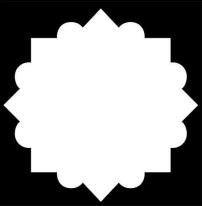
## César Pelli





Petrona Towers

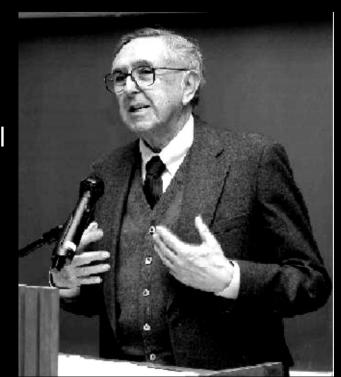


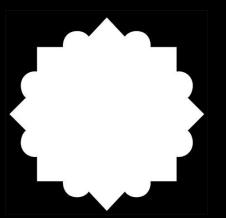
#### Architect

**César Pelli**, born October 12, 1926 in San Miguel de Tucumán, Argentina.

His many awards include the 1995 AIA Gold Medal.

Pelli completed his studies at the School of Architecture, at the **University of Illinois** at Urbana-Champaign





He emigrated to the United States in **1952** and became a naturalized U.S. citizen in **1964** 

Pelli served as **dean of the School of Architecture at Yale University** from 1977 to 1984

Perhaps his most famous work: Petronas Twin Towers.



Wells Fargo Center (formerly *Norwest Center*), Minneapolis





Key Tower, Cleveland, Ohio, USA





100 North Main Street (formerly *Wachovia Center*), Winston-Salem, North Carolina





**Cheung Kong Center** 





**Cheung Kong Center** 





**Zurich Tower** 



Goldman Sachs Tower, Jersey City, New Jersey





Torre de Cristal, Madrid, Spain



#### **Petronas**

**COMPANIES INVOVLED** 

Architect: César Pelli, Djay Cerico

**Structural engineer: Thornton Tomasetti** 

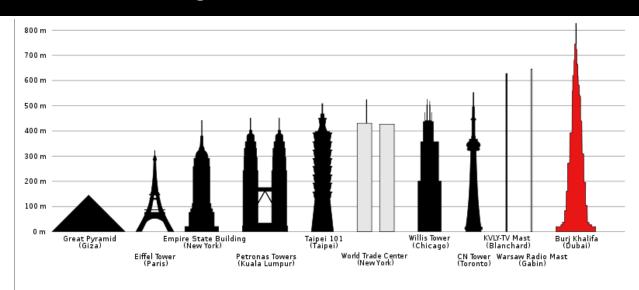
Contractor ( PM Dr. Mahathir Mohamad idea of having two separate contractors

to create competition)

Tower1: Hazama Corporation

**Tower2: Samsung Engineering & Construction** 

#### **Developer/ Owner:** KLCC Holdings



#### Petronas an introduction

Location: Jalan Ampang, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Construction: 1992 – 1998

Floor count: 88

Floor area: 395,000 m<sup>2</sup> (4,252,000 sq ft)

