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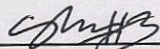
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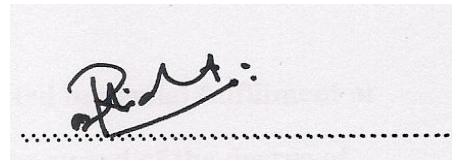
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**THE STUDY OF POSITION OF OUTRIGGER TO MINIMISE THE BENDING
MOMENT INDUCED BY WIND LOAD**

MOHD SHAH KHAIRI BIN MOHD SUHAIMI

**A project report submitted in partial fulfillment of
the requirement for the award of the degree of
Master of Engineering (Civil – Structure)**

**Faculty of Civil Engineering
Universiti Teknologi Malaysia**

May, 2011

STUDENT'S DECLARATION

I declare that this project report entitled “The Study of Position of Outrigger to Minimize the Bending Moment Induced by Wind Load” is the result of my own research except as cited in the references. The report has been not accepted for any degree and is not concurrently submitted in candidature of any other degree.

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*TO MY BELOVED PARENTS
AND MY FAMILY,
WHOM UNWAVERING SUPPORTS
HAS TREMENDOUSLY
INSPIRED ME.*

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

From my deepest regards, gratitude can never be expressed into words as my appreciation towards those who has assisted me in my quest to complete my Masters Degree project.

I would like to bestow my sincere and utmost gratitude to my project supervisor, Dr Roslida Abd Samat for her professional guidance and endless inspirations throughout the duration of my Masters Degree project.

A special thanks to Sk Muiz Sk Abd Razak, my classmate who has passionately helped me in my project implementation, especially in guiding me on using the computer stiffness method software.

Last but not least, for the love and support of my family, I would like to thank them with my greatest and earnest appreciation.

To those whom I accidentally left out, I hereby express my sincerest apologies and gratitude for all the encouragement and guidance you have shown upon me.

ABSTRACT

Nowadays, many types of super high tall buildings are being constructed around the world, especially in the Middle East. It used to be not more than 300 m high, but recently more buildings are built beyond this range. The current world tallest building is “Burj Khalifah” or “Burj Dubai” which exceeds more than 800 m. When the horizontal loading or wind load acts on normal building, it will generate a large lateral deflection and moment in the core wall. Therefore, for high rise building, the column-restrained outriggers are effective to resist the bending of the core wall as well as to decrease the moment and lateral deflection. The parabolic wind load is applied to the analysis since many researchers assumed a uniform distribution of the wind load that acts to the building. Thus, this study is conducted to verify the optimum location of outrigger when the actual wind load is applied in order to determine the differences in the bending moment and deflection values of core wall. In this project, the restraining moment of core wall and deflection of building for two places which are Kuala Lumpur and New York are measured by using STAADPRO 2005. The design wind speeds for both locations are 33.5 m/s (Kuala Lumpur) and 49 m/s (New York). The uniform wind load (UWL) is calculated based on CP3 and the parabolic wind load (PWL) is determined from ASCE 7-05, while the numbers of outriggers used are up to four with different combinations. From the modeling done in this project, the restraining moment of core wall and deflection are influenced by each position of outrigger in the building. Consequently, the best position of outrigger is obtained when it has large restraining moment of the core wall and reduction of displacement in the analysis.

