

Toll Bridge Program Oversight Committee
Department of Transportation
Office of the Director
1120 N Street
P.O. Box 942873
Sacramento, CA 94273-0001

July 12, 2013

Mr. Vincent Mammano
California Division Administrator
Federal Highway Administration
650 Capitol Mall, Suite 4-100
Sacramento, CA 95814

RE: SFOBB Bearing Shims

Dear Mr. Mammano:

The Toll Bridge Program Oversight Committee (TBPOC) requests further assistance from the Federal Highway Administration to conduct an independent review of the Seismic Safety Peer Review Panel proposal to shim the bearings at Pier E2 of the new east span of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge (SFOBB). This proposal would open the new span to traffic once the bearing shims are installed, but before the shear key retrofit is complete.

The proposal would temporarily restore shear capacity lost due to the failed bolts used to clamp down two shear keys on Pier E2. The bearings were designed to accommodate 20 mm of movement laterally before engaging during a seismic event. The shims would lock the four bearings laterally to engage simultaneously with the two remaining shear keys that are currently in place on the cross beam and functioning as designed.

I am attaching preliminary technical materials related to the bearing shims and asking your team to provide an independent review of the engineering analysis and strategy for this proposal. The TBPOC expects to receive more complete engineering analysis early next week; we will forward more detailed materials to you at that time. If you require any additional information to conduct your review, please contact me as soon as possible. Since the bearing shim proposal may offer the possibility of achieving seismic safety on the SFOBB prior to completion of the shear key retrofit, time is of the essence in the completion of your review.

Thank you for your continued assistance and cooperation in ensuring that we open a safe new bridge for the traveling public at the earliest responsible date.

Sincerely

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Gene".

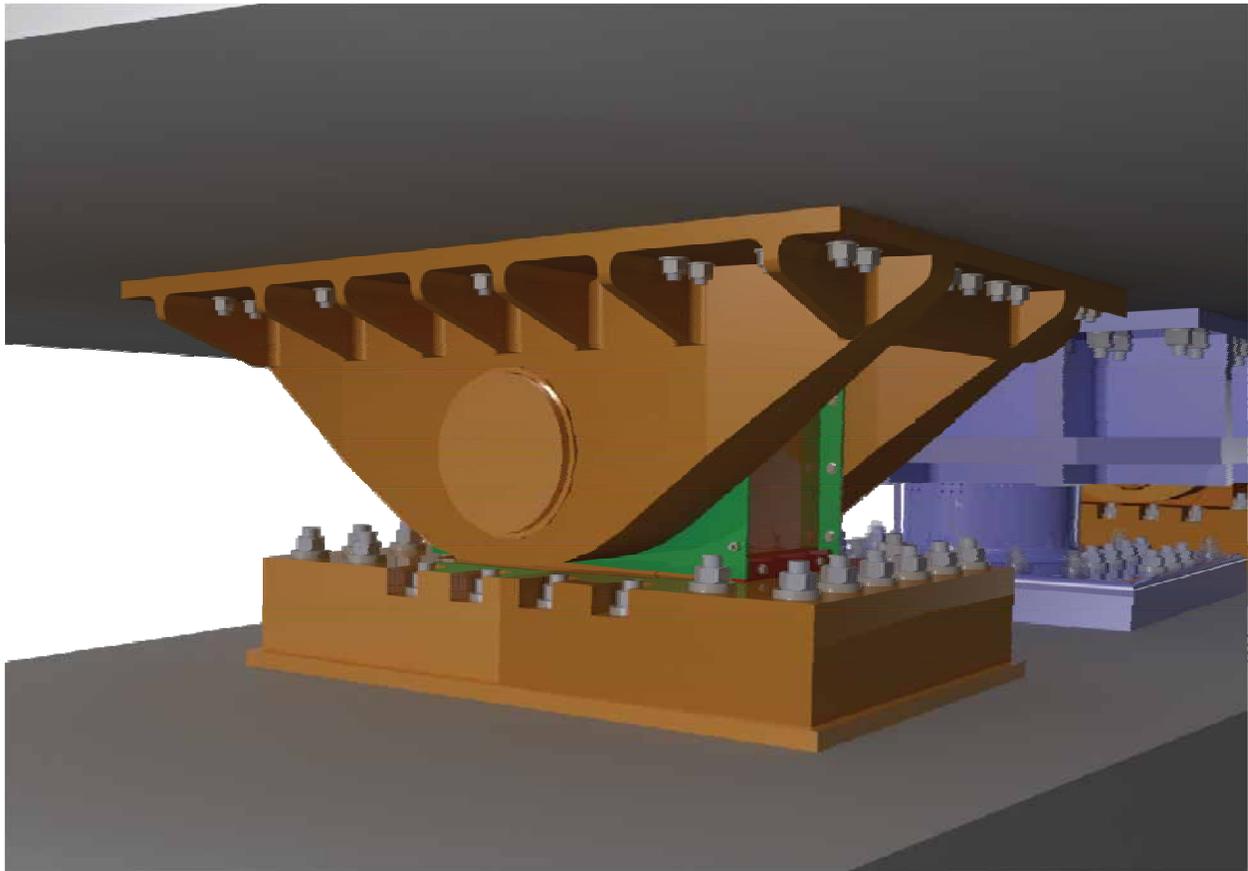
Steve Heminger
Chair, TBPOC

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Attachments

cc: Malcolm Dougherty, Caltrans
Andre Boutros, CTC
Brian Kelly, Transportation Agency

*San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge
Self-Anchored Suspension Span (SFOBB-SAS)*



*SEISMIC EVALUATION OF SAS AT E2 PIER PRIOR TO
COMPLETION OF SHEAR KEYS S1 & S2*

July 15, 2013



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STATEMENT OF PURPOSE:

This report provides a summary of the technical information for the seismic evaluations of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge (SFOBB) East Spans Self-Anchored Suspension (SAS) at E2 Pier prior to completion of shear keys S1 and S2.

This report documents information on demand and capacity of relevant stages of construction and service. Additionally, visual images are included to support the understanding of various structural elements and staging. Supporting finite element analysis (FEM) is also provided.

This report evaluates temporary bearing modifications by adding simple shims to the Pier E2 Bearings (B1, B2, B3 and B4) to engage the bearing's reserve capacities for an interim condition.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

As requested by Caltrans and as presented and discussed during the Seismic Safety Peer Review Panel (SSPRP) meeting with Caltrans and the peer review panel on July 3 2013, the Design Joint Venture of T.Y. Lin International / Moffatt & Nichol Engineers have performed an evaluation of the seismic capacity of the shear keys and bearings at Pier E2 of the Self-Anchored Suspension (SAS) Bridge. To this end various alternative load paths were evaluated and compared against the Seismic Demands for the Design Level Earthquake per the Project Specific Design Criteria. These Seismic Demands correspond to the envelope of the maximum time-history analysis response from six different 1500-year ground motions (SEE - Safety Evaluation Earthquake). At the top of Pier E2, these SEE demands total 50MN in the longitudinal direction of the bridge and 120MN in the transverse direction of the bridge.

The design lateral capacity of the shear keys and bearings at Pier E2 can be summarized as follows:

	<u>Longitudinal Direction</u>	<u>Transverse Direction</u>
- Shear Keys S1 & S2:	42 MN	42 MN
- Shear Keys S3 & S4:	42 MN (20mm Gap)	42 MN
- Bearings B1, B2, B3 & B4:	15 MN (20 mm Gap)	30 MN (20 mm Gap)

The design plans account for two alternative load paths:

- A) Load Path A (shear keys are engaged) – This load path maintains the 20 mm gaps in S3 & S4 and the Bearings B1, B2, B3 & B4, thereby engaging only shear keys S1 & S2 in both directions and S3 & S4 in the transverse direction only. This provides a total capacity of 84 MN and 168 MN in the longitudinal and transverse directions, respectively.
- B) Load Path B (all shear keys discounted) – This load path engages the Bearings B1, B2, B3 & B4 in both directions upon closing of the 20 mm gap due to seismic movement. This provides a total capacity of 60 MN and 120 MN in the longitudinal and transverse directions, respectively.

Assuming that the New Design of the Shear Keys S1 & S2 is not completed and by implementing interim shimming of the Bearings B1, B2, B3 & B4 to close the 20 mm gaps, a third alternative load path to resist the design lateral SEE demands can be developed: (reference Plan Sheet 883S1/1204 "Pier E2 Details No. 1A)

- C) Load Path C (shear keys S1 & S2 discounted) – This load path engages the Bearings B1, B2, B3 & B4 by interim shimming of the 20 mm gaps in both directions, in addition to S3 & S4 being engaged in the transverse direction only. This provides a total capacity of 60 MN and 204 MN in the longitudinal and transverse directions, respectively.

The table in the Evaluation of Alternative Load Path at Pier E2 section provides a summary of the Seismic Lateral Capacity at Pier E2 for Load Path A, B & C, the SEE demands, and the associated Factors of Safety.

Enclosed please find a rendering depicting the installation sequence of the shims as well as a Finite Element Analysis (FEM) of the bearings.

BRIAN MARONEY'S (CALTRANS) MEMO:

(FROM EMAIL DATED JUNE 29, 2013 TO PMT / TBPOC / SSPPR)

This memo is to briefly summarize the safety of the Self-Anchored-Suspension bridge segment with respect to the expected performance of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge during a design level earthquake assuming the S1 and S2 shear key work currently underway is not fully completed by the time of seismic safety opening. In simplified terms, the bridge system between the orthotropic box girder superstructure and the concrete Pier E2 bentcap has enough strength capacity to carry 1500 year return period design level earthquake motion generated shear forces, overwhelmingly driving a shift of public traffic to the replacement bridge from the old bridge based on a desire for public safety.

The bridge capacity to carry the demand loads at Pier E2 is oversized to 140% of the worst of six different 1500 year return period earthquake time-history generated loads. The design criteria of the East Spans of the Bay Bridge is based upon 1500 year return period motions, which exceeds the national standards of 1000 year return period motions. This can be read as there is a 40% extra capacity in the "as-designed" system at Pier E2 above the lifeline criteria that is above the national standard. In simple terms, the system at Pier E2 was not designed to the bare minimum and there was a significant reserve capacity incorporated into the design that we should recognize at this time as leaders consider opening day alternatives. This extra design reserve is important to recognize when accounting for the fact that in construction there has developed a temporary reduction in capacity due to the Pier E2 threaded rod problem. The temporary reduction in strength capacity of the Pier E2 system due to the 2008 rod fractures is less than the overdesign. Therefore, leadership can advance increase public safety by opening the bridge as soon as feasible.

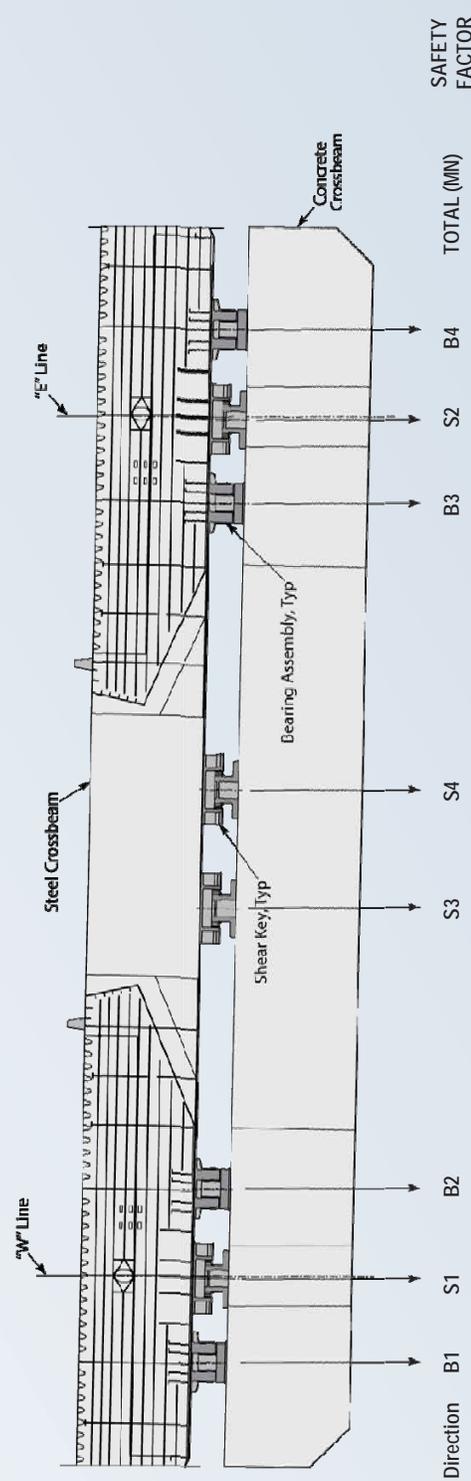
From bridge computer demand analysis models, earthquake lateral demands at the top of Pier E2 can be very simply summarized as 120 MN of force transversely and 50 MN of force longitudinally. If it is conservatively assumed that the S1 and S2 shear keys are completely ineffective, the S3 and S4 shear keys are only effective in the transverse direction and the B1, B2, B3 and B4 bearings are temporarily shimmed to engage them at zero relative displacement, lateral capacity to carry the 120 MN lateral demand is estimated at $[2 * (42) + 4 * (30)] = 204$ MN. Clearly, 204 MN is greater than 120 MN. Similarly, in the longitudinal direction the four shimmed bearings provide a capacity of $[4 * (15)] = 60$ MN and 60 MN is greater than 50 MN. These simple calculations demonstrate the new bridge provides well-above standard seismic safety even if the S1 and S2 shear key work is not complete.

The existing bridge was not designed for the most basic "no-collapse" seismic safety criteria that is typically employed in modern bridge design. The old bridge is at risk in large Bay Area earthquakes as was demonstrated during the 1989 Loma Prieta Earthquake. The modest interim retrofit was developed to address the most fundamental seismic risks up to a limit of 25 million dollars. It was a good investment but was never intended to address long-term seismic risks associated with even a standard of 1000 year return period "no-collapse" criteria.

This summarizing discussion demonstrates that the San Francisco – Oakland Bay Bridge East Spans Replacement Structure offers significantly superior seismic safety to the public compared to the old bridge. From a technical perspective, it can be relatively easily concluded that the public should be moved onto the new structure at the first practical opportunity even if the S1 and S2 shear key work is not complete. It should be clear that the S1-S2 work is valuable as it provides the level of extra safety, reliability and toughness that was envisioned in the original design by bridge earthquake specialists and should be completed on an expedited schedule.

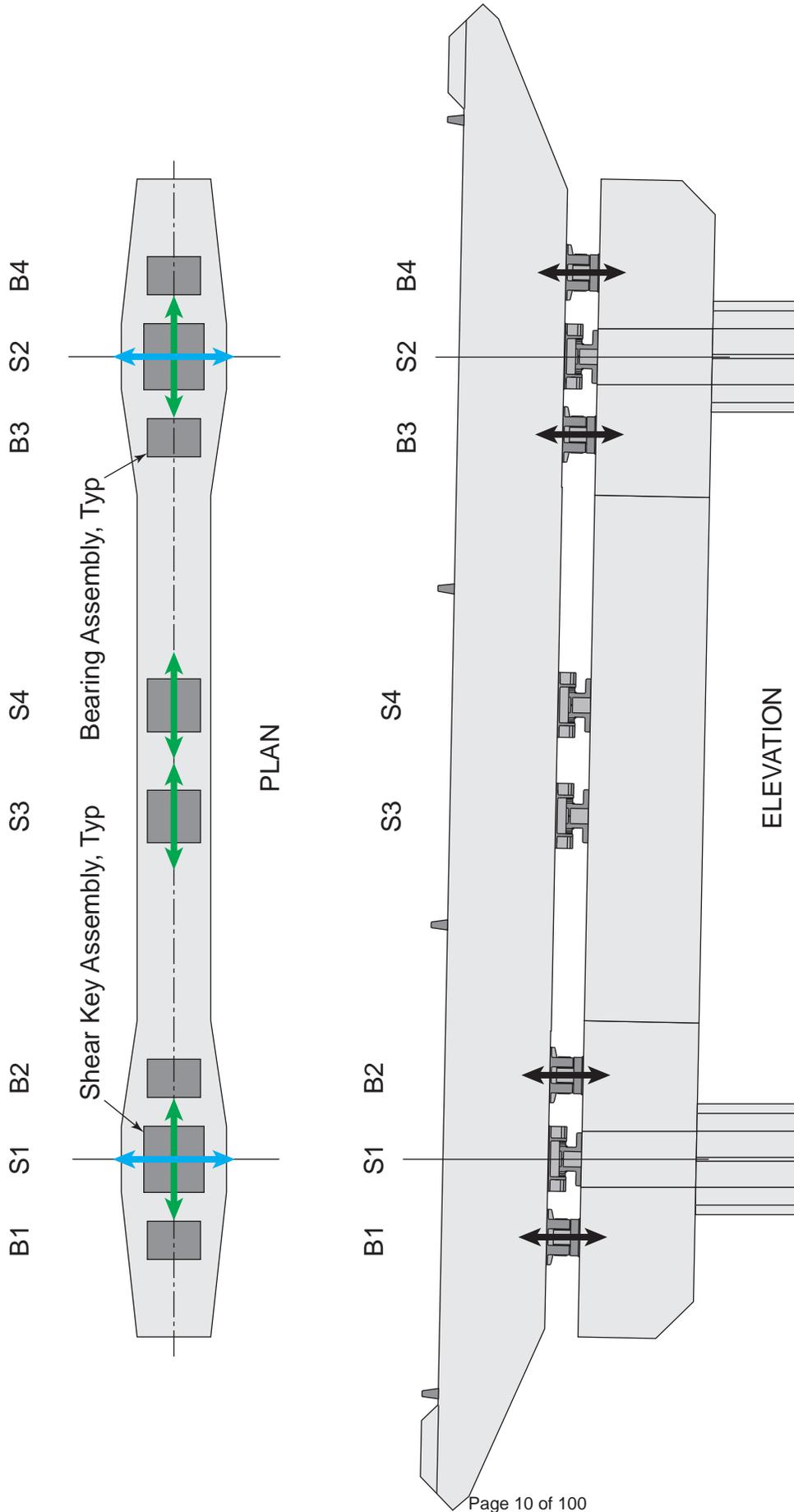
*Evaluation of Alternative Load Path at
Pier E2*

EVALUATION OF ALTERNATIVE LOAD PATHS AT PIER E2 FOR SEISMIC RESISTANCE



SEISMIC DEMAND FOR SEISMIC SAFETY EVALUATION (SEE) EARTHQUAKE	DIRECTION								TOTAL (MM)	SAFETY FACTOR	
	B1	S1	B2	S3	S4	B3	S2	B4			
LOAD PATH A: (ALL SHEAR KEYS ENGAGED)	Long	0(a)	42	0(a)	0(c)	0(c)	0(e)	42	0(e)	84	168%
	Trans	0(b)	42	0(b)	42	42	0(b)	42	0(b)	168	140%
LOAD PATH B: (ALL SHEAR KEYS DISCOUNTED) (BEARINGS ENGAGED)	Long	15	0	15	0	0	15	0	15	60	120%
	Trans	30	0	30	0	0	30	0	30	120	100%
LOAD PATH C: (INTERIM SHIM OF BEARINGS) (S1 & S2 SHEAR KEYS DISCOUNTED)	Long	15	0	15	0(c)	0(c)	15	0	15	60	120%
	Trans	30	0	30	42	42	30	0	30	204	170%

- a. 30 mm gap in the longitudinal direction. Bearing (B1, B2, B3, and B4) engage after 30 mm gap is closed by displacement.
- b. 20 mm gap in the transverse direction. Bearing (B1, B2, B3, and B4) engage after 20 mm gap is closed by displacement.
- c. 43 mm gap filled with neoprene open cell. Shear Keys (S3 and S4) engage in the longitudinal direction after 43 mm gap is closed by displacement.



LOAD PATH A — ALL SHEAR KEYS ENGAGED

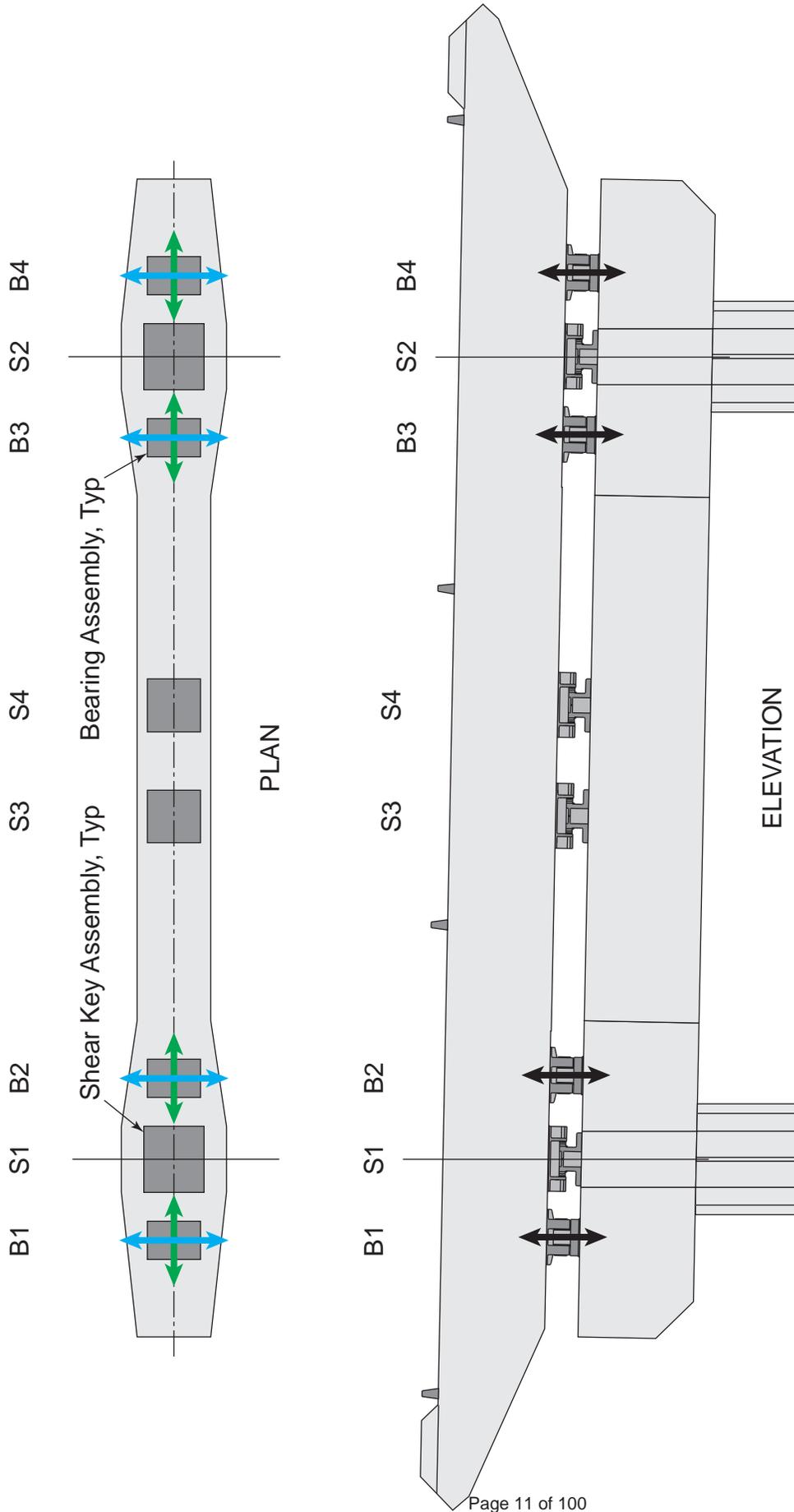
(Force Resistance Of Shear Keys And Bearings)

Direction of applied force that element can resist:

Uplift

Transverse

Longitudinal



LOAD PATH B — ALL SHEAR KEYS DISCOUNTED / ALL BEARINGS ENGAGED

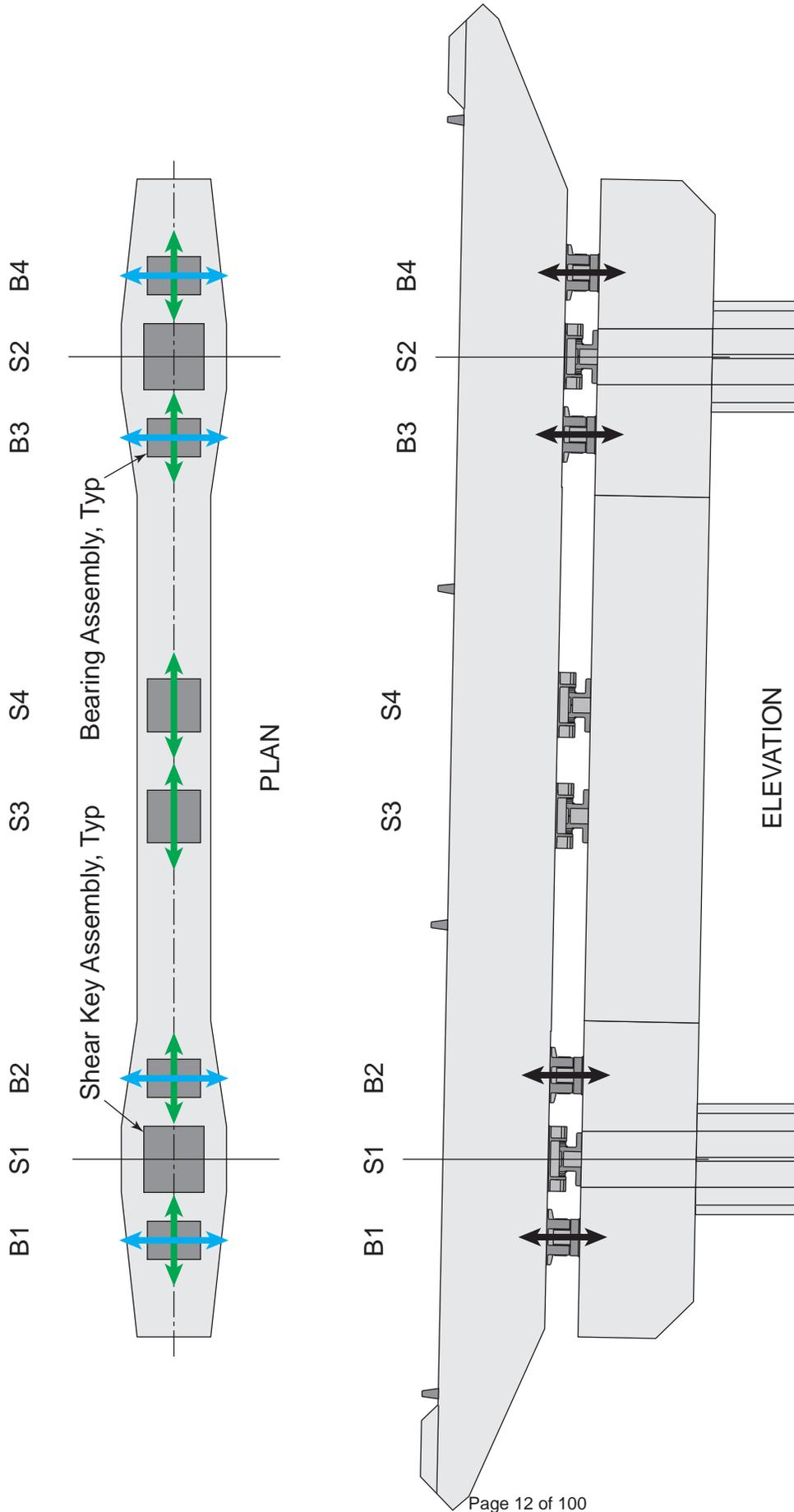
(Force Resistance Of Shear Keys And Bearings)

Direction of applied force that element can resist:

Uplift

Transverse

Longitudinal



LOAD PATH C — INTERIM SHIMMING OF BEARINGS / S1 & S2 SHEAR KEY DISCOUNTED

(Force Resistance Of Shear Keys And Bearings)

Direction of applied force that element can resist:

Uplift

Transverse

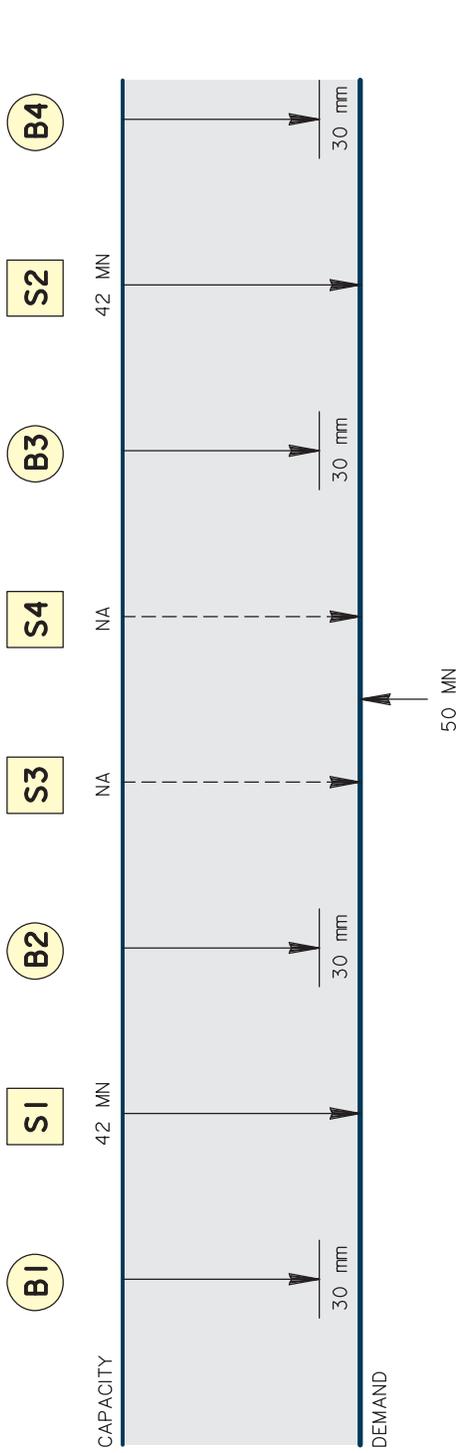
Longitudinal

LONGITUDINAL

(DEMANDS & CAPACITIES)

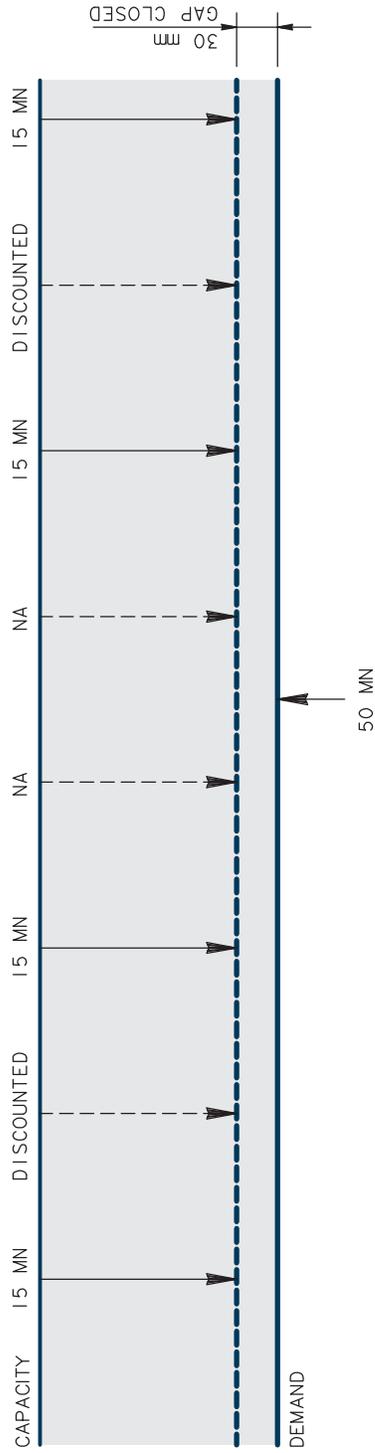
LOAD PATH (A)

- AS DESIGNED NOMINAL



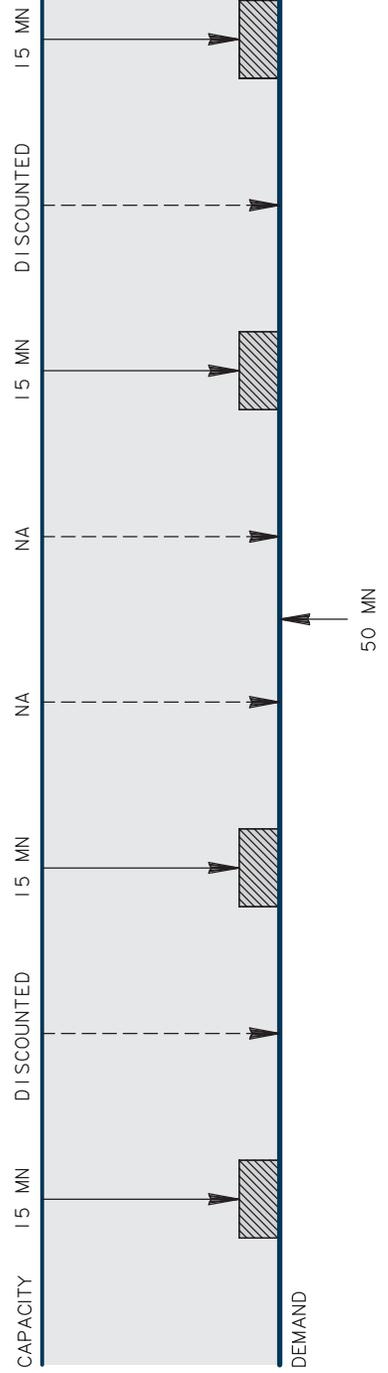
LOAD PATH (B)

