

# Planning , Analyzing and Designing of Shopping Complex By Using STAAD Pro

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## ABSTRACT

*Planning analysis and designing of Shopping mall With Car Parking Building is our study which is propose at Salem dt. The Shopping mall consists of a Underground Floor Parking ,Power saving room ,Fire and safety , Security room .In Ground Floor Ladies toilet ,Gents toilet ,ATM , Bonquet Hall, Reception , Foot wear shop .In First Floor Market ,Beauty parlour, Home appliances ,Checking room ,Book shop. Drafting method for design the plan is by Auto cad .The framed type of construction is used for the construction and the designing of structure is carried out by limit state method with the IS 456: 2000 code book. The plan and structural elements such as slab, beam, column and footings are designed using limit state method in STAAD Pro and the reinforced details has been designed using the above software. This project helps us in exploring knowledge about planning, analyzing and designing a Shopping Mall Building.*

**Keywords:** Planning, Analysis, Designing and Shopping Mall

## 1. INTRODUCTION

A shopping mall is, a form of grocery store, is a self-service store offering a wide variety of food and household merchandise, organized into departments. It is larger in size and has a wider selection than a traditional grocery store, also selling items typically found in a convenience store, but is smaller and more limited in the range of merchandise than a hypermarket or big-box store. The shopping complex typically comprises meat, fresh produce dairy, and baked goods departments, along with shelf space reserved for canned and packaged goods as well as for various non-food items such as household cleaners, pharmacy products and pet supplies. Most shopping mall also sell a variety of other household products that are consumed regularly, clothes, and some stores sell a much wider range of non-food products.

## 2. MANUAL DESIGN

### 2.1 Design of Simply Supported Two Way Slab

$$\begin{aligned}f_{ck} &= 25 \text{ N/mm}^2 \\f_y &= 415 \text{ N/mm}^2 \\ \text{Room size} &= 12.8 \times 10 \text{ m} \\ \text{Support} &= 300 \text{ mm} \\ \text{Thickness of slab} &= 200\text{mm}\end{aligned}$$

#### 2.1.1 Load Calculation

Consider 1m width of slab

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Live load} &= 4 \text{ KN/m}^2 \\ \text{Self weight of slab} &= 1 \times b \times D \times \text{unit weight} \\ &= 1 \times 1 \times 0.2 \times 25 \\ &= 5 \text{ KN/m}^2 \\ \text{Weight of floor finish} &= 1 \times 1 \times 0.05 \times 20 \\ &= 1.0 \text{ KN/m}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total load} &= 10 \text{ KN/m} \\ \text{Design load} &= 6.75 \times 1.5 \\ &= 15 \text{ KN/m} \end{aligned}$$

**2.1.2 Main Reinforcement**

**2.1.2.1 For Shorter Span (Maximum Moment In Shorter Span)**

$$\begin{aligned} M_x &= 0.87 f_y A_{st} d (1 - f_y A_{st} / f_{ck} b d) \\ 69.95 \times 10^6 &= 0.87 \times 415 \times A_{st} \times 180 (1 - 415 \times A_{st} / 25 \times 1000 \times 180) \\ A_{st \text{min}} &= 1211.74 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

**2.1.3 Spacing**

Assume 20 mm dia bars

$$\begin{aligned} S &= a_{st}/A_{st} \times b = 314.15 / 1211.74 \times 1000 \\ &= 259.25 \text{ mm say } 250 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$3d = 3 \times 180 = 540 \text{ mm}$$

300 mm c/c

Provide 20 mm dia bars @ spacing 150 mm c/c distance.

**2.1.4 Check for Deflection**

Assume 12 mm dia

$$\begin{aligned} A_{st \text{pro}} &= (a_{st}/s) \times b = (113.09/300) \times 1000 \\ &= 376.96 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \% \text{ of steel} &= 100 A_{st} / b d \\ &= 100 \times 376.96 / 1000 \times 180 \\ &= 2.09\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} F_s &= 0.58 \times f_y A_{st \text{req}} / A_{st \text{pro}} \\ &= 0.58 \times 415 \times 1211.74 / 376.96 \\ &= 773.73 \end{aligned}$$

$$M.F = 1.50$$

$$\begin{aligned} d_{\text{avi}} &= \text{span} / (B_v \times M.F) \\ &= 10180 / 32 \times 1.50 = 197.5 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$d_{\text{req}} < d_{\text{pro}}$$

Hence Design is Safe.

