

Purbanchal University
P.U SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING
BIRATNAGAR, MORANG



A
PROJECT REPORT
ON
ANALYSIS AND DESIGN OF INSTITUTIONAL BUILDING
(HOSTEL) FOR EARTHQUAKE RESISTANCE

GROUP 'G'

Submitted By:-

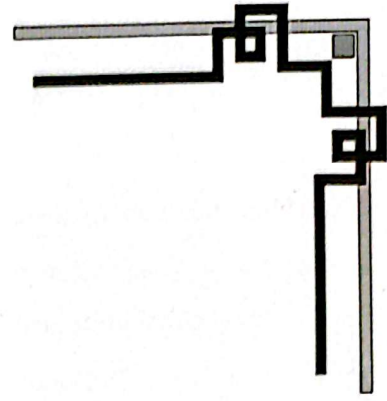
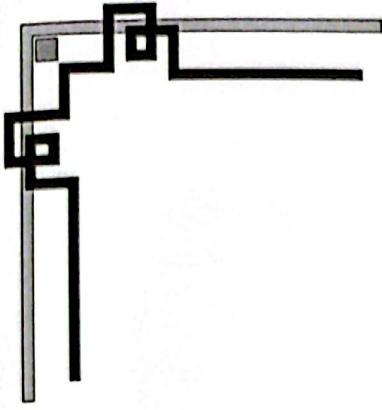
SURENDRA PRASAD MAHATO
RUPESH YADAV
SHIV SHANKAR MEHTA
SUJAN CHAUDHARY
SAMJHANA SAH
SATISH CHAUDHARY
RISHI RAJ RAM

Symbol No:

(380117)
(380107)
(381782)
(380115)
(380110)
(380112)
(381781)

Submitted To:-


DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING
PURBANCHAL UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING




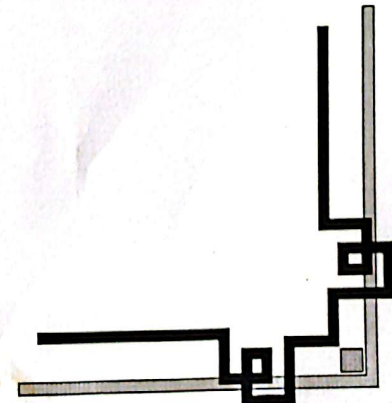
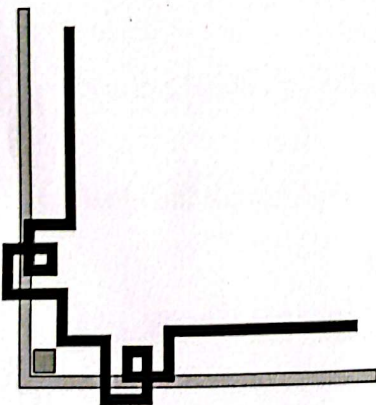
CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project entitled "ANALYSIS & DESIGN OF HOSTEL BUILDING FOR EARTHQUAKE RESISTANCE", submitted by group members SURENDRA PRASAD MAHATO (380117), RUPESH YADAV (380107), SHIVSHANKAR MEHTA (381782), SUJAN CHAUDHARY (380115), SAMJHANA SAH (380110), SATISH CHAUDHARY (380112), RISHI RAJ KUMAR RAM (381781) students of BCE 2019 batch, is accepted as their final project report for the award of degree in Bachelors in Civil Engineering under purwanchal University.

The project is carried under my supervision and the materials they have included in this report are the outcome of three months authentic work.


.....
Er. RABH BHATTARAI
(Advisor/ supervisor)
Date:


.....
(External Examiner)
Date: 2021.06.04



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Name

Signature

Surendra Prasad Mahato (380117)

.....

Rupesh Yadav (380107)

.....

Shivshankar Mehata (381782)

.....

Samjhana Sah (380110)

.....

Sujan Chaudhary (380115)

.....

Satish Chaudhary(380112)

.....

Rishi Raj Kumar Ram

.....

Date:

ABSTRACT

The report presents the analysis and design of a hostel building located in the Kathmandu valley, at Kirtipur undertaken as a partial fulfillment of Bachelor in Civil Engineering (BCE) 8th semester of course requirement. In the view of seismic vulnerability of the country, seismic load on the building was given due consideration, in addition to the wind load. Load calculation was done as according to IS: 875 – 1987 (Code of practice for Design Loads for building & structure) and IS 1893 – 2002 (Criteria for Earthquake resistant – Design and Structure). Modeling & Analysis was done with the help of ETABS structural analysis software. Design is based on Limit State of Method. Detailing has been carried out as according to SP 34 (S & T) – 1987 (Handbook on concrete Reinforced & Detailing) and IS 13920 – 1993 (Ductile Detailing of RC Structure subjected to seismic forces).

LIST OF SYMBOLS

A_{st}	=	Area of steel
b_f	=	Breadth of slab/compression face/flange
b_w	=	Breadth of web or rib
D	=	Overall depth of beam or slab
D_f	=	Thickness of flange
DL	=	Dead Load
d	=	Effective depth of beam or slab
d'	=	Depth of compression reinforcement
E_c	=	Modulus of elasticity of concrete
EL	=	Earthquake load
E_s	=	Modulus of elasticity of steel
e	=	Eccentricity
f_{ck}	=	Characteristic cube compressive strength of concrete
f_y	=	Characteristic strength of steel
I	=	Moment of inertia
k	=	Constant or coefficient or factor
L_d	=	Development Length
LL	=	Live Load or imposed load
l_{eff}	=	Effective span of beam or slab or effective length of column
l_x	=	Length of shorter side of slab
l_y	=	Length of longer side of slab
α_x, α_y	=	Bending moment Coefficients
l_0	=	Distance between points of zero moments in a beam
M	=	Bending moment
P	=	Axial load on a compression member
q_0	=	Calculated maximum bearing pressure of soil
A_{sv}	=	Total cross-sectional area of stirrup legs or bent-up bars within a distance s_v
A_c	=	Area of concrete
A_{sv}	=	Area of longitudinal reinforcement for columns
s_v	=	Spacing of stirrups
V_{us}	=	Strength of shear reinforcement
T	=	Torsional moment

T	=	Thickness of wall
V	=	Shear force
W	=	Total Load
WL	=	Wind Load
w	=	Uniformly distributed load
w_u	=	Ultimate load
M_u	=	Ultimate bending moment
M_{lim}	=	Limiting bending moment
x	=	Depth of neutral axis
x_{lim}	=	limiting neutral axis depth
τ_{bd}	=	Design bond stress
τ_c	=	Shear stress in concrete
$\tau_{c,max}$	=	Maximum shear stress in concrete with shear reinforcement
τ_v	=	Nominal shear stress
ϕ	=	Diameter of bar

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	Column	
	Staircase	
	Mat foundation	

CHAPTER-1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 GENERAL

Nowadays, for the development of any nation, it is essential to construct the infrastructures regarding various constructions works. To carry out such works engineers and various technicians play an important role entirely through the governmental or private sector. Government having inadequate resources, nowadays, private sectors are immensely activated towards the construction works on the contract basis.

In this scenario, regarding several projects which were offered to us, we have chosen the project entitled “Analysis and Design of Office Building of Earthquake Resistance”. Comparing various models of building structures, we found public building as the most challenging project. Thus, we have given preference to the construction of the frame structured municipal building which is a frame structure of six-stories with basement. There are total 34 frames. These frames are analyzed for various vertical (Live, Dead) and horizontal (Earthquake, wind) loads. The site is located in Biratnagar Metropolitan. According to IS 1893-2002 (Criteria for Earthquake Resistant design of structures), Biratnagar lying on Vth zone, earthquake load was found to be pre-dominant in case of lateral load.

Earthquake is a natural phenomenon as old as the history of the earth itself. It occurs rarely at any particular location. However the effects of these events are very destructive. Amongst the other natural disasters, earthquake is the most unpredictable one with maximum risk. Massive loss of lives and properties occurs. Now a days, designers and engineers are giving more emphasis towards the earthquake resistance while analyzing and designing any structure to minimize the seismic impact.

Various types of loads during the design phase are considered. While analyzing the structure, internal forces in various structural members are discussed. Structural design deals with the designing various members of the structure to resist these internal forces to which they might be subjected during the life period of the structure.

While analysis, frames are analyzed for earthquake as lateral or horizontal load. During the earthquake, structural and non-structural damages occur in which both of them are hazardous to occupants. When earthquake shaking occurs, a building gets thrown from side to side or up and down. i.e. ground moves violently side by side and building stay at rest. Thus the building gets thrown back and forth by the motion of the ground with some part of building lagging behind and then moving in the opposite direction. The level of damage depends upon how well the building has been designed and constructed.

In our context, the analysis of earthquake is based on seismic coefficient design method as described in IS 1893: 2002. The lumped masses are calculated in floor level and with the help of horizontal base shear, the lateral load (earthquake load) is calculated as well as distributed.

The project report has been prepared in complete conformity with various provisions in Indian Standards as Code of practice for plain & reinforced concrete IS 456-2000; Code of practice for Design loads IS 875 (Part 2)-1987; Design Aids for Reinforcement Concrete (SP 16) IS 456-1978; Handbook on Concrete Reinforcement and Detailing SP 34 (1987) are thoroughly referred for proper analysis, design and detailing of structural elements viz. beam, slab, column, staircase, foundation, basement wall with respect to safety, strength, stability, ductility & economy in addition to adequate serviceability requirements of cracking and deflection in concrete structures. All the codes are based on the principles of limit state of design.

The project report posse modeling output (ETABS 2018), analysis results, load calculations, architectural drawings, structural drawings and sample calculations of various structural elements and their detailing as well.

1.2 OBJECTIVES

- The main objective is to achieve a practical knowledge on structural analysis, design and detailing of a building
- To estimate the various loads on the building
 - To determine the dimensions of the structural elements of the building
 - To design the structural elements of the building
 - To make detailing of the structure system
 - To design the structure on the basis of allowable material stresses, the section sizes, concrete strengths & amounts, reinforcements
 - To estimate the load effects that can be exerted to each critical section in the structure under design loads (BM, SF, thrust)
 - To know the methodology for carrying out the structural analysis and detailing in a real practice

1.3 SALIENT FEATURES

Building type	:	Office/Public building
Structural system	:	RCC Frame structure
No. of Storey	:	6 (excluding staircase covering) + Basement
Floor Height	:	Floor – 3.3 m (11’) Basement – 3.3m (11’)
Length	:	25.576 m
Breadth	:	10.566 m
Plinth area	:	270.4896 sq. m
Type of staircase	:	Open – well staircase
Type of foundation	:	Mat foundation
Type of sub-soil	:	Medium Sub-soil (Bearing Capacity = 130 KN/m ²)

FRAME SYSTEM

Direction	Frame Naming
Transverse	3-3, 4-4, 5-5, 6-6, 7-7, 8-8, 9-9, 10-10
Longitudinal	A-A, B-B, C-C, D-D, E-E, F-F, G-G,

1.4 METHODOLOGY

a) Study of the Architectural Drawing

Initially, the architectural drawing of the building was studied. Rooms within this office building were allocated to various purposes such as staff room, administration, seminar hall, storage etc.

b) Preliminary Design

Estimation of various structural elements such as beam and slab were designed and checks were done with the help of deflection criteria and moment criteria. For the column, vertical axial capacity was taken for the design and percentage of steel was checked.

c) Load Calculation

After the study architectural drawing and preliminary design, load calculation was done. In vertical, dead load was obtained by the sized determined in preliminary design and live load was determined by using code for design loads (IS 875 part 2) for various types and purposes of rooms. In horizontal load, earthquake load was determined by calculating lumped mass at floor level and horizontal base shear (IS 1893). It was done by Seismic Coefficient Method. Wind load (IS 875 Part 3) was obtained by design wind speed and design wind pressure. Earthquake load being the pre-dominant one between the two lateral loads, hence its effect was only considered.

d) Modeling & Analysis

For the purpose of Seismic analysis of our building we have used the structural analysis program ETABS. It has a special option for modeling horizontal rigid floor diaphragm system. A floor diaphragm is modeled as a rigid horizontal plane parallel to global X-Y plane, so that all points on any floor diaphragm cannot displace relative to each other in X-Y plane. Initially, the characteristics of the materials used were defined such as concrete – M20 and M25 for colume reinforcement – Fe500. Then, the load cases as well as their combinations with load factors were introduced. Next, structures were analyzed for different load combinations and the final output was determined in the form of SF, BM and AF etc.

e) Design

Design was done on the basis of limit state of design for collapse and serviceability. The sample calculations of various structural elements were done with numerous checks and with the help of MS-excel, the formulation was done for each and every structural member in the building.

f) Detailing

Detailing was to done by determining number, size, layout and location of reinforcement, given the element dimensions and areas of steel required. Certain details such as lap and development lengths, hook requirements, cut-off points etc. were covered by the code.

CHAPTER-2

ANALYSIS OF BUILDING

The analysis of the building was done by the estimation of dimensions of various structural members such as slab, beam, column, staircase, foundation, and basement wall with the help of preliminary design. And different types of loads such as vertical load (Dead + finishes, and Live) and Lateral Load (earthquake and wind load) were calculated. Earthquake being pre-dominant, only its effect was taken for lateral loads. Also combinations of such loads were taken into consideration. With the help of Etabs 2018, element stresses in beams and column were calculated in the provision of rigid diaphragm with.

2.1 PRELIMINARY DESIGN

Preliminary design is carried out to estimate approximate size of the structural members. Grid diagram is taken as basic guideline for analysis. Preliminary design of flexural members of the structural system i.e. for beam and slab are done as per the limit state of serviceability. Work out is done from deflection criteria and moment criteria. And for column, it was done from net vertical axial load capacity assuming suitable percentage of steel.

SLAB DESIGN

Reference	Step	Calculation	Remarks
		Slab (big Hall) dimension 13'4" *13'7"	
		<p>From deflection criteria, we have,</p> $d \geq \frac{l_x}{\alpha\beta\gamma\lambda\delta}, l_x = 13'4" = 4.064\text{m}$ <p>where,</p> <p>$\alpha = 26$ (for continuous slab two way) $\delta = 1$ (for compression steel) $\beta = 1$ (for span less than 10m) $\lambda = 1$ (for no web flange) $F_s = 0.58 * 500 * 1 = 290$ Assumed 0.4% of tensile Steel and $f_y = 500$ grade $\gamma = 1.33$ from graph page no 38 $\therefore d = 4.064 * 1000 / 26 * 1 * 1 * 1 * 1.33 = 177.5\text{mm} \approx 120\text{ mm}$ Adopt overall depth (D) = 130 mm \therefore Effective depth (d) = 130 - 10 - 5 mm = 115mm</p> <p><u>Check by Moment Criteria</u></p> <p>Calculation of Load</p> <p><u>For slab (floor)</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Dead load <ol style="list-style-type: none"> R.C.C Slab = $\gamma * t = 25 * 0.13 = 3.25\text{ KN/m}^2$ 15 mm marble = $\gamma_m * t = 27 * 0.015 = 0.405\text{ KN/m}^2$ 25 mm screed = $\gamma_s * t = 21 * 0.025 = 0.525\text{ KN/m}^2$ \therefore Total dead load = 4.18 KN/m^2 Live load = 3 KN/m^2 \therefore Total load (W) = 7.18 KN/m^2 per m $\approx 7.18\text{ KN/m}$ \therefore Ultimate load (W_u) = 1.5 * 7.18 = 10.77 KN/m <p><u>For roof slab</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Dead Load <ol style="list-style-type: none"> R.C.C Slab = $\gamma * t = 25 * 0.13 = 3.25\text{ KN/m}^2$ 25 mm plaster = $\gamma * t = 22 * 0.025 = 0.55\text{ KN/m}^2$ Total dead load (W) = 3.6 KN/m^2 Ultimate load (W_u) = 3.6 * 1.5 = 5.4 KN/m^2 	
IS 456-2000 clause 23.2 (fig. 4)			
code IS456: 2000			

Let us take

Maximum Moment (Fig.)

$$\begin{aligned} M_x &= \alpha_x w_u l_x^2 \\ &= 0.039 * 10.77 * 4.064^2 \\ &= 6.9 \text{ KN-m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_y &= \alpha_y w_u l_x^2 \\ &= 0.032 * 10.77 * 4.064^2 \\ &= 5.7 \text{ KN-m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore M = 6.9 \text{ KN-m}$$

$$\therefore M_u = 0.133 f_{ck} b d^2$$

$$\text{or, } 6.9 * 10^6 = 0.133 * 25 * 1000 * d^2$$

$$\Rightarrow d = 46 \text{ mm} < 115 \text{ mm (OK)}$$

Next Slab:

Effective length (l_x) = 11'7" = 3.5 m.

From deflection criteria

$$d \geq \frac{l_x}{\alpha \beta \gamma \lambda \delta}$$

Where,

$\alpha = 26$ (for continuous slab two way)

$\delta = 1$ (for compression steel)

$\beta = 1$ (for span less than 10m)

$\lambda = 1$ (for no web flange)

$$\gamma = 0.55 + \frac{477 - \sigma_s}{120 \left(0.9 + \frac{M_u}{b d^2} \right)} \leq 2.0$$

$$\sigma_s = \sigma_{y/n} \left(\frac{A_{reqd}}{A_{taken}} \right) \left(\frac{1}{\beta_b} \right)$$

$$= (500/1.8) * 1$$

$$= 277.77 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

For Tension side:

$$M_r = 0.87 f_y A_{st} (d - 0.42 x_{u,l})$$

$$= 0.87 * 500 * (P/100) * b d (d - 0.42 * 0.46 d)$$

$$= 0.87 * 500 * (0.4/100) * b d (d - 0.42 * 0.46 d)$$

$$= 1.4 b d^2$$

For Compression side:

$$M_c = K f_{ck} b d^2$$

IS 456-2000
Annex D Table 26

IS 456-2000
Clause 23.2 (fig. 4)

BS 8110-1985

<p>Clause 3.4.5.6 (A.K. Jain Pg. 187)</p>	<p>Equating both, we get, $Kf_{ck} = 1.4$ $M_u = Kf_{ck}bd^2$ $M_u/bd^2 = 1.4$ $\gamma = 0.55 + \frac{477 - 277.77}{120(0.9 + 1.4)}$ $\gamma = 1.272 < 2.0$ (OK)</p>	
<p>IS 456-2000 Annex G</p>	<p>$\therefore d = \frac{3.5}{26 * 1.272} = 105 > d \geq 0.110$ m. \therefore Overall depth (D) = 110+10+10 = 130 mm. Effective depth (d) = 130-10-5 = 115 mm</p>	
<p>IS 456-2000 Annex G</p>	<p><u>Check by Moment Criteria</u> Calculation of load: For Slab 1. Dead load I. R.C.C Slab = $\gamma * t = 25 * 0.125 = 3.125$ KN/m² II. 15 mm Marble = $\gamma * t = 27 * 0.015 = 0.405$ KN/m² Total dead load = 3.53 KN/m² Live load = 3 KN/m² Total load (W) = 6.53 KN/m² per m Ultimate load (W_u) = 1.5 * 6.53 = 9.8 KN/m Max. Moment $M = \alpha_x w_u l_x^2$ $= 0.032 * 9.85 * 3.5^2$ $= 3.84$ KN-m. Now, $M_u = 0.133 f_{ck} b d^2$</p>	
<p>IS 456-2000 Annex D Table 26</p>	<p>Or, $3.84 * 10^6 = 0.133 * 20 * 1000 * d^2$ $d = 38$ mm < 115 mm (OK)</p>	

BEAM DESIGN

Reference	Step	Calculation	Remarks
IS 456-2000 Clause 23.1.2.a	1	<p>Beam: Seminar Hall</p> $b_f = \frac{l_o}{6} + b_w + 6D_f = \frac{0.7 * 4.140 * 10^3}{6} + 300 + 6 * 130$ $= 1663 \text{ mm}$ <p>$(l_o = l_c * 0.7) \text{ \& } (l_e = 4.140 * 0.7 \text{ m})$</p> $d \geq \frac{l}{\alpha\beta\lambda\delta\gamma}$	
IS 456-2000 Clause 23.2 (fig. 4)		<p>Where, $\alpha = 26$ (for continuous) $\beta = 1$ (span < 10m)</p> $\gamma = 0.55 + \frac{477 - \sigma_s}{120 \left(0.9 + \frac{M_u}{bd^2} \right)} \leq 2$	
BS 8110-1985 Clause 3.4.5.6		<p>$\gamma = 0.82$ for 2% tensile steel $\sigma = 1.08$ for $P_c = 0.25\%$ $\lambda = 0.8$ for $\frac{b_w}{b_f} = \frac{300}{1663} = 0.18039$</p> $\therefore d \geq \frac{4.140 * 10^3}{26 * 0.82 * 1.08} = 179.79 \text{ mm}$ <p>\therefore Adopt D = 180 mm</p>	
	2	<p>Check by Moment Criteria:</p> <p>Total area of trapezoid = $\frac{1}{2}(a+b)*h$ $= 0.5(1.43 + 4.14)*1.39$ $\therefore A_1 = 4 \text{ m}^2 \quad A_2 = 4.28 \text{ m}^2$ Total Area = 8.28 m^2</p> <p>Slab: Live Load = 3 KN/m^2 Dead Load = $\gamma * A * t = 25 * 8.28 * 0.13 = 26.91 \text{ KN}$ \therefore Live Load = $3 * 8.28 = 24.84 \text{ KN}$ Total Load = 51.75 KN \therefore UDL = $(51.75/4.14) = 12.5 \text{ KN/m}$</p> <p>Floor Finish: 1. Screed (25mm) = $8.28 * 21 * 0.025 = 4.347 \text{ KN}$</p>	

$$2. \text{ Marble (15mm)} = 27 * 8.28 * 0.015 = 3.35 \text{ KN}$$

$$\text{Total floor finish load} = 7.7 \text{ KN}$$

$$\therefore \text{UDL} = 1.86 \text{ KN/m}$$

$$\text{Self wt. of beam} = 25 * 0.4 * (0.3 - 0.13) * 4.14 = 7.038 \text{ KN}$$

$$\therefore \text{UDL} = 7.038 / 4.14 = 1.7 \text{ KN/m}$$

$$\text{Wall load on beam} = 19 * 0.4 * 4.14 * 0.7 * (3.302 - 0.3) \\ = 66.07 \text{ KN}$$

$$\therefore \text{UDL} = 15.96 \text{ KN/m}$$

$$\text{Hence, total UDL} = 30.32 \text{ KN/m}$$

$$\text{And Ultimate UDL (W}_u\text{)} = 30.32 * 1.5 = 45.48 \text{ KN/m}$$

$$\text{Ultimate Moment (M}_u\text{)} = \frac{W_u l^2}{8} = \frac{45.48 * 4.14^2}{8} \\ = 97.43 \text{ KN-m}$$

$$\text{Also, we have } M_u = 0.133 f_{ck} b d^2$$

$$\therefore d = \sqrt{\frac{M_u}{0.133 f_{ck} b}} = \sqrt{\frac{97.43 * 10^6}{0.133 * 20 * 300}} \\ = 349 \text{ mm} \approx 350 \text{ mm}$$

IS 456-2000
Annex G

Beam No. 2

3

$$\text{For } l_e = 13'4'' = 4.06 \text{ m}$$

$$B_f = \frac{l_0}{6} + b_w + 6D_f = \frac{0.7 * l_e}{6} + 300 + 6 * 130 \\ = 1080.47 \text{ mm} = 1.08 \text{ m}$$

$$D = \frac{l}{10} \text{ to } \frac{l}{15} = 406 \text{ mm}$$

$$d \geq \frac{l}{26} = 156.1 \text{ mm}$$

According to deflection criteria;

$$\frac{l}{d} \leq \alpha \beta \gamma \delta \lambda$$

where; $\alpha = 26$ (for continuous)

$$\beta = 1 \text{ (span } < 10 \text{ m)}$$

$$\gamma = 0.82 \text{ for 2\% tensile steel}$$

$$\delta = 1.08 \text{ for } P_c = 0.25\%$$

$$\lambda = 0.8 \text{ for } \frac{b_w}{b_f} = \frac{300}{1080.47} = 0.277$$

$$\therefore d \geq \frac{4.06 * 10^3}{26 * 0.82 * 1.08 * 0.8} = 220.40 \text{ mm} \\ \approx 232 \text{ mm}$$

IS 456-2000
Clause 23.1.2

IS 456-2000
Clause 23.2.1

$$\therefore \text{Adopt } D = (232+25+8) \text{ mm} = 265 \text{ mm}$$

Check by Moment Criteria:

4

Total area of trapezoid = $\frac{1}{2}(a+b) \cdot h$

$$\therefore A_1 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (4.06) \cdot (1/2) \cdot (4.06) = 4.12 \text{ m}^2 \text{ (triangular) \&}$$

$$A_2 = \frac{1}{2}(a+b) \cdot H \text{ m}^2 \text{ (trapezoidal)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(4.06 + 0.68) \cdot 1.76$$

$$\text{Total Area} = 8.44 \text{ m}^2$$

Slab:

$$\text{Live Load} = 3 \text{ KN/m}^2 \cdot 8.44 \text{ m}^2 = 25.32 \text{ KN}$$

$$\text{Dead Load} = 25 \cdot 8.44 \cdot 0.130 = 27.43 \text{ KN}$$

$$\text{Total Load} = 58.08 \text{ KN}$$

$$\therefore \text{UDL} = 58.08/4.06 \text{ KN/m} = 14.3 \text{ KN/m}$$

Floor Finish:

$$\text{Marble (15 mm)} = 27 \cdot 8.44 \cdot 0.015 = 3.402 \text{ KN}$$

$$\text{Screed (25 mm)} = 21 \cdot 8.44 \cdot 0.025 = 4.431 \text{ KN}$$

$$\text{Total floor finish load} = 7.832 \text{ KN}$$

$$\therefore \text{UDL} = 7.832/4.06 = 1.929 \text{ KN/m}$$

$$\text{Self wt. of Beam} = 25 \cdot 0.3 \cdot (0.265 - 0.13) \cdot 4.06$$

$$= 4.11 \text{ KN}$$

$$\therefore \text{UDL} = 1.01 \text{ KN/m}$$

$$\text{Wall Load on beam reduced 30\%} =$$

$$19 \cdot 0.3 \cdot 0.7 \cdot 4.06 \cdot (3.302 - 0.265)$$

$$= 49.16 \text{ KN}$$

$$\therefore \text{UDL} = 49.16/4.06 = 12.1 \text{ KN/m}$$

Hence, total UDL = 29.33 KN/m

$$\text{And Ultimate UDL } (W_u) = 29.33 \cdot 1.5 = 44 \text{ KN/m}$$

$$\text{Ultimate Moment } (M_u) = \frac{W_u l^2}{8} = 90.95 \text{ KN-m}$$

$$\text{Also, we have } M_u = 0.133 f_{ck} b d^2$$

$$\therefore d = \sqrt{\frac{M_u}{0.133 f_{ck} b}} = 336.46 \text{ mm} \approx 340 \text{ mm}$$

Hence, Adopt D = 350 mm

COLUMN DESIGN

Reference	Step	Calculation	Remarks
IS 456-2000 Clause 39.3	1	<p><u>Column Design</u></p> <p>Here, Area = 28.084 m²</p> <p><u>Load Calculation</u></p> <p>Slab</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Live Load = 3 KN/m² * 28.084 m² = 84.252 KN Dead Load = 28.084 * 25 * 0.13 = 105.32 KN</p> <p>Dead Load of Beam = (2.0735 + 2 + 1.75 + 0.95) * 25 * (0.4 - 0.13) * 0.3 = 13.74 KN</p> <p>Wall Load = 19.6 * (2.0735 + 2 + 1.75 + 0.95) * 0.25 * 3 = 99.57 KN</p> <p>After deducting 30% = 0.7 * 99.57 = 69.699 KN</p> <p>Floor Finish</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">15 mm Marble = 27 * 19.509 * 0.015 = 7.901 KN 25 mm Screed = 21 * 19.509 * 0.025 = 10.242 KN</p> <p>Hence, Total Load (P) = 291.15 KN</p> <p>Total load including self wt. = 1.1 * 291.15 = 320.265 KN</p> <p>And Ultimate load (P_u) = 1.5 * 320.265 = 480.397 KN</p> <p>For six storey (P_u) = 6 * 480.397 = 2882.385 KN</p> <p>Then, We have,</p> $P_u = 0.4f_{ck}A_c + 0.67f_yA_{st} \text{ (for Fe500)}$ $= 0.4 * 25 * (A_g - A_{st}) + 0.67 * 500 * A_{st}$ $3868.16 * 10^3 = 0.4 * 25 * (A_g - \frac{2}{100} A_g) + 0.67 * 500 * \frac{2}{100} A_g$ $\therefore A_g = 174690 \text{ mm}^2$ $= 418 * 418$ <p>Hence, Adopt = 450 mm * 450 mm</p>	
	2	<p><u>Check for % of Steel</u></p> $2882.385 * 10^3 = 0.4 * 25 (450 * 450 - A_{st}) + 0.67 * 500 * A_{st}$ $\therefore A_{st} = 2638.1 \text{ mm}^2$ <p>% of steel = $\frac{2638.1}{202500} * 100 \% = 1.3027 \%$</p> <p>$\therefore 0.8\% < 1.3027\% < 4\%$ So, OK</p>	

STAIRCASE DESIGN

Reference	Step	Calculation	Remarks
	1	<p>Staircase Design</p> <p>General considerations:</p> <p>For office buildings:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Width of Stairs (b) = 1800 to 2400 mm</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Trade (T) = 270 to 300 mm</p> <p>Then, we have,</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">$2 \cdot R + T = 600 \text{ to } 640 \text{ mm}$</p> <p>And $R \cdot T = 40000 \text{ to } 42000 \text{ mm}^2$</p> <p>Now,</p> <p>We have,</p> <p>Floor height = $10'6'' = 3.2 \text{ m}$</p> <p>No. of Riser = 17</p> <p>\therefore Riser (R) = Floor ht./No. of Riser = $3.2/17 = 188 \text{ mm}$</p> <p>Trade (T) = $10'' = 254 \text{ mm}$</p> <p>For span AB (L_c) = $11' = 3.3 \text{ m}$</p> <p>Let,</p> <p>Waist slab thickness (D) = $\text{Span}/20 = 3.3/20 = 165 \text{ mm}$</p> <p>Hence, Adopt D = 165 mm</p> <p>Also $\sqrt{R^2 + T^2} = \sqrt{188^2 + 254^2} = 316 \text{ mm}$</p> <p>For Inclined portion</p>	
	2	<p>1) Self wt. of slab = $(D \cdot 0.316) \cdot 25$</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">$= (0.165 \cdot 0.316) \cdot 25$</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">$= 1.3035 \text{ KN/m}$</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">$1.3035/0.254 = 5.13 \text{ KN/m}^2$</p> <p>2) Self wt. of steps = $\frac{1}{2} \cdot 0.188 \cdot 0.254 \cdot 25 = 0.6 \text{ KN/m}$</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">$= 0.6/0.254 = 2.35 \text{ KN/m}^2$</p> <p>3) Finishes = 1 KN/m^2</p> <p>4) Live Load = 3.0 KN/m^2 (for hall building)</p> <p>Hence, Total load = 11.48 KN/m^2</p> <p>Taking 1 m width of flight</p> <p>$W = 1 \cdot 11.48 = 11.48 \text{ KN/m}$</p> <p>$W_u = 1.5 \cdot 11.48 = 17.22 \text{ KN/m}$ (Per m width)</p>	

3

For Landing zone

1) Self wt. = $0.165 \times 1 \times 25 = 4.125 \text{ KN/m}^2$

2) Finishes = 1 KN/m^2

3) Live load = 3.0 KN/m^2

Total load = 8.125 KN/m^2

$W = 8.125 \text{ KN/m}$ (per m width)

Ultimate load (W_u) = $1.5 \times 8.125 = 12.19 \text{ KN/m}$

Now,

$R_A + R_B = 12.19 \times 1.524 + 17.22 \times 1.183$

$R_A + R_B = 47.53 \text{ KN} \dots\dots\dots(1)$

Taking Moment about B (clockwise positive)

$R_A (1.524 + 1.183) - 15.56 \times 1.524 (1.183 + 1.524/2) -$

$20.13 \times 1.183 \times 1.183/2 = 0$

$\therefore R_A = 22.24 \text{ KN}$

$R_A + R_B = 47.53$

$\therefore R_B = 47.53 - 22.24 = 25.288 \text{ KN}$

For the point of Maximum Bending Moment,

$R_A - 15.56 \times 1.524 - 20.13(x = 1.524) = 0 \Rightarrow$

$(x > 1.524 \text{ m})$

$22.24 - 15.56 \times 1.524 - 20.13(x - 1.524) = 0$

$\therefore x = 1.45 \text{ m}$

Moment at ($x = 1.45$)

$M_x = 22.24 \times 1.45 - 15.56 \times 1.45 \times 1.45/2$

$\therefore M_x = 15.89 \text{ KN-m}$

$M_u = 0.133 f_{ck} b d^2$

$15.89 \times 10^6 = 0.133 \times 25 \times 1000 \times d^2$

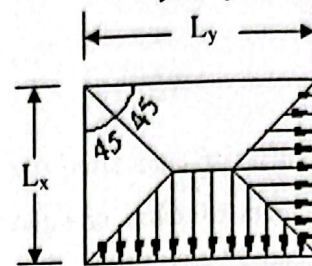
$\therefore d = 70 \text{ mm} < 165 \text{ mm} \quad \text{So, OK}$

OUTPUTS

Slab (long hall) thickness	=	130 mm
Slab (Others) thickness	=	130 mm
Beam	=	300 mm x 400 mm
Column	=	450 mm x 450 mm
Staircase (waist slab)	=	165 mm

2.2 VERTICAL LOADS

Analysis of building



DEAD LOAD

- Dead load from slab is trapezoidal acts on beams
- Dead load from walls are UDL also acts on beams
- Self wt. of beam is UDL and acts on the same beam
- Self wt. of columns are considered point loads action on joints
- Dead load intensity of floor slab

= Unit wt. of concrete*thickness [RCC + floor finishes (Marble +screed)]

= 4.68 KN/m² (Seminar hall)

= 4.305 KN/m² (Others)

- Dead load intensity of roof slab

= Unit wt. of concrete*thickness [RCC + floor finishes (Plaster)]

= 4.3 KN/m²

- Unit wt. of different materials (γ)

▪ $\gamma_{\text{Reinforced Concrete}}$	=	25 KN/m ³
▪ γ_{marble}	=	27 KN/m ³
▪ γ_{screed}	=	21 KN/m ³
▪ γ_{plaster}	=	22 KN/m ³
▪ γ_{brick}	=	20 KN/m ³
▪ $\gamma_{\text{Cement Concrete}}$	=	24 KN/m ³

LIVE LOAD

- Live load is acted directly on slab
- In structural modeling it is considered trapezoidal loads in beams supporting the slab
- Intensity of Live load in slab differ with type of room

For e.g.	Room	=	2 KN/m ²
	Passage	=	3.0 KN/m ²
	Staircase	=	3.0 KN/m ²
	Storage room	=	5.0 KN/m ²
	Toilet	=	2.0 KN/m

IS 875 (Part 2) – 1987 (Code of practice for Design Loads for building & structure)

2.3 HORIZONTAL LOADS

While analyzing, we are concerned with various types of vertical and horizontal/lateral loads. Earthquake load as a lateral load should be considered during design in order to meet the acceptable level of responses. The main objective of design is to emphasize the probable deformation or response to their considerable limit within their lifetime. The structural elements should sustain entire possible loads within the suitable degree of safety, upgrade the durability of structure, and be resistive towards misuse and fire.

