

Design and Analysis of Water Tanks using STAAD Pro v8i

¹Syed Arfath, Assistant professor, Faculty of Engineering & Technology,

Department of Civil Engineering, Khaja Bandanawaz University, Kalaburagi, Karnataka, India.

arfatmtechcv@gmail.com

²Shaikh Abdulla, Assistant professor, Faculty of Engineering & Technology,

Department of Civil Engineering, Khaja Bandanawaz University, Kalaburagi, Karnataka, India.

abdullah@kbn.university

³Shaikh Aslam, PG Student, Faculty of Engineering & Technology,

Department of Civil Engineering, Khaja Bandanawaz University, Kalaburagi, Karnataka, India.

ershaikaslam@gmail.com

ABSTRACT -The increasing demand, water must be stowed & supplied accordingly to the needs of the people. Usage of water changes at different times of the day, and quantity utilised could vary from one hour to another. To make sure there is continually a steady supply, it is important to keep some water in reserve. For this reason, building water storage tanks is necessary to manage these changes and meet the daily needs of the community. One way to store water for later use is in a water tank. In some regions, it may also serve as reservoir for agricultural irrigation water, as well as a source of potable water for human use & industrial cooling. It is possible to construct water tanks in a variety of forms and locations, both above and below ground. In this study, we looked at how tank shape and position affect their strength and design. Using STAAD PRO V8i software, we learned how to model and analyze water tanks in shapes like rectangular, square, and circular. Outcomes portray as shape of a tank has a big impact on how loads are carried, how stresses are distributed, and how much the tank will cost to build. This project mainly explains designing and construction of an raised circular water tank with a domed roof.

Keywords- Water Tank, Staad pro,

I. INTRODUCTION

1.1 GENERAL

Liquids such as water, petroleum products, and other fluids are commonly stored in storage tanks or reservoirs. These tanks can be located above ground level or underground, depending on the purpose. Ground-level tanks are usually designed to store larger volumes, whereas elevated tanks are supported on structural frameworks or staging to supply water under the influence of gravity flow. When it comes to maintaining a constant supply of water for homes, businesses, and firefighting systems—even in the face of catastrophic events like earthquakes—elevated tanks are invaluable. Usage of high-quality reinforced concrete is essential for constructing durable water tanks. The water–cement ratio plays a major role in determination of strength, permeability, and durability of the concrete. Excess water in mix reduces strength and increases risk of cracks, while very lower water content might cause poor workability. To ensure proper compaction, usage of a mechanical vibrator is recommended. For durability and crack resistance, a cement content vacillating from 330 kg/m³ to 530 kg/m³ is considered suitable. In tank construction, the main objective is to minimize shrinkage cracks while achieving high strength and watertightness. Usage of thick timber shutters should be avoided, as it restricts the release of hydration heat from concrete and may lead to cracking. By allowing free thermal movement and proper curing, the risk of structural cracking can be significantly reduced, ensuring a safe and long-lasting liquid storage system.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction :

Tank construction has undergone extensive research for making them more efficient, cost-effective, and long-lasting. Researchers are looking at potential uses of various materials by individuals from all around globe. Usage of different

materials & size form foundation of test process. Therefore, this insightful book review will have to do.

2.2 Literature Survey

2.2.1 Designing of Intze Tank in Perspective of Revision of IS: 3370 By, Pavan S. Ekbote and Dr. Jagadish .G. Kori (2013):

In an earthquake, high water tanks can cause significant damage or collapse. This could be because of understanding of response and dynamic action of water tank support system, & an inappropriate selection of tank stage geometric designs.

Because of contact of liquid structure, seismic behaviour of high water tanks is a feature of intricate occurrences. Goal of the research was to determine how a support system (or platform) that works better under a different SAP 2000 software response system operates.

By, R.V.Prasad et.al (2012):

High water tanks being utilized for storing water. BIS amended IS 3370 (parts 1 & 2) in 2009, some years after the initial 1965 edition. This new code was built with a fluid storage tank in mind. In our research, the boundary condition technique must be used into constructing water tank. The idea behind construction of a circular water tank utilising WSM & LSM is presented in this paper. Water tank design with LSM is very cost effective since the equipment required is little compared to WSM. Because the water tank is such an important container for holding water, the crack width of the water tank must also be calculated.

2.2.2 OPTIMUM DIAMETER OF TAPERED ELEVATED RC WATER TANK STAGING:

By, Chirag N. Patel, H. S. Patel (2015) :

IS 1893: 1984 has a very limited stock of earthquake-resistant water tanks. These rules apply exclusively to high-water tanks; low-water tanks are not included. The impact of the sloshing vibration effect is not considered in IS 1893: 1984, even in high water tanks. Moreover, the standards of IS 1893: 1984 have several limitations as compared to current international practise in seismic tank design. As a result, one finds that India now has the appropriate level of design for earthquake-resistant water tanks. The current guidelines are designed to assist the designers of a water tank design project due to the lack of the Standard in the construction of an earthquake tank. These Guidelines are written in a format that is quite similar to the IS code, and the BIS may adopt it as IS 1893 in the future (Part 2). O. R. Jaiswal and colleagues (2006), The regulations of the 10 seismic codes on water tanks are reviewed and contrasted in this study article. This analysis demonstrates that the design of seismic stresses in various water tanks differs significantly between these codes. Causes are investigated thoroughly, and the importance of an integrated seismic designing for liquid storing tanks is emphasised. According to the 6 ° inclination, the stage size required to meet the 'No Differences in Column' criteria is 70% and 80% of the stage for the container container frame and shaft stage types, respectively.

2.2.3 FERROCEMENT FLOOR AND ROOF SYSTEM FOR BUILDINGS :

By, Dr. T.S. Thandavamoorthy and S.Durairaj (2016) :

Pre-sprayed with 1: 2 cement mortar and cured for 7 days, a ferro cement floor panel with a clear angle of 900 mm X 600 mm was installed. After that, it was sorted into the loading frame and put through a series of tests until it failed. The last load supported by a panel was 85 kN. Two layers of chicken match were used to make the Test Machine Program. As previously stated, the model is composed of cement mortar 1: 2 and reinforcement mesh. The full sample was given a 7-day treatment. In the upload frame, the template was sorted. The weight is delivered upwardly, and the readings of each dial are recorded as the force increases. The load was raised until the panel gave out.

As a result, the most recent load measured 85 kN. This load is still distributed evenly throughout the panel, averaging 78.7 kN/m². The minimum live load prescribed by IS 875 part 2 is only 2 kN/m². It is reasonable, practicable, and feasible to contemplate this Ferro Cement panel

2.2.4 TRANSIENT ANALYSIS OF ELEVATED INTZEE WATER TANKFLUID- SOIL SYSTEM:

Housner (2013) Calculates the fast and evaporation fluid volume and its location above the base of the tank, as well as the convective weight of the spring, using a mild weightless model and enhanced statistics. For active construction, only one convective mass is usually considered.

