

MILLAU BRIDGE

Infrastructure



Environment



Buildings



From the dream to the reality

Summary

- Where and why
- History
- Global Design
- Structure & Foundation Design
- Construction

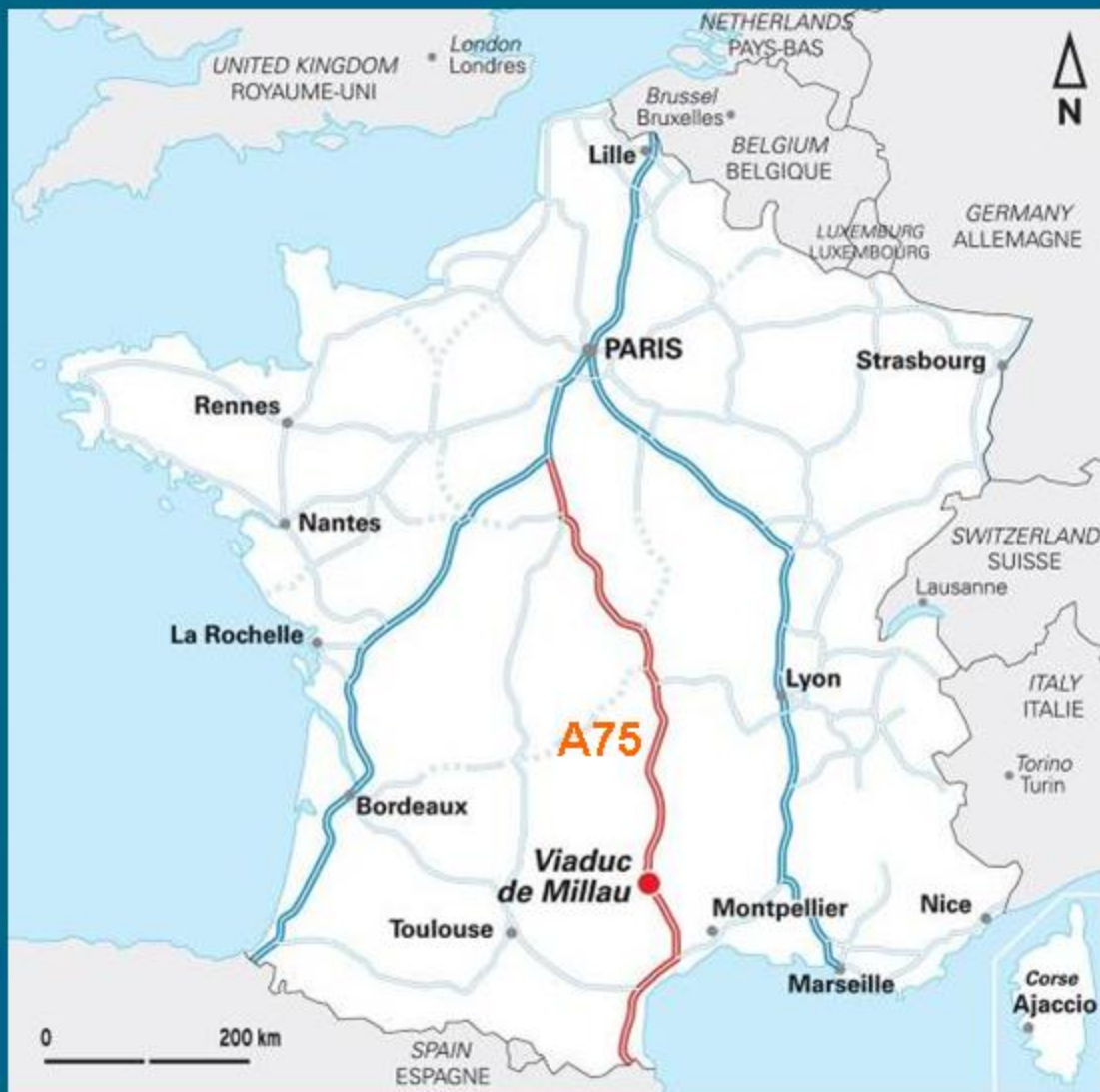
WHERE & WHY ?



WHERE & WHY ?

- To complete the A75 alternative north-south road to the A7/A6 in the Rhône Valley
- To avoid the crossing of the city of Millau by the RN9 and its huge traffic jams every summer

WHERE & WHY ?



HISTORY

- 1975: Governmental decision to build the A 75
- 1989: Choice of the final route westward to Millau
- 1991: THE IDEA of an upper crossing of the valley
- 1992: Preliminary studies of the bridge (SETRA)
 - multiple cable stayed bridge (2 solutions)
 - classical concrete or metal (2 solutions)

HISTORY

- 1993: Competition for the design – Stage 1
 - 8 Engineers teams + 7 Architects teams, all 15 in parallel
 - analysis of the basic design and new proposals
- 1994: Mixing Engineers + Architects in 5 teams
 - to check the feasibility of a so exceptional bridge
 - to let the competitors imagine an alternative solution
 - to mix the engineers and the architects
- 1995 - 1996: Competition for the design

HISTORY

- 1996 July:

The multiple cable-stayed solution is retained and awarded to

THALES – ARCADIS – SERF + Norman FOSTER
& Michel Virlogeux

- 1997 – 1998: Preliminary and Final Design

- 1998 May, 20: Governmental decision for a concession

HISTORY

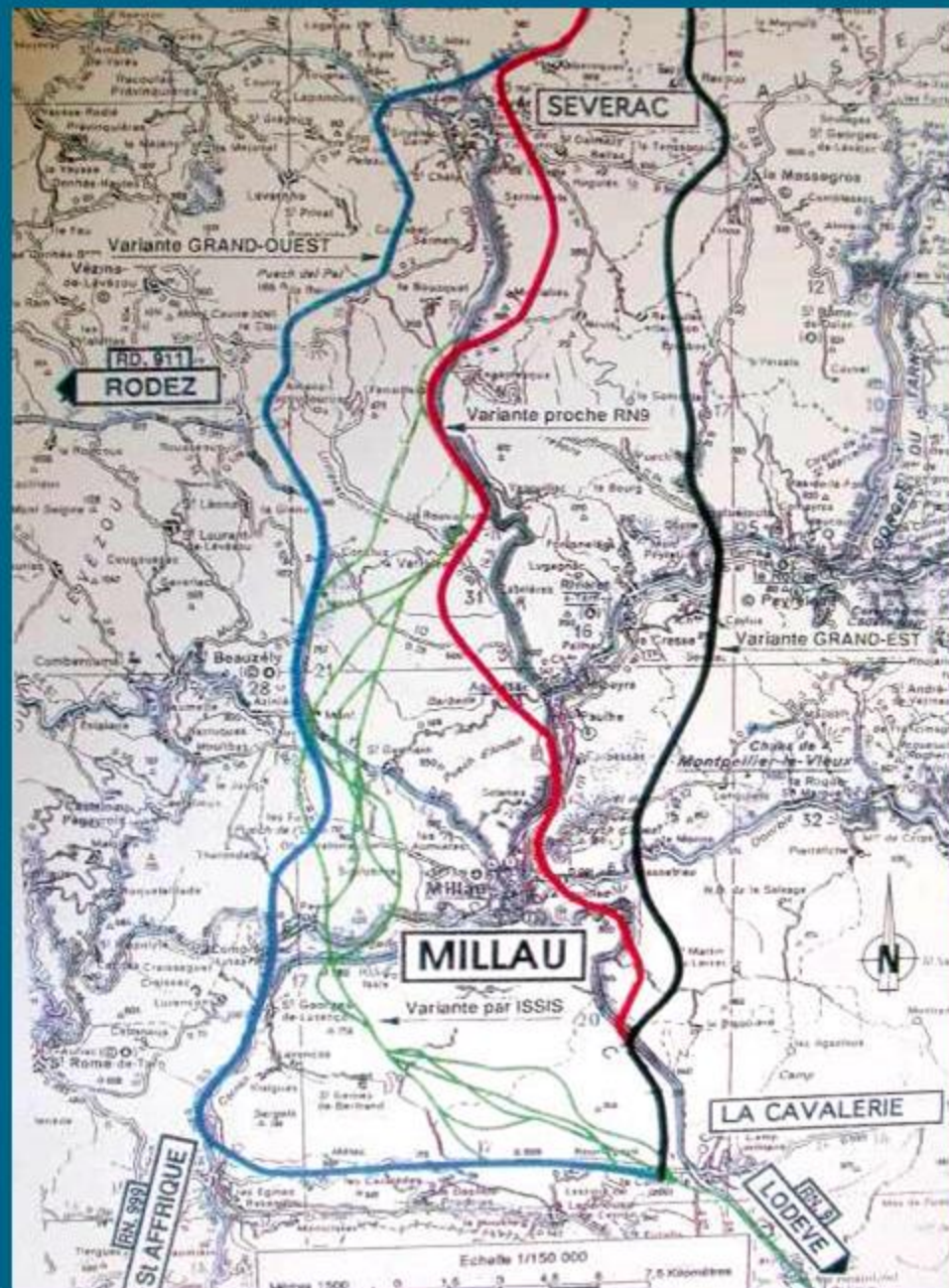
- 2000 – 2001: Bidding phase for the concession
- 2001 May, 30: EIFFAGE signed the concession contract
- 2001 – 2004: Construction
 - December 2001, 14: 'First stone'
 - December 2004, 14: Opening to the users

GLOBAL DESIGN

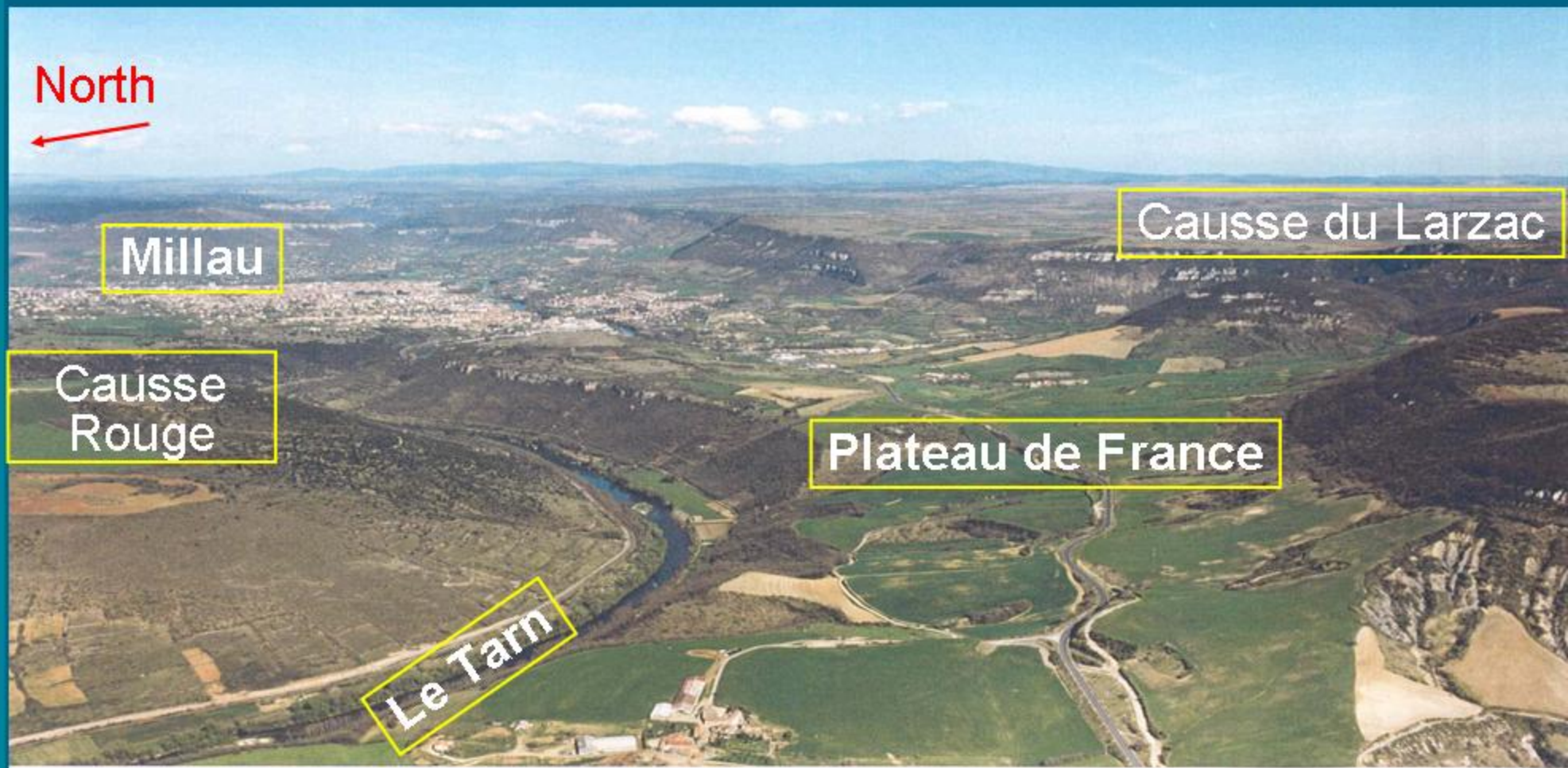
- Site conditions
- Users comfort
- Global wind effect

