

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING, IIT DELHI

I SEMESTER 2021-2022

MINOR EXAM

Time limit: 2 hrs.

CVL 441

STRUCTURAL DESIGN

Max Marks = 25

Date: 19.09.2021 Time: 13:40 -15:40 hours

Course Coordinator: Dr. Alok Madan

Instructions: (a) This is an 'open' book examination. Make realistic assumptions where necessary.

(b) **Online submission of answer scripts is permitted in .pdf format only on the dedicated web link nested under the heading "September 19, 2021" on the Moodle website for the Course CVL 441. You must write the exact data assigned to you for any Question in your Answer Scripts before writing the Solution to the Question to avoid a penalty. Moodle web link for Online Submission of Answer Scripts will close at 16:00 hours.**

1. (a) Mathematically, based on Newton's second law, derive the governing 2nd order ordinary differential equation for the dynamic displacement response $u(t)$ of the floor mass m , where $u(t)$ is instantaneous **relative** displacement of the floor mass with respect to the ground, in the single story plane frame model with a rigid floor and inextensible columns shown in Figure 1 subjected to a time-variant earthquake ground acceleration $\ddot{u}_g(t)$. (2 marks)

Hint: Total or absolute acceleration of floor mass in the horizontal direction with respect to (w.r.t.) an inertial frame of reference = the algebraic sum of the relative acceleration of the floor mass w.r.t ground + the earthquake ground acceleration

Using the governing 2nd order ordinary differential equation obtained above, derive the theoretical basis for physical interpretation of the following code-specified formulation for calculating the horizontal seismic base shear as per IS: 1893 (Part I) – 2016:- (1 mark)

$$V_b = \frac{ZI}{2R} \cdot \frac{S_a}{g} \cdot W, \text{ where } Z = \text{Seismic Zone factor, } I = \text{Importance factor of the building}$$

S_a = Spectral Acceleration from response spectra, W = Seismic weight of building

- (b) Based on theory of ordinary differential equations, prove that the dynamic response of the single degree of freedom (s.d.o.f) mass-spring-dashpot oscillator shown in Figure 2 (analogy for the single story plane frame model with a rigid floor and inextensible columns shown in Figure 1) subjected to a harmonic (sinusoidal) input forcing function $\tilde{P}(t) = p_0 \sin \tilde{\omega}t$ can be described by following relationship under steady state conditions: $u(t) = \rho_0 \sin(\tilde{\omega}t - \theta)$, in which

$$\rho_0 = \text{amplitude of response} = \frac{p_0}{k} \cdot \left[(1 - \beta^2)^2 + (2\xi\beta)^2 \right]^{-1/2}$$

Phase lag angle $\theta = \tan^{-1} \left[\frac{2\xi\beta}{1 - \beta^2} \right]$, where $\beta = \frac{\tilde{\omega}}{\omega}$ is the frequency ratio of the input forcing function

ξ = damping ratio of system = $\frac{c}{2.m.\omega}$, where m = mass, c = damping constant for natural damping

k = spring constant, ω = natural circular frequency of free vibrations of s.d.o.f system. (2 marks)

2. A 'N' story building with Functional Use 'U' or Occupancy is to be constructed in a City 'C' in India on Type 'S' soil as a brick infilled Reinforced Concrete Frame structure with floor slabs that act as rigid diaphragms (rigid in their own horizontal plane) and a raft foundation. The RC building frame has equal story heights of 'z' m with **plan and elevation shown in Figure 3**. The figure also illustrates the location of equivalent 2-D plane frames for simplified 2-D analysis. **Data on numerical or linguistic values for data variables 'N', 'U', 'C', 'S', 'z', 'a', 'x', 'b' and 'y' specifically assigned to you is presented in Table 1 on Pages 4 and 5 by referring to your Entry number.** The remaining data for structural design is as follows:

Column sizes: 0.8 x 0.8 m

Beam sizes: 0.3 x 0.7 m

Slab thickness = 0.130 m

Dead load due to Flooring and Finishing: 2.5 kN/ m^2

Dead load due to Roofing (terracing, tiling and water proofing): 4.5 kN / m^2

Live load on Floors: as per IS:875 (Part II)-1987/2015 Live load on roof: as per IS: 875 (II)

