

SCHEMATIC DESIGN PLANNING

Mission Statement:

To deliver innovative designs, with an integrated, streamlined approach to building systems and construction management

Agenda

Goals

Site Investigation

Roof Structure and Materials

Coordinated Design Items

LEED Considerations

Conclusion

Project Goals

Deliver a NCAA *Championship* level hockey facility

Produce an *iconic* design that represents Penn State athletics and the University's dedication to a *sustainable* future

Provide a multipurpose facility that can *unite* the University and local community

BIM Thesis Goals

To develop a greater understanding of the wants and needs of each discipline

To recognize design conflicts before they reach construction

To design with constructability in mind

Decision Making Process

Vote on all decisions with Majority Ruling

In the case of a tie:

Step Back & Reanalyze from Different Viewpoints

Consult Faculty

Discuss Faculty Thoughts

Discipline Most Affected Decides



Geotechnical Report

Pinnacle Rock Formations

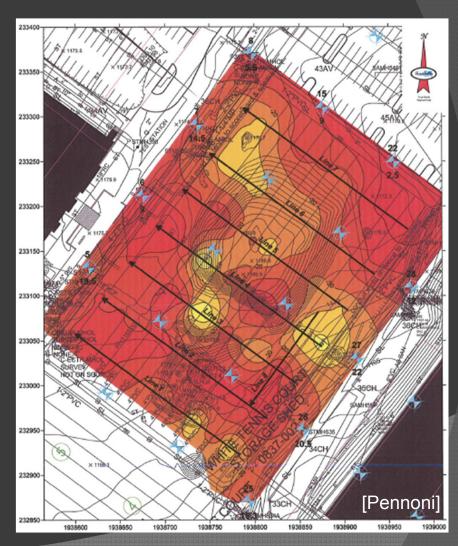
Shallow and Deep Foundation

Net Allowable Rock Bearing Capacity= 15,000 psf

Net Allowable Bearing Capacity on Stiff Clay= 3,000 psf

Excavation Issues





Excavation Concerns

"Excavations in trenches will be extremely difficult if not impossible"

