

# Seismic Retrofit and Rehabilitation of the Million Dollar Bridge

Tim Ingham



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## Million Dollar Bridge



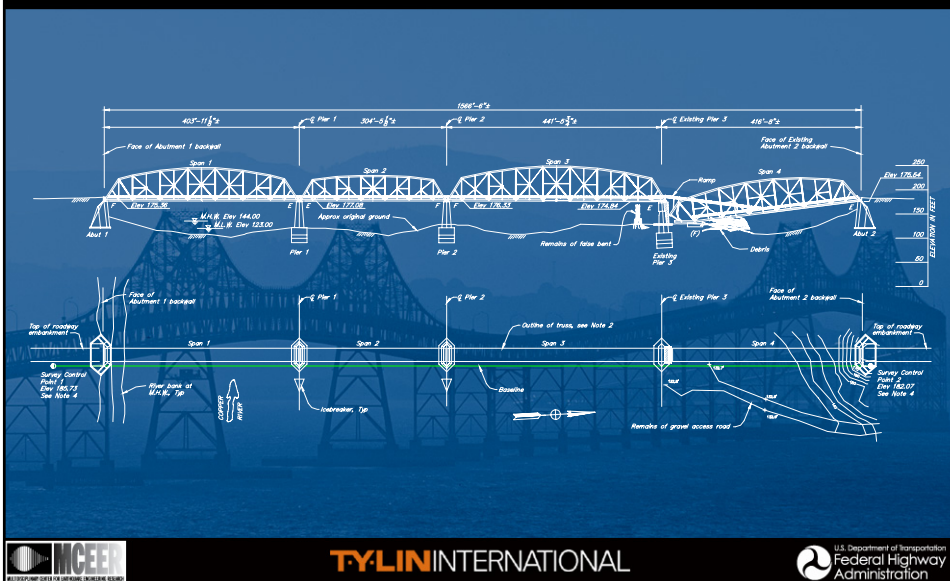
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# Located near Cordova, AK



# Span Layout (Existing)



# Million Dollar Bridge



# Million Dollar Bridge



## Bridge History

- ◆ **1909-1910: Bridge was built by the Copper River and Northwestern Railway to serve the Bonanza copper mines**
  - 1570' long Pratt truss
  - Spans are 400', 300', 450', & 400'
- ◆ **1938: Railway & mine closed**



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## Bridge History

- ◆ **1958: Bridge was converted to a road bridge**
  - New concrete deck
  - Injection of cracks in Piers 2 & 3
- ◆ **1964: Bridge was badly damaged in the Good Friday earthquake**
  - Span 4 fell into the river
  - Pier 3 badly damaged



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## Bridge History

- ◆ 1973: Ramp installed from Pier 3 to Span 4
- ◆ 1975: Pier 3 strengthened with internal PT and a false bent placed under Span 4
- ◆ 1995: False bent destroyed in flood
- ◆ 1996: Pilasters added to strengthen Pier 3



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## Original Construction

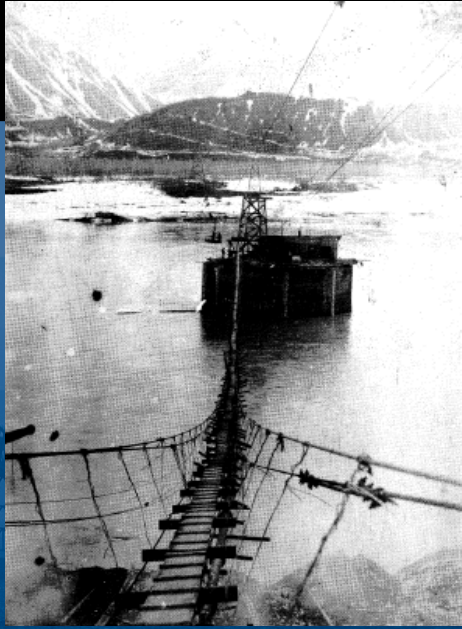
- ◆ Built by the Katalla Corporation
  - For the Copper River and Northwestern Railway
  - From Cordova to the Kennecott/Bonanza copper mine
- ◆ Built in the *winter* of 1909-1910
  - Caisson for Pier 1 sunk in May, 1909
  - Span 4 completed June, 1910, thirteen months later
  - Built on falsework driven through the ice
  - Wind chill temperature frequently approached -60°F
- ◆ Cost \$1,424,774



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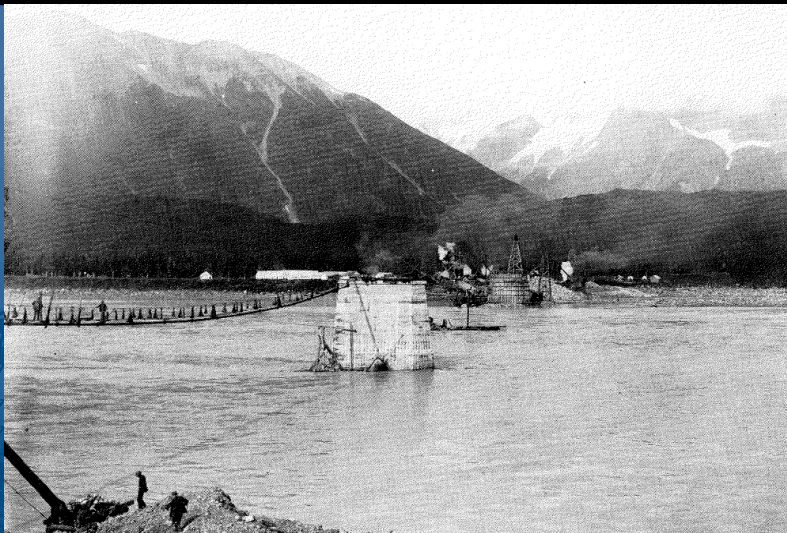
# Sinking Caisson No. 1, May, 1909



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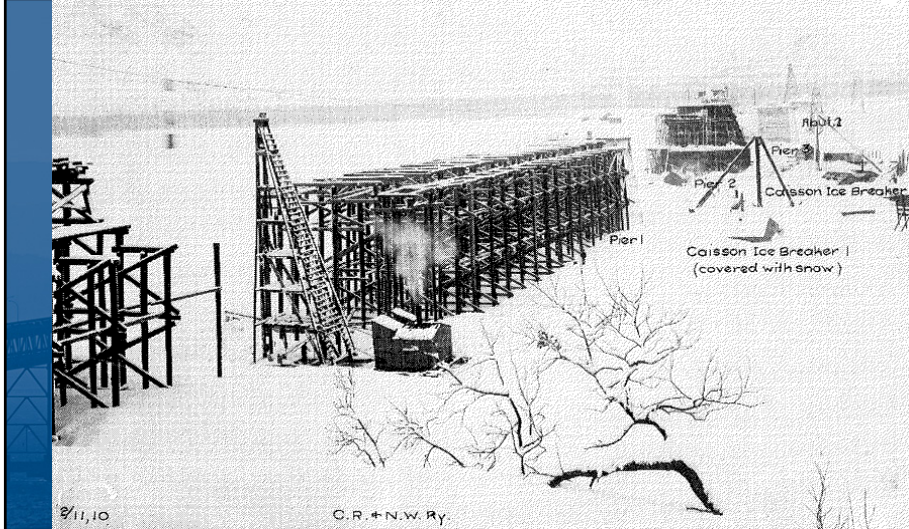
# Piers 1 and 3, August 12, 1909



