

ANTHONY JURJEVIC | CONSTRUCTION
ADVISOR: DR. ROBERT LEICHT

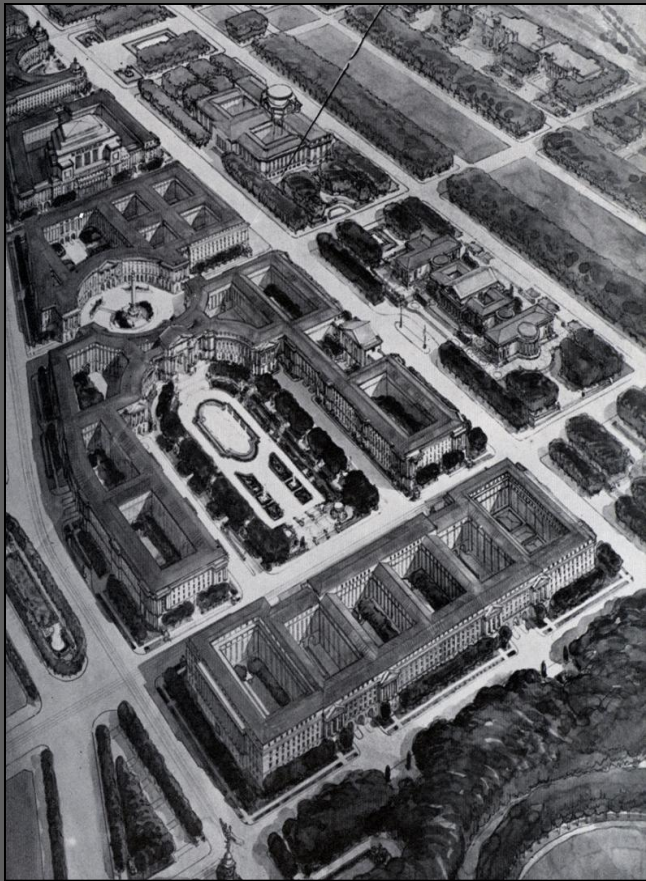
OFFICE RENOVATION BUILDING NORTHEAST, UNITED STATES

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PRESENTATION OUTLINE:

- I. Project Background**
- II. Prefabricated Application**
 - Structural Breadth
- III. BIM Utilization**
- IV. Final Recommendations**
- V. Acknowledgements**



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PROJECT BACKGROUND

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- II. **Precast Plank Application**
 - I. Design & Structural Impact
 - II. Schedule/Cost Impact
 - III. Implementation
- III. **BIM Utilization**
 - I. Identifying Uses
 - II. Software Application
 - III. GC & FM Benefits
 - IV. Implementation
- IV. **Lessons Learned**
- V. **Acknowledgements**



Project Information

Function: Federal Office Building

Project Cost: \$115 million- Phase II

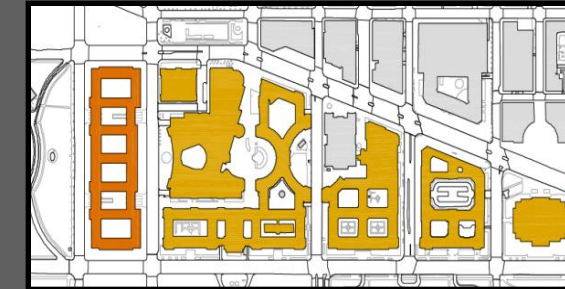
Renovation Area:

264,000 SF- Renovated Office Space

20,000 SF- New Electrical Equipment Enclosure

Construction Dates: 11/15/09- 11/15/11 (24 Months)

Delivery Method: Design-Bid-Build with CM Agency



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PRECAST PLANK APPLICATION

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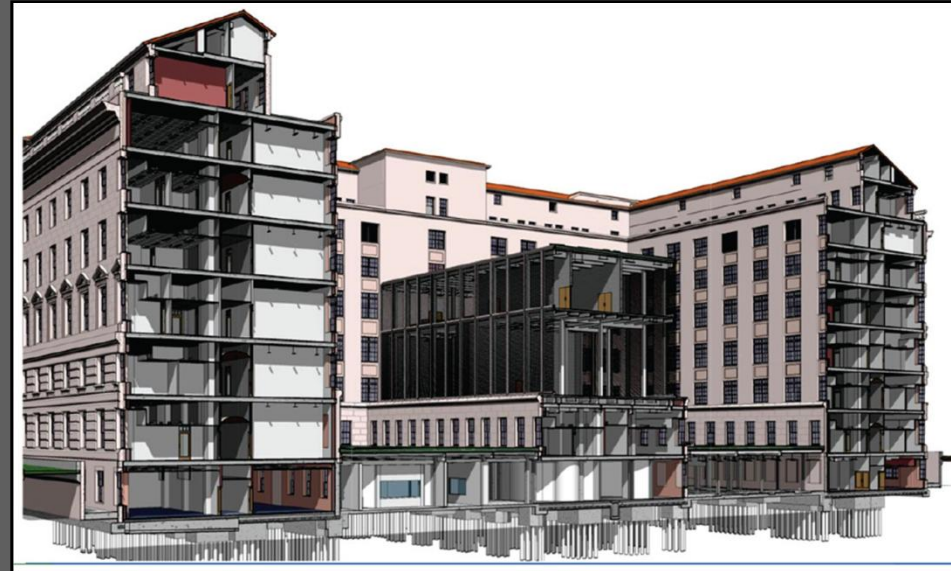
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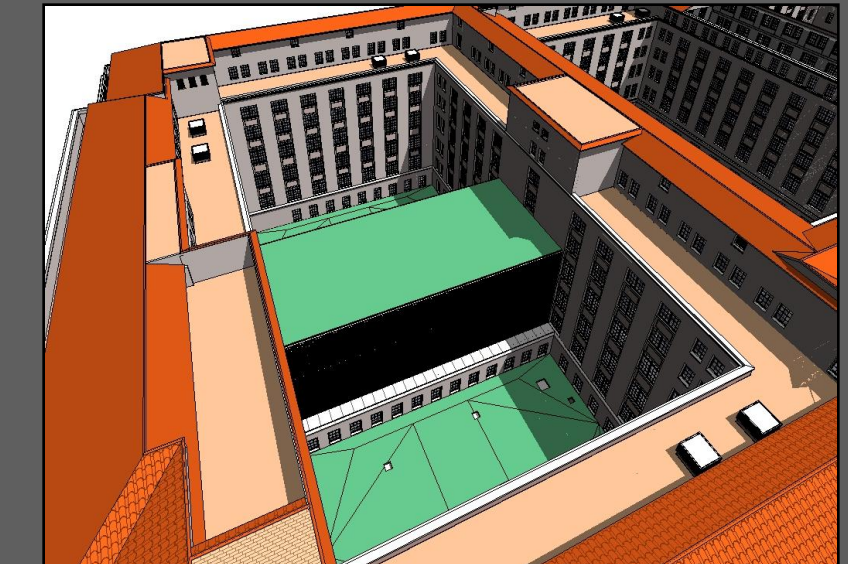


Problem and Background Information

- 20,000 SF Electrical Equipment Enclosure to be erected in courtyard 1
- Designed to house facility's major electric components
- Structural steel design with concrete slab on one way metal decking
- Originally proposed erection schedule: 123 Days
 - Schedule duration due to setting equipment before structural erection proceeds

Research Goal

- Minimize erection schedule by eliminating curing time with cast in place floor system
- Reduce overall structural cost by implementing a more economic floor design



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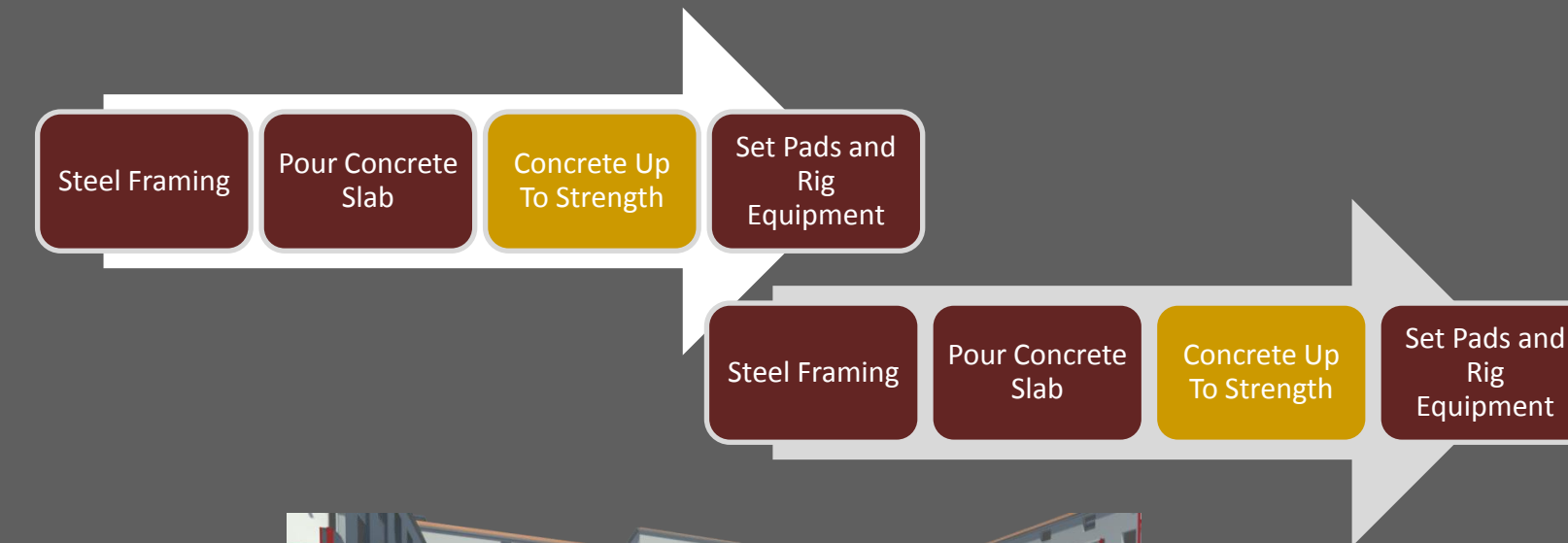
Summary of Major Activities- 2nd Floor	
Activity	Duration
Steel Framing	15 Days
Concrete 2nd Floor	7 Days
Concrete up to Strength	15 Days
Set Equipment Pads	5 Days
Rig Equipment	2 Days

Original Floor Design

- Composite Deck: 3.2” Light Weight Concrete Slab on 2” 20 Ga. Metal Decking
- Curing time of 2nd and 4th floors prolong overall schedule because of large equipment

Proposed Solution

- Redesign facility’s 2nd and 4th floors to be erected with precast hollow core planks
- Use high early strength concrete to reduce curing time
- New floor system will reduce erection time and minimize cost