- AS DESIGNED GAP CLOSED
- S1, S2 DISCOUNTED
- S3, S4 NOT ENGAGED



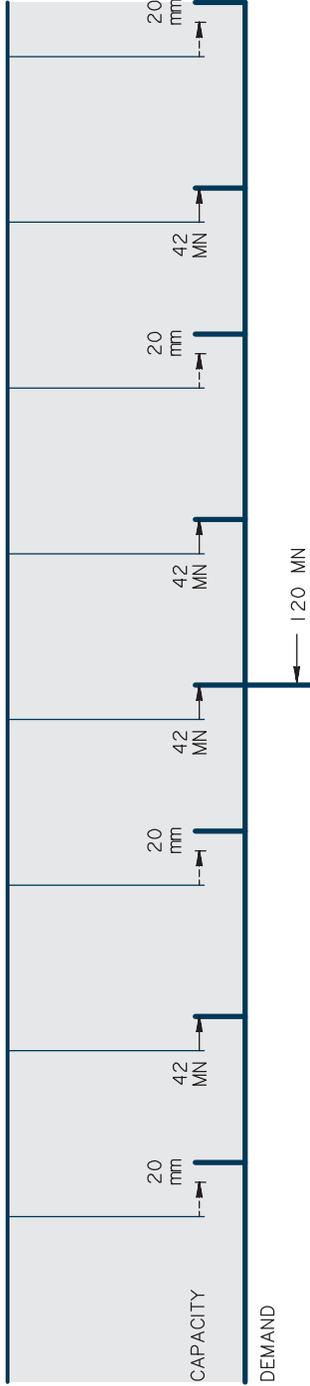
LOAD PATH (C)

- INTERIM FIX
- GAP CLOSED BY SHIMMING
- S1, S2 DISCOUNTED
- S3, S4 NOT ENGAGED



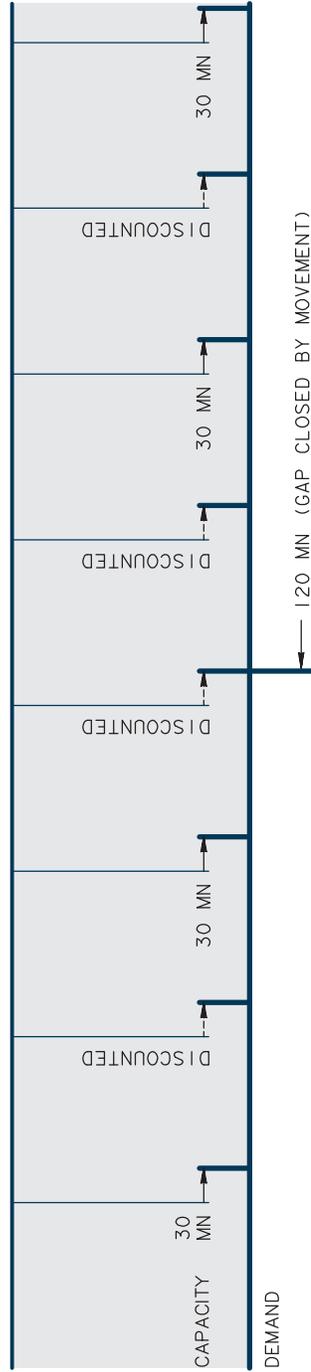
TRANSVERSE

(DEMANDS & CAPACITIES)



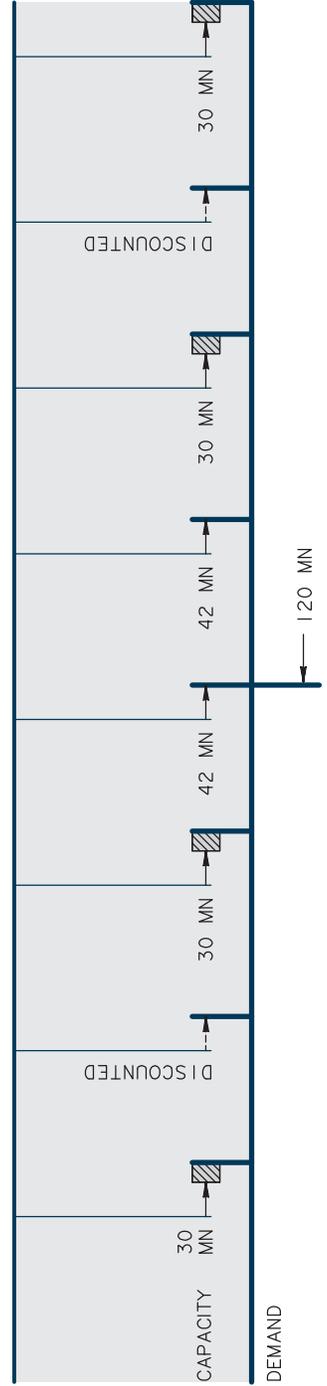
LOAD PATH A

- AS DESIGNED NOMINAL



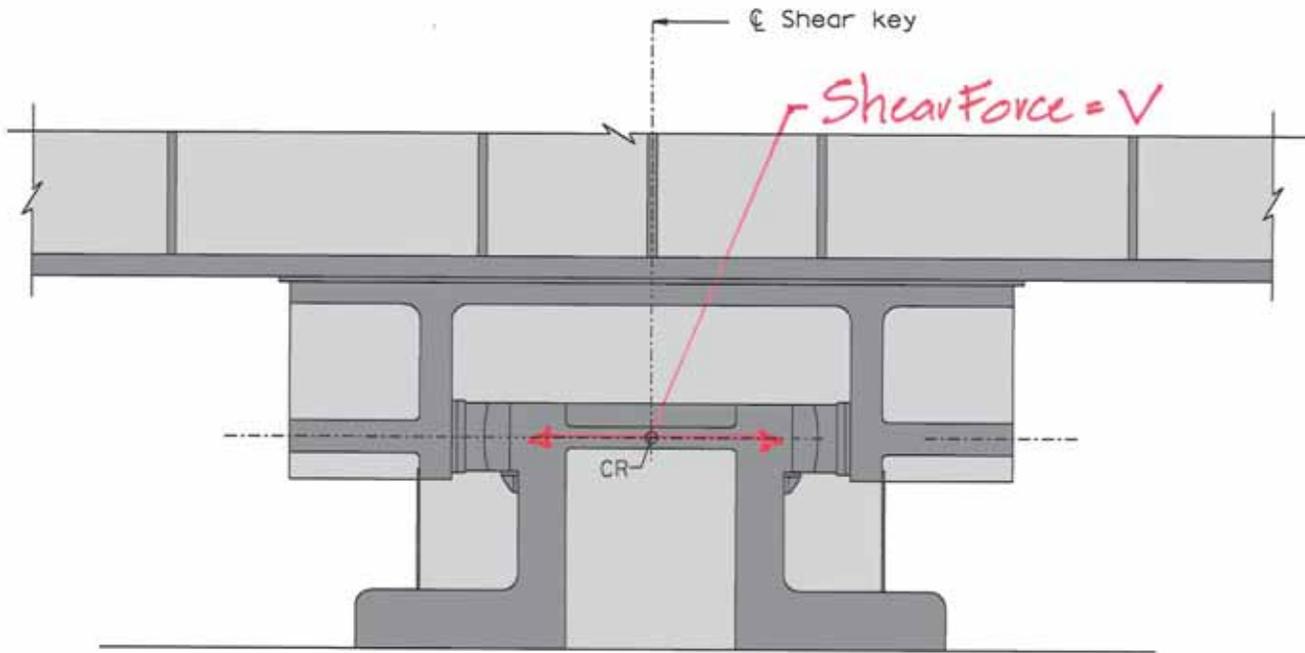
LOAD PATH B

- AS DESIGNED GAP CLOSED
- S1, S2, S3 & S4 DISCOUNTED

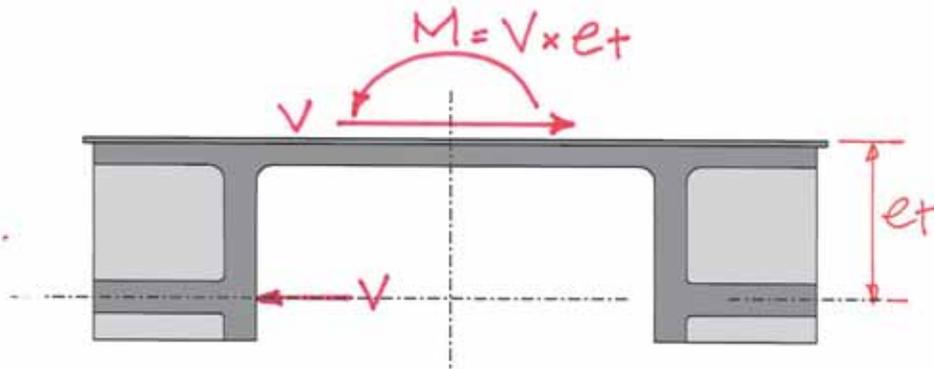


LOAD PATH C

- INTERIM FIX
- GAP CLOSED BY SHIMMING
- S1, S2 DISCOUNTED



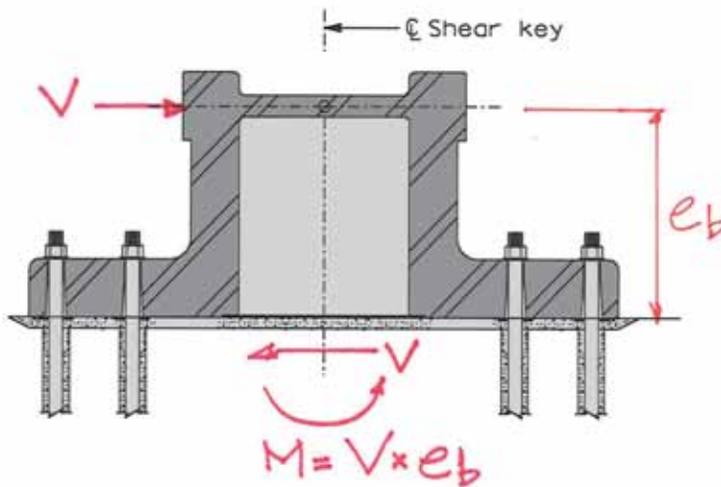
SHEAR KEY ASSEMBLY



SHEAR KEY HOUSING

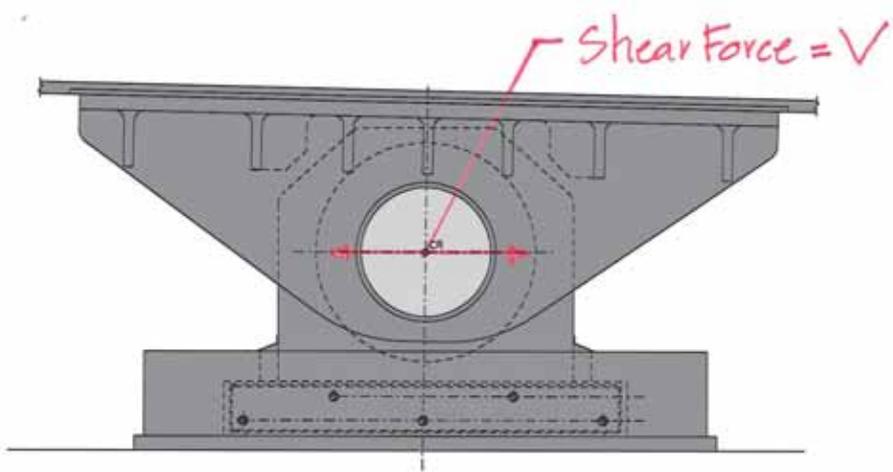


SHEAR KEY BUSHING

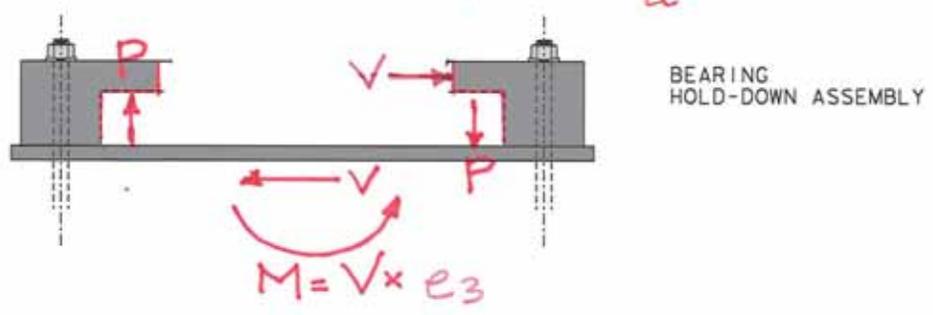
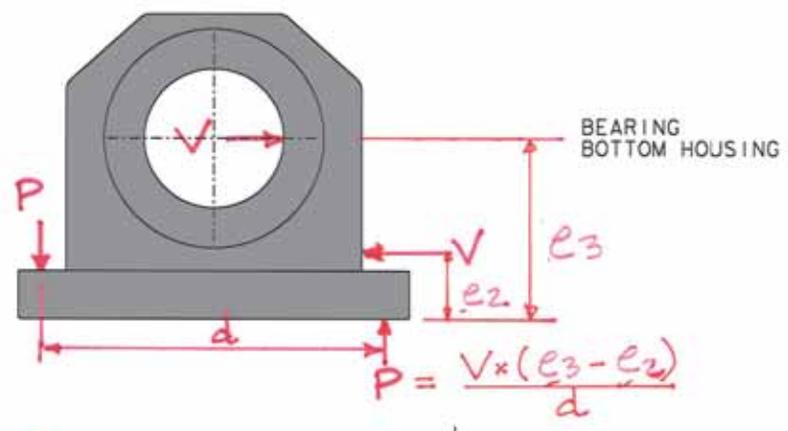
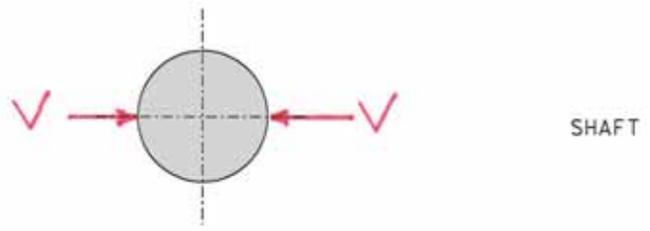
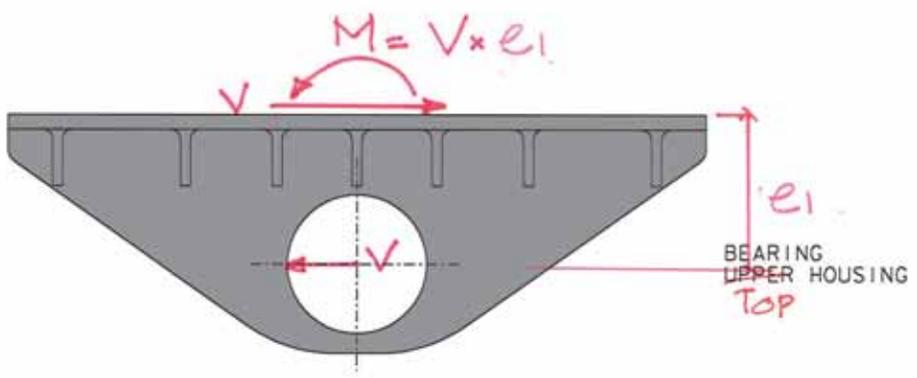


SHEAR KEY STUB

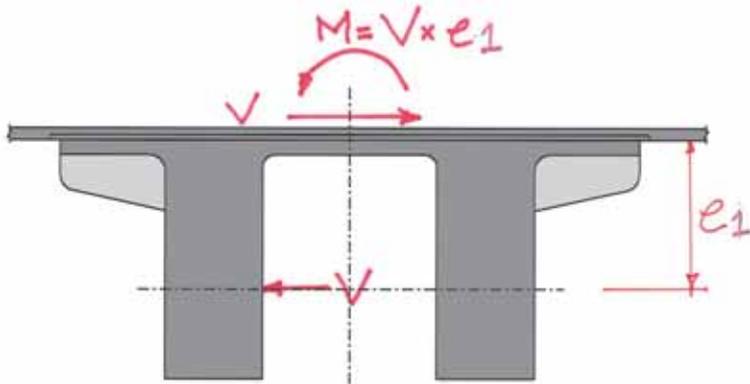
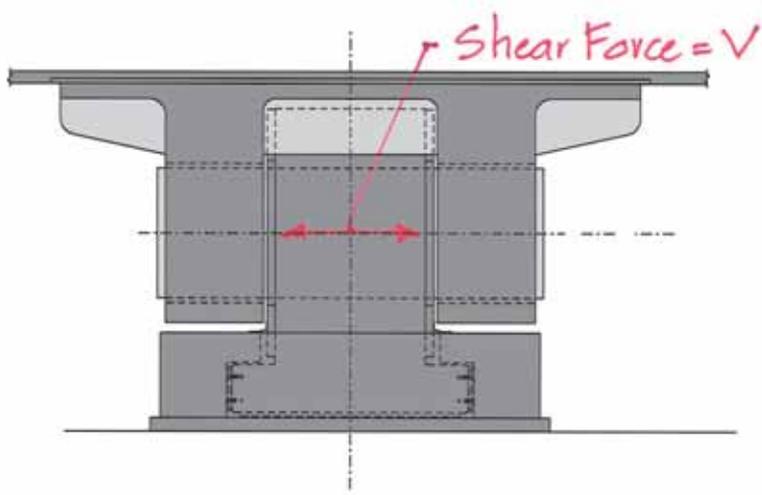
LOAD THROUGH SHEAR KEY



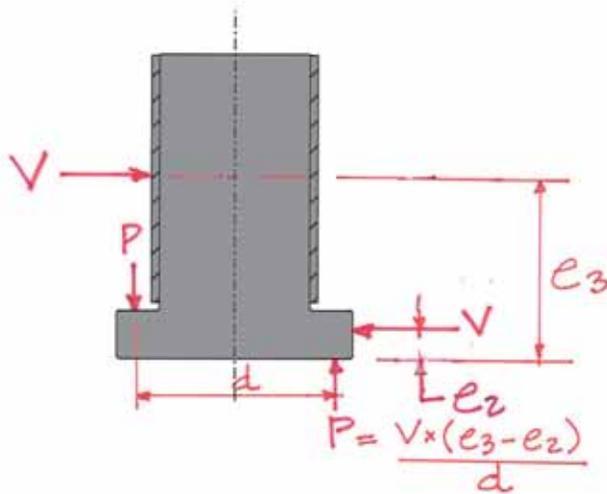
BEARING ASSEMBLY



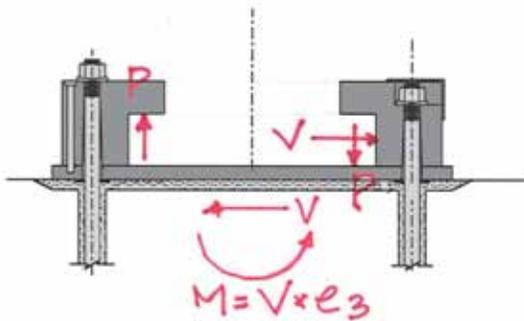
LOAD THROUGH BEARING – LONGITUDINAL SHEAR



BEARING TOP HOUSING

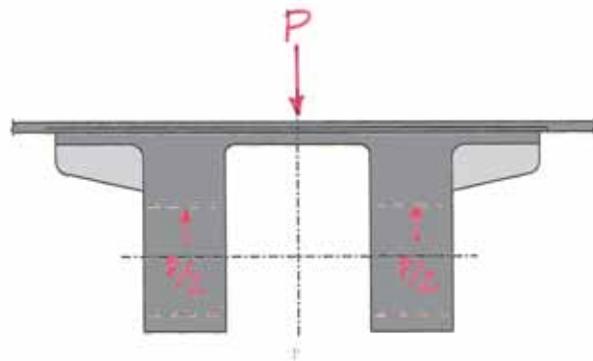
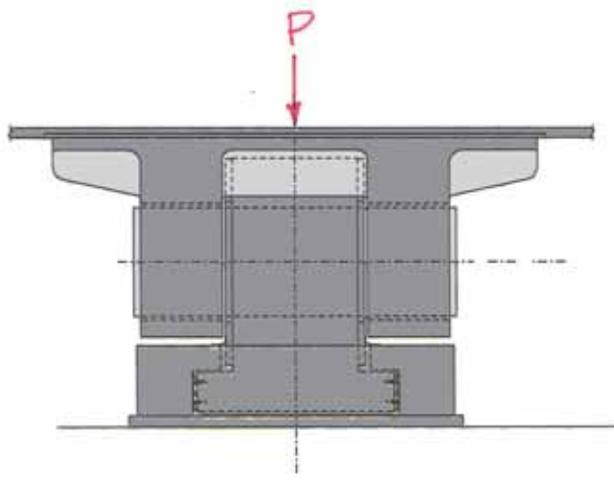


BEARING BOTTOM HOUSING

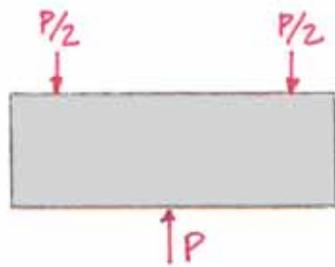


BEARING HOLD-DOWN ASSEMBLY

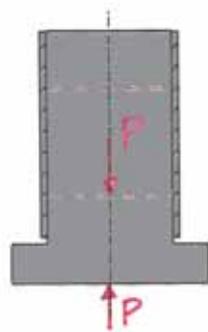
LOAD THROUGH BEARING – TRANSVERSE SHEAR



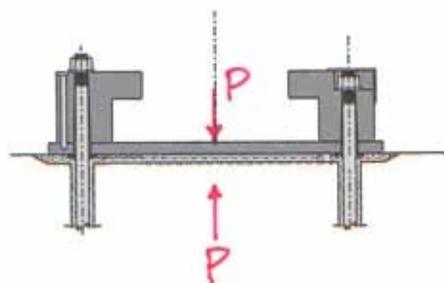
BEARING TOP HOUSING



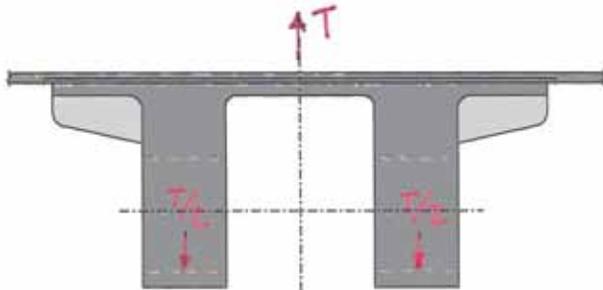
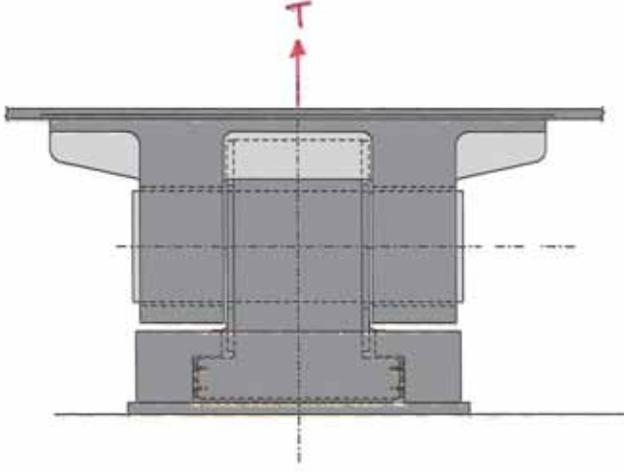
SHAFT



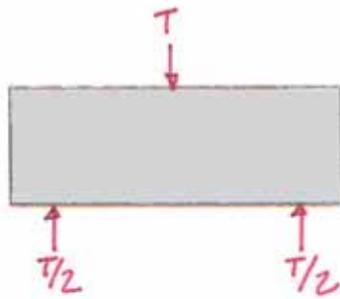
BEARING BOTTOM HOUSING



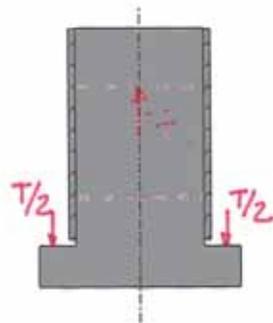
BEARING HOLD-DOWN ASSEMBLY



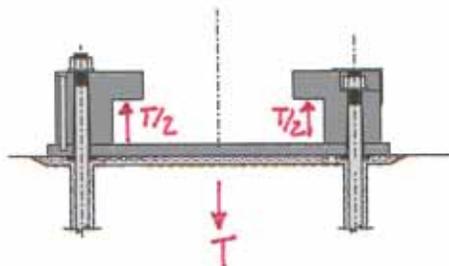
BEARING TOP HOUSING



SHAFT



BEARING BOTTOM HOUSING



BEARING HOLD-DOWN ASSEMBLY

*CCO No. 331 – E2 Bearing Shimming
Details (883S1 of 1204)*

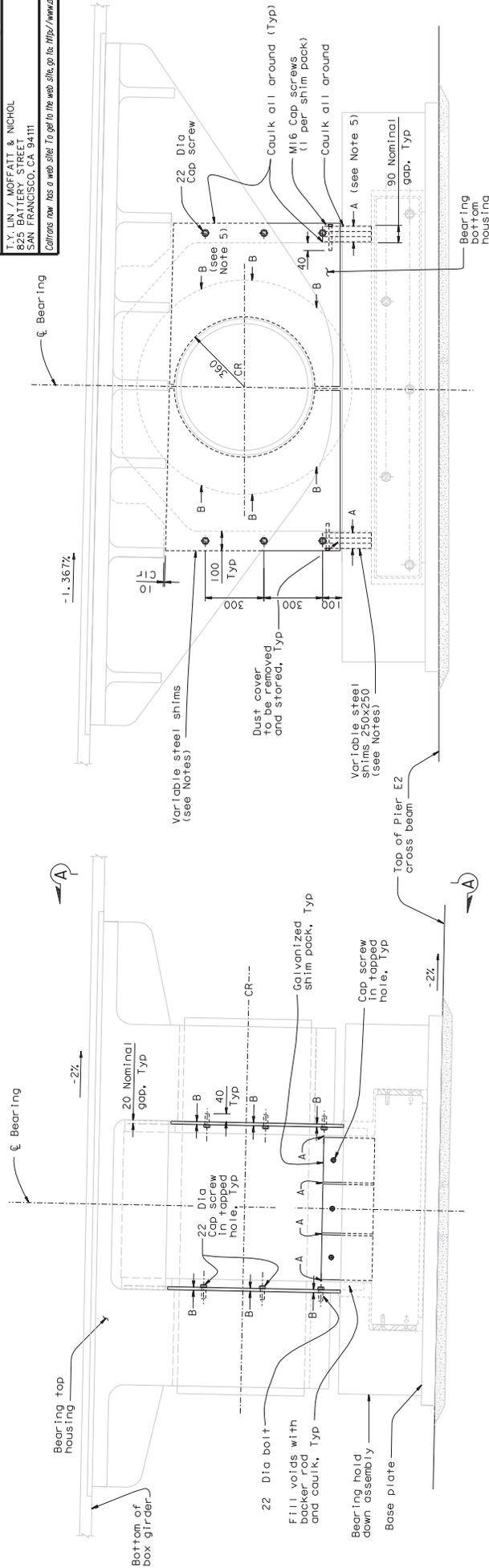


DIST	COUNTY	ROUTE	KILOMETER POST TOTAL PROJECT	SHEET TOTAL SHEETS
04	SF	80	13.2/13.9	883S1 204

REGISTERED ENGINEER - CIVIL
07-03-13
PLANS APPROVAL DATE
The State of California or its officers or agents shall not be responsible for the accuracy or completeness of electronic copies of this plan sheet.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
MARWAN N. NADAB
No. C. 054426
Exp. 12/31/13
STATE OF CALIFORNIA
CIVIL

T.Y. LIN T.Y. LIN & ASSOCIATES
MOFFATT & NICHOL
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94111
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DETAIL OF BEARING ASSEMBLY
1:10

INSTALLATION SEQUENCE FOR BEARING SHIMS:

- NOTE: Shimming shall be completed prior to SSO.
- On one OBG (EB or WB), install longitudinal and transverse shimming on both bearings.
 - On the same OBG and for one temporary bearing (EB or WB), install the remaining longitudinal and transverse temporary bearing shimming. Repeat for both temporary bearings.
 - Repeat Steps 1 & 2 for the remaining OBG.

CONTRACT CHANGE ORDER NO. _____
SHEET _____ OF _____

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION NOT ADDRESSED IN THIS CDG REMAIN IN FORCE

DESIGN	BY	DATE	DESCRIPTION	REVISIONS
331	BY	CHD	ECC	

Mr. G. Baker	Checked N. Yo
Mr. G. Baker	Checked N. Yo
Mr. G. Baker	Checked N. Yo

PREPARED FOR THE
STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS UNLESS OTHERWISE SHOWN

BRIDGE NO. 34-00061/R
KILOMETER POST 13.2/13.9
PROJECT ENGINEER M. Nadab

SAN FRANCISCO OAKLAND BAY BRIDGE
EAST SPAN SEISMIC SAFETY PROJECT
(SUPERSTRUCTURE & TOWER)
PIER E2 BEARING DETAILS NO. 1A

NOTES:

- Shims shall be galvanized.
- Each shim shall be PTFE coated on one side.
- Provide for each shim pack 4 shims tapered at 1/40 maximum, as required per survey.
- Shim tight to within 2 mm, total of all plies.
- Variable shims shall be fabricated and provided based on field measurements of gaps in the bearing housing. Gap "A" in the bearing housing is 20 mm nominal. Gap "B" in the upper housing is 20 mm nominal.

