

Development of Fragility Curves to Evaluate the Retrofit of a Highway Bridge in Quebec

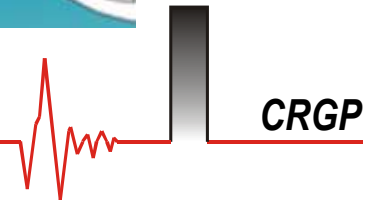
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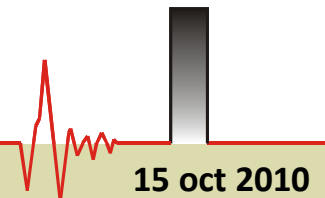
Earthquake Engineering and Structural Dynamics Research Center
Centre de recherche en génie parasismique et en dynamique des structures
Département de génie civil, Faculté de génie



Presentation Plan



- ✓ **Introduction**
- ✓ **Retrofit using seismic isolation**
- ✓ **Methodology**
- ✓ **Deterministic Analysis**
- ✓ **Analytical Fragility Curves**



Introduction



Bridges

- ✓ *Structural Simplicity*
- ✓ *Behavior Easy to Predict*
- ✓ *Recent Earthquake Damage*
- ✓ *Transportation system*
Most vulnerable component



Bridges in Quebec



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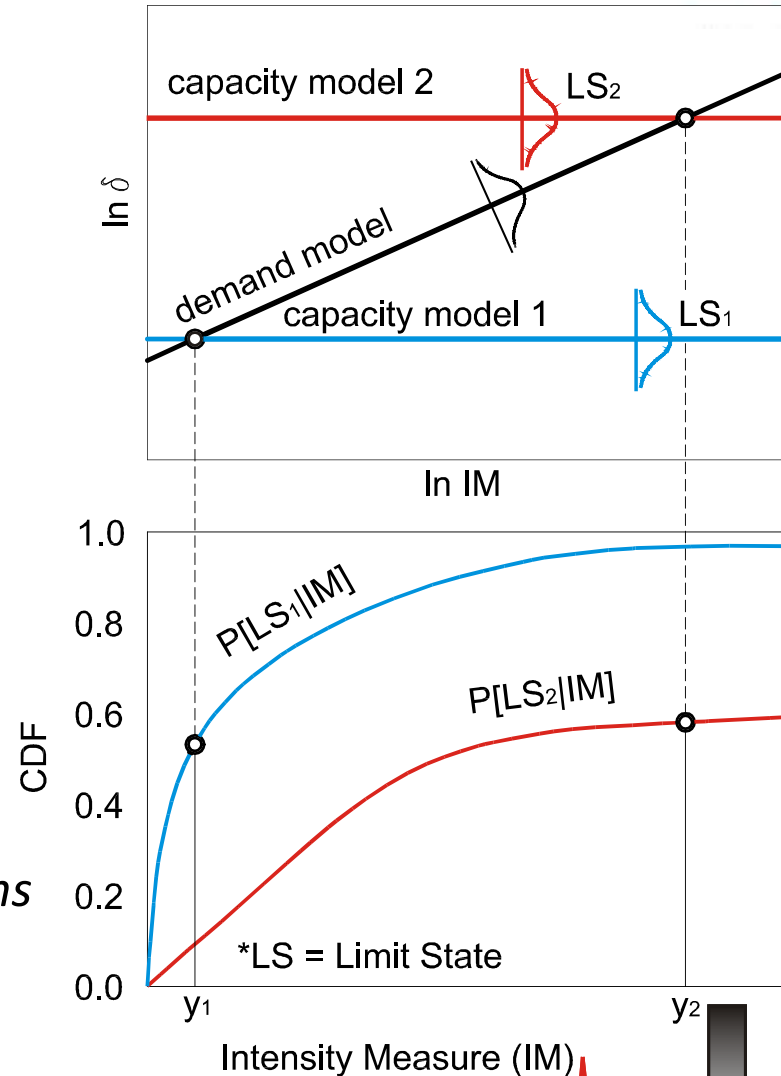


Introduction



Fragility Curves

- ✓ *Statistical Tool*
Define the probability of damage
- ✓ *Beyond a given level damage states*
physical meaning – functionality
- ✓ *According to an intensity measure (PGA, PGV, Sa(0.1), Sa(tm))*
- ✓ *Seismic Vulnerability Assessment*
- ✓ *Uncertainties Demand/Capacity*
- ✓ *Strategical Post-Earthquake decisions*
- ✓ *Effectiveness of Retrofit Measure*

