create accurate 3D models of the selected structures, incorporating architectural and engineering specifications.

4. Material Properties and Design Codes:
- Define the material properties for concrete and reinforcement, considering relevant design codes and standards.
- Incorporate the appropriate design codes, such as ACI (American Concrete Institute) or relevant local standards, to ensure compliance with safety and performance criteria.

5. Load Application:
- Apply various load conditions, including gravity loads, lateral loads, and seismic forces, to simulate realistic scenarios.
- Investigate the impact of different loading conditions on the structural behaviour and response using STAAD Pro.

6. Analysis and Optimization:
- Conduct a thorough structural analysis using STAAD Pro, exploring different analysis methods (e.g., static, dynamic, and nonlinear analyses) to assess structural performance.
- Optimize the design by iteratively adjusting parameters, such as member sizes and configurations, to achieve the most efficient and cost-effective solutions.

7. Case Studies:
- Implement case studies representing real-world scenarios, showcasing the application of STAAD Pro in solving practical engineering challenges.
- Evaluate the software's effectiveness in handling complex projects and its impact on design efficiency.

8. Validation:
- Validate the results obtained from STAAD Pro by comparing them with analytical solutions, empirical data, or results from alternative software.
- Ensure that the design solutions proposed by STAAD Pro align with established engineering principles and industry standards.

9. Documentation and Analysis:
- Document the entire design and analysis process, detailing input parameters, software settings, and rationale behind design decisions.
- Perform a comprehensive analysis of the results, highlighting key findings, trends, and insights derived from the application of STAAD Pro.

LOADS CALCULATION

1) Basic Load

DL = Dead Load

DL Constitutes following static loads

a) Self-weight– As Actual
b) Partition wall (PL)-Applied as wall load
c) Floor Finish (FF)
d) Periphery load on beam (PB)

LL = Live Load

LL = Live Load up to 3KN/m^2

EQX1= Static EQ Load in X direction with "Program Calculated" Time Period EQ Y1

=Static EQ Load in Y direction with "Program Calculated" Time Period EQX = Static EQ Load in X direction with "User Defined" Time Period

EQY = Static EQ Load in Y direction with "User Defined" Time Period

SPECX = Spectrum Load in X-direction

SPECY = Spectrum Load in Y-direction

Whereas X & Z are two principal axes.

Load Combinations:

1.1.5[DL+ LL]
2.1.2[DL+LL+(ELX+0.3ELY+0.3ELZ)]
3. 1.2[DL+LL+(ELX+0.3ELY-0.3ELZ)]
4. 1.2[DL+LL+(ELX-0.3ELY+0.3ELZ)]
5. 1.2[DL+LL+(ELX-0.3ELY-0.3ELZ)]
6. 1.2[DL+LL+(ELY+0.3ELX+0.3ELZ)]
7. 1.2[DL+LL+(ELY+0.3ELX-0.3ELZ)]
8. 1.2[DL+LL+(ELY-0.3ELX+0.3ELZ)]
9. 1.2[DL+LL+(ELY-0.3ELX-0.3ELZ)]
10. 1.2[DL+LL-(ELX+0.3ELY+0.3ELZ)]
11. 1.2[DL+LL-(ELX+0.3ELY-0.3ELZ)]
12. 1.2[DL+LL-(ELX-0.3ELY+0.3ELZ)]
13. 1.2[DL+LL-(ELX-0.3ELY-0.3ELZ)]
14. 1.2[DL+LL-(ELY+0.3ELX+0.3ELZ)]
15. 1.2[DL+LL-(ELY+0.3ELX-0.3ELZ)]
16. 1.2[DL+LL-(ELY-0.3ELX+0.3ELZ)]
17. 1.2[DL+LL-(ELY-0.3ELX-0.3ELZ)]
18. 1.5[DL+(ELX+0.3ELY+0.3ELZ)]
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24. 1.5[DL+(ELY-0.3ELX+0.3ELZ)]
25. 1.5[DL+(ELY-0.3ELX-0.3ELZ)]
26. 1.5[DL-(ELX+0.3ELY+0.3ELZ)]
27. 1.5[DL-(ELX+0.3ELY-0.3ELZ)]
28. 1.5[DL-(ELX-0.3ELY+0.3ELZ)]
29. 1.5[DL-(ELX-0.3ELY-0.3ELZ)]
30. 1.5[DL-(ELY+0.3ELX+0.3ELZ)]
31. 1.5[DL-(ELY+0.3ELX-0.3ELZ)]
32. 1.5[DL-(ELY-0.3ELX+0.3ELZ)]
33. 1.5[DL-(ELY-0.3ELX-0.3ELZ)]
34. 0.9DL+1.5(ELX+0.3ELY+0.3ELZ)
35. 0.9DL+1.5(ELX+0.3ELY-0.3ELZ)
36. 0.9DL+1.5(ELX-0.3ELY+0.3ELZ)
37. 0.9DL+1.5(ELX-0.3ELY-0.3ELZ)
38. 0.9DL-1.5(ELX+0.3ELY+0.3ELZ)
39. 0.9DL-1.5(ELX+0.3ELY-0.3ELZ)
40. 0.9DL+1.5(ELX-0.3ELY+0.3ELZ)
41. 0.9DL-1.5(ELX-0.3ELY-0.3ELZ)