Figure 1 shows the reinforcement detailing of slab.

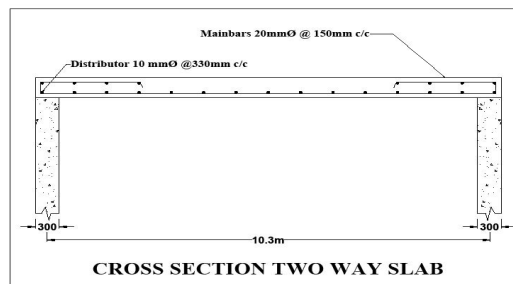


Figure 1 Reinforcement detailing of slab

**2.2 Design of Simply Supported Beam**

**2.2.1 Available Data**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Center to center distance } l_{\text{eff}} &= 12.3 \text{ m} \\ B &= 300 \text{ mm,} \\ d &= 560 \text{ mm} \\ D &= 600 \text{ mm (assumption)} \\ F_y &= 415 \text{ N/mm}^2 \\ f_{ck} &= 25 \text{ N/mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$Q = 3.45$$

$$\%A_{st} = 1.197\%$$

**2.2.2 Load Calculation**

Self weight of beam =  $b \times D \times \text{unit Weight}$   
 $= 0.3 \times 0.6 \times 25 = 4.5 \text{ KN/m}$

Slab floor finish = perpendicular distance  $\times t_k \times \text{unit Weight}$   
 $= 4.8 \times 0.05 \times 20 = 6 \text{ KN/m}$

Slab self Weight =  $4.8 \times 0.15 \times 25 = 18 \text{ KN/m}$

Wall load =  $0.3 \times 3.5 \times 19 = 19.95 \text{ KN/m}$

Total load =  $48.45 \text{ KN/M}$

Factored load =  $45.6 \times 1.5 F_d = 72.67 \text{ KN/m}$

**2.2.3 Reinforcement**

$$A_{st1} = \frac{M_{ulim}}{(0.87 \times f_y \times (d - 0.42 X_{uMaximum}))}$$

$$= \frac{324.57 \times 10^6}{(0.87 \times 415 \times (600 - 0.42 \times 0.48 \times 600))}$$

$$A_{st1} = 1876.60 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{st1} = \frac{M_{UA}}{(0.87 \times f_y \times (d - d'))}$$

$$= \frac{62.31 \times 10^6}{(0.87 \times 415 \times (600 - 40))}$$

$$A_{st2} = 308.17 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Total Ast} = A_{st1} + A_{st2}$$

$$\text{Ast} = 2184.77 \text{ mm}^2$$

Provide 20 mm dia bars

$$\text{ast} = 314.16 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{NOS} = \frac{\text{Ast}}{\text{ast}} = \frac{2184.77}{314.16} = 7 \text{ nos}$$

$$\text{Ast} = 7 \times \pi \times 20^2 / 4 = 2199.11 \text{ mm}^2$$

Provide 7nos of 20mm dia bars as tension reinforcement

**2.2.4 Check for Stiffness**

$$\% \text{Ast} = 100 \text{Ast} / b d = 100 \times 2199.11 / (30 \times 600)$$

$$\% \text{Ast} = 1.22$$

$$F_s = 0.58 F_y (A_{streq} / A_{stpro})$$

$$= 0.58 \times 415 \times (2184.77 / 2199.11)$$

$$= 240 \text{ Curve MF} = 0.8$$

$$d_{avi} = \text{span} / (B_v \times \text{MF})$$

$$d = 12300 / 32 \times 0.8 = 480 \text{ mm}$$

Hence design is safe.

Figure 2 shows the Reinforcement details of the beam.

