

# **A Constructible Bridge Bent Designed to Re-center after an Earthquake.**

John Stanton

Marc Eberhard, Travis Thonstad, Jeffrey Schaefer,  
Bryan Kennedy

Dept. of Civil and Environmental Engineering  
University of Washington

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# Acknowledgments

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- Federal Highway Administration
- Pacific Earthquake Engineering Research Center
- Washington State DOT
- Valle Scholarship Foundation

# Conventional Bridge Bent



- Cast-in-place concrete construction

# Conventional Bridge Bent

➤ Slow to construct



# Conventional Bridge Bent

- Susceptible to seismic damage



# Conventional Bridge Bent

- Post-earthquake residual displacements

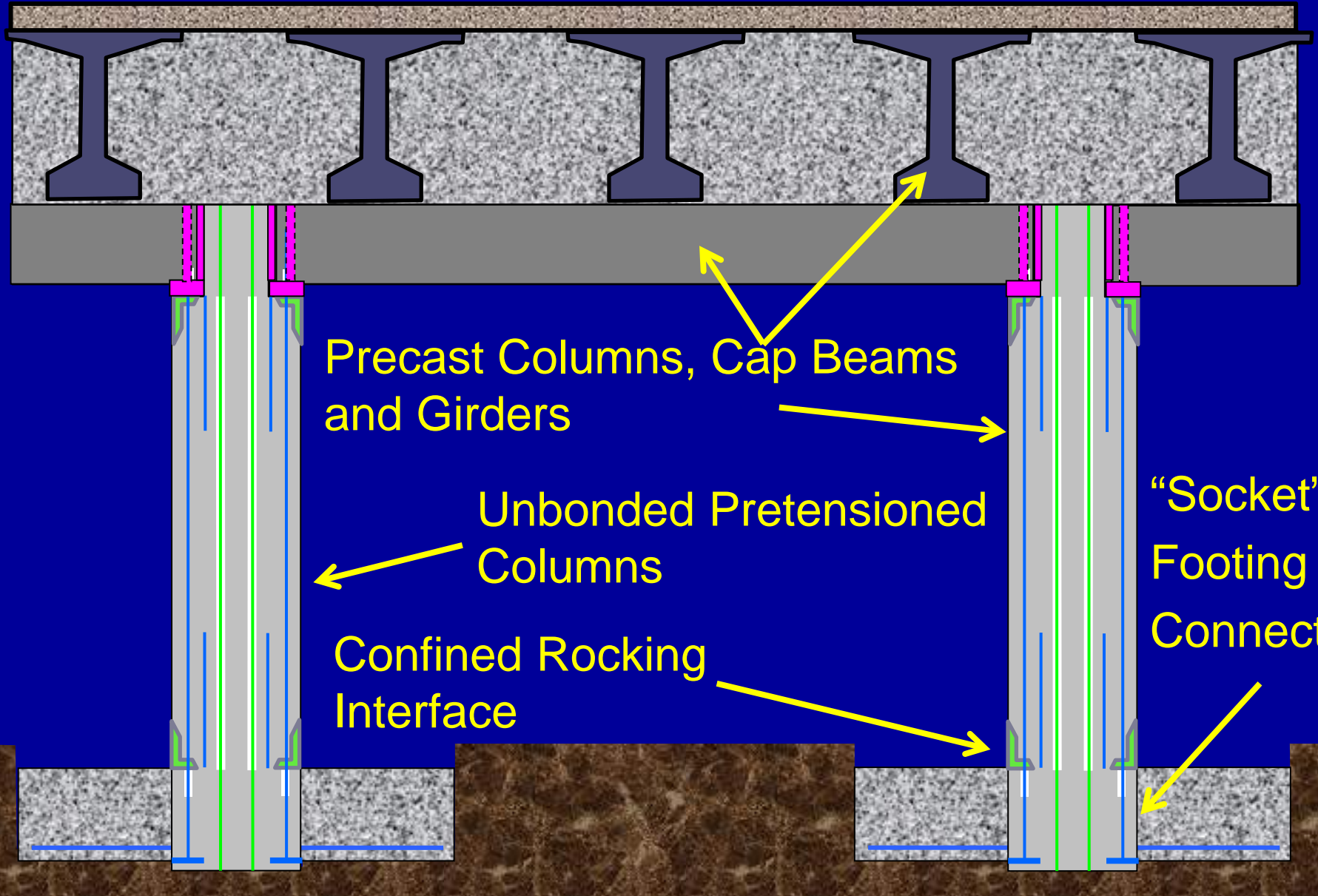


# Proposed Improvements

- **Accelerate Construction**
  - Use precast components
  - (Connections are critical)
- **Reduce column damage**
  - Use rocking column approach
  - Columns rock as rigid bodies
  - Damage significantly reduced
- **Minimize residual displacements**
  - Use unbonded prestressing



# Proposed Strategy



Precast Columns, Cap Beams  
and Girders

Unbonded Pretensioned  
Columns

Confined Rocking  
Interface

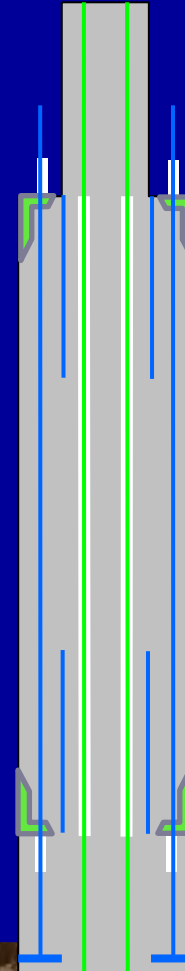
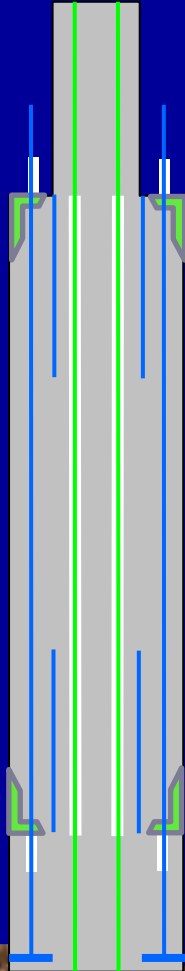
“Socket”  
Footing  
Connection