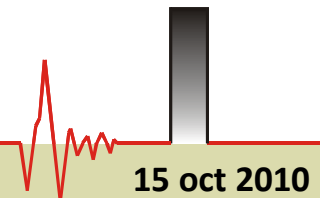
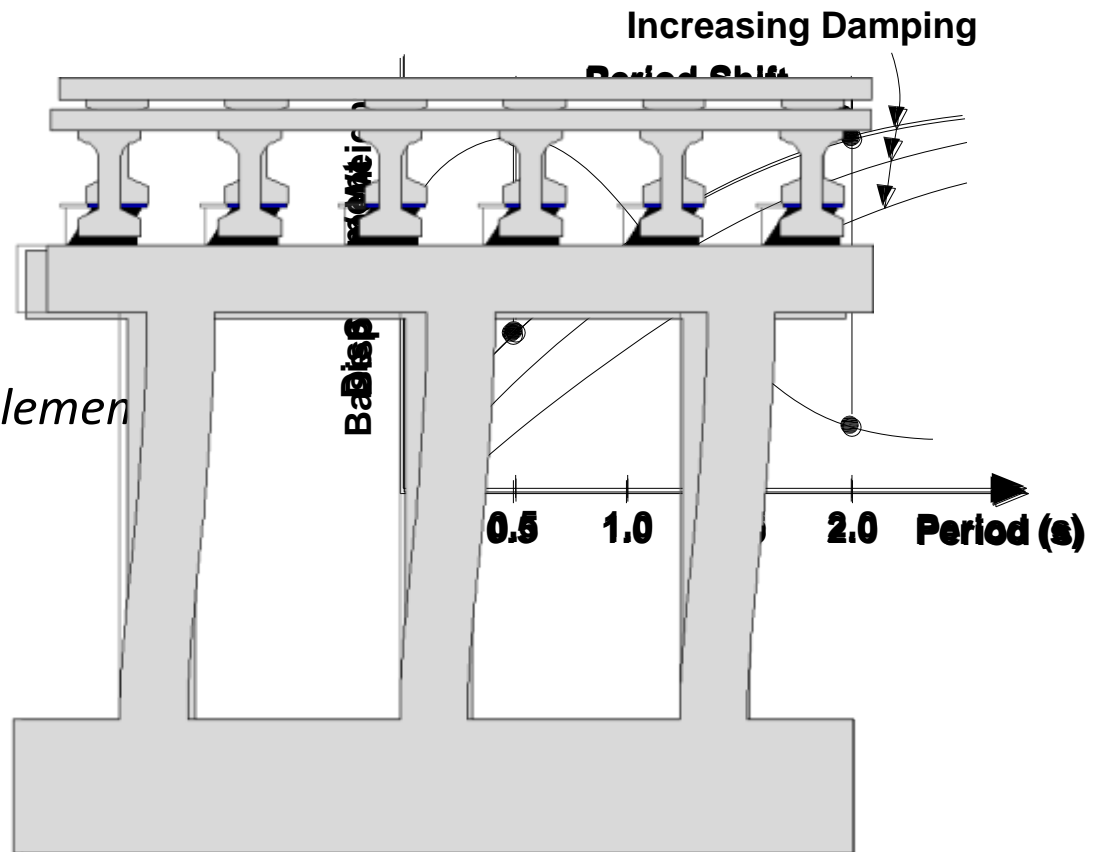


Seismic Isolation Retrofit



Seismic Isolation

- ✓ *Effective Methode :*
 - ✓ *Protection*
 - ✓ *Rehabilitation*
- ✓ *Periode Shift*
- ✓ *Protection of foundation elemen*
 - ✓ *Remain in elastic range*
- ✓ *Increase displacement*
- ✓ *Alternative: damping*



Seismic Isolation Retrofit



Seismic Isolation Retrofit

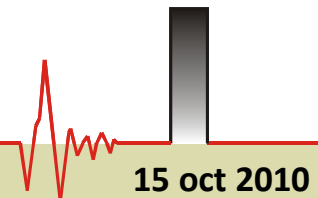
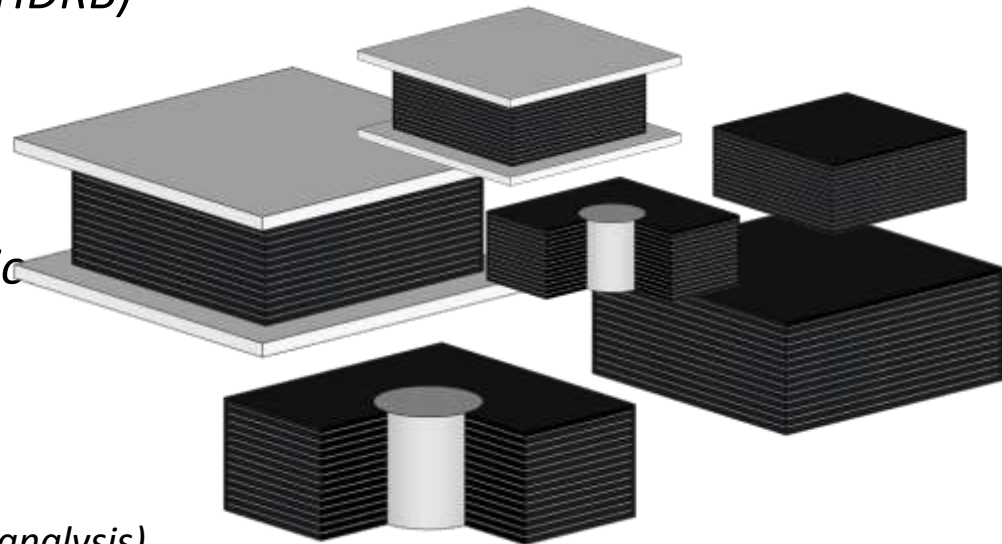


Elastomeric Devices

- ✓ *Natural Rubber Bearings (NRB)*
- ✓ *High Damping Rubber Bearings (HDRB)*
- ✓ *Lead-Rubber Bearings (LRB)*