Unit weight of concrete = 25 kN / m^3 Unit weight of brick masonry = 20 kN / m^3

- (i) Calculate the design horizontal seismic force coefficients A_{hx} and A_{hy} for the Reinforced Concrete (RC) Building Frame (with brick infills) in the two orthogonal principal 'x' and 'y' directions of the building, respectively, along the horizontal 'x' and 'y' axes shown in the plan view of the RC frame in Figure 3 as per the Indian seismic design code IS: 1893 (Part I) – 2016. **Use the numerical data specifically assigned to you.** (3 marks)
 - (ii) Assuming that the dead and live loads are distributed over the plan area, obtain the design lateral earthquake forces or horizontal seismic base shears V_{BX} and V_{BY} for the **entire building** in the x and y directions, respectively, using **Response Spectrum Method** as per IS: 1893 (I) - 2016. **Use numerical data specifically assigned to you.** (3 marks)
 - (iii) Calculate the design horizontal story earthquake forces in kN acting on various floors of the 3-D Space Frame model of the building in the x direction as well as the y direction as per IS: 1893 (Part I) - 2016. Show the calculation of design story earthquake forces for each floor in a tabular format for each direction x and y in a different table. (2 marks)
 - (iv) Calculate the design story earthquake forces for the exterior 2-D plane frame A-A in the y-z plane spanning in y direction for simplified 2-D analysis assuming that the two exterior 2-D plane frames in the y-z plane each have twice the lateral stiffness of that of any interior 2-D plane frame in the y-z plane and the story earthquake forces shared by the plane frames are proportional to their lateral stiffness. Show the plane frame model in elevation using a neat sketch with computed values of design story earthquake forces. (2 marks)
 - (v) Calculate the design dead load and design live load as uniformly distributed loads (u.d.l.) of uniform intensity 'Q_{DL}' and 'Q_{LL}', respectively, in kN/m for a typical floor and roof of the equivalent 2-D plane frame 1-1 in the x-z plane spanning in x direction for simplified 2-D analysis of the plane frame model. Show the design dead loading and live loading as u.d.l on the elevation of the plane frame model along with the computed values of 'Q_{DL}' and 'Q_{LL}' in kN/m. **Use the numerical data specifically assigned to you.** (3 marks)
3. A single story reinforced concrete (RC) **building is L shaped in plan as shown in Figure 4** and consists of a RC flat slab constructed monolithically with RC columns that are all identical with their **lateral stiffness as K_x in x direction and their lateral stiffness K_y in y direction.**
- (a) Mathematically, derive the analytical formulations for the coordinates of center of rigidity (C.R.) of the building (x_R, y_R) in terms of the lateral stiffness of the columns i.e. K_{xc} in x direction and K_{yc} in y direction and column coordinates x_c and y_c of column 'c', in general.
 - (b) Compute the numerical values of the coordinates of the center of rigidity (C.R.) of the building (x_R, y_R) for the given RC building shown in Figure 4 **using the numerical data specifically assigned to you in Table 1 by referring to your Entry number in the Table 1 displayed on Pages 4 and 5. Assume that $K_x=K_y=K$ for all the columns.**
 - (c) Locate the **Center of Mass C.M. (x_M, y_M) of the single floor using the numerical data specifically assigned to you in Table 1 displayed on Pages 4 and 5.** Determine the numerical values of horizontal earthquake forces shared by (i) **column A** and (ii) **column C** due to a **Design Earthquake Load = EL** (in kN) acting at floor level of the single-story building **at an angle of α° to the x axis. Assume that $K_x= K_y= K$ for all columns and,**
 - **Floor slab acts as a rigid diaphragm, the columns are inextensible (axially rigid) and the Earthquake Load EL acts through center of mass (C.M.) of floor located at (x_M, y_M).**
 - **The Dead and Live loads are uniformly distributed over the floor area.** (7 marks)

