



# Design of the I-74 True Arches Across the Mississippi

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**A Presentation to the APC/PennDOT Fall Seminar**

Thursday, November 17, 2016 | *Hershey, PA*

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## I-74 Twin Arch Bridges over the Mississippi River



# Outline

- Project overview
- General arrangement
- Stability of the arches
- Lateral force resisting system
- Arch design
- Wind design
- Miscellaneous details



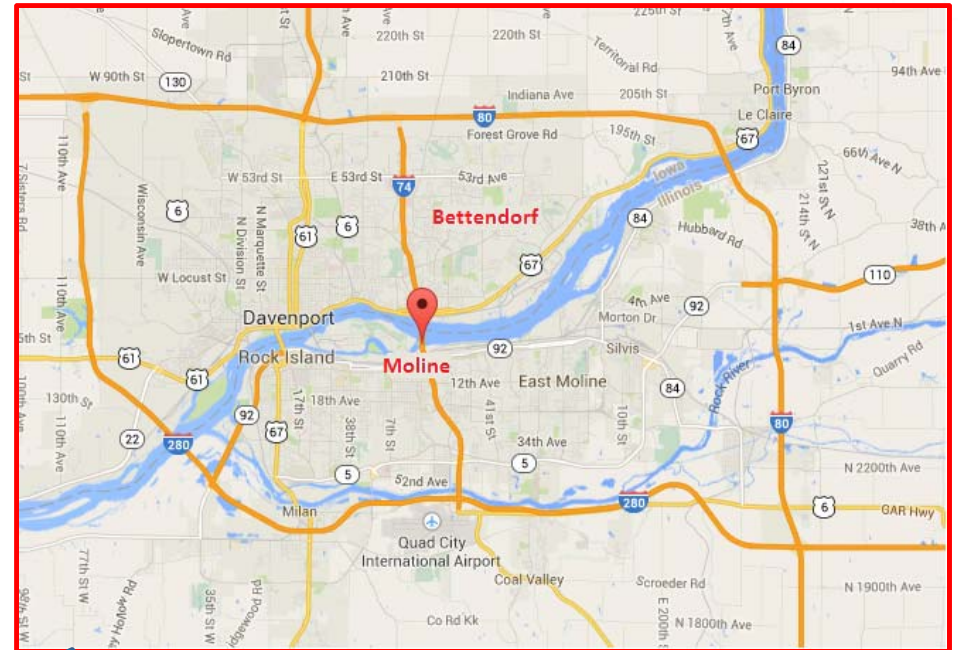
# Project Participants

- › The IowaDOT Lead Agency
- › Illinois DOT
- › Alfred Benesch – Prime Consultant
- › Modjeski and Masters – Designer of Arch Superstructure



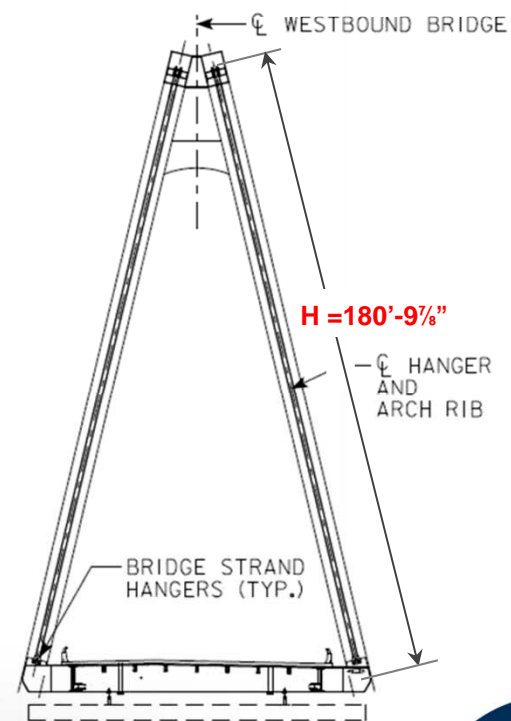
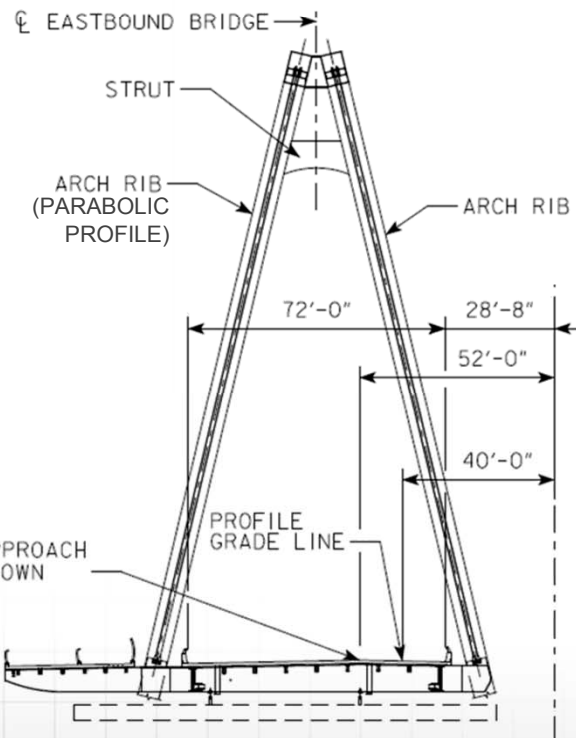
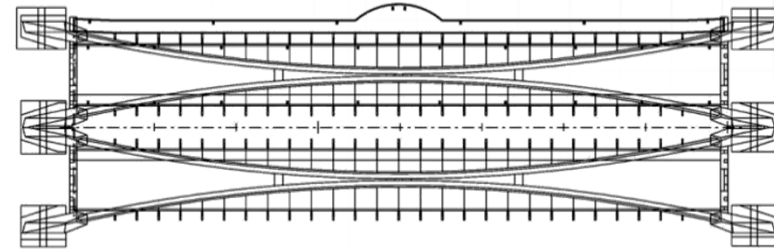
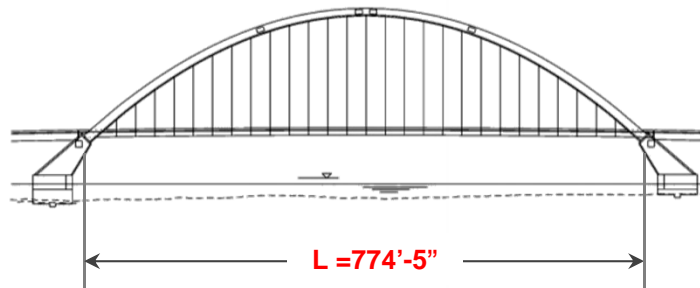
# Project Location

- I-74 between Moline, IL and Bettendorf, IA



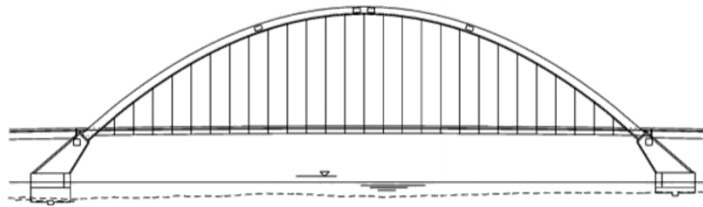
Map data © 2014 Google

# The Bridges

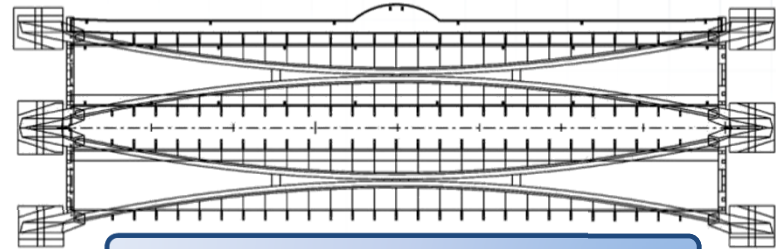


$$\frac{L}{H} = 4.3$$

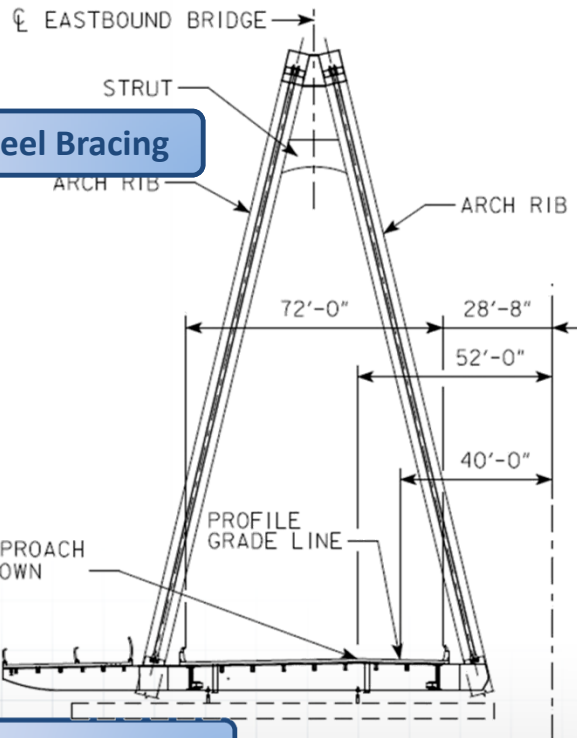
# Project Highlights



True Arches: Can Buckle In Plane

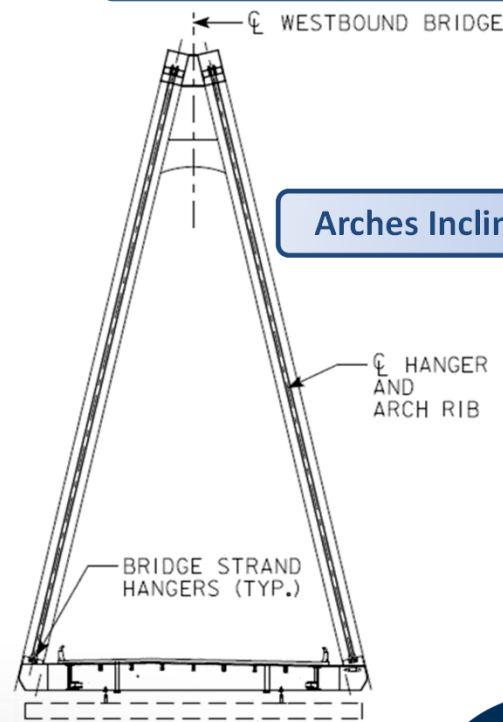


Long Unbraced Lengths of Arch Rib



Minimal Vierendeel Bracing

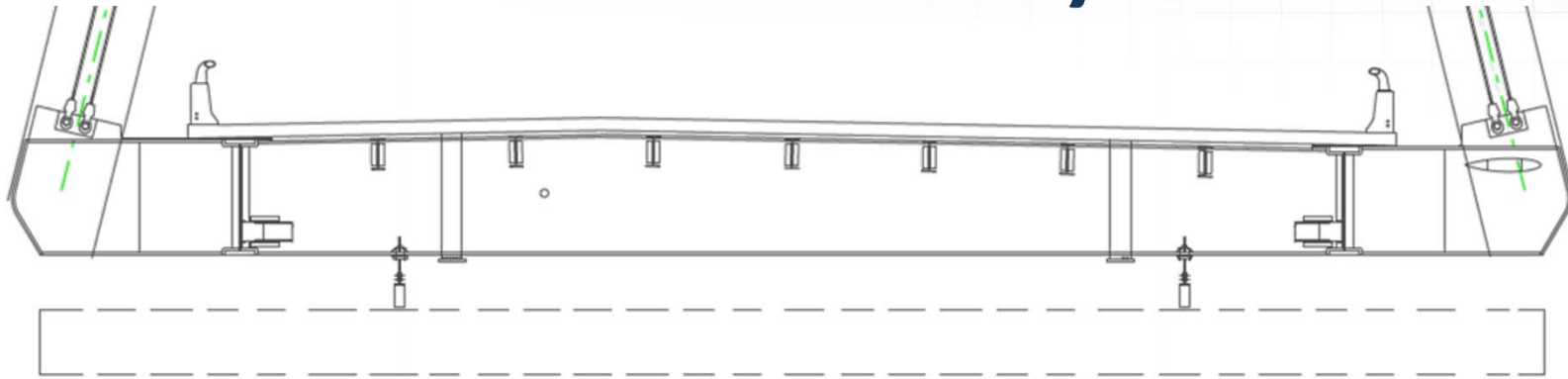
Cantilevered Bike Path



Arches Inclined to Each Other



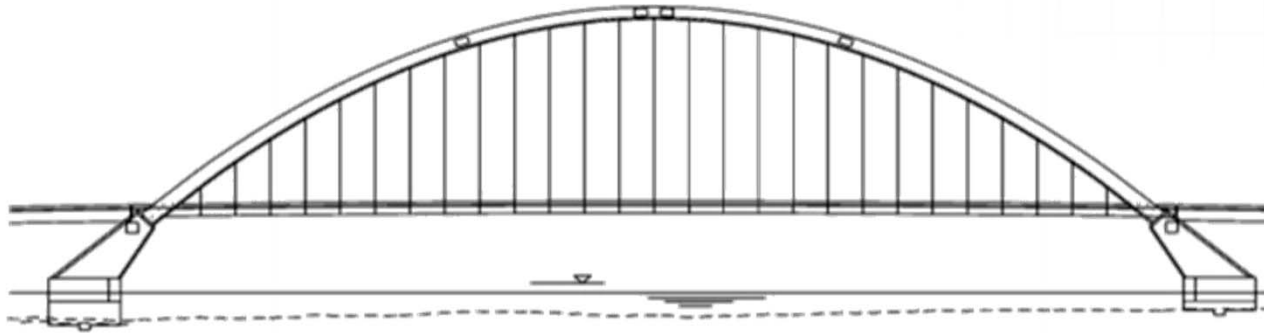
# General Structural System



## › Deck System:

- › CIP Concrete Deck + Overlay
- › Seven W24 Stringers
- › Two Stiffening Girders
- › Floor Beams spaced at 26'-8"
- › Lateral Bracing between FBs + Wind Tongues
- › Hangers - Two socketed strands

