



# IJRASET

International Journal For Research in  
Applied Science and Engineering Technology



---

# INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

---

**Volume: 7      Issue: V      Month of publication: May 2019**

**DOI: <https://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2019.5472>**

**[www.ijraset.com](http://www.ijraset.com)**

**Call:  08813907089**

**E-mail ID: [ijraset@gmail.com](mailto:ijraset@gmail.com)**

# Seismic Excitation using Lead Rubber Bearing in Low Rise to High Rise Building

Kiran jyoti Chhetri<sup>1</sup>, Prof. D.L Budhlani<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Student, <sup>2</sup>Professor, Department of civil Engineering, Guru Nanak Institute of Technology, Nagpur

**Abstract:** The main aim of this project is to carry out modelling and analysis of fixed base and base isolated building by using E-tab 2016 software and study the effect of earthquake on this model.

The model which have been adopted for study are symmetric five storeys (G+5), ten storeys (G+10)

Fifteen storeys (G+15), twenty storeys (G+20) separately for fixed base and base isolation.

**Keywords:** To carry out comparison between fixed base and base isolated building on the basis of their dynamic properties like maximum shear force, maximum bending moment, base shear, story drift and story's acceleration.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Conventional seismic design attempts to make buildings that do not collapse under strong earthquake shaking, but may sustain damage to non-structural elements and to some structural members in the building. Non-structural components may consist of furniture, equipment, partitions, curtain wall systems, piping, electrical equipment and many other items. There are mainly three main categories: architectural components, mechanical and electrical equipment's and building contents. This may render the building non-functional after the earthquake, which may be problematic in some structures, like hospitals, which need to remain functional during the earthquake. Non-structural components are sensitive to large floor accelerations, velocities, and displacements. When a building is subjected to an earthquake ground motion, the building induces motion, resulting in floor accelerations higher than the ground acceleration. Hence, it is present need and also a duty of civil engineers to innovate earthquake resisting design approach to reduce such type of structural damages. Special techniques are required to design buildings such that they remain practically undamaged even in a severe earthquake. There are two basic technologies used to protect buildings from damaging earthquake effects. These are base isolation devices and seismic dampers. The idea behind base isolations to detach (isolate) the building from the ground in such a way that earthquake motions are not transmitted up through the building, or at least greatly reduced. Seismic dampers are special devices introduced in the building to absorb the energy provided by the ground motion to the building (much like the way shock absorbers in motor vehicles absorb the impacts due to undulations of the road).

### A. Advantageous of E-tab

- 1) Easy and quick model creation for any type of structure.
- 2) Creation of 3D model with utilization of plan and view.
- 3) Automatic consideration of self-weight of material.
- 4) Automatic creation of seismic load and wind load.
- 5) Load combination as per your defined building code is also automated.
- 6) Easy report and documentation.

### B. Loads And Load Combination

- 1) *Loads Considered:* Dead load: the load due to its self-weight.
- 2) *Live Load:* for residential building live load is taken as KN/m<sup>2</sup>
- 3) *Seismic Load:* the load due to acceleration response of the ground to the super structure

## II. CALCULATION OF LOADS

According to IS code: For dead load calculations,

Unit weight of brickwall = 20 kN/m<sup>3</sup>,

Unit weight of RCC= 25 kN/m<sup>3</sup>,

Floor finish =1kN/m<sup>2</sup> on each floor 3 and (1.5kN/m<sup>2</sup>) on roof.

Seismic load calculation: As per IS-1893 (PART1)

### III. DETAILS OF THE STRUCTURE

Multi-storey plane frame with fixed base and base isolation is considered for the present study

- 1) Utility of building: Residential building
- 2) No of stories: G+5, G+10, G+15, G+20
- 3) Floor to floor height: 3.0M
- 4) Shape of the building: SQUARE
- 5) Type of construction: R.C.C framed structure
- 6) Seismic zone IV is considered
- 7) Grade of concrete considered is M30 and grade of steel considered is Fe 415

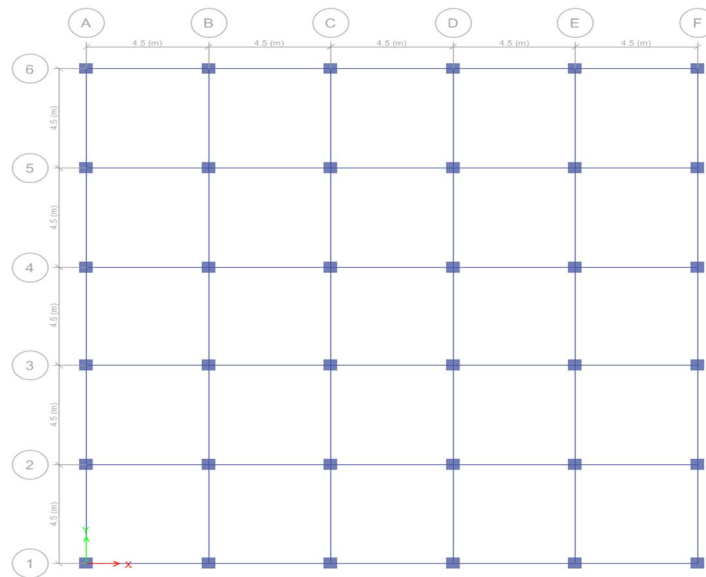


Fig 1- Typical floor building.

