

# COMPERATIVE ANALYSIS OF GEOPOLYMER CONCRETE WITH SHEAR WALL BY USING LINEAR STATIC METHOD & RESPONSE SPECTRUM METHOD IN ETAB'S.

<sup>1</sup>Ritik Jhadi, <sup>2</sup>Pravek Sahu, and <sup>3</sup>Jonty Choudhary

<sup>1</sup>Research Scholar, M. Tech. (Structural Engg.)

<sup>2</sup>Assistant Professor, Department of Civil Engineering,

<sup>3</sup>Assistant Professor, Department of Civil Engineering,

Jhada Sirha Government Engineering College, Jagdalpur Chhattisgarh India.

**Abstract:** This study compares geopolymer concrete shear walls using ETABS software, concentrating on linear static and response spectrum approaches. The goal is to assess the performance and efficiency of geopolymer concrete shear walls when used in various shear wall configurations. The study uses linear static analysis to determine that the shear wall structure of geopolymer concrete is smaller than that of conventional concrete, while the response spectrum approach yields larger values of displacement, axial forces, shear forces, overturning moment, maximum story drift, and story shear. For geopolymer concrete construction, the fundamental natural time period 't' (seconds) is the same in both the linear static and reaction spectrum methods. In this project, analyze the G+9 building using geopolymer concrete and compare different shear wall structures or patterns using etabs software, obtaining data such as displacement, stress distribution, and overall structural performance, thereby providing insights into the advantages and limitations of geopolymer concrete in seismic design compared to conventional concrete.

**Keywords:** Geopolymer concrete, shear wall, response spectrum method, linear static method, Etabs, fundamental natural time period, average response spectrum, acceleration coefficient.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 GEOPOLYMER CONCRETE

Geopolymer concrete is a form of concrete made from alumino-silicate material (fly ash, blast furnace slag) mixed with an alkaline solution (sodium silicate, sodium hydroxide) and sent with aggregate. The alumino-silicate substance mixed with alkaline solution serves as the binding material in this concrete. The most essential feature here is that no cement is necessary.

### 1.2 HISTORY OF GEOPOLYMER CONCRETE

"Joseph Davidovits," a French material scientist, invented the notion of geopolymer in 1978. He discovered that some aluminum-silicate minerals might react with alkaline solutions to produce binders with cement-like characteristics. The initial research concentrated on the chemistry and potential applications of geopolymers, particularly in refractory materials and high-temperature ceramics. Growth and Research (1980s-1990s): Davidovits proceeded to

improve the geopolymer synthesis method, resulting in a greater knowledge of the chemical interactions involved and the potential for usage in building materials.

Scientists expanded their research globally, investigating the utilization of industrial wastes such as fly ash and slag as source materials for geopolymers. These projects sought to lessen the environmental impact of concrete production. Modern Development in the 2000s The formulation and application of geopolymer concrete have advanced significantly. The researchers concentrated on optimizing mix designs, enhancing mechanical qualities, and studying long-term durability. The first commercial-scale applications of geopolymer concrete were realized, including the construction of structural elements and pavements. The increased emphasis on sustainability resulted in a spike in interest in geopolymer concrete. Studies emphasized its decreased carbon footprint compared to typical Portland cement concrete.

Geopolymer concrete is now considered a viable alternative to traditional concrete in a variety of applications, particularly where sustainability and environmental impact are critical considerations. Ongoing research aims to improve its performance and expand its applications in the construction industry.

### **1.3 SHEAR WALL**

A structural wall is a vertically oriented planar feature that is primarily intended to resist lateral force effects (axial force, shear force, and bending moment) in its own plane. The shear wall is a reinforced concrete wall that is resistant to lateral loads such as earthquakes and winds. Its purpose is to provide stability and prevent excessive sway or collapse during horizontally applied stresses. They are typically located strategically within a building's layout to properly distribute and transfer these pressures to the foundation.

### **1.4 ETAB'S SOFTWARE**

Computers and Structures, Inc. developed ETABS (Extended Three-dimensional Analysis of Building Systems), a structural engineering software tool. It is used to analyze and design buildings and structures that exhibit both linear and nonlinear behavior. ETABS offers a comprehensive set of tools for modeling, analyzing, and constructing a variety of structural systems, such as skyscrapers, residential buildings, and industrial structures. It has advanced analysis capabilities, a user-friendly graphical interface, and compatibility with other engineering tools and standards.

### **1.5 FRAMED STRUCTURES**

A framed structure is a construction design in which the load-bearing elements are generally made up of columns, beams, and, in some cases, braces. This framework supports the building's loads, including its weight, as well as external pressures like wind and seismic activity. The main advantage of framed structures is being flexible and efficient in terms of load distribution, allowing for huge open spaces without the requirement for load-bearing walls. High-rise buildings, commercial structures, and modern residential developments all adopt this design.

### **1.6 RESPONSE SPECTRUM**

The response spectrum approach is a structural engineering seismic analysis tool that estimates a building's response to earthquake ground vibrations. Rather than analyzing the structure's response to a specific time-history of ground shaking, the response spectrum

method employs a response spectrum, which is a plot depicting the maximum response (displacement, velocity, or acceleration) of a series of single-degree-of-freedom (SDOF) systems to a specific earthquake. This method simplifies the study of complicated structures under seismic stress, making it especially helpful for early design and evaluation in seismic design codes. The maximum response is shown against the undamped natural period and different damping levels, and it can be expressed as maximum absolute acceleration, maximum relative velocity, or maximum relative displacement.

### **1.7 G+9 BUILDING**

A "G+9" building has a ground level (G) and nine more floors above it, for a total of ten floors. This form of designation is often used in real estate and construction to indicate the number of floors in a building.

## **2. AIM AND OBJECTIVE**

### **2.1 AIM**

The ETAB'S program was used to do a comparative analysis of a geopolymer concrete shear wall in various patterns utilizing linear static and response spectrum methods.

### **2.2 OBJECTIVES**

1. **Structural Integrity Assessment:** Assess the geopolymer concrete shear walls' ability to withstand loads and stresses, ensuring they meet safety and performance requirements.
2. **Performance Comparison:** Evaluate the strength, durability, and resilience of geopolymer concrete shear walls in comparison to conventional concrete shear walls.
3. **Sustainability Analysis:** Compare the environmental benefits of geopolymer concrete to traditional concrete, such as a lower carbon footprint and material efficiency.
4. **Optimize geopolymer concrete shear walls for structural and environmental conditions to maximize effectiveness of the structures.**
5. **Comply with relevant building codes and standards.**
6. **Analyze the practical viability and advantages of using geopolymer concrete in structural applications to promote sustainable and resilient building practices.**

## **3. ANALYSIS OF G+9 GEOPOLYMER SHEAR WALL BUILDING**

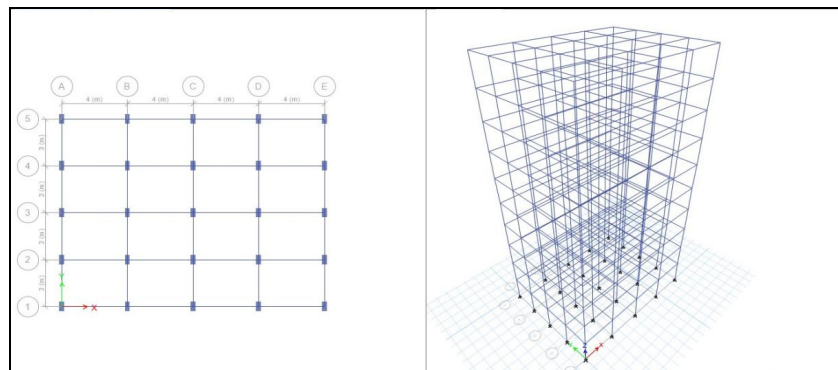
### **3.1 PROCESS OF ANALYSIS**

1. Open etabs and open new model  
Set user built in setting (metric SI, Indian, IS.800:2007, IS457:2000)
2. Set quick template [16m×12m] size 4x4 grid of 4m H: 3m V [10 story, 3m building]
3. Define material properties
  - a. Geopolymer concrete = Grade M-40  
Density = 2347.2 kg/m<sup>3</sup> (1:1.3:3.10)<sup>3</sup>  
Modulus of elasticity = 31622 KN/m<sup>2</sup>  
Poisons ratio = 0.2  
Thermal expansion coefficient = 0.0000166  
Strain e = 0.00126
  - b. Rebars -fe415 main bars [5.3.1]<sup>4</sup>  
-fe250 tie bars. [5.3.1]<sup>4</sup>

4. Define section property
  - a. Beam size 400x300mm [ $d = l/10$  to  $l/12 = 4000/10$  to  $4000/12 = 400$  to  $333.3$ mm  
W 200, W= 300]<sup>5</sup>
  - b. Column 300x600mm (for 10 storey building)<sup>10</sup>
  - c. Slab 200 mm (using membrane type) not less than 100mm
  - d. Shear wall - 200 mm not less than 150 mm [10.1.2]<sup>4</sup>
5. Define diaphragm and pier levels.
6. Define load patterns  
Dead load, live load, earthquake force (EQX, EQY)
7. Define response spectrum function (RSX, RSY) [IS1893 part1:2016]<sup>6</sup>  
Seismic zone = II (in Chhattisgarh Bastar) [page 11]  
Zone factor  $Z = 0.10$  [table 3]  
Impact factor  $I = 1.2$  (for residential and commercial building)  
Response reduction factor = 5 [table 9]  
Soil type 2 [table 4]  
Design horizontal seismic coefficient  $A_h = ZIS_a/2Rg$
8. Draw plan of the structure (16x12), at different patterns of shear wall.
9. Assign joint reaction in floors as fixed support.
10. Assign joint forces (1 unit) and assign diaphragms for the joints.
11. Assign pier label for every shear walls.
12. Assign shell loads (UDL live load of 2 KN )<sup>7</sup>
13. Check model and then run analysis.