- Pennoni

Blasting allowable

Minimize Vibrations



Site Logistics

Laydown/staging area

Parking

Deliveries

Pedestrian Walkways



Dewatering

Water must be kept out of site

Sinkhole mitigation

Prevent erosion and rainwater from running off site





Excavation

Topsoil saved

May reuse excavated soil and stone for filler

Blasting

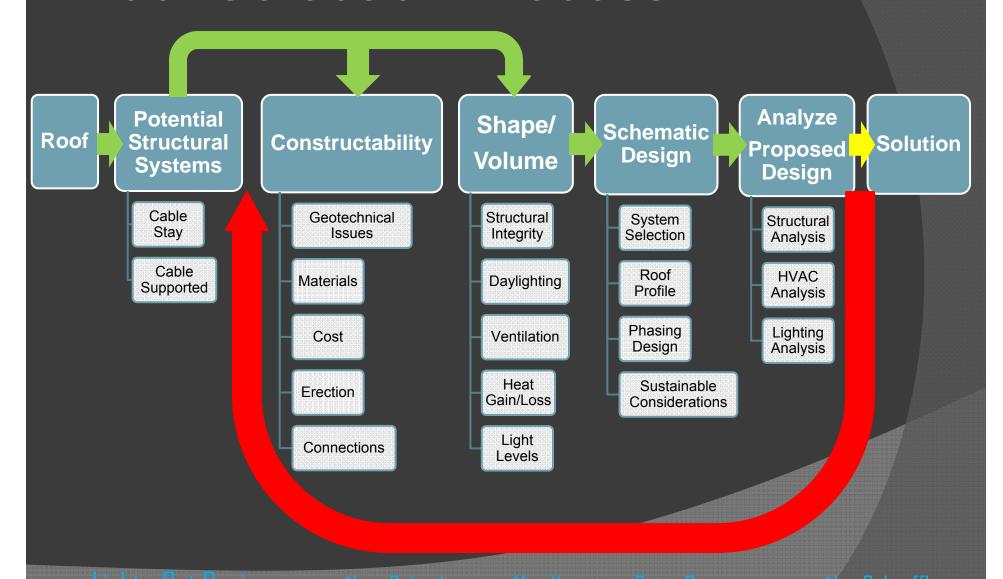
Prevent runoff and erosion

Avoid existing utilities



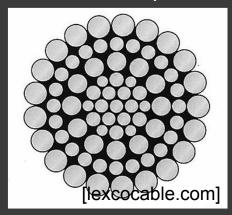


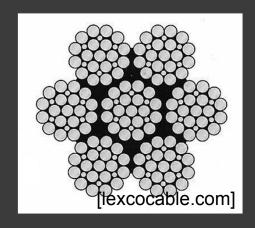
Roof Selection Process



Cable Structure Basics

Strands vs Ropes





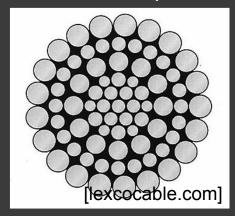
Basic Categories

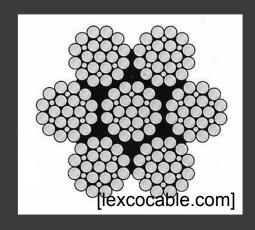


Single Curvature

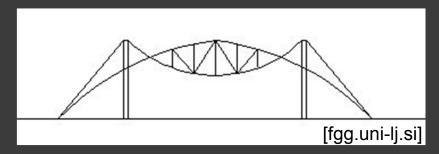
Cable Structure Basics

Strands vs Ropes





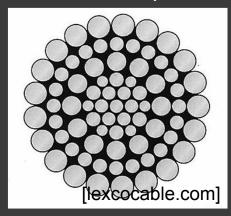
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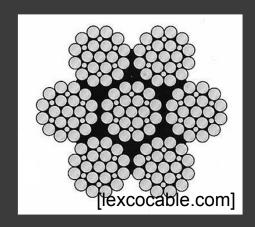


Double Curvature

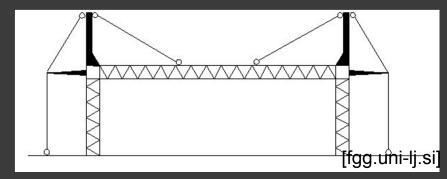
Cable Structure Basics

Strands vs Ropes



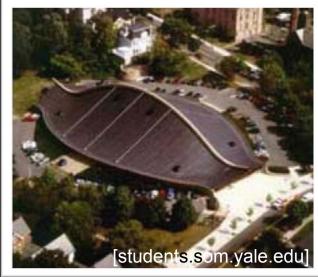


Basic Categories



Cable Stay





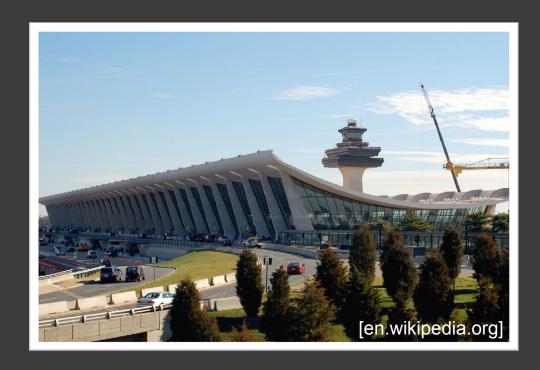


Ingalls Rink- 1959
Yale University
New Haven, Connecticut
Architect: Eero Saarinen
300 foot Concrete Backbone





Scotiabank Saddledome- 1983 Calgary, Alberta, Canada Hyperbolic Parabaloid Concrete Shell 400 foot span covering ~3 acres

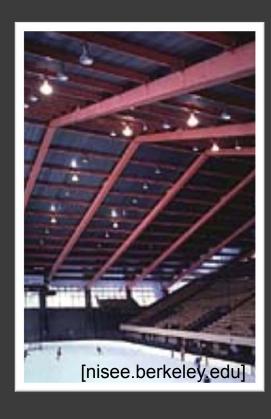


Dulles International Airport- 1962 Washington, DC Architect: Eero Saarinen 141 foot Span Single Curvature





