

# China Central Television (CCTV) Headquarters Case Study

ARCH 631 Spring 2019

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# Introduction

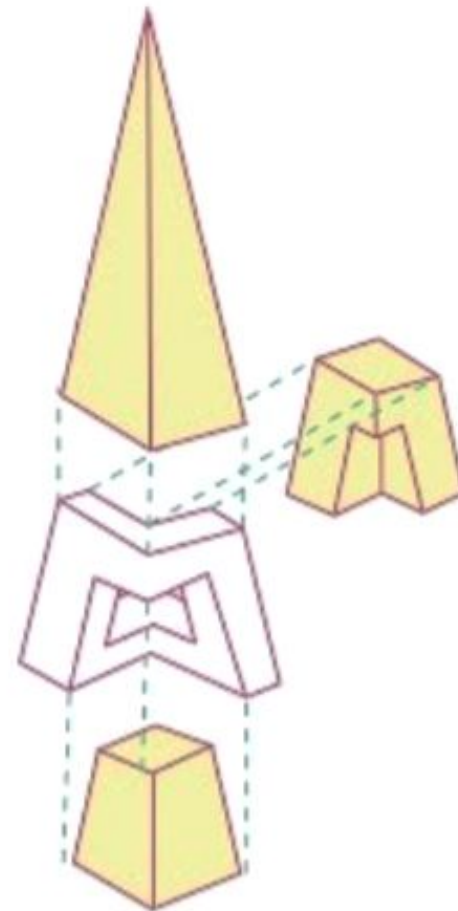
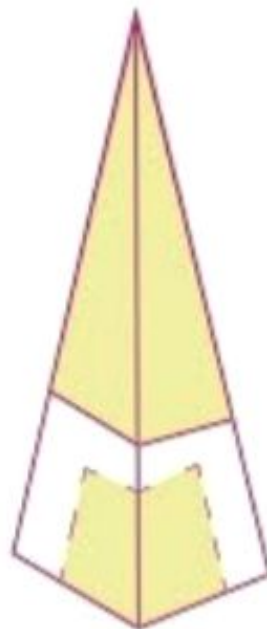
- Developer: China Central Television (CCTV) Headquarters
  - international competition 2002
- Architect: Rem Koolhaas (OMA)
- Engineer: Arup
- Location: Beijing, China
- Floors: 51
- Height: 768
- Price: 600,000,000 euros
- Program: entire TV making process
- One singular building
  - “continuous loop” - closed circuit television
- Controversy
- 240 ft cantilever
- Diagrid structure
  - maps structural forces



# Geometry

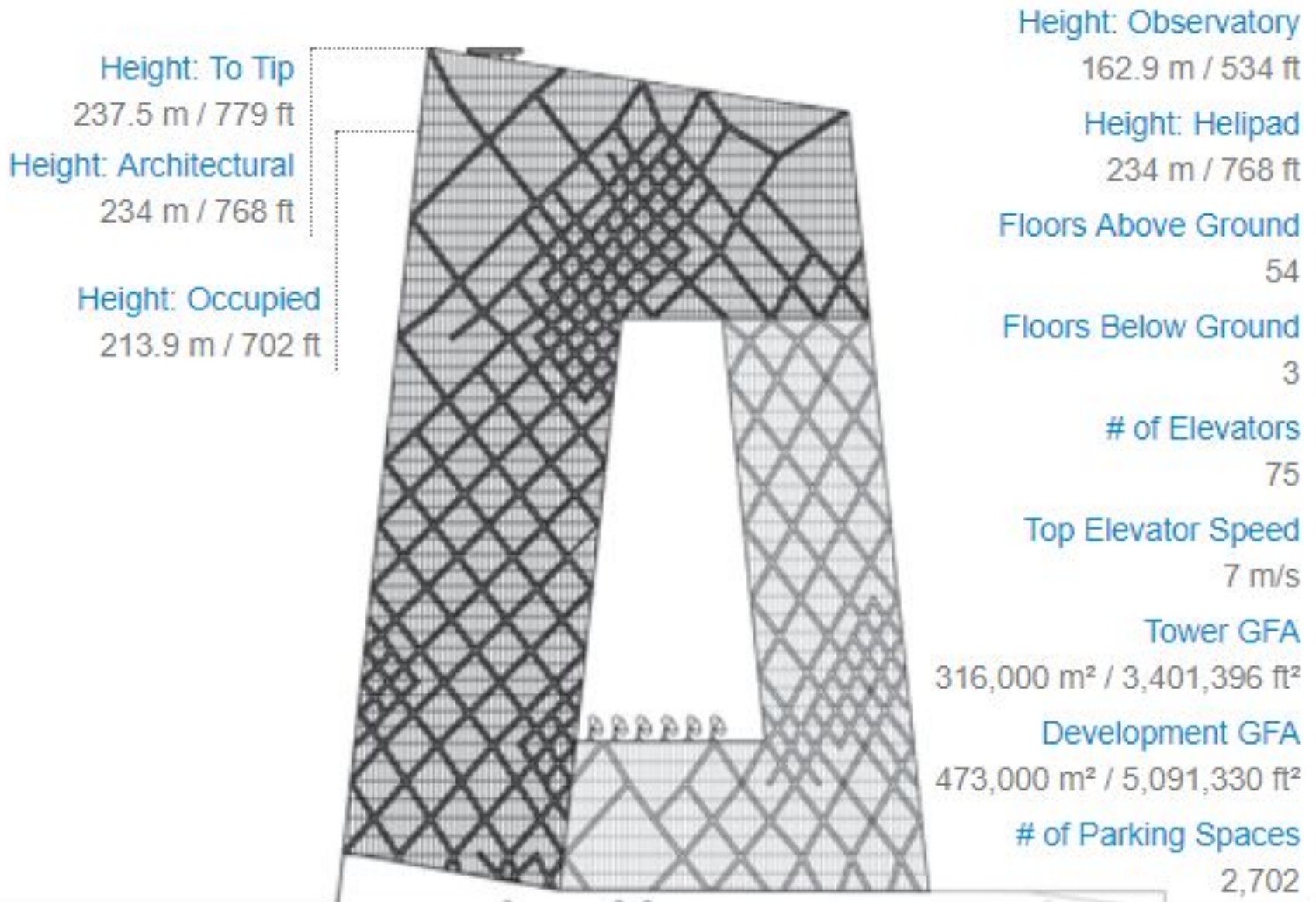


PYRAMID

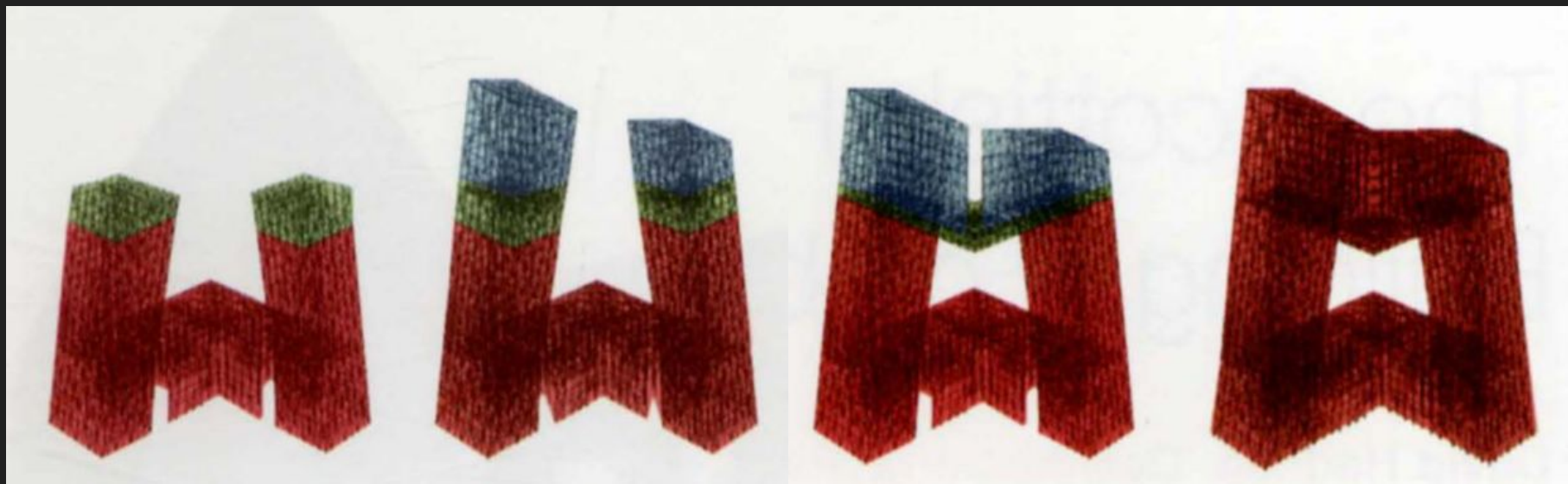


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# Geometry

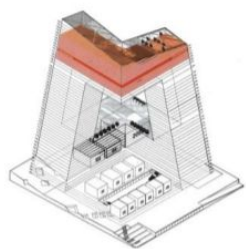


# Phases

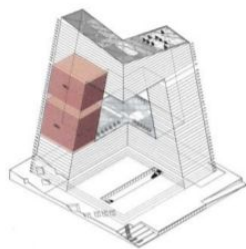


# Program

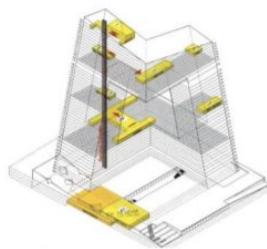
- Administration
- Business
- Food
- Production
- Broadcasting
- Etc..