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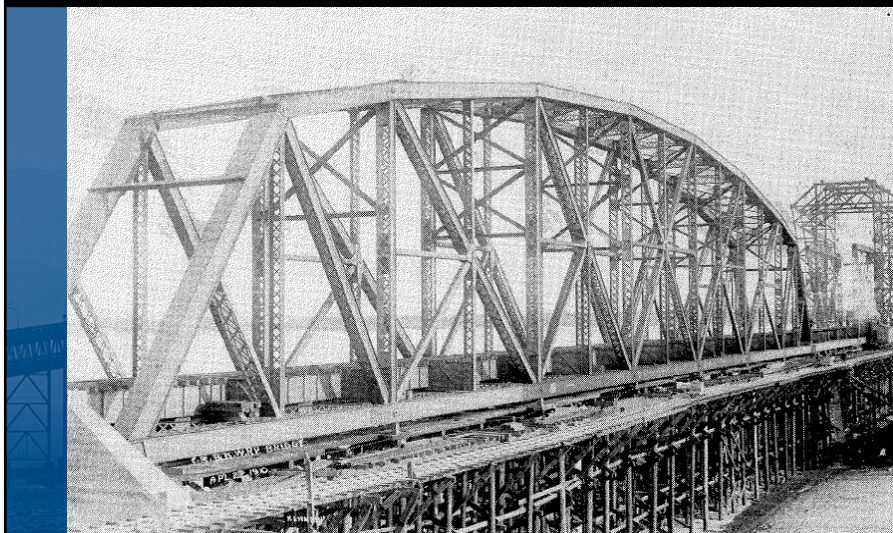
# Construction, February 11, 1910



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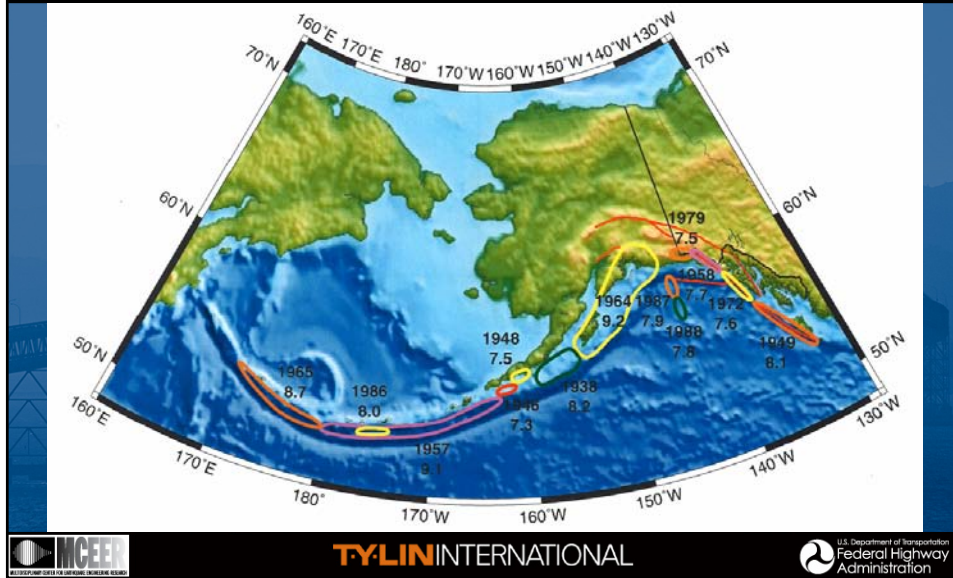
# Span 1, April 22, 1910



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# 1964 Earthquake



# 1964 Earthquake Damage





# 1964 Earthquake Damage



# 1964 Earthquake Damage (Span 4)



## 1964 Earthquake Damage (Span 4)



## 1964 Earthquake Damage (Pier 3)



## 1964 Earthquake Damage (Pier 3)



## 1964 Earthquake Damage (Span 3)



## 1964 Earthquake Damage (Pier 1)



## 1964 Earthquake Damage (Pier 1)



# 1964 Earthquake Damage



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## Goal of Project

- ◆ **Rehabilitation**
  - To prevent further degradation of bridge
  - Restore capacity to carry full legal live loads
- ◆ **Seismic retrofit**
  - Design for earthquake comparable to 1964
  - Prevent future collapse or irreparable damage
- ◆ **Preserve historic integrity of bridge**



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## Scope of Rehabilitation

- ◆ Raise Span 4 (Phase 1)
- ◆ Replace missing or damaged members (Phase 1)
- ◆ Restore spans to original or reasonable geometry (Phase 2)
- ◆ Other general rehabilitation measures (Phase 2)
  - Deck joints
  - Concrete



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## Scope of Seismic Retrofit

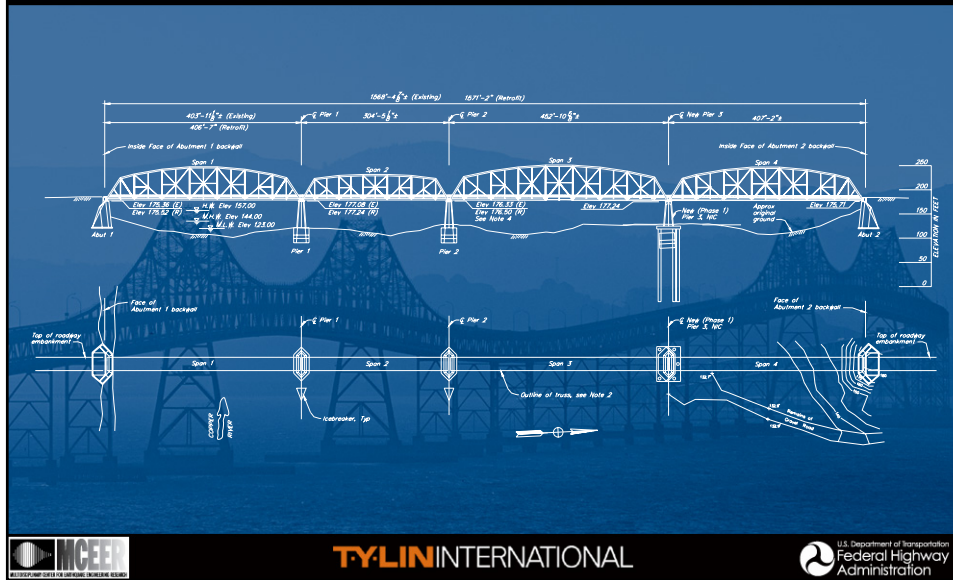
- ◆ Seismic Isolation of Superstructure (Phase 2)
- ◆ Strengthening of
  - Superstructure (Phase 1)
  - Piers (Phase 1 & 2)
  - Abutments (Phase 1 & 2)
  - Foundations (caissons) (Phase 2)



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# Span Layout (Retrofit)



# Historic Design Criteria

- ◆ Bridge is on the National Register of Historic Places
  - On the basis of its original construction
- ◆ “The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards...”
  - Protect and maintain
  - Repair
  - Replace
  - ...

## Historic Issues

- ◆ Replacement of members in Spans 3 and 4
- ◆ Retrofit of Piers 1 & 2
  - With reinforced concrete jackets, or
  - With high-strength rods
- ◆ Replacement of Pier 3 with a new pier and foundation



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## Seismic Design Criteria

- ◆ Design to 475 year hazard
- ◆ Significant damage allowed
- ◆ Collapse not allowed
- ◆ Full-ductility structure
  - Clearly defined plastic mechanism
  - Inelastic behavior restricted to properly detailed piers, piles, etc.



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## Environmental Issues

- ◆ ADF&G Permit
- ◆ Temporary access roads & work pads
  - Provided an opening in the access road, to minimize blockage of the river
  - Remove each summer



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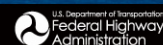


## Construction Site Factors

- ◆ Remoteness of the bridge from Cordova
- ◆ Remoteness of Cordova from major metropolitan centers
- ◆ High water in summer
- ◆ Cold weather and high winds in winter
- ◆ Access to north shore difficult for heavy equipment



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# Hydrologic Conditions

## ◆ Copper River

- Currents reach 12 mph
- Average discharge is 57,400 cubic feet / second
- Transports a great deal of sediment
  - 1 gram / liter
  - 1,000,000 tons per day during peak flows

