

An aerial photograph of a large bridge with two tall white pylons and a complex interchange system. The bridge spans a body of water. In the foreground, there is an industrial area with many large storage tanks and buildings. A blue and white ship with the word 'FUJITRANS' on its side is docked at a pier. The background shows a cityscape with various buildings and more industrial structures.

Griffith 2007.11.14

Stress measurement

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Introduction

1. Bridge Management system
2. Inspection, evaluation and maintenance
3. Fatigue of steel members
- 4. Stress measurement and Bridge Weigh-in-Motion**
5. Retrofitting, example of orthotropic steel deck
6. Corrosion and anti-corrosion measure

1. Stress measurement of bridge and bridge members
2. Static and dynamic
3. Stress range histogram
4. Bridge Weigh-in-Motion
5. Strain Checker

Stress measurement of bridges: Japan

1950's – 1960's: static

Stress and deformation measurement

Calculation for design vs. bridge behavior

Safety

1960's – 1980's: dynamic

Structural dynamics

Vibration measurement

1990's – 2000's: long term monitoring

Stress in service and stress range histogram

Bridge Weigh-in-Motion

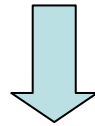
Stress measurement of bridges: Japan

1980's – 2000's

Digital recording

Durability evaluation

Histogram recorder



Bridge Monitoring

(using communication network)

Strain Checker for easy stress measurement

Monitoring of highway bridges

1. Bridge Monitoring

Short term : 1-3 days, 1 week,
1 month or 1 year

Examples

2. Weigh-in-Motion and Bridge WIM in Japan

GVW and axle loading



Michigan, USA, 11-axle truck

Example of Bridge Monitoring

- Semimaru Bridge

Skewed arch bridge

Semimaru



- Minato Shinbashi Bridge

3-span continuous box girder

Minato



- Ohdaka Overpass

Simple skewed box girder

Odaka



Bridge Weigh-in-Motion

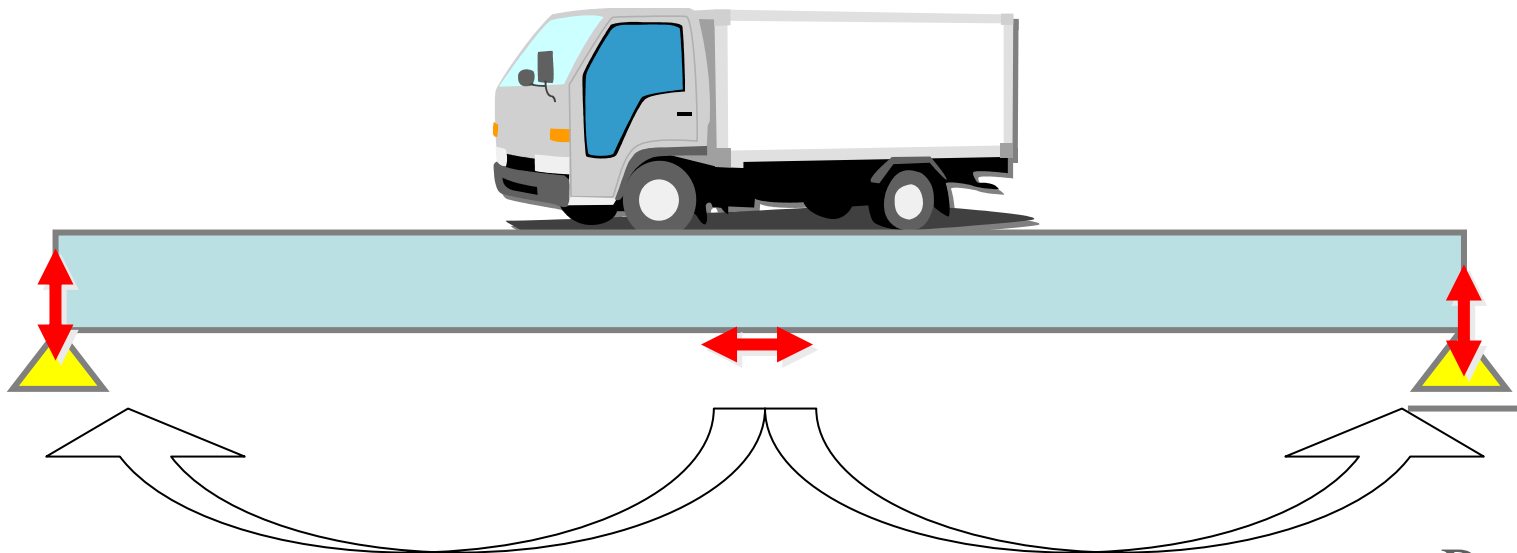
(Use strain response of bridge member as scale)

(Moses, Miki, PWRI, etc.)

