

# J.B. BYRD ALZHEIMER'S CENTER & RESEARCH INSTITUTE



**Raffi Kayat | Structural Option**

Faculty Advisor: Dr. Ali M. Memari

Tampa, FL

Senior Thesis 2012

# J.B. Byrd Alzheimer's Center

## BUILDING INTRODUCTION

- Building Introduction
- Existing Structural System
- Problem Statement
- Proposed Solution
- Fixed Base Design
- Base Isolation Design
- Comparison of Designs
- Sustainability Breadth: Viability Study
- Questions/Comments

### □ Location



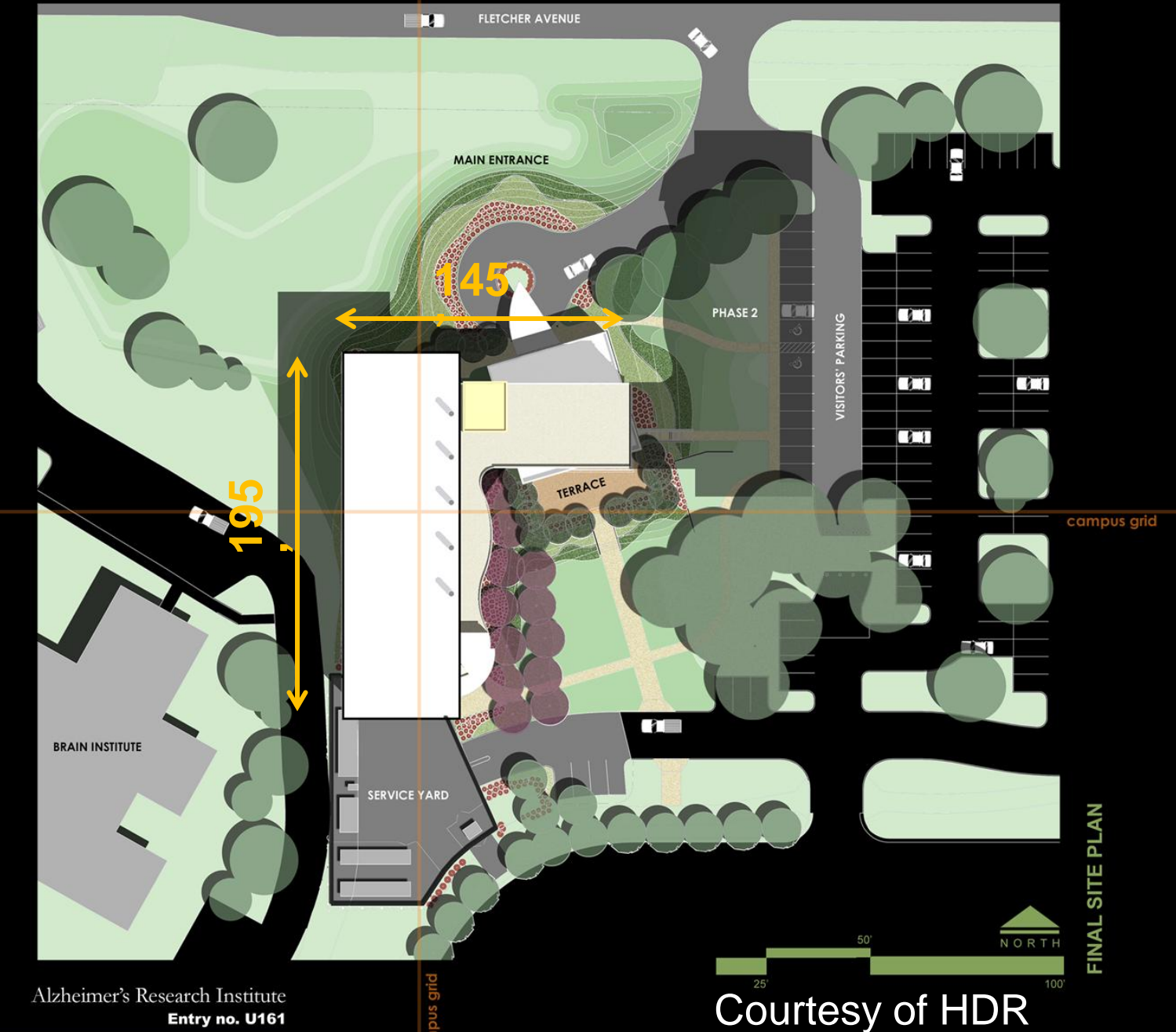


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- Location
- Size  
108,000 SF

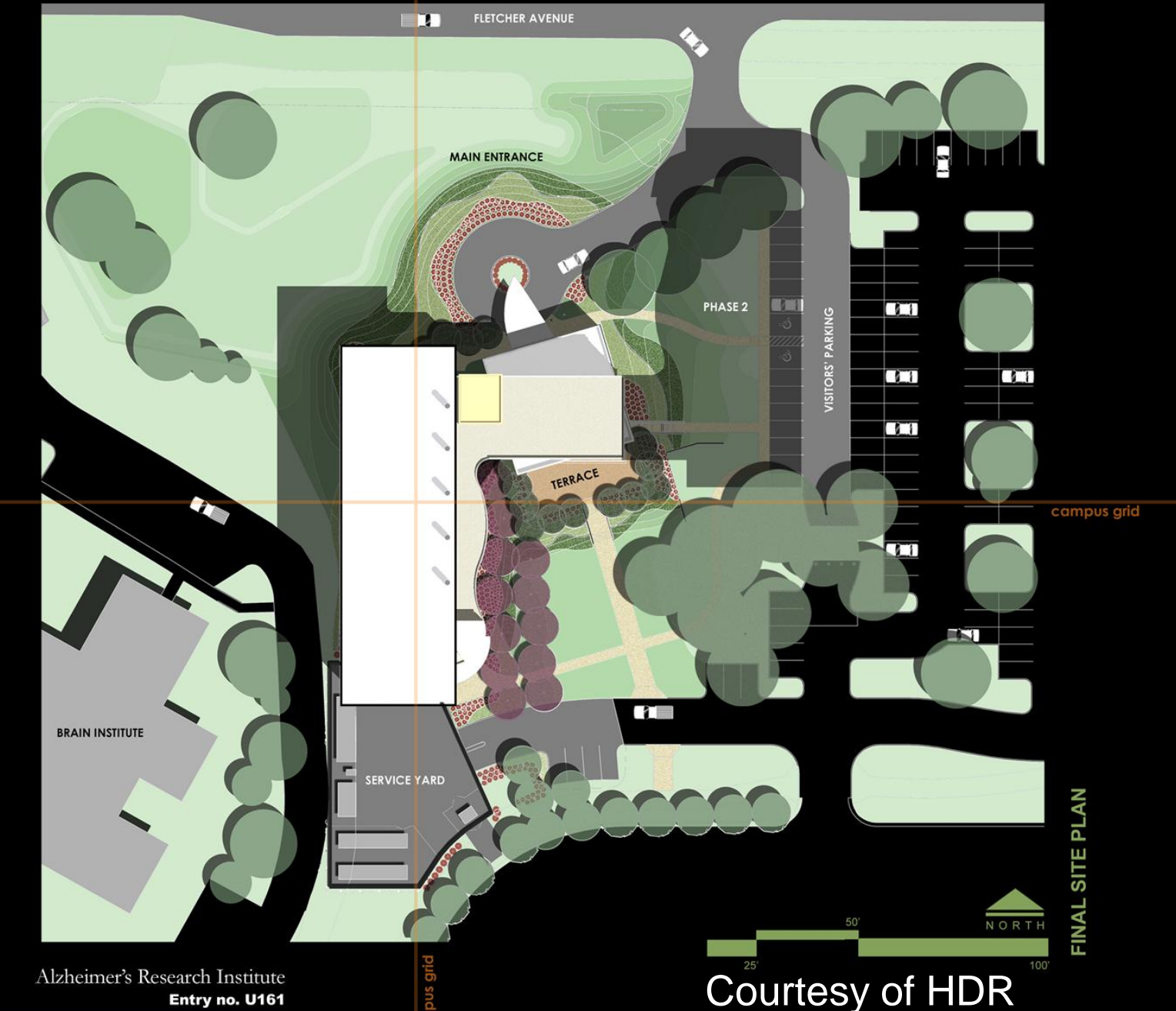


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- Location
- Size  
108,000 SF
- Total Height  
116'





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- Location
- Size  
108,000 SF
- Total Height  
116'
- Cost  
\$22,000,000

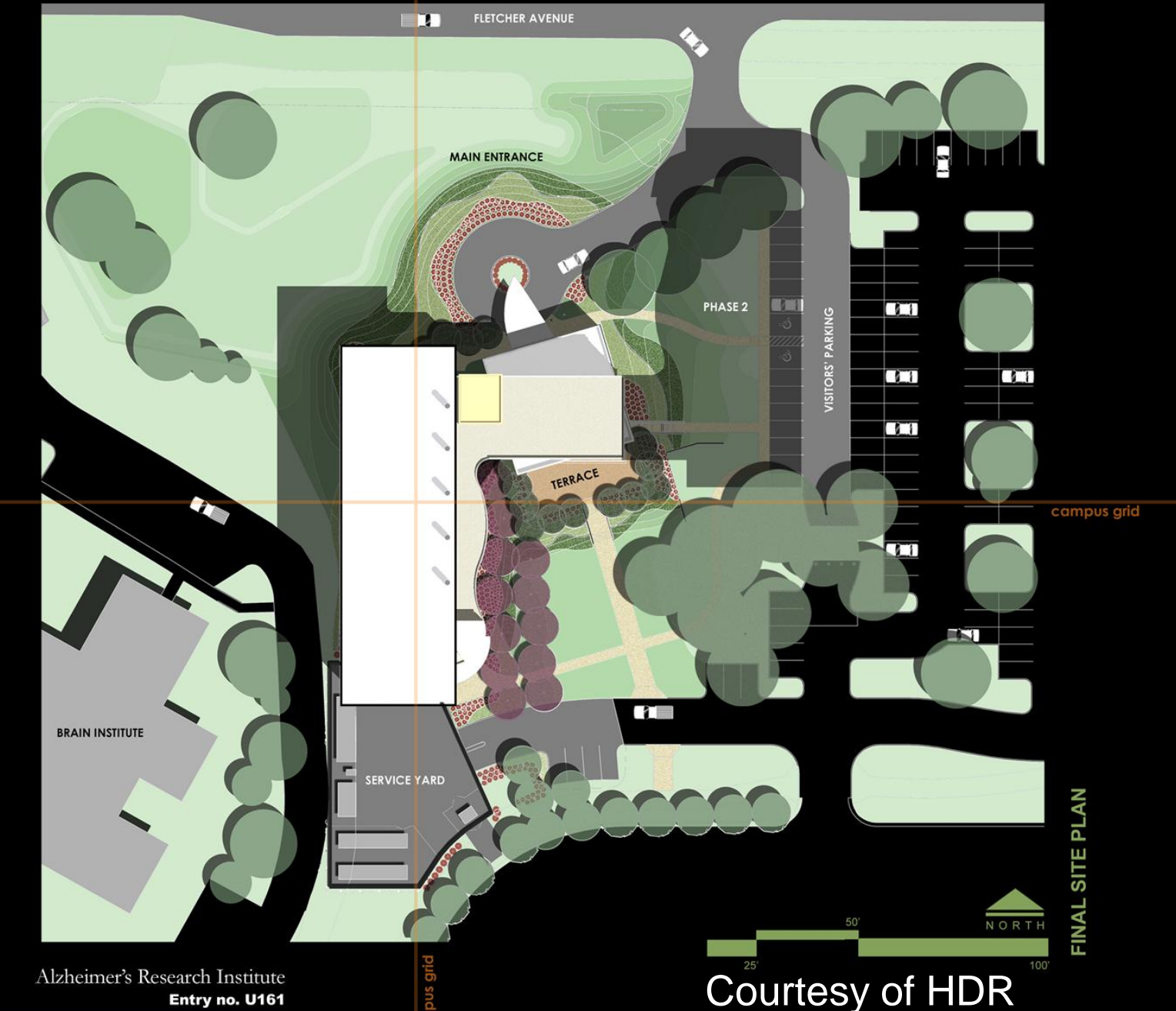


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108,000 SF
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116'
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\$22,000,000
- Construction  
February 2006 to July 2007





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- **Location**
- **Size**  
108,000 SF
- **Total Height**  
116'
- **Cost**  
\$22,000,000
- **Construction**  
February 2006 to July 2007
- **Occupancy**  
**Business and Research**



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108,000 SF
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116'
- Cost  
\$22,000,000
- Construction  
February 2006 to July 2007
- Occupancy  
**Business and Research**
- LEED Silver





# J.B. Byrd Alzheimer's Center

## PROJECT TEAM

- Building Introduction
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- Proposed Solution
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- Questions/Comments



- **Owner**  
J.B. Byrd Alzheimer's Center
- **General Contractor & Construction Management**  
Turner Construction
- **Architecture**
- **Structural**
- **Mechanical**
- **Electrical**
- **Plumbing**