Haroun and Housner (2014) developed a three-volume model that considers tank flexibility only.

Ibrahim et al. (2015) Introduced a comprehensive overview of sloshing flexibility, which includes both direct and non-linear analysis, with emphasis on cylindrical and rectangular thighs.

Karamanos et al. (2016) and Patkas and Karamanos (2017)

Enhanced scientific module for deliberating effects of direct sloshing on the flexible response of horizontal and circular cylinder containers during earthquake regeneration has been developed..

Livaoglu. R. and Dogangun A. (2016) The seismic behaviour of the foundation of a foundation-propelled fluid-based tank construction with a structural framework that supports the liquid-containing tank was explored. Six different earthquake-related soil kinds have been considered. The analysis included both the declining effects of fluid interactions and the soil composition of the high tanks lying on these six distinct soils.

Karamanos et al. (2016) Karamanos et al. (2016) developed a technique for the immersion analysis of immobile vessels in which seismic forces can be measured based on the "convective-impulsive" separation of a liquid vessel and a solution for the immersion analysis of immobile vessels in which seismic forces can be measured. The effects of the support structure's flexibility are also taken into account.

Livaoglu et al. (2017) They provide simplified earthquake analysis methods for high tanks that take into account the interaction of fluid, composition, and soil. Mechanical modelling approaches and a limited feature are used to analyse ten different models. The effectiveness of these 10 models in earthquake-proofing elevated tanks with four distinct subsoils is highlighted.

Sezen et al. (2018) A simple threemass model was used to do dynamic analysis. The activity of long-distance earthquake tanks damaged by the Kocaeli earthquake in Turkey in 1999 was investigated..

Dutta et al. (2019) The dynamic features of high RC tanks supported by a cylindrical shaft platform are deeply analyzed. A controlled trial test with limited testing validated the findings.

Amani et al. (2016) Using a water-based feature technique, study examined at resonant waves in a highly comparable RC-filled circular container and tested the results. The high-volume round tanks' horizontal base movement and free vibration, as well as their total flexibility, contain water at various levels. Consider how three distinct weight motions are necessary in a round tank: translation (structure), sloshing (vascular), and pipeline movement. As a result, in analysis, three degrees of freedom are required.

III. METHODOLOGIES

3.1 STAAD Pro design



Flow Chart of Steps Followed In Staad-Pro

Design of an intz ee tank for a capacity of 675000 liters.

Assuming height of tank floor above the G.L. is 24.67 m.

Safe bearing capacity of soil 200 kn/m2

Assuming M25 concrete

For which $\sigma_{cbc} = 8.5 \text{ N/mm}^2$, $\sigma_{cc} = 6 \text{ N/mm}^2$

Direct tension $\sigma_t = 1.3 \text{ N/mm}^2$

Tension in bending = 1.8 N/mm2

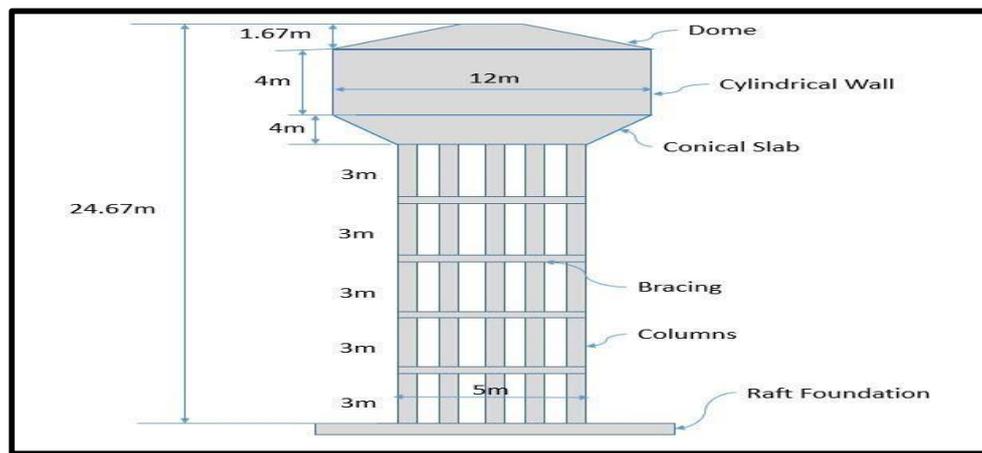
Modular ratio $m = 13$

For Steel stress,

Tensile stress in direct tension =115 N/mm2

Tensile stress in bending on liquid face =115 N/mm2 for $t < 225 \text{ mm}$ And

125 N/mm2 for $> 225 \text{ mm}$.



3.2 Design in STAADPro:

Step 1: geometry design

Put all nodal and connect beam

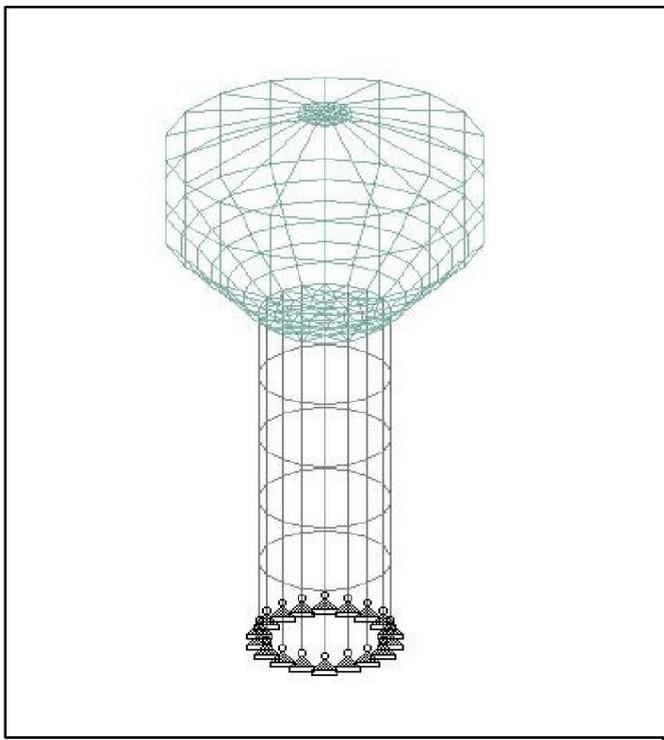


Fig 3.2.1 : Geometry Design

This is the structural image of a water tank without any load or support.