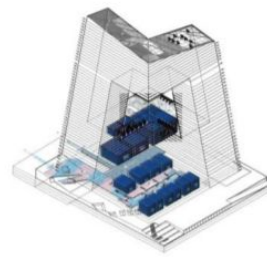
ADMINISTRATION



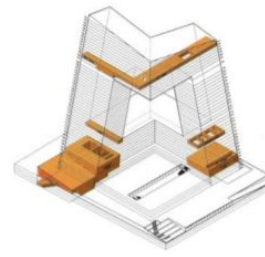
BUSINESS



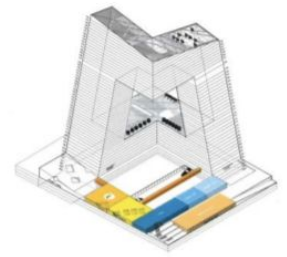
CANTEENS



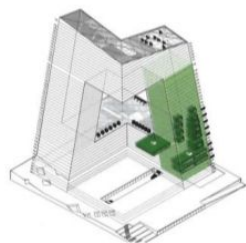
PROGRAM PRODUCTION



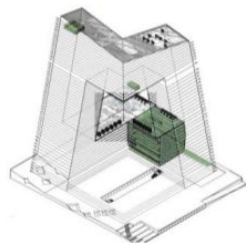
LOBBY



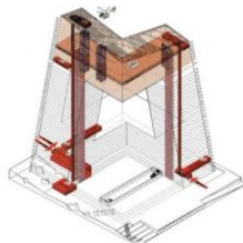
FUN AREAS



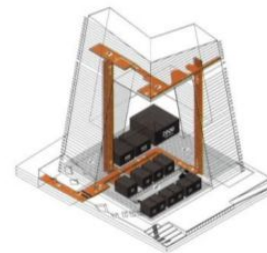
NEWS &  
BROADCAST



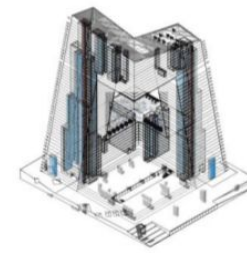
BROADCASTING  
TRANSMISSION



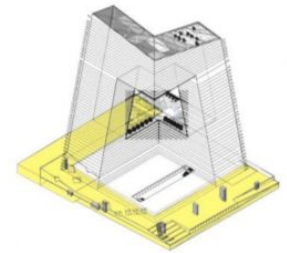
VIP AREAS



VISITOR CIRCULATION



CORES



PARKING



# Problems + Challenges

- Major issues faced when designing:
  - the structural system was to address the issues caused by tilting such a large structure
    - This was addressed with the cores
  - The cantilever to create a “closed loop” effect
    - This was addressed by anchoring to the cores
- Major issues faced during construction and site conditions
  - The temperature of the steel during construction
    - This was addressed by erecting the towers at dawn when the steel was all cooled to the same temperature
  - Earthquake zone
    - Addressed with the structural system and foundation system
  - Water underneath the soil
    - Addressed by the foundation system
  - Subsoil condition
    - The shallow subsoil was addressed by the foundation system

# Building Code + Testing Practices

- Chinese Code
  - *Load Code for the Design of Building Structures*
  - Failed to comply
- Additional Testing needed to pass the building
  - Composite Column Test
  - Joint Test
  - Shaking Table Test
- Most complex and largest tested building that was working with a computer model



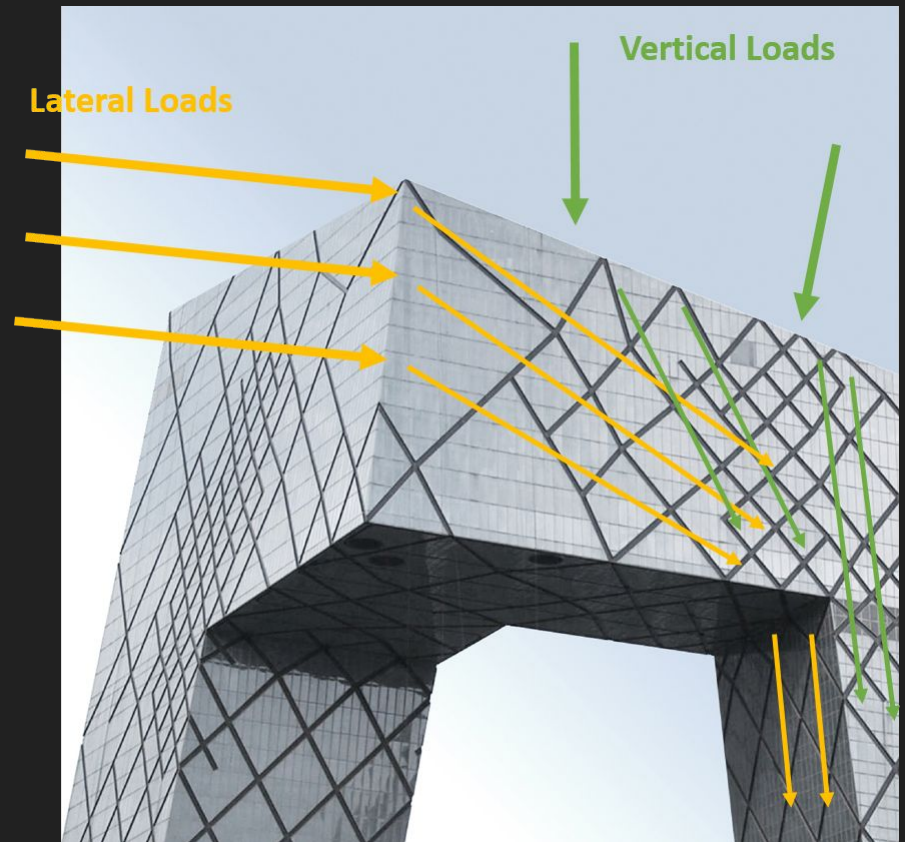
# Forces Acting on the Structural Elements

- Regular Loads

- Live Loads
  - People
  - Furniture
  - Technical Equipment
  - ETC....
- Dead Loads
  - Fixed Furniture
  - Helipad
  - Structure
  - Floor/ Ceiling Systems
  - ETC.....
- Gravity
- Lateral
- Seismic

- Supported By

- Diagrid
- Transfer Trusses
- Perimeter Columns
- 7 Cores



# Structural System

1. External
2. Internal
3. Intermediate (Transfer Trusses)

- It is a **Diagrid Truss-Tube structure with interior columns.**
- This structure is usually used for structures that go up to 90 stories
- Used here because of
  - a. tilted towers
  - b. seismic zone
  - c. Wind loads
- It can also be classified as a **trussed tube-in tube** as it has 7 cores.