Rev. Date 5-18-98

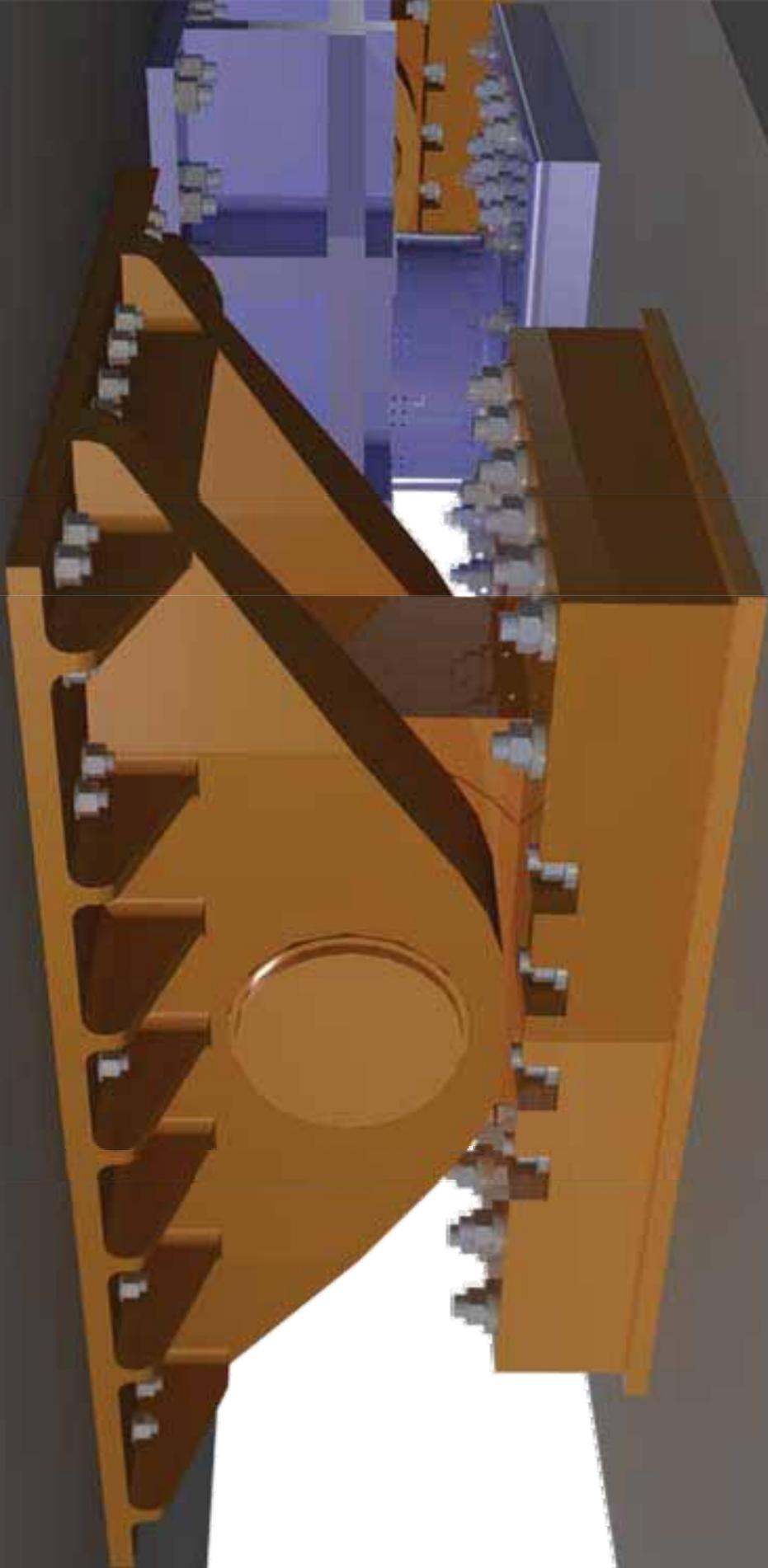
FILE: P:\11\BB\04-012001\34S\Contract Plans and CDG\CDG\CDG\331V-C.dwg (Printed: 07/01/13) User: g01a.dgn

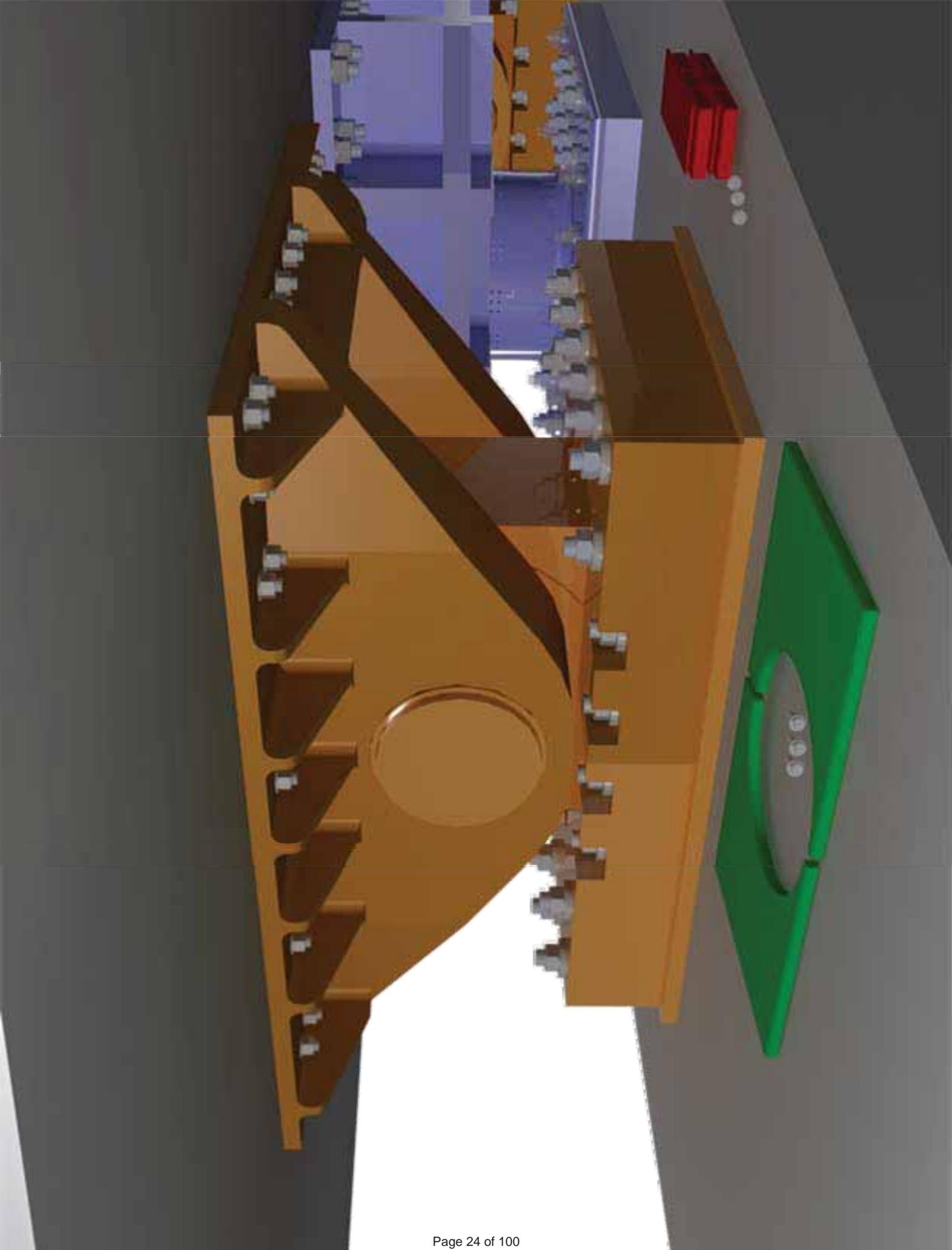
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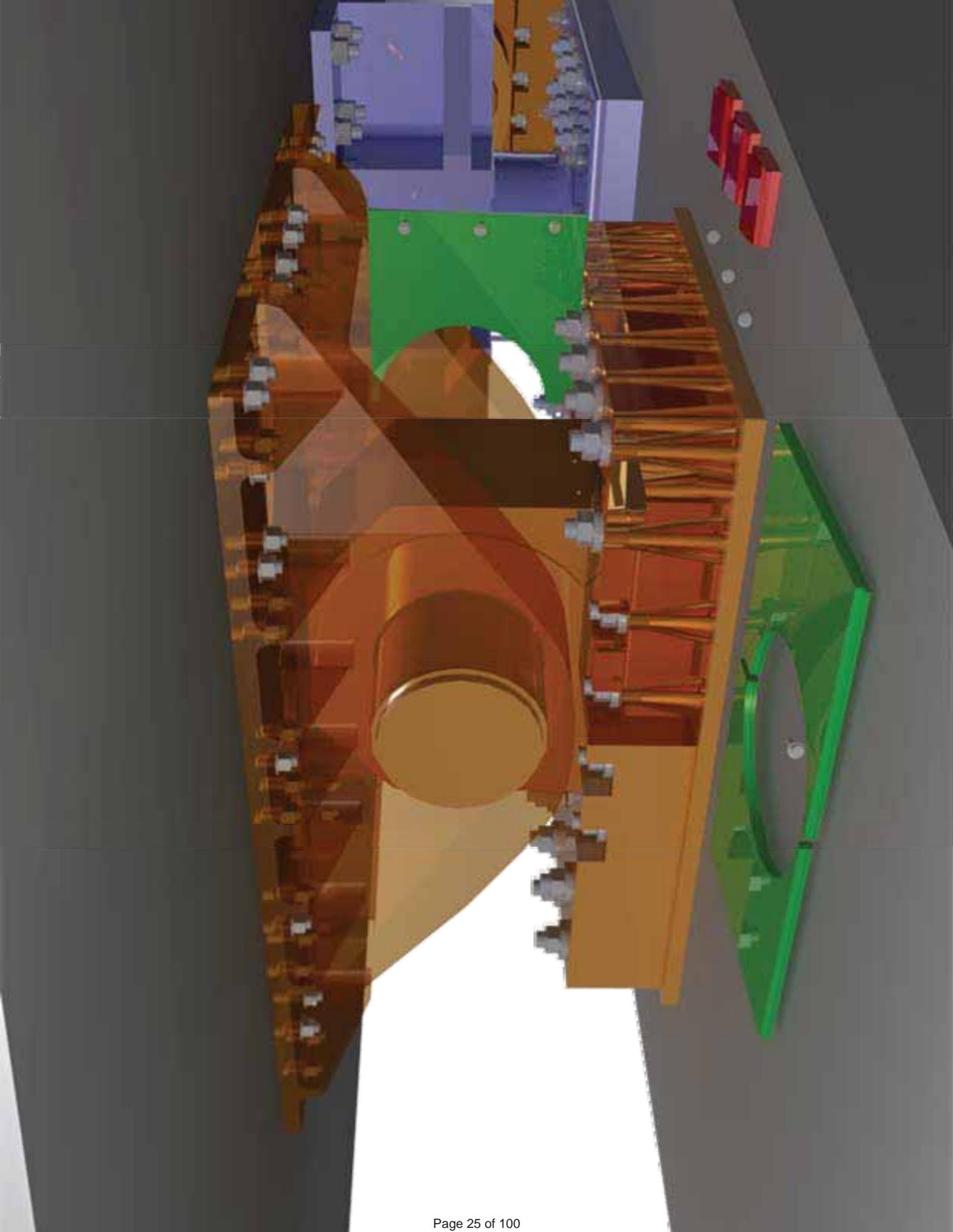
PIER E2 BEARING DETAILS NO. 1A

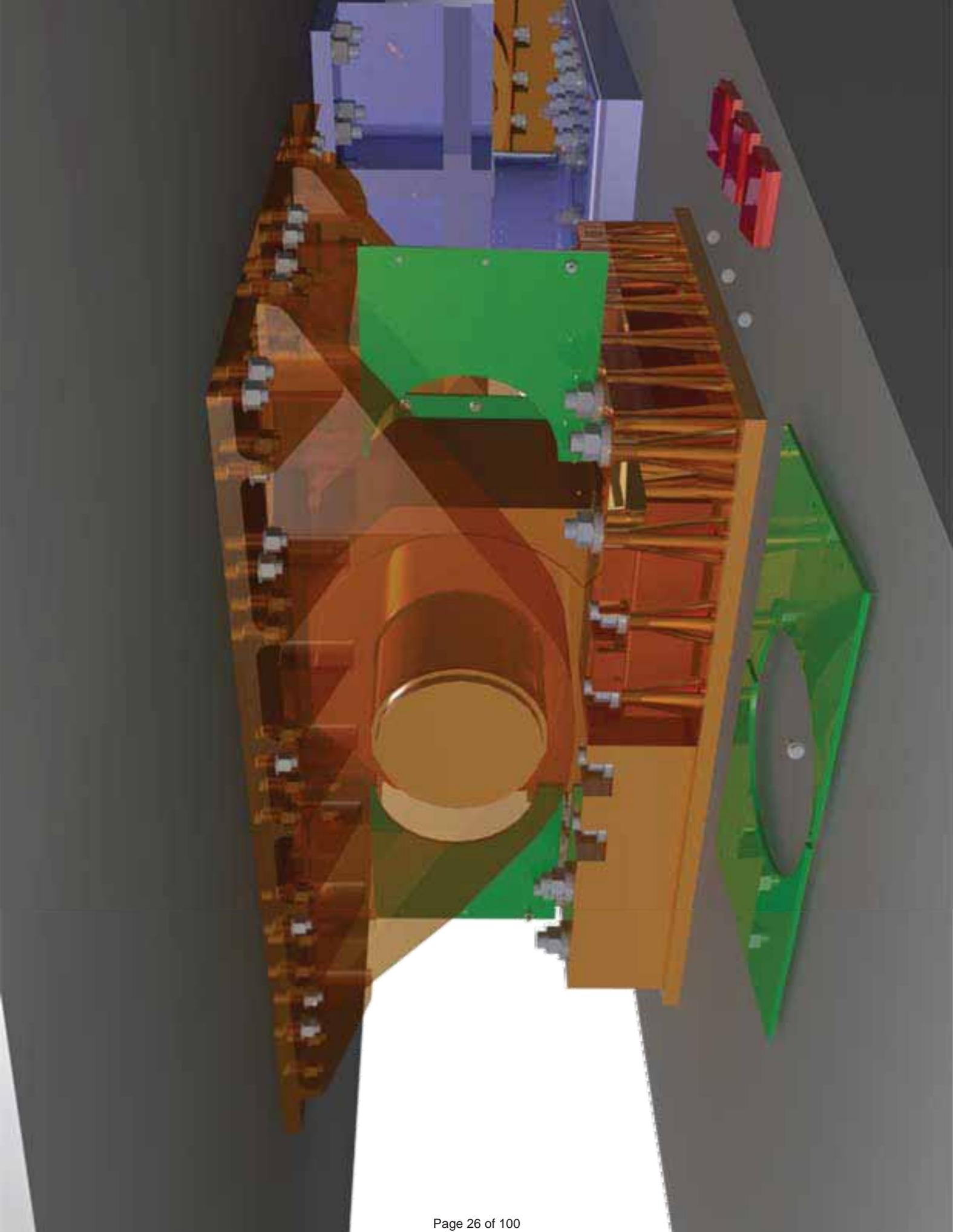
883S1 | 204

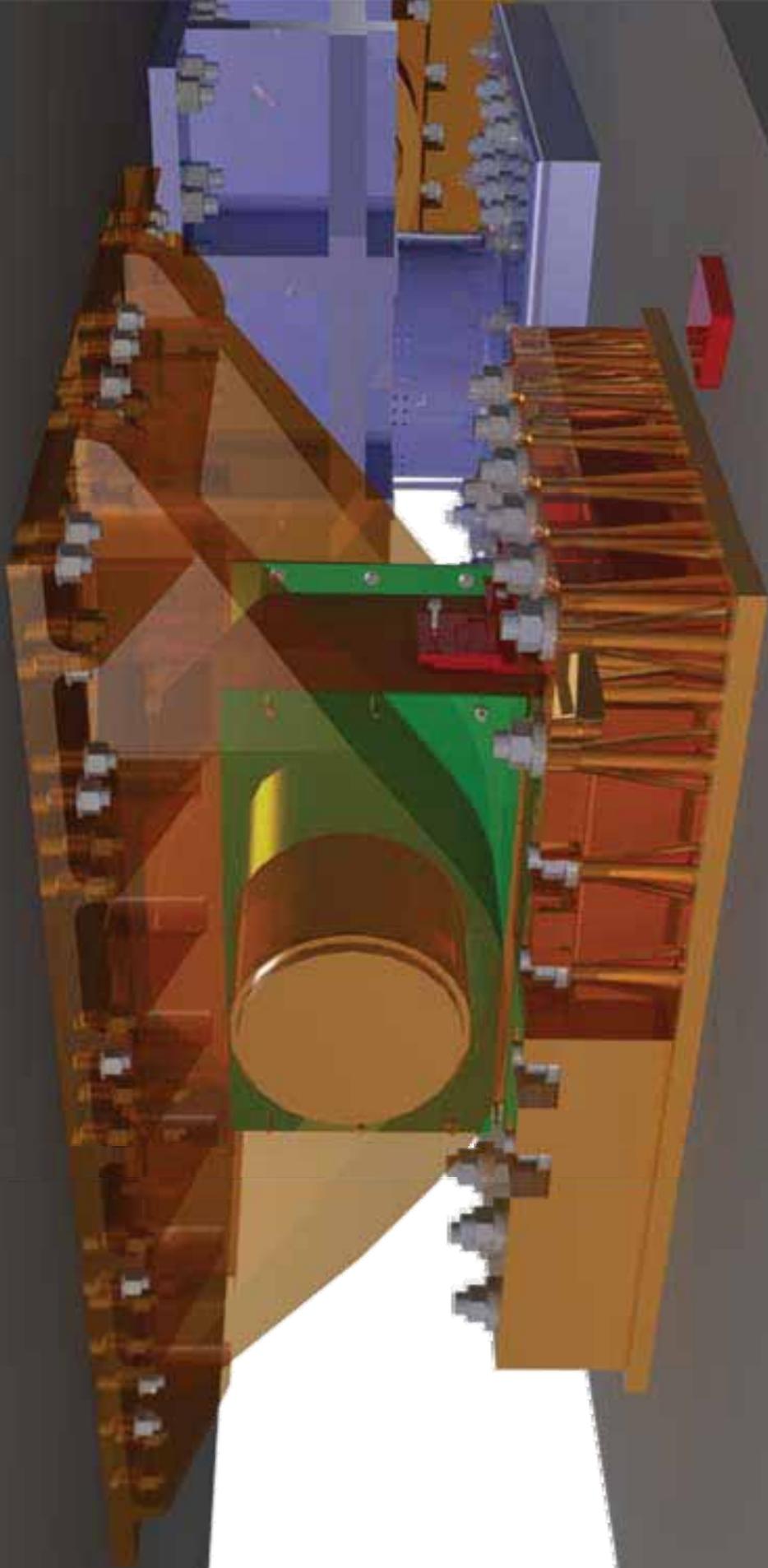
Shim Installation Sequence

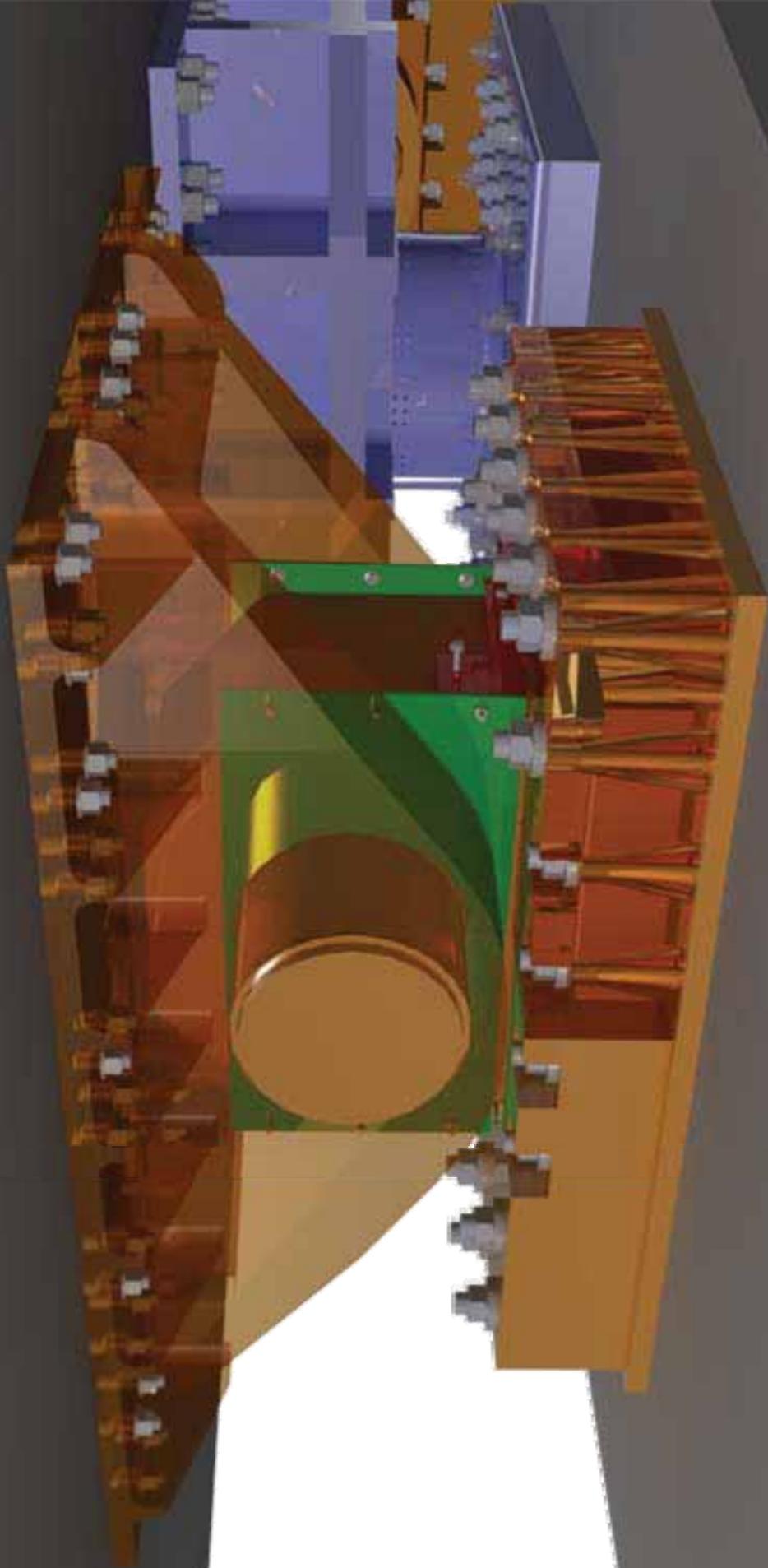


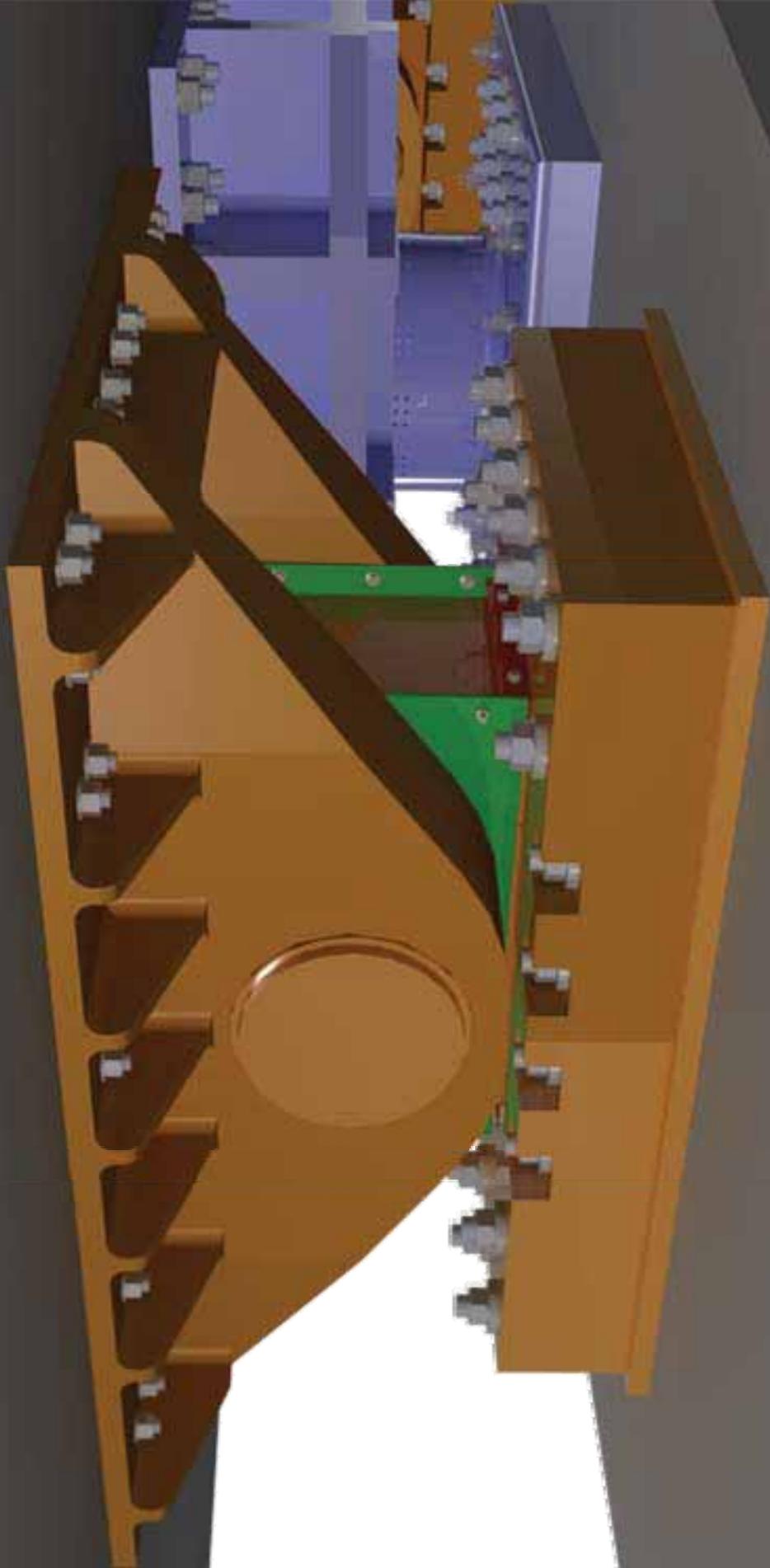








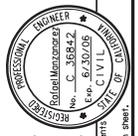




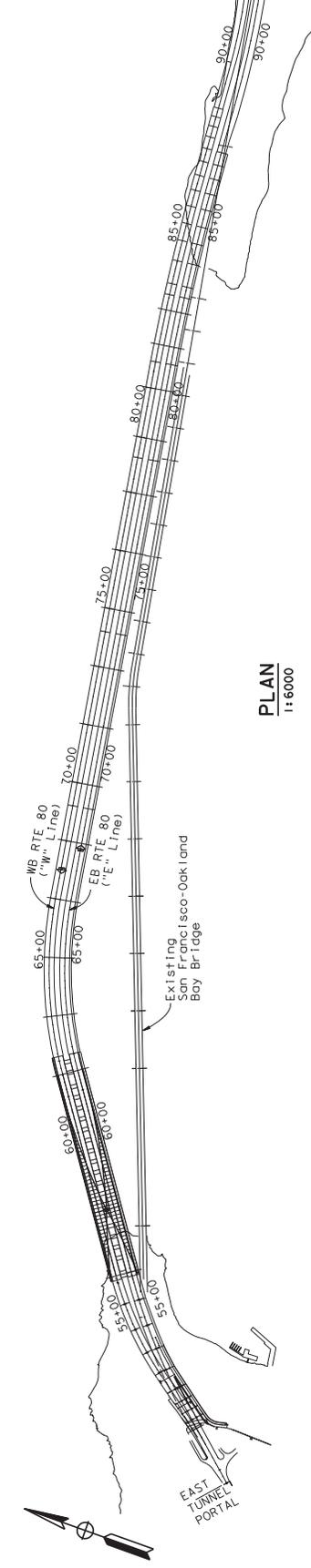
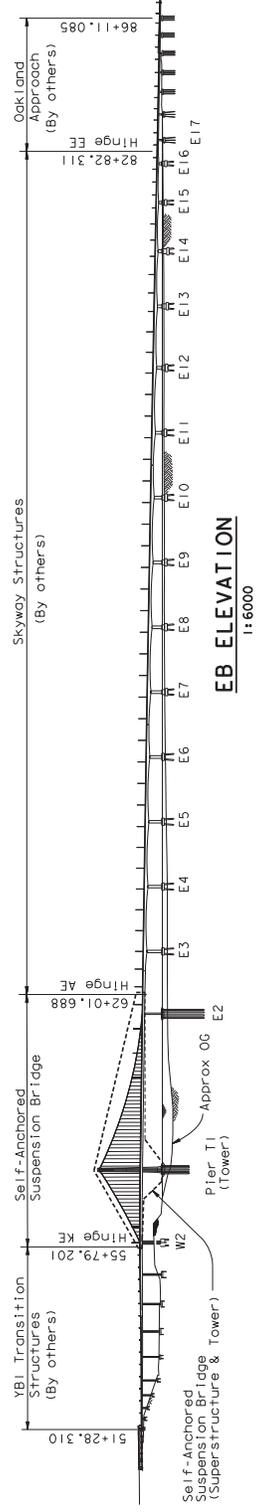
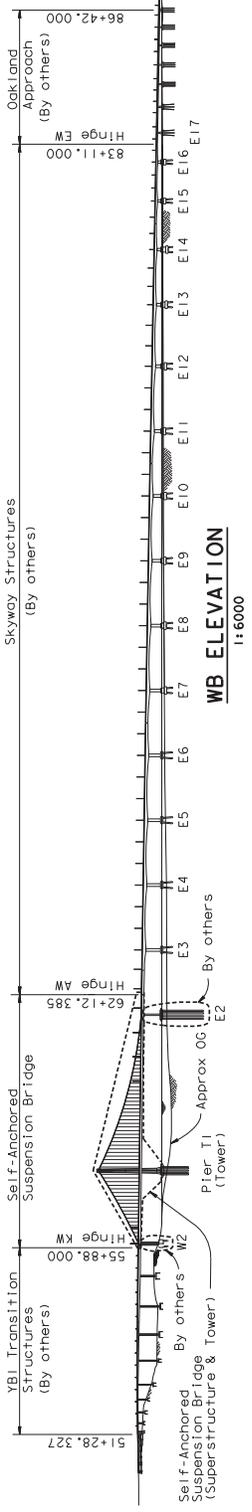
*Appendix A - Pier E2 Shear Key and
Bearing Design Plans*



DIST	COUNTY	ROUTE	KILOMETER POST MILE PROJECT NO.	SHEET NO.	TOTAL SHEETS
04	SF	80	13.2/13.9	418	1204



REGISTERED ENGINEER - CIVIL
R. Moazzarez
 12-6-04
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 T.Y. LIN / MOFFATT & NICHOL
 1000 CALIFORNIA STREET
 SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94111
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SAN FRANCISCO OAKLAND BAY BRIDGE EAST SPAN SEISMIC SAFETY PROJECT SELF-ANCHORED SUSPENSION BRIDGE (SUPERSTRUCTURE & TOWER)	
BRIDGE NO.	34-00061/R
PROJECT ENGINEER	R. Moazzarez
DESIGNER	T.Y. LIN
DATE	12/1/02

PREPARED FOR THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION	
ALTERNATIVE	ALTERNATIVE
DESIGN	DESIGN
DETAILS	DETAILS
QUANTITIES	QUANTITIES

DESIGN	BY T. HO	CHECKED	N. VO
DETAILS	BY M. NOBBER	CHECKED	S. ROOF (g)guz
QUANTITIES	BY J. RUCKER	CHECKED	S. ROOF (g)guz

DESIGN	BY J. RUCKER	CHECKED	S. ROOF (g)guz
DETAILS	BY M. NOBBER	CHECKED	S. ROOF (g)guz
QUANTITIES	BY J. RUCKER	CHECKED	S. ROOF (g)guz

DESIGN	BY T. HO	CHECKED	N. VO
DETAILS	BY M. NOBBER	CHECKED	S. ROOF (g)guz
QUANTITIES	BY J. RUCKER	CHECKED	S. ROOF (g)guz

DESIGNED BY T.Y. LIN / M.L.F.C.
 DESIGN OVERSIGHT BY T.Y. LIN / M.L.F.C.
 DATE 12/1/02
 Rev. Date 5-18-98

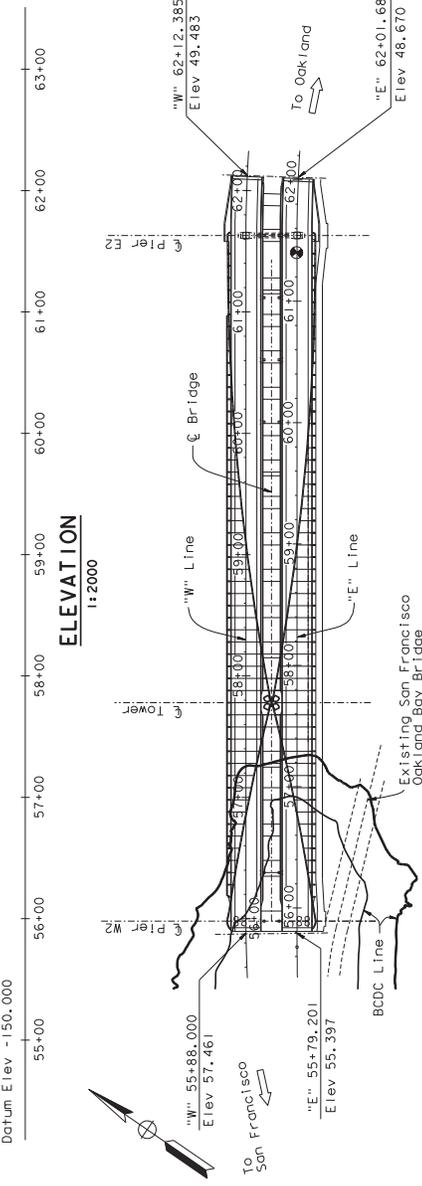
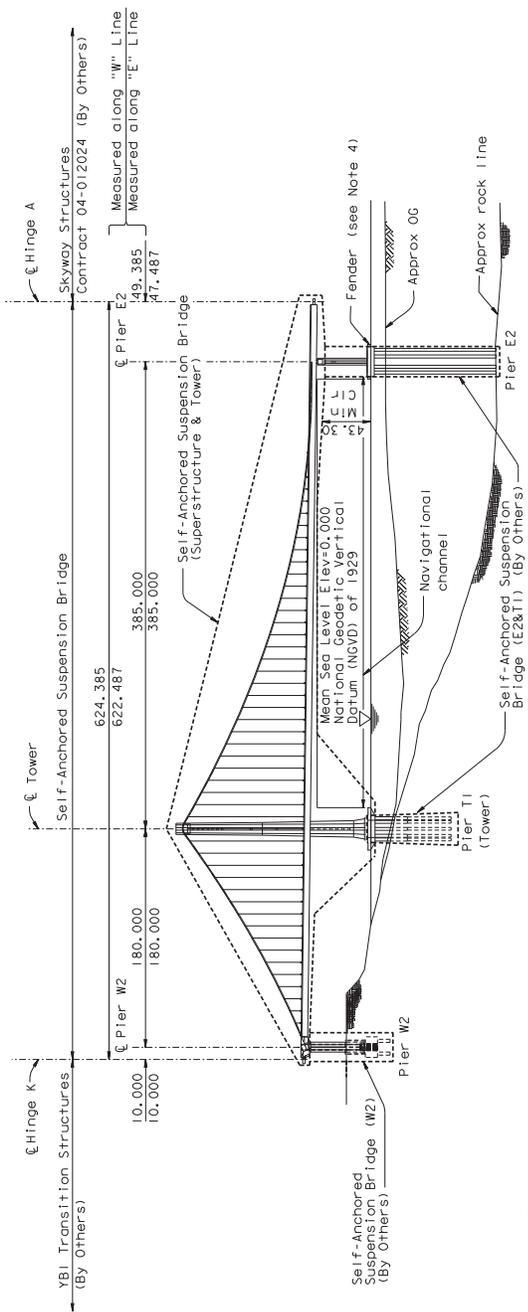
ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN METERS UNLESS OTHERWISE SHOWN
 PROJECT LIMITS
 REVISION DATES (DATE/DESCRIPTION) (BY)
 01/01/02 (PROJECT LIMITS BEING DISREGARDED) (M.L.F.C.)
 02/01/02 (PROJECT LIMITS BEING DISREGARDED) (M.L.F.C.)
 03/27/03 (PROJECT LIMITS BEING DISREGARDED) (M.L.F.C.)
 FILE 7311\0404-012001\ssb\dwg\plan.dgn
 SHEET 001 OF 001



DIST	COUNTY	ROUTE	KILOMETER POST TOTAL PROJECT	SHEET NO.	TOTAL SHEETS
04	SF	80	13.2/13.9	419	1204

REGISTERED ENGINEER - CIVIL
12-6-04
PLANS APPROVAL DATE
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T.Y. LIN, LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER No. C-054426
MOFFATT & NICHOL SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94111
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LEGEND:

- Point of Min vertical clearance
- ↑ Indicates direction of travel

NOTES:

1. For index to plans, see "Index To Plans" sheet.
2. For general notes and index to Calltrans Standard Plans, see "General Notes" sheets.
3. For sections, see "Cross Section" sheet.
4. Fender for Pier E2 foundation is part of the contract (by others).
5. For profile and super-elevation diagrams, see "Deck Contours" sheets.
6. For quantities, see "General Notes No.2" sheet.
7. For hydrologic summary, see "Pile Data" sheet.
8. Tie-down cables, cover slab and chain link railing at Pier W2 are part of Self-Anchored Suspension Bridge (Superstructure & Tower) contract.
9. The Contractor shall verify all controlling field dimensions before ordering or fabricating any material.