# General Structural System



## › Arch System:

- › 27 Hangers on each arch
- › Steel Ribs – Box section
- › Three Vierendeel Braces
- › Rib steel/concrete Interface Connection
- › Concrete Ribs + Strut
- › Hybrid drilled shaft foundations



# Stability of the Arches

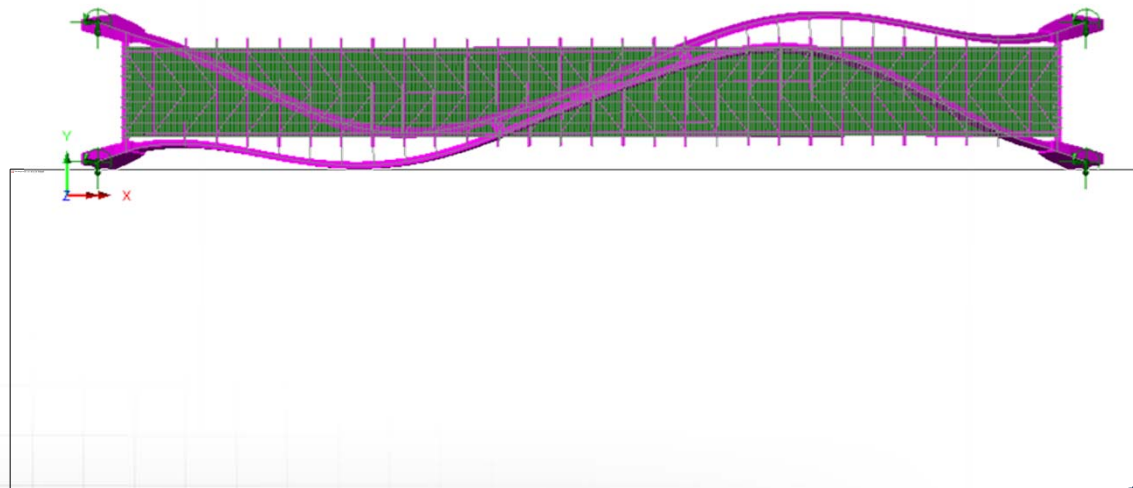
## ‣ For I-74 Arches:

- Large rise-to-span ratio  $\therefore$  snap-through buckling was not an issue
- Buckling behavior dominated by lateral deformations
- Max  $kL/r$  was calculated to be 96 (100 used in design calculations)
- Welded box rib has more favorable residual stress distribution, but did not take advantage of.
- $P_{cr} > 2.0$  Times Factored Loads

# Stability of the Arches

## › Finite Element Analysis

- › Various Live Load patterns were investigated to find minimum  $P_{cr}$
- › Linear Buckling Analysis (Eigenbuckling) used to find modes and preliminary  $P_{cr}$



*Buckling Controlling Mode: Lateral*

# Stability of the Arches

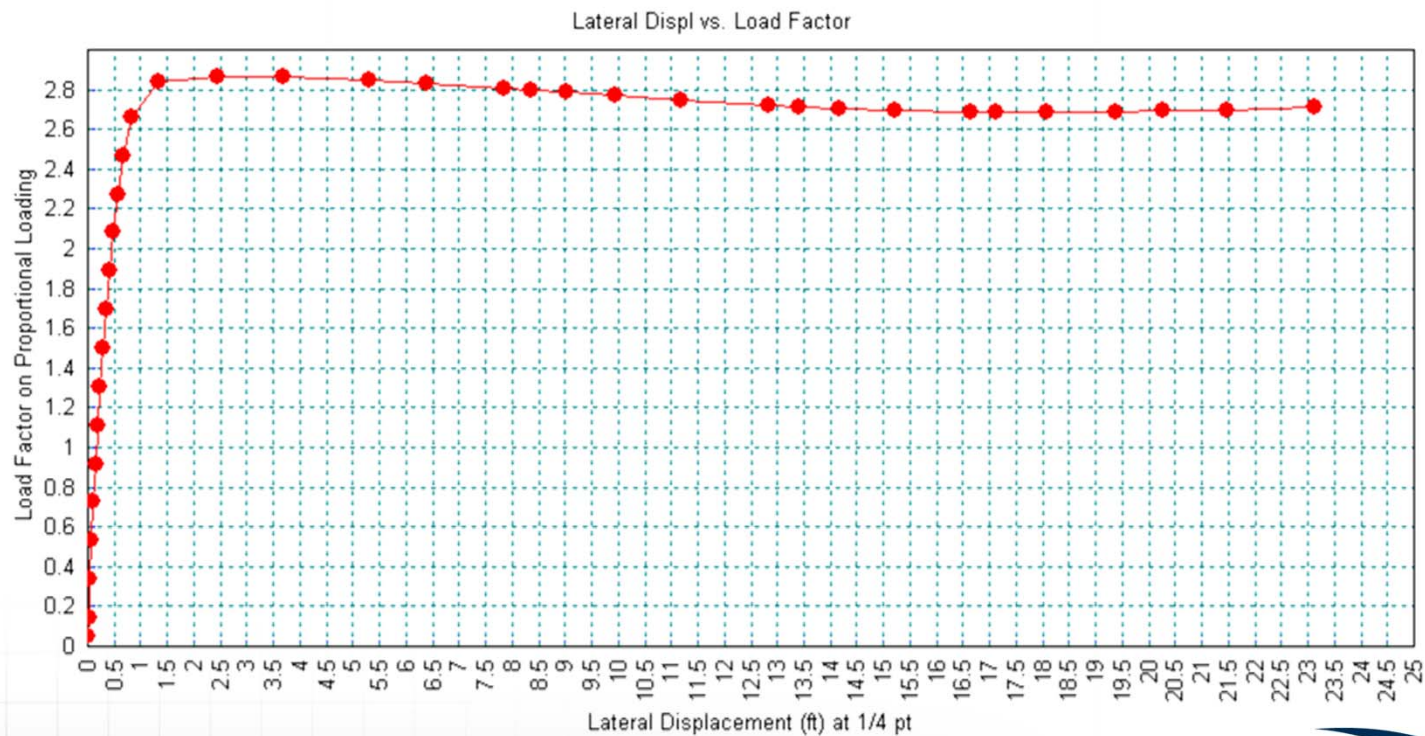
## › Finite Element Analysis

- › From  $P_{cr}$ ,  $kL/r$  was back-calculated and used in the AASHTO design equations for capacity

Response	Eigenvalue	P (k)	$P_{CR}$ (k)	$Kl/r$	$P_U$ (k)
DZ	2.668	4855	12953	95.9	6069
DY	2.659	4968	13210	95.0	6210
M @ Rib	2.730	4739	12937	96.0	5924
M @ Stiff. Girder	2.740	4718	12927	96.0	5897
P @ Rib	2.454	5426	13315	94.6	6783

# Stability of the Arches

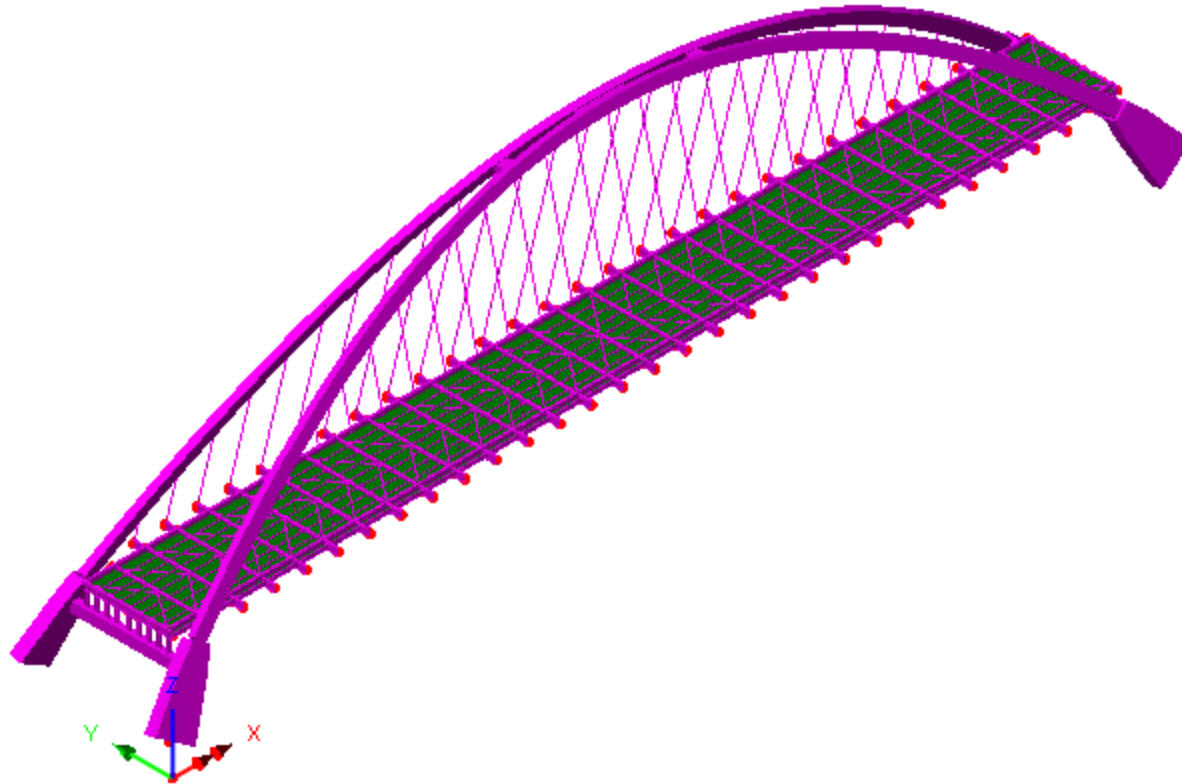
- Finite Element Analysis
  - Full Non-linear Analyses were run to verify  $P_{cr}$



