

**THE FRANKLIN SQUARE
HOSPITAL CENTER PATIENT TOWER**
9000 FRANKLIN SQUARE DRIVE, BALTIMORE MD



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THE FRANKLIN SQUARE HOSPITAL CENTER PATIENT TOWER

PRESENTATION OUTLINE



- Existing Conditions
- Thesis Proposal
- Lateral System Study
- Floor System Study
- Architectural Breadth
- Construction Cost and Scheduling
- Conclusions
- Acknowledgements
- Questions and Answers

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BUILDING STATISTICS

- Location: **9000 Franklin Square Drive, Baltimore MD**
- Function: **Medical**
- Size: **356,000 SF**
- Height: **105 ft, 7 stories + mechanical penthouse**
- Construction Dates: **November 2007 to October 2010**
- Overall Project Cost: **\$176 million**
- Project Delivery Method: **Design-Bid-Build**

Fun Facts

- 291 private inpatient rooms
- Expanded emergency department with expanded lab to run more tests in less time
- Easier access to CAT scan and diagnostic services
- Dedicated pediatric emergency department
- Four new medical and surgical units
- Expanded 50 bed critical care unit

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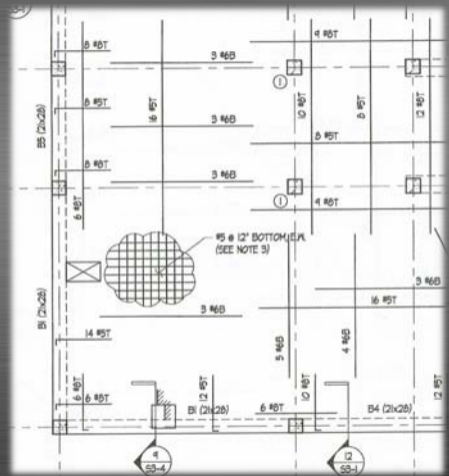
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EXISTING FLOOR SYSTEM

- 10" Reinforced Concrete Two-Way Flat Plate
- Typical Span: 30'x30' bay
- Bottom Reinforcing: Continuous bottom mat of #5 bars at 12" each way with additional #6 bars in places for added strength
- Top Reinforcing: #5 bars in middle strips and #8 bars in column strips



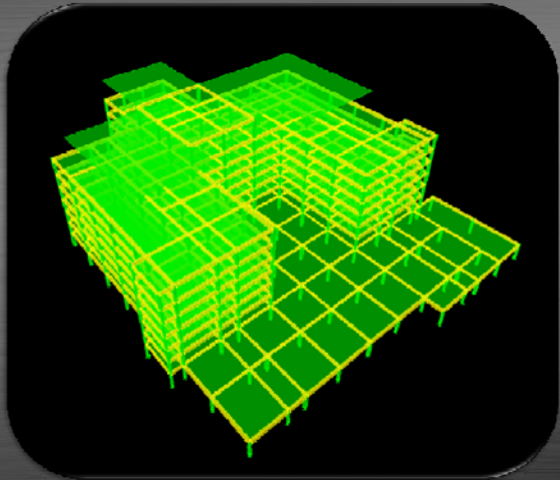
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EXISTING LATERAL SYSTEM

- Ordinary Reinforced Concrete Moment Frame
- Perimeter Beams: 21"x28" with typical (3) #9 bottom and top
- Interior Beams: 10" Flat Plate floor system
- Perimeter Columns: 21"x21" with typical (8) #9
- Interior Columns: 22"x22" with typical (8) #9



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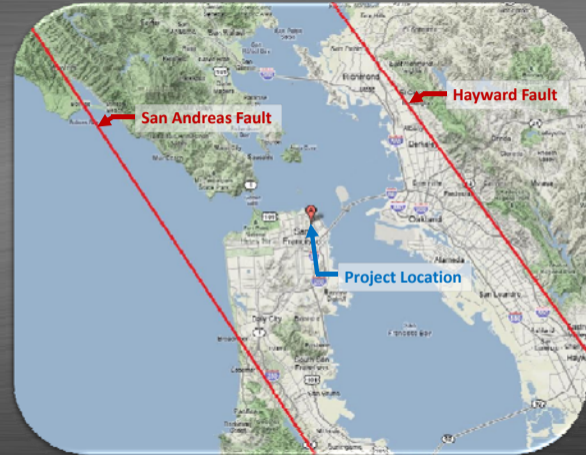
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STRUCTURAL DEPTH TOPICS

