

# BRIDGE SESSIONS

## Innovative Bridge Applications AND Physical Testing for Bridge Load Rating

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# Session Speakers

- Justin Doornink, Ph.D. Student
- Travis Konda, Ph.D. Student
- Van Robbins, M.S. Student
- J. S. Ingersoll, WHKS & Co.
- Terry Wipf, ISU
- F. Wayne Klaiber, ISU
- Brent Phares, CTRE
- Scott Neubauer, Iowa DOT



# Evaluation and Use of an Integrated Bridge Load Testing/Rating System

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Iowa Department of Transportation



# The Problem

- Posted bridges and bridges with unknown strength and behavior
- Limited financial resources
- Code equations that are usually very conservative at predicting bridge behavior



# The Problem

- Unknown bridge conditions
  - Load distribution
  - End restraint
  - Edge stiffening
  - Composite action
  - Effectiveness of specific bridge details
  - Other details contributing to bridge capacity



# The Solution

- Use physical testing to understand the specific characteristics of each bridge
- Use field collected data to calibrate a computer constructed model of the bridge
- Use the accurate, calibrated computer model to determine bridge response to rating vehicles and other loads



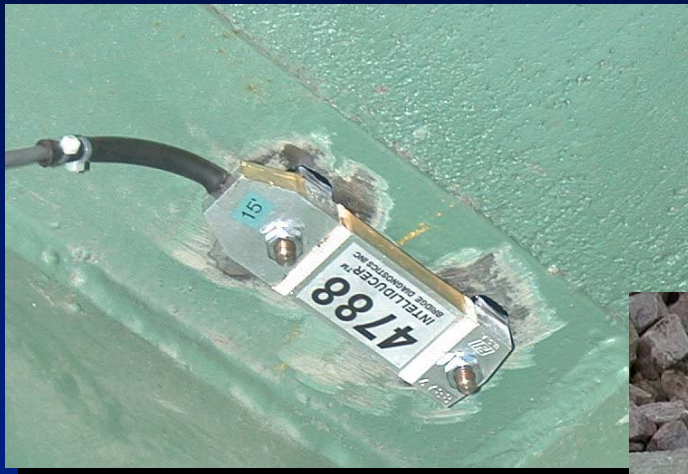
# An Integrated Testing System

- Hardware and software suite
- Integrated and seamless through all steps
  - Field testing
  - Data presentation
  - Model generation
  - Model calibration
  - Rating



# Data Collection Hardware

- Hardwired strain gages with variable gage lengths



# Data Collection Hardware

- Strain gage junction box
  - Balance and control strain gages
  - Collect and temporarily store data
  - Communicate with PC



# Data Collection Hardware

- Wireless truck position indicator



# Data Collection Hardware

- Power unit and PC
  - Power and control entire system



# Software Suite

- WinGRF
  - Relates truck position with strain data
  - Prepare visual summaries of data
    - » Strain
    - » Neutral axis location
    - » Curvature
  - Allows engineer to study the data for behavioral interpretation



# Software Suite

- WinGEN
  - Construct bridge model
    - » Overall geometry
    - » Material characteristics
    - » Section properties
    - » Support conditions
  - Define loading conditions
  - Establish optimization parameters
  - Create analysis file

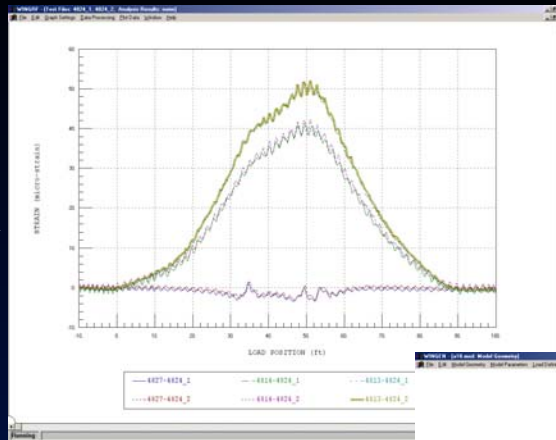
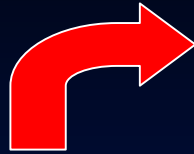