## ◆ Water surface elevation varies greatly during summer

## ◆ River freezes in winter

- Ice is 2-3 feet thick on average

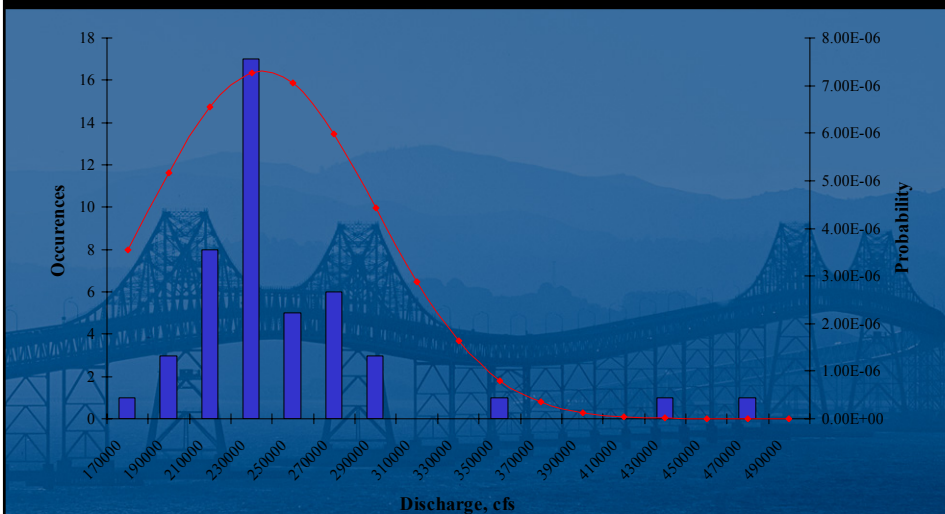
## ◆ Icebergs are commonplace when the river is flowing



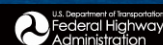
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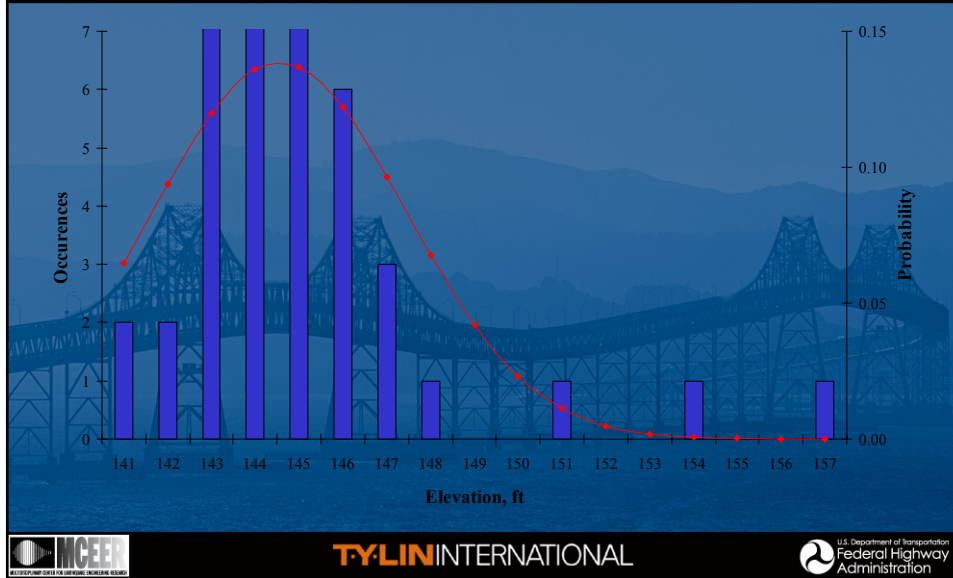
# Peak Yearly Discharge, 1950-1995



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# Water Surface Elevation



# Winter Conditions



# Winter Conditions



# Contractor Camp



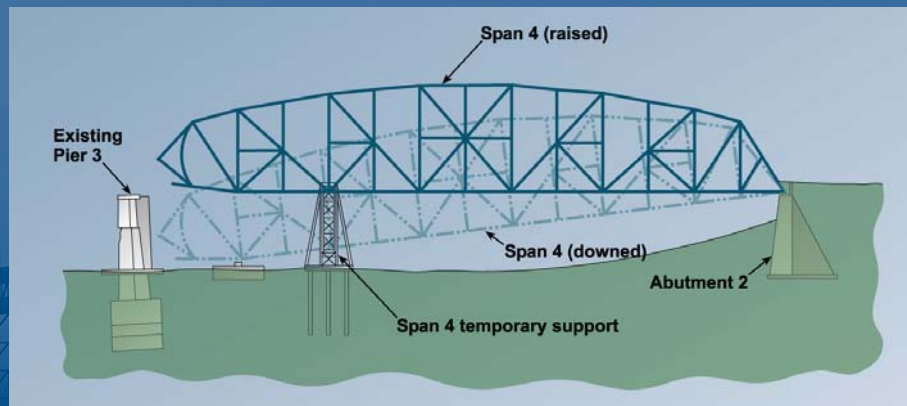
# Contractor Yard



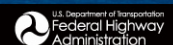
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# Span 4 Lift and Temporary Support



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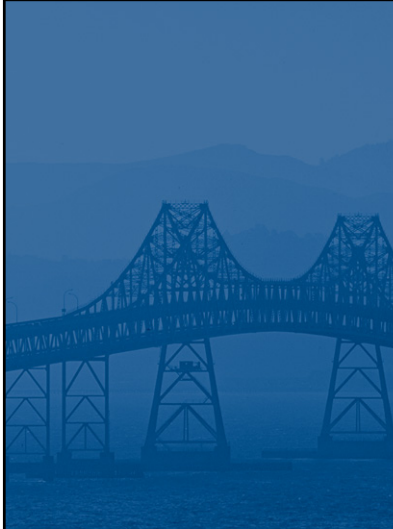
# Span 4 Lift