Properties

- ✓ *Moduli : shear (G) and compressive*
 - ✓ $G \rightarrow 0.4 \text{ to } 1.4 \text{ MPa}$
- ✓ *Damping rate*
 - ✓ *5 to 10% (NRB)*
 - ✓ *10 to 25% (LRB/HDRB)*
 - ✓ *Up to 30% (Special attention - analysis)*
- ✓ *Hardness (Shore "A")*
 - ✓ *Related to Shear (G) and Compression (E_c)*
 - ✓ *50 to 70 (EUA)/ 55 ± 5 (CAN)*
- ✓ *Rupture Tensile Strain*
- ✓ *Tensile Strength*
- ✓ *Scragging*
- ✓ *Crystallization stiffening (Temperature and Strain)*



Seismic Isolation Retrofit



Mechanical Properties Calculation

- ✓ Shear Stiffness

$$K_H = \frac{G \times A_r}{T_r}$$

- ✓ Compression Stiffness

$$K_V = \frac{E_c \times A_r}{T_r}$$

$$E_c = 6.0 \times G \times S^2$$

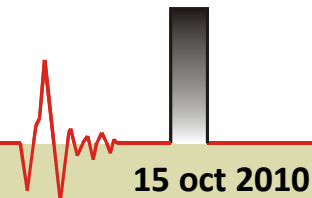
- ✓ S – Shape Factor

✓ 10 to 20



$$S = \frac{l_1 \times l_2}{2 \times t \times (l_1 + l_2)}$$

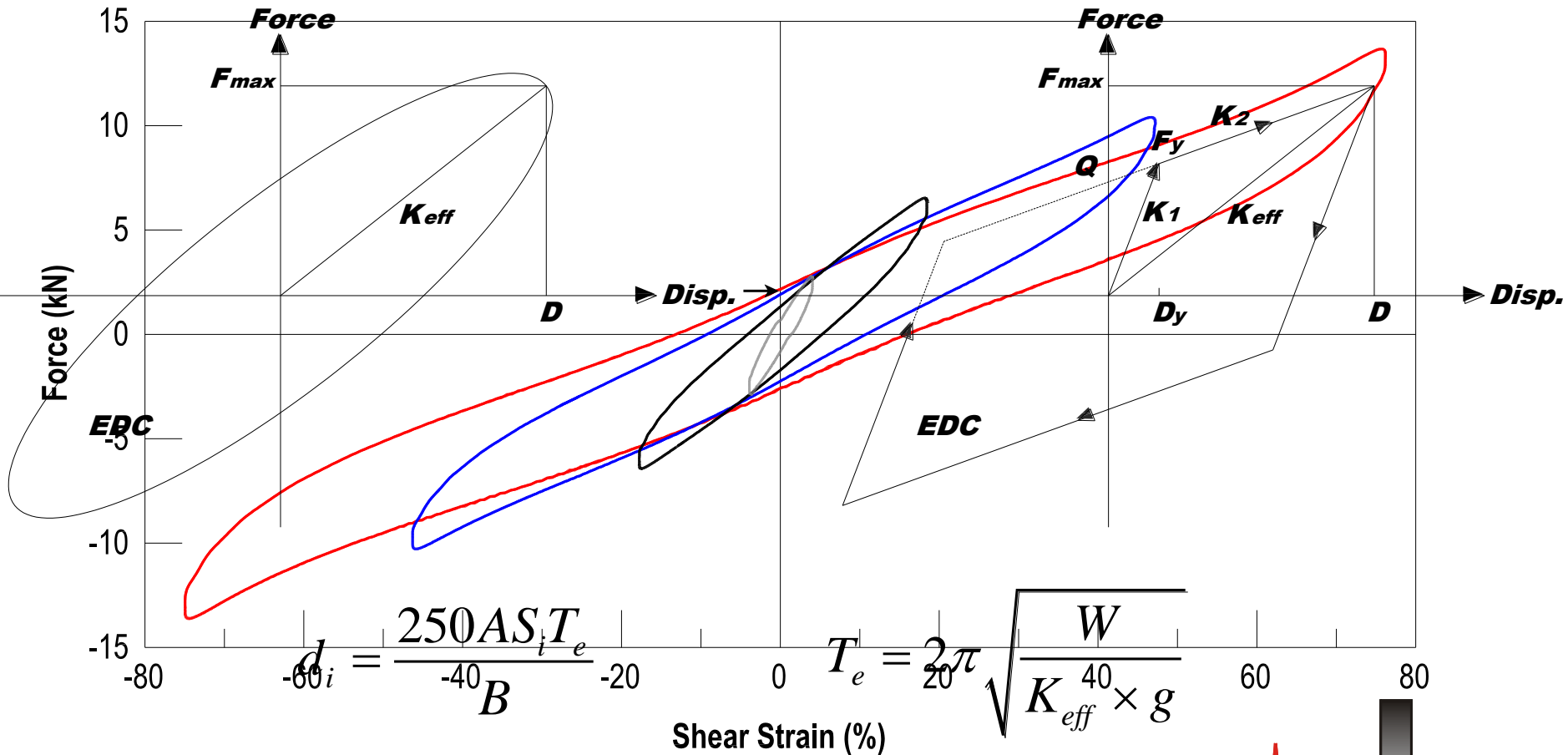
$$S = \frac{D}{4 \times t}$$



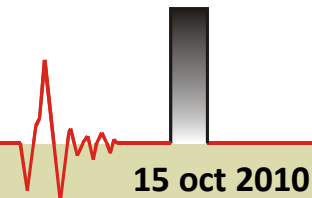
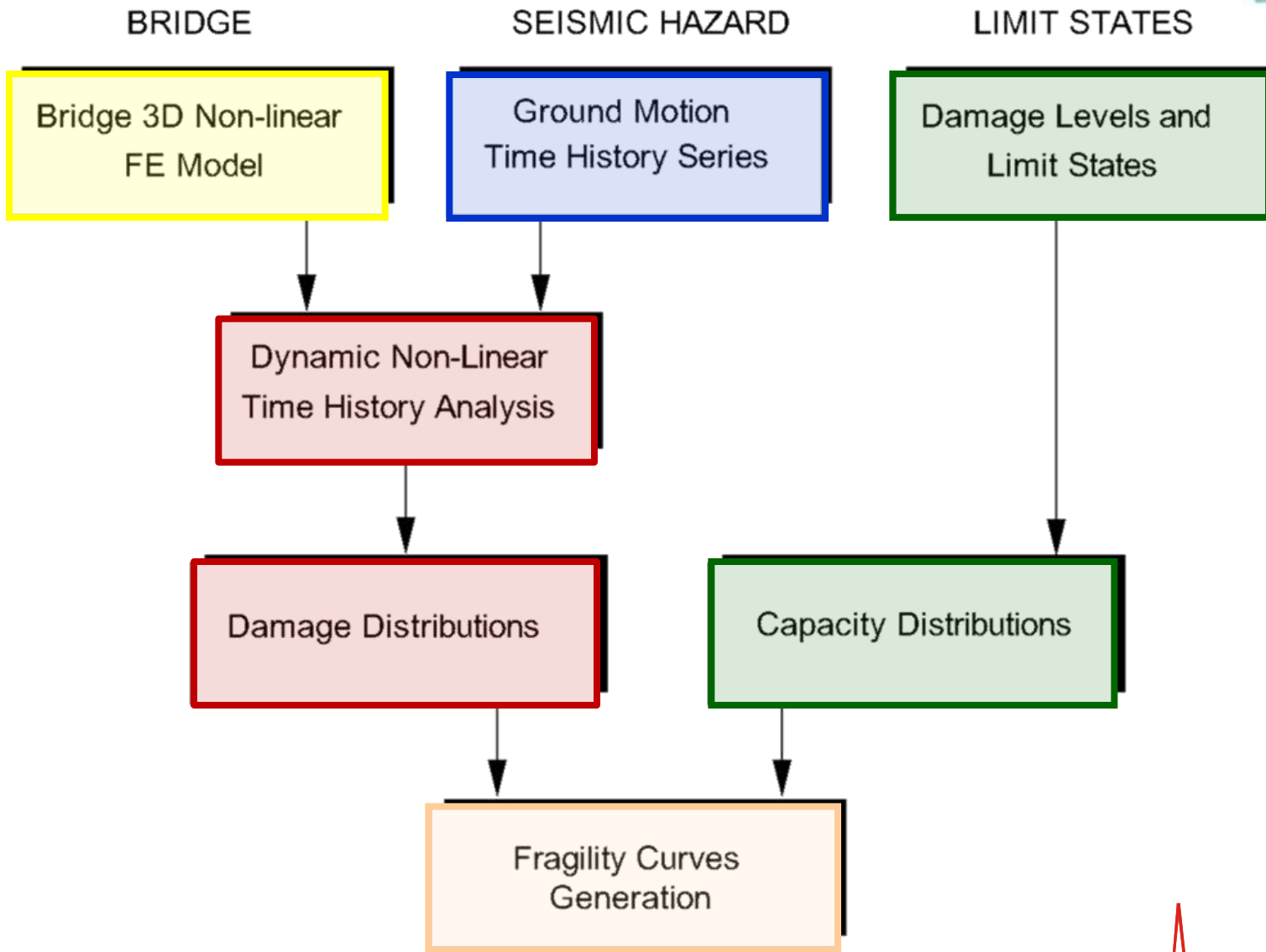
Seismic Isolation Retrofit



Behavior



Methodology



Methodology



Bridge Simulation – Chemin des Dalles Bridge

- ✓ *CRGP Studies*
 - ✓ *Dynamic In-situ Tests*
 - ✓ *Roy 2006 – CFRP Reinforcement*



