



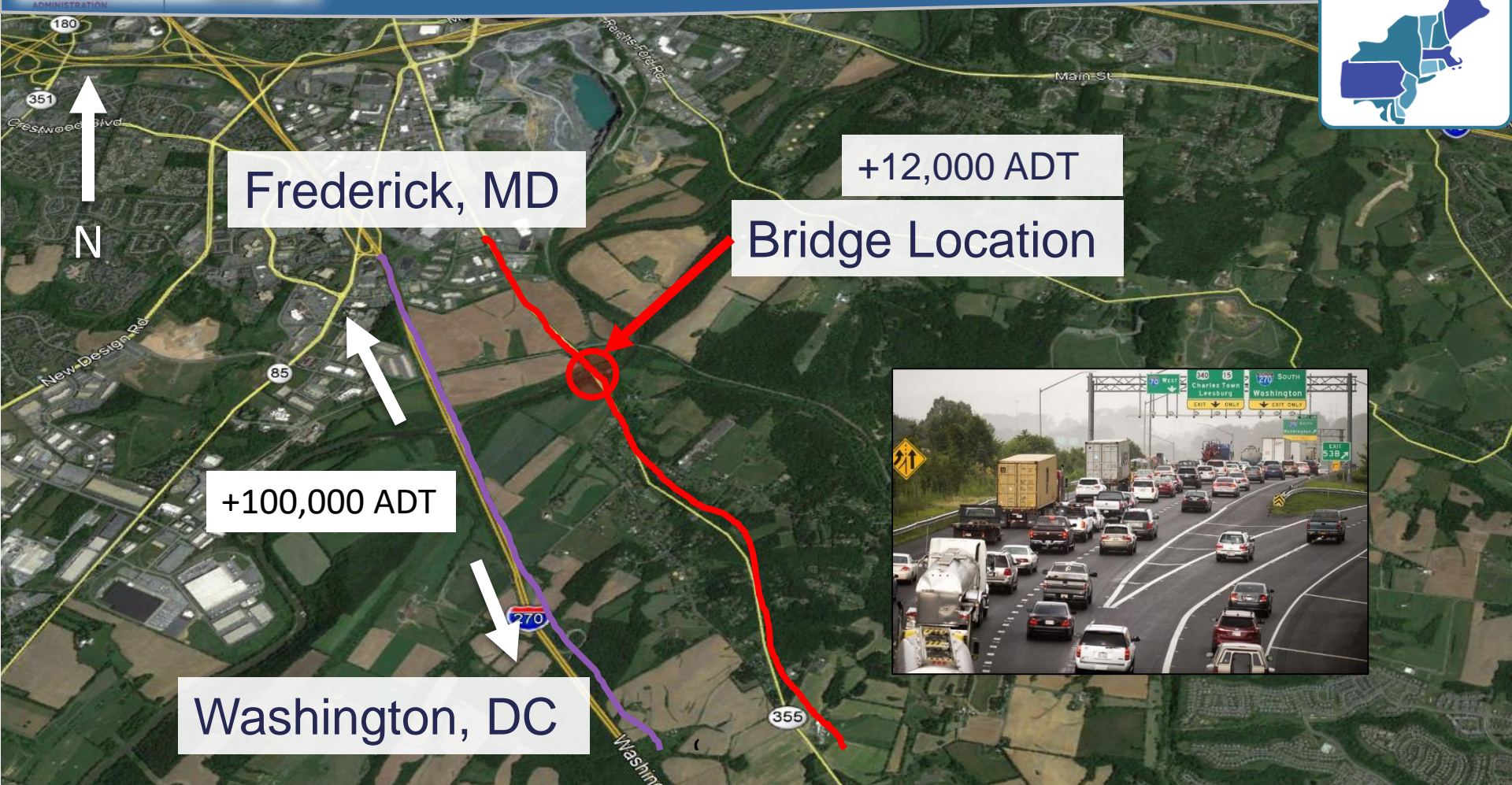
MD 355 Over the Monocacy River Emergency Repairs

Collaboration and Innovation in Emergency Response

Presenters:

Rod Thornton, PE – MDOT SHA

Kyle Smith, PE, SE – GPI





December 6, 2017





Lateral Sway Bracing

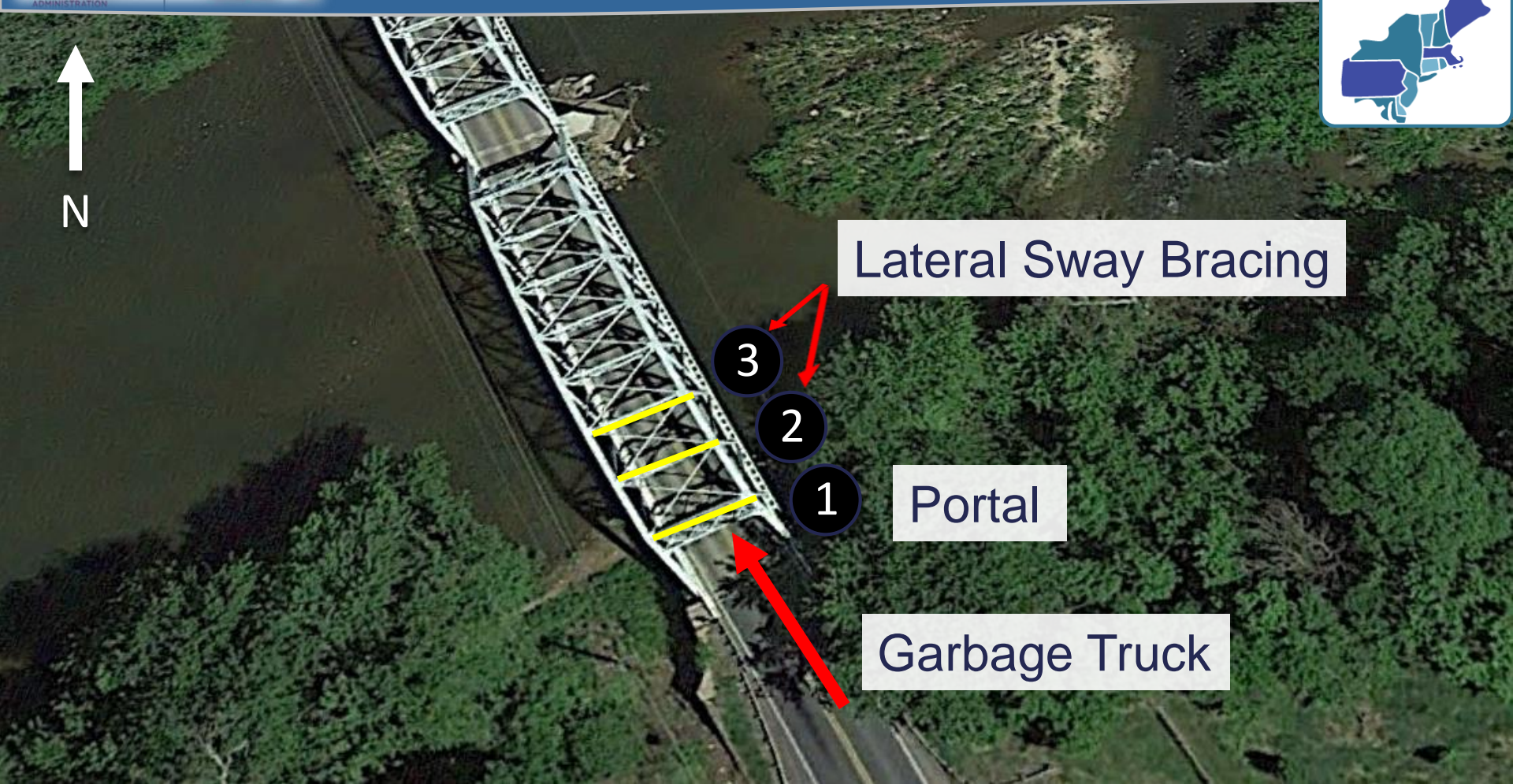
3

2

1

Portal

Garbage Truck





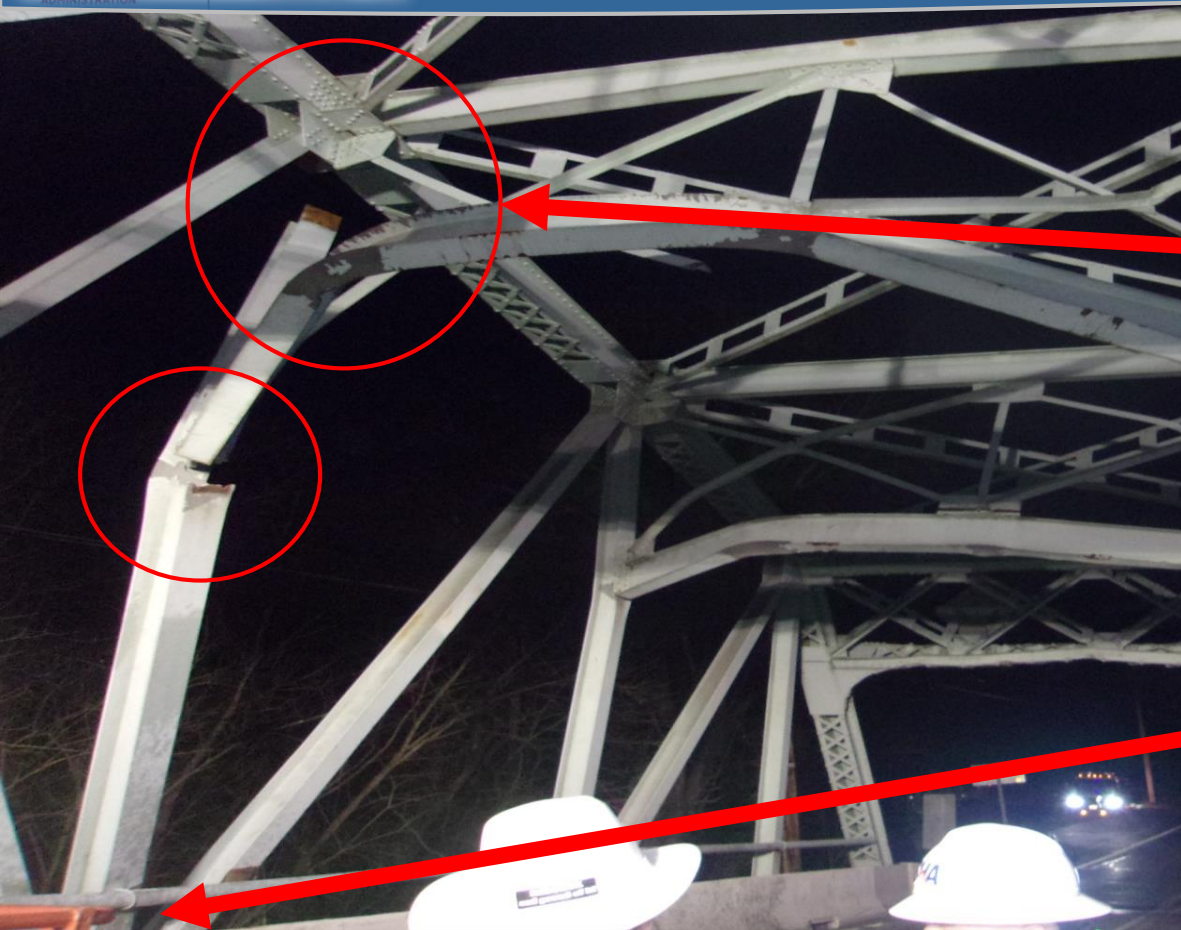
Portal



Lateral Sway
Bracing Members

Vertical Chord
Members





History

1. Initial Response
2. Stabilize the Bridge
3. Modeling and Instrumentation
4. Repair Procedure
5. Conclusion & Lessons Learned