# Software Suite

- WinSAC
  - Performs analysis
  - Performs optimization calculations
    - » Linear least squares method of error reduction



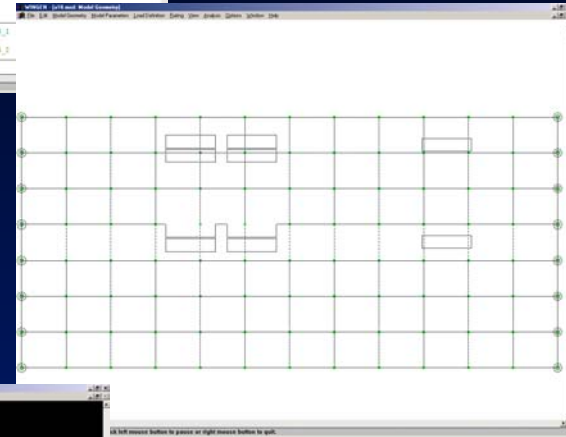
# Hardwired strain gages



# Engineering based data interpretation



# Structural modeling



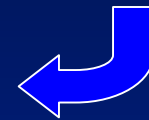
# Wireless truck position indicator



# Accurate Assessment

STEP	REP	VAL1	VAL2
1	1	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
1	2	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
1	3	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
1	4	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00

# Model analysis and optimization with field collected data



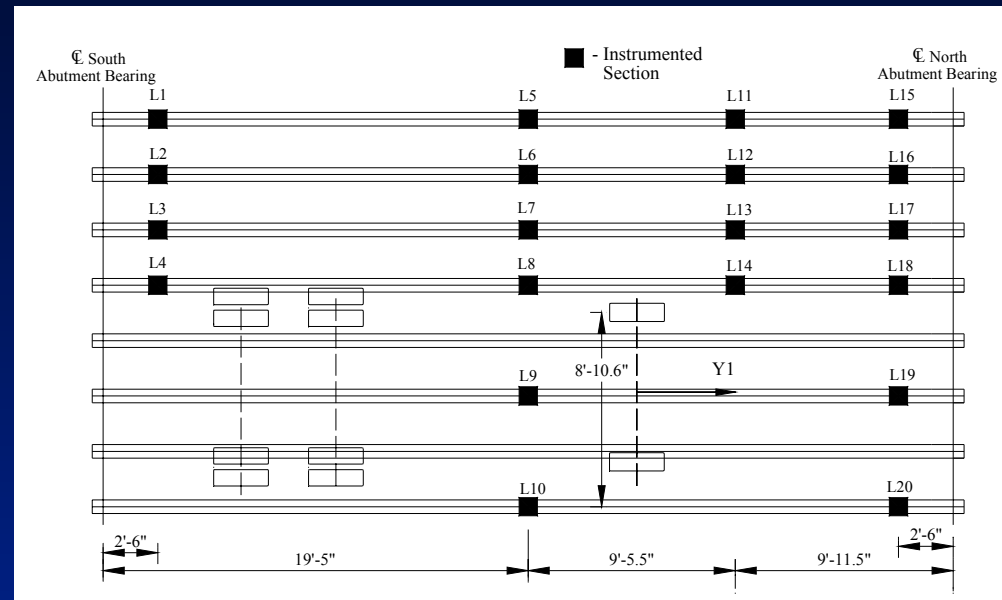
# Diagnostic Testing of a Bridge

- Boone County Bridge #11 on L Road
- 38 ft - 10 in. single span
- Eight girders with timber deck
- Damaged exterior girder



