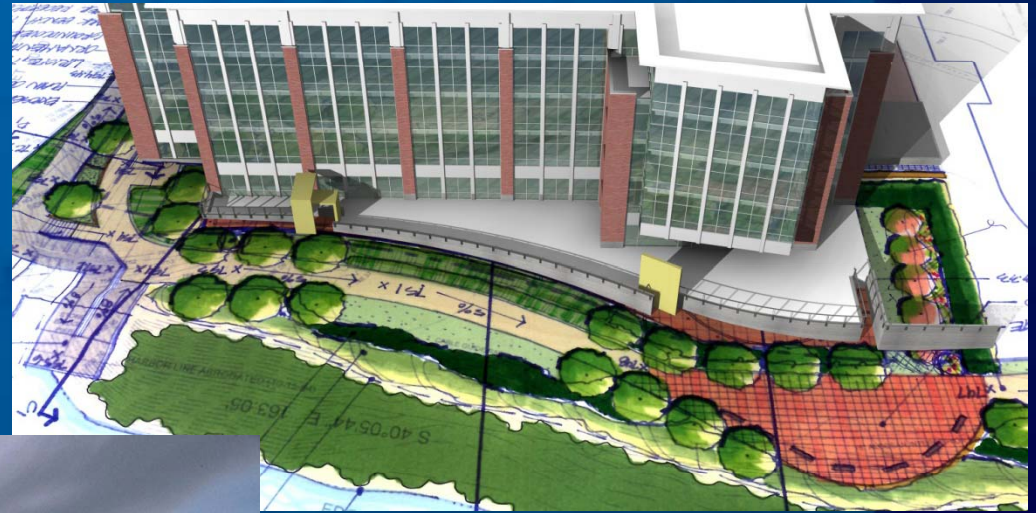


American Eagle Outfitters Quantum III: South Side Works



April 14, 2008

Samuel M. P. Jannotti

Structural

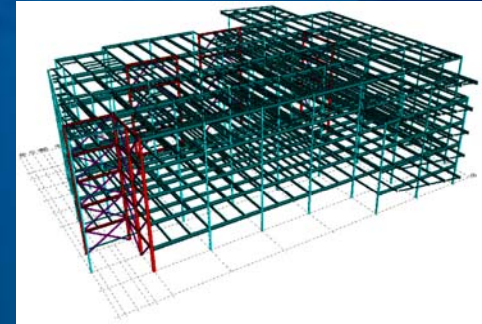
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Topics

- **General Building Information**
- **Existing/New Design Considerations**
- **Thesis Goals**
- **Structural Depth**
 - Existing system
 - Proposed system
 - Gravity loads and design
 - Lateral loads and design
 - Continuing design
- **Architectural Breadth**
 - Frame locations
 - Façade architecture
 - Wall assemblies
- **Success of Thesis**
- **Questions**



Corporate Expansion in South Side of Pittsburgh

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- **Location:** 55 Hot Metal St.; Pittsburgh, PA
- **Height:** Five Stories; Top of Parapet at 72'-4", Typical Floor 13'-8"
- **Size:** 150,000 Sq. Ft.

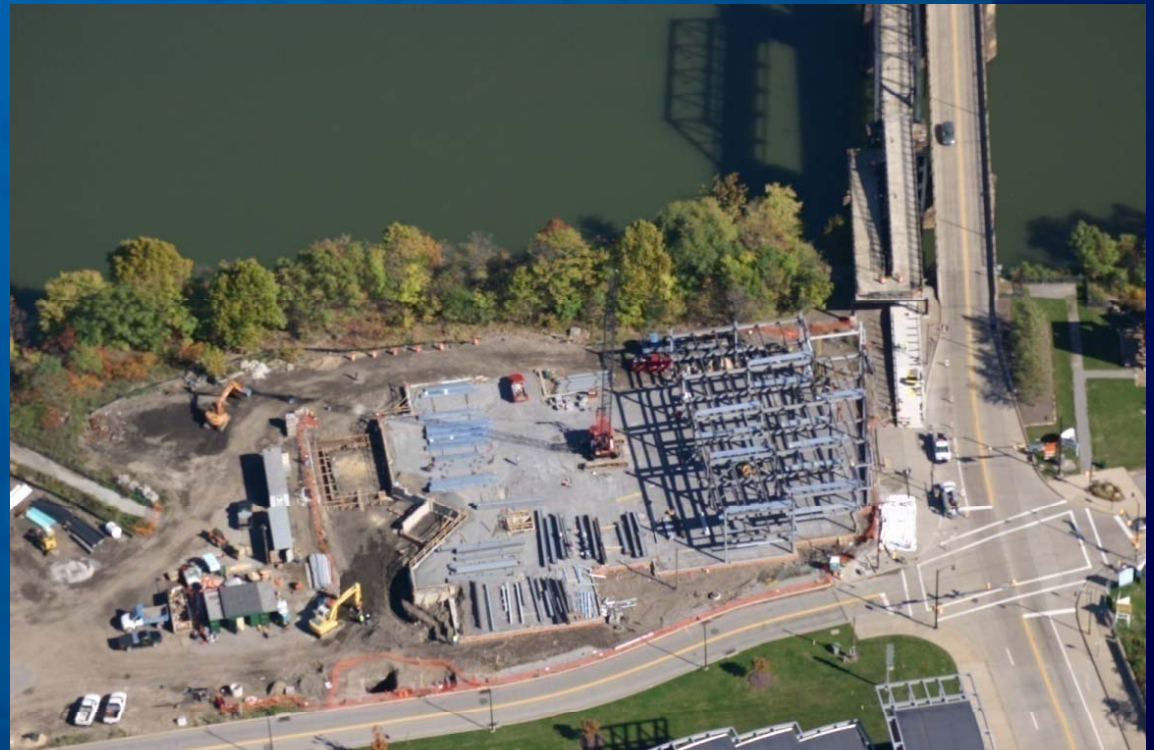


Picture Courtesy of Google Earth

Corporate Expansion in South Side of Pittsburgh

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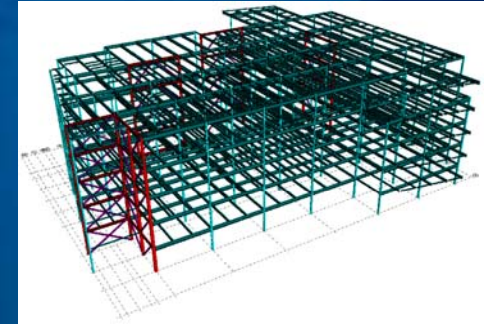
- **Construction:** May 2007 to October 2008
- **Cost:** \$16 million
Building Core and Shell
- **Project Delivery Method:** Design-Bid-Build



Original Design Considerations

▪ Structural

- 30' x 30' typical bays
- Wind controlled lateral design
- 80 psf live load



▪ Architectural

- Frames do not interfere with architecture
- Reflects existing mood in South Side Works
- Materials lend to a sense of place
 - ◆ Brick and glass curtain wall



▪ Mechanical

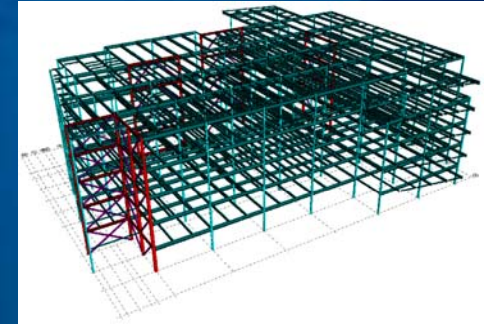
- Two 35,000 pound rooftop units



Original Design Considerations

▪ Structural

- Move building to Oakland, California
- Add 2 floors to building elevation



▪ Architectural

- QIII reflects architecture in Oakland
- Add 2 floors to building elevation



▪ Mechanical

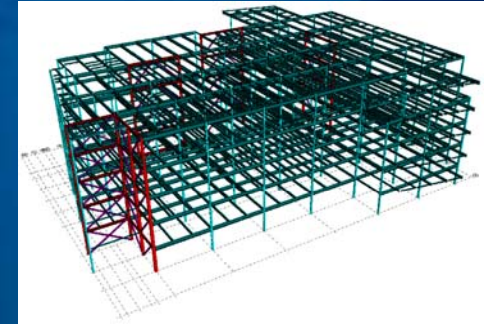
- Re-evaluate heating/cooling loads



Senior Thesis Goals

▪ Structural

- Gravity system design with added stories
- Preliminary lateral system design



▪ Architectural

- Redesign shell to fit Oakland, CA
- Shell scaling matches new building height

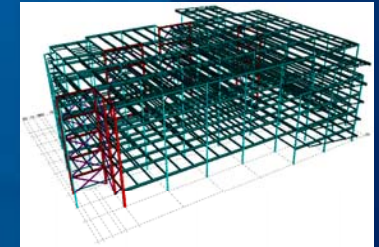


▪ Mechanical

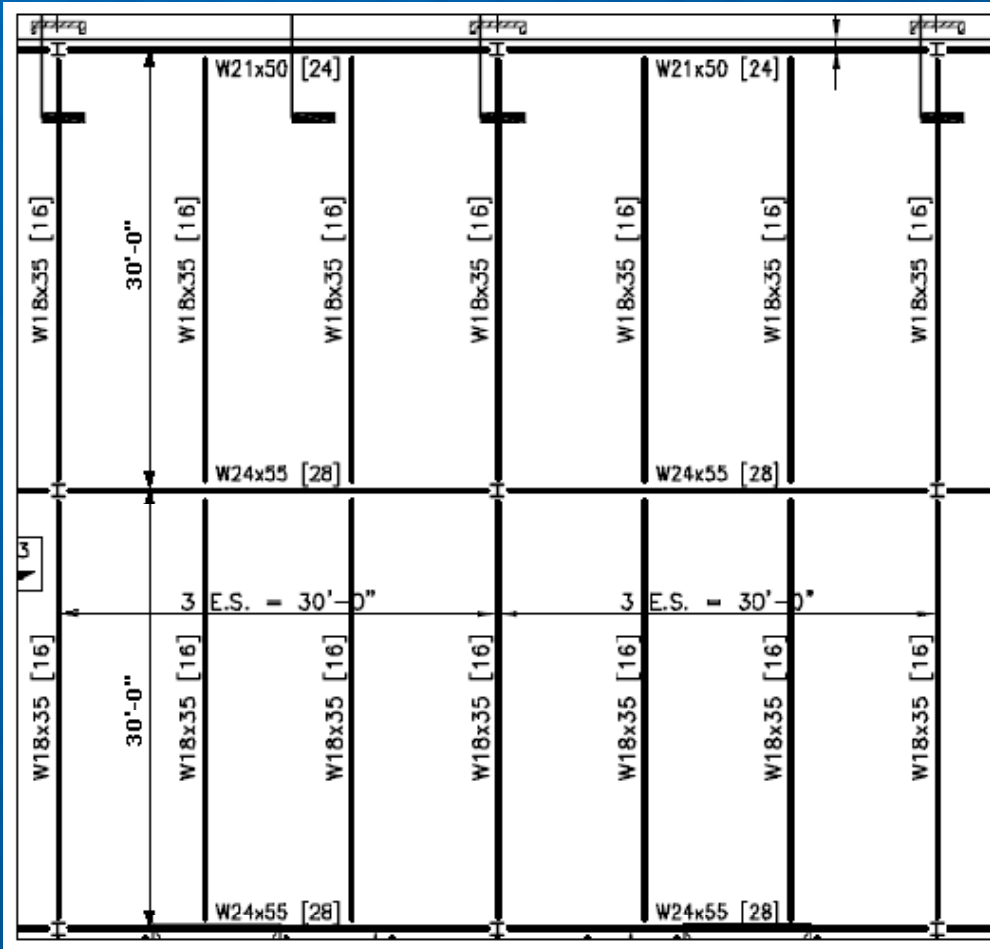
- Find heating/cooling loads for new building



