

Balancing Innovation, Constructability, and Maintenance to Cross the San Diego River



Nathan Johnson, PhD, PE, Project Manager

Kelly Burnell, PE, Structure Lead

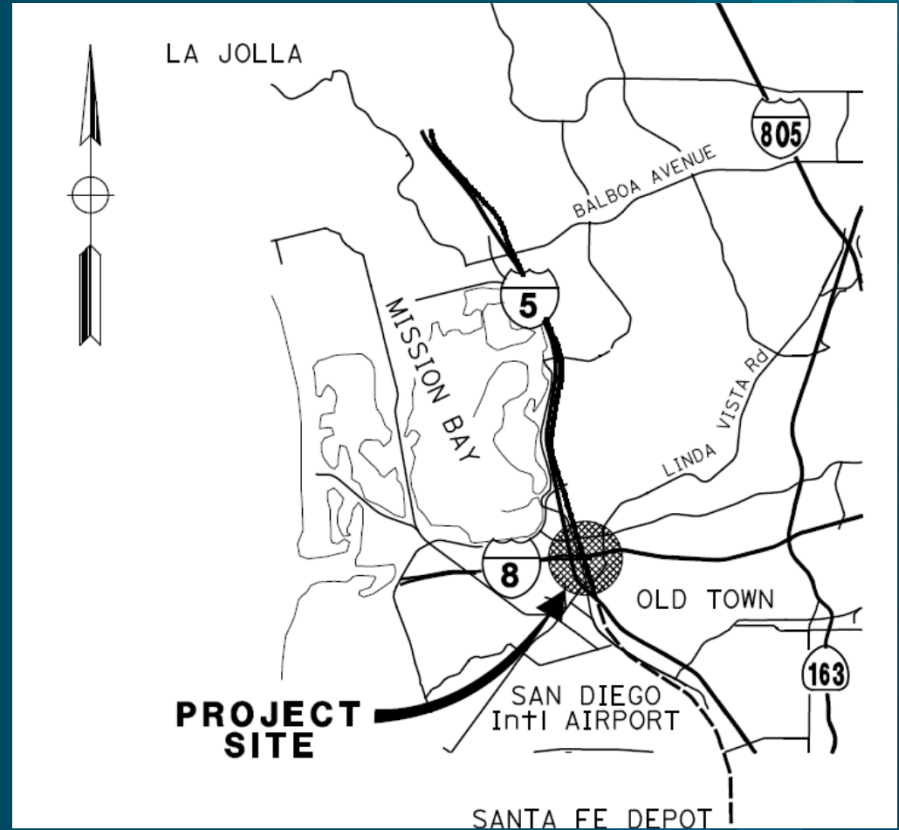


Outline

- Project Background
- Constraints and Technical Challenges
- Stakeholders and Delivery Method
- Innovative Approach and Solutions
- Construction
- Lessons Learned

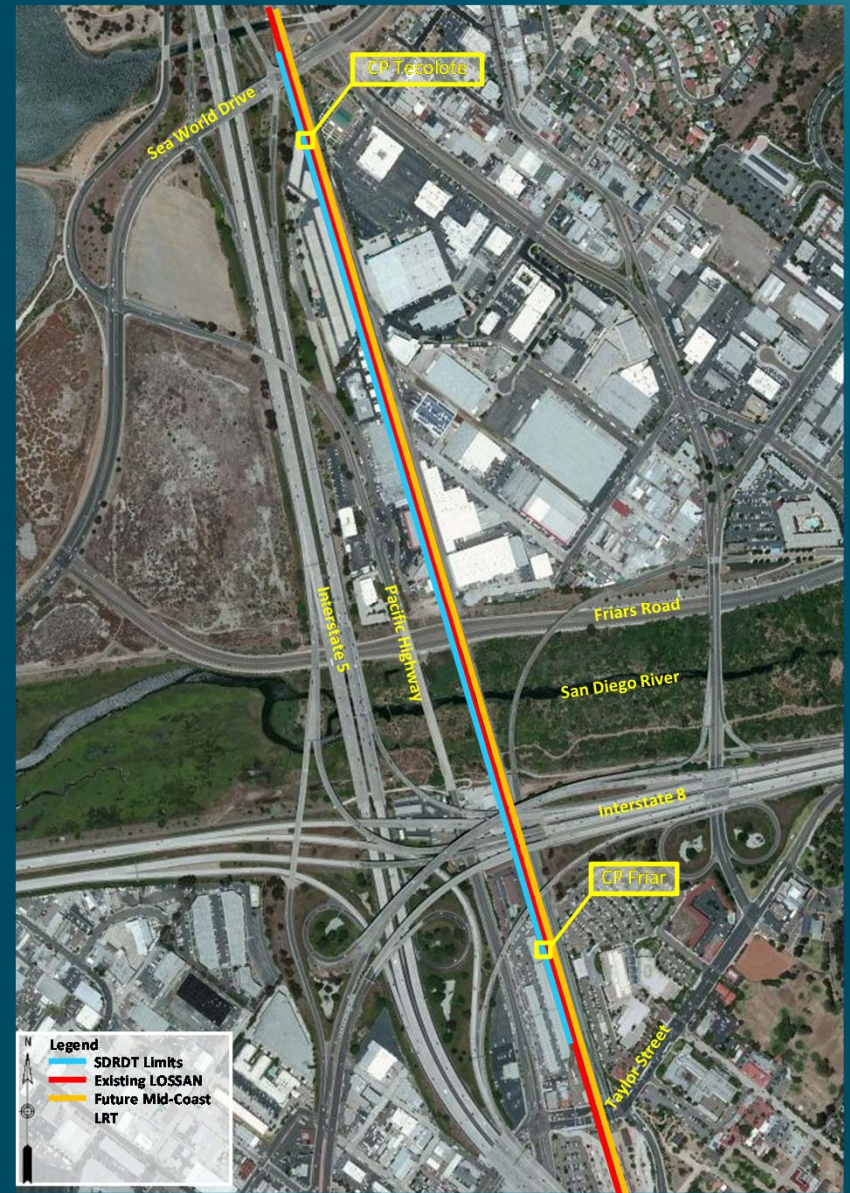


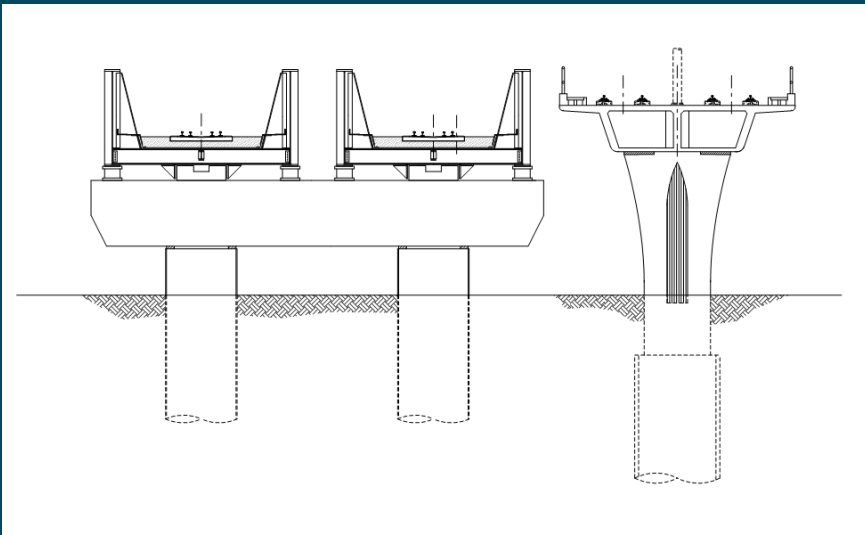
Location Map



Vicinity Map

- Carries Commuter, Amtrak, and Freight
- Construct 1-mile of second main track
 - 1000-foot SD River crossing
 - Parallel to Mid-Coast LRT
 - Major design components





