



# Grillage modeling approach applied to simple-span slabgirder skewed bridges for dynamic analysis

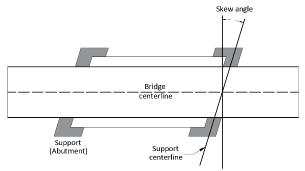
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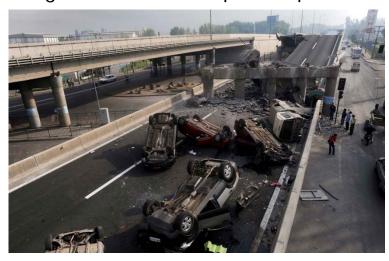
2nd year Doctoral Program in Civil Engineering



# Motivation and Objectives

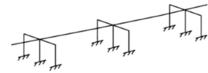


Seismic vulnerability of skewed highway bridges remains an important problem

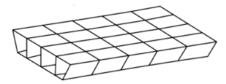


 Modeling assumptions had a direct effect on the results of previous studies.

#### **Modeling Techniques**



 BS models – no always capable of capturing certain predominant vibration (twisting and coupled flexural-torsional) modes



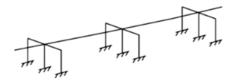
3D FE models – usually involves high computational time and effort



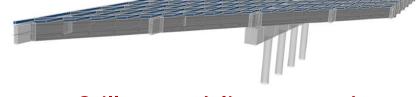
## Motivation and Objectives

#### Improved BS models

[Meng & Lui (2002), Abdel-Mohti & Pekcan (2013)]



The more number of lines of frames, the more accurate results



#### Grillage modeling approach

The **superstructure** is modeled with an **equivalent grillage** representing primary components of the bridge

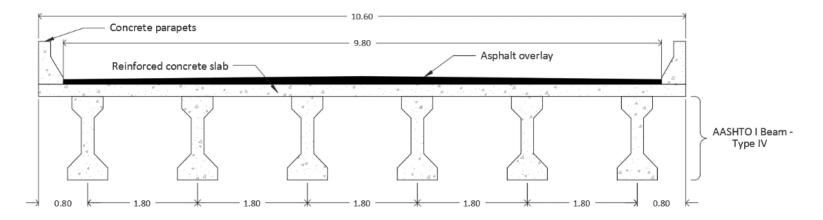


#### **Objective**

• Evaluate the applicability of a simplified modeling technique to simple-span slab-girder skewed bridges for dynamic analysis, based on grillage modeling strategies.



# Description of the Study



#### Bridge Models

Skew angle

0° to 60°

Span length

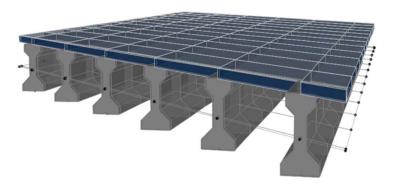
- L = 20 m
- Superstructure width
- W = 10.60 m
- Support conditions
  - Pinned bearings
  - Elastomeric bearings

- Superstructure
  - Six Type-IV AASTHO PC girders
  - 0.20 m thick RC slab
  - RC end diaphragms
  - RC intermediate diaphragm aligned along the skew angle

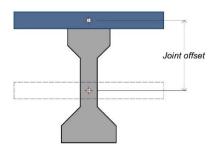


#### Finite Element Models

 3-D FE model represents the superstructure components using shell and beam elements.

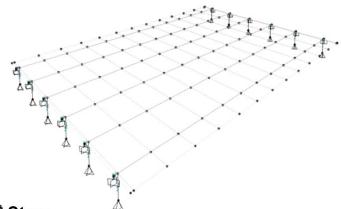


 Connection between slab and girders achieved by assigning joint offsets



## **Grillage Models**

- Grillage modeling approach steps:
  - (i) Simulate the bridge structure into equivalent grillage mesh, and
  - (ii) Assign appropriate elastic properties to each member of the grillage.



1st Step:

A suitable grillage mesh for skewed bridges much depends upon the **skew angle**, the **span length**, and the **width of the deck**.



## Grillage Models

**2<sup>nd</sup> Step:** Assign appropriate elastic properties to each member of the grillage

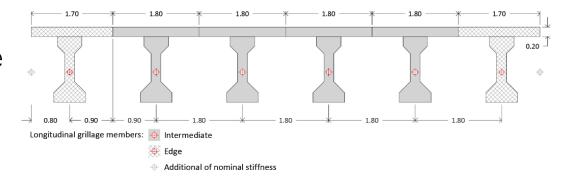
Similitude of moments

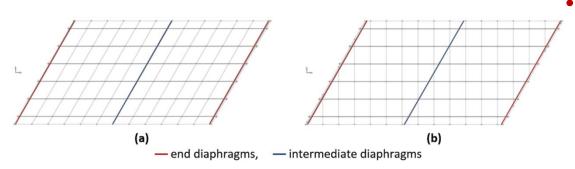
 $E_c$  , I

Similitude of twisting and torques

 $G_c$  , T

 Longitudinal Grillage Members (LGMs)

