

CCTV Headquarters, Beijing A Structural Design Overview

Topics

General Project Details
Architecture
Construction Challenges
Diagrid Framing System
Miscellaneous Topics
The Other Buildings
Conclusion



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Location

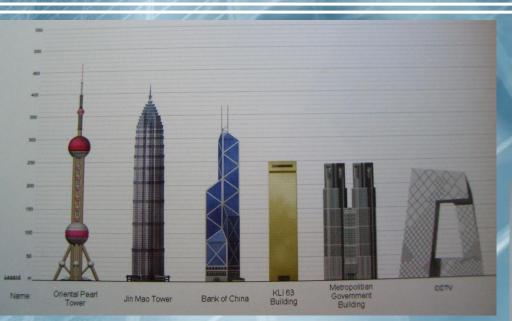
In Beijing's CBD (Third Ring Road)East of Forbidden City

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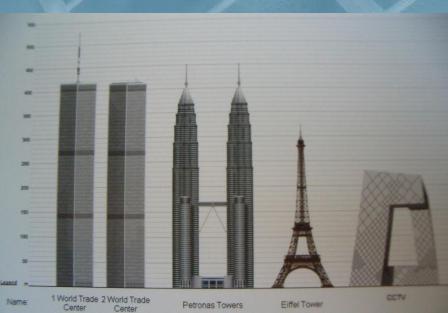
Admin – Site – History

Architects: Office for Metropolitan Architecture (OMA)
10-hectare site
Two L-Shaped Towers, tallest tower is 230m high
Total Estimated Construction Cost: €600million
Will employ 10,000 people

Admin – Site – History (cont.)



Comparing Building Heights in Asia

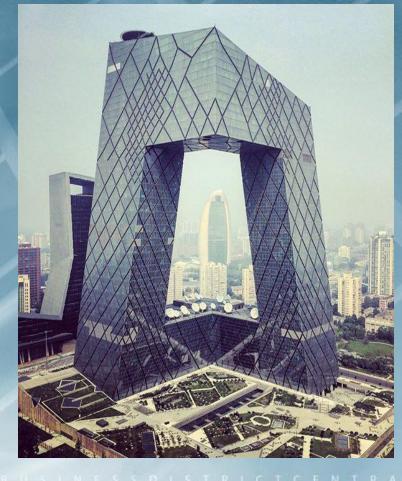


Comparing Building Heights in the World

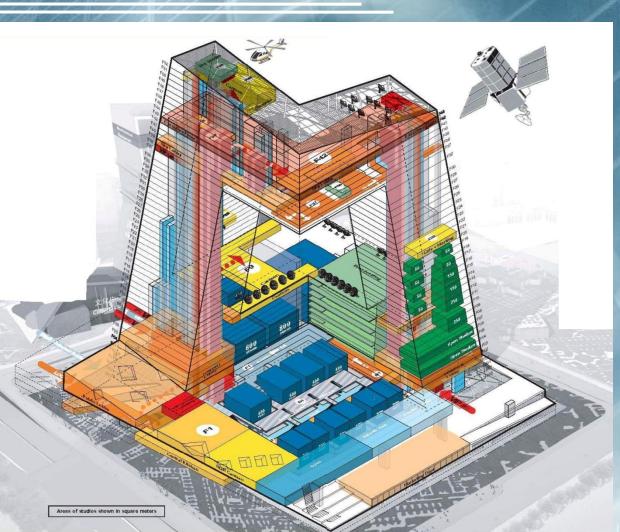
Admin – Site – History (cont.)

History

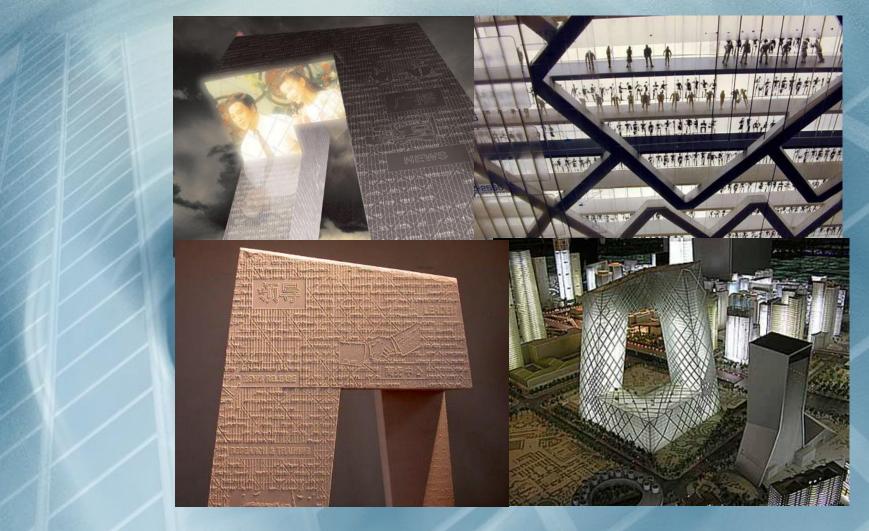
December 2002 - OMA wins design
March 2003 – Project Start (after review)
September 2004 – Groundbreaking
Mid 2007 – Overhang Construction Underway
Early 2008 – Finalizing Construction



Space Usage (cont.)



