

M.Eng. Program Presentation

Lehigh University
January 29, 2010

Daniel A. Cuoco, P.E., President & CEO

Thornton Tomasetti

Topics

- **Long-Span Structures**
- **Structural Failures**
- **Building Information Modeling (BIM)**
- **Green Building Design and LEED**

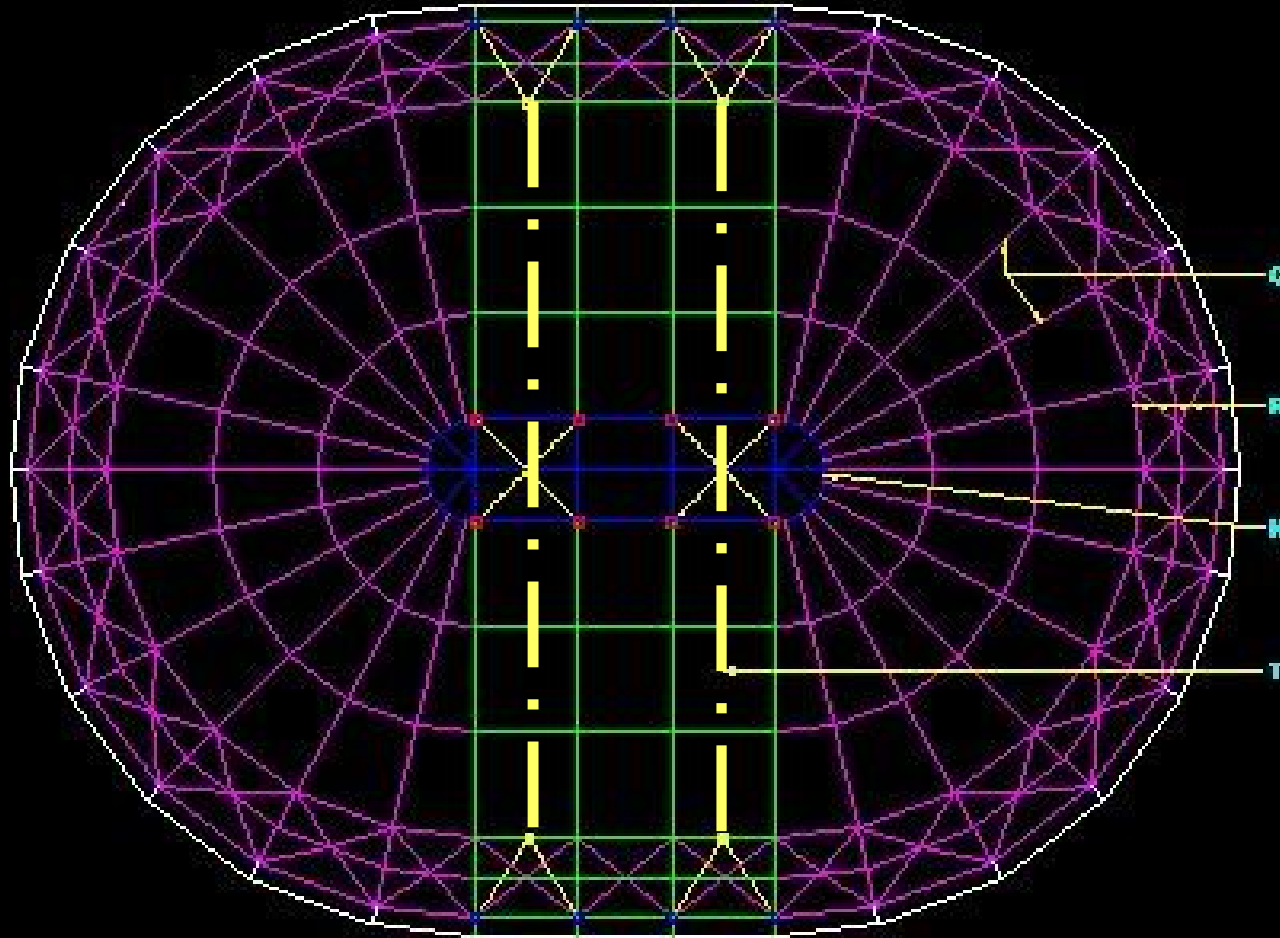
Long-Span Structures and Structural Failures

Pepsi Center, Denver

- Roof ideal for structural efficiency
- Ends are half-domes
- Middle has tied arches



Pepsi Center



- Four trusses share two ties

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Pepsi Center



- **Central hub set first on shores**

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Pepsi Center



- Radial trusses span edge to hub

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Pepsi Center



- **Double W14s cross arena, lift central pyramid**

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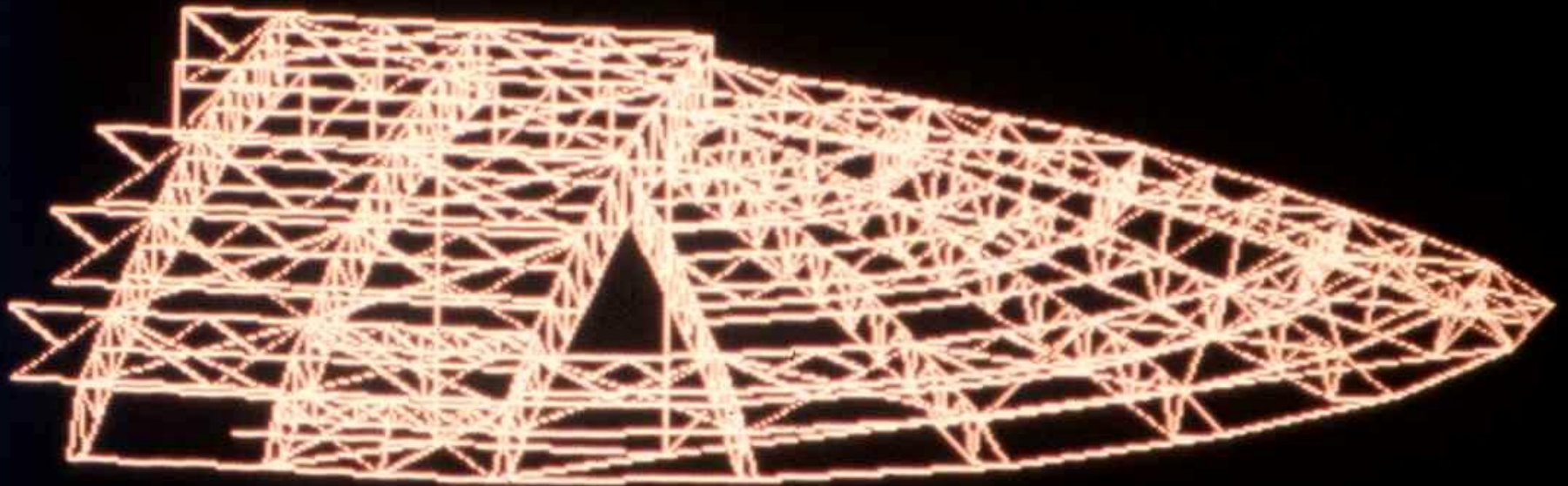
Pepsi Center



- 'Y' at tie end engages two trussed arches

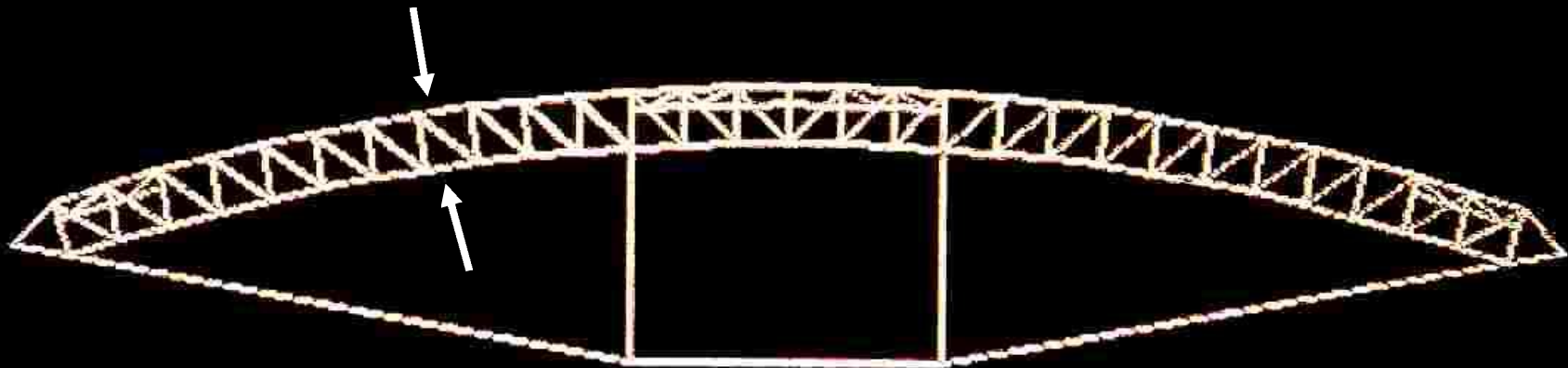
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United Center, Chicago – end half-dome



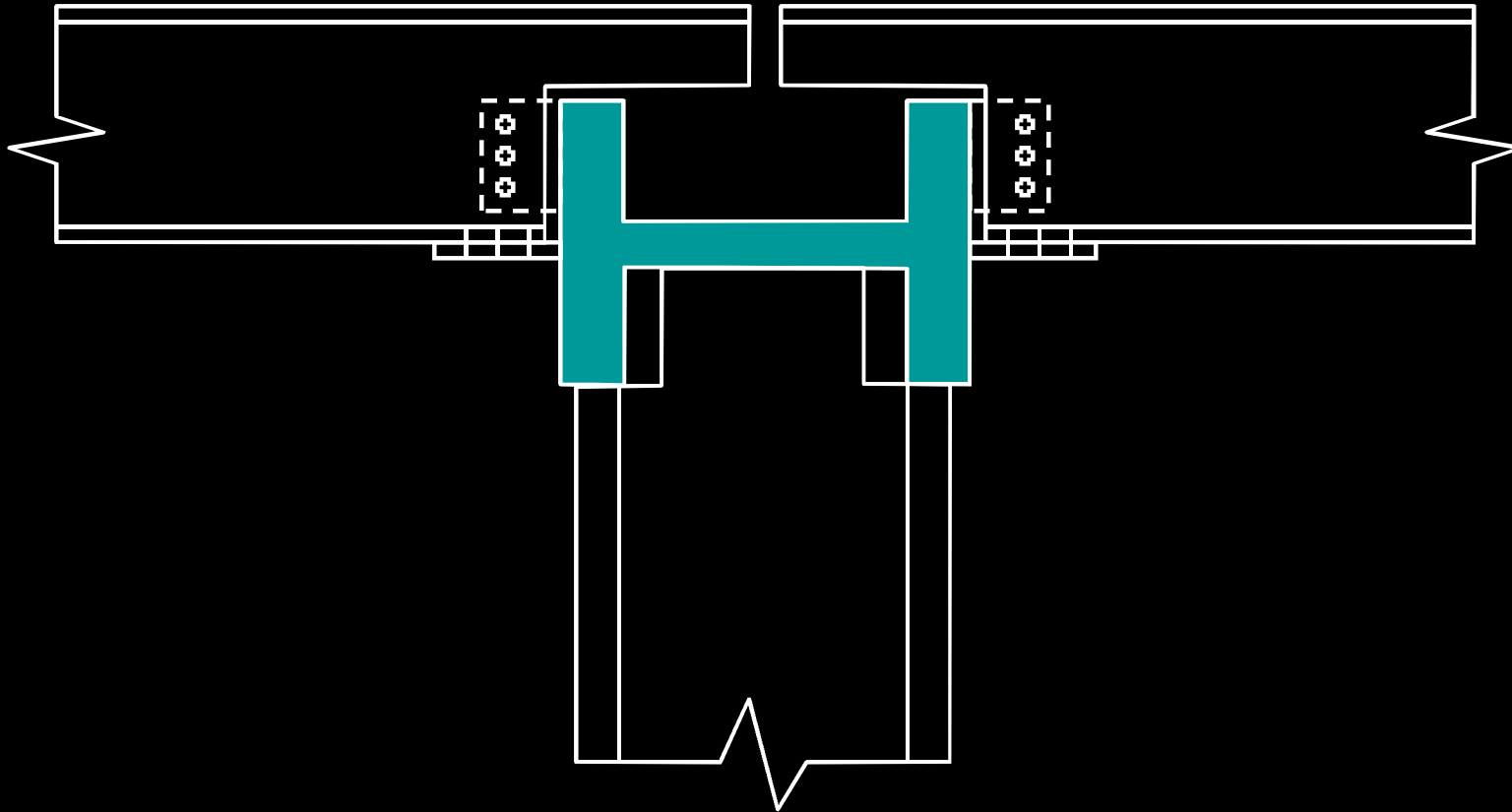
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United Center



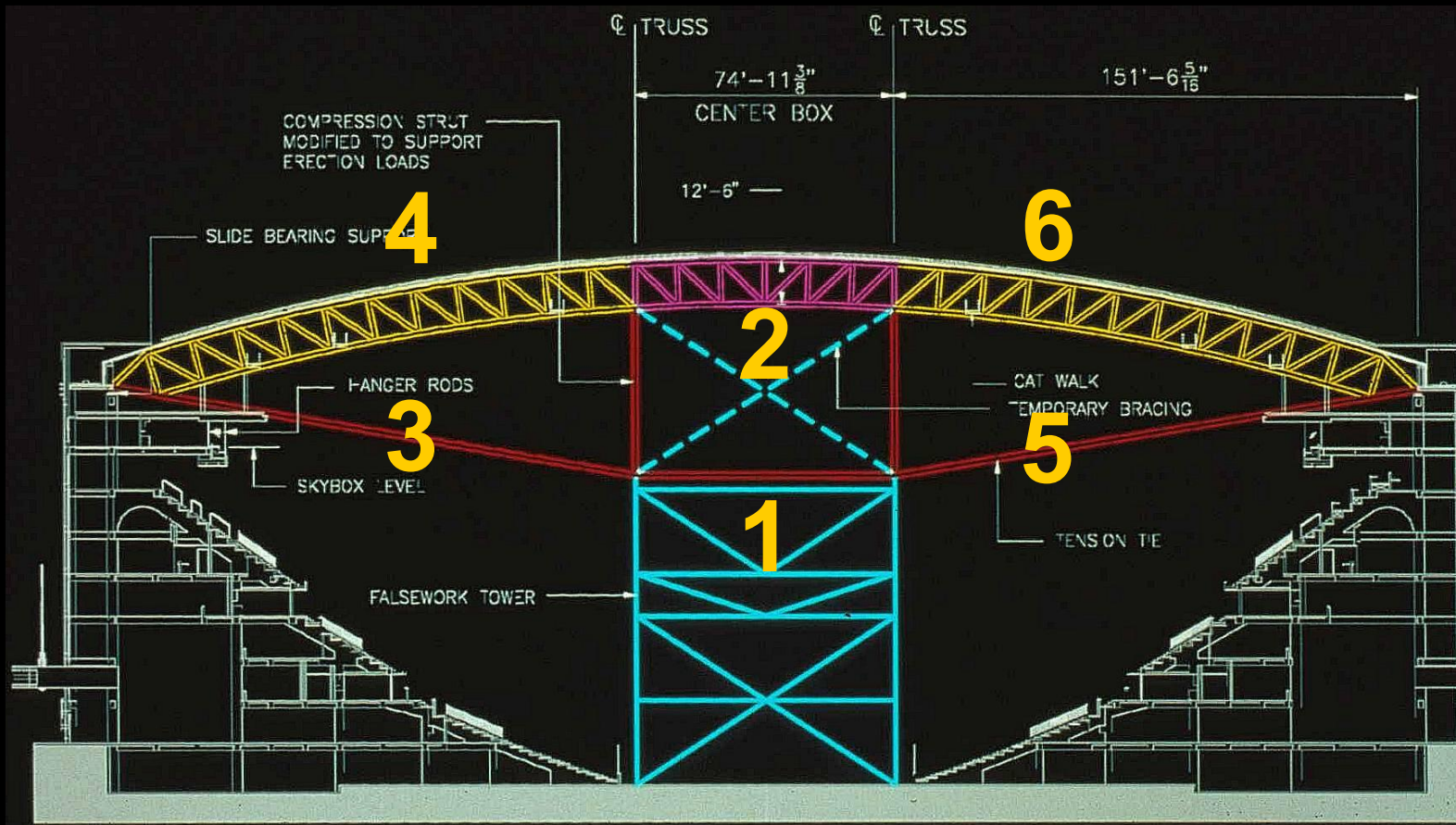
- Trussed top chord shallow enough to truck shop-assembled

Truss/Purlin Configuration



- **Truss shop-fabricated, welding economical**
- **Purlin b.o. steel near top chord centerline**
- **Bottom flange conn. for bracing, uplift stability**

Erection Sequence



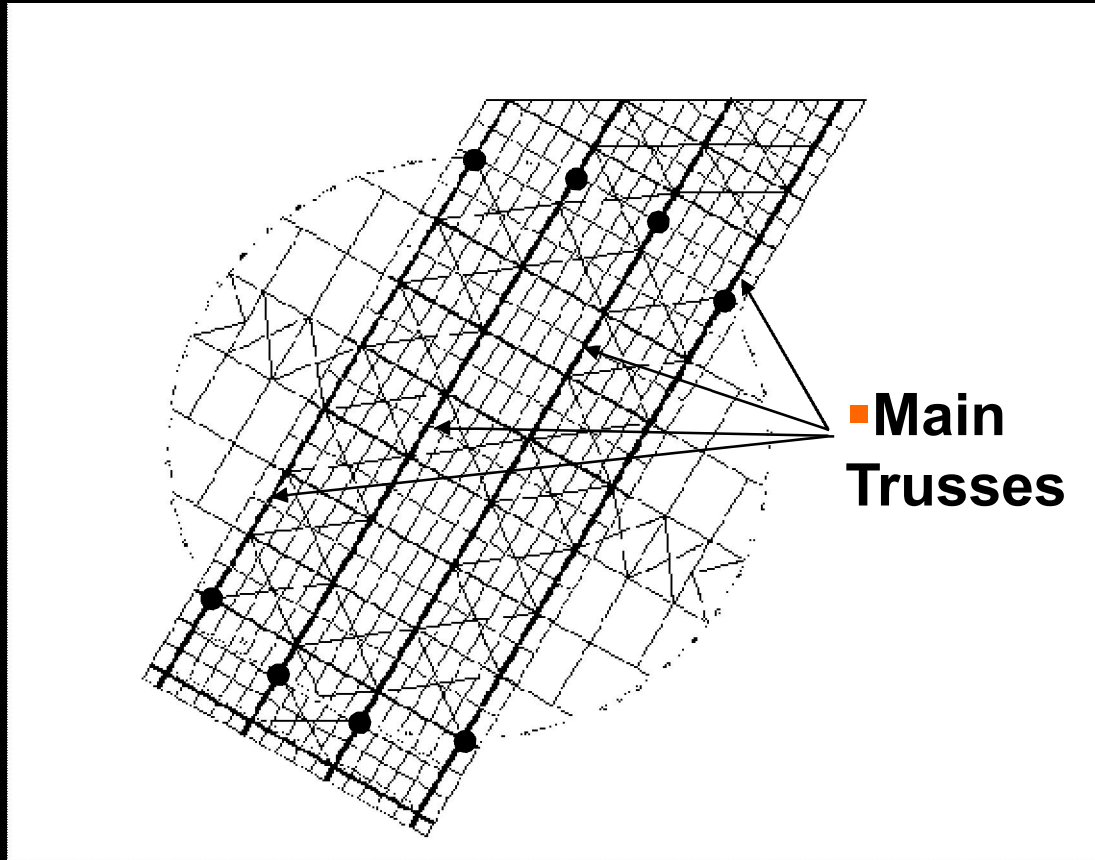
Omaha Arena



- **Features**
 - **Concert seating: 17,000**
 - **32 Suites**

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Omaha Arena - Roof Plan



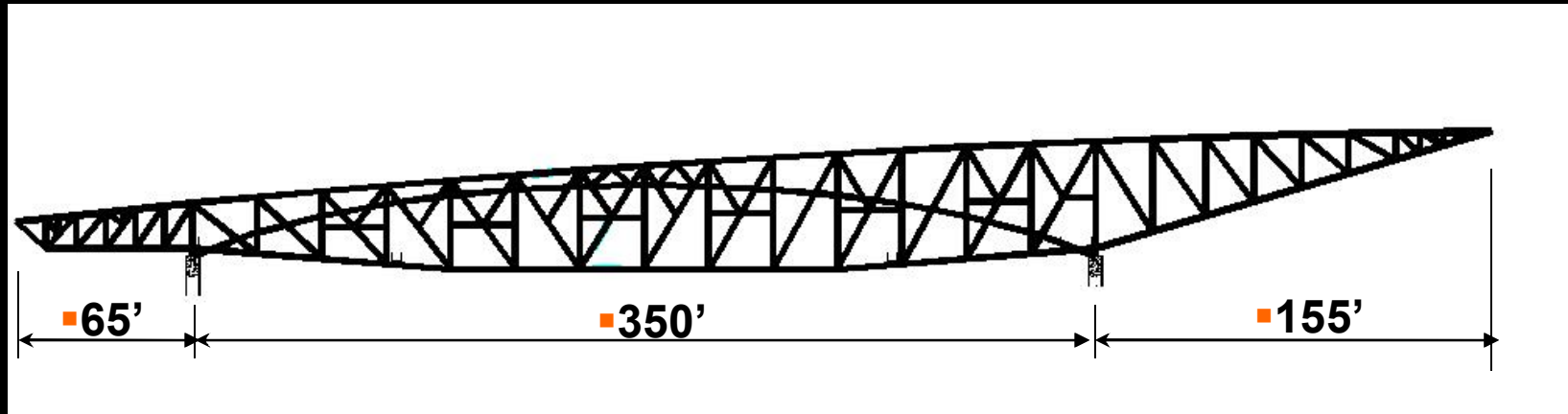
- Truss spans: 350' main spans
- Longest cantilever: 155'