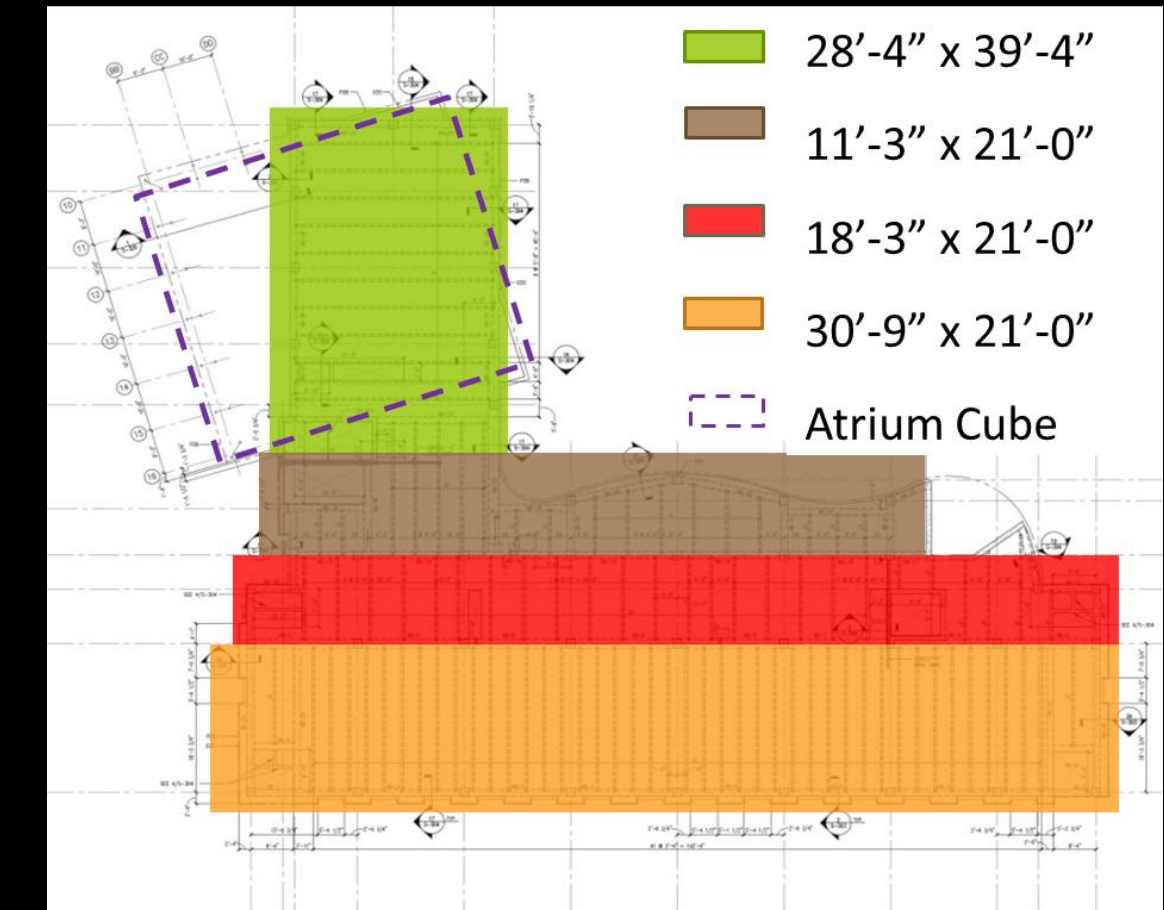


- Building Introduction
  - Existing Structural System
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  - Sustainability Breadth: Viability Study
  - Questions/Comments
- Cast-in-place concrete mat-slab foundation



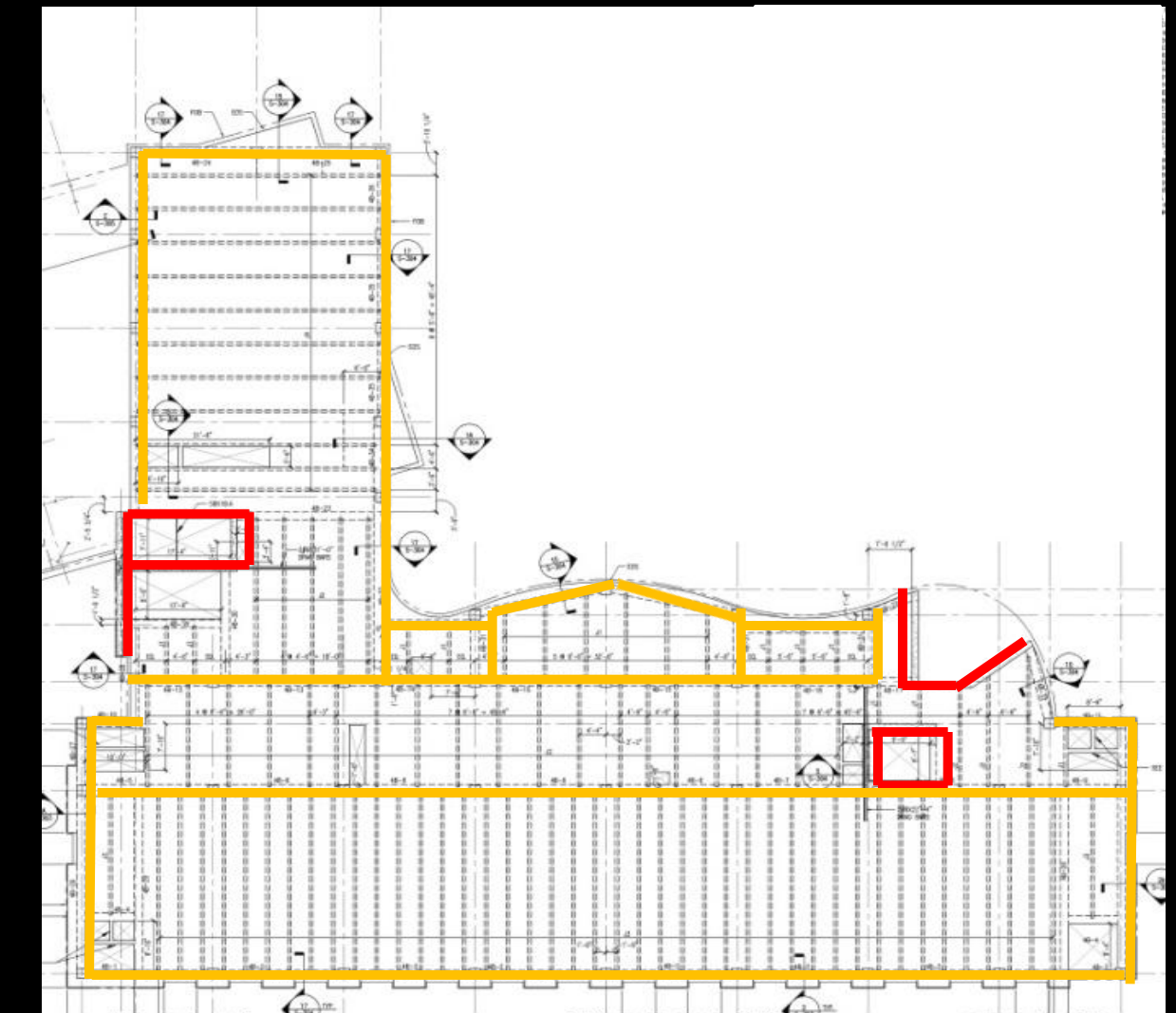
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- Cast-in-place concrete mat-slab foundation
- One way slab framing
- Precast Joists and Beam Soffits
- Bay sizes



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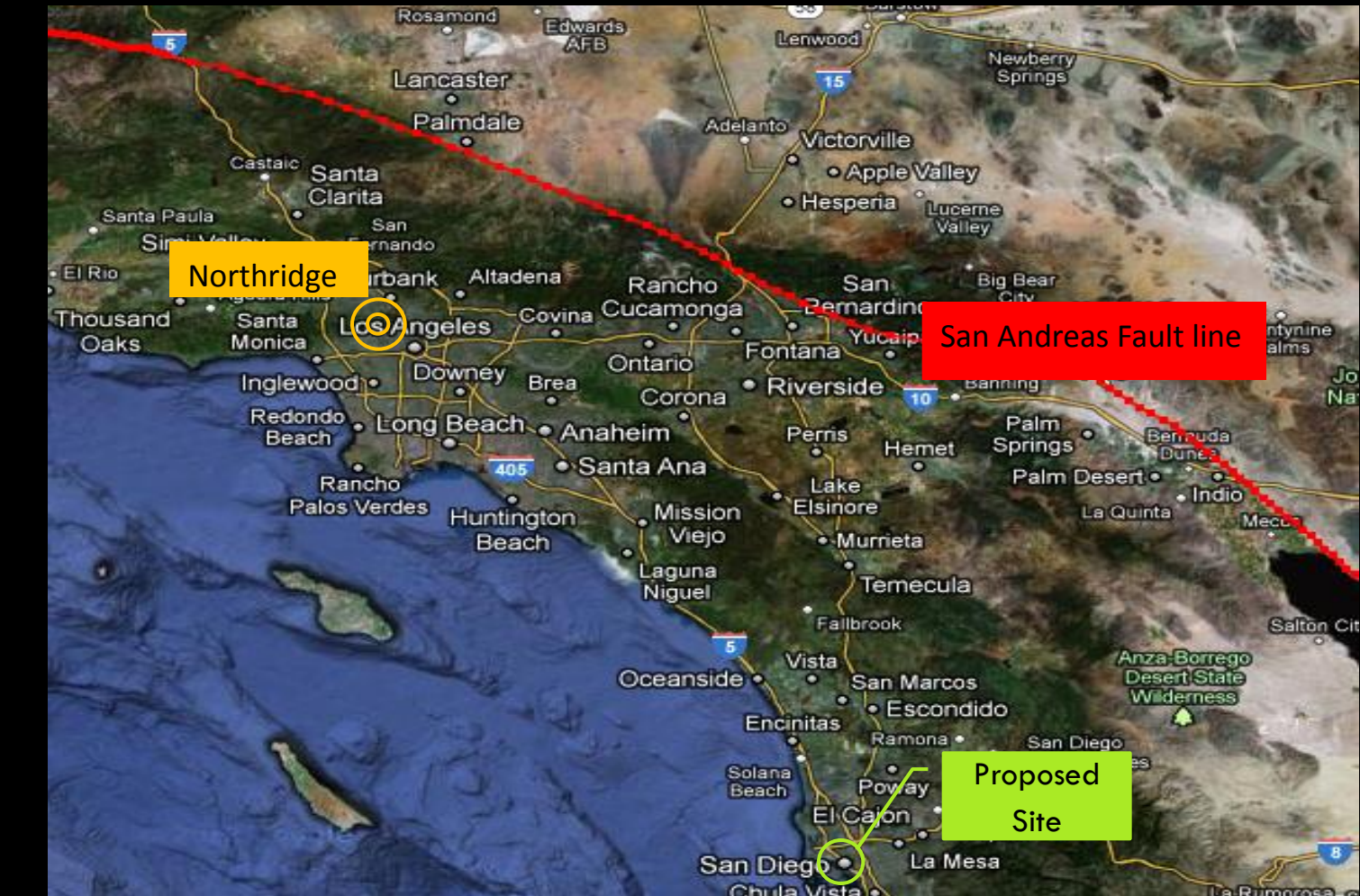
- Cast-in-place concrete mat-slab foundation
- Bay sizes
- One way slab construction
- Precast Joists and Beam Soffits
- Lateral System
  - Concrete Moment frames
  - Concrete Shear Walls





- Building Introduction
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- Interest in seismic design
- Scenario Created  
Request for building to be built for University of San Diego (USD)  
Close to Northridge and San Andreas fault line





# J.B. Byrd Alzheimer's Center

## PROBLEM STATEMENT

## LOCATION ON USD CAMPUS

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- Interest in seismic design
- Scenario Created  
Request for building to be built for University of San Diego (USD)  
Close to Northridge and San Andreas fault line
- Similar site to USF
- Geotechnical report same as original building
- Facility required to meet strict standards





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- 2 Designs undertaken in concrete
  - Fixed Base System in San Diego to meet S-3
  - Isolated Base System in California S-3
- Comparison between traditional and high-tech
- Design Goals
  - Minimal Impact to Architecture
  - Low Cost of Implementation
- MAE Incorporated:
  - Computer Modeling
  - Earthquake Design



Emergency Management Centre of Foligno, Italy

- Building Introduction
- Existing Structural System
- Problem Statement
- Proposed Solution
- **Fixed Base Design**
  - **Loads**
  - Gravity Redesign
  - Computer modeling
  - Lateral Redesign

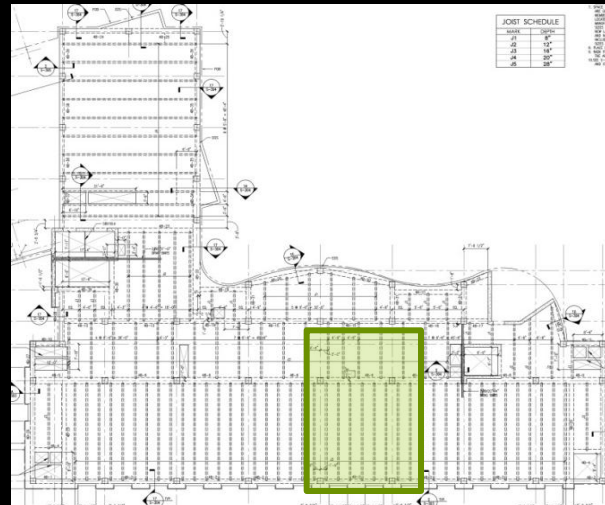
- Load Combination Used  
1.2D+1.0L+1.0E+0.2S
- Modal Response applied to system

Lateral Forces Summary	Tampa, FL		San Diego, CA	
	Base Shear (kips)	Overtuning Moment (ft-kips)	Base Shear (kips)	Overtuning Moment (ft-kips)
Wind N-S direction	682	36,276	340	18076
Wind E-W direction	892	47,457	448	23811
Seismic N-S direction	193	10,819	2013	169,437
Seismic E-W direction				