CMGC Delivery & Stakeholders

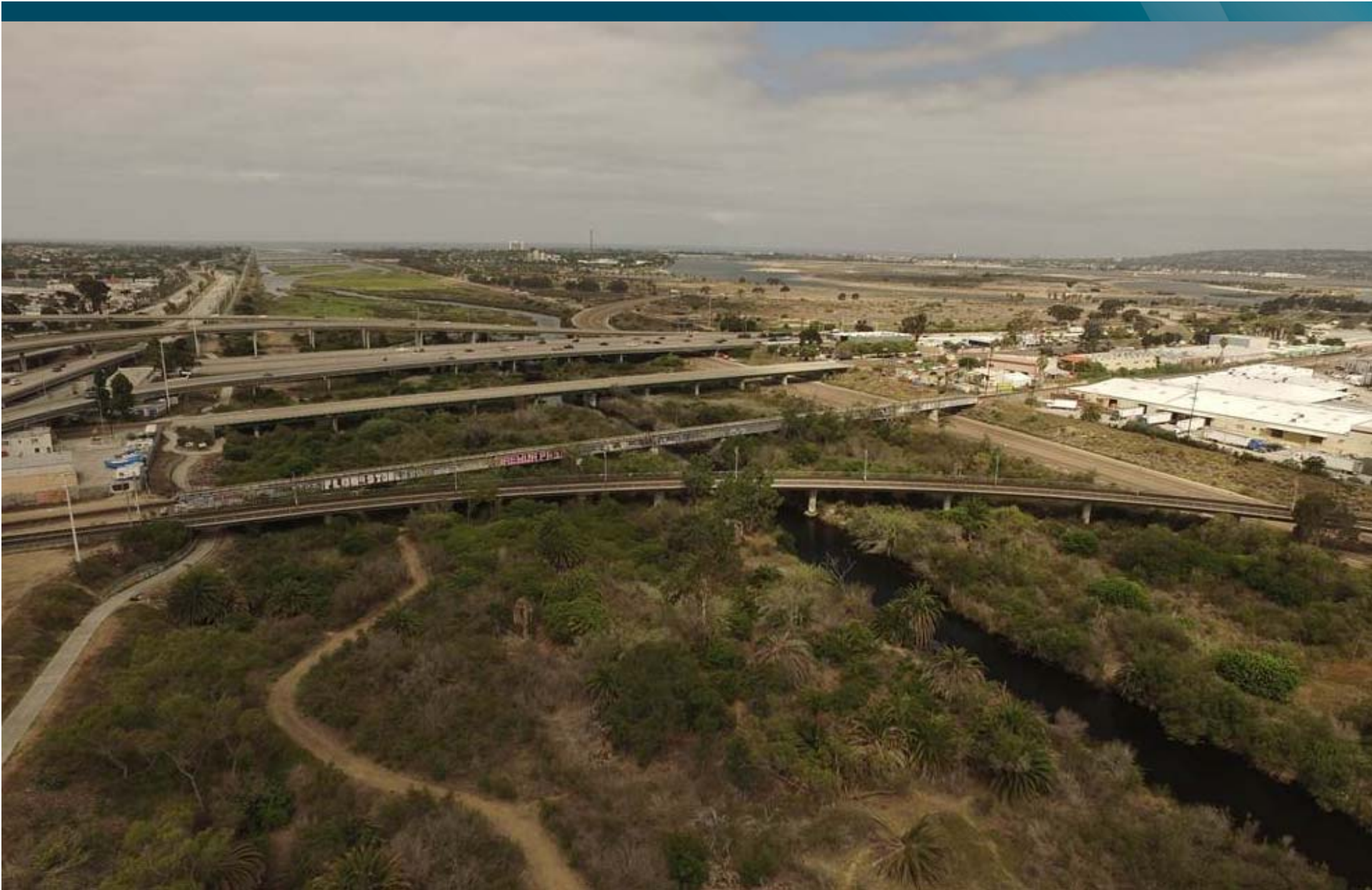


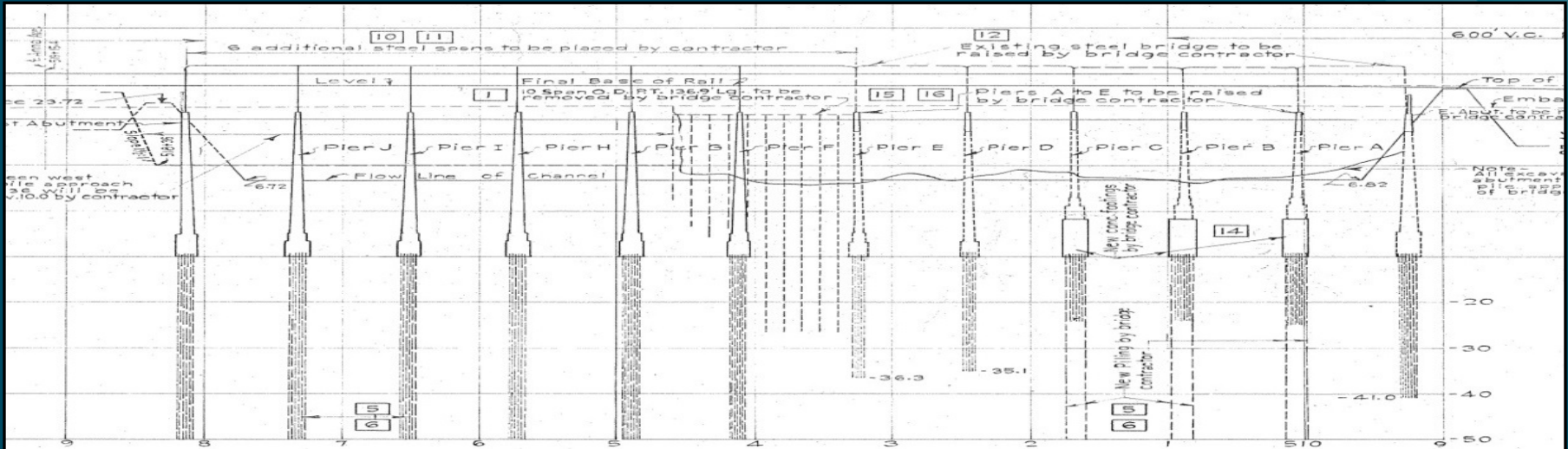
○ CMGC Delivery

- Optimize \$2.0B Overlapping Projects
- Cost/Constructability Input

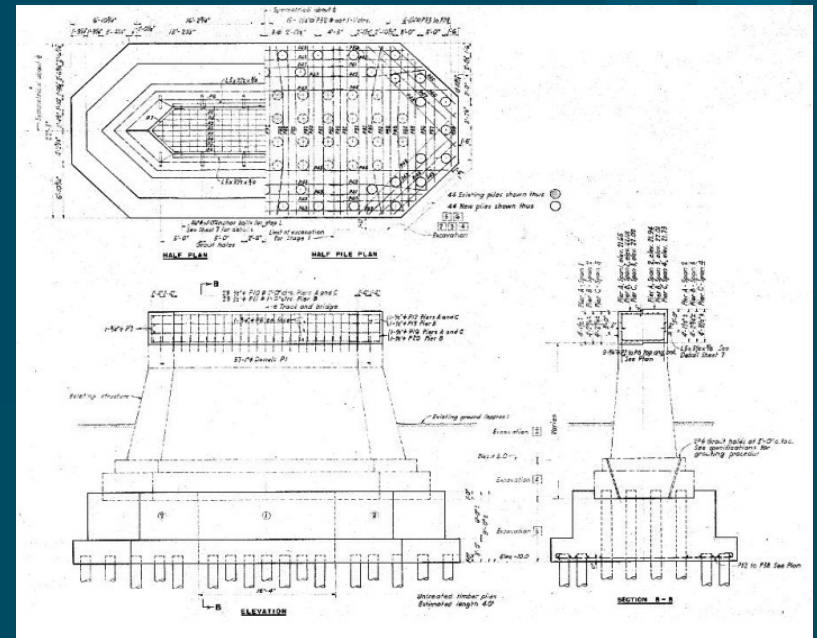
Schedule Challenges

- Utility Improvements and Relocations
- ROW Execution
- Design approvals
- Environmental Permit Conditions
- Timing of GMPs
- Seasonal Restrictions
 - Approved Work Windows to construct
 - Wet season in the San Diego River
 - Nesting birds

