

US60 OVER TENNESSEE RIVER

Timely Opening of New Truss

CRAIG R. KLUSMAN, PE

MICHAEL P. MCGREGOR, PE

2016 PURDUE ROAD SCHOOL

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US60 Tennessee River Bridge

Design



Construction



Demolition



Project Background

Project Team



URS



Stantec

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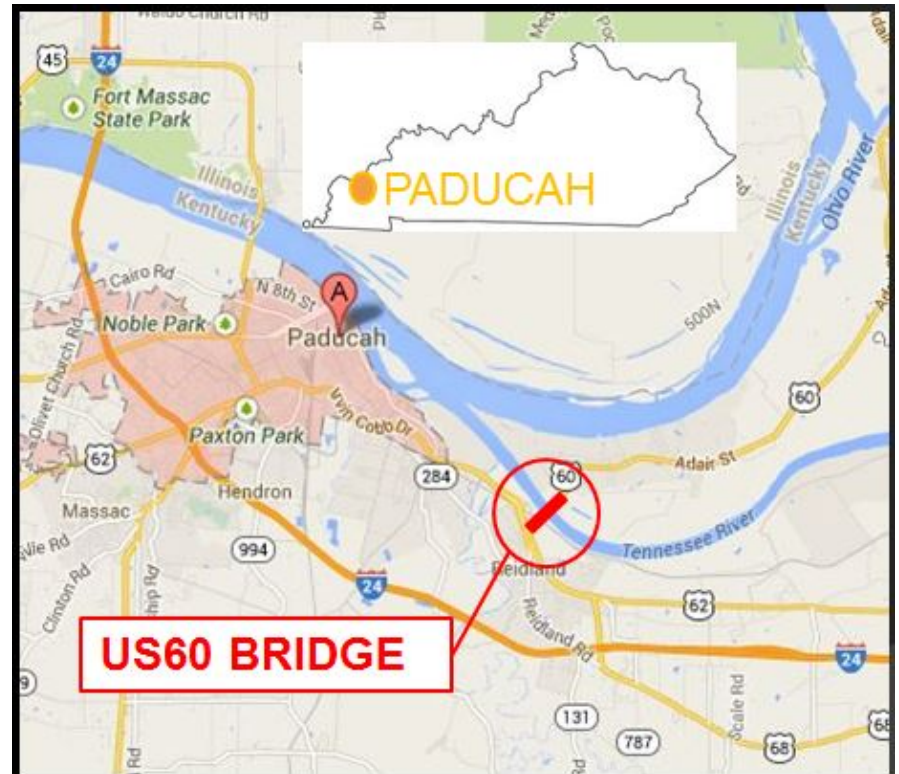


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History

Bridge Replacement

- US60 over the Tennessee River
- George Rogers Clark Memorial Bridge
- Paducah, KY (McCracken County)
- Ledbetter, KY (Livingston County)







Bridge Replacement Project

- Structurally and geometrically deficient
- Navigation clearance

History

	Existing	New
Lanes	Two	Four
Shoulders	None	5-Foot (Barrier Divided)
Deck Width	20-Ft	70-Ft
Truss	Three Simple Spans	Three Continuous Spans
Truss Length	1,200-Ft	1,800 Ft
Load Rating	3-Tons	HS-25 LFD Design
		

History

Year	Item	Construction Cost
2003	Pier and foundation design by KYTC	---
2005	Contract let for substructure construction	\$29 Million
2006	Public involvement process	---
2008	Truss design by URS (now AECOM) & Stantec	---
2010	Superstructure let to JV Haydon Bridge/Kay & Kay Contracting	\$66 Million
2013	Bridge opening	---



Design

The image features a solid blue background with several thin, white, intersecting lines that create a geometric pattern. The lines are positioned primarily on the right side of the frame, with some extending towards the center. The word "Design" is written in a white, sans-serif font in the upper-left quadrant.

Visually Transparent Design

- Modified Warren Truss with no:
 - Verticals
 - Sway bracing
 - Portal bracing
- Truss Members
 - Painted, Welded, Closed Boxes
 - Steel Grade 50W/70W



Visually Transparent Design



A visualization comparison using the Taylor Southgate Bridge in Cincinnati

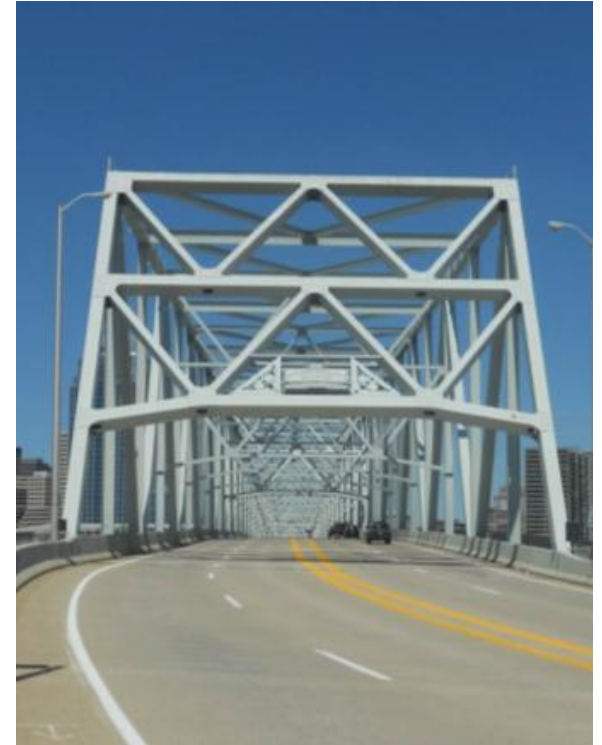


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Visually Transparent Design



Sway Bracing and Verticals



Tunnel Effect

Visually Transparent Design



How does the elimination of Sway Bracing change the appearance of a truss?

Visually Transparent Design



How does the elimination of Portal Frames change the appearance of a truss?

Visually Transparent Design



How does the elimination of Verticals change the appearance of a truss?

