

# NCHRP 12-71

## Design of Horizontally Curved Concrete Box Girder Highway Bridges

by

Richard V. Nutt, Robert Dameron, Toorak Zokaie,  
Kent Cordtz, Charles M. Redfield and Robert N. Valentine

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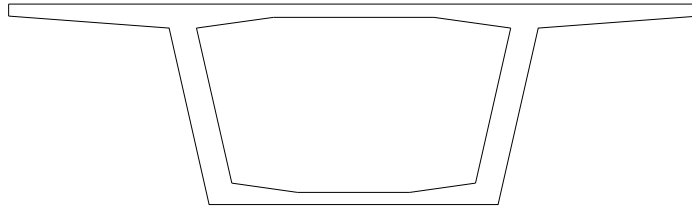


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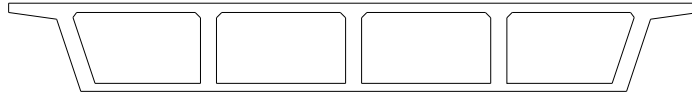
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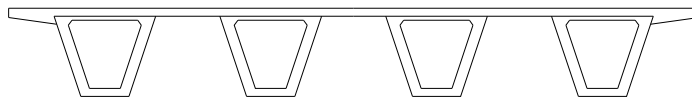
# Box-Girder Types



Single-cell Box Girder



Multi-cell Box Girder



Spread Box Beams

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# Problems Experienced with Curved Box-Girder Bridges

- Bearing Failures
- Concrete Cracking
- Unanticipated Distortions
- Prestress Tendon Breakout

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# Example of Bearing and Distortion Problem



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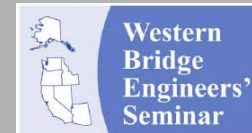


# Example of Prestress Tendon Breakout Failure

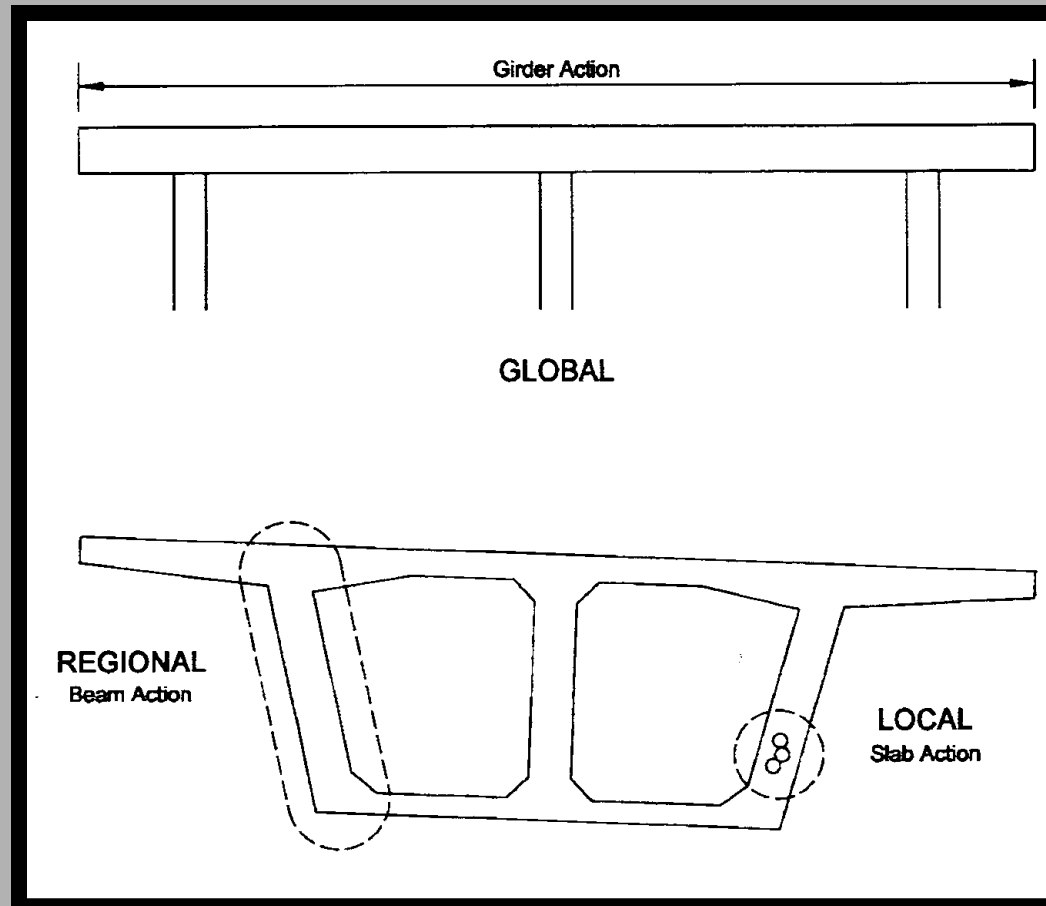


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# Response of Curved Box-Girder Bridges



