

# CREATIVE SOLUTIONS FOR CHALLENGING PROBLEMS IN STRUCTURAL ENGINEERING

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# ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

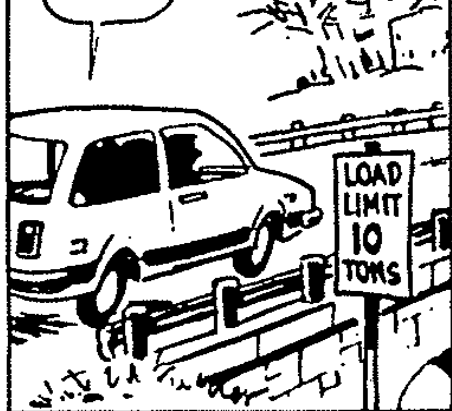
Thanks are due to:

- Chicago Department of Transportation
- Illinois Department of Transportation
- Illinois Tollway
- Florida Department of Transportation
- PB/WSP
- AECOM
- UIC (Professor Mohsen A. Issa)
- HBM Engineering Group

# Presentation Outline

1. **Field Inspection, Rating and Testing of In-Service Bridges**
2. **Strengthening of In-Service Bridges by using CFRP**
3. **Approach Structures for 41<sup>st</sup> and 43<sup>rd</sup> Pedestrian Bridges**
4. **Demmolition of IL-89 Truss Bridge over the Illinois River**
5. **Field Investigation and Testing of Sign Structures for VMS/CMS System**

HOW DO THEY KNOW THE LOAD LIMIT ON BRIDGES, DAD?



THEY DRIVE BIGGER AND BIGGER TRUCKS OVER THE BRIDGE UNTIL IT BREAKS.



THEN THEY WEIGH THE LAST TRUCK AND REBUILD THE BRIDGE.



OH, I SHOULD'VE GUESSED.

DEAR, IF YOU DON'T KNOW THE ANSWER, JUST TELL HIM!



# BRIDGE LOAD TESTING AND RATING

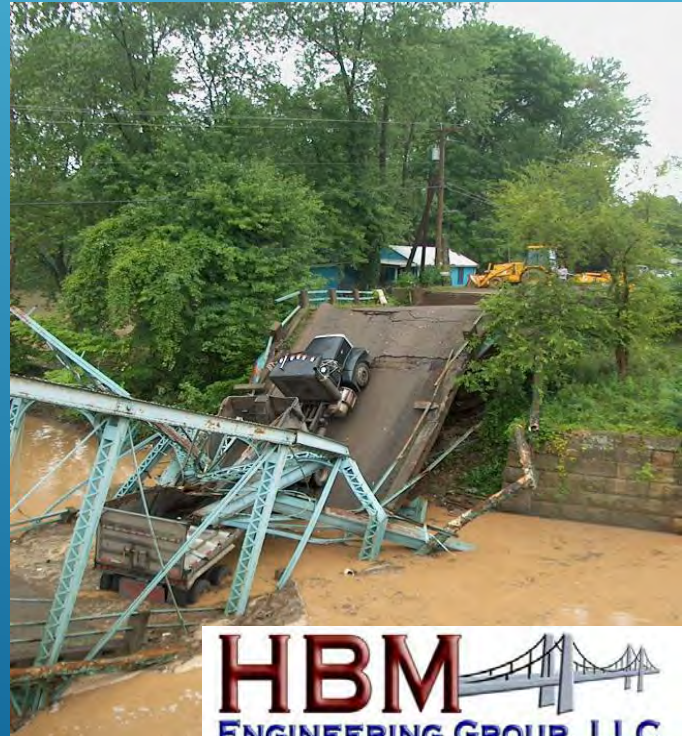


Associated Press

## Bridge collapses in Manila

A 265-foot section of a bridge collapsed into the San Juan River in the Philippines on Tuesday, plunging at least 10 vehicles into the water and killing two people, police said. Officers said a

loaded concrete carrier and several other vehicles were crossing the bridge linking Manila and the city of Mandaluyong when part of the span's eastbound lane collapsed.





# PLATE GIRDER



# SLAB BRIDGE



# TRUSS



# SUSPENSION











# Learning from failures!

- December 15, 1967 - collapse of the Silver Bridge
- 46 fatalities
- Eyebar/pin failure





# Bridge Load Rating



# WHAT IS BRIDGE LOAD RATING?

The safe live load carrying capacity of a highway structure is called its load rating.

It is usually expressed as a (rating) factor (RF) of a defined vehicle **OR** as a gross tonnage for a defined vehicle axle configuration

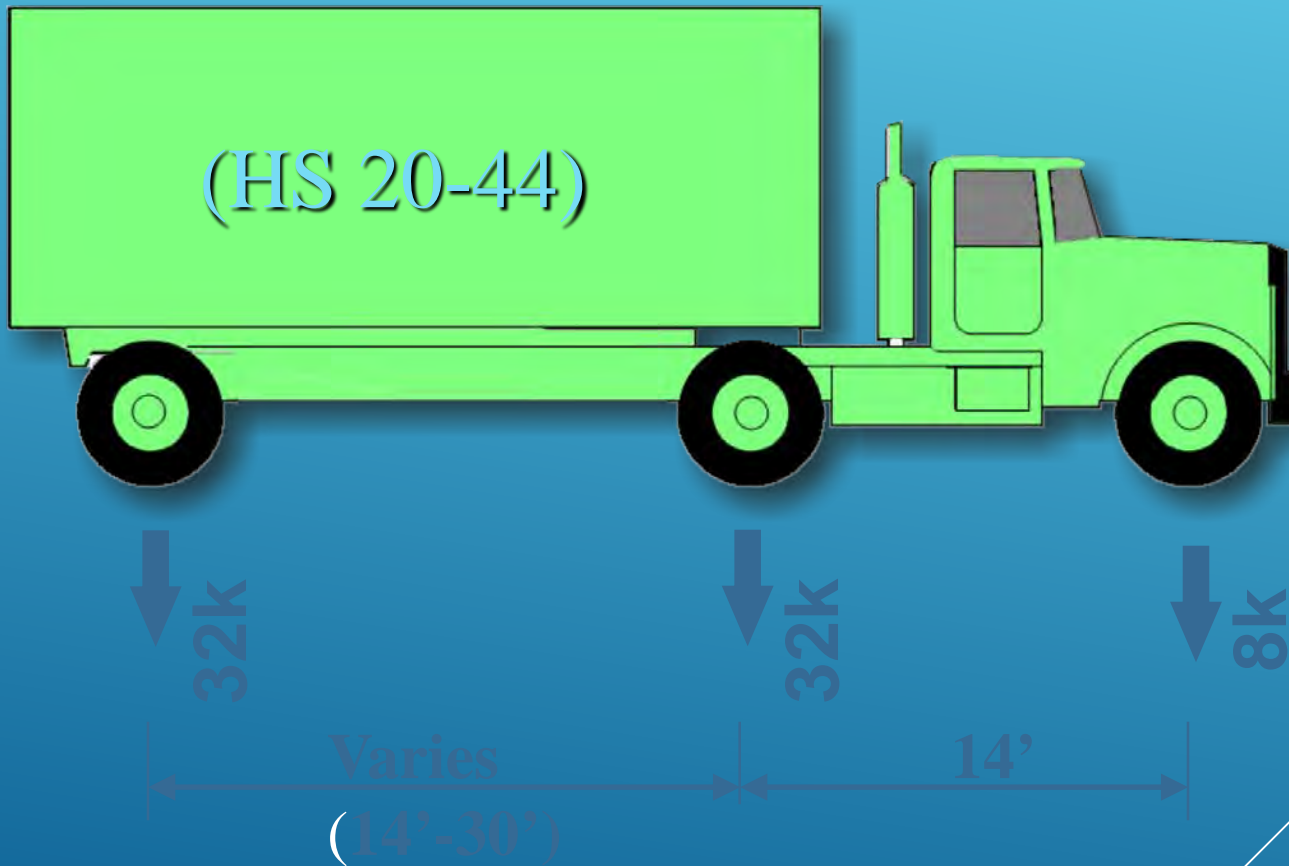
# BASIC EQUATION FOR CALCULATING THE RATING FACTOR (RF)

## How to calculate the Rating Factor (RF)

$$RF = \frac{C - A_1 * D}{A_2 * L * (1 + I)}$$

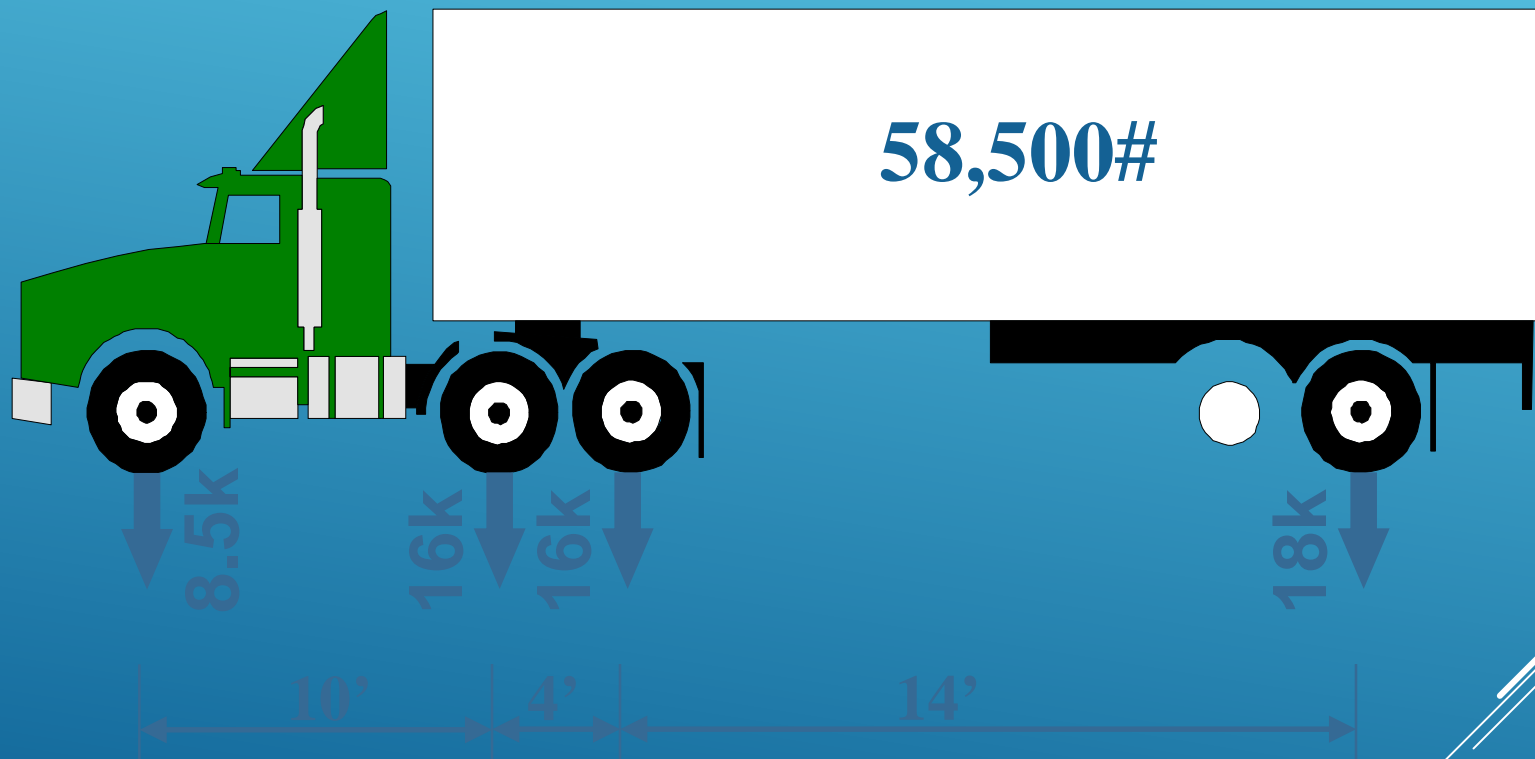
- ▶ RF = Rating factor for live load
- ▶ C = Capacity of member
- ▶ D = Dead load effect
- ▶ L = Live load effect
- ▶ I = Impact factor
- ▶ A1 = Factor for dead load
  - ▶ A1=1.0 for AS
  - ▶ A1=1.3 for LF
- ▶ A2 = Factor for live load
  - ▶ A2=1.0 for AS
  - ▶ A2=2.17 for LF (Inventory Rating)
  - ▶ A2=1.3 for LF (Operating Rating)

