

Chandler Road Bridge Prestressed Spliced Girder



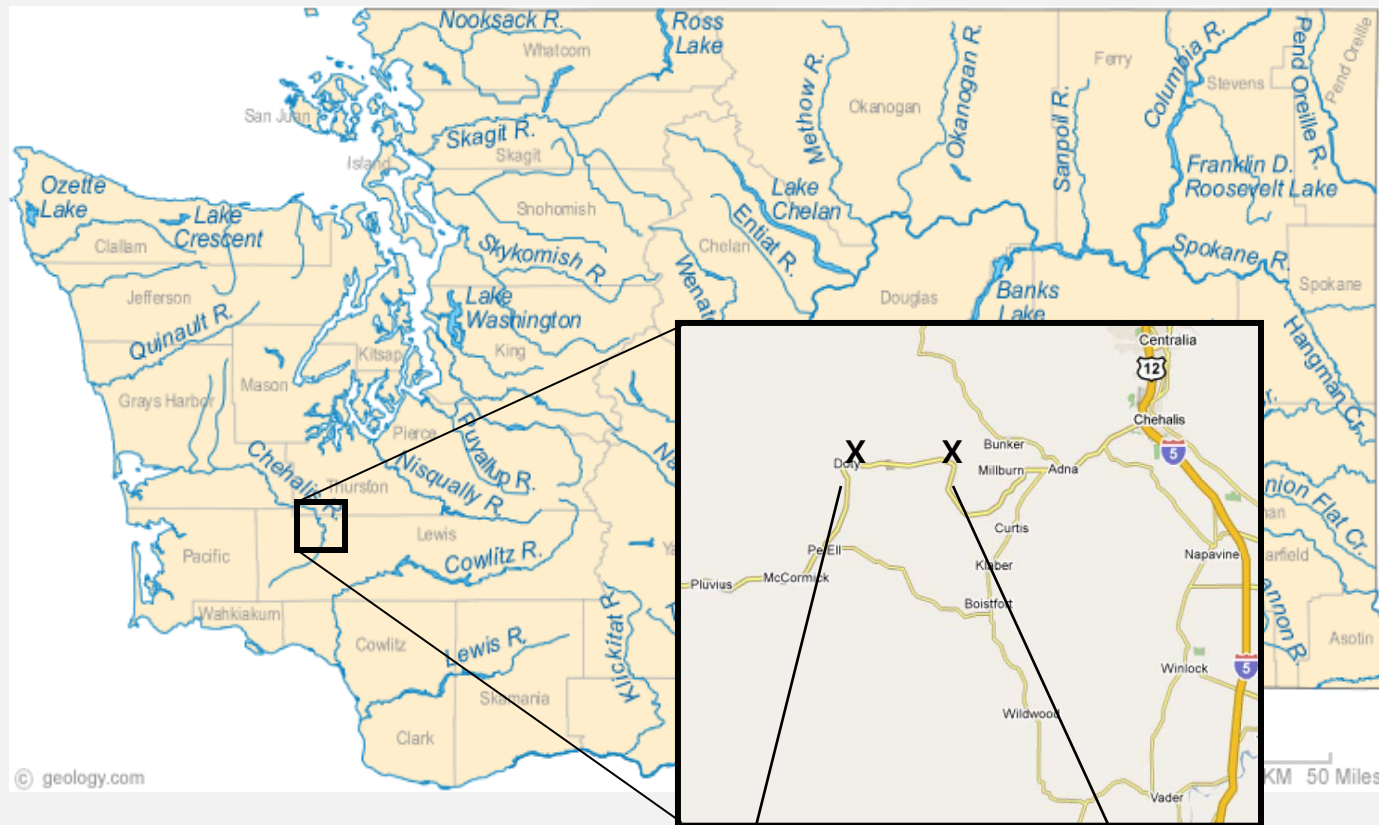
Presented By: **Douglas Sarkkinen, P.E., SE.**
Principal
Kramer Gehlen and Associates, Inc.
Vancouver, WA

Overview

- Project Background
- Bridge Selection
- Sequence
- P.T. Profile
- Deflection
- Conclusions



Map of Washington, Lewis County



Chandler Bridge

Leudinghaus Bridge

December 2007 Storm



Chandler Road
Bridge Prestressed
Spliced Girder



2009 Western Bridge Engineers' Seminar – Sacramento, California



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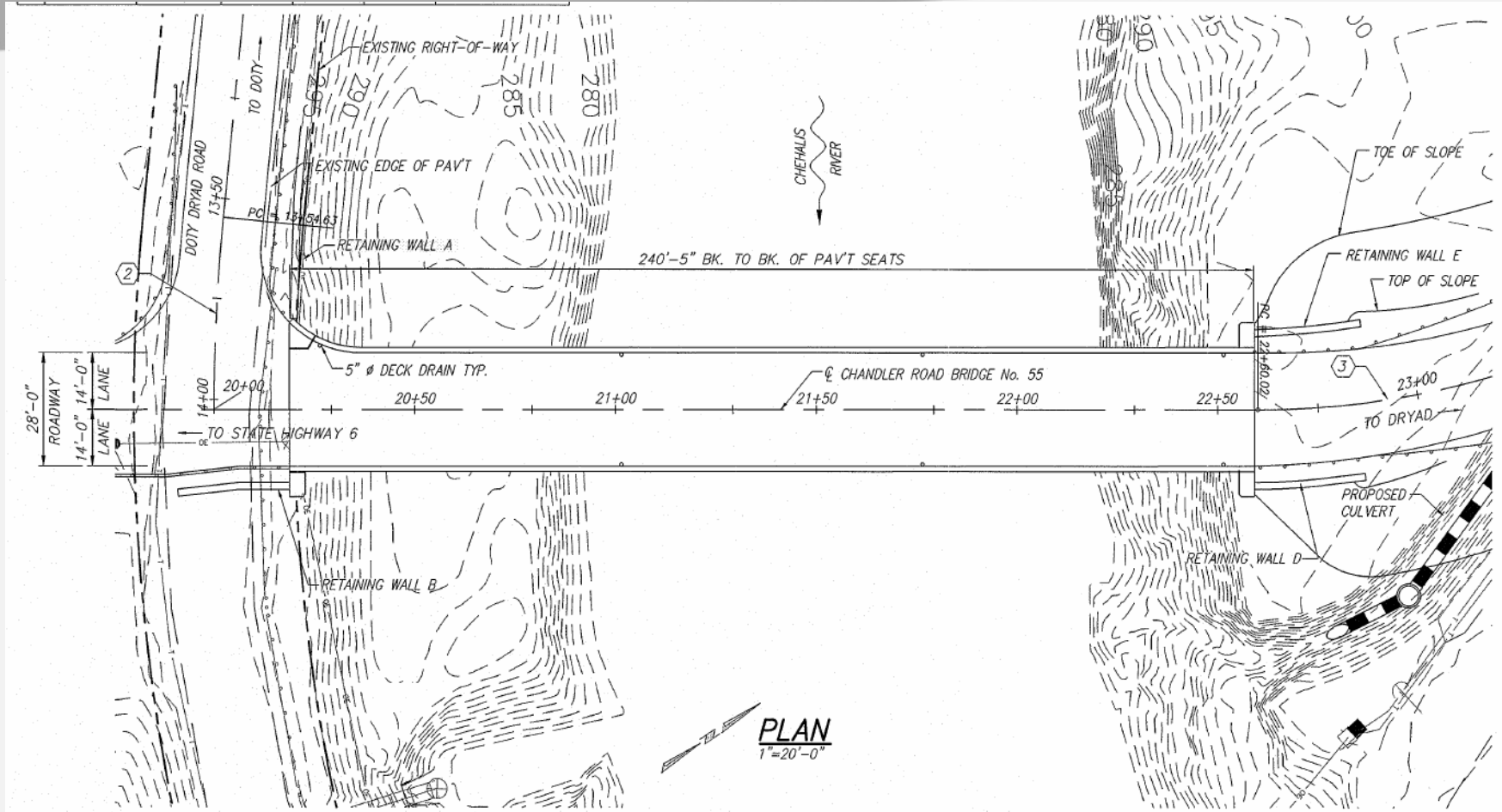
Bridge Selection Criteria

- New Hydraulic study raised the expected flood elevation
- Maintaining 4ft of clearance above flood elevation for debris
- Robust Structure – needs to withstand debris impact
- Clear Span – did not want scour issues or areas for debris to build up on