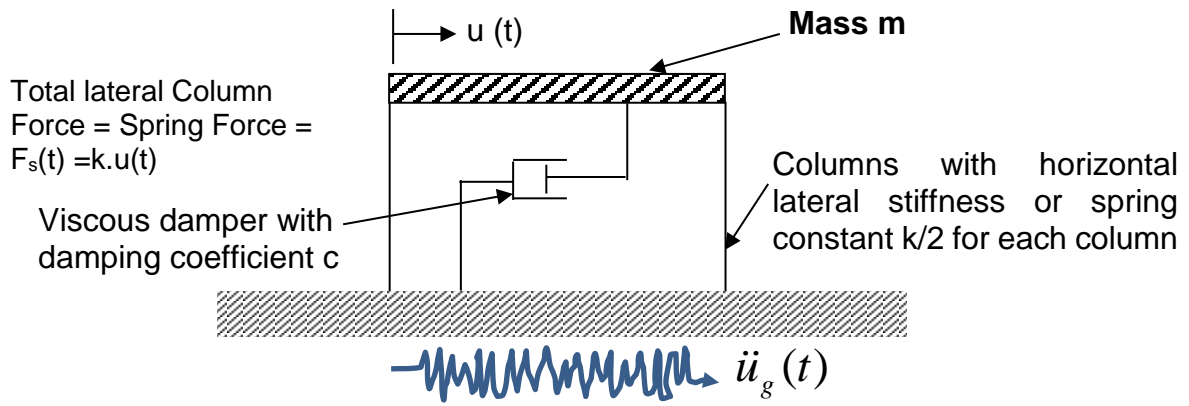


Figure 1: Single Degree-of-Freedom (SDOF) Single Story Frame Model

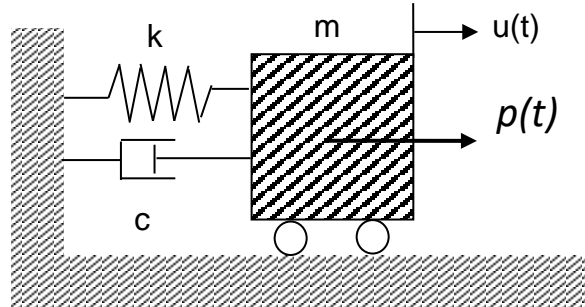


Figure 2: SDOF Mass-Spring-Dashpot oscillator

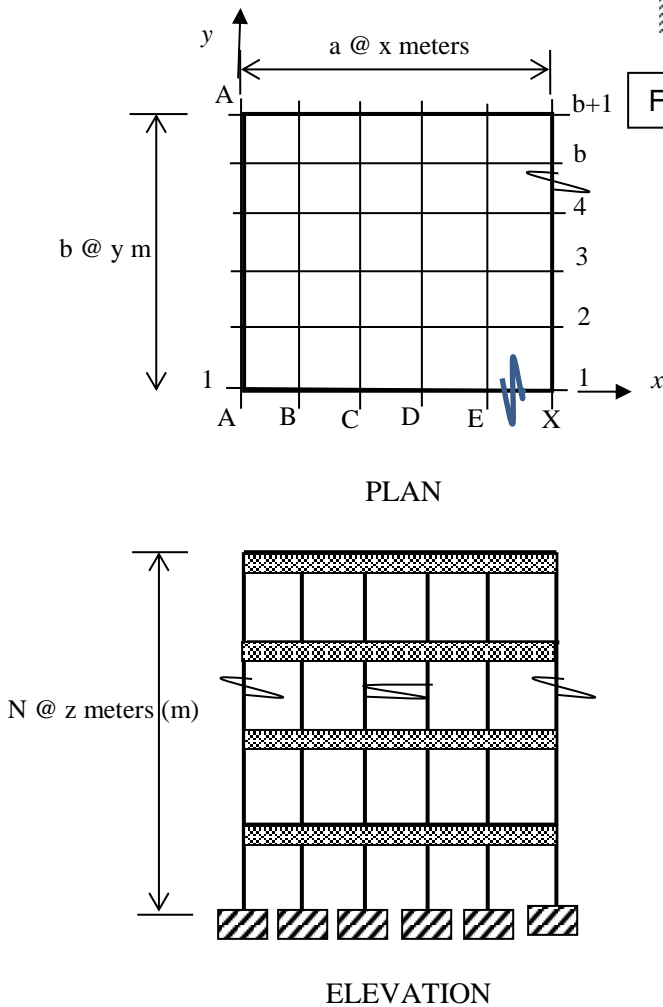


Figure 3

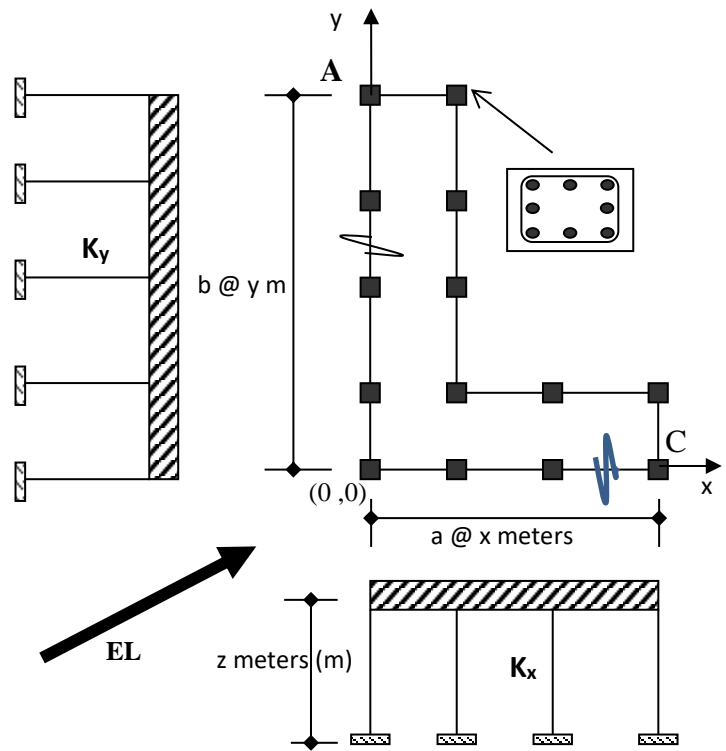


Figure 4

Table 1: Data for Questions 2 and 3 with Different Values of the Numerical and Linguistic Variables assigned specifically to each student

Note: No credit of marks (zero marks) will be given if you do not use the data specifically assigned to you that is specified in the row of your Entry Number in the following Table 1