SITE CONDITIONS

1989
Green route



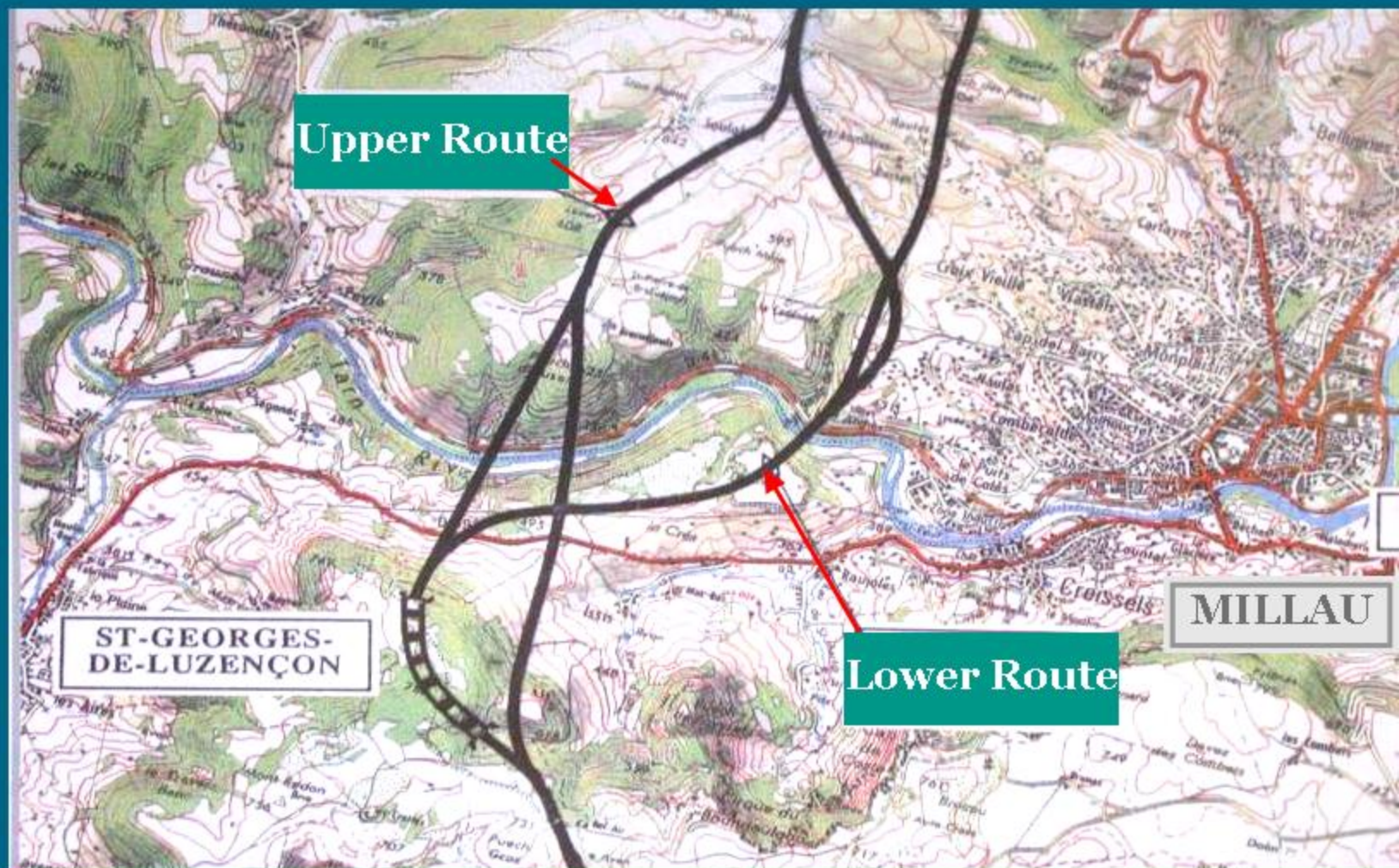
Global
Route

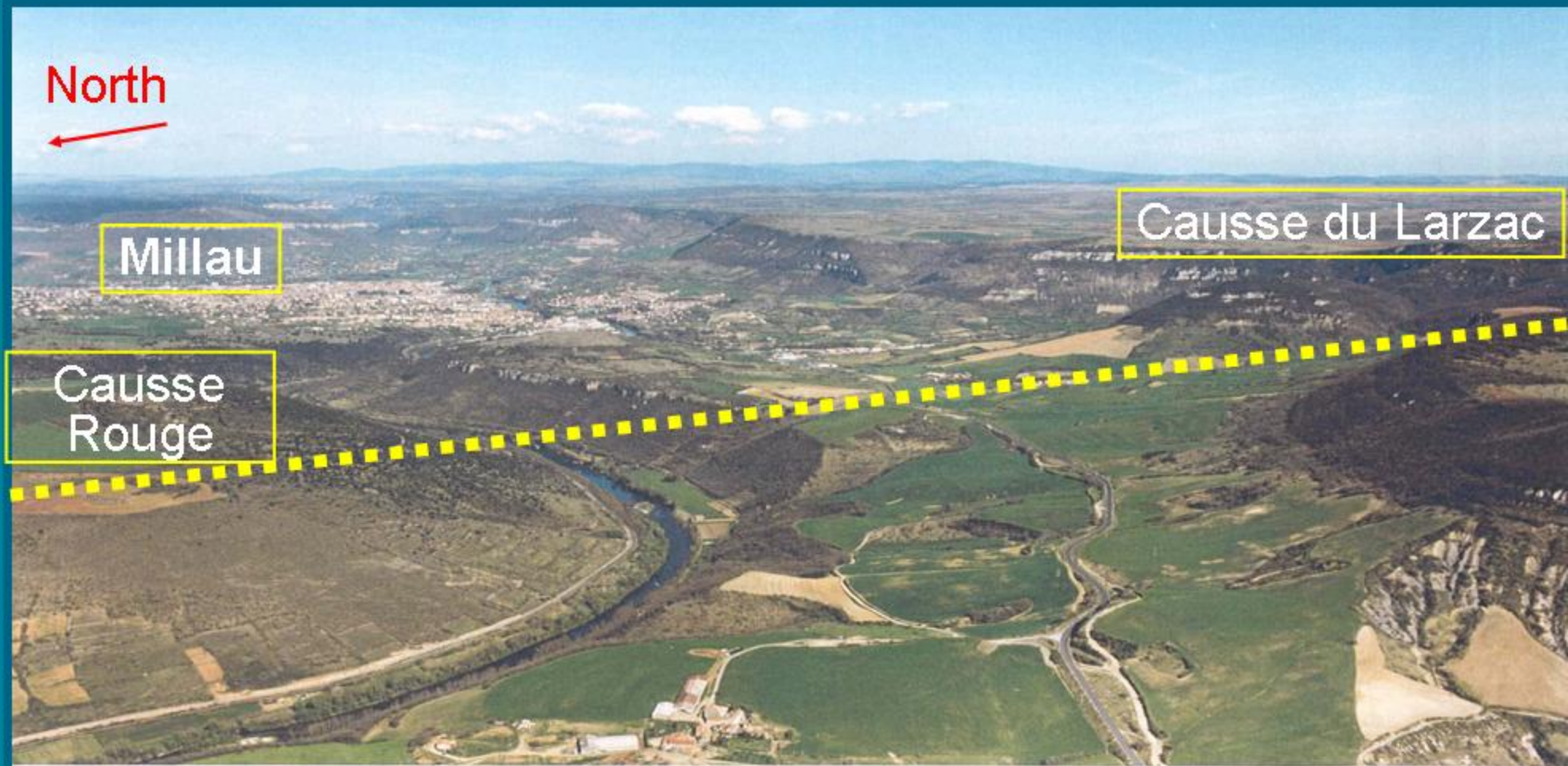


SITE CONDITIONS

Local route

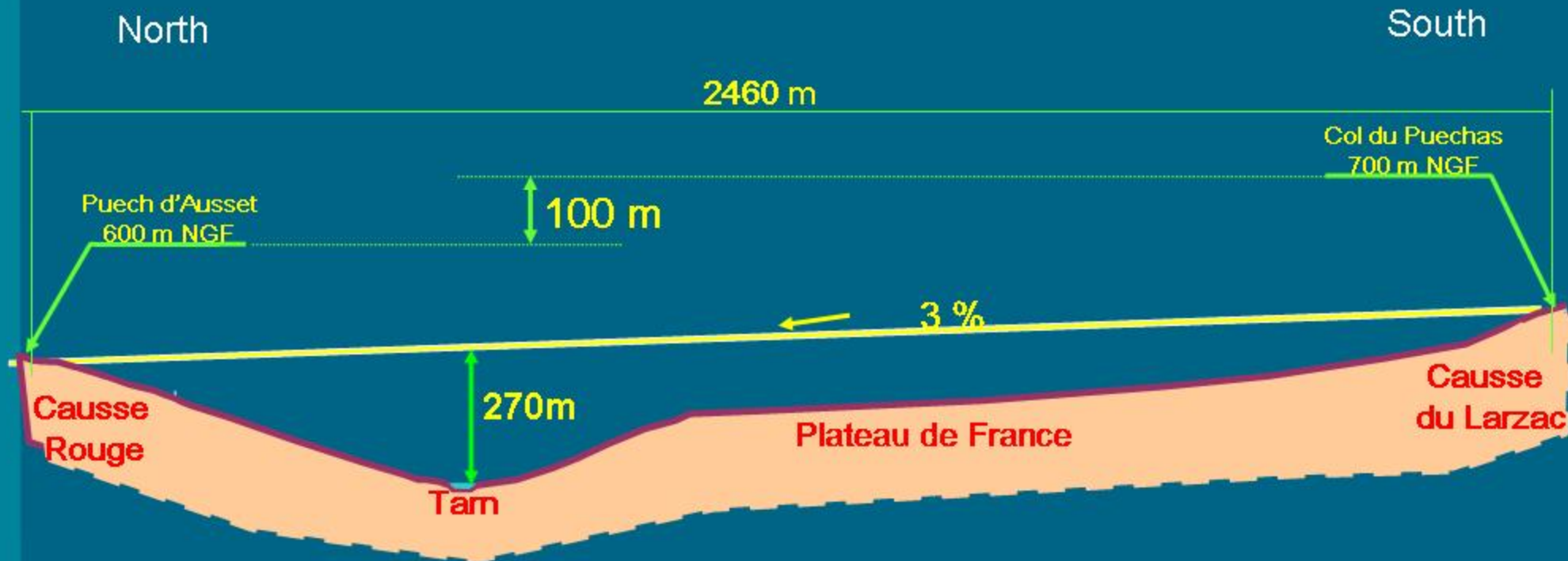
1991
Upper route

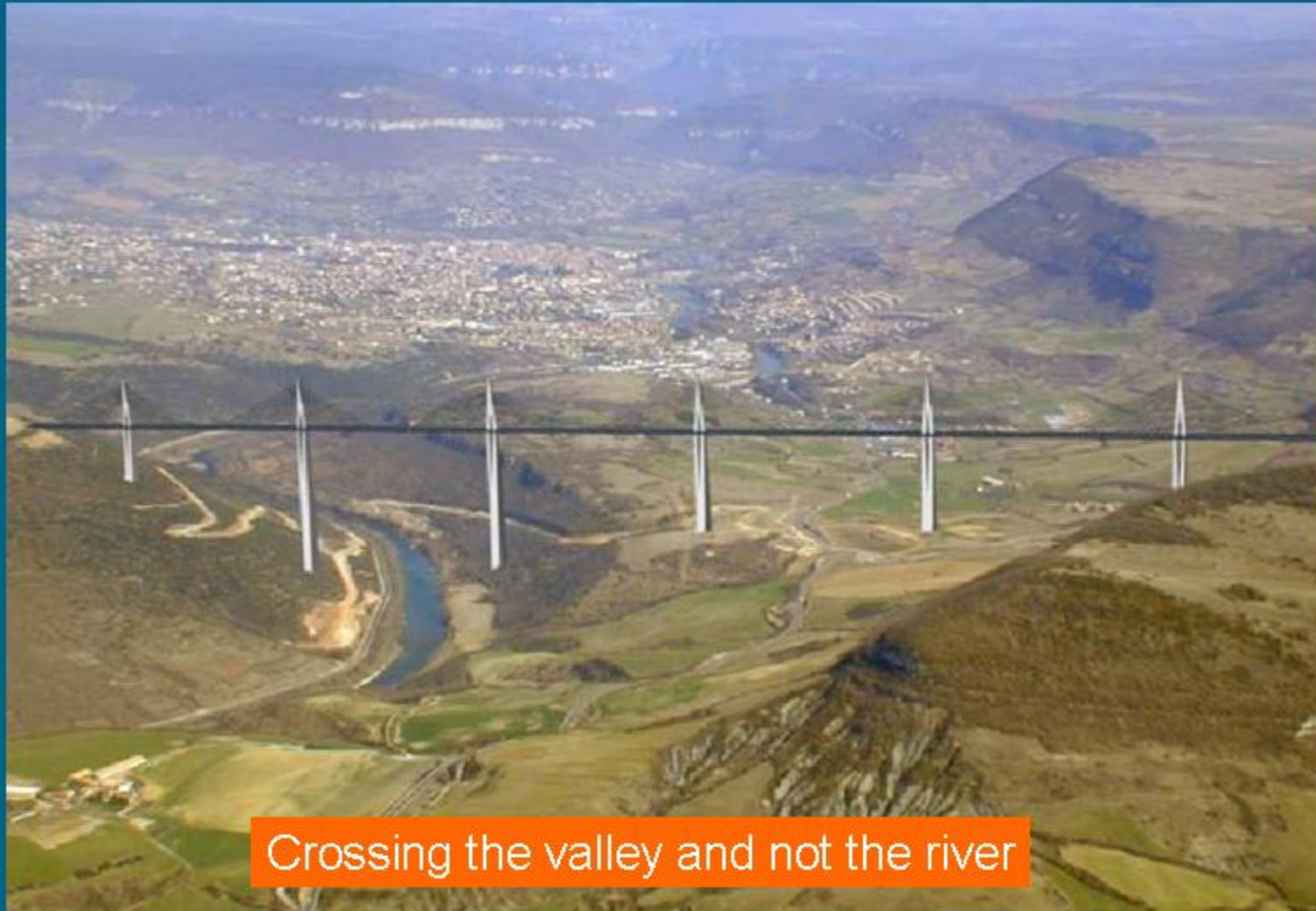




SITE CONDITIONS

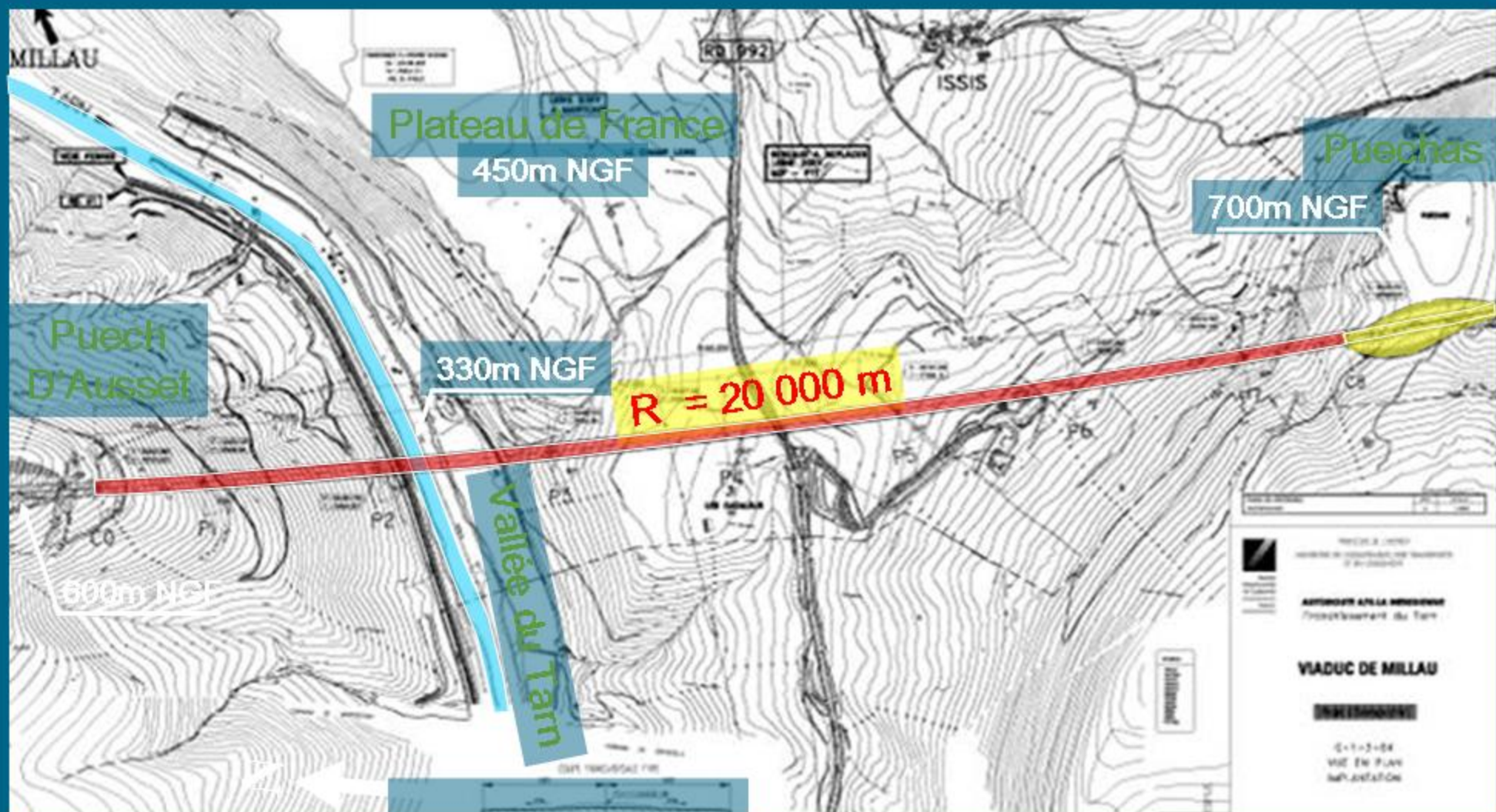
Longitudinal Profile

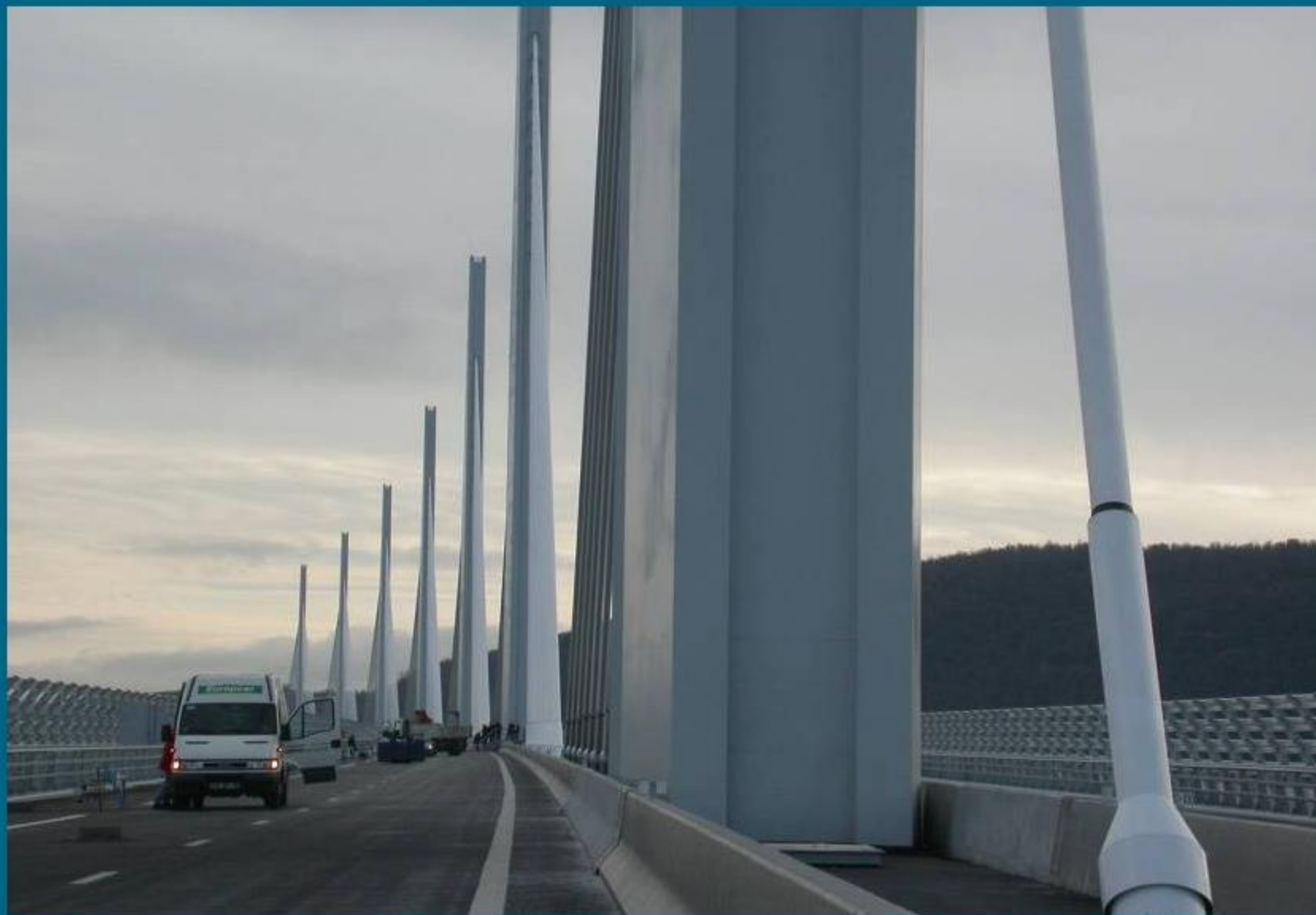




USERS COMFORT

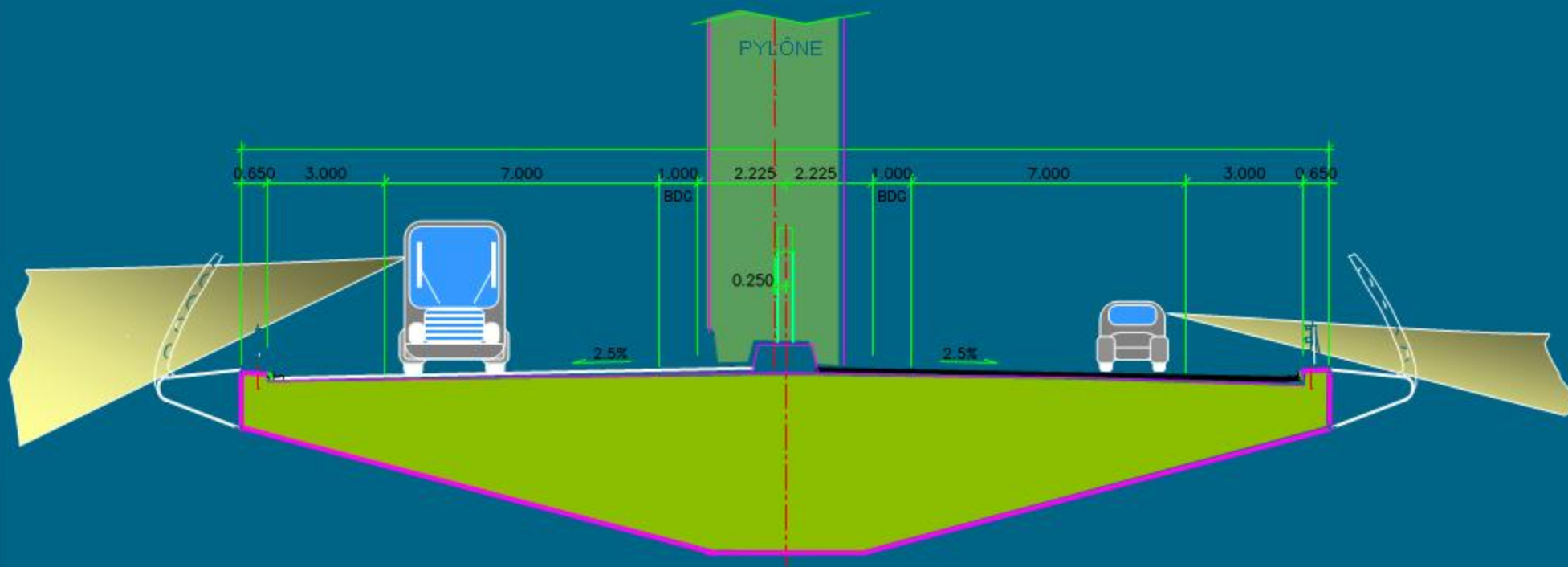
Horizontal curve





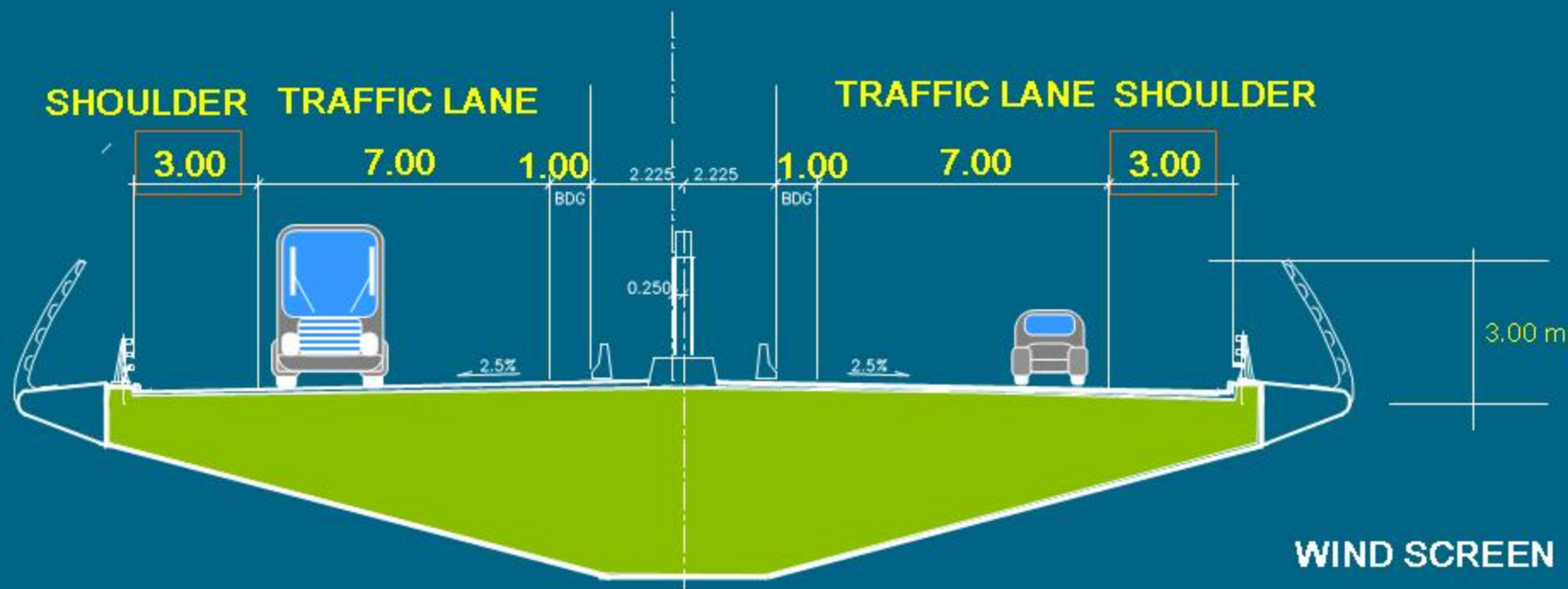
USERS COMFORT

Cross section



USERS COMFORT

Cross section



GLOBAL WIND EFFECT

Wind effect on pylons & cables

H

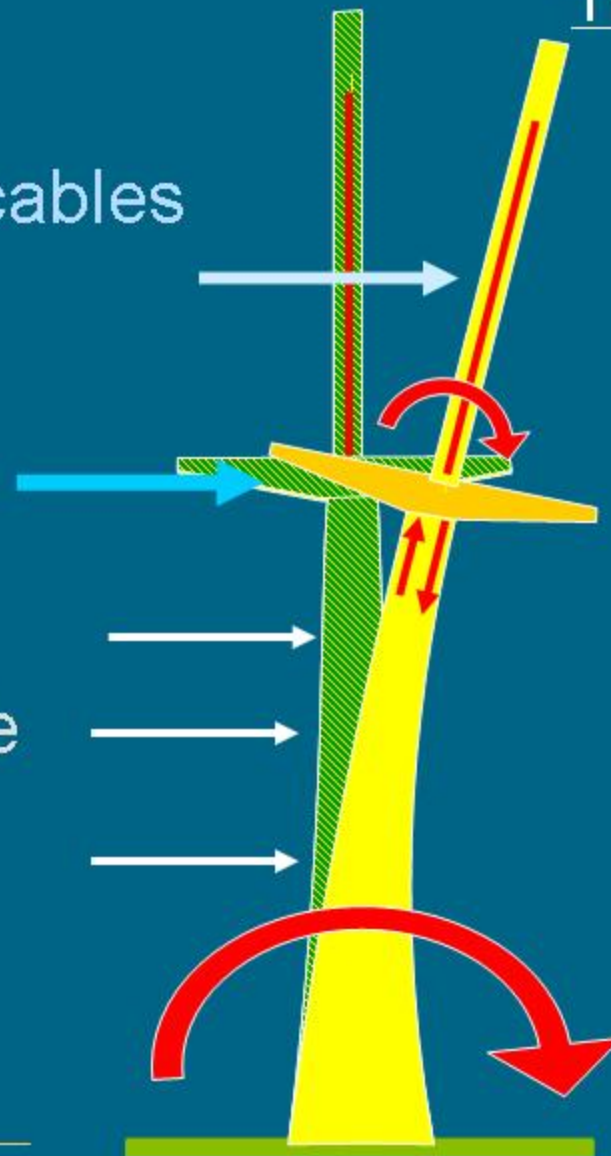
Wind on deck