Yellow = Canteens Dark Blue = Studios Green = Open Studios Orange = Lobbies (Tower & Sky) Pale Green = Broadcasting Light Blue = Sports & Recreation Red = VIP Areas



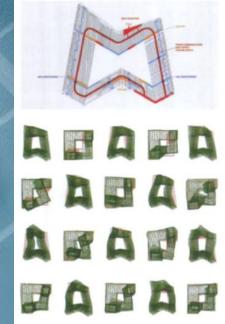
Architecture

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Architecture

The Basic Geometry

Mobius Strip (continuous loop)
Cantilever Overhang
Diagonal Structural Grid System
L-Shaped









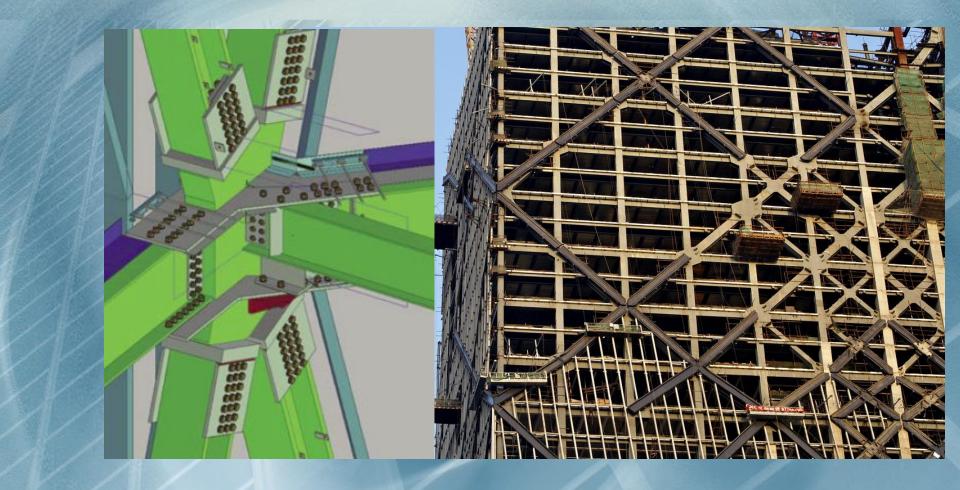


Construction Challenges

Construction Challenges

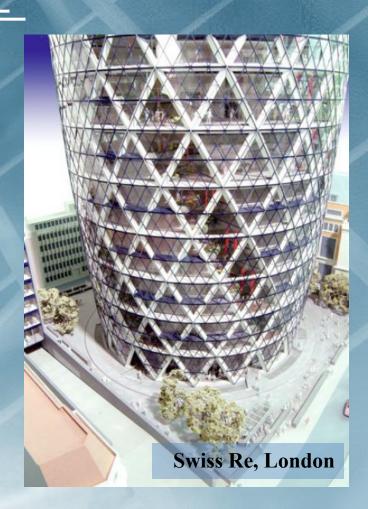
What kinds of Challenges will this Project face?

- Needs to accommodate 10,000 people, heavy equipment High service loads
- Beijing is an Earthquake Prone Area (need seismic stability)
- Every building encounters vertical and lateral loads
- Temperature changes, material deformation
- Subsoil Conditions:
 - Pore Water present in great amountsHigh Settlement Risk



What is it?

Short for *Diagonal Grid System*Triangulated structure with diagonal support beams
Similar to a typical moment frame
Triangles connected at *Nodes* and *Rings* intersect the nodes
Combines the benefits of a hollow tube with a truss



What is it? (cont.)