Bending strain of beam

Reaction Force Method

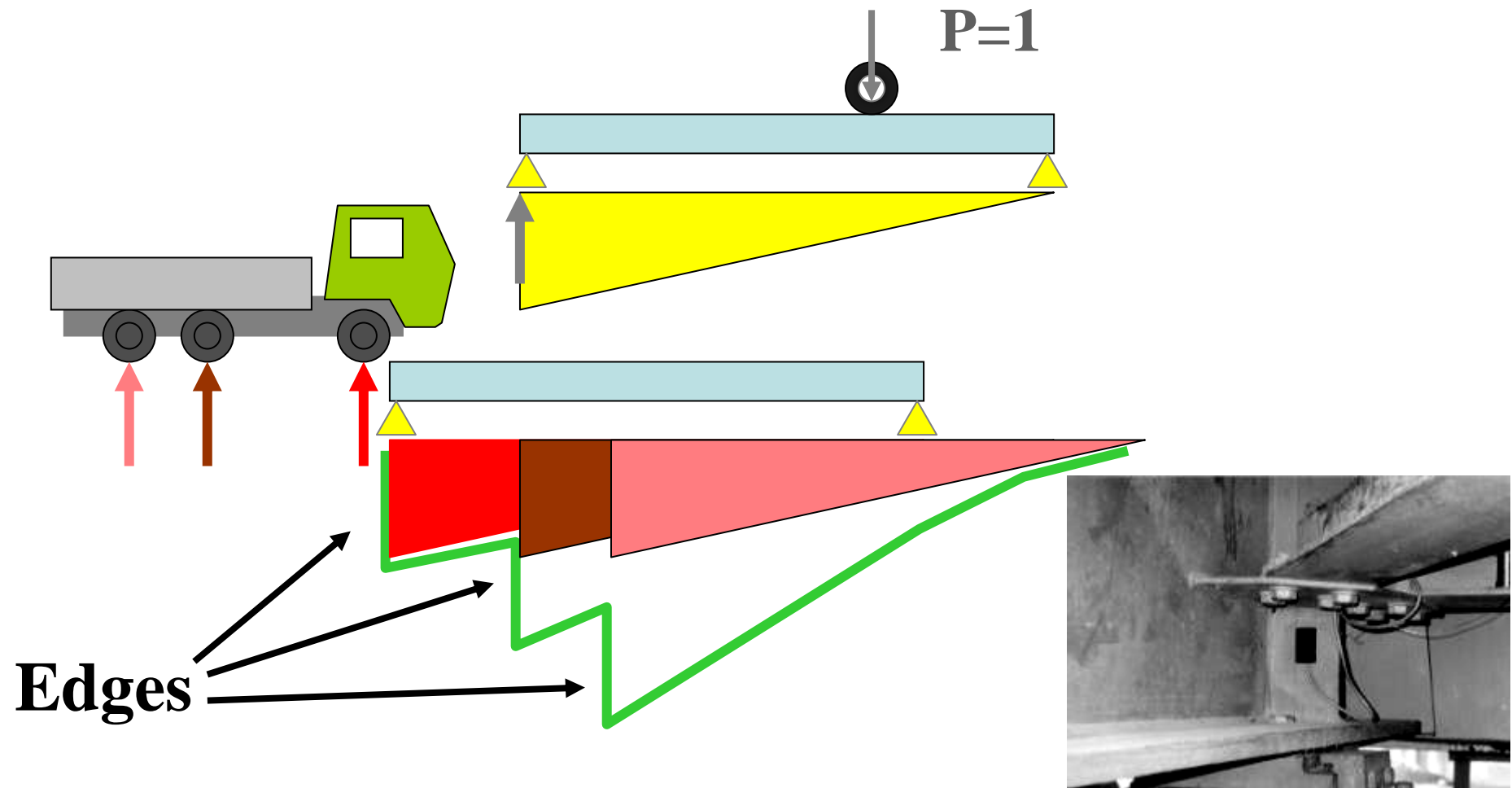
(Ojio and Yamada, Nagoya U.)



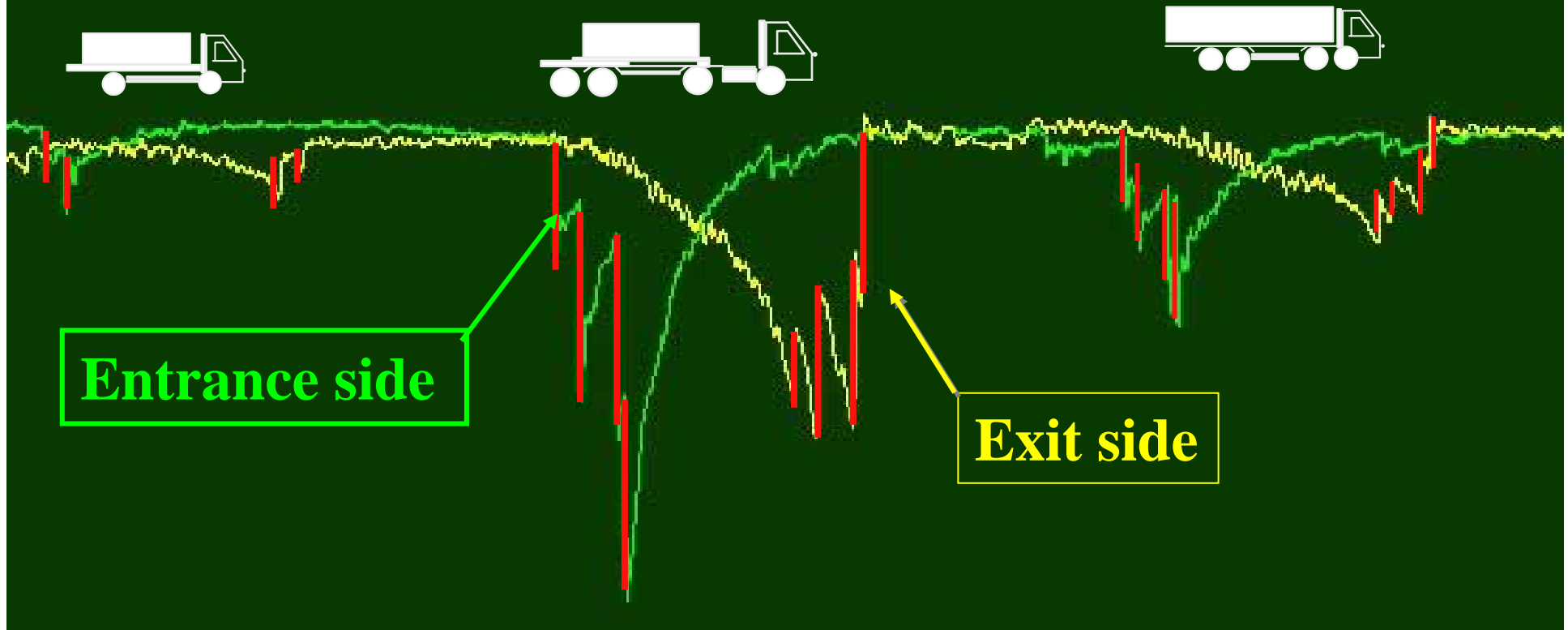
Patented

Influence Line of Reaction Force

- Edges in response wave correspond to axle loads.