Visually Transparent Design



Lets now compare the results.



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Visually Transparent Design



US60 Tennessee River Bridge



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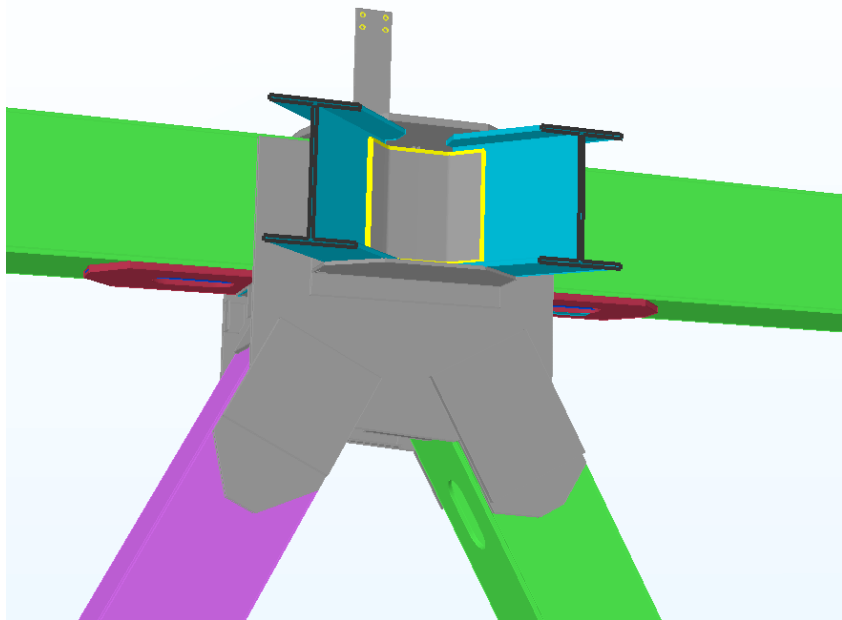
Visually Transparent Design



