

A CRITICAL LITERATURE REVIEW ON COMPARATIVE STUDY OF CONVENTIONAL STRUCTURE WITH MONOLITHIC STRUCTURE

Devang Gohel¹, Dr. Jayeshkumar Pitroda²,

¹Final year M. Tech. Student. V. M. Engineering College, Vallabh Vidyanagar, Gujarat, India

²Assistant Professor. Civil Engineering Department, B.V.M Engineering College, Gujarat, India

ABSTRACT: In the cost and time effectiveness of buildings, Reinforced concrete wall or Shear wall act as a beneficial member of building compare to conventional structure system. The monolithic structure is important to reduce wall thickness, decreasing to foundation width and especially useful to reduce seismic effect. In this paper, we conclude the reviews and previous research of some research experts on the benefits over Conventional structure system to monolithic structure system. This study is to determine the suitability, adoptability and economic feasibility of monolithic structural system against conventional structural system. This topic is very useful to construction industry.

KEYWORDS: Monolithic structure, Shear wall, utilization in construction industry, Cost-effectiveness

I. INTRODUCTION

The most basic form of monolithic architecture is a rock cut building (Single piece rock). The monolithic Churches of Ethiopia or the Pancha Rathas (India). The first modern monolithic dome structure was built in Provo, Utah and opened in 1963. From many years, engineers have observed that there are Varieties in structural material and system which classified by construction material like-concrete, masonry, steel, or wood. Some basic categories of structural systems are: Load Bearing wall systems like- masonry, concrete, Building frame systems like- concrete, steel, and wood. A well designed monolithic structure having shear wall may decrease the project cost. In the research two different structural systems were considered, (i) Beam-column structure (conventional system) (ii) Shear wall structure (monolithic system). This structure provides safe shelter for the people area with hurricane, fires, bomb blast and earthquakes. Igloo is also a one kind of monolithic structure.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

These literature reviews are experimental work carried out by researchers on monolithic structure system.

Can Balkaya at el. (2004) they made that multistory Reinforced Concrete model and they put high stress concentration after all they tell it from the experiment Finite Element Method(FEM analysis) on it that, in monolithic Structure outer shell had shear wall; it was less prone to cracks in its structure. And also gives the best seismic performance with low cost compare to conventional building. (1)

Nuzul Azam Haron at el. (2005) this study had come to know the cost comparison of conventional system and industrialized building system of formwork system (monolithic structure system). It provides to know that which one is cheaper and better among the conventional system and monolithic system. The data for research were collected from questionnaire survey and case study. From the statistical 't-test' they had derived that notable variance in cost saving for conventional structure over the formwork structure.(2)

H. Gonzales at el. (2011) this paper presents that the seismic assessment has been carried out for seven existing shear wall and average height buildings which are already in Peru. They have carried out static and dynamic nonlinear analyses for prescribed bodies. They came to the conclusion that the seismic strength of all the analyzed buildings is insufficient. Collapse Prevention is achieved first in the coupling beams. And some of feasible modifications in coupling beams make better seismic performance. (3)

N. H. Abdul Hamid at el. (2012) research slab-wall joint performance in RC wall construction during lateral loading. They prepare a slab-wall model and by using linear potentiometers and actuator they concluded that, stiffness of wall-slab joint started to decrease from 0.2% drift until 2.1% drift and lost it stiffness after 2.1% drift. (4)

Beatrice Belletti at el. (2013) this paper is Presents the seismic performance of multi-storey reinforced concrete structural building vertically joined with ordinary RC bar is analyzed and carried out different modeling made for pushover analyses. They came to end with that, through lumped plasticity model a reliable seismic response has been obtained, comparable to that one obtained with more remodified models. (5)

D. M. Wijesekara at el. (2012) formwork is one of the most important factors in determining the success of a construction project in terms of speed, quality cost and safety of work as it accounts about 40% of the total project cost of the structure. To minimize the costs the contractor needs to complete the project as soon as possible and the client wants the building to use the building as early as possible for the intended purpose. In high rise building construction the most efficient way to speed up the work is by achieving a very short floor cycle. That directly depends on the selected formwork type for the construction. This paper will present about the existing formwork types in Sri Lanka and the available new techniques in formwork erection. This paper will clearly present an analysis and comparison of costs and duration of projects when using different types of formworks. The main objective of this paper is to identify the least no. of typical storey required in a high-rise building construction project, to use aluminum panel system formwork. (6)

Deepak Suthar at el.(2014) the vertical growth is referred to a high-rise building, and a comparative analysis of dynamic loads are carried out on these high-rise structures using various International Standard Codes (American, European and Indian), with the inclusive of recently developed IS 1893:2016. (7)

