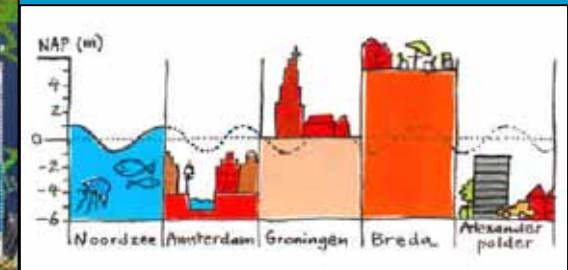


International School Recent Trends in the EcoConstruction of Buildings (and Structures)



International
School,
27-28 Sep.
2017
Anglets /
Biarritz
France

Jan-Willem van de Kuilen
TU Munich / TU Delft

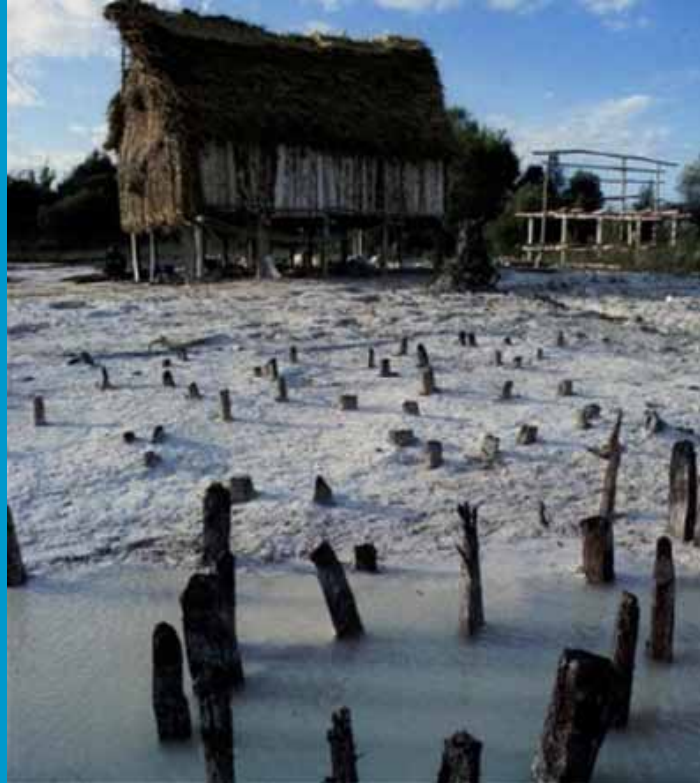


International school on
RECENT TRENDS IN THE ECOCONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS
Université de Pau et des Pays de l'Adour, Anglet/Biarritz, France
Thursday 28 Sept (afternoon) – Friday 29 Sept (all day) 2017



Timber piles in France

thousands of years ago...



piles from a Neolithic village, lac de Chalain (Bronze Age ar. 5,000 BC)

[UNESCO, 2009]



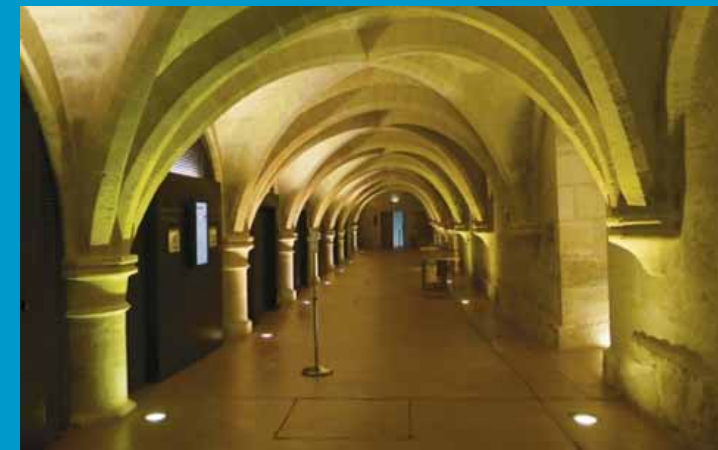
well preserved piles from the roman circus of Arles (ar. 150 AD)

Timber piles in France

used in marshy zones



oak piles support the Strasbourg cathedral (1014 - 1029)



Collège des Bernardins, Paris, built on oak piles (1254) [CQL, 2012]

Timber piles in France

used in marshy zones



Château de Chambord built on oak piles (ar. 1520)



timber pile
[BRYANT et al., 2007]

Timber piles in France

used until the 20th century



Grand Palais on oak piles, Paris (1897-1900)



Viaduc des Cent Arches, Libourne (1848-1850) _ built on pine piles

Timber piles in France

many bridges are standing on timber piles (see Christin, 2013)



Pont Neuf, Paris (1578-1607)



Pont de Pierre, Bordeaux (1820-1822)

Timber piles in France

Today, timber piles are only used in water for specific works



Fungal attack of beech piles and caps, Rouen Harbor



Oak timber breakwater, Saint-Malo

Venice is built on piles!



Venice is built on piles!





Inspection of foundations

- structure
- species
- quality

Assessment and
improvement



**Château de Chambord built on oak piles
(ar. 1520)**

Durability is proven!!!

(Under the right circumstances)

**Royal Palace in Amsterdam:
13659 wooden pile
foundation, opened in 1655
(362 years old...)**

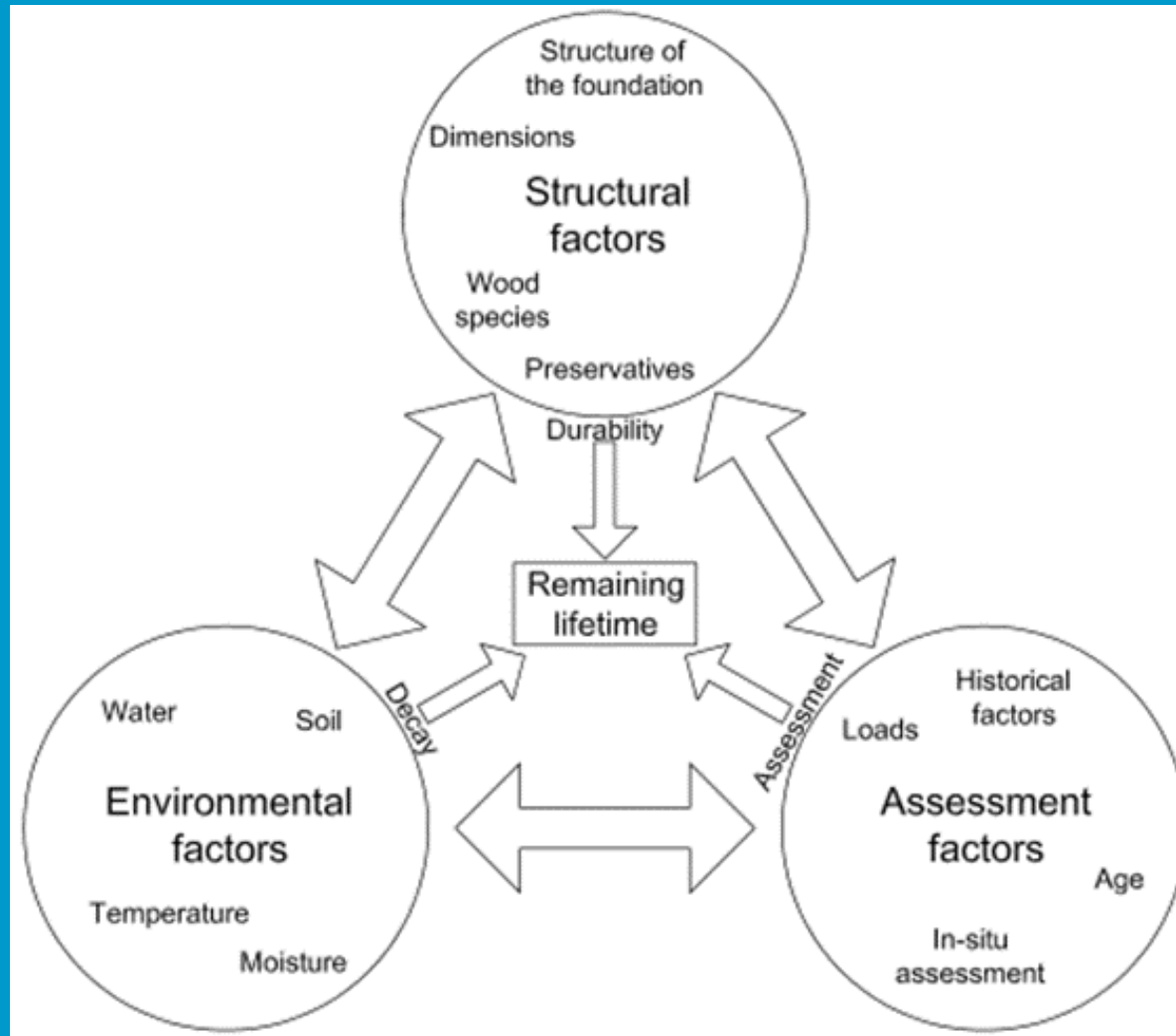


13659 spruce piles

How to estimate the value...



Many factors influence timber pile service life

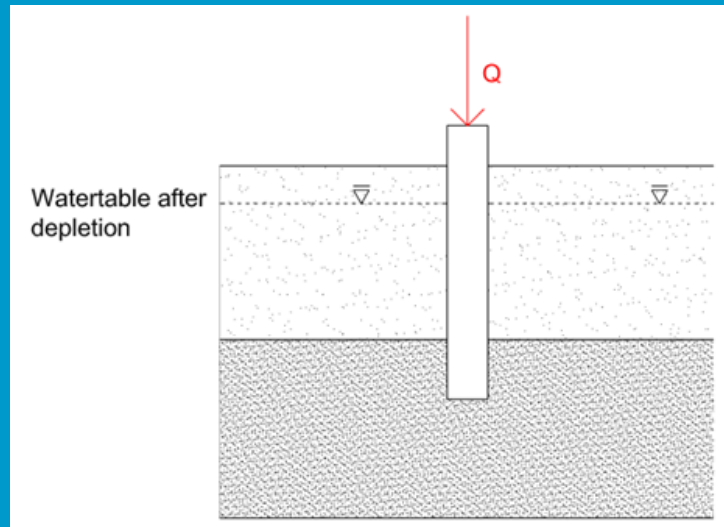


Some factors influencing timber pile decay

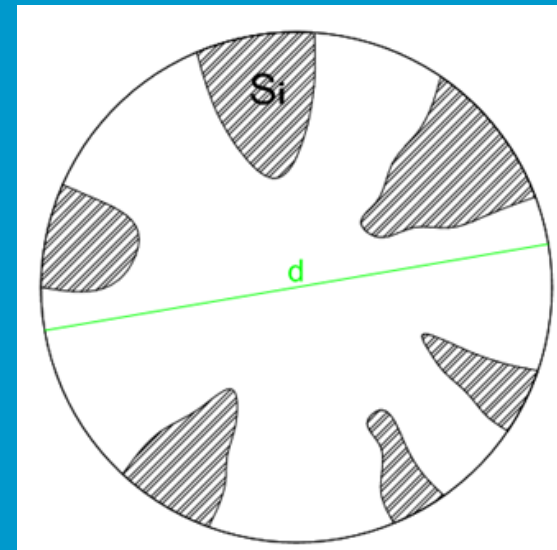
Representation of the problem

lifetime T:

$$F(T) = Q(T)$$



situation of the pile to assess



partly decayed cross section

Remaining area

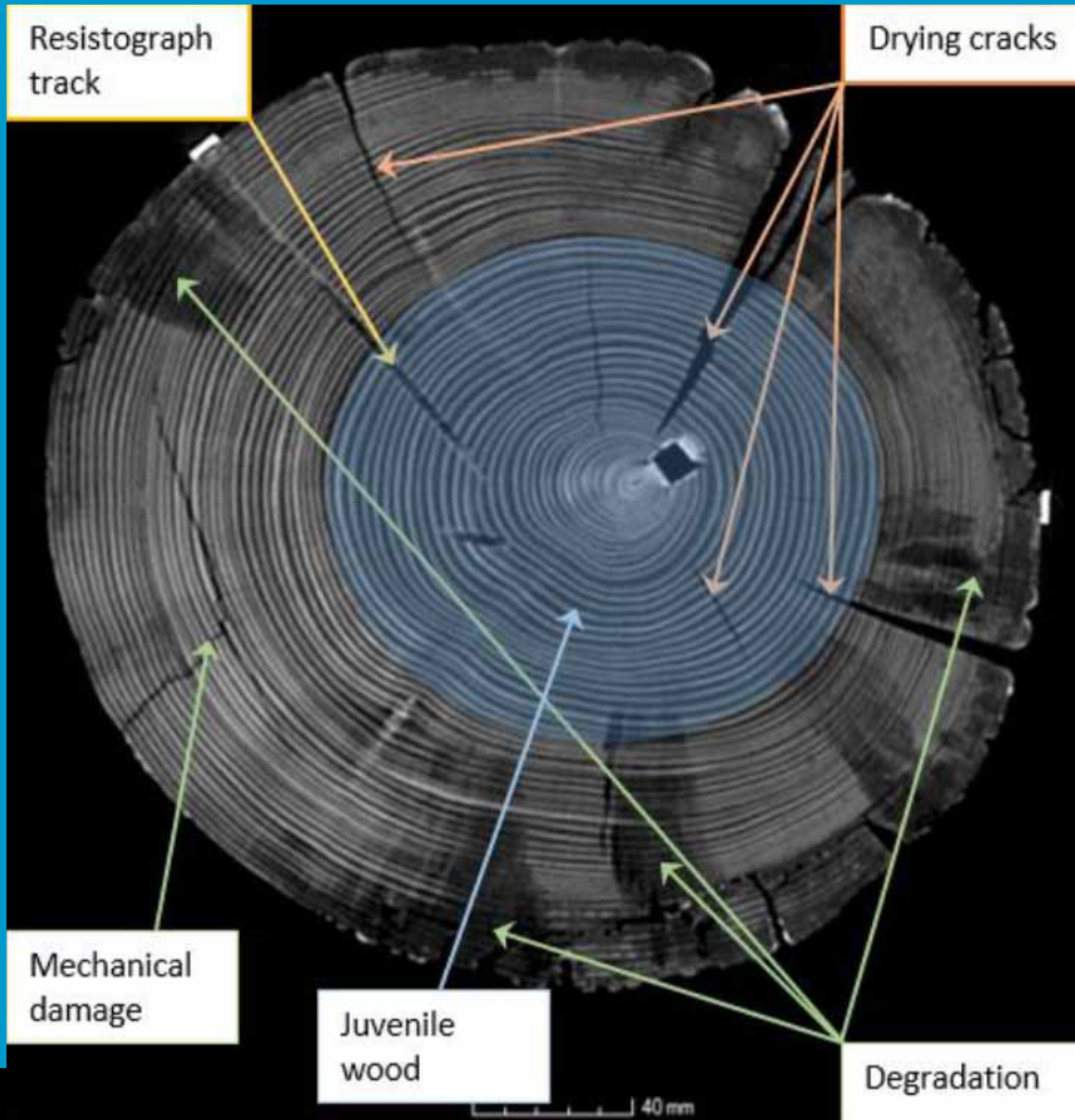
Different shapes of decay can be observed:

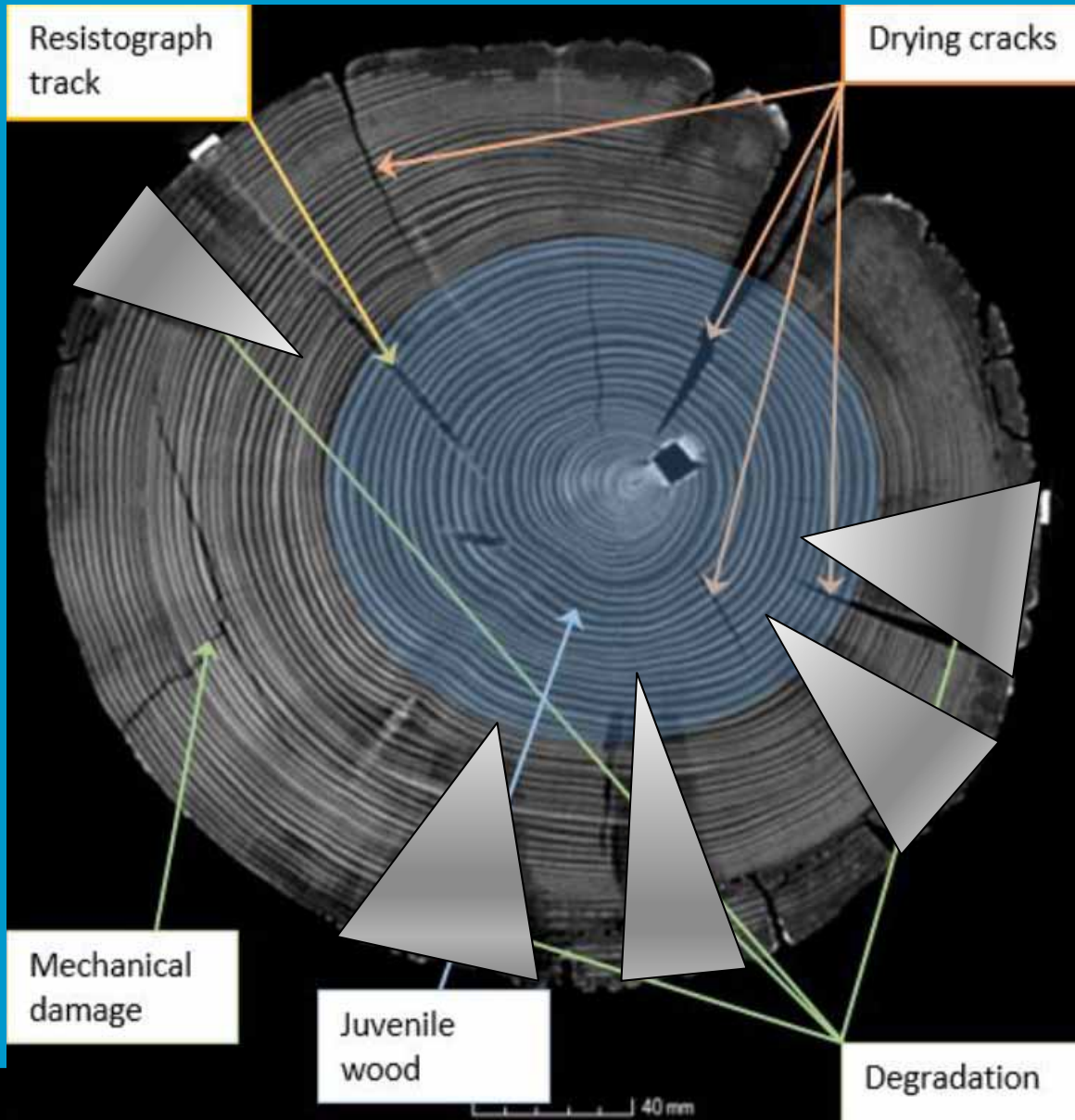


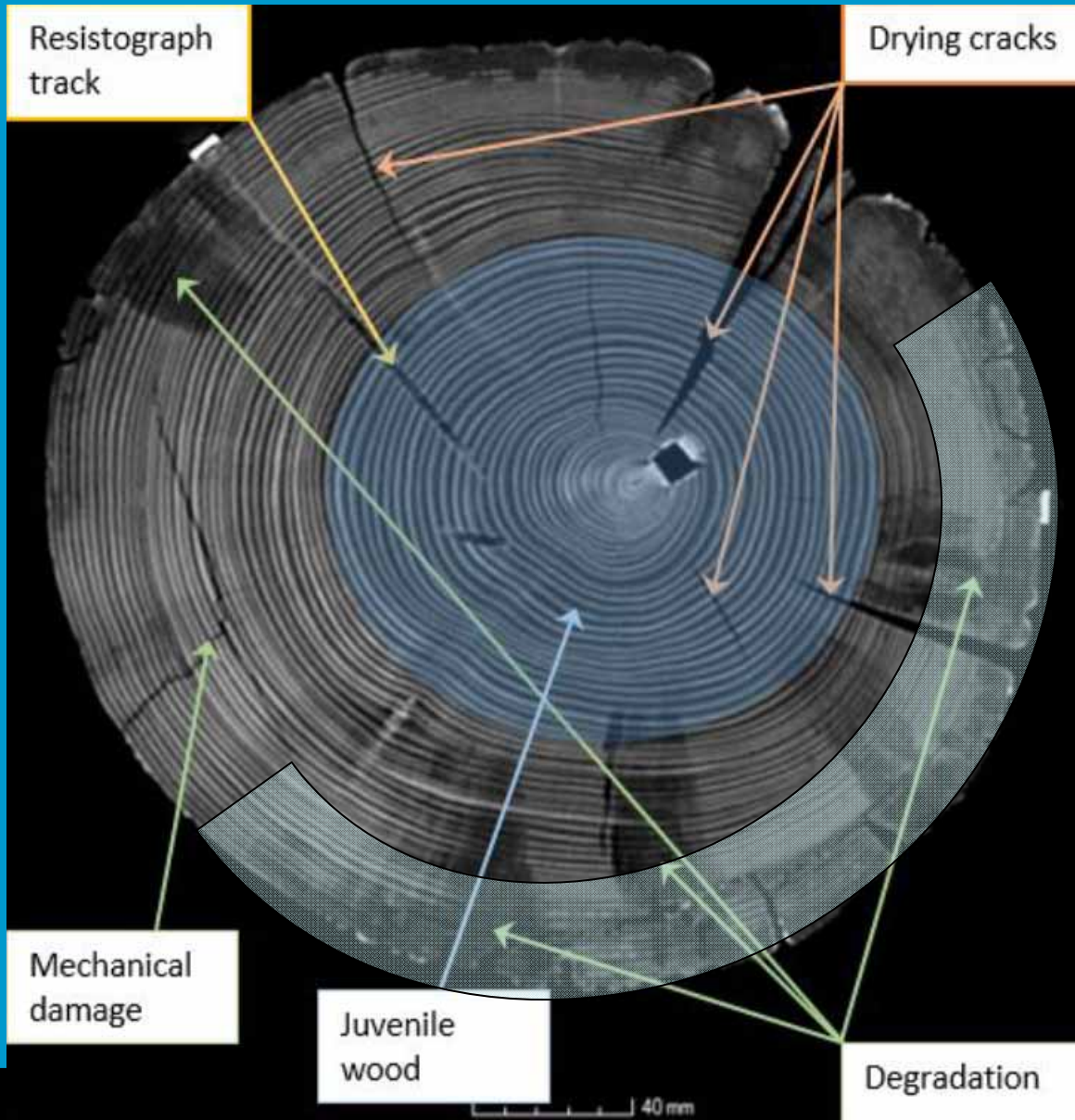
starts from the outside
[BRISCHKE and ROLF-KIEL, 2009]