Step 2: Define an end property

In this step we have to define the end properties with proper supports

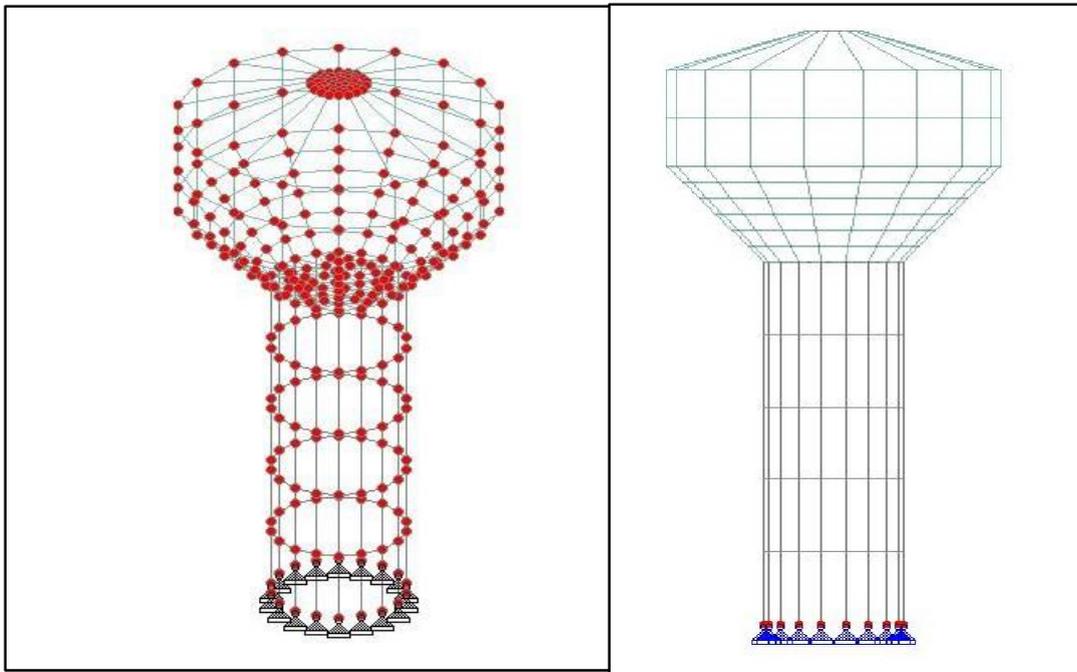


Fig 3.2.2 : End Properties

Step 3: material

Defining the material properties like young's Modulus ,shear Modulus, Critical damping etc .

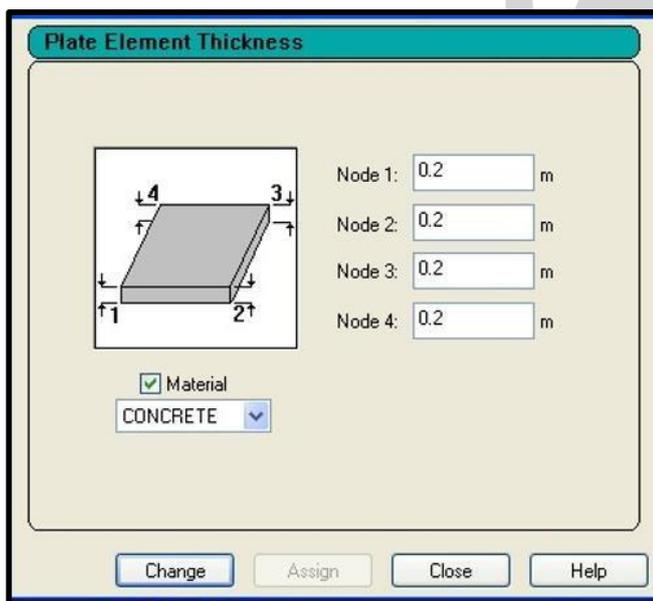


Fig 3.2.3 : Plate Element

Step 4: Defining the properties and select all the members

In this we have to define the properties like which one is the coloum which one is the beam and what type of loads are acting on that like Dead, Live, Wind loads, Earthquake load, Self weight etc.