Rajesh M. N. At el. (2014) reinforced concrete wall building model makeover and analyzed by 3D graphically analysis and design (SAP 2000's) pushover analysis by using layered shell elements. Various parameters such as aspect ratio of walls, RC detailing aspects and existence of openings are selected to study the seismic performance of reinforced concrete walled building. Finally up to end, by providing outer boundary component base shear capacity increases. (8)

H. G. Vivek prasad at el. (2015) comparative study of conventional, monolithic and precast construction techniques. The parameters for comparison majorly constitute of constructions materials and time required, cost incurred if the mass housing structure was constructed with conventional precast and monolithic methodologies. New and alternative approaches have been developed to compress the construction cost and reduce the overall time involved in the completion of the construction project. The alternate approach for the conventional method is fast track construction which involves monolithic and precast construction. (9)

Sajeet. S. B. at el. (2015) mivan wall System is one such new technology which has been used extensively across the world. MIVAN WALL technology is acceptable for constructing a huge number of buildings within minimum time by room size forms. In this system of formwork construction, cast-in-situ concrete wall and floor slabs are cast monolithically (Using only one material) in one continuous pour. (10)

Mr. N. B. Baraskar at el. (2015) analysis is carried out considering the various seismic and wind load condition for both systems of framing. Column beam conventional system and RC structural wall compared on the basis of various structural parameters. From analysis result, new structural parameter is represented which has the best performance in the worst loading. (11)

Matej Spak at el. (2016) the common concrete has a long history in precast elements production. The merits of precast construction are multiplied by combination of modern methods of concrete structures construction with advanced concrete technologies (HPC, UHPC). Therefore the use of advanced concrete technologies in precast construction has the significant potential to improve construction efficiency. On the other hand, HPC and UHPC technologies are utilizable also in monolithic concrete construction thanks to their technical and technological properties. Meaningful reduction in weight and volume of the structures leads to elimination of environmental impact resulting from lower material consumption. (12)

Harris M. Mal at el. (2016) in India generally monolithic construction system carried out only for lower rise buildings; if we contemplate this structural system medium height to sky scrapper building then it may more practicable, acceptable and economic

comparing conventional structural system. In this structural system all elements of cast at site together. For analysis and design, Etabs software is used for both structural systems. (13)

Rahul B. Mojidra et al. (2017) in the seismic design of buildings, reinforced concrete structural walls, or shear walls, acts as major earthquake resisting members. Concrete walls are provided for the additional gravity force resistant. The properties of these seismic shear walls dominate the response of the buildings, and therefore, it is important to evaluate the seismic response of the walls appropriately. (14)

III. CONCLUSION

The following conclusions were carried out by researchers that, if monolithic structure will use than benefits are,



- [1] Accelerate the construction work.
- [2] Supreme surface finish.
- [3] Excellent Dimensional firmness.
- [4] Avoiding the time consumption taken by brickwork and plastering work.
- [5] Due to reduction of dead load, superstructure and foundation cost and size are minimized without compromising on strength.
- [6] Unparalleled strength against earthquakes.
- [7] Good water resistant surface quality.
- [8] Improve precise scheduling and quality control.
- [9] Reduce need of Manpower.

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V. AUTHOR'S BIOGRAPHY

	<p>Devang Gohel received his Bachelor of Engineering degree in Civil Engineering from the Dr. Jivraj Mehta Institute of Technology (Mogar, Anand), in 2015. At present, he is a final year student of Master's Technology in Construction Engineering & Management from Birla Vishwakarma Mahavidyalaya, Gujarat Technological University.</p>
	<p>Dr. Jayeshkumar Pitroda received his Bachelor of Engineering Degree in Civil Engineering from Birla Vishwakarma Mahavidyalaya Engineering College, Sardar Patel University in 2000. In 2009 he received his master's degree in Construction Engineering and Management from Birla Vishwakarma Mahavidyalaya Sardar Patel University. In 2015 he received his Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) Degree in Civil Engineering from Sardar Patel University. He joined Birla Vishwakarma Mahavidyalaya Engineering College as a faculty in 2009, where he is Assistant Professor of Civil Engineering Department with a total experience of 17 years in the field of Research, Designing and Education. He is guiding M.E. / M.Tech (Construction Engineering and Management) thesis work in the field of Civil / Construction Engineering. He has published many papers in National / International Conferences and International Journals. He has published seven Research Books in the field of Civil Engineering, Rural Road Construction, National Highways Construction, Utilization of Industrial Waste, Fly Ash Bricks, Construction Engineering and Management, Eco-friendly Construction.</p>