(A) EARTHQUAKE LOAD

For the lateral load calculation, the *lumped weight* of each floor (including basement) is determined. Due to the *moderate building* (<40 m), *Seismic Coefficient method* is followed for an ease (Referring IS: 1893 – 1975)

LUMPED WEIGHT CALCULATION (Floor-wise)

A) First FLOOR:

1) BEAM:

<i>Grid No.</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Grid No.</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>
A-A	25.29	1-1	10.14
B-B	25.29	2-2	10.14
C-C	25.29	3-3	10.14
D-D	25.29	4-4	10.14
		5-5	10.14
		6-6	10.14
		7-7	10.14
		8-8	10.14
Total	101.16		81.12

Total length of beam: $101.16 + 81.12 = 182.8$

Dead Load of Beam: $0.3 * 0.4 * 182.28 * 25 = 548.4 \text{ KN}$

(Unit wt. of concrete = 25 KN/m^3)

2) COLUMN:

$$\text{Dead Load of Column: } 32 * 0.4 * 0.4 * 3.2 * 25 = 409.6 \text{ KN}$$

No of column = 32Nos

3) WALL:

a) Height of the wall $3.2 - 0.4 = 2.8\text{m}$

b) Wall having opening (10' wall) = 71 m

Reducing 30% opening = $71 * 0.7 = 49.7 \text{ m}$

Example

i) 5' wall = 68.18 m

ii) 10' wall = 49.7 m

Dead Load (DL):

Load of 10" wall = $49.7 * 0.254 * 2.8 * 20 = 706.9 \text{ KN}$

Load of 5" wall = $68.2 * 0.127 * 2.8 * 20 = 484.9 \text{ KN}$

Hence, total wall load = $706.9 + 484.9 = 1191.79. \text{ KN}$

4) SLAB:

a) **Dead Load** = Total area * Depth * Unit wt.

$$= 258.06 * 0.130 * 25$$

$$= 838.7 \text{ KN}$$

b) **Live Load** = \sum (Intensity of individual room as per code * Internal area of slab excluding area of beam & column) [Take 50% of Live Load for value $\geq 3 \text{ KN/m}^2$ and 25% of Live Load for the value $< 3 \text{ KN/m}^2$]

$$= 258.7 * 0.5 * 3 \text{ KN}$$

$$= 281.6 \text{ KN}$$

6) FLOOR FINISH:

a) Marble = Total area * thickness * Unit wt. of marble ($\gamma_{\text{marble}} = 27 \text{ KN/m}^3$)

$$= 48.07 * 0.015 * 27$$

$$= 19.5 \text{ KN}$$

b) Screed = Total area * thickness * Unit wt. of screed ($\gamma_{\text{screed}} = 21 \text{ KN/m}^3$)

$$= 209.5 * 0.025 * 21$$

$$= 109.98 \text{ KN}$$

Total Floor finish (DL) = $19.5 + 109.98 = 129.5 \text{ KN}$

HENCE, TOTAL LOAD ON GROUND FLOOR/First floor (W_0) = 3399.6 KN

B) Second Floor :

1) BEAM:

Grid No.	Length (m)	Grid No.	Length (m)
A-A	25.29	1-1	10.14
B-B	25.29	2-2	10.14
C-C	25.29	3-3	10.14
D-D	25.29	4-4	10.14
		5-5	10.14
		6-6	10.14
		7-7	10.14
		8-8	10.14
Total	101.16		81.12

Total length of beam: $101.16 + 81.12 = 182.8$

Dead Load of Beam: $0.3 * 0.4 * 182.28 * 25 = 548.4 \text{ KN}$

(Unit wt. of concrete = 25 KN/m^3)

2) COLUMN:

Dead Load of Column: $32 * 0.4 * 0.4 * 3.2 * 25 = 409.6 \text{ KN}$

No of column = 32Nos

3) WALL:

c) Height of the wall $3.2 - 0.4 = 2.8 \text{ m}$

d) Wall having opening (10' wall) = 71 m

Reducing 30% opening = $71 * 0.7 = 49.7 \text{ m}$

Example

i) 5' wall = 68.18 m

ii) 10' wall = 49.7 m

Dead Load (DL):

Load of 10" wall = $49.7 * 0.254 * 2.8 * 20 = 706.9 \text{ KN}$

Load of 5" wall = $68.2 * 0.127 * 2.8 * 20 = 484.9 \text{ KN}$

Hence, total wall load = $706.9 + 484.9 = 1191.79. \text{ KN}$

4) SLAB:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) Dead Load} &= \text{Total area} * \text{Depth} * \text{Unit wt.} \\ &= 258.06 * 0.130 * 25 \\ &= 838.7 \text{ KN} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) Live Load} &= \sum (\text{Intensity of individual room as per code} * \text{Internal area of slab excluding} \\ &\text{area of beam \& column}) \text{ [Take 50\% of Live Load for value } \geq 3 \text{ KN/m}^2 \text{ and 25\%} \\ &\text{of Live Load for the value } < 3 \text{ KN/m}^2] \\ &= 258.7 * 0.5 * 3 \text{ KN} \\ &= 281.6 \text{ KN} \end{aligned}$$

6) FLOOR FINISH:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) Marble} &= \text{Total area} * \text{thickness} * \text{Unit wt. of marble} (\gamma_{\text{marble}} = 27 \text{ KN/m}^3) \\ &= 48.07 * 0.015 * 27 \\ &= 19.5 \text{ KN} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) Screed} &= \text{Total area} * \text{thickness} * \text{Unit wt. of screed} (\gamma_{\text{screed}} = 21 \text{ KN/m}^3) \\ &= 209.5 * 0.025 * 21 \\ &= 109.98 \text{ KN} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Total Floor finish (DL)} = 19.5 + 109.98 = 129.5 \text{ KN}$$

HENCE, TOTAL LOAD ON SECOND FLOOR (W_0) = 3399.6 KN

C) Third Floor :1) BEAM:

<i>Grid No.</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Grid No.</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>
A-A	25.29	1-1	10.14
B-B	25.29	2-2	10.14
C-C	25.29	3-3	10.14
D-D	25.29	4-4	10.14
		5-5	10.14
		6-6	10.14
		7-7	10.14
		8-8	10.14
Total	101.16		81.12

$$\text{Total length of beam: } 101.16 + 81.12 = 182.8$$

$$\text{Dead Load of Beam: } 0.3 \times 0.4 \times 182.28 \times 25 = 548.4 \text{ KN}$$

$$(\text{Unit wt. of concrete} = 25 \text{ KN/m}^3)$$

2) COLUMN:

$$\text{Dead Load of Column: } 32 \times 0.4 \times 0.4 \times 3.2 \times 25 = 409.6 \text{ KN}$$

$$\text{No of column} = 32 \text{ Nos}$$

3) WALL:

$$\text{e) Height of the wall } 3.2 - 0.4 = 2.8 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{f) Wall having opening (10' wall) = 71 m}$$

$$\text{Reducing 30\% opening} = 71 \times 0.7 = 49.7 \text{ m}$$

Example

$$\text{i) 5' wall} = 68.18 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{ii) 10' wall} = 49.7 \text{ m}$$

Dead Load (DL):

$$\text{Load of 10'' wall} = 49.7 \times 0.254 \times 2.8 \times 20 = 706.9 \text{ KN}$$

$$\text{Load of 5'' wall} = 68.2 \times 0.127 \times 2.8 \times 20 = 484.9 \text{ KN}$$

$$\text{Hence, total wall load} = 706.9 + 484.9 = 1191.79 \text{ KN}$$

4) SLAB:

$$\text{a) Dead Load} = \text{Total area} \times \text{Depth} \times \text{Unit wt.}$$

$$= 258.06 \times 0.130 \times 25$$

$$= 838.7 \text{ KN}$$

$$\text{b) Live Load} = \sum (\text{Intensity of individual room as per code} \times \text{Internal area of slab excluding area of beam \& column})$$

[Take 50% of Live Load for value $\geq 3 \text{ KN/m}^2$ and 25% of Live Load for the value $< 3 \text{ KN/m}^2$]

$$= 258.7 \times 0.5 \times 3 \text{ KN}$$

$$= 281.6 \text{ KN}$$

6) FLOOR FINISH:

$$\text{a) Marble} = \text{Total area} \times \text{thickness} \times \text{Unit wt. of marble} (\gamma_{\text{marble}} = 27 \text{ KN/m}^3)$$

$$= 48.07 \times 0.015 \times 27$$

$$= 19.5 \text{ KN}$$

$$\text{b) Screed} = \text{Total area} \times \text{thickness} \times \text{Unit wt. of screed} (\gamma_{\text{screed}} = 21 \text{ KN/m}^3)$$

$$= 209.5 \times 0.025 \times 21$$

$$= 109.98 \text{ KN}$$

$$\text{Total Floor finish (DL)} = 19.5 + 109.98 = 129.5 \text{ KN}$$

HENCE, TOTAL LOAD ON THIRD FLOOR (W_0) = 3399.6 KN

D)

D) Forth FLOOR:

1) BEAM:

Grid No.	Length (m)	Grid No.	Length (m)
A-A	25.29	1-1	10.14
B-B	25.29	2-2	10.14
C-C	25.29	3-3	10.14
D-D	25.29	4-4	10.14
		5-5	10.14
		6-6	10.14
		7-7	10.14
		8-8	10.14
Total	101.16		81.12

$$\text{Total length of beam: } 101.16 + 81.12 = 182.8$$

$$\text{Dead Load of Beam: } 0.3 * 0.4 * 182.28 * 25 = 548.4 \text{ KN}$$

(Unit wt. of concrete = 25 KN/m^3)

2) COLUMN:

$$\text{Dead Load of Column: } 32 * 0.4 * 0.4 * 3.2 * 25 = 409.6 \text{ KN}$$

No of column = 32Nos

3) WALL:

g) Height of the wall $3.2 - 0.4 = 2.8 \text{ m}$

h) Wall having opening (10' wall) = 71 m

$$\text{Reducing 30\% opening} = 71 * 0.7 = 49.7 \text{ m}$$

Example

i) 5' wall = 68.18 m

ii) 10' wall = 49.7 m

Dead Load (DL):

$$\text{Load of 10'' wall} = 49.7 * 0.254 * 2.8 * 20 = 706.9 \text{ KN}$$

$$\text{Load of 5'' wall} = 68.2 * 0.127 * 2.8 * 20 = 484.9 \text{ KN}$$

Hence, total wall load = $706.9 + 484.9 = 1191.79$ KN

4) SLAB:

a) Dead Load = Total area * Depth * Unit wt.
 = $258.06 * 0.130 * 25$
 = **838.7 KN**

b) Live Load = Σ (Intensity of individual room as per code * Internal area of slab excluding area of beam & column) [Take 50% of Live Load for value ≥ 3 KN/m² and 25% of Live Load for the value < 3 KN/m²]
 = $258.7 * 0.5 * 3$ KN
 = **281.6 KN**

6) FLOOR FINISH:

a) Marble = Total area * thickness * Unit wt. of marble ($\gamma_{\text{marble}} = 27$ KN/m³)
 = $48.07 * 0.015 * 27$
 = **19.5 KN**

b) Screed = Total area * thickness * Unit wt. of screed ($\gamma_{\text{screed}} = 21$ KN/m³)
 = $209.5 * 0.025 * 21$
 = **109.98 KN**

Total Floor finish (DL) = $19.5 + 109.98 = 129.5$ KN

HENCE, TOTAL LOAD ON FORTH FLOOR (W_0) = 3399.6 KN

E) Fifth FLOOR:

1) BEAM:

Grid No.	Length (m)	Grid No.	Length (m)
A-A	25.29	1-1	10.14
B-B	25.29	2-2	10.14
C-C	25.29	3-3	10.14
D-D	25.29	4-4	10.14
		5-5	10.14
		6-6	10.14
		7-7	10.14
		8-8	10.14
Total	101.16		81.12

Total length of beam: $101.16+81.12 = 182.8$

Dead Load of Beam: $0.3*0.4*182.28*25 = 548.4 \text{ KN}$

(Unit wt. of concrete = 25 KN/m^3)

2) **COLUMN:**

Dead Load of Column: $32*0.4*0.4*1.6*25 = 204.8 \text{ KN}$

No of column = 32Nos

3) **WALL:**

i) Height of the wall = 0.8m (parapet wall)

j) Wall having opening (5' wall) = 55 m

Dead Load (DL):

Load of 10" wall = $16*0.254*3*20*0.7=170.688 \text{ KN}$

Load of 5" wall = $55*0.127*0.8*20 = 111.76 \text{ KN}$

Hence, total wall load = $170.688+111.76= 282.448 \text{ KN}$

4) **SLAB:**

a) **Dead Load** = Total area*Depth*Unit wt.

$$= 258.06*0.130*25$$

$$= 838.7 \text{ KN}$$

b) **Live Load** = \sum (Intensity of individual room as per code * Internal area of slab excluding area of beam & column) [Take 50% of Live Load for value $\geq 3 \text{ KN/m}^2$ and 25% of Live Load for the value $< 3 \text{ KN/m}^2$]

$$= 258.7*0*3 \text{ KN}$$

$$= 0 \text{ KN}$$

6) **FLOOR FINISH:**

a) **Screed** = Total area*thickness*Unit wt. of screed ($\gamma_{\text{screed}} = 21 \text{ KN/m}^3$)

$$= 209.5*0.025*21$$

$$= 109.98 \text{ KN}$$

Total Floor finish (DL) = **109.98 KN**

HENCE, TOTAL LOAD ON FIFTH FLOOR (W_0) = 1984.32 KN

F) **ROOF FLOOR:**

Total length of beam: $=3.5*2+4.5*2=16\text{m}$

Dead Load of Beam: $0.3*0.4*16*25 = 48 \text{ KN}$

(Unit wt. of concrete = 25 KN/m³)**2) COLUMN:**Dead Load of Column: $4 \times 0.4 \times 0.4 \times 1.6 \times 25 = 25.6 \text{ KN}$

No of column = 4 Nos

3) WALL:

k) Height of the wall = 0.8m (parapet wall)

Length of wall = 16 m

Dead Load (DL):Load of 5" wall = $16 \times 0.127 \times 0.8 \times 20 = 32.5 \text{ KN}$

Hence, total wall load = 32.5 KN

4) SLAB:

a) Dead Load = Total area * Depth * Unit wt.

$$= 3.5 \times 4.5 \times 0.130 \times 25$$

$$= 51.2 \text{ KN}$$

b) Live Load = \sum (Intensity of individual room as per code * Internal area of slab excluding area of beam & column) [Take 50% of Live Load for value $\geq 3 \text{ KN/m}^2$ and 25% of Live Load for the value $< 3 \text{ KN/m}^2$]

$$= 258.7 \times 0.3 \text{ KN}$$

$$= 0 \text{ KN}$$

6) FLOOR FINISH:b) Screed = Total area * thickness * Unit wt. of screed ($\gamma_{\text{screed}} = 21 \text{ KN/m}^3$)

$$= 3.5 \times 4.5 \times 0.025 \times 21$$

$$= 8.26 \text{ KN}$$

Total Floor finish (DL) = 8.26 KN

HENCE, TOTAL LOAD ON ROOF FLOOR (W_0) = 165.56 KN

TABLE-1 RESULT TABLE

Floor	Beam KN	Column KN	Wall KN	Slab (KN)		Floor finish (KN)	TOTAL (KN)
				DL	LL		
First Floor	548.4	409.6	1191.79	838.7	281.6	129.5	3399.6
Second Floor	548.4	409.6	1191.79	838.7	281.6	129.5	3399.6
Third Floor	548.4	409.6	1191.79	838.7	281.6	129.5	3399.6
Fourth Floor	548.4	409.6	1191.79	838.7	281.6	129.5	3399.6
Fifth floor	548.4	204.8	282.448	838.7	0	109.98	1984.32
Six Floor (roof)	48	25.6	32.5	51.2	0	8.26	165.56
						Total =	15748.28KN

HORIZONTAL BASE SHEAR CALCULATION

Then, the *horizontal base shear* is determined,

It is given by

$$V_b = A_h * W$$

Where, V_b = Horizontal Base Shear

A_h = Design horizontal seismic Coefficient

W = Total lumped weight of building

$$\text{Again, } A_h = \frac{ZI}{2R} * \frac{S_a}{g}$$

Where, Z = Zone factor (Table 2) = Zone 5 = 0.36 (= very severe)

I = Importance factor (Table 6) = 1.5 (=Community building)

R = Response Reduction factor (Table)

= 5.0 (= special RC moment resisting frame)

S_a/g = Average Response Acceleration Coefficient

= Depends upon Time period (T)

= T = Fundamental natural period

Also we have, $T = 0.075h^{0.75}$ where, h = ht. of building = 19.2 m

$\therefore T = 0.687$ (lies between 0.67 and 4.00)

Hence, $S_a/g = 1.67/T = 1.67/0.687 = 2.43$

$$\text{And, } A_h = \frac{0.36 * 1.5}{2 * 5} * 2.43 = 0.13122$$

Lastly, Horizontal base shear (V_b) = $A_h * W = 0.13122 * 15748.28 = 2063.025 \text{ KN}$

After determining the Horizontal base shear, the distribution of lateral (earthquake) load on different floor is determined as follows:

$$Q_i = \frac{W_i h_i^2}{\sum W_i h_i^2} * V_b$$

where, Q_i = Horizontal/Lateral force acting at any i^{th} floor

W_i = Lumped weight of i^{th} floor

h_i = Ht. of each floor above base

V_b = Horizontal base shear

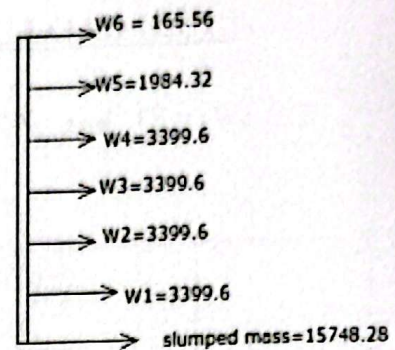


TABLE-2 CALCULATION OF SEISMIC LOAD (EQL)

Base Shear $V_b = A_h * W = 0.13122 * 15748.28 = 2063.025 \text{ KN}$ and $Q_i = (W_i h_i^2 / \Sigma W_i h_i^2) * V_b$

Floor	Mass of each floor (W_i)	Cum. Height from ground (h_i)	$W_i h_i^2$	Q_i (KN)	Remarks
6 th Floor	165.56	19.2	61032.0384	78.041	
5 th Floor	1984.32	16	507985.92	649.562	
4 th Floor	3399.6	12.8	556990.5	712.224	
3 th Floor	3399.6	9.6	313307.136	400.626	
2 nd Floor	3399.6	6.4	139247.61	178.056	
FIRST FLOOR	3399.6	3.2	34811.9	44.514	
			$=\Sigma 1613375.098$	2063.025	

(All values are in KN)

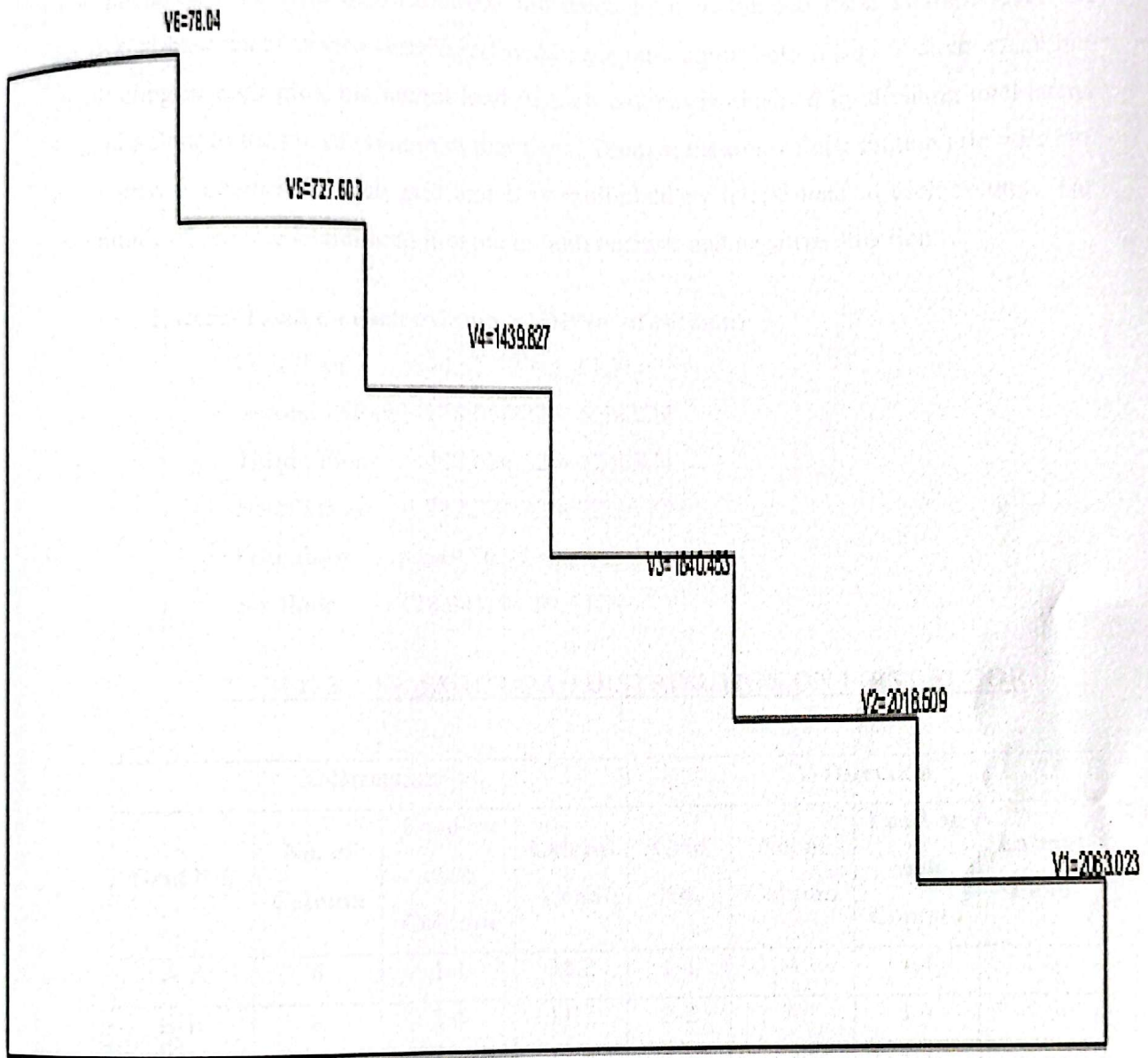


fig :- Base shear for all stores

SEISMIC LOAD DISTRIBUTION

The lateral seismic load obtained from the calculation of lumped mass at floor level and horizontal base shear is then distributed within the building in both X and Y direction. While distributing in each grid, the lateral load in each column is obtained by dividing total lateral load in a floor to the no. of column in that floor. Then, at the time of distribution grid wise, no. of column is counted in each grid and it is multiplied by lateral load in each column. The magnitude of seismic lateral load is same in both positive and negative direction.

Lateral Load on each column = $(Q_i/\text{No. of column})$

First floor = $44.51/32 = 1.4 \text{ KN}$

Second Floor = $178.056/32 = 5.56 \text{ KN}$

Third Floor = $400.626/32 = 12.5 \text{ KN}$

Fourth floor = $712.224/32 = 22.25 \text{ KN}$

Fifth floor = $649.56/32 = 20.3 \text{ KN}$

Six floor = $78.041/4 = 19.5 \text{ KN}$

TABLE-3 SEISMIC LOAD DISTRIBUTION ON FIRST FLOOR

X-Direction				Y-Direction			
Grid No.	No. of Column	Load on each Column	Lateral Load	Grid No.	No. of Column	Load on each Column	Lateral Load
A-A	8	1.4	11.2	1-1	4	1.4	5.6
B-B	8	1.4	11.2	2-2	4	1.4	5.6
C-C	8	1.4	11.2	3-3	4	1.4	5.6
D-D	8	1.4	11.2	4-4	4	1.4	5.6
				5-5	4	1.4	5.6
				6-6	4	1.4	5.6
				7-7	4	1.4	5.6
				8-8	4	1.4	5.6
Total	32	44.8	203.11		32		44.8

(For both EQL-Positive and EQL-Negative)

TABLE-4 SEISMIC LOAD DISTRIBUTION ON SECOND FLOOR

X-Direction				Y-Direction			
Grid No.	No. of Column	Load on each Column	Lateral Load	Grid No.	No. of Column	Load on each Column	Lateral Load
A-A	8	5.56	44.5	1-1	4	5.56	22.24
B-B	8	5.56	44.5	2-2	4	5.56	22.24
C-C	8	5.56	44.5	3-3	4	5.56	22.24
D-D	8	5.56	44.5	4-4	4	5.56	22.24
				5-5	4	5.56	22.24
				6-6	4	5.56	22.24
				7-7	4	5.56	22.24
				8-8	4	5.56	22.24
Total	32		178.24		32		178

(For both EQL-Positive and EQL-Negative)

TABLE-5 SEISMIC LOAD DISTRIBUTION ON THIRD FLOOR

X-Direction				Y-Direction			
Grid No.	No. of Column	Load on each Column	Lateral Load	Grid No.	No. of Column	Load on each Column	Lateral Load
A-A	8	12.5	100	1-1	4	12.5	50
B-B	8	12.5	100	2-2	4	12.5	50
C-C	8	12.5	100	3-3	4	12.5	50
D-D	8	12.5	100	4-4	4	12.5	50
				5-5	4	12.5	50
				6-6	4	12.5	50
				7-7	4	12.5	50
				8-8	4	12.5	50
Total	32		400		32		400

(For both EQL-Positive and EQL-Negative)

TABLE-6 SEISMIC LOAD DISTRIBUTION ON SIX FLOOR

X-Direction				Y-Direction			
Grid No.	No. of Column	Load on each Column	Lateral Load	Grid No.	No. of Column	Load on each Column	Lateral Load
C-C	2	19.5	39	4-4	2	19.5	39
D-D	2	19.5	39	5-5	2	19.5	39
Total	4		78		4		78

(For both EQL-Positive and EQL-Negative)

2.4 LOAD CASES AND LOAD COMBINATIONS

LOAD CASES:

1. Dead Load
2. Live Load
3. Earthquake Load

LOAD COMBINATIONS

- A. $1.5(DL + LL)$
- B. $0.9 DL \pm 1.5 EQ$ (both +ve and -ve)
- C. $1.2 (DL + LL) \pm 1.2 EQ$ both +ve and -ve)
- D. $1.5(DL \pm EQ x,y)$ (both +ve and -ve)
- E. Envelope (A+B+C+D)
- F. (Total no. of combinations = 13)

STOREY DRIFT

The maximum displacement value is within the limit as per IS code 1893 (part 1): 2002 cl.7.11.1 i.e should not exceed 0.004 times the storey height. Hence, the building is within the storey drift limitation.

TABLE-8 STOREY DRIFT

Floor (1)	Storey Drift (m) (2)	Storey Height (m) (3)	Permissible limit = 0.004*storey height (m) (4)	Remarks (5)
Ground to First	$0.001973-0.000=0.001973$	3.2	$0.004*3.2=0.0128$	(4)>(2) OK
First to Second	$0.00286-0.00197=0.00089$	3.2	$0.004*3.2=0.0128$	(4)>(2) OK
Second to Third	$0.00286-0.00286=0.000$	3.2	$0.004*3.2=0.0128$	(4)>(2) OK
Third to fourth	$0.00286-0.00286=0.00$	3.2	$0.004*3.2=0.0128$	(4)>(2) OK
Fourth to fifth	$0.00286-0.00286=0.00$	3.2	$0.004*3.2=0.0128$	(4)>(2) OK
Fifth to six	$0.01125-0.00286=0.00839$	3.2	$0.004*3.2=0.0128$	(4)>(2) OK

The above values obtained from modeling analysis are less than the permissible limits. Hence it is further proceeded for the designing of the building structural elements.

TIME PERIOD

The time period we used for the base shear calculation is 0.687 sec calculated as per IS Code 1893 (part 1): 2002 but as we perform dynamic analysis of the structure the time period was found to be 0.376 sec, which is lesser than the earlier one. For the more precise result we can adopt the new time period for the base shear recalculation and this will give new base shear, which will be less than that we calculated earlier

CHAPTER-3

MODELING

3.1 INTRODUCTION

For the purpose of Seismic analysis of our building we have used the Structural Analysis Program (ETABS 2018). It has a special option for modeling horizontal rigid floor diaphragm system. A floor diaphragm is modeled as a rigid horizontal plane parallel to global X-Y plane, so that all points on any floor diaphragm cannot displace relative to each other in X-Y plane. Initially, the characteristics of the materials used were defined such as concrete – M20 and reinforcement – Fe500. Then, the load cases as well as their combinations with load factors were introduced. Next, structures were analyzed for different load combinations and the final output was determined in the form of SF, BM and AF etc.

The concept of Finite Element Method is also used thoroughly. This method deals with the elementary analysis of any structure. While analyzing the building, it was divided into no. of structural elements. For example, during calculation of lumped mass, the whole building mass was calculated as the summation of masses at floor level. Similarly, various structural elements such as beam, slab, column, and foundation were analyzed in the elementary basis.

The building was restrained at the basement. During seismic analysis, while calculating base shear, the time period was dependent upon the height of the building. In our context, the height of basement storey was included due to presence of ventilation in the basement wall. If the whole basement storey was of RCC wall without ventilation, then it was possible to restrain at the ground level.