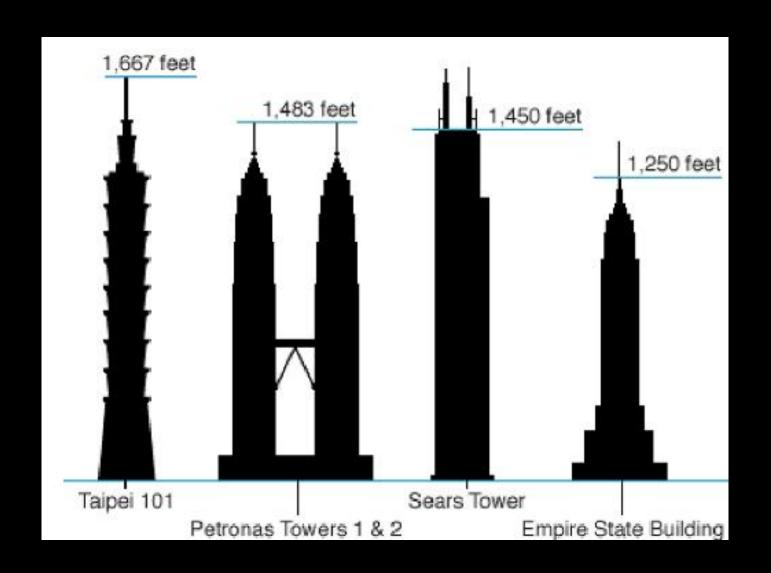
Elevators: 78

Cost :US\$1.6 billion

Were the world's tallest buildings from 1998 to 2004, when their height was surpassed by Taipei 101

From 2001, the towers remain the tallest twin buildings in the world Previous record set by Willis Towers (formerly known as Sears Towers) as its antennas(a non architectural feature) are not included in recording total height, though its numbers of floors (110) and floor area is much higher

#### Petronas



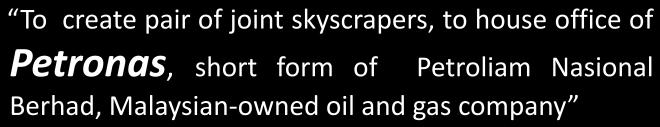
#### **Brief**

#### functional requirements were

- 218,000 square metres of floor space for office in each of the towers
- concert hall
- a six-storey shopping and entertainment complex to include two department stores shops, restaurants, cinemas, an art gallery, a specialized library
- four-storey underground car park for 5,400 cars

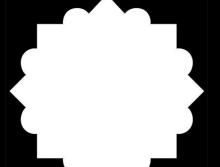
#### Brief

**Malaysia**, one of the major south-east economy wanted it to put itself on map by breaking US monopoly on mega-structures.





Then, prime minister **Dr. Mahathir Mohamad** wanted an 'conic structure to depict countries dominance.



"Tall

yet Malaysian"

(Islamic influence) (60.4% Islamic, 19.2% Buddhist, 9.1% Hindu)

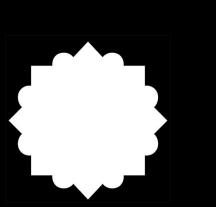
## Site



Kuala Lumpur, Race Curse

## **Site** Kuala Lumpur City Centre 37 + 63 acres

- 1. Petronas Towers I & II
- 2. Concert Hall
- 3. Suria KLCC Retail Complex
- 4. Office Tower (Menara Maxis, Menara Esso)
- 5. Mandarin Oriental Hotel
- 6. Future Buildings



