

Accelerated Construction of an Unbraced Network Tied Arch Bridge

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HDR



- Welcome & Introductions
- Background & Site Constraints
- Network Arch Design & Details
- ABC Considerations
- Bridge Construction & Move
- Q&A

Welcome and Introductions



Mike LaViolette, P.E., P.Eng.
National Bridge Practice Leader



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**New England Bridge and
Structures Section Leader**



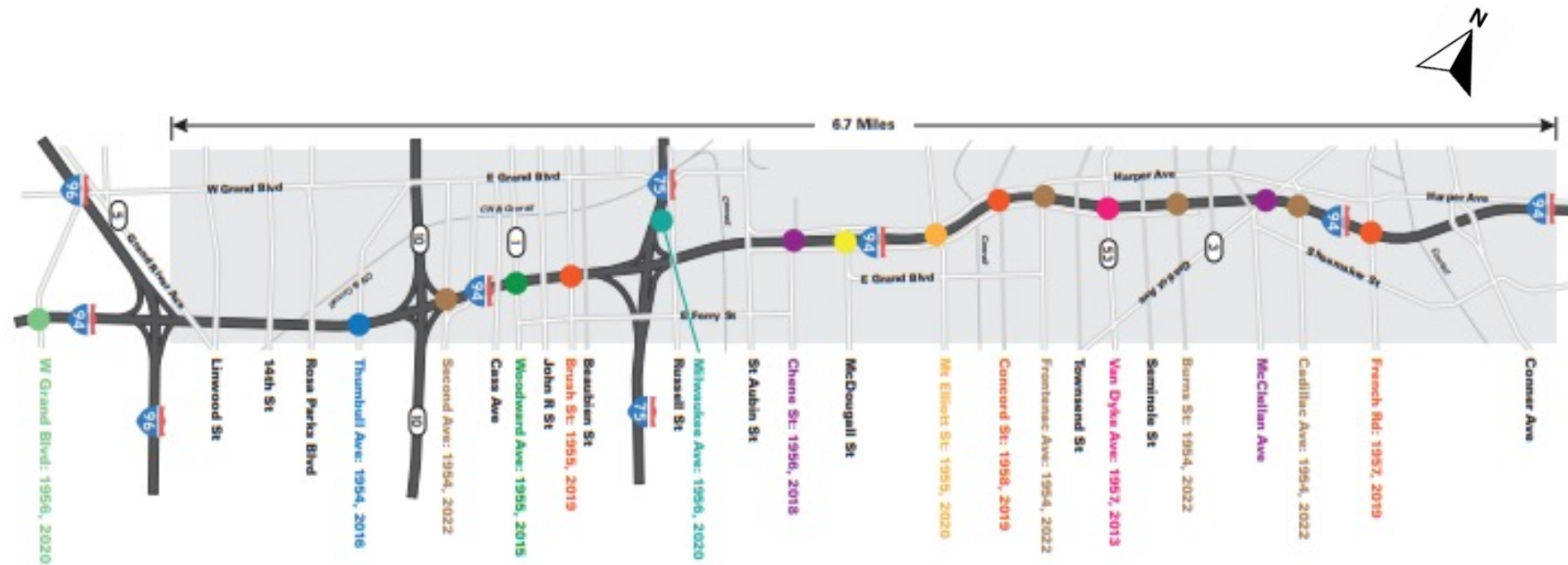
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Background & Site Constraints

Arch Bridge Concept Inception



- MDOT's Advance Bridge Project Goals:
 - Replace 8 critical bridges in advance of the full corridor reconstruction
 - Utilize Accelerated Bridge Construction (ABC) methods
 - Construct a signature structure in the corridor



Second Avenue Bridge – Network Tied Arch



- This design provides flexibility:
 - Eliminates the need for a median pier and a future pier shift during the corridor reconstruction
 - Allows adjustment of freeway alignment shift (up to 40 ft)
 - Shallower structure reduces profile grade increase on 2nd Ave
 - Provides aesthetic highlight for entire corridor

- Skewed, unbraced network tied-arch
 - First bridge of this type in the US
 - Skewed to accommodate frontage roads and adjacent properties
 - Unbraced - There are no lateral bracing members between the arch ribs.
 - Network refers to the orientation of cables, they will be crossed from the top of the arch to the part of the structure supporting traffic.
 - Tied-arch -the ends of the arch rib are “tied” so they cannot spread laterally as the weight of the concrete deck, vehicles and pedestrians are applied.

Site Constraints and Staging Area



I-94 Viewpoint at Second Avenue





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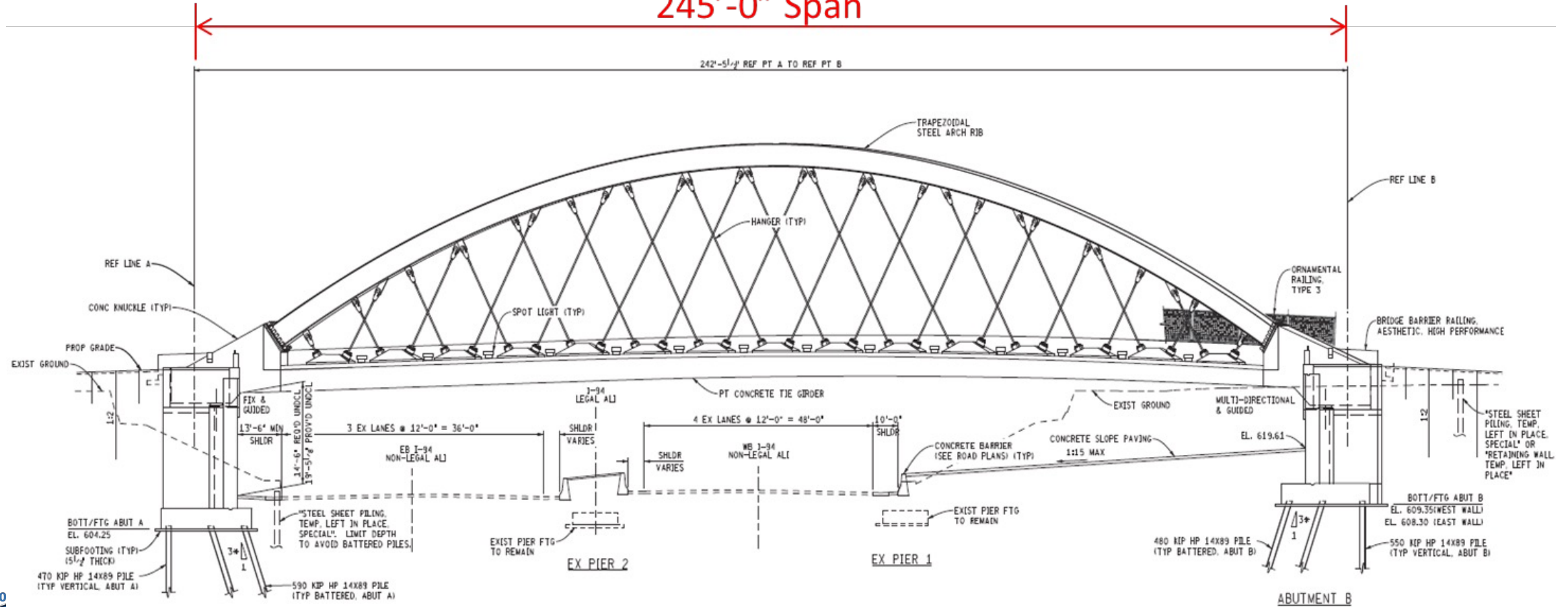
Network Tied Arch Design & Details