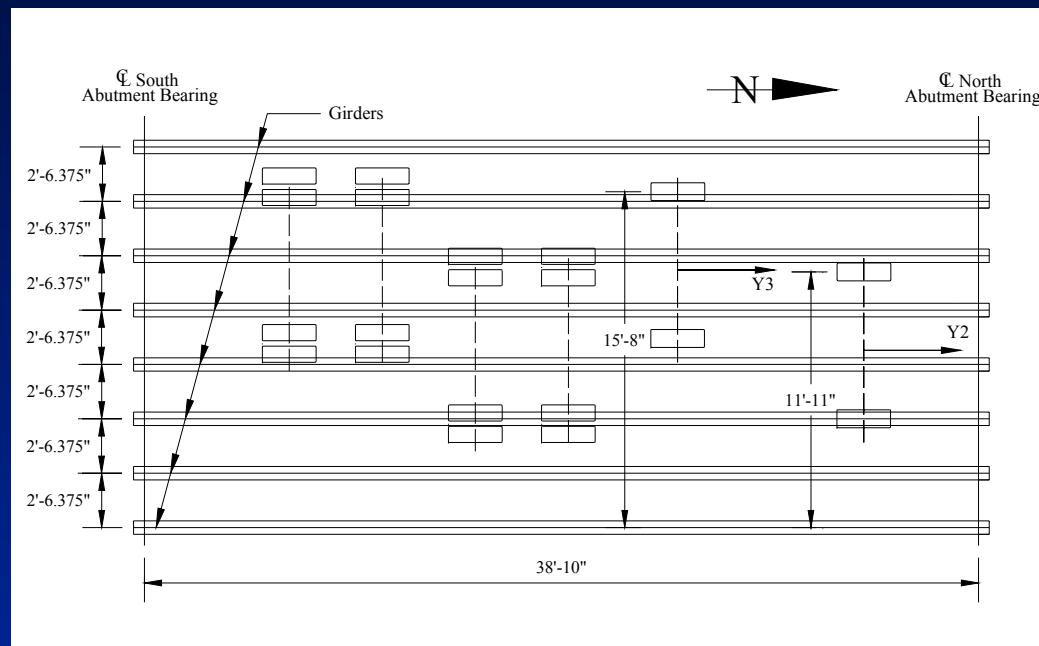
# Instrumentation

- 40 Intelliducers at 20 locations used
- Focused on:
  - Composite action
  - End restraint
  - Load distribution
- Instrumented:
  - Six of eight girders