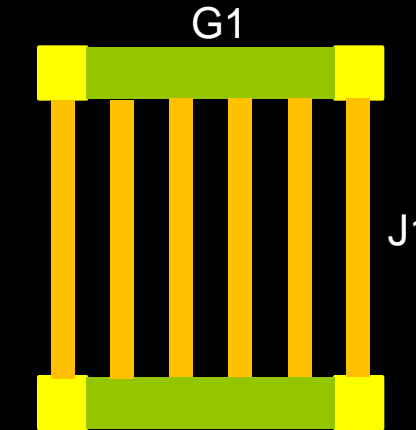
- Reduced Wind
- Higher Seismic
  - Redesign lateral system to resist the higher loads
- Similar Dead and Live Loads
  - Redesign gravity for practicality of construction in California



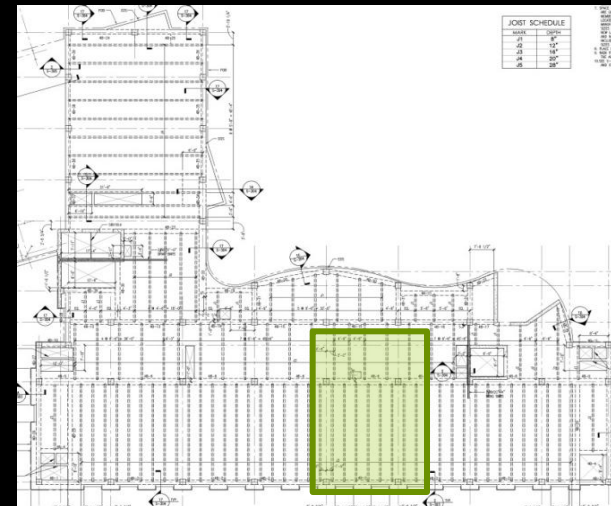
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  - Loads
  - **Gravity Redesign/One Way Slab**
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Typical Laboratory Bay



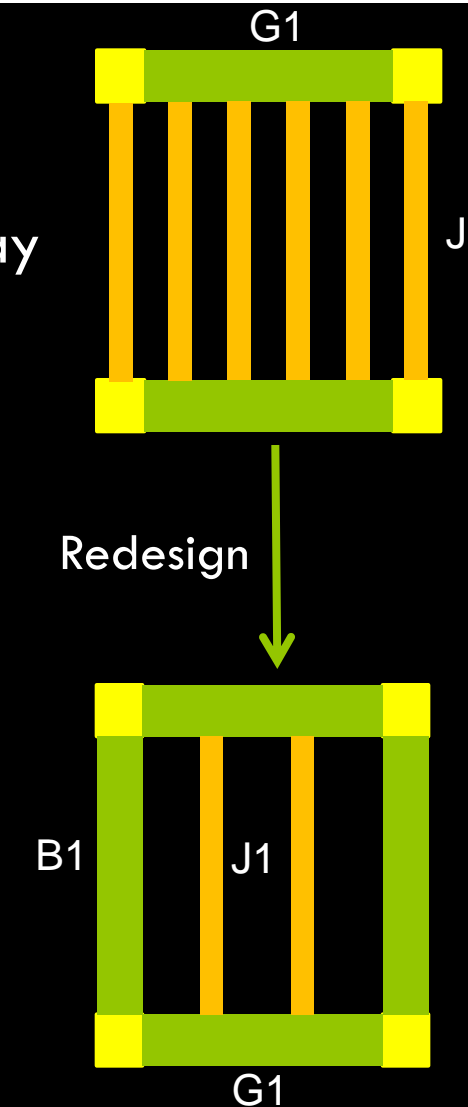
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Typical Laboratory Bay

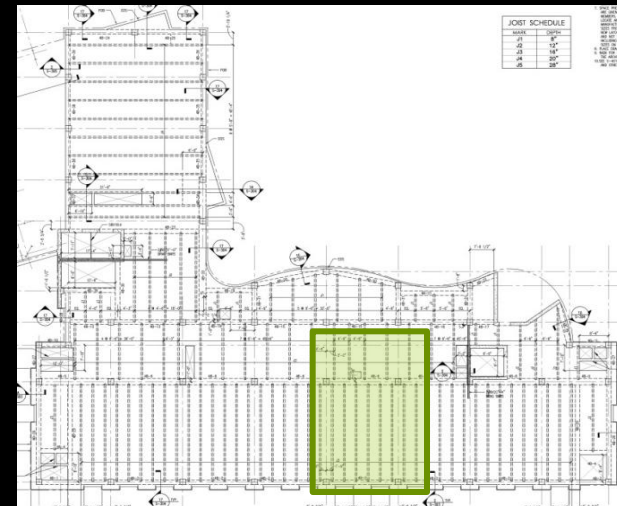
Element		J1	B1	G1
Sizes	Existing	16"x20"	-	16"x24"
	Redesign	16"x24"	20"x24"	20"x24"

- B1 added for potential moment frame addition





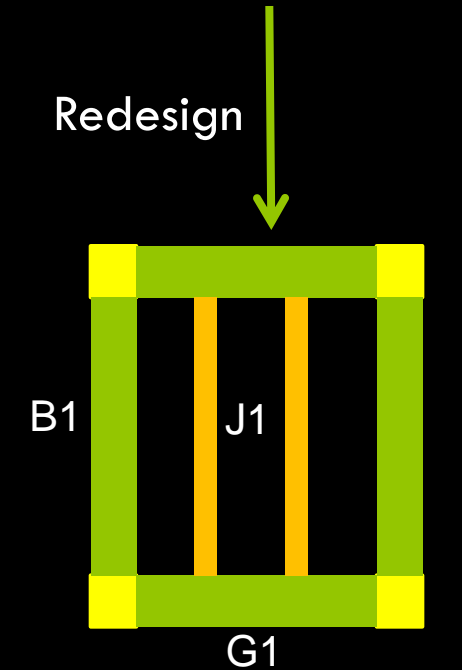
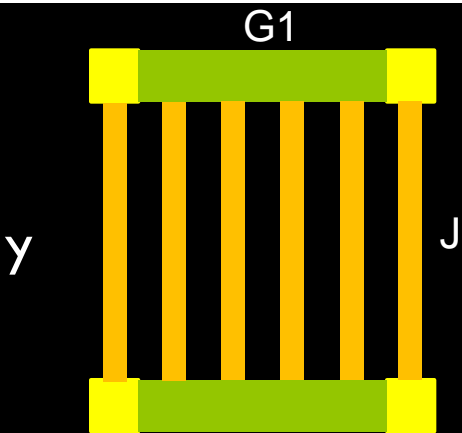
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Typical Laboratory Bay

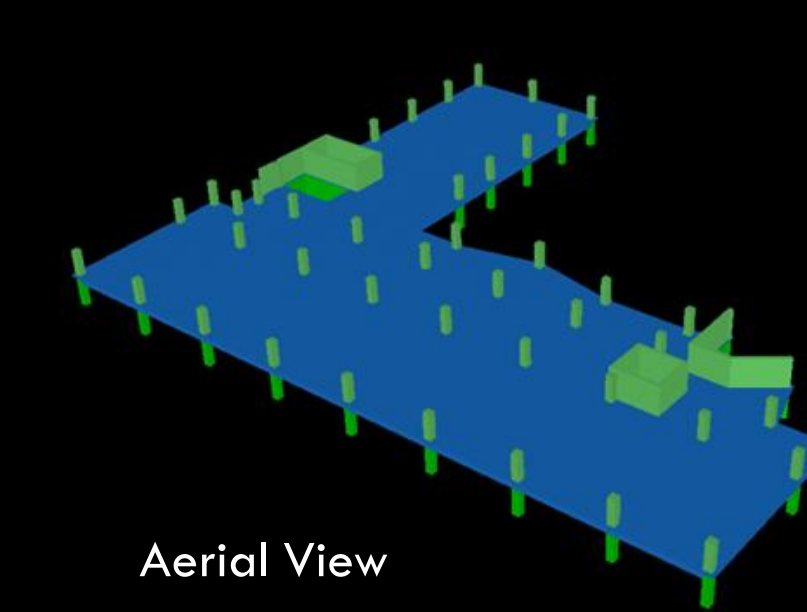
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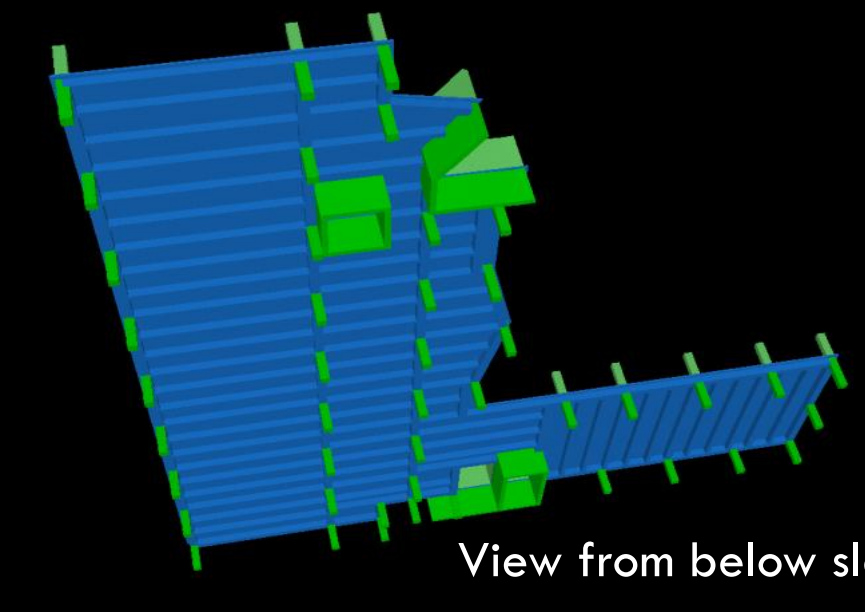


Redesign

- Columns kept intact
- Modeled in RAM Concepts
  - Output similar to hand calculations

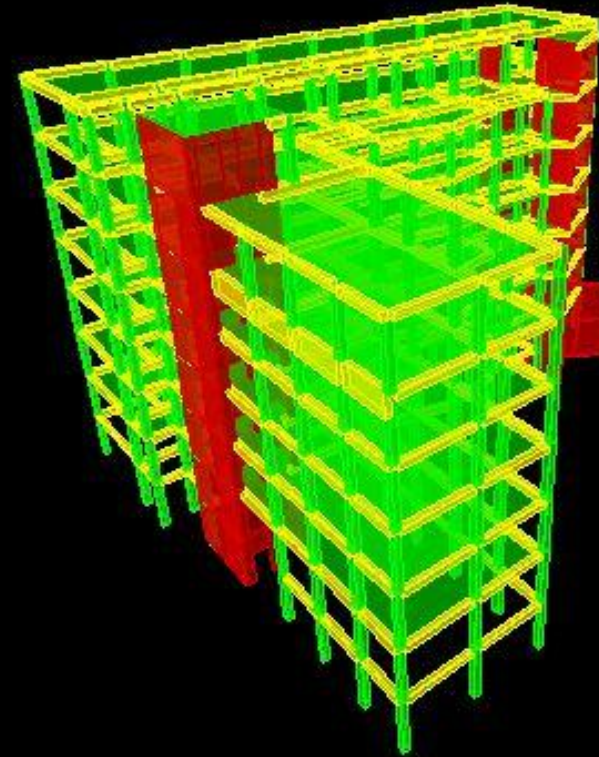


Aerial View



View from below slab

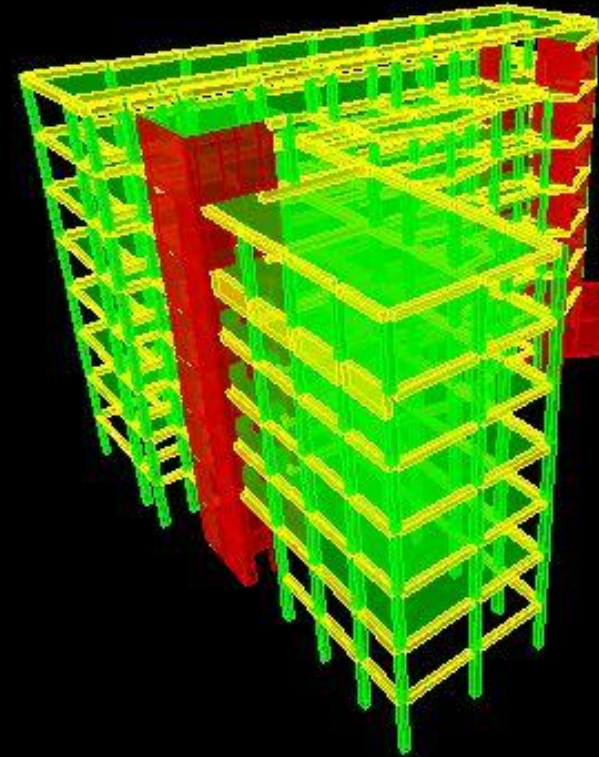
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- Design to overcome
  - Extreme torsional irregularity in the Y-direction
  - Meet code minimum moment frame S-3
  - Minimal Impact to architectural