Existing System - Typical Bay



- Typical bay and material properties



3" steel galvanized deck
20-gauge composite

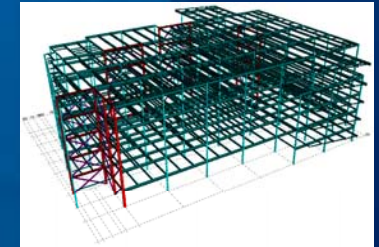
2.5" LWC topping

$f'_c = 3000$ psi

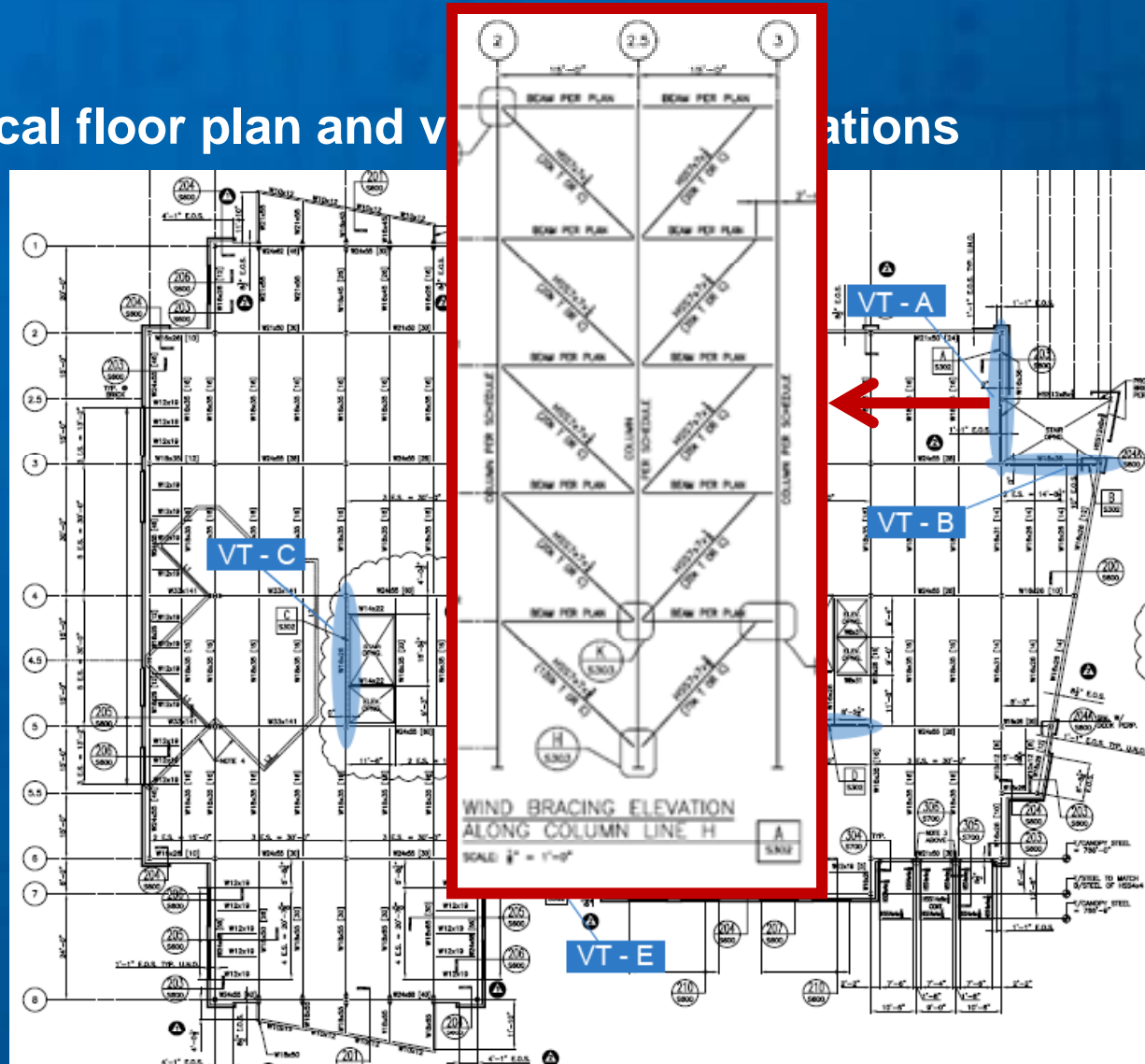
$F_y = 60$ ksi

4" long, $\frac{3}{4}$ " diameter
Shear studs

Existing Structural System

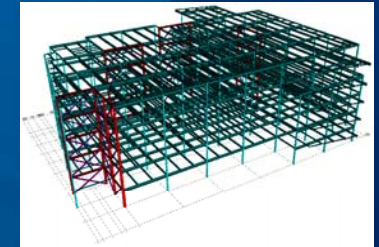


- Typical floor plan and wind bracing elevations

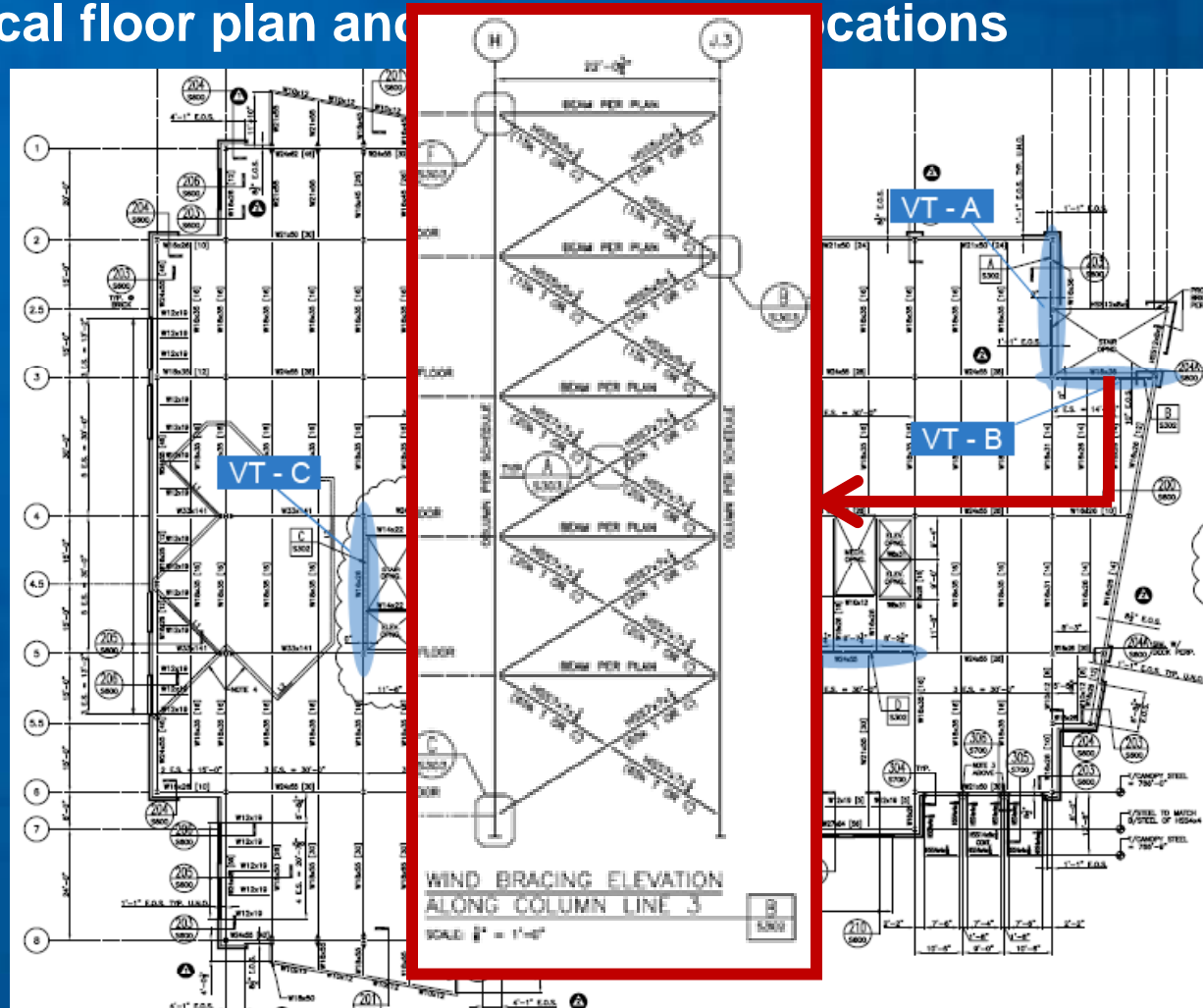


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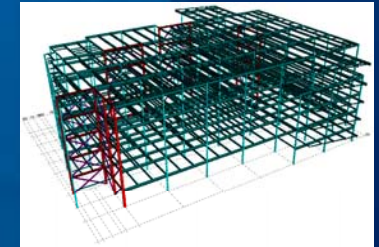
Existing Structural System