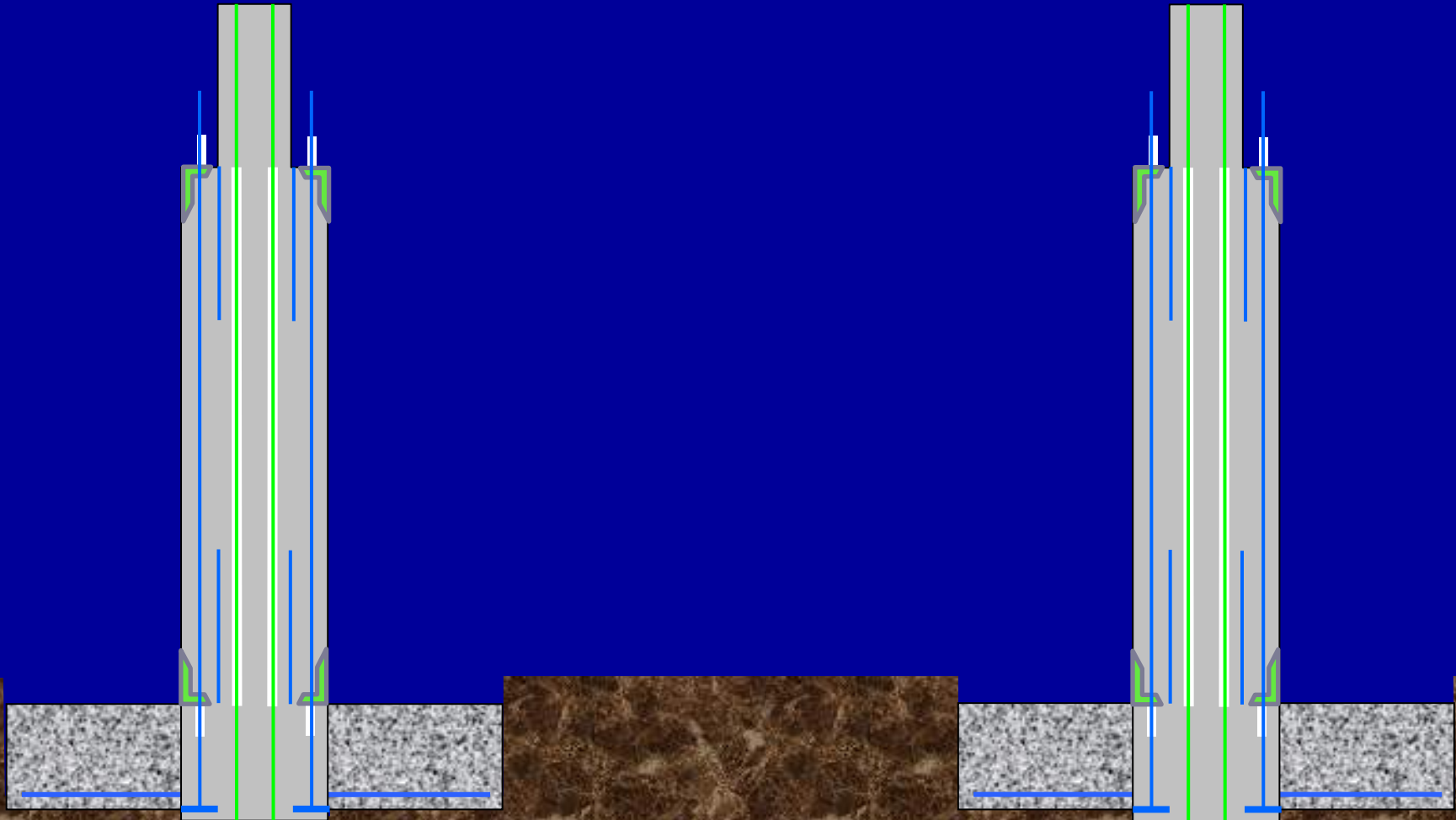
# Accelerated Construction



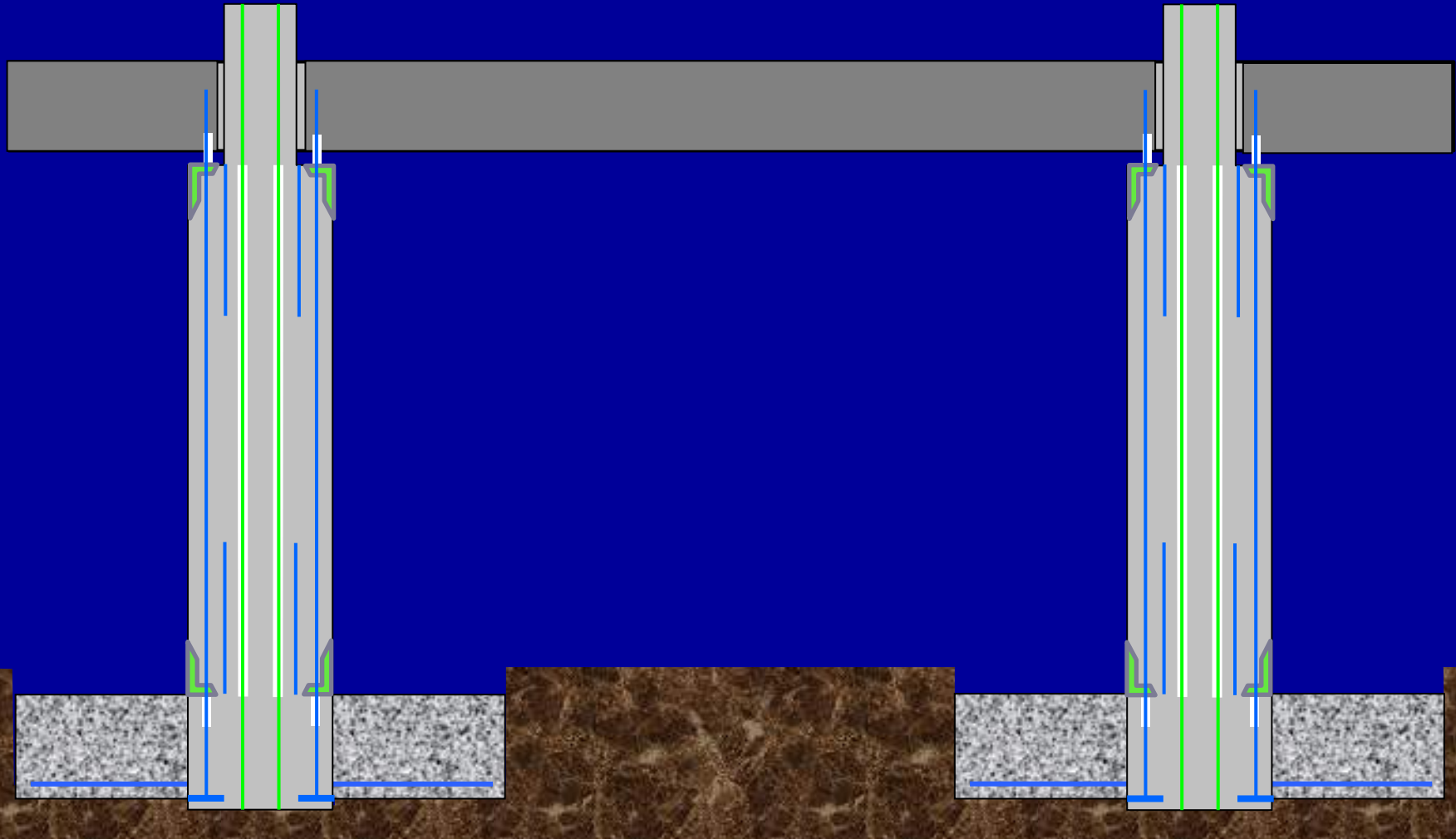
# Accelerated Construction



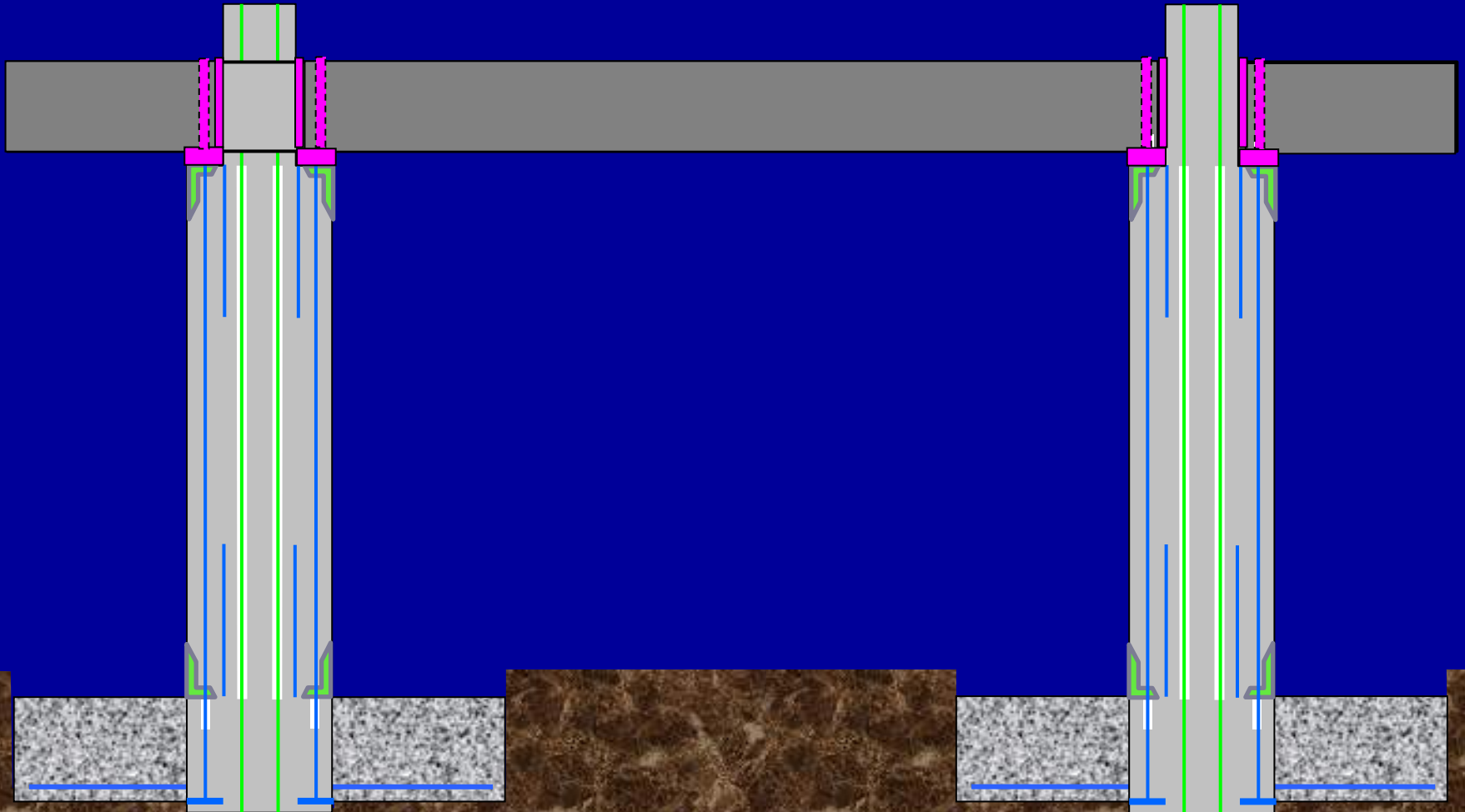
# Accelerated Construction



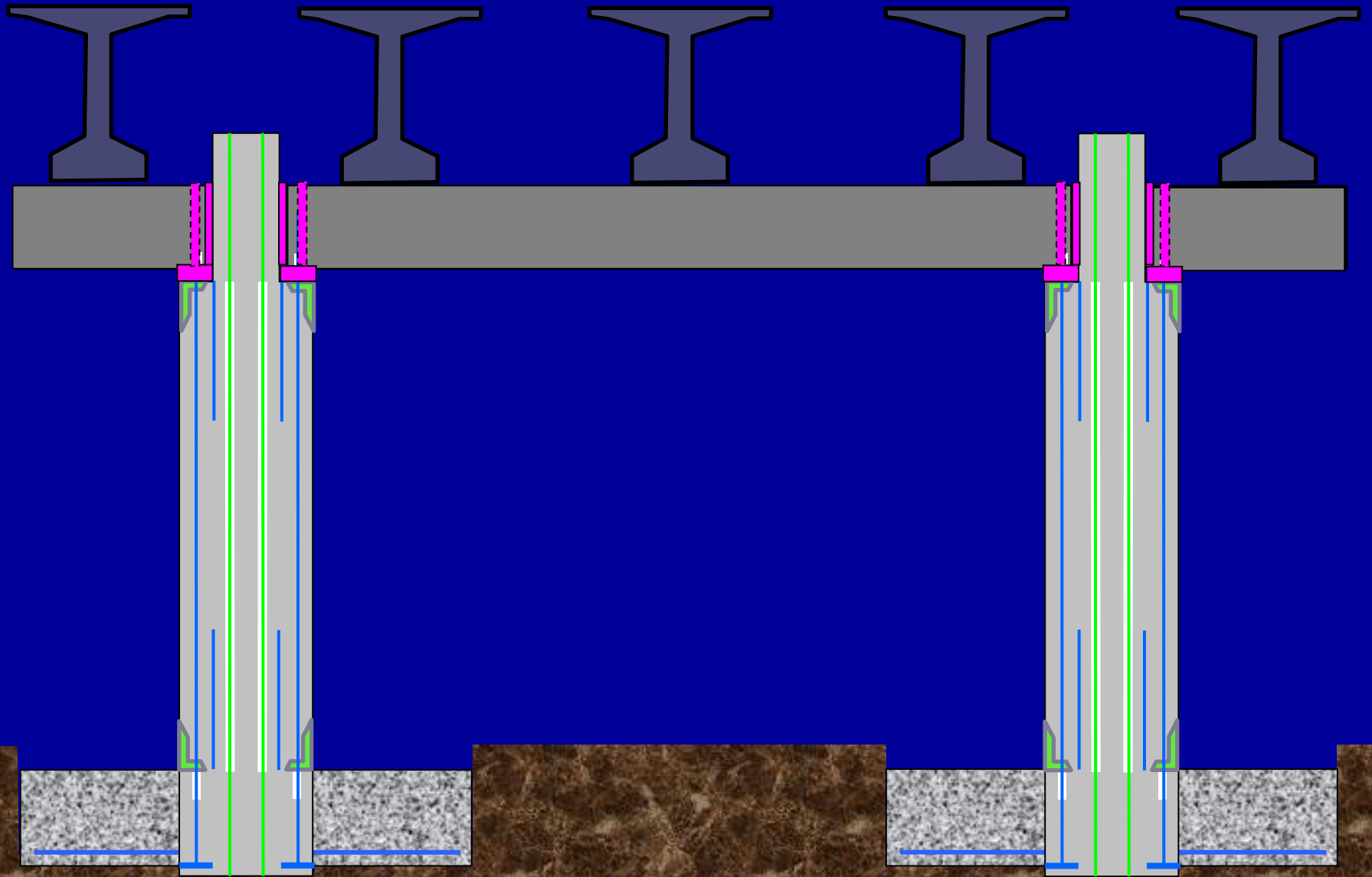
