

BS 536
STUDIES ON TALL BUILDINGS: DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS
Fall 2010-2011

Case Study: **The New York Times Tower**
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The New York Times Building

Manhattan district

Location: 620 Eighth Avenue, New York
Use: office + retail in ground floor
Height: 319m / 52 stories (CTBUH)

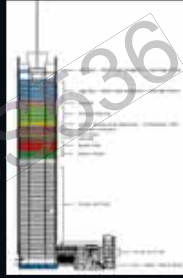
According to CTBUH,
34. Tallest building in the world
8. Tallest building in the United States
4. Tallest building in New York

Status: in service
Cons. End.: 2007
Cost: approximately \$1 Billion
(Hedrick et al. 2010)

Architecture:
Renzo Piano Building Workshop
FXFOWLE Architects, Gensler (interiors)

Structural Engineer:
Thornton Tomasetti

Owners:
The New York Times Company (58%),
Forest City Ratner Companies

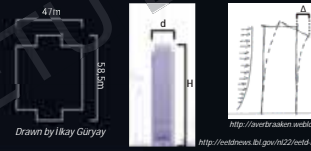


http://www.daispace.design.nl/~larsong/larsong/line/SkyGateStu_files/Plano-Times.pdf
<http://thomson.mobilar.net/thomson/7/26/8/237/>

Structural System:

- Centralized steel braced frame core with outriggers (Hedrick et al. 2010 & Scarangello et al. 2004)
- Outrigger and belt truss system (Taranath, 1998)
- Outrigger-Braced structure (Smith & Coull, 1991)
- Outriggered frame system (Günel & Ilgin, 2010)

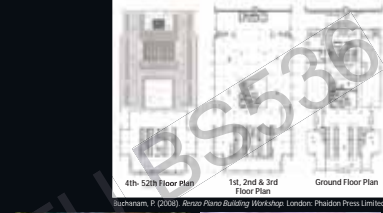
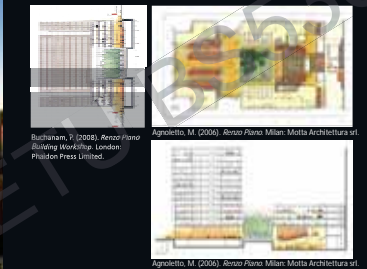
Gross Floor Area: 143,601m² (CTBUH)
Aspect Ratio (H/d): 7.04
Total Deflection at Top (Δ): H/450=0.7m (Hedrick et al. 2010)



Awards:

- 2009 AIA Honor Award for Architecture
- 2008 Council on Tall Buildings and Urban Habitat (CTBUH), The International High Rise Award, Jury Commendation
- 2008 Society of American Registered Architects Design Award of Excellence
- 2008 Council on Tall Buildings and Urban Habitat (CTBUH), Best Tall Building Award, The Americas
- 2008 AIA New York State, Award of Excellence, Commercial/Industrial Large Projects
- 2008 The Municipal Arts Society of New York City MASTERworks Award, Best New Building of 2007
- 2008 Society of American Registered Architects Design Award, Commercial Category
- 2008 AIA New York Chapter Design Award of Merit
- 2008 AIA New York Chapter Building Type Honor Award, Sustainable Design
- 2007 New York Construction Magazine Project of the Year

- The NY Times building composed of the main tower and a four-storey forepart connected by a garden.
- The ground floor directly accessible from NY street life, and so open to the city and crowd.



- Piano's principal objective in the design of the building was to reflect the ideas of journalist in being open and transparent to the world on which they report. (Hedrick et al. 2010; Scarangello et al. 2004; Buchadam, 2008; Jodidio, 2008; Agnolotto, 2006)

- Piano envisioned a light, transparent building in which the outside world could watch the newsroom at work and the building's inhabitants could connect with the city. (Hedrick et al. 2010; Scarangello et al. 2004; Buchadam, 2008; Jodidio, 2008; Agnolotto, 2006)
- The building's curtain wall system is a primary component to achieving this vision. The system consists of an inner glass wall that allows abundant natural light to the work space. An outer screen wall of closely spaced ceramic rods helps diffuse the light efficiently by eliminating excess heat and glare. (Buchadam, 2008; Jodidio, 2008; Agnolotto, 2006)

Jodidio, P. (2008). *Renzo Piano Building Workshop: 1866 to Today*. Singapore: Taschen GmbH.

