

Experiences in New Zealand: Geo-structural observations



Waiheke Island, New Zealand, 2015

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Professor in Structural Engineering

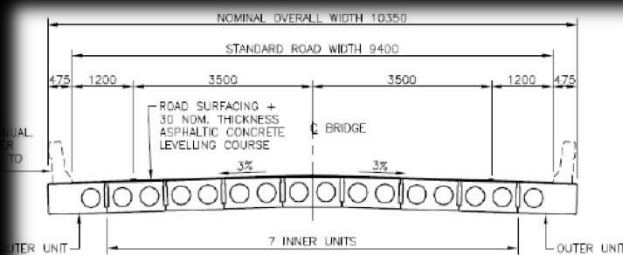
Presentation Outline

- NZ bridge portfolio
- Lesson learnt from recent NZ earthquakes
- Initiatives taken after the NZ earthquakes
- Shift towards repairable connections
- Research questions and opportunities for collaboration

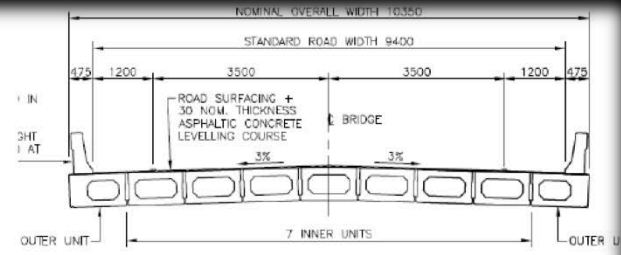
New Zealand Bridge portfolio

New Zealand Bridge portfolio

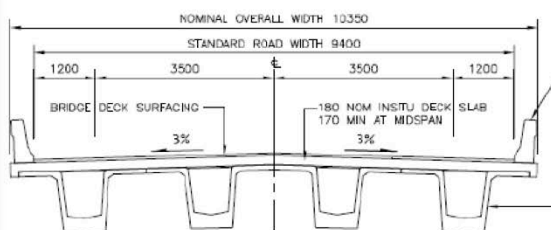
Low-medium span bridges (mainly precast concrete decks)



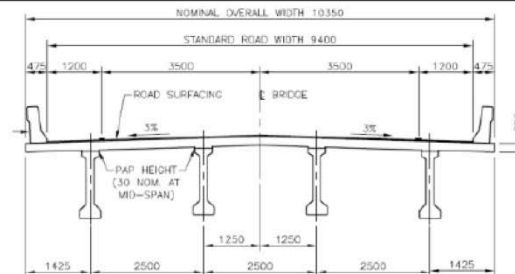
Duo Hollow Core section (up to 14m span length)



Hollow Core section (up to 22.5/25m span length)



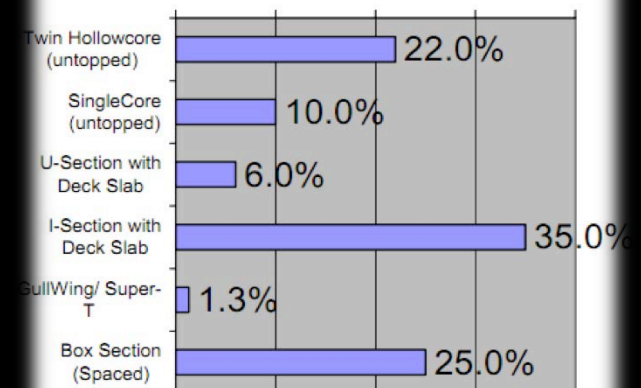
Super T section (up to 30m span length)



I section (up to 24m span length)



0.0% 10.0% 20.0% 30.0% 40.0%



61,400 Linear Metres Total Production of All types.
Percentages are based on linear metres of each type of beam

NZTA Research report 364, 2008

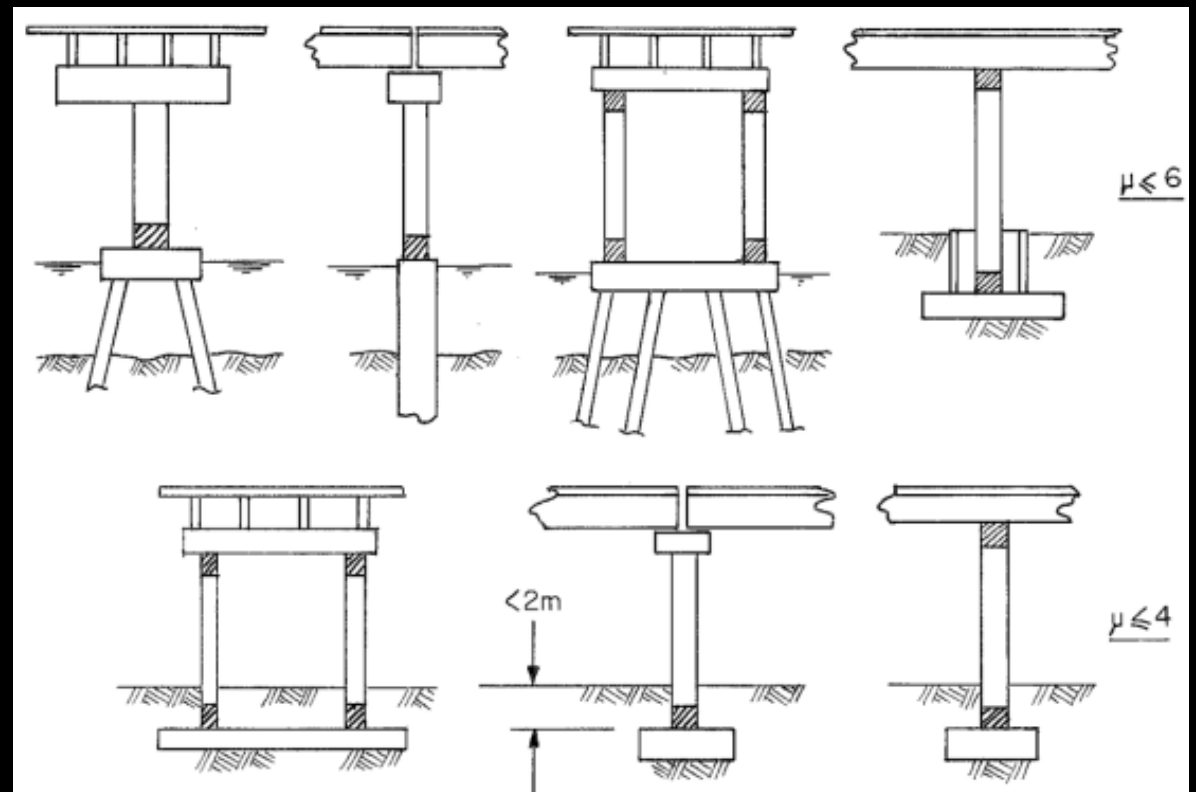
Currently the state highway network in NZ includes about 11-12,000 kilometers of roads, more than 4000 bridges and large number of culverts. The combined length of bridges on the state highway network is over 160 kilometers

New Zealand Bridge portfolio

Current Design Ductility

In the NZTA Bridge Manual the allowable ductility is defined by:

1. Robustness of the structural form
2. Redundancy of the system
3. Predictability of behavior



NZTA Bridge Manual 3rd edition (Figure 5.3)

Preliminary Draft BM limits ductility to 4 rather than 6 (for reasons associated with monolithic connections)

Lessons Learnt from recent NZ earthquakes

Lessons Learnt from recent NZ earthquakes

Canterbury Earthquakes (2011)



Cubrinovski et al. (2011)

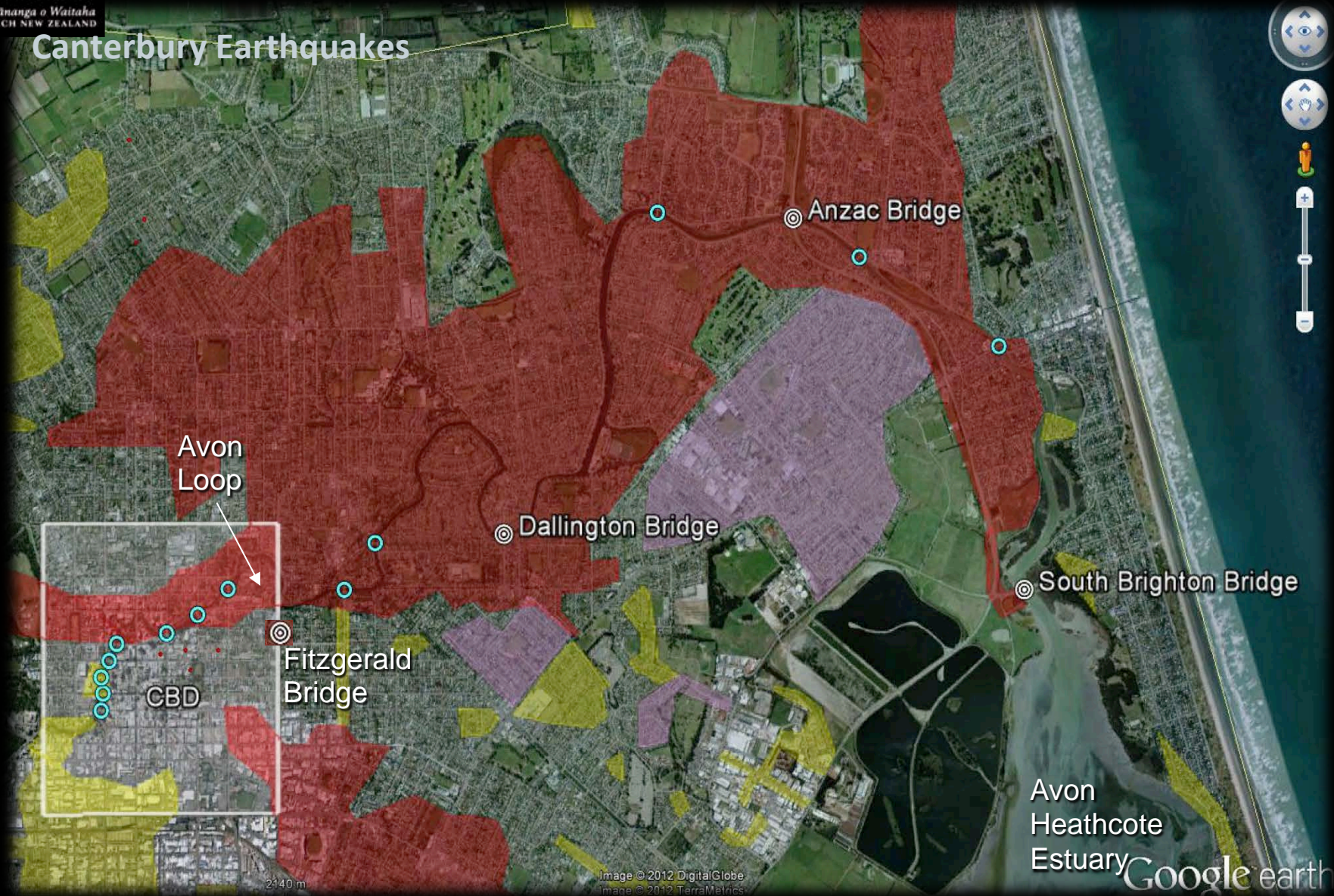
Kaikoura Earthquake (2016)