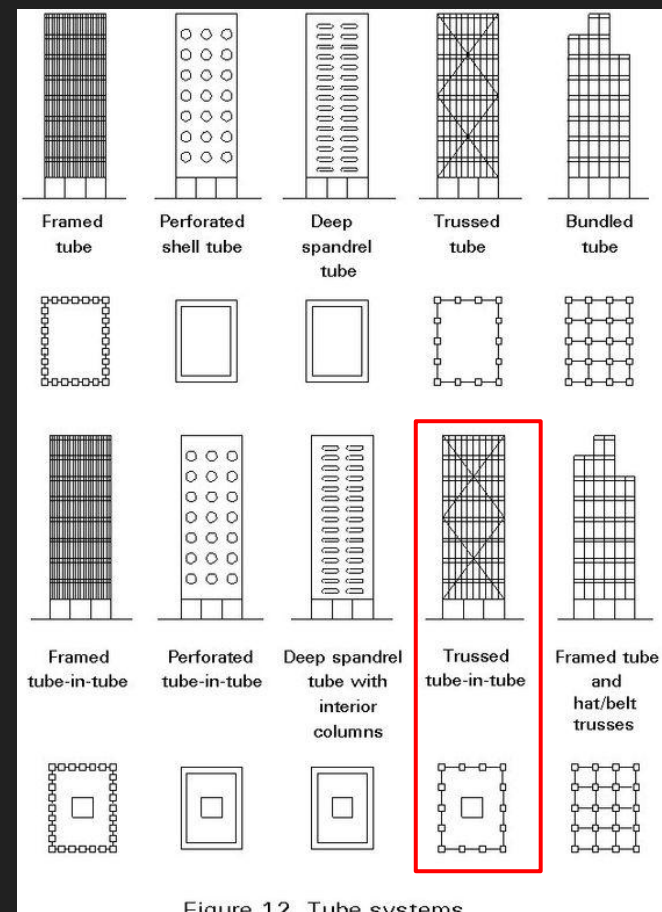
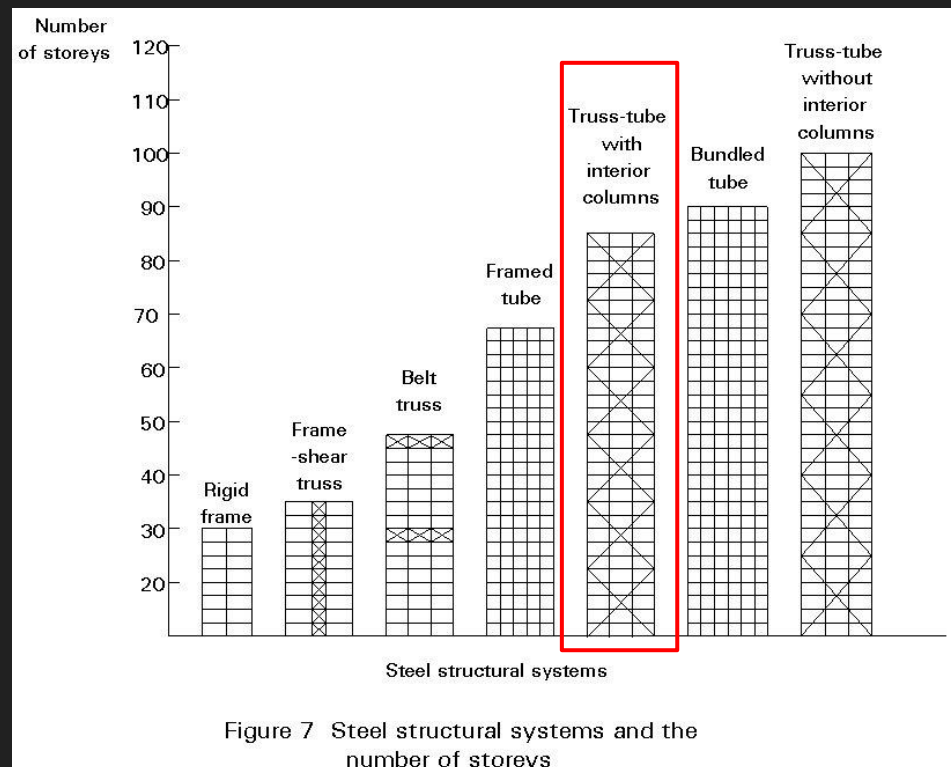
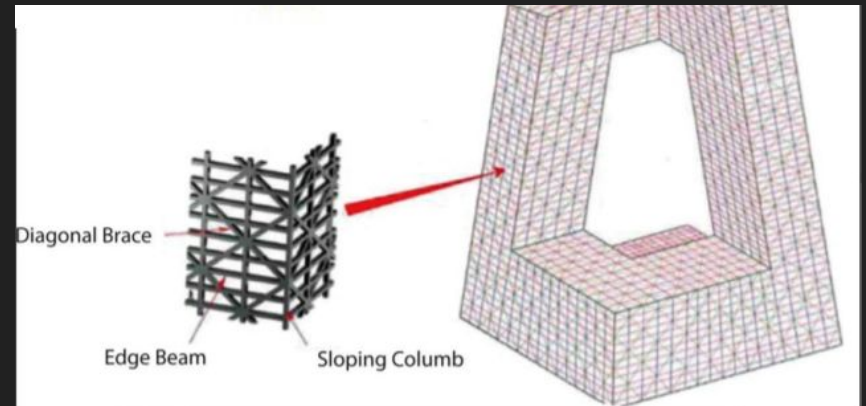


Figure 12 Tube systems

# External Structural System

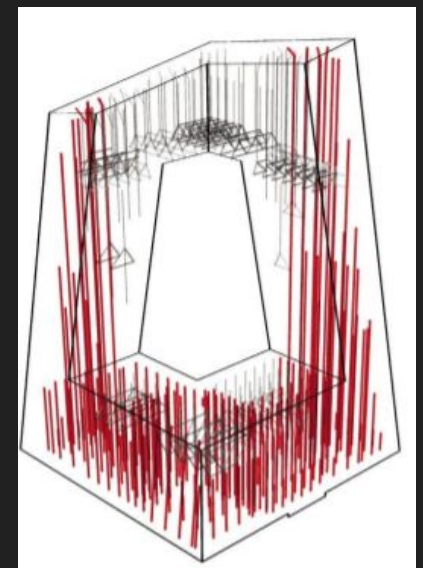
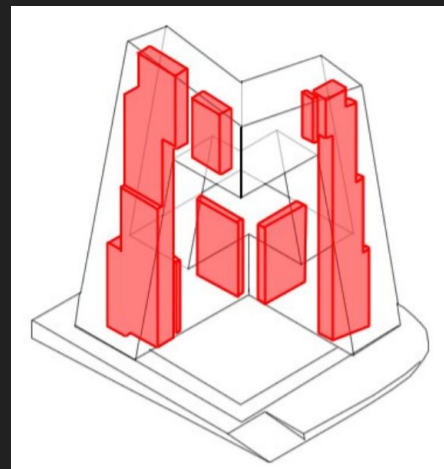
1. Diagrid
2. Sloped Columns
3. Beams or Rings



- The diagrid had to be non-uniform throughout the structure to facilitate varying stresses because of the angled shape and cantilever.

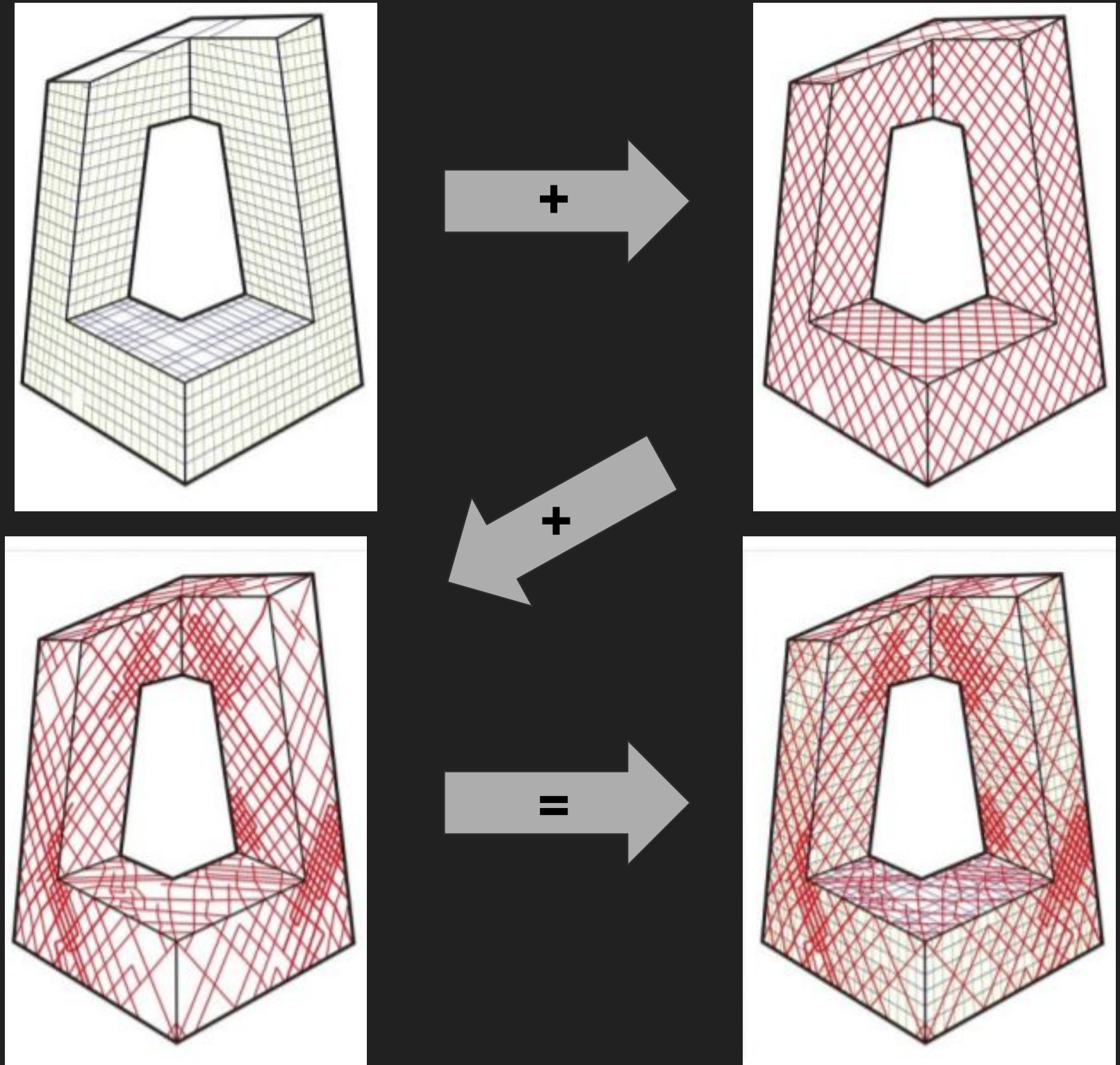
# Internal Structural System

- Varying Columns height according to the levels.
- The seven major cores.