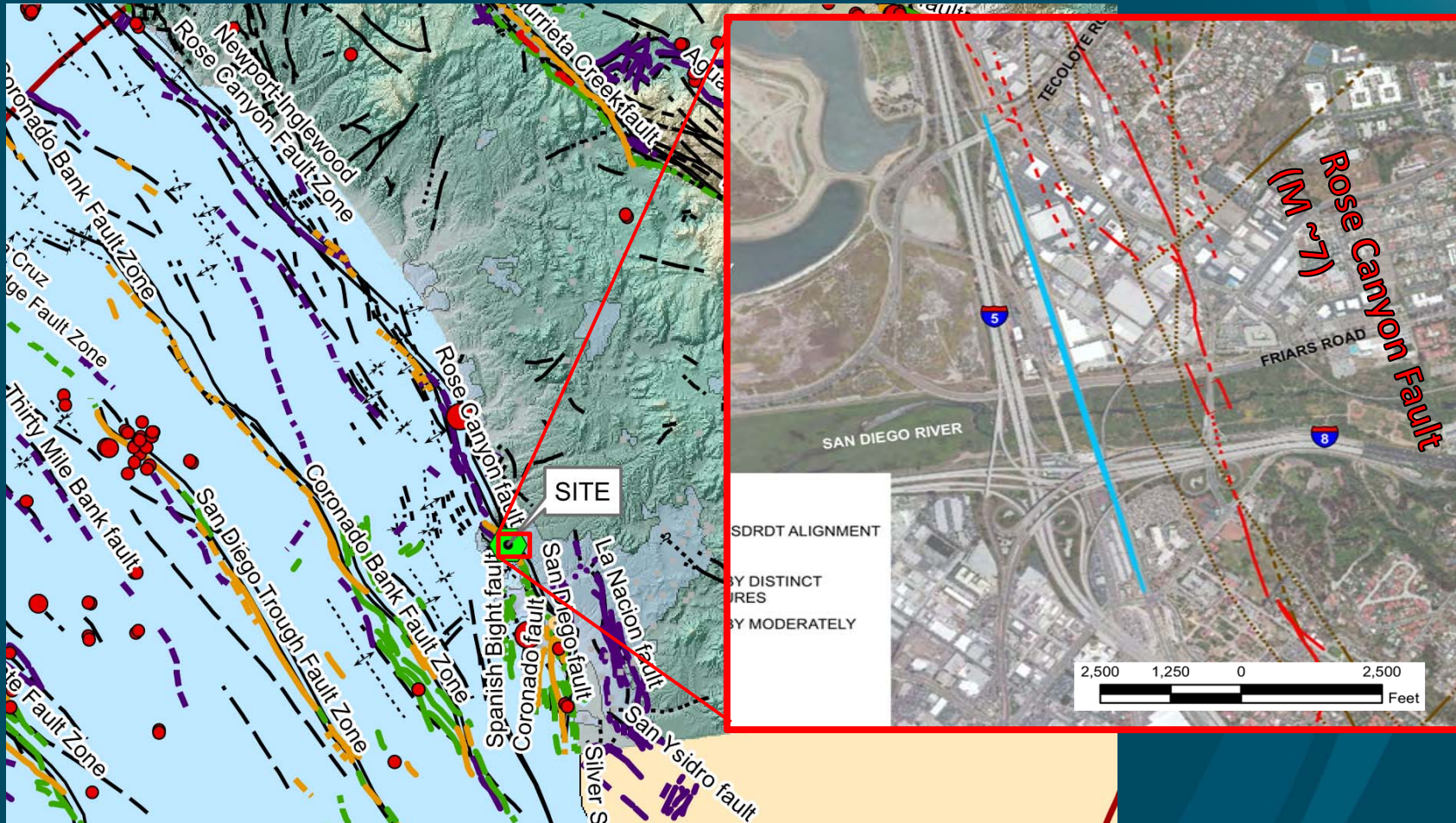




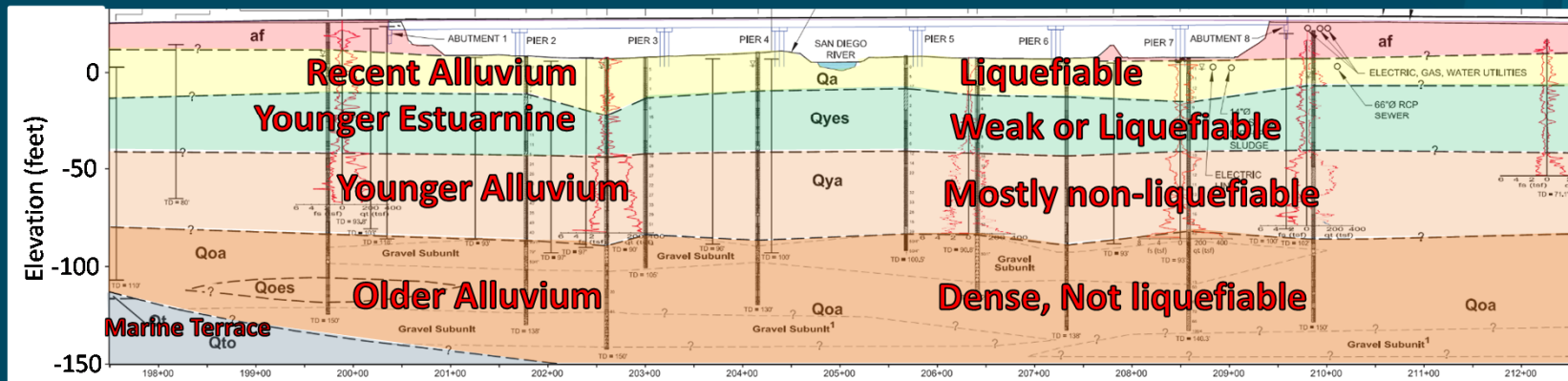
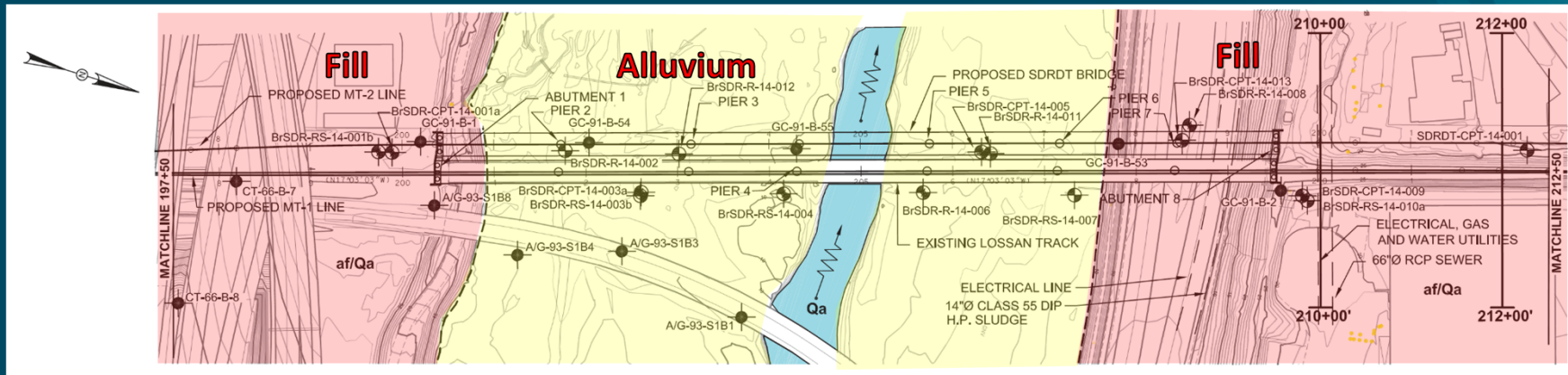
- Location
- Age
- Seismic Stability
- Retrofit Life Cycle Cost
- Replace the bridge



