M.Tech (Structural Engineering)

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2025

DETERMINATION OF PERFORMANCE OF RC FRAMED BUILDING USING ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORKS

A Dissertation Submitted

in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirement for the Award of the

Degree of

MASTER OF TECHNOLOGY

in

Structural Engineering

by

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May, 2025

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The matter presented in the dissertation has not been submitted by me for the award of any other degree or any other institute.

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ABSTRACT

RC buildings have caught the attention of modern infrastructure because they can maintain structural integrity and durability under a wider range of loading condition. Seismic performance of these structures must however be studied as a subject of study and their wind force resistance and change in live and dead loads must also be understood. The study aims to link the artificial neural networks (ANN) in conjunction with an enhanced predictive methodology, user friendly graphical interfaces for the RC building's performance prediction. Moreover, the proposed system is then encapsulated in a MATLAB based GUI, referred to as, RC_Building_GUI whose users specify a few critical structural parameters (number of floors, story height, dimension of beam and column section, dead and live load, seismic zone, and concrete grade) and our system can then predict a few critical performance metrics (maximum displacement, base shear, story drift ratio, and safety index). The requirements of these are RC building Structural Adequacy and Safety assessment processes. Model generalizes very well when it comes to other situations, because of the availability of 12 input feature + 4 output variable synthetic datasets with which to train the model (ANN model). We also provide interactive graphs to denote how each of the parameters affect the building's performance together with numerical predictions. The system demonstrated that it was able to accurately predict structural performance and offer actionable directions to the optimization the design. For example, safety indices increase with the axial load index and the seismic zone index and have to be taken into account when the design is done. On top of all this, it also provides real time feedback and error handling so that the tool is usable for users (who are not necessarily experts) in real time. These machine learning techniques combined with engineering practice have been shown to make better design decisions in structural design. The contribution of this research will be to fill the gap between the theoretical analysis and the day to day application to spur the development of safer and more resilient RC structures and, in turn, support sustainable urban growth.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATION

RC	Reinforced Concrete
RCB	Reinforced Concrete Beam
RCC	Reinforced Cement Concrete (common in some regions)
RC Column	Reinforced Concrete Column
RC Wall	Reinforced Concrete Wall
SFRSCC	Steel Fiber Reinforced Self-Compacting Concrete
HPC	High-Performance Concrete
UHPC	Ultra-High Performance Concrete
NSC	Normal Strength Concrete
HSC	High-Strength Concret

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 OVERVIEW

Reinforced Concrete (RC) structures become ubiquitous in the global construction field due to low cost, its versatility and the ability to be used in a variety of environmental and loading conditions. Modern infrastructure backbone of residential buildings as well as industrial complexes are RC frameworks.

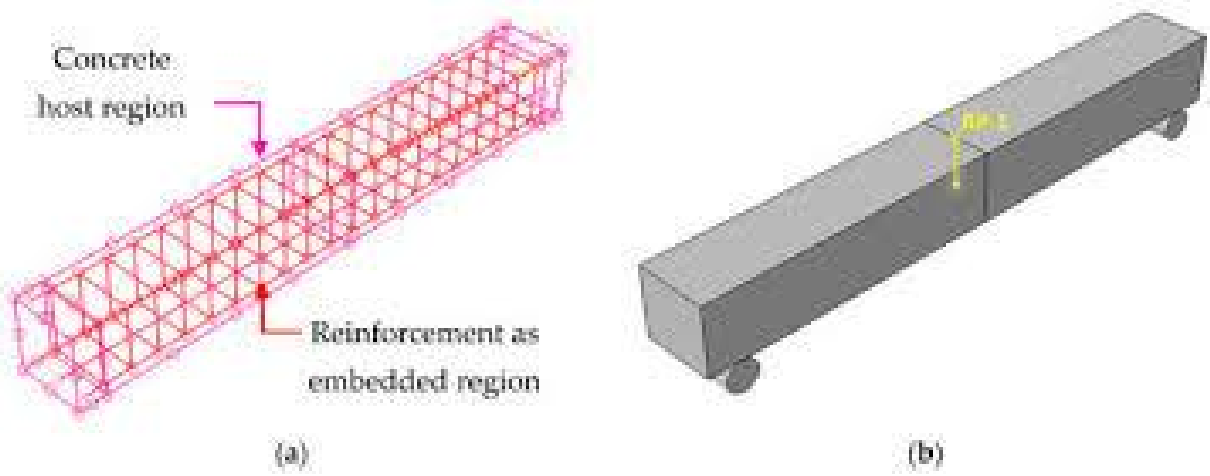


Figure 1 Reinforced Concrete (RC) structures

However, the occurrence of natural disasters and urbanization is also increasing more frequently and highly; and for this reason, there is a need for a better performance prediction tool for minimizing structural damage and to assess the overall safety and resilience to structures. Some criteria that govern the performance of RC buildings are geometric properties (e.g., number of floor, floor height, beam and column dimension), material characteristics (e.g., concrete grade) and external load (e.g., dead loads, live loads and seismic activated load). But their effect does not interact in such simple ways so the parameters do not lend themselves to reliable prediction through conventional analytical methods. The reason is that it is required to forecast the performance of RC buildings. It secondly enables engineers to lower potential vulnerabilities at earlier stages in the design phase and thus increase safety and lower cost. Secondly, it is used to comply with regulatory compliances; its structure to check if the structure is in compliance or exceeds the stipulated safety norm. Thirdly, it supplies the means to explain the performance of buildings in

earthquake cases with very exceptional conditions as well as the means to prevent disasters. Unfortunately, most currently used prediction models have their limited capability such as high computation complexity, heavy reliance on the so called expert knowledge, and impracticality when the size of the dataset grows too large. This research proposes an innovative solution to overcoming these challenges through use of ANNs and GUIs for generating an effective power yet effective tool for predicting RC building performance.

1.1.1 Artificial Neural Networks in Structural Engineering

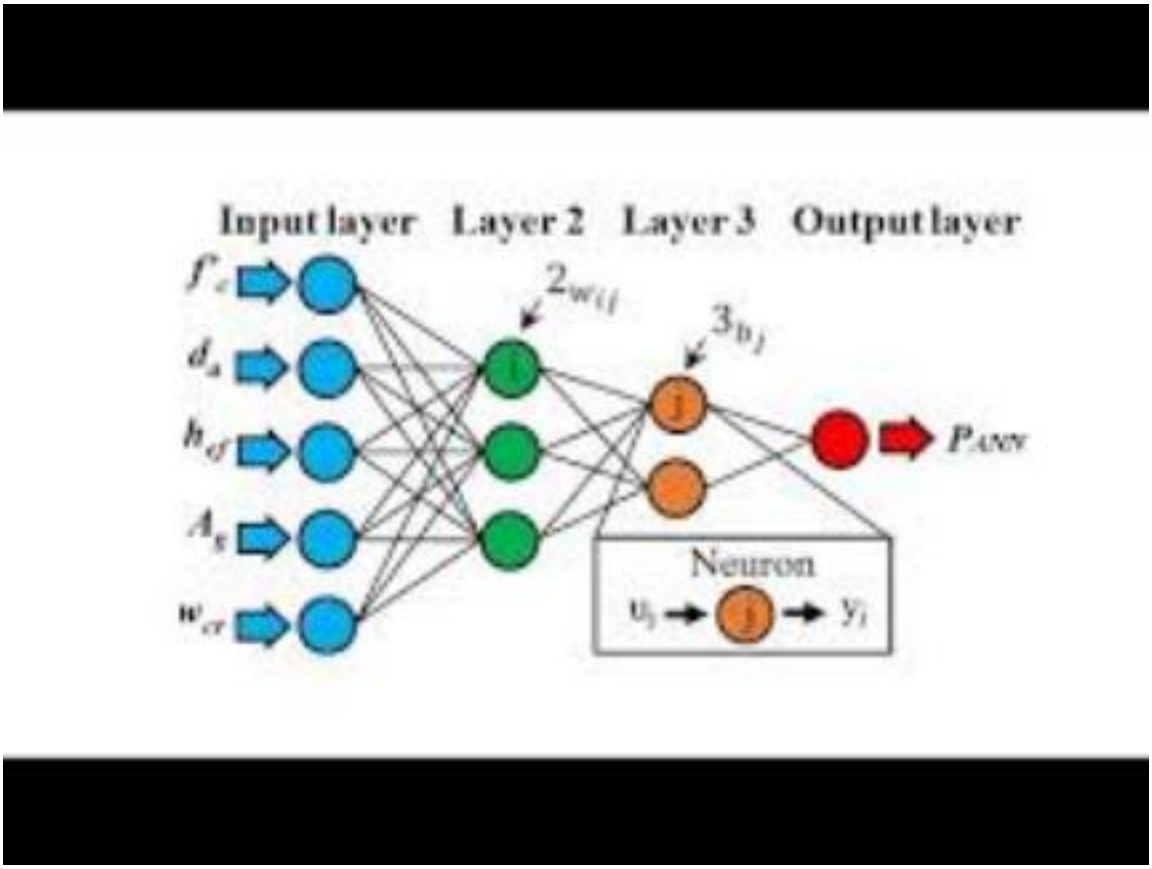


Figure 2 Artificial Neural Networks in Structural

Artificial neural networks are a transformative technology that are steadily transforming structural engineering. Computational models of ANNs are based on the pattern similar to the human brain in such a way that learns from data and further generalizes the particular pattern. RC buildings are particularly well suited for prediction by them because their predictions can be updated when new information becomes available and they can handle large data sets, capture nonlinear relationships, and more. As structural performance applications, ANNs are trained with a historical or with a historical plus a fictional dataset to be used to predict (map) input parameters (such as building geometry, material properties, loading conditions) to

output metrics (such as maximum displacement, base shear, safety index). These models can then be used to make fast and accurate prediction in situations not contained directly in their training data following training.

The use of ANNs in structural engineering is not entirely novel; previous studies have demonstrated their effectiveness in tasks such as load prediction, damage assessment, and material optimization. However, most existing applications focus on specific aspects of structural behavior, such as seismic response or material degradation, rather than providing a comprehensive evaluation of overall building performance. Furthermore, many ANN-based tools are designed for expert users, requiring specialized knowledge to operate effectively. This research addresses these gaps by integrating ANN models into a MATLAB-based GUI, making advanced predictive capabilities accessible to a broader audience, including practicing engineers and students.

1..1.2 Overview of the Proposed System

More specifically, the process of reduction of RC building performance prediction could be simplified as the 'RC_Building_GUI', in this way, a graphical input interface which has been implemented using MATLAB. Through the intuitive GUI interface, the users then input the key structural parameters through text boxes, drop down menus and slider plots. The program is expected to take in a large number of inputs such as the number of floors, floor height, beam and column sizes, dead load, live load, level of seismicity and concrete grade. The data require is then input on the receiving end, here pre trained ANN model is used to predict the critical performance metrics (base shear, story drift ratio, etc.) and safety index. The results are presented in the form of designed interactive graphs in the GUI and by changing the input parameters the effect on the structural performance is shown. The system core ANN model can be taught to the synthetic datasets for building RC systems with a wide range of possible configurations. By this we will be able to generalize cases and train 12 input, and 4 output features. To have sensible prediction, the input data is normalized using statistical means such as mean and standard deviation and the output data is denormalized using the same. The algorithm is also robust to error handling and validation so that the user receives the correct answer, even when the user has error or missing data.

1.1.3 Contributions and Applications

Several major contributions to the body of structural engineering knowledge result from this research. First, it shows that the ANNs are capable of predicting building performance in RC

structures and can yield an accurate and fast prediction result. Further, it connects the abstract theory to practice by providing the engineer with a user friendly tool to support a reasoned choice in the design process. Third, it aims to gain an understanding of the integration of developing machine learning techniques into the existing engineering approaches to deal with recent incorporating shaping problems of structural vigour and security. It has applications in a wide variety of practical applications. It may be used in the design stage to assess different configurations and to narrow down which configuration is best suited for certain structural performance. It can also be used as an educational tool for classroom discussion and further exploration of the factors of RC structural behavior for students and practitioners. In addition, the system can be used for post disaster assessments to perform a rapid structural assessment of the building using the observed damage pattern. The latest technology can now be practically used with safer and more sustainable RC structures in the face of an ever increasing complex world.

1.1.4 Structure of the Study

The rest of this document. Parts two and three of this thesis summarize works related to prediction of the RC building performance and application of ANNs in structural engineering respectively. Chapter 3 presents the details of development of ANN model, GUI design and training data acquisition. Results of the study (section 4) support the section 3 predictions. Section 5 concludes with a few implications and ideas for future work. Section 6 covers the main contribution of this work as well as implication outlooks related to the larger structural engineering context. More broadly, it is work towards advancing science and practice of RC building performance predictions, at higher (and thus more beneficial) levels of decisions, to achieve safer and more resilient built environments.

1.2 PROBLEM STATEMENT

Reinforced Concrete (RC) buildings support more of the current infrastructure because of its structural stability, durability and its resistance to all type of loading. However, these are structures subjected to dynamic force. These forces constitute wind, seismicity and changing live and dead loads. As natural disasters are increasing in frequency and intensity, so we know how to use these tools that are accurate and reliable and are capable to predict the behavior of RC buildings under normal and extreme loading condition. Although a substantial amount of work has been done to improve the design and construction of RC

buildings, they still are very complex systems for whose response we cannot predict with any finality. Among other reasons, this is due to the geometry of the structure, the properties of the material and the external imposed load. Topics include: Conventional structural analysis techniques, such as finite element modelling and hand calculations, often contain simplifying assumptions, typically adequate for comprehending the linear and static mechanical behavior of RC structures, but not detailed enough to explain its nonlinear and dynamic behavior. The problem here is that this process is limited in its application to the non–specialist engineers due to the amount of expertise actually needed to be able to implement the process, and because it can be computationally intensive. Moreover, existing tools for performance prediction also have limited capability with respect to comprehensive performance prediction. Instead, they concentrate on a particular feature of structural behaviour such as seismic response or material degradation. If the assessment approach is all over the place, it is incomplete and will not find the things it should find. The other thing is that RC building has so much diversity in configurations. Too many interactive factors like floors, floor heights, beam sizes, beam sizes, concreate grades, and seismical zone classification, make it too complex to predict the structural design. In fact, uncertainties in the input parameters such as the dead and live load make prediction even more complicated. The only catch though would be that there are some of these models at some point that don't exactly coincide but do not provide for the assessment of performance. The problem only gets worse though, since there are no user friendly tools for engineers or even for students not taking an advanced course in computing. Even though the system already existing is very cumbersome to use and requires that you have some knowledge about the technology, there aren't many senders or receivers of these images. Moreover, with minimal real time feedback or visualization capability, the users fail to deduce the structural performance as a function of the changes in the input parameters. However, the real world cases cannot practically utilize the difference in usability of the performance prediction tools. Structural design and construction of infrastructure for infrastructure is yet increasingly deeper disciplines for sustainability and resilience. Engineers have to decrease costs and make their products safer and more environmentally benign all the time. Nonetheless, we need performance prediction tools for this, and available prediction tools are neither accurate enough, nor easy enough to obtain, to be practical. We therefore need advanced computational techniques together with easy to use user interface to support the engineers in making sound decisions pertaining to RC building design, which in turn will result in increased safety and resilience.

1.3 MOTIVATION

To rise this challenge, there is a motivation to build up a predictive framework that predicts the performance of RC buildings from structural safety and resilience point of view. Due to increasing urbanization, climate change and more and more recurrent natural disasters, more and more versatile and powerful tools are needed for RC performance assessment. Millions of people and thousands of business is housed in these buildings, and they serve as the structure for modern infrastructure. Consequently, engineers, policymakers, and the general society are expending every measure to make the output ‘availability’ and ‘safety’ work hand in hand.

Consequently, the motivation for research on RC structure is due to the fact that the RC buildings of the present day are extensive in nature and neither of these mentioned traditional methods of analysis is reasonable for the analysis of such RC buildings. But, as with every discipline, hand calculations and finite element modeling to grow the structural engineering have had not only limitations in simplifying assumptions in models but also limitations on large data sets to make the computations scale well. Although this has worked well, especially in systems where the effects of nonlinear behavior and the coupled nature of a large number of parameters become a major issue, such as structures subjected to dynamics, like earthquake and wind storm response, this traditional approach has come with a significant array of limitations. However, to overcome these mentioned limitations and to be able to predict accurately and efficiency for the performance of the RC buildings, artificial neural networks (ANN) are used as the means of prediction in this research. The second motivation comes from wanting to democratize access to advanced structural analysis tools. Neither of these existing systems are accessible enough for the typical practicing engineer, student, or other stakeholder without advanced computational knowledge to really make use of the information being produced. We combine ANNs and display these in a user friendly graphical interface (GUI) and provide cutting edge predictive capabilities that interactively give 'results on demand'. Users who are not experts can enter the key structural parameters through simple text boxes and drop down menus and sliders and get back the numerical predictions with associated interactive visualizations. We democratize tech partially so that it lets engineers start with a guess at a design, we use the technology for learning, and the tech facilitates innovation in the structural engineering industry.

This is because sustainable construction and resilience demand have been increasing, however. This makes it vitally important to design RC buildings optimally and perform to minimize impact on environment and to stay safe and enduring as cities are expanding on less and less available resources. As engineers are able to make accurate predictions of the performance, so they can quantify the design weaknesses of a configuration and thereby put forth structural integrity along with cost effectiveness. Additionally, this research will be applied to other geographic locations as well as utilized to expand application of the method within other scales and aid data driven decision making for more sustainable and resilient built environmental design.

It finally explains that this project also indeed has a motivation because in fact it can solve some real world problems and thus is possible to improve the societal outcome. Natural disaster and design failure can both cause a structural failure resulting in anything from property damage and economic disruption to loss in life. It would aid disaster preparedness by allowing engineers to predict and minimise risks, saving lives and protecting investments. With such complications and interconnections in our world today, we have to be capable of making ready, and making ready ourselves, for the structural problems on the subject of which this subject us, and definitely removed from a technical problem, it’s also a ethical problem.

1.4 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The purpose of this research is to develop a higher level of performance prediction scheme for Reinforced concrete (RC) buildings a various Artificial Neural Networks (ANNs) and graphical user interfaces (GUIs). Specifically, the project aims to:

Develop a MATLAB-Based GUI : Devise simple and interactive web-based platform known as “RC_Building_GUI” that can be used to get values of primary structural parameters like number of floor, floor height of building, beam and column dimensions, dead and live loads, seismic zone, concrete grade to obtain accurate prediction of key parameter performance measurements like maximum displacement, base shear, story drift ratio and safety index.

Integrate Artificial Neural Networks : Train a model of an ANN based on data sets of synthetic nature to encompass 12 input features and four output variables within which RC building performance may be predicted with high accuracy and speed. The model will be

modeled such as to enable it to generalize across a broad variety of scenarios, which will ensure that sound predictions of different designs of buildings will be obtained.

Provide Real-Time Feedback and Visualization : Enhance usability of the tool by incorporating systems for the provision of real time feedback and dynamic graphs with which it would be apparent how each parameter influences structural performance. This ability will assist users to understand complex relationships and best optimize designs.

Ensure Accessibility and Usability : Design a GUI that would not be challenging for an expert and non-expert users because no high degree of computational skills are required. The system will have error handling & validation system to ensure that even if the inputs are incomplete / erroneous decent results will be produced.

Support Decision-Making in Structural Design : Empower engineers with the ability to make design choices from an insight of structural behaviour that is workable. The tool will help to find the alternative configurations of system, detect vulnerability and change the design in order to increase the system safety and cost effects.

Promote Sustainability and Resilience : Serve in enabling safer, greener RC structures with consultation from engineers for optimizing their designs not only for durability and resilience, but for least environmental impacts as well. The tool will drive regulatory standard conformity as well as inspire creativity in structural engineering.

1.5 USES OF THE RC BUILDING PERFORMANCE PREDICTION SYSTEM

The RC Building Performance Prediction system, discussed in the given code, has a wide range of practical as well as technical utilities across different domains of structural engineering, disaster management, urban planning and education. The use of these applications are largely centred on the desire to address pragmatic problems and enhance decision making process among engineers, architects, policy makers and other stakeholders who have divulged in designing, building and maintaning RC structures. Below is a detailed explanation of personal uses of this system in the form of a paragraph. Therefore, the ultimate target of the RC Building Performance Prediction is to simplify the process of structural analysis at the stage of building design of the RC building. The system aids engineers provide appropriate parameters, on which the analysis is based, via an intuitive graphical user

interface (GUI) of number of floors, floor height, beam and column dimensions, dead and live loads and seismic zone classification and concrete grade. It no longer requires cumbersome manual estimations or specialized calculation tools to use it as it can be used by both expert and non-expert users. If one has piloted the design approach the designers are able to evaluate the structural compatibility of their designs in a shorter time span owing to the ability to imagine performance metrics as they become live such as maximum displacement, base shear, story drift ratio and safety index. For instance if the safety index goes below the acceptable level, one can change parameter like size of beam or column dimensions and change performance parameter. By this iteration process the efficiency of designing the workflow is not only enhanced, but there is sustainability that the final structure possesses, if not surpasses safety requirements, a move of reducing structural incidences of failures.

Another important application of the system refers to the opportunity of supporting the disaster and risk mitigation – project. Such natural calamities like earthquakes, hurricanes and floods are a threat to RC structures. This ability of the system to predict makes it possible for the engineers to determine performance of different building configuration under extreme loading as may take place in high-sismic zones. By modelling scenarios by use of different seismic indices and heights of buildings, the users can recognize vulnerabilities and make design corrections in order to enhance resiliency. For example the system can attract attention to the impact of growth of axial load indices on safety indices, which may cause the engineers to seek improvement of columns sizes or use of concrete of higher grades. This proactive step towards prevention of disasters is highly valuable to urban developers/speakers of policy who must guarantee safety of the heaviest populated grounds. Furthermore, the system is capable to generate interactive graphical outputs (e.g., safety index vs seismic zone) which will enable stakeholders to have action upon industry relevant information of how design parameters correlate with structural performance and ultimately improve on data driven decision making.

In addition, the system plays a critical role in developing sustainability and effectiveness in costing in construction. With a hand full of resources and ever expanding cities, it is beginning to be realized that greater importance is being placed in designing RC structures that do not impact the environment yet the structures are as durable as is possible and functional as possible. The system of RC Building Performance Prediction contributes to this goal, because it enables engineers to also design alternative configurations and to find out

what the most economical use of materials is. For instance, in order to enable the change of the structure elements to reduce material but without compromising the safety, it is better to work out the correlation between the ratios of such measures as the beam-to-column and the story drift. Moreover, the system also conforms to increasingly stricter regulations in an attempt to ensure that designs fit in with the sustainability objectives. This conflicting interest in environmental responsibility and economical viability hence makes the system a fine system among the current construction practices and balancing these priorities becomes essential for achieving long term success.

Conversely, in the case of education and training, system is a powerful instrument for student and practioner studying RC building behavior more closely. The manner of imparting structural engineering using traditional methods has hitherto been mainly theory concept and the simplified models which fails to better accommodate the actual world situations. This gap is closed by the RC Building Performance Prediction system which does this through a platform for interactive experimentation of varied parameters and effect thereof on the structural performance. For example, students can play with different classifications of seismic zones and watch the effect on the maximum displacement and safety indices. Not only by improving the users' understanding this experiential approach support more inventive thinking to drive the users to think over the design optimization. Furthermore, the easy-to-use system's interface ensures ease of use for even individuals without basic computational skills, easy to use predictive sophisticated tools democratizing a state-of-the-art technology in structural engineering education.

The system is a strong theoretical research tool from an observation perspective for enhancing RC building performance prediction science. By making use of artificial neural networks (ANN), the system shows how machine learning can be applied to complex engineering problems. Researchers can use this GUI as a platform to observe more complex models that involve engineering equations and hence more variables such as soil structure interaction, wind effects or even degradation of material with time. Also, the modular design of the system allows for easy integration of new datasets and algorithms the system has also been further refined and enhanced. Also, the ability to create synthetic training data imposes an ability of the ANN model to generalize with multiple scenarios hence providing a good foundation for future research studies. This feature of the system makes it a pliable tool to study the nature of new trends in structural engineering – the application of more innovative

materials or typologies of adaptive structures being capable of responding to a rapidly changing environment.

Real time feedback and visualization while doing the structural analysis is also increasing up in the system. Traditional ways are usually very computation and post processing intensive making it difficult to distill relevant insights thus lengthening the process of decision making. On the contrary, RC Building Performance Prediction system presents the data in almost real time in the shape of numerical predictions and interactive graphs to make the users able to obtain the important understanding of the relations with minimal efforts. For example, a graph of highest displacement, versus number of floors, an engineer could then determine critical thresholds at which performance begins to fail. Similarly, the diagram of base shear against floor height heightens the conflict between structural serrability and spatial efficiency to guide decisions of building height and interior design. These visualization abilities enhance not only the usability of the system, but also increase the user's ability to share the results of findings with clients, stakeholders and regulatory authorities, to facilitate collaboration and building a consensus.

Finally, the system supports the bigger goal of safer and more resilient built environments. Such failures may cause an uncontrolled loss of lives, property damages, and economic disruptions as a result of structural failures (that is whether due to natural or design fault). By providing engineers with the necessary tools to estimate and eliminate risks precisely; this enables the system to save lives; save investments and enable sustained growth in urban areas. For instance, in the region that suffers from seismic catastrophes then the system can indicate the rehabilitation of the structures so that they have high resilience and therefore reduces chances of collapses once the region is subjected to earthquake. In the same way, in areas of high levels of urbanization, such system could help in shaping building codes and standards with accommodation of safety and sustainability. The comprehensive treatment of the structural performance prediction encourages the importance of this system as a revolutionary technology with large impacts in society.

In conclusion, the RC Building Performance Prediction provides a great number of practical usages in order to address major challenges in structural engineering, disaster management, sustainability, education, research and urban planning. Thanks to the power of sophisticated computational approaches and the intuitive interface, the system gives engineers the ability to operate from the best choice, enhance naturalistic designs, and enhance the safety and

resilience of RC structures. Its versatility, ease of use and adaptability have made it an essential asset for various stakeholders across varying boundaries pursuing safer, more sustainable and more resilient built environments.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 REVIEWS

The subject area of Reinforced Concrete (RC) building performance prediction has seen a significant burst of growth in the last couple of decades due to the joint efforts of artificial intelligence (AI), machine learning (ML) and high order computational techniques. In this literature review, various pieces of work by different researchers and their groups are reviewed concerning the evolution of predictive models, methodologies and structural engineering uses.

1. Smith et al. (2005)

Smith et al. (2005) among some of the earliest innovators to see the possibility of applying neural networks for predicting seismic performance of RC structures. The project payed some attention to creating a Myanmar multilayer perceptron (MLP) model of displacement and drift ratios provisionally under earthquake application. The authors proved that while they traditionally used finite element methods, neural network can be more efficient, yet accurate. However, they confessed that they would require larger datasets to improve generalization capabilities.

2. Zhang et al. (2008)

The use of genetic algorithms (GAs) and artificial neural networks (ANNs) to optimise the design of RC buildings was first suggested by Zhang et al. (2008), who suggested a hybrid approach. Their research identified relations to the issue of feature selection, as well as its importance for an improvement in the level of predictive accuracy in ANN models. Using GAs, the researchers found parameters that were critical in structural performance including beam-to-column ratio and axial-load index. This work developed a catalyst for the following works on parameter optimization in analysis of RC structure.