Bridge History: Collapsed on June 20, 1930





June 20, 1930



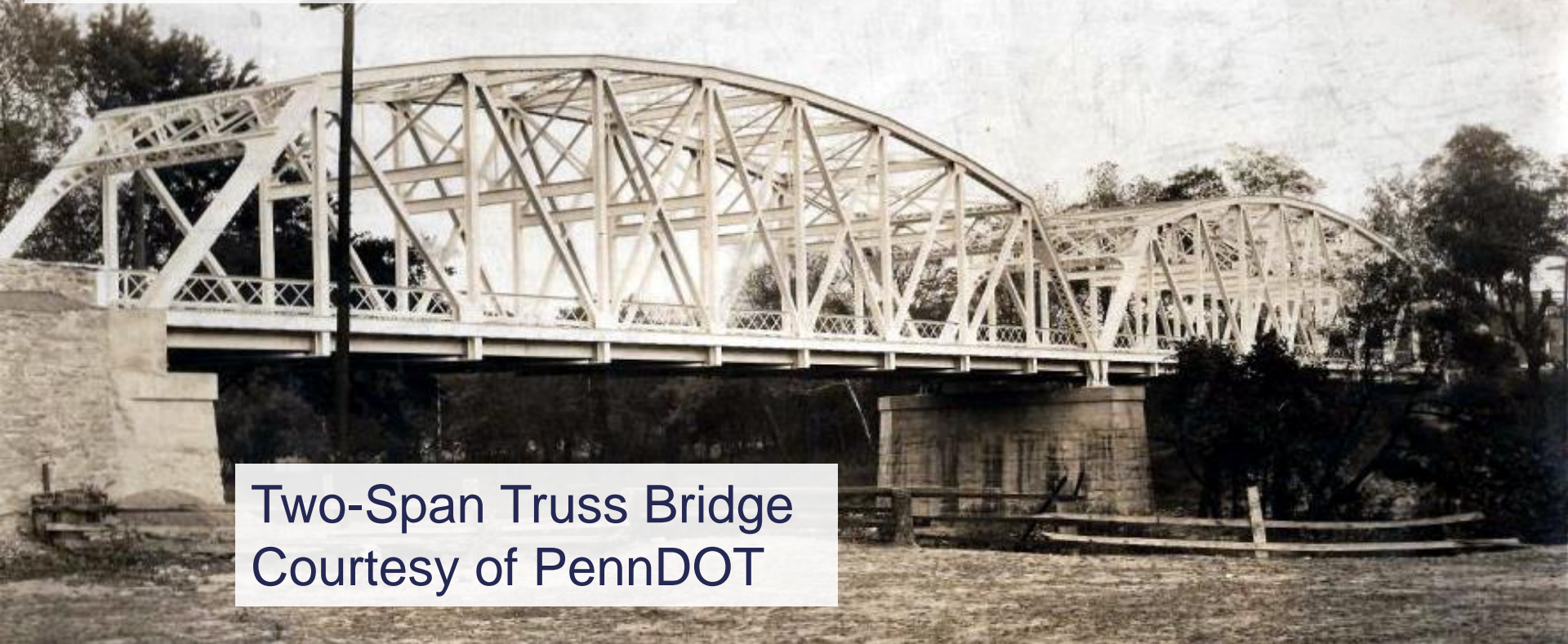


September 20, 1930





Opened on October 15, 1930
Collapse: June 20, 1930



Two-Span Truss Bridge
Courtesy of PennDOT

History

1. Initial Response

2. Stabilize the Bridge

3. Modeling and Instrumentation

4. Repair Procedure

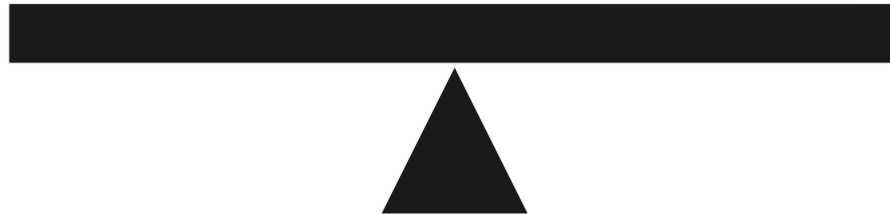
5. Conclusion & Lessons Learned

Safety

Perform
Repairs
Correctly

Speed

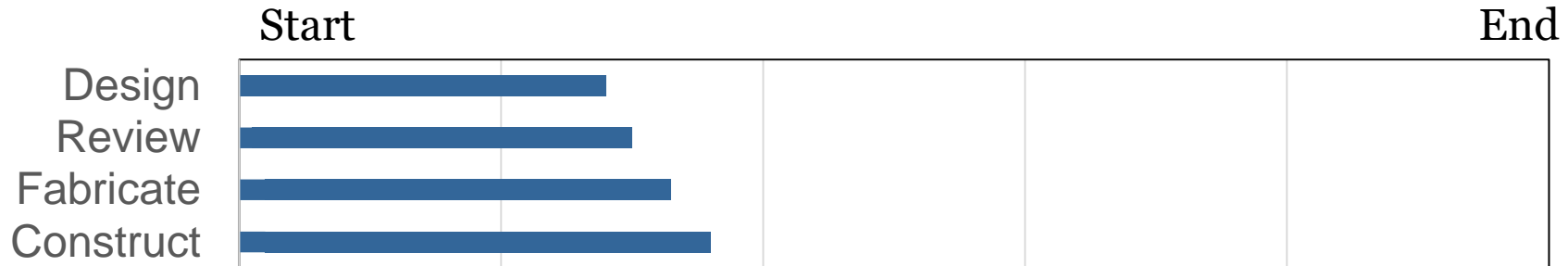
Open
Bridge
Quickly

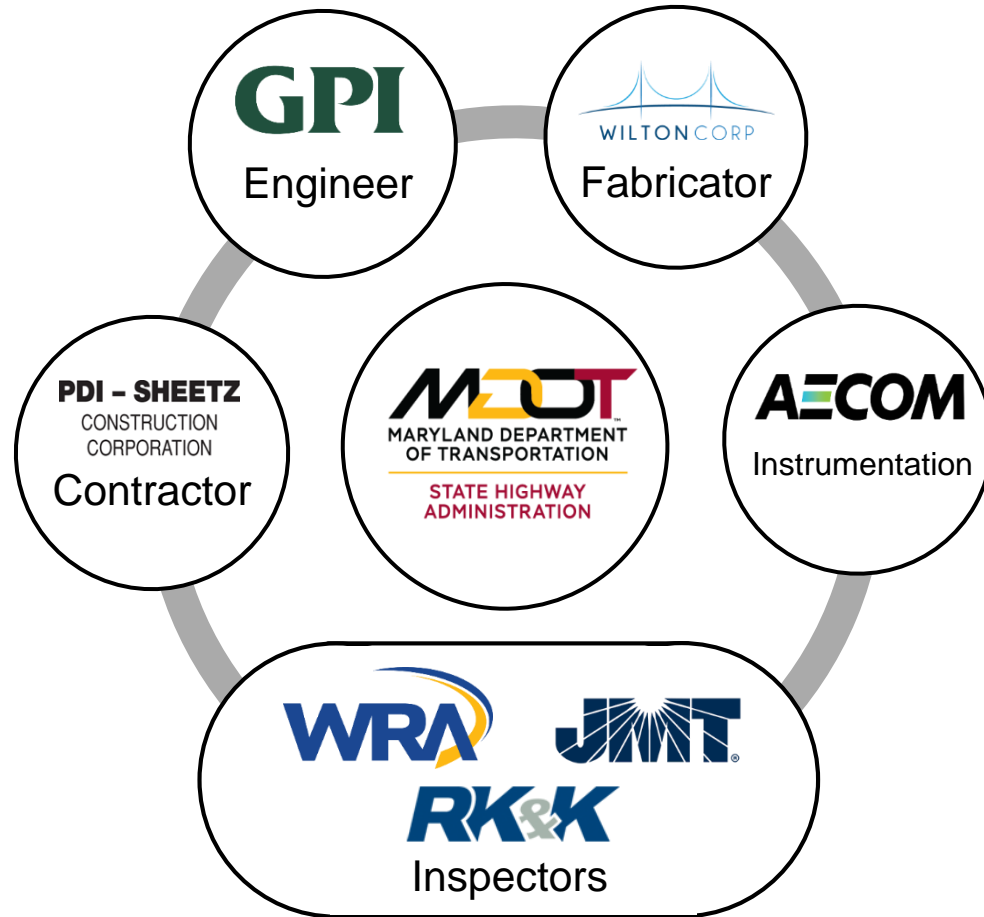


Typical Procedure:



Procedure Utilized:





Day 1 Checklist:

1a. Identify Damaged Components

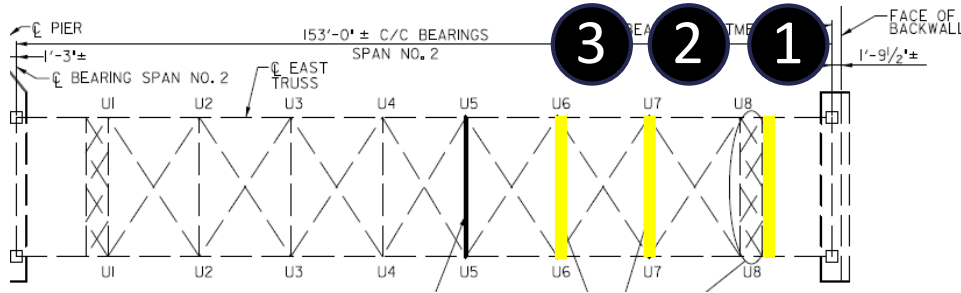
1b. Determine Available Materials

1c. Stabilize the Bridge

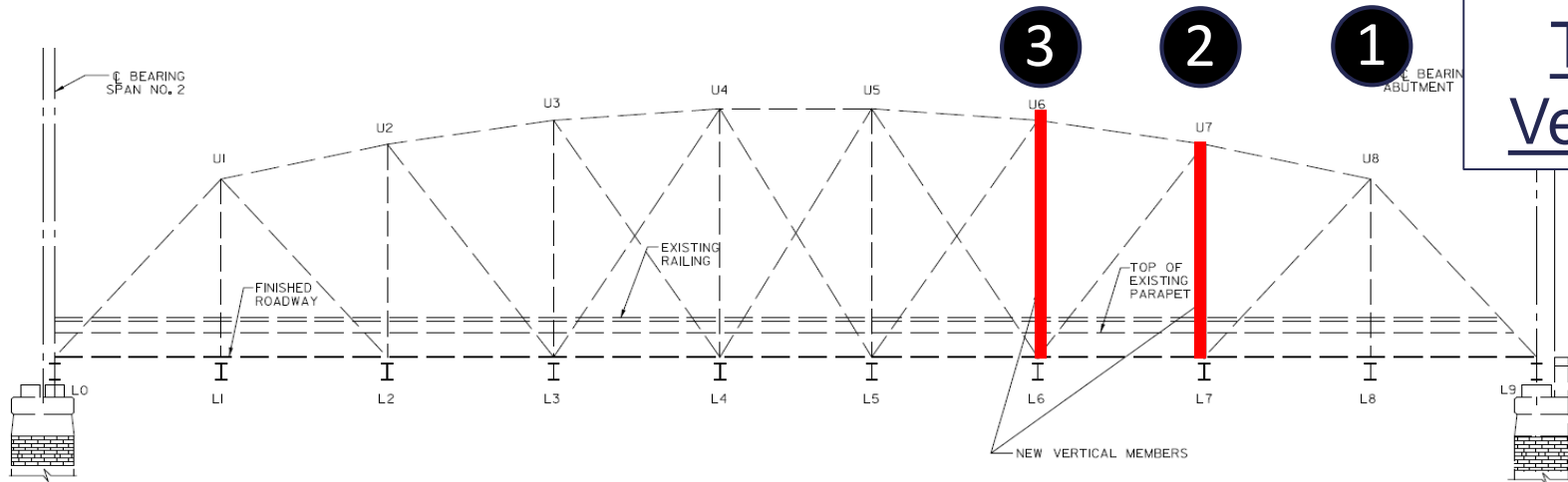
1d. Brainstorm Repair Strategy

1e. Estimate Duration for Public Outreach

1a. Identify Damaged Components:



Lateral
Bracing



Truss
Verticals



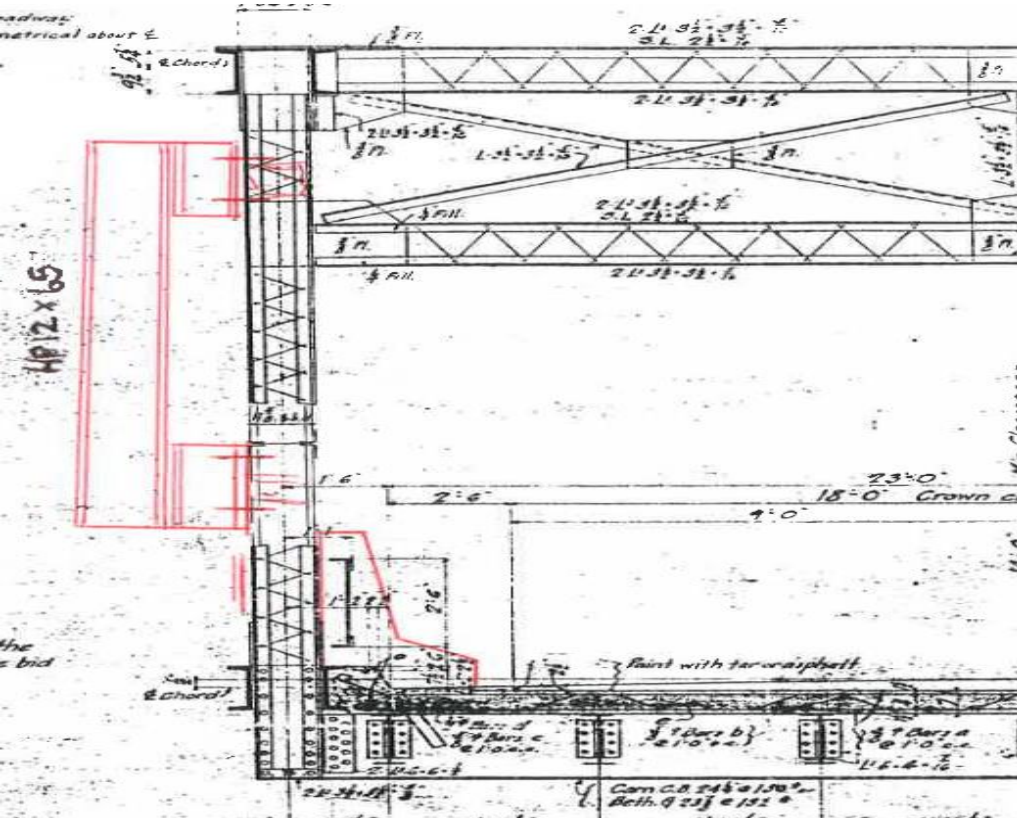
1b. Determine Available Materials:

Objective: Eliminate Delays

A photograph of a construction site in winter. Large, dark, weathered steel beams (W-beams) and plates are stacked on the ground, partially covered in snow. In the background, a worker in orange safety gear is visible near a red storage bin and a white hard hat. The scene is set against a backdrop of bare trees and a snowy landscape.

**SHA: W-Beams, H-Piles
Wilton: Steel Plate (1"-2")**

1c. Stabilize the Bridge:

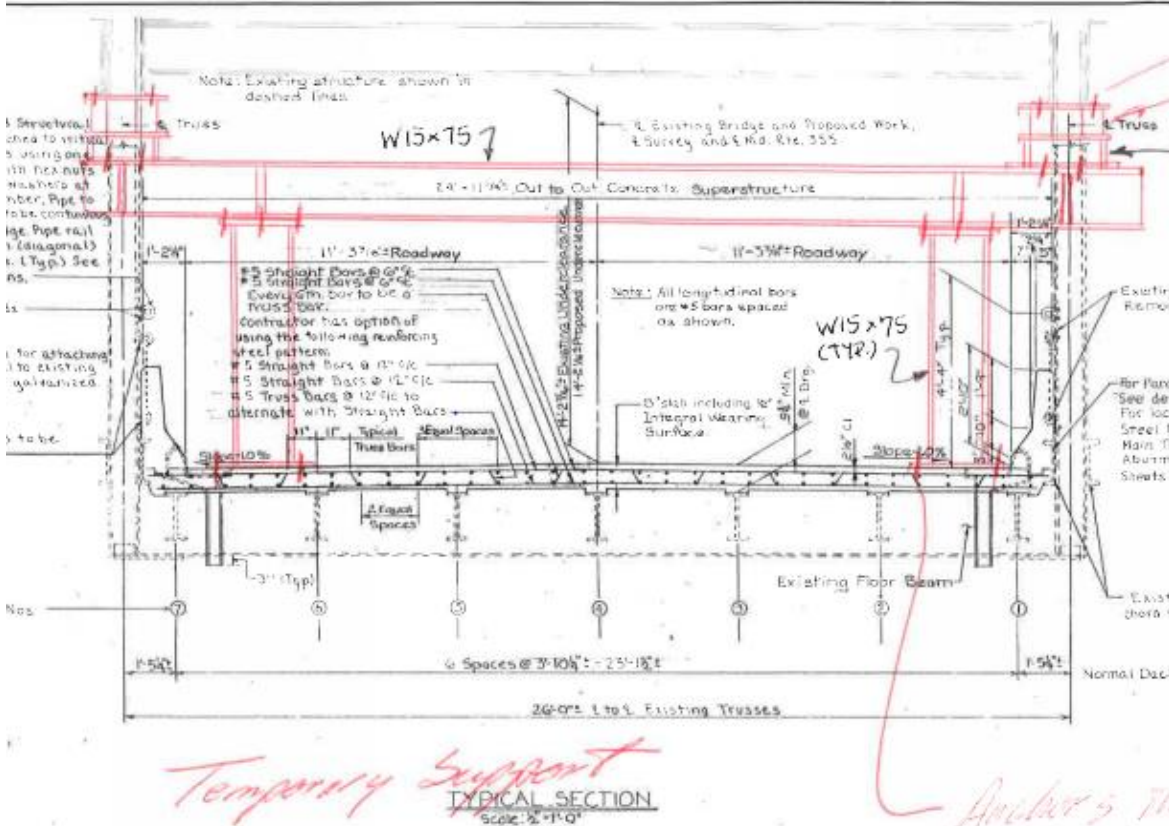


Install stabilization to provide safe access for repairs.