WIM by Reaction Force Method and identification of truck type



Compare axle spacing with database of trucks

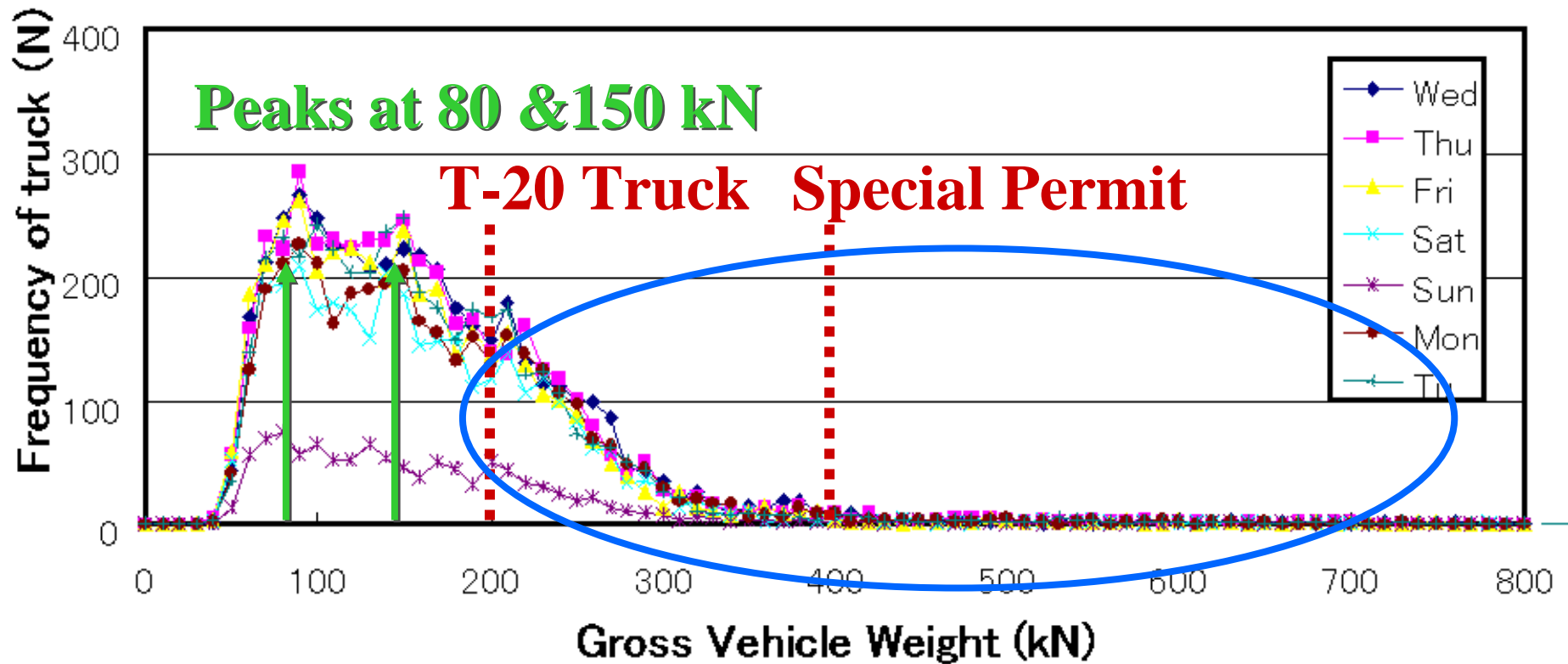
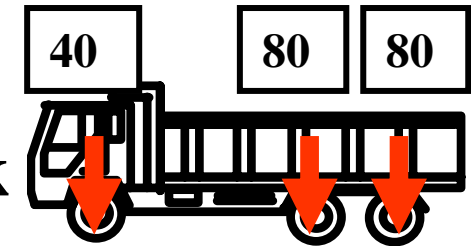
identify truck type

Measurement of trucks in service by WIM and BWIM



Distribution of **GVW** Daily Trucks on NR23

T-20 Truck

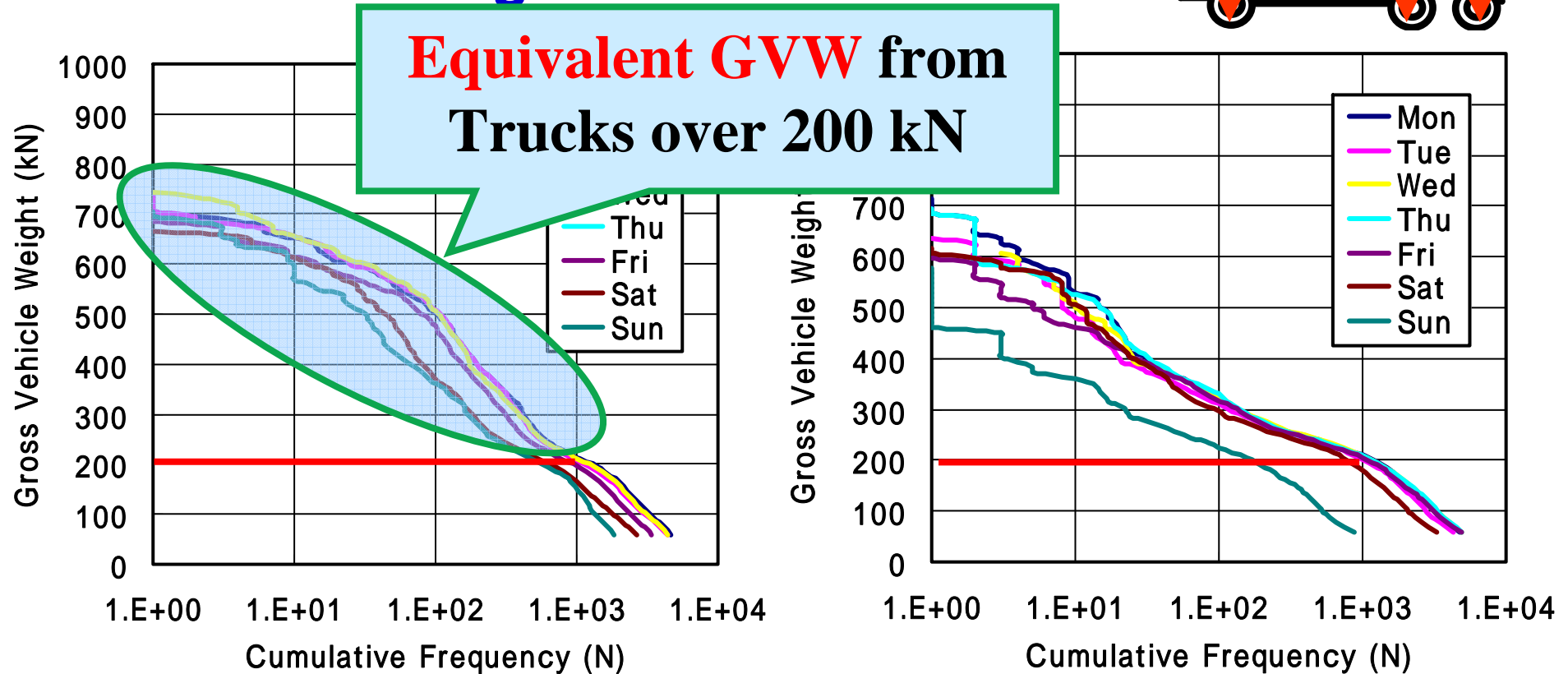
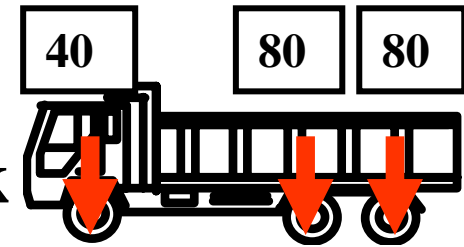