PLAN
1:2000

CALTRANS OVERSIGHT

DESIGN	BY M. Nober	CHECKED S. Rodriguez
DETAILS	BY M. Nober	CHECKED S. Rodriguez
QUANTITIES	BY T. Ho	CHECKED N. Yu
SPECIFICATIONS	BY J. Rucker	CHECKED S. Rodriguez

DESIGN	BY M. Nober	CHECKED S. Rodriguez	ALTERNATIVE	34-00061/R
DETAILS	BY M. Nober	CHECKED S. Rodriguez	PROJECT ENGINEER	R. Mozzaporaz
QUANTITIES	BY T. Ho	CHECKED N. Yu	CU 04	
SPECIFICATIONS	BY J. Rucker	CHECKED S. Rodriguez	EA 0720F1	

ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN METERS UNLESS OTHERWISE SHOWN

PREPARED FOR THE
STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

SAN FRANCISCO OAKLAND BAY BRIDGE
EAST SPAN SEISMIC SAFETY PROJECT
(SUPERSTRUCTURE & TOWER)

GENERAL PLAN

DATE PLOTTED	15 MAR 2007
TIME PLOTTED	14:51:07

BRIDGE NO.	34-00061/R
KILOMETER POST	13.2/13.9

BRIDGE NO.	34-00061/R
KILOMETER POST	13.2/13.9

DESIGN	BY M. Nober	CHECKED S. Rodriguez	ALTERNATIVE	34-00061/R
DETAILS	BY M. Nober	CHECKED S. Rodriguez	PROJECT ENGINEER	R. Mozzaporaz
QUANTITIES	BY T. Ho	CHECKED N. Yu	CU 04	
SPECIFICATIONS	BY J. Rucker	CHECKED S. Rodriguez	EA 0720F1	

DATE PLOTTED	15 MAR 2007
TIME PLOTTED	14:51:07

DESIGN	BY: M. Nader	CHECKED: S. Rodriguez	LOAD FACTOR	DESIGN	BY: M. Nader	CHECKED: S. Rodriguez	LIVE LOADING, HS20-44, ALTERNATIVE AND PERMIT DESIGN LOAD AND LIFT LOADS
DETAILS	BY: T. Ho	CHECKED: S. Rodriguez	LAYOUT	BY: M. Nader	CHECKED: S. Rodriguez	SAFETY AND PERMIT DESIGN LOAD AND LIFT LOADS	
QUANTITIES	BY: D. Nguyen-Tan	CHECKED: N. Vo	SPECIFICATIONS	BY: J. Rucker	CHECKED: J. Rucker	SAFETY AND PERMIT DESIGN LOAD AND LIFT LOADS	

PREPARED FOR THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

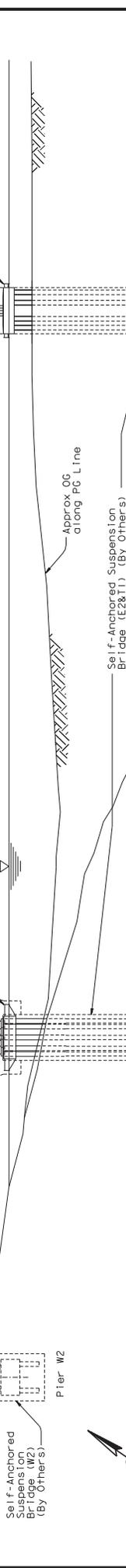
PROJECT ENGINEER
R. Monzonarez

BRIDGE NO. 34-00061/R
ALUMETER POST 13.2/13.9

ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN METERS UNLESS OTHERWISE SHOWN

STRUCTURE PLAN NO. 1

SAN FRANCISCO OAKLAND BAY BRIDGE EAST SPAN SEISMIC SAFETY PROJECT (SUPERSTRUCTURE & TOWER)



NOTES:

- For pier and Navigation Channel Marker, Light Details, see "Road Plans".
- For deck drain locations, see "Deck Drainage Details" sheets.
- For service platform details, see "Road Plans".
- For luminaire locations and details, see "Road Plans". For luminaire supports, see "Luminaire & Support Details" sheets. For sign supports, see "Sign Support Details" sheet.
- For Strong Motion Detection System, see "Road Plans".
- The Contractor shall verify all controlling field dimensions before ordering or fabricating any material.

REGISTERED ENGINEER - CIVIL
12-6-04
PLANS APPROVAL DATE
The State of California or its officers or employees or authorized agents of this state.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
M. Nader
No. C. 054426
Exp. 12/31/05
SITE OF WORK

REGISTERED ENGINEER - CIVIL
12-6-04
PLANS APPROVAL DATE
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REGISTERED ENGINEER - CIVIL
12-6-04
PLANS APPROVAL DATE
The State of California or its officers or employees or authorized agents of this state.

DESIGN	BY: M. Nader	CHECKED: S. Rodriguez	LOAD FACTOR	DESIGN	BY: M. Nader	CHECKED: S. Rodriguez	LIVE LOADING, HS20-44, ALTERNATIVE AND PERMIT DESIGN LOAD AND LIFT LOADS
DETAILS	BY: T. Ho	CHECKED: S. Rodriguez	LAYOUT	BY: M. Nader	CHECKED: S. Rodriguez	SAFETY AND PERMIT DESIGN LOAD AND LIFT LOADS	
QUANTITIES	BY: D. Nguyen-Tan	CHECKED: N. Vo	SPECIFICATIONS	BY: J. Rucker	CHECKED: J. Rucker	SAFETY AND PERMIT DESIGN LOAD AND LIFT LOADS	

DIST.	COUNTY	ROUTE	KILOMETER POST TOTAL PROJECT	SHEET NO.	TOTAL SHEETS
04	SF	80	13.2/13.9	512R	1204

REGISTERED ENGINEER - CIVIL	PROJECT NO.	DATE
M.S.	12-6-04	9/30/07

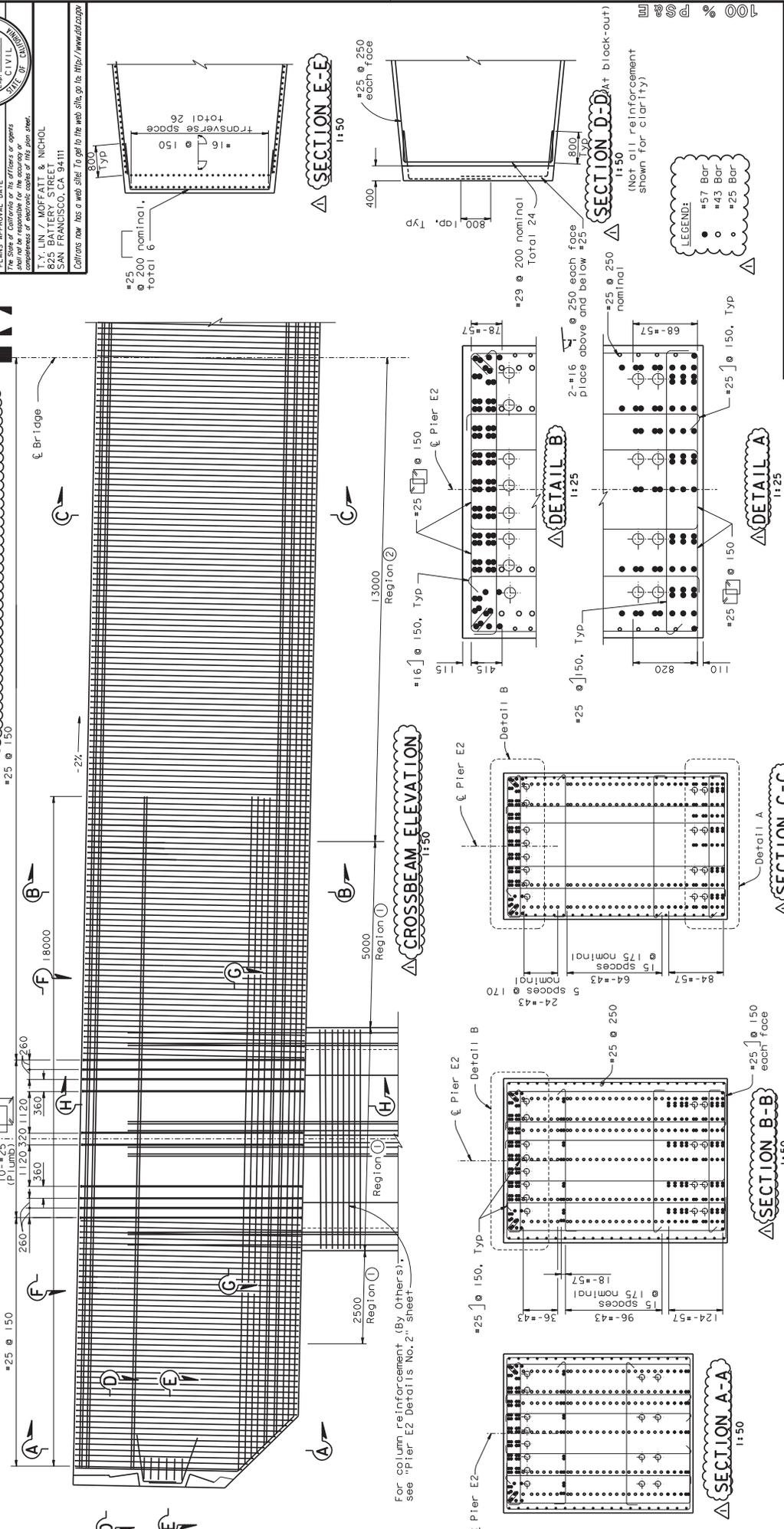
REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
 No. C. 05163
 No. 9/30/07
 CIVIL
 STATE OF CALIFORNIA

DESIGN APPROVAL DATE: 12-6-04
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 SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94111
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NOTES:

- For Sections F-F and G-G, see "Pier E2 Details No. 4" sheet.
- Alternate 90° and 135° seismic hook horizontally and vertically. Hook shall engage horizontal bars.
- Column hoops shall follow the 2% slope inside the capbeam.
- PT, Bearing and Shear key hardware not shown for clarity.
- No splices permitted in region ①. Splicing within region ② shall be staggered and not more than 50% of one section.
- Reinforcement placement support bars required (not shown), typical.
- Longitudinal crossbeam, reinforcement shall be placed as follows: 29 @ 250 nominal, reinforcement & anchor bolts.
- At the locations of bearings and midspan shear keys, Contractor may replace ties with equivalent headed bars.
- For additional notes, see "Pier E2 Details No. 4" sheet.



DESIGN OVERSIGHT	DESIGNER	DATE	MARK DATE	NO.	REV.	DESCRIPTION
				23	1	CH'D

DESIGNED BY	CHECKED BY	DATE
A. Sanjines	J. Chan	

PROJECT ENGINEER	BRIDGE NO.	ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS UNLESS OTHERWISE SHOWN
R. Manzanarez	34-00081/R	

PROJECT NO.	KILOMETER POST	BRIDGE NO.
13.2/13.9	34-00081/R	

PREPARED FOR THE	STATE OF CALIFORNIA	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
CONTRACT CHANGE ORDER NO.		

SCALE	DATE	BY
1:50	9/30/07	M.S.

CONTRACT CHANGE ORDER NO.	SHEET	OF
	512R	1204

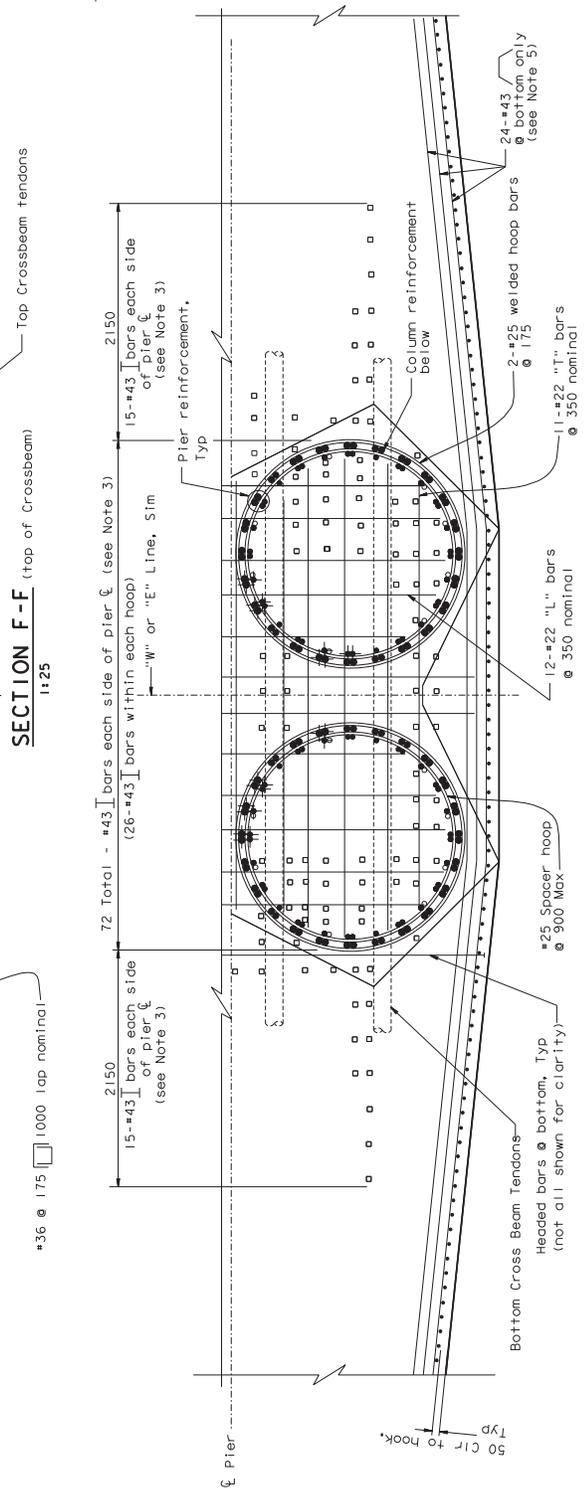
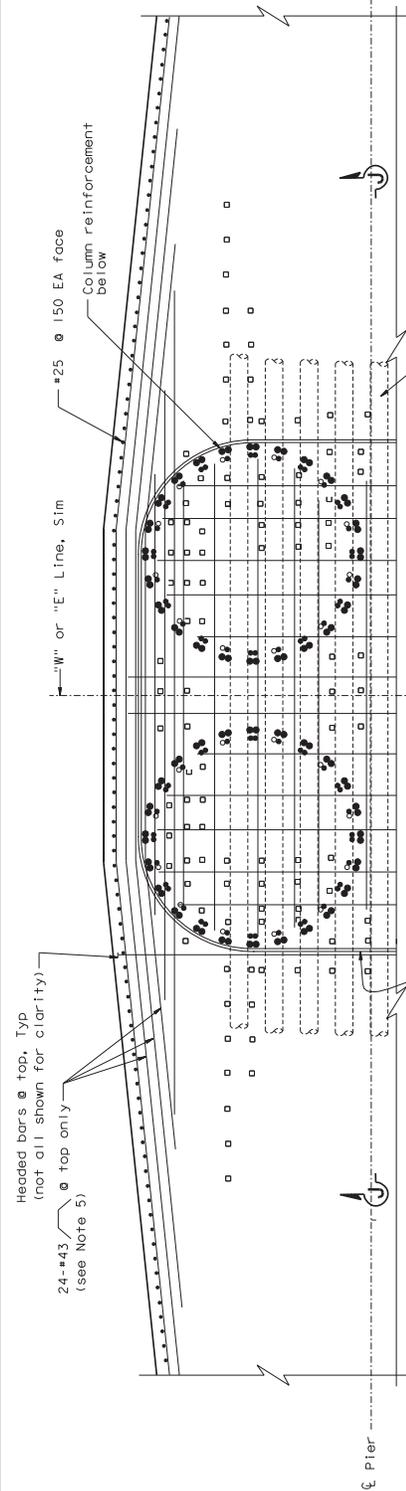
DIST.	COUNTY	ROUTE	KILOMETER POST NO.	SHEET NO.	TOTAL SHEETS
04	SF	80	13.2/13.9	513R1	1204

REGISTERED ENGINEER - CIVIL	PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
M. S. B.	NO. 051153
12-6-04	EXPIRES 9/30/07
PLANS APPROVAL DATE	
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REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER	
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94111	
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Original Sheet Superseded

LEGEND
 □ - Indicates Welded Headed bar (see Note 4)



NOTES:

- Not all reinforcement shown for clarity.
- Adjust reinforcement as required to clear column reinforcement.
- Adjust vertical headed bars within hoops to clear prestressing and main longitudinal reinforcement. Vertical reinforcement may be terminated subject to approval by the Engineer.
- Headed reinforcement may consist of rebar with either friction welded plates or threaded heads. Threaded heads must equal or exceed the capacity of welded plates.
- Cut off #43 top and bottom longitudinal bars at widened beam to avoid main Crossbeam longitudinal reinforcement as required.
- Reinforcement details reflect strict adherence to the location of pier column reinforcement defined on "Pier E2 details No. 2" sheet.
- Adequate fabrication and placement of all permanently embedded items may require more stringent tolerances than those normally specified. It shall be the Contractor's responsibility to ensure the adequate fabrication and placement of all permanently embedded items within the geometric constraints of the plans.
- For anchor rod layouts and details for bearings and shear keys, see "Pier E2 details No. 9" sheet.
- For Section J-J see "Pier E2 Details No. 7" sheet.

DATE	DESCRIPTIONS	AS BY	NO.
02/21/06	E2 CAP BEAM L&D	AS	1V
MARK	DATE	DESCRIPTIONS	REVISIONS

CONTRACT CHANGE ORDER NO. _____
 SHEET _____ OF _____

SAN FRANCISCO OAKLAND BAY BRIDGE
 EAST SPAN SEISMIC SAFETY PROJECT
 (SUPERSTRUCTURE & TOWER)

PIER E2 DETAILS NO. 4

DESIGN OVERSIGHT	DESIGNED BY	CHECKED BY	DATE
By: <i>[Signature]</i>	By: <i>[Signature]</i>	By: <i>[Signature]</i>	07/21/06

BRIDGE NO.	PROJECT ENGINEER
34-00061/R	R. Manzanarez
KILOMETER POST	COUNTY
13.2/13.9	CU 04
DATE PLOTTED	SCALE
07/21/06	EA 0120F1



DIST.	COUNTY	ROUTE	KILOMETER POST NO.	SHEET NO.	TOTAL SHEETS
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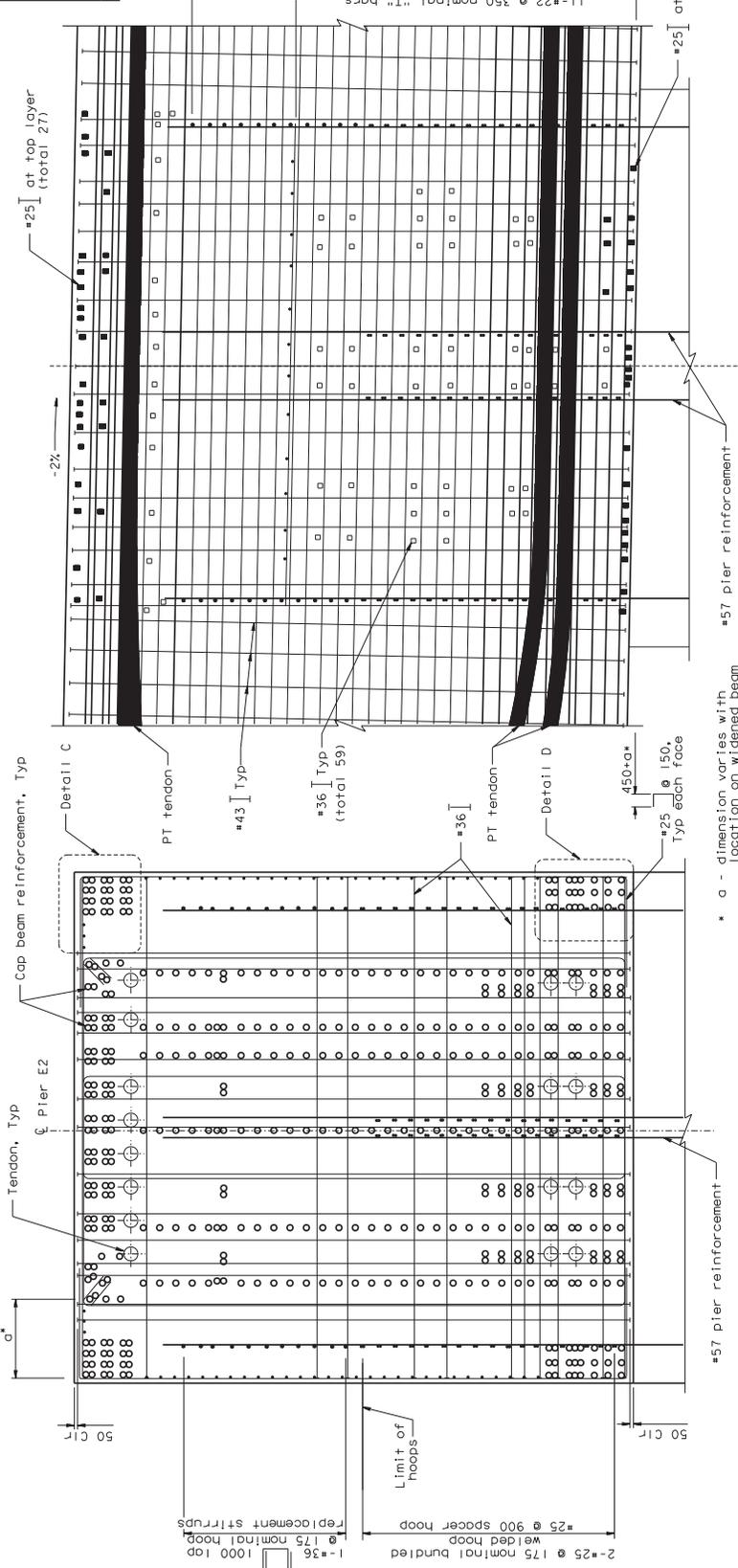
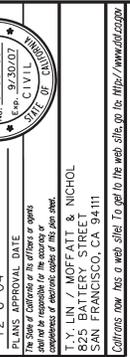
REGISTERED ENGINEER - CIVIL

12-6-04

PLANS APPROVAL DATE

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SECTION H-H
1:25

(Not all rebars shown for clarity)

SECTION J-J
1:25

(Not all rebars shown for clarity)

MARK	DATE	DESCRIPTIONS	BY	CH'D	CCO'
10/2/06		E2 CAP BEAM LSD	AS	NV	23
		REVISIONS			

CONTRACT CHANGE ORDER NO. _____
SHEET ____ OF ____

R. VOI ZOBIRI/V. TOMAYL/M.L./F.C.
DESIGN OVERSIGHT
Alex E. Santiago
No. C. 05153
State of California
Civil Engineering
License No. 9230/07

DESIGN	BY	San Jines	CHECKED	J. Chan
DETAILS	BY	R. Xu	CHECKED	J. Chan
QUANTITIES	BY	C. Berrodo	CHECKED	B. Masson

PREPARED FOR THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

PROJECT ENGINEER
R. Manzanarez
3.2/13.9
34-00061/R

SAN FRANCISCO OAKLAND BAY BRIDGE EAST SPAN SEISMIC SAFETY PROJECT (SUPERSTRUCTURE & TOWER)

PIER E2 DETAILS NO. 7

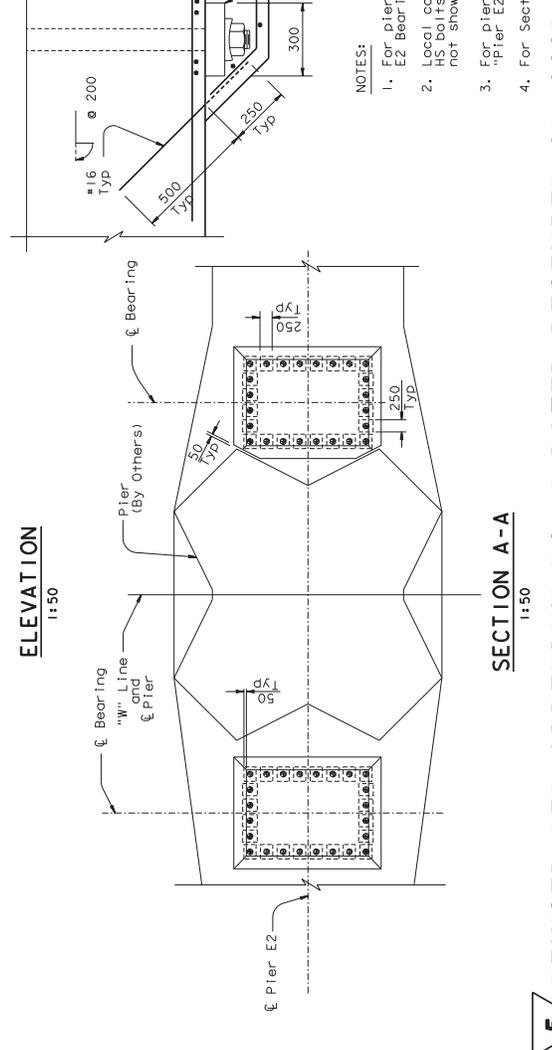
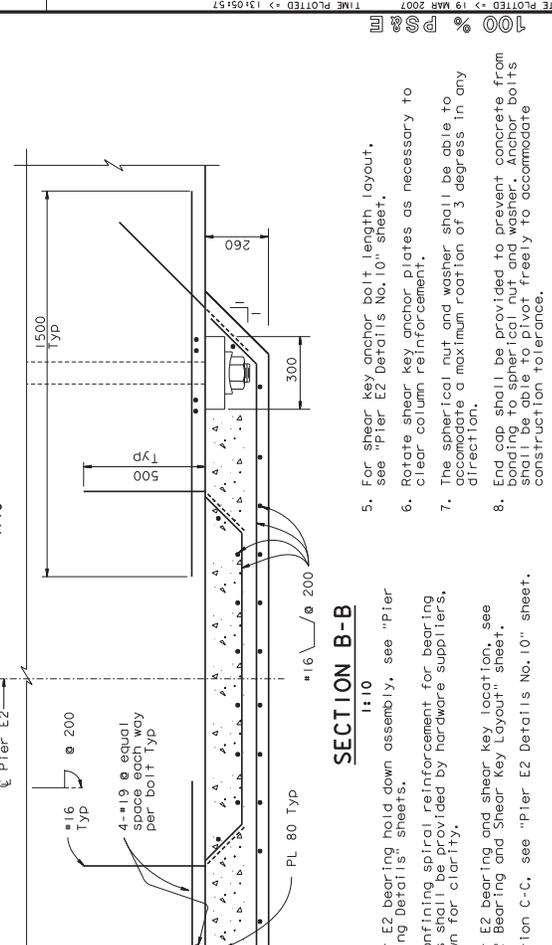
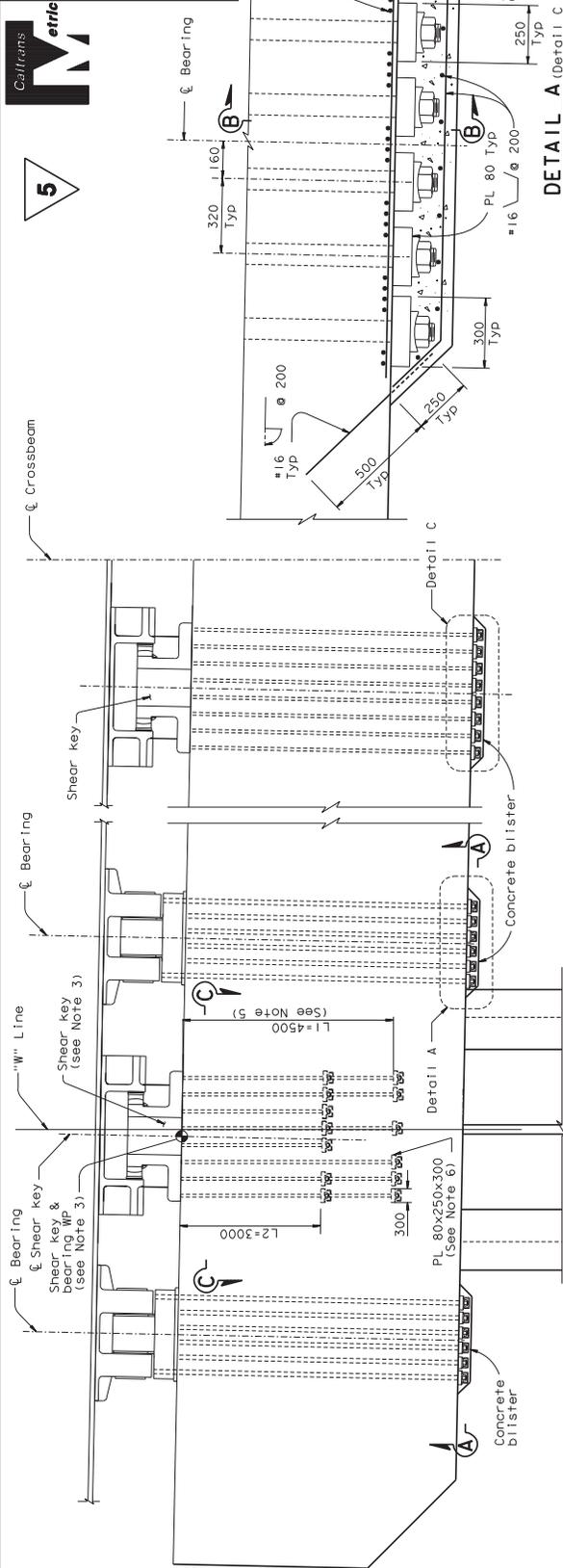
NOTES:

- Adjust reinforcement as required to clear column reinforcement. Bars can be moved and bundled to adjacent bars that clear column reinforcement.
- For additional notes, see "Pier E2 Details No. 3" and "Pier E2 Details No. 4".

- LEGEND
- ▮ #43 Headed bar
 - #36 Headed bar
 - #25 Headed bar

ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS UNLESS OTHERWISE SHOWN

	DIST.	COUNTY	ROUTE	KILOMETER POST TOTAL PROJECT	SHEET NO.	TOTAL SHEETS
	04	SF	80	13.2/13.9	518	1204
REGISTERED ENGINEER - CIVIL Alex E. Sarjines No. C. 051153 Exp. 9/30/07 CIVIL STATE OF CALIFORNIA						
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5 REVISED PER ADDENDUM NO. 5 DATED DECEMBER 21, 2005		ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS UNLESS OTHERWISE SHOWN	
PREPARED FOR THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION	PROJECT ENGINEER R. Manzanarez	BRIDGE NO. 34-00081/R	KILOMETER POST 3.2/13.9
DESIGN OVERSIGHT DATE: 12/28/05 BY: [Signature]	CHECKED: J. Chan CHECKED: J. Chan CHECKED: C. Bernardo	SAN FRANCISCO OAKLAND BAY BRIDGE EAST SPAN SEISMIC SAFETY PROJECT (SUPERSTRUCTURE & TOWER)	PIER E2 DETAILS NO. 9
SCALE: 1:50 FOR REVISIONS	QUANTITIES BY: R. Xu	PIER E2 BEARING AND SHEAR KEY LAYOUT EA 012041	SHEET NO. 518 TOTAL SHEETS 1204

NOTES:
 1. For pier E2 bearing hold down assembly, see "Pier E2 Bearing Details" sheets.
 2. Local confining spiral reinforcement for bearing, not shown for clarity.
 3. For pier E2 bearing and shear key location, see "Pier E2 Bearing and Shear Key Layout" sheet.
 4. For Section C-C, see "Pier E2 Details No. 10" sheet.

5. For shear key anchor bolt length layout, see "Pier E2 Details No. 10" sheet.
 6. Rotate shear key anchor plates as necessary to clear column reinforcement.
 7. The spherical nut and washer shall be able to accommodate a maximum rotation of 3 degrees in any direction.
 8. End cap shall be provided to prevent concrete from chipping spherical nut and washer. Anchor bolts shall be able to freely to accommodate construction tolerance.



DISL	COUNTY	ROUTE	KILOMETER POST TOTAL PROJECT	SHEET NO.	TOTAL SHEETS
04	SF	80	13.2/13.9	519R1	204

REGISTERED ENGINEER - CIVIL
 Alex E. Santiago
 No. C. 051153
 Exp. 9/20/07
 STATE OF CALIFORNIA
 PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

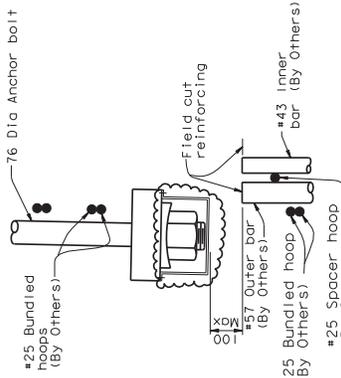
PLANS APPROVAL DATE
 12-6-04

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 PROJECT ENGINEER
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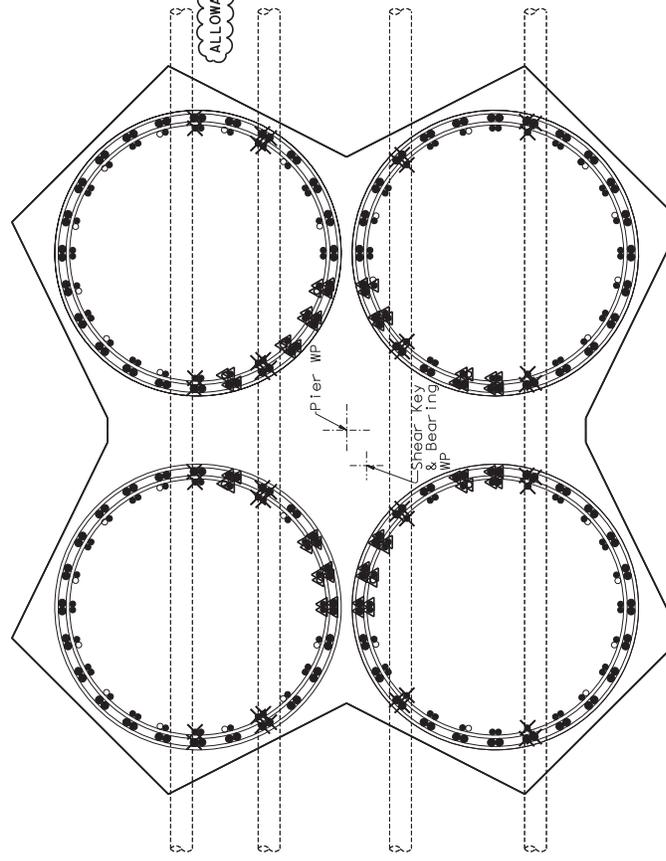
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ALLOWANCE FOR ANCHOR BOLT AND ANCHOR PLATE FIELD CUT DETAIL
 (see Notes 2 thru 4)

ALLOWANCE FOR PT DUCT FIELD CUT DETAIL
 (see Notes 2 thru 4)



CUTOFF ALLOWANCE FOR COLUMN REINFORCEMENT
 NTS
 (Allowance shown is theoretical and is for information only. Not for construction). (see Note 2 thru 4)

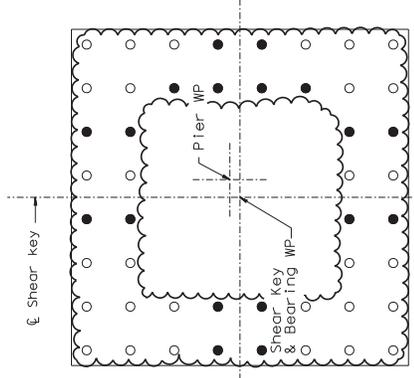
LEGEND:

- Anchor bolts length = L1
- Anchor bolts length = L2
- △ Indicates #43 or #57 column reinforcement may be field cut below the ducts. See "Allowance for PT duct".
- △ Indicates #43 or #57 column reinforcement may be field cut below the anchor bolt or anchor PL. See "Allowance for anchor bolt and anchor plate".

