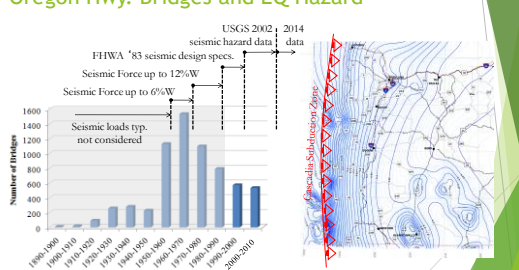

Portland State University
 Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering
 Maseeh College of Engineering & Computer Science

Achieving Operational Seismic Performance with Ductile Fuse Retrofit

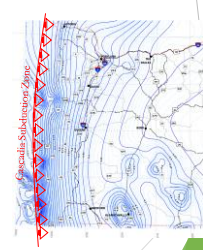
Peter Dusicka, PhD, PE - Associate Professor
 Ramiro Bazaez, PhD and Mike Miotke, PE - former graduate students
 Federico Santa Maria Technical University WSP (Parsons Brinckerhoff)

Oregon Hwy. Bridges and EQ Hazard

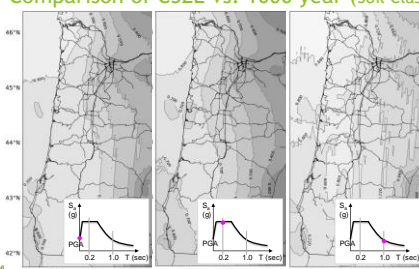


Oregon's Dual Seismic Performance

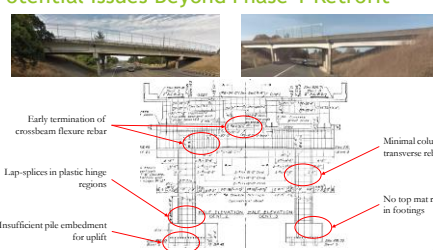
	Ground Motion	Design criteria
Life-safety Criteria	1000 year EQ (7% probability of exceed. in 75 years)	Mainly following AASHTO Guide Spec.
Operational Criteria	Full rupture CSZ based on 2014 USGS hazard ... on and West of US97	More stringent maximum conc. & reinf. strains



Comparison of CSZE vs. 1000 year (Soil Class B)



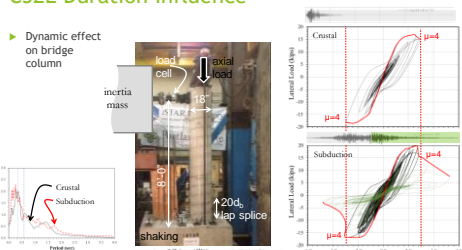
Potential Issues Beyond Phase 1 Retrofit

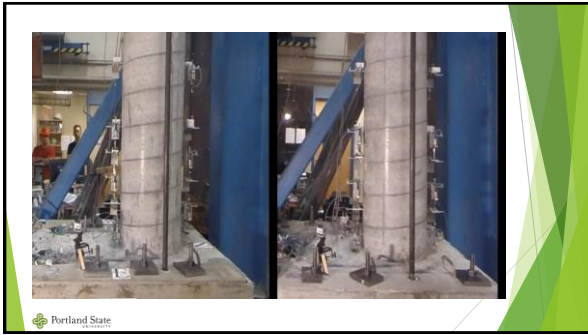


- Early termination of crossbeam flexure rebar
- Lap-splices in plastic hinge regions
- Insufficient pile embedment for uplift
- Minimal column transverse rebar
- No top mat rebar in footings

CSZE Duration Influence

► Dynamic effect on bridge column





Conventional Retrofit Strategies

- column jacketing
- bent strengthening

Performance Based Approach to Retrofit

- Conventional retrofit
 - Safety ... yes
 - Operational ... maybe?
- Fuse based retrofit
 - Operational ... focus!
 - Safety ... yes.
- Role of the fuse
 - NOT for strength
 - stiffness and ductility
 - replaceability

Buckling Restrained Brace

Generic Pushover Response of Bent

OPERATIONAL SAFETY COLLAPSE

Effect of Retrofit

Representative Bridge

- Deficient in flexural ductility
- Insufficient confinement
- Splices in hinge regions