Second Avenue Bridge – Network Tied Arch

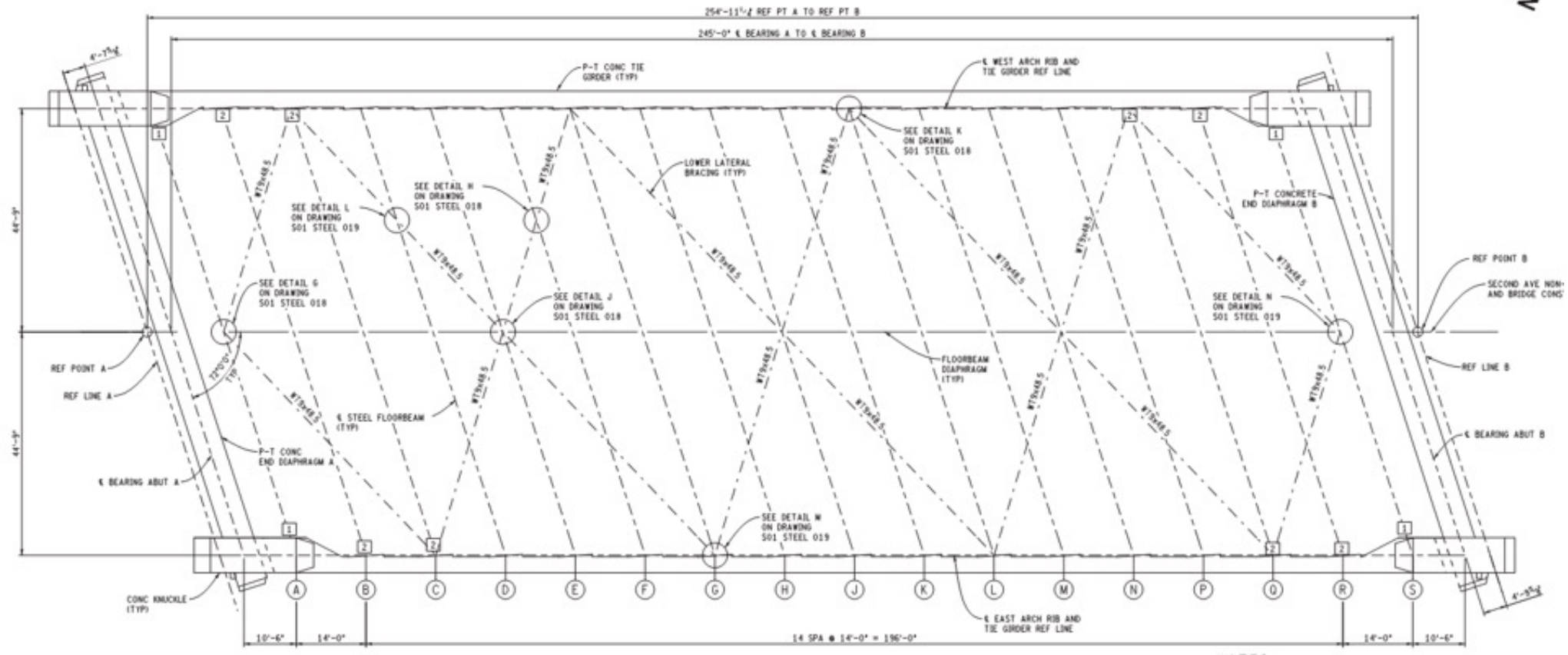


245'-0" Span

242'-5 1/2" REF PT A TO REF PT B

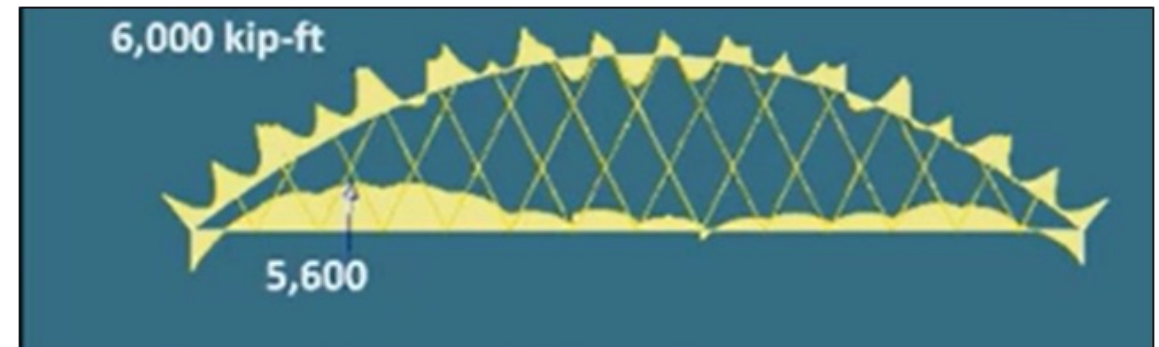


Framing Plan



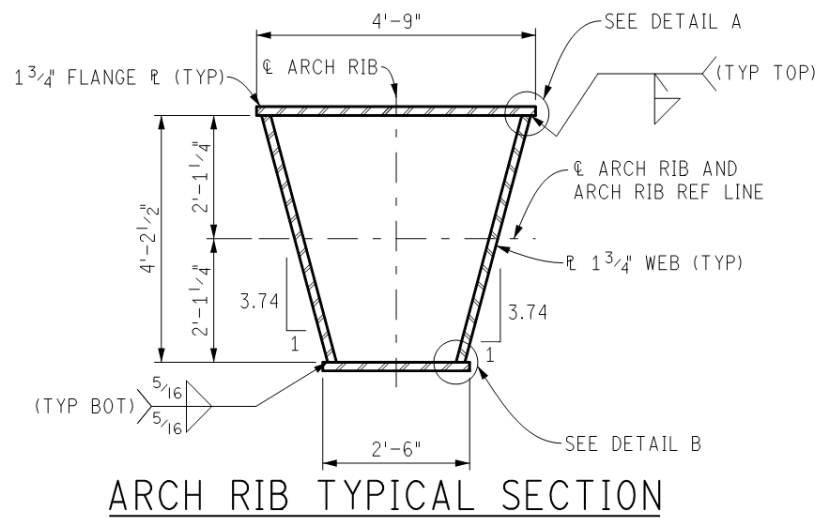
Skew = 18 degrees and asymmetrical vertical curve

- Network arch is more efficient than traditional tied arch structure
- Inclined hangers greatly reduce arch rib moment and shear forces
- Increased stiffness vs. vertical hangers
 - Dead and live load deflections approx. 1/10 of vertical hanger systems
- Increased redundancy with more efficient members



Credit: Gregor Wollman - HNTB

Arch Rib Details



Hangers



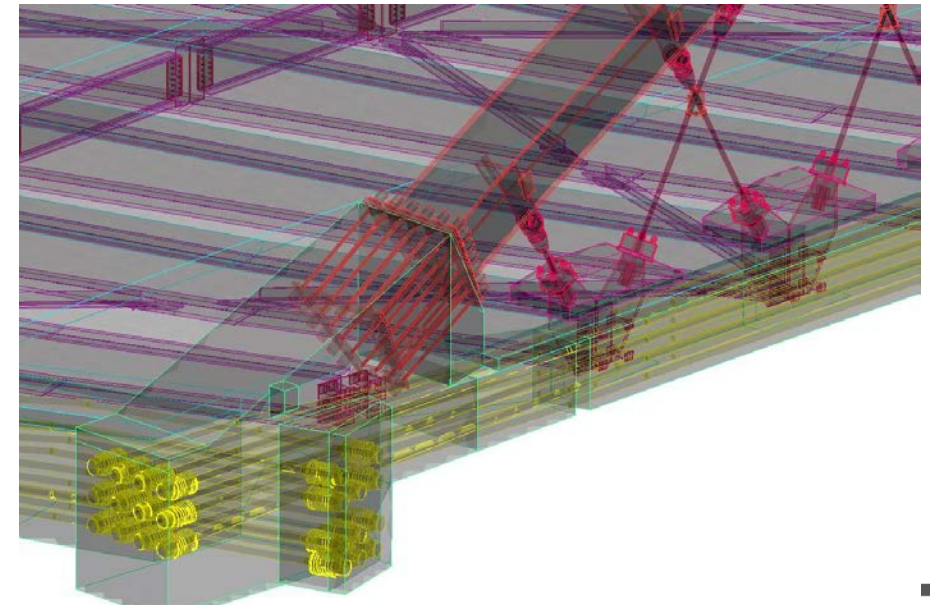
- 3 1/8" dia. ASTM A586 Structural Strand
- Class A Coating Inner Wires
- Class C Coating Outer Wires