ABSTRAK

Terdapat banyak bangunan pencakar langit telah dibina di serata dunia terutama di Asia Tengah. Kebiasaanya, bangunan yang dibina tidak melebihi 300 m, tetapi pada zaman kini, banyak bangunan yang dibina melebihi had ketinggian ini. Bangunan tertinggi di dunia, iaitu “Burj Khalifah” atau “Burj Dubai” yang melebihi 800 m. Apabila daya mengufuk atau daya daripada angin bertindak pada bangunan, ia akan membentuk lenturan yang besar dan momen pada teras dinding. Oleh yang demikian, untuk bangunan pencakar langit, “outrigger” adalah efektif untuk menentang bengkokkan teras dinding dan pada masa yang sama mengurangkan momen dan pesongan. “Parabolic wind load” digunakan untuk analysis kerana ramai pengkaji menganggap “Uniform wind load” bertindak pada bangunan. Oleh itu, kajian ini dilakukan adalah untuk menentukan kedudukan yang terbaik bagi “outrigger” apabila “parabolic wind load” bertindak pada bangunan untuk menentukan perbezaan pada bengkokkan dan pesongan teras dinding. Pada masa yang sama, momen tahanan dan pesongan pada teras dinding untuk dua kawasan di Kuala Lumpur dan New York dapat diperolehi dengan menggunakan STAADPro 2005. Daya angin yang dikenakan pada kedua-dua kawasan adalah 33.5 m/s (Kuala Lumpur) dan 49 m/s (New York). “Uniform wind load” diperolehi melalui CP3 dan “Parabolic wind load” daripada ASCE 7-05 dan bilangan “outrigger” digunakan sehingga empat dengan pelbagai kombinasi. Momen tahanan dan pesongan teras dinding dipengaruhi oleh kedudukan “outrigger”. Oleh itu, kedudukan terbaik “outrigger” dapat diperolehi apabila nilai momen tahanan teras dinding dan pengurangan pesongan adalah besar dalam analisis.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER	TITLE	PAGE
	TITLE	i
	DECLARATION	ii
	DEDICATION	iii
	ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iv
	ABSTRACT	v
	ABSTRAK	vi
	TABLE OF CONTENTS	vii
	LIST OF TABLES	x
	LIST OF FIGURES	xiii
I	INTRODUCTION	1
	1.1 Introduction	1
	1.2 Problem Statement	2
	1.3 Hypotheses	3
	1.4 Objective of Study	3
	1.5 Scope of Study	3
	1.6 Limitation of Study	4
	1.7 Significance of Study	4

II	LITERATURE REVIEW	5
2.1	Optimum Location of Outrigger	5
2.1.1	Review of Regression Analysis	6
2.1.2	Regression Analysis	11
2.1.3	Multiple Regressions	12
2.1.4	Summary of Optimum Outriggers Location	15
2.2	Behaviour of Frame and Shear Wall	17
2.2.1	Basic Concept of Stiffened Wall-Frame	18
2.2.2	Continuum Model of Wall-Frame	19
2.3	Behaviour of Outrigger System	21
2.3.1	Outrigger System	21
2.4	Nature of Wind	23
2.4.1	The Power Law	24
2.4.2	Logarithmic Law	25
2.5	ASCE 7-02: Wind Load	26
2.5.1	Velocity Pressure	27
2.5.2	Gust Effect Factor G_f for Flexible Structure	31
2.5.3	Design Wind Pressure P for Flexible Buildings	32
III	METHODOLOGY	35
3.1	Introduction	35
3.2	General Procedure	35
3.3	Size and Dimension of Building	38
3.4	The Optimum Position of Outrigger	39
3.5	The Restraining Moment and Reduction in Drift	40
3.6	Wind Profile	41
3.7	Wind Speed	42
3.8	Velocity Pressure	43

IV	RESULT AND ANALYSIS	45
4.1	Introduction	45
4.2	Step 1: Theoretical Analysis	50
4.2.1	Single Outrigger	50
4.2.2	Two Outriggers	53
4.2.3	Three Outriggers	56
4.2.4	Four Outriggers	59
4.3	Step 2: STAADPro 2005 Analysis (Uniform Wind Load Analysis)	62
4.3.1	Single Outrigger	62
4.3.2	Two Outriggers	66
4.3.3	Three Outriggers	70
4.3.4	Four Outriggers	74
4.4	Step 3: STAADPro 2005 Analysis (Parabolic Wind Load Analysis)	78
4.4.1	Single Outrigger	78
4.4.2	Two Outriggers	82
4.4.3	Three Outriggers	86
4.4.4	Four Outriggers	90
4.5	Summary of Optimum Position of Outrigger	94
V	DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION	96
5.1	Introduction	96
5.2	Recommendation	97
	REFERENCES	98