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Abstract

Recently the use of perimeter diagonals which resist lateral forces and carry gravity loads simultaneously without vertical columns has increased significantly and are known as ‘diagrid’. This structure is made up of diamond modules with diagonal members and provides more lateral stiffness compared to the conventional structures. Generally, these structures have provided the context for more elegant designs and more efficient structures, making them so popular among architects and engineers. Consequently, these structures have made significant advances during the last decade although they are regarded as a totally new trend. The paper aims at discovering the evolutionary process of diagrid structures and their progresses which leads to major breakthroughs in architectural, structural and sustainability concepts. Indeed, these recent advances are investigated and reported for architects and engineers. The results, based on case studies, show that these structures have been able to address most of the designing requirements. They have also been used in different projects with totally different heights, areas and functions, suggesting diamond modules can be applied not only for high-rises but for a wide range of projects.

Keywords: Perimeter diagonals; Diagrid structures; Architectural and structural concepts; Evolutionary process

Introduction

Recently the use of perimeter diagonals—hence the term ‘diagrid’—for structural efficiency and architectural elegance has generated renewed interest from architectural and structural designers [1]. Diagrid structures commonly utilize intersecting diagonal members instead of the conventional vertical columns as structural supporting systems [2] which give the building a recognizable aesthetic image [3]. The difference between conventional exterior-braced frame structures and current diagrid structures is that, for diagrid structures, almost all the conventional vertical columns are eliminated. This is possible because the diagonal members in diagrid structural systems can carry gravity loads as well as lateral forces due to their triangulated configuration in a distributive and uniform manner [4]. For instance, structural performance of braced tubes and diagrid structures are very similar in a sense that both systems carry lateral loads very efficiently with their structural members’ axial actions. While bending rigidity in braced tubes is provided primarily by vertical perimeter columns, bending rigidity in diagrids is provided by diagonals which also provide shear rigidity because the system is typically composed of only diagonals [5]. Indeed, the diagrid systems are the evolution of braced tube structures with mega-diagonal members diffusely spread over the façade [6]. In addition, by using diagonals, diagrid structures use a lesser amount of structural material in general than conventional structural systems composed of orthogonal members [2]. Indeed, the structural efficiency of the diagrid system makes the number of interior columns decrease, therefore allowing much flexibility on the plan design. This is much preferred by architects and designers [7].

Being a diagrid, the geometry of the single module plays a major role in the internal axial force distribution, as well as in conferring global shear and bending rigidity to the building structure [8]. A diagrid’s module has a diamond shape which contains a number of stories. Modules are classified into 4 different groups including small modules (2-4 stories), mid-size modules (6-8 stories), large modules (more than 10 stories) and irregular modules [9]. Moreover, diagrid’s angle is the angle of diagonal members [10]. Modules and angles both play a key role in structural, architectural and aesthetic concepts of these structures.

Moon [1,4,10-12] is one of the researchers who has done a lot of research on diagrid structures. This paper tries to find out about the evolutionary process of diagrid structures which influences architectural, structural and sustainability concepts. To examine this process and influential factors, the paper goes through case studies and their characteristics.

Methodology

The paper has considered 30 cases of diagrid structures and their quantitative and qualitative features to find their evolutionary process, therefore these cases have been classified in the order of completion year. Each case’s data has been summarized in Table 1 and most cases’ structural concepts are discussed in the following.

Structural Concepts of Case Studies

Shukhov tower

Shukhov created this free-standing steel diagrid structure with the help of a mathematician to devise the strongest structure that used the least amount of material. Figure 1 shows a hyperboloid structure (hyperbolic steel gridshell). Due to its diagrid structure, the steel shell of the Shukhov Tower experiences minimum wind load [13].

