# Determination of efficient Shape of twin tower subjected to Seismic Loading

Mahendra Kumawat<sup>1</sup>, Ankit Pal<sup>2</sup>, Mayank Choudhary<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>M. Tech. Scholar, Civil Engineering Department, Oriental University, Indore, India

Email: ankit.5792@gmail.com

<sup>3</sup>Assistant Professor, Civil Engineering Department, Oriental University, Indore, India

Email: mayankchoudhary845@gmail.com

Abstract— In this era of multistoried building design and the architectural vision has seen a demanding a new idea. A variety of competitors surrounded by them used to make the structure with their own choices and also the demand of market and the multistoried structure perform as extremely crucial job in innovative and new areas. It should explain the difficulty of manufacture region all along with the architectural and structural point of view. by composite and diverse floor arrangement on similar ground wants the reliability on the structural approach. These types of structure are Twin tower structure used in this contemporary globe. In this investigate, the parameter of evaluation of result such as displacement and storey drift are obtained in requisites of the twin tower multistoried structure located in earthquake Zone-III, earthquake effects are performing on the construction under 5 different Shapes and scrutinize with the assistant of Staad pro design software.

Keywords— Twins Tower, Efficient Shapes, Lateral Loading, Response spectrum analysis, Seismic Effects, Staad pro software.

# I. INTRODUCTION

With the help of high rise structure guide the structural engineer to analyze and design as per severe seismic effects. Recent days, Twin towers are vastly in demand due to its architectural and structural design, individual plan along with more space with same foundation support. For that, we should know the efficient point parameters when these kinds of structures are in the contact of seismic loads.

# II. OBJECTIVE

This study analyse the different parameters like displacements in longitudinal and transverse direction. After this, storey drift is calculated in both X as well as Z direction. The most efficient SHAPE will be analyzed after all parameters. There are total 5 Shapes of twin tower multistoried building at medium soil condition under seismic forces for earthquake zone III exist.

# III. STRUCTURE MODELING

The twins tower has been modeled in design software Staad pro. The twin tower building detail of the multi storey construction are shown in Table a and Table b and shown graphically with the help of graphs. Top view and front view of various Shapes of G+12 building shown by the help of figures. Table 3 shows various Shapes used in this paper up to 12 floor twin with 13 different Shapes.

After than efficient Shapes for each parameter along with its remarks has drawn below each parameters.

Table 1 Details of building

Building configuration	G+17
No. of bays in X direction	10
No. of bays in Z direction	10
Height of building	69.800 M
Dimensions of building	50M X 50M
Size of beam	0.60 X 0.45
Size of column	0.60 X 0.60
Concrete and Steel Grade	M 30 & FE415

Table 2 Detail of loading

There = 2 event of volume,					
Forthqueles peremeters	Zone III with RF 4 & 5%				
Earthquake parameters	damping ratio				
Period in X & Z	0.884 & 0.884 for both				
direction	direction				
Dead load for floor and	2KN/m <sup>2</sup> & 0.5 KN/m <sup>2</sup>				
waterproofing	2KN/III & 0.3 KN/III				
Live load for floor and	3.55KN/M <sup>2</sup> & 1 KN/M <sup>2</sup>				
roof	3.33KN/M <sup>-</sup> & 1 KN/M <sup>-</sup>				

# IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

These result is observed by the following cases-

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Assistant Professor, Civil Engineering Department, Oriental University, Indore, India

Table.1: Maximum Displacement in X direction all 5
Shapes in Zone III

Shape		U	V	X	Y	Z
Displace	ement					
in	X	333.739	333.739	333.739	333.739	333.739
direction	direction(mm)					

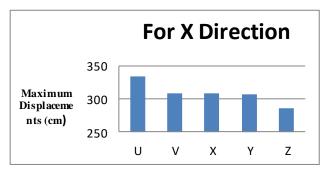


Fig. 1: Maximum Displacement shown in X direction for all 5 Shapes in Zone III

Table.2: Maximum Displacement shown in Z direction all 5 Shapes in Zone III

Shape		U	V	X	Y	Z
Displacer	ne					
nt in	$\mathbf{Z}$	311.78	311.7	311.7	311.7	311.7
direction(	m	5	85	85	85	85
m)						

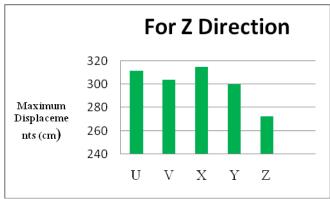


Fig. 2: Maximum Displacement shown in Z direction for all 5 Shapes in Zone III

Table 3: Base Shear shown in X and Z direction for all Building Shapes

Shape	U	V	X	Y	Z
X Direction	17224.46	17224.46	17224.46	17224.46	17224.46
Z Direction	14850.59	14850.59	14850.59	14850.59	14850.59

[Vol-7, Issue-2, Feb- 2020]

