Long Span Mass Timber: Designing the University of Idaho's New Arena

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Questions related to specific materials, methods, and services will be addressed at the conclusion of this presentation.



Course Description

The new University of Idaho Central Credit Union (ICCU) Arena will be a showpiece for U of I's Vandal Athletics program, provide a unique gathering place for sports, concerts and events, and celebrate Idaho's timber heritage with innovative mass timber construction. Designed as a multi-event and court sport facility, the arena will accommodate 4,000 spectators and include a basketball home court, practice court, locker rooms, conference space, concessions, media room, and offices. The project aims to serve as a national model for the use of mass timber for long-span sport facilities; the design showcases the use of innovative wood materials with a particular emphasis on Idaho forest products. In this webinar, the project's architect and structural engineer will discuss the unique aspects of designing a long-span mass timber structure. Topics will include code analysis and compliance, detailing considerations at connections, structural design processes for a longspan roof, and designer-manufacturer interface.

Learning Objectives

- 1. Review the code approval and local permitting steps taken to achieve compliance for a first-of-its-kind mass timber arena.
- 2. Explore the design team's approach to material selection for a mass timber building, emphasizing its impact on local forestry and wood utilization.
- 3. Discuss the structural design process for a long-span mass timber roof, highlighting connections, modeling, manufacturer coordination, and other key considerations.
- 4. Demonstrate the potential student benefits and learning opportunities associated with a mass timber University building, including aesthetics and occupant comfort.

Embodies **innovative** use of wood products and materials

Includes mass timber construction techniques

Utilizes **replicable** construction methods

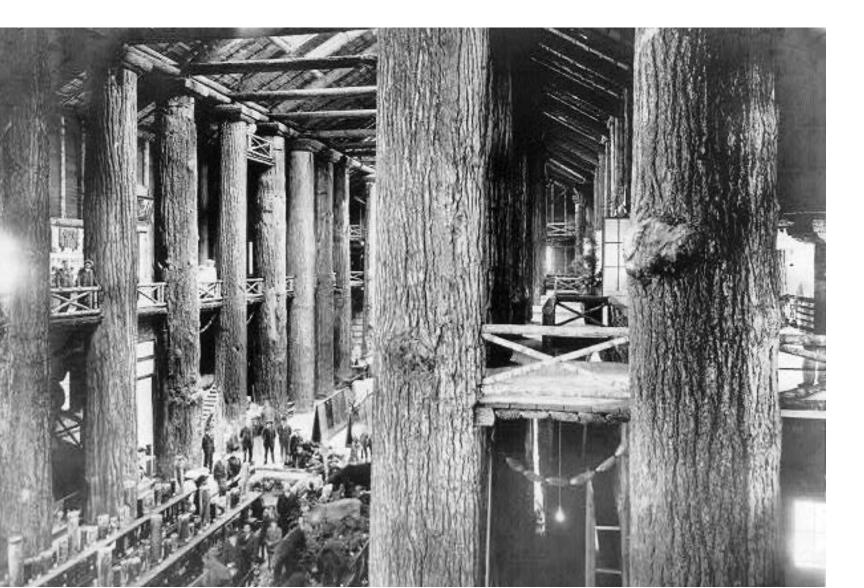
Develops a more **sustainable**, "right-sized" facility

UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO VISION

The Idaho Arena is seen as an opportunity to work with the forest products industry within the State of Idaho to examine and explore the use of wood and engineered wood products in a unique and innovate manner. There is specific intent to provide research, educational and outreach opportunities in partnership and collaboration with forest product industry partners in the design, construction and operation of a highly visible, iconic wood structure that stands as a symbol of the states natural resources.

University of Idaho

Forestry Building



LEWIS & CLARK EXPOSITION 1905

Kibbie Dome at UI









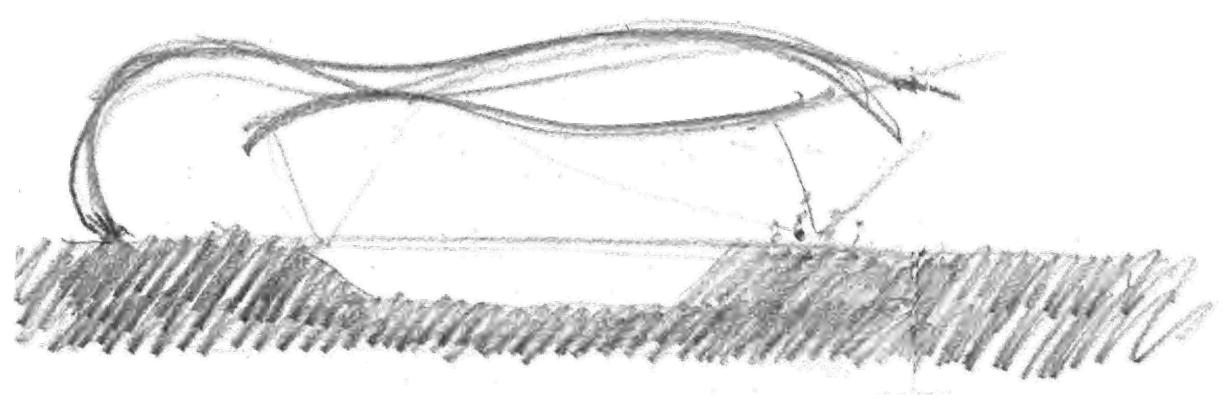
Final **Design**

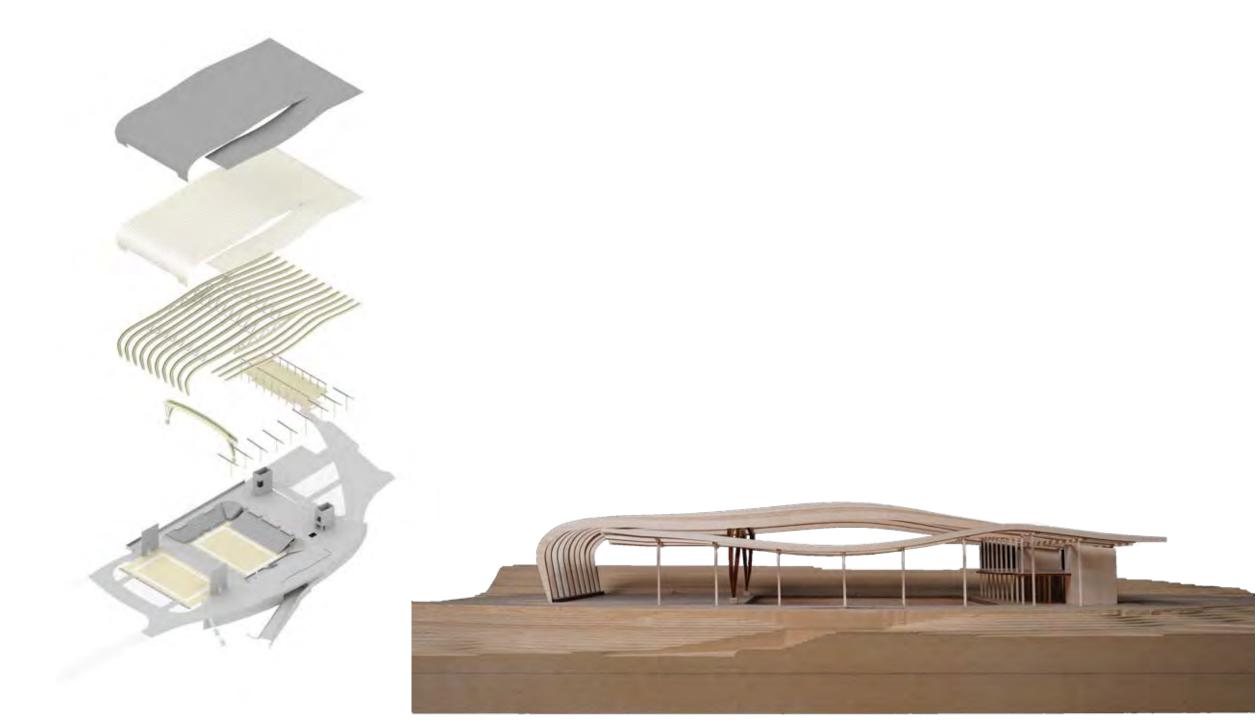




PROTOTYPE **Concept**









Collaboration

	Design Roles and Responsibilities				
KPFF	Overall Project SEOR	Main POC w/ AHJ	Foundation/ Lateral Element Modeling	Overall Design Criteria	Lateral and Community Block Design
SC	Roof SEOR	Roof Modeling/ Geometry	Portal Frame Design	Long Span Truss Design	Diaphragm Design

Collaboration

PLYWOOD DECKING SCB (SBC Estimate)

GLULAM PURLINS SCB (SBC Estimate)

CURVED GLULAM SCB KINGPOST TRUSSES(SBC Estimate

SCOREBOARD SPREAD KPFF SUPPORTS (HCC Estimate)

CURVED GLULAM TRUSS SCB AT N AND S SIDES OF PERFORMANCE GYM (SBC Estimate (Loads points to be coordinated with KPFF)

STL BEAMSSCB (SBC Estimate)

GLULAM COLUMNS KPFF(HCC Est.) SUPPORTING KINGPOST TRUSSES AT OFFICE BLOCK (connections by SBC to be coordinated)

OFFICE BLOCK GLULAM KPFF STRUCTURE WITH DLT DECK (HCC Est.)