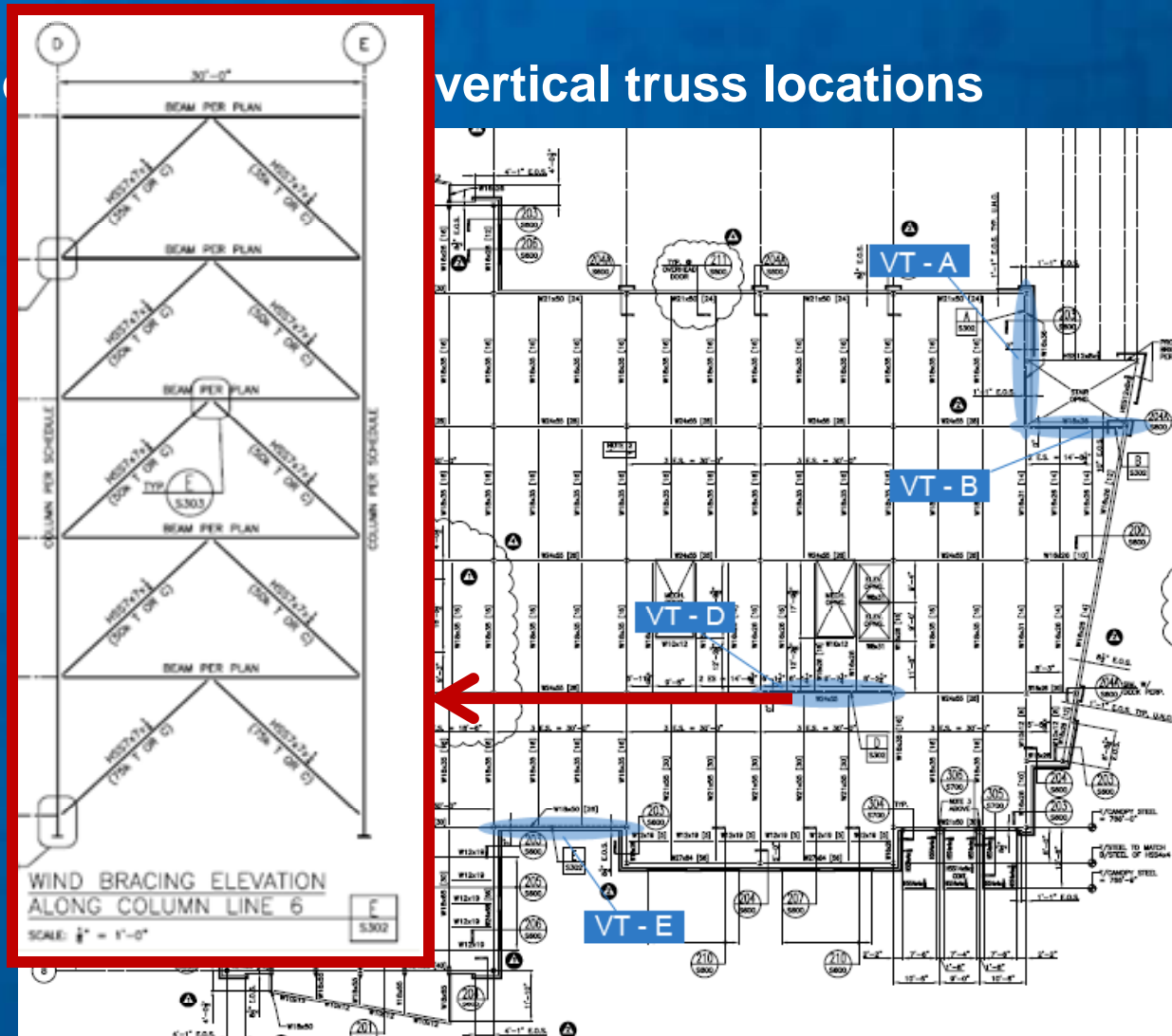
- Typical floor plan and elevations



Existing Structural System

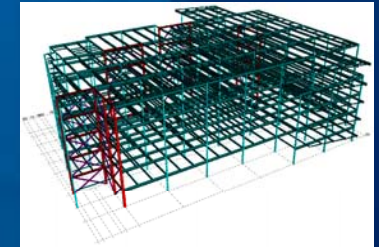


- Typical vertical truss locations

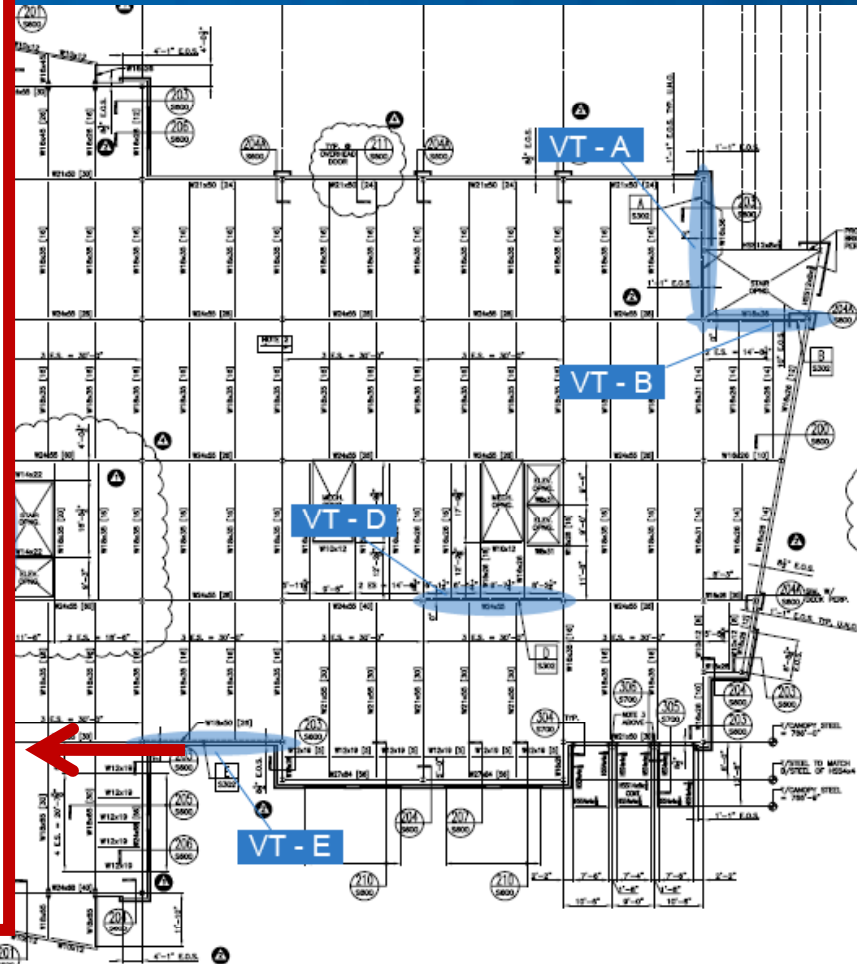
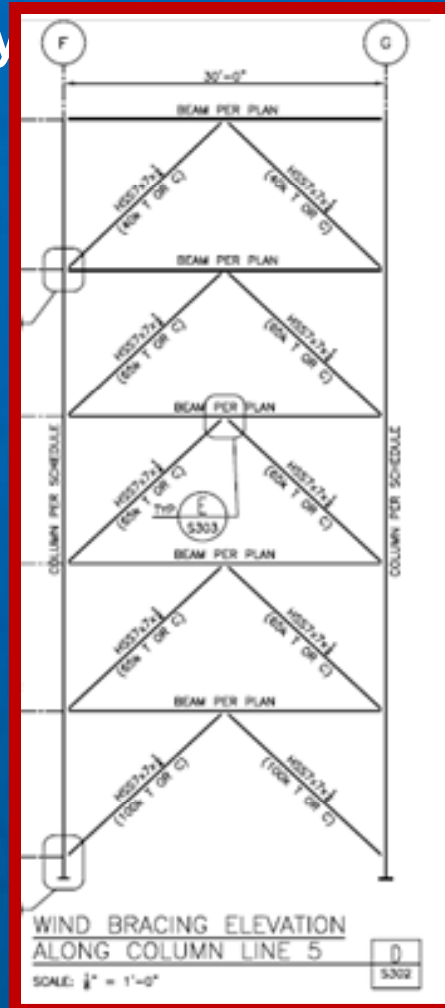


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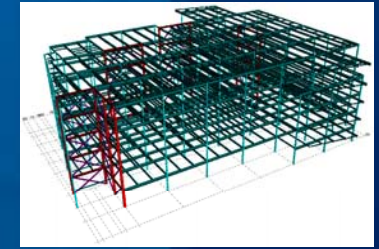
Existing Structural System



- Type and vertical truss locations



Proposed Gravity System



▪ 2 floors added to elevation

- Floor framing or loading doesn't change
- Gravity columns
 - Similar until 3rd floor

Proposed Gravity Framing

Typical infill beams:
W16x31 (18 studs)

Typical girders:
W24x68 (24 studs)

Columns stories 6-7:
W12x53

Columns stories 4-5:
W12x72

Columns stories 2-3:
W12x96

Existing Gravity Framing

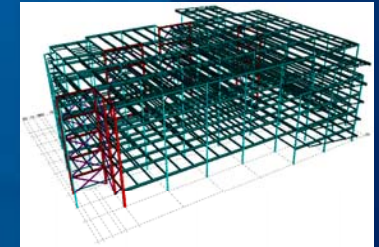
Typical infill beams:
W18x35 (16 studs)

Typical girders:
W24x55 (26 studs)

Columns stories 4-5:
W12x53

Columns stories 2-3:
W12x72

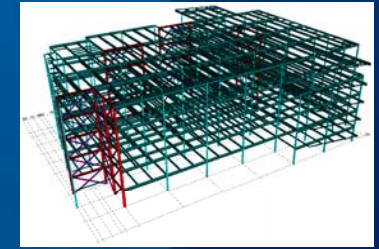
Proposed Lateral System



- **Building moved to Oakland, CA**
 - Gravity loading unchanged
 - Lateral design now controlled by seismic forces
 - Original wind base shear: 630 k
 - New seismic base shear: 2240 k

Existing System	Proposed System
$S_{DS} = 0.133$	$S_{DS} = 1.015$
$S_{D1} = 0.0784$	$S_{D1} = 0.6$
Site Class: D	Site Class: D
$R = 3.0$	$R = 6.0$
$W_o = 3.0$	$W_o = 2.0$
$C_d = 3.0$	$C_d = 5.0$
Seismic Design Cat: B	Seismic Design Cat: E