from the inside

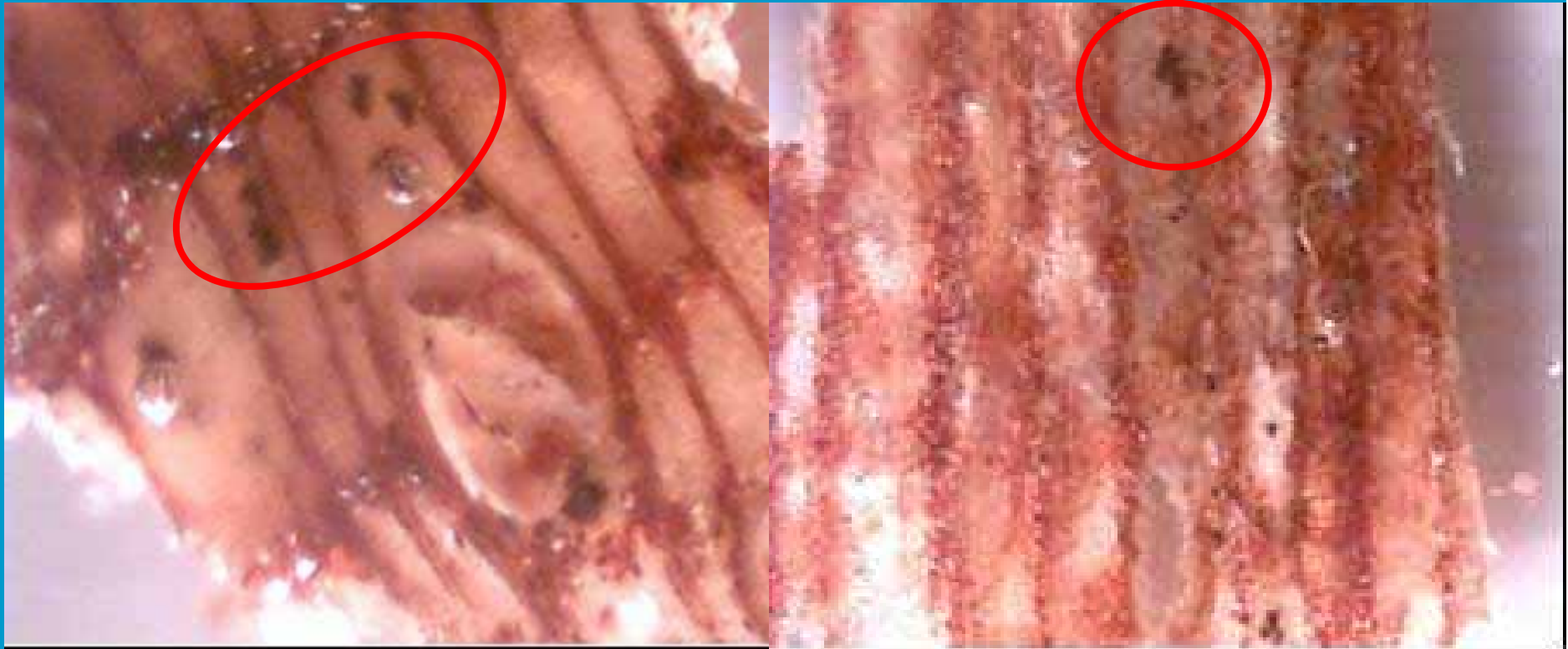
from radial cracks







Degradation of wood caused by bacteria

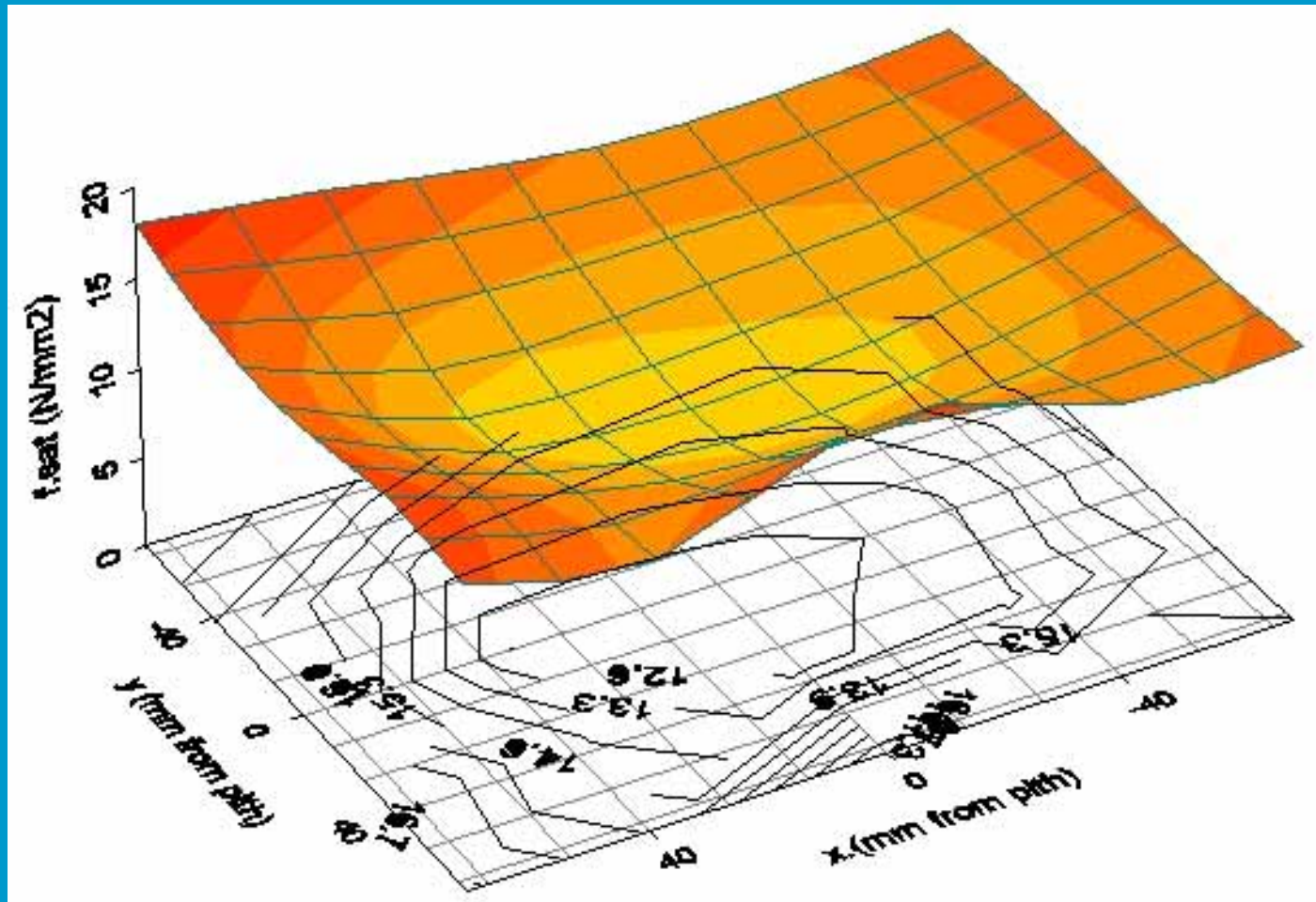


Tangential

—

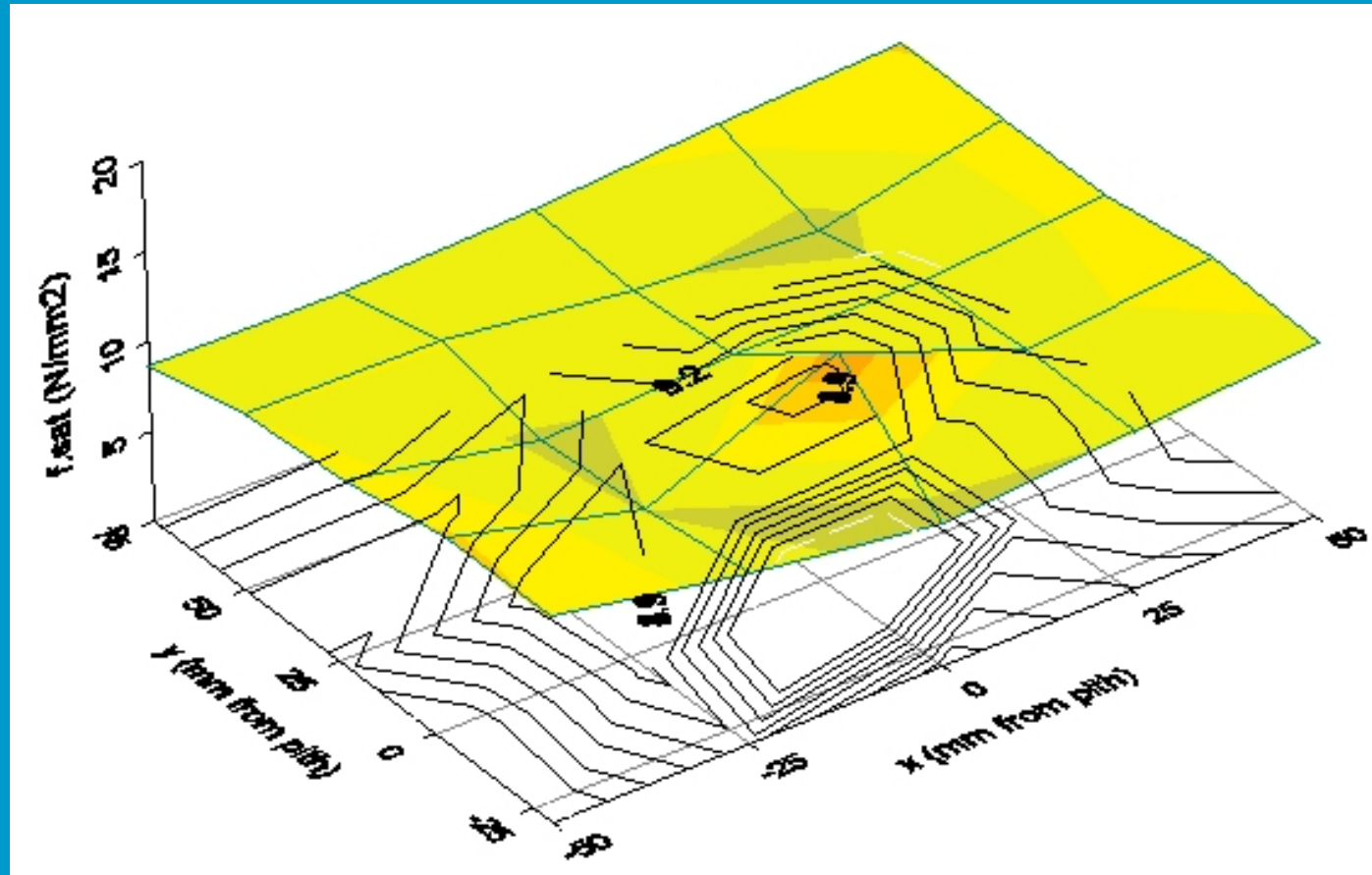
Radial

Cross sectional strength of healthy pile of 100 years



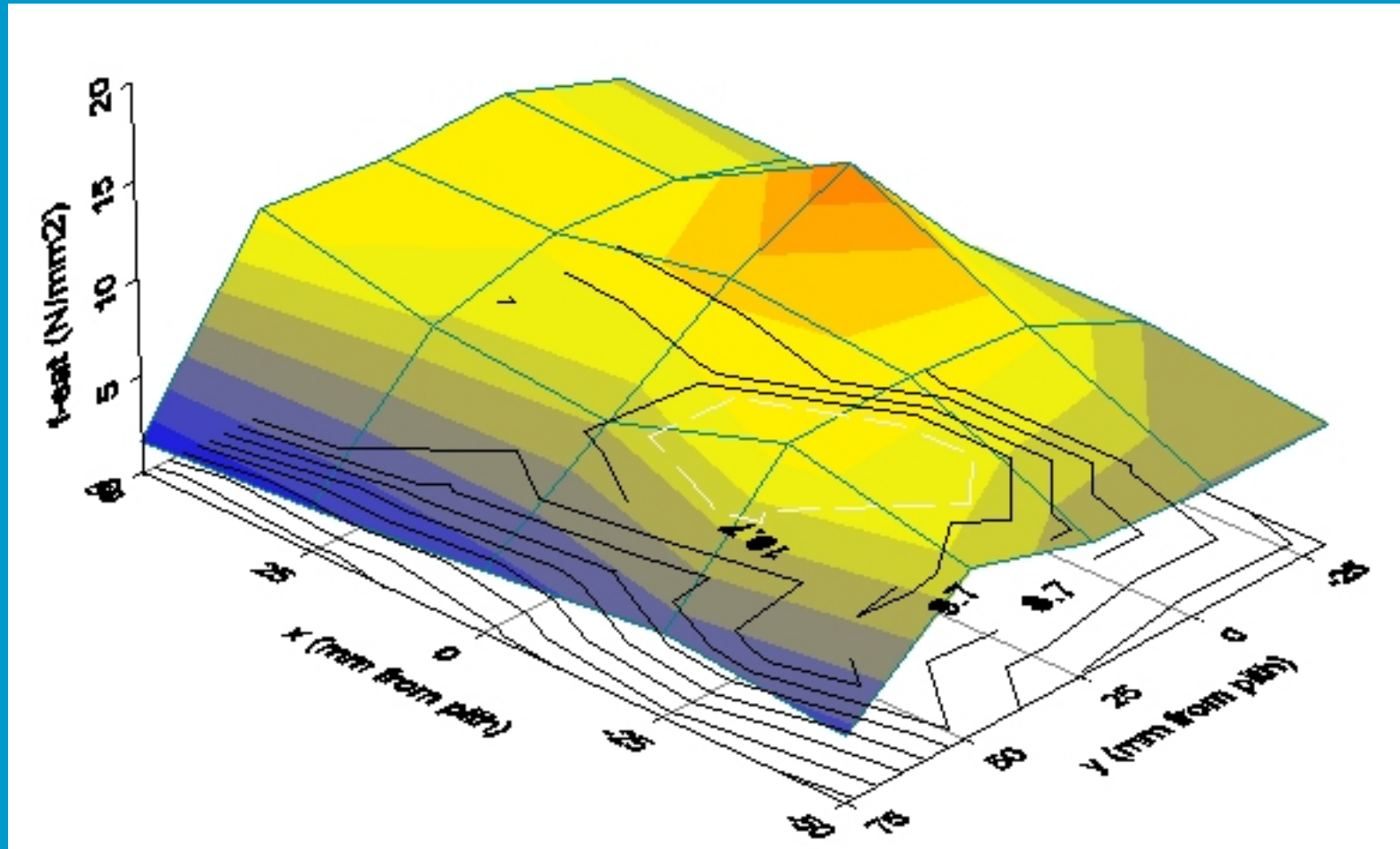
Van de Kuilen, 2007

Cross sectional strength of healthy pile of 167 years



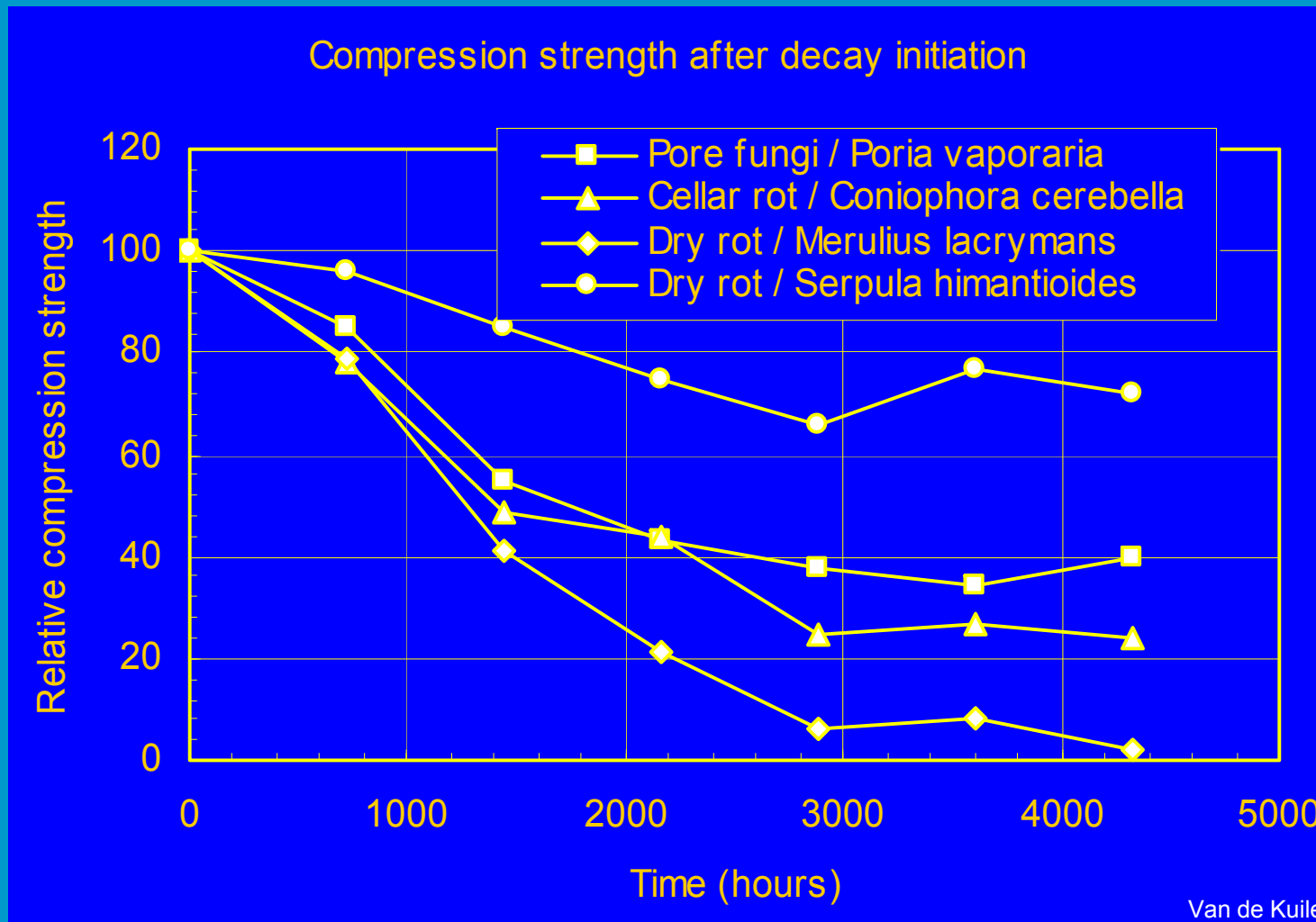
Van de Kuilen, 2007

Cross sectional strength of deteriorated pile of 167 years



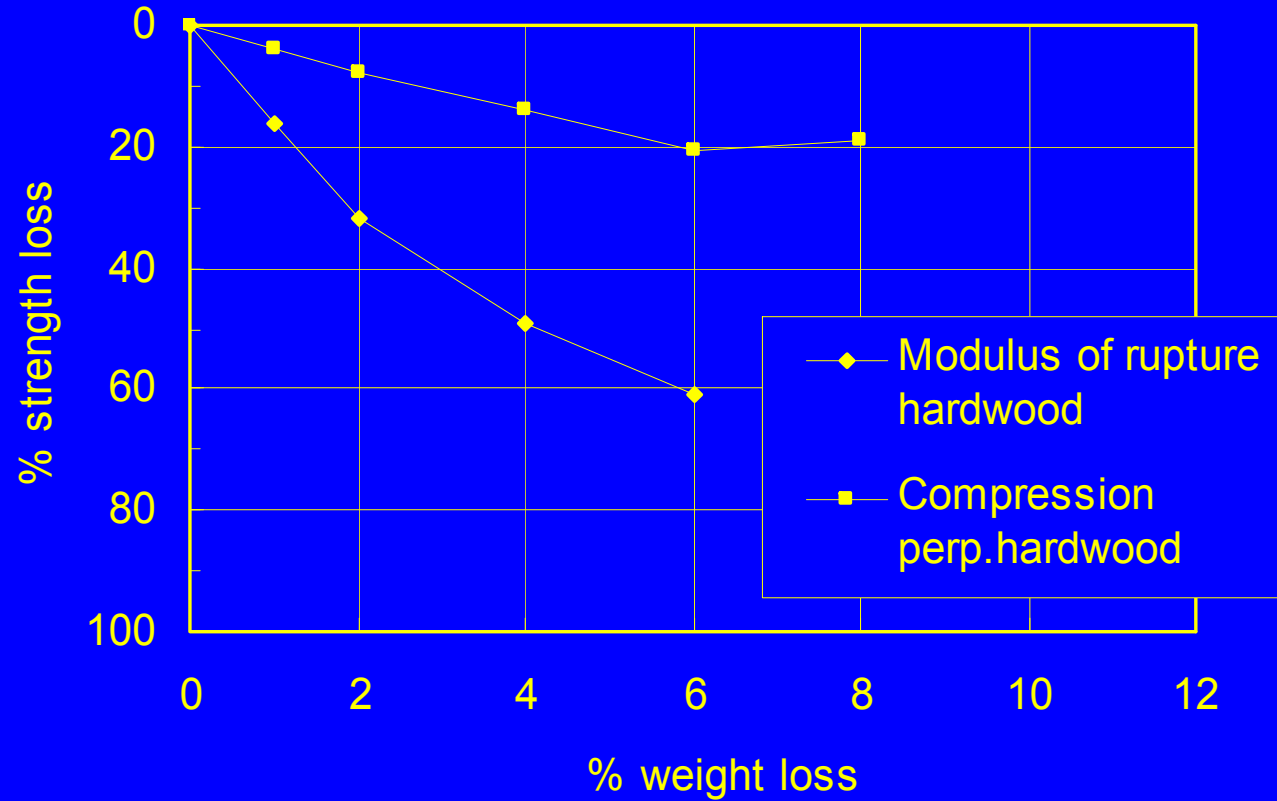
Van de Kuilen, 2007

Influence of fungi on strength



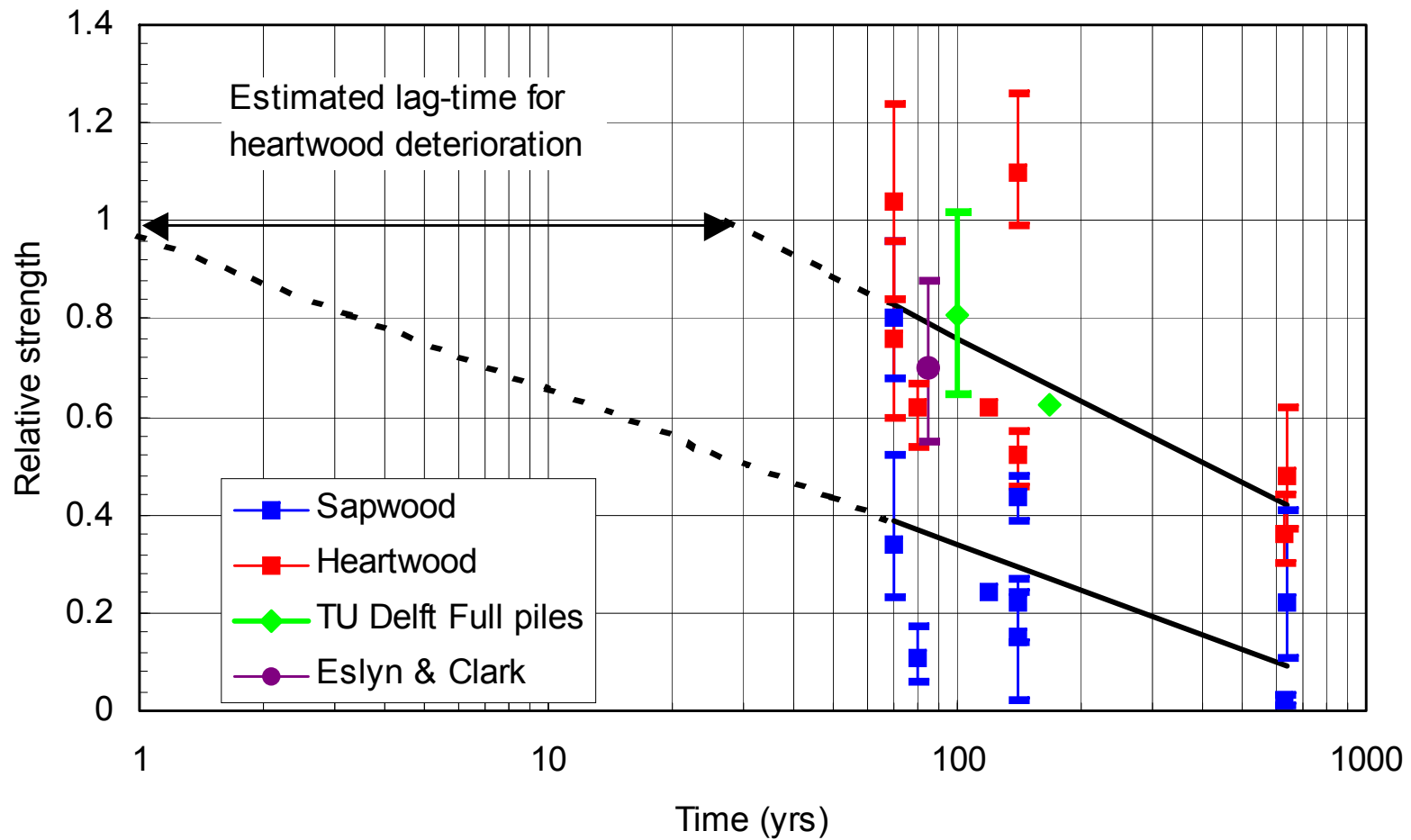
Influence of fungi on strength

Relationship between weight loss and strength loss
brown rot and hardwoods



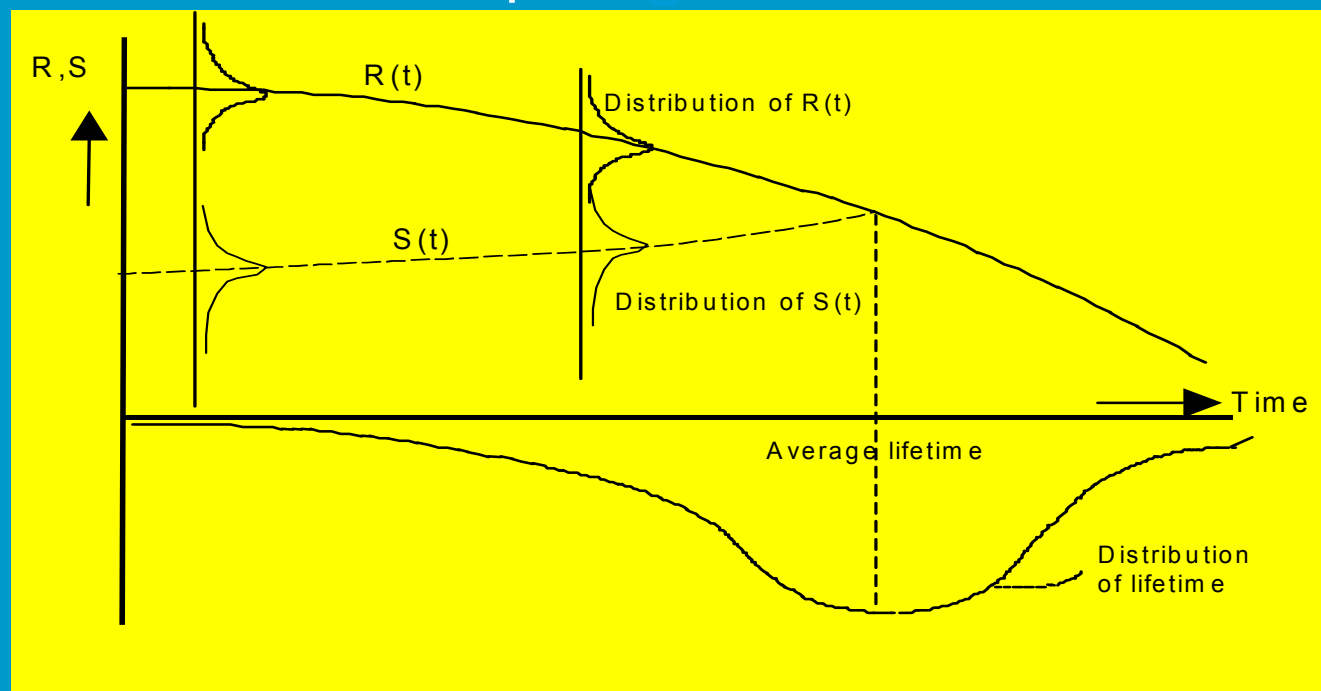
Van de Kuilen, 2007

Decrease in timber pile strength as function of age



Van de Kuilen, 2007

Assessment of time dependent reliability and performance



Goals of TERRE:

- Understand the development of $R(t)$ and $S(t)$
- Influence this development by material choices and vegetation development
- Understand the interaction between wood, soil and vegetation

Van de Kuilen, 2007

September 30

Damage model for piles

Load carrying capacity:

$$F_u = f_{c,0} A_{rem} + f_{c,0,dec} A_{dec}$$

Ratio: healthy / degraded area
healthy / degraded strength

$$\alpha = \frac{A_{rem}}{A_{tot}}$$

$$\beta = \frac{f_{c,0,dec}}{f_{c,0}}$$

Load carrying capacity:

$$F_u = f_{c,0} A_{tot} (\alpha(1-\beta) + \beta)$$

Exponential damage model

$$\frac{d\alpha}{dt} = \exp\left(-a + b \frac{F(t)}{F_s}\right)$$

Van de Kuilen, 2007

Damage accumulation modelling

$$\frac{d\alpha}{dt} = \exp\left(-a + b \frac{\sigma(t)}{f_s}\right) \longrightarrow \frac{\sigma}{f_s} = 0.904 - 0.063 \log t_f$$

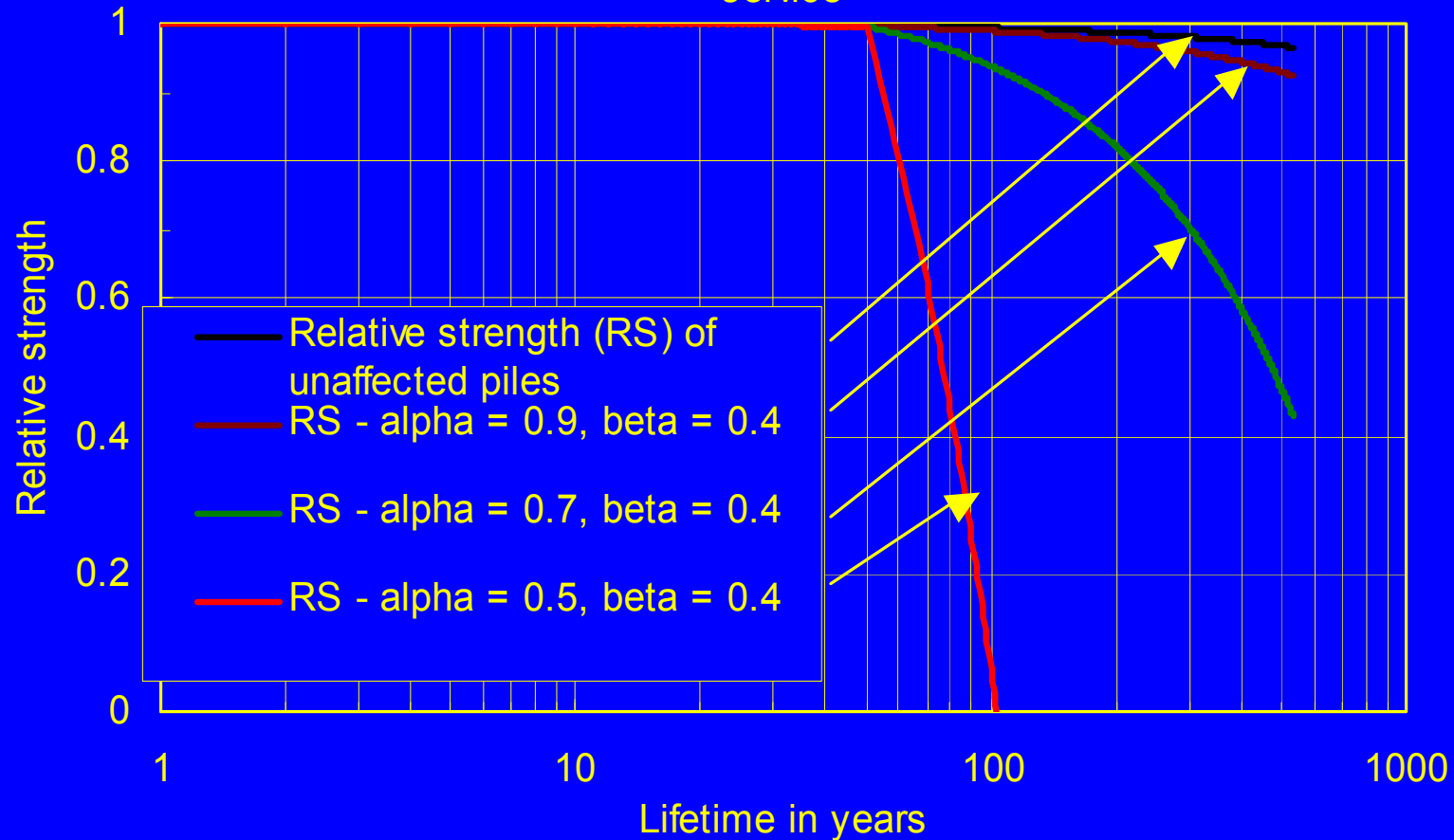
$$\frac{d\alpha}{dt} = \exp\left(-a + b \frac{M(t, \omega, T) / W_0}{M_s(t, \omega, T) / W_t(\alpha_r, \beta_r, \omega, T)}\right)$$

- *Time dependent load and load carrying capacity*
- *Perform time integration to calculate damage state*

Van de Kuilen, 2007

Remaining service life scenarios

Lifetime prediction of timber piles - Decay initiated after 50 years of service



Van de Kuilen, 2007



Conclusion of the research?
The Queen is safe!

Timber piles:

Sinking soil causes high 'repair' costs

Lightweight – easy to apply

Foundation of: sewer systems, greenhouses, stables etc.

Foundation of a city park



Heipalen onder bomen Vondelpark

Amsterdam wil af van voortdurend ophogen grond

Ad Tink
Amsterdam - Bijna honderd nieuwe bomen voor het Amsterdamse Vondelpark krijgen de komende twee jaar een fundering van elk negen houten heipalen.

Dat is nodig om te voorkomen dat ze wegzakken in de droogte-voetbodan. De funderingsconstructies komen alleen onder bomen met een lange levensduur, als eiken, kastanjes of platanen. Het nu toe-

worden diepste bomen in het Vondelpark niet oud, doordat ze wegzakken in de bodem van het park, dat zich op een van de laaggelegen punten van de hoofdstad bevindt, met een sterk wisselende grondwaterstand. Onder elke boom komen negen houten funderingspalen ter de eerste zandlaag, 20 of 30 meter breedte maasveld. Daarvoorheen werden kooien gelegd die een bodemvonder dragen van 4 bij 4 meter. De tijd die ze aanstaat moet het gewicht van de veiligheids bomen opvangen, zonder dat de bodem in-