### 3.2 DATA FOR DIFFERENT PATTERNS

#### 3.2.1 Frame without shear wall and without flat slab:



**Fig.-3.2.1.1 Conventional frame without shear wall and without flat slab.**

Table 3.2.1.1 Fundamental Natural time period and Average response acceleration coefficient ( $S_a/g$ )

case	FUNDAMENTAL NATURAL TIME PERIOD				AVG RESPONSE ACCELERATION COEFFICIENT	
	period	frequency	$0.075h^{0.75}$	$T_a$	linear static	Response spectrum
UX	0.822	1.216	0.961	0.961	0.34	1.415
UY	0.609	1.642	0.961	0.961	0.34	1.415

Table 3.2.1.2 Maximum story displacement (sway)

story	H	L	DL <sub>x</sub>	DL <sub>y</sub>	EQX	EQY	RSX	RSY
10	30	Top	8.035	4.535	5.14	2.938	212.299	118.87
9	27	Top	7.81	4.398	4.957	2.799	207.611	114.946
8	24	Top	7.448	4.182	4.638	2.594	199.096	109.097
7	21	Top	6.942	3.881	4.202	2.327	186.49	101.068
6	18	Top	6.291	3.494	3.677	2.012	169.779	90.825
5	15	Top	5.496	3.022	3.086	1.663	148.969	78.392
4	12	Top	4.558	2.465	2.45	1.293	124.082	63.824
3	9	Top	3.479	1.831	1.787	0.911	95.151	47.257
2	6	Top	2.265	1.132	1.113	0.534	62.332	29.108
1	3	Top	0.962	0.432	0.455	0.193	26.781	11.016
Base	0	Top	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 3.2.1.3 Maximum story drift

Story	H	L	DL <sub>x</sub>	DL <sub>y</sub>	EQX	EQY	RSX	RSY
10	30	Top	0	0	0	0	0.001562	0.001308
9	27	Top	0.000121	0	0.000106	0	0.002838	0.00195
8	24	Top	0.000169	0.0001	0.000145	0	0.004202	0.002676
7	21	Top	0.000217	0.000129	0.000175	0.000105	0.005571	0.003414
6	18	Top	0.000265	0.000158	0.000197	0.000116	0.006936	0.004145
5	15	Top	0.000313	0.000185	0.000212	0.000124	0.008296	0.004856
4	12	Top	0.00036	0.000212	0.000221	0.000127	0.009643	0.005523
3	9	Top	0.000405	0.000233	0.000225	0.000126	0.01094	0.00605
2	6	Top	0.000434	0.000233	0.000219	0.000114	0.011851	0.006031
1	3	Top	0.000321	0.000144	0.000152	0	0.008927	0.003672
Base	0	Top	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 3.2.1.4 Overturning moments

Story	H	L	DL <sub>x</sub>	DL <sub>y</sub>	EQX	EQY	RSX	RSY
10	30	Top	2686.916	-3640.888	0	0	0	0
9	27	Top	7313.3758	-9842.8658	-81.0636	81.0369	1824.9225	1824.4593
8	24	Top	12015.016	-16120.179	-244.7986	244.6163	5946.8581	5942.7424
7	21	Top	16791.952	-22473.036	-474.0887	473.5461	12372.206	12358.328
6	18	Top	21644.297	-28901.640	-753.7849	752.6323	21107.248	21074.639
5	15	Top	26572.161	-35406.193	-1070.719	1068.682	32158.216	32094.967
4	12	Top	31575.647	-41986.894	-1413.718	1410.510	45531.270	45422.395
3	9	Top	36654.842	-48643.938	-1773.608	1768.939	61232.441	61059.485
2	6	Top	41809.769	-55377.490	-2143.221	2136.784	79266.974	79006.790
1	3	Top	47040.151	-62187.478	-2517.305	2508.746	99633.049	99255.739
Base	0	Top	49657.353	-65430.202	-2891.391	2880.872	122248.92	121753.83

Table 3.2.1.5 Story stiffness

story	H	L	DLx	DLy	EQX	EQY	RSX	RSY
Base	0	Top	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	3	Top	0	0	271678.871	641405.643	279079.795	678564.994
2	6	Top	0	0	187309.229	360757.702	188780.86	371034.76
3	9	Top	0	0	180765.49	323394.096	181246.884	327809.947
4	12	Top	0	0	179284.718	311934.402	179225.434	313005.202
5	15	Top	0	0	178417.413	305816.61	177672.012	303582.284
6	18	Top	0	0	177576.743	300684.793	175824.513	294286.042
7	21	Top	0	0	176521.837	294751.785	173282.044	282743.008
8	24	Top	0	0	174778.053	285504.18	169203.904	265672.958
9	27	Top	0	0	170640.953	264990.189	160910.43	234252.417
10	30	Top	0	0	147345.338	193878.206	129588.693	154777.067

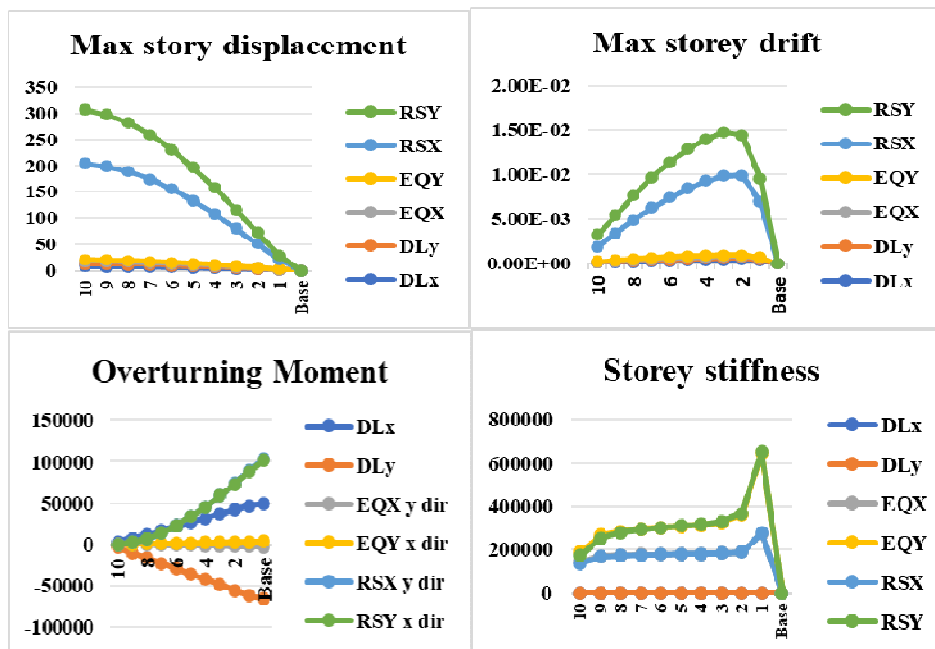


Chart 3.2.1.1 displacement, storey drift, Overturning Moment, Storey stiffness for frame

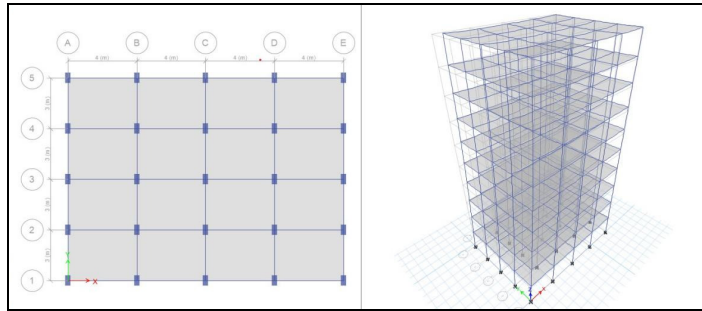
Table 3.2.1.6 Maximum Bending moment & Shear force:

	COLUMN					BEAM				
	DL	EQX	EQY	RSX	RSY	DL	EQX	EQY	RSX	RSY
BM	20.79	9.758	0.0014	581.63	0.001	15.906	9.504	7.33	509.93	0
SF	11.76	5.496	0.0008	330.723	0	16.35	4.83	6.095	256.9	0
AF	366.409	33.89	40.304	1390.871	0.0001	0	0	0	0	0
T	0.227	0.0006	0.0004	0.0324	0	0.1	0.0003	0.0002	0.0138	0

Table 3.2.1.7 Base shear:

loads	Dead	EQX	EQY	RX	RY
Fx	-9.1545	-4.1783	0	210.0302	2.69E-05
Fy	-7.2662	0	-5.5978	0	203.3248

**3.2.2 Frame with flat slab without shear wall:**



**Fig.3.2.2.1 Frame with flat slab without shear wall**

Table 3.2.2.1 Fundamental Natural time period and Average response acceleration coefficient ( $S_a/g$ )

case	FUNDAMENTAL NATURAL TIME PERIOD				AVERAGE RESPONSE ACCELERATION COEFFICIENT	
	period	frequency	0.09h/d	Ta	linear static	Response spectrum
UX	1.212	0.825	0.675	0.675	0.34	2.01
UY	0.896	1.116	0.779	0.779	0.34	1.74

Table 3.2.2.2 Maximum story displacement (sway)

story	H	L	DLx	DLy	EQX	EQY	RSX	RSY
10	30	Top	8.115	4.56	7.544	4.296	460.063	256.515
9	27	Top	7.889	4.422	7.261	4.085	449.313	247.722
8	24	Top	7.526	4.206	6.784	3.779	430.361	234.8
7	21	Top	7.017	3.904	6.141	3.386	402.732	217.262
6	18	Top	6.361	3.515	5.371	2.926	366.38	195.045
5	15	Top	5.56	3.04	4.507	2.417	321.297	168.194
4	12	Top	4.613	2.481	3.579	1.877	267.497	136.827
3	9	Top	3.522	1.842	2.611	1.323	205.032	101.226
2	6	Top	2.293	1.139	1.626	0.776	134.218	62.291
1	3	Top	0.973	0.434	0.664	0.279	57.575	23.543
Base	0	Top	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 3.2.2.3 Maximum story drift

story	H	L	DLx	DLy	EQX	EQY	RSX	RSY
10	30	Top	0	0	0	0	0.003583	0.002931
9	27	Top	0.000121	0	0.000159	0.000102	0.006317	0.004307
8	24	Top	0.00017	0.000101	0.000214	0.000131	0.00921	0.005846
7	21	Top	0.000218	0.00013	0.000257	0.000153	0.012117	0.007406
6	18	Top	0.000267	0.000158	0.000288	0.00017	0.015028	0.00895
5	15	Top	0.000316	0.000186	0.000309	0.00018	0.017933	0.010456
4	12	Top	0.000364	0.000213	0.000323	0.000185	0.020821	0.011867
3	9	Top	0.00041	0.000234	0.000328	0.000183	0.023605	0.012978
2	6	Top	0.00044	0.000235	0.000321	0.000165	0.025548	0.012916
1	3	Top	0.000324	0.000145	0.000221	0	0.019192	0.007848