NOTES:

1. Local confining spiral reinforcement for bearing HS bolts shall be provided by hardware suppliers; not shown for clarity.
2. Rotate anchor plates as necessary to clear column reinforcement.
3. Contractor may field cut existing column reinforcement marked with X or Δ to clear PT ducts and shear key anchor bolt/anchor plate. See Field Cut Detail.
4. Prior to cutting any column reinforcement, the Contractor is required to submit locations and number of bars to be field cut for Engineer's review and approval.

SECTION C-C
 1:20
 (Anchor bolt length layout)



MARK	DATE	DESCRIPTIONS	AS BY	BY	NO. IN CH.	DATE

CONTRACT CHANGE ORDER NO. _____
 SHEET _____ OF _____

R. VOIGT/BOB/VA/LOAN/VA/L./M.L./F.C.
 DESIGN OVERSIGHT
 DATE: 07/26/05

DESIGN	BY A. Santiago	CHECKED J. Chan
DETAILS	BY R. Xu	CHECKED J. Chan
QUANTITIES	BY C. Bernagodo	CHECKED B. Mason

PREPARED FOR THE
 STATE OF CALIFORNIA
 DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

R. Moazzar
 PROJECT ENGINEER

BRIDGE NO. 34-00081/R
 KILOMETER POST 3.2/13.9
 SAN FRANCISCO OAKLAND BAY BRIDGE
 SELF-ANCHORED SUSPENSION BRIDGE
 (SUPERSTRUCTURE & TOWER)
 PIER E2 DETAILS NO. 10

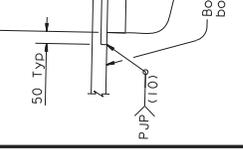
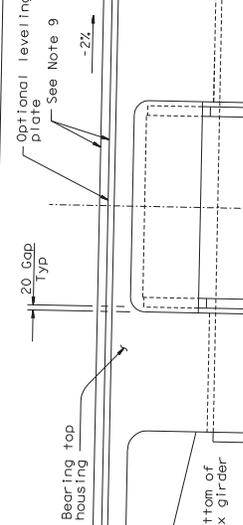
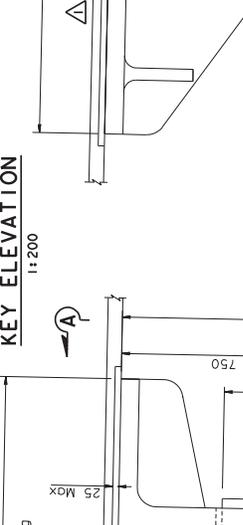
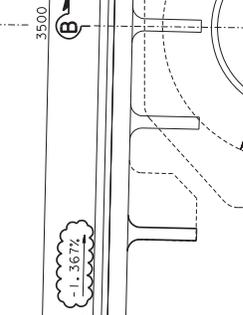
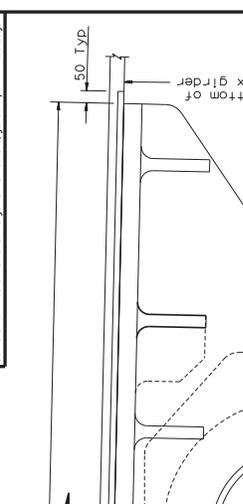
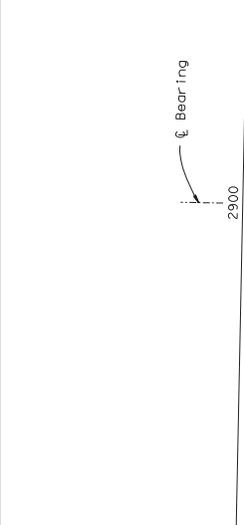
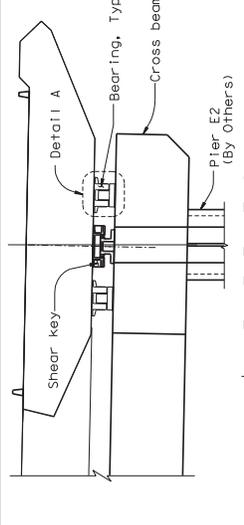
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Calltrans

REGISTERED ENGINEER - CIVIL
12-6-04
No. C. 054426
No. 12/31/09
CIVIL
MOFFATT & NICHOL
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94111
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KILOMETER POST NO. TOTAL SHEETS
ROUTE 13.2/13.9 883R2 | 204

DIST. COUNTY SF
PROJECT TOTAL SHEETS
04 80 883R2 | 204



LEGEND:
CR Center of Rotation

NOTES:
1. For Section B-B, see "Pier E2 Bearing Details No. 2" sheet.
2. Connections to box girder and Pier E2 are not shown for clarity.
3. The bearing top housing and bearing hold down assembly shall be Structural Casting Grade 345.
4. The bearing bottom housing and the solid shaft shall be Structural Casting Grade 550.

5. The grout pad thickness is shown for information only. Before grout field the grout pad thickness in the field the grout pad thickness required to align the center of rotation of the shear key and bearings at 0.750 m from the bottom surface of the box girder and ensure center of rotation of all bearings and shear keys are aligned in the same axis.

6. Gaps shall be maintained during installation by using shims placed below the dust cover locations. Remove shims after grouting. Alternatively, if grouting spacing bolts may be installed. These shall remain undamaged during installation and shall be replaced with plug bolts.

7. The Contractor may provide optional leveling plates to achieve fit-up and level contact surfaces for the bearings and shear keys. The Contractor shall specify the leveling plate material and strength in the plans and special provisions.
8. Leveling plate shall be attached with Δ and ∇ plug welds at 0.5 m Max spacing, and a perimeter FWP weld.

CONTRACT CHANGE ORDER NO. _____
SHEET _____ OF _____
REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION NOT ADDRESSED IN THIS C.O. REMAIN IN FORCE

NO.	DATE	BY	CD	DESCRIPTIONS	REVISIONS
1	07/17/09	Y. Li	CD	ISSUED FOR BIDDING	

NO.	DATE	BY	CD	DESCRIPTIONS	REVISIONS
1	07/17/09	Y. Li	CD	ISSUED FOR BIDDING	

NO.	DATE	BY	CD	DESCRIPTIONS	REVISIONS
1	07/17/09	Y. Li	CD	ISSUED FOR BIDDING	

NO.	DATE	BY	CD	DESCRIPTIONS	REVISIONS
1	07/17/09	Y. Li	CD	ISSUED FOR BIDDING	

NO.	DATE	BY	CD	DESCRIPTIONS	REVISIONS
1	07/17/09	Y. Li	CD	ISSUED FOR BIDDING	

NO.	DATE	BY	CD	DESCRIPTIONS	REVISIONS
1	07/17/09	Y. Li	CD	ISSUED FOR BIDDING	

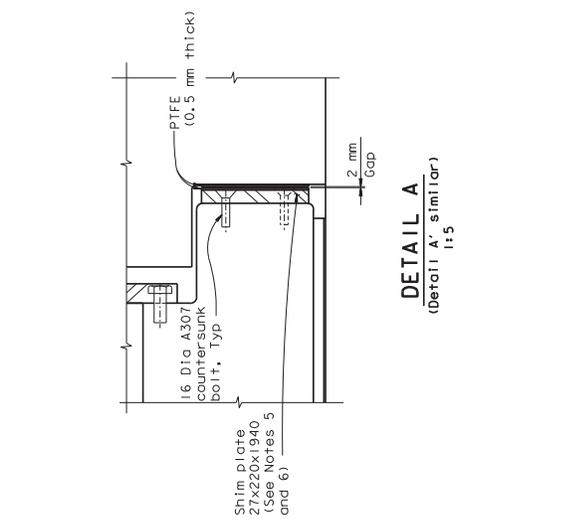
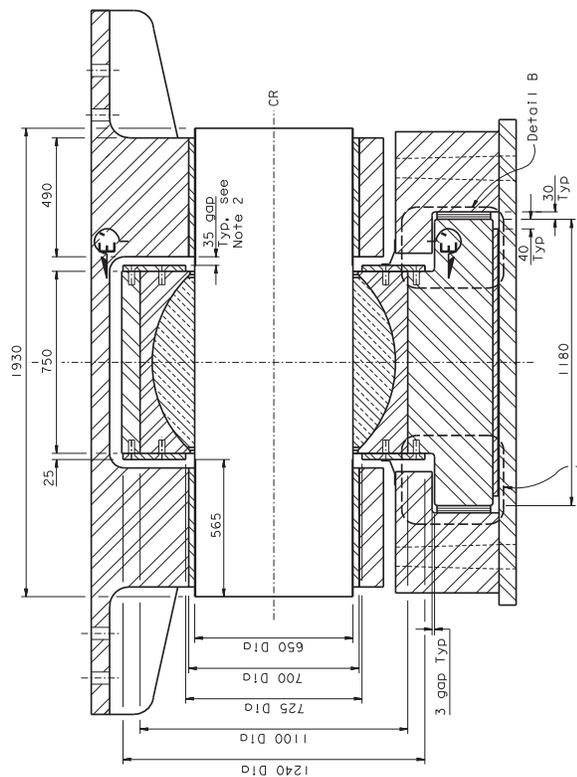
NO.	DATE	BY	CD	DESCRIPTIONS	REVISIONS
1	07/17/09	Y. Li	CD	ISSUED FOR BIDDING	



DIST.	COUNTY	ROUTE	KILOMETER POST NO.	TOTAL SHEETS
04	SF	80	13.2/13.9	88451 204

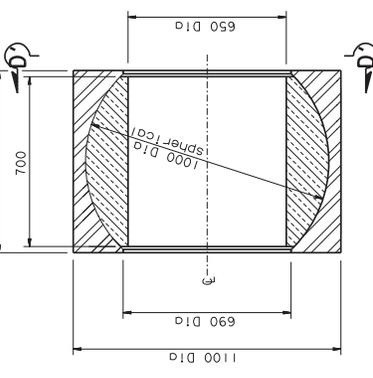
REGISTERED/ENGINEER - CIVIL	PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER	WARRANTY
09-26-08	No. C. 054426	Exp. 12/31/09
The State of California or its officers or agents shall not be responsible for the accuracy or completeness of electronic copies of this plan sheet.		
T.Y. LIN & ASSOCIATES MOFFATT & NICHOL SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94111		

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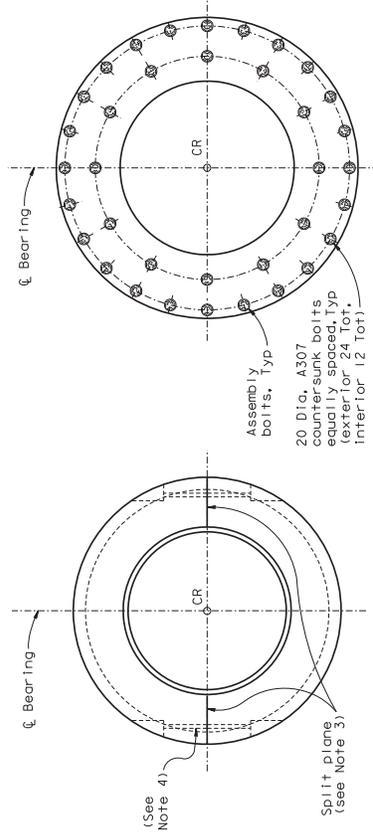


SECTION B-B
1:10

DETAIL B
(Detail B' similar)
1:5



SPHERICAL BUSHING ASSEMBLY DETAIL
1:10



VIEW D'-D'
1:10

VIEW E'-E'
1:10
(Retaining Ring PL)

NOTES:

- For details not shown, see "Pier E2 Bearing Details No.2" sheet.
- 35 mm gap ±2 mm shall be maintained on both sides during installation.
- The split plane shall be parallel to the base plate in the final erected position.
- Assembly bolts and recesses are shown schematically. Design and details of assembly bolts for spherical housing shall be per bearing manufacturer.
- Shim plate and PTFE film shall be provided along the 2 sides of the bearing housing in the longitudinal direction of the bridge.
- Shim plate details may vary with field conditions. Subject to review and approval of the Engineer.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION NOT ADDRESSED IN THIS CD WILL REMAIN IN FORCE			
MARK	DATE	DESCRIPTIONS	BY
Δ		PIER E2 CROSS BEAM	MM
		REVISIONS	MM
			NV
			71

CONTRACT CHANGE ORDER NO. _____
SHEET _____ OF _____

DATE PLOTTED = 08 OCT 2008 15:37:13
TIME PLOTTED = 15:37:13

ALTERNATE BEARING DETAILS
1:10

ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS UNLESS OTHERWISE SHOWN

PREPARED FOR THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION		SAN FRANCISCO OAKLAND BAY BRIDGE EAST SPAN SEISMIC SAFETY PROJECT (SUPERSTRUCTURE & TOWER)	
DESIGN	NO. M, NOBOR	BRIDGE NO.	34-00061/R
DETAILS	NO. M, NOBOR	KILOMETER POST	13.2/13.9
QUANTITIES	NO. M, NOBOR	PROJECT ENGINEER	R. Manzanarez
DESIGN SCALE IN MILLIMETERS (FOR REVISIONS)		PROJECT ENGINEER	
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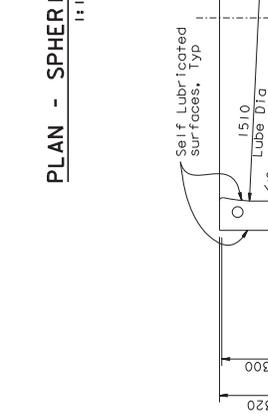
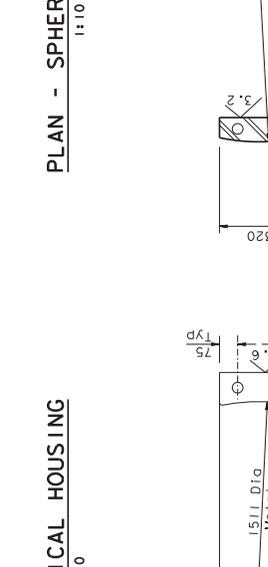
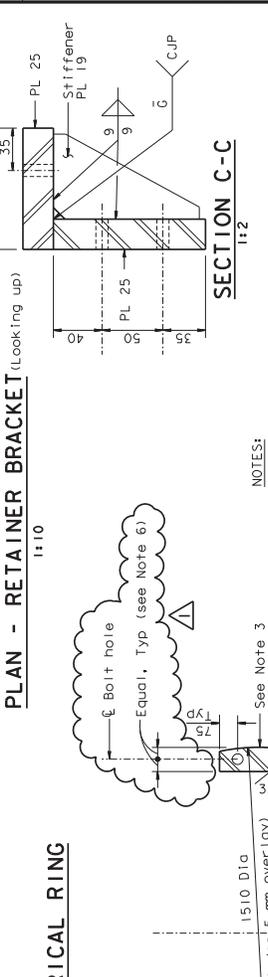
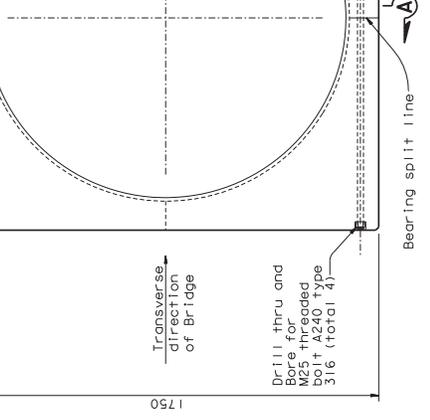
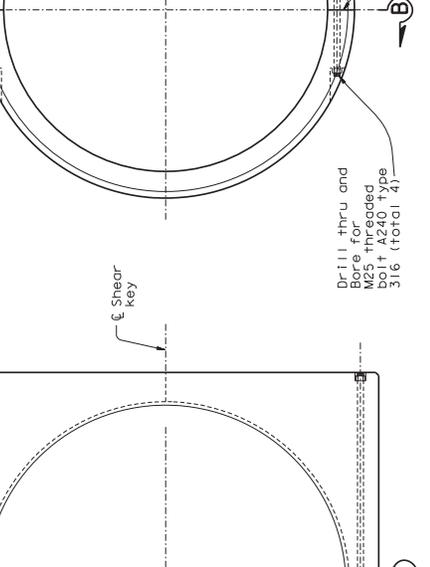
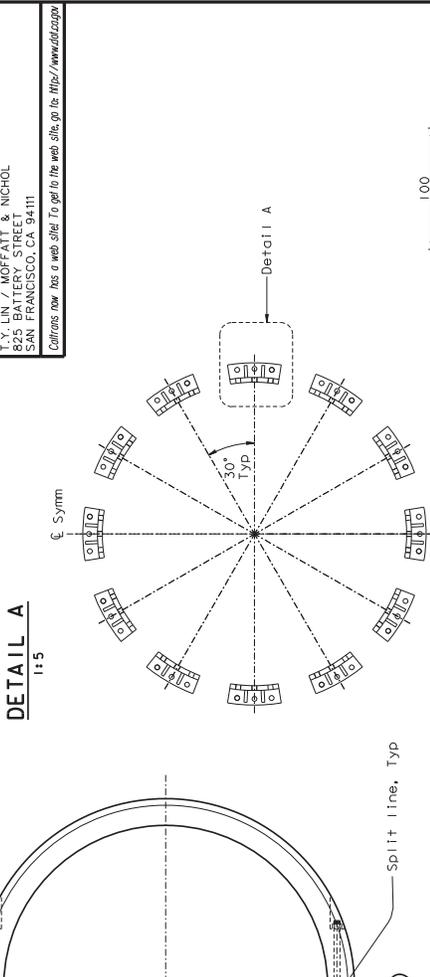
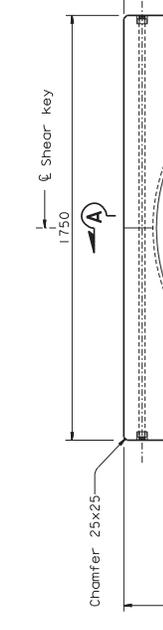
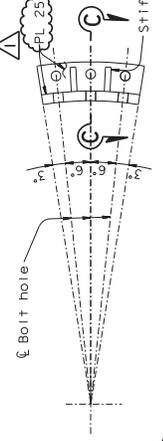
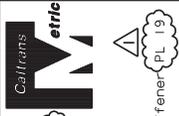
R. VOIGT/2008/1/V.10m/V.L./M.L./F.C.
 DESIGN OVERSIGHT
 Date: 09/22/08
 Scale: 1:10
 Rev. Date: 5-18-08

DIST	COUNTY	ROUTE	KILOMETER POST NO.	TOTAL PROJECT SHEETS	TOTAL SHEETS
04	SF	80	13.2/13.9	888A1	1204

REGISTERED ENGINEER - CIVIL
12-7-05
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PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
M. MOZDORAZ
No. C. 054426
No. 12/31/09
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

T.Y. LIN, T.Y. LIN & ASSOCIATES
1000 CALIFORNIA STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94111
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NOTES:

- The spherical ring shall be Structural Casting.
- The spherical housing shall be high strength manganese bronze centrifugally cast to the requirements of B271-C86300. All assembly bolts shall be stainless steel A240 Type 316.
- The mating surfaces of the spherical ring shall be self-lubricated with a resin-impregnated overlay conforming to the requirements of A200 Type 316.
- The lubricant shall be self-lubricated.
- The spherical ring shall be "snug fit" over the split section of the shear key.
- At the Contractor's option, bolt hole location may be adjusted to accommodate seating of bolt nut and washer, subject to review and approval of the Engineer.

DESIGN	BY	M. MOZDORAZ	CHECKED	J. DENNIS
DETAILS	BY	N. VO	CHECKED	J. DENNIS
QUANTITIES	BY	N. VO	CHECKED	J. DENNIS

REVISIONS

MARK	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY	CHK'D	COO'D
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					

CONTRACT CHANGE ORDER NO. _____
SHEET _____ OF _____

ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS UNLESS OTHERWISE SHOWN

BRIDGE NO. 34-00081/R
KILOMETER POST 13.2/13.9
PROJECT ENGINEER R. MOZDORAZ

PREPARED FOR THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

DATE PLOTTED = 08 OCT 2010
TIME PLOTTED = 15:41:35

SAN FRANCISCO OAKLAND BAY BRIDGE
EAST SPAN SEISMIC SAFETY PROJECT
(SUPERSTRUCTURE & TOWER)

PIER E2 SHEAR KEY DETAILS NO. 3

DATE PLOTTED = 08 OCT 2010
TIME PLOTTED = 15:41:35

*Appendix B – Bearing Upper Housing
FEM*

ANALYSIS OF BEARING UPPER HOUSING FOR SEISMIC LOADS

Self-Anchored Suspension Bridge

San Francisco Oakland Bay Bridge East Span Seismic Safety Project

Caltrans Project No. 04-0120F4

DRAFT



T.Y. Lin International / Moffatt & Nichol Joint Venture

July 15, 2013

INTRODUCTION

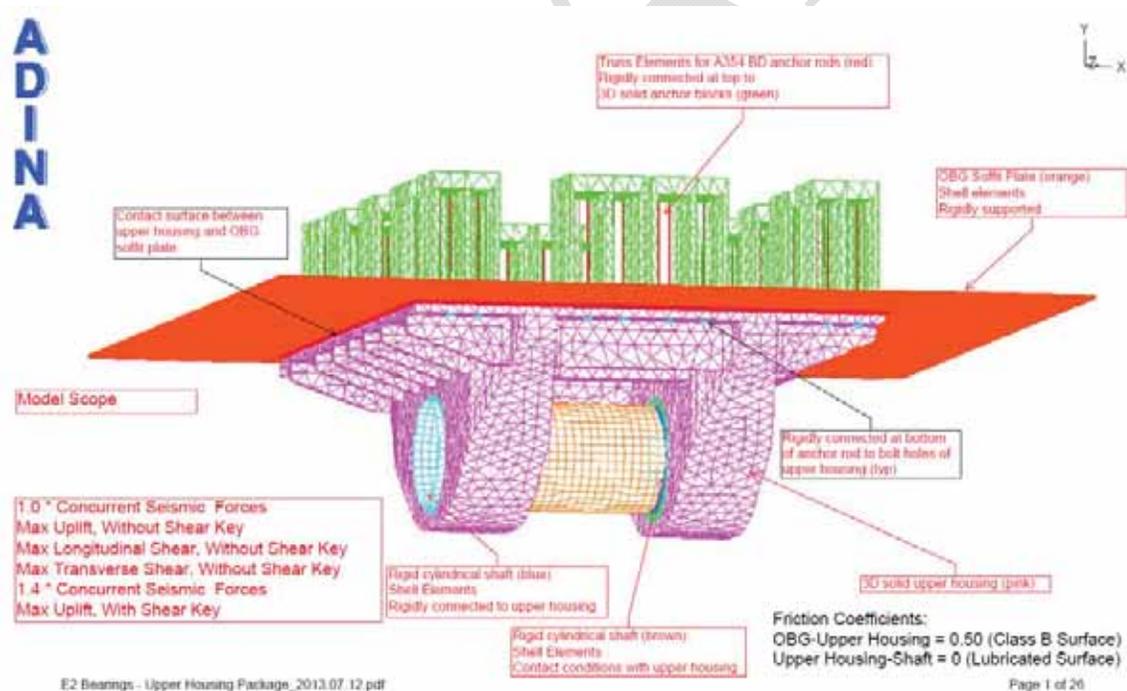
This study investigates the scenario of using only the permanent bearings to resist the seismic safety evaluation earthquake (SEE) load (without shear keys engaged – Load Path B and C).

MODEL

The behavior of the bearing upper housing was evaluated using a finite element model. This model was created using ADINA.

As shown in the figure below, the model includes the following structural components:

1. Bearing upper housing (Pink)
2. OBG base plate (Orange)
3. Bearing anchor bolts (Red vertical lines)
4. Anchor blocks for the bearing anchor bolts (Green)
5. Rigid Shell at the outer boundary of bearing shaft (Blue and Brown)

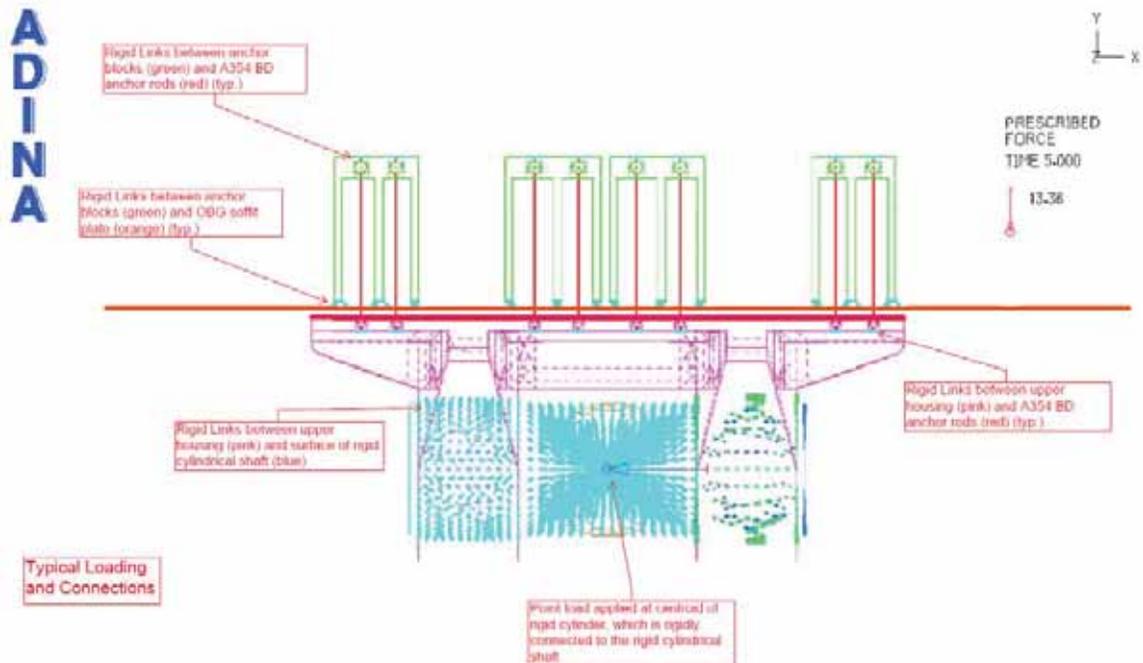


CONNECTIVITY AND BOUNDARY CONDITIONS

In order to apply the designated loading, the surface of the bearing shaft is modeled with shell elements. The loading To ensure stability of the analysis model, the shell is fully connected to one side (left in the above figure) of the bearing upper housing, through rigid links between the shell and inner face of the bearing housing arm. It is noteworthy that this rigid linked connection is expected to distort the results in the vicinity of the connection locations as an artifact of the modeling that should be discounted. Therefore, the results from the other arm (right) of the bearing housing should be used when applicable. Part of the shell body between the two arms of the bearing upper housing is rigidly connected to the loading point defined per plan, at the CG of the bearing shaft. A coupled contact surface is established between the shell body and the inner face of the other bearing housing arm. The contact surface assumes zero friction to simulate a lubricated interface.

The bearing upper housing is in contact with the bottom face of the OBG base plate. The contact friction coefficient is set to be 0.5, for the designated Class B finish. The upper housing is held to the OBG by A354BD anchor bolts of 3 inch diameter. The anchor bolts are constrained to the bolt holes on both the bearing upper housing and the anchor blocks. The anchor bolts are pre-tensioned to 0.7fpu under the dead load condition.

For simplicity, the OBG base plate is fully fixed, providing a rigid contact surface for the bearing upper housing. The anchor blocks are also rigidly supported, as they are welded to the OBG frame, which is not fully modeled in this analysis.



LOADS

Bearing forces were extracted from a seismic (time history) analysis of the self-anchored suspension bridge including the bearings and shear keys. The total longitudinal, transverse, and vertical loads transferred from the westbound and eastbound box girders to Pier E2 were extracted from

the analysis and distributed to the bearings and shear keys in accordance with the plans. The bearing loads are shown in Table 1.

Normal functioning of the bearing corresponds to the case “Shear Key Engaged”. The bearing is only required to carry vertical loads. These are either downwards—case C—or upwards—case U. Upwards loads are of greatest concern and are addressed in this report. A “safety factor” of 1.4 is applied to the calculated loads from the seismic analysis.

The bearing is also intended to function as a secondary mechanism to resist longitudinal and transverse loads should the shear keys fail. The three cases of greatest interest are those corresponding to the peak uplift on the bearing (case U), the peak transverse load (case T), and the peak longitudinal load (case L). In each case the orthogonal loads occurring simultaneously with the peak loads are also tabulated (and analyzed). These loads are applied with a “safety factor” of 1.0, since they are based on the conservative assumption that the shear key has failed.

Bearing Forces (SF=1.4)				
Case	Case	Trans.	Long.	Vert.
Shear Key Engaged (Load Path A)	C	0	310	81104
	U	0	108	-13355

Bearing Forces (SF=1.0)				
Case	Case	Trans.	Long.	Vert.
Shear Key Failed (Load Path B & C – See Note)	C	10799	4770	57932
	U	25287	1628	-9539
	T	30496	8186	16441
	L	1340	13232	19255

Note: The same seismic demands are conservatively assumed for Load Path C.

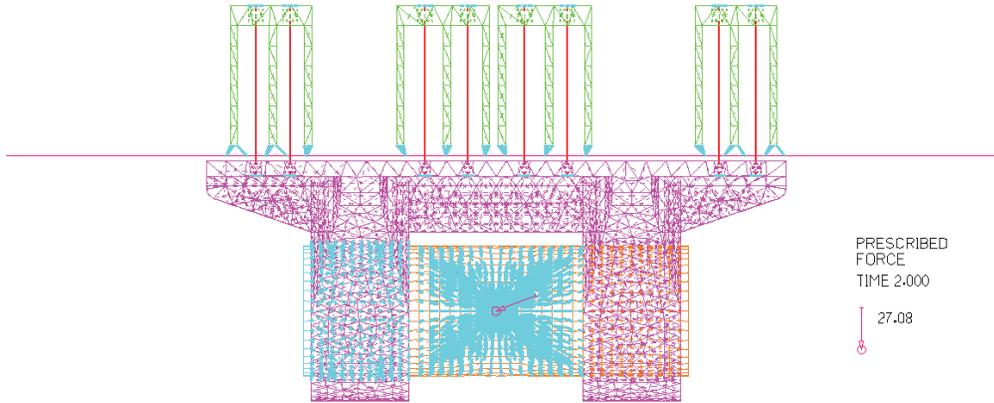
Table 1, Bearing Loads

As mentioned previously, the loading on the model is assigned at the CG of the bearing shaft, which transfers the force from the bearing upper housing to the bearing lower housing.

The load is modeled as pressure loading applied at relevant surfaces, with some simplifications.