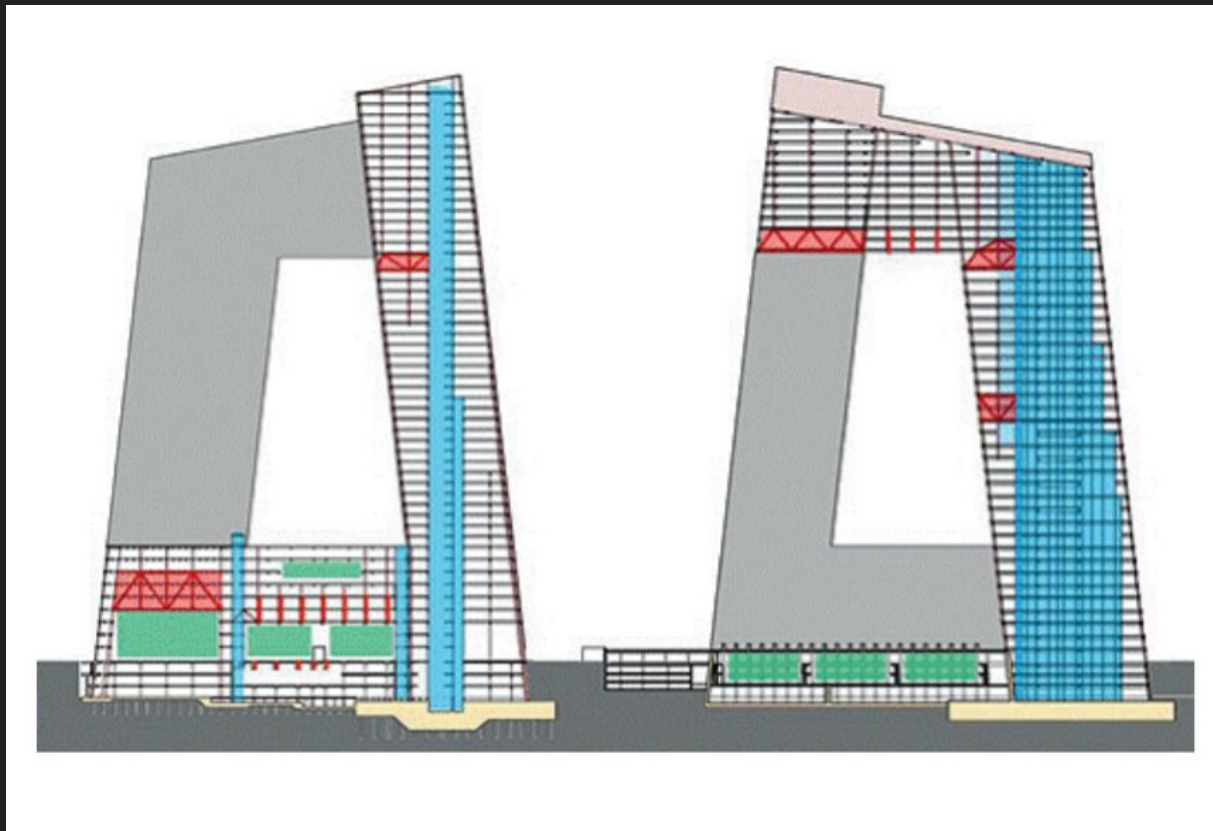


# External Structural System



# Transfer Trusses

- Span between internal cores and the external tube structure
- Only connects at ***singular pin joint locations only***
- This allows the wind, live, and dead loads to be more evenly spread out across the structure so that one part of the system does not become overstressed



# Diagrid Force on Node

- Figure 1
  - Butterfly node under shear pressure
  - This figure shows how the node will behave when shear forces are applied caused by lateral loads such as wind
- Figure 2
  - Butterfly node under vertical load
  - This figure shows how the node goes into compression when under loads such as gravity, live loads, and dead loads

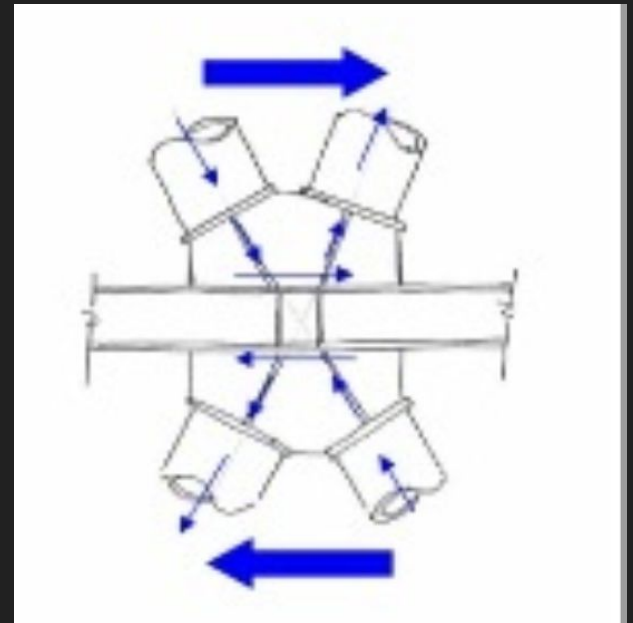


Figure 1

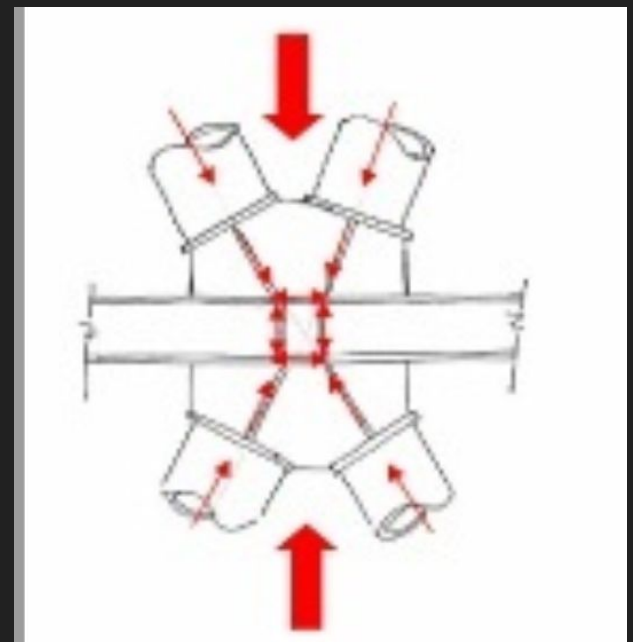


Figure 2



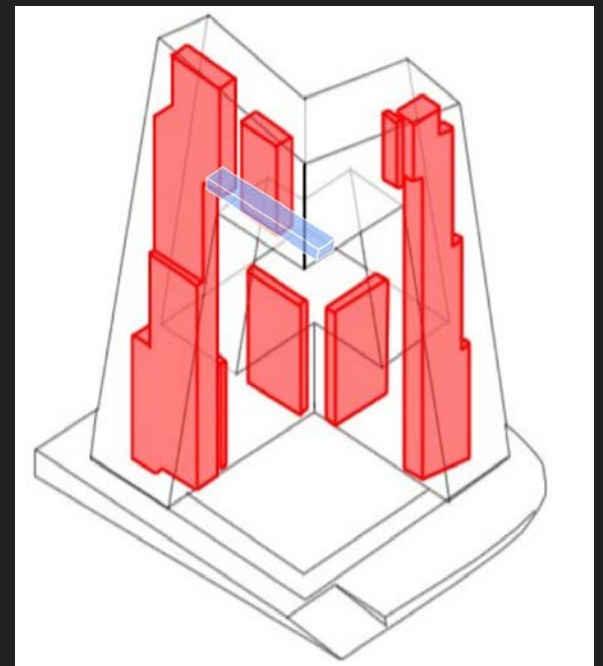
# Cores + Cantilever

## - Cores

- There are 7 cores throughout the building
- Helps to provide structure for different floor plate forms
- 4 located in the towers
- 3 located in the cantilever and bottom structure
- The core of the cantilever is supported by a 2 story tall transfer deck that carries the load back to the tube structure