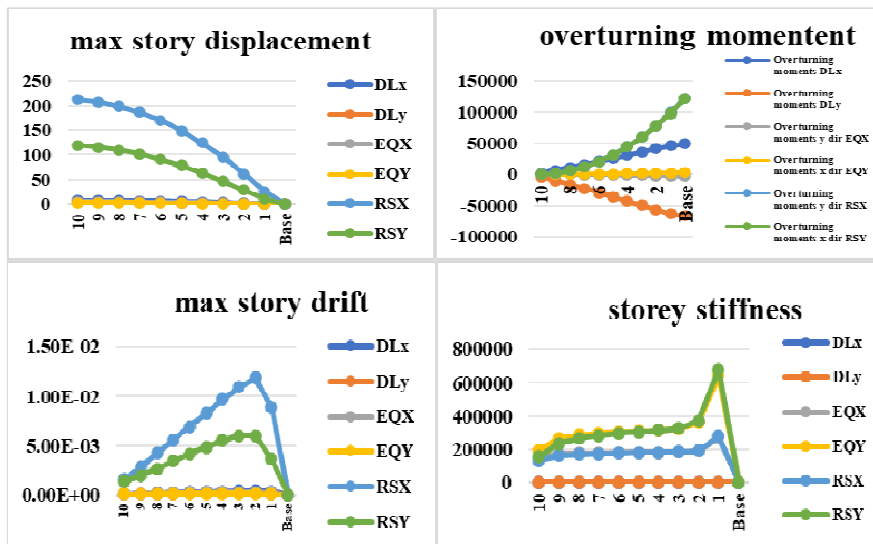
Base	0	Top	0	0	0	0	0	0
------	---	-----	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 3.2.2.4 Overturning moments

story	H	L	DLx	DLy	EQX	EQY	RSX	RSY
10	30	Top	7150.3022	-9592.0696	0	0	0	0
9	27	Top	16240.248	-21745.406	-128.9833	128.8791	4357.3265	4354.4943
8	24	Top	25405.586	-33974.474	-374.3394	373.712	13564.780	13543.559
7	21	Top	34646.557	-46279.716	-712.3501	710.5594	27650.857	27582.686
6	18	Top	43963.402	-58661.568	-1121.952	1118.224	46643.653	46487.064
5	15	Top	53356.352	-71120.463	-1584.780	1578.262	70571.176	70271.326
4	12	Top	62825.623	-83656.833	-2085.196	2075.002	99461.251	98949.184
3	9	Top	72371.398	-96271.098	-2610.318	2595.545	133341.21	132531.98
2	6	Top	81993.719	-108963.62	-3150.024	3129.71	172234.82	171021.86
1	3	Top	91691.990	-121734.24	-3696.669	3669.712	216132.89	214379.31
Base	0	Top	94312.253	-124984.76	-4241.550	4208.495	264659.17	262365.54

Table 3.2.2.5 Story stiffness

story	H	L	DLx	DLy	EQX	EQY	RSX	RSY
10	30	Top	0	0	151525.189	203264.759	134633.491	0
9	27	Top	0	0	170238.142	265678.073	160935.897	0
8	24	Top	0	0	173788.99	284476.671	168405.98	0
7	21	Top	0	0	175226.145	293190.125	172088.088	0
6	18	Top	0	0	176010.05	298836.837	174318.611	0
5	15	Top	0	0	176586.437	303752.022	175878.609	0
4	12	Top	0	0	177191.962	309684.114	177154.737	0
3	9	Top	0	0	178421.141	320984.415	178913.923	0
2	6	Top	0	0	184755.755	358171.449	186228.703	0
1	3	Top	0	0	268413.461	637607.721	275731.15	0
Base	0	Top	0	0	0	0	0	0





**Chart 3.2.2.2 displacement, storey drift, Overturning Moment, Storey stiffness for frame with flat slab without shear wall**

Table 3.2.2.6 Maximum Bending moment & Shear force

	COLUMN					BEAM				
	DL	EQX	EQY	RSX	RSY	DL	EQX	EQY	RSX	RSY
BM	20.981	14.21	0.0021	1248	0.171	32.31	0.008	0.002	0.64	788.05
SF	12.17	8.66	0.0019	699.04	0.15	32.25	0	8.66	0.26	640.4
AF	817.38	49.73	58.91	3014.51	3544.47	0	0	0	0	0
T	0.228	0.0009	0.0005	0.07	0.04	0.38	0.0004	0.0003	0.03	0.013

Table 3.2.2.7 Base shear

loads	Dead	EQX	EQY	RX	RY
Fx	-8.1526	-6.0885	-0.0008	547.6555	0.0679
Fy	-6.6312	-0.0055	-6.0223	0.4895	543.6616

**3.2.3 Frame with shear wall and flat slab:**

**a. rectangular pattern**

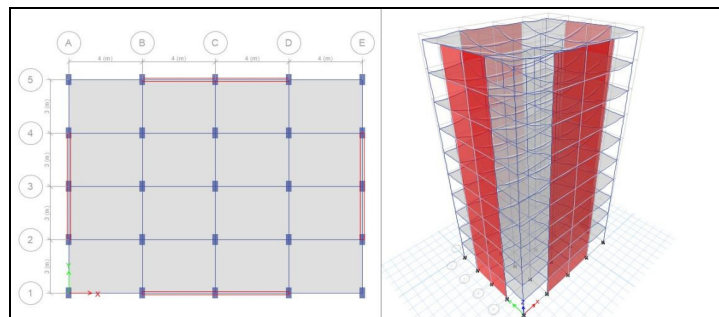


Fig.3.2.3.1 Rectangular pattern frame with shear wall and flat slab

Table 3.2.3.1 Fundamental Natural time period and Average response acceleration coefficient ( $S_a/g$ )

case	FUNDAMENTAL NATURAL TIME PERIOD				AVERAGE RESPONSE ACCELERATION COEFFICIENT	
	period	frequency	0.09h/d	Ta	linear static	Response spectrum
UX	0.405	2.472	0.675	0.675	0.34	2.01
UY	0.487	2.052	0.779	0.779	0.34	1.74

Table 3.2.3.2 Overturning moments

story	H	L	DLx	DLy	EQX	EQY	RSX	RSY
10	30	Top	7150.3022	-9592.0696	0	0	0	0
9	27	Top	18560.492	-24838.904	-329.478	329.652	4933.334	4937.1395
8	24	Top	30045.926	-40160.945	-982.711	983.305	15849.40	15862.482
7	21	Top	41606.623	-55558.194	-1891.89	1893.17	32748.69	32777.386
6	18	Top	53242.594	-71030.648	-2997.14	2999.40	55631.14	55682.722

5	15	Top	64953.830	-86578.285	-4246.51	4250.01	84495.55	84577.692
4	12	Top	76740.291	-102201.06	-5595.95	5600.92	119339.1	119458.95
3	9	Top	88601.893	-117898.91	-7009.32	7015.87	160157.0	160319.57
2	6	Top	100538.48	-133671.74	-8458.38	8466.45	206941.5	207147.77
1	3	Top	112549.86	-149519.38	-9922.77	9932.08	259682.0	259925.78
Base	0	Top	117485.35	-155849.57	-11390.0	11399.9	318362.5	318625.53

Table 3.2.3.3 Story stiffness

story	H	L	DLx	DLy	EQX	EQY	RSX	RSY
10	30	Top	0	0	374644.023	274879.132	245092.254	181805.84
9	27	Top	0	0	721497.517	521495.289	527065.601	384330.967
8	24	Top	0	0	992690.915	708129.458	799112.01	573098.329
7	21	Top	0	0	1218539.876	856147.073	1072221.285	754018.911
6	18	Top	0	0	1430906.725	990490.396	1367280.597	942736.289
5	15	Top	0	0	1665774.873	1136949.733	1718061.688	1162787.237
4	12	Top	0	0	1977430.359	1332826.537	2186614.15	1456411.633
3	9	Top	0	0	2478851.601	1655157.631	2910304.215	1917852.288
2	6	Top	0	0	3503938.045	2336821.651	4281192.626	2826534.079
1	3	Top	0	0	7029433.9	4923764.301	8382605.899	5911302.031
Base	0	Top	0	0	0	0	0	0

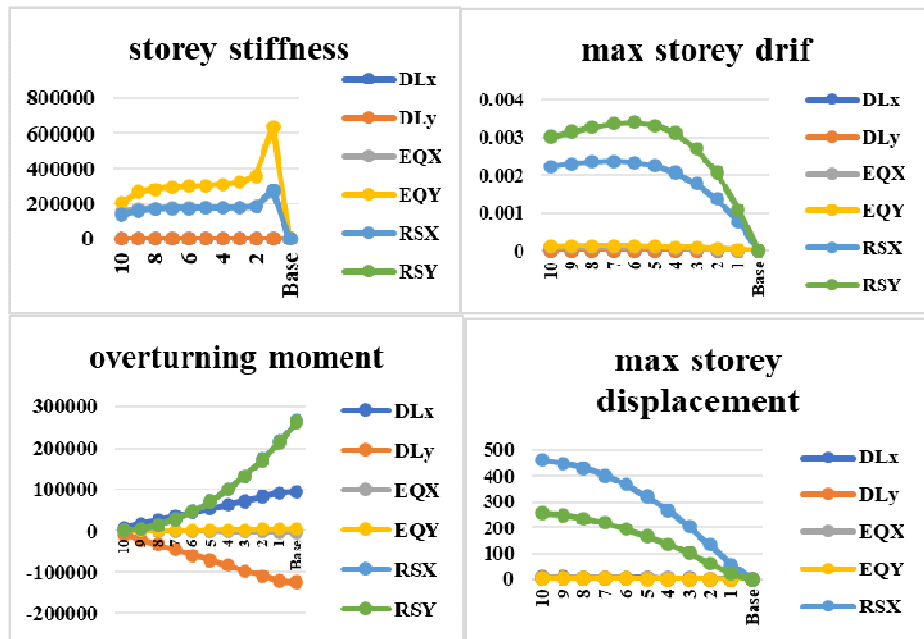


Chart.3.2.3.1 displacement, storey drift, Overturning Moment, Storey stiffness of rectangular pattern.