Omaha Arena

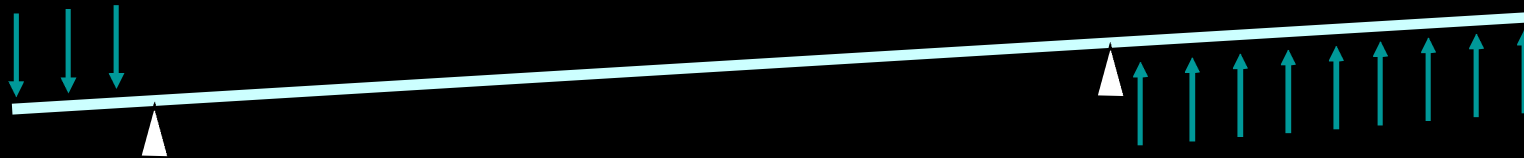


- **Features**
 - **Large cantilever for “drama”**
 - **Not typical arena roof condition - special attention required**

Omaha Arena - Roof Section



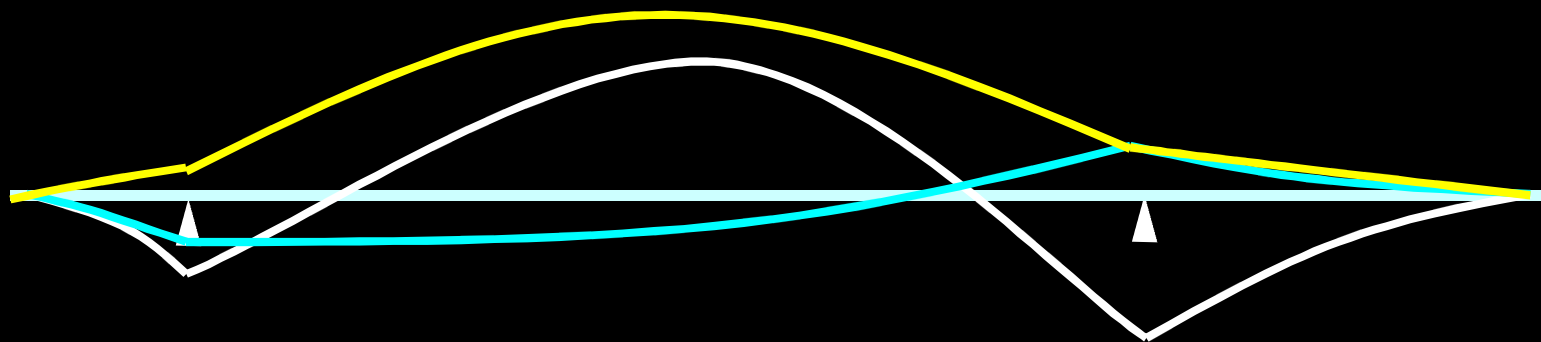
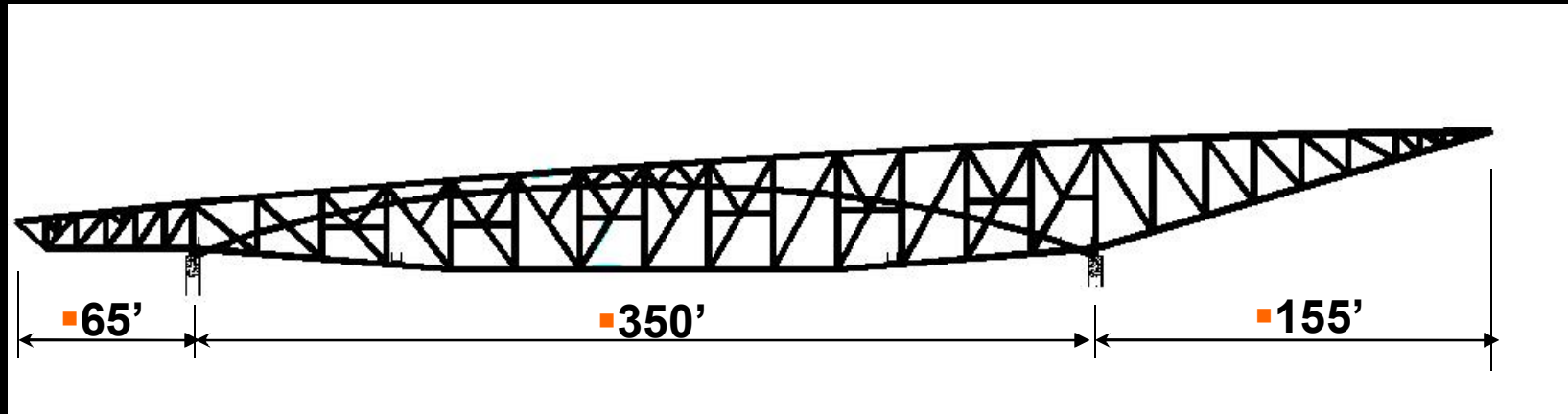
■ Main Roof Truss



- Challenges:
 - Long Spans
 - Long Cantilever - potential uplift
 - Cranked end moment, induced shear

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Omaha Arena - Roof Truss Moments



- Unbalanced loads create many moment diagrams
- Shear patterns also vary

Omaha Arena - Roof Trusses



- Constructed in 2 pieces / spliced mid-air

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Omaha, Nebraska Arena



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Gaylord Arena, Nashville TN

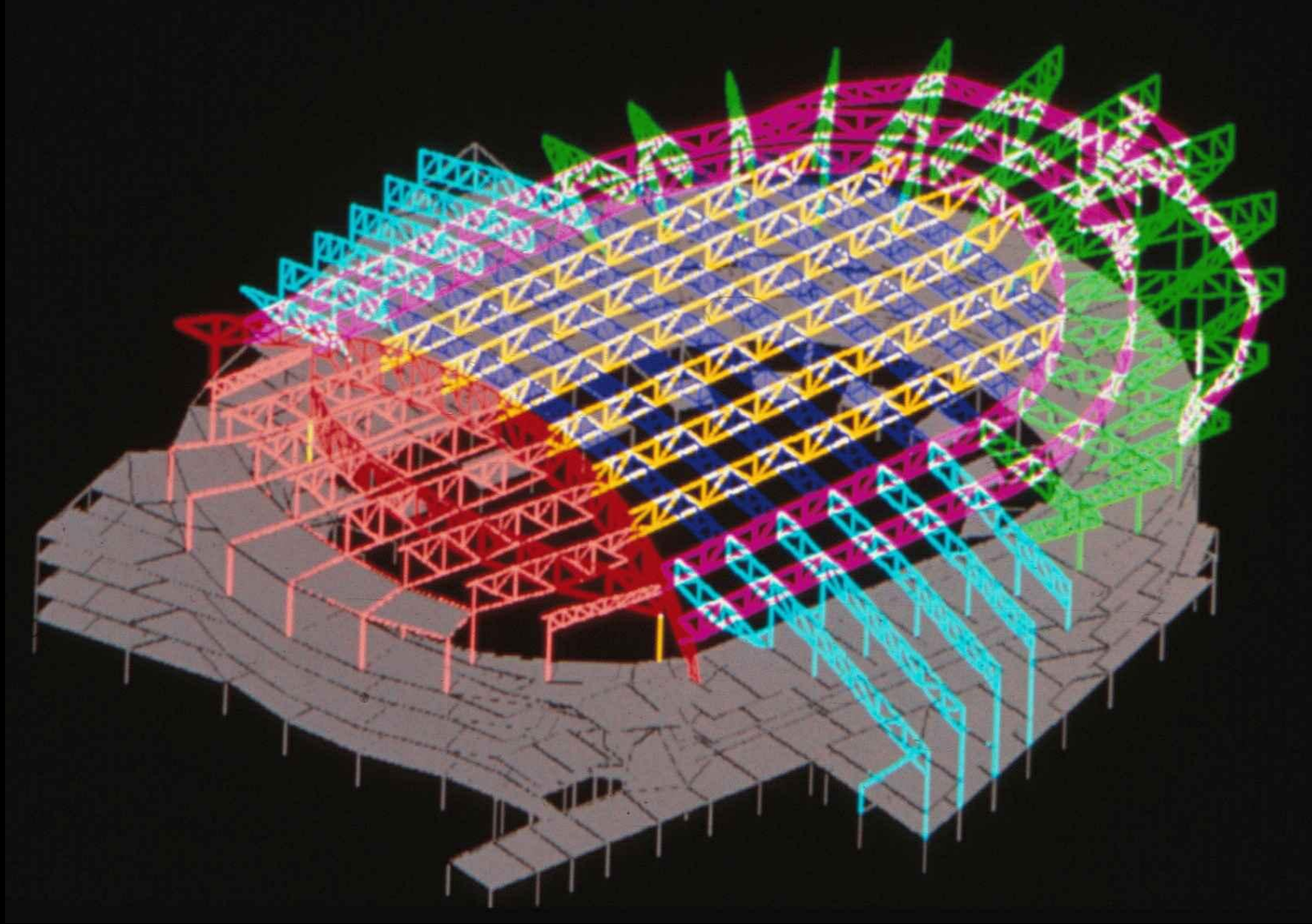


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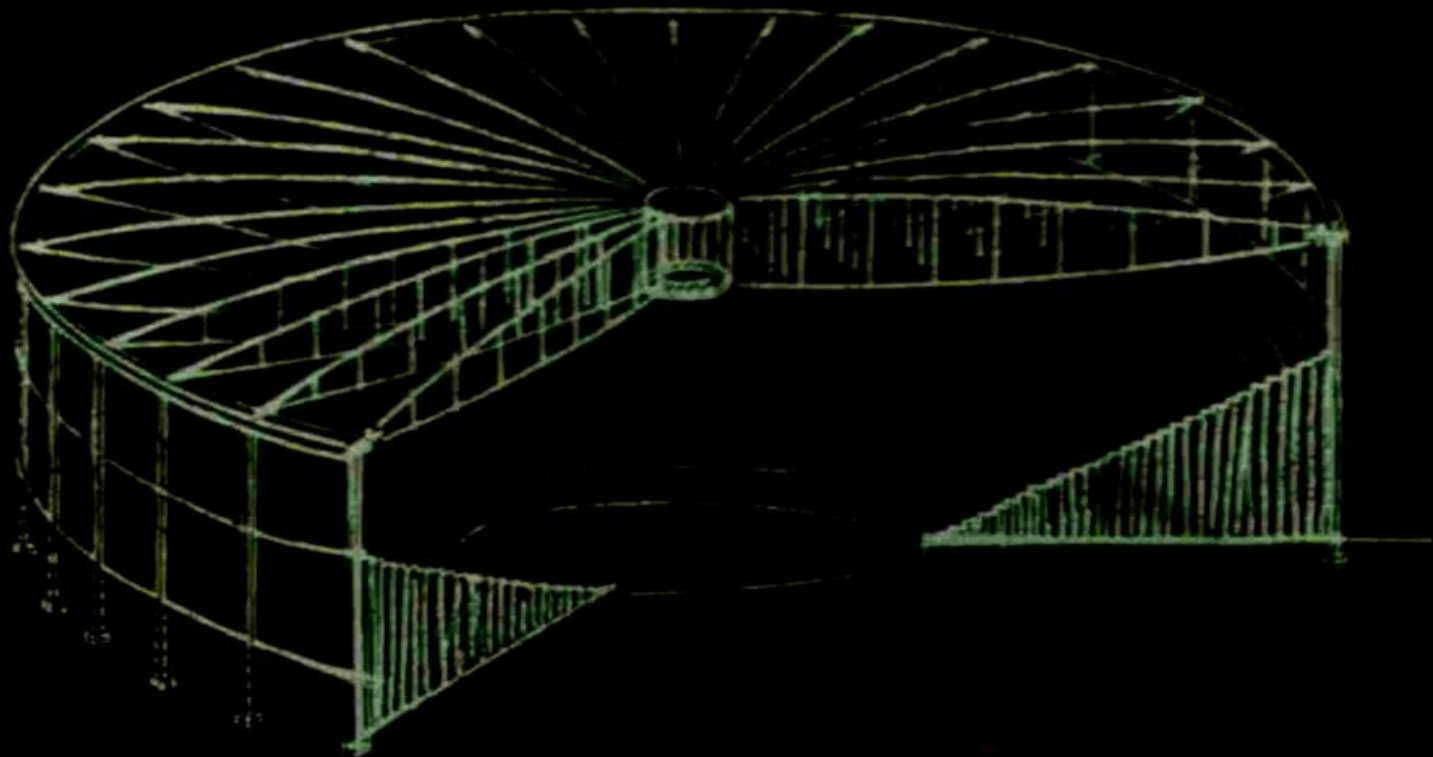
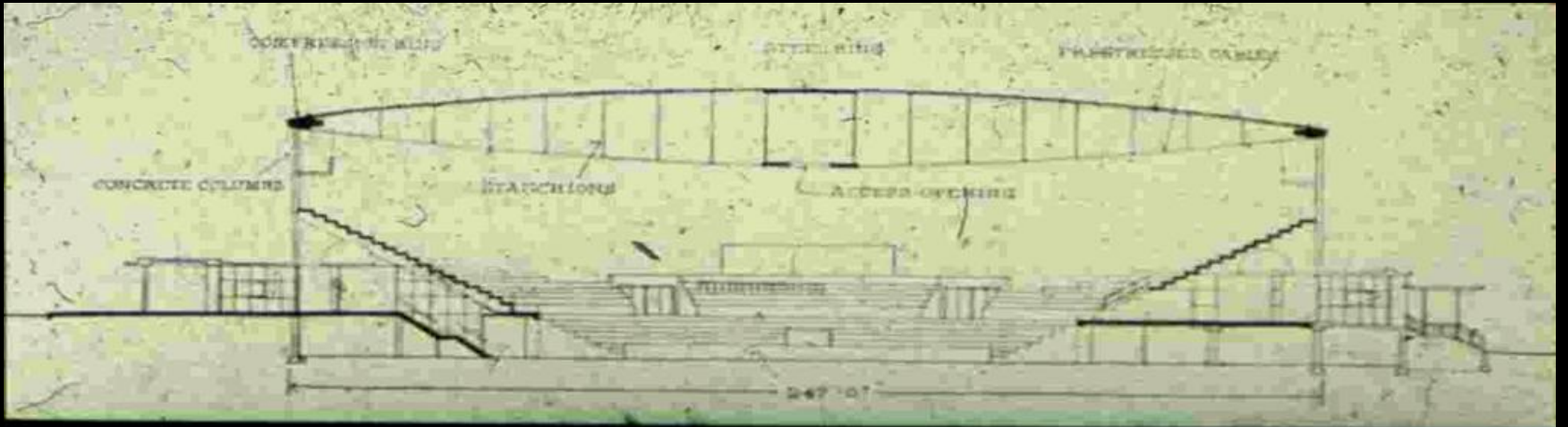
Form set by function as Music Hall



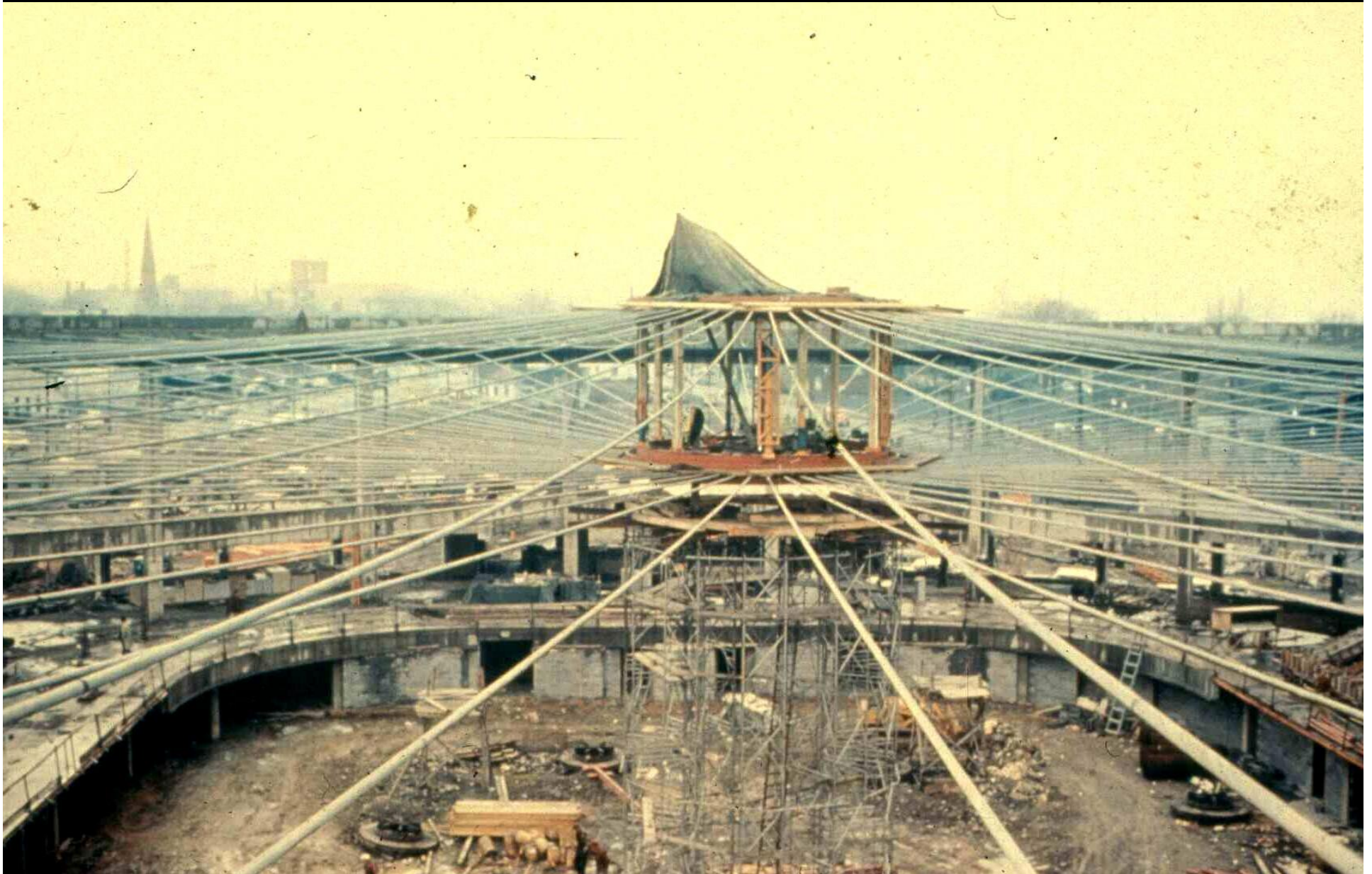
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Banana Trusses and Drop-in Spans