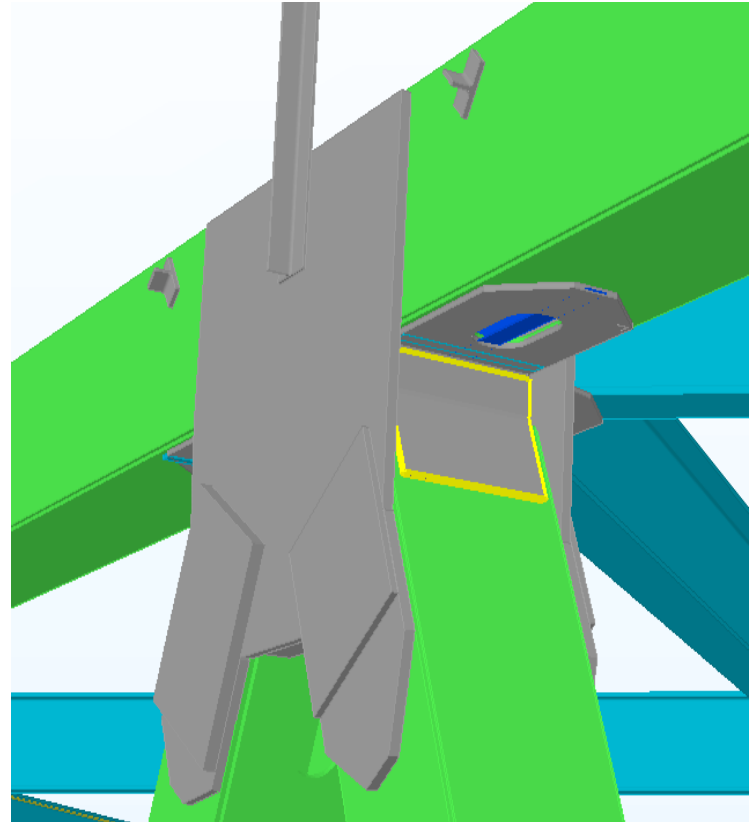
Elimination of Portal & Sway Bracing

Visually Transparent Design

– Moment-Resisting Frames



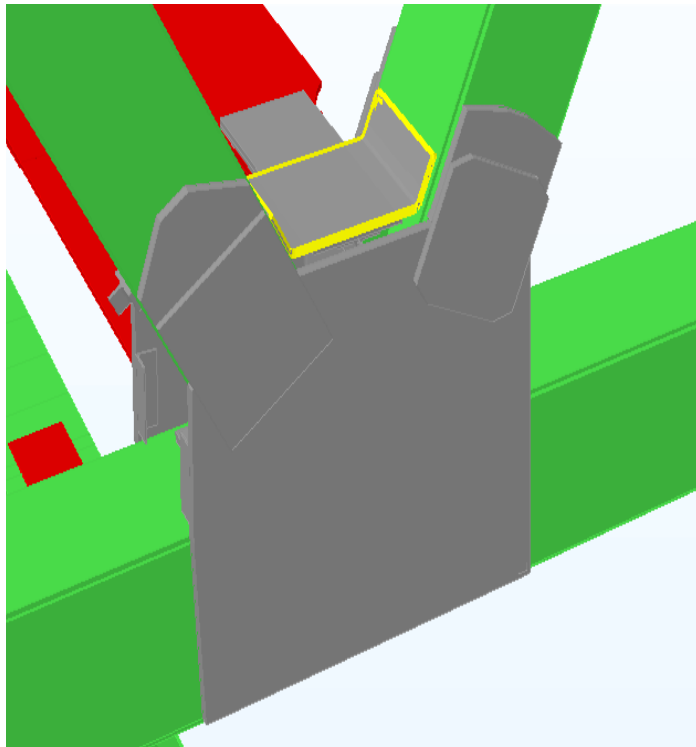
Upper Lateral Bracing Shear Plates



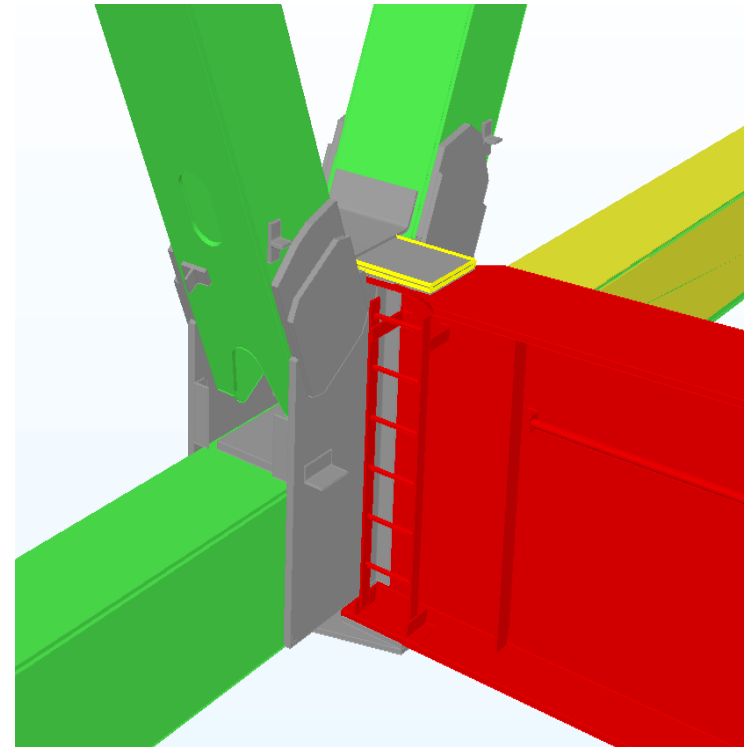
Diagonal Shear Plates

Visually Transparent Design

Moment-Resisting Frames



Diagonal Shear Plates



Floorbeam Tie Plates

Truss Design Challenges

- Challenge: Create a lightweight and constructible truss
 - Three-Span (400-Ft, 900-Ft, 500-Ft)
 - Constant Depth (60-Ft)
- Solution:
 - Minimize number of truss joints
 - Simple details
 - Compact connections
- Result: Truss skeleton is less than 100 psf of deck area



Truss Design Challenges

Simple Detailing

- Upper Lateral Bracing
 - Rolled sections
 - Diamond pattern
- Lower Lateral Bracing
 - Rolled sections
 - Diamond pattern
 - Provides floorbeam lateral support



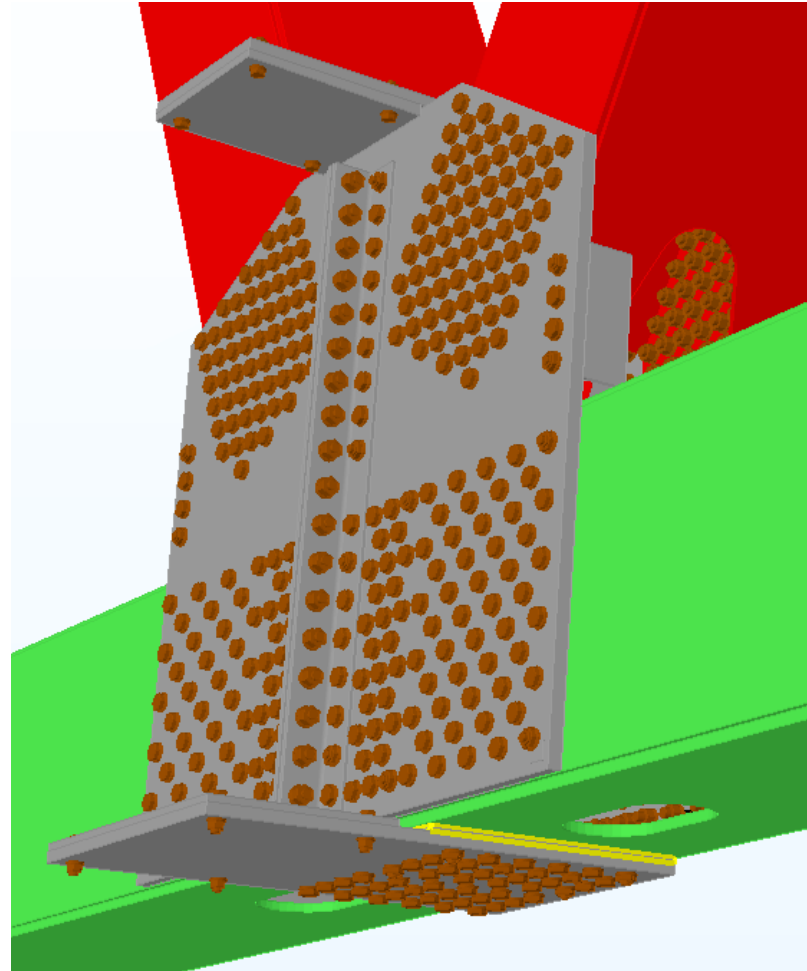
Truss Design Challenges

- Challenge: Create compact connections
 - Reduce secondary moments
 - Floorbeam depth constrained gusset height



