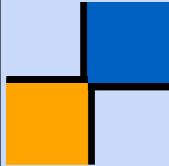




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Precast bridges
Design for Time Dependant Effects

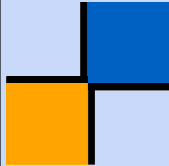
Naples 2006, The Second FIB Congress

Precast Bridges: Design for Time Dependant Effects

Camara, José – Associated Professor at Instituto Superior Técnico, Lisbon
Hipólito, António – Msc in Structural Engineering, Project Dept. Manager at
Mota-Engil, Lisbon



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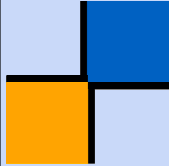
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Objectives

1. Present a mathematical tool to take into account time effects in a simply and rational way
2. Study the influence of prestress layout on structural behaviour and economy
3. Study the influence of construction procedure on the prestress value



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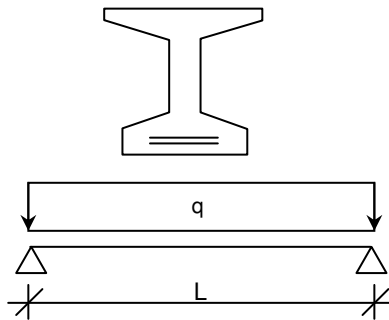
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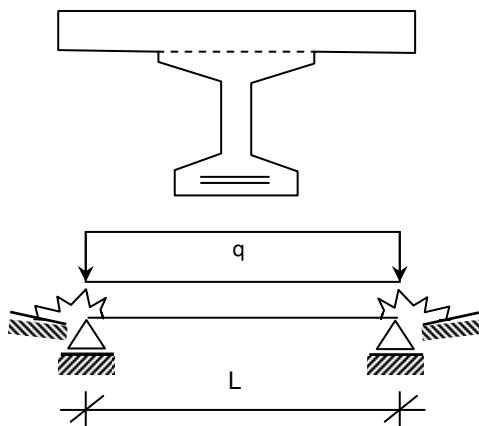
1. Mathematical Tool

Basis

Structural System 1



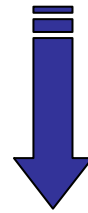
Structural System 2



Long Time Analysis

Usual Formula

$$S_{\infty} = S_1 + \frac{\varphi}{1 + \chi\varphi} (S_2 - S_1)$$



$$\Delta\varphi'_1 = \varphi'_1(t_{\infty}, t_0) - \varphi'_1(t_1, t_0)$$

$$[1 + (\chi\varphi')_1]_{ef} = [1 + (\chi\varphi')_1] \frac{E_{1,t0}}{E_{1,t1}}$$

Proposed Formula

Efforts

$$M_{\infty} = \bar{M}_1 + \frac{\Delta\varphi'_1}{[1 + (\chi\varphi')_1]_{ef}} (\bar{M}_2 - \bar{M}_1)$$

Stresses

$$\sigma_{\infty} = \bar{\sigma}_{1,i} + \frac{\Delta\varphi'_1}{[1 + (\chi\varphi')_1]_{ef}} (\bar{\sigma}_{2,i} - \bar{\sigma}_{1,i})$$

Curvatures

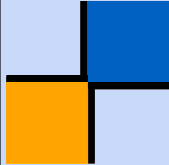
$$\left(\frac{1}{R}\right)_{\infty} = (1 + \varphi'_{1,0}) \left(\frac{1}{R}\right)_1 + \Delta\varphi'_1 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{R}\right)_2$$

Deformations

$$\delta_{\infty} = (1 + \varphi'_{1,0}) \cdot \bar{\delta}_1 + \Delta\varphi'_1 \cdot \bar{\delta}_2$$