Dizhur & Giaretton (2016)

Lessons Learnt from recent NZ earthquakes

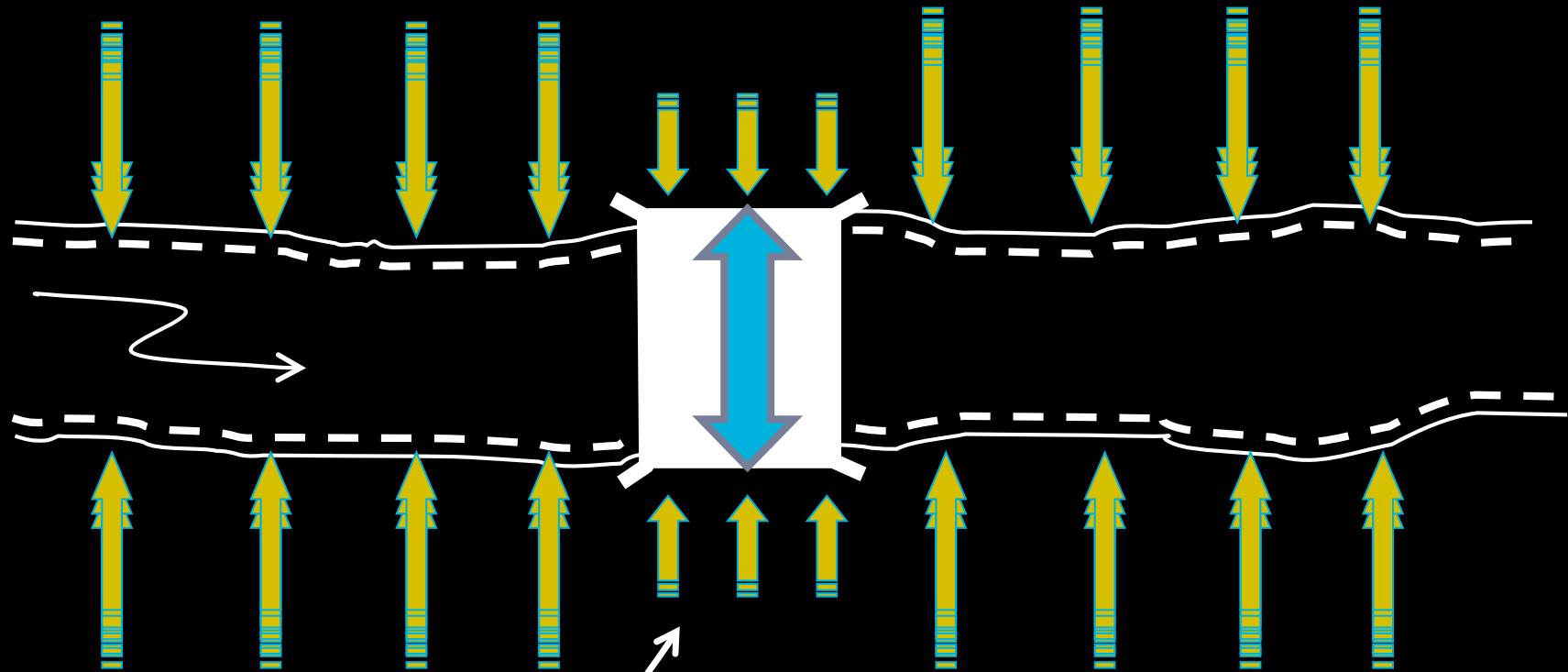
Canterbury Earthquakes



Cubrinovski et al. (2014) ASCE J. of Constructed Facilities
Cubrinovski et al. (2014) EQ Spectra

Lessons Learnt from recent NZ earthquakes

Spreading-induced Damage Mechanism

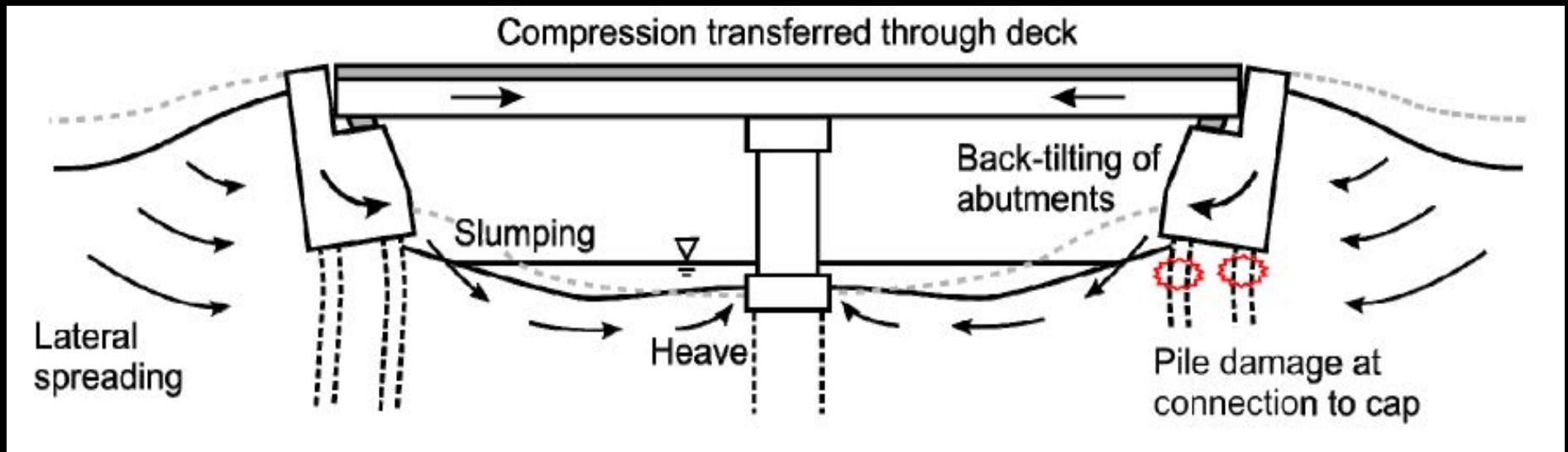


Reduction in spreading
displacements by the stiff bridge
structure

- short, two or three span bridges,
 $L = 25 - 50 \text{ m}$ (65m)

Lessons Learnt from recent NZ earthquakes

- Short span/length bridges; two or three spans, $L = 25\text{ m} - 50\text{ m}$ (65m)
- Stiff/robust superstructure with high capacity to resist lateral loads