- Building relocation to 845 Jackson Street, San Francisco, CA
- Close proximity to San Andreas and Hayward Faults
- Hayward Fault considered by some to be the most dangerous fault in America at this time with a 63% chance of a magnitude 6.7 or greater earthquake within the next 30 years
- Study of concrete moment frame vs. concrete shear wall lateral systems
- Post-Tensioned floor system to reduce building self-weight



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ARCHITECTURAL BREADTH TOPICS

- Floor Plan Study of existing architectural space layout vs. modified layout to accommodate structural shear walls and new elevator core placement
 - Redesign of support spaces, nurse's stations, hallways and elevator lobbies to provide flow and efficiency needed in hospital design

CONSTRUCTION BREADTH TOPICS

- Cost and Schedule Analysis for change in floor system
 - Original Flat Plate floor system vs. PT Flat Slab floor system
 - Length of Construction Differences
 - Bare Material and Labor costs in addition to General Condition Costs

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GOALS OF LATERAL SYSTEM STUDY

- Using the Equivalent Lateral Force Procedure, investigate higher seismic loading than required in Baltimore
- Investigate lateral system design for seismic response
- Quantify and compare the applicability of Moment Frame and Shear Wall lateral systems for use in the Franklin Square Hospital Center Patient Tower

SITE SEISMIC PARAMETERS

- Spectral Response Coeff. S_s : 1.500
- Spectral Response Coeff. S_1 : 0.620
- Soil Site Class: B
- Seismic Design Category: D
- Importance Factor: 1.5

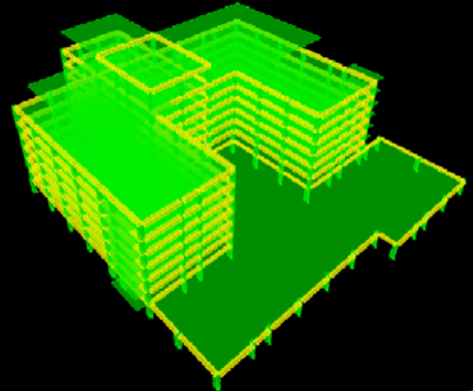
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MOMENT FRAME LATERAL SYSTEM

- 1st mode period of vibration = $1.402s < 3.5T_s=1.446s$
- Column size: 34"x 34"
- Column f'_c : Level G-4: 7000 psi
Level 5-8: 5000 psi
- Beam size: 34"x 36"
- Beam f'_c : 5000 psi
- Response Modification Factor, R: 8
- Seismic Response Coeff. C_s : 0.0581
- Total Building Weight: 58,279 k
- Design Base Shear: 3,386 k



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MOMENT FRAME LATERAL SYSTEM

Critical Design Forces	Maximum Shear (kips)	Maximum Moment (ft-kips)
Columns	195 kips	977 ft-kips
Beams	190 kips	1460 ft-kips

Controlling Load Case: $1.2D + 1.0E + L$

Column Factored Loads: Axial = 830 k
Moment = 977 ft-k

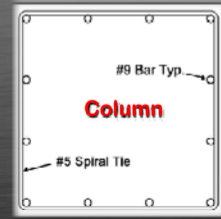
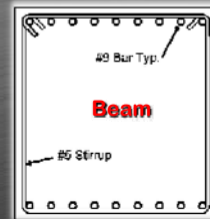
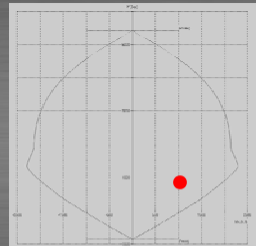
Beam Factored Loads: Shear = 190 k
Moment = 1460 ft-k

Column Design:

(12) #9 bars ($\rho=1.04\%$)
#5 Spiral Ties

Beam Design:

(9) #9 bars Top and Bottom
#5 Stirrups @ 12"