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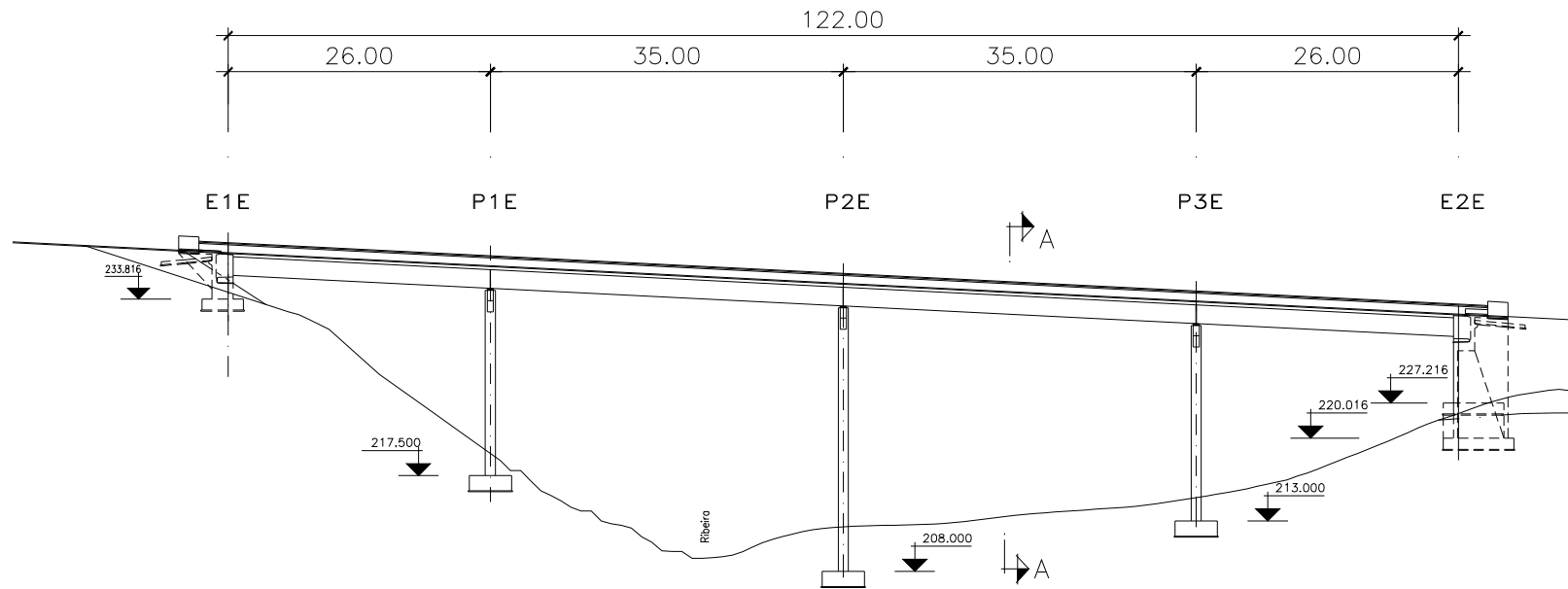


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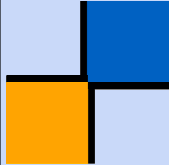
2.1. Case Study: Base solution

Longitudinal Geometry





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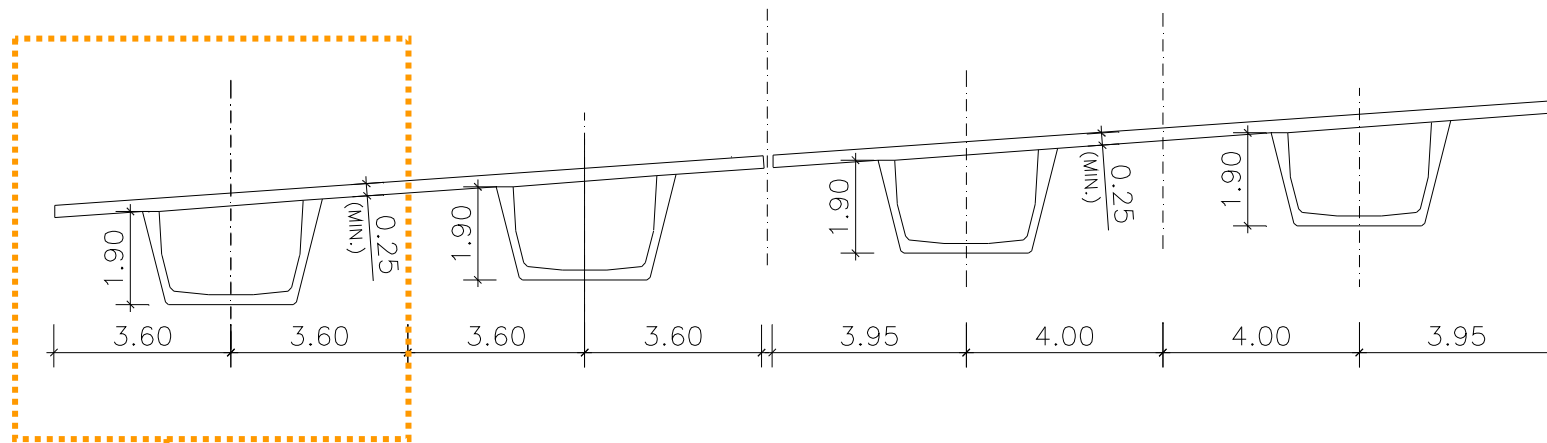