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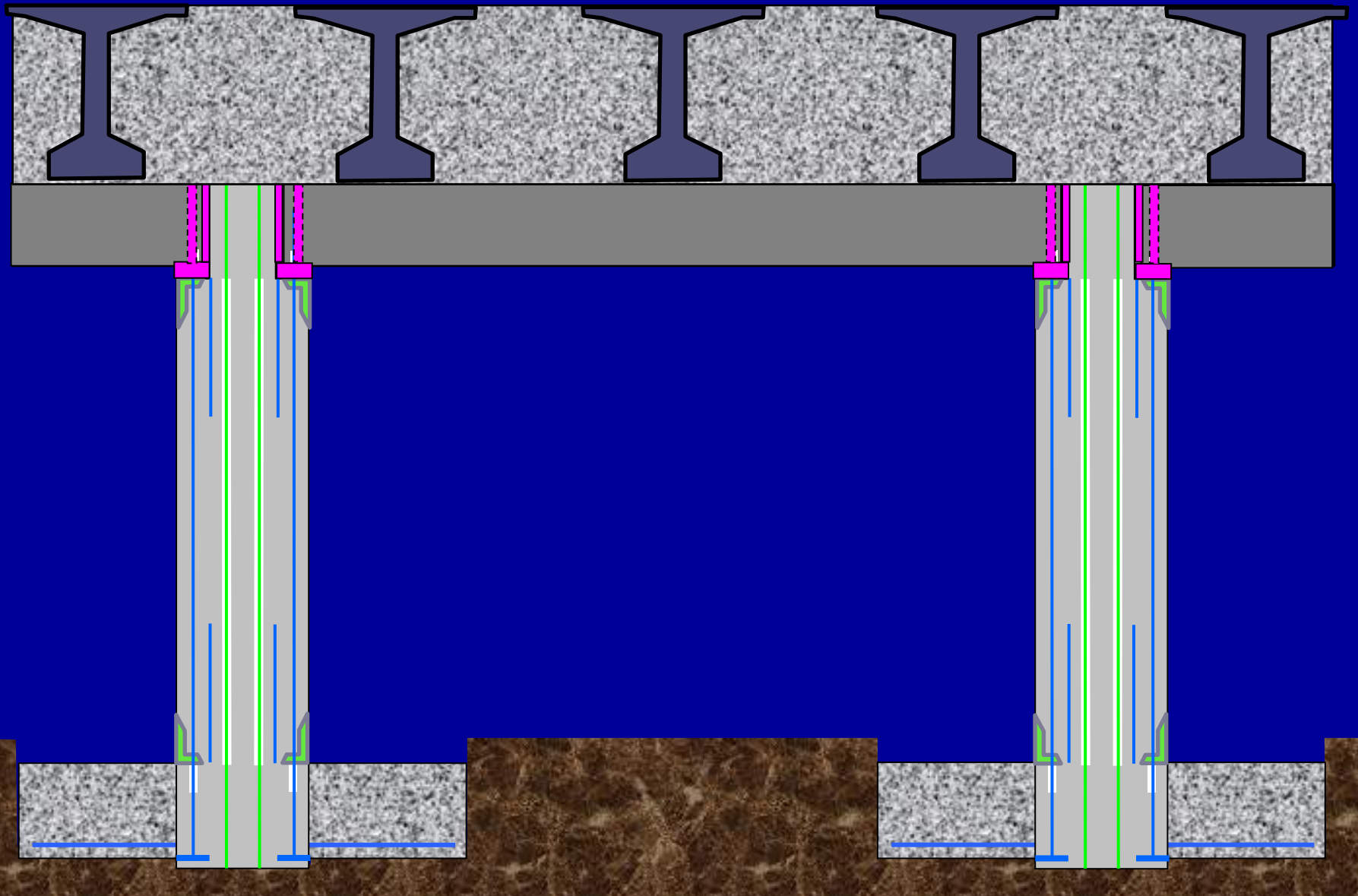
# Accelerated Construction



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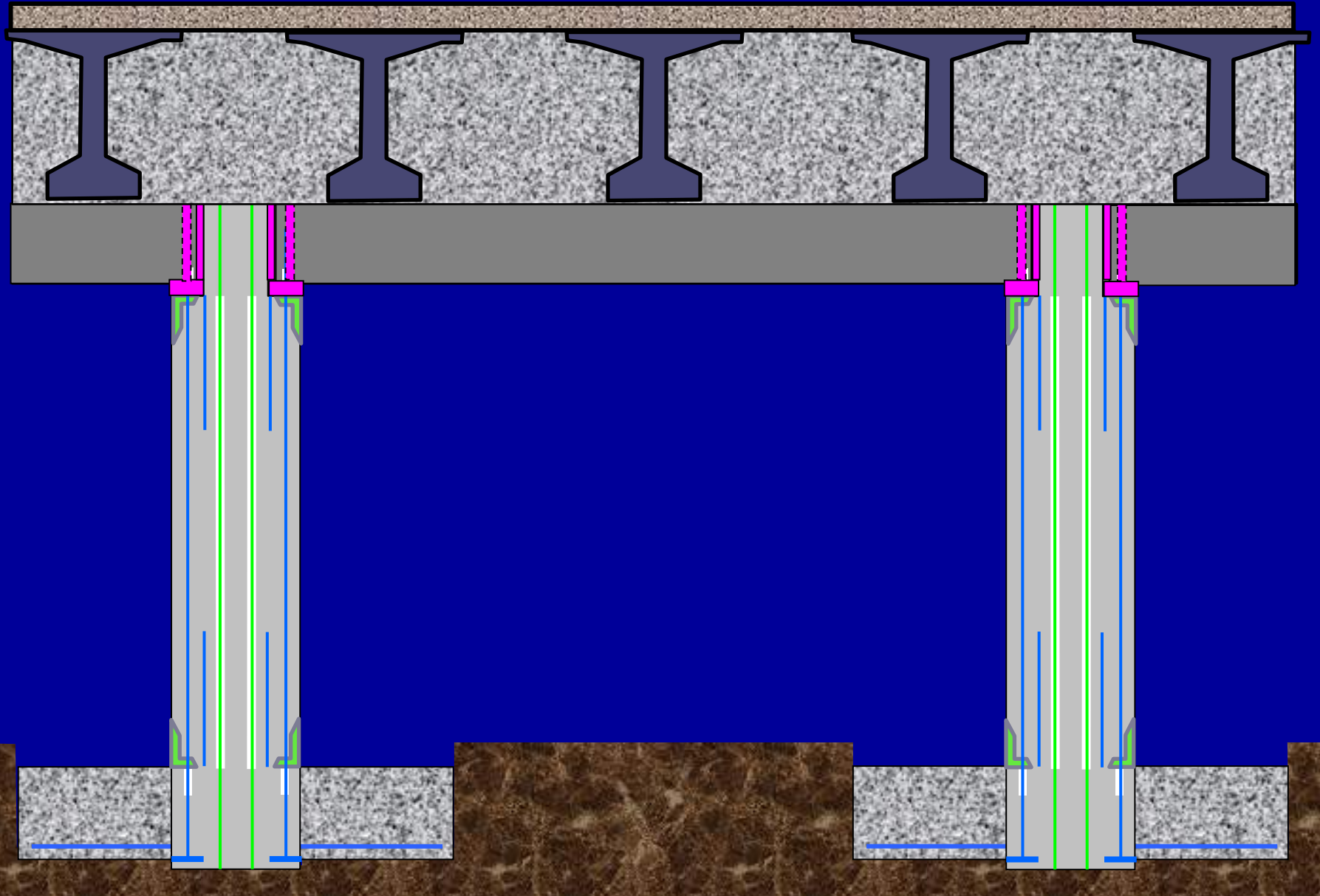