Post-Tensioning Details



- Tie Girders:
 - 12 – 19 strand tendons (0.6" dia.)
- End Diaphragms:
 - 11 – 19 strand tendons (0.6" dia.)
- Knuckle Base Plate:
 - 20 - 1 3/8" Grade 150 PT Bars





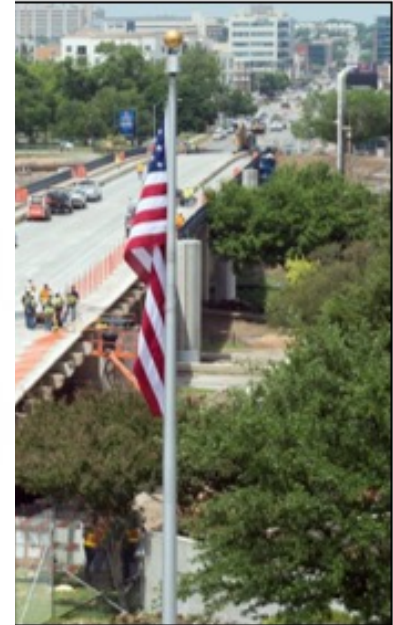
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ABC Considerations

ABC Alternatives Considered



- Offsite full assembly and SPMT move
- Offsite skeleton assembly and SPMT move ✓
- Arch

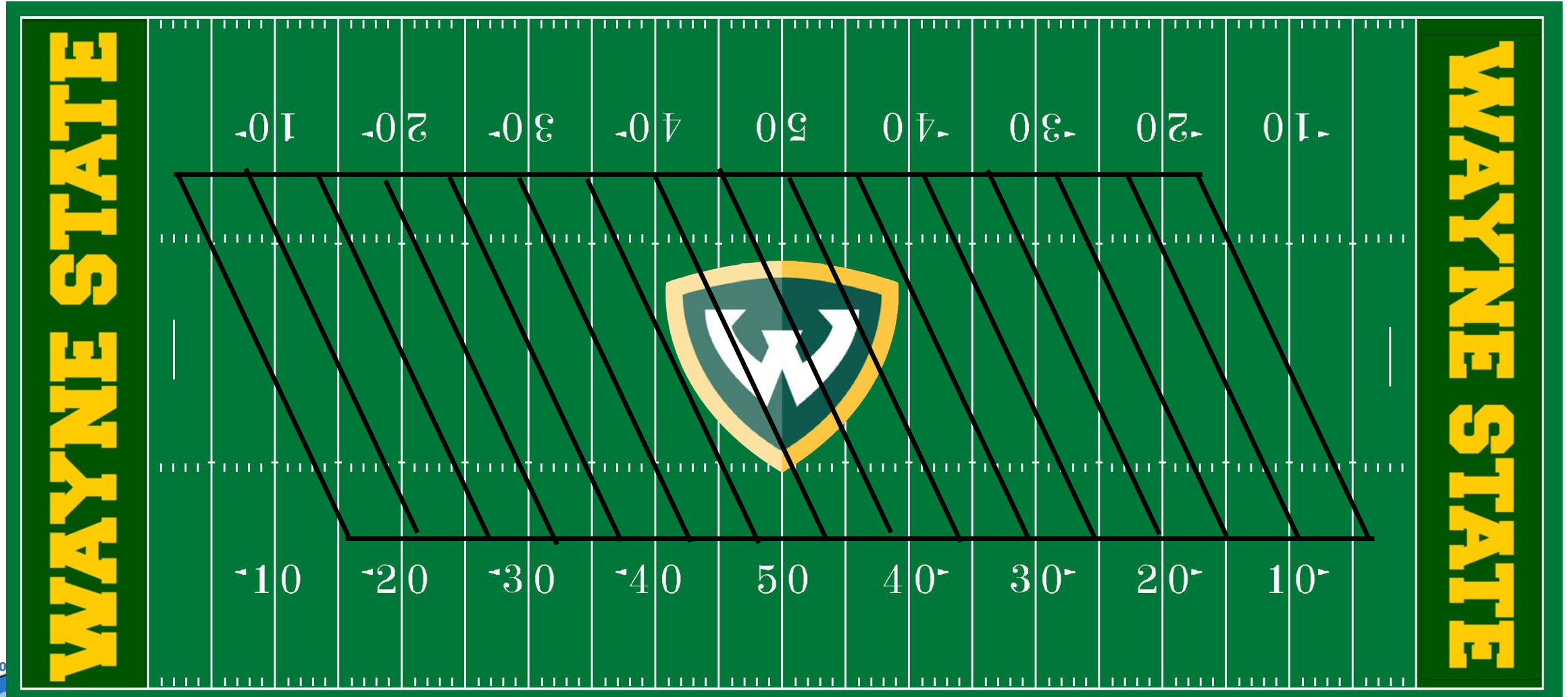


Self-Propelled Modular Transporters (SPMTs) are a sophisticated flatbed trailer system supported by multiple independently controlled axles.

Second Avenue Bridge Size Comparison



Span 245', Width 96'6", Skew 18 degrees



- First web meeting – designer presentation on project constraints
- Series of confidential, one-on-one meetings with individual heavy-lift contractors
- Identify feasible bridge move methods
- Establish basis of design





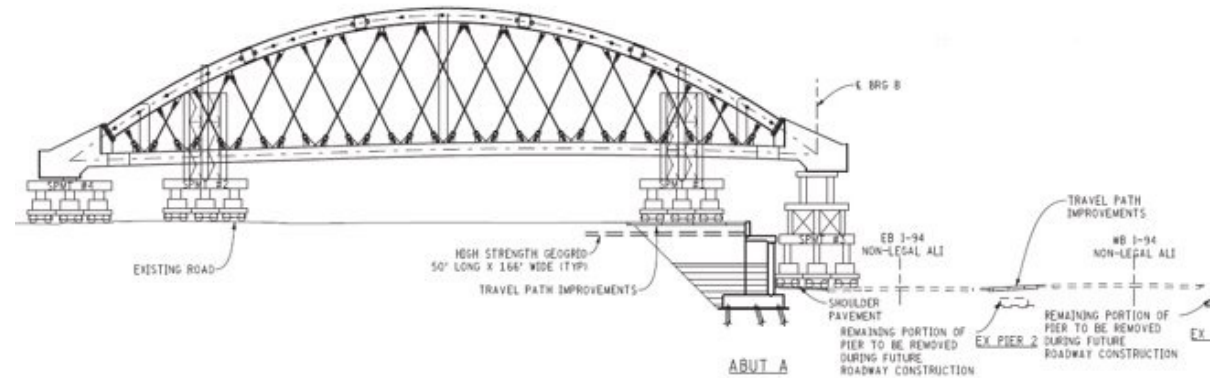
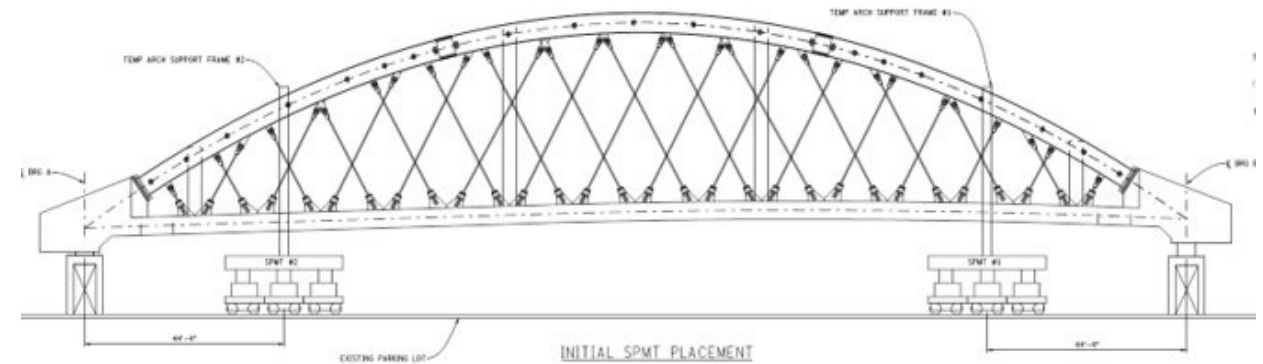
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Construction Engineering

