

NEW TERMINAL AREA MADRID-BARAJAS

Project Information

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Location:

Madrid, Spain

Architect:

Estudio Lamela & Richard Rogers Partnership

Completion:

2005

Client:

AENA (Aeropuertos Españoles y Navegacion Aérea)

Engineering Firm:

Structure: Anthony Hunt Associates, TPS with OTEP; HCA SERVICES.

Installations: TPS; INITEC. Façade: OAP Façade Engineering.

Contractor:

Dragados and FCC.

Project was a result of a competition in 1997 Scheme was simplistic, adaptable, robust and flexible

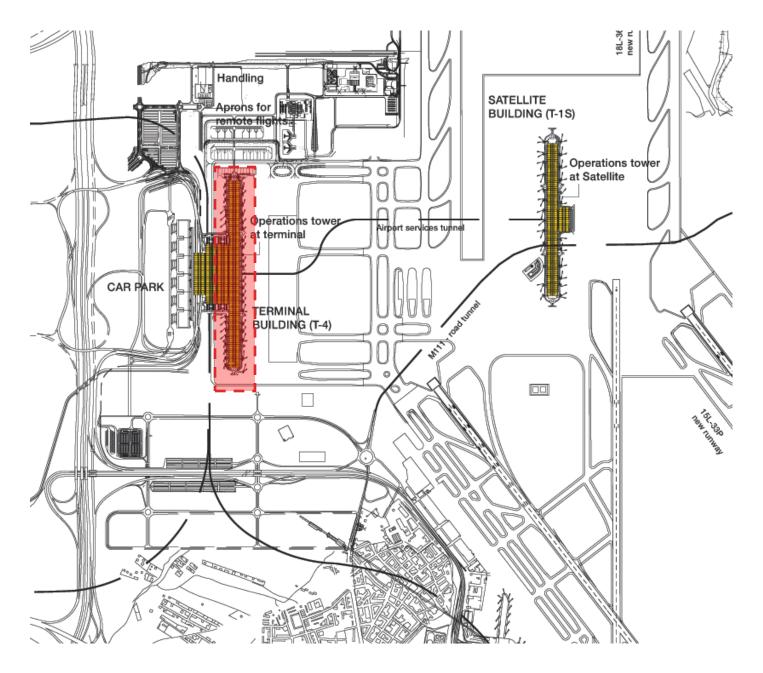
Architectural Goals

- Simple geometrical techniques
- Open spaces, or "canyons", separating each longitudinal module
- Reducing dependency on artificial lighting
- Architectural functionality
- Bright non-oppressive interior
- Light transparent exterior
- Flexible and modular construction using precast materials
- Optimum acoustic absorption