3.2 SAMPLE INPUT

Input figures (unreformed shape from ETABS 2018)

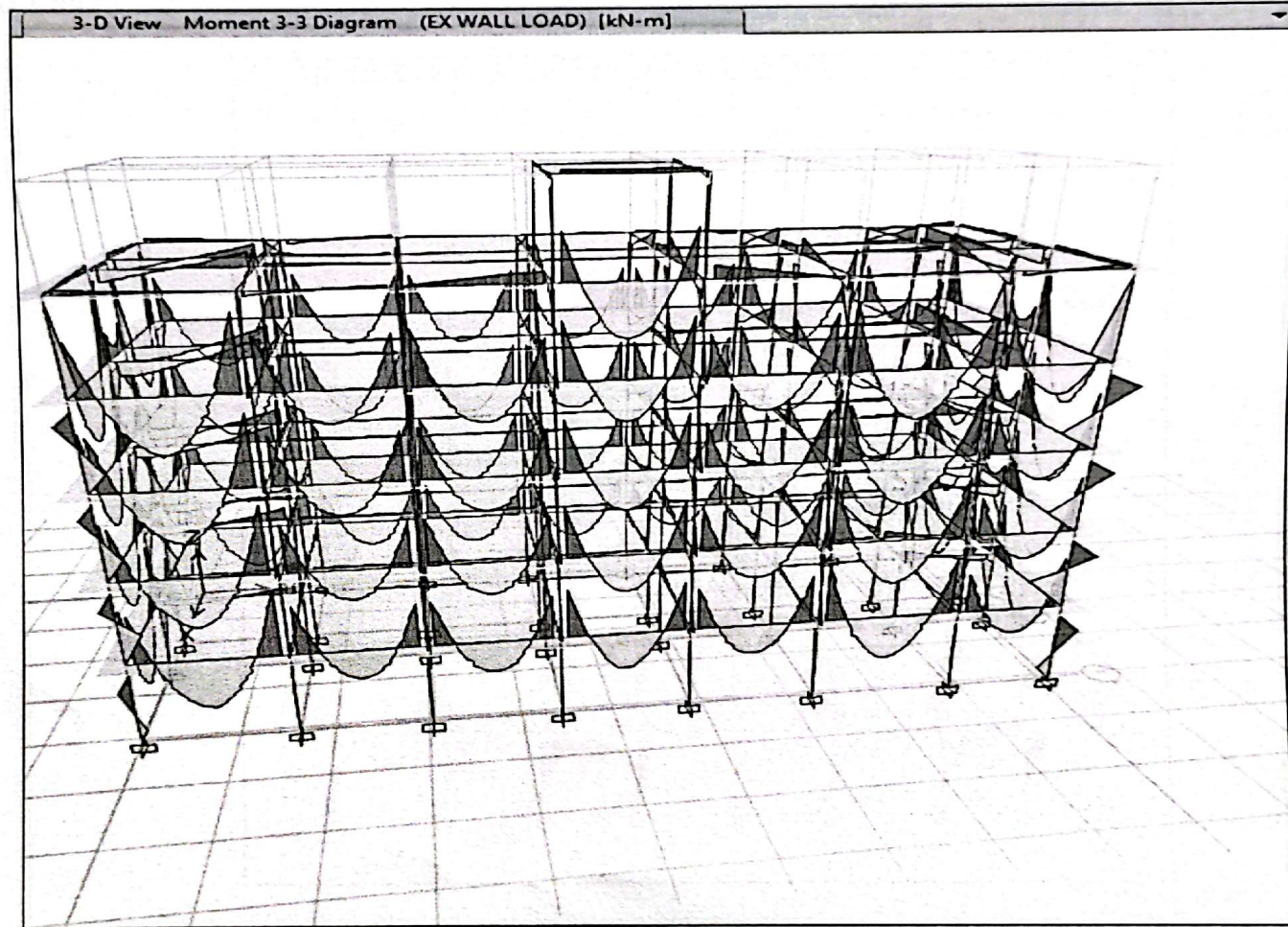


FIG 4. FRAME 3-3 (WALL LOAD)

3.2 SAMPLE OUTPUT

Deformed shape due to load cases

1) Dead Load

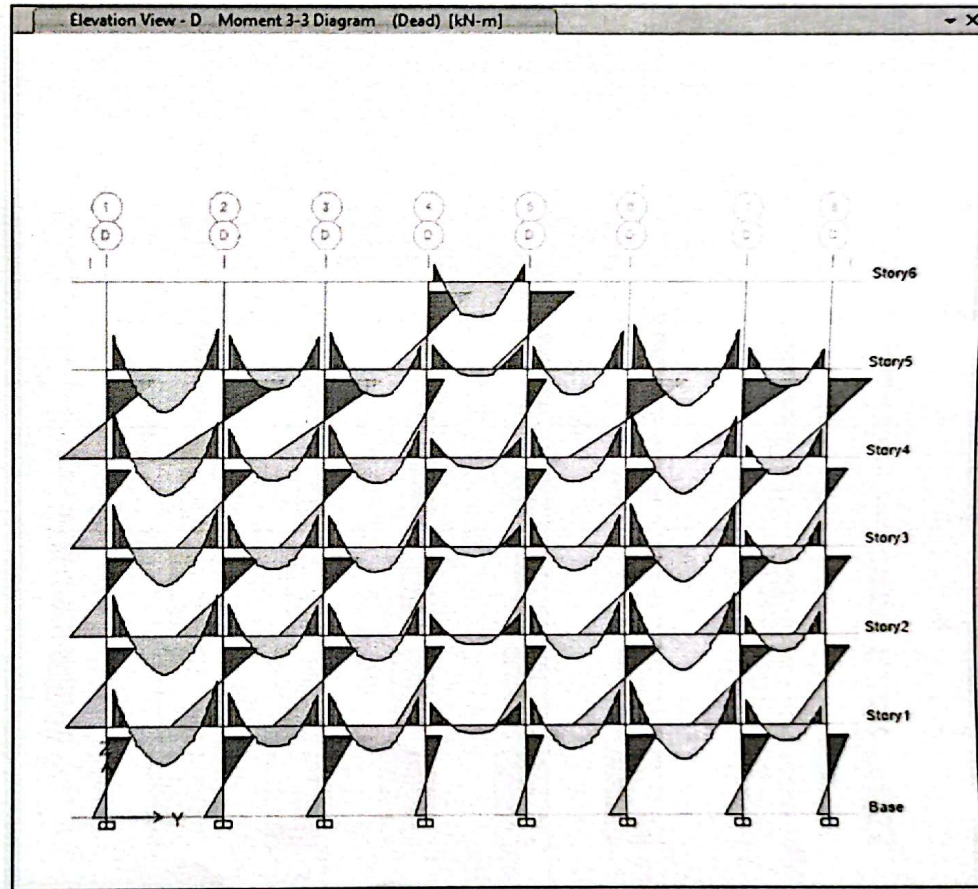
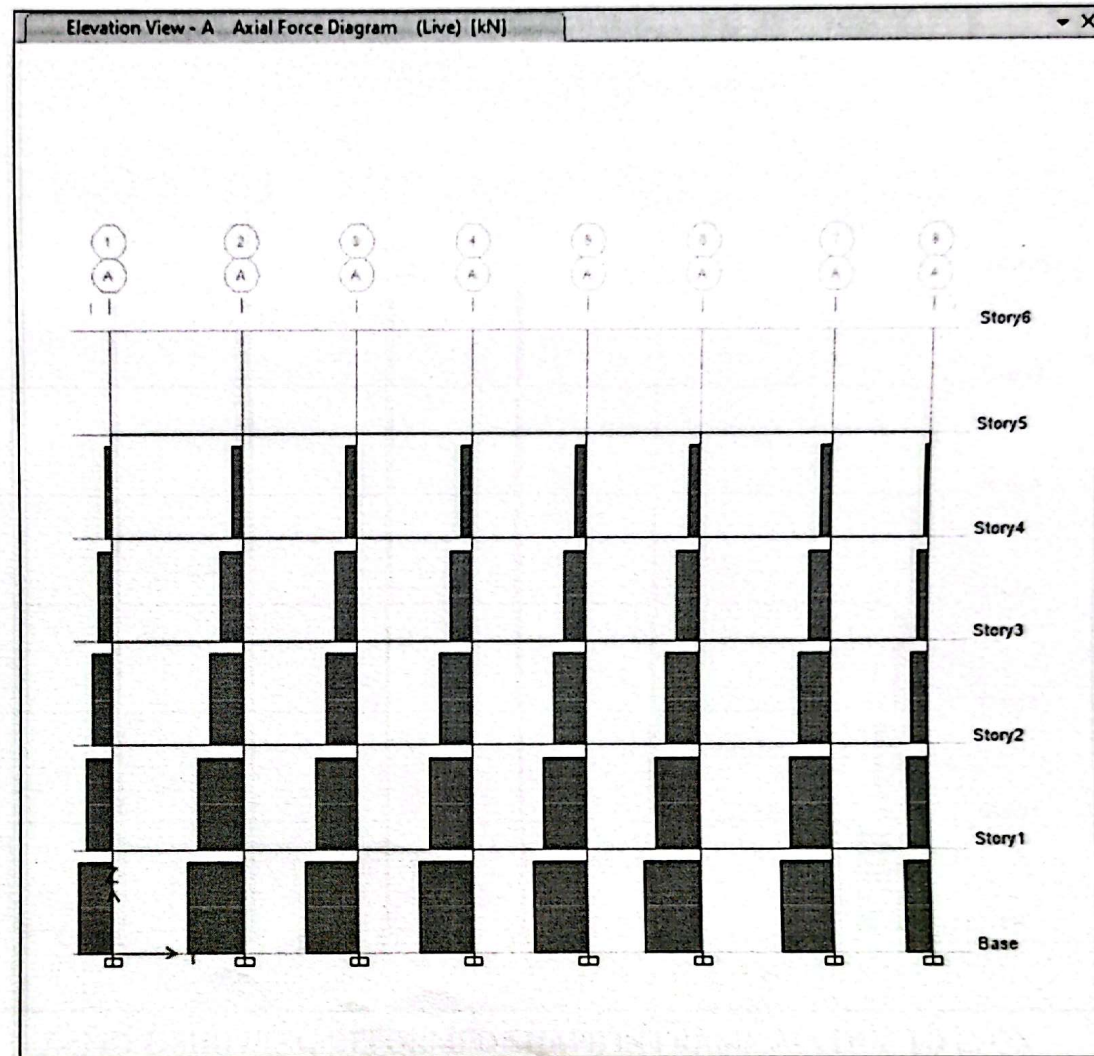


FIG 5. SHOWING DEFOMED SHAPE IN FRAME A-A DUE TO DEAD LOAD

2) Live Load



IG 6. SHOWING DEFORMED SHAPE IN FRAME A-A DUE TO LIVE LOAD

3) EQPy

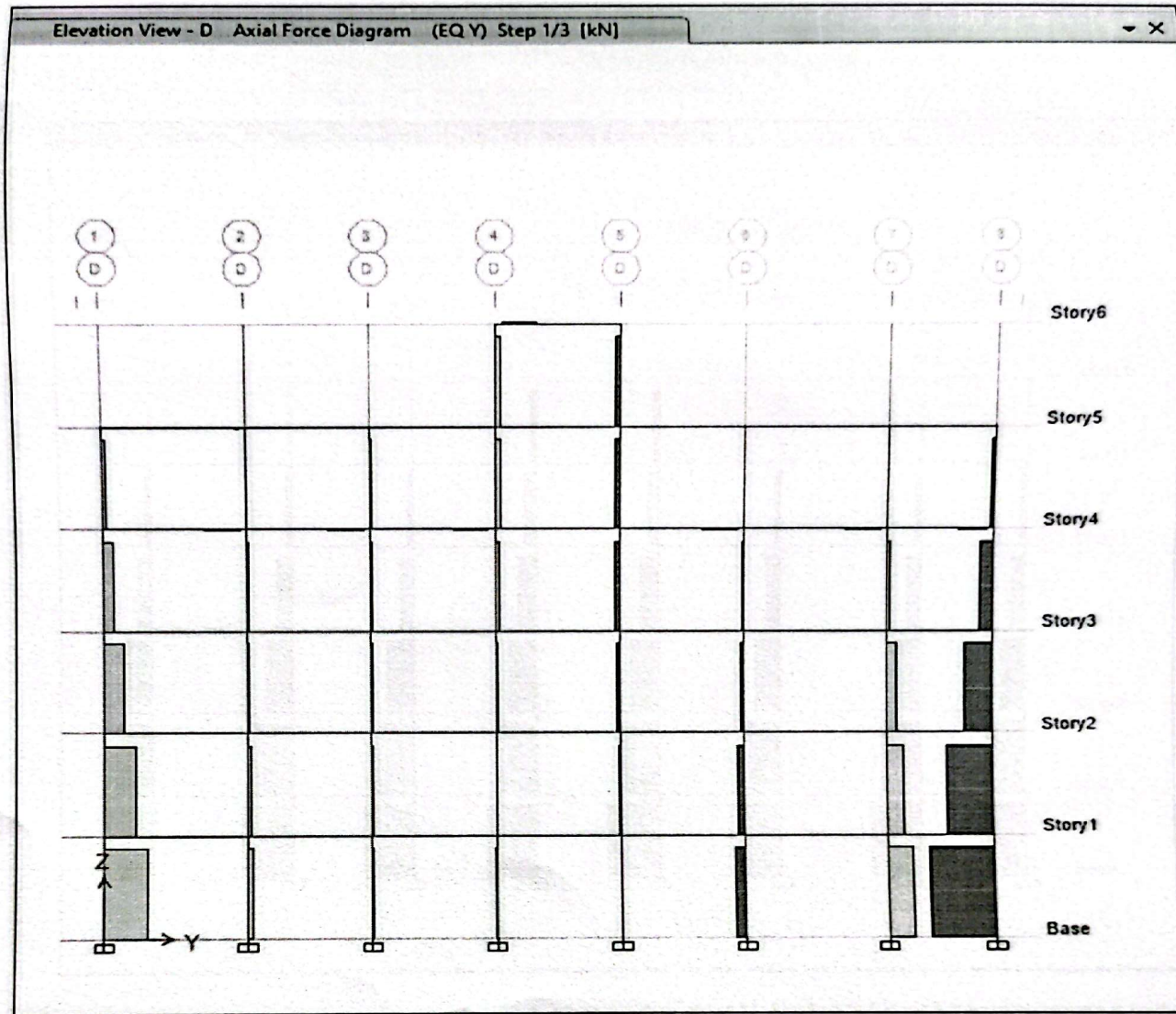


FIG 7. SHOWING DEFORMED SHAPE IN FRAME A-A DUE TO EPQX

3) EQPX

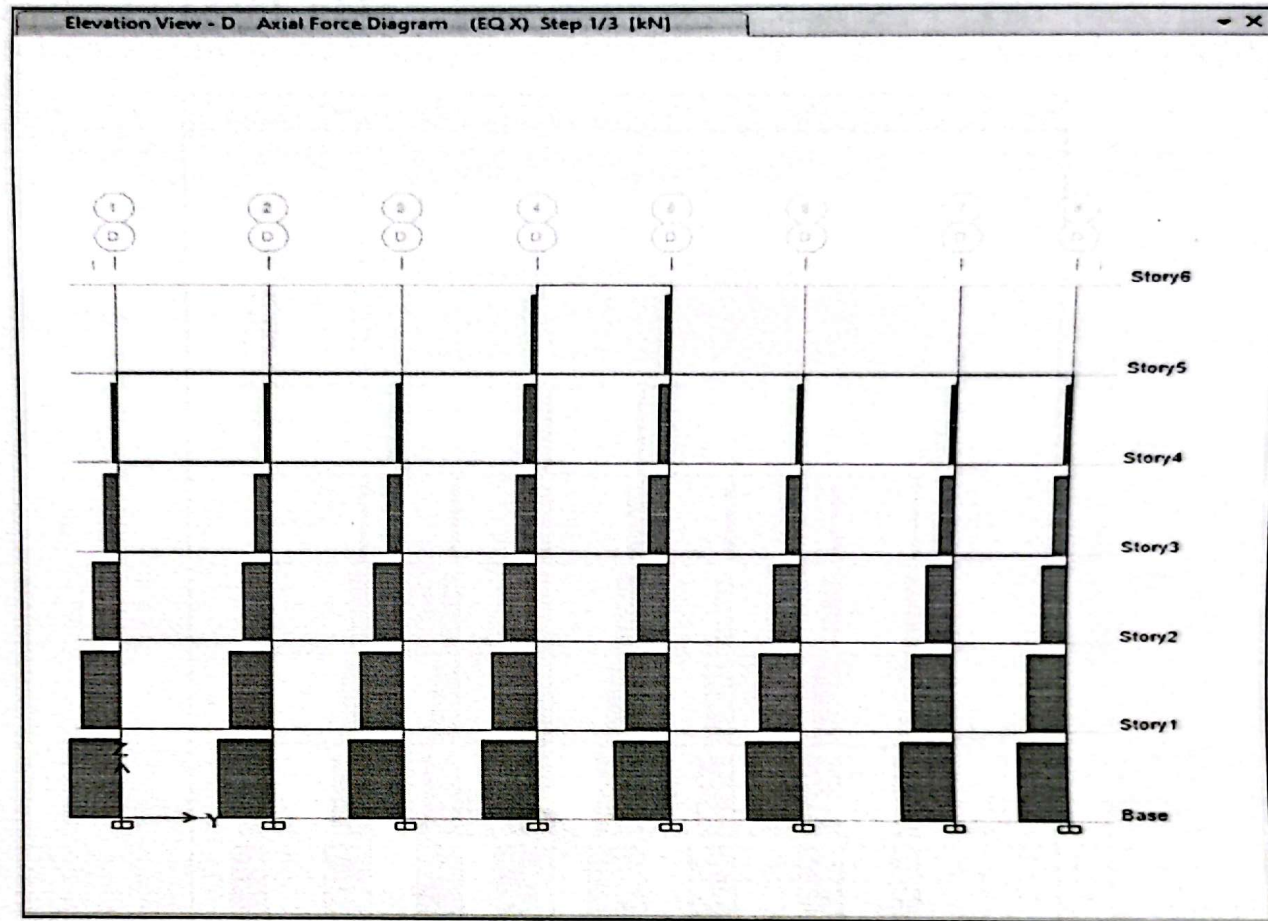
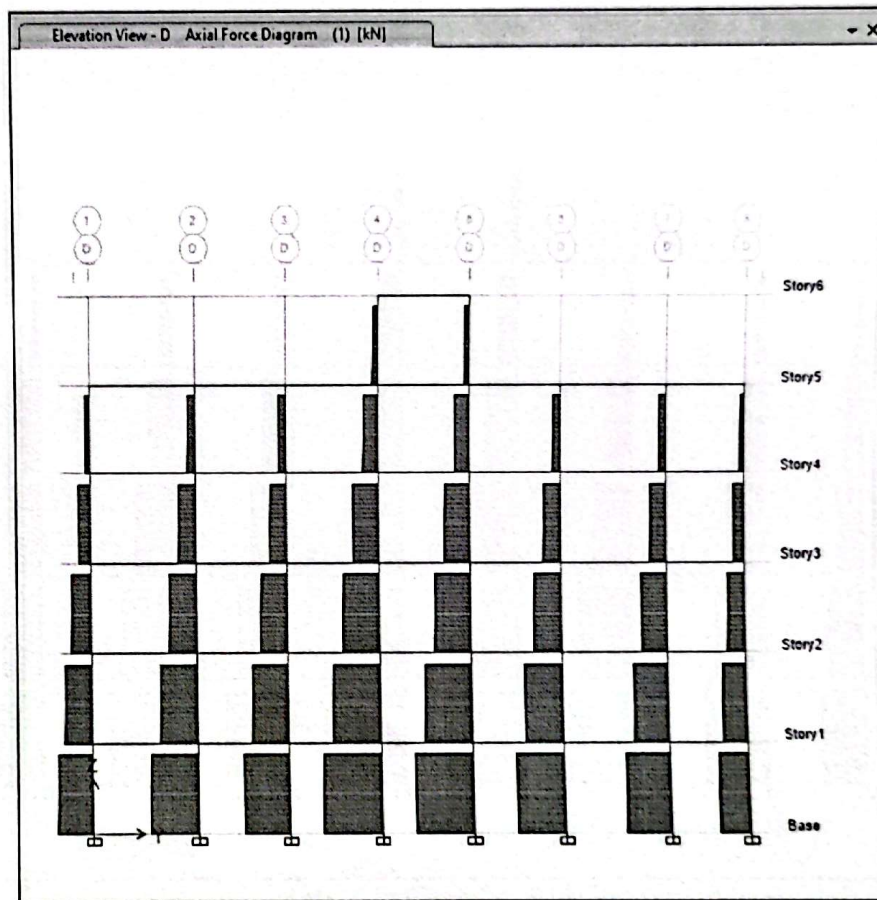


FIG 8. SHOWING DEFORMED SHAPE IN FRAME 4-4 DUE TO EQPY

Deformed shape due to load combinations**1) Combination 1 = 1.5 (DL + LL)****FIG 9. SHOWING DEFORMED SHAPE IN FRAME A-A DUE TO COMBINATION 1**

2) **Combination 2 = 0.9 DL + 1.5 EQPX**

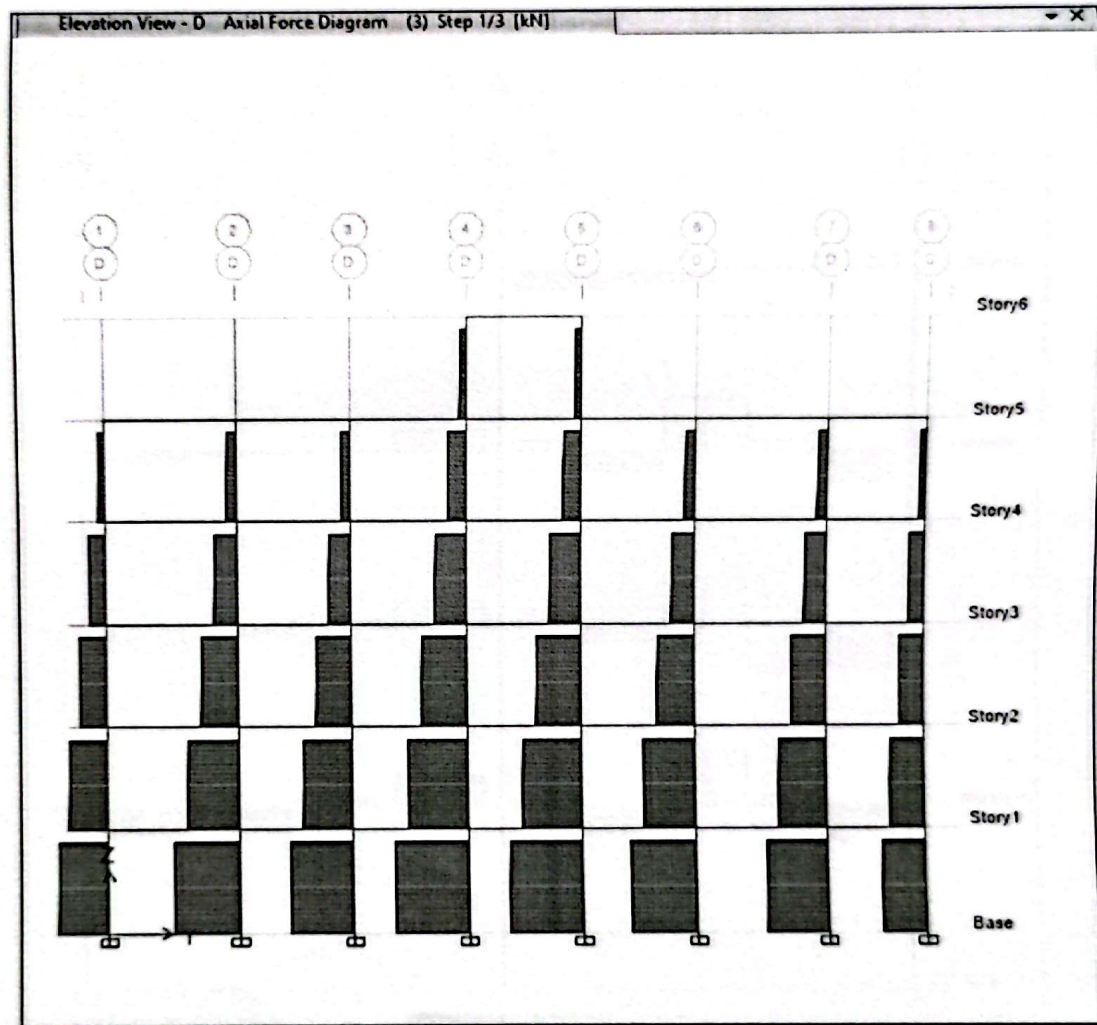


FIG 10. SHOWING DEFORMED SHAPE IN FRAME A-A DUE TO COMBINATION 2

3) **Combination 9 = 1.2 (DL + LL + EQNY)**

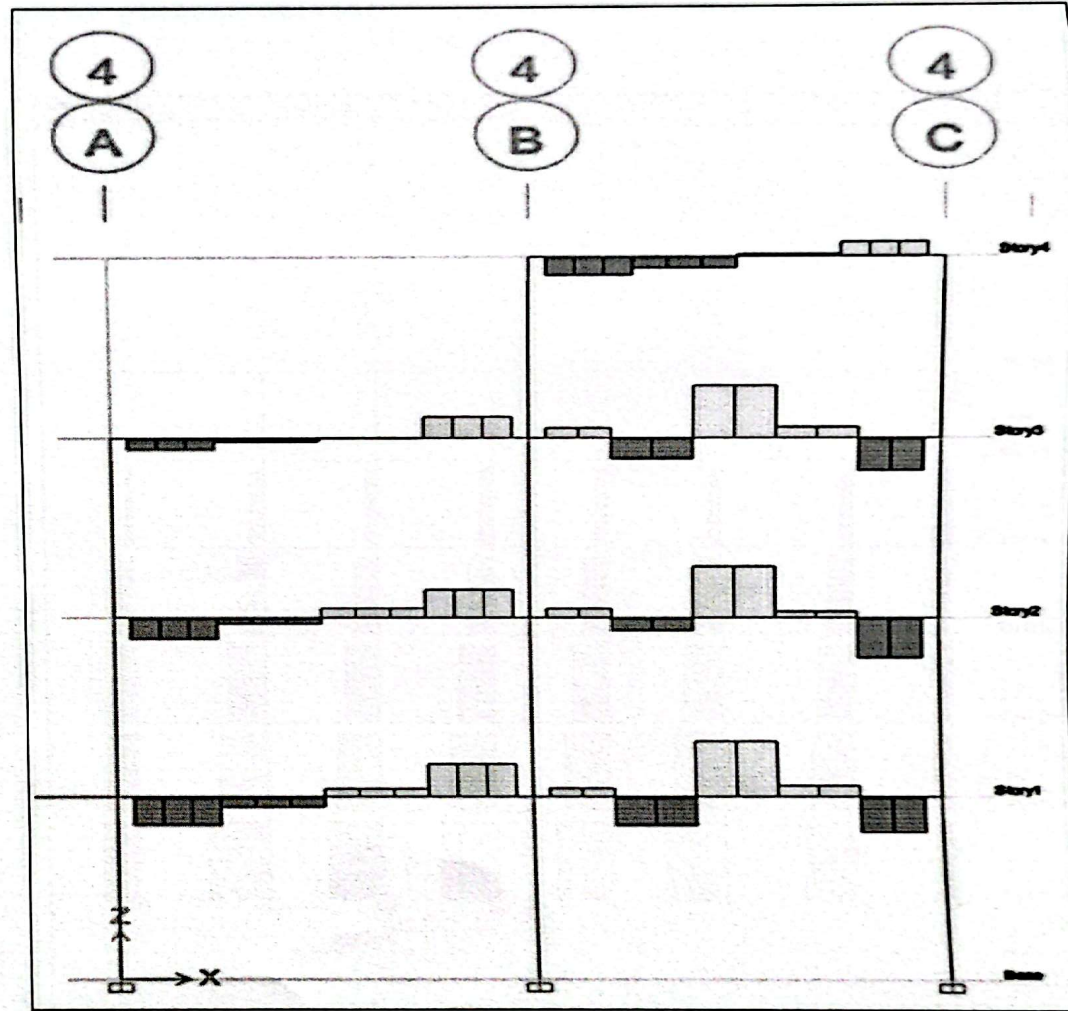


FIG 11. SHOWING DEFORMED SHAPE IN FRAME 4-4 DUE TO COMBINATION 9

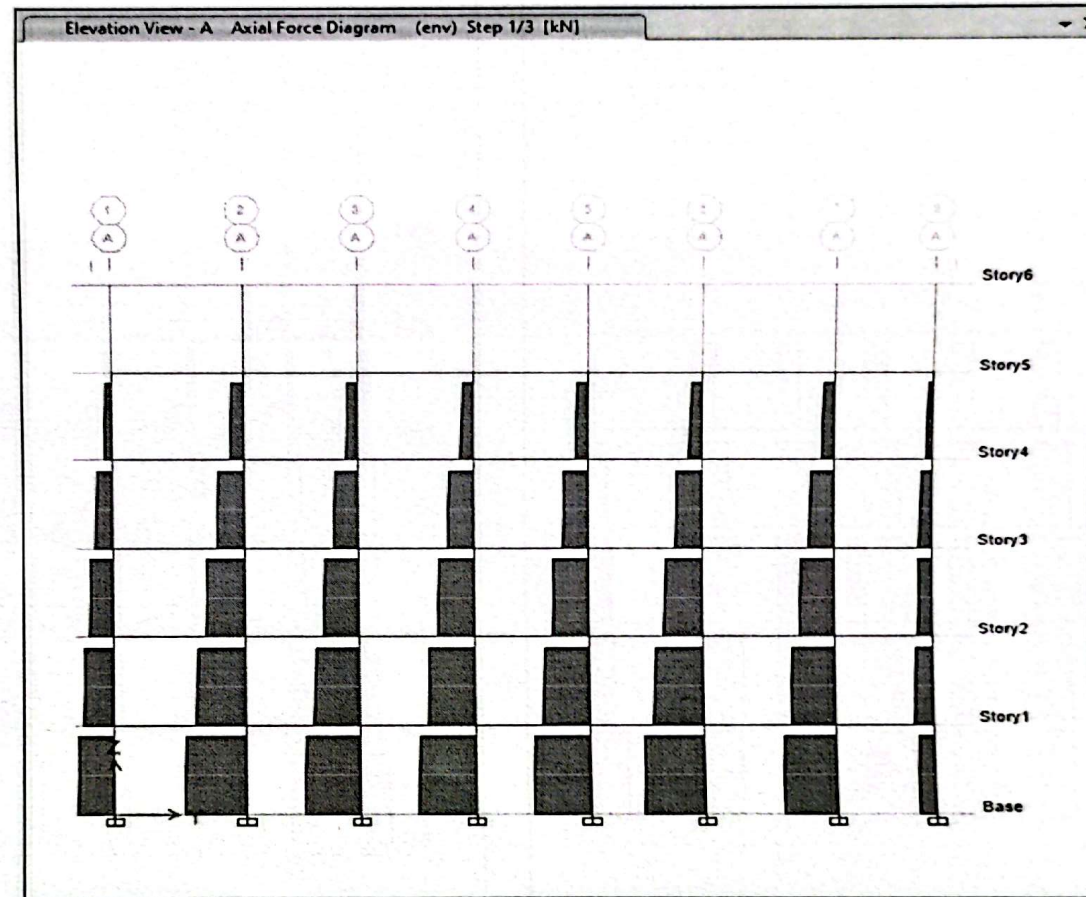
Member forces**1) Axial Load**

FIG 12. SHOWING AXIAL LOAD ON THE FRAME A-A DUE TO COMBINATION 1

2) Shear force

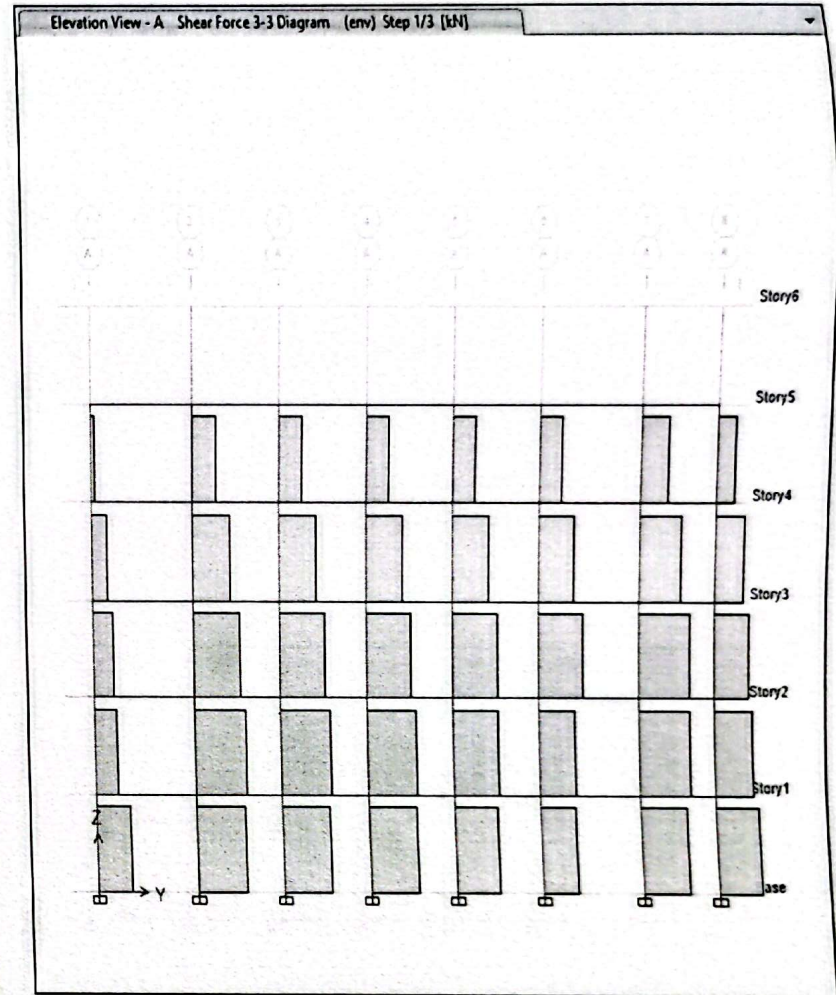
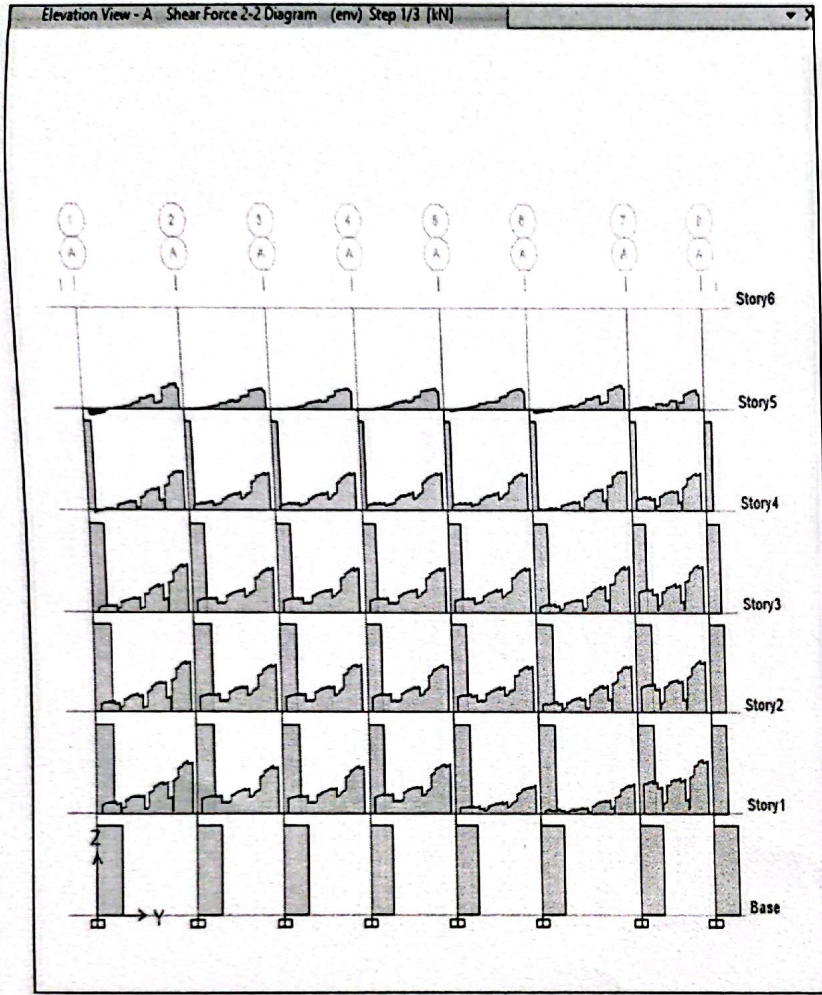


FIG 13. SHOWING SHEAR FORCE 2-2 ON THE FRAME 3-3 DUE TO COMBINATION 1

3) Bending Moment

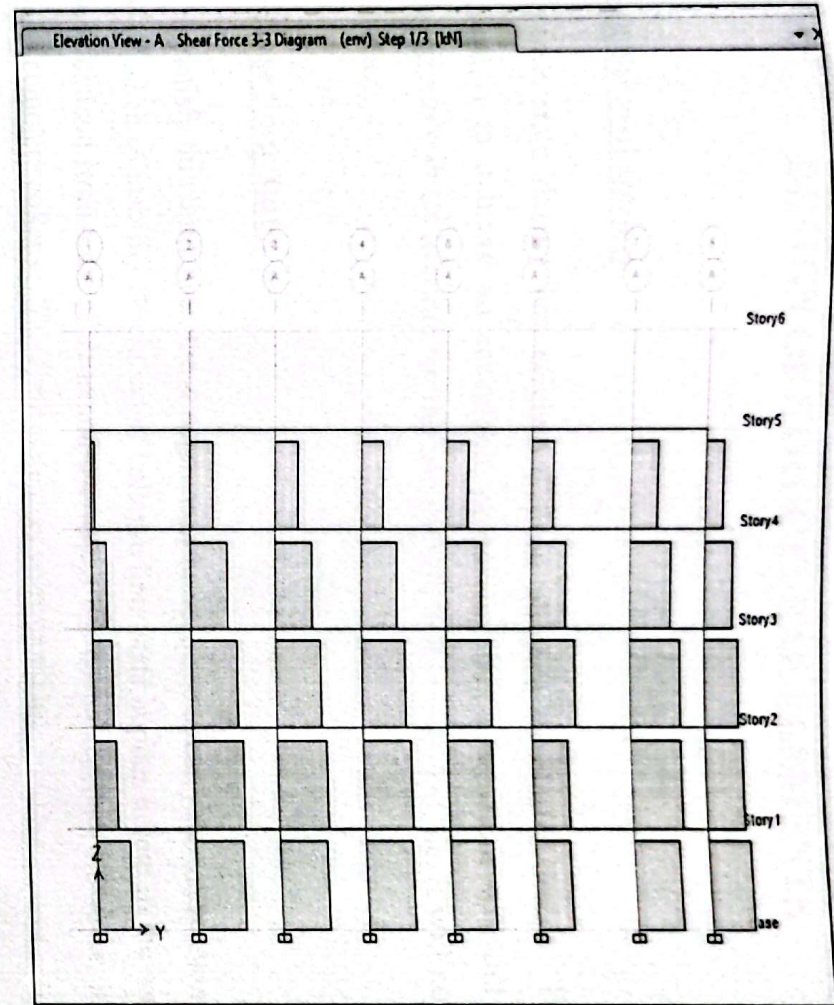
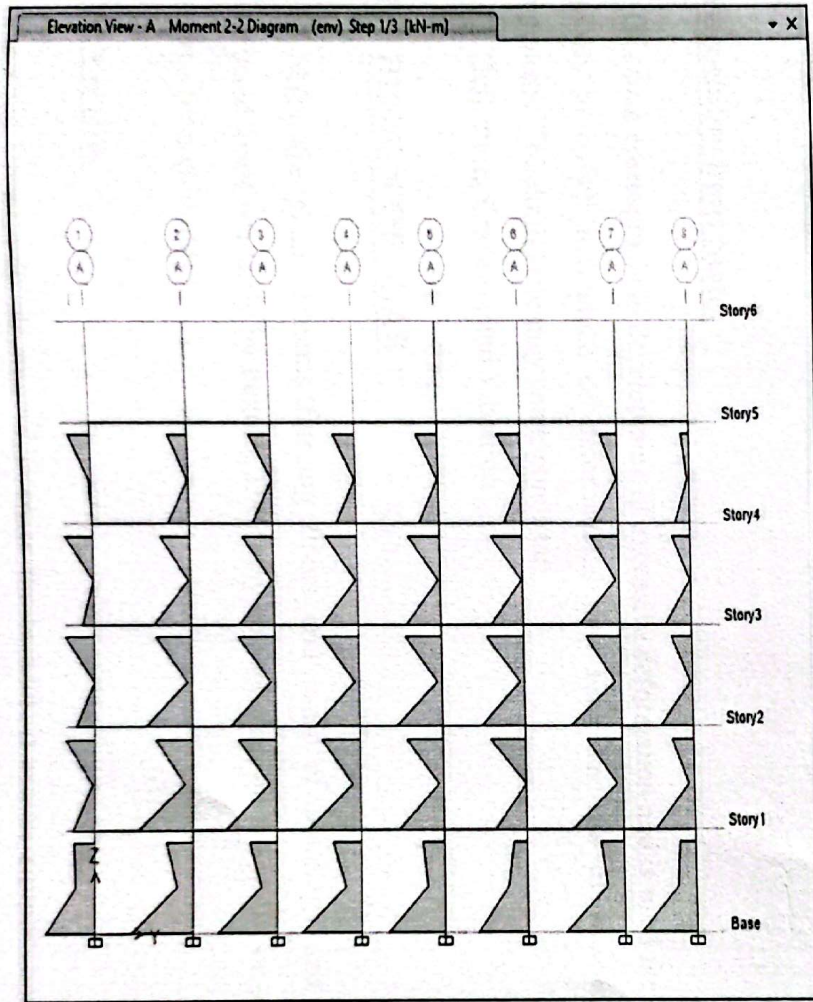


FIG 15. SHOWING BENDING MOMENT 2-2 ON THE FRAME 3-3 DUE TO COMBINATION 1

CHAPTER-4

DESIGN OF STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS

Limit State of Design

Limit state design has originated from ultimate or plastic design. The basic concept is to achieve an acceptable probability that a structure will not become unserviceable in its lifetime for the use for which it is intended, i.e. it will not reach a limit state.