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2.1. Case Study: Base Solution

Transversal Geometry



Beam selected for the study



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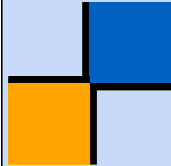
2.1. Case Study: Base Solution

Construction Procedure

| Longitudinal structural system | Span section | Support section |
|--|--------------|-----------------|
| <p>discontinuous structural system</p> <p>Phase 1: Positioning of the prefabricated beams and phase 2: Execution of the beams connection giving continuity to the system.</p> | | |
| <p>continuous structural system</p> <p>Phase 3: Concreting of the top slab for 6.0m to each side of the supports</p> | | |
| <p>continuous structural system</p> <p>Phase 4: Execution of the remaining slab deck</p> | | |
| <p>continuous structural system</p> <p>Phase 5: Finalising the bridge deck (non structural elements).</p> | | |



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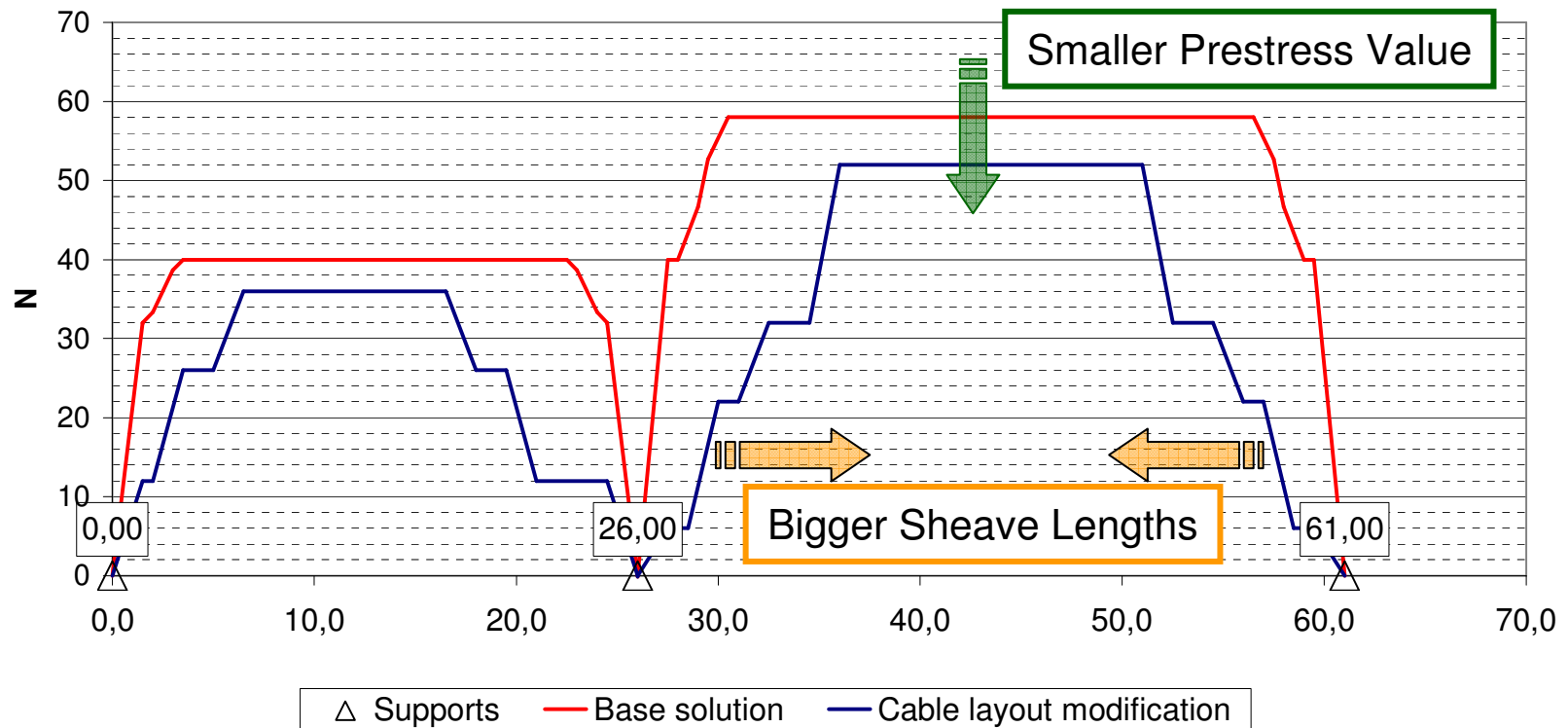