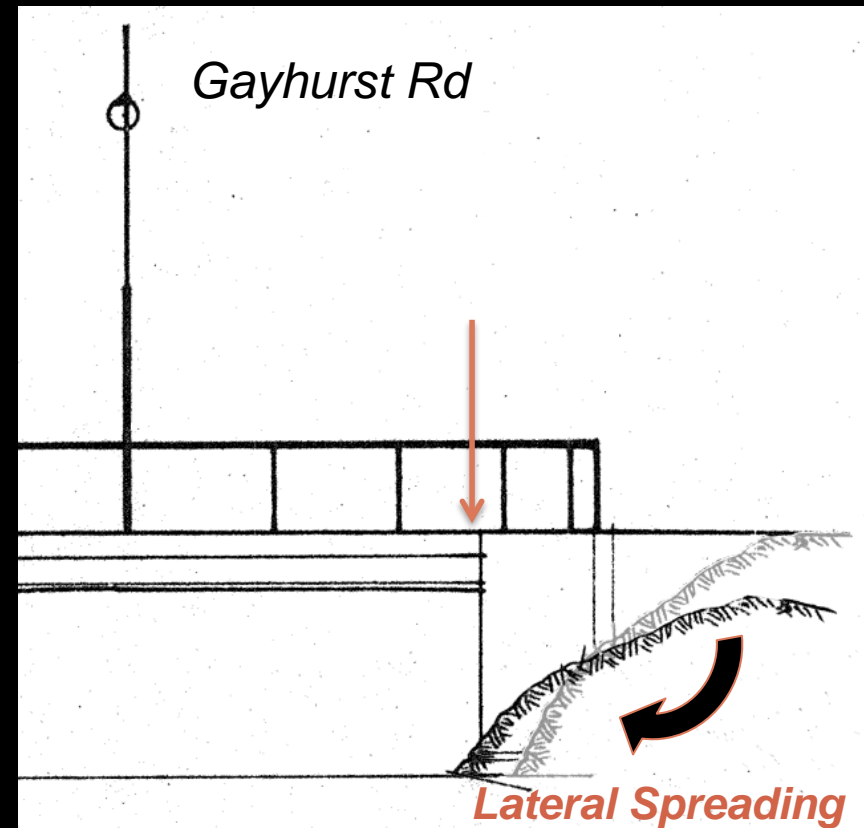
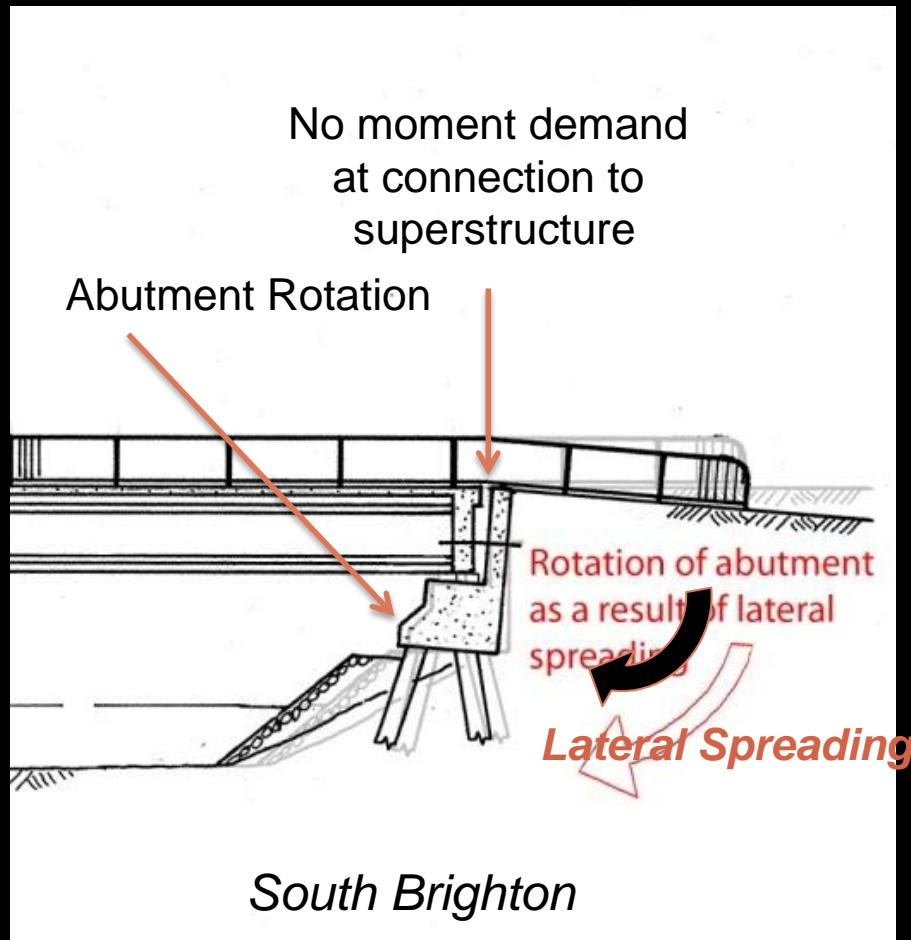
**Deck-strutting → Abutment inward-rotation → Pile displacement
→ deformation →
damage**

Lessons Learnt from recent NZ earthquakes



Displacements of foundation soils substantially smaller than free field displacements (~50%)

Lessons Learnt from recent NZ earthquakes



Typical integral bridge

Typical simply supported bridge

Lessons Learnt from recent NZ earthquakes

BEST PERFORMANCE:

Integral or Precast Bridges?



Pages Road Bridge (Integral)



Anzac Drive Bridge (Precast)

Lessons Learnt from recent NZ earthquakes

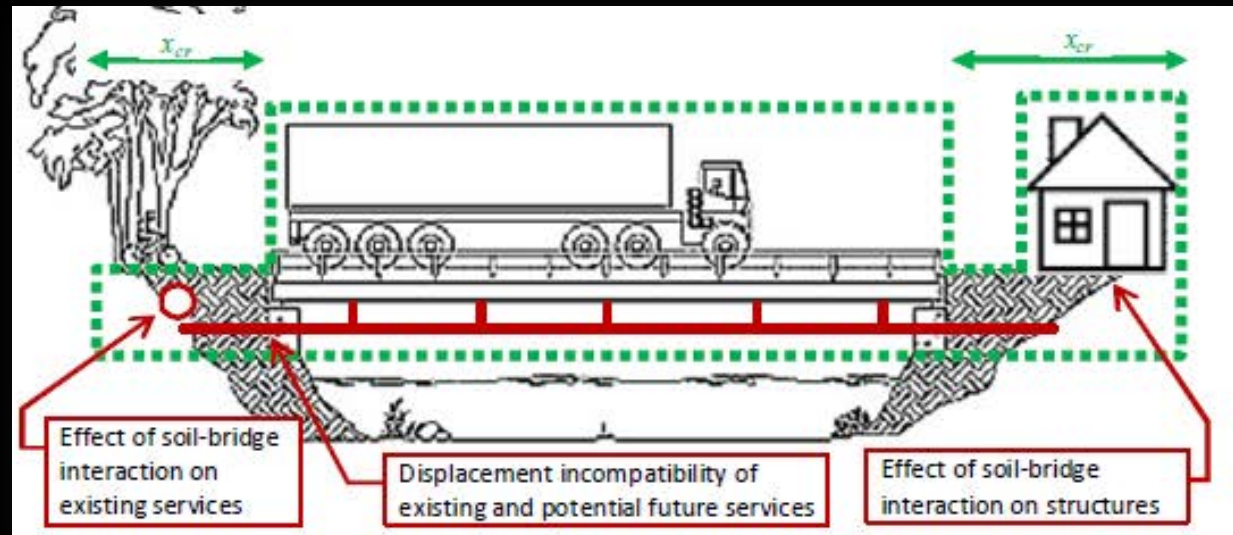
South Brighton Road Bridge



02/22/2011 Christchurch earthquake

Lessons Learnt from recent NZ earthquakes

BUS (Bridge Utilities System)



