

Sarah Bednarcik | Structural BAE/MAE

Faculty Advisors: Dr. Linda Hanagan & Dr. Ali Memari

SteelStacks Performing Arts Center





Spring Thesis 2013



Photo courtesy of Spillman Farmer Architects

Bethlehem, Pennsylvania

- Building Introduction
- Problem Statement
- Proposed Solution
- Gravity Redesign
- Lateral Redesign
- Acoustics Analysis
- Architectural Impact Study
- Conclusions

- Building Occupant: ArtsQuest
- 67,167 sq. ft.
- 4 stories, varying floor-to-floor heights
- Total Height: 64 ft above grade
- Construction: January 2010 April 2011
- Design-Bid-Build
- Construction Cost: \$21 million

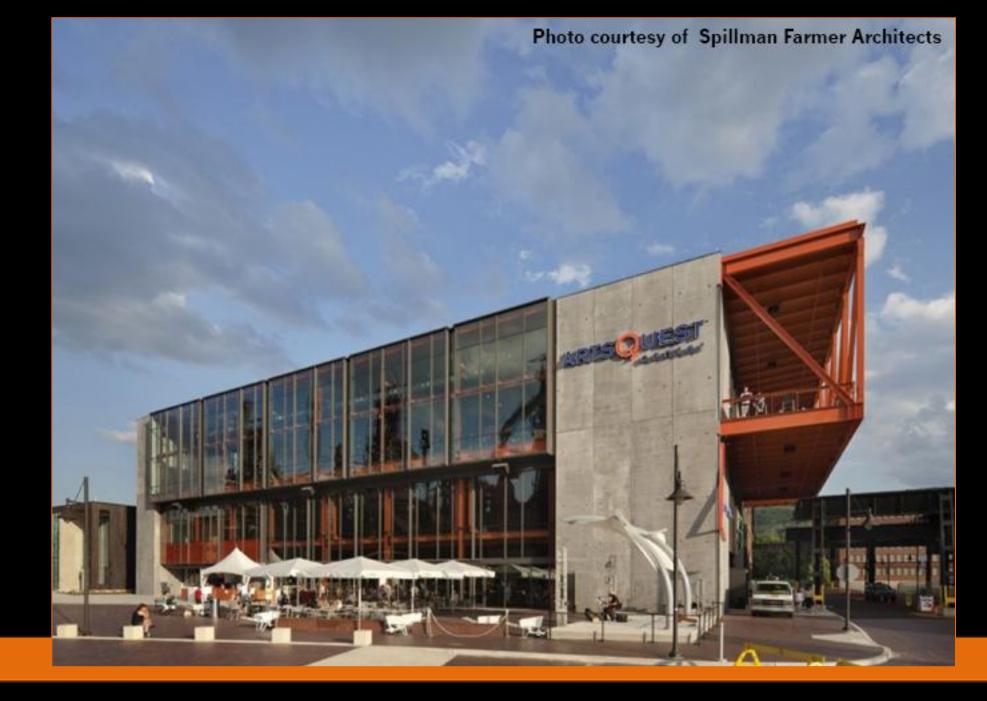
Building Introduction



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- **Owner:** ArtsQuest
- Architect: Spillman Farmer Architects
- Structural: Barry Issett & Associates, Inc.
- CM: Alvin H. Butz, Inc.
- Site/Civil Engineer: French and Parrello

