Cooper University Hospital

Camden, NJ







Andrew Voorhees | Structural Option

Faculty Advisor: Dr. Hanagan

Building Introduction

- Problem Statement & Solution
- Gravity System
 - Slabs
 - Columns
- Lateral System
 - Layout
 - Shear Walls
 - Moment Frames
- Acoustics Breadth
- Construction Breadth
- Conclusions



- •Architecture & Engineering: EwingCole Construction: HSC & Turner Construction
- •320,000 GSF
- Project cost \$220 Million
- 10 Stories

 - Clinical cardiology
 - Private patient rooms

Introduction

- Completed December 2008

 - Operation suites



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Existing Gravity System

Reinforced piles - 68' depth

Composite steel floor

- 2" 18 gauge deck
- 3¹/₄" LW concrete topping

Wide flange members

30' column spacing typical



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Existing Lateral System

- Concentrically braced framesHSS members
- 4 frames in each direction

- Low impact on architecture
- Torsional irregularity based on center of rigidity





 Building Introduction • **Problem Statement & Solution** Gravity System Slabs Columns • Lateral System Cost Layout • Shear Walls Moment Frames Acoustics Breadth Construction Breadth • Conclusions

Problem Statement

- **Torsional Irregularities**
- Code changes increased seismic loads Drift issues

Concrete may be cheaper Lower floor to floor heights

Proposed Solution

- Control drifts
 - \bullet moment frames
- Decrease cost
 - slabs and columns

Change lateral system to shear walls and

• Redesign gravity system out of concrete:

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	 Shear Walls 		•
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\bigcirc	Acoustics Breadth		
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0	Conclusions		

Goals

- esign an alternative structural system Educational value
- Maintain original conditions
- valuate the two systems based on: Feasibility
- Acoustics
- Cost
- Schedule

Proposed Solution

- Control drifts
 - moment frames
- Decrease cost \bullet
 - slabs and columns

Change lateral system to shear walls and

Redesign gravity system out of concrete:

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- Less labor and formwork than one way
- Use of drop panels to decrease required thickness
- Live Load = 80 psf Dead Load = 125 psf

Slab Design

Two way slab chosen based on smallest floor depth

- Trial slab thickness of 10"
- Drop panels 10'x10' • 2.5" thick
- Adequate for punching shear
- Deflections satisfied by use of ACI 318-11 Table 9.5(c)
- \bullet
 - Column, Middle, and Beam strips

Moments distributed via Direct Design Method

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Slab Design

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Column Design

- 24" x 24" throughout building
- Floor to floor height decreased
 - Basement 2nd Floor
 f'c = 6000 psi

3rd Floor - 10th Floor
 f'c = 4000 psi

Column	Floor	Location	f′ _c	P _u (k)	Reinforcing
C - 6	Basement	Center	6000	2220	(16) - #11's
C - 6	6 th Floor	Center	4000	1230	(12) - #8's
B - 7	Basement	Edge	6000	1429	(8) - #8's
B - 2	Basement	Corner	6000	1068	(8) - #8's





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Lateral System

- Building height decreased \rightarrow Wind loads decreased
- Building weight increased → Seismic loads increased
- Seismic controls

Base Shear (kips)				
Wind N-S Wind E-W Seismic N-S Seismic E-W				
Steel	518	2020	1462	1462
Concrete	443	1729	1898	3138

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Lateral System Layout

Braced Frames



Existing Lateral System





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Lateral System Layout

Braced Frames

Shear Walls

Existing Lateral System







Proposed Lateral System

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- Moment frames in N-S direction Exterior Frames: columns & edge beams \bullet Interior Frames: columns & slab
- Torsional Irregularity Large eccentricity between COM & COR

Lateral System Layout

Shear walls in E-W direction



Proposed Lateral System



COM

COR

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- Shear walls in E-W direction
- Moment frames in N-S direction Exterior Frames: columns & edge beams Interior Frames: columns & slab



-Large eccentricity between COM & COR-

Lateral System Layout

Torsional Irregularity



Proposed Lateral System



COR

COM

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- Rigid diaphragm constraints
- Walls neglect out of plane stiffness \bullet
 - Stiffness modifiers based on ACI 318-11 section 10.10.4.1

ETABS Model

Drift checks



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Shear Wall Design

- V = 1038 k \bullet
- M = 52,240 ft-k

- Controlling load combination 0.9D + 1.0E
- Height 138'
- Width -25' \bullet
- Wall thickness 18" \bullet
- Columns act as boundary elements
- overturning moment

Tension & Compression reinforcing for

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- Drifts checked to find acceptable size
 - Edge beams 24" x 24"
- Portal analysis to verify ETABS output

Moment Frame Design

Edge frames stiffer than interior frames

Shear (kips)				
	Frame B (Ext)	Frame C (Int)	Frame D (Int)	Frame E (Ext)
Ex + Ext	663	197	353	661
Ex - Ext	647	195	354	673



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Moment Frame Design

Controlling Load Combination 1.2D + 1.0E + 1.0L

 \bullet

Edge beam reinforcing (5) - #10 bars top & bottom • #4 hoops @ 10"