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# Global Response Analysis

- Model Verification
- Parameter Studies
- Special Studies
  - Diaphragms
  - Bearings
  - Skew
  - Creep

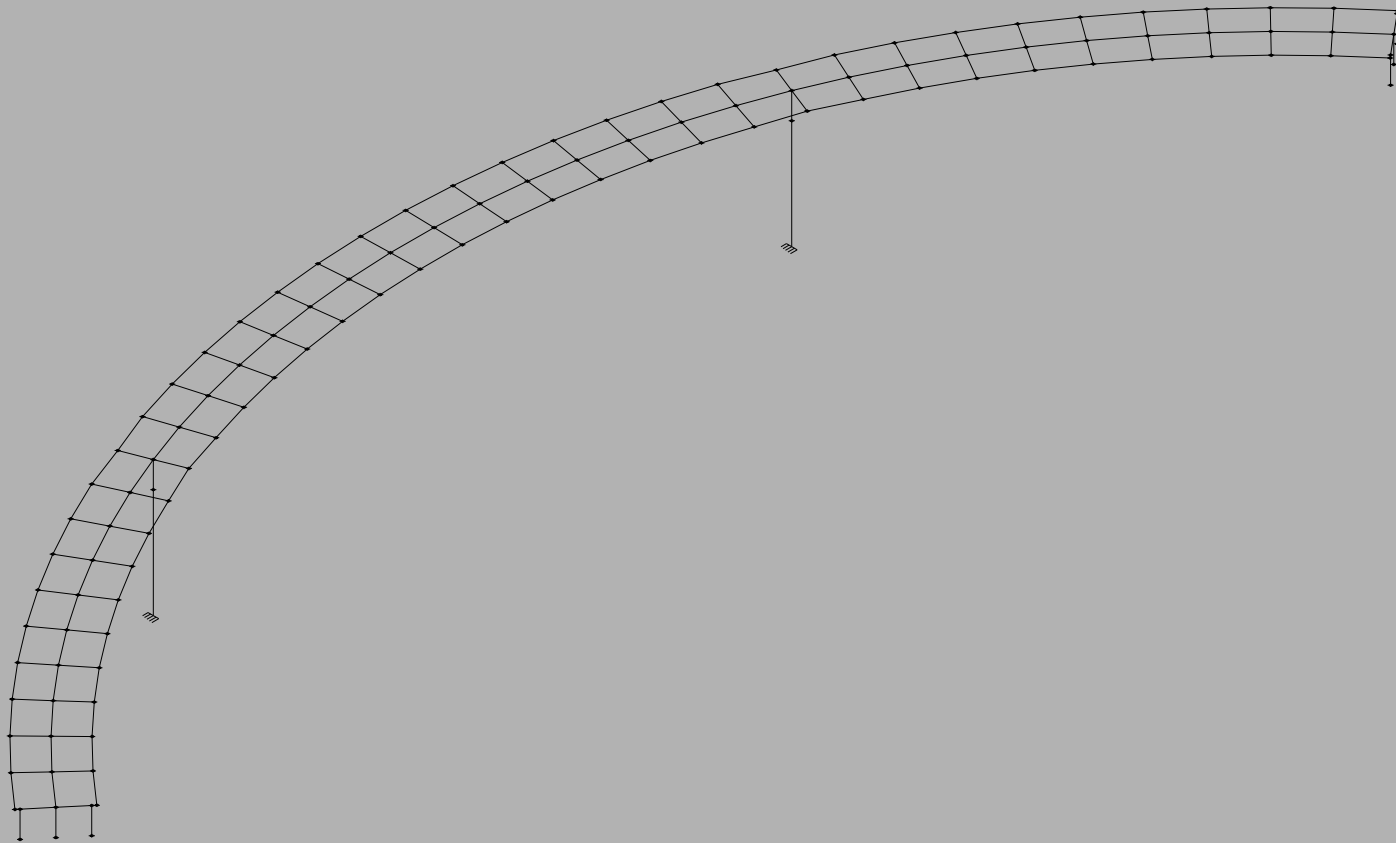
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# Grillage Model