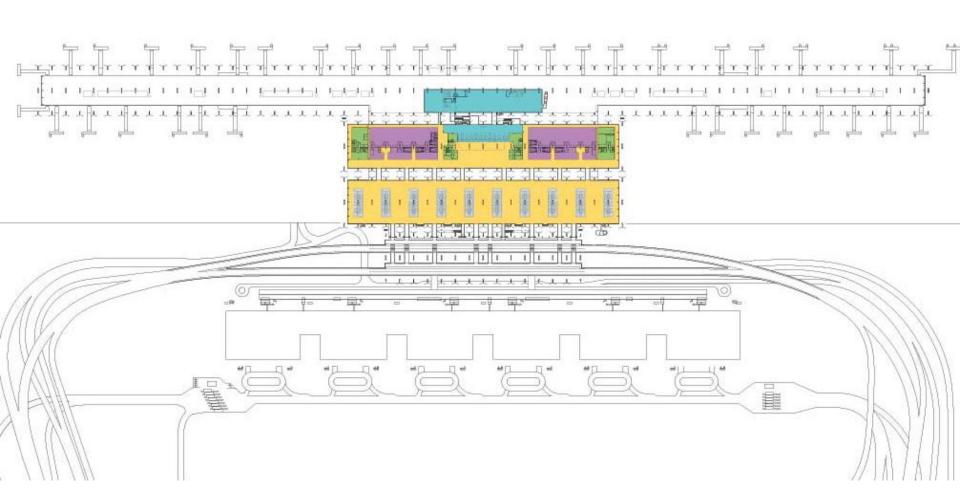






BUILDING LAYOUT

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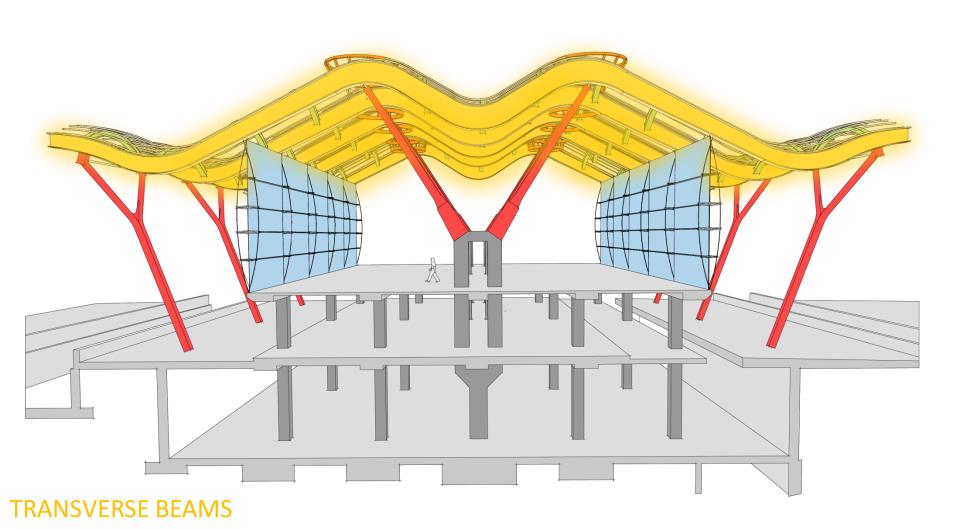


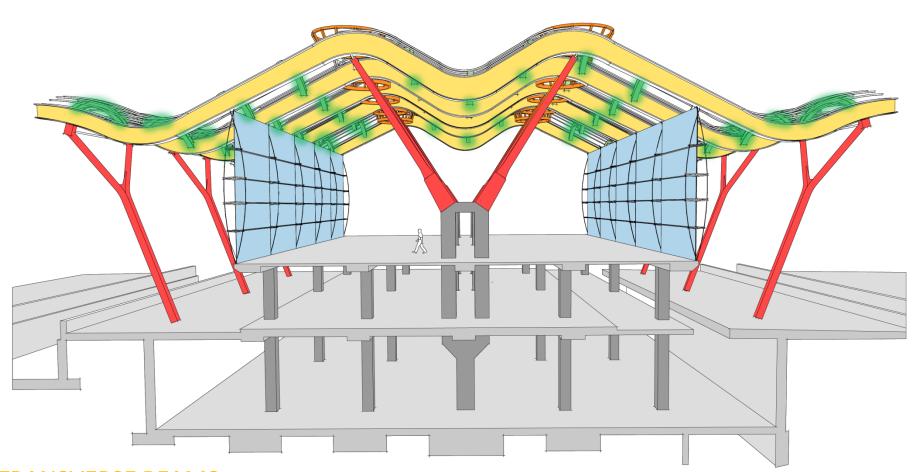
BUILDING LAYOUT

- Ground slopes gently down from west to east towards the Rio Jamara
- 10-20m of soil is clay sands below those very dense clay sands and hard salty sandy clays are prominent
- No general water table above basement level
- The site gave for good construction conditions since the water from heavy rains can drain through the shallow sandy layers into the river.