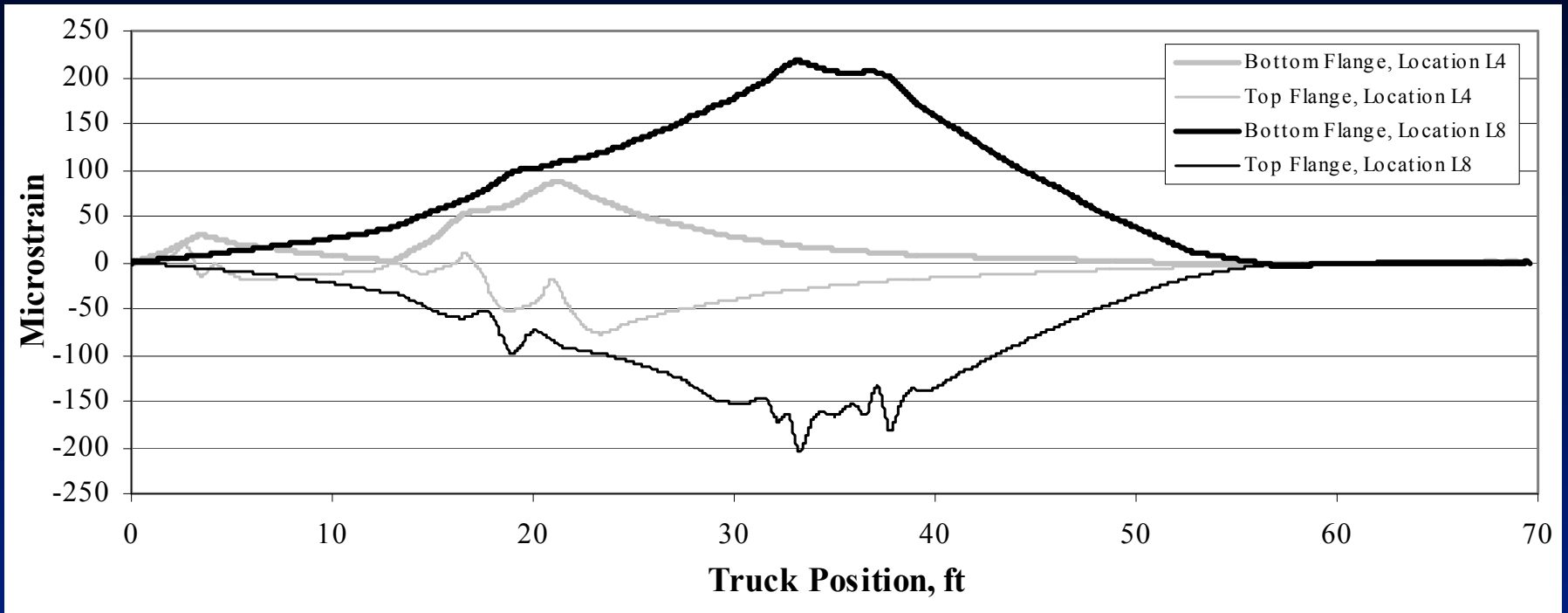


# Load Position

- Three different load paths defined - loaded truck tandem axle dump truck
- Each path addressing a key attribute

