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Earthquake Resistant Construction Techniques

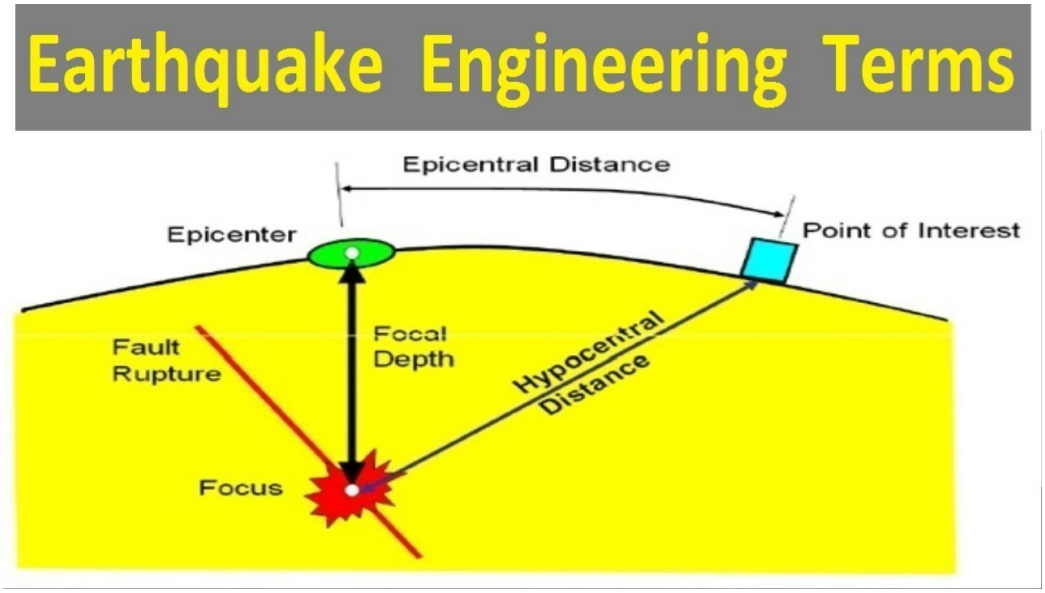
Meena Bhagat[1], Pratibha patil[2] , Jimit Chotai[3], Ramya Raju[4]
[1](Department of civil Engineering , Viva Institute of technology)
[2](Department of civil Engineering , Viva Institute of technology)
[3](Department of civil Engineering , Viva Institute of technology)
[4](Department of civil Engineering , Viva Institute of technology)

Abstract : *Apart from the modern techniques which are well documented in the codes of practice, there are some other old traditional earthquake resistant techniques which have proved to be effective for resisting earthquake loading and are also cost effective with easy constructability.*

Keywords *-catastrophic damage, non-engineered buildings, traditional architecture, lack of proper seismic knowledge, details of seismic resistant construction.out*

I. Introduction

Disasters are unexpected events which have adversely affected humans since the dawn of our existence. In response to such events, there have been attempts to mitigate devastating effects of these disasters. Results of such attempts are very encouraging in developed countries but unfortunately and miserably poor in developing countries including ours. Earthquakes are one of the nature's greatest hazards on our planet which have taken heavy toll on human life and property since ancient times. The sudden and unexpected nature of the earthquake event makes it even worse on psychological level and shakes the moral of the people. Man looks upon the mother earth for safety and stability under his feet and when it itself trembles, the shock he receives is indeed unnerving. Mitigation of the devastating damage caused by earthquakes is of prime requirements in many parts of the world. Since earthquakes are so far unpreventable and unpredictable, the only option with us is to design and build the structures which are earthquake resistant.