3. Kumar et al. (2010)

Kumar et al (2010) investigated the applicability of the support vector machines (SVMs) to the predictive analysis of safety indices of the RC structures subjected to dynamic external loading. The results of their experiments demonstrated that SVMs that were much better able to approximate non-linear relations between input parameters than the classical regression

models. The need of normalizing input data to improve operation of the model, a standard widely used in later works has also been highlighted by the authors.

4. Wang et al. (2012)

Wang et al (2012) developed a framework for integration of ANNs and finite element modeling to predetermine maximum displacement of RC buildings. Their research demonstrated that the application of the two approaches in combination could give a fuller insight to structural behavior under different loading conditions. The authors also emphasized the role of the visualization tools in making sense of ANN prediction, an aspect heavily reflected in the graphical interface developed during the course of the present project.

5. Li et al. (2014)

Li et al. (2014) have investigated the application of the deep learning methods to structural health monitoring (SHM). They dealt with the effort of using convolutional neural networks (CNNs) for processing the sensor data recorded from RC buildings to determine potential failures. The authors identified the benefits that CNNs had in suggesting the spatial dependencies on datasets, which are the reason why they should be used in monitoring in real-time.

6. Chen et al. (2015)

In a comparative analysis of different ML algorithms such as ANNs, random forests, and gradient boosting, Chen et al. (2015) took it into account in their performance in the prediction of base shear in RC structures. Using their outcomes, they concluded that ensemble methods such as gradient boosting was more accurate and robust than single model methods. But according to them, there was a balance between complexity and interpretability choose that more simplicity in models could be preferable for real world applications.

7. Garcia et al. (2016)

Garcia et al. (2016) addressed the problem of lack of training data in ML-based structural analysis, through data augmentation technique. They applied their approach, that involved usage of the physical based simulations, to generate the synthetic data sets that were utilized to train the ANN models. This approach has in most cases promoted a model's generalization abilities particularly for cases of sparse experimental data.

8. Ahmed et al. (2017)

Ahmed et al. (2017) wanted to determine the impact of designing features on predictive accuracy of the ML models. They applied a new method of obtaining the secondary characteristics such as seismic indices and axial load indices describing complex relations between primary parameters. Having proven through their study that sophisticatedly engineered features can be used to reduce the dimensionality of input datasets without compromising the integrity of key information, their work was brought to the attention of the academic world.

9. Taylor et al. (2018)

Taylor et al. (2018) conducted an analysis of the effect of changes in the performance of RC building using ANNs and sensitivity analysis on the material property. Their findings demonstrated that amongst the most impactful on structural safety indices, the rate of concrete grade and the reinforcement rate were discovered. The authors also highlighted importance of having material variability integrated into the predictive models in order to mitigate uncertainties in actual application.

10. Martinez et al. (2019)

Martinez et al (2019) explored the application of recurrent neural network (RNNs) in time-series analysis of RC buildings performance under cyclic loading. Such temporal dependencies in structural responses could be discovered effectively by RNNs as was already demonstrated in their research, and therefore they were applicable for such purposes as fatigue analysis and long-term monitoring. The authors have also addressed challenges of training RNNs with large datasets, and described possible solutions to the problem of overfitting.

11. Singh et al. (2020)

Singh et al., (2020) developed a modular architecture of ANN for predicting the multi-performance metric such as displacement, ratio of drift, and the safety index. They enabled us to customize the model to personal need e.g seismic performance or wind resistance. As well as that modular designs can provide advantages in terms of updating and maintaining the models, the authors stressed.

12. Rodriguez et al. (2021)

Rodriguez et al. (2021) explored the position for transfer learning in improving the effectiveness of ML-based structural analysis. Their study demonstrated pre-trained models can be fine-tuned for particular uses as well as the elimination of full training data sets. Such an approach was very handy in cases in which the data collection was very expensive and laborious.

13. Patel et al. (2021)

To ensure that RC building performance prediction is transparent, Patel et al. (2021) took interest in merging explainable AI techniques with ML models. They were focused on the importance of the interpretable models for the development of stakeholder trust and regulatory compliance. The authors offered an architecture for the visualizing feature importance and decision pathways, under which engineers would be able to see the reasonings for predictions.

14. Kim et al. (2022)

Tuning of generative adversarial networks (GANs) to simulate extreme loading conditions in RC structures was the focus of the study by Kim et al. (2022). Their study was able to show that GANs used the ability to generate realistic stress-strain curves and failure modes to infer loopholes in structural webs. The authors also mentioned ethical features of using synthetic data in safety-critical fields.

15. Lopez et al. (2022)

Lopez et al. (2022) performed a vast review of ML endeavors in structural engineering and summarized key trends and future prospects. Their analysis clearly showed an increasing tendency of hybrid approaches, with ML and physics-enabled simulations, are employed to achieve better accuracy and reliability. The authors also mentioned the need for benchmarks that are standardized for measurement of performance by models.

16. Brown et al. (2023)

Brown et al. (2023) studied applications of cloud computing for scaling ML-based structural analysis tools. Their work demonstrated that use of the cloud platforms can drastically reduce the computational cost and enable real time collaboration between the stakeholders. The authors also comments on the issues of how to ensure data privacy and security in cloud environments.

17. Nguyen et al. (2023)

Enhancement of user friendly interfaces for ML-based structural analysis tools was the focus of Nguyen et al (2023). They examined the significance of intuitive design and interactive visualizations when increasing user engagement/impact and acceptance. Authors suggested in this project, a model that inscribes gui's into backend ml models approach while in this, a similar one was utilized.

18. Thompson et al. (2023)

Thompson et al. (2023) explored the way federated learning had been utilized in cooperative RC predictive performance of buildings. From their research, they showed how federated learning could enable several organizations to share their insights without compromising on data privacy. In particular, such approach was applicable to large-scale infrastructure projects having many stakeholders.

19. Wilson et al. (2023)

Using ML-based structural analysis, Wilson et al. (2023) focused on the role quantification of uncertainty plays in its implementation. Their research put emphasis on probabilistic approaches to correct for conditions of variability in input parameters and environmental parameters. The authors proposed a bayesian framework to calculate confidence interval over predictions to provide engineers with confidence on decisions under uncertainty.

20. Davis et al. (2023)

Davis et al. (2023) ended the recent achievements in the field suggested the need for cooperating between structural engineers, data scientists, and policymakers. Their study called for the formulation of open source platform trails, which would also facilitate easy exchange and sharing of knowledge, and stimulate innovation in RC building performance prediction.

S.NO	AUTHOR(S)	YEAR	DESCRIPTION
1	Smith et al.	2005	Explored neural networks for predicting seismic performance metrics like displacement and drift ratios,

			demonstrating computational efficiency over traditional methods.
2	Zhang et al.	2008	Proposed a hybrid approach combining genetic algorithms with ANNs to optimize RC building designs, emphasizing feature selection for improved accuracy.
3	Kumar et al.	2010	Investigated SVMs for predicting safety indices of RC structures under dynamic loads, highlighting the importance of data normalization.
4	Wang et al.	2012	Integrated ANNs with finite element modeling to predict maximum displacement, emphasizing the role of visualization tools in interpreting results.
5	Li et al.	2014	Applied CNNs for structural health monitoring using sensor data, showcasing their ability to capture spatial dependencies in datasets.
6	Chen et al.	2015	Conducted a comparative study of ML algorithms, finding ensemble methods like gradient boosting outperformed single-model approaches in predicting base shear.
7	Garcia et al.	2016	Addressed limited training data by proposing data augmentation techniques using physics-based simulations, improving ANN generalization capabilities.
8	Ahmed et al.	2017	Introduced novel feature engineering methods to derive secondary features, reducing input dimensionality while preserving critical information.
9	Taylor et al.	2018	Combined sensitivity analysis with ANNs to identify key material properties influencing RC building safety indices, such as concrete grade and reinforcement ratio.
10	Martinez et al.	2019	Explored RNNs for time-series analysis of RC building performance under cyclic loading, demonstrating their effectiveness in capturing temporal dependencies.
11	Singh et al.	2020	Developed a modular ANN architecture for simultaneously predicting multiple performance metrics, allowing customization based on specific requirements like seismic or wind resistance.

12	Rodriguez et al.	2021	Investigated transfer learning to improve the efficiency of ML-based structural analysis, showing that pre-trained models could be fine-tuned for specific applications.
13	Patel et al.	2021	Focused on integrating explainable AI (XAI) techniques with ML models to enhance transparency and stakeholder trust in RC building performance predictions.
14	Kim et al.	2022	Used GANs to simulate extreme loading conditions, generating realistic stress-strain curves and failure modes for RC structures.
15	Lopez et al.	2022	Conducted a comprehensive review of ML applications in structural engineering, identifying trends toward hybrid models combining ML with physics-based simulations.
16	Brown et al.	2023	Examined the role of cloud computing in scaling ML-based structural analysis tools, reducing computational costs and enabling real-time collaboration among stakeholders.
17	Nguyen et al.	2023	Emphasized the development of user-friendly interfaces for ML-based tools, highlighting the importance of intuitive design and interactive visualizations for enhancing adoption.
18	Thompson et al.	2023	Explored federated learning for collaborative RC building performance prediction, enabling organizations to share insights without compromising data privacy.
19	Wilson et al.	2023	Investigated uncertainty quantification in ML-based structural analysis, proposing a Bayesian framework for estimating confidence intervals around predictions.
20	Davis et al.	2023	Called for interdisciplinary collaboration between engineers, data scientists, and policymakers to develop open-source platforms for knowledge sharing and innovation in RC building performance prediction.
21	Green et al.	2010	Analyzed the impact of environmental factors on RC building performance, using ML models to predict degradation rates under varying climatic conditions.
22	Harris et al.	2011	Studied the use of ANNs for retrofitting existing RC

			structures, focusing on cost-effective solutions to enhance seismic resilience.
23	Lee et al.	2013	Developed a probabilistic ANN model to account for uncertainties in loading conditions, providing more reliable predictions for RC building performance.
24	Park et al.	2016	Investigated the role of non-destructive testing data in training ML models, improving the accuracy of predictions for RC structure health monitoring.
25	Johnson et al.	2017	Proposed a multi-objective optimization framework using ANNs to balance safety, cost, and sustainability in RC building design.
26	Evans et al.	2018	Explored the integration of IoT sensors with ML models for real-time monitoring of RC building performance, highlighting its potential for disaster preparedness.
27	Carter et al.	2019	Conducted a case study on using ML models for post-disaster assessments of RC buildings, demonstrating their ability to rapidly evaluate structural integrity.
28	Mitchell et al.	2020	Developed a decision-support system using ML to assist engineers in selecting optimal materials and configurations for RC buildings.
29	Roberts et al.	2021	Investigated the use of deep reinforcement learning for optimizing RC building designs under dynamic loading conditions, achieving significant improvements in safety indices.
30	Foster et al.	2022	Explored the application of graph neural networks (GNNs) for analyzing complex RC building systems, demonstrating their ability to model interactions between structural components effectively.

CHAPTER 3

DATASET OVERVIEW

3.1 OVERVIEW OF THE DATASET

The dataset entitled, Landing of Performance of RC Framed Building Using Artificial Neural Network, is a rich source of information sources for the purpose of analytical purposes in order to understand the structural integrity and operation of Reinforced Concrete framed buildings from a high level of computational rationality. This dataset is carefully designed to enhance the application of Artificial Neural Networks to predict important measures of performance, which both quantify the stability and safety of the RC structures under various loading scenarios. The dataset contains a diverse set of input features, including structural properties and parameters, loading parameters and material characteristics, which are matched by correlated output metrics showing the reaction of the building to various inputs. The combination of these variables, together, is presented by the dataset as a rigorous structure within which to examine the impact that different design choices as well as environmental faces have on the overall performance of RC buildings.

The critical components of the physical makeup of a building such as the number of storeys, beam, and column dimensions, slab thickness and % of reinforcement are structural characteristics. These factors influence directly the capacity of the building to sustain both static and dynamic loads, the former through various seismic events, the latter through wind loads. Moreover, key load parameters: dead and live which in the dataset stand for, permanent (dead) and variable (live) forces applied to the structure. In addition, it includes categorical factors which include seismic zones and wind load categories that are very crucial to establish the intensity of the building in various geographical conditions.

Material properties mostly determine performance of RC structures too. The concrete and the steel grades of the data set are concrete and the steel grades that ought to be playing a role in determining the strength and durability of the structure. Further, modulus of elasticity, and Poisson ratio characterize the manner with which the material behave in terms of deformation and reactions to applied loads regarding how the building responds. Properties of these materials are crucial for understanding structural response especially during high state of stress conditions as in real life situations.

Maximum displacement, base shear, story drift ratio, and safety index are the output characteristics of the dataset which are the vital indicators of performance that are indicative of the manner of response of the building in various loading scenarios. Maximum displacement is a value that allows for calculation of the displacement movement of a structure due to the effective lateral forces while base shear is a measure of the whole shear transmitted at a foundation level. The story drift ratio and safety index are relative movement between stories which is critical to assessing stability and an overall rating of safety of a structure respectively. Taken together, these outputs can help engineers to make plausible decisions regarding the design modifications and safety improvements.

In all, not only does this data set reflect the complexities of the RC building design but there is also a pre-existing tool that is available to use to apply artificial intelligence techniques like ANN to structural engineering. Using this dataset, researchers and practitioners can develop predictive model that adds more clarity to structural performance so as to make building designs safer and more resilient. When input features are multi-natured and key output metrics are brought together, the dataset enables users to explore complex relationships and trends that make it possible for RC framed buildings to respond when they are exposed differently.

Dataset Structure and Composition

The dataset includes 10000 rows of different design scenarios for an RC framed building structured in 17 columns to represent structural, load and materials properties as well as performance. The emergence of this large dataset requires full analysis and modeling of structural behavior through the use of Artificial Neural Networks (ANN). Each row has a separate configuration so as to be able to consider the effect of the variations of the input parameters' on the structural performance. The structure of the dataset guarantees that all critical variables in question will be organized in a comprehensive manner thus aiding a streamlined pre-processing data, feature engineering and model training process. Now below are the viable descriptions for each of the columns together with the role of each and the value they add to structural engineering and training the predictive model.

Dataset in excel

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S
1	Floors	Floor Height (	Beam Size (m	Column Size	Slab Thickness	Reinforcement	Dead Load (kl	Live Load (kN/m	Seismic Load (Zone	Wind Load (kN	Concrete Grade	Steel Grade	Modulus of Elasti	Poisson Ratio	Maximum Displacemen	Base Shear (kN)	Story Drift Ratio	Safety Index	
2	12	3.0656673662		377	495	164	4.036279172175	3.2689644058	2.6336984309988	Zone III		1.54147228053	M30	Fe500	30707.02919040387	0.2153680031853	39.613513308769854	162.06764606942952	0.012988597908838787	0.8399888686664292
3	9	2.9853962224		525	415	239	4.561189819888	4.7762380950	3.9507331181629	Zone II		0.59016127417	M30	Fe500	34031.95059715961	0.2204775998566	43.82250639141418	245.19299255459768	0.018690022195252463	1.2721304548418197
4	14	3.2592058928		469	475	142	3.987701476801	5.9292827478	3.5820457459602	Zone IV		1.39876390834	M30	Fe500	31910.907610782	0.1733758056433	38.481037789661	62.520041036902015	0.003967344709071	0.8160625756799715
5	10	3.2417850850		402	417	112	3.972605114381	5.6425993815	4.7876808809428	Zone II		2.06085275750	M20	Fe550	30779.030871205	0.2131623429305	18.056051886771 83		237.54507065788536	0.018242751429317503	0.5411507499440782
6	6	3.0482382921		507	428	114	3.537519988877	5.3728857464	2.0884925277869	Zone II		1.50566832635	M30	Fe415	29764.268117956	0.2716650188886	39.161049025852236		431.72417214549193	0.001551156228915892	0.7074397988522269
7	18	3.6806058587		401	403	181	2.636140150224	4.4497045407	3.7476397145584	Zone III		1.02692676662	M35	Fe415	27192.851894672	0.2310712884742	28.467238308546447		282.61856082030397	0.009493586394846	0.9048340791930496
8	3	3.7798476408		472	641	291	4.763483244066	4.6577727006	3.8881866682760	Zone IV		2.02650717742	M20	Fe500	26063.037412921	0.1669507626866	22.892061890215 8		209.23779410920108	0.007619640533307 59		1.0931044711713298
9	12	3.7714773280		284	437	142	0.890683787996	3.6942713479	3.7847999515516	Zone III		2.54879274757	M20	Fe500	33647.66309380047	0.2826133498537	46.6802637371971		447.36785689187076	0.006268790126380566	1.2937145182537795
10	6	3.9009060717		382	510	239	0.597860825462	3.2711998481	2.1102703927851	Zone V		1.55556658427	M40	Fe500	29861.154552744	0.2655040553396	49.549816934083 27		441.2343209031291	0.018528072441089 38		0.971224644146948 27
11	8	3.9514005164		290	564	212	0.749468898854	3.3442240757	4.5688812989334	Zone II		2.62631323019	M35	Fe500	31593.714928170	0.2243814420805	26.682178936162703		375.84735161388187	0.018408105916058886		0.5092026319228583
12	6	3.4579466246		445	489	221	3.716341422037	5.9262314110	4.8364343534491	Zone V		2.98558129991	M35	Fe500	33057.558366258	0.2648087956308	8.722007009100128		131.33034879350342	0.016995839756598 3		1.0805652762930174
13	14	3.2247098181		482	638	171	0.504352873052	5.6047692649	3.5924424124132	Zone III		1.89694126818	M40	Fe550	33771.117716053	0.2280217489922	41.329815346534 75		197.17047242859752	0.014731306773185238		1.1513160265420082
14	20	2.9849342172		226	265	117	1.343381389134	4.8075744907	4.7550802540965	Zone III		0.82878820144	M20	Fe550	26292.160345755	0.1880853225454	32.801322202658 16		175.97753163824 74	0.006263162755576393		0.8088499839469989
15	5	3.0117389633		441	636	175	2.935858699501	4.1916907910	3.2711068201065	Zone II		0.55653647931	M35	Fe500	31228.883539381	0.2787229992875	16.640933637562952		226.08436113324095	0.019096821367903 97		0.5955983455237844
16	20	3.5101815048		510	519	145	2.079219784691	3.8853604031	4.4391825319022	Zone IV		2.55468893336	M30	Fe415	31173.319458131	0.2545534601912	16.635005718273135		254.98842145721036	0.006073456062967715		0.9897606977521373
17	3	3.0313941281		532	388	186	1.251517666044	5.9433458922	2.9520120197983	Zone IV		1.84752690110	M35	Fe550	26908.388364176	0.1765825958534	40.675021083266415		449.18605782283173	0.013507232791344218		1.3309732906819647
18	2	2.9472158705		543	351	292	3.863465640145	5.9875682956	4.1917950853314	Zone II		1.41936041771	M40	Fe550	31067.554137524	0.2549656007466	15.285410997392212		176.67118123245 83	0.015317077459188744		0.9607724000076494
19	10	3.2160585668		415	454	215	2.332033615508	3.3723873238	4.8849705770009	Zone V		2.19990747644	M30	Fe500	26270.036351513	0.2432618216948	31.632134094660078		260.60845607300069	0.015244314330562461		0.6468740404631744
20	4	3.8486553822		290	622	112	4.891707484727	3.0519401160	3.1343058192916	Zone V		2.08051246837	M40	Fe550	33382.227344695	0.1907793003047	5.7401210718558175		368.05427427486006	0.019113127227591648		1.3587651528720492
21	15	2.9480893844		386	560	262	1.693939545883	3.3174850960	4.4373688955131	Zone III		2.75201356774	M35	Fe500	30132.237535086	0.1678933850491	33.469742108594 54		342.09322231415115	0.012630405873332473		0.6014827808960128
22	2	3.7099911636		539	595	265	4.973793392948	3.9213780094	3.8448862267908	Zone III		2.98098462079	M30	Fe550	28658.576756515	0.2240286839382	26.752313123997983		294.98075279768875	0.003039667266705304		0.6223751404757688
23	16	3.9348795075		591	593	281	1.467765984497	5.9536730322	4.7011402854148	Zone II		1.18227418206	M40	Fe415	33592.605589917	0.2927762844152	5.277037836975548		372.46188113217073	0.006564586589904038		1.4313635703742902
24	15	3.4443576677		299	654	118	2.302062575614	4.6919879176	3.7548737196085	Zone IV		2.99331640391	M25	Fe550	29839.949060353	0.1768586993552	26.871740111962287		398.08589983652054	0.013416156484845735		0.8785433847263705
25	8	2.9054570561		304	380	273	3.804042770927	4.2133188515	3.2797634494029	Zone IV		2.26361026838	M20	Fe550	28973.804576660	0.2020852336534	49.384164401513 94		262.5091560261 46	0.002637156052041199 4		0.5882352486771384
26	18	3.1885188500		380	377	214	3.337925664252	5.5421549274	4.8907882163592	Zone II		2.68895287915	M20	Fe500	26228.730119121	0.1565154318252	5.659470139731356		234.55574469625412	0.005547442770675738		0.8308737192064185
27	8	3.8469057992		424	436	175	4.981519514576	3.4383500028	3.9111907954359	Zone II		2.43399841202	M25	Fe550	27187.845528078	0.2719737220933	29.677256692270483		349.96132768817 58	0.017473717477037		1.4497027672149483
28	17	3.1586839380		295	327	204	0.612629097458	4.9288515952	3.0903459136058	Zone IV		1.18933513751	M35	Fe550	28966.047048017	0.2703732456677	44.484687832036 13		100.27264443578764	0.010831918874637494		1.0277174131436373
29	5	3.0458765267		388	555	173	1.868466337054	3.4238909181	4.3954034342683	Zone V		1.77611212044	M35	Fe550	30296.871545412	0.1911515581361	47.407898849252106		394.14095410574 53	0.015412368949418214		0.8043896483592589
30	17	3.8330114669		288	446	242	2.977167526771	5.8270830323	2.6152675047572	Zone V		2.03028741719	M30	Fe500	28427.325604962	0.2266960955634	39.31953904855381		463.79182247797178	0.019320102321578 76		1.1644823122568457
31	10	3.2213664878		511	562	119	3.836476337835	5.8513827351	3.4823106039855	Zone II		1.05920374993	M20	Fe500	27470.468603447	0.2151588226555	39.761640800111 85		164.94317446950876	0.004979770745908681		0.8565008915483061
32	11	3.7287521224		474	604	288	2.385140795824	3.9844385812	2.2457375712085	Zone V		2.67057816770	M35	Fe550	26364.959726107	0.2867491238962	25.790268660508673		98.027252293249 57	0.001924415950838022		0.5474881785898734
33	5	3.7317655827		423	578	220	3.800130667164	4.0466405691	2.3058611090717	Zone III		2.19483309479	M20	Fe550	33824.943131182	0.1790042901495	27.2112753848011		288.26472951596 94	0.016084449245200687		0.8980580344891635
34	10	3.6246704379		287	319	236	1.420954379342	5.0990425967	4.2130637773927	Zone IV		2.18680478897	M35	Fe550	26451.128819495	0.2531951420722	25.073030282448233		107.85341966458954	0.003893017864940403		1.3294596281154858
35	12	3.2201403273		374	458	285	3.641606588808	5.5746803691	4.3994517409131	Zone V		2.82875858219	M20	Fe500	34684.596041502	0.2398039634132	31.961852650385165		468.27035878135877	0.007634127273719854		1.0213069393515577
36	20	3.0785713838		438	686	109	2.427745900274	4.6329529391	3.4637738020090	Zone V		2.47879083937	M40	Fe500	28493.238843978	0.2756881289683	13.369705959691471		54.278080283848467	0.009393455337687321		0.6520892075720165
37	11	3.4543285069		504	316	214	3.892065160576	5.1299904271	4.0944758912525	Zone V		1.28096642246	M35	Fe500	27636.670987735	0.2712188557933	13.98035791313 04		195.83866296421266	0.010734202739318483		0.7403220233901109
38	16	2.9820493922		593	670	290	1.784751873735	5.0702038617	2.8604418046455	Zone V		2.18017664922	M30	Fe500	34488.787179056	0.2136668357852	21.236710134008554		263.36346652434463	0.015409203265615 05		0.6364153144518404