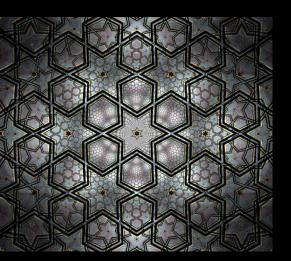


## Site Kuala Lumpur City Centre 37 + 63 acres

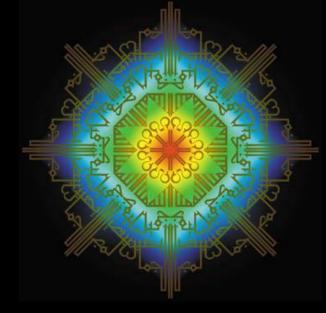


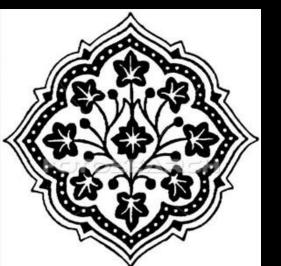
#### Malaysian =

#### Islamic =



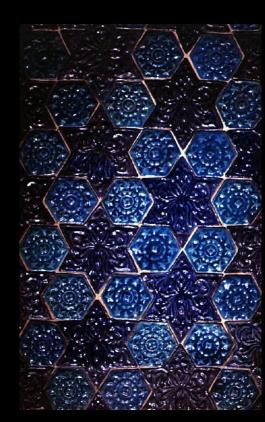




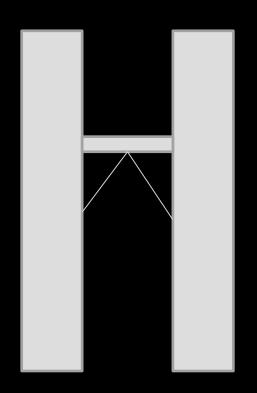


#### **Challenge:**

to **translate** all this into a skyscraper



#### Initial iDEA

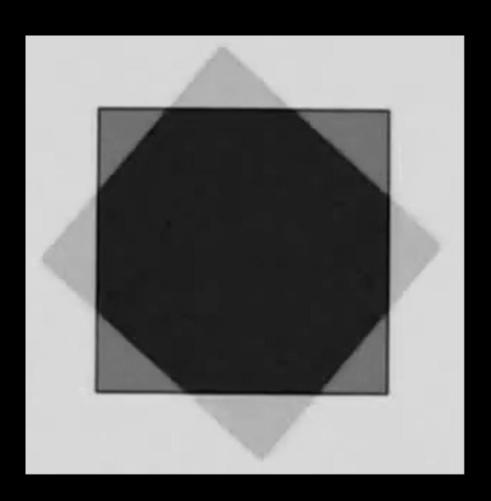


2 skyscrapers with **skywalk** at mid height

Depiction of an "Islamic Gateway"

PM believed that the idea wasn't Malaysian enough to satisfy the brief

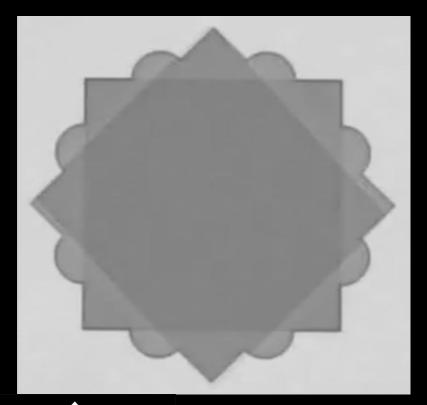
#### PM's Input



Floor plan based on two interlocking squares

This represents order and harmony

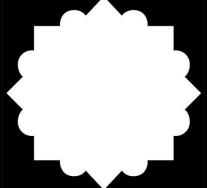
#### Pelli's Modifications



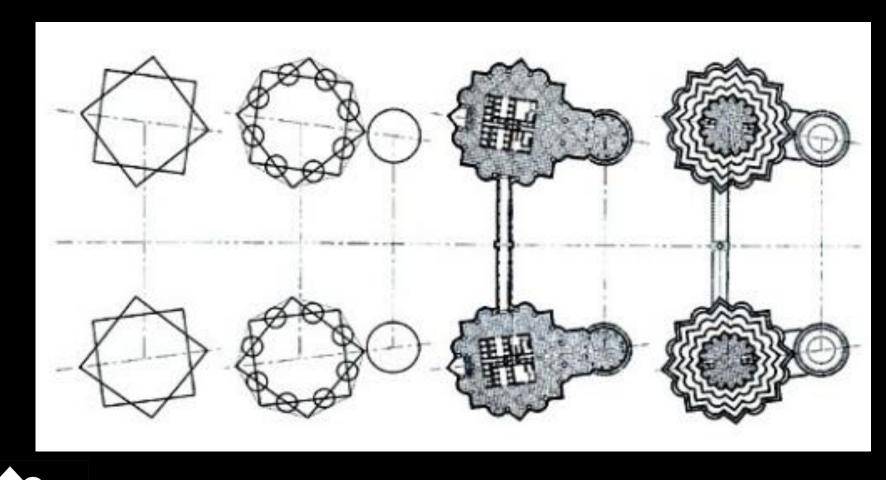
Floor plate designed by PM wasn't giving the desired floor area

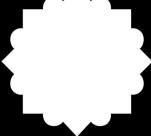
Cesar Pelli, embellished the floor plan with semi-circular scallops.