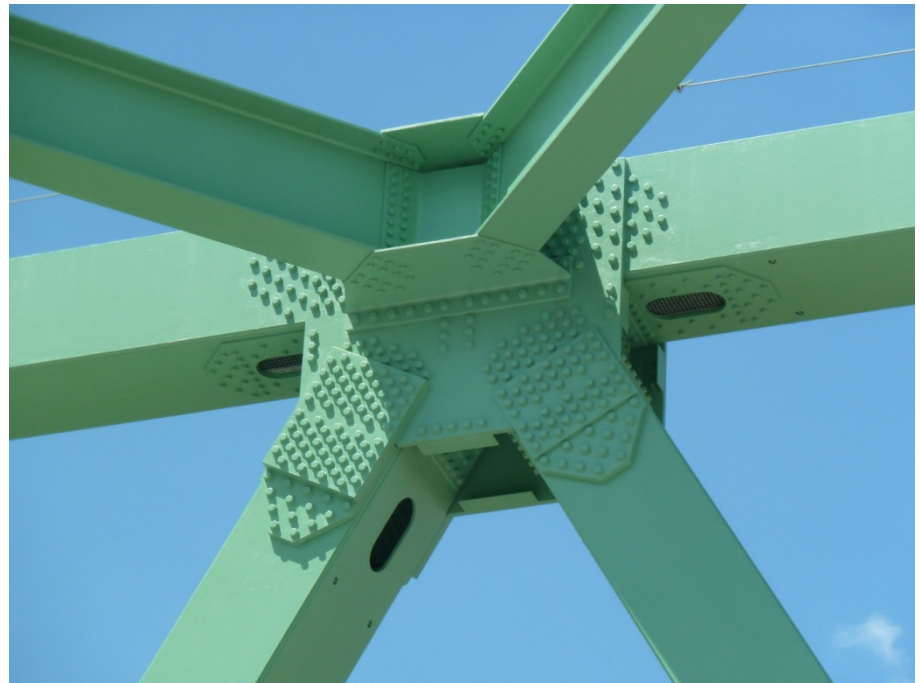
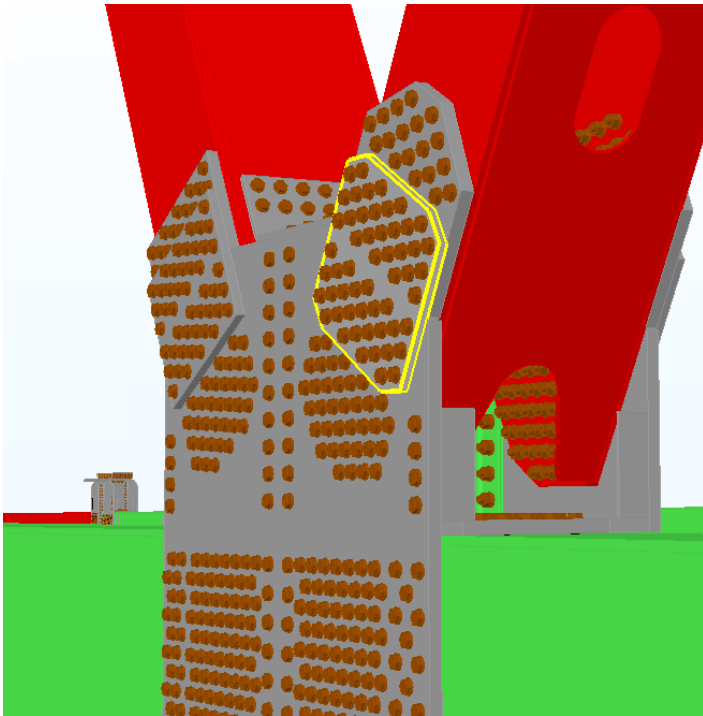
Truss Design Challenges

- Solution:
 - 1 1/8" dia A325 bolts
 - Staggered Bolt Pattern
 - Threads precluded from the shear plane
 - Double Shear Splice Plates



Truss Design Challenges

Double-Shear Splice Plates on Diagonals



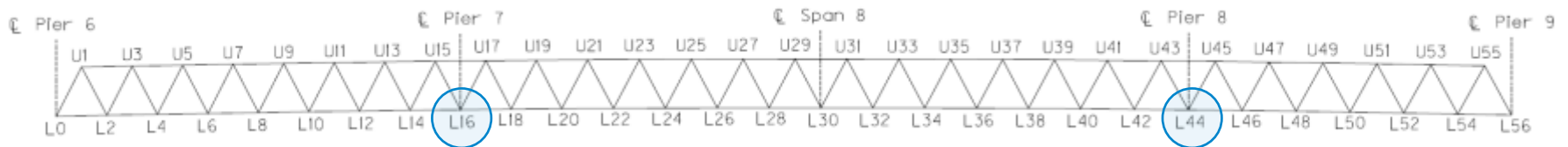
Truss Design Challenges

- Challenge: Seismic Design
- Problem:
 - New Madrid Fault Zone
 - Accommodate Existing Piers
- Solution:
 - Develop a Proper Design Response Spectrum
 - Uncouple Truss from Piers
 - Seismic Isolation Bearings



Truss Design Challenges

- Challenge: Significant truss forces at L16 & L44
- Solution:
 - Knuckle Bearing Assemblies
 - Mill-to-Bear Chords
 - Spliced Diagonal Connections



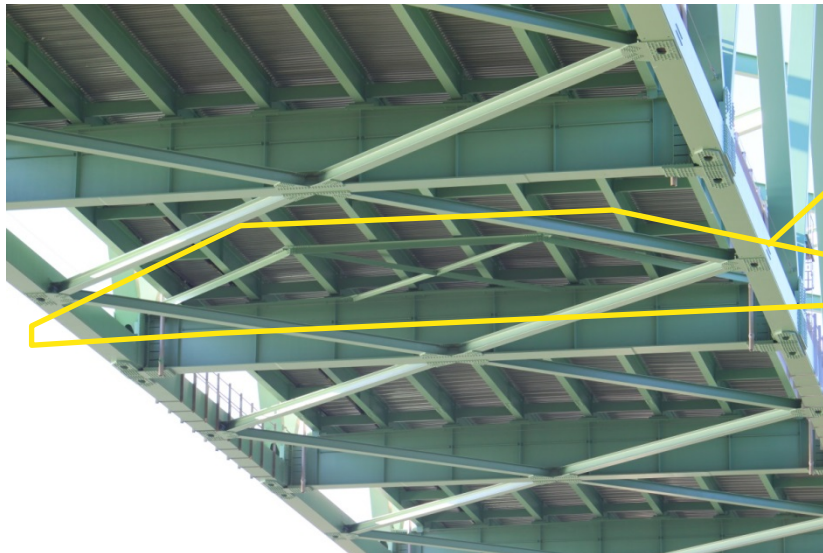
Truss Design Challenges

- Challenge: Provide Inspection Friendly Bridge
- Solution:
 - Fall Protection Safety Lines
 - Gusset Steps
 - Floorbeam Handrails
 - Ladders
 - Portals
 - Floorbeams
 - Lower Chord Access
 - Navigation Lights