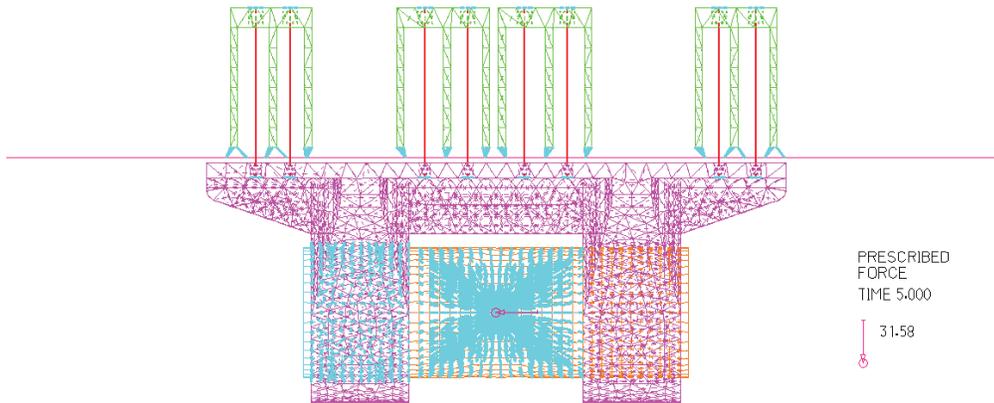
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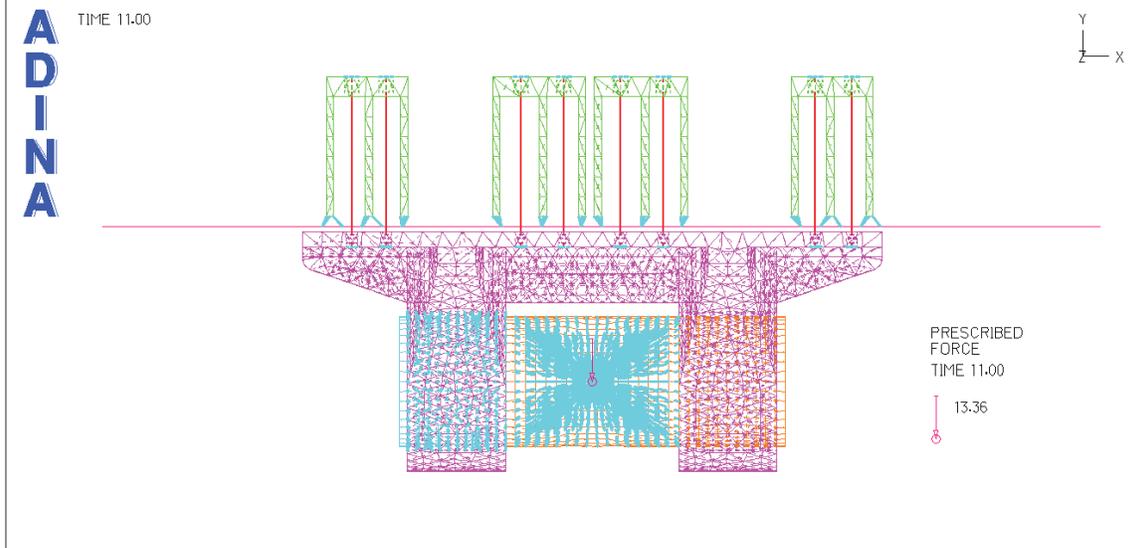
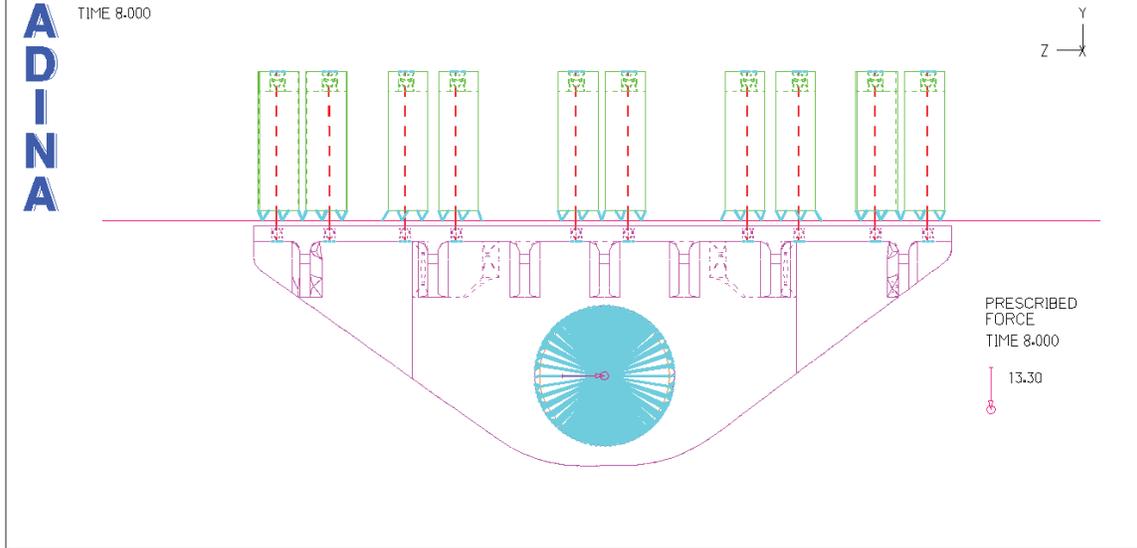
TIME 2.000



ADINA

TIME 5.000





ASSUMPTIONS

Assumptions are made in this analysis model, due to various constraints. The assumptions might be implied in the model description above, but are summarized as follows:

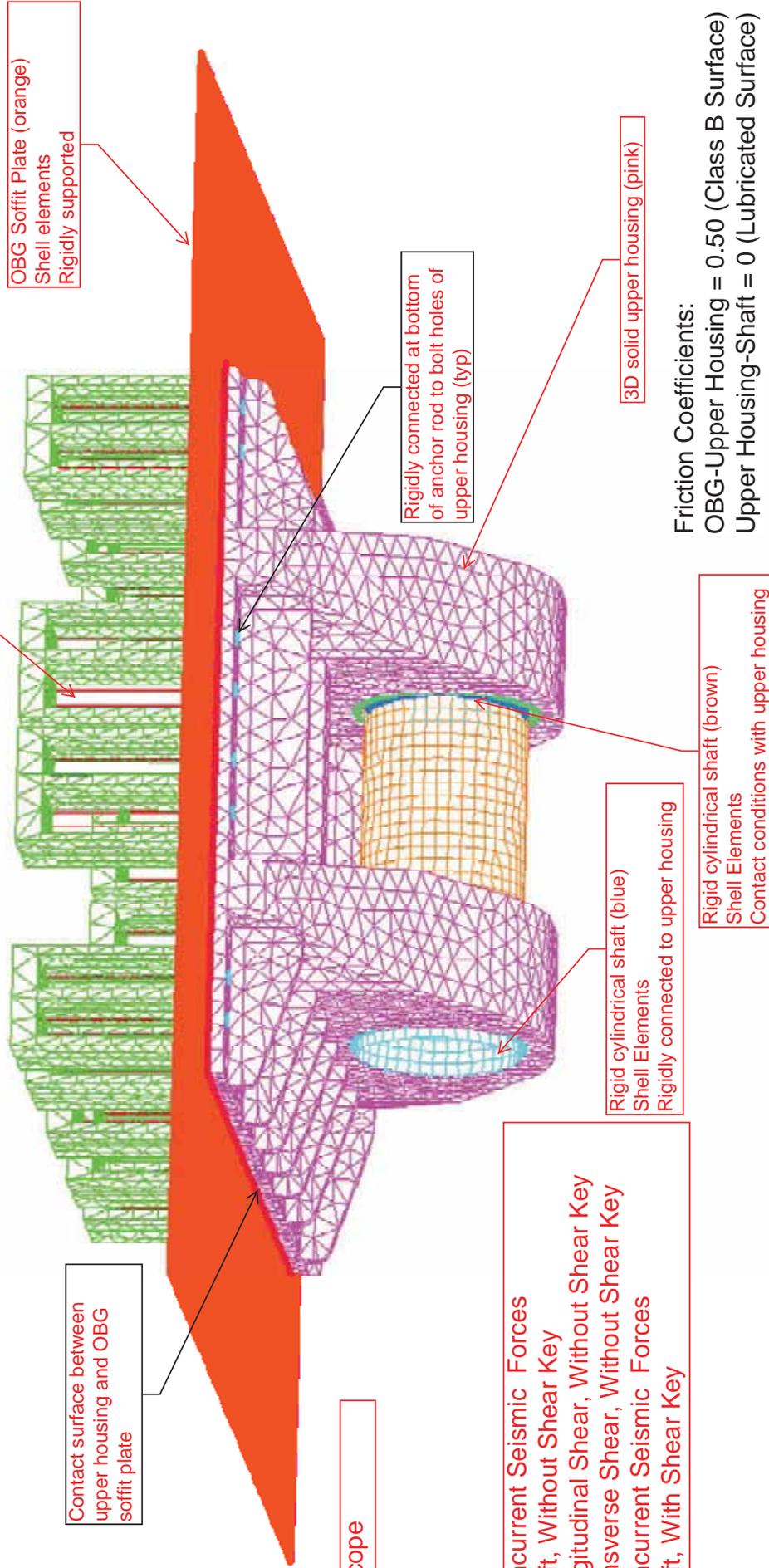
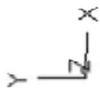
1. The load transfer mechanism within the bearing might be more complicated than the simplified single node loading. But the current loading scheme is considered to capture the behavior with sufficient accuracy.

2. The stiffness of the supporting OBG structure, and the bearing shaft and lower housing, will affect the stress distribution of the upper housing. But it is considered to have minor effect and therefore is not included in this analysis.
3. No shearing and bearing action is considered for the bolt model, only axial tension with the corresponding friction that holds the various components of the model together.

CONCLUSIONS

A series of finite element analyses were performed to determine the response of the bearing upper housing to seismic loads. Of particular interest are the stresses induced by peak uplift and peak transverse and longitudinal loads (with orthogonal loads occurring simultaneously). In all cases, the effective stresses in the housing are less than the yield strength of the material (not counting stresses concentrations related to simplified load application and boundary conditions – these superficial concentrated stresses are of no concern).

DRAFT



Truss Elements for A354 BD anchor rods (red)
Rigidly connected at top to
3D solid anchor blocks (green)

OBG Soffit Plate (orange)
Shell elements
Rigidly supported

Contact surface between
upper housing and OBG
soffit plate

Model Scope

Rigidly connected at bottom
of anchor rod to bolt holes of
upper housing (typ)

Rigid cylindrical shaft (blue)
Shell Elements
Rigidly connected to upper housing

3D solid upper housing (pink)

Rigid cylindrical shaft (brown)
Shell Elements
Contact conditions with upper housing

Friction Coefficients:
OBG-Upper Housing = 0.50 (Class B Surface)
Upper Housing-Shaft = 0 (Lubricated Surface)

- 1.0 * Concurrent Seismic Forces
- Max Uplift, Without Shear Key
- Max Longitudinal Shear, Without Shear Key
- Max Transverse Shear, Without Shear Key
- 1.4 * Concurrent Seismic Forces
- Max Uplift, With Shear Key

Brg_Upper_ModelOverview_Mesh



PRESCRIBED FORCE
TIME 5.000
13.36

Rigid Links between anchor blocks (green) and A354 BD anchor rods (red) (typ.)

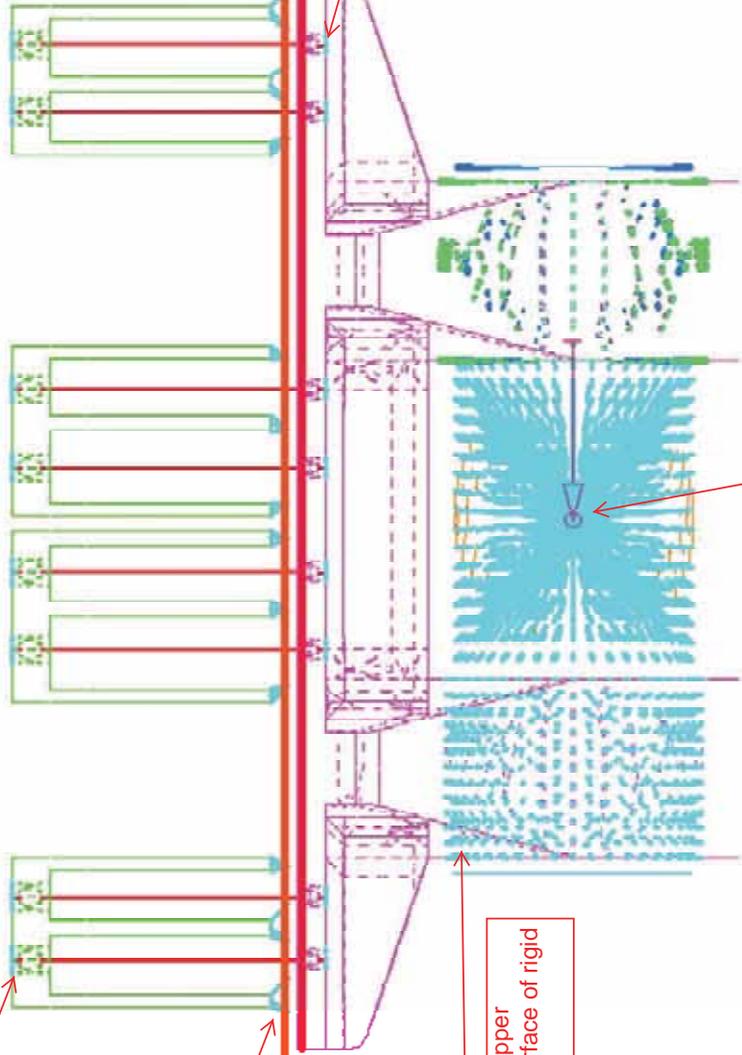
Rigid Links between anchor blocks (green) and OBG soffit plate (orange) (typ.)

Rigid Links between upper housing (pink) and surface of rigid cylindrical shaft (blue)

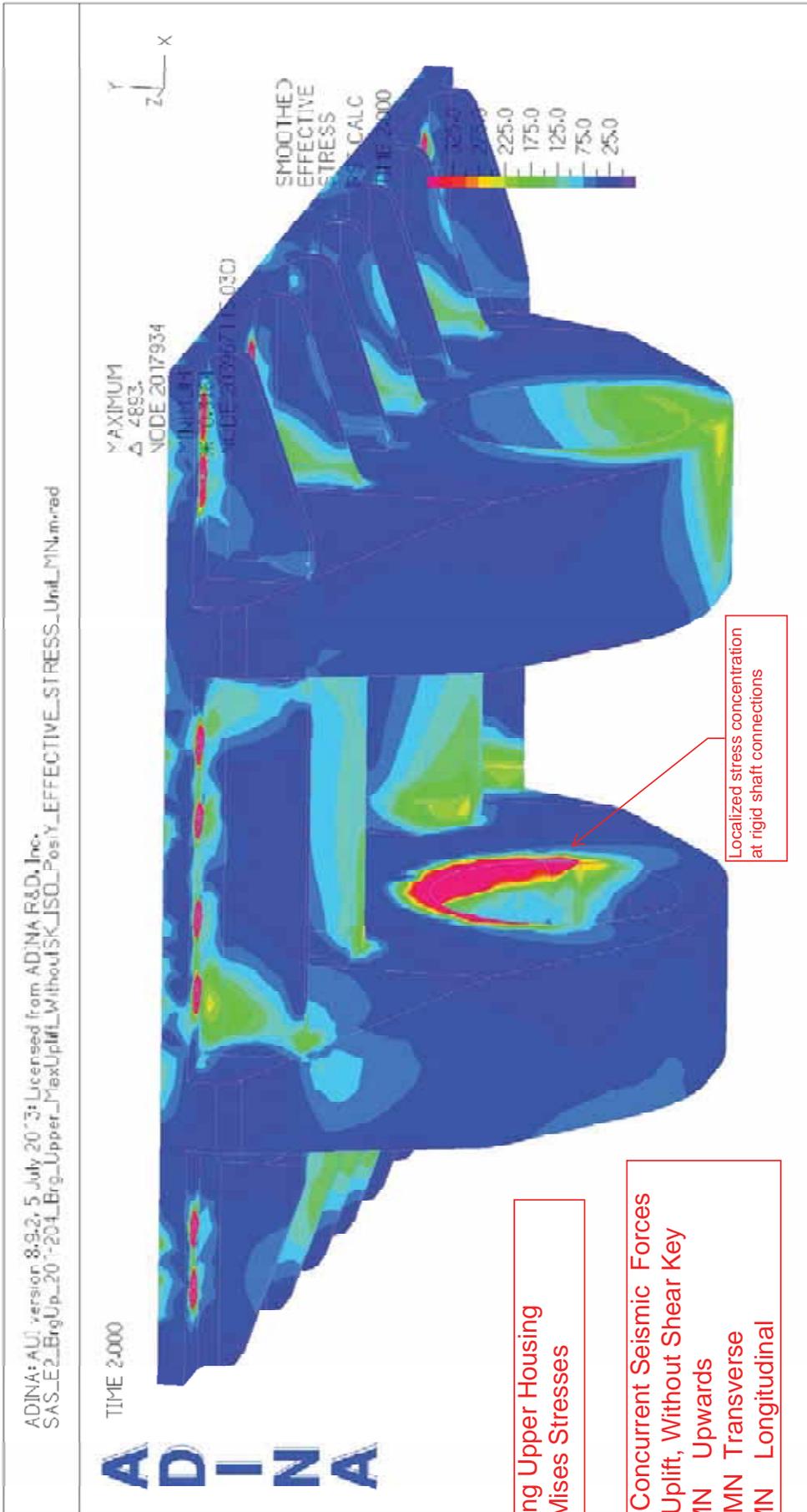
Typical Loading and Connections

Rigid Links between upper housing (pink) and A354 BD anchor rods (red) (typ.)

Point load applied at centroid of rigid cylinder, which is rigidly connected to the rigid cylindrical shaft



Brg_Upper_ModelOverview_Force



ADINA: AU version 8.9.2, 5 July 2013; Licensed from ADINA R&D, Inc.
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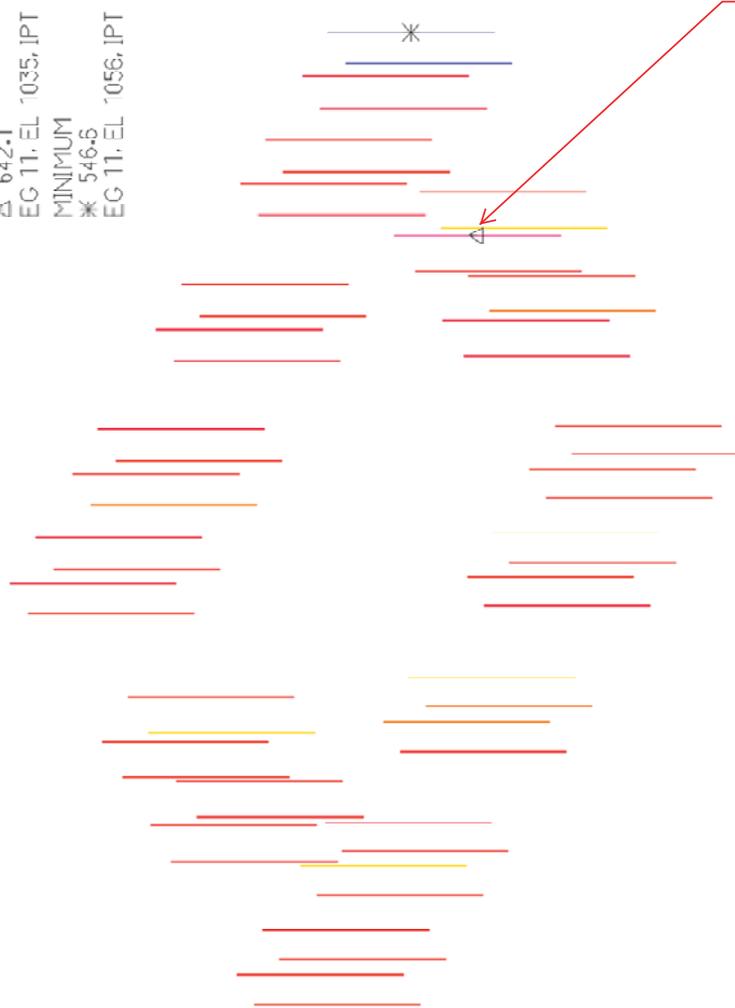
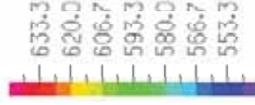
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TIME 2.000

MAXIMUM
 ▲ 642.1
 EG 11. EL 1035. IPT 1
 MINIMUM
 * 546.5
 EG 11. EL 1056. IPT 1



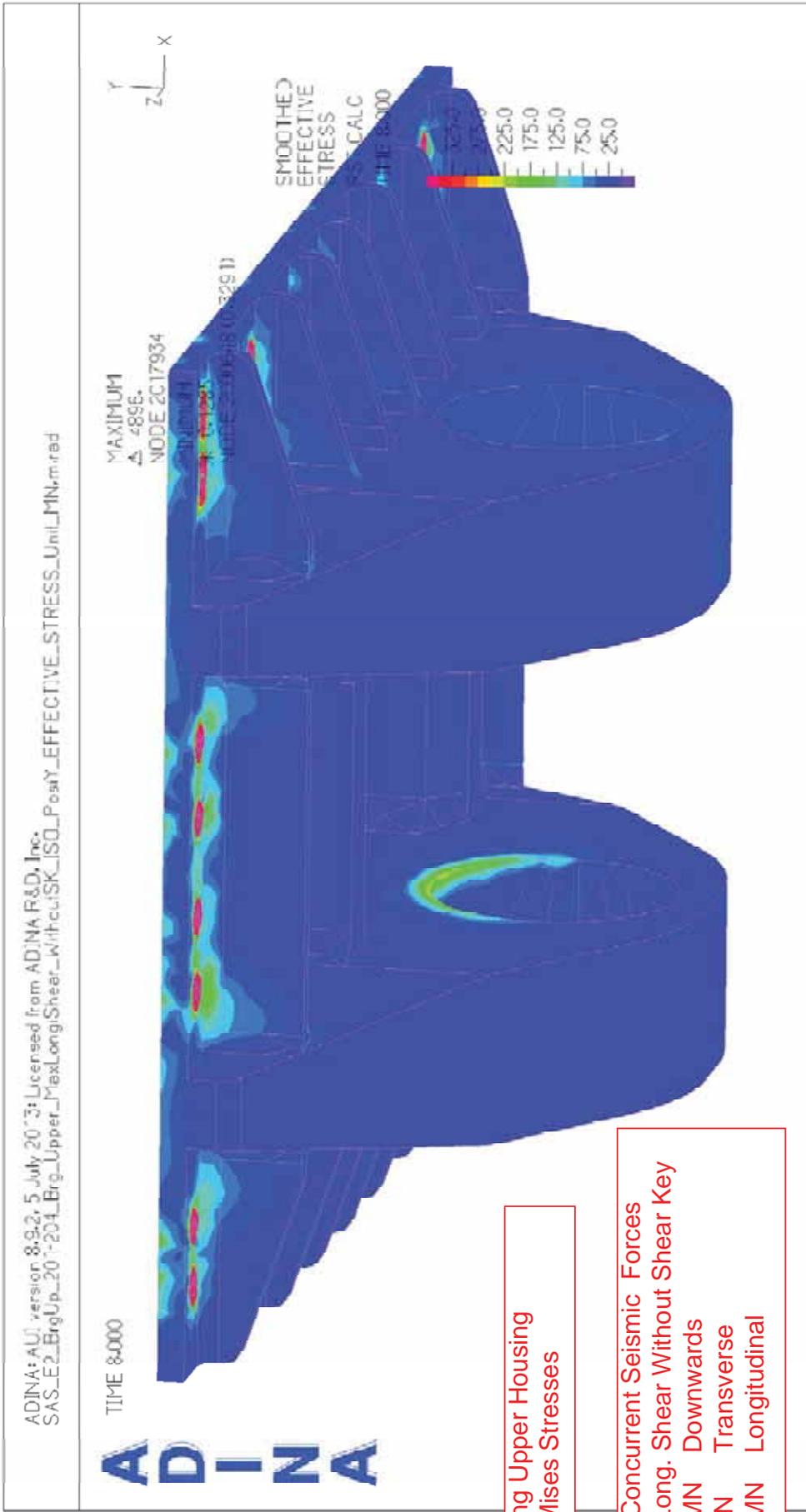
AXIAL STRESS
 RST CALC
 TIME 2.000



Peak Stress = 642MPa = 0.67Fpu

Anchor Rods
 Axial Stresses

1.0 * Concurrent Seismic Forces
 Max Uplift, Without Shear Key
 9.5 MN Upwards
 25.3 MN Transverse
 1.6 MN Longitudinal



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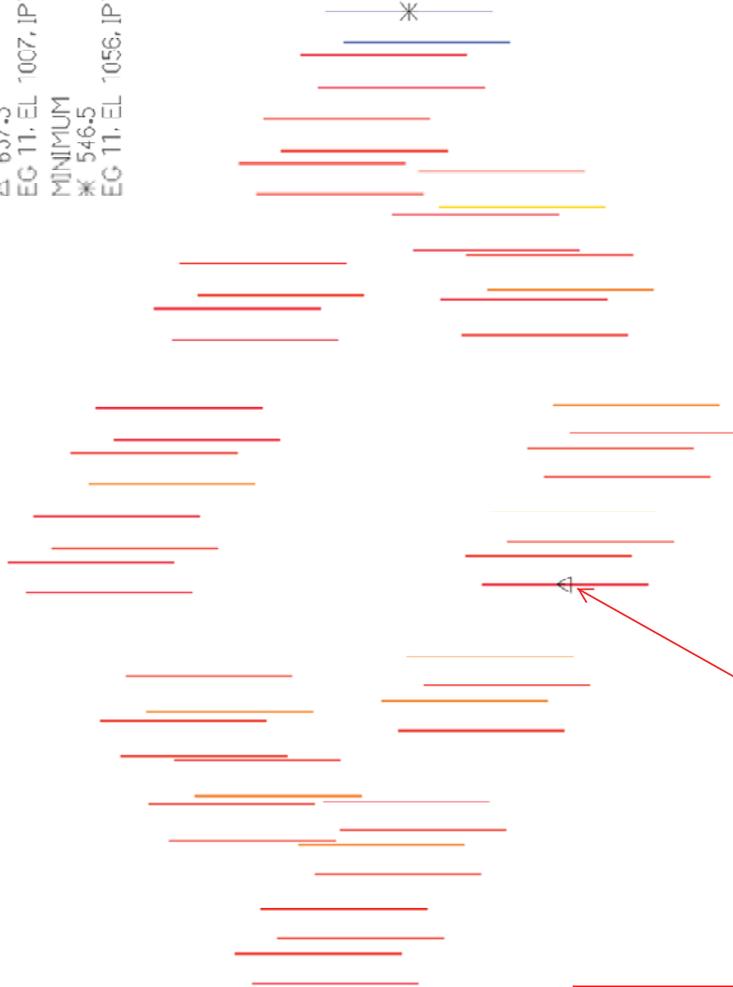
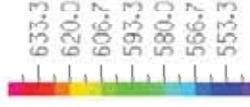
ADINA

TIME 8.000

MAXIMUM
 ▲ 637.3
 EG 11. EL 1007. IPT 1
 MINIMUM
 * 546.5
 EG 11. EL 1056. IPT 1



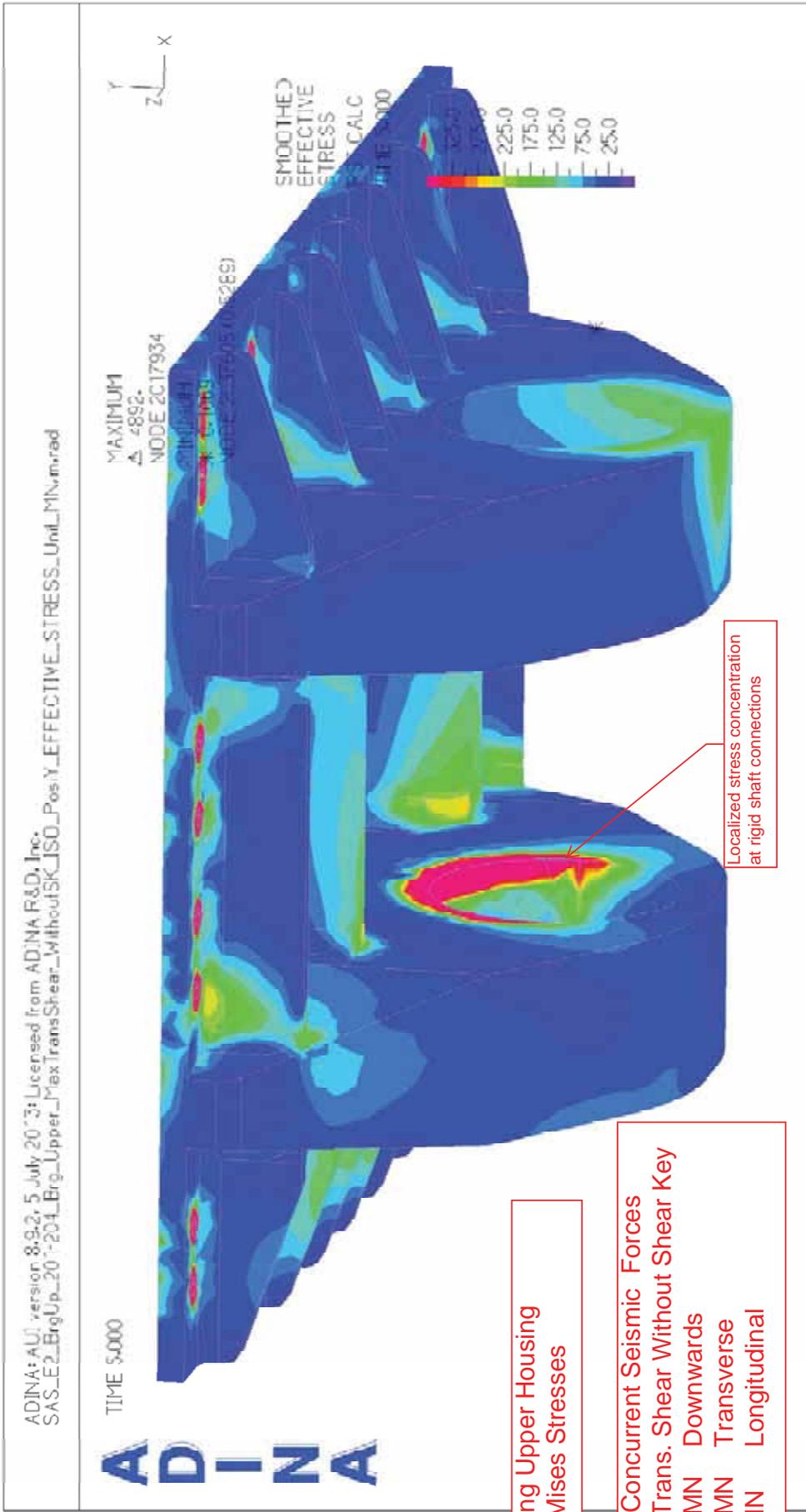
AXIAL STRESS
 RST CALC
 TIME 8.000



Peak Stress = 637MPa = 0.66Fpu

Anchor Rods
 Axial Stresses

1.0 * Concurrent Seismic Forces
 Max Long. Shear Without Shear Key
 19.3 MN Downwards
 1.3 MN Transverse
 13.2 MN Longitudinal



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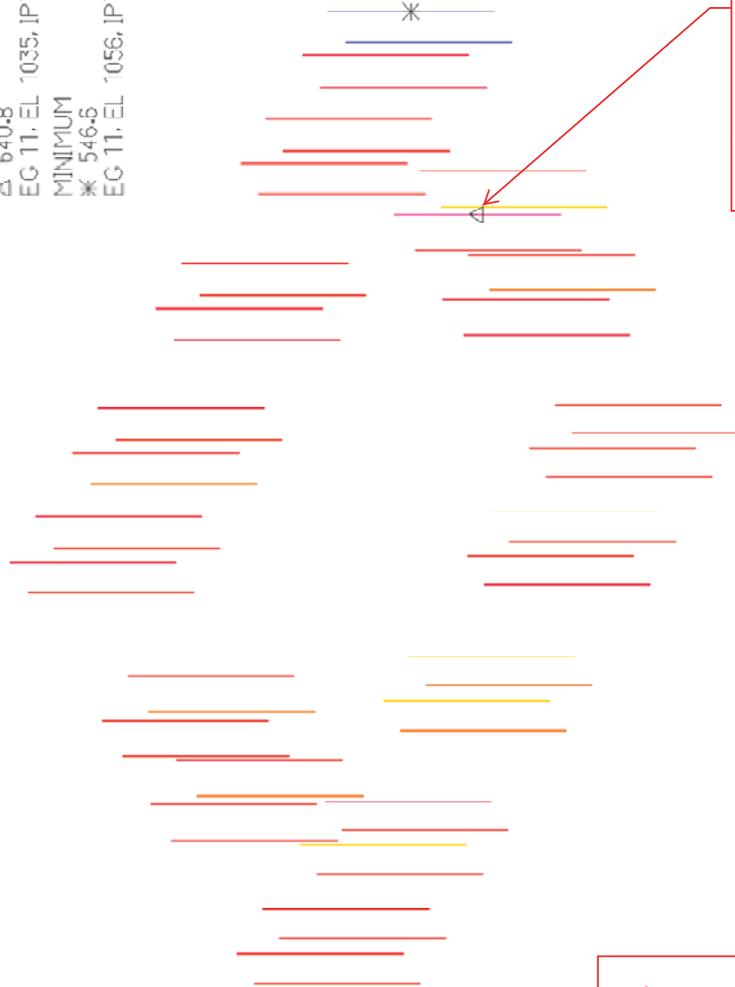
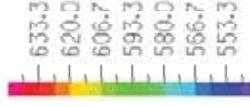
ADINA

TIME 5.000

MAXIMUM
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 MINIMUM
 * 546.5
 EG 11. EL 1056. IPT 1



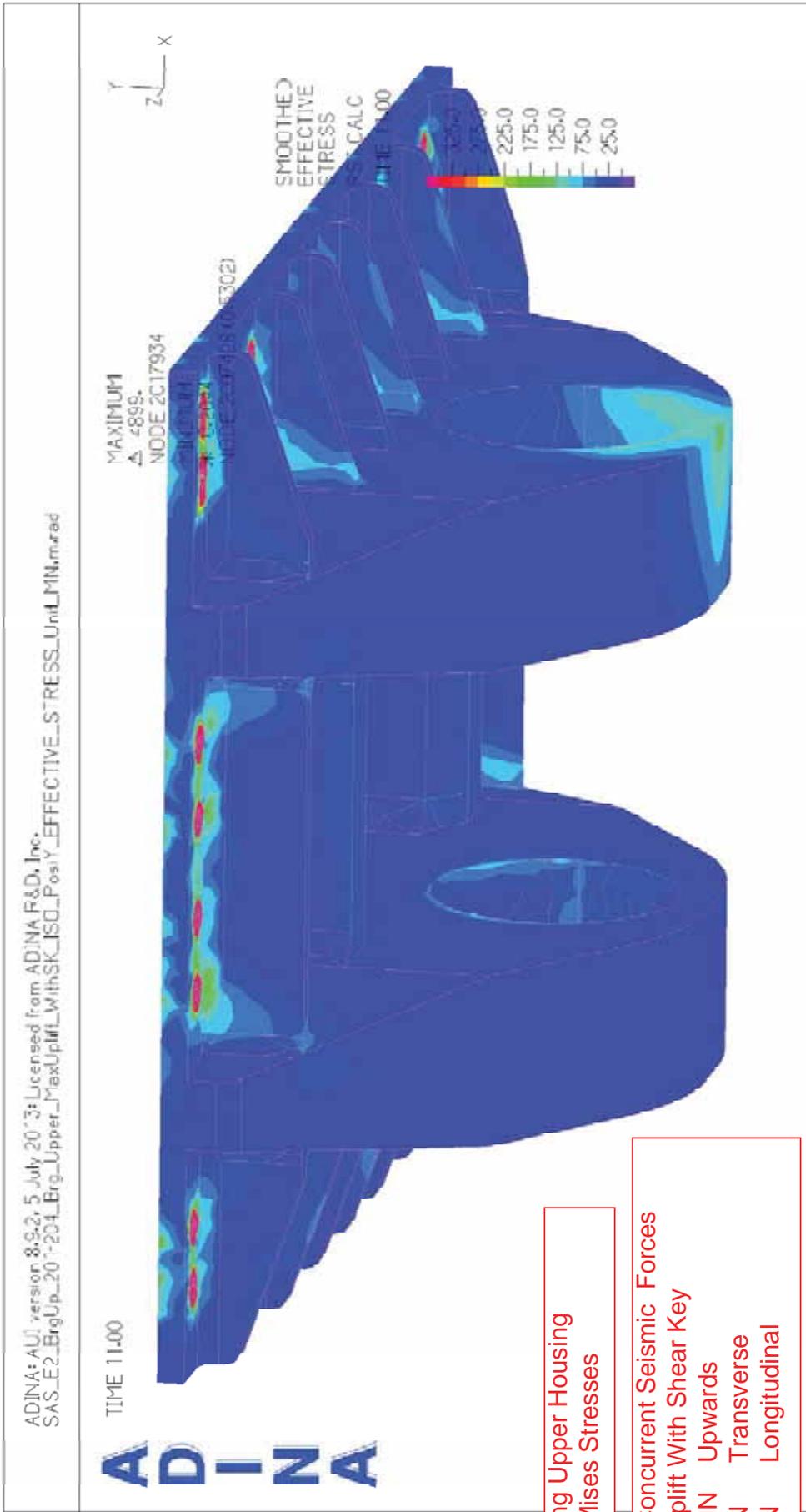
AXIAL STRESS
 RST CALC
 TIME 5.000



Peak Stress = 641MPa = 0.66Fpu

Anchor Rods
 Axial Stresses

1.0 * Concurrent Seismic Forces
 Max Trans. Shear Without Shear Key
 16.4 MN Downwards
 30.5 MN Transverse
 8.2 MN Longitudinal



ADINA: AU version 8.9.2, 5 July 2013; Licensed from ADINA R&D, Inc.
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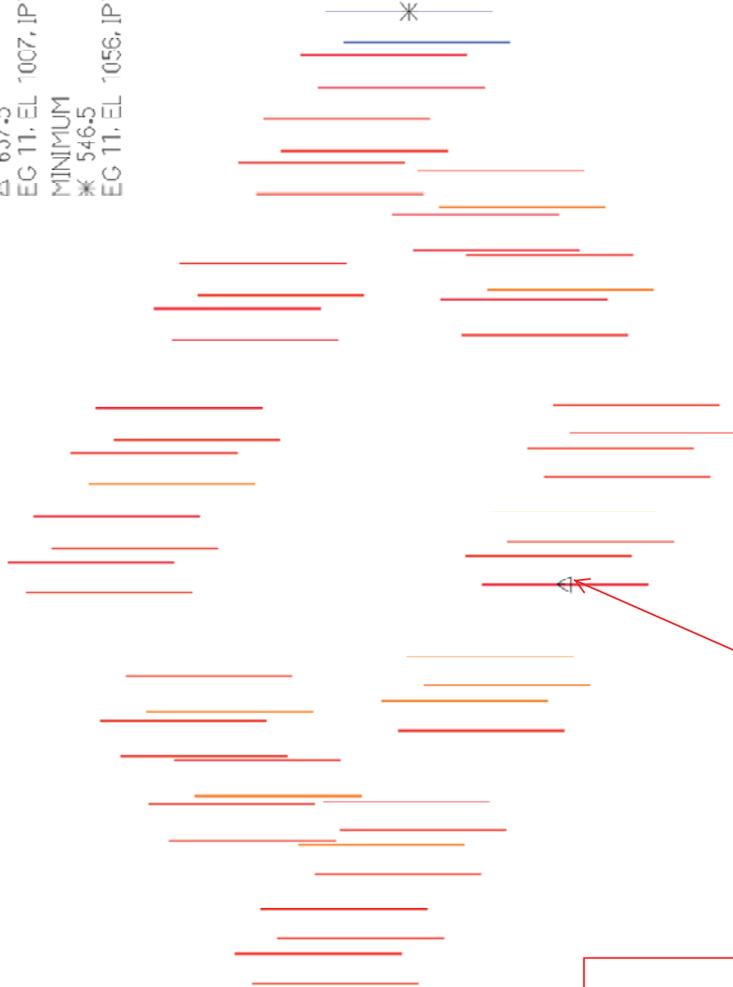
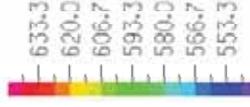
ADINA

TIME 11.00

MAXIMUM
 ▲ 637.5
 EG 11. EL 1007. IPT 1
 MINIMUM
 * 546.5
 EG 11. EL 1056. IPT 1



AXIAL STRESS
 RST CALC
 TIME 11.00



Peak Stress = 638MPa = 0.66Fpu

Anchor Rods
 Axial Stresses

1.4 * Concurrent Seismic Forces
 Max Uplift With Shear Key
 13.4 MN Upwards
 0.0 MN Transverse
 0.1 MN Longitudinal

*Appendix C – Bearing Lower Housing
FEM*

ANALYSIS OF BEARING BOTTOM HOUSING FOR SEISMIC LOADS

Self-Anchored Suspension Bridge

San Francisco Oakland Bay Bridge East Span Seismic Safety Project

Caltrans Project No. 04-0120F4

DRAFT



T.Y. Lin International / Moffatt & Nichol Joint Venture

July 13, 2013

INTRODUCTION

The bearing bottom housing surrounds the spherical bushing assembly and transfers bearing loads to the bearing hold down assembly, see Figure 1.