Solution:

“Sister Beam”

1d. Brainstorm Repair Strategy:



- Lift Top Chord
- Remove & Replace Damaged Members

Challenges:

- Safety
- Access
- Control

Solution:

Jacking Frame

History

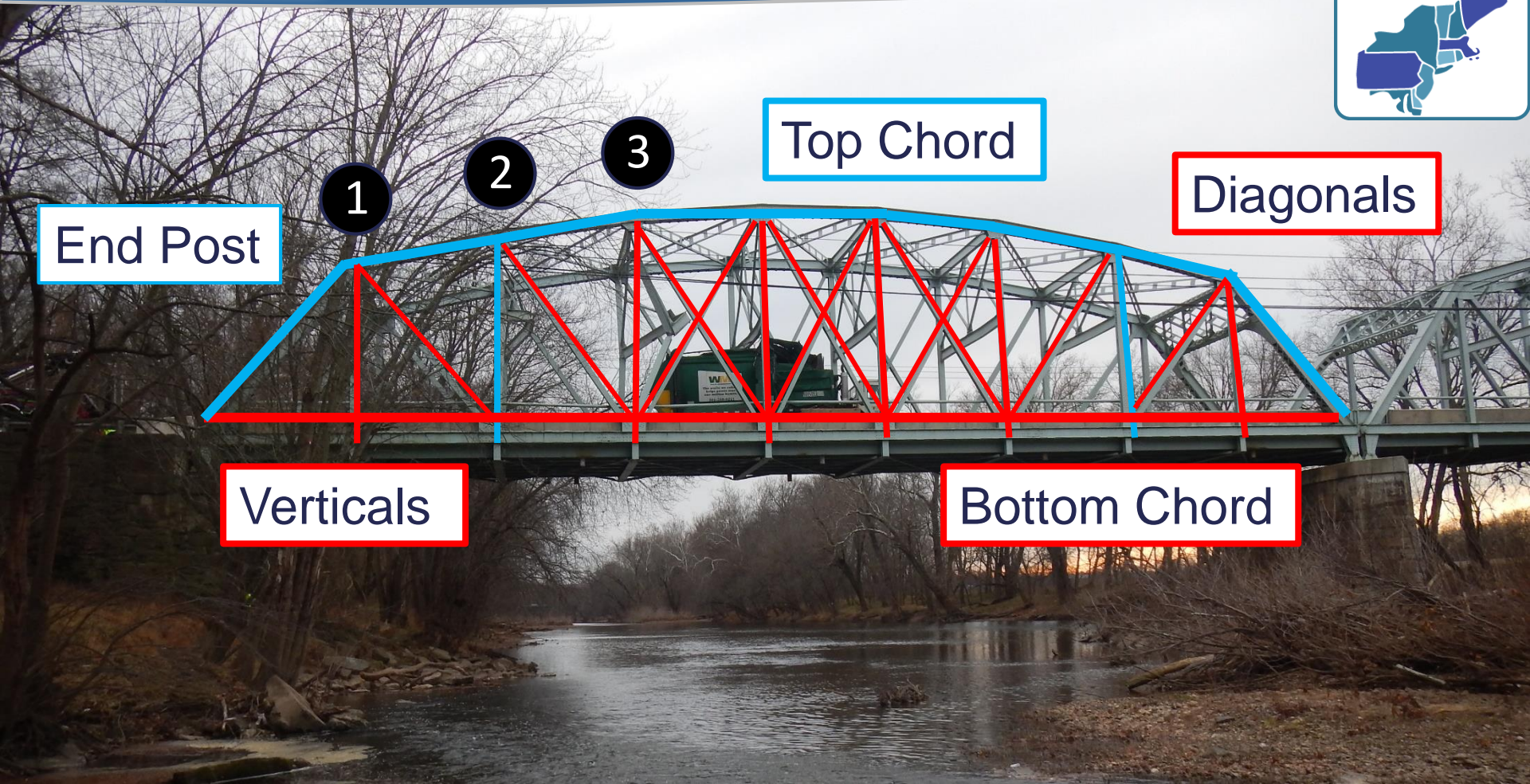
1. Initial Response

2. Stabilize the Bridge

3. Modeling and Instrumentation

4. Repair Procedure

5. Conclusion & Lessons Learned



End Post

1

2

3

Top Chord

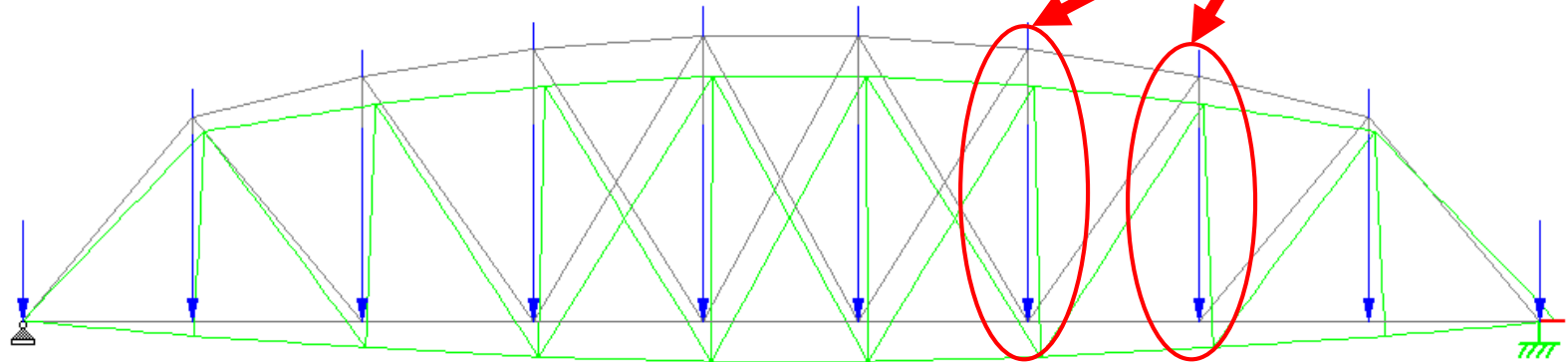
Diagonals

Verticals

Bottom Chord

Sister Beam Design

Starting Point: Model As-Built Condition



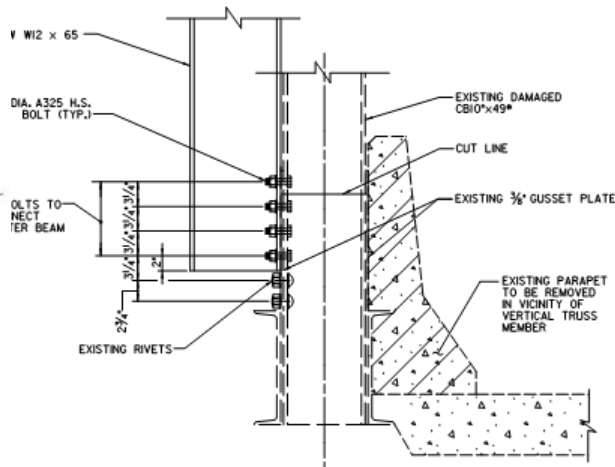
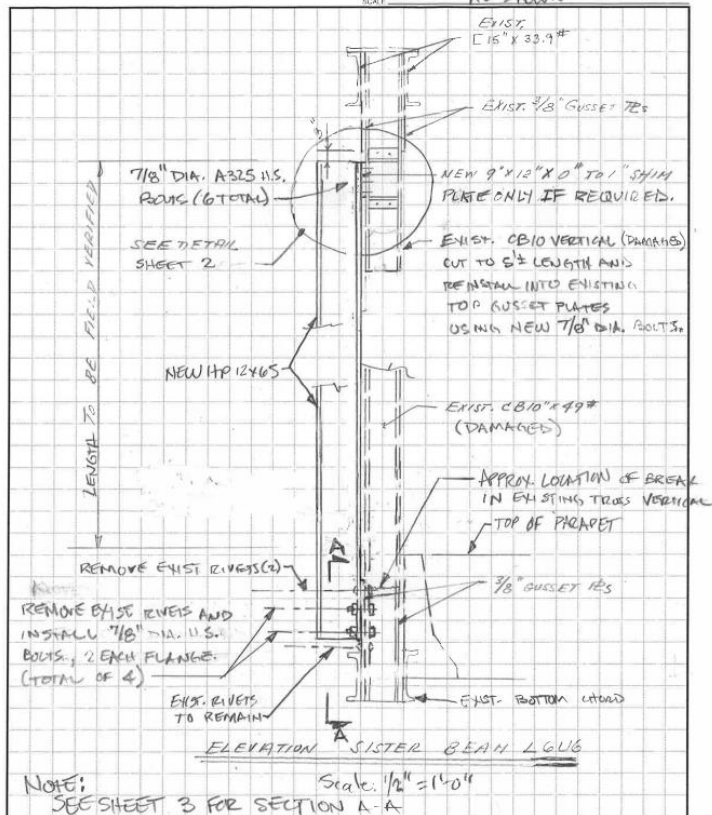
Damaged
Vertical Members
to Stabilize

Load 1 : Displacement

GREENMAN-PEDERSEN, INC.
10977 Guilford Road
Annapolis Junction, MD 20701
(410) 860-3055 Fax (301)490-2649

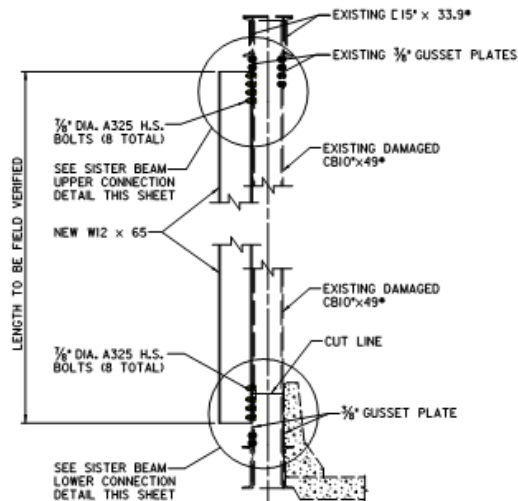
JOB: HP 355 Emergency Repairs
SHEET NO. 1 OF 3
CALCULATED BY: MAH DATE: 12/9/17
CHECKED BY: CSN DATE: 12/9/17
SCALE: AS SHOWN

Initial Sketches Provided to Field



SISTER BEAM LOWER CONNECTION DETAIL AT L6

SCALE: 1 1/2" = 1'-0"



ELEVATION
SISTER BEAM L7U7
SISTER BEAM L6U6 SIMILAR
SCALE: 1/2" = 1'-0"

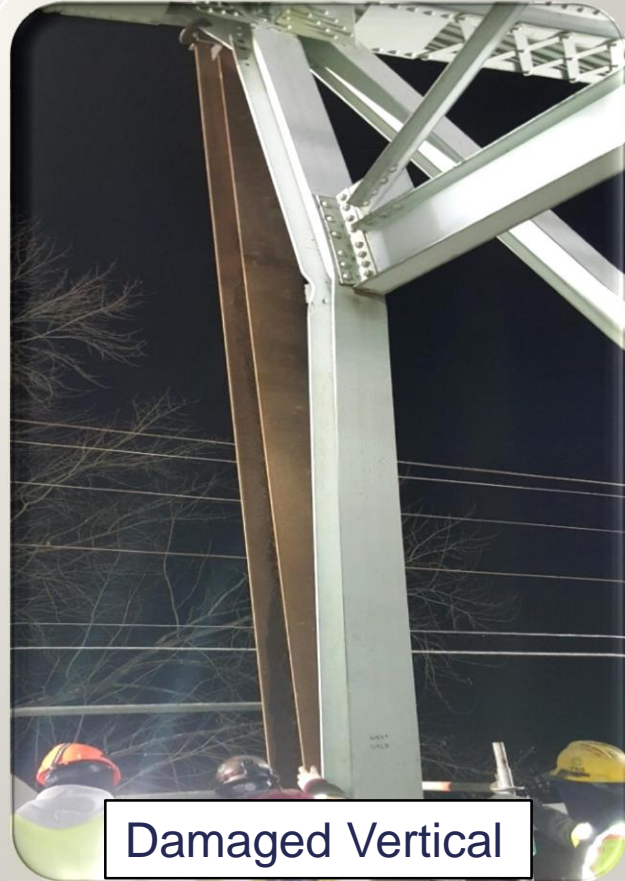
Final Plans

Install Sister Beams



Begin Stabilization on 12/09/17

Limited Access Due to:
Light Equipment
Overhead & Lateral Bracing



Damaged Vertical



Severed Vertical

Sister Beam
Connection
at Top Joint

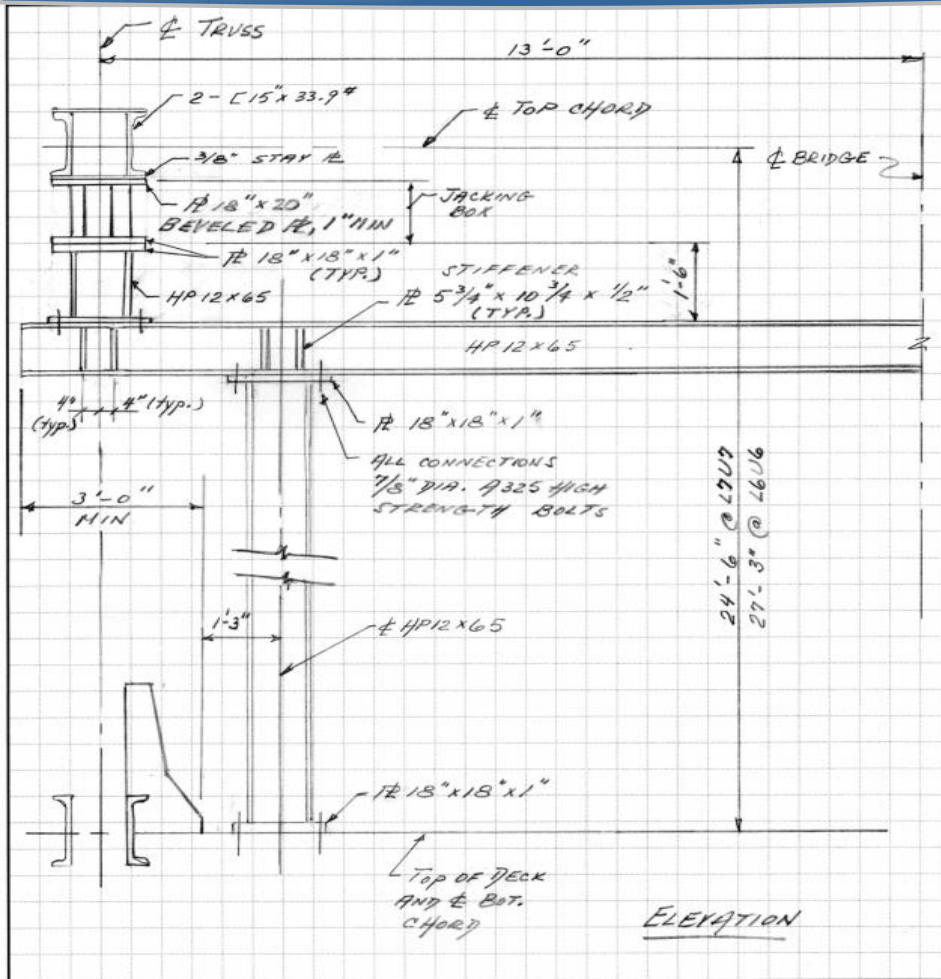




Jacking Frame: Preliminary Concept

Challenges:

- Physical Constraints
- Bridge Geometry
- Stability & Load Eccentricity
- Concurrent Construction



Sketch sent to
SHA on 12/07/17

Jacking Frame Design

Base Model:

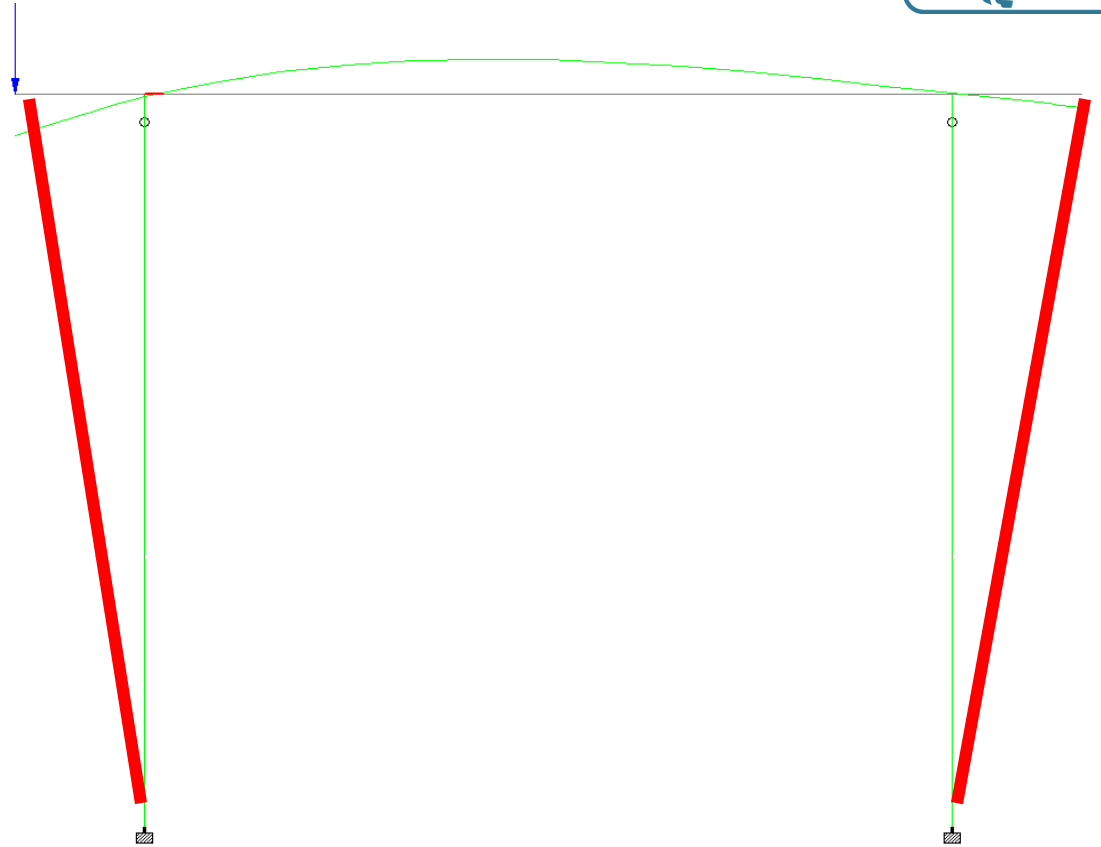
Determine Loads

Initial Results:

Excessive Deformations

Solution:

Add Struts



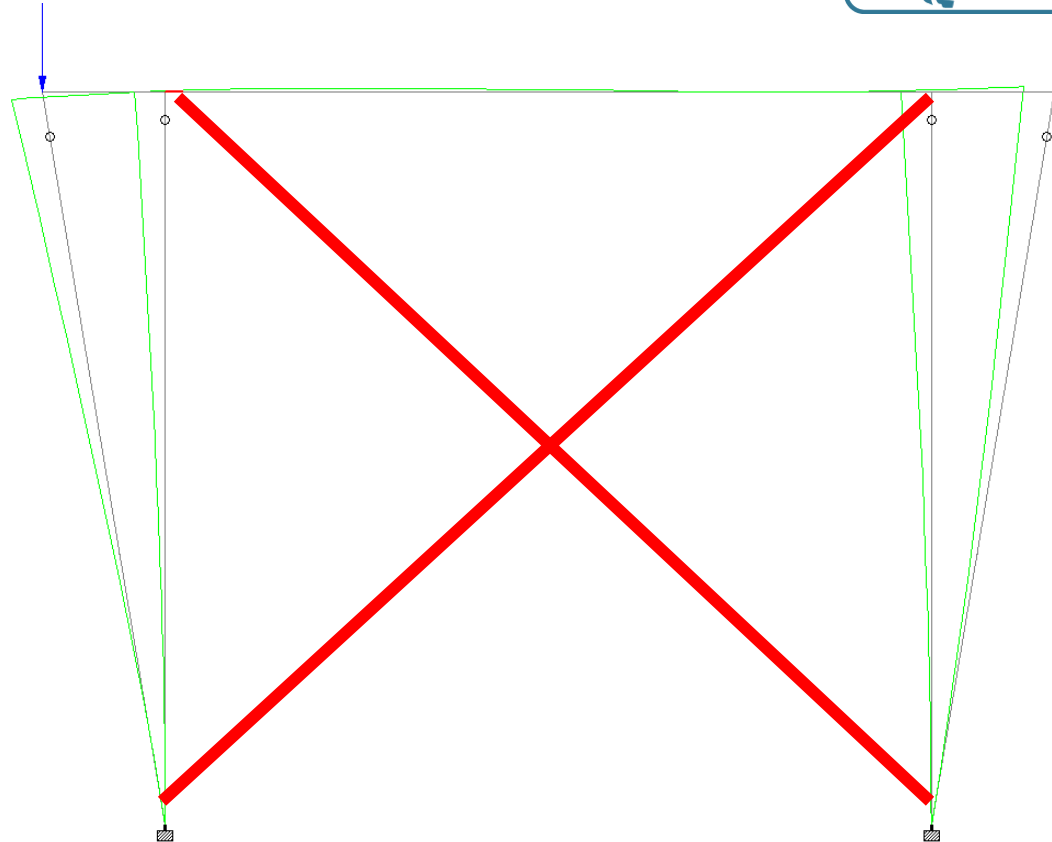
Jacking Frame Design

Revised Model:

- Less Vertical Deflection
- Deformation Still an Issue

Solution:

Add Bracing



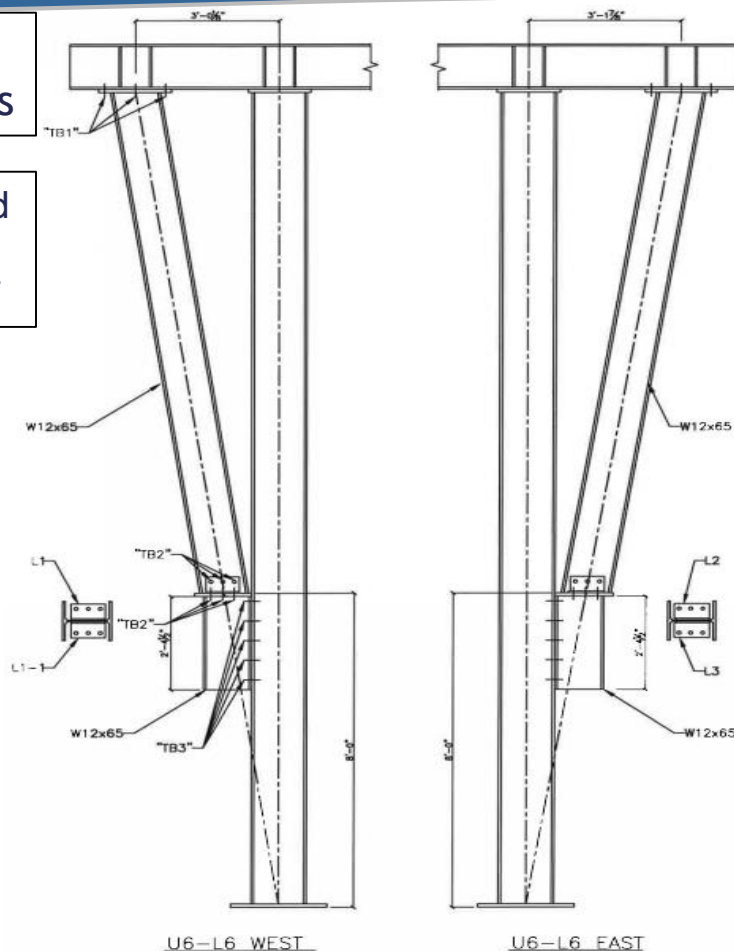
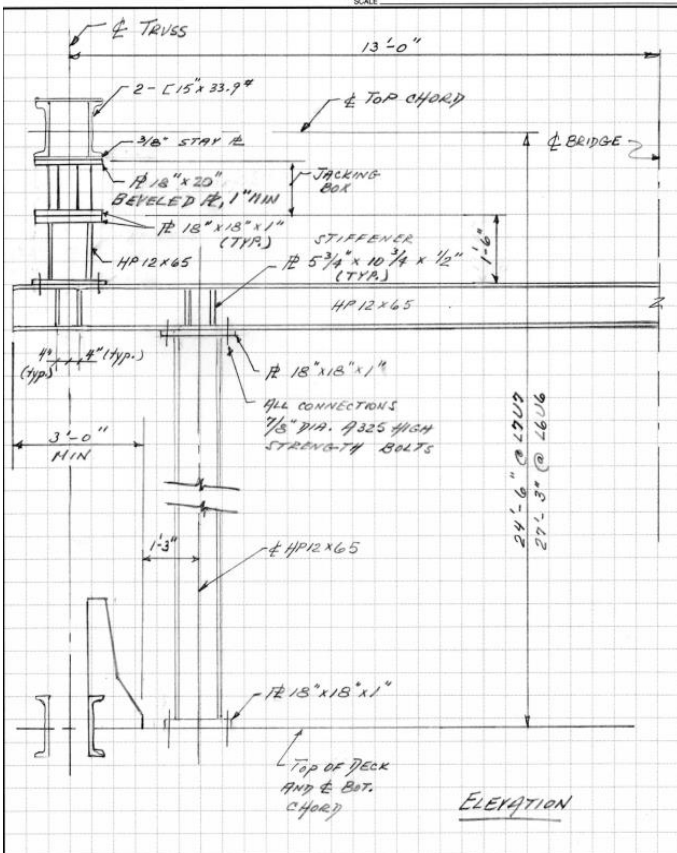


Initial Sketch

JOB M7355 Emergency Repairs
SHEET NO. 1 OF 1
CALCULATED BY MAN DATE 12/7/17
CHECKED BY _____ DATE _____
SCALE