Length = 106.5m

Deck Slab = 0.17m

H columns = 6.2m

2 Transverse Beams = conventional concrete 31.0MPa

6 Longitudinal Girders = Prestressed concrete

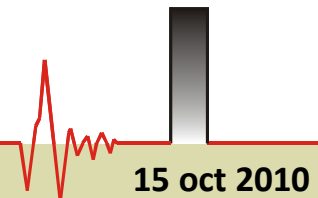
Bents – Shallow Foundations

Abutments – Wing Walls

Width = 13.2m

Dist. Bents = 35.5m

Diam. columns = 0.914m

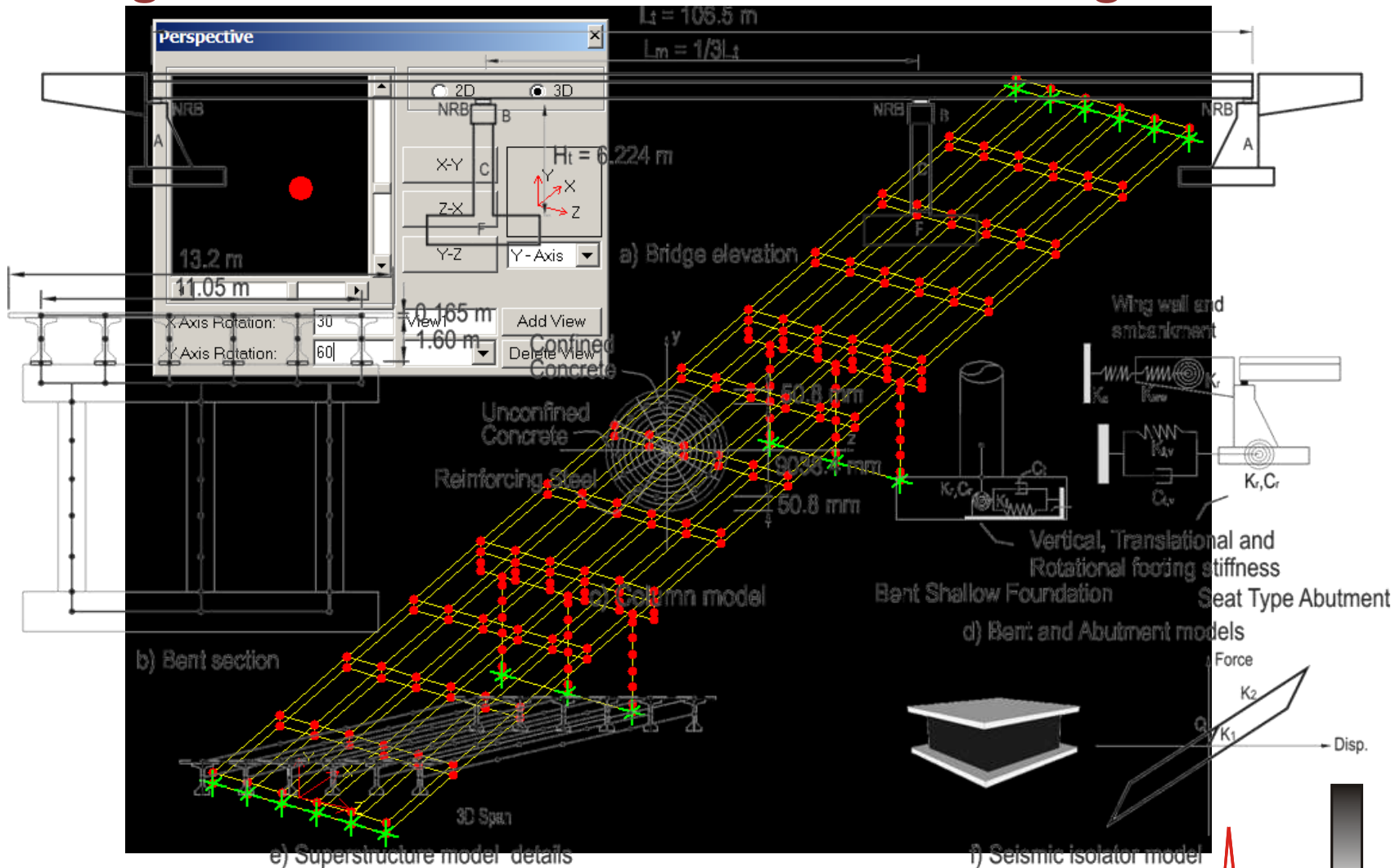


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Methodology



Bridge Simulation – Chemin des Dalles Bridge

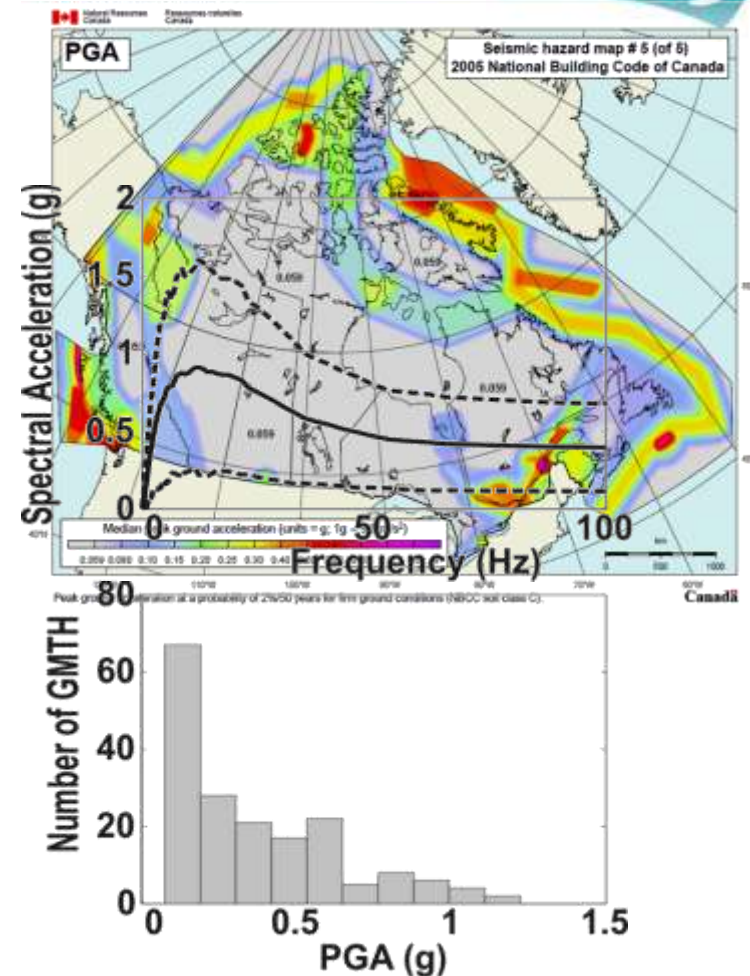


Methodology



Seismic Hazard

- ✓ *NBCC 2005 – UHS 2% - 50 years*
- ✓ *Atkinson 2009 - Compatible Ground Motion Time-Histories (GMTH)*
- ✓ *Different Soil Conditions*
 - ✓ *Very dense soil and soft rock (Soil C)*
- ✓ *Eastern Canada*
 - ✓ *Magnitude 6 (45 x 2)*
 - ✓ **M6 Set 1 – Fault-distances 10-15 km**
 - ✓ **M6 Set 2 – Fault-distances 20-30 km**
 - ✓ *Magnitude 7 (45 x 2)*
 - ✓ **M7 Set 1 – Fault-distances 15-25 km**
 - ✓ **M7 Set 2 – Fault-distances 50-100 km**