One week

Emphasis on heavy loading

Distribution of GVW Slow and Passing Lanes

T-20 Truck



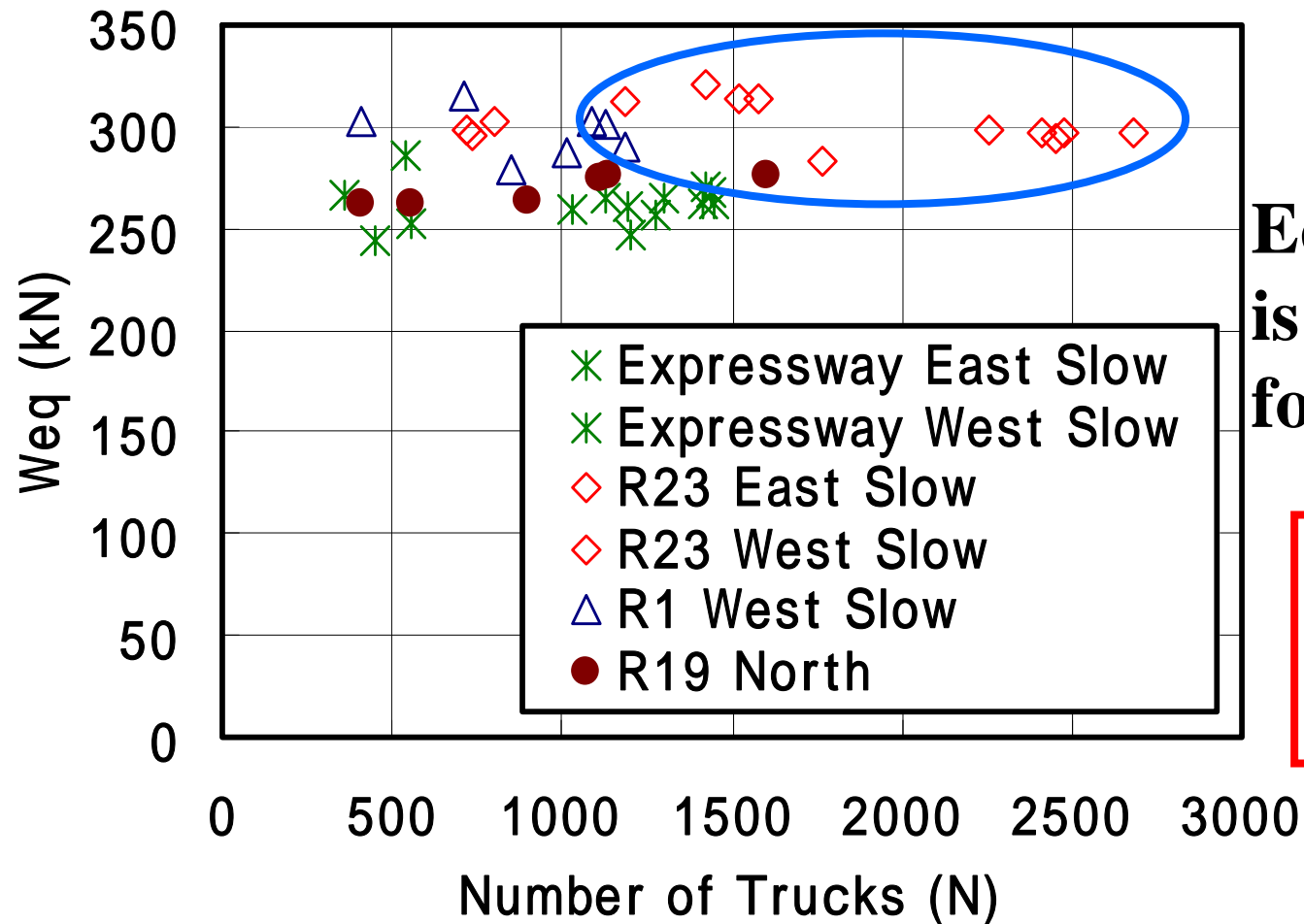
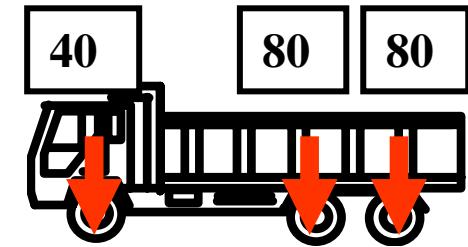
NR 23 Yokkaichi Viaduct
West Bound **Slow Lane**