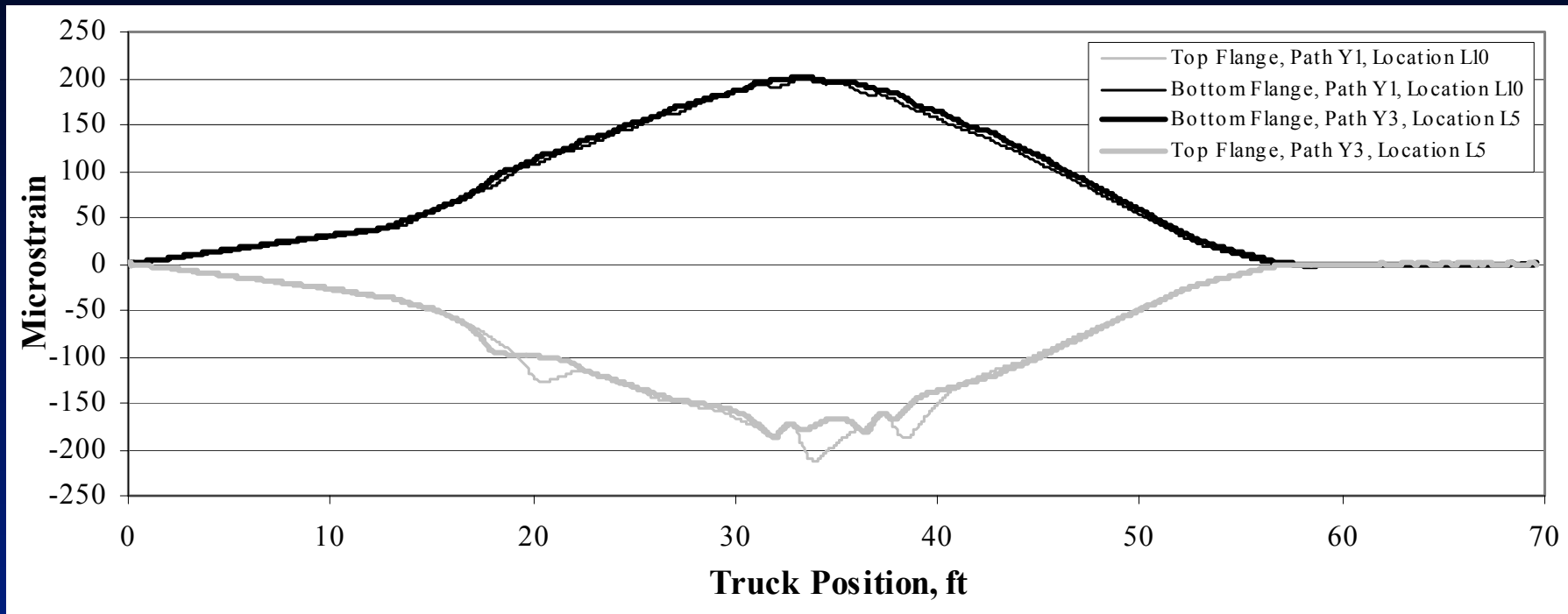


# Test Results-Minimal End Restraint





# Test Results-Transverse Symmetry



# Modeling

- Model created using WinGen
- Based on plan geometry and field measurements
- 3 total element groups
  - Steel girder stiffness ( $I_y$ )
  - Timber deck stiffness ( $E$ )
  - Abutment stiffness ( $K_y$ )