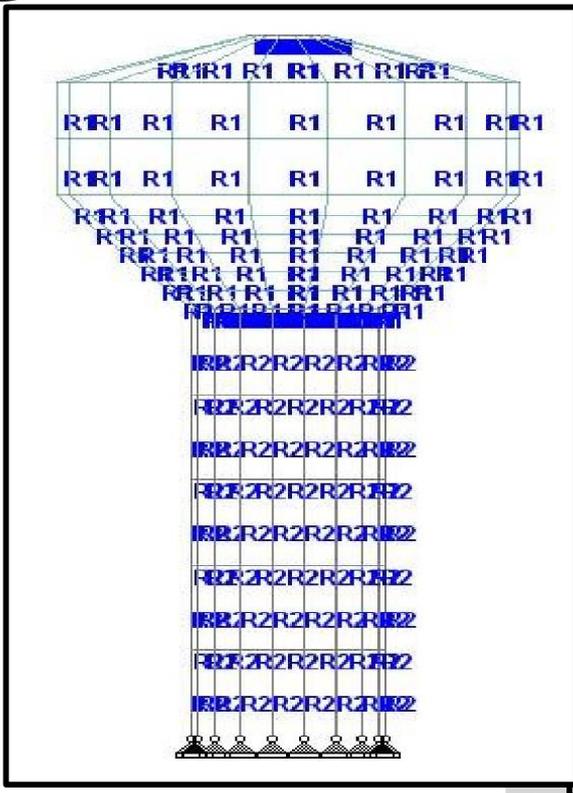


Fig 3.2.4 : Selected Members

Step 5: Combination and Loads

In this step we are going to assign the combinations and load

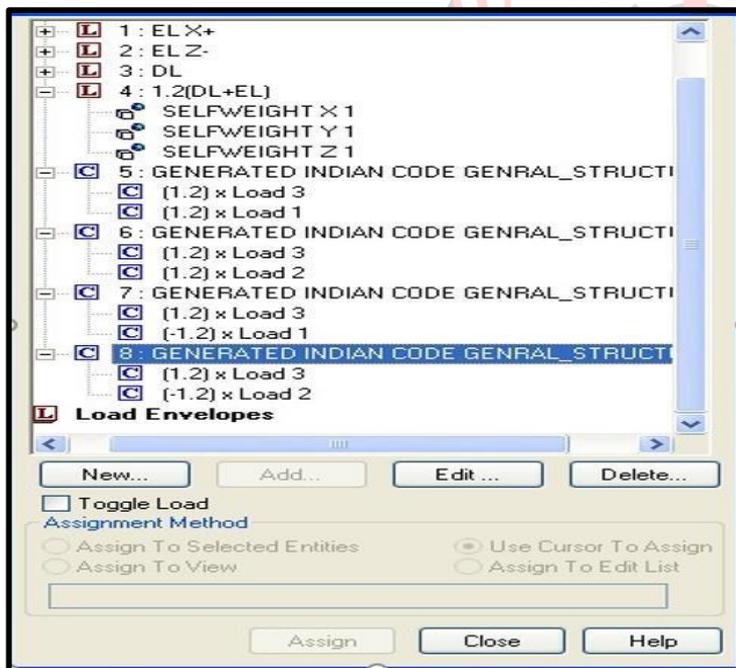


Fig 3.2.5 : Combination and Load

Step 6: Analysis and print

Add IS code and specification IS 456

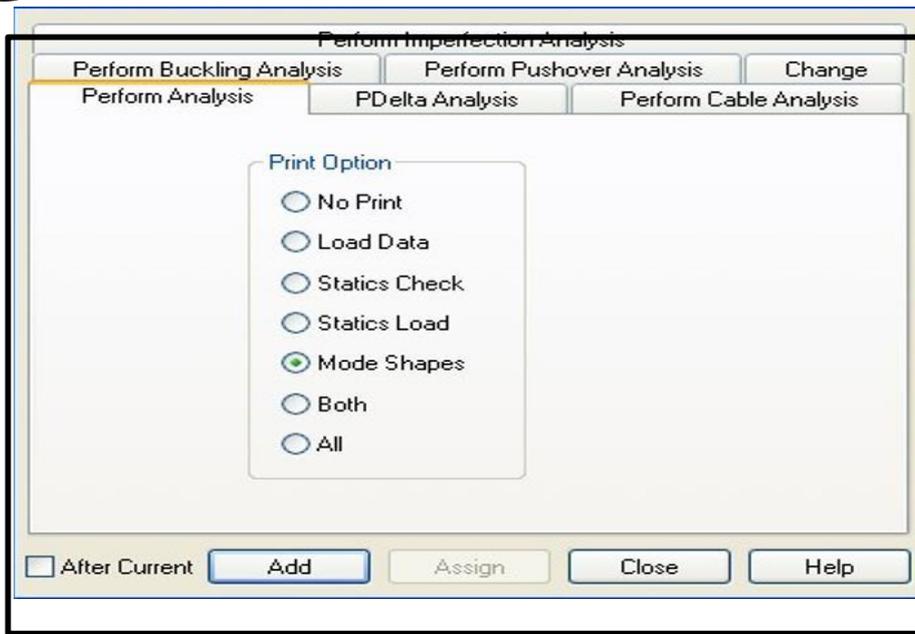


Fig 3.2.6 : Analysis and Print

Step 7: Run program

In this step we have to run the total program of analysis that analysis will give us the brief about the loads and the stresses how they effects the beams,column and the plates of the structure .

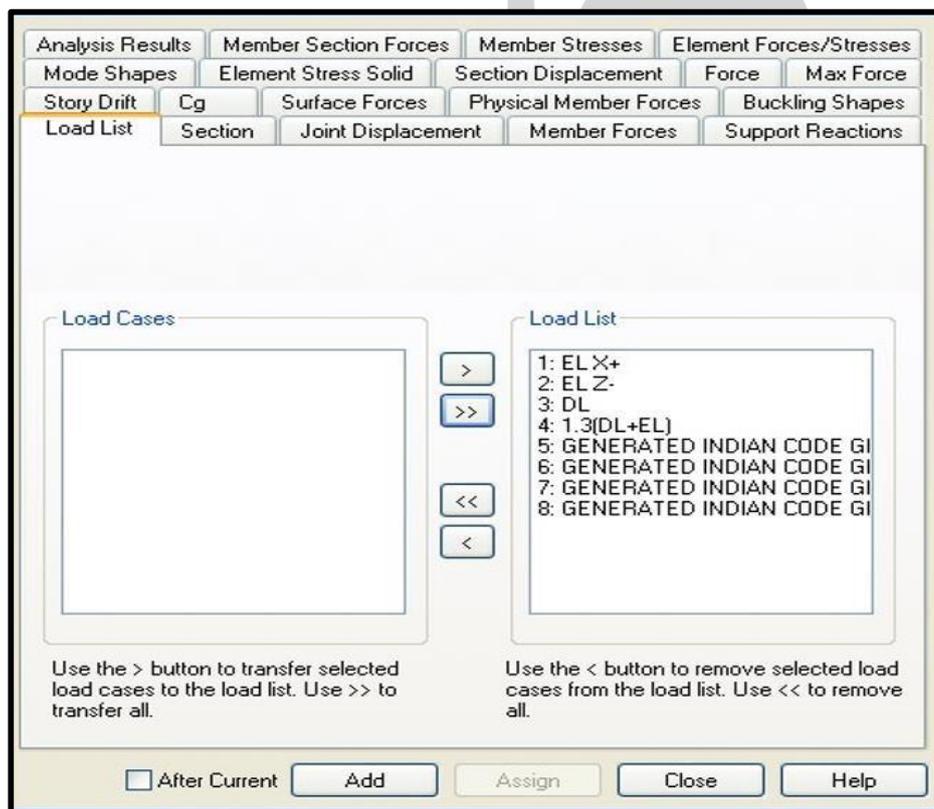


Fig 3.2.7 :Run Program

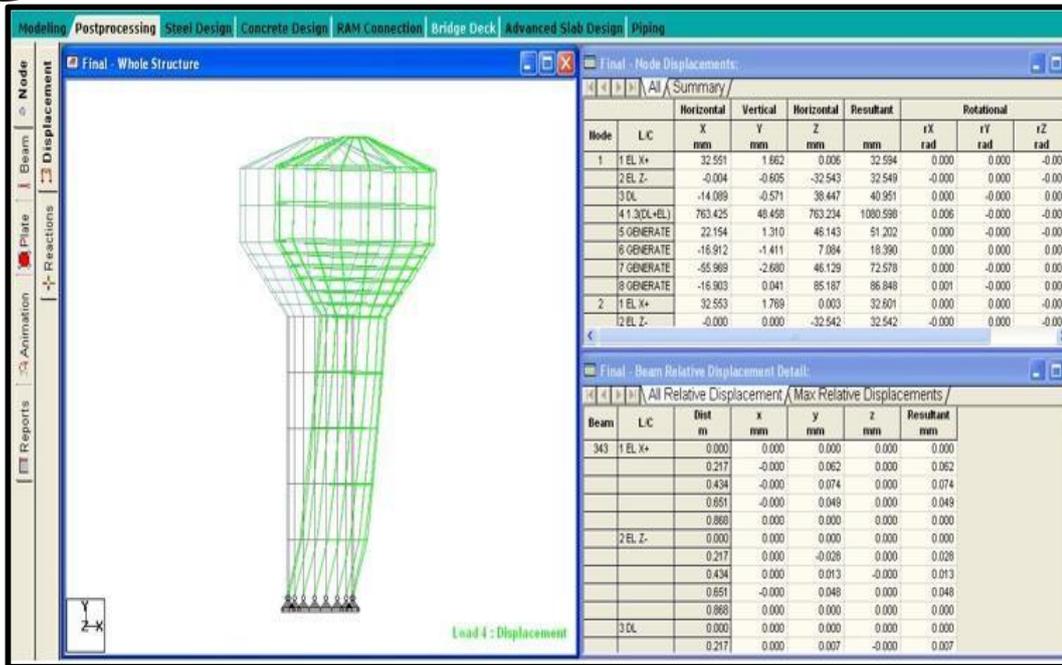


Fig 3.2.8 : Bending Moment Diagram

In this it shows about bending moment of the structure that if there is an extra stress and load acting upon Earthquake load, wind load in bad condition.