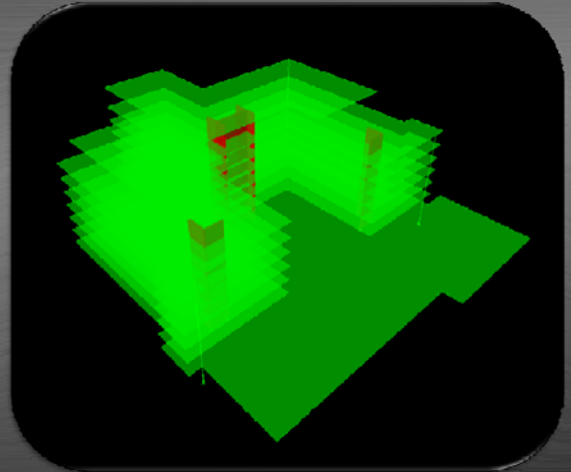
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SHEAR WALL LATERAL SYSTEM

- 1st mode period of vibration = $1.3101s < 3.5T_s=1.446s$
- H-Shaped Core Walls (22"): (1) @ 30', (2) @ 20'
- L-Shaped Walls (22"): 15'
- L-Shaped Walls (12"): 15'
- f'_c : 7000 psi
- Response Modification Factor, R: 6
- Seismic Response Coeff. C_s : 0.0775
- Total Building Weight: 51,209k
- Design Base Shear: 3,969k



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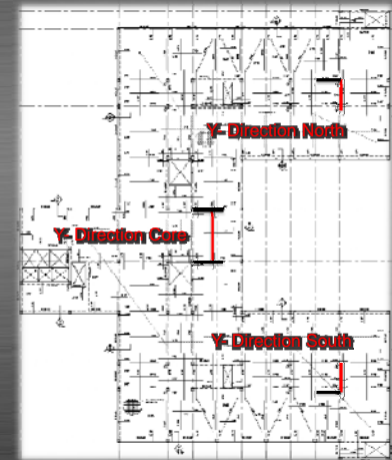
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SHEAR WALL LATERAL SYSTEM

	Y- Direction Core	Y-Direction South	Y-Direction North
Level 4-7			
Max Shear	2,788 kips	454 kips	447 kips
Max Moment	19,168 ft-k	1,198 ft-k	1,194 ft-k
Level G-3			
Max Shear	3,717 kips	536 kips	522 kips
Max Moment	56,791 ft-k	7,002 ft-k	7,002 ft-k



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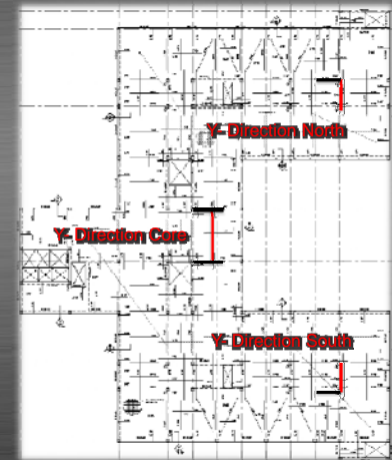
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SHEAR WALL LATERAL SYSTEM

	Y- Direction Core	Y-Direction South	Y-Direction North
Level 4-7			
Horiz. Reinf.	(2) #10 @14"	(2) #6 @ 18"	
Vert. Reinf.	(2) #8 @ 16"	(2) #4 @ 12"	
Flex. Reinf.	(8) #11	(1) #11	
Boundry. Size	-	-	
Level G-3			
Horiz. Reinf.	(2) #11 @ 12"	(2) #6 @ 14"	
Vert. Reinf.	(2) #8 @ 12"	(2) #4 @ 12"	
Flex. Reinf.	(24) #11	(6) #11	
Boundry. Size	-	-	



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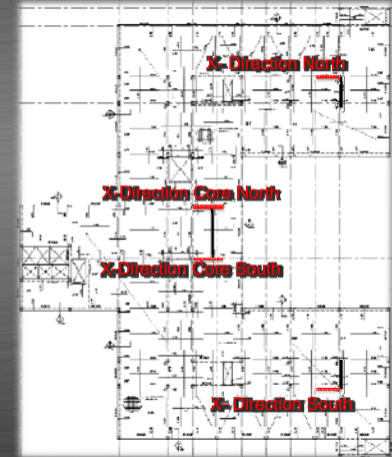
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SHEAR WALL LATERAL SYSTEM

