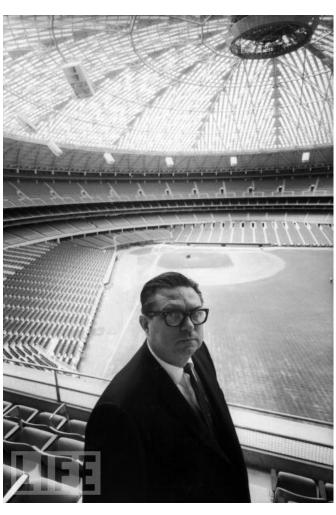
case study **Houston**

Kyle Trepagnier **Astrodome**Mark Mattson
Brandon Johnson
Kamala Farquharson



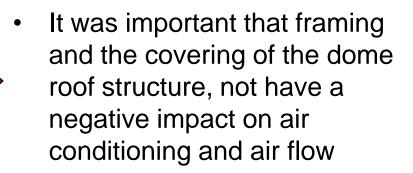
Judge Roy Hofheinz And The Astrodome

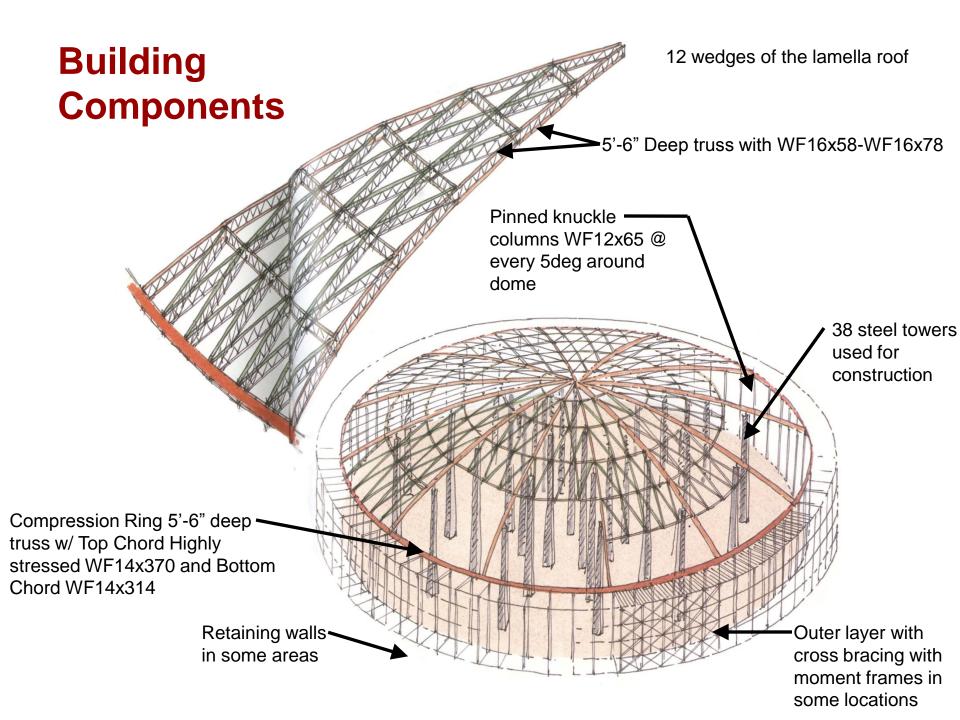


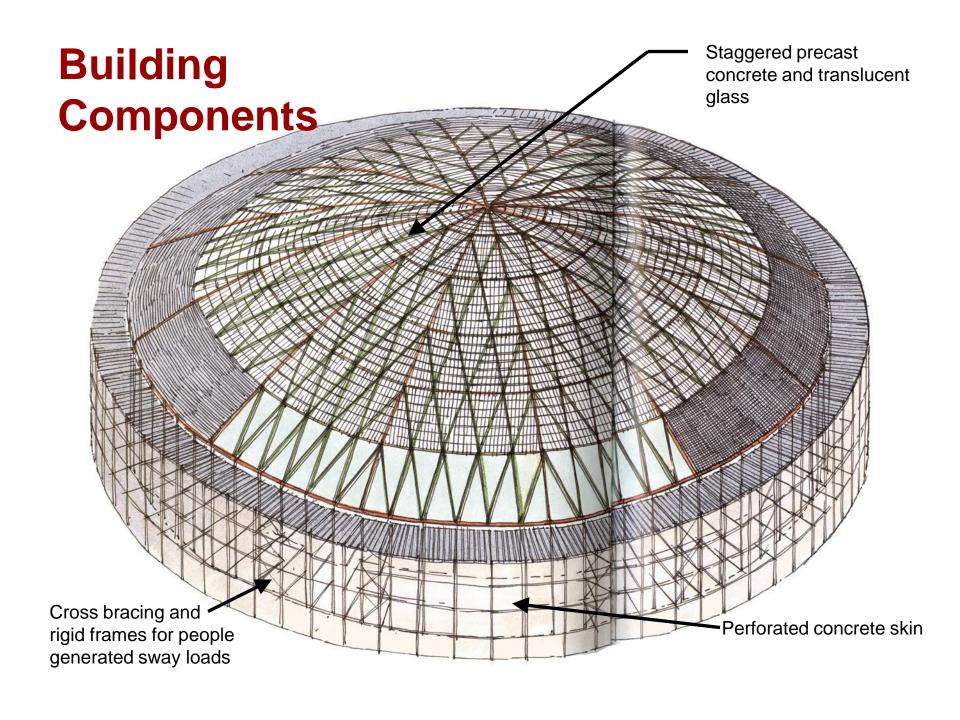
- In the 1960s, a wealthy judge and entrepreneur invisioned bring a national baseball team to Houston, Texas.
- February 1961 voters to approved a public bond issue to finance the construction of the stadium
- The Houston Astrodome was completed in 1964.
- Conceived as the home of the Houston Colts and the Houston Oilers.
- It was termed by many as the Eighth Wonder of the World.

