



SRINIVAS UNIVERSITY

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RESEARCH CENTRE FOR SUBSTRUCTURES



Mrs. CHETHANA

Sub-structure generally refers to those components of the building that are constructed below ground, although there are circumstances when sub -structure can also include components above ground such as supporting columns on steeply sloping ground. Introduction to Construction of Buildings defines the foundation of a building as that part of walls, piers and columns in direct contact with, and transmitting loads to, the ground. Construction activities and components included in the term sub- structure include excavations, foundations, foundations walls, and ground floor slabs. These components are described here within the context of sustainable construction, and do not include structural or other technical contexts. The depth and width of excavations is determined by the structure and size of the building it supports and also the nature and bearing capacity of the ground supporting it. Generally excavated material is used for backfilling once the foundation walls are constructed unless the soil type is unsuitable. Where excavation takes place in soil it is important to remove the turf and vegetable topsoil and to set this aside for future use on the site. The carting away of topsoil should not be permitted. Typically, foundations are cast to a depth and a width required by the nature of the building and the site. Once the concrete in the foundations has set, foundation walls are constructed up to the desired level of the ground floor slab.

Members:

1. Mr. Bhavani Shankar
2. Mr. Dheekshith K

Journal Publications:

- Journal paper entitled “Study and Analysis of Regular and Irregular Buildings with Different Shear Wall Position using ETABS” is published in International Research Journal of Engineering and Technology, Volume 5 Issue 7 July 2018.