

Recommendations for Dynamic Allowance in Bridge Assessment



<u>Eugene OBrien</u>, Arturo Gonzalez Daniel Cantero, Jason Dowling University College Dublin









- 1. Introduction
- 2. Dynamic Allowance for All Bridges
- 3. Recommendations for Site-Specific Assessment of Dynamic Allowance
- 4. Conclusions











- 1. Finding Characteristic Static Load Effect, i.e., Load Effect with acceptably low probability
 - previous speaker (WIM measurements and computer simulations)
- 2. Or use a notional load model for assessment
- 3. Adding an allowance for dynamic amplification
 - this is what I will address



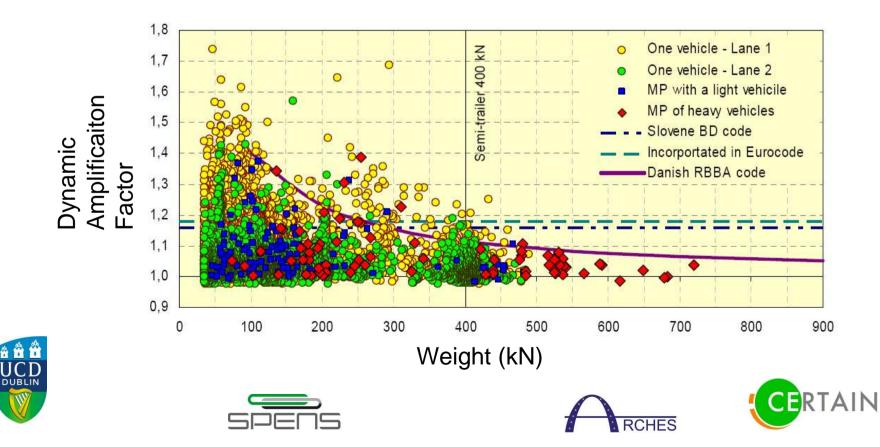








We have reason to believe that allowances for dynamics are quite conservative





- 1. Introduction
- 2. Dynamic Allowance for All Bridges
- 3. Recommendations for Site-Specific Assessment of Dynamic Allowance
- 4. Conclusions











Previous studies considered dynamics for common trucks (2-axle or 5-axle)

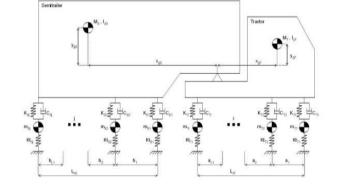
We found in ARCHES that critical loading events involve big cranes or low loaders





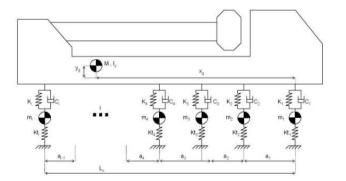
In ARCHES, we compared dynamic amplification for cranes & 5-axle trucks

5-axle truck





crane





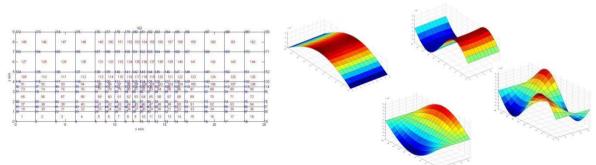


Beam Model



- Euler-Bernoulli beam
- Inaccurate
- Conservative
- Faster calculations

• Plate Model (FEM)



- Finite Element Plate
- More accurate
- Slower calculations



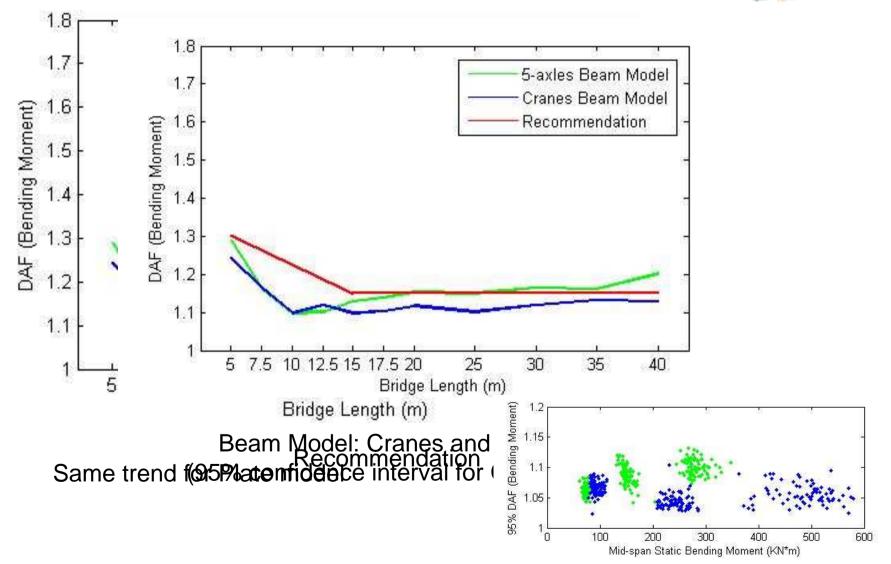
- Vehicle fleet
 - Woerden Weigh-In-Motion site (The Netherlands)
 - 77 daily maxima
 - 5-axle truck vs. Crane type vehicles
- Random variability (Monte Carlo scheme)
 - Road profiles, ISO Class A & B
 - Vehicle properties (Speed, suspension and tyre stiffness, ...)
- Results
 - Over 300 000 Beam model simulations
 - Over 50 000 Plate model simulations
 - Class A and B profiles analyzed separately