stinkt. De constructie zelf wordt bevoend het grondwater aangelegd, veilig voor houtrot. De eerste bomen het vanderweerd aangevuld met opslagzand; daarboven komt een laag humeuze grond waarin de bomen goed kunnen wortelen.

Manoeuvres

Bijna veertig funderingsconstructies zijn de afgelopen tijd door Krijns's gereisd; het bedrijf draakt de 30 meter lange palen met een licht trillende maar breedte, al manoeuvreerd met een kleine kraan door het bestaande groen. Alleen bij de laatste meters hoogte de heipalen die wat knacht te zetten. Later in het najaar, plant het groen- en landschapsbureau met een diameter van 8 centimeter bovenop de funderingen.

Volgens werkwijzebeheerder en ontwerper Arno Heemskerk van stadsdeel Oud-Zuid zullen de bomen gewaan op eigen kracht groeien en niet direct gaan struiken op de funderingsconstructie. Alleen bij de volwassen boom niet, zoals vroeger, door zijn eigen gewicht weg.

De 70 centimeter doorsnede bomen zullen boven het grondwaterpeil in volgens Heemskerk meer dan genoeg. Bomen wortelen over het algemeen nooit dieper dan een meter. Zelfs bomen van 30 meter hoogte niet. Wel zullen de wortels zich in de breedte uitbreiden en na een aantal jaar ruwval buiten de randen van de funderingsconstructie uitbreiden. Maar dat is geen probleem. Ze kunnen daar de bewegingen van de bodem volgen.

Renovatie

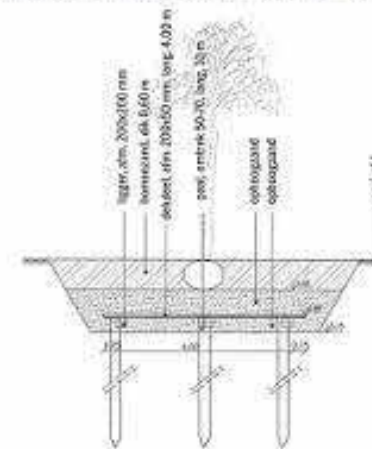
En openbaar fundering maakt doet uit van de renovatie van het Vondelpark die al sinds 1999 gaat de in.

Het intensief gebruikte park wordt ingericht op een manier waarop het park haar 10 miljoen bezoekers per jaar aan kan. Door de drainage en infiltratie te verbeteren zal het grondwaterpeil nauwelijks nog schommelen en daardoor het veen minder inklinken. Hiermee krijgen de bomen een meer permanente droge doormesbare ruimte waarin ze zichzelf stevig kunnen verankeren.

Dit wil de gemeente af van het periodieke groenhalige ophogen van de grond die onder deze extra belasting alleen maar harder inklinkt. In 2001 al zijn experimenten gedaan met een aantal typen fundering of bodemversterking om hogere en oudere bomen een kans te geven in het Vondelpark. Daarbij kwam de toegepaste funderingsconstructie als beste uit de bus.



De bijna honderd bomen in het Vondelpark krijgen elk negen funderingspalen.



Timber piles



Straightness
Diameter
Taper

Timber piles



- Light weight
- Low transport costs
- Store CO₂
- Low equipment costs

Timber piles are ideal for lightweight (agricultural) structures

Keep the wood saturated!



Concrete

+



Wood



Concrete extension pile
Ground water level > 0.5
meter above wood pile



That's why Dutch tomatoes are so cheap!

New timber structures

- Why use timber?
- Timber rots
- Timber burns
- Cutting trees is bad



But....



37

New timber structures

- Why use timber?
- Cheap
- Widely available
- Easy to work with
- High strength – weight ratio
- Fire safe
- Earthquake resistant



58



A comparative analysis of building materials at structure level

Centrum Hout, VVNH

'Cradle to cradle' : full structure cycle



Total environmental costs



Centrum Hout, VVNH

CO₂ balance for 1 ton of product:

- 1 m³ of wood has a net storage of 1.7 tons of CO₂
- Concrete has released 160 kilos of CO₂
- Steel has released 1.24 tons of CO₂
- Aluminium has released 9.3 tons of CO₂

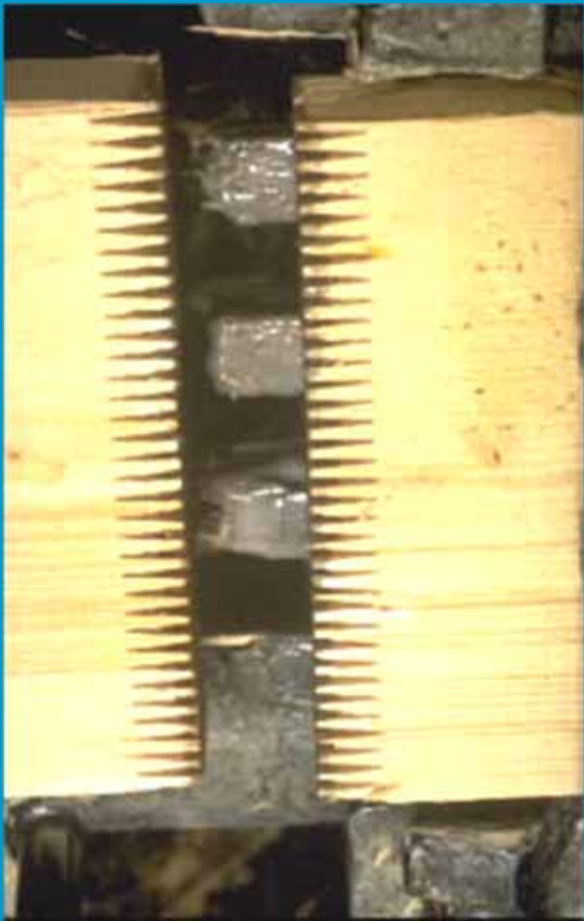


Use timber, the most abundant natural renewable material available!