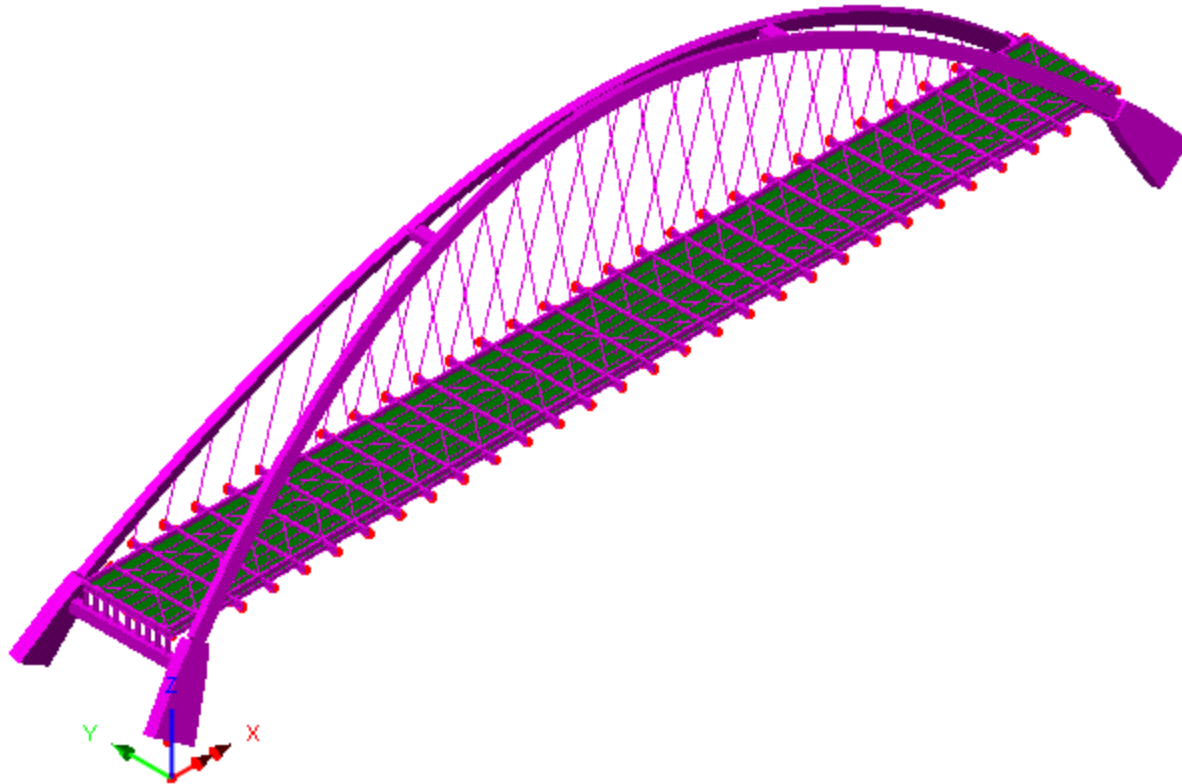
# Stability of the Arches

- › Given slender appearance of Bridge, Could  $P_{cr}$  be Increased?
- › Varied location of lower braces
  - › Shifting 2 panel points increased buckling load 34% (>3 times factored loads)
  - › Reduced loads at the Steel/Concrete connection by 17%
  - › Slight change in aesthetics, but large gain in structural behavior

# Stability of the Arches



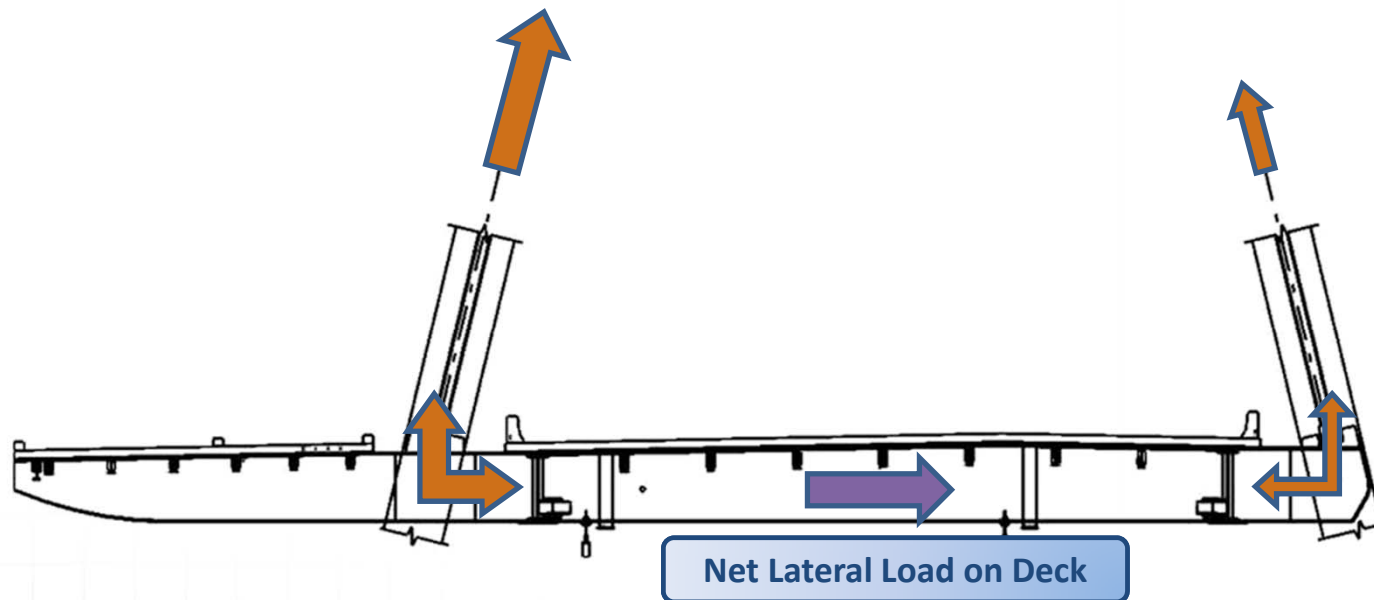
# Stability of the Arches





# Deck Lateral Force Resisting System

- › **Cantilevered Bike Path Effect:**
  - › Permanent lateral force due to inclined hangers

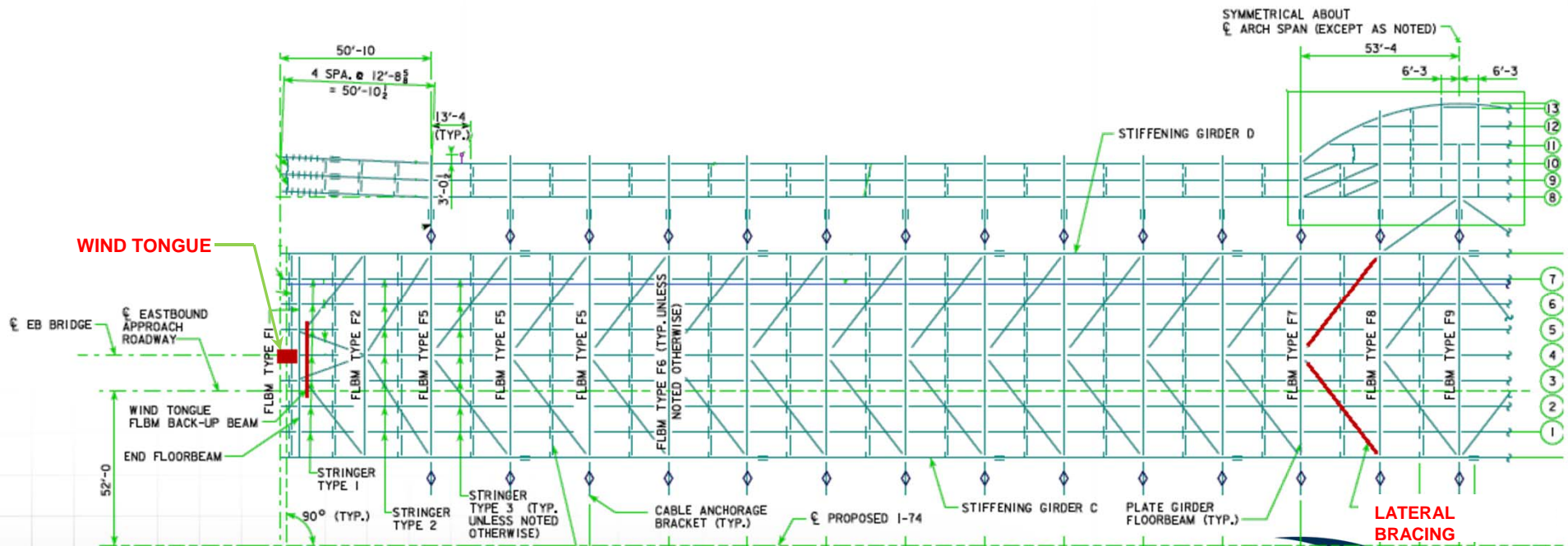


# Deck Lateral Force Resisting System

## ➤ Lateral Bracing and Wind Tongues:

- Carry lateral loads from roadway to substructure
- also carries DL due to bike trail

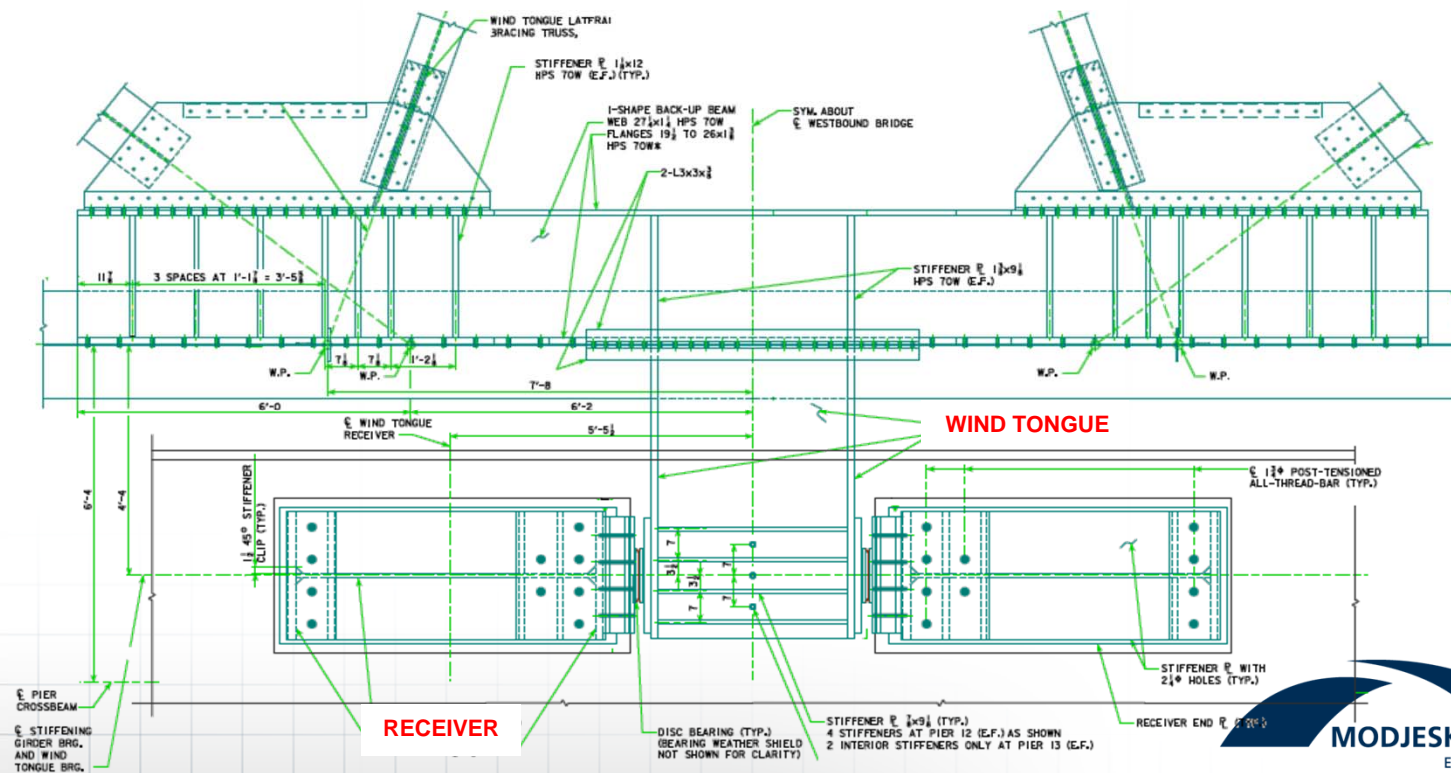
For EB bridge,



# Deck Lateral Force Resisting System

## › Wind Tongue:

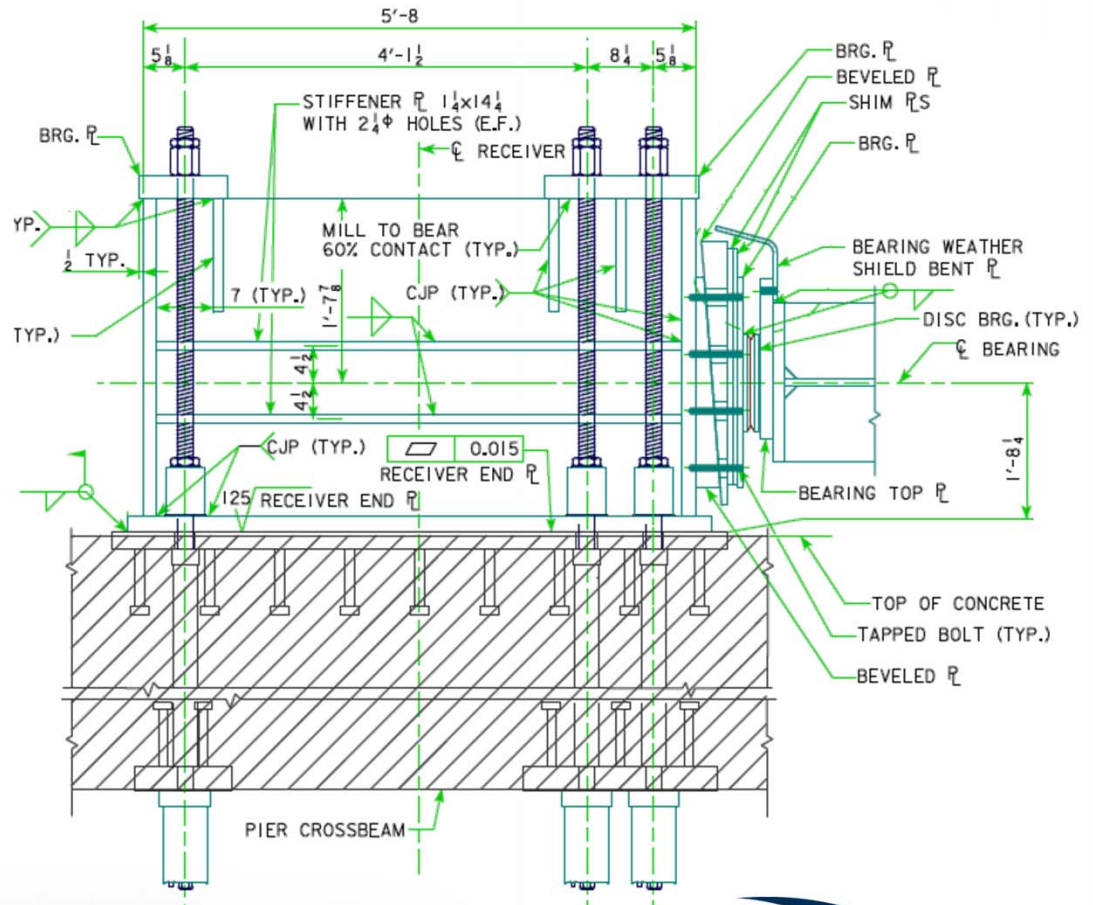
- › I-shape attached to a supporting member which connects into the lower lateral system