Regional Faulting and Seismicity



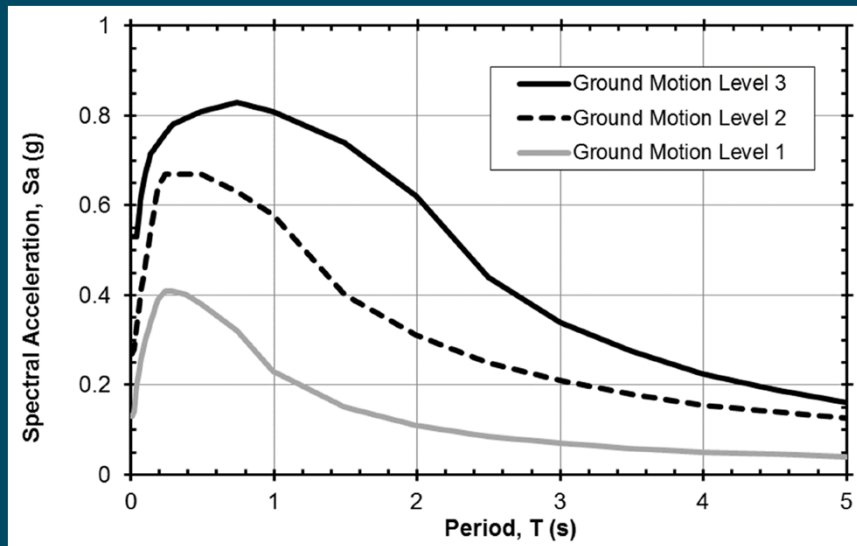
Geologic Plan & Profile



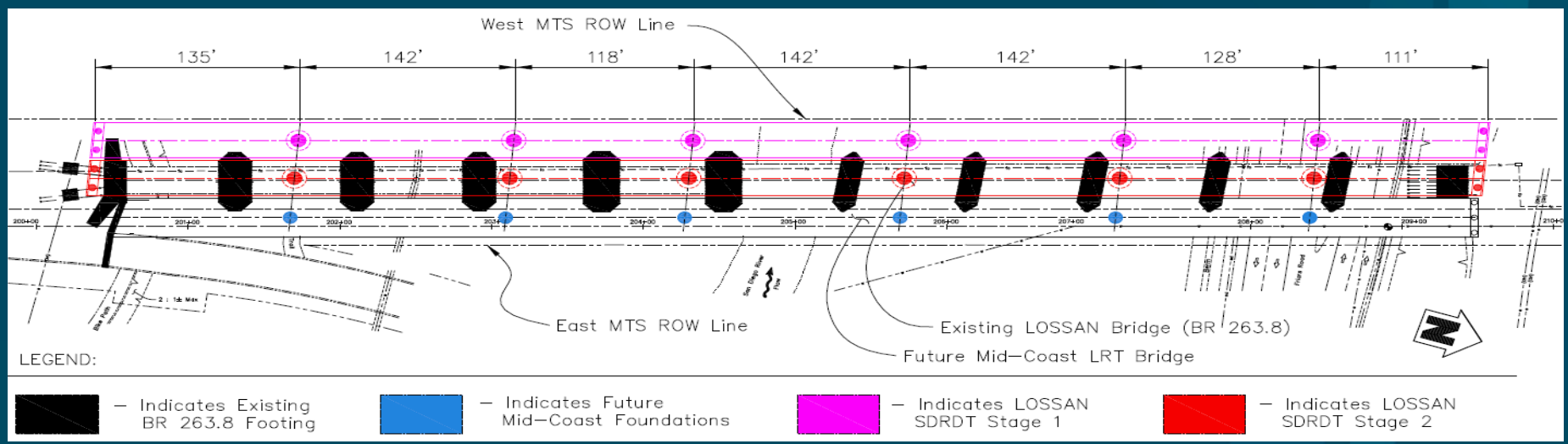
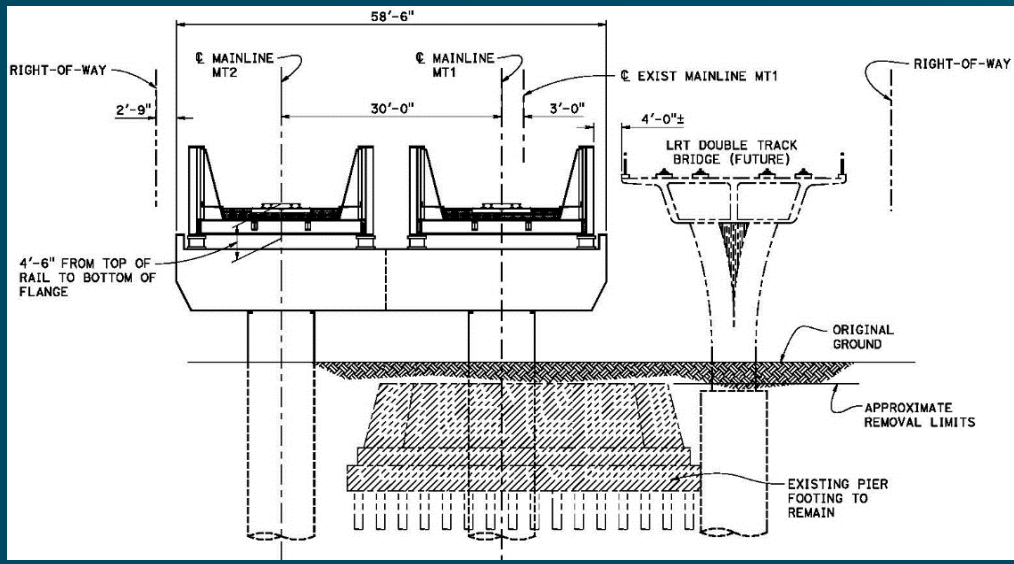
Ground Motion Development

- Rock response spectra developed using PSHA for 100, 500, 2400 year events
- Select recorded time histories & match rock
- Develop geodynamic models of site soils
- Propagate rock time histories through site soils
- Interpret design spectrum from results