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# Span 4 Lift



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# Span 4 Lift



# Span 4 Lift



# Temporary Strengthening



# Span 4 Lift

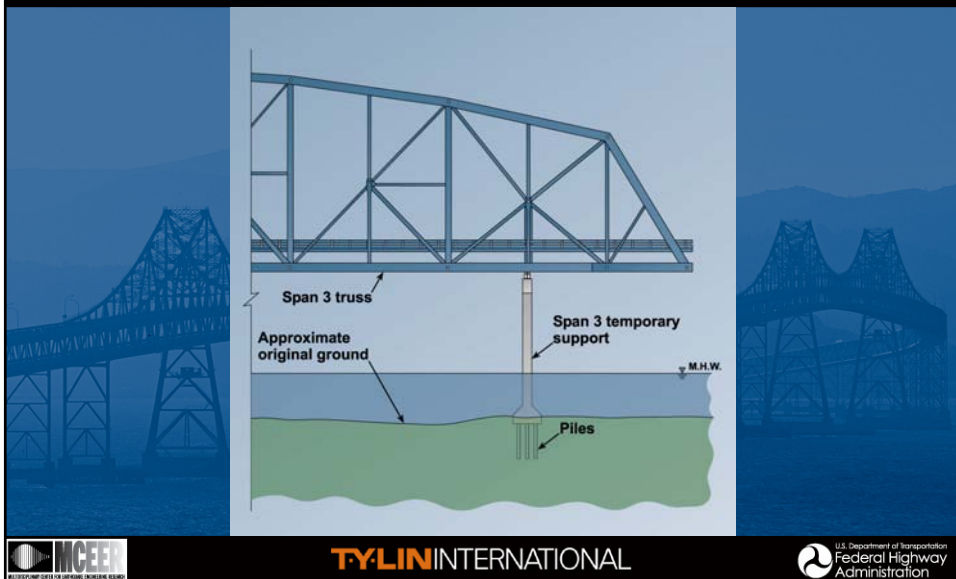




## Span 4 Temporary Support



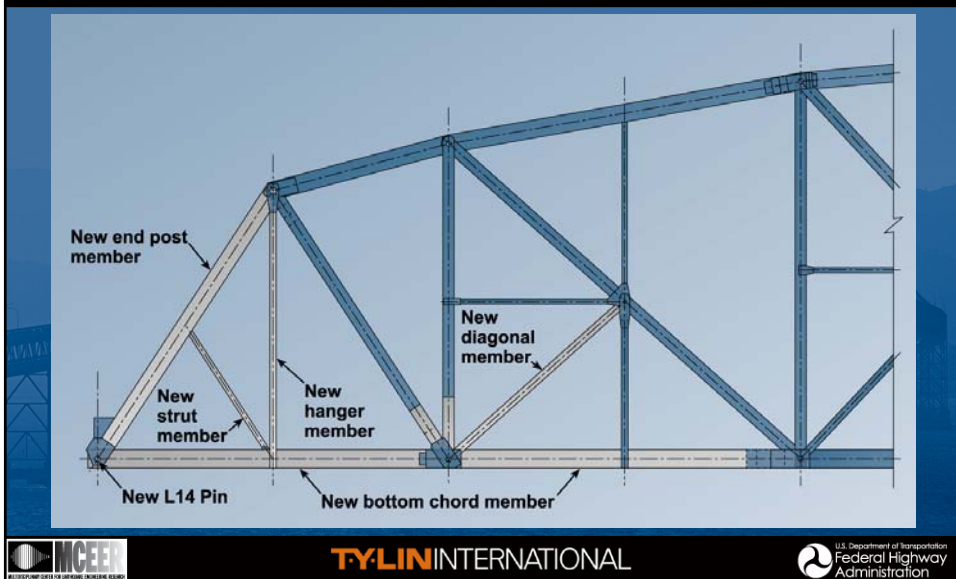
## Span 3 Lift and Temporary Support



## Span 3 Temporary Support



## Span 4 Rehabilitation



# Structural Steel Fabrication

- ◆ Fabricate members per original shop drawings
- ◆ But
  - Use single, rather than multiple plates
  - Use modern shapes
  - Use bolts, rather than rivets
- ◆ Maintain external dimensions & appearance
- ◆ Bolt heads to outside



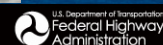
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# Tension Control Bolt



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# Span 4 Rehabilitation



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# Span 4 Rehabilitation



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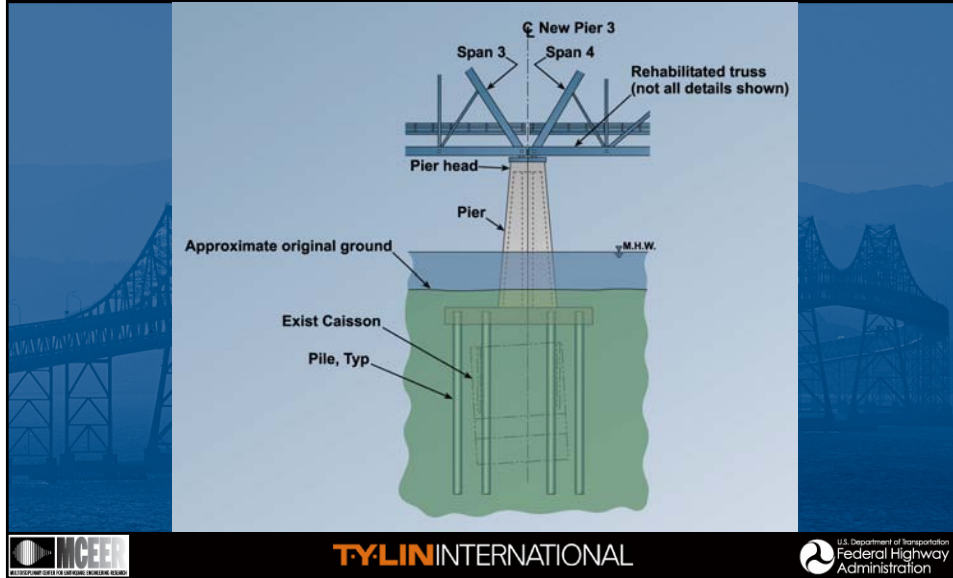
## Span 4 Rehabilitation



## Completed Span 4



# Pier 3 Demolition and Replacement



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# Pier 3 Shafts



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## Pier 3 Shafts



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## Pier 3 Shafts



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## Pier 3 Shafts



## Pier 3 Demolition





## Pier 3 Demolition



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## Pier 3 Footing



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## Pier 3 Footing



## New Pier 3



## Conclusion of Phase 1



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## Phase 2

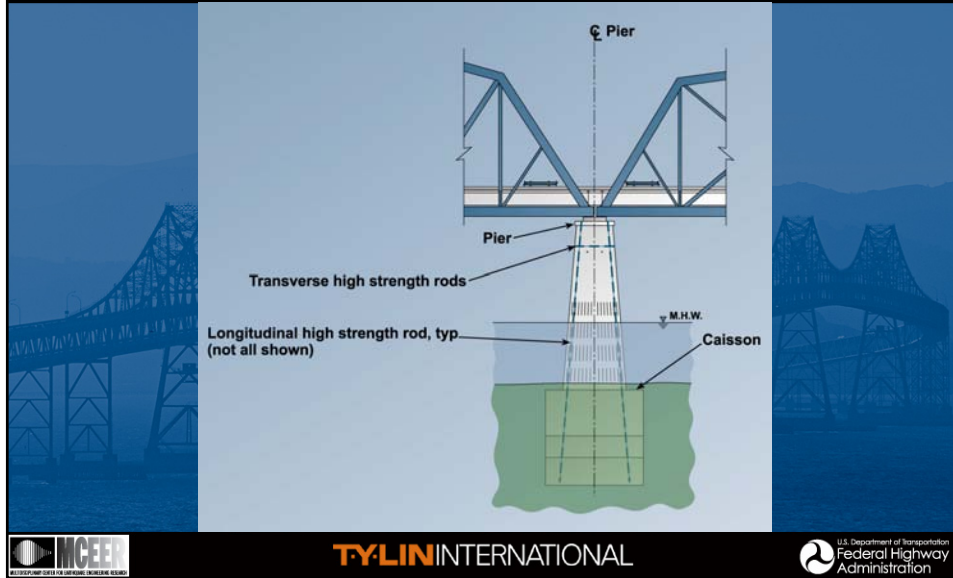
- ◆ Strengthen Piers 1 & 2
- ◆ Reposition spans
- ◆ Replace bearings with friction pendulum bearings



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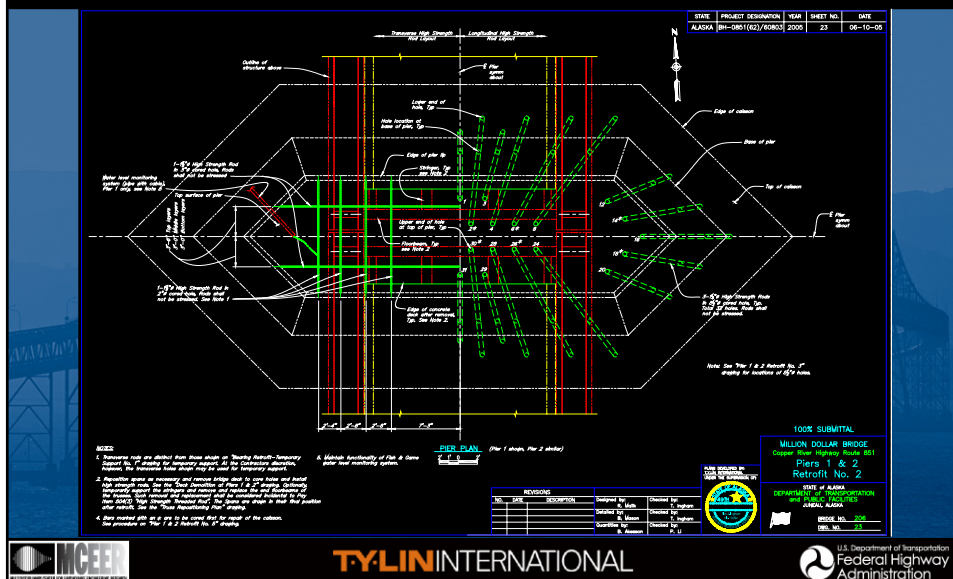
# Pier 1 and 2 Retrofit



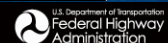
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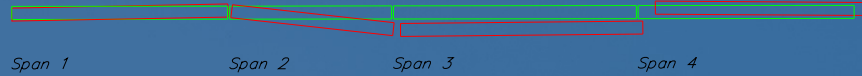
# Pier 1 and 2 Retrofit