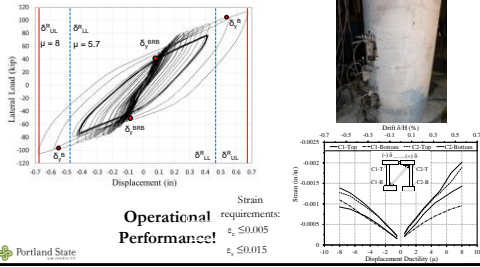
$$f_s = \frac{f_y P L}{A_b} \geq f_y$$

Pushover Capacity Curve

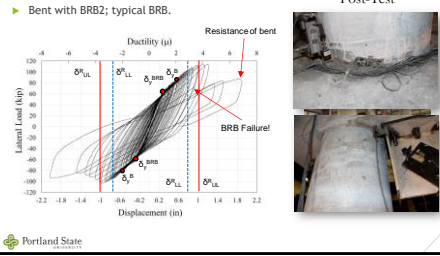
Implementation in Laboratory

Representative of Subduction EQ Cyclic Deformations

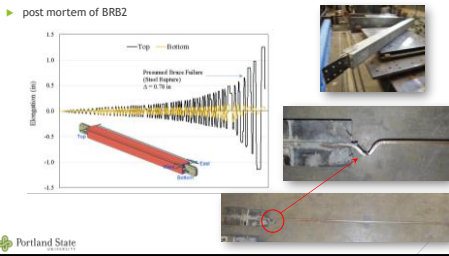
Demonstrating Operational Performance Level



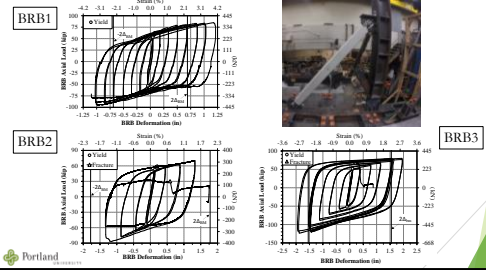
Caution in Design and in Fuse Performance



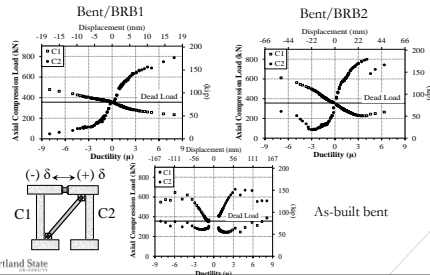
Premature Failure of Fuse



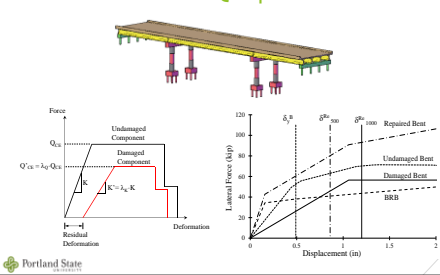
Importance of BRB Qualification Tests



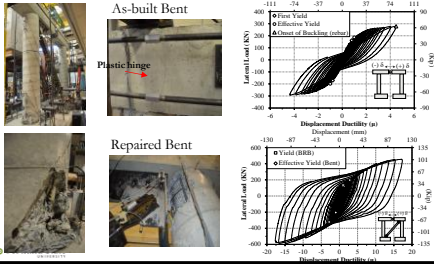
Bent Internal Loads



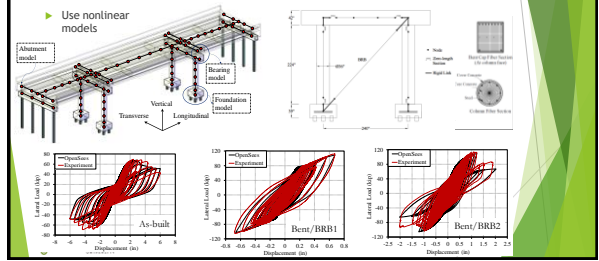
How about as Post-EQ Repair Method?