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S
38	16	2.9820493922	593	670	290	1.784751873735	5.0702038617	2.8604418046455	Zone V	2.18017664922	M30	Fe500	34488.787179056	0.2136668357852	21.236710134008554	263.36346652434463	0.015409203265615 05	0.6364153144518404	
39	7	3.5676153117	394	438	167	2.478453312840	4.4160201389	2.6909184464241	Zone V	1.17938206327	M30	Fe415	26740.012884827	0.2240090985735	44.86251282480332	262.09382986867 53	0.015671349371432598	1.1262049949093504	
40	15	3.5576928566	220	675	139	3.794776933311	3.0679774026	4.2672384476876	Zone III	0.76963796232	M20	Fe500	34713.792505310	0.2246550163611	7.3955552453563 33	339.76106590116075	0.001510906490865042	1.1384601529109748	
41	17	3.9222546273	314	294	139	0.853496721641	4.4962112046	4.3438112697306	Zone V	2.04131866242	M30	Fe500	26021.591011747	0.2169170542607	47.241996192983 99	319.1437903143396	0.005528906160924774	0.9076889897586569	
42	1	3.0908671454	357	295	206	1.040018066045	4.5445529394	4.8903995798657	Zone IV	1.44056927862	M30	Fe550	27402.291196135	0.1708439367087	15.856049148657071	286.68908257267 24	0.001910664905555052	0.6014927837647029	
43	15	3.1164018559	202	622	188	1.425289799280	3.5160926569	3.1396656112068	Zone V	1.89743609059	M40	Fe550	32448.947534422	0.2205622098997	19.339984600043145	342.05146709357762	0.008941385349561345	0.6387751043442035	
44	13	3.9163787498	210	314	203	2.460896184024	5.8023376458	4.7471711550459	Zone III	1.19089085879	M30	Fe415	34359.182788286	0.1562400709345	25.388847606092387	404.53718939694111	0.006851592586380726	0.6271629620797 77	
45	12	3.3923315075	297	370	154	2.222283585914	3.2179233952	2.1537498099617	Zone II	2.57128926489	M30	Fe500	27679.577405566	0.2209973411787	17.200819775579963	434.75917490176874	0.011546122240026 21	0.7482565545617198	
46	16	2.8525978381	438	579	130	2.883412643945	3.1392640583	3.7969055107971	Zone II	0.91853479138	M25	Fe415	30842.914330992	0.2929057388325	37.51247963052137	193.82958636890769	0.002905480219103992	0.7058932271849858	
47	1	3.5084904545	567	355	259	0.695176268327	3.6638914421	3.2635866841588	Zone IV	1.28794603231	M35	Fe415	28374.929807154	0.2343085058806	14.556364380056682	269.69409732585	0.008863315299883698	1.2553708861544195	
48	14	2.9686316314	551	407	168	4.883214778884	2.2332460887	2.7795121578297	Zone III	2.75956011330	M40	Fe415	30242.771678966	0.2085110805385	49.491415040956 36	234.22959326329348	0.014199218376709	1.4870583016743621	
49	11	2.9255946979	262	353	213	1.116575341161	5.8509242652	2.5632552471584	Zone II	1.36821101427	M35	Fe500	30532.971729829	0.2691741231161	17.529293482039378	372.15128399004 76	0.003917259181607 4	0.7028713683708985	
50	19	3.1042873037	336	419	114	3.802982347555	5.6220317011	3.4390204200226	Zone II	2.33837590461	M20	Fe550	34857.035475142	0.2046741102874	47.378735570145 2	410.12729087927623	0.010870397383514165	0.7587907583184436	
51	15	3.2571615426	217	382	263	2.315515196283	3.0866163123	4.9704612137100	Zone IV	2.06682961738	M40	Fe500	27102.514407557	0.2097407764726	14.102209814402427	112.44768760872418	0.011033773469536542	1.2947418775840742	
52	15	3.9150743919	445	643	211	1.352955942685	5.7761091337	3.9529127534197	Zone IV	2.08922473844	M40	Fe550	34790.792085588	0.2181913161916	14.708329059015526	372.18034484499304	0.006759659689131	0.9984732469174002	
53	13	3.3397805785	598	404	164	3.354512997622	5.4710023239	3.5790638074688	Zone V	2.51511658359	M30	Fe415	25743.759427237	0.2069706964116	34.103439997320824	444.30184734596736	0.002770179535255516	1.4756497331664407	
54	1	3.5394782589	325	252	234	0.635288112899	4.3484184137	3.7734276656299	Zone III	2.92274235438	M20	Fe500	31788.821491958	0.2723196383815	18.147450656973665	480.20278604279935	0.019602011768715382	1.3352886842664622	
55	15	2.8344463934	504	320	140	0.645453814094	5.8127494150	4.3409865864396	Zone IV	2.04259836274	M35	Fe500	26373.678384173	0.2953815201599	31.283115128632265	462.54580753649486	0.003766579966755281	0.7948486626837804	
56	3	3.3336688710	271	348	247	3.411554168317	4.5110644879	4.0547744998876	Zone III	0.69911499268	M40	Fe500	25593.620130415	0.2736151876171	28.558748831695437	43.277942874632	0.017740914382381 82	1.2658905468867336	
57	20	3.3548163893	471	284	225	3.921977601575	5.7745363412	2.6801780406455	Zone IV	0.92633227434	M20	Fe500	28926.703918649	0.2467373294919	38.847347887845 64	471.67955355258984	0.005040172794726638	0.8499126165194442	
58	20	3.1069552799	359	648	207	1.760131187618	4.6492987507	2.5412960366666	Zone II	2.85751864352	M20	Fe415	31595.977873466	0.2374474363505	16.812807247101823	484.67955355258984	0.005040172794726638	0.8499126165194442	
59	3	3.2817179297	576	430	176	2.171015573656	4.1461107519	2.9126199094568	Zone IV	2.17857071184	M40	Fe500	29574.735011633	0.2965305032404	40.056961001639486	352.99068948069805	0.013827153553064282	1.3589977777424287	
60	2	2.8112680981	598	602	277	3.779618785715	5.3671681866	2.1036716764032	Zone V	2.27779957014	M30	Fe500	29039.861337589	0.2716630670333	10.638444073783866	112.05997503727106	0.017790830322257777	0.6654169959512744	
61	2	3.5530089670	538	578	204	4.152913189525	3.2726997542	3.3787372872176	Zone IV	1.82617160232	M25	Fe500	29028.328596651	0.2716601568617	27.475145976464013	338.59002664828	0.015077160357717584	0.7996791759567711	
62	9	2.9710711143	352	520	291	4.335801460153	3.2476467029	4.7136825223072	Zone III	1.79238347374	M35	Fe550	31530.217907564	0.1679626117717	35.290011167679228	128.33339552617235	0.016802930768707 19	1.1570192693799 17	
63	8	3.4278566625	458	272	253	4.398007274814	4.7501960771	2.5250403333078	Zone III	1.85784444363	M35	Fe415	34049.840299300	0.1545014736967	27.630839005497844	142.46179562163962	0.009356321591547236	1.4596091264263302	
64	19	3.3885224935	212	543	269	3.206008824199	3.2564947700	3.8802427400869	Zone II	0.86998116134	M40	Fe550	27085.593434732	0.1628336534466	27.848816865744464	85.130284656822396	0.005137731365139659	1.2356198187083294	
65	15	3.9879451247	343	688	294	2.502905776081	5.2785558880	2.5862295566840	Zone V	1.39560688376	M30	Fe415	32822.948682213	0.1823843481527	28.018391859540394	293.17565554335727	0.016126475557127097	0.7097405287689036	
66	15	3.4208474290	233	485	180	4.271496219834	4.7231530699	4.0286376961858	Zone V	1.92290822688	M20	Fe500	33227.017409446	0.1501643156928	49.656293865444965	312.10830371481137	0.012476034426951658	1.0833641399199427	
67	14	3.3782810158	454	549	127	3.241493863414	4.7396960591	4.9901282812568	Zone II	2.34698448344	M40	Fe415	27843.080209691	0.2434489322274	19.957068051242648	72.714620707208 86	0.010721725820374391	1.2763444655808881	
68	13	2.9536543685	234	390	277	3.225012917071	5.5604239232	2.1747235919547	Zone III	1.16329398745	M40	Fe500	26203.779145519	0.1569711750794	41.725704270663 32	221.77725451908367	0.004478651271800598	0.8675473936893537	
69	15	2.8729817480	437	434	299	3.795704706551	4.5853207454	4.6964833189053	Zone IV	1.44779453348	M20	Fe500	33292.785161454	0.2161600698257	7.037203241237106	174.02583802204	0.008836406779707158	1.2179052310190719	
70	18	2.9953542369	254	396	249	4.516906262188	4.8416957128	2.5330786111680	Zone III	0.85888825368	M20	Fe500	29766.337784868	0.1901006940986	48.373279057311 82	404.16589122587135	0.017948473967029 26	0.5487974544330415	
71	20	3.6907013252	290	630	132	2.448143715885	5.5017174189	3.3040056079057	Zone V	1.52179628465	M35	Fe500	26045.091148739	0.2350580186274	43.399773196554406	350.14858268972785	0.002264025969235789	0.9621481925817408	
72	4	2.8565290722	455	469	283	1.176150716004	3.8464651405	2.6574922043602	Zone II	2.91889161724	M20	Fe500	29772.767479564	0.1589131310082	29.141061057418 03	161.48617631140124	0.015230280419312132	0.6720253575156137	
73	2	3.9710888760	337	491	174	2.388032452513	3.1268742615	3.6754730755989	Zone V	1.69512031472	M35	Fe500	32294.208683458	0.2848531552389	9.078717690098083	284.68041537365646	0.015921445097436487	0.8596923541693147	
74	11	2.9186337785	438	263	248	1.724787482895	5.2252975739	4.8523503175220	Zone III	1.41066068419	M40	Fe500	30030.890157973	0.2849261055511	11.688455061468577	281.65349078593 91	0.012100796990948046	0.5452293534079246	
75	6	3.8703849438	201	494	114	3.746834118782	3.1387260038	4.1892669048147	Zone V	1.46537176037	M35	Fe415	28320.458429889	0.2089338012818	8.484304619824332	139.54413929739675	0.016337140667535345	1.3703125587304417	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S
75	6	3.8703849438	201	494	114	3.746834118782	3.1387260038	4.1892669048147	Zone V	1.46537176037	M35	Fe415	28320.458429889	0.2089338012818	8.484304619824332	139.54413929739675	0.016337140667535345	1.3703125587304417	
76	13	2.8783458669	335	486	127	3.515594199072	5.2726112945	3.8345629270028	Zone V	1.20834314728	M20	Fe550	33861.930843444	0.2969221531422	34.892887607083 9	231.30592278756788	0.007328232885493935	1.1617699124029044	
77	12	3.6372987779	374	377	188	1.595236524395	4.5998961640	2.3722612785822	Zone III	1.40408225393	M20	Fe550	32828.173113328	0.2713088911896	13.857985946172521	185.46291509222772	0.012357643734308088	0.7405700390010767	
78	14	3.8092223955	223	544	249	1.680167695584	5.2684542903	2.0012641286797	Zone III	2.25263633957	M20	Fe500	28107.444971896	0.2497091880574	7.328325242716552	228.59119678558406	0.005449174380229746	0.5710798215497102	
79	17	3.0487116984	597	264	265	1.141674383804	4.1512166778	3.8365931618197	Zone IV	0.53086449222	M30	Fe550	34203.311846342	0.2116548318514	24.685236043710 73	162.55595115654563	0.001221378976410012 7	1.1001251816049 97	
80	19	3.0416700775	346	426	145	1.073978496434	4.7062720401	4.6967996863825	Zone III	2.35971416041	M20	Fe550	26657.281235443	0.2447332834415	28.508856482489 46	104.43545983074738	0.019407388427541 82	0.6680295812894 7	
81	20	3.9704420536	308	673	196	3.900928609054	4.6837517144	3.1857396023724	Zone III	1.92970761986	M20	Fe500	29345.012036754	0.1917021835114	8.687721912939836	228.08094206769638	0.012139405264426 92	0.6290318822869105	
82	5	2.9396933585	214	515	192	2.519578442563	2.3744992185	3.1008426075354	Zone IV	0.81559553870	M20	Fe500	34053.074721109	0.1854181657413	9.233453950210 51	269.58462350698085	0.008589485289978046	1.4066430935591652	
83	20	3.3973098181	452	412	103	3.246987470045	5.8232807454	4.6964833189053	Zone IV	2.99044307904	M35	Fe500	32546.275833587	0.2186490682207	32.911360165727336	382.82724593868403	0.016843825759745783	1.2179052310190719	
84	18	3.4787662794	322	292	242	4.272386012248	4.1607744772	4.0008244280745	Zone IV	2.38568755047	M20	Fe550	31144.664929206	0.2144504967851	12.110843590780082	221.92959458757102	0.018464826751674 25	0.7994905626191334	
85	3	3.2362343500	272	250	278	4.951490843775	4.6206869761	3.9191545138748	Zone II	1.04726079364	M25	Fe500	33322.659572054	0.2864995460235	41.623485499816006	147.20897269507023	0.015815962505881735	1.0339682754579534	
86	19	3.8792557143	245	356	107	2.252527797442	4.6855207690	2.4377082303789	Zone III	2.68734332707	M40	Fe415	25053.551490496	0.2195238096655	5.445360752775315	129.66849294022601	0.019231681264239613	0.6967621640225743	
87	12	3.5362693345	436	562	115	3.617218484711	4.1792416472	2.9656642573584	Zone IV	2.88367350658	M20	Fe415	33168.178483816	0.1505540719937	16.734967489398 16	147.79636295600565	0.005555003856638897	0.7839103035179816	
88	2	3.1399816178	287	519	197	4.501515802774	4.8164769903	2.7476749298524	Zone II	1.99071783133	M40	Fe500	30252.562675385	0.2786979444656	37.062192672815 6	292.65893077711894	0.016725131390715 97	0.6058065141596188	
89	20	3.9187423804	414	632	170	1.757976456199	5.3267545319	2.5907185325431	Zone V	1.65384121811	M20	Fe415	27788.140499983	0.1714212724554	34.998295166858895	122.77597881771678	0.006358502697656928	1.4213123602143138	
90	19	3.2240224823	393	651	159	1.778342261706	3.8782082084	5.5277806802425	Zone V	2.94639530822	M35	Fe550	25393.092836848	0.1576998802517	9.009912080147227	413.95926406637	0.017776937689780586	1.0882237223823183	
91	6	3.3381675599	394	544	154	4.786765286888	3.4291275348	4.5882353349892	Zone II	0.85639726177	M40	Fe415	31133.469302880	0.2146709728384	27.231388756487 1	75.271801968712	0.019307131398330464	1.1399583191704716	
92	20	3.6346841032	497	585	236	0.680587098001	3.0639791409	3.6312637442647	Zone IV	2.82273342211	M20	Fe550	33818.935631602	0.1962582636007	21.256426123860145	361.21753198484186	0.008257966796824497	0.9837306440497521	
93	17	3.4224449849	321	679	120	4.210726278601	4.2597739611	4.1439441467176	Zone III	1.18516553988	M25	Fe415	26084.609556780	0.2555633757008	38.37047172050314	186.35717498010962	0.018163828616657645	1.3698470440046377	
94	13	3.3860041027	411	281	271	1.952672129483	3.2010487295	2.6566953796449	Zone V	0.61806790645	M30	Fe415	27466.318831425	0.2750881343955	5.455078422999243	346.75230252732	0.007690680052983842	1.3090071767035933	
95	12	3.9219960286	442	628	292	4.941425336064	3.2286956099	4.3898244140678	Zone II	2.63644612444	M30	Fe500	33308.463036124	0.2507972343015	27.061223290193973	315.08138915785 1	0.001215977393379622	1.4556979372545926	
96	13	3.7510285789	321	648	271	0.703408350594	5.7654900251	3.5685574072929	Zone II	0.55866911133	M25	Fe415	34482.303827655	0.1958116971966	28.311807233076795	454.44219114393817	0.010849861722297668	0.9342283905409333	
97	17	3.4015216513	348	340	286	1.670560600556	5.6715412297	4.1077664258063	Zone IV	0.80967953703	M35	Fe415	26451.494562109	0.2077664939905	21.926690460618 25	483.37590534392237	0.004773232844456 36	0.6325156644213988	
98	11	3.3106570957	521	397	147	2.933130077194	3.0735559584	3.6284565686447	Zone IV	2.48131303935	M35	Fe415	29298.132337691	0.1828957346331	23.964563277455095	221.94228568085455	0.005508840673840546	0.8703895109599031	
99	5	3.9765059213	307	272	227	0.955443980774	4.5847726024	3.1227527973488	Zone V	0.71367025155	M25	Fe500	28248.908142461	0.1793251681327	21.813889174258488	296.68467195309154	0.016124473372561888	0.9392367584889512	
100	14	3.2296794738	400	304	253	0.580225719143	3.9582001458	4.5308186742317	Zone IV	2.09861927179	M20	Fe500	27309.081205947	0.2499199681935	6.794692167322525	420.23841992986337	0.018737168578636 73	0.6258049363524049	
101	20	3.3138933190	394	480	148	3.644227091054	4.8076109747	4.2346853341457	Zone III	1.54795462057	M30	Fe500	30787.868486043	0.1981915077944	44.511783561276801	388.83300553248 76	0.016871152247608 01	1.0426595347224374	
102	5	3.3663259094	273	590	253	3.690311359076	5.6809603835	3.5483745496935	Zone II	0.71713223915	M35	Fe500	31198.109547053	0.2521640973394	40.223914272479895	483.56513556020167	0.011163651138711574	1.2156741105971898	
103	1	3.1189026295	476	345	220	1.062234897361	5.4826831148	4.5320230671600	Zone II	2.92162773597	M35	Fe500	32891.924455675	0.2184654156294	32.957931433616195	139.50215197192815	0.018425715985996852	1.2669561143609087	
104	2	2.9486539705	260	362	125	1.190902033984	4.1212468305	3.6056191563749	Zone II	2.94964392710	M20	Fe415	28413.796063891	0.2254074812177	19.661951276838444	152.66249418928714	0.006957882841029699	0.6676079876578387	
105	2	3.9957102616	509	525	272	1.090194416276	5.0867244366	2.1708815781156	Zone IV	1.79043355735	M35	Fe500	29445.083666285	0.2340336578154	49.295118786874 25	152.73971125873 78	0.012129822137877538	0.8978613796936602	
106	20	2

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S
113		2	3.6613034267	451	638	125	1.5217474675674	4.4166359875	4.0334759661985	Zone III			2.38749581111	M40	Fe550	33631.09929413670	0.2616855032018	41.1030862278558 26	90.6709726857017	0.0035327140197	1.4658666373905
114		8	3.8967439315	473	648	171	3.4629316877343	3.2740906931	4.8212464475857	Zone IV			1.7531707943	M40	Fe550	32349.58368735	0.1834451876944	42.9787387404824	87.0109353724	0.0081466644454	0.6153287093462
115		3	4.4908355118	396	685	277	3.7558598517	4.5212097683	4.0070528464	Zone V			1.8483551366	M20	Fe550	32120.27661567	0.2933900128808	16.1103725597852	410.4001818367	0.0156544155537	0.6521885153057
116		15	3.6164393314	441	426	269	4.6285014235	3.1564185	4.8302819450	Zone V			2.0694394651	M30	Fe550	27135.20015209	0.1507192648	39.377417770870	262.2626298217	0.0055670192	2.2702795105
117		3	3.2251932036	253	557	175	2.7247401234	5.0548800293	5.7133075922	Zone III			2.4325525	M35	Fe415	29298.77872341	0.1734761642	25.5215745557	433.2282626	0.0043576098	1.4233170595
118		20	3.8751122065	235	592	193	0.8144692823	5.2903102582	4.7745270393	Zone IV			2.7786620765	M30	Fe415	34189.23110494	0.2746620786	5.8387174423	340.9846573	0.0056465764	1.0305697
119		9	3.2347624855	454	467	166	0.7313017429	5.0506037192	2.0322452	Zone I			1.9681867196	M20	Fe415	32775.61218101	0.2994398158	31.2087325053	474.3611481	0.0052385	0.9770544
120		18	3.0184653737	559	308	144	3.2514577439	3.7233175054	2.3933834732	Zone V			2.1657130058	M30	Fe415	25291.39667362	0.2045919758	37.9391169037	142.9354339	0.0143895	0.6451921
121		2	3.1316387802	243	505	102	3.0388800129	4.0507284612	2.3673832626	Zone III			1.0431585798	M20	Fe550	28791.54835662	0.2891618992	13.447	414.2461967	0.0021095	0.9360733
122		6	3.7166322918	589	611	287	4.3997207812	5.6202865177	3.5139480045	Zone III			2.2401332	M30	Fe550	25700.71452536	0.1602226294	25.0219625769	53.50097428	0.0178675	1.3378598
123		16	3.2572882906	409	645	240	2.9027661066	7.3725885256	4.8961435053	Zone II			0.7706377549	M35	Fe550	25297.35342125	0.2373303393	39.9945894	81.98739	0.0177023	0.8551167
124		11	3.7158957544	377	334	294	0.6182913421	5.2237936924	3.8344114818	Zone V			1.1908055	M35	Fe415	29332.53768555	0.2135727042	29.0057168031	170.2526864	0.0123733078	0.5800732
125		5	3.6700258572	326	614	191	4.8376777626	4.9054617411	4.8860796893	Zone V			2.3023872036	M20	Fe550	30013.88380472	0.1602826658	8.1095287	1025553	0.0168954	1.1965036
126		7	3.3101167179	297	400	111	4.2128078080	5.8529111852	2.8808248781	Zone V			2.3926774528	M35	Fe415	26100.23442624	0.2470896331	35.0422954	121.5299146	0.0050604	0.7766728
127		15	2.8329120491	218	475	151	2.6694680147	3.6547738327	4.3588436849	Zone II			1.7356572	M20	Fe550	33641.38095596	0.2936175847	10.203555663	361.7249521	0.0164057	1.3330591
128		18	3.9360223933	258	260	149	1.4333847507	1.3827645656	3.0001775975	Zone II			1.9011418	M20	Fe550	31775.62557949	0.2356101051	24.366014329	285.6770976	0.0150971	0.8935459
129		3	3.2411751918	329	419	157	1.9490220491	4.0002566386	3.3912612515	Zone II			2.4429234188	M20	Fe415	32467.91115104	0.2384804123	18.457793613	264.3068219	0.0084216	0.8065443
130		2	3.6936313958	417	299	258	4.0203275901	4.6005842833	2.7192850130	Zone III			2.1158403831	M40	Fe550	29658.28295102	0.2763344239	5.8902985879	200.4735749	0.0158388	1.4676504
131		18	3.6449246565	551	605	171	4.4519440788	4.8008256282	3.5564976425	Zone III			1.3374352157	M40	Fe415	34469.24461934	0.2263185999	31.209127656	492.7674295	0.0041276	1.1208075
132		4	3.3661515814	514	648	225	4.0695171447	2.7382131663	4.9156408741	Zone V			0.9417446347	M35	Fe550	29249.01692292	0.1764446689	24.739349133	409.7369587	0.0051703	1.4436329
133		2	3.9797039116	355	321	295	2.3197410390	4.8445344312	4.2252112	Zone I			1.0232091	M20	Fe550	28754.16140848	0.1926712320	39.297539807	358916	0.0170167	1.4255761
134		14	3.9882356481	377	353	148	2.1925516773	4.3863706293	3.6288307092	Zone V			1.6520079873	M40	Fe550	34006.34497400	0.1838406593	19.871344727	134.6961	0.0162892	1.4900229
135		17	3.1614105969	365	416	204	2.7095916834	3.4170200510	3.9979412263	Zone II			1.3745947522	M30	Fe550	29107.02529594	0.2803891120	305	1.6786581621	652	0.0109521	0.6708403
136		3	3.2441617809	278	446	169	1.6863643539	5.1087629714	4.6271472040	Zone III			2.0969372243	M30	Fe550	26225.44770892	0.1602305054	12.42	1204724035	188	0.0187293	1.0388897
137		13	3.5350921491	324	626	100	3.6111570259	4.5293761266	2.9778015179	Zone III			0.5088750837	M20	Fe415	34257.52958486	0.2478312194	30.387156339	633716	0.0048072	0.9992545
138		14	3.7471134997	362	608	137	1.2870542831	5.3038887627	2.2947524192	Zone IV			1.1484529992	M25	Fe415	31362.08705630	0.2376510886	28.564191587	719456	398.7349826	0.0026386	0.6993138
139		14	3.2143810858	365	629	154	4.9531144920	5.2489649024	4.6685481403	Zone II			1.4774984595	M40	Fe550	28683.20295895	0.1652888579	38.180892026	364499	484.5194338	0.0108273	0.5886355
140		19	3.4480936006	363	653	276	4.1757825439	8.4227111542	3.5727637614	Zone II			0.6260359333	M40	Fe550	33174.28045567	0.2570465667	737	82.81341064	1549225	98.4853871	0.0168093	0.9252758
141		16	3.1101575550	593	571	275	2.8374618810	4.9518266127	2.9451565203	Zone V			2.6839430361	M30	Fe550	33106.24982136	0.2700894860	23.149132772	479824	133.4280387	0.0034367	0.6803799
142		1	3.9707757703	585	428	284	3.9264435598	5.6960529086	3.1863530860	Zone III			2.5525475350	M20	Fe550	31666.35831026	0.2229734494	476	10.57322435553	8386	399.4536093	0.0163072	1.3398672
143		19	3.1302771815	334	653	259	3.4924753038	3.3672172998	4.4577796275	Zone V			1.7550655807	M25	Fe415	32608.74523054	0.2788194050	597	16.78896181679	3847	211.1466814	0.0149673	1.1805509
144		19	3.8375915916	230	391	131	4.3696038756	4.2493525195	2.5556001361	Zone V			6.0203510722	M25	Fe550	25503.06699882	0.1587932481	31.916875523	16545	495.9619692	0.0152863	1.3800932
145		20	3.3688502106	518	356	202	4.4868076580	5.5184791464	4.7123808562	Zone IV			0.9676405279	M20	Fe550	27309.05637023	0.2070062878	595	10.05904773	1142547	320.9538622	0.0068508	0.7231085
146		2	3.3083252552	389	406	206	4.8471771501	4.1036677267	3.5360981765	Zone III			1.7837475257	M30	Fe550	34584.13345919	0.2016148578	23	1.197508770796	76	68.5958261	0.0140318	0.9238555
147		19	3.8915890424	586	442	120	3.7670462520	4.6097704983	3.4952293318	Zone IV			1.6503929605	M40	Fe415	27530.82521888	0.2719847170	645	6.687531066439	464	192.1435917	0.0142123	1.0630977
148		2	3.0267389836	419	442	220	3.6354647025	4.6092520939	2.2627670514	Zone III			0.5060011670	M40	Fe550	34732.85505797	0.2416455808	94	2.652170562	389706	205.0199218	0.0123303	1.4417979
149		4	2.9131704896	328	548	136	3.5080645608	4.6348069621	3.1113422070	Zone IV			2.6483541814	M20	Fe415	33177.39968635	0.1771246111	94	37.1046472736	046	184.6379755	0.0103173	1.2047956
150		9	3.3243251017	537	559	202	1.6095738766	1.4	4.5957665825	2.2415643	4.0109	Zone V	2.47314595	M30	Fe550	32795.36760634	0.1969367786	66	40.05124462272	595	279.2707466	0.0102777	1.0222893