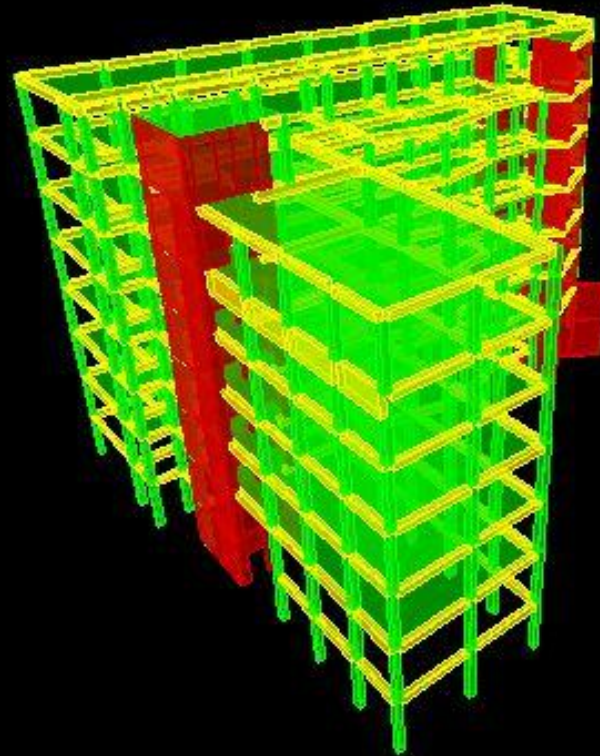


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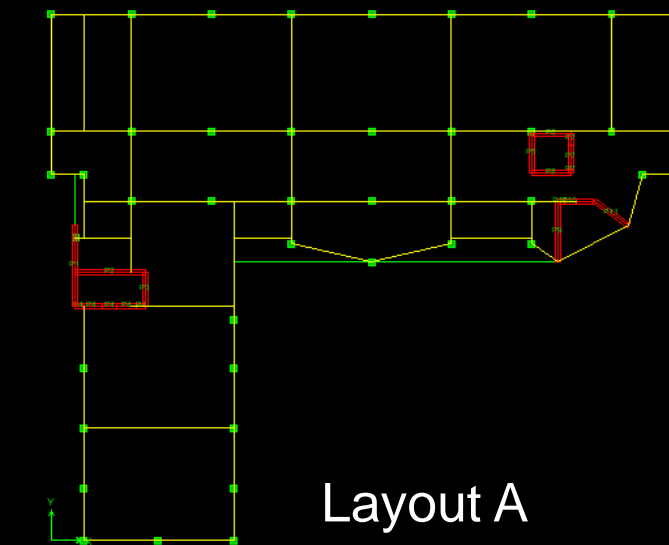
- Design to overcome
  - Extreme torsional irregularity in the Y-direction
  - Meet code minimum moment frame S-3
  - Minimal Impact to architectural
- Solution
  - Increase stiffness and reduce torsion in Y-direction
  - Keep same shear walls layout

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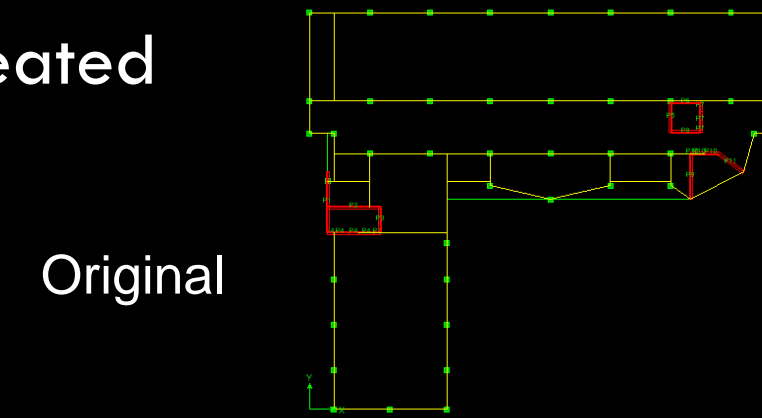


- Design to overcome
  - Extreme torsional irregularity in the Y-direction
  - Meet code minimum moment frame S-3
  - Minimal Impact to architectural
- Solution
  - Increase stiffness and reduce torsion in Y-direction
  - Keep same shear walls layout
- Dual System: Special concrete shear walls with intermediate concrete moment frames  $R=6.5$ ,  $C_d=5$

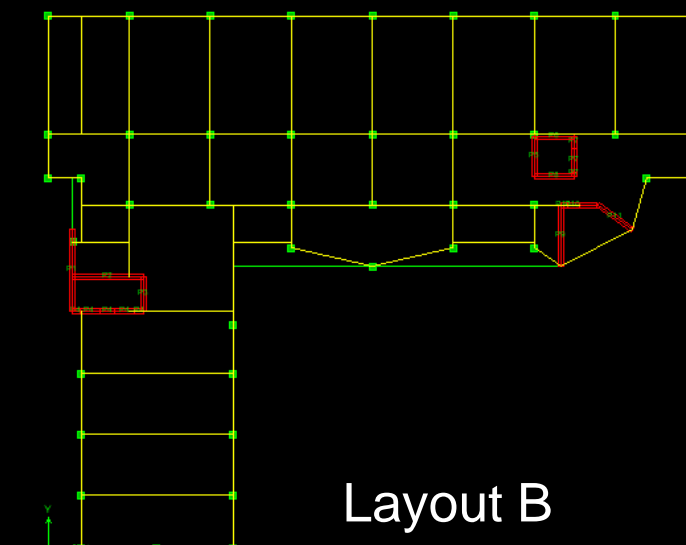
- 2 Moment Frames layouts created



Layout A



Original



Layout B



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□ Several iterations done

□ Layout A

Wall size	Beam size	Period (sec)	total drifts in Y (inch)	total drifts in X (inch)	Max drift in Y (inch) between 5-6	Max drift in X (inch) between 3-4	Y-direction		X-direction	
							S5= 2%= 3.48"	S3= 1%= 1.74"	S5= 2%= 3.48"	S3= 1%= 1.74"
12"	20x24	1.737	32.21	26.29	4.686	3.875	NG	NG	NG	NG
	20x28	1.633	28.23	22.97	4.098	3.374	NG	NG	OK	NG
	20x32	1.553	25.25	20.65	3.660	3.022	NG	NG	OK	NG
	20x36	1.489	22.97	18.93	3.324	2.762	OK	NG	OK	NG
16"	20x24	1.622	27.98	23.37	4.072	3.441	NG	NG	OK	NG
	20x28	1.533	24.84	20.65	3.603	3.034	NG	NG	OK	NG
	20x32	1.463	22.42	18.71	3.249	2.742	OK	NG	OK	NG
	20x36	1.406	20.53	17.25	2.971	2.522	OK	NG	OK	NG

□ Layout B

Wall size	Beam size	Period (sec)	total drifts in Y (inch)	total drifts in X (inch)	Max drift in Y (inch) between 5-6	Max drift in X (inch) between 3-4	Y-direction		X-direction	
							S5= 2%= 3.48"	S3= 1%= 1.74"	S5= 2%= 3.48"	S3= 1%= 1.74"
12"	20x24	1.687	29.42	26.09	4.271	3.844	NG	NG	NG	NG
	20x28	1.581	25.58	22.77	3.703	3.343	NG	NG	OK	NG
	20x32	1.501	22.78	20.45	3.290	2.992	OK	NG	OK	NG
	20x36	1.439	20.68	18.73	2.980	2.733	OK	NG	OK	NG
16"	20x24	1.582	25.82	23.20	3.744	3.416	NG	NG	OK	NG
	20x28	1.491	22.73	20.48	3.290	3.008	OK	NG	OK	NG
	20x32	1.421	20.42	18.54	2.950	2.716	OK	NG	OK	NG
	20x36	1.366	18.65	17.08	2.690	2.496	OK	NG	OK	NG
20"	20x36	1.307	17.05	15.77	2.460	2.305	OK	NG	OK	NG
24"	20x36	1.258	15.75	14.67	2.272	2.145	OK	NG	OK	NG
	20x42	1.204	14.22	13.40	2.049	1.955	OK	NG	OK	NG
	24x42	1.184	14.22	13.40	2.049	1.955	OK	NG	OK	NG
28"	20x42	1.165	13.291	12.602	1.916	1.839	OK	NG	OK	NG
32"	24x42	1.113	12.808	12.301	1.847	1.794	OK	NG	OK	NG
	24x48	1.077	11.847	11.473	1.708	1.670	OK	OK	OK	OK

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- System chosen to meet S-5 (2% drift)

### Layout B

16"	20x24	1.582	25.82	23.20	3.744	3.416	NG	NG	OK	NG
	20x28	1.491	22.73	20.48	3.290	3.008	OK	NG	OK	NG
	20x32	1.421	20.42	18.54	2.950	2.716	OK	NG	OK	NG
	20x36	1.366	18.65	17.08	2.690	2.496	OK	NG	OK	NG

16"	20x24
	20x28
	20x32
	20x36

- Shear walls: Increase of 4"
- Moment frames: Increase in depth



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16"	20x24	1.582	25.82	23.20	3.744	3.416	NG	NG	OK	NG
	20x28	1.491	22.73	20.48	3.290	3.008	OK	NG	OK	NG
	20x32	1.421	20.42	18.54	2.950	2.716	OK	NG	OK	NG
	20x36	1.366	18.65	17.08	2.690	2.496	OK	NG	OK	NG

16"	20x24
	20x28
	20x32
	20x36

- Shear walls: Increase of 4"
- Moment frames: Increase in depth

- System chosen to meet S-3 (1% drift)

### Layout B

28"	24x42	1.184	14.22	13.40	2.049	1.955	OK	NG	OK	NG
	20x42	1.165	13.291	12.602	1.916	1.839	OK	NG	OK	NG
32"	24x42	1.113	12.808	12.301	1.847	1.794	OK	NG	OK	NG
	24x48	1.077	11.847	11.473	1.708	1.670	OK	OK	OK	OK

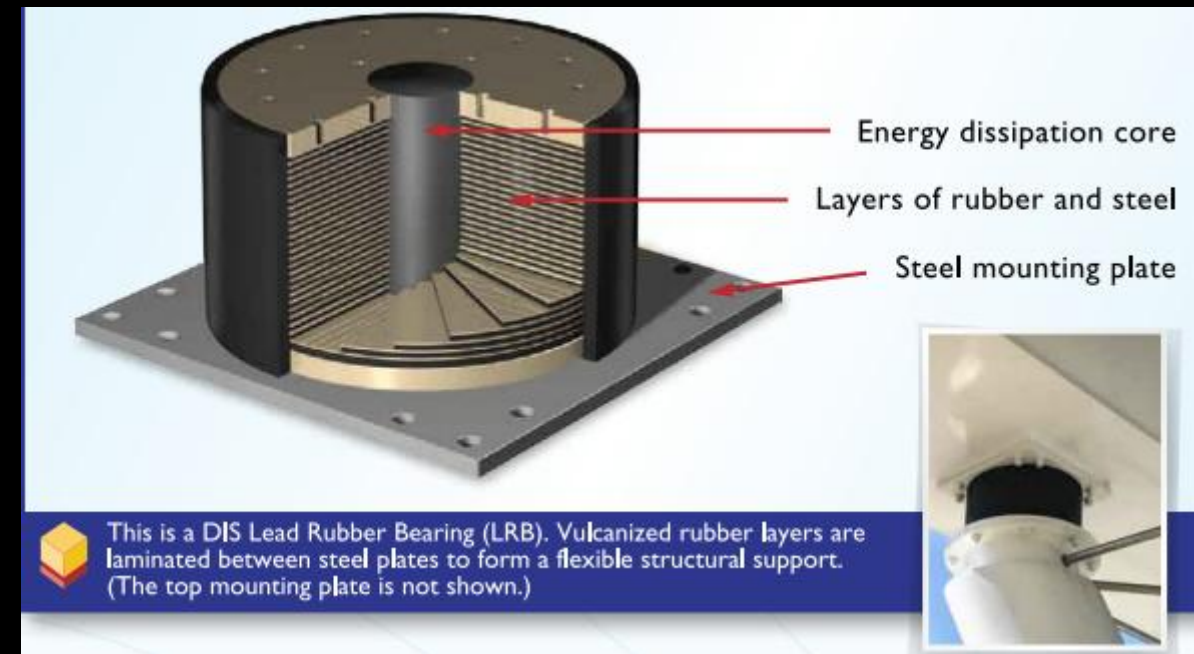
28"	20x42
32"	24x42
	24x48

- Impractical design due to plenum space

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- **Base Isolation Design**

- Introduction
- Time History
- Design
- Results

## □ Lead Rubber Base Isolators



Courtesy of Teratec

- Rubber provides flexibility to move and return
- Steel can move horizontally but provide vertical stiffness
- Lead has plastic property  
Kinetic energy is absorbed into heat energy as the lead is deformed