Bent Damage and Repaired Bent Results

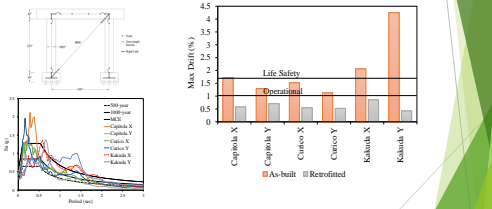


Numerical Model Assessment



Operational Performance

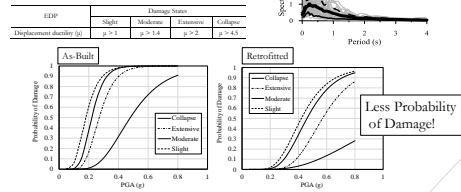
► use 6 unscaled EQs records



Significantly Reduced Probability of Damage

► Use 30 subduction EQs

► Damage states



Retrofit Viability Case Study

► Objective:

- evaluate the viability of fuse based structural retrofit measure with more conventional retrofit methods while considering ODOT's dual performance criteria
- compare achieving performance objectives and estimated costs

► Sample selected 3 bridges of similar size:

- varying skew, superstructure-substructure connectivity
- round columns and square columns
- moderate seismic hazard (1000 year for life safety, 500 year operational)

► Conventional seismic retrofit measures

► Ductile fuse based retrofit measure incorporating BRBs

On 99W over creek (1954)

500-yr 1,000-yr

PGA 0.18 0.26

S₁ 0.44 0.61

S₂ 0.15 0.23

Road Over I-5 (1966)

500-yr 1,000-yr

PGA 0.13 0.22

S₁ 0.31 0.53

S₂ 0.14 0.25

SB I-5 over road (1967)

500-yr 1,000-yr

PGA 0.13 0.22

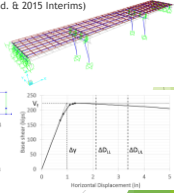
S₁ 0.30 0.53

S₂ 0.14 0.25



Analyses Methods

- Practical design guidelines used:
 - ODOT Bridge Design & Drafting Manual
 - FHWA Seismic Retrofitting Manual for Highway Structures: Part 1 - Bridges (2006)
 - AASHTO Guide Specifications for LRFD Seismic Bridge Design (2nd Ed. & 2015 Interims)
- Demand analyses using elastic multimodal analyses:
 - lower level, LL → Operational 500 year return ($\Delta D_{UL} < \Delta_y$)
 - upper level, UL → Life-safety 1000 year return ($\Delta D_{UL} < \Delta_c$)
- Capacity assessment using pushover analyses:
 - pushover analyses for Δ_y and Δ_c
 - abutment modeling
 - transverse free to translate: dowel no shear block
 - longitudinal

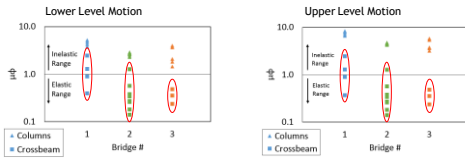


Assessment of Example Bridge #2



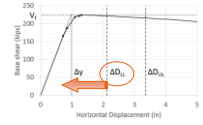
Bridge #2 - Existing						
Axis	ΔD_{UL}	Δy	$\Delta D_{UL} \leq \Delta y$	ΔD_{UL}	ΔC	$\Delta D_{UL} \leq \Delta C$
Trans.	1.51"	1.31"	FAIL	2.87"	6.37"	PASS
Long.	2.63"	2.65"	PASS	4.96"	7.00+"	PASS