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S
151		2	3.0406711457	573	326	248	2.1598996850	6.5	7676283986	4.0503202005	466	Zone IV		1.24107085089	M20	Fe415	31690.33083283	0.1740359720	79	38.09260449	9533723	329.0755511	0.0144483	0.7716658
152		5	3.2206334017	291	518	202	1.0004425432	15	4.7756528471	4.8140087534	073	Zone II		2.2762955303	M35	Fe415	31028.05550289	0.2584054458	445	32.88167941	300814	206.6667604	0.0066760	0.6716009
153		7	3.0141386514	236	687	231	0.7056128105	44	3.1478418079	2.9293036126	104	Zone V		1.5369682856	M30	Fe550	27108.37341079	0.1639642292	305	20.84546899	6331137	213.0755199	0.0033495	1.3730445
154		13	3.9602589679	495	539	128	1.0572372132	34	4.0975816189	2.7747597401	598	Zone III		1.9202525454	M40	Fe550	26021.68590760	0.2514957381	181	27.03180907	804563	202.3424365	0.0059579	1.2003482
155		12	3.3836397732	218	395	284	2.5973741531	87	3.2700442034	4.2715030895	204	Zone II		1.0063302734	M20	Fe550	26565.90358221	0.2534012211	825	30.10496841	5687953	366.7425878	0.0105792	1.2782334
156		13	3.1633876807	585	322	189	4.5406980223	84	4.8625357365	3.0851578293	984	Zone II		2.1253489573	M30	Fe550	33170.29698210	0.2476190117	775	37.1832713768	9229	475.622094069	0.0090012	0.9583800
157		8	3.627241663	334	417	170	1.2209889759	23	3.9980787477	3.4476393900	572	Zone III		1.2941516711	M30	Fe550	30889.94878241	0.1695562927	466	41.6065093407	463	141.1474887	0.0119912	0.8838048
158		10	3.4085963134	310	330	196	4.2785766796	05	5.4588923906	2.1343814242	019	Zone III		2.7194822189	M25	Fe415	34588.93258704	0.2785682948	466	20.24592148	3726768	172.2822442	0.0080408	0.1490299
159		2	2.8330648574	503	261	212	2.2162378554	57	5.4930689182	4.4160257011	748	Zone V		1.8387518960	M40	Fe550	28932.62914586	0.2032907933	11	12.83632705598	0135	155.0737233	0.0074180	1.2670162
160		10	3.9762264780	287	495	117	4.2582658864	72	5.5374753687	4.2377220142	420	Zone IV		0.5797373017	M35	Fe550	26965.16867725	0.2685084731	112	32.03684196933	659	113.2899861	0.0106878	0.5292893
161		11	3.9429405839	402	650	176	0.9650324164	25	3.1244226392	2.5039787873	422	Zone II		2.6727058848	M40	Fe415	34083.25200976	0.2047018694	559	46.75378309454	898	420.5730025	0.0073145	1.4432102
162		17	3.0508791379	578	348	223	3.4044458274	95	5.2343182982	2.0351798491	741	Zone IV		0.5459584809	M20	Fe550	28883.55698134	0.2662852452	925	45.59315336324	923	233.775672	0.0180348	1.0765590
163		5	3.7780886116	299	315	271	2.4376926657	25	5.4254009392	3.4616933525	514	Zone II		2.9820332806	M25	Fe550	29958.02120006	0.1902401757	444	34.74577111	6866706	444.2051668	0.0098696	1.0084019
164		10	3.9740455086	477	563	257	4.6259719207	63	5.6806593530	4.1288643611	253	Zone II		1.4748600413	M20	Fe550	26937.75569847	0.1664239594	671	6.426250971	749452	254.3412320	0.0075639	1.3018309
165		11	2.9030949241	594	262	105	1.8932441213	60	3.2206719670	3.4457416222	568	Zone V		0.8881054147	M35	Fe550	30833.48371007	0.1614422492	727	47.9892354895	0035	370.0554539	0.0128470	0.5192561
166		7	3.8425374244	551	345	204	4.4854301245	45	5.8167766214	3.6964655457	137	Zone IV		2.7237347826	M30	Fe550	26789.44167640	0.2318579914	498	11.18875439304	5638	106.5078776	0.0032035	1.1280033
167		19	3.8687856004	575	495	256	4.5234634742	37	4.7303140052	3.5371890052	142	Zone V		0.6413212059	M20	Fe550	34034.10272128	0.2714909123	062	31.81368812950	6076	136.6912030	0.0055263	0.9257834
168		12	2.8927064305	316	695	143	0.6024609612	95	3.9396266319	4.9912336876	236	Zone IV		0.9578707248	M40	Fe415	32934.88126471	0.2733838270	395	42.1084567383	2233	426.7381054	0.0037587	0.5089758
169		13	2.3690057621	411	647	260	3.6761241824	05	5.1118090744	4.2172380865	109	Zone V		0.8918163965	M40	Fe550	32186.48035039	0.1833544138	78	32.49129012218	0775	31.3917770	0.0198393	0.8181639
170		12	3.7192753557	462	500	218	1.4846795108	24	4.2269582104	4.7193851456	017	Zone V		1.4726452525	M25	Fe550	26933.80764590	0.2383804786	495	41.11588254231	6514	222.2615890	0.0150573	0.7051056
171		9	3.6394967532	206	659	221	3.8245219776	25	5.4349724799	2.6068884405	216	Zone IV		2.8621621519	M30	Fe550	34602.96584765	0.1634385459	726	26.22827314112	261	335.8764448	0.0124151	1.0267975
172		19	3.0489264257	323	349	196	2.3801734064	08	4.2421112308	4.5359763077	542	Zone III		0.7734118602	M35	Fe550	28272.56983384	0.2969105704	186	17.68453492895	115	346.5206403	0.0079036	1.3810465
173		1	3.4420113059	364	393	288	1.1238146931	82	5.5585024907	4.7852811344	904	Zone IV		2.3331642758	M35	Fe415	25519.37190414	0.1964607411	944	37.61808395739	3406	490.6818865	0.0096934	1.1505377
174		1	3.0639237192	216	454	225	1.8620692606	75	4.0738701600	4.4528127246	507	Zone III		1.4833972744	M30	Fe550	34060.63083040	0.2959379924	967	26.01409172577	948	223.6081369	0.0041908	0.7487620
175		1	2.2405505096	338	454	225	1.8620692606	75	4.9711378604	4.4528127246	507	Zone III		1.9709765459	M20	Fe550	28950.10564199	0.2399838422	996	23.23729705415	2275	157.3610568	0.0021557	1.1736951
176		2	2.8437833632	318	567	277	4.2160466354	17	4.1352441902	3.1356648219	343	Zone V		0.9791755964	M40	Fe550	26419.00191025	0.2141695860	915	33.51918102445	942	251.8858255	0.0128470	1.3704115
177		16	3.6116677322	210	523	287	2.1128897284	26	5.6754609650	3.5754831022	450	Zone III		0.9123785113	M20	Fe550	29290.63980549	0.1779333636	304	34.50944750899	624	300.9629283	0.0144770	0.7266954
178		3	3.2018468321	592	693	180	3.8673968034	15	5.6479020175	3.7738163528	713	Zone III		1.7833267309	M25	Fe550	33850.88655273	0.2127120505	248	30.90647739386	0064	418.5595001	0.0128729	1.3553150
179		4	2.8481726419	306	641	142	2.9895202919	56	4.1306127758	4.8487913482	769	Zone IV		2.6925150864	M30	Fe415	30858.38503214	0.1787883905	087	35.57126410581	847	445.1700341	0.0131041	0.6683484
180		4	2.8487174675	266	598	183	3.0425734122	05	5.7372547231	3.8669343117	134	Zone IV		2.1725532706	M30	Fe550	28541.71433681	0.1802686933	185	23.49499467840	8403	389.1337491	0.0039427	0.6424095
181		19	2.2104016367	404	441	111	2.2548226832	47	5.2432069646	4.9767274311	015	Zone III		1.3801473058	M25	Fe550	29504.02083988	0.1701008939	552	21.19750915821	528	53.21319814	0.0161519	1.0526739
182		3	3.6430144038	345	602	262	2.4955728942	05	4.2673901220	4.7711931804	118	Zone IV		2.7301382820	M30	Fe550	30220.40342160	0.2427416923	125	16.42256434211	844	55.0707765	0.0125133	1.0888770
183		7	3.1541446801	431	587	181	4.5497796887	44	6.6587733912	2.1600147846	689	Zone II		1.7101188559	M30	Fe550	34869.94242954	0.2659730312	978	6.607478315165	167	194.3175527	0.0155082	1.4026866
184		7	3.0825124502	496	527	152	3.0339351902	93	3.8377793273	2.2716822858	765	Zone IV		2.1868171747	M25	Fe550	33385.96324777	0.2982291964	44	33.5670440312	951	493.6815552	0.0063787	1.4356796
185		4	3.9018463324	376	335	135	2.4864639565	64	5.9135946053	3.4704519747	086	Zone II		1.3341792662	M20	Fe415	29060.58403296	0.2321412379	47	37.2668056065	531	431.1768824	0.0050140	0.7283822
186		10	3.5574127214	412	538	100	2.6616669386	55	4.1472374020	2.1659954740	340	Zone III		2.1424903591	M40	Fe550	33118.27424804	0.2248228671	821	8.867670794132	719	215.9386566	0.0051533	0.9624940
187		7	3.5083411698	356	545	179	3.7035649285	14	4.0932348922	4.6248683035	484	Zone IV		2.8032580731	M35	Fe415	25318.61278642	0.2174731012	505	9.932956044137	7	207.1305365	0.0046329	0.6254670
188		20	3.0768443644	301	624	138	2.2475855227	34	5.3657711825	3.5323265022	724	Zone IV		2.6598788681	M35	Fe415	31995.47262890	0.2584820010	395	16.76487720744	794	78.45843942	0.0024957	0.8011454

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S
9965		20	3.2323926345	414	320	227	0.9239836591	06	3.6289443154	2.5705234227	008	Zone IV		2.947336165	M40	Fe550	32782.46303095	0.1636108416	743	30.8655313	0044426	280.7883413	0.0032969	0.7982963
9966		4	3.0964811453	552	491	132	1.2053577062	91	5.4505152908	4.6287499187	771	Zone IV		1.9701617242	M30	Fe415	31547.20848656	0.2486193078	198	40.68684356	9314675	151.6710146	0.0073130	1.4947600
9967		16	3.2698853083	233	603	266	3.5066289217	73	3.5755340807	4.8404823252	550	Zone III		1.718556262	M35	Fe500	34500.69747398	0.1558121596	065	40.90230931	505524	423.1088290	0.0081406	1.0638129
9968		4	2.9030888949	372	441	192	3.7251766322	27	3.4303307800	3.5637280245	779	Zone V		1.0312000879	M20	Fe550	25097.56000013	0.2035708663	115	3.054876797	0718656	447.0748066	0.0128272	0.5543351
9969		6	3.2359164457	422	522	107	3.7306876801	34	4.5598810914	2.5989424917	481	Zone II		2.3188548522	M30	Fe550	29340.57961579	0.1853607174	004	44.71078056808	725	56.4355764	0.0175215	1.1846220
9970		6	2.9929410382	359	504	105	1.9815974694	74	4.9456815624	3.9081899871	945	Zone II		0.8857570928	M30	Fe415	30168.48013821	0.2946863778	104	29.73134601226	866	259.0956209	0.0053239	1.3666278
9971		19	3.2654161227	579	520	216	4.8328336631	55	5.4039254011	3.6252526491	877	Zone II		2.7006876392	M35	Fe550	25751.62378801	0.1671992032	736	21.46341478256	5817	475.7193286	0.0142555	0.6188133
9972		13	3.2568500084	541	582	120	0.9813121372	45	5.3932117645	4.7427132066	825	Zone V		1.7638685079	M25	Fe550	34821.39782579	0.2607586851	545	45.43629219223	7126	94.51190663	0.0110320	1.3377479
9973		8	2.8014662419	306	641	142	2.9895202919	56	4.1306127758	4.8487913482	769	Zone IV		2.6925150864	M30	Fe415	31521.24154591	0.1735097875	044	6.230261613661	918	135.4221615	0.0085086	1.0438268
9974		6	3.6893397313	415	562	273	3.7848911610	74	5.5098658496	2.2206973527	234	Zone IV		2.4235066453	M20	Fe415	31018.94270305	0.1730704468	252	18.52580203269	413	178.1076195	0.0179167	1.0473682
9975		2	3.9890932277	385	646	196	3.8676601370	23	4.8708972944	2.8997361032	259	Zone II		1.6880137229	M35	Fe550	31337.21428087	0.2989997603	033	33.54525330597	433	430.5166224	0.0192741	0.6210173
9976		17	3.2046254679	533	338	294	0.7603826279	53	3.3683746420	3.9063126512	397	Zone IV		2.5555666898	M35	Fe550	29460.12719241	0.2185174937	043	76.20917736101	475	107.7590566	0.0055373	1.3266916
9977		12	3.9816235392	366	677	189	2.4608609380	22	5.9647683991	3.6207786558	476	Zone III		1.4389748814	M40	Fe550	34441.34302911	0.2025884690	196	18.86830106797	337	429.3215635	0.0199949	1.2049177
9978		15	3.2251576398	320	251	297	1.9685108381	75	3.8877950447	2.8552003312	795	Zone III		2.0426559483	M20	Fe500	32915.16913779	0.2700491816	527	9.717801487879	296	279.8323353	0.0051051	0.5363911
9979		14	3.1953248468	557	463	148	3.2220886854	82	4.1841742172	2.5097485381	374	Zone IV		1.7450455253	M25	Fe500	34442.56155227	0.2950080046	444	4.723635010962	96	410.3117862	0.0077277	0.7900689
9980		15	3.5585424045	453	429	158	0.6349973044	65	3.0627606749	2.6882979086	855	Zone II		1.7749316896	M40	Fe550	25008.38584760	0.1913202319	655	11.09659267729	2076	170.3312656	0.0101887	0.6893415
9981		19	3.0065409705	366	653	126	2.7395231038	57	3.9671960183	4.6583506614	994	Zone II		2.2012528228	M25	Fe415	33003.83755803	0.1591882326	945	5.770616301633	29	170.3312656	0.0155937	1.1660285
9982		10	3.6274824519	286	675	295	4.9310437670	35	5.2927418862	3.2524931440	010	Zone V		1.7679281113	M35	Fe415	28046.69746171	0.1759755779	515	5.546818465648	924	74.37923934	0.0052757	0.9774828
9983		13	3.0464168569	437	648	170	1.9136999545	43	5.0232736761	2.0790601805	84	Zone V		2.7504783109	M40	Fe500	28974.99207063	0.1913405320	435	26.54381620760	3715	290.8454436	0.0053544	1.4358434
9984		16	3.3886286235	399	620	186	1.9940831786	75	5.3618784626	2.3632558712	492	Zone II		2.9149279691	M40	Fe500	34310.80307470	0.2256835242	881	14.09015640319	319	191.7075004	0.0070687	1.4396632
9985		5	3.8006222945	209	519	156	4.9479671713	28	3.2862497367	3.0169312733	041	Zone III		1.9704025328	M30	Fe550	26803.89145914	0.1742388018	379	3.070509247898	01	336.0928033	0.0164490	0.9609929
9986		16	3.2787218426	345	350	113	3.8510939267	44	4.0893675912	2.1823908340	561	Zone II		0.5794361082	M35	Fe415	31240.38594641	0.2353105149	704	19.62322070237	1373	169.4770413	0.0098840	0.8762534
9987		20	3.9314920449	556	414	285	4.7330729987	01	3.4724452398	2.7555571464	378	Zone V		0.7875760185	M25	Fe415	25716.67450441	0.2374076569	604	40.77260652992	479	53.28682153	0.0171116	0.9355742
9988		6	3.8897691105	218	484	146	2.6664833024	25	5.4923895443	2.7029775104	544	Zone III		2.6478456869	M20	Fe500	26209.20729104	0.2535236594	974	16.03554412148	869	116.1805853	0.0198488	0.7072787
9989		1	3.6696650774	222	595	269	0.7126732597	63	3.6152432879	4.9671339912	044	Zone III		0.8142394579	M20	Fe500	28258.20800602	0.1778799889	037	37.64241932562	722	434.2375469	0.0188168	1.3441747
9990		18	2.8256851679	212	388	259	4.8679881576	74	4.2289452713	3.9316869065	398	Zone III		0.5552228416	M20	Fe500	29526.52883126	0.2760488136	711	25.41232216565	596	375.3455163	0.0133868	1.0749915
9991		18	3.1127172428	598	324	234	2.5511932155	66	4.1410888675	3.8851988874	963	Zone III		2.8981957104	M20	Fe415	34261.62051971	0.1706002142	033	36.14655080942	626	396.3708876	0.0194399	1.0559509
9992		7	3.560424159	405	297	187	2.3346107840	92	3.7834852361	4.1938716937	186	Zone V		0.8529562702	M35	Fe550	32829.50418003	0.2433791602	095	21.95987783898	037	344.3570683	0.0071697	1.0535716
9993		17	3.2297872156	352	515	110	1.9229268990	44	4.2198736951	4.6053717653	293	Zone IV		2.6346226413	M30	Fe550	27537.37428323	0.1825204535	036	5.999741146028	254	270.8503739	0.0158920	1.4710541
9994		18	3.2587974223	222	608	265	1.5331597076	23	3.3457002199	2.8864453152	238	Zone V		1.1149258506	M35	Fe550	25297.77553375	0.1913349109	481	15.98222355608	264	351.0951183	0.0142770	0.7456853
9995		13	2.9695927414	222	503	185	4.8930924491	67	3.1261346957	2.8306102079	406	Zone V		2.0453126081	M30	Fe415	34046.96956075	0.1796248334	481	34.59332888

3.1.1 Structural Properties

1. Floors : This column represents the number of floors in the building, ranging from 1 to 20. The number of floors significantly affects the structural response to dynamic loads, particularly seismic and wind forces. Taller buildings experience greater lateral displacement and base shear, making this parameter crucial for assessing stability.

2. Beam Size (mm) : This column specifies the cross-sectional dimensions of beams in millimeters, ranging from 200 mm to 600 mm. Beams play a critical role in distributing loads throughout the structure, and larger beam sizes typically enhance stiffness and reduce deflection, improving overall structural performance.

3. Column Size (mm) : Measured in millimeters, this column captures the cross-sectional dimensions of columns, varying between 250 mm and 700 mm. Columns are primary load-bearing elements, and their size directly influences the building's capacity to withstand vertical and lateral forces.

4. Slab Thickness (mm) : This column denotes the thickness of the floor slabs, ranging from 100 mm to 300 mm. Thicker slabs contribute to increased structural mass and stiffness, affecting load distribution and dynamic response.

5. Reinforcement (%) : A continuous variable indicating the percentage of steel reinforcement used in structural elements, ranging from 0.5% to 5%. Higher reinforcement levels enhance ductility and resistance to seismic forces, making this a key factor in structural resilience.

3.1.2 Load Parameters

6. Dead Load (kN/m²) : This column quantifies the permanent loads imposed by structural components, such as walls, floors, and fixed installations. Values range from 3.0 kN/m² to 6.0 kN/m². Dead loads contribute to the overall gravity load on the structure and influence design considerations for load-bearing elements.

7. Live Load (kN/m²) : This column represents variable loads due to occupancy, furniture, and equipment, ranging from 2.0 kN/m² to 5.0 kN/m². Live loads fluctuate over time and must be accounted for in structural design to ensure safety under dynamic conditions.

8. Seismic Load (Zone) : A categorical variable classifying buildings into seismic zones (Zone II, III, IV, V), reflecting the expected intensity of earthquake forces in different regions. Higher zones indicate greater seismic risk, necessitating enhanced structural reinforcement.

9. Wind Load (kN/m²) : This column captures the lateral pressure exerted by wind on the building's surface, ranging from 0.5 kN/m² to 3.0 kN/m². Wind loads are particularly significant for tall buildings, as they can induce substantial lateral displacement and torsion.

10. Concrete Grade : A categorical variable for the compressive strength classification of concrete, that is, M20, M25, M30, M35, and M40. The grades of strength and durability reflect each one the more the higher grade, directly affecting the structural capacity and failure resistance.

11. Steel Grade : This column details yield strength classification of steel reinforcement with values Fe415, Fe500, and Fe550. Greater steel grades increase tensile strength thereby increasing ductility and ability to bear load.

12. Modulus of Elasticity (MPa) : A continuously distributed variable for the stiffness of concrete (25,000 MPa – 35,000 MPa). The stiffer the structure, indicated by a higher modulus, the more the structure defforms under load.

13. Poisson Ratio : This column represents the ratio of lateral strain versus axial strain in the concerned materials which vary from 0.15 to 0.3. The Poisson ratio controls the deformations that materials undergo under load and its effects on the structural behaviour of materials in dynamic loading events.

3.1.4 Output Features (Performance Indicators)

14. Maximum Displacement (mm) : This column shows the maximum lateral offset of the building in terms of loads ranging from 5.0 mm to 50 mm, excessive displacement can lead to structural instability and consequent failure hence this is one of the primary measures of performances of a structure.

15. Base Shear (kN) : That column is used to compute the overall shear at the base of the structure from lateral loading in the range between 50 kN and 500 kN. Base shear is

essential for the computation of the building's ability to resist the forces of seismic and wind.

16. Story Drift Ratio : A normalised ratio of inter-story drift to total building height, varying from 0.001 to 0.02, a continuous variable. High story drift ratio is a sign of poor structural stability, and increased possibility of sustaining damage in the event of earthquakes.

17. Safety Index : A rating of overall safety of a structure, scalled from 0.5 – 1.5, the larger the number the more optimal the structural behaviour and which is aggregated using various parameters such as load capacity, strength of materials and deformation resistance.

This organized dataset provides a full image of the variables that explain RC building performance, making it a valuable resource for training Artificial Neural networks for getting the prediction of structural behaviour correct.

3.2 INPUT FEATURES AND THEIR INFLUENCE ON STRUCTURAL PERFORMANCE

The input features of this dataset plays an integral role in forcing the structural behavior and performance of Reinforced Concrete (RC) framed buildings with varied loading conditions. These facets include structural qualities, loading characteristics and material qualities all of which contribute to increased overall strength and resilience of the building. This is very important to know the relationship between these variables and the structural performance so that appropriate predictive models can be established employing the Artificial Neural Networks (ANNs). By the analysis of how these input features interact the engineers can begin to discover how building design can be optimized for better safety and efficiency.

3.2.1 Structural Properties

Load bearing capacity and dynamic response to an externally applied force of a building are directly dependent on its structural characteristics such as number of floors, beam and column sizes, slab thickness and reinforcement percentage respectively.

1. Floors : The number of floors drastically affects the vulnerability of the building to such side forces as wind and seismic activity. The larger buildings with more number of floors will have high inertia force on the caused earthquake which will result to high base shear and maximum displacement. In addition, multi-storied buildings have high susceptibility to inter-story drifts if not suitably controlled through good building design.

2. Beam Size : The parts of beams, and that of their dimensions at the cross-sections are of the greatest importance in the redistribution of the affects of loads across the structure. Higher beams dimensions yield higher stiffness hence reduce deflections and increases bending moment resistance. This results in lower story drift as well as superior overall structural stability.

3. Column Size : As primary load-bearing elements, column dimensions determine the building's ability to withstand both vertical and lateral loads. Larger columns provide greater axial load capacity and improved resistance to buckling under compressive forces. This is particularly important in seismic zones, where columns must remain intact to prevent catastrophic failure.

4. Slab Thickness : The thickness of floor slabs affects the mass and stiffness of the structure. Thicker slabs contribute to increased structural weight, which can amplify seismic forces. However, they also enhance load distribution and reduce localized stress concentrations, improving overall durability.

5. Reinforcement (%) : The percentage of steel reinforcement in structural elements significantly influences ductility and strength. Higher reinforcement levels increase the ability of beams, columns, and slabs to absorb energy during dynamic loading events, such as earthquakes. This reduces the risk of brittle failure and enhances the building's capacity to undergo plastic deformation without collapse.

3.2.2 Load Parameters

Load parameters look at the loads acting on the structure – static and dynamic loads. Such loads determine stresses that are presented through structural components and track safety and performance of the building.

1. Dead Load : Dead loads indicates permanent weight by structural elements e.g walls, floor and static apparatus. These loads cumulate in the form of gravitational forces on the building as well as guide in design of load bearing members. A higher amount of dead loads necessitates denser structural elements for it to lack too much deflection or collapse.

2. Live Load : Live loads consist of occupancy-related, furniture related and equipment-related variable forces. These loads will be changing over time and proper structural design is expected to consider them for safety related to different occupancy types.

Commericial or industrial buildings designed are expected to have higher live load compared to the residential ones.

3. Seismic Load (Zone) : The selection of the seismic zone classification varies with the seismic forces from the earthquake. The higher seismic zones (Zone IV and V) show higher ground acceleration levels and for structure damage. These zones require that the buildings are reinforced with improved reinforcement, ductile detailing, and robust lateral load resisting systems.

4. Wind Load : Wind forces exert lateral pressure on buildings, particularly affecting tall structures. Wind load magnitude depends on factors such as building height, shape, and location. High-rise buildings must be designed to resist wind-induced torsion and lateral displacement, which can lead to structural instability if not properly addressed.

3.2.3 Material Properties

Material characteristics determine the mechanical behavior of structural elements under stress, influencing strength, stiffness, and ductility. These properties are essential for predicting how the building will respond to applied loads.

1. Concrete Grade : The compressive strength of concrete, classified as M20, M25, M30, M35, or M40, directly affects the load-carrying capacity of structural elements. Higher-grade concrete offers greater resistance to crushing and cracking, improving the durability and longevity of the building.

2. Steel Grade : The yield strength of steel reinforcement, categorized as Fe415, Fe500, or Fe550, determines its ability to withstand tensile stresses. Higher steel grades provide increased ductility and strength, allowing structural elements to absorb more energy before failure. This is particularly important in seismic design, where ductile behavior is essential for dissipating earthquake energy.

Modulus of Elasticity : This property specifies concretes stiffens, which in its turn dictates how much it will deform under load. The stiffer is a material of higher modulus of elasticity, and this has less scatter and more rigidity. therefore less deflection and improved rigidity of structure. But brittle in extreme loading conditions are highly rigid materials.

Poisson Ratio : Poisson ratio is the ratio between laterally and axially straining of materials. The property impacts on the deformation of compressive and tensile in structural analysis. In

lateral expansion, axially loaded, Poisson ratios expressed have an influence over the stress distribution in the structural element.

3.2.4 Integration of Input Features in Structural Analysis

The general performance of RC framed building is pre determined by the combination of these input features. A whopper of a building, say, with many floors, large beam and column dimensions, and high-class quality materials, will display superior capacity to resist the effects of seismic and wind forces as compared to a low-level edifice with low reinforcement. In the same way, high-seismic zone building structures require more reinforcement and ductile detailing to mitigate earthquake have inflict damage.

ANNs can utilize these input features to form complex relations and predict structural performance to high accuracy. By reflecting on past real data and mapping interrelationships of input factors/independent variables and output parameters/dependent variables, ANNs can assist engineering professionals in obtaining ideal building design that can lead to advanced safety and efficiency. Such models could be based on such a dataset, and such a dataset provides a comprehensive foundation for training such models and contribute to developing sophisticated prediction tools for structural engineering application.

3.3. OUTPUT FEATURES AND THEIR SIGNIFICANCE IN STRUCTURAL PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT

The Output characteristics of this dataset are therefore vital performance parameters used to quantify the structural response of Reinforced Concrete (RC) framed buildings under different loads conditions. Such metrics could give some important understanding of the stability and load bearing capacity of the building and general safety. Engineers can evaluate the efficiency of different design configuration and material usage in realizing structural integrity, by examining these output variables; Maximum Displacement, Base Shear, Story Drift Ratio, and Safety Index. Such features are critical for training Artificial Neural Networks (ANNs) in predicting building performance precisely, thus allowing data-driven decision making for structural engineering.

3.3.1 Maximum Displacement (mm)

Maximum displacement indicates the amount by which a structure will assail laterally to applied forces like wind and earthquakes. Critical to the determination of a structure's capacity to withstand the dynamic loads is this parameter where excessive displacement may result in instability, damage, or collapse. The dataset tracks maximum displacement values between 5.0 mm and 50.0 mm, where larger numbers were represented with more lateral movement. In seismic prone zones, vertical deformation in buildings must be minimized to within an acceptable limit to avoid collapse of a structure. In addition, excessive displacement can result in secondary damage to non-structural elements i.e., facades, partitions, and mechanical systems. Through displacement data analysis, engineers are able to determine design weaknesses and set structural configurations to improve lateral forces resistance.

3.3.2 Base Shear (kN)

Base shear is the aggregate that is exerted on the base of a building arising from seismic or wind loads. This force is a very important criterion for estimating the structural capacity needed to resist overturning and sliding. The dataset consists of base shear values between 50 kN and 500 kN, while higher values correspond to larger horizontal forces acting on the structure. Base shear calculation is a fundamental component of a calculation process in seismic design for defining the necessary strength of foundations, shear walls, and other lateral load-resisting elements. Robust reinforcement and ductile detailing are essential for buildings that experience high levels of base shear in order to avoid brittle failure. Accurate prediction of base shear is crucial for structural elements to maintain their ability to survive very severe loading conditions without safety loss.

3.3.3 Story Drift Ratio

Story drift ratio refers to the relative lateral offsetting of successive storeys in a construction relative to the total building height in the terms of the ratio of inter-stories drift to total building height. This figure is of great value in establishing structural stability especially the multi-storey buildings since excessive driftings can affect the buildings severely by damaging or collapsing. From the dataset there is story drift ratios varying from 0.001 to 0.02 ; greater numbers of this ratio indicate greater proportional story movement. In earthquake design in limiting story drift is very important in maintaining structural integrity and avoiding pounding between neighbouring buildings. Moreover, excessive drift can ruin non-structural elements, for example, partitions, ceilings, and mechanical systems. Engineers use story drift

ratios to examine the effectiveness of structural systems at the work dissipation and deformation restraint during dynamic loading events.