ISSN: 2349-6495(P) | 2456-1908(O

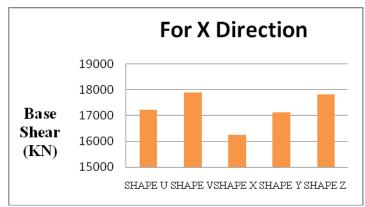


Fig. 3: Base Shear shown in X direction for all Building Shapes

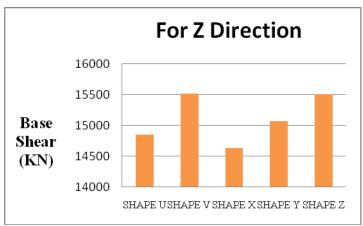


Fig. 4: Base Shear shown in Z direction for all Building Shapes

Table 4: Maximum Axial Forces shown in Column at ground level for all Building Shapes

	ground tever for all Bullating Shapes									
Shape	U	V	X	Y	Z					
Axial	11713.	11713.3	11713.39	11713.39	11713.39					
Force	396	96	6	6	6					

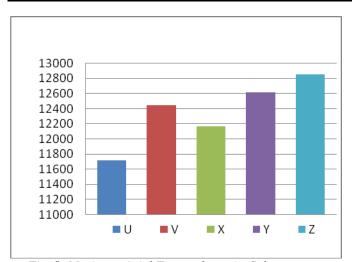


Fig. 5: Maximum Axial Forces shown in Column at ground level for all Building Shapes

Table 5: Maximum Shear Forces shown in Columns for all Building Shapes

Shape	U	V	X	Y	Z
X Direction	341.434	341.434	341.434	341.434	341.434
Z Direction	297.931	297.931	297.931	297.931	297.931

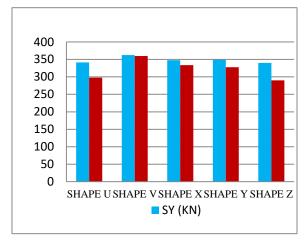


Fig. 6: Maximum Shear Forces shown in Columns for all Building Shapes

Table 6: Maximum Bending Moment shown in Columns for all Building Shapes

			0 1		
Shape	U	V	X	Y	Z
X Direction	587.355	587.355	587.355	587.355	587.355
Z Direction	624.836	624.836	624.836	624.836	624.836

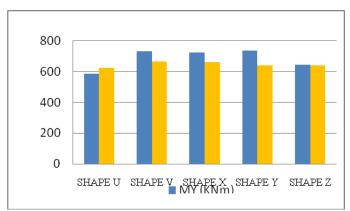


Fig. 7: Maximum Bending Moment shown in Columns for all Building Shapes

Table 7: Maximum Shear Forces shown in beams parallel to X and Z direction for all Building Shapes

		J		0 1	
Shape	U	V	X	Y	Z
X Direction	276.949	276.949	276.949	276.949	276.949
Z Direction	2.584	2.584	2.584	2.584	2.584

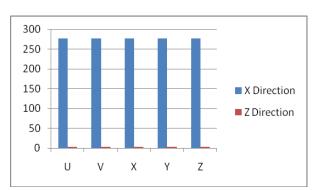


Fig. 8: Maximum Shear Force shown in Beam for X and Z direction for all Building Shapes

Table 8: Maximum Bending Moment shown in beams parallel to X and Z direction for all Building Shapes

parane	paratici to A and 2 direction for all Buttaing Shapes							
Shape	U	V	X	Y	Z			
X Direction	12.650	12.650	12.650	12.650	12.650			
Z Direction	435.701	435.701	435.701	435.701	435.701			

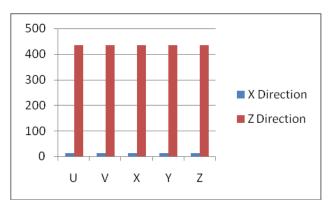


Fig. 9: Maximum Bending Moment shown in beams parallel to X and Z direction for all Building Shapes

Table 9: Maximum Torsional Moment shown in beams parallel to X and Z direction for all Building Shapes

Shape	U	V	X	Y	Z
X Direction	61.761	61.761	61.761	61.761	61.761
Z Direction	32.315	32.315	32.315	32.315	32.315

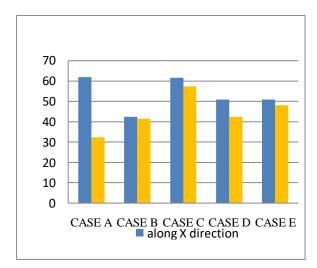


Fig. 10: Maximum Torsional Moment in beams parallel to X and Z direction for all Building Shapes

### V. CONCLUSION

The design of twin towers building subjected to seismic effects the analytical results obtained from 5 shape of twins tower multistoried structure. As seen in results the maximum displacement in shape X and Z direction, maximum base shear in shape X and Z, maximum axial force in shape Y, maximum column shear force in shape Y, maximum column bending moment shape Y, beam shear force shape Y. That means shape Y and Y is very efficient cases for twins tower.