Truss Design Challenges

- Challenge: Create a maintenance free deck
 - Eliminate leaky joints
- Solution:
 - 1,800-Foot Continuous & Jointless Deck
 - Stringer Fixity Plan
 - Traction Frame



Traction Frame

Construction

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Construction



Phase one: Substructure



Phase Two:
Superstructure and Approaches

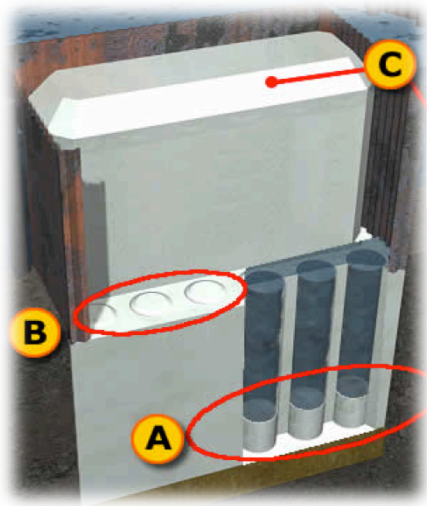
Construction

	Phase One: Substructure	Phase Two: Superstructure
Letting	December 16, 2005	July 30, 2010
Contractor	CJ Mahan Construction	Kay & Kay JV Haydon Bridge
Construction Cost	\$28.5 Million	\$66.4 Million
Structural Steel	N/A	15.3 Million Pounds
Concrete	25,300 CY	17,000 CY
Steel Reinforcement	3.2 Million Pounds	2.5 Million Pounds
Completion Date	June 2010	October 31, 2013



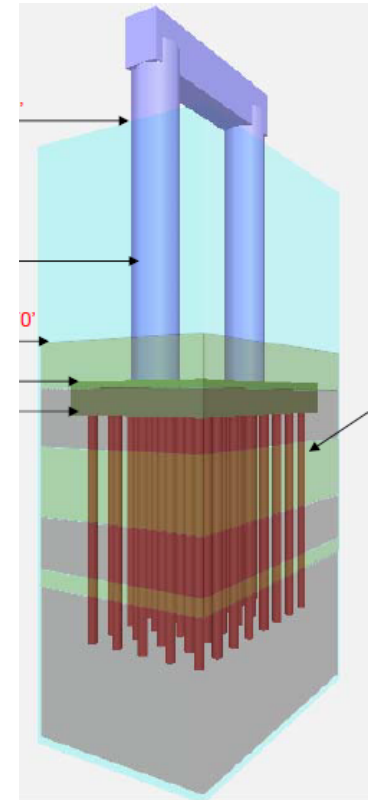
Construction

- Pier 7 Original Design:
 - Dredged Caisson
 - Similar to Greenville Bridge



Source: www.greenvillebridge.com

- Pier 7 Design/
Build Option
 - Cofferdam and
Concrete Tremie
System
 - 48" Dia. Pipe Piles