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Image</th>
<th>Building</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Construction</th>
<th>Architect</th>
<th>The height or number of stories</th>
<th>Area(m²)</th>
<th>Diagrid Module</th>
<th>Diagrid’s angle</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Shukhov Tower" /></td>
<td>Shukhov Tower</td>
<td>Moscow</td>
<td>1920-1922</td>
<td>Vladimir Shukhov</td>
<td>350 m</td>
<td></td>
<td>Steel grid</td>
<td></td>
<td>[13]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image2" alt="IBM Building" /></td>
<td>IBM Building</td>
<td>Pittsburgh, U.S.A</td>
<td>Completed in 1963</td>
<td>Curtis and Davis</td>
<td>13 stories 58 m</td>
<td></td>
<td>Steel grid</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>[9]</td>
</tr>
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<td><img src="image3" alt="City Hall" /></td>
<td>City Hall</td>
<td>London</td>
<td>Completed in 2002</td>
<td>Norman Foster</td>
<td>10 stories, 45 m</td>
<td>18000</td>
<td>Steel grid</td>
<td></td>
<td>[14]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image4" alt="PRADA Boutique" /></td>
<td>PRADA Boutique</td>
<td>Tokyo Japan</td>
<td>2001-2003</td>
<td>Herzog and de Meuron</td>
<td>6 floors above ground, 2 floors underground, 28 m</td>
<td></td>
<td>Steel grid</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>[15]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image5" alt="Swiss Re" /></td>
<td>Swiss Re</td>
<td>London</td>
<td>2001-2003</td>
<td>Foster and Partners</td>
<td>40 floors, 180 m</td>
<td>47950</td>
<td>Steel grid</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>[8,16,17]</td>
</tr>
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<td><img src="image6" alt="Hearst Tower" /></td>
<td>Hearst Tower</td>
<td>New York, USA</td>
<td>2003-2006</td>
<td>Foster and Partners</td>
<td>46 stories, 183 m</td>
<td>79500</td>
<td>Steel grid</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>[8,17,18]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image7" alt="Atlas Building" /></td>
<td>Atlas Building</td>
<td>Wageningen, Netherlands</td>
<td>Completed in 2006</td>
<td>Rafael Vificy Architects</td>
<td>7 stories</td>
<td>11000</td>
<td>Concrete grid</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>[9,19]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image8" alt="The Royal Ontario Museum" /></td>
<td>The Royal Ontario Museum</td>
<td>Toronto, Canada</td>
<td>Completed in 2006</td>
<td>Daniel Libeskind</td>
<td>6 stories</td>
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<td>Steel grid</td>
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<td>[9]</td>
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<td><img src="image9" alt="Poly Real Estate Headquarters" /></td>
<td>Poly Real Estate Headquarters</td>
<td>Guangzhou, China</td>
<td>2004-2007</td>
<td>S.O.M</td>
<td>34 stories, 150 m</td>
<td>180000</td>
<td>Concrete grid</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>[20]</td>
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<td><img src="image10" alt="Vivaldi Tower" /></td>
<td>Vivaldi Tower</td>
<td>Amsterdam</td>
<td>2004-2008</td>
<td>Foster and Partners</td>
<td>24 stories, 87 m</td>
<td>30000</td>
<td>Steel grid</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>[21]</td>
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<td>Building</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Completion Year</td>
<td>Height/Details</td>
<td>Grid Type</td>
<td>Floors Above Ground</td>
<td>Floors Underground</td>
<td>Grid Type Details</td>
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<tr>
<td>SIPG Tower</td>
<td>Shanghai, China</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>29 stories above ground</td>
<td>Steel grid</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td>[9]</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Tornado Tower</td>
<td>Doha, Qatar</td>
<td>2006-2008</td>
<td>52 floors above ground, 3 floors underground, 200 m</td>
<td>Steel grid</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>[22]</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Yellow Building</td>
<td>London, England</td>
<td>Completed in 2008</td>
<td>7 stories above, 1 story underground</td>
<td>Concrete grid</td>
<td>4 and 5</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>[23,24]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>One Shelly Street</td>
<td>Sydney, Australia</td>
<td>2007-2009</td>
<td>7 and 11 stories</td>
<td>Steel grid</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>[25]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guangzhou West Tower</td>