Methodology



Characterization of Damage

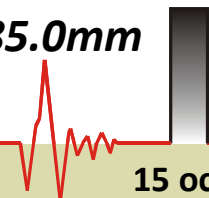
- ✓ *Essential - Not Trivial Task*
 - ✓ *Limit States Definition*
 - ✓ *Qualitative or Functional Interpretations – Damage level after an Earthquake*

- ✓ *In this Study Columns - HAZUS 2003*
 - ✓ *Slight: minor spalling (cosmetic repair);*
 - ✓ *Moderate: moderate cracking (shear cracks) and spalling;*
 - ✓ *Extensive: column degrading without collapse (shear failure – structurally unsafe);*
 - ✓ *Complete: column collapsing.*

✓ *Quantitative measures*

- ✓ *Most used – Column ductility*
 - ✓ *Displacement ductility*
 - ✓ *Curvature ductility*
- ✓ *Column Drift*

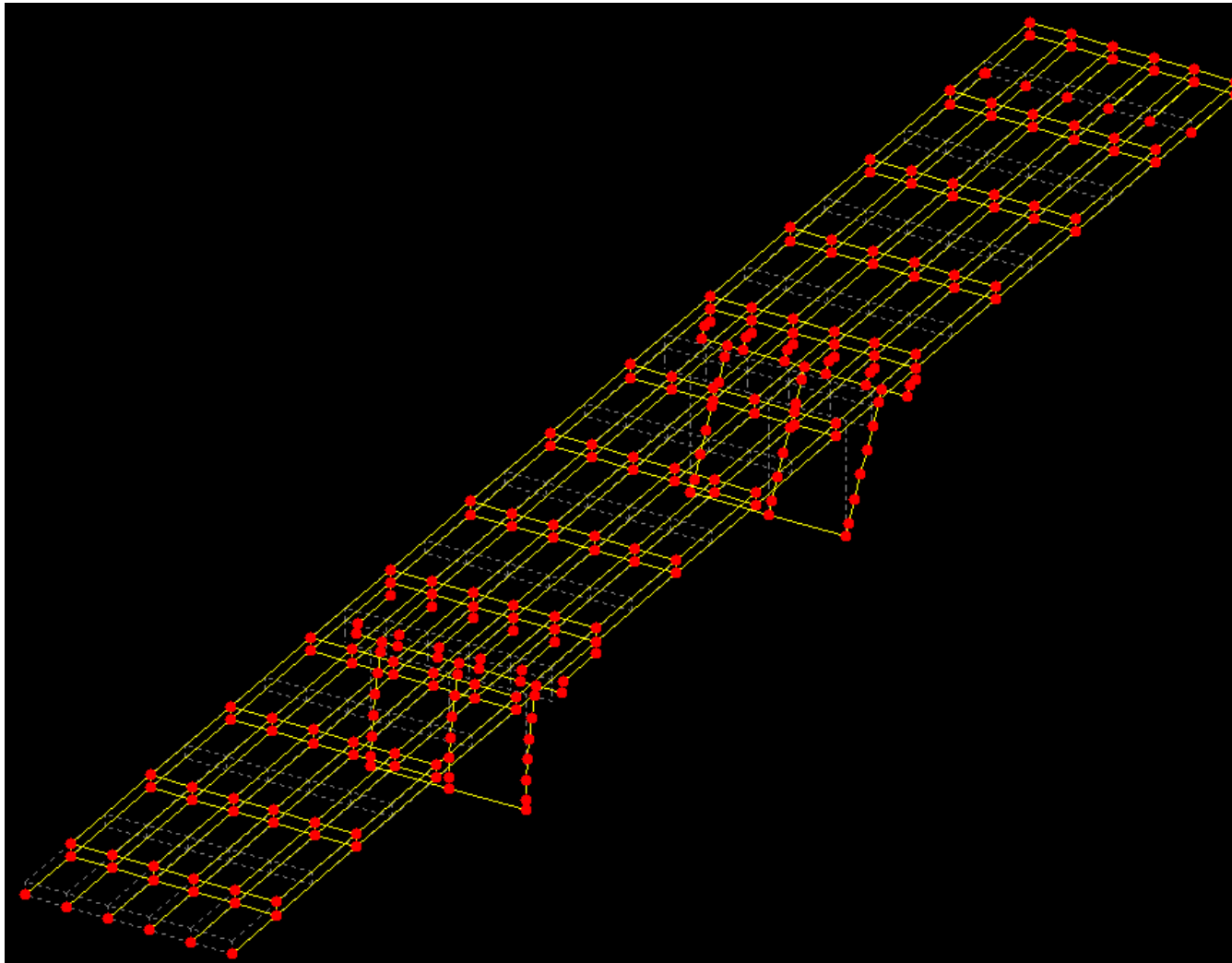
| S | M | E | C |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.76 | 3.0 |
| Sectional analysis - MNPHi | | | |
| 28.5mm | 34.2mm | 50.2mm | 85.0mm |