Table 3.2.3.4 Max Bending moment & Shear force

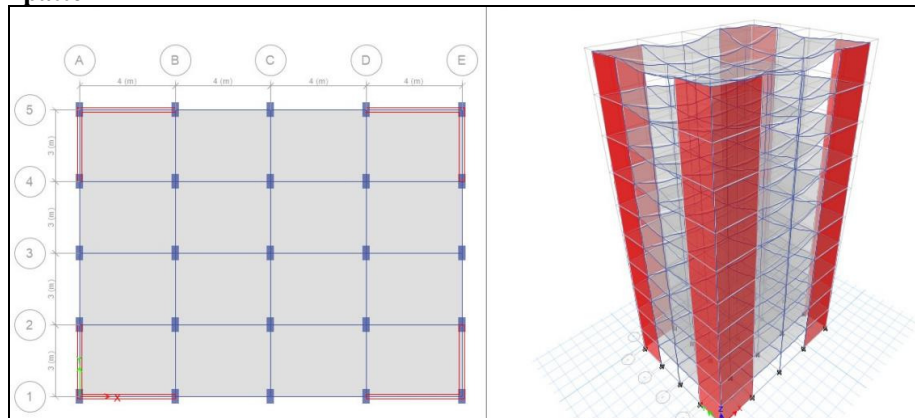
	COLUMN					BEAM				
	DL	EQX	EQY	RSX	RSY	DL	EQX	EQY	RSX	RSY
BM	18.99	5.44	2.05	95.83	49.88	26.38	6.76	14.55	154.88	214.19

SF	14.11	2.56	1.39	94.59	31.8	27.05	5.24	11.83	129.21	288.77
AF	790.4	191.56	230.93	5377.31	6683.37	0	0	0	0	0
T	0.084	0	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.116	0.5	0.3	11.56	8.62

Table 3.2.3.5 Base shear

loads	Dead	EQX	EQY	RX	RY
Fx	0.4442	-0.7762	0.0947	26.454	2.4043
Fy	-1.2788	0.0643	-2.2691	1.6098	83.1286

**b. L pattern**



**Fig.3.2.3.2 L pattern frame with shear wall and flat slab**

Table 3.2.3.6 Fundamental Natural time period and Average response acceleration coefficient ( $S_a/g$ )

case	FUNDAMENTAL NATURAL TIME PERIOD				AVG RESPONSE ACCELERATION COEFFICIENT	
	period	frequency	0.09h/d	Ta	linear static	Response spectrum
UX	0.501	1.997	0.675	0.675	0.34	2.01
UY	0.552	1.812	0.779	0.779	0.34	1.74

Table 3.2.3.7 Overturning moments

story	H	L	DLx	DLy	EQX	EQY	RSX	RSY
10	30	Top	7150.3022	-9592.0696	0	0	0	0
9	27	Top	18560.5327	-24838.997	-329.7607	329.8093	4939.7992	4940.5388
8	24	Top	30046.0656	-40161.245	-983.6273	983.8365	15870.438	15874.094
7	21	Top	41606.9319	-55558.8181	-1893.789	1894.329	32792.603	32803.061
6	18	Top	53243.1559	-71031.7078	-3000.351	3001.449	55706.096	55729.253
5	15	Top	64954.736	-86579.8822	-4251.303	4253.215	84608.971	84652.383
4	12	Top	76741.628	-102203.274	-5602.507	5605.480	119496.72	119568.79
3	9	Top	88603.7258	-117901.773	-7017.682	7021.905	160361.41	160469.66
2	6	Top	100540.836	-133675.209	-8468.393	8473.925	207190.67	207339.45
1	3	Top	112552.646	-149523.338	-9934.038	9940.711	259966.44	260152.85
Base	0	Top	117488.337	-155853.726	-11401.78	11409.02	318661.54	318868.01

Table 3.2.3.8 Story stiffness

story	H	L	DLx	DLy	EQX	EQY	RSX	RSY
10	30	Top	148329.309	0	0	238856.389	222483.095	156155.193

9	27	Top	311490.729	0	0	463232.873	420072.971	337595.734
8	24	Top	459001.046	0	0	639375.725	564977.664	513235.835
7	21	Top	596401.738	0	0	786565.358	676517.625	690344.687
6	18	Top	736412.183	0	0	925349.186	775349.214	882666.025
5	15	Top	897596.224	0	0	1079687.452	882111.97	1113216.088
4	12	Top	1112308.723	0	0	1286559.353	1025585.792	1425444.162
3	9	Top	1453089.566	0	0	1625436.109	1265044.749	1919587.654
2	6	Top	2149083.588	0	0	2347379.639	1787678.632	2908996.151
1	3	Top	4799711.451	0	0	5181866.692	3959924.578	6401052.212
Base	0	Top	0	0	0	0	0	0

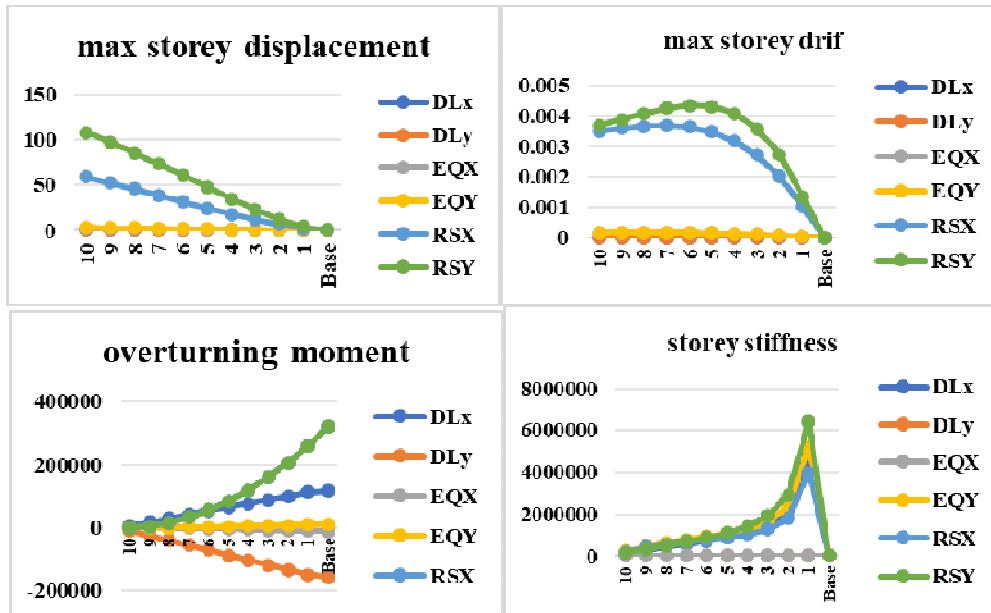


Chart 3.2.3.2 displacement, storey drift, Overturning Moment, Storey stiffness of L pattern

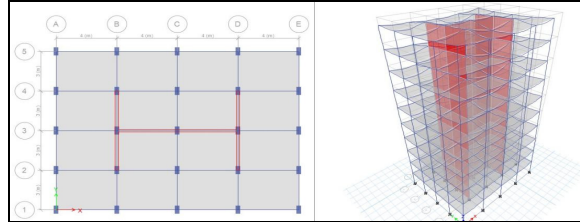
Table 3.2.3.9 Max Bending moment & Shear force

	COLUMN					BEAM				
	DL	EQX	EQY	RSX	RSY	DL	EQX	EQY	RSX	RSY
BM	16.93	12.91	2.222	296.23	50.03	16.46	12.91	2.22	296.23	50.03
SF	12.28	9.392	0.151	215.41	36.72	30.08	6.92	2.306	139.11	159.12
AF	803.41	208.32	216.95	5927.04	6476.04	0	0	0	0	0
T	0.021	0	0	0.003	0.003	2.53	0.7	0.32	15.99	7.21

Table 3.2.3.10 Base shear

loads	Dead	EQX	EQY	RX	RY
Fx	53.6305	-41.9097	-20.3956	1889.4341	464.0594
Fy	53.7780	-25.9971	-36.1572	637.5661	1656.6161

**c. I pattern**



**Fig.3.2.3.3 I pattern frame with shear wall and flat slab**

**Table 3.3.2.11 Fundamental Natural time period and Average response acceleration coefficient ( $S_a/g$ )**

case	FUNDAMENTAL NATURAL TIME PERIOD				AVG RESPONSE ACCELERATION COEFFICIENT	
	period	frequency	0.09h/d	Ta	linear static	Response spectrum
UX	0.336	2.972	0.675	0.675	0.34	2.01
UY	0.475	2.106	0.779	0.779	0.34	1.74

**Table 3.3.2.12 Overturning moments**

story	H	L	DLx	DLy	EQX	EQY	RSX	RSY
10	30	Top	7150.3022	-9592.0696	0	0	0	0
9	27	Top	17897.563	-23954.931	-317.1312	1143.0022	4761.9758	4770.3911
8	24	Top	28720.055	-38392.913	-938.8014	3383.9445	15168.465	15195.628
7	21	Top	39617.797	-52906.022	-1801.196	6493.0968	31220.305	31276.935
6	18	Top	50590.799	-67494.261	-2847.981	10267.595	52918.063	53015.043
5	15	Top	61639.054	-82157.629	-4030.298	14531.320	80261.796	80409.181
4	12	Top	72762.525	-96896.112	-5306.762	19134.842	113250.87	113456.28
3	9	Top	83961.13	-111709.68	-6643.460	23955.363	151883.79	152150.04
2	6	Top	95234.730	-126598.30	-8013.957	28896.661	196157.92	196479.83
1	3	Top	106583.11	-141561.92	-9399.290	33889.065	246069.31	246429.59
Base	0	Top	110855.65	-147008.34	-10787.88	38889.155	301608.83	301973.94

**Table 3.3.2.13 Story stiffness**

story	H	L	DLx	DLy	EQX	EQY	RSX	RSY
10	30	Top	0	0	656929.764	278542.472	439514.192	184656.83
9	27	Top	0	0	1183161.718	523294.154	891691.801	386116.2
8	24	Top	0	0	1559952.809	708707.453	1295018.356	574081.244
7	21	Top	0	0	1854459.039	856349.615	1670858.018	754814.022
6	18	Top	0	0	2116729.945	990798.085	2046323.945	943777.707
5	15	Top	0	0	2388809.002	1137677.355	2452206.019	1164410.006
4	12	Top	0	0	2719594.724	1334184.873	2930499.304	1458863.276
3	9	Top	0	0	3188621.85	1657352.603	3551218.232	1921359.445
2	6	Top	0	0	3962122.531	2340218.117	4443612.654	2831401.304
1	3	Top	0	0	5850581.683	4929567.94	6308527.272	5918124.679
Base	0	Top	0	0	0	0	0	0