GIRDER TRUSS: IF STL. TRUSS KPFF (HCC Estimate)

IF STL/WD COMPOSITE SCB TRUSS (SBC Estimate)

NORTH ROOF: GLULAM COLUMNS KPFF (HCC Est.) STL BEAMS SBC (SBC Estimate)

STL. FRAME AND KPFF (HCC Est.) COMPOSITE DECKING AT SOUTH (MEP) STRUCTURE (hanger connections by SBC to be coordinated) (SBC Estimate)

CAST-IN-PLACE CONCRETE AT CORES KPFF (HCC Estimate)

FRAMING AT CONCESSIONS BLOCK KPFF (HCC Estimate)

SLAB ON GRADE AND STL FRAME/COMPOSITE DECKING AT BOWL AND LEVEL 00 KPFF (HCC Estimate)

GYM SHEAR WALLS KPFF (HCC Estimate)

FOUNDATIONS KPFF (HCC Estimate)

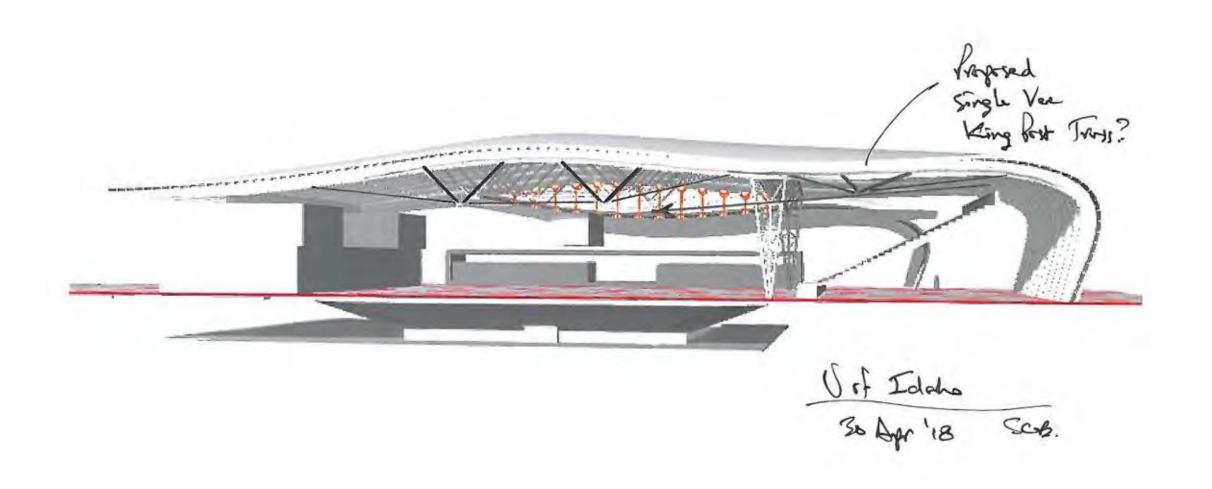
ELEVATOR STRUCTURE KPFF (HCC Estimate)

> VESTIBULE STRUCTURE KPFF (HCC Estimate)

Process Workshops



Structural Concepts



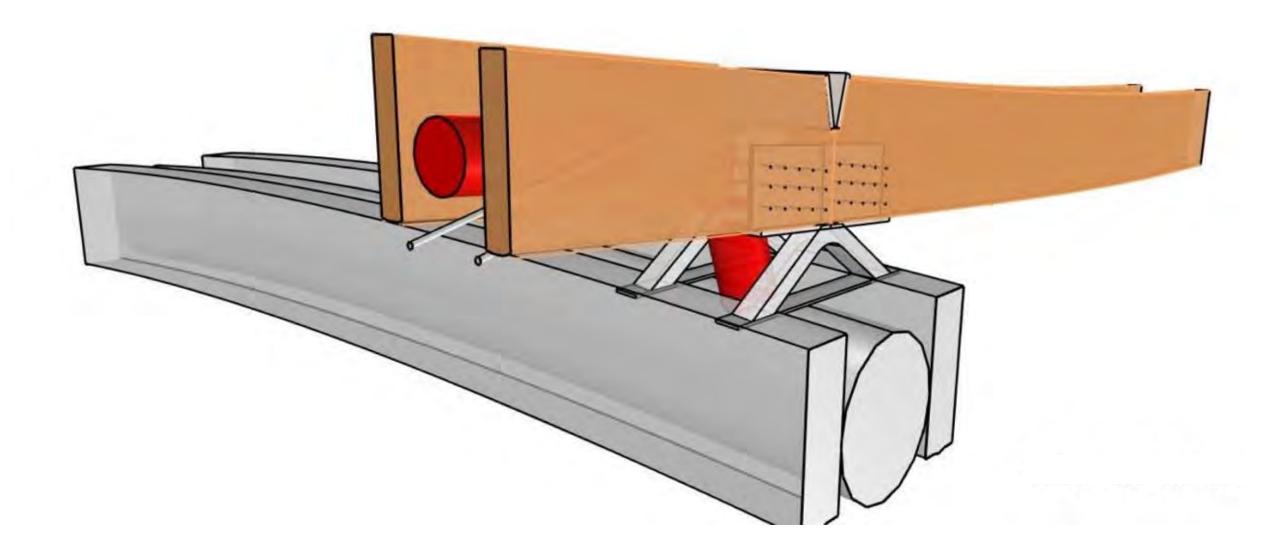
Refinement



Detail



MEP Integration

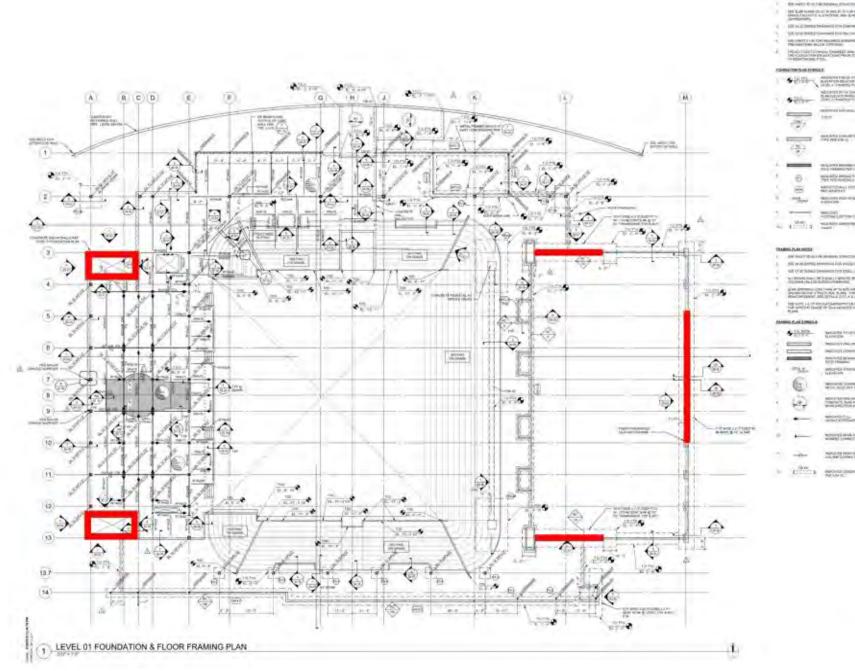


STRUCTURE

Lateral System

- Ordinary
 Concrete Shear
 Wall
- Steel Brace
 Frame
- R= 3
- Wind Governed

Complex Yet Simple



opsis

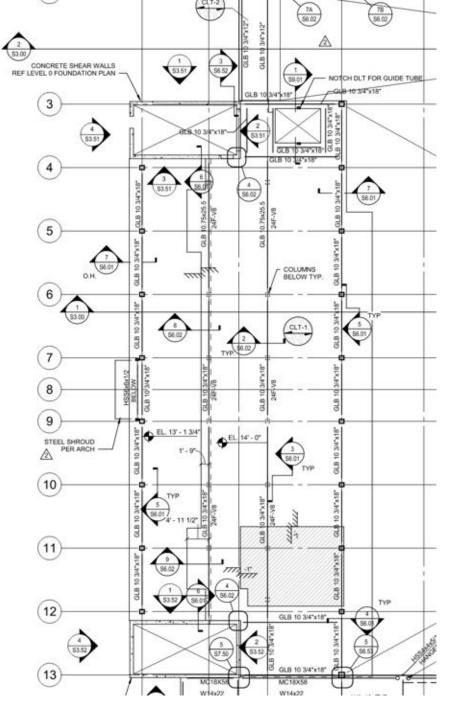
kpff

LEVEL 01 FOUNDATION &

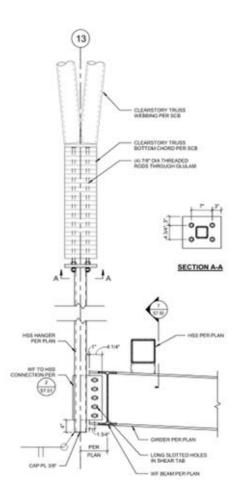
S1.21

Community Room

- Glulam Post and Beam
- Concealed Connections
- DLT Floor
- Steel/Conc Filled Metal Deck at Coaches Offices