Deterministic Analysis



Modal Analysis



As-Built
Mode 2 – Unity
OLBBBs



Deterministic Analysis

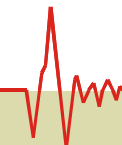
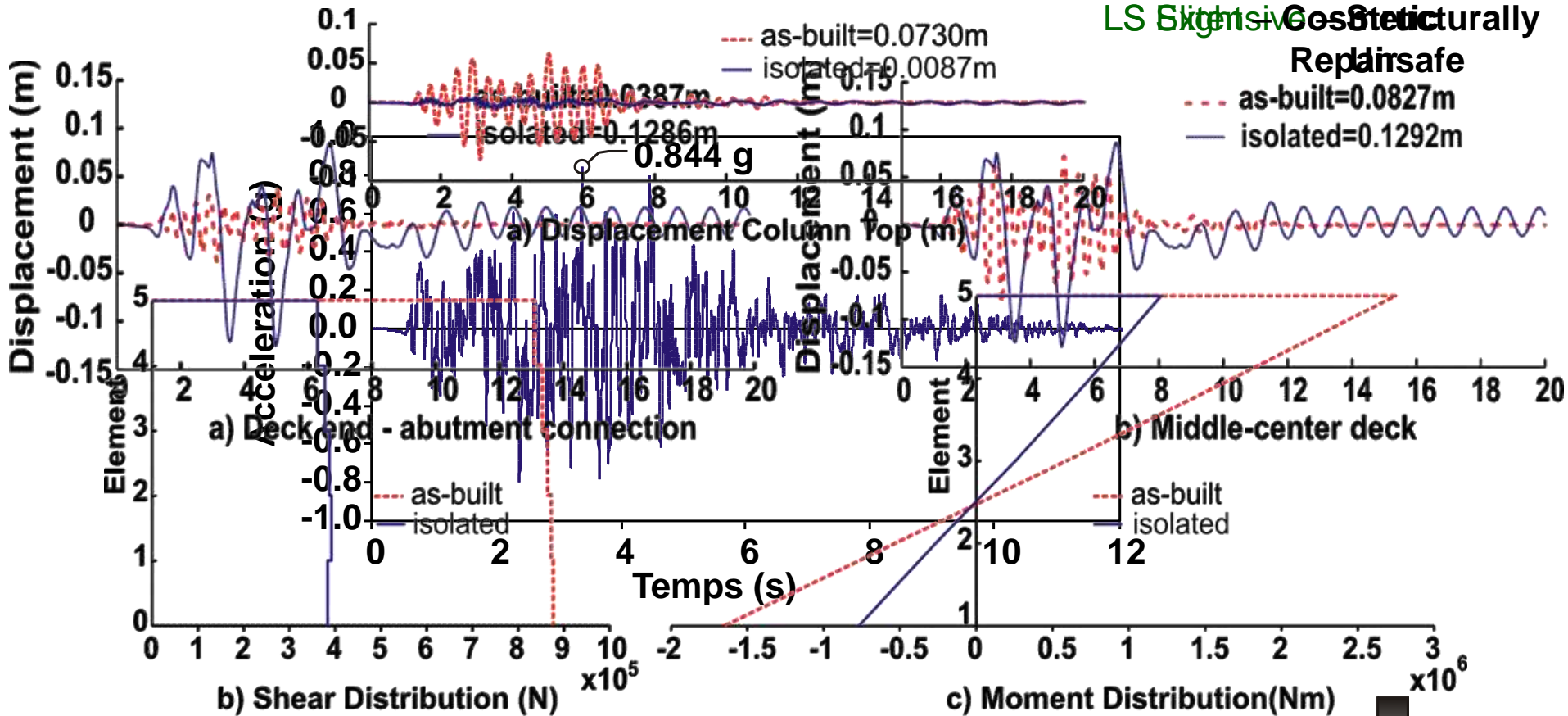


Time-History Analysis

✓ Magnitude 7 (distance 15.0 Km)

Top Column Disp. 28.2mm

LS Elements Structurally Repairsafe



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Analytical Fragility Curves



Seismic Fragility

C (capacity) – related to LS

D (demand) – related to the response GMTH

Represented as
Lognormal Distributions

$$P_f = \Phi \left[\frac{\ln(S_d/S_c)}{\sqrt{\beta_d^2 + \beta_c^2}} \right]$$

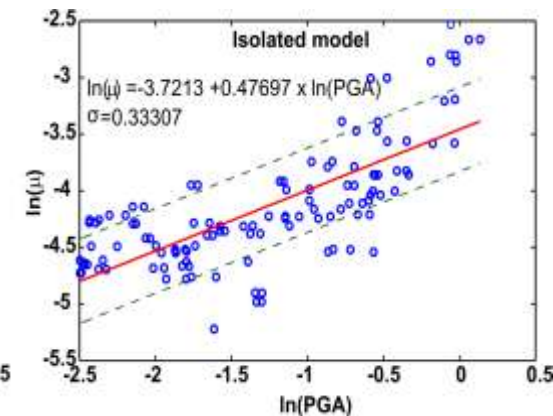
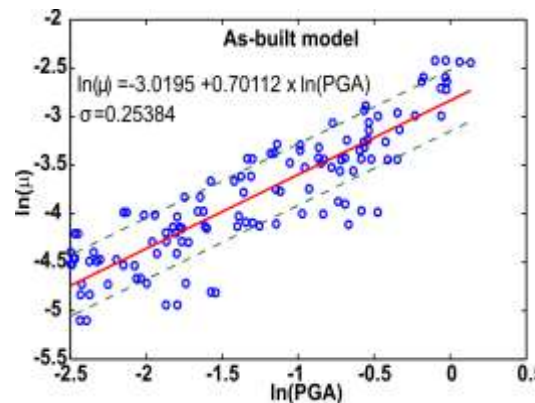
$\Phi[\cdot]$ – standard normal distribution function