# Deck Lateral Force Resisting System

## › Receivers:

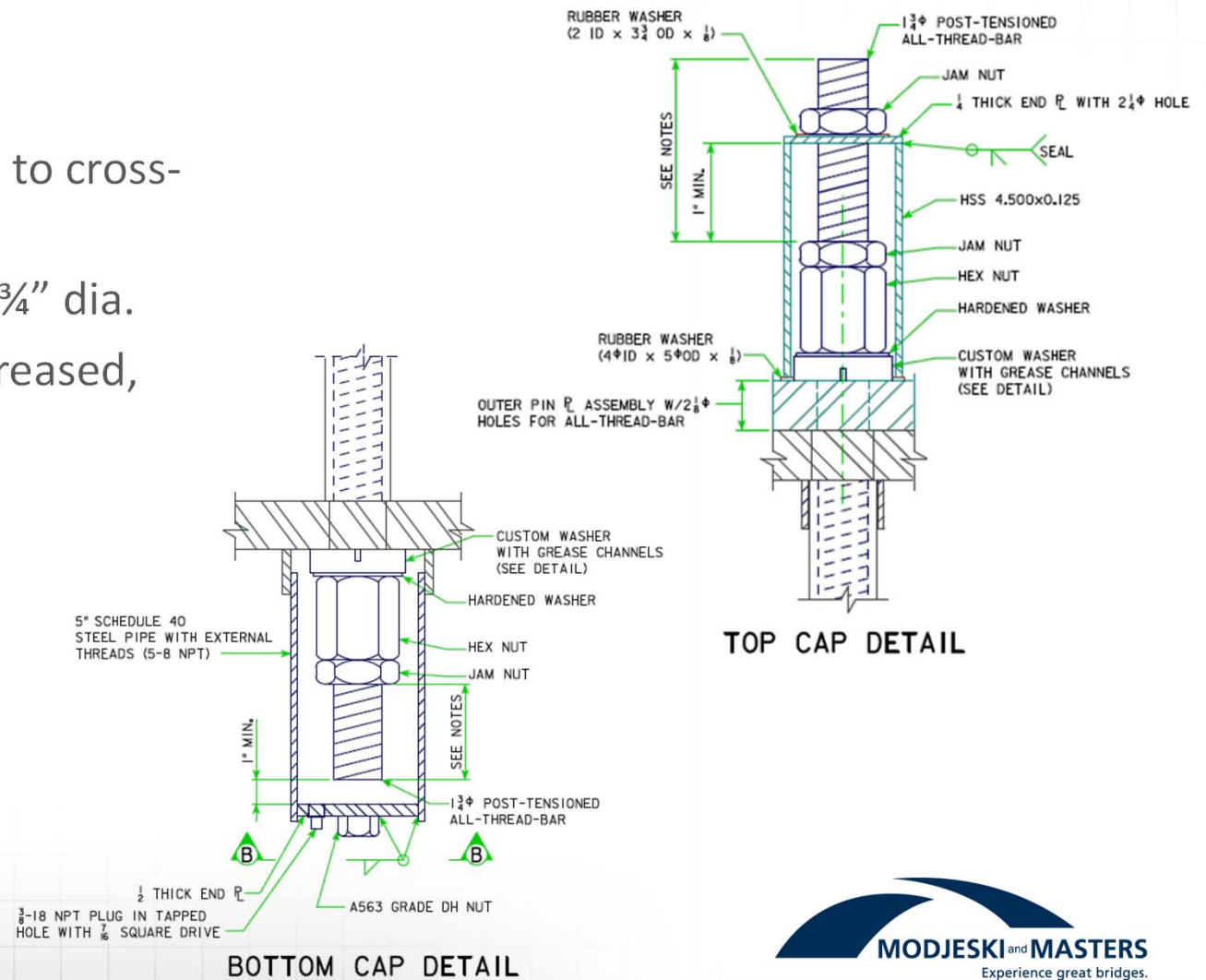
- › Large I-shapes with stiffeners
  - Disc bearings between receivers and wind tongue
  - Compressive force locked into bearings via jacking prior to welding receiver end plate to embedded plate in cross-beam



# Deck Lateral Force Resisting System

## › Receivers:

- › Post-tensioned to cross-beam
- › Gr. 150 bars, 1 3/4" dia.
- › Replaceable (greased, not grouted)

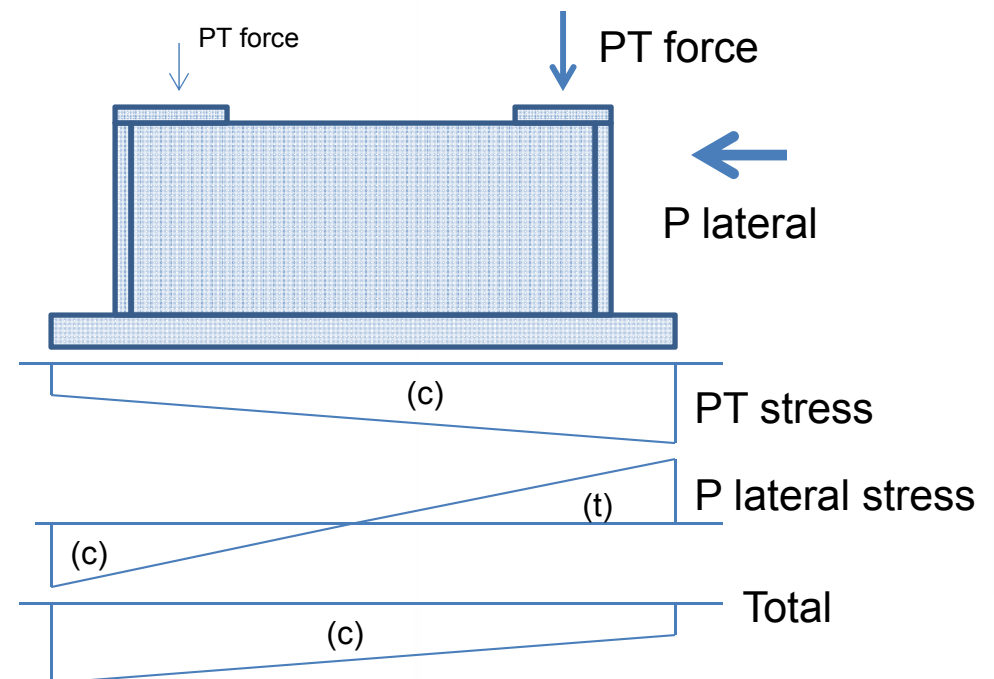




# Deck Lateral Force Resisting System

## › Receivers:

- › Post-tensioned to cross-beam
- › Forces selected to eliminate tension under lateral loading while limiting maximum compressive stress



# Arch Force Resisting System

## › Hangers:

- › Two bridge strands at each location
  - Improves redundancy and allows for replacement
- › Bridge strand diameters vary along bridge

Arch	Min. Dia. (in.)	Max. Dia. (in.)
Arches without bike trail	1 15/16	2 7/8
Arch with bike trail	2 5/8	3 3/8

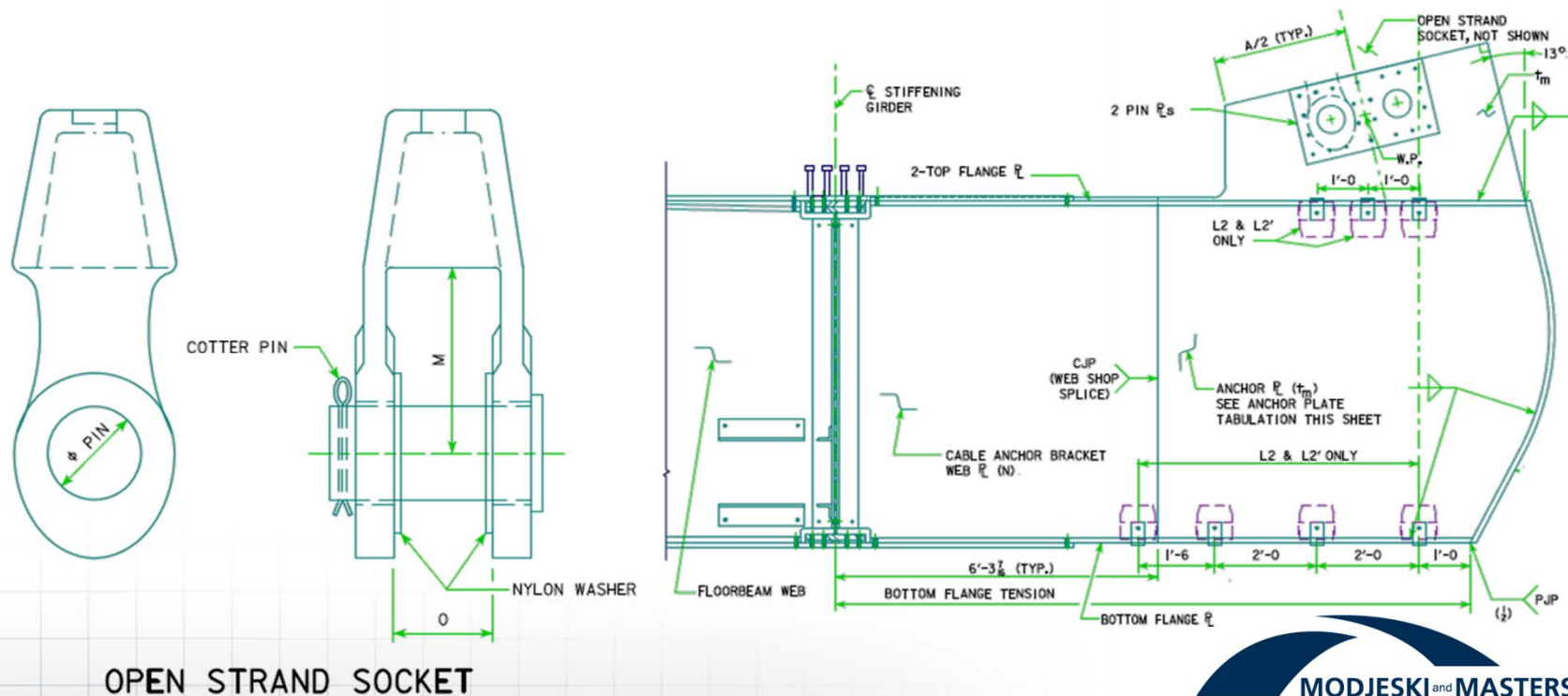
- › Controlling load cases
  - Hanger loss or Service (with F.S. = 3.0)