H

Wind on pile

H

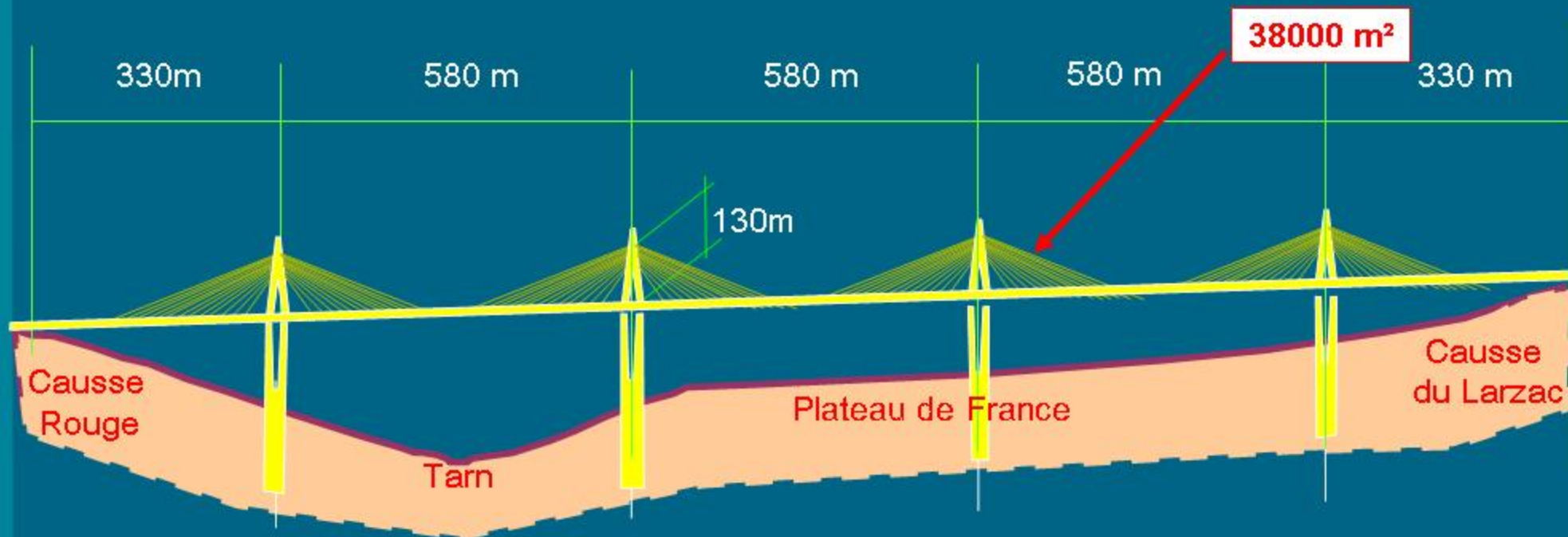
Transverse effect



GLOBAL WIND EFFECT

Span length

4 piers - 3 spans 580m

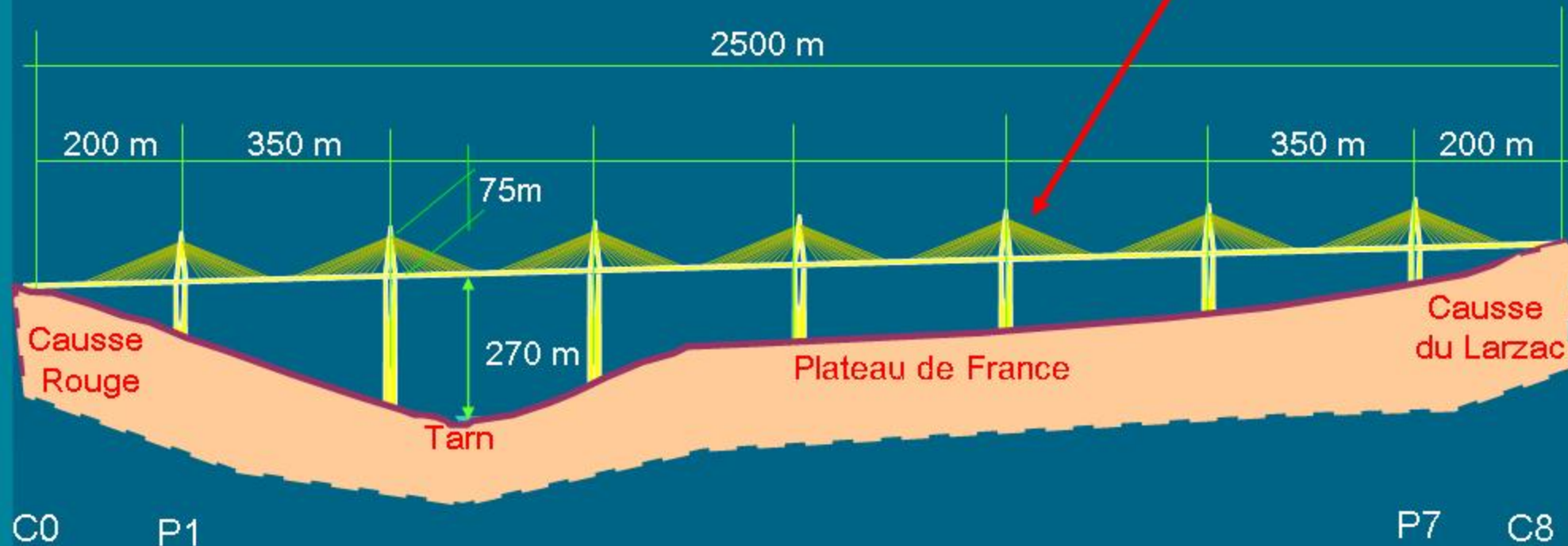


GLOBAL WIND EFFECT

Span length

7 piers - spans 350m

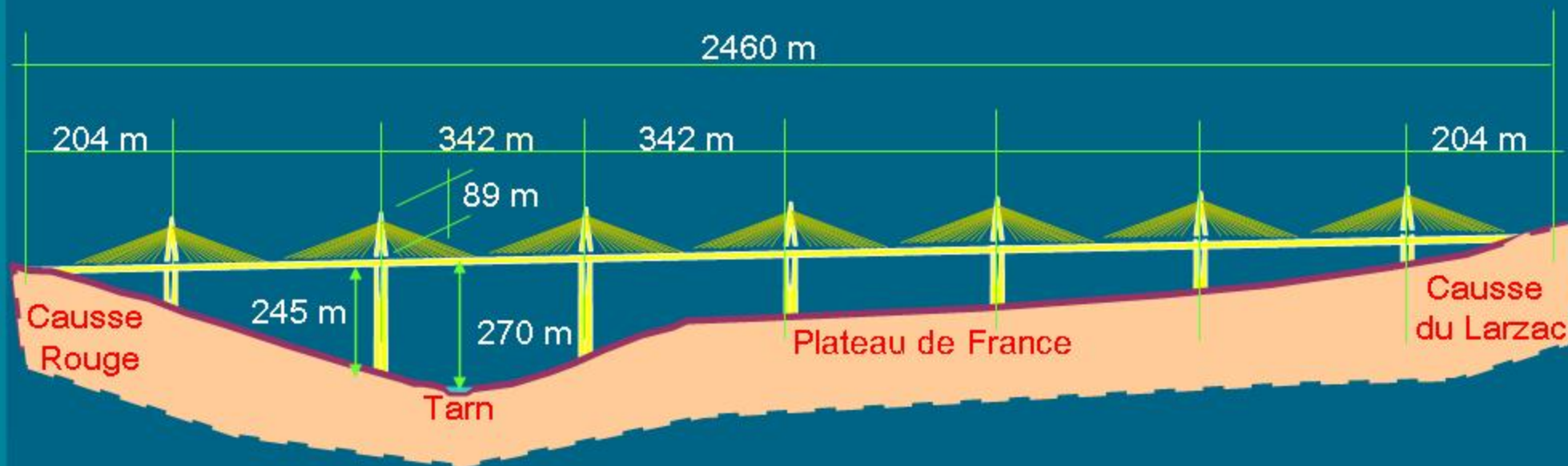
13000 m²



GLOBAL WIND EFFECT

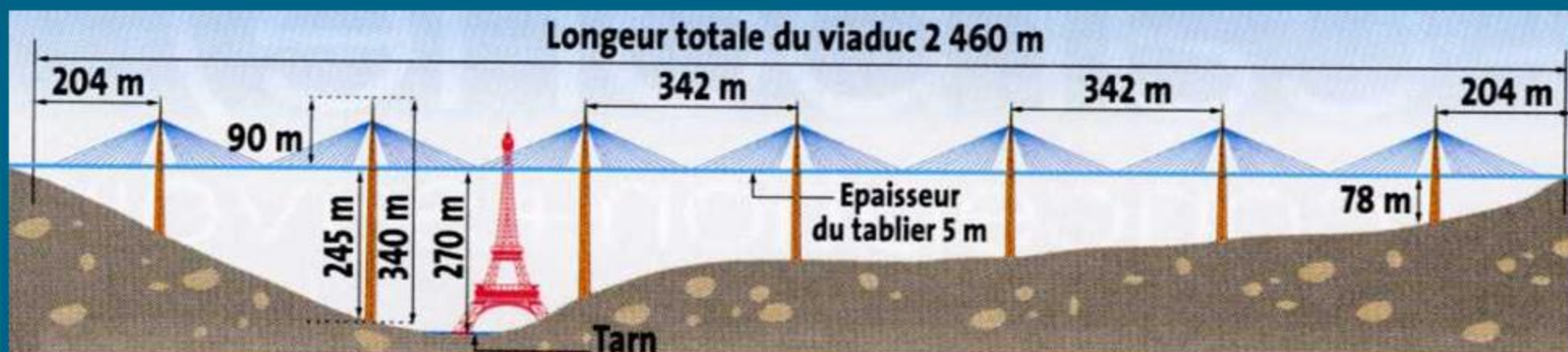
Span length

The final choice = 6 current spans 342 m + 2 side spans 204 m



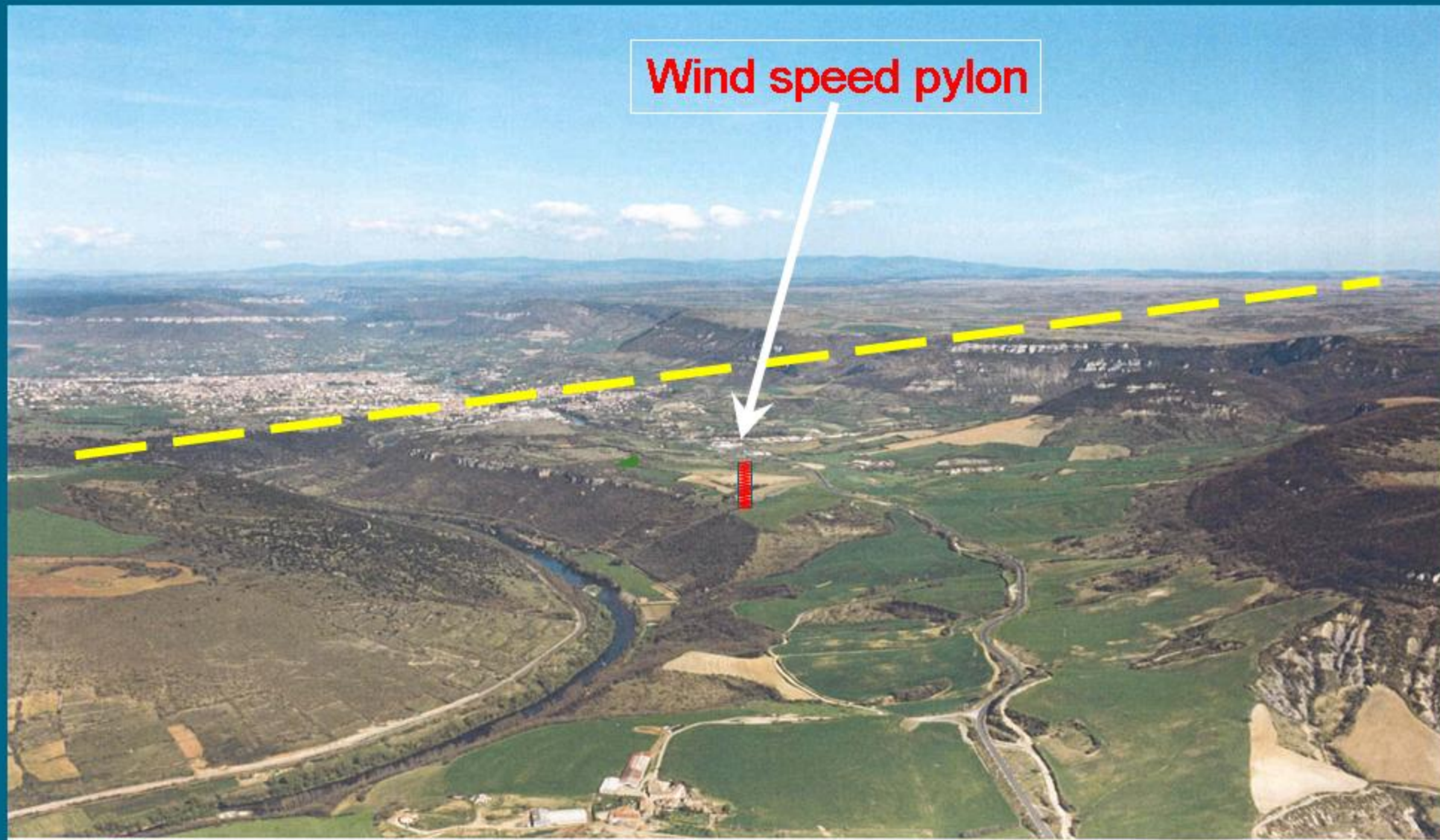
GLOBAL DESIGN

Dimensions



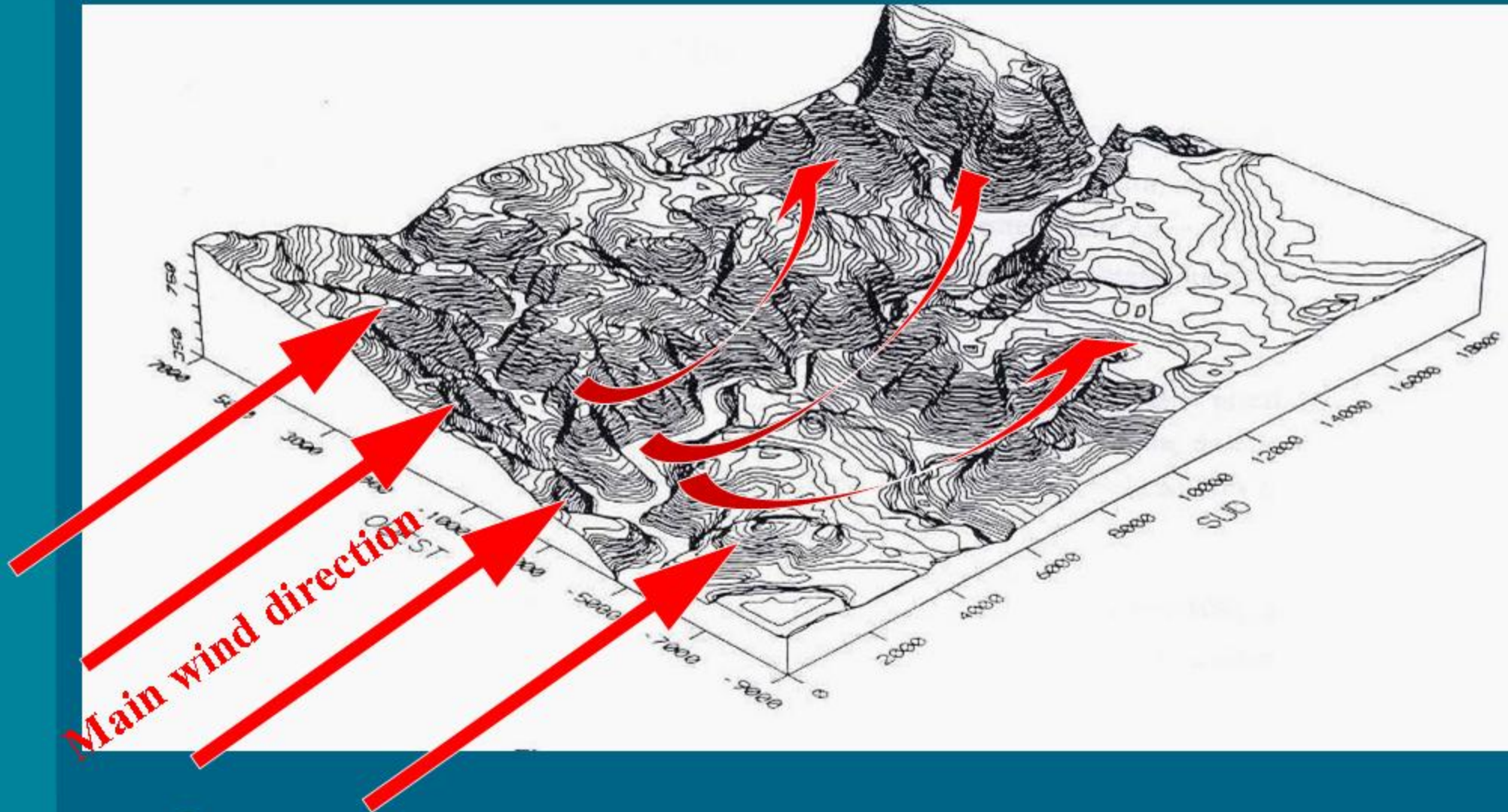
STRUCTURE & FOUNDATION

- Wind forces
- Multiple cable-stayed deck behavior
- Deck & Pylons design
- Piers design
- Foundation design