| Entry Number (Marks will be awarded only for using own data) | Data relevant and applicable to Question 2 only | | | | Data relevant and common to Questions 2 and 3 both | | | | | Data relevant to Question 3 only | |
|---|---|----------|---------------|----|--|---|-------|---|-------|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| | U (Use) | C (City) | S (Soil type) | N | z (m) | a | x (m) | b | y (m) | EL (kN) | Angle α° |
| 2015CE10316 | Group Housing | Amritsar | Hard | 11 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 500 | 60 |
| 2016CE10256 | Group Housing | Amritsar | Soft | 9 | 3.5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 300 | 30 |
| 2016CE10279 | Group Housing | Amritsar | Hard | 11 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 400 | 60 |
| 2016CE10287 | Group Housing | Amritsar | Medium | 7 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 500 | 60 |
| 2017CE10109 | Group Housing | Amritsar | Soft | 8 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 200 | 30 |
| 2018CE10071 | Group Housing | Amritsar | Hard | 6 | 4.5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 100 | 60 |
| 2018CE10072 | Group Housing | Delhi | Medium | 8 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 400 | 60 |
| 2018CE10077 | Group Housing | Delhi | Soft | 9 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 500 | 60 |
| 2018CE10082 | Group Housing | Shillong | Hard | 10 | 4.5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 300 | 30 |
| 2018CE10083 | Group Housing | Shillong | Medium | 11 | 3.5 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 200 | 30 |
| 2018CE10085 | Business Office | Imphal | Soft | 7 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 100 | 60 |
| 2018CE10091 | Business Office | Imphal | Medium | 8 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 500 | 60 |
| 2018CE10092 | Business Office | Imphal | Soft | 6 | 4.5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 300 | 30 |
| 2018CE10099 | Business Office | Imphal | Hard | 9 | 3.5 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 400 | 60 |
| 2018CE10102 | Business Office | Imphal | Medium | 11 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 100 | 60 |
| 2018CE10106 | Business Office | Patna | Soft | 9 | 3.5 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 300 | 30 |
| 2018CE10109 | Business Office | Patna | Medium | 8 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 200 | 30 |
| 2018CE10111 | Business Office | Patna | Soft | 9 | 3 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 100 | 60 |
| 2018CE10112 | Business Office | Patna | Hard | 10 | 4.5 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 300 | 30 |
| 2018CE10113 | Business Office | Patna | Soft | 7 | 4.5 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 400 | 60 |
| 2018CE10115 | Assembly Hall | Itanagar | Hard | 11 | 3.5 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 500 | 60 |
| 2018CE10116 | Assembly Hall | Itanagar | Soft | 7 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 200 | 30 |
| 2018CE10117 | Assembly Hall | Itanagar | Hard | 8 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 100 | 60 |
| 2018CE10121 | Assembly Hall | Itanagar | Medium | 6 | 4.5 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 300 | 30 |
| 2018CE10124 | Assembly Hall | Itanagar | Soft | 11 | 4.5 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 300 | 30 |
| 2018CE10132 | Assembly Hall | Ambala | Hard | 9 | 3.5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 200 | 30 |
| 2018CE10140 | Assembly Hall | Ambala | Hard | 10 | 4.5 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 100 | 60 |
| 2018CE10142 | Assembly Hall | Ambala | Medium | 11 | 3.5 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 200 | 30 |
| 2018CE10146 | Assembly Hall | Ambala | Soft | 7 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 100 | 60 |
| 2018CE10149 | Assembly Hall | Ambala | Medium | 8 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 300 | 30 |
| 2018CE10150 | Telephone Exchange | Aizwal | Soft | 9 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 400 | 60 |
| 2018CE10151 | Telephone Exchange | Aizwal | Soft | 7 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 400 | 60 |
| 2018CE10152 | Telephone Exchange | Aizwal | Hard | 8 | 3 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 100 | 60 |
| 2018CE10153 | Telephone Exchange | Aizwal | Medium | 6 | 4.5 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 300 | 30 |
| 2018CE10154 | Telephone Exchange | Aizwal | Medium | 10 | 3.5 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 200 | 30 |
| 2018CE10157 | Telephone Exchange | Delhi | Soft | 9 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 500 | 60 |
| 2018CE10158 | Telephone Exchange | Delhi | Soft | 7 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 200 | 30 |
| 2018CE10159 | Telephone Exchange | Dehradun | Medium | 8 | 3.5 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 100 | 60 |
| 2018CE10160 | Telephone Exchange | Dehradun | Soft | 6 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 300 | 30 |
| 2018CE10162 | Telephone Exchange | Dehradun | Hard | 9 | 3.5 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 400 | 60 |

Table 1 (Contd.): Data for Questions 2 and 3 with Different Values of the Numerical and Linguistic Variables assigned specifically to each student

Note: No credit of marks (zero marks) will be given if you do not use the data specifically assigned to you that is specified in the row of your Entry Number in the following Table 1

| Entry Number (Marks will be awarded only for using own data) | Data relevant and applicable to Question 2 only | | | | Data relevant and common to Questions 2 and 3 both | | | | | Data relevant to Question 3 only | |
|---|---|----------|---------------|----|--|---|-------|---|-------|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| | U (Use) | C (City) | S (Soil type) | N | z (m) | a | x (m) | b | y (m) | EL (kN) | Angle α° |
| 2018CE10164 | Power Company | Srinagar | Hard | 11 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 500 | 60 |
| 2018CE10169 | Power Company | Srinagar | Medium | 7 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 200 | 60 |
| 2018CE10170 | Power Company | Srinagar | Soft | 8 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 300 | 30 |
| 2018CE10171 | Power Company | Srinagar | Hard | 6 | 3.5 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 300 | 30 |
| 2018CE10172 | Power Company | Srinagar | Medium | 9 | 3.5 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 200 | 60 |
| 2018CE10175 | Power Company | Srinagar | Soft | 7 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 100 | 30 |