Project Team

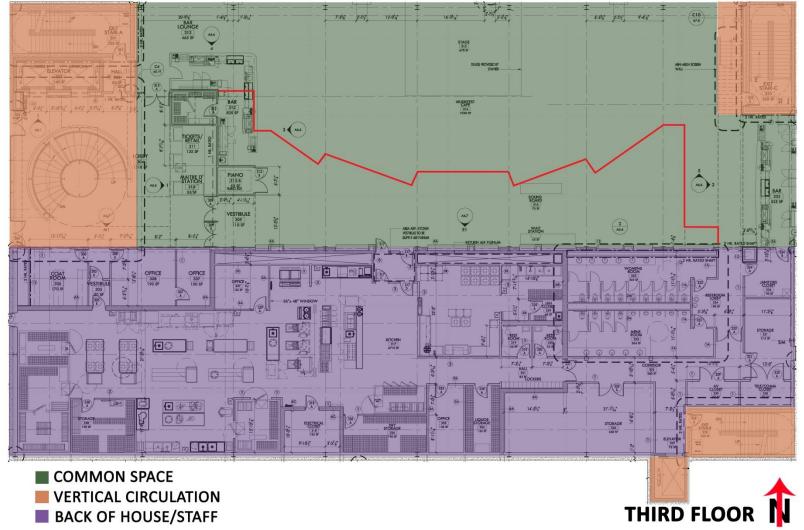


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Plans

- Glass curtain walls
- Exposed ceilings
- Large spans & cantilevers
- Atriums

Architectural Overview



BACK OF HOUSE/STAFF

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Architectural Overview

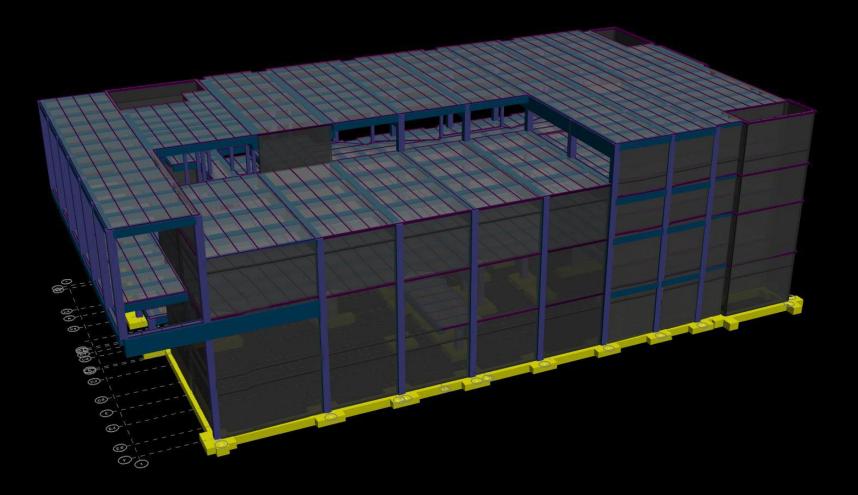




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- Gravity System
 - Foundation
 - 3000 psf soil bearing pressure
 - 4" slab-on-grade
 - Square and strip footings
 - Floor System
- Lateral System

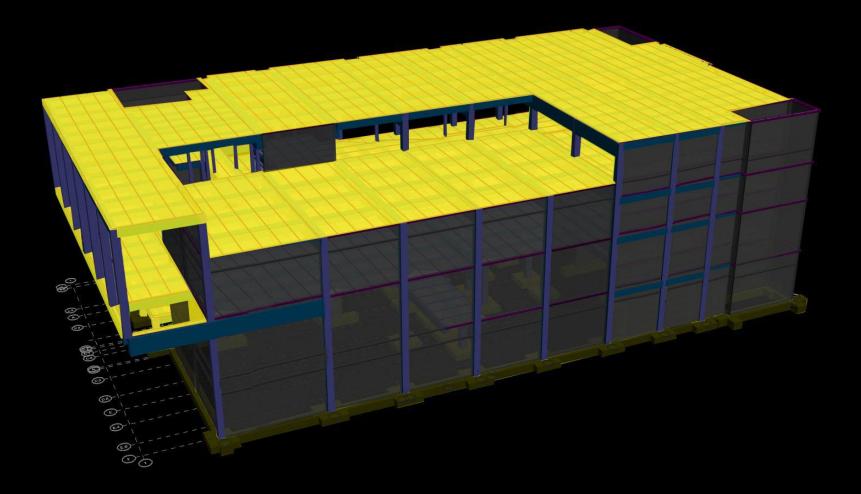
Existing Structural Overview



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- Gravity System
 - Foundation
 - Floor System
 - 5-8" slabs on composite metal decking
 - f'c = 4000 psi
 - Columns & foundations
- Lateral System