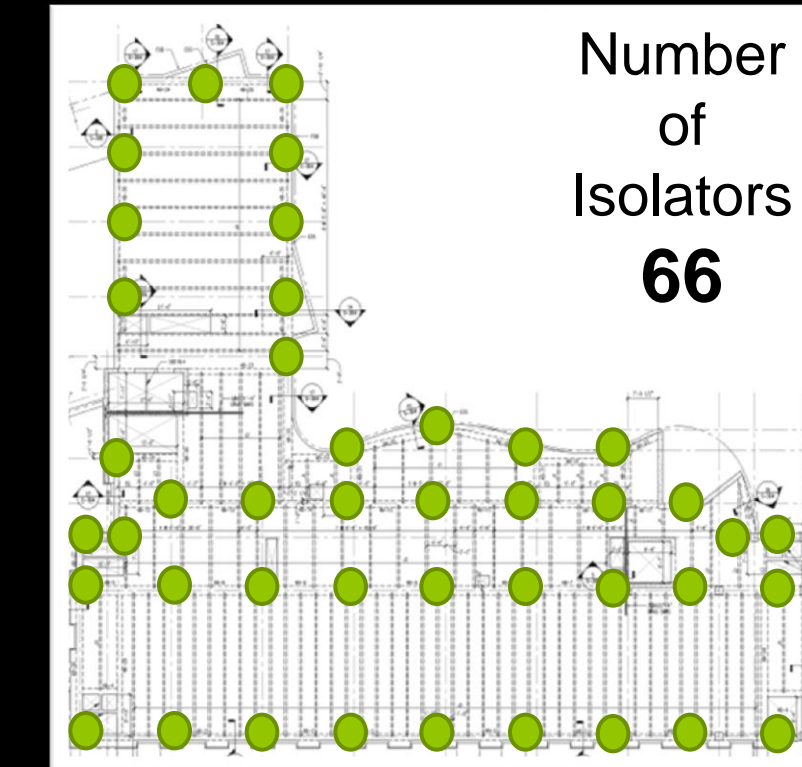
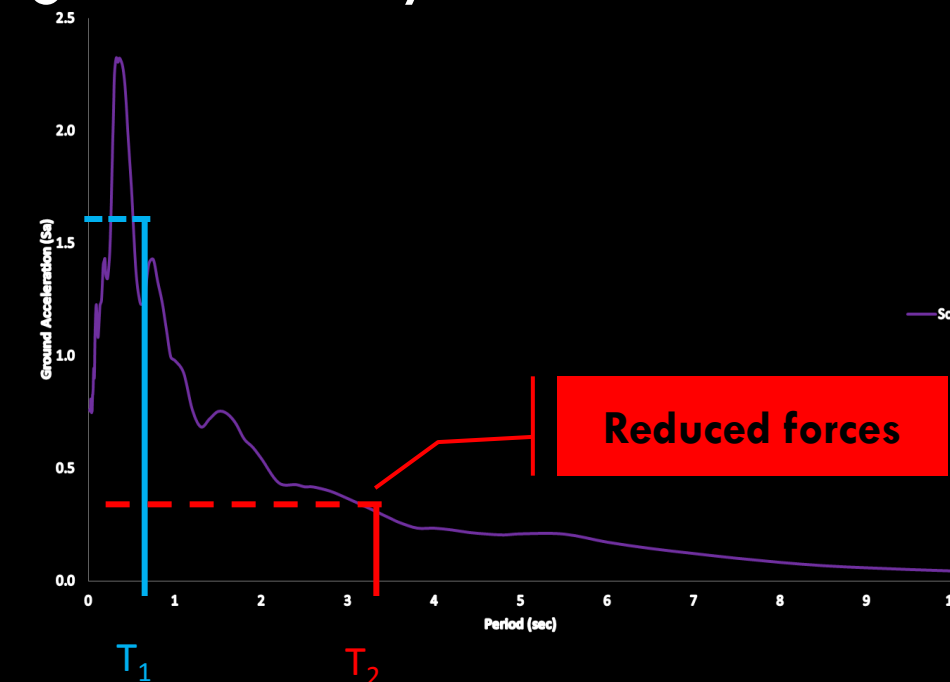
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- Reduce Ground movement
- High floor acceleration
- Large inter-story drifts

- Damping

- Placed between the structure and the foundation, beneath the ground floor slab



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- Recommended records chosen from FEMA P695
- Earthquakes chosen for analysis

- FEMA= Federal Emergency Management Agency
- P695=Quantification of Building Seismic Performance Factors

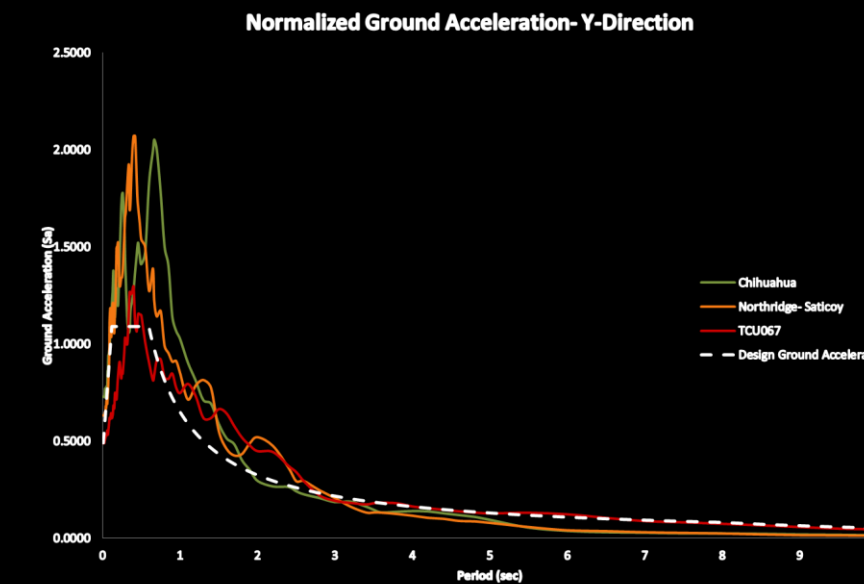
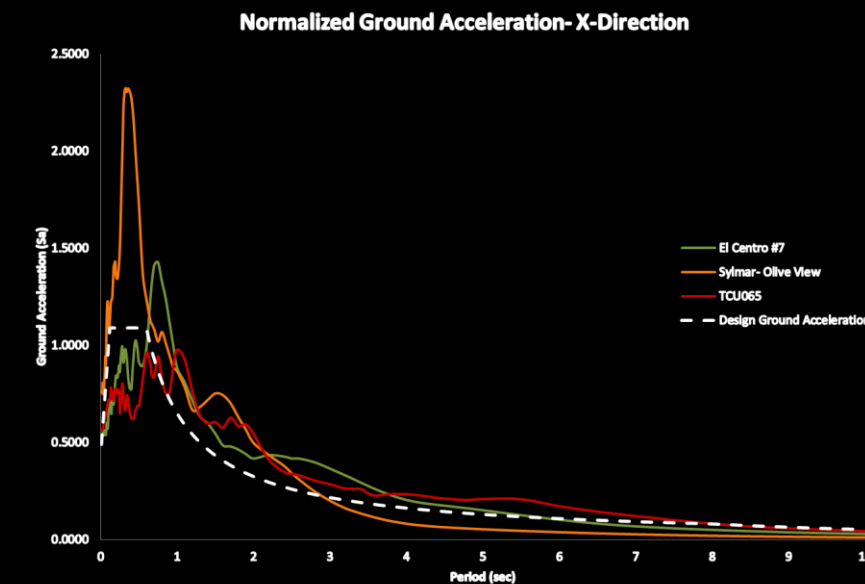
Direction of Earthquake	Earthquake	Station	Magnitude
X-Direction	Imperial Valley	El centro 7	6.5
	Northridge-01	Sylmar - Olive View	6.7
	Chi Chi, Taiwan	TCU065	7.6
Y-Direction	Imperial Valley	Chihuahua	6.5
	Northridge-01	Northridge - Saticoy	6.7
	Chi Chi, Taiwan	TCU067	7.6



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- Response spectrum and scaling factors were taken from PEER NGA for the proposed solution

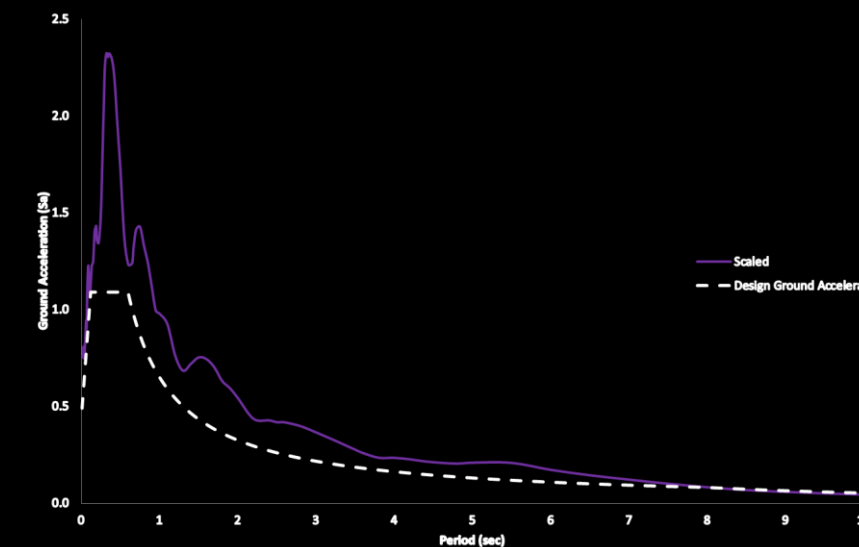
- PEER= Pacific Earthquake Engineering Research Center of the University of California at Berkeley



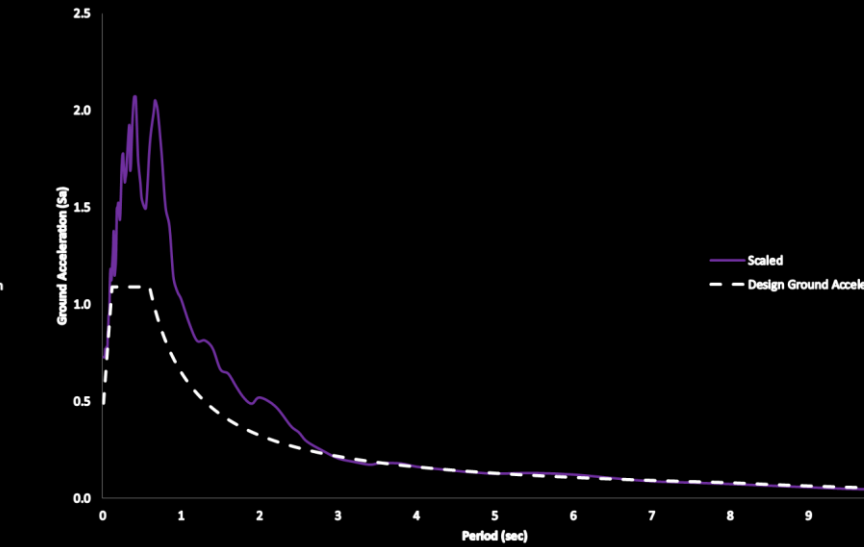
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- Response spectrum were taken from PEER NGA for the proposed solution then scaled accordingly
- Maximum Envelope of the ground motion history

Max Ground Acceleration- X-Direction



Max Ground Acceleration- Y-Direction



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- Time histories applied to fixed base design S-3
  - Recorded max displacements & interstory drifts for each earthquake



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  - Results

- Time histories applied to fixed base design S-3
- Time histories applied to isolated structure CA S-3
  - Hysteresis curve could no be obtained
  - Preliminary sizing for base isolators was done following ASCE 7-05
  - Recorded max displacements & interstory drifts for each earthquake

- Minimum lateral displacement in each direction

Design Displacement:	Maximum Displacement:
$D_D = \frac{gS_{D1}T_D}{4\pi^2 B_D}$	$D_M = \frac{gS_{M1}T_M}{4\pi^2 B_M}$
$D_D = 34.92 \text{ in.}$	$D_M = 30.46 \text{ in.}$

- Minimum with actual and accidental torsion

Total Displacement:	
$D_{TD} = D_D \left[ 1 + y \frac{12e}{b^2 + d^2} \right]$	49.3 in.
$D_{TM} = D_M \left[ 1 + y \frac{12e}{b^2 + d^2} \right]$	43.0 in.

**Minimum axial capacity of 1,300 kips**

- Building Introduction
- Existing Structural System
- Problem Statement
- Proposed Solution
- Fixed Base Design
- **Base Isolation Design**
  - Introduction
  - Time History
  - **Design**
  - Results
- Time histories applied to fixed base design S-3
- Time histories applied to isolated structure CA S-3
- Further iterations done
  - Size base isolator
  - Optimize structure by reducing strength and stiffness

- Building Introduction
- Existing Structural System
- Problem Statement
- Proposed Solution
- Fixed Base Design
- **Base Isolation Design**
  - Introduction
  - Time History
  - Design
  - Results

- Isolator chosen for optimized system from manufacturer cut sheet

**Section 3: Engineering**  
Isolator Engineering Properties  
Isolator Properties: U.S. Units

DEVICE SIZE				MOUNTING PLATE DIMENSIONS					
Isolator Height (in)	Isolator Width (in)	Isolator Depth (in)	Lead Diameter (in)	A (in)	B (in)	C (in)	D (in)		
11.0	3.71	0.14	0.4	14	1	4	1.016	2	-
14.0	4.71	0.14	0.4	16	1	4	1.016	2	-
16.0	5.71	0.20	0.5	18	1	4	1.016	2	-
18.0	7.41	0.20	0.5	20	1	4	1.016	2	-
20.5	8.41	0.24	0.7	23.5	1	8	1.016	2	2
22.5	8.41	0.24	0.7	24.5	1	8	1.016	2	2
25.5	8.41	0.24	0.8	27.5	1.25	8	1.016	2	2
27.5	8.41	0.24	0.8	28.5	1.25	8	1.016	2.5	2
29.5	8.41	0.24	0.9	31.5	1.25	8	1.016	2.5	2
31.5	9.20	0.21	0.7	33.5	1.25	8	1.016	2.5	2
33.5	9.21	0.21	0.8	35.5	1.5	12	1.016	2.5	2.75
35.5	10.21	0.21	0.8	37.5	1.5	12	1.016	2.5	2.75
37.5	10.21	0.24	0.9	39.5	1.5	12	1.016	2.5	2.75
39.5	11.21	0.24	0.9	41.5	1.5	12	1.016	3	4.5
41.5	12.24	0.24	0.9	43.5	1.75	12	1.016	3	4.5
43.5	13.24	0.24	0.9	45.5	1.75	12	1.016	3	4.5
45.5	14.24	0.24	0.9	47.5	1.75	12	1.016	3	4.5
47.5	14.24	0.24	0.9	49.5	1.75	12	1.016	3	4.5
49.5	14.24	0.24	0.9	51.5	1.75	12	1.016	3	4.5
51.5	14.24	0.24	0.9	53.5	1.75	12	1.016	3	4.5
53.5	14.24	0.24	0.9	55.5	1.75	12	1.016	3	4.5
55.5	14.24	0.24	0.9	57.5	1.75	12	1.016	3	4.5
57.5	14.24	0.24	0.9	59.5	1.75	12	1.016	3	4.5
61.0	16.41	0.24	0.9	61	2	20	1.016	3	4.5

DESIGN PROPERTIES			
Isolator Height (in)	Isolator Width (in)	Isolator Depth (in)	Lead Diameter (in)
11.0	3.71	0.14	0.4
14.0	4.71	0.14	0.4
16.0	5.71	0.20	0.5
18.0	7.41	0.20	0.5
20.5	8.41	0.24	0.7
22.5	8.41	0.24	0.7
25.5	8.41	0.24	0.8
27.5	8.41	0.24	0.8
29.5	8.41	0.24	0.9
31.5	9.20	0.21	0.7
33.5	9.21	0.21	0.8
35.5	10.21	0.21	0.8
37.5	10.21	0.24	0.9
39.5	11.21	0.24	0.9
41.5	12.24	0.24	0.9
43.5	13.24	0.24	0.9
45.5	14.24	0.24	0.9
47.5	14.24	0.24	0.9
49.5	14.24	0.24	0.9
51.5	14.24	0.24	0.9
53.5	14.24	0.24	0.9
55.5	14.24	0.24	0.9
57.5	14.24	0.24	0.9
61.0	16.41	0.24	0.9

Notes:  
 (1) The axial load capacities correspond to maximum displacements based on design limits of 250% rubber shear strain or 2/3 the isolator diameter. An isolator's actual displacement and load capacity are dependent on the rubber modulus and number of rubber layers.  
 (2) Rubber Shear Moduli (G) are available from 55 psi to 100 psi.  
 (3) For analytical bilinear modeling of the Elastic Stiffness see  $K_e \times 10^3 \text{ kg}$ .