Oxford Ice Rink- 1984
Oxford, England
Structural Engineer: Ove Arup
2-Mast (98 feet) Cable Stay
236 feet by 125 feet





Blyth Arena- 1959 Squaw Valley, California 16-Mast Cable Stay 300 feet by 232 feet

Cable Suspended Roof

Plusses

Economy

Reduce Roof Weight

Open Plan

No Local Buckling

Resists Settlement

Fire Safety

Acoustics

Ventilation



Cable Suspended Roof

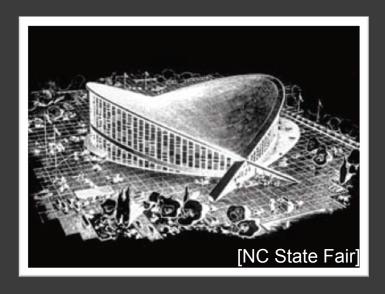
Minuses

Flutter

Temperature Effects

Deflection

Other Considerations
Watertightness
Drainage



Cable Stayed Roof

Plusses

Open Plan

Regularity

Concentrated Found.

↓ Building Volume

Free Roof Clutter

Strong Visual Identity



Cable Stayed Roof

Minuses

Higher Design Costs

Thermal Movement

Corrosion Protection

Roof System

Erection



Construction Considerations

Cable Anchorage

Erection

Sequencing

Prestressing

Cable Supports

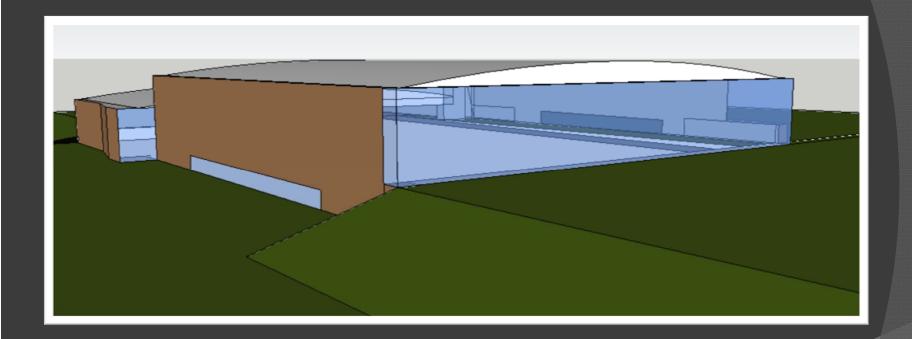
Buttress

Masts

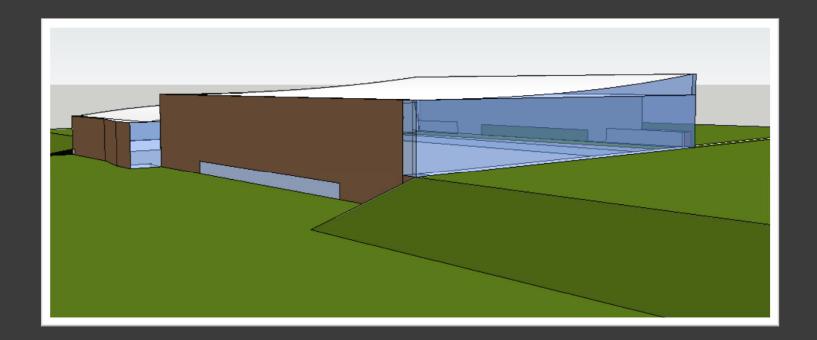
Foundations



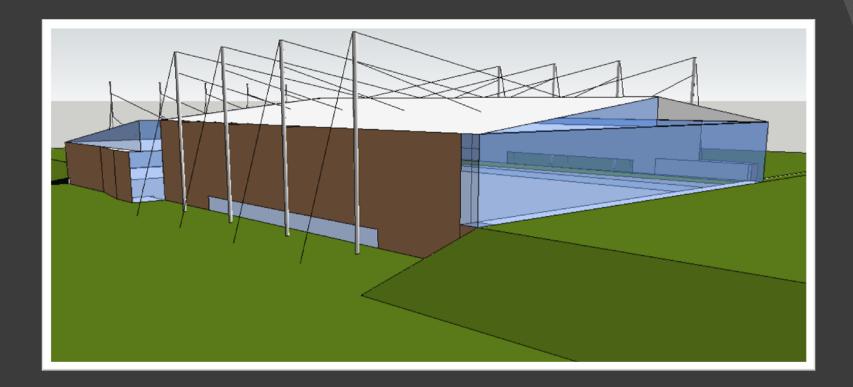
Possible Roof Shapes



Possible Roof Shapes



Possible Roof Shapes