Collapse limit State:

To satisfy this limit state, the strength must be adequate to carry the loads. Account must also be taken of stability. Violation of collapse limit state implies failure in the sense that a clearly defined limit state of structural usefulness has been exceeded. However, it does not mean a complete collapse. This limit state may correspond to:

Flexure, Compression, Shear, and Torsion

Serviceability limit State:

This state corresponds to development of excessive deformation and is used for checking members in which magnitude of deformations may limit the use of structure or its components. This limit state may correspond to:

Deflection, Cracking and Vibration

4.1 DESIGN OF SLAB

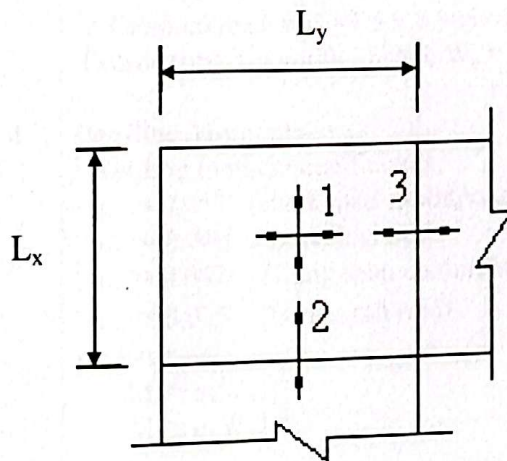
Slabs are plate elements forming floors and roofs of buildings and carrying distributed loads primarily by flexure. They may be supported on the walls, or on beams, or directly on columns.

One way slab:

These slabs have the length more than twice the breadth. It can be simply supported or continuous spanning in one direction only.

Two way slab:

When slabs are supported on four sides two spanning action occurs. These slabs may be simply supported or continuous on any or all sides. The deflection and bending moment in those slabs and considerably reduced as compared to one-way slab. Thus, a thinner slab can carry the same load when supported on all the four edges. It may be considered to consist of a series of interconnected beams with unit width and will transfer the load to the respective supports. It should also satisfy both serviceability and strength requirements.



1. Positive moments at midspan in the long and short spans
2. Negative moment in the short span
3. Negative moment in the long span
4. Zero moment at discontinuous edge (Coefficient = 0)

Fig. Direction of positive and negative moment coefficients

For S1 panel (two adjacent edges discontinuous) :

Ground floor (Room no 8)

Sample Calculation

Reference	Step	Calculation	Output
	1	Type of slab:- $l_y(\text{long span}) = 4.06 \text{ m}$ $l_x(\text{short span}) = 4.14 \text{ m}$ $\frac{l_y}{l_x} = 1.01 < 2$ Hence, two way slab.	

<p>From preliminary design</p>	<p>2 Thickness of slab:- Overall depth (D) = 130mm Use dia.(Ø) = 10 mm Cover = 20 mm \therefore Effective Depth (d) = 130 - 10/2 - 20 = 105 mm</p>	<p>D = 135 mm d = 111 mm</p>
<p>IS 456 table 18</p>	<p>3 Design load:- Dead load = 25 x 0.13 = 3.375 KN/m² Live load = 3 KN/m² Floor finish load = 0.025 x 21 + 0.015 x 27 = 0.93 KN/m² \therefore Total design load = 7.305 KN/m² \therefore Factored load (W_u) = 1.5 x 7.305 = 10.95 KN/m² Considering 1m width of slab, W_u = 10.95 KN/m² x 1m = 10.95 KN/m</p>	<p>W_u = 10.95 KN/m</p>
<p>IS 456 table 26</p>	<p>4 Bending Moment:- Bending moment coefficients; α_{x-} = 0.053 (short span continuous edge) α_{x+} = 0.040 (short span mid) α_{y-} = 0.047 (Long span continuous edge) α_{y+} = 0.035 (Long span mid) we have, $M_x = \alpha_x W_u l_x^2$ $M_y = \alpha_y W_u l_x^2$ Now, $M_{x-} = \alpha_{x-} W_u l_x^2$ = 0.053 x 10.95 x 4.06² = 9.566 KN-m $M_{x+} = \alpha_{x+} W_u l_x^2$ = 0.040 x 10.95 x 4.06² = 7.21 KN-m $M_{y-} = \alpha_{y-} W_u l_x^2$ = 0.047 x 10.95 x 4.06² = 8.48 KN-m $M_{y+} = \alpha_{y+} W_u l_x^2$ = 0.035 x 10.95 x 4.06² = 6.31 KN-m</p>	<p>M_{x-} = 9.566 KN-m M_{x+} = 7.21 KN-m M_{y-} = 8.48 KN-m M_{y+} = 6.31 KN-m</p>
<p>IS 456-2000 Annex G</p>	<p>5 Check for effective depth for max. bending moment:- For f_y = 500 & f_{ck} = 20 $M_{max} = 0.133 f_{ck} b d^2$ $9.56 * 10^6 = 0.133 * 20 * 1000 * d^2$ d = 59.94 mm < 105 mm Hence, safe</p>	<p>M_{y+} = 6.31 KN-m</p>
<p>IS 456-2000 Annex G</p>	<p>6 Area of steel Reinforcement:- (a) For short span (x-direction) (i) Continuous edge $M_{u,x-} = 0.87 f_y A_{st} d_x \left[1 - \frac{f_y A_{st}}{f_{ck} b d_x} \right]$ $9.56 * 10^6 = 0.87 * 500 * A_{st} * 105 * \left[1 - \frac{A_{st} * 500}{20 * 1000 * 105} \right]$</p>	<p>d is enough</p>

By solving, we get

$$A_{st,x} = 220.92 \text{ mm}^2$$

Check for spacing:

$$\text{Spacing (S)} = 1000 * \text{Area of one bar} / A_{st,x}$$

$$= 1000 * \frac{\pi * 10^2 / 4}{220.92}$$

$$= 355.5 \text{ mm}$$

Adopt spacing(s) = 350 mm \geq (3*105=315 mm or 300 mm whichever is greater)

so adopt spacing 300 mm

$$\therefore \text{Area provided, } A_{st,x} = 1000 * \frac{\pi * 10^2 / 4}{300}$$

$$= 261.79 \text{ mm}^2 > 220.92 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{st,x} = 220.92 \text{ mm}^2$$

Check for minimum steel area percentage:

$$p\% = A_{st} * 100 / b.D = \frac{261.79}{1000 * 130} * 100$$

$$= 0.20\% > 0.12\%$$

Hence O.K.

\therefore Use 10 mm \varnothing bar @ 300 mm c/c.

$$A_{st,x} \text{ provided} = 261.79 \text{ mm}^2$$

IS 456-2000
Annex G

(a) For short span

(i) For mid span of slab:

$$M_{u,x+} = 0.87 f_y A_{st} d_x \left[1 - \frac{f_y A_{st}}{f_{ck} b d_x} \right]$$

$$7.21 * 10.6 = 0.87 * 500 * A_{st} * 105 \left[1 - \frac{500 * A_{st}}{20 * 1000 * 105} \right]$$

By solving, we get

$$A_{st,x+} = 164.28 \text{ mm}^2$$

Check for spacing:

$$\text{Spacing(s)} = 1000 * \frac{\pi * 10^2 / 4}{164.28} = 478.085 \text{ mm}$$

Adopt spacing(s) = 270 mm < 300 mm

$$\therefore \text{Area provided, } A_{st,x+} = 1000 * \frac{\pi * 8^2 / 4}{270}$$

$$= 186.168 \text{ mm}^2 > 164.28 \text{ mm}^2$$

Check for minimum steel area percentage

$$p\% = \frac{186.168}{1000 * 130} * 100 = 0.143\% > 0.12\%$$

Hence, O.K.

\therefore Use 10 mm \varnothing bar @ 270 mm c/c.

(a) For long span (y-direction):-

(i) For continuous edge:

Use 8 mm \varnothing bar for longer direction

IS 456-2000
Annex G

$$\therefore d_y = 105 - \frac{10}{2} - \frac{10}{2} = 95 \text{ mm}$$

$$M_{u,y-} = 0.87 f_y A_{st} d_x \left[1 - \frac{f_y A_{st}}{f_{ck} b d_y} \right]$$

$$8.48 \times 10^6 = 0.87 \times 500 \times A_{st} \times 95 \left[1 - \frac{500 \times A_{st}}{20 \times 1000 \times 95} \right]$$

By solving, we get

$$A_{st,y-} = 217.67 \text{ mm}^2$$

Check for spacing:

$$\text{Spacing}(s) = 1000 \times \frac{\pi \times 8^2 / 4}{217.67} = 230.92 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Adopt spacing}(s) = 230 \text{ mm} < 300 \text{ mm}$$

$$\therefore \text{Area provided, } A_{st,y-} = 1000 \times \frac{\pi \times 8^2 / 4}{230} \\ = 218.54 \text{ mm}^2 > 217.67 \text{ mm}^2$$

Check for minimum steel area percentage

$$p\% = \frac{218.54}{1000 \times 130} \times 100 = 0.168\% > 0.12\%$$

Hence, O.K.

 \therefore Use 8 mm \emptyset bar@230 mm/c.T8 at 270mm,
186.168mm²IS 456-2000
Annex G

(b) For long span:-

(i) For mid span of slab:

$$M_{u,y+} = 0.87 f_y A_{st} d_y \left[1 - \frac{f_y A_{st}}{f_{ck} b d_y} \right]$$

$$6.31 \times 10^6 = 0.87 \times 500 \times A_{st} \times 95 \left[1 - \frac{500 \times A_{st}}{20 \times 1000 \times 95} \right]$$

By solving, we get

$$A_{st,y+} = 159.37 \text{ mm}^2$$

Check for spacing:

$$\text{Spacing}(s) = 1000 \times \frac{\pi \times 8^2 / 4}{159.37} = 315.40 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Adopt spacing}(s) = 270 \text{ mm} < 300 \text{ mm}$$

$$\therefore \text{Area provided, } A_{st,y+} = 1000 \times \frac{\pi \times 8^2 / 4}{270} \\ = 186.168 \text{ mm}^2 > 159.37 \text{ mm}^2$$

Check for minimum steel area percentage

$$p\% = \frac{186.168}{1000 \times 130} \times 100\% = 0.143\% > 0.12\%$$

Hence, O.K.

 \therefore Use 8 mm \emptyset bar@270 mm/c.

7 **Check for shear force at short edge:-**

Maximum shear force:

$$V = 1/2 * W_u \cdot l_x$$

$$= 1/2 * 10.95 * 4.06$$

$$= 22.22 \text{ KN}$$

Nominal shear stress:

$$\tau_v = \frac{V}{bd} = \frac{22.22 * 1000}{1000 * 105} = 0.2117 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$\text{Percent tensile steel} = 100 \frac{A_s}{bd} = \frac{100 * 261.79}{1000 * 105} = 0.259\%$$

Shear strength of M20 concrete for 0.188% steel,

$$\tau_c = 0.36 + \frac{0.48 - 0.36}{0.50 - 0.25} * (0.259 - 0.25)$$

$$\tau_c = 0.364 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

Shear strength in slab,

$$\tau_c' = k \tau_c$$

for D = 130 mm, k = 1.3

$$\therefore \tau_c' = 1.3 * 0.364$$

$$= 0.473 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$\tau_v = 0.154 \text{ N/mm}^2 < \tau_c' = 0.473 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

Hence, safe

∴ No shear reinforcement is required.

8 **Check for shear force at long edge:-**

Maximum shear force:

$$V = 1/2 * W_u \cdot l_x$$

$$= 1/2 * 10.95 * 4.06$$

$$= 22.22 \text{ KN}$$

Nominal shear stress:

$$\tau_v = V/bd = 22.22 * 1000 / (1000 * 105) = 0.2116 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$\text{percent tensile steel} = 100 A_s / bd$$

$$= 100 * 261.79 / 1000 * 105$$

$$= 0.259\%$$

Shear strength of M20 concrete for 0.188% steel,

$$\tau_c = 0.36 + (0.48 - 0.36) * (0.259 - 0.25) / (0.50 - 0.25)$$

$$\tau_c = 0.364 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

Shear strength in slab,

$$\tau_c' = k \tau_c$$

for D = 135 mm, k = 1.3

$$\therefore \tau_c' = 1.3 * 0.364$$

$$= 0.473 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$\tau_v = 0.154 \text{ N/mm}^2 < \tau_c' = 0.473 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

Hence safe

∴ No shear reinforcement is required.

9 **Check for Development length: at short edge:-** M_1 at support:

Moment of resistance offered by 8mm dia bars

@240mm/c

IS 456-2000
Clause 40.1IS 456-2000
Table 19IS 456-2000
Clause 40.2.1.1.IS 456-2000
Clause 40.1IS 456-2000
Clause 40.2.1.1

IS 456-2000
Annex G

$$M_{1,x} = 0.87 f_y A_{st} d_y \left[1 - \frac{f_y A_{st}}{f_{ck} b d_y} \right]$$

$$= 0.87 * 500 * 261.79 / 2 * \left[1 - \frac{500 * 261.79 / 2}{20 * 1000 * 105} \right] * 105$$

$$= 5792302.301 \text{ N-mm} = 5.8 * 10^6 \text{ N-mm}$$

Maximum shear force, $V = 22.22 \text{ KN} = 22.22 * 10^3 \text{ N}$

Development length of bar,

$$L_d = \frac{\phi \sigma_s}{4 \tau_{bd}} = \frac{\phi * 0.87 * f_y}{4 \tau_{bd}}$$

For M20, $\tau_{bd} = 1.2 * 1.6 = 1.92$

$$L_d = 0.87 * 500 * \phi / 4 * 1.2 * 1.6 =$$

$$56.64 \phi = 57 @$$

Anchorage value of bar bent at 90° including 60mm straight length, $L_o = 60 + 8 * 8 = 124 \text{ mm}$

$$L_d \leq 1.3 * \frac{M_1}{V} + L_o$$

$$57 \phi \leq 1.3 * \frac{5.8 * 10^6}{22.22 * 10^3} + 124$$

$$57 \phi \leq 339.33 + 124$$

$$\phi = 8.12 \text{ mm} > \text{provided } \phi = 8 \text{ mm}$$

Hence, safe in development length.

Dia of bar is 8mm which is less than 8.12 mm \therefore O.K.**10 Calculation for Torsion Reinforcement**

$$l_x = 4060 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Length of Torsion reinforcement in both directions} = 0.2 l_x$$

$$= 0.2 * 4060 = 812 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Maximum positive steel Area, } A_{st} = 186.16 \text{ mm}^2$$

In corner of two edges discontinuous, i.e. corner ID: A-2

$$\text{Steel Area required} = 0.75 * A_{sst} = 0.75 * 186.16 =$$

$$139.62 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Dia. of Bar } (\phi) = 8 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{So, spacing required } (s) = 812 * \frac{\pi * 8^2 / 4}{139.62} = 292.33 \text{ mm}$$

Spacing adopted = 280 mm c/c < 3d or 300 mm whichever is smaller

In corner of one edge discontinuous, i.e. corner ID B-2 and A-3

$$\text{Steel Area required} = 0.75 * A_{st} / 2 = 0.75 * 186.16 / 2$$

$$= 69.81 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{So, spacing required } (s) = 812 * \frac{\pi * 8^2 / 4}{69.81} = 584.66 \text{ mm}$$

Spacing adopted = 280 mm c/c < 3d or 300 mm whichever is smaller

DESIGN OF SLAB

For Ground Floor
For Panel S1 (Two Adjacent edges discontinuous)

Panel ID No.	D mm	Ly m	Lx m	ly/lx	Moment coefficient	Design load KN/m	Facto red load (Vu) KN/m	Moment KN-m	Bar Dia mm	Bar area mm ²	Effec. Dept h (d) mm	Ast req			Spacing require d mm	Spaci ng Provid ed mm	Actual Ast mm ²	Ast Per %	Max. Shear force V (KN)	Nomina l Shear Stress τ_v (N/mm ²)	% tensile steel	Shear strength for M20 τ_c (N/mm ²)	Shear strength for D = 135 mm τ_c (N/mm ²)	Moment of resistance M1	Obtain ed diamet er ϕ	ratio of eff. span to eff. depth Lx/d	constant value $\alpha \beta \gamma \delta \lambda$								
												a	b	c																					
1	130	4.140	3.048	1.36	Edge	0.071	6.55	9.83	8.5	8	50.27	106	0.000236	-1	141	4094.288	145.712	145.71	344.97	229	219.50	0.17	15	0.1413	0.207	0.3257	0.423358	4929580.77	552	9.748	28.7547	39.1			
					Short Neg. at con. edge = αx (-ve)								105	4132.531	107.469	107.47	487.72	280	179.52	0.14															
					Pos. at mid span = αx (+ve)								101	3816.641	103.359	103.36	486.32	254	197.90	0.15															
					Long Neg. at con. edge = αy (-ve)								75	3843.570	76.430	76.43	657.66	254	197.90	0.15															
			3.048		Pos. at mid span = αy (+ve)	0.035	6.55	9.83	3.195	8	50.27	98	0.000255	-1	114	4606.521	116.371	116.37	431.94	280	179.52	0.14													
2	130	4.140	4.064	1.019	Edge	0.048	6.55	9.83	7.809	8	50.27	106	0.000236	-1	169	4063.283	176.717	176.72	284.44	127	395.79	0.30	20	0.1883	0.373	0.4192	0.544994	8699072.11	690.4	12.19	38.3396	39.1			
					Short Neg. at con. edge = αx (-ve)								133	4102.712	137.288	137.29	366.13	153	328.53	0.25															
					Pos. at mid span = αx (+ve)								179	3732.087	187.913	187.91	267.49	153	328.53	0.25															
					Long Neg. at con. edge = αy (-ve)								133	3781.908	138.092	138.09	364.00	204	246.40	0.19															
			4.064		Pos. at mid span = αy (+ve)	0.035	6.55	9.83	5.679	8	50.27	98	0.000255	-1	114	4606.521	116.371	116.37	431.94	280	179.52	0.14													
3	130	3.353	3.353	1.000	Edge	0.047	6.805	10.2	5.393	8	50.27	106	0.000196	-1	141	4963.400	145.033	145.03	346.58	280	179.52	0.14	17.1	0.1614	0.169	0.2955	0.384132	4051206.01	431.8	9.184	31.6302	39.1			
					Short Neg. at con. edge = αx (-ve)								105	5001.248	107.186	107.19	468.95	280	179.52	0.14															
					Pos. at mid span = αx (+ve)								152	4565.208	157.684	157.68	318.77	280	179.52	0.14															
					Long Neg. at con. edge = αy (-ve)								114	4606.521	116.371	116.37	431.94	280	179.52	0.14															
			3.353		Pos. at mid span = αy (+ve)	0.035	6.805	10.2	4.016	8	50.27	98	0.000212	-1	114	4606.521	116.371	116.37	431.94	280	179.52	0.14													
4	130	4.572	3.353	1.364	Edge	0.069	6.805	10.2	7.897	8	50.27	106	0.000196	-1	206	4893.019	215.415	215.41	233.34	240	209.44	0.16	17.1	0.1614	0.198	0.3181	0.413488	3925604.52	422.2	8.981	31.6302	39.1			
					Short Neg. at con. edge = αx (-ve)								155	4948.908	159.526	159.53	315.09	254	197.90	0.15															
					Pos. at mid span = αx (+ve)								152	4565.208	157.684	157.68	318.77	280	179.52	0.14															
					Long Neg. at con. edge = αy (-ve)								114	4606.521	116.371	116.37	431.94	280	179.52	0.14															
			3.353		Pos. at mid span = αy (+ve)	0.035	6.805	10.2	4.016	8	50.27	98	0.000212	-1	114	4606.521	116.371	116.37	431.94	280	179.52	0.14													
4	130	4.267	2.743	1.556	Edge	0.077	8.305	12.5	7.218	8	50.27	106	0.000196	-1	189	4912.293	196.140	196.14	256.27	254	197.90	0.15	17.1	0.1612	0.187	0.3094	0.402162	3713511.34	406.5	8.647	25.8792	39.1			
					Short Neg. at con. edge = αx (-ve)								141	4963.331	145.102	145.10	346.41	280	179.52	0.14															
					Pos. at mid span = αx (+ve)								123	4594.900	127.992	127.99	392.72	280	179.52	0.14															
					Long Neg. at con. edge = αy (-ve)								95	4628.266	94.626	94.63	531.20	280	179.52	0.14															
			2.743		Pos. at mid span = αy (+ve)	0.035	8.305	12.5	3.281	8	50.27	98	0.000212	-1	114	4606.521	116.371	116.37	431.94	280	179.52	0.14													
5	130	3.962	3.353	1.182	Edge	0.059	8.305	12.5	8.224	8	50.27	106	0.000196	-1	215	4883.655	224.779	224.78	223.62	204	246.40	0.19	20.9	0.197	0.232	0.346	0.44975	4601301.52	410.4	8.73	31.6302	39.1			
					Short Neg. at con. edge = αx (-ve)								161	4941.656	166.777	166.78	301.39	280	179.52	0.14															
					Pos. at mid span = αx (+ve)								186	4528.908	193.984	193.98	259.12	254	197.90	0.15															
					Long Neg. at con. edge = αy (-ve)								139	4580.049	142.843	142.84	351.89	280	179.52	0.14															
			3.353		Pos. at mid span = αy (+ve)	0.035	8.305	12.5	4.901	8	50.27	98	0.000212	-1	114	4606.521	116.371	116.37	431.94	280	179.52	0.14													
6	130	4.267	3.353	1.273	Edge	0.064	8.305	12.5	8.912	8	50.27	106	0.000196	-1	233	4863.875	244.559	244.56	205.54	204	246.40	0.19	20.9	0.197	0.232	0.346	0.44975	4601301.52	410.4	8.73	31.6302	39.1			
					Short Neg. at con. edge = αx (-ve)								175	4926.682	181.772	181.77	276.53	280	179.52	0.14															
					Pos. at mid span = αx (+ve)								186	4528.908	193.984	193.98	259.12	254	197.90	0.15															
					Long Neg. at con. edge = αy (-ve)								139	4580.049	142.843	142.84	351.89	280	179.52	0.14															
			3.353		Pos. at mid span = αy (+ve)	0.035	8.305	12.5	4.901	8	50.27	98	0.000212	-1	114	4606.521	116.371	116.37	431.94	280	179.52	0.14													
13	130	3.962	3.353	1.182	Edge	0.059	6.805	10.2	6.739	8	50.27	106	0.000196	-1	176	4925.830	182.604	182.60	275.27	280	179.52	0.14	17.1	0.1614	0.169	0.2955	0.384132	3374863.87	380.4	8.091	31.6302	39.1			
					Short Neg. at con. edge = αx (-ve)								132	4972.630	135.804	135.80	370.13	280	179.52	0.14															
					Pos. at mid span = αx (+ve)								152	4565.208	157.684	157.68	318.77	280	179.52	0.14															
					Long Neg. at con. edge = αy (-ve)								114	4606.521	116.371	116.37	431.94	280	179.52	0.14															
			3.353		Pos. at mid span = αy (+ve)	0.035	6.805	10.2	4.016	8	50.27	98	0.000212	-1	114	4606.521	116.371	116.37	431.94	280	179.52	0.14													
14	130	4.267	3.353	1.273	Edge	0.064	6.805	10.2	7.302	8	50.27	106	0.000196	-1	191	4909.925	198.509	198.51	253.22	254	197.90	0.15	17.1	0.1614	0.187	0.3094	0.402162	3713511.34	406.1	8.639	31.6302	39.1			
					Short Neg. at con. edge = αx (-ve)								144	4960.509	147.925	147.92	339.80	280	179.52	0.14															
					Pos. at mid span = αx (+ve)								152	4565.208	157.684	157.68	318.77	280	179.52	0.14															
					Long Neg. at con. edge = αy (-ve)								114	4606.521	116.371	116.37	431.94	280	179.52	0.14															
			3.353		Pos. at mid span = αy (+ve)	0.035	6.805	10.2	4.016	8	50.27	98	0.000212	-1	114	4606.521	116.371	116.37	431.94	280	179.52	0.14													
17	130	4.267	3.353	1.273	Edge	0.064	6.805	10.2	7.302	8	50.27	106	0.000196	-1	191	4909.925	198.509	198.51	253.22	254	197.90	0.15	17.1	0.1614	0.187	0.3094	0.402162	3713511.34	406.1	8.639	31.6302	39.1			
					Short Neg. at con. edge = αx (-ve)								144	4960.509	147.925	147.92	339.80	280	179.52	0.14															
					Pos. at mid span = αx (+ve)								152	4565.208	157.684	157.68	318.77	280	179.52	0.14															
					Long Neg. at con. edge = αy (-ve)								114	4606.521	116.371	116.37	431.94	280	179.52	0.14															
			3.353		Pos. at mid span = αy (+ve)	0.035	6.805	10.2	4.016	8	50.27	98	0.000212	-1	114	4606.521	116.371	116.37	431.94	280	179.52	0.14													

For Panel S2L (One long edge discontinuous)

Panel ID No.	D	Ly	Lx	ly/lx	Edge	Moment coefficient	assign to	Facto red load (Wu)	Moment	Bar Dia	Bar area	Effic. Dept h (d)	a	b	c	1st value	2nd value	Ast req.	Spacing require d	Spac ing Provid ed	Actual Ast	Ast Pe	Max. Shear force	Nomina l Shear Stress	% tensile steel	Shear strength for M20	Shear strength for D = 135 mm	Moment of resistance	Obtain ed diamet er	ratio of eff. span to eff. depth	constant value												
																																KN/m	KN-m	mm	mm ²	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm ²	P%	V	f_y (N/mm ²)
7	135	4.572	3.353	1.364	Short	Neg. at con. edge = αx (-ve)	0.061	8.305	12.5	8.517	8	50.27	106	0.000196	-1	223	4875.251	233.183	233.18	215.56	204	246.40	0.19	20.9	0.197	0.232	0.346	0.44975	4801301.52	410.4	8.73	31.6302	39.1										
						Pos. at mid span = αx (+ve)	0.046	8.305	12.5	6.429	8	50.27	106	0.000196	-1	168	4934.528	173.908	173.91	289.04	280	179.52	0.14																				
						Long	Neg. at con. edge = αy (-ve)	0.037	8.305	12.5	5.181	8	50.27	98	0.000212	-1	148	4571.607	151.284	151.28	332.26	280	179.52	0.14																			
						Pos. at mid span = αy (+ve)	0.028	8.305	12.5	3.921	8	50.27	98	0.000212	-1	111	4609.344	113.548	113.55	442.68	280	179.52	0.14																				
8	135	3.982	3.353	1.182	Short	Neg. at con. edge = αx (-ve)	0.051	8.305	12.5	7.078	8	50.27	106	0.000196	-1	185	4918.254	192.180	192.18	281.55	229	219.50	0.17	20.9	0.197	0.207	0.3257	0.423358	4110034.72	379.8	8.08	31.6302	39.1										
						Pos. at mid span = αx (+ve)	0.038	8.305	12.5	5.309	8	50.27	106	0.000196	-1	139	4965.735	142.689	142.70	352.25	280	179.52	0.14																				
						Long	Neg. at con. edge = αy (-ve)	0.037	8.305	12.5	5.181	8	50.27	98	0.000212	-1	146	4571.607	151.284	151.28	332.26	280	179.52	0.14																			
						Pos. at mid span = αy (+ve)	0.028	8.305	12.5	3.921	8	50.27	98	0.000212	-1	111	4609.344	113.548	113.55	442.68	280	179.52	0.14																				
9	135	5.182	4.267	1.214	Short	Neg. at con. edge = αx (-ve)	0.053	8.305	12.5	11.958	8	50.27	106	0.000196	-1	312	4774.110	334.324	334.32	150.35	153	328.53	0.25	26.6	0.2507	0.31	0.3888	0.5054	6084530.19	421.6	8.968	40.2566	39.1										
						Pos. at mid span = αx (+ve)	0.040	8.305	12.5	9.009	8	50.27	106	0.000196	-1	235	4861.064	247.370	247.37	203.20	204	246.40	0.19																				
						Long	Neg. at con. edge = αy (-ve)	0.037	8.305	12.5	8.393	8	50.27	98	0.000212	-1	237	4472.400	250.491	250.49	200.67	204	246.40	0.19																			
						Pos. at mid span = αy (+ve)	0.028	8.305	12.5	6.351	8	50.27	98	0.000212	-1	180	4535.988	186.904	186.90	268.94	254	197.90	0.15																				
10	135	4.267	3.962	1.077	Short	Neg. at con. edge = αx (-ve)	0.042	7.305	11	7.292	8	50.27	106	0.000196	-1	191	4910.212	198.221	198.22	253.58	229	219.50	0.17	21.7	0.2048	0.207	0.3257	0.423358	4110034.72	370.1	7.873	37.3811	39.1										
						Pos. at mid span = αx (+ve)	0.032	7.305	11	5.479	8	50.27	106	0.000196	-1	143	4961.023	147.410	147.41	340.99	280	179.52	0.14																				
						Long	Neg. at con. edge = αy (-ve)	0.037	7.305	11	6.365	8	50.27	98	0.000212	-1	180	4535.559	187.333	187.33	268.32	280	179.52	0.14																			
						Pos. at mid span = αy (+ve)	0.028	7.305	11	4.817	8	50.27	98	0.000212	-1	136	4582.581	140.311	140.31	358.24	280	179.52	0.14																				
11	135	4.267	3.962	1.077	Short	Neg. at con. edge = αx (-ve)	0.042	7.305	11	7.292	8	50.27	106	0.000196	-1	191	4910.212	198.221	198.22	253.58	229	219.50	0.17	21.7	0.2048	0.207	0.3257	0.423358	4110034.72	370.1	7.873	37.3811	39.1										
						Pos. at mid span = αx (+ve)	0.032	7.305	11	5.479	8	50.27	106	0.000196	-1	143	4961.023	147.410	147.41	340.99	280	179.52	0.14																				
						Long	Neg. at con. edge = αy (-ve)	0.037	7.305	11	6.365	8	50.27	98	0.000212	-1	180	4535.559	187.333	187.33	268.32	280	179.52	0.14																			
						Pos. at mid span = αy (+ve)	0.028	7.305	11	4.817	8	50.27	98	0.000212	-1	136	4582.581	140.311	140.31	358.24	280	179.52	0.14																				
15	135	4.267	3.353	1.273	Short	Neg. at con. edge = αx (-ve)	0.056	6.805	10.2	6.384	8	50.27	106	0.000196	-1	167	4935.790	172.644	172.64	291.15	280	179.52	0.14	17.1	0.1614	0.169	0.2955	0.384132	3374863.87	380.4	8.091	31.6302	39.1										
						Pos. at mid span = αx (+ve)	0.043	6.805	10.2	4.892	8	50.27	106	0.000196	-1	128	4977.231	131.202	131.20	383.11	280	179.52	0.14																				
						Long	Neg. at con. edge = αy (-ve)	0.037	6.805	10.2	4.246	8	50.27	98	0.000212	-1	120	4599.688	123.203	123.20	407.99	280	179.52	0.14																			
						Pos. at mid span = αy (+ve)	0.028	6.805	10.2	3.213	8	50.27	98	0.000212	-1	91	4630.272	92.619	92.62	542.71	280	179.52	0.14																				
16	135	4.267	3.353	1.273	Short	Neg. at con. edge = αx (-ve)	0.056	6.805	10.2	6.384	8	50.27	106	0.000196	-1	167	4935.790	172.644	172.64	291.15	280	179.52	0.14	17.1	0.1614	0.169	0.2955	0.384132	3374863.87	380.4	8.091	31.6302	39.1										
						Pos. at mid span = αx (+ve)	0.043	6.805	10.2	4.892	8	50.27	106	0.000196	-1	128	4977.231	131.202	131.20	383.11	280	179.52	0.14																				
						Long	Neg. at con. edge = αy (-ve)	0.037	6.805	10.2	4.246	8	50.27	98	0.000212	-1	120	4599.688	123.203	123.20	407.99	280	179.52	0.14																			
						Pos. at mid span = αy (+ve)	0.028	6.805	10.2	3.213	8	50.27	98	0.000212	-1	91	4630.272	92.619	92.62	542.71	280	179.52	0.14																				