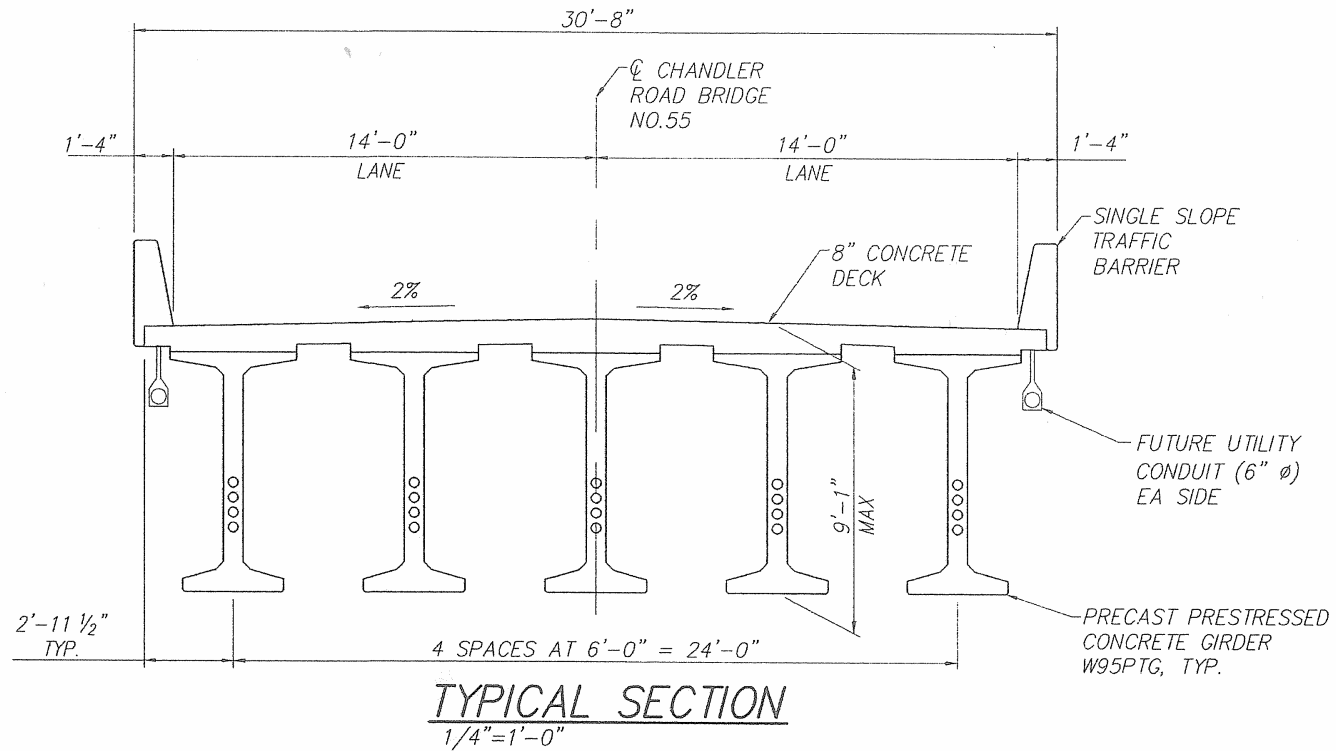
Bridge Options Considered

- Cast-in-place post-tensioned box
- Steel Girders
- Steel Tied Arch
- Steel Truss
- Post-tensioned Spliced Precast Girders

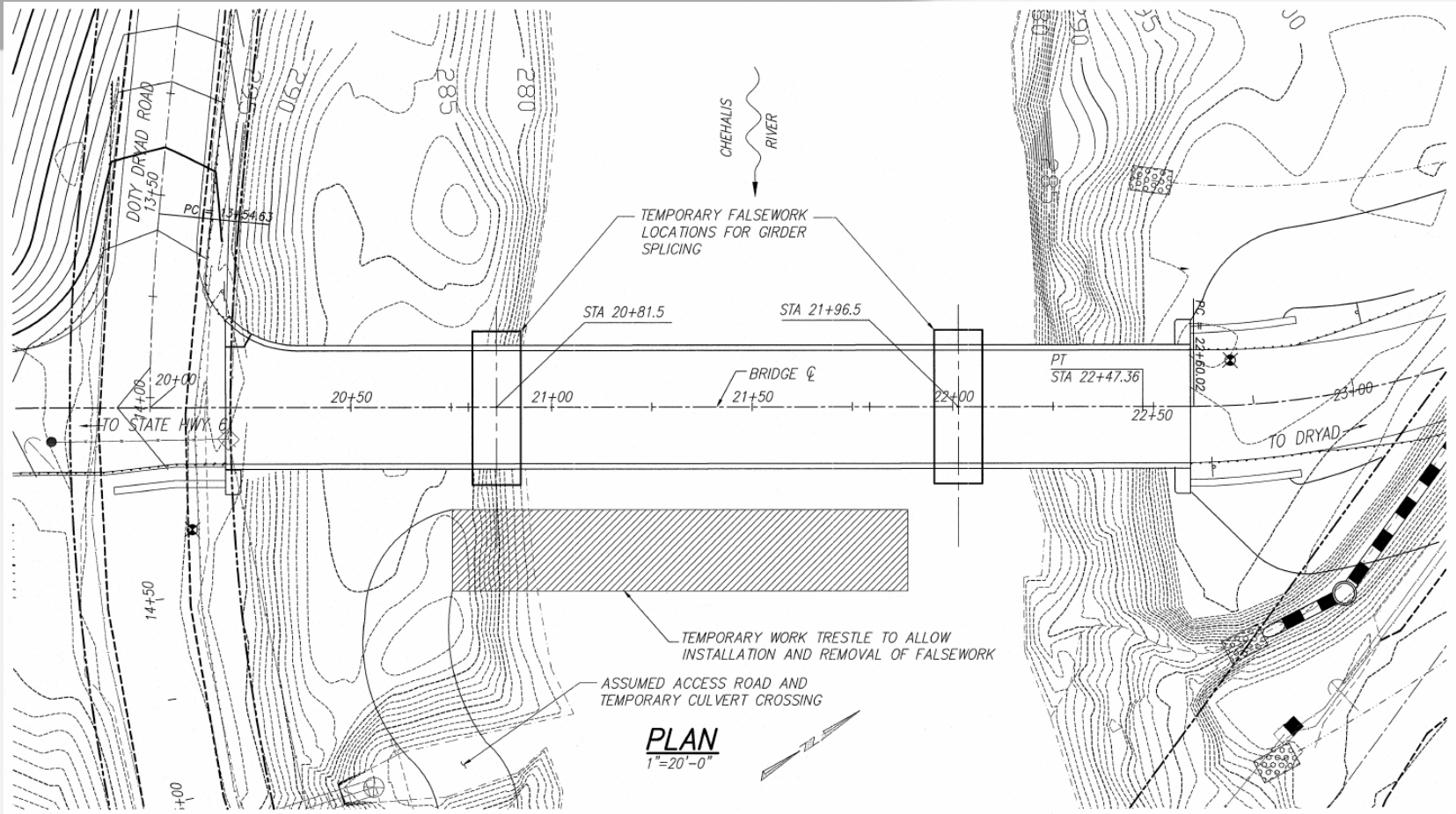
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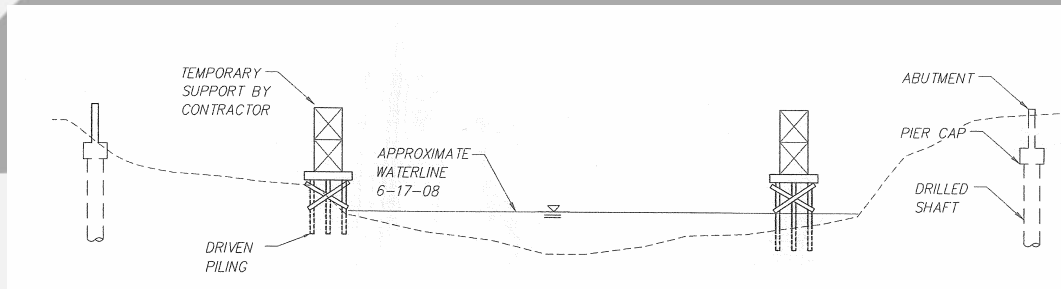
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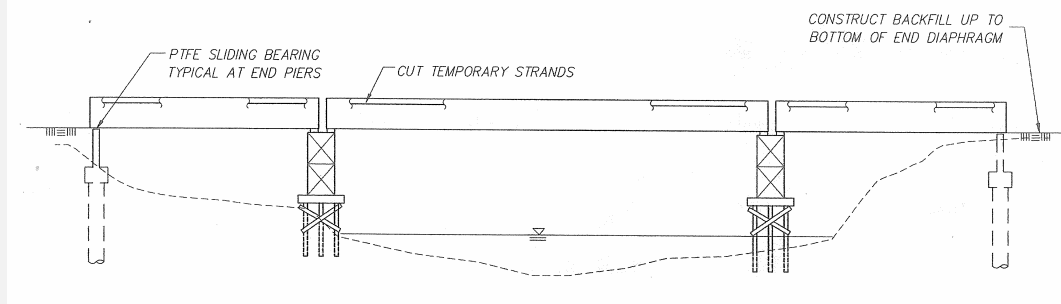
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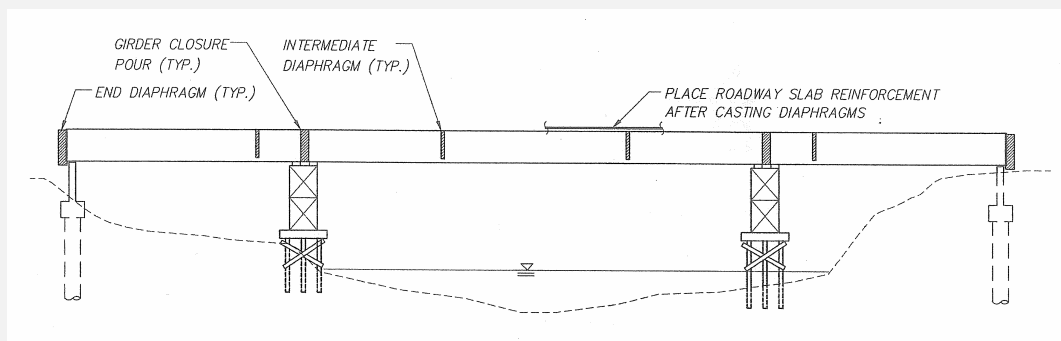
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STAGE 1
FALSEWORK, DRILLED SHAFTS, PILE
CAPS, AND ABUTMENT WALLS