Step 8: Main Pressures on Plates

In this it shows the main stresses on the plates that is how the stress is acting on the plates .

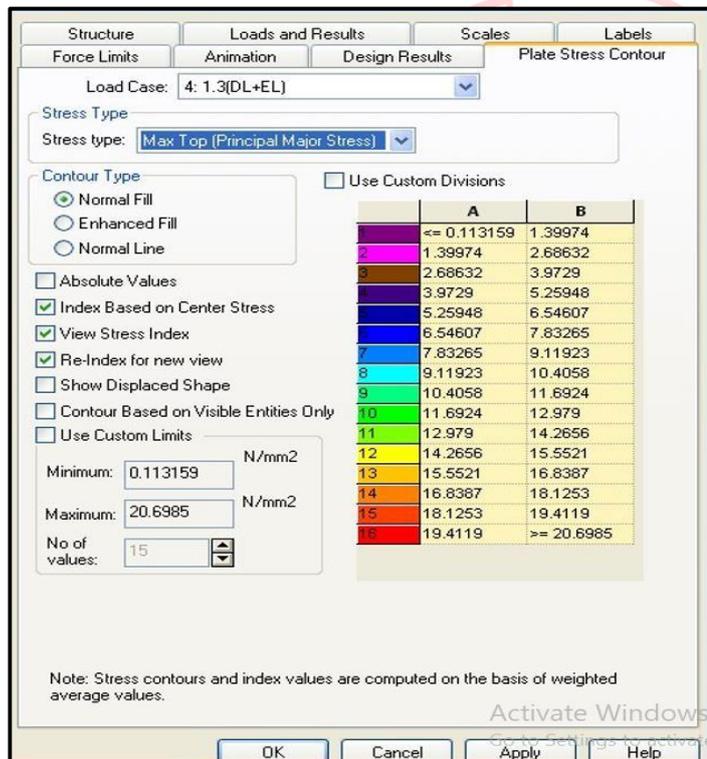


Fig 3.2.9 : Pressures on Plate

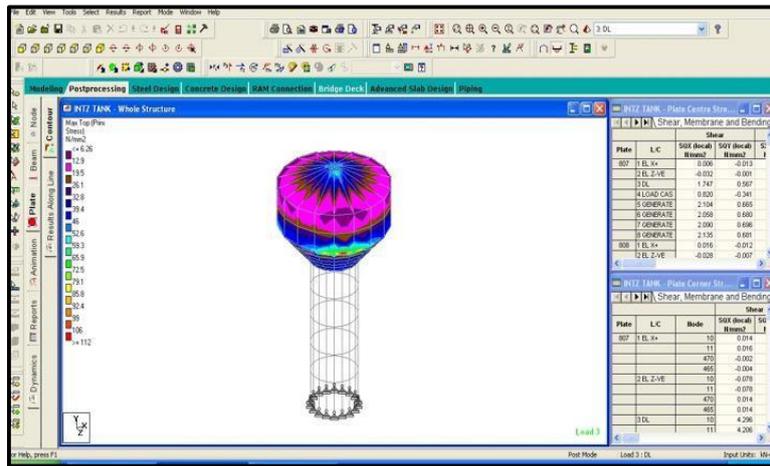
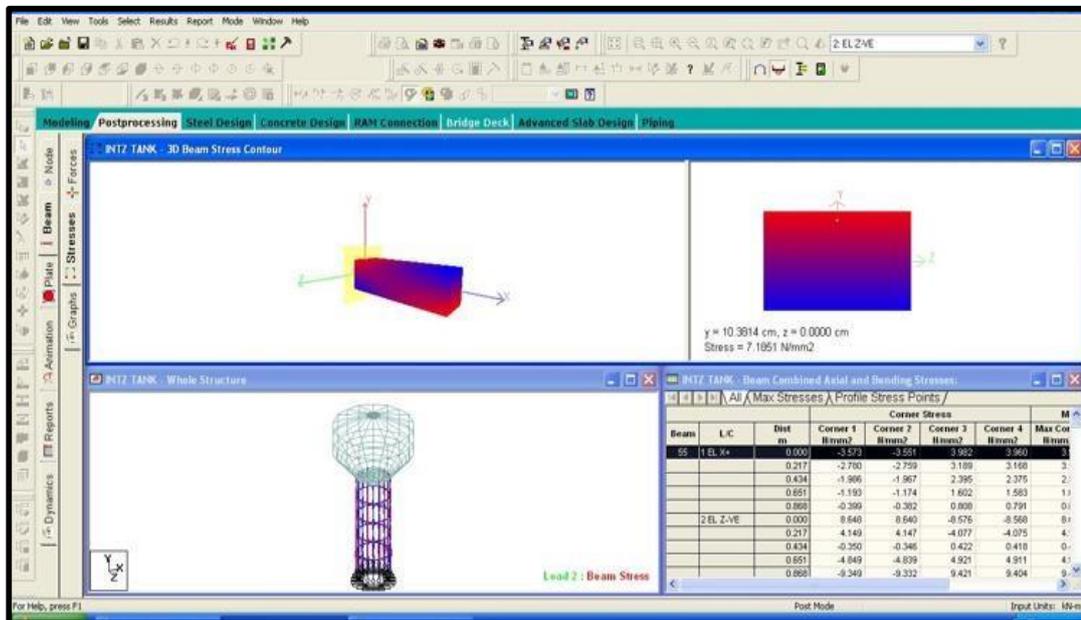


Fig 3.2.10 : Pressure on Top Dome

Pressures in Beam:



It shows about the the pressure acting on the Beam .

Fig 3.2.11 Pressure in Beam

Pressures in Column:

It shows about the pressure acting on the Column .

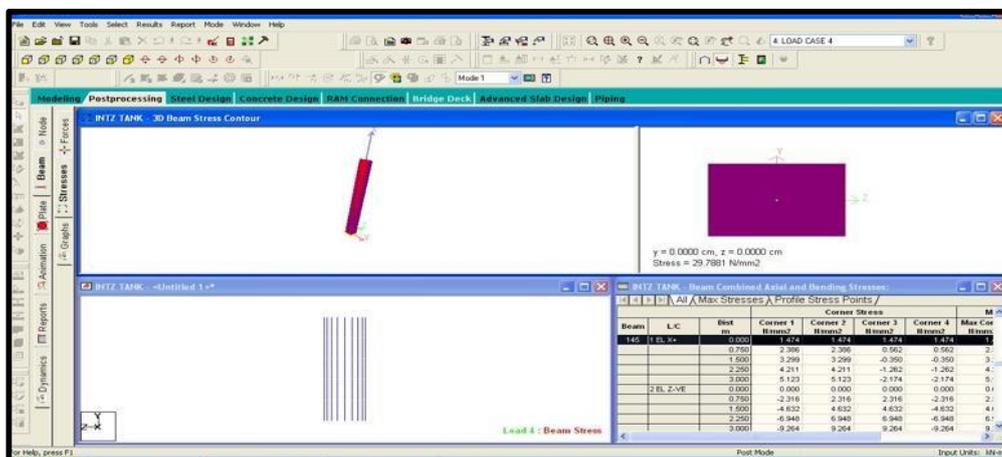


Fig 3.2.12 : Pressure in Column

Final 3D View

This is the final 3d view of the structure .

