

A Basic Wind Speed Map for Oman

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Abstract: The aim of this research was to develop the first basic wind speed map for Oman. Hourly mean wind speed records from 40 metrological stations were used in the calculation. The period of continuous records ranged from 4-37 years. The maximum monthly hourly mean and the maxima annual hourly mean wind speed data were analysed using the Gumbel and Gringorten methods. Both methods gave close results in determining basic wind speeds, with the Gumbel method giving slightly higher values. Due to a lack of long-term records in some regions of Oman, basic wind speeds were extrapolated for some stations with only short-term records, which were defined as those with only 4-8 years of continuous records; in these cases, monthly maxima were used to predict the long-term basic wind speeds. Accordingly, a basic wind speed map was developed for a 50-year return period. This map was based on basic wind speeds calculated from actual annual maxima records of 29 stations with at least 9 continuous years of records as well as predicted annual maxima wind speeds for 11 short-term record stations. The basic wind speed values ranged from 16 meters/second (m/s) to 31 m/s. The basic wind speed map developed in this research is recommended for use as a guide for structural design in Oman.

Keywords: Oman, Basic wind speed, Basic wind speed map, Weather stations.

خريطة سرعة الرياح الأساسية لسلطنة عمان

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الملخص: يهدف هذا البحث ولأول مرة إلى تطوير خريطة سرعة الرياح لعمان. تم استخدام سجلات متوسط سرعة الرياح في الساعة من 40 محطة متروولوجية لحساب سرعات الرياح الأساسية. الفترة المستمرة للتسجيلات هي من 4 إلى 37 سنة. البيانات الخاصة بالقيمة العظمى الشهرية لمتوسط الساعة والقيمة العظمى السنوية لمتوسط الساعة تم تحليلها باستخدام طرق Gumbel و Gringorten. الطريقتان أعطتا نتائج متقاربة لسرعات الرياح الأساسية ولكن طريقة Gumbel أعطت نتائج أعلى قليلاً. ونظراً لقلّة التسجيلات لفترة طويلة في بعض المناطق في عمان تم حساب سرعات الرياح الأساسية من القيمة العظمى الشهرية وتم استخدام سجلات بعض المحطات على المدى القصير (4 إلى 8 سنوات من السجلات المتصلة) للتنبؤ بسرعات الرياح الأساسية على المدى الطويل. وبالتالي تم تطوير خريطة سرعة الرياح لمدة 50 عاماً كفترة عودة باستخدام سرعات الرياح من 29 محطة (على الأقل 9 سنوات متصلة من التسجيلات) اعتماداً على القيمة العظمى السنوية الحقيقية وتم التنبؤ بالقيمة العظمى السنوية لعدد 11 محطة. قيم سرعة الرياح الأساسية تتراوح من 16 م/ث إلى 31 م/ث. خريطة سرعة الرياح الأساسية تم تطويرها في هذا البحث و تم التوصية باستخدامها كدليل للتصميم الهيكلي في عمان.

مفاتيح الكلمات: عمان ، سرعة الرياح الأساسية ، خريطة سرعة الرياح الأساسية ، محطات الطقس.

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1. Introduction

1.1 Literature Review

As Oman is not considered a potential earthquake zone, the effects of wind loads on structures are considered the dominant factor when determining lateral loads on edifices such as buildings, chimneys, power transmission towers, and satellite communication towers. Wind speed measurement in Oman is carried out by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation and Meteorology under the Ministry of Transport and Communications. As of the end of 2013, there were 55 meteorological stations throughout the country as shown in Fig. 1. The oldest station, at Muscat International Airport, was constructed in 1977. The stations measure the hourly mean wind speed, an hourly three-second gust, temperature, precipitation and humidity. Wind speed is measured at a 10-meter height in open and level ground by cup anemometers whereas wind vanes are used to determine wind direction.

Basic wind speed (V_b) is the wind speed estimated by different methods to be exceeded on average only once in 50 years (Gibbs *et al.* 1981). Guide to the Use of the Wind Load Provisions of the American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE) 7-02 (Kishor and Delahay 2004) requires a 2% exceedance probability which equals to a 50-year return period. For crucial facilities such as hospitals, only a 1% exceedance probability on a 100-year return period is allowed. For structures with a low risk to human life if compromised, an exceedance limit of up to 4% is allowed. The Minimum Design Loads for Buildings and Other Structures (ASCE/SEI-7-10) requires different exceedance probabilities in a 50-year return period depending on the location and occupancy category of the structure. It uses the three-second gust in the calculation of basic wind speed.

The basic wind speed for the design of buildings in the British Standard, Annex B of the BS6399-2 (1997), depends on the hourly mean wind speed records. The monthly maximum of the hourly mean is used to obtain the annual maxima, which are used to develop basic wind speed maps. The basic wind speed has an

annual risk of exceedance of 2% (a 50-year return period).