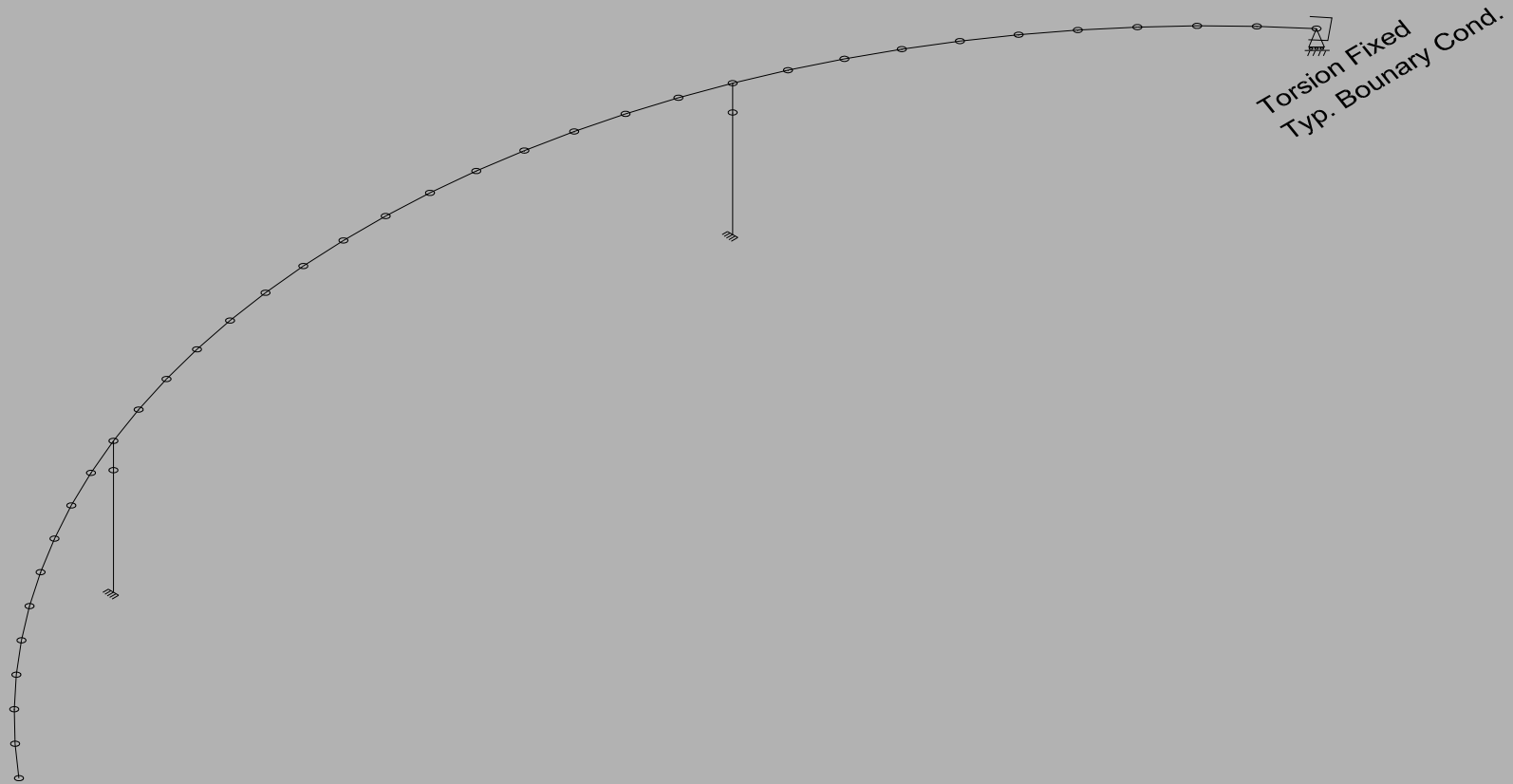


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# Spine Model



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# Parameter Studies