Kainga Road Bridge



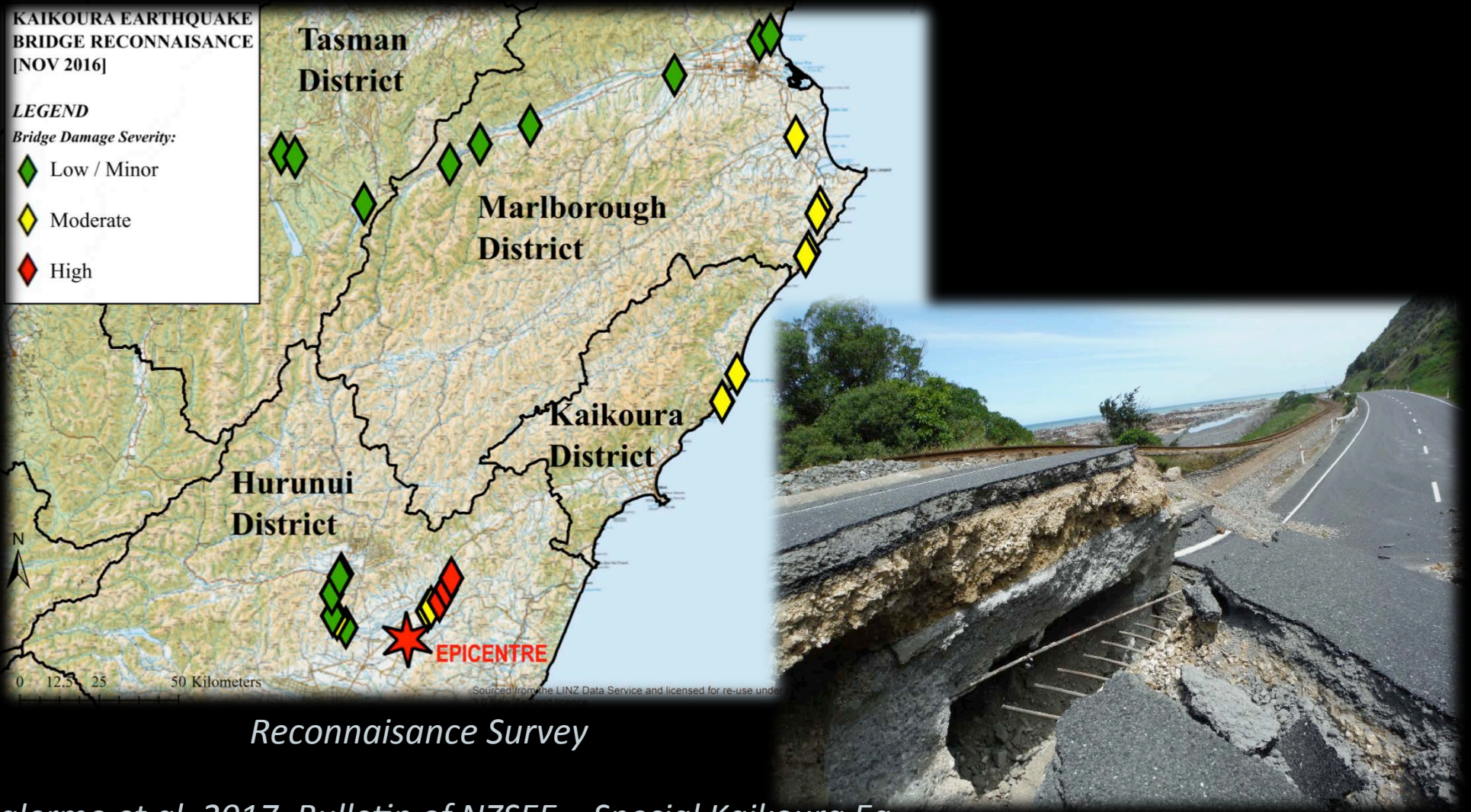
Gayhurst Road Bridge



Bridge Street Bridge

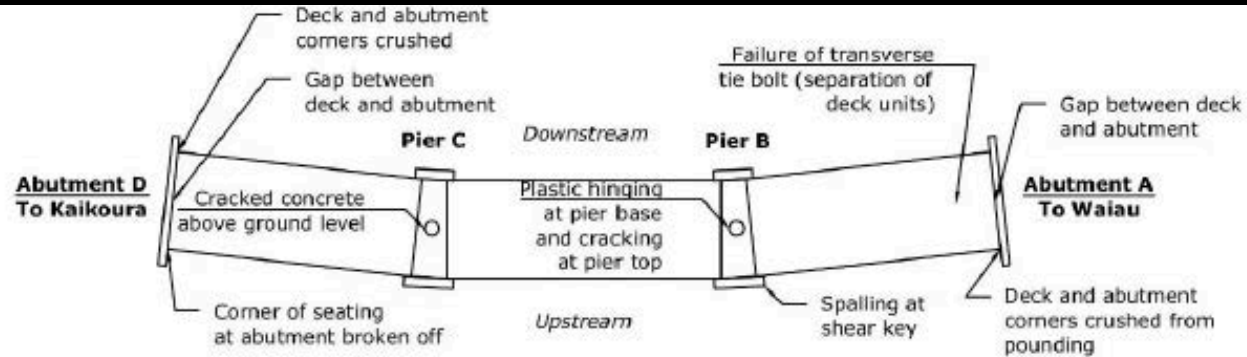
Lessons Learnt from recent NZ earthquakes

2016 Kaikoura Earthquake (New Zealand)

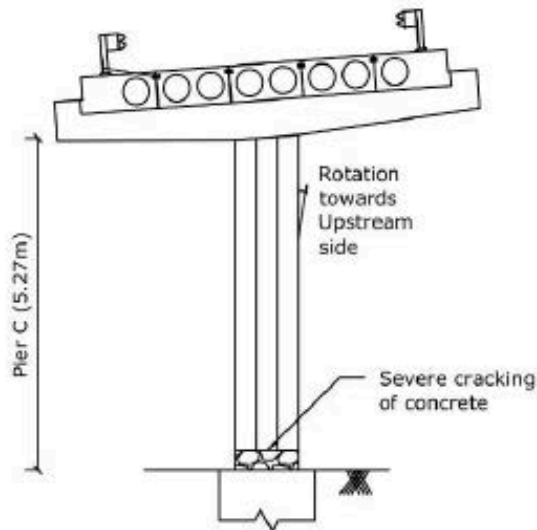


Lessons Learnt from recent NZ earthquakes

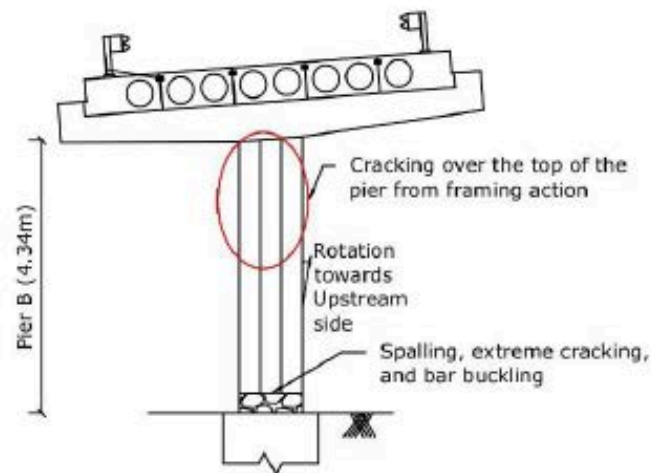
Wandle River Bridge



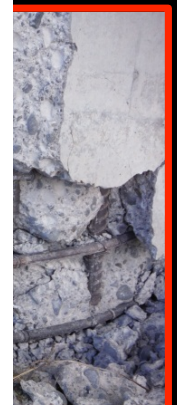
DAMAGE OBSERVATIONS WANDLE RIVER (PLAN VIEW)



DAMAGE OBSERVATIONS (PIER C - ELEVATION)

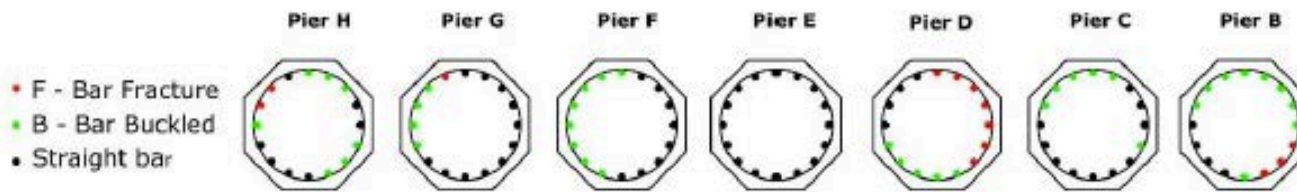
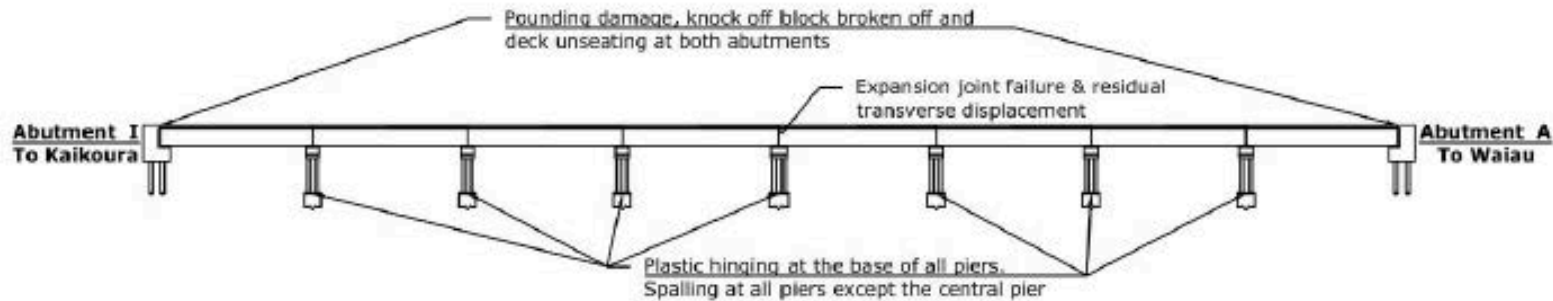


DAMAGE OBSERVATIONS (PIER B - ELEVATION)

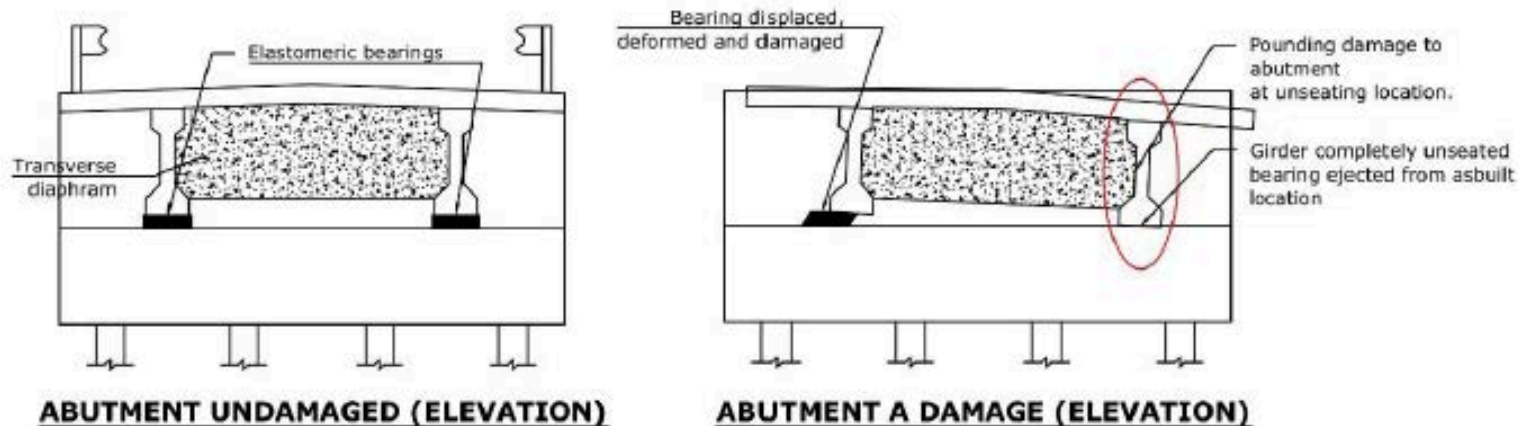


Lessons Learnt from recent NZ earthquakes

Lower Mason River Bridge (1986)