For Panel S2S (One short edge discontinuous)

Panel ID No.	D	Ly	Lx	ly/lx	Edge	Moment coefficient	assign to	Facto red load (Wu)	Moment	Bar Dia	Bar area	Effic. Dept h (d)	a	b	c	1st value	2nd value	Ast req.	Spacing require d	Spac ing Provid ed	Actual Ast	Ast Pe	Max. Shear force	Nomina l Shear Stress	% tensile steel	Shear strength for M20	Shear strength for D = 135 mm	Moment of resistance	Obtain ed diamet er	ratio of eff. span to eff. depth	constant value									
																																KN/m	KN-m	mm	mm ²	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm ²
18	135	4.572	3.962	1.154	Short	Neg. at con. edge = αx (-ve)	0.046	6.805	10.2	7.323	8	50.27	106	0.000196	-1	191	4909.334	199.100	199.10	252.46	229	219.50	0.17	20.2	0.1908	0.207	0.3257	0.423358	4110034.72	388.2	8.258	37.3811	39.1							
						Pos. at mid span = αx (+ve)	0.034	6.805	10.2	5.474	8	50.27	106	0.000196	-1	143	4961.166	147.267	147.27	341.32	280	179.52	0.14																	
						Long	Neg. at con. edge = αy (-ve)	0.037	6.805	10.2	5.930	8	50.27	98	0.000212	-1	168	4548.893	173.999	174.00	288.88	280	179.52	0.14																
						Pos. at mid span = αy (+ve)	0.028	6.805	10.2	4.487	8	50.27	98	0.000212	-1	127	4592.466	130.426	130.43	385.40	280	179.52	0.14																	
19	135	4.572	4.267	1.071	Short	Neg. at con. edge = αx (-ve)	0.041	6.805	10.2	7.674	8	50.27	106	0.000196	-1	201	4899.370	209.064	209.06	240.43	229	219.50	0.17	21.8	0.2055	0.207	0.3257	0.423358	4110034.72	369.3	7.856	40.2566	39.1							
						Pos. at mid span = αx (+ve)	0.031	6.805	10.2	5.735	8	50.27	106	0.000196	-1	150	4953.898	154.536	154.54																					

Panel ID No.	D	Ly	Lx	ly/lx	Edge	Moment coefficient	Design load	Factored load (kN/m)	Moment	Bar Dia	Bar area	Effec. Depth h (d)	a	b	c	1st value	2nd value	Ast req	Spacing required d	Spacing Provided	Actual Ast	Ast Pe	Max. Shear force	Nominal Shear Stress	% tensile steel	Shear strength for M20	Shear strength for D = 135 mm	Moment of resistance	Obtain ed diamet er	ratio of eff. span to eff. depth	constant value		
																																KN/m	KN/m
20	135	5.182	4.572	1.133	Short	Neg. at con. edge = αx (-ve)	0.039	9.305	14	11.378	8	50.27	106	0.000196	-1	297	4791.454	316.980	316.98	158.58	153	328.53	0.25	31.9	0.301	0.31	0.3688	0.5054	6084530.19	371.9	7.911	36.675	39.1
			4.572			Pos. at mid span = αx (+ve)	0.029	9.305	14	8.558	8	50.27	106	0.000196	-1	224	4874.062	234.372	234.37	214.47	204	246.40	0.19										
			4.572			Long Neg. at con. edge = αy (-ve)	0.032	9.305	14	9.336	8	50.27	98	0.000212	-1	264	4442.368	280.524	280.52	179.18	178	282.39	0.22										
			4.572			Pos. at mid span = αy (+ve)	0.024	9.305	14	7.002	8	50.27	98	0.000212	-1	198	4515.926	206.966	206.97	242.87	254	197.90	0.15										
21	135	5.182	3.962	1.308	Short	Neg. at con. edge = αx (-ve)	0.047	9.305	14	10.367	8	50.27	106	0.000196	-1	271	4821.425	287.009	287.01	175.14	179	280.81	0.22	27.7	0.2609	0.265	0.3672	0.477309	5225841.8	369.7	7.863	37.3811	39.1
			3.962			Pos. at mid span = αx (+ve)	0.036	9.305	14	7.940	8	50.27	106	0.000196	-1	207	4891.789	216.645	216.65	232.02	229	219.50	0.17										
			3.962			Long Neg. at con. edge = αy (-ve)	0.032	9.305	14	7.013	8	50.27	98	0.000212	-1	198	4515.604	207.287	207.29	242.49	229	219.50	0.17										
			3.962			Pos. at mid span = αy (+ve)	0.024	9.305	14	5.259	8	50.27	98	0.000212	-1	149	4569.251	153.640	153.64	327.16	280	179.52	0.14										
22	135	5.182	3.353	1.545	Short	Neg. at con. edge = αx (-ve)	0.054	8.305	12.5	7.600	8	50.27	106	0.000196	-1	199	4901.459	206.975	206.97	242.86	229	219.50	0.17	20.9	0.197	0.207	0.3257	0.423358	4110034.72	379.8	8.08	31.6302	39.1
			3.353			Pos. at mid span = αx (+ve)	0.042	8.305	12.5	5.843	8	50.27	106	0.000196	-1	153	4950.891	157.542	157.54	319.06	280	179.52	0.14										
			3.353			Long Neg. at con. edge = αy (-ve)	0.032	8.305	12.5	4.481	8	50.27	98	0.000212	-1	127	4592.651	130.241	130.24	385.94	280	179.52	0.14										
			3.353			Pos. at mid span = αy (+ve)	0.024	8.305	12.5	3.361	8	50.27	98	0.000212	-1	95	4625.913	96.978	96.98	518.32	280	179.52	0.14										
23	135	3.962	3.962	1.000	Short	Neg. at con. edge = αx (-ve)	0.032	6.805	10.2	5.128	8	50.27	106	0.000196	-1	134	4970.719	137.715	137.72	365.00	229	219.50	0.17	20.2	0.1908	0.207	0.3257	0.423358	4110034.72	388.2	8.258	37.3811	39.1
			3.962			Pos. at mid span = αx (+ve)	0.024	6.805	10.2	3.846	8	50.27	106	0.000196	-1	101	5005.873	102.561	102.56	490.10	280	179.52	0.14										
			3.962			Long Neg. at con. edge = αy (-ve)	0.032	6.805	10.2	5.128	8	50.27	98	0.000212	-1	145	4573.206	149.686	149.69	335.81	280	179.52	0.14										
			3.962			Pos. at mid span = αy (+ve)	0.024	6.805	10.2	3.846	8	50.27	98	0.000212	-1	109	4611.561	111.330	111.33	451.50	280	179.52	0.14										
24	135	3.962	3.353	1.182	Short	Neg. at con. edge = αx (-ve)	0.042	7.805	11.7	5.516	8	50.27	106	0.000196	-1	144	4960.004	148.429	148.43	338.65	254	197.90	0.15	19.6	0.1852	0.187	0.3094	0.402162	3713511.34	370	7.87	31.6302	39.1
			3.353			Pos. at mid span = αx (+ve)	0.031	7.805	11.7	4.116	8	50.27	106	0.000196	-1	108	4998.529	109.905	109.91	457.35	280	179.52	0.14										
			3.353			Long Neg. at con. edge = αy (-ve)	0.032	7.805	11.7	4.211	8	50.27	98	0.000212	-1	119	4600.706	122.185	122.19	411.39	280	179.52	0.14										
			3.353			Pos. at mid span = αy (+ve)	0.024	7.805	11.7	3.159	8	50.27	98	0.000212	-1	89	4631.869	91.023	91.02	552.23	280	179.52	0.14										
25	135	4.267	3.962	1.077	Short	Neg. at con. edge = αx (-ve)	0.036	7.305	11	6.167	8	50.27	106	0.000196	-1	161	4941.865	166.569	166.57	301.77	229	219.50	0.17	21.7	0.2048	0.207	0.3257	0.423358	4110034.72	370.1	7.873	37.3811	39.1
			3.962			Pos. at mid span = αx (+ve)	0.027	7.305	11	4.658	8	50.27	106	0.000196	-1	122	4983.669	124.785	124.77	402.88	280	179.52	0.14										
			3.962			Long Neg. at con. edge = αy (-ve)	0.032	7.305	11	5.505	8	50.27	98	0.000212	-1	156	4561.806	161.085	161.09	312.04	280	179.52	0.14										
			3.962			Pos. at mid span = αy (+ve)	0.024	7.305	11	4.129	8	50.27	98	0.000212	-1	117	4603.163	119.728	119.73	419.83	280	179.52	0.14										
26	135	4.267	3.962	1.077	Short	Neg. at con. edge = αx (-ve)	0.036	8.305	12.5	7.011	8	50.27	106	0.000196	-1	183	4918.149	190.284	190.28	264.16	204	246.40	0.19	24.7	0.2328	0.232	0.346	0.44975	4601301.52	366.4	7.793	37.3811	39.1
			3.962			Pos. at mid span = αx (+ve)	0.027	8.305	12.5	5.296	8	50.27	106	0.000196	-1	138	4966.087	142.347	142.35	353.12	280	179.52	0.14										
			3.962			Long Neg. at con. edge = αy (-ve)	0.032	8.305	12.5	6.259	8	50.27	98	0.000212	-1	177	4538.828	184.064	184.06	273.09	280	179.52	0.14										
			3.962			Pos. at mid span = αy (+ve)	0.024	8.305	12.5	4.694	8	50.27	98	0.000212	-1	133	4586.272	136.620	136.62	367.92	280	179.52	0.14										
27	135	4.267	3.962	1.077	Short	Neg. at con. edge = αx (-ve)	0.036	8.305	12.5	7.011	8	50.27	106	0.000196	-1	183	4918.149	190.284	190.28	264.16	204	246.40	0.19	24.7	0.2328	0.232	0.346	0.44975	4601301.52	366.4	7.793	37.3811	39.1
			3.962			Pos. at mid span = αx (+ve)	0.027	8.305	12.5	5.296	8	50.27	106	0.000196	-1	138	4966.087	142.347	142.35	353.12	280	179.52	0.14										
			3.962			Long Neg. at con. edge = αy (-ve)	0.032	8.305	12.5	6.259	8	50.27	98	0.000212	-1	177	4538.828	184.064	184.06	273.09	280	179.52	0.14										
			3.962			Pos. at mid span = αy (+ve)	0.024	8.305	12.5	4.694	8	50.27	98	0.000212	-1	133	4586.272	136.620	136.62	367.92	280	179.52	0.14										
29	135	4.267	4.267	1.000	Short	Neg. at con. edge = αx (-ve)	0.032	8.305	12.5	7.259	8	50.27	106	0.000196	-1	190	4911.147	197.287	197.29	254.78	178	282.39	0.22	26.6	0.2507	0.266	0.3731	0.485062	5254366.06	381	8.104	40.2566	39.1
			4.267			Pos. at mid span = αx (+ve)	0.024	8.305	12.5	5.444	8	50.27	106	0.000196	-1	142	4961.984	146.449	146.45	343.23	280	179.52	0.14										
			4.267			Long Neg. at con. edge = αy (-ve)	0.032	8.305	12.5	7.259	8	50.27	98	0.000212	-1	205	4507.959	214.932	214.93	233.87	229	219.50	0.17										
			4.267			Pos. at mid span = αy (+ve)	0.024	8.305	12.5	5.444	8	50.27	98	0.000212	-1	154	4563.660	159.232	159.23	315.68	280	179.52	0.14										
30	135	4.267	4.267	1.000	Short	Neg. at con. edge = αx (-ve)	0.032	8.305	12.5	7.259	8	50.27	106	0.000196	-1	190	4911.147	197.287	197.29	254.78	178	282.39	0.22	26.6	0.2507	0.266	0.3731	0.485062	5254366.06	381	8.104	40.2566	39.1
			4.267			Pos. at mid span = αx (+ve)	0.024	8.305	12.5	5.444	8	50.27	106	0.000196	-1	142	4961.984	146.449	146.45	343.23	280	179.52	0.14										
			4.267			Long Neg. at con. edge = αy (-ve)	0.032	8.305	12.5	7.259	8	50.27	98	0.000212	-1	205	4507.959	214.932	214.93	233.87	229	219.50	0.17										
			4.267			Pos. at mid span = αy (+ve)	0.024	8.305	12.5	5.444	8	50.27	98	0.000212	-1	154	4563.660	159.232	159.23	315.68	280	179.52	0.14										
31	135	4.267	4.267	1.000	Short	Neg. at con. edge = αx (-ve)	0.032	7.805	11.7	6.822	8	50.27	106	0.000196	-1	178	4923.489	184.945	184.94	271.79	178	282.39	0.22	25	0.2357	0.266	0.3731	0.485062	5254366.06	397.5	8.454	40.2566	39.1
			4.267			Pos. at mid span = αx (+ve)	0.024	7.805	11.7	5.116	8	50.27	106	0.000196	-1	134	4971.052	137.381	137.38	365.88	280	179.52	0.14										
			4.267			Long Neg. at con. edge = αy (-ve)	0.032	7.805	11.7	6.822	8	50.27	98	0.000212	-1	193	4521.504	201.387	201.39	249.60	254	197.90	0.15										
			4.267			Pos. at mid span = αy (+ve)	0.024	7.805	11.7	5.116	8	50.27	98	0.000212	-1	145	4573.571	149.321	149.32	336.63													

For Third (Terrace) Floor
For Panel S1 (Two Adjacent edges discontinuous)

Panel ID No.	D mm	Ly m	Lx m	ly/lx	Moment coefficient	Design load KN/m	Factored load (Wu) KN/m	Moment KN-m	Bar Dia mm	Bar area mm ²	Effec. Depth h (d) mm	a	b	c	Ast req		Spacing required mm	Spacing Provided mm	Actual Ast mm ²	Ast Pe %	Max. Shear force V (KN)	Nominal Shear Stress V_v (N/mm ²)	% tensile steel	Shear strength for M20 T_v (N/mm ²)	Shear strength for D = 135 mm T_v (N/mm ²)	Moment of resistance M1	Ld	Obtained diameter ϕ'	ratio of eff. span to eff. depth Lx/d	constant value $\alpha \beta \gamma \delta \lambda$										
															1st value	2nd value																								
5	135	4.267	2.743	1.556	Short Neg. at con. edge = αx (-ve)	0.077	6.422	9.63	5.582	8	50.27	106	0.000196	-1	146	4958.168	150.266	150.27	334.51	254	197.90	0.15	13.2	0.1248	0.187	0.3094	0.402162	3713511.34	489.4	10.41	25.8792	39.1								
					Pos. at mid span = αx (+ve)	0.058	6.422	9.63	4.172	8	50.27	106	0.000196	-1	109	4996.986	111.447	111.45	451.02	280	179.52	0.14																		
					Long Neg. at con. edge = αy (-ve)	0.047	6.422	9.63	3.407	8	50.27	98	0.000212	-1	96	4624.554	98.337	98.34	511.15	280	179.52	0.14																		
					Pos. at mid span = αy (+ve)	0.035	6.422	9.63	2.537	8	50.27	98	0.000212	-1	72	4650.063	72.828	72.83	890.19	280	179.52	0.14																		
6	135	3.962	3.353	1.182	Short Neg. at con. edge = αx (-ve)	0.059	6.422	9.63	6.359	8	50.27	106	0.000196	-1	166	4936.479	171.955	171.95	292.32	204	246.40	0.19	16.1	0.1523	0.232	0.346	0.44975	4601301.52	494.4	10.52	31.6302	39.1								
					Pos. at mid span = αx (+ve)	0.044	6.422	9.63	4.774	8	50.27	106	0.000196	-1	125	4980.475	127.959	127.96	392.83	280	179.52	0.14																		
					Long Neg. at con. edge = αy (-ve)	0.047	6.422	9.63	5.089	8	50.27	98	0.000212	-1	144	4574.381	148.510	148.51	338.46	280	179.52	0.14																		
					Pos. at mid span = αy (+ve)	0.035	6.422	9.63	3.790	8	50.27	98	0.000212	-1	107	4613.230	109.662	109.66	458.37	280	179.52	0.14																		
12	135	4.267	3.353	1.273	Short Neg. at con. edge = αx (-ve)	0.064	6.422	9.63	6.891	8	50.27	106	0.000196	-1	180	4921.540	186.894	186.89	268.95	280	179.52	0.14	16.1	0.1523	0.169	0.2955	0.384132	3374863.87	395.7	8.417	31.6302	39.1								
					Pos. at mid span = αx (+ve)	0.048	6.422	9.63	5.188	8	50.27	106	0.000196	-1	136	4969.075	139.359	139.36	360.69	280	179.52	0.14																		
					Long Neg. at con. edge = αy (-ve)	0.047	6.422	9.63	5.089	8	50.27	98	0.000212	-1	144	4574.381	148.510	148.51	338.46	280	179.52	0.14																		
					Pos. at mid span = αy (+ve)	0.035	6.422	9.63	3.790	8	50.27	98	0.000212	-1	107	4613.230	109.662	109.66	458.37	280	179.52	0.14																		
14	135	4.267	3.353	1.273	Short Neg. at con. edge = αx (-ve)	0.064	6.422	9.63	6.891	8	50.27	106	0.000196	-1	180	4921.540	186.894	186.89	268.95	280	179.52	0.14	16.1	0.1523	0.169	0.2955	0.384132	3374863.87	395.7	8.417	31.6302	39.1								
					Pos. at mid span = αx (+ve)	0.048	6.422	9.63	5.188	8	50.27	106	0.000196	-1	136	4969.075	139.359	139.36	360.69	280	179.52	0.14																		
					Long Neg. at con. edge = αy (-ve)	0.047	6.422	9.63	5.089	8	50.27	98	0.000212	-1	144	4574.381	148.510	148.51	338.46	280	179.52	0.14																		
					Pos. at mid span = αy (+ve)	0.035	6.422	9.63	3.790	8	50.27	98	0.000212	-1	107	4613.230	109.662	109.66	458.37	280	179.52	0.14																		
17	135	4.267	3.353	1.273	Short Neg. at con. edge = αx (-ve)	0.064	6.422	9.63	6.891	8	50.27	106	0.000196	-1	180	4921.540	186.894	186.89	268.95	280	179.52	0.14	16.1	0.1523	0.169	0.2955	0.384132	3374863.87	395.7	8.417	31.6302	39.1								
					Pos. at mid span = αx (+ve)	0.048	6.422	9.63	5.188	8	50.27	106	0.000196	-1	136	4969.075	139.359	139.36	360.69	280	179.52	0.14																		
					Long Neg. at con. edge = αy (-ve)	0.047	6.422	9.63	5.089	8	50.27	98	0.000212	-1	144	4574.381	148.510	148.51	338.46	280	179.52	0.14																		
					Pos. at mid span = αy (+ve)	0.035	6.422	9.63	3.790	8	50.27	98	0.000212	-1	107	4613.230	109.662	109.66	458.37	280	179.52	0.14																		
28	135	4.267	3.353	1.273	Short Neg. at con. edge = αx (-ve)	0.064	6.422	9.63	6.891	8	50.27	106	0.000196	-1	180	4921.540	186.894	186.89	268.95	280	179.52	0.14	16.1	0.1523	0.169	0.2955	0.384132	3374863.87	395.7	8.417	31.6302	39.1								
					Pos. at mid span = αx (+ve)	0.048	6.422	9.63	5.188	8	50.27	106	0.000196	-1	136	4969.075	139.359	139.36	360.69	280	179.52	0.14																		
					Long Neg. at con. edge = αy (-ve)	0.047	6.422	9.63	5.089	8	50.27	98	0.000212	-1	144	4574.381	148.510	148.51	338.46	280	179.52	0.14																		
					Pos. at mid span = αy (+ve)	0.035	6.422	9.63	3.790	8	50.27	98	0.000212	-1	107	4613.230	109.662	109.66	458.37	280	179.52	0.14																		

For Panel S2L (One long edge discontinuous)

Panel ID No.	D mm	Ly m	Lx m	ly/lx	Moment coefficient	Design load KN/m	Factored load (Wu) KN/m	Moment KN-m	Bar Dia mm	Bar area mm ²	Effec. Depth h (d) mm	a	b	c	Ast req		Spacing required mm	Spacing Provided mm	Actual Ast mm ²	Ast Pe %	Max. Shear force V (KN)	Nominal Shear Stress V_v (N/mm ²)	% tensile steel	Shear strength for M20 T_v (N/mm ²)	Shear strength for D = 135 mm T_v (N/mm ²)	Moment of resistance M1	Ld	Obtained diameter ϕ'	ratio of eff. span to eff. depth Lx/d	constant value $\alpha \beta \gamma \delta \lambda$									
															1st value	2nd value																							
9	135	5.182	4.267	1.214	Short Neg. at con. edge = αx (-ve)	0.053	6.422	9.63	9.246	8	50.27	106	0.000196	-1	242	4854.176	254.258	254.26	197.69	204	246.40	0.19	20.6	0.1939	0.232	0.3516	0.45705	4601301.52	415	8.828	40.2566	39.1							
					Pos. at mid span = αx (+ve)	0.040	6.422	9.63	6.966	8	50.27	106	0.000196	-1	182	4919.419	189.014	189.01	265.93	254	197.90	0.15																	
					Long Neg. at con. edge = αy (-ve)	0.037	6.422	9.63	6.490	8	50.27	98	0.000212	-1	183	4531.730	191.161	191.16	262.95	254	197.90	0.15																	
					Pos. at mid span = αy (+ve)	0.028	6.422	9.63	4.911	8	50.27	98	0.000212	-1	139	4579.746	143.146	143.15	351.15	280	179.52	0.14																	
10	135	4.267	3.962	1.077	Short Neg. at con. edge = αx (-ve)	0.042	6.422	9.63	6.410	8	50.27	106	0.000196	-1	167	4935.050	173.384	173.38	289.91	254	197.90	0.15	19.1	0.18	0.187	0.3094	0.402162	3713511.34	377	8.018	37.3811	39.1							
					Pos. at mid span = αx (+ve)	0.032	6.422	9.63	4.817	8	50.27	106	0.000196	-1	126	4979.318	129.116	129.12	389.30	280	179.52	0.14																	
					Long Neg. at con. edge = αy (-ve)	0.037	6.422	9.63	5.596	8	50.27	98	0.000212	-1	158	4559.052	163.840	163.84	306.80	280	179.52	0.14																	
					Pos. at mid span = αy (+ve)	0.028	6.422	9.63	4.235	8	50.27	98	0.000212	-1	120	4600.008	122.883	122.88	409.05	280	179.52	0.14																	

11	135	4.267	3.962	1.077	Short Neg. at con. edge = αx (-ve)	0.042	6.422	9.63	6.410	8	50.27	106	0.000196	-1	167	4935.050	173.384	173.384	289.91	254	197.90	0.15	19.1	0.18	0.187	0.3094	0.402162	3713511.34	377	8.018	37.3811	39.1						
			3.962		Pos. at mid span = αx (+ve)	0.032	6.422	9.63	4.817	8	50.27	106	0.000196	-1	120	4979.318	129.116	129.116	389.30	280	179.52	0.14																
			3.962		Long Neg. at con. edge = αy (-ve)	0.037	6.422	9.63	5.986	8	50.27	98	0.000212	-1	158	4559.052	163.840	163.840	306.80	280	179.52	0.14																
			3.962		Pos. at mid span = αy (+ve)	0.028	6.422	9.63	4.235	8	50.27	98	0.000212	-1	120	4600.008	122.883	122.883	409.05	280	179.52	0.14																
15	135	4.267	3.353	1.273	Short Neg. at con. edge = αx (-ve)	0.056	6.422	9.63	6.025	8	50.27	106	0.000196	-1	157	4945.838	162.596	162.596	309.14	280	179.52	0.14	16.1	0.1523	0.169	0.2955	0.384132	3374863.87	395.7	8.417	31.6302	39.1						
			3.353		Pos. at mid span = αx (+ve)	0.043	6.422	9.63	4.817	8	50.27	106	0.000196	-1	121	4984.804	123.630	123.630	406.58	280	179.52	0.14																
			3.353		Long Neg. at con. edge = αy (-ve)	0.037	6.422	9.63	4.007	8	50.27	98	0.000212	-1	113	4606.802	116.090	116.090	432.99	280	179.52	0.14																
			3.353		Pos. at mid span = αy (+ve)	0.028	6.422	9.63	3.032	8	50.27	98	0.000212	-1	86	4635.585	87.306	87.31	575.74	280	179.52	0.14																
16	135	4.267	3.353	1.273	Short Neg. at con. edge = αx (-ve)	0.056	6.422	9.63	6.025	8	50.27	106	0.000196	-1	157	4945.838	162.596	162.596	309.14	280	179.52	0.14	16.1	0.1523	0.169	0.2955	0.384132	3374863.87	395.7	8.417	31.6302	39.1						
			3.353		Pos. at mid span = αx (+ve)	0.043	6.422	9.63	4.817	8	50.27	106	0.000196	-1	121	4984.804	123.630	123.630	406.58	280	179.52	0.14																
			3.353		Long Neg. at con. edge = αy (-ve)	0.037	6.422	9.63	4.007	8	50.27	98	0.000212	-1	113	4606.802	116.090	116.090	432.99	280	179.52	0.14																
			3.353		Pos. at mid span = αy (+ve)	0.028	6.422	9.63	3.032	8	50.27	98	0.000212	-1	86	4635.585	87.306	87.31	575.74	280	179.52	0.14																
22	135	5.182	3.353	1.545	Short Neg. at con. edge = αx (-ve)	0.069	6.422	9.63	7.452	8	50.27	106	0.000196	-1	195	4905.667	202.767	202.77	247.90	254	197.90	0.15	16.1	0.1523	0.187	0.3094	0.402162	3713511.34	422.9	8.997	31.6302	39.1						
			3.353		Pos. at mid span = αx (+ve)	0.052	6.422	9.63	5.680	8	50.27	106	0.000196	-1	148	4955.433	153.001	153.000	328.53	280	179.52	0.14																
			3.353		Long Neg. at con. edge = αy (-ve)	0.037	6.422	9.63	4.007	8	50.27	98	0.000212	-1	113	4606.802	116.090	116.090	432.99	280	179.52	0.14																
			3.353		Pos. at mid span = αy (+ve)	0.028	6.422	9.63	3.032	8	50.27	98	0.000212	-1	86	4635.585	87.306	87.31	575.74	280	179.52	0.14																
24	135	3.962	3.353	1.182	Short Neg. at con. edge = αx (-ve)	0.051	6.422	9.63	5.473	8	50.27	106	0.000196	-1	143	4961.172	147.261	147.26	341.33	280	179.52	0.14	16.1	0.1523	0.169	0.2955	0.384132	3374863.87	395.7	8.417	31.6302	39.1						
			3.353		Pos. at mid span = αx (+ve)	0.038	6.422	9.63	4.105	8	50.27	106	0.000196	-1	107	4998.819	109.614	109.61	458.57	280	179.52	0.14																
			3.353		Long Neg. at con. edge = αy (-ve)	0.037	6.422	9.63	4.007	8	50.27	98	0.000212	-1	113	4606.802	116.090	116.090	432.99	280	179.52	0.14																
			3.353		Pos. at mid span = αy (+ve)	0.028	6.422	9.63	3.032	8	50.27	98	0.000212	-1	86	4635.585	87.306	87.31	575.74	280	179.52	0.14																

For Panel S3 (Interior Panel)

Panel ID No.	D	Ly	Lx	ly/lx	Moment coefficient	Design load	Factored load (Wu)	Moment	Bar Dia	Bar area	Effec. depth (d)	a	b	c	Ast req		Spacing require d	Spacing Provided	Actual Ast	Ast Pa	Max. Shear force V	Nominal Shear Stress f_v (N/mm ²)	% tensile steel f_c	Shear strength for M20 f_c (N/mm ²)	Shear strength for D = 135 mm f_c (N/mm ²)	Moment of resistance M1	Ld	Obtained diameter ϕ'	ratio of eff. span to eff. depth L/d	constant value $\alpha \beta \gamma \delta \lambda$								
															1st value	2nd value															mm ²	mm	mm ²	P%				
25	135	4.267	3.962	1.077	Short Neg. at con. edge = αx (-ve)	0.036	6.422	9.63	5.422	8	50.27	106	0.000196	-1	142	4962.611	145.823	145.82	344.70	254	197.90	0.15	19.1	0.18	0.187	0.3094	0.402162	3713511.34	377	8.018	37.3811	39.1						
			3.962		Pos. at mid span = αx (+ve)	0.027	6.422	9.63	4.095	8	50.27	106	0.000196	-1	107	4999.088	109.346	109.35	459.69	280	179.52	0.14																
			3.962		Long Neg. at con. edge = αy (-ve)	0.032	6.422	9.63	4.840	8	50.27	98	0.000212	-1	137	4581.899	140.993	140.99	356.51	280	179.52	0.14																
			3.962		Pos. at mid span = αy (+ve)	0.024	6.422	9.63	3.630	8	50.27	98	0.000212	-1	103	4617.973	104.919	104.92	479.09	280	179.52	0.14																
26	135	4.267	3.962	1.077	Short Neg. at con. edge = αx (-ve)	0.036	6.422	9.63	5.422	8	50.27	106	0.000196	-1	142	4962.611	145.823	145.82	344.70	254	197.90	0.15	19.1	0.18	0.187	0.3094	0.402162	3713511.34	377	8.018	37.3811	39.1						
			3.962		Pos. at mid span = αx (+ve)	0.027	6.422	9.63	4.095	8	50.27	106	0.000196	-1	107	4999.088	109.346	109.35	459.69	280	179.52	0.14																
			3.962		Long Neg. at con. edge = αy (-ve)	0.032	6.422	9.63	4.840	8	50.27	98	0.000212	-1	137	4581.899	140.993	140.99	356.51	280	179.52	0.14																
			3.962		Pos. at mid span = αy (+ve)	0.024	6.422	9.63	3.630	8	50.27	98	0.000212	-1	103	4617.973	104.919	104.92	479.09	280	179.52	0.14																
29	135	4.267	4.267	1.000	Short Neg. at con. edge = αx (-ve)	0.032	6.422	9.63	5.613	8	50.27	106	0.000196	-1	147	4957.298	151.136	151.14	332.59	229	219.50	0.17	20.6	0.1939	0.207	0.3257	0.423358	4110034.72	384	8.167	40.2566	39.1						
			4.267		Pos. at mid span = αx (+ve)	0.024	6.422	9.63	4.210	8	50.27	106	0.000196	-1	110	4995.959	112.475	112.47	446.91	280	179.52	0.14																
			4.267		Long Neg. at con. edge = αy (-ve)	0.032	6.422	9.63	5.613	8	50.27	98	0.000212	-1	159	4558.535	164.356	164.36	305.83	229	219.50	0.17																
			4.267		Pos. at mid span = αy (+ve)	0.024	6.422	9.63	4.210	8	50.27	98	0.000212	-1	119	4600.755	122.136	122.14	411.55	280	179.52	0.14																
30	135	4.267	4.267	1.000	Short Neg. at con. edge = αx (-ve)	0.032	6.422	9.63	5.613	8	50.27	106	0.000196	-1	147	4957.298	151.136	151.14	332.59	229	219.50	0.17	20.6	0.1939	0.207	0.3257	0.423358	4110034.72	384	8.167	40.2566	39.1						
			4.267		Pos. at mid span = αx (+ve)	0.024	6.422	9.63	4.210	8	50.27	106	0.000196	-1	110	4995.959	112.475	112.47	446.91	280	179.52	0.14																
			4.267		Long Neg. at con. edge = αy (-ve)	0.032	6.422	9.63	5.613	8	50.27	98	0.000212	-1	159	4558.535	164.356	164.36	305.83	280	179.52	0.14																
			4.267		Pos. at mid span = αy (+ve)	0.024	6.422	9.63	4.210	8	50.27	98	0.000212</																									

For Panel S4s (One short edge continuous i.e. three edges discontinuous)

Panel ID No.	D mm	Ly m	Lx m	ly/lx	Edge	Moment coefficient	Design load KN/m	Factored load (Wu) KN/m	Moment KN-m	Bar Dia mm	Bar area mm ²	Effec. Depth h (d) mm	a	b	c	As req			Spacing required mm	Specified provided mm	Actual Ast mm ²	Ast Pe	Max. Shear force V	Nominal Shear Stress f_v (N/mm ²)	% tensile steel	Shear strength for M20 T_v (N/mm ²)	Shear strength for D = 135 mm T_d (N/mm ²)	Moment of resistance M1	Obtain ed diameter Ld	ratio of eff. span to eff. depth Lx/d	constant value $\alpha \beta \gamma \delta \lambda$											
																1st value	2nd value	mm ²																								
3	135	3.353	3.353	1.000	Short	Neg. at con. edge = αx (-ve)	0	6.422	9.63	0.000	8	50.27	106	0.000196	-1	0	5108.434	0.000	162.00	310.28	280	179.52	0.14	16.1	0.1523	0.169	0.2955	0.384132	3374863.87	395.7	8.417	31.6302	39.1									
						Pos. at mid span = αx (+ve)	0.043	6.422	9.63	4.656	8	50.27	106	0.000196	-1	122	4983.722	124.711	124.71	403.05	280	179.52	0.14																			
						Long	Neg. at con. edge = αy (-ve)	0.057	6.422	9.63	6.172	8	50.27	98	0.000212	-1	174	4541.478	181.413	181.41	277.08	280	179.52	0.14																		
						Pos. at mid span = αy (+ve)	0.043	6.422	9.63	4.656	8	50.27	98	0.000212	-1	132	4587.406	135.485	135.49	371.00	280	179.52	0.14																			
4	135	4.572	3.353	1.364	Short	Neg. at con. edge = αx (-ve)	0	6.422	9.63	0.000	8	50.27	106	0.000196	-1	0	5108.434	0.000	162.00	310.28	280	179.52	0.14	16.1	0.1523	0.169	0.2955	0.384132	3374863.87	395.7	8.417	31.6302	39.1									
						Pos. at mid span = αx (+ve)	0.069	6.422	9.63	7.452	8	50.27	106	0.000196	-1	195	4905.667	202.767	202.77	247.90	254	197.90	0.15																			
						Long	Neg. at con. edge = αy (-ve)	0.057	6.422	9.63	6.172	8	50.27	98	0.000212	-1	174	4541.478	181.413	181.41	277.08	280	179.52	0.14																		
						Pos. at mid span = αy (+ve)	0.043	6.422	9.63	4.656	8	50.27	98	0.000212	-1	132	4587.406	135.485	135.49	371.00	280	179.52	0.14																			
13	135	3.962	3.353	1.182	Short	Neg. at con. edge = αx (-ve)	0	6.422	9.63	0.000	8	50.27	106	0.000196	-1	0	5108.434	0.000	162.00	310.28	280	179.52	0.14	16.1	0.1523	0.169	0.2955	0.384132	3374863.87	395.7	8.417	31.6302	39.1									
						Pos. at mid span = αx (+ve)	0.058	6.422	9.63	6.231	8	50.27	106	0.000196	-1	163	4940.062	168.372	168.37	298.54	280	179.52	0.14																			
						Long	Neg. at con. edge = αy (-ve)	0.057	6.422	9.63	6.172	8	50.27	98	0.000212	-1	174	4541.478	181.413	181.41	277.08	280	179.52	0.14																		
						Pos. at mid span = αy (+ve)	0.043	6.422	9.63	4.656	8	50.27	98	0.000212	-1	132	4587.406	135.485	135.49	371.00	280	179.52	0.14																			

4.2 DESIGN OF BEAM

Beam is a reinforced concrete flexural member. It carry load by bending action. The beam may be rectangle, L and T section consisting of singly and doubly reinforcement. Design of the beam element requires the determination of the cross sectional dimensions and reinforcement details. It should satisfy both serviceability and strength requirements.