Source: EL Robinson

Construction



Pier 7 Construction

Construction



Pier 7 Construction

Construction Challenges: Flooding



Construction Challenges: Crane Issues

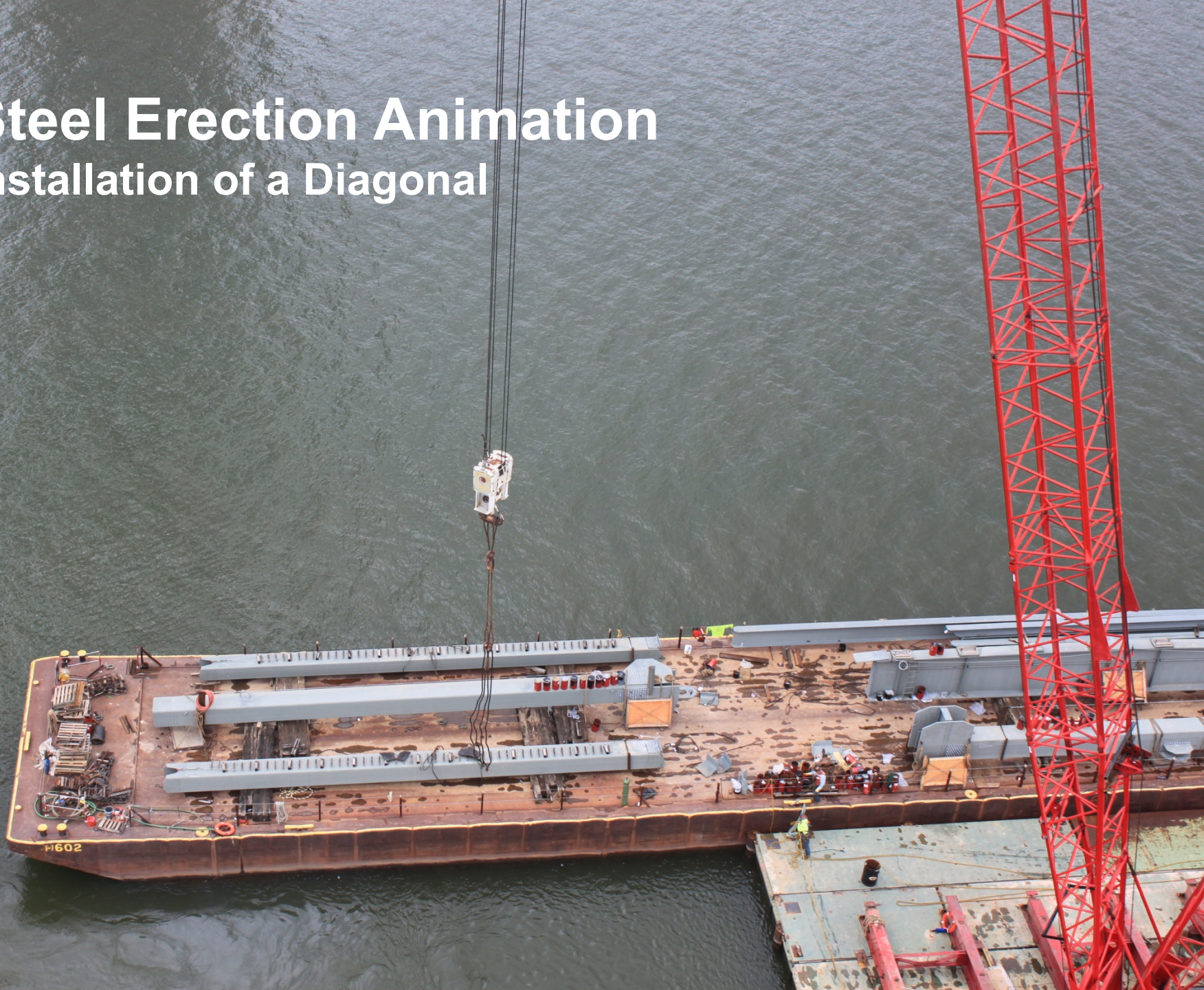


Construction: Truss



Steel Erection Animation

Installation of a Diagonal