II. BEHAVIOUR OF MASONRY BUILDINGS TO GROUND MOTION

Ground vibrations during earthquakes cause inertia forces at locations of mass in the building. These forces travel through the roof and walls to the foundation. The main emphasis is on ensuring that these forces reach the ground without causing major damage or collapse. Of the three components of a masonry building (roof, wall and foundation) (Figure (a), the walls are most vulnerable to damage caused by horizontal forces due to earthquake. A wall topples down easily if pushed horizontally at the top in a direction perpendicular to its plane (termed weak direction), but offers much greater resistance if pushed along its length (termed strong direction) [Figure (b)].

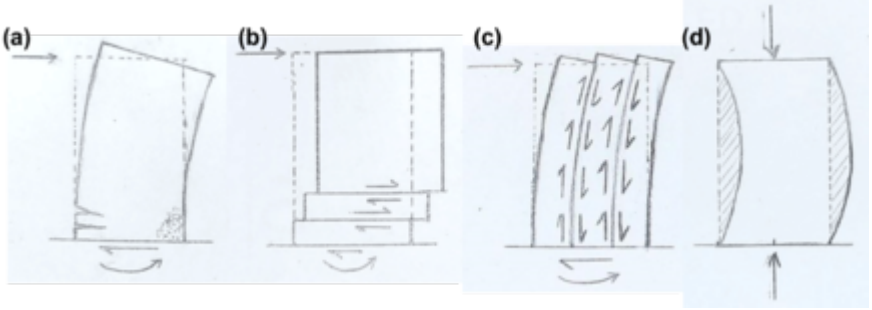


Figure b Flexural wall

Figure C Earthquake damage at roof base

III. ROLE & RESPONSIBILITIES OF CIVIL ENGINEERS

It is not the earthquake which kills the people but it is the unsafe buildings which is responsible for the devastation. Keeping in view the huge loss of life and property in recent earthquakes, it has become a hot topic and worldwide lot of research is going on to understand the reasons of such failures and learning useful lessons to mitigate the repetition of such devastation. If buildings are built earthquake resistant at its first place (as is being done in developed countries like USA, Japan etc) we will be most effectively mitigating the earthquake disasters. The professionals involved in the design and construction of such structures are civil engineers. Who are responsible for building earthquake resistant structures and keep the society at large in a safe environment? It is we the civil engineers who shoulder this responsibility for noble and social cause.

IV. GUIDELINES FOR EARTHQUAKE RESISTANT CONSTRUCTION

In addition to the main earthquake design code 1893 the BIS(Bureau of Indian Standards)has published other relevant earthquake design codes for earthquake resistant construction Masonry structures (IS-13828 1993)

a) Horizontal bands should be provided at plinth ,lintel and roof levels as per code
b) Providing vertical reinforcement at important locations such as corners, internal and external wall junctions
c) as per code.
d) Grade of mortar should be as per codes specified for different earthquake zones.
e) Irregular shapes should be avoided both in plan and vertical configuration.
f) Quality assurance and proper workmanship must be ensured at all cost without any compromise.
    a. In RCC framed structures (IS-13920)
g) In RCC framed structures the spacing of lateral ties should be kept closer as per the code
h) The hook in the ties should be at 135 degree instead of 90 degree for better anchoragement.
i) The arrangement of lateral ties in the columns should be as per code and must be continued through the
    a. joint as well.
j) Whenever laps are to be provided, the lateral ties (stirrups for beams) should be at closer spacing as per codeTable captions appear centered above the table in upper and lower case letters. When referring to a table in the text, no abbreviation is used and "Table" is capitalized.

V. Conclusion

Technology is available to drastically mitigate the earthquake related disasters. This is confirmed by minimal damage generally without any loss of life when moderate to severe earthquake strikes developed countries, whereas even a moderate earthquake cause's huge devastation in developing countries as has been observed in recent earthquakes. The reason being that earthquake resistant measures are strictly followed in these countries

where as such guidelines are miserably violated in developing countries. The administration system is efficient and effective in developed countries, and it's not the same in developing countries – so the government should ensure the implementation of earthquake resistant design guidelines. So it is here that civil engineers in general and structural engineers in particular have a great role to play in mitigating the sufferings caused by earthquake related disasters.

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