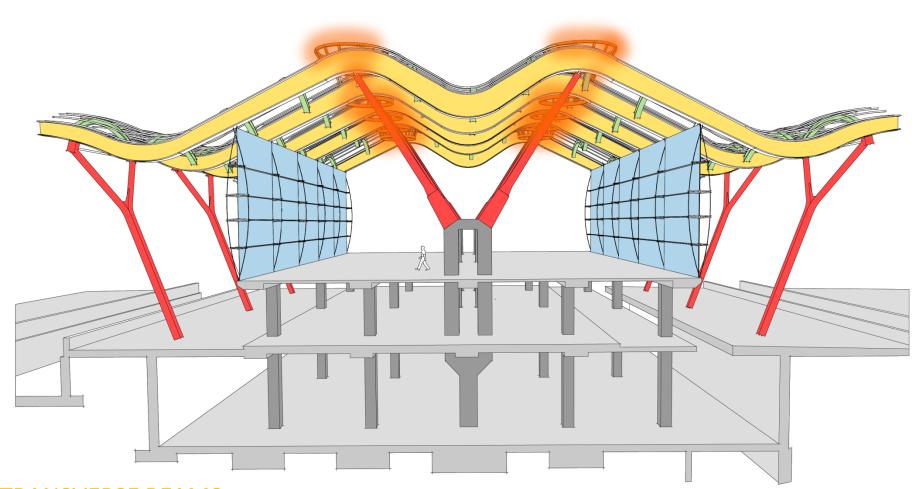
- Constant Profile
- Basement construction was generally carried out in open excavations, using in situ concrete walls which were propped at all floor levels
- A waterproof membrane was applied to the outer face of the walls and drainage installed before the placing of granular fill material.
- Walls were designed for earth pressure during compaction of backfill material.
- Where diaphragm walling was used ground anchors were used to provide lateral wall support as excavation took place within the basement.

FOUNDATIONS



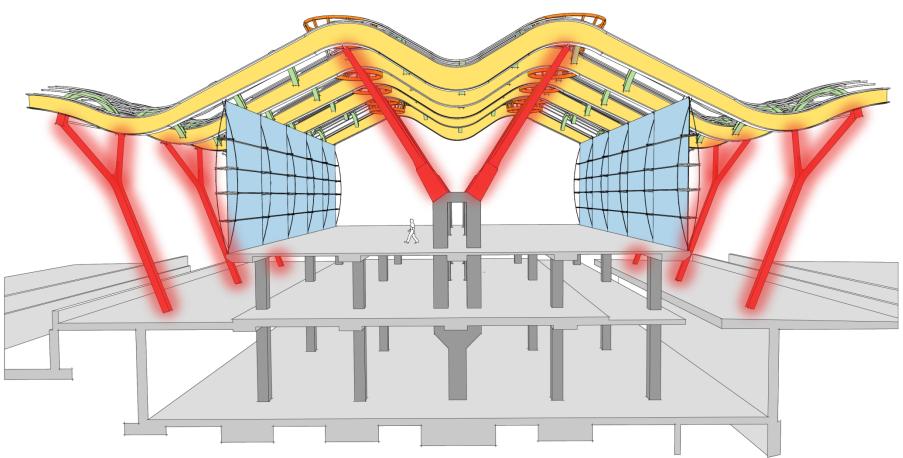


TRANSVERSE BEAMS
LONGITUDINAL BEAMS



TRANSVERSE BEAMS
LONGITUDINAL BEAMS
SKYLIGHTS

Each module is 72m by 72m. Each module must be structurally independent in order to minimize load transfer across the joists.