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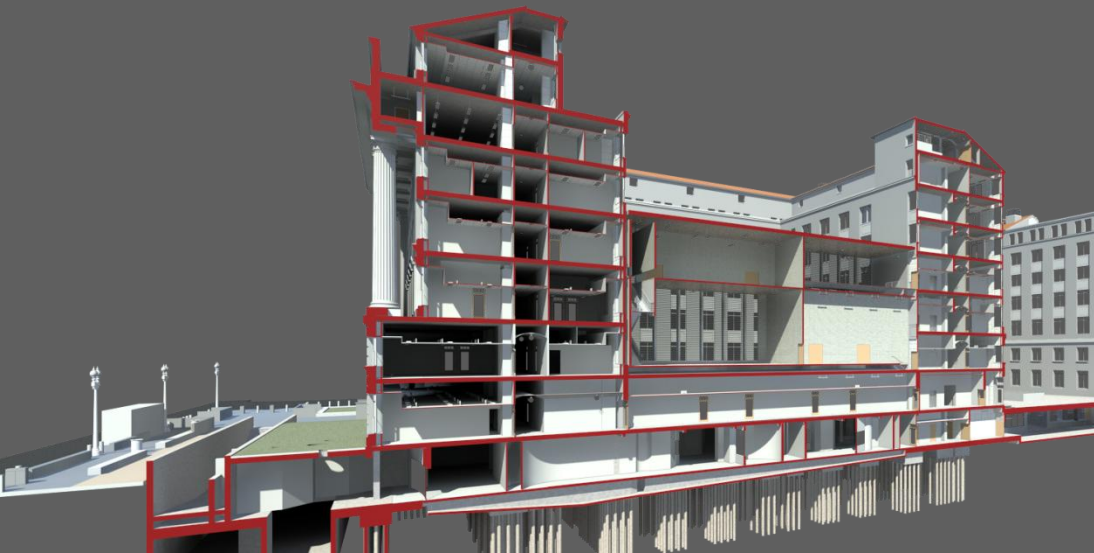
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Structural Calculations

- Typical bay with largest span and greatest load was redesigned (Most Equipment)
- 6” x 4’-0” Hollow Core Planks- 10 feet length
- All appropriate loads were included to size the plank and new beam locations
 - $W_{TL} = 1.2D + 1.6L$
 - $W_{TL} = 1.2(268.74) + 1.6(40) = 386.48 \text{ psf}$

Prestressed Concrete 6"x4'-0" Hollow Core Plank	
2 Hour Fire Resistance Rating With 2" Topping	
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES Composite Section	
$A_c = 253 \text{ in.}^2$	Precast $b_w = 16.13 \text{ in.}$
$I_c = 1519 \text{ in.}^4$	Precast $S_{top} = 370 \text{ in.}^3$
$Y_{top} = 4.10 \text{ in.}$	Topping $S_{tot} = 551 \text{ in.}^3$
$Y_{cp} = 1.90 \text{ in.}$	Precast $S_{top} = 799 \text{ in.}^3$
$Y_{ct} = 3.90 \text{ in.}$	Precast Wt. = 195 PLF
	Precast Wt. = 48.75 PSF

SAFE SUPERIMPOSED SERVICE LOADS		IBC 2006 & ACI 318-05 (1.2 D + 1.6 L)																		
Strand Pattern		SPAN (FEET)																		
4 - 1/2"ø	LOAD (PSF)	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
6- 1/2"ø	LOAD (PSF)	349	317	290	258	227	197	174	149	127	108	92	78	66	55					
7 - 1/2"ø	LOAD (PSF)	524	478	437	377	334	292	269	237	215	188	165	142	122	104	88	73	61	49	39

- Planks, Beams, and Girders were resized based on new loads for more efficient design
- Structural components were checked for deflection:
 - Total Deflection: $\Delta_{TL} = 5 W_{LL} L^4 (1728) / (384 E I)$
 - Allowable Deflection: $\Delta_{TL} = L / 240$
 - Live Load Deflection: $\Delta_{LL} = 5 W_{LL} L^4 (1728) / (384 E I)$
 - Allowable Deflection: $\Delta_{LL} = L / 360$

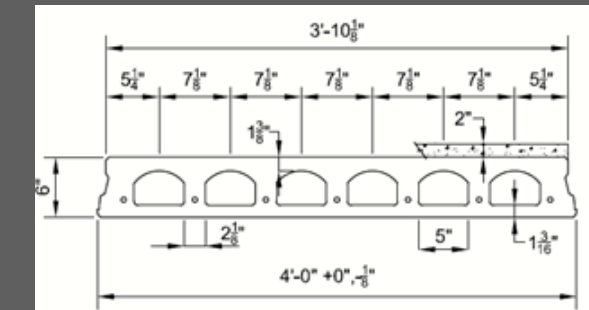
- Planks, Beams, and Girders were resized based on new loads for more efficient design
- Example: Beam Design- Check for LL Deflection

$$\Delta_{LL} = 5 W_{LL} L^4 (1728) / (384 E I)$$
$$E = 29,000,000$$
$$I_{W12X35} = 285 \text{ in}^4$$
$$\Delta_{TL} = 5 (64) 16.4^4 (1728) / (384 \times 29,000,000 \times 285) = 0.012 \text{ inches}$$

Allowable Live Load Deflection:

$$\Delta_{LL} = L / 360 = (16.4 \text{ ft} * 12 \text{ in/ft}) / 360 = 0.546 \text{ inches}$$

0.012 inches < 0.546 inches therefore OK



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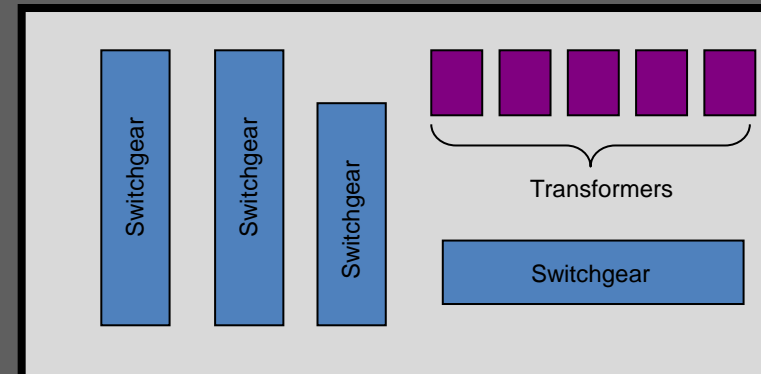
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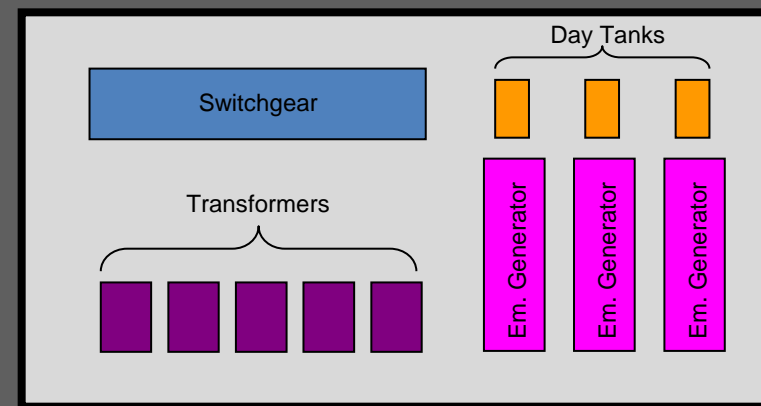
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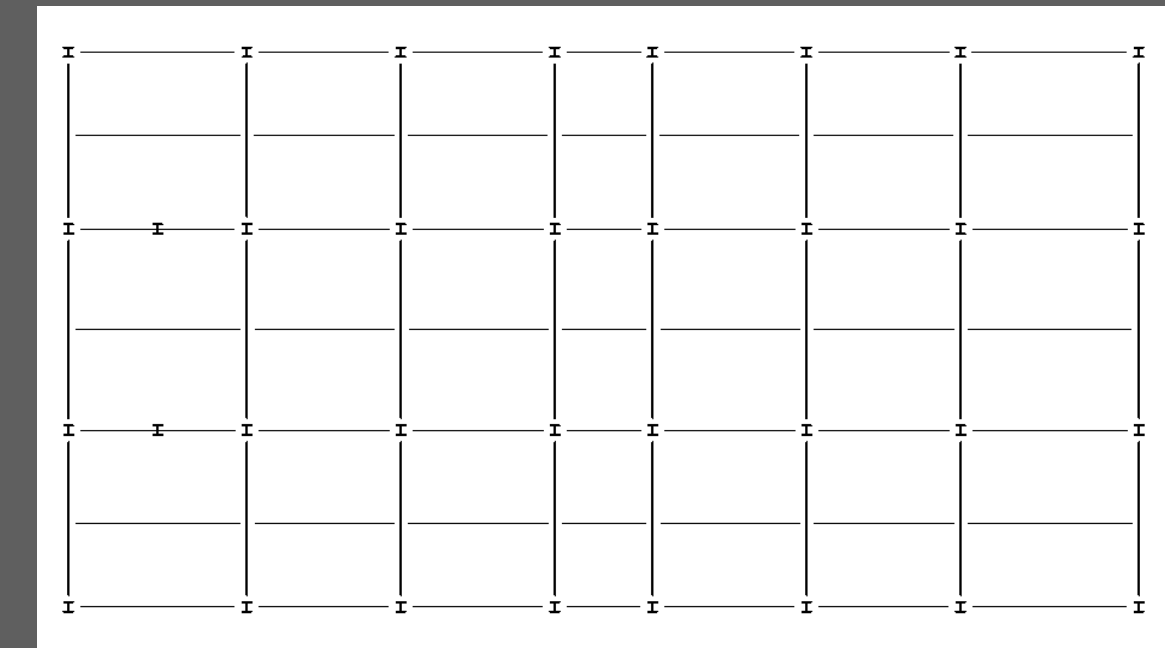
2nd Floor Level



4th Floor Level

New Design Layout

- Precast Hollow Core Plank System requires significantly less steel
 - 15 tons between 2nd and 4th Floors
- 2” Topping included in structural calculations
- Type III High Early Strength Concrete (3000 psi) will be utilized for topping and equipment pads
 - Calcium Chloride Accelerator



2nd Floor EEE: Redesigned Structural Steel Layout

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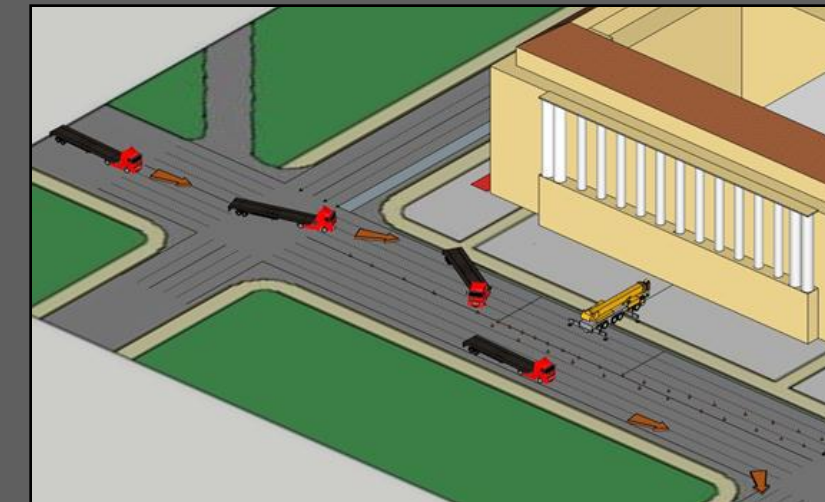


Schedule Acceleration

- Each floor's planks can be erected in 1 day (6,585 SF)
- High early strength concrete drastically decreases erection schedule
- Schedule reduced by 25 regular working days

Crane Use and Occupancy Permit

- Crane use only permitted on weekends
 - Saturday 4 AM- Sunday 7 PM
- 1 additional weekend included in revised schedule for any unforeseen conditions



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Cost Comparison

- Significant savings with less steel members and connections
- Precast Hollow Core Planks cost at \$ 7.50/SF Area- includes manufacturing, delivery, grouting, etc.
- Columns and Roof structure are to remain consistent
- 1.5 Gallon of admixture used per CY concrete (\$5.00 each)
- Total project savings of \$98,600.00