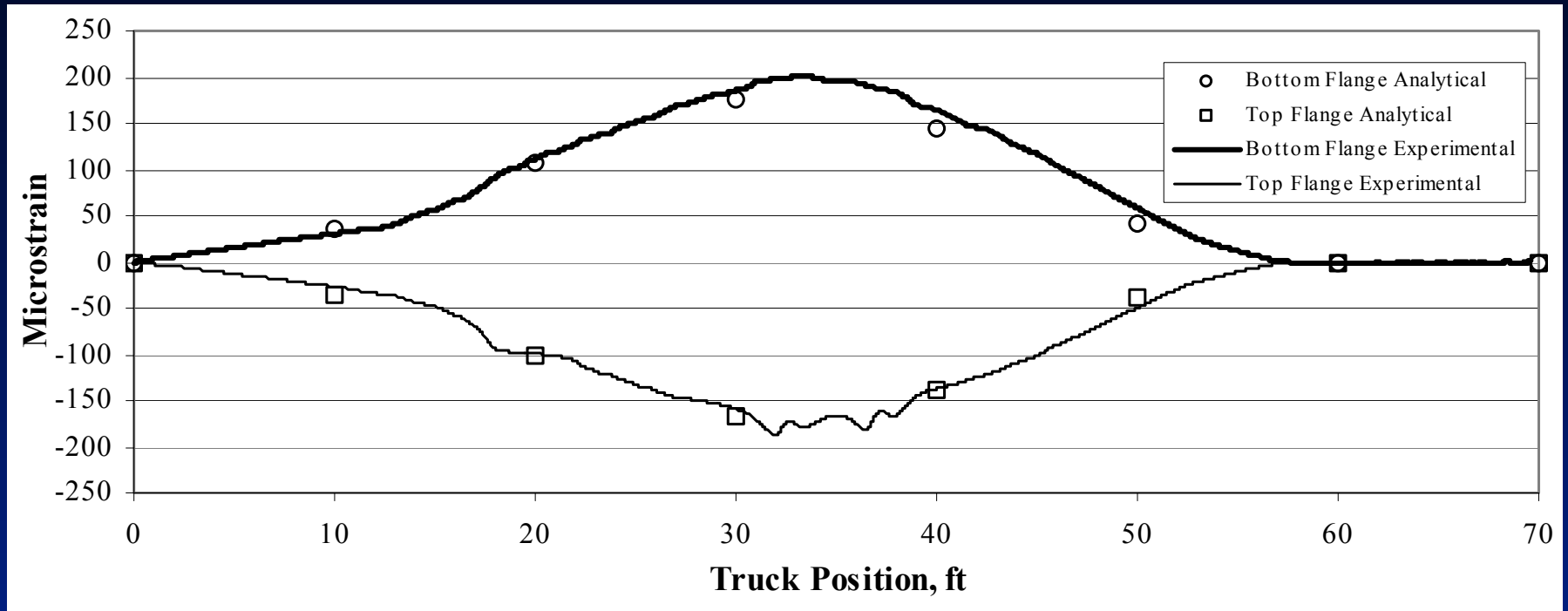


# Modeling Results

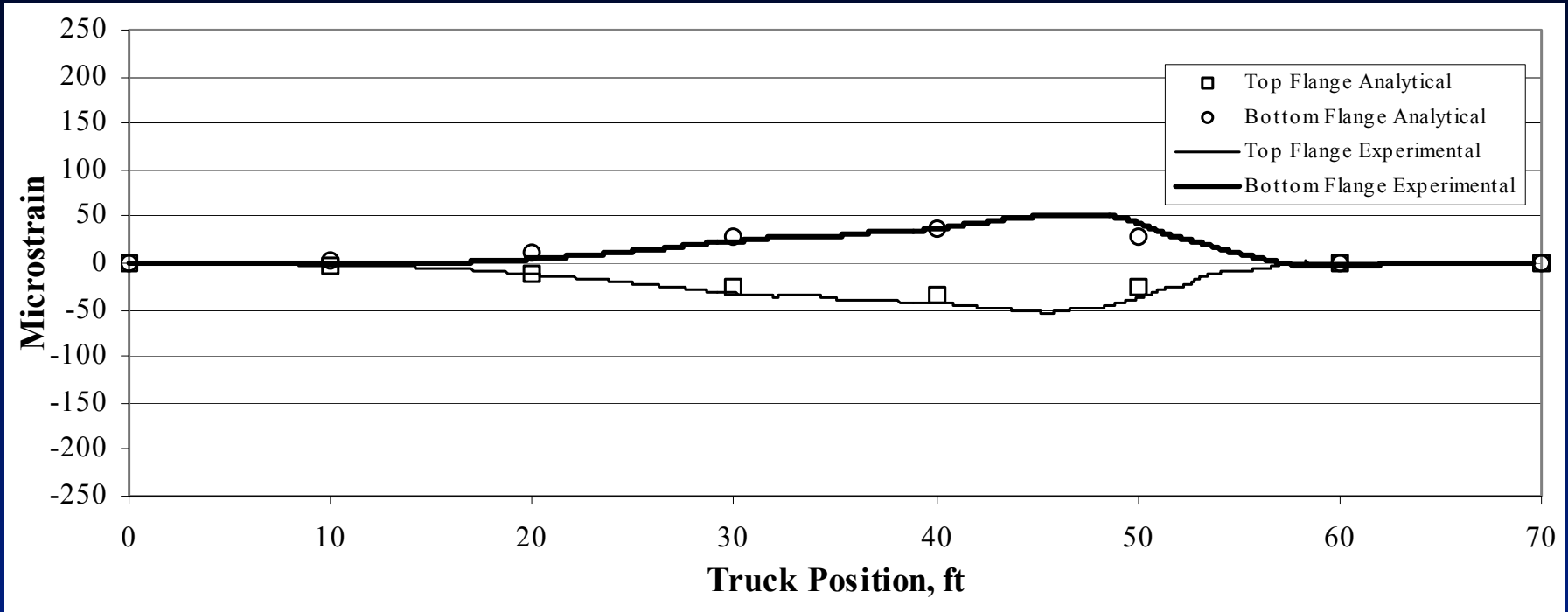
- All elements groups optimized
  - Girders found to have higher stiffness than code predicted
  - Deck found to have less stiffness than code predicted
  - Approximately 8% fixity
- Resulted in 1.8% error when optimized



# Typical Modeling Results



# Typical Modeling Results



# Rating

- Traditional AASHTO LFD Calculations
  - HS-20 Load Vehicle
  - Shear limit:
    - 3.94 Inventory
    - 4.22 Operating
  - Flexural limit:
    - 0.92 Inventory
    - 1.52 Operating
- Physical Test Based Calculations
  - HS-20 Load Vehicle
  - Shear limit:
    - 4.78 Inventory
    - 7.61 Operating
  - Flexural limit:
    - 1.31 Inventory
    - 1.54 Operating



# Results of testing

- Impact of damaged member verified
- Increased rating
  - 42.4.% for flexure
  - 21.3% for shear



# Conclusions

- System is well suited to rating “typical” highway bridges
  - Materials
    - » Steel
    - » Concrete
    - » Timber(?)
  - Type:
    - » Simple span
    - » Continuous span
    - » Truss