M602



602

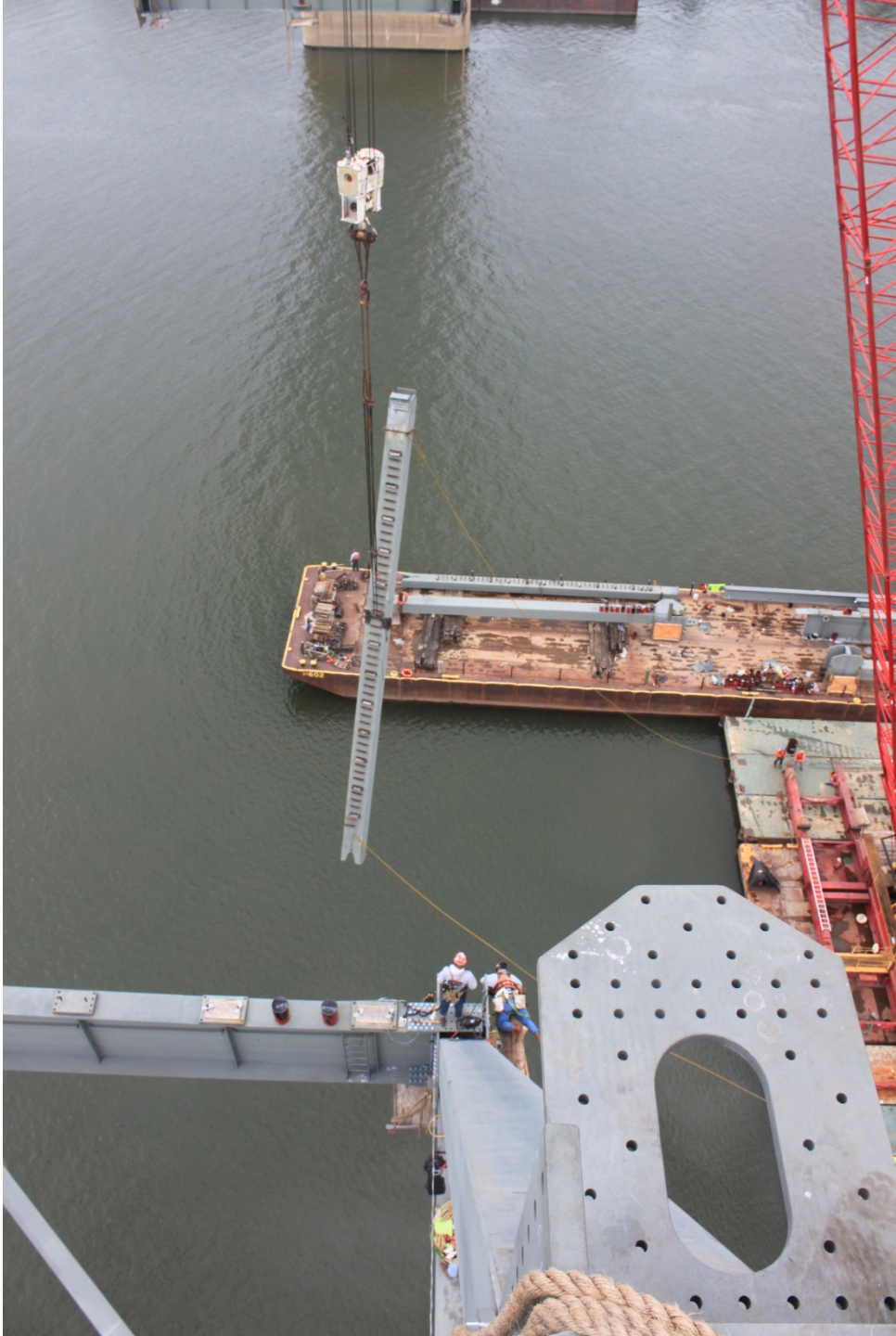


M602

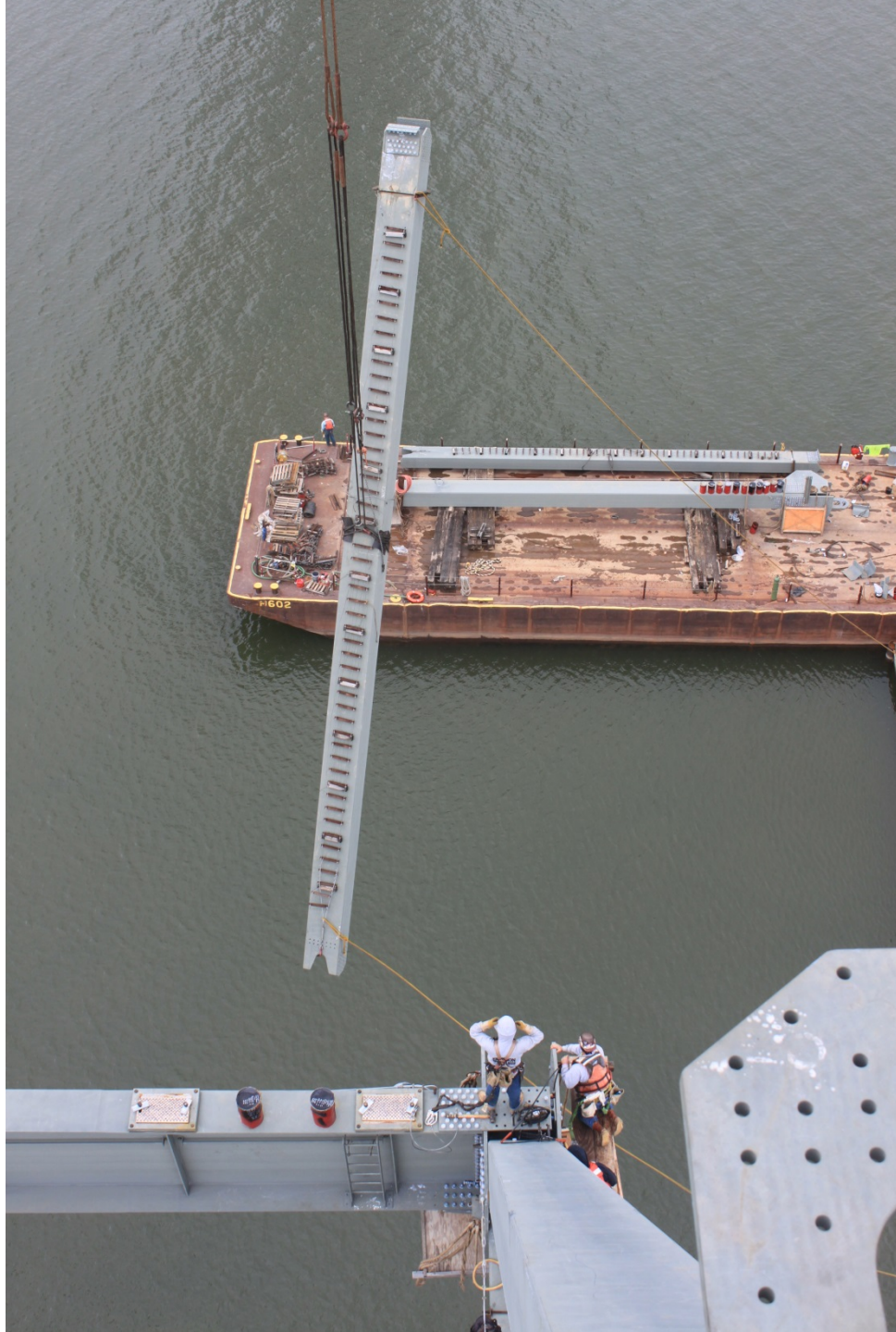


M602





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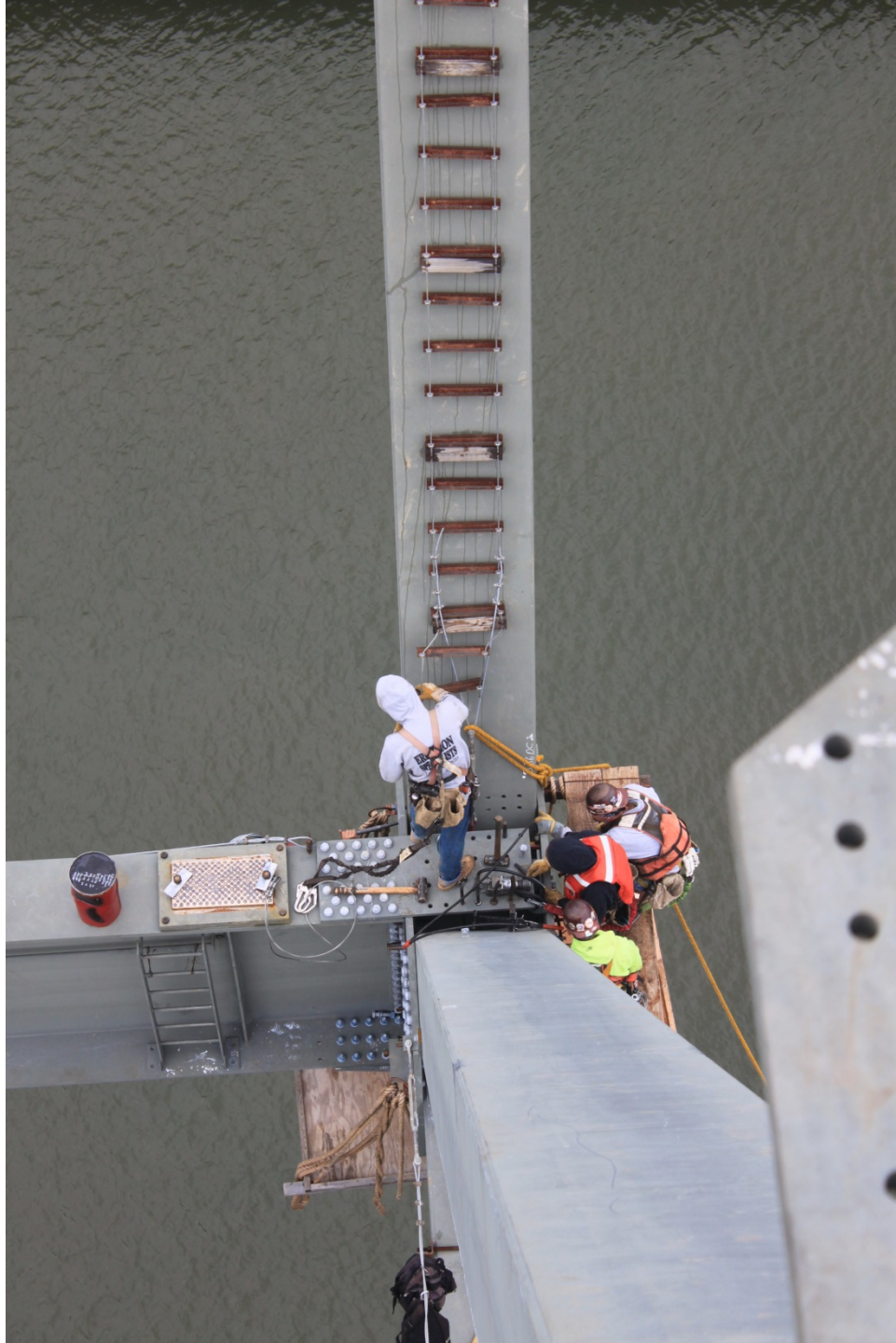
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Drift Pin Installation