# AASHTO HS 20-44 TRUCK





# ILLINOIS LEGAL LOADS (TYPE 3-S1)



# BRIDGE LOAD RATING AND FIELD TESTING

# OBJECTIVES

- **Diagnose Bridge Behavior.**
- **Rate Existing Bridges.**
- **Evaluate New Design Concepts.**
- **Evaluate Repairs of Damaged Bridges.**

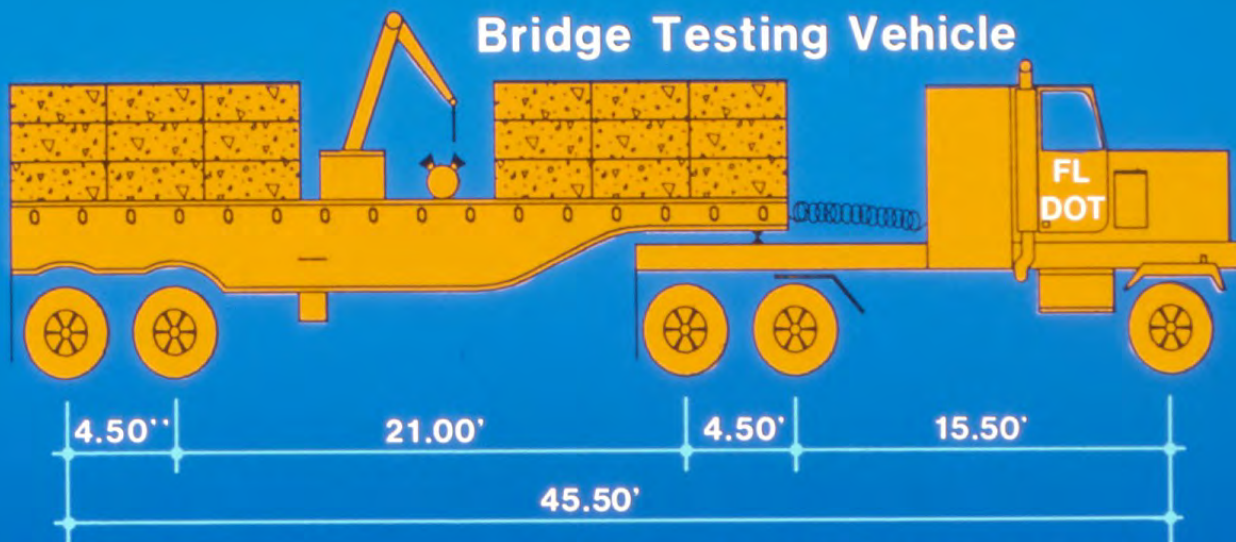
# PROCEDURE FOR BRIDGE TESTING

- **Inspection.**
- **Prediction and Planning.**
- **Instrumentation.**
- **Data Acquisition.**
- **Bridge Rating.**





## Bridge Testing Vehicle



### WEIGHTS:

72 Ballast blocks	154,800 lb.
Equipment	8,200 lb.
Trailer	24,000 lb.
Tractor	17,000 lb.
<b>Total</b>	<b>204,000 lb.</b>

### LOAD TRANSFER:

5th wheel	82,350 lb.
Steering axle	15,630 lb.
Drive tandem	83,720 lb.
Trailer tandem	104,650 lb.

Note: All weights and dimensions are approximate and for information only.









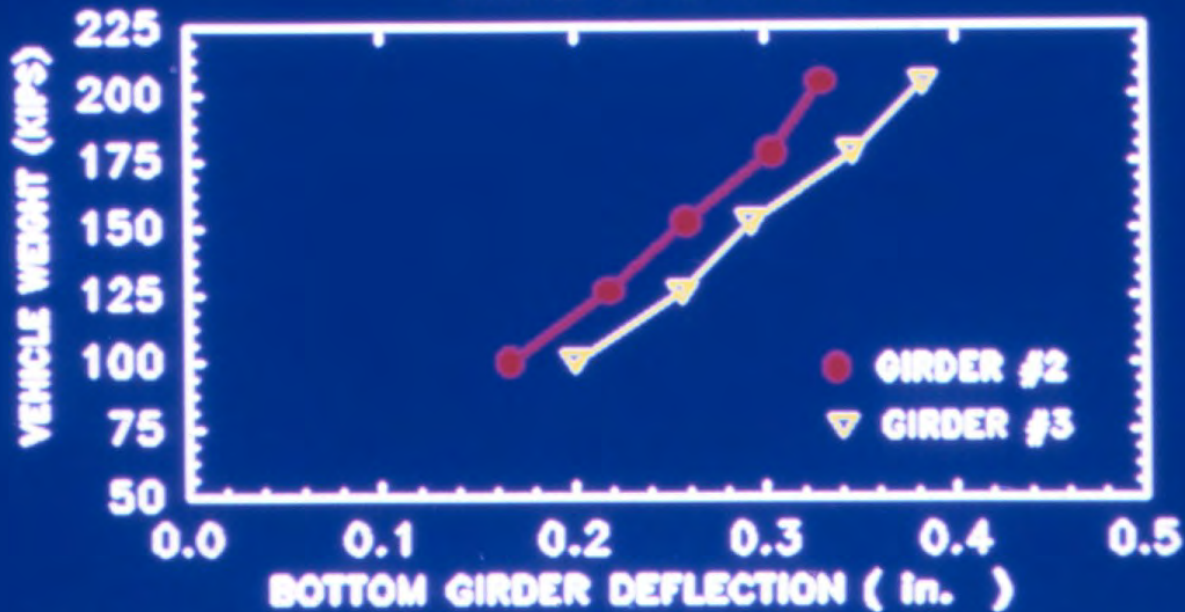








**EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS FOR AASHTO TYPE III GIRDERS  
LOAD VS. GIRDER DEFLECTION AT MIDSPAN B1  
BRIDGE B-SPAN B1**

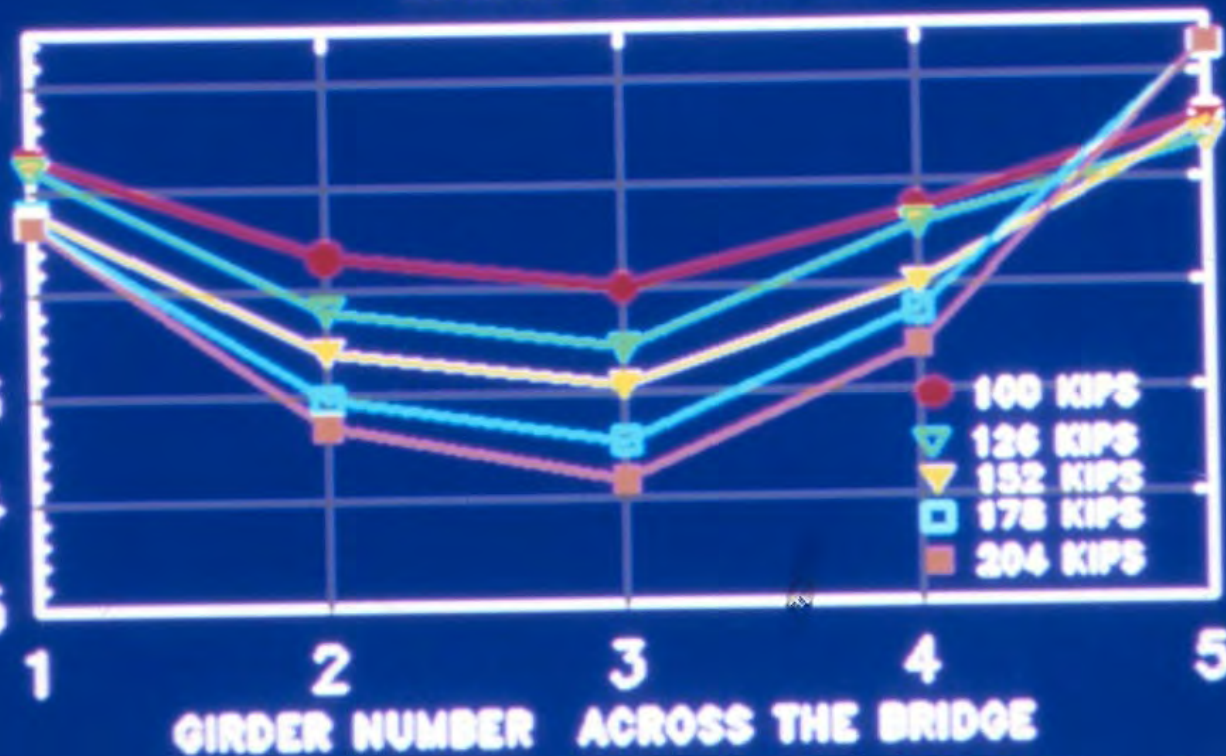


**SR-55 BRIDGE OVER SUWANNEE RIVER AT FANNING SPRING**

**FIGURE 21**



# EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS FOR AASHTO TYPE III GIRDERS TRANSVERSE DEFLECTION OF MIDSPAN B1 BRIDGE B-SPAN B1