# Accelerated Construction





# Accelerated Construction



# Field Deployment (non-prestressed system)



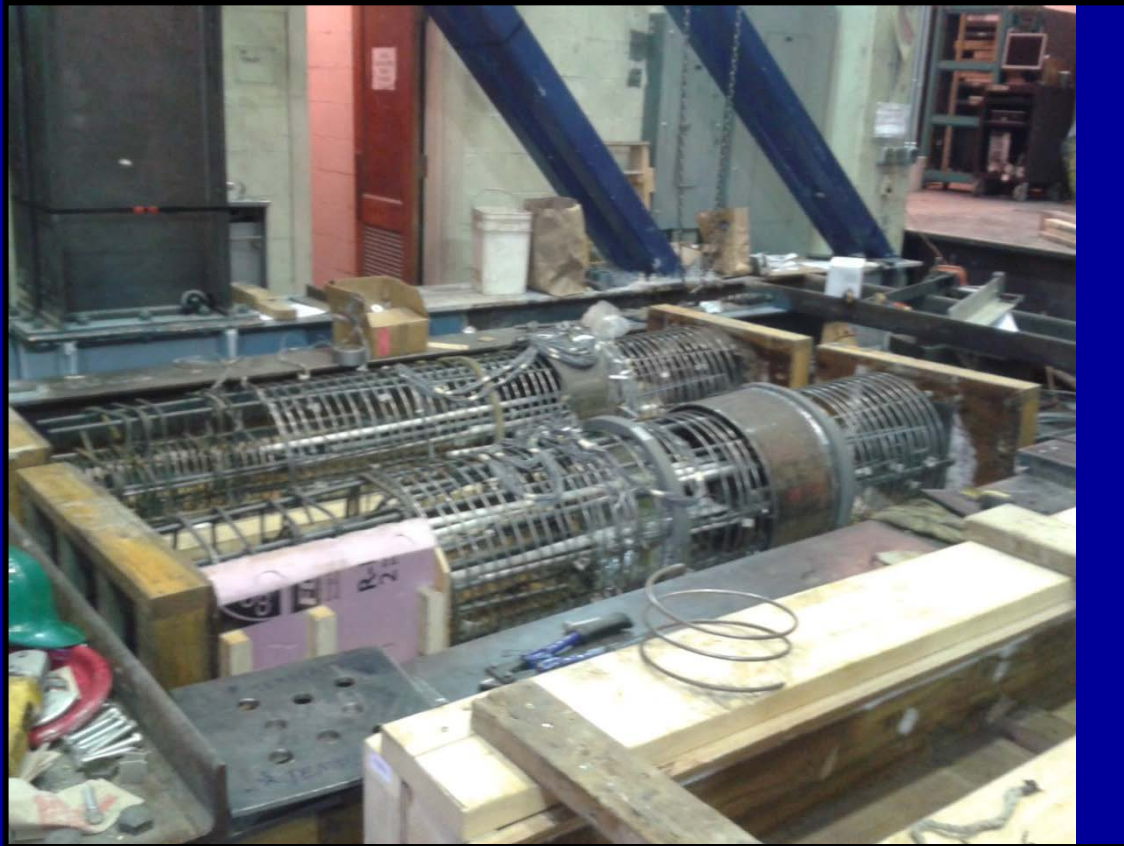
Socket Connection



Cap-Beam Connection

# Earthquake Damage

# Sub-Assembly Tests

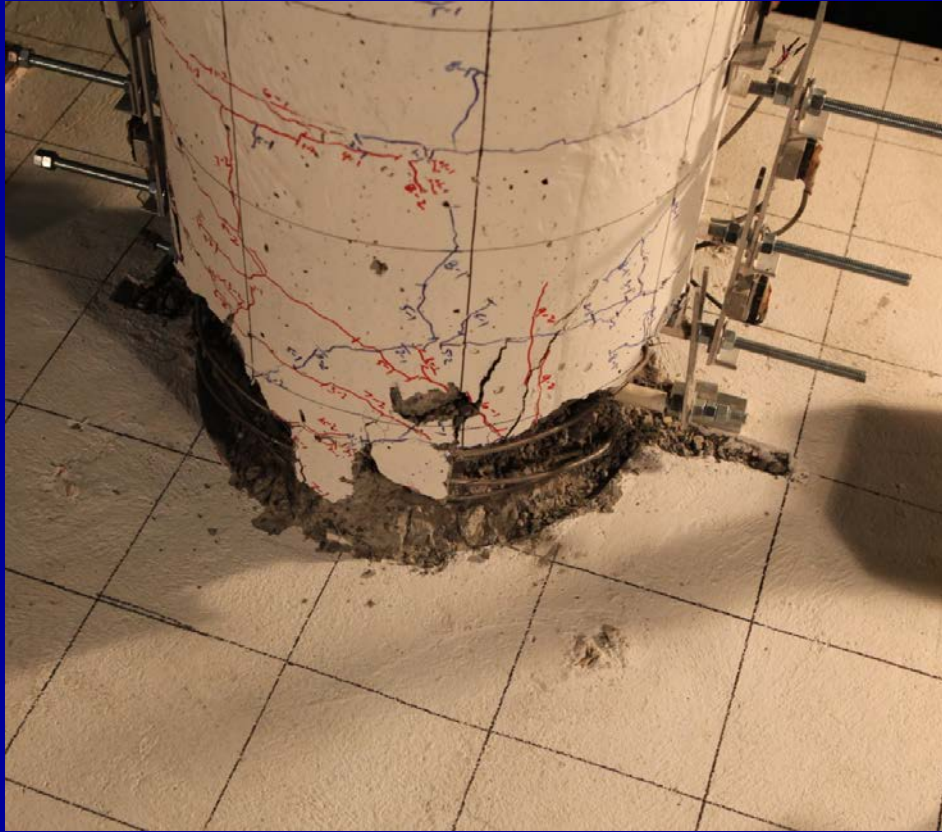




# Sub-Assembly Tests

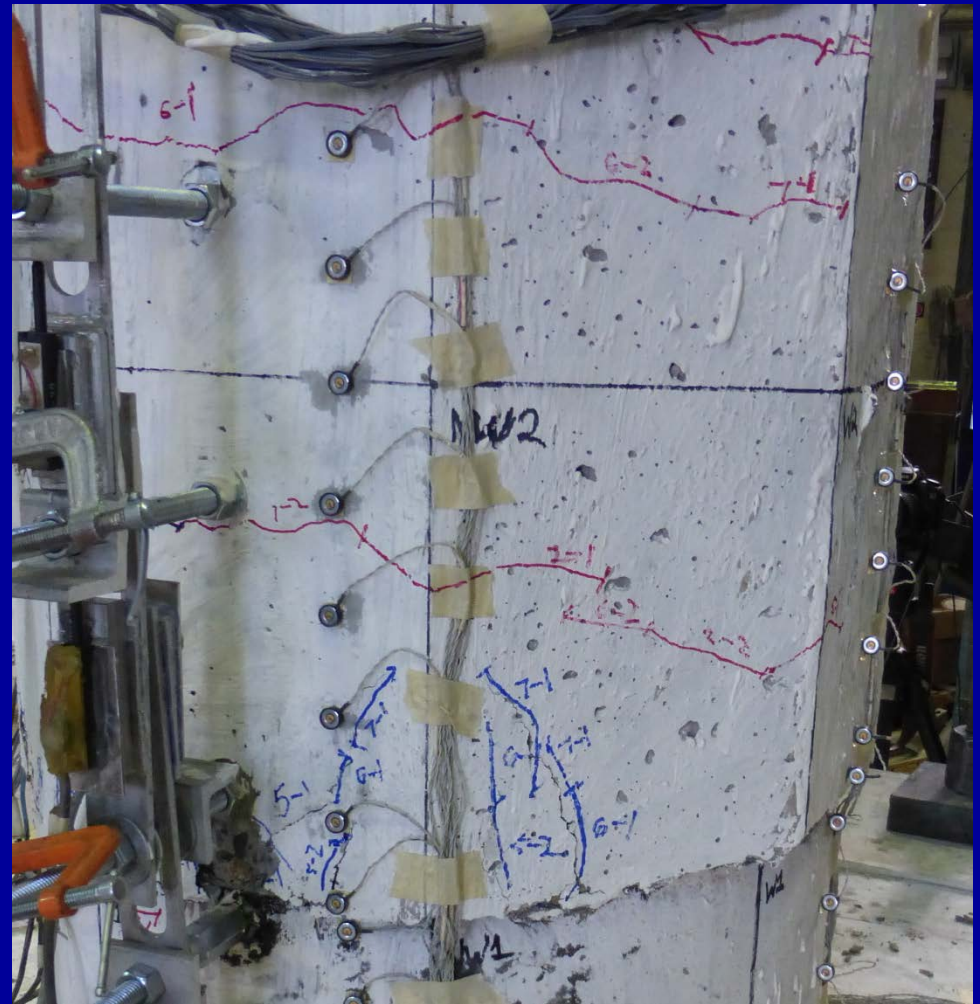
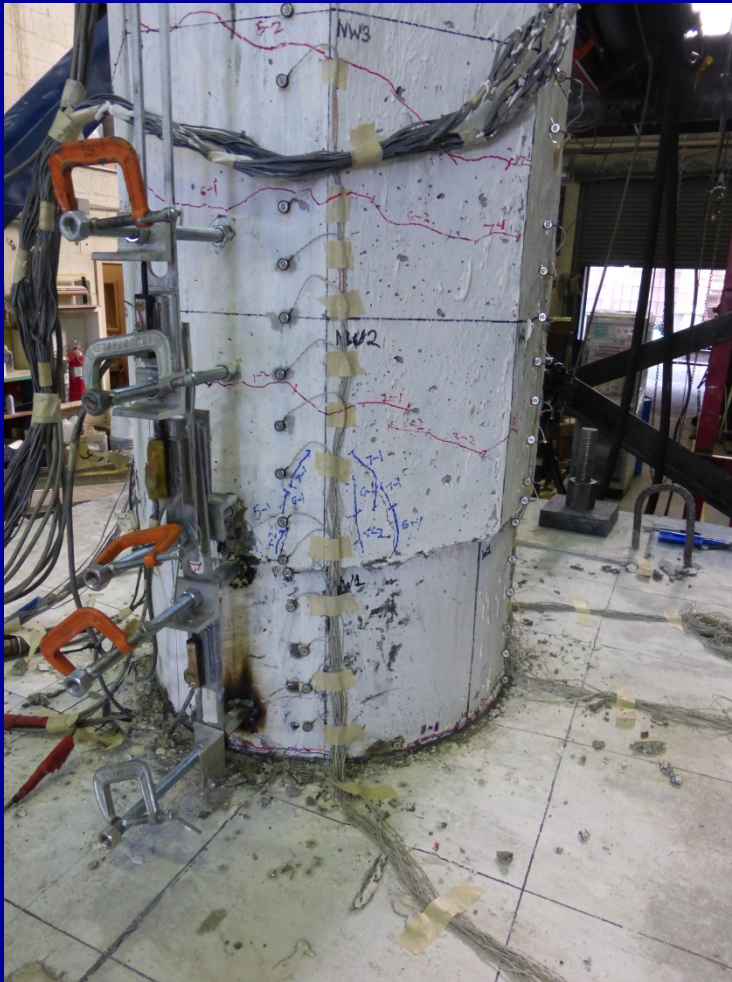