NR 23 Yokkaichi Viaduct
West Bound **Passing Lane**

Cumulative frequency distribution of GVW

Equivalent GVW and N

T-20 Truck

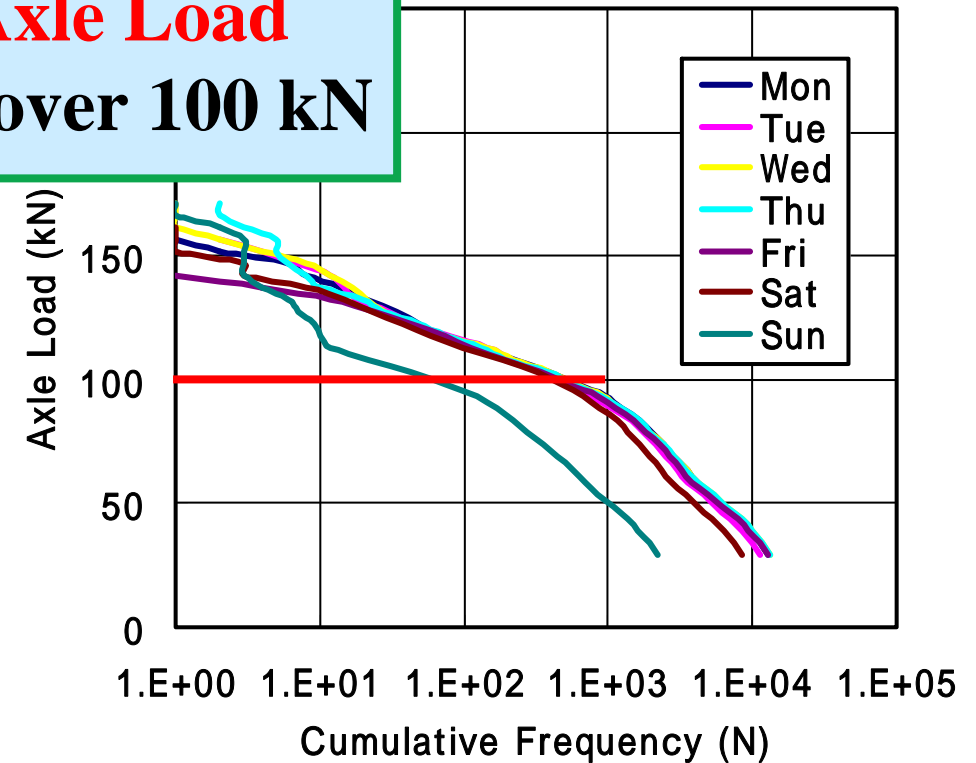
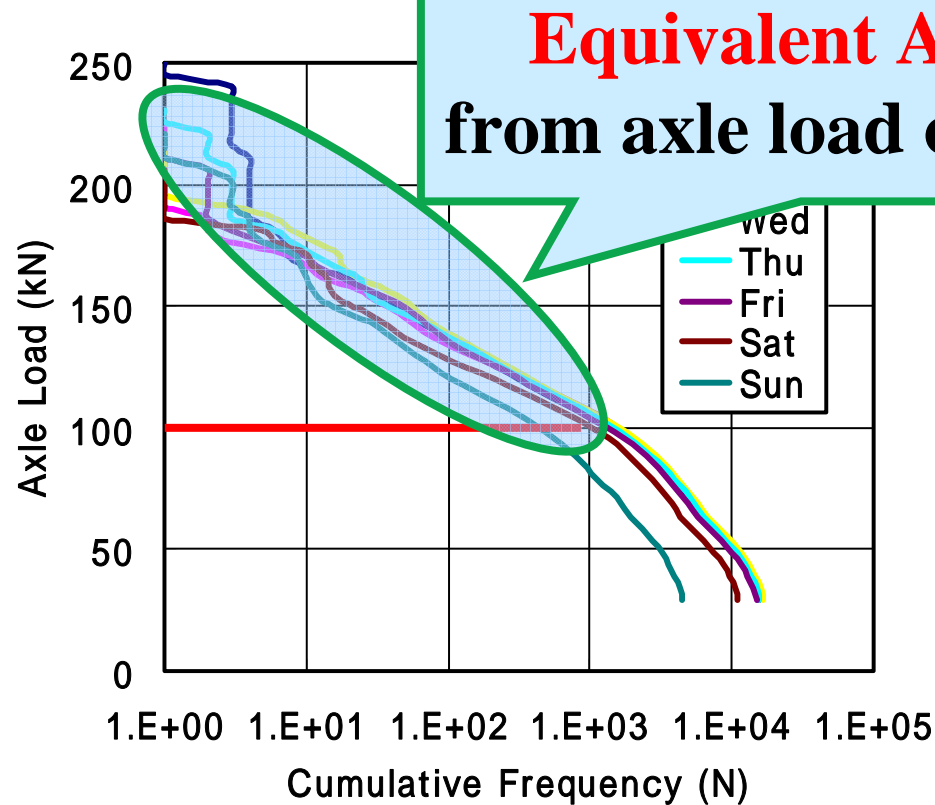
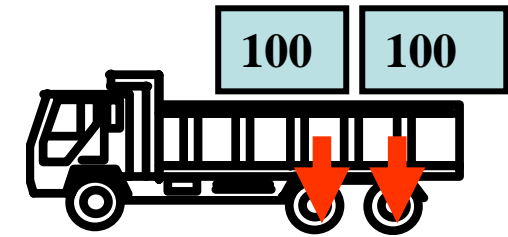


Equivalent GVW is computed by the following equation.