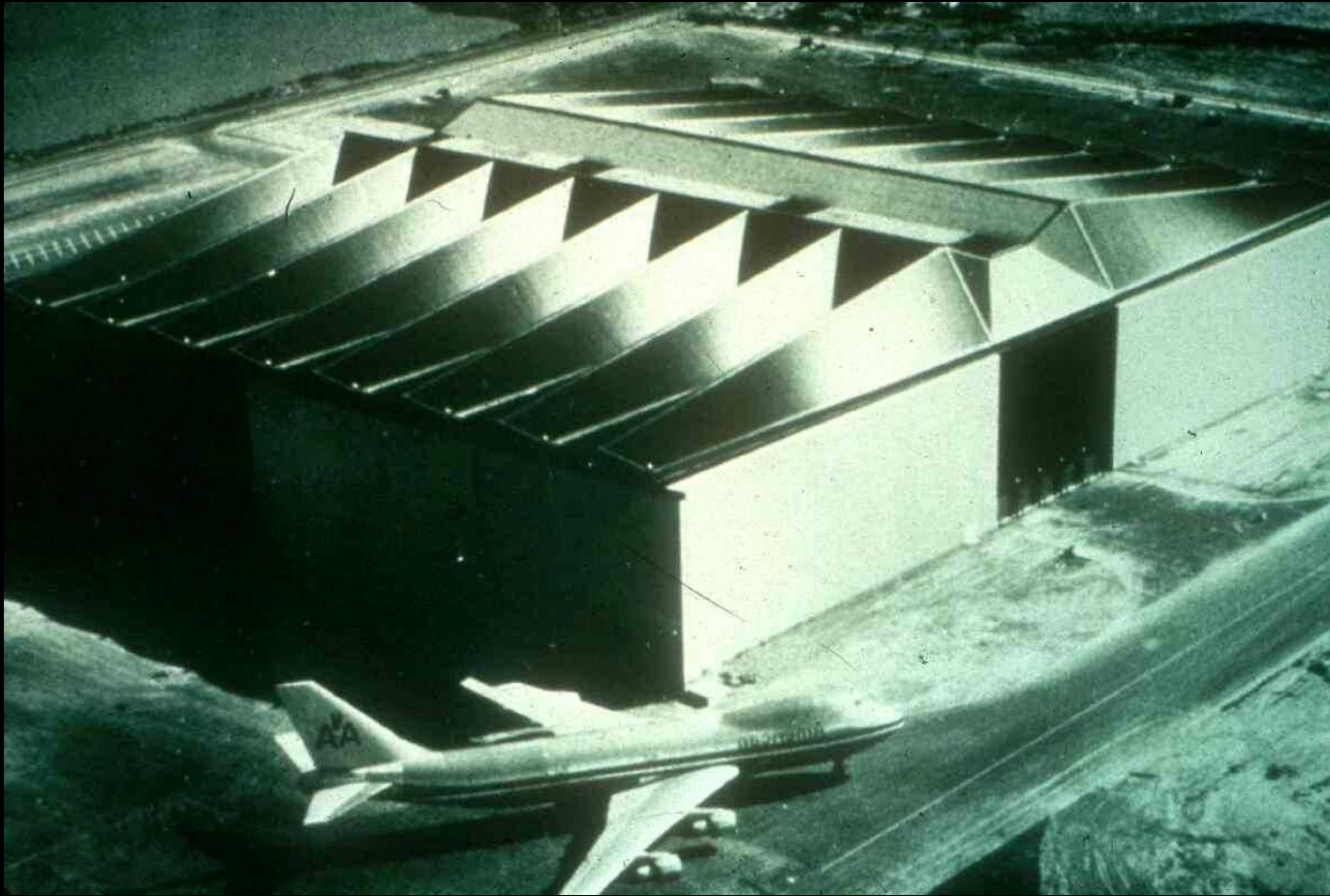




Bicycle Wheel Truss – prestress cables



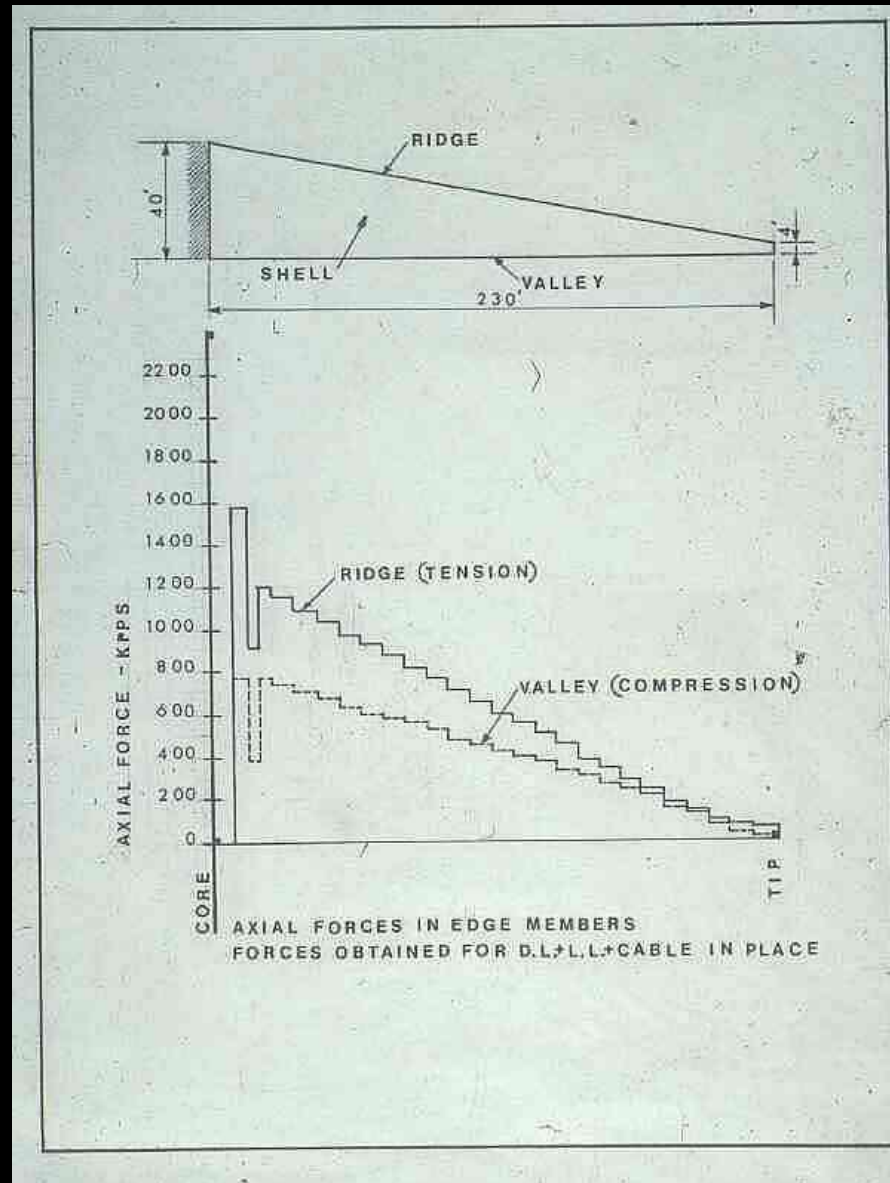
AA Hangars at LAX, SFO



- Roof deck in shear links ridges and valleys

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Axial Forces in Edge Members



AA Hangar Hypars



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AA Hangar Cantilevers



- Tapered gap for live load deflection

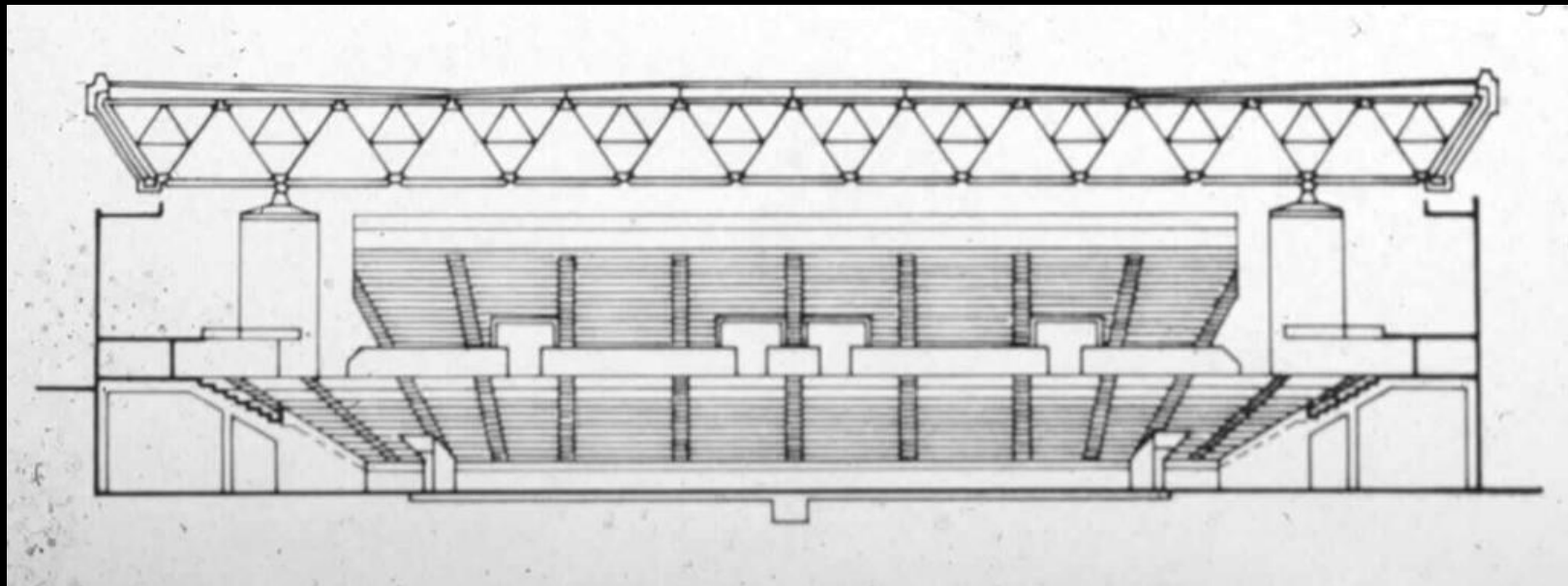
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Hartford Civic Center – January 18, 1978

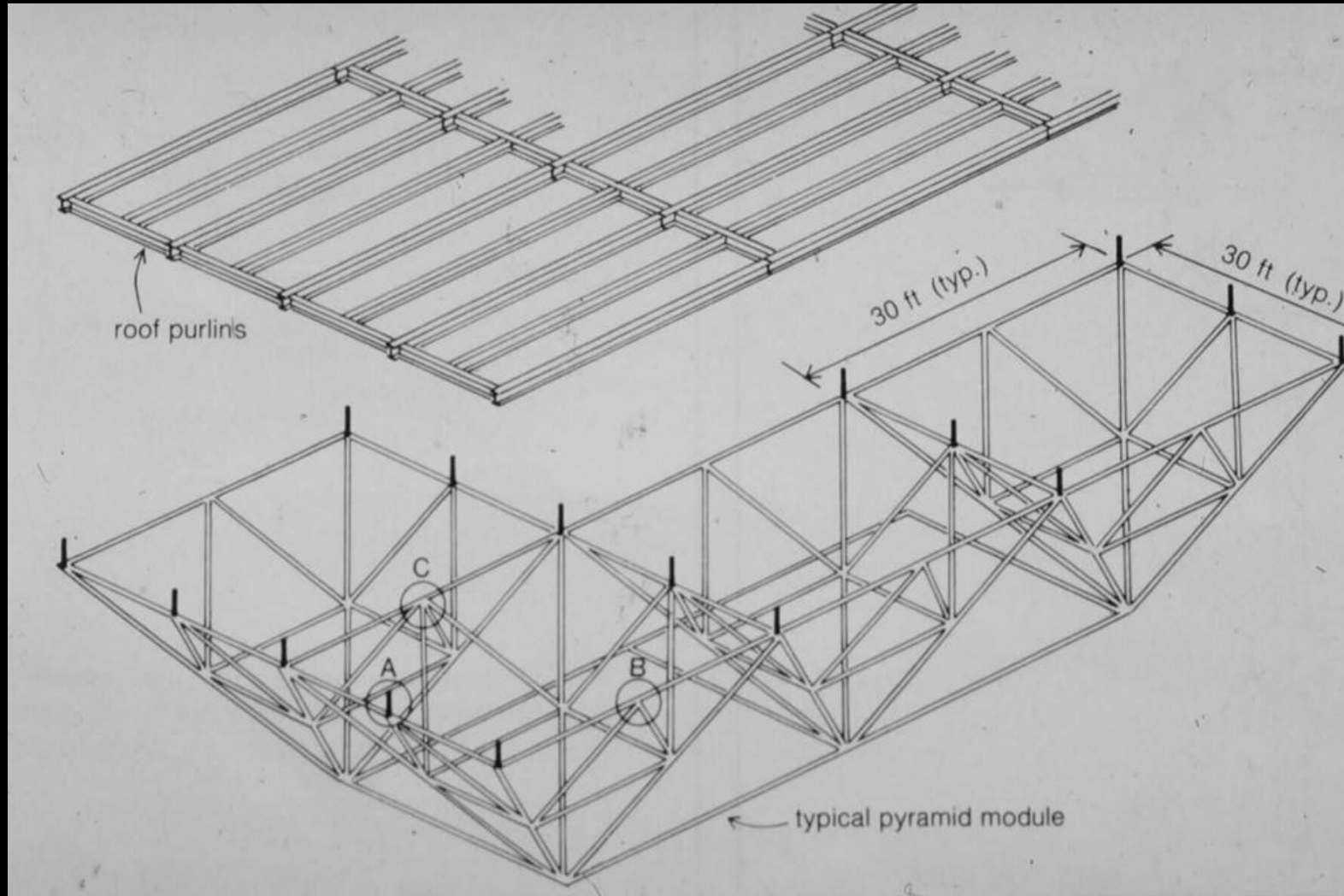


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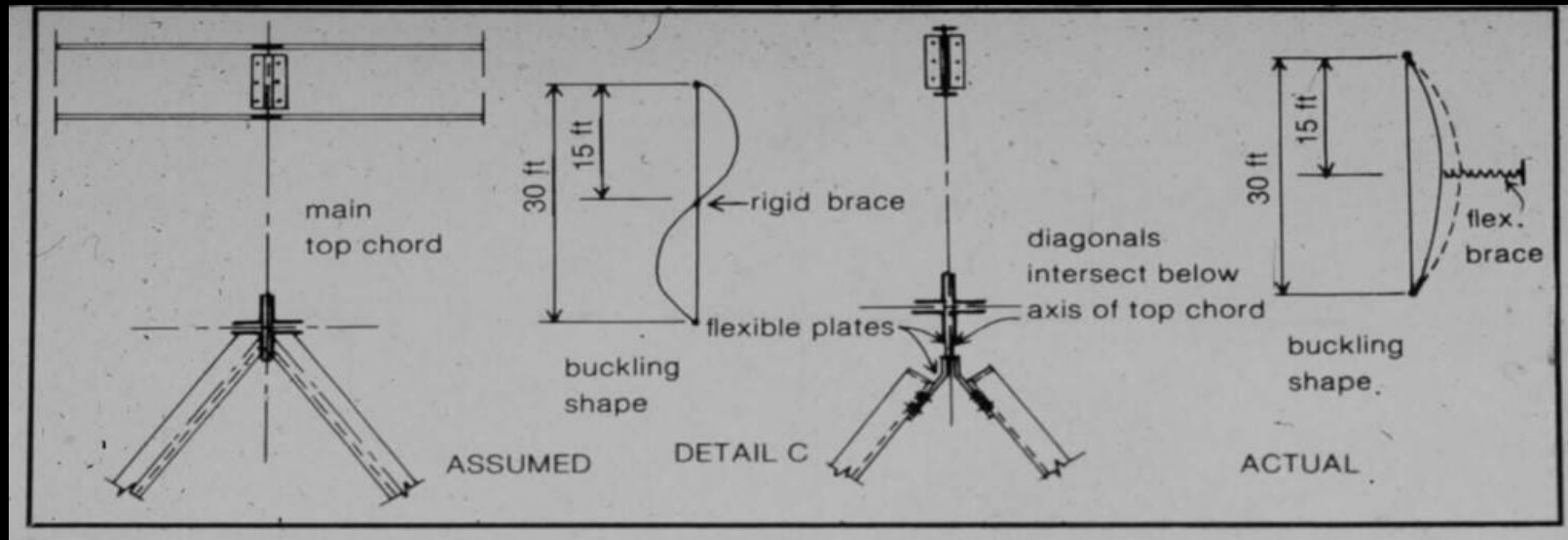
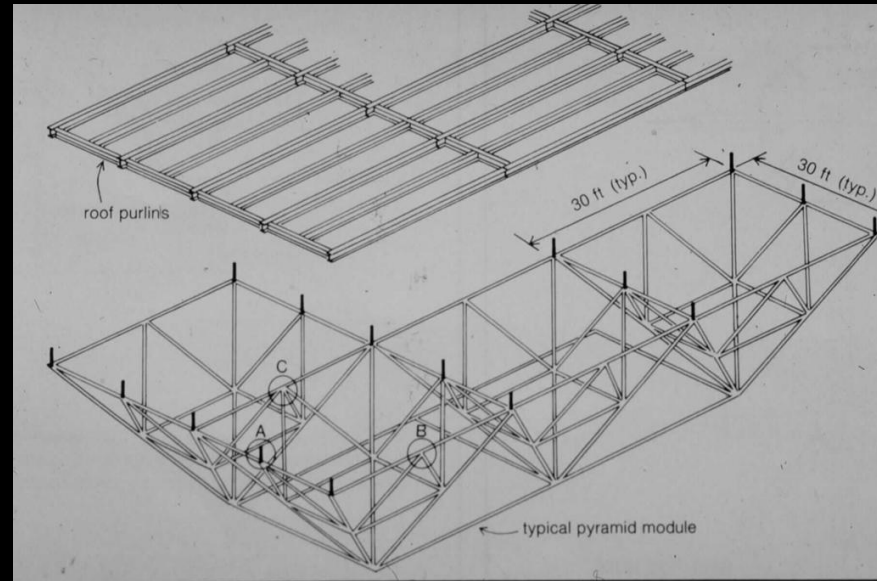
Section