	X-Direction Core South	X-Direction Core North	X-Direction South	X-Direction North
Level 4-7				
Max Shear	739 kips	695 kips	749 kips	768 kips
Max Moment	22,032 ft-k	22,084 ft-k	12,168 ft-k	15,424 ft-k
Level G-3				
Max Shear	1,193 kips	1,191 kips	1,031 kips	1,009 kips
Max Moment	73,859 ft-k	74,074 ft-k	35,711 ft-k	35,987 ft-k



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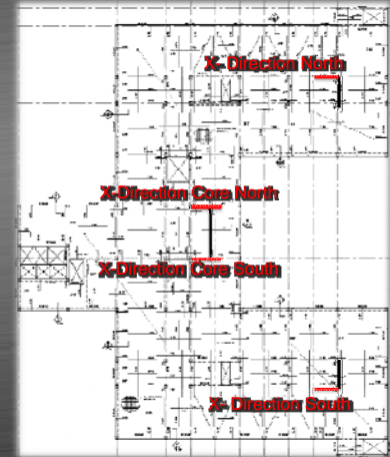
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SHEAR WALL LATERAL SYSTEM

	X- Direction Core South	X-Direction Core North	X-Direction South	X-Direction North
Level 4-7				
Horiz. Reinf.	(2) #8 @ 18"		(2) #6 @ 12"	
Vert. Reinf.	(2) #6 @ 16"			
Flex. Reinf.	(14) #11			
Boundry. Size	-		26" x 32"	
Level G-3				
Horiz. Reinf.	(2) #8 @ 12"			
Vert. Reinf.	(2) #6 @ 16"			
Flex. Reinf.	(52) #11		(34) #11	
Boundry. Size	36" x 60"		30" x 44"	



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COMPARISON OF LATERAL SYSTEMS

Lateral System	Eccentricity		Story Drift	
	ΔX	ΔY	Δ_i	Δ_a
Moment Frame	9.2 ft	1.3 ft	1.841	1.44
Shear Wall	7.3 ft	1.5 ft	1.154	1.44

LATERAL SYSTEM STUDY CONCLUSIONS

- Moment Frame system **Inadequate**
 - Column and Beam sizes far too large
 - Allowable story drift values too large
- Shear Wall system **Satisfactory**
 - Wall thickness just as thin as existing columns
 - Story drift values under allowable limit

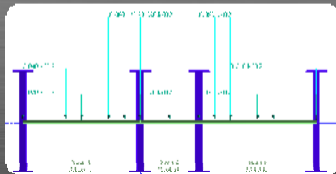
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GOALS OF FLOOR SYSTEM STUDY

- Reduce building self weight benefiting lateral system design
 - Original 10" flat plate consumes over 56% of the original building self weight
 - 8" PT flat slab has possibility to reduce building self weight by 15%, thereby reducing seismic base shear by 15%



PT FLOOR SYSTEM DESIGN USING ADAPT-PT

- $\frac{1}{2}$ " 7-wire un-grouted tendons
 - Uniform spacing @ 12" in the North-South direction
 - Stressed to 390 kips balancing ~ 60 to 96% DL
 - P/A = 270 psi
 - Banded tendons in column strips in East-West direction
 - Groups of 11 to 33, stressed from 293 to 864 kips
 - Balance 66 to 93% DL
 - P/A = 300 psi
- Deflections limited to 0.4" in exterior spans and 0.25" in interior spans
- 4'x4'x2" drop panels provided to resist punching shear

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PT SLAB DESIGN FOR MOMENT FRAME CONFIGURATION

- West wing of plan problematic for 8" PT slab
 - Area required 11" PT slab to meet stress limits
 - With goal of reducing slab weight, original 10" Flat Plate system kept for this area
 - Construction joint provided between 10" Flat Plate and 8" PT Flat Slab that can be filled solid after PT Tendons stressed.