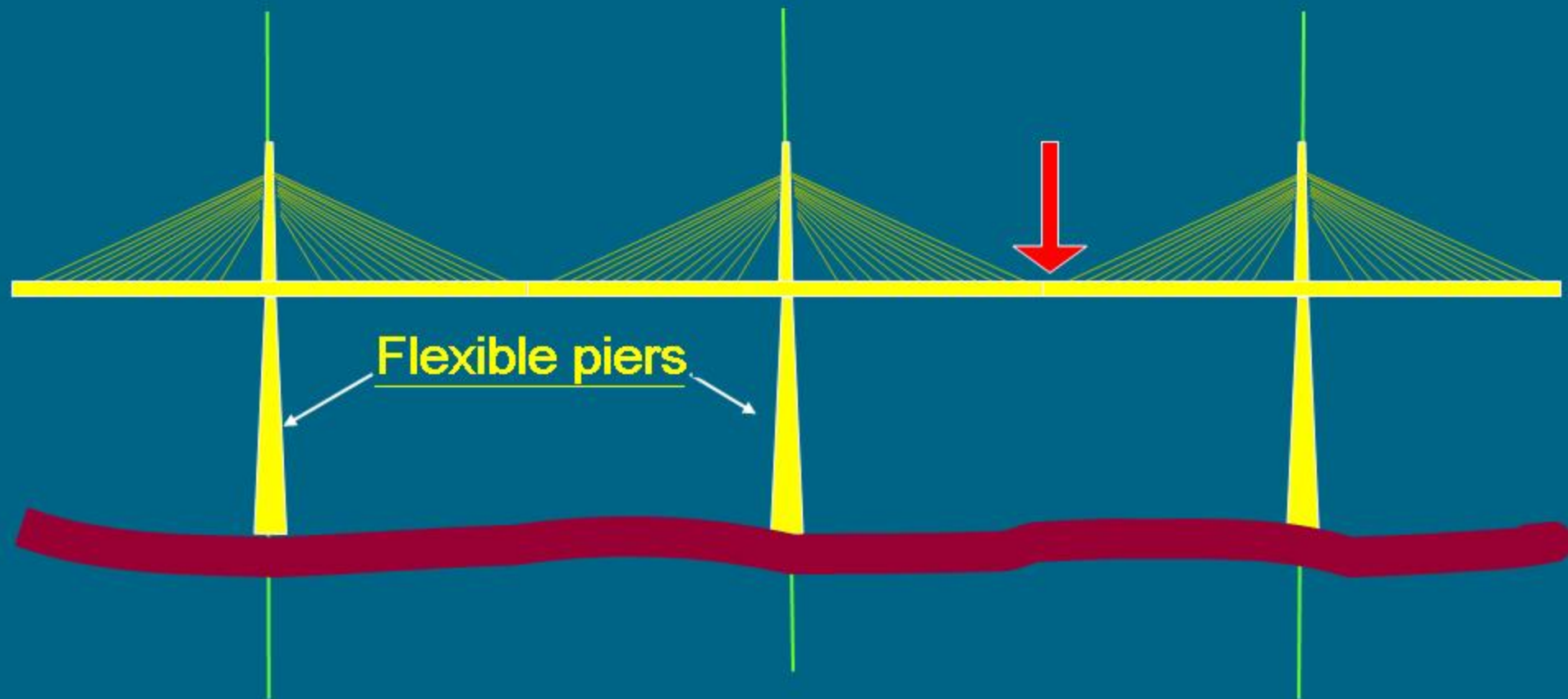
WIND FORCES

Wind model



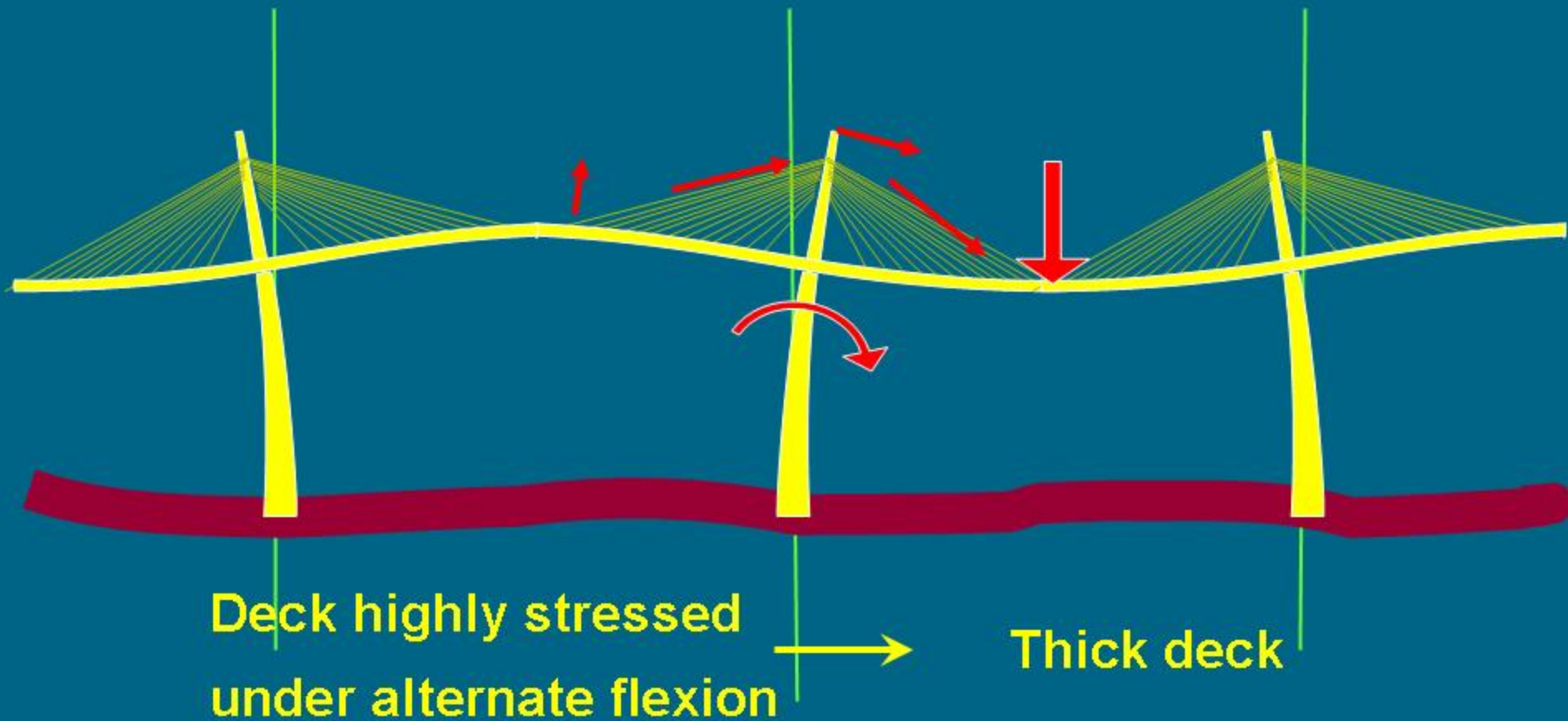
MULTIPLE CABLE STAYED BRIDGE BEHAVIOR

Flexible piers



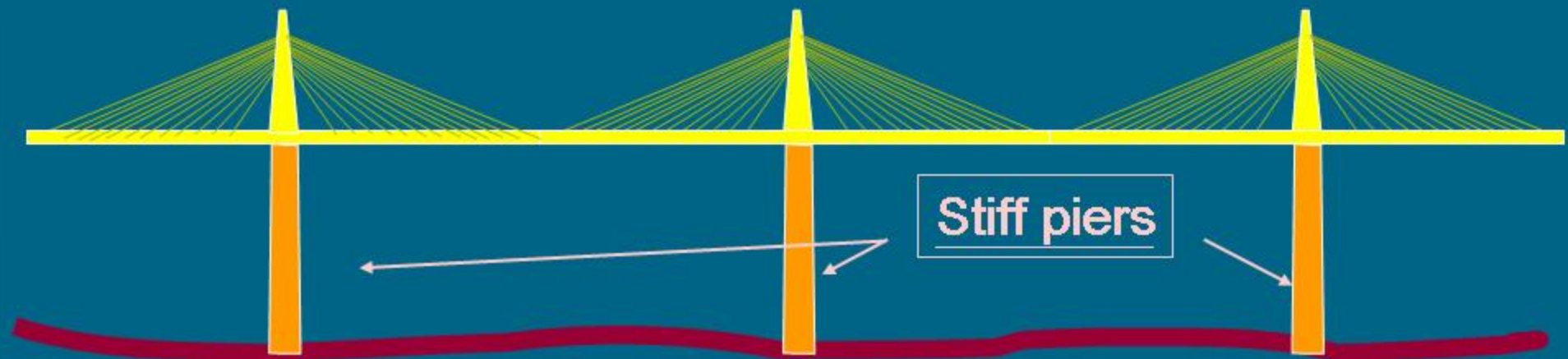
MULTIPLE CABLE STAYED BRIDGE BEHAVIOR

Flexible piers



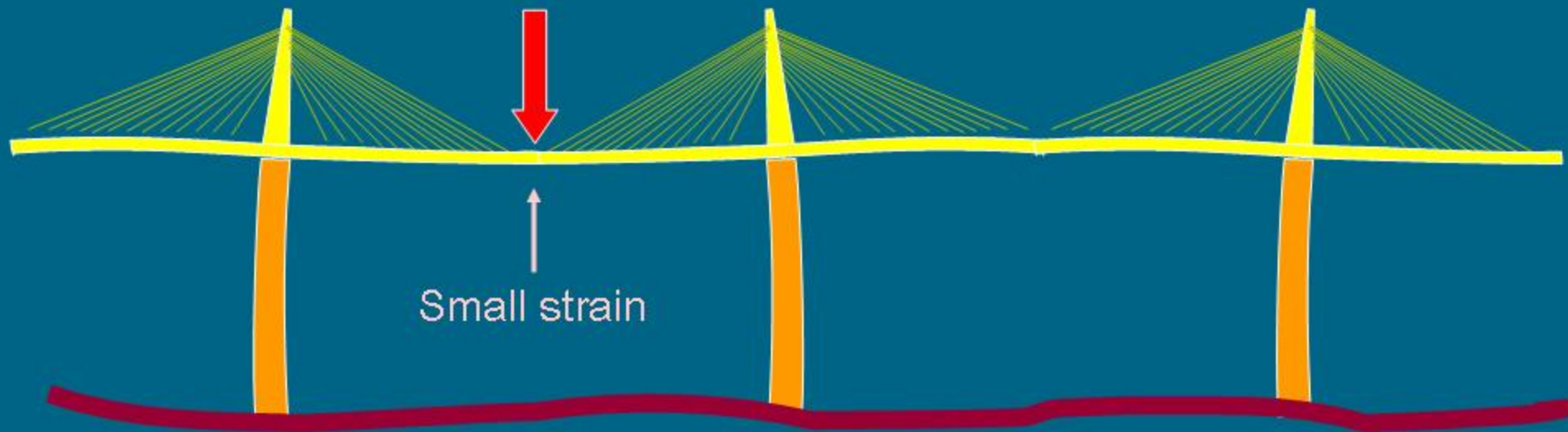
MULTIPLE CABLE STAYED BRIDGE BEHAVIOR

Stiff piers



MULTIPLE CABLE STAYED BRIDGE BEHAVIOR

Stiff piers



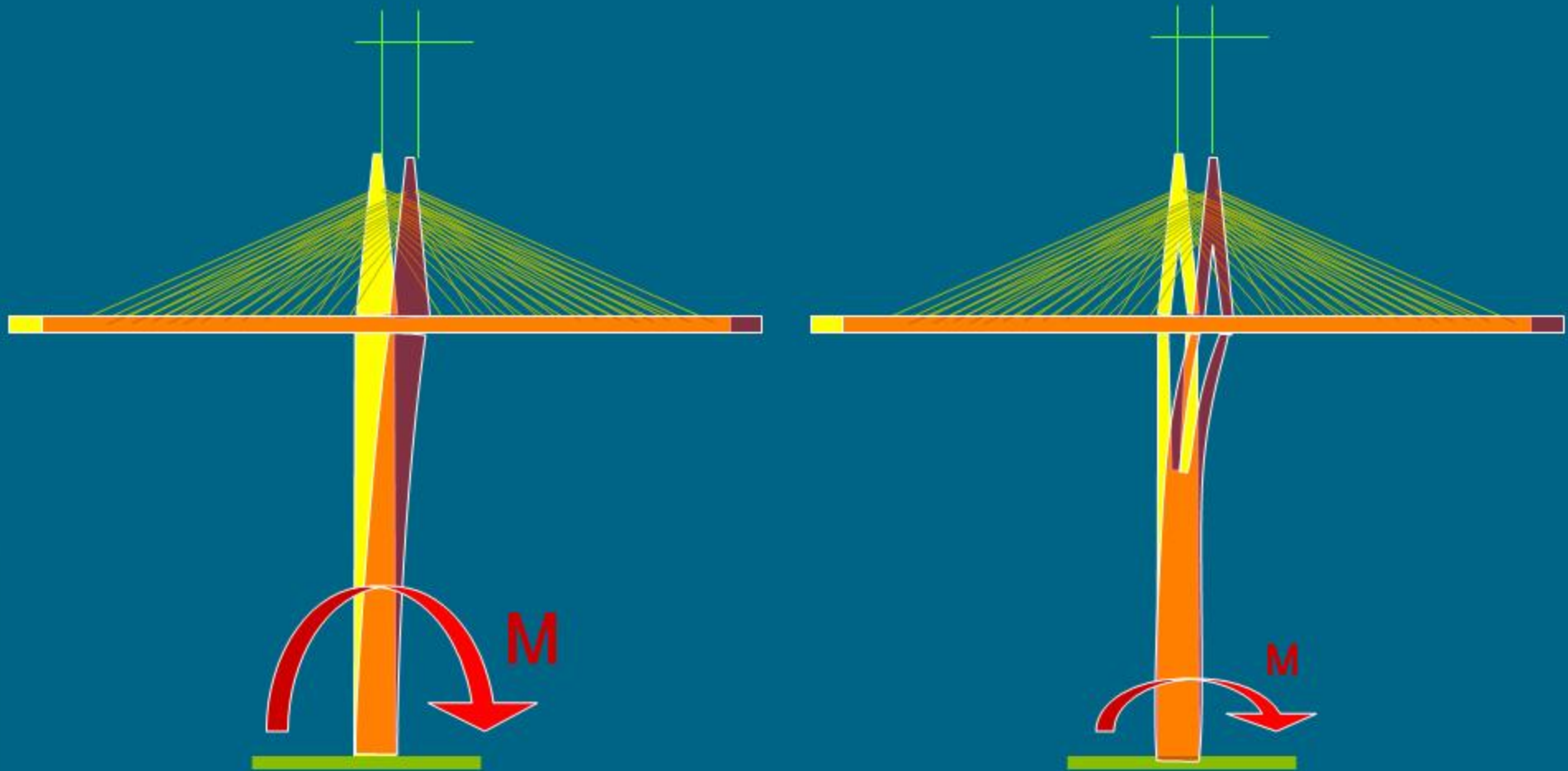
Deck less stressed

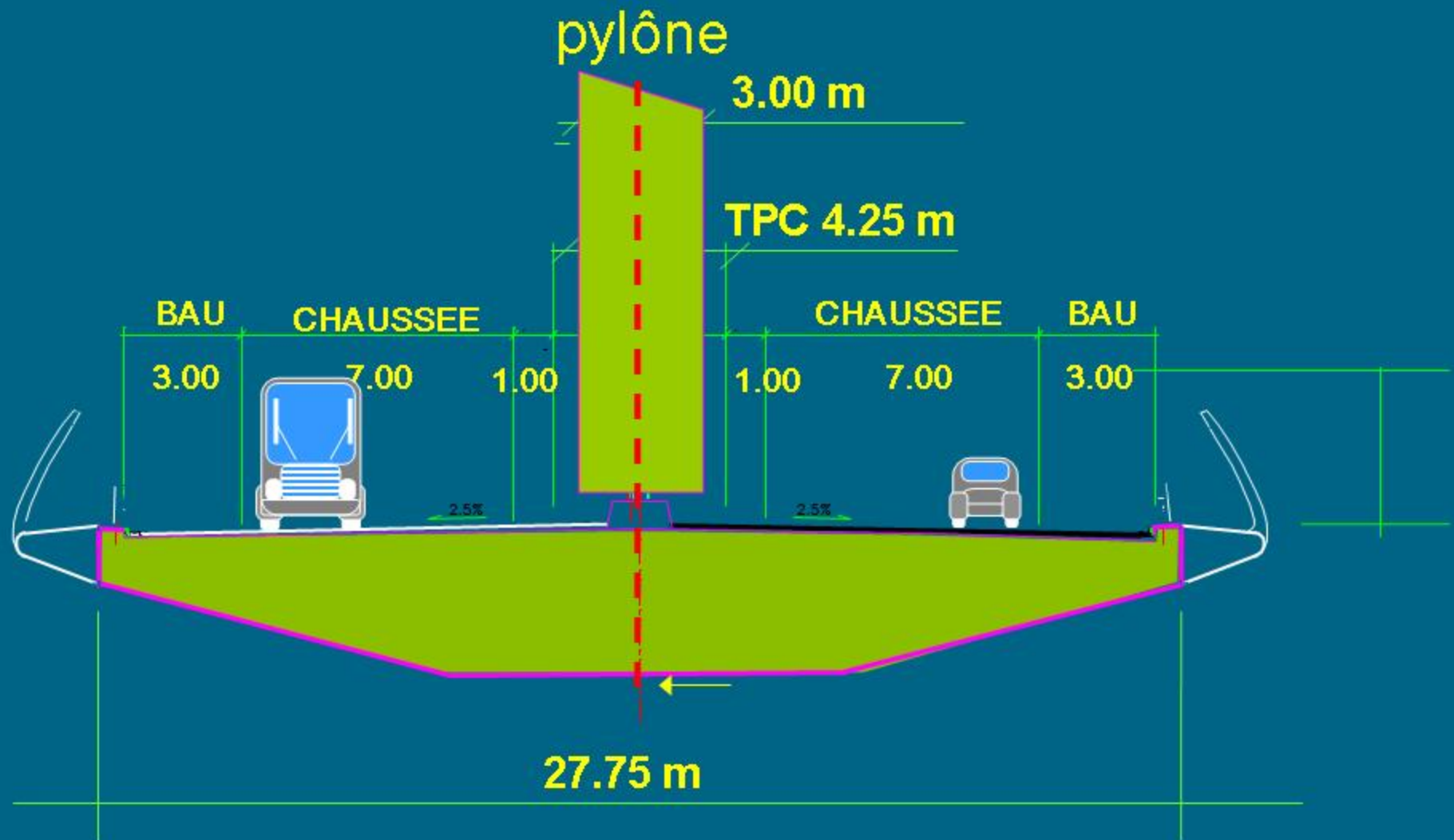


Thin deck

MULTIPLE CABLE STAYED BRIDGE BEHAVIOR

Linear var.

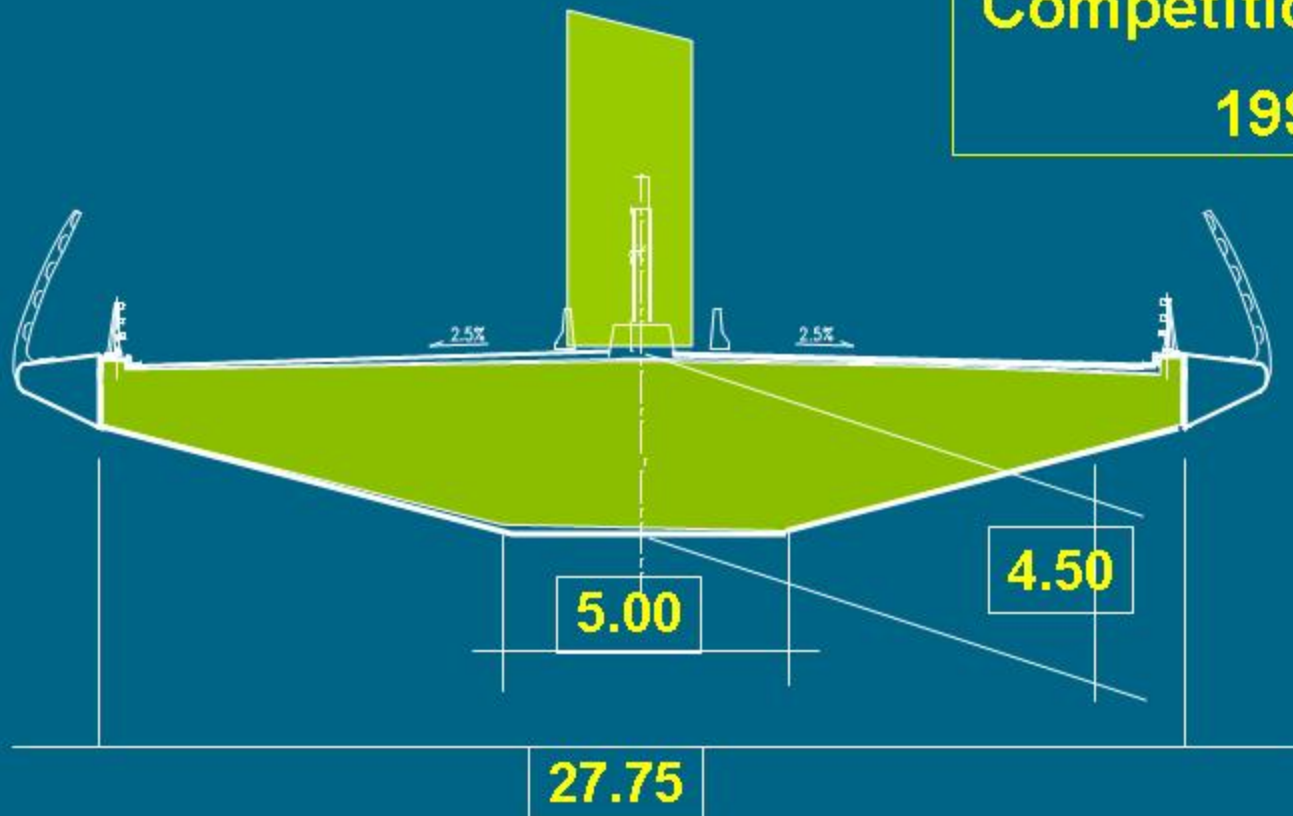




DECK DESIGN

Cross section shape

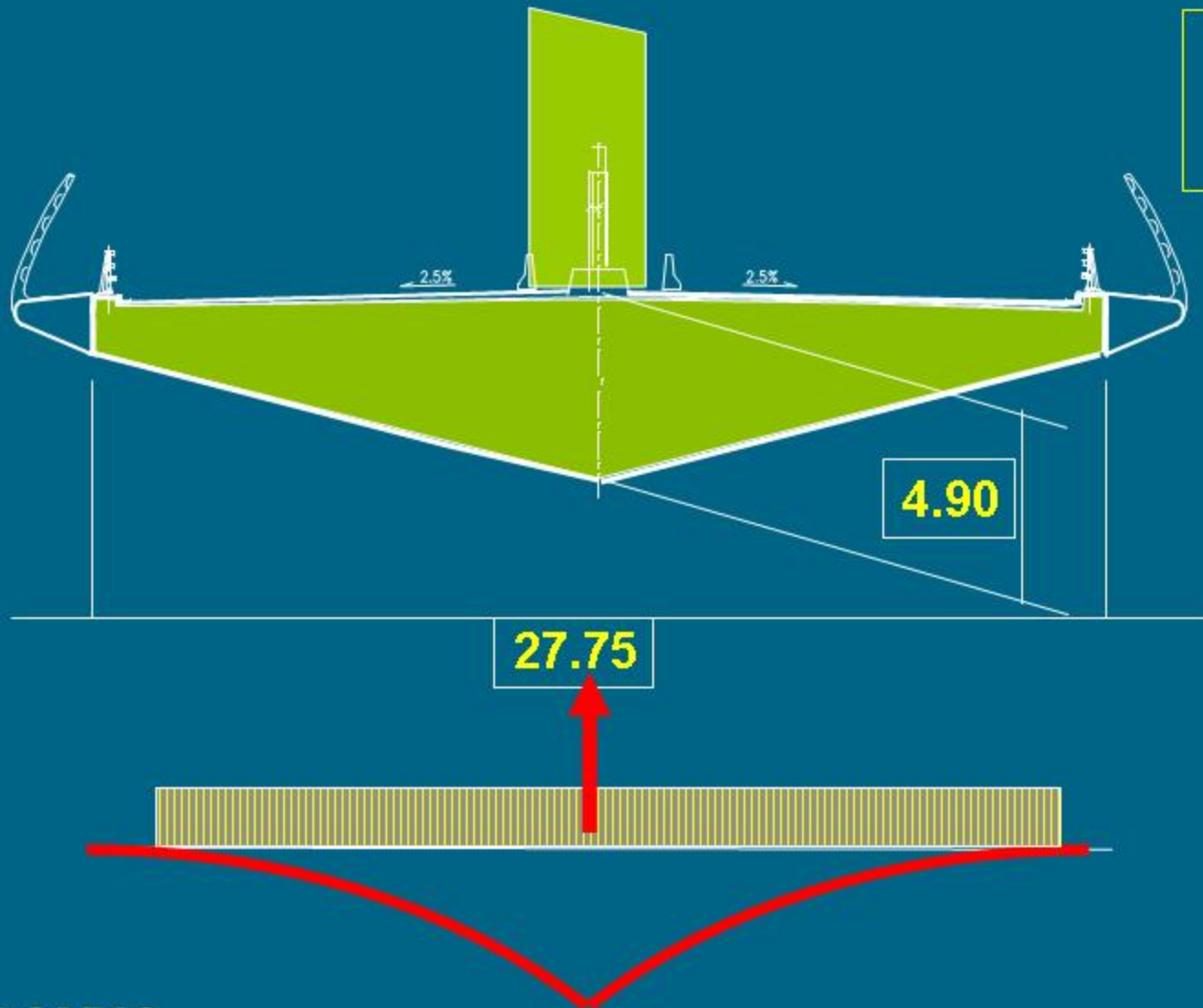
Competition Design 1996



DECK DESIGN

Cross section shape

**Design
1998**



DECK & PYLON DESIGN

Wind tunnel





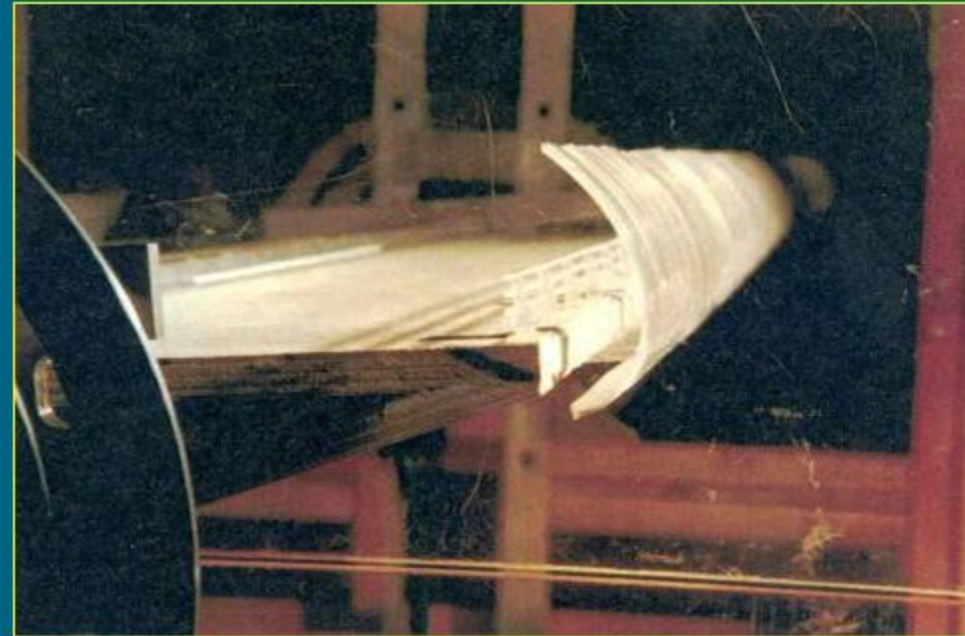
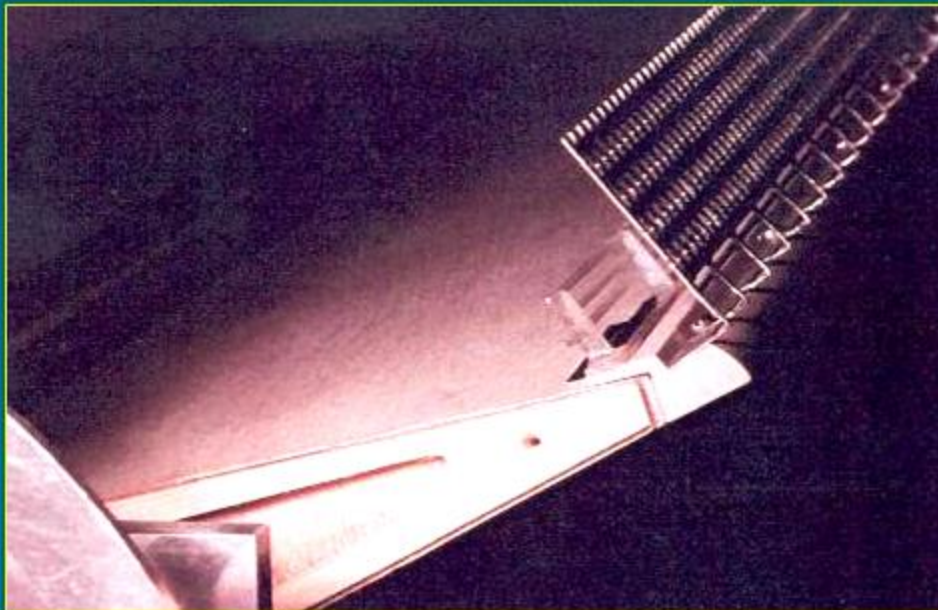
DECK & PYLON DESIGN