- Diameter: 37.5"
- Maximum displacement: 24"
- Axial Capacity: 1,500 kips
- Unit Cost: \$14,250

- Link element modeled in ETABS using cut sheet

Isolator Properties	
Linear Properties	
Effective Stiffness (k/in)	4
Effective Damping	0.15
Nonlinear Properties	
Stiffness (k/in)	40
Yield Strength (kips)	110
Post Yield Stiffness Ratio	0.2



- Building Introduction
- Existing Structural System
- Problem Statement
- Proposed Solution
- Fixed Base Design
- **Base Isolation Design**

- Introduction
- Time History
- Design
- **Results**

- Dual system:
  - 12" special shear walls
  - 20" x 28" intermediate moment frames
 using **Layout A**
- Period of the structure  
 $T = 4.04$  seconds

- Displacement / Interstory drifts / Controlling EQ

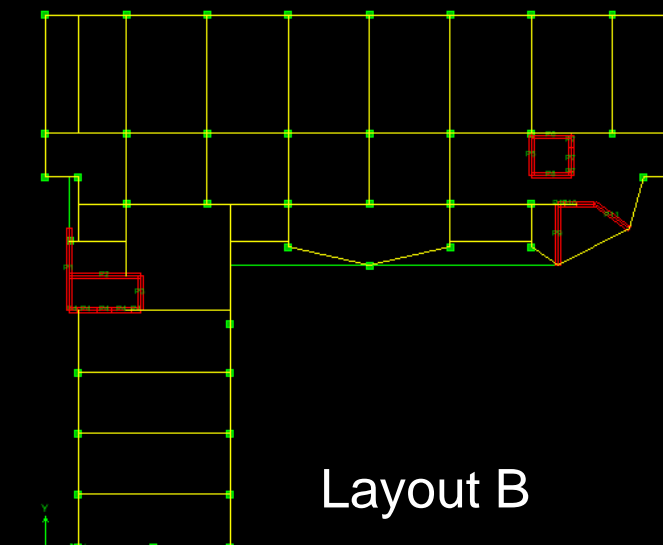
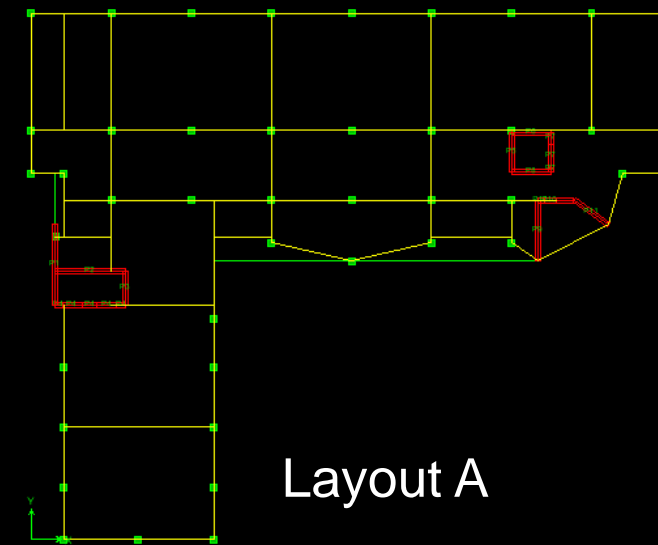
Direction of Earthquake	Earthquake	Station	Scale Factor	Magnitude	Peak time in X (sec)	Peak time in Y (sec)	Max Displacement (inch)	
							X	Y
X-Direction	Imperial Valley	El centro 7	525	6.5	5.48	11.27	16.38	1.88
	Northridge-01	Sylmar - Olive View	441	6.7	4.82	14.60	21.22	1.76
	Chi Chi, Taiwan	TCU065	312	7.6	5.42	12.37	9.20	1.50
Y-Direction	Imperial Valley	Chihuahua	1018	6.5	32.41	14.91	1.51	9.23
	Northridge-01	Northridge - Saticoy	579	6.7	7.31	4.07	1.22	16.56
	Chi Chi, Taiwan	TCU067	451	7.6	44.27	30.94	1.57	18.74

Direction of Earthquake	Earthquake	Magnitude	Max interstory drift		Max interstory drift location	S5= 2%= 3.48"		S3= 1%= 1.74"	
			X	Y		X	Y	X	Y
X-Direction	Imperial Valley	6.5	1.458	0.334	Story 1-Story 2	OK	OK	OK	OK
	Northridge-01	6.7	1.729	0.789	Story 1-Story 2	OK	OK	OK	OK
	Chi Chi, Taiwan	7.6	1.032	0.277	Story 1-Story 2	OK	OK	OK	OK
Y-Direction	Imperial Valley	6.5	0.164	0.734	Story 1-Story 2	OK	OK	OK	OK
	Northridge-01	6.7	0.161	1.321	Story 1-Story 2	OK	OK	OK	OK
	Chi Chi, Taiwan	7.6	0.177	1.493	Story 1-Story 2	OK	OK	OK	OK

- Building Introduction
- Existing Structural System
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- Proposed Solution
- Fixed Base Design
- Base Isolation Design
- **Comparison of Designs**
- Sustainability Breadth: Viability Study
- Questions/Comments

### □ Structure

Requirement	S-3 ( 1% Drift)	
Structure	Fixed	Isolated
Moment frames	Layout B	Layout A
	24x48	20x28
Shear Walls	32"	12"



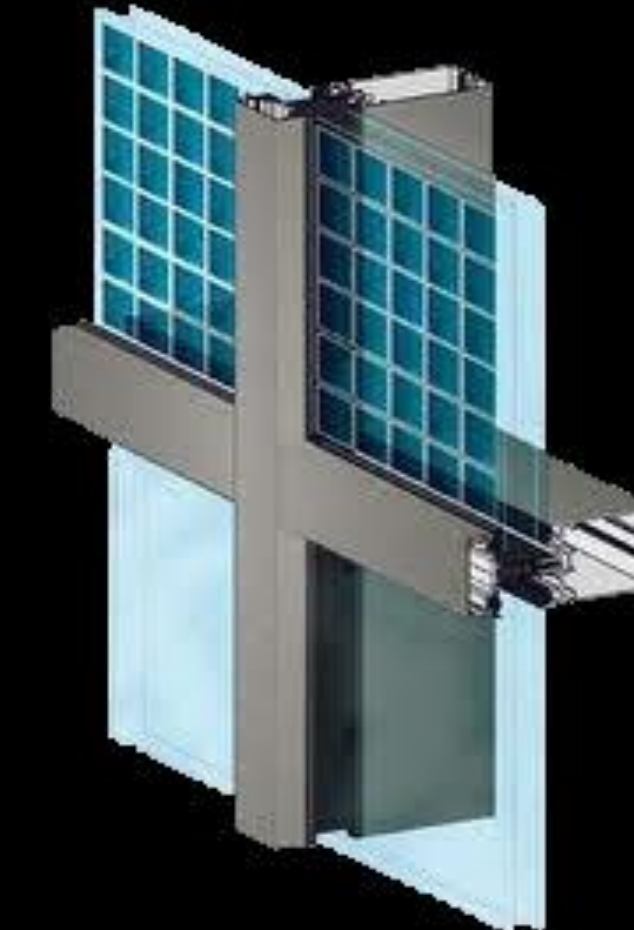
### □ Cost

	Original	Fixed CA-S3	Isolated CA-S3
Superstructure	\$2,890,802	\$2,656,186	\$2,302,165
Isolators	\$0	\$0	\$985,820
Total Cost	\$21,620,193	\$22,091,880	\$22,683,679
Difference to original	-	+\$471,687	+\$1,063,486

### □ Schedule

Schedule Summary		
System	# days	Extra to original
Original design	324	-
One way cast-in-place	380	56
Isolated one way cast-in-place	391	67

- Building Introduction
  - Existing Structural System
  - Problem Statement
  - Proposed Solution
  - Fixed Base Design
  - Base Isolation Design
  - Comparison of Designs
  - **Sustainability Breadth: Viability Study**
  - Questions/Comments
- Feasibility of Integrated photovoltaic curtain wall
    - Life Cycle Assessment
    - Payback Period
    - Additional LEED points earned
  - Solar study for California site
  - BISEM Inc.
    - Panel size 33" x 33"
    - 72 Watt Monocrystalline silicon
    - Efficiency of 30-40%



Example of BIPV curtain wall

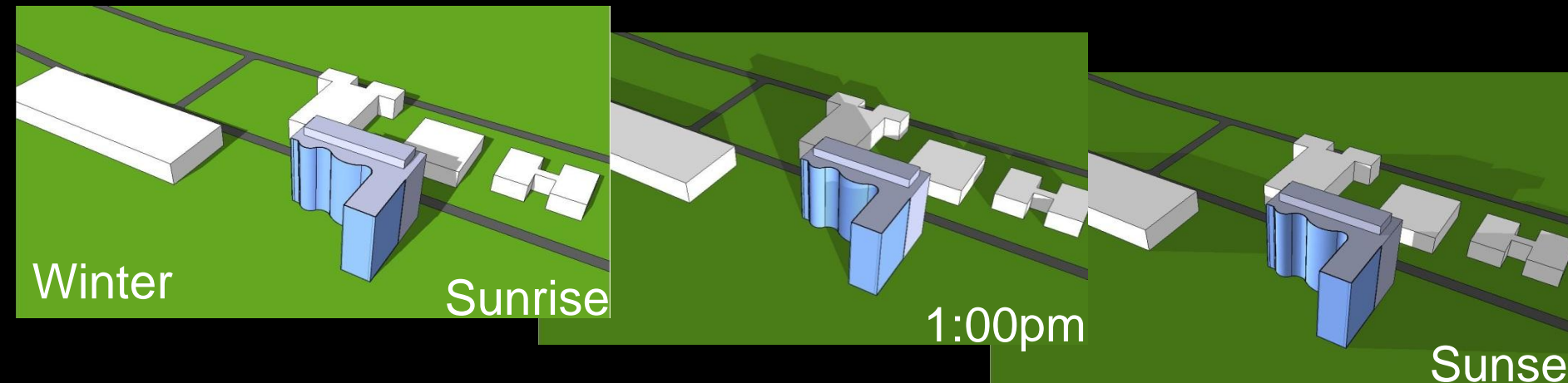


# J.B. Byrd Alzheimer's Center

## GOOGLE SKETCHUP

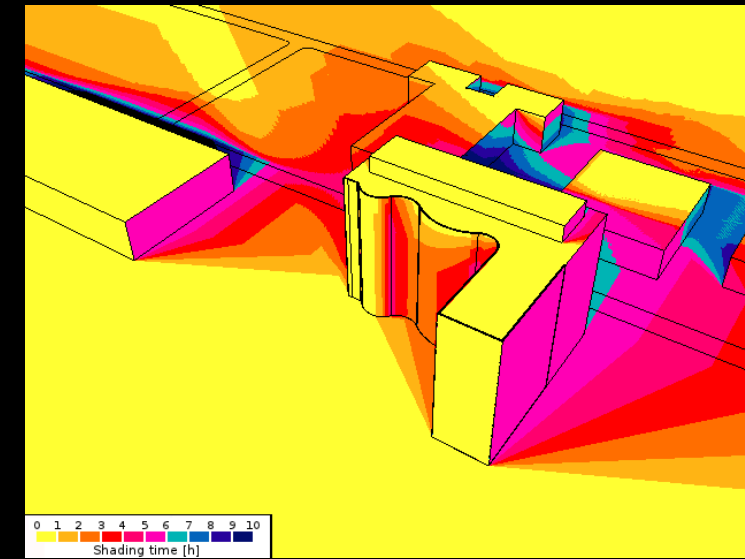
- Building Introduction
- Existing Structural System
- Problem Statement
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- Base Isolation Design
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- **Sustainability Breadth: Viability Study**
- Questions/Comments