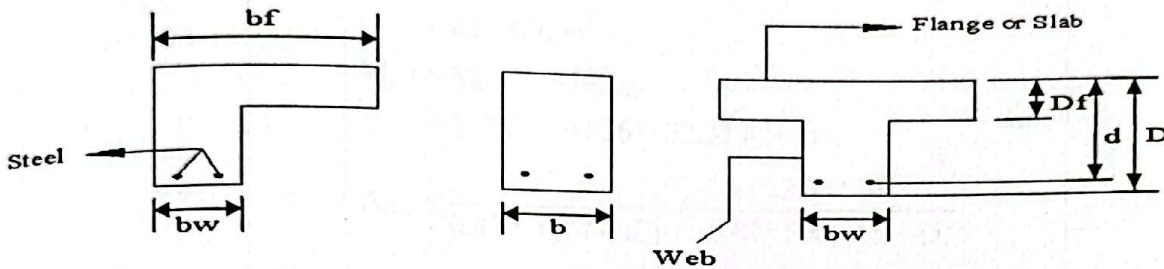


Fig. L-beam, rectangular beam and T- beam

Material characteristics

Concrete Grade = M25 ($f_{ck} = 25 \text{ N/mm}^2$)

Steel Grade = Fe500

($f_y = 500 \text{ N/mm}^2$)

Beam Section

Width of Beam (b_w) = 300 mm

Overall depth (D) = 400 mm

Effective cover (d') = 45 mm

Effective depth (d) = 355 mm

Depth of flange (D_f) = 135 mm (Ground floor)

Sample Calculation

Beam No. B15(239)

Reference	Step	Calculation	Remarks
IS 456-2000 Annex G Clause 38.1	1.	Design of beam at support (Rectangular beam) $b_w = 300 \text{ mm}$ $d = 355 \text{ mm}$	
		Limiting moment capacity of the Rectangular Beam $M_{u,lim} = 0.133f_{ck}bd^2$ (for Fe500) $= 0.133 \cdot 25 \cdot 300 \cdot 355^2$ $= 100567950 \text{ N-mm}$ $= 100.56 \text{ KN-m}$ $M_{u,given} = 122.3 \text{ KN-m}$ $M_{u,lim} < M_{u,given}$	

IS 456-2000 Pg. 70 (Clause 38.1)	<p>Hence, doubly reinforced beam</p> <p>2. Balanced Depth of Neutral Axis $(X_{u,lim}) = 0.456d = 0.456 \times 355 = 161.88 \text{ mm}$</p>	
IS 456-2000 Annex G Clause 38.1	<p>3. Calculation of tension steel reinforcement</p> $A_{st1} = \frac{M_{u,lim}}{0.87 * f_y (d - 0.416x_{u,lim})}$ $100567950 = 0.87 * 500 * A_{st} * d (1 - A_{st} * 500 / 300 * 355 * 25)$ $= 651.46 \text{ mm}^2$ $M_{u,2} = M_{u,given} - M_{u,lim}$ $= 122.23 - 100.56 = 22.33 \text{ KN-m}$ $A_{st2} = \frac{M_{u,2}}{0.87 * f_y (d - d')} = \frac{22.33 * 10^6}{0.87 * 500 (355 - 45)}$ $= 165.6 \text{ mm}^2$ <p>Total tension reinforcement $A_{st} = A_{st1} + A_{st2}$</p> $= 165.6 + 654.5$ $= 817.1 \text{ mm}^2$	
SP 16 Clause 2.3.2	<p>Calculation of compression steel reinforcement</p> <p>4. $A_{sc} = \frac{0.87 * f_y * A_{st2}}{(f_{sc} - f_{cc})}$</p> <p>Where, from table For $d/d' = 45/355 = 0.13$ $f_{sc} = 400$ And $f_{cc} = 0.446 f_{ck} = 0.446 * 25 = 11.15$</p> $\therefore A_{sc} = \frac{0.87 * 500_y * 165.6}{(400 - 11.15)} = 185.25 \text{ mm}^2$	
SP 16 Table F	<p>Check for Minimum Reinforcement</p> <p>5. $A_{st,min} = (0.85 * b_w * d) / f_y$ $= (0.85 * 300 * 355) / 500$ $= 181.05 \text{ mm}^2 < A_{st} (817.1 \text{ mm}^2) \text{ O.K.}$</p> <p>Check for Maximum Reinforcement</p> <p>6. $A_{st,max} = 0.04 * b_w * D = 0.04 * 230 * 480$ $= 4140 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{st} (= 817.1 \text{ mm}^2) \text{ O.K.}$</p>	
IS 456-2000 Clause 26.5.1.1.a	<p>Now,</p> <p>Provide tension steel = 4 Nos. 12 mm ϕ bars and 2 Nos. 16 mm ϕ bars</p>	
IS 456-2000 Clause 26.5.1.1.b	<p>Hence, actual steel area provided = 854.4 mm^2</p>	

IS 456-2000 Clause 22.2.b	7.	<p>Design of beam at mid section (T-beam design)</p> <p>Calculation of effective span (l_{eff})</p> <p>We have, c/c span of beam, $L = 4140$ mm</p> <p>From code, for continuous beam, Clear span = $4140 - 400 = 3740$ mm</p> <p>Since, Support width = 400 mm $> [1/12 * \text{clear span}]$ $= 1/12 * 3740 = 311.67$ mm or 600 mm whichever is less]</p> <p>Then, Effective span (l_{eff}) = clear span = 3740 mm</p> <p>Hence, Distance between zero moments, $l_o = 0.7 * l_{eff}$ $= 0.7 * 3740$ $= 2618$ mm</p>
IS 456-2000 Clause 23.1.2	8.	<p>Calculation of flange width (b_f)</p> <p>Depth of flange (D_f) = Overall depth of slab = 130 mm</p> <p>$\therefore b_f = l_o/6 + b_w + 6D_f$ $= 2618/6 + 300 + 6 * 130 = 1516.33$ mm</p>
IS 456-2000 Annex G.2.2.1	9.	<p>Calculation of Limiting Moment</p> <p>$D_f/d = 130/355 = 0.366 > 0.2$</p> <p>$M_{u,lim} = 0.36f_{ck} * x_{u,l} * b_w * (d - 0.416x_{u,l}) + 0.446f_{ck}(b_f - b_w)y_f * (d - y_f/2)$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Where, $y_f = (0.15x_{u,l} + 0.65D_f) \leq D_f$ $= (0.15 * 161.88 + 0.65 * 130)$ $= 108.78$ mm $\leq D_f (= 130$ mm)</p> <p>$M_{u,lim} = 0.36 * 25 * 161.88 * 300(355 - 0.416 * 161.88) + 0.446 * 25 * (1516.33 - 300) * 108.78 * (355 - 108.78/2)$ $= 569202259.8$ N-mm $= 569.2$ KN-m</p>
IS 456-2000 Annex G	10.	<p>Since, $M_{u,given} = 116.6$ KN-m $< M_{u,lim} = 569.2$ KN-m</p> <p>Hence, Singly reinforced section</p> <p>Calculation of Actual Depth of Neutral Axis</p> <p>$M_u = 0.36f_{ck} * x_u * b_f(d - 0.416 * x_u)$ $116.6 * 10^6 = 0.36 * 25 * x_u * 1516.33 * (355 - 0.416 * x_u)$ $\therefore x_u = 841.5$ mm $> D_f (= 135$ mm)</p> <p>Hence, Neutral Axis lies in the flange</p>
	11.	<p>Calculation of Tension Steel Reinforcement</p> <p>$M_u = 0.87f_y A_{st}(d - 0.416x_u)$ $116.6 * 10^6 = 0.87 * 500 * A_{st}(355 - 0.416 * 841.5)$ $\therefore A_{st} = 54304.3$ mm²</p> <p>Check for Minimum Reinforcement</p>

<p>IS 456-2000 Annex G</p>	<p>12.</p>	<p>$A_{st,min} = (0.85 \cdot b_w \cdot d) / f_y = (0.85 \cdot 300 \cdot 355) / 500$ $= 181.05 \text{ mm}^2 < A_{st} (= 54304.3 \text{ mm}^2)$ Hence, safe</p>	
<p>IS 456-2000 Clause 26.5.1.1.a</p>	<p>13.</p>	<p>So, Adopt Minimum steel area, $A_{st} = 181.05 \text{ mm}^2$ Check for Maximum Reinforcement $A_{st,max} = 0.04 \cdot b_w \cdot D = 0.04 \cdot 300 \cdot 400$ $= 4800 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{st} (= 181.05 \text{ mm}^2)$ So, O.K.</p>	
<p>IS 456-2000 Clause 26.5.1.1.a</p>	<p>14.</p>	<p>Now, Provide tension steel = 1 Nos. 16 mm ϕ bars \therefore Actual steel area provided = 201.06 mm^2 Design of Shear Reinforcement At support Shear force, $V_u = 92.7 \text{ KN}$ Nominal shear stress, $\tau_v = V_u / bd$ $= 92.78 \cdot 10^3 / (300 \cdot 355)$ $= 0.87 \text{ N/mm}^2$ Ast provided, 201.06 mm^2 Percentage of steel = $100 A_s / bd$ $= (100 \cdot 201.06) / (300 \cdot 355)$ $= 0.19 \%$</p>	
<p>IS 456-2000 Clause 40.1</p>		<p>For M25 concrete and % of steel, $\tau_c = 0.325 \text{ N/mm}^2$ For M20 concrete, $\tau_{c,max} = 3.1 \text{ N/mm}^2$ Since, $\tau_{c,max} = 3.1 \text{ N/mm}^2 > \tau_v (= 0.87 \text{ N/mm}^2) > \tau$ ($= 0.325 \text{ N/mm}^2$) So, Design of Shear reinforcement is required Providing 8 mm dia. Bars as 2-legged vertical stirrup Hence, Area of stirrups, $A_{sv} = 2 \cdot \pi \cdot 8^2 / 4 = 100.53 \text{ mm}^2$ Shear strength, $V_{us} = V_u - \tau_c \cdot b_w \cdot d$ $= (92.7 \cdot 1000 - 0.325 \cdot 300 \cdot 355)$ $= 58087.5 \text{ N}$</p>	
<p>IS 456-2000 Table 19</p>		<p>And, Spacing of stirrups, $S_v = (0.87 \cdot f_y \cdot A_{sv} \cdot d) / V_{us}$ $=$ $(0.87 \cdot 500 \cdot 100.53 \cdot 355) / 58087.5$ $= 267.25 \text{ mm} \approx 270 \text{ mm c/c}$</p>	
<p>IS 456-2000 Clause 40.4.c</p>		<p>Check for Maximum spacing The maximum spacing of shear reinforcement along the axis of member shall not exceed following a) $0.75 \cdot d = 0.75 \cdot 405 = 307.75 \text{ mm}$ b) 300 mm (Whichever smaller)</p>	
<p>IS 456-2000 Clause 40.4.a (pg.73)</p>	<p>15.</p>	<p>Since, $S_v = 270 \text{ mm c/c} < (300 \text{ mm})$ O.K.</p>	
<p>IS 456-2000</p>			

Clause 26.5.1.5

IS 456-2000
Annex GIS 456-2000
Clause 26.2.1IS 456-2000
Clause 26.2.3.3.cIS 456-2000
Clause 23.2 (fig.
4)BS 8110-1985
Clause 3.4.5.6(A.K. Jain Pg.
187)

16.

Check for Development Length

$$A_{st} = 201.06 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$M_1 = 0.87 * f_y * A_{st} \left(d - \frac{f_y * A_{st}}{b_w * f_{ck}} \right)$$

$$= 0.87 * 500 * 201.06 \left(355 - \frac{500 * 201.06}{300 * 25} \right)$$

$$= 29.87 * 10^6$$

$$= 29.87 \text{ KN-m}$$

$$V_u = 92.7 \text{ KN}$$

Condition to be satisfied:

$$L_d \leq 1.3M_1/V + L_o$$

$$L_d = \frac{\phi \sigma_s}{4\tau_{bd}} = \frac{0.87 * f_y \phi}{4\tau_{bd}} = \frac{0.87 * 500 * 12}{4 * 1.2 * 1.6} = 679.7 \text{ mm}$$

$$1.3M_1/V_u + L_o = (1.3 * 29.87 * 10^6) / (92.7 * 10^3) + d$$

$$(d=355\text{mm})$$

$$= 418.88 + 355 = 773.88\text{mm}$$

$$\text{So, } L_d (= 679.7\text{mm}) < (1.3M_1/V_u + L_o) (= 773.88\text{mm})$$

So, O.K.

17.

Check for Deflection

Condition to be satisfied

$$l_{eff}/d \leq \alpha\beta\gamma\delta\lambda$$

$$l_{eff}/d = 2618/355 = 7.37$$

$$\alpha = 26 \text{ for continuous beam}$$

$$\beta = 1 \text{ for span less than 10 m}$$

$$\gamma = 0.55 + \frac{477 - f_s}{120 \left(0.9 + \frac{M}{b_w d^2} \right)} \leq 2$$

$$\text{where, } f_s = 0.58 * f_y * \frac{A_s(\text{required})}{A_s(\text{provided})}$$

$$= 0.58 * 500 * 181.05 / 201.06$$

$$= 260.43$$

$$\text{So, } \gamma = 0.55 + \frac{477 - 127.224_s}{120 \left(0.9 + \frac{17.404 * 10^6}{230 * 405^2} \right)} = 2.69$$

Hence, Adopt Max. $\gamma = 2$

$$\delta = 1$$

$$\lambda = 0.83$$

$$\therefore \alpha\beta\gamma\delta\lambda = 26 * 1 * 2 * 1 * 0.83 = 43.16$$

Since, $l_{eff}/d = 7.37 < 43.16 (= \alpha\beta\gamma\delta\lambda)$ So, O.K.

4.3 DESIGN OF COMPRESSION MEMBER

Column may be defined as a structural element used primarily to support axial compressive loads and with a height of at least three times its dimension. A compression member subject to pure axial load rarely occurs in practice. All columns are subjected to some moment which may be due to accidental eccentricity or due to end restraint imposed by monolithically placed beams or slabs. The strength of columns depends on the strength of materials, shape and size of the cross-section, length and the degree of positional and directional restraints at its ends.

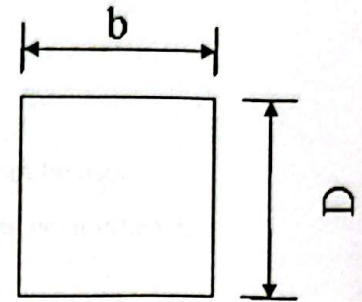


Fig. Square Column

SUBJECTED TO BIAXIAL BENDING:

Exact design of members subject to axial load and biaxial bending is extremely laborious. Therefore, the IS Code 456: 2000 permits the design of such members by the following equation:

$$\left(\frac{M_{ux}}{M_{ux1}} \right)^{\alpha_n} + \left(\frac{M_{uy}}{M_{uy1}} \right)^{\alpha_n} \leq 1.0$$

Where,

M_{ux} , M_{uy} are the moments about x and y axes respectively due to design loads M_{ux1} , M_{uy1} are the maximum uniaxial moment capacities with an axial load P_u , bending about x and y axes respectively and α_n is an exponent whose value depends on P_u/P_{uz} (see table below) where,

$$P_{uz} = 0.45 * f_{ck} * A_c + 0.75 * f_y * A_{st}$$

Where,

A_c = Gross X-section area of column

A_{st} = Area of reinforcement bars.

f_{ck} = Characteristics strength of Concrete.

f_y = Characteristics strength of reinforcement bar (rebar).

TABLE

P_u/P_{uz}	α_n
≤ 0.2	1.0
≥ 0.8	2.0

For intermediate values, linear interpolation may be done. Chart 63 can be used for evaluating P_{uz} . For different values of P_u/P_{uz} the appropriate values of α_n has been taken and curves for the equation

$$\left(\frac{M_{ux}}{M_{uxl}}\right)^\alpha + \left(\frac{M_{uy}}{M_{uy1}}\right)^{\alpha_n} = 1.0 \text{ has been plotted in Chart 64}$$

Material Characteristics:

Concrete Grade: M20

Steel Grade Fe: 415

Section Characteristics:

Size of column = 450*450 mm²

Effective Cover (d') = 40 mm

Effective Depth (d) = 450 - 40 = 410 mm

$\frac{d'}{D} = 0.089 \approx 0.1$ for all Column

Sample Calculation

Reference	Step	Calculation	Remarks
IS 456:2000 Cl. 25. 1.2	1.	Design Parameters: Factored load, $P_u = 174.5$ KN Factored moment, $M_{ux} = 116.16$ KN-m $M_{uy} = 3.5$ KN-m Reinforcement is distributed equally on four sides.	All the Design Parameters are taken from the output of Structural Analysis Program.
	2.	Slenderness Ratio Consideration: $\frac{L_e}{D} = \frac{3200}{400} = 8 \leq 12$ Hence, the Column is Short Column	
	3.	Eccentricity Consideration: Minimum Eccentricity: $e_{min} = \frac{l}{500} + \frac{b}{30}$ or 2.0 cm whichever is less	
IS 456:2000 Cl. 25. 4			

IS 456:2000
Cl. 39.3

IS 456:1978
(SP - 16)
CHART 44

IS 456: 2000
Cl.39.6

Where,
l is unsupported length of column
b is lateral dimension of column.

$$e_{min} = \frac{3200}{500} + \frac{400}{30} = 19.7 \text{ mm or } 20 \text{ mm}$$

Thus, $e_{min} = 19.7 \text{ mm}$

Eccentricity due to design moment, e

$$= M_u / P_u$$

$$= \frac{3.5 * 10^6}{174.5 * 10^3}$$

$$= 20.05 \text{ mm}$$

Eccentricity due to design moment is greater than the minimum eccentricity and 0.05 times the lateral dimension.

Hence the column is design for given axial load and biaxial moments.

4. **Calculation of % Reinforcement:**

Assume percentage reinforcement (p_t) = 2%

Then,

$$\frac{p_t}{f_{ck}} = 0.1$$

$$\frac{P_u}{f_{ck} * b * D} = \frac{174.5 * 10^3}{25 * 400 * 400} = 0.043$$

$$\frac{M_u}{f_{ck} * b * D} = 0.875$$

$$M_{ux1} = M_{uy1} = 174.5 \text{ KN-m}$$

5. **Calculations:**

$$P_{uz} = 0.45 * f_{ck} * A_c + 0.75 * f_y * A_{st}$$

$$= 0.45 * 25 * 400 * 400 + 0.75 * 500 * (2/100 * 400^2)$$

$$= 3000 \text{ KN}$$

$$\frac{P_u}{P_{uz}} = \frac{174.5}{3000} = 0.058$$

For this α_n is interpolated from Table - 1

$$\left(\frac{M_{ux}}{M_{ux1}} \right)^{\alpha_n} \left(\frac{M_{uy}}{M_{uy1}} \right)^{\alpha_n} \leq 1.0$$

$$\left(\frac{3.5}{174.5} \right)^{0.058} + \left(\frac{116.7}{174.5} \right)^{0.05} = 1.788 < 1.0 \text{ O.K.}$$

Hence 2% reinforcement is provided for the given column.

$$A_{st} = 2\% \text{ of } bD$$

$$= 2/100 * 400^2$$

$$= 3200 \text{ mm}^2$$

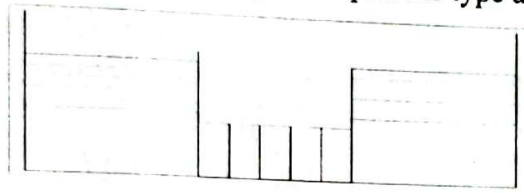
<p>IS 456: 2000 Cl. 26.5.3.2C</p>	<p>Provide 4-25mmΦ +4-20mmΦ bars Provided $A_{st} = 3199.45 \text{ mm}^2$</p> <p>6. Check for % steel: $P_t = \frac{3199.45}{400 * 400} * 100$ $= 1.99\%$ <p>0.8 % < 1.99 % < 4% O.K.</p> <p>7. Design for Transverse Reinforcement: Dia. of Transverse reinforcement, $\Phi_t < 6\text{mm}$ < 1/4 times larger longitudinal bar $= 28/4 = 7\text{m}$ Provided dia. of transverse reinforcement = 8mm Φ bars.</p> <p>8. Spacing of Transverse reinforcement: Spacing is minimum of: $S_v >$ minimum dimension of column i.e. 400mm > 16 times smaller dia. of longitudinal bar i.e. $16 * 25 = 400\text{mm}$ > 300mm whichever is less. Provided 8mmΦ bars @ 300mm c/c. O.K.</p> </p>	
<p>IS 456: 2000 Table 19 BS 8110</p>	<p>9. Shear Check in column M_{1x} (Moment at top of the column) = 3.45 KN-m M_{2x} (Moment at bottom of the column) = 3.45 KN-m $P_u = 174.5 \text{ KN}$ Column height $h = 3.2 \text{ m}$ $\Rightarrow V = (M_{1x} + M_{2x})/h = (3.5 + 3.5)/3.2 = 2.18 \text{ KN}$ Shear stress V or $\tau_v = V/bd = 2.18 * 10^3 / 400^2$ $= 0.014 \text{ N/mm}^2$ \Rightarrow Find τ_c' value: $b = 400 \text{ mm}$, $d = 400 \text{ mm}$ $P_t = 2\%$ (assumed) τ_c for $f_{ck} (= 25 \text{ N/mm}^2) = 0.82 \text{ N/mm}^2$ \Rightarrow Increased shear due to compression $\tau_c' = \tau_c + 0.75(P/A_c)(Vd/M) \leq 0.8 \sqrt{f_{ck}}$ or 5 N/mm^2 So, $\tau_c' = 0.82 + 0.75(1356 * 10^3 / 400^2)(2.98 * 10^3 * 400 / 7.41 * 10^6)$ $= 1.699 \approx 1.7 \text{ N/mm}^2$ \Rightarrow Check against maximum shear $\tau_{c,max} = 0.8 \sqrt{f_{ck}} = 0.8 \sqrt{25} = 4 \text{ N/mm}^2 < 5 \text{ N/mm}^2$ $\tau_v < \tau_c' < \tau_{c,max}$ Hence, section is safe in shear, Only nominal shear steel is required.</p>	

4.4 DESIGN OF STAIRCASE

Staircase is an inclined structural system to provide pedestrian access to different levels within a building. The geometrical forms of staircase may be quite different depending on the individual circumstances involved. The stairs and landing slab can be angled in different forms to get different types of staircase. The shape and structural arrangement of the staircase would generally depend on two main factors.

- Type of construction of the structure around the staircase
- Availability of space

The value of riser and tread to be adopted depends upon the type and use of the building.



Open well staircase —

Sample Calculation for Open well staircase

Reference	Step	Calculation	Remarks
	1	<p>For inclined portion $L_e = 5.313\text{m}$</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Superimposed load = 5 KN/m² Dead load Finishes = $27 \times 0.015 + 21 \times 0.025 = 0.93\text{ KN/m}^2$ <p>$F_y = 500, f_{ck} = 25$</p> <p>Floor ht. = 3.2 m</p> <p>No. of riser = 17 \therefore Riser (R) = Floor height/No. of riser = $3.2/17 = 188\text{ mm}$</p> <p>Tread (T) = 10" = 254 mm Slab thickness (Waist slab) = 5" = 127 mm So, Adopt (D) = 127 mm</p> $X = \sqrt{(254)^2 + (188)^2} = 316\text{ mm}$ <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Self wt. of slab = $D \times 0.316 \times 25 = 1.003\text{ KN/m} = 1.56/0.316 = 3.17\text{ KN/m}^2$ Self wt. of step = $1/2 \times 0.188 \times 0.316 \times 25 = 0.74\text{ KN/m} = 0.74/0.316 = 2.34\text{ KN/m}^2$ <p>Total load = $5 + (0.93 \approx 1) + 3.17 + 2.34 = 11.5\text{ KN/m}^2$ Taking 1 m width of flight</p>	

$$\text{Total wt. (W)} = 1 * 11.5 \text{ KN/m}$$

$$W_U = 1.5 * 11.5 = 17.27 \text{ KN/m}$$

For landing zone

2 Live load = 5 KN/m² (Assuming 1m of width of slab)

Finishes = 1 KN/m²

Self wt. of slab = 25 * 1.5 * 1.9 = 71.25 ∴

Step wt. = 0.74 * 4 = 2.96 KN/m

Hence, Total wt. (W) = 80.21 KN/m

$W_U = 1.5 * 80.21 = 120.31 \text{ KN/m}$

$R_A = R_B = W/2 = 20.1 \text{ KN}$

So, Maximum Moment = $Wl^2/8 = (20.1 * 5.3^2)/8$

$$\therefore M_u = 70.57 \text{ KN-m}$$

Check for depth

$$M_u = 0.138 f_{ck} b d^2$$

$$\text{So, } d = \sqrt{\frac{70.57 * 10^6}{0.138 * 25 * 1000}}$$

$$= 145.7 \text{ mm} < 175 \text{ mm} \text{ not O.K.}$$

Adopt $d = 140 \text{ mm}$ and $D = 150 \text{ mm}$

$$\therefore M_u = 0.87 * f_y * A_{st} \left(d - \frac{f_y A_{st}}{f_{ck} b} \right)$$

$$70.57 * 10^6 = 0.87 * 500 * A_{st} \left(140 - \frac{500 * A_{st}}{25 * 1000} \right)$$

Hence, $A_{st} = 5534.33 \text{ mm}^2$

Providing the 20 mm dia. Bar

$$\text{So, No. of bars} = \frac{5534.33}{\pi * 20^2 / 4} = 17.6 \approx 18 \text{ Nos.}$$

Provide 20 mm ϕ bars @ 140 mm c/c

Check for shear

τ_v = Nominal shear stress

$$= V_u / b d$$

$$= (33.75 * 1000) / (1000 * 120) = 0.2812 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$\text{Steel Percentage} = 100 A_{st} / b d = \frac{100 * 7 * \pi * 12^2}{1000 * 120 * 4} = 0.66\%$$

For M20 concrete

Design shear strength (τ_c) = 0.5312 N/mm²

$$\tau_c' = k * \tau_c = 1.3 * 0.5312 = 0.69 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$\tau_v < \tau_c'$ O.K. (No. shear reinforcement required)

Check for Development length

$$L_d = \frac{\phi \sigma_s}{4 \tau_{bd}} = \frac{0.87 * f_y \phi}{4 \tau_{bd}} = \frac{0.87 * 415 * \phi}{4 * 1.2 * 1.6} = 47 \phi$$

$$L_d = 47 * 12 = 564 \text{ mm}$$

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Clause 40.1

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Table 19

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Clause

40.2.1.1

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Clause 26.2.1IS 456-2000
Clause
26.2.3.3.c

$$L_d = 1.3M_1/V + L_o \text{ (let } L_o \text{ anchorage length = 0)}$$

$$= (1.3 \cdot 28.29 \cdot 10^6) / (33.75 \cdot 10^3) + 0$$

$$= 1089.69 \text{ mm}$$

Since, $47\phi < 1.3M_1/V$ O.K.

Cantilever portion

$$\text{Total wt. of slab} = 0.15 \cdot 25 \cdot 1.524 \cdot 3.048 = 17.45 \text{ KN}$$

$$\text{Total wt. of brick step} = 2 \cdot 1/2 \cdot 1.524 \cdot 1.3716 \cdot 1.83 \cdot 19$$

$$= 7.268 \text{ KN}$$

$$\text{Total wt. of the RCC step} = 1/2 \cdot 0.3048 \cdot 0.183 \cdot 1.524 \cdot 25$$

$$= 1.06 \text{ KN}$$

3

Hence, Total wt. = 25.778 KN

And Ultimate load = $25.778 \cdot 1.5 = 38.667 \text{ KN}$

$$\text{UDL (} W_u \text{)} = 38.667 / (1.524 \cdot 3.048) = 8.324 \text{ KN/m}$$

$$M_u = W_u l^2 / 2 = (8.324 \cdot 1.524^2) / 2 = 9.66 \text{ KN-m}$$

Check for depth

$$M_u = 0.138 f_{ck} b d^2$$

$$\text{So, } d = \sqrt{\frac{9.66 \cdot 10^6}{0.138 \cdot 20 \cdot 1000}}$$

$$= 59.16 \text{ mm} > 127 \text{ mm O.K.}$$

Adopt $d = 120 \text{ mm}$ and $D = 150 \text{ mm}$

To find area of steel

$$\therefore M_u = 0.87 \cdot f_y \cdot A_{st} \left(d - \frac{f_y A_{st}}{f_{ck} b} \right)$$

$$9.66 \cdot 10^6 = 0.87 \cdot 415 \cdot A_{st} \left(120 - \frac{415 \cdot A_{st}}{20 \cdot 1000} \right)$$

$$\text{Hence, } A_{st} = 232.3 \text{ mm}^2$$

Providing the 12 mm dia. Bar

$$\text{So, No. of bars} = \frac{232.3}{\pi \cdot 12^2 / 4} = 2.053 \approx 3 \text{ No.}$$

$$\text{Spacing} = 1000 / 3 = 333.33 \text{ mm}$$

Adopt spacing = 300 mm

Provide 12 mm ϕ bars @ 300 mm c/c

Check for shear

τ_v = Nominal shear stress

$$= V_u / b d \quad (V_u = W_u l = 8.324 \cdot 1.524 = 12.685 \text{ KN})$$

$$= (12.685 \cdot 1000) / (1000 \cdot 120) = 0.105 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

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$$\text{Steel Percentage} = 100A_{st}/bd = \frac{100 * 3 * \pi * 12^2}{1000 * 120 * 4} = 0.282\%$$

For M20 concrete

$$\text{Design shear strength } (\tau_c) = 0.375 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$\tau_c' = k * \tau_c = 1.3 * 0.375 = 0.4875 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$\tau_v < \tau_c'$ **O.K.** (No. shear reinforcement required)

Check for Development length

$$L_d = \frac{\phi \sigma_s}{4\tau_{bd}} = \frac{0.87 * f_y \phi}{4\tau_{bd}} = \frac{0.87 * 415 * \phi}{4 * 1.2 * 1.6} = 47\phi$$

$$L_d = 47 * 12 = 564 \text{ mm}$$

$$L_d = 1.3M_1/V + L_o \text{ (let } L_o \text{ anchorage length} = 0)$$

$$= (1.3 * 9.66 * 10^6) / (12.685 * 10^3) + 0$$

$$= 990.63 \text{ mm}$$

Since, $47\phi < 1.3M_1/V$ **O.K.**

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Clause 40.1

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Table 19

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Clause
40.2.1.1

IS 456-2000
Clause 26.2.1

IS 456-2000
Clause
26.2.3.3.c

4.5 DESIGN OF MAT FOUNDATION

Foundations are structural elements that transfers loads from the buildings or individual columns to the earth. If these loads are to be properly transmitted, foundation must be designed to prevent excessive settlement or rotation to minimize differential settlement and to provide adequate safety against sliding and overturning. If the loads transmitted by the columns in the structure are so heavy or the allowable soil pressure so small that individual footings would cover more than 50% of the whole area it may be better to provide continuous footing under all columns and walls. Such a footing is called a raft or mat foundation. The raft is designed by analyzing it as a series of continuous strips centered on the appropriate column rows in both directions.