<td>Guangzhou, China</td>
<td>2005-2010</td>
<td>103 stories, 440 m</td>
<td>Concrete Filled Steel Tube</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>[8,26]</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>O-14 Tower</td>
<td>Dubai, UAE</td>
<td>Completed in 2010</td>
<td>24 stories, 106 m</td>
<td>Concrete grid</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>[9,27]</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Al Dar Headquarters</td>
<td>Abu Dhabi, UAE</td>
<td>Completed in 2010</td>
<td>23 floors above and 3 floors under ground, 110 m</td>
<td>Steel grid</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>[28]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hong Kong Institute of Design</td>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>Completed in 2010</td>
<td>12 stories, 52.3 m</td>
<td>Steel grid</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>[29]</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital Gate</td>
<td>Dubai</td>
<td>2007-2011</td>
<td>35 stories and 160 m</td>
<td>Steel grid</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>[30]</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCTV Tower</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>2004-2012</td>
<td>44 floors above and 3 floors under ground, 234 m</td>
<td>Steel grid, irregular</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>[31,32]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Doha Tower</td>
<td>Doha, Qatar</td>
<td>2005-2012</td>
<td>John Novel</td>
<td>45 floors above and 4 floors under ground, 231 m</td>
<td>100000</td>
<td>R.C. crossing diagrid columns</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>[18]</td>
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<td>The Bow Tower</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>2007-2012</td>
<td>Norman Foster</td>
<td>59 stories, 238 m</td>
<td>292000</td>
<td>Steel grid</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td>[33]</td>
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<td>Dorobanti Tower</td>
<td>Bucharest, Romania</td>
<td>2008-2013</td>
<td>Zaha Hadid</td>
<td>57 floors above ground, 200 m</td>
<td>100000</td>
<td>Steel grid filled by concrete</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>[34]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleveland Clinic</td>
<td>Abu Dhabi, UAE</td>
<td>Completed in 2013</td>
<td>HDR Architecture</td>
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<td>473122</td>
<td>Steel grid</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>[9,35,36]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Manukau Institute of Technology</td>
<td>Auckland New Zealand</td>
<td>Completed in 2013</td>
<td>Warren and Mahoney architects</td>
<td>5 stories</td>
<td>65000</td>
<td>Steel grid</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>[9]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technosphere</td>
<td>Abu Dhabi, UAE</td>
<td>Completed in 2013</td>
<td>James Law</td>
<td>More than 25 stories</td>
<td>800000</td>
<td>Steel grid</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>[37]</td>
</tr>
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<td>Lotte Tower</td>
<td>Seoul, Korea</td>
<td>Completed in 2014</td>
<td>S.O.M</td>
<td>123 stories, 556 m</td>
<td></td>
<td>Steel grid</td>
<td>irregular</td>
<td>Varying angles from 60 to 79</td>
<td>[16,38]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Bay Office Tower</td>
<td>Doha, Qatar</td>
<td>Completed in 2014</td>
<td>S.O.M</td>
<td>50 stories, 230 m</td>
<td></td>
<td>prefabricated steel and concrete “diagrid” frame</td>
<td>irregular</td>
<td>Varying angles</td>
<td>[39]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poly International Plaza</td>
<td>Beijing, China</td>
<td>Completed in 2015</td>
<td>S.O.M</td>
<td>31 stories, 161.2 m</td>
<td>116000</td>
<td>Steel grid</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>[40]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z15 Tower</td>
<td>Beijing, China</td>
<td>2011-2016</td>
<td>TFP architects</td>
<td>108 stories, 528 m</td>
<td>300000</td>
<td>Steel grid</td>
<td>irregular</td>
<td></td>
<td>[9]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1: Shows each case’s data.
It has integrated the diagrid with the glazing system resulting in oddly shaped windows (Figure 2). This would have created a far more expensive option than the balance of curtain wall clad office buildings of the same period, and was likely the reason for its brief use. The steel diagrid exoskeleton assists in stability and is not a classic curtain wall system [2].