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# Truss Repositioning Plan

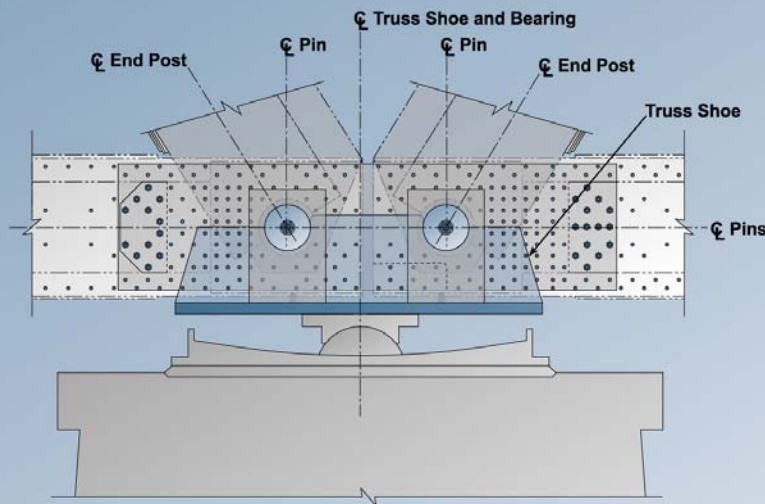


TRUSS POSITION AND MOVEMENT

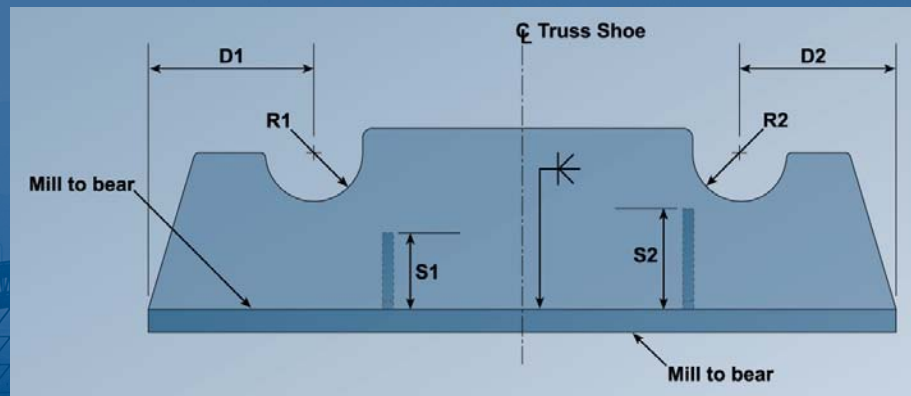
Span	Pier	Corner	Existing				Retrofit				Movement	
			Local		Global		Local		Global		Local	
			x	y	X	Y	x	y	X	Y	x	y
Span 1	Abutment 1	East	-3.53	-12.87	107.99	7.30	-3.53	-12.57	107.99	7.60	0.00	0.30
		West	-3.83	-11.13	107.88	31.30	-3.75	-11.43	107.95	31.60	0.07	0.30
	Pier 1	East	-1.51	-12.12	508.04	8.50	-1.56	-12.51	507.98	8.10	-0.05	-0.39
Span 2	Pier 1	West	-1.53	-11.88	507.96	32.50	-1.54	-11.49	507.95	32.10	-0.01	-0.39
		East	2.53	-12.26	512.07	8.37	2.35	-12.51	511.90	8.11	-0.17	-0.26
	Pier 2	West	2.87	-11.74	512.37	32.36	2.38	-11.49	511.87	32.11	-0.50	-0.25
		East	-1.83	-13.42	812.03	5.41	-1.98	-10.34	811.90	8.49	-0.15	3.08
Span 3	Pier 2	West	-1.73	-10.58	812.29	29.40	-2.18	-13.66	811.87	32.49	-0.44	3.08
		East	2.78	-13.53	816.64	5.26	1.51	-10.31	815.40	8.49	-1.26	3.22
	New Pier 3	West	2.59	-10.47	816.62	29.26	1.32	-13.69	815.37	32.49	-1.27	3.22
		East	-0.22	-14.80	1266.68	6.32	-1.49	-12.07	1265.40	9.06	-1.27	2.74
Span 4	New Pier 3	West	-0.28	9.20	1266.59	30.32	-1.49	11.93	1265.37	33.06	-1.21	2.74
		East	4.82	-11.73	1271.71	9.41	2.01	-12.07	1268.90	9.06	-2.81	-0.34
	Abutment 2	West	4.80	-12.27	1271.66	33.41	2.01	-11.93	1268.87	33.06	-2.79	-0.34
		East	6.53	-11.99	1671.71	10.18	3.72	-12.61	1668.90	9.57	-2.81	-0.62
Abutment 2	West	6.40	-12.01	1671.66	34.18	3.61	-11.39	1668.87	33.57	-2.79	-0.62	



# Friction Pendulum Bearing Retrofit



# Bearing Retrofit



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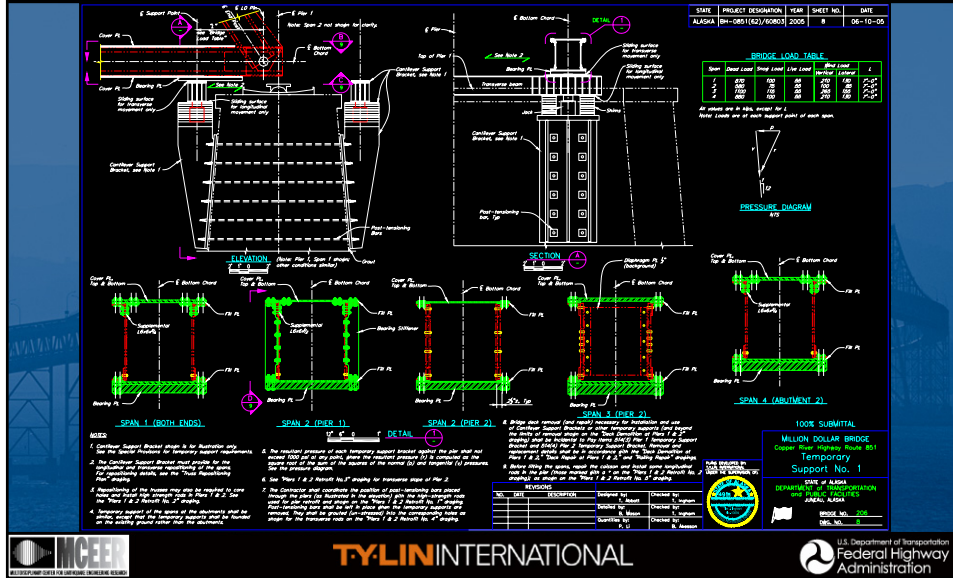
# Friction Pendulum Bearings



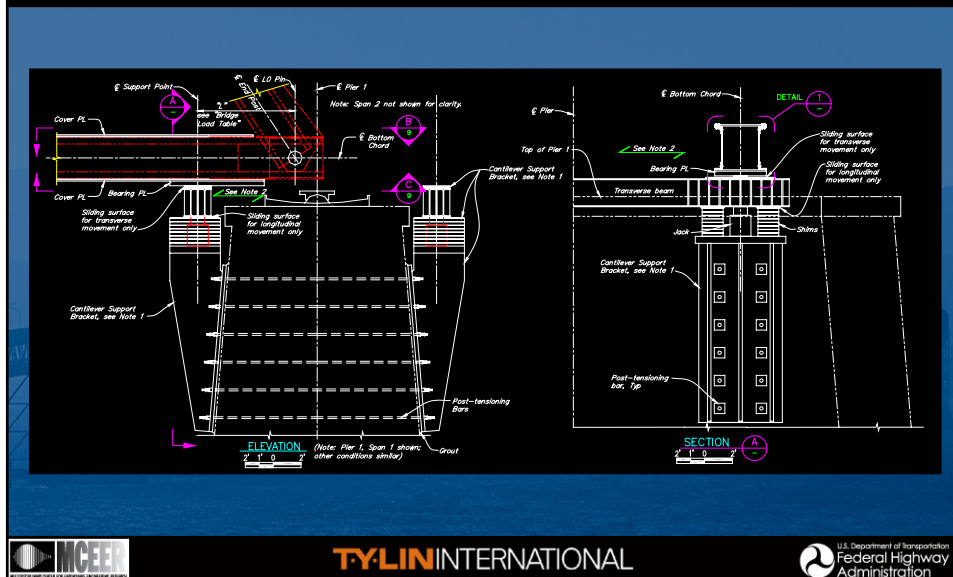
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# Temporary Support