Can be constructed of either:
 Steel (most common)
 Timber
 Reinforced Concrete

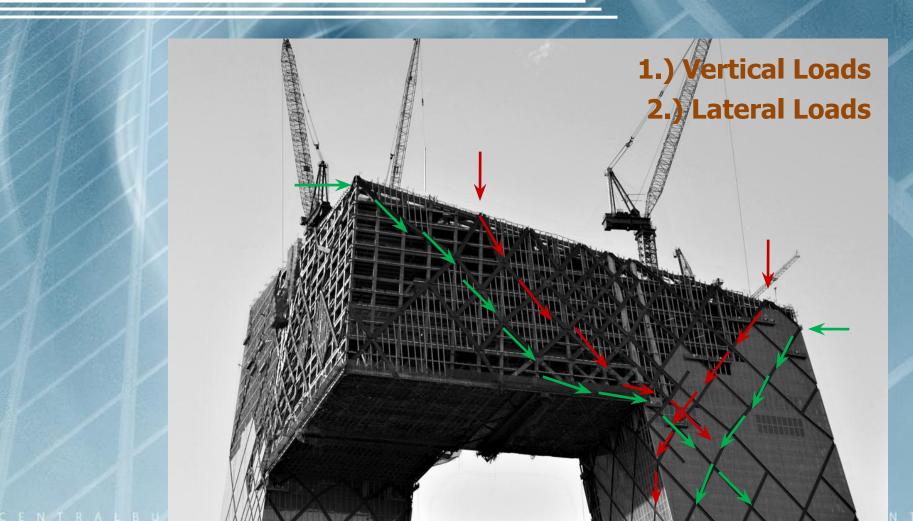
Steel is typical because of high tensile and compressive strengths

Essentially marrying columns, diagonals and bracings into one system

Not a new technology, used in early aviation and small-scale structures



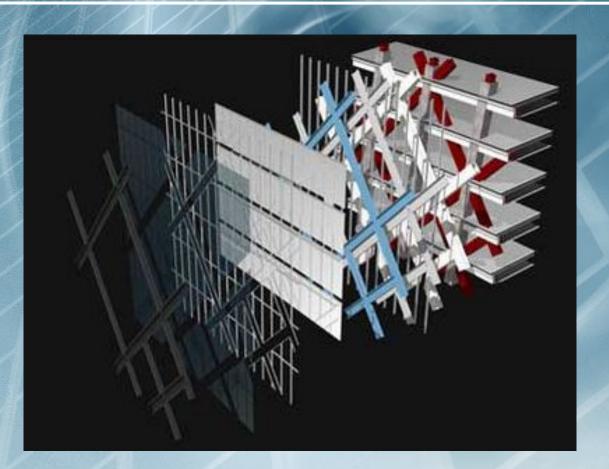
Load Transfer

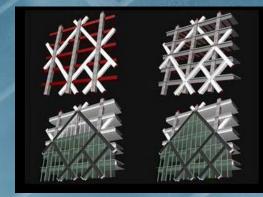


Advantages of this System



Disadvantages of this System



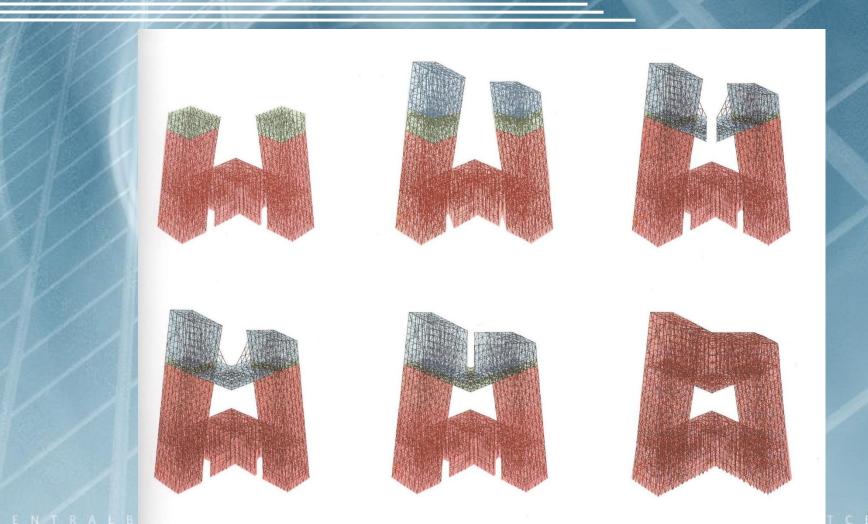






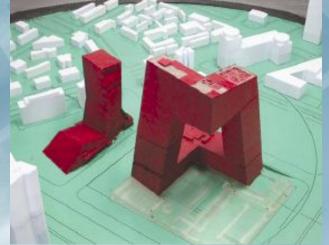
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Construction Procedure



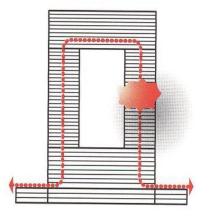
Dealing with Wind

- Wind Tunnel Experiments had to be carried out to assess the severity of Wind Loads
- Building strength against a 100-year Wind was assessed
- Method: Dynamic Analysis using High-Frequency Pressure Integration Method
- 285 Pressure Taps installed on 1:500 Scale Model
- North and West Winds Critical
- Southwest Wind worst for Vertical Loads