# Arch Force Resisting System

## › Hangers: Connections

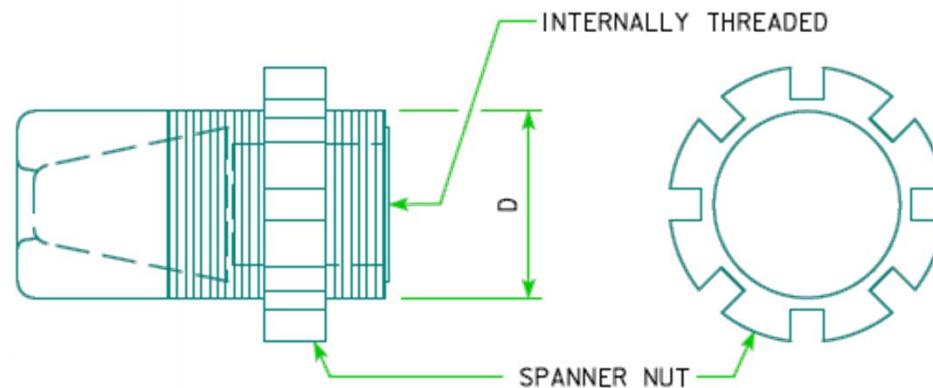
- › Open strand sockets at bottom connection to floorbeams
  - Sharkfin with pin plates at ends of floorbeam



# Arch Force Resisting System

## › Hangers: Connections

- › “Type 7” sockets at top connection to arch rib
  - Internal threads allow for jacking tensioning
  - External threads allow for length adjustment (setting of roadway vertical geometry)

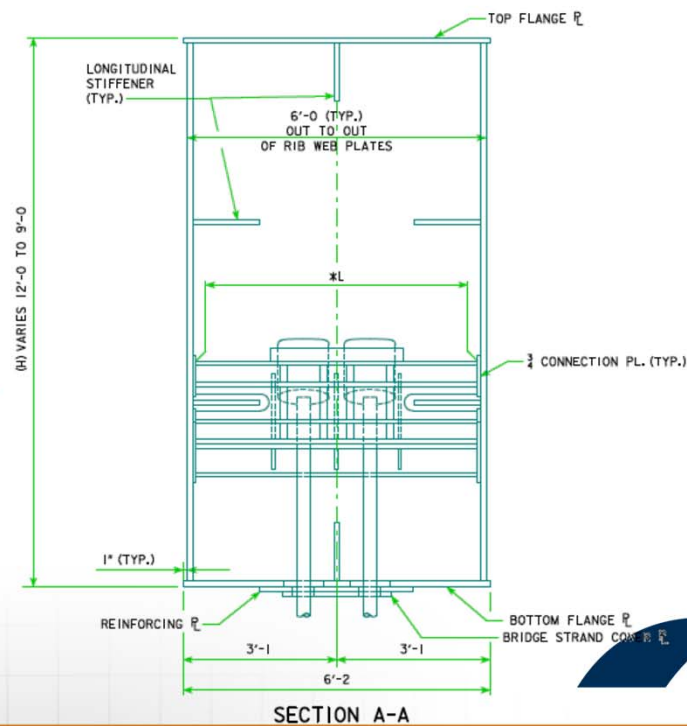
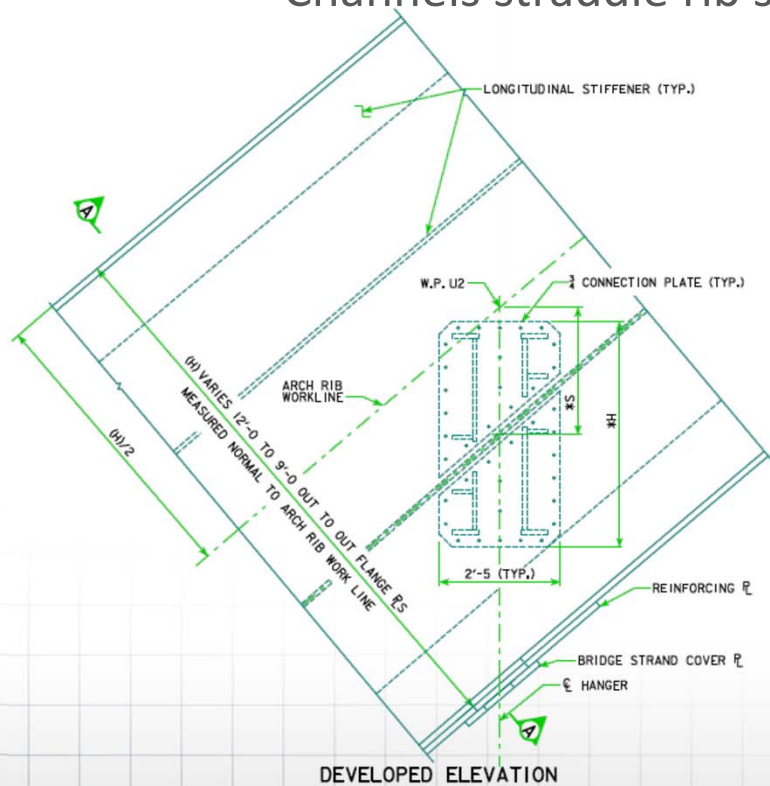


TYPE 7 SOCKET

# Arch Force Resisting System

## › Hangers: Connections

- › Stiffened channels span between arch ribs webs
  - Channels straddle rib stiffeners



# Arch Force Resisting System

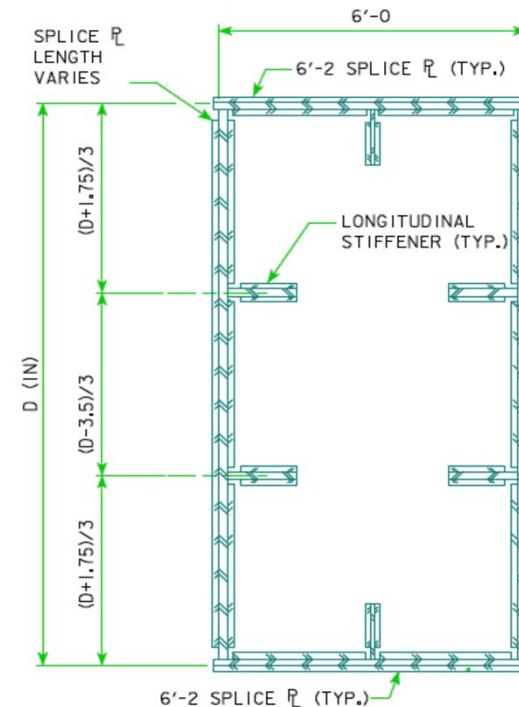
- › **Typical Arch Rib Section:**
  - › 6' wide by 9' to 12' deep
  - › Flange overhangs for fillet welds
  - › Stiffeners
    - Explored WT's, Bulb Flats
    - Simple flat plates used



# Arch Force Resisting System

## › Arch Rib Splices:

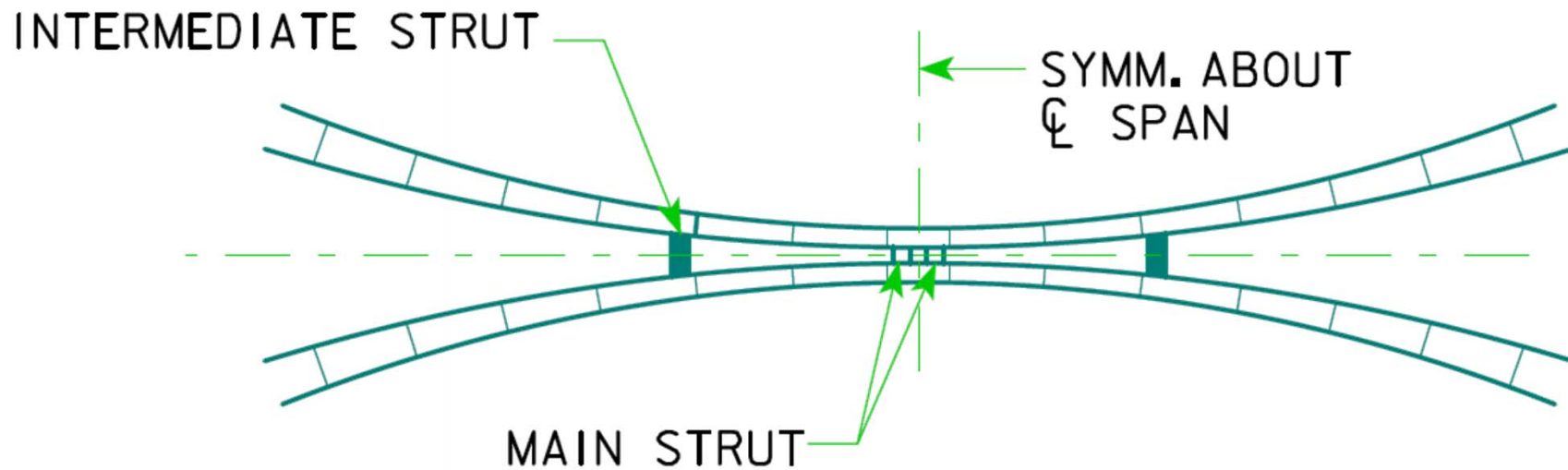
- › 15 field sections with 14 splices per arch
- › All bolted, 7/8" diameter A325 bolts
- › Connection plates carry all load across splices, no bearing required
- › Stiffeners load carrying, fully connected across splices