**PRADA boutique**

This comprises a diagonal latticework frame with a façade consisting of rhombus-shaped units (Figure 3). The diagonal lattice forming the outer lattice forms the structural framework while being an integral part of the glass facade (avoiding the need for vertical or horizontal members in the vertical planes) [14-18].

**Swiss Re tower**

This is supported by an efficient structure consisting of a central core and a perimeter “diagrid”. Unlike conventional tall buildings in which the central core provides the necessary lateral structural stability, the Swiss Re’s core is required to act only as a load-bearing element and is free from the diagonal bracing, producing more flexible floor plates [19]. Figure 4 illustrates tower’s circular plan that widens as it rises from the ground and then tapers toward its apex. The aerodynamic form of the tower encourages wind to flow around its face, minimizing wind loads on the structure and cladding, and enables the use of a more efficient structure [19].

**Hearst tower**

The diagrid façade comprised of triangulated steel frame was designed to use 21% less steel than traditional buildings of it’s type. The tower sits atop a six-story cast stone base, which was designed by Joseph Urban in 1928 [20]. The main characteristic of this building is its relatively simple geometry and regular plan which is square like (Figure 5) [21].

**Atlas building**

Figure 6 shows the lattice façade in a double lozenge form that helps to support the entire structure. The prefabricated concrete elements of the lattice façade are placed at a distance of 70 cm from the glass and aluminium wall [19].

**Vivaldi tower**

It is divided into two twelve metre-wide column free towers with open, flexible floor plates. The structural steel diagrid (Figure 7) is clad...
in silver aluminium and is offset by opaque black panels, which reduce the definition of the individual floor levels [21].

**Tornado tower**

The building has a cylindrical shape (Figure 8) with a variable radius which thins out at mid height (28.8 m/19.3 m/27.8 m). Its main feature is the outer diagrid arrangement of diagonal columns and beams which give the building a unique diamond shape pattern of the cladding [22,23].

**Yellow building**

Early discussions and sketched ideas were followed by parametrically driven models which were able to work with the architectural and structural requirements. This design process developed a concrete exposed diagrid which wraps around the perimeter of two rectangular floorplates (Figure 9), separated by an open atrium space [24].

**One Shelly Street building**

Figure 10 shows the most notable exterior diagrid structure to date. The temperate climate has permitted the diagrid to exist outside of the curtain wall façade, effectively maximizing the internal leasable area [25].

**Guangzhou west tower**

Proposed an efficient, cost-effective composite structure, comprising a reinforced concrete inside-core working in conjunction with the perimeter CFT (Concrete Filled Steel Tube) diagrid frame, which provides both good stiffness and fire protection to the structure (Figure 11). An optimum geometry for the diagonals and the doubly curved elevation was adopted for the effective wind-resistant design of such a super tall building [26].

**O-14 tower**

Employs reinforced concrete diagrid as primary lateral load-resisting system. Due to the properties of concrete, the structural diagrid patterns which are directly expressed as building facade aesthetics are more fluid and irregular (Figure 12), and different from the pristine features of steel diagrids [16]. This efficiency and modulation enables the shell to create a wide range of atmospheric and visual effects in the structure without changing the basic structural form [27].

**The Al Dar headquarters**

It has a distinctive and innovative design, a semispherical building comprising two circular convex shaped facades linked by a narrow band of indented glazing (Figure 13). In order to solve the challenge of the façade curvature, triangular pieces of flat glass combined into diamond like shapes, came together like a puzzle working with the diagrid and the highly complex geometry of the skin [28].

**Hong kong institute of design**

The overall stability of the towers is ensured by a vertical steel trellis structure,”diagrid”, equipped with a conventional beam-slab floor system in reinforced concrete (Figure 14). This “diagrid” system in steel offers excellent lateral rigidity supporting both the floating platform which spans an area of 100 m×100 m and the framework of the escalator which spans a length of 60m [29].
Capital gate

Uses the strength of the diagrid to create an 180 backwards lean on the tower (Figure 15). The tower’s concrete core is more important than those in other diagrid towers whose geometries are more symmetrical in loading. Here the base module of the diagrid has been reduced to two floors to increase the stiffness of the tube. There is a substantial increase in fabrication and erection cost as a result of the decrease in repetitive design of the nodes [25].

CCTV tower

The innovative and iconic shape of the building is capitalised upon to provide its main structural support and stability system. The form warranted a primarily structural steel building, for a “light-weight” solution and enhanced seismic performance [30]. The cost of the large number of structural elements in this tower has been somewhat limited by using the structural elements to provide the facade framing and assist in resisting gravity loads from the core [31]. CCTV Headquarters is a good example with challenging shapes (Figure 16) [32]. Longer elements and bigger mesh spacing may produce a vulnerable area and closer spaced mesh usually results in a stiffer area with attraction of seismic loads [32].

Doha tower

This innovative building is very simple and elegant, and exhibits Arab ethical characteristics as shown in Figure 17. The main lateral load resistance structure of the building is the novel exterior tube structure comprising of R.C. crossing diagrid columns, ring beams and floor slabs. The basic plan form of the building is a circle. The diameters of the plan form gradually decrease along the height. The diagrid circular column ascends along a spiral curve with decreasing section diameters [18].

The Bow tower

Has an iconic crescent-shaped as shown in Figure 18, inversely curved form. The perimeter diagrid frame acts as one of the building’s structural systems making up the hybrid lateral force resisting system [33].

Dorabanti tower

Presents a distinctive chamfered diamond silhouette visible for many miles, its exterior integrating a distinctive, non-regular meandering structural lattice (Figure 19). Bucharest lies within a vulnerable seismic zone and the Tower is conceived to maximize strength [34].