Simiu (2009) stated that movement toward international standards appears to justify the use of 10-minute mean speeds, thus conforming to the practice sanctioned by the World Meteorological Organization or of other internationally acceptable measures of sustained wind speeds. A procedure for estimating extreme wind speeds at locations where long-term data are not available was reported by (Simiu *et al.* 1982; Grigoriu 1984). The method was tested on 67 three-year records in the USA and found to infer the approximate probabilistic behaviour of extreme winds from data consisting of the largest monthly wind speeds recorded over a period of three years or longer. Similarly, (Kramer and Gerhardt 1988) carried out a simulation process to predict extreme wind speed from actual 22 year records. They stated that it is not necessary to have 22 years of continuous records and that even a five-year record is adequate for showing good comparisons between the simulated results and historical data.

Among many statistical methods, the (Gumbel 1958; Gringorten 1963) methods are the most popular statistical methods used in meteorology for calculating basic wind speeds. These methods have been used extensively for analyses of wind speed records in many parts of the world (Dyrbye and Hansen 1999; Holmes 2001). Harris (1996) re-examined Gumbel's extreme value distribution for analysing annual maxima wind speeds or similar data and suggested an interchange of the axes of this method. He proposed an automated procedure that gives exactly the same results. An and Pandey (2005) made a comparison of methods of extreme wind speed estimation. They studied four different methods: Gumbel's method, the modified Gumbel distribution, the peak-over-threshold method and Cook's method of independent storms. These four methods were applied to a common data set consisting of six stations in the USA. They concluded that the standard Gumbel method tends to provide an upper bound estimate of 50/500 year design wind speed, and Cook's method of independent storms estimates of design wind speed exhibits a

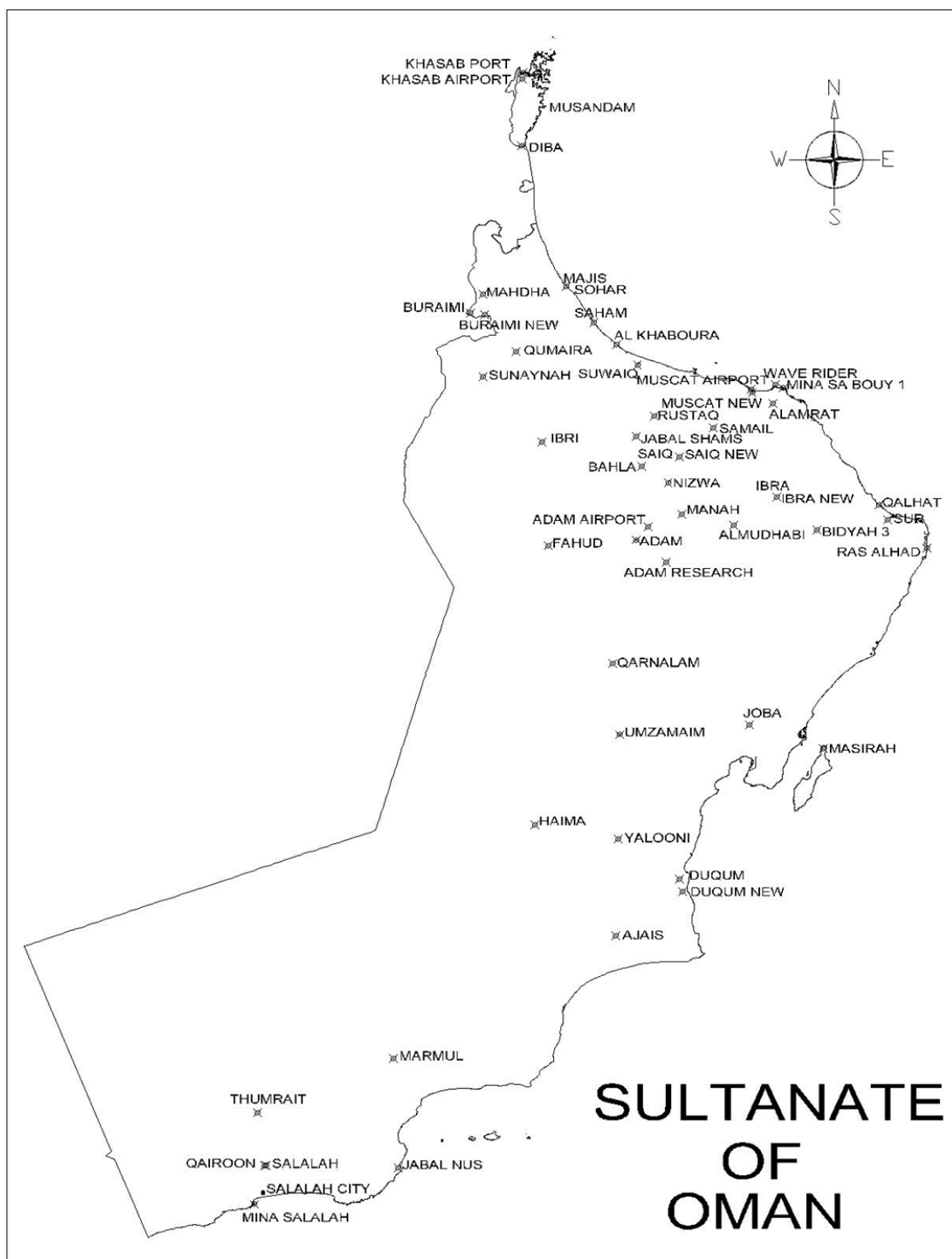


Figure 1. Locations of meteorological stations in Oman (names of stations are as provided by Directorate General of Civil Aviation and Meteorology).

more stable trend with limited threshold sensitivity, which is in contrast with the rapidly fluctuating estimates obtained from the peaks over threshold methods.