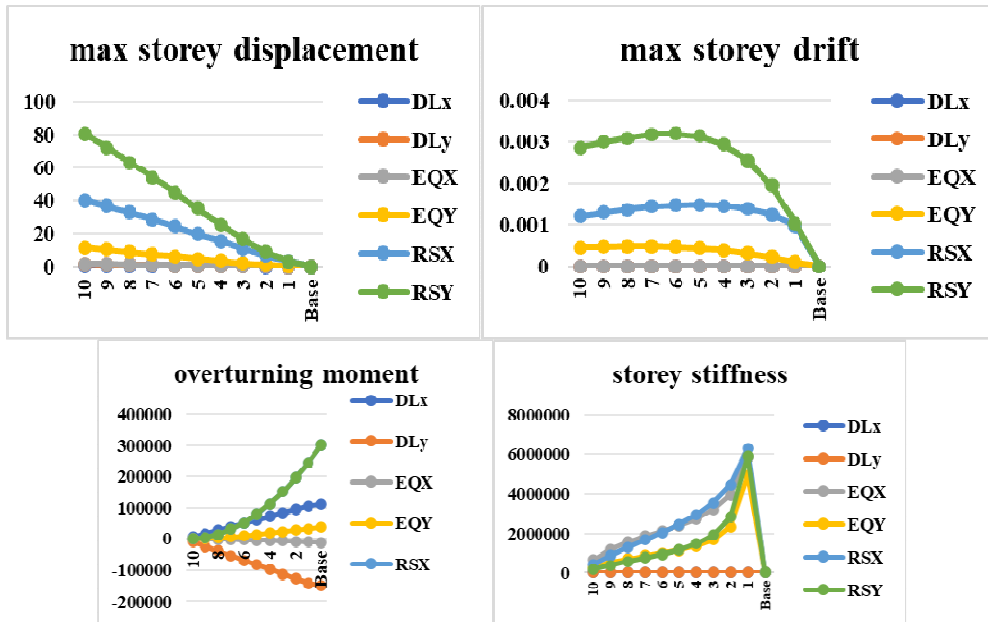


Chart 3.2.3.3 displacement, storey drift, Overturning Moment, Storey stiffness I pattern

Table 3.3.2.14 Maximum Bending moment and shear force

	COLUM					BEAM				
	DL	EQX	EQY	RSX	RSY	DL	EQX	EQY	RSX	RSY
BM	7.06	2.77	8.68	61.56	54.55	11.38	4.63	0	127.47	334.14
SF	5.24	1.92	6.51	48.24	40.8	24.96	2.81	40.14	65.22	272.06
AF	622.69	100.4	783.98	783.98	6301.73	0	0	0	0	0
T	0.084	0	0	0.0004	0.0004	0.37	0.23	0.807	5.49	5.49

Table 3.3.2.15 Base shear

loads	Dead	EQX	EQY	RX	RY
Fx	0.4248	-0.1699	29.0293	1.2271	1.2271
Fy	-0.5065	-6.136	0.3149	65.3932	65.3932

d. C pattern

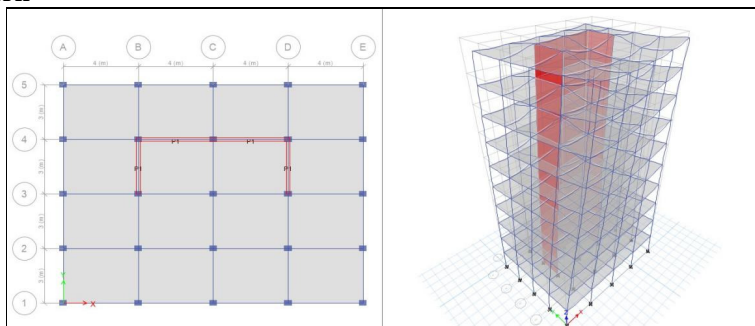


Fig.3.2.3.4 C pattern frame with shear wall and flat slab

Table 3.3.2.16 Fundamental Natural time period and Average response acceleration coefficient (S<sub>a</sub>/g)

case	FUNDAMENTAL NATURAL TIME PERIOD				AVG RESPONSE ACCELERATION COEFFICIENT	
	period	frequency	0.09h/d	Ta	linear static	Response spectrum
UX	0.859	1.164	0.675	0.675	0.34	2.01
UY	0.786	1.272	0.779	0.779	0.34	1.74

Table 3.3.2.17 Overturning moments

story	H	L	DLx	DLy	EQX	EQY	RSX	RSY
10	30	Top	9520.594	-12752.459	0	0	0	0
9	27	Top	21974.51	-28784.384	-810.7195	-810.7195	5394.252	5413.2593
8	24	Top	34502.94	-44891.687	-2352.132	-2352.132	16786.850	16849.626
7	21	Top	47106.09	-61074.465	-4471.866	-4471.866	34183.934	34315.051
6	18	Top	59784.20	-77332.806	-7035.308	-7035.308	57591.169	57814.331
5	15	Top	72537.55	-93666.771	-9925.517	-9925.517	87012.401	87348.213
4	12	Top	85366.34	-110076.36	-13043.13	-13043.13	122447.77	122910.42
3	9	Top	98270.76	-126561.47	-16306.27	-16306.27	163891.12	164484.19
2	6	Top	111250.8	-143121.85	-19650.39	-19650.39	211325.90	212037.72
1	3	Top	124306.4	-159756.94	-23027.98	-23027.98	264718.92	265517.79
Base	0	Top	127916.4	-163713.22	-26407.76	-26407.76	324004.28	324834.95

Table 3.3.2.18 Story stiffness

story	H	L	DLx	DLy	EQX	EQY	RSX	RSY
10	30	Top	0	0	260414.645	260414.645	186452.65	83919.766
9	27	Top	0	0	441037.886	441037.886	348493.753	167689.811
8	24	Top	0	0	548981.389	548981.389	467979.274	241155.971
7	21	Top	0	0	616229.503	616229.503	558457.147	307803.196
6	18	Top	0	0	667105.237	667105.237	636896.698	374181.508
5	15	Top	0	0	718800.617	718800.617	718977.478	449612.848
4	12	Top	0	0	789775.515	789775.515	824643.691	549682.085
3	9	Top	0	0	914041.937	914041.937	987194.396	708639.78
2	6	Top	0	0	1192377.767	1192377.767	1323057.075	1035148.944
1	3	Top	0	0	2300393.922	2300393.922	2590050.943	2276576.784
Base	0	Top	0	0	0	0	0	0

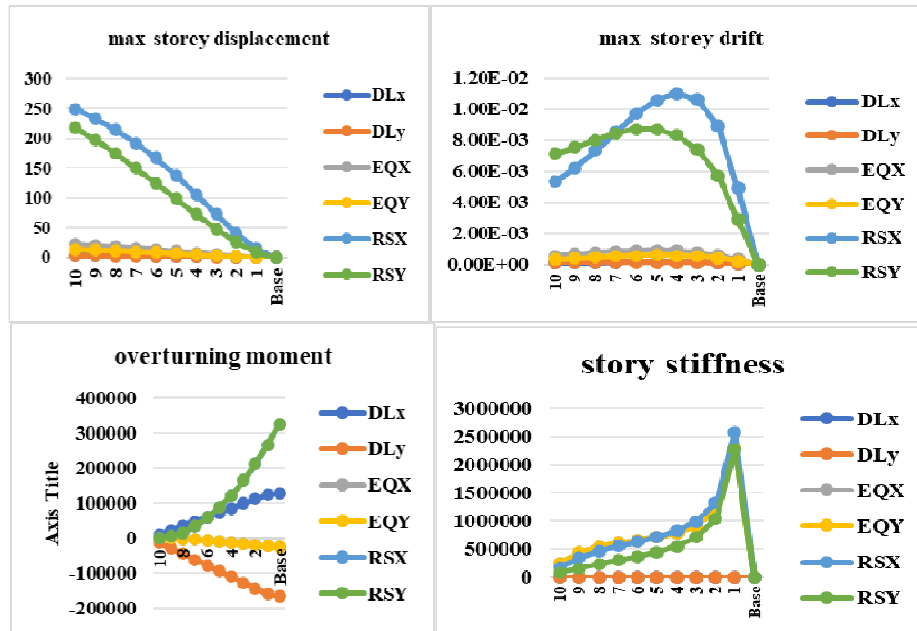


Chart 3.2.3.3 displacement, storey drift, Overturning Moment, Storey stiffness C pattern

Table 3.3.2.19 Maximum Bending moment & Shear force

	COLUM					BEAM				
	DL	EQX	EQY	RSX	RSY	DL	EQX	EQY	RSX	RSY
BM	17.28	40.773	40.773	481.71	109.71	46.28	32.74	32.74	394.78	855
SF	11.9	26.78	26.78	316.48	77.78	44.55	22.52	22.52	256.91	538.03
AF	886.19	427.24	427.24	1245.64	9807.1	0	0	0	0	0
T	0.38	1.89	1.89	23.21	0.0034	0.51	1.98	1.98	24.18	13.3

Table 3.3.2.20 Base shear

loads	Dead	EQX	EQY	RX	RY
Fx	-0.4284	-8.0124	-8.0124	133.4179	0.1705
Fy	0.7554	3.8704	3.8704	62.9983	54.3607

e. Plus pattern

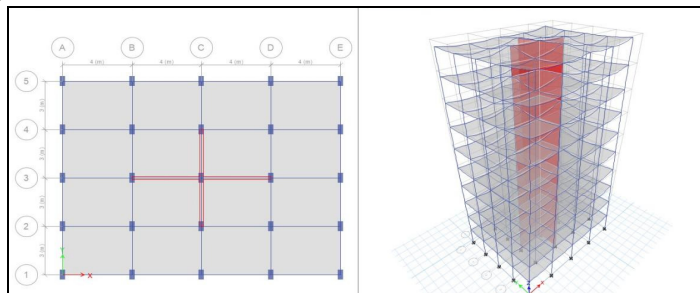


Fig.3.2.3.5 Plus pattern frame with shear wall and flat slab

Table 3.3.2.21 Fundamental Natural time period and Average response acceleration coefficient ( $S_a/g$ )



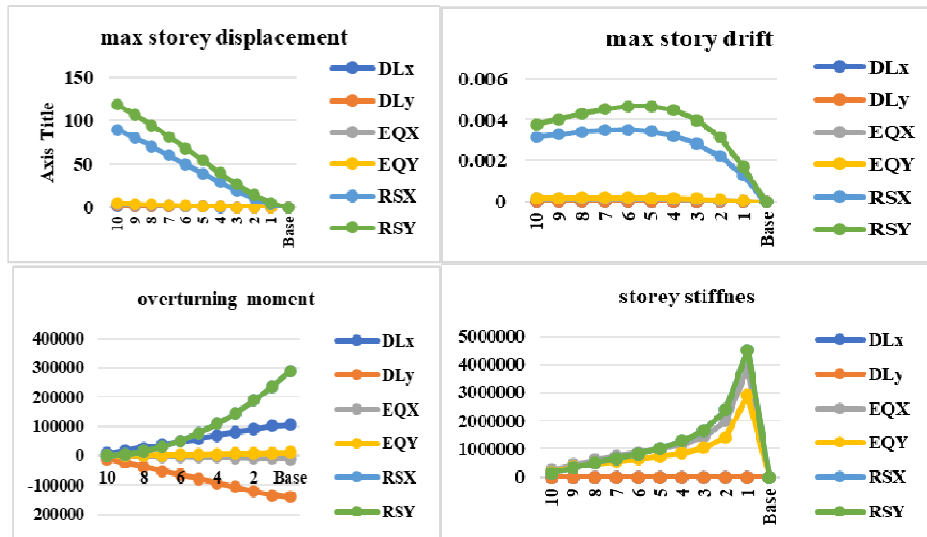
case	FUNDAMENTAL NATURAL TIME PERIOD				AVG RESPONSE ACCELERATION COEFFICIENT	
	period	frequency	0.09h/d	Ta	linear static	Response spectrum
UX	0.499	2.003	0.675	0.675	0.34	2.01
UY	0.576	1.735	0.779	0.779	0.34	1.74