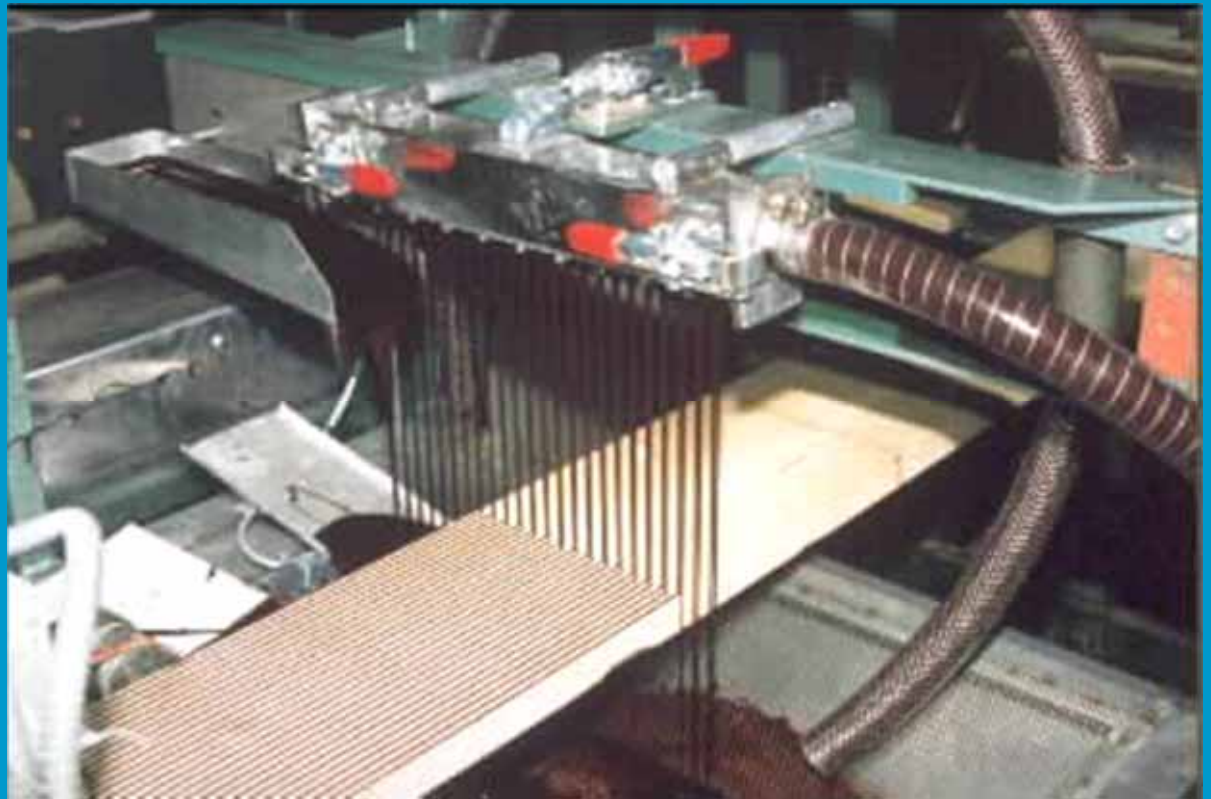
Structural timber products

- **Glued Laminated Timber (Glulam GLT, EN 14080)**
 - 1D Product
- **Microlam (Laminated Veneer Lumber – LVL, EN 14374)**
 - 1D – 2D Product
- **Crosslam – XLAM – CLT**
 - 2D Product

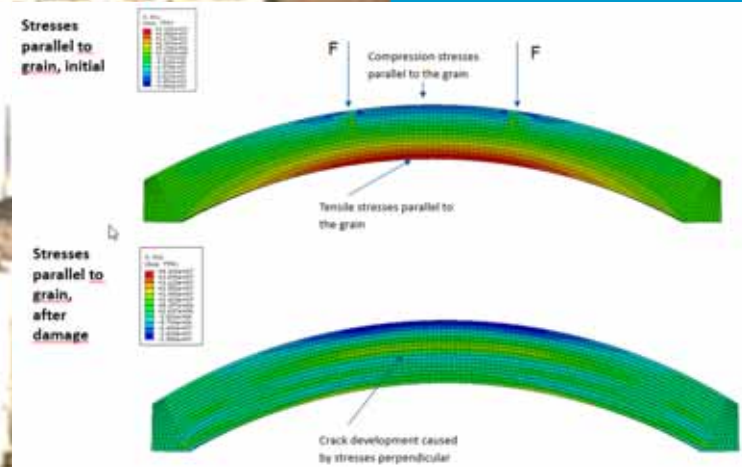




Finger joint in a lamella
Finger joints are characterised by
length, width, tip width



Adhesive:
Phenol-Resorcinolformaldehyde (PRF)
Melamine-Ureaformaldehyde (MUF)
Polyurethane (PU)
Emulsion Polymer isocyanate adhesive (EPI)



Curved glulam, 2 beams in the press

For curved glulam special requirements exist with regard to the Curvature and the thickness of the lamellas. Normally, these are: 11 – 22 – 33 – 40 – 45 mm.

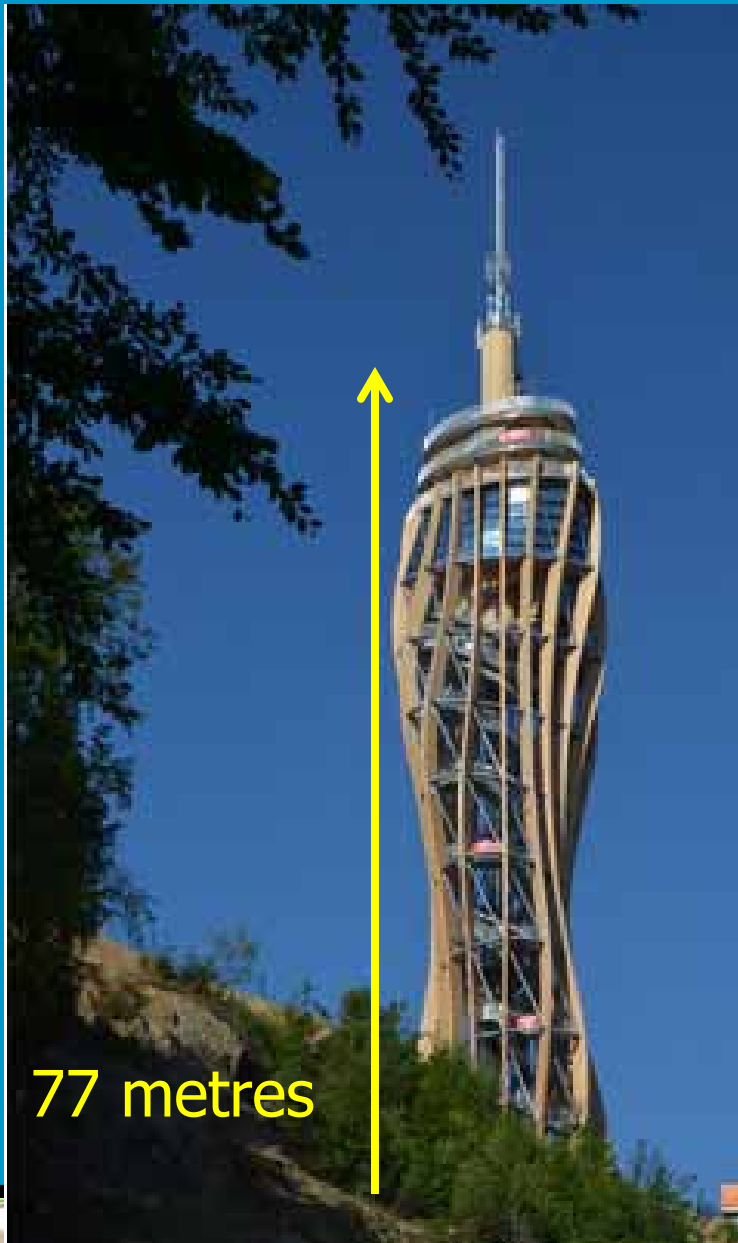
Standard thickness for straight beams = 40 mm

Resistenza:

- Glulam: 24 – 48 MPa
- LVL: 40 – 70 MPa
- CLT: 24 MPa

Spruce / Pine / Larice
Beech / Oak / Ash





Amusement Park Roller Coaster
Height 52 m length ca 1000 m 120 km/h

Long span structures

SAP Arena Mannheim; 15.000 seats

Free span 87 m



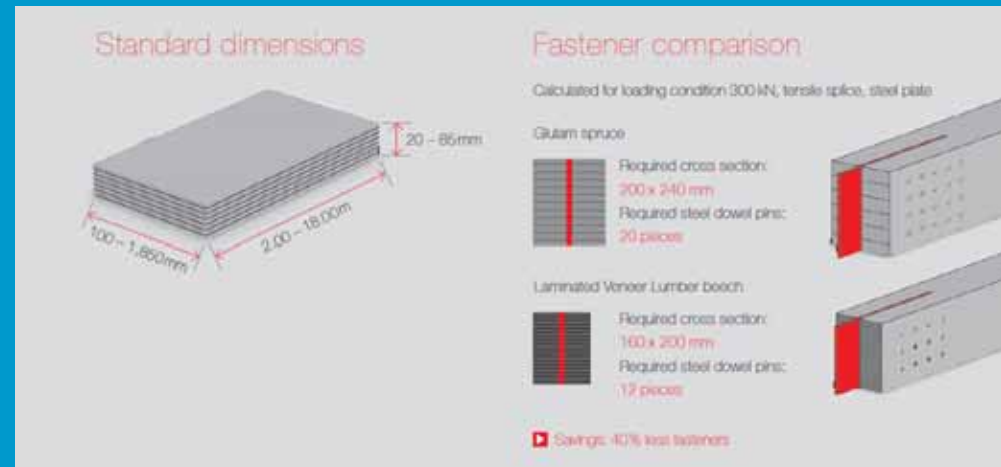


Aeroporto di CORK Airport in Irlanda (84,50 X 178,00 m)



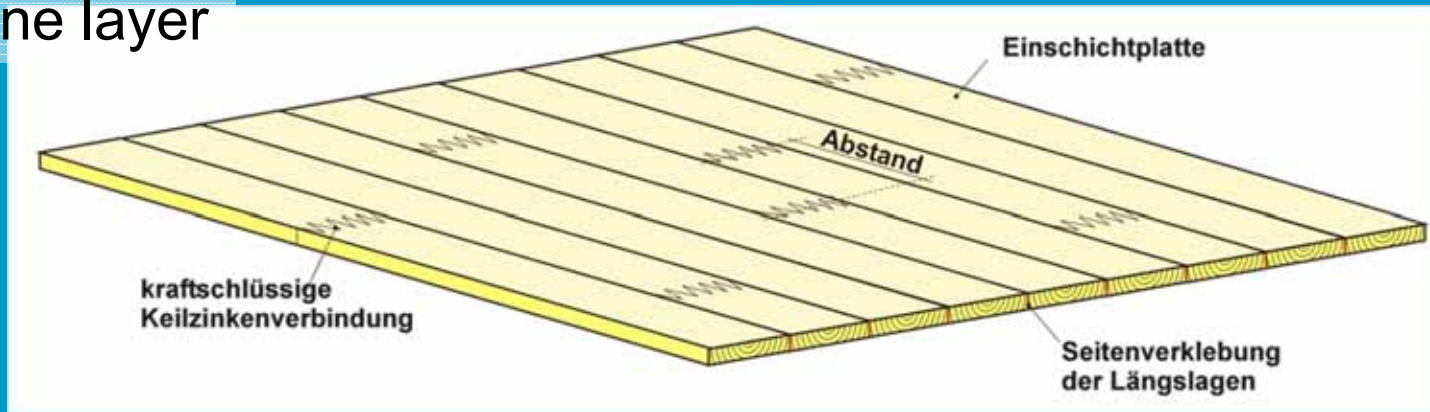
Laminated Veneer Lumber

Baubuche = Beech laminated veneer lumber



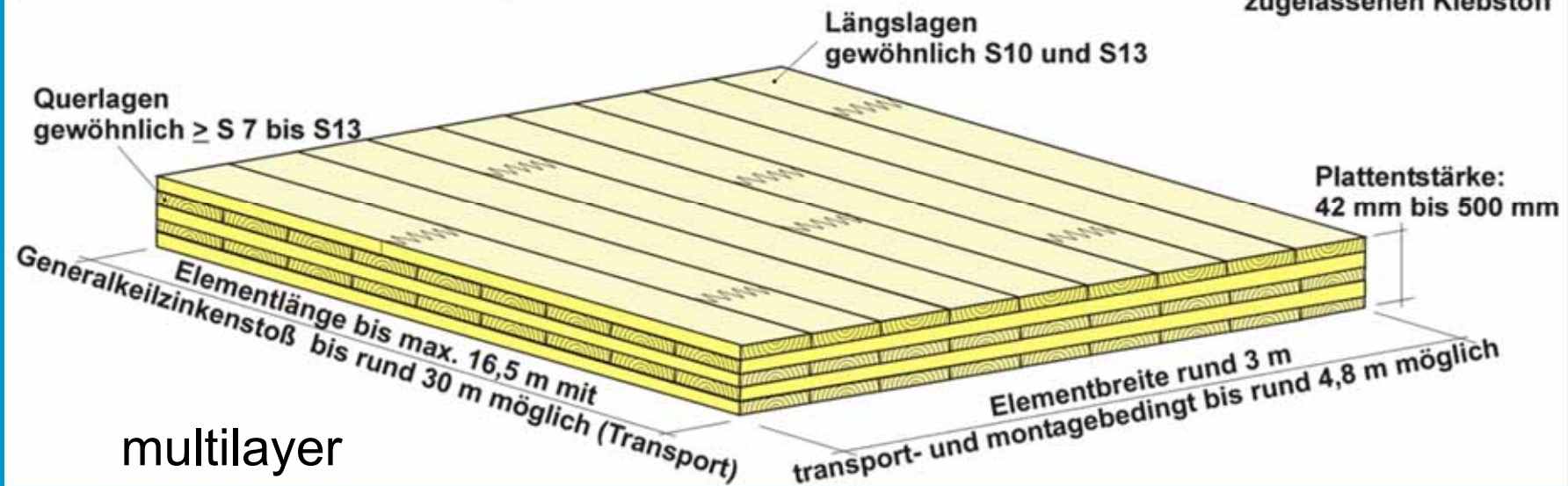
Cross Laminated Timber

one layer



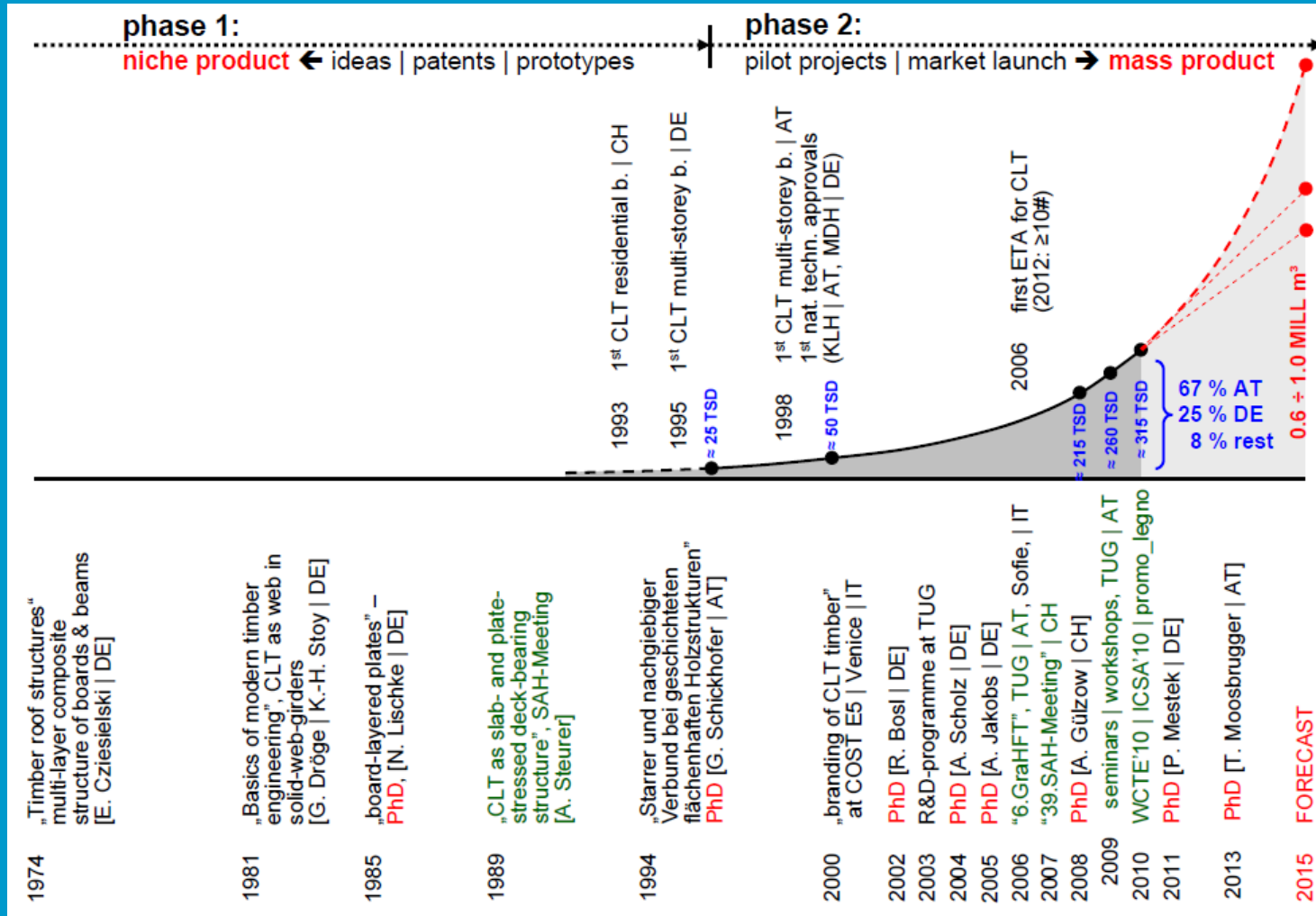
Brettsperrholzplatte (BSP): Kombination von längs- und querorientierten Einschichtplatten

flächige Verklebung der Einschichtplatten mit einem zugelassenen Klebstoff



multilayer

Cross Laminated Timber



Brandtner, 2013

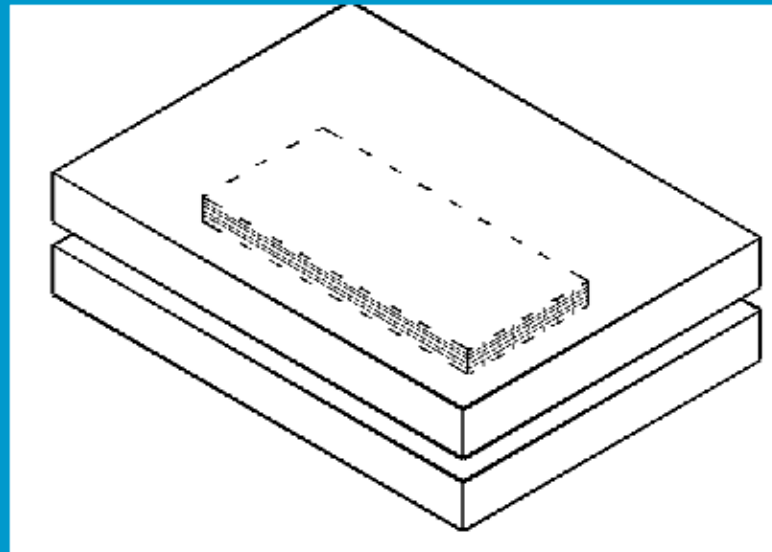
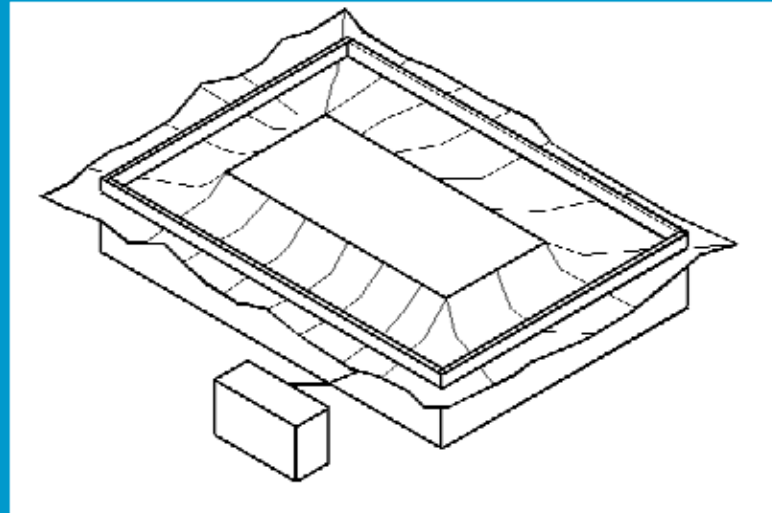
Cross Laminated Timber



Strength, stiffness, and flexibility
≈25 manufacturers in Europe +
US, Canada, New Zealand

France: www.clt-france.fr





Tall structures

Wind turbine:

Height is 100 m

140 m is designed

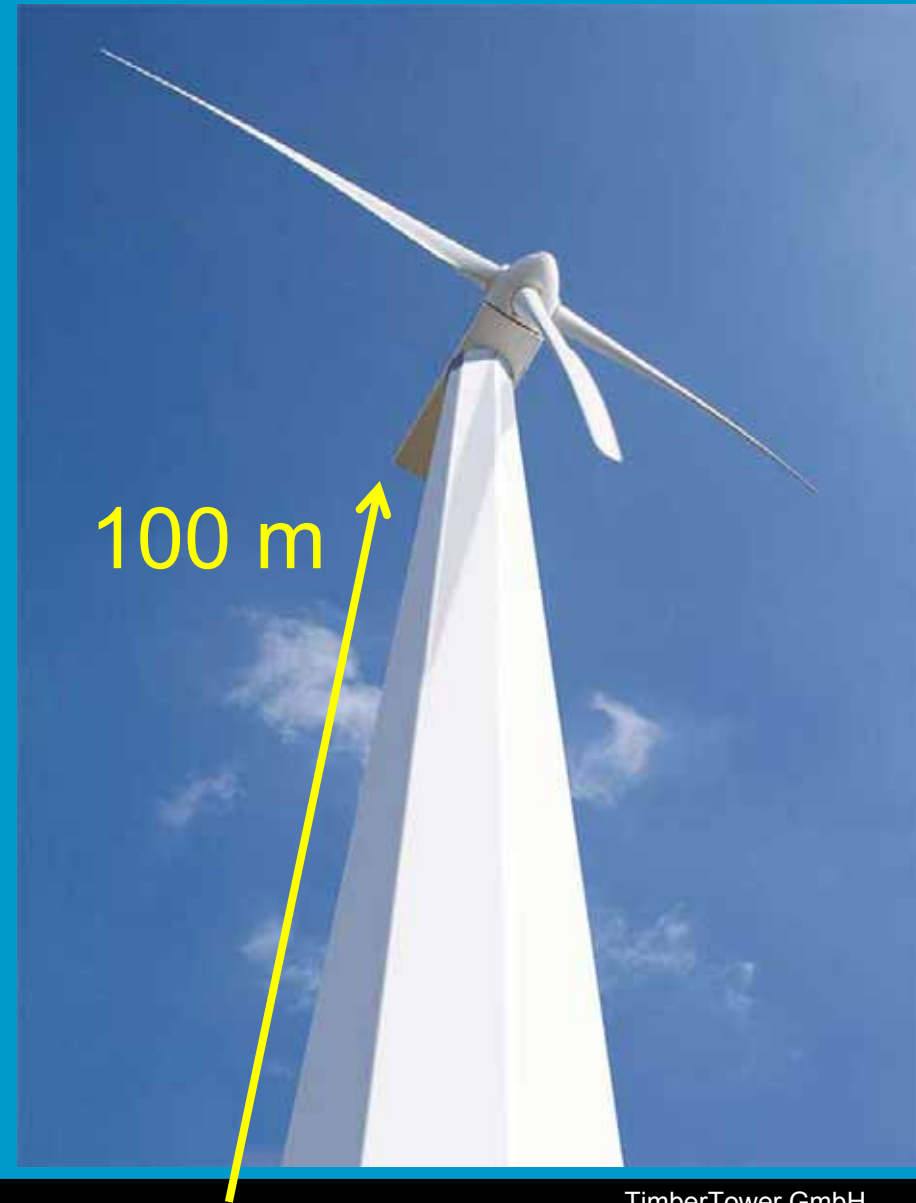
Material:

Cross Laminated Timber

PU Coating

Timber Wind Turbine Tower
Hannover Marienwerder/Germany
2012

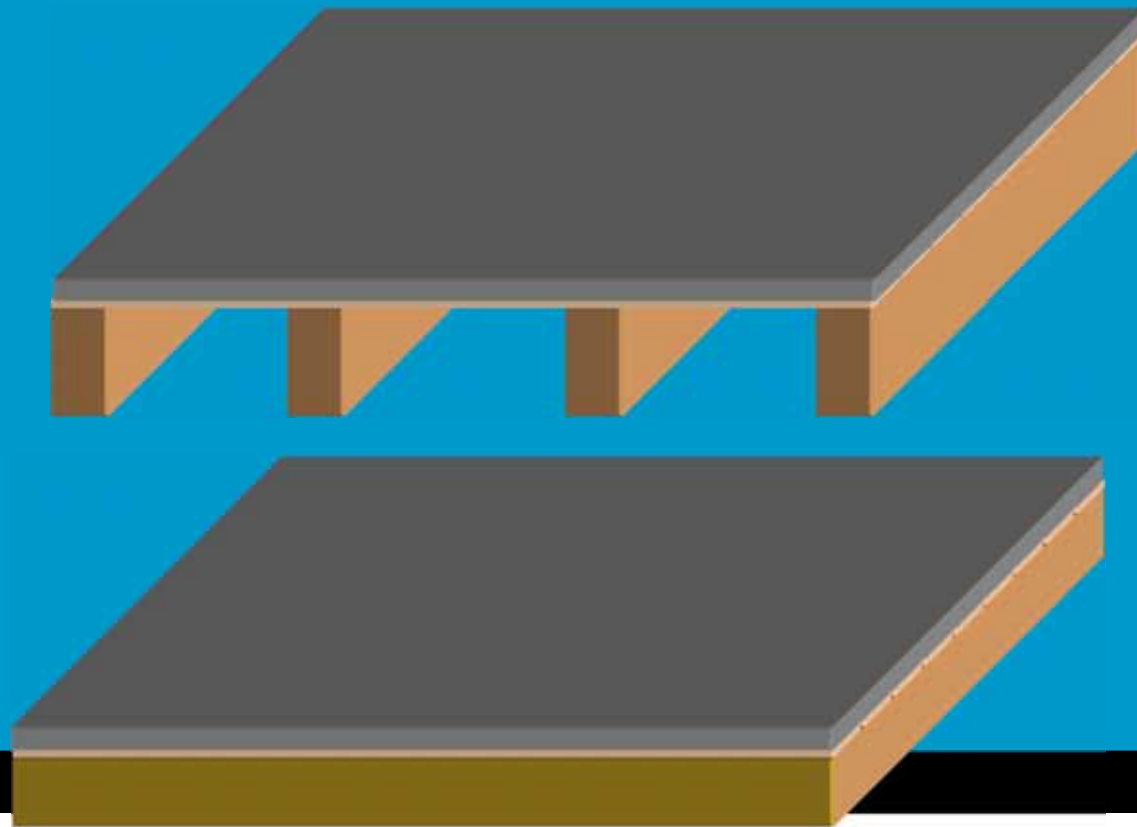
*100m height, 100t weight, 1.5 MW,
supplies 1000 households with
electricity*



TimberTower GmbH



Timber-concrete composite floors



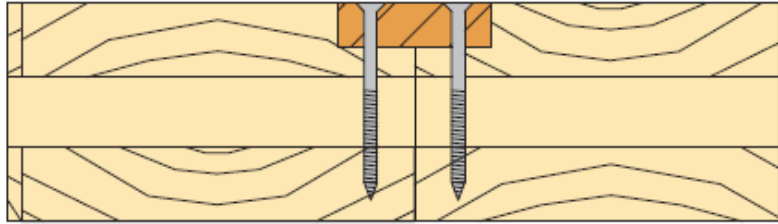
Timber-concrete floors



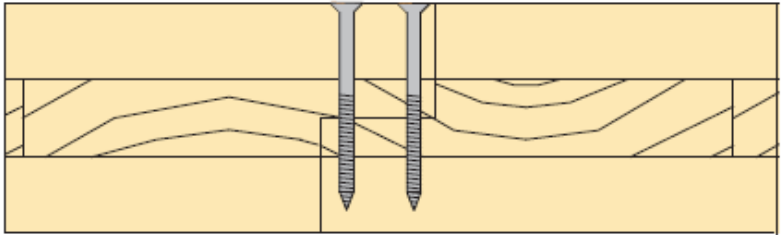
Raadschelders Bouwadvies, NL



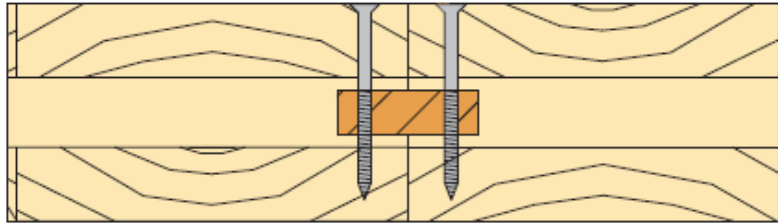
CLT-Panel connections



Leaf joint



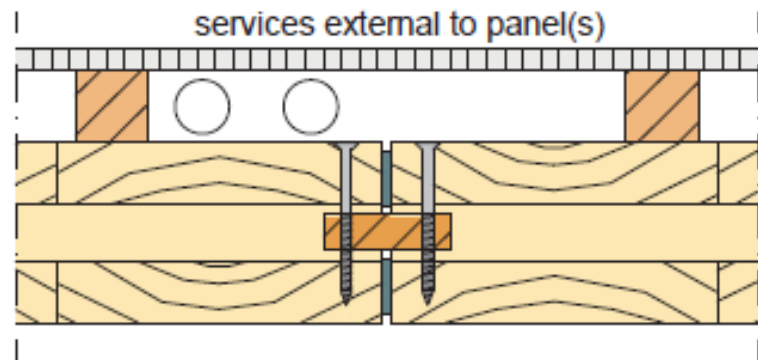
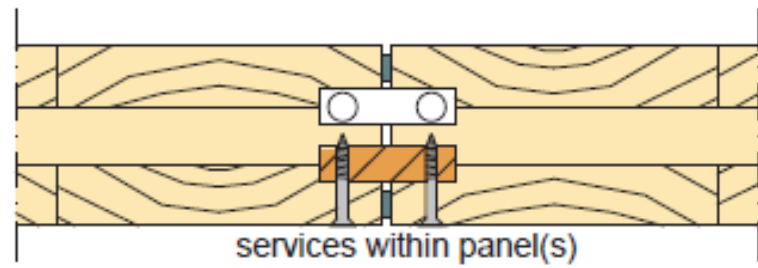
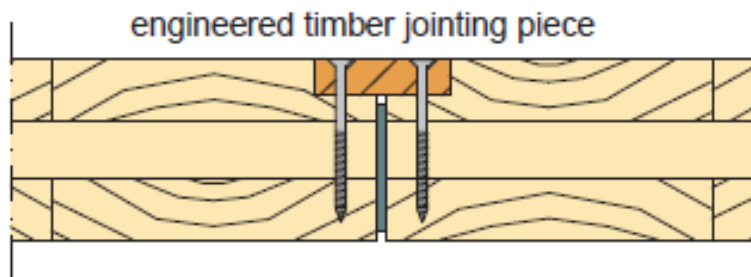
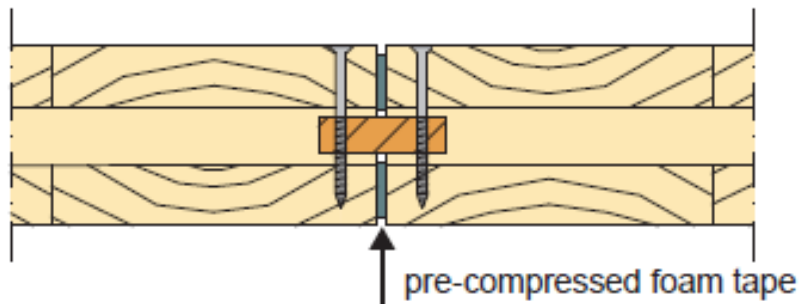
Half lapped joint



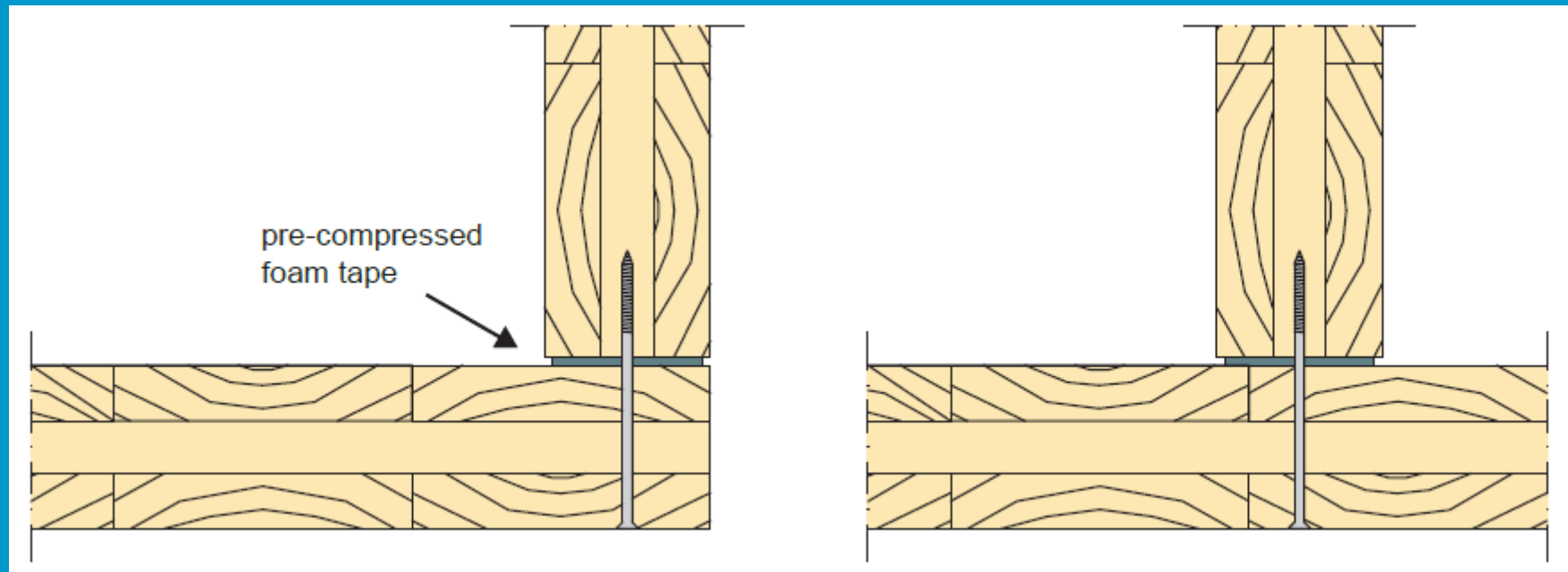
Tenon joint

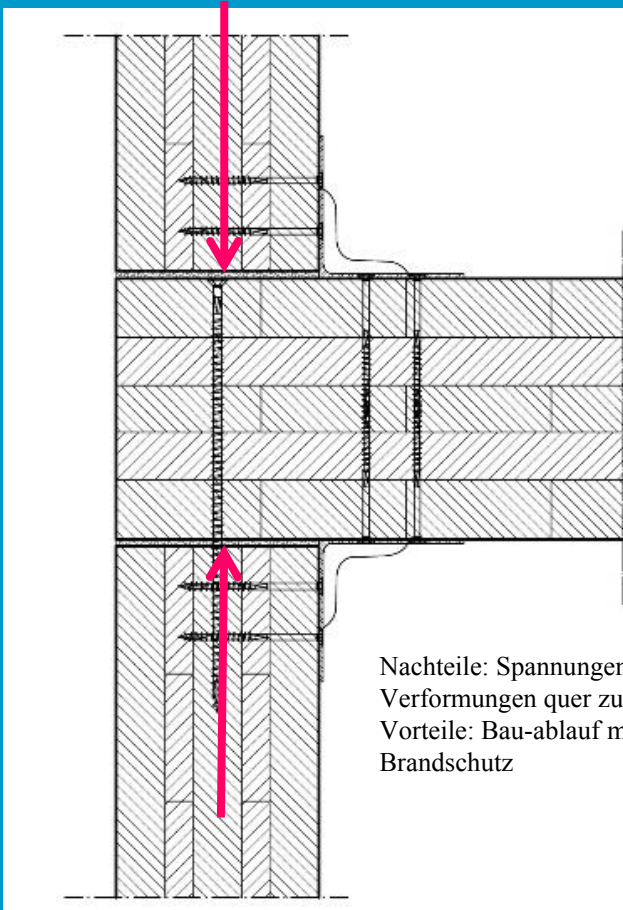


Binderholz

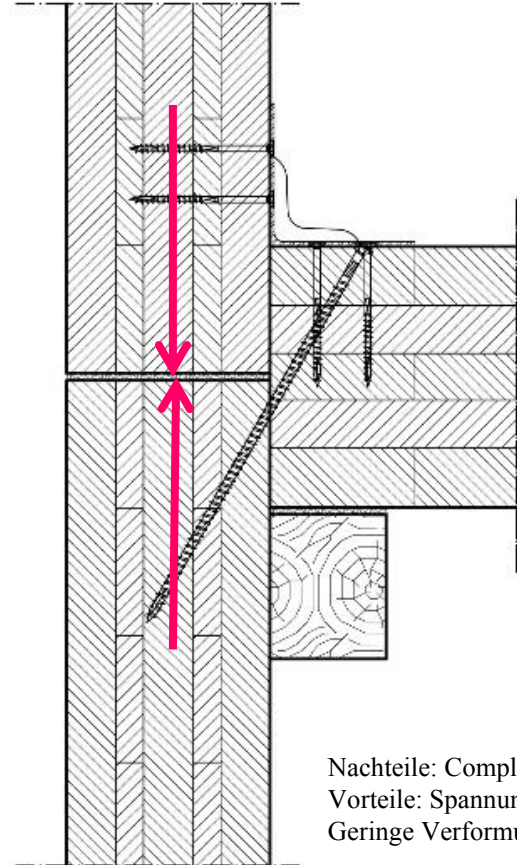






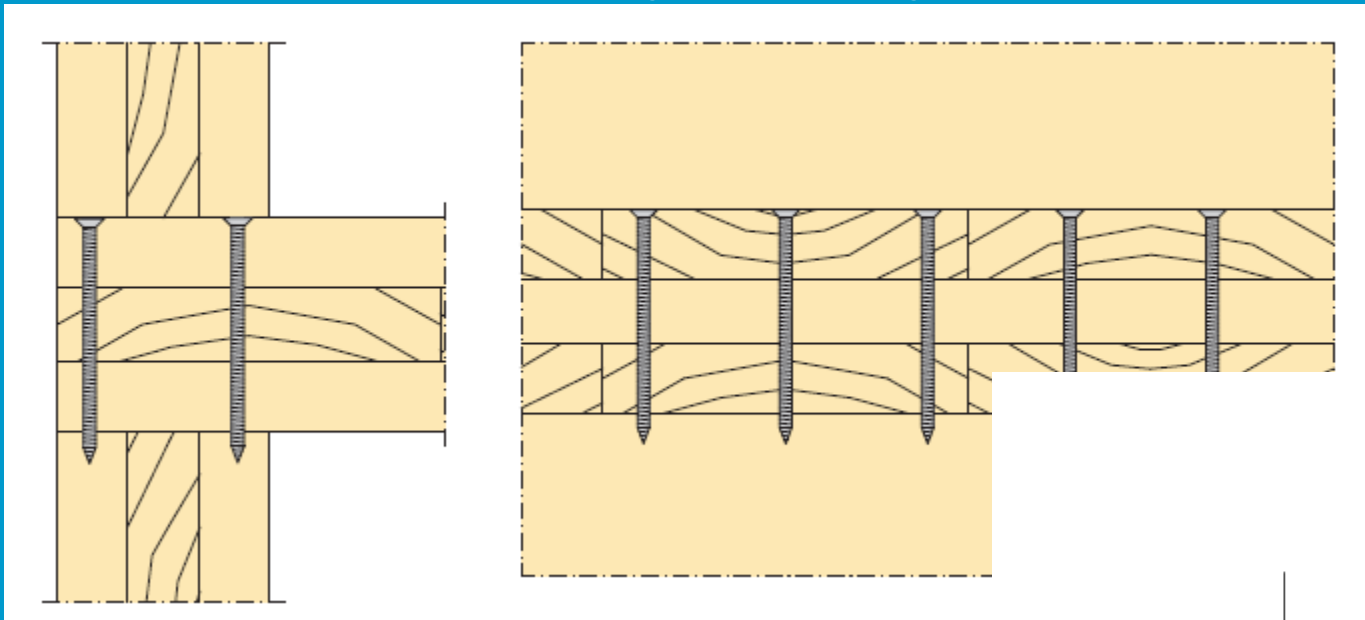


Nachteile: Spannungen quer zur Faser,
 Verformungen quer zur Faser
 Vorteile: Bau-ablauf mit Plattform
 Brandschutz

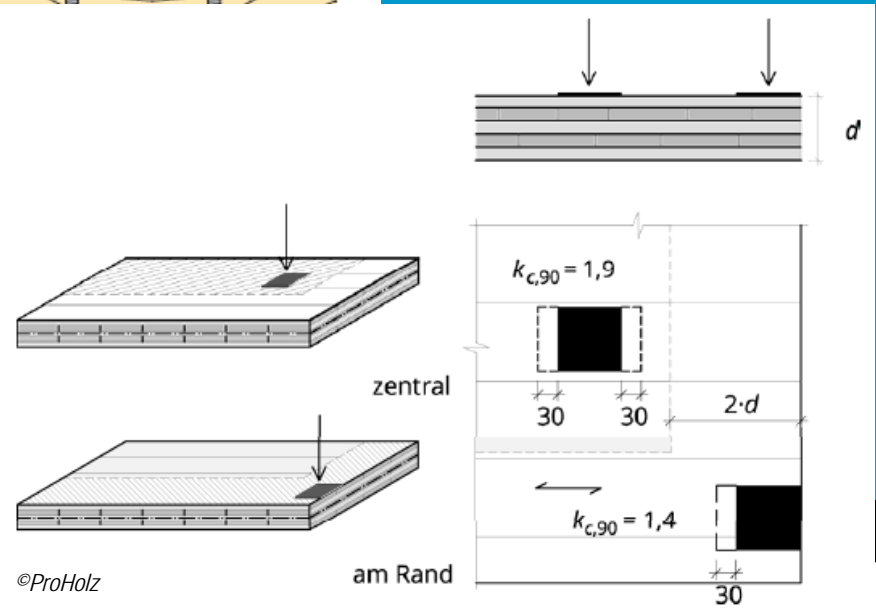


Nachteile: Complex, Brandschutzl
 Vorteile: Spannungen // zur faser
 Geringe Verformungen pro Stockwerk

Platform frame: reinforcement against perp. to grain stresses

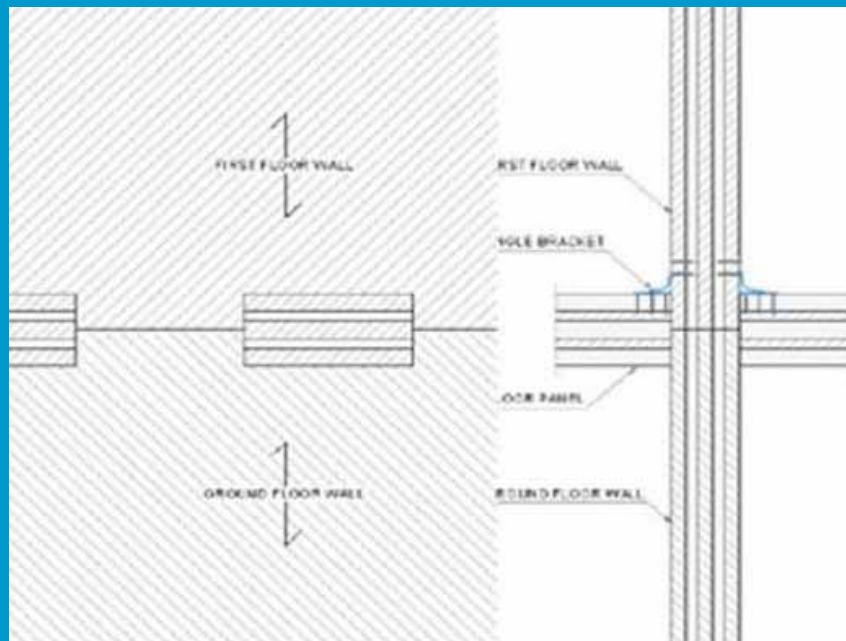


Verstärkung von Quer zur Faser beanspruchten Bodenelementen;
Knick von Schrauben!