# Temporary Support



# Temporary Strengthening

**SECTION**

**DATA**

Item	Part	Qty	Size	Remarks
1	Reinforcing Bars	10	#4	See Detail 101
2	Reinforcing Bars	10	#4	See Detail 102
3	Reinforcing Bars	10	#4	See Detail 103
4	Reinforcing Bars	10	#4	See Detail 104
5	Reinforcing Bars	10	#4	See Detail 105

**REVISIONS**

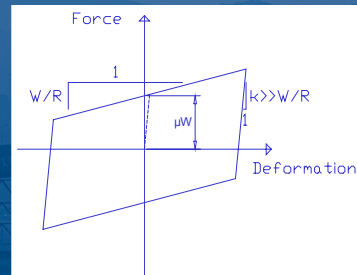
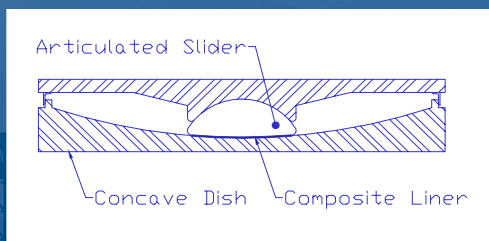
No.	Date	Description	By	Checked By
1				
2				
3				
4				

**MILLION DOLLAR BRIDGE**  
 Temporary Support No. 2

U.S. Department of Transportation  
 Federal Highway Administration

# Friction Pendulum Bearings

- ◆ Mechanically simple
- ◆ Mathematically complex





# Force-Deformation Relationship

## ◆ One-dimensional behavior

$$F = \frac{N}{R} D + \mu N (\text{sgn } \dot{D}) \quad \text{where } N = \text{vertical force}$$

## ◆ Common simplification

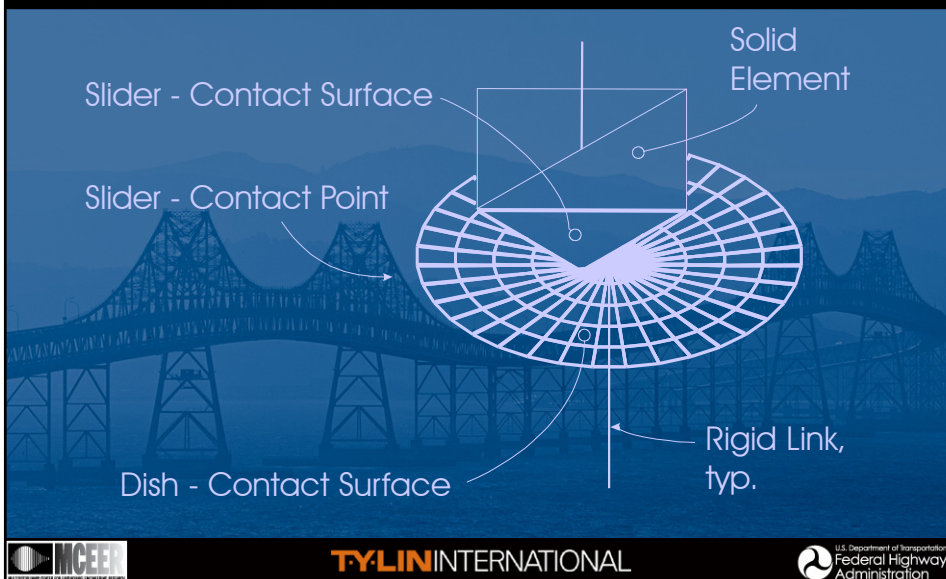
$$F = \frac{W}{R} D + \mu W (\text{sgn } \dot{D}) \quad \text{where } W = \text{dead weight}$$



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# Contact Surface Model



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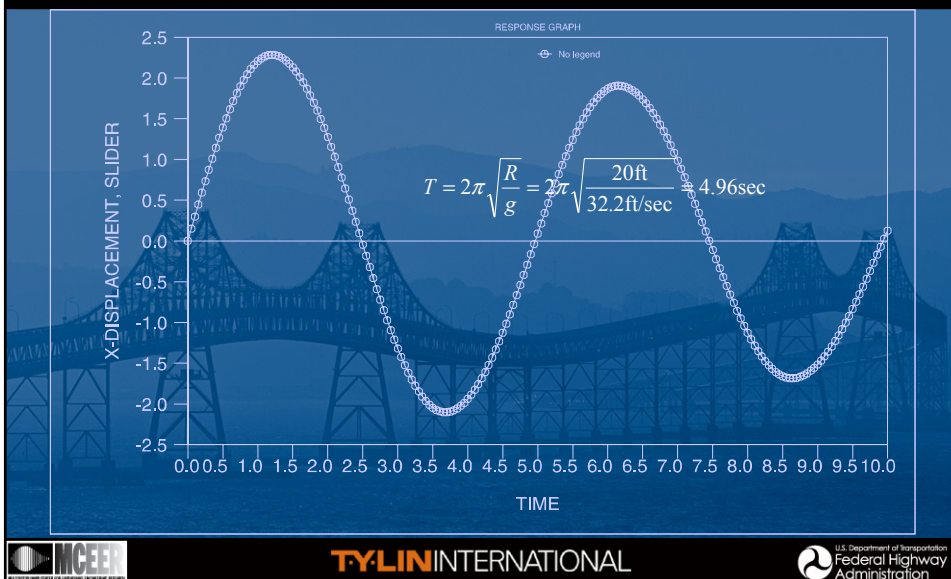
# Period of Vibration Test

## ◆ Give the slider an initial velocity

- Radius = 20 feet
- Coefficient of friction = 1%



# Period of Vibration Result



# Friction Test

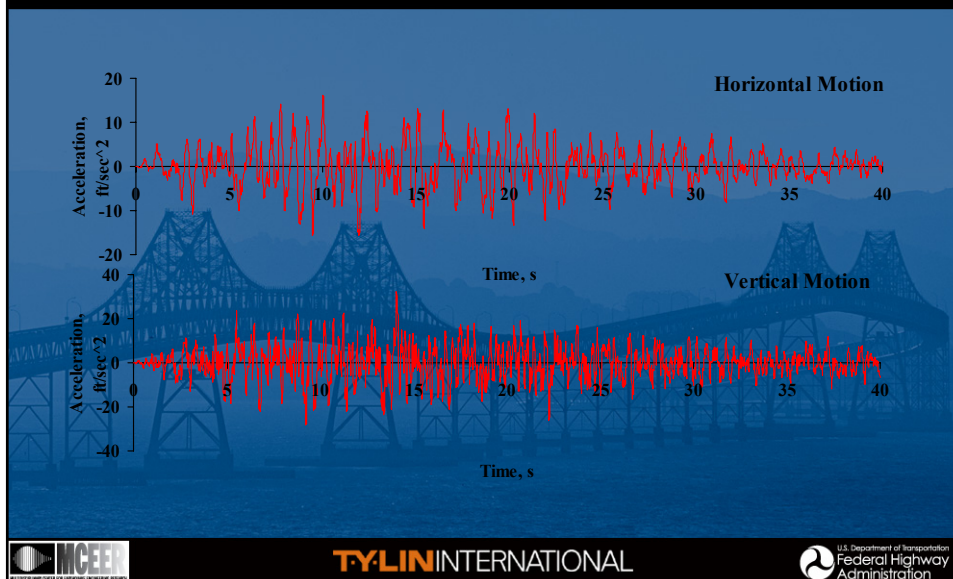
- ◆ Analyze slider on a *flat*, frictional surface
- ◆ Apply both horizontal and vertical motions