Component	Original	Redesign
Formwork	\$ 9,289.86	\$ 3,096.62
WWF- Rebar	\$ 9,823.01	\$ 3,274.34
CIP Concrete	\$ 47,026.97	\$ 22,422.47
Steel (Total QTY)	\$ 462,186.67	\$ 336,610.84
Steel Connections	\$ 30,811.95	\$ 7,052.40
Metal Decking	\$ 46,637.60	\$ 15,540.60
Precast Planks	-	\$ 98,775.00
Admixtures	-	\$ 402.00
TOTAL	\$ 605,776.06	\$ 507,174.27

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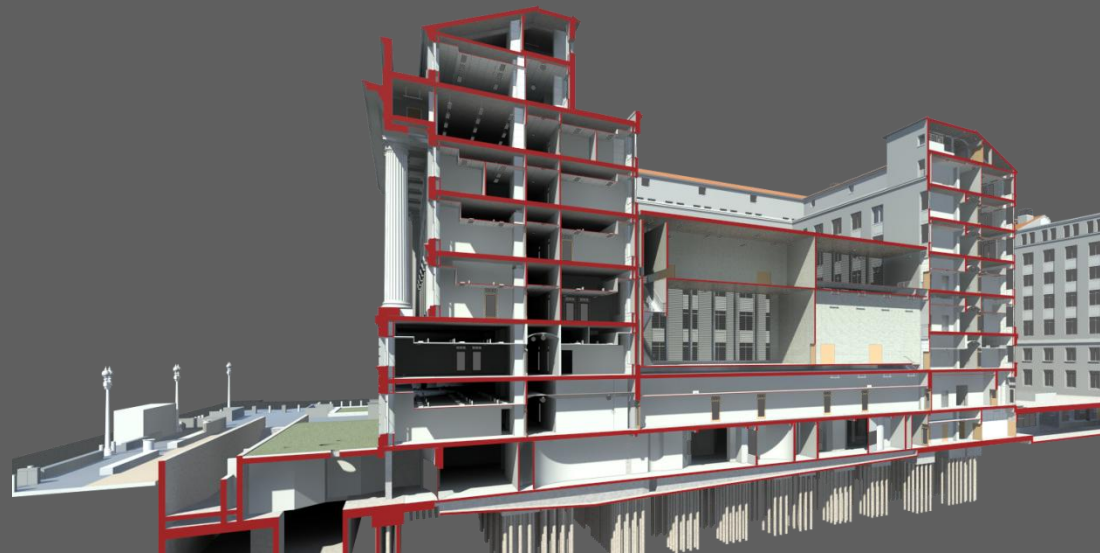
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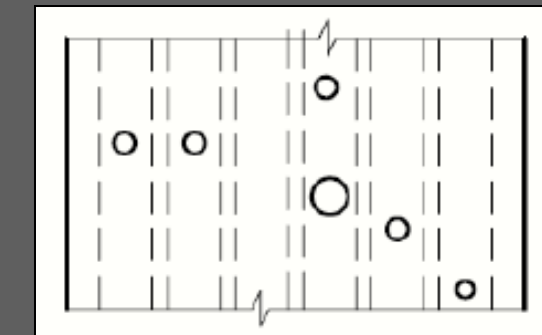
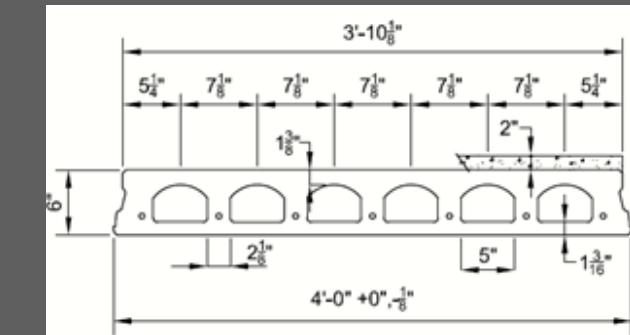
Floor Penetrations and Coordination

- Coordinating floor penetrations is a major component of applying hollow core planks
- The lead time for designing the plank system is approximately 12 weeks
 - Most of this time is dedicated to preparing and approving design drawings
 - Manufacturing will only take approximately 2-3 days

Final Conclusion and Recommendations

- Proposed redesign will save approximately \$ 98,000.00
- Erection schedule will be reduced by 25 working days
- Coordinating floor penetrations are crucial to implementing this system
- Any changes in design will severely impact project cost
- High early strength concrete should be utilized on existing EEE structural design
 - Minimizes risk of any change order impacts

- Penetrations should be avoided whenever possible, especially across the plank's webs
- Holes are not to be concentrated at one place along the plank
- When large penetrations are necessary:
 - Only in 4' wide planks with no factory cut openings
 - Only 2 webs may be cut per plank
 - Cuts may not be done closer than every fourth plank
- Most importantly, a professional engineer must be contacted for consultation regarding any floor penetrations



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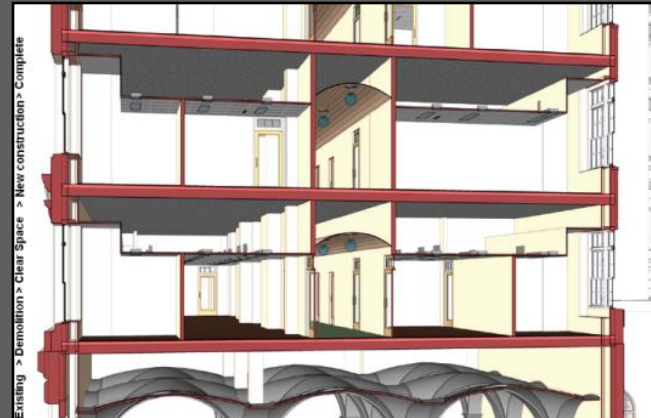
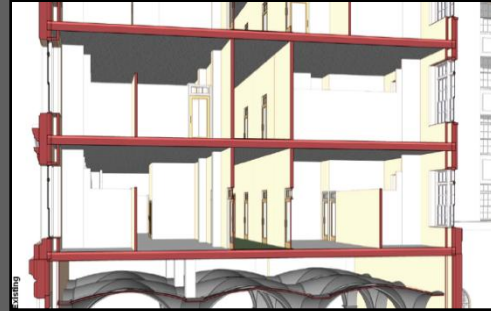
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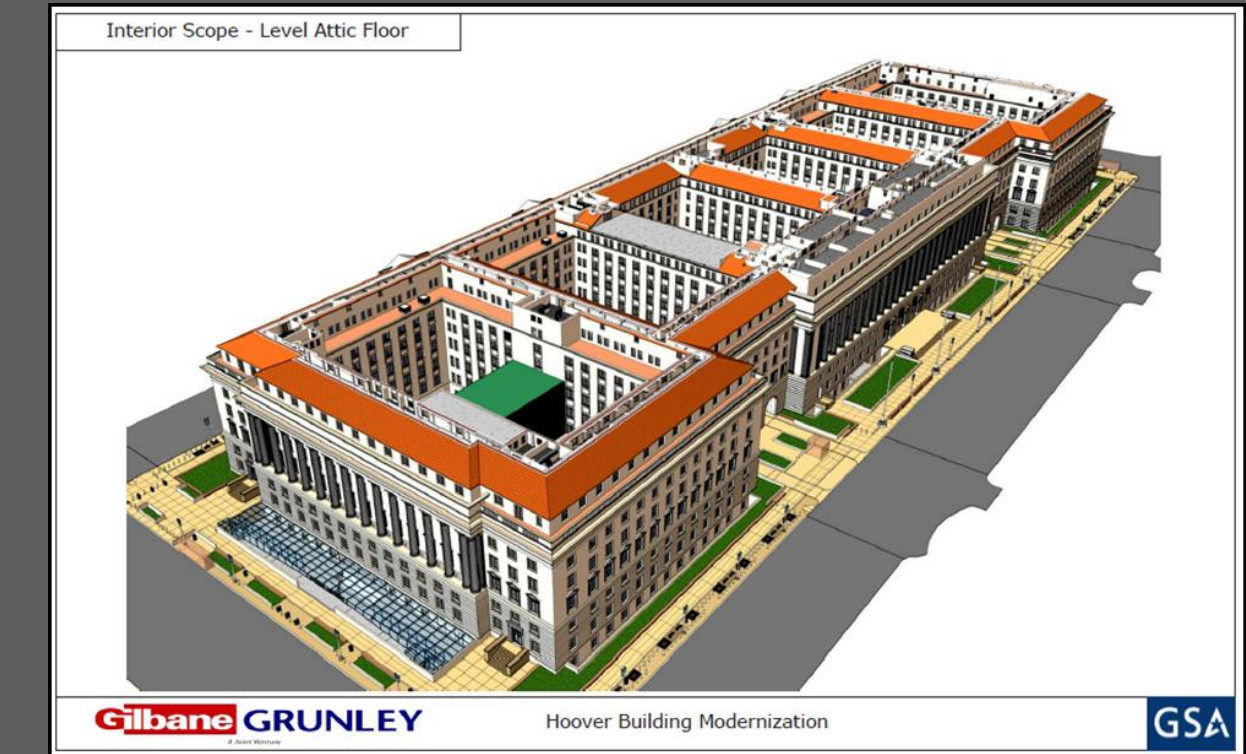


Background Information

- Funding allocated for renovation before 2007 : Prior to GSA BIM requirements
- Architect's drawings and design completed in 2D AutoCAD
- GGJV uses BIM technology for 3D coordination and design reviews
- Grunley has created a 3D Revit Model for existing, demolition, and new conditions

Research Goal

- Identify BIM Uses GGJV can apply to the existing 3D Model
- Apply the 3D Revit Model for facility management applications
- Utilize building information technology to better coordinate phase planning



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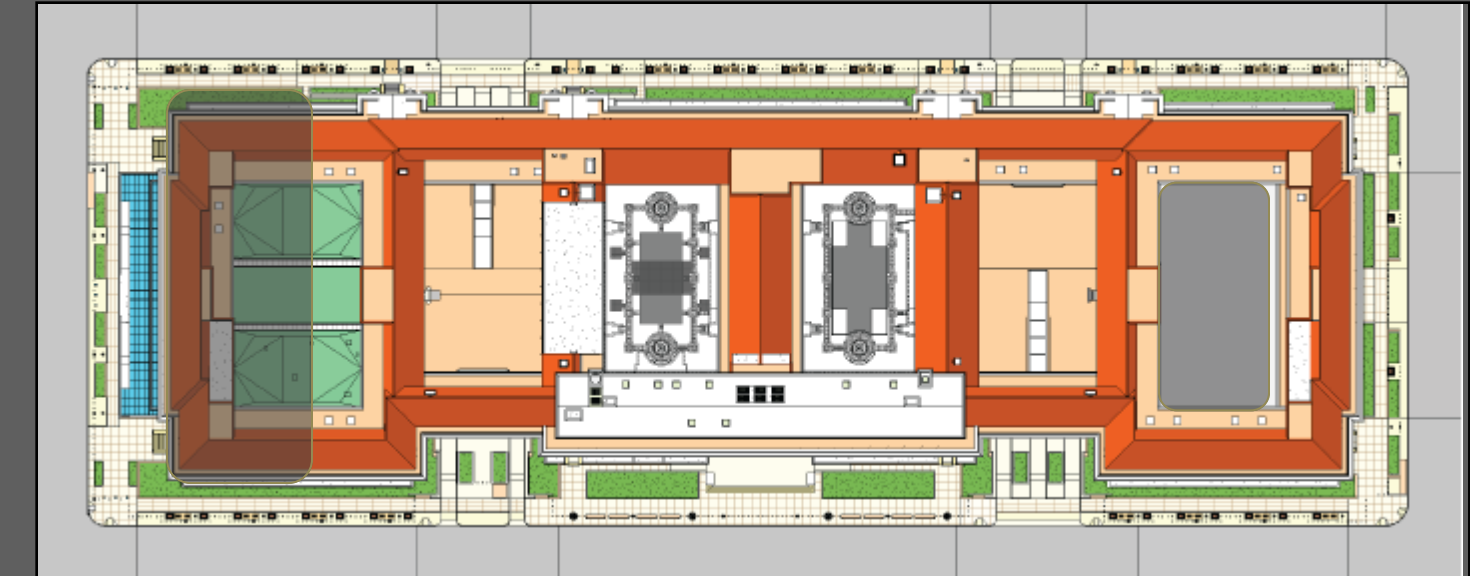
BIM Execution Planning Guide Overview	
Priority	Potential BIM Uses
1	3D Coordination
1	Design Reviews
2	Existing Conditions Modeling
2	Record Modeling
*1	Space Management and Tracking
*1	Phase Planning
*2	Building Maintenance Scheduling