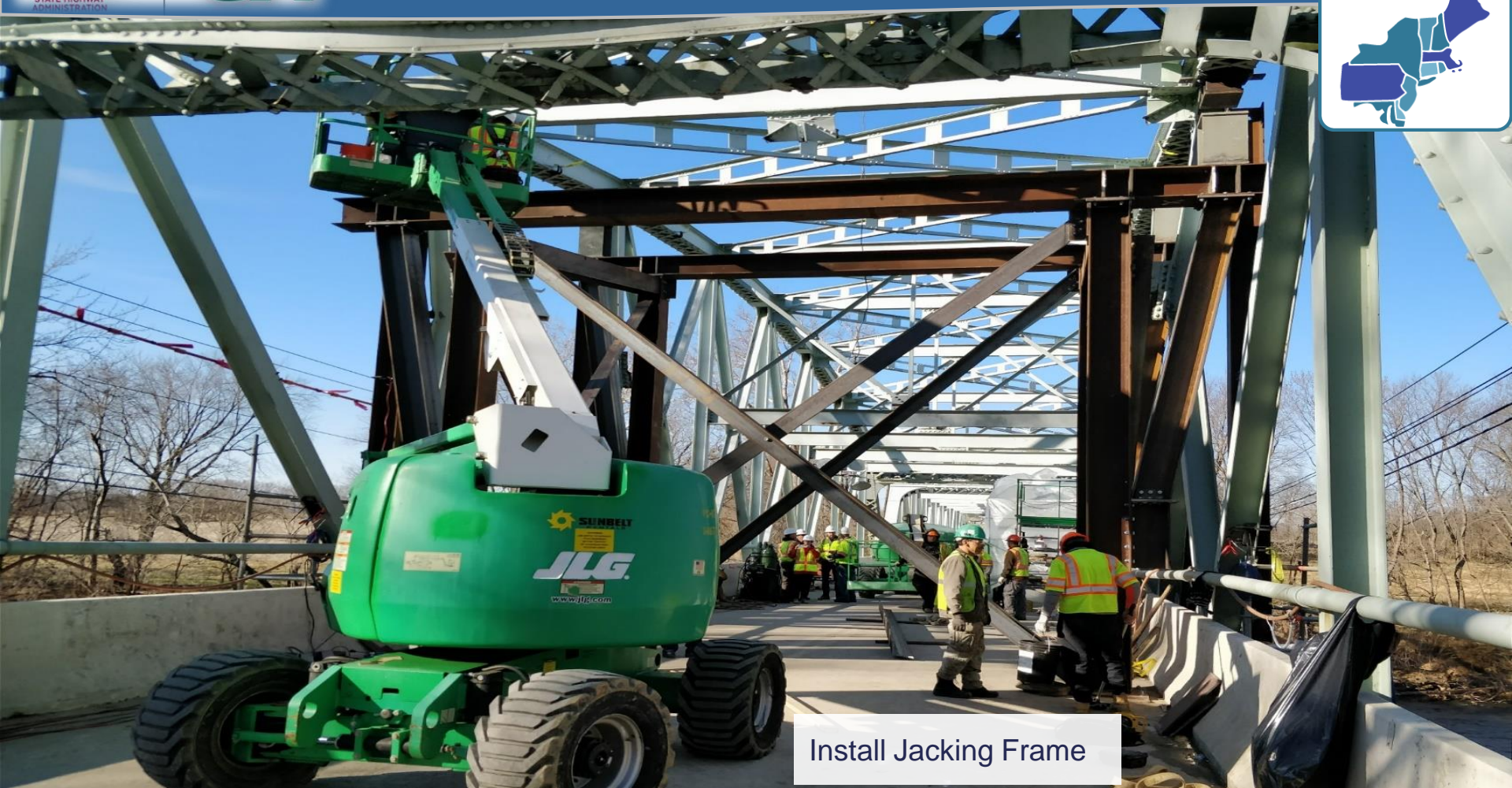
Shop Drawings

Produced
by
12/15/17

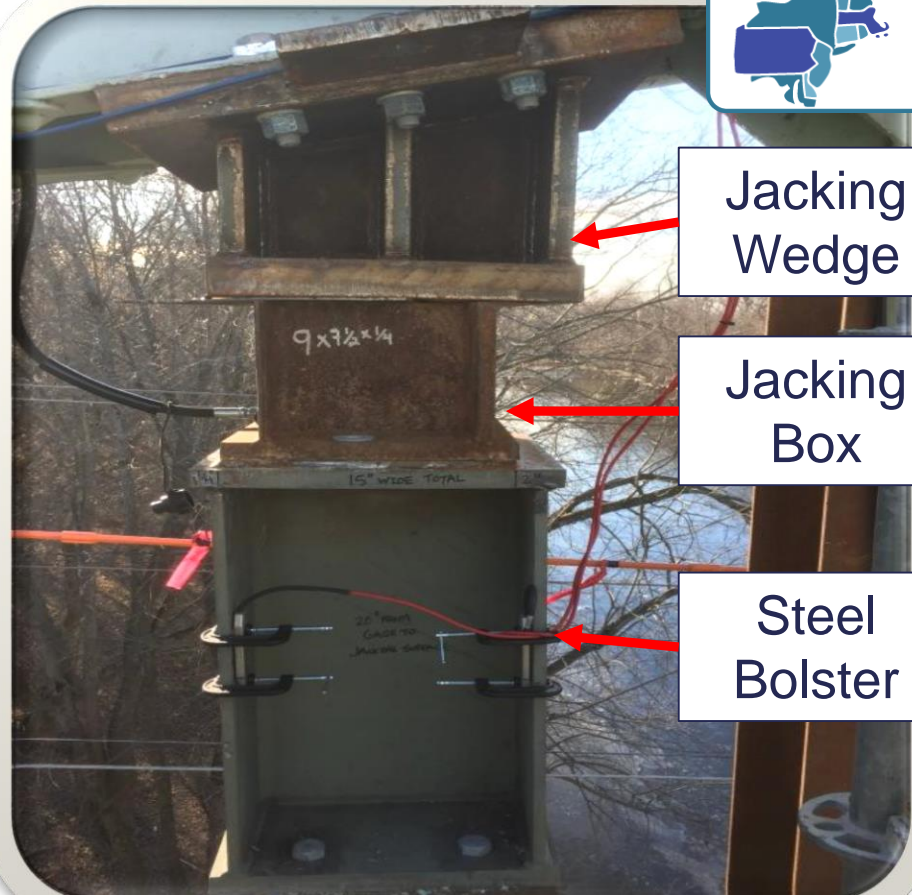




Sister Beams Installed by 12/12/17



Install Jacking Frame



Jacking
Wedge

Jacking
Box

Steel
Bolster

History

1. Initial Response

2. Stabilize the Bridge

3. Modeling and Instrumentation

4. Repair Procedure

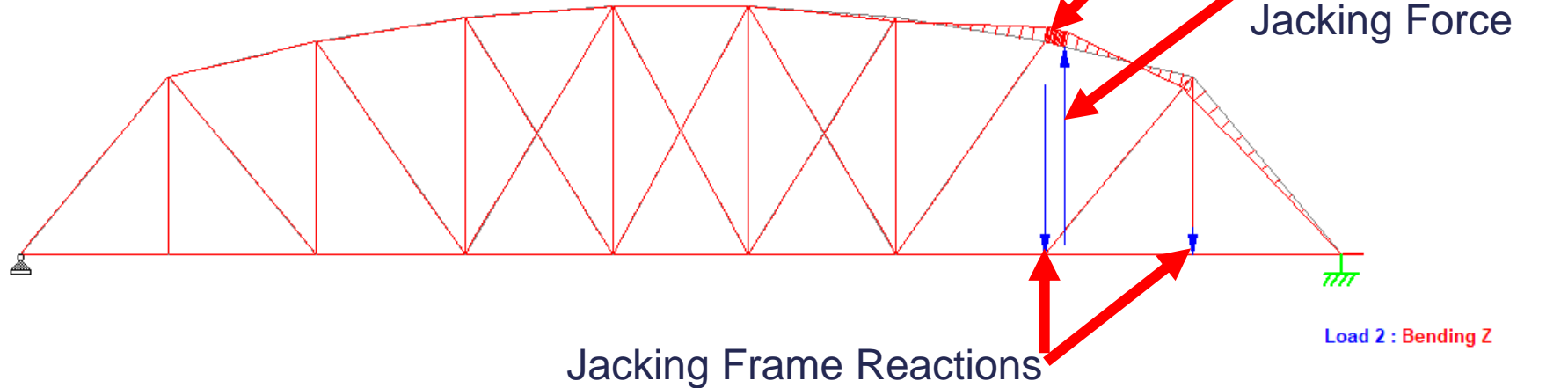
5. Conclusion & Lessons Learned

2D Model Development: Repair Procedure

Objective: Prevent Further Damage

Sister Beams Installed

Determine Effects from Jacking



2D vs. 3D Modeling

2D Model:

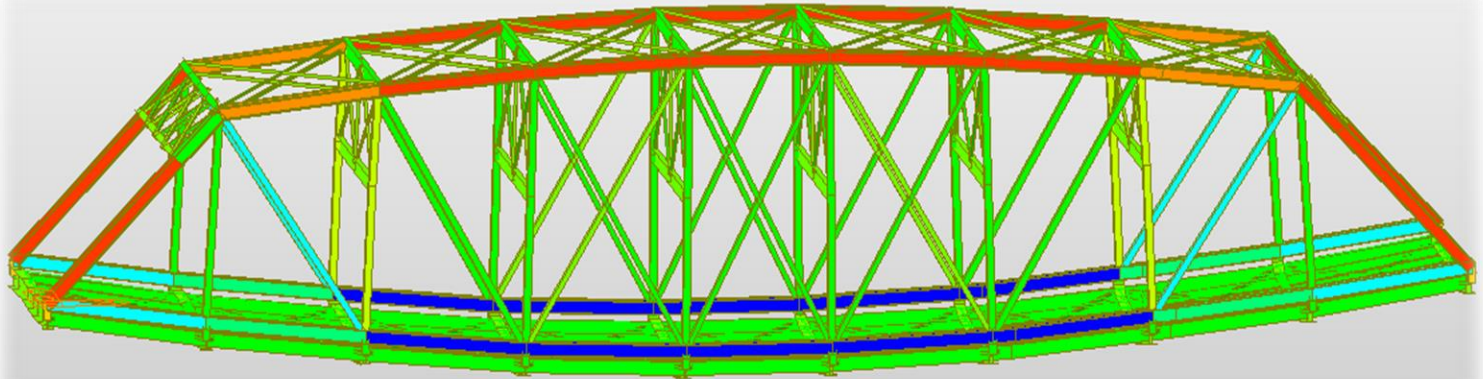
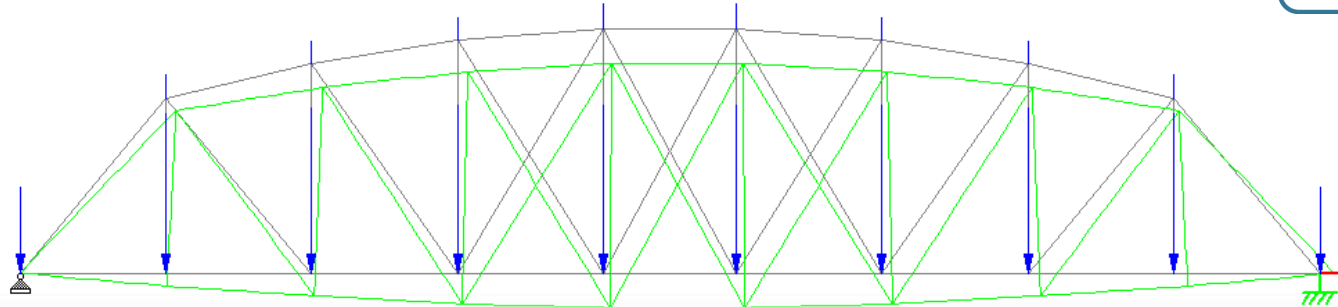
- Quickly determine preliminary design loads
- Determine conservative loads for frame design

3D Model:

- Asymmetric damage
- Capture effects of transverse load sharing
- Assess overall behavior of structure during replacement operations

3D Model: Compare to 2D Results

- **Compare:**
- Support Reactions
- Member Forces
- Logic Test



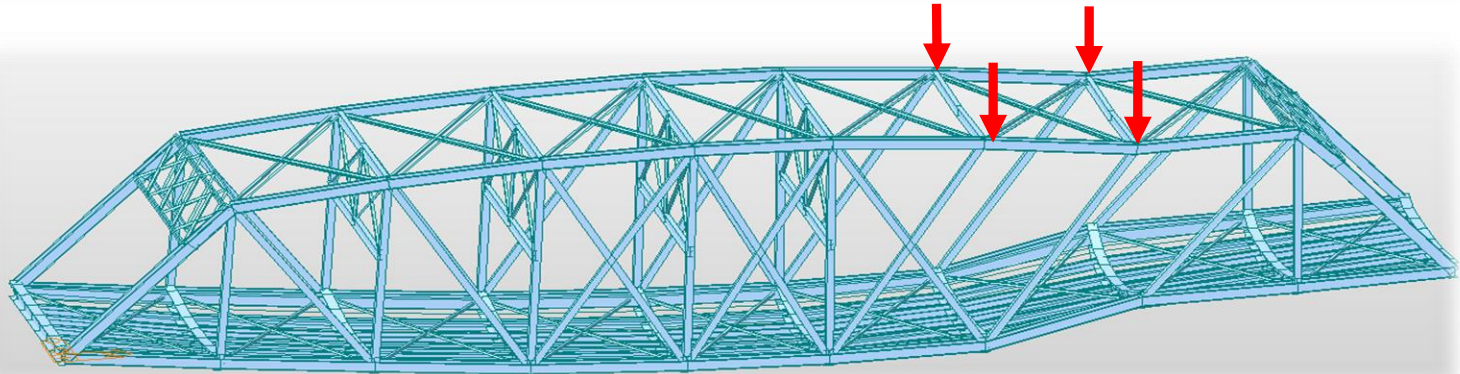
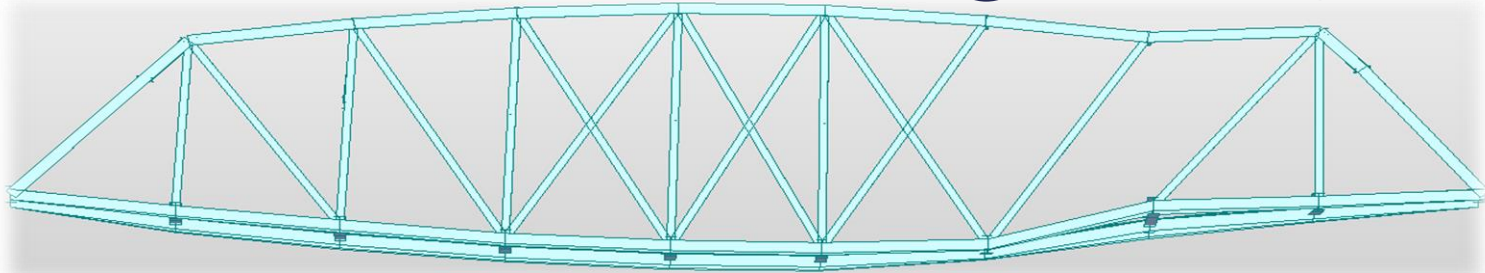
3D Model: Compare to Field Measurements

Actual vs. Expected Deflections

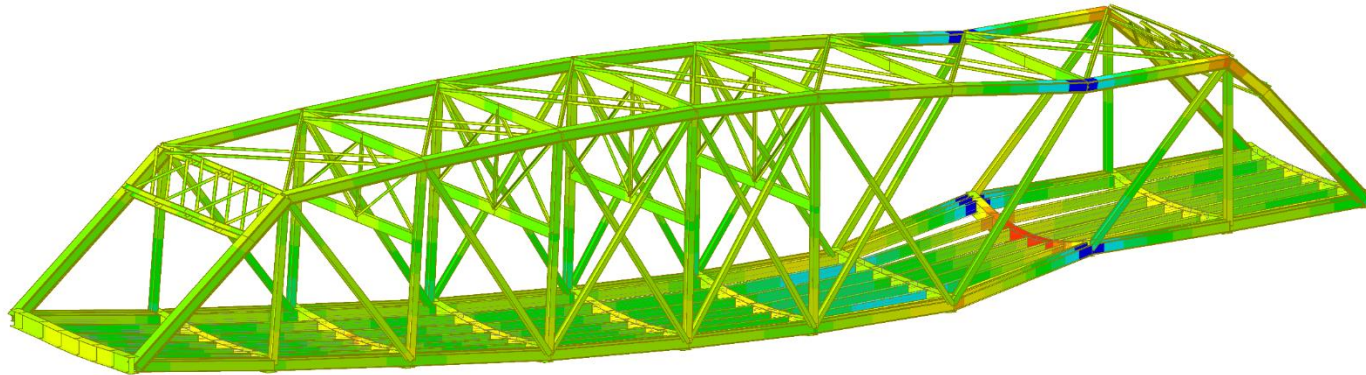
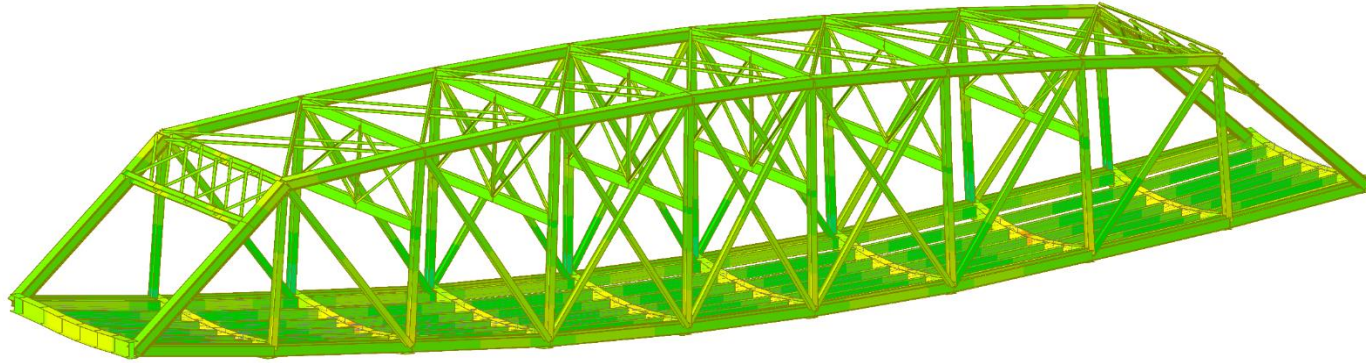
3