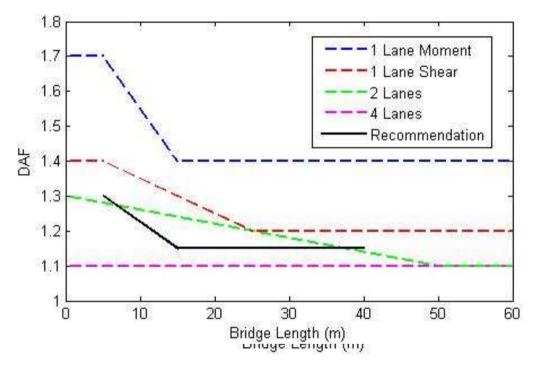








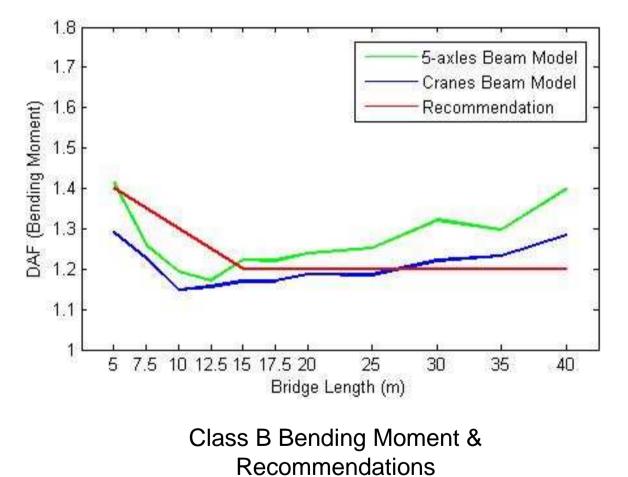




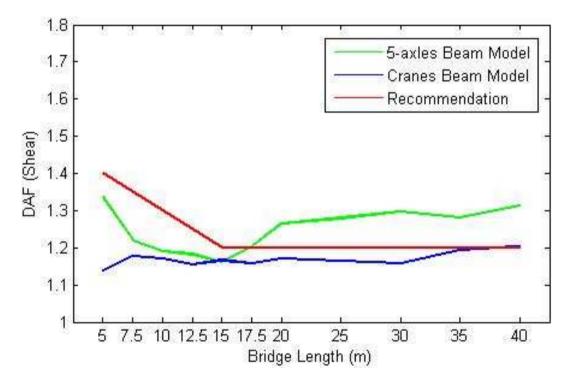
Class A Recommendation for

- 1 Lane Moment
- 1 Lane Shear
- 2 Lanes









Class B Shear & Recommendations



- This study was for1-Lane bridges
- (But would be conservative for 2-lane bridges)

Next Steps

- Study of 2-Lane scenario
 - Critical events (2 or more vehicles meeting on the bridge)
- Estimation of calculation time
 - Critical events using traffic model = 40 PC-days
 - Dynamic evaluation of events = Another 60 PC-days
- Expect reduced allowances for dynamics









- 1. Introduction
- 2. Dynamic Allowance for All Bridges
- 3. <u>Recommendations for Site-Specific Assessment</u> of Dynamic Allowance
- 4. Conclusions











Site-specific measurement of Dynamic Amplification:

- Directly measure total strain
- Use Bridge WIM system to measure truck weight
- Hence estimate the static strain
- Estimate of DAF = Total/(Est. of Static)