Penn State BIM Execution Planning Guide

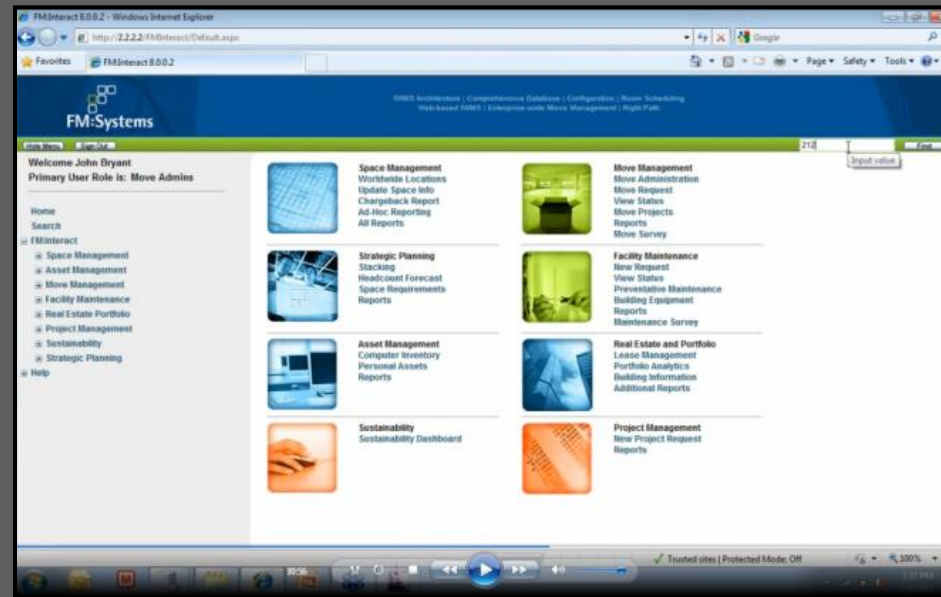
- BIM Execution Guide used to identify Uses
- Focus on which Uses can be built on the existing 3D Model

Move Management and Phase Planning

- Phase 2 required the relocation of 500 employees into the Phase 1 Temporary Office Facility
- Transition stage duration was 39 days
- How can GGJV and GSA minimize move time while managing resources throughout the renovation?



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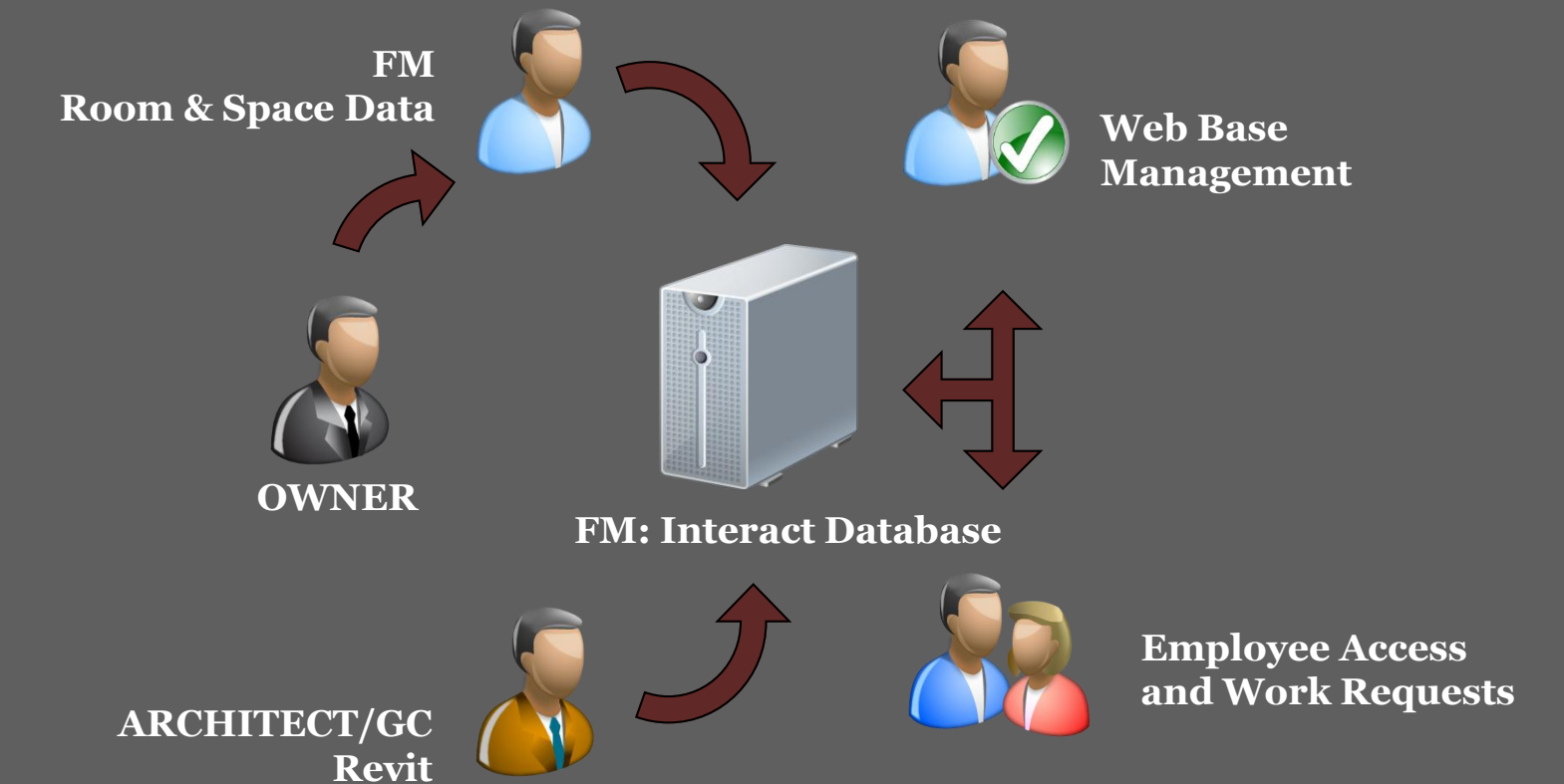
Proposed Solution

- FM: Systems' FM: Interact Workplace Management Suite
 - Transition Planning and Space Management
 - Asset Management
 - Maintenance Scheduling



Utilizing Existing Information

- GSA currently has Room Data Sheets with general information on the facility
- Grunley has completed a phase filtered Revit Model with existing and new conditions



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BIM UTILIZATION

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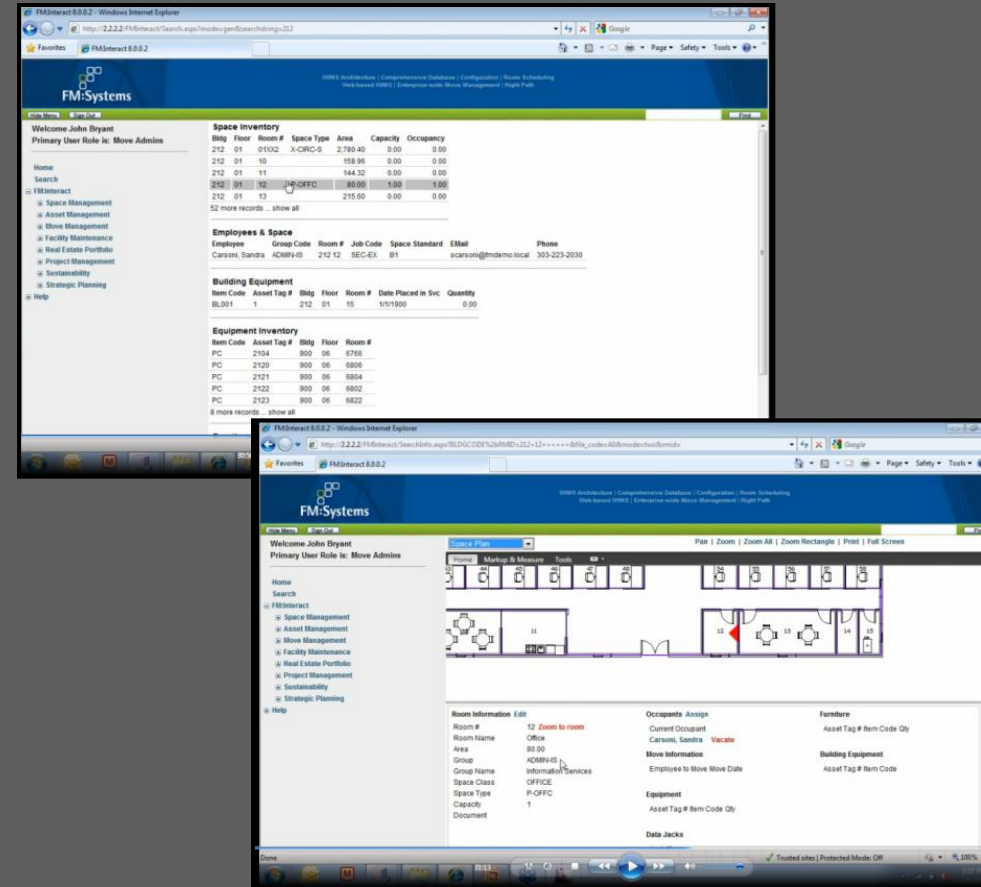
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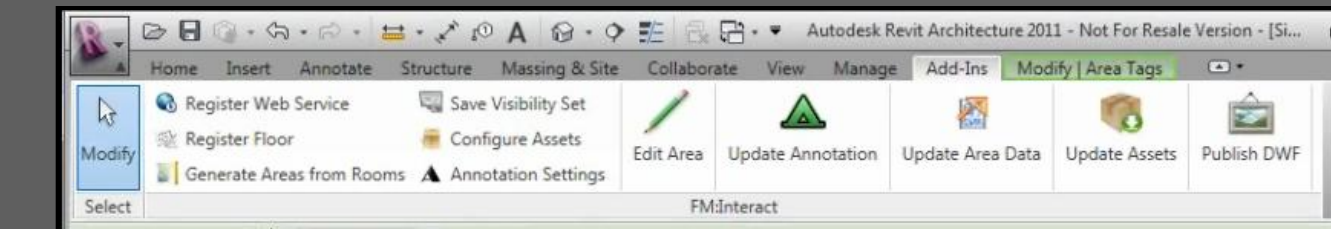
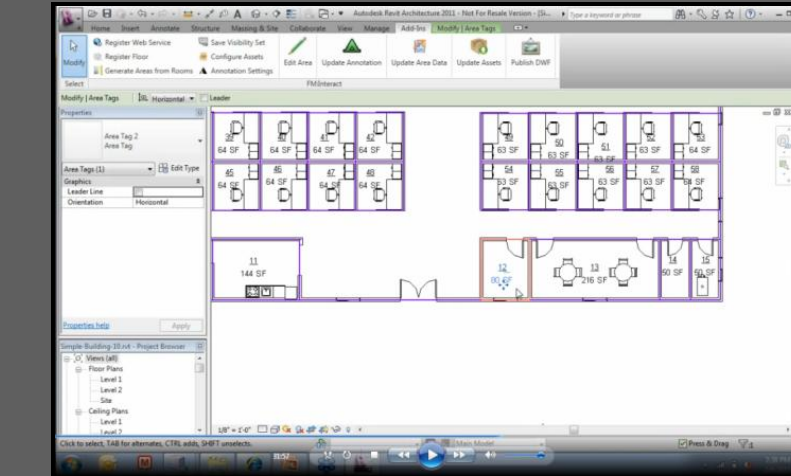