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PT SLAB DESIGN FOR SHEAR WALL CONFIGURATION

- 8" PT Slab functional in west wing
- Arrangement of tendons around elevator/stairs problematic
 - One group of banded tendons required to snake around stair opening
 - One section of uniform tendons required to snake around elevator opening



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FLOOR SYSTEM STUDY CONCLUSIONS

- 8" PT Flat Slab system **Satisfactory**
 - Weight loss of **5,800** kips from 10" Flat Plate
 - Weight loss of **10%** in total building weight
 - Decrease in seismic base shear of **10%**

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GOALS OF ARCHITECTURAL BREADTH

- Provide logical floor plan arrangements to accommodate addition of structural shear walls and relocation of elevator core
- Retain easy access to vertical transportation routes
- Keep patient rooms close to nurse's stations
- Group similar task spaces close to each other
- Locate mechanical support spaces close to vertical mechanical transportation routes

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EXISTING LAYOUT OVERVIEW



PROPOSED LAYOUT OVERVIEW



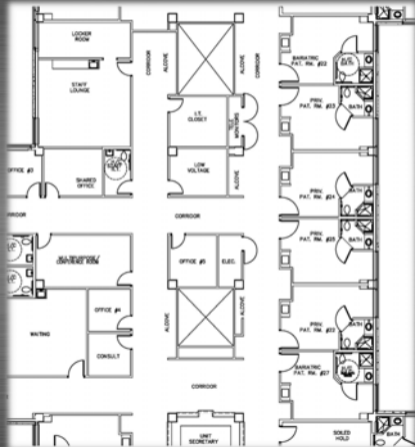
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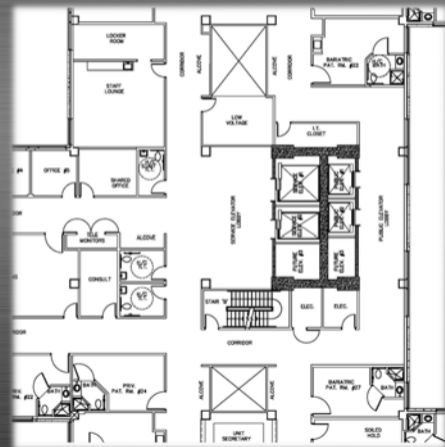
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EXISTING LAYOUT ENLARGED CENTER SECTION



PROPOSED LAYOUT ENLARGED CENTER SECTION



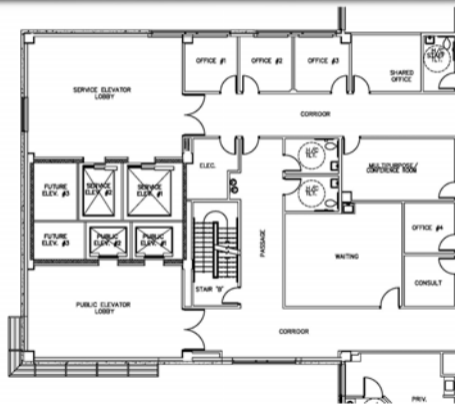
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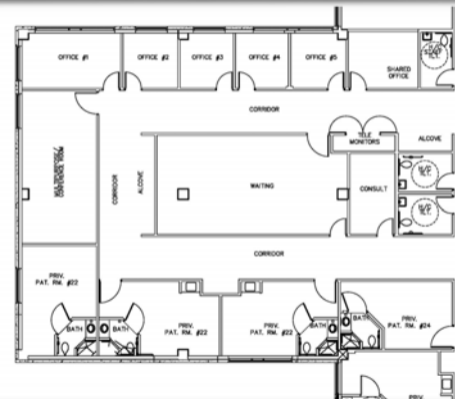
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EXISTING LAYOUT ENLARGED WESTERN SECTION



PROPOSED LAYOUT ENLARGED WESTERN SECTION



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ARCHITECTURAL BREADTH CONCLUSIONS

- Provide logical floor plan arrangements to accommodate addition of structural shear walls and relocation of elevator core ✓
- Retain easy access to vertical transportation routes ✓
- Keep patient rooms close to nurse's stations ✓
- Group similar task spaces close to each other ✓
- Locate mechanical support spaces close to vertical mechanical transportation routes ✓