The finalising of design took 8 months .



## Pelli's Modifications





#### My Interpretation

#### Success in making skyscraper Islamic





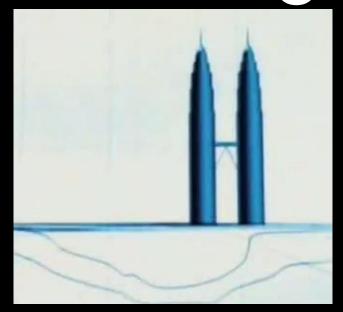


1st impact: Pelli's initial idea of having a skywalk in between two giant towers to give an appeal of an ISLAMIC GATEWAY

**2<sup>nd</sup> impact:** floor plates derived from Islamic geometric patterns

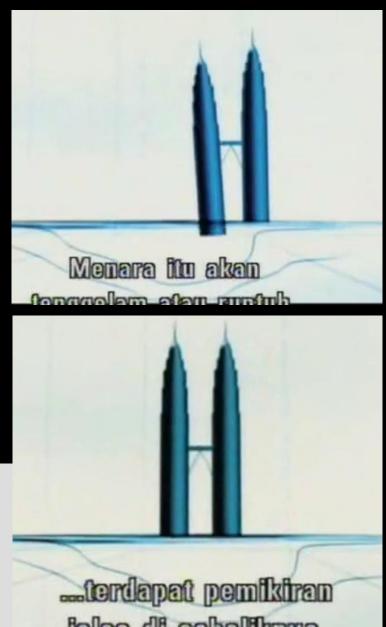
3rd impact: line of symmetry

#### Challenges in construction



Detailed site study showed that structure proposed was standing on the edge of depression in sub surface

The towers were shifted 60 m towards the depression and enormous piles were laid on the hard bed bedrock (120 m deep)



## Challenges in construction

#### building of Foundation Slab

The whole concreting of the slab had to be done in one go which meant

- **52 hrs** of concreting w/o a break
- Truck load every 2 ½ minute

#### Monsoon strike in between





#### Challenges in construction

#### replacing Steel with reinforced concrete

- Malaysia has a shortage of steel and importing it would have blown the budget out of proportion.
- Concrete required to serve this purpose was of grade 140 Mpa

#### **16 CONCRETE PILLARS**

Along the curvature supporting by ring of beams



#### Vertical Circulation

#### **DOUBLE ELEVATOR**

The floor area was too small to accommodate too many space for shafts, so double elevators were employed. Passengers that want to go

- Odd level stay at lobby
- **Even** level climb one level up using escalators

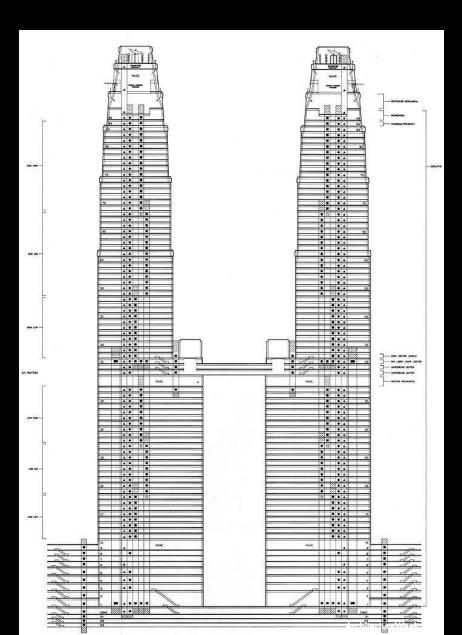
Each shaft had 2 double elevators, 56 in total

# Cars distance adjusting drive system Car safety Outer carframe Guiderail Upper car Upper car Linking pantograph Lower car Lower car Safety