Technosphere

The principal structural system of the Technosphere comprises a spherical exterior diagrid structure (Figure 20). The exterior diagrid forms part of the stability frame and the load-taking system of the Technosphere [35-37].

The Lotte Super Tower

The geometry begins with a constant transformation from a square base to a circle top (Figure 21). This idea is conceptually structural as well as architectural, transformation in order to shed wind vortices which occur in unchanging form, taper for efficient mass distribution of
mixed-use program which require varying lease spans. The geometrical challenge of transforming a square into a circle was resolved by creating triangular facets on the building [38].

West Bay Office tower

The configuration of the stone-clad structural elements of the tower was designed using a digital optimization algorithm. As the building ascends, the diagonal structure tapers and becomes increasingly slender (Figure 22) [39].

Poly International plaza

A diagrid exoskeleton system forms an outer thermal envelope around the office spaces enclosed within a second glazed interior envelope, creating day lighted communal areas for meetings, social interaction, physical and visual connectivity between floors (Figure 23) [40].

Results and Discussions

The paper goes through the properties of case studies, analyzes them and draws conclusions accordingly, so the results are based on them. The paper aims at discussing about diagrids’ dispersion, increasing number, materials, heights, modules, angles and forms [41-45].

Diagrid Structures’ dispersion all over the World

According to Figure 24, diagrid structures have become more popular in the following countries respectively, China, Dubai, Qatar and England.

The increasing number of diagrid structures

To examine the diagrams more closely, the time span has been divided into five spans as shown in Figure 25. Each span shows a period of at least three years and years stand for the time in which the project has been completed [46].

As shown in Figure 25, the number of diagrid structures has
of the 200 tallest buildings in the world, 76% have a height greater than 500 meters. Buildings with heights between 120 and 500 meters are grouped into different categories, including mid-rise buildings. These structures are made of steel, concrete or composites and are characterized by their diagrid angles, which are important for sustainability concepts and the design of buildings. The diagrid structures are configured to resist lateral and wind forces more effectively at high-rise heights. The number of mid-rise buildings with diagrid structures has increased, especially during 2008-2011, with a peak in the number of projects with small modules in 2008-2011. This increase may be explained by two main reasons: the number of mid-rise buildings has increased, and the designs of these modules are not in agreement with large modules which have increased in the last two spans. The number of mid-rise buildings has increased in this span, resulting in the number of small modules increasing. Logically, large modules are not qualified for mid-rise buildings. Secondly, some buildings' forms and their features are not in agreement with large modules, like the capital gate's twisted form. In this tower, the size of modules has been reduced in order to address the expectations of its twisted and complex form.

Diagrids' angles

The structural design of diagrid structures with only diagonal members is substantially influenced by the angle of diagonals. As the angle of diagonals deviates from its optimal condition, the required steel amount to meet the target design requirements increases significantly. Since the optimal angle of the columns for maximum bending rigidity is 90° and that of the diagonals for maximum shear rigidity is about 35°, it is expected that the optimal angle of the diagonals of diagrid structures will fall between these angles. In diagrid structures, a configuration with steeper diagrid angles toward the building corner, produces higher bending rigidity. Short buildings of low aspect ratio (height/width) behave like irregular modules which have increased in the last two spans. Second, irregular modules have increased in the last span which may be attributed to parametric design approaches, materializing architectural and structural concepts. The size of these modules may change along the building and be as large as 16 or 18 stories. Third, the large number of projects with small modules in 2008-2011 may be justified by two reasons. Firstly, the number of mid-rise buildings has increased in this span, resulting in the number of small modules increasing. Logically, large modules are not qualified for mid-rise buildings. Secondly, some buildings’ forms and their features are not in agreement with large modules, like the capital gate’s twisted form. In this tower, the size of modules has been reduced in order to address the expectations of its twisted and complex form.