Proposed Lateral System



- **Building moved to Oakland, CA**
 - Gravity loading unchanged
 - Lateral design now controlled by seismic forces

▪ **2 floors added to elevation**

- Extra levels of lateral framing required

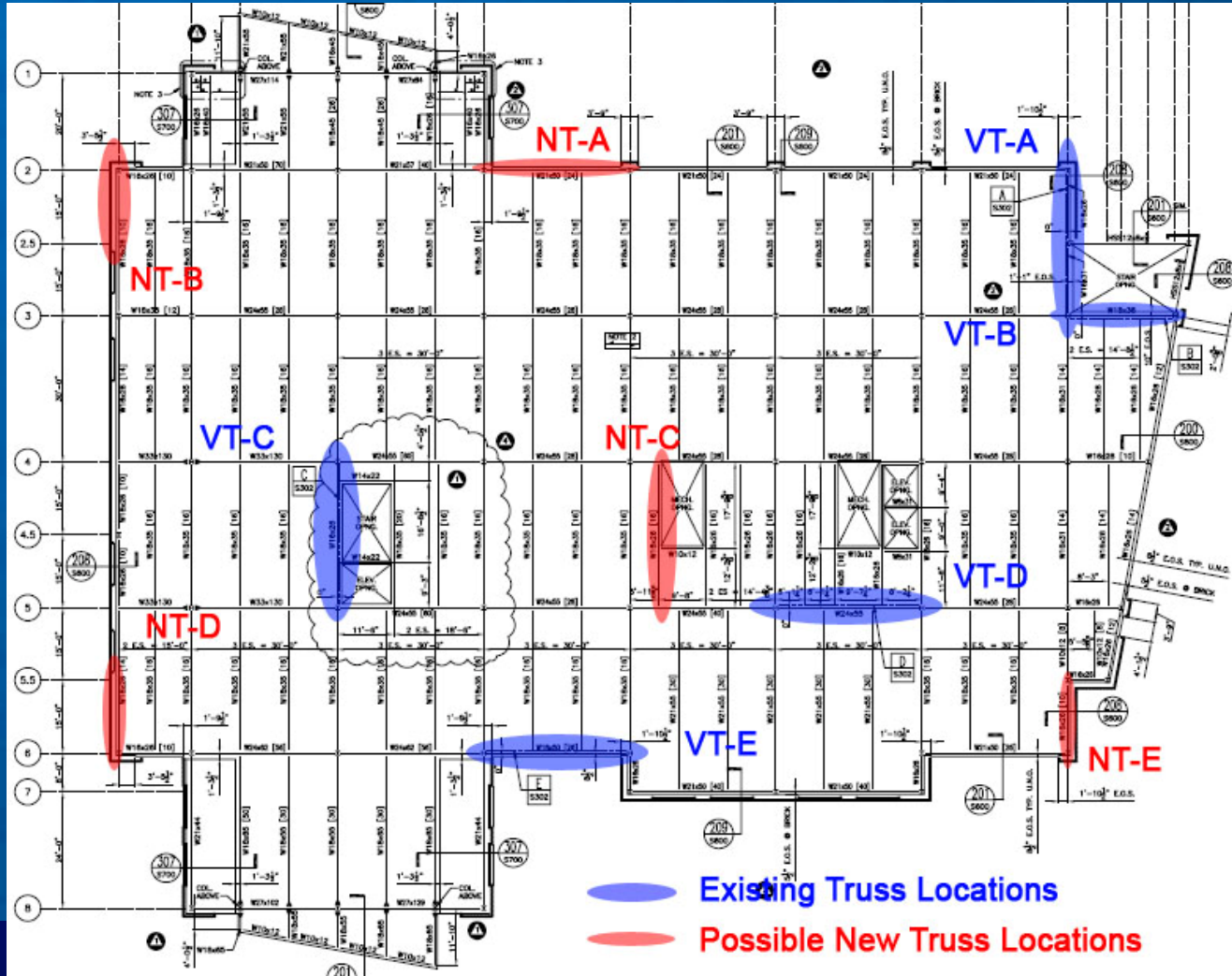
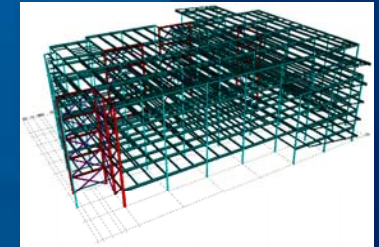
▪ **Seismic lateral forces**

- Lateral frame member sections increase
- Significant detailing required
- Asymmetric frame layout can lead to torsional concerns

$R = 3.0$	$R = 6.0$
$W_o = 3.0$	$W_o = 2.0$
$C_d = 3.0$	$C_d = 5.0$
Seismic Design Cat: B	Seismic Design Cat: E

Truss Layout

- Consider additional lateral frames
 - Increase redundancy
 - Decrease required member sections



Special Concentric Braced Frames

▪ Columns and braces

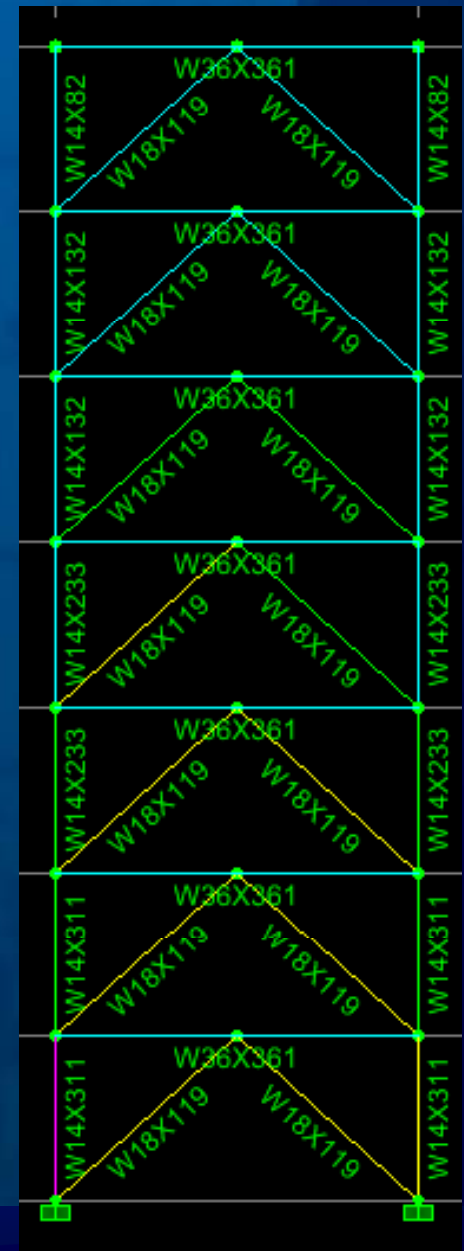
- Original columns sized based on drift
- Columns optimized in ETABS including torsion
- Braces sized in ETABS including torsion

▪ Girders

- Sized in excel based on shear resistance
- No shear reinforcement assumed

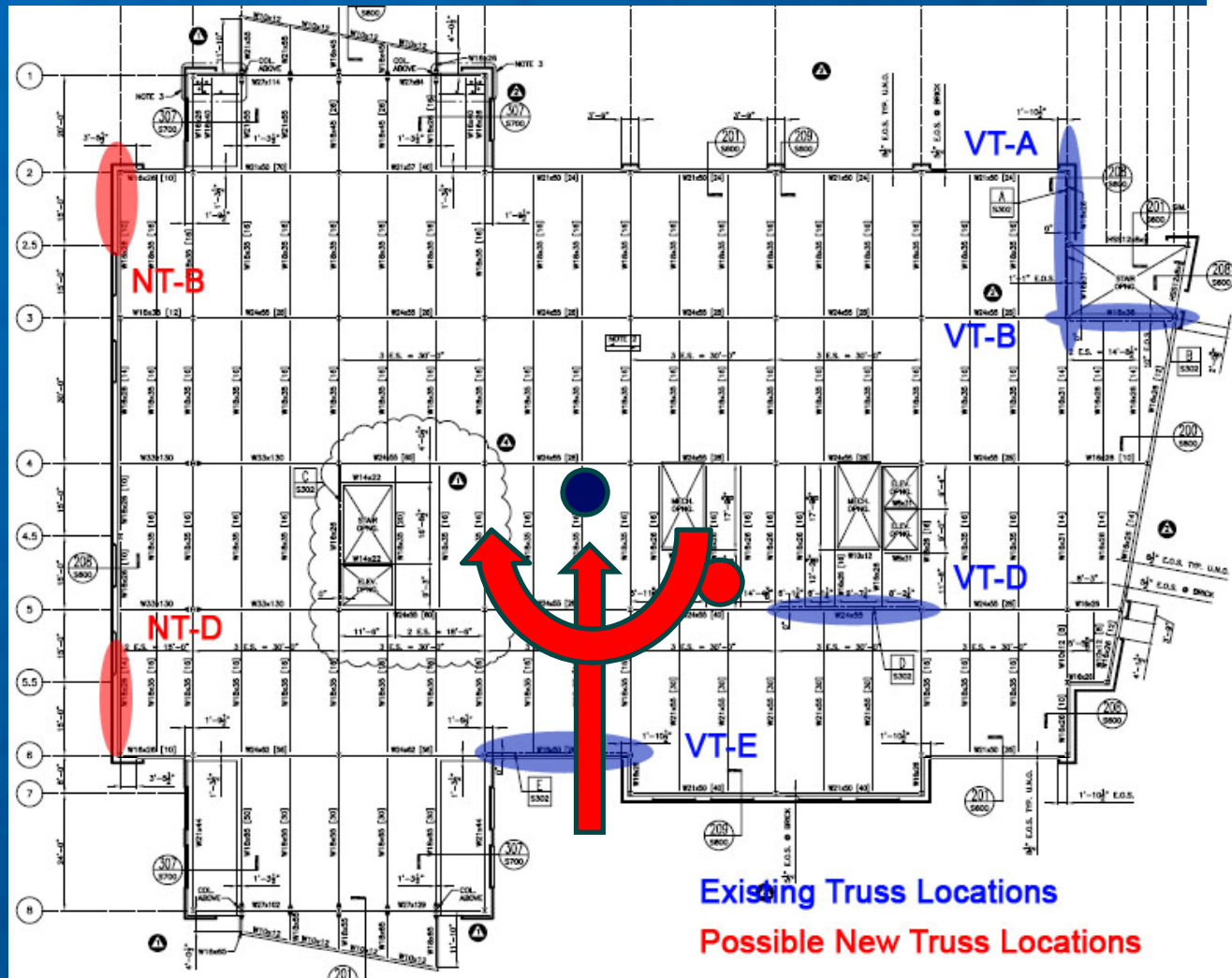
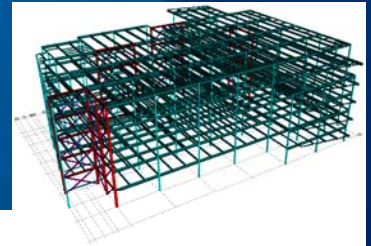
▪ SCBF Design