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10" FLAT PLATE FLOOR SYSTEM

Item	Quantity	Total Cost
Elevated Slab Flat Plate Formwork	282,070 SF	\$484,351.25
Mild Steel Reinforcing	295 Tons	\$500,290.44
Concrete	9,221 CY	\$1,301,671.65
Placing of Concrete	9,221 CY	\$206,187.15
Total		\$2,492,500.49

8" PT FLAT SLAB FLOOR SYSTEM

Item	Quantity	Total Cost
Elevated Slab Flat Plate Formwork	282,070 SF	\$521,132.23
Mild Steel Reinforcing	58 Tons	\$97,955.74
Post-Tension Tendons	324,268 Lb	\$593,410.07
Concrete	7,222 CY	\$1,019,457.52
Placing of Concrete	7,222 CY	\$161,483.92
Total		\$2,393,439.48

Post-Tension Floor System: **\$99,061 Less Expensive**

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10" FLAT PLATE FLOOR SYSTEM

Columns: 8 days

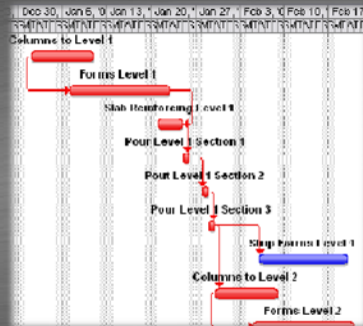
Forming of Slab: 12 days

Reinforcing: 4 days

Pouring: 3 days (300CY/day)

Stripping: 10 days, 7 days
after cure time

Average Time/Floor: 22 days



8" PT FLAT SLAB FLOOR SYSTEM

Columns: 8 days

Forming of Slab: 12 days

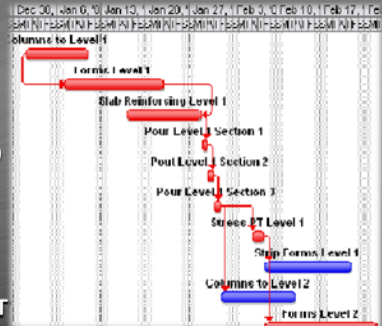
Reinforcing: 8 days

Pouring: 3 days (300CY/day)

Stress PT: 2 days, 3 days
after last pour

Stripping: 10 days, 1 day
after stressing PT

Average Time/Floor: 28 days



Average Schedule Increase: **6 Days/Floor Increase**

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10" FLAT PLATE VS. 8" PT FLAT SLAB
CONCLUSIONS

- Material & Labor Costs: **-\$99,061**
- General Condition: **\$40,000/Week**
- Cost of Increased Schedule (+4 Weeks): **+\$160,000**
- Total Price Difference: **+\$60,939**

Cost Increase per S.F. of Concrete: **+ 22¢ / S.F.**

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PROPOSED GOALS

- Investigate More Severe Seismic Loading through Relocation of the Franklin Square Hospital Center to San Francisco, CA ✓
- Successfully Design Lateral System to Resist Increased Lateral Loading ✓
- Successfully Reduce Building Self Weight through the use of a Post-Tensioned Floor system ✓
- Provide logical floor plan arrangements to accommodate addition of structural shear walls and relocation of elevator core ✓
- Assess Cost Increases with Change to PT Floor System ✓

FINAL RECOMMENDATIONS

If the Franklin Square Hospital Center Patient Tower were to be built in San Francisco, the ideal structure would contain a Special Reinforced Concrete Shear Wall Lateral System with a Post-Tensioned Concrete Flat Slab floor system.

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THANK YOU!

FOR EVERYONE WHO MADE THIS SENIOR THESIS PROJECT A POSITIVE
LEARNING EXPERIENCE

Franklin Square Hospital Center

Leach Wallace Associates, Inc.: Phil Mackey

Bovis Lend Lease: Alan Bender

Penn State AE Thesis Advisor: Professor M. Kevin Parfitt

Penn State AE Thesis Course Administrators

Professor M. Kevin Parfitt

Professor Robert J. Holland

Penn State Architectural Engineering Faculty

Penn State AE Classmates

Cassandra Watson

Jonathan Torch and Zach Wasser for buying lunch for me when I was unable



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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