Assumed Erection Analysis



- Design phase assumed an erection sequence based on industry outreach
 - SPMT's located inboard of knuckles
 - Handoff to SPMT's for I-94 launch
 - Temporary end diaphragms
 - Used to approximate locked-in construction stresses
 - Drove permanent structure geometry
- Special provision requiring contractor to furnish analysis and erection plan consistent with means and methods



Proposed Erection Analysis



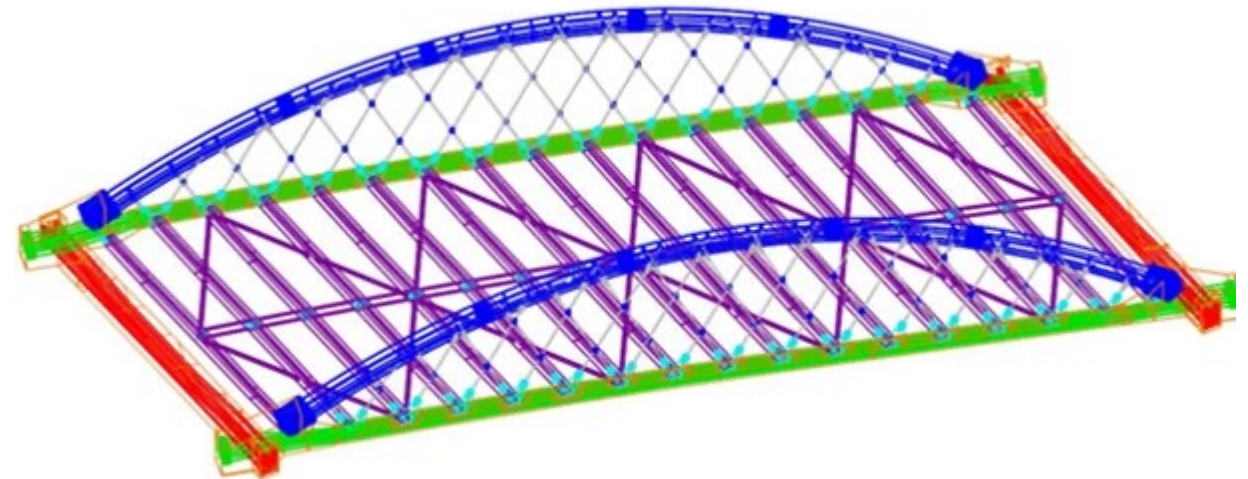
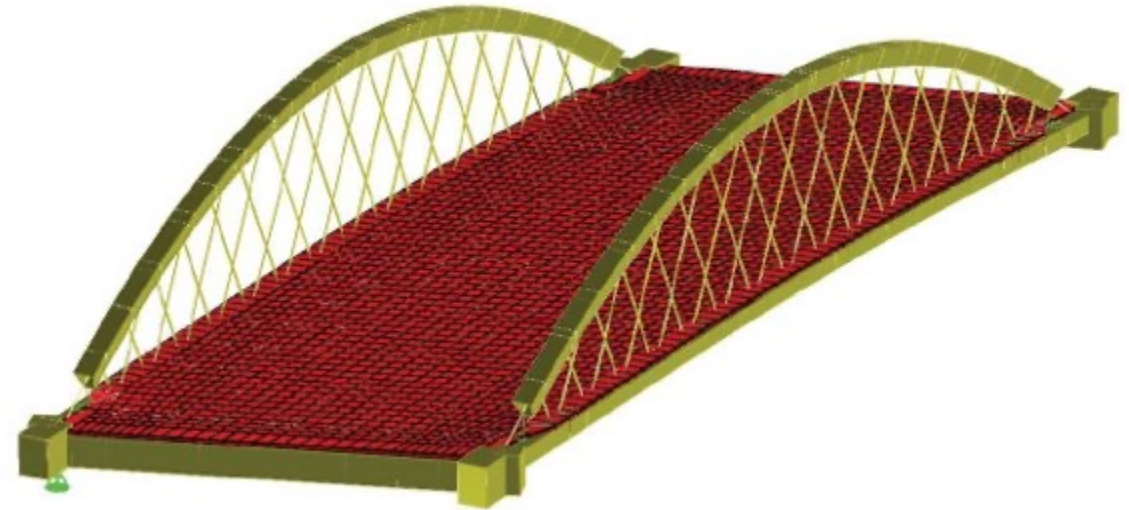
- SPMT's located under each knuckle along CL Bearing
- End diaphragms poured prior to move
- Skidding system to transfer bridge to SPMT's on I-94
- Erection plans and calculations totaled nearly 1,700 pages



- Multiple reviews of erection and move analysis
 - Engineer of Record
 - MDOT construction and materials staff
 - Independent Peer Review Engineer
- Collaborative effort with Erection Engineer to reduce risk and resolve concerns



- Total of three independent models and calculations developed
 - Erection Engineer
 - Engineer of Record
 - Independent Peer Review Engineer
- Concurrence between models obtained prior to acceptance



- Bridge Move Document
 - Move Procedure
 - Schedule
 - Safety Procedures
 - Communication Plan / Contact Info
 - Equipment
 - Drawings & Calculations
 - Monitoring Plan
 - Crowd Control Plan
- Pre-move meeting one month prior with stakeholders and Contractor