- Columns are efficient
- Braces can be optimized
- Girders require resizing assuming shear reinforcing



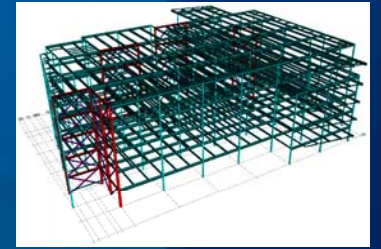
Torsion and Building Irregularities

- Final design allows significant torsion



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Continuing Design



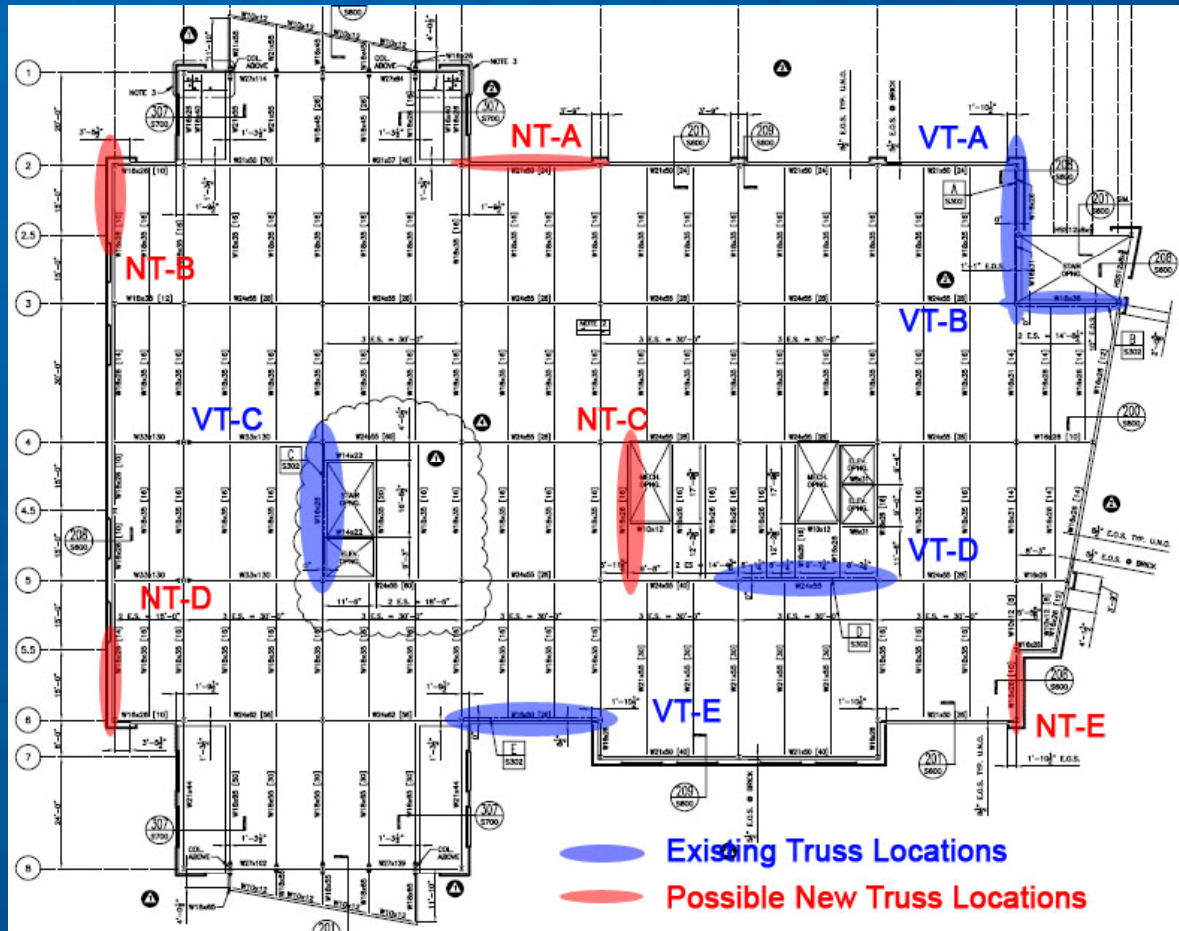
- **Special Concentric Braced Frames**
 - Provide shear reinforcing for inverted-V trusses
 - Design connections

- **Eccentric Braced Frames**
 - Check beams outside of link
 - Link shear reinforcing
 - Connections

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Frame Locations and Architecture

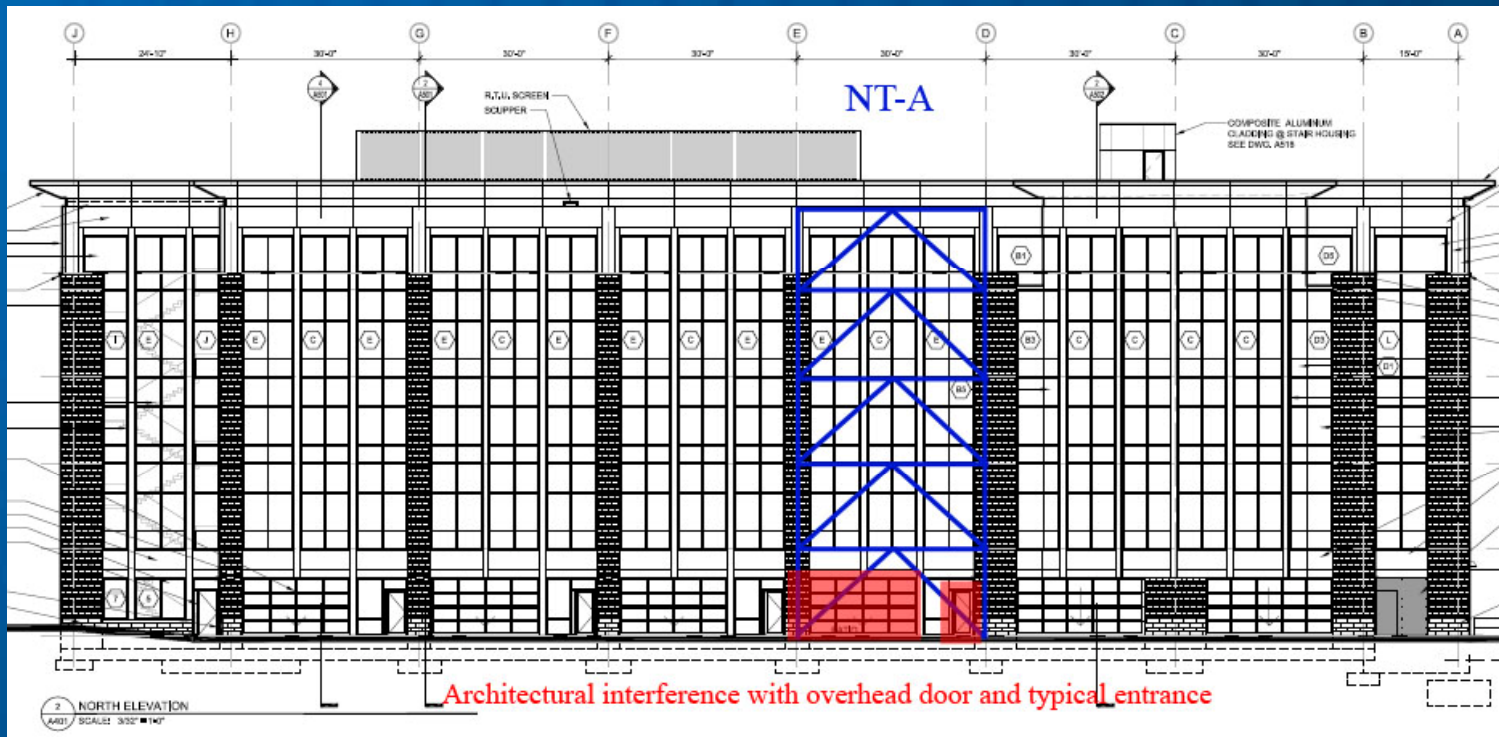
- NT-A obstructs ground level entrance
 - Proves inadequate for building architecture



Frame Locations and Architecture



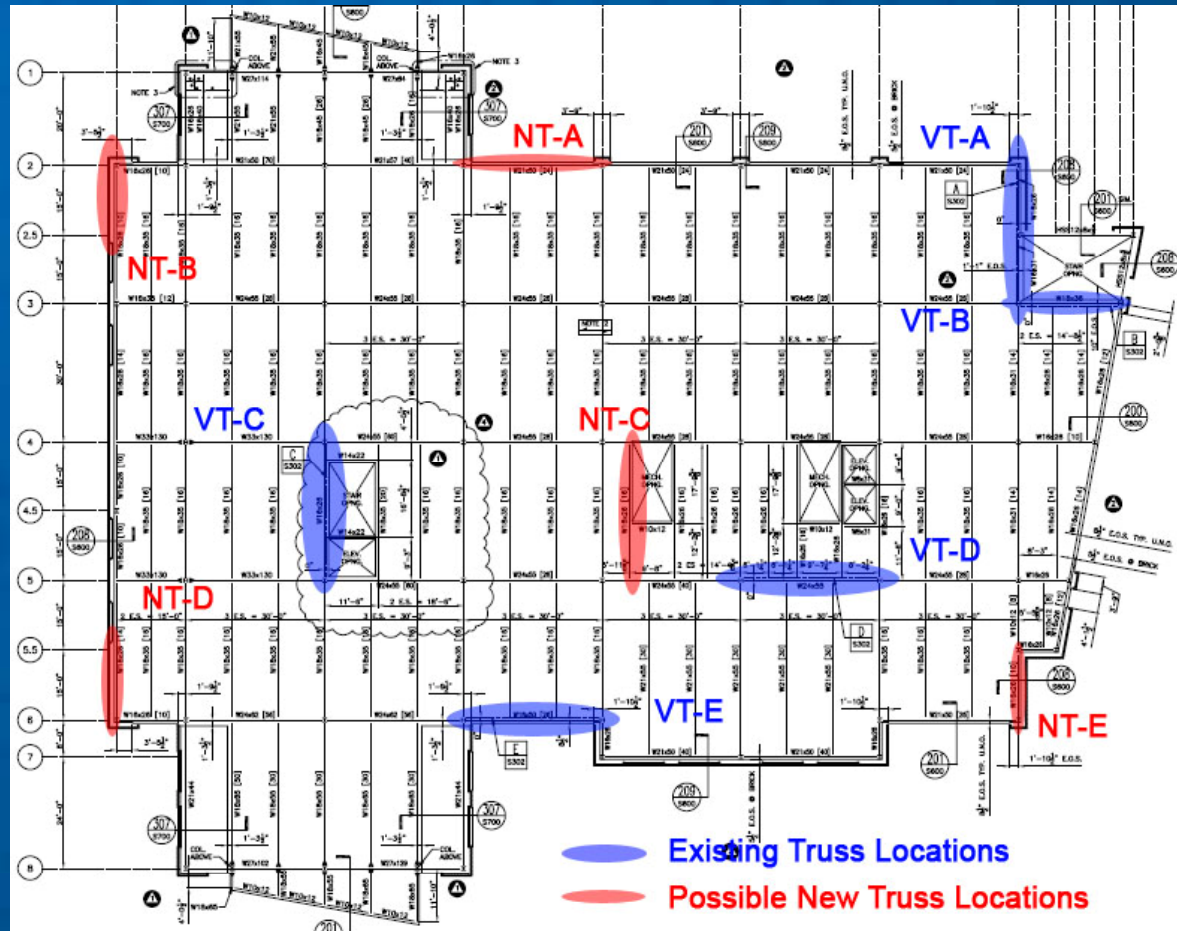
- NT-A obstructs ground level entrance
 - Proves inadequate for building architecture