S_d, S_c – mean structural demand and capacity

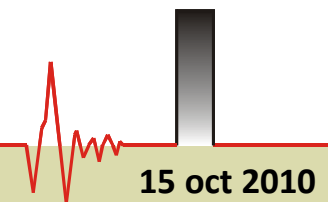
β_d, β_c – logarithmic standard deviation

180 pairs
bridge/GMTH

Peak Responses
Projected Into a
Lognormal Space



$$\ln(S_d) = \ln(a) + b \cdot \ln(IM)$$

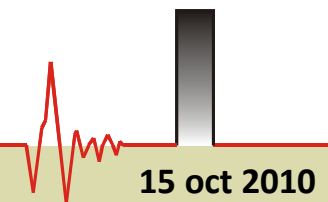
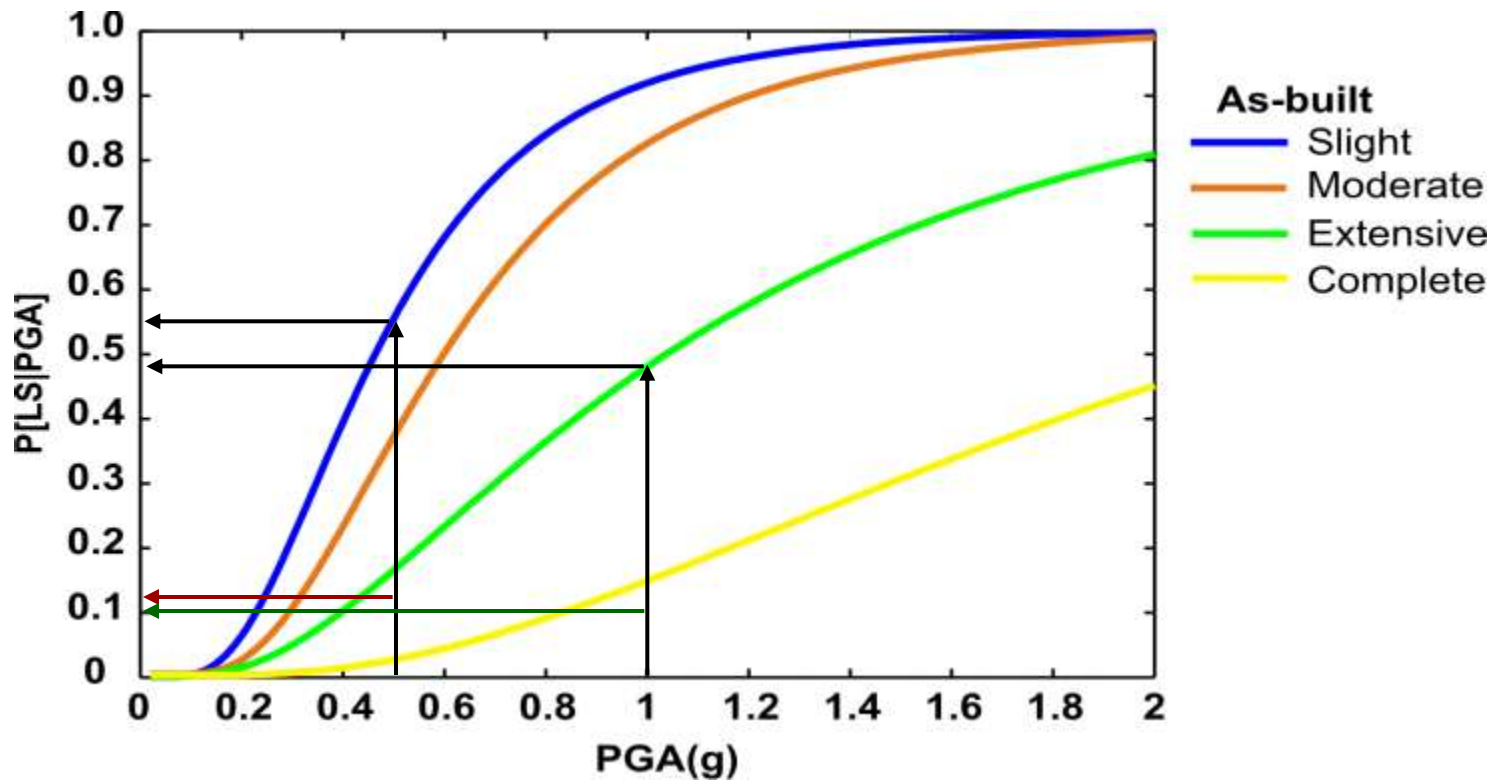


Analytical Fragility Curves



Fragility Curves

With C/D



Obrigado!!!
Thank You!!!
Questions?!

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