Table 3.3.2.22 Overturning moments

story	H	L	DLx	DLy	EQX	EQY	RSX	RSY
10	30	Top	7150.3022	-9592.0696	0	0	0	0
9	27	Top	17400.428	-23292.148	-308.429	308.5674	4646.906	4649.7405
8	24	Top	27725.862	-37067.526	-907.684	908.1752	14700.78	14711.085
7	21	Top	38126.644	-50918.211	-1736.92	1738.029	30162.81	30186.596
6	18	Top	48602.808	-64844.205	-2742.42	2744.440	51033.59	51078.546
5	15	Top	59154.364	-78845.488	-3877.52	3880.762	77312.24	77387.208
4	12	Top	69781.276	-92922.006	-5102.64	5107.370	108995.6	109109.61
3	9	Top	80483.445	-107073.66	-6385.25	6391.633	146077.6	146237.99
2	6	Top	91260.678	-121300.29	-7699.83	7707.885	188548.0	188757.88
1	3	Top	102112.66	-135601.67	-9027.95	9037.405	236391.9	236646.30
Base	0	Top	105888.53	-140385.41	-10358.1	10368.21	289585.7	289862.57

Table 3.3.2.23 Story stiffness

story	H	L	DLx	DLy	EQX	EQY	RSX	RSY
10	30	Top	0	0	245832.391	202090.993	163160.329	163160.329
9	27	Top	0	0	457588.993	367416.977	338307.298	338307.298
8	24	Top	0	0	618370.045	487273.408	502288.052	502288.052
7	21	Top	0	0	747884.499	577472.921	661308.333	661308.333
6	18	Top	0	0	866590.028	656259.231	828116.825	828116.825
5	15	Top	0	0	996031.311	740652.996	1022115.064	1022115.064
4	12	Top	0	0	1167044.177	853450.86	1277396.282	1277396.282
3	9	Top	0	0	1441724.078	1039854.957	1667188.799	1667188.799
2	6	Top	0	0	1998100.404	1430913.188	2393640.487	2393640.487
1	3	Top	0	0	3866435.035	2917221.183	4518709.198	4518709.198
Base	0	Top	0	0	0	0	0	0



**Chart 3.2.3.4 displacement, storey drift, Overturning Moment, Storey stiffness of plus pattern**

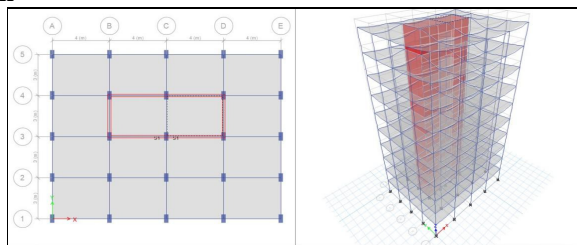
**Table 3.3.2.24 Maximum Bending moment & Shear force**

	COLUM					BEAM				
	DL	EQX	EQY	RSX	RSY	DL	EQX	EQY	RSX	RSY
BM	9.99	7.5	2.95	133.85	68.4	28.41	10.4	10.81	236.64	29.04
SF	9.28	5.67	2.14	91.85	48.1	33.44	8.39	16.06	119.66	315.8
AF	665.65	297.61	336.4	8509.39	9967.85	0	0	0	0	0
T	0.229	0.0001	0.0001	0.0032	0.003	0.69	0.66	0.406	15.19	9.09

**Table 3.3.2.25 Base shear**

loads	Dead	EQX	EQY	RX	RY
Fx	0.0521	-0.8991	-0.0048	33.4193	0.0957
Fy	0.2488	-0.0147	-2.8488	0.3563	110.9278

**f. Box pattern**



**Fig 3.2.3.6 Box pattern frame with shear wall and flat slab**

**Table 3.3.2.26 Fundamental Natural time period and Average response acceleration coefficient (S<sub>a</sub>/g)**

case	FUNDAMENTAL NATURAL TIME PERIOD				AVG RESPONSE ACCELERATION COEFFICIENT	
	period	frequency	0.09h/d	Ta	linear static	Response spectrum
UX	0.715	1.399	0.675	0.675	0.34	2.01
UY	0.585	1.711	0.779	0.779	0.34	1.74

Table 3.3.2.27 Overturning moments

story	H	L	DLx	DLy	EQX	EQY	RSX	RSY
10	30	Top	9454.3022	-12664.069	0	0	0	0
9	27	Top	23126.988	-30319.953	-376.625	377.2	5672.0344	5684.7109
8	24	Top	36874.853	-48051.004	-1108.140	1110.069	17940.703	17983.327
7	21	Top	50697.955	-65857.227	-2120.191	2124.330	36806.505	36898.900
6	18	Top	64596.353	-83738.620	-3347.130	3354.368	62269.436	62433.887
5	15	Top	78570.088	-101695.17	-4732.007	4743.173	94328.554	94588.361
4	12	Top	92619.16	-119726.84	-6226.562	6242.319	132981.62	133358.79
3	9	Top	106743.55	-137833.60	-7791.220	7811.941	178224.75	178736.50
2	6	Top	120943.12	-156015.36	-9395.093	9420.707	230051.95	230705.40
1	3	Top	135217.64	-174272.03	-11015.97	11045.76	288454.88	289238.89
Base	0	Top	140112.24	-179939.34	-12640.29	12672.33	353419.68	354281.39

Table 3.3.2.28 Story stiffness

story	H	L	DLx	DLy	EQX	EQY	RSX	RSY
10	30	Top	0	0	538940.836	233790.867	355458.743	157061.051
9	27	Top	0	0	1004323.078	423424.919	740520.822	316927.692
8	24	Top	0	0	1363040.402	561626.542	1107751.853	460930.822
7	21	Top	0	0	1660182.219	667684.678	1472994.306	594037.739
6	18	Top	0	0	1938042.481	761547.851	1862355.837	728082.784
5	15	Top	0	0	2241077.106	861364.554	2314661.748	878426.811
4	12	Top	0	0	2632255.896	990953.991	2896098.772	1069885.753
3	9	Top	0	0	3233886.872	1196349.349	3741197.412	1354102.772
2	6	Top	0	0	4366125.233	1608590.145	5177255.923	1874898.544
1	3	Top	0	0	7733104.34	3146973.651	8824381.87	3629022.358
Base	0	Top	0	0	0	0	0	0

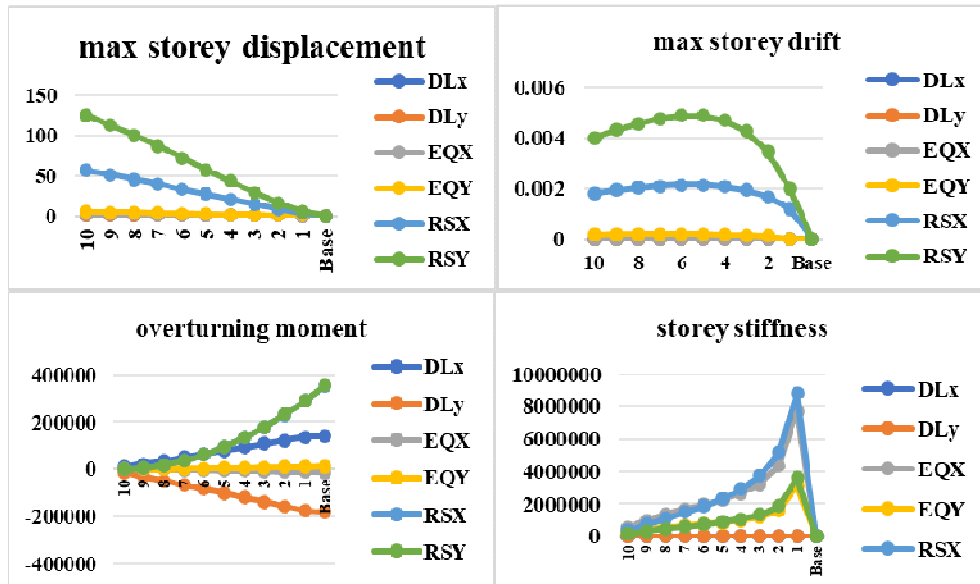


Chart 3.2.3.5 displacement, storey drift, Overturning Moment, Storey stiffness of Box Pattern

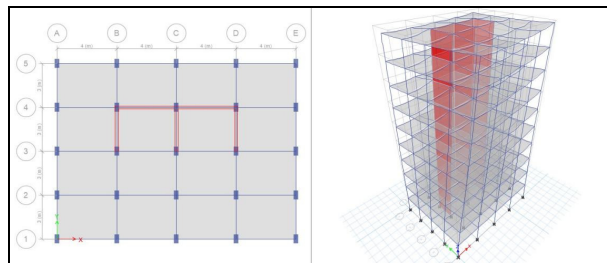
Table 3.3.2.29 Maximum Bending moment & Shear force

	COLUM					BEAM				
	DL	EQX	EQY	RSX	RSY	DL	EQX	EQY	RSX	RSY
BM	12.05	4.06	1.33	329.72	51.26	23.89	7.89	15.17	302.55	493.71
SF	9.16	6.01	1.213	216.6	35.45	28.24	6.88	12.1	244.43	399.01
AF	672.31	170.08	189.88	6762.4	7508.6	0	0	0	0	0
T	0.593	0.83	0.0001	30.61	0.0022	0.93	0.458	0.343	16.78	9.991

Table 3.3.2.30 Base shear

loads	Dead	EQX	EQY	RX	RY
Fx	1.0394	-0.8662	-0.0061	33.5093	0.1501
Fy	-0.0969	1.0897	-3.4017	44.6943	133.6515