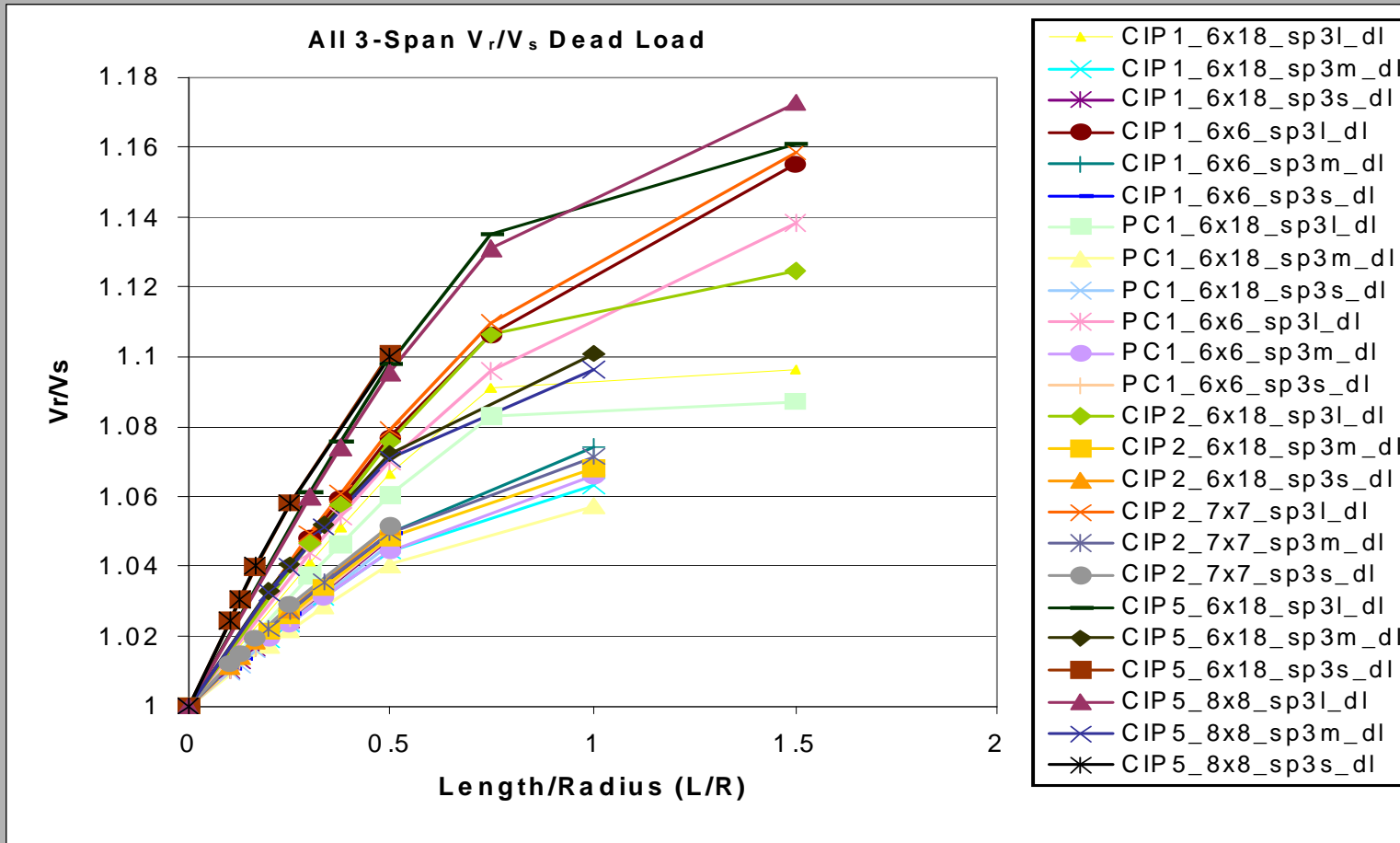
- Span Configuration
- Span Length
- Cross-Section Geometry and Type
- Pier Type
- Radius of Curvature