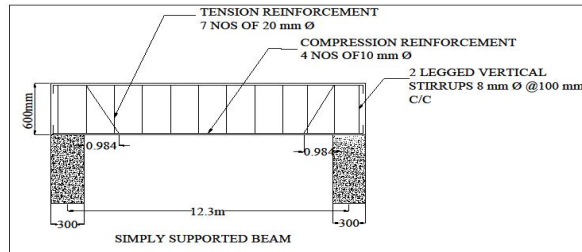


Figure 3 Reinforcement details of beam

**2.3 Design of Square Column**

**2.3.1 Available Data**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Size of column} &= 500 \times 500 \text{ mm} \\ f_{ck} &= 25 \text{ N/mm}^2 \\ f_y &= 415 \text{ N/mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

**2.3.2 Load Calculation**

**2.3.2.1 Slab**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Weight of slab (1)} &= L \times B \times D \times \text{unit Weight} \\ &= 6 \times 4.65 \times 0.2 \times 25 = 139.5 \text{ KN} \\ \text{Weight of slab (2)} &= L \times B \times D \times \text{unit Weight} \\ &= 6 \times 4.7 \times 0.2 \times 25 = 141 \text{ KN} \\ \text{Weight of slab ff (1)} &= L \times B \times D \times \text{unit Weight} \\ &= 6 \times 4.65 \times 0.05 \times 20 = 27.9 \text{ KN} \\ \text{Weight of slab ff (2)} &= L \times B \times D \times \text{unit Weight} \\ &= 6 \times 4.7 \times 0.05 \times 20 = 28.2 \text{ KN} \\ \text{Live load (1)} &= 6 \times 4.65 \times 4 = 111.6 \text{ KN} \\ \text{Live load (2)} &= 6 \times 4.7 \times 4 = 112.8 \text{ KN} \end{aligned}$$

**2.3.2.2 Beam**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Beam (1)} &= L \times B \times D \times \text{unit Weight} \\ &= 6 \times 0.3 \times 0.6 \times 25 = 27 \text{ KN} \\ \text{Beam (2)} &= 4.7 \times 0.3 \times 0.6 \times 25 = 24.15 \text{ KN} \\ \text{Beam (3)} &= 4.65 \times 0.3 \times 0.6 \times 25 = 20.92 \text{ KN} \end{aligned}$$

**2.3.2.3 Wall**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Wall load (1)} &= L \times B \times H \times \text{unit Weight} \\ &= 4.65 \times 0.3 \times 3.5 \times 19 = 93.7 \text{ KN} \\ \text{Wall load (2)} &= 4.7 \times 0.3 \times 3.5 \times 19 = 92.7 \text{ KN} \end{aligned}$$

**2.3.2.4 Column**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Self weight of column} &= L \times B \times H \times \text{unit Weight} \\ &= 0.5 \times 0.5 \times 3.5 \times 25 = 21.87 \text{ KN} \\ \text{Sum of all above loads} &= 841.34 \text{ KN} \\ \text{No of floor consideration} &= 833.47 \times 2 = 1682.68 \text{ KN say } 1670 \end{aligned}$$

**2.4 Transverse Reinforcement**

**2.4.1 Minimum Diameter**

$$1/4 \times \text{dia} = 1/4 \times 16 = 4 \text{ mm}$$

Not less than 6mm

**2.4.2 Pitch**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LLD} &= 500 \text{ mm} \\ 16 \times 16 &= 260 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

300mm

Provide 6 mm dia laterals at 260mm c/c

**2.4.3 Result**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Size of column} &= 500 \times 500 \text{ mm} \\ \text{Longitudinal reinforcement} &= 6 \text{ nos of } 16 \text{ mm dia bars} \\ \text{Transverse reinforcement} &= 6 \text{ mm dia at } 260 \text{ mm c/c} \end{aligned}$$

Figure 4 shows the Reinforcement detail of R.C.C. square Column.

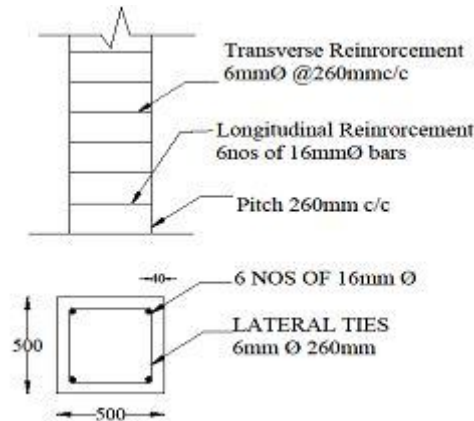


Figure 4 Reinforcement Detail of R.C.C. Square column

**2.5 Design of Isolated Rectangular Footing**

**2.5.1 Available Data**

Size of column = 500 x 500 mm  
 Safe bearing capacity = 150 KN/m<sup>2</sup>  
 $f_{ck}$  = 25 N/mm<sup>2</sup>  
 $f_y$  = 415 N/mm<sup>2</sup>