Design Concept (comfort)

 The Houston weather with its heat, humidity, and mosquitoes made either playing or watching ballgames an unpleasant experience







Lateral Loading Behavior

Wind Loading:

Largest force magnitude
Analyzed through wind tunnel testing
Sway loading also significant value in
sports arenas

Temperature Effects

Causes daily change in column plumbness
Behavior predicted by prior calculations & analysis
Causes nearly 2" in dome deflection
Sway loading also significant value in sports arenas



Lateral Resistance

"Knuckled Columns"

sway loading

located at every 5 degrees around the perimeter of the dome structure 4" diameter high strength steel pins at each end of the column Bottom end welded as fixed connections Top end pinned to allow movement

Bracing

Used for wind load lateral stability
Moment frames used where bracing
would interfere
Bracing also counteracts forces of



Description of Loads

The minimum design specifications were as follows:

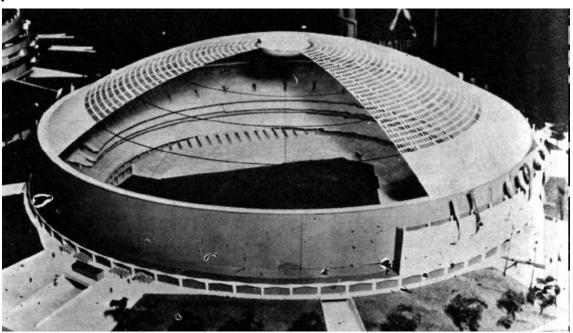
Dead load self weight of structure

Live load 15 PSF

Wind load 40 PSF

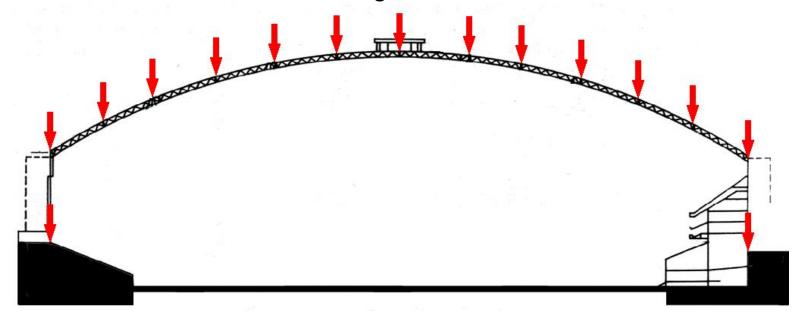
Sonic boom load 2 PSF

 1/8 scale model had to withstand sustained wind velocity of 135 mph and gusts of 165 mph



Load Transfer Paths

- Outward thrust from roof resisted by the tension ring
- Loads are then transferred into 72 columns below tension ring
- Loads distributed into the footings



Foundation And Soil Description

Geotechnical survey showed sandy soil, would produce negligible

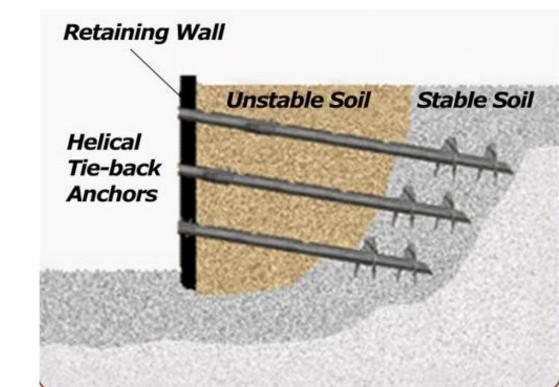
settlements

 Half of the footings placed 5 feet below playing field level, others were 10 foot combined footings and were located at the expansion joints



Foundation & Soil Description

- Retaining wall system of tie-backs and dead-man anchors used to resist lateral earth pressures
- Ranged from heights of 25 feet up to 33 feet around perimeter of building



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