Applying FM:Interact

- Web-based information database
- Bi-lateral updating- Revit Model information and Room Data input
- Extensive interface with custom views and reports

Room Data and Information

- Room Number, Name, Capacity, and Total Area
- Occupant Information
- Furniture and Building Equipment
- Move Status and Information



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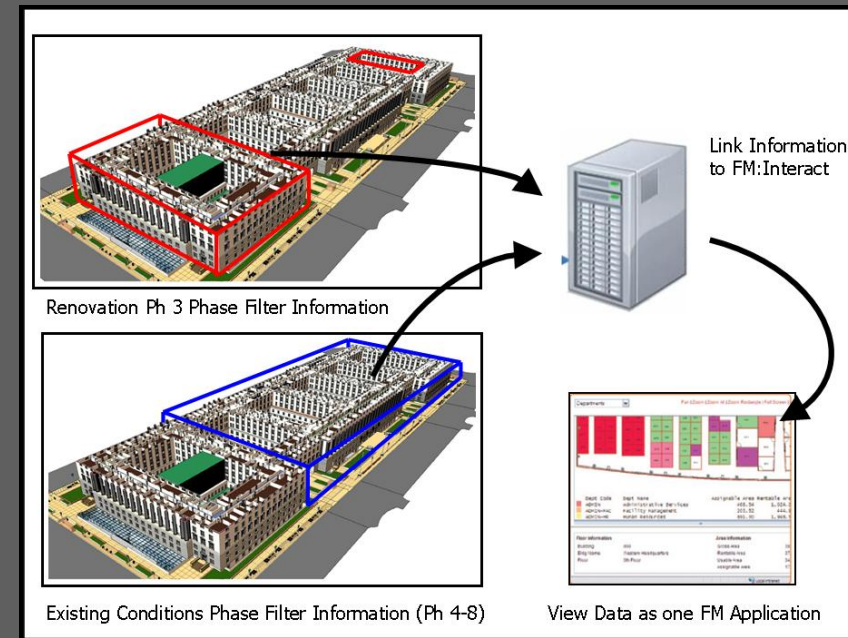
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Phase Planning

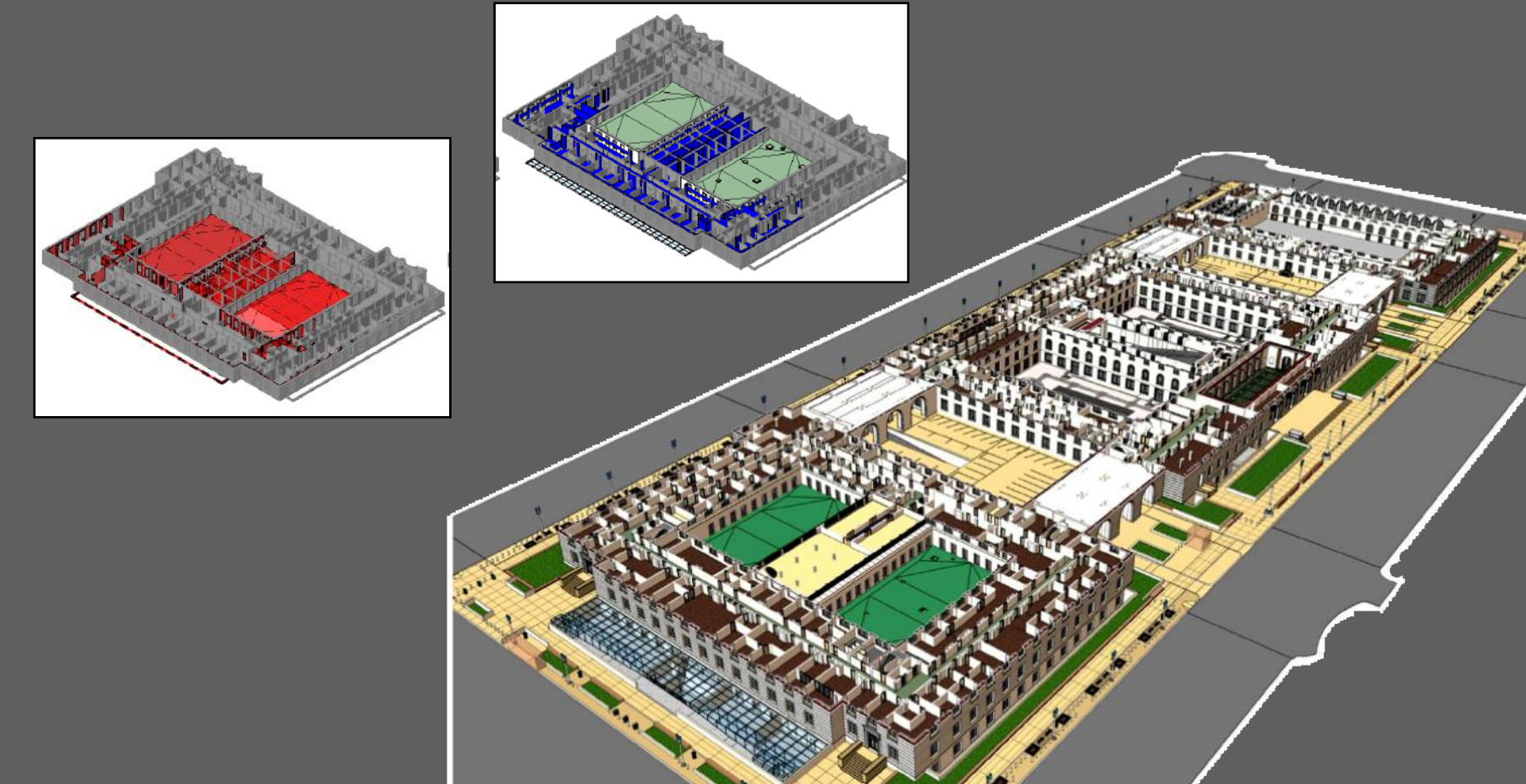
- Coordinate Move dates with Facility Management and Building Occupants
- Communicate information through web notifications
- Provide visual of existing and new occupant location

Space and Asset Management

- Data input can begin with Revit Model (Room Numbers, area, equipment)
- User friendly interface for easy information searches

Maintenance Scheduling

- Communicate work orders directly through web service
- Visual aid for coordinating building maintenance schedule



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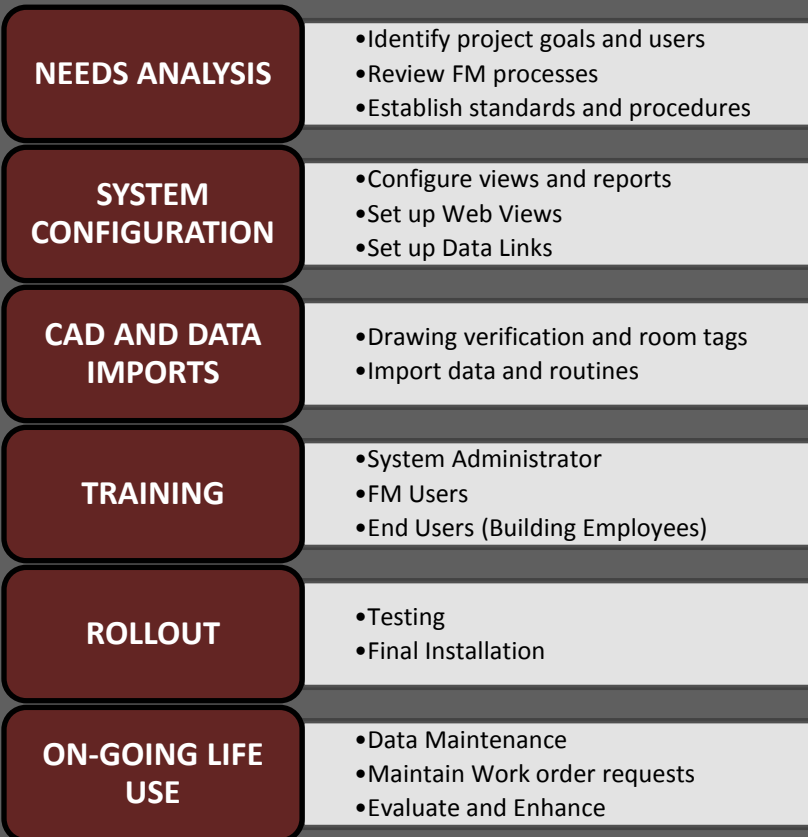
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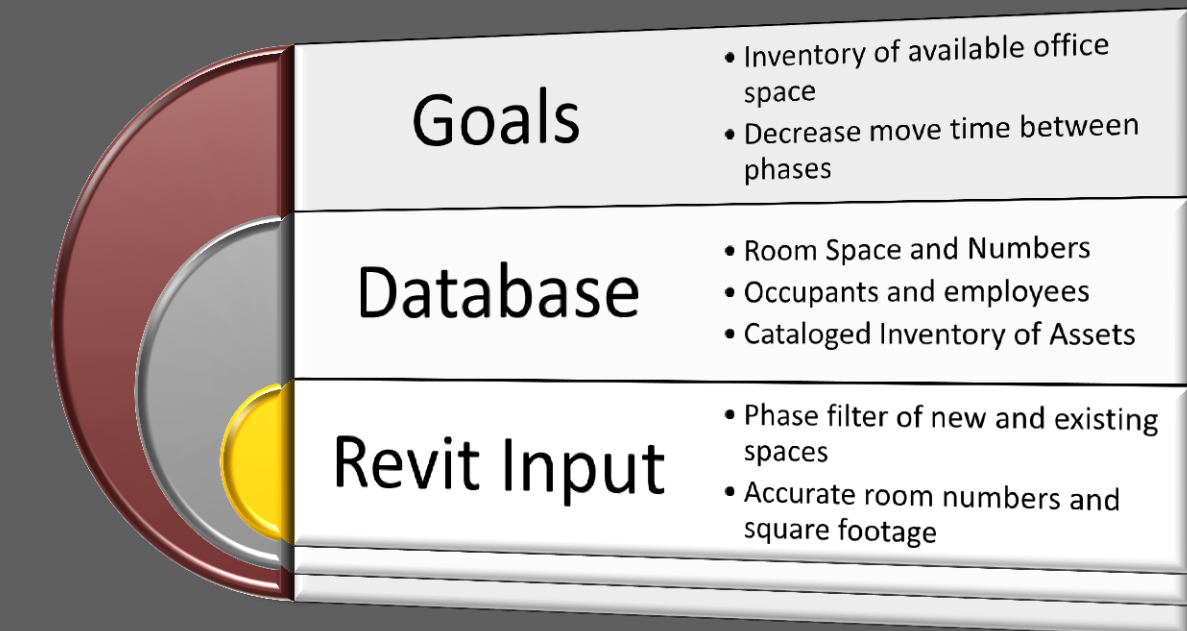