#### Calculation Of Base Shear

| Storey | Number of | Fixed Base | Isolated Base |
|--------|-----------|------------|---------------|
| G+5    |           | 3600.9946  | 1012.894      |
| G+10   |           | 6289.1541  | 3356.4534     |
| G+15   |           | 6418.3179  | 5059.5389     |
| G+20   |           | 6465.9956  | 6723.4584     |

#### Storey Drift G+5

| Story Level | Fixed Base | Isolated Base |
|-------------|------------|---------------|
| 0           | 0          | 0             |
| 1           | 4.768      | 5.755         |
| 2           | 8.169      | 3.682         |
| 3           | 7.974      | 2.753         |
| 4           | 6.533      | 2.121         |
| 5           | 4.501      | 1.574         |
| 6           | 2.399      | 1.139         |

Storey Drift G+10

| Story Level | Fixed Base | Isolated Base |
|-------------|------------|---------------|
| 0           | 0          | 0             |
| 1           | 8.567      | 18.319        |
| 2           | 15.228     | 11.822        |
| 3           | 16.08      | 9.547         |
| 4           | 15.389     | 8.338         |
| 5           | 14.341     | 7.352         |
| 6           | 13.226     | 6.409         |
| 7           | 12.013     | 5.456         |
| 8           | 10.509     | 4.484         |
| 9           | 8.534      | 3.499         |
| 10          | 5.982      | 2.534         |
| 11          | 3.296      | 1.739         |

Storey Drift G+15

| Story Level | Fixed Base | Isolated Base |
|-------------|------------|---------------|
| 0           | 0          | 0             |
| 1           | 8.857      | 27.598        |
| 2           | 15.978     | 18.053        |
| 3           | 17.28      | 15.102        |
| 4           | 17.043     | 13.82         |
| 5           | 16.485     | 12.891        |
| 6           | 15.866     | 12.033        |
| 7           | 15.174     | 11.165        |
| 8           | 14.398     | 10.268        |
| 9           | 13.557     | 9.335         |
| 10          | 12.64      | 8.367         |
| 11          | 11.628     | 7.361         |
| 12          | 10.506     | 6.32          |
| 13          | 9.186      | 5.243         |
| 14          | 7.472      | 4.141         |
| 15          | 5.271      | 3.056         |
| 16          | 3.062      | 2.161         |

Storey Drift G+20

| Story Level | Fixed Base | Isolated Base |
|-------------|------------|---------------|
| 0           | 0          | 0             |
| 1           | 8.987      | 36.674        |
| 2           | 16.343     | 24.218        |
| 3           | 17.895     | 20.649        |
| 4           | 17.878     | 19.342        |
| 5           | 17.5       | 18.52         |
| 6           | 17.099     | 17.801        |
| 7           | 16.701     | 17.074        |
| 8           | 16.248     | 16.311        |
| 9           | 15.717     | 15.508        |
| 10          | 15.143     | 14.663        |
| 11          | 14.559     | 13.774        |
| 12          | 13.95      | 12.841        |
| 13          | 13.27      | 11.864        |
| 14          | 12.5       | 10.843        |
| 15          | 11.668     | 9.781         |
| 16          | 10.801     | 8.686         |
| 17          | 9.84       | 7.563         |
| 18          | 8.606      | 6.378         |
| 19          | 6.981      | 5.152         |
| 20          | 5.005      | 3.943         |
| 21          | 3.153      | 2.949         |

**IV. CONCLUSION**

E-tab contains a number of parameters which are designed as per

IS: 456(2000). As we can see by the result that Base shear is maximum for a fixed base and minimum in base isolation likewise storey drift is minimum in base isolation for low to medium rise building but as we go for a higher building base isolation is not properly working so, base isolation is not good for high rise building

**REFERENCES**

- [1] IS: 1893 (Part 1) – 2016; “Criteria for Earthquake Resistant Design of Structures – general provisions and buildings”; Bureau of Indian Standards, New Delhi.
- [2] J. Yang, J.B. Li, G. Lin, “A simple approach to integration of acceleration data for dynamic”- Journal of Soil Dynamics and Earthquake Engineering 26 (2006), pp. 725–734
- [3] A. B. M. Saiful Islam<sup>1</sup>\*, M. Jameel<sup>1</sup>, M. A. Uddin<sup>1</sup> and Syed Ishita Ahmad, —Simplified design guidelines for seismic base isolation in multi-storey buildings for Bangladesh National Building Code (BNBC)”, International Journal of the Physical Sciences Vol. 6(23), pp. 5467-5486.
- [4] H. Yoshioka; J. C. Romello; and B. F. Spencer Jr, —Smart Base Isolation Strategies Employing Magneto rheological Dampers”, ASCE, vol-9399-2002, pp-128:5-540.
- [5] Salic R. B., Garevski M. A. And Milutinovic Z. V., “Response of Lead-Rubber Bearing isolated Structure,” The 14th World Conference on Earthquake Engineering, October 12-17, 2008, Beijing, China
- [6] V.kilaret: four storey R.C.C building is designed according to Euro code 8
- [7] Di sarno: structural analysis of regular multi-storeys R.C frame.
- [8] Masayoshi Nakashima, Praveen Chusilp:The Japanese seismic design code is to be revised towards more performance- based engineering.
- [9] Pradeep Kumar T. V. The most common isolation bearing used was the lead–rubber bearing.



#### AUTHOR PROFILE

1) Kiran jyoti Chhetri received the B.E. (Civil Engineering) in the year 2013 from Priyadarshini College of Engineering Nagpur (RTM Nagpur University), Maharashtra State, India. Now she is MTech – Student appearing (Structural Engineering) from Gurunanak Institute of Technology, Kalmeshwar road, Nagpur (RTM Nagpur University), Maharashtra State, India.

2) Prof. D.LBudhlani B.ECivil and M.E(Enviromental) Prof. At Guru Nanak Institutions, Nagpur, Maharashtra State, India.



10.22214/IJRASET



45.98



IMPACT FACTOR:  
7.129



IMPACT FACTOR:  
7.429



# INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Call : 08813907089  (24\*7 Support on Whatsapp)