# Acknowledgements

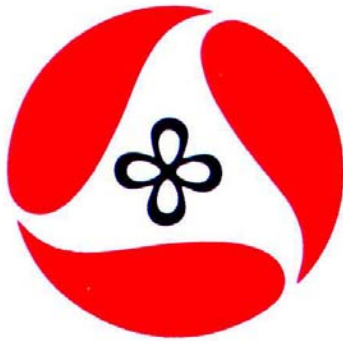
- Sponsor: Iowa Department of Transportation, Highway Division and the Iowa Highway Research Board
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- DOT Office of Bridges and Structures
- Buchanan and Winnebago Counties
- Delaware County
- Boone County



# Acknowledgements

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- ISU graduate and undergraduate students





**Iowa Department  
of Transportation**  
Bridges & Structures

**Load Testing At the Iowa D.O.T.**

# Reason's for Load Testing Bridges

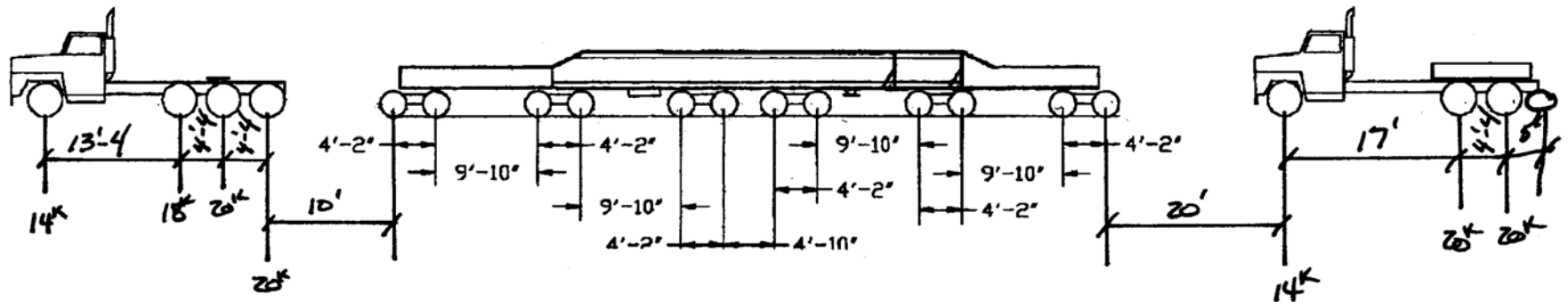
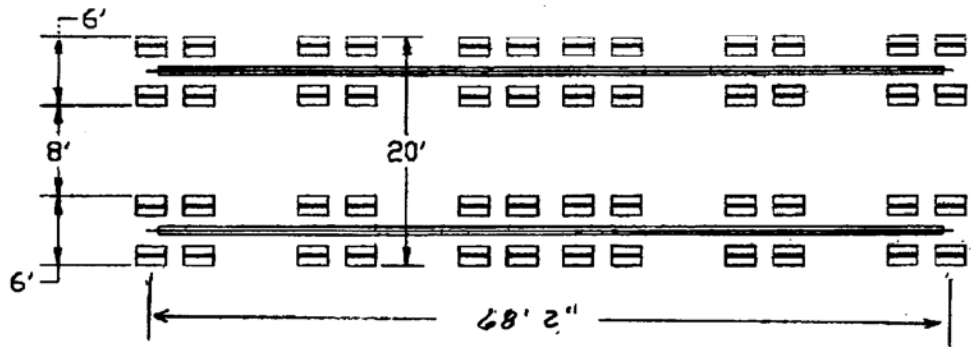
- ⇒ To Evaluate the Need for Posting
- ⇒ To Create a Model of a Bridge for determining Heavyload Capacity
- ⇒ To Determine the Effectiveness of a Strengthening System
- ⇒ To Determine the Need for a Strengthening System



# Oversized Loads







<b>SCALE:</b>	<b>APPROVED BY:</b>	<b>DRAWN BY:</b>
<b>DATE:</b>		
All Axles - 20,000 lbs		
Gross 640,000 - Length 132' - width 20' - Height 17'		
Load will hydraulically lower to 16'6"		<b>DRAWING NUMBER:</b>

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