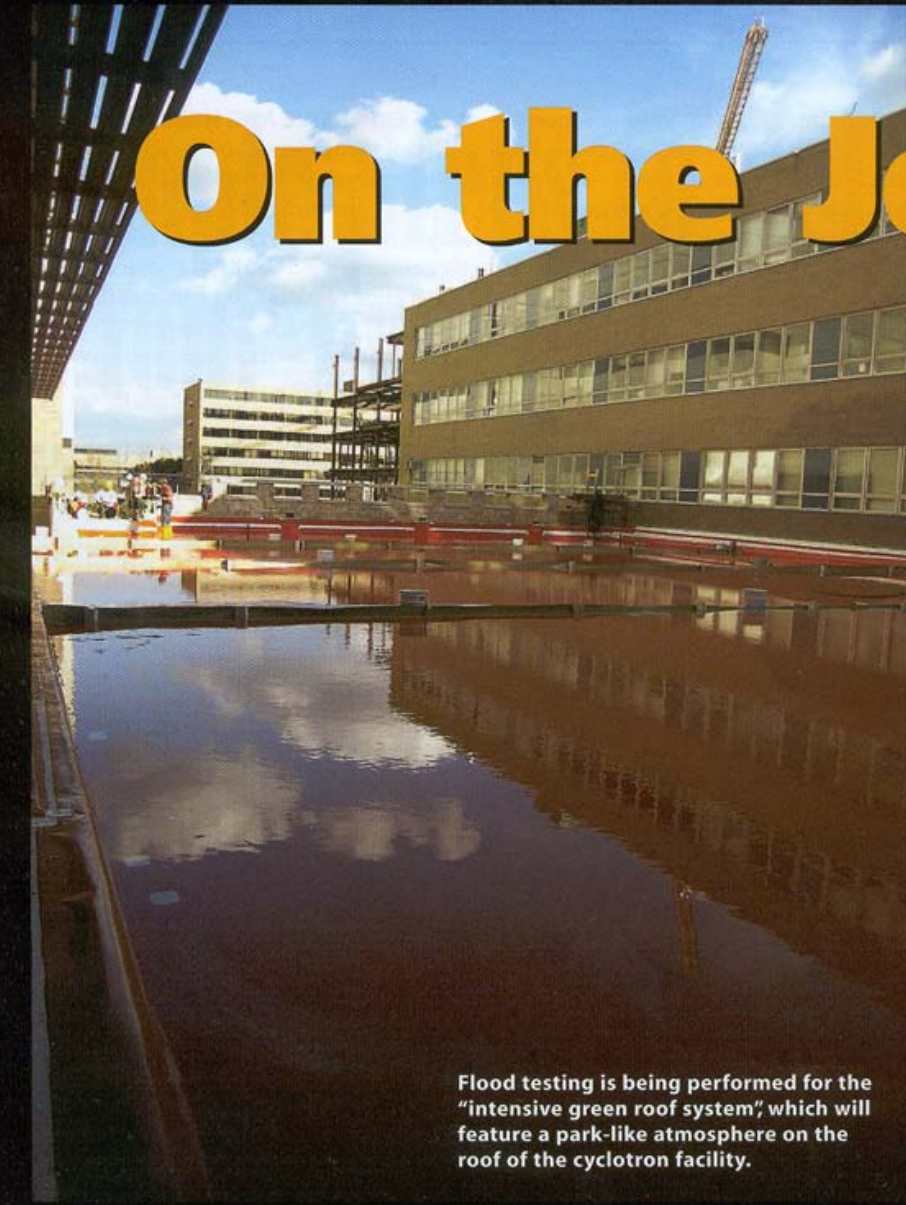


On the Jobsite

Cyclotron Renovation & Addition to the Medical Sciences I Building – University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

By Wendi Sawchuk, Associate Editor

In December 2003, DeMaria Building Company, Detroit, began work on the new cyclotron facility within the Medical Science I Building for the University of Michigan-Ann Arbor. The project included the addition of an 8,000-square-foot facility tucked between two multiple-story building wings. The new addition will hold research offices and laboratories, as well as the massive, concrete-surrounded vault and door (manufactured in Italy) for the cyclotron and space for hot cells (also manufactured in Italy). The function of the cyclotron machine, which was manufactured in Sweden, is to create radioactive compounds. These compounds are then transported into hot cells. Within the hot cells,



Flood testing is being performed for the "intensive green roof system," which will feature a park-like atmosphere on the roof of the cyclotron facility.



The cyclotron machine is located in this vault, which has been designed and built to safely contain all radioactive particles produced by the cyclotron.



The 60,000-lb. cyclotron vault door is lowered into place via crane.



The construction team works to install the massive vault door. The door was filled with concrete, as well.

the radioactive materials are converted to nuclear medicine radiopharmaceuticals and then sent to the University Hospital for patient treatment. In order to construct the cyclotron facility, the DeMaria team had to excavate 8,000 cubic yards of earth below a landscaped area between the two building wings.

Although the project was only about 8,000 square feet, it required very detailed engineering and coordination because sev-



Concrete trucks pump the large amount of concrete needed for various components within the cyclotron facility.

eral specialty components of the project were manufactured overseas and shipped to the jobsite. "It has been one of the most intense, involved and complicated projects for the entire team," said Robert C. Meske, senior project engineer, University of Michigan Plant Extension. "It required the same level of detailed coordination as any large-scale project." At press time, the project was slated for completion in January 2005.☺