Frame Locations and Architecture



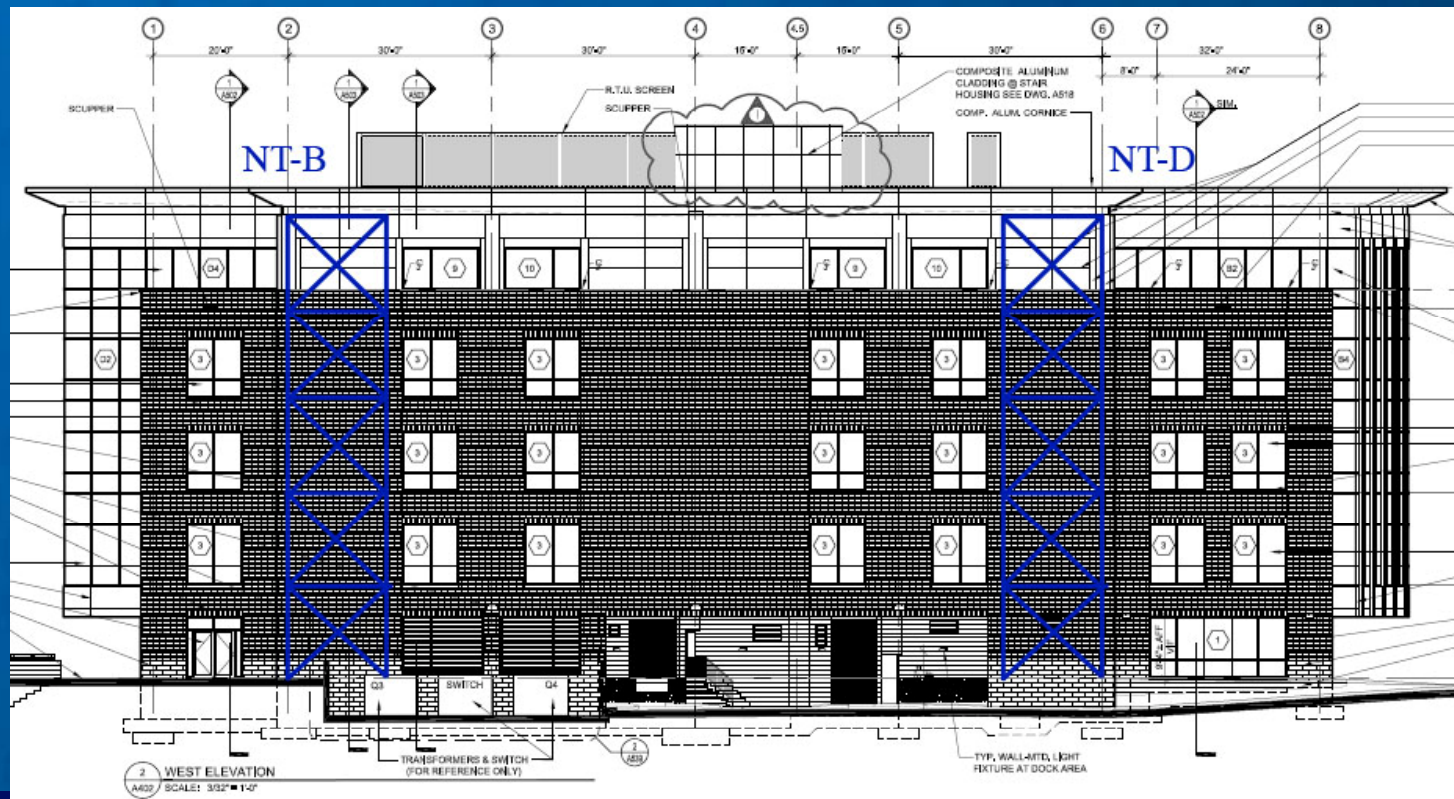
- NT-B and D optimal frame locations
 - Minimal interaction with façade architecture



Frame Locations and Architecture



- NT-B and D optimal frame locations
 - Minimal interaction with façade architecture



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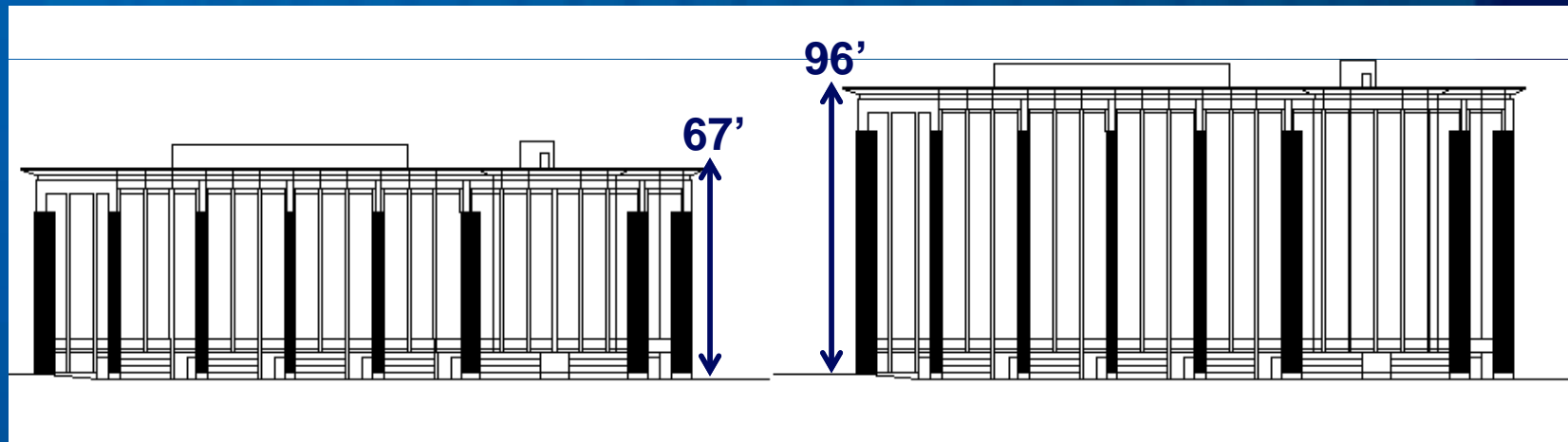
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Façade Architecture



- **Shell scaling re-evaluation**
 - Building height increases from 67' to 96'
 - Existing shell scaling proves adequate



Façade Architecture

- Façade materials not suited for Oakland, CA
 - Brick uncommon in Bay Area architecture
 - Replace brick with aluminum panelling



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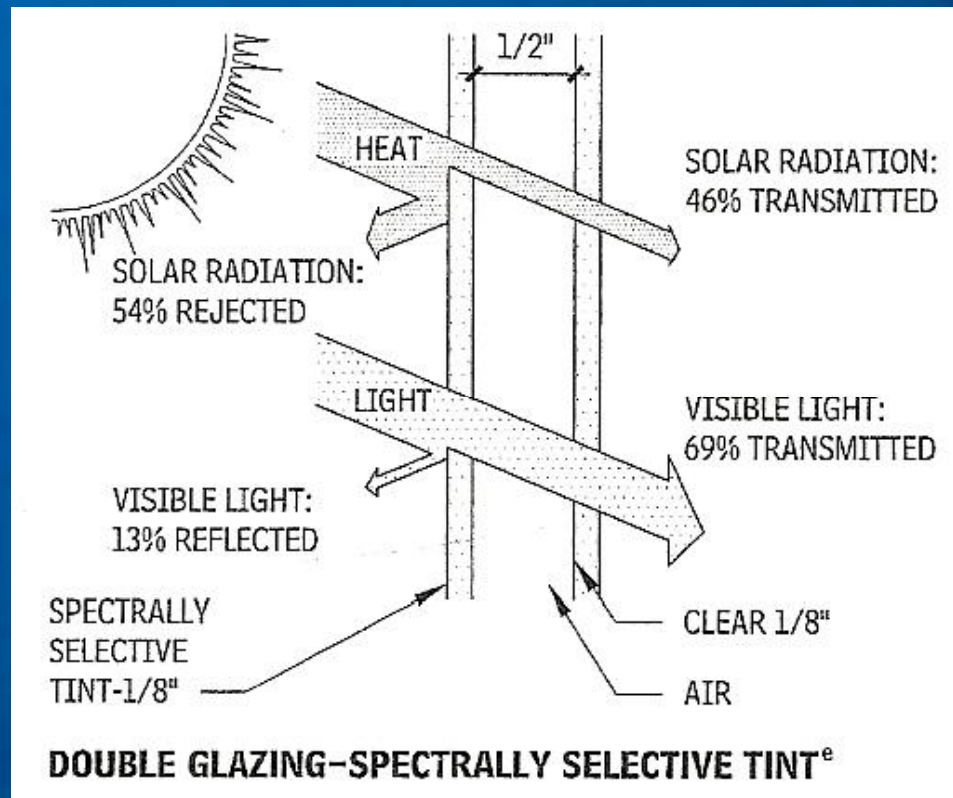
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Façade Assemblies