- The superstructure is exposed in four corners of the building, giving the impression that the building is so transparent that its skeleton is visible. (Scarangello et al. 2004; Buchadam, 2008; Jodidio, 2008; Agnolotto, 2006)



Space Configurations

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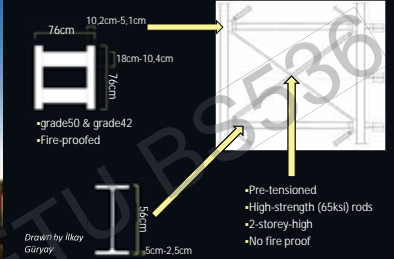
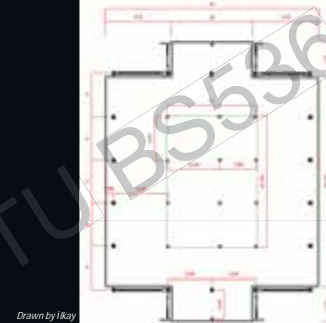
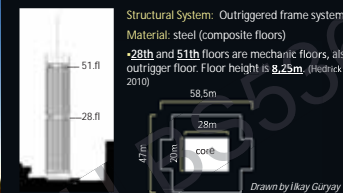
- There are 26 passenger and 2 service elevators. The passenger indicates on the touchpad in the elevator lobby to which floor he wishes to go. The elevator system directs the passenger to a particular elevator, which picks up the passenger and drops him off on the correct floor. The elevators speed up to 30 km/h. 6 passenger elevators are used for floors between 1 and 4; 14 ones are used for floors between 5 and 27; and 6 ones are used for floors between 29 and 50. (Forest City Enterprises, 2007; Agnolotto, 2006; Buchanam, 2008)

Floor Efficiency Ratio (Net Rentable Area/Gross Floor Area):

For floors between 1 and 27
NRA = 0.746
GFA

For floors between 29 and 50
NRA = 0.833
GFA

Drawn by Ilkay Güryay



- Because the braces themselves are not fireproofed, the core is designed to resist lateral loads, assuming the exterior system is not present. The exposed bracing system helps to reach required comfort by reducing total deflection (from H/350 (91cm) to H/450 (70cm)). (Scarangello et al. 2004)

Structural System

One of the typical pifalls of X-braces is how to handle the middle of the bay where the braces intersect. Creating a node at this location results in a bulky connection. They can also be offset so they run by each other, resulting in eccentric connections at columns. To solve these issues, pairs of rods were used, one pair aligned horizontally, the other one vertically. Thus, each of the pairs would maintain concentric alignment with the center line of the columns. (Hedrick et al. 2010)

Drawn by Ilkay Guryay

Technical drawing showing a column-beam connection with labels for reinforcement and materials.

Drawn by Ilkay Guryay

TYPICAL LATERAL SYSTEM

FLOORS 1-27 FLOORS 29-50 FLOORS 28&51

- Single diagonal bracing
- Core cantilever bracing
- Cantilever single bracing steel rods

The elevator layouts affect the lateral load-resisting system. 14 passenger cabs which are assigned only to the lower floors terminate above a mid-height mechanical room at level 29 and the space is available for lease above. (Scarangelo et al. 2004)

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FLOOR SYSTEM (Hedrick et al. 2010 & Scarangelo et al. 2004)

Beam Depth: 45.4 cm, 15.2cm
 Beam Width: 30.8cm, 10.2cm

W12x19 Infill Beams
 W18x40 Girders
 Core Bracings
 I profile cantilever columns
 I profile core columns
 Cantilever Rods
 65ku steel rods
 Vierendeel Frame

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FLOOR SYSTEM

- Finished Floor
- 6.4 cm Normal Weight Conc.
- 7.6 cm metal deck
- W12x19 Infill Beams
- Suspended Ceiling