## - Cantilever

- 2 other options to construct
  - Building framework to temporarily hold up the cantilever as constructed
  - Constructing the base of the cantilever at ground level and then lifting it into place
- Built option
  - To work inward from the tops of the tilting towers until the cantilever met in the middle





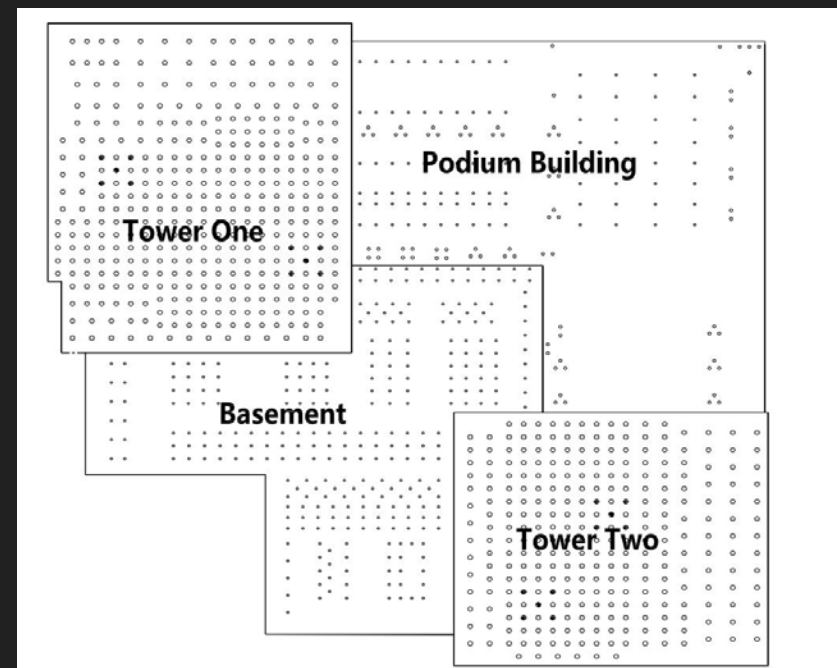
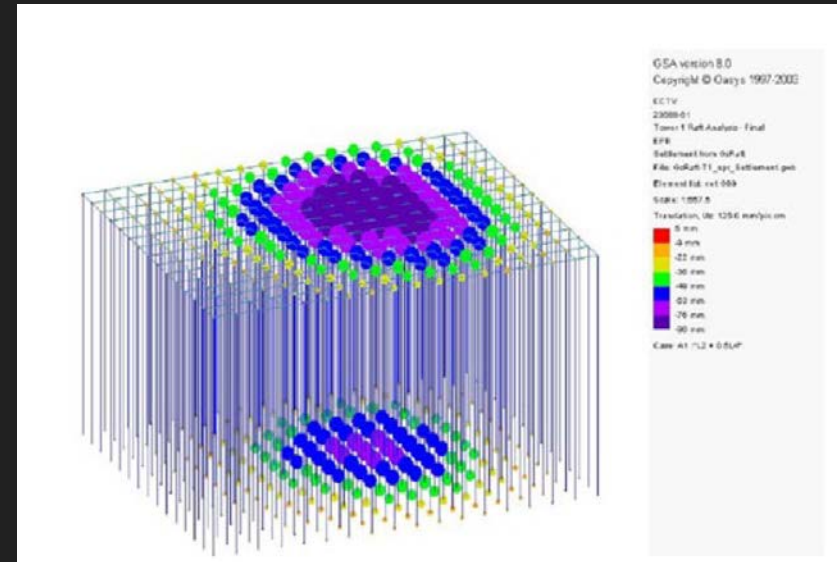
# Site Exploration

- Location
  - Proximity to Yongding River
- Soil
  - Multi layer of confined water and interactive layer of sand, gravel, soil and clay

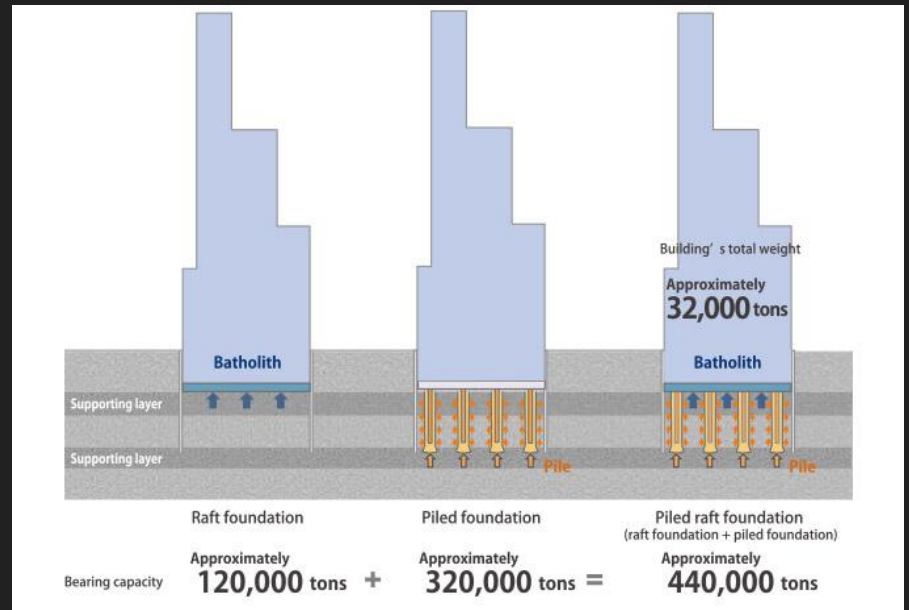
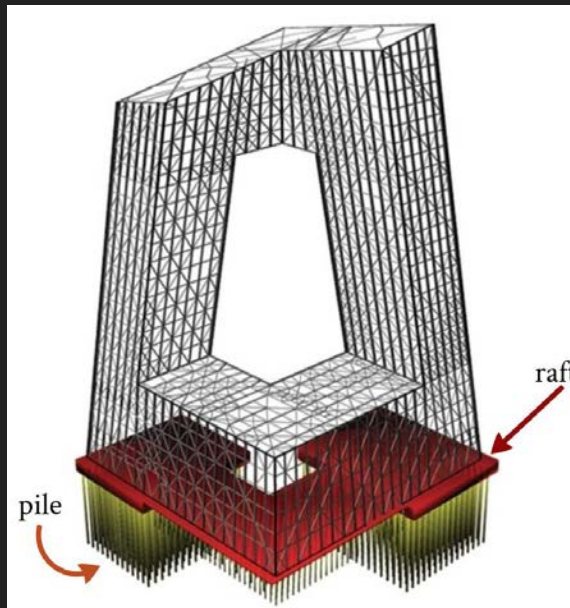