Abohemda and Alshebani (2010) used Gumble's method to predict basic wind speed values for Libya for a 50-year return period from the data of 22 stations. Lakshmana *et al.* (2009) studied the wind speed data from 70 metrological centres in India and calculated basic wind speeds using Gumble's approach. Al Maawali *et al.* (2008) studied wind data from 10 weather stations in Oman. They calculated the basic wind speed using the three-second gust at the locations of 10 stations using the Gumble and Gringorten methods. They found that both methods yielded similar results. Dorvlo (2002) used the Weibull distribution to model wind speeds at four locations in Oman. The scale and shape parameters were estimated using Pearson's chi-squared test, the method of moments, and the regression method. It was observed that the estimates using the chi-squared test gave the best overall fit to the distribution of the wind data. Choi and Tanurdjaja (2002) studied extreme wind estimates in Singapore using Gumble's method and Cook's method of independent storms. They concluded that the independent storm method and Gumble's method both gave quite similar results. Kasperski (2002) developed a wind speed map for Germany based on a refined extreme value analysis using high gust wind speeds. He divided the country into four basic wind speed zones ranging from 22.5 meters/second (m/s) to 32.5 m/s. Akosy *et al.* (2004) used the wavelet approach to generate hourly mean wind speed data using normal and Weibull probability distribution functions. They concluded that the wavelet approach can be used as an alternate to existing generation methods. Sahin (2003) developed an hourly mean wind speed exceedance map for Turkey using the Gumble-Lieblein BLUE method. In this research, the Gumble and Gringorten methods were used for the analysis of hourly mean wind speed records.

1.2 Problem Statement and Motivation

Due to the recent extensive development of major cities in Oman, the trend toward building higher and lighter structures has emerged only

during the last two decades. Wind load must be taken into consideration during the structural design of high-rise buildings, chimneys, transmission towers, and so on, requiring basic wind speed values. The basic wind speed is determined according to the climatic condition of each region. Before this research, the hourly mean wind speed data collected from 55 metrological stations had not been utilized in the development of a basic wind speed map for Oman and, as of this article's publication, no local unified code or written regulations are available for the design of high-rise buildings. The need for a basic wind speed map that covers different regions of the country has become evident. The aim of this research was to develop a basic wind speed map which can be used as a code guideline or regulation for structural design in Oman.

1.3 Gumble Versus Gringorten Method

Gumble (1958) developed an easily usable methodology for fitting recorded monthly or annual wind speeds. The ASCE (1991) stated that the Gumble extreme-value procedure is well accepted by other investigators, including (Simiu *et al.* 1998). The Gringorten (1963) method is considered a simple modification of Gumble's extreme-value procedure. The only difference between Gumble and Gringorten's methods is in the calculation of the probability of non-exceedance (p). The procedure of calculating the basic wind speed is as follows:

Step 1: Data are ranked in ascending order ($1, 2, 3, \dots, m$) where m is the largest value. The total number of readings is called N (*ie.* number of years).

Step 2: The probability of non-exceedance (p) is determined according to

$$\text{Gumble: } p = \frac{m}{N+1} \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Gringorten: } p = \frac{m-0.44}{N+0.12} \quad (2)$$

Step 3: Reduced variant, y is calculated as

$$y_i = -\ln(-\ln p) \quad (3)$$

i = record identification number.

Step 4: The data are plotted against the reduced variant, y , and a line of best fit is drawn, usually by means of linear regression. Therefore, if the best fitting line $y = ax + u$, then u = the mode of distribution = the intercept of the line and a = the slope of the line (scale factor for x).

Step 5: For different values of the return period, Eqn. 4 can be used to calculate the basic wind speed,

$$V_b = u + \frac{1}{a} \ln R \quad (4)$$

where R = return periods in years (eg. 50, 100, etc.) and V_b = basic wind speed in m/s.

2. Methodology

The basic information about Oman's 55 weather stations is given in Table 1. More than 8,200 records of monthly maximum hourly mean wind speed were obtained from the Directorate General of Civil Aviation and Meteorology in Oman.

Descriptive statistics along with box plot graphs were developed for each station to ensure the homogeneity and independence of raw data, and to exclude extreme outliers. The records were divided into three types: long term, short term and not considered. Long term means stations that have continuous records for at least nine years (29 stations); short term means stations that have continuous records of at least four years and less than nine years (11 stations), and not considered (15 stations) means records are not included in the analysis due to discontinuity of the records (less than four continuous years of records are required to be classified as not considered).