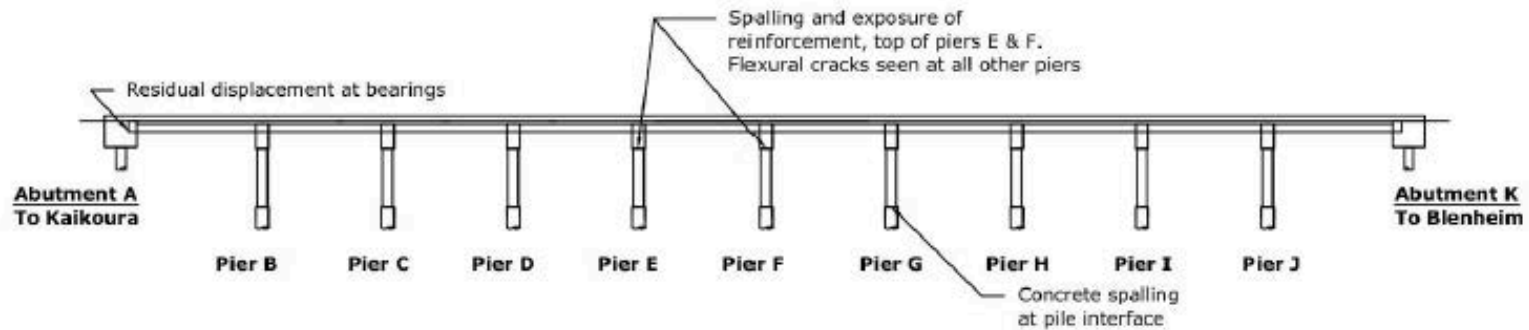
DAMAGE OBSERVATIONS LOWER MASON RIVER (ELEVATION & PIER SECTIONS)



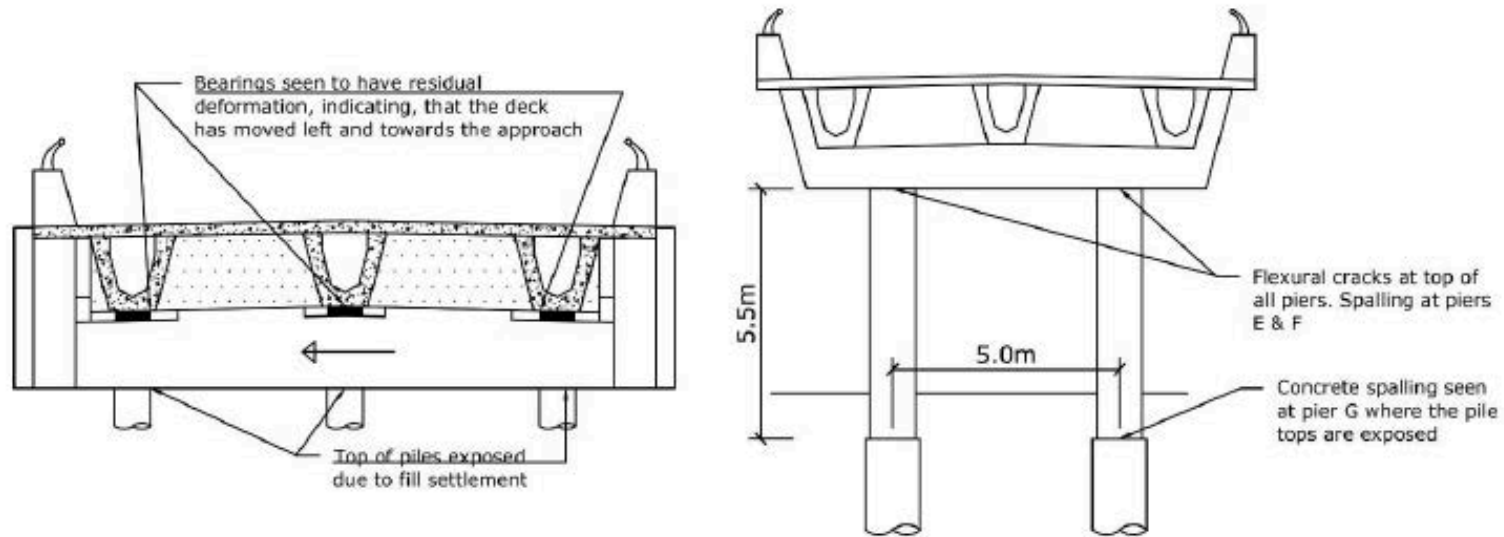
Lessons Learnt from recent NZ earthquakes

Aw

Blen



DAMAGE OBSERVATIONS AWATERE RIVER (ELEVATION)



DAMAGE OBSERVATIONS (ABUTMENT A)

DAMAGE OBSERVATIONS (PIER ELEVATION)

Fig. 16. Damage observations at Blenheim River Bridge

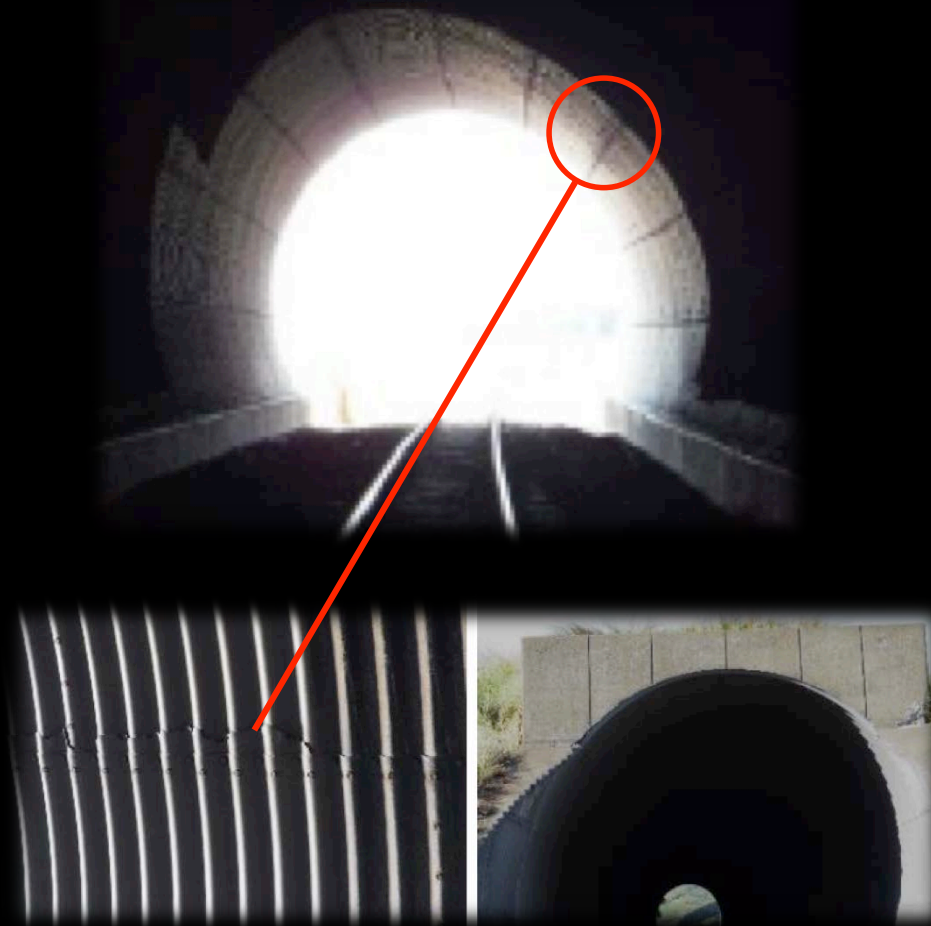
Lessons Learnt from recent NZ earthquakes



Slight tilt of South pier



Shear cracking in the piled footing



Railway Corrugated steel tunnel

Initiatives taken after the New Zealand Earthquakes

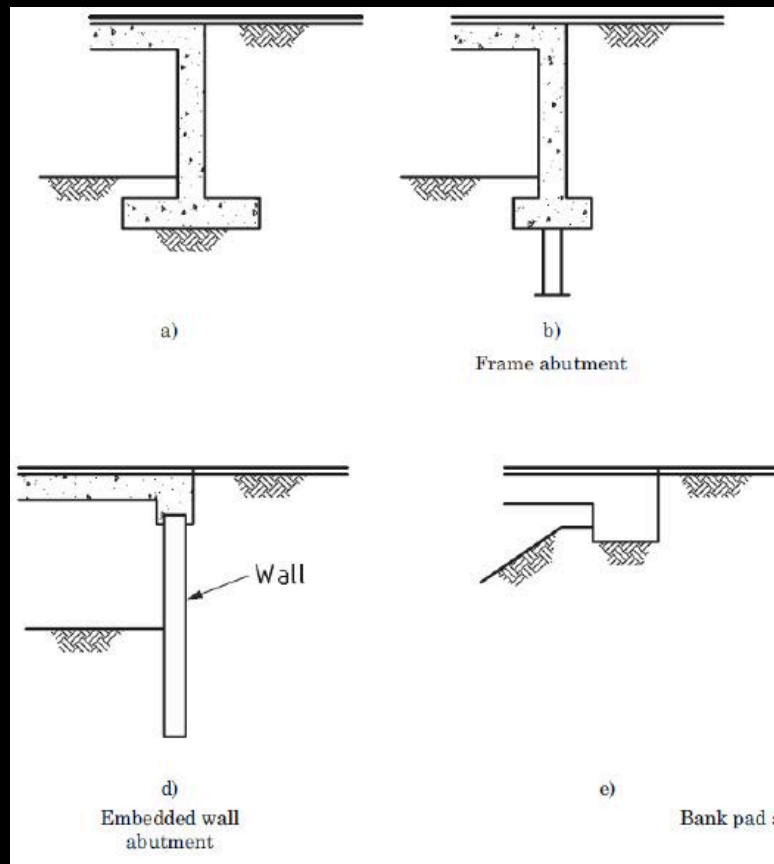
Initiatives taken after the NZ Earthquakes

- NZTA report 553, (2014). The development of design guidance for bridges in New Zealand for liquefaction and lateral spreading effects.
- NZTA (NZ Transportation Agency) Bridge Manual section 5 – Earthquake Resistant Design of Structures: inclusion of Displacement Based Design.
- NZTA (NZ Transportation Agency) Bridge Manual part 6 – Site Stability, foundations, earthworks and retaining walls: variation on the liquefaction part.