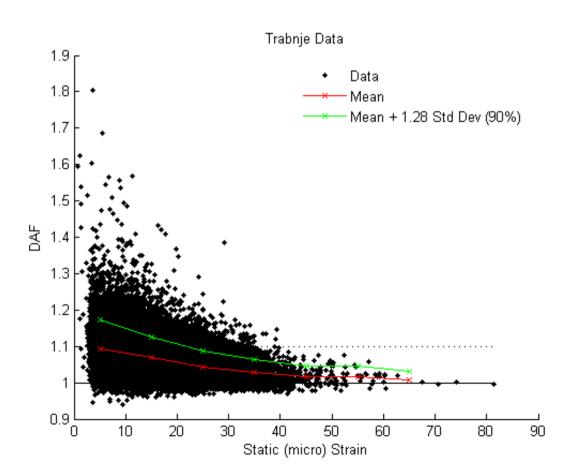


Bridge Weigh-In-Motion Data was analysed from 4 locations:

- Trebnje 8m 50 937 events (34 days)
- Vransko 24.8m 112 339 events (58 days)
- Blagovica 12m 50 770 events (33 days)
- The Netherlands 7.3m 52 694 events (15 days)

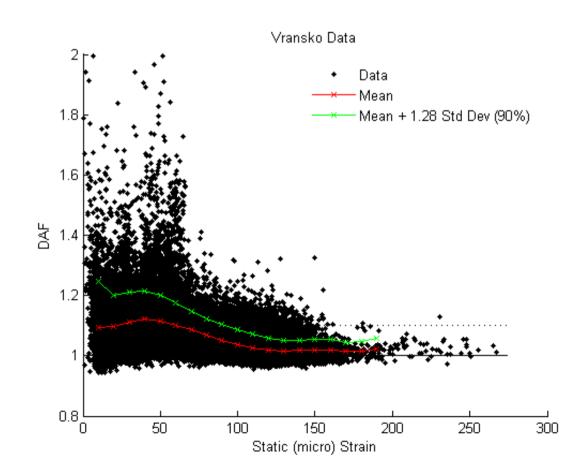






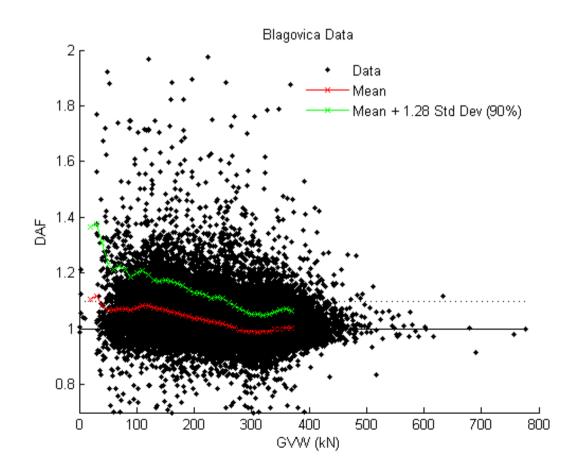


Vransko



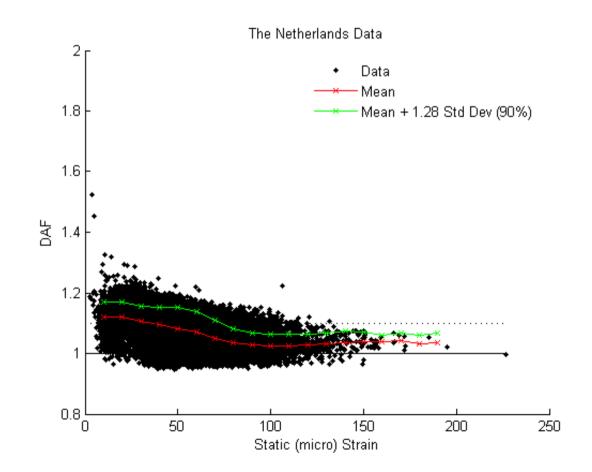


Blagovica





The Netherlands





Definition of Dynamic Amplification Factor (DAF):