# RC column after 10% drift





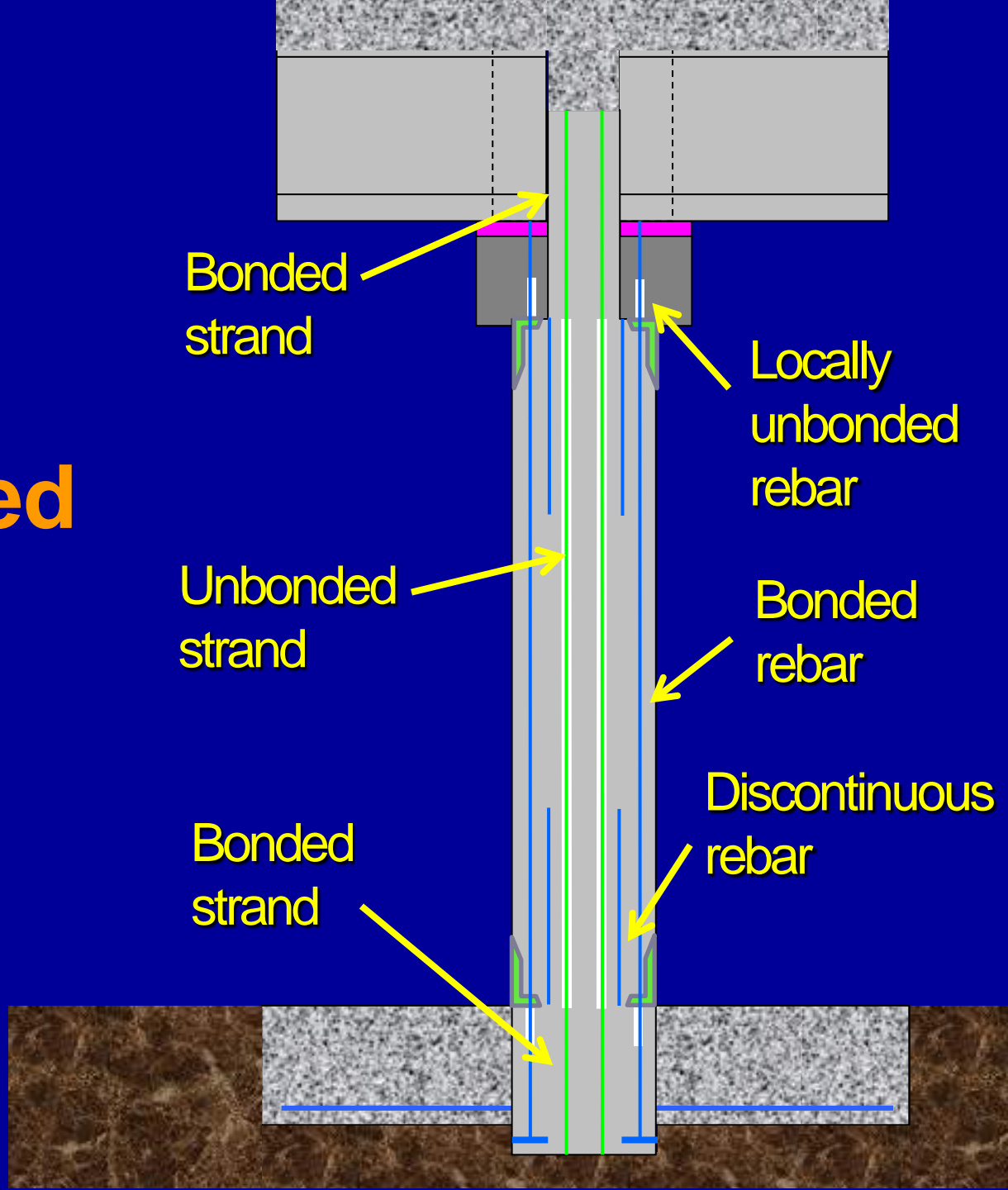
# Rocking column after 10% drift



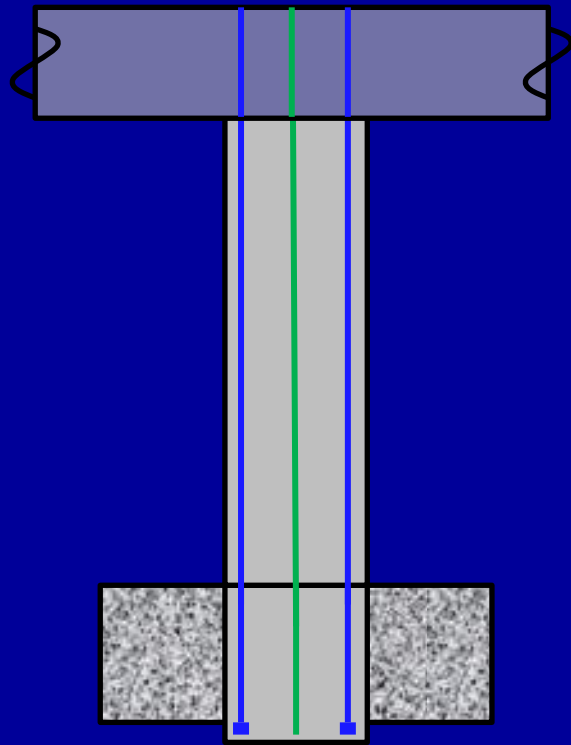


# Post-Earthquake Residual Displacements

# Precast, Pretensioned Column

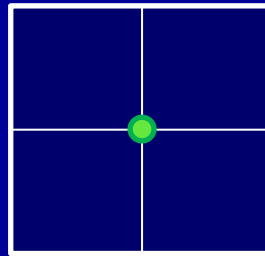


# Moment-Rotation Behavior



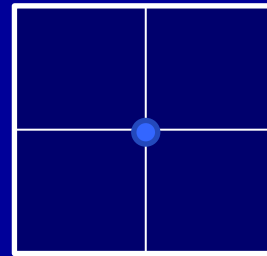