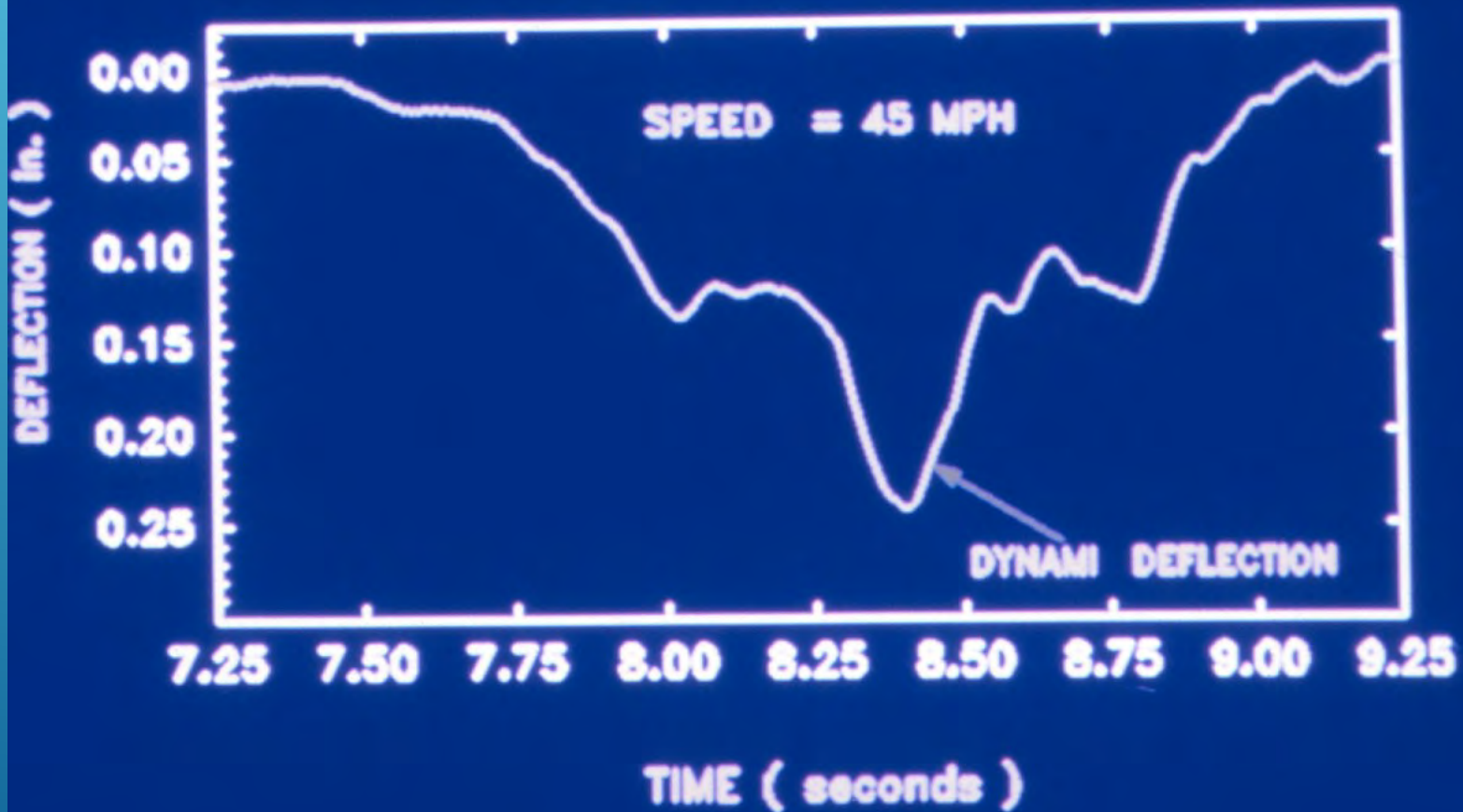


55 BRIDGE OVER SUWANNEE RIVER AT FANNING SPRING

FIGURE 18



# EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS FOR AASHTO TYPE II GIRDERS BRIDGE B-SPAN B1



SR-55 BRIDGE OVER SUWANNEE RIVER AT FANNING SPRING

# **CONCLUSIONS ON FIELD TESTING**

**Remove Some Uncertainties**

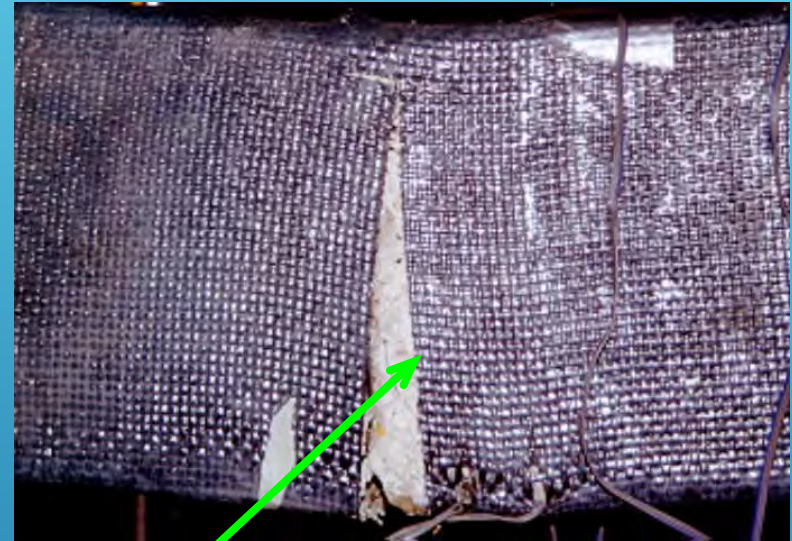
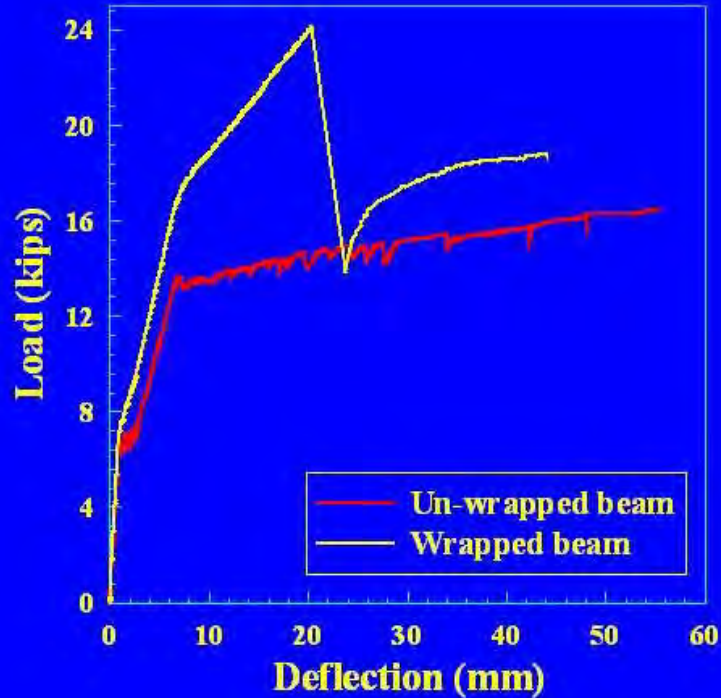
**Reflect Bridge Behavior**

**Enhance Load Rating**

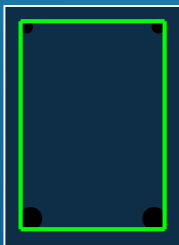
**Avoid Unnecessary Retrofitting**



# CARBON FIBER REINFORCED POLYMER (CFRP)



Rupture of CFRP



Unwrapped



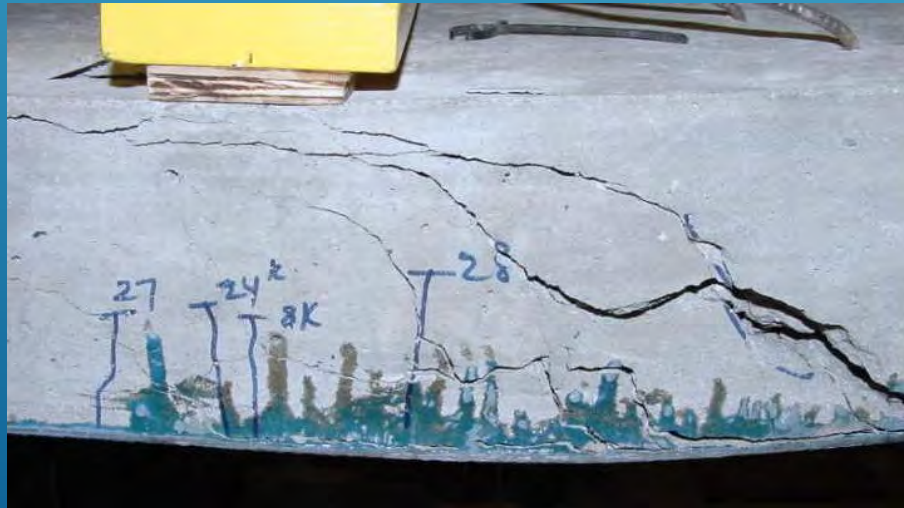
1-Layer Fully Wrapped

# Mechanical properties of CFRP CF130 from Master Builders Inc.

## Mbrace CF 130

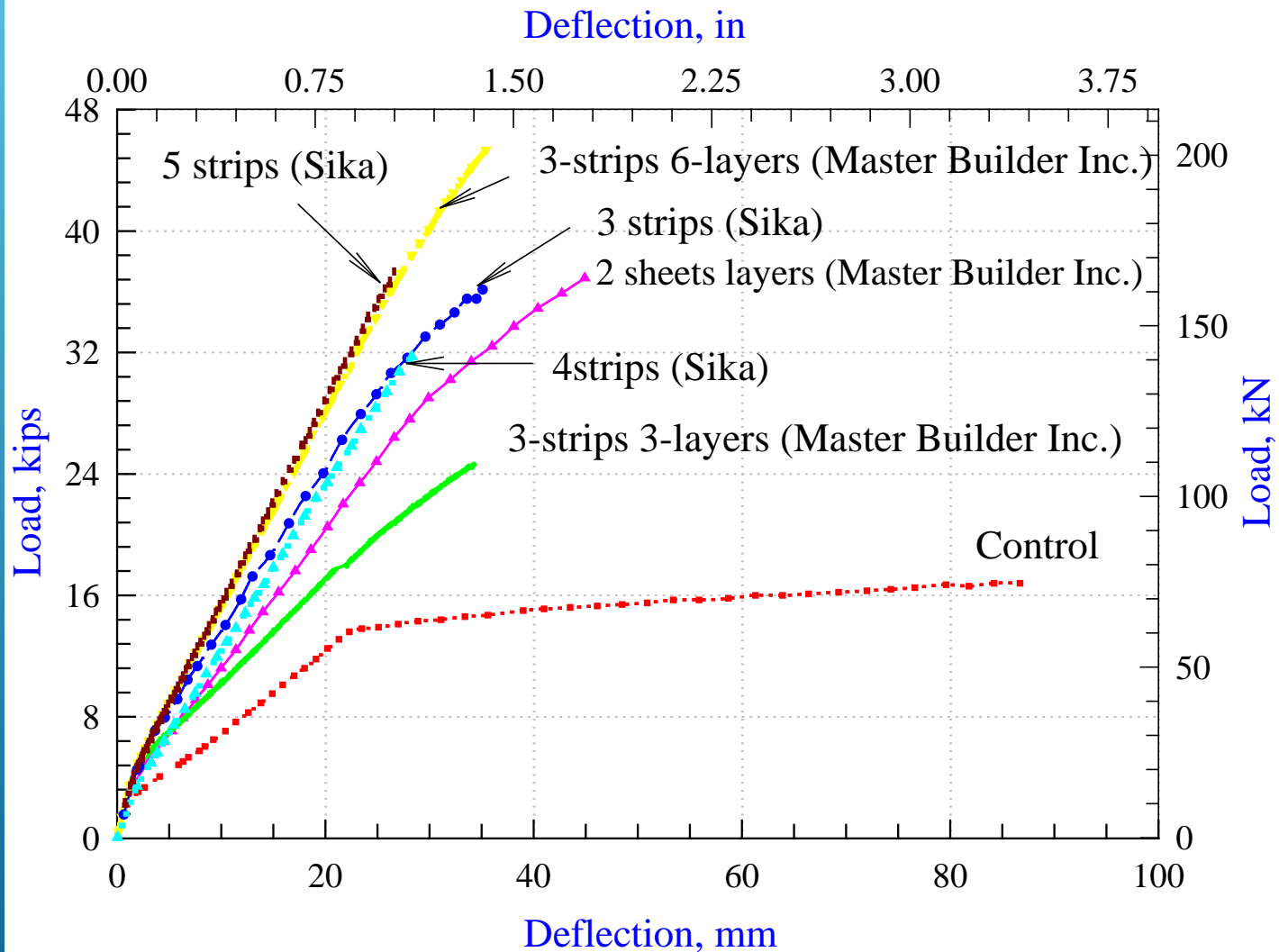
<b>Property</b>	<b>Amount</b>
<b>Ultimate strength</b>	<b>620 ksi (4275 MPa)</b>
<b>Design strength</b>	<b>550 ksi (3790 MPa)</b>
<b>Yielding modulus</b>	<b>33,000 ksi (228 GPa)</b>
<b>Ultimate strain</b>	<b>0.017 mm/mm</b>