Radiant Floors

For Lobby and Concourse Spaces Thermal Comfort Quality Indoor Air Quality Energy Efficient Dedicated Outdoor Air System



Dedicated Outdoor Air System

Heat Recovery
Filtration
Deodorization
Decontamination
Dehumidification
Minimize Ductwork



Chilled Beams

High COP
Quiet
Low Maintenance
Lower Carbon
Emissions
Prefabrication
Multi-service



Heat Rejection

Radiant Floors
Hot Water
Snow Melt
Heated Seats
Under Ice Heating



Lighting: Considerations

NCAA Recommendations

Main Rink (Broadcasting)

 $E_{\rm h} = 125 \, \text{fc} \setminus E_{\rm v} = 125 \, \text{fc}$

Uniformity Ratio = 1.5:1

Community Rink

 $E_{h} = 100 \text{ fc}$

Uniformity Ratio = 2.5:1

Multi-directional ground level sport

Uniform/adequate illuminance

Minimize glare/shadows



Lighting: Considerations

IES Recommendations

Administrative Areas

Circulation: 10 fc

Offices: 30 fc

Conference Rooms: 30 fc

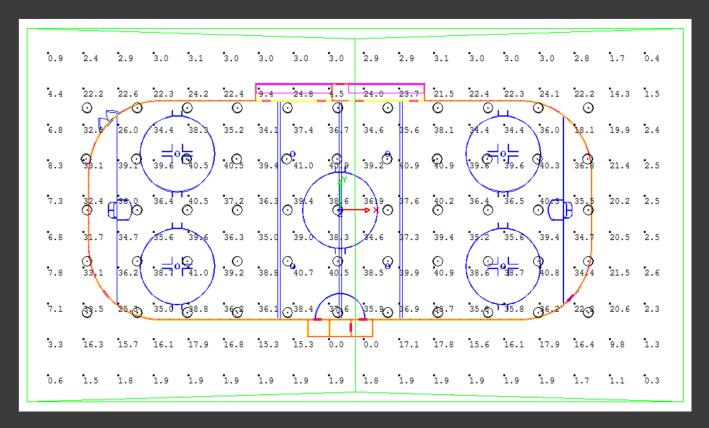
Lockers/Restrooms

General: 5 fc

Showers: 10 fc

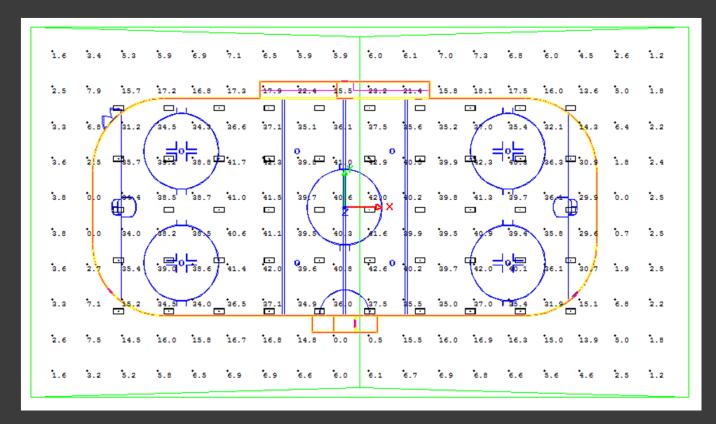


Lighting: Source Analysis (MH)