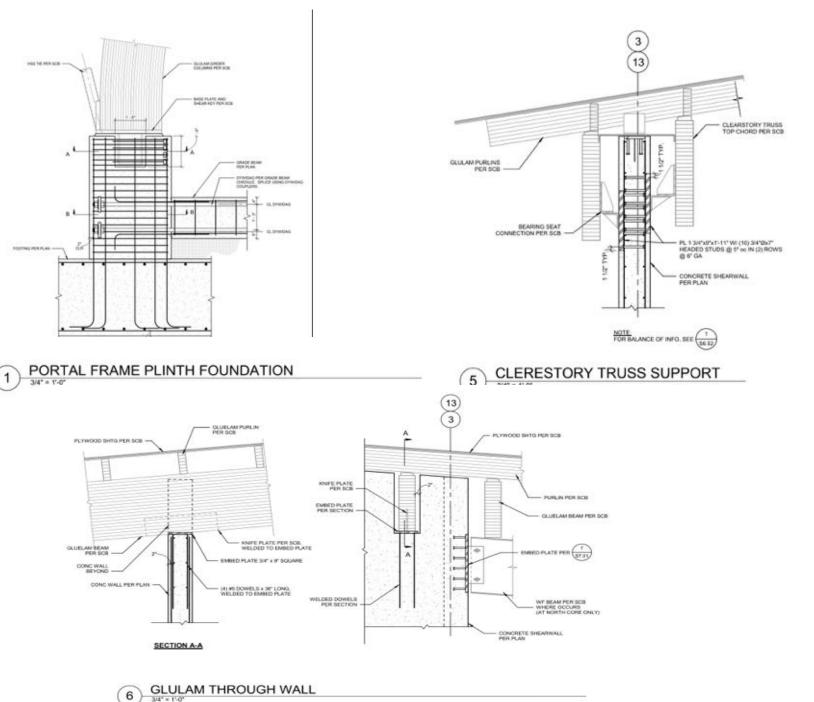
Key Interface Details

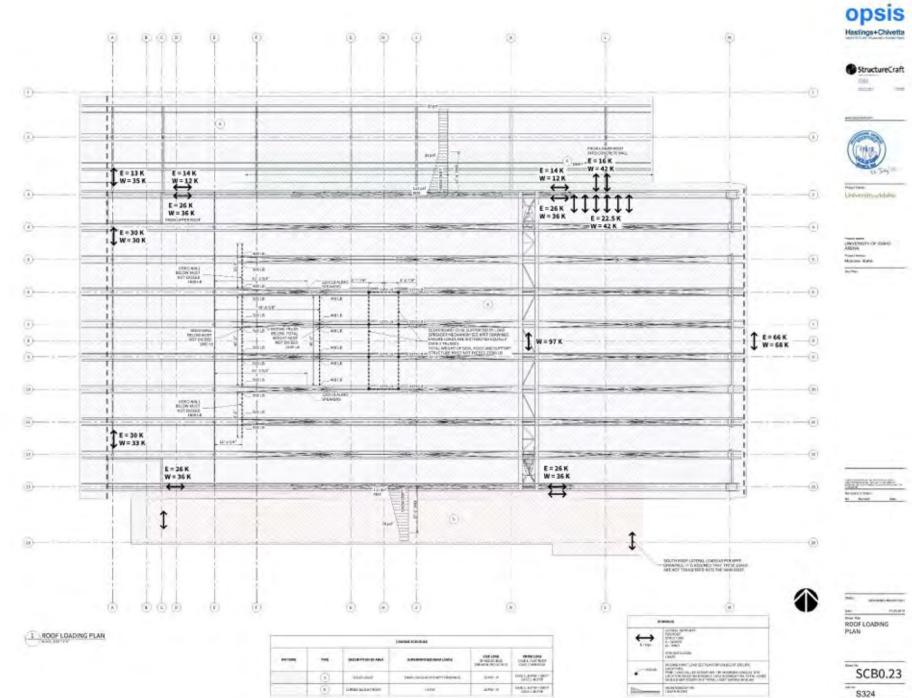


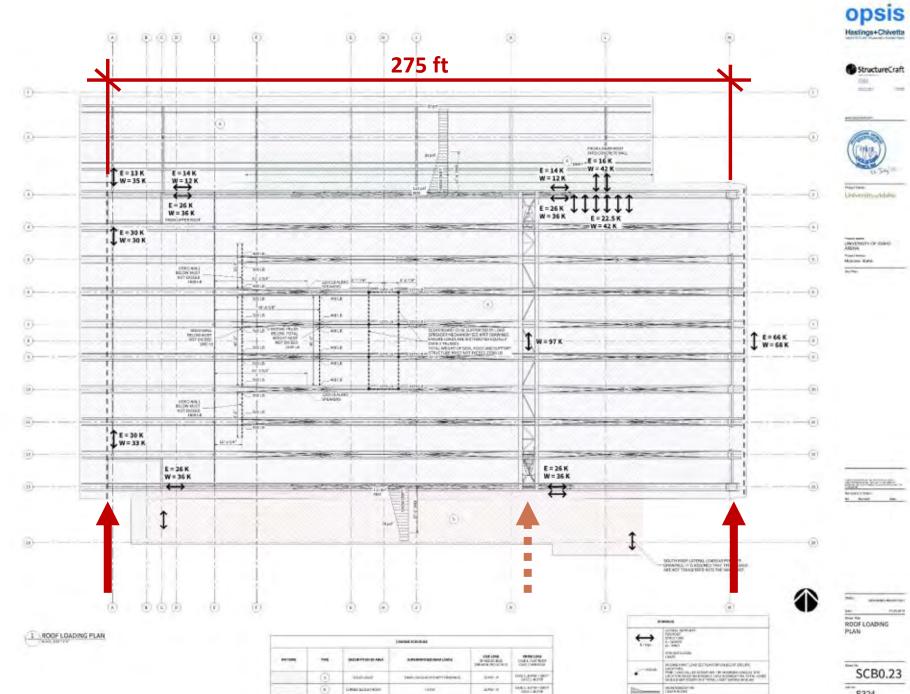
SOUTH ROOF TO CLEARSTORY TRUSS

1

1" = 1'-0"