Existing Structural Overview

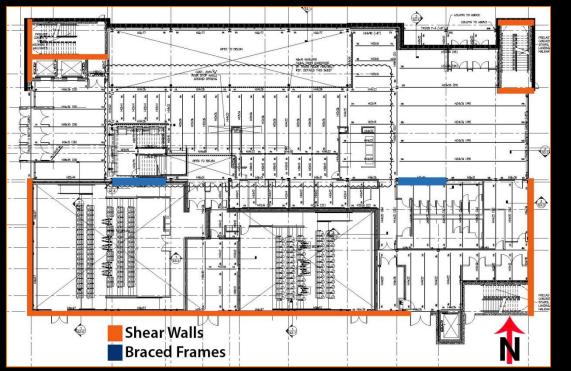


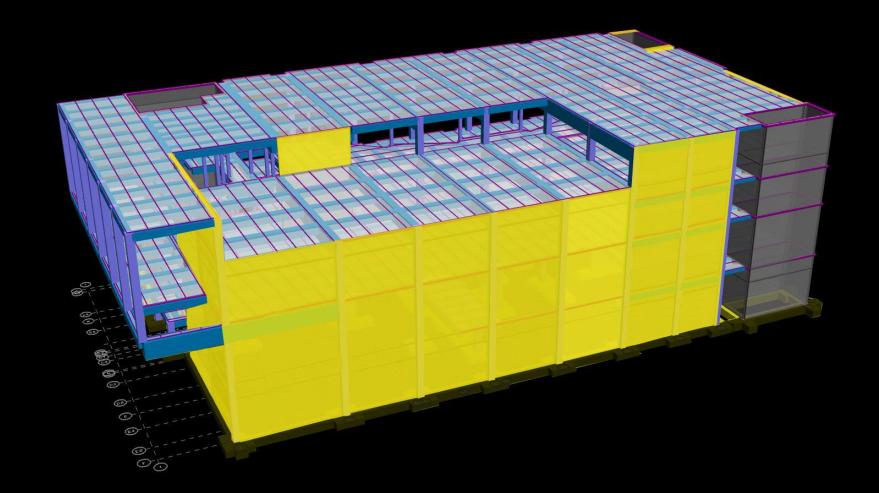
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- Gravity System Foundation
 - Floor System
- Lateral System

 - Dual system Braced frames
 - Precast shear walls

Existing Structural Overview





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- Scenario:
 - Redesign structural system in reinforced concrete
- Evaluate based on:
 - Structural performance
 - Acoustics
 - Aesthetics
 - Cost