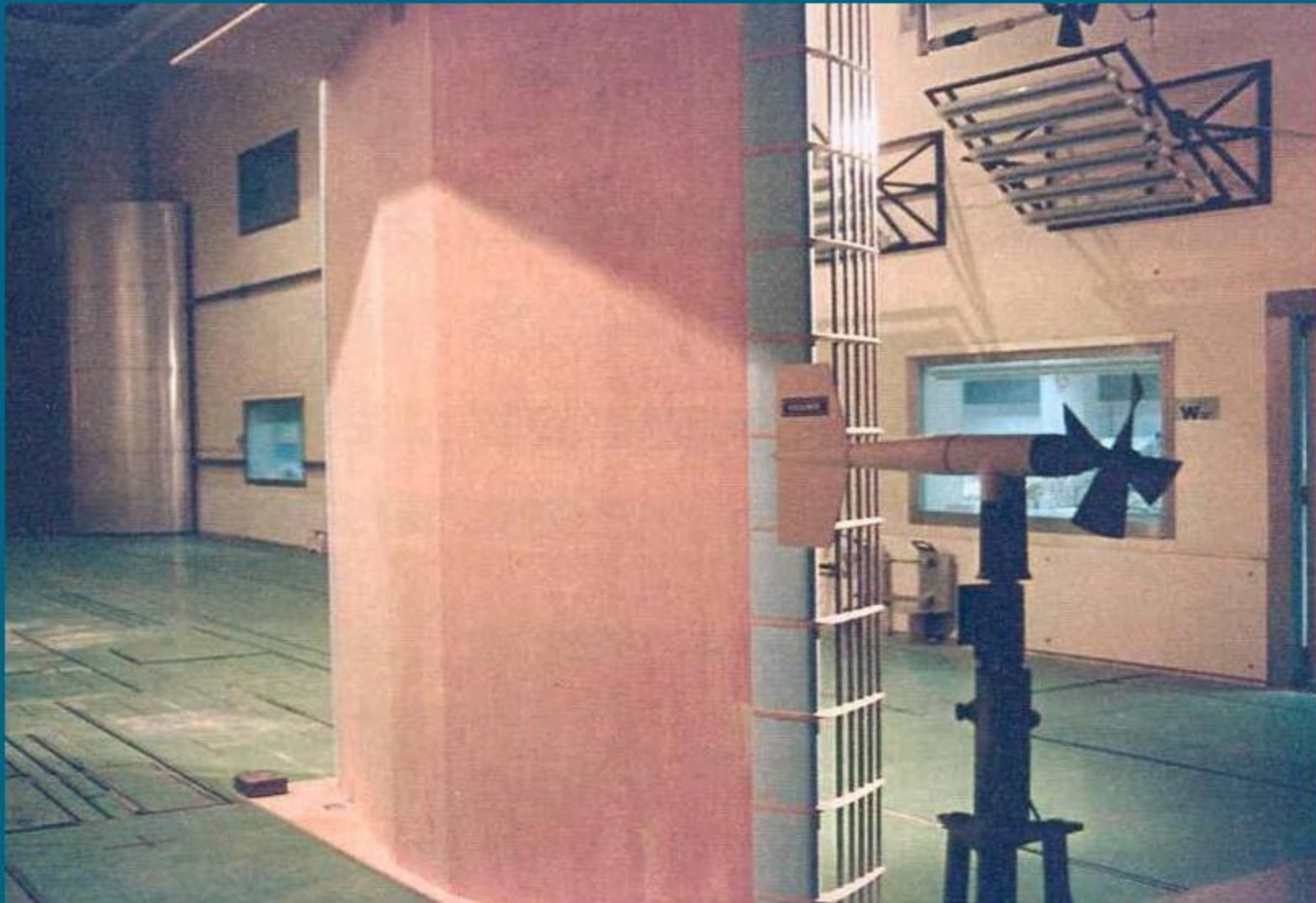
Wind tunnel



DECK & PYLON DESIGN

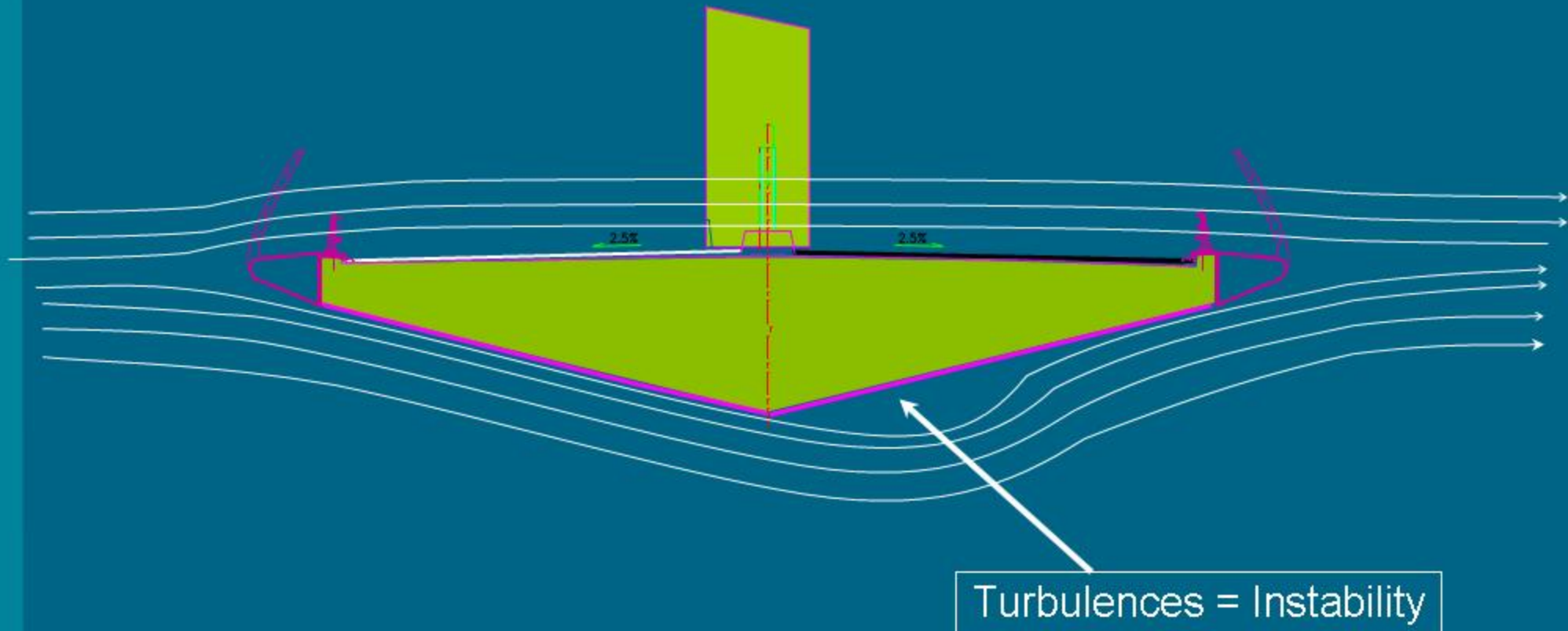
Wind tunnel





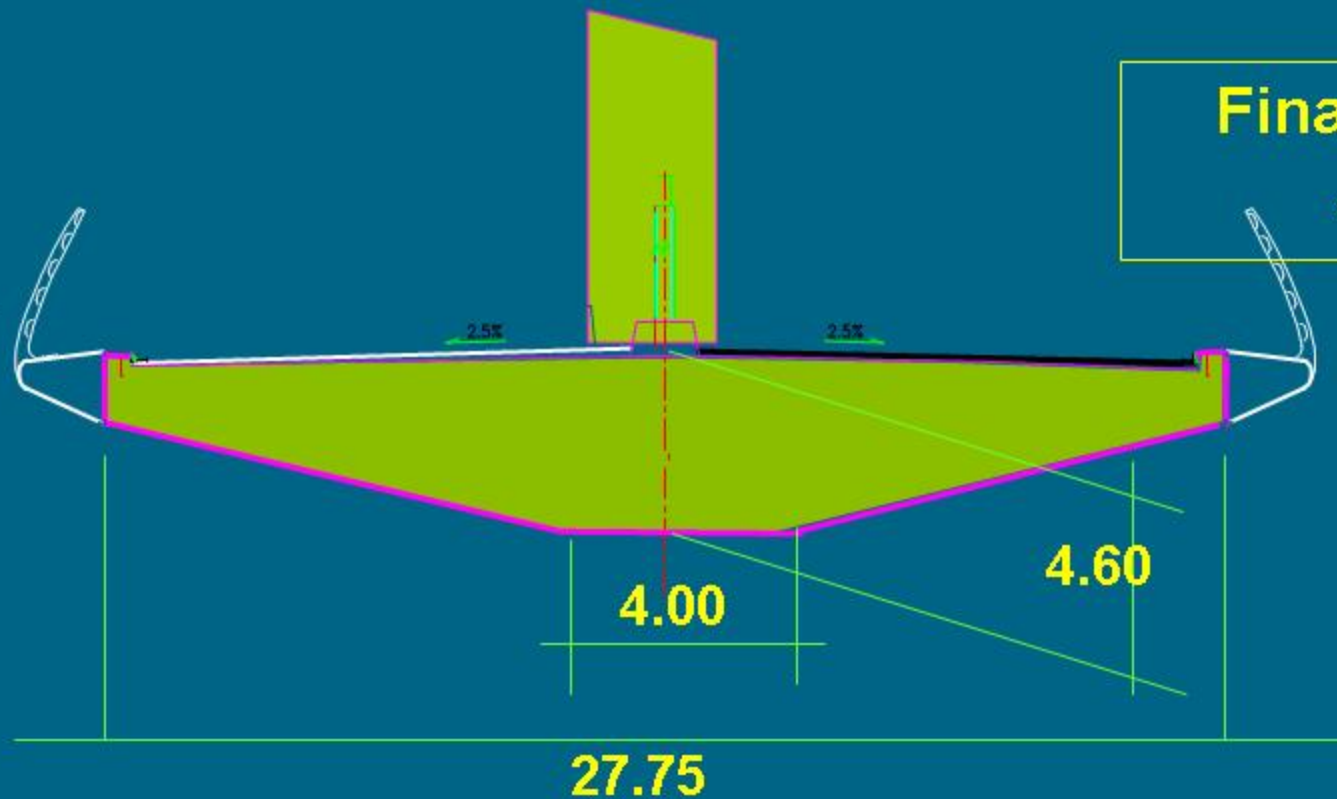
DECK DESIGN

Cross section shape



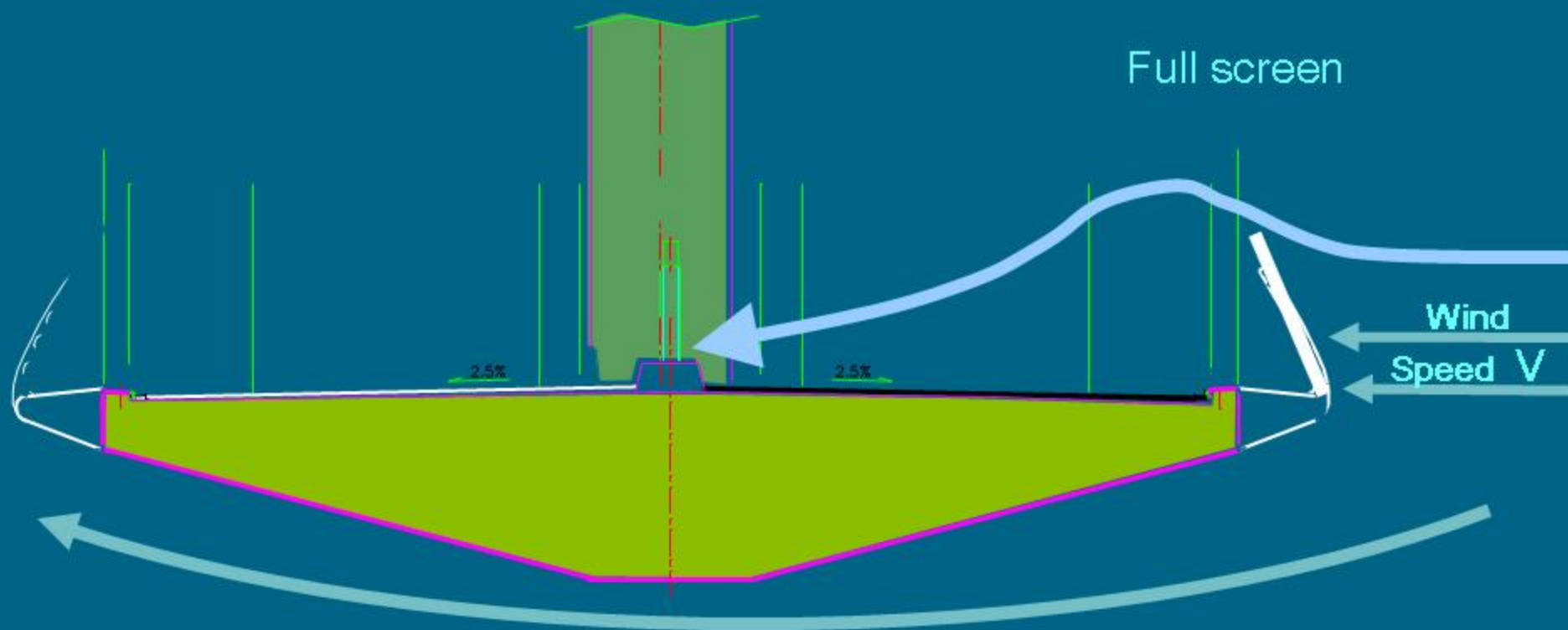
DECK DESIGN

Cross section shape

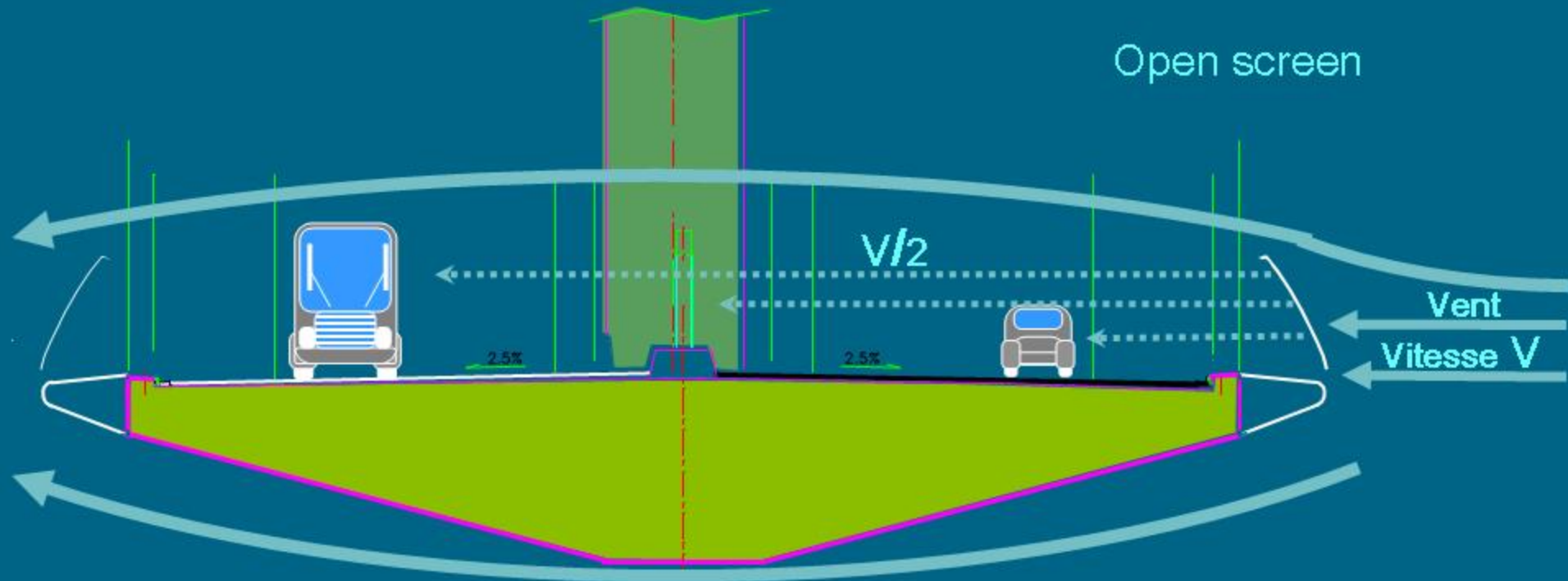


DECK DESIGN

Wind screen



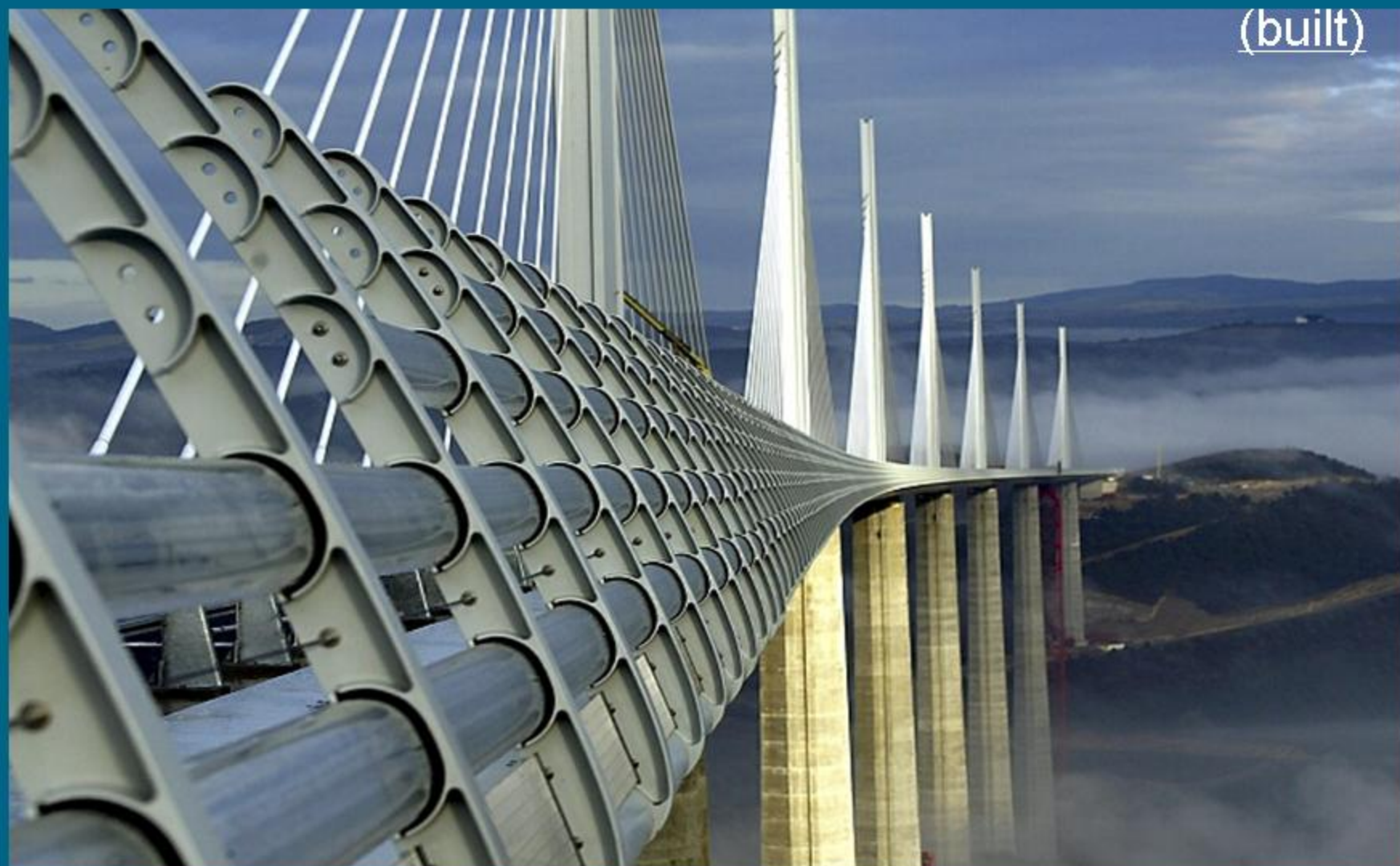
Wind screen



DECK DESIGN

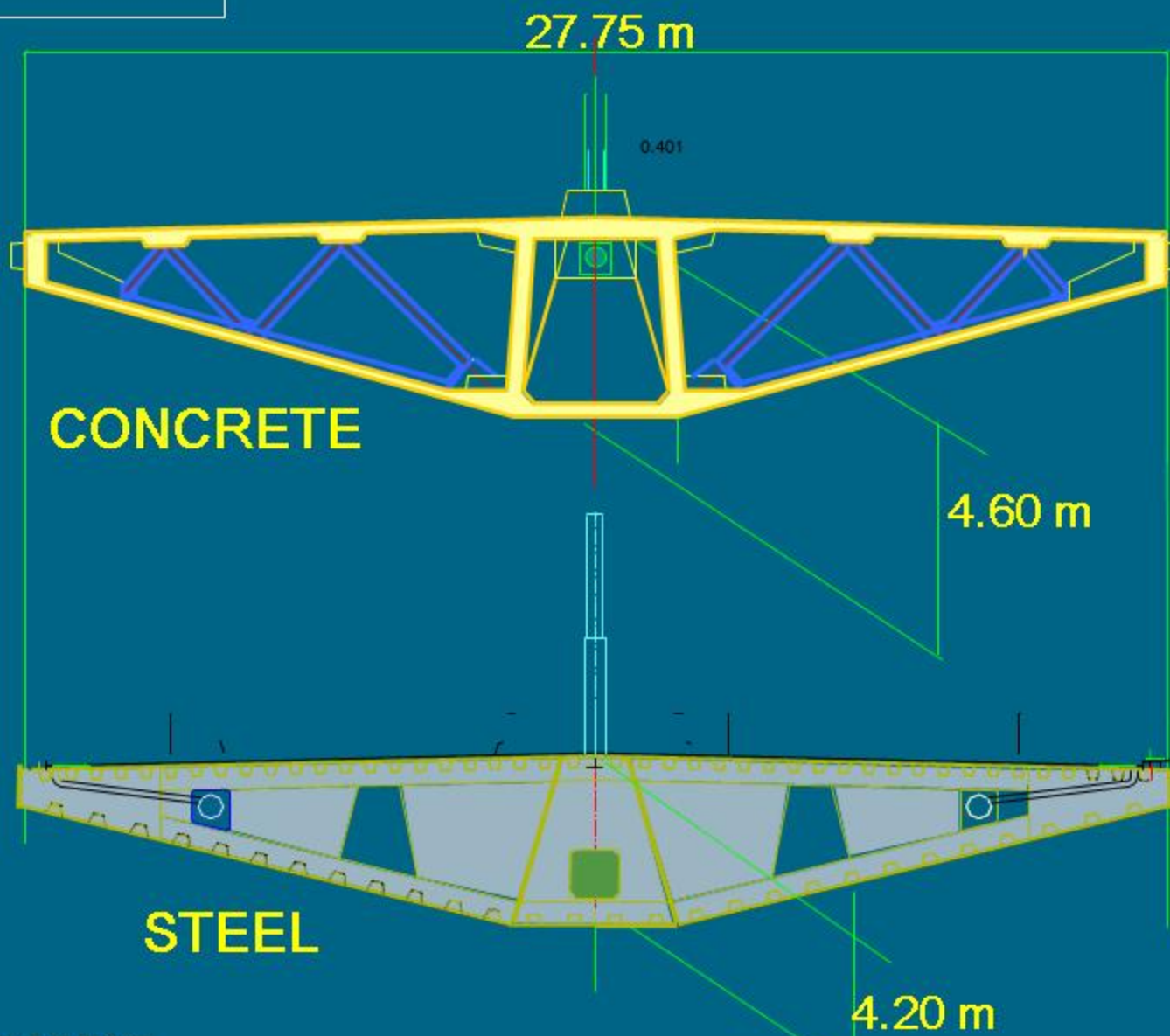
Wind screen
(built)