$$Weq = \sqrt[3]{\frac{\sum W_i^3 \cdot n_i}{\sum n_i}}$$

Distribution of Axle Load Slow and Passing Lanes

Axle Load



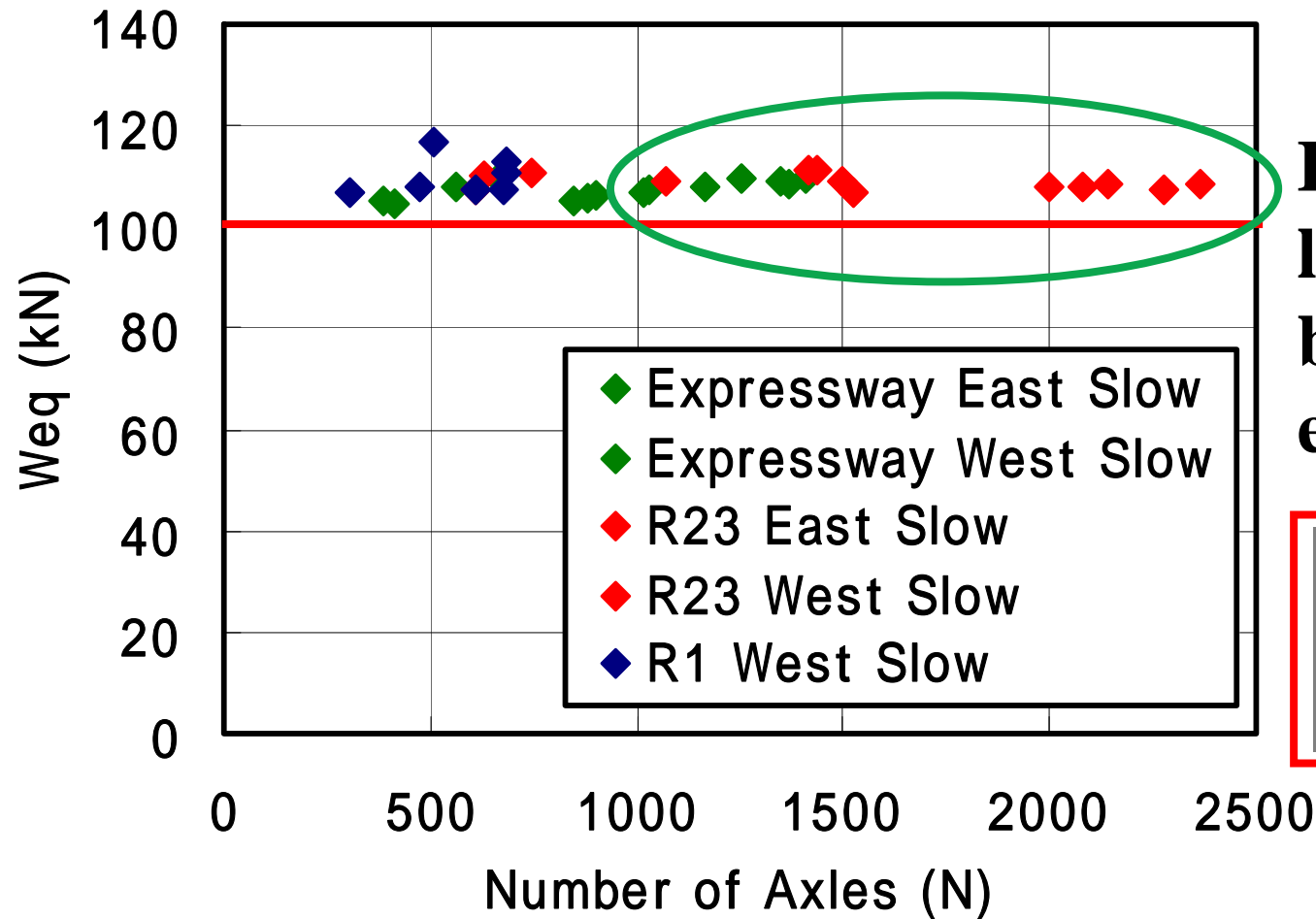
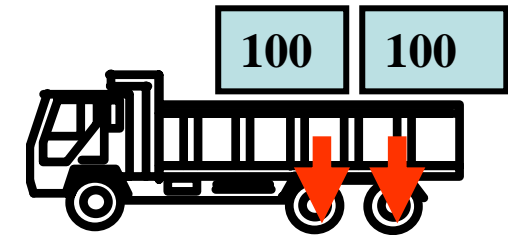
NR 23 Yokkaichi Viaduct
West Bound **Slow Lane**

NR 23 Yokkaichi Viaduct
West Bound **Passing Lane**

Cumulative frequency distribution of Axle Load

Equivalent Axle Load and N Slow Lane

Axle Load

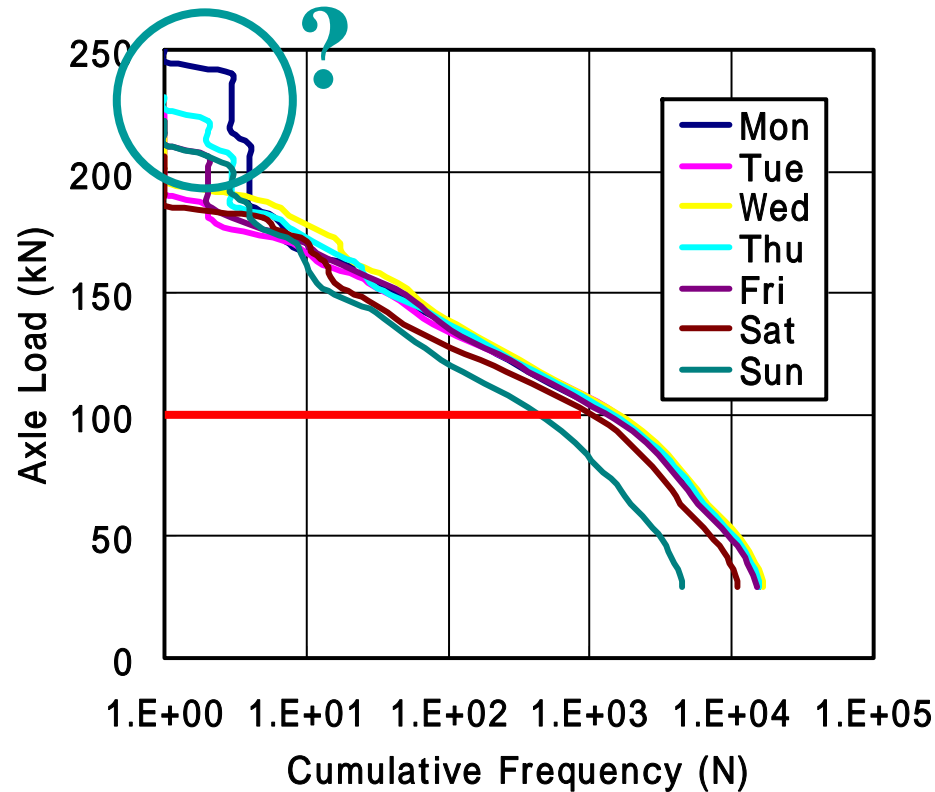


Equivalent axle load is computed by the following equation.