**g. E pattern**



**Fig.3.2.3.7 E-pattern frame with shear wall and flat slab**

Table 3.3.2.31 Fundamental Natural time period and Average response acceleration coefficient (S<sub>a</sub>/g)

case	FUNDAMENTAL NATURAL TIME PERIOD				AVG RESPONSE ACCELERATION COEFFICIENT	
	period	frequency	0.09h/d	T <sub>a</sub>	linear static	Response spectrum
UX	0.376	2.656	0.675	0.675	0.34	2.01
UY	0.594	1.683	0.779	0.779	0.34	1.74

Table 3.3.2.32 Overturning moments

story	H	L	DLx	DLy	EQX	EQY	RSX	RSY
10	30	Top	7150.302	-9592.069	0	0	0	0
9	27	Top	18166.51	-23623.63	-238.260	238.4318	4707.921	4713.1069
8	24	Top	29257.54	-37730.48	-703.294	703.8912	14945.043	14963.609
7	21	Top	40423.50	-51912.69	-1347.74	1348.971	30715.704	30754.536
6	18	Top	51664.51	-66170.33	-2129.76	2131.803	52023.570	52088.516
5	15	Top	62980.68	-80503.43	-3013.04	3016.006	78871.096	78965.973
4	12	Top	74372.11	-94912.00	-3966.73	3970.663	111258.22	111383.60
3	9	Top	85838.86	-109395.9	-4965.50	4970.299	149180.74	149332.48
2	6	Top	97380.92	-123955.1	-5989.41	5994.848	192627.63	192795.75
1	3	Top	108998.1	-138589.0	-7023.94	7029.626	241577.10	241745.94
Base	0	Top	113539.9	-143705.0	-8059.73	8065.221	295984.65	296137.95

Table 3.3.2.33 Story stiffness

story	H	L	DLx	DLy	EQX	EQY	RSX	RSY
10	30	Top	0	0	295395.542	197435.101	208166.422	133249.827
9	27	Top	0	0	511752.066	363288.933	400666.674	271934.202
8	24	Top	0	0	643558.236	481863.438	545883.237	393911.722
7	21	Top	0	0	727858.52	570093.942	658523.054	503863.4
6	18	Top	0	0	792787.812	646470.83	757468.131	613330.198
5	15	Top	0	0	858406	728569.242	860588.357	738145.233
4	12	Top	0	0	946338.298	840116.221	990922.484	904959.031
3	9	Top	0	0	1096079.549	1029354.968	1193193.042	1172728.583
2	6	Top	0	0	1421405.517	1446680.165	1593786.717	1724517.076
1	3	Top	0	0	2675983.875	3178565.28	2999449.124	3822350.353
Base	0	Top	0	0	0	0	0	0

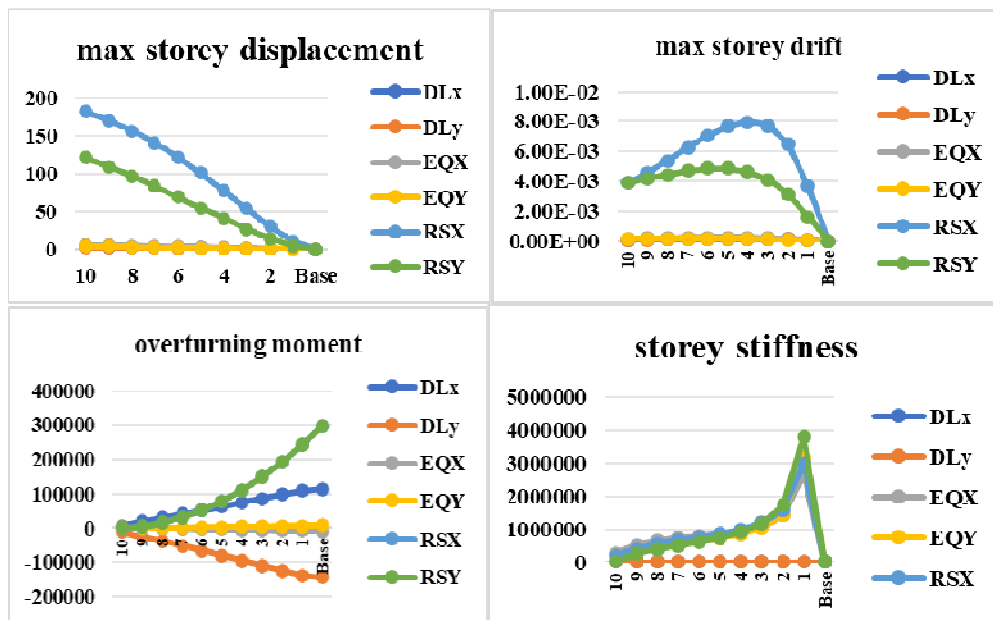


Chart 3.2.3.5 displacement, storey drift, Overturning Moment, Storey stiffness of E-Pattern

Table 3.3.2.34 Maximum Bending moment & Shear force

	COLUMN					BEAM				
	DL	EQX	EQY	RSX	RSY	DL	EQX	EQY	RSX	RSY
BM	14.99	4.14	1.784	95.42	40.27	40.79	5.37	18.068	128.67	437.92
SF	11.35	3.14	1.31	72.28	29.68	28.34	4.45	14.46	104.75	351.05
AF	838.95	147.27	180.26	4138.87	5409.7	0	0	0	0	0
T	0.07	0.096	0	3.448	0.0008	0.844	0.299	0.493	8.34	11.042

Table 3.3.2.35 Base shear

loads	Dead	EQX	EQY	RX	RY
Fx	-0.6161	-0.006	91.841	0.1941	0.1941
Fy	1.7531	-1.8206	136.5097	91.2058	91.2058

**h. Unsymmetric pattern**

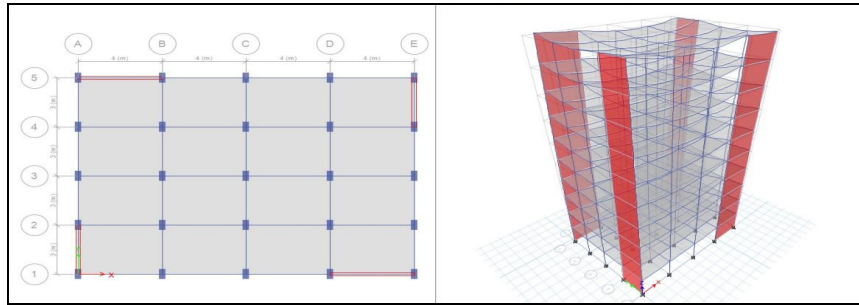


Fig.3.2.3.8 Unsymmetric pattern frame with shear wall and flat slab

Table 3.3.2.36 Fundamental Natural time period and Average response acceleration coefficient ( $S_a/g$ )

case	FUNDAMENTAL NATURAL TIME PERIOD				AVG RESPONSE ACCELERATION COEFFICIENT	
	period	frequency	0.09h/d	Ta	linear static	Response spectrum
UX	0.736	1.359	0.675	0.675	0.34	2.01
UY	0.751	1.331	0.779	0.779	0.34	1.74

Table 3.3.2.37 Overturning moments

story	H	L	DLx	DLy	EQX	EQY	RSX	RSY
10	30	Top	7150.3022	-9592.069	0	0	0	0
9	27	Top	17444.633	-23351.31	-229.262	228.9569	4676.797	4676.797
8	24	Top	27814.411	-37186.19	-675.248	674.3694	14806.28	14806.28
7	21	Top	38259.742	-51096.78	-1292.82	1291.229	30392.14	30392.14
6	18	Top	48780.739	-65083.09	-2042.10	2039.784	51436.91	51436.91
5	15	Top	59377.474	-79145.09	-2888.36	2885.448	77939.56	77939.56
4	12	Top	70049.935	-93282.69	-3802.00	3798.758	109893.0	109893.0
3	9	Top	80797.973	-107495.6	-4758.53	4755.312	147281.5	147281.5
2	6	Top	91621.217	-121783.4	-5738.54	5735.694	190077.1	190077.1
1	3	Top	102518.97	-136145.6	-6727.60	6725.362	238236.3	238236.3
Base	0	Top	106339.70	-140989.0	-7716.24	7714.406	291693.3	291693.3

Table 3.3.2.38 Storey stiffness

story	H	L	DLx	DLy	EQX	EQY	RSX	RSY
10	30	Top	0	0	108518.794	148257.362	72583.119	104184.129
9	27	Top	0	0	203782.037	262206.712	151089.229	203000.54
8	24	Top	0	0	274583.202	332935.707	222797.453	278362.88
7	21	Top	0	0	329859.957	377967.214	290433.281	337146.978
6	18	Top	0	0	379258.975	412799.918	360073.897	390032.469
5	15	Top	0	0	433159.494	449444.607	441332.236	448071.323
4	12	Top	0	0	506539.097	501734.579	551551.486	526649.716
3	9	Top	0	0	631050.202	596462.52	730686.669	657910.955
2	6	Top	0	0	909311.326	819322.322	1108943.44	945152.534
1	3	Top	0	0	2099458.245	1833414.68	2600487.304	2166624.409
Base	0	Top	0	0	0	0	0	0

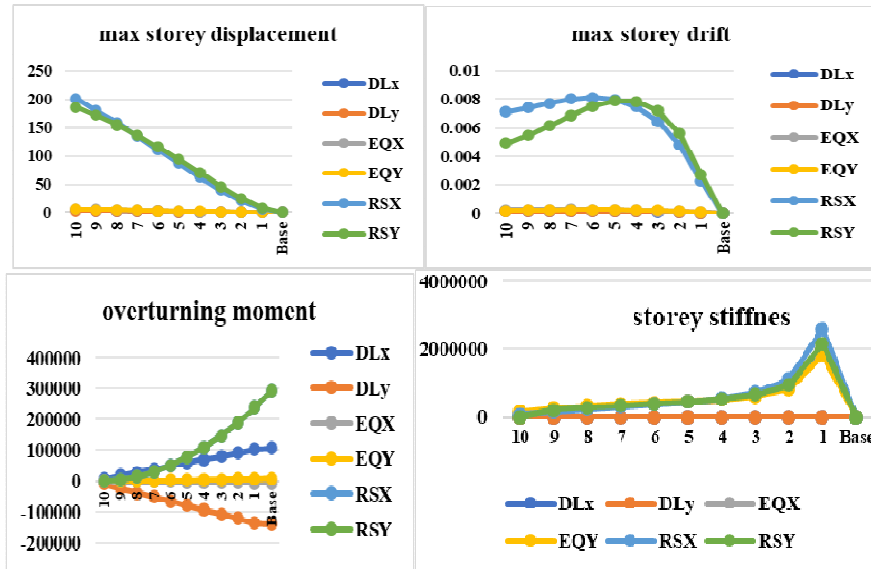


Chart 3.2.3.5 displacement, storey drift, Overturning Moment, Storey stiffness of unsymmetric pattern