- Façade materials not suited for Oakland, CA
 - Use windows that describe Bay Area high rise
 - Can also be energy efficient

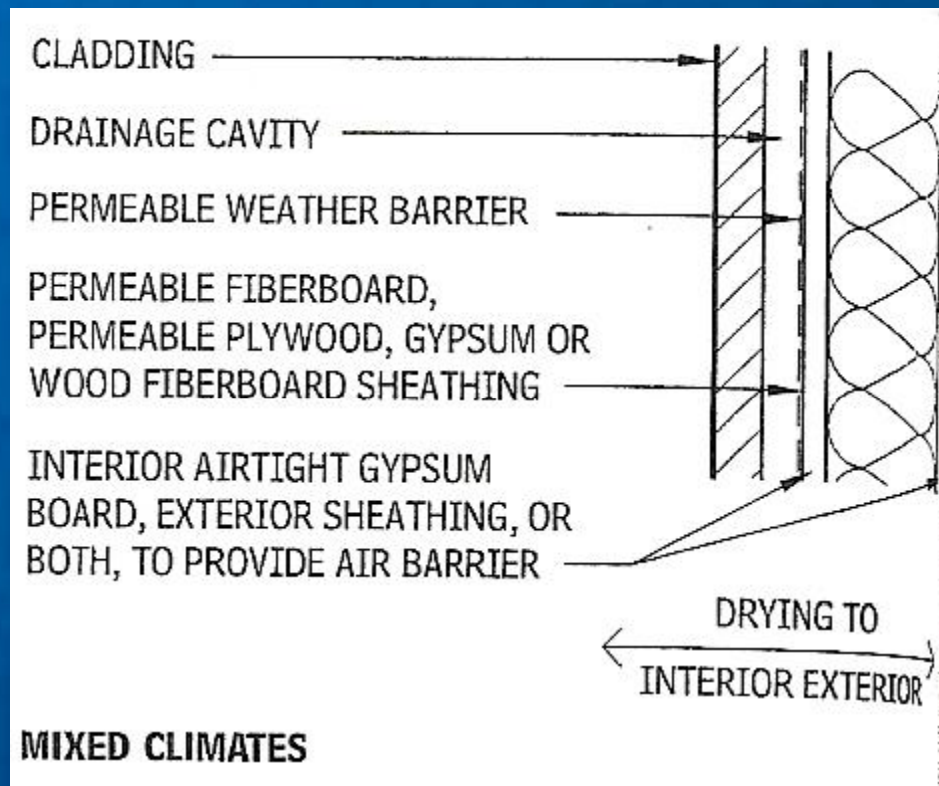


Picture Courtesy of *Architectural Graphic Standards, Eleventh Edition; 2007*

Façade Assemblies



- Façade materials not suited for Oakland, CA
 - Possible 60" rain per year
 - Façade requires weather barrier

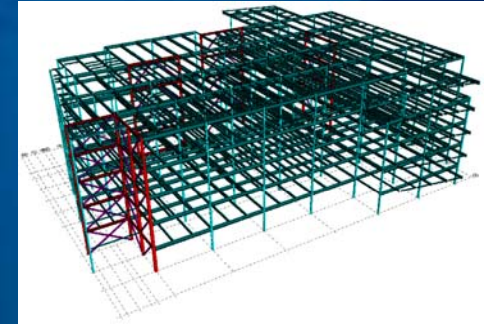


Picture Courtesy of *Architectural Graphic Standards, Eleventh Edition; 2007*

Senior Thesis Goals

▪ Structural

- Gravity system design with added stories
- Preliminary lateral system design



▪ Architectural

- Redesign shell to fit Oakland, CA
- Shell scaling matches new building height



▪ Mechanical

- Find heating/cooling loads for new building



▪ Façade Assemblies

- Energy efficient window added
- Weather barrier required

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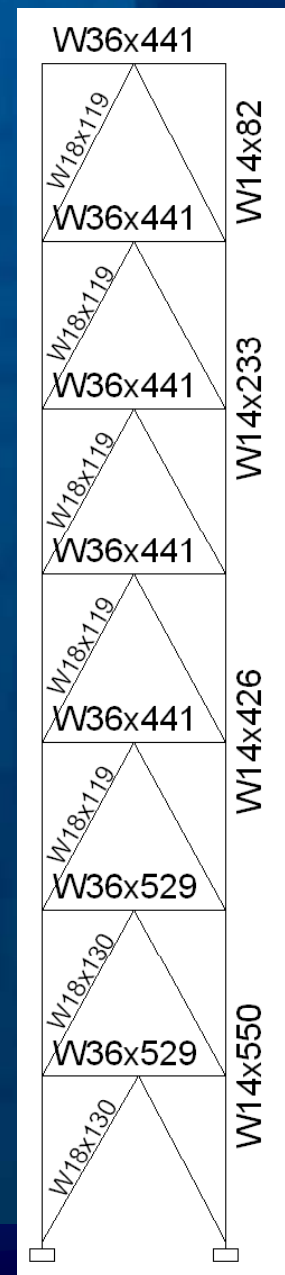
Chevron Braced Frame Beam Design

▪ Large Girder Sizes

- Attributed to AISC Seismic Design Provisions
 - Beams must be designed against the shear from 100% tension brace strength and 30% compression brace strength
- Results in large vertical force on beams
 - Over 1000k where braces were W18x119
- Only beam web resists this shear force

▪ Continuing Design

- Assume shear reinforcing to significantly lower girder sections

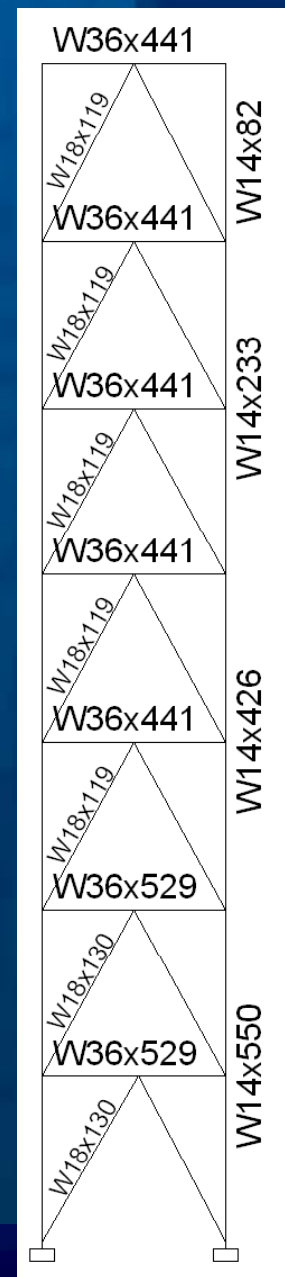


Chevron Braced Frame Beam Design

- Large Girder Sizes

- Design example provided below

Frame Sections		Forces		Factors	
Beam	W36X361	$P_u =$	522.47 k	$\phi_b =$	0.9
Brace	W18X119	$P_y =$	5300 k	$\phi_v =$	0.9
Column	W14X370	$V_u =$	12.56 k	$\phi_c =$	0.9
Story h	164 in	$\Delta x =$			
Bay w	30 ft	$M_u =$	1514 ft-k		
Brace L	243.5077 in				
l_u, x	30 ft				
l_u, y	15 ft				
F_y, brace	50 ksi				
F_u, brace	65 ksi				
F_y, beam	50 ksi				
F_u, beam	65 ksi				
E	29000 ksi				



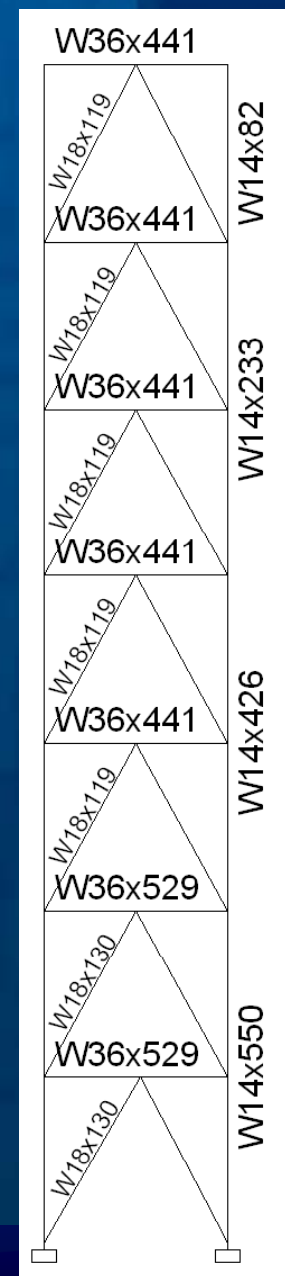
Chevron Braced Frame Beam Design

- Large Girder Sizes
 - Design example provided below

Beam Properties		Brace Properties	
bf =	16.7 in	bf =	11.3 in
tf =	2.01 in	tf =	1.06 in
tw =	1.12 in	tw =	0.655 in
d =	38 in	d =	19 in
Ag =	106 in ²	Ag =	35.1 in ²
Z =	1550 in ³	Z =	262 in ³
rx =	15.6 in	ry =	2.69 in
I =	25700 in ⁴		

Flange Width Comparison: Beam vs. Brace		bf, beam > bf, brace	YES
bf, beam =	16.7		
bf, brace =	11.3	Beam Flange Adequate	

Element Slenderness - Beam		$\lambda_f =$	4.15422886	$\lambda_f < \lambda_{ps}$	YES
		$\lambda_p =$	9.15161188	Flanges are Compact	
		$\lambda_w =$	33.9285714		
		$\lambda_p =$	90.5527912	$\lambda_w < \lambda_{ps}$	YES
				Web is Compact	