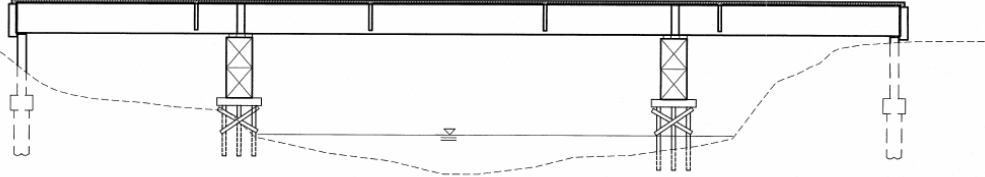
STAGE 2
SET GIRDERS IN PLACE



STAGE 3
CONSTRUCT GIRDER CLOSURE POURS, CAST
DIAPHRAGMS, PLACE SLAB REINFORCEMENT

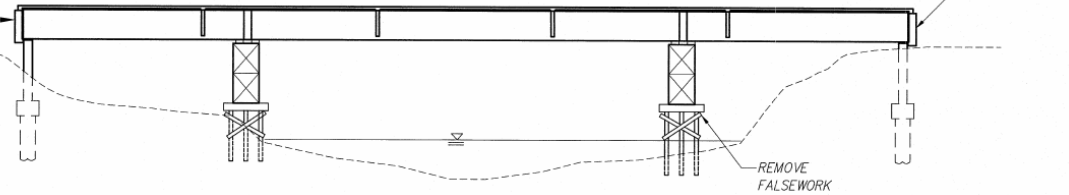
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CAST ROADWAY SLAB WHEN DIAPHRAGM
CONCRETE COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH HAS
REACHED 3000 PSI (MIN.)



STAGE 4
CAST ROADWAY SLAB

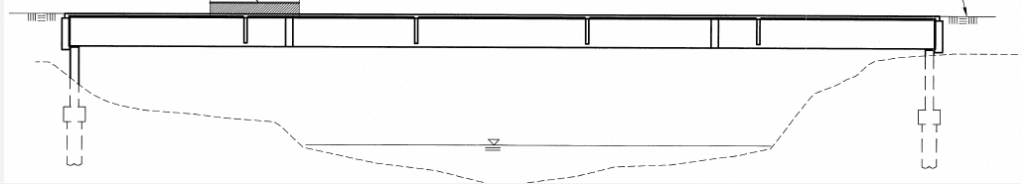
STRESS POST TENSIONING TENDONS WHEN DECK HAS CURED FOR 7
DAYS AND A MINIMUM COMPRESSIVE STRESS OF 4000 PSI IS
ATTAINED, AND GIRDER CLOSURE POUR CONCRETE HAS REACHED A
MINIMUM COMPRESSIVE STRESS OF 6000 PSI



STAGE 5
POST TENSION SPLICED GIRDERS AND
REMOVE TEMPORARY SUPPORTS

TRAFFIC
BARRIER

PLACE BACKFILL TO TOP ELEVATION. MAINTAIN
A MAXIMUM DIFFERENCE OF BACKFILL ELEVATION
ON EACH SIDE OF THE BRIDGE OF 2"



STAGE 6
CAST TRAFFIC BARRIERS

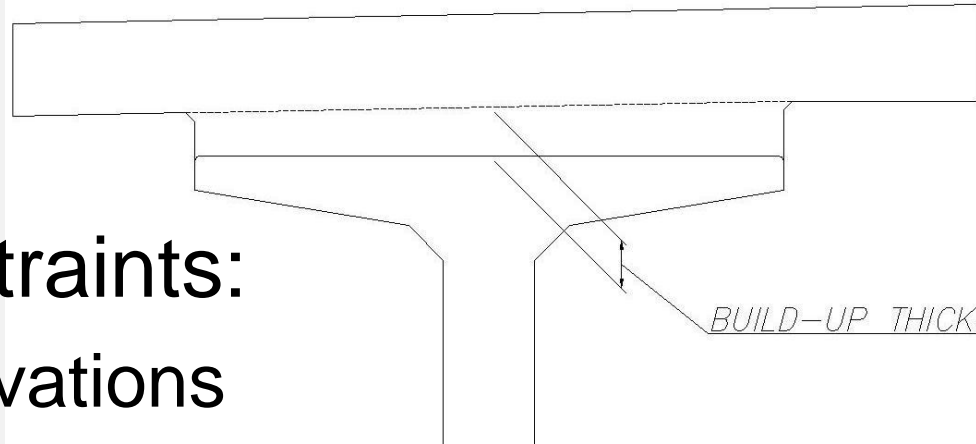
Girder Deflections

- Given: Final Road Profile
- Determined various deflections at different stages
- Adjusted Falsework Points and Elevation of Deck Forms to Produce Desired Final Profile

Constraints

- Fixed Constraints:

- Final Grade

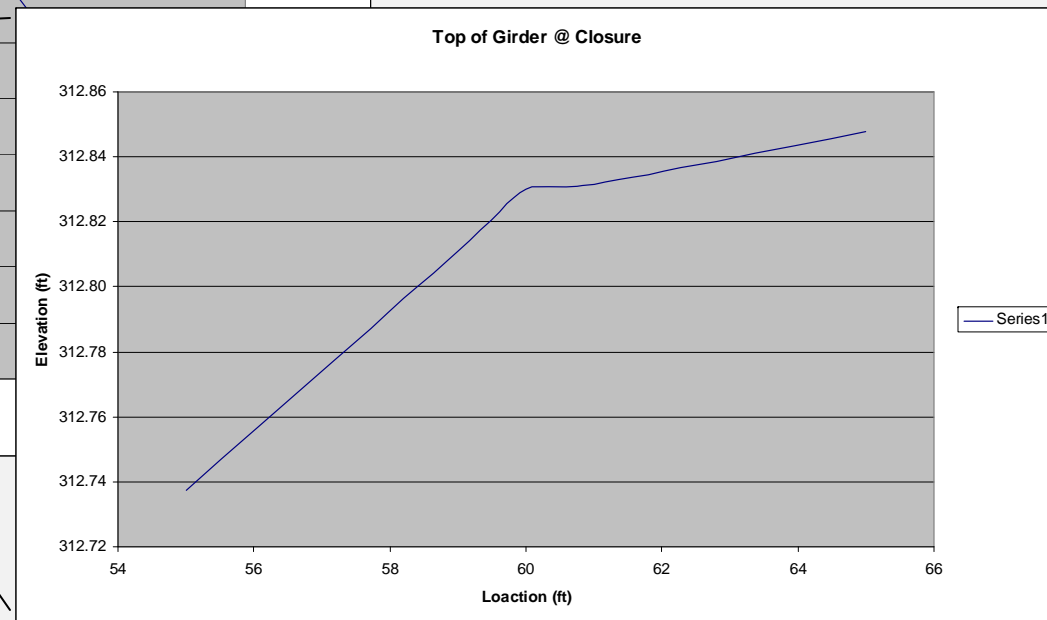
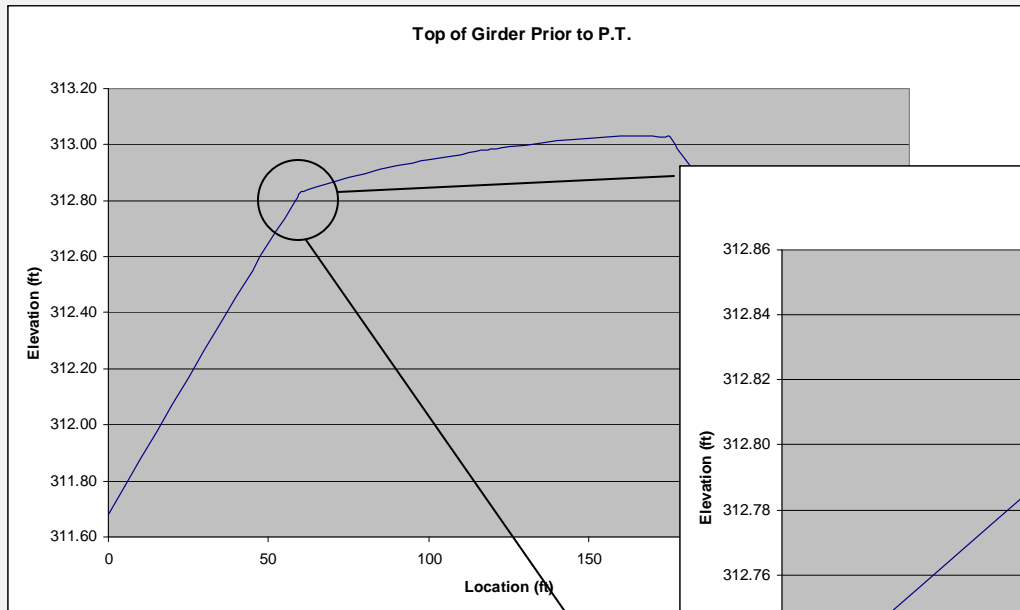