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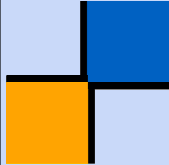
2.2. Cable Layout Study

Effective prestress strand number





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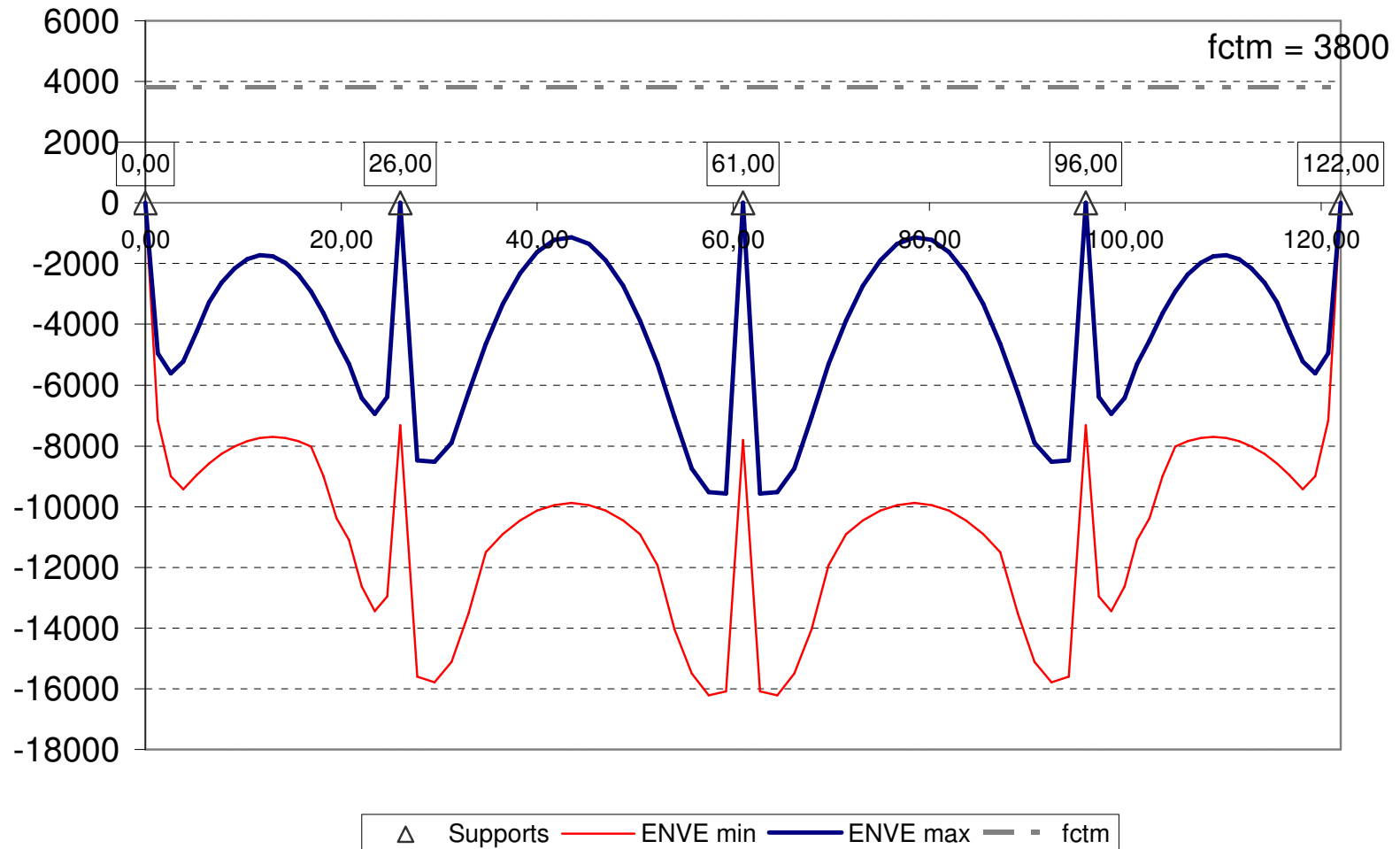
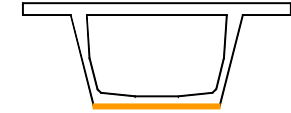
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2.2. Cable Layout Study