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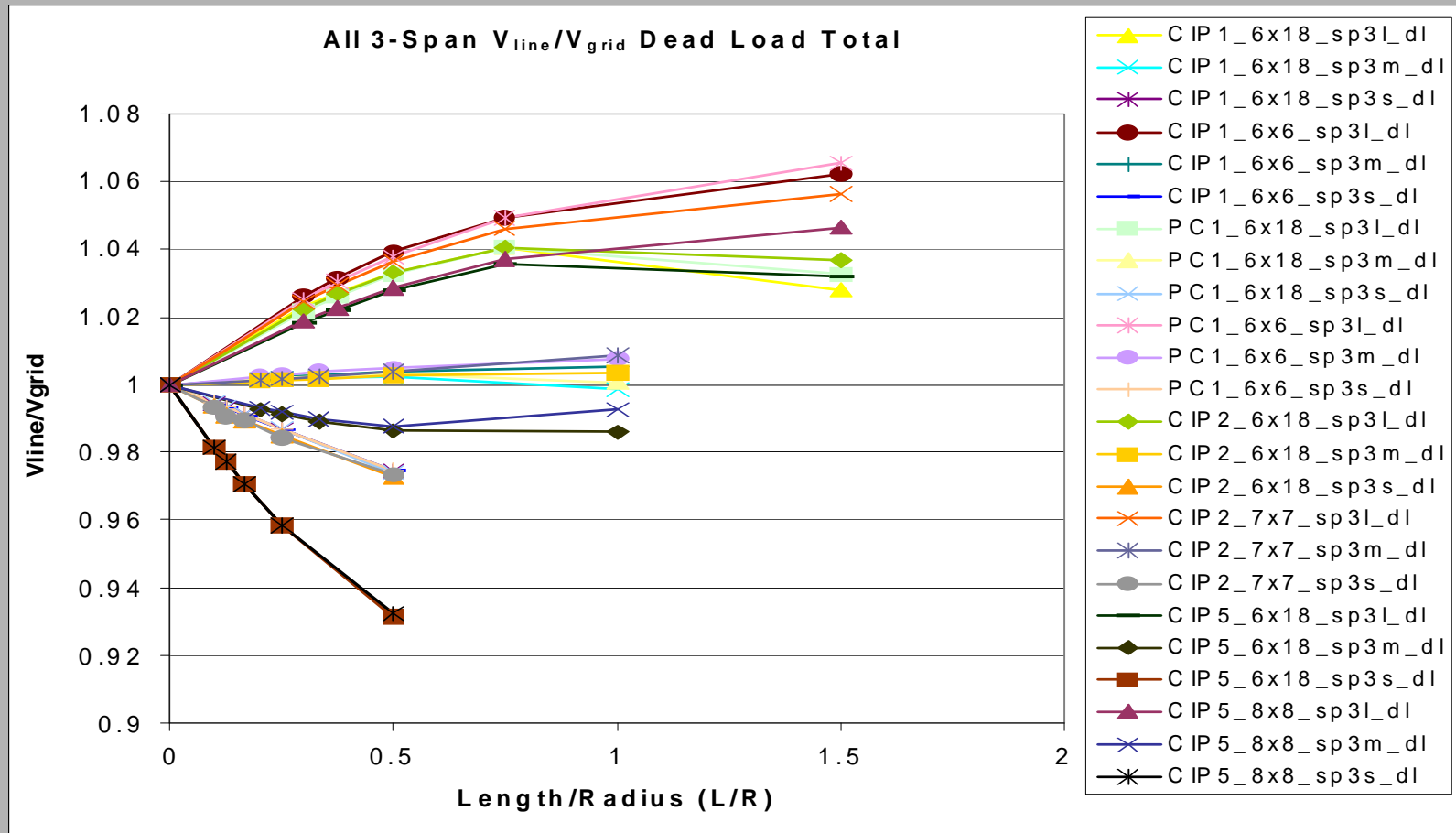
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# Dead Load Shear in Outside Web (Curved vs. Straight)



# Dead Load Shear in Outside Web (Spine vs. Grillage)

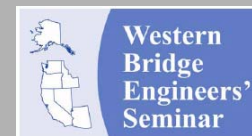


# Conclusions of Parameter Studies

- Plane Frame Acceptable if  $L/R < 0.2$
- Spine Model Acceptable if  $L/R < 0.8$  and  $L/W > 2.0$
- Detailed 3D Analysis Required when  $L/R > 0.8$  and/or  $L/W < 2.0$
- Effect of Torsion must be considered for Design of Bearings and Web Shear

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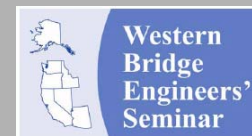


# Conclusions of Special Studies

- Interior Diaphragms have Minimal Effect on Global Response
- Modelling Recommendations are Equally Applicable for Integral and Non-integral Bent Caps
- Skew does not have a Special Effect on Curved Bridges
- Consider Long-Term Creep when Designing Bearings

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# Regional and Local Response Analysis

- Model Validation
- Parameter Studies for Multi-Cell Box Girders
- Parameter Studies for Single-Cell Box Girders

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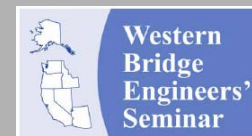