*Splice of Typical Arch Rib Section*

# Arch Force Resisting System

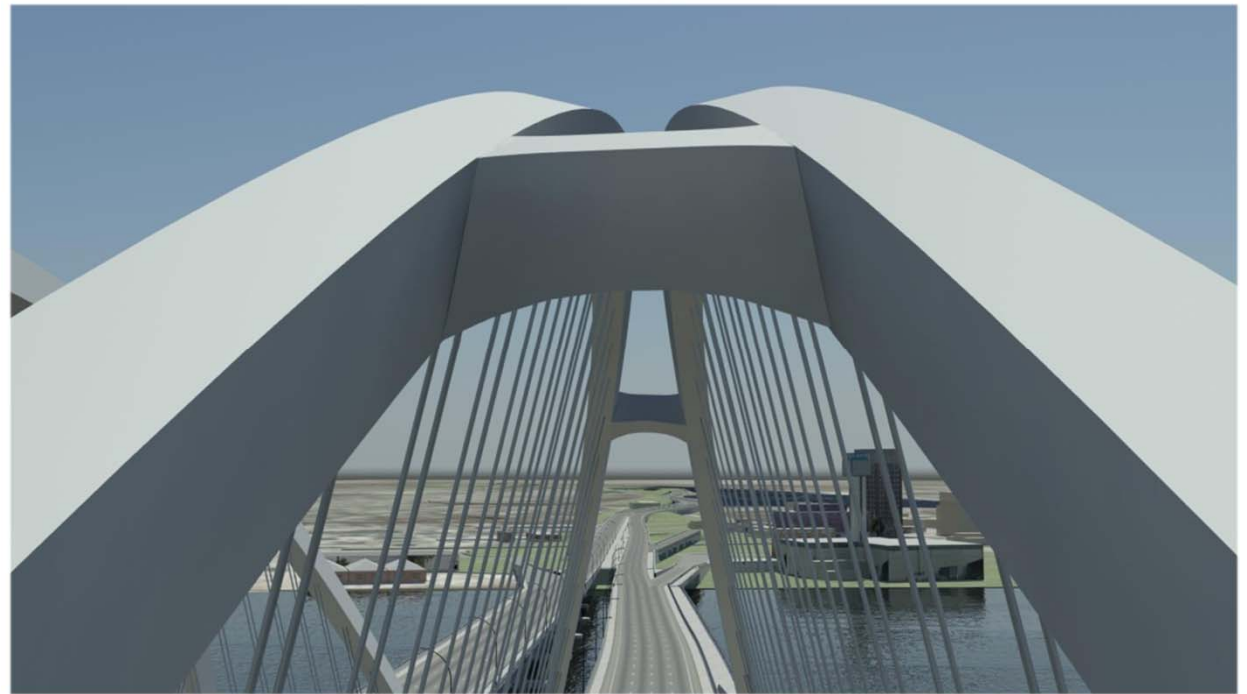
## ► Vierendeel Braces



# Arch Force Resisting System

## › **Vierendeel Braces: Intermediate Strut**

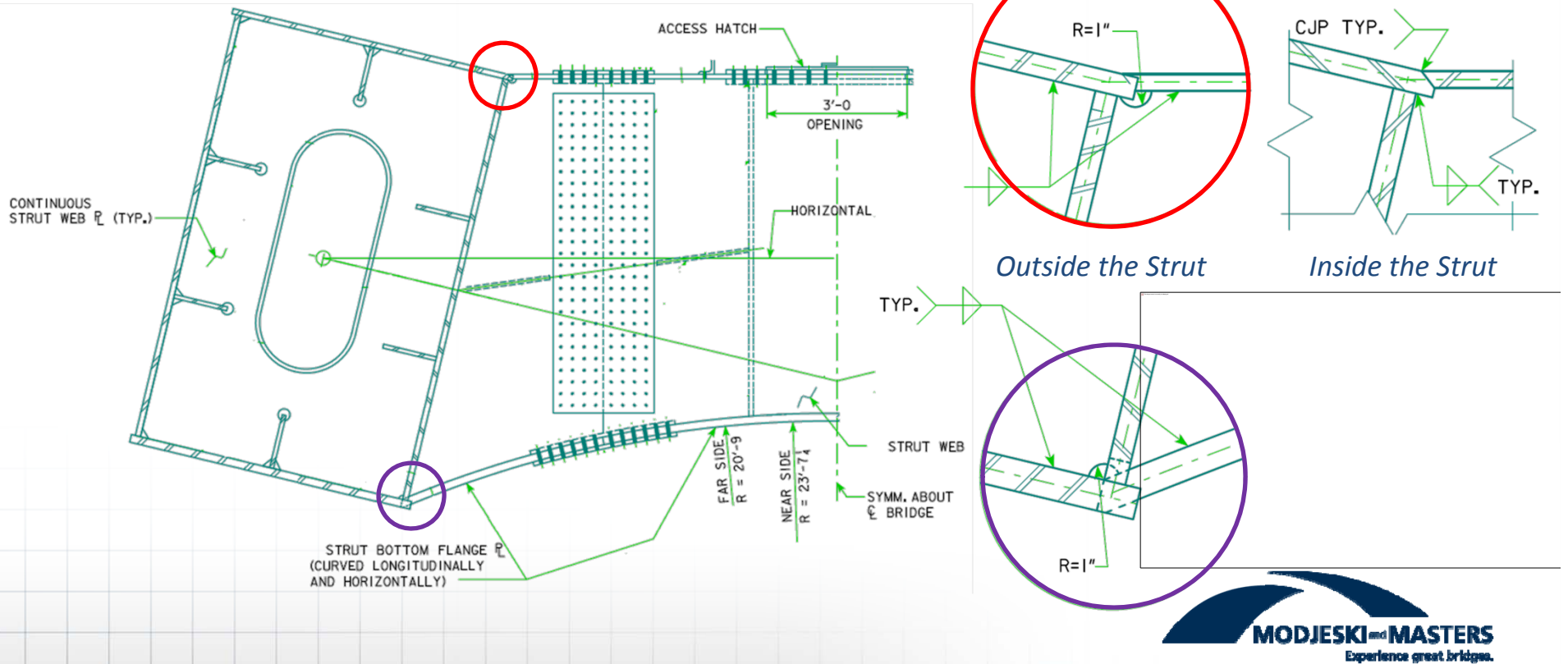
- › Part of Portal Frame
- › Curved Bottom Flange





# Arch Force Resisting System

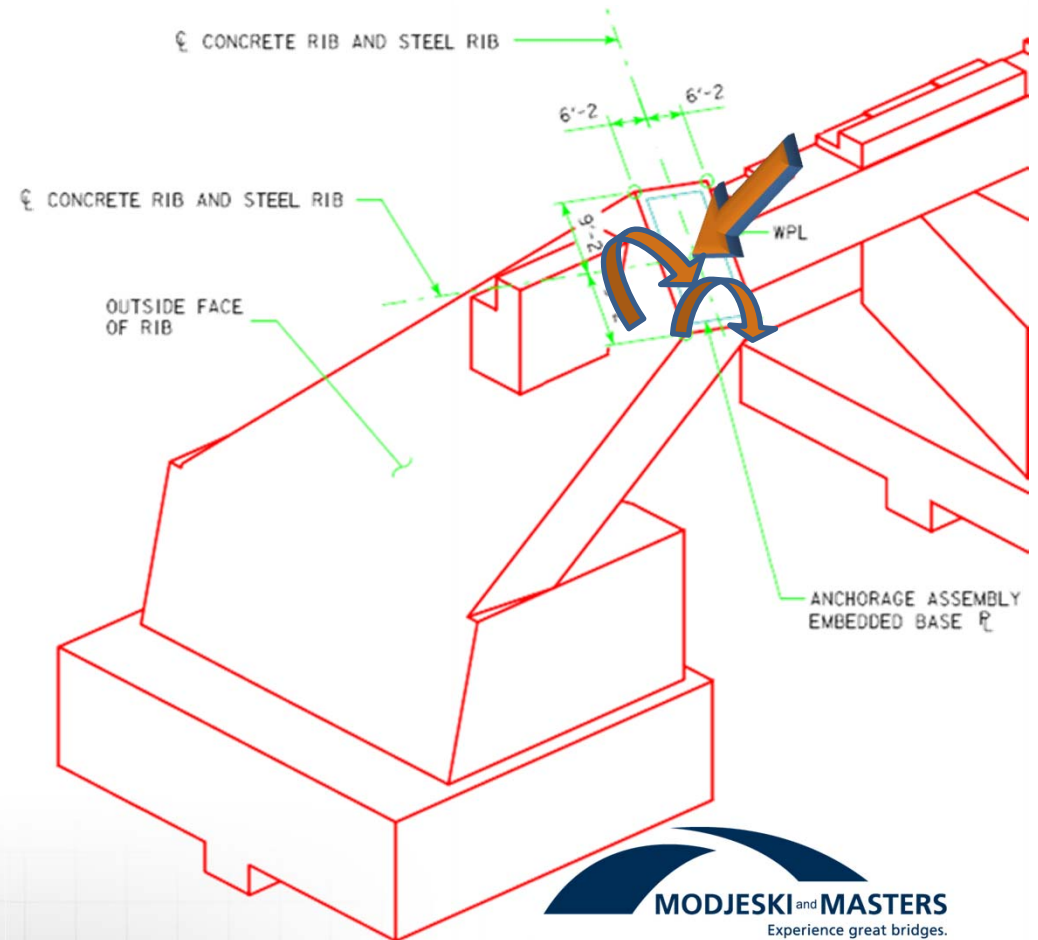
- › **Vierendeel Braces: Intermediate Strut**
  - › Complex connection details



# Arch Force Resisting System

## › Arch Steel/concrete Interface Connection

- › Combined Forces  
 $P + M_x + M_y$
- › Significant lateral bending
- › High concrete bearing pressures
- › Corrosion protection measures (grouting)



# Arch Force Resisting System

## › Arch Steel/concrete Interface Connection

### › Analysis/Design:

- Critical load combinations:

- STRIII, STRV

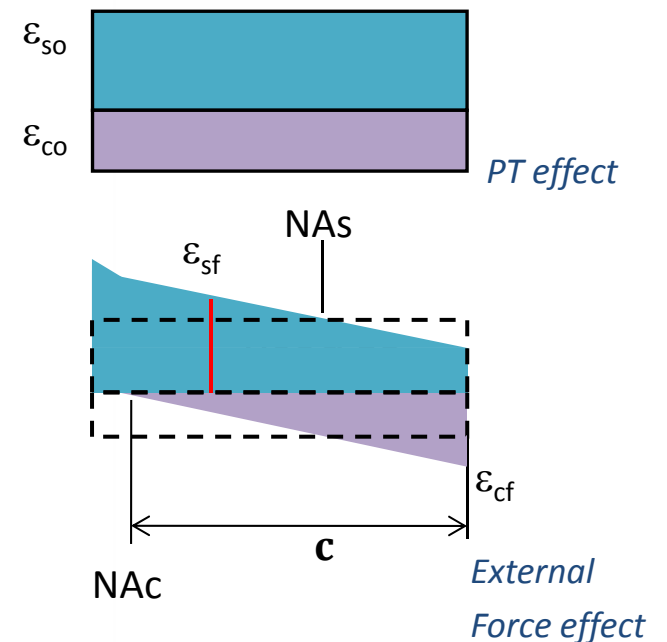
- Conservative design comb.:

- $Pu_{Max/Min} + Mu$  Envelope

### › Strain compatibility approach

determine stresses in concrete and PT bars

### › No uplift under service loads

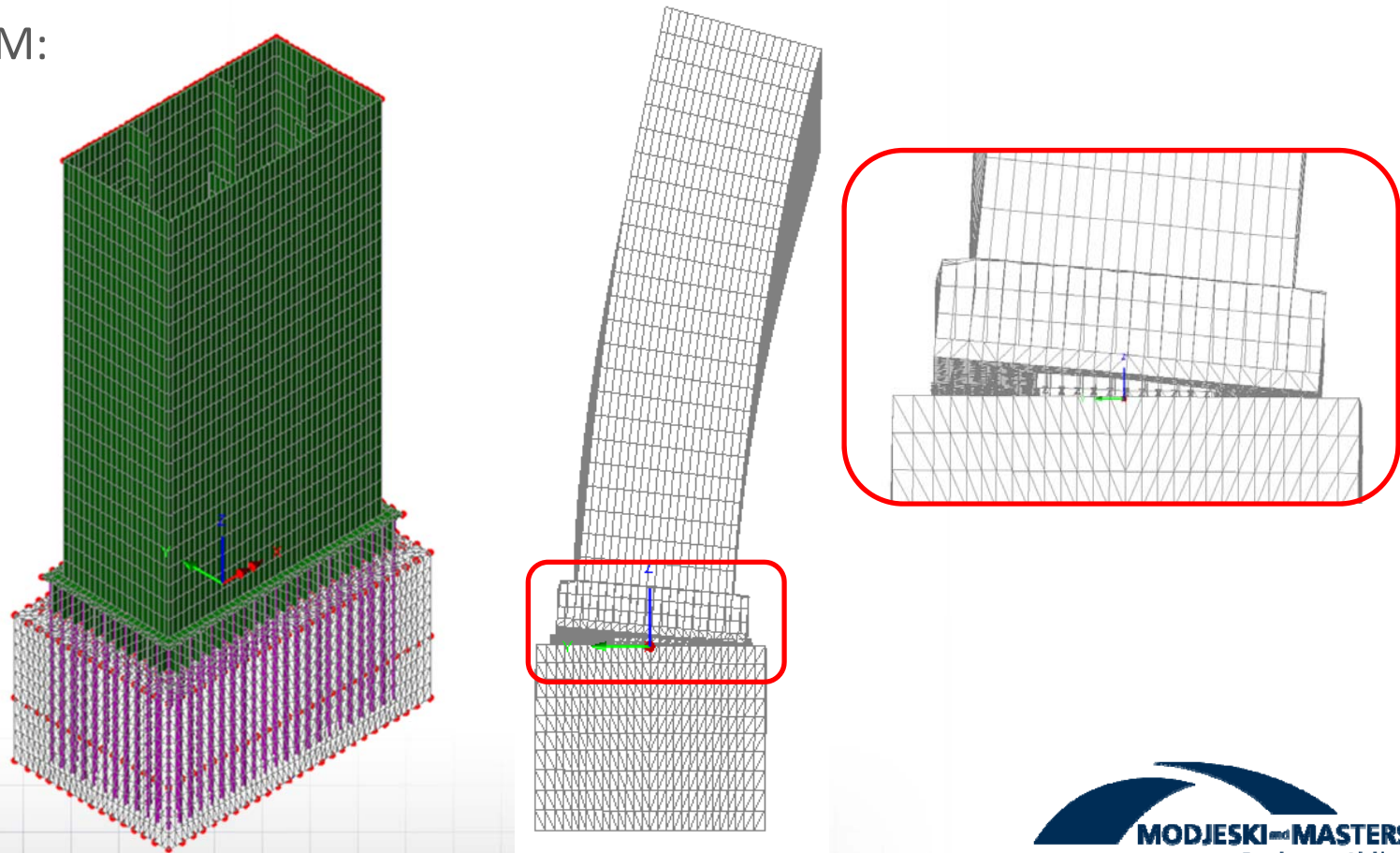


Strain Compatibility Stages

# Arch Force Resisting System

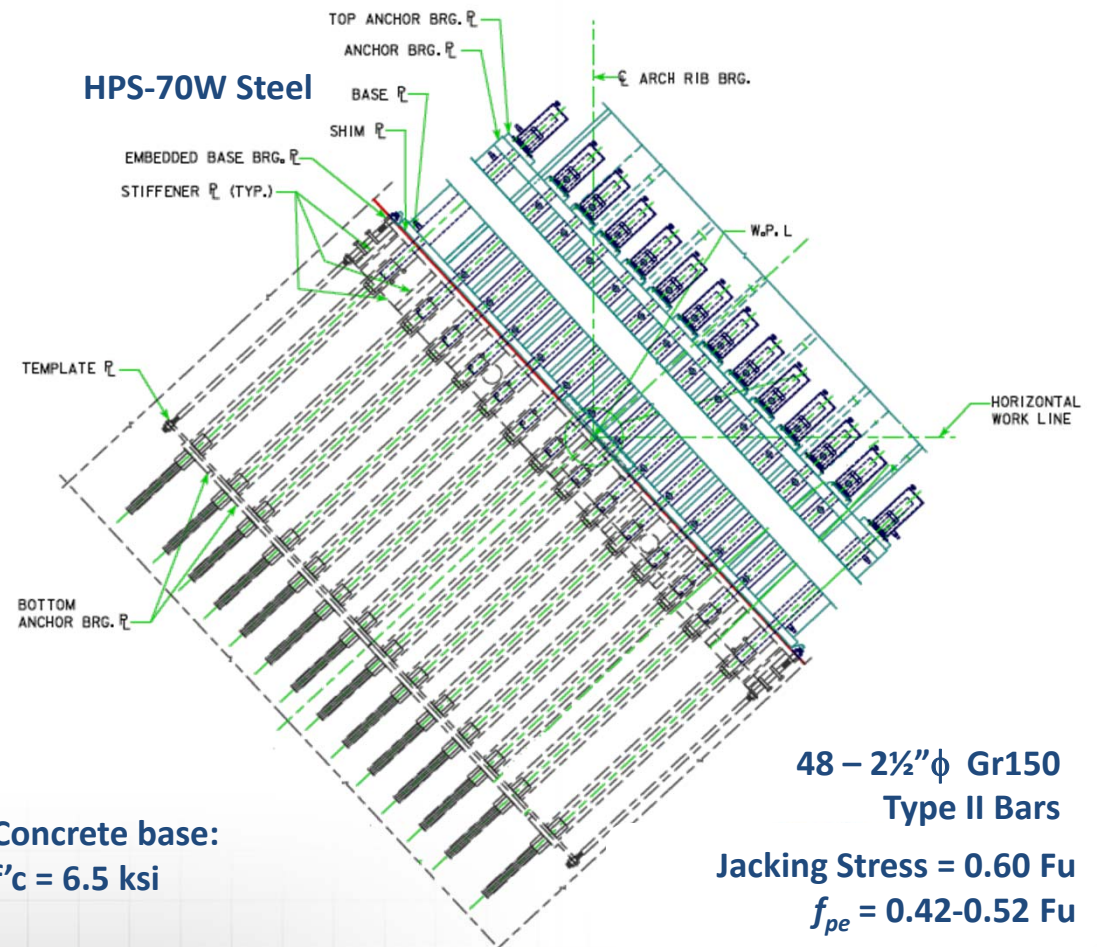
## › Arch Steel/concrete Interface Connection

› FEM:



# Arch Force Resisting System

## ➤ Arch Steel/concrete Interface Connection



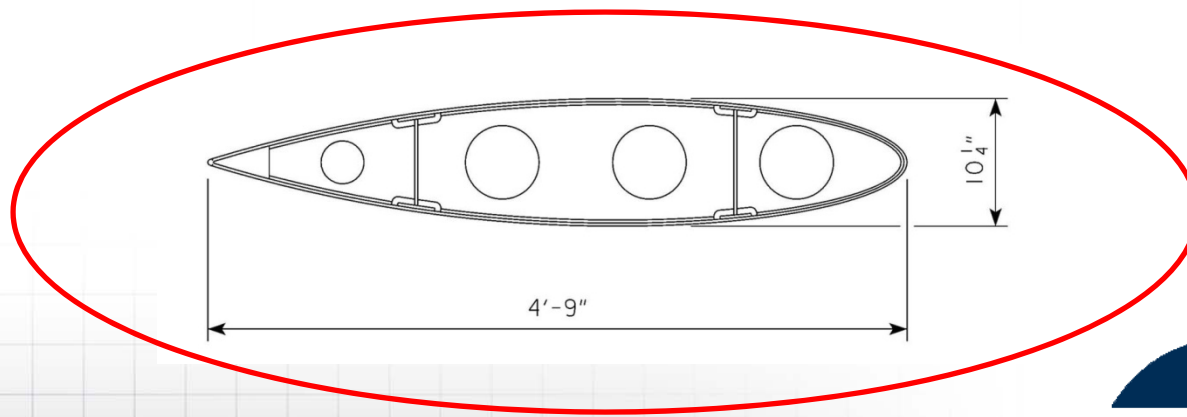
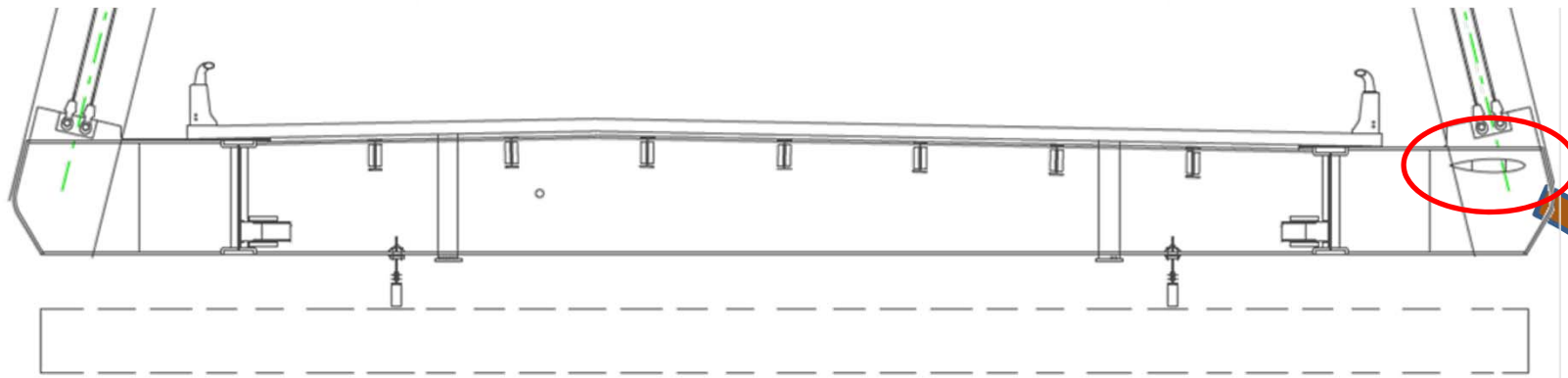
# Wind Design

- › Design wind speeds:
  - › Strength – 100 year RP – 91.7 mph
  - › Const. stability – 1000 year RP – 116.3 mph
  - › Final stability – 10,000 year RP – 138.7 mph
- › Strength design enveloped static wind and buffeting analysis results
- › Vortex shedding vibration issues



# Wind Design

- **Winglet (airfoil shape):**
  - Reduce susceptibility of WB bridge to vortex-induced motions





# Wind Design

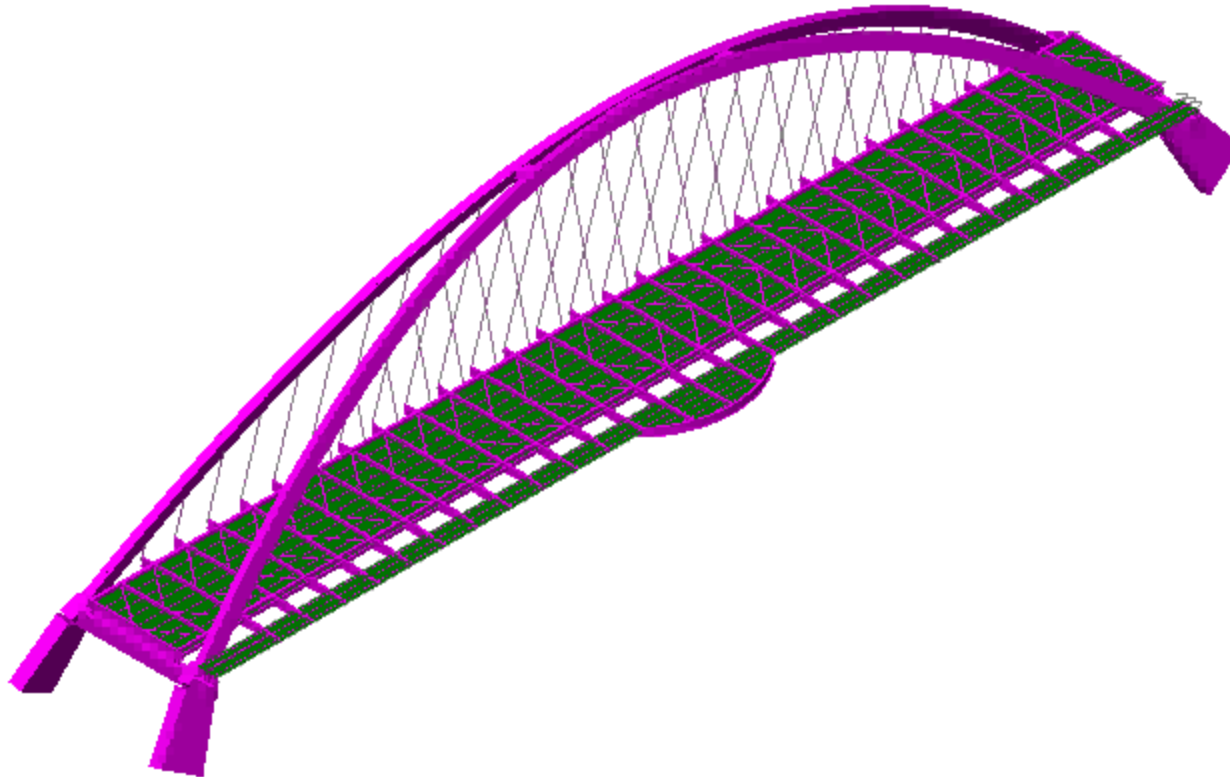
- › Wind from one direction only
- › Airfoil shape
  - › NACA 0018
  - › B-17 wing



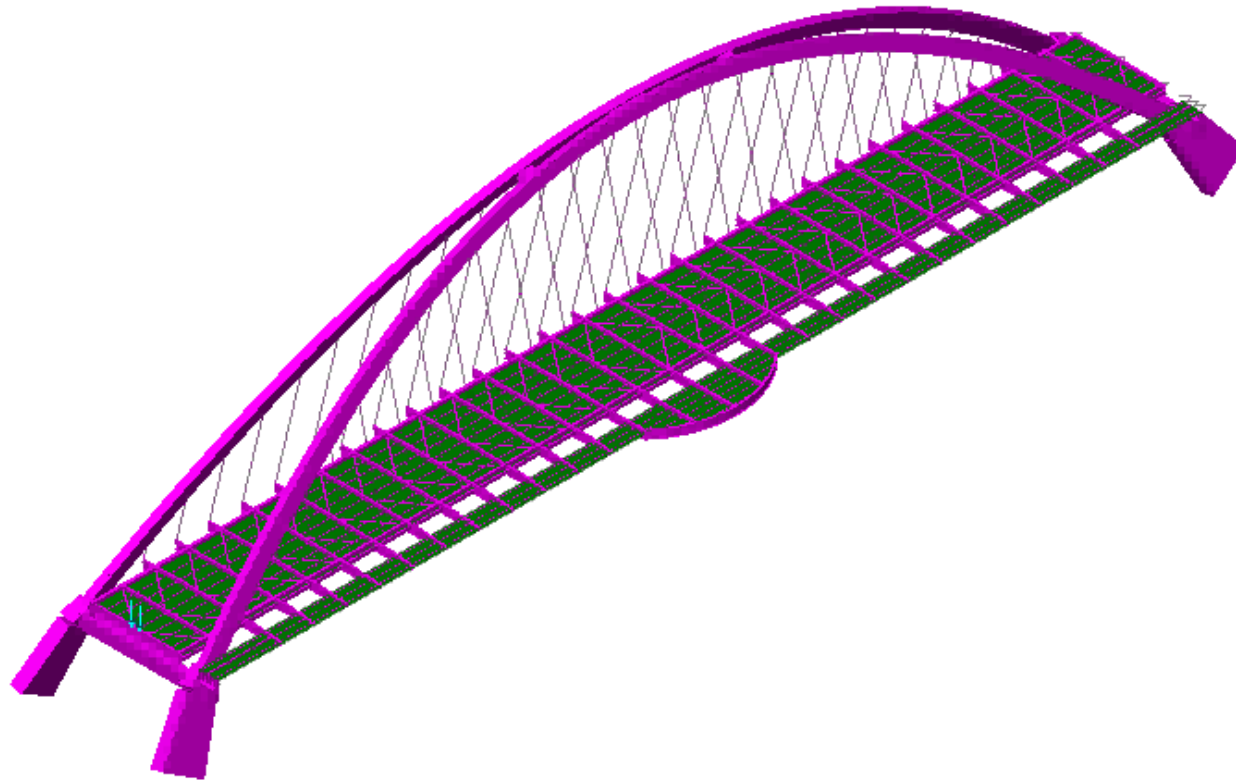
# Pedestrian Dynamics Check

- Vibrations due to pedestrians
- Vibrations due to traffic
- All checks were within allowable accelerations