- Variable Constraints:

- Abutment Elevations
- Elevation of Temporary Piers
- Depth of Girder Build-Up

Challenges

1) Variable Deflections and Rotations in Independent Segments



Challenges (Cont.)

- Had to Adjust Duct Profile Very Slightly in Region Around Splices to Ensure Smooth Variation
- Differential Rotations Corrected for in Variable Build-Up Thickness
- Try to Limit Rotation as Much as Possible by Varying amount of Prestressing

Challenges (Cont.)

- 2) Limited Capability to Vary Amount of Prestress
 - Adjusted Prestress as much as Possible to get “Flat” Girders Prior to Splicing
 - Due to High Stresses Had a Minimum Amount of Prestressing that had to be Maintained

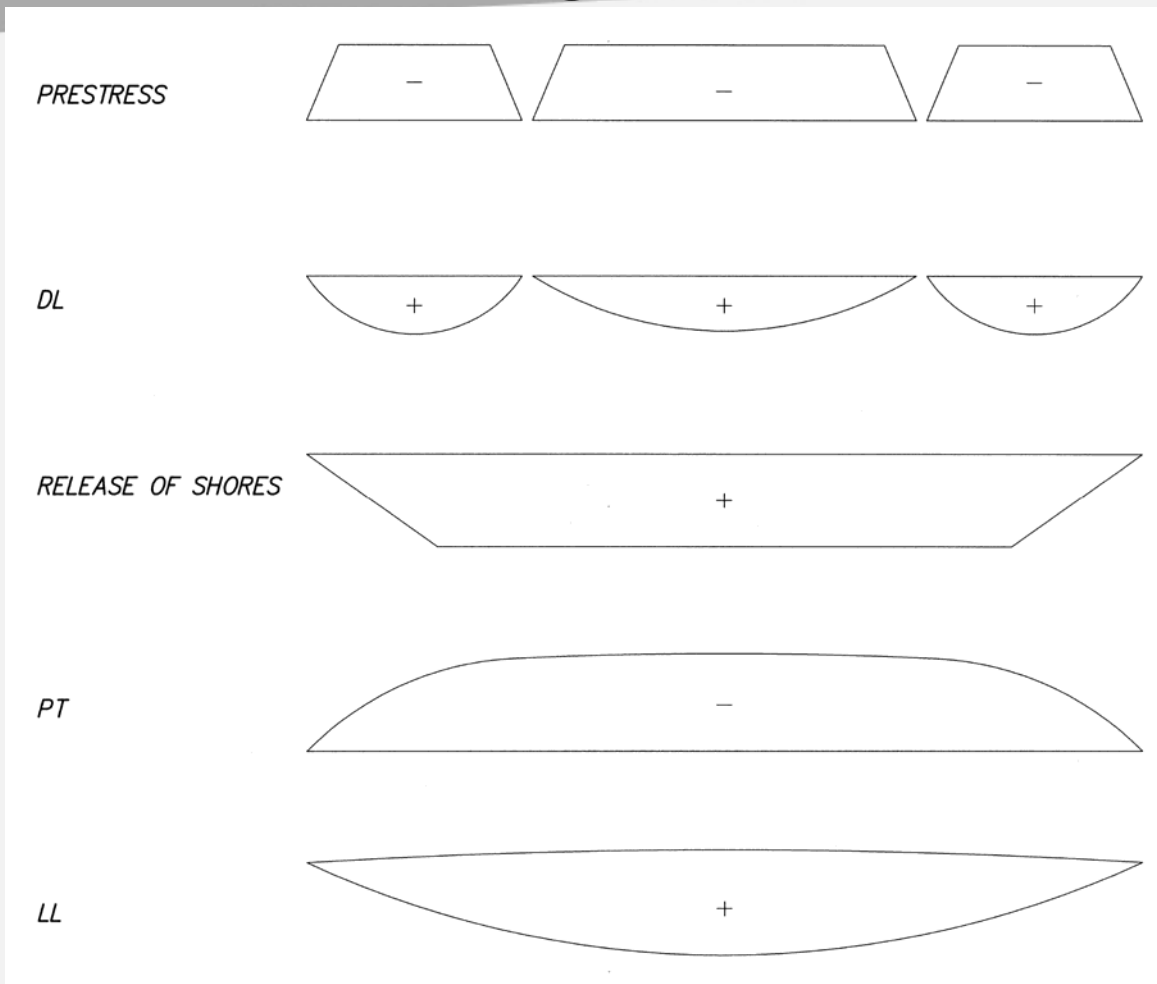
Challenges (Cont.)

- 3) Non-Typical P.T. Profile
- 4) Variation of I, (3) Cases
 - Composite or Non-Composite
 - P.T. Ducts Grouted or UngROUTED
- 5) Account for Anticipated Future Deflections

Determination of P.T. Profile

- Set Splice Locations at 60' +/- From Girder Ends
- No Prestress through Splice Locations
- Prestress has to Develop Coming out of Splices
- Maintain “0 Tension” at Service Loads

Superposition of Moment Diagrams



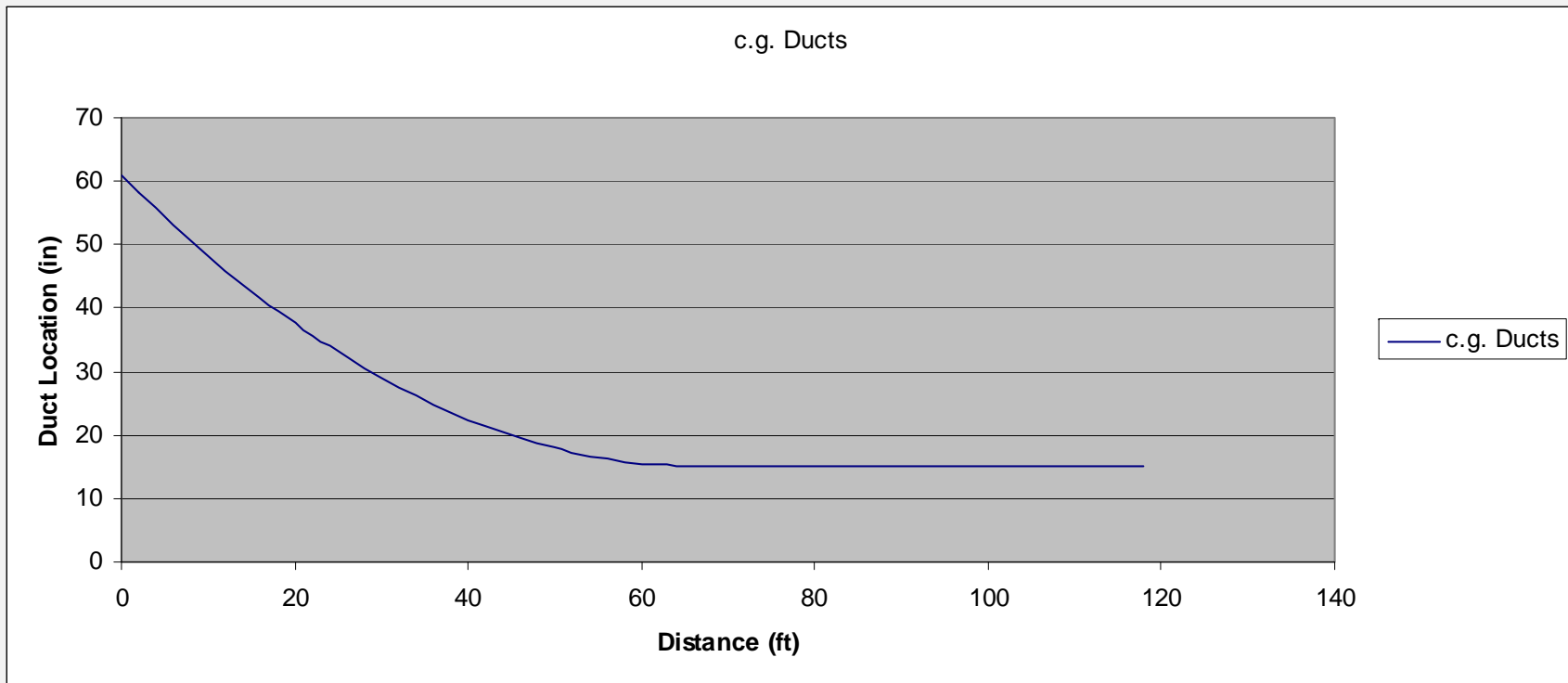
P.T. Profile (Cont.)