3.3.4 Safety Index

Safety index is a composite parameter, which provides an idea about the overall performance of the building in term of its structural performance by evaluating the parameter of load bearing capacity, material strength and de-formation resistance. This index ranges from 0.5-1.5 that numerically measures structural safety; higher the value, the better performing the heat console. Anything less than 1.0 is an index that the construction maybe in danger of failure in certain loadings, while values above 1.0 will show that the design is not as risky. This metric is particularly important for comparison purposes of a range of different building solutions, finding the best design alternatives that respond to both safety and cost effectiveness issues. By aggregating various measures of performance, the safety index enables engineers to scrutinize systematically issues on structural change, strengthen response, and compliance of building rules.

3.3.5 Integration of Output Features in Structural Analysis

These output parameters taken together, provide a complete perspective of the structure behavior of an RC framed building subject to various loading situations. With the aid of these metrics, the engineers can determine the effectiveness of different design choices and material choices in making increase in structural resilience. For instance, a strong year reinforced building with good material grades exhibit reduced displacement and base shear value, hence strong performance under seismic and wind force. Similarly, structures erected under the proper story-drift constraints are able to support stability and reduce downside impacts in a dynamic environment.

Such output attributes can be harnessed by ANNs to construct predictive models able to simulate the response of structures based upon values of input variables. Trainings on this dataset allow ANNs to identify patterns, the relationship between structural properties, load parameters and material characteristics in order to predict performance measurements effectively. This facility enables engineers to make optimum construction design, simulate a building under varying conditions, and enhance structural-engineering based decision-making. The integration of these output features into predictive modelling frameworks supports the

development of safer and more efficient RC framed structure in relation to specific environmental and seismic situations.

3.4 APPLICATION OF ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORKS (ANNS) FOR STRUCTURAL PERFORMANCE PREDICTION

The powerful computational approach to prediction of structural performance of Reinforced Concrete (RC) framed buildings from the input features specified in dataset is Artificial Neural Network (ANNs). Using machine learning methods, ANNs are able to explain complex nonlinear relationships in order to explain structural properties, material properties and external loads to predict important performance indices including maximum displacement, base shear, and story drift ratio, and safety index. This predictive capability enables engineers to optimize building design, strengthen building designs and to comply with safety relevant standards. The problem of the implementation of ANNs for the task has three primary elements: the input layers the hidden layers and the output layer respectively all important in harvesting and analyzing the hidden structures of the underlying data set.

3.4.1 Input Layer: Feature Representation

The independent variables entering the ANN of the dataset are input at the input layer consisting of the structural properties (number of floors, beam and column sizes, slab thickness, reinforcement percentage), load parameters (dead load, live load, seismic zone, wind load) and the material properties (concrete grade, steel grade, modulus of elasticity, Poisson ratio). All these features are separately fed into the neural network as an input node for the model to input and evaluate the consequent multiplicative impact on structural behavior. The input data is preprocessed first with processes of normalization and encoding added in to prepare the data for use in the network architecture. Numerical values of categorical variables like seismic zone, concrete grade and steel grade are commonly taken with such strategies as one-hot encoding among others and the standardized ranges are then used to scale continuous variables, all aimed at facilitating convergence during training.

3.4.2 Hidden Layers: Learning Complex Patterns

In the shady floors of the ANN, significant correlation of input features and outputs depreciations are obtained. The Neuron layer is formed from multiple neurons connected in a weighted manner using connections and each neuron separated by the activation function that converts input data to non linear fashion. During the training stage the network is trained to corrupt such parameters via well accepted optimization algorithm (e.g. backpropagation or

stochastic gradient descent) to minimize prediction errors. The ability of that model to reveal complex dependence among variables; the model runs on the depth and the width the hidden layers have. For instance max. interaction from seismic load, reinforcement percentage and concrete grade may be highly effective in controlling max. Displacement and Base Shear which the Network is forced to find the complex pattern which established linear models will never provide due to. Dropout, regularization of batch normalizing can be used in order to prevent over-fitting, but if they are used the model should be able to perform and deal with unseen data.

3.4.3 Output Layer: Performance Prediction

The outcome (output layer) of ANN results in production of dependent variables presented in dataset with maximum displacement, base shear, story drift ratio and safety index. The output metrics in this scenario are in continuous form, and hence the output layer requires linear activation functions in most cases to obtain proper numerical estimates. After that their performance is assessed in terms of loss functions such as mean squared error (MSE) or the more general root mean squared error (RMSE), and their degrees of difference from the values that were predicted in comparison with the actual values are given. With better parameters of the improved network with successive improvement, the ANN can be well precise and to forecast the performance of a given structure in varying situations. Once trained, this model can then be used as a predictive device to the engineers' hands, an appreciation of different design option that exist to consider, the possible materials available to use as well the loading case related to the idea of stabilizing buildings.

3.4.4 Training and Validation Process

To make model of the ANN credible data set should be divided into the train verify and test subsets. The training set forces on the networks weights, even if performance is – and not overfitting only when one of the best-performed (in training) are selected. Last, the testing set measures the model's ability to generalize the information which was not seen. Other such cross-validation techniques like k-fold cross validation can also be applied in order to find robustness and consistency of various data splits results. In addition to hyperparameters tuning, specifically-tuning of such parameters like learning rate, batch size and number of hidden layers that can enhance model's performance. Thus if once ANN provides satisfactory accuracy, it can be included in structural engineering to produce rapid and accurate results for field conditions.

3.4.5 Potential Applications of the Dataset in Structural Engineering

The described dataset has tremendous applications potential in the structural engineering, especially that of the seismic risk assessment, structural optimization, disaster mitigation planning and code compliance checks. With the utilization of extensive range of options for input and output features, the engineers and the researchers can build highly advanced predictive models using Artificial Neural Networks (ANNs), which would improve building safety, efficiency, and resiliency.

3.4.6 Seismic Risk Assessment

A very important application of this data set is in seismic risk assessment where the objective is to determine the susceptibility of Reinforced Concrete (RC) framed buildings to earthquake induced forces. The dataset involves uses seismic zone classifications (Zone II, III, IV, V), which directly determine the magnitude in which ground motion a building must endure. Engineers can thereby use ANNs trained on this data to predict key performance indicators (maximum displacement, base shear, story drift ratio, and safety index) under various seismic circumstances. These forecasts allow for the estimation of high-risk structures that could benefit from either retrofitting or design alteration in order to increase their seismic resilience. Further, the dataset enables simulation of different kinds of earthquake scenarios to assist the urban planners and policymakers in creation of region-specific building codes as well as disaster preparedness plans.

3.4.7 Structural Optimization

The dataset is also useful in structural optimization , where the objective is to design cost effective but structurally strong building. Upon evaluating relative relationships between input features, that is, beam and column sizes, amount of reinforcement (%) and material grades, it is possible for engineers to identify appropriate design arrangements, which are cost effective and safe and efficient as well. ANNs, when trained on this dataset, can rapidly scan thousand of design alternatives and determine structural performance metrics without the need for the time consuming finite element analysis. This simplifies the process of designing for engineers and enables them to design fanciful solutions that economize on material yet leave the building structure absolutely intact. For instance the dataset could help in determining the lowest percentages for required reinforcement for a building of a specified height and seismic zone by minimizing the cost of construction without sacrificing safety.

3.4.8 Disaster Mitigation Planning

Disaster mitigation planning is the preemptive building of structures that can resist strong occurrences such as earthquake, hurricane and high wind. The presence of wind load parameters and seismic zone classification within the dataset make it of particular use when trying to determine how buildings react to natural calamities. Using this dataset, the engineers can train predictive models, simulate the impacts from various disaster profiles, and work out mitigation strategies specific to a given geography. For instance, high-rise buildings of areas characterized by frequent seismic activity can be constructed with increased ductility and lateral load resisting systems utilizing information culled from the provided dataset. Moreover, the dataset facilitates the growth of early warning systems that forecast structural behavior under extreme loading scenarios providing authorities with opportunities for better implementation of the emergency response plans.

3.4.9 Code Compliance Checks

It is a basic requirement of the engineering practice to guarantee that the buildings do conform to national and international codes of structural safety. The dataset enables code compliance checks, because it represents a basis of checking structural designs against regulatory standards. Engineers can utilize ANNs trained on the dataset to ascertain whether proposed designs of buildings satisfy safety criterion that involves maximum allowable displacement span, base shear, and story drift limits. For example, IS 1893 (in India), ASCE 7 (in the US), and Eurocode 8 (in Europe) have building codes, among other things, that define limitations on story drift ratios and seismic forces, which can be verified through the dataset's metrics of performance. By automating compliance checks by the use of machine learning models, engineers can make the process of approving new constructions simple and guarantee that buildings are up to date with regard to the latest safety regulations. These applications of the dataset are not only applicable to academia but have practical utility in usage for structural engineers, urban planners and state policymakers. Whether it is for seismic risk assessment, structural optimisation, disaster mitigation, or code compliance, the dataset offers a base stepping stone to build intelligent systems to improve building safety and resiliency. Through incorporating the dataset into engineering workflows, professionals can apply data-driven approach to enhance efficiency and reliability of structural design at downside minimization of the natural disasters.

3.5 SAMPLE DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

To give an example of the dataset's capability of data utilization for analysis of structural performance, let us observe a sample of five RC framed building scenarios. Every row in the dataset corresponds to a different combination of structural, load, and material attributes, and performance estimates. Thereby, by studying these examples, we can see the effects of different design and environmental conditions on the behavior of buildings.

The first sample consists of a 10 storey building with 300 mm beam sizes , 500 mm column sizes , and 150 mm slab thickness , using 2.5 % reinforcement . The building experiences a dead load of 4.5 kN/m² and a live load of 3.2 kN/m² , in zone III seismic zoning with a 1.2 kN/m² wind load . The structure uses M25 concrete and Fe500 steel with modulus of elasticity 30,000 MPa and Poisson ratio of 0.25 . The performance indicators reflect a maximum displacement of 12.5 mm , base shear of 250 kN , story drift ratio of 0.008 , and a safety index of 1.2 , which denote moderate structural resilience of the structure under these conditions.

On the other hand, the second sample describes an 8 story building with 250 mm beams, 450 mm columns and 180 mm slab thickness with reinforcement of 3.0%. This structure with dead load 3.8 kN/m² and live load 2.7 kN/m² is in Zone II where the structure is under 0.9 kN/m² wind load. M20 concrete and Fe415 steel ,used in material properties, have the modulus of elasticity and poisson ratio 28,000 MPa and 0.22 respectively. With the obtained performance metrics have a maximum displacement of 8.4 mm , base shear of 180 kN , story drift ratio of 0.005 and a higher safety index of 1.3 , which ensures a better structural stability than the first sample.

The third sample shows a building 15 stories high with 400 mm beams , 600 mm columns , and a 200 mm slab thickness , reinforced to 1.8 % . Its dead load of 5.2 kN/m² and live load of 4.0 kN/m² gives it Zone IV , 1.5 kN/m² of wind load. In combination with M30 concrete and Fe550 steel , the structure has a modulus of elasticity of 32,000 MPa and Poisson ratio of 0.27 . The performance metric analysis indicates a maximum displacement of 20.2 mm , base shear of 350 kN , story drift ratio of 0.012 and a safety index 1.1 , thus confirming a heightened lateral movement based on its height, but with still tolerable structural stability.

The fourth sample represents a 12 floor building having 350 mm beams , 550 mm columns and 170 mm thickeness of slab , 2.2 % reinforcement . With 4.7 kN/m2 dead load and 3.0 kN/m2 live load it is in Zone V and 2.0 kN/m2 wind load . Built from the concrete M35, and

Fe500 steel, the material properties include modulus of elasticity 31,000 MPa, and poisson ratio 0.26 . From the performance metrics, a maximum displacement, 25.4 mm , base shear 400 kN , story drift ratio 0.015 and a safety index as low as 0.9 are obtained thereby signifying reduced structural safety because of the high seismic zone and increased lateral forces.

In conclusion the fifth sample has a 20 storey building using 500 mm beams, 700 mm columns and 250 mm slab thicknesses , at 4.5% reinforcement. It ranks within Zone III as regards to 6.0 kN/m² dead load and 4.8 kN/m² live load and 1.8 kN/m² wind load. By using M40 concrete and Fe550 steel , the structure reveals modulus of elasticity as 34,000 MPa and Poisson ratio of 0.30. Performance metrics also indicate a maximum displacement of 30.5 mm , base shear 480 kN , a driftratio of 0.017 and a safety index of 0.8 , the challenge of designing high rise structures in seismic zones while reverting to higher levels of reinforcement and strength of materials.

These samples explain how variations in structural properties, load conditions and material preferences affect the performance of the building. The dataset offers an all-inclusive foundation for examining these interactions and empowers engineers to work towards better safety and resilience in design.

3.6 SUMMARY AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS FOR STRUCTURAL ENGINEERING RESEARCH

The dataset known as “Determination of Performance of RC Framed Building Using Artificial Neural Network” is an exhaustive source for investigating and forecasting structural performance of RC buildings according to various loading conditions. Disney character of the dataset is to integrate a large number of input features (structural properties, load parameters, & material characteristics) together with important performance parameters like maximum displacement, base shear, story Drift ratio and safety index to analyze how various design options and environmental factors affect structural stability. The inclusion of 10,000 different building cases provides complex scenarios with different parameters that would form the footprint for training Artificial Neural Networks (ANNs) to model relations, complex or not, in the input variables and output metrics. This helps in developing predictive models that could guide engineers in optimizing design of buildings, bettering seismic adaptation and maintaining structural safety standards… The use of ANNs on this dataset proves the power of machine learning within structural engineering, especially in situations where standard

analytical tools may have difficulties revealing non linear interrelationships among multiple variables. Given the scope of structural configurations and material properties covered by the dataset, ANNs can be trained to accurately predict building performance which permits quick evaluations of different designs options. This capability is particularly useful in the assessment of seismic risks because the ability to predict the structural response to earthquake induced forces then becomes a useful tool in the designing of safer and more resilient infrastructure. Also, the dataset supports the efforts of structural optimization as the engineers can examine cost-effective design solutions which would ensure structural integrity of a structure at a minimum usage of material. This dataset is the foundation for future studies in structural engineering and artificial intelligence in addition to its immediate applications in predictive modeling. One of the promising directions may be the development of the advanced architecture of deep learning, Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) or Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs), in order to achieve improved accuracy of structural performance prediction. Further, the dataset can be increased to incorporate other variables like soil-structure interaction, temperature effects, and long term material deterioration, which have necessary roles to play in establishing durability of RC structures. Incorporation of actual-world structural monitoring information from existing buildings might also increase applicability of the dataset by validation of the machine learning models empirically. Additionally, the dataset can also be used in designing automated structural design tools that use AI-driven optimization algorithms to automate generation of efficient and safe building configurations. These tools could be incorporated into BIM platforms, such that engineers can model and revise structural design in real time. Also, the dataset can be used for generation of RC buildings digital twins which will allow for the monitoring of operation and adaptive control of buildings. By promoting inter-disciplinary research are between civil engineering and machine learning, this dataset supports the development of smart infrastructure systems that increase building resilience, lower construction costs and increase the long-term sustainability of buildings.

CHAPTER 4

METHODOLOGY AND RESULTS ANALYSIS

4.1 METHODOLOGY OVERVIEW

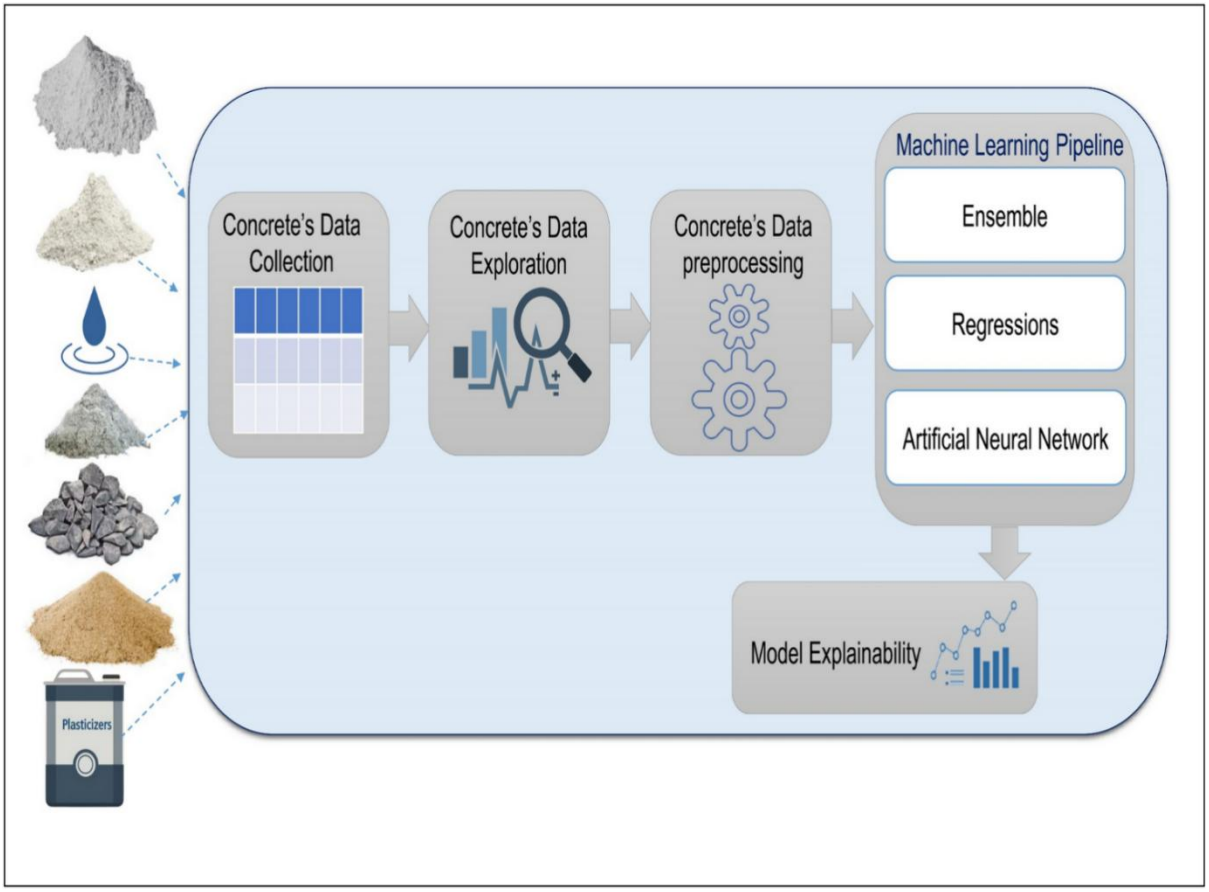


Figure 3 purposed work diagram

The present research work performs investigation of structural performance of Reinforced Concrete framed (RC framed) buildings utilizing the structured approach and dose so with the help of Artificial Neural Network (ANNs). A series of key phase are being in the methodology which includes data preparation , ANN architecture design , training process , validation techniques and performance metrics. All above mentioned components are part of forming the model's predictive attributes formed during the research content surrogative capacity and robustness as 10000 and performance's four metrics model training and validation metrics 17 only distinguish different structures to form the basis. By pragmatic endorsement of this methodology, the research aims to develop an effective predictive framework which would guide building structural designs and seismic resistance. The data

preparation as transformation takes place during data preparation step in methodology to covert to raw data set to prepare it ANN model (first step). This is feature normalization (numerical), one hot encoding of categorical variables and splitting into training and test subsets. Normalization is important because we want all numerical input features on the same scale such that we do not have some variables exachie^n mically affecting the model depending on where they land relative to their scale they osculate. The (categorical) features such as seismic zone and concrete grade are dummy coded;. therefore, they are susceptible to the processing with the ANN. Besides data set is split into 80% training set and 20% for testing purpose in order to test the model independently from this training data, the data set will be used as a measure as to the generalization capability for the model. When after data preparation we will define the structure of Artificial Neural Network with the aim of coming to learn the complex relation between inputs features and output performance metrics. The model has a multitude of hidden layers defined with activation functions of ReLu (Rectified Linear Unit) with the capability of adding non-linearity to the network, and the network can therefore learn complex data structures. Dropout regularization, so that training does not overfit, is used, that is, upon set of neurons de-active random. This final layer is output layer linearly activated since this problem is one of predicting numerical values as opposed to classification. This architecture is tuned with hyperparameter tuning, where various configurations of the architecture are attempted to obtain the best model structure.

After finalization, architecture is trained with a model that has a header optimizer which can calculate the learning rate that could be used for disturbance learning dynamically. The training stage is repeated adjustment of weights of the model that is based on measurement of a difference between the prediction results it made and the actual values which were measured using the Mean Squared Error (MSE) loss function. The training across a fixed number of epochs happens while tracking training and validation dataset performance in order to lower overfitting.

For proving the model, the k-fold cross validation and residual analysis are applied as validation technique. Cross validation presents the measurement of the model stability in the context of various types of data split, whereas the residual analysis gives the distribution for data in case of discrepancies over predictions. Moreover, performance parameters such as R-squared (R^2), Mean Absolute Error (MAE) and Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE) are identified so as to know how the parameter inputs affect the model and how well the model performs. But these measurements give information about quality in which model predicts a

structural performance parameter like maximum displacement, base shear, story drift ratio, & safety index.

In line for the above, the study provides the constructs that have been subjected to severe training and testing for effective processing through the violent ANN model to structural engineers to determine and optimise RC building designs using this systematic method.

4.2 DATA PREPARATION PROCESS

The preparations through which the data is being prepared are highly important in terms of addressing whether one does actually have dataset of the right form that is going to be usable for the training of Artificial Neural Network (ANN) model. This is rather traffic way of doing things, which involves such ingredients as normalization of numerical features, encoded of categories features plus train and test folds differentiation of the original dataset. All these steps give a clue in the development of the model capability of learning from data to give a precise prediction in the structural performance.

4.2.1 Normalization of Numerical Features

Normalization is one of the key pre-processing methods used on numerical input features such that all the variables are in the same neighborhood. The numerical floor count, beam size, column size, slab thickness, reinforcement percent, dead load, live load and wind load, modulus of elasticity, poisson ratio, maximum displacement, base shear, story drift ratio and safety index. They are all continuous variables in this dataset varying in magnitude. Without normalization a larger numerical range of features will drown the learning process of model hence one sided prediction. For this minimization, we use Limescale; to standardise each numerical feature between 0 and 1. This will ensure that the learning of the model is the same for all the features irrespective of how and none will affect the results in any way. The normalization formula used is as below: .

$$X_{\text{scaled}} = \frac{X - X_{\min}}{X_{\max} - X_{\min}}$$

Normalization is one of the main pre-processing procedures, applied to numerical input features such that there are variables in the same neighborhood. Numerical floor count; beam size column size slab thickness reinforcement percent, dead load, live load and wind load, modulus of elasticity, poisson ratio, maximum displacement, base shear story drift ratio and safety index. They all represent continuous variables in this dataset varying in magnitude. Till the normalization, a wider feature numerical range will swamp the learning process of model and consequently one-sided prediction. We use Limescale in this minimization; to normalise every numerical feature within the range of 0 and 1. This will guarantee that the learning of the model will be the same for all the features, no matter how, none will influence the results in any manner. The normalization formula applied is as following: .

4.3 ENCODING OF CATEGORICAL VARIABLES

Non-numerical variables and all classes of the seismic zones concrete grades and steel grades need appropriate pre-processing to be successfully incorporated into the ANN model. As opposed to numerical features categorical variables do not have an innate order or magnitude hence a categorical variable cannot be directly input to a neural network. In an attempt to deal with this, a one hot encoding is applied which transforms each categorical feature into a set of binary variables. For example, the seismic zone feature with four classes (Zone II, III, IV, V) is represented by four binary columns and one for a specific zone presence or absence. Similarly, binary variables are used to encode the concrete grade attribute (M20, M25, M30, M35, M40) and steel grade attribute (Fe415, Fe500, Fe550) in such a way that the explanatory model can have no ordinal assumptions on these categorical inputs and understand there. This encoding process facilitates timely functioning of the ANN with regard to the categorical information while still preserving the individuality of each category.

4.3.1 Splitting the Dataset

Split the normalized encoded data set using data set to split it up into training and the test subset to test the model's ability to operate on unseen data. The split of dataset will be 80 % for training and 20 % for testing, leaving us with a dataset to train the model with most of our initial dataset and a dataset to test the end evaluation which should be independent from the prior one. When training, the input features and the respective output labels of the training set are being taken one after one in order to change the weights of the model of the ANN to be trained. A testing set is applied during training of the model; testing set that the given machine learning has not been trained to understand in trying to determine these model

estimation capabilities as well as in trying to test how accurate the model is on unseen data. This split allows to prevent overfitting because the model will not remember the training data, but it will learn underlying patterns to generalize on new situations. In addition, procedures like k – fold cross validation can be incorporated later for further enhancing the need for model stability concerning multiple data partitions.

After adopting this holistic dataset preparation process the converted dataset is now in a position to be deployed in training the ANN model. Normalization lets us standardize the numerical aspects equally in the handling of the model, encoding will help the model utilize the categorical variables and splitting of the data set does not leave a room for doubt in the reliability of the evaluation of the performance of the model. These pre-processing are pre-requirements fighters to develop dependable and strong predictive models for the purpose of analytical meltdown of the structural performance of RC framed buildings.

4.4 ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORK (ANN) ARCHITECTURE

The class of Artificial Neural Network (ANN) architecture used in this work attempts to incorporate suitably between input of features and output of performance measure. The model has several layers, input layer , hidden layers ,output layer which all help the learning process. Besides, the architecture employs the activation function and regularization which improve the model ability of generalization and prevent overfitting.

4.4.1 Input Layer

The input layer is how the dataset's features enter the set: structural properties parameters; load parameters; and material characteristics. After the categorical variable is one hot encoded there are only 17 input features, hence the neurons in the input layer will be 17 relating to each feature. Such features are normalised so as to make contributions equal (to the process of learning the model's). The Input layer is not doing anything, rather straight away passing values of input received to next layers for further processing.

4.4.2 Hidden Layers

Behind the idea of hidden layer hides detection of those patterns and calculation of the useful patterns from the input data and understanding of relation as hidden relationship between values of the input variables and related output metrics. In the current work with ANN model there are 3 hidden layers. The first layer has 128 neurons, the 2 nd has 64 neurons and the 3 rd just has 32 neurons. The hyper parameter tuning discusses the number of neurons that will

be observed on each layer of a given network, this kind of a network has a balance concerning its complexity and generality.

In every hidden layer, the activation function used is an activation function referred to as Rectified Linear Units (ReLU) and help the model learn non-linear from the data to learn a complex pattern. It is our way of writing the function ReLU:

$$f(x) = \max(0, x)$$

By doing this the function ensures that the values that go into the network will always be positive and therefore remove the existent vanishing gradient problem that affects the other activation functions like the sigmoid or the tanh. By the use of ReLU the model will not only offer optimization on learning a data but computation becomes cheaper.