Lean-In selected portfolio 2010

Lean-In selected portfolio 2010

Lean-In selected portfolio 2010

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1st-27th Floors

29th-50th Floors

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W12x19 Infill Beams (45.4/15.2)
 W18x40 Girders (30.8/10.2)
 Core Bracings
 I profile cantilever columns
 I profile core columns
 Cantilever Rods
 65ku steel rods

1st-27th Floors

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W12x19 Infill Beams (45.4/15.2)
 W18x40 Girders (30.8/10.2)
 Core Bracings
 I profile cantilever columns
 I profile core columns
 Cantilever Rods
 65ku steel rods

29th-50th Floors

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Cantilever bracings

Steel rods

Outriggers

28th&51th Floors

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FOUNDATION SYSTEM

The foundation of the W18 combines typical spread footings with caissons to achieve its maximum axial capacity. The tower and the podium mostly bear on Medium/Hard rock with a bearing capacity of 80ksc. However, a core sample taken indicated that rock at the southeast corner of the tower only had a 16ksc bearing capacity. At the columns fall this area, 60cm diameter concrete-filled steel caissons were used. Under the other columns, spread footings with a concrete compressive strength of 6000 psi (c-60) are used to support the loads. The areas depicted with yellow represent the two cantilevered sections of the tower. These columns do not directly transfer load to the ground. (Hedrick et al. 2010)

- Spread footing
- No-footing
- Caisson footing

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SUSTAINABILITY

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Double-Skin Curtain Wall

- Reduces the amount of heat coming into the building
- Allow floor-to-ceiling ultra-clean glass, so maximizes views and light
- Each rod is 5cm in diameter, 150cm in length and 60cm away from the facade of the building
- The spacing of the rods varies to leave clear horizontal strips for unobstructed views through the middle portion of glazing on each office and podium floor. (Lutron, 2010; Bunchadam, 2008; Jodidio, 2008; Agnietto, 2006)

Drawn by Ilkay Guryay

Lighting and Shading System

- The lighting system and the dynamic shading system saves %30 of total energy. (Lutron, 2010)
- Lighting levels have been adjusted space-to-space electronically. (Lutron, 2010)

80% Daylight harvesting
 80% Occupancy sensing

Shading system is programmed to use the position of the sun and inputs from an extensive sensor network to act as determinants to raise and lower shades. (Fact Sheet, 2007)

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Underfloor Air Distribution

- Underfloor air distribution (UFAD) system is used for comfort and efficiency. (Lutron, 2010 & Fact Sheet, 2007)
- The company also uses free-cooling on cool mornings air from the outside can be brought into the building. (Lutron, 2010 & Fact Sheet, 2007)
- The UFAD also uses waste heat from the co-generation process to heat the space on colder days. (Lutron, 2010 & Fact Sheet, 2007)

Co-generation on Site

- Cogeneration is the use of a heat engine or a power station to simultaneously generate both electricity and useful heat. (Fact Sheet, 2007)
- It is used to supply %40 of the power for the building. (Fact Sheet, 2007)
- The plant's heat by-product is used to heat the Times Building during the winter and provide cooling during the remainder of the year. (Fact Sheet, 2007)

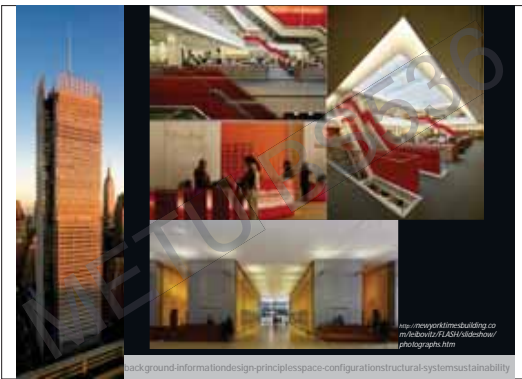
Drawn by Ilkay Guryay

Photograph of the building's exterior showing the double-skin curtain wall.

Drawn by Ilkay Guryay

Photograph of the building's interior showing the double-skin curtain wall.

Drawn by Ilkay Guryay



background-informalionsdesign-principlesspace-configurationsstructuralsystemssustainability



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