The monthly maximum and the annual maxima of the hourly mean wind speed records of the 29 long term stations as well as the monthly maximum hourly mean wind speed records of the 11 short term stations were used in the analysis using Gumbel's and Gringorten's methods. The wind speed for each station was plotted against a reduced variate by the method of order statistics (ascending order), and a straight line of best fit was drawn. The intercept and slope of these lines give the mode, u , and slope, a , of the fitted curve to the Fisher-Tippet

Type I (FT1) extreme value distribution, respectively.

A comparison between the results given by both methods was made. A relationship between the monthly maximum and the annual maxima records was developed and used for predictions of the annual maxima basic wind speeds from the monthly maximum hourly mean wind speed of the 11 short-term stations. Finally, a basic wind speed map for Oman was developed based on actual records of annual maxima and predicted annual maxima stations records.

3. Data Analysis and Results

Table 2 shows that the data used from the short- and long-term stations (40 stations with 6,736 records) are consistent, with very few records considered as outliers or extreme outliers based on box plot analysis. The extreme outliers have been excluded from the analysis of basic wind speed calculations. The two worst cases were 1.8% and 1.3% at Muscat International Airport and the town of Saiq, respectively. Figure 2 shows typical monthly maximum hourly mean wind speed data for Saiq from 1988–2013 based on a box plot analysis. The monthly records ranged from 5.564–21.896 m/s. This range is distributed into three areas to the left and right of the median, with each area representing 1.5 of interquartile ranges (IQR). Four records were excluded because they were considered extreme outliers. The equations for line of best fit and basic wind speed for the 40 stations are given in Table 3 and were calculated using the Gumbel and Gringorten methods for a 50-year return period based on the monthly maximum hourly mean wind speed. It is clear that in all cases, Gumbel's method is conservative in predicting slightly larger values of basic wind speeds. The maximum and minimum differences between the two method values were 2.97% and 0.31%, respectively.

Table 4 shows the equations for line of best fit and basic wind speed values for the 29 long-term stations using the Gumbel and Gringorten methods for a 50-year return period based on the annual maxima of the monthly maximum

Table 1. Stations' years of records and elevations (names of stations are as provided by Directorate General of Civil Aviation and Meteorology).

Station	Years of records	Record type	Elevation above mean sea level (m)
Adam	16	Long term	286
Adam Airport	4	Short term	328
Adam-Research	4	Short term	250
Al Amrat	4	Short term	105
Al Khaboura	1	Not considered	35
Al Mudhaibi	4	Short term	378
Bahla	16	Long term	592
Bidiyah 3	4	Short term	316
Buraimi	28	Long term	299
Buraimi New	3	Not considered	372
Diba	14	Long term	10
Duqum	11	Long term	28
Duqum new	3	Not considered	102
Fahud	22	Long term	170
Haima	3	Not considered	146
Ibra	16	Long term	469.2
Ibra new	1	Not considered	528
Ibri	14	Long term	323
Jabal Nus	6	Short term	706
JabalShamas	11	Long term	2764
Joba	11	Long term	34
Khasab Airport	10	Long term	29
Khasab port	28	Long term	4
Manah	4	Short term	345
Mahdha	1	Not considered	15
Majjis	31	Long term	2
Majjis new	3	Not considered	0
Marmul	29	Long term	269
Masirah	28	Long term	19
Mina salalah	17	Long term	25
Mina sabouy 1	13	Long term	3
Muscat Airport	37	Long term	8.4
Muscat new	1	Not considered	12
New bahala	1	Not considered	12
New samail	1	Not considered	417
Nizwa	15	Long term	462
Qairoon	15	Long term	881

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Qalhat	14	Long term	11
Qarnalam	11	Not considered	139
Qumaira	4	Short term	633
Rasalhad	9	Long term	43
Rustaq	16	Long term	322
Saham	1	Not considered	24
Saiq	26	Long term	1986
Saiq new	11	Not considered	1995
Salalah	28	Long term	23
Samail	16	Long term	417
Sunaynah	5	Short term	257
Sur	29	Long term	13
Suwaiq	4	Short term	38
Thumrait	28	Long term	448
Um zamaim	3	Not considered	126
Wave rider	0	Not considered	0
Yalooni	15	Long term	156
Yalooni Airport "Ajais"	2	Not considered	172.3

Table 2. Outliers and extreme outliers of wind speed data for long- and short-term stations.

	Station	No. of records	Outliers	Extreme outliers
1	Adam	120	5	1
2	Adam Airport	89	none	none
3	Al Amrat	45	1	none
4	Al Mudhaibi	39	none	none
5	Bahla	185	none	none
6	Bidiyah	44	none	1
7	Buraimi	288	2	1
8	Diba	153	1	none
9	Duqum	115	3	none
10	Duqum new	58	none	none
11	Fahud	178	4	none
12	Ibra	182	1	none
13	Ibri	139	none	none
14	Jabal Nus	59	1	none
15	Jabal Shams	118	5	none
16	Joba	123	none	none
17	Khasab Airport	105	none	none
18	Khasab Port	246	2	none
19	Majis	365	5	1
20	Marmul	261	4	none