#### **EXPRESS ELEVATOR**

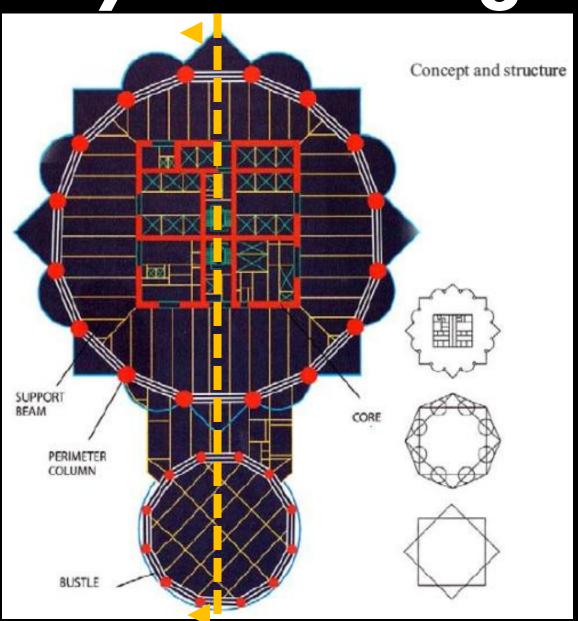
This goes half way up, called the sky lobby

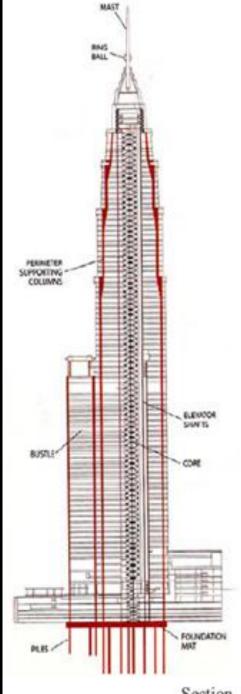
#### Vertical Circulation



Section showing vertical circulation

## Layout & Design





#### Plan

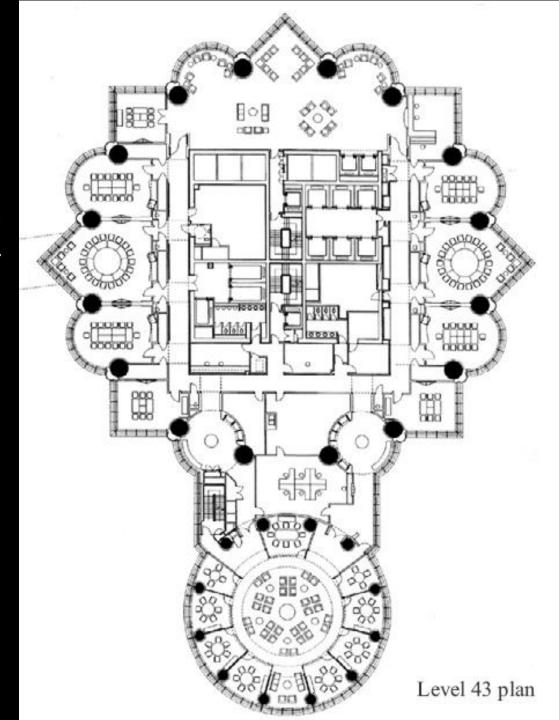
#### The core:

23 X 23 meters and occupies approximately **23%** of the floor space

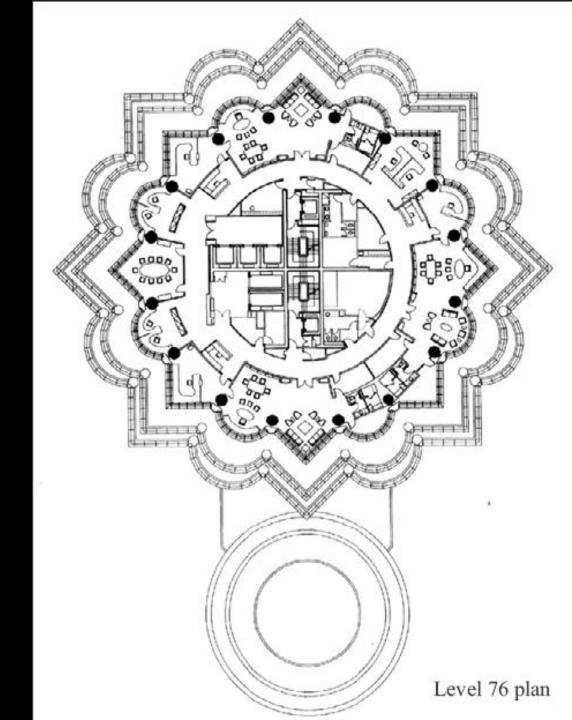
The core contains lifts, staircase, MEP shafts and toilets.

Cesar Pelli considered it to be a **very good ratio** for tall buildings

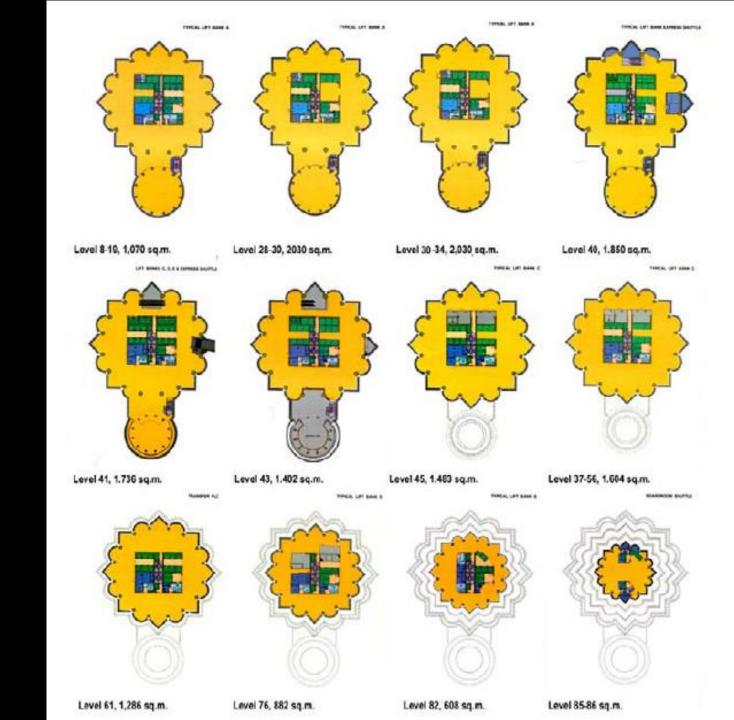
WTC had 15% of the floor area as core



#### Plan



#### Plan



#### Facts

The cost per square meter in Petronas is estimated to be about 195 USD/ sq. m

The maintenance cost is 1.5 USD/ sq. m

Air conditioning required in towers is **30,000 TR** 

Cesar Pelli was asked to adjust the orientation of the towers so that they are **directed towards the Mecca**. The toilets were located so that they oriented away from Mecca



The two towers are connected by a skybridge at the sky lobby levels on the 41st and 42nd floors for inter-tower communication and circulation.





A shopping and entertainment galleria connects the office towers at the base, integrating the entire comple

### Entrance Lobby

Geometric design on the floor that features a radial swirl of stainless steel embedded in black granite









## Users and Response

6%

6%

Reason for coming to Petronas Towers:	
Business	
Shopping	
Visiting	
Cultural	
Recreation	
Eating and drinking	





Why do you like the Petronas Towers Complex?	
The tallest building in Kuala Lumpur	25%
Islamic character	12%
Uses advanced technology	21%
Creates the Kuala Lumpur City Centre	12%
Combines several functions	24%
International / modern style skyscraper	6%

Favourable elements of the complex	
Towers	20%
Shopping mall	23%
Concert hall	27%
Art gallery	7%
Front plaza / garden	10%
Ground-floor interior design	3%
Top of the towers	100/



Thank You