# Modes of Failure

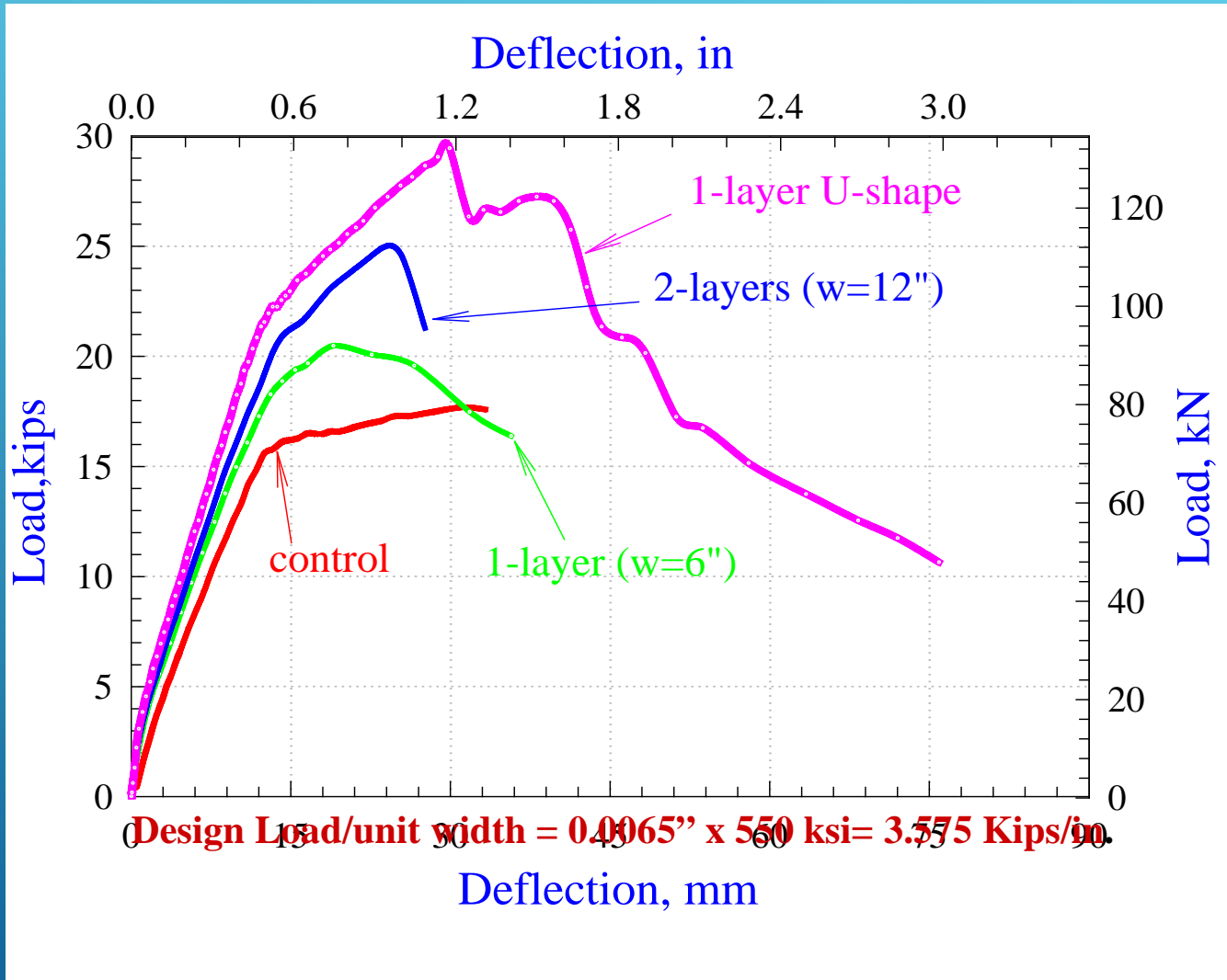




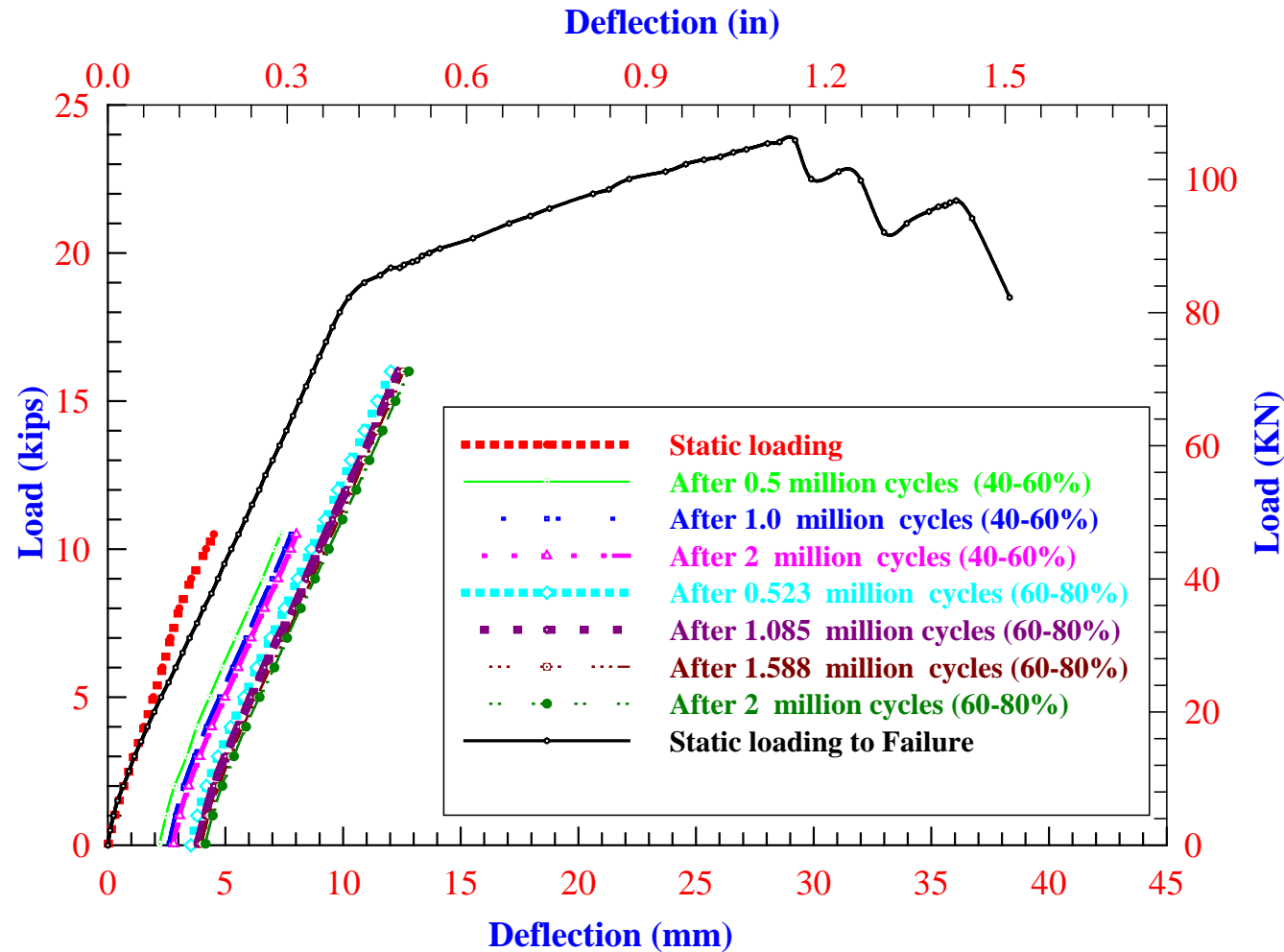
# Load vs. Deflection Curves for all Slabs Master Builders and Sika CFRP



# Load vs. Deflection Curves for 8 ft RC Beams Cured at Room Temperature



# Load vs. Deflection Curves for Beam (B8F1L40-60, 60-80) Strengthened with 1-Layer of CFRP under Cyclic Loading





# Mode of Failure of RC Column (Control)



# Mode of Failure of RC Column confined with CFRP



# Test Results of all Circular 36 in. Long RC Columns

Specimen	Type of strengthening	Ultimate load kips	% Increase**
C36C0	Control (unconfined)	263 (264)*	---
C36S1	1- layer 4" strips @ 1" spacing	332 (334)*	26
C361T	1- layer in lateral direction	353 (347)*	34
C362T	2-layers in lateral direction	444 (422)*	69

Note: ( )\* represents the ultimate load for the 30" long columns  
\*\* with respect to control specimens



# FIELD APPLICATION

**18"X48" VOIDED PRESTRESSED CONCRETE SLAB BRIDGE.  
THE BRIDGE CONSISTS OF FIFTEEN 39 FT. SPANS.**



# CORROSION OF PRESTRESSING STRANDS AND SPALLING OF CONCRETE





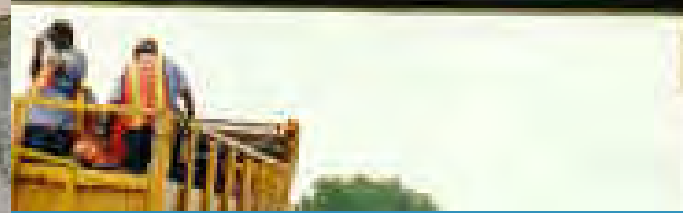
# RESTORATION OF CONCRETE SECTION



# APPLICATION OF CFRP



# DAMAGED AASHTO TYPE II GIRDERS





# FORMING AND RESTORING OF CONCRETE SECTIONS



# APPLICATION OF CFRP



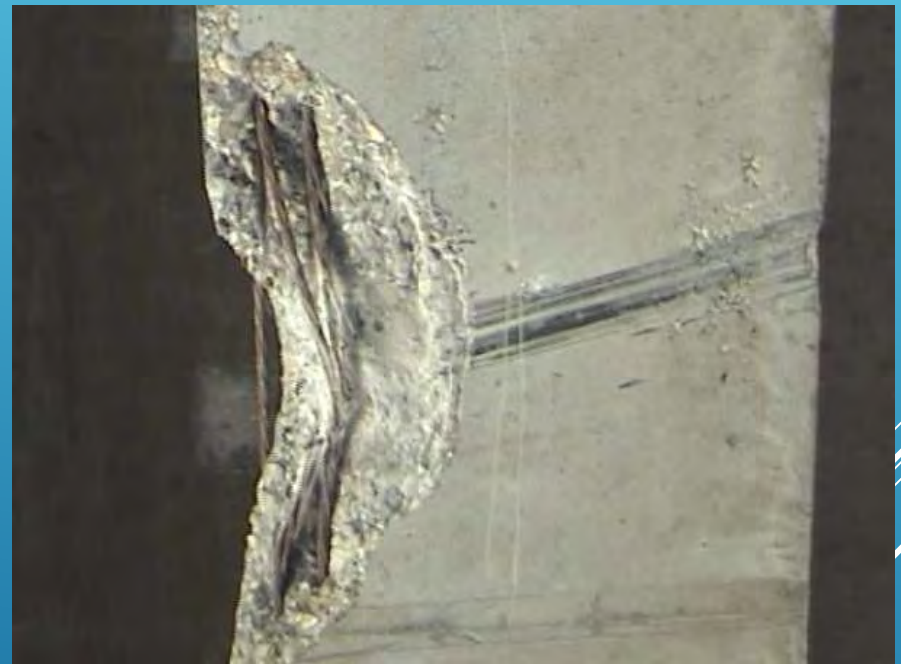
# I90 Toll Highway Bridge Over Burr Oak Ridge Road, Village of Roscoe





# I90 Toll Highway Bridge Over Burr Oak Ridge Road, Village of Roscoe

## Damaged Prestressed Concrete Beams





# Damaged Precast Prestressed Concrete Beam # 9 (Rectangular Section)



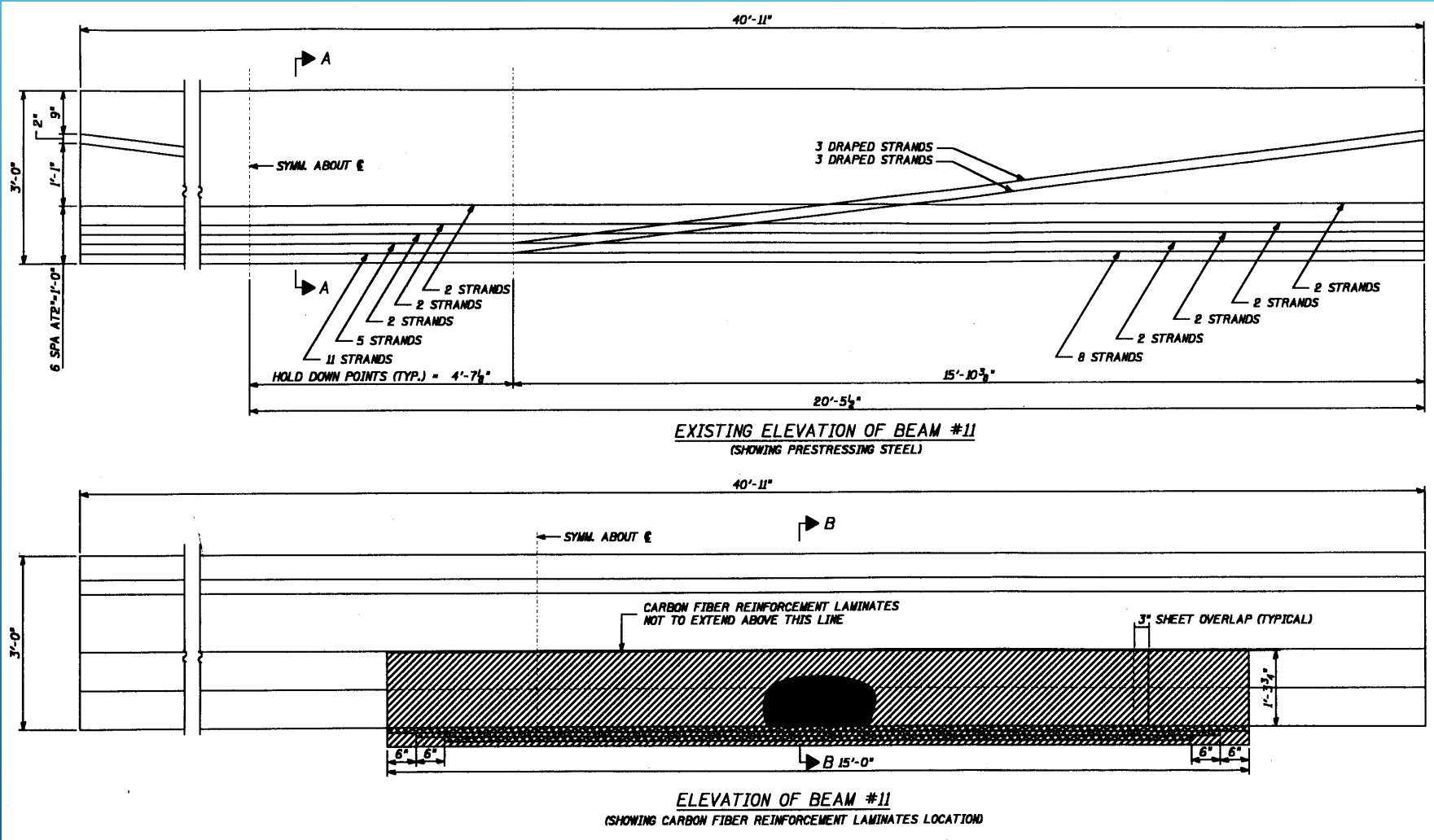
**Bridge Condition:**  
**Bridge hit and severely damaged, one strand cut, Two strands fully exposed with some damage.**