- Slab reinforcing in addition to gravity loads
 - Column Strip \bullet

Middle Strip \bullet

- Column reinforcing also updated because of \bullet laterally induced moments and shear • B-7: (8) $\#8's \rightarrow (12) \#9's$ Tie spacing reduced: $18" \rightarrow 10"$

- Pos: + 0 bars
- Neg: + 6 bars
- Pos: + 0 bars
- Neg: + 1 bar

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Acoustics

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Roof Noise Transmission

10th Floor Patient Room

- Steel roof vs. concrete slab
- Chiller located on roof above
- Absorption 211 sabins
- Aim for RC-30

Patient Room 10 th Floor						
Frequency (Hz)	125	250	500	1000	2000	4000
Chiller, L ₁	85	87	87	90	98	91
Concrete TL	63	72	84	92	104	105
NR	62	71	83	91	103	104
L ₂	23	16	4	0	0	0
Steel TL	41	52	52	71	75	78
NR	40	51	51	70	74	77
L ₂	45	36	36	20	24	14
RC-30	45	40	35	30	25	20
NR Req	40	47	52	60	73	71
TL Req	41	48	53	61	74	72

• Steel TL too low at 500 Hz

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- (dB) SSO ission **Fransn**

-Concrete System TL Contour —Chiller Sound Pressure Level

STC Chart

Noise Criteria (NC)





Octave Band Center Frequency (Hz)

-Concrete Roof System

-Composite Deck Roof System

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Construction

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- \bullet
- Structure cost 4% of total project cost
- Structural members 67% of total cost

Steel Cost

Steel cost calculated by tonnage

Steel Cost Breakdown			
Beams	\$	3,669,945	
Columns	\$	2,054,205	
Braces	\$	300,814	
Fireproofing	\$	791,217	
Steel Decking	\$	992,154	
Conc Topping	\$	879,998	
Placing Conc	\$	93,752	
Finishing Conc	\$	247,320	
Total	\$	9,029,405	

\$ 28.22 per SF

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- No fireproofing for concrete structure
- Formwork 56% of total cost
- Reinforcing steel 20% of total cost

- 7% cost savings over steel
- 1' per floor decrease = 7750 SF of façade savings

Concrete Cost

Steel Cost Breakdown			
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Concrete Cost Breakdown			
Formwork	\$	4,684,332	
Conc Vol	\$	1,254,047	
Placing	\$	438,709	
Finishing	\$	376,472	
Reinf Steel	\$	1,653,306	
Total	\$	8,406,867	

\$ 26.27 per SF

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- Construction length – 188 days
- February '07 October '07

Steel Schedule

ו			Task Name 🗸 🗸	Durat 🚽	Predecessors
		506	Install Structural Steel (3) Columns 4-8, Floors Base-4th	15 days	495
		507	Plumb Structure Columns 4-8, Floors Base-4th	5 days	506FF+2 days
7		508	Detail and Moment Con Col 4-8, Flr's Base-4th	12 days	507SS+2 days
		509	Metal Decking and Studs Col 4-8, Flr's Base-4th	12 days	508SS+3 days
		510	Perimeter and Opening Protection Cols 4-8, Flr's 1st-4th	5 days	509FF
		511	HVAC Rough in Slab on Metal Deck Col's 4-8, Fir's 1st-3rd	8 days	510
	hart	512	Reinforcement Steel & Mesh Col's 4-8, Flr's 1st-3rd	10 days	511



519	Pour Stair #1 Basement - 4th Floor	1 day 513SS,505
520	Install Structural Steel (3a) Column's 1-4 Fir's Base-4th	11 days 506

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- Construction length – 260 days
- February '07-February '08
- 14 weeks longer than steel

Concrete Schedule

	Task Name	Dura	Predecessors 🖕
502	Set Steel Reinforcing, Columns and Walls, 2nd Floor	4 days	499SS+1 day
503	Form Columns and Walls, 2nd Floor	6 days	502SS+2 days
504	Pour Columns and Walls, 2nd Floor	2 days	503FF+1 day
505	Form Slab, 3rd Floor	9 days	504SS+1 day
506	Set Steel Reinforcing, Slab, 3rd Floor	5 days	505FF+1 day
507	Pour Slab, 3rd Floor	7 days	506SS+1 day
508	Perimeter and Opening Protection, Slab, 3rd Floor	2 days	507
509	Finish Columns and Walls, 2nd Floor	5 days	507FS+10 days
510	Finish Slab, 2nd Floor	4 days	507FS+10 days
511	Set Steel Reinforcing, Columns and Walls, 3rd Floor	4 days	508SS+1 day
512	Form Columns and Walls, 3rd Floor	6 days	511SS+2 days
513	Pour Columns and Walls, 3rd Floor	2 days	512FF+1 day
514	Form Slab, 4th Floor	9 days	513SS+1 day



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Redesign Recap

- Designed a feasible alternative to steel structure while minimally impacting the architecture
- Controlled lateral displacements
- Provided better acoustical performance
- Decreased cost slightly

Conclusions





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- \bullet •
- My family, friends, and classmates

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Questions & Comments?