©ProHolz

Pieces of a puzzle...



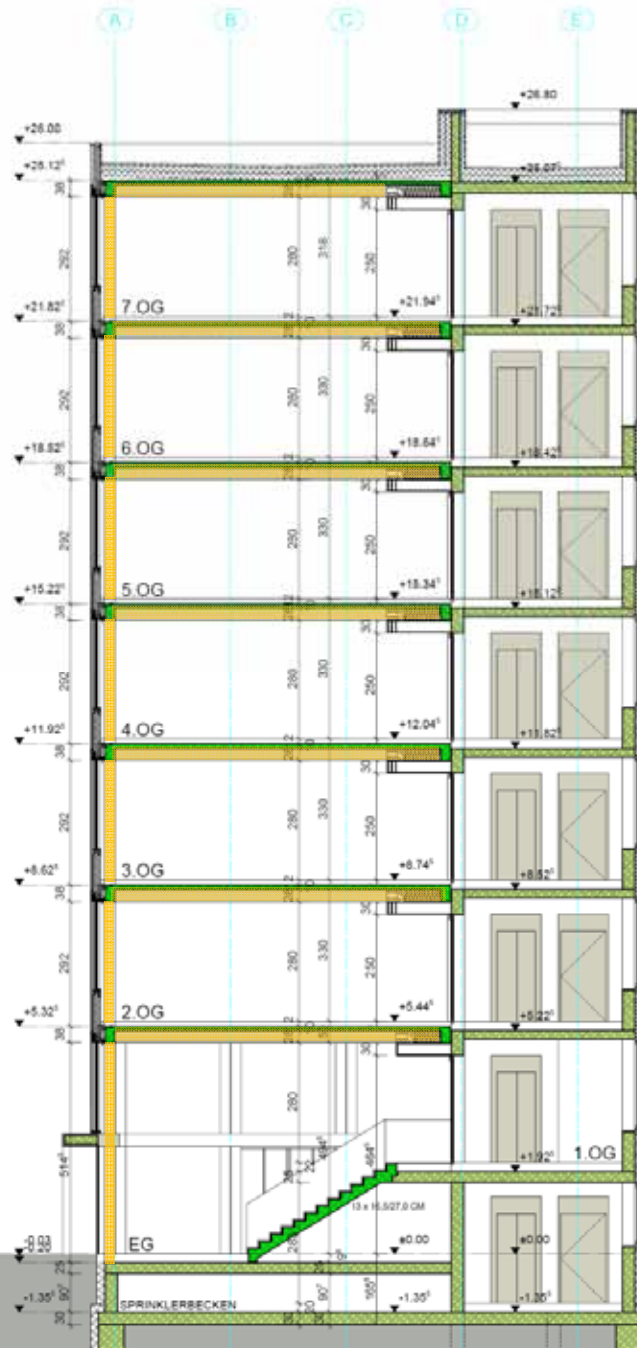
Detail for floor-floor / wall-wall connection
Source: P. Zumbrunnen

Life Cycle Tower, Dornbirn, Austria



Source: H. Kaufmann, Architekt





GK
5
21.94



URGELÄNDE = PROJ.GELÄNDE

URGELÄNDE = PROJ.GELÄNDE





Source: H. Kaufmann, Architekt

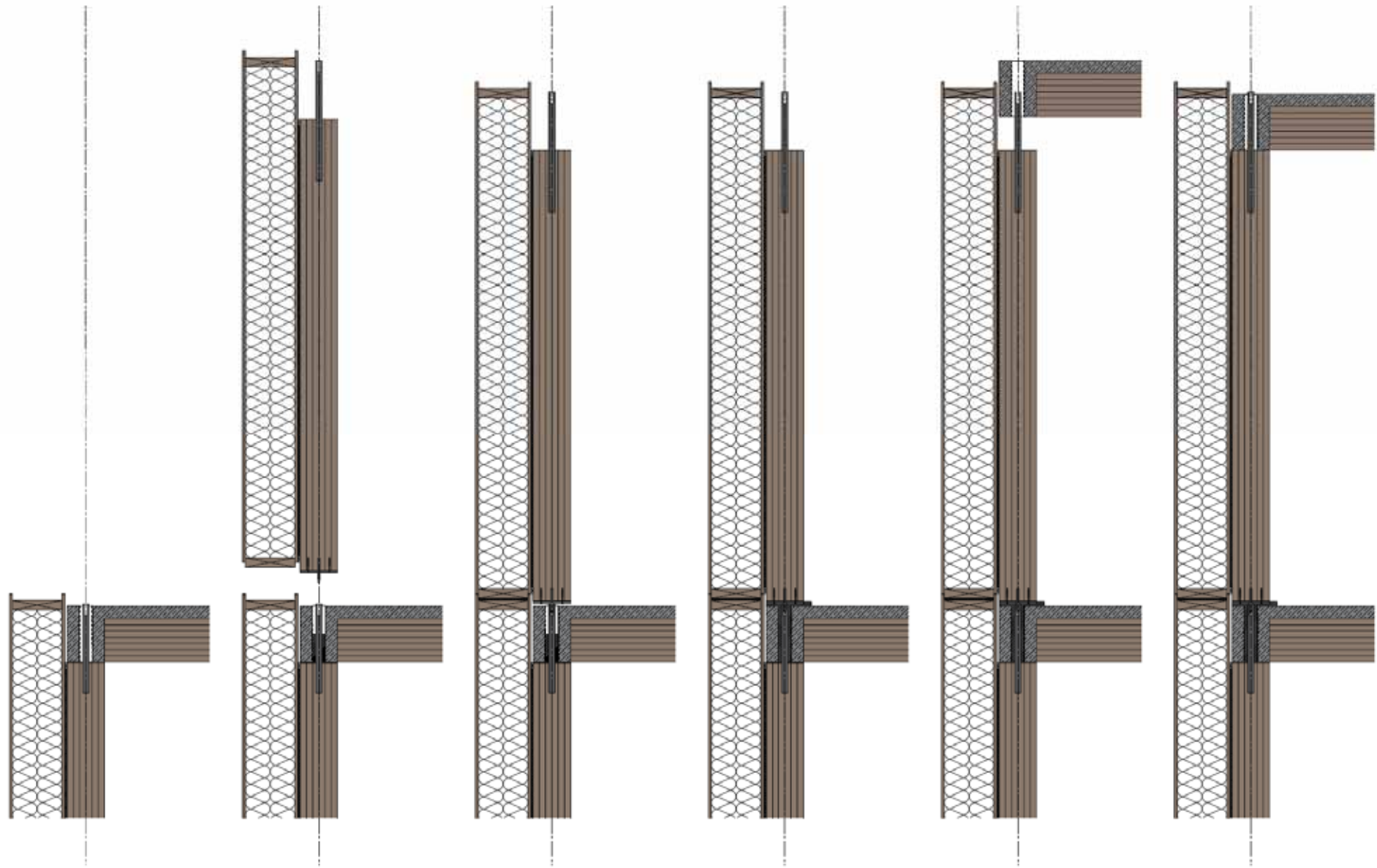


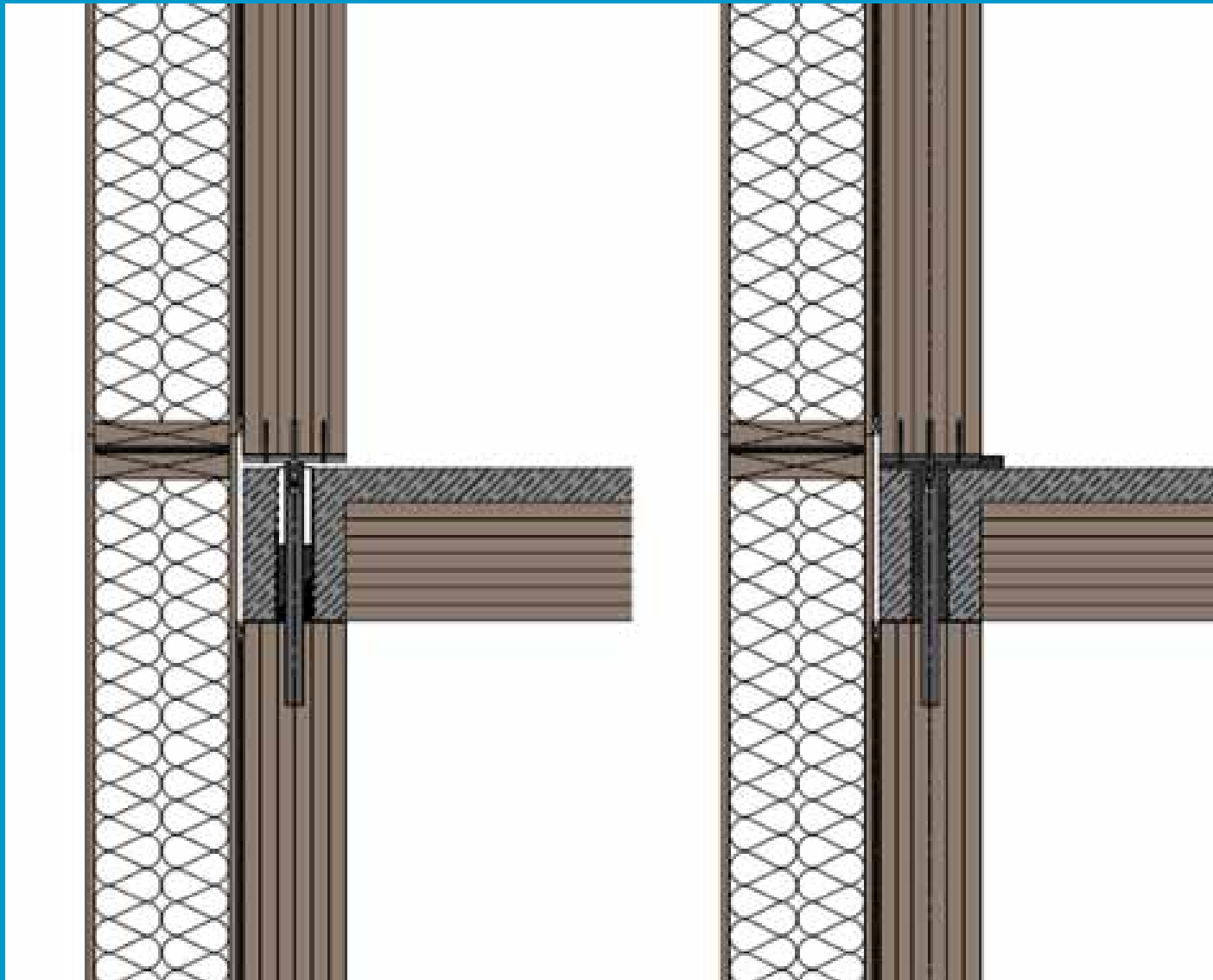
Source: H. Kaufmann, Architekt





Source: H. Kaufmann, Architekt





Source: H. Kaufmann, Architekt





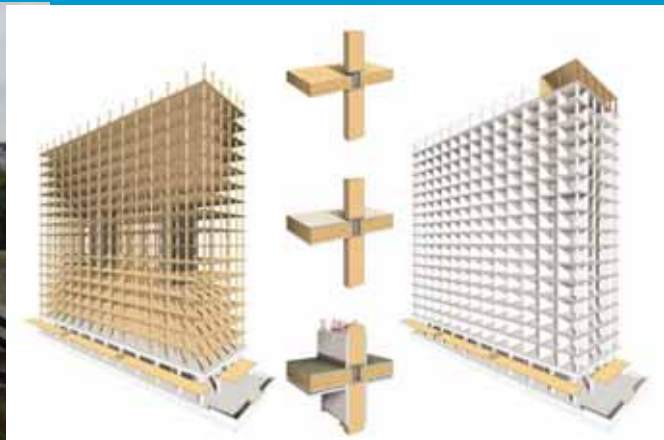
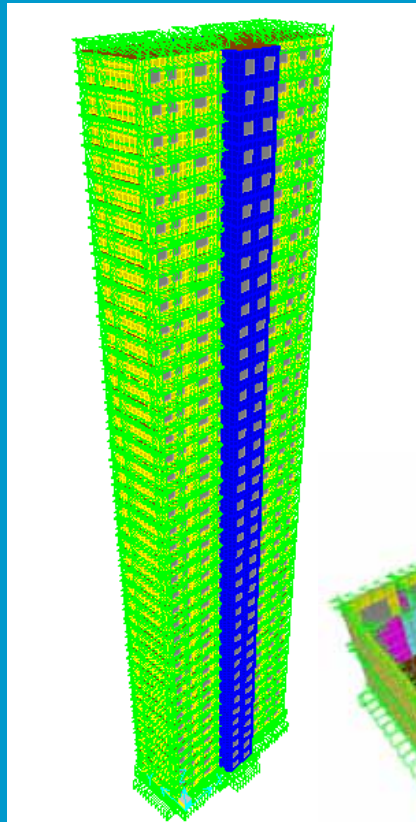
Source: H. Kaufmann, Architekt



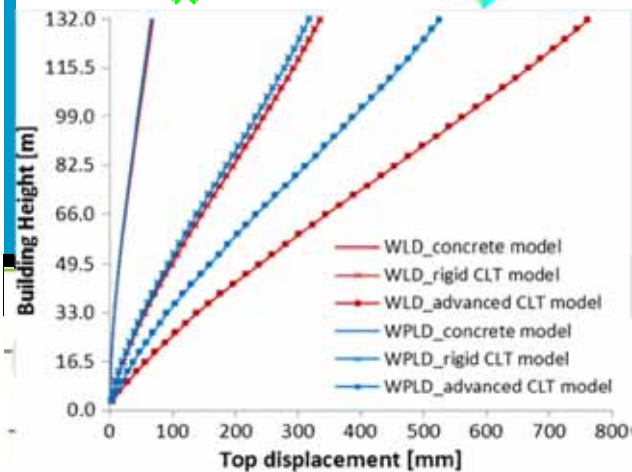
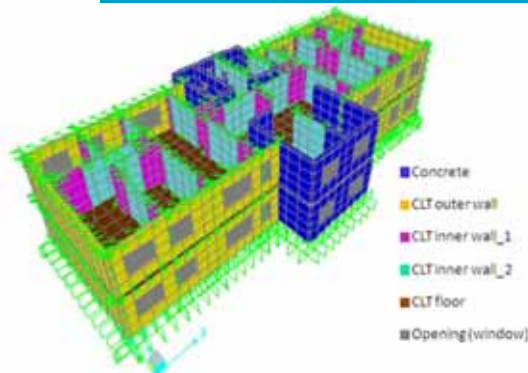
CNR Ivalsa



Multi-storey timber buildings: Hotel Jakarta Amsterdam



Source: H. Kaufmann, Architekt



Xia et al. 2014



UBC Vancouver – Student Housing



2 concrete storeys, 16 storeys of CLT

- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GHtdnY_gnmE

September 30, 201





Source: H. Kaufmann, Architekt

September 30, 201



Hotel Jakarta Amsterdam



Hotel Jakarta Amsterdam



Hotel Jakarta Amsterdam

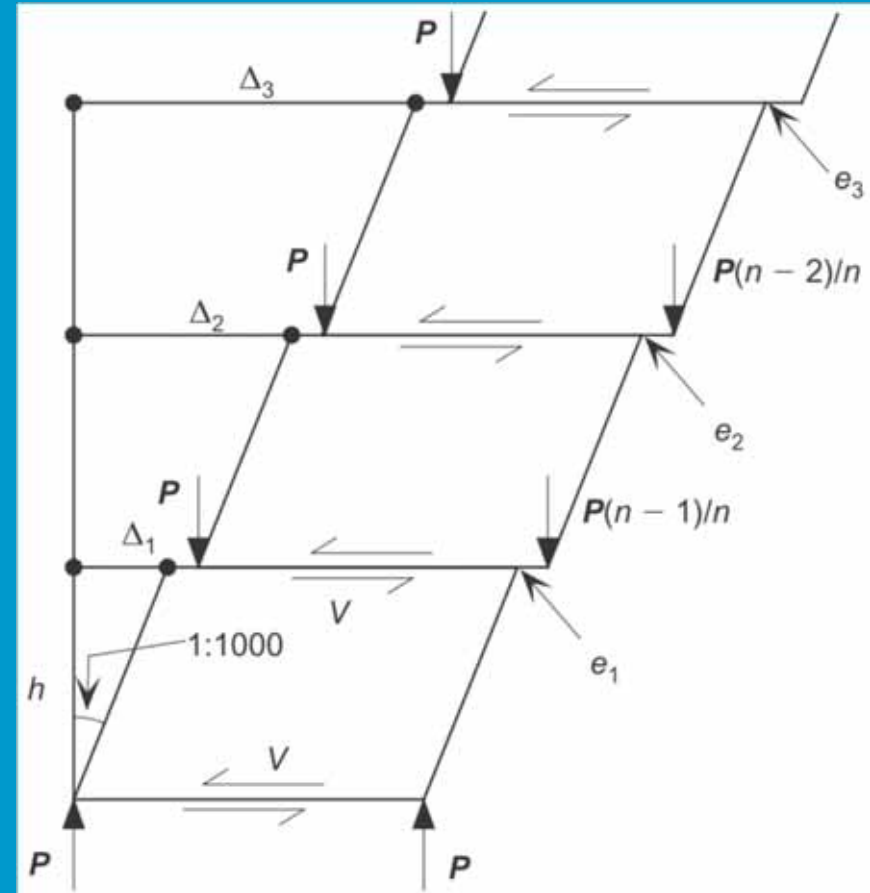
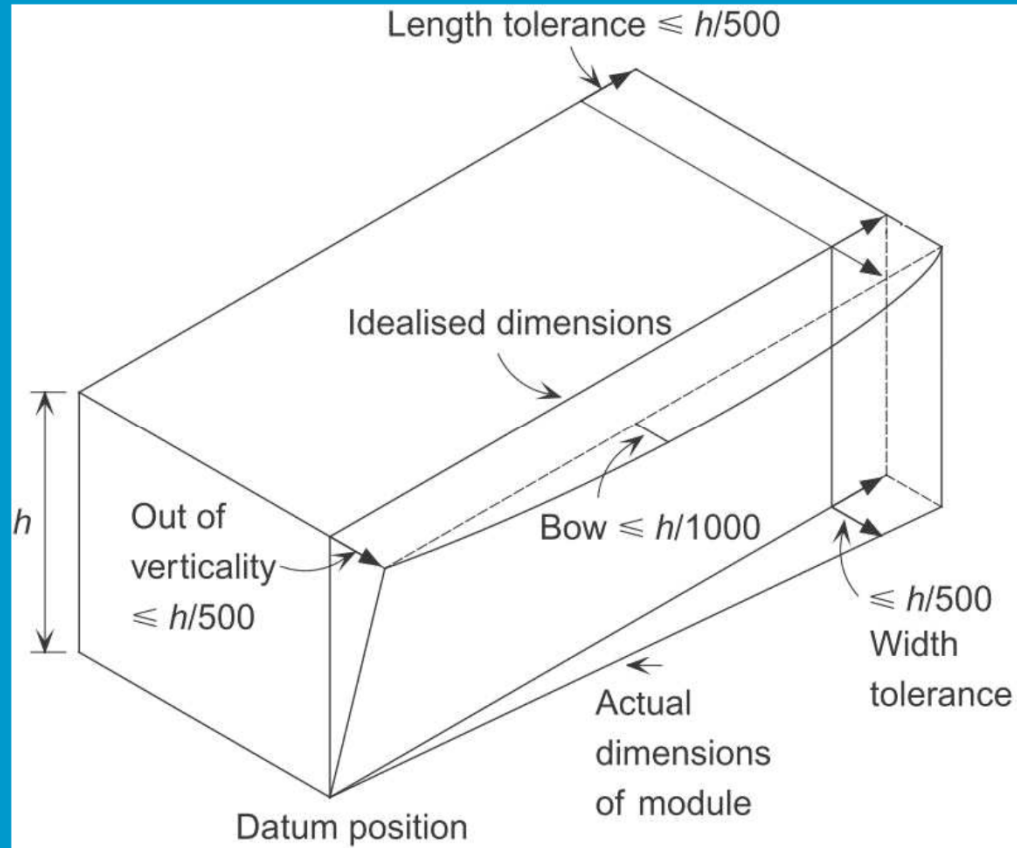