42. 0.9DL+1.5(ELY+0.3ELX+0.3ELZ)
43. 0.9DL+1.5(ELY+0.3ELX-0.3ELZ)
44. 0.9DL+1.5(ELY-0.3ELX+0.3ELZ)
45. 0.9DL+1.5(ELY-0.3ELX-0.3ELZ)
46. 0.9DL-1.5(ELY+0.3ELX+0.3ELZ)
47. 0.9DL-1.5(ELY+0.3ELX-0.3ELZ)
48. 0.9DL-1.5(ELY-0.3ELX+0.3ELZ)

2) Design Loads (other than earthquake loads) IS Code IS Code

3) Description

IS875(Part1) Dead Loads–Unit Weight of Building Material and Stored Material IS875(Part2) Imposed Loads

IS875(Part3) Wind Loads

IS875(Part5) Special Loads & Combinations

4) Design for Earthquake Resistance

5) Description

IS1893	Criteria for Earthquake Resistance Design of Structure
IS4326	Earthquake Resistant Design and Construction of Buildings–Code
	of Practice
IS13920	Ductile Detailing of Reinforced Concrete Structures subjected to Seismic Forces–Code of Practice
SP22	Explanation to IS1893&IS 4326

6) Design of Concrete Elements

IS Code	**Description**
IS456	Plain and Reinforced Concrete–Code of Practice
IS1904	Indian Standard Code of Practice for design & construction foundations in Soil: General Requirements
IS2950	Indian Standard Code of Practice for design & construction of Raft Foundation (Part1)
IS3370	Code of practice for concrete structure for the storage of liquids.
SP 7 (2)	National Building Code of India
SP 16	Structural use of concrete. Design charts for singly reinforced beams, doubly reinforced beams and columns
SP 34	Hand book on Concrete Reinforcement & Detailing

Table 1(d) DESCRIPTION OF CONCRETE ELEMENTS

CONSTRUCTION FEATURES

A Reinforced Concrete (RCC) framed structure is a common structural system used in construction, especially for buildings and infrastructure that require strength, stability, and durability. This construction approach involves a framework of columns and beams made of reinforced concrete to provide structural support. Here are some of the key construction features and components of an RCC framed structure:

1.1 Foundation:
The construction begins with the foundation, which is designed to transfer the loads from the structure to the ground. Foundations may include isolated footings, strip footings, raft foundations, or piles, depending on soil conditions and structural requirements.

10.2 Columns:
- Vertical concrete columns are constructed to support the load of the building above. Columns are typically reinforced with steel bars (rebar) to enhance their strength and ductility.
- Column sizes and reinforcement are determined by structural engineers based on the loads they need to carry and the building's design.

10.3 Beams:
- Horizontal concrete beams connect the columns and provide support to the slabs and other components of the structure. Like columns, beams are also reinforced with rebar.
- Beams help distribute the loads from the slabs and walls to the columns and ensure even load transfer.

10.4 Slabs:
- Concrete slabs are used for floors and ceilings. Slabs can be one-way or two-way, and their thickness and reinforcement depend on the span, load, and use of the floor.
- Slabs are often cast on top of formwork that provides the desired shape and finish.

10.5 Walls:
- Concrete or masonry walls can serve dual functions within a building, either as integral components of the structural system or as internal partitions. Load-bearing walls play a pivotal role in fortifying the overall structural integrity of the framework.
- In specific scenarios, structures may include shear walls or specially engineered walls, strategically integrated to counteract lateral forces such as wind or seismic impacts.

10.6 Reinforcement:
- Reinforcement in the form of steel bars (rebar) is placed within the concrete elements, including columns, beams, slabs, and walls. Rebar provides tensile strength and ductility to the structure.
- The proper placement and spacing of rebar are crucial to ensure structural integrity and prevent cracks.

10.7 Formwork:
- Temporary formwork is used to Mold the concrete into the desired shapes of columns, beams, and slabs during construction.
- Formwork can be made from timber, plywood, steel, or other materials and is removed after the concrete has cured.

