

DESIGN-BUILD OF THE INDIAN RIVER INLET CABLE STAYED BRIDGE

*Douglass Robb, P.E.
IRIB Project Manager
DelDOT Winter Workshop
February 18, 2010*

- Bridge History
- Design-Build Proposal
- Design Considerations/Challenges
- Bridge Features
- Questions

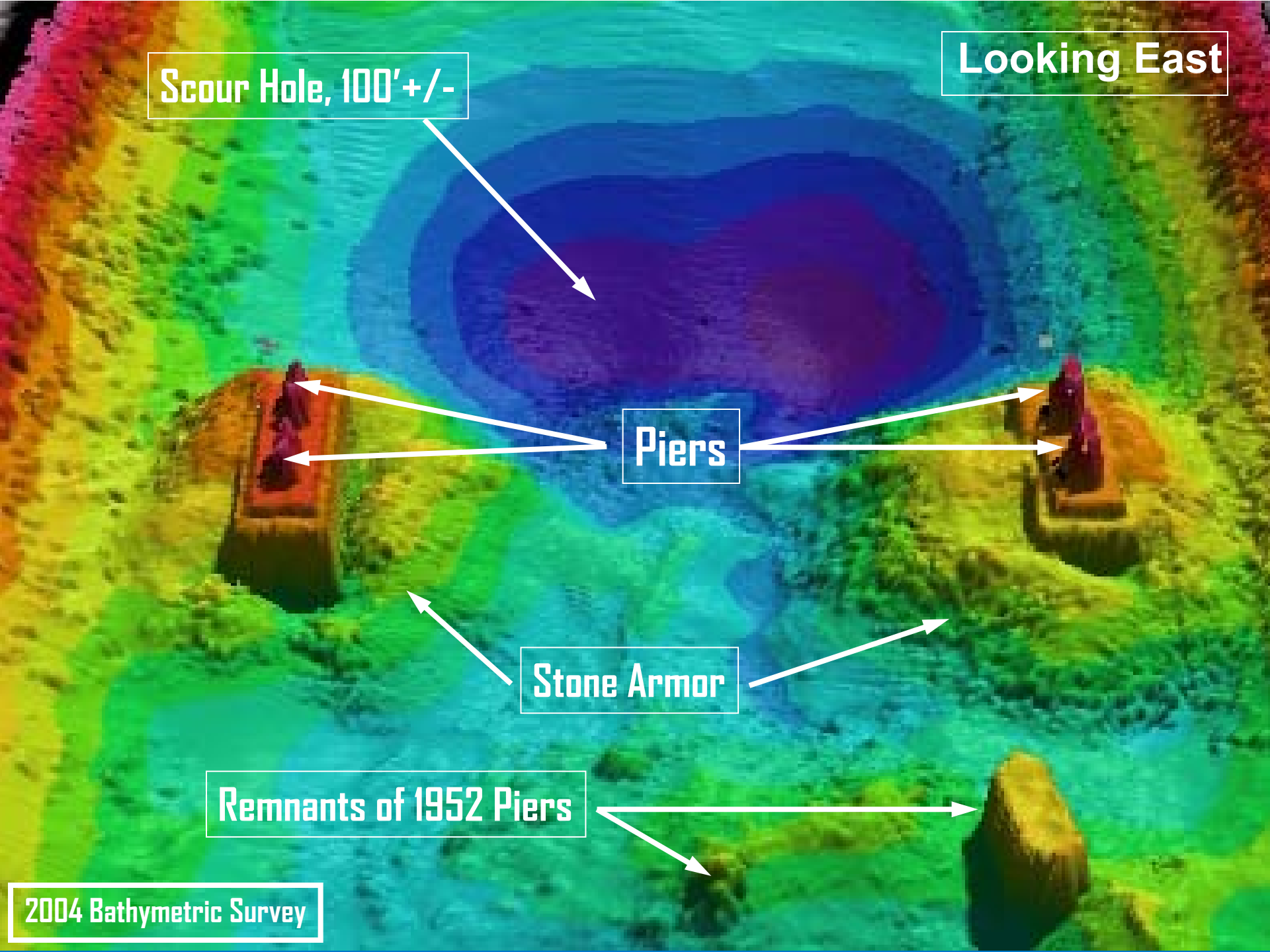
Bridge History (5th Replacement in 75 Years)

1. 1934 Timber bridge – washed away
2. 1938 Concrete and steel swing span, ice flow & extreme tides destroyed
3. 1952 Concrete and steel swing span
4. 1965 Existing steel girder bridge (Widened in 1976)
5. 2008 New Construction Begins





Courtesy of Mr. Jay Erwin Jr



Is the Bridge Safe to Drive On?