# Pedestrian Induced Vibrations



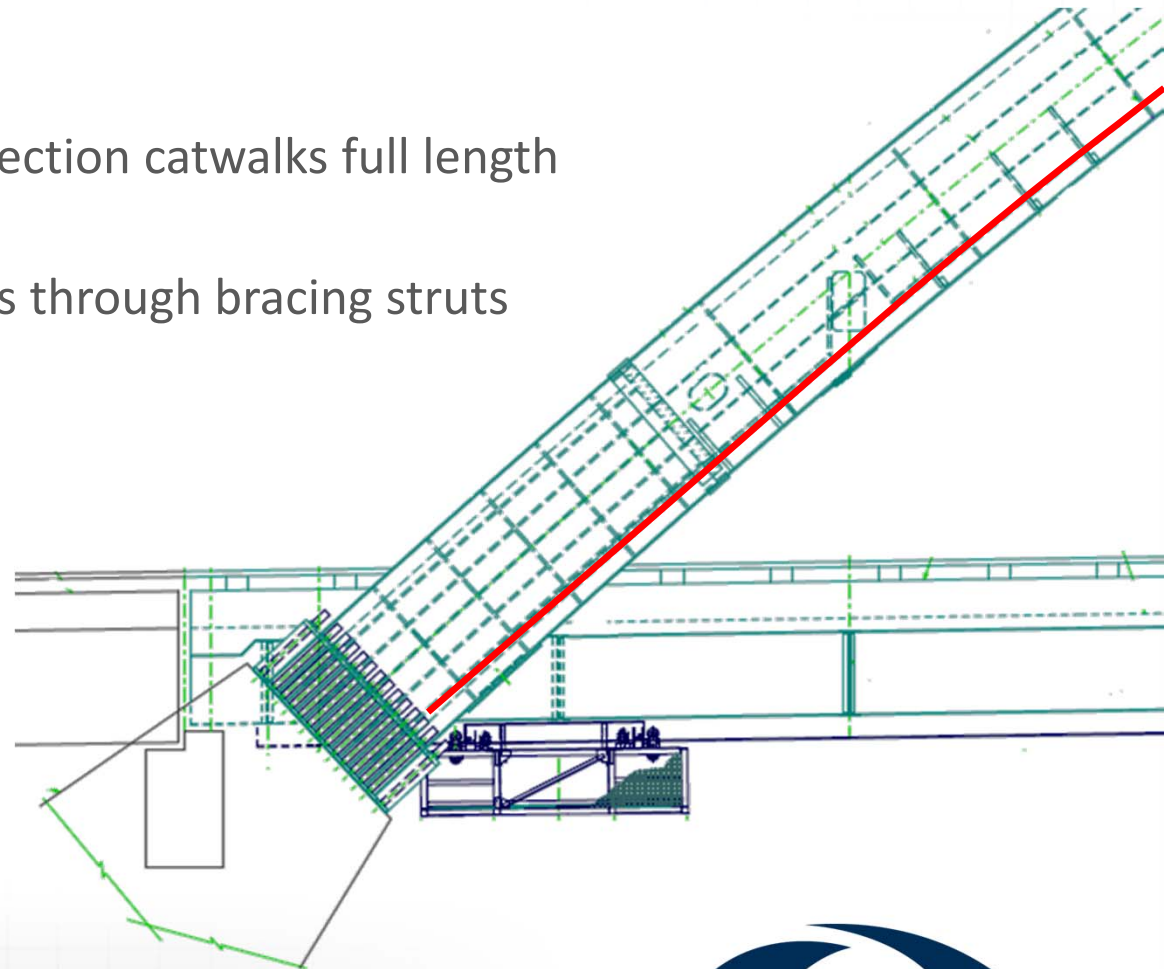
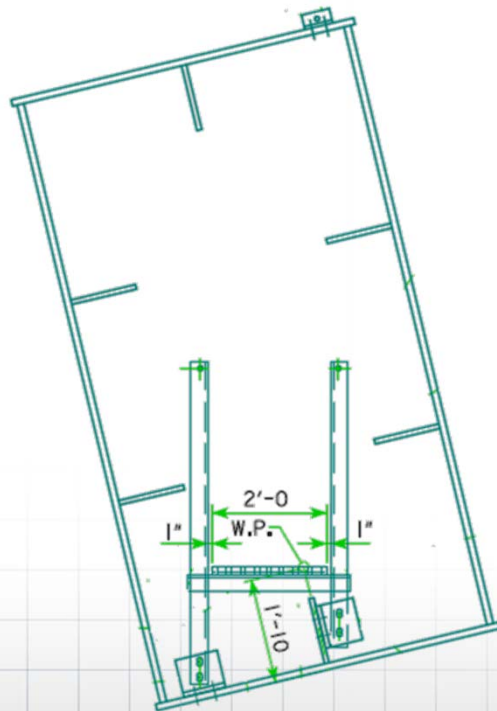
# Truck Induced Vibrations



# Miscellaneous Details

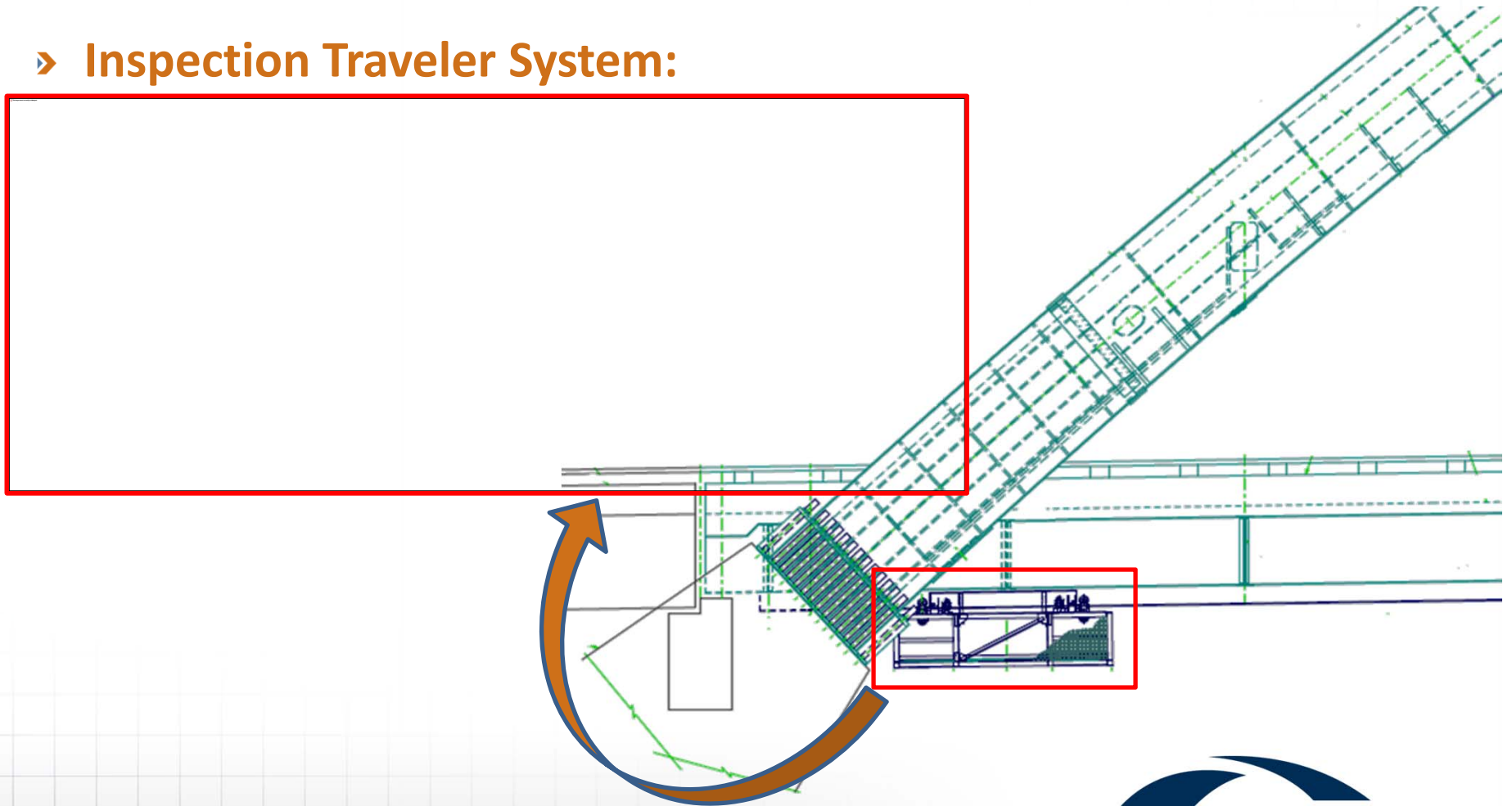
## › Arch Rib Walkway:

- › Transversely level inspection catwalks full length interior of arch
- › Access between arches through bracing struts



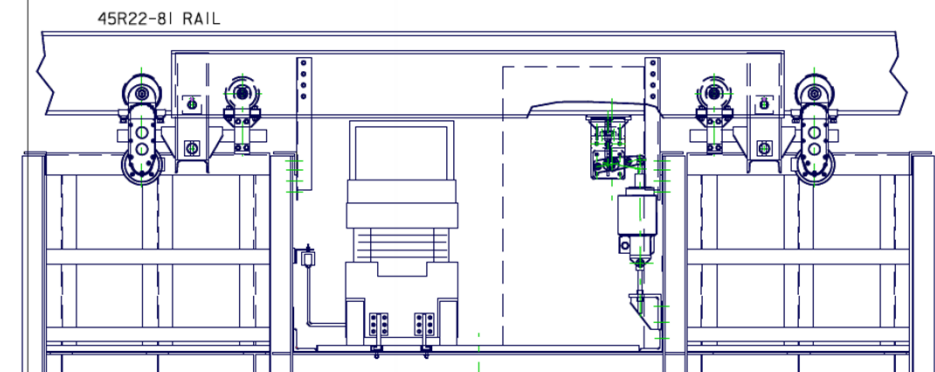
# Miscellaneous Details

## ► Inspection Traveler System:



# Miscellaneous Details

## ► Inspection Traveler System:



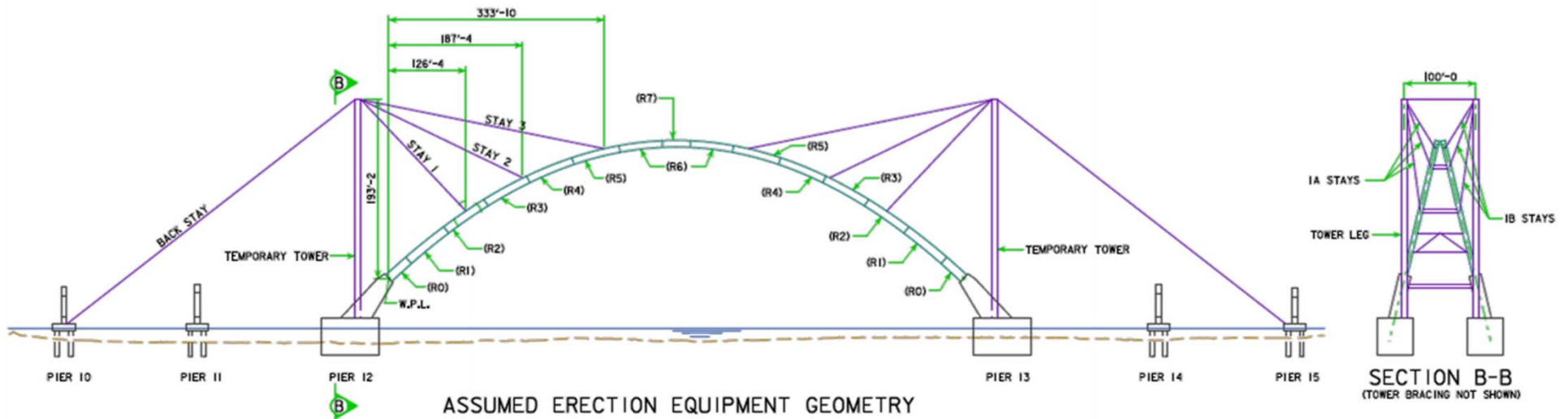
TYPICAL SECTION A-A

# Arch Construction Sequence

- Designer's construction sequence req'd
  - Fixed arch
  - Torsionally stiff
  - One arch more heavily loaded
- Geometry control critical to achieving correct stress state



# Arch Construction Sequence



# Acknowledgements

- Ahmad Abu-Hawash – IowaDOT
- Norm McDonald – IowaDOT
- Todd McMeans – Modjeski and Masters
- John Kulicki – Modjeski and Masters
- David Morrill – Alfred Benesch

# Questions?

Thank You!