- Determined Amount of P.T. Required for Zero Tension at C.L.
- Determined Depth of P.T. Required at Critical Location
 - Calculated at 1' Intervals for 4' Past Splice in Either Direction

P.T. Profile (Cont.)

- Had c.g. of Tendons at End of Bridge, at Critical Location, and Knew c.g. Required at C.L.
 - Fit a Parabolic Curve through known points
 - Ran Tendons Flat Throughout most of Center Girder

P.T. Profile (Cont.)



P.T. Profile (Cont.)

- Concern: Bursting Stresses Due to Decreased Radius of Curvature and Amount of P.T.
 - Due to Girder Length Radius of Curvature Still well Within Code Limits

Approach

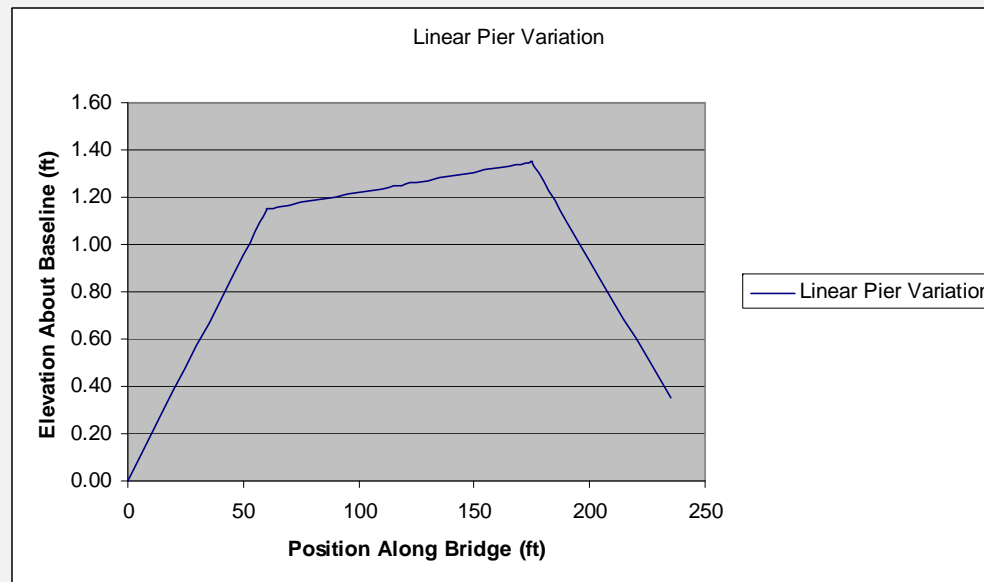
- Set Build-Up Thickness at Temp. Piers to Minimum Value
- Calculated Deflections at Each Time Step
 - Immediate Elastic Deformations
 - Prestress and P.T. Deflections Using Elastic Weight Method
 - Applied WSDOT Deflection Multipliers

WSDOT Creep Multipliers

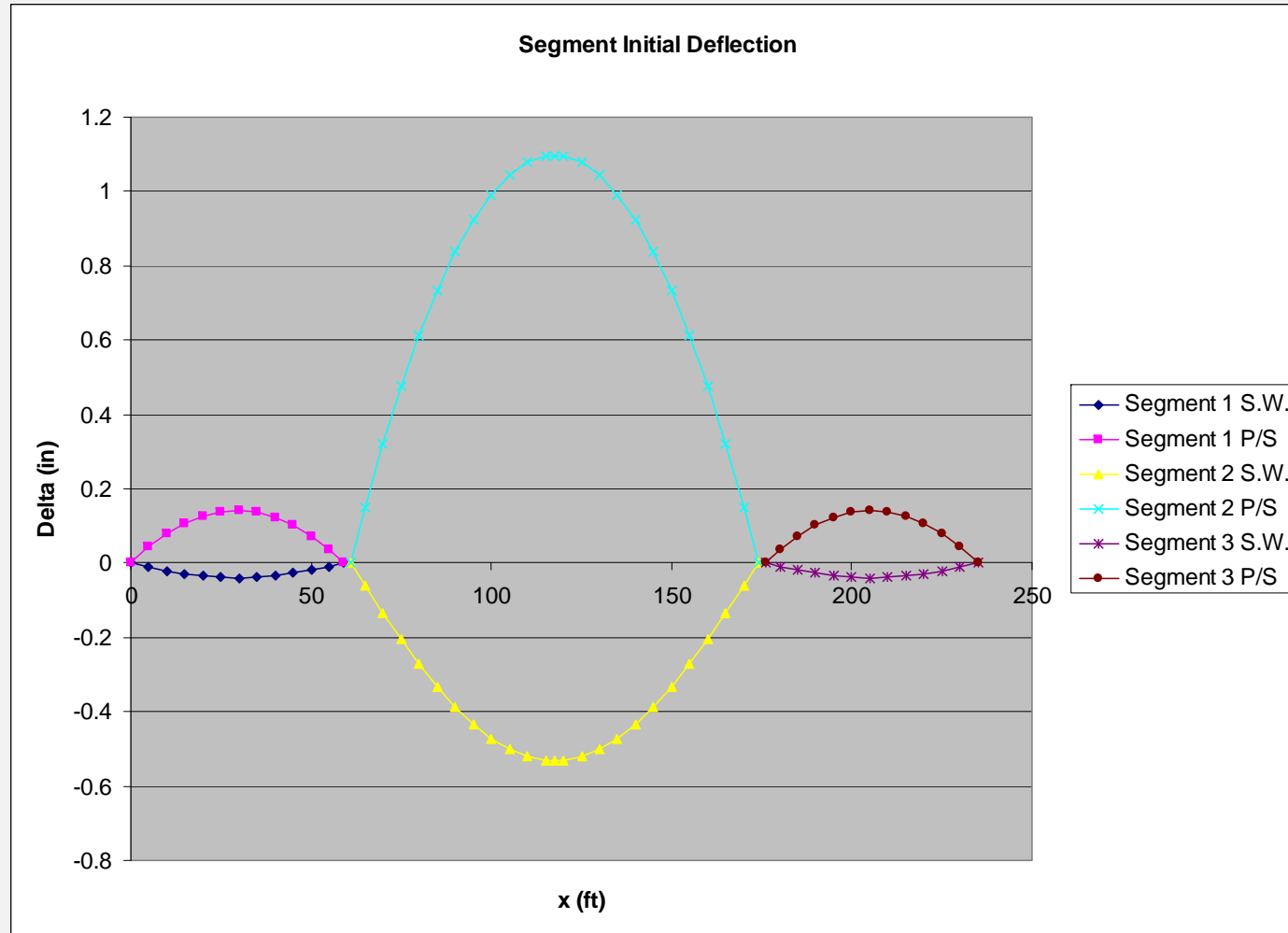
	Normal Strength Concrete $f'_c \leq 7.0\text{ksi}$		High Strength Concrete $f'_c > 7.0\text{ksi}$	
	Non-Composite	Composite	Non-Composite	Composite
Deflection at Erection				
Apply to the elastic deflection due to the member weight at release of prestress	1.85	1.85	1.75	1.75
Apply to the elastic deflection due to prestressing at release of prestress	1.80	1.80	1.70	1.70
Deflection at Final				
Apply to the elastic deflection due to the member weight at release of prestress	2.70	2.40	2.50	2.20
Apply to the elastic deflection due to prestressing at release of prestress	2.45	2.20	2.25	2.10
Apply to the elastic deflection due to the Super Imposed Dead Loads	3.00	3.00	2.75	2.75
Apply to the elastic deflection due to weight of slab	----	2.30	----	2.15

Approach (Cont.)