## **Action:**

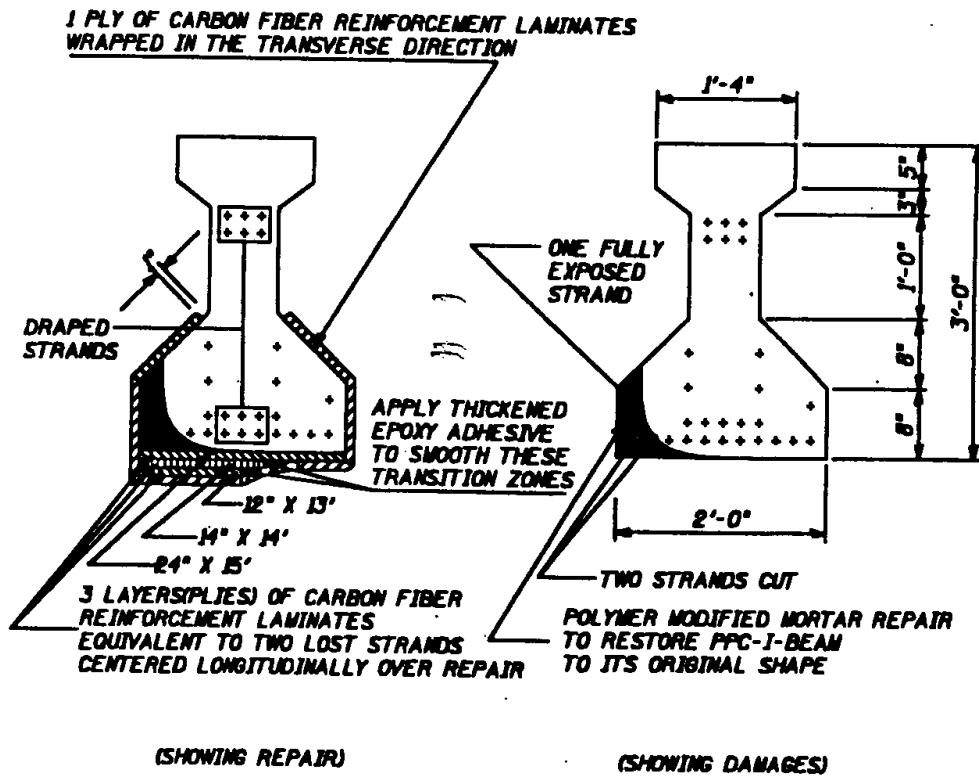
**Beam needs concrete repair and CFRP strengthening to counterbalance for the prestress force lost due to the damage. Beam also needs CFRP wrap to confine the beam at the damaged location.**



# Location of CFRP lamination and prestressing steel for beam #11






# Damaged and repaired details of Beam #11



**BEAM #11 (BRIDGE No. 711)**

**LEGEND:**

-  **POLYMER MODIFIED MORTAR REPAIR**
-  **CARBON FIBER REINFORCEMENT LAMINATES AT THE BOTTOM FLANGE CENTERED AND ORIENTED LONGITUDINALLY OVER THE REPAIR**
-  **CARBON FIBER REINFORCEMENT LAMINATES WRAPPED UNIDIRECTIONAL IN THE TRANSVERSE DIRECTION**

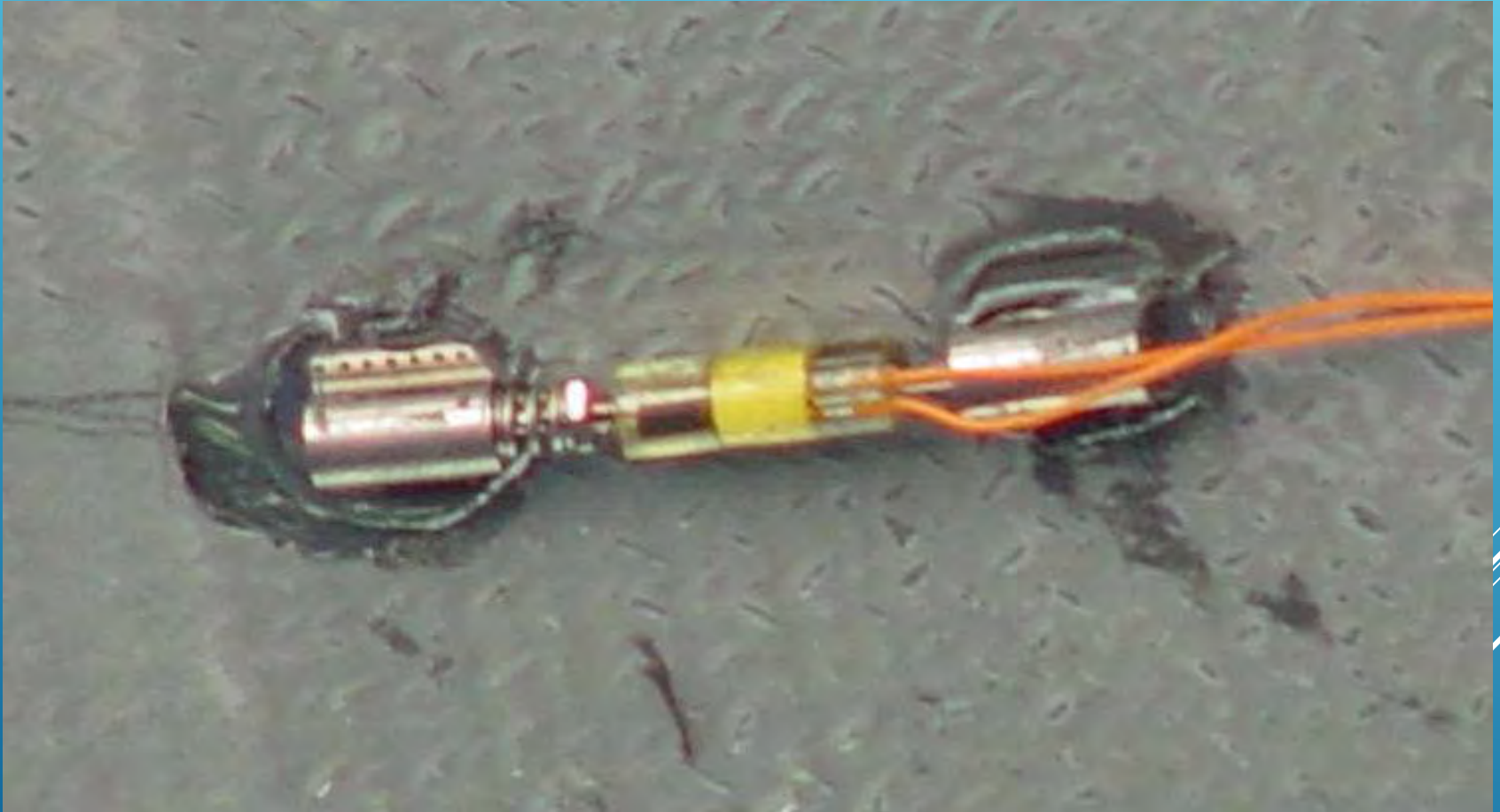
# Application of CFRP to Fully Restored Damaged Girder





# Instrumentation

## Vibrating Wire Strain Gages



# Repaired Damaged Areas and Installing the Monitoring System



# Monitoring System Housed in Aluminum Box





# Solar Panel



# Damaged AASHTO Beams on I88 Illinois Tollway Bridge



# CFRP BEAM REPAIR NW TOLLWAY(I-90) OVER IL 173







# CFRP BEAM REPAIR NW TOLLWAY(I-90) OVER IL 173



# CFRP BEAM REPAIR NW TOLLWAY(I-90) OVER IL 173





# CFRP BEAM REPAIR NW TOLLWAY (I-90) OVER IL 173



# CFRP BEAM REPAIR NW TOLLWAY(I-90) OVER IL 173





# CFRP BEAM REPAIR NW TOLLWAY(I-90) OVER IL 173





# CFRP BEAM REPAIR NW TOLLWAY(I-90) OVER IL 173



# CFRP BEAM REPAIR NW TOLLWAY(I-90) OVER IL 173



# CFRP BEAM REPAIR NW TOLLWAY (I-90) OVER IL 173





# CFRP PIER REPAIR 18<sup>TH</sup> STREET – EAST OF THE RIVER



06.04.2008

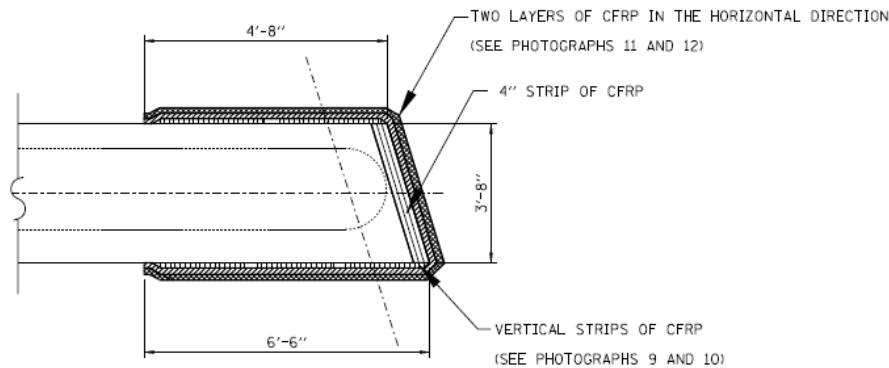


# CFRP PIER REPAIR 18<sup>TH</sup> STREET – EAST OF THE RIVER

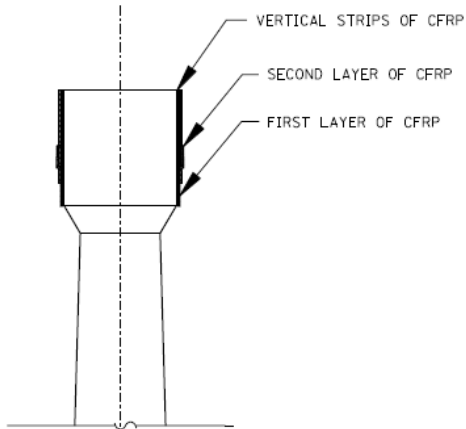
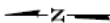


02.09.2007

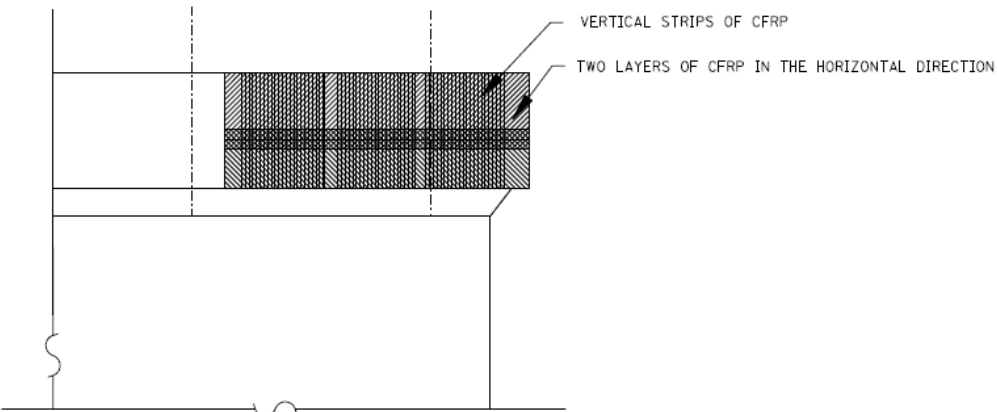
# CFRP PIER REPAIR 18<sup>TH</sup> STREET – EAST OF THE RIVER



PIER 4 - PLAN VIEW



PIER 4 - SOUTH FACE



PIER 4 - WEST FACE

Typical Pier Repairs



# CFRP PIER REPAIR 18<sup>TH</sup> STREET – EAST OF THE RIVER



Application of Primer Material on Pier 1 Surface



# CFRP PIER REPAIR 18<sup>TH</sup> STREET – EAST OF THE RIVER



Application of First Horizontal Layer of CFRP on Pier 1



# CFRP PIER REPAIR 18<sup>TH</sup> STREET – EAST OF THE RIVER



Pier 4 with two coats of FRL in gray color



# CFRP PIER REPAIR 18<sup>TH</sup> STREET – EAST OF THE RIVER



Location #	Pullout Strength (PSI)
Pier 1	475
Pier 4	520
	Average = 497.5

Pull out Testing at Pier 4

# 41<sup>ST</sup> & 43<sup>RD</sup> ST. PEDESTRIAN BRIDGES OVER IC/CN RAILROAD AND LSD, CHICAGO IL

## APPROACH STRUCTURES

# 41<sup>ST</sup> & 43<sup>RD</sup> STREET PEDESTRIAN BRIDGES DESIGN TEAM AND HISTORY

## History

Double-curved, tilted arch mono tube concept was Winner of Chicago International Design Competition for updating and revitalizing Chicago's south side neighborhoods providing pedestrian access to Lake Shore Drive Lake Front Trail.