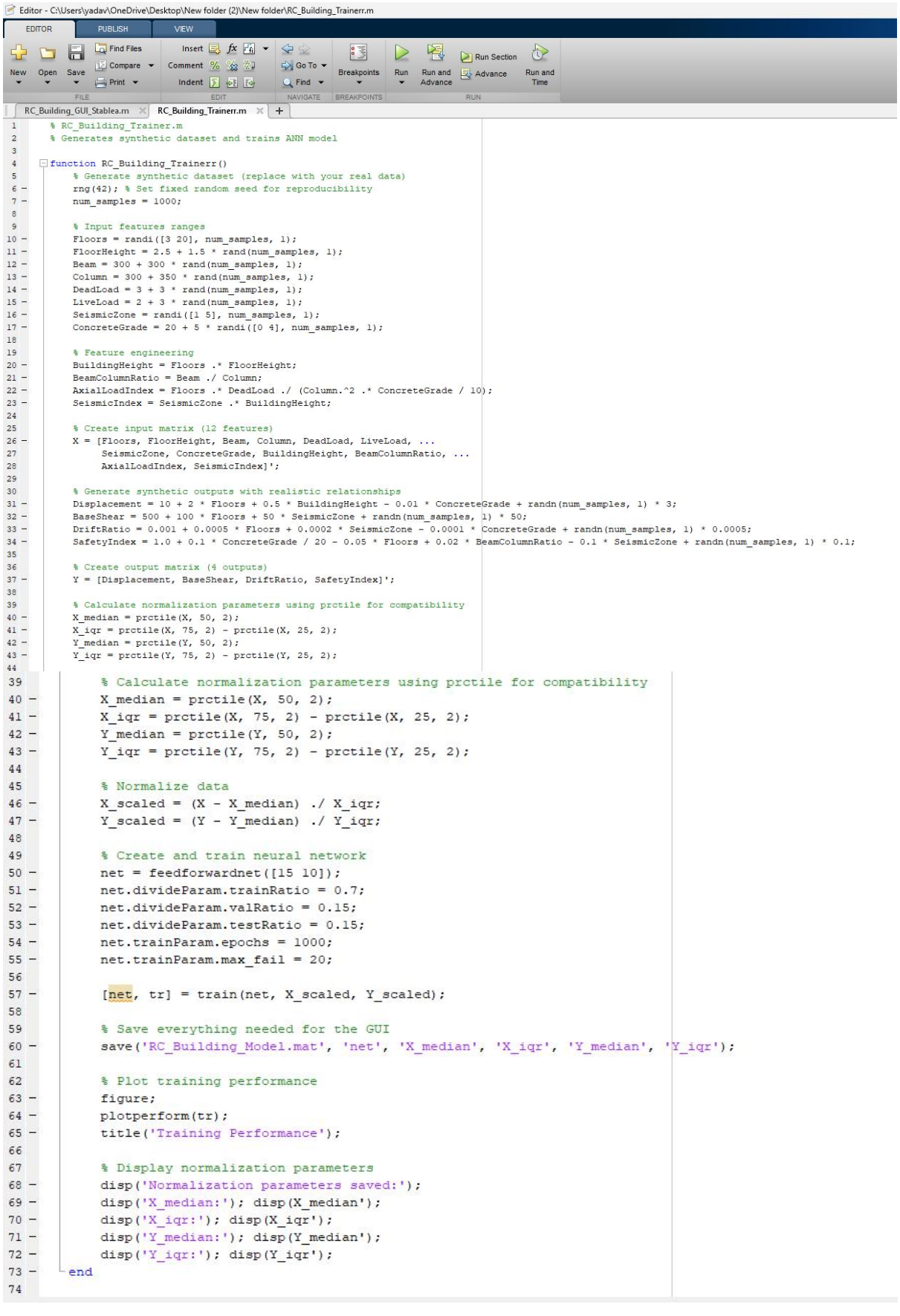
In order to not overfit, after each hidden layer, dropout technique is incorporated as the motive behind regularization. During training, Dropout randomly desactivates the percentage of neurons, thus make the network learn redundant and reducing its dependence from any of the neurons. In this model a dropout rate of 0.2 is used which implies that in 20 % of neurons are disconnected randomly per training iteration. It enhances the model's ability and the model does better with unseen data.

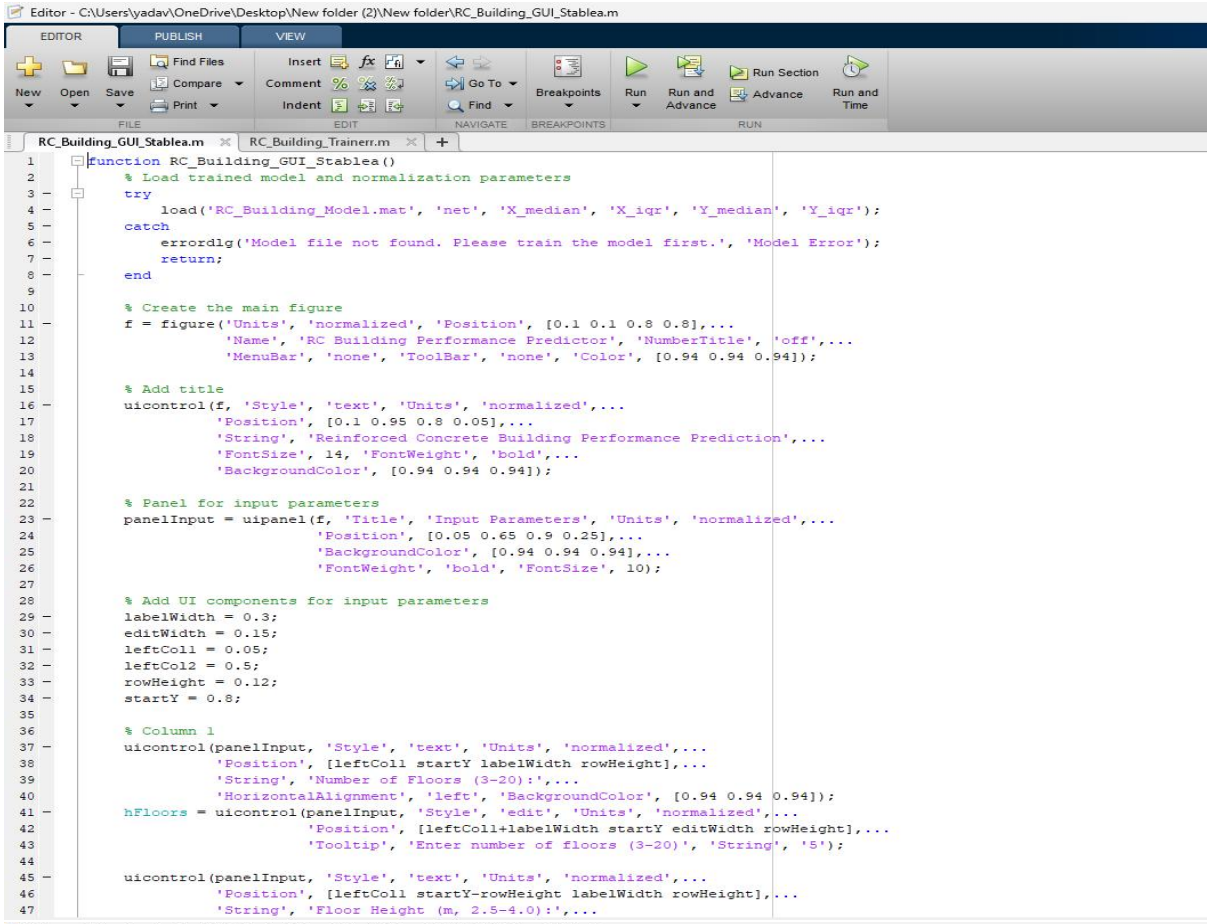
4.4.3 Output Layer

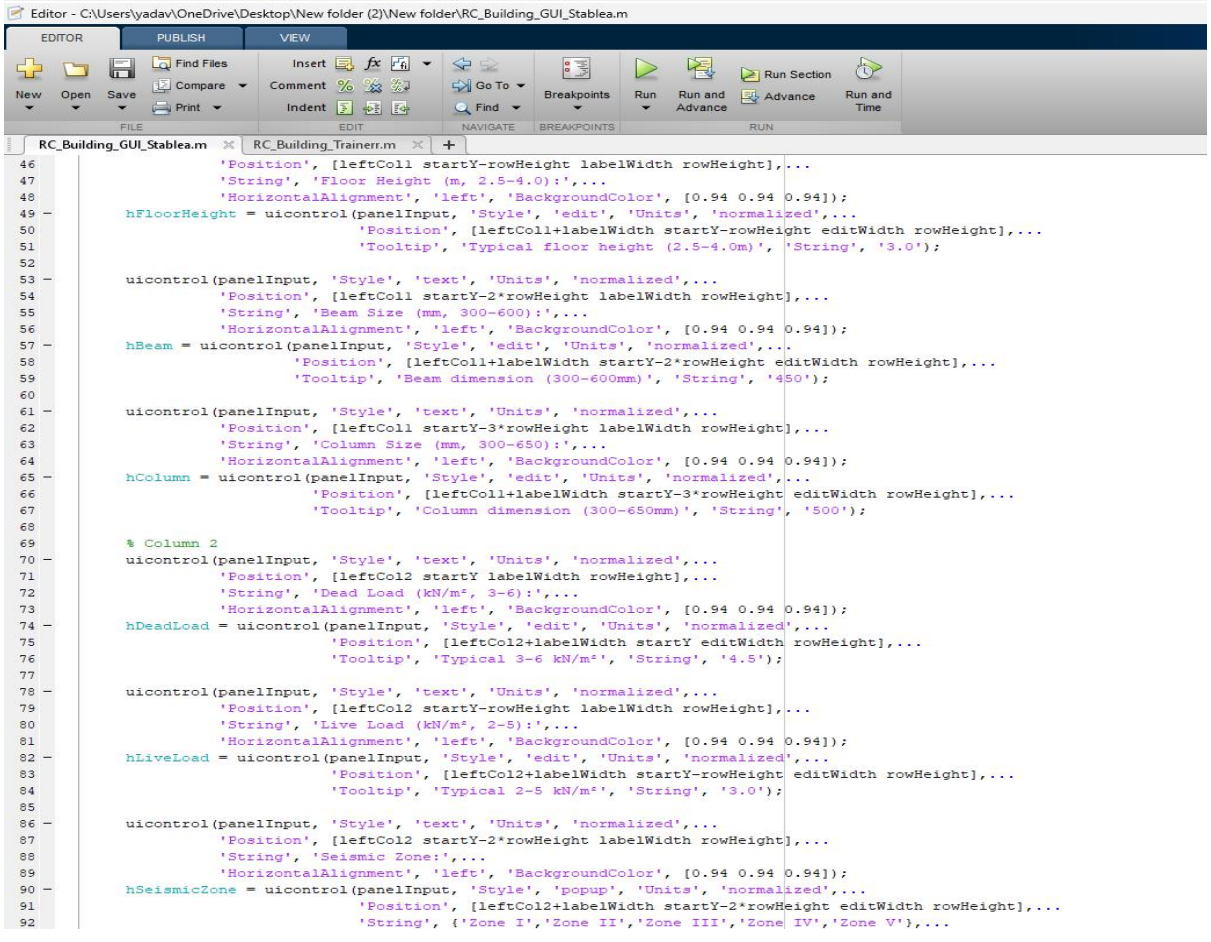
The output layer is responsible for prediction of four structural performance metrics which are maximum displacement (mm), story drift ratio, base shear (KN) and safety index. Since these metrics are continuous numeric values the linear activation function is applied in layer of outputs that do not use transformation of the outputs. This permits the model to represent the target variables numerically without constraining them to certain value range.

There are four neurons in the output layer each is connected to one performance measure. Such neurons use the input received from the final hidden layer to give the predicted value of every metric. The model is trained on learning to master the difference between predicted ones and the actual ones with the help of loss function, which will later be mentioned in the article.

Code used for this matlab program




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Find
Breakpoints
Run
Run and Advance
Run Section
Advance
Run and Time
FILE
EDIT
NAVIGATE
BREAKPOINTS
RUN
RC_Building_GUI_Stablea.m
RC_Building_Trainerr.m
function RC_Building_GUI_Stablea()
% Load trained model and normalization parameters
try
load('RC_Building_Model.mat', 'net', 'X_median', 'X_iqr', 'Y_median', 'Y_iqr');
catch
errordlg('Model file not found. Please train the model first.', 'Model Error');
return;
end
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    % Panel for results
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    % Result display components
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    resultValueWidth = 0.2;
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    % Results - Column 1
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              'HorizontalAlignment', 'left', 'BackgroundColor', [0.94 0.94 0.94]);
    hDisp = uicontrol(panelResults, 'Style', 'text', 'Units', 'normalized',...
                      'Position', [resultLeftCol1+resultLabelWidth resultStartY resultValueWidth resultRowHeight],...
                      'String', '-', 'HorizontalAlignment', 'left',...
                      'FontWeight', 'bold', 'BackgroundColor', [0.94 0.94 0.94]);

    uicontrol(panelResults, 'Style', 'text', 'Units', 'normalized',...
              'Position', [resultLeftCol1 resultStartY-resultRowHeight resultLabelWidth resultRowHeight],...
```

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```
    uicontrol(panelResults, 'Style', 'text', 'Units', 'normalized',...
              'Position', [resultLeftCol1 resultStartY-resultRowHeight resultLabelWidth resultRowHeight],...
              'String', 'Base Shear (kN):',...
              'HorizontalAlignment', 'left', 'BackgroundColor', [0.94 0.94 0.94]);
    hShear = uicontrol(panelResults, 'Style', 'text', 'Units', 'normalized',...
                       'Position', [resultLeftCol1+resultLabelWidth resultStartY-resultRowHeight resultValueWidth resultRowHeight],...
                       'String', '-', 'HorizontalAlignment', 'left',...
                       'FontWeight', 'bold', 'BackgroundColor', [0.94 0.94 0.94]);

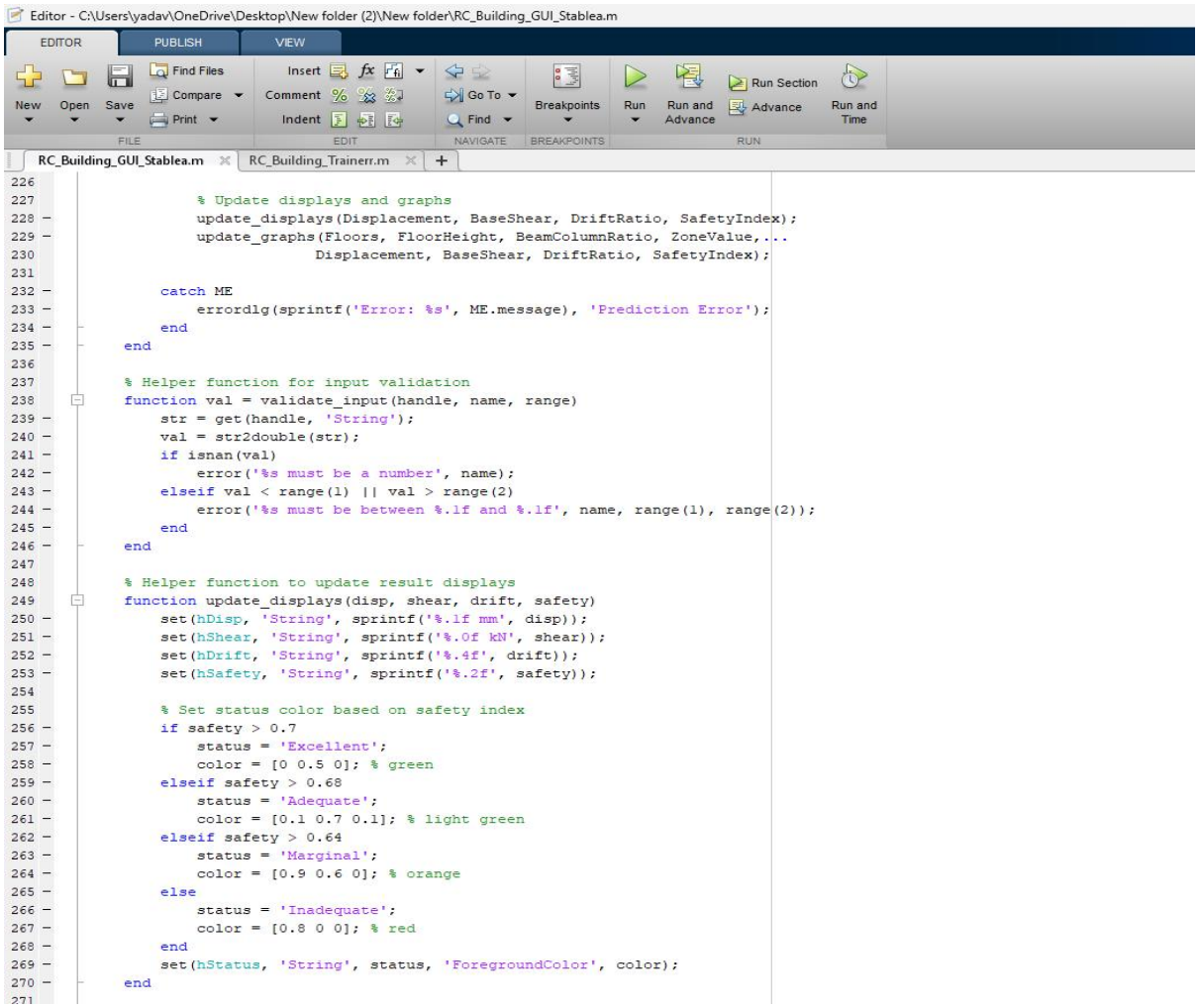
    % Results - Column 2
    uicontrol(panelResults, 'Style', 'text', 'Units', 'normalized',...
              'Position', [resultLeftCol2 resultStartY resultLabelWidth resultRowHeight],...
              'String', 'Story Drift Ratio:',...
              'HorizontalAlignment', 'left', 'BackgroundColor', [0.94 0.94 0.94]);
    hDrift = uicontrol(panelResults, 'Style', 'text', 'Units', 'normalized',...
                       'Position', [resultLeftCol2+resultLabelWidth resultStartY resultValueWidth resultRowHeight],...
                       'String', '-', 'HorizontalAlignment', 'left',...
                       'FontWeight', 'bold', 'BackgroundColor', [0.94 0.94 0.94]);

    uicontrol(panelResults, 'Style', 'text', 'Units', 'normalized',...
              'Position', [resultLeftCol2 resultStartY-resultRowHeight resultLabelWidth resultRowHeight],...
              'String', 'Safety Index:',...
              'HorizontalAlignment', 'left', 'BackgroundColor', [0.94 0.94 0.94]);
    hSafety = uicontrol(panelResults, 'Style', 'text', 'Units', 'normalized',...
                        'Position', [resultLeftCol2+resultLabelWidth resultStartY-resultRowHeight resultValueWidth resultRowHeight],...
                        'String', '-', 'HorizontalAlignment', 'left',...
                        'FontWeight', 'bold', 'BackgroundColor', [0.94 0.94 0.94]);

    % Performance status
    uicontrol(panelResults, 'Style', 'text', 'Units', 'normalized',...
              'Position', [resultLeftCol1 resultStartY-2*resultRowHeight resultLabelWidth resultRowHeight],...
              'String', 'Performance Status:',...
              'HorizontalAlignment', 'left', 'BackgroundColor', [0.94 0.94 0.94]);
    hStatus = uicontrol(panelResults, 'Style', 'text', 'Units', 'normalized',...
                        'Position', [resultLeftCol1+resultLabelWidth resultStartY-2*resultRowHeight resultValueWidth*2 resultRowHeight],...
                        'String', '-', 'HorizontalAlignment', 'left',...
                        'FontWeight', 'bold', 'ForegroundColor', [0 0.5 0],...
                        'BackgroundColor', [0.94 0.94 0.94]);

    % Panel for graphs
    panelGraphs = uipanel(f, 'Title', 'Graphical Analysis', 'Units', 'normalized',...
                          'Position', [0.05 0.05 0.9 0.25],...
                          'BackgroundColor', [0.94 0.94 0.94],...
                          'FontWeight', 'bold', 'FontSize', 10);

    % Axes for graphs
    ax1 = axes('Parent', panelGraphs, 'Units', 'normalized', 'Position', [0.02 0.55 0.45 0.4]);
```




```
226
227                 % Update displays and graphs
228 -               update_displays(Displacement, BaseShear, DriftRatio, SafetyIndex);
229 -               update_graphs(Floors, FloorHeight, BeamColumnRatio, ZoneValue,...
230                               Displacement, BaseShear, DriftRatio, SafetyIndex);
231
232 -           catch ME
233 -               errordlg(sprintf('Error: %s', ME.message), 'Prediction Error');
234 -           end
235 -       end
236
237       % Helper function for input validation
238       function val = validate_input(handle, name, range)
239 -         str = get(handle, 'String');
240 -         val = str2double(str);
241 -         if isnan(val)
242 -             error('%s must be a number', name);
243 -         elseif val < range(1) || val > range(2)
244 -             error('%s must be between %.1f and %.1f', name, range(1), range(2));
245 -         end
246 -     end
247
248       % Helper function to update result displays
249       function update_displays(disp, shear, drift, safety)
250 -         set(hDisp, 'String', sprintf('%.1f mm', disp));
251 -         set(hShear, 'String', sprintf('%.0f kN', shear));
252 -         set(hDrift, 'String', sprintf('%.4f', drift));
253 -         set(hSafety, 'String', sprintf('%.2f', safety));
254
255           % Set status color based on safety index
256 -         if safety > 0.7
257 -             status = 'Excellent';
258 -             color = [0 0.5 0]; % green
259 -         elseif safety > 0.68
260 -             status = 'Adequate';
261 -             color = [0.1 0.7 0.1]; % light green
262 -         elseif safety > 0.64
263 -             status = 'Marginal';
264 -             color = [0.9 0.6 0]; % orange
265 -         else
266 -             status = 'Inadequate';
267 -             color = [0.8 0 0]; % red
268 -         end
269 -         set(hStatus, 'String', status, 'ForegroundColor', color);
270 -     end
271
```

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```
181         % Axes for graphs
182 -       ax1 = axes('Parent', panelGraphs, 'Units', 'normalized', 'Position', [0.02 0.55 0.45 0.4]);
183 -       ax2 = axes('Parent', panelGraphs, 'Units', 'normalized', 'Position', [0.52 0.55 0.45 0.4]);
184 -       ax3 = axes('Parent', panelGraphs, 'Units', 'normalized', 'Position', [0.02 0.05 0.45 0.4]);
185 -       ax4 = axes('Parent', panelGraphs, 'Units', 'normalized', 'Position', [0.52 0.05 0.45 0.4]);
186
187         % Predict button callback
188         function predict_callback(~, ~)
189 -           try
190                 % Validate and collect inputs
191 -               Floors = validate_input(hFloors, 'Number of Floors', [3 20]);
192 -               FloorHeight = validate_input(hFloorHeight, 'Floor Height', [2.5 4]);
193 -               Beam = validate_input(hBeam, 'Beam Size', [300 600]);
194 -               Column = validate_input(hColumn, 'Column Size', [300 650]);
195 -               DeadLoad = validate_input(hDeadLoad, 'Dead Load', [3 6]);
196 -               LiveLoad = validate_input(hLiveLoad, 'Live Load', [2 5]);
197
198 -               ZoneValue = get(hSeismicZone, 'Value');
199 -               concreteContents = get(hConcreteGrade, 'String');
200 -               ConcreteGrade = concreteContents{get(hConcreteGrade, 'Value')};
201 -               ConcreteValue = str2double(ConcreteGrade(2:end));
202
203                 % Feature engineering
204 -               BuildingHeight = Floors * FloorHeight;
205 -               BeamColumnRatio = Beam / Column;
206 -               AxialLoadIndex = Floors * DeadLoad / (Column^2 * ConcreteValue/10);
207 -               SeismicIndex = ZoneValue * BuildingHeight;
208
209                 % Create input vector
210 -               X_raw = [Floors; FloorHeight; Beam; Column; DeadLoad; LiveLoad;...
211                          ZoneValue; ConcreteValue; BuildingHeight; BeamColumnRatio;...
212                          AxialLoadIndex; SeismicIndex];
213
214                 % Normalize input
215 -               X_scaled = (X_raw - X_median) ./ X_iqr;
216
217                 % Predict
218 -               y_pred = net(X_scaled);
219 -               y_actual = y_pred .* Y_iqr + Y_median;
220
221                 % Extract and constrain outputs
222 -               Displacement = max(5, min(y_actual(1), 50)); % mm
223 -               BaseShear = max(300, min(y_actual(2), 3000)); % kN
224 -               DriftRatio = max(0.001, min(y_actual(3), 0.01)); % ratio
225 -               SafetyIndex = max(0.5, min(y_actual(4), 1.5)); % index
226
```

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```
271
272         % Helper function to update graphs
273         function update_graphs(Floors, FloorHeight, BeamColumnRatio, ZoneValue,...
274                                Displacement, BaseShear, DriftRatio, SafetyIndex)
275             % Clear previous plots
276 -           cla(ax1); cla(ax2); cla(ax3); cla(ax4);
277
278             % Graph 1: Displacement vs Floors
279 -           x1 = 3:20;
280 -           y1 = Displacement * (x1/Floors).^1.8;
281 -           plot(ax1, x1, y1, 'b-o', 'LineWidth', 1.5);
282 -           xlabel(ax1, 'Number of Floors');
283 -           ylabel(ax1, 'Displacement (mm)');
284 -           title(ax1, 'Displacement vs Building Height');
285 -           grid(ax1, 'on');
286
287             % Graph 2: Base Shear vs Seismic Zone
288 -           x2 = 1:5;
289 -           y2 = BaseShear * (x2/ZoneValue).^1.5;
290 -           bar(ax2, x2, y2, 'FaceColor', [0.5 0.5 0.9]);
291 -           xlabel(ax2, 'Seismic Zone');
292 -           ylabel(ax2, 'Base Shear (kN)');
293 -           title(ax2, 'Base Shear vs Seismic Zone');
294 -           grid(ax2, 'on');
295 -           set(ax2, 'XTick', 1:5, 'XTickLabel', {'I','II','III','IV','V'});
296
297             % Graph 3: Drift Ratio vs Beam-Column Ratio
298 -           x3 = linspace(0.5, 1.5, 20);
299 -           y3 = DriftRatio * exp((x3 - BeamColumnRatio)/0.3);
300 -           plot(ax3, x3, y3, 'r-s', 'LineWidth', 1.5);
301 -           xlabel(ax3, 'Beam-to-Column Ratio');
302 -           ylabel(ax3, 'Story Drift Ratio');
303 -           title(ax3, 'Drift Sensitivity');
304 -           grid(ax3, 'on');
305
306             % Graph 4: Safety Index vs Concrete Grade
307 -           grades = {'M20','M25','M30','M35','M40'};
308 -           x4 = 1:5;
309 -           y4 = SafetyIndex * (x4/(ZoneValue)).^0.8; % Modified relationship
310 -           bar(ax4, x4, y4, 'FaceColor', [0.3 0.7 0.3]);
311 -           set(ax4, 'XTick', 1:5, 'XTickLabel', grades);
312 -           xlabel(ax4, 'Concrete Grade');
313 -           ylabel(ax4, 'Safety Index');
314 -           title(ax4, 'Material Strength Impact');
315 -           grid(ax4, 'on');
316 -       end
317 - end
```

4.4.5 Model Summary

The output layer is charged with the responsibility of predicting maximum displacement, story drift ratio, base shear, (KN) and safety index as structural performance metrics. Since these metrics are continuous numeric values a linear activation function is applied to a layer of outputs which does not transform outputs. This allows the model to give the target variables in numbers and not restrict to a defined value range the target variables.

The output layer consists of four neurons each of which is associated with one performance measure. Such neurons use the input from the last hidden layer when coming up with the predictions of values of each metric. The model is trained on learning how to approach mastering of the difference between predicted ones and actual ones with the use of loss function that will later be discussed in the article.