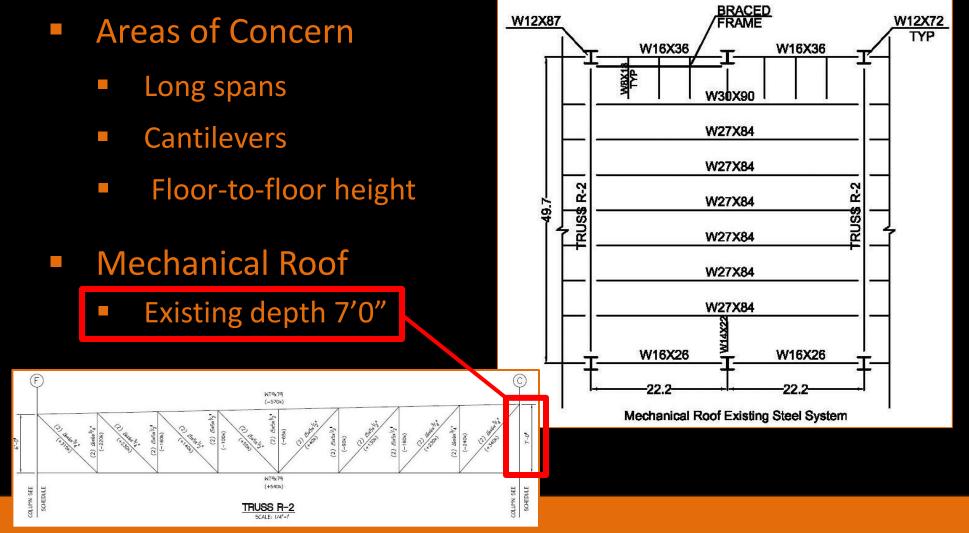
Problem Statement

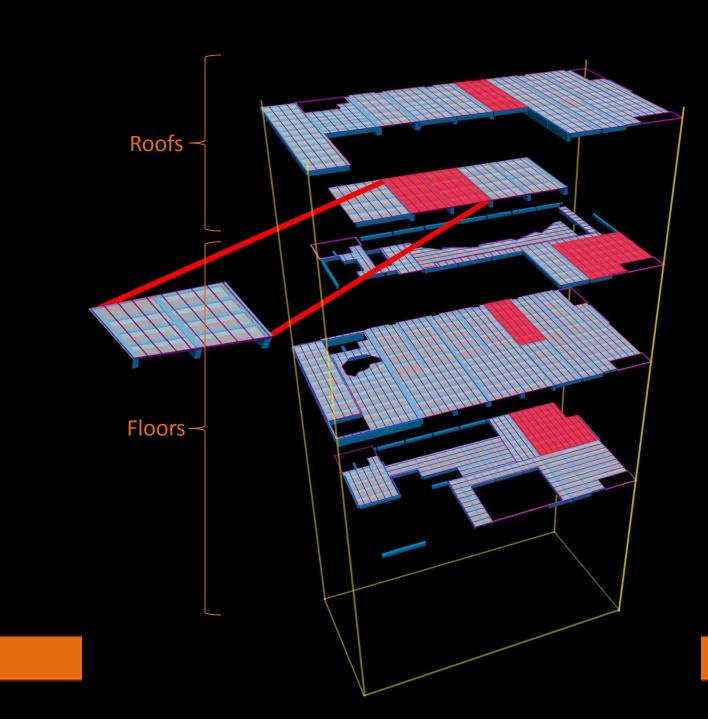
Proposed Solution

Goals:

- Design controlling bay per floor
 - Comparing reinforced concrete to prestressed concrete
- Design controlling lateral system shear wall
- Confirm results via computer modeling software
- Consider impact on acoustics (Breadth I)
- Minimize impact on architecture (Breadth II)

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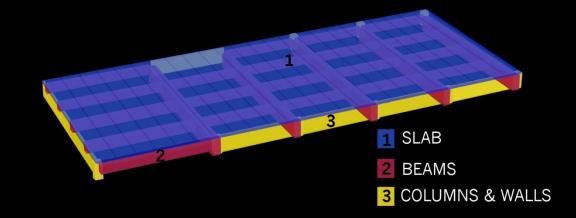




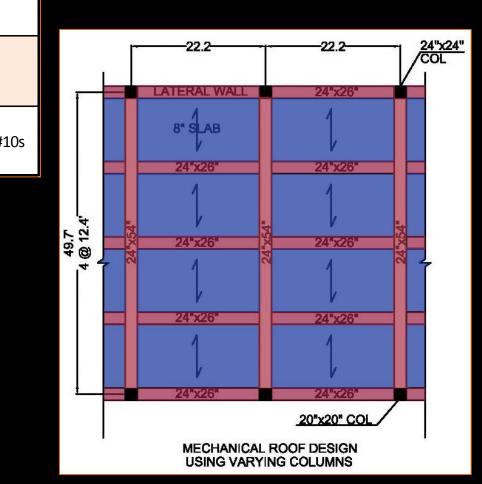


- Building Introduction Mechanical Roof Problem Statement f'c = 4000 psi Proposed Solution Gravity Redesign Lateral Redesign Comparison Acoustics Analysis Columns Architectural Impact Study Cost
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- Reinforced one-way
- Prestressed one-way
 - ADAPT-PT program use



Gravity Design Results: Mechanical Roof					
Member	Member Dimensions		Reinforceme		
Slab	8"	Top/Bottom	#4s @ 8"		
		Transverse	#4s @ 12"		
Exterior Beam	26"x24"	Left Support	(4) #7s		
		Midspan	(5) #6s		
		Right Support	(4) #7s		
Interior Beam	26"x24"	Left Support	(3) #9s		
		Midspan	(3) #9s		
		Right Support	(7) #10s		
Girder	24"X54"	Left Support	(7) #10s		
		Midspan	2 layers (8) #1		
		Right Support	(7) #10s		