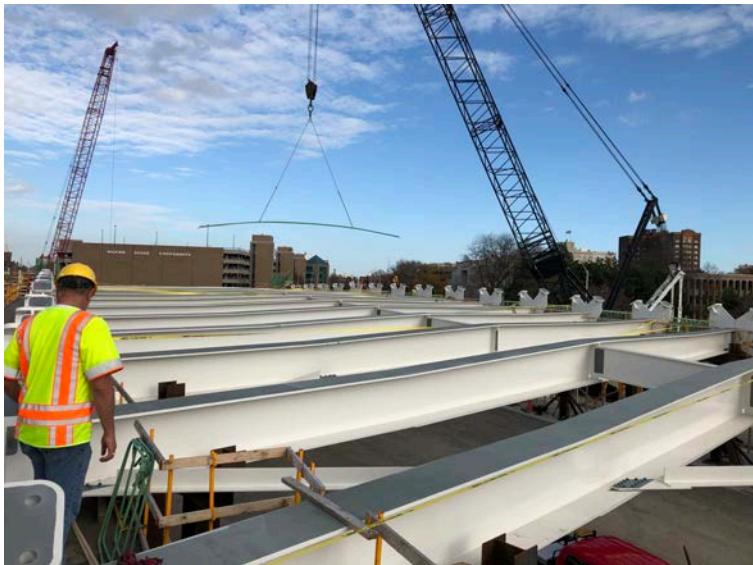




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Bridge Construction & Move

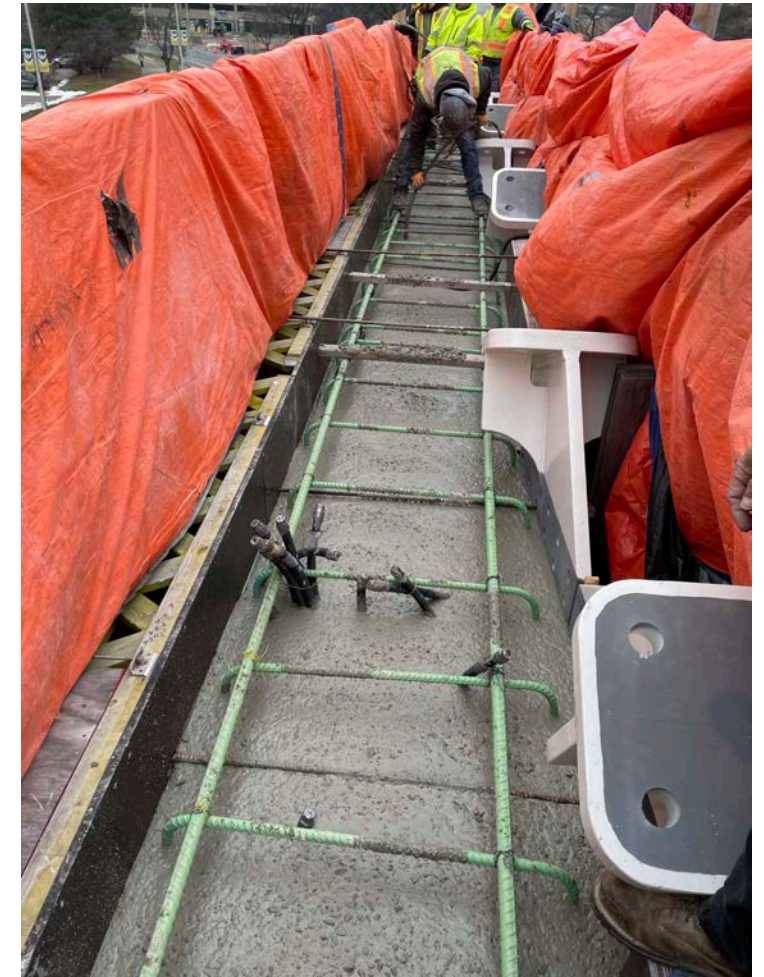
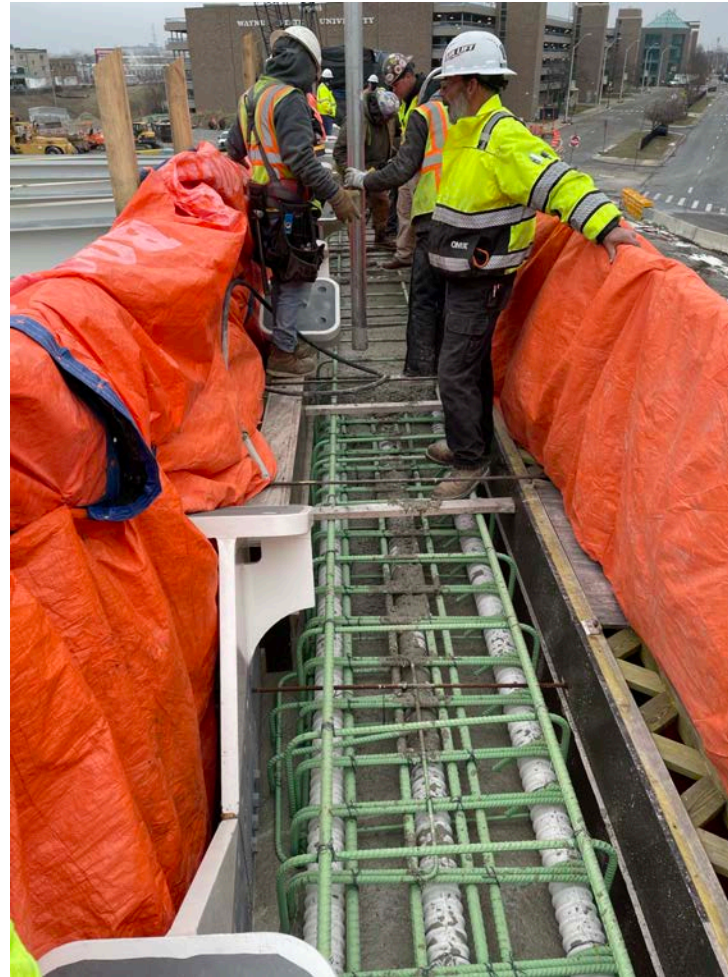
Floor System Assembly – Fall 2020