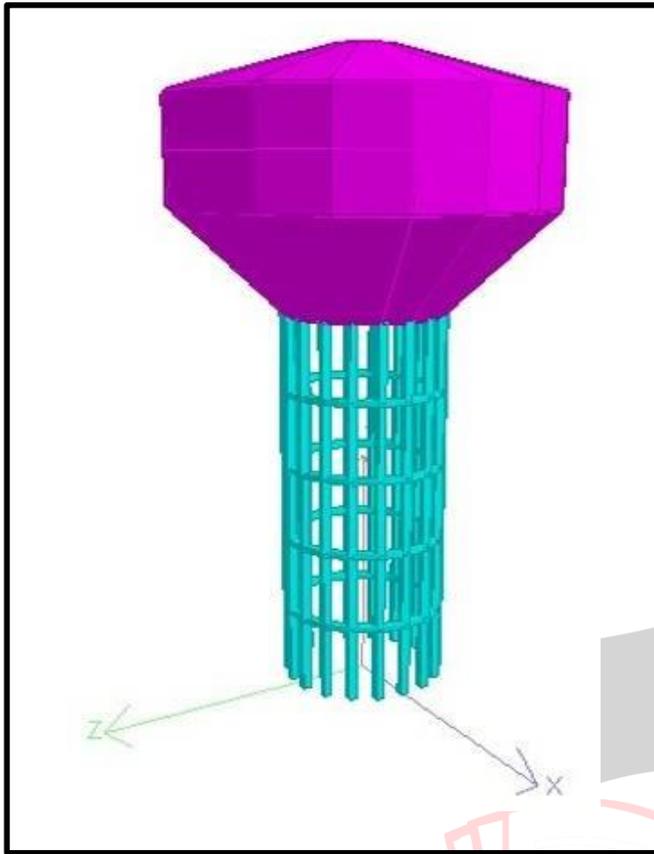
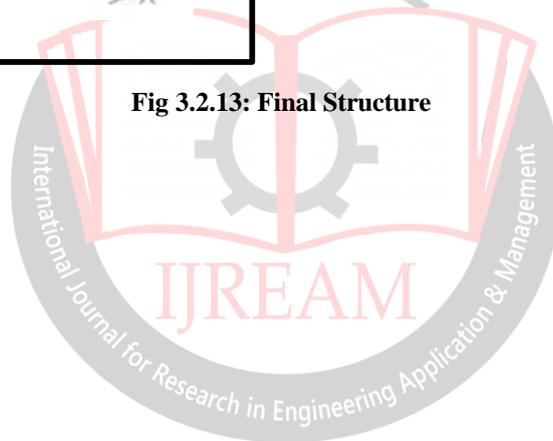


Fig 3.2.13: Final Structure



 <p>Software licensed to</p> <p>Job Title</p> <p>Client</p>	Job No	Sheet No 1	Rev
	Part		
	Ref		
	By		Date: 11-Jun-15
File: Final.std			

Materials

Mat	Name	E (kN/mm ²)	ν	Density (kg/m ³)	α (1/°K)
1	STEEL	205.000	0.300	7.83E+3	12E-6
2	STAINLESSSTEEL	197.930	0.300	7.83E+3	18E-6
3	ALUMINUM	68.948	0.330	2.71E+3	23E-6
4	CONCRETE	21.718	0.170	2.4E+3	10E-6

Basic Load Cases

Number	Name
1	EL X+
2	EL Z-
3	DL
4	LOAD CASE 4

Combination Load Cases

Comb.	Combination L/C Name	Primary	Primary L/C Name	Factor
5	GENERATED INDIAN CODE GENERAL_S*	3	DL	1.20
		1	EL X+	1.20
6	GENERATED INDIAN CODE GENERAL_S*	3	DL	1.20
		2	EL Z-	1.20
7	GENERATED INDIAN CODE GENERAL_S*	3	DL	1.20
		1	EL X+	-1.20
8	GENERATED INDIAN CODE GENERAL_S*	3	DL	1.20
		2	EL Z-	-1.20

Load Generators

There is no data of this type.

Seismic Loading : 1 EL X+

Code	Direction	Factor
	X	1.000

Seismic Loading : 2 EL Z-

Code	Direction	Factor
	Z	-1.000

Print Time/Date: 12/06/2015 10:20 STAAD.Pro for Windows 20.07.04.12 Print Run 1 of 9

Step 9: Report

 Software licensed to	Job No	Sheet No 2	Rev
	Part		
Job Title	Ref		
Client	By	Date: 11-Jun-15	Chd
	File Final.std		

Plate Loads : 3 DL

Plate	Type	Direction	Fa	Fb	X1 (m)	Y1 (m)	X2 (m)	Y2 (m)
1	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.012	0.012	-	-	-	-
2	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.012	0.012	-	-	-	-
3	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.008	0.008	-	-	-	-
4	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.008	0.008	-	-	-	-
5	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.012	0.012	-	-	-	-
6	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.012	0.012	-	-	-	-
7	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.012	0.012	-	-	-	-
8	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.012	0.012	-	-	-	-
9	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.008	0.008	-	-	-	-
10	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.008	0.008	-	-	-	-
11	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.014	0.013	-	-	-	-
12	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.014	0.013	-	-	-	-
13	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.012	0.012	-	-	-	-
14	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.012	0.012	-	-	-	-
15	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.016	0.014	-	-	-	-
16	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.016	0.014	-	-	-	-
17	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.014	0.013	-	-	-	-
18	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.014	0.013	-	-	-	-
19	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.016	0.014	-	-	-	-
20	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.016	0.014	-	-	-	-
21	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.017	0.016	-	-	-	-
22	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.017	0.016	-	-	-	-
23	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.012	0.012	-	-	-	-
24	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.012	0.012	-	-	-	-
25	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.008	0.008	-	-	-	-
26	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.008	0.008	-	-	-	-
27	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.012	0.012	-	-	-	-
28	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.012	0.012	-	-	-	-
29	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.003	0.003	-	-	-	-
30	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.003	0.003	-	-	-	-
31	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.017	0.016	-	-	-	-
32	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.017	0.016	-	-	-	-
33	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.019	0.017	-	-	-	-
34	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.019	0.017	-	-	-	-
35	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.014	0.013	-	-	-	-
36	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.014	0.013	-	-	-	-
37	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.003	0.003	-	-	-	-
38	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.003	0.003	-	-	-	-
39	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.019	0.017	-	-	-	-
40	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.019	0.017	-	-	-	-
41	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.016	0.014	-	-	-	-
42	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.016	0.014	-	-	-	-
43	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.020	0.020	-	-	-	-
44	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.020	0.020	-	-	-	-
45	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.017	0.016	-	-	-	-
46	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.017	0.016	-	-	-	-

Activate Windows

 Software licensed to Job Title Client	Job No	Sheet No 3	Rev
	Part		
Ref			By
Chd			File Final.std

Plate Loads : 3 DL Cont...