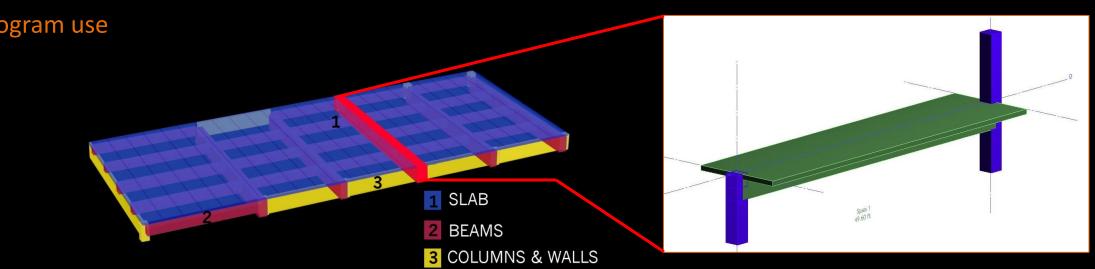


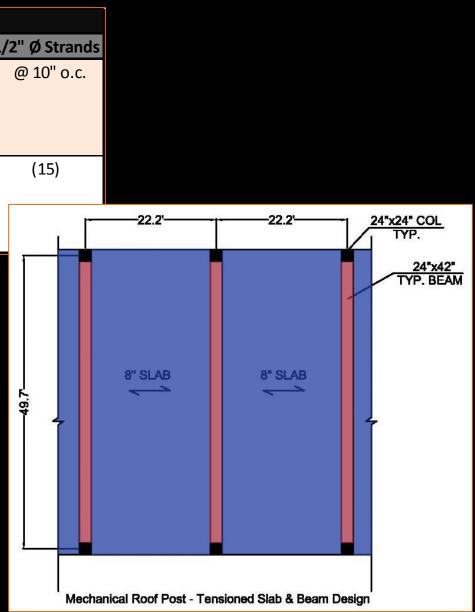
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	Prestrssed Gravity Design Results				
Member	Dimensions	Location	Reinforcement	1/	
Slab	8"	Top Upper	#7s @ 9"		
		Top Lower			
		Bottom Upper	#4s @ 12"		
		Bottom Lower			
Beam	42"x24"	Top Upper	(9) #7s x 40'0"		
		Top Lower			
		Bottom Upper	(2) #7s x 22'0"		
		Bottom Lower	(3) #7s x 50'0"		





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Mechanical Roof

- Reinforced one-way
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 - ADAPT-PT program use
- Comparison
- Columns
- Cost

De	sign Considerations	Reinforced Concrete One-Way Slab and Beam	Prestressed One- Way Slab and Beam	
	Depth of Slab (in)	8	8	
	Depth of System (ft)	4.6	3.6	
_	Cost (\$/SF)	17.96	19.64	
ion	Fire Rating (hr)	1	1	
ruct	Fire Protection	None	None	
Construction	Schedule	Curing & formwork time required	Slightly more lead time; more coordination required	
	Constructability	Moderate	Difficult	
Structural	Foundation	Approx same we foundation c	ght, no change in Insiderations	
Stru	Seismic Increase	Negligible Difference		
	Lateral	Negligible	Difference	
Architectural	Impact	Floor-to-floor height better	Floor-to-floor height better, elimination of some columns possible	
Serviceability	Deflection (in)	0.60	0.32	
S	Vibration Control	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	

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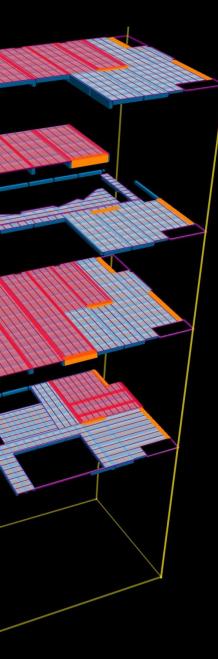
Mechanical Roof

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Gravity Redesign



Floors-



Prestressed **Girder Location**

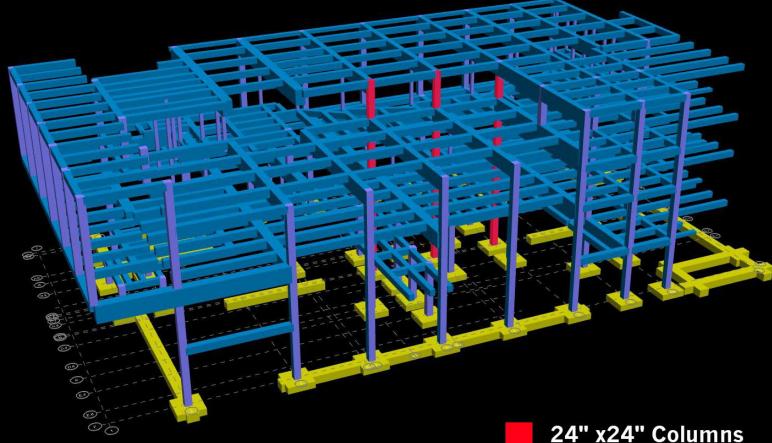
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Mechanical Roof