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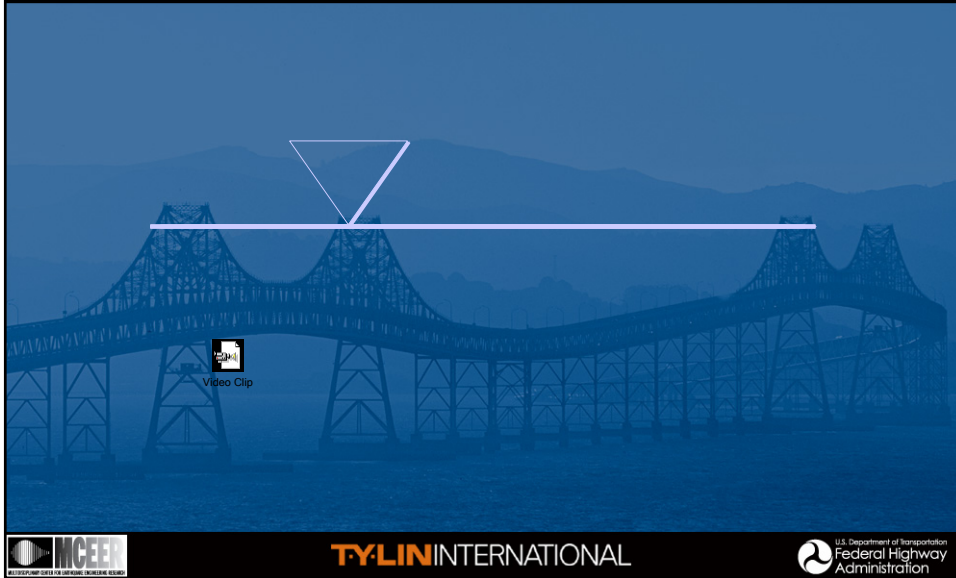
# Motions



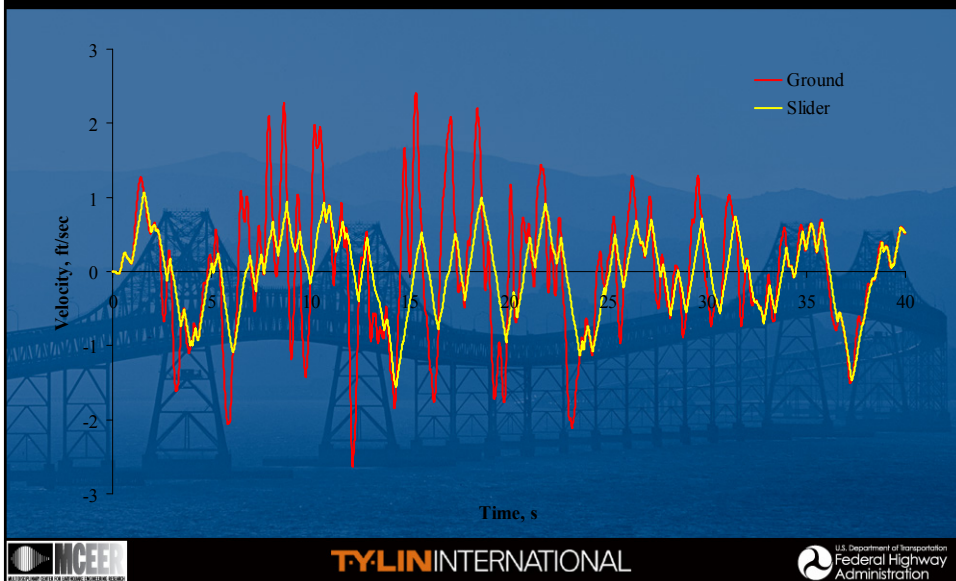
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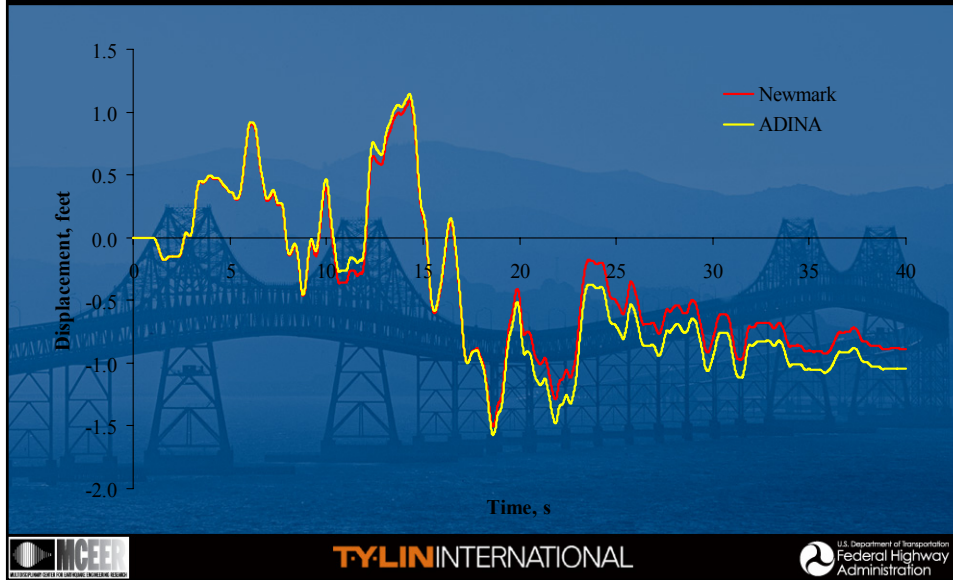
# ADINA Solution