Plate	Type	Direction	Fa	Fb	X1 (m)	Y1 (m)	X2 (m)	Y2 (m)
47	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.020	0.020	-	-	-	-
48	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.020	0.020	-	-	-	-
49	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
50	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.003	0.003	-	-	-	-
51	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.003	0.003	-	-	-	-
52	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
53	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.019	0.017	-	-	-	-
54	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.019	0.017	-	-	-	-
55	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
56	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.012	0.012	-	-	-	-
57	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.012	0.012	-	-	-	-
58	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.008	0.008	-	-	-	-
59	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.008	0.008	-	-	-	-
60	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
61	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
62	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
63	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
64	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.012	0.012	-	-	-	-
65	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.012	0.012	-	-	-	-
66	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.020	0.020	-	-	-	-
67	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.020	0.020	-	-	-	-
68	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.014	0.013	-	-	-	-
69	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.014	0.013	-	-	-	-
70	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
71	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
72	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
73	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.016	0.014	-	-	-	-
74	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.016	0.014	-	-	-	-
75	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
76	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
77	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
78	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
79	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
80	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
81	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
82	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
83	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.017	0.016	-	-	-	-
84	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.017	0.016	-	-	-	-
85	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
86	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
87	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.003	0.003	-	-	-	-
88	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.003	0.003	-	-	-	-
89	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
90	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.019	0.017	-	-	-	-
91	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.019	0.017	-	-	-	-
92	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-

 Software licensed to Job Title Client	Job No	Sheet No 4	Rev
	Part		
Ref		Chd	
By		Chd	
File		Final.std	

Plate Loads : 3 DL Cont...

Plate	Type	Direction	Fa	Fb	X1 (m)	Y1 (m)	X2 (m)	Y2 (m)
93	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
94	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
95	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
96	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.020	0.020	-	-	-	-
97	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.020	0.020	-	-	-	-
98	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
99	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
100	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
101	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
102	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
103	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
104	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
105	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
106	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
107	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
108	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
109	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
110	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
111	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
112	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
113	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
114	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
115	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
116	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
117	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
118	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
119	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
120	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
121	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
122	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
123	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
124	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
125	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
126	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
127	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
128	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
129	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
130	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
131	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
132	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
133	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
134	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
135	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
136	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
137	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
138	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-

 Software licensed to	Job No	Sheet No 5	Rev
	Part		
Job Title	Ref		
Client	By	Cnd	
	File	Final.std	

Plate Loads : 3 DL Cont...

Plate	Type	Direction	Fa	Fb	X1 (m)	Y1 (m)	X2 (m)	Y2 (m)
139	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
140	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
141	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
142	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
143	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
144	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
145	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
146	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
147	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
148	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
149	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
150	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
151	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
152	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
153	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
154	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
155	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
156	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
157	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
158	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
159	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
160	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
161	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
162	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
163	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
164	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.019	0.017	-	-	-	-
165	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.020	0.020	-	-	-	-
166	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.017	0.016	-	-	-	-
167	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.003	0.003	-	-	-	-
168	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.016	0.014	-	-	-	-
169	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.016	0.014	-	-	-	-
170	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.014	0.013	-	-	-	-
171	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.014	0.013	-	-	-	-
172	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.012	0.012	-	-	-	-
173	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.012	0.012	-	-	-	-
174	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.012	0.012	-	-	-	-
175	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.012	0.012	-	-	-	-
176	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.008	0.008	-	-	-	-
177	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.008	0.008	-	-	-	-
178	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.003	0.003	-	-	-	-
179	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.020	0.020	-	-	-	-
180	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.017	0.016	-	-	-	-
181	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.019	0.017	-	-	-	-
182	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
183	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
184	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-

Job No		Sheet No		Rev	
		6			
Part					
Ref					
By					
Client		File Final.std			

Plate Loads : 3 DL Cont...

Plate	Type	Direction	Fa	Fb	X1 (m)	Y1 (m)	X2 (m)	Y2 (m)
185	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
186	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
187	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
188	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
189	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
190	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
191	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
192	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
193	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
194	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
195	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
196	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
197	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
198	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
199	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
200	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
201	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
202	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
203	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
204	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
205	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
206	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
207	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
208	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
209	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
210	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
211	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
212	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
213	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
214	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
215	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
216	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
217	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
218	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
219	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
220	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
221	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
222	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
223	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
224	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
225	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
226	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
227	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
228	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
229	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
230	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-

 software licensed to:	JOB NO	Sheet No	Rev
			7
Job Title	Part		
	Ref		
	By	Date	Chd
Client	File: Final.std		

Plate Loads : 3 DL Cont...

Plate	Type	Direction	Fa	Fb	X1 (m)	Y1 (m)	X2 (m)	Y2 (m)
231	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
232	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
233	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
234	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
235	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
236	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
237	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
238	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
239	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
240	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
241	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
242	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
243	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
244	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
245	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
246	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
247	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
248	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
249	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.020	0.020	-	-	-	-
250	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.020	0.020	-	-	-	-
251	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
252	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
253	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
254	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.019	0.017	-	-	-	-
255	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.019	0.017	-	-	-	-
256	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
257	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.003	0.003	-	-	-	-
258	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.003	0.003	-	-	-	-
259	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
260	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
261	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
262	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.017	0.016	-	-	-	-
263	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.017	0.016	-	-	-	-
264	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
265	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
266	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
267	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
268	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
269	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
270	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.016	0.014	-	-	-	-
271	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.016	0.014	-	-	-	-
272	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
273	PRE N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-	-
274	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.014	0.013	-	-	-	-
275	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.014	0.013	-	-	-	-
276	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.020	0.020	-	-	-	-