for a given loading scenario







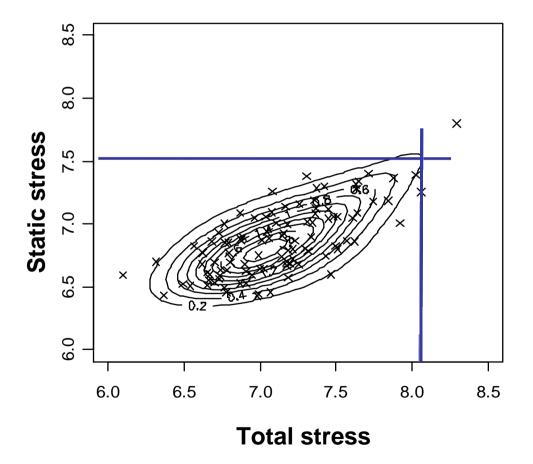


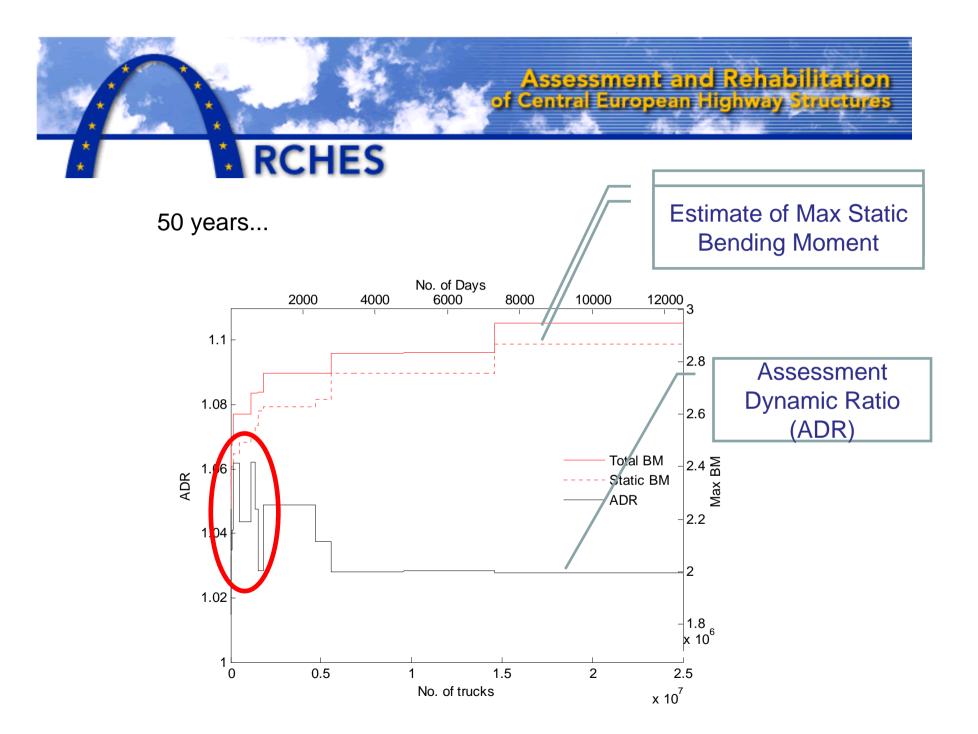


We have developed a new factor for dynamics, Assessment Dynamic Ratio (ADR):

ADR =		What we want to know
		What we already know
ADR =	Characteristic total stress (all scenarios)	
	Characteristic static stress (all scenarios)	

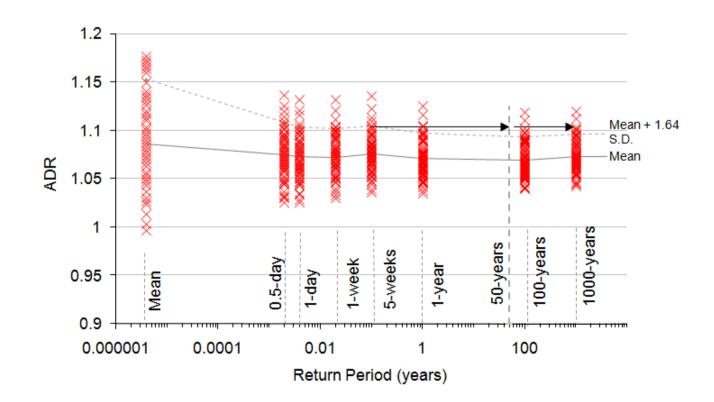








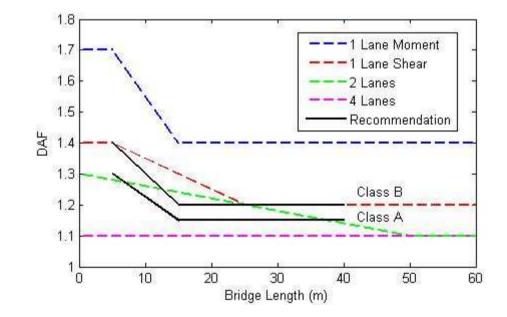
Recommendation – we need about 3 months of data to predict the ADR for a 50-year return period





Conclusions

- There is a great deal of conservatism in the general EC1 allowances for dynamic amplification
- Recommendations for single vehicle events (1-lane bridges):





Conclusions (continued)

- For particular bridges, it is often possible to prove that allowances are much too conservative
- Recommend using Bridge WIM to estimate static
- And measure total strain directly
- 3 months of data enough for good estimate of Assessment Dynamic Ratio