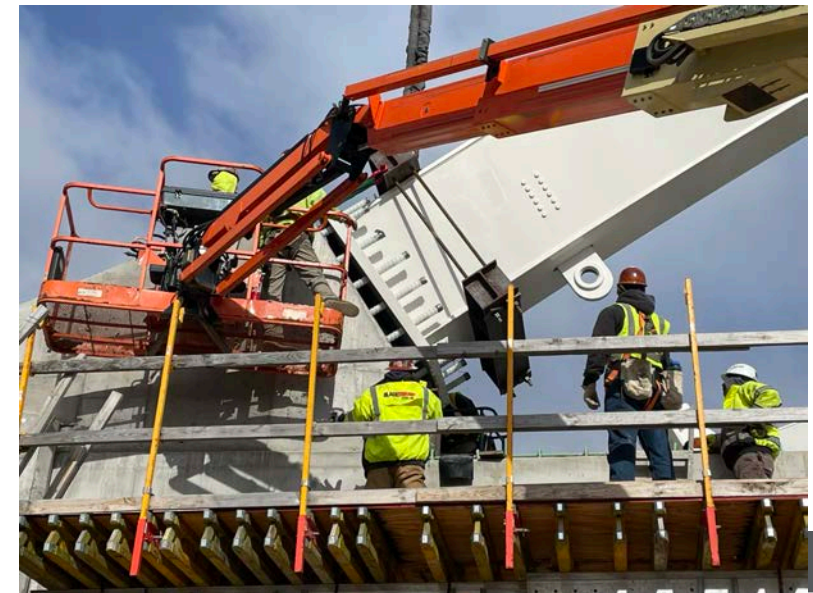
Tie Girder and Knuckle Mockup



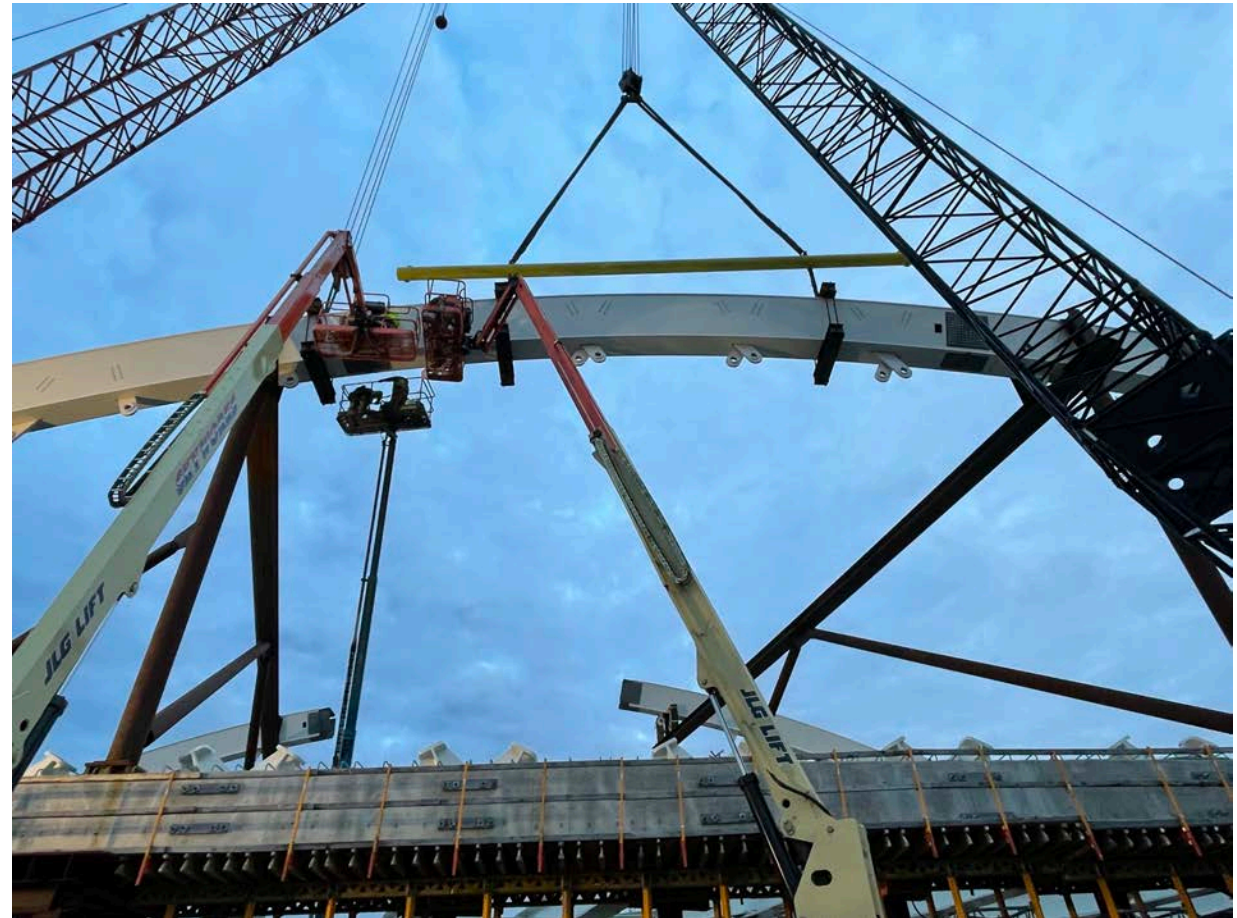
Tie Girder Concrete Placement



Arch Erection



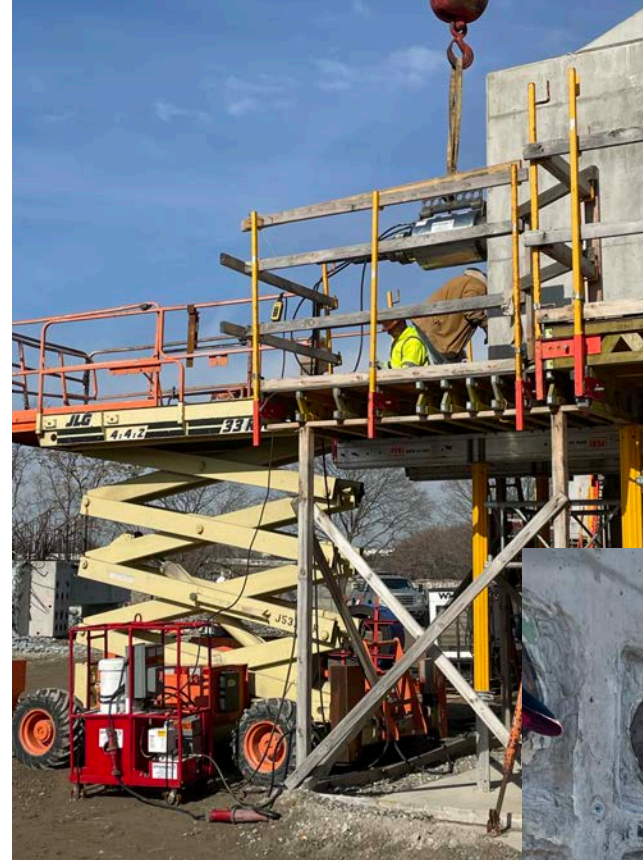
Arch Erection



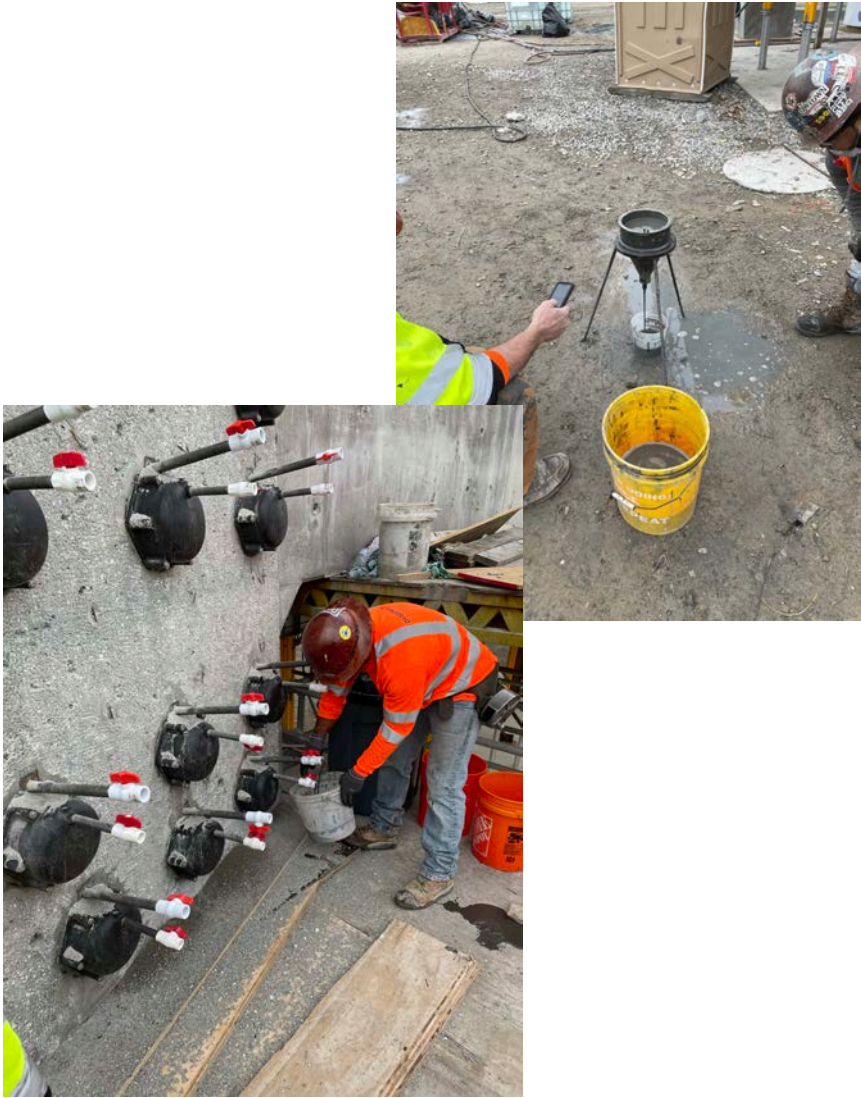
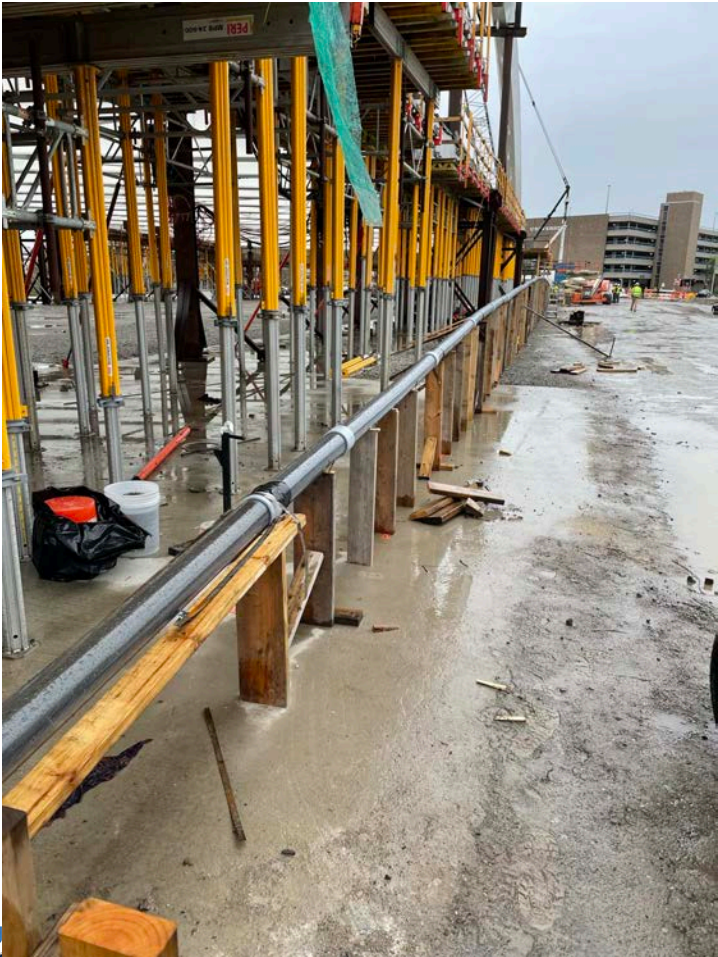
Arch Erection