**2.5.2 Size of Footing**

Axial load of footing = 150KN  
 Assume the self Weight of footing as 10% of the column load  
 $W_1$  = 10/100 x 1670  
 = 167 KN  
 Total load on soil = 1670 + 167 = 1837KN  
 Area of footing required = total load / sbc  
 = 1837 / 150  
 = 12.25m<sup>2</sup>

Since it is a square column

$B \times L$  = 12.25m<sup>2</sup>  
 $B \times (B)$  = 12.25m<sup>2</sup>  
 $B^2$  = 12.24  
 $= \sqrt{12.241} = 3.5$   
 $B$  = 3.5  
 $L$  = 3.5m  
 Area of footing = 3.5 x 3.5 = 12.25 m<sup>2</sup>

**2.5.3 Check for Shear**

**2.5.3.1 Transverse Shear**

$V_u$  =  $f_o \times \text{length} \times (3.25 - 0.5)$   
 = 224.94 x 3.5 x 2.75  
 = 2165.05 KN  
 $\tau_v$  =  $V_u / bd = 2165.05 \times 10^3 / 3500 \times 500$   
 $\tau_v$  = 1.2 N/mm<sup>2</sup>  
 $\% A_{st}$  =  $100 A_{st} / bd = 100 \times 4704 / (3500 \times 500)$   
 = 0.28 %  
 $\tau_c$  = 0.34 N/mm<sup>2</sup>  
 $K \tau_c$  = 1 x 0.34 = 0.34 N/mm<sup>2</sup>

$\tau_v > K \tau_c$  Not Safe in shear

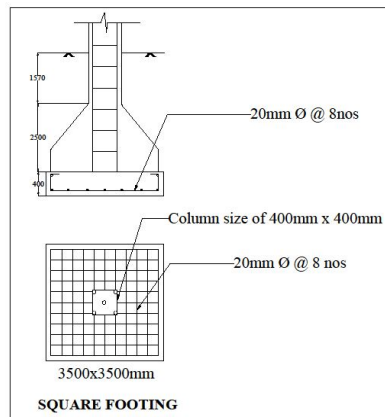
2.5.4 Check for SBC of Soil

Column load = 1670 KN  
 Weight of footing =  $3.5 \times 3.5 \times 1.12 \times 25 = 343$  KN  
 Total load on soil = 2013 KN  
 Pressure on soil =  $2013 / (3.5 \times 3.5) = 164.33$  KN/m<sup>2</sup>

$164.33 \text{ KN/m}^2 < 200 \text{ KN/m}^2$

Hence safe.

Figure 5 shows the Reinforcement detailing of footing.



**Figure 5** Reinforcement detailing of footing

2.6 Design of Staircase

Vertical height = 4 m = 4000 mm  
 Rise = 150 mm  
 Tread = 250 mm

2.6.1 Size of Staircase

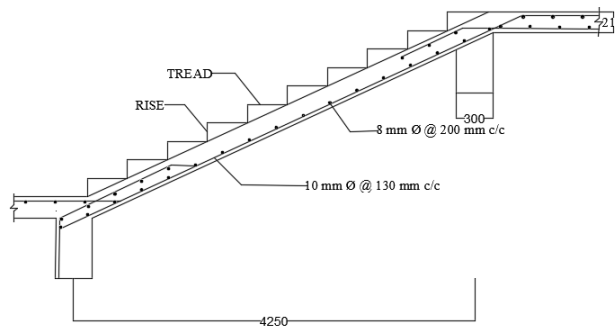
Number of rise =  $4000 / 150 = 26$  nos  
 Number of flight = 2 nos  
 Rise per flight = 13 nos  
 Number of tread =  $13 - 1 = 12$  nos  
 Landing of going =  $12 \times 250 = 3000$  mm  
 Weight of landing =  $(4000 - 3000) / 2 = 500$  mm