2

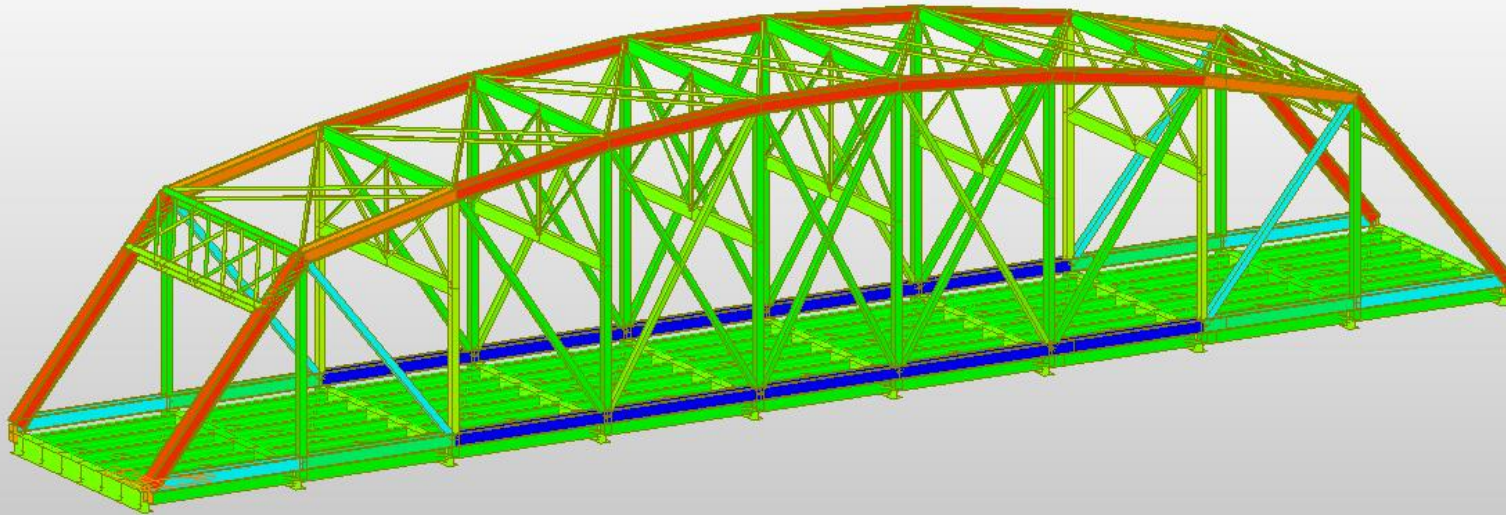
1



3D Model: As-Built vs. Damaged State



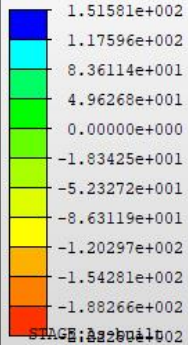
Step 1: As-Built Condition



MIDAS/Civil
POST-PROCESSOR

BEAM FORCE

AXIAL



STAGE: 22001002
CS: SUMMATION
LAST STEP

MAX : 194
MIN : 376

UNIT: kips

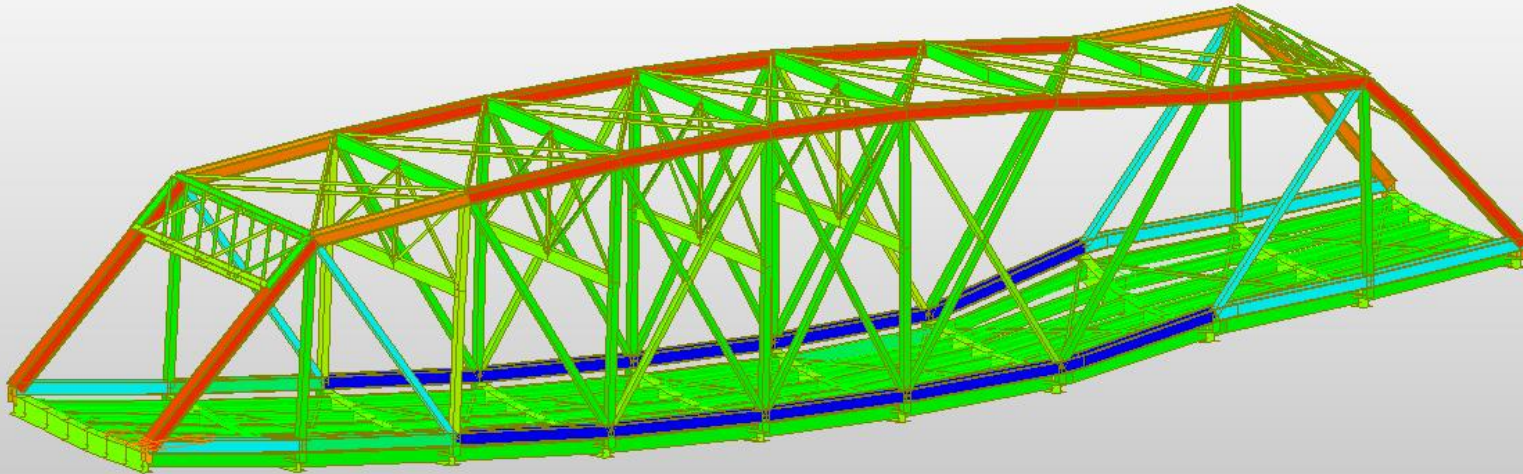
VIEW-DIRECTION













X: -0.483

Y: -0.587

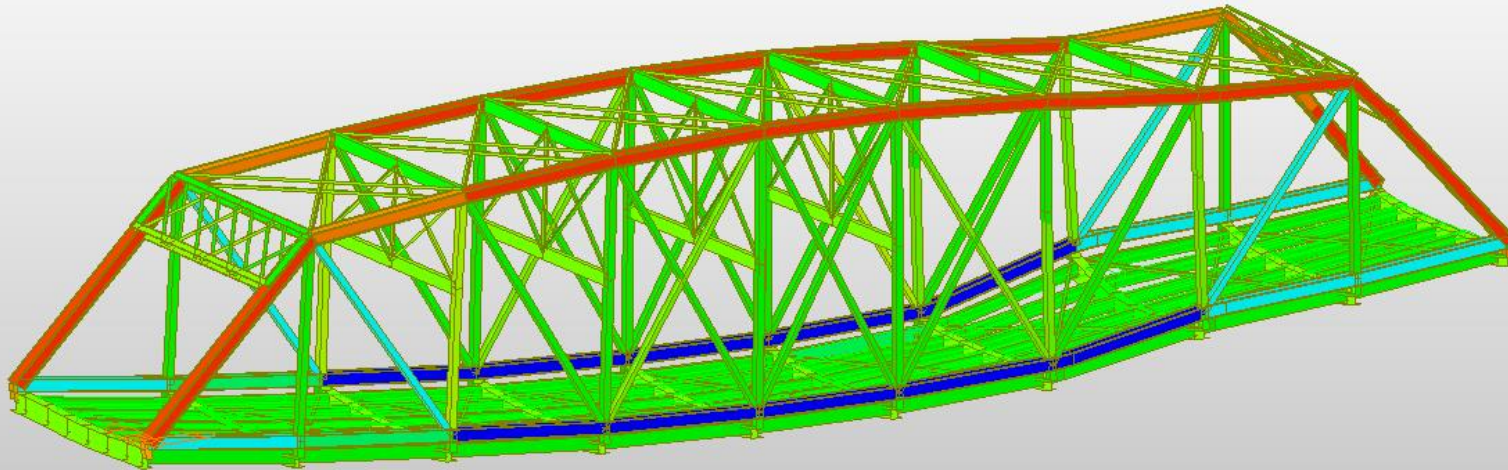
Z: 0.259

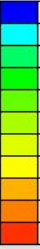
Step 2: Damaged State



MIDAS/Civil POST-PROCESSOR	
BEAM FORCE	
AXIAL	
	1.50813e+002
	1.16805e+002
	8.27974e+001
	4.87895e+001
	0.00000e+000
	-1.92262e+001
	-5.32341e+001
	-8.72419e+001
	-1.21250e+002
	-1.55258e+002
	-1.89266e+002
	-2.23273e+002
SCALEFACTOR=	
7.9298E+001	
STAGE: Damaged (Verticals Re	
CS: SUMMATION	
LAST STEP	
MAX : 194	
MIN : 376	
UNIT: kips	
VIEW-DIRECTION	
X: -0.483	
Y: -0.587	
Z: 0.259	

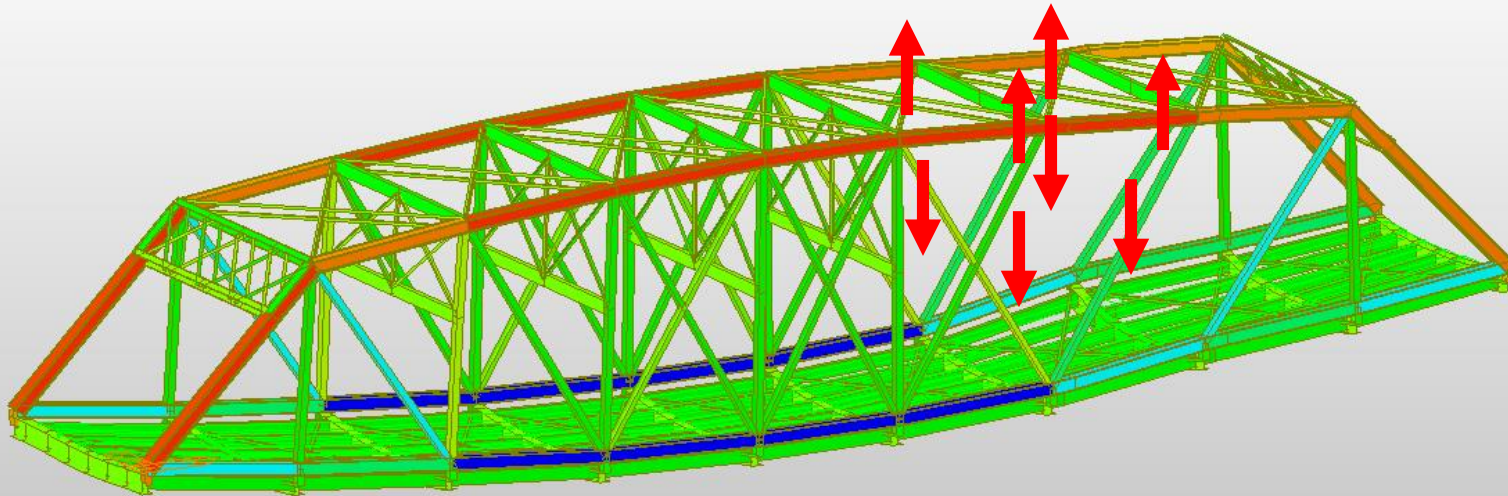
Step 3: Stabilize with Sister Beams

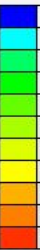


MIDAS/Civil POST-PROCESSOR	
BEAM FORCE	
AXIAL	
	1.52039e+002
	1.17756e+002
	8.34727e+001
	4.91897e+001
	0.00000e+000
	-1.93764e+001
	-5.36595e+001
	-8.79426e+001
	-1.22226e+002
	-1.56509e+002
	-1.90792e+002
	-2.25075e+002
SCALEFACTOR=	
7.8782E+001	
STAGE: Sister beams with tem	
CS: SUMMATION	
LAST STEP	
MAX : 194	
MIN : 376	
UNIT: kips	
VIEW-DIRECTION	
X: -0.483	
Y: -0.587	
Z: 0.259	

Step 4: Perform Repairs (Jacking Operation)

- Determine Jacking Forces & Effects on Adjacent Members
- Prevent Overstressing Connections (set limits)

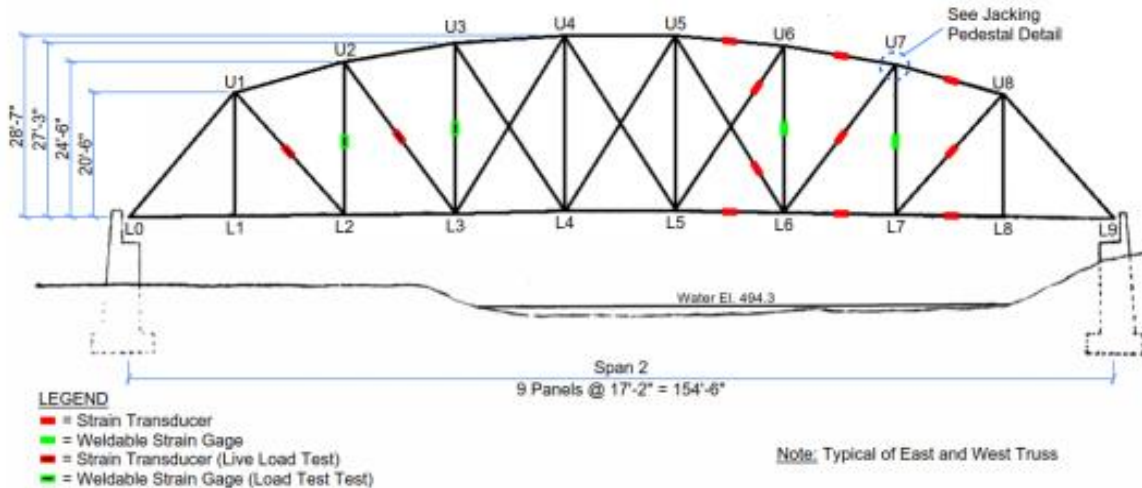
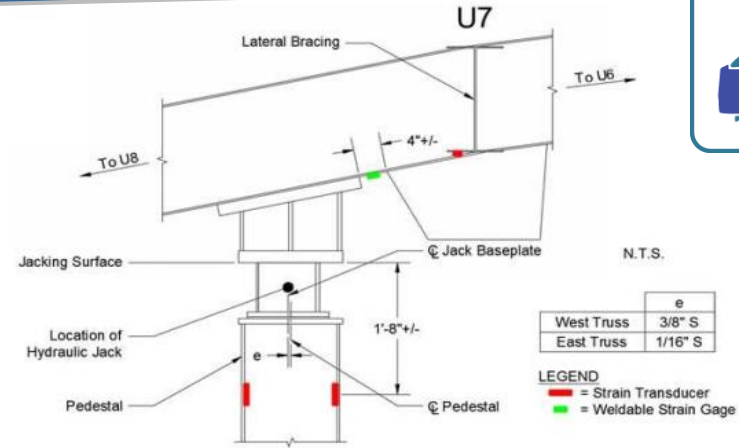