### REFERENCES

- [1] Surendra Chaurasiya, Sagar Jamle, (2018), "Determination of Efficient Twin Tower High Rise Building Subjected to Seismic Loading", International Journal of Current Engineering and Technology, INPRESSCO, E-ISSN 2277 4106, P-ISSN 2347 5161, Vol. 8, No. 5, pp. 1200 1203, DOI: https://doi.org/10.14741/ijcet/v.8.5.1
- [2] Markanday Giri, Sagar Jamle, (2019), "A Review on Response Spectrum Analysis over Flat Slab-Shear Wall Interface", International Research Journal of Engineering and Technology, (ISSN: 2395-0072(P), 2395-0056(O)), vol. 6, no. 5, pp. 5173-5177.
- [3] Xilin Lu, Hua Yan, Jiang Qian, etc. (1997), Seismic Safety Analysis and Model Test of High-rise Building Structures, Proceedings of International Symposium on Engineering for Safety. Reliability and Availability, pp.187~194.
- [4] Mariyam, Sagar Jamle, (2019), "Wind Analysis over Multistorey Building Having Flat Slab-Shear Wall Interaction: A Review", International Journal of Advanced Engineering Research and Science, (ISSN: 2349-6495(P), 2456-1908(O)), vol. 6, no. 5, pp. 340-344, AI Publications, <a href="https://dx.doi.org/10.22161/ijaers.6.5.45">https://dx.doi.org/10.22161/ijaers.6.5.45</a>.
- [5] Yash Joshi, Sagar Jamle, (2019), "Effect of Curtailed Shear Wall on Dynamic Analysis of RC Building", International Journal of Management, Technology And Engineering, (ISSN: 2249-7455(O)), vol. 9, no. 7, pp. 223-230.
- [6] Taha A. Ansari, Sagar Jamle, (2019), "Performance Based Seismic Analysis of Regular R.C. Building", International Journal of Management, Technology And Engineering, ISSN: 2249-7455, Vol. 09, no. 07, pp. 342-351, DOI:16.10089.IJMTE.2019.V9I7.19.28639
- [7] Neeraj Patel, Sagar Jamle, (2019), "Use of Shear Wall Belt at Optimum Height to Increase Lateral Load Handling Capacity in Multistory Building: A Review", International Journal of Advanced Engineering Research and Science(ISSN: 2349-6495(P) | 2456-1908(O)),vol. 6, no. 4, pp. 310-314, AI Publications, https://dx.doi.org/10.22161/ijaers.6.4.36
- [8] Surendra Chaurasiya, Sagar Jamle, (2019), "Twin Tower High Rise Building Subjected To Seismic Loading: A Review". International Journal of Advanced Engineering Research and Science (ISSN: 2349-6495(P) | 2456-1908(O)), vol. 6, no. 4, pp. 324-328, AI Publications, <a href="https://dx.doi.org/10.22161/ijaers.6.4.38">https://dx.doi.org/10.22161/ijaers.6.4.38</a>
- [9] Archit Dangi, Sagar Jamle, (2019), Stability Enhancement of Optimum Outriggers and Belt Truss Structural System", International Research Journal of Engineering and Technology, (ISSN: 2395-0072(P), 2395-0056(O)), vol. 6, no. 2, pp. 772-780.
- [10] Henry petroski(1996) "The PETRONAS twin towers" American Scientist, Vol. 84, No. 4 (JULY-AUGUST 1996), pp. 322-326.
- [11] Wensheng LU and Xilin LU (2000), Seismic Model Test and Analysis of Multi-Tower High-Rise Buildings, the

[Vol-7, Issue-2, Feb- 2020] ISSN: 2349-6495(P) | 2456-1908(O

- 12th International Conference on Tall Buildings, paper 0281, pp. 01-08. 20.
- [12] Mohd. Arif Lahori, Sagar Jamle, (2019), "Response of Multistory Building Located on 20° and 30° Sloping Ground under Seismic Loading", International Research Journal of Engineering and Technology, (ISSN: 2395-0072(P), 2395-0056(O)), vol. 6, no. 1, pp. 1063-1069.
- [13] Wensheng Lu, Xilin Lu, Zhili Hu (1998), Shaking Table Test of a High-rise Building Model with Multi-tower and Large Podium, the 5th International Conference on Tall Buildings, pp. 814-819.
- [14] Prafulla Thakre, Sagar Jamle, Kundan Meshram, (2019), "A Review on Opening Area with Respect to Wall Area in Shear Wall for Multistoried Building", International Journal of Research and Analytical Reviews, (ISSN: 2348-1269 (O), 2349-5138 (P)), vol. 9, no. 3, pp. 156-161.
- [15] Romesh Malviya, Sagar Jamle, Kundan Meshram, (2020), "Examination on Increasing Stability of Multistoried Building: A Theoretical Review", International Journal of Advanced Engineering Research and Science, (ISSN: 2456-1908 (O), 2349-6495(P)), vol. 7, no. 1, pp. 162-164. https://dx.doi.org/10.22161/ijaers.71.22
- [16] Xilin Lu, Huiyun Zhang et. Al (1998), Shaking Table Testing of a U-Shaped Plan Building Model with Engineering Application, Asia-Pacific Workshop on Seismic Design & Retrofit of Structures, pp.114-191.
- [17] Markanday Giri, Sagar Jamle and Kundan Meshram (2020), "Response Spectrum Analysis", LAP LAMBERT Academic Publishing, Mauritius.