Implementation Process

- Establish Goals and Information to Include
- Configure web and data links
- Import CAD data
- Train FM Users and System Testing
- Maintenance

Timeline for Implementation

- Expected implementation time is 3-6 months
- Phase 3 originally scheduled to begin in December 2011 (8 Months)
- Similar case study presented implementation time of 2 months (including training and move)



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Criticisms for Improvement

- Significant data entry required before utilizing FM: Interact
- No 4D phase planning capabilities- Information can not be linked to a schedule
- Limited interoperability with bar-codes or enterprise resource planning (ERP) systems
- Quantitative data and in depth case studies is extremely limited

Final Conclusions and Recommendations

- GGJV to implement FM:Interact with facility management during the Phase 3 transition period
- Quantitative data to compare software benefits
- GGJV can become industry leader in developing life-cycle models for renovations with FM:Interact



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Analysis 1

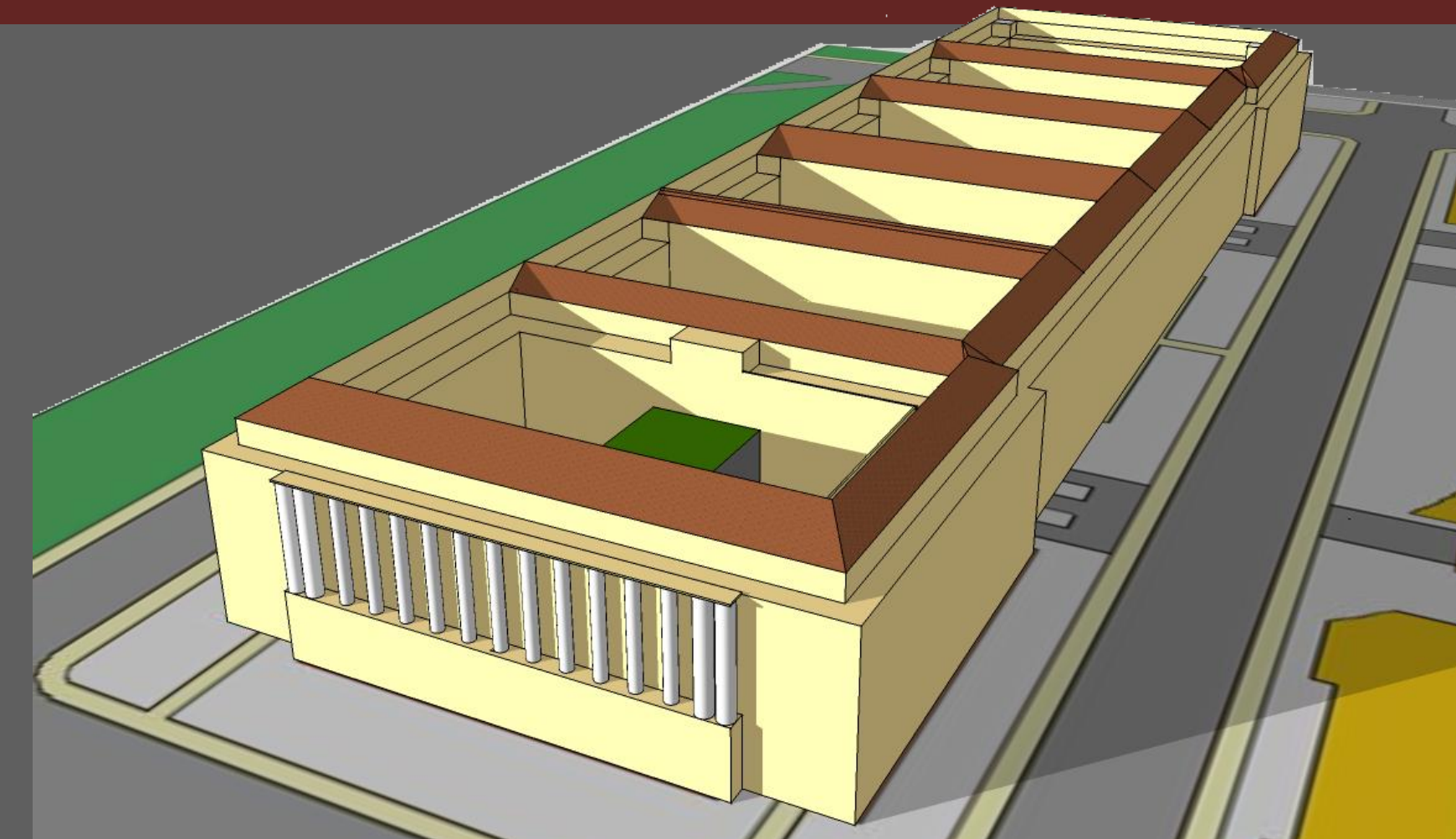
- Precast Hollow Core planks significantly increase on site productivity
- Penetrations and Coordination are crucial elements in a successful precast design
- Crane use has great impact on production and schedule coordination

Analysis 2

- BIM is much more than clash detection and 3D modeling
- Implementing construction models to the operations phase of a building is feasible
- BIM technologies are still new- it is difficult to find quantitative data illustrating results

Analysis 3 (Photovoltaic Feasibility Study)

- Photovoltaic systems are cost effective over their lifetime
- Installation and system tie in are major issues to consider
- Rebates and Incentives make on-site renewable energy more endinging



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Academic Acknowledgements

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- Dr. David Riley
- Dr. John Messner

Industry Acknowledgements

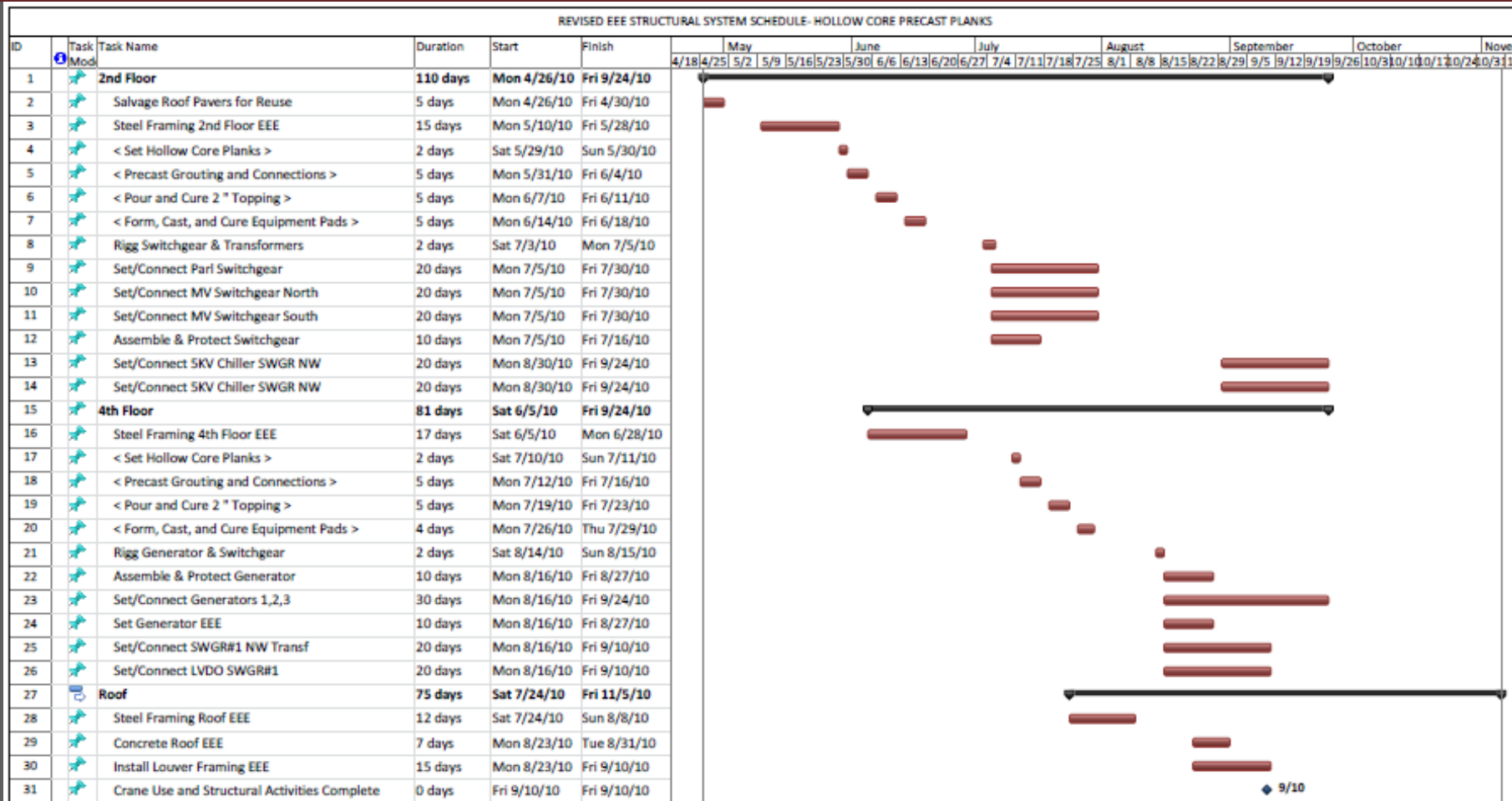
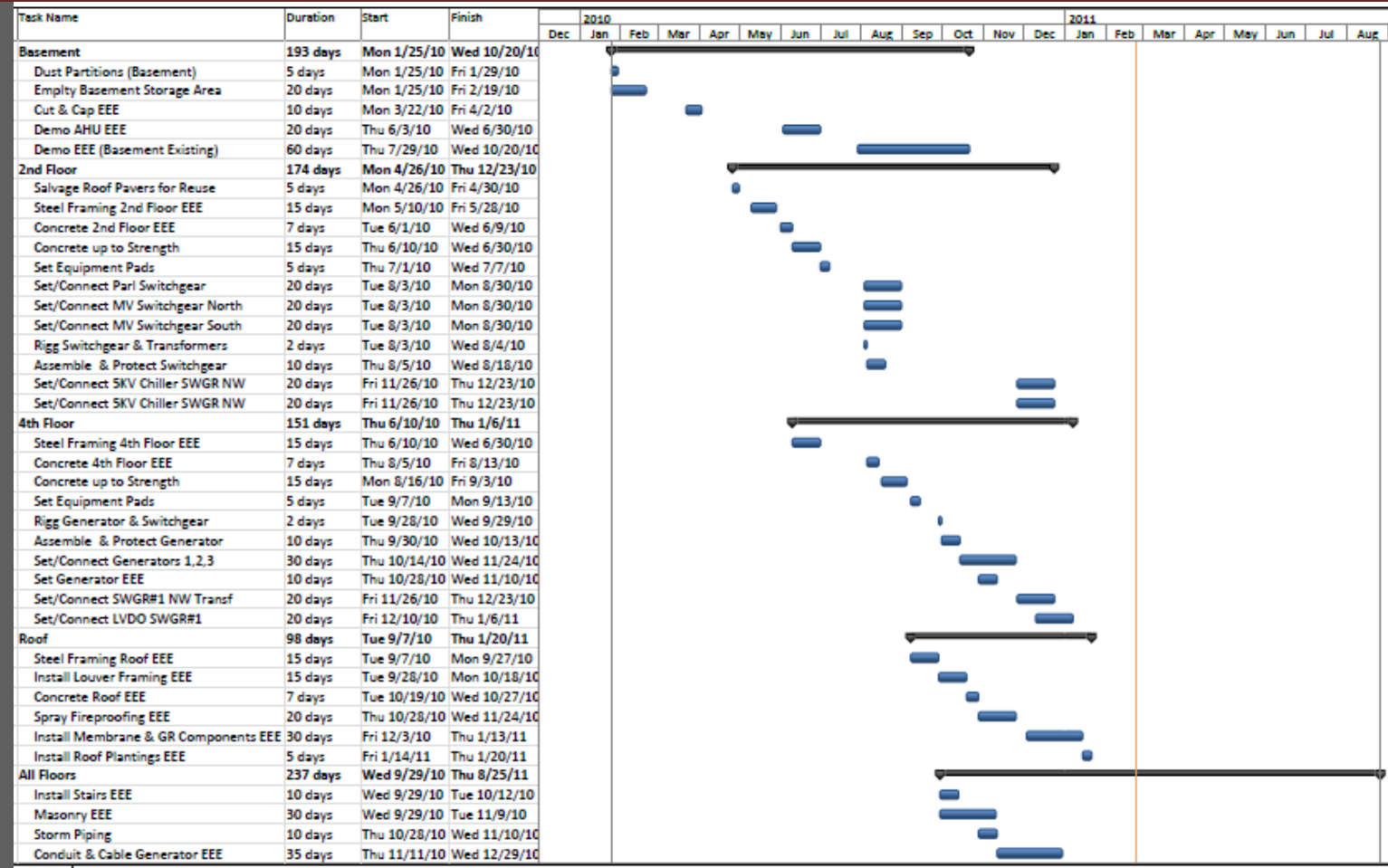
- Gilbane- Grunley Joint Venture
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- Group Goetz Architects
- Nitterhouse Concrete Products
- FM: Systems