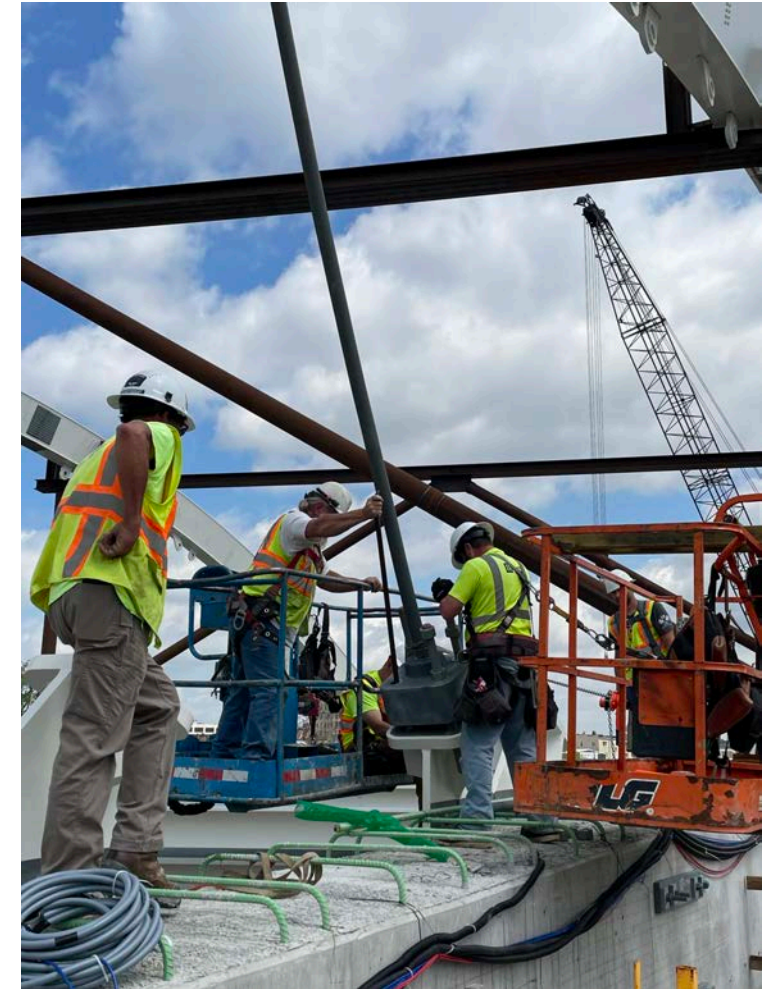
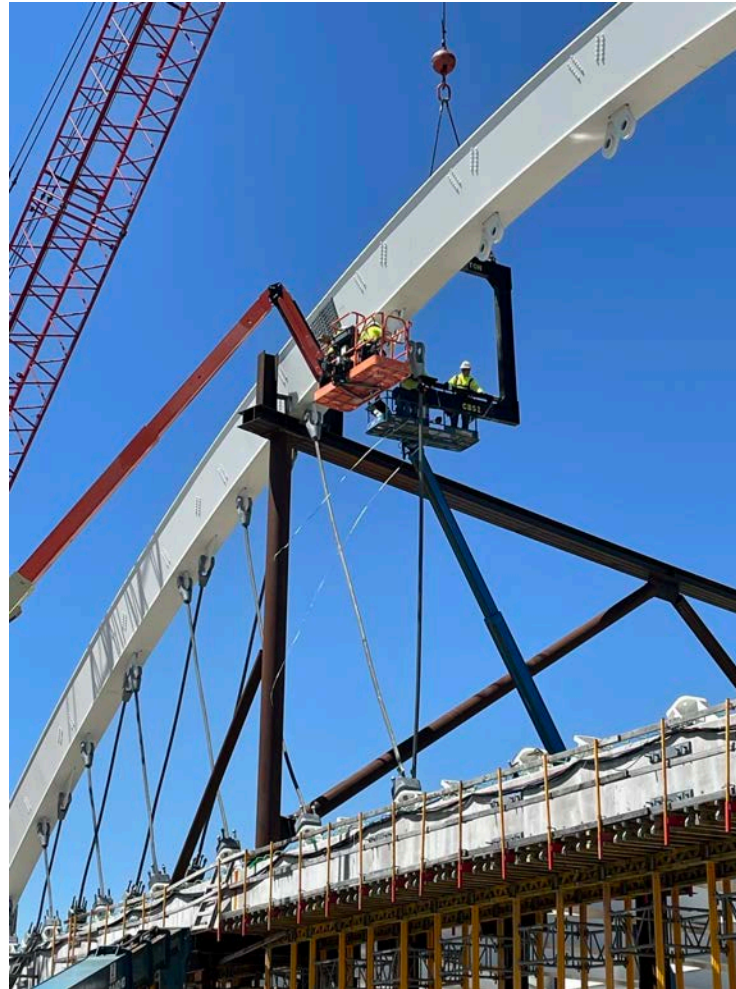
Post-Tensioning (Stage 1)



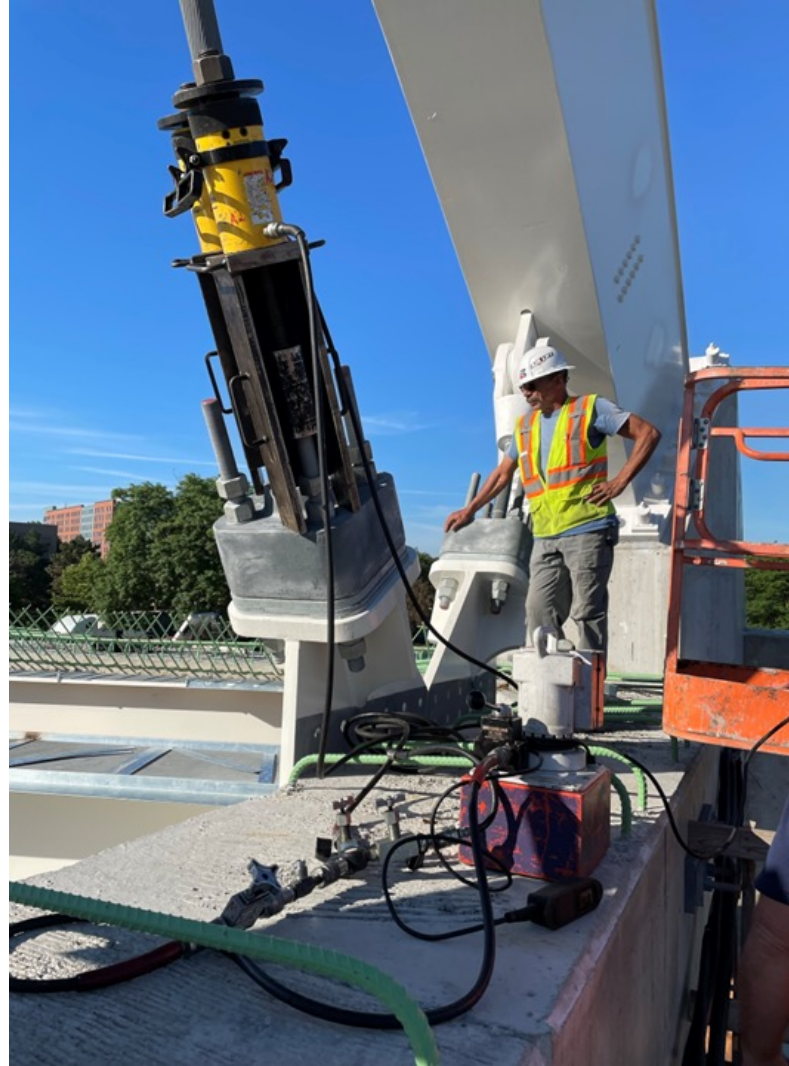
Grouting



Hanger Installation



Hanger Adjustments/Verifications (July 6th & 7th, 2022)



Heavy Movers Arrive (July 6th-8th, 2022)



Initial Lift and Temp Support Removal (July 14th, 2022)



Initial Lift and Temp Support Removal (July 14th, 2022)



Initial Lift and Temp Support Removal (July 14th, 2022)



Mobilize SPMTs (July 15th, 2022)