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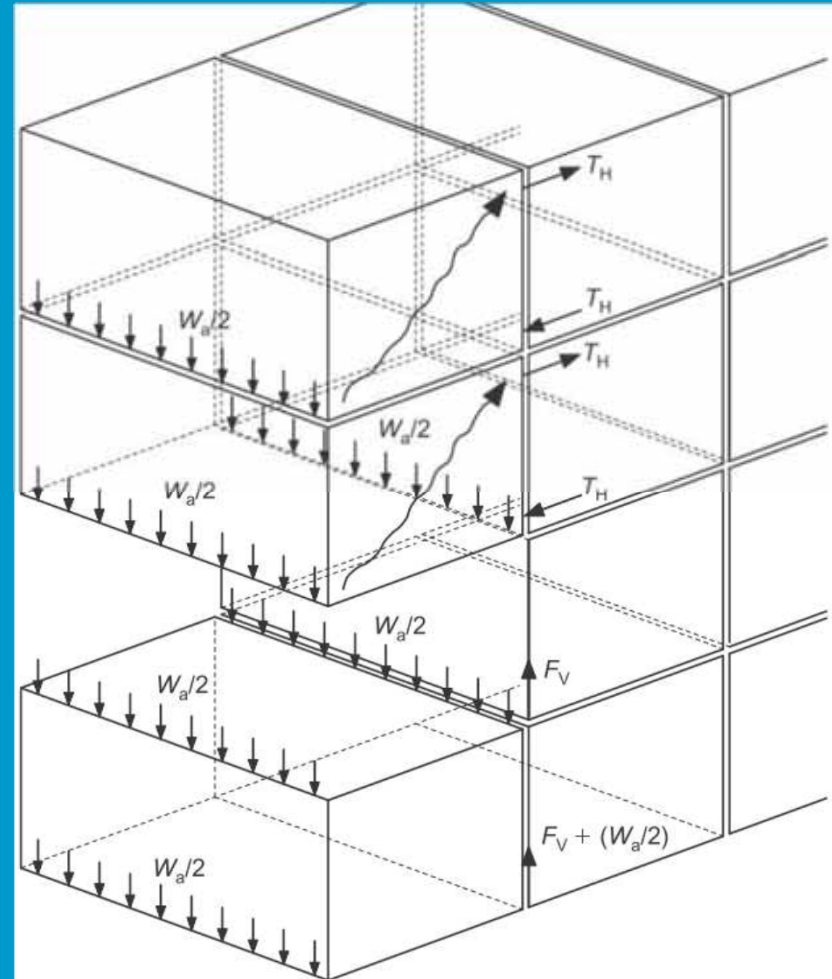
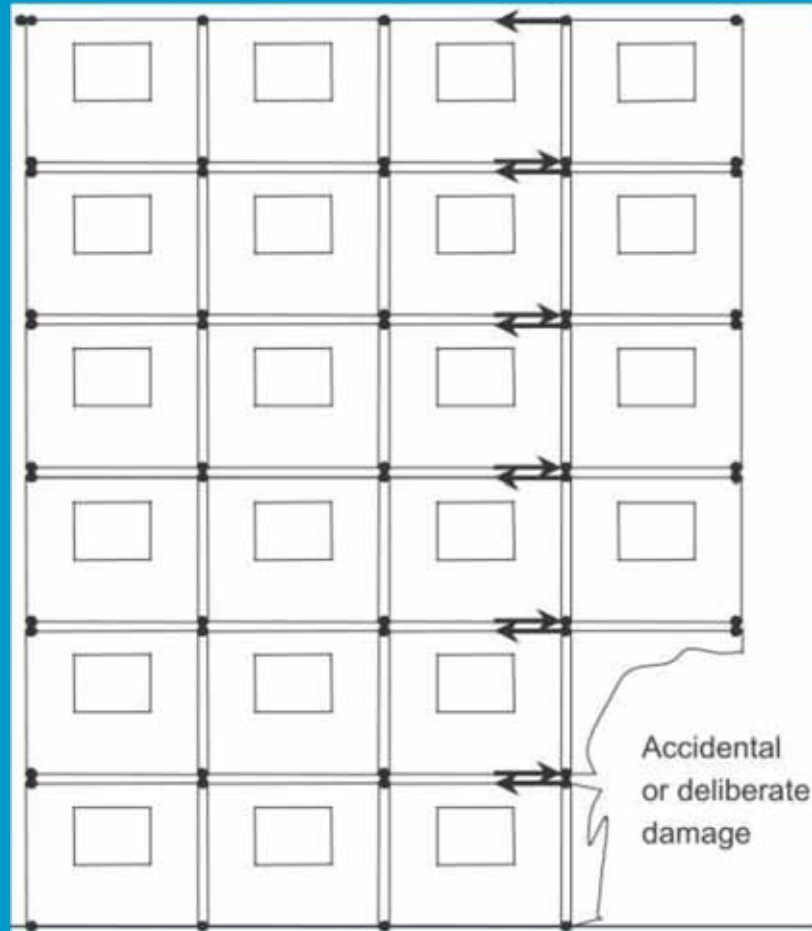


- Example of a 3D Module

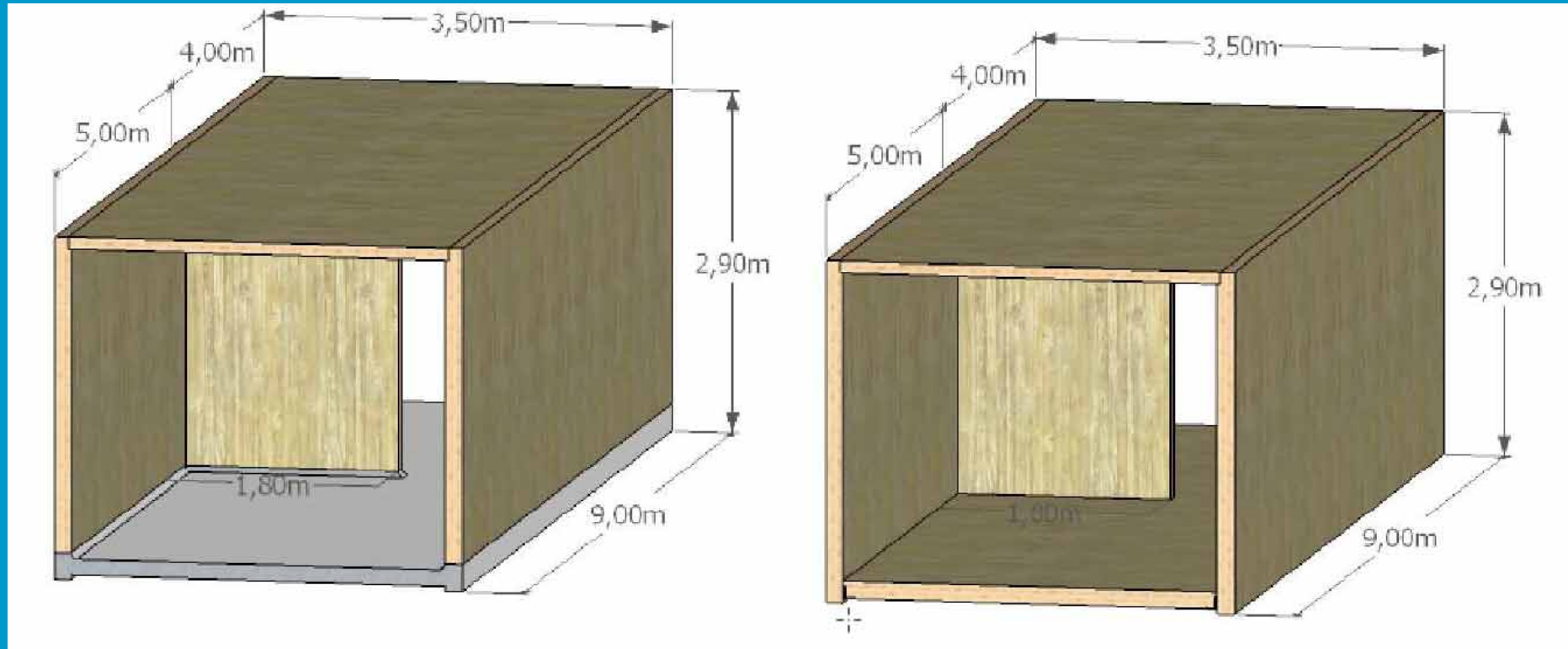
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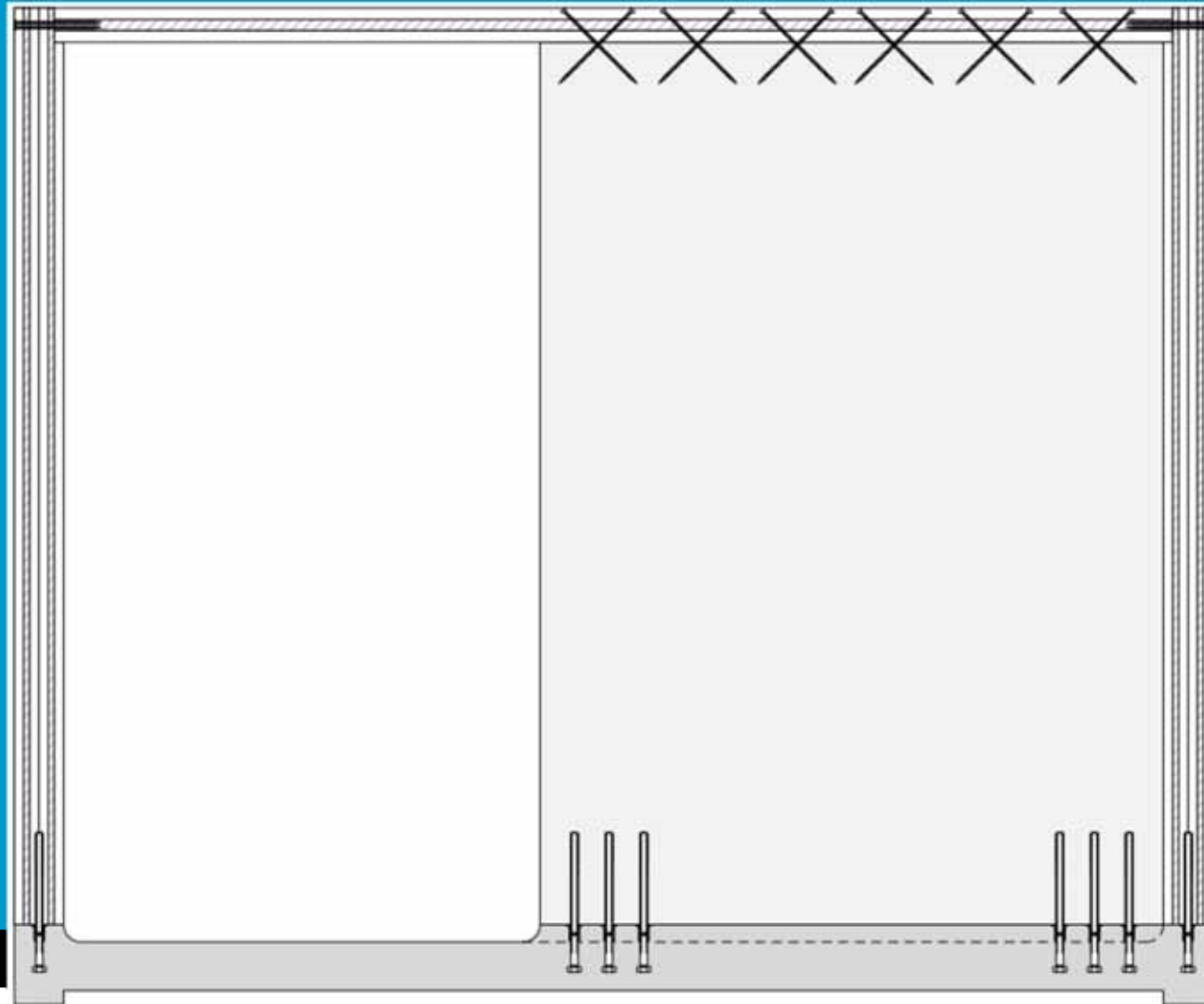
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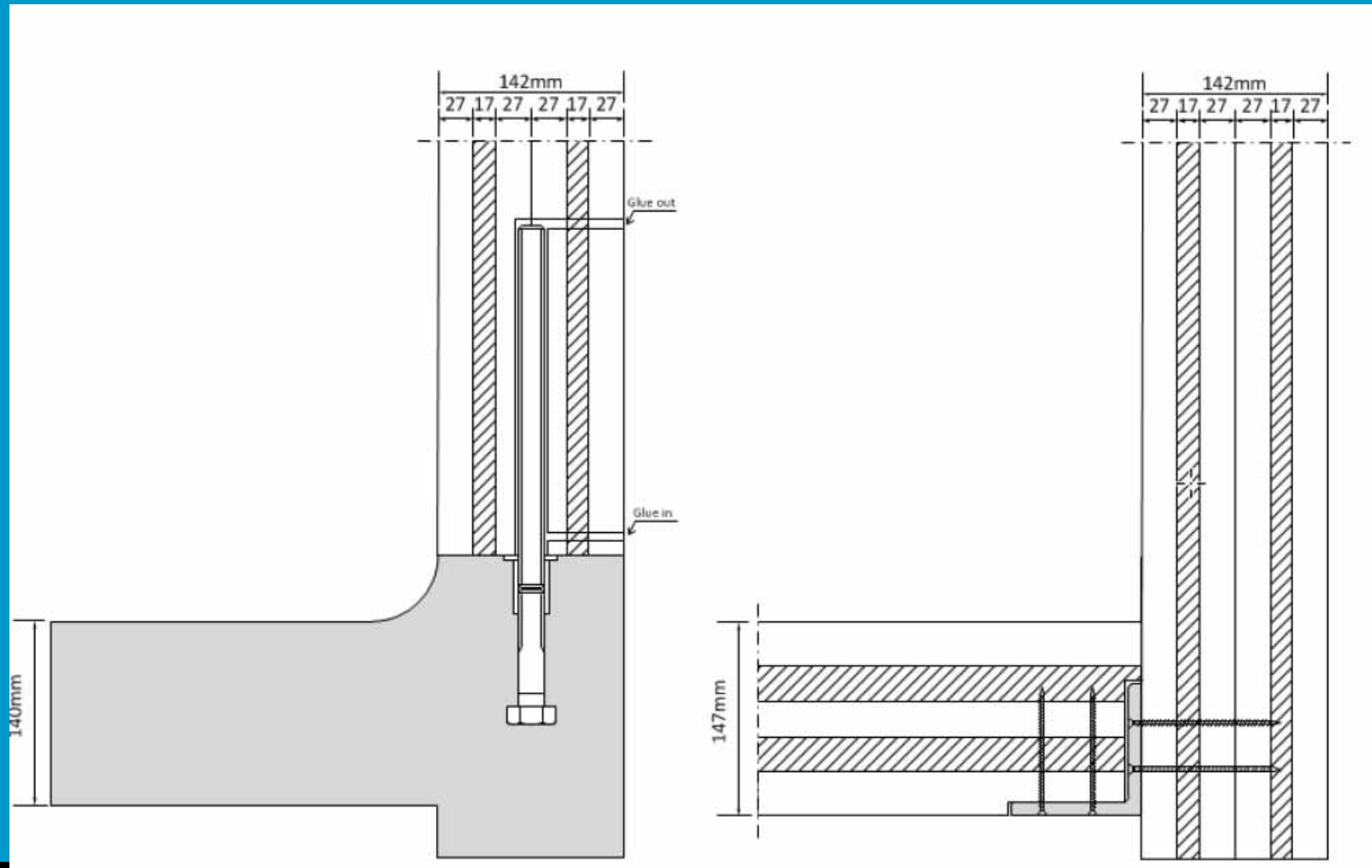
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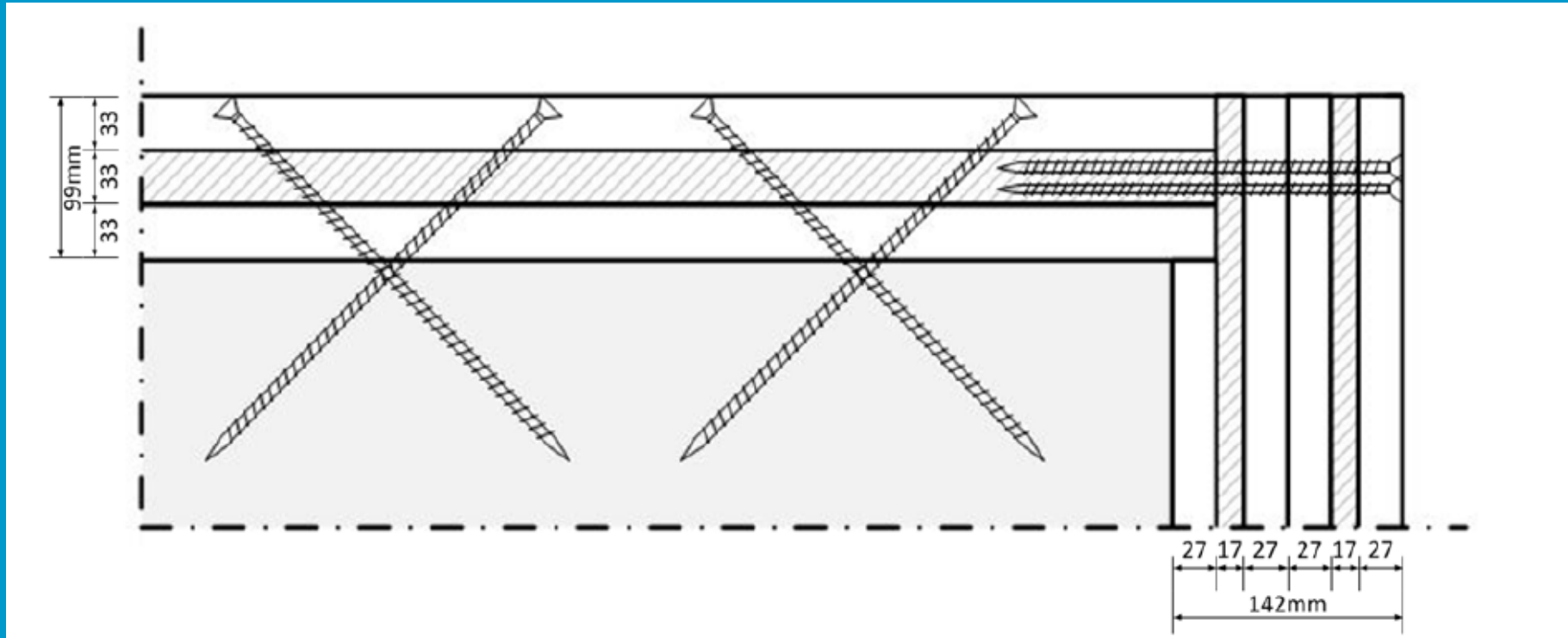
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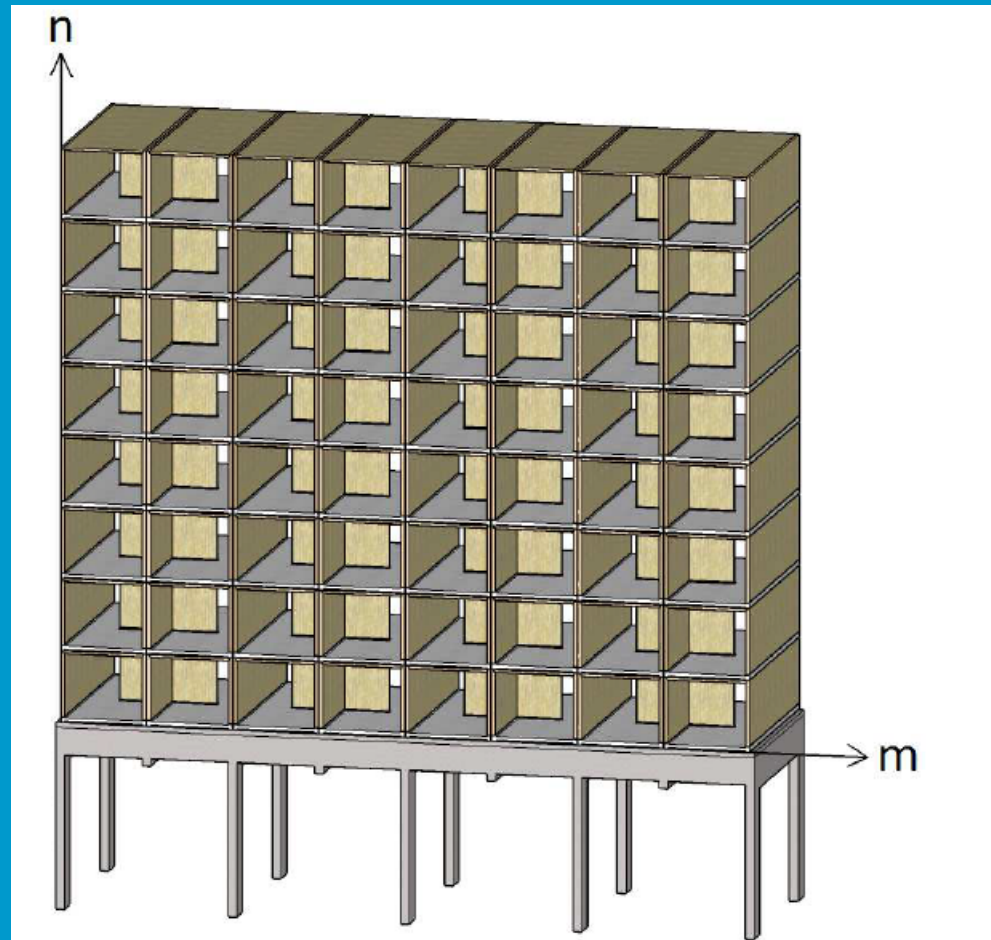