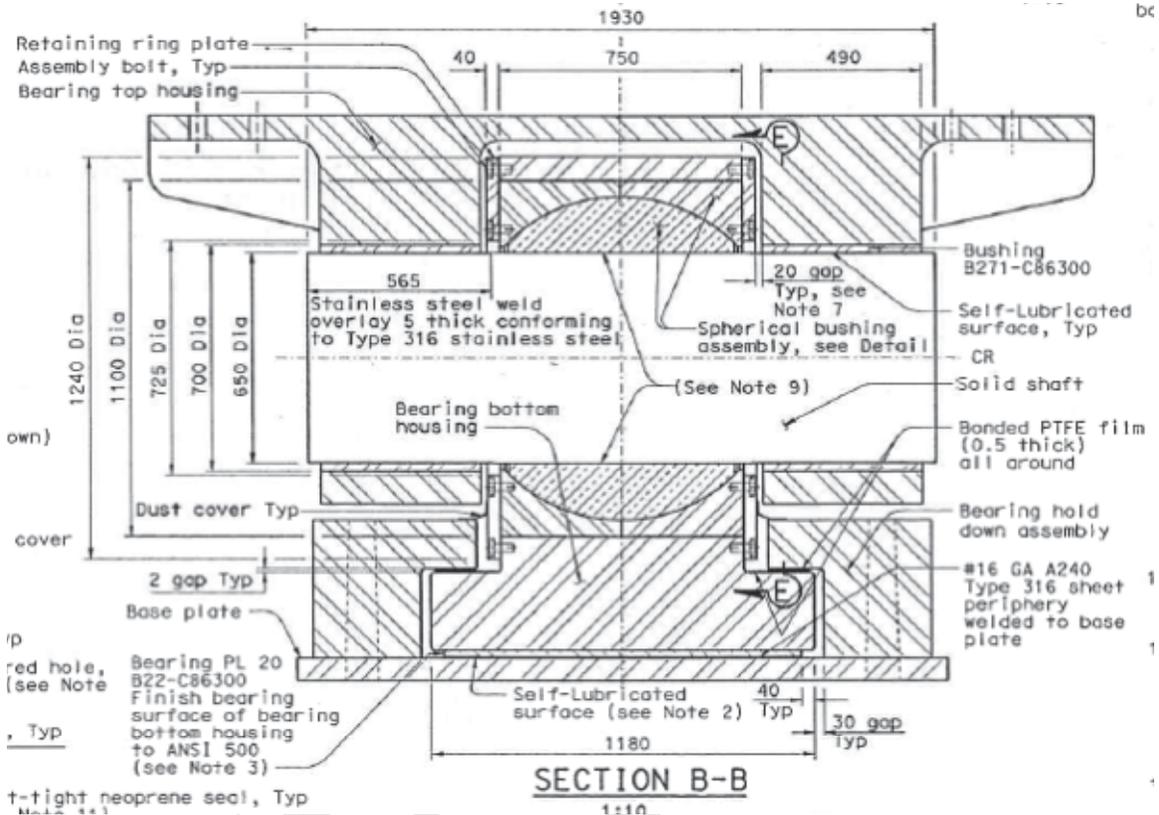


Figure 1, Bearing assembly showing the bearing bottom housing.

This report summarizes a series of analyses demonstrating the response of the bearing bottom housing to seismic loads.

LOADS

Bearing forces were extracted from a seismic (time history) analysis of the self-anchored suspension bridge including the bearings and shear keys. The total longitudinal, transverse, and vertical loads transferred from the westbound and eastbound box girders to Pier E2 were extracted from the analysis and distributed to the bearings and shear keys in accordance with the plans. The bearing loads are shown in Table 1.

Normal functioning of the bearing corresponds to the case “Shear Key Engaged”. The bearing is only required to carry vertical loads. These are either downwards—case C—or upwards—case U. Upwards loads are of greatest concern and are addressed in this report. A “safety factor” of 1.4 is applied to the calculated loads from the seismic analysis.

The bearing is also intended to function as a secondary mechanism to resist longitudinal and transverse loads should the shear keys fail. The three cases of greatest interest are those corresponding to the peak uplift on the bearing (case U), the peak transverse load (case T), and the

peak longitudinal load (case L). In each case the orthogonal loads occurring simultaneously with the peak loads are also tabulated (and analyzed). These loads are applied with a “safety factor” of 1.0, since they are based on the conservative assumption that the shear key has failed.

Bearing Forces (SF=1.4)				
Case	Case	Trans.	Long.	Vert.
Shear Key Engaged (Load Path A)	C	0	310	81104
	U	0	108	-13355

Bearing Forces (SF=1.0)				
Case	Case	Trans.	Long.	Vert.
Shear Key Failed (Load Path B – See Note)	C	10799	4770	57932
	U	25287	1628	-9539
	T	30496	8186	16441
	L	1340	13232	19255

Note: The same seismic demands are conservatively assumed for Load Path C.

Table 1, Bearing Loads

MODEL

Finite Element Model

The behavior of the bearing bottom housing was evaluated using the finite element model shown in Figure 2. This model was created using ADINA.

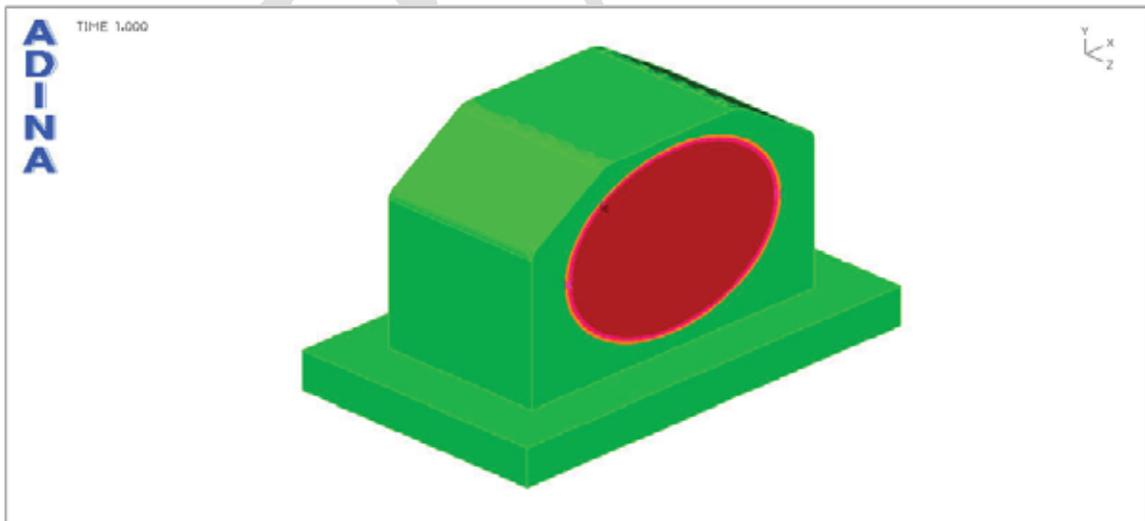


Figure 2, ADINA model of bottom bearing housing

The body of the bottom bearing housing is colored green in Figure 2. The spherical bushing assembly is colored red. The interface between the housing and the bushing was modeled with a contact surface able to transfer compression only.

Loads

For simplicity, longitudinal and vertical loads were distributed over the vertical faces of the spherical bushing assembly, as shown in Figure 3.

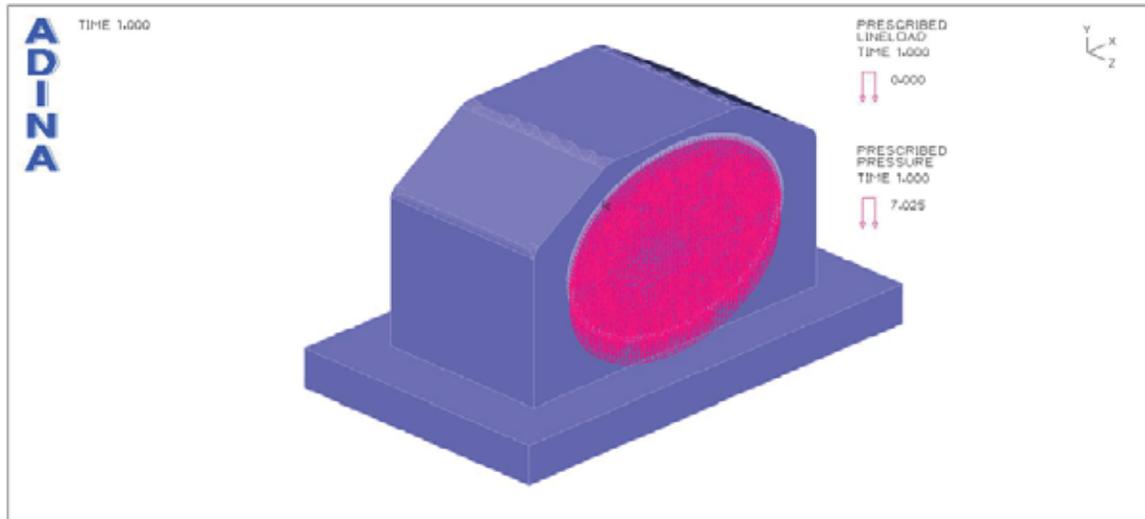


Figure 3, Application of vertical and longitudinal loads

Transverse loads are transferred to the bearing bottom housing through contact with the bearing upper housing on the side faces of both housings. This contact is complex. For simplicity, transverse loads were applied to the bearing bottom housing on the bottom half of the perimeter of the opening in the housing, as shown in Figure 4.

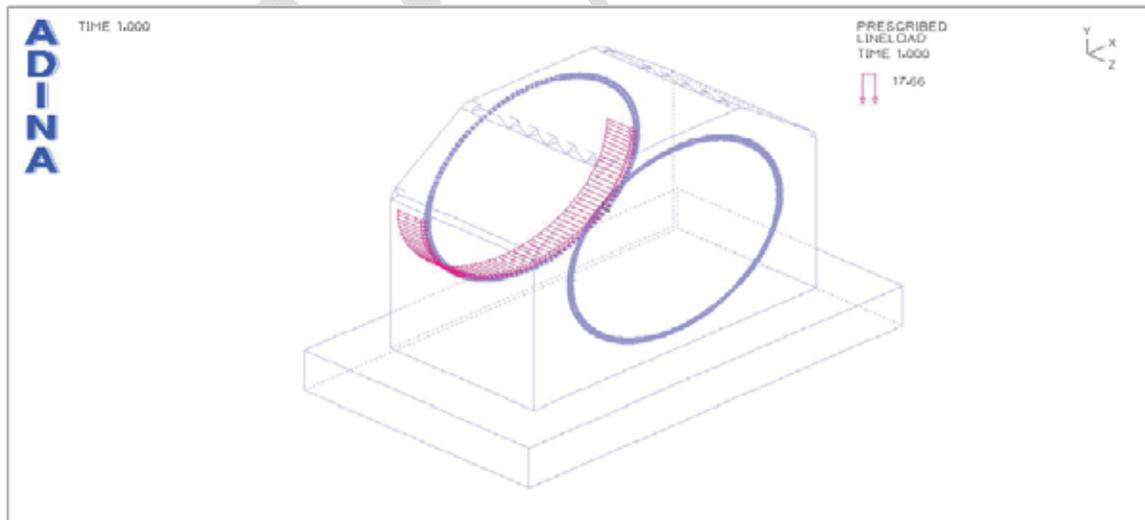


Figure 4, Application of transverse loads

Boundary Conditions

The bearing bottom housing is restrained through contact with the bearing hold down assembly. In lieu of modeling this contact, the restraint was modeled by fixed boundaries applied to the

edges of the bearing bottom housing. The restrained edges were chosen to reflect the direction of the applied loads. The restrained boundaries used to resist uplift on the housing are shown in Figure 5.

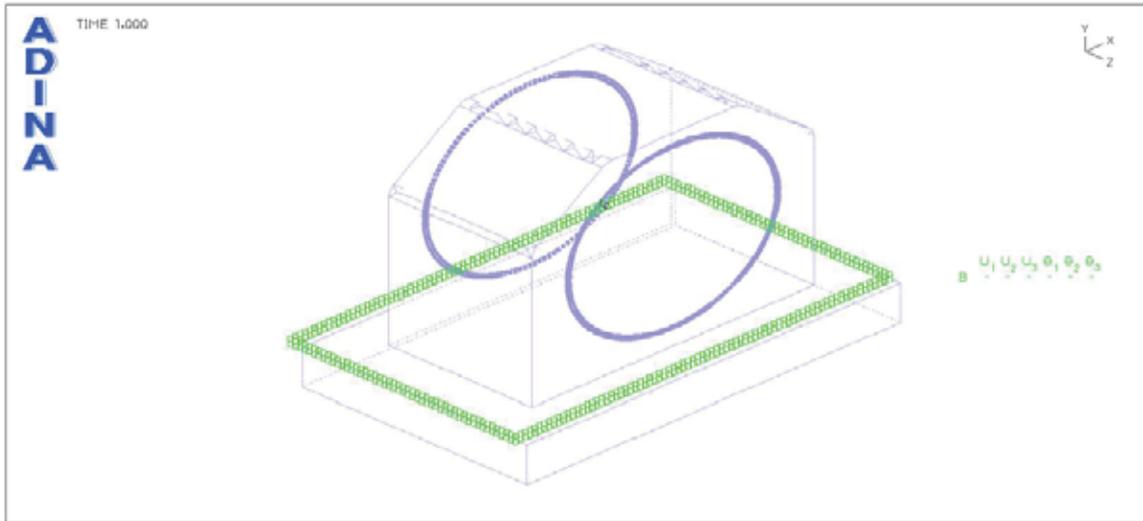


Figure 5, Boundary conditions used to analyze uplift

RESULTS

Maximum Uplift (Safety Factor = 1.4)

Assuming the shear key is functional, the loads on the bearing bottom housing are vertical. For the critical case of uplift on the bearing, the computed effective (von Mises) stresses in the housing are shown in Figure 6.

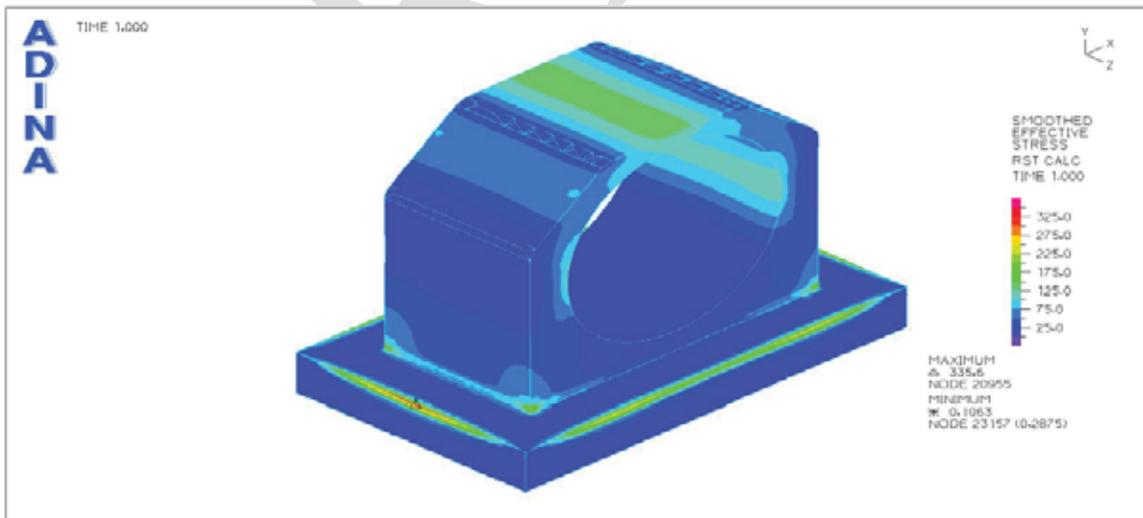


Figure 6, Effective stresses for maximum uplift (safety factor = 1.4)

The peak stresses in the body of the housing are about 175 MPa, which is well below the yield strength of the material of 550 MPa. Stresses on the restrained edges are also high. These overes-

estimate the actual stresses because the contact of the housing with the hold down assembly will occur over some area rather than on an edge.

Maximum Uplift (Safety Factor = 1.0)

Assuming that the shear keys have failed, the bearings will resist longitudinal and transverse loads in addition to vertical loads. These loads are considered with a “safety factor” of 1.0. For the case of maximum uplift, the effective stresses are shown in Figure 7.

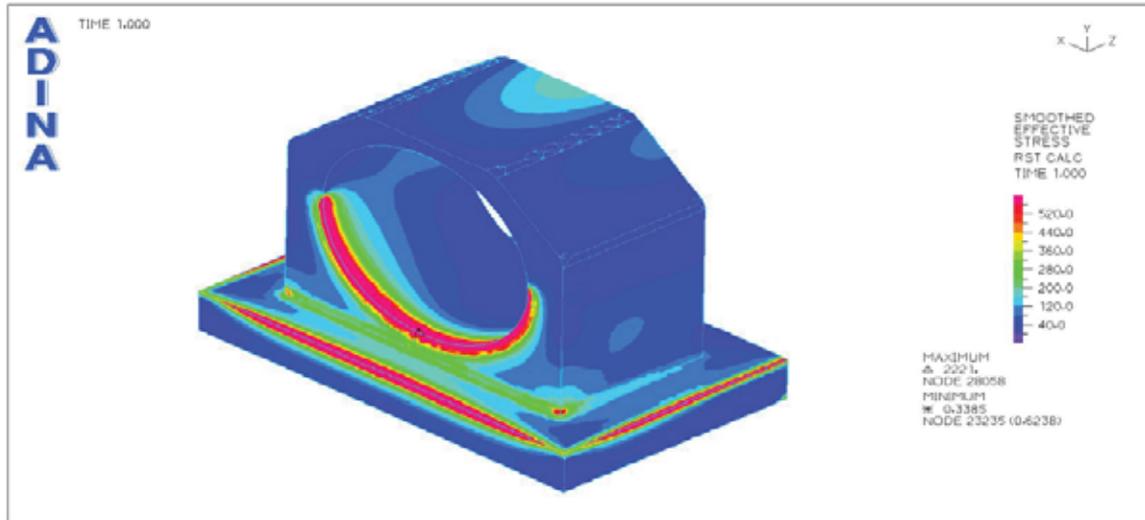


Figure 7, Effective stresses for maximum uplift (safety factor = 1.0)

There are high stresses around the bottom perimeter of the opening in the housing (where the spherical bushing assembly fits into the housing). This is due to the application of the transverse loads to the housing along this line. The stresses along this line overestimate the actual stresses in the housing because transverse loads will be applied over some contact area with the bearing top housing.

Aside from the aforementioned stress concentrations and those occurring along the restrained edges, the peak stresses in the housing are about 280 MPa.

Maximum Transverse Load (Safety Factor = 1.0)

Also assuming that the shear keys have failed, the effective stresses for the case of maximum transverse load are shown in Figure 8. Aside from stresses concentrations related to the (simplified) application of the loads and the boundary conditions, the peak stress in the housing is about 200 MPa.

Maximum Longitudinal Load (Safety Factor = 1.0)

Also assuming that the shear keys have failed, the effective stresses for the case of maximum longitudinal load are shown in Figure 9. Aside from stresses concentrations related to the (simplified) application of the loads and the boundary conditions, the peak stress in the housing is about 200 MPa.

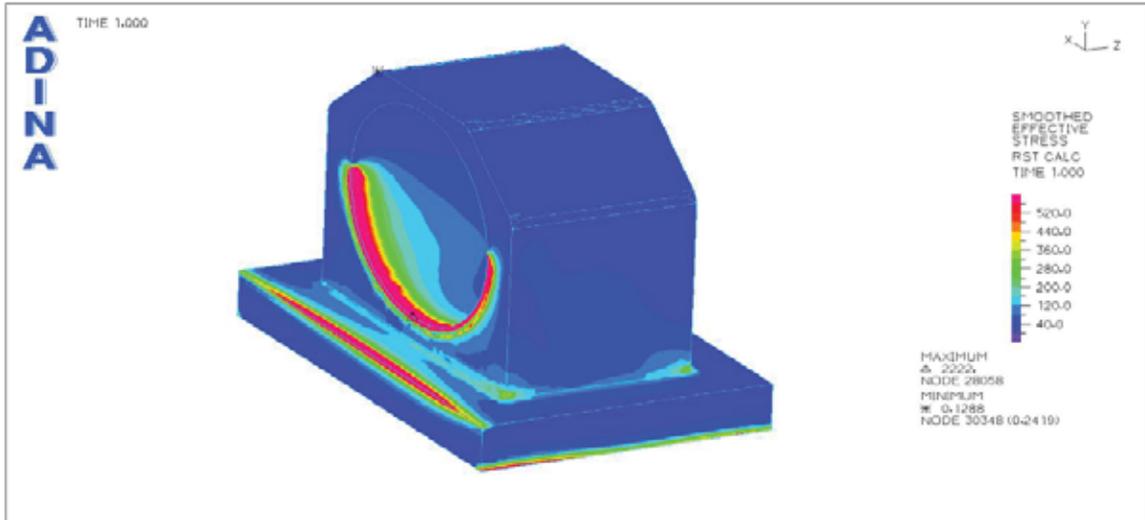


Figure 8, Effective stresses for maximum transverse load (safety factor = 1.0)

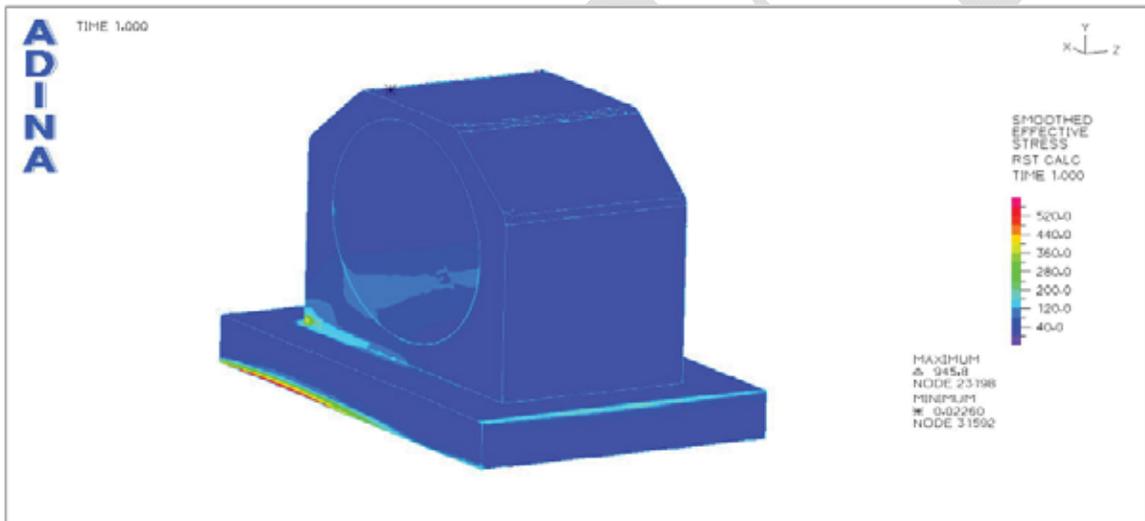


Figure 9, Effective stresses for maximum longitudinal load (safety factor = 1.0)

CONCLUSIONS

A series of finite element analyses were performed to determine the response of the bearing bottom housing to seismic loads. Of particular interest are the stresses induced by peak uplift and peak transverse and longitudinal loads (with orthogonal loads occurring simultaneously). In all cases, the effective stresses in the housing are less than the yield strength of the material (not counting stress concentrations related to simplified load application and boundary conditions – these superficial concentrated stresses are of no concern).

*Appendix D – Bearing Hold Down
Assembly FEM*

ANALYSIS OF BEARING LOWER HOUSING HOLD DOWN ASSEMBLY FOR SEISMIC LOADS

Self-Anchored Suspension Bridge

San Francisco Oakland Bay Bridge East Span Seismic Safety Project

Caltrans Project No. 04-0120F4

DRAFT



T.Y. Lin International / Moffatt & Nichol Joint Venture

July 15, 2013

INTRODUCTION

This study investigates the scenario of using only the permanent bearings to resist the seismic safety evaluation earthquake (SEE) load (without shear keys engaged – Load Path B and C).

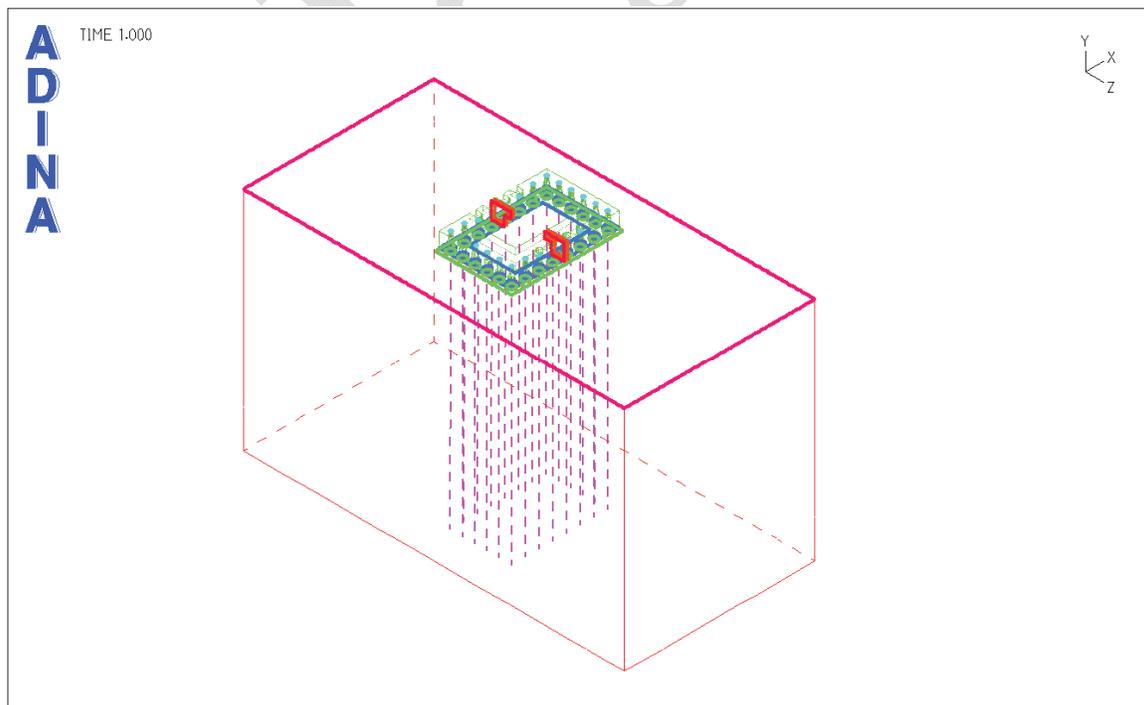
MODEL

The study is conducted with an analysis model developed in Adina. As shown in the figure below, the model includes the bearing hold down assembly and supporting concrete frame. Both are modeled as solid elements. A total of 24-A354BD of 3-inch diameter anchor bolts are modeled as truss elements, with both ends fixed to the concrete and the hold down assembly. The anchor bolts are assigned with initial tension strain that simulates installed pre-tension and are modeled with an initial tension equivalent to 0.7 f_{pu} per the plans.

The hold down assembly includes three pieces: one base plate and two top pieces which are held down by the anchor bolts. The two top pieces have a split interface at the transverse CL of the pier. The hold down assembly is modeled based on the as-built condition, which includes larger chamfer in each individual anchor bolt hole.

To ensure analysis efficiency and accuracy, only a portion of the concrete pier is modeled. The bottom of the concrete model is fixed.

The resistance at interface of all model components is only static friction based on the contact pressure. Bolt shear capacity is not considered across the interface and is conservative. The contact surface between the faces of the hold down assembly pieces uses a coefficient of 0.5 which corresponds to a Class B surface. The contact surface between the hold down assembly and the concrete pier uses a coefficient of friction of 0.67 for the as-built condition.



LOADS

Bearing forces were extracted from a seismic (time history) analysis of the self-anchored suspension bridge including the bearings and shear keys. The total longitudinal, transverse, and vertical loads transferred from the westbound and eastbound box girders to Pier E2 were extracted from the analysis and distributed to the bearings and shear keys in accordance with the plans. The bearing loads are shown in Table 1.

Normal functioning of the bearing corresponds to the case “Shear Key Engaged”. The bearing is only required to carry vertical loads. These are either downwards—case C—or upwards—case U. Upwards loads are of greatest concern and are addressed in this report. A “safety factor” of 1.4 is applied to the calculated loads from the seismic analysis.

The bearing is also intended to function as a secondary mechanism to resist longitudinal and transverse loads should the shear keys fail. The three cases of greatest interest are those corresponding to the peak uplift on the bearing (case U), the peak transverse load (case T), and the peak longitudinal load (case L). In each case the orthogonal loads occurring simultaneously with the peak loads are also tabulated (and analyzed). These loads are applied with a “safety factor” of 1.0, since they are based on the conservative assumption that the shear key has failed.