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Gravity Redesign

Gravity Design Results: Mechanical Roof						
Ν	/lember	f'c (psi)	Dimensions	Location	Reinforcement	
1	A-8	4000	20"X20"	Longitudinal	(6) #9s	
	(exterior)			Transverse	#4s @ 12"	
2	C-7	6000	24"X24"	Longitudinal	(16) #9s	
	(interior)			Transverse	#4s @ 12"	
3	F8.8	4000	20"X20"	Longitudinal	(6) #9s	
	(exterior)			Transverse	#4s @ 12"	
4	E8.8	4000	20"X20"	Longitudinal	(6) #9s	
	(interior)			Transverse	#4s @ 12"	



24" x24" Columns

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Mechanical Roof

- Reinforced one-way
- Prestressed one-way
 - ADAPT-PT program use
- Preliminary comparison
- Columns
- Cost

Gravity Redesign

Cost Comparison

- Existing
- Reinforced one-way
- Prestressed one-way

\$17.93/sf \$17.96/sf \$19.64/sf

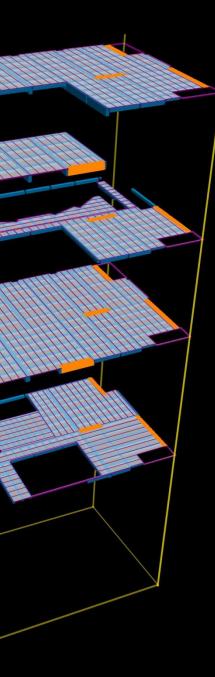
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- Load Path
- Focus Areas
 - Shear Walls
 - Torsional irregularity
 - Seismic loads

Lateral Redesign

Roofs

Floors-



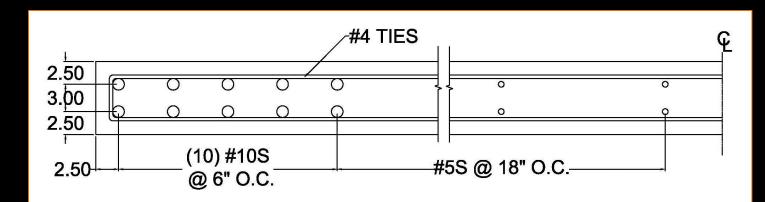
East-West

North-South

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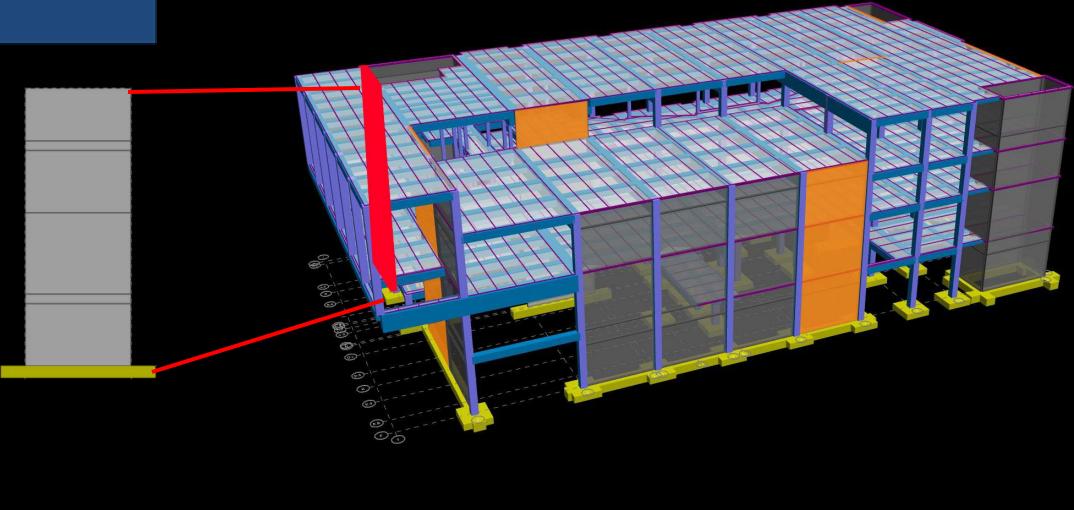
- Focus Areas
 - Shear Walls