Hinge Ductility Demands

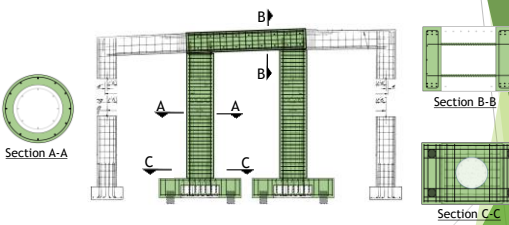


Conventional Retrofits

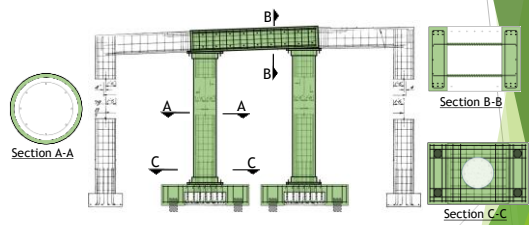
- Retrofit goals:
 - Achieve Operational criteria
 - Reduce ΔD_{UL}
 - Bent stiffening and strengthening
 - NOT necessarily ductility enhancement (i.e. wrapping columns with FRP)
- Using guidance of FHWA Seismic Retrofitting Manual, the following retrofit measures for bent stiffening and strengthening were considered:
 - Concrete column overlay
 - Steel column jacketing
 - Full-height reinforced concrete infill walls

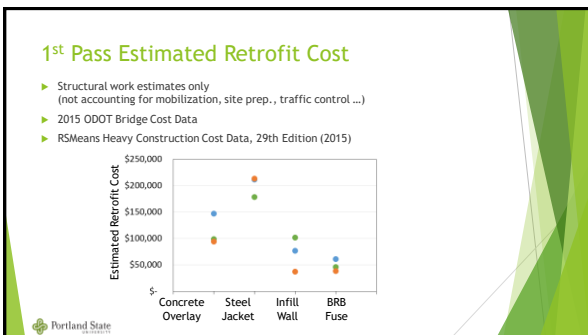
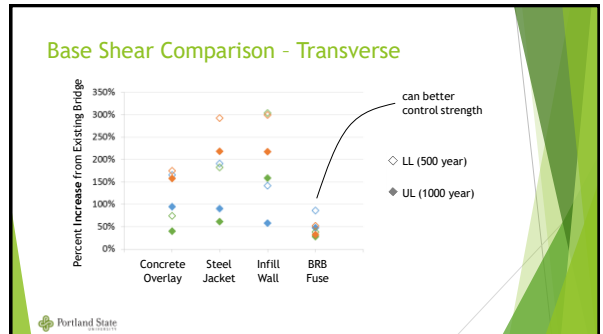
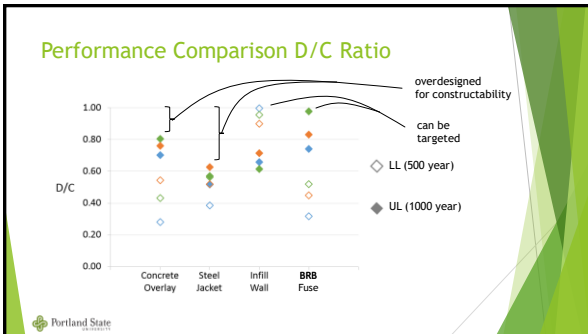
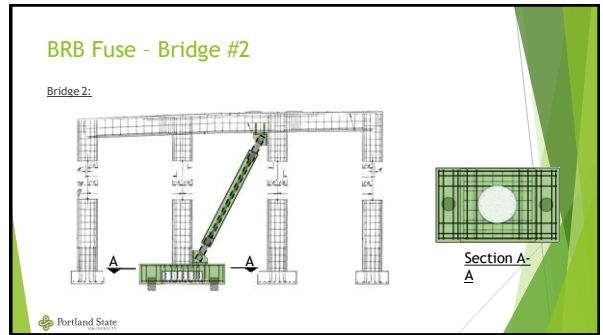
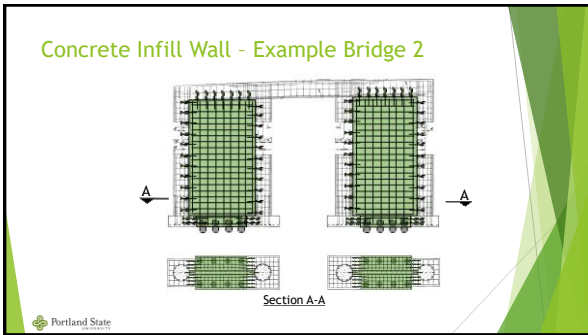


Concrete Overlay - Example Bridge 2



Steel Jacket - Example Bridge 2





Bottom Line of Ductile Fuse Seismic Retrofit

TODAY
Viable approach for achieving operational goals!

NEXT STEP
Find a real bridge demonstration!