Original TS&L completed in 2007 by Earthtech (AECOM). Revisions made and resubmitted in 2014.

## Design Team

- Cordogan Clark & Associates, Inc (Architect)
- AECOM (Structural, main spans, Civil and Construction Administrator).
- HBM Engineering Group, LLC (Structural, East and West Approaches).
- Singh and Associates (Lighting aesthetics).
- Ground Engineering Consultants, Inc (Geotechnical)
- RWDI (Wind tunnel and dynamic modeling)
- F.H Paschen (Contractor)





# 41<sup>ST</sup> & 43<sup>RD</sup> STREET PEDESTRIAN BRIDGES PROJECT LOCATION AND OVERVIEW



41<sup>st</sup> St  
Pedestrian  
Bridge

43<sup>rd</sup> St  
Pedestrian  
Bridge



# 41<sup>ST</sup> & 43<sup>RD</sup> STREET PEDESTRIAN BRIDGES ARCHITECTURAL CONCEPT RENDERING



Lake Shore Drive

IC and CN  
Railroad

# 41ST & 43RD STREET PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE

## Design Challenges:

### ▶ Complex Geometry

- Fabrication/Erection/Camber
  - 3-Dimensional Camber
- Structural Stability
  - Fully welded saddle bearings for torsional restraint
- Redundancy
  - Single circular carrier rib

### • Tight Radius of Curvature

- ▶ 120'-0" radius with 5% vertical profile (41<sup>st</sup> St. Approaches)
- ▶ 60'-0" Radius with 8% vertical profile (43<sup>rd</sup> St. Approaches)

### • Uplift

### • Thermal movements

- 3-Dimensional modeling considering foundation flexibility to determine location of thermal neutrality.

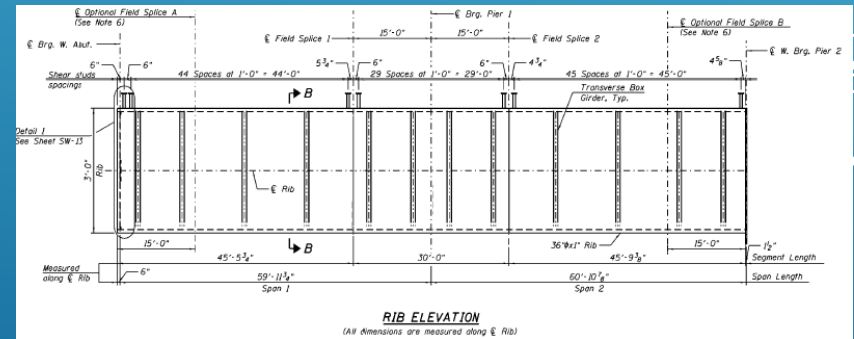
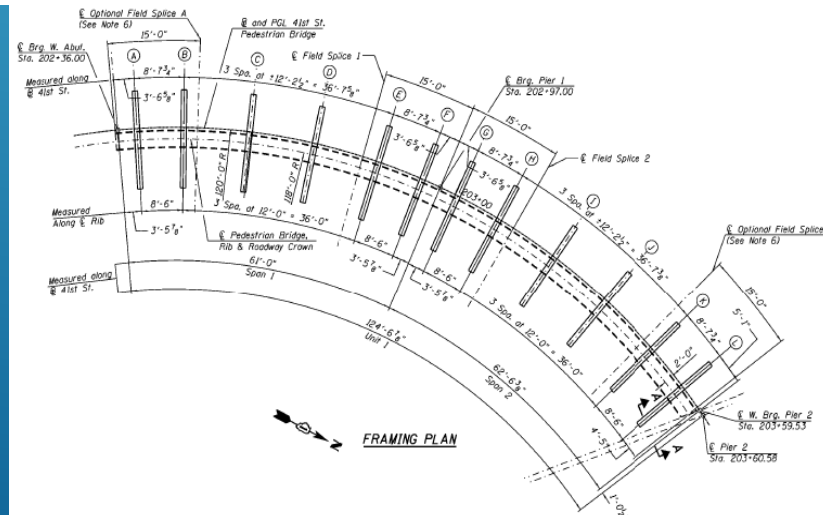
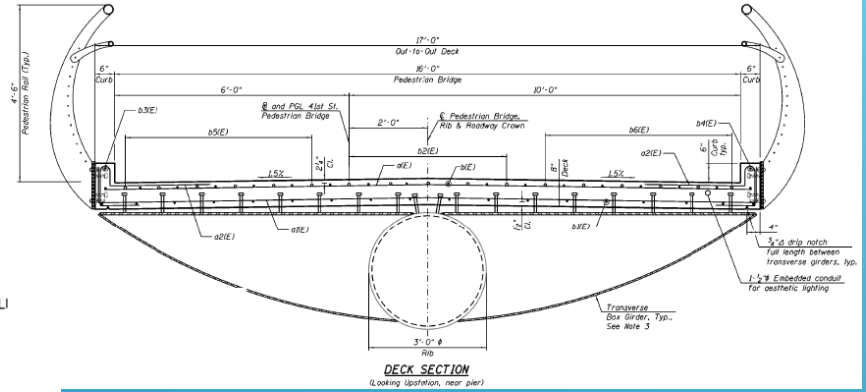
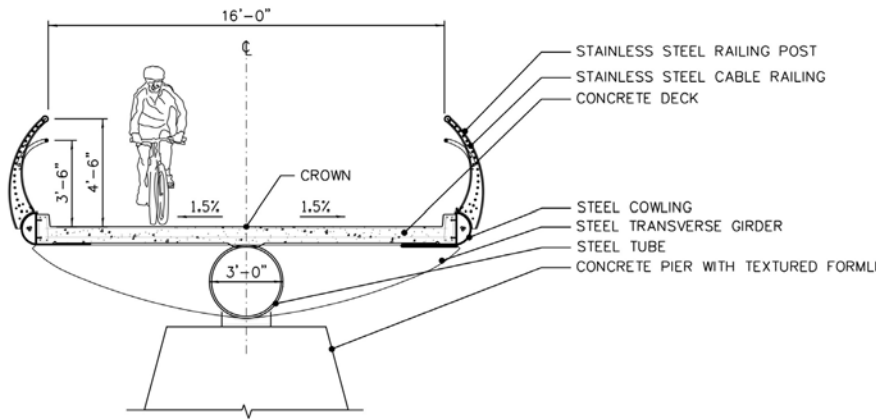
### • High Torsion

### • Agency Coordination



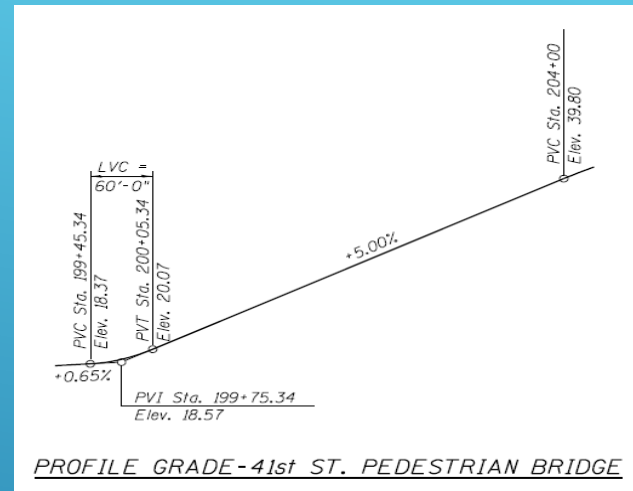
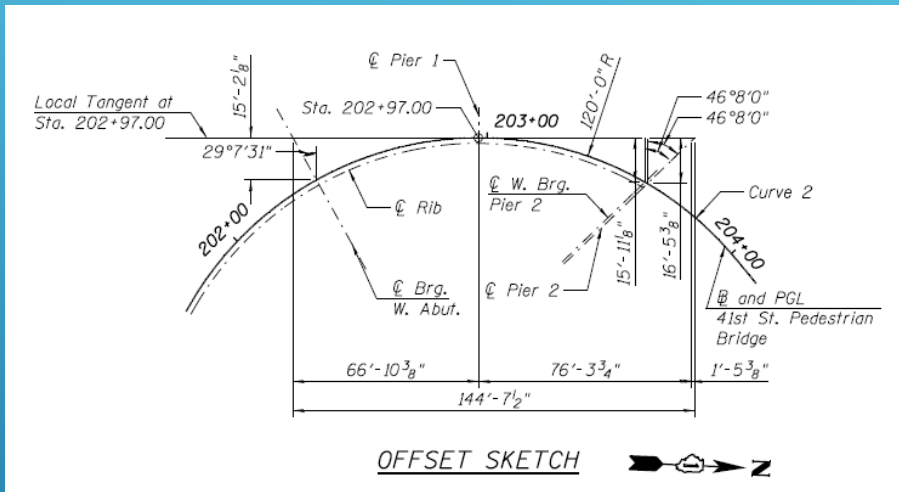
# 41<sup>ST</sup> STREET PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE

## RAMP APPROACH SECTION

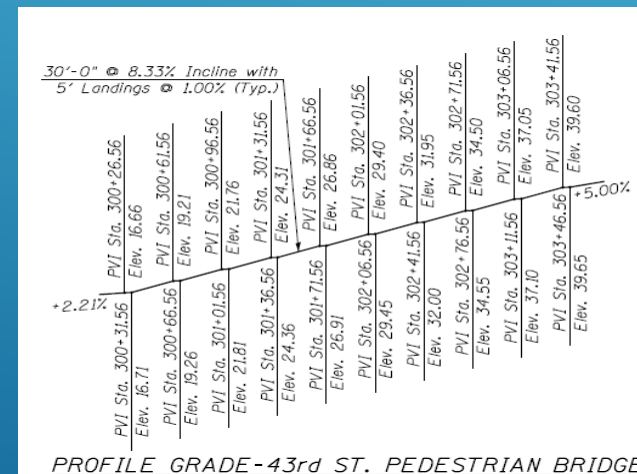
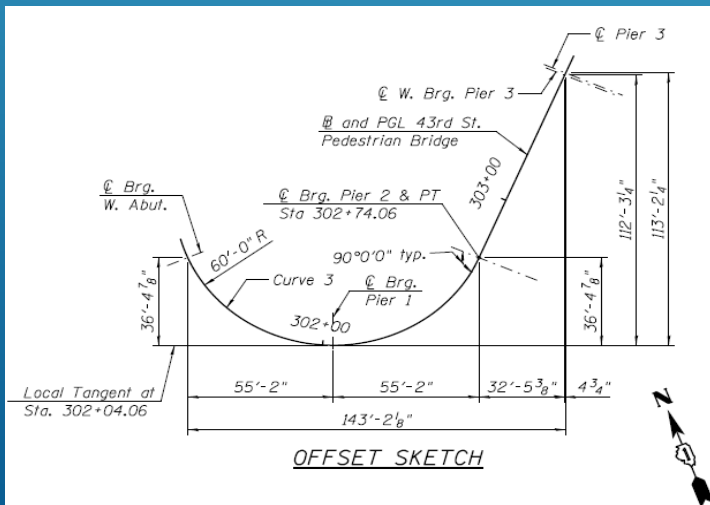