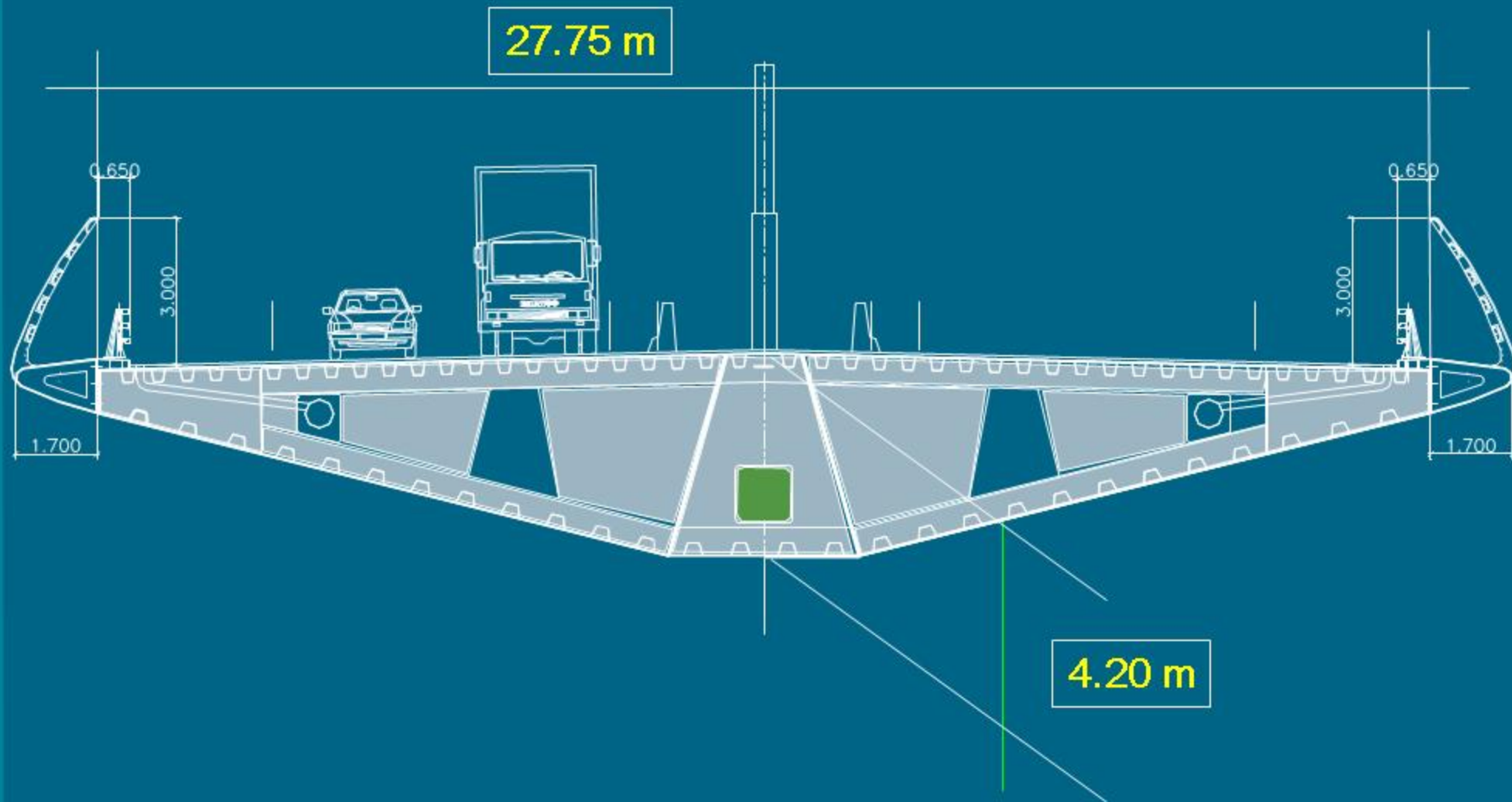
DECK DESIGN

Material



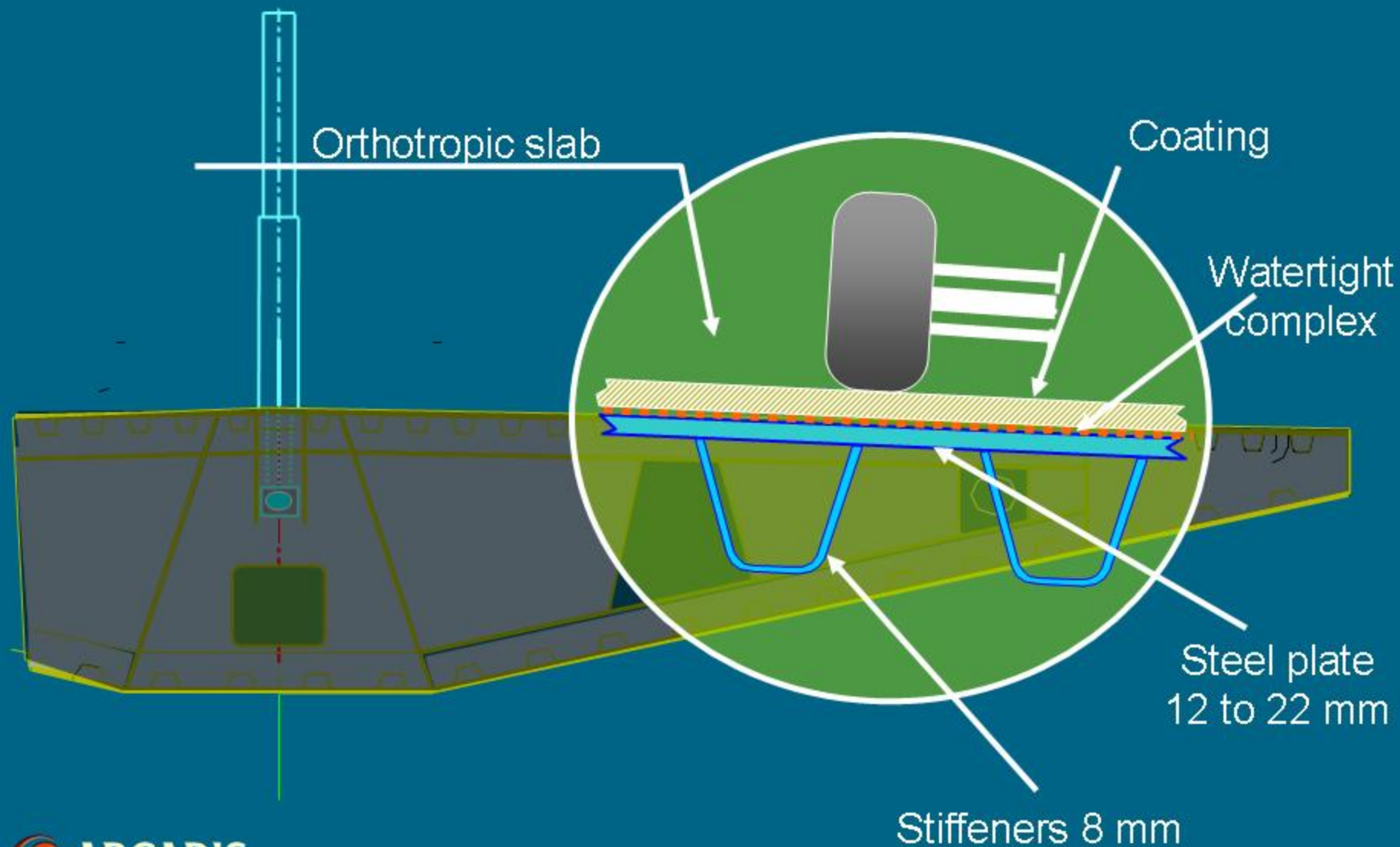
DECK DESIGN

Material

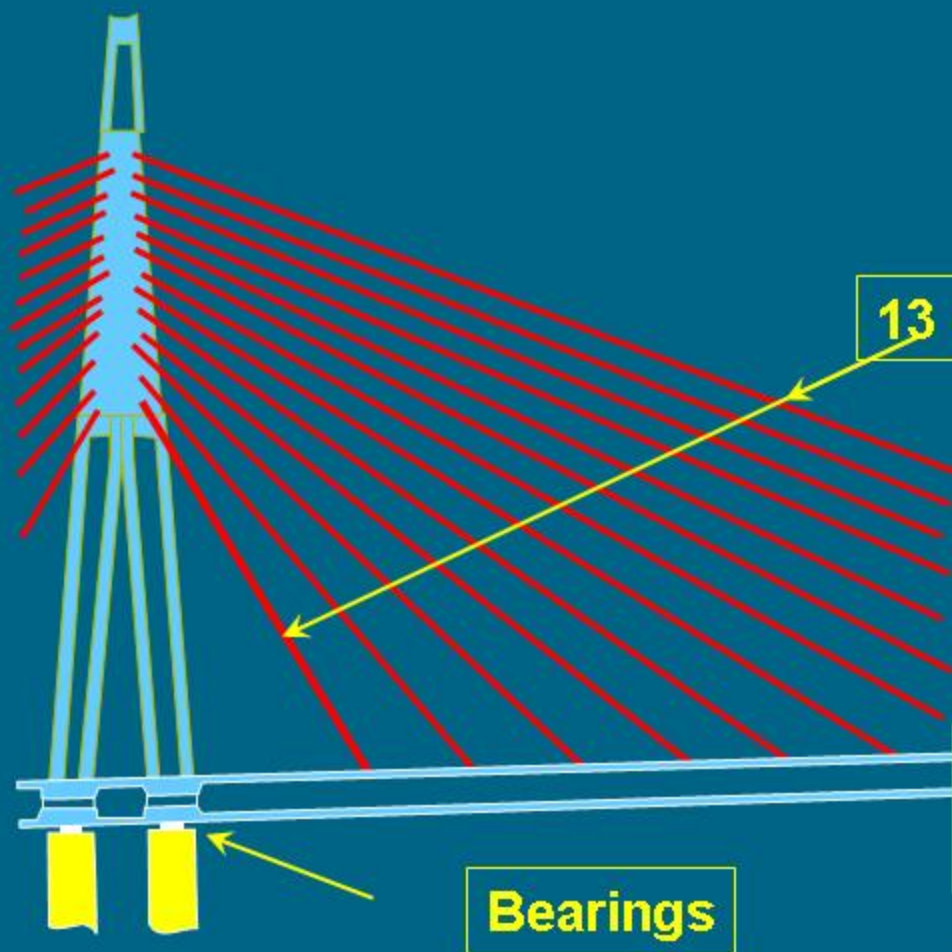


DECK DESIGN

Material



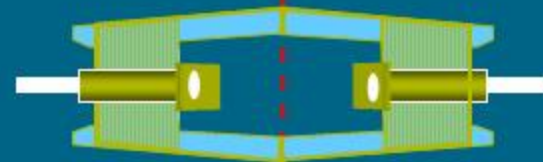
PYLONS & CABLES DESIGN



13 cables 55x0.6" to 95x0.6"

Bearings

Steel deck & Pylon

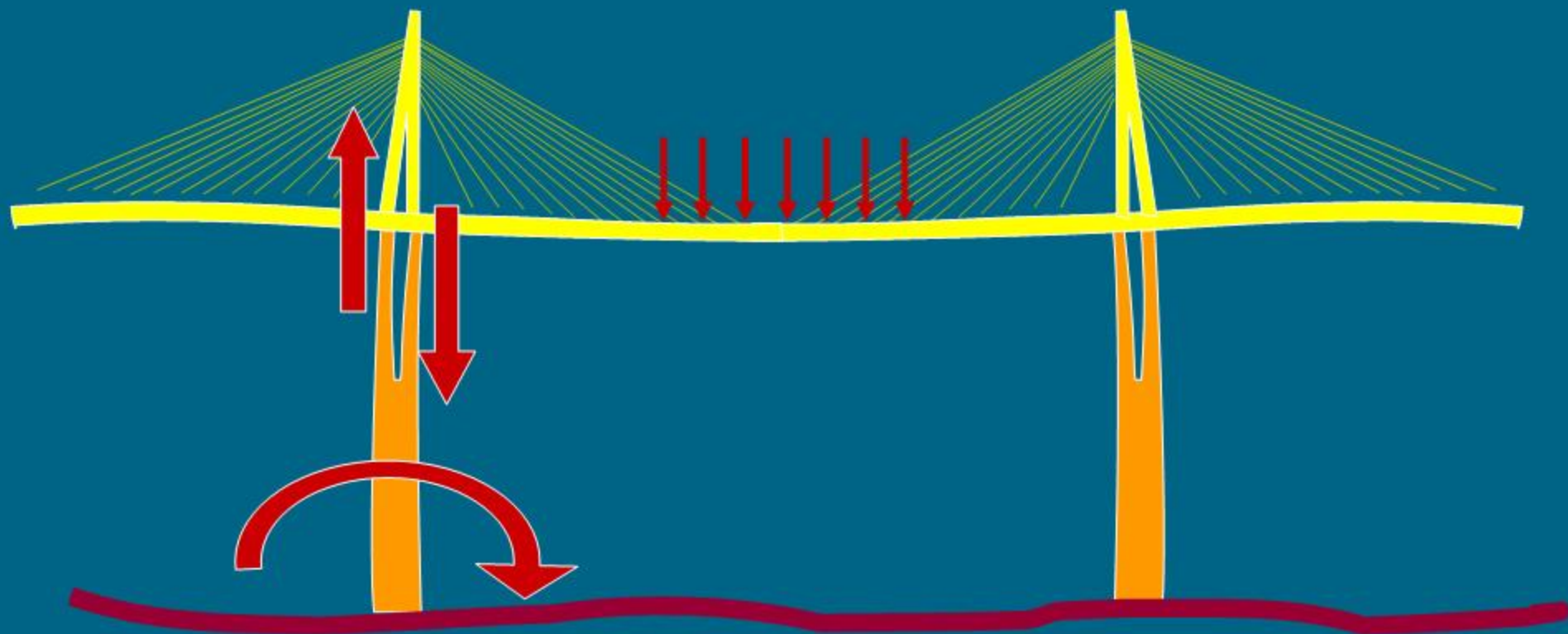


PYLONS & CABLES DESIGN

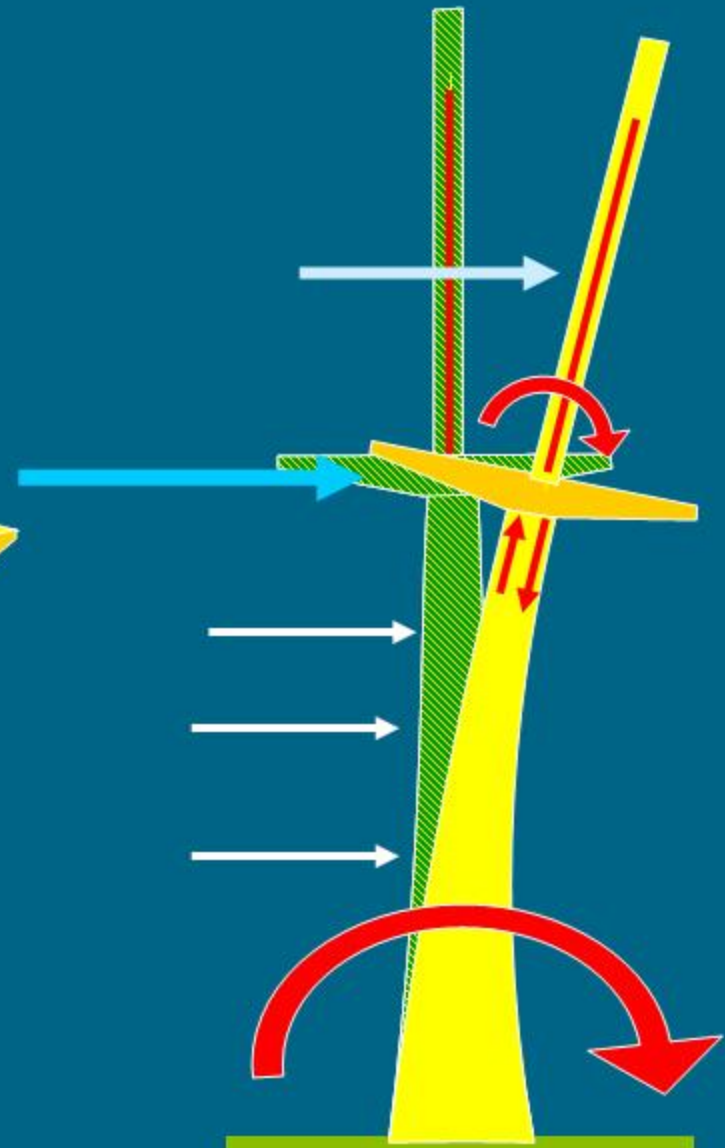
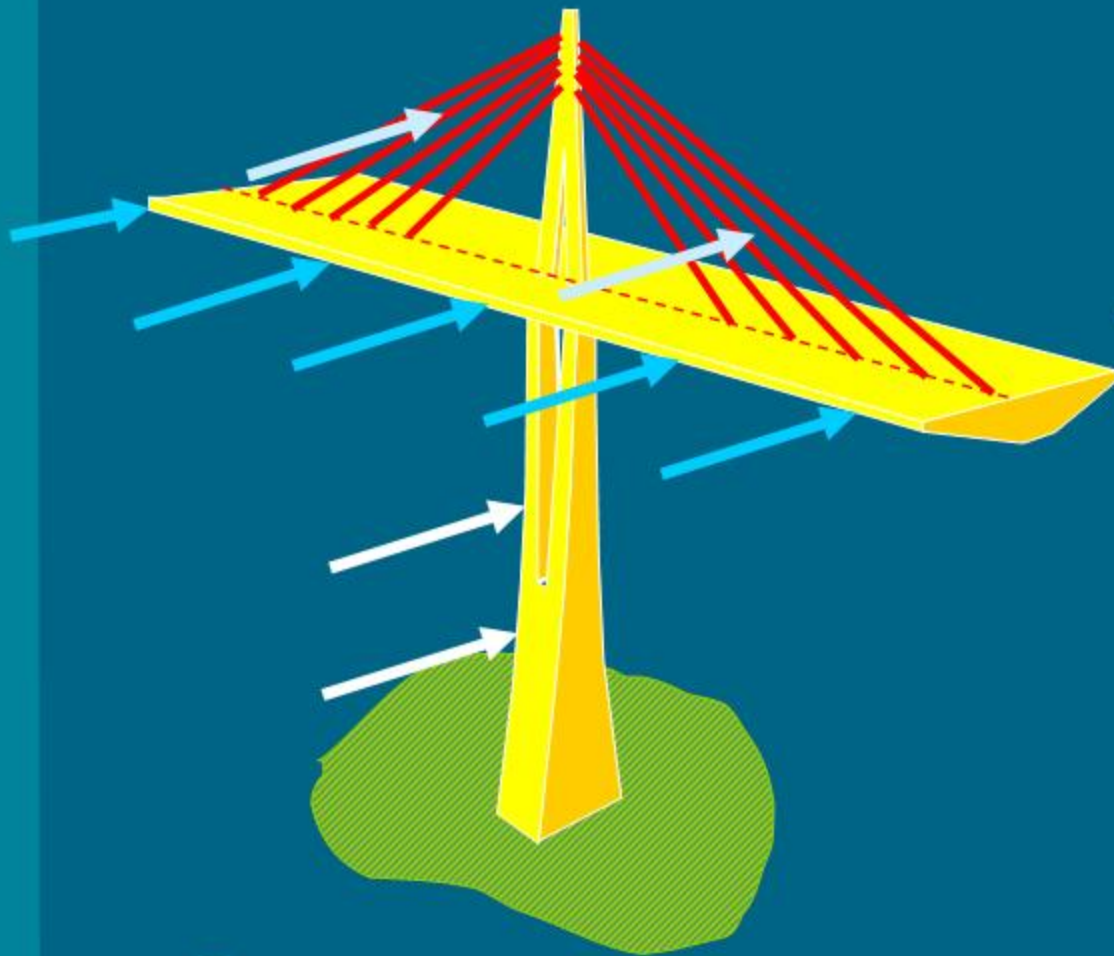
built