21	Masirah	335	5	3
22	Mina Salalah	182	6	1
23	Mina Sa bouy 1	124	1	none
24	Muscat Airport	442	15	8
25	Nizwa	174	2	none
26	Qairoon	168	4	none
27	Qalhat	166	1	none
28	Qaranalam	93	1	none
29	Qumaira	37	1	none
30	Ras Al Haad	93	none	2
31	Rustaq	184	7	2
32	Saiq	311	2	4
33	Saiq new	111	3	2
34	Salalah	335	13	1
35	Samail	187	5	1
36	Sunaynah	50	1	none
37	Sur	331	2	none
38	Suwaiq	45	1	none
39	Thumrait	336	none	none
40	Yalooni	120	3	none

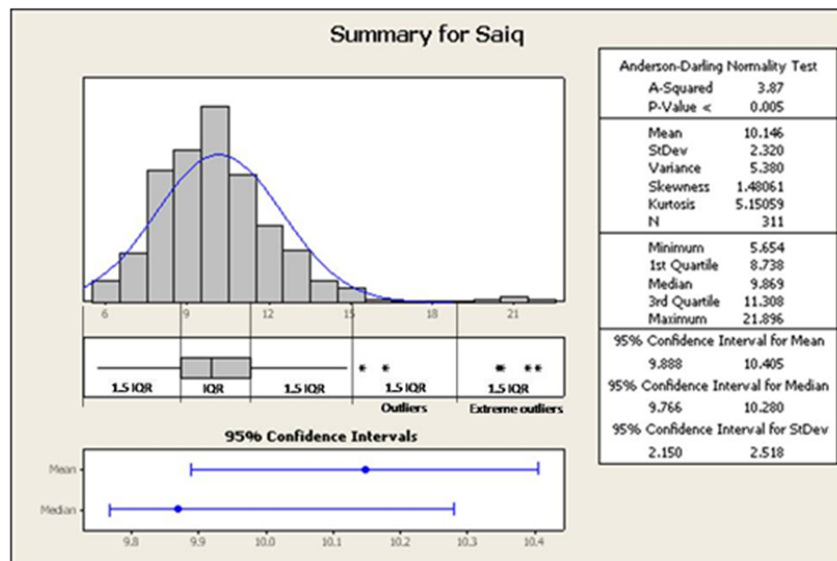


Figure 2. Monthly maximum wind speed for Saiq (1988 – 2013).

hourly mean wind speed. Again, Gumbel's method predicted slightly larger values for basic wind speed. The maximum and minimum differences between the two method values were 7.58% and 1.85%, respectively. Gumbel's method was considered for further assessment and a comparison between the annual maxima and the monthly maximum basic wind speeds of the 29 long-term stations.

Due to a lack of long-term records in some regions of Oman, the monthly maximum basic wind speed from the short-term stations was used to predict the long-term basic wind speed in those areas using Eqn. 5.

$$V_{b(\text{annual})} = 0.76 + 1.21V_{b(\text{monthly})} \quad (5)$$

$$R^2 = 0.665$$

where,

$V_{b(\text{monthly})}$ = basic wind speed based on monthly maximum hourly-mean (m/s).

$V_{b(\text{annual})}$ = predicted annual basic wind speed (m/s).

In the coefficient of correlation for Eqn. 5, R^2 (0.665) shows an acceptable degree of correlation. Furthermore, analysis of variance (ANOVA) for Eqn. 5 resulted in a satisfactory hypothesis with P value = 0.000 for the given F -value (53.59) as shown in Table 5. Therefore, Equation 5 can be used as a conversion factor in the 11 short-term stations.

Table 6 shows the 50-year return period for predicted basic wind speed of the 29 long-term stations based on actual annual maxima of the monthly maximum hourly-mean wind speed as well as for the 11 short-term stations using Eqn. 5. Return periods for 100 years or more (implying a low-risk level) may have to be extrapolated for exceptionally important structures, such as nuclear power reactors and satellite communication towers. Extrapolations of basic wind speed to higher return periods of more than 50 years for ultimate limit state design have not been carried out in this research due to the limitation of historical records, which are generally less than 37 years old.

4. Basic Wind Speed Map

The basic wind speed values contained in Table 6 were used to develop a basic wind speed map of Oman using the largest reading in each nearby groups of values as shown in Fig. 3. As expected, the coastal regions of Oman recorded basic wind speed values higher than the interior regions due to the presence of the Al Hajer Mountains and the reduction of wind speed over the land. This is more pronounced in the Musandam Region in Oman's far north where the basic wind speed dropped from 21 meters/second (m/s) in Diba to 16 m/s in Khasab. The basic wind speed values ranged from 16 m/s in Khasab, which is surrounded by tall mountains, to 31 m/s in Masirah, which borders the Indian Ocean.

It is assumed that the basic wind speed at any location in the country will fall within the range of 16–31 m/s. This implies that for areas in the interior,, basic wind speeds that do not exactly fit in any given value(Fig. 3) should be assigned to the nearest higher level value due to similarity in topography and the absence of wind barriers such as mountains.