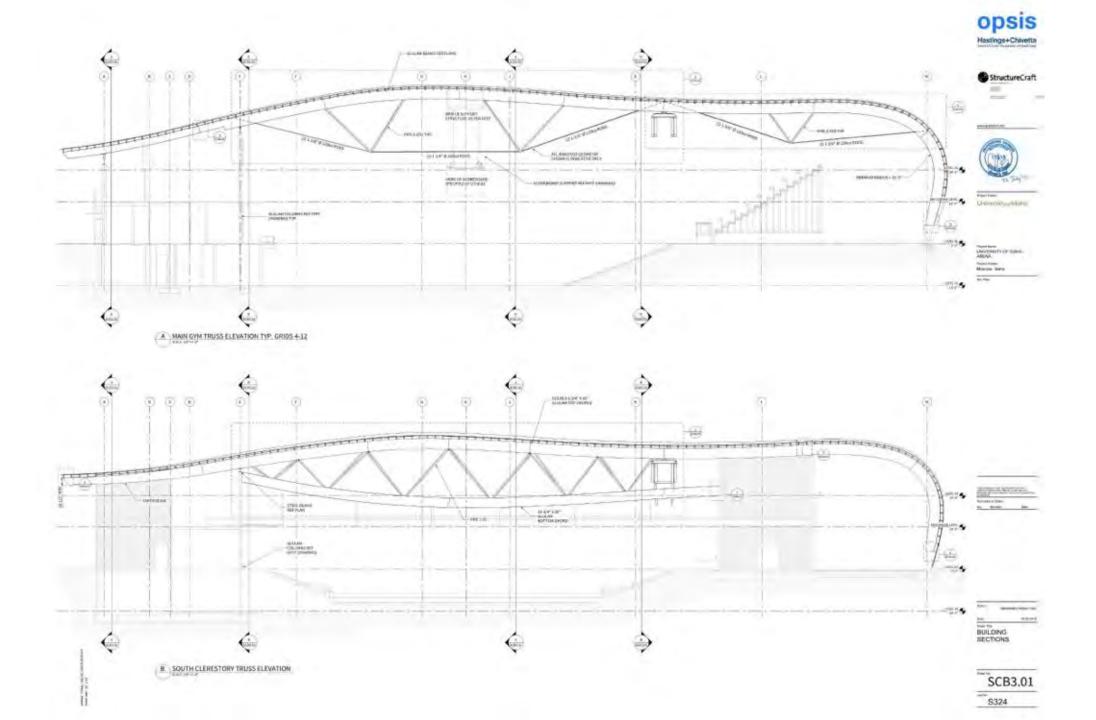


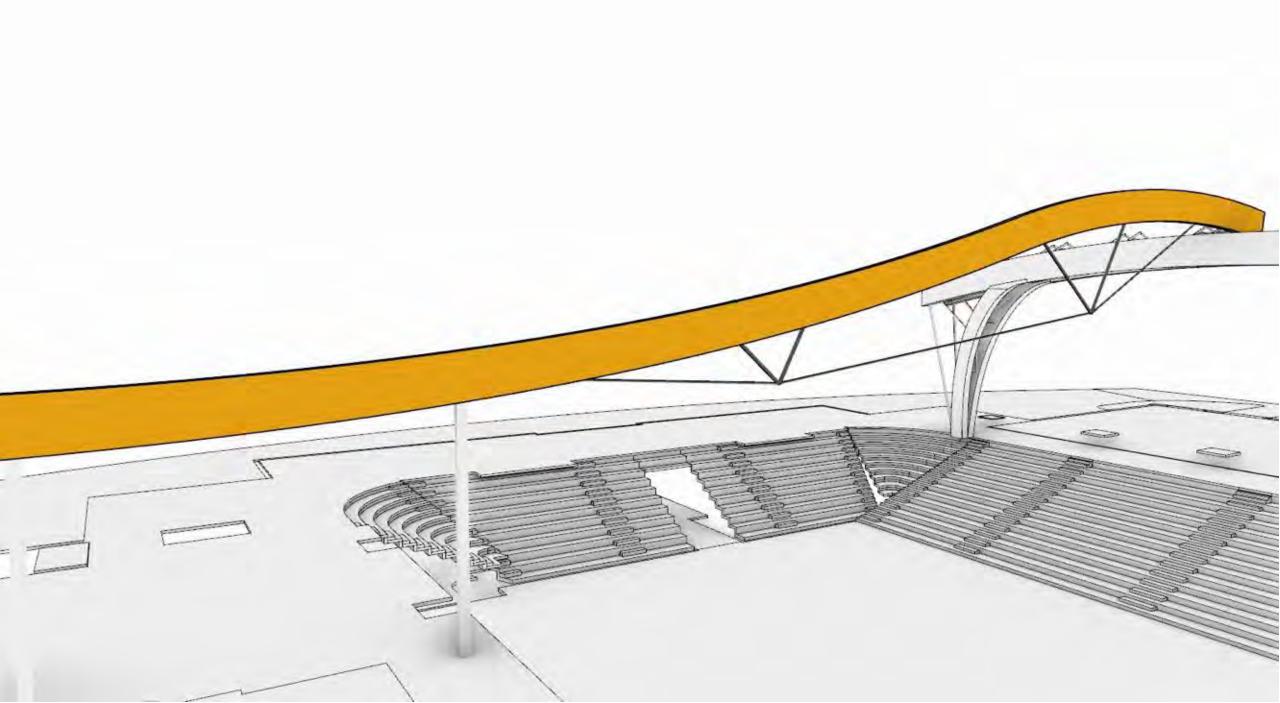


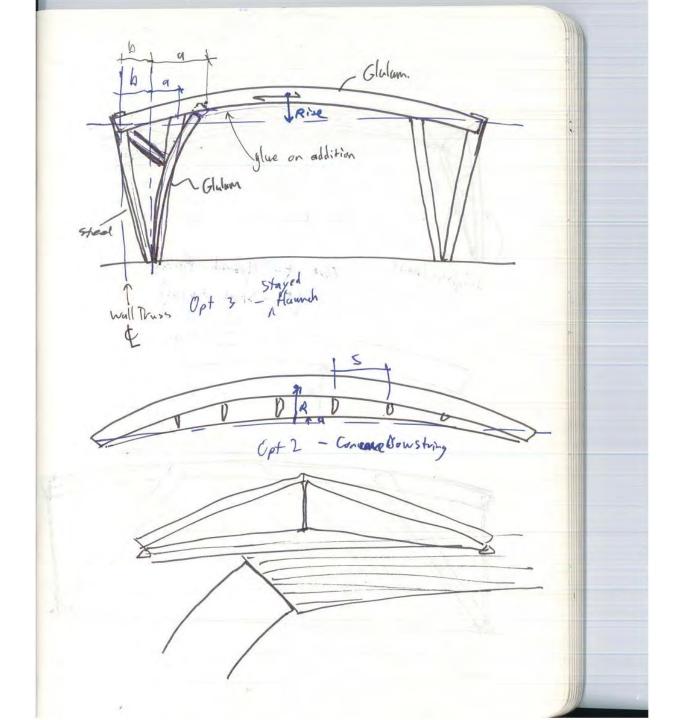


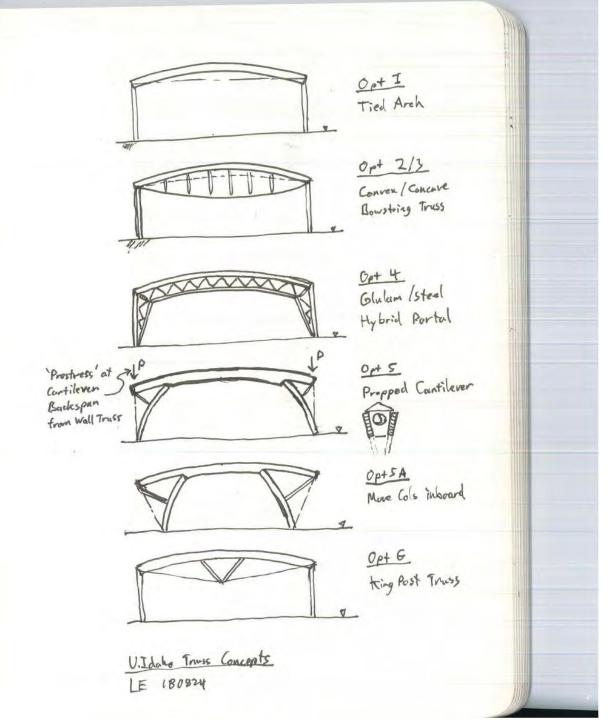
\$324

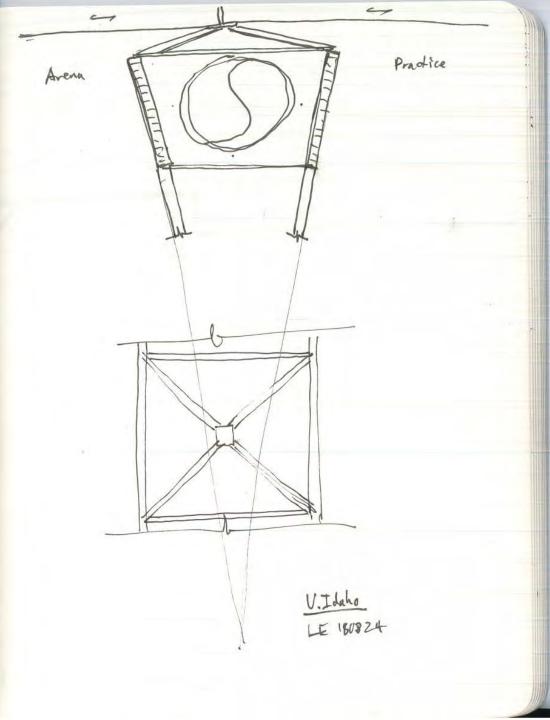
5324 UIDAHO Truss Geometry 181002 5 parameters - 02, 13, 0, 8, and a Sinterpolation Right KP 8 options Left KP Truss 1.0 1.0 1.0 Outer d at \$ 0to 6 0.7 (.0 S, + S, (α + β) S2(θ + 8) S2 1.5 - Center Sym. -1.0 1.0 1.0 0 a at 6 0+8 Outer S=1.0 Interpolate w/ Interpoptions graph mapper i.e eitherlinear Limits: or avc. 20° L 2/0 < 60° 20" 4 2+3/0+8 < 70" Ci.e. B/OX need to be limited relative to the chosen d/θ values. $20^{\circ} - d \leq \beta \leq 70^{\circ} - \alpha$ $20^{\circ} - \theta \leq \beta \leq 70^{\circ} - \theta$