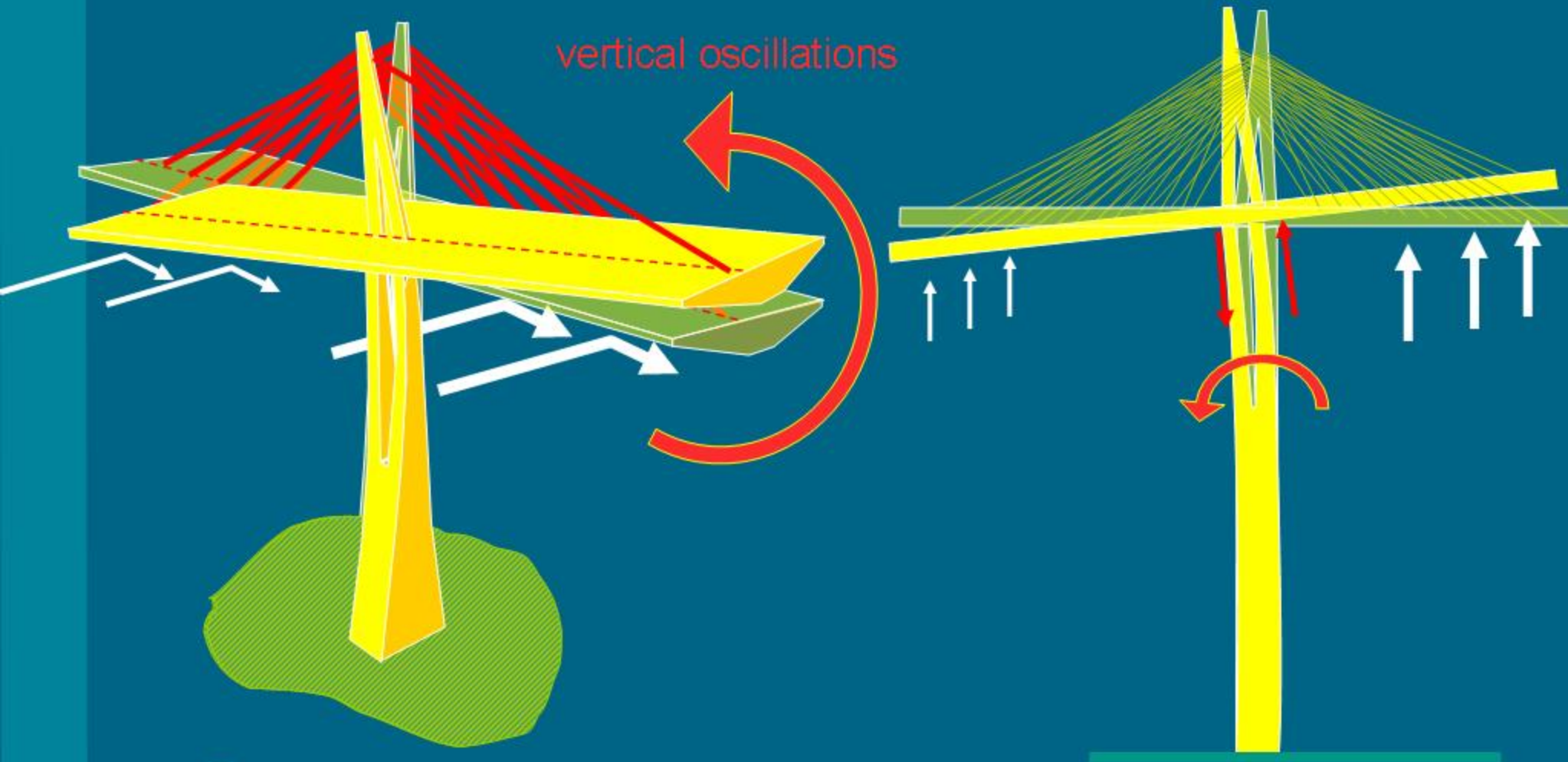
Static loads



Wind loads (1)



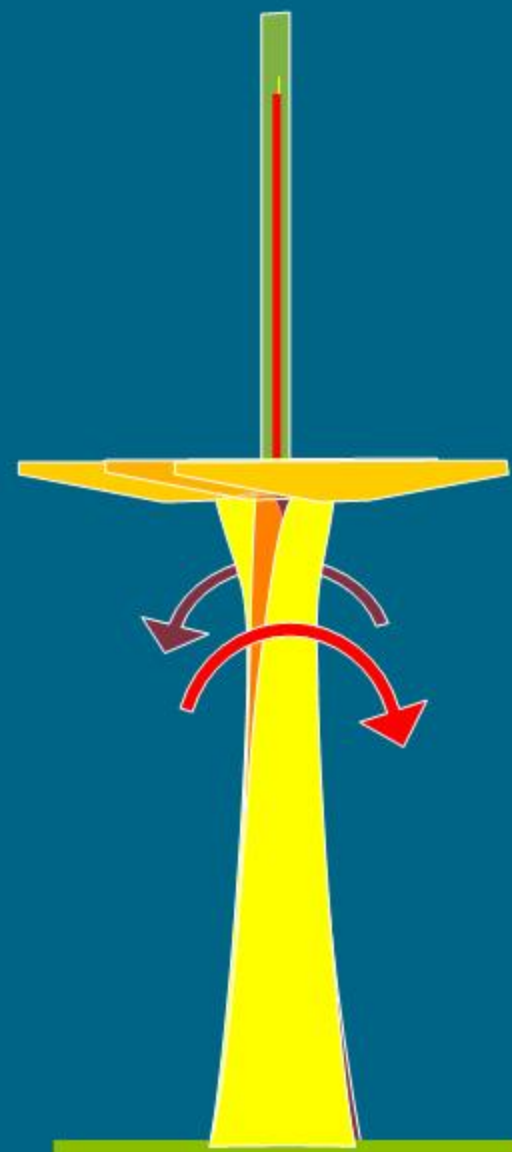
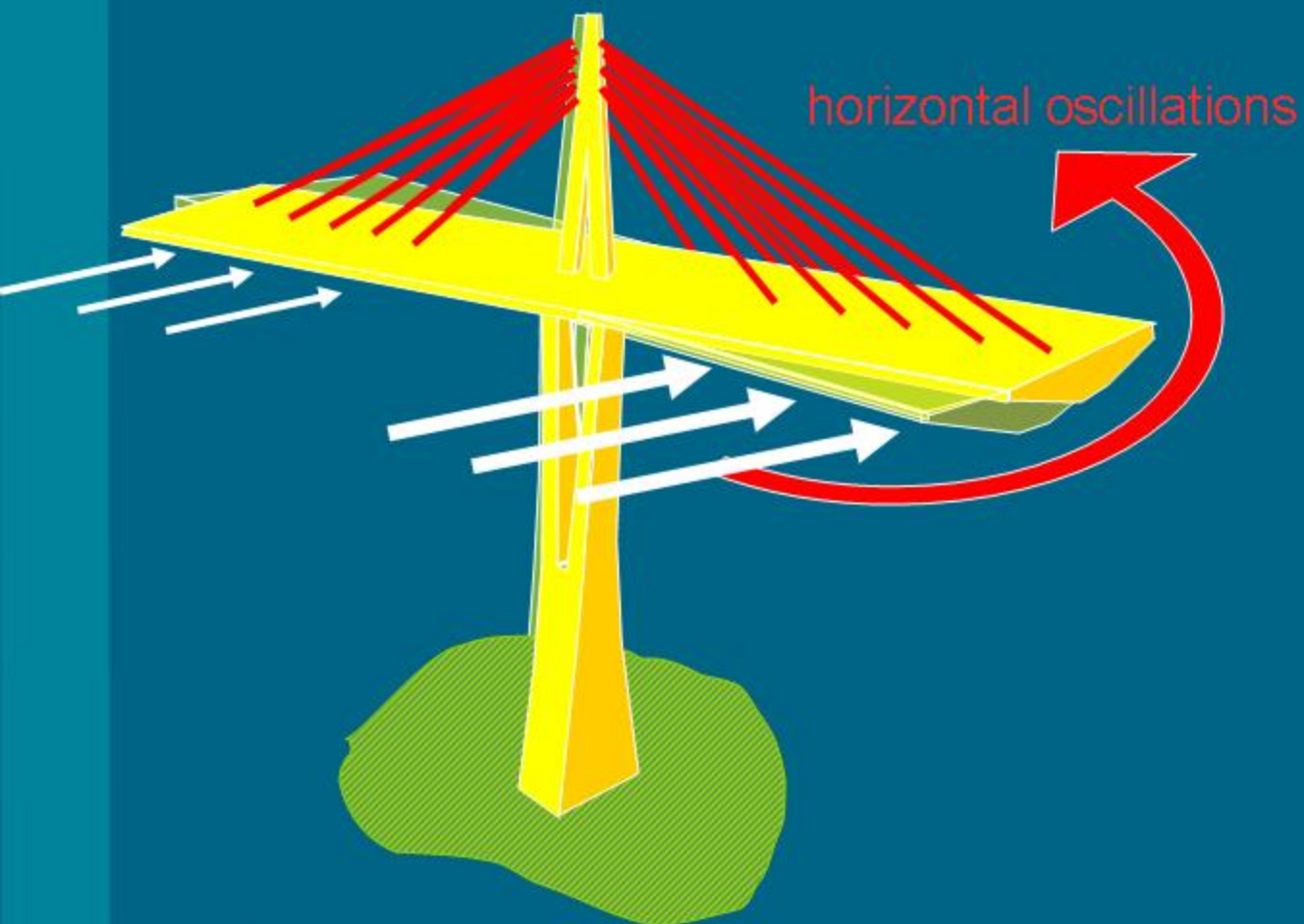
Wind loads (2)



PIERS DESIGN

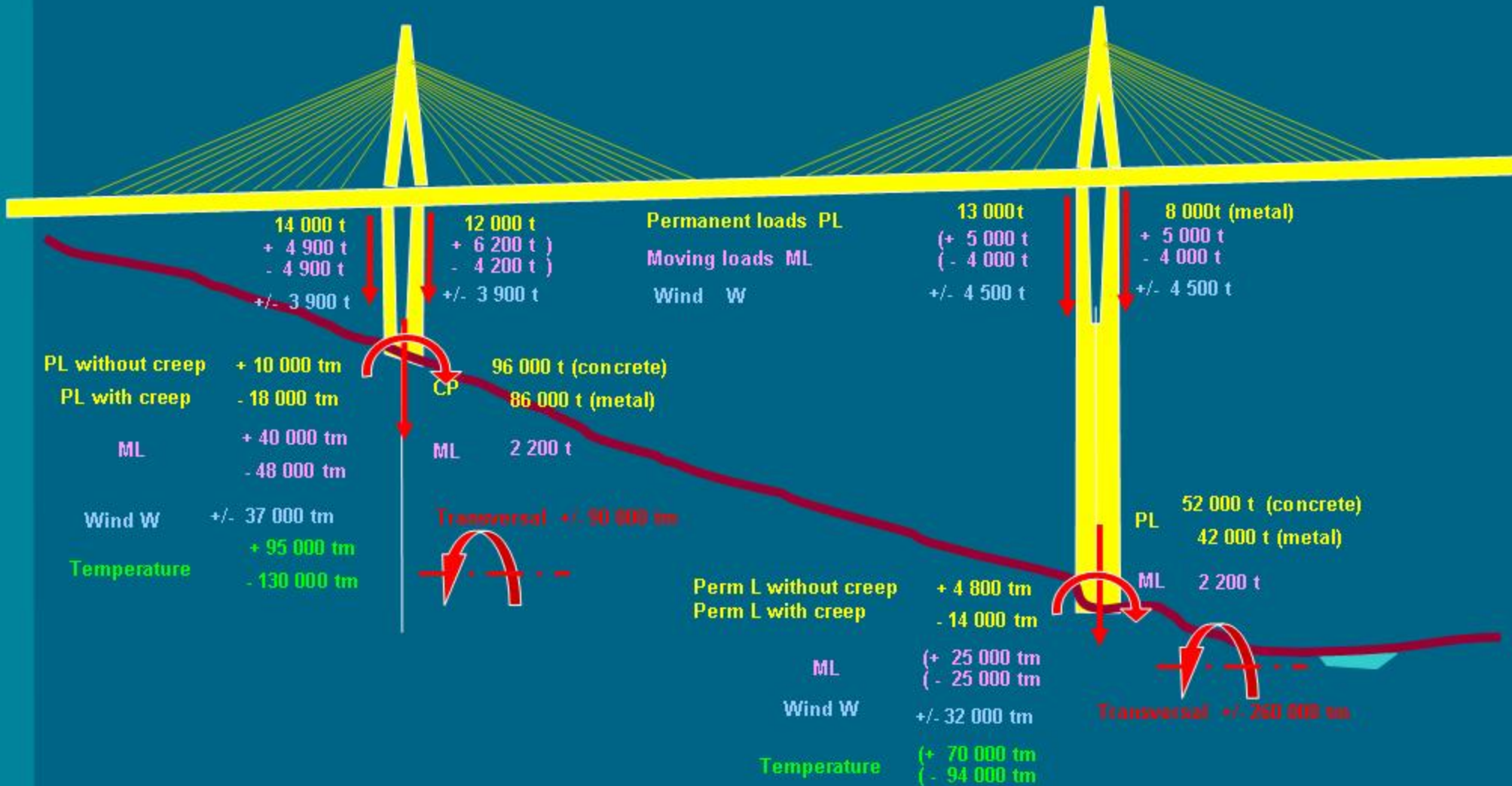
Loads

Wind loads (3)