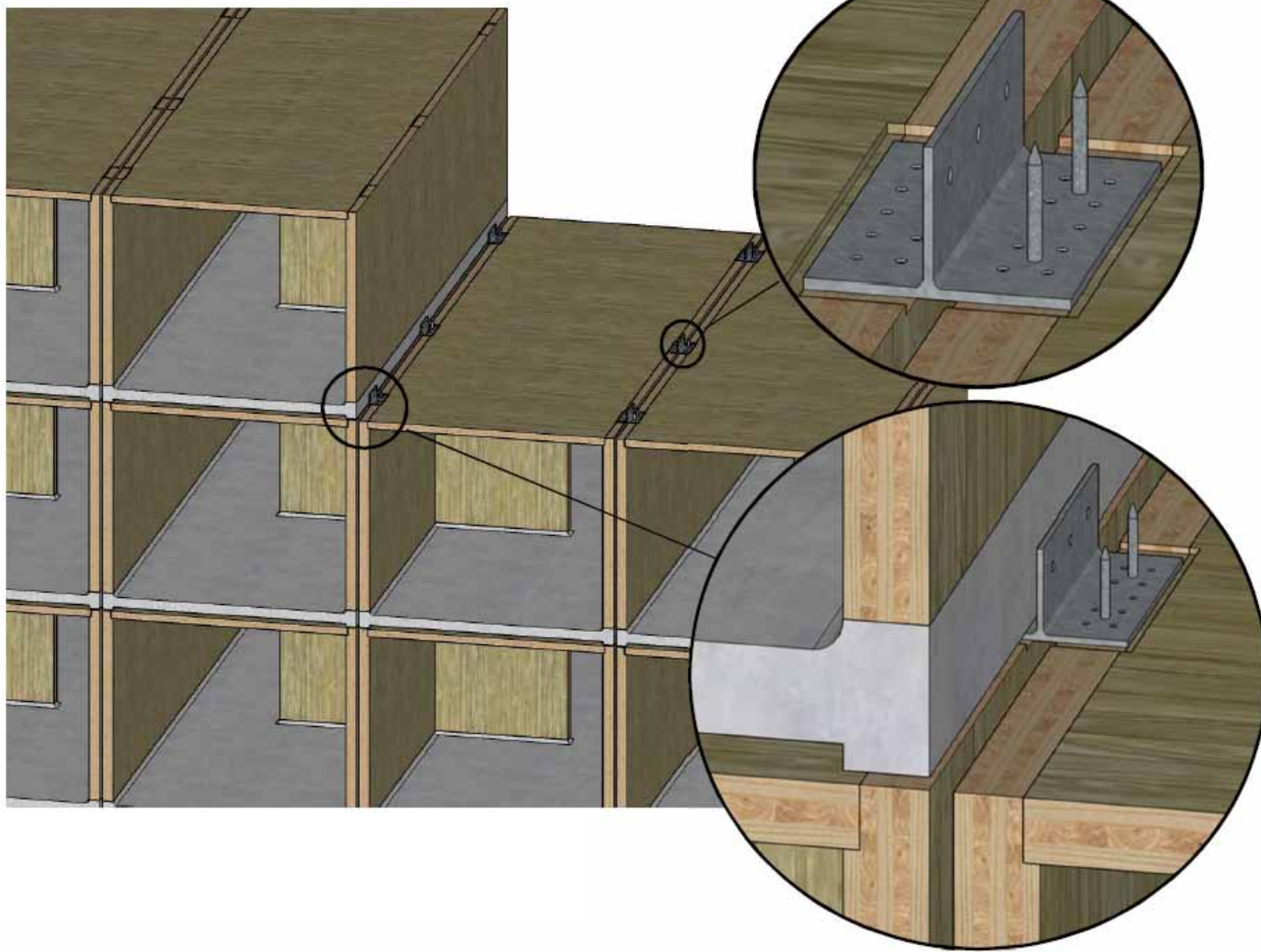
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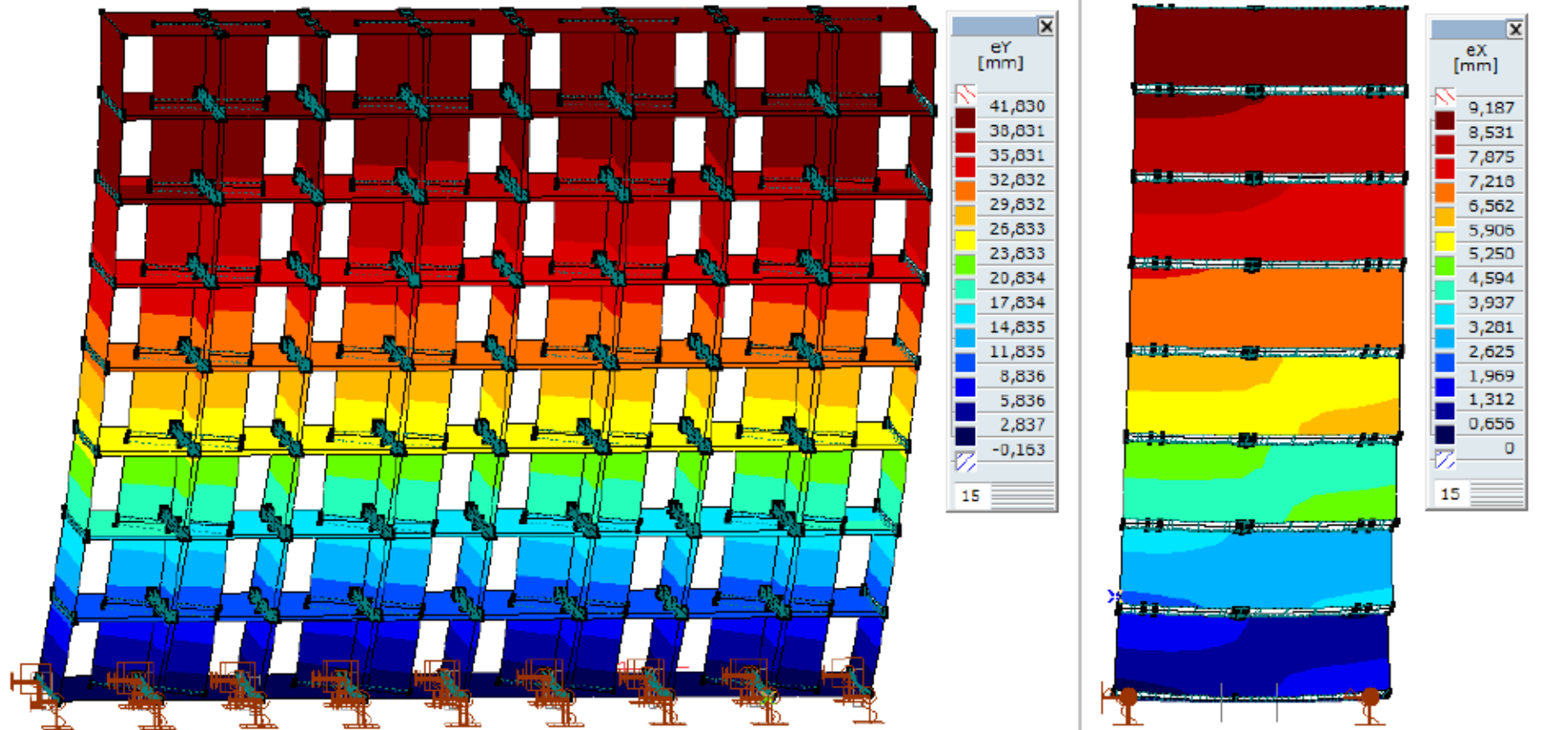
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- $n \times m$?

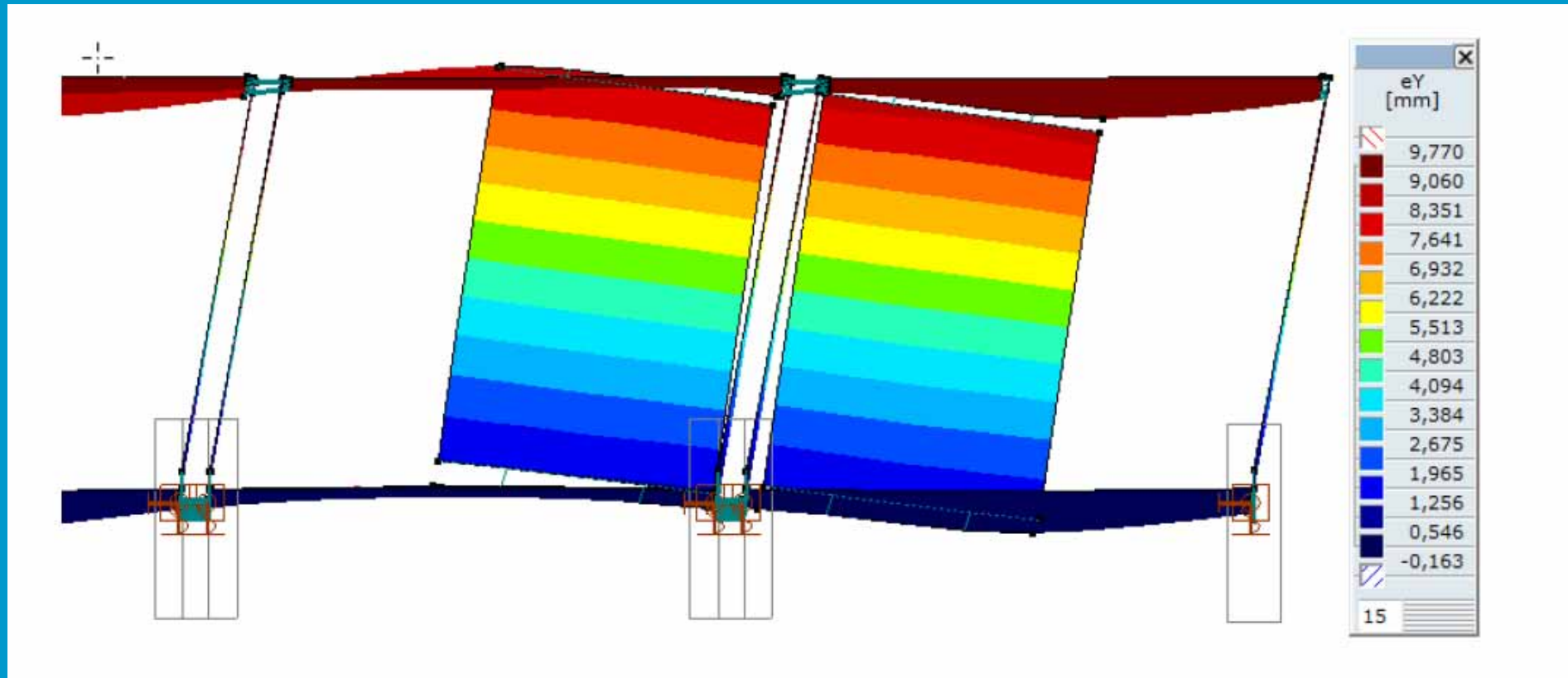




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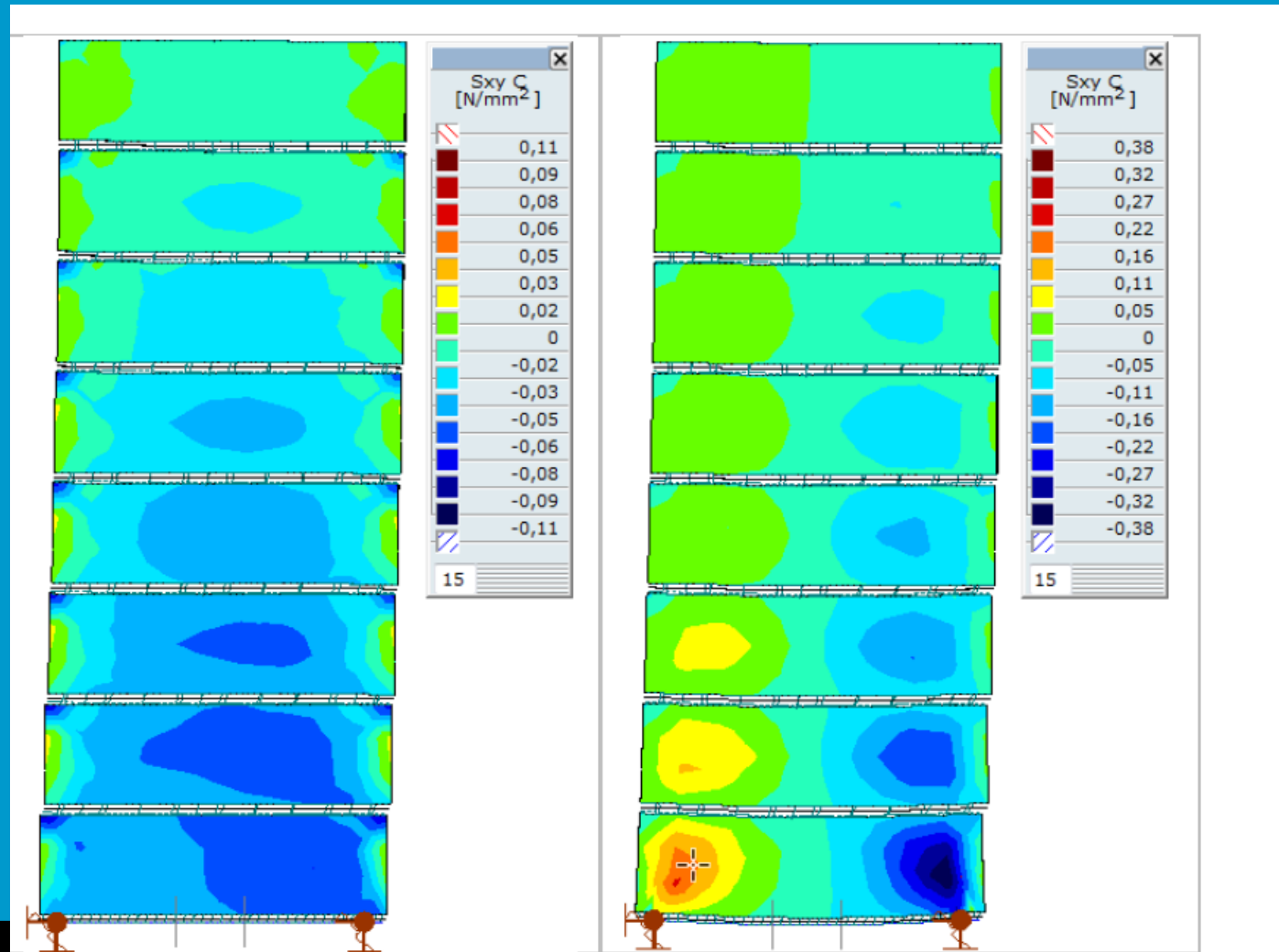


Figure 71 - Shear stresses in side walls, podium beam stiffness infinite (left) and effective



Prefabricated unit

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Ready for transport



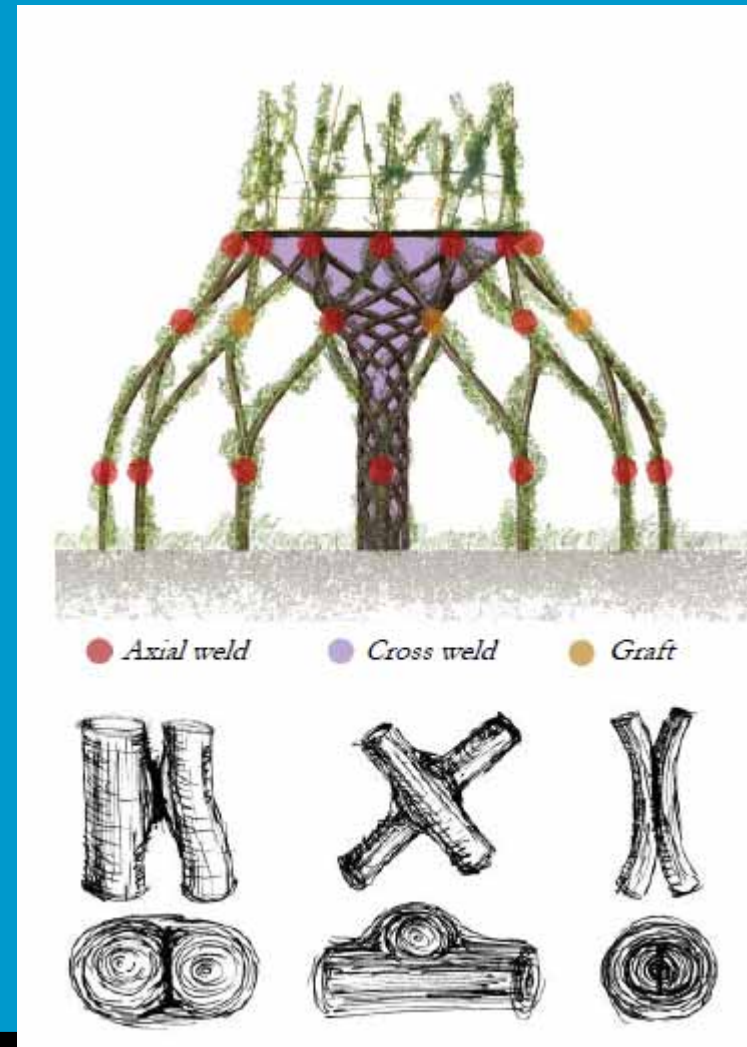
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15 May 2017
Highest point
reached!

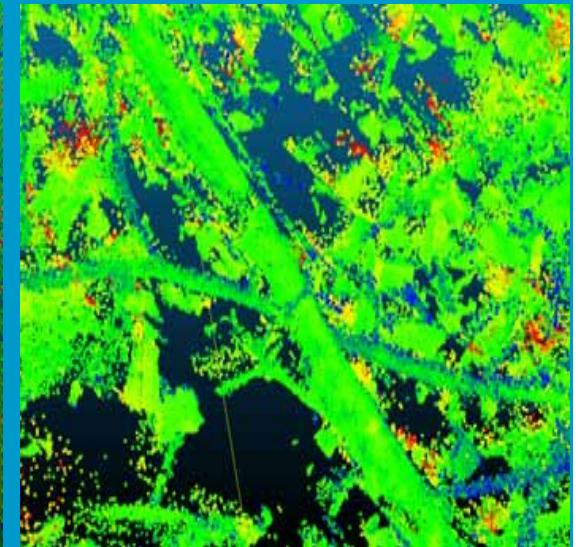
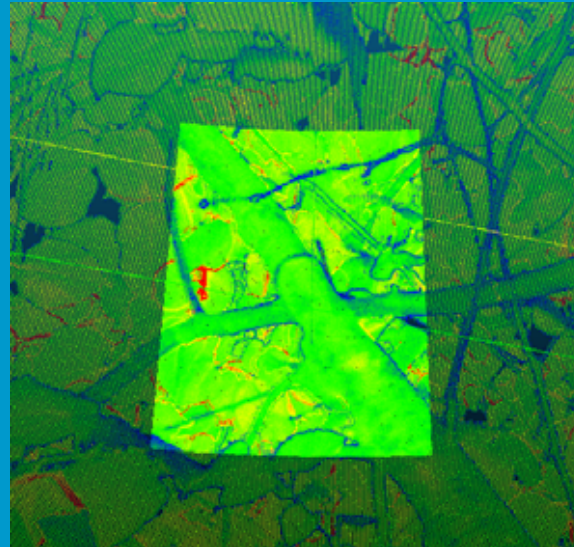


Biostructures: a living tree pavillion

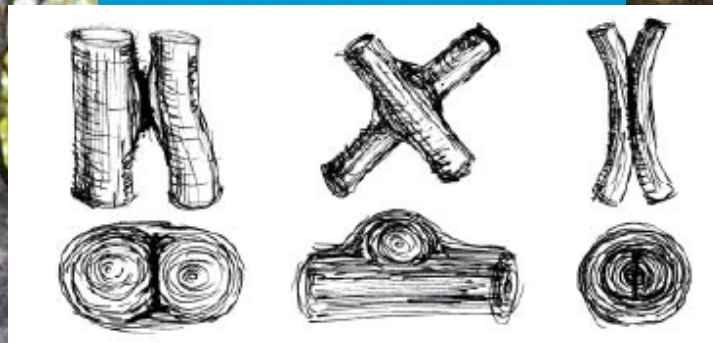




Biostructures: a living tree pavillion



Biostructures: a living tree pavilion



Biostructures: a living tree pavilion

- Proof loading...



To be continued....



Delft, 2018!