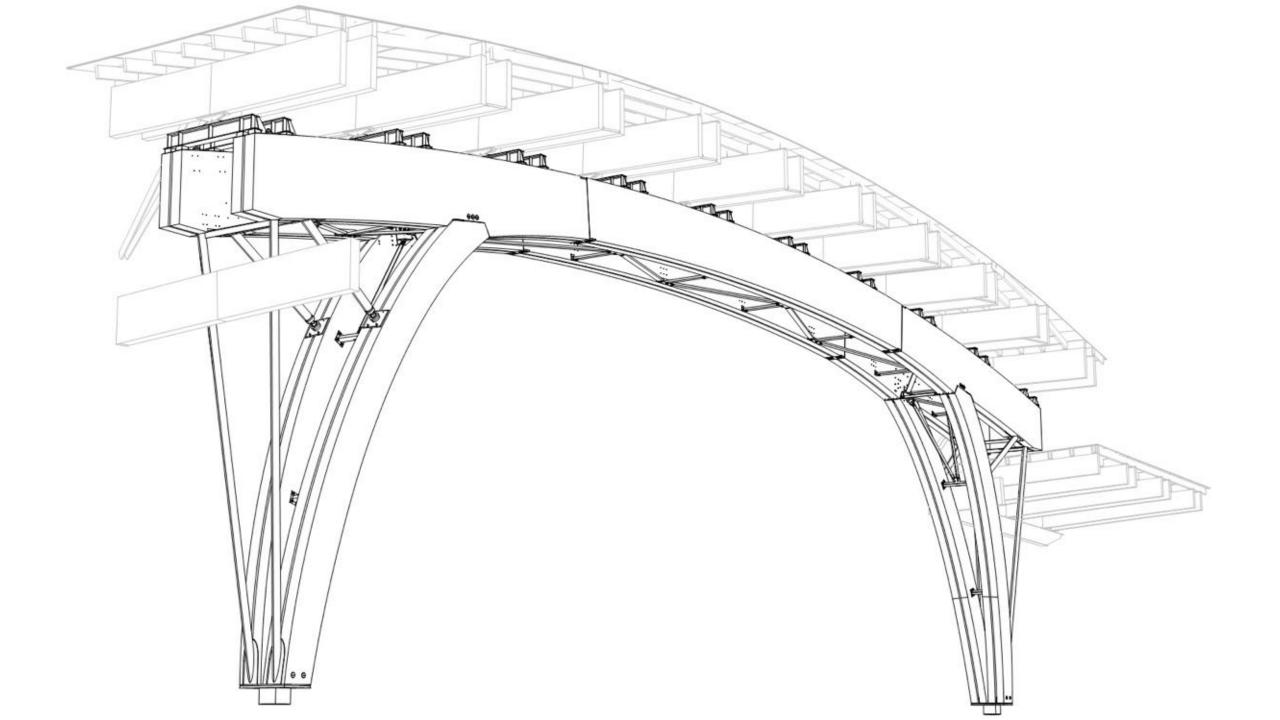


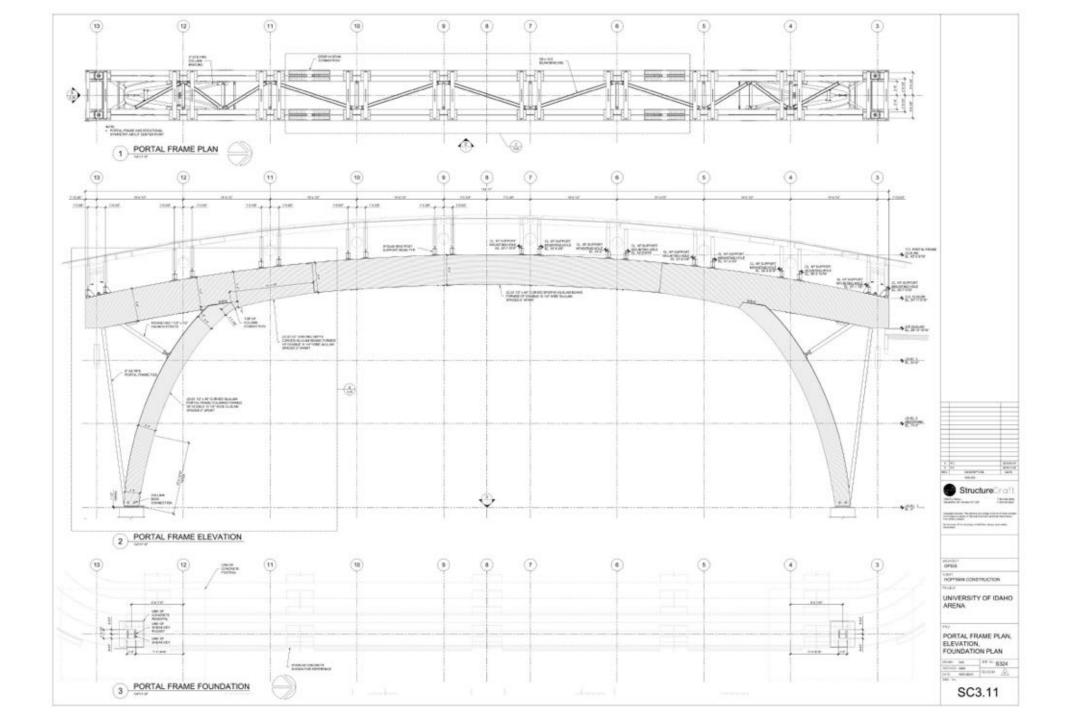


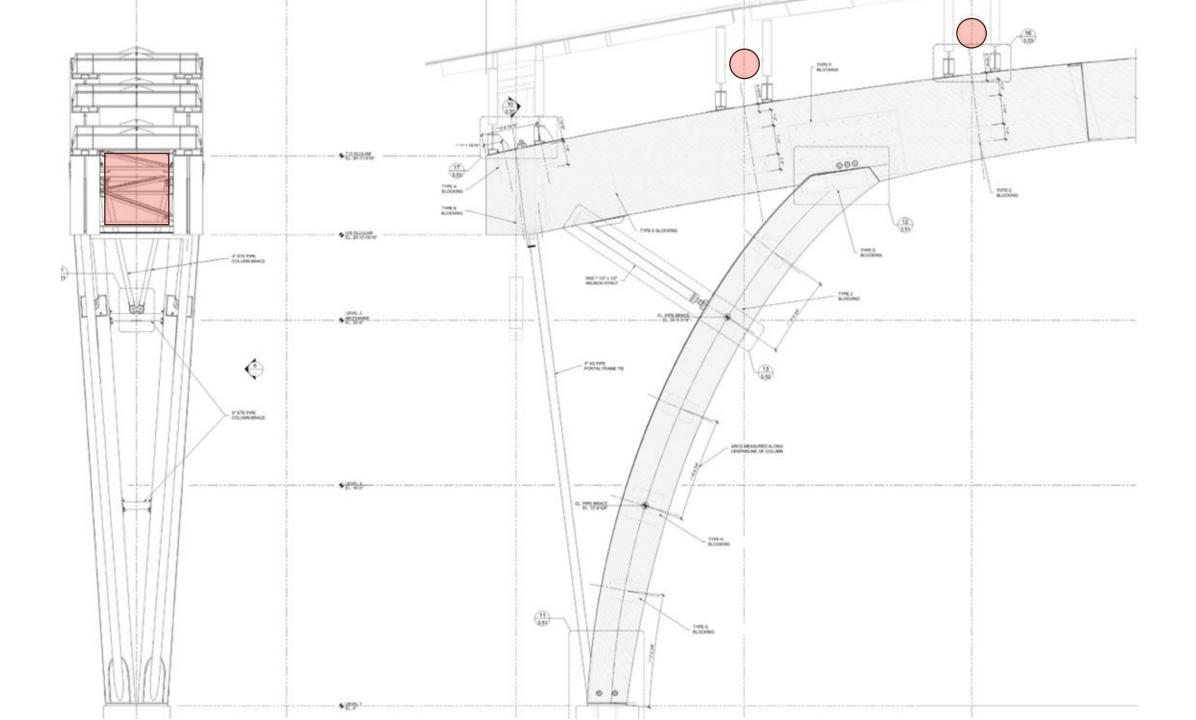




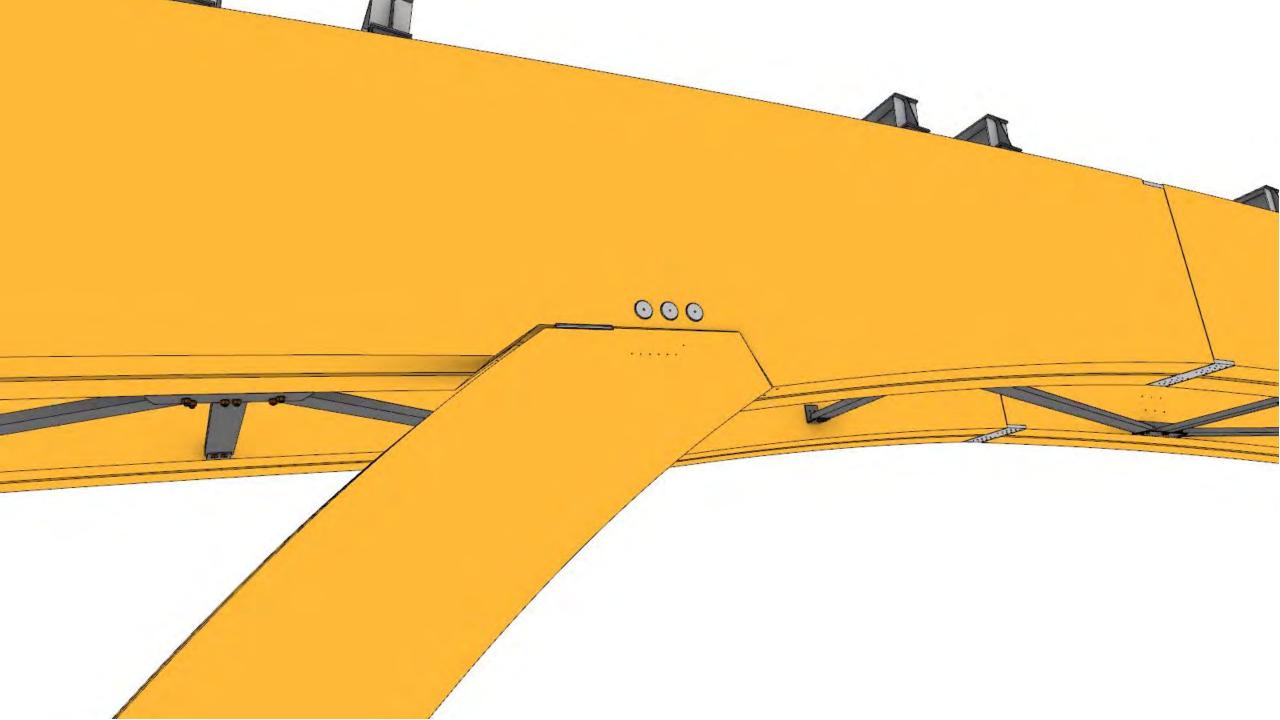