Total vertical column load = 22838.22KN

Area of Foundation = $25.45 * 10.4 = 264.68 \text{ m}^2$

68 m²

Centroid of the plan (\bar{x}, \bar{y}) is,

$$\bar{x} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\text{load} * \text{perpendicular distance}}{\text{total load}} = 12.6 \text{ m}$$

$$\bar{y} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{A_i * y_i}{A_i} = 5.1 \text{ m}$$

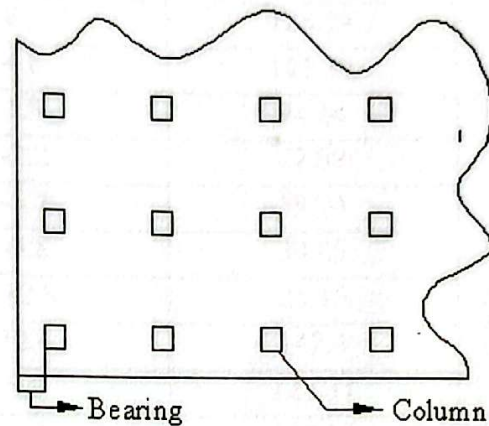


Fig. Mat Foundation (Plan)

Moment of inertia about both centroidal x and y axes using parallel axis theorem.

$$I_{xx} = \sum_{i=1}^n [(I_{xxc})_i + A_i * y_i^2] = 2232.95 \text{ m}^4$$

$$I_{yy} = \sum_{i=1}^n [(I_{yyc})_i + A_i * x_i^2] = 13683.68 \text{ m}^4$$

Centroid due to load (\bar{x}_1, \bar{y}_1) is,

$$\bar{x}_1 = 13.08 \text{ m}$$

$$\bar{y}_1 = 5.3 \text{ m}$$

Now,

$$e_x = 13.08 - 12.6 = 0.48 \text{ m}$$

$$e_y = 5.3 - 5.1 = 0.2 \text{ m}$$

$$M_x = P * e_y = 22838.22 * 0.48 = 10962.4 \text{ KN-m}$$

$$M_y = P * e_x = 22838.22 * 0.2 = 4567.64 \text{ KN-m}$$

$$\frac{P}{A} = \frac{22838.220}{264.68} = 86.28 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

Soil Pressure at different points are given by,

$$\sigma = \frac{P}{A} + \frac{M_y}{I_y} * x + \frac{M_x}{I_x} * y$$

For corner A-2,

$$\sigma = 69.746 - 7.013 + 6.155 = 68.888 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

Other data are shown in tabular form below,

Position	x(m)	y(m)	σ (KN/M ²)
A-3	5.3	12.4	148.63
A-4	5.3	8.3	128.54
A-5	5.3	4.8	111.39
A-6	5.3	1.3	94.24
A-7	5.3	-2.2	77.09
A-8	5.3	-5.7	59.94
A-9	5.3	-9.8	39.85
A-10	5.3	-12.8	25.15
B-3	1.2	12.4	147.4
B-4	1.2	8.3	127.31
B-5	1.2	4.8	110.16
B-6	1.2	1.3	93.01
B-7	1.2	-2.2	75.86
B-8	1.2	-5.7	58.71
B-9	1.2	-9.8	38.62
B-10	1.2	-12.8	23.92
C-3	-1.2	12.4	146.68
C-4	-1.2	8.3	126.59
C-5	-1.2	4.8	109.44
C-6	-1.2	1.3	92.29
C-7	-1.2	-2.2	75.14
C-8	-1.2	-5.7	57.99
C-9	-1.2	-9.8	37.9
C-10	-1.2	-12.8	23.2
D-3	-5.3	12.4	145.45
D-4	-5.3	8.3	125.36
D-5	-5.3	4.8	108.21
D-6	-5.3	1.3	91.06

D-7	-5.3		
D-8	-5.3	-2.2	73.91
D-9	-5.3	-5.7	56.76
D-10	-5.3	-9.8	36.67
		-12.8	21.97

The depth of the mat foundation shall be governed by two way shear also known as

punching shear. In case location of critical shear is not obvious it may be necessary to check in all possible direction.

Shear strength of concrete,

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_c = \tau_c &= 0.25 \sqrt{f_{ck}} \\ &= 0.25 \sqrt{25} \\ &= 1.25 \text{ N/mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

1) For column A-3:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Perimeter } b_o &= 2*(400+400+0.5d) \\ &= (1600+d) \end{aligned}$$

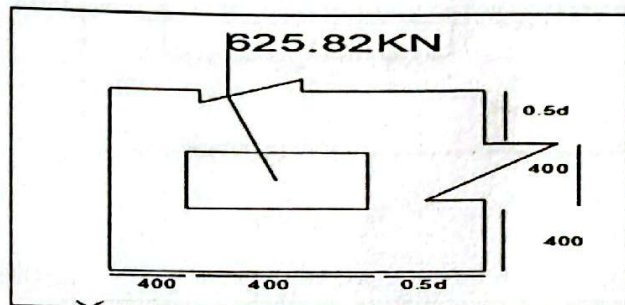
$$\tau_c = \frac{V_u}{bd}$$

Where,

V_u = Max. Ultimate force at corner edge column.

$$1.25 = \frac{1.5 * 625.82 * 1000}{(1600 + d) * d}$$

Thus, $d = 379.4 \text{ mm}$



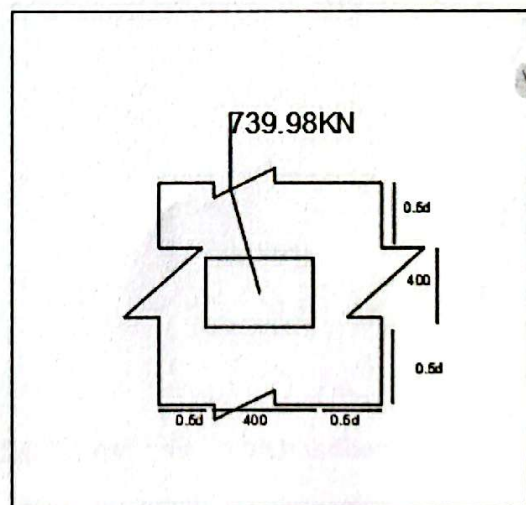
2) For column C-5:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Perimeter, } b_o &= 4*(400+d) \\ &= (1600+d) \end{aligned}$$

$$\tau_c = \frac{V_u}{bd}$$

$$1.25 = \frac{1.5 * 739.98 * 1000}{(1600 + d) * d}$$

Thus, $d = 436.11 \text{ mm}$



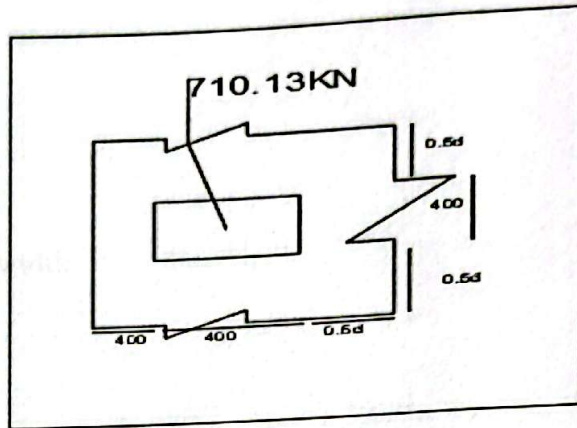
4) For column B-3: (17)

$$\text{Perimeter, } b_o = 2*(400+400+0.5d)+(0.5d+0.5d+400) \\ = (2000+2d)$$

$$\tau_c = \frac{V_u}{bd}$$

$$1.25 = \frac{1.5 * 710.13 * 1000}{(2000 + 2d) * d}$$

Thus, $d = 322.23 \text{ m}$



Adopt effective depth = 450 mm

Adopt overall depth = $450 + 2 * 75 = 600 \text{ mm}$

(Taking eff. cover = 75 mm)

Calculation of required area of Rebar:

We have,

$$BM = 0.87 * f_y * A_{st} * \left[d - \frac{f_y * A_{st}}{f_{ck} * b} \right]$$

Here,

$d = 450 \text{ mm}$

$b = 1000 \text{ mm}$

$f_y = 500 \text{ Mpa}$

$f_{ck} = 25 \text{ Mpa}$

The loading for BM calculation is assumed as UDL having intensity W , which is the max. of intensities at the edges of the corresponding strip.

Along X - direction:

The bending moment (BM) was obtained using the coefficient 1/10 and length (l) as center to center of column distance. (IS: 456:2000 CI.22.5.1121 Table 12)

For strip A-A:

$$W = 148.63 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$BM = \frac{Wl^2}{10} = \frac{148.63 * 4.1^2}{10} = 249.84 \text{ KN-m per m width}$$

$$A_{st} = 1277.14 \text{ mm}^2$$

For strip B-B:

$$W = 147.4 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$BM = \frac{Wl^2}{10} = \frac{147.4 * 4.1^2}{10} = 247.779 \text{ KN-m per m width}$$

$$A_{st} = 1346.35 \text{ mm}^2$$

For strip C-C :

$$W = 146.68 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$BM = \frac{Wl^2}{10} = \frac{146.68 * 4.1^2}{10} = 246.6 \text{ KN-m per m width}$$

$$A_{st} = 1339.5 \text{ mm}^2$$

For strip D-D:

$$W = 145.45 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$BM = \frac{Wl^2}{10} = \frac{145.45 * 4.1^2}{10} = 244.5 \text{ KN-m per m width}$$

$$A_{st} = 1327.34 \text{ mm}^2$$

Along Y - direction:

The bending moment (BM) was obtained by using coefficient 1/12 and length (l) as center to center of column distance (IS: 456: 2000 CI.22.5.1121 Table 12)

For strip 3-3 :

$$W = 148.6 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$BM = \frac{148.6 * 4.1^2}{12} = 208.16 \text{ KN-m per m width}$$

$$A_{st} = 1119 \text{ mm}^2$$

For strip 4-4 :

$$W = 128.5 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$BM = \frac{128.5 * 4.1^2}{12} = 180 \text{ KN-m per m width}$$

$$A_{st} = 960.54 \text{ mm}^2$$

For strip 5-5 :

$$W = 111.4 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$BM = \frac{111.4 * 4.1^2}{12} = 156.05 \text{ KN-m per m width}$$

$$A_{st} = 827.6 \text{ mm}^2$$

For strip 6-6 :

$$W = 94.24 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$BM = \frac{94.24 * 4.1^2}{12} = 132.014 \text{ KN-m per m width}$$

$$A_{st} = 696.06 \text{ mm}^2$$

For strip 7-7 :

$$W = 77.09 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$BM = \frac{77.09 * 4.1^2}{12} = 108 \text{ KN-m per m width}$$

$$A_{st} = 960.54 \text{ mm}^2$$

For strip 8-8 :

$$W = 59.54 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$BM = \frac{59.54 * 4.1^2}{12} = 83.4 \text{ KN-m per m width}$$

$$A_{st} = 434.44 \text{ mm}^2$$

For strip 9-9 :

$$W = 39.85 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$BM = \frac{39.85 * 4.1^2}{12} = 55.82 \text{ KN-m per m width}$$

$$A_{st} = 288.86 \text{ mm}^2$$

For strip 10-10 :

$$W = 25.15 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$BM = \frac{25.15 * 4.1^2}{12} = 35.23 \text{ KN-m per m width}$$

$$A_{st} = 181.43 \text{ mm}^2$$

Summary

Required area of Rebar, A_{st} (in mm^2)

Along X - direction:

Strip	Strip	Strip	Strip
A-A	B-B	C-C	D-D
1277.14	1346.35	1339.5	1327.34

Along Y - direction:

Strip	Strip	Strip	Strip	Strip
3-3	4-4	5-5	6-6	7-7
1119	960.54	827.6	696.06	960.54

Strip	Strip	Strip
8-8	9-9	10-10
434.44	288.86	181.43

Calculation of Spacing:

Along x - direction:

Strip	Dia. provided (mm)	Spacing (mm)
A-A	16	157.43
B-B	16	149.33
C-C	16	150.1
D-D	16	151.5

Spacing of Grid A-A to D-D = 16 mm dia. @ 150 mm c/c

Along Y - direction:

Strip	Dia. Provided (mm)	Spacing (mm)
3-3	16	180.6
4-4	16	209.3
5-5	16	242.9
6-6	16	288.85
7-7	16	209.32
8-8	16	462.80
9-9	16	696.046
10-10	16	1108

Spacing of Grid 3-3 TO 10-10 = 16 mm dia. @ 250 mm c/c

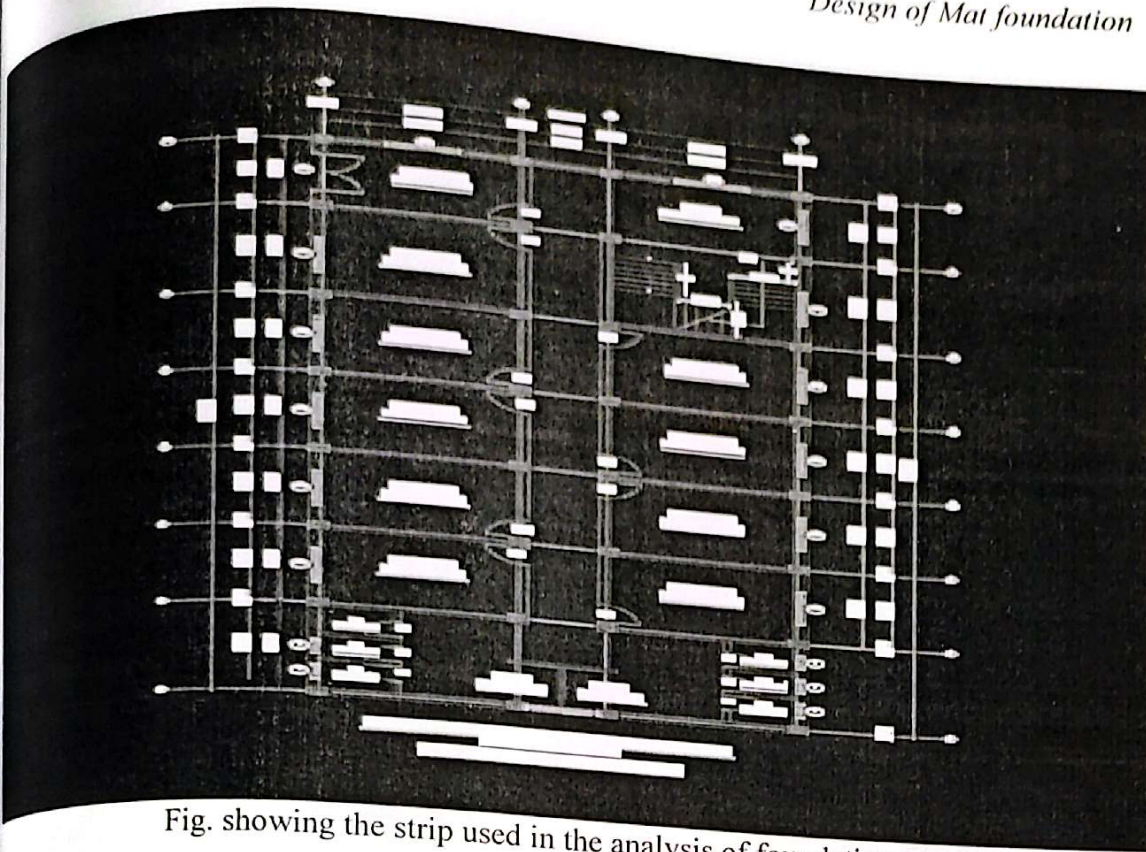


Fig. showing the strip used in the analysis of foundation

- Strips parallel to the Horizontal direction in the above figure are named in the alphabetical order.
- Strips parallel to the Vertical direction in the above figure are named in the numerical order.
- For the analysis of all intermediate strip, 1m strip is taken with its central line corresponding to the centre line of columns.
- For the analysis of the entire edge strip, 1m strip is taken inward from edge of the mat.

4.6 DESIGN OF BASEMENT WALL

Basement wall or retaining wall is a reinforced cement concrete structure generally built beneath the ground level. The main purpose of designing this structural member is to retain the lateral active pressures of earth, seepage as well as surcharge load due to vehicles. It is designed for both moment and shear criteria.

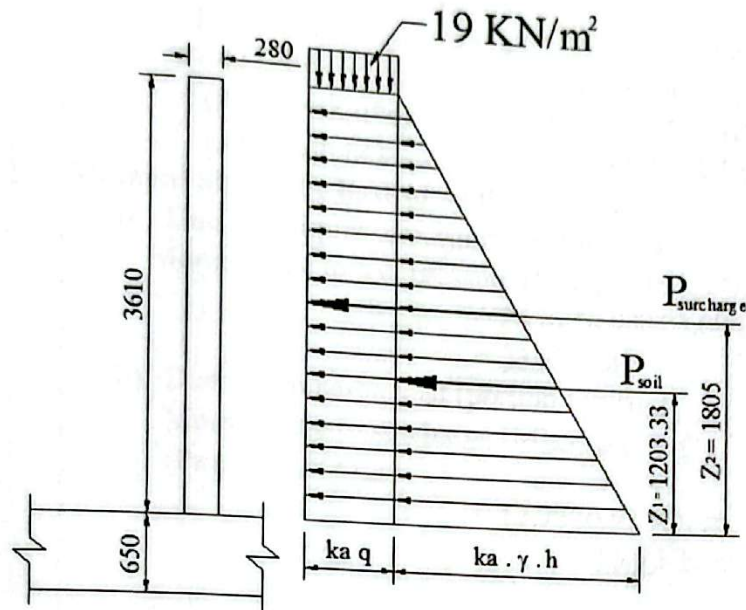


Fig. showing lateral active pressure distribution on basement wall

Design constants:

Cantilever retaining wall

$$f_y = 500 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$f_{ck} = 20 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$\text{Specific wt. of soil } (\gamma_s) = 19 \text{ KN/m}^3$$

$$\text{Angle of internal friction of soil } (\phi_s) = 30^\circ$$

$$\text{Height of wall } (h) = 2.8 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Specific wt. of water } (\gamma_w) = 10 \text{ KN/m}^3$$

$$\text{Surcharge load } (q) = 19 \text{ KN/m}^2 \text{ (Considering heavy vehicle like loaded truck)}$$

Then, Coefficient of active earth pressure (k_a) is,

$$K_a = \left(\frac{1 - \sin \phi_s}{1 + \sin \phi_s} \right) = 1/3 = 0.333$$

Sample Calculation

Reference	Step	Calculation	Remarks
	1	<p>Calculation of Earth pressure</p> <p>Considering pressure per meter width of wall, Total active earth pressure due to soil, $(Pa)_{soil} = (1/2 * k_a \gamma_s h^2)$ $= (1/2 * 1/3 * 19 * 2.8^2)$ $= 24.82 \text{ KN}$ <p>Lever arm $(Z)_{soil} = 1/3 * h = 1/3 * 2.8 = 0.93 \text{ m}$ Total active earth pressure due to surcharge, $(Pa)_{sur} = (k_a q * h) = (1/3 * 19 * 2.8) = 17.73 \text{ KN}$ Lever arm $(Z)_{surcharge} = h/2 = (2.8/2) = 1.4 \text{ m}$</p> </p>	
	2	<p>Moment about the base of wall</p> <p>i) Due to soil pressure, (portion II in fig.) Moment due to soil pressure $(M)_{soil} = (Pa)_{soil} * (Z)_{soil}$ $= 24.82 * 0.93 = 23.09 \text{ KN-m}$ $= \underline{23 \text{ KN-m}}$ <p>ii) Due to surcharge load (portion I in fig.) Moment due to surcharge $(M)_{surcharge} =$ $(Pa)_{surcharge} * (Z)_{soil}$ $= 17.73 * 0.93 \text{ KN-m}$ $= \underline{16.5 \text{ KN-m}}$ <p>\therefore Total moment at base $(M) = 39.5 \text{ KN-m}$ Ultimate Moment $(M_{11}) = 1.5 * 39.5$ $= \underline{59.25 \text{ KN-m}}$</p> </p></p>	
IS 456-2000 Clause 32.2.3	3	<p>Thickness of wall</p> <p>Assuming height/thickness ratio = 20 Height of basement wall $(h) = 2.8 \text{ m} = 2800 \text{ mm}$ Then, thickness of wall $(d) = (h/20) = (2800/20)$ $= 140 \text{ mm}$ <p>Total thickness $(D) = d + \text{cover} + \phi/2$ $= (140 + 50 + 16/2) \text{ mm} = 198 \text{ mm}$ <p>Adopt $D = 200 \text{ mm}$ Then, Thickness $(d) = 200 - 50 = 150 \text{ mm}$ (effective)</p> </p></p>	
IS 456-2000 Annex G	4	<p>Calculation of Effective depth (d)</p> $d = \sqrt{\frac{M_u}{0.138 b f_{ck}}} = \sqrt{\frac{59.25 * 10^6}{0.133 * 1000 * 25}} = 133.5 \text{ mm}$ <p>So, Adopt $d = 150 \text{ mm}$ Overall depth $(D) = d + 50$ (= effective cover) = 200 mm</p>	
IS 456-2000 Annex G	5	<p>Calculation of Limiting Moment $(M_{u,lim})$</p> $M_{u,lim} = 0.138 f_{ck} b d^2$ $= 0.133 * 25 * 1000 * 150 * 150$ $= 75 \text{ KN-m}$ <p>Since, $M_{u,lim} > M_u$, design is singly reinforced</p>	

6 **Calculation of main reinforcement (Vertical)**

Area of steel required per meter is given by

$$M_u = 0.87 \cdot f_y \cdot A_{st} \cdot \left(d - \frac{f_y \cdot A_{st}}{f_{ck} \cdot b} \right)$$

$$\text{i.e. } 59.25 \cdot 10^6 = 0.87 \cdot 500 \cdot A_{st} \left(150 - \frac{500 \cdot A_{st}}{25 \cdot 1000} \right)$$

Hence, $A_{st} = 6442.98 \text{ mm}^2$

Providing 25 mm dia. Bars.

$$\text{No. of bars (N)} = \left(\frac{6442.98}{\pi \cdot 25^2 / 4} \right) = 13.12 \approx 14 \text{ Nos.}$$

$$\text{Spacing required (S)} = A_{st} \text{ provided} \cdot 1000 / A_{st} \text{ required} \\ = 1066.62 \text{ mm} \approx 1000 \text{ mm}$$

Provide 25 mm ϕ bars @ 1000 mm c/c

$$\text{Provided area of steel} = 6872.23 \text{ mm}^2$$

Check for minimum reinforcement

$$\begin{aligned} A_{st, \min} &= 0.12 \% \text{ of } bD \\ &= 0.12 / 100 \cdot 1000 \cdot 200 \\ &= 240 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$A_{st, \min} < A_{st, \text{ provided}} \quad \text{O.K.}$$

Check for Max. dia.

$$\text{Max. Dia.} = 1/8 \cdot D = 1/8 \cdot 200 = 25 \text{ mm} \geq 25 \text{ mm} \quad \text{O.K.}$$

8 **Check for maximum spacing**

The maximum spacing of main reinforcement shall not exceed the following:

- 9
- $3d = 3 \cdot 200 = 600 \text{ mm}$
 - 450 mm

Provided spacing (450 mm) < min. spacing (a & b)
O.K.

Area of distribution steel (Horizontal bar)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Providing minimum steel} &= 0.20\% \text{ of } hD \\ &= (0.2/100) \cdot 2800 \cdot 200 \text{ mm}^2 \\ &= 1120 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

10

As temperature changes occur at front face of retaining wall, $2/3^{\text{rd}}$ of horizontal reinforcement is provided on front face and $1/3^{\text{rd}}$ of horizontal reinforcement is provided on inner face

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Front face horizontal reinforcement} &= 2/3 \cdot 1120 \\ &= 746.66 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Inner face horizontal reinforcement} &= 1/3 \cdot 1120 \\ &= 373.33 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Providing 8 mm dia. Bars.

$$\text{i) In front face, No. of bars (N)} = \left(\frac{746.66}{\pi \cdot 8^2 / 4} \right)$$

IS 456-2000
Annex G

IS 456-2000
Cl. 32.5

IS 456-2000
32.5.2.a

IS 456-2000
Cl.32.5.2.a

IS 456-2000
Cl.32.5 (1)

$$\text{Spacing required (S)} = \frac{A_{st} \text{ provided} * 1000}{A_{st} \text{ req}} = 14.85 \approx 15 \text{ Nos.}$$

$$= 150 \text{ mm}$$

Provide 8 mm ϕ bars @ 150 mm c/c

$$\text{ii) In inner face, No. of bars (N)} = \left(\frac{373.33}{\pi * 8^2 / 4} \right)$$

$$= 7.4 \approx 8 \text{ No.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Spacing required (S)} &= (\text{Height} - 2 * \text{cover} - \text{dia.}) / (N - 1) \\ &= (2800 - 2 * 75 - 8) / (8 - 1) \\ &= 18501 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Provide 8 mm ϕ bars @ 260 mm c/c

Check for maximum spacing

The maximum spacing of main reinforcement shall not exceed the following:

- 11.
- $3d = 3 * 230 = 690 \text{ mm}$
 - 450 mm
- Provided spacing = 450 (i & ii) < Max. spacing (a & b)

O.K.

Inner face vertical reinforcement

To support these horizontal bars on the inner face, vertical bars are used

- 12.
- The maximum spacing of main reinforcement shall not exceed the following:

- $3d = 3 * 230 = 690 \text{ mm}$
- 450 mm

Provide 10 mm ϕ bars @ 450 mm c/c

Check for shear

Maximum shear occurs at support (fixed) i.e. at the base of wall

13.

$$\text{Then, } V_{\max} = (6.333 * 2.8 + \frac{1}{2} * 21.6 * 2.8) = \text{KN}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Nominal shear stress } (\tau_v) &= V_u / bd \\ &= (61.85 * 10^3) / (1000 * 230) \\ &= 0.269 \text{ N/mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{As provided, area of steel} &= 2010.62 \text{ mm}^2 \\ \text{So, } 100A_s / bd &= (2010.62 * 100) / (1000 * 230) \\ &= 0.874\% \end{aligned}$$

Then, for M20 concrete (from Table 19)

$$\text{Design shear strength } (\tau_c) = 0.589 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

(Interpolating the value in table with respect to M20 and

IS 456-2000
Clause 32.5.(b
&d)

IS 456 - 2000
Clause 32.5.a
(1)

IS 456-2000
Clause 40.1

IS 456-2000
Table 19value of $100A_s/bd$)Here, $\tau_c > \tau_v$, So, design is safe in shear and shear reinforcement is not required.

Again,

Curtailement of Vertical Reinforcement (Outer face)No bars can be curtailed in less than L_d distance from the bottom

14.

Development length of bar,

$$L_d = \frac{\phi \sigma_s}{4\tau_{bd}} = \frac{\phi * 0.87 * f_y}{4\tau_{bd}}$$

$$\text{For M20, } \tau_{bd} = 1.2 * 1.6 = 1.92$$

$$L_d = (0.87 * 415 \phi) / (4 * 1.2 * 1.6)$$

$$= 47\phi = 47 * 16 = 752 \text{ mm}$$

Let us curtail bars at $1/3^{\text{rd}}$ distance from bottom

$$\text{i.e. } 3.61/3 = 1.203 \text{ m}$$

$$Z_3 = 3.61 - 1.203 = 2.407 \text{ m}$$

$$P'_{\text{soil}} = \frac{1}{2} * k_a \gamma_s * Z_3^2 = \frac{1}{2} * \frac{1}{3} * 18 * 2.407^2 * 1$$

$$= 17.38 \text{ KN per m}$$

$$\text{Lever arm } (Z_1') = 2.407/3 = 0.802 \text{ m}$$

$$P'_{\text{surchage}} = k_a * q * Z_3 = \frac{1}{3} * 19 * 2.407 = 15.24 \text{ KN}$$

$$\text{Lever arm } (Z_2') = 2.407/2 = 1.203 \text{ m}$$

Taking moment at section i.e. $1/3^{\text{rd}}$ height from base

$$\text{Moment} = 17.38 * 0.802 + 15.24 * 1.203 = 32.27 \text{ KN-m}$$

$$\text{Ultimate moment } (M_{22}) = 1.5 * 32.27 = 48.40 \text{ KN-m}$$

Since, $M_{22} < 50\%$ of M_{11} , so, spacing of vertical bars are doubled from the height of $1/3^{\text{rd}}$ of base of wall.

Hence Adopt 16mm dia. bars @ 200 mm c/c

IS 456-2000
Clause 26.2.1

CHAPTER-5**DETAILING OF STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS**

Detailing refers primarily to the determination of the number, size, layout and location of reinforcement, given the element dimensions and areas of steel required. While certain details such as lap and development lengths, hook requirements, cut-off points etc. are covered by the code, the logic in many situations has to be developed individually by the designer on the basis of sound engineering judgment. It is useless if design calculations are represented by a set of poorly detailed drawings.

Requirements of good detailing

A good detailing must fulfill the following requirements:

- Special attention is given at knee joints or corner joints under opening and closing loads
- The ductile detailing is the major part to be improved for improving seismic resistance.
- To improve the seismic performance of the joint
 - ✓ Provide full anchorage to beam bars in column
 - ✓ Provide confinements at the joint also
 - ✓ Put beam bars inside the column bar
 - ✓ Make extra care during concreting to protect form honeycombing
- Reinforcement detailing should be simple for fabrication and placing
- Cracks widths must be within acceptable limits under service conditions. This is achieved by limiting the spacing of reinforcement and minimum amount of reinforcement
- There should be sufficient space for concrete to be properly poured and compacted that is achieved by minimum spacing between bars and thus avoiding congestion of reinforcement
- The detailing should be such that internal forces are safely transferred from one member to another and from reinforcement to concrete
- Detailing of member as per code IS 13920 – 1993 considering the earthquake load and concentrated loads uniformly distributed loads, uniformly varying loads, random loads, internal load and dynamic forces

CHAPTER-6

RESULT

From above project work in building, we had obtained the following result of various structural elements as:

Overall

Beam	=	300 mm × 400 mm
Slab (Seminar hall) thickness	=	130 mm
Slab (Others) thickness	=	130 mm
Column	=	400 mm × 400mm
Staircase (Waist slab thickness)	=	127 mm (5")
Riser	=	155 mm (6")
Tread	=	254 mm (10")
Foundation	=	650 mm

CHAPTER-7

CONCLUSION AND DISCUSSION

- 1) Seismic analysis was done during the project by taking lateral / earthquake load which makes our building earthquake resistance. Earthquake force in a building was determined by using seismic coefficient method or static method. While comparing between earthquake load and wind load, it was found that earthquake was predominant than the wind load. So, the effect of earthquake load was only considered.

While calculating lateral load, the base shear was obtained by mass lumped at floor level. The value of base shear was 2063.025 KN and total mass of the building was 15748.28 KN.

Also, the storey drift was within the limit i.e. hadn't exceed 0.004 times the storey height. And the time period taken while base shear calculation was 0.6285 sec whereas the time period obtained by ETABS analysis was 0.376 sec

- 2) Regarding design and detailing, limit state method for collapse and serviceability and ductile detailing were considered. While designing the structural members, in the case of beam, column and foundation, the most dominant combination were 1.2 (DL+ LL ± EL), (0.9 DL± 1.5 EL), 1.5(DL± EQ) and 1.5 (DL+LL) etc respectively.
- 3) The net bearing capacity of soil was 130 KN/m² and the maximum pressure at the edges of the building was 86.037 KN/m² which was less than the maximum net bearing capacity, hence concluded that the design was within the limit.

CHAPTER-8

RECOMMEDATIONS

Dynamic Analysis can be recommended.

In our context, we have used seismic coefficient method or static analysis, which is used for only the building within 40 m height. But dynamic analysis or response spectrum method or modal analysis may also be used in which maximum response is represented having certain period of vibration and damping.

Expansion joint may be designed.

Generally, in codes we can find that generally structures exceeding 45 m in length are designed with one or more expansion joints. However, many factors such as location, spacing and nature govern the provision for the expansion joints in RCC structures. It also depends upon the designer judgment. In our project, provision of a single expansion joint can be significant.

Restrained at ground level may be possible.

Due to the presence of ventilation windows in the basement storey, we have restrained our building at the basement level. In the case of lack of ventilation and full basement wall with RCC, then restrained to ground level may be recommended.

Fire Resistance.

A structure may be designed to posses an appropriate degree of resistance to flame penetration.