TRANSVERSE BEAMS

LONGITUDINAL BEAMS

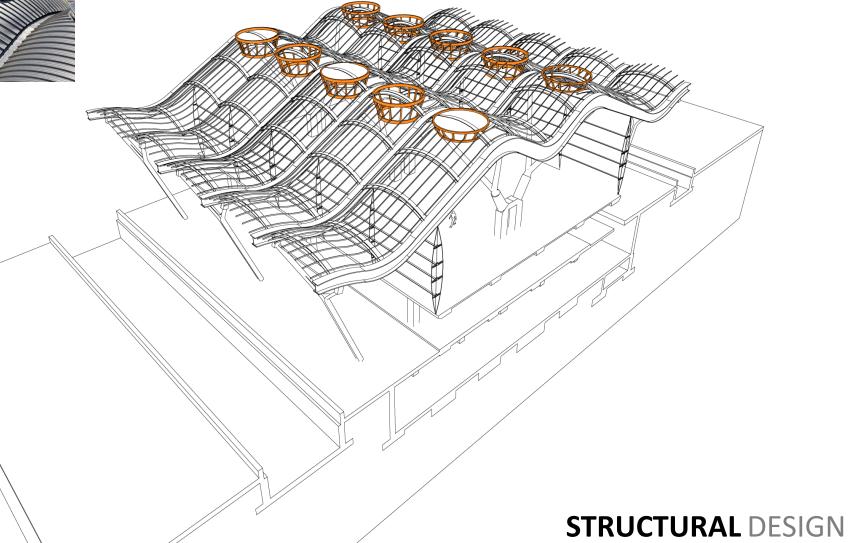
SKYLIGHTS

SPLIT COLUMNS



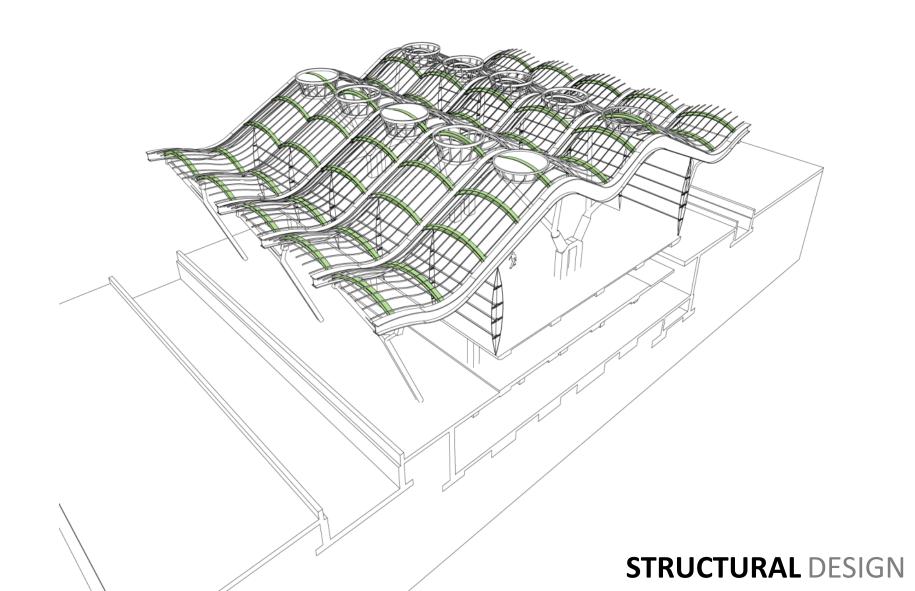
Roof

- Inside covered in bamboo
- Spanish limestone paving
- Supported internally on pairs of cantilevered columns