# 41ST & 43RD STREET PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL PROFILE

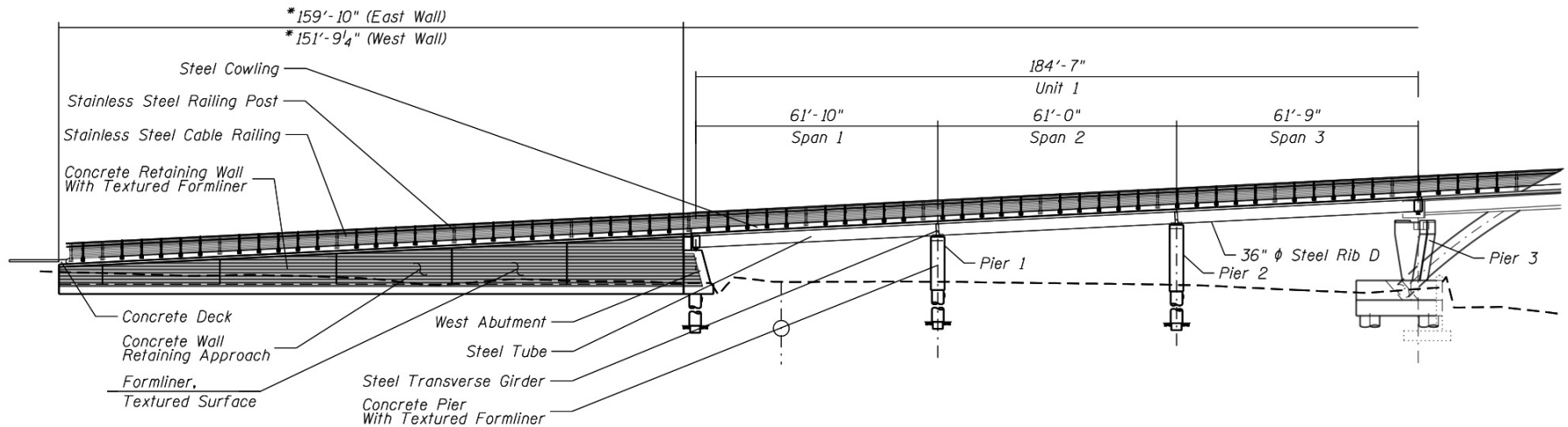
## 41<sup>st</sup> St. Bridge



## 43<sup>rd</sup> St. Bridge



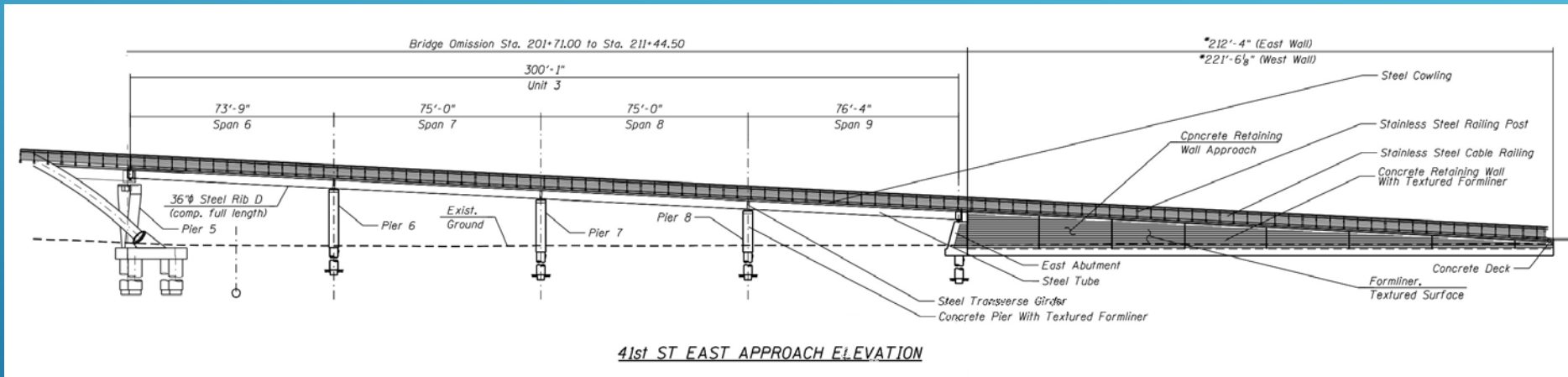
# 41<sup>ST</sup> STREET PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE WEST APPROACH ELEVATION VIEW



41st ST WEST APPROACH ELEVATION

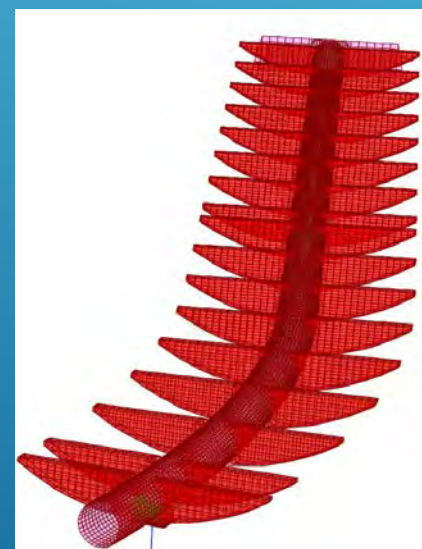
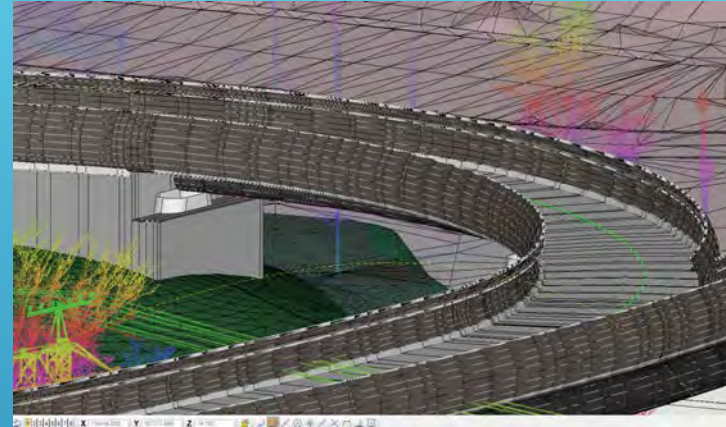


# 41<sup>ST</sup> STREET PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE EAST APPROACH ELEVATION VIEW



# 41<sup>ST</sup> STREET PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE

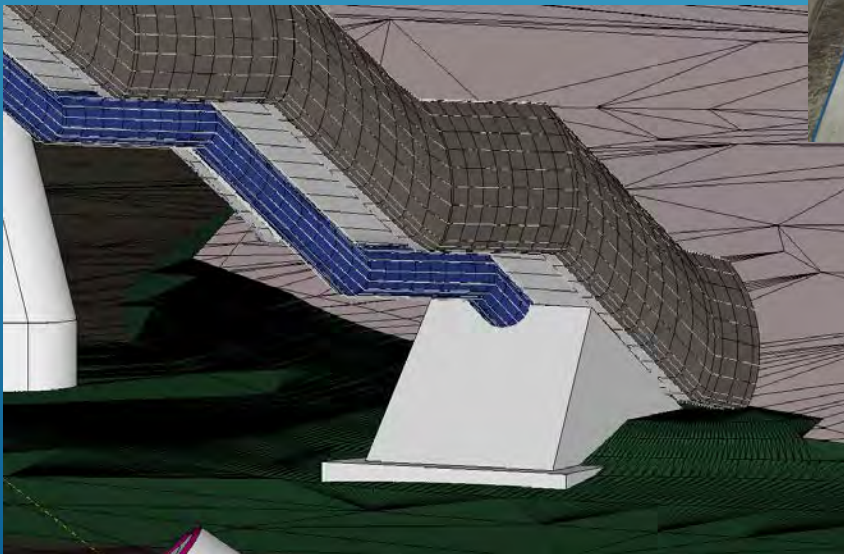
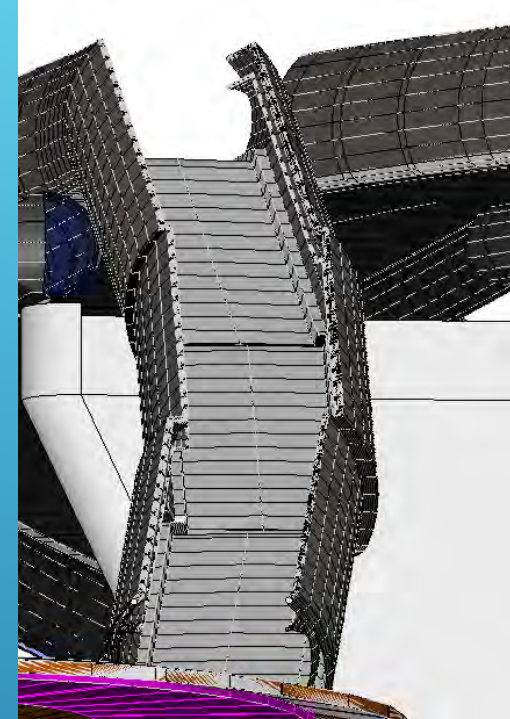
## RAMP WEST APPROACH





# 41<sup>ST</sup> STREET PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE

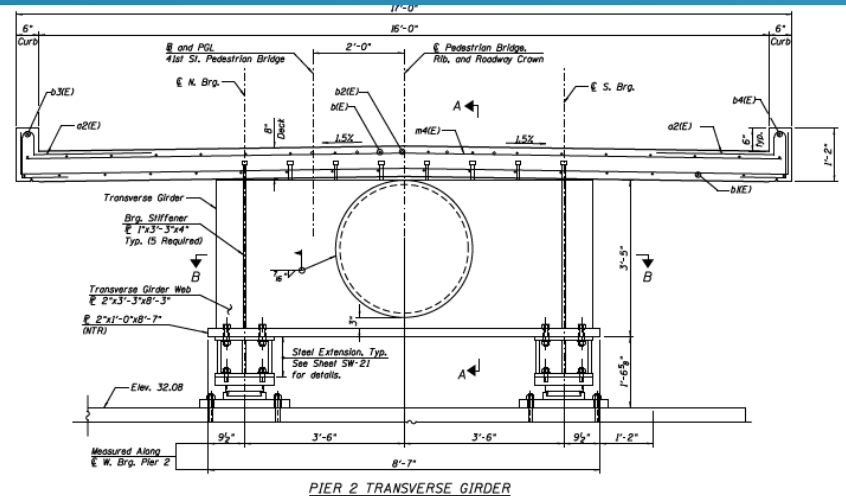
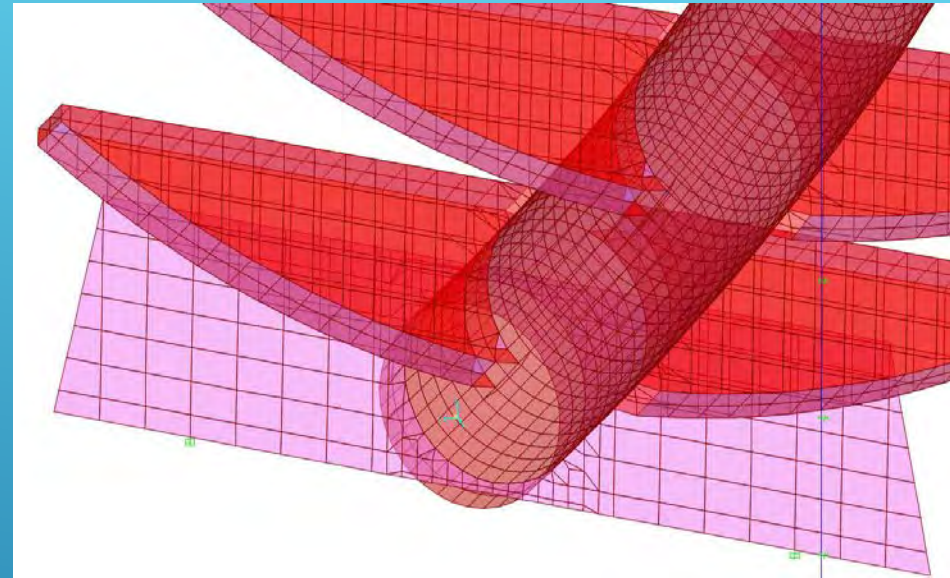
## RAMP WEST APPROACH STAIRS