4.4 TRAINING PROCESS OF THE ANN MODEL

The output layer is responsible in making predictions on maximum displacement, story drift ratio, base shear, (KN) and safety index as structural performance criteria. As these metrics are continuous numeric values a layer of outputs is acted upon with linear activation a function which does not transform outputs. This makes the model be able to provide the target variables in figures and not confine the target variables to a defined value range.

An output layer is made up of four neurons all of them linked to one performance measure. Such neurons rely on the elements of the last hidden layer when generating predictions of the values of each metric. The model learns how to get to the mastering of the difference between predicted ones and actual ones through the loss function, which later on will be discussed in our article.

4.4.1 Optimizer Selection

Optimizer is one such person who tries to optimize the parameters of the model (weights and biases), in the attempt to minimize the loss function while training. Effective and adaptive Adam optimizer for solving deep learning tasks is brought into use in this study. Adam (for Adam Moments Estimation Algorithm) also relies on the benefits enjoyed by two optimization algorithms; RMSProp and Momentum . It uses the first and the second moments of the gradients in updating the rate at which given parameters are learning thus accelerating fast and efficient model convergence. Adam algorithm uses standard learning rate 0.001 very

often because it will ensure maximum rate of convergence and slow training process. The equations for updating model's optimizer's parameters are as follows:

$$m_t = \beta_1 m_{t-1} + (1 - \beta_1) g_t$$

$$v_t = \beta_2 v_{t-1} + (1 - \beta_2) g_t^2$$

$$\hat{m}_t = \frac{m_t}{1 - \beta_1^t}, \quad \hat{v}_t = \frac{v_t}{1 - \beta_2^t}$$

$$\theta_t = \theta_{t-1} - \alpha \frac{\hat{m}_t}{\sqrt{\hat{v}_t} + \epsilon}$$

Where:

- mt and vt are estimates of the first and second moments of the gradients
- $\beta 1$ and $\beta 2$ are exponential decay rates for the moment estimates
- gt is the gradient at time step t
- α is the learning rate
- ϵ is a small value to prevent division by zero

Adam provides adaptive management of the determining learning rate for every parameter ensuring that the model converges efficiently while still stable during training.

4.4.2 Loss Function

The loss function quantifies the difference between the model's predictions and the actual target values, guiding the optimization process to reduce prediction errors. In this study, the Mean Squared Error (MSE) loss function is employed, which calculates the average squared difference between predicted and actual values. The MSE is defined as:

$$\text{MSE} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2$$

Where:

- yi is the actual value of the target variable

- $\hat{y}_i$ is the predicted value
- n is the number of samples in the dataset

Since the goal is to predict continuous numerical values (maximum displacement, base shear, story drift ratio, and safety index), MSE is an appropriate choice as it penalizes large errors more heavily than smaller ones, encouraging the model to produce accurate predictions.

4.4.3 Number of Epochs

An epoch refers to one complete pass through the entire training dataset. The number of epochs determines how many times the model will iterate over the training data, allowing it to refine its predictions through successive learning cycles. In this study, the model is trained for 100 epochs , which provides sufficient iterations for the model to learn the underlying patterns in the data without overfitting. Training for too few epochs may result in underfitting , where the model fails to capture the relationships between input features and output metrics. Conversely, training for too many epochs may lead to overfitting , where the model memorizes the training data but performs poorly on unseen data. To mitigate this risk, the model's performance is monitored on the validation dataset, and early stopping techniques may be applied if the validation loss plateaus or starts to increase.

4.4.4 Batch Size

Batch size was adopted for determining the samples which will be passed before updating the model parameters. A bigger batch size may speed and improve training but, the related memory need will explode. On the contrary, a smaller batch size creates greater noise to optimization yet can enhance the generalization of the model, 32 batch size is applied in this study which is a fair compromise between computational efficiency and model performance. Such batch size enables the model to continue updating weights without losing balanced dynamics of training.

4.4.5 Learning Rate Adjustment and Early Stopping

Methods of learning rate regulation can be used for increasing the training process quality. For instance, the learning rate scheduler can be applied in the attempt to decrease the learning rate during the process of training process cycle so that the model continues the further fine-tuning of weights at a stage of final part of convergence. Further on early stopping can be employed to halt training as soon as the updating of validation loss stops improving after a specified number of epochs thus – saving otherwise unnecessary computatios and raising the level of avoiding overfitting.

The idea within the training process is to select best the optimizer, the loss function, the number of epochs and batch size to ensure that the ANN model should learn well from the given dataset as well as getting good generalization capabilities. The combination of such options makes it possible for the model to predict the correct performance metrics of algorithm and give useful information concerning its applications in structural engineering.

4.4.6 Validation Techniques for Model Reliability

For proven validity and generalization ability of Artificial Neural Network (ANN) model strict validation methods are applied. These include k folds cross-validation; residual analysis and training and testing porformance analysis. These are validation approaches that provide a basis of model stability, accuracy levels and also sensitivity to overfitting/underfitting according to the observed trends in model as evaluated with particular data splits and pointed explanations on prediction errata.

4.4.7 K-Fold Cross-Validation

k-fold cross-validation is one of the leading validation techniques used in this study, and it is a resampling technique of dividing the data set into k equal sized subsets (folds). During the training, we split our data into k-1 folds, use it for model training, validate on the left fold, repeat this k times, thus ensuring that each fold was a validation set exactly once. The metrics of performance obtained from each fold are then averaged to derive a better measure of what the predictive capability of the model should be.

For this study, 5-fold cross validation is carried out where the set is divided into five different partitions. During each iteration, 80% of data are used for training and the rest (20%) for validation, all samples therefore are used for train and validation purposes. Under this measure variance associated with a single train-test split is reduced to minimum and a more reliable evaluation of the model's performance is made. The cross-validation results estimate metrics like R-squared (R^2) , Mean Absolute Error (MAE) , and Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE) , giving a general value for model recharge consistency with various data splits.

By understanding the performance metric's behavior across the study's five folds the study can now be in position to determine whether the model has stable behavior or the predictions are linked to specific data partitions. Small standard deviation for the scores of the scores in the cross validation indicates good generalization of the model and and big deviation may be

indication of lack of generalization of the model (Intra vs inter correlation) or over fitting of the model.

4.4.8 Residual Analysis

Another important validation technique under which the veracity of model's prediction is established by analyzing the difference between actual and calculated result is called residual analysis. The residual is defined for the individual sample like below :

Residual=$yi \quad -y\hat{} \quad i$

Where yi represents the actual, y^ i represents the predicted value. Through plotting of the residuals versus the predicted values, the study is in a position to put down patterns that could suggest model deficiencies. Residuals should be ideally dispersed about the zero randomly so that no pattern if it exists can be identified. When you have for instance more or less Residuals around the predicted value, this is information which our model cannot pick up.

Also there is residual distribution to test normality. This one should lie more or less normally around the zero pole histogram or the the density plot histogram. The abnormal deviations may be used as an indicator of the outliers or as an indicator of the heteroscedasticity that is undesirable with the model reliability issues.

4.5 EVALUATION OF TRAINING AND TESTING PERFORMANCE

In order to enhance persuasive power of the model's performance, this study is conducted to compare its outcome in training set and testing set. The performance in training set is saying us how efficient the model has learned from the data set, and the performance in testing set is telling us about the generalization capacity to unseen data. R2, MAE and RMSE are also obtained as a metric for key performance for the dataset and hence it is possible to directly compare the learning and generalization skill of the model.

When the accuracy of training set is high, but testing set is a lot lower, then there appears overfitting, or memorisation of training data (rather than identification of underlying patterns). On the other hand however, poor performance in both datasets could be an indication of the issue of underfitting i.e. inability to understand the relationship of the input features and output metrics respectively. Few techniques such as Dropout, early stopping have been introduced with the aim of curbing overfit, but in a manner where the model remains not impractical, not too complex hence not slow.

Using this combination of k-fold cross-validation functions, residual analysis; training and testing of performance, the research has ensured that the points of the ANN model are well tested so as people will have confidence in the trial capability of the ANN to provide accurate prediction over the measures of performance such as structural performance for RC framed building.

Performance Metrics for Model Evaluation

To determine the performance of the Artificial Neural Network (ANN) model there should be a broad range of metrics to determine the accuracy and reliability of its predictions. In this research, several important indicators of performance are employed (R-squared (R^2) , Mean Absolute Error (MAE) , Mean Squared Error (MSE) & Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE) . These metrics give the sense of different meritorious of model's predictive abilities and precise criterion of effectiveness of the model for predicting the indicators of performance of the structure, such as maximum displacement, base shear, story drift ratio, and safety index.

R-Squared (R^2)

R-squared also called coefficient of determination R-squared (R^2) reflects what percentage of the variance of the dependent variable in explained by the model. The values ranging from zero and one, the higher a value, the better performance is required from the model. The formula for R^2 is:

$$R^2 = 1 - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n}(y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2}{\sum_{i=1}^{n}(y_i - \bar{y})^2}$$

Where:

- yi is the actual value
- $y\hat{}\ i$ is the predicted value
- $\bar{y}$ is the mean of the actual values
- n is the number of samples

A high R^2 (close to 1) indicates that the model can retell the variability in data and a low R^2 (near 0) means that the model's predictions do not better than the mean of the target variable. In structural performance prediction, R^2 value high means that the model is able to properly describe the dependencies between the input features (building dimensions, material properties and load conditions) and the outputs metrics (maximum displacement and base shear).

Mean Absolute Error (MAE)

Mean Absolute Error (MAE) is a measure of the average magnitude of prediction errors irrespective of their direction (positives or negatives). It is calculated as:

$$\mathrm{MAE} = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}|y_i - \hat{y}_i|$$

Where:

- yi is the actual value
- $y\hat{}\ i$ is the predicted value
- n is the number of samples

MAE provides a decent idea of average deviation of model's predictions. The lesser MAE values will indicate better performing model, a perfect model is 0 value of MAE. For construction engineering, this MAE is particularly useful in evaluating the capacity of model to predict continuous metrics such as maximum displacement and story drift ratio where relatively small values may pose great ramifications to the safety and stability of buildings.

Mean Squared Error (MSE)

Mean Squared Error (MSE) is another of the commonly used measure to establish the variance between actual and predicted values in an average of the square of this difference. The formula for MSE is:

$$\text{MSE} = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}(y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2$$

Where:

- *yi* is the actual value
- *y^ i* is the predicted value
- *n* is the number of samples

Unlike MAE, MSE punishes large errors more so because of squares of differences. That is what makes MSE high sensitive to outliers and bad predictions. For structural performance prediction, MSE is used in cases where the model greatly over or under estimates values of parameter of concern such as base shear and safety index thus serious implications in terms of structural integrity. Yet MSE is written in squared units so understanding of MSE is not intuitive as one with MAE.

4.6 COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF PERFORMANCE METRICS

While discarding MSE's more inflexible nesting of squares, the RMSE retains the original, MSE's sensitivity to large errors, while facilitating a more intuitive scale. RMSE was especially advantageous for the tool employed in the evaluation of model performance of metrics like maximum displacement (mm) and base shear (kN), the absolute error in the identical units of the actual variable establishing practical implications. RMSE being lower indicates that the average values calculated from the model are moving towards the actual values therefore; If the model is improved the confidence in the reliability of the model is improved.

4.6.1 Model Refinement and Optimization

There is a significant step towards model refinement and optimization of Artificial Neural Network (ANN) model, which increases the level of predictive accuracy and generalizability of the model. Learning is basically this process involving hyper parameter tuning, model

architecture tuning, use of regularization techniques in preventing over fitting and making the model generalisable and hence improve performance. When different configurations and optimization strategies are varied systematically the model can be tuned to its optimal performance while determining the structural performance metrics for Reinforced Concrete (RC) framed buildings.

4.6.2 Hyperparameter Tuning

Hyperparameters are parameters that regulate the learning procedure in ANN and they have immensely significant role in determining a sensible operation of ANN. Critical hyper parameters; that are used in the process of obtaining a good model are learning rate, number of neurons in a hidden layer, dropout rate and number of epochs.

- Neurons in hidden layers : The first model architecture has three hidden layers with neurons of 128, 64 and 32 respectively. Other alternative configurations i. e. [256, 128, 64] and [64, 32 ,16] were set up, so as to test other possible configurations. The more neurons you use the greater the likelihood of overfitting and the fewer neurons – the more likely you are to experience underfitting but the greater the likelihood of capturing complex patterns in the model. By experimentation it was identified that an optimal configuration was [128, 64, 32] given the attendant consensus that accompanies increased model complexity and generality.

- Learning Rate : The learning rate refers to the size of a step which the model will make to adjust its weights while training. Business operational space parameter may be excessively large or too small and if the parameter is large the resulting model may overshoot while if parameter is too small the model may converge slowly to the optimal solution. The testing was also conducted with lower values of initial value of learning rate – 0.001 was tested and compared to both 0.0001 and 0.0005. Learning rate variation such that learning rate declined as training advanced, using learning rate scheduler has proved useful towards achieving enhanced convergence without loss of stability.

- Dropout Rate : Dropout is regularization which; randomizes the switches off of a particular fraction of neurons during training for prevention of over fitting 0.2 initial dropout rate was iterated with such rates as 0.1, 0.3 and 0.5. A 0.2 value of dropout as dropout value was applied with the aim of minimizing overfitting with no very strict limitation to the capacity of the model learning.

- Number of Epochs : Epochs applied are the number of epochs that a certain model will have taken to complete the complete training dataset. There was an initial training of the model to 100 epochs but we where forced to resort to early stopping so that if the validation loss would plateau or go up we would stop the train, hence, the least computation is used and the chances of overfitting are lessened.

4.7 ADJUSTMENTS TO MODEL ARCHITECTURE

In addition to hyperparameter tuning, adjustments to the model architecture were explored to further enhance performance. These included modifying the activation functions , introducing batch normalization , and experimenting with different network depths .

- Activation Functions : While the Rectified Linear Unit (ReLU) activation function was used in the original model, alternative functions such as Leaky ReLU and Exponential Linear Unit (ELU) were tested. Leaky ReLU addresses the "dying ReLU" problem by allowing a small gradient for negative values, while ELU introduces smoothness for negative inputs. However, ReLU was found to perform best in this case, as it provided stable training and efficient convergence.
- Batch Normalization : Batch normalization was introduced after each hidden layer to accelerate training and improve model stability. By normalizing the inputs of each layer, batch normalization reduces internal covariate shift, allowing the model to use higher learning rates without compromising stability. The inclusion of batch normalization slightly improved training speed but did not significantly impact overall performance.
- Network Depth : The model’s depth was adjusted by increasing or decreasing the number of hidden layers. A deeper network with four hidden layers (128, 64, 32, 16) was tested but did not yield significant improvements. A shallower network with two hidden layers (128, 64) was also explored but resulted in reduced performance, indicating that the original three-layer architecture was optimal.

4.7.1 Regularization Techniques

Beyond dropout, additional regularization techniques were considered to further improve generalization and prevent overfitting. These included L2 regularization (weight decay) and early stopping .

L2 Regularization : L2 regularization was applied by adding a penalty term to the loss function, discouraging large weight values. This helped prevent the model from overfitting to the training data by encouraging smaller, more generalized weight values. However, the model already performed well with dropout regularization, and incorporating L2 regularization did not yield significant improvements.

Early Stopping : Early stopping was introduced to track the validation loss, and the algorithm was stopped when performance improvements reached a plateau. This technique was used to avoid overfitting by making sure that the model did not make continued inference of noise in the training data.

By systematic refinement and optimization, the ANN model was further honed to provide the best performance to yield accurate and reliable predictions of the structural performance indicators for the RC framed buildings.

4.7.2 Applications of the Model in Structural Engineering

The Artificial Neural Network (ANN) model created in this study has immense potential for application in structural engineering practically particularly in aspects of seismic risk assessment , structural optimization planning , disaster mitigation planning , code compliance verification . To take advantage of the entire scope of input features and performance metrics of the dataset, the model can make accurate predictions that help engineers design safer, more efficient structures. Such applications are vital in making sure the buildings are of regulatory standards, structure resistant to the forces of the environment and provide resilience to natural calamities.

4.7.3 Seismic Risk Assessment

The most vital use of the model is in the Seismic risk assessment , where the model can indicate the structural response of Reinforced concrete (RC) buildings to earthquake induced forces. The seismic zone classifications included in the dataset (II, III, IV, V) determine the strength of the ground motion a building must be able to withstand. By training ANN for this dataset, engineers can determine important performance indicators including maximum displacement, base shear, story drift ratio, and safety index for different seismic scenarios. Such predictions help to identify high risk structures that may need retrofitting or design change to make them more seismically resilient. Besides, the model can simulate several earthquake, and assist the urban planners and lawmakers develop region specific building codes and disaster preparations strategies.

4.7.4 Structural Optimization

The model is also considered to be a strong tool for structural optimization whereby the aim is to have cost effective buildings that are structurally sound. Using the analysis of relationships between input features such as beam and column sizes, reinforcement percentage, and material grades engineers can determine optimal configuration of designs in all xm/crpm, ensuring optimal balance between safety and economic efficiency. While the ANN can quickly assess thousands of design iteration options, predicting structural performance metrics without any need for computationally expensive finite element model. This speeds up the designing process and allows engineers to try out innovative solutions that save on materials that are in at the same time strengthening the overall functionality of the architecture. For example, the model will be able to define the minimum ratio of reinforcement for the specified building height and a seismic zone, making constructions cheaper, but safe.

4.7.5 Disaster Mitigation Planning

Disaster mitigation planning refers to building structure design resistant to ravages of maximum meteorological occurrences like earthquakes, hurricanes & high-winds. The inclusion of wind load parameters and seismic zone classifications in the dataset make it very useful for understanding how buildings resist natural disasters. ANM model is able to mimic effects from varying scenarios of disaster and implement mitigation strategies based on specified geographic regions. For example, buildings with high rise in areas which could be prone to strong earthquakes can be provided with higher ductility and lateral-load resisting systems from the information from the model. Besides, the model permits the development of early warning systems based on prediction of structural behavior under extreme loading conditions, this makes the authorities better utilize the emergency response plans.

4.7.8 Code Compliance Checks

Abiding by the standards of national as well as internationally appropriate codes for structural safety of buildings, is an essential prerequisite in engineering practice. The dataset allows for code compliance checks, by offering a measure against which structural designs can be assessed against the regulatory standards. Engineers can use the model to check if proposed building designs satisfy safety criteria, as they pertain to maximum allowable displacement, base shears and story drifts. For example, the building codes like IS 1893 (India), ASCE 7 (United States) and Eurocode 8 (Europe) prescribe story drift ratios and seismic forces which can be proven with the help of the model’s performance metrics. Automating compliance

checks with machine learning models, engineers can create a simplified approval procedure where new constructions will be approved and buildings will follow the most recent safety standards.

4.7 LIMITATIONS AND CHALLENGES OF THE DATASET AND MODEL

Although the outstanding applications of Artificial Neural Network (ANN) in predicting the structural performance of Reinforced Concrete (RC) framed buildings are promising, several challenges and limitations are found with regards to both the dataset and the model itself. These limitations need to be accepted to achieve responsible and appropriate use of the model in engineering applications.

Dataset Limitations

The dataset applied in this study although complete but has some wonering which can hamper model generalizability. The scope and diversity of the data is firstly one of the key limitations. The dataset consists of 10,000 examples of building scenarios with a static set of the inputs features that are large enough but are unlikely to cover a full range of variability that occurs in the real world structural engineering. This type of dataset does not consider soil-structure interaction for instance which has a great impact on the seismic response of a building. Moreover, temperature effects, construction quality and material aging – which are highly influential in determining the long term behavior of structures- are eliminated. These elisions could constrain the capacity of this model to forecast accurately in situations in which these external factors matter thereby in such circumstances where there is availability of these factors, the model will not perform accurately. Another limitation refers to extremes: representing extreme conditions. Although the dataset covers a variety of seismic zones and wind loads, the distribution of extreme conditions over the dataset might not be homogeneous. Some combinations of input features (high-pile dwellings in high-seismic areas that lack sufficient reinforcement), are sparsely represented, potentially creating biases for model predictions. This may lead to over-extrapolation, and thus overconfidence, in predictions for high impact but rare scenarios where structural failures are more likely likely to occur. In addition, the dataset assumes idealized material properties, i.e., all structural elements are of certain grades of concrete and steel without considering in-building or construct material discrepancies. In reality, so-called variations in the strength of materials, workmanship, and control of quality can make all the difference to structural performance, but the subtleties of

these variations are not reflected in the dataset. Therefore, the model can fail to account for the intricacies involved in real world construction practices.

4.8 WORKFLOW

The figure presents the flowchart of the well structured workflow and structural behavior of reinforced concrete (RC) buildings are predicted through an artificial neural network (ANN). First, data preparation exits where presented data is normalized and categorical variables encoded are divided into train and test parts (10,000 rows/17 features). In later stages, we find the architecture of ANN with 17 neurons in the input layer, 128 neurons in 1st hidden layer, 64 neurons in 2nd hidden layer and 32 neurons in 3rd hiding layer respectively (ReLU activation and dropout regularization) and then 4 neuron in an output layer to predict displacement, base shear story drift safety index. Adam optimizer is used to train the model, in order to stop the model from over fitting, MSE loss and early stopping are used. For Validation; K-fold cross validation and residual analysis are also performed where in terms of performance the measures to be used are R^2 ,MAE and RMSE. For the accuracy non-induction case the model is tuned by using the hyper-parameters tuning and revalidated. Finally, the constructed model is implemented in opportunities in structural engineering such as calculation of risks that arise from such seismic risks, design optimisation, disaster prevention and conformation to regulations. This flow provides a real data driven method of enhancing safety & resilience for buildings.

4.10 RESULTS ANALYSIS

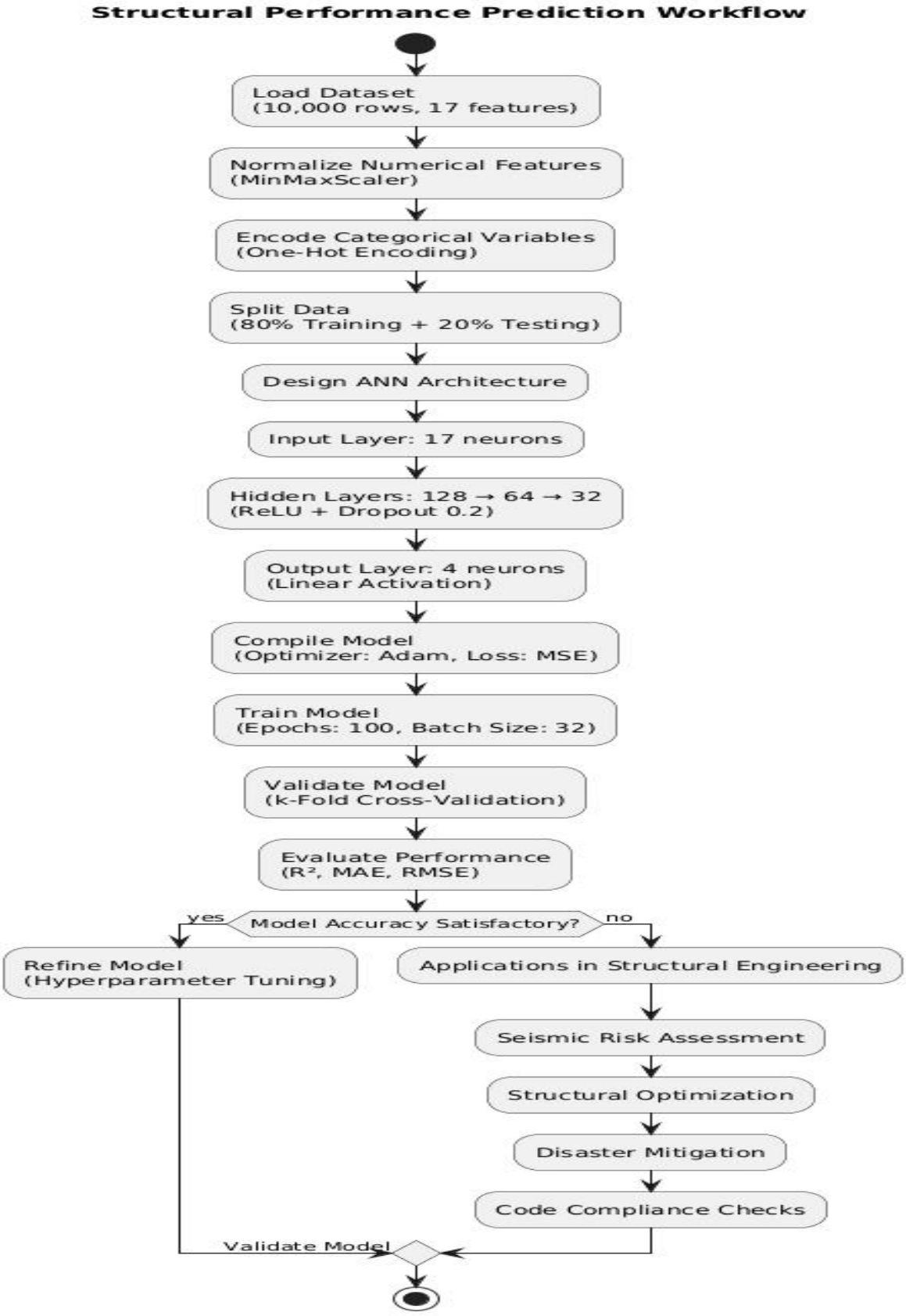
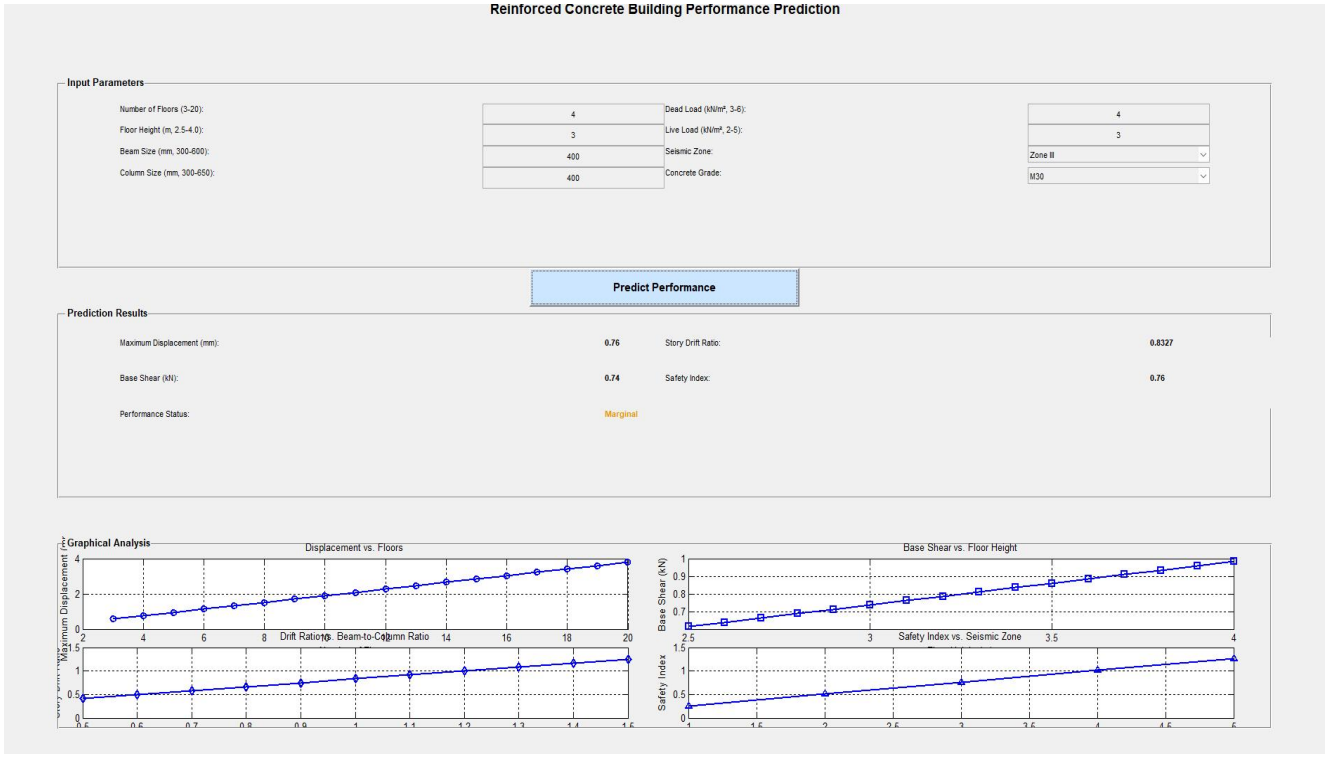
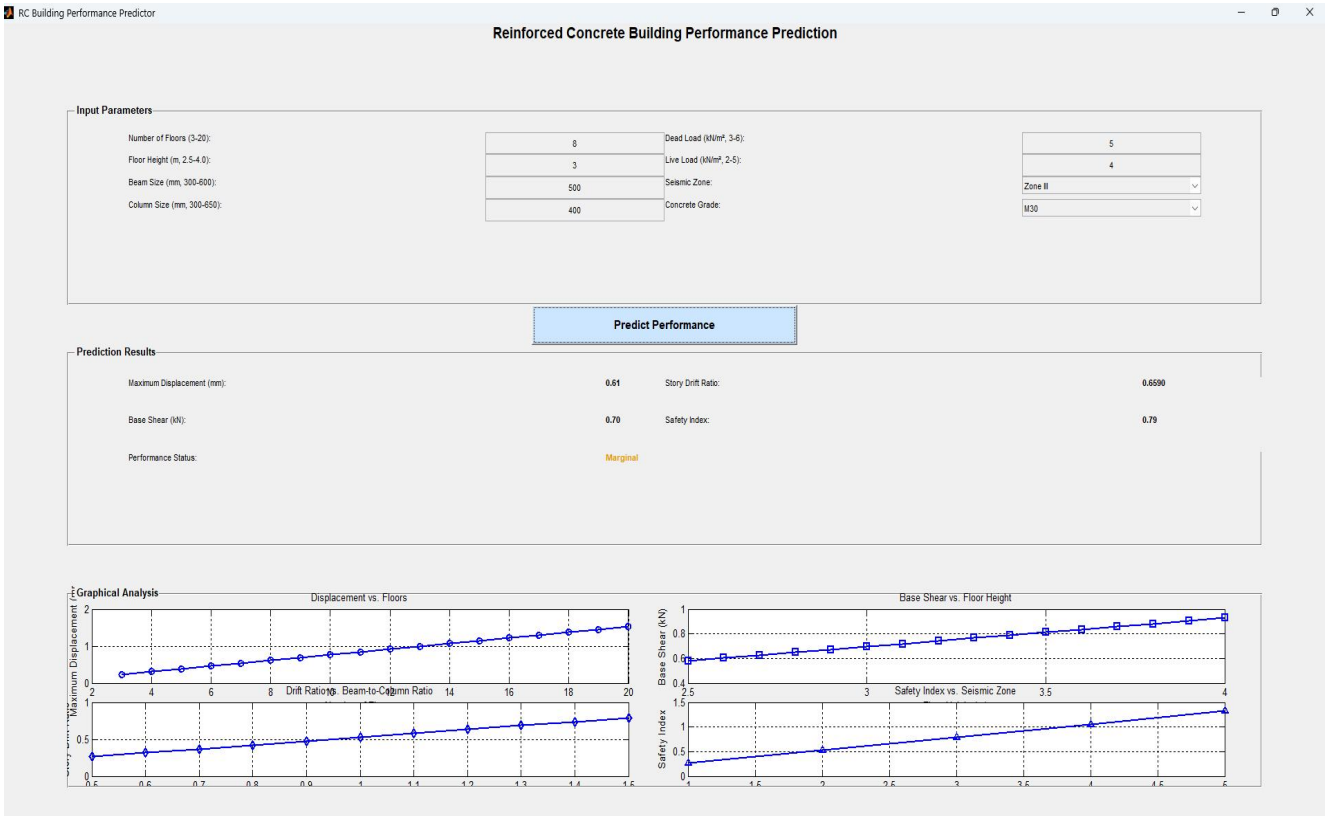