Moment-Rotation

Strand



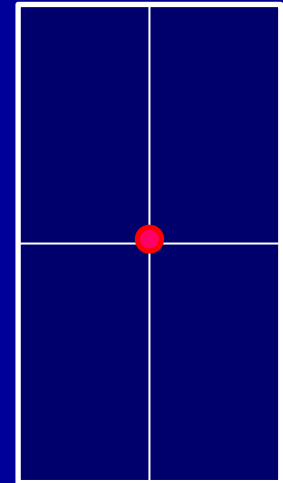
+

Rebar

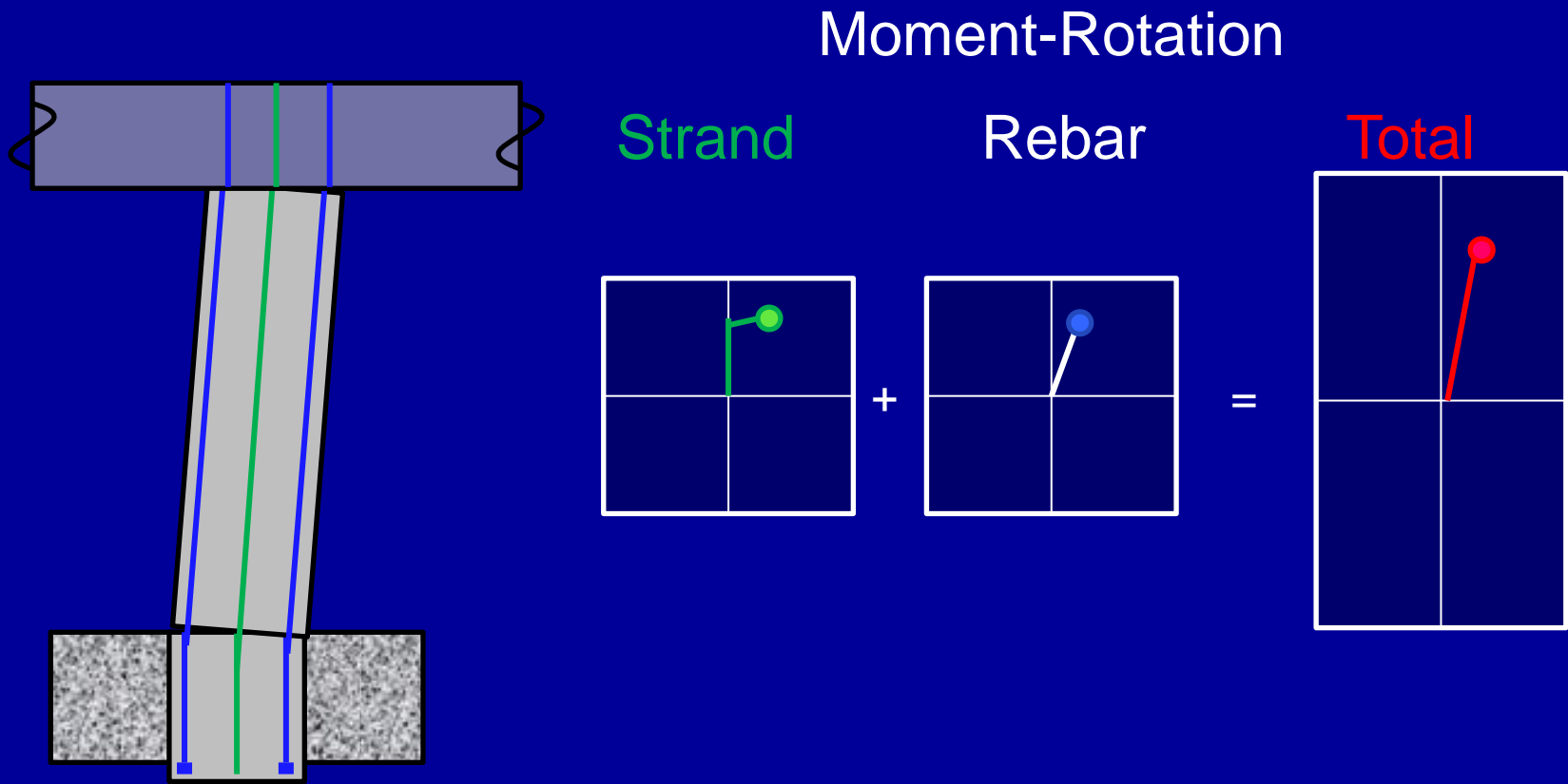


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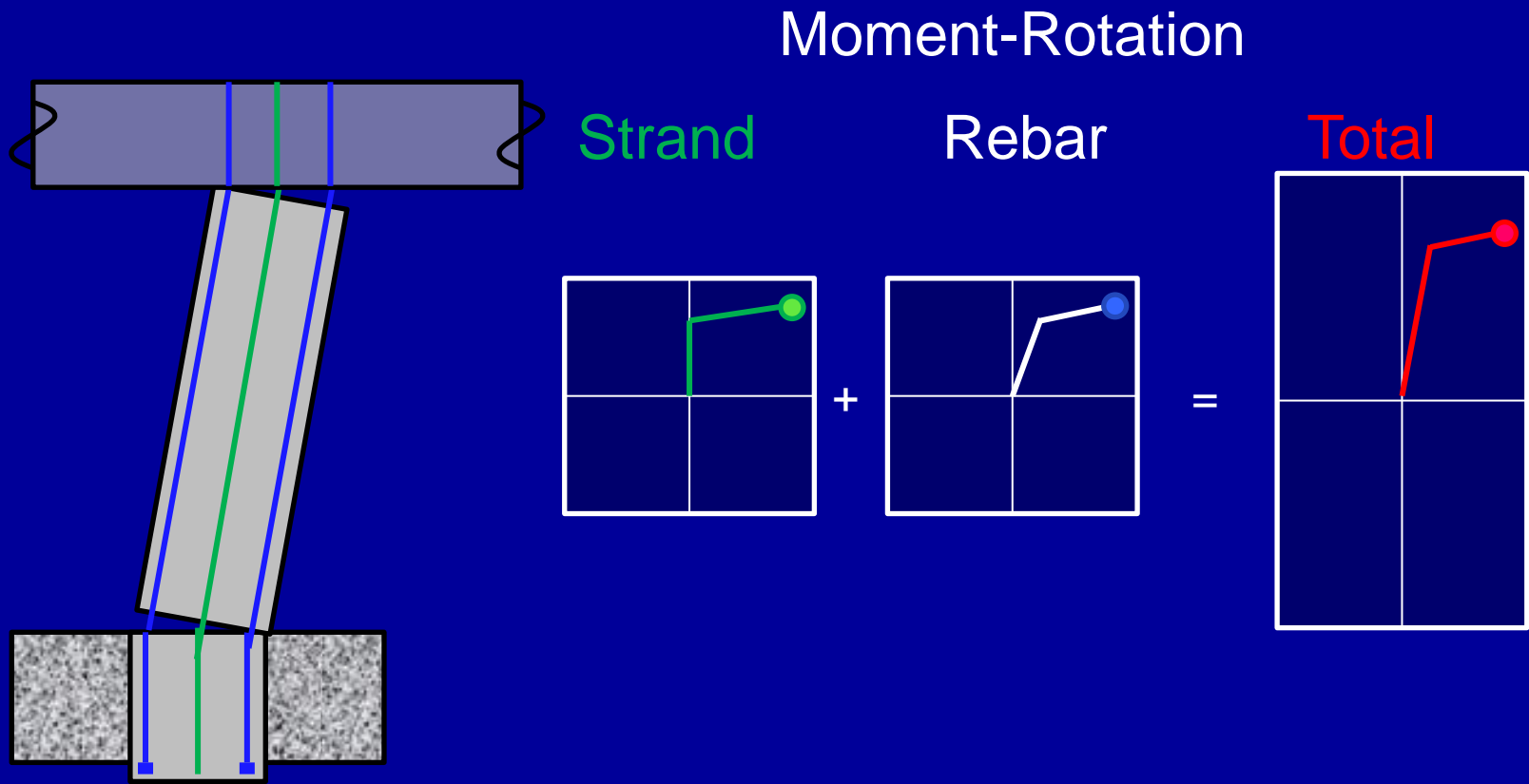
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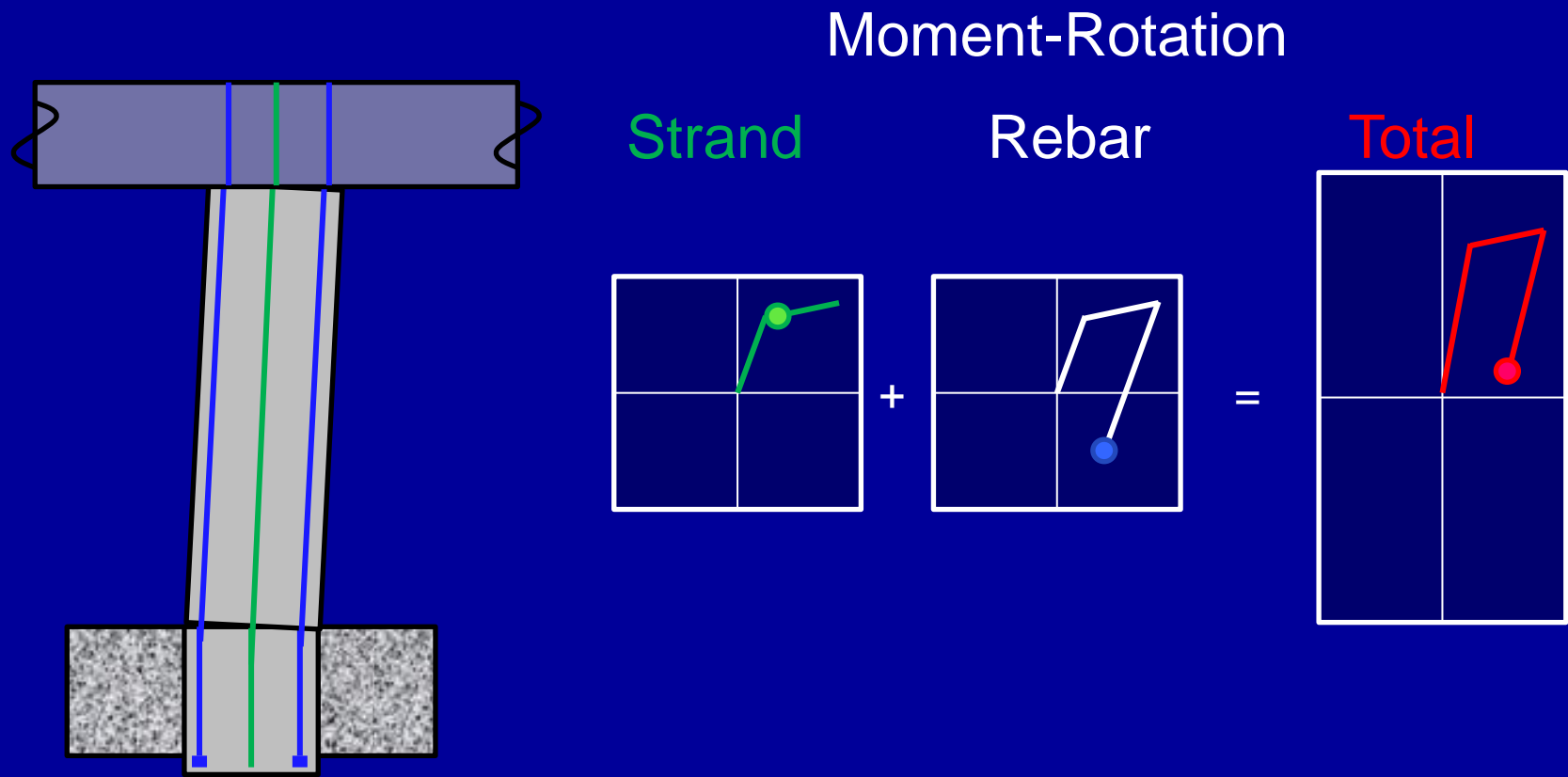
# Moment-Rotation Behavior