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SP 34 – 1987 (Handbook on Concrete Reinforcement and Detailing)

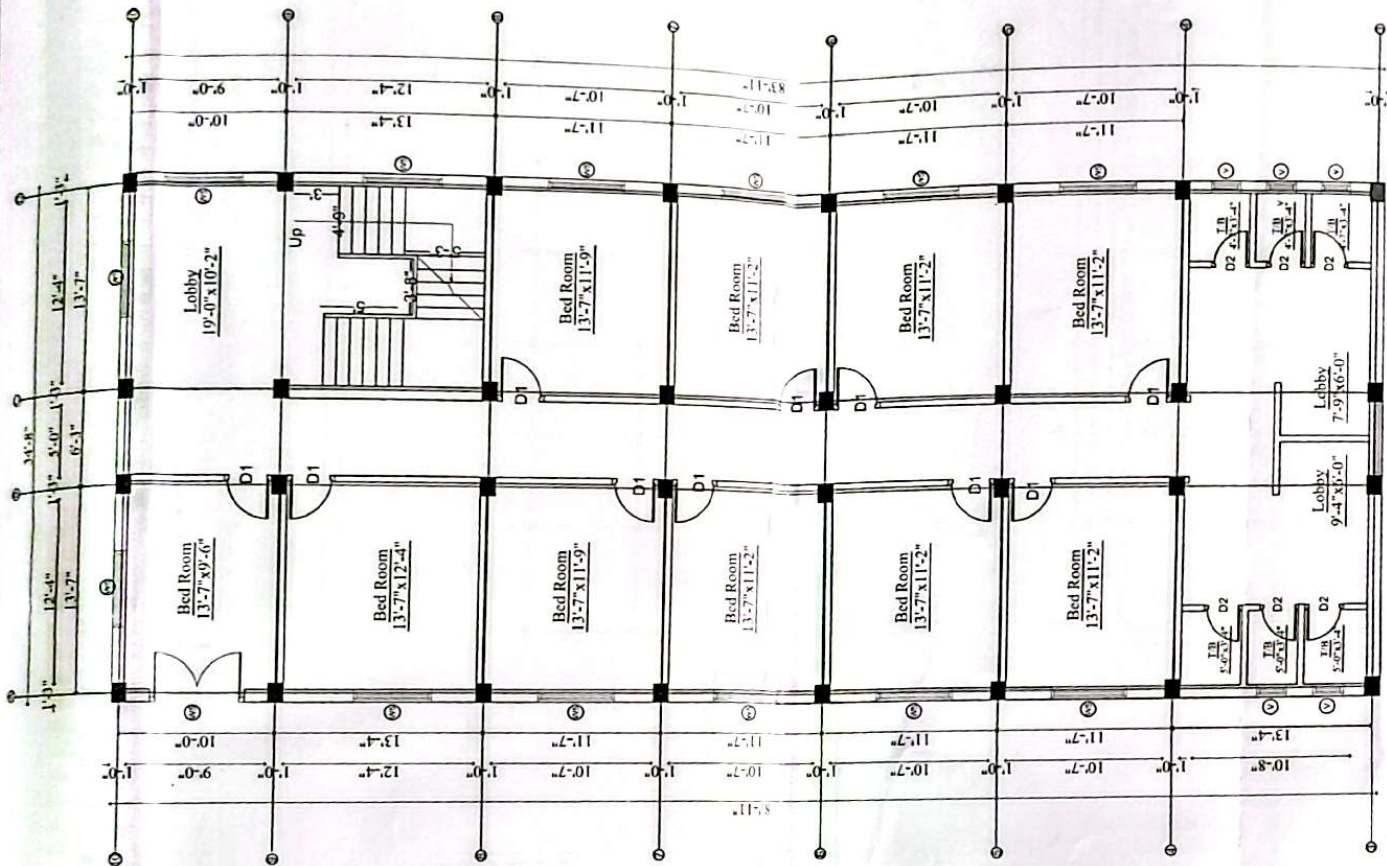
IS 13920 – 1993 (Ductile detailing of RC structure subjected to seismic forces)

APPENDIX:

STAIRCASE LOADING ON SUPPORT BEAM

S.N	Description	Value	Unit	Remarks		
1	INPUTED DATA					
	Rise, R	0.15	m	From provided drawings	6	inch
	Tread, T	0.25	m		10	inch
	Steps, $S = \sqrt{R^2+T^2}$	0.30	m		feet	inch
	Width of staircase, b	1.42	m		4	8
	Unit weight of R.C.C., (γ_r)	25.00	kN/m ³			
	Live load, LL	3	kN/m ²			
	Floor finishing load, FL	1	kN/m ²			
	Thickness of waist slab, D	127	mm			
	TYPE OF STAIRCASE :	OPEN WELL				
2	FOR FIRST FLIGHT AND THRID FLIGHT'S INPUT				feet	inch
	Length of first flight, l	1.45	m		4	9
	Length of 1st landing,	1.60	m		5	3
	Number of steps in 1st flight, n	6.00	no.s			
	Inclination, θ	32	degree			
	Inclined length of 1st flight, $L = l/\cos(\theta)$	1.71	m			
3	FOR MID FLIGHT'S INPUT				feet	inch
	Length of mid flight, l_m	1.24	m		4	1
	Length of mid landing,	1.45	m		4	9
	Number of steps in mid flight,	5	no.s			
	Inclination, θ	32	degree			
	Inclined length of 1st flight, $L_m = l_m/\cos(\theta)$	1.47	m			
4	LOAD CALCULATION FOR FIRST FLIGHT					
	Volume of concrete for first flight, V_f	0.89	mm ³			
	Total dead load of first flight, $DL_f = V_f \cdot \gamma_r$	22.32	kN			
	Dead load per width of staircase, $DL_w = DL_f/b$	15.69	kN/m	DL	9.860312	
	Live load per width of staircase, $LL_w = LL/b$	12.09	kN/m	LL	6.046972	
	Floor finishing load per width of staircase, $FL_w = FL/b$	4.03	kN/m			
	Total load per width of staircase, $TL_w = DL_w + LL_w + FL_w$	31.81	kN/m		15.90728	ok
	Load on each beam per width of staircase, $L_w = TL_w/2$	15.91	kN/m			
5	LOAD CALCULATION FOR MID FLIGHT					
	Volume of concrete for mid flight, V_f	0.67	mm ³			
	Total dead load of mid flight, $DL_f = V_f \cdot \gamma_r$	16.65	kN			
	Dead load per width of staircase, $DL_w = DL_f/b$	11.71	kN/m	DL	7.31153	
	Live load per width of staircase, $LL_w = LL/b$	8.75	kN/m	LL	4.373108	
	Floor finishing load per width of staircase, $FL_w = FL/b$	2.92	kN/m		11.68464	ok
	Total load per width of staircase, $TL_w = DL_w + LL_w + FL_w$	23.37	kN/m			
	Load on each beam per width of staircase, $L_w = TL_w/2$	11.68	kN/m			

6.944444444



GROUND, 1ST, 2ND, 3RD, 4TH Floor Plan

Scale: 1" = 16'-0"

Area = (2912.094909 square ft.)

For office use only

Name of owner:-

location :- Biratnagar, morang

plote no:- scale :-

Area of land :-

Name of project :- Institutional building (Hostel)

Prepared By :-

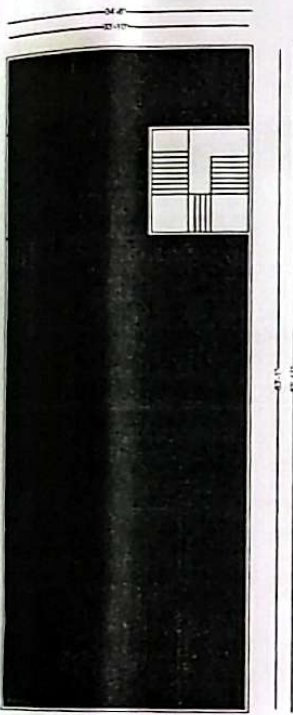
1. Surendra prasad mahato
2. Rupesh yadav
3. shivsankar mehta
4. sujan chaudhary
5. samjhana sah
6. satish chaudhary
7. Rishiraj Ram

checked By :-

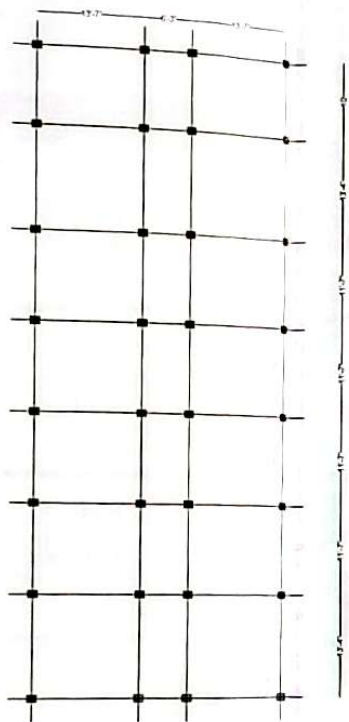
Project Supervisor:- Er. Rabin bhattarai

Date :-

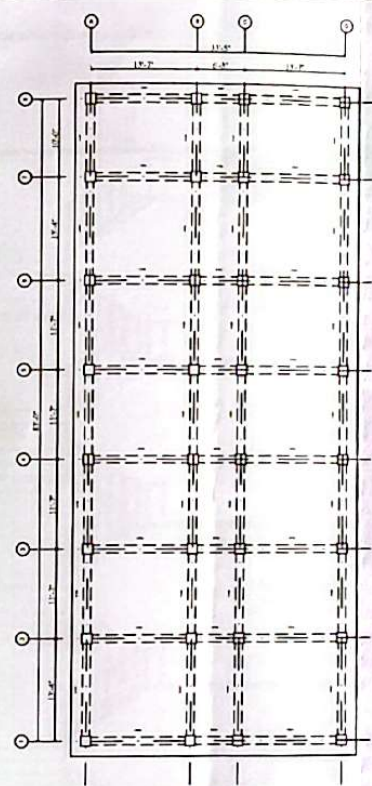
Approped By :-



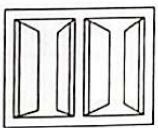
5th floor proposed roof plan
scale = 1"=16"
area = 2904.549155 square ft.



Footing plan of ground
scale = 1"=16"
Area = 2912.094909 square ft.



Concrete Beam Layout
Scale - 1"=16'-0"



5*4 WINDOW



VENTILATION (4*2)

For office use only

Name of owner:-

location :-Biratnagar ,Morang

plote no:- scale :-

Area of land :-

Name of project :-Institutional Building (Hostel)

Prepared By :-

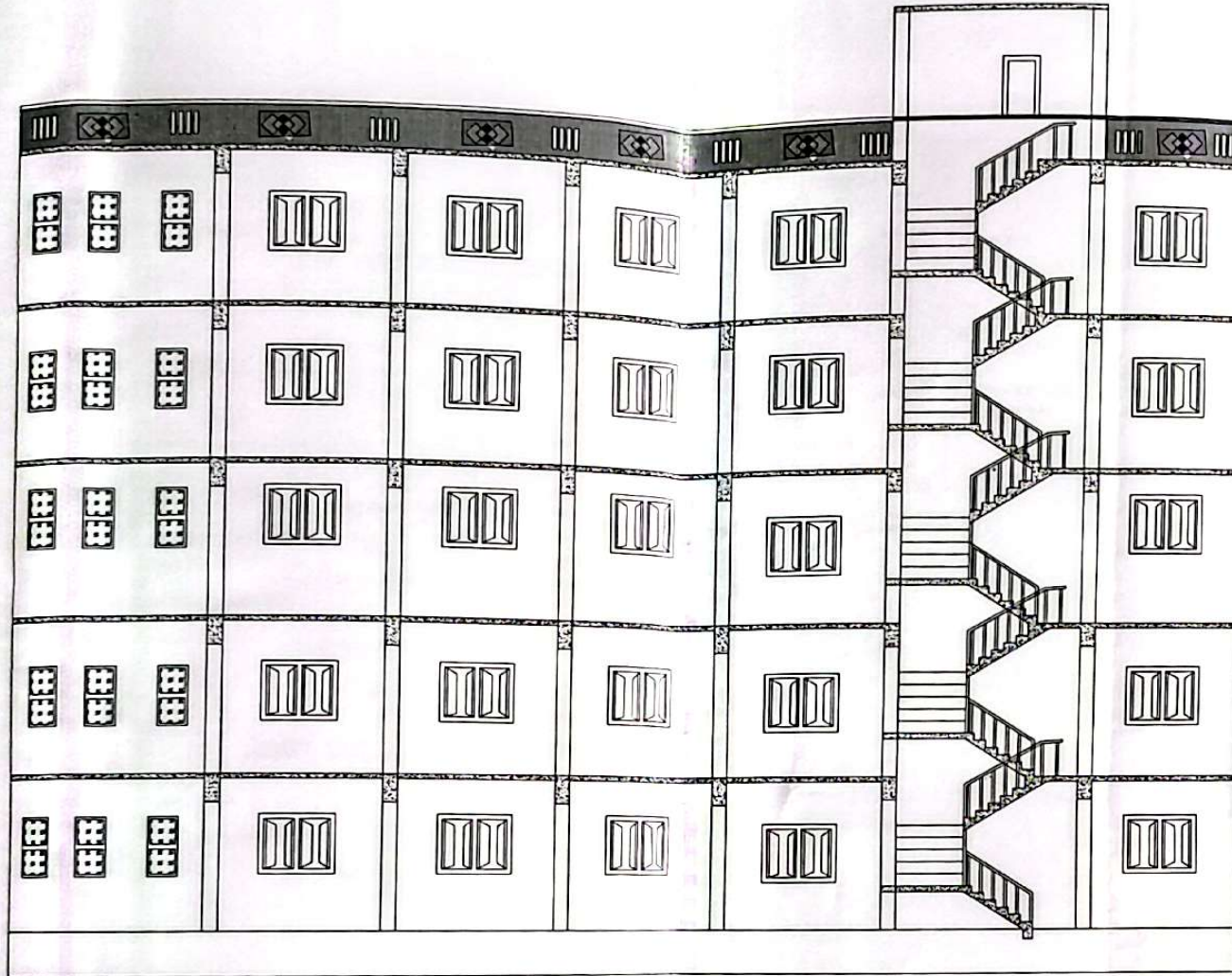
- 1 . Surendra prasad mahato
2. Rupesh yadav
3. shivsankar mehta
4. sujan chaudhary
5. samjhana sah
6. satish chaudhary
- 7.Rishiraj ram

checked By :-

Project Supervisor:- Er.Rabin bhattarai

Date :-

Approped By :-



X SECTION OF BUILDING AT AA
scale = 1:8'

For office use only

Name of owner:-

location :-Biratnagar, morang

plote no:- scale :-

Area of land :-

Name of project :-Institutional
building (Hostel)

Prepared By :-

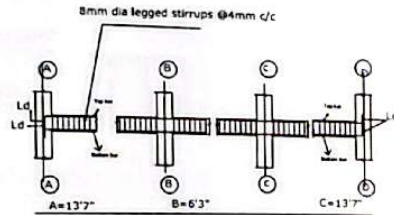
- 1 . Surendra prasad mahato
2. Rupesh yadav
3. shivsankar mehta
4. sujan chaudhary
5. samjhana sah
6. satish chaudhary
7. Rishiraj Ram

checked By :-

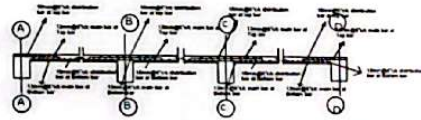
Project Supervisor:- Er.Rabin
bhattarai

Date :-

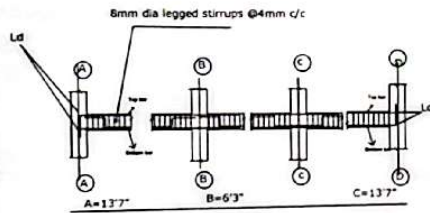
Approped By :-



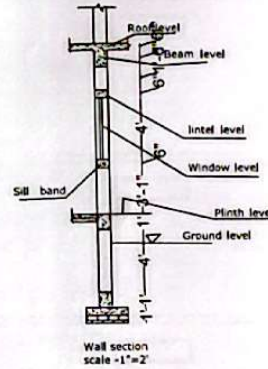
section of Tie beam along Grid A-A,B-B,C-C,D-D
SCALE -1"=2'



SECTION SHOWING SLAB REINFORCEMENT ALONG SHORT DIR.
(SCALE -1"=2')



section of FLOOR beam along Grid A-A,B-B,C-C,D-D
SCALE -1"=2'



Wall section
scale -1"=2'

For office use only

Name of owner:-

location :- Biratnagar , Morang

plate no:- scale :-1:8'

Area of land :-

Name of project :-Institutional
Building (Hostel)

Prepared By :-

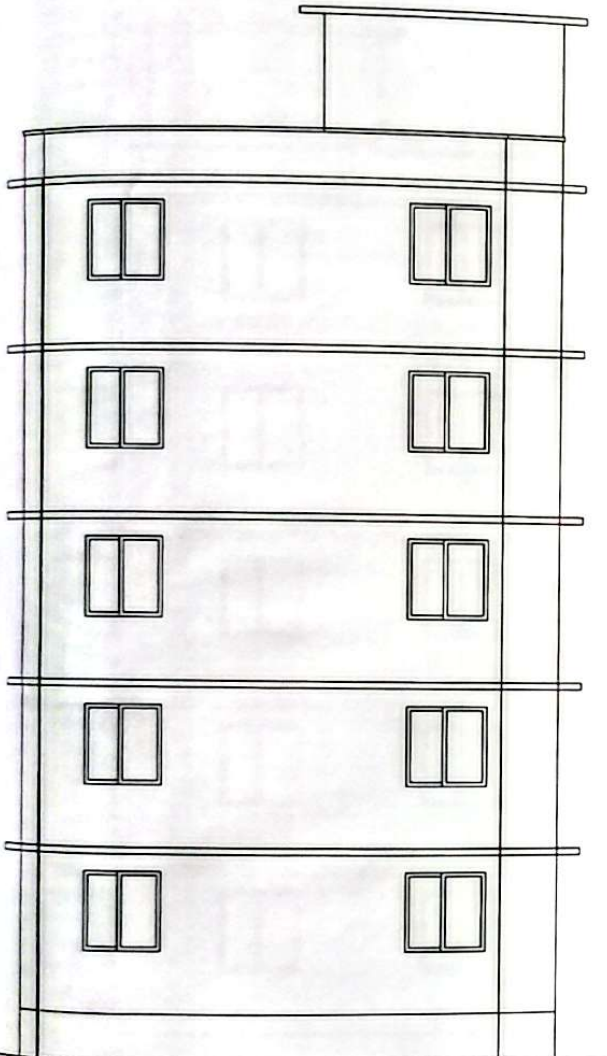
- 1 . Surendra prasad mahato
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6. satish chaudhary
7. Rishiraj Ram

checked By :-

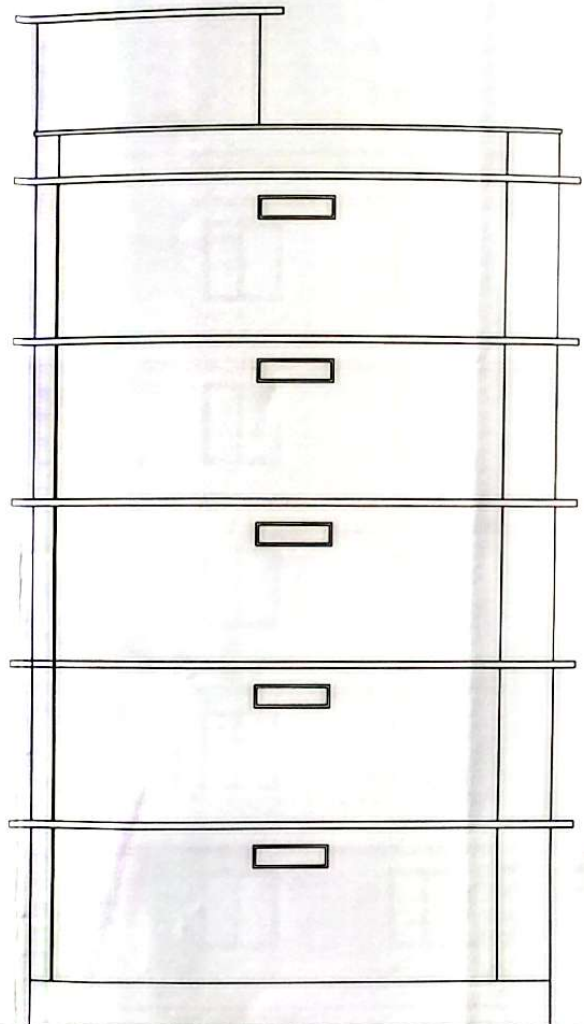
Project Supervisor:- Er.Rabin
bhattarai

Date :-

Approped By :-

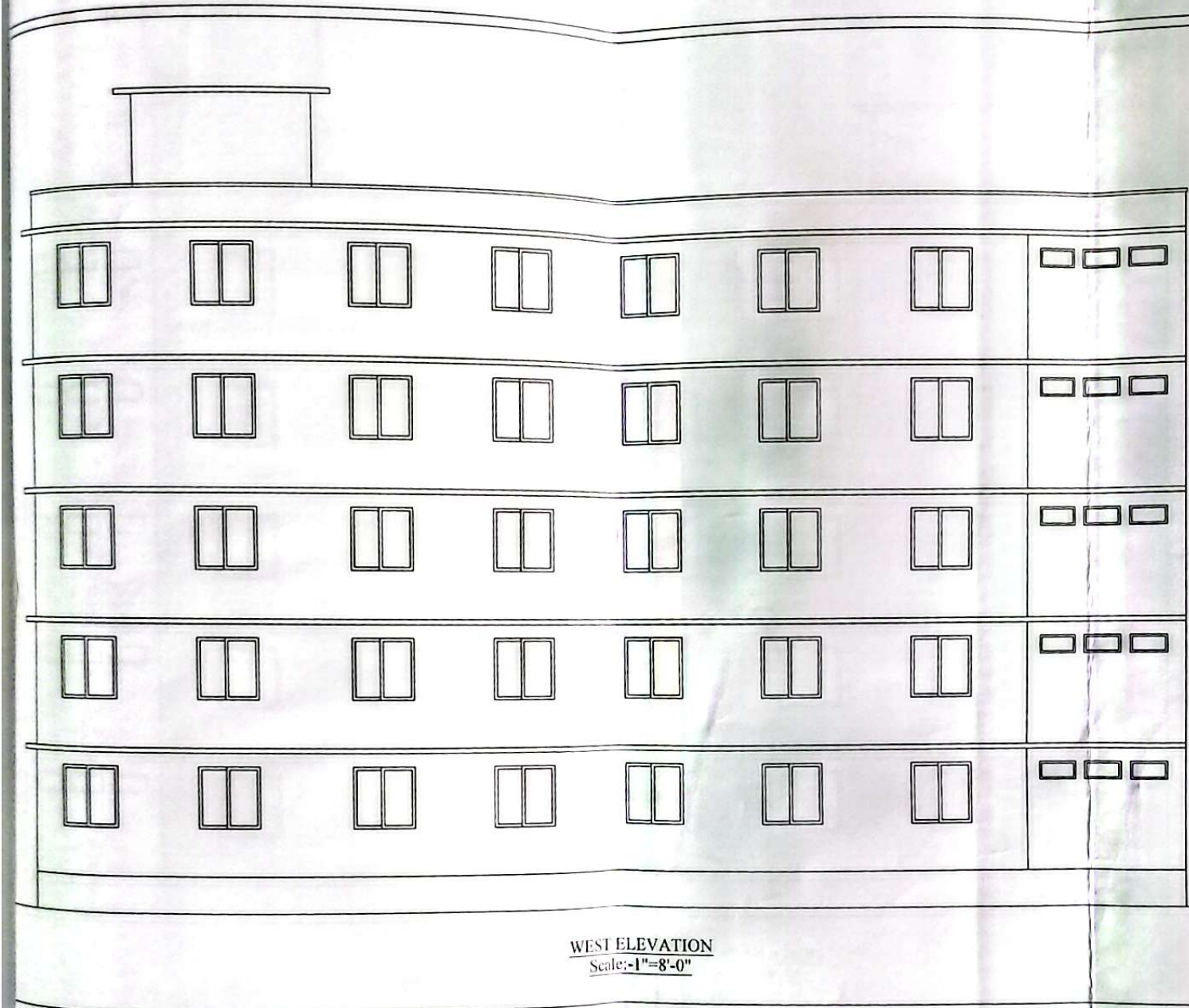


SOUTH ELEVATION
Scale:-1"=8'-0"



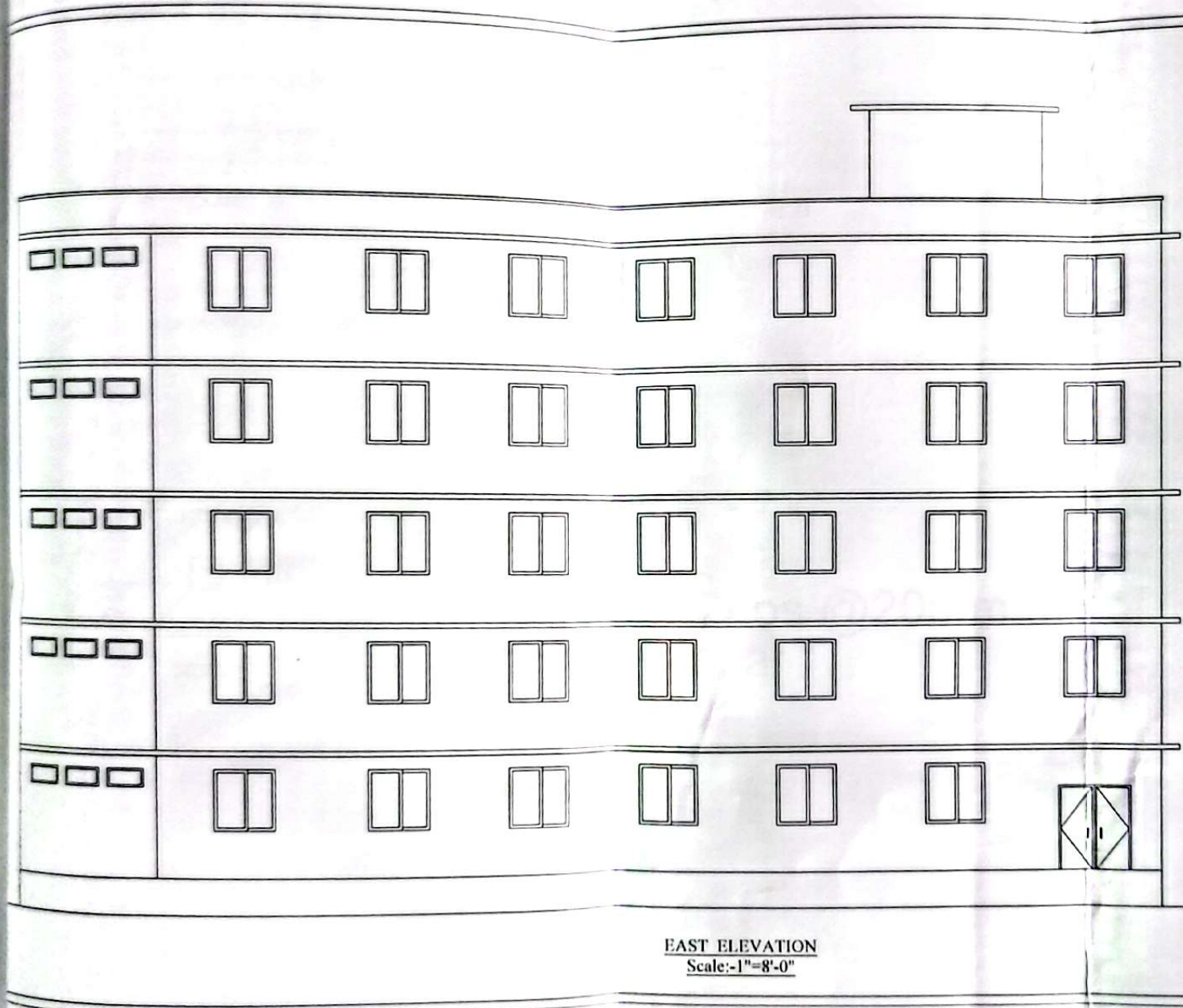
NORTH ELEVATION
Scale:-1"=8'-0"

For office use only
Name of owner:-
location :-Biratnagar, Morang
plote no:- scale :-
Area of land :-
Name of project :- Institutional Building (Hostel)
Prepared By :- 1 . Surendra prasad mahato 2. Rupesh yadav 3. shivsankar mehta 4. sujan chaudhary 5. samjhana sah 6. satish chaudhary 7.Rishiraj ram
checked By :-
Project Supervisor:- Er.Rabin bhattarai
Date :-
Approped By :-



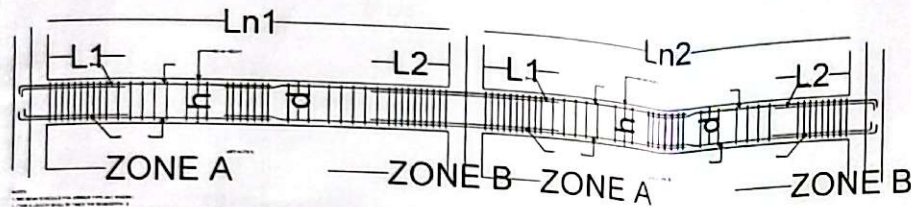
WEST ELEVATION
Scale:-1"=8'-0"

For office use only	
Name of owner:-	
location :- Biratnagar, Morang	
plote no:-	scale :-
Area of land :-	
Name of project :-Institutional Building (Hostel)	
Prepared By :-	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 . Surendra prasad mahato 2. Rupesh yadav 3. shivsankar mehta 4. sujan chaudhary 5. samjhana sah 6. satish chaudhary 7.Rishiraj Ram 	
checked By :-	
Project Supervisor:- Er.Rabin bhattarai	
Date :-	
Approped By :-	

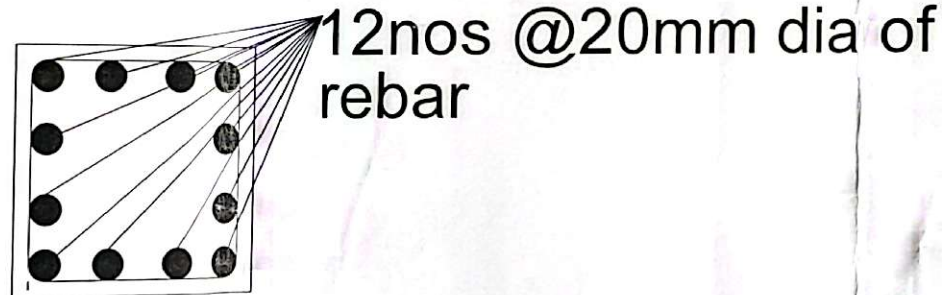
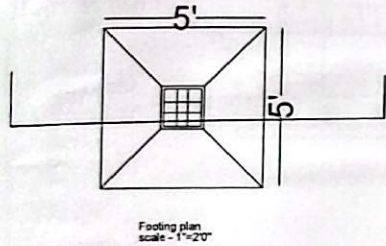


EAST ELEVATION
 Scale:-1"=8'-0"

For office use only	
Name of owner:-	
location :-Biratnagar,Morang	
plote no:-	scale :-
Area of land :-	
Name of project :-Institutional Building (Hostel)	
Prepared By :-	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 . Surendra prasad mahato 2. Rupesh yadav 3. shivsankar mehta 4. sujan chaudhary 5. samjhana sah 6. satish chaudhary 7.Rishiraj Ram 	
checked By :-	
Project Supervisor:- Er.Rabin bhattacharai	
Date :-	
Approped By :-	



Concret Beam Layout
scale = 1:4'



For office use only

Name of owner:-

location :- Biratnagar, Morang

plote no:- scale :-

Area of land :-

Name of project :- Institutional Building (Hostel)

Prepared By :-

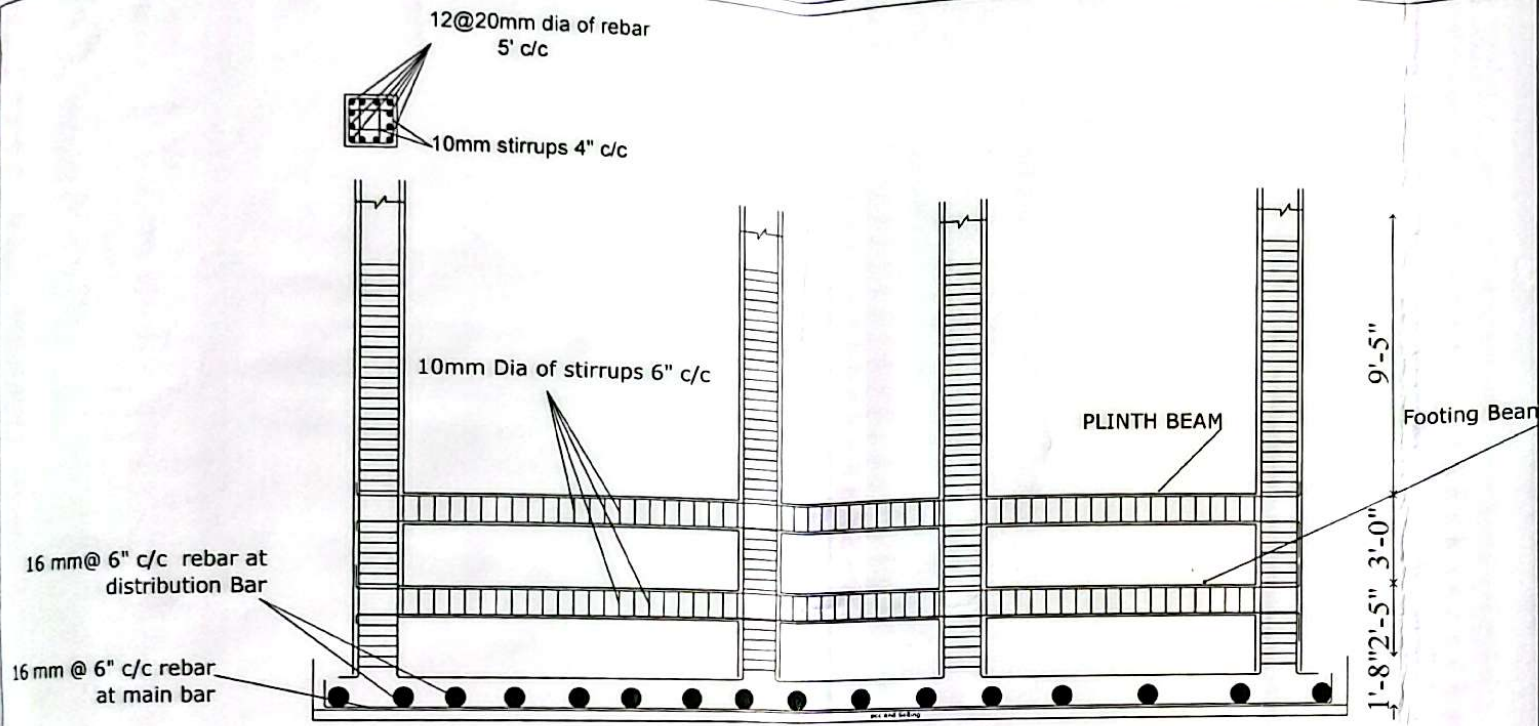
- 1 . Surendra prasad mahato
2. Rupesh yadav
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4. sujan chaudhary
5. samjhana sah
6. satish chaudhary
7. Rishiraj Ram

checked By :-

Project Supervisor:- Er. Rabin bhattarai

Date :-

Approped By :-



VIEW OF FOOTING ,FOUNDATION ,BEAM & PLINTH BEAM

For office use only	
Name of owner:-	
location :- Biratnagar,Morang	
plote no:-	scale :-
Area of land :-	
Name of project :-Institutional Building (Hostel)	
Prepared By :- 1 . Surendra prasad mahato 2. Rupesh yadav 3. shivsankar mehta 4. sujan chaudhary 5. samjhana sah 6. satish chaudhary 7.Rishiraj Ram	
checked By :-	
Project Supervisor:- Er.Rabin bhattarai	
Date :-	
Approped By :-	