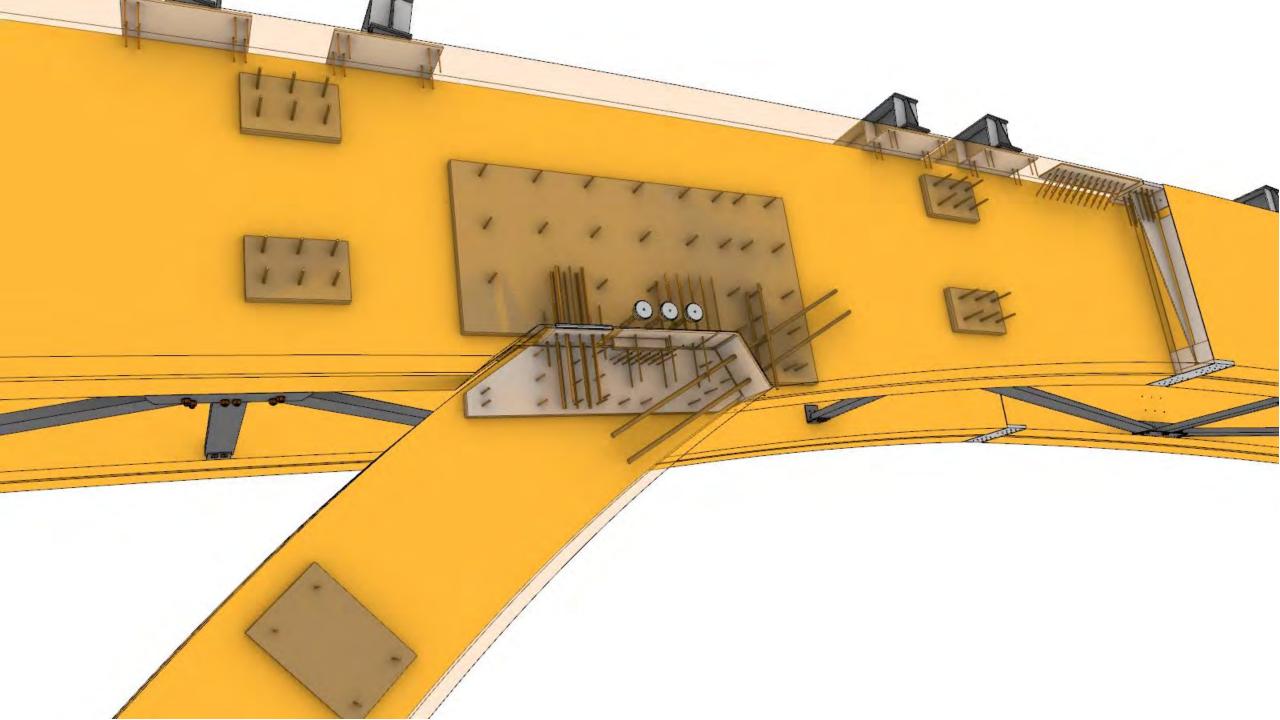


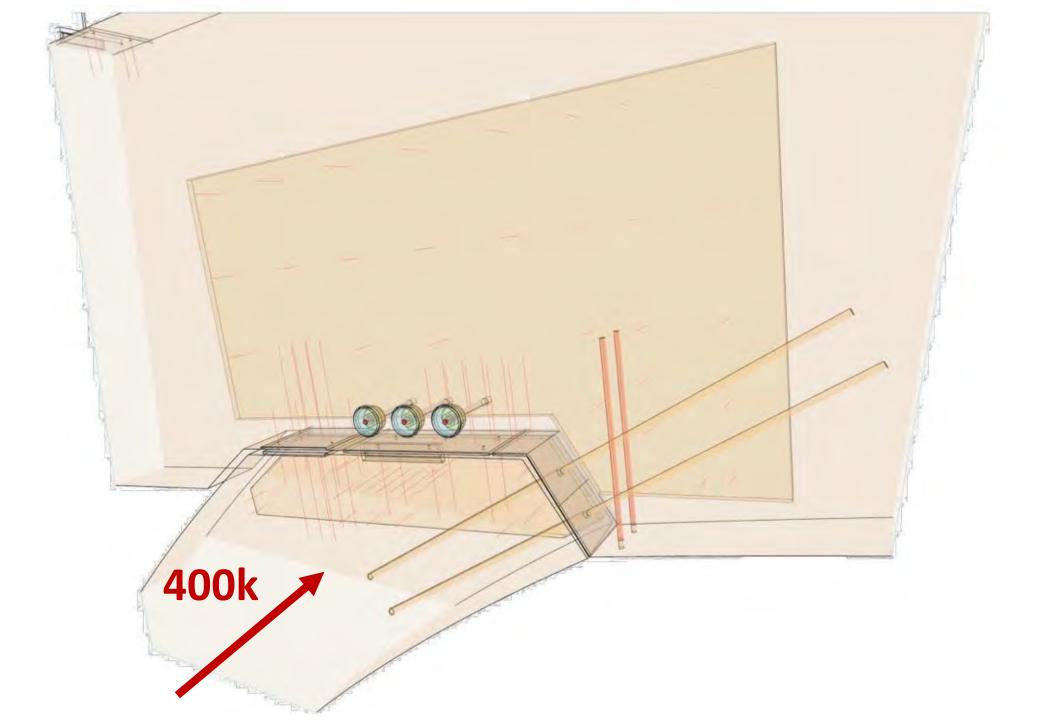


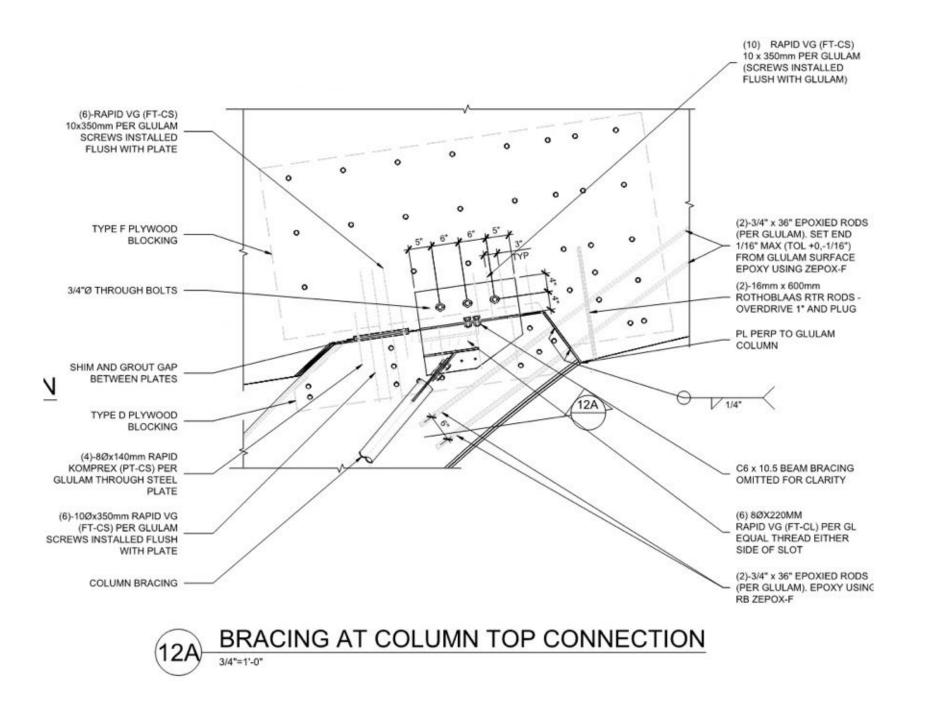


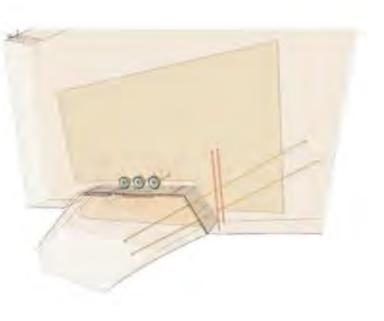
NI "Thrust Block"