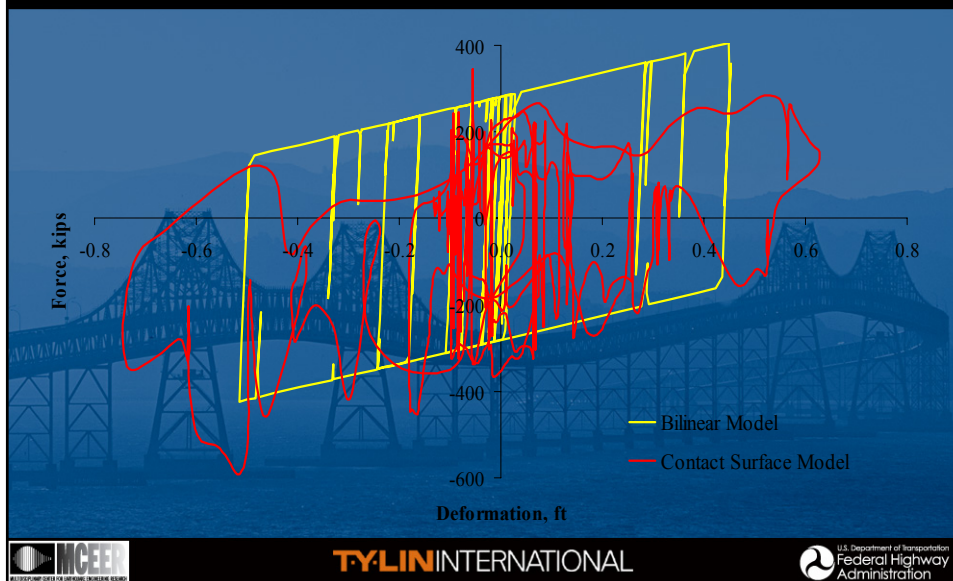
# Solution using Newmark Method



# Comparison



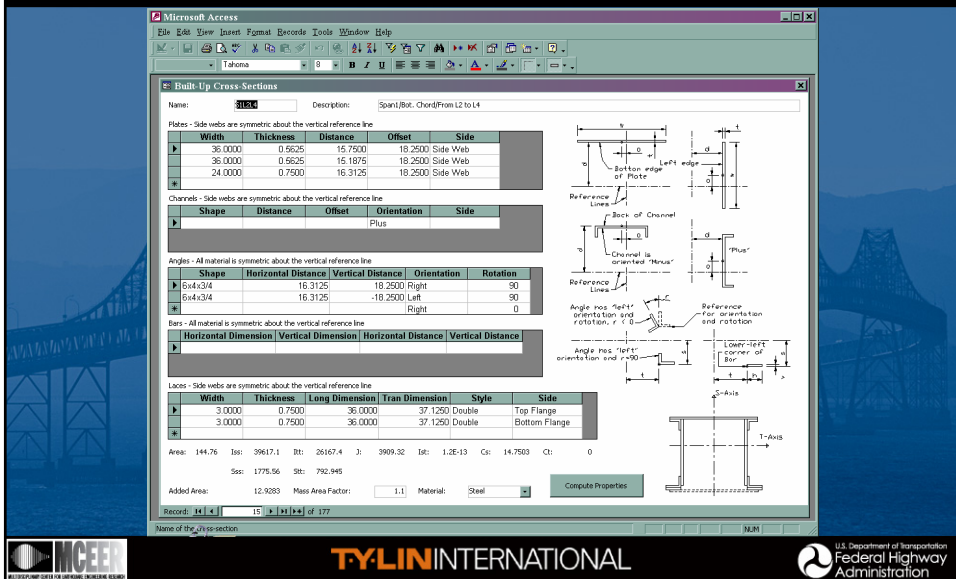
# Model Comparison



# ADINA Model



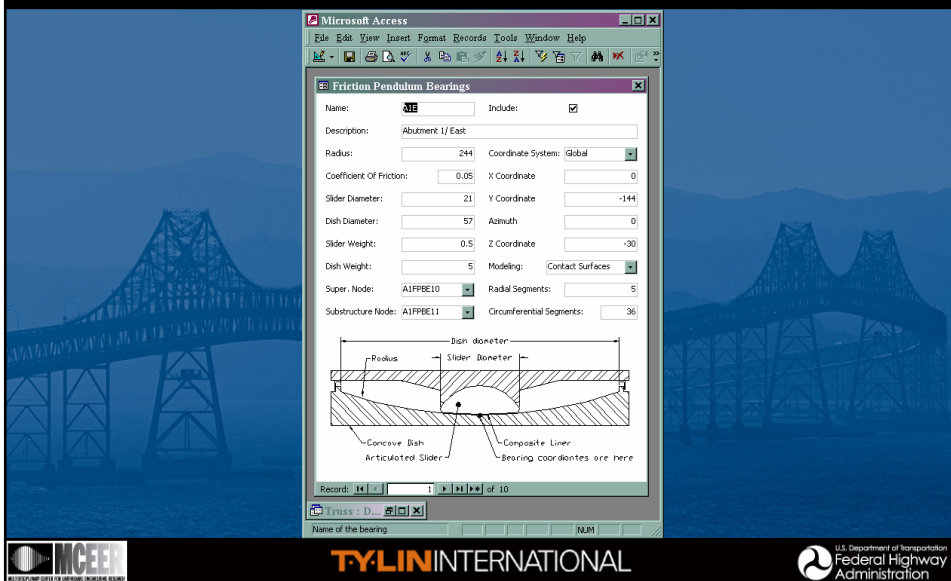
# Truss Database



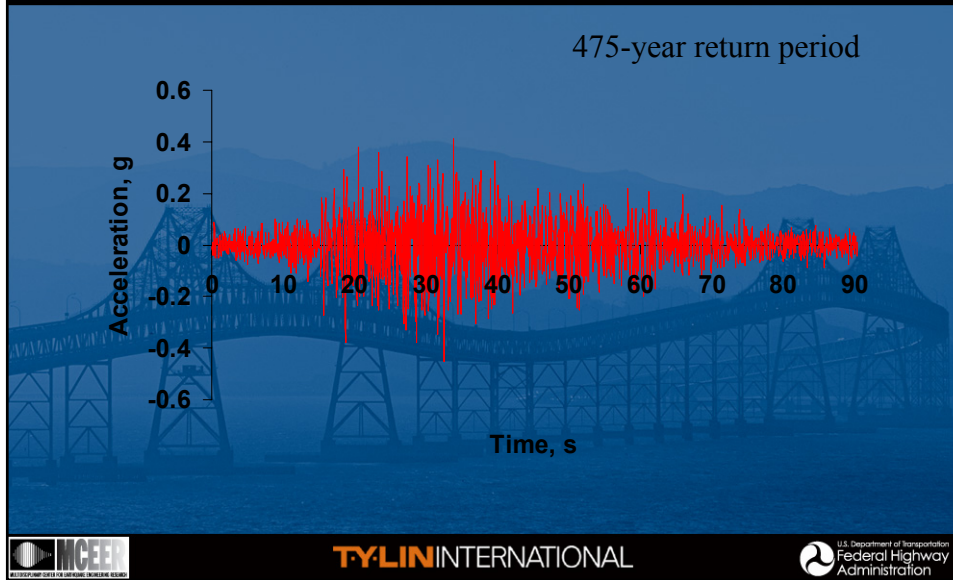
# New Pier 3



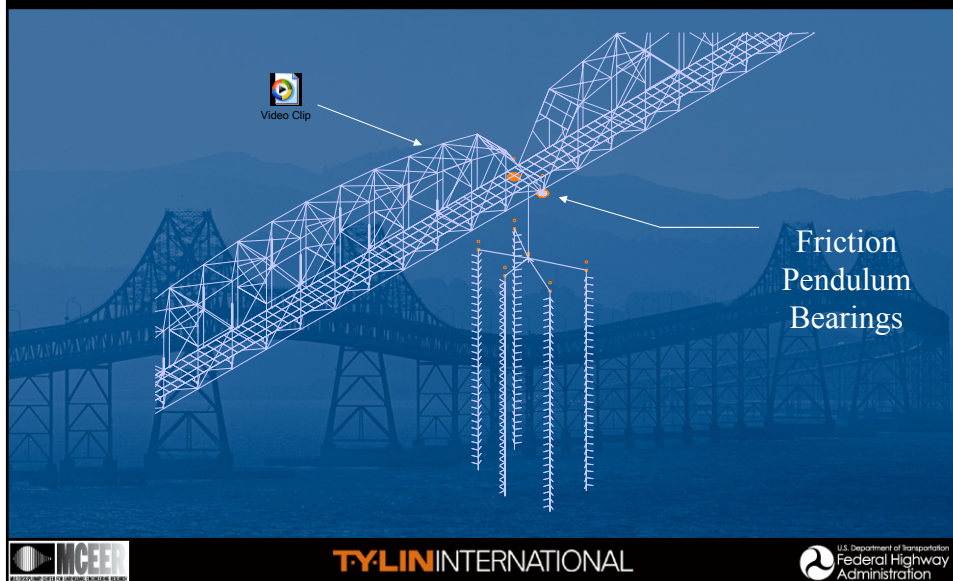
# Friction Pendulum Bearing Form



# Ground Motion

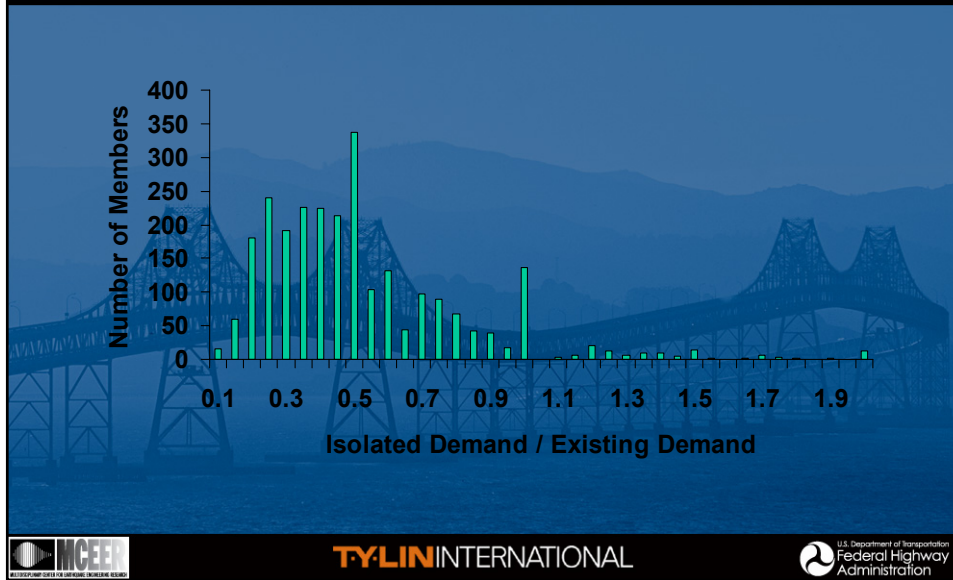


# Bearing Response





# Reduction of Superstructure Forces



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# Current Status

## ◆ Phase 1

- Drive piles
- Lift Spans 3 & 4
- Replace structural steel
- Build new Pier 3 & footing

- Done!

## ◆ Phase 2

- Reposition spans
- Replace bearings with friction pendulum bearings
- Strengthen Piers 1 & 2



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