# Foundation

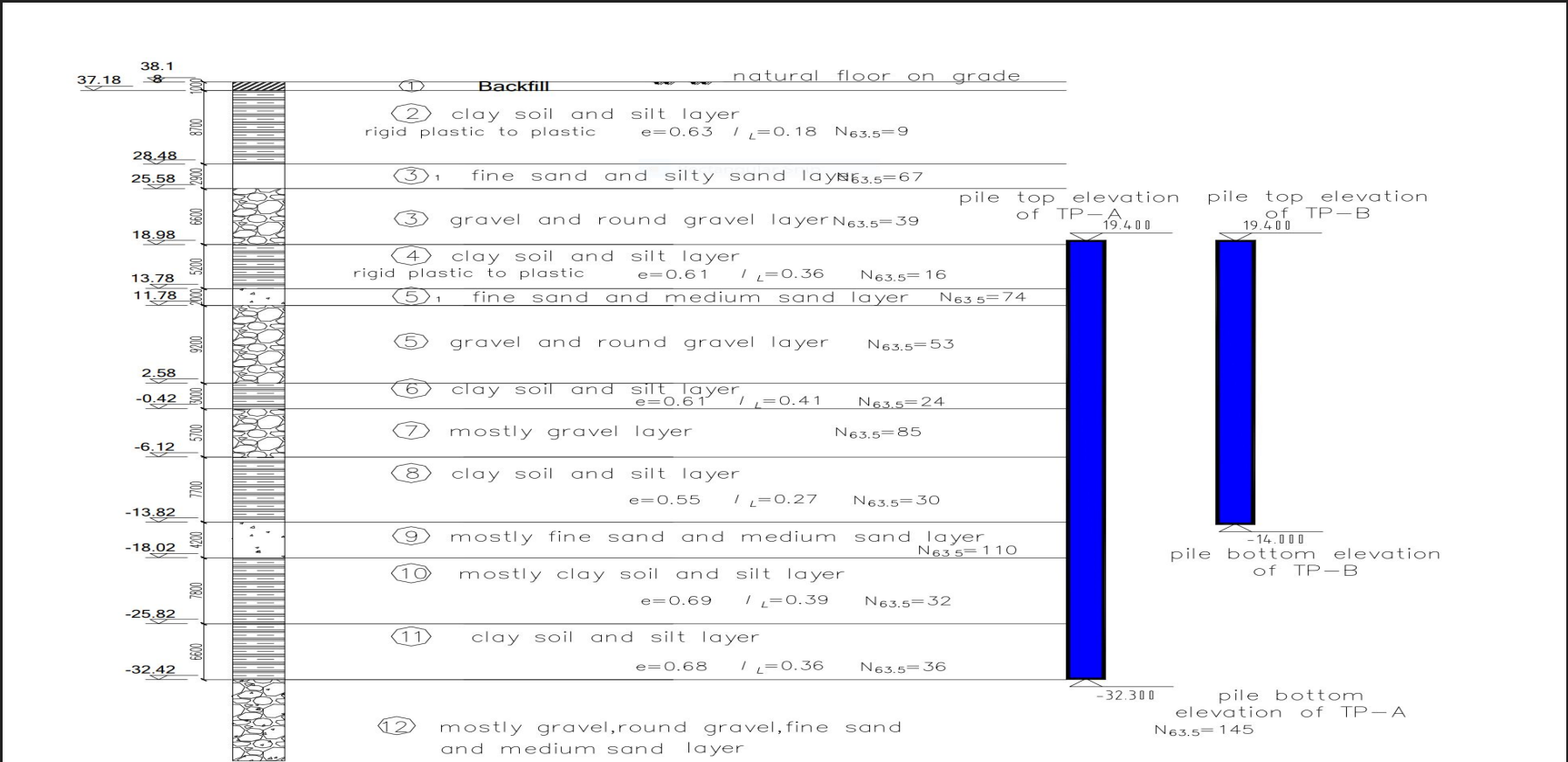
- Foundation requirements
  - Superstructure loads
  - Soil conditions
  - Water level
  - Seismic vibrations
  - Area resources
  - Time
  - Costs
- Design issues
  - Cantilever
  - Uneven loads
  - Soil has a low bearing capacity
  - Avoid bending and shearing
- Piled-Raft foundation system
- Foundation testing
  - Pile foundation test
  - Raft foundation test



# Piled-Raft Foundation System



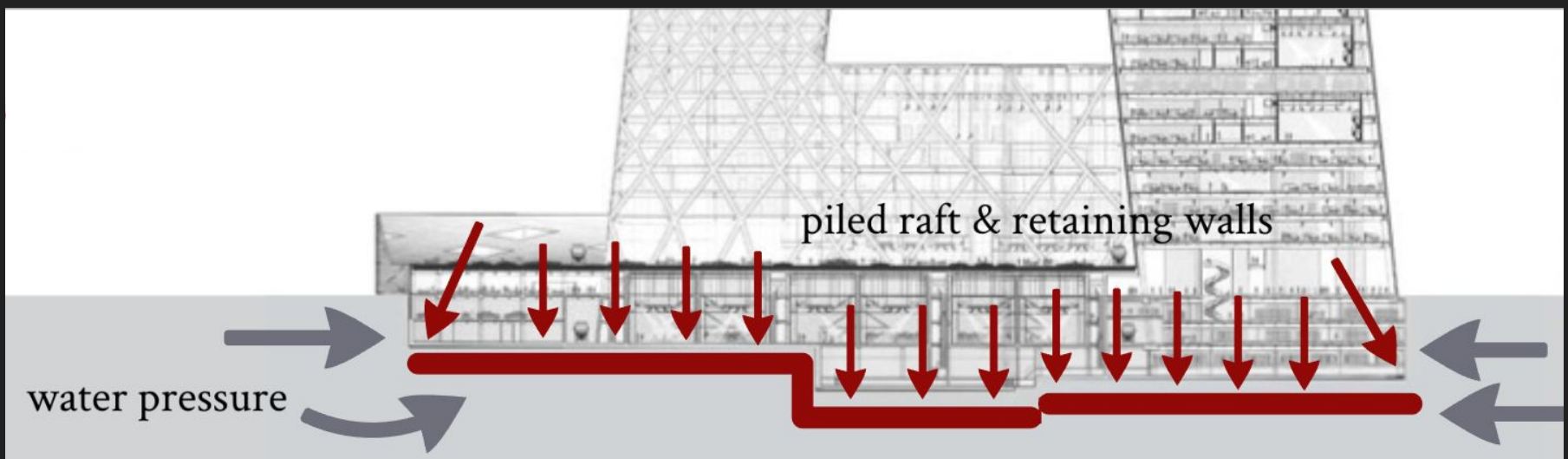
# Sectional View



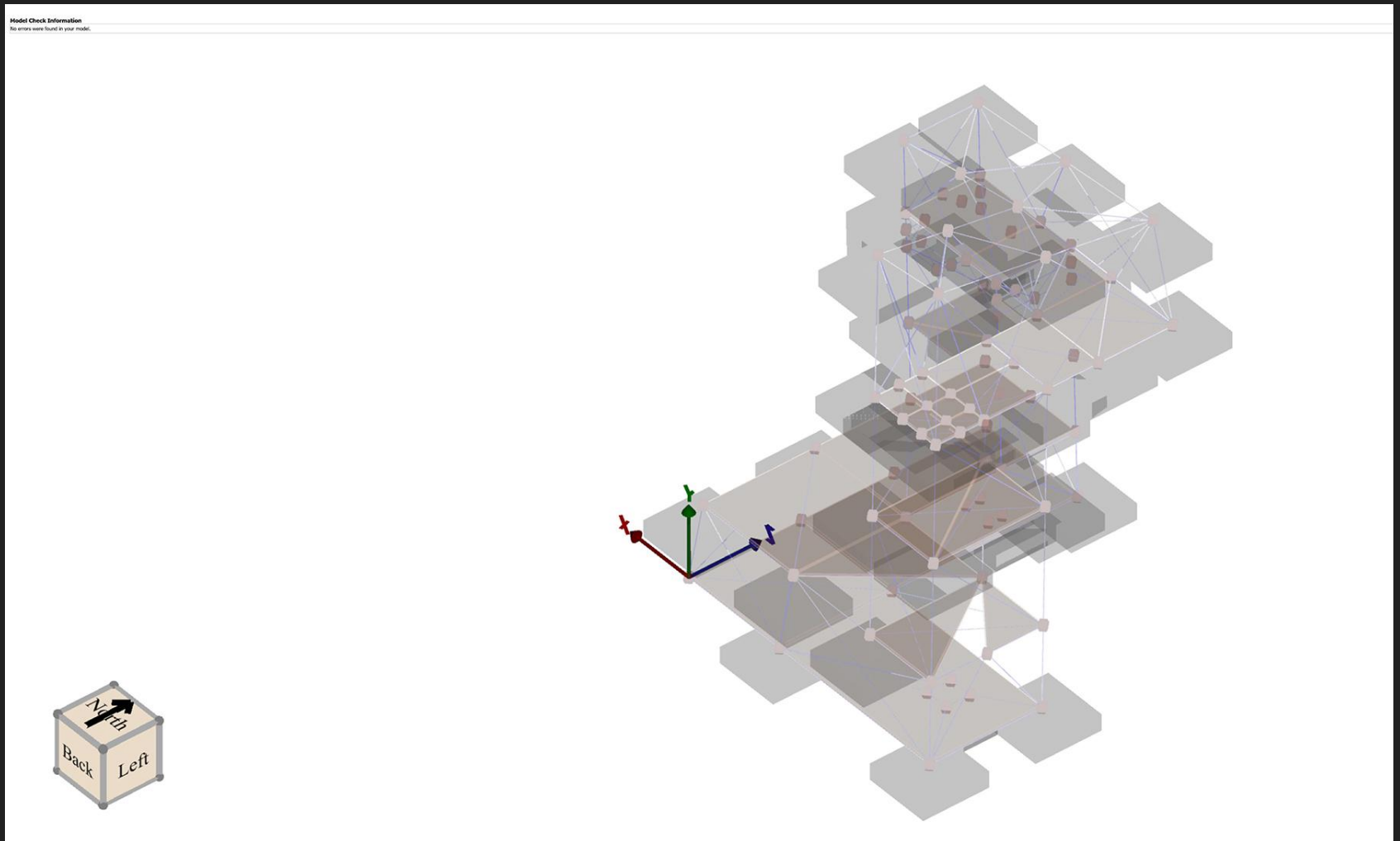


# Basement

- Resists upward force of water pressure around site
- 3 stories
- Retaining walls
- 50 per cent increase in floor area
- Zero footprint
- More parking