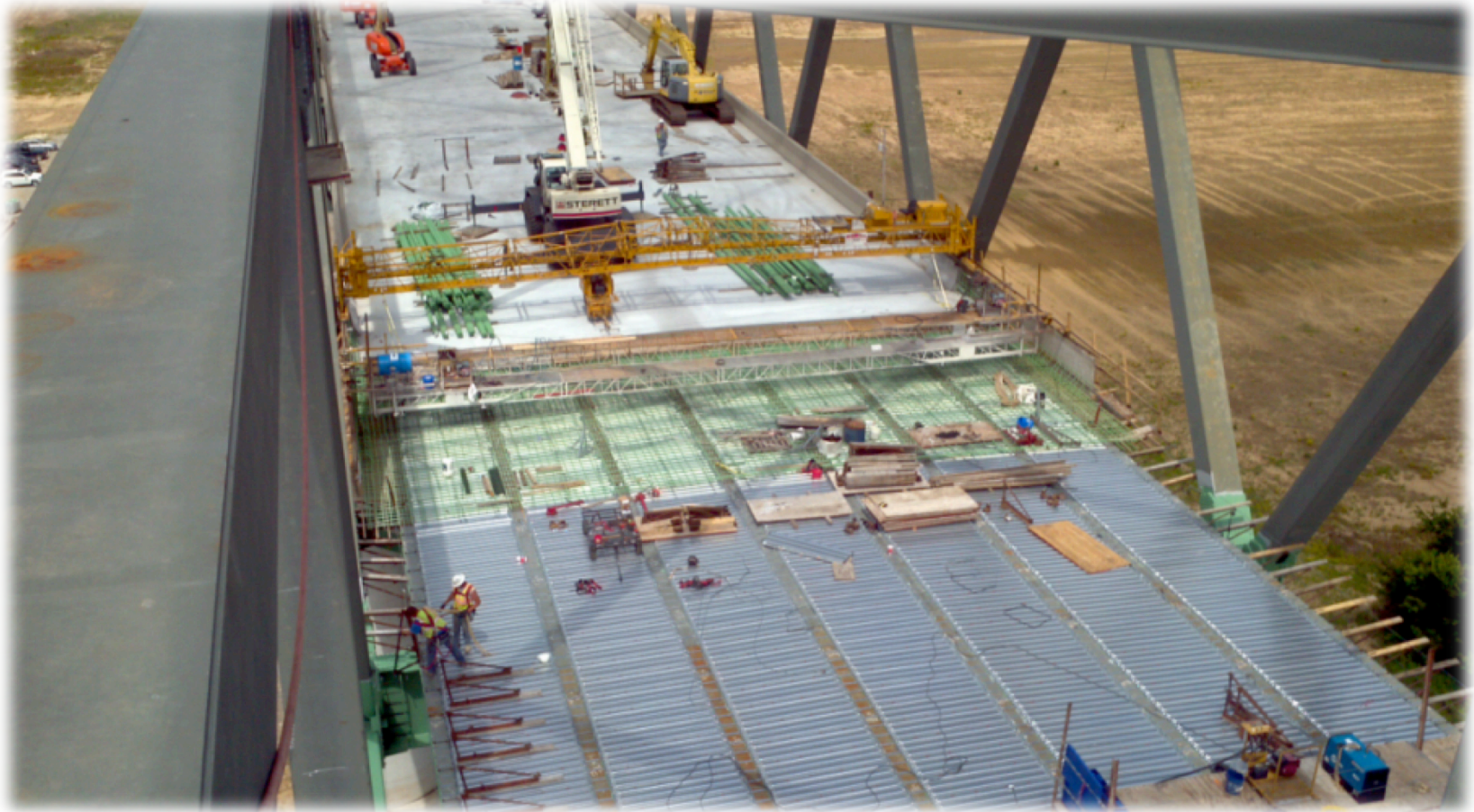


Completed
Diagonal

Construction: Truss



Construction: Deck



Construction Challenge: Old Bridge Deterioration

- Problem: Weight Limit Reduction (Jan. 2012)
 - Cars and passenger trucks
- Solution: Contractor Incentive Package
 - Accelerated Schedule
 - Original: July 2014
 - Actual: July 2013 (2-lanes)
 - Actual: Oct. 2013 (4-lanes)





**Completed Truss
and Approaches**

Demolition

Demolition of Existing Bridge



Demolition

McCracken Co. Approach Spans, April 30, 2014:

- Deflection Noted
- Bluff Slumping



Demolition



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Demolition

June 22, 2014: Eventual Collapse



Demolition



Demolition

Result

- Expedite a contract for demolition
- \$5.6 Million Change Order to Joint Venture

Demolition Plan

- Truss Cuts (40-ft sections)
- Controlled Explosives
- Three Blasts
- Debris Removal
 - 24 Hours in Navigation Channel
 - 48 Hours elsewhere



Demolition

1500-Foot Safety Zone



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Demolition



Demolition



Demolition

3rd Detonation

- Significant Damage to Piers
- Revised Demolition Plan
 - Original: 100% Blasting
 - Final: Dredge and bury portion above construction joint



Demolition



Questions



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