MIDAS/Civil POST-PROCESSOR	
BEAM FORCE	
AXIAL	
	1.41440e+002
	1.09633e+002
	7.78264e+001
	4.60198e+001
	0.00000e+000
	-1.75935e+001
	-4.94001e+001
	-8.12067e+001
	-1.13013e+002
	-1.44820e+002
	-1.76626e+002
	-2.08433e+002
SCALEFACTOR= 9.2414E+001	
STAGE: Jacking Scheme	
CS: SUMMATION	
LAST STEP	
MAX : 194	
MIN : 376	
UNIT: kips	
VIEW-DIRECTION	
X: -0.483	
Y: -0.887	
Z: 0.259	



Monitoring Plan:

- 32 Sensors Installed
- Monitor Structure During Repairs
- Observe Real-Time Strain Response



Note: Typical of East and West Truss



Monitoring Plan:

Repair Procedure:

- Lift Top Chord
- Monitor Impacts to Adjacent Members
- Assess Response
- Evaluate & Proceed

History

1. Initial Response

2. Stabilize the Bridge

3. Modeling and Instrumentation

4. Repair Procedure

5. Summary & Lessons Learned

Perform Test Run

PARK
CLOSED
AT DARK

ALCOHOLIC
BEVERAGES
PROHIBITED

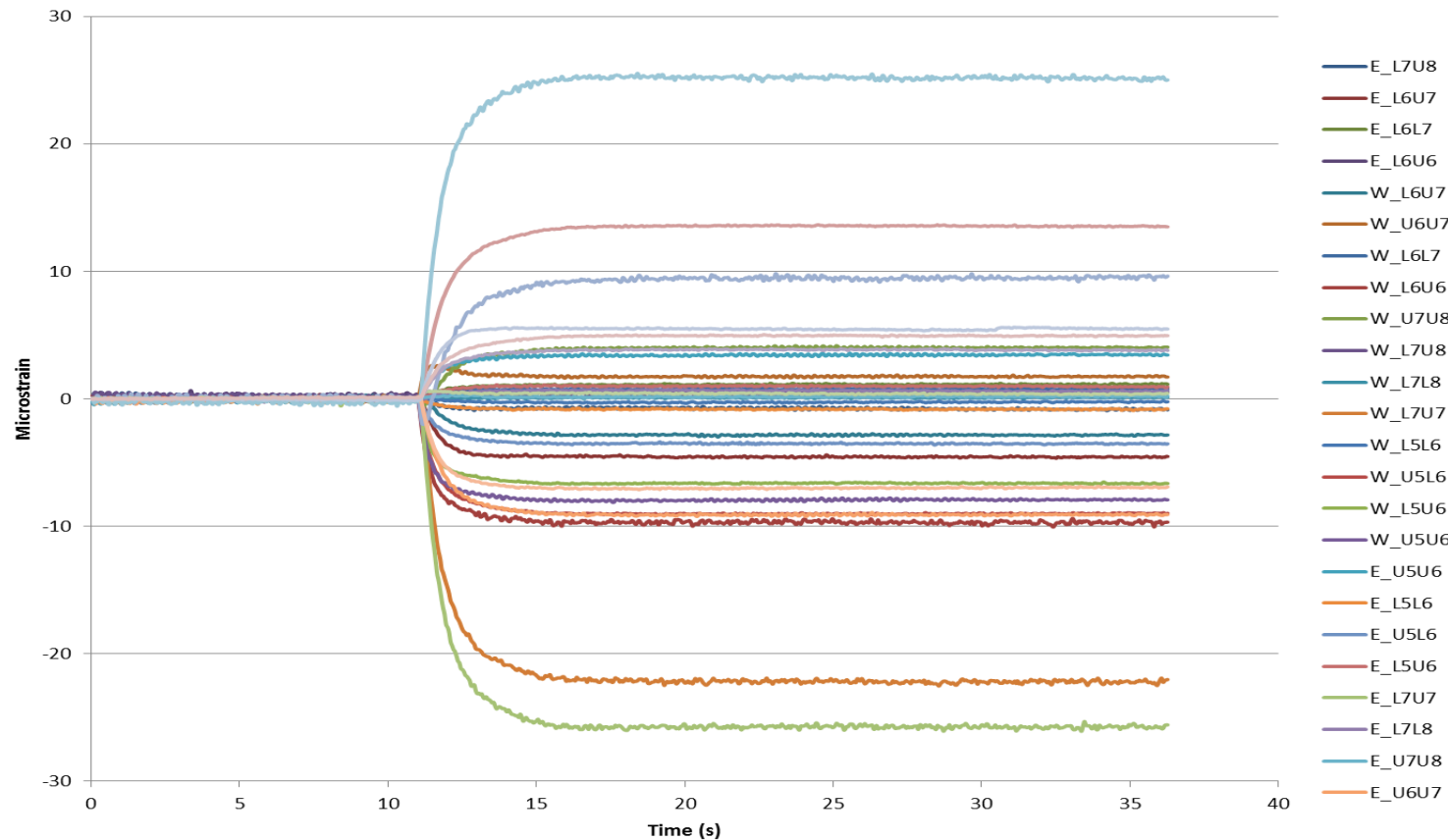
- Test the Procedure
- Determine Accuracy of Model + Assumptions

Test Run Date: 12/19/17





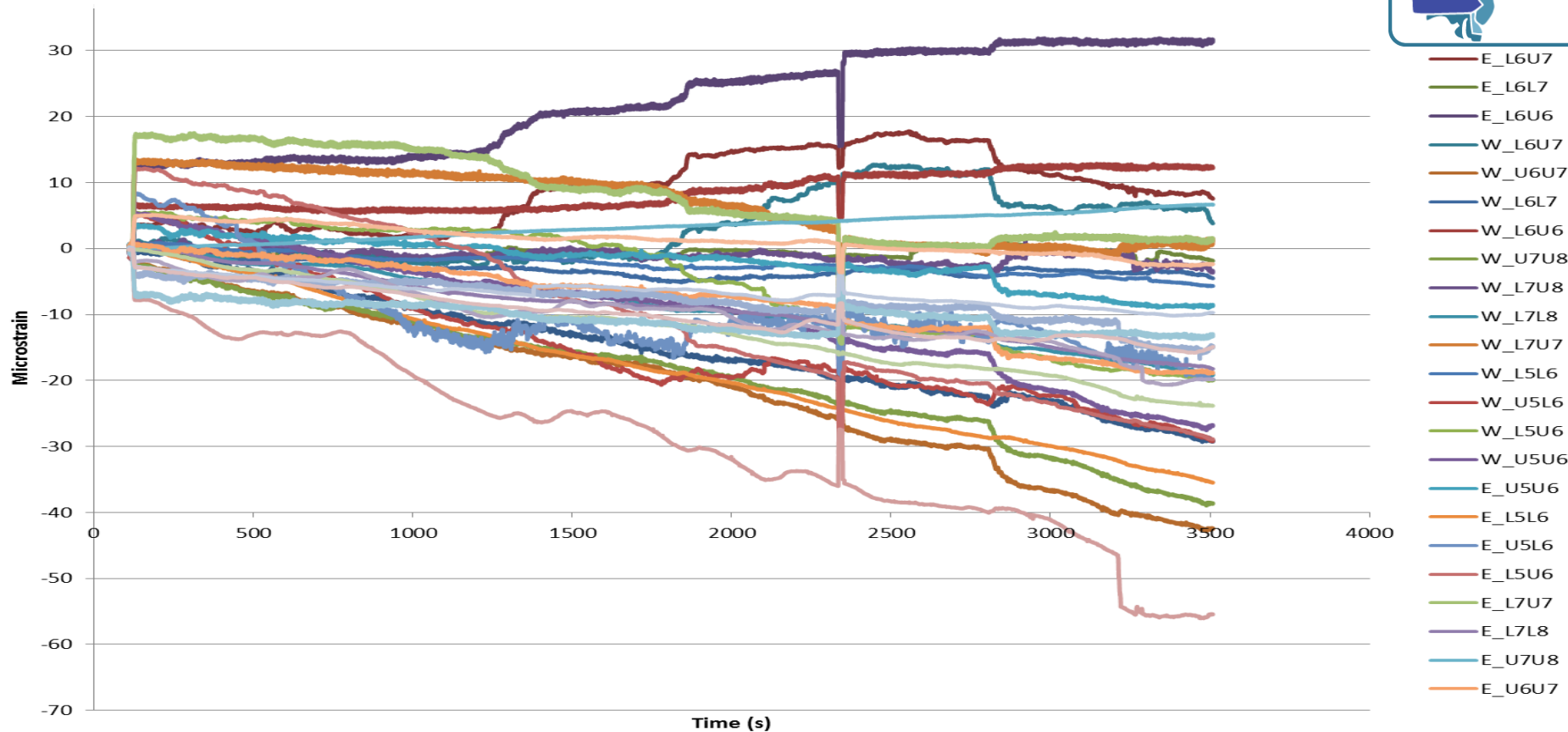
Perform Test Run



1. Apply Force
2. Does Response Make Sense?



Perform Test Run



Test Run: Lessons Learned



- Understand the Equipment
 - How to Apply Intended Forces
 - Equipment Shortcomings
- Use Properly Sized Equipment
- Test to Verify Function
- Refine Procedure in Less Critical Regions
- Coordination Essential for Controlled Runs



Carefully perform work to prevent damaging the Gusset Plates.



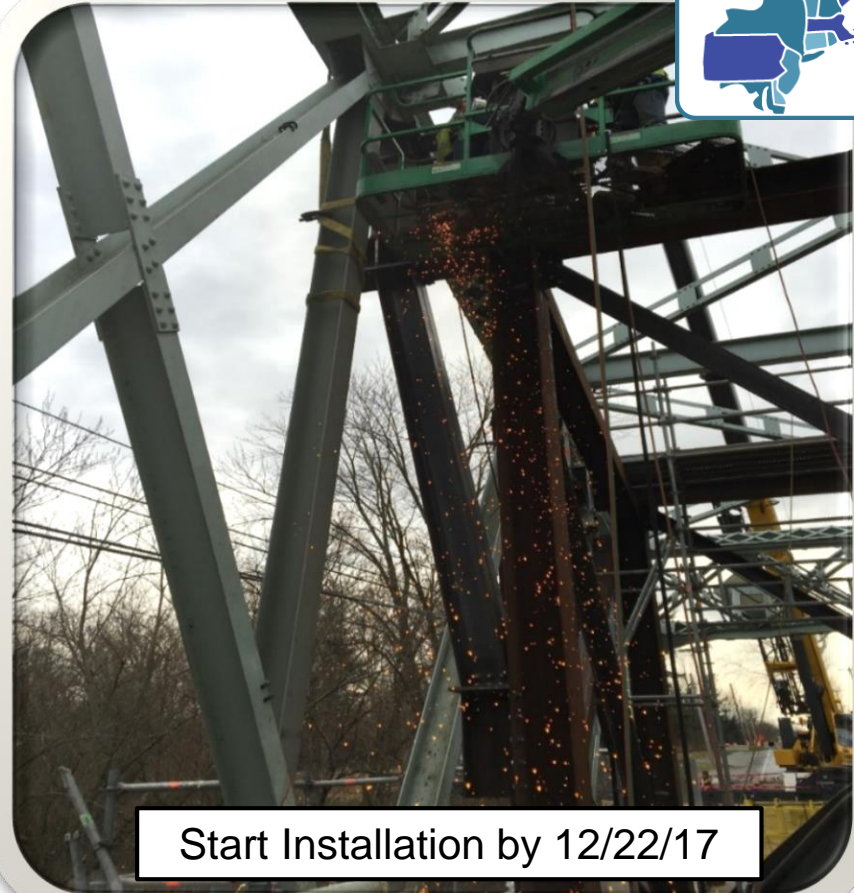
Replace existing rivets with bolts.



Grind surfaces for splice connections.