# 41<sup>ST</sup> STREET PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE

## RAMP WEST APPROACH SHARED PIER



# 41<sup>ST</sup> STREET PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE

## RAMP WEST APPROACH





# DEMOLITION OF IL 89 TRUSS BRIDGE OVER THE ILLINOIS RIVER





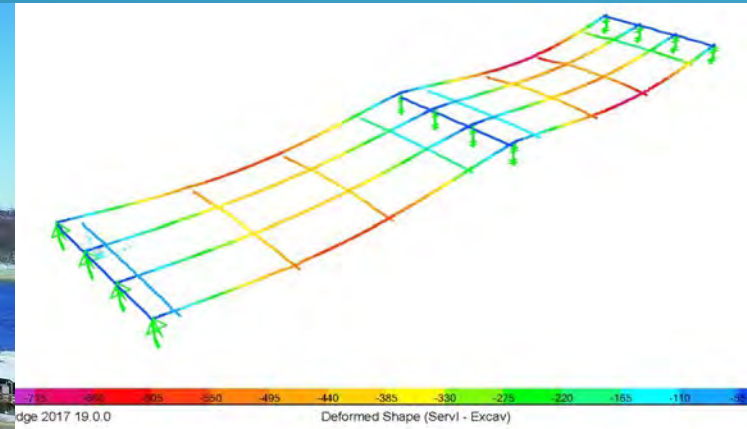
# BACKGROUND

- ▶ 19-span bridge over the Illinois River in Spring Valley, IL
- ▶ Built in 1934
- ▶ 14 approach spans consisting of concrete slab on rolled steel stringers
- ▶ 5 truss spans
- ▶ (200 ft – 362 ft length)



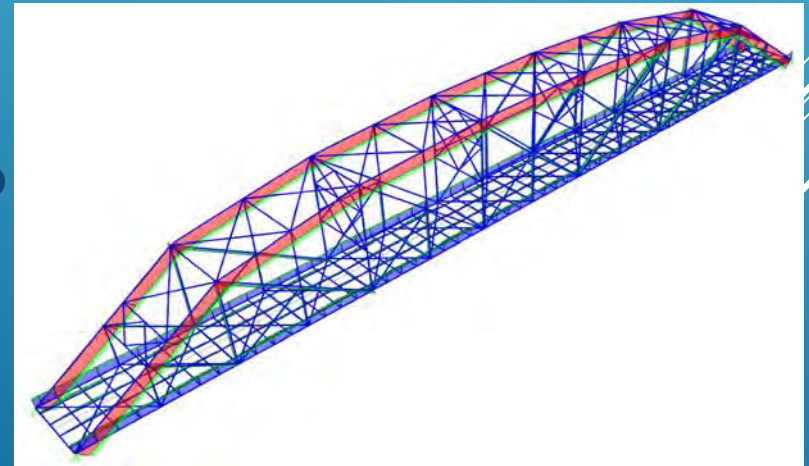
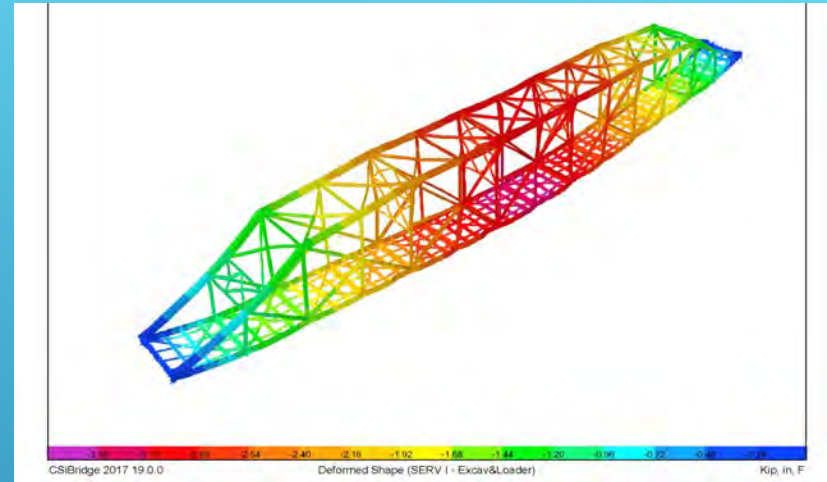
# BRIDGE REMOVAL

- ▶ After the construction of the new bridge:
- ▶ Approach spans were wrecked to the ground
- ▶ Modeled in CSI Bridge with equipment loads for deck removal (including 50% impact)



# TRUSS SPANS

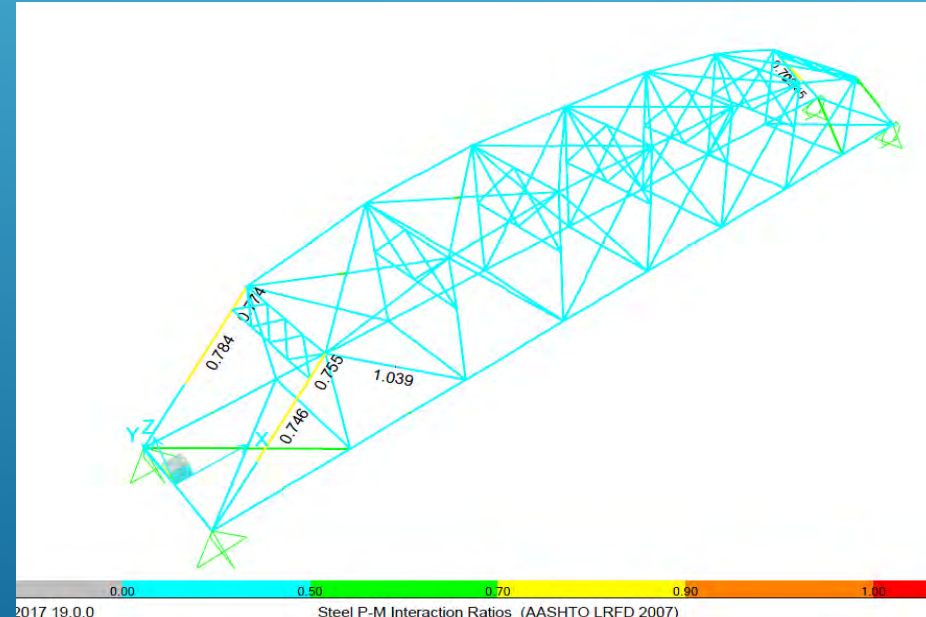
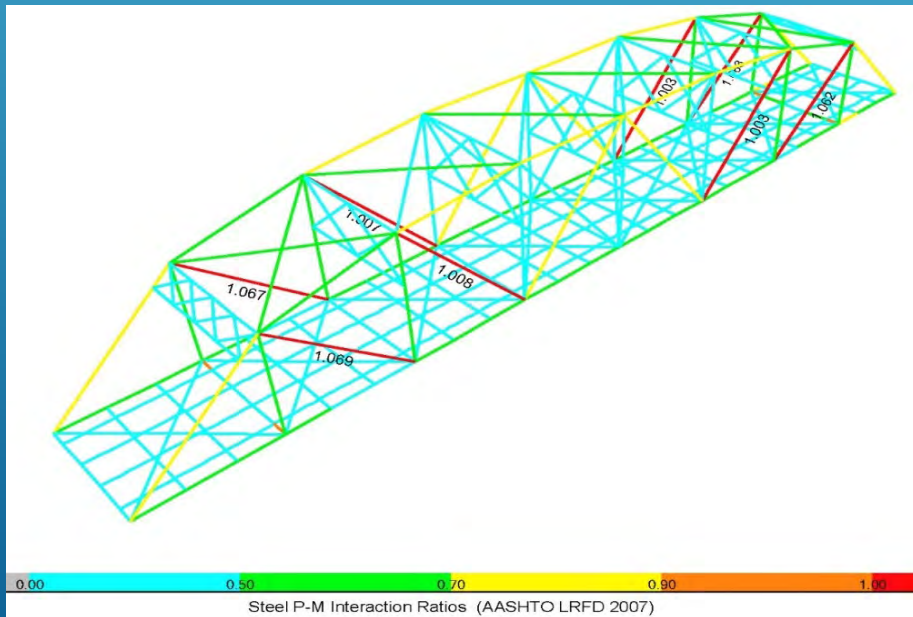
- ▶ Deck sawcut and removed
- ▶ Stringers removed
- ▶ Top and bottom lateral bracing members cut or removed
- ▶ Weakened to prepare for demolition by explosives, while still withstanding the wind load prior to blasting
- ▶ Shorter truss spans (200 ft) were weakened at the 4 corners to drop into the river
- ▶ Longer truss span (362 ft) was weakened at every truss panel (truss top chord, bottom chord & diagonal members)





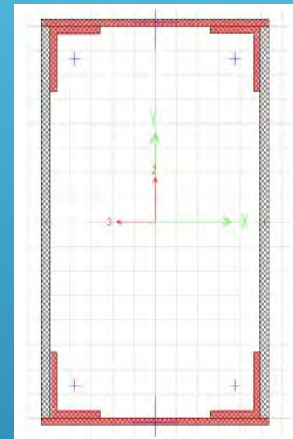
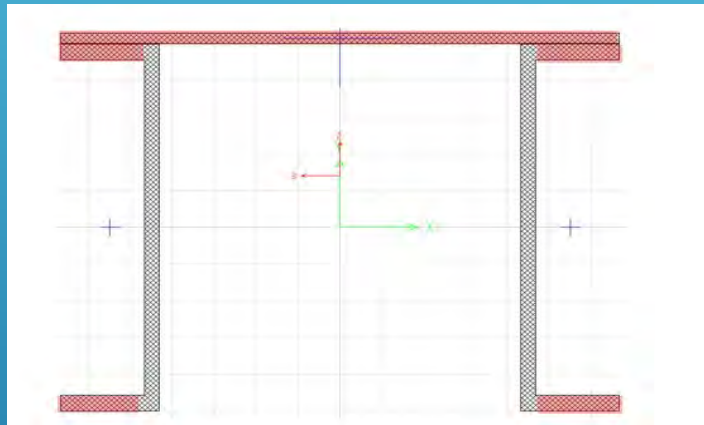
# 2 MODELS IN CSI BRIDGE FOR EACH TRUSS SPAN:

- ▶ Full truss model with equipment loads for deck removal (including 50% impact)
- ▶ Weakened truss without the deck: dead load and 50% wind

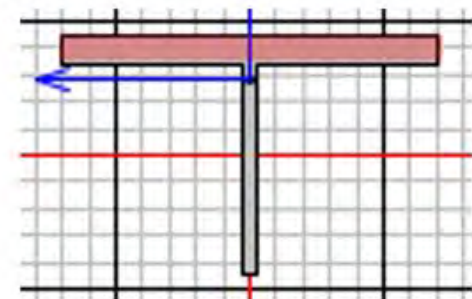
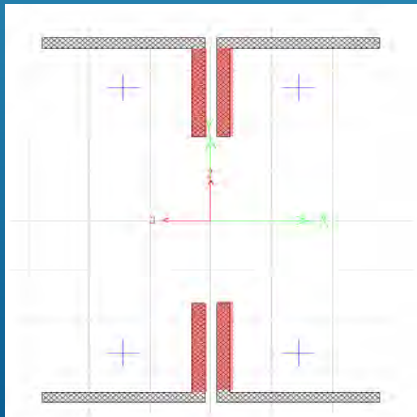


# WEAKEN TRUSS MEMBERS

- ▶ Red areas removed by torch cutting: Top & Bottom Chords



- ▶ Diagonals & Lateral Bracing



# DESIGN CHALLENGES & CONCLUSIONS

- ▶ Performance ratios slightly exceeding 1.0
  - ▶ Obtained conservatively using 50% impact for construction live load
  - ▶ Temporary condition (few days): not scheduled during weather of maximum design-force winds
- ▶ Specified load permitted to be carried by construction equipment & allowable travel lanes

- Determined cuts for truss & lateral bracing members
- Project concluded with safe & successful demolition in August 2018







<https://youtu.be/cLf9xhpwriI>

# Field Investigation & Testing of Sign Structures for VMS/CMS System



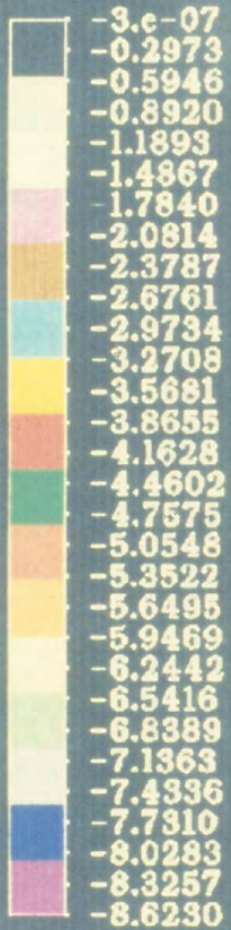








Displacement



HORIZONTAL DISPLACEMENT (in.)



FEA OF LOCATION 8 SIGN STRUCTURE

SPAN = 161.25 Feet

CASE 8A1, DL + WL1

TWO 4800 Lbs CMS's & ONE STND. SIGN



SVIEW 4.12 File:signstr 95/02/21 10:39 LC 1/ 1 Vu= 7 Lo= 45 La= 45 R= 0









**THANK YOU**

**QUESTIONS?**