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OVERVIEW ON PERFORMANCE- BASED DESIGN OPTIMIZATION OF STEEL STRUCTURES SUBJECTED TO WIND LOAD BY USING E-TAB SOFTWARE

MEGHA JADHAV
Student at Department of Civil Engineering, Sanjay Ghodawat Institute, Atigre, India
* meghajadhav2691@gmail.com

NANDKUMAR PATIL
Professor at Department of Civil Engineering, Sanjay Ghodawat Institute, Atigre, India
* patil.nk@sginstitute.in

ABSTRACT
This paper presents a performance- based design optimization of tall steel framed structure exposed to wind loads of various levels by using E Tab software. Its earnings towards design a steel framed structure with an expectable and tolerable performance at four level wind during period of building. To forecast the inelastic drift behaviour of steel building a non-linear static pushover analysis is done.

INTRODUCTION
Present trends to emerging higher and erratically shaped multifaceted buildings have commanded to structures that are hypothetically more sensitive to wind excitation. As structure become higher and slenderer, this structure is more affected to the wind than to earthquake effects. In a wind-susceptible to zone high-rise building may ache from wind made risks that causes inhabitant uneasiness due to wave, loss or decline of service, failure in non-structural partition sand cladding, harm to structural elements, or even fears to life safety (Huang et al. 2015). Wind forces are multifaceted. On a building structure the effect wind forces manly depend on the interface of many factors. which includes ground surface topographies, wind speed, building height, and structural factors comprise the outline, position, and physical properties of buildings.

The rapid growth in population, lack and high cost of land has significantly prejudiced the construction engineering. This has commanded to the construction of structures uphill. Advances in construction skill, materials, structural schemes, investigation and design software eased the growing of high structures. The rigid frame, braced tube system, shear wall, tubular system and outrigger system are extensively used for lateral load resisting systems. (Ghdoura and Srivastava 2016). So, it is essential to use some computer-based software which gives more accurate results and reduce the time. E tab is the structural software is nowadays acknowledged by structural engineers which can resolve distinctive problem like static analysis, wind analysis, using various load combination to sanction various codes. This paper an overview on performance-based design optimization of tall steel framed structure exposed to wind loads of various levels by using E tab software. The wind loads are assessed by using Indian code IS: 875 (Part-3)-2015. The Performance at Several Levels of Risks.

PERFORMANCE AT MULTIPLE LEVELS OF HAZARDS
Its earnings towards design a steel structure with an expectable and adequate performance at four level wind during period of the building. Generally, team of choice manufacturers, with the building landlord, design specialists, and building administrators, will contribute in the assortment of performance aims for a structure. Stakeholders must evaluate the risk of a risk event occurring, and must obtain consensus on the tolerable level of performance. A performance level defines a warning damage state which may be considered acceptable for a given structure and a given ground wave. Each structure performance level is complete up of a structural performance level that defines the preventive damage state of the structural elements and a non-structural elements performance level that describes the preventive damage state of the non-structural element. The four-building performance level are,

1) Operational
2) Immediate Occupancy
3) Life safety
4) Collapse Prevention

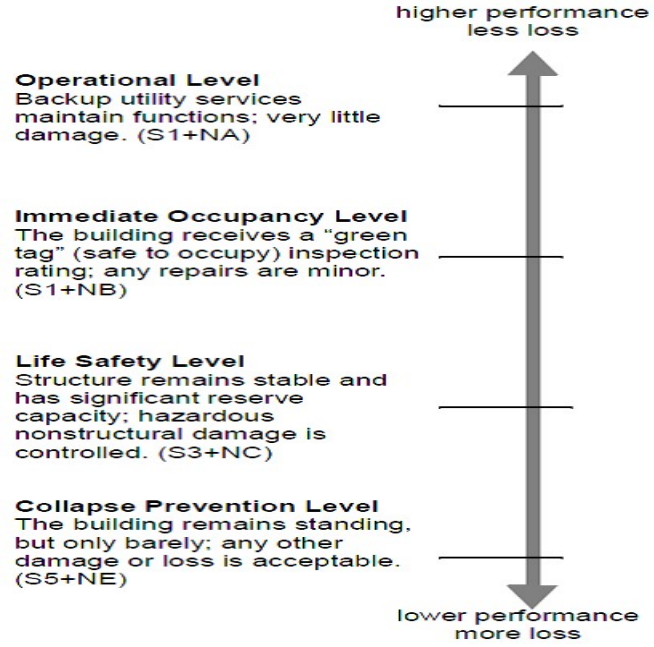

Fig.1: Building Performance Levels (FEMA273 1997)