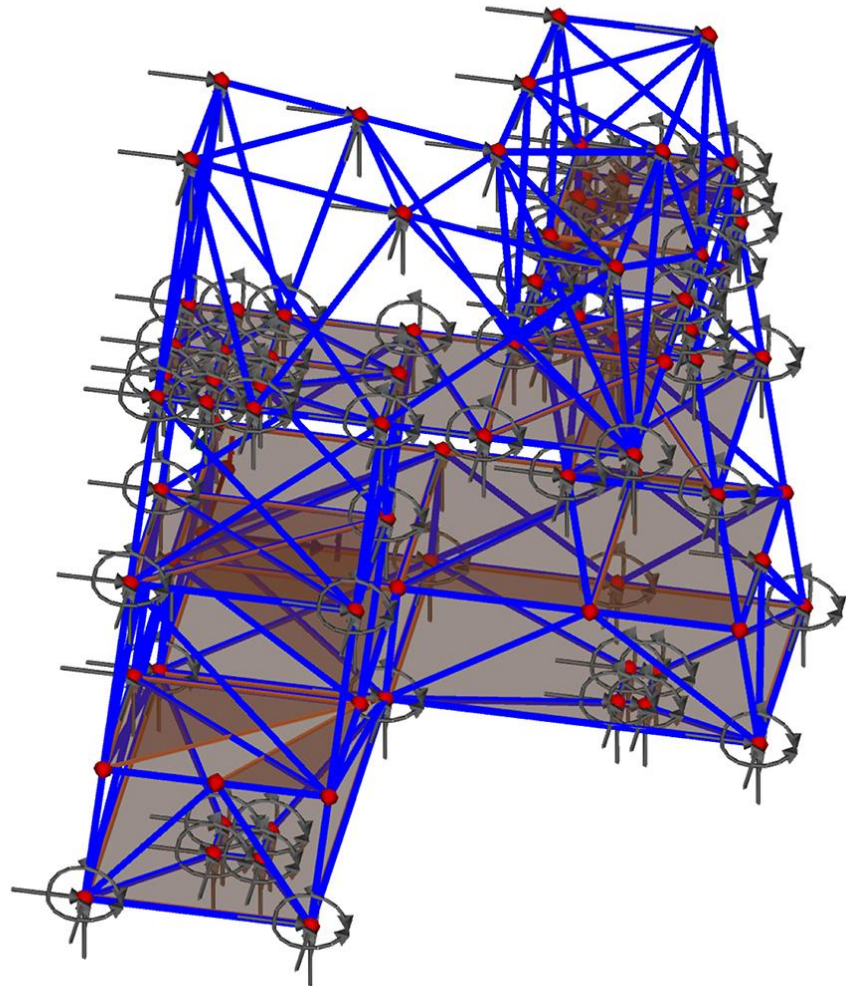
# Visual Analysis



- *Fixed supports at the base of the building and pin supports at the major nodes*

# Visual Analysis

Model Check Information  
No errors were found in your model.

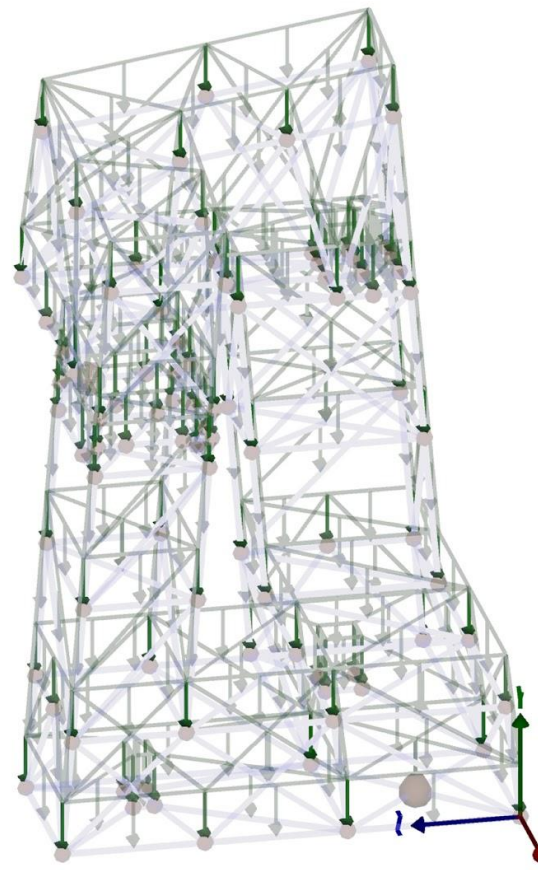


- Fixed supports at the base of the building and pin supports at the major nodes



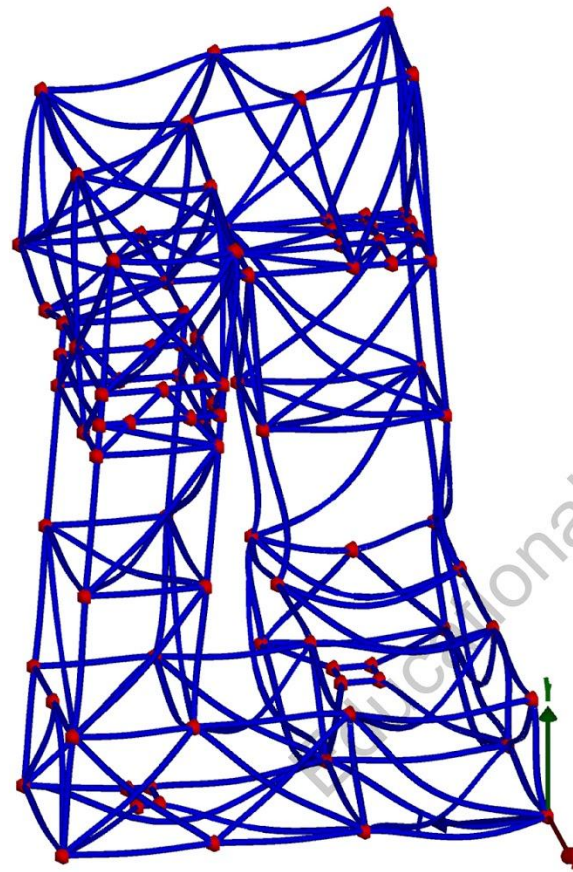
# Visual Analysis

Model Check Information  
No errors were found in your model.