2.6.2 Load Calculation

Assume waist slab thickness = 150 mm

Self weight of waist slab =  $1 \times 0.15 \times 0.25 \times 25 = 3.75$  KN/m  
 Plain area =  $W_s \times ((R^2 + T^2) / T^2)^{(1/2)}$   
 =  $3.75 \times ((0.15^2 + 0.25^2) / 0.25^2)^{(1/2)}$   
 = 4.37 KN/m  
 Weight of step per m<sup>2</sup> =  $0.5 \times 0.15 \times 0.25 \times 25 = 0.46$  KN/m  
 Load of step per meter length =  $0.46 \times 1000 / 2 = 1.84$  KN/m  
 Assume floor finish = 0.8 KN/m  
 Live load = 4.5 KN/m

Figure 6 shows the Reinforcement detailing of stair case.



STAIRCASE

Figure 6 Reinforcement detailing of Stair case

### 3. STAAD REPORT

Figure 7 shows the whole structure.

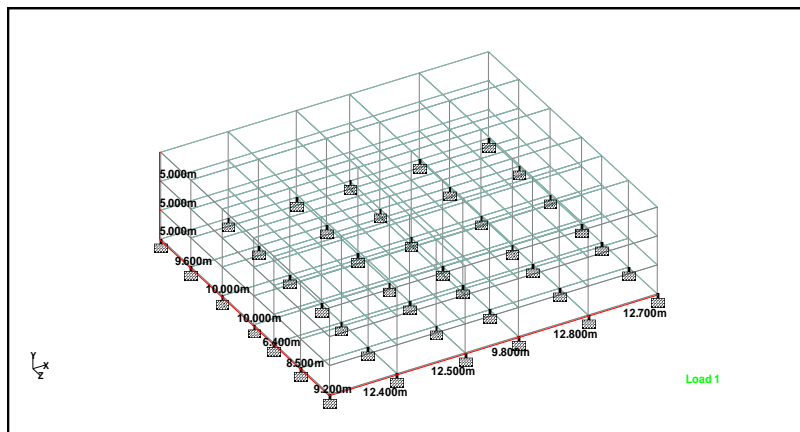


Figure 7 Whole Structure

Figure 8 shows the 3D Rendering view.

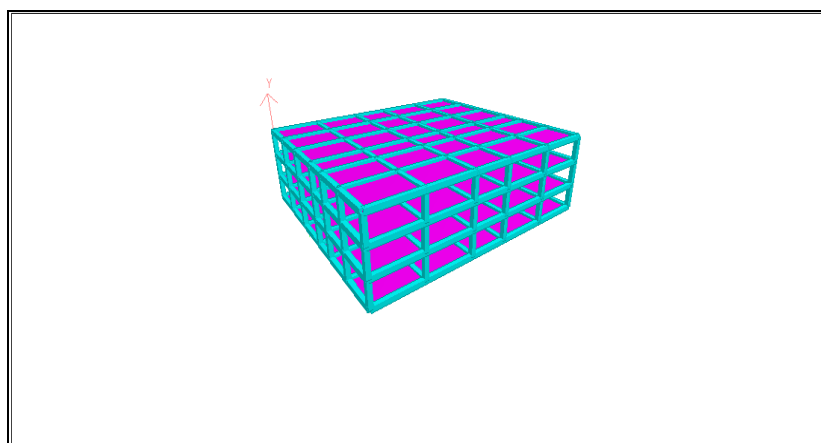
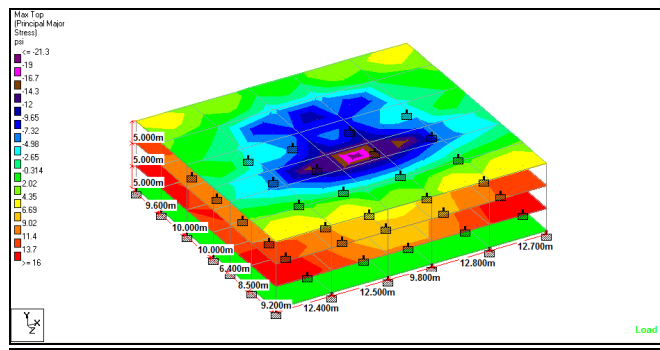