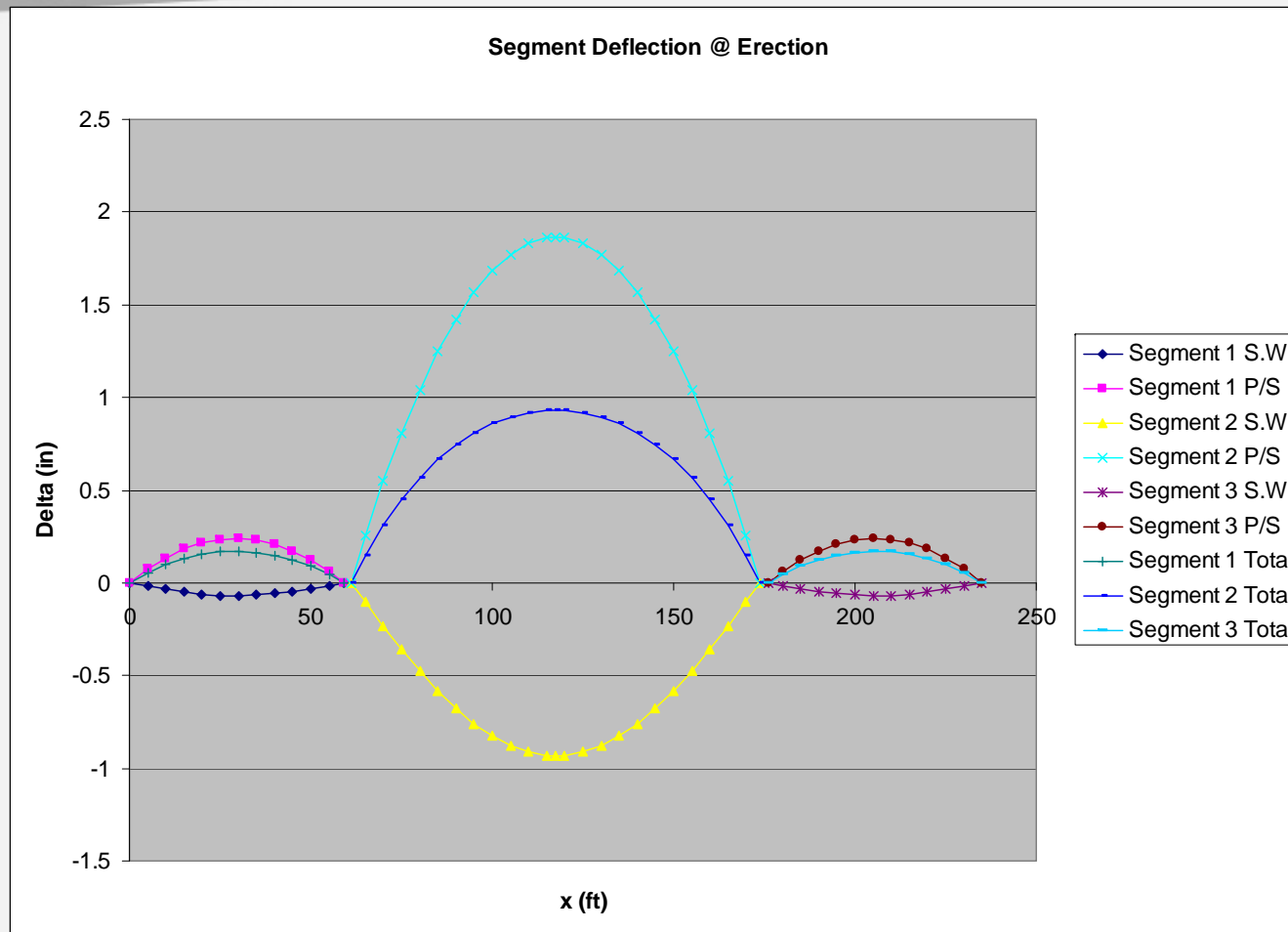
- Assumed Initial Value for Abutment Elevation
- Varied Elevation Linearly between Abutments and Piers
 - Set Top of Abutment 1 as Baseline