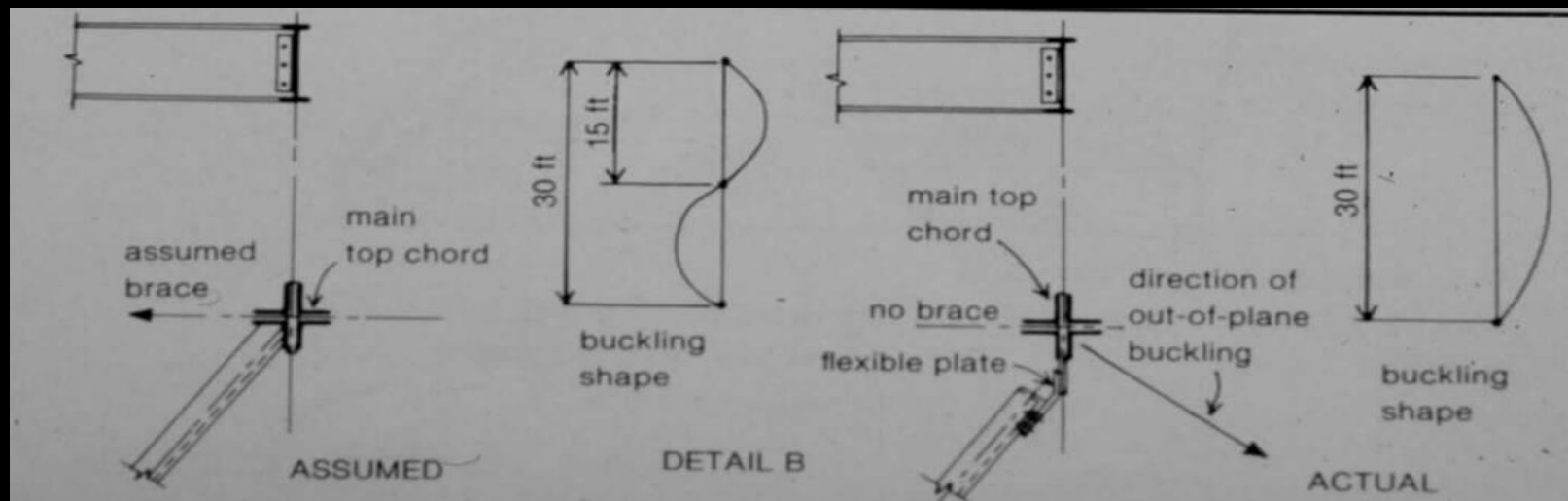
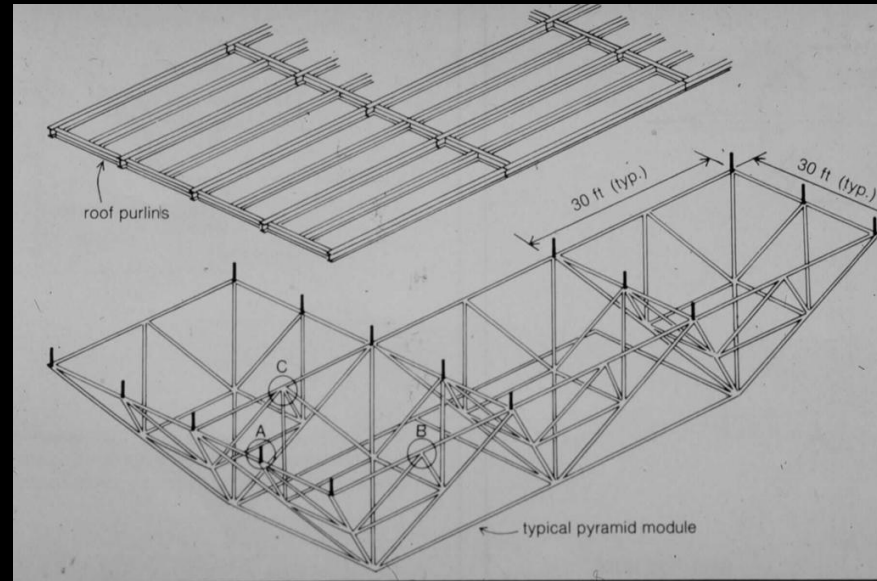
Connection Details



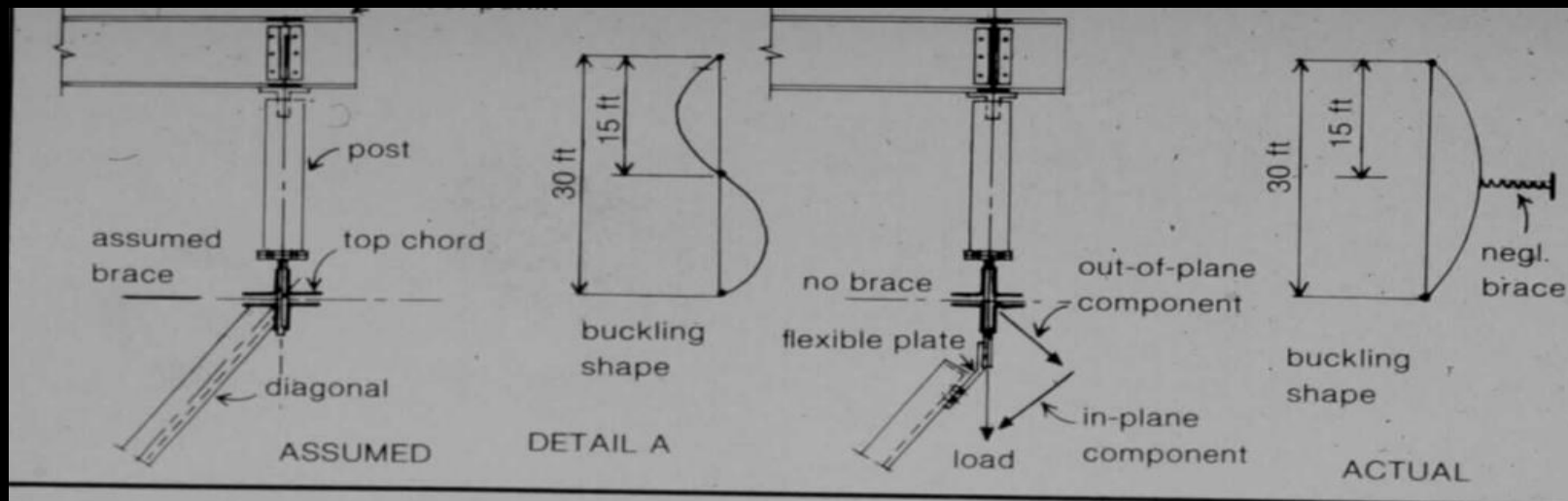
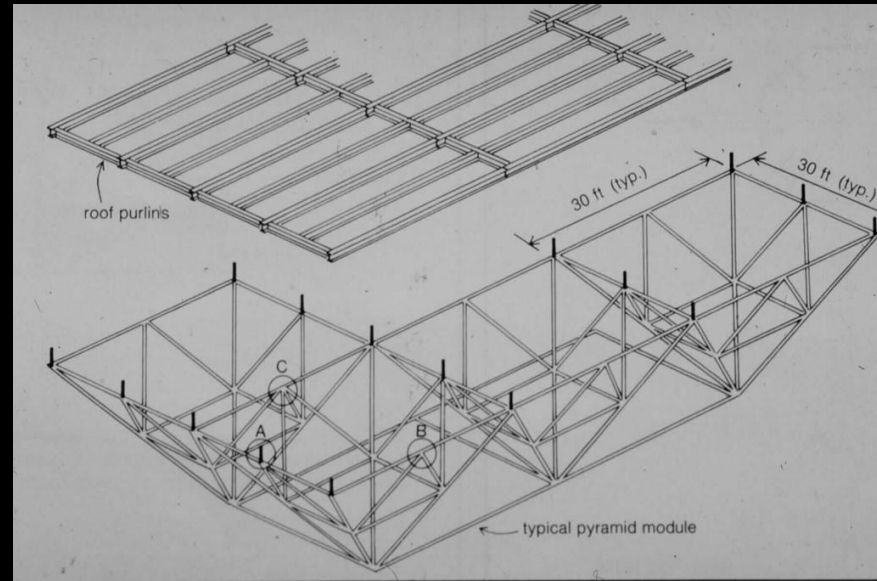
Detail C



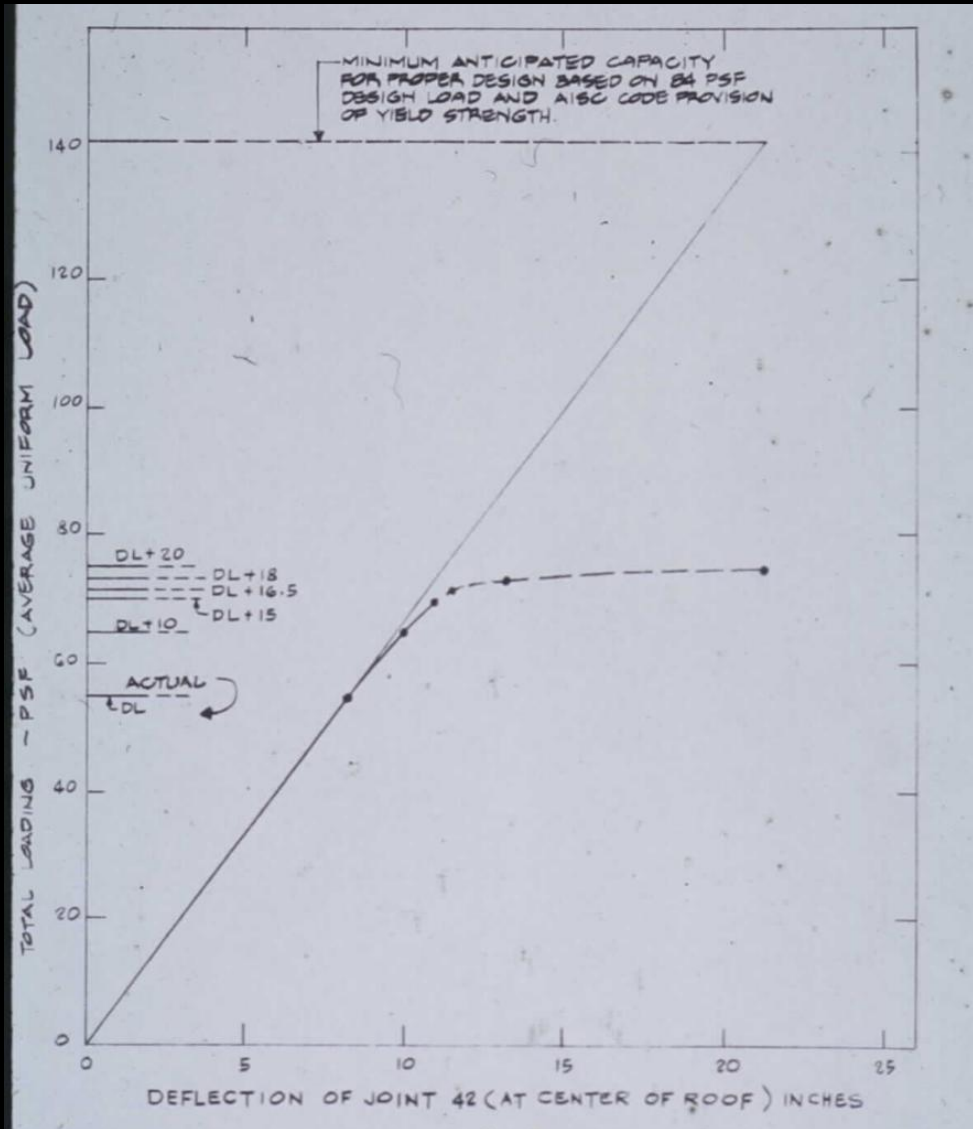
Detail B



Detail A



Load-Deflection Curve



The Result

- Several warning signs during construction
- Computer analysis re-checked and confirmed
- Cause of unusual behavior not determined
- Collapse occurred hours after a basketball game
- No deaths or injuries
- Some snow

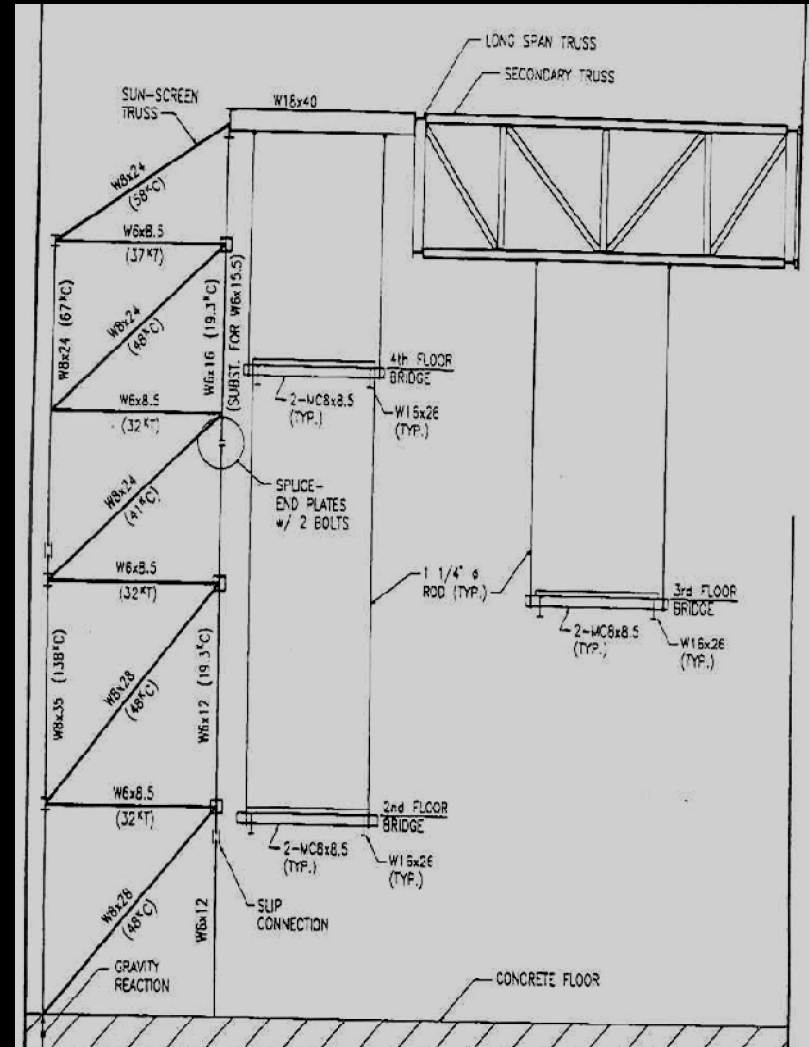


Lessons Learned

- **Design details must be consistent with analysis assumptions**
- **Constantly verify design assumptions**
- **Avoid over-reliance on computers**
- **Heed warning signs**

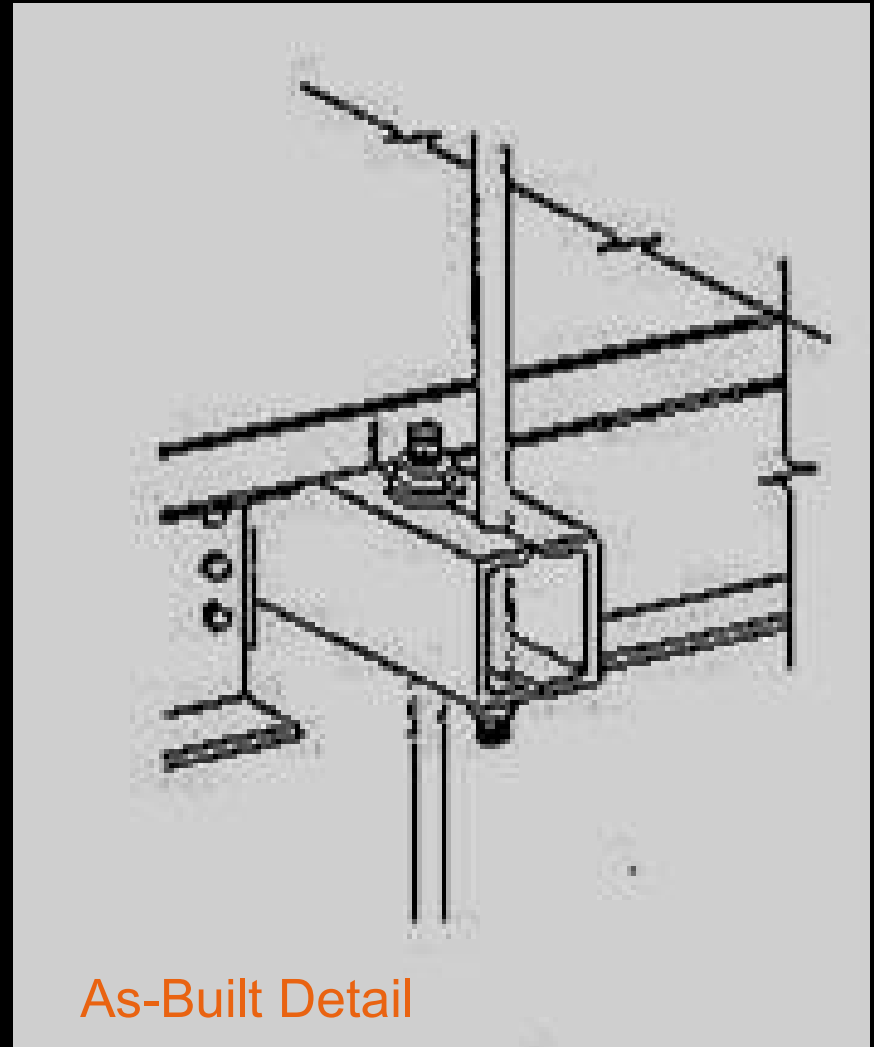
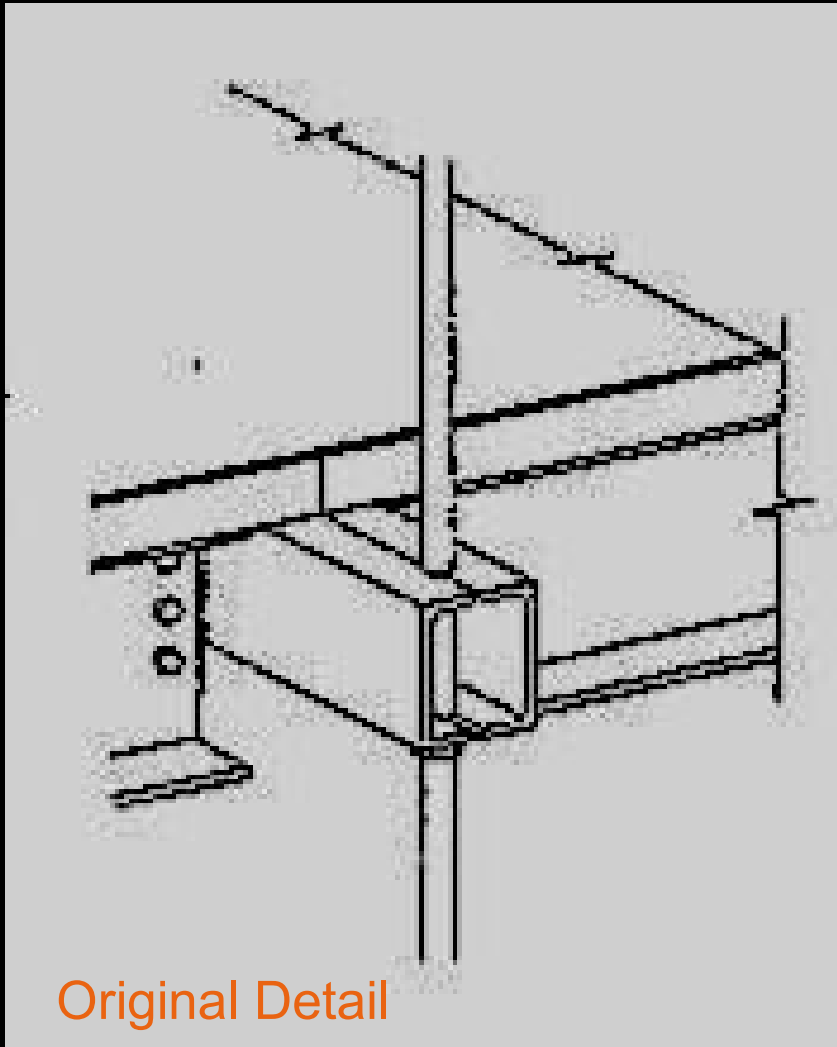


Kansas City Hyatt Regency Walkways



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Hanger Connection Detail



Connection Failure



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The Result

- Connection was not engineered
- Original design was inadequate
- Change was not adequately reviewed
- 114 deaths, 185 injuries
- Engineers lost licenses
- Numerous lawsuits
- Claims totaled \$3 billion



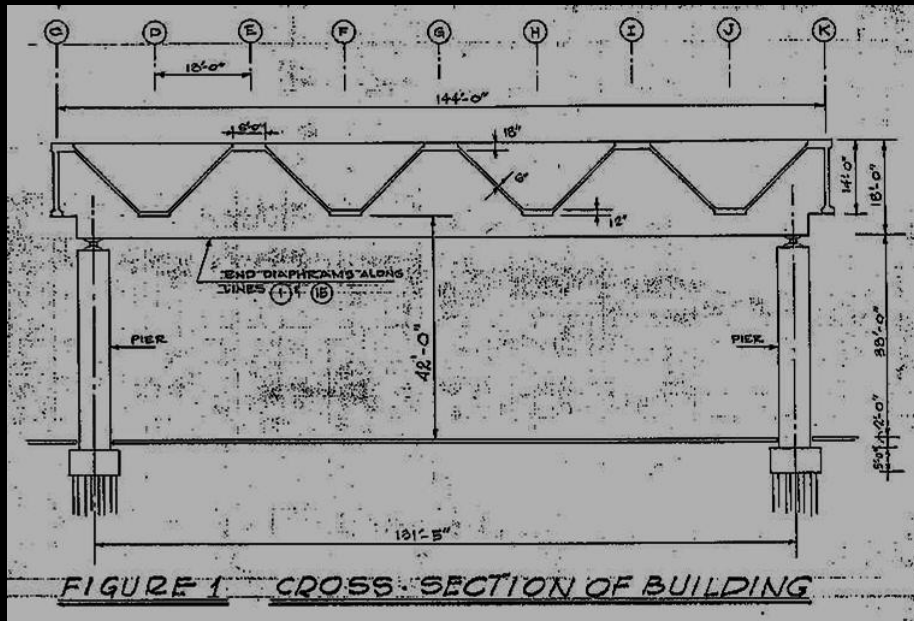
Lessons Learned

- **Engineer has moral obligation to the public to properly carry out design**
- **If portions of the design are to be delegated to another engineer, must communicate the design criteria and clearly define design responsibilities**
- **Importance of checking accuracy of drawings**
- **Review constructability of your design**