Loading SPMTs (July 16th, 2022)



Final Preparation for Move (July 18th, 2022)



Final Preparation for Move (July 18th, 2022)



- Monitoring System:
 - Crossed Wires
 - Survey Prisms
 - Total Station



First Move (July 19th, 2022)



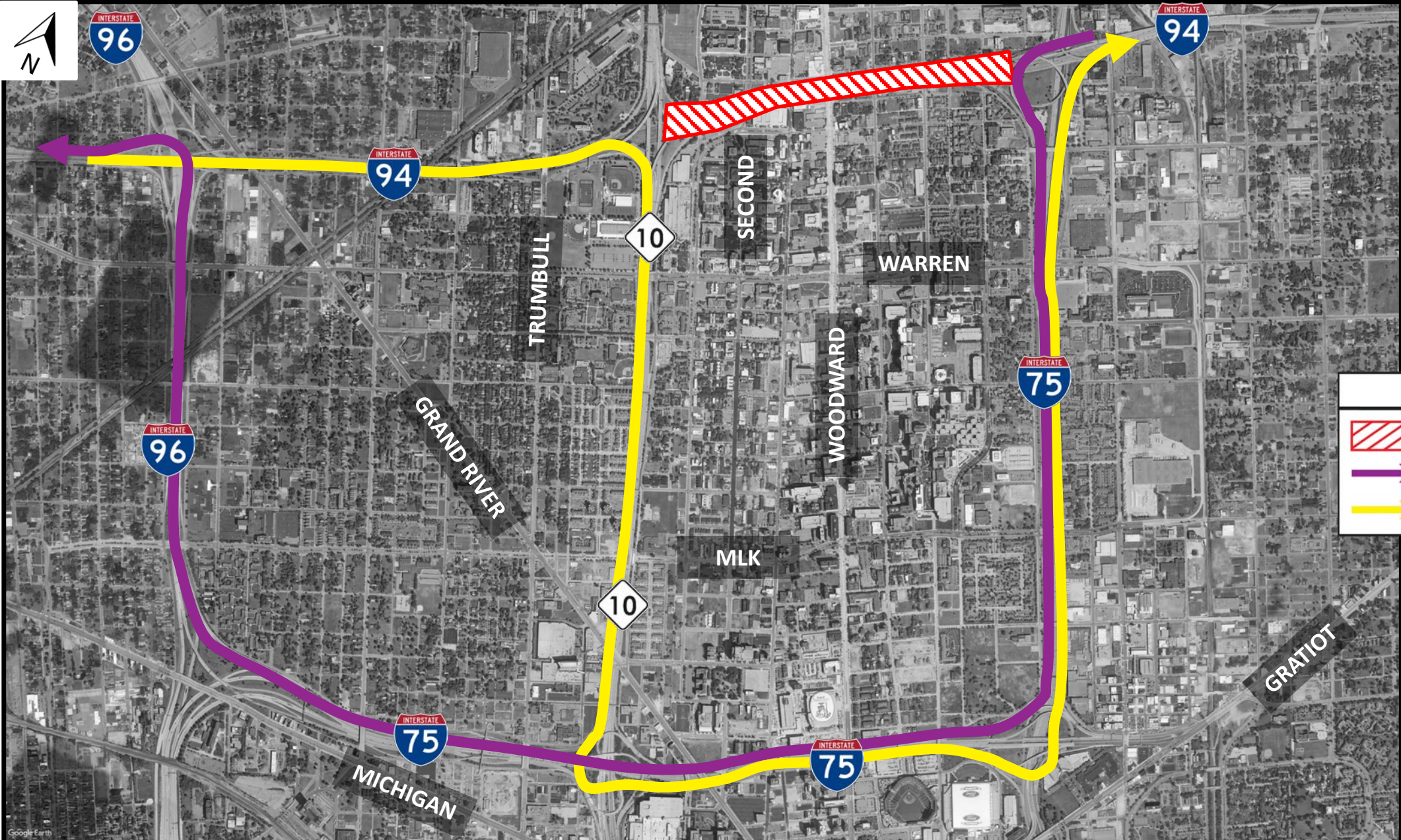
First Move (July 19th, 2022)



First Move (July 19th, 2022)



I-94 Full Closure For Bridge Move



LEGEND	
	WORK ZONE
	DETOUR: WESTBOUND
	DETOUR: EASTBOUND

The Handoff (July 23rd, 2022)



Crossing I-94 (July 24th, 2022)



Crossing I-94 (July 24th, 2022)



Transfer to Abutments (July 25th, 2022)



Transfer to Abutments (July 25th, 2022)



Remove SPMTs and Begin Lowering (July 26th, 2022)



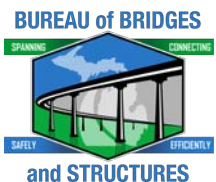
Lowering to Bearings (July 27th, 2022)



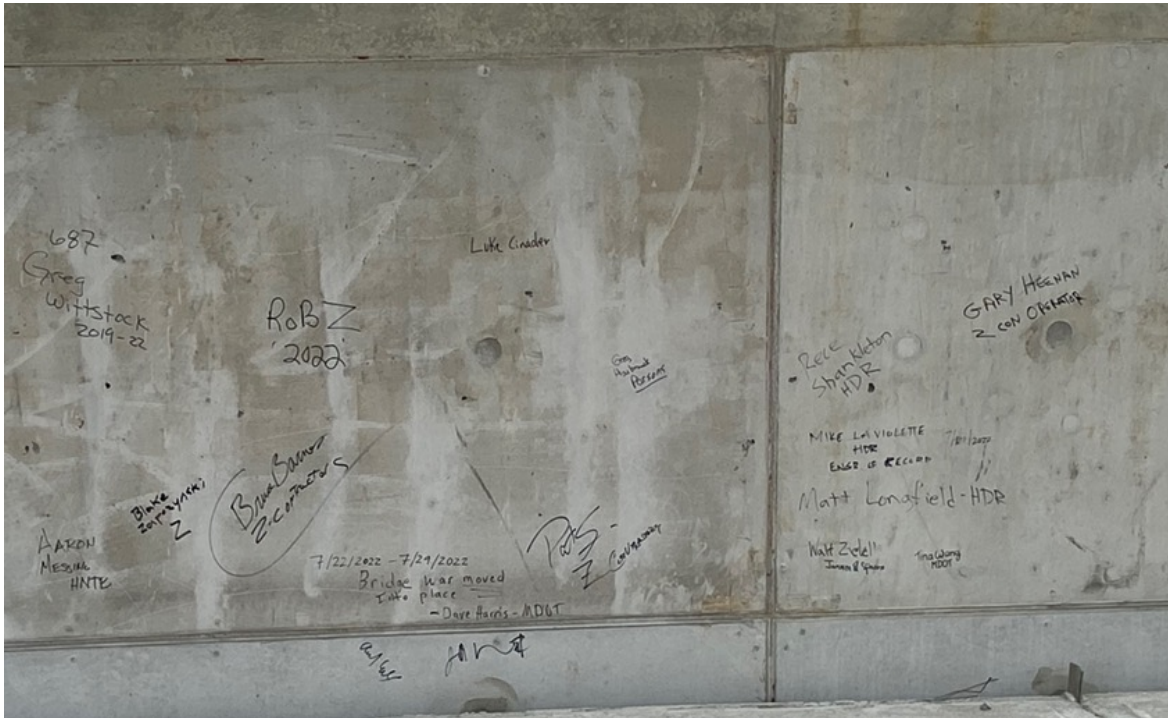
Welding the Bearings (July 28th, 2022)



Key to Success is Collaboration



End Diaphragm Signing



Timelapse Video of Bridge Move





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Conclusions

- ABC projects can be done using D/B/B but might be a better fit for alternative delivery such as CMGC or PDB
- Constructing a mock-up of complex components provides opportunity to address challenges prior to work on permanent structure
- Independent peer review of complex bridge designs is invaluable
- Collaboration between MDOT, design team and contractor remain key to successful project

Conclusions





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Q & A Session



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Second Avenue Bridge Move – Concept to Construction



MassDOT Innovation Conference
May 3, 2023

