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ANALYSIS AND DESIGN OF BUILDING CONSIDERING THE IMPACT OF VARYING SLOPE ANGLES

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Abstract – *Wind load analysis is a critical aspect of structural engineering, particularly for buildings located in hilly terrains. The forces generated by wind pressure must be carefully evaluated and accounted for in the design process to prevent structural damage or failure. Wind loads are directly proportional to wind velocity, and higher altitudes often experience stronger winds. Strong winds on sloping grounds may amplify torsional effects, increasing stresses in specific structural components. Columns with shorter heights tend to absorb higher loads and display greater susceptibility to failure than taller columns on the same floor. The behavior of buildings on sloping terrain under wind loads highlights the importance of accounting for uneven load distribution and torsional effects. Through advanced structural analysis and targeted reinforcements, designers can mitigate risks, ensuring safety, durability, and cost-efficiency of such structures. In this study we consider G+8 building for design and analysis we used E –TABE software. Understanding the behavior of structures on sloping terrain is crucial for ensuring safety, stability, and cost effectiveness. This structured approach ensures a comprehensive investigation into the effects of sloping ground on building performance.*

Keywords: *Wind load analysis, Carefully Evaluation, E –TABE software, Cost effectiveness, Structured approach, Comprehensive investigation*

I. Introduction

The monetary development and fast urbanization in uneven districts have altogether sped up land advancement. Thus, the populace thickness here has expanded considerably. In steep terrains, traditional construction materials like adobe burnt bricks, stone masonry, and dressed stone masonry are typically used for buildings on level ground. However, since flat land is scarce in hilly regions, there is increasing pressure to build structures on hill slopes.

As a result, constructing multi-story reinforced concrete (R.C.) frame buildings on hill slopes has become the only feasible solution to meet the growing demand for residential and commercial spaces. One of the major challenges faced in these regions is the threat of earthquakes, which are natural events caused by the release of large amounts of strain energy from moving fault lines beneath the earth's surface. The lateral forces generated by earthquakes pose a significant risk to buildings, especially those constructed on sloped terrain.The vulnerability of structures to seismic forces, particularly those located on sloped ground, and how such locations increase the potential for damage during an earthquake.

Building on sloped lots introduces unique challenges that hinge largely on the gradient of the slope and whether the lot is upslope or downslope

II. Literature Review

Nandini Naresh Raut et al (2024) the study you are describing seems to focus on the seismic behavior of reinforced concrete structures located on sloping terrains. This type of terrain can significantly affect a building's response to earthquake forces due to factors such as mass distribution, irregular shape, and torsional behavior, which may lead to greater vulnerability during seismic events. The study emphasizes using ETABS 16 to model both level and sloping surfaces, assessing the dynamic response of buildings subjected to seismic forces. Seismic analysis in this context helps determine the building's ability to withstand earthquake-induced forces, with a focus on key parameters such as story displacement, overturning moments, story drift.

Yati Aggarwal et al (2021) this study highlights the importance of considering the location of open stories in the design of reinforced concrete buildings in seismic zones, particularly in hilly regions. The results suggest that structural adjustments and mitigation measures are necessary for buildings with open stories, especially those with the open story at the uppermost levels, to enhance their seismic resilience. Focused on investigating the effect of one or more open stories in reinforced concrete hilly buildings. Two distinct building configurations were examined: (i) step back and (ii) split foundation, each having three distinct story ratios.

Depending on where the approach road level might eventually be, a building might have open stories at various levels. A set of 22 ground motion data was used to conduct non-linear dynamic studies of these buildings after they were subjected to bi-directional earthquake stimulation.

III. Proposed Methodology

Constructing multistory buildings on sloped floors demands a careful balance between architectural innovation and structural integrity. Collaboration between architects, structural engineers, and urban planners is key to achieving safe, functional, and efficient designs. Challenge in the structural design of RCC (Reinforced Cement Concrete) buildings, especially when lateral load analysis becomes a critical aspect. The use of ETABS as a finite element software for this purpose is an excellent choice due to its advanced capabilities in modeling and analyzing complex structures. This case study presents a comprehensive analysis of a G+8 building designed to account for varying configurations and ground slope conditions, using advanced structural analysis and design tools. Below is a breakdown of key aspects of the research work

IV. Conclusion

Lateral displacement profiles are plotted for all cases on a single graph, showing the displacement at each story level versus the building height.

- These profiles provide a clear visual comparison of how different structural configurations and slopes affect displacement.
- The bare frame building (zero slope) experiences the maximum lateral displacement, indicating its higher vulnerability to lateral forces due to the lack of additional stiffness mechanisms like shear walls or sloped designs.
- Among all cases, Case 1 (bare frame, zero slope) exhibits the highest displacement, highlighting the significance of structural reinforcements.

Story Drift

Story drift refers to the relative lateral displacement between two successive floors of a structure due to horizontal powers, for example, those brought about by wind or tremors. It is a critical parameter in structural engineering and earthquake-resistant design, as excessive story drift can compromise the stability and safety of a building. Story drift affects the building's deformation, particularly the non-structural components such as walls, partitions, and facades, which are vulnerable to excessive displacement. Excessive story drift can cause damage to structural members, including beams and columns, and may lead to the collapse of the structure. Excessive story drift can cause damage to structural members, including beams and columns, and may lead to the collapse of the structure.

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