Airplane Hangar – Boston, MA

- Simple hand calculations can uncover major blunders, even for complex structures

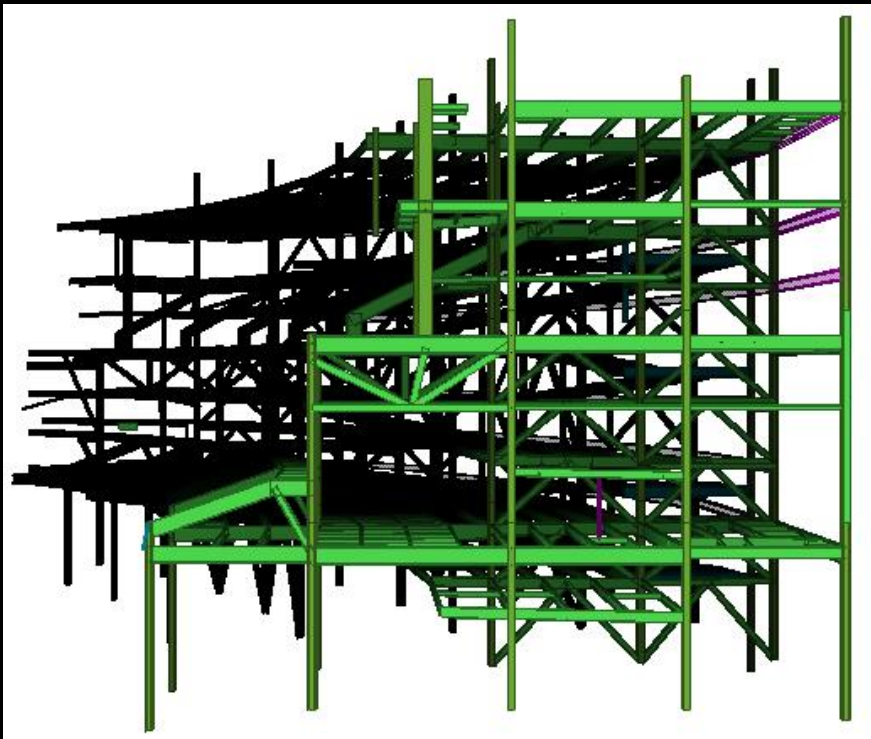




Building Information Modeling (BIM)

What is a Building Information Model (BIM)?

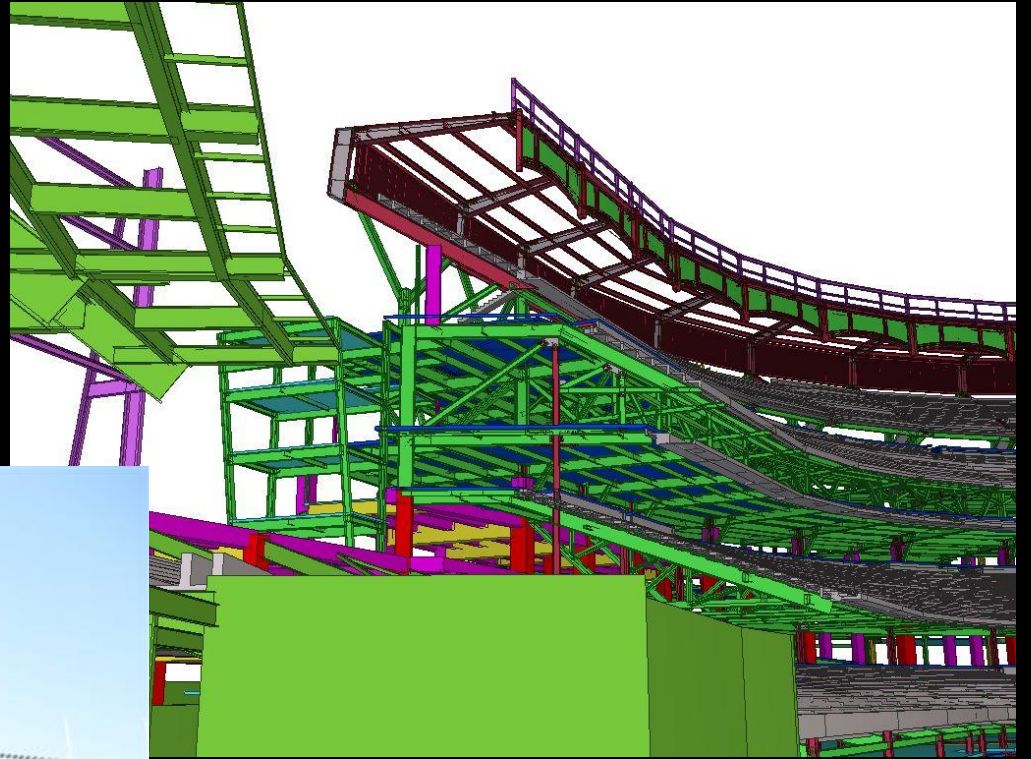
- What you see.....



-is what you get!

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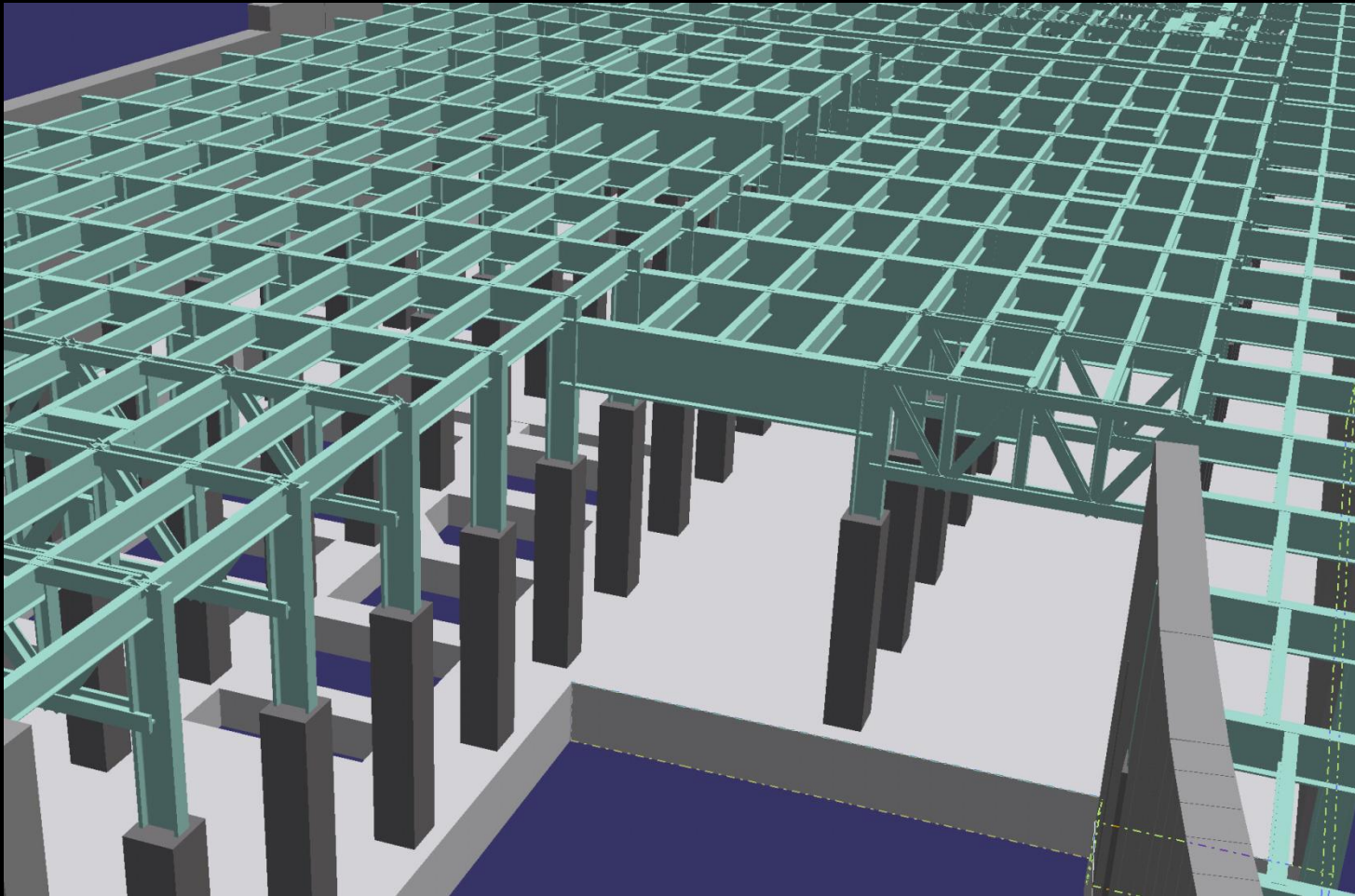
BIM “Building Information Model”



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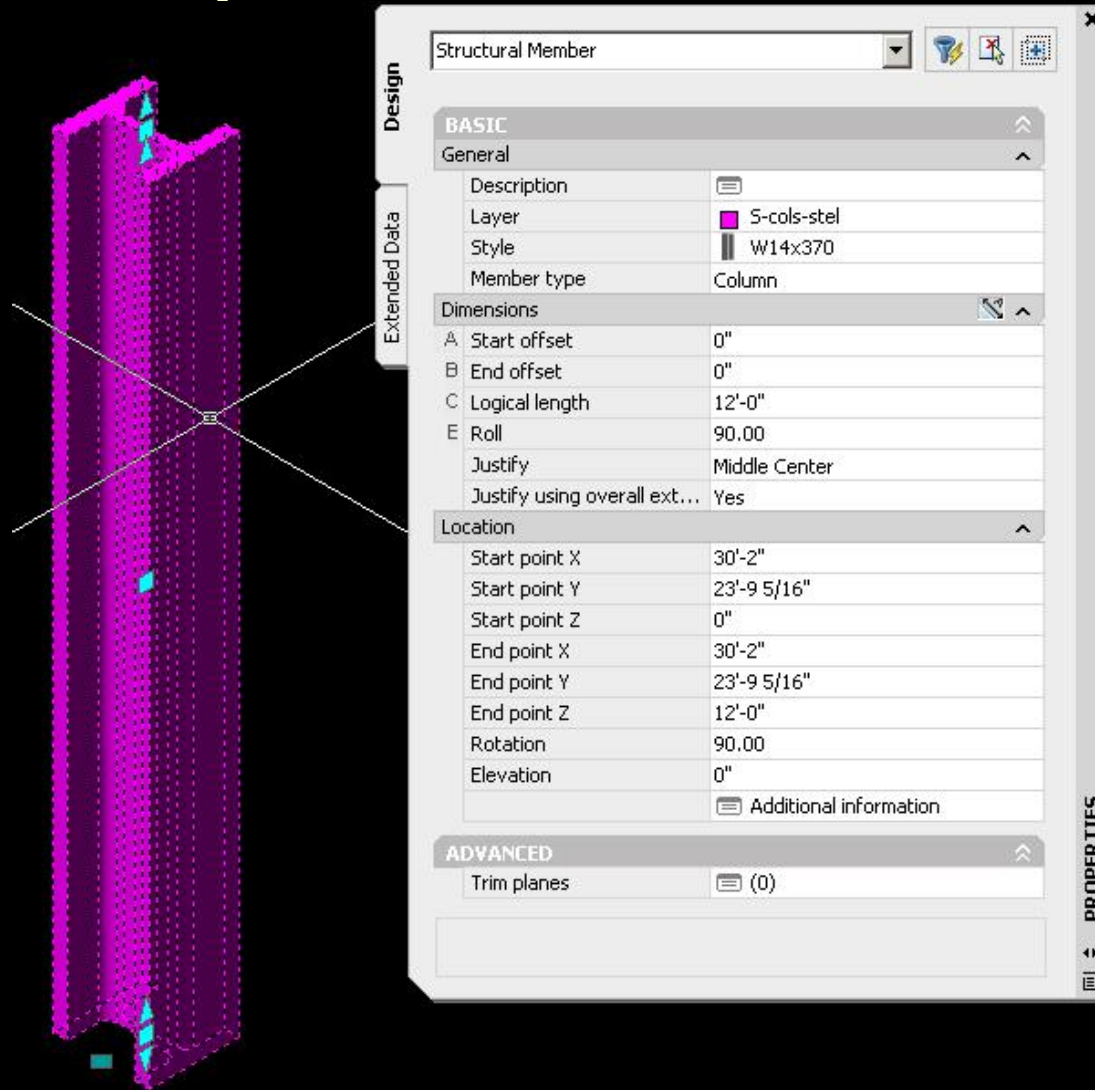
BIM Introduction

- Draw with Objects

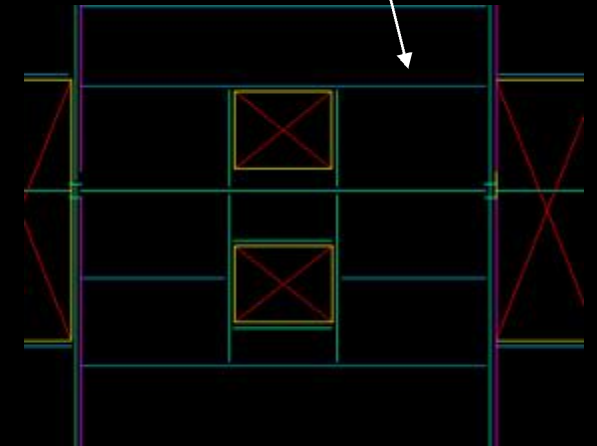


BIM Introduction

- Smart Objects
 - Properties box:



- Old way – just draw lines, no information attached



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Software used for BIM



■ Architectural Desktop



■ REVIT Bldg/Str/Systems



■ Bentley Microstation



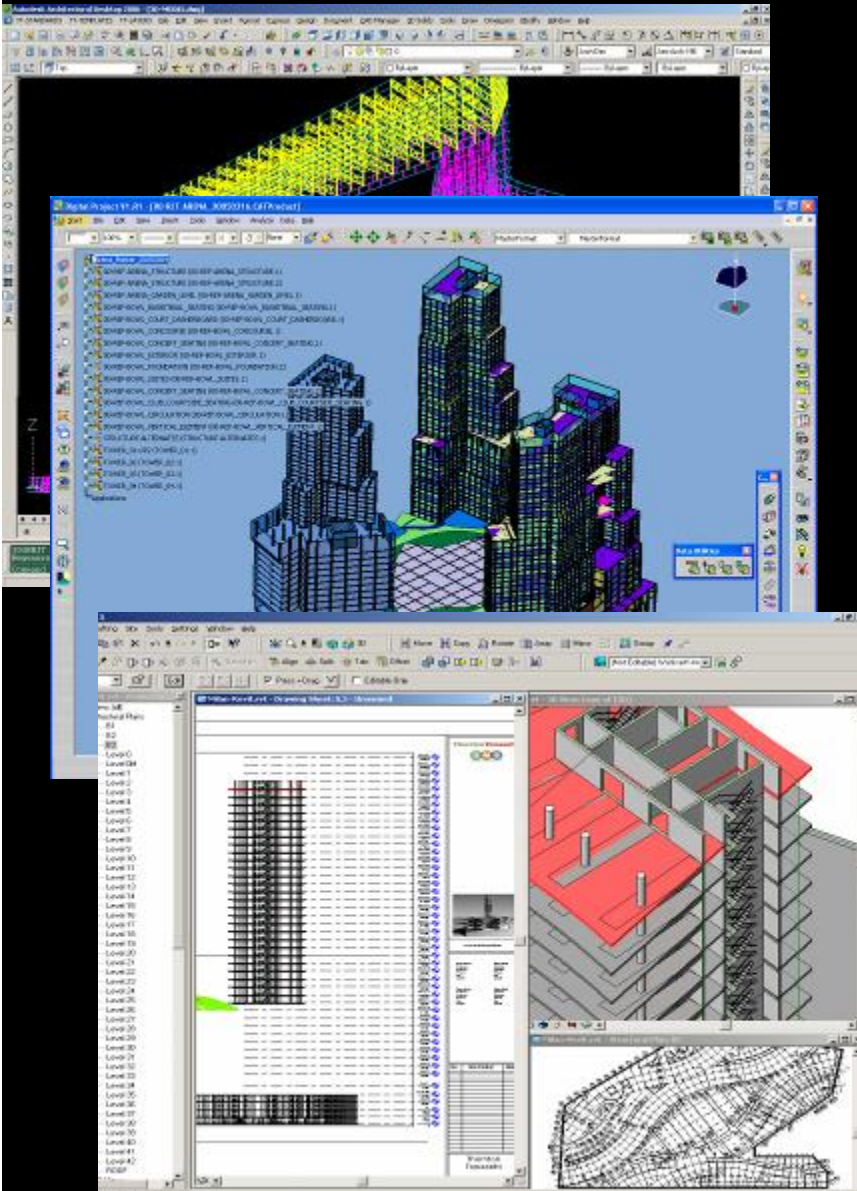
■ Digital Project / CATIA



■ Rhino Suite

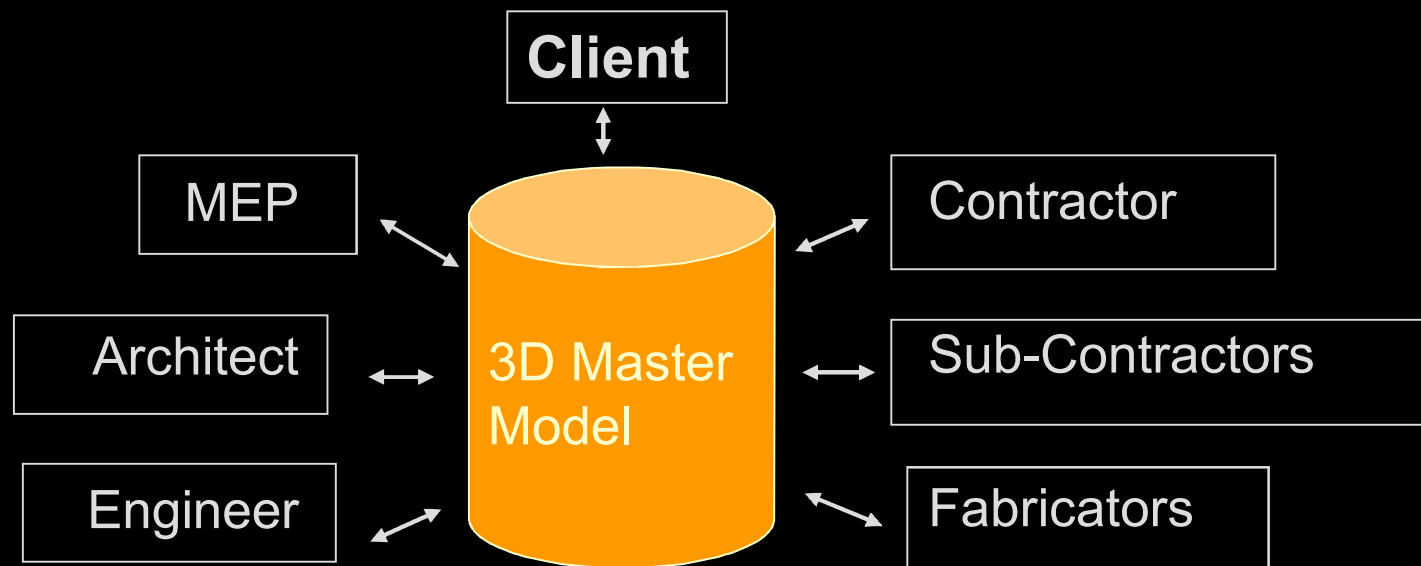


■ TEKLA

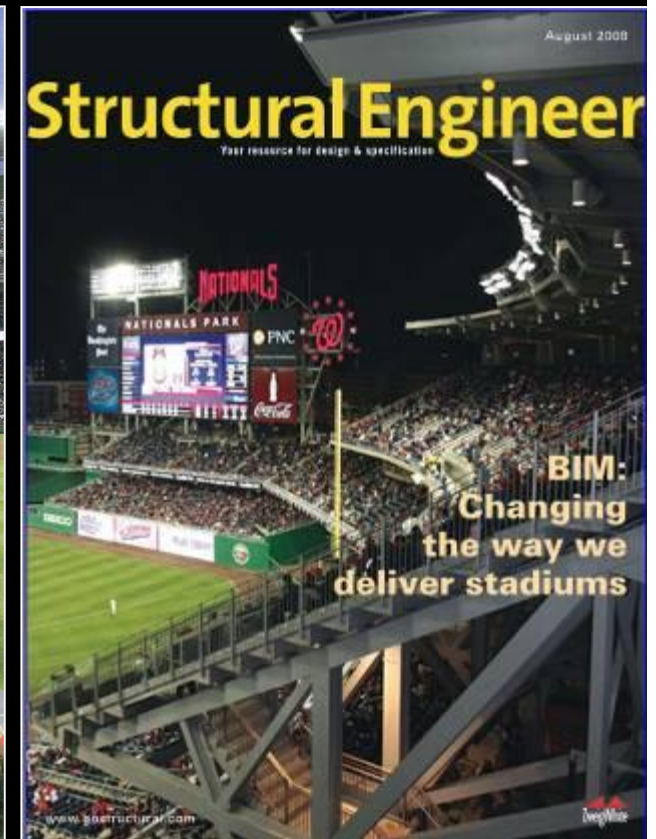
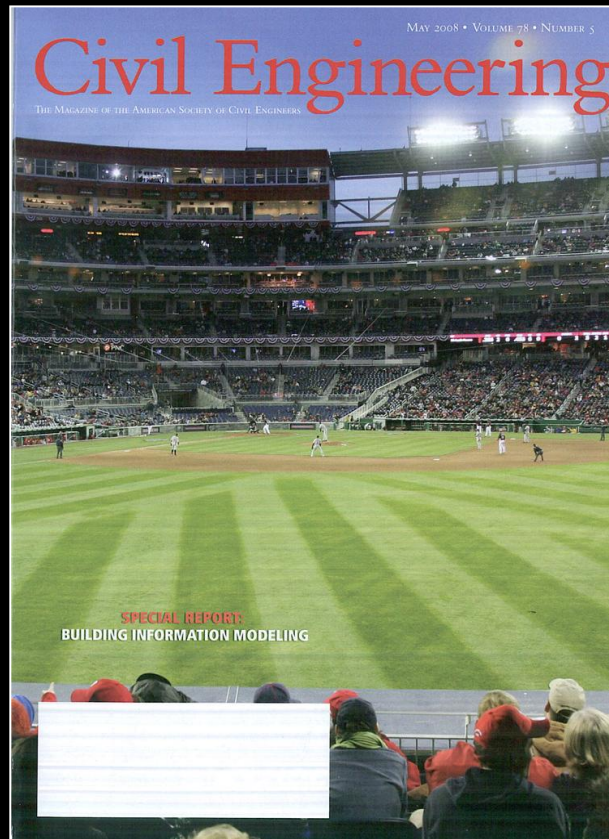


Master Model Concept

- One Master Model
- Typically kept by the Architect or Contractor
- References information from multiple sources
- Used for coordination of design and construction
- Model can be the Construction Documents



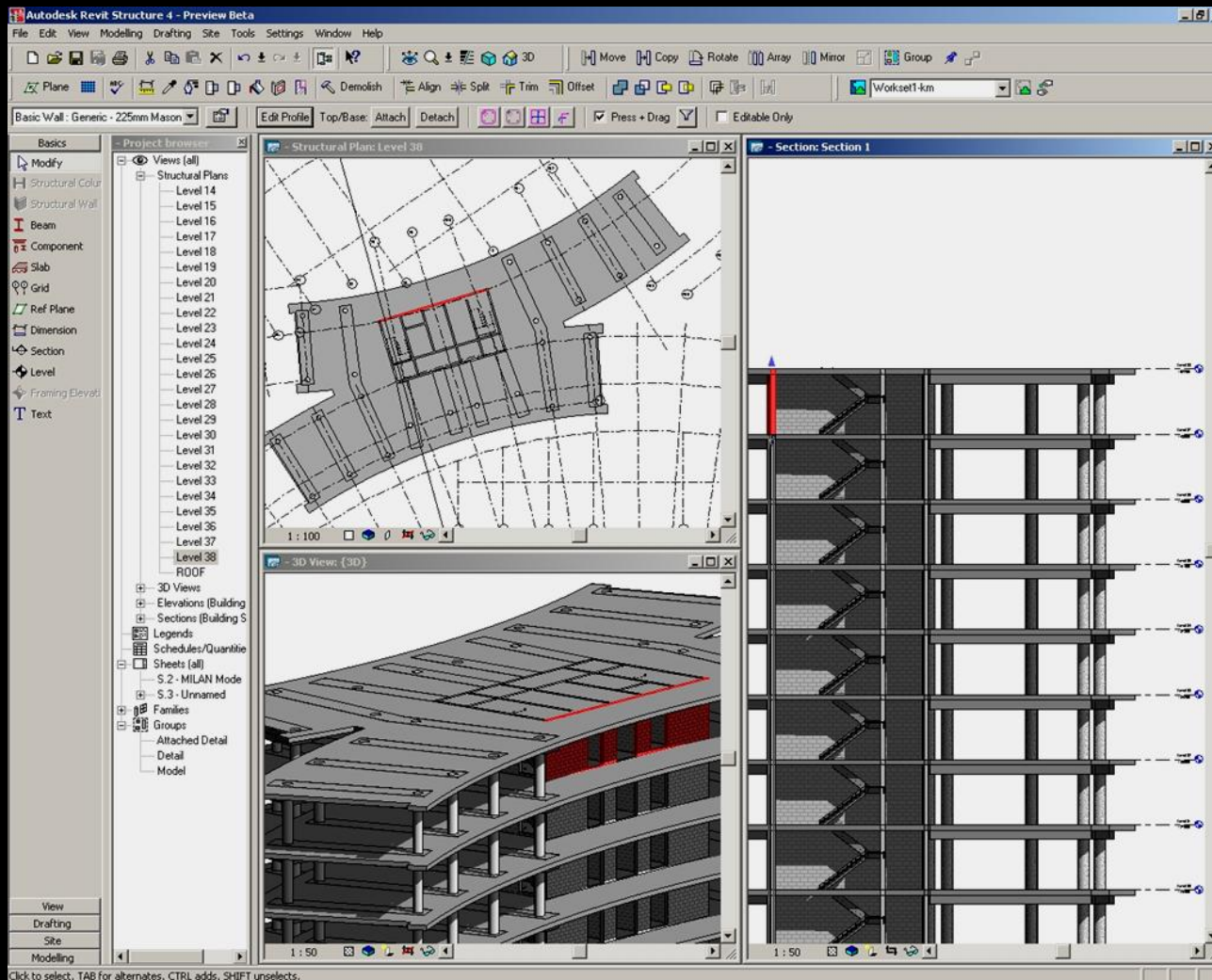
BIM for the A/E/C industry is in the news



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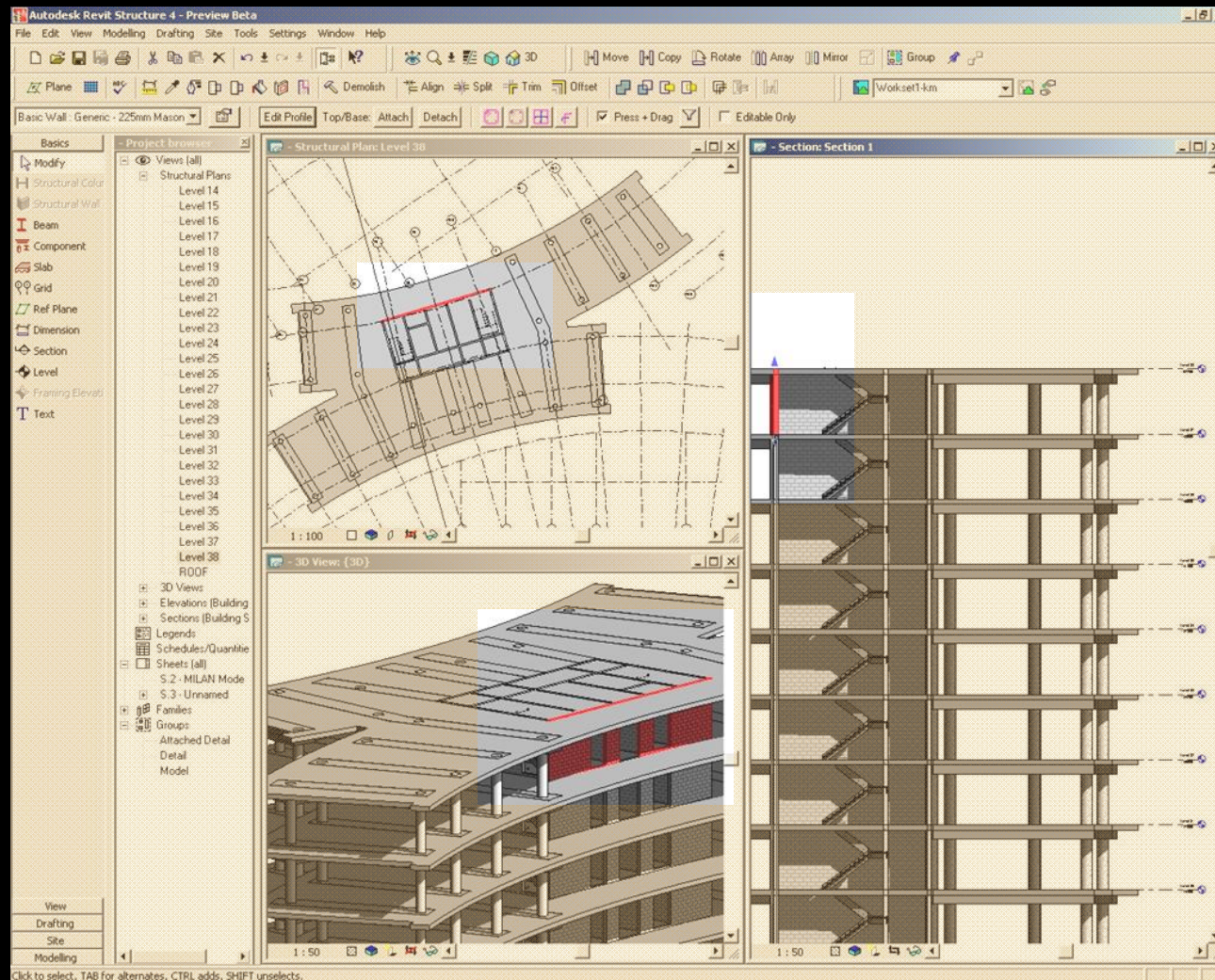
Internal Coordination Benefits

Change anywhere in a Revit BIM and changes occur everywhere.....



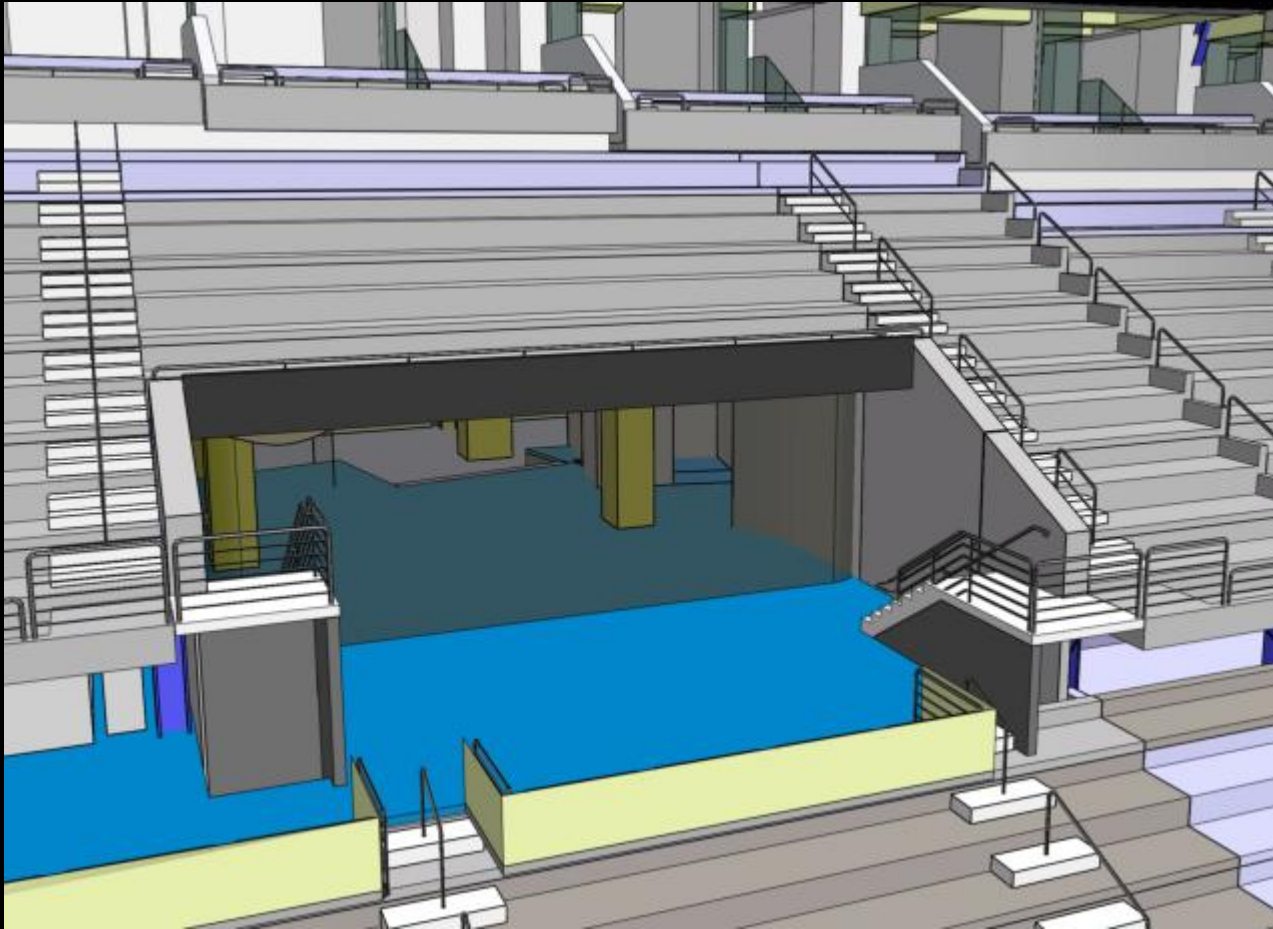
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Internal Coordination Benefits



▪ Change anywhere in a Revit BIM and changes occur everywhere.....

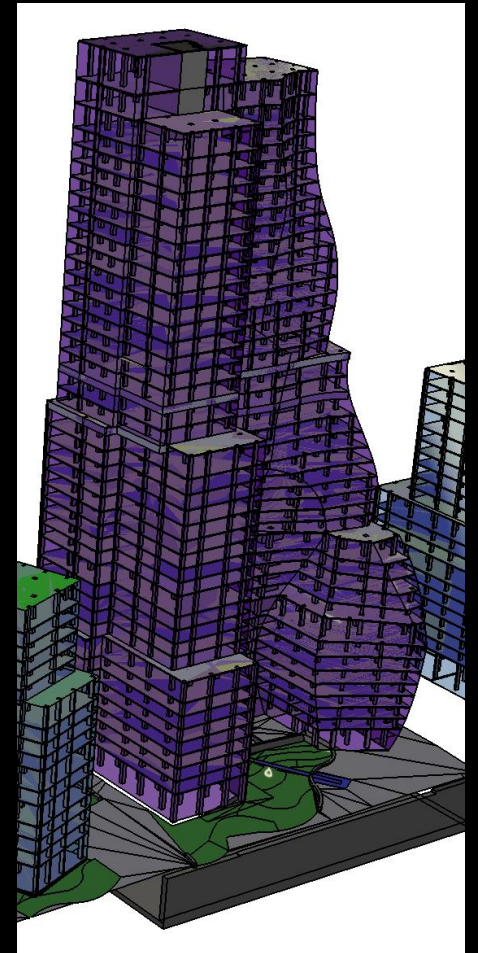
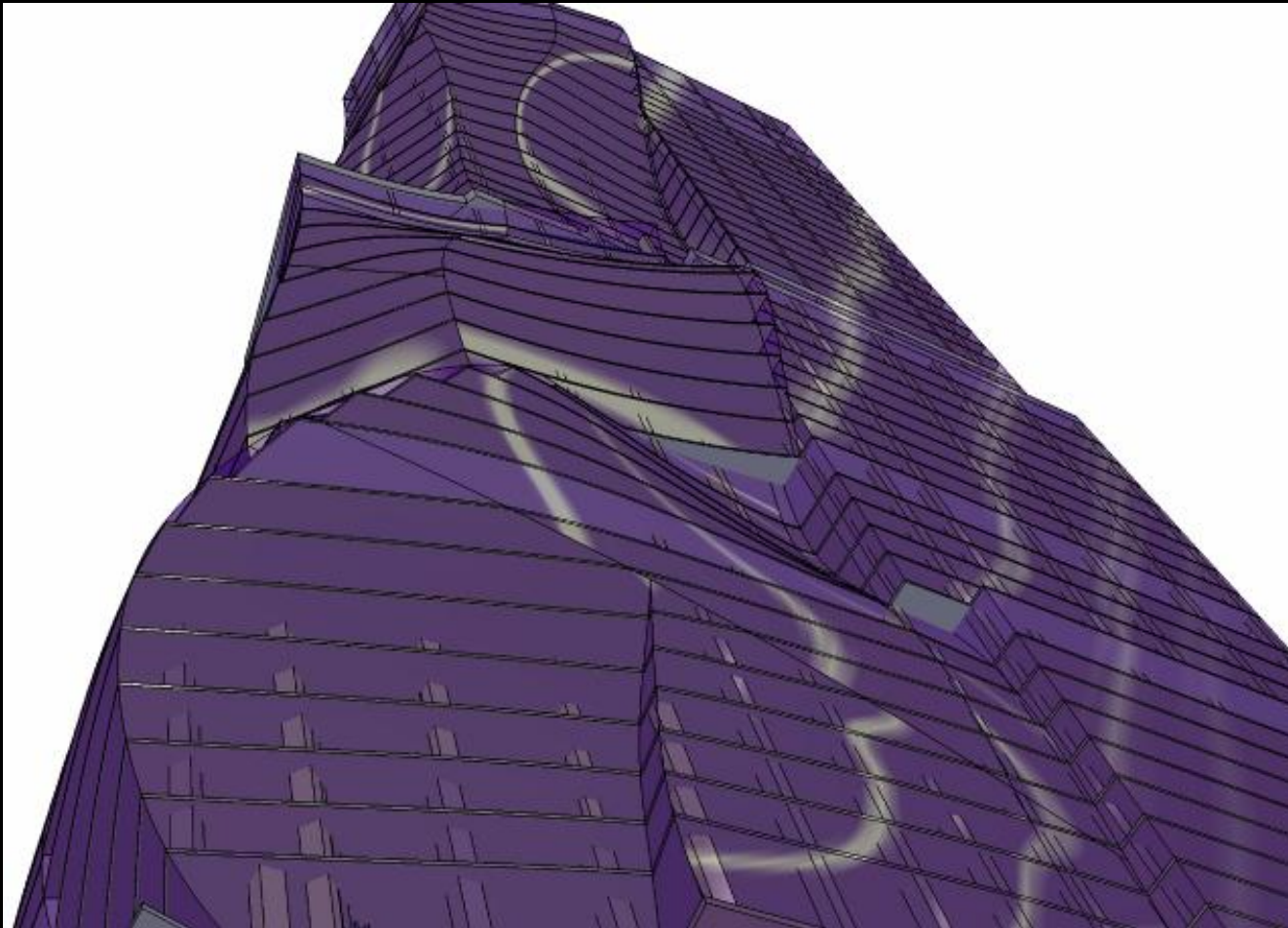
Visualization Benefits