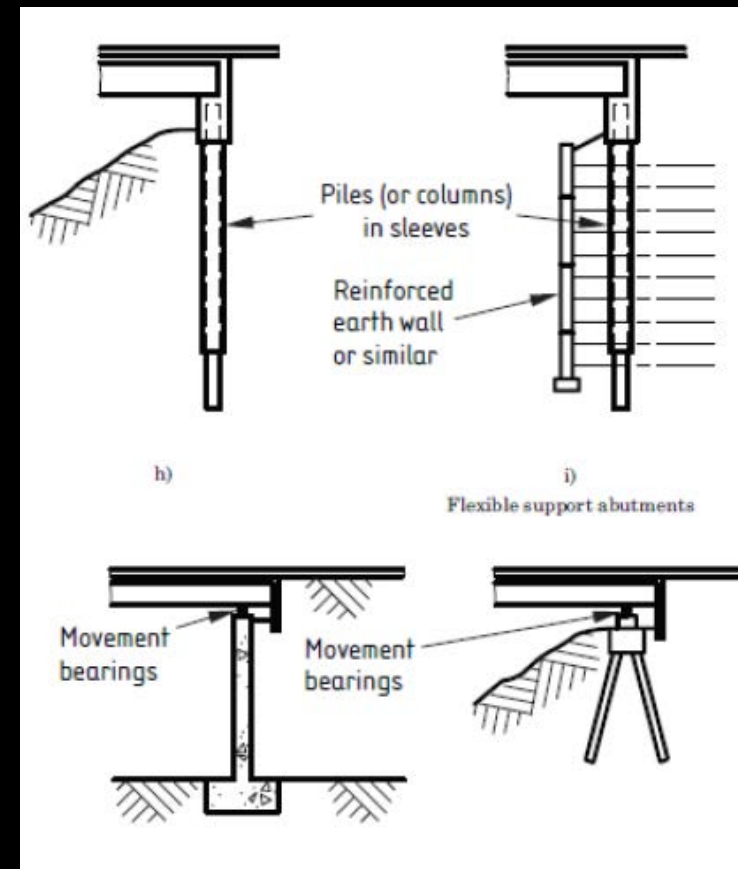
Pdfs all free-downloadable from NZTA website!

Initiatives taken after the NZ Earthquakes

- NZTA report 577, (2015). Criteria and guidance for the design of integral bridges in New Zealand .



Fully integral bridge



Semi-integral bridge

Pdfs all free-dowloadable from NZTA website!

***Shift towards post-earthquake
repairable connections***

Shift towards post-earthquake repairable connections

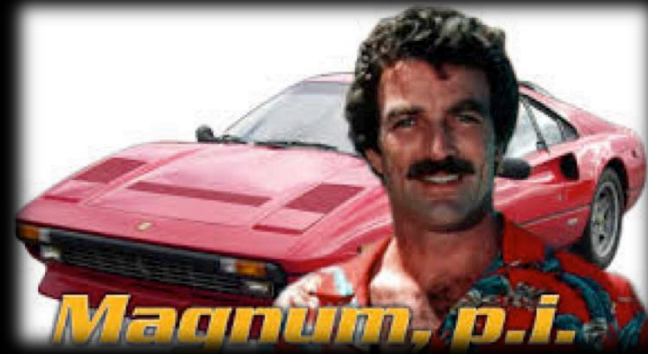
...In the 80s...

Civil Engineering

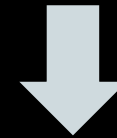


Lower Mason (1986)

Mechanical Engineering



Ferrari GTB 308



Ferrari 458

2017?



Can we have higher seismic performance “specs” than Awatere Bridge?

New Zealand Natural Hazard Research Platform

University of Canterbury research programme for 4+4 year duration (October 2011-19, \$ 900k)

Advanced Bridge Construction and Design for New Zealand (ABCD – New Zealand Bridges)

Scope of the project: develop cost-competitive seismic resistant bridge systems which features aspects such as high-speed of construction and low life-time maintenance.



Obj. 1: Develop earthquake resistant bridge systems which features high speed of construction and/or low post-earthquake repair costs



Obj. 2: Guarantee long term seismic resilience by improving the durability of the materials and the seismic resistant connections



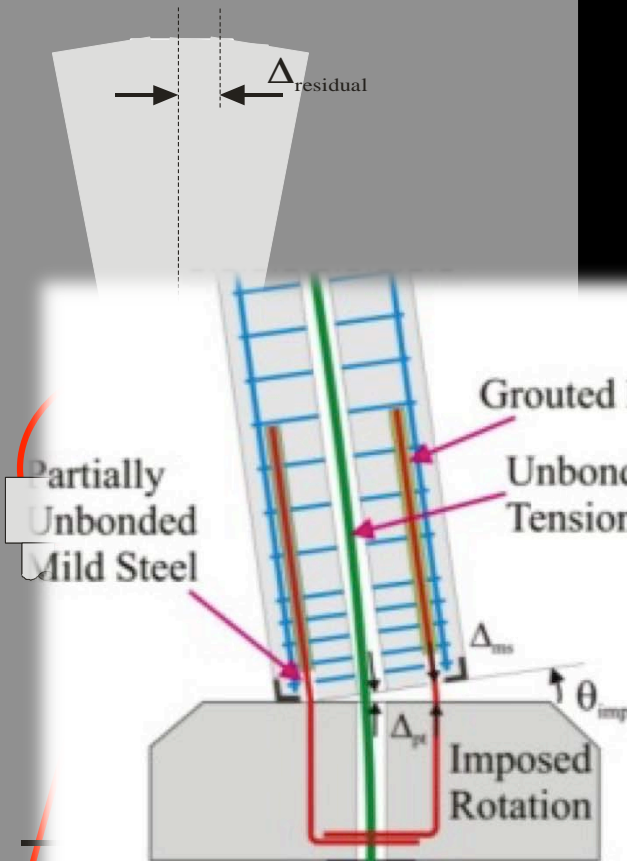
Obj. 3: Build robust modeling techniques and loss-estimation tools for an easier implementation in the Industry

End users: NZ Transport Agency, City Councils, Construction companies, Practitioners

Shift towards post-earthquake repairable connections

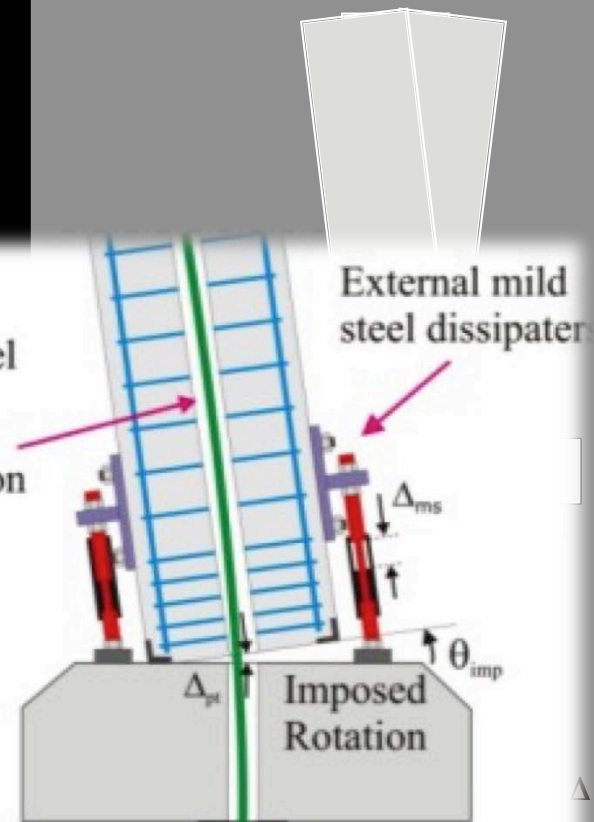
Dissipative Controlled Rocking Design

Traditional (monolithic)



Typically Accepted Damage

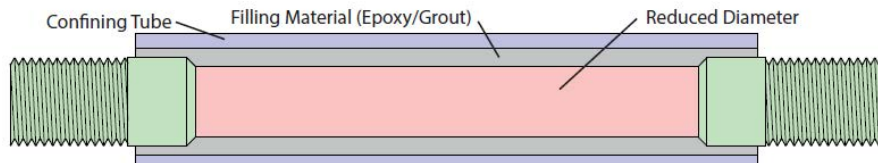
New generation (DCR)



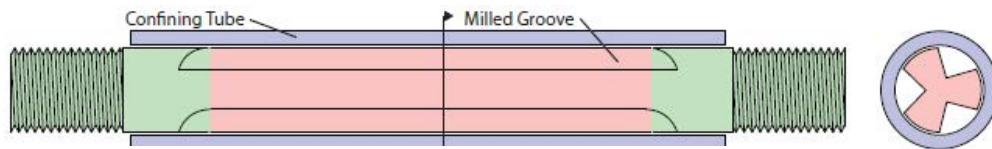
Marriott 2009, PhD Thesis)