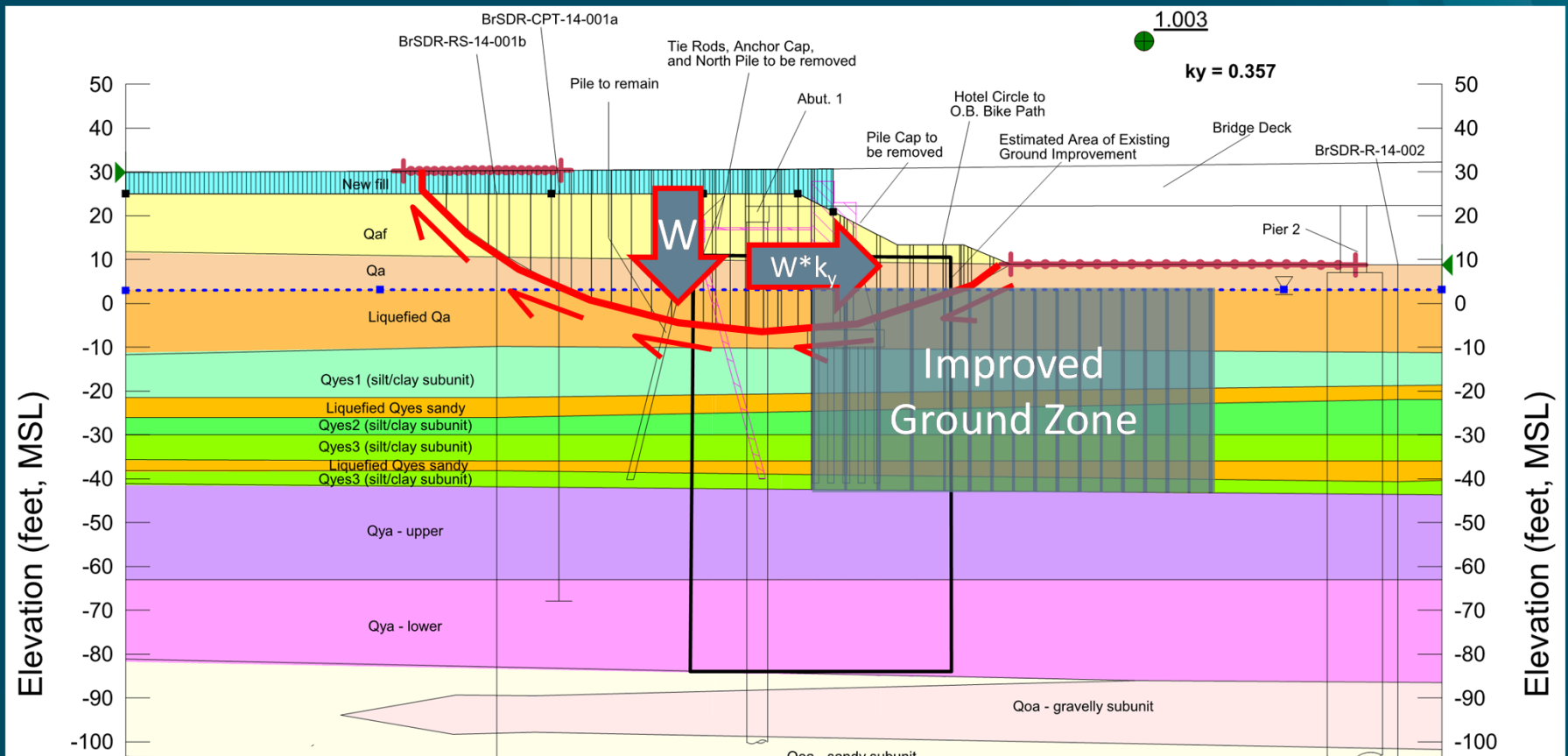
Design Motions & Liquefaction



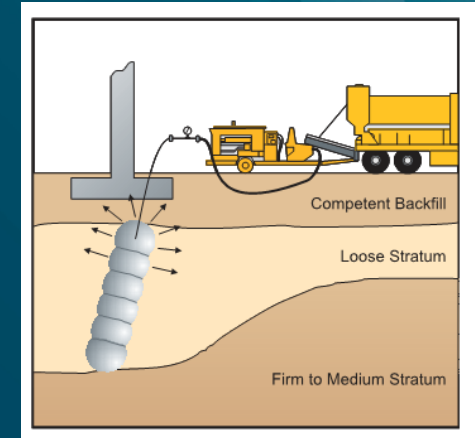
<u>Soil Properties</u>	<u>Layer Depth</u>	<u>Exist. Foundation</u>	<u>New Shaft Elevation</u>
Sand	5 ft		9ft Diameter Cased Pile 8ft Uncased
Liquefiable Soft Clay	23 ft		
Stiff Clay	15 ft		
Liquefiable Soft Clay	28 ft		
Sand	69 ft		



Slope Stability



Design Earthquake	Seismic Slope Displacement (feet)	
	No Ground Improvement	With Ground Improvement
Level 1 – 100 year RP	1	Negligible
Level 2 – 500 year RP	3	Negligible
Level 3 – 2400 year RP	3.7	0.1



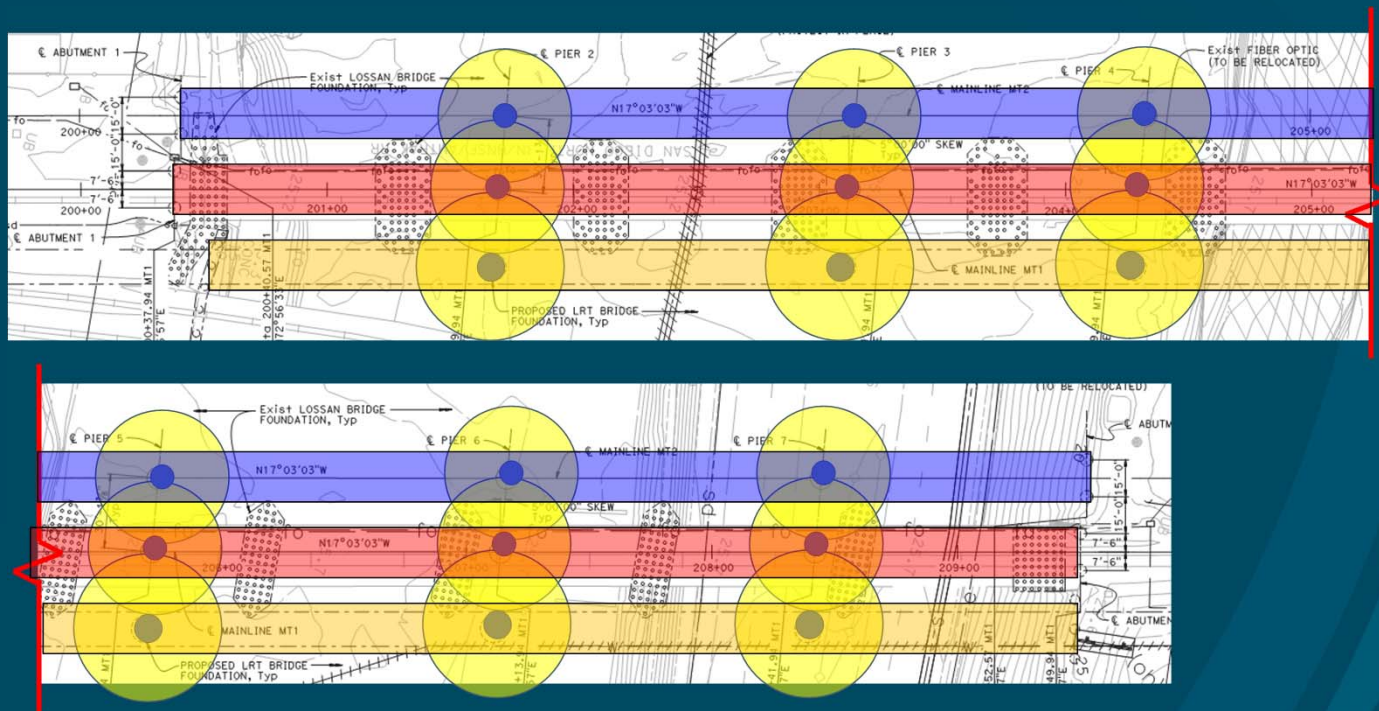
Foundation Construction

- Foundations often highest cost / risk
- How did the team mitigate this risk?