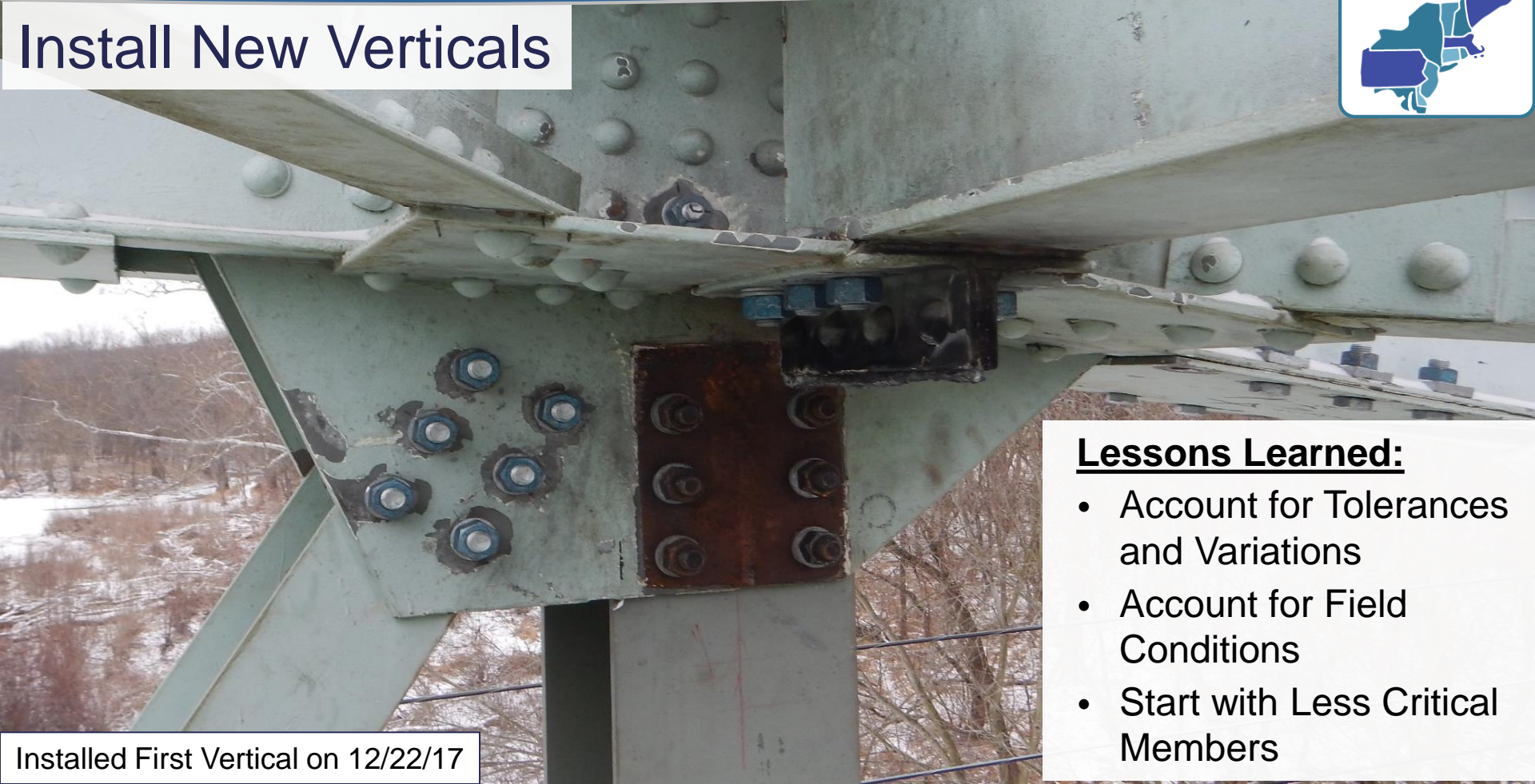


Install New Verticals



Start Installation by 12/22/17

Install New Verticals

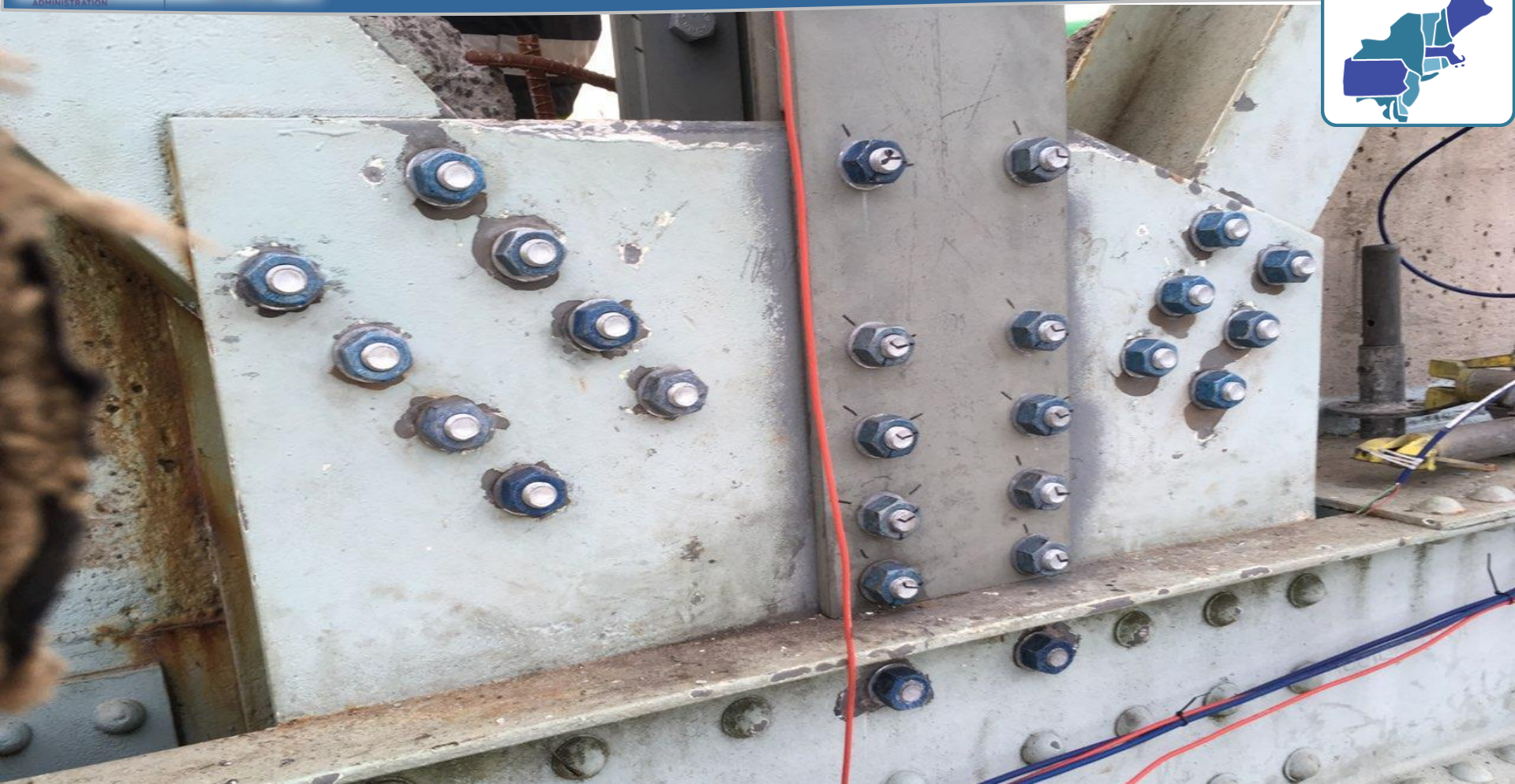


Lessons Learned:

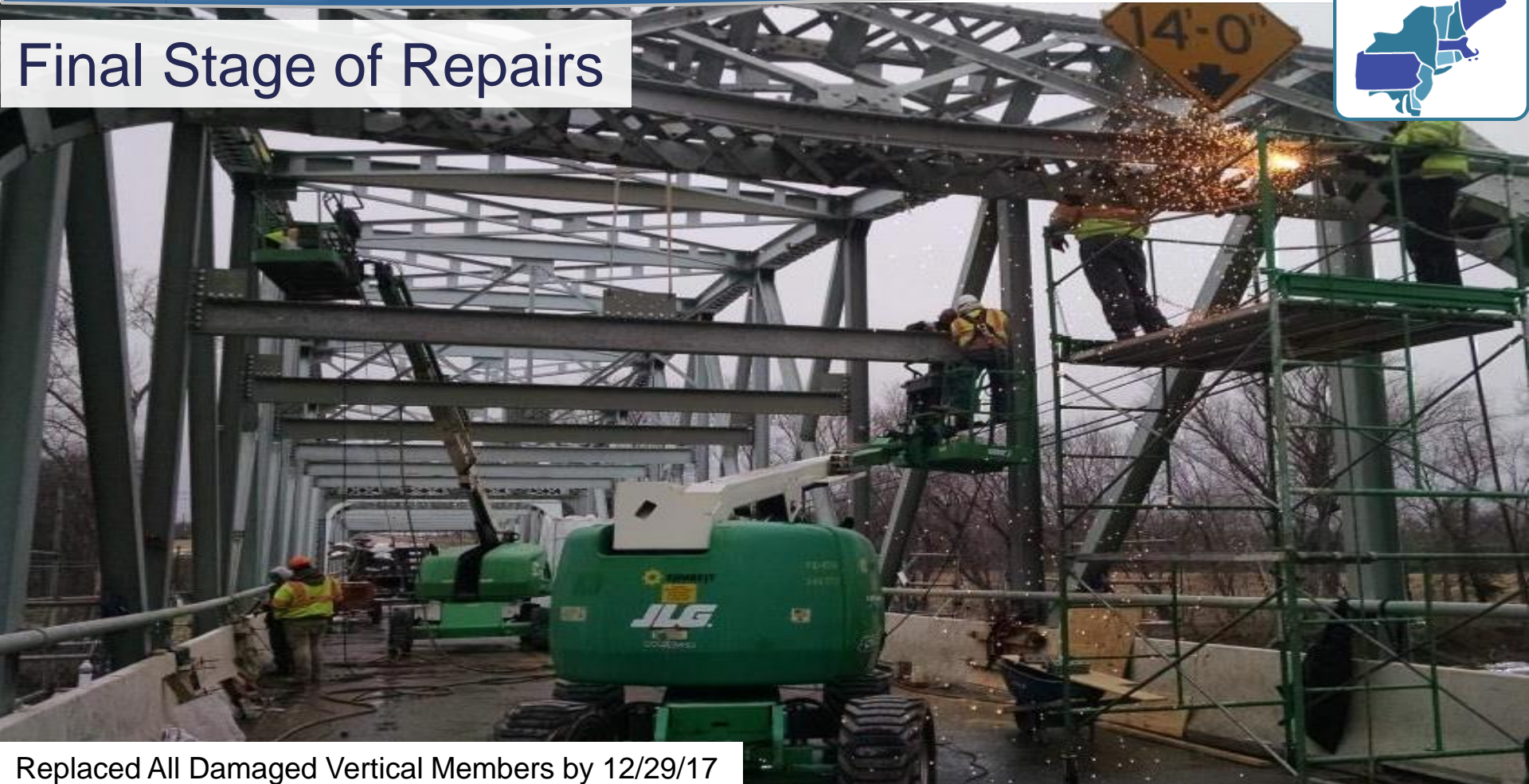
- Account for Tolerances and Variations
- Account for Field Conditions
- Start with Less Critical Members

Installed First Vertical on 12/22/17





Final Stage of Repairs



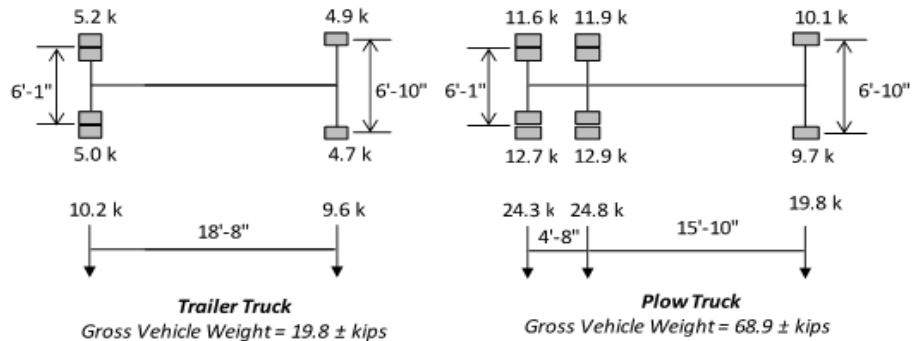
Replaced All Damaged Vertical Members by 12/29/17

Repairs Complete

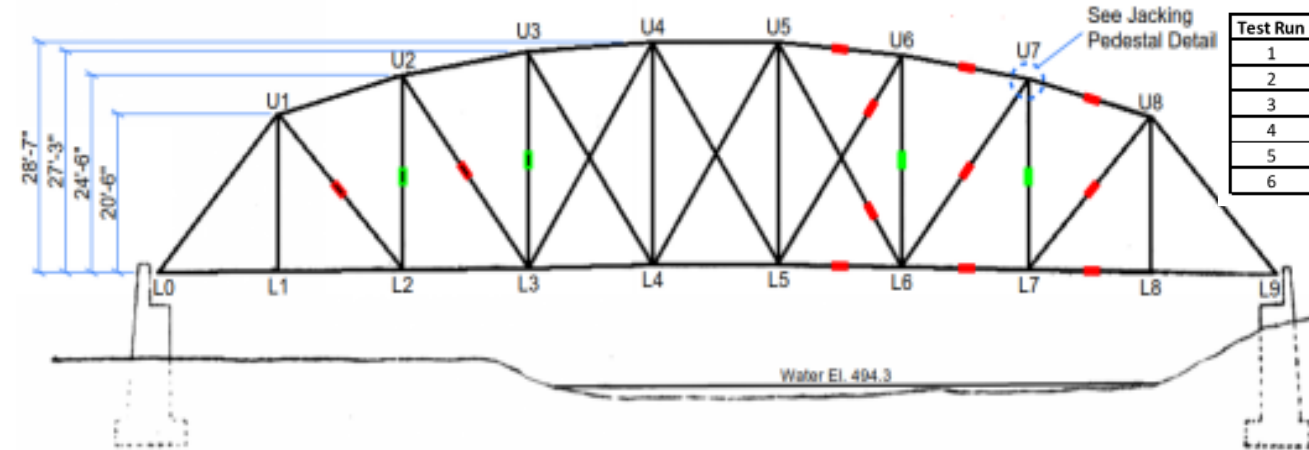
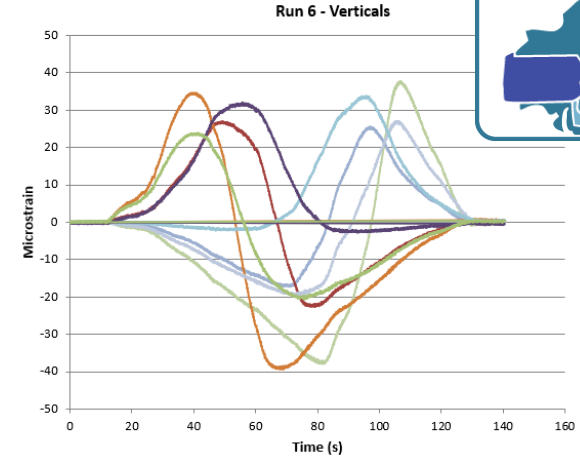
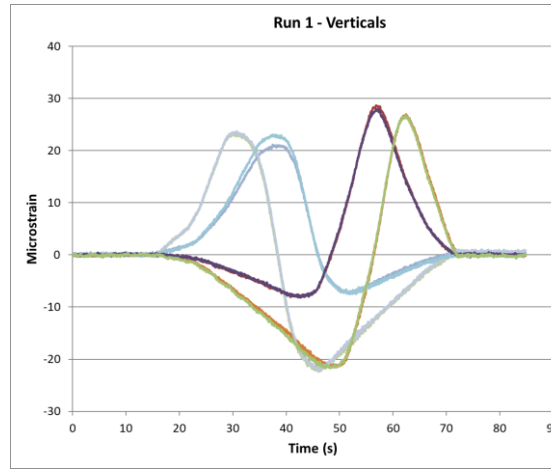


All Repairs Completed by 01/10/18

Perform Live Load Test



Perform Live Load Test



Test Run	Time	Direction	Speed	Plow Truck Position	Trailer Truck Position
1	8:25 AM	SB	Crawl	Centered on bridge	-
2	8:29 AM	SB	Crawl	-	Centered on bridge
3	8:31 AM	NB	Crawl	Centered on bridge	-
4	8:33 AM	NB	Crawl	-	Centered on bridge
5	8:48 AM	SB	Crawl	NB Lane	SB Lane
6	8:54 AM	NB	Crawl	SB Lane	NB Lane



Bridge Re-Opened on January 11th, 2018



History

1. Initial Response

2. Stabilize the Bridge

3. Modeling and Instrumentation

4. Repair Procedure

5. Conclusion & Lessons Learned

Emergency Response Timeline:

Bridge Impacted: 12/06/17

Bridge Stabilized: 12/12/17

Test Run: 12/19/17

Verticals Replaced: 12/29/17

Sway Bracing Replaced: 01/10/18

Live Load Test & Re-Opened: 01/11/18



Expedited Repairs: Re-Opened in 36 Days

Initial Estimate

60 days

Actual

36 days

Bridge Closed: 12/06/17

Bridge Opened: 01/11/18

Lessons Learned:

- Communication is Critical for Success
- Design for Constructability
- Understand Capabilities and Limitations of Your Tools
- Verification Process is Key
- “Practice Makes Perfect”
- Public Outreach Leads to Favorable Response



Questions?