Lateral Redesign

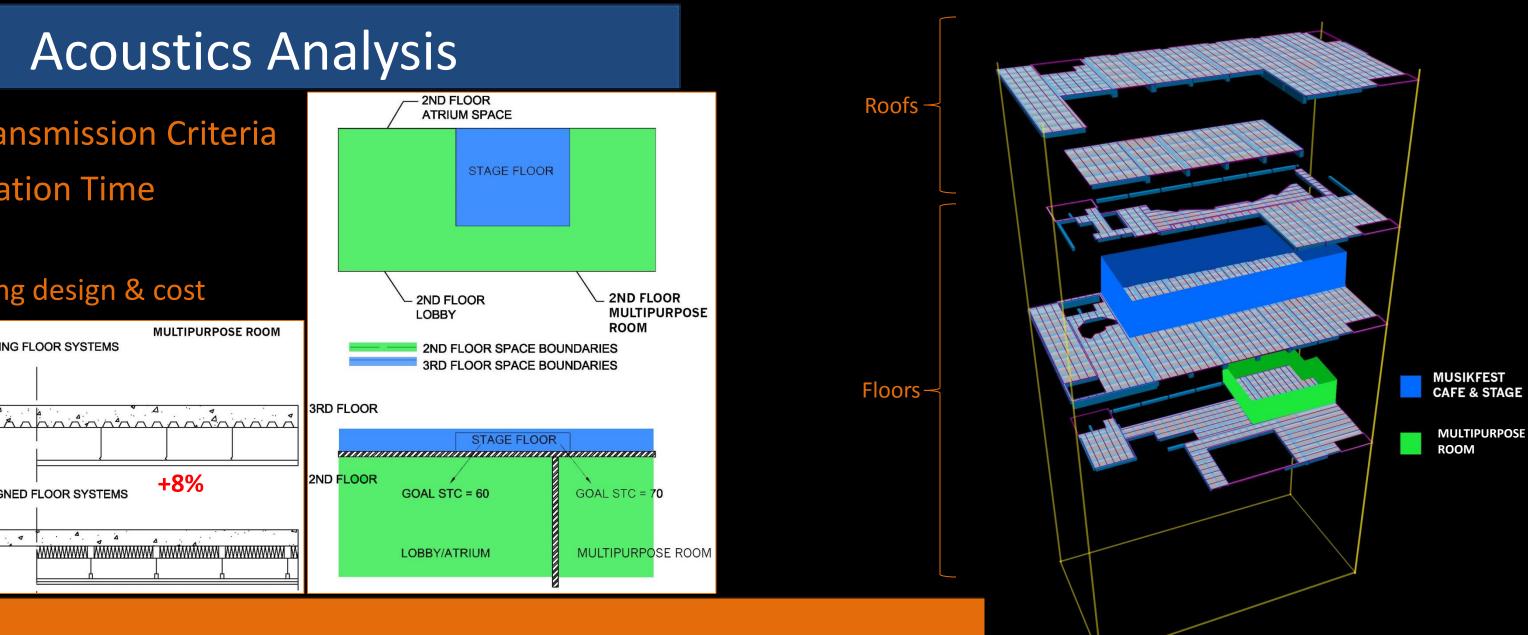


TYPICAL SHEAR WALL DETAIL



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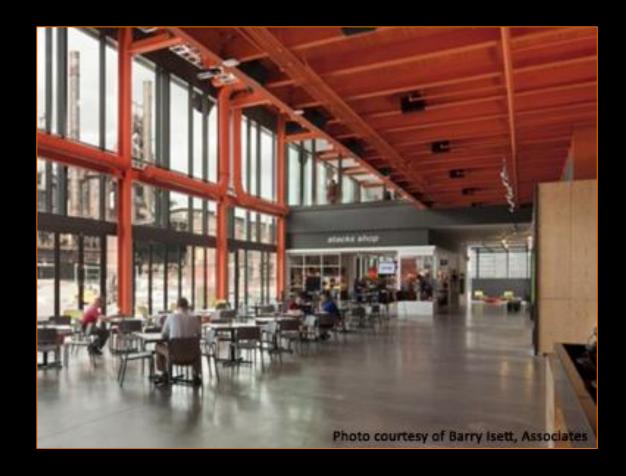
MULTIPURPOSE ROOM

- Building Introduction
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- **Architectural Impact Study**
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- **Creative Commons** Multipurpose Room
- Space flow
- Aesthetics
- Design Impact

Architectural Impact Study





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- Redesign improves structural floor height
- Concrete is an efficient system for cantilevers and larger spans
- Diaphragm better integrated into use for lateral system & shear walls
- Better room acoustics & sound isolation
- Architectural spaces minimally impacted

Conclusions



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ArtsQuest

Dr. Hanagan

Acknowledgements

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- Barry Isett Associates
- Profs. Parfitt & Holland
- Fellow classmates, family, and God



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Questions & Comments?