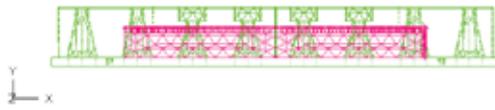
Bearing Forces (SF=1.4)				
Case	Case	Trans.	Long.	Vert.
Shear Key Engaged (Load Path A)	C	0	310	81104
	U	0	108	-13355
Bearing Forces (SF=1.0)				
Case	Case	Trans.	Long.	Vert.
Shear Key Failed (Load Path B – See Note)	C	10799	4770	57932
	U	25287	1628	-9539
	T	30496	8186	16441
	L	1340	13232	19255

Note: The same seismic demands are conservatively assumed for Load Path C.

Table 1, Bearing Loads

The load is modeled as pressure loading applied at relevant surfaces, with some simplifications.

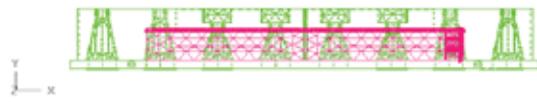
ADINA



PRESCRIBED PRESSURE
TIME 1.000
49.05



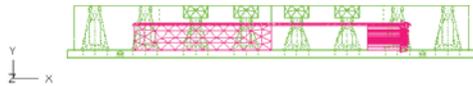
ADINA



PRESCRIBED PRESSURE
TIME 3.000
50.16

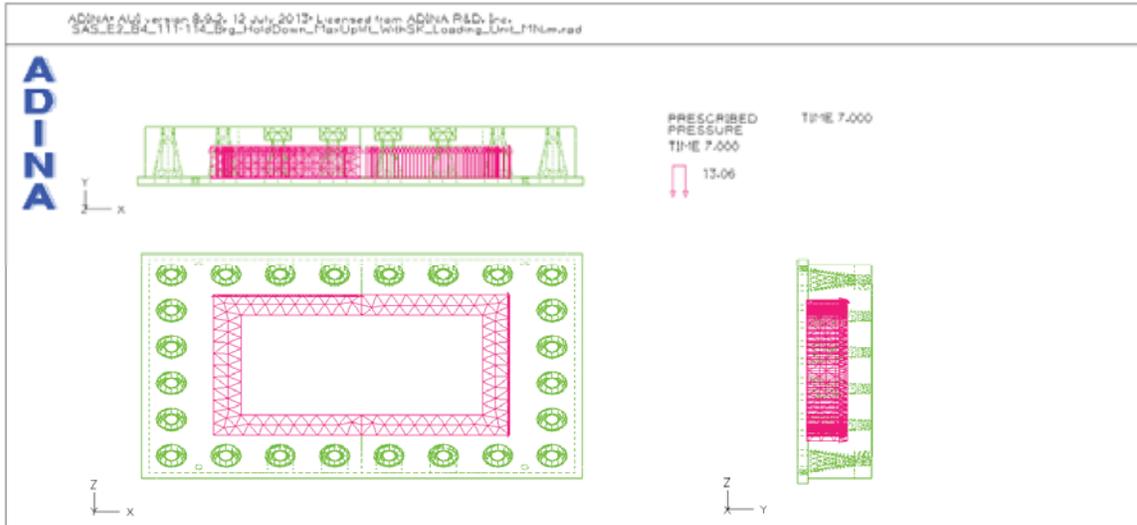


ADINA



PRESCRIBED PRESSURE
TIME 5.000
40.57



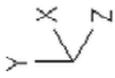


CONCLUSIONS

A series of finite element analyses were performed to determine the response of the bearing lower housing hold down assembly to seismic loads. Of particular interest are the stresses induced by peak uplift and peak transverse and longitudinal loads (with orthogonal loads occurring simultaneously). The analysis results are presented graphically for the four most critical load cases in Appendix A. The following can be concluded:

- Load Path A:
 - Case U: The effective stresses are less than yield.
- Load Path B:
 - Case L: The effective stresses are less than yield.
 - Case T: Localized yielding is expected at the edges where contact between the lower housing and the hold down assembly occurs. Note that the magnitude of the effective stresses are magnified by the simplified load application and boundary conditions.
 - Case U: Localized yielding may be expected at the corners where contact between the lower housing and the hold down assembly occurs. Note that the magnitude of the effective stresses are magnified by the simplified load application and boundary conditions.

For Load Path B (Case T and Case U), minor damage to the bearing lower housing hold down assembly is expected under the extreme event of SEE if all the shear keys failed. However, it is important to note that for Load Path C, the Transverse Shear at the Pier E2 Bent is shared among the four bearings (B1, B2, B3 and B4) and Shear Keys (S3 and S4) thereby reducing the demand by about a factor of 4/6, thereby reducing the stresses close to yield.



Friction Coefficients:
Steel-Steel = 0.50
Steel-Concrete = 0.67

Pressure loads applied to interior faces of bearing hold down to simulate seismic loads transferred from lower housing. Simplified linear and uniform distribution used.

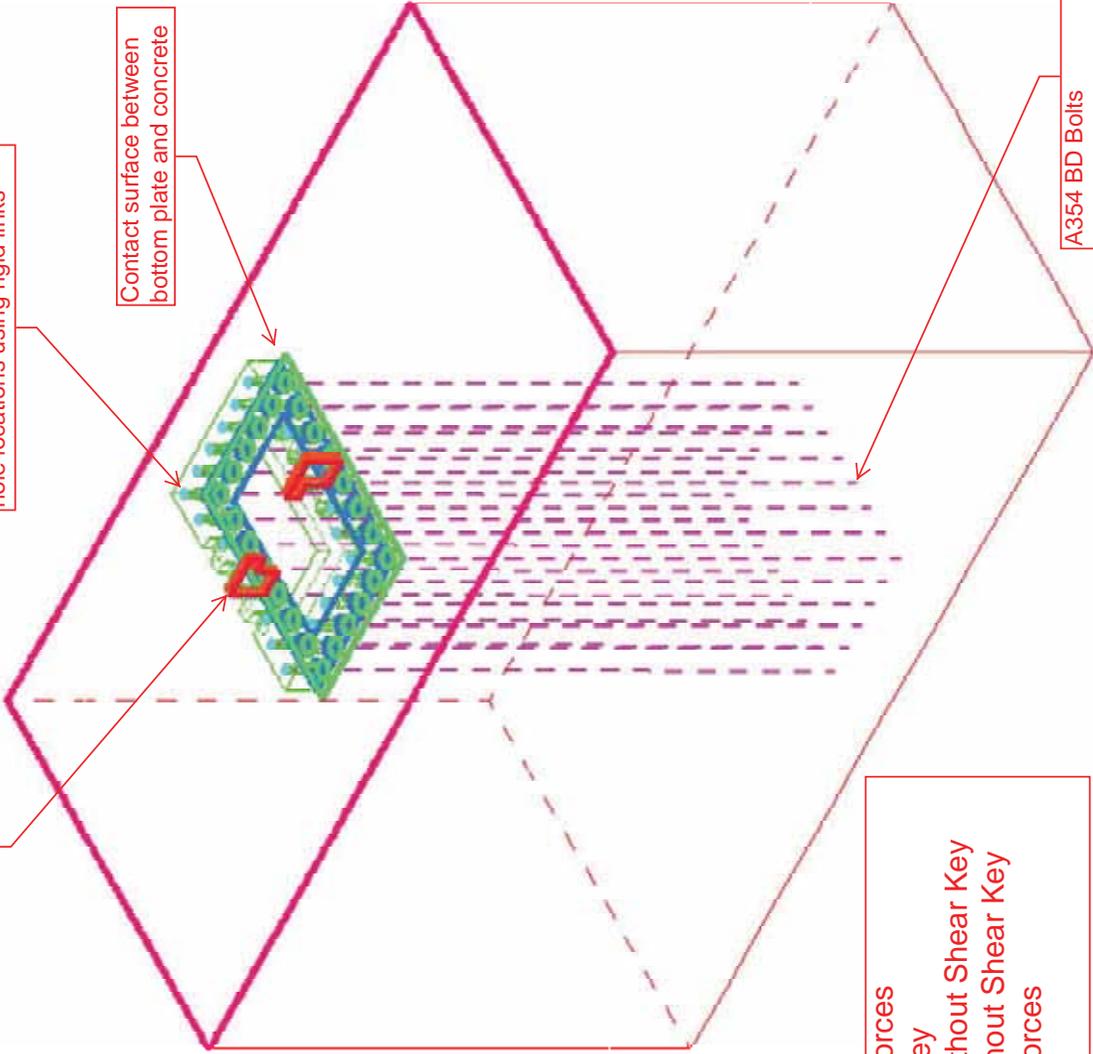
Three distinct bodies for hold down assembly
Contact surfaces at all interfaces

A354 BD Bolts
Connected to hold down at bolt hole locations using rigid links

Contact surface between bottom plate and concrete

Linear Elastic Concrete Pier
Fixed at Bottom

A354 BD Bolts
No connection to Pier
Fixed at bottom



Model Scope

1.0 * Concurrent Seismic Forces
Max Uplift, Without Shear Key
Max Longitudinal Shear, Without Shear Key
Max Transverse Shear, Without Shear Key
1.4 * Concurrent Seismic Forces
Max Uplift, With Shear Key

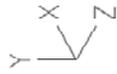
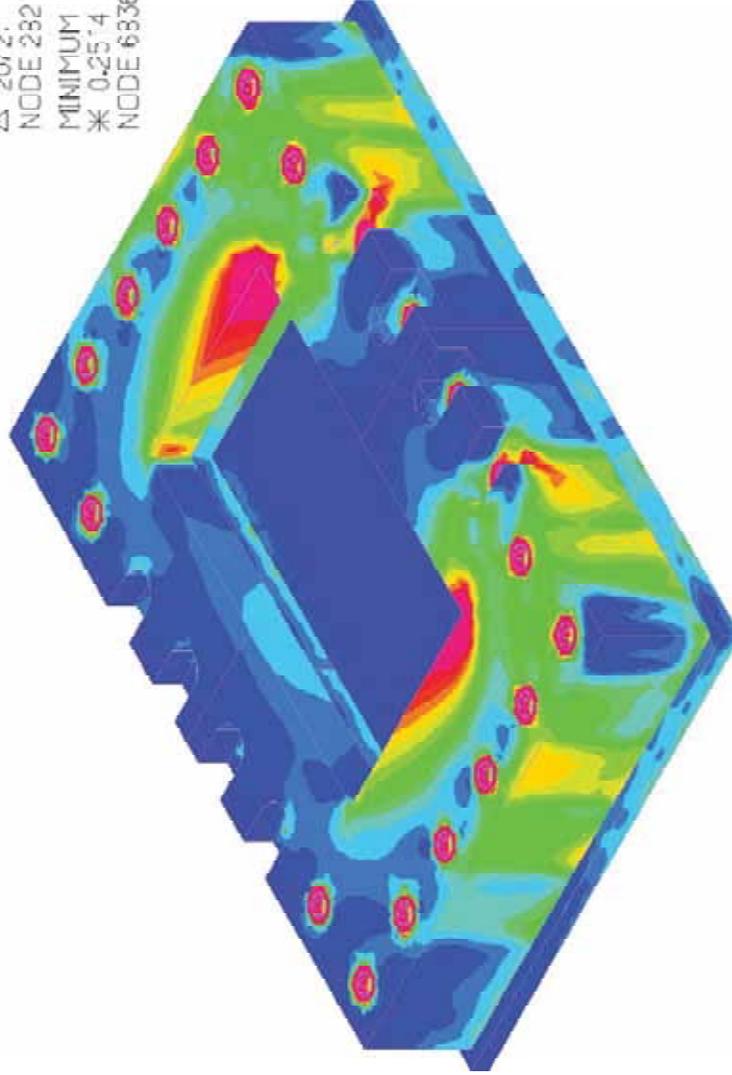
model overview

ADINA: AUI version 8.9.2, 5 July 2013: Licensec from ADINA R&D, Inc.
SAS_E2_B4_111-114_Brg_HoldDown_MaxUplift_WithoutSK_ISOVIEW2_EFFECTIVE_STRESS_Unit_MIN.mxr.ad

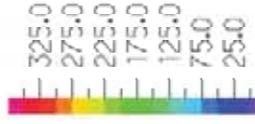


TIME 1.000

MAXIMUM
▲ 2072.
NODE 28215
MINIMUM
* 0.2514
NODE 68361 (2.052)



SMOOTHED
EFFECTIVE
STRESS
RST CALC
TIME 1.000



Bearing Hold Down
Von Mises Stresses

- 1.0 * Concurrent Seismic Forces
- Max Uplift, Without Shear Key
- 9.5 MN Upwards
- 25.3 MN Transverse
- 1.6 MN Longitudinal

07/15/13

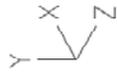
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ADINA: AUI version 8.9.2, 5 July 2013: Licensed from ADINA R&D, Inc.
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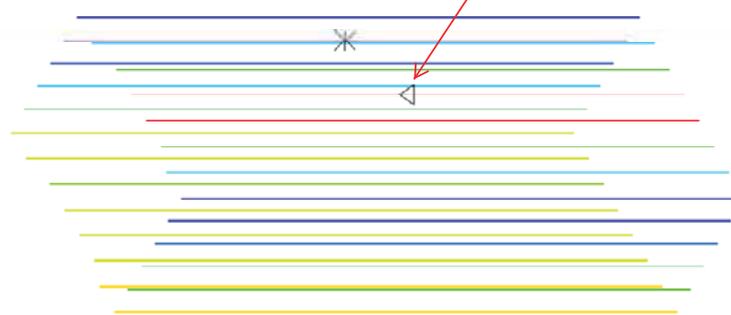
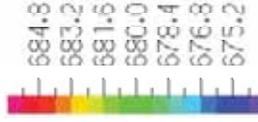


TIME 1.000

MAXIMUM
Δ 685.5
EG 1003, EL 1018, IPT 1
MINIMUM
* 674.2
EG 1003, EL 1002, IPT 1



AXIAL_STRESS
RST CALC
TIME 1.000



Anchor Rods
Axial Stresses

1.0 * Concurrent Seismic Forces
Max Uplift, Without Shear Key
9.5 MN Upwards
25.3 MN Transverse
1.6 MN Longitudinal

Peak Stress = 686MPa = 0.71Fpu

07/15/13

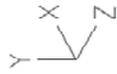
SAS_E2_B4_111-114_Brg_Bolt_MaxUpLift_WithoutSK_ISOVIEW2_AXIAL_STRESS

ADINA: AUI version 8.9.2, 5 July 2013: Licensec from ADINA R&D, Inc.
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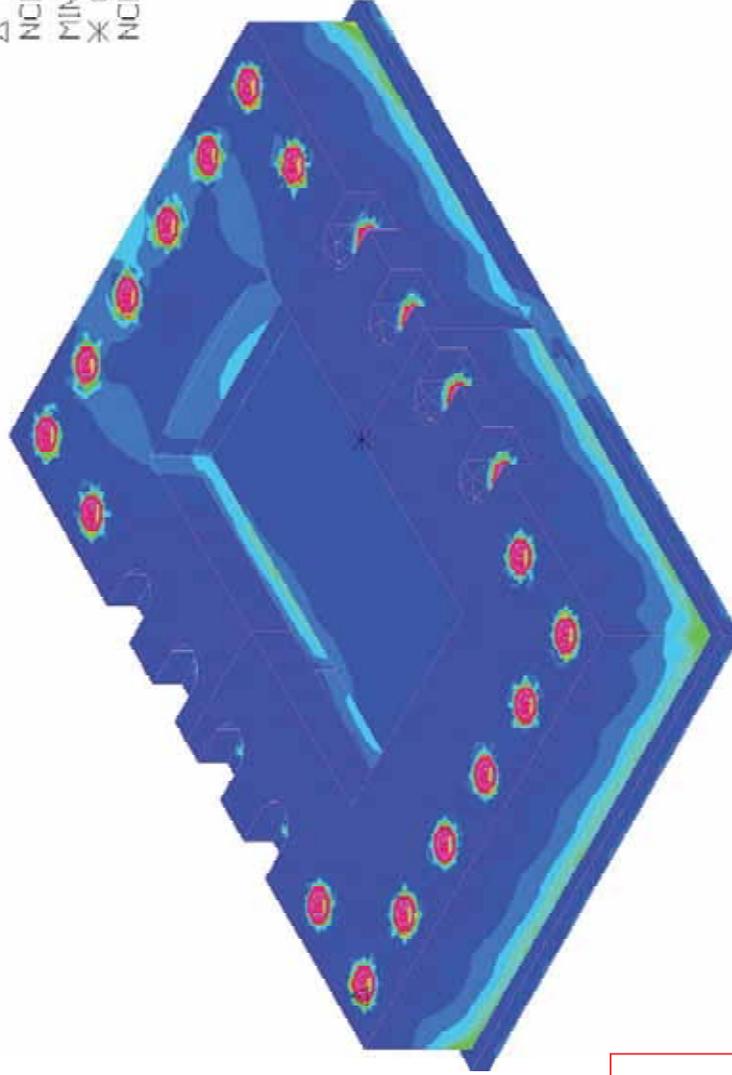
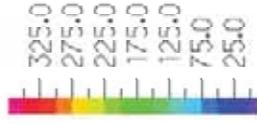


TIME 5.000

MAXIMUM
△ 1964.
NODE 76899
MINIMUM
× 0.08335
NODE 68363



SMOOTHED
EFFECTIVE
STRESS
RST CALC
TIME 5.000



Bearing Hold Down
Von Mises Stresses

1.0 * Concurrent Seismic Forces
Max Long. Shear Without Shear Key
19.3 MN Downwards
1.3 MN Transverse
13.2 MN Longitudinal

07/15/13

SAS_E2_B4_111-114_Brg_HoldDown_MaxLongiShear_WithoutSK_ISOVIEW2_EFFECTIVE_STRESS

ADINA: AUI version 8.9.2, 5 July 2013: Licensed from ADINA R&D, Inc.
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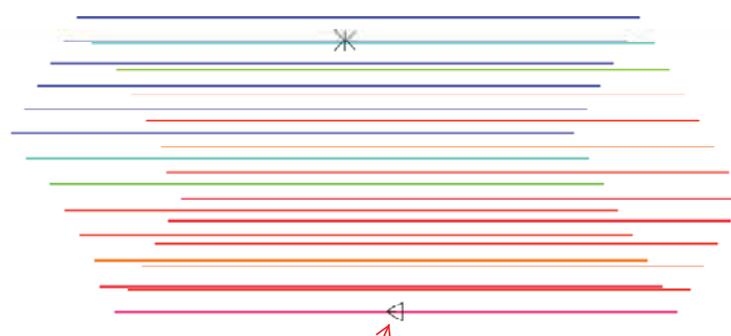
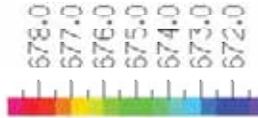


TIME 5.000

MAXIMUM
▲ 678.6
EG 1003, EL 1012, IPT 1
MINIMUM
* 671.6
EG 1003, EL 1002, IPT 1



AXIAL_STRESS
RST CALC
TIME 5.000



Peak Stress = 678MPa = 0.70Fpu

Anchor Rods
Axial Stresses

1.0 * Concurrent Seismic Forces
Max Long. Shear Without Shear Key
19.3 MN Downwards
1.3 MN Transverse
13.2 MN Longitudinal

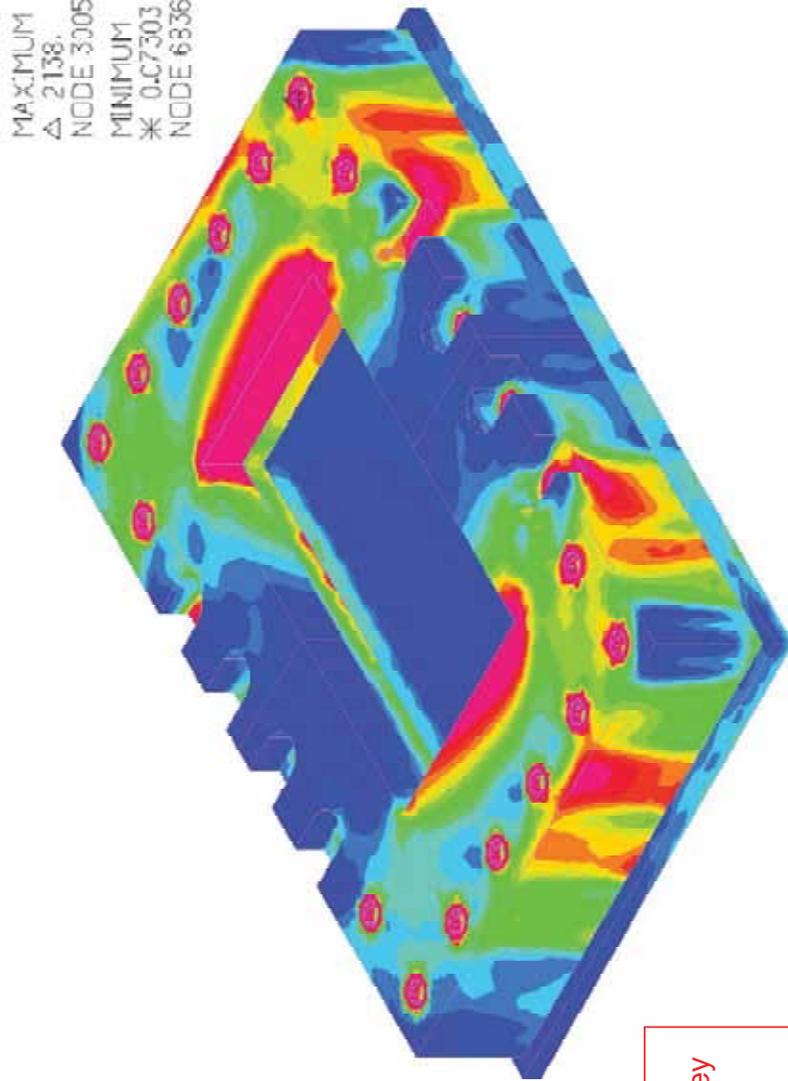
07/15/13

SAS_E2_B4_111-114_Brg_Bolt_MaxLongiShear_WithoutSK_ISOVIEW2_AXIAL_STRESS

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SAS_E2_B4_111-114_Brg_HoldDown_MaxTransShear_WithoutSK_ISOVIEW2_EFFECTIVE_STRESS_UniLMN.mrac



TIME 3.000



Bearing Hold Down
Von Mises Stresses

1.0 * Concurrent Seismic Forces
 Max Trans. Shear Without Shear Key
 16.4 MN Downwards
 30.5 MN Transverse
 8.2 MN Longitudinal

07/15/13

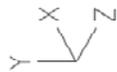
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ADINA: AUI version 8.9.2, 5 July 2013: Licensed from ADINA R&D, Inc.
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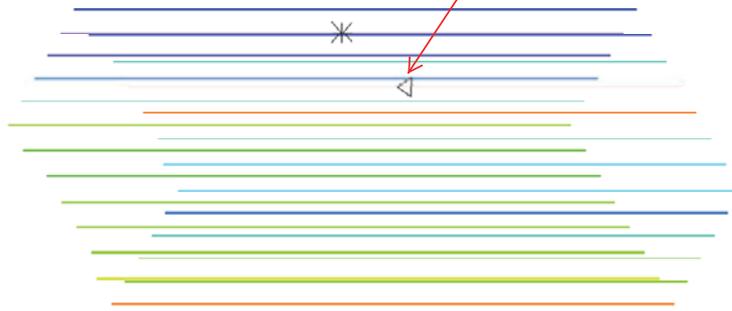
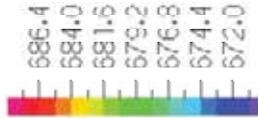


TIME 3.000

MAXIMUM
Δ 687.5
EG 1003, EL 1018, IPT 1
MINIMUM
* 670.5
EG 1003, EL 1002, IPT 1



AXIAL_STRESS
RST CALC
TIME 3.000



Peak Stress = 688MPa = 0.71Fpu

Anchor Rods
Axial Stresses

1.0 * Concurrent Seismic Forces
Max Trans. Shear Without Shear Key
16.4 MN Downwards
30.5 MN Transverse
8.2 MN Longitudinal

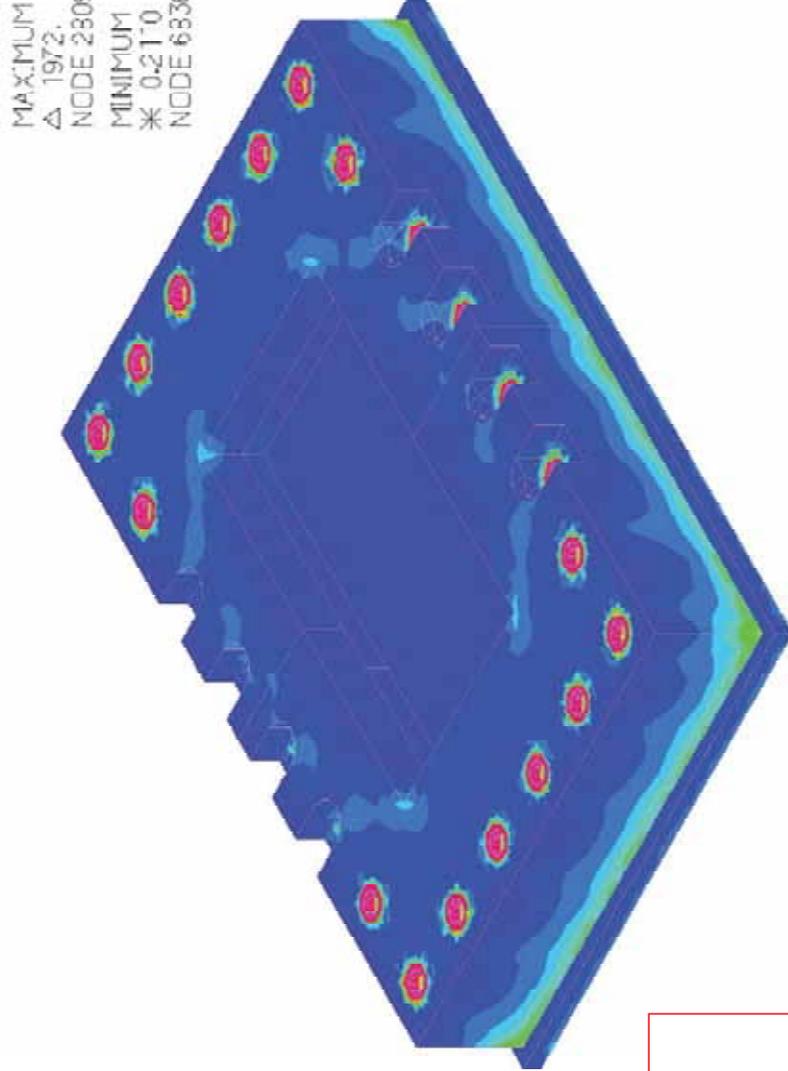
07/15/13

SAS_E2_B4_111-114_Brg_Bolt_MaxTransShear_WithoutSK_ISOVIEW2_AXIAL_STRESS

ADINA: AUI version 8.9.2, 5 July 2013: License from ADINA R&D, Inc.
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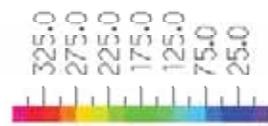


TIME 7.000



MAXIMUM
 ▲ 1972.0
 NODE 23093
 MINIMUM
 * 0.2110
 NODE 68361 (3.843)

SMOOTHED
 EFFECTIVE
 STRESS
 RST CALC
 TIME 7.000



Bearing Hold Down
 Von Mises Stresses

1.4 * Concurrent Seismic Forces
 Max Uplift With Shear Key
 13.4 MN Upwards
 0.0 MN Transverse
 0.1 MN Longitudinal

07/15/13

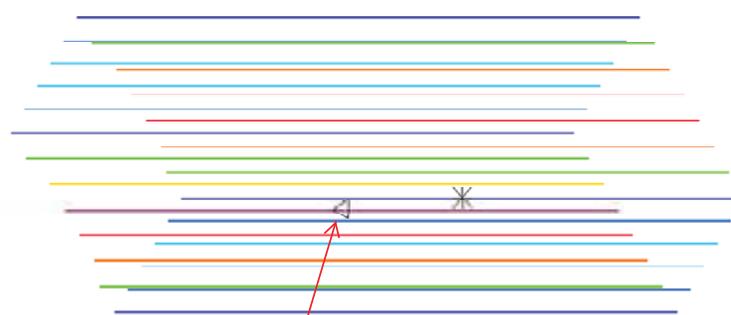
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ADINA: AUI version 8.9.2, 5 July 2013: Licensed from ADINA R&D, Inc.
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TIME 7.000

MAXIMUM
▲ 681.3
EG 1003, EL 1022, IPT 1
MINIMUM
* 677.8
EG 1003, EL 1007, IPT 1

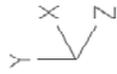
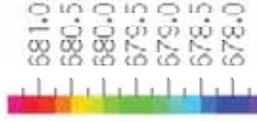


Peak Stress = 681MPa = 0.71Fpu

Anchor Rods
Axial Stresses

1.4 * Concurrent Seismic Forces
Max Uplift With Shear Key
13.4 MN Upwards
0.0 MN Transverse
0.1 MN Longitudinal

AXIAL_STRESS
RST CALC
TIME 7.000



07/15/13

SAS_E2_B4_111-114_Brg_Bolt_MaxUplift_WithSK_ISOVIEW2_AXIAL_STRESS

Appendix E – Pier E2 Push-Over Analysis

The superstructure supports at Pier E2 were developed with four (4) shear keys resisting the horizontal forces and four (4) bearings carrying the vertical loads. This design is based on the 1998 recommendation of the Seismic Safety Peer Review Panel (SSPRP) to have horizontal load carrying members separate and independent from the vertical load carrying members.

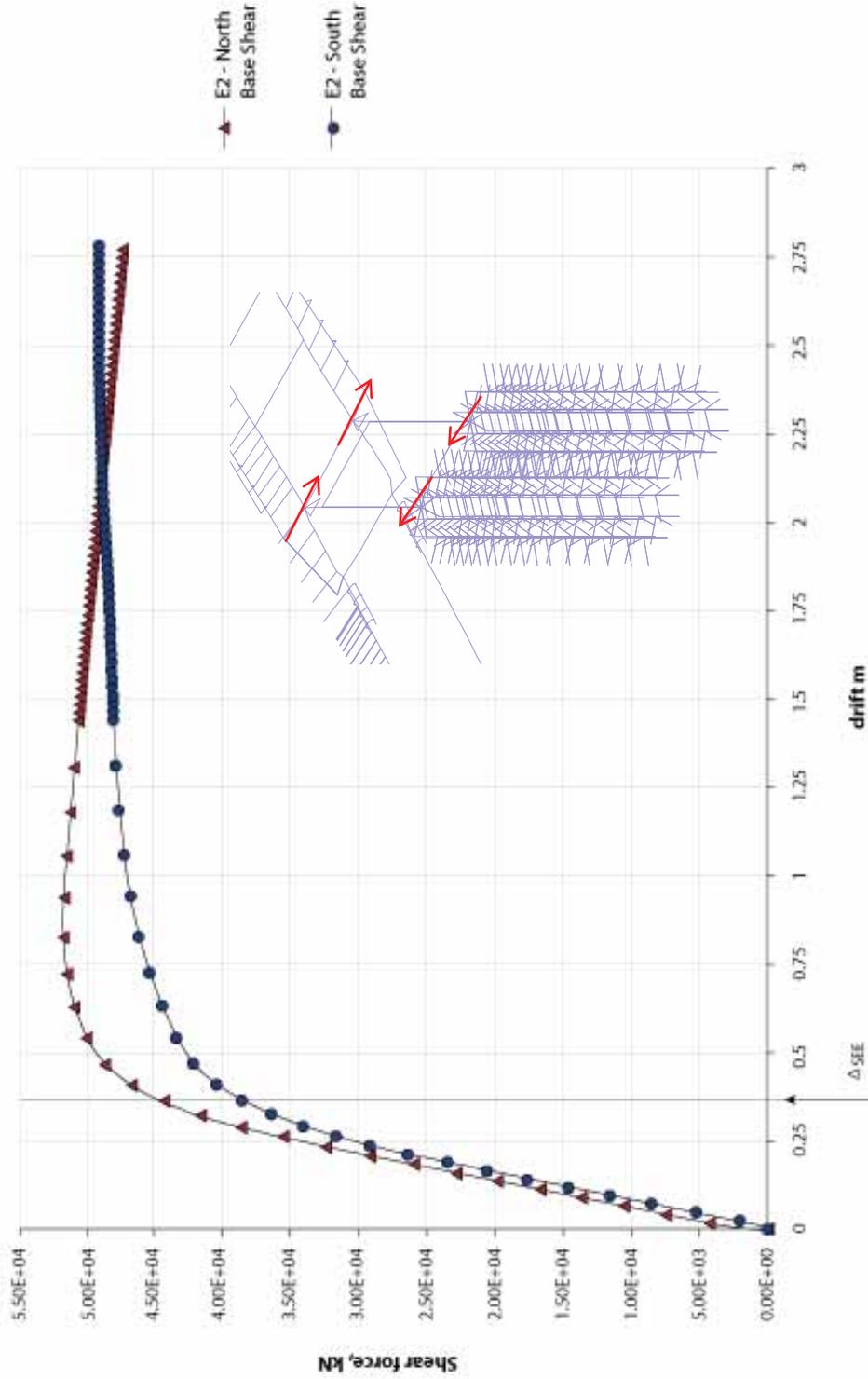
The shear keys were designed for the larger of:

- 1.4 times the Safety Evaluation Earthquake (from Time History Analysis)
- 1.15 times pushover strength of Pier E2 using maximum feasible material over-strength properties ($f'_{ce} = 1.7f'_c$ for concrete and $f_{ye} = 1.3f_y$ for rebar)

The 100% design considered prestressing the shear key stub down to the crossbeam and utilized shear friction to resist design horizontal force. The large prestressing force is required to provide adequate friction force as well as preventing any uplift, and this necessitated the use of large diameter, high-strength anchor rods.

Seismic Demand			Design Shear (Max of 1.4 SEE or 1.15 Pushover)		
Total Shear at Bent E2	Time History (Max of 6 SEE)	Pushover (PO) ($1.7f'_c$, $1.3f_y$)	1.4 SEE	1.15 PO	Governing Load Case
Longitudinal Shear	50 MN	48 MN	70 MN	55 MN	70 MN
Transverse Shear	120 MN	110 MN	168 MN	127 MN	168 MN

Pier E2: Transverse Push-Over (Base Shear)



Pier E2: Longitudinal Push-Over (Base Shear)