DCR rocking design for bridges

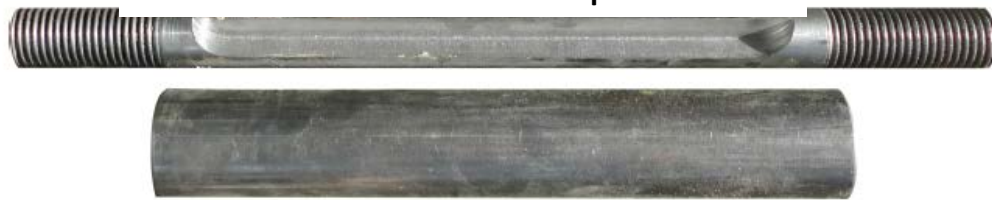
Bar Dissipaters



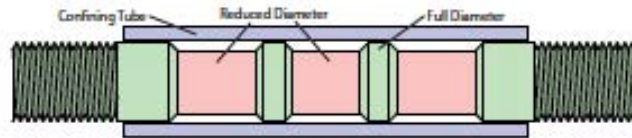
Conventional Buckling-Restrained Fused-type (BRF)



Grooved Bar Dissipater



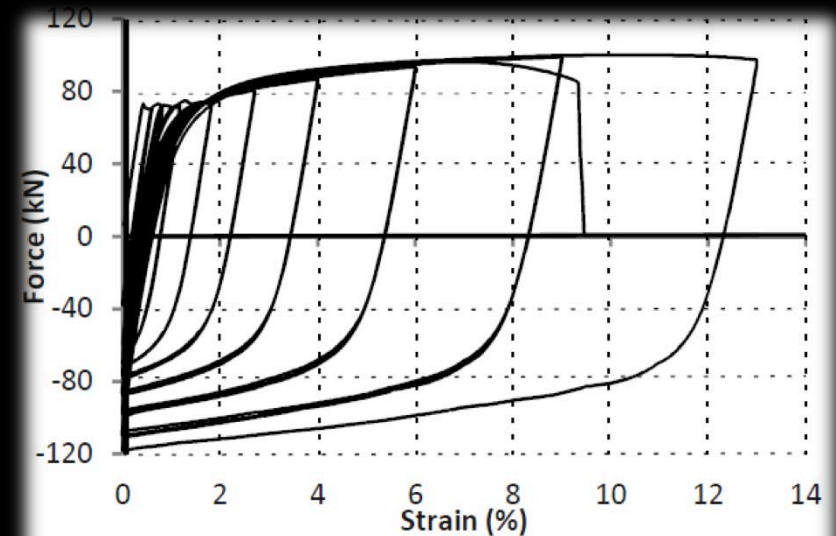
“Multi-fuse” dissipater



(a)



More than **100 tests** including bi-axial loading



(a) Force-strain behavior of grooved dissipaters

Sarti et al. 2013, Marriott et al. 2009
Earth. Eng. Structural Dynamics,
Kaveh et al. 2017, ASCE journal of
bridge engineering (under review).

Shift towards post-earthquake repairable connections

Dissipative Controlled Rocking (DCR)

100 tons
Damper, built from
recycled steel



(Keats/Palermo/ Mashal)
patented device

Shift towards post-earthquake repairable connections

Designer: Opus International Consultants supported by UoC

Owner: Christchurch City Council

Opened: July 2016

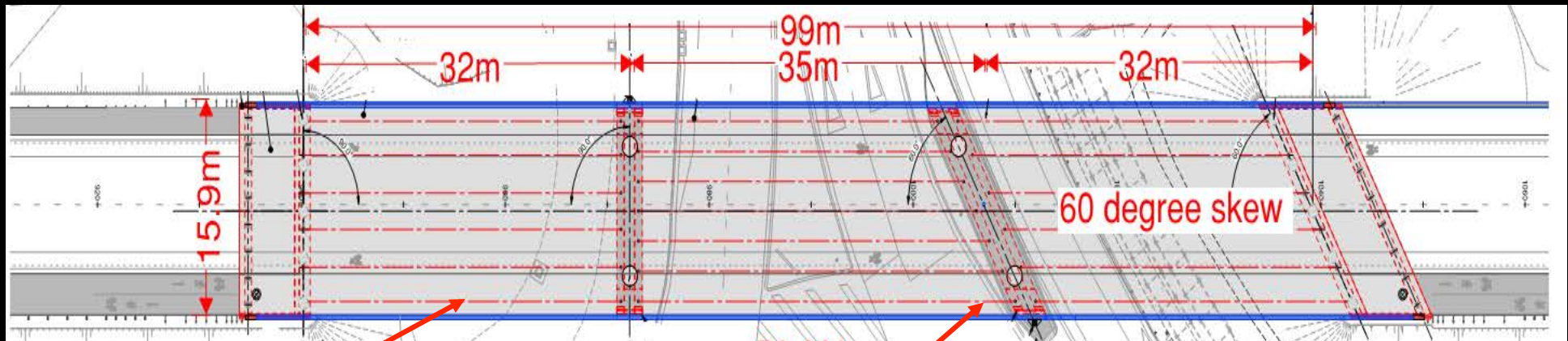


Site Location

Courtesy of Jeremy Kelleher (Dec, 2016)

Shift towards post-earthquake repairable connections

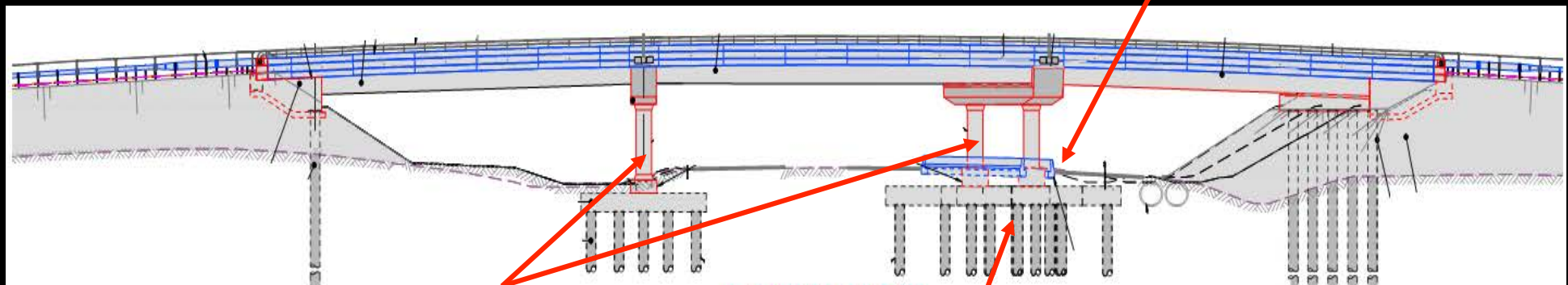
The Wigram-Magdala Bridge Link, Christchurch, NZ



1525mm deep Super-tee beams
with 200mm thick slab

In-situ pier headstocks

Concrete
plinths

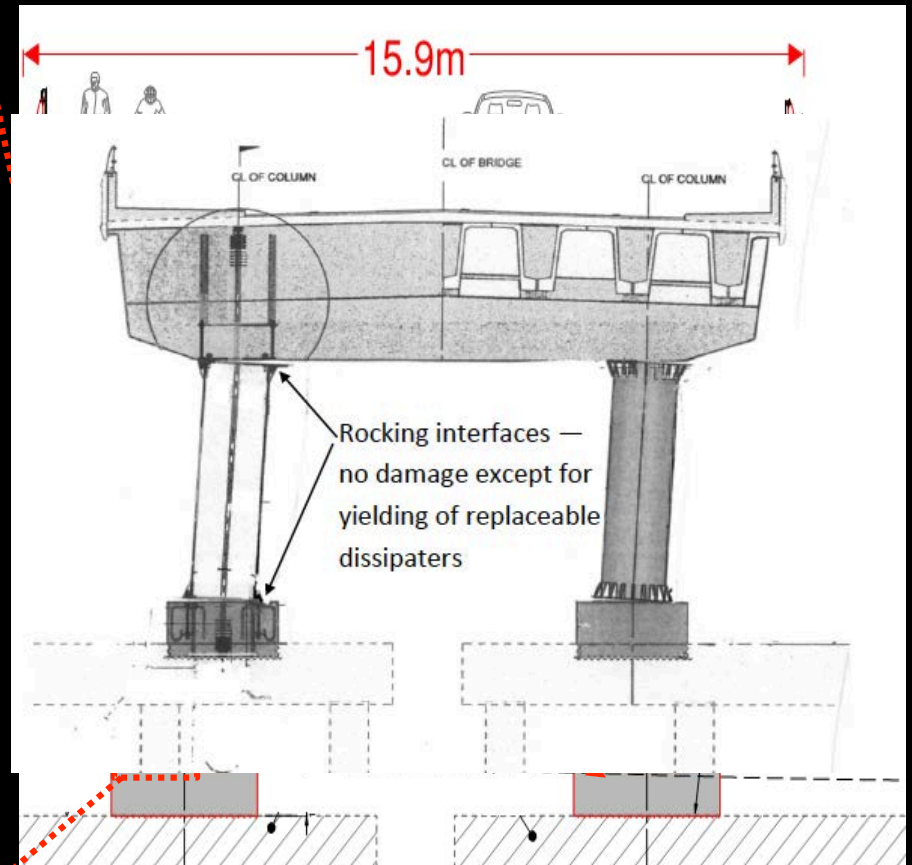
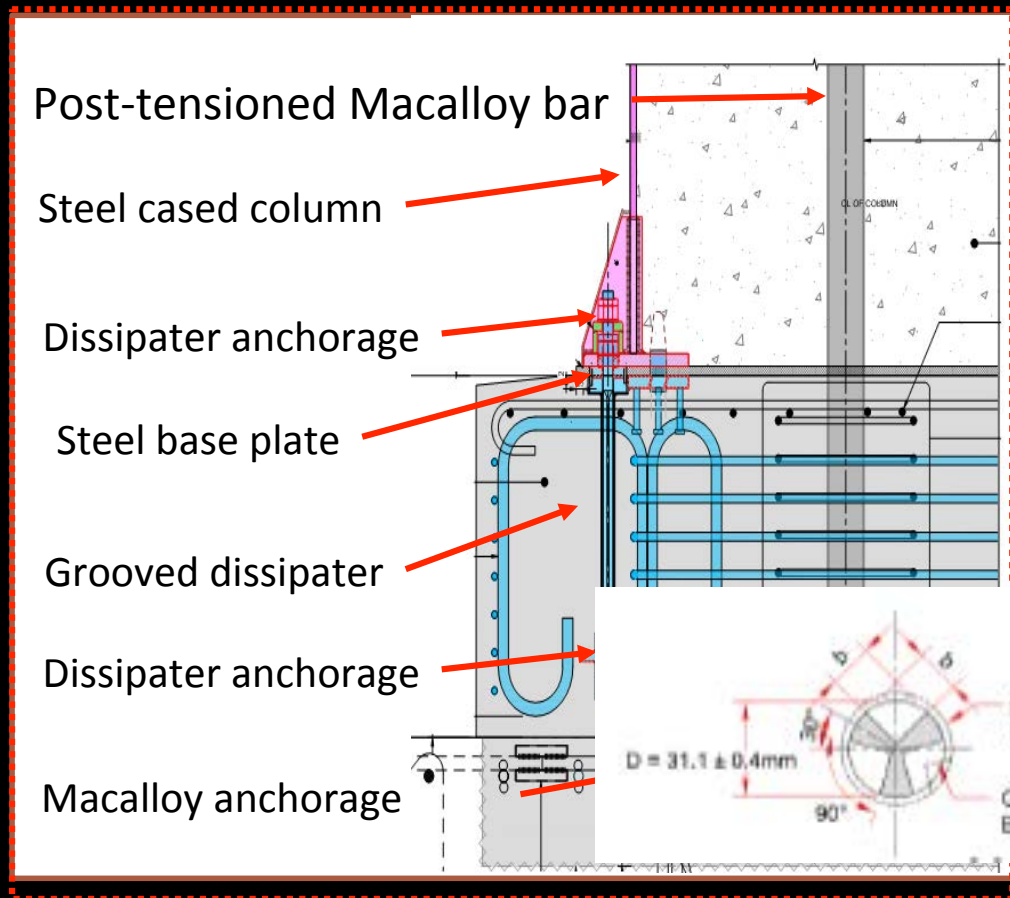