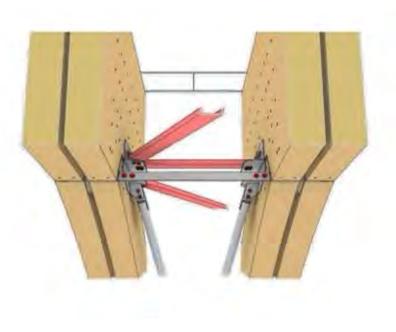


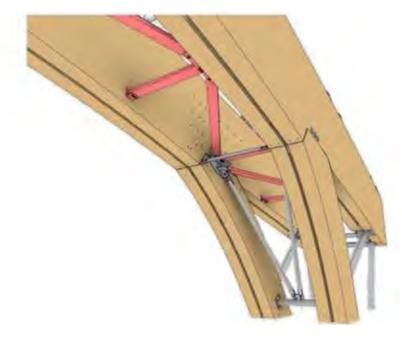




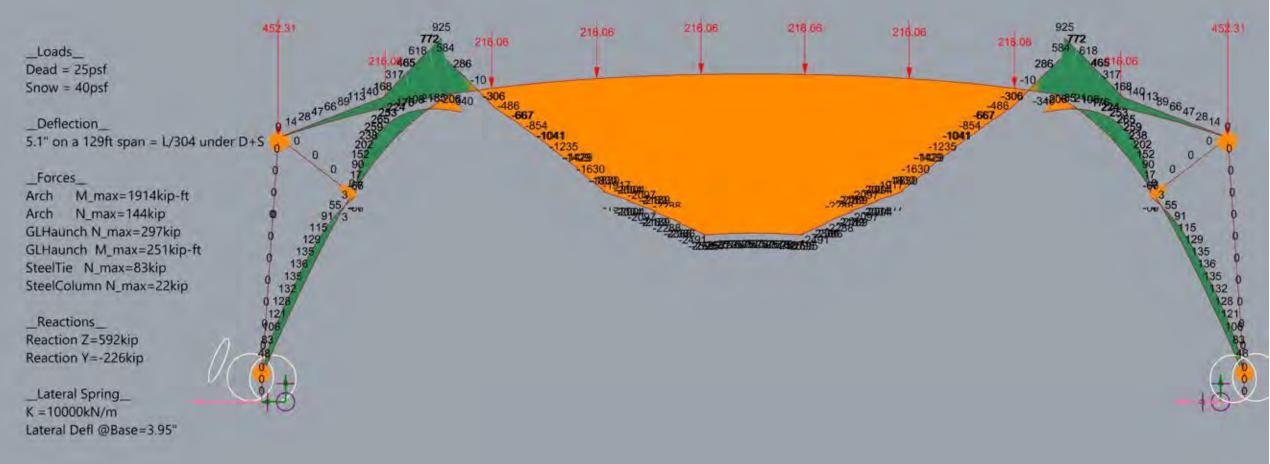








LC: D+S, 40psf balanced K=700 kip/ft



LC: D+S, 40psf balanced K=7,000 kip/ft

Loads Dead = 25psf Snow = 40psf

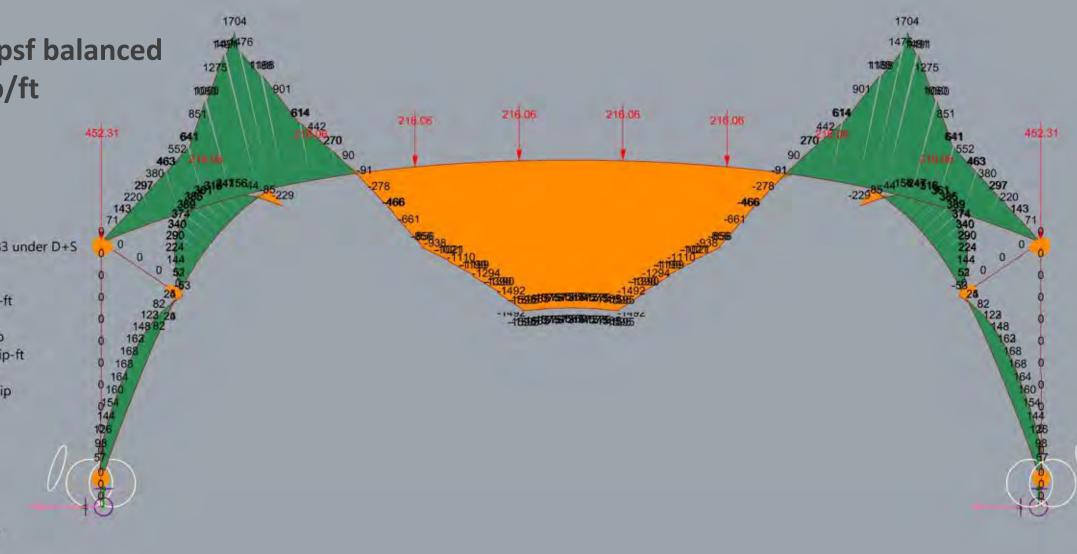
Deflection 2" on a 129ft span = L/783 under D+S

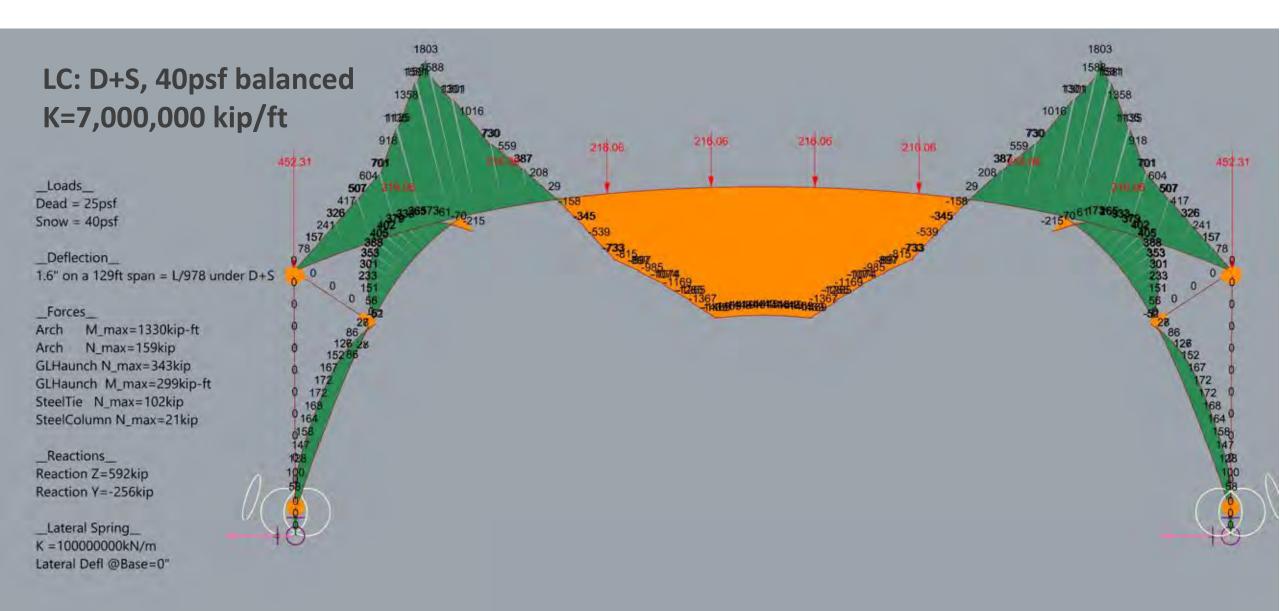
Forces

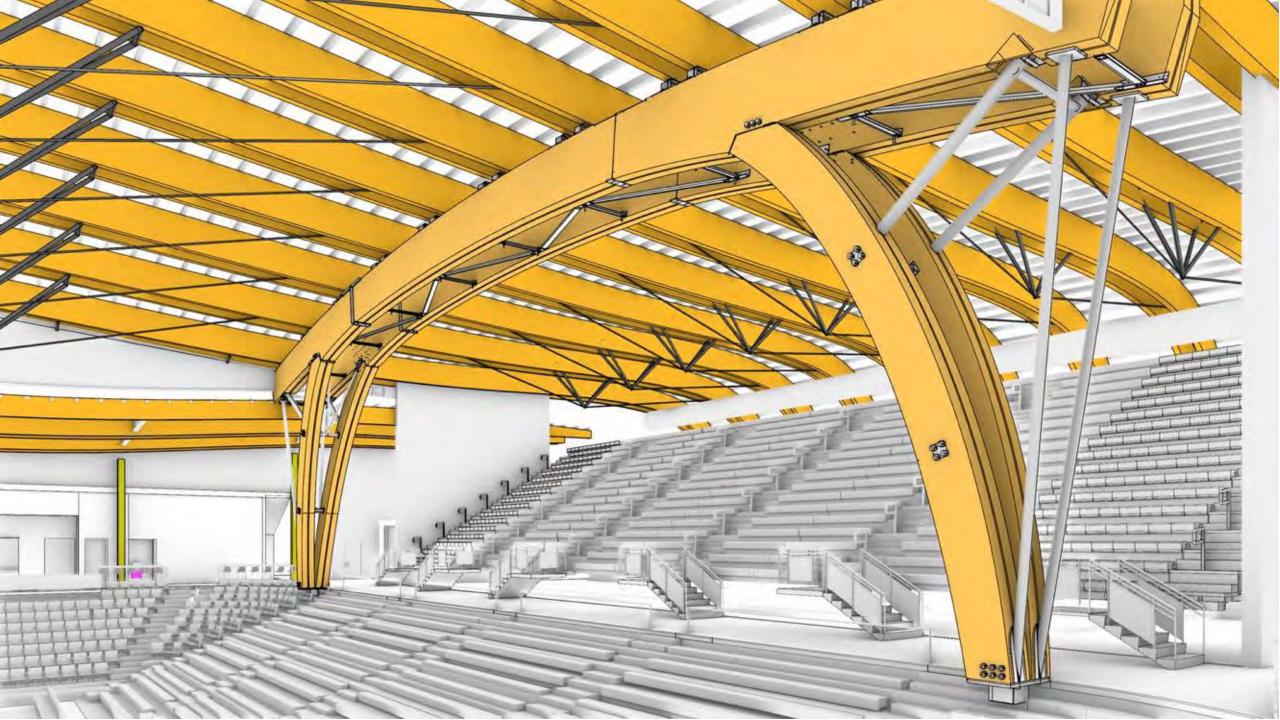
M_max=1258kip-ft Arch Arch N_max=157kip GLHaunch N_max=338kip GLHaunch M_max=288kip-ft SteelTie N_max=100kip SteelColumn N_max=16kip