Diagrids' materials

Diagrid structures are made of steel, concrete or can be composites (for example, steel filled with concrete). Diagrid members are often made of steel which clearly express their regular diagonals on the facades. According to Figure 26, it can be seen that steel grids are usually shorter than 120 meters and higher than 500 meters. It is mainly due to the fact that these structures resist lateral and wind forces more effectively at high-rise heights. The number of mid-rise buildings with diagrid structures has increased, especially during 2008-2011. In fact, it shows that although these structures became known with high-rises, soon were applied for mid-rise buildings. Among projects completed in 2012-2016, some super high towers can be seen which clearly illustrate diagrid structures’ capabilities in constructing towers higher than 500 meters. According to Figure 27, it can be concluded that first, the height of diagrid structures in different time spans. Each module has a diamond shape which contains a number of stories. As shown below, modules have been categorized into 4 groups. According to Figure 28, it can be concluded that first, the number of stories covered by each module has increased during the last decade and the largest modules can be seen in the last two spans. Second, irregular modules have increased in the last span which may be attributed to parametric design approaches, materializing architectural and structural concepts. The size of these modules may change along the building and be as large as 16 or 18 stories. Third, the large number of projects with small modules in 2008-2011 may be justified by two reasons. Firstly, the number of mid-rise buildings has increased in this span, resulting in the number of small modules increasing. Logically, large modules are not qualified for mid-rise buildings. Secondly, some buildings’ forms and their features are not in agreement with large modules, like the capital gate’s twisted form. In this tower, the size of modules has been reduced in order to address the expectations of its twisted and complex form.

The height of diagrid structures

As shown in Figure 27, case studies have been classified into three different groups including mid-rise buildings with the height less than 120 meters, high buildings with 120-500 meters and super high buildings higher than 500 meters. According to Figure 27, it can be concluded that first, the height of diagrid structures has increased significantly during the last decade. Broadly speaking, among the 200 tallest buildings in the world, 76% are within the range of 50–70 stories, showing that this range is still the most economic choice [16]. Buildings with 50-70 stories stand in the second group and the number of buildings in this group has increased by time which may result from economic considerations. The second conclusion which can be drawn is that the number of mid-rise buildings with diagrid structures has increased, especially during 2008-2011. In fact, it shows that although these structures became known with high-rises, soon were applied for mid-rise buildings. Among projects completed in 2012-2016, some super high towers can be seen which clearly illustrate diagrid structures’ capabilities in constructing towers higher than 500 meters. It is mainly due to the fact that these structures resist lateral and wind forces more effectively.
Using varied cross section: this alternative can lead the architect to create attractive forms [49]. As can been seen among the case studies, these modifications have been applied widely by diagrids. These modifications not only take steps toward sustainability but integrate structural efficiency into architectural aesthetics, resulting in a sensible choice.

Diagrids’ forms have evolved and been used in different projects with hyperboloid, aerodynamic, cylindrical, irregular, twisted, tapered, tilted and free forms. Currently the most challenging use of the diagrid structural model is in the creation of “twisted forms” [25]. The steel diagrid, in its ability to create a “mesh” is capable of conforming to almost any shape that can be created using modern 3-D modeling software [11]. Unusual structures and complex geometries have even become possible with these structures thanks to redundancy. They are redundant structures and can provide considerable redundancy and very good protection against collapse and earthquakes [30].

Suggestions

As mentioned earlier, the geometry of modules in diagrid structures are very important and each geometric shape has its own architectural and structural characteristics [51]. According to the fact that these structures have become so popular recently and it is a complex task to develop an optimal form for them due to the interrelations of large number of components, adopting new approaches toward designing these structures seems necessary. Indeed, architects and engineers may face a lot of problems since each factor has a different planning consideration and one change can affect many other factors. For example, as the rate of twisting increases, construction of the tower becomes more challenging. In other words, many aspects should be considered in an integrative way with multidisciplinary collaboration to successfully carry out any complex project [12]. With the introduction of digital tools, generative design possibilities can be more fully explored with these geometries [47]. The computer-aided design includes using computer visualization, analysis, evaluation and generation of alternatives. Parametric structural models are generated using appropriate computer programs and can be exported to structural, daylight, energy software for design and analyses.

Conclusions

To sum up, it should be noted that according to the prevailing properties of these structures, they have made significant advances in terms of height, angle, modules, forms and materials although they are a recent trend. According to the explanations and analysis presented in each part, these advances mainly correspond to structural concepts (resistance against seismic or wind forces), architectural concepts (aesthetics, flexibility, penetration of daylight, creation of free, twisted and complex forms) and sustainability concepts (lightness, economic considerations). In fact, the diamond-shaped modules in these structures are similar but their application vary in different projects according to structural, architectural and sustainability concepts. Designers and engineers can take advantage of these concepts to design more efficiently.

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