It is worth mentioning that this research has developed basic wind speeds based on hourly-mean raw data which is in line with the BS6399-2 procedure, superseding the previous method of CP3: Chapter 5-Part 2, which used the three-second gust which as is (Al Maawali *et al.* 2008).

5. Conclusion and Recommendations

5.1 Conclusion

Hourly mean wind speed records were obtained from 55 metrological stations in Oman, and 40 stations with at least four continuous years of records were used in the calculation of basic wind speeds. The monthly maximum and the annual maxima of the hourly mean were used in the analysis using Gumbel and Gringorten's methods. It was found that Gumbel's method predicted slightly larger values of basic wind speed than Gringorten's. The maximum and minimum differences between the two method values were 2.97 and 0.31%, respectively, in the case of monthly maximum hourly mean and 7.58 and 1.85%,

Table 3. Linear best-fit equations for the 40 stations (monthly maximum hourly-mean).

Station	Gumbel Method	Gringorten Method	Gumbel Method	Gringorten Method	% difference
Adam	1.3746x+8.7355	1.3396x+8.7451	14.11	13.98	0.91
Adam Airport	2.0007x + 10.832	1.8699x + 10.864	18.65	18.17	2.66
Al Amrat	0.8782x + 6.5392	0.8295x + 6.5485	9.97	9.79	1.87
Al Mudhaibi	0.7689x + 6.5824	0.7467x + 6.5899	9.59	9.51	0.83
Bahla	1.2814x + 6.4704	1.244x + 6.4818	11.48	11.35	1.18
Bidiyah	1.8098x + 8.8109	1.7025x + 8.8335	15.89	15.49	2.55
Buraimi	1.4081x + 8.3545	1.3784x + 8.3637	13.86	13.75	0.79
Diba	1.8632x + 8.1027	1.8033x + 8.1203	15.39	15.17	1.43
Duqum	2.6691x + 10.336	2.567x + 10.365	20.77	20.40	1.81
Duqum New	3.0118x + 11.723	2.8262x + 11.775	23.50	22.82	2.97
Fahud	2.062x + 11.224	2.002x + 11.242	19.29	19.07	1.13
Ibra	1.4357x + 7.3221	1.3959x + 7.3334	12.94	12.79	1.14
Ibri	1.4215x + 10.662	1.3705x + 10.677	16.22	16.03	1.18
Jabal Nus	2.4533x + 11.995	2.2907x + 12.044	21.59	21.00	2.80
Jabal Shams	2.6081x + 12.833	2.5159x + 12.857	23.03	22.69	1.52
Joba	1.5454x + 11.19	1.485x + 11.208	17.23	17.01	1.32
Khasab Airport	0.8294x + 8.1281	0.7926x + 8.1394	11.37	11.24	1.19
Khasab Port	1.3584x + 9.1348	1.3261x + 9.1447	14.45	14.33	0.80
Majis	1.7366x + 7.9534	1.7104x + 7.9604	14.74	14.65	0.65
Marmul	2.2194x + 11.472	2.1729x + 11.486	20.15	19.98	0.87
Masirah	2.0096x + 10.386	1.9926x + 10.391	18.24	18.18	0.31
Mina Salalah	2.4491x + 6.5257	2.3894x + 6.5406	16.11	15.89	1.38
MinaSabouy 1	1.3665x + 7.4038	1.3165x + 7.4181	12.75	12.57	1.44
Muscat Airport	2.743x + 8.7434	2.7187x + 8.7464	19.47	19.38	0.49
Nizwa	1.6017x + 8.4896	1.5528x + 8.5046	14.75	14.58	1.21
Qairoon	2.6519x + 11.215	2.579x + 11.235	21.59	21.32	1.25
Qalhat	1.9233x + 10.277	1.8677x + 10.293	17.80	17.60	1.14
Qumaira	1.7374x + 11.369	1.6592x + 11.392	17.80	17.60	1.14
QaranAalam	1.7374x + 11.369	1.7374x + 11.369	18.17	17.88	1.58
Ras Al Haad	1.5294x + 11.476	1.4585x + 11.497	17.46	17.20	1.49
Rustaq	1.5368x + 5.5871	1.501x + 5.5956	11.60	11.47	1.15
Saiq	1.5533x + 9.1184	1.5212x + 9.1286	15.19	15.08	0.77
Saiq New	1.7909x + 8.8229	1.7205x + 8.8426	15.83	15.57	1.64
Salalah	1.8437x + 8.224	1.8128x + 8.2326	15.44	15.32	0.73
Samail	1.1133x + 6.9427	1.0842x + 6.9508	11.30	11.20	0.87
Sunaynah	1.5861x + 11.034	1.4863x + 11.06	17.24	16.87	2.16
Sur	2.4025x + 12.569	2.3549x + 12.584	21.97	21.80	0.79
Suwaiq	0.9255x + 7.9023	0.8663x + 7.9165	11.52	11.31	1.92
Thumrait	4.4675x + 22.839	4.374x + 22.87	20.72	20.50	1.08
Yalooni	1x + 12.694	0.8671x + 12.728	15.68	15.47	1.34

Table 4. Linear best-fit equations for the 29 long-term stations (annual maxima of the monthly maximum hourly-mean).