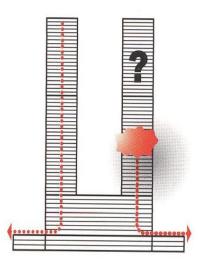
Emergency Scenarios

DISASTER EXITING



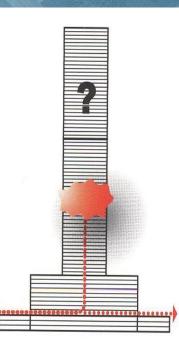
CCTV DIAGRAM 2 alternative exit directions



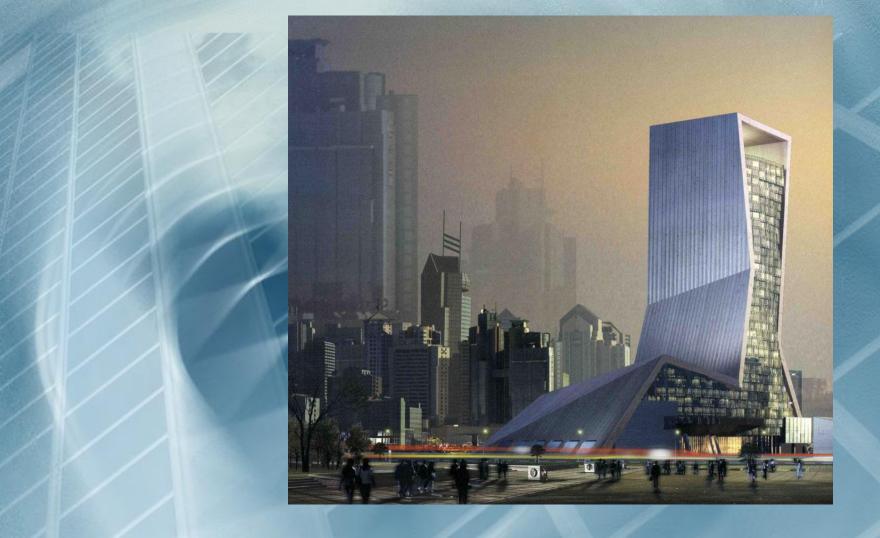


TWIN TOWER DIAGRAM 1 direction exit







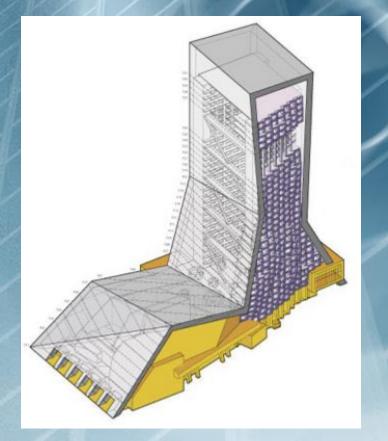


The Other Buildings

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The Other Buildings

The CCTV Building





The Other Buildings

Service Building & Media Park

Service Building: Energy Center, Guards Dormitories, Major Broadcasting Vehicle Garages, Fire Control Center

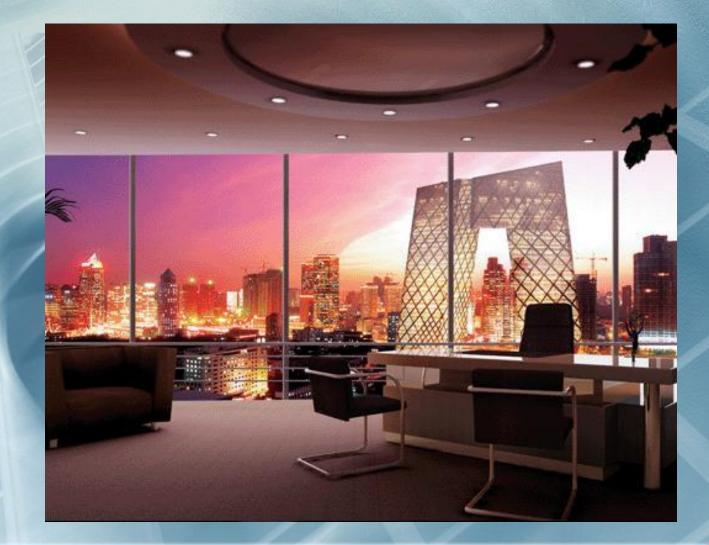
> Media Park: Social Gathering place, filming options



Construction Progress

Latest Pictures of the Building





Conclusion

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