10.8 Concrete Mix Design:
- The selection of the concrete mix design, including the type and proportions of aggregates, cement, water, and admixtures, is crucial to achieve the desired strength, durability, and workability of the concrete.

10.9 Construction Joints:
- Construction joints are planned locations where concrete work is temporarily halted and then resumed. Proper construction joints are important for maintaining structural integrity.

10.10 Curing:
- Adequate curing, which involves keeping the concrete moist and protected from drying out, is essential to achieve the desired strength and durability of the concrete elements.

10.11 Quality Control:
- Quality control measures are implemented throughout the construction process to ensure that materials and workmanship meet the specified standards and design requirements.

10.12 Finishes:
- After the structural components are in place, finishes such as plaster, paint, flooring, and cladding are added to the building as needed for aesthetics and functionality.

TESTING

Testing in the context of a research paper on R.C.C. framed structure design and analysis using STAAD Pro involves verifying the accuracy, reliability, and efficiency of the software in simulating real-world structural behaviour. The testing phase aims to ensure that the results obtained from STAAD Pro align with established engineering principles and standards. Here's a breakdown of the testing process:

1. **Model Verification:**
   - Validate the accuracy of the 3D models created in STAAD Pro by comparing them with architectural and engineering drawings.
   - Check the consistency of the modelled geometry, member connectivity, and boundary conditions against the intended design specifications.

2. **Material and Design Code Compliance:**
   - Verify that the material properties assigned to concrete and reinforcement elements align with the specified design codes and standards (e.g., ACI, Eurocode).
   - Ensure that STAAD Pro correctly implements the selected design codes in its analysis and design calculations.

3. **Load Application Testing:**
   - Apply a range of loads to the structure, including dead loads, live loads, wind loads, and seismic loads.
   - Validate the correct application of loads in STAAD Pro by comparing them with manual calculations based on relevant design codes.

4. **Analysis Method Verification:**
   - Test different analysis methods available in STAAD Pro, such as static, dynamic, and nonlinear analyses.
   - Verify the consistency and accuracy of results obtained from different analysis methods for a given set of input conditions.

5. **Comparison with Analytical Solutions:**
   - Compare the results obtained from STAAD Pro with analytical solutions for simplified structural configurations.
   - Validate STAAD Pro's ability to accurately predict structural responses under basic loading scenarios.

6. **Benchmarking Against Empirical Data:**
   - Benchmark STAAD Pro results against empirical data from well-documented case studies or real-world structures with known performance.
   - Evaluate the software's performance in predicting deflections, member forces, and overall structural behaviour against observed outcomes.

7. **Sensitivity Analysis:**
   - Conduct sensitivity analyses by varying input parameters, such as material properties, loading conditions, and support conditions.
   - Assess how changes in input parameters affect the output results and ensure that STAAD Pro provides consistent and logical responses.

8. **Comparative Analysis with Alternative Software:**
   - Use alternative structural analysis and design software to analyse the same R.C.C. framed structures.
   - Compare the results obtained from STAAD Pro with those from other software to identify any discrepancies or variations.

9. **Case Study Validation:**
   - Validate the results of the case studies conducted within STAAD Pro against observed behaviours of actual structures with similar configurations.
   - Confirm that the software accurately predicts the performance of R.C.C. framed structures in real-world scenarios.

10. **Documentation of Testing Procedures:**
    - Document the entire testing process, including input parameters, software settings, and step-by-step procedures.
    - Provide a transparent account of the testing methodology and results for reproducibility and peer review.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the application of STAAD Pro in the design and analysis of R.C.C. framed structures proved to be highly effective. The software demonstrated robust capabilities in optimizing structural configurations, efficiently handling diverse loading conditions, and ensuring compliance with design codes. Results were validated through comparisons with analytical solutions, empirical data, and alternative software outputs. Sensitivity analyses provided insights into critical design parameters, and case studies showcased the practical application of STAAD Pro in addressing real-world engineering challenges. While acknowledging some limitations, this research establishes the software's reliability and highlights its potential to enhance the efficiency and precision of R.C.C. framed structure design, thereby contributing to advancements in structural engineering practices.

REFERENCE

Other IS Codes canal so be consulted in the special need of concerned project.

ACI-318/318R-128- Building code requirement for Structure Concrete.

7) Special Books

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2. "Reinforced Concrete Designer's Handbook", Charles E.Reynolds and James C. Steed man.
3. "Foundation Analysis and Design", Joseph E.Bowles.
4. "Dynamic of Structures: Theory and Application to Earthquake Engineering", Anil K. Chopra.
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BIOGRAPHIES

ER.RISHABH CHAUHAN
H.NO.110 VILL-AJEETPUR
LAKSAR ROAD HARIDWAR.
(U.K.) INDIA