Reactions Reaction Z=592kip Reaction Y=-252kip

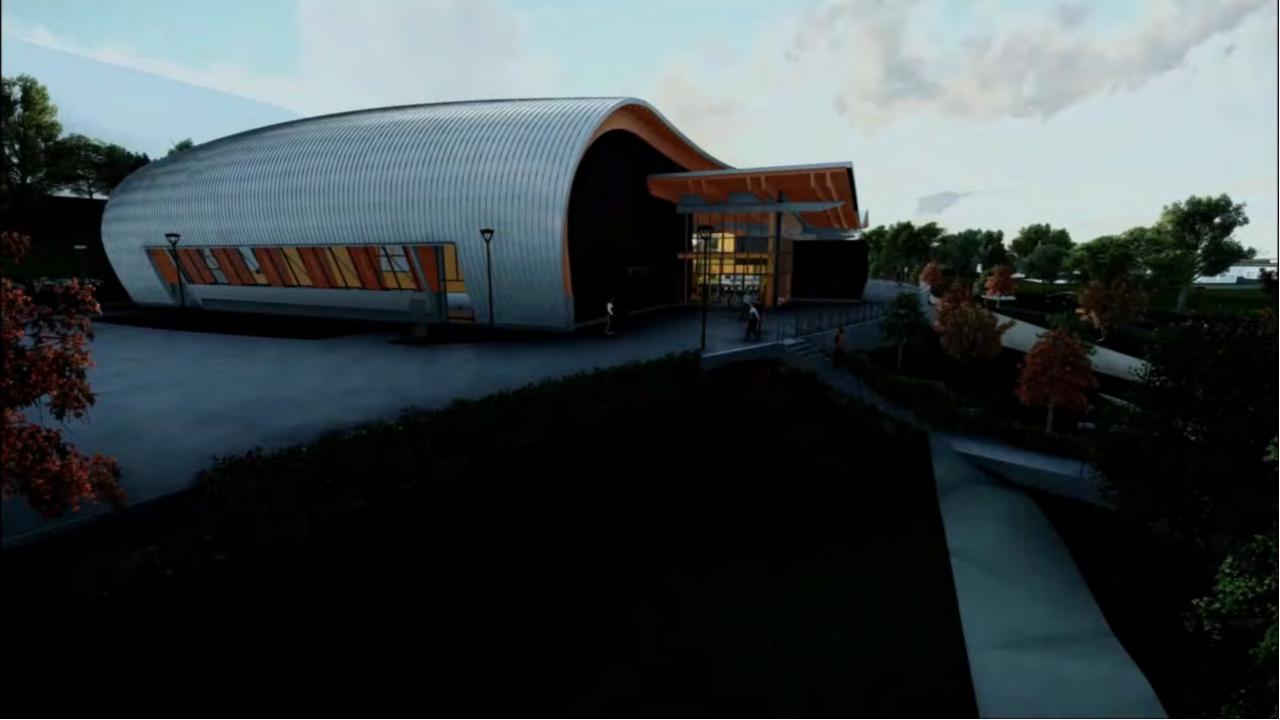
Lateral Spring K =100000kN/m Lateral Defl @Base=0.44"







FABRICATION







INSTALLATION













Approval Path

Early Engagement with AHJ

- State of Idaho Division of Building Safety
- Define Expectations and Submittal
 Schedules
- KPFF Primary Point of Contact for Structural Reviewer
- Deferred Submittal for Roof Timber Package



Code Path

Alternate Means and Methods

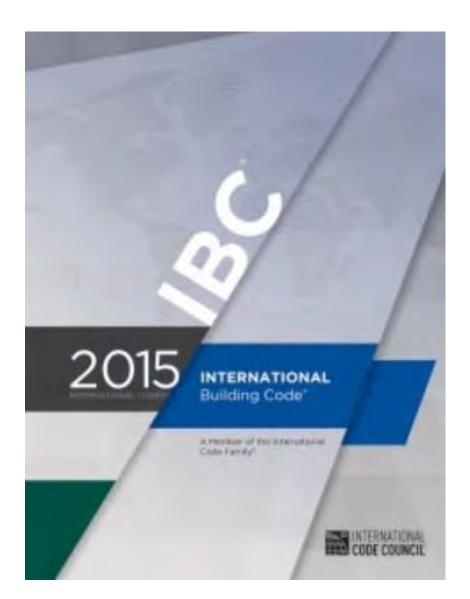
Permitted by IBC §104.11

Hybrid Construction Type

Steel Roof Member Fireproofing

Plywood Roof Decking

Reduced Snow Load



Code Path

Hybrid Construction Type

Code Requirement: IBC §602.1 – Each building shall be classified in one of the construction types defined in Sections 602.2 through 602.5 and Table 601.

Code Intent: To account for the expected performance of the building during fire conditions as a result of its size, occupancy, and fuel load.

Alternate Request: To allow a hybrid construction type with all noncombustible components designed with the intent of meeting Type IIA construction and all combustible components designed with the intent of meeting Type IV construction.

Justification: Type IIA and Type IV construction carry equal allowances with regards to allowable height and number of stories and are very similar with regards to allowable area. Each Type of construction would be permitted independently.

Code Path

Steel Roof Member Fireproofing

Code Requirement: IBC Table 601, Footnote B - Fire protection of roof construction (for Type IIA construction), including roof framing and decking, shall not be required where every part of the roof construction is 20 feet or more above any floor immediately below.

Code Intent: To account for the expected performance of the building during fire conditions as a result of its size, occupancy, and fuel load.

Alternate Request: To allow multiple steel members supporting the roof construction to be unprotected despite the following:

- Type IV construction does not permit a reduction in fire-resistance of roof construction.
- The steel members are considered part of the primary structural frame as defined by IBC Chapter 2.
- There is telescopic seating with walking surfaces and seating less than 20 feet below the roof members.

Justification: Fire model shows that the steel members will not reach failure temperature for the established design fire scenarios.

Learning Opportunities

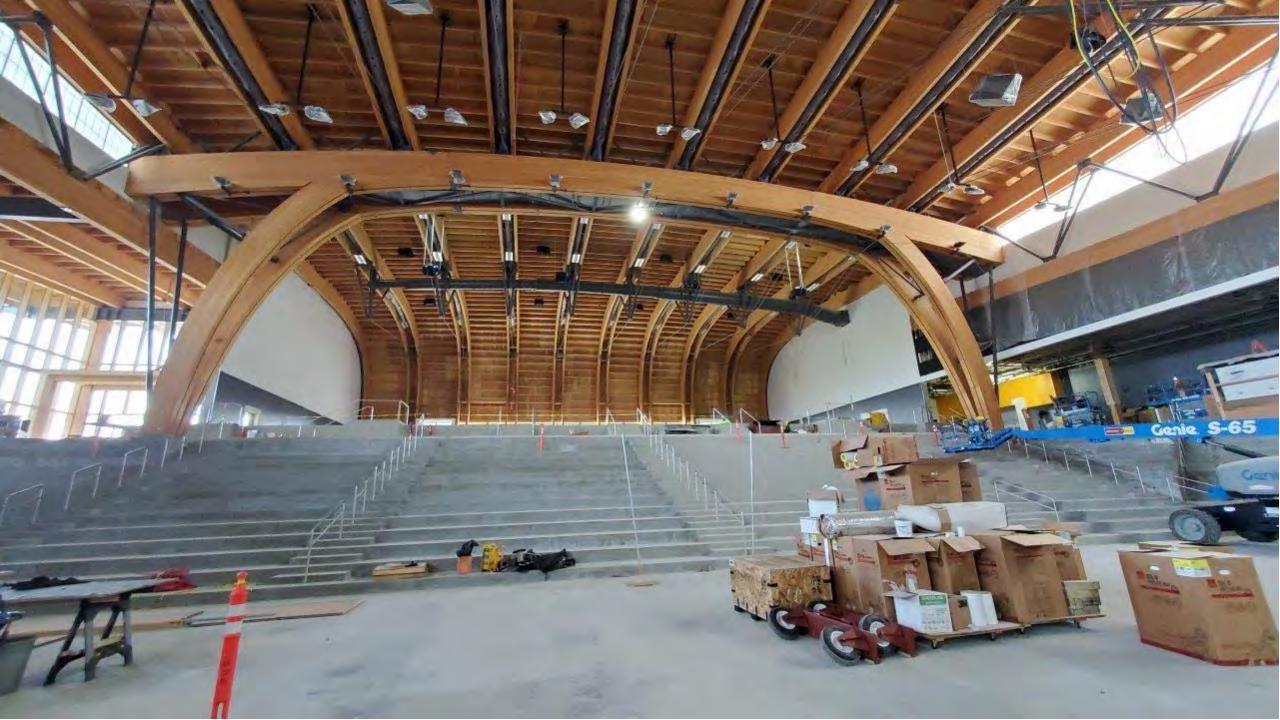
Create a **Living Laboratory** on campus for architecture, engineering and college of natural resources faculty and students

- Presentations and tours for school of architecture
- On site testing with college of natural resources
- Showcase innovative construction and fabrication techniques
- Fostering forest industry partnerships as a catalyst for regional economic growth









> QUESTIONS?

This concludes The American Institute of Architects Continuing Education Systems Course

opsis



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