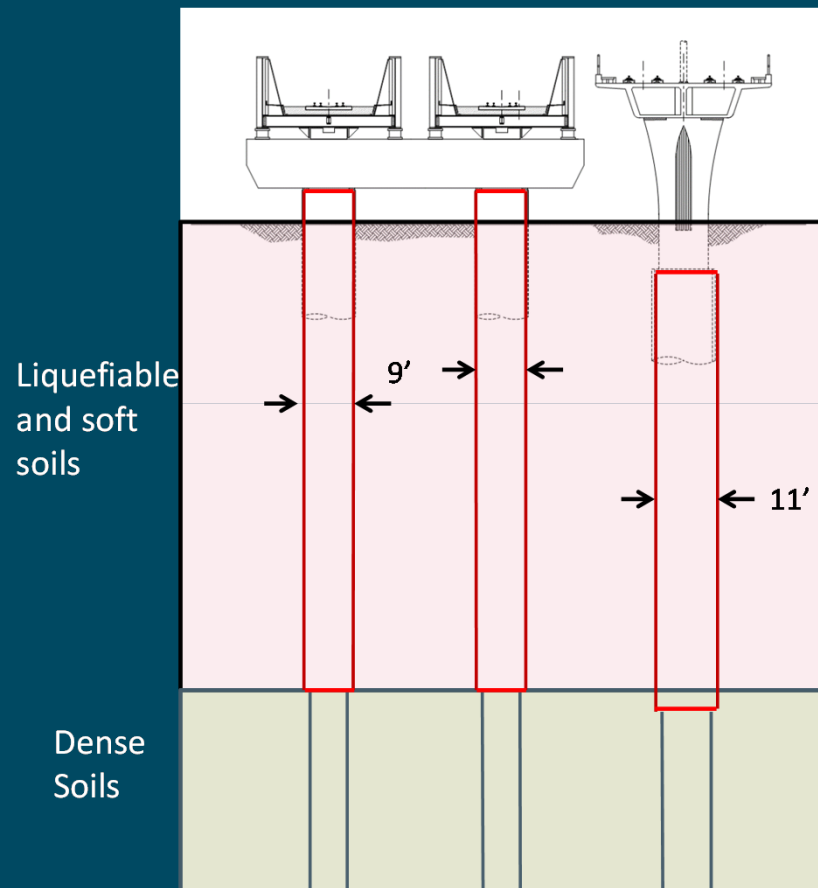


Pier Construction & Stability

- Original Approach – Ground Improvement – 90 feet deep with challenges



Innovative Pier Approach



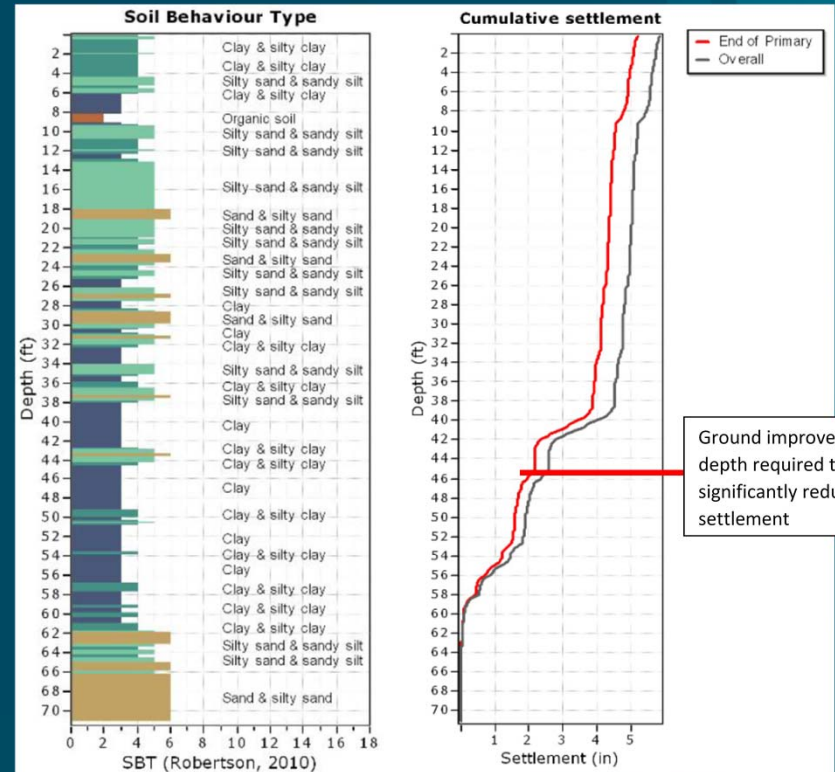
- Constructability
- Stiffness/Strength
- 5% Cost Savings







Approach Embankment Challenges





○ Settlement of buildings, track, and utilities

Approach Embankment Solutions

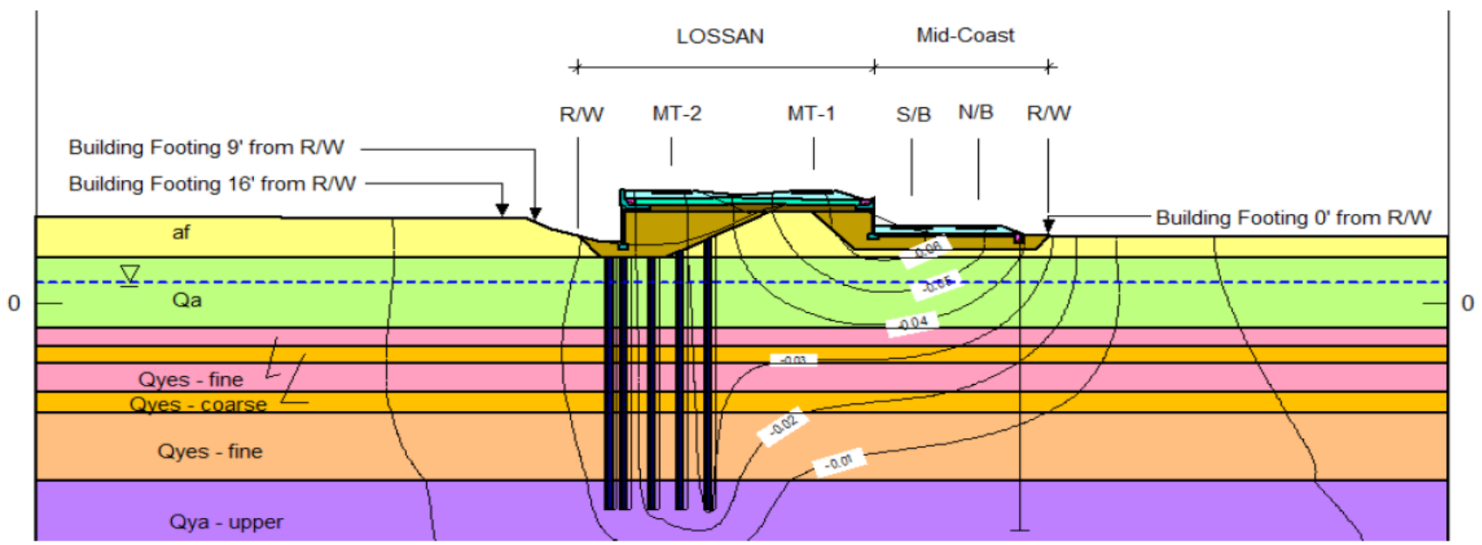
- Bridge
- Cut-off wall
- Lightweight Fill
- Lower Profile
- Surcharge
- Ground Improvement

Cellular Concrete w/ Compaction Grouting (D = 2', S = 6', AR = 9%)