# Features of FEM Analysis

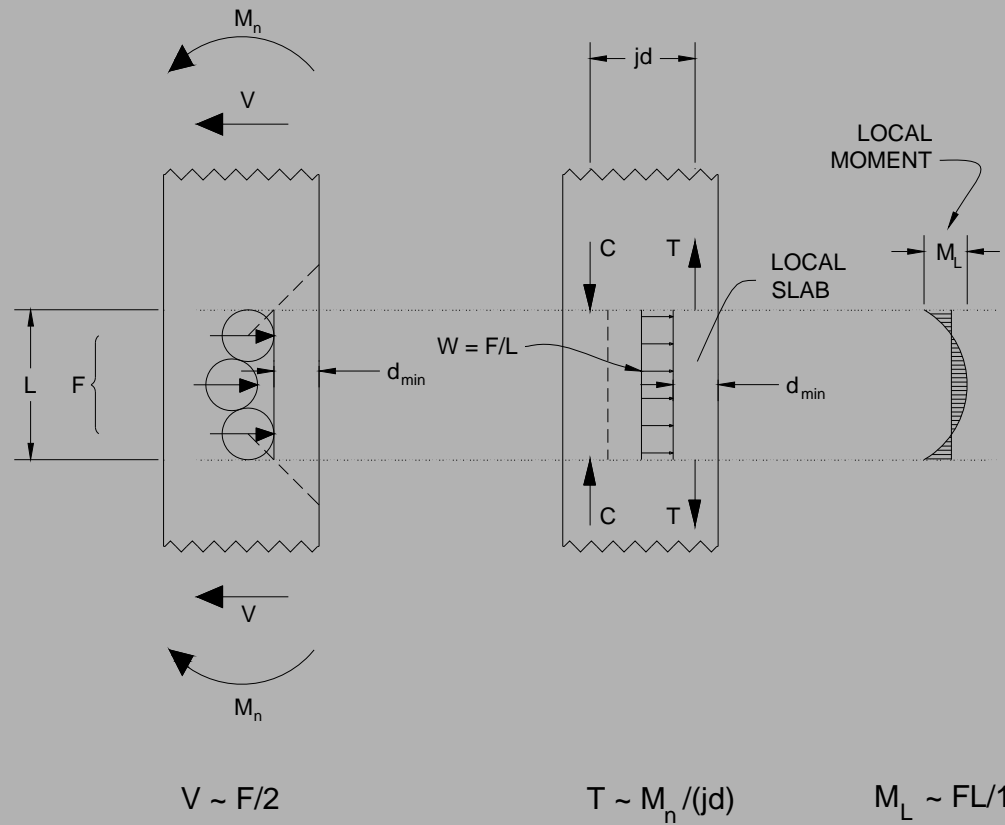
- ABAQUS
  - Widely used nonlinear FE program
  - Includes smeared cracking & rebar subelements
  - 20 years experience with program
- Extensive experimental validation
- Widely applied to RC bridge components
- Used on I-405/55 HOV forensic studies

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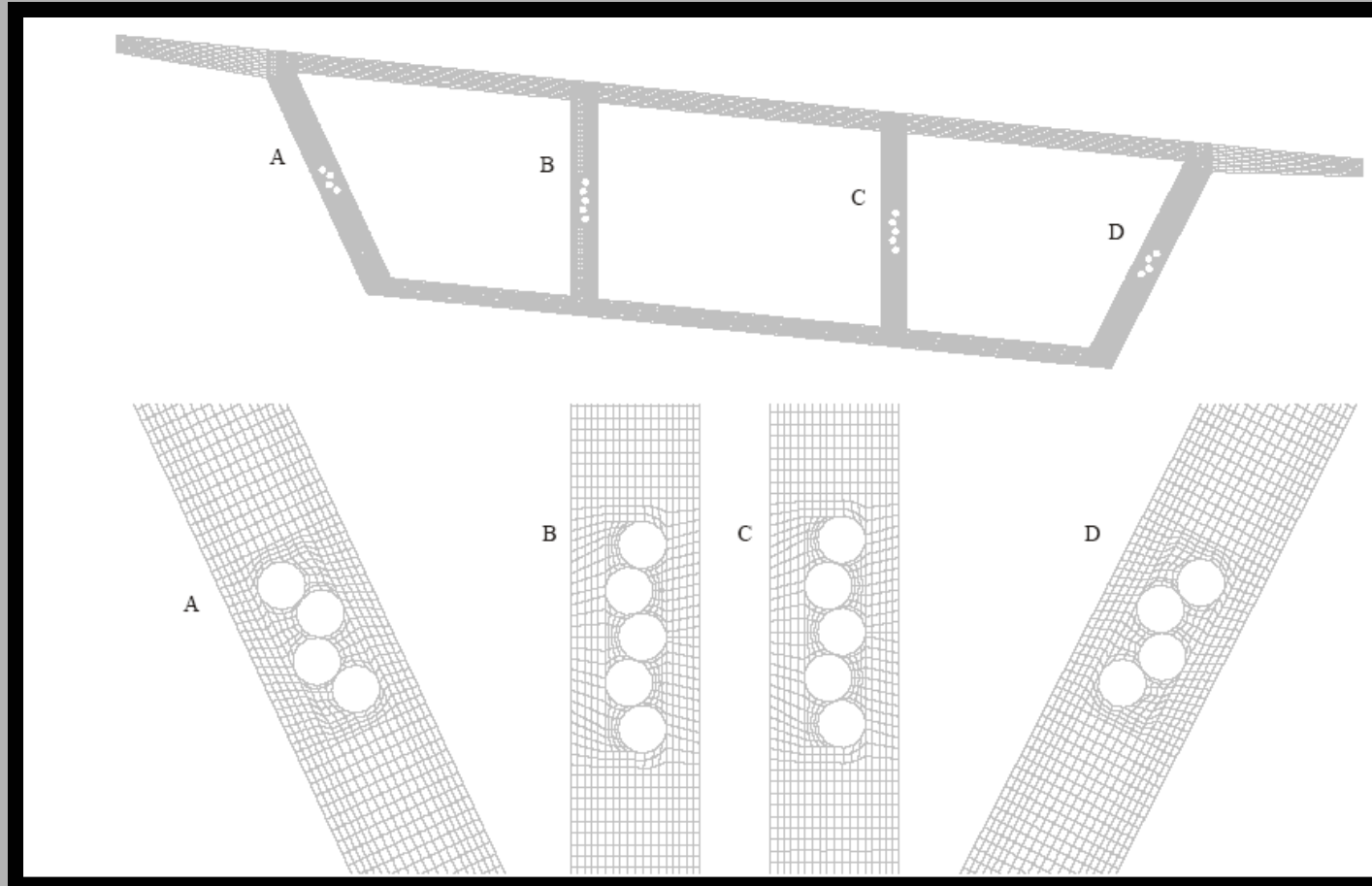
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# Regional and Local Actions