55 - 400W metal-halide luminaires @ 438W = 24,090W Average illuminance = 41 fc

Lighting: Source Analysis (FL)



50 - (4)T8HO 65W fluorescent luminaires @ 280W = 14,000W Average illuminance = 43 fc

Lighting: Source Analysis

Metal-Halide
400W/lamp (438W)
55 luminaires
24,090 watts
Average 41 fc
31,000 lumens
77 lumens/watt





Fluorescent

65W/lamp (280W)

50 luminaires

14,000 watts

Average 43 fc

5490 lumens/lamp

21,960 lumens/luminaire

84 lumens/watt

10000 watt reduction in fluorescent compared to MH 10000 watts = 42% energy reduction

Daylighting

Main Arena

Enclosed/surrounded by rooms Cable roof system... utilize roof

Need to:

Correctly model
Analyze loads and
performance



Daylighting

Community Rink

Virtually no integration

Aerogels

Translucent solid

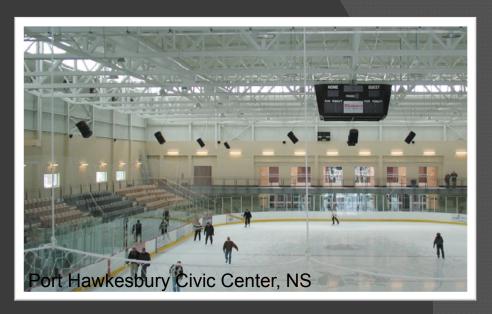
Good insulating properties

Diffuses light/reduces glare

Need to

Correctly model

Analyze impacts and performance





Birdair

Daylighting
Increased Insulated Value
Thermal Efficiency
Steel Cable Assembly
Reduced Material Usage
LEED
Acoustics



Aspen Music Festival

Birdair

1200 Major Installations Worldwide



Cowboys Stadium



HSBC Arena



Red Bull Arena



Nelson Mandela Bay Stadium



Talisman Centre

Architectural Branding







University of Toronto

Minnaert Center, Washington

Sustainability

OPP/University Guidelines

Energy Efficient Chillers

Local Materials/Manufacturers

Extensive Daylighting

Recycled Materials

Advanced Control Systems

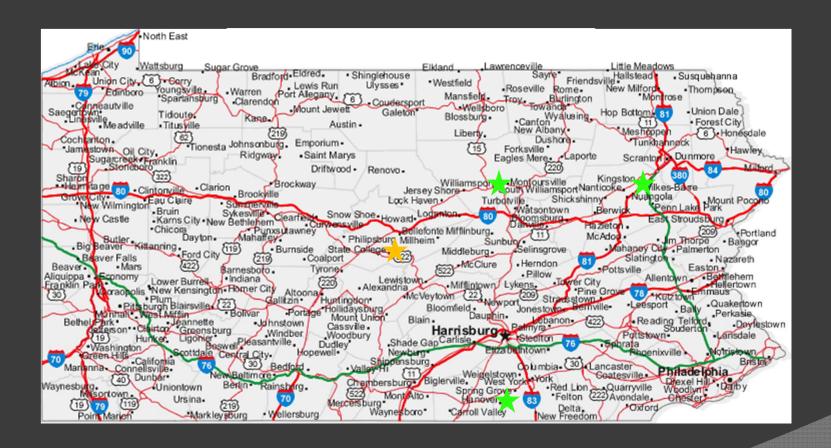
Rainwater Collection

Sustainable Landscape

Efficient Lighting



Cable Manufacturers



Sustainability

OPP/University Guidelines

Energy Efficient Chillers

Local Materials/Manufacturers

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Moving Forward

Design Guides
Wind/Seismic Effects
Preliminary Sizing

Daylighting Model
Load Requirements
Detailed Source
Analysis

Analytical Models
Schematic Analysis
Roof Shape
Roof Materials
Façade

ROM Estimates
Shell Construction
Analysis
Site Plan

Energy Model
System Selection
Mechanical Room
Layouts