$$Weq = \sqrt[3]{\frac{\sum W_i^3 \cdot n_i}{\sum n_i}}$$

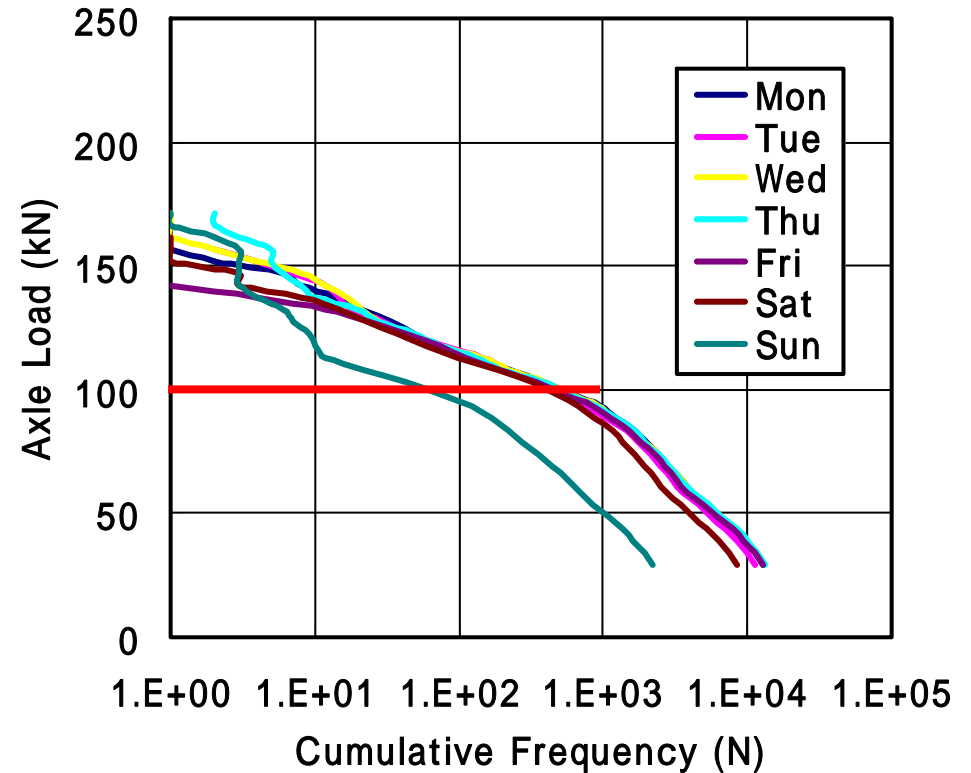
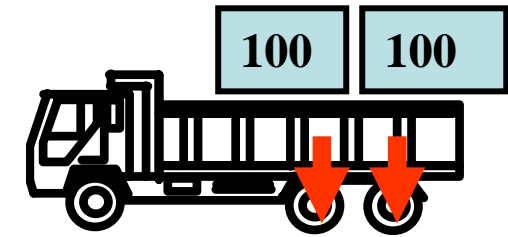
Slow Lane

Distribution of Axle Load Slow and Passing Lanes



NR 23 Yokkaichi Viaduct
West Bound **Slow Lane**

Axle Load



NR 23 Yokkaichi Viaduct
West Bound **Passing Lane**

Heavy Duty Truck Crane

- 1850kN

- 1460kN

- 1580kN

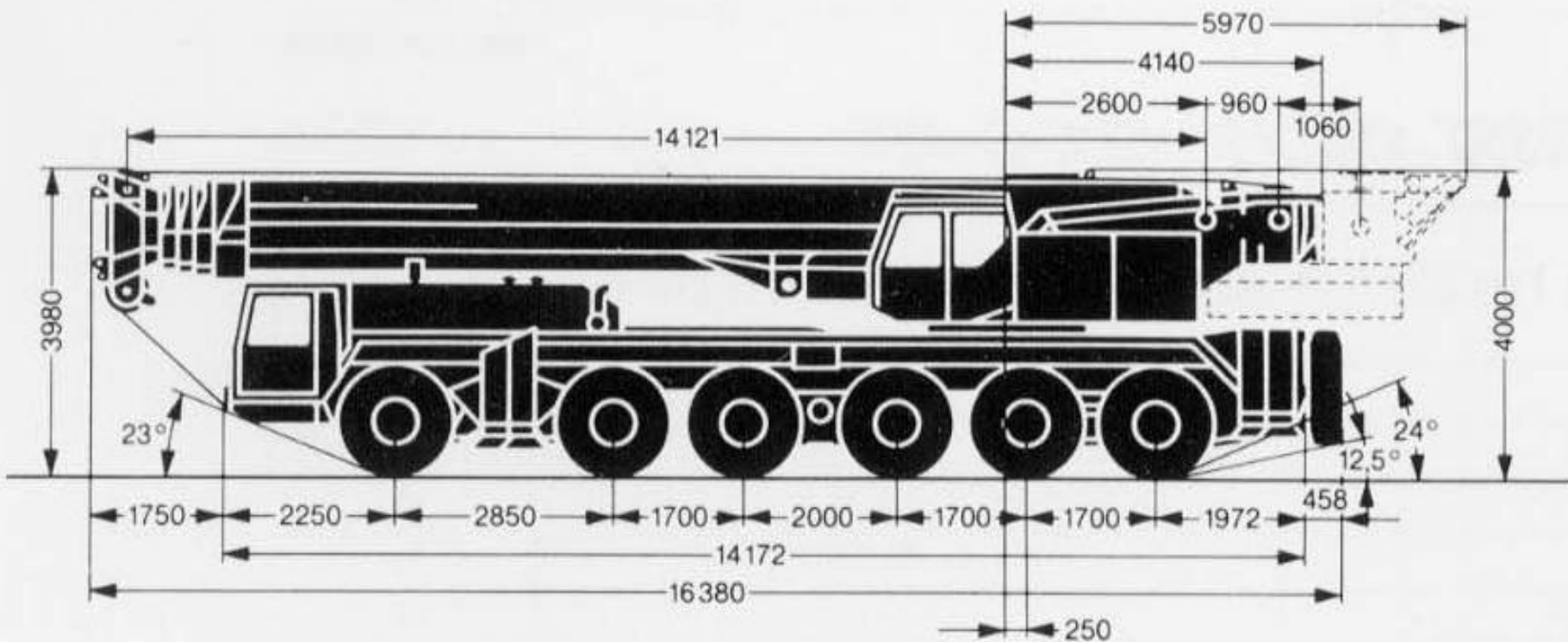
- 1280kN

Monitoring Trucks by Video Camera

200t Truck Crane 6 axles

200t 全油圧式トラッククレーン
LIEBHERR
LTM1200N

主寸法



Catalog of truck crane

200t Truck Crane 6 axles

Carrier (6-axle truck)