Table 3.3.2.39 Max Bending moment & Shear force

	COLUMN					BEAM				
	DL	EQX	EQY	RSX	RSY	DL	EQX	EQY	RSX	RSY
BM	21.625	12.22	1.19	384.96	48.895	35.2	7.525	17.7	253.35	724
SF	13.05	8.725	0.982	265.43	36.97	40.645	6.297	15.793	210.45	566.89
AF	808.18	241.47	222.004	9555.78	9290.43	0	0	0	0	0
T	0.237	0.0001	0.0001	0.0028	0.0026	2.32	1.144	0.309	34.589	12.711

Table 3.3.2.40 Base shear

loads	Dead	EQX	EQY	RX	RY
Fx	0.7101	-0.9256	0.191	43.3155	8.7899
Fy	44.1123	-6.0618	-73.6146	202.398	3882.9569

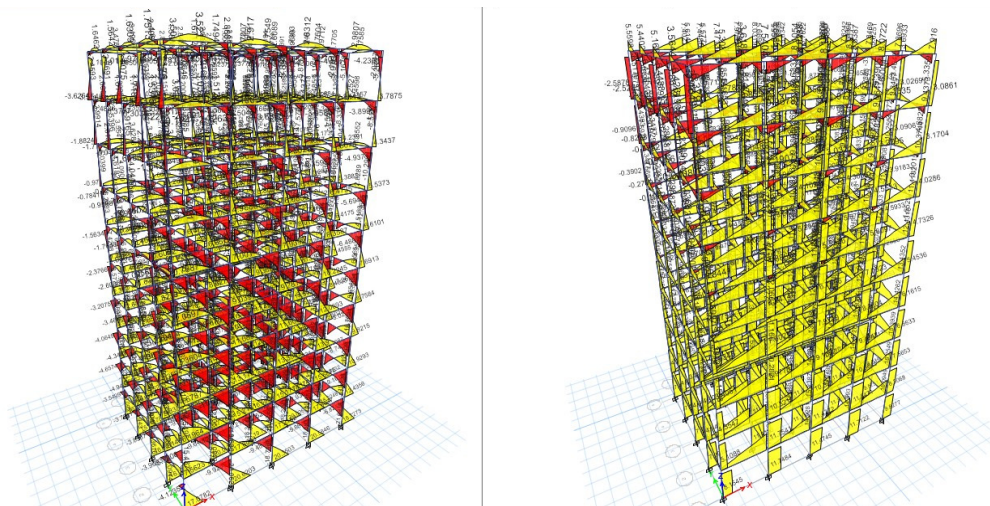


Fig.3.2.3.9 Bending moment &amp; Shear force diagram

## 4. RESULT

### 4.1 RESULT

Comparison of linear static method (LS) and response spectrum method (RS) in different parameters as follows:

**I. Fundamental natural time period:** The approximate fundamental translation natural period  $T_A$  of oscillation in second, shall be calculated by the etabs and check by the upper criteria given in IS1893 part 1:2016 and get result.

**II. Avg. Response Acceleration coefficient: ( $S_a/g$ ):** design acceleration coefficient for different soil types, normalized with peak ground acceleration, corresponding to natural period  $T$  of structure. This provisions criterion is given in IS1893 part 1:2016 clause 6.4.

**III. Sway:** This refers to a gentle, often oscillatory movement from side to side or back and forth. It is typically used to describe the motion of objects or structures due to forces like wind or to indicate a change in influence or opinion.

Table 4.1.1 Fundamental natural time period (sec) and Avg. Response Acceleration coefficient

Type of structure	Fundamental natural time period (sec)		Average Response Acceleration coefficient		Sway (mm)	
	LS	RS	LS	RS	LS	RS
Structure 1	0.916	0.916	0.34	1.415	5.14	212.29
Structure 2	0.779	0.779	0.34	2.01	7.54	460.06
Structure 3a	0.779	0.779	0.34	2.01	3.438	85.46
Structure 3b	0.779	0.779	0.34	2.01	3.438	108.817
Structure 3c	0.779	0.779	0.34	2.01	11.725	80.984
Structure 3d	0.779	0.779	0.34	2.01	22.093	249.125
Structure 3e	0.779	0.779	0.34	2.01	4.698	117.771
Structure 3f	0.779	0.779	0.34	2.01	4.983	125.199
Structure 3g	0.779	0.779	0.34	2.01	5.403	182.282
Structure 3h	0.779	0.779	0.34	2.01	6.013	201.928

**IV. Base shear:** Base shear refers to the total horizontal force that is exerted at the base of a structure due to seismic activity. It is a critical parameter in earthquake engineering, used to assess the structural response and design requirements of buildings and other structures to ensure they can withstand seismic forces. The base shear is typically calculated based on factors such as the building's weight, seismic zone, and structural characteristics.

Table 4.2.2 Base shear

Type of structure	Height	LS	RS
Structure 1	30	203.3248	210.0302
Structure 2	30	543.6616	547.6555
Structure 4a	30	26.454	83.1286
Structure 4b	30	1656.6161	1889.4341
Structure 4c	30	29.0293	65.3932
Structure 4d	30	54.3607	133.4179



Structure 4e	30	33.4193	110.9278
Structure 4f	30	136.5097	91.2058
Structure 4g	30	44.6943	133.6515
Structure 4h	30	202.398	3882.9569

**V. bending moment** is a measure of the internal forces within a structural element that cause it to bend. It is the result of external loads applied to the structure, such as weights or forces, which create a moment around a specific point or section of the structure.

**VI. Shear force** is a measure of the internal force within a structural element that acts parallel to the cross-section of the element. It results from external loads or forces applied perpendicular to the length of the element.

**VII. Axial force** is the force that acts along the length of a structural member or component. It is directed parallel to the axis of the member and can either be tensile (stretching the member) or compressive (squeezing the member).

**VIII. Torsion** refers to the twisting force or moment applied to an object, typically a shaft or beam, around its longitudinal axis.

Table 4.2.3 Bending moment, Shear force, Axial force, Torsion

Type of structure	BM		SF		AF		Torsion	
	LS	RS	LS	RS	LS	RS	LS	RS
Structure 1	9.758	581.63	6.095	330.72	40.304	1390.871	0.0006	0.0324
Structure 2	14.21	1248	8.66	699.04	58.91	3544.47	0.0009	0.07
Structure 4a	14.55	214.19	11.83	288.77	230.93	6683.37	0.5	11.56
Structure 4b	12.91	296.23	9.392	215.41	216.95	6476.04	0.7	15.99
Structure 4c	8.68	334.14	40.14	272.06	783.98	6301.73	0.807	5.49
Structure 4d	40.773	855	26.78	538.03	427.24	9807.1	1.98	24.18
Structure 4e	10.81	236.64	16.06	315.8	336.4	9967.85	0.66	15.19
Structure 4f	15.17	493.71	12.1	399.01	189.88	7508.6	0.83	30.61
Structure 4g	18.068	437.92	14.46	351.05	180.26	5409.7	0.493	11.042
Structure 4h	17.7	724	15.793	566.89	241.47	9555.78	1.144	34.58

## 4.2 Conclusion

- I. The fundamental natural time period if different patterns show differs in seconds but the check by linear static and check by response spectrum method both give same result.
- II. Dy the analysis of different structure response spectrum method gives higher value as compared to linear static method.
- III. Result shows that the bending moment data in 3d is more as compared to other structural patterns.
- IV. Geopolymer concrete demonstrates promising performance in shear wall applications, showing comparable or even superior structural behaviour compared to traditional Portland cement-based concrete.
- V. The analysis indicates that geopolymer concrete shear walls exhibit effective load-bearing capacity, enhanced durability, and improved resistance to environmental degradation.

### 4.3 Scope

- I. **Enhanced Structural Performance:** Geopolymer concrete can offer high compressive strength and improved fire resistance, which is beneficial for the structural integrity of tall buildings.
- II. **Regulatory Acceptance:** As more data and successful case studies emerge, regulatory bodies may develop guidelines and standards for the use of geopolymer concrete in high-rise construction, further facilitating its adoption.
- III. **Cost Efficiency:** As technology advances and production methods improve, the cost of geopolymer concrete may decrease, making it a more economically viable option for large-scale projects.
- IV. **Design Flexibility:** Advances in formulation and mixing can lead to better performance characteristics, allowing for more innovative design solutions in building construction.

### REFERENCES

1. Davidovits, J. "Geopolymer Chemistry and Properties". Paper presented at the Geopolymer '88, First European Conference on Soft Mineralogy, Compiègne, France, 1988b.
2. Davidovits, J., Geopolymer: Inorganic Polymeric New Materials, Journal of Thermal Analysis, 1633–1656, 1991.
3. M.I. Abdul Aleem1 and P.D. Arumairaj, "Optimum mix for the geopolymer concrete" (Mar 2012).
4. IS.13920: 2016, "Ductile detailing of reinforced concrete structures subjected to seismic force -code of practice".
5. IS.456: 2000, "Plane and reinforced concrete -code of practice".
6. IS.1893: 2016 (Part 1), "Criteria for Earthquake Resistant design of structures".
7. IS.875: 1987 (Part 2), "Code of practice for design loads (Other than earthquake) for Buildings and structures".
8. IS.800: 2007, "General construction in steel -code of practice".
9. Mir Firasath ali, "A review of Geopolymer composite thermal Properties".
10. Nurul Aida Mohd Mortar, Compressive Strength of Fly Ash Geopolymer Concrete by Varying Sodium Hydroxide Molarity and Aggregate to Binder Ratio.
11. Ali Rafeet, Raffaele Vinai, Guidelines for mix proportioning of fly ash/GGBS based alkali activated concretes.
12. Yu Zhang, Shear wall layout optimization for conceptual design of tall buildings.
13. B. Sri Umniati, Workability enhancement of geopolymer concrete through the use of retarder.
14. Peiman Azarsa, Comparative Study Involving Effect of Curing Regime on Elastic Modulus of Geopolymer Concrete.
15. MW Hussin, Performance of blended ash geopolymer concrete at elevated temperatures.
16. P. Suresh Chandra, Dynamic and Analysis of a Geo-Polymer Concrete Structure.
17. Manvendra Verma, Geopolymer Concrete: A Material for Sustainable Development in Indian Construction Industries.
18. Huseien, G.F.; Ismail, M.; Tahir, M.; Mirza, J.; Hussein, A.; Khalid, N.H.; Sarbini, Effect of binder to fine aggregate content on performance of sustainable alkali activated mortars incorporating solid waste materials. 2018.