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- Mark Taylor
- Gerad Johnson
- Andy Mackey
- Matt Dabrowski, Eric Fedder

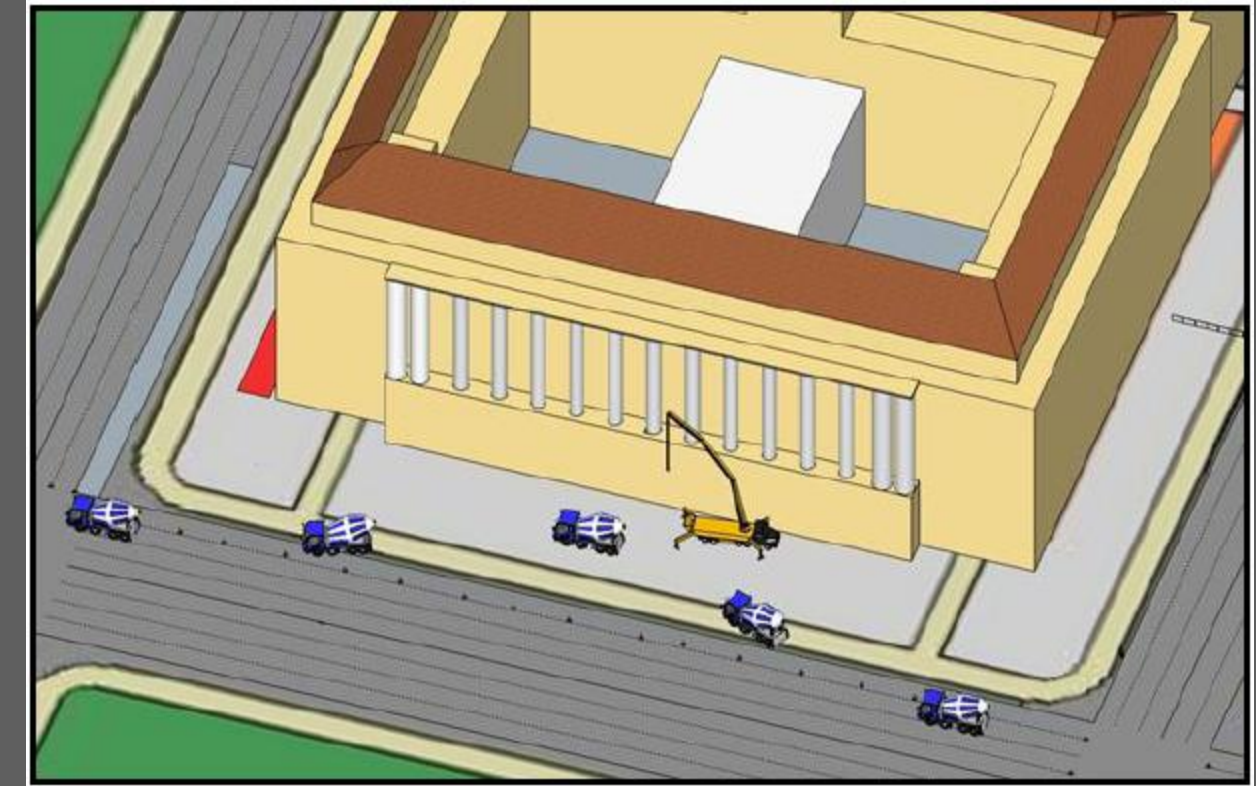


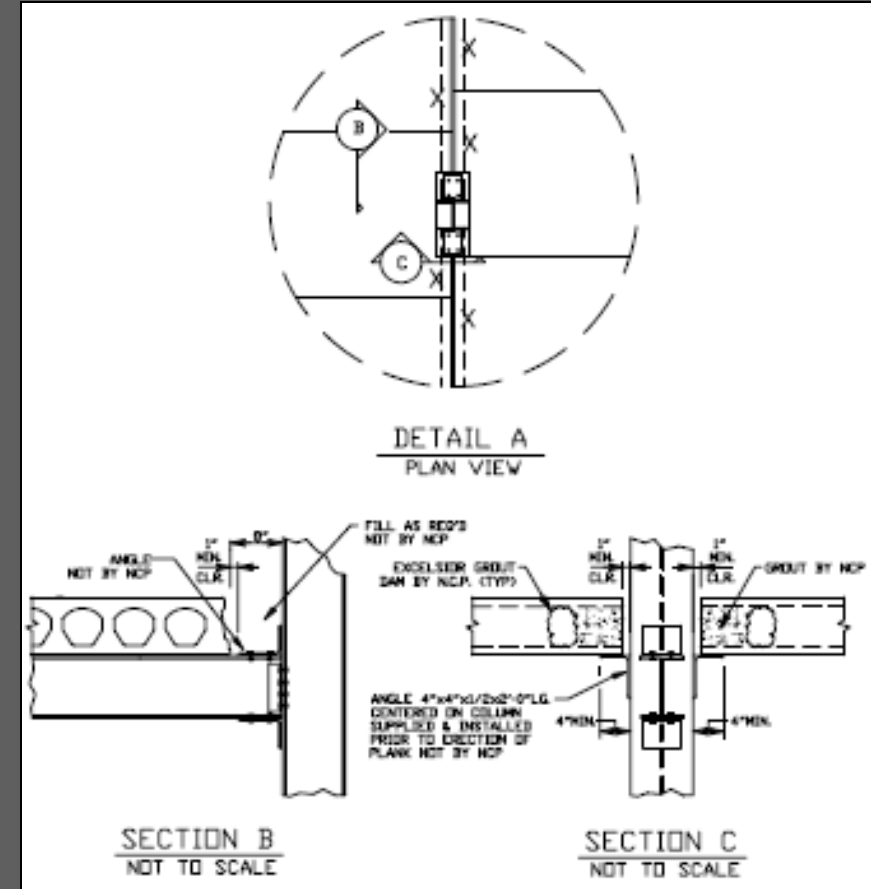
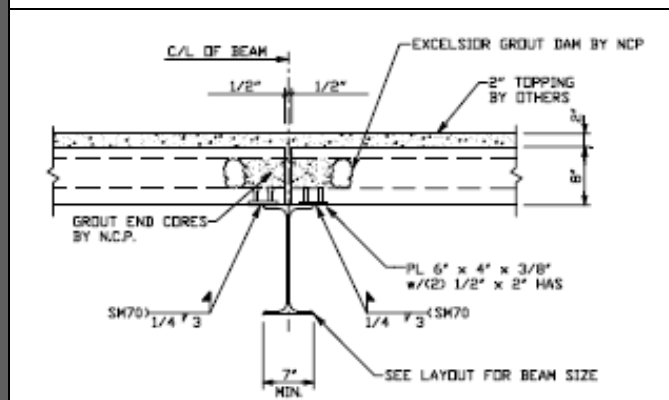
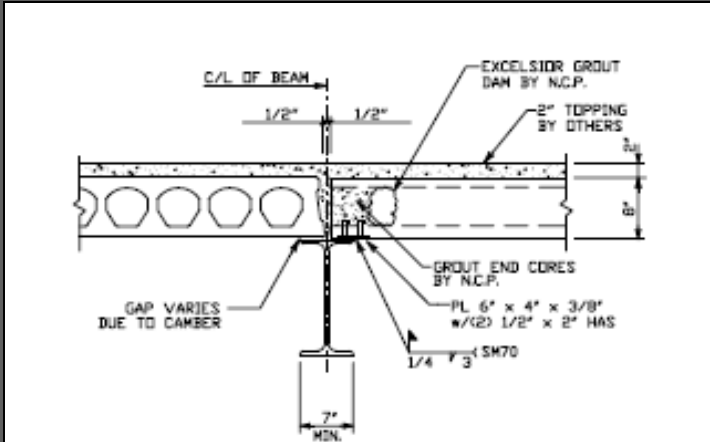
Appendices Pages For Q&A





Estimated Activity Durations (RS Means Cost Data 2011)				
Activity	Unit	Daily Output	Quantity	Duration (Days)
2nd Floor				
2" Topping- self level dry 3000 psi, pumped	SF	12000	6585	0.548
Topping Cure Time				2.0
Forms in Place for Equipment Pads (4 use)	SFCA	205	109	0.532
Set Equipment Pads- 4" Elevated Pad	SF	2613	1152.9	0.44
Equipment Pad Cure Time				2.0
Stripping of Equipment Pad Formwork	SFCA	205	109	0.532
4th Floor				
2" Topping- self level dry 3000 psi, pumped	SF	12000	6585	0.548
Topping Cure Time				2.0
Forms in Place for Equipment Pads (4 use)	SFCA	205	133	0.648
Set Equipment Pads- 4" Elevated Pad	SF	2613	1114.575	0.42
Equipment Pad Cure Time				2.0
Stripping of Equipment Pad Formwork	SFCA	205	133	0.548





Photovoltaic Analysis Slides (Not Presented)

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I. Project Background

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- II. Grid Tie-In
- III. Energy Production/Cost

III. Precast Plank Application

- I. Design & Structural Impact
- II. Schedule/Cost Impact
- III. Implementation

IV. BIM Utilization

- I. Identifying Uses
- II. Software Application
- III. GC & FM Benefits
- IV. Implementation