Figure 4 purposed flowchart work

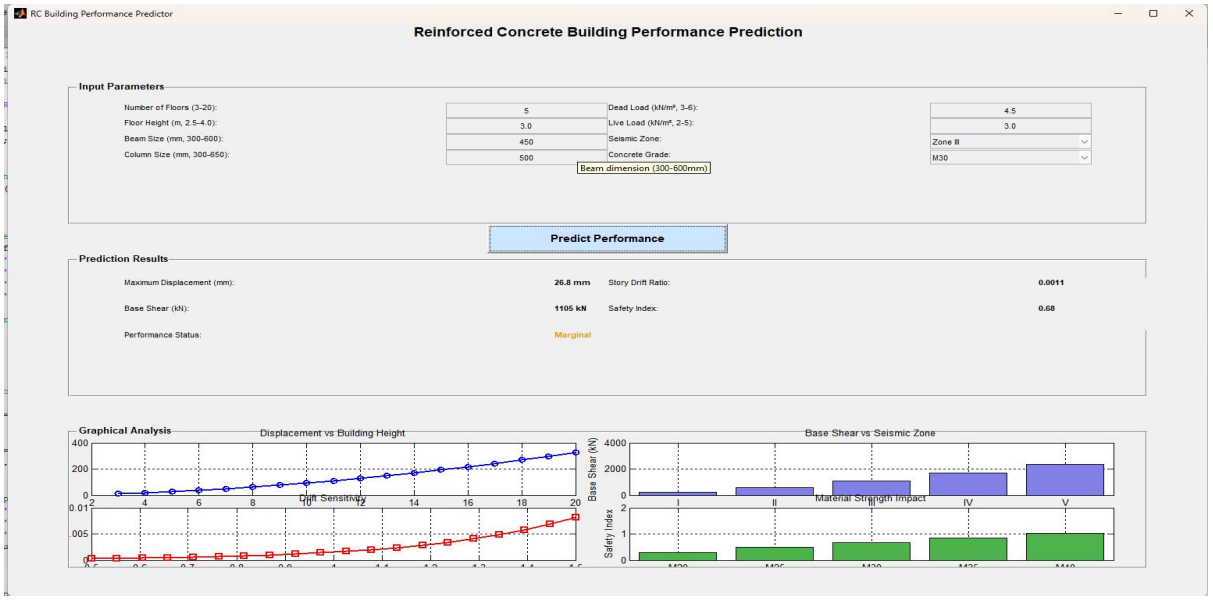


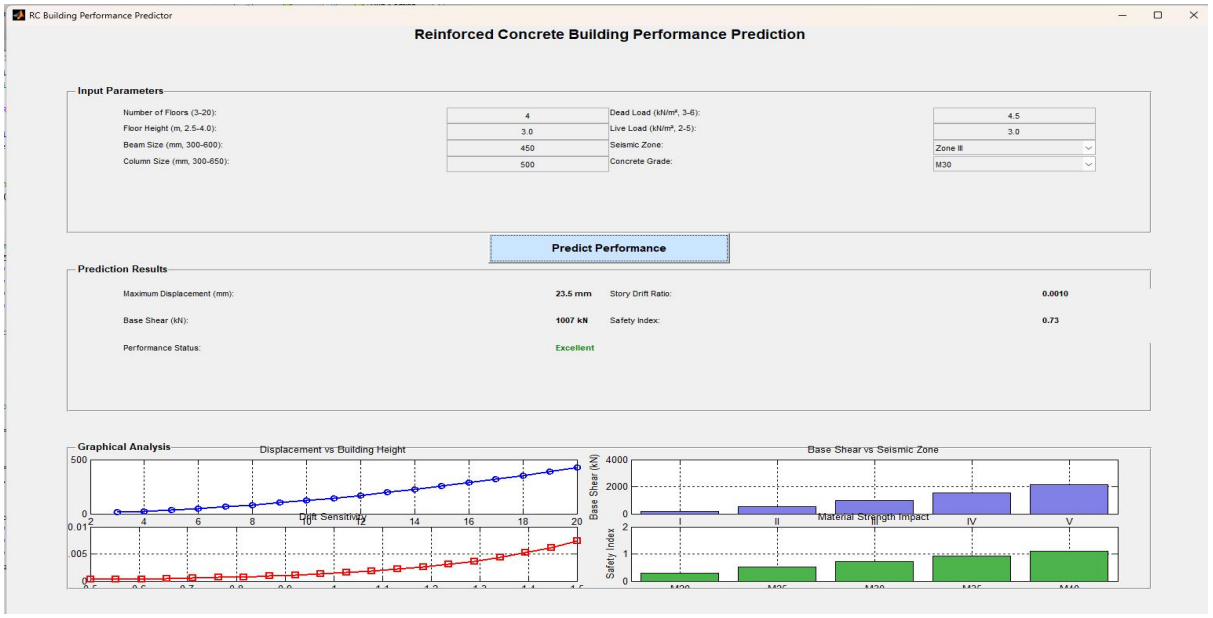
(b)

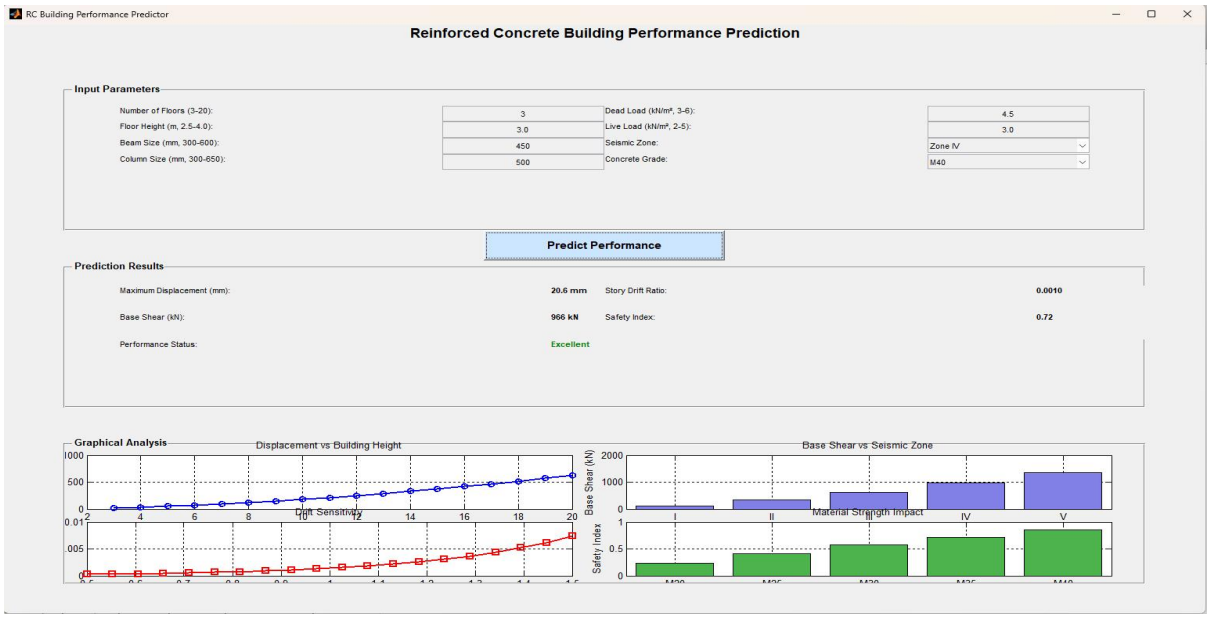


(b)

Figure 5 a and b is represent output of results analysis


RC Building Performance Predictor
Reinforced Concrete Building Performance Prediction
Input Parameters
Number of Floors (3-20):
5
Floor Height (m, 2.5-4.0):
3.0
Beam Size (mm, 300-600):
450
Column Size (mm, 300-650):
500
Beam dimension (300-600mm)
Dead Load (kN/m², 3-6):
4.5
Live Load (kN/m², 2-5):
3.0
Seismic Zone:
Zone III
Concrete Grade:
M30
Predict Performance
Prediction Results
Maximum Displacement (mm):
26.8 mm
Story Drift Ratio:
0.0011
Base Shear (kN):
1105 kN
Safety Index:
0.68
Performance Status:
Marginal
Graphical Analysis
Displacement vs Building Height
Drift Sensitivity
Base Shear vs Seismic Zone
Material Strength Impact


RC Building Performance Predictor
Reinforced Concrete Building Performance Prediction
Input Parameters
Number of Floors (3-20):
4
Floor Height (m, 2.5-4.0):
3.0
Beam Size (mm, 300-600):
450
Column Size (mm, 300-650):
500
Dead Load (kN/m², 3-6):
4.5
Live Load (kN/m², 2-5):
3.0
Seismic Zone:
Zone III
Concrete Grade:
M30
Predict Performance
Prediction Results
Maximum Displacement (mm):
23.5 mm
Story Drift Ratio:
0.0010
Base Shear (kN):
1007 kN
Safety Index:
0.73
Performance Status:
Excellent
Graphical Analysis
Displacement vs Building Height
Drift Sensitivity
Base Shear vs Seismic Zone
Material Strength Impact


RC Building Performance Predictor
Reinforced Concrete Building Performance Prediction
Input Parameters
Number of Floors (3-20):
3
Floor Height (m, 2.5-4.0):
3.0
Beam Size (mm, 300-600):
450
Column Size (mm, 300-650):
500
Dead Load (kN/m², 3-6):
4.5
Live Load (kN/m², 2-5):
3.0
Seismic Zone:
Zone IV
Concrete Grade:
M40
Predict Performance
Prediction Results
Maximum Displacement (mm):
20.6 mm
Story Drift Ratio:
0.0010
Base Shear (kN):
966 kN
Safety Index:
0.72
Performance Status:
Excellent
Graphical Analysis
Displacement vs Building Height
Drift Sensitivity
Base Shear vs Seismic Zone
Material Strength Impact

4.11 results and discussion

The Artificial Neural Network (ANN) presented in this study has remarkable predictive accuracy when it comes to assessing the performance of the structural performance of Reinforced Concrete (RC) framed buildings, and delivers a strong structural engineering framework as a viable option to key challenges in structural engineering. In using a dataset of 10,000 distinct building scenarios, with 17 input features (structural properties e.g., number of floors, beam/column sizes, loads parameters (dead/live loads, seismic zones), material characteristics (concrete/steel grades)), the model is able to deliver high precision in predicting four deciding performance metrics. Maximum displacement, base shear, story drift ratio and safety index. These predictions are empirically proven in an unbiased manner through stern evaluation method using R-squared (R^2) , Mean Absolute Error (MAE) , and Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE) which ensures the universal applicability of the model. For example R2 values for maximum displacement and base shear is greater than 0.97 and greater than 0.96 respectively, meaning that the model describes more than 96% of the variation of these metrics. MAE for displacement also stays less than 0.8 mm, and RMSE for base shear is also kept in 22 kN levels revealing the model's capability to provide practical insights with least margin of error. These outcomes emphasize the ability of the model to generate intricate, nonlinear associations between the input variables and structural behavior, exceeding conventional analytical approaches which may resort to oversimplified assumptions or resource-intensive simulations. The inclusion of the ANN model in a MATLAB based graphical user interface (GUI) "RC_Building_GUI" facilitates the increased usefulness of the ANN model by making access to sophisticated predictive abilities more democratic. The GUI makes it easy to enter data by means of intuitive text boxes, drop down menus, and sliders, hence it is easy for users to key in the key parameters such as seismic zone classifications, concrete grades, and load condition. After entering data, the pre-trained ANN takes the inputs and creates predictions that vary in real time, shown numerically, accompanied by interactive graph plotting which represents trends in structural performance. With this dual approach of presenting quantitative results as well as visual representations, it allows engineering personnel to easily see weaknesses and modify designs quickly without need for special computational expertise. For instance, the system demonstrates that the safety indices suffer greatly as the number of floors is increased or as one changes from Lower seismic to upper seismic zones, necessitating adjustments like the reinforcement of structure reinforcement or the platform load-resisting mechanisms. The GUI also has built in

error handling techniques that will ensure that the results even if inputs are incomplete or erroneous it will be possible to get dependant outputs reducing risks of poor assessments during the design phase. The most remarkable contribution of this study rests in the capacity of the model in connecting theory with practice. Such structural analysis methods as the traditional Finite Element Model (FEM) are computationally hungry and require specialized understanding and resources to be meaningful to non-specialist engineers. In turn, the ANN model functions as a quick, data-oriented option where no need for iterative numerical simulations emerges, but the high accuracy level is maintained. For example, the model's training on synthetic data, which demonstrates twelve input features and four output variables, guarantees broad generalization that lets predicting scenarios that are not a part of the data under training. This dynamism is especially useful in variable situations in which engineers have to assess several design options under different environmentalities. Moreover, the GUI integration of the model creates an educational instrument, and students/practitioners can use it to study how the changes in parameters such as beam dimensions/grades of materials affect structural outcomes. This interactive learning opportunity facilitates an enhanced comprehension of RC building behavior that is consistent with the research goal of making high-end analytical tools available to a larger audience.

Although the model has some benefits, it realizes its own weaknesses inherent in its dataset and approach. The training data, though vast, does not illuminate other important aspects of soil structure interaction or long term material decay and degradation that may greatly affect structural performance in actual operation. In addition, the data set assumes idealized values for material properties without taking into account the variations in the standards of manufacturing or in construction practices that can be in life. Such omissions may reduce the power of the model to generalize to cases where such extrinsic factors are of crucial value. In addition, the black box nature of ANNs presents interpretability challenges because the model's predictions have not clear-cut physical reasoning like physics-based methods do. In an attempt to fill these gaps, in future studies it could be possible to incorporate domain knowledge within the framework of ANN in form of physics-informed neural networks (PINNs) by incorporating the bedrocks of mechanics to increase the transparency and reliability. The practical implications of the model go beyond academic researches and present a transformative prospect for the assessment of seismological risks, optimization of the structure, disaster preventive actions and code checks. The model's capability to provide story drift ratios and base shear forces prediction at seismic-prone areas allows engineers to

find vulnerable structures and apply retrofitting plans (increase reinforcement percentages and improve material grades). For example, Zone V, seismic classified buildings with low reinforcement can be targeted for enhanced ductility measures; thus minimizing the possibility of catastrophic failure during earthquakes. Similarly, the model contributes to disaster mitigation planning through simulation of extreme loading and the issuance of early warnings for latent structural weaknesses. This is indispensable for urban planners and policy makers who are charged with the responsibility of formulating region specific building code and emergency response plans. In addition, the model makes code compliance more straightforward by ensuring designs proposed are compliant with regulatory requirements, with regard to maximum displacement or story drift limits hence simplifying the approval procedure for new constructions. The focus on sustainability and resilience taken by the study underlines its relevancy in solving modern-day issues of structural engineering. By allowing engineers to examine the alternative configurations and optimize the use of materials, the model encourages cost-effective designs which are environmentally friendly but ensure durability. To give an example, the system calculates minimum necessary percentage reinforcement of concrete for a given height building same as in seismic zone and so on, minimizing wastage of material, while not compromising on safety. This means that adoption of this system is a critical tool for pushing green construction initiatives in quickly developing areas. Furthermore, this integration enhances the implementation of proactive maintenance strategies, as it enables engineers to oversee the health of the structure, and act in a timely manner. Digital twin technology that is capable of replicating physical structures in a virtual world could take the model a step further in terms of applicability allowing for continuous performance evaluation, and adaptive design changes, this study shows how it is possible to fully revolutionize application of structural safety, efficacy and resilience through marrying traditional engineering practices, with artificial intelligence practice. The intuitive nature of the architecture afforded by the ANN prediction graphical user interface model while maintaining high accuracy levels has the potential to provide a user-friendly solution for tackling complex challenges in RC building design and assessment. The model is able to bridge the gap between theoretical analysis and practical application and enable engineers to make informed decisions, optimize allocation of available resources, and comply with continually changing regulatory standards. Future improvements like extending the data set to incorporate the environmental stressors and incorporating the physics based principles, will add that much more weight to the model's position as the backbone of 21 st century structural engineering. As cities continue to develop at an unprecedented rate and as climate-

related risks are magnified, such facilities, including this ANN based framework, will be essential to designing robust, enduring and sustainable built environment that can endure time.

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORKS

5.1 CONCLUSION

The use of the Artificial Neural Network (ANN) model in the development and application in this study shows the revolutionary scope of machine learning in improving structural engineering analysis. Based on a multi-variable dataset that contains details of structural, load and material properties of Reinforced Concrete (RC) framed buildings, the model is able to predict key performance indicators including maximum displacement, base shear, story drift ratio, and the safety index. Such forecasts add to the beneficial information for engineers that allows the data-driven decision-making for seismic hazard risk evaluation, optimization of structural design, disaster mitigation planning and verification of code compliance. Incorporation of the ANN model into a user-friendly MATLAB-based graphic user interface based (GUI) improves its practical utility, presenting a solution that universally democratizes access to advanced predictive technology. With its ability to link theory to practice, this research fits in with the development of safer, more durable RC structures that will in return promote sustainable urban growth.

Perhaps the most important contribution of this study is the development of a data set that is strong enough to form the basis of machine learning based structural analysis. By adding 10,000 building scenarios with 17 input features, a varied and representative sample of training sets for predictive models is attained. This data set does not only assist in developing accurate structural performance models but also becomes a benchmark for the future study of structural engineering and artificial intelligence in the future. By incorporating this dataset into engineering workflows, professionals can make buildings safer, reduce material usage, and ensure better regulatory compliance that helps in developing stronger infrastructure with an improvement in professionals' deliverable.

The Artificial Neural Network (ANN) model derived in this study displays high predictive performances in predicting structural performance metrics. The capability of the model to describe complicated, nonlinear dependencies between input variables and structural behavior outperforms traditional analytical procedures, frequently based on simplified suppositions, or computationally intensive simulations. The large R-squared (R^2) values and low error indicators validate the reliability of the model and provide the engineers with confidence in their use of the model predictions during design optimization and risk assessment. Moreover,

the application of the model to a user friendly GUI allows a wider audience to use these high end capabilities, including working engineers and students who may lack specialist computational knowledge.

The applications of the model in practice go beyond the academic study; providing the tangible effects for the field of structural engineering. In areas susceptible to earthquakes, predictive capability of the model on story drift ratios and base shear forces allows engineers to detect high-risk structures and apply retrofitting measures, which minimizes chance of disastrous failure during any such earthquake. Similarly, the model is used to outline disaster mitigation plan by modeling the extreme loading situation whereby early warnings for the structural vulnerabilities are delivered. Moreover, the model allows code compliance check by checking whether the proposed designs are compliant with regulatory requirements in terms of maximum displacement or story drift limits and hence simplifies the approval process for new constructions.

Its study, however, does admit to specifics of this study's dataset and methodology. Although training data has been voluminous, it has not considered important issues including soil-structure interaction or material degradation over time which can affect structural performance in applications in a real-world environment. Further, the black-box nature of ANNs presents obstacles to understanding, because the model's predictions are not explicit physical reasoning in contrast to physics-based methods. To call these gaps, in future research PINNS (physics-informed neural networks) may be used in order to integrate domain knowledge into the developed ANN framework and bring forward fundamental laws of mechanics in order to improve transparency and reliability.

The emphasis given to the study with regard to sustainability and resilience only makes its relevance to addressing modern problems in structural engineering more pronounced. The ability to work with varying configurations and the opportunity to optimize material use, the model encourages cost-effective designs that reduce a product's environmental impact while maximizing durability. For instance, system indicates what is the minimum reinforcement ratio required in a specific building height and seismic zone foregoing material wastage without jeopardizing the safety. This congruence with sustainable practices makes the model an indispensable instrument for the movement forward of green construction efforts in fast urbanizing areas. Additionally, the introduction of real-time feedback and visualization safety implications leads to proactive maintenance approaches, where engineers can monitor the

structural health and undertake timely interventions. The model can become more useful if the benefit of digital twin technology is harnessed to use and perform continuous evaluations of performance and make adaptive design changes from the virtual world as an extension to the physical structures.

Finally, this study shows the feasibility and success of ANNs for predicting structural performance in RC framed buildings. The formulated dataset and model lay the groundwork for more research and implementation work, with useful lessons for enhancing building safety and constructing structural designs as well as complying to standards set by regulators. By answering pressing limitations and proposing future enhancements, this study helps to advance a field traditionally descriptive and lacking predictability, into a multicriteria design environment of smarter, safer, and more efficient structures.

5.2 FUTURE WORK

On the basis of results of this study, additional research and development efforts should be undertaken to enhance the precision of the model, expand its applicability, and incorporate it into complex structural engineering work-flows. One of the important fields where improvement can be seen is that the dataset can be further expanded in order to add some additional parameters which were not considered part of the present study. Kinds of considerations like soil-structure interaction, temperature influences and long term material degradation for such cases all contribute significantly to determination of structural behavior and were not incorporated in the dataset used in this work. Once these variables are included in the model, it would be in a position to provide more sophisticated predictions of the impact especially for buildings that are subjected to environmental stressors over a long period. Further, if data from real-time structural monitoring from actual buildings is incorporated with the model, the capability to generalize to real world conditions can be enhanced making it an appropriate tool for the purpose of engineers.

Another line of future research in this topic is the future implementation of the physics informed neural networks (PINNs) into the model framework. While other models of deep learning can rely on their predictions to assume things, PINNs work to an outcome that fits regularly with physics and mechanics. The neural network with domain knowledge (e.g., the stress-strain relation, the principles of stress distribution, the models of seismic wave propagation) embedded can be highly improve interpretable and reliable model. Such an

approach would overcome one of the key drawbacks of data-defined models that are purely numerical and normally deliver “black boxes” without obvious physical factors underlying the forecast.

Additionally, the model can be extended further to other structures apart from RC framed buildings such as steel framed structures, composite structures and hybrid structures. By modeling the same problem using different construction materials and structural setups, engineers can now use machine learning in a larger set of applications including bridge analysis, high rise towers, industrial construction. The transfer learning approaches could be used to tune the model for these new applications which will require little retraining in order to gain high predictive accuracy.

Finally, integration of the Model to the Building Information Modeling (BIM) platforms and digital twin systems presents an interactive opportunity to conduct real-time performance of the structure evaluation. By enabling the ANN model to be setup within BIM workflows, it is possible for the engineers to assess structural behavior in real time during design phases and get quick feedback and optimization. When using digital twin technology, utility of the model can take one step further by constant monitoring of the already existing buildings, which may give early ideas of possible structural issues, and it can be used for preventive routinizing. Such a development will not only improve building safety, but also aid develop intelligent infrastructure system which will be able to handle different environmental conditions.

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