- Quickly create details and render at high detail
- Quickly explore different design options

Design Benefits

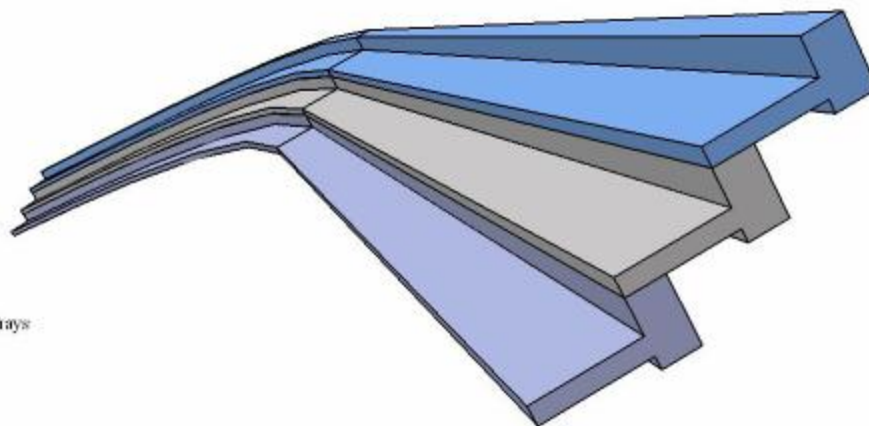
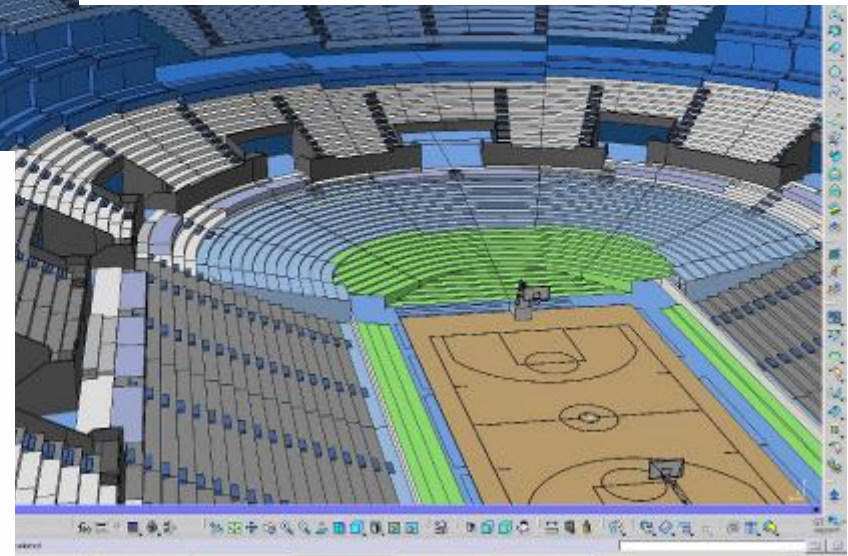
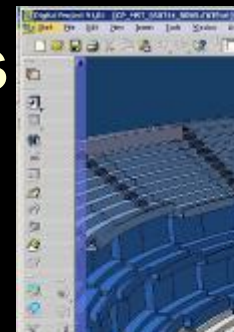
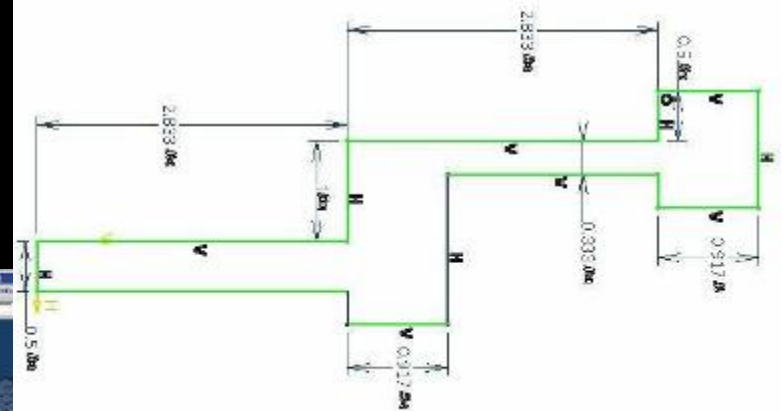
Easier to create and define complex geometry



Parametrics

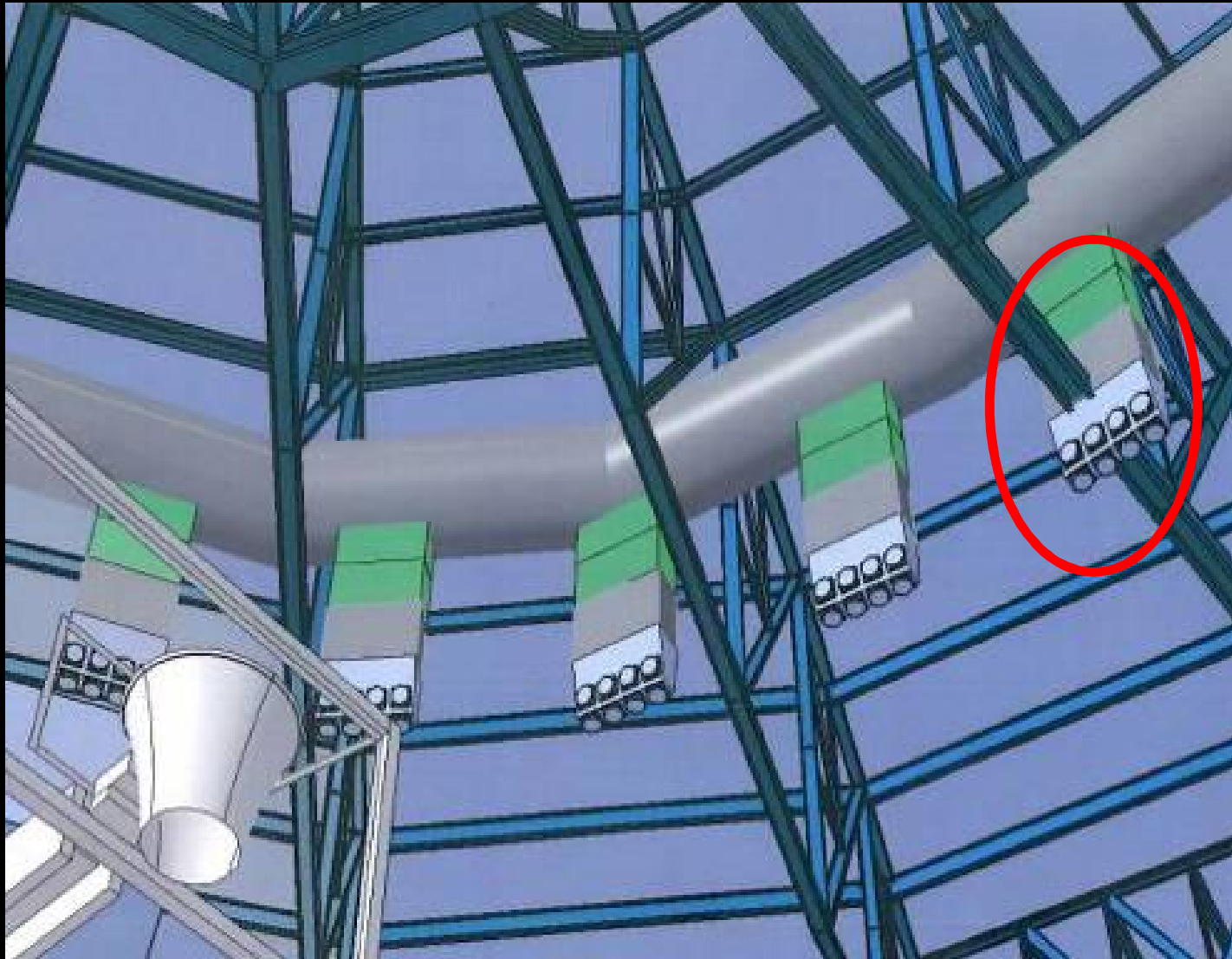
- Reverse of traditional CAD, change the dimension and the object will change
- Powerful feature can change large amounts of data quickly

Parameters:
Tray Thickness = 0.5 ft
Tray Length = 2.833 ft
T Bottom Thickness = 0.333 ft
Total Riser = 1 ft
T Width = 0.917 ft
Riser Minus ϕ = 1 ft



Base Trays

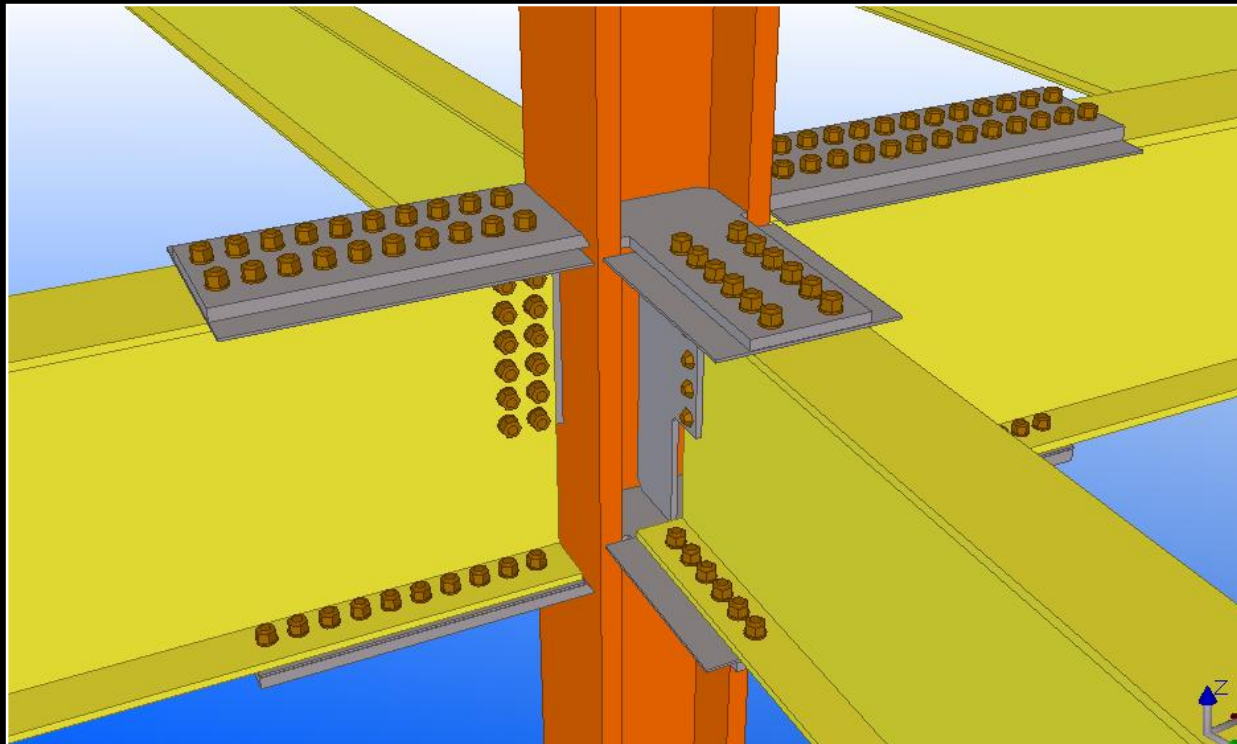
Coordination and Clash Detection



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Contractor Deliverable Model

- Identify member properties for mill order
- Design and detail connections
- Create shop drawings



Identify Member Properties for Mill Order

Report

ADVANCED BILL OF MATERIAL

PROJECT NAME: AREMA Date: 04/27/2008
 JOB NUMBER: 24707.00 Time: 03:26:14pm

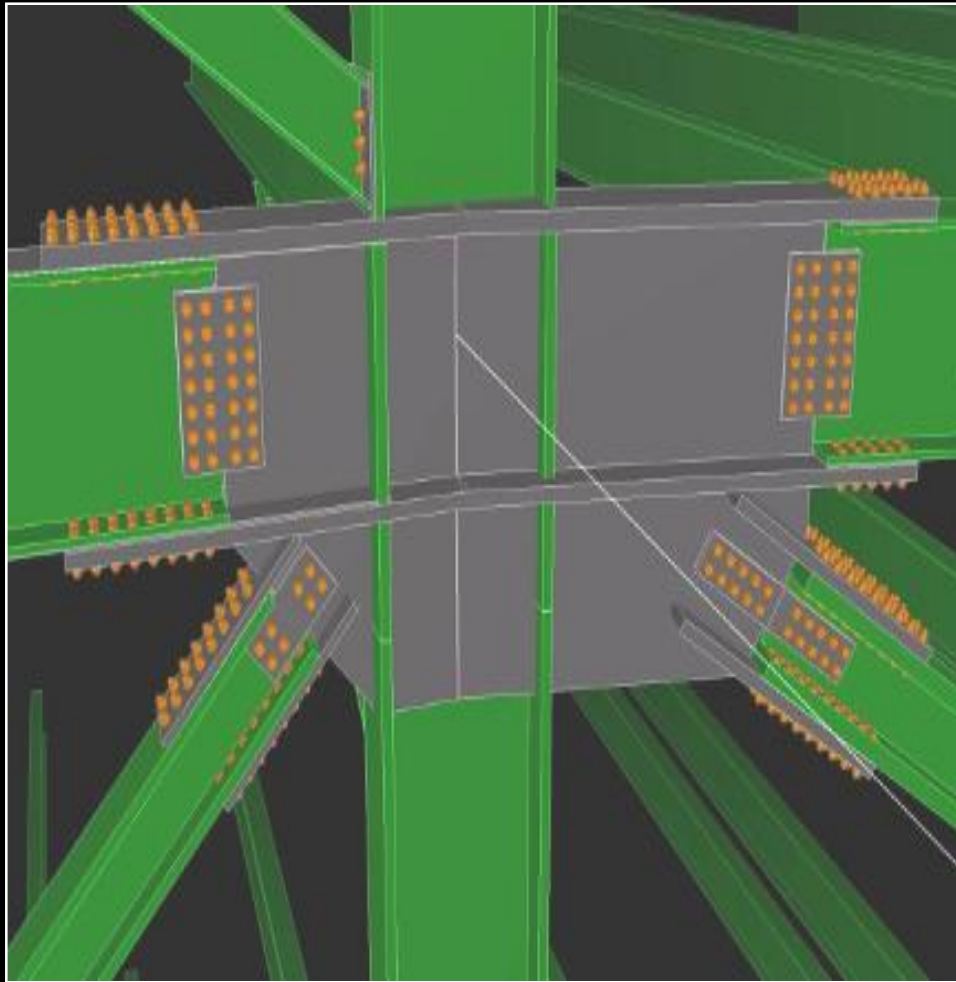
Page: 1
 Height (lbs)

Qty	ABM Mark	Profile	Grade	Length	Weight (lbs)
2	EW36-581	A572	25'-9"	29970	
8	EW30-493	A572	25'-9"	27832	
12	EW36-513	A572	25'-9"	164098	
11	EW36-592	A572	25'-9"	167728	
5	EW36-670	A572	25'-9"	86756	
1	EW36-796	A572	23'-8 5/8"	15984	
4	EW36-796	A572	25'-9"	69405	
1	U12X19	A992	3'-3 3/4"	63	
1	U12X19	A992	3'-4 3/4"	64	
2	U12X19	A992	3'-6 1/16"	133	
1	U12X19	A992	9'-6 3/8"	181	
1	U12X19	A992	10'-6 5/8"	200	
1	U12X19	A992	13'-2 1/4"	250	
1	U12X19	A992	19'-9 19/16"	252	
1	U12X19	A992	14'-0 15/16"	267	
1	U12X19	A992	14'-3 3/8"	271	
1	U12X19	A992	15'-6 11/16"	295	
1	U12X19	A992	15'-7 5/16"	296	
2	U14X22	A992	22'-5 3/4"	993	
1	U14X22	A992	23'-3 5/8"	515	
1	U14X22	A992	23'-0 1/8"	523	
8	U14X43	A992	13'-8 1/2"	4703	
4	U14X43	A992	27'-9 15/16"	4688	
12	U14X90	A992	5'-10 7/8"	6390	
12	U14X90	A992	11'-6"	12443	
1	U14X145	A992	12'-8 3/16"	1843	
2	U14X203	A992	12'-0 1/4"	7192	
2	U14X288	A992	12'-8 3/16"	7192	
1	U14X288	A992	19'-1 9/16"	5424	
1	U14X288	A992	25'-1"	7111	
37	U14X288	A992	25'-3"	264897	
2	U14X288	A992	26'-9"	14883	
1	U14X311	A992	20'-4 1/2"	6338	
1	U14X311	A992	25'-9"	8010	

OK

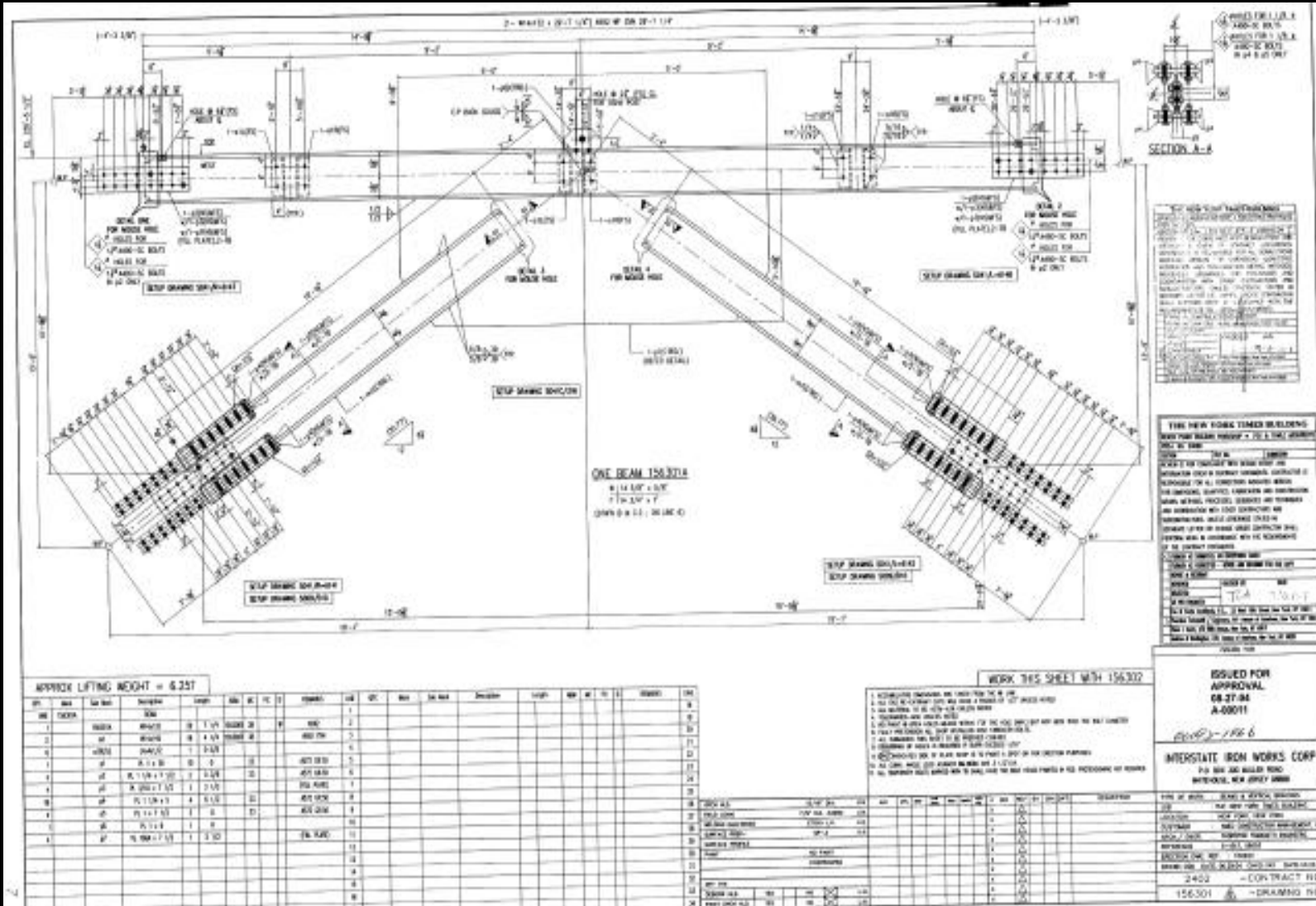
- Quantity
- Preliminary Mark
- Member Size
- Material Grade
- Special Rqmts
- Material Length
- Material Weight