Crane

Fully Equipped Crane

34ton

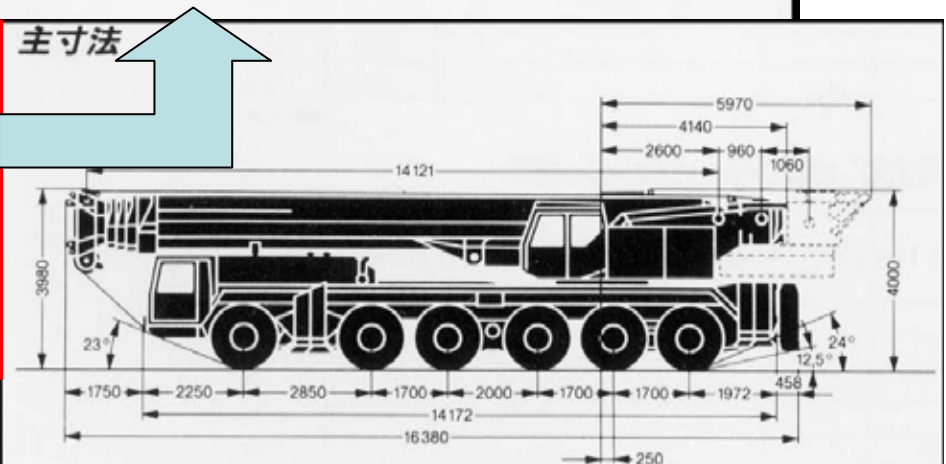
72ton

160ton

キャリア総重量	34ton
クレーン装備重量	72ton
クレーン全装備重量	160ton

※注 本機は公道を走行する時、台車のみ

主寸法



Heavy Duty Truck Crane

- 1850k

N

- 1460kN

Michigan 11-axle truck : 70 tons

70 ton / 10 = 7 ton/axle

- 1580kN

- 1280kN

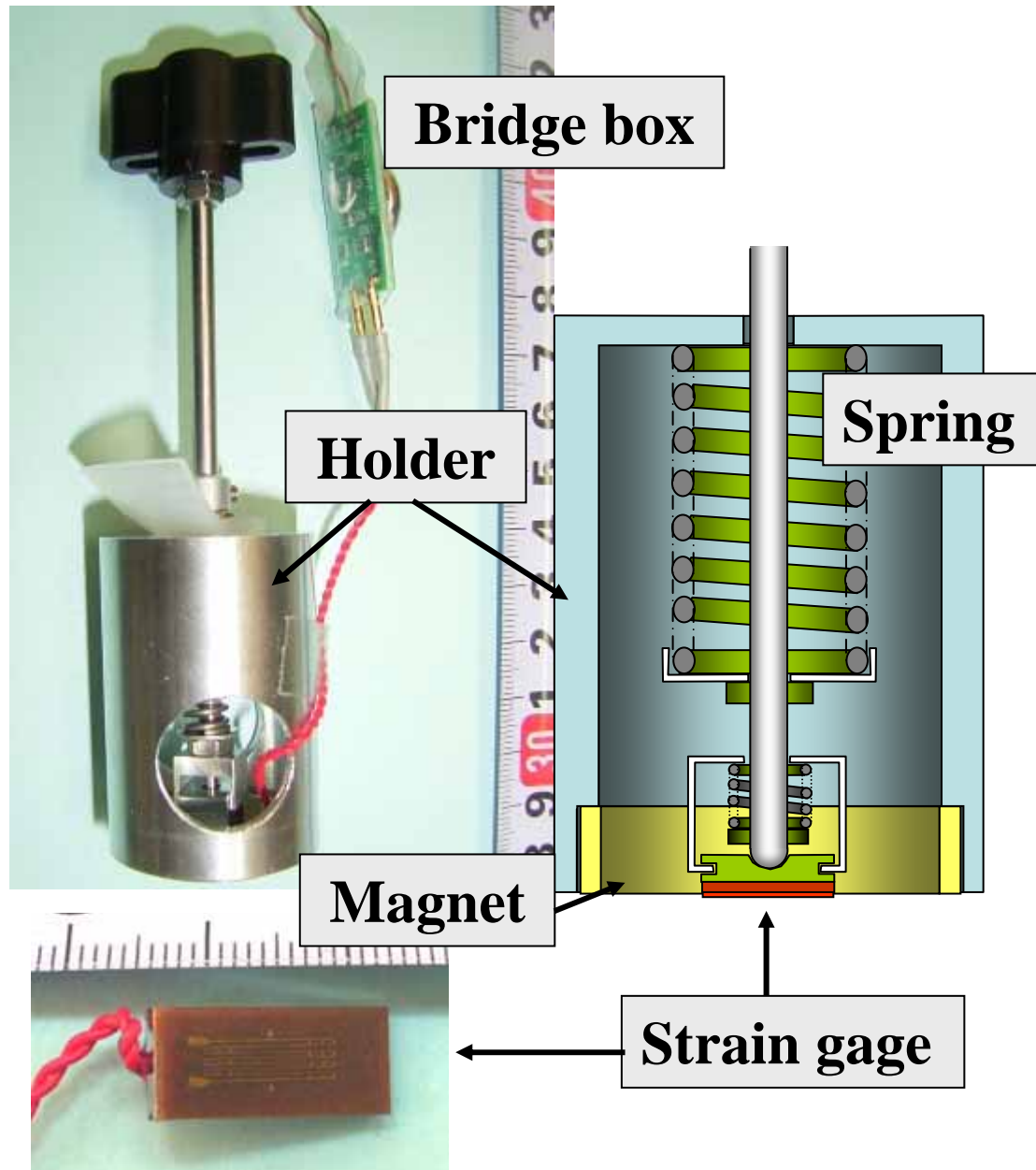
160 ton / 6 = 25 ton/axle

Summary of BWIM Study

- 1. BWIM using reaction force method is simple and effective to obtain GVW, axle loads and truck type in service.**
- 2. Overloaded trucks were found on major highway and national routes in Japan. Situation may be the same in other Asian countries.**
- 3. Law enforcement is necessary to control such heavy trucks to maintain highway bridges in good condition.**

Strain Checker for easy stress measurement

Ojio and TML



Strain measurement set
(4ch)

Application of strain checker in Switzerland



Kirchenfeldbrücke in Bern, 1882

2005.9

Use buses and trams for loading



2005.10.25





2005.10.25

Use of strain checker to diagnose old bridge



Courtesy ICOM, EPFL, 2007

Arch members and floor systems



Orthotropic steel decks