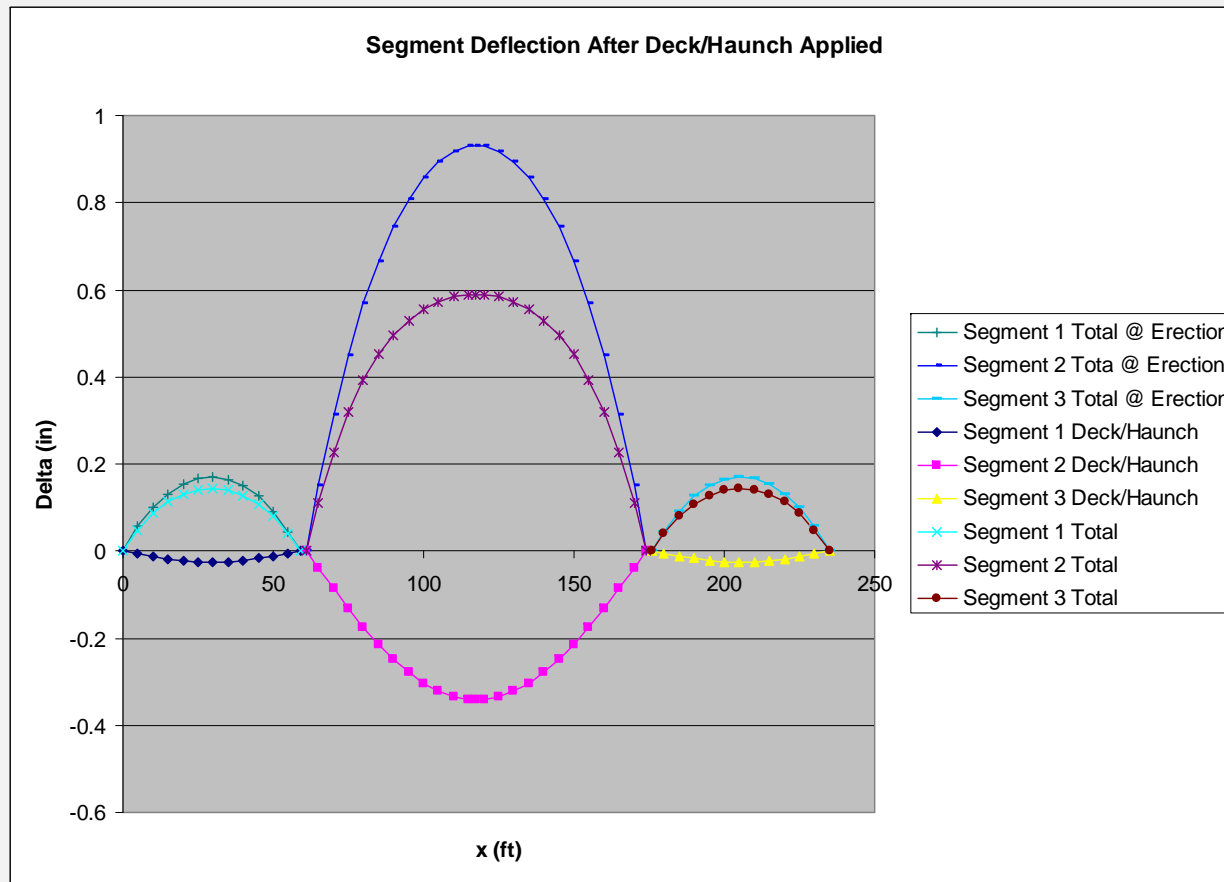
Deflection Results



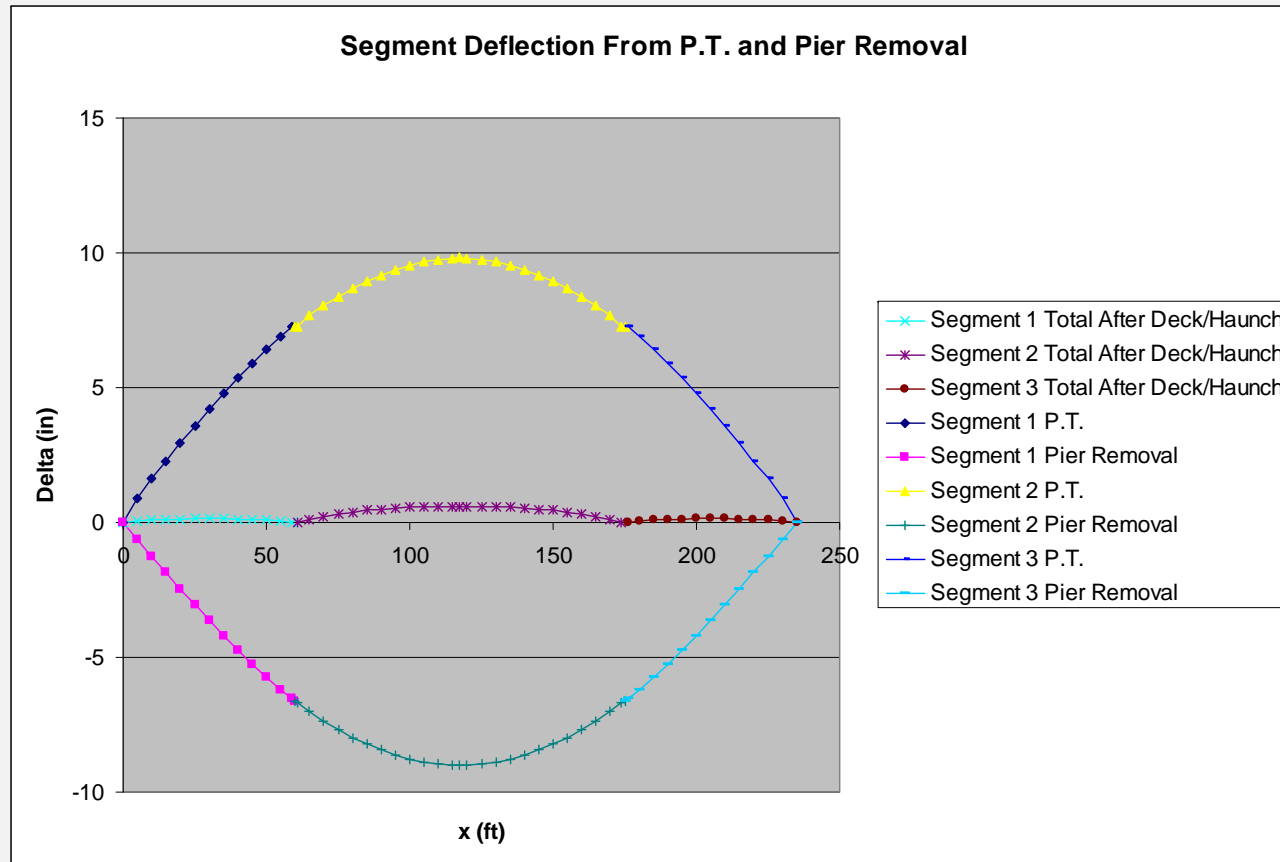
Deflection Results



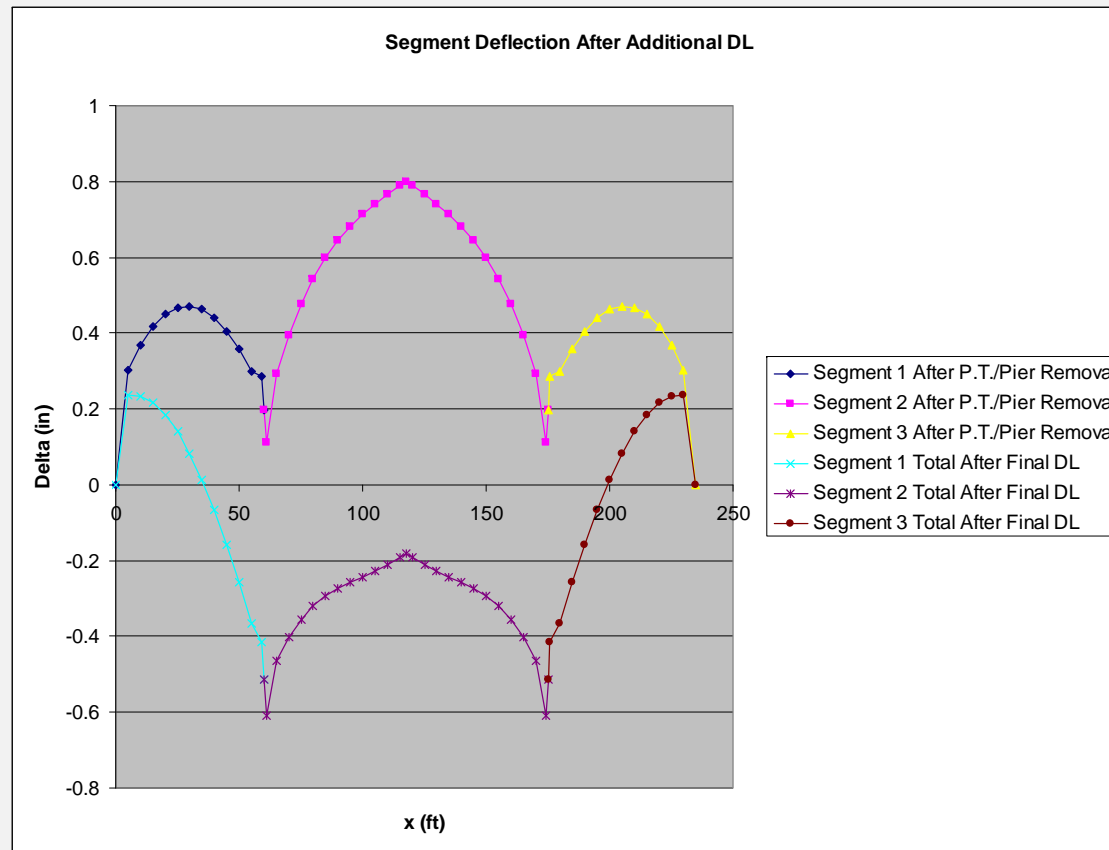
Deflection Results



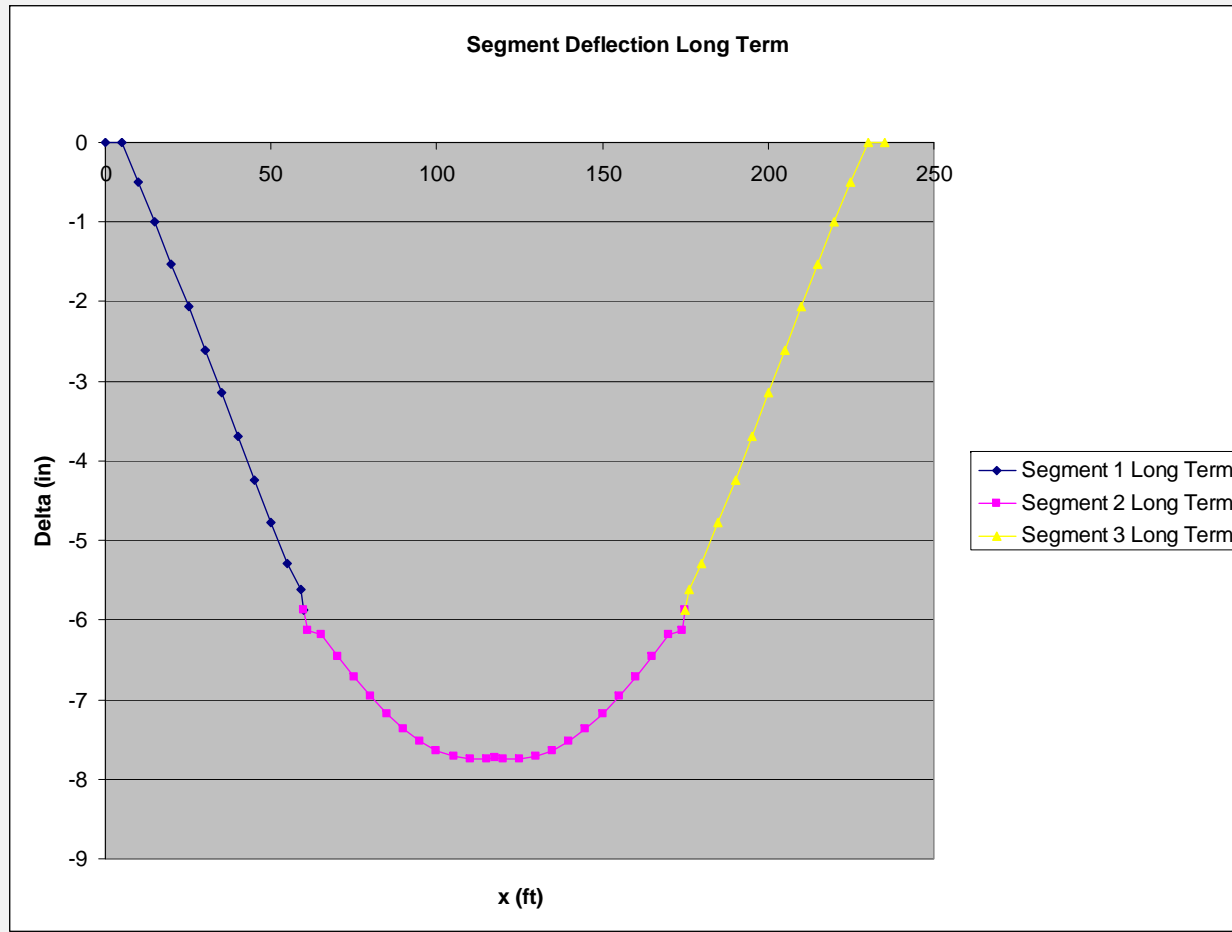
Deflection Results



Deflection Results

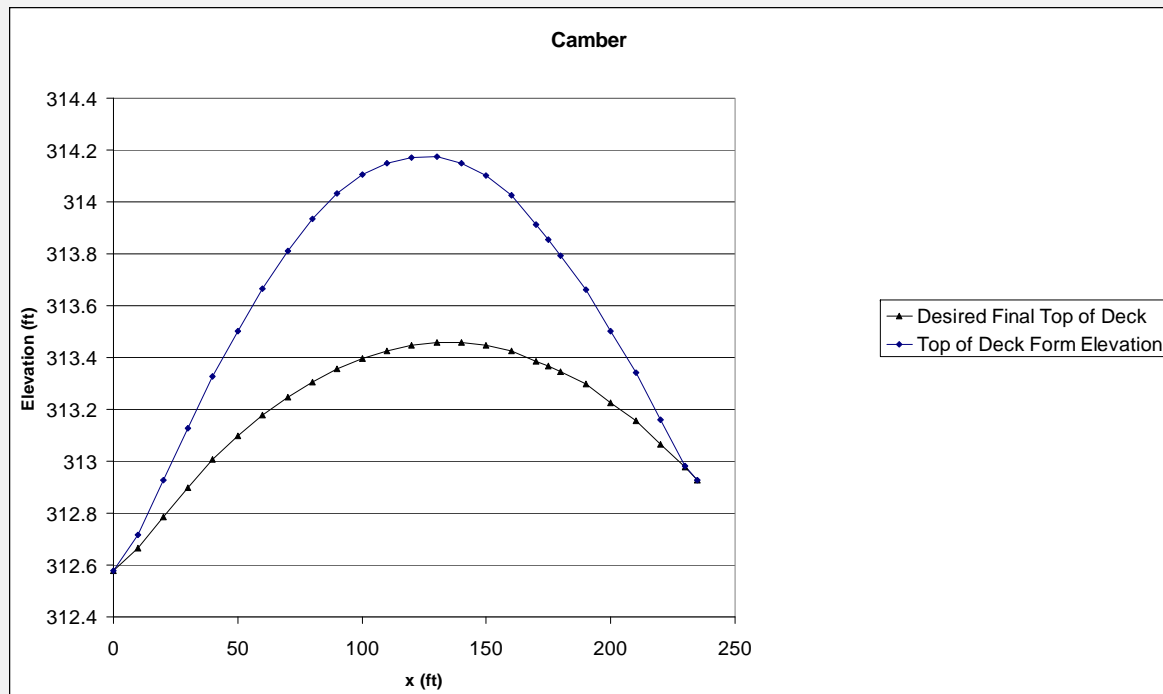


Deflection Results

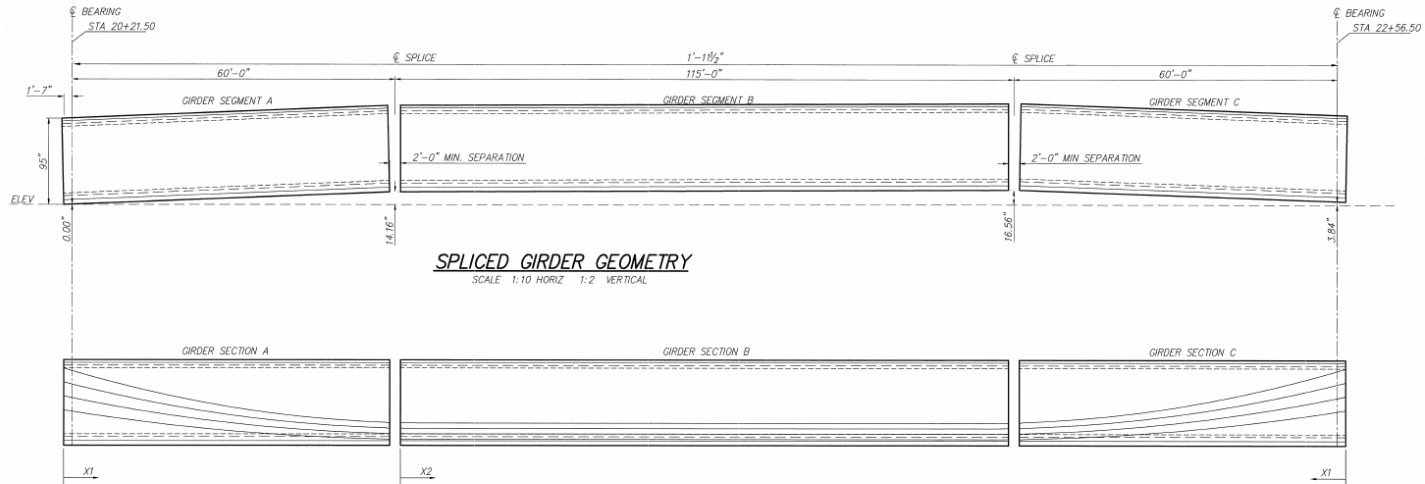


Final Result

- Top of Deck That Arrives at Desired Grade



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GIRDER A AND GIRDER C DUCT LOCATION

DISTANCE FROM END OF BEAM X1 (FT)	BOTTOM OF BEAM TO C.G. DUCT 1 (IN)	BOTTOM OF BEAM TO C.G. DUCT 2 (IN)	BOTTOM OF BEAM TO C.G. DUCT 3 (IN)	BOTTOM OF BEAM TO C.G. DUCT 4 (IN)
0	77.42	62.91	48.40	33.89
1.50	78.97	65.08	49.70	35.61
2.50	79.97	66.62	49.73	37.89
7.50	86.24	68.69	48.85	38.10
13.50	86.47	68.88	48.49	34.00
19.50	81.42	61.08	38.68	30.30
25.50	45.17	35.80	26.43	17.08
31.50	38.73	31.22	22.72	14.21
37.50	35.09	27.33	19.86	11.79
43.50	31.27	24.11	16.95	9.79
49.50	28.24	21.57	14.49	8.22
55.50	26.03	19.71	13.39	7.06
59.50	25.00	19.04	12.98	6.52
60.50	24.62	18.49	12.37	6.29

GIRDER B DUCT LOCATION