Design and Detail Connections



- True Member Size
- Connection Plates
- Bolts
- Welds
- Special Requirements
- Clearly defines connection scope

Create Shop Drawings



CNC Fabrication Equipment

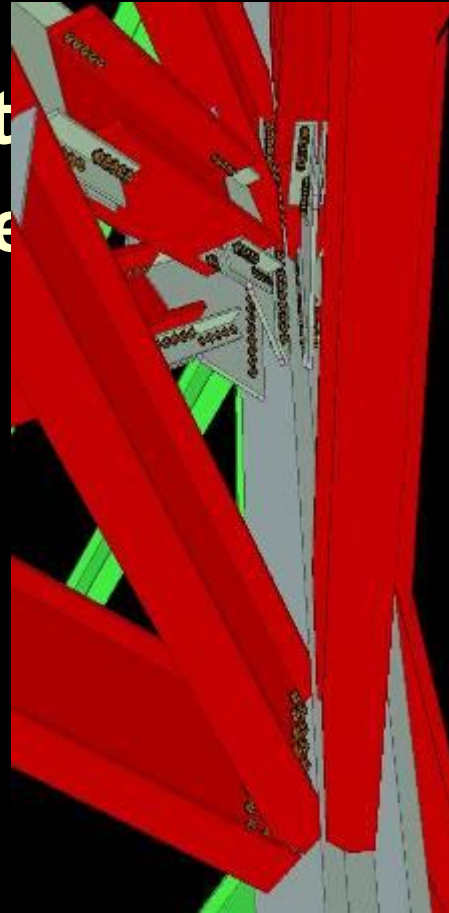


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Project Delivery Benefits

Complexity is better documented

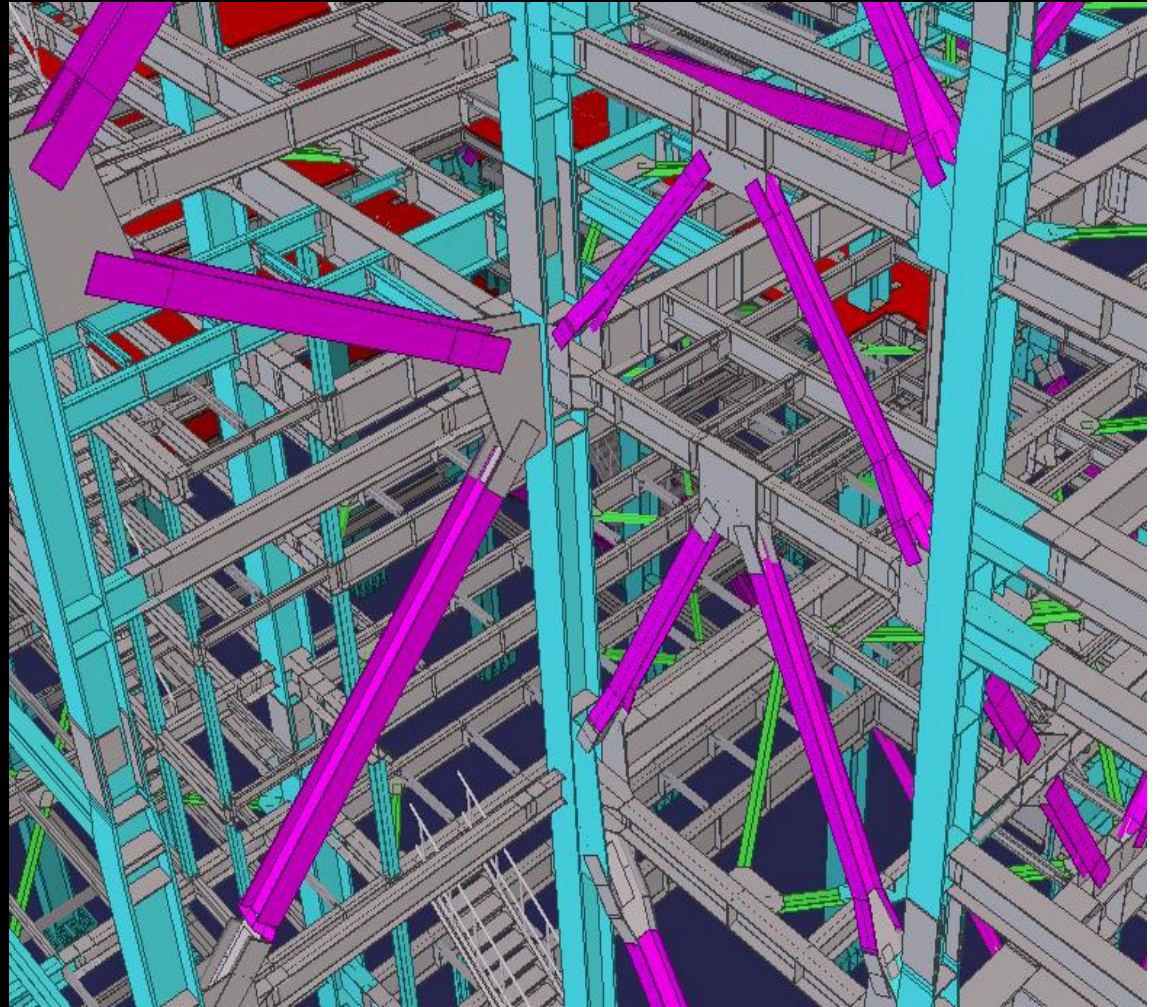
- Reduces contractor's
- claims that complexity
- was not shown on the
- drawings



Project Delivery Benefits

Scope is better defined

- Eliminates estimators extrapolating typical details



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Project Delivery Benefits

Accurate tonnage known at bid time

- Minimizes claims from incorrect interpretation of traditional documentation

The screenshot displays a 3D model of a structure with various components highlighted in green and purple. Two windows are overlaid on the model:

Report Window: Shows a list of report templates. The 'assembly_part_list_complete' template is selected. The 'Report file' name is 'assembly_part_list_complete.xsr'. Buttons for 'Show', 'Print...', 'Create from all', 'Create from selected', and 'Cancel' are visible.

List Window: Displays an 'ASSEMBLY PART LIST FOR CONTRACT No:24768.00'. The list includes columns for Assembly Part, Qty, Size, Matl., Length, and Weight. The data is organized into sections for B17 and B56.

Assembly Part	Qty	Size	Matl.	Length	Weight
B17					
w12	1	W36X300			
p19	4	PL1*1/2X7*13/16	A36	1'-9*3/8	
p29	1	PL3/4X31*15/16	A36	6'-0*5/16	
B56					
w218	1	W24X306	A992	54'-2*1/16	16
p23	1	PL1*X15*1/2	A572-50	2'-8*3/8	
p24	1	PL1*X15*1/2	A572-50	3'-1*3/8	
p28	1	PL2*X26"	A36	2'-2"	
p32	2	PL3/4X13*1/4	A36	1'-9*7/8	
p37	4	PL7/8X13*15/16	A36	1'-10*9/16	
p38	4	PL7/8X13*15/16	A36	1'-10*9/16	
p39	2	PL7/8X13*1/4	A36	1'-9*7/8	
p75	1	PL3/8X3*3/8	A36	1'-6"	
p76	1	PL3/8X4*3/8	A36	7*1/2	
p77	1	PL3/8X4*3/8	A36	1'-6"	
p122	2	PL3/8X9"	A36	1'-9*9/16	
p124	2	PL3/8X9"	A36	1'-4*3/4	
p126	8	PL3/8X6"	A36	1'-10*7/16	
p129	1	PL2*X14"	A36	3'-2"	

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Project Schedule Benefits

- **Detailing overlaps with design**
- **Mill order and other estimation information available at bid time**
- **Compresses overall schedule (detailing work is front-loaded)**
- **Reduced schedule risk**
- **More collaborative work process**

Green Building Design and LEED

Environmental Impact of Buildings in the US*

IMPACTS OF U.S. BUILDINGS ON RESOURCES

40% primary energy use*

72% electricity consumption*

39% CO₂ emissions*

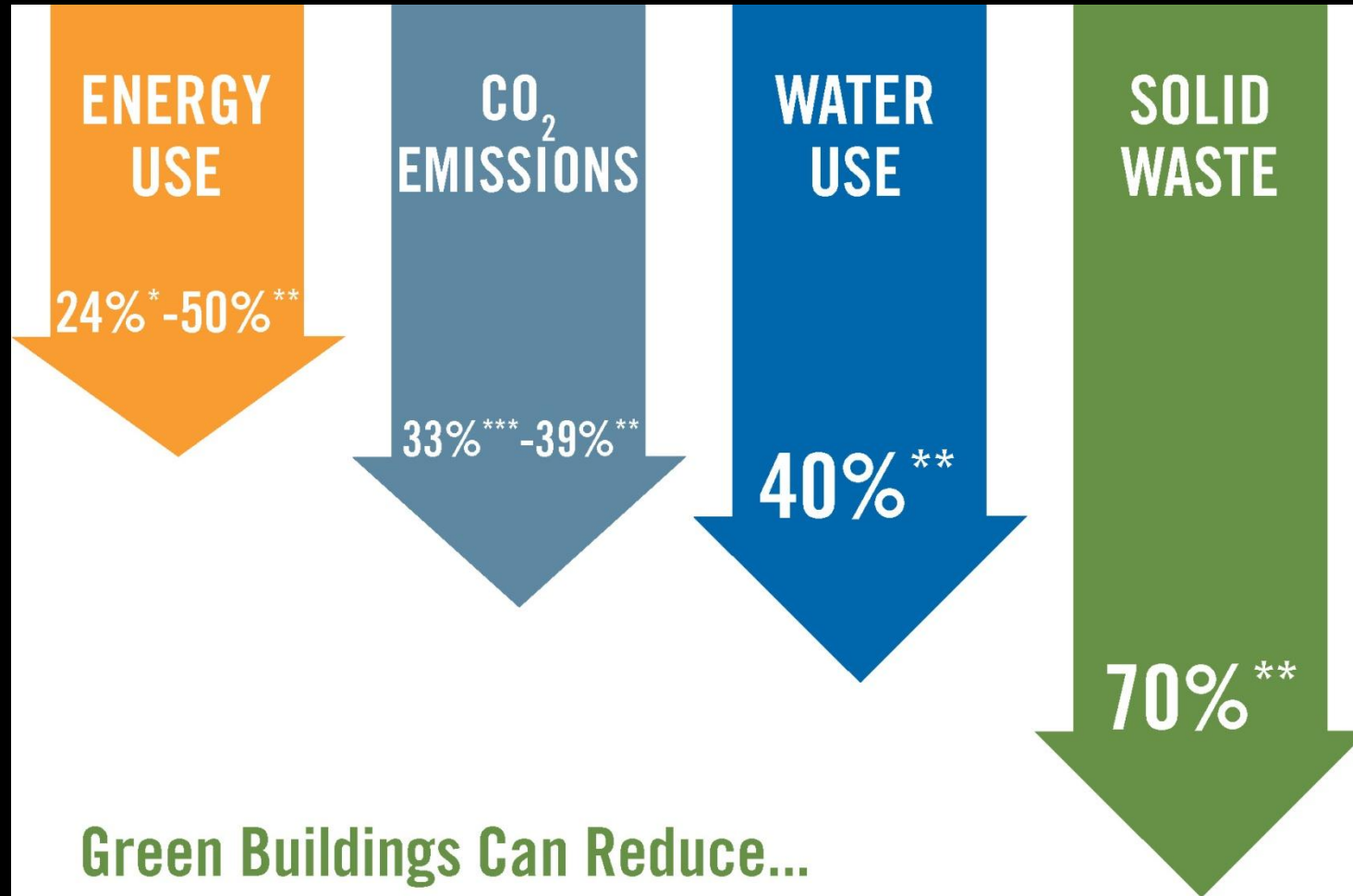
13.6% potable water consumption**

Sources:
*Environmental Information Administration (2008). EIA Annual Energy Outlook.
** U.S. Geological Survey (2000). 2000 data.



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Green Building Benefits



* Turner, C. & Frankel, M. (2008). Energy performance of LEED for New Construction buildings: Final report.

** Kats, G. (2003). The Costs and Financial Benefits of Green Building: A Report to California's Sustainable Building Task Force.

*** GSA Public Buildings Service (2008). Assessing green building performance: A post occupancy evaluation of 12 GSA buildings.

What is a Green building?

- **Green** is not a scientific term
- Typical goals of **Green** Buildings:
 - Minimize impact on environment
 - Minimize energy / water consumption
 - Use of building materials that are not harmful to occupants
 - Use of building materials and methods to minimize **Carbon Footprint**
- Many technologies and strategies are available to achieve these goals that can be combined in infinite ways
- From low-tech to high-tech, small to large



The USGBC

United States Green Building Council

- The **USGBC** is the main “cheerleader” for Green Buildings
- More than 17,000 member organizations
- Website: www.usgbc.org

Mission: Work towards a sustainable
Built Environment



LEED Rating Systems

Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design

- USGBC's certification program for designing, constructing and operating high performance **Green Buildings**
- Certifies **existing** and **new** buildings, and neighborhoods, but not individual products or materials
- Uses a point system
- Buildings: **LEED certified**
- Individuals: **LEED accredited** (LEED AP)
- Dominant green building certification system in the US
- **LEED** is used internationally, currently in more than 90 countries



Sustainability at Thornton Tomasetti



- Member of the USGBC since 2004



- Currently 183 LEED APs:
 - Structural Engineers, Architects, MEP



- Involved in more than 70 LEED Projects to date

LEED Rating Systems Structure

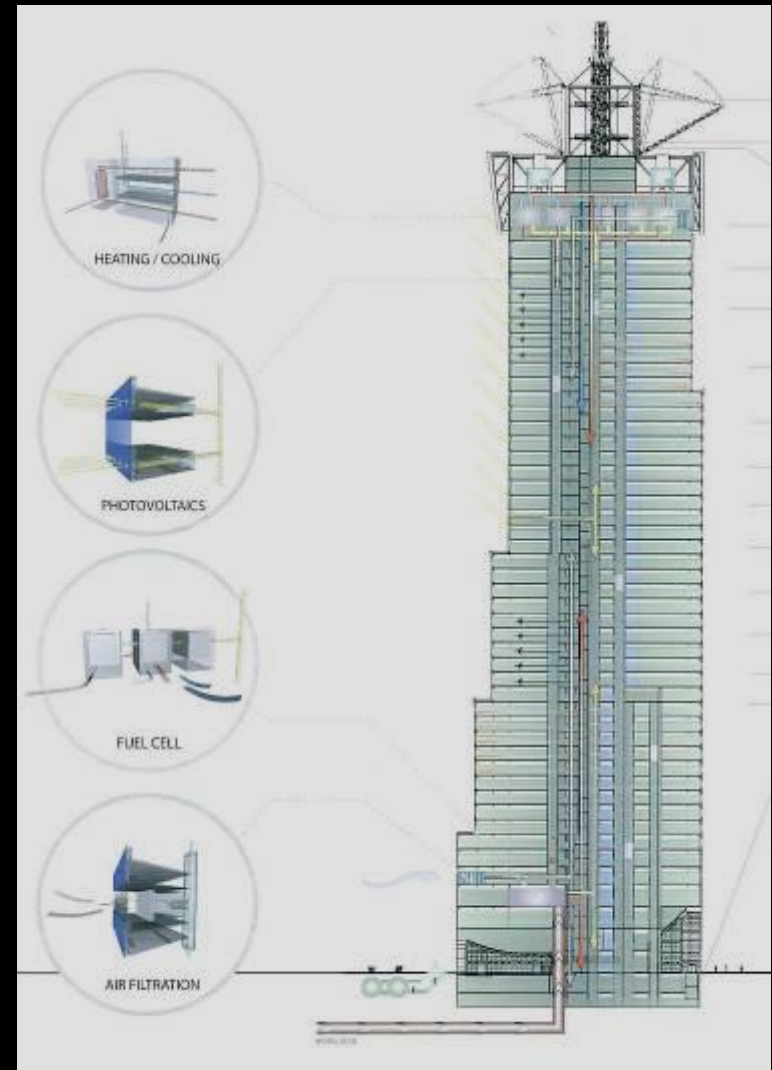
- Six main credit categories (all systems)
 - Sustainable Sites – SS
 - Water Efficiency – WE
 - Energy & Atmosphere – EA
 - Materials & Resources – MR
 - Indoor Environmental Quality – EQ
 - Innovation & Design Process - ID

- Certification levels
 - Platinum
 - Gold
 - Silver
 - Certified



What parts of a building are affected by LEED?

- Potentially **all**, but varies from building to building
- Most significant contributing components:
 - Energy-consuming systems (HVAC, lighting, hot water, equipment)
 - Water-consuming systems
 - Building Envelope (resistance to heat loss)
- But: All materials can contribute by virtue of being recycled or local



Green Technologies & Strategies: Site

- **Goal:** Minimize environmental impact from site selection
- **Strategies:**
 - Limit encroachment on natural areas
 - Preference for previously developed areas
 - Limit disruption to stormwater flows
 - Proximity to basic amenities
 - Proximity to public transportation
 - Building orientation / massing



■ Urban



■ Suburban



■ Natural

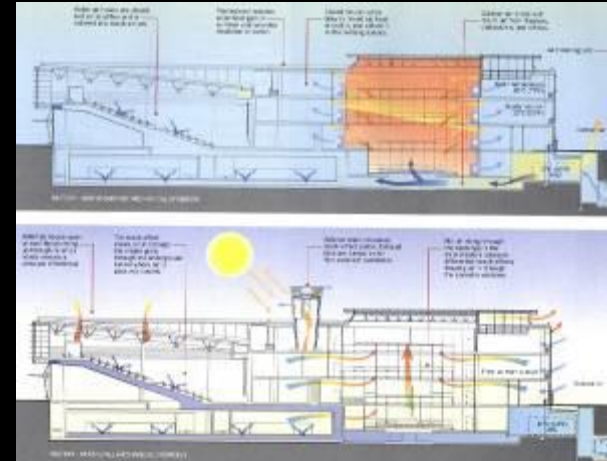
Green Technologies & Strategies: Materials

- **Goal:** Minimize environmental impact from material extraction/harvest, manufacture & transport
- **Strategies:**
 - Use of recycled materials
 - Use of salvaged, reused, refurbished
 - Use of local materials
 - Use of certified wood
 - Use of rapidly renewable materials



Green Technologies & Strategies: Energy

- **Goal:** Minimize Energy Use
- HVAC, Refrigeration, Lighting, Domestic hot water, Elevators, Equipment, Machinery
- **Strategies:**
 - High-efficiency MEP equipment
 - Smart controls / BMS
 - Thermal properties of building envelope
 - High-efficiency curtain walls
 - Passive solar heat gain
 - Natural ventilation
 - Renewable energy (on-site or off-site)



Green Technologies & Strategies: Water

- **Goal:** Minimize potable water use
- Toilets, Urinals, Faucets, Showers, Laundry, Irrigation, Cleaning, Manufacturing, Industrial processes
- **Strategies**
 - High-efficiency fixtures
 - Rainwater capture & reuse
 - Waste water treatment
 - Non-potable water for flushing toilets, irrigation
 - Vegetated roofs
 - Natural retention ponds



Green Technologies & Strategies: Comfort

- **Goal:** Increase human comfort and well-being
- **Areas:**
- Thermal comfort
 - Air temperature
 - Radiant temperature
 - Air speed
 - Relative humidity
- Daylighting & Views
- Indoor Air Quality (IAQ)
 - Toxicity of materials
 - VOC emissions
 - Ventilation rate
- Affects well-being, productivity, absenteeism



Thank you!

Thornton Tomasetti