Vertical Structural Member Shortening analysis and Compensation for Super Tall Steel Building

Baoyi Fang

Department of Geotechnical Engineering, Tongji University, Shanghai, China

Xin Zhao

Tongji Architectural Design (Group) Co., Ltd. Shanghai, China

Juyun Yuan

Department of Geotechnical Engineering, Tongji University, Shanghai, China

Contact: 22zx@tjadri.com

Abstract

Column shortenings which contain the elastic and inelastic shortenings in super tall steel buildings are extremely important during construction. To avoid unexpected damage in structural and non-structural elements in super tall steel building, column shortening and compensation must be properly considered in design. In order to study the vertical structural member shortening in super tall building, B3 model coupled with a construction sequence analysis was applied to reveal the shrinkage and creep effects for the super tall steel building. A 'mega frame-outrigger truss-braced steel frame core tube' structure was employed to illustrate the vertical structural member deformation under vertical loads. The deformation results contain elastic, shrinkage and creep deformation. It is shown that the maximum deformation subsequent to the casting of floor occurs in middle floor. The creep deformation takes a significant effect on the column shortening during the construction, while the value of shrinkage is small and can be negligible in design. Elevation compensation of each floor was given to control the floor's elevation to meet the requirement of buildings normal usage at a special time.

Keywords: construction analysis; super tall steel building; mega concrete filled tubular column; B3 model; vertical deformation; shrinkage and creep; elevation compensation.

1 Introduction

Due to the application of high strength materials and innovation of lateral resistant system, the steel structural system was applied in the super tall building. The vertical structural member shortening in super tall steel building

under vertical loads is composed of two parts: one is elastic deformation, the other is inelastic deformation contains shrinkage and creep. Both of these deformations in super tall buildings cannot be neglected during construction, the main reasons are that super tall building has a large number of floors and the construction schedule