A NON-LINEAR STATIC PUSHOVER ANALYSIS

A non-linear static pushover analysis A non-linear static pushover analysis A pushover analysis is performed by exposing a structure to a monotonically growing design of lateral forces, on behalf of the inertial forces which would be knowledgeable by the structure when exposed to ground trembling. Under incrementally growing loads many structural elements yield consecutively. At each occurrence, the building practices a loss in stiffness. With a pushover analysis, a characteristic nonlinear force-displacement relationship can be resolute. In principle, somewhat force and displacement can be selected. The pushover load event is first used to put on gravity load and then succeeding lateral pushover load cases are stated to start from the final states of the gravity.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The paper contracts with a brief evaluation of the past and recent study done by the investigators on wind analysis of tall steel structures. The detail review of every literature would be tough to address in this chapter. In all paper they focus on performance-based design, building performance levels, non-linear static pushover analysis etc.

M. F. Huang, Qiang Li, C. M. Chan, W. J. Lou, K. C. S. Kwok, G. Li has investigated that integrated computational design optimization method for the performance-based design of tall structures exposed to several stages of wind excitation. A performance-based wind engineering design outline is planned by defining several performance purposes allied with several levels of wind risks. To forecast the rigid drift performance of tall structures exposed to very rare extreme wind actions a nonlinear static pushover analysis is hired

The performance-based design optimal- wind resistant tall steel structure is proved by 40-story residential structure. The most economical element stiffness and steel reinforcements for resisting wind load have been attained in the practical structure substantial several wind- related performance design necessities.

Suresh & Badami has studied the most common structural systems which is used for reinforced concrete tall buildings under the action of gravity and wind loads which includes Rigid Frame, shear wall/ central core, wall frame interaction. This comparative investigation is completed for selection of optimal structural system for different building height. The lateral displacement and the overturning moment at the base are an increase with building height is increases.

Adithya. M has shown that study around effectiveness of using different types of bracings and with different steel profiles for bracing members for multistore steel frame. Analysis is completed on 20 storied steel frame building. Analysis is accepted out by software ETAB. The effect of several forms of bracing system, its

location in the structure and rate of the bracing system with respect to least drift index and inter story drift is calculated.

M. F. Huang, C, M, Chan, W. J. Lou has done the study 0n the 60-storey building example is taken to validate the efficiency and realism of the performance-based design optimization method. C.

M. Chan, J. K. L. Chui investigated that study on design optimization process is demonstrated 45 story symmetric tubular steel building. Results specify that rapid meeting to the optimum design of tall structures is generally attained in a few design sets.

K. Rama Raju, M.I. Shereef, Nagesh R Iyer, S. Gopalakrishnan has investigated that, the limit state method of analysis and design of a 3B+G+40 story reinforced concrete high-rise structure under seismic load and wind and safety is check against permissible limits for base shear, roof displacement, acceleration and inter story drifts in codes for practice and other literature

CONCLUSION

After the overhead evaluation it is determined that many of investigation have carried on the design and optimization of tall steel framed structures which is lay open to wind loads and for the analysis purpose story drift, axial force, lateral displacement is associated and results are taken on the bases of this limitation. The investigation was not done on the Performance Based design optimization of Tall steel framed structures which is subjected to wind Excitation In wind load zone VI.

METHODOLOGY OF WORK

1) Literature study by referring books, technical papers carried out to know basic idea of subject.
2) Identification of necessity of investigation.
3) Data collection.
4) Analytical work is to be carried out.
5) Interpretation of result and conclusion.

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