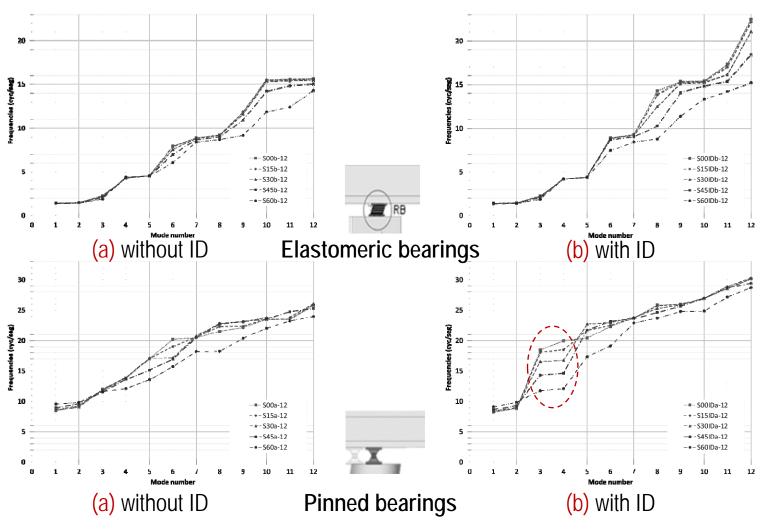




- Transverse Grillage Members (TGMs)
- (a) TGMs in the direction of the skew angle, and
- (b) TGMs perpendicular to the LGMs



# Natural Vibration Frequencies – FE Models

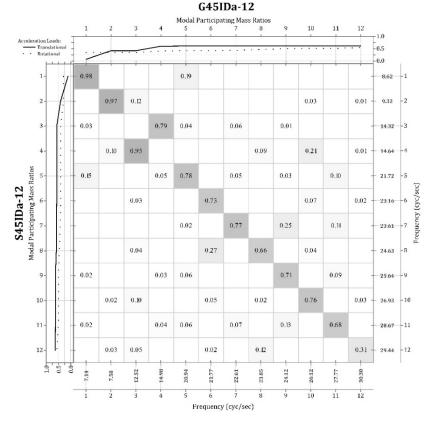


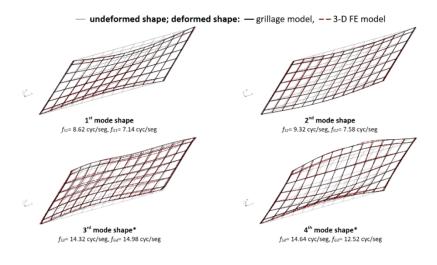


# Comparison of Bridge Modeling Techniques

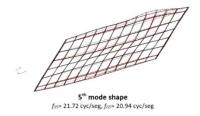
#### Grillage models & 3-D FE models

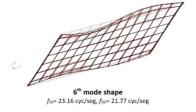
 Natural vibration frequencies, mode shapes, and modal participating mass ratios





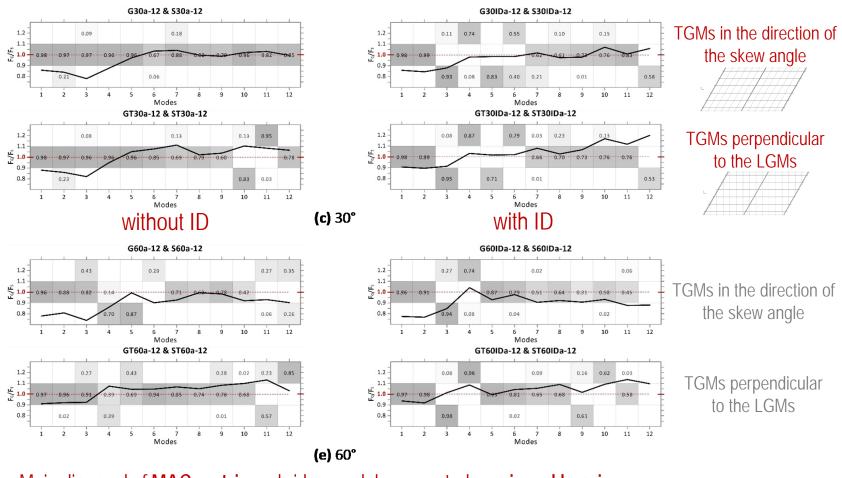
**45° skewed bridge models,** pinned bearings, intermediate diaphragm



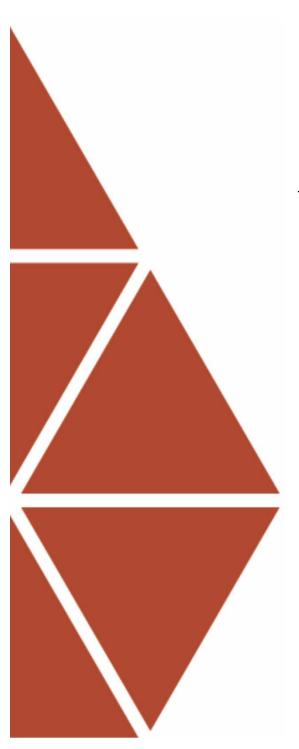




## Comparison of Bridge Modeling Techniques



Main diagonal of MAC matrixes, bridge models supported on pinned bearings



## Conclusions

The following conclusions could be drawn based on the results:

- The first natural vibration frequencies for the bridge models supported on elastomeric bearings are not greatly affected by the skew angle,
- According to the comparative analysis, grillage models are able to accurately capture higher vibration modes,
- By orienting the TGMs perpendicular to the LGMs does not greatly improve the ability of the grillage models to capture the vibration modes.

Doctoral Thesis "Optimum seismic isolation design parameters for multispan slab-girder skewed highway bridges"

 The reduction of DOFs in the bridge models make that the implementation of grillage modeling approach suitable for computationally intensive studies, as those with involve a large number of nTHAs.