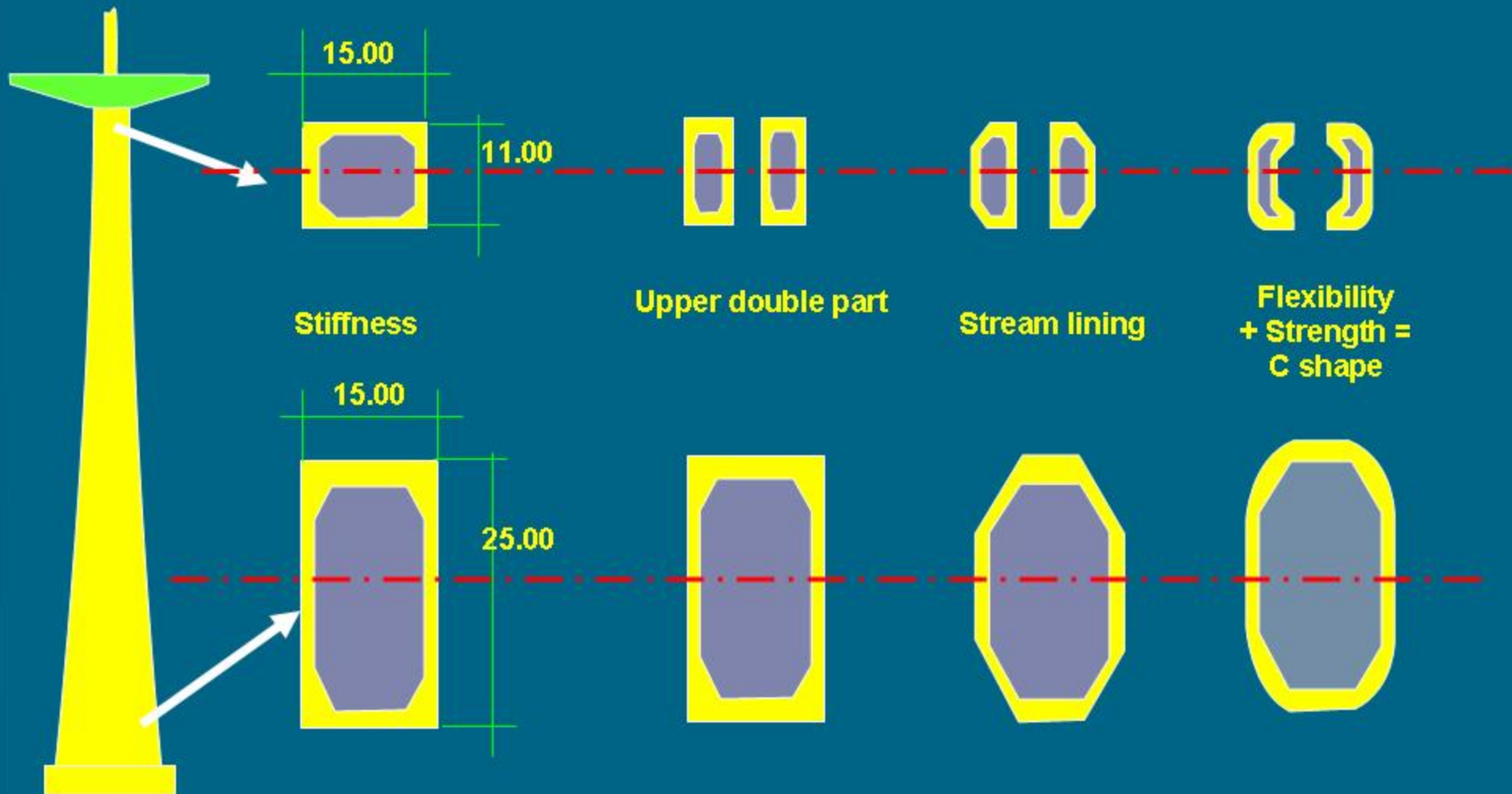
PIERS DESIGN

Loads



PIERS DESIGN

Shape



PIERS DESIGN

Shape

Esthetical & Structural combination



Triangular deck



Final design



PIERS DESIGN

Shape

90 m

15 m

12 m

17 m

25.50 m



PIERS DESIGN

under construction



PIERS DESIGN

under construction



PIERS DESIGN

under construction

4m / 3 days



PIERS DESIGN

under construction



PIERS DESIGN

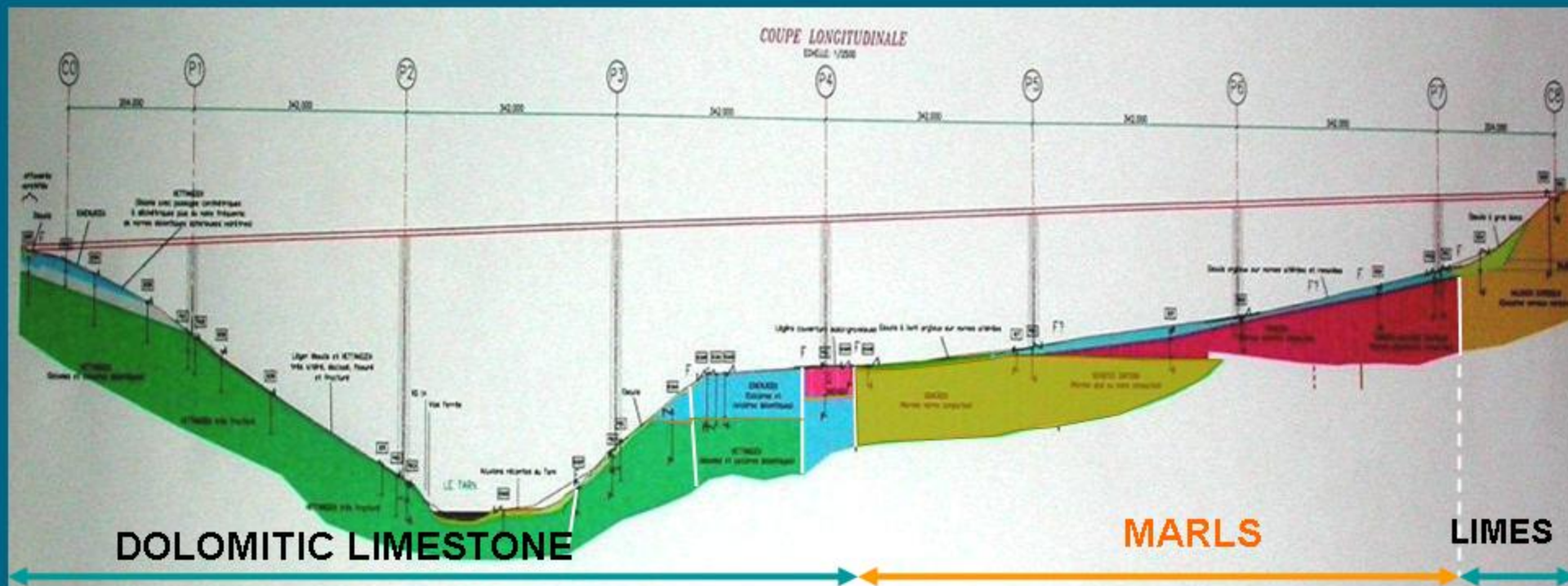
nearly completed



PIERS DESIGN

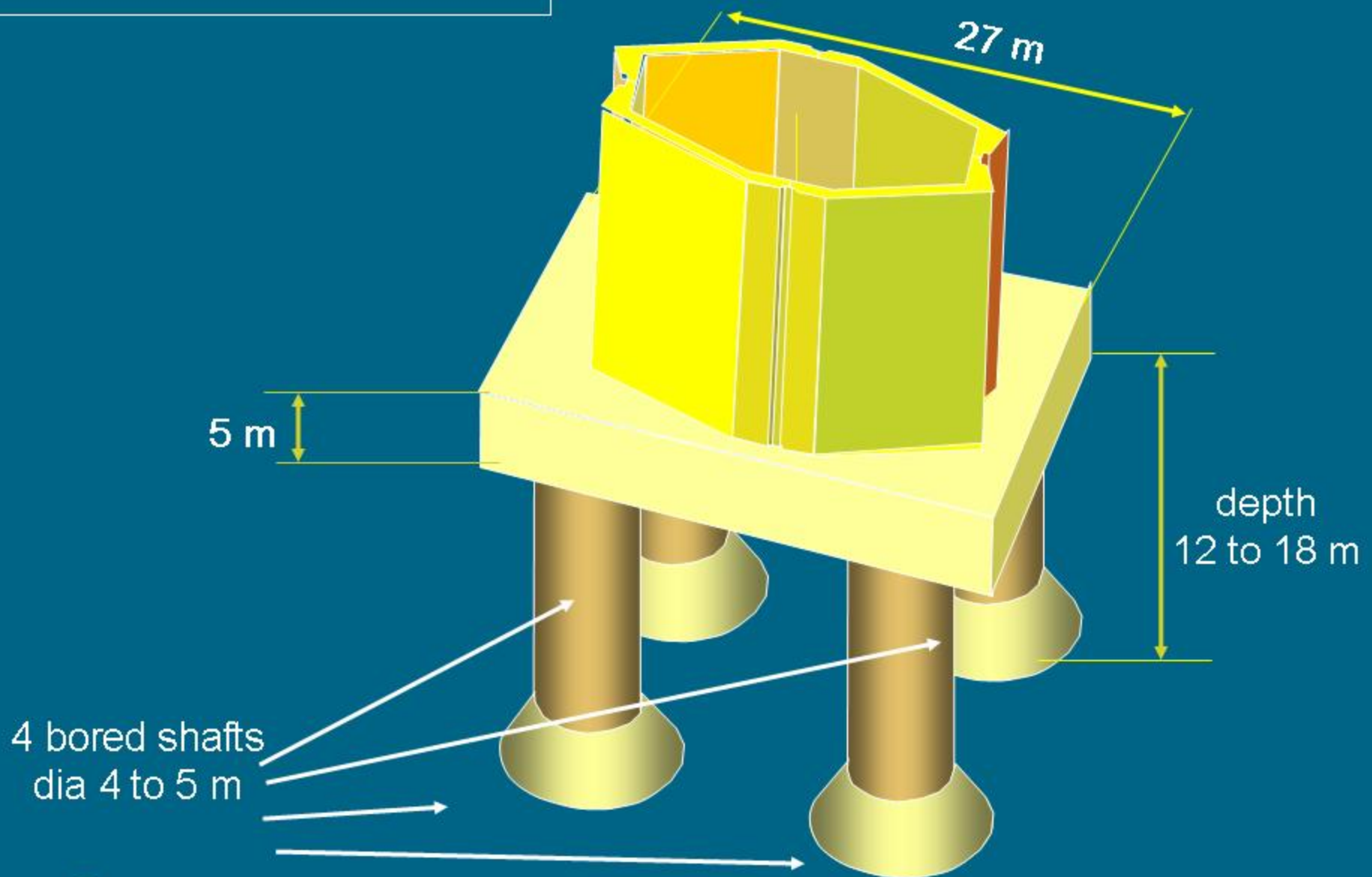
built





FOUNDATION DESIGN

Moroccan shafts



FOUNDATION DESIGN

under construction



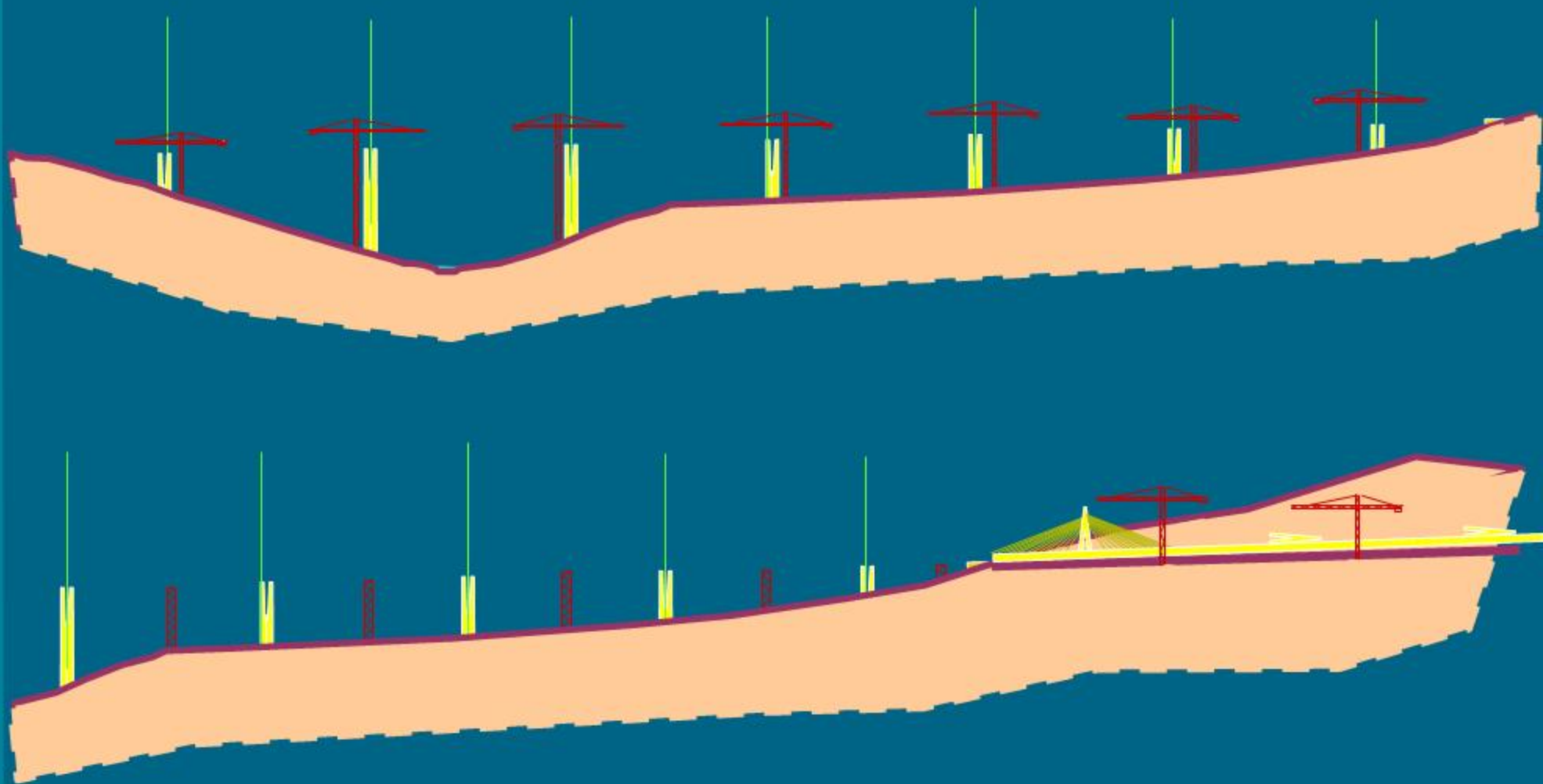


CONSTRUCTION

- Steel deck
 - incremental deck launching from both sides
- Concrete deck (pm)
 - precast segments
 - balanced cantilever construction method

CONSTRUCTION

Deck launching



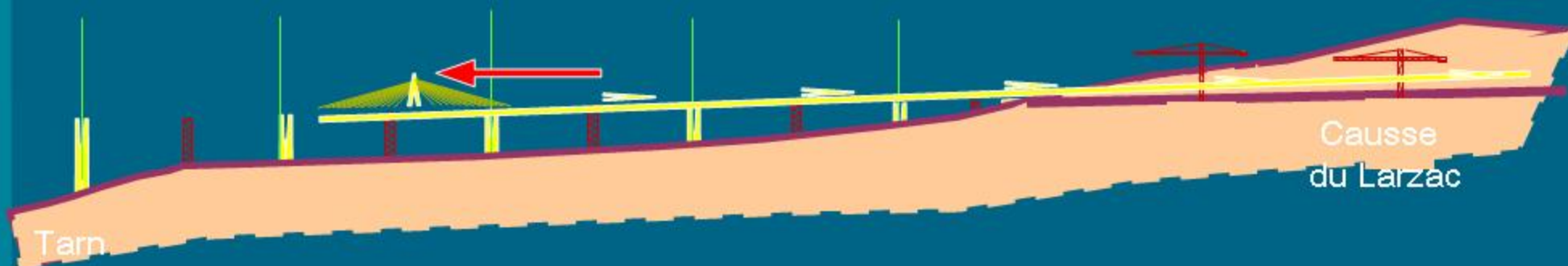
CONSTRUCTION

Deck launching



3 (4) days for each 171 m

1 span / 2 to 3 weeks



CONSTRUCTION



CONSTRUCTION



CONSTRUCTION





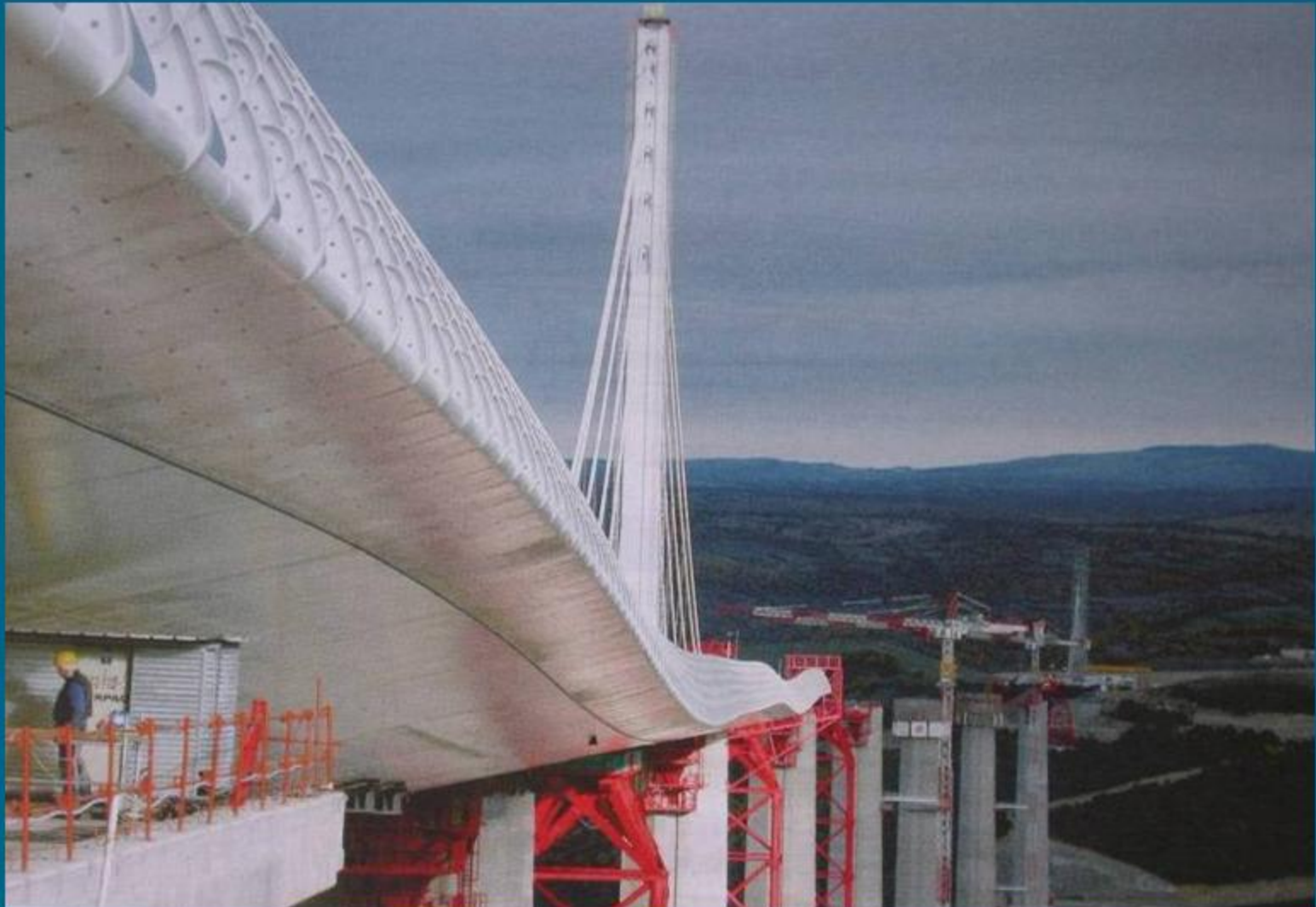










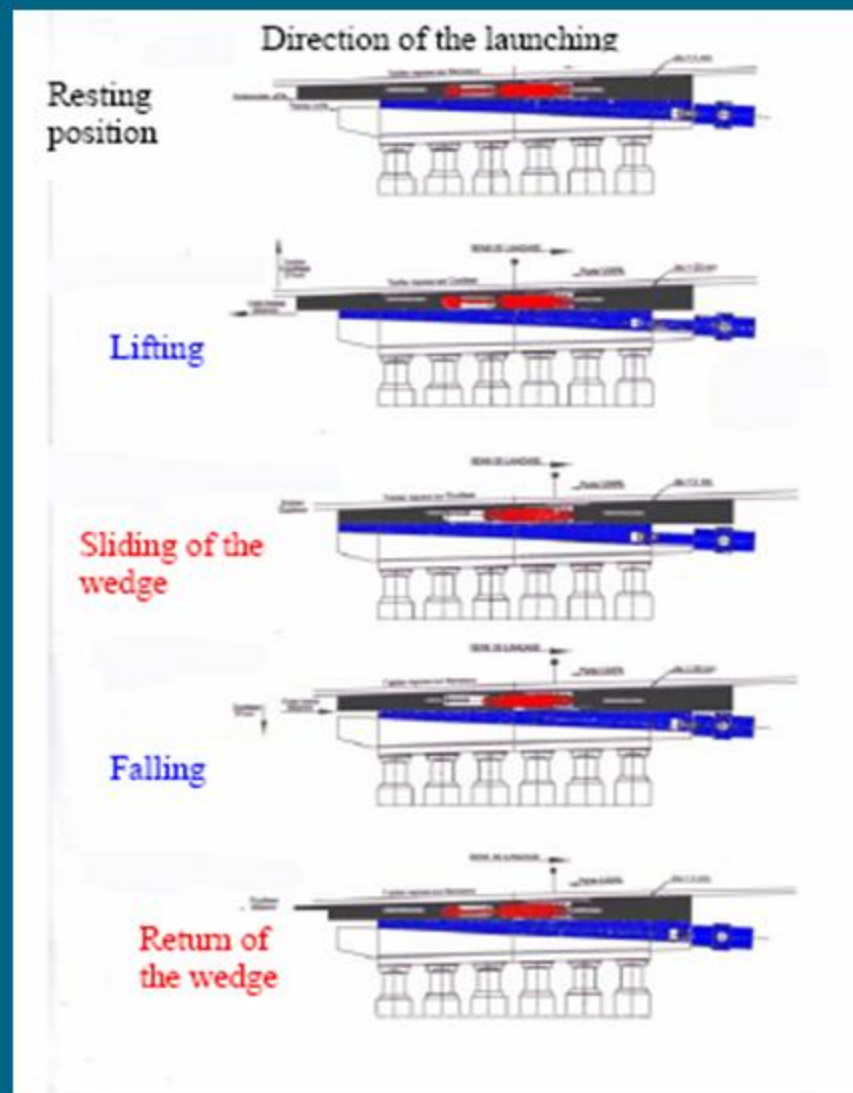








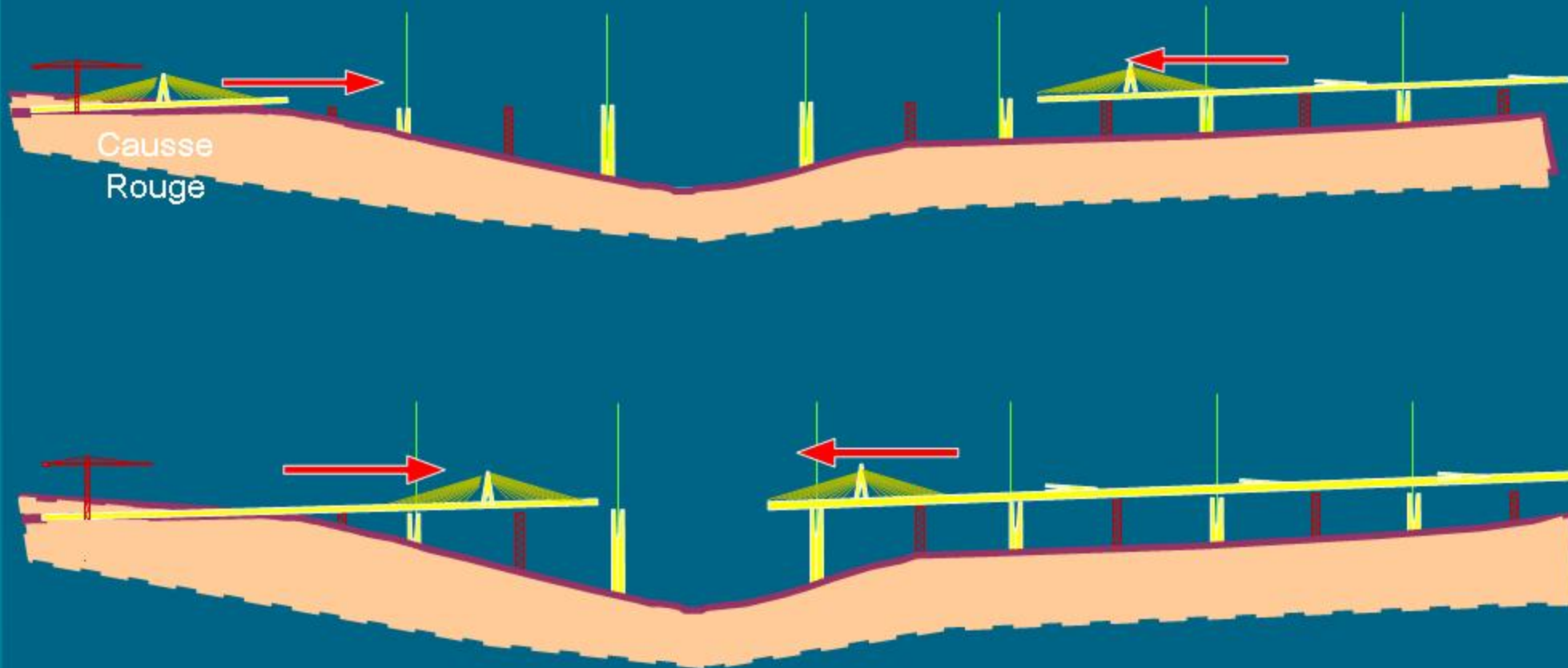






CONSTRUCTION

Deck launching









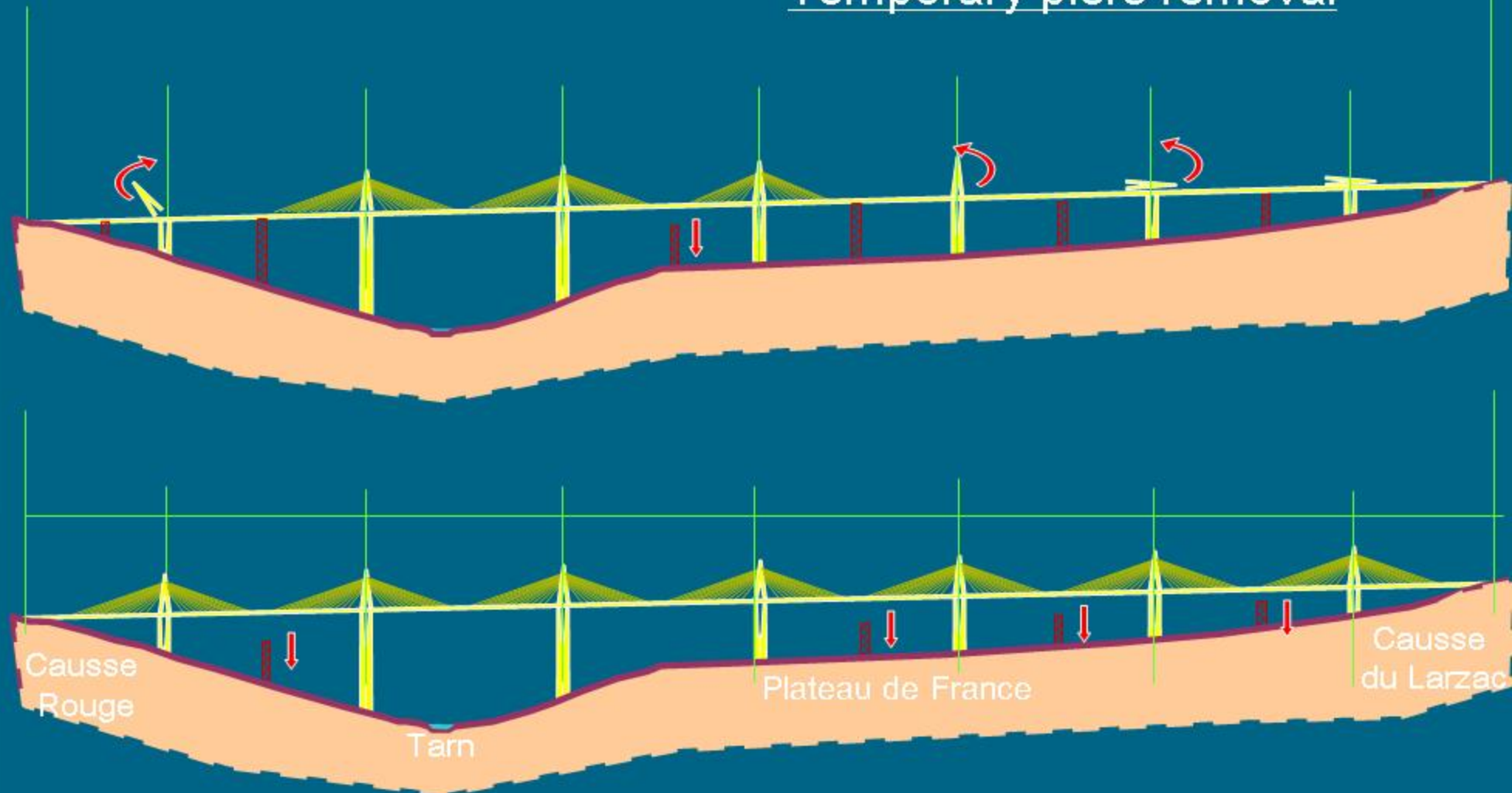




CONSTRUCTION

Pylons erection + Cables in tension

Temporary piers removal









CONSTRUCTION

Removal of the temporary piers



CONSTRUCTION

Removal of the temporary piers



CONSTRUCTION

Removal of the temporary piers



CONSTRUCTION

from the South



Thank you for your attention