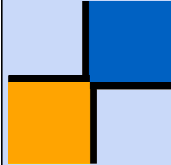
Base Solution

Bottom Beam Fiber Stresses (kPa)





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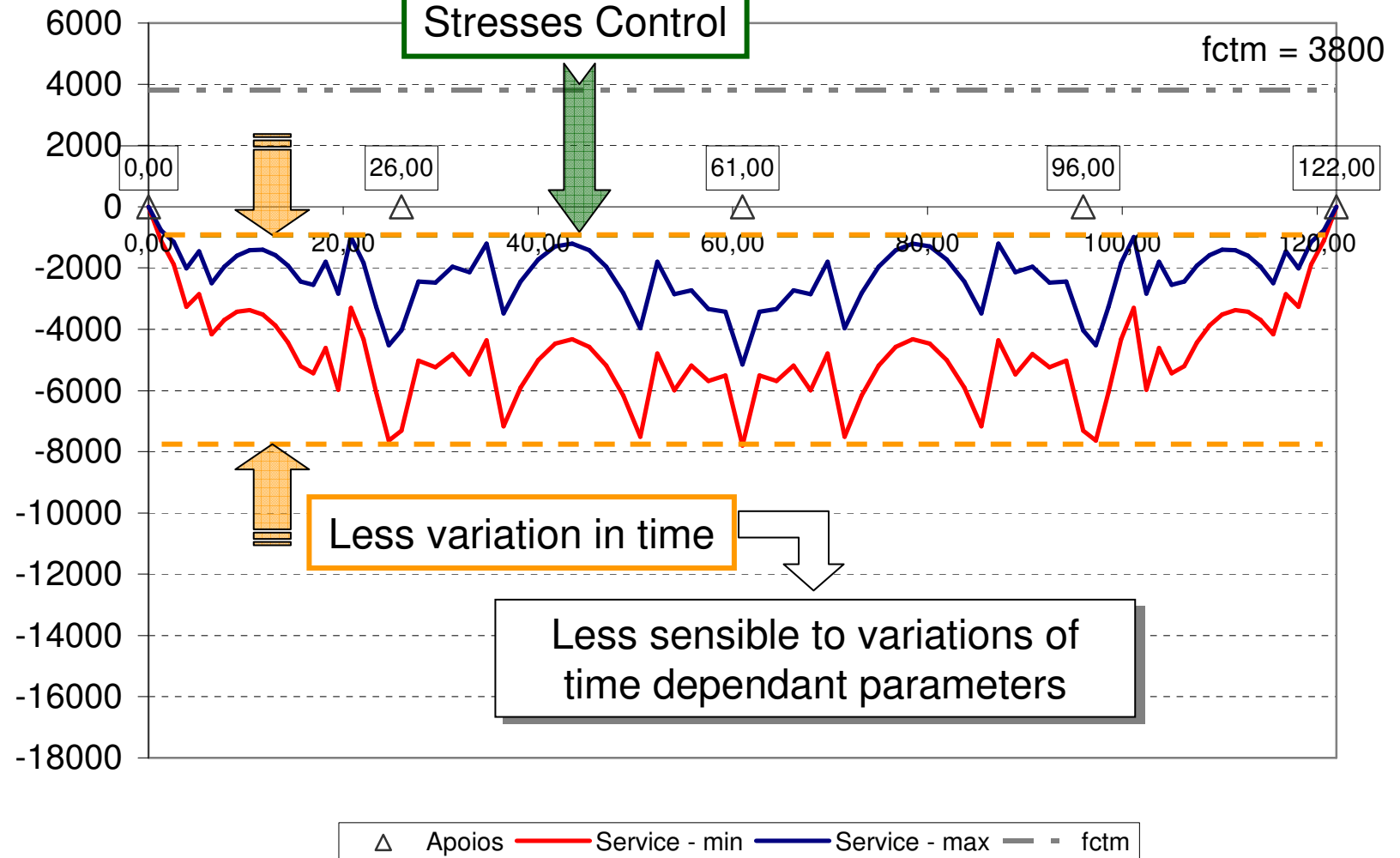
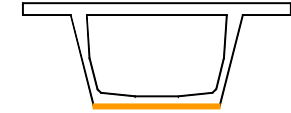
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2.2. Cable Layout Study