# Finite Element Mesh for Multi-cell Box Girder



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# Conclusions of Parameter Study

- Radial Prestressing Force
  - Breakout failures dependant on radial forces
- Web Depth
  - Regional moments increase with web depth
- Web Thickness
  - Increase in resistance to breakout failure increases with web thickness
  - Locating ducts toward outside of curve increases resistance to breakout failure

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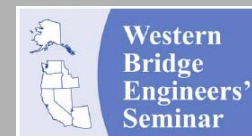


# Conclusions of Parameter Study

- Exterior vs Interior Webs
  - Exterior webs have larger regional moments
- Web Slope
  - Most of the reduction in web resistance to breakout failure of sloped webs is attributed to their being exterior webs
  - A slight increase in the resistance of sloped webs on the inside of the curve vs. those on the outside of the curve was observed

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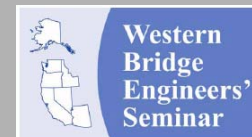


# Conclusions of Parameter Study

- Cover Thickness
  - Greater stirrup cover increases local resistance to breakout failure but reduces resistance to regional transverse web bending
- Number and Configuration of Ducts
  - Vertical duct separation increases breakout resistance
  - Number of vertically stacked ducts without space should be limited to three

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# Conclusions of Parameter Study

- Number and Configuration of Duct Ties
  - Web/duct ties are very effective in resisting breakout failure
- Vertical Location of Ducts
  - Ducts located at 1/4 height of the web or near the bottom (or top) of the web fail at a lower radial force

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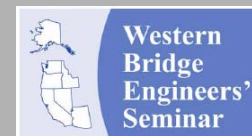


# Conclusions of Parameter Study

- Stirrups
  - Stirrups have a major effect on regional web failures but are not very effective in preventing local breakout failure
- Concrete Material Properties
  - Increased concrete strength effective in preventing local breakout failures only if web/duct ties are not provided

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# Regional Transverse Bending

$$M_u = (\text{Load Factor}) (\text{Moment Fixity Factor}) (1/4) (Pj/R) h_c$$

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# Local Lateral Shear

$$V_d = P_j/R \div 2$$

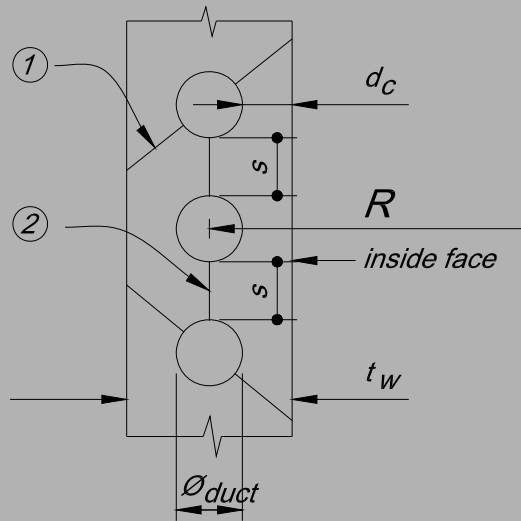
$$V_c = \phi 24 d_{\text{eff}} \sqrt{f'_c}$$