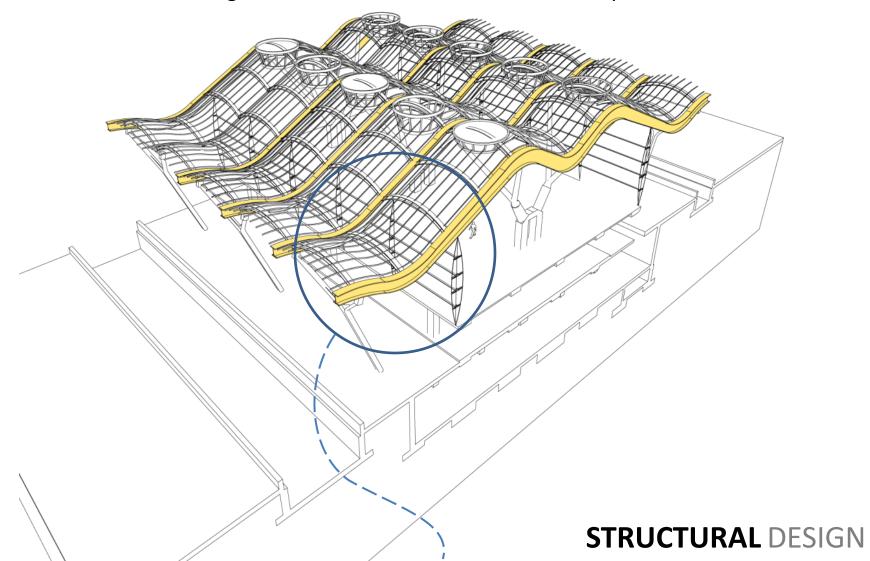
Secondary Roof structure

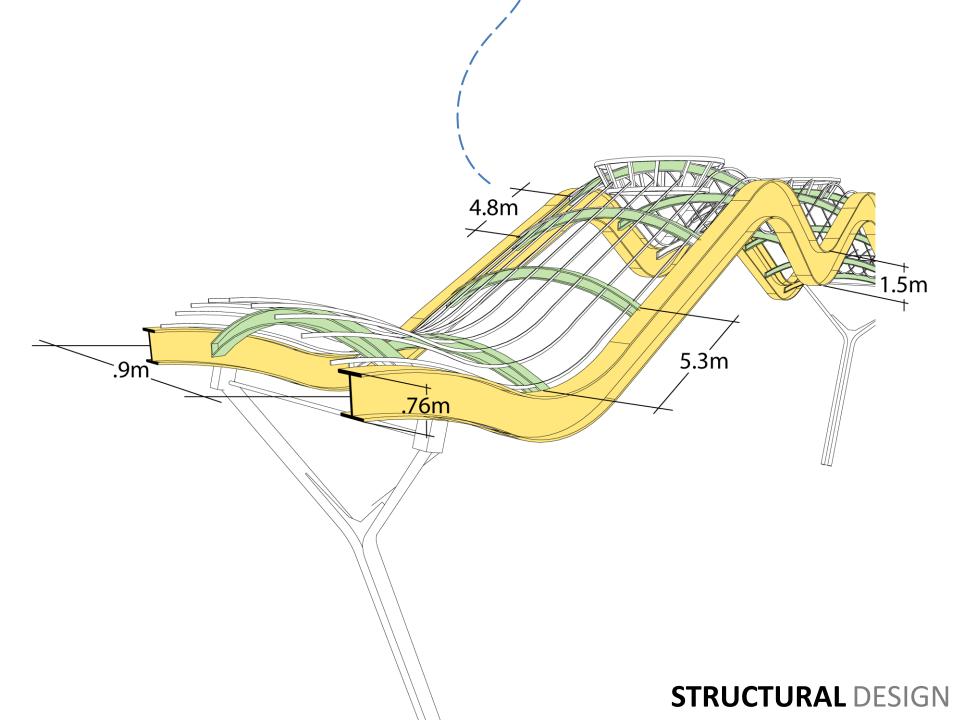
- Arches spaced 9m apart
- Support purlins that run in the same direction as girders