Station	Gumbel Method	Gringorten Method	Gumbel Method	Gringorten Method	% difference
Adam	$y = 1.715x + 11.59$	$y = 1.595x + 11.63$	18.30	17.87	2.40
Bahla	$y = 0.848x + 9.460$	$y = 0.748x + 9.483$	12.78	12.41	2.97
Buraimi	$y = 1.201x + 11.38$	$y = 1.092x + 11.41$	16.08	15.68	2.53
Diba	$y = 1.624x + 12.19$	$y = 1.421x + 12.24$	18.54	17.80	4.18
Duqum	$y = 3.512x + 13.74$	$y = 2.981x + 13.88$	27.48	25.54	7.58
Fahud	$y = 1.413x + 15.79$	$y = 1.289x + 15.82$	21.32	20.86	2.18
Ibra	$y = 1.325x + 10.46$	$y = 1.180x + 10.49$	15.64	15.11	3.56
Ibri	$y = 1.542x + 12.89$	$y = 1.331x + 12.94$	18.92	18.15	4.27
Jabal Shams	$y = 2.967x + 18.12$	$y = 2.513x + 18.24$	29.73	28.07	5.90
Joba	$y = 0.918x + 14.63$	$y = 0.780x + 14.66$	18.22	17.71	2.88
Khasab Airport	$y = 0.644x + 9.708$	$y = 0.541x + 9.735$	12.23	11.85	3.17
Khasab Port	$y = 0.904x + 12.29$	$y = 0.825x + 12.30$	15.83	15.53	1.93
Majis	$y = 2.378x + 11.39$	$y = 2.190x + 11.43$	20.69	20.00	3.48
Marmul	$y = 2.311x + 15.28$	$y = 2.124x + 15.32$	24.32	23.63	2.93
Masirah	$y = 4.100x + 15.05$	$y = 3.789x + 15.11$	31.09	29.93	3.86
Mina Salalah	$y = 2.567x + 12.$	$y = 2.310x + 12.07$	22.06	21.11	4.53
Mina Sabouy 1	$y = 1.345x + 10.16$	$y = 1.160x + 10$	15.42	14.74	4.64
Muscat Airport	$y = 4.555x + 12.08$	$y = 4.268x + 12.13$	29.90	28.83	3.72
Nizwa	$y = 1.091x + 12.17$	$y = 0.959x + 12.20$	16.44	15.95	3.05
Qairoon	$y = 2.209x + 13.98$	$y = 1.925x + 14.05$	22.62	21.58	4.82
Qalhat	$y = 1.614x + 15.22$	$y = 1.420x + 15.27$	21.53	20.83	3.40
Ras Al Haad	$y = 2.898x + 14.62$	$y = 2.486x + 14.70$	25.96	24.43	6.27
Rustaq	$y = 1.672x + 9.103$	$y = 1.503x + 9.134$	15.64	15.01	4.20
Saiq	$y = 2.509x + 13.54$	$y = 2.286x + 13.59$	23.36	22.53	3.65
Salalah	$y = 1.909x + 13.12$	$y = 1.743x + 13.16$	20.59	19.98	3.05
Samail	$y = 2.083x + 9.659$	$y = 1.866x + 9.701$	17.81	17.00	4.75
Sur	$y = 1.848x + 17.59$	$y = 1.685x + 17.63$	24.82	24.22	2.47
Thumrait	$y = 1.741x + 17.17$	$y = 1.627x + 17.18$	23.98	23.54	1.85
Yalooni	$y = 1x + 12.69$	$y = 0.867x + 12.72$	16.60	16.11	3.04

Table 5. Analysis of Variance for Equation 5.

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	p-value
Regression	1	481.30	481.30	53.59	0.000
Regression error	27	242.47	8.98		
Total	28	723.77			

DF = the degrees of freedom in the source

SS = the sum of squares due to the source

MS = the mean sum of squares due to the source

F = calculated F value ($MS_{\text{Regression}} / MS_{\text{Errors}}$)

p-value = the probability of obtaining a test statistic at least as extreme as the one that was actually observed, assuming that the null hypothesis is true.

Table 6. Basic wind speed for 50-year return period based on annual maxima of monthly maximum hourly-mean.

Station	Basic wind speed 50-year return period
Adam	18.30
Adam Airport	23.33*
Al Amrat	12.82*
Al Mudhaibi	12.36*
Bahla	12.78
Bidiyah	19.99*
Buraimi	16.08
Diba	18.54
Duqum	27.48
Duqum New	29.20*
Fahud	21.32
Ibra	15.64
Ibri	18.92
Jabal Nus	26.88*
Jabal Shams	29.73
Joba	18.22
Khasab Airport	12.23
Khasab Port	15.83
Majis	20.69
Marmul	24.32
Masirah	31.09
Mina Salalah	22.06
MinaSabouy 1	15.42
Muscat Airport	29.90
Nizwa	16.44
Qairoon	22.62
Qalhat	21.53
Qumaira	22.30*
QaranAalam	22.75*
Ras Al Haad	25.96
Rustaq	15.64
Saiq	23.36
Saiq New	19.91*
Salalah	20.59
Samail	17.81
Sunaynah	21.62*
Sur	24.82
Suwaiq	14.70*
Thumrait	23.98
Yalooni	16.60