1500mm dia. steel cased columns
with low damage connections

900mm diameter piles

Shift towards post-earthquake repairable connections

Dissipator detailing



Shift towards post-earthquake repairable connections



Design detail of bridge piers: steel armor and dissipators

Shift towards post-earthquake repairable connections

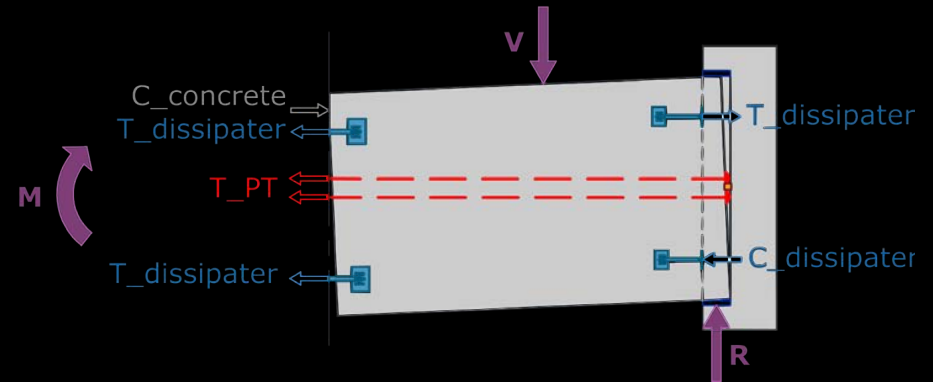
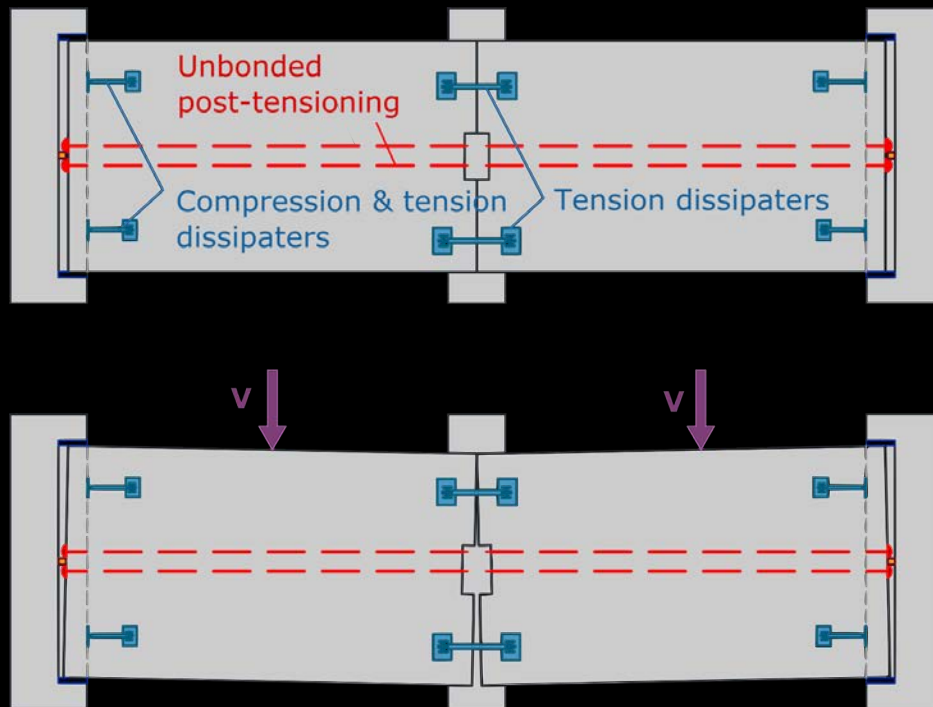


Shift towards post-earthquake repairable connections



Shift towards post-earthquake repairable connections

DCR rocking design in the superstructure



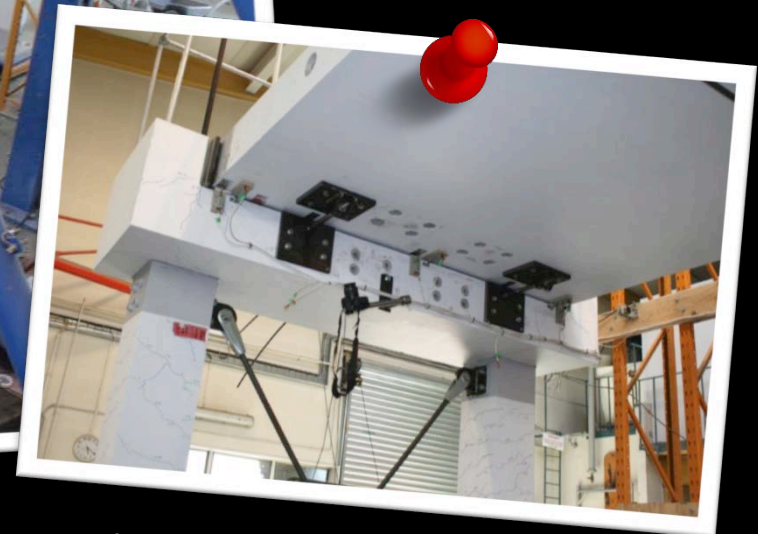
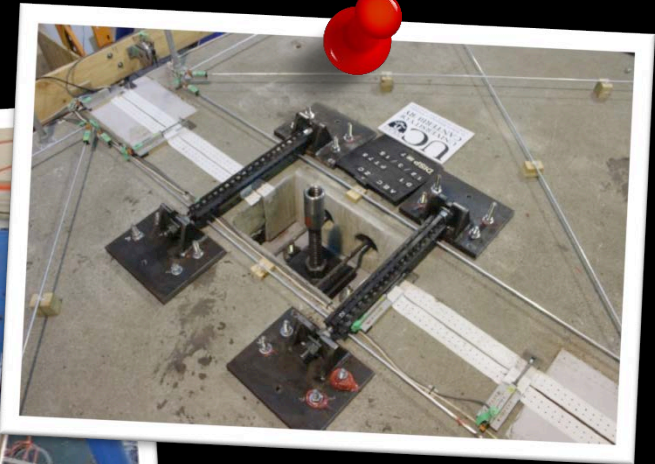
NZTA Seismic Strengthening Program



Shift towards post-earthquake repairable connections

Concept → Realization

Testing (will this actually work?)



Quasi static cyclic testing (1:3 scaled prototype)

***Research questions and opportunities
for collaboration***



Skew or curved bridges and their interaction with back-fill

Longitudinal seismic response of linked passive soil restraint abutments/flexible pier systems including effect of cyclic soil ratcheting.

Mono column/pile & twin column bent with column/piles: damping and stiffness (transversal response DBD).

Damping and stiffness from interaction at abutments (long response DBD).

DCR bridge piers and interaction with mono-pile and abutment-back-fill

DCR bridge deck and interaction with abutment-back-fill

Collaborations

- *Erskine Fellowships offered by University of Canterbury (1-3 months).*
- *Co-funding with in-kind NSF research programmes:*
 - a) EQC research proposal (under scrutiny) Cost-effective low damage piled foundations: A design “shift” for residential low-rise medium density buildings. **Start early 2018.**
 - b) NZ Natural Hazard Research Platform: applications open in mid-June 2017. Proposal due by the of July 2017. **Start November 2017.**

Collaborations

If you want to go fast ... go alone!

If you want to go far ... go together!

(African Proverb)