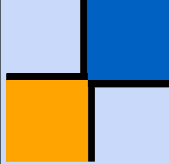
Modified Solution

Bottom Beam Fiber Stresses (kPa)





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2.3. Construction Procedure Study

Case C

- Position of the pre-slabs, 0.10m thick, while in a simple supported system
- Complementary concrete as in the base solution

Case D

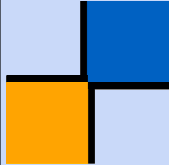
- Slab deck totally built on a simple supported system



Both cases with increased sheave lengths



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2.4. Results

| Long Term Prestress | | |
|---------------------|--------|---------|
| | P [kN] | P/P_B |
| A | 8950 | 111.5% |
| B | 8030 | 100.0% |
| C | 8950 | 111.5% |
| D | 10800 | 134.5% |

A: Base solution

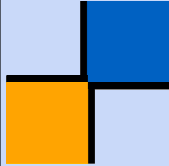
B: Base solution + increased sheaves

C: Increased sheaves + precast slabs over simply supported system

D: Increased sheaves + slab deck over simply supported system



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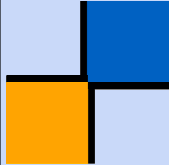
Precast bridges
Design for Time Dependant Effects

Conclusions

- The mathematical tool presented, gives a very rational and feasible procedure for structural behaviour evaluation
- Careful design of cable layout, particularly sheave lengths, can grant better structural behaviour and economy
- Construction procedure can influence significantly the prestress values
- For the type of structures studied, beam continuity during construction, is favourable for the prestress value



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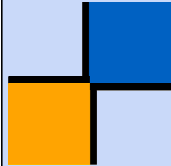
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Precast Bridges: Design for Time Dependant Effects

Thank you for your time



1. Mathematical Tool

Basis of Formulation

- Aging Coefficient Method: $E_{c,adj} = \frac{E_c}{1 + \chi \varphi}$
- Known simplified formula: $S_\infty = S_1 + \frac{\varphi}{1 + \chi \varphi} (S_2 - S_1)$

Proposed Formula

| | |
|--------------|--|
| Efforts | $M_\infty = \overline{M}_1 + \frac{\Delta \varphi'_1}{[1 + (\chi \varphi')_1]_{ef}} (\overline{M}_2 - \overline{M}_1)$ |
| Stresses | $\sigma_\infty = \overline{\sigma}_{1,i} + \frac{\Delta \varphi'_1}{[1 + (\chi \varphi')_1]_{ef}} (\overline{\sigma}_{2,i} - \overline{\sigma}_{1,i})$ |
| Curvatures | $\left(\frac{1}{R}\right)_\infty = (1 + \varphi'_{1,0}) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{R}\right)_1 + \Delta \varphi'_1 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{R}\right)_2$ |
| Deformations | $\delta_\infty = (1 + \varphi'_{1,0}) \cdot \overline{\delta}_1 + \Delta \varphi'_1 \cdot \overline{\delta}_2$ |

Scales creep's influence

$$[1 + (\chi \varphi')_1]_{ef} = [1 + (\chi \varphi')_1] \frac{E_{1,t0}}{E_{1,t1}}$$

$$k_{hom} = \frac{E_{c,t1,aj}}{E_{1,t1,aj}}$$