*Predicted using Equation 5

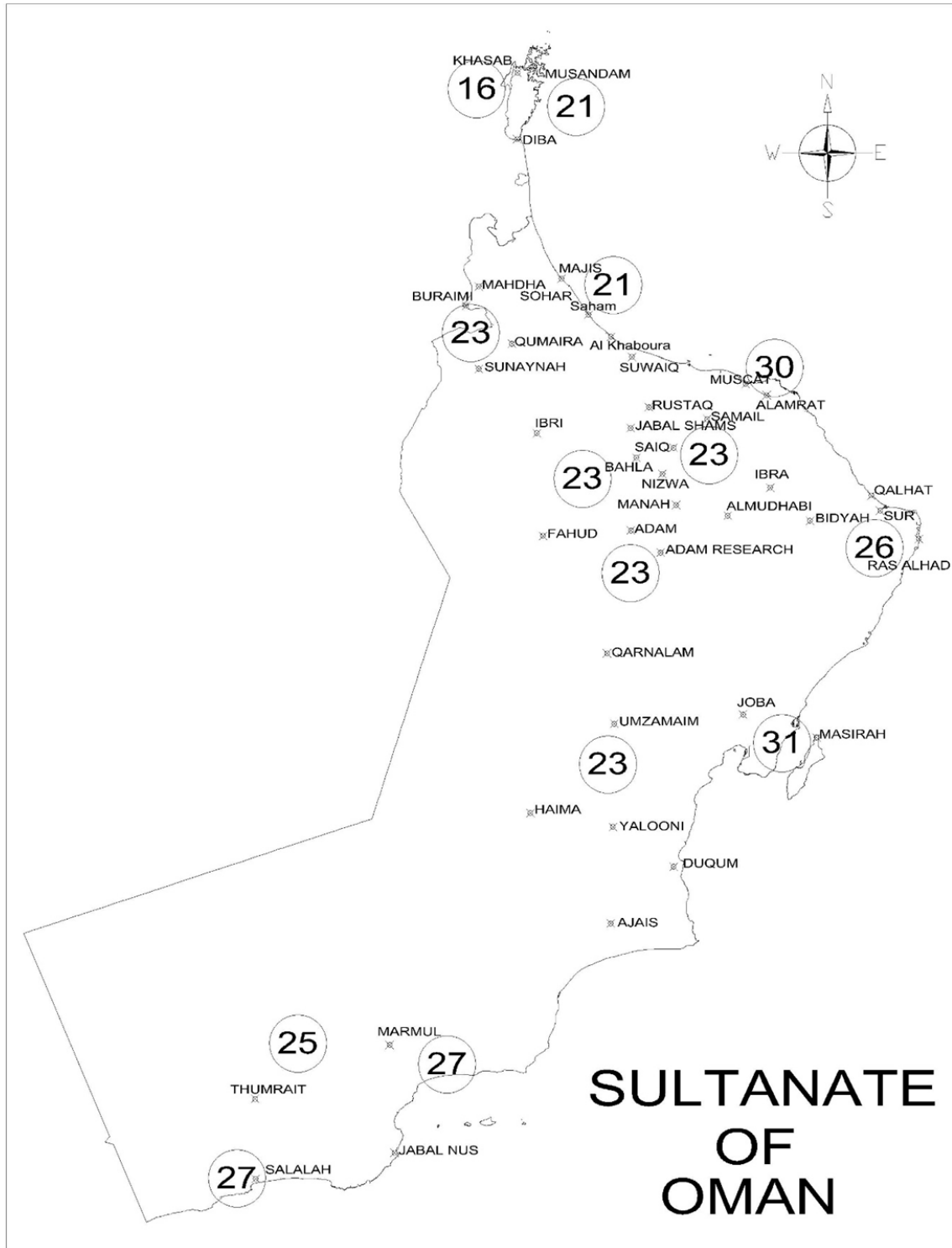


Figure 3. Basic wind speed map.

respectively, in the case of annual maxima. Due to the lack of long-term records in some regions of Oman, the monthly maximum basic wind speed from the short-term stations was used to predict long-term basic wind speed. Accordingly, a basic wind speed map was developed for the 50-year return period using the basic wind speed from 29 stations with at least nine continuous years of records based on actual annual maxima as well as predicted annual maxima basic wind speed for 11 stations with 4–8 continuous years of records. The basic wind speed values ranged from 16 m/s to 31m/s.

5.2 Recommendations

- The basic wind speed map developed in this research is recommended for use as a guide for structural design in Oman.
- For future research, results from different Gulf Cooperative Council (GCC) countries and Yemen are compiled and a regional basic wind speed map is developed.
- Further analysis of future wind speed data need to be carried out every five years.
- Special analysis of recent odd readings, such as those that resulted from Cyclones Gonu and Phet, should be made if such events recur frequently enough to establish records.

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