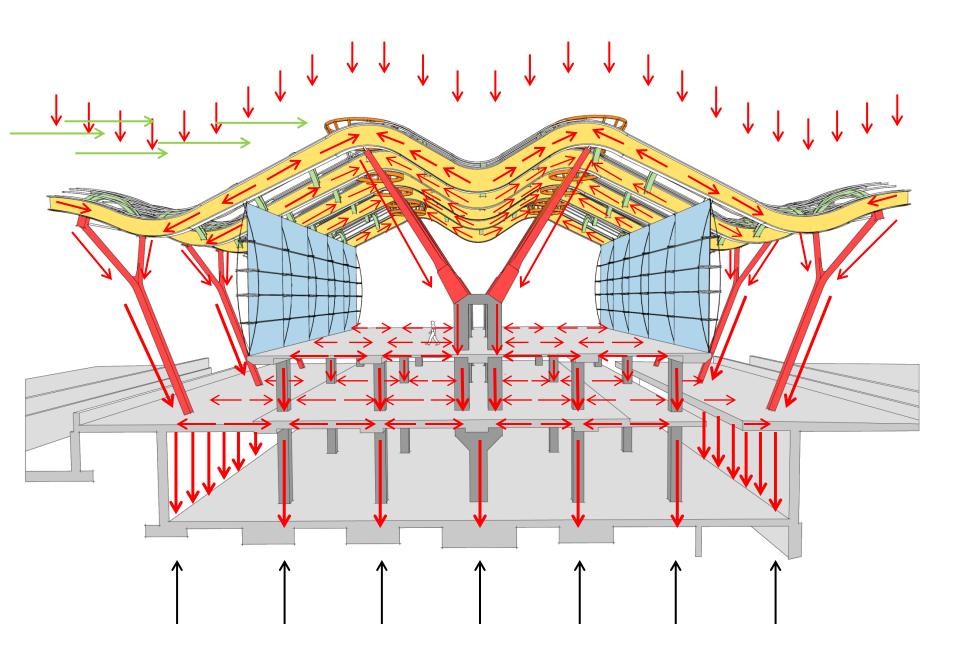


Primary Roof structure

- Girders 72m long
- Ranges in depth from 1500mm at center to 750mm at tip
- Run parallel to each other (Approx. 9m on center)
- 3 sections bolted together; central "double-S bend and 2 tapered outer sections