# Moment-Rotation Behavior

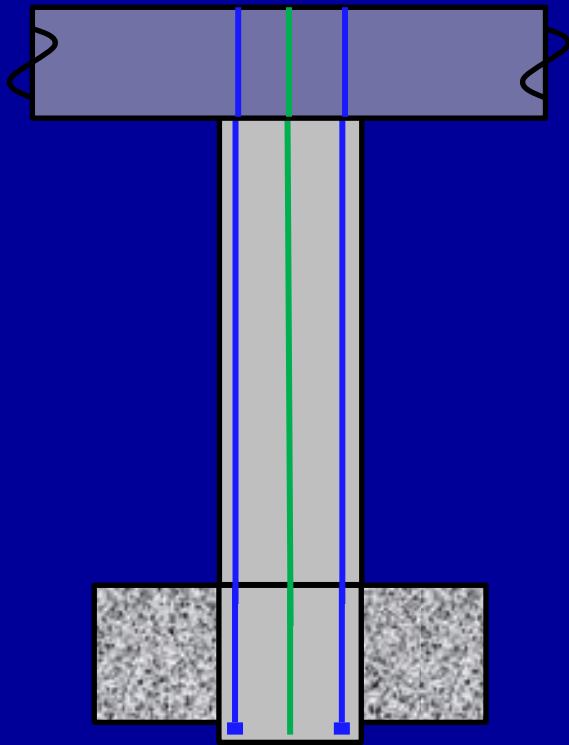


# Moment-Rotation Behavior

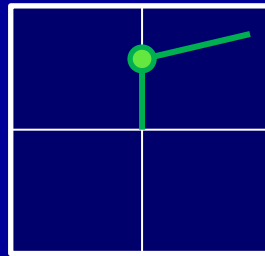


# Moment-Rotation Behavior

Moment-Rotation

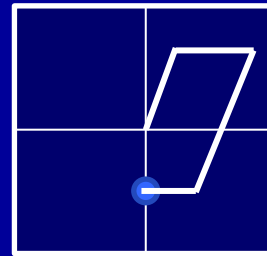


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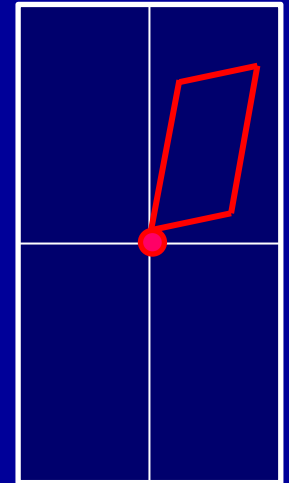
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Rebar



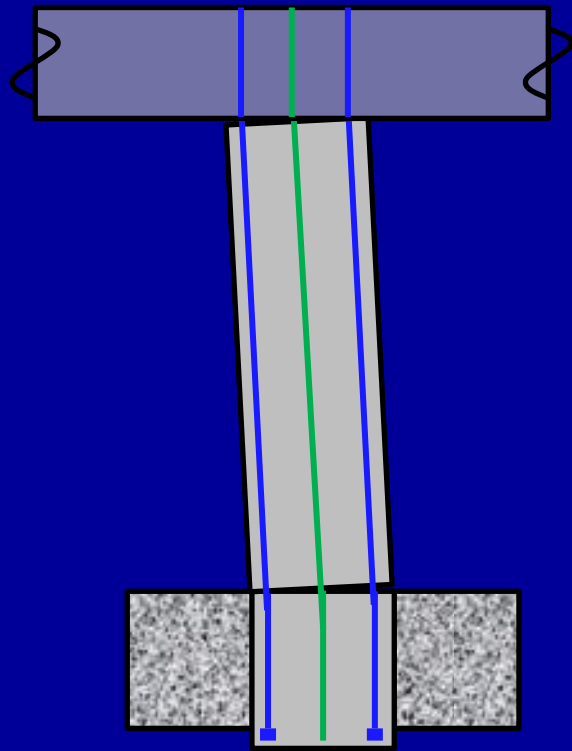
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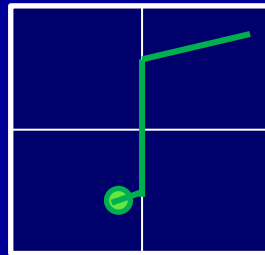


# Moment-Rotation Behavior



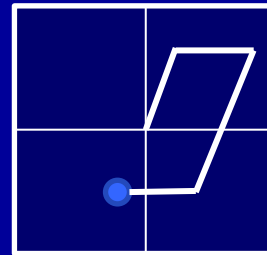
Moment-Rotation

Strand



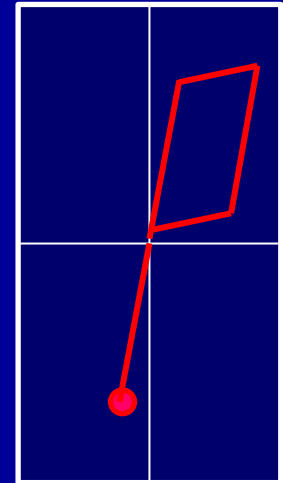
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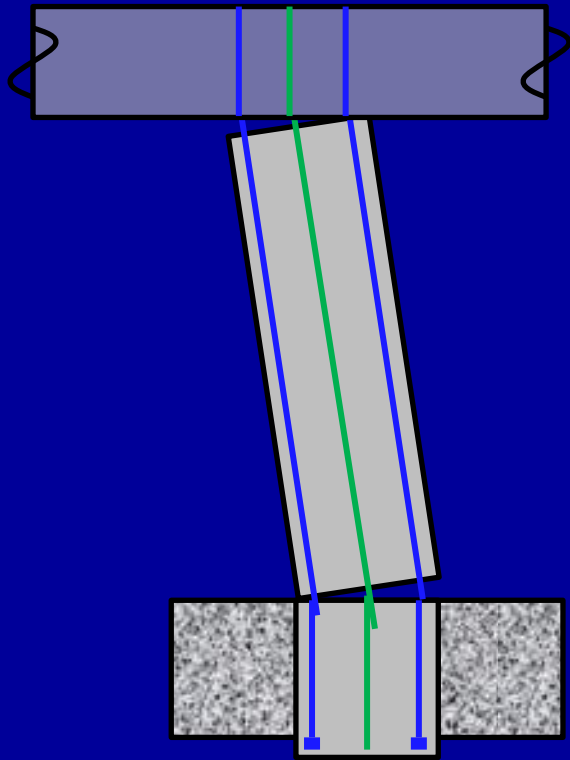


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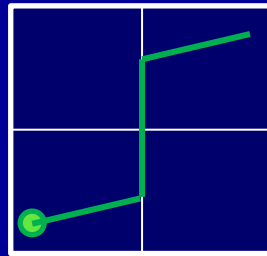


# Moment-Rotation Behavior



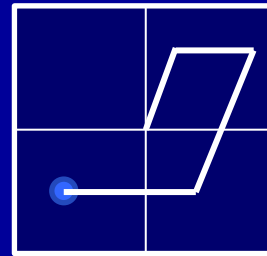
Moment-Rotation

Strand



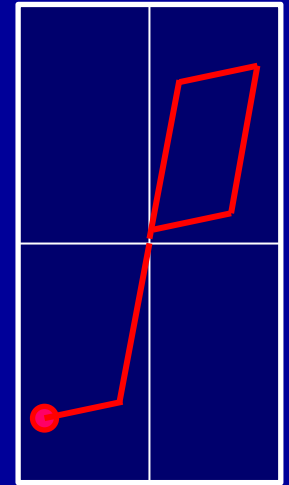
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Rebar



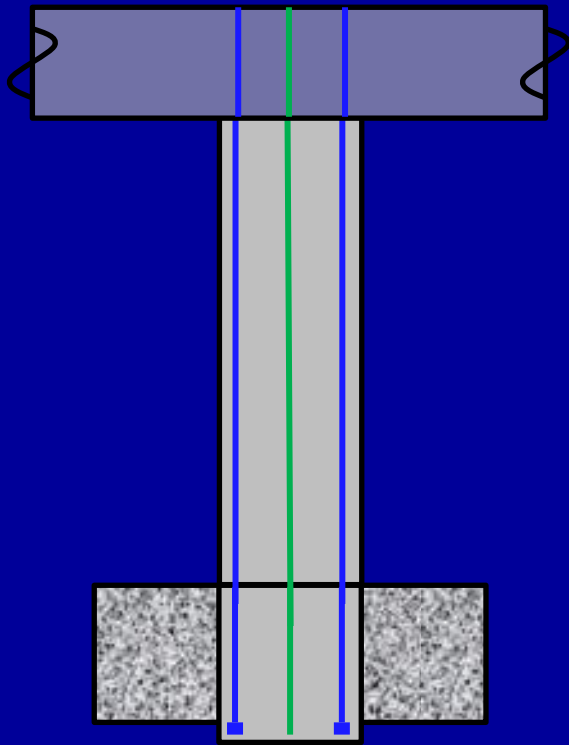
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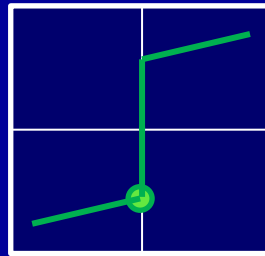