DISTANCE FROM END OF BEAM X2 (FT)	BOTTOM OF BEAM TO C.G. DUCT 1 (IN)	BOTTOM OF BEAM TO C.G. DUCT 2 (IN)	BOTTOM OF BEAM TO C.G. DUCT 3 (IN)	BOTTOM OF BEAM TO C.G. DUCT 4 (IN)
0.00	24.45	18.37	12.30	6.22
1.00	24.33	18.39	12.23	6.17
4.00	24.07	18.08	12.05	6.04
7.00	24.00	18.00	12.00	6.00
106.00	24.00	18.00	12.00	6.00
109.00	24.07	18.06	12.05	6.04
112.00	24.33	18.38	12.23	6.17
113.00	24.45	18.37	12.30	6.22

SPliced GIRDER TENDON PROFILES
SCALE 1:10 HORIZ 1:2 VERTICAL

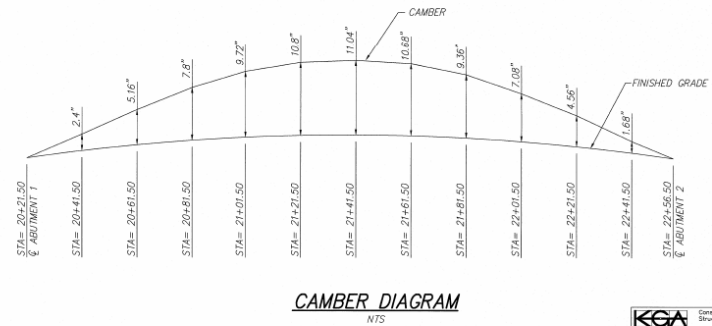
- NOTES:**
1. PROVIDE VENTS FOR P.T. DUCTS AT ANCHORING LOCATION, JACKING LOCATION, AND ALL HIGH POINTS.
 2. PROVIDE DRAINS FOR P.T. DUCTS AT DUCT LOW POINTS.

"A" DIMENSION

LOCATION	"A" INCHES
ABUTMENT 1	10
TEMP PIER 1	10
TEMP PIER 2	10
ABUTMENT 2	10

* SEE END DIAPHRAGM GEOMETRY SHEET B1.19

NOTE:
CAMBER DIAGRAM INDICATES LOCATION OF TOP OF DECK RELATIVE TO DESIRED FINAL GRADE PRIOR TO PLACEMENT OF DECK CONCRETE.



907 PLAN SET - FOR REVIEW ONLY

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Conclusion

- Summarized Project Background
- Addressed Issues Pertaining to Deflections
 - Segment Rotations
 - Balance Prestress and P.T.
 - P.T. Profile
- Accounted For Various Creep Coefficients
- Monitor Future Deflections of the Bridge