 Software licensed to Job Title Client				Job No	Sheet No 8	Rev		
				Part				
				Ref				
				By				
				File	Final.stb	D:\...		
Plate Loads : 3 DL Cont...								
Plate	Type	Direction	Fa	Fb	X1 (m)	Y1 (m)	X2 (m)	Y2 (m)
277	TRAP	N/mm2	Z	0.020	0.020	-	-	-
278	PRE	N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-
279	PRE	N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-
280	PRE	N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-
281	TRAP	N/mm2	Z	0.012	0.012	-	-	-
282	TRAP	N/mm2	Z	0.012	0.012	-	-	-
283	PRE	N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-
284	PRE	N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-
285	TRAP	N/mm2	Z	0.012	0.012	-	-	-
286	TRAP	N/mm2	Z	0.012	0.012	-	-	-
287	TRAP	N/mm2	Z	0.008	0.008	-	-	-
288	TRAP	N/mm2	Z	0.008	0.008	-	-	-
289	TRAP	N/mm2	Z	0.019	0.017	-	-	-
290	TRAP	N/mm2	Z	0.019	0.017	-	-	-
291	PRE	N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-
292	PRE	N/mm2	Z	-0.020	-	-	-	-
293	TRAP	N/mm2	Z	0.003	0.003	-	-	-
294	TRAP	N/mm2	Z	0.003	0.003	-	-	-
295	TRAP	N/mm2	Z	0.020	0.020	-	-	-
296	TRAP	N/mm2	Z	0.020	0.020	-	-	-
297	TRAP	N/mm2	Z	0.017	0.016	-	-	-
298	TRAP	N/mm2	Z	0.017	0.016	-	-	-
299	TRAP	N/mm2	Z	0.020	0.020	-	-	-
300	TRAP	N/mm2	Z	0.020	0.020	-	-	-
301	TRAP	N/mm2	Z	0.016	0.014	-	-	-
302	TRAP	N/mm2	Z	0.016	0.014	-	-	-
303	TRAP	N/mm2	Z	0.019	0.017	-	-	-
304	TRAP	N/mm2	Z	0.019	0.017	-	-	-
305	TRAP	N/mm2	Z	0.003	0.003	-	-	-
306	TRAP	N/mm2	Z	0.003	0.003	-	-	-
307	TRAP	N/mm2	Z	0.014	0.013	-	-	-
308	TRAP	N/mm2	Z	0.014	0.013	-	-	-
309	TRAP	N/mm2	Z	0.019	0.017	-	-	-
310	TRAP	N/mm2	Z	0.019	0.017	-	-	-
311	TRAP	N/mm2	Z	0.017	0.016	-	-	-
312	TRAP	N/mm2	Z	0.017	0.016	-	-	-
313	TRAP	N/mm2	Z	0.003	0.003	-	-	-
314	TRAP	N/mm2	Z	0.003	0.003	-	-	-
315	TRAP	N/mm2	Z	0.012	0.012	-	-	-
316	TRAP	N/mm2	Z	0.012	0.012	-	-	-
317	TRAP	N/mm2	Z	0.012	0.012	-	-	-
318	TRAP	N/mm2	Z	0.012	0.012	-	-	-
319	TRAP	N/mm2	Z	0.008	0.008	-	-	-
320	TRAP	N/mm2	Z	0.008	0.008	-	-	-
321	TRAP	N/mm2	Z	0.017	0.016	-	-	-
322	TRAP	N/mm2	Z	0.017	0.016	-	-	-

 Software licensed to: Job Title:	Job No	Sheet no 9	Rev
	Part		
Client	Ref		
	By		
Client		File	Final.std

Plate Loads : 3 DL Cont...

Plate	Type	Direction	Fa	Fb	X1 (m)	Y1 (m)	X2 (m)	Y2 (m)
323	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.016	0.014	-	-	-	-
324	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.016	0.014	-	-	-	-
325	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.014	0.013	-	-	-	-
326	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.014	0.013	-	-	-	-
327	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.016	0.014	-	-	-	-
328	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.016	0.014	-	-	-	-
329	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.012	0.012	-	-	-	-
330	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.012	0.012	-	-	-	-
331	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.014	0.013	-	-	-	-
332	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.014	0.013	-	-	-	-
333	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.012	0.012	-	-	-	-
334	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.012	0.012	-	-	-	-
335	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.008	0.008	-	-	-	-
336	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.008	0.008	-	-	-	-
337	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.012	0.012	-	-	-	-
338	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.012	0.012	-	-	-	-
339	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.012	0.012	-	-	-	-
340	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.012	0.012	-	-	-	-
341	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.008	0.008	-	-	-	-
342	TRAP N/mm2	Z	0.008	0.008	-	-	-	-

Selfweight : 3 DL

Direction	Factor
Y	-1.000

Selfweight : 4 LOAD CASE 4

Direction	Factor
X	1.000
Y	1.000
Z	1.000

IV. RESULTS

1. We used three various structures of spherical water tanks in the process, and we first created water tank manually using IS 3370-2009. We use this information to construct and analyse the structure using STAAD. Pro Circular water tank structures were designed using specific dimensions for the same capacity.
2. As we all know, beams and columns contribute nearly all of the building's load through transferring dead and live loads. As a result, we began designing the structure in STAAD. Pro..
3. As the structure's capacity grows, so does the amount of materials required. However, a less-than-perfect proportionality finding was observed, i.e., a proportional increase in capacity did not always imply a comparable upsurge in materials required.
4. A report was created for all kinds of water tanks after this thorough examination:
5. All members of construction appear to be secure. STAAD.Pro calculates the total volume of concrete for beams and plates.
6. In addition, in the case of steel STAAD. Only for beams and plates does Pro provide the total weight of reinforcement steel.

V. CONCLUSION

A 675,000-liter elevated Intze water tank with a 15-meter staging was designed with M25 concrete in mind. Nonetheless, M30 is reserved for containers, whereas M25 is reserved for staging.

We have completed the detailed structural design. Utilizing STAAD Pro v8i, we were able to compute data on nodal displacement, forces, staging stress, and other relevant aspects.

Tank remains steady during hydrostatic testing, however it becomes unstable whenever sloshing is considered and values of essential elements go over the limits.

It is reasonable to say that the intze-type raised water tank design is complete after using both the manual approach and STAAD Pro v8i.

REFERENCES

- Bureau of Indian Standards. (2007). IS 456: Code of Practice for Plain and Reinforced Concrete. New Delhi, India: BIS.
- Bureau of Indian Standards. (1987). IS 875: Part 2 - Code of Practice for Design Loads (Other than Earthquake) for Buildings and Structures. New Delhi, India: BIS.
- Bureau of Indian Standards. (1984). IS 1893: Criteria for Earthquake Resistant Design of Structures. New Delhi, India: BIS.
- Ekbote, P. S., & Kori, J. G. (2013). Designing of Intze Tank in Perspective of Revision of IS 3370. International Journal of Engineering Research & Technology, 2(6), 1-6.
- Patel, C. N., & Patel, H. S. (2015). Optimum Diameter of Tapered Elevated RC Water Tank Staging. International Journal of Engineering Research & Technology, 4(5), 180-185.
- Thandavamoorthy, T. S., & Durairaj, S. (2016). Ferrocement Floor and Roof System for Buildings. Journal of Structural Engineering, 42(4), 312-318.
- Bentley Systems. (2011). STAAD.Pro V8i: Structural Analysis and Design Software. User Manual. Exton, PA: Bentley Systems Inc.