Soil Matrix not Improved

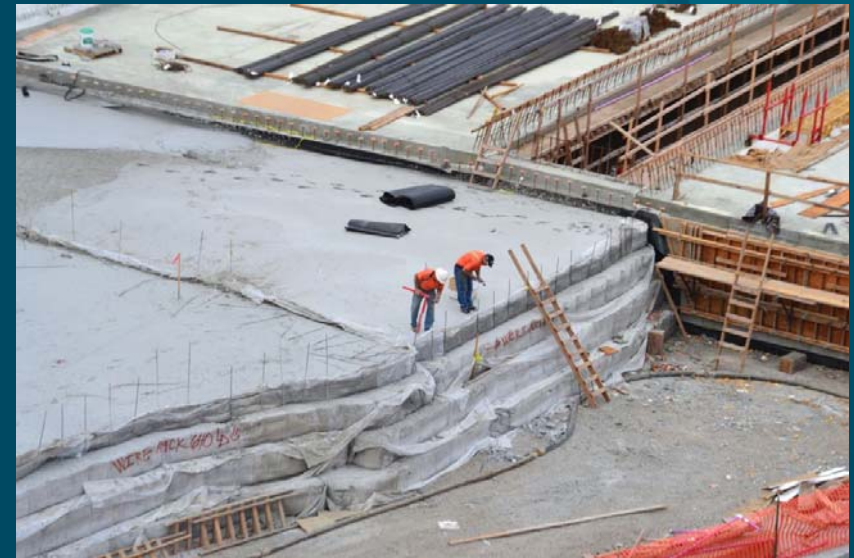
Maximum MT-2 track settlement = 0.04' (0.5")

Settlement along west Right-of-Way line = 0.01' (0.12")



Lightweight Concrete Fill

- Site mixed with foaming agent
- 2-3 foot lifts
- Approx. \$40-50/cuyd (typical)
- Demonstrated for freeway, LRT, Heavy Rail



Cellular Concrete Class	Cast Density Pcf	Minimum Compressive Strength at 28 days* psi
I	24-29	10
II	30-35	40
III	36-41	80
IV	42-49	120
V	50-79	160
VI	80-90	300

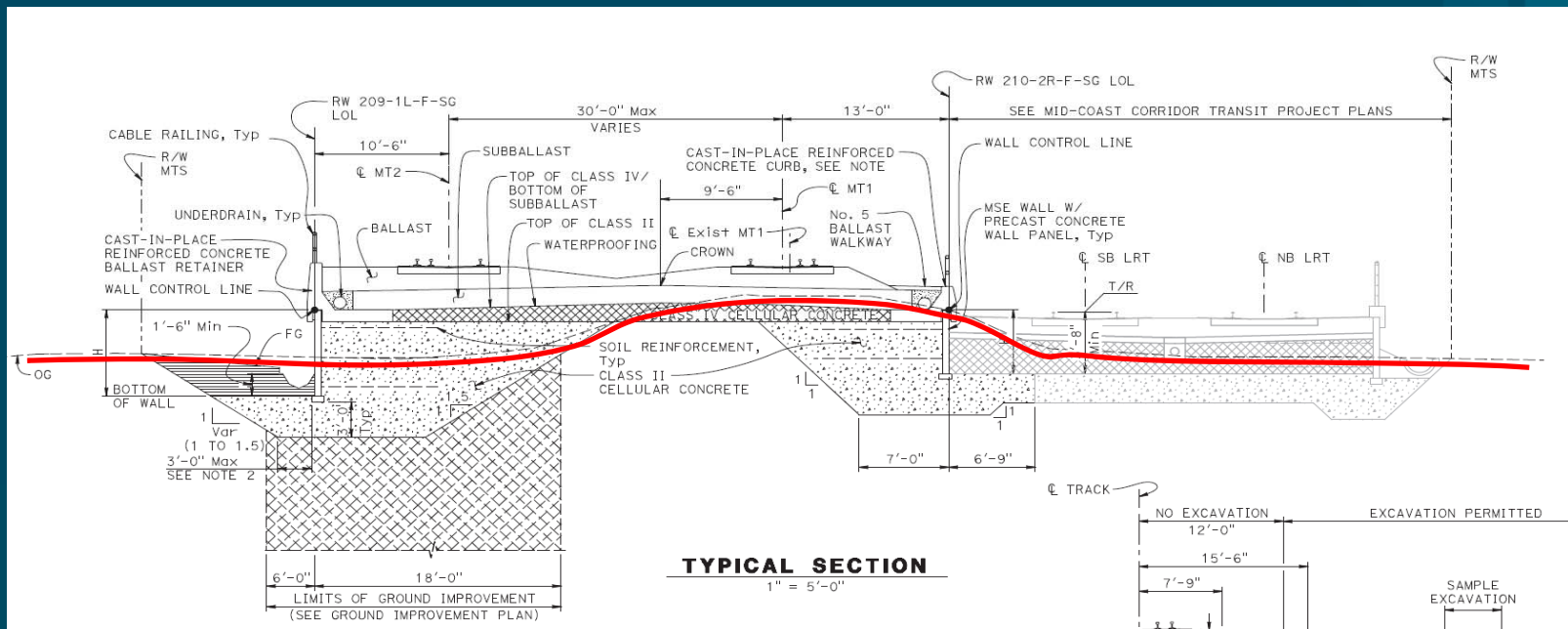
Approval Process

- Not a conventional solution
- What are the stakeholder concerns?
- How can we alleviate concerns?
- Is this really the right solution?