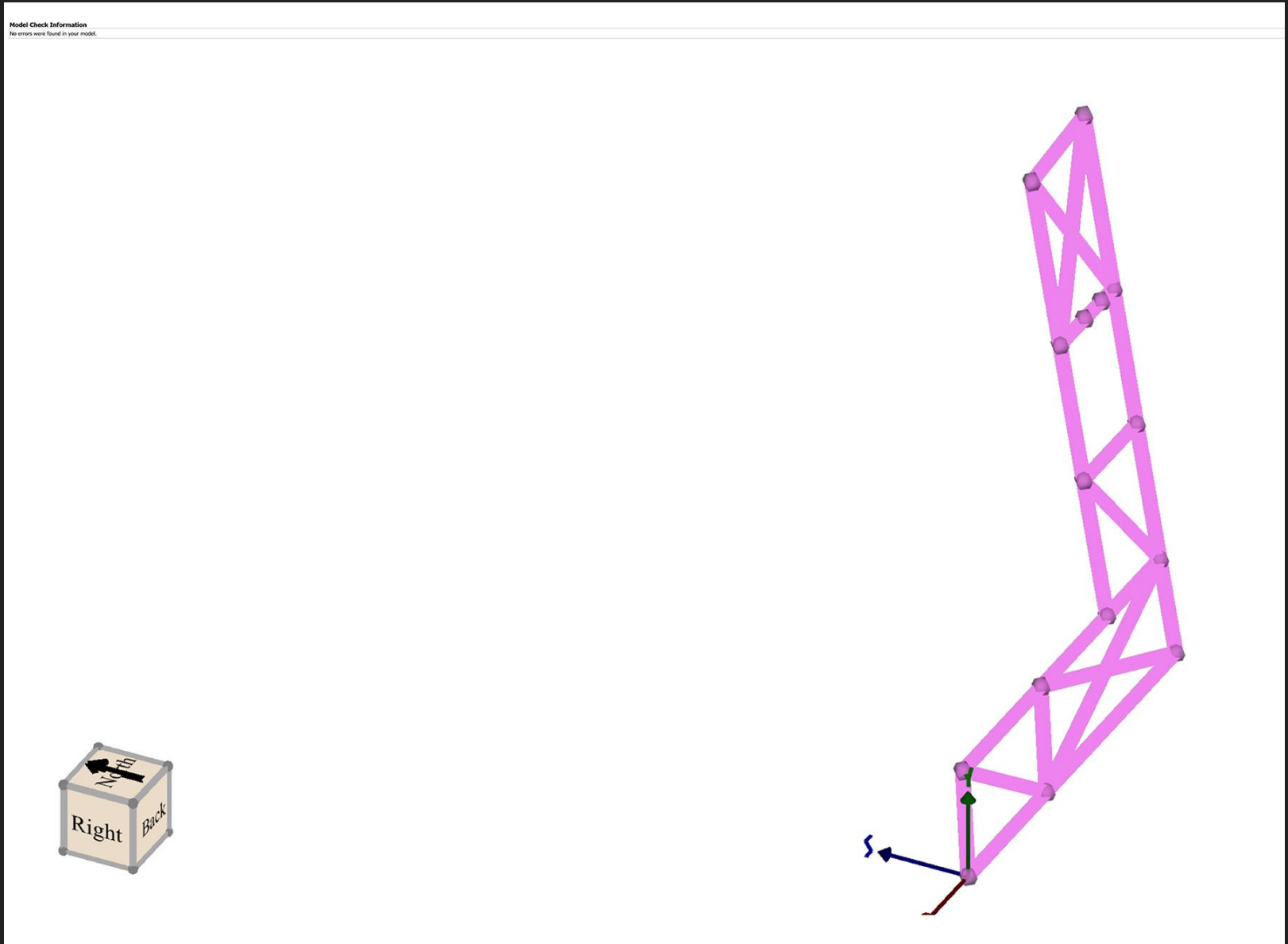
- *Dead loads applied at the nodes and the members using 3-Factored load combination using ASCE-17 LRFDF*

# Visual Analysis



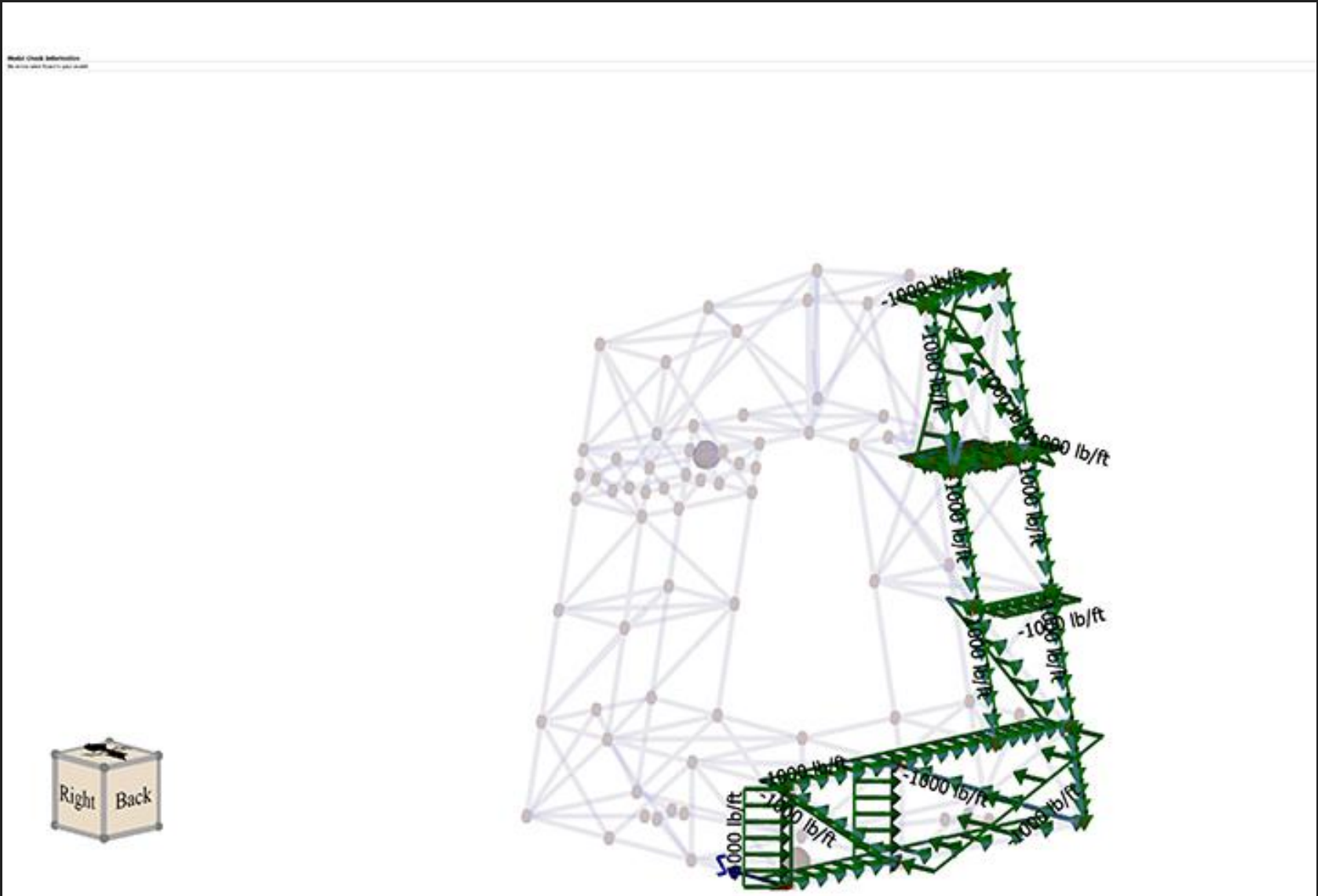
- *Dead loads applied at the nodes and the members using 3-Factored load combination using ASCE-17 LRFDF*

# Visual Analysis



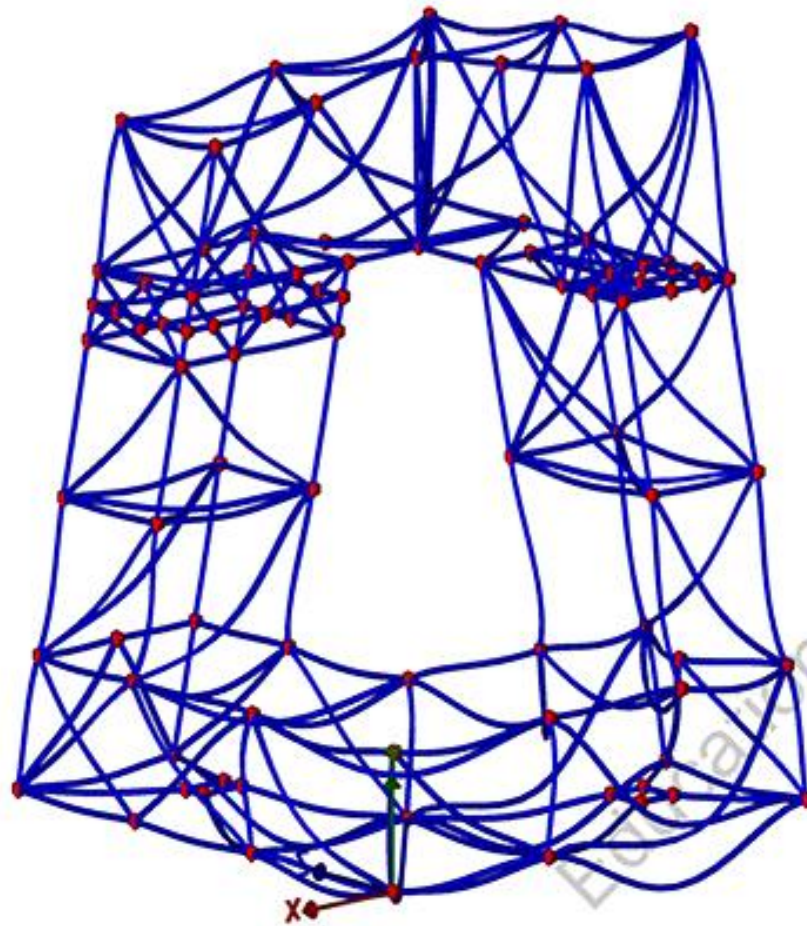
- Wind loads applied to back facade of the building only, using 6-Factored load combination using ASCE-17 LRFD and ACI 350.

# Visual Analysis



- *Wind loading and consequent deformation*
- Total number of nodes: 116
- Total number of areas: 27

# Visual Analysis



- *Wind loading and consequent deformation*
- Total number of nodes: 116
- Total number of areas: 27

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