- Critical Days
  - Winter Solstice, Summer Solstice, and Equinox
- Critical Times
  - Sunrise, Sunset, and 1:00 PM (peak hour)

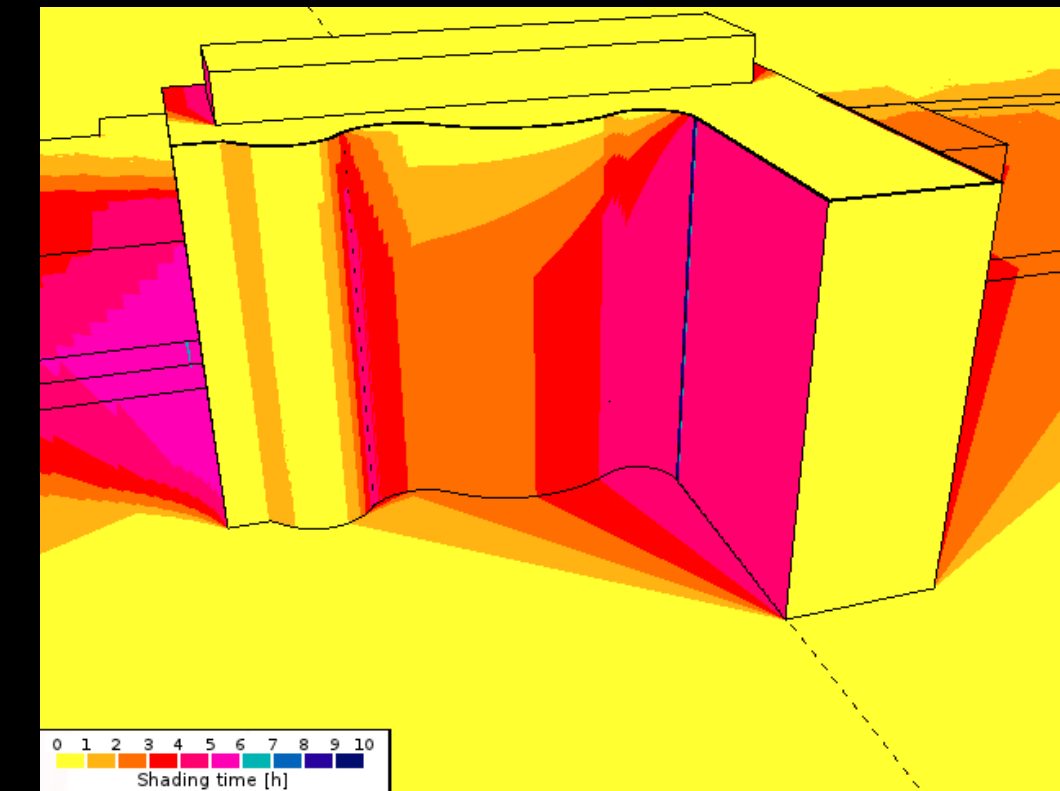


- Building Introduction
- Existing Structural System
- Problem Statement
- Proposed Solution
- Fixed Base Design
- Base Isolation Design
- Comparison of Designs
- **Sustainability Breadth: Viability Study**
- Questions/Comments

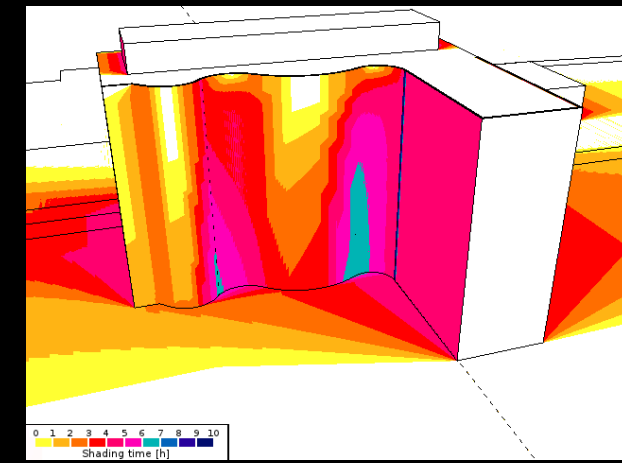
- An improved analysis using Shadow Analysis



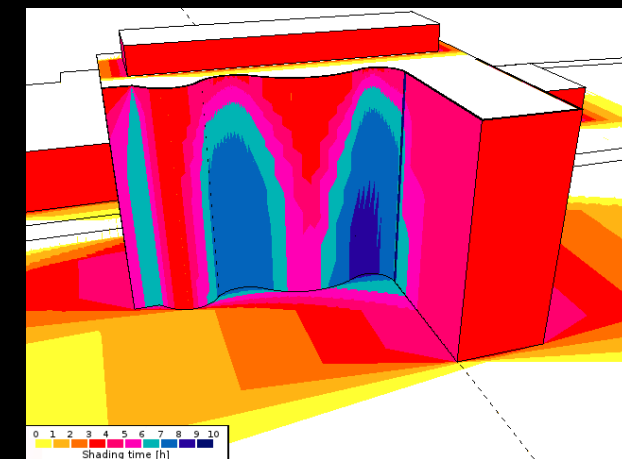
Legend:



Winter Solstice



Equinox



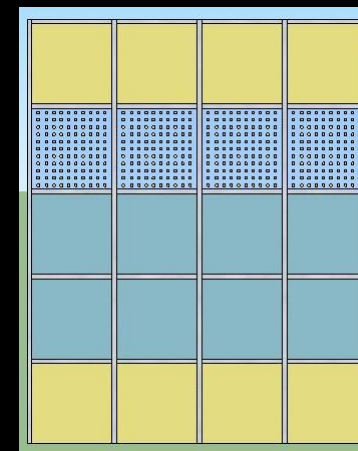
Summer Solstice



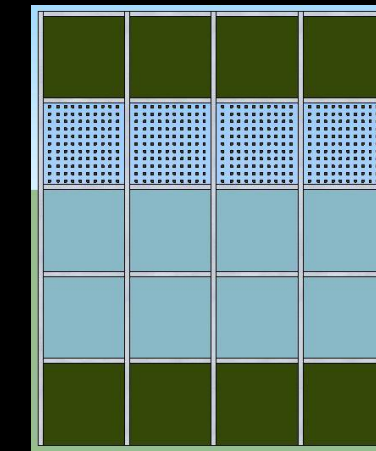
- Building Introduction
- Existing Structural System
- Problem Statement
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- Base Isolation Design
- Comparison of Designs
- **Sustainability Breadth: Viability Study**
- Questions/Comments

- Impact on exterior aesthetic

- Model



Existing



Proposed

- Actual



Existing



Proposed

- Minimal Impact to exterior architecture



# J.B. Byrd Alzheimer's Center

## COST

- Building Introduction
- Existing Structural System
- Problem Statement
- Proposed Solution
- Fixed Base Design
- Base Isolation Design
- Comparison of Designs
- **Sustainability Breadth: Viability Study**
- Questions/Comments

### □ Items considered

Description	Total	\$/sf
PV Design	\$ 198,090	\$ 15.00
Electrical Design	\$ 198,090	\$ 15.00
Curtain Wall Design	\$ 198,090	\$ 15.00
Curtain Wall Aluminum	\$ 264,120	\$ 20.00
Vision Glass	\$ 39,618	\$ 3.00
Thin Film at Spandrel	\$ 726,330	\$ 55.00
Inverters & Monitoring	\$ 158,472	\$ 12.00
Wiring	\$ 198,090	\$ 15.00
Fabrication	\$ 264,120	\$ 20.00
Installation	\$ 264,120	\$ 20.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 2,509,140</b>	<b>\$ 190.00</b>

### □ Existing panel price at \$78/sq.ft

Total BIPV curtain wall	Existing Panels	Addition for BiPV
\$2,469,522	\$1,030,068	\$1,479,072

# J.B. Byrd Alzheimer's Center

## COST

## PAYBACK PERIOD

- Building Introduction
- Existing Structural System
- Problem Statement
- Proposed Solution
- Fixed Base Design
- Base Isolation Design
- Comparison of Designs
- **Sustainability Breadth: Viability Study**
- Questions/Comments

### □ Items considered

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<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 2,509,140</b>	<b>\$ 190.00</b>

### □ Existing panel price at \$78/sq.ft

Total BIPV curtain wall	Existing Panels	Addition for BiPV
\$2,469,522	\$1,030,068	\$1,479,072

- PV surface area is 46% of curtain wall
- Federal tax credit is 30% in the first year
- State and federal calculated using the Modified Accelerated Cost Recovery System (MACRS)
- Watts generated decrease for 90° tilt
- 1 credit received for LEED certification

- Building Introduction
- Existing Structural System
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- Questions/Comments

### 95% Payback in 36 Months

Assumption: South, East & West Elevation of the curtain wall is 13,206 square feet. The federal tax credit for the BIPV curtain wall is 30% in the first year. There is also a state and federal accelerated depreciation, MACRS. This allows the BIPV curtain wall to be deducted over 5 years, rather than 30 years. So, by the end of the second year, you will have paid for the premium for the BIPV thinfilm addition. The next three years of accelerated depreciation become an ROI.

Standard Curtain Wall:	13,206	\$ 78	<sup>Cost</sup> \$1,030,068	
<u>BiPV Curtain Wall Premium:</u>	<u>13,206</u>	<u>\$ 112</u>	<u>\$1,479,072</u>	
Total Taxable BiPV:			\$2,509,140	
Federal Tax Credit 30% of total				
BiPV in First Year:			\$ 740,857	
<u>MACRS Depreciation Year One:</u>			<u>\$ 189,758</u>	
Local Utility Rebate:			\$ 94,925	= \$18,925 per year for 5 years
<u>MACRS Depreciation Federal/State Year Two:</u>			<u>\$ 189,758</u>	
<u>MACRS Depreciation Federal/State Year Three:</u>			<u>\$ 189,758</u>	<b>95% Payback 36 Months</b>
<u>MACRS Depreciation Federal/State Year Four:</u>			<u>\$ 189,758</u>	13% ROI
<u>MACRS Depreciation Federal/State Year Five:</u>			<u>\$ 189,758</u>	13% ROI

- LEED – systems are the same
- All other analyses favor BIPV retrofit

- Building Introduction
- Existing Structural System
- Problem Statement
- Proposed Solution
- Fixed Base Design
- Base Isolation Design
- Comparison of Designs
- Sustainability Breadth: Viability Study
- **Questions/Comments**

- HDR Architecture, Inc. for providing the project and the owner permission form, specially  
Michael Paczack
- BISEM, Inc. for providing BIPV information and guidance
- Entire AE faculty  
Dr. Ali Memari  
Prof. Kevin Parfitt  
Prof. Robert Holland
- Special thanks to my family and friends for their support

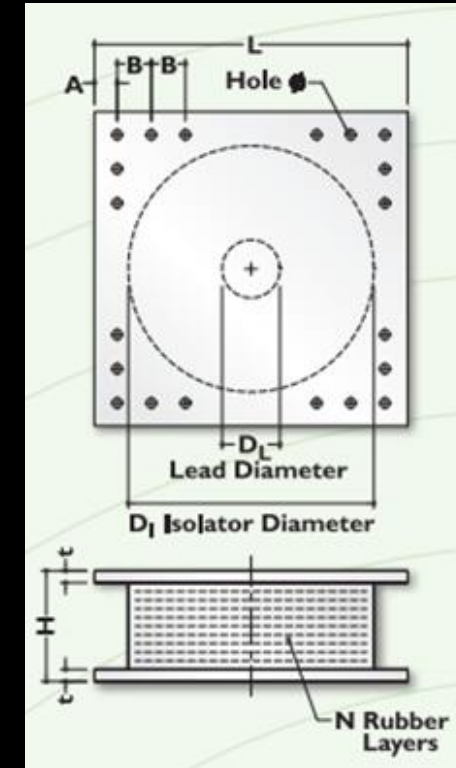


# J.B. Byrd Alzheimer's Center

- Building Introduction
- Existing Structural System
- Problem Statement
- Proposed Solution
- Fixed Base Design
- Base Isolation Design
- Comparison of Designs
- Sustainability Breadth: Viability Study
- **Questions/Comments**

**QUESTIONS?**

# Appendices



Isolator Dimensions	
DI (in)	37.5
H (in)	23
N	40
DL (in)	11
L (in)	39.5
t (in)	1.5
Hole Qty	12
Hole D (in)	1 5/16
A (in)	2.5
B (in)	3.75

DYNAMIC ISOLATION SYSTEMS

## Section 3: Engineering

### Isolator Engineering Properties

#### Isolator Properties: U.S. Units

DEVICE SIZE				MOUNTING PLATE DIMENSIONS					
Isolator Diameter, D <sub>I</sub> (in)	Isolator Height, H (in)	Number of Rubber Layers, N	Lead Diameter D <sub>L</sub> (in)	L (in)	t (in)	Hole Qty.	Hole Ø (in)	A (in)	B (in)
12.0	5-11	4-14	0-4	14	1	4	1 1/16	2	-
14.0	6-12	5-16	0-4	16	1	4	1 1/16	2	-
16.0	7-13	6-20	0-5	18	1	4	1 1/16	2	-
18.0	7-14	6-20	0-5	20	1	4	1 1/16	2	-
20.5	8-15	8-24	0-7	22.5	1	8	1 1/16	2	2
22.5	8-15	8-24	0-7	24.5	1	8	1 1/16	2	2
25.5	8-15	8-24	0-8	27.5	1.25	8	1 1/16	2	2
27.5	8-17	8-30	0-8	29.5	1.25	8	1 5/16	2.5	3
29.5	9-18	8-30	0-9	31.5	1.25	8	1 5/16	2.5	3
31.5	9-20	8-33	0-9	33.5	1.25	8	1 5/16	2.5	3
33.5	9-21	8-35	0-10	35.5	1.5	12	1 5/16	2.5	3.75
35.5	10-22	9-37	0-10	37.5	1.5	12	1 5/16	2.5	3.75
37.5	10-23	10-40	0-11	39.5	1.5	12	1 5/16	2.5	3.75
39.5	11-25	11-40	0-11	41.5	1.5	12	1 9/16	3	4.5
41.5	12-26	12-45	0-12	43.5	1.75	12	1 9/16	3	4.5
45.5	13-30	14-45	0-13	47.5	1.75	12	1 9/16	3	4.5
49.5	14-30	16-45	0-14	52.5	1.75	16	1 9/16	3	4.5
53.5	16-30	18-45	0-15	56.5	2	16	1 9/16	3	4.5
57.1	17-30	20-45	0-16	60	2	20	1 9/16	3	4.5
61.0	18-30	22-45	0-16	64	2	20	1 9/16	3	4.5