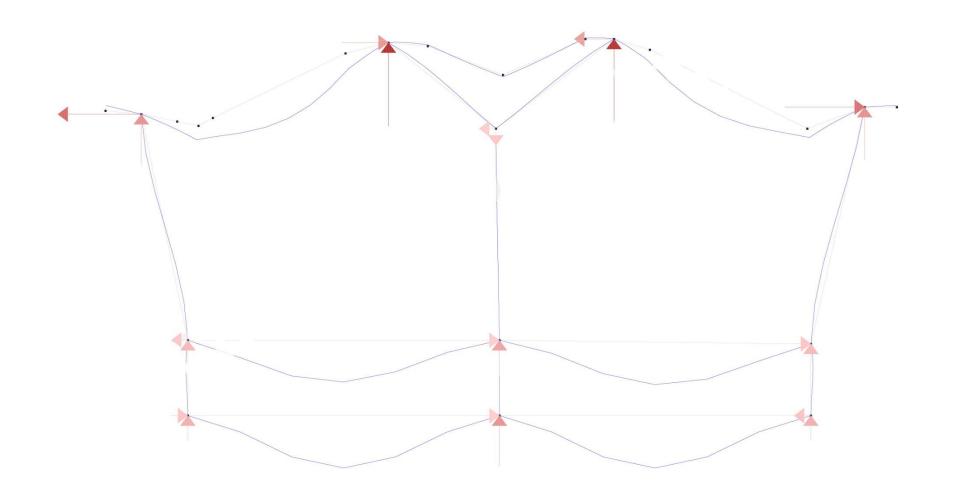
LOADING CONDITIONS

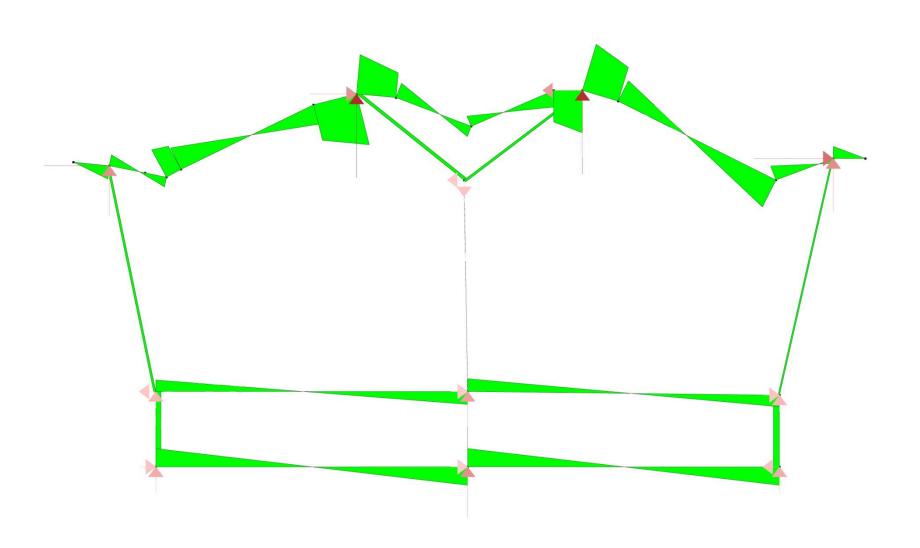
Vertical structure

- Going across there are four columns: 2 central V-shaped and 2 Y-shaped columns at each end supporting the cantilevered roof.
- Central columns are tapered circular hollow steel sections, filled with sand cement grout to provide additional frame stiffness
- Steel casting is used to bolt the base of the tapered columns to a shaped concrete column.
- Outer edges of roof is supported on raking columns at 18m centres
- Stainless steel rods are pre-tensioned to ensure the lateral wind load on glazed elevation doesn't induce compression. Because the building has glazing on both sides, the transverse roof beams are tied down by vertical trusses.

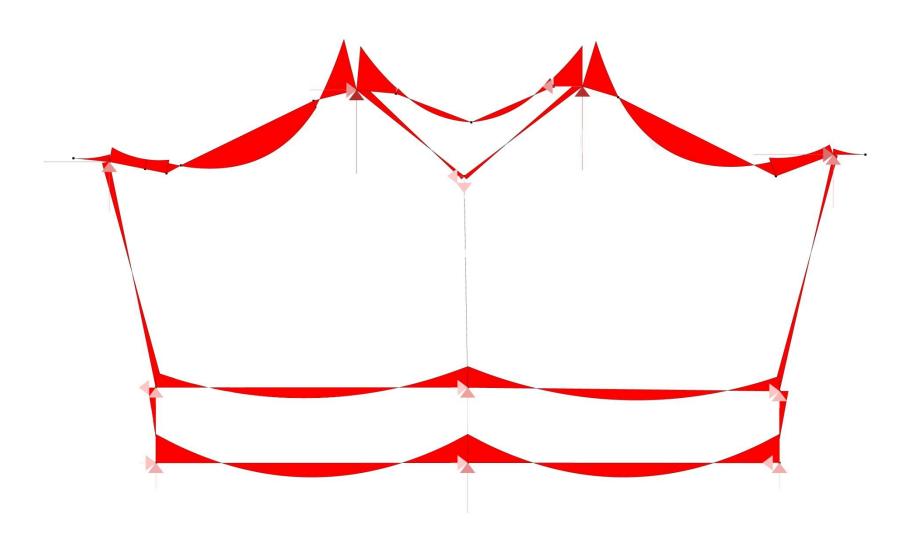


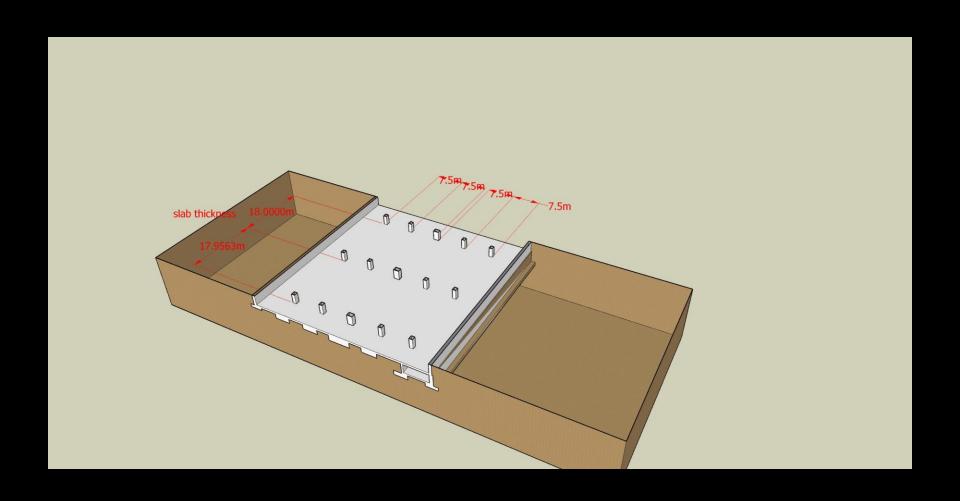






LOADING CONDITIONS





THANK YOU

Ripsime Hovsepian Anahid Sargsyan Alfred Sierra Salud Sierra