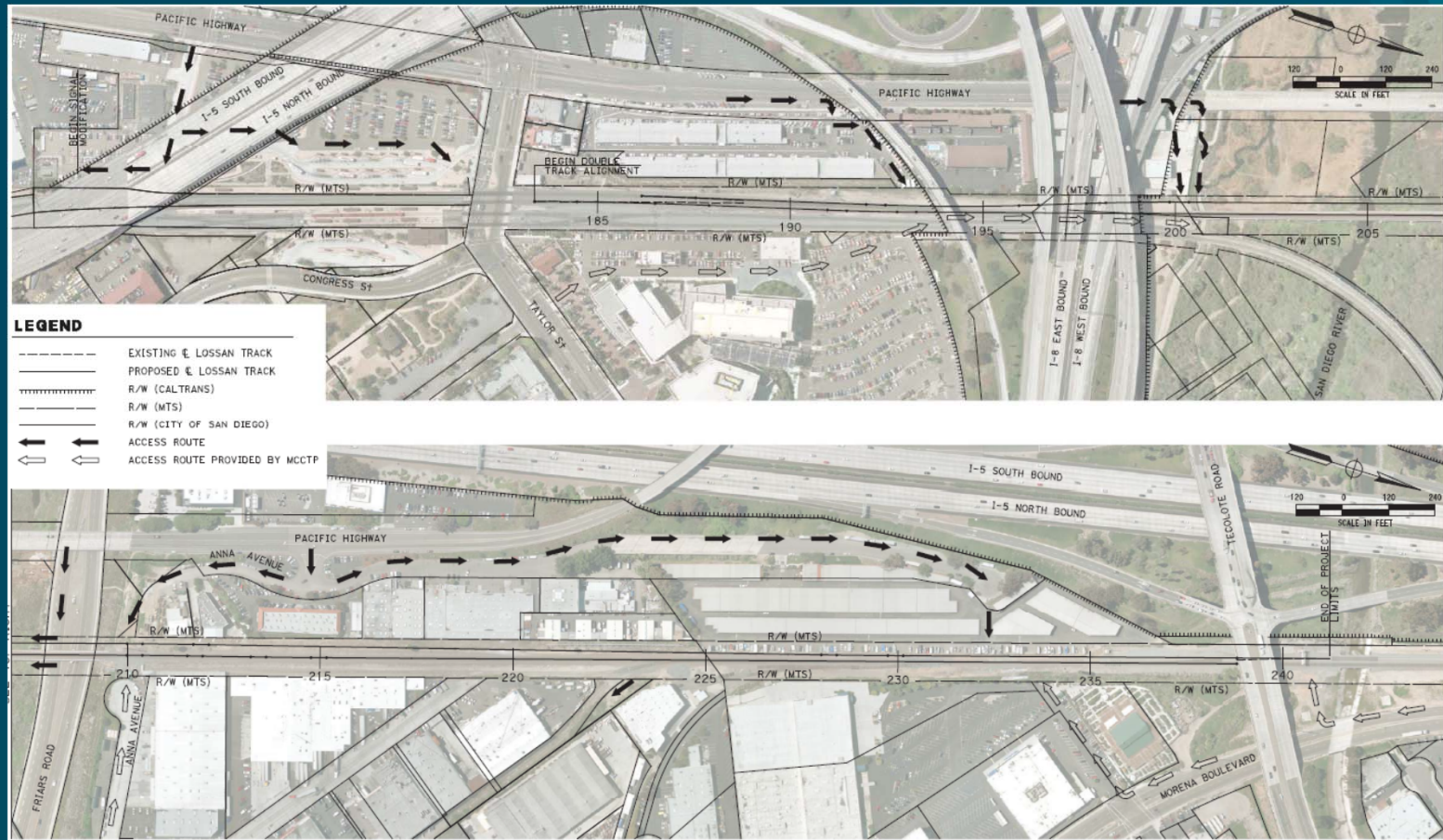


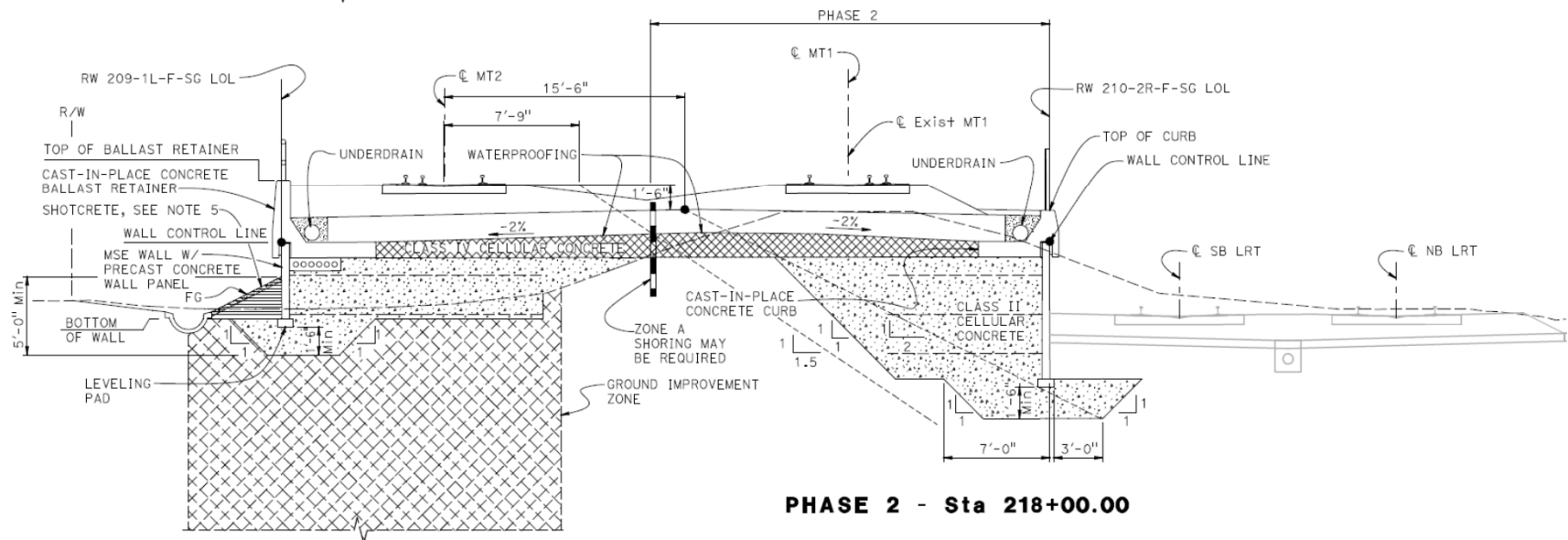
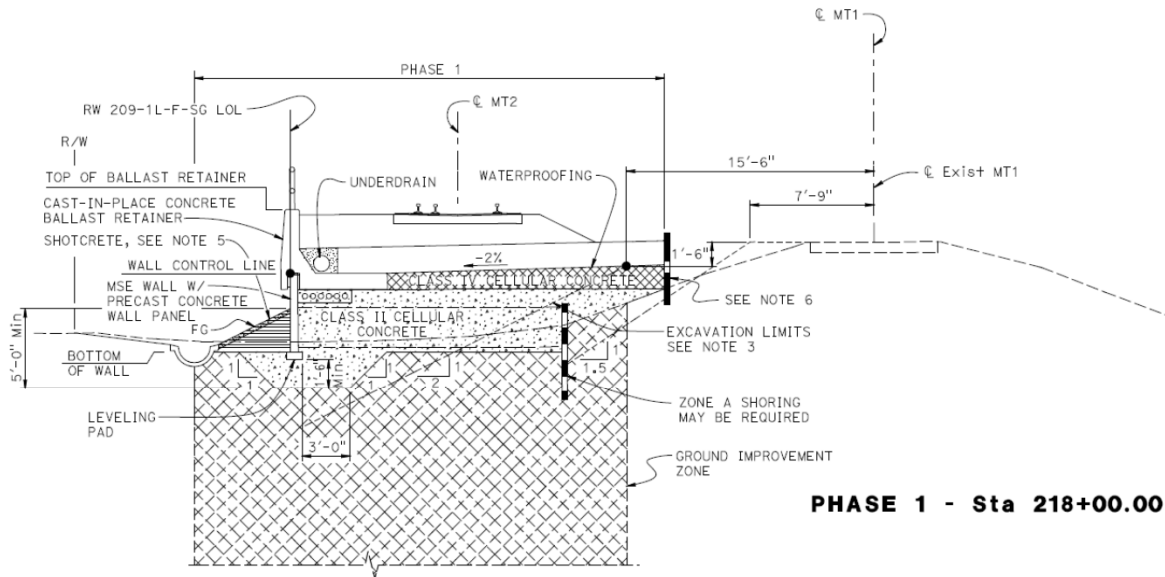
Solution

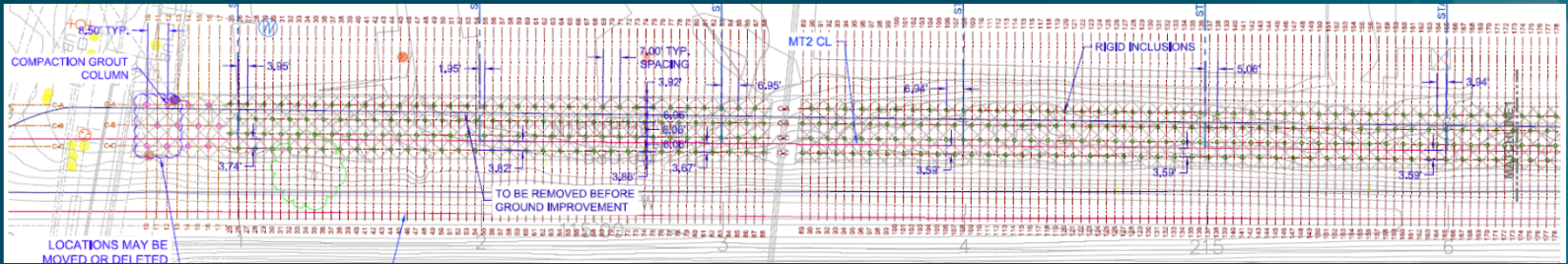
- Targeted Ground Improvement
- Less Surcharge + More Resistance
- Approx. 10% Project Cost Savings



CMGC Design Input / Optimization







Construction



























Summary

- CMGC River Crossing Case Study
- Costs and Risks Biased toward Structures
- Design and CMGC Team Interaction
- Use of Innovative Design Methods
- Team Engagement in a CMGC Project