V. Lessons Learned

VI. Acknowledgements

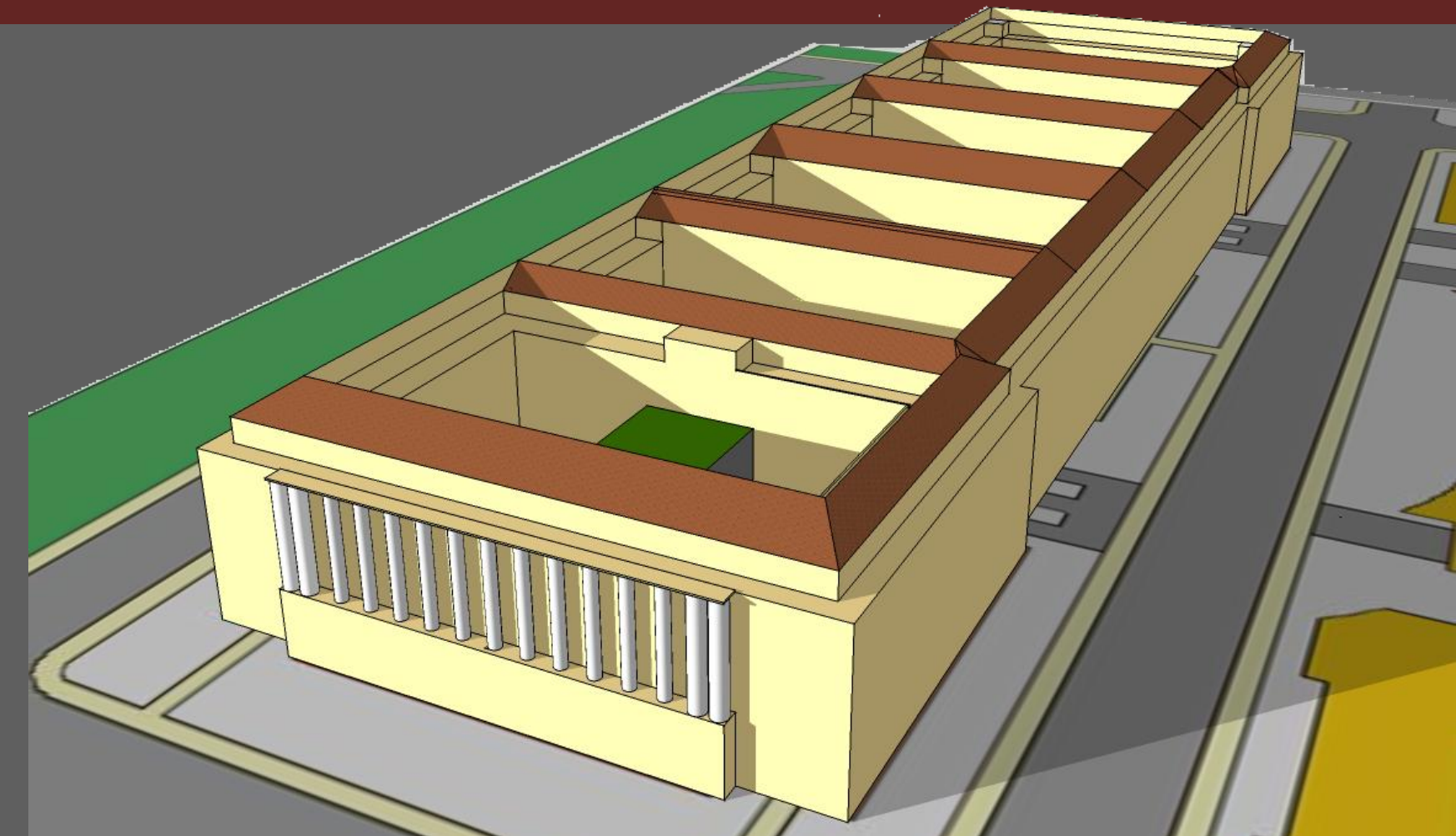
PV ARRAY PARAMETERS	
Available Roof Area	5,760 SF
Slope of Roof	3:5 (31 Degrees)
Orientation	Directly South
Optimum Tilt Angle	31 Degrees
Summer	24 Degrees
Fall/Spring	39 Degrees
Winter	54 Degrees
Sun Hours/Day	4.9

Background Information

- Renovation project in pursuit of LEED Gold Certification- LEED V2.2
- No current initiative to obtain credits for On-Site Renewable Energy
- Roof Orientation and pitch ideal for PV array

Research Goal

- Perform a photovoltaic feasibility study
- Examine life cycle costs and payback period



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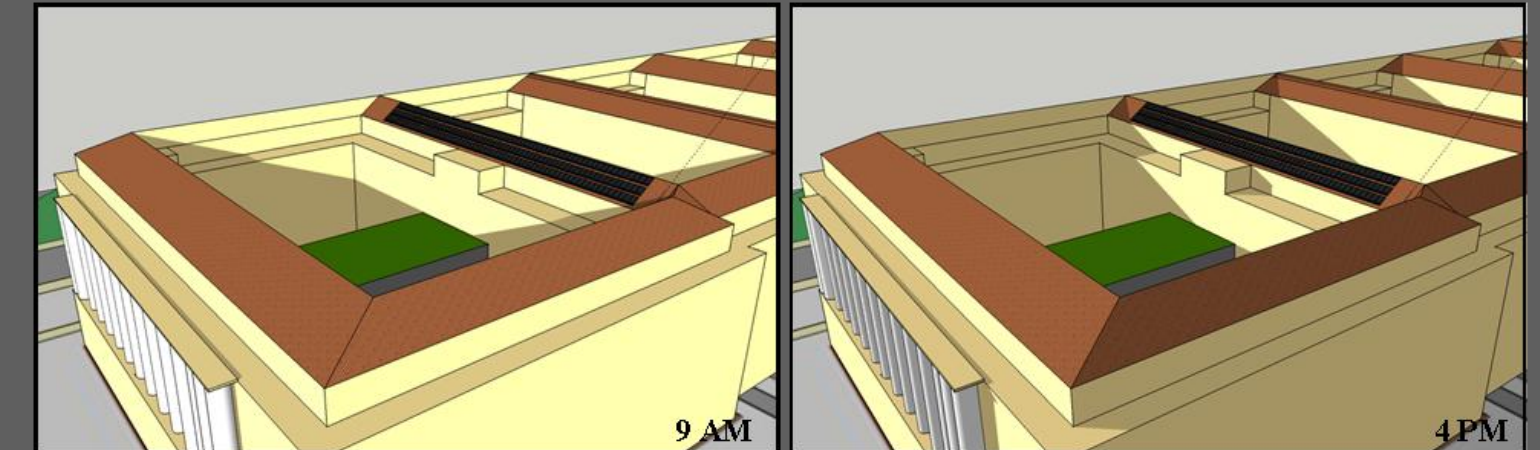
KYOCERA - Calculation for the Electrical Equipment Enclosure		
Step	Value	Comment / Description
1	4.9	sun hours per day
2	91224	watt-hours energy load (5% Waste Factor Included)
3	18617	watts/hour of sunlight
4	102.7	amperage x charging voltage for model KD210GX-LP
5	181.3	# of models required
	190	Units Required

Electrical Equipment Enclosure Lighting Loads

- 2nd Floor: (37) 48 Watt 2 Lamp Pendant Mounted Fluorescent Industrial Luminaries-
 - 15 Hours/Day operation: 53.28 kWh
- 4th Floor: (40) 28 Watt 2 Lamp Pendant Mounted General Purpose Industrial Luminaries-
 - 15 Hours/Day operation: 33.6 kWh
- 91,224 Total Watt-Hours Energy Load (5% Waste Factor Included)

Design Process

- Kyocera Solar Panel Design Process utilized
- 5 Step Process for determining the number of panels needed to power load
- Kyocera KDL210GX-LP panels were utilized
- 192 59"x39" will be laid out in three rows across the length of the roof



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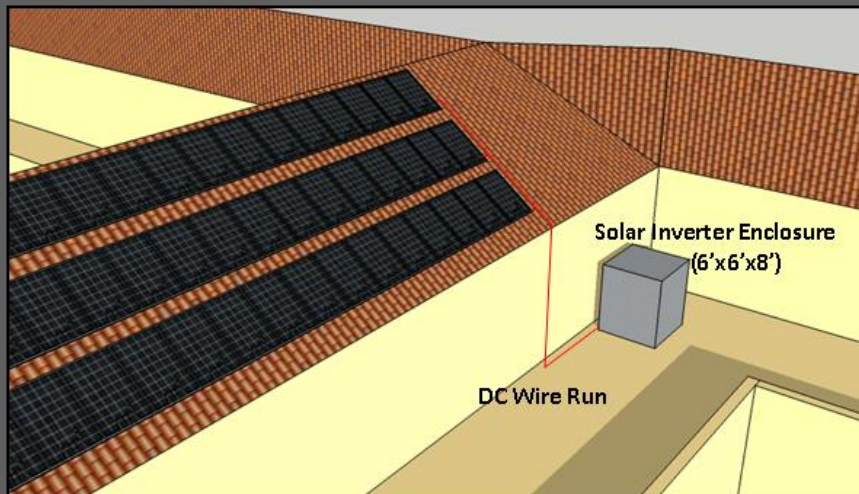
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System Tie-In

- PV Array will be tied into the facility's energy provider grid
- System will not be directly powering EEE's lighting loads
- Balance of Systems equipment will provide disconnects for AC and DC wire runs, ground and overcurrent protection
- (6) SB-6000 US inverters will be housed near the system to convert DC power into AC power to tie into the grid
- System will be connected to the main distribution panel in the EEE



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SAVINGS AND INCENTIVES APPLICABLE		
Northeast, United States		
Program	Incentive Type	Amount
Utility Company: Existing Buildings Energy Efficient Program	Grant	\$ 20,000.00
Net Metering	Performance Incentive	\$140/ MWh
PSC Solar Renewable Energy Certificates	Performance Incentive	\$460/ MWh

Energy Production

- The panels combine to produce a total of 40.3 kW (DC)
- Referencing PVWatts V.1 Calculator: Annual AC Energy produced is 49,766 kWh
- At \$0.08/kWh, the system produces \$3,981.00 of energy annually

System Cost and Renewable Energy Incentives

- Research shows similar systems cost approximately \$7.60 per watt of energy produced (\$7.80)
- The 40.3 kW system will cost approximately \$314,340.00
- Federal buildings are applicable to limited incentives for on-site renewable energy systems



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Market		
Retail Cost of Electricity	0.13	\$/kWh
Elec. Rate increase	2.50%	
AECs Value	590	\$/MWh
Loan		
Percentage Borrowed	0.00%	
Loan Value	\$0.00	
Interest rate	3.00%	APY
Period	25	Years
CRF	0.004742113	

Summary of System Cost and Savings	
Upfront Cost	\$ 294,390.00
Average Monthly Savings	\$ 2,980.00
Pay Back Period	8 Years, 2 Months
Total Savings (25 Years)	\$ 660,007.89

Payback Analysis

- Payback Calculator created by Andy Mackey M.S. Construction Management
- Calculation based on owner supplying upfront costs for system
- Payback period just over 8 years
- Lifetime savings of \$660,000.00 over the course of 25 years

Final Conclusion and Recommendations

- Project owner should invest in applying photovoltaic system
- Visually represents owner investment in sustainable practices
- Investment returns life time savings greater than \$660,000.00

25 Year PV System Savings vs. Project Cost (Upfront Cost Application)