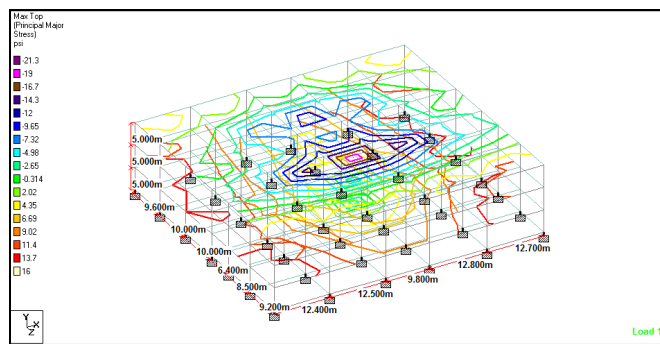
Figure 8 3D Rendered view

Figure 9 shows the plate in normal fill.



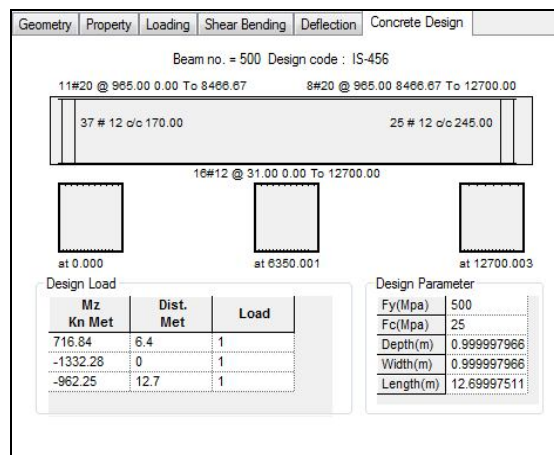
**Figure 9** Plate in normal fill

Figure 10 shows the Plate in normal line.



**Figure 10** Plate in normal line

Figure 11 shows the concrete design diagram.



**Figure 11** Concrete design diagram

Figure 12 shows the Concrete design in column.



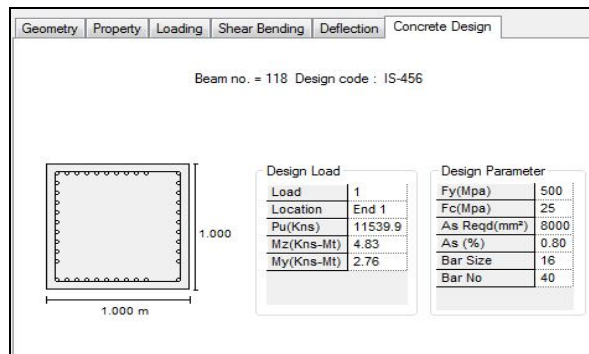


Figure 12 Concrete design in column

TOTAL VOLUME OF CONCRETE = 3599.5 CU.METER

BAR DIA WEIGHT  
(in mm) (in New)

10	279932
12	1057883
16	106462
20	118928

TOTAL = 1563205

Figure 13 shows the blue print of the building.

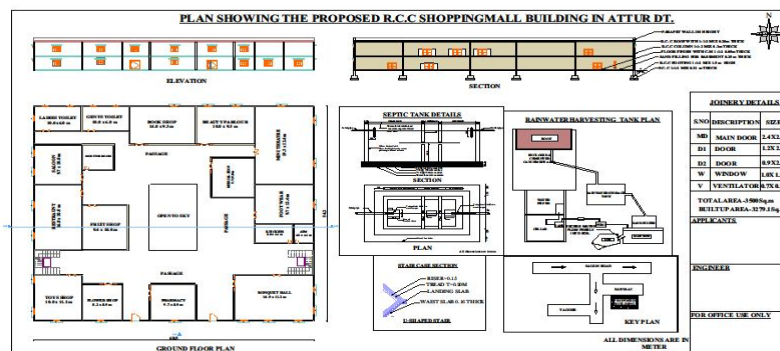


Figure 13 Blue Print

#### 4. CONCLUSION

Our study concluded that application of software in Civil industry plays important role in our study. In our study Shopping Complex designed by adopting limit state method for analysis and design of structure. Time taken for doing this project is very less due to the application of the software. We bring extra accuracy in dimension and analysis part through our project. Our study concluded that application of software in Civil Engineering filed is quite good and comprehensive for further study of structural parameter.

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