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# Definition of $d_{eff}$

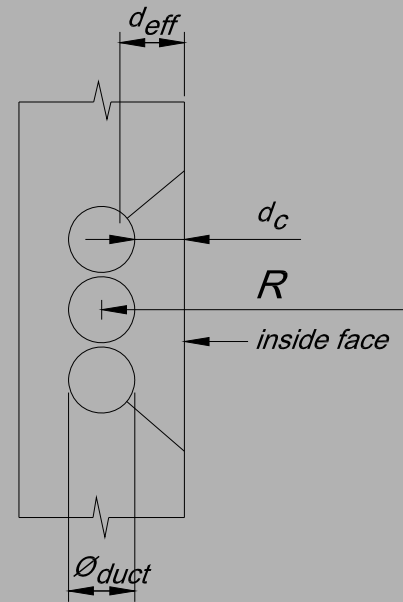


For " $s$ "  $\geq$   $\varnothing_{duct}$

$d_{eff} = \text{lesser of:}$

(1)  $d_{eff} = t_w - \frac{\varnothing_{duct}}{2}$

(2)  $d_{eff} = d_c + \frac{\varnothing_{duct}}{4} + \frac{\Sigma s}{2}$



For Single Ducts or for " $s$ "  $<$   $\varnothing_{duct}$

$$d_{eff} = d_c + \frac{\varnothing_{duct}}{4}$$

# Cover Concrete Cracking

$$M_{ends} = \frac{wL^2}{12} = (Pj/R / L)L^2 / 12$$

$$M_{center} = \frac{wL^2}{24}$$

L is the height of the duct bank

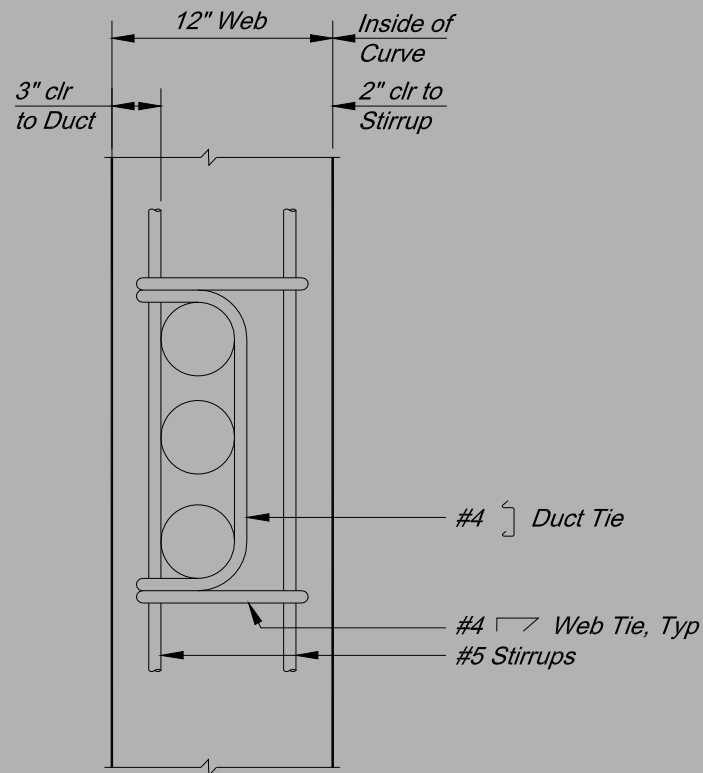
$$I = \frac{bd_c^3}{12}$$

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# Web/Duct Tie Detail



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# References

- NCHRP Report 620
- Appendix A - LRFD Specifications and Commentary
- Appendix B - Example Problems
- Appendix C - Global Analysis Guidelines
- Appendix D - State of Practice Survey Results
- Appendix E - Detailed Global Analysis Results
- Appendix F - Detailed Local Analysis Results
- TRB Website -  
[http://trb.org/news/blurbs\\_detail.asp?id=9596](http://trb.org/news/blurbs_detail.asp?id=9596)

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