Who Are We Getting?

Who Are We Getting?

Contractor:

The SKANSKA logo, consisting of the word 'SKANSKA' in a bold, blue, sans-serif font.

Designer:

The AECOM logo, featuring the word 'AECOM' in a blue, sans-serif font, preceded by a vertical blue line.

Design/Construction QC:

The logo for Parsons Brinckerhoff, featuring a large 'PB' monogram on the left and the words 'PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF' in a bold, sans-serif font to the right. Below the monogram, it says '127 YEARS'.

Sub contractors:

Freyssinet Inc

Interlock

Aldridge Electric

Sub-consultants:

IBT

S&ME

Maunsell

Urban Engineering

RWDI

Sub-consultants:

NXL

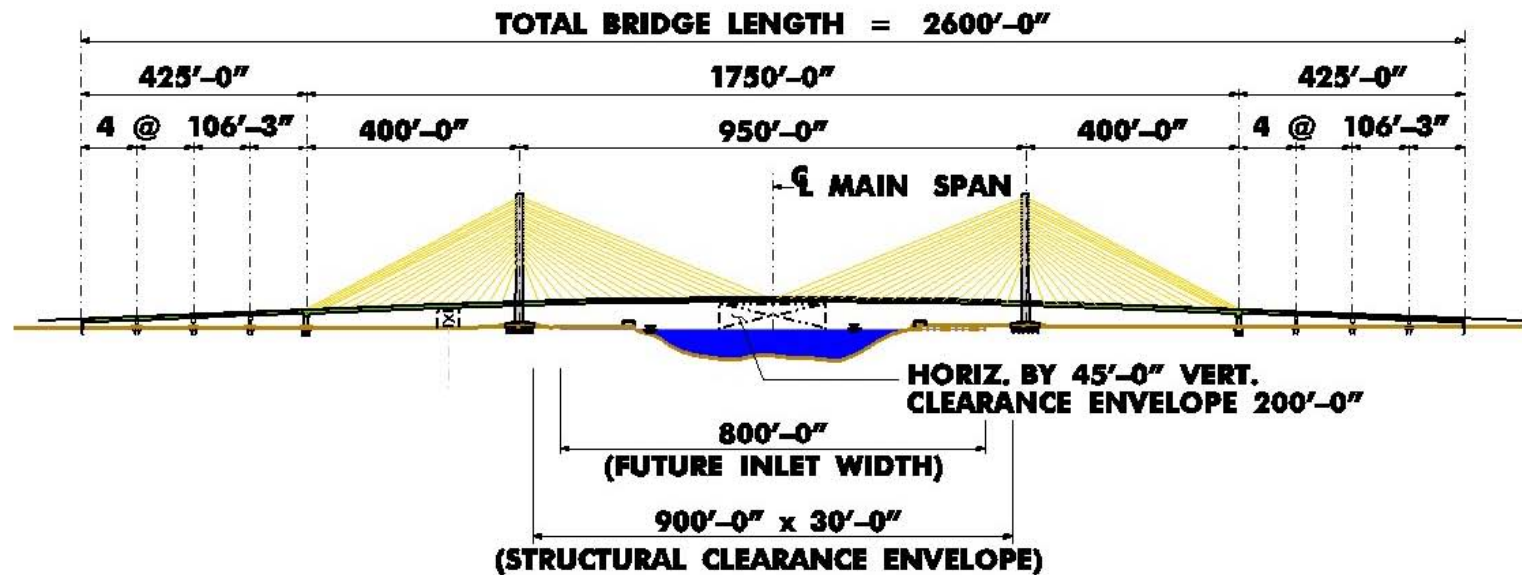
What Are We Getting?

What Are We Getting?

- **Lowest Price Proposal**
 - ✓ Just Under \$150M budget

- **Highest Technical Proposal Score**
 - ✓ 3 Excellent Proposals

- **Earliest Proposed Completion Date**
 - ✓ April 30th, 2011 Open to Traffic (8 months early)





Bridge Hydraulics and Scour

- Bridge Hydraulics and Scour
 - ✓ No foundations in the inlet
 - ✓ Located within Hurricane Zone
 - ✓ Storm surge still estimated 5 feet +/- over F.G.
 - ✓ Coastal Storm Surge Modeling (SWAN)
 - ✓ Coastal Wave Action Modeling (ADCIRC)
 - ✓ 100-YR and 500-YR Return Intervals Considered
 - ✓ 30 ft and 35 ft scour depths estimated in RFP
 - Attempted to minimize risk to Proposers

Why Design For Scour?



