Chevron Braced Frame Beam Design

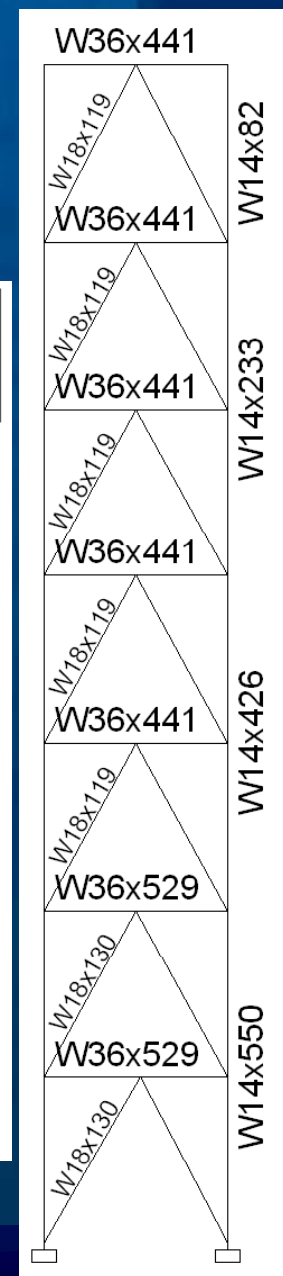
- Large Girder Sizes
 - Design example provided below

Brace Axial Force		Unbalanced Vertical Beam Load		Additional Beam Axial Force	
Ry =	1.1	Pty =	1300.17244	Ptx =	1427.0185
Pt =	1930.5	Pcy =	194.768556	Pcx =	213.77037
KL/r =	90.52331	Qb =	1105.40388	Pu =	820.39445
Fe =	34.92826				
Fcr =	27.46372				
Pc =	289.1929				

Unbraced Length Check		Lb < Lp YES	
Lp =	9.29 ft		
dc =	17.9		
Lb =	8.544167	Controlling Limit State is Yielding	

Flexural Strength		Mu < $\phi_b M_n$ YES	
Mn =	77500 ft-k		
$\phi_b M_n$ =	69750 ft-k		
Mu =	1514 ft-k	Beam is Adequate in Flexure	

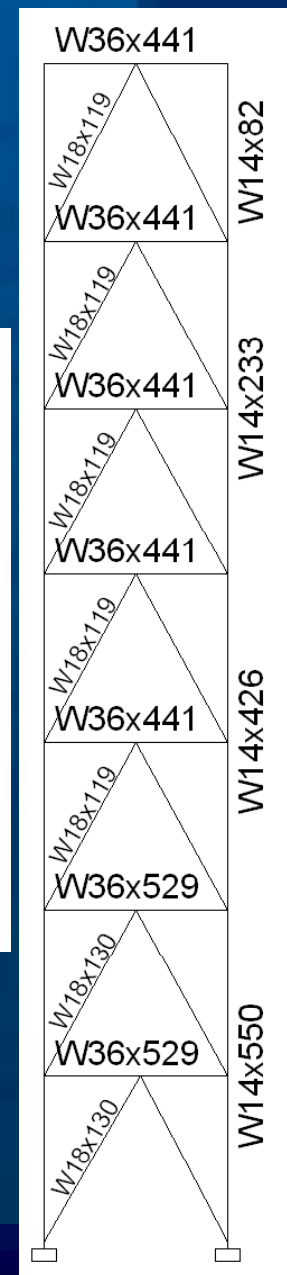
Compression Strength		Pu < $\phi_c P_n$ YES	
KLx/rx	23.07692 Controls		
KLxy/ry	46.75325		
$\phi_c F_{cr}$ =	38.5 ksi		
$\phi_c P_n$ =	4081 k	Beam is Adequate in Compression	



Chevron Braced Frame Beam Design

- Large Girder Sizes
 - Design example provided below

Combined Loading		Pr/Pc < 0.2 NO	
Pe1 =	56757.84		
Cm =	1	Combined Ratio	Limit
B2 =	1	0.347757108	<= 1
Pr =	1342.864		
B1 =	1.024233		
Mrx =	1467.704		
Pr/Pc =	0.329053	Beam is Adequate in Combined Loading	
Shear Strength		Vu < ØVn YES	
h/tw =	33.92857		
2.24*(E*Fy) ^{0.5} =	53.9463437		
Aw =	38.0576		
ØVn =	1141.728		
Vu =	1116.774	Beam is Adequate in Shear	
Beam is Adequate			



Story Drift Check

- Seismic Loading Controlled in Strength
- Checks Performed for Both Seismic and Wind
 - Seismic
 - $C_d=5$, allowable story drift was $0.02h_{sx}$
 - Wind
 - Serviceability requirement of $H/400$

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Story Drift Check - Wind

- Wind Drift Minimal in Comparison to Seismic Drift

Wind Story Drift									
Story	Item	Load	Point		Story Height Z in	Story Drift		Allowable Drift in	Conclusion
			X in	Y in		X in	Y in		
ROOF	Max Drift X	DSTLD1	780	-142	1146.5	6.3E-05		0.41	OK
ROOF	Max Drift Y	DSTLD1	2638.5	1464	1146.5		5.2E-05	0.41	OK
7TH	Max Drift X	DSTLD1	780	-142	982.5	6.2E-05		0.41	OK
7TH	Max Drift Y	DSTLD1	2638.5	1464	982.5		5.7E-05	0.41	OK
6TH	Max Drift X	DSTLD1	780	-142	818.5	0.00005		0.41	OK
6TH	Max Drift Y	DSTLD1	2638.5	1464	818.5		4.9E-05	0.41	OK
5TH	Max Drift X	DSTLD1	780	-142	654.5	3.7E-05		0.41	OK
5TH	Max Drift Y	DSTLD1	2638.5	1464	654.5		3.5E-05	0.41	OK
4TH	Max Drift X	DSTLD1	780	-142	490.5	2.7E-05		0.41	OK
4TH	Max Drift Y	DSTLD1	2638.5	1464	490.5		0.00003	0.41	OK
3RD	Max Drift X	DSTLD1	780	-142	326.5	1.5E-05		0.41	OK
3RD	Max Drift Y	DSTLD1	2638.5	1464	326.5		0.00002	0.41	OK
2ND	Max Drift X	DSTLD1	1260	384	162.5	5E-06		0.40625	OK
2ND	Max Drift Y	DSTLD1	2638.5	1464	162.5		1.5E-05	0.40625	OK
ROOF	Max Drift X	DSTLD2	780	-142	1146.5	9.7E-05		0.41	OK
ROOF	Max Drift Y	DSTLD2	2638.5	1464	1146.5		0.00008	0.41	OK
7TH	Max Drift X	DSTLD2	780	-142	982.5	9.6E-05		0.41	OK
7TH	Max Drift Y	DSTLD2	2638.5	1464	982.5		8.9E-05	0.41	OK
6TH	Max Drift X	DSTLD2	780	-142	818.5	7.7E-05		0.41	OK
6TH	Max Drift Y	DSTLD2	2638.5	1464	818.5		7.6E-05	0.41	OK
5TH	Max Drift X	DSTLD2	780	-142	654.5	5.7E-05		0.41	OK
5TH	Max Drift Y	DSTLD2	2638.5	1464	654.5		5.5E-05	0.41	OK
4TH	Max Drift X	DSTLD2	780	-142	490.5	4.2E-05		0.41	OK
4TH	Max Drift Y	DSTLD2	2638.5	1464	490.5		4.8E-05	0.41	OK
3RD	Max Drift X	DSTLD2	780	-142	326.5	2.4E-05		0.41	OK
3RD	Max Drift Y	DSTLD2	2638.5	1464	326.5		3.1E-05	0.41	OK
2ND	Max Drift X	DSTLD2	1260	384	162.5	7E-06		0.40625	OK
2ND	Max Drift Y	DSTLD2	2638.5	1464	162.5		2.4E-05	0.40625	OK

Story Drift Check - Wind

- Wind Drift Minimal in Comparison to Seismic Drift

Cd =		5		I =		1		Siesmic Story Drift				
Story	Load	Total Drift		Center of Mass		Story Height Z	Amplified Story Drift		Allowabl e Drift	Conclusion		
		UX	UY	X	Y		X	Y		X	Y	
ROOF	QUAKEX	1.8976	0.4132	1156.966	1064.648	1146.5	1.6055	0.4325	3.28	OK	OK	
7TH	QUAKEX	1.5765	0.3267	1157.97	1065.287	982.5	1.7365	0.4505	3.28	OK	OK	
6TH	QUAKEX	1.2292	0.2366	1158.218	1066.666	818.5	1.6	0.378	3.28	OK	OK	
5TH	QUAKEX	0.9092	0.161	1157.048	1065.698	654.5	1.492	0.317	3.28	OK	OK	
4TH	QUAKEX	0.6108	0.0976	1156.388	1066.125	490.5	1.2865	0.2525	3.28	OK	OK	
3RD	QUAKEX	0.3535	0.0471	1156.881	1066.551	326.5	1.0615	0.16	3.28	OK	OK	
2ND	QUAKEX	0.1412	0.0151	1157.853	1067.224	162.5	0.706	0.0755	3.25	OK	OK	
ROOF	QUAKEXY1	1.8938	0.4415	1156.966	1064.648	1146.5	1.5965	0.4825	3.28	OK	OK	
7TH	QUAKEXY1	1.5745	0.345	1157.97	1065.287	982.5	1.7255	0.499	3.28	OK	OK	
6TH	QUAKEXY1	1.2294	0.2452	1158.218	1065.555	818.5	1.596	0.4035	3.28	OK	OK	
5TH	QUAKEXY1	0.9102	0.1645	1157.048	1065.698	654.5	1.488	0.337	3.28	OK	OK	
4TH	QUAKEXY1	0.6126	0.0971	1156.388	1066.125	490.5	1.287	0.2615	3.28	OK	OK	
3RD	QUAKEXY1	0.3552	0.0448	1156.881	1066.551	326.5	1.064	0.159	3.28	OK	OK	
2ND	QUAKEXY1	0.1424	0.013	1157.853	1067.224	162.5	0.712	0.065	3.25	OK	OK	
ROOF	QUAKEXY2	1.9015	0.3849	1156.966	1064.648	1146.5	1.6145	0.383	3.28	OK	OK	
7TH	QUAKEXY2	1.5786	0.3083	1157.97	1065.287	982.5	1.748	0.402	3.28	OK	OK	
6TH	QUAKEXY2	1.229	0.2279	1158.218	1065.555	818.5	1.6045	0.352	3.28	OK	OK	
5TH	QUAKEXY2	0.9081	0.1575	1157.048	1065.698	654.5	1.4955	0.2975	3.28	OK	OK	
4TH	QUAKEXY2	0.609	0.098	1156.388	1066.125	490.5	1.2865	0.243	3.28	OK	OK	
3RD	QUAKEXY2	0.3517	0.0494	1156.881	1066.551	326.5	1.0585	0.161	3.28	OK	OK	
2ND	QUAKEXY2	0.14	0.0172	1157.853	1067.224	162.5	0.7	0.086	3.25	OK	OK	