# Moment-Rotation Behavior

Moment-Rotation

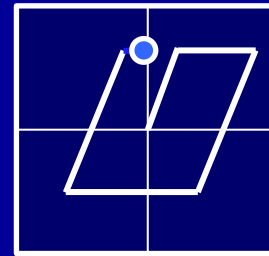


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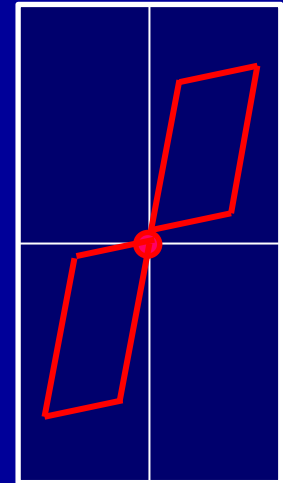
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Rebar



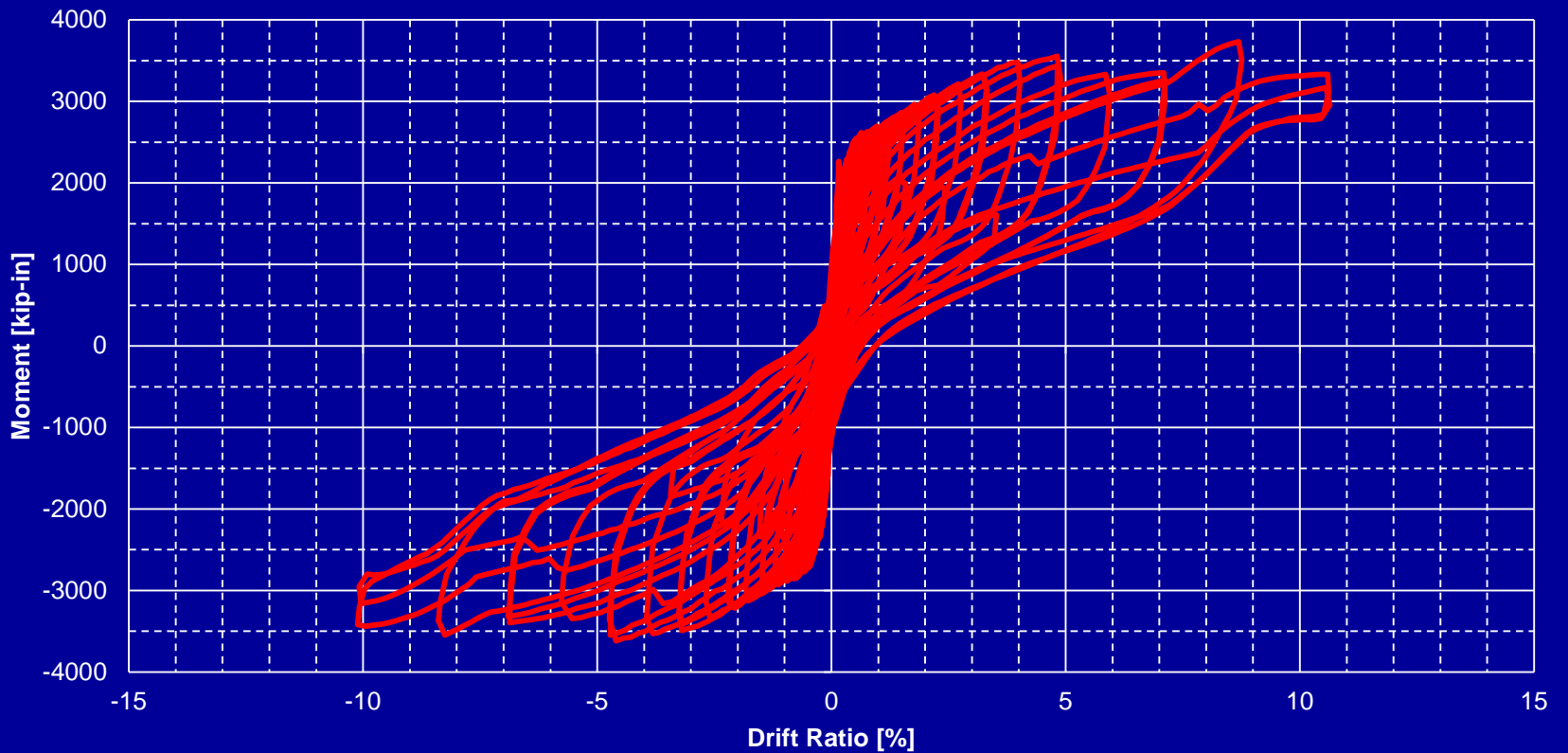
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Total



# Quasi-static Test Results

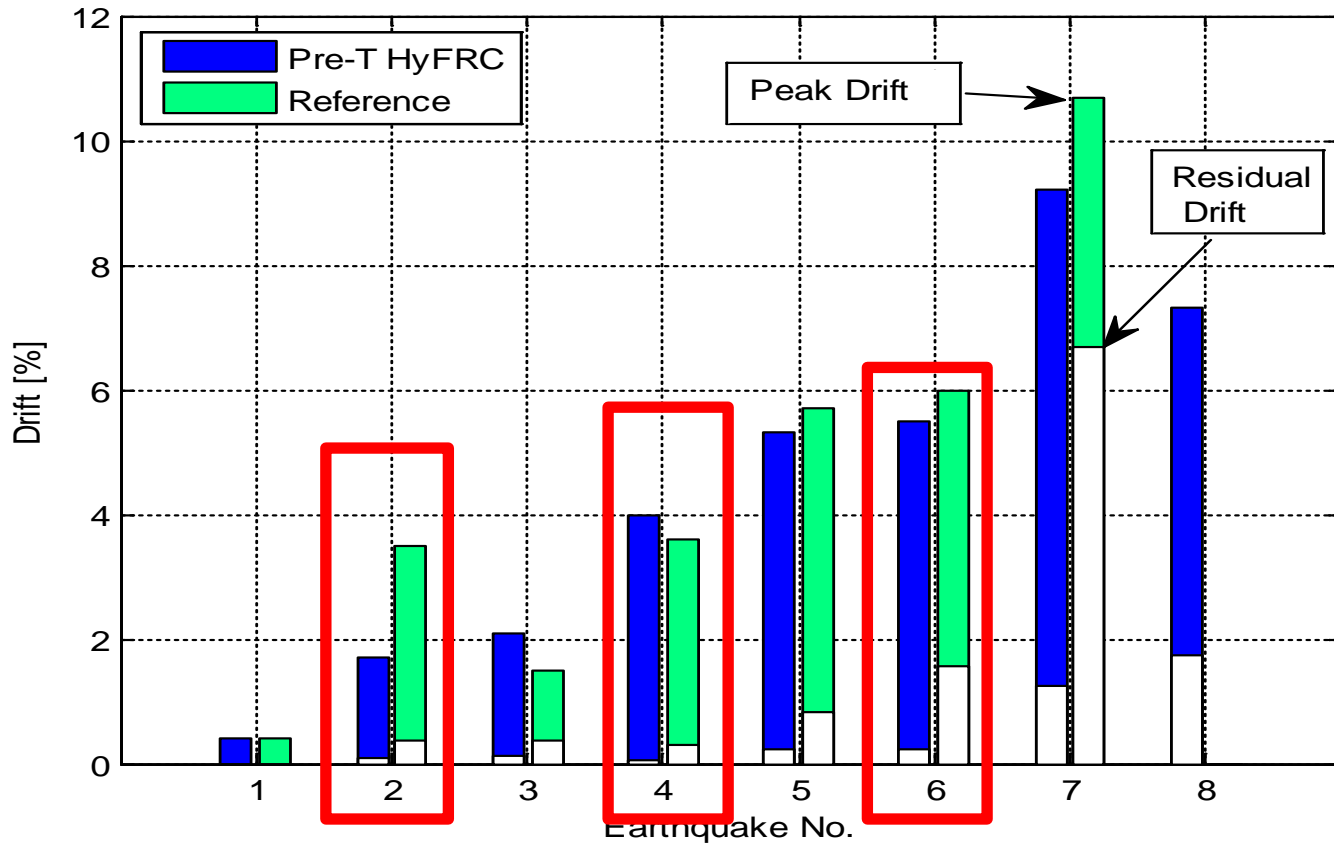
## Moment vs Drift Ratio



# Shaking table tests (without steel confining tube at interface)



# Shaking Table Test Results



- Peak drifts: about the same
- Residual drifts: smaller in Pre-T column.

# Upcoming Tests

- Quasi-static test on top connection  
(UW, Sept 2013)
- Shaking table tests on 3-bent bridge  
(UNR NEES, Spring 2014)



# Conclusions

## Pre-tensioned bent system

### ➤ Accelerated Construction

- Pre-tensioned bent system uses essentially the same connections as the precast (non-ps) system, which has been successfully implemented in the field.

### ➤ Seismic damage:

- Negligible concrete damage even at 10% drift.
- Rebar fracture at approx. 5% to 6% drift.

### ➤ Residual displacements:

- Much smaller than with RC columns
- Approx.  $0.1 \delta_{\text{peak}}$ .

**Thank You**