Isolator Diameter, D <sub>I</sub> (in)	DESIGN PROPERTIES			Maximum Displacement, D <sub>max</sub> (in)	Axial Load Capacity, P <sub>max</sub> (kips)
	Yielded Stiffness, K <sub>y</sub> (k/in)	Characteristic Strength, Q <sub>0</sub> (kips)	Compression Stiffness, K <sub>c</sub> (k/in)		
12.0	1-5	0-15	>250	6	100
14.0	1-7	0-15	>500	6	150
16.0	2-9	0-25	>500	8	200
18.0	2-11	0-25	>500	10	250
20.5	2-13	0-40	>1,000	12	300
22.5	3-16	0-40	>3,000	14	400
25.5	3-20	0-50	>4,000	16	600
27.5	3-24	0-50	>4,500	18	700
29.5	4-27	0-60	>5,000	18	800
31.5	4-30	0-60	>6,000	20	900
33.5	4-35	0-80	>7,000	22	1,100
35.5	4-35	0-80	>8,000	22	1,300
37.5	4-35	0-110	>10,000	24	1,500
39.5	5-36	0-110	>11,000	26	1,700
41.5	5-36	0-130	>12,000	28	1,900
45.5	6-37	0-150	>16,000	30	3,100
49.5	7-38	0-170	>21,000	32	4,600
53.5	8-40	0-200	>29,000	34	6,200
57.1	9-41	0-230	>30,000	36	7,500
61.0	10-42	0-230	>37,000	36	9,000

(1) The axial load capacities correspond to maximum displacements based on design limits of 250% rubber shear strain or 2/3 the isolator diameter. An isolator's actual displacement and load capacity are dependent on the rubber modulus and number of rubber layers.

(2) Rubber Shear Moduli (G) are available from 55 psi to 100 psi.

(3) For analytical bilinear modeling of the Elastic Stiffness use  $K_e = 10 \cdot K_d$ .

# Appendices

Geo tech: Nodarse & Associates, Inc.

$S_s =$	1.636	$d =$	195	ft
$S_1 =$	0.646	$e =$	20.8	ft (with 5% accidental torsion)
$S_{M1} =$	0.49	$g =$	386.4	in./sec <sup>2</sup>
$S_{D1} =$	0.646	$T_{str.} =$	1.491	
$R =$	6.5	$T_D =$	7.455	sec.
$W =$	20,000	$T_M =$	8.6	sec.
$b =$	145	<b>Damping =</b>	<b>15%</b>	
<b>Variation =</b>	<b>10%</b>	(Variation in stiffness from the mean stiffness values of the isolators is considered)		

**Effective Period of Design Displacement:**

$$T_D = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{W}{k_{D,MIN} g}}$$

$k_{D,MIN} = 36.8 \text{ k/in.}$

**Effective Period at Maximum Displacement:**

$$T_M = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{W}{k_{M,MIN} g}}$$

$k_{M,MIN} = 27.8 \text{ k/in.}$

**Design Effective Damping in the System:**

$$\beta_D = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[ \frac{\text{total area of hysteresis loop}}{K_{D,MAX} D^2} \right]$$

$k_{D,MAX} = 44.9 \text{ k/in.}$

**Maximum Effective Damping in the System:**

$$\beta_M = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[ \frac{\text{total area of hysteresis loop}}{K_{M,MAX} D^2} \right]$$

$k_{D,MAX} = 34.0 \text{ k/in.}$

$B_D = 1.35$  (Table 17.5-1 Damping Coefficient)  
 $B_M = 1.35$  \*Assumed same level of damping assigned to both directions

**Design Displacement:**

$$D_D = \frac{g S_{D1} T_D}{4\pi^2 B_D}$$

$D_D = 34.92 \text{ in.}$

**Maximum Displacement:**

$$D_M = \frac{g S_{M1} T_M}{4\pi^2 B_M}$$

$D_M = 30.46 \text{ in.}$

**Total Displacement:**

$$D_{TD} = D_D \left[ 1 + y \frac{12e}{b^2 + d^2} \right] = 49.3 \text{ in.}$$

$$D_{TM} = D_M \left[ 1 + y \frac{12e}{b^2 + d^2} \right] = 43.0 \text{ in.}$$

**Minimum Lateral Forces: (Isolation System and Structural Elements below the Isolation System)**

$$V_b = k_{D,MAX} D_D = 1569 \text{ kips}$$

**Structure Elements Above the Isolation System:**

$$V_s = \frac{k_{D,MAX} D_D}{R_1} = 784.5 \text{ kips}$$

$R_1 = (3/8)R = 2.438 \quad 1.0 \leq R_1 \leq 2.0 \quad \therefore 2.0$

# Appendices

Federal Investment Tax Credit 30% of total BiPV until 2017:	\$ (740,857)	30%	740,857
MACRS Depreciation Value:	\$ 2,469,522		
Depreciation Schedule Per Year:			
yr 1	\$ 493,904		167,927
yr 2	\$ 493,904		167,927
yr 3	\$ 493,904		167,927
yr 4	\$ 493,904		167,927
yr 5	\$ 493,904		167,927
State Depreciation: (10 Year Straight Line)	\$ 246,952.20	10%	21,831

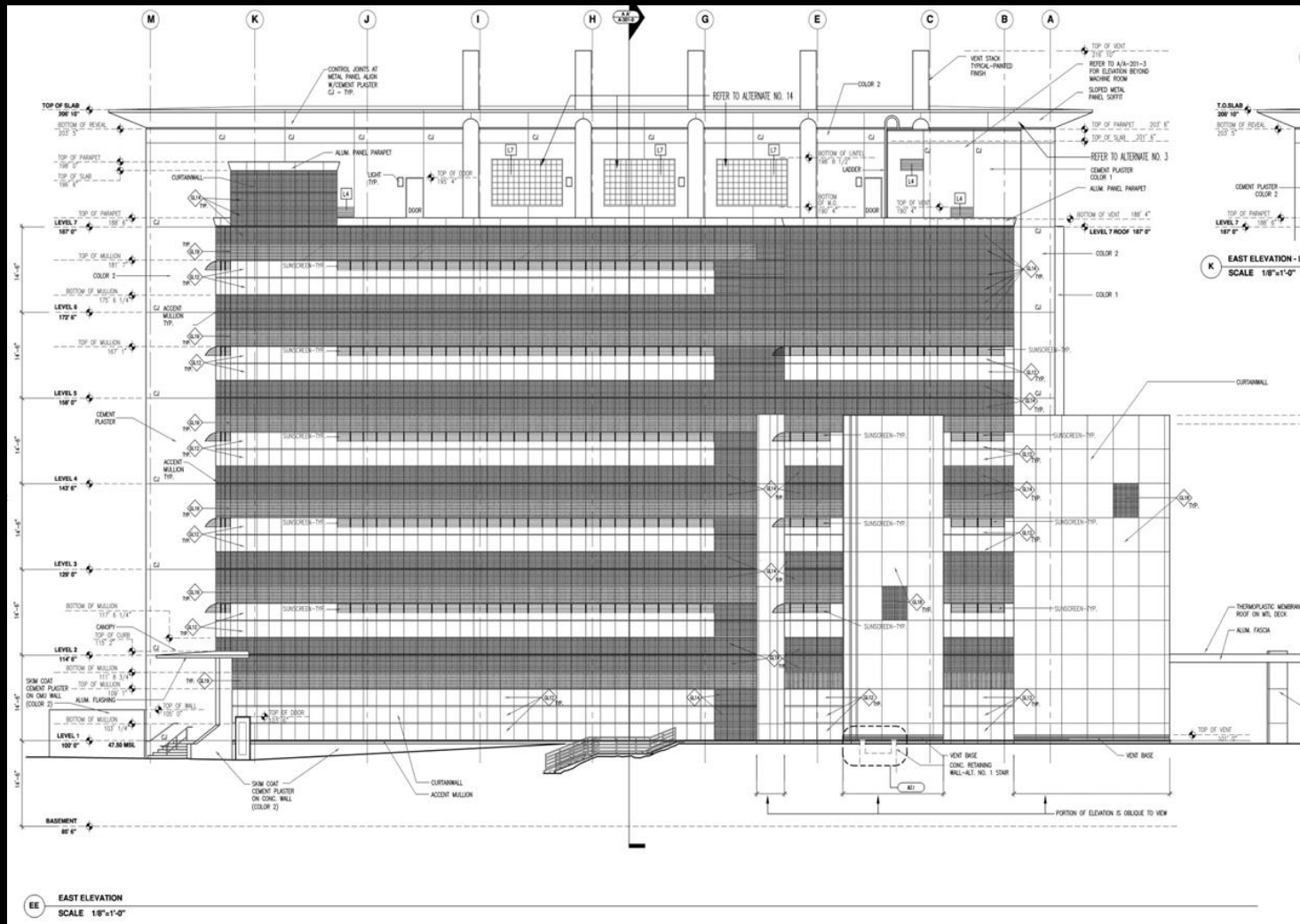
TAX SAVINGS										
YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5	YEAR 6	YEAR 7	YEAR 8	YEAR 9	YEAR 10	\$
908,784	167,927	167,927	167,927	167,927						1,479,072
21,831	21,831	21,831	21,831	21,831	21,831	21,831	21,831	21,831	21,831	
930,615	189,758	189,758	189,758	189,758	21,831	21,831	21,831	21,831	21,831	\$ 1,798,800
<b>63%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>13%</b>	NET OUT OF POCKET COSTS					\$ (319,728)
<b>95% Return in 36 months</b>			Actual 13% positive return on investment per year for two years							
Break Even Point										

		South Façade	West Façade	East Façade						
		PV Coverage	PV GEN (kWh/YR)	PV Coverage	PV GEN (kWh/YR)	PV Coverage	PV GEN (kWh/YR)	TOTAL PV GEN (kWh/YR)	Consumption (kWh/YR)	Net Consumption
Façade Length	140			80		80				
PV (KWh/SF/YR)	11.43			11.33		11.53				
80% performance	9.144			9.064		9.224				
Story	8	46%	8,539	46%	4,837	46%	4,922	18,297	71,525	53,228
	7	46%	8,539	46%	4,837	46%	4,922	18,297	71,525	53,228
	6	46%	8,539	46%	4,837	46%	4,922	18,297	71,525	53,228
	5	46%	8,539	46%	4,837	46%	4,922	18,297	71,525	53,228
	4	46%	8,539	46%	4,837	46%	4,922	18,297	71,525	53,228
	3	46%	8,539	46%	4,837	46%	4,922	18,297	71,525	53,228
	2	46%	8,539	46%	4,837	46%	4,922	18,297	71,525	53,228
	1	46%	8,539	46%	4,837	46%	4,922	18,297	71,525	53,228
			Σ 68,309		Σ 38,692		Σ 39,375	146,377	572,200	425,823
								Total PV Offset (%) =	25.58%	
								x	0.1297 \$/kWh	
								Total Savings=	\$18,985	

PV performance	13.47	kWh/SF/YR
No Pv SD EUI	5.53	(KWh/SF/YR)
Floor Plate	12934	SF
Story height	14.5	ft



# Appendices



Element		J1			B1			G1		
Reinforcement	Hand Calculation	(2)#9	(3)#9	(4)#9	(2)#9	(3)#9	(4)#9	(4)#9	(2)#9	(4)#9
	RAM Concept	(4)#7	(5)#7	(4)#9	(4)#7	(5)#7	(4)#9	(4)#9	(4)#7	(4)#9

Direction	Earthquake Name / Recording Station	Scale factor from PEER
X	Imperial Valley-06/ El Centro #7	1.3587
	Northridge-01 / Sylmar - Olive View	1.1408
	Chi Chi, Taiwan / TCU065	0.8084
Y	Imperial Valley-06/ Chihuahua	2.6337
	Northridge-01 / Northridge - Saticoy	1.498
	Chi Chi, Taiwan / TCU067	1.1668

$S_s =$	164%	1.636	$F_a =$	1.0	$S_{ms} = F_a \cdot S_s =$	1.6
$S_1 =$	65%	0.646	$F_v =$	1.5	$S_{m1} = F_v \cdot S_1 =$	0.969

Category=	II	SDS = D
$S_{DS} =$	D	
$S_{D1} =$	D	

$S_{DS} =$	$2/3 S_{MS}$	1.091
$S_{D1} =$	$2/3 S_{M1}$	0.646

$C_s = S_{DS}/(R/I)$	0.16779487	$\leq$	$C_s = S_{D1}/(T \cdot (R/I))$	0.1067	$C_s =$	0.1067
		$>$	$C_s = 0.5S_1/(R/I)$	0.049692308		

$C_u =$	1.4	$T_a = C_T \cdot h_n^x =$	0.67
		$T = C_u \cdot T_a =$	0.93