

TABLE OF CONTENTS

الآية	I
DEDICATION	II
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	III
تجريد	IV
ABSTRACT	V
TABLE OF CONTENTS	VI
LIST OF TABLES	XII
LIST OF FIGURES	XIII
LIST OF SYMBOLS	XV
Chapter One: General Introduction	
1.1 Introduction	1
1.2 Definition of high – rise buildings	1
1.2.1 Height relative to context	1
1.2.2 Proportion	1
1.2.3 High – rise building technologies	2
1.2.4 Structural design point of view	2
1.3 Historical review of structural systems	2
1.4 Construction of high – rise buildings	5

1.5 Objectives of Research	5
1.6 Methodology	6
1.7 Thesis Outlines	6
 Chapter Two: Structural system for high- rise buildings	
2.1 Introduction	7
2.2 Classification of high – rise building structural systems	7
2.3 Classification scheme options	8
2.4 Factor to be taken into account in deciding the structural system	9
2.5 The principles of efficient high – rise building structural design	9
2.6 Structural materials in high-rise buildings	10
2.6.1 Steel	10
2.6.1.1 Advantages of steel	10
2.6.2 Concrete	11
2.6.2.1 Advantages of concrete	11
2.6.2.1 Disadvantages of concrete	12
2.6.3 Composite (steel – concrete)	13
2.6.3.1 Advantages of composite	13
2.7 Structural system categories	13
2.7.1 Braced frame and rigid frame systems	14

2.7.1.1 Braced Frames	14
2.9.1.2 Rigid frames	14
2.7.2 Shear wall systems	15
2.7.3 Core and outrigger systems	17
2.7.4 Tubular systems	18
2.7.4.1 The framed tube	18
2.7.4.2 The bundled tube	20
2.7.5 Hybrid systems (Mixed systems)	20

CHAPTER Three: Comparison between structural systems

3.1 Introduction	22
3.2 Braced frame and rigid frame systems	22
3.2.1 Braced Frames	22
3.2.2 Rigid frames	23
3.2.3 Osaka World Trade Center, Osaka, Japan	25
3.2.3.1 Project Description	25
3.2.3.2 Structural overview	28
3.2.3.3 Floor framing system	28
3.2.3.4 Wind engineering management	28
3.2.3.5 Construction of the building	28

3.2.4 Marriott Marquis Hotel, New York, United States	29
3.2.4.1 Project Description	29
3.2.4.2 Structural overview	31
3.2.4.3 Structural system optimization	31
3.2.4.4 Floor framing system	32
3.2.4.5 Construction of the building	32
3.3 Shear wall systems	33
3.3.1 Twin 21, Osaka, Japan	35
3.3.1.1 Project Description	35
3.3.1.2 Structural overview	37
3.3.1.3 Structural system optimization	37
3.3.1.4 Wind engineering management	37
3.3.1.5 Construction of the building	37
3.4 Core and outrigger systems	38
3.4.1 Trump Tower, New York, United States	39
3.4.1.1 Project Description	39
3.4.1.2 Structural overview	41
3.4.1.3 Structural system optimization	41
3.4.1.4 Load management	41
3.4.1.5 Construction of the building	42
3.5 Tubular systems	42
3.5.1 The framed tube	42
3.5.2 The bundled tube	43

3.5.3 John Hancock Center, Chicago, United States	45
3.5.3.1 Project Description	45
3.5.3.2 Structural Overview	47
3.5.3.3 Structural System Optimization	47
3.5.3.4 Floor Framing System	48
3.5.3.5 Load Management	48
3.5.3.6 Construction of the building	48
3.6 Hybrid systems (Mixed systems)	49
3.6.1 Burj Khalifa, Dubai, United Arab Emirates	50
3.6.1.1 Project Description	50
3.6.1.2 Structural Overview	53
3.6.1.3 Structural System Optimization	53
3.6.1.4 Floor Framing System	53
3.6.1.5 Load Management	54
3.6.1.6 Wind Engineering Management	54
3.6.1.7 Construction of the building	55
3.7 Summary of the different structural systems	56

CHAPTER Four: Analysis and Design of National Tel. Corp. Building

4.1 National Telecommunications Corporation Building (NTC)	
Khartoum, Sudan	58
4.1.1 Project Description	58
4.1.2 Structural Overview	61

4.1.3 Structural System Optimization	61
4.1.4 Floor Framing System	61
4.1.5 Construction of the building	62
4.2 Engineering software used for analysis case study	63
4.3 Modeling of the case study	64
4.3.1 Story data	65
4.3.2 Mass	66
4.3.3 Properties	66
4.3.4 Loading	67
4.3.4.1 Uniform loads	67
4.3.4.2 Elements loads	67
4.3.4.3 Wind loads	67
4.3.4.4 Dynamic factors	69
4.4 Comparison between ETABS results and original analysis of column C1	70
4.5 Comparison between study design and original design	71
4.6 Discussion results of analysis of the NTC building	72
4.7 Discussion results of design of the NTC building	72
Chapter five: Conclusions & Recommendations	
5.1 Conclusions	73
5.2 Recommendations	74
References	75
Appendices	77

List of Tables

Table No.	Description	Page
Table 2.1	Structural systems for concrete buildings	11
Table 4.1	Stories data	65
Table 4.2	Mass source	66
Table 4.3	Material Properties	66
Table 4.4	Shell Sections	66
Table 4.5	Frame Sections	67
Table 4.6	Uniform loads	67
Table 4.7	Dynamic factors	69
Table 4.8	Response spectrum function	70
Table 4.9	Comparison between ETABS and original design	70
Table4.10	Comparison between study design and original design	71

List of Figures

Fig. No	Description	Page
Fig 1.1	Lateral load resisting systems	3
Fig 1.2	World's tallest buildings according to Highest Occupied floor (as of March2012)	4
Fig 2.1	Classification of structural system	8
Fig.2.2	Types of bracing	14
Fig 2.3	Rigid frame: Forces and deformations	15
Fig 2.4	Flat slab-frame with shear walls	15
Fig 2.5	Coupled shear walls	16
Fig 2.6	Representation of coupled shear wall by continuum model	16
Fig 2.7	Outrigger and belt wall system with centrally located core	17
Fig 2.8	Core supported structures	18
Fig 2.9	Frame tube building	19
Fig 2.10	Shear lag in framed tube	19
Fig 2.11	Bundled tube	20
Fig 3.1	Braced frame showing different types of bracing	23
Fig 3.2	Large scale braced frame	23
Fig 3.3	Rigid frame	24
Fig 3.4	Osaka World Trade Center ,Osaka, Japan	27
Fig. 3.5	Marriott Marquis Hotel ,New York , United States	31
Fig 3.6	Shear wall structure	34
Fig 3.7	Outrigger braced structure	38
Fig 3.8	Frame tube structure	43

Fig 3.9	Bundled tube structure	44
Fig 3.10	John Hancock Center , Chicago, United States	47
Fig 3.12	Hybrid structure	49
Fig 3.13	Burj Khalifa	52
Fig 4.1	NTC Tower	60
Fig 4.2	NTC Tower , floor layout	62
Fig 4.3	Construction of NTC Tower	63
Fig 4.4	NTC model: three dimensional	64

LIST OF SYMBOLS

A_c	Cross-sectional area of concrete
A_s	Cross-sectional area of tension reinforcement
A'_s	Cross-sectional area of compression reinforcement
A_{sv}	Cross-sectional area of shear reinforcement in the form of links
d	Effective depth of tension reinforcement
d'	Depth to compression reinforcement
f_{cu}	Characteristic concrete cube strength
f_s	Service stress or steel stress
f_y	Characteristic strength of reinforcement
f_{yv}	Characteristic strength of link reinforcement
M	Bending moment
M_a	Ultimate moment of resistance
V	Shear force
z	Lever arm
v	Shear stress
v_c	Ultimate shear stress in concrete
\emptyset	Bar size.
q_s	Dynamic Pressure in P_a ($1 P_a = 1 \text{ N/m}^2$)
p_e	Pressure Acting on External Surface of Building
P_{surface}	Net Load on Building Surface
A_{surface}	Area of Building Surface
P	Overall Load on Building

Z	Seismic zone
I	Seismic importance factor
R	Structural system Coefficient
Ca	Seismic Coefficient
Cv	Seismic coefficient

Abbreviations

BS	British Standard
RC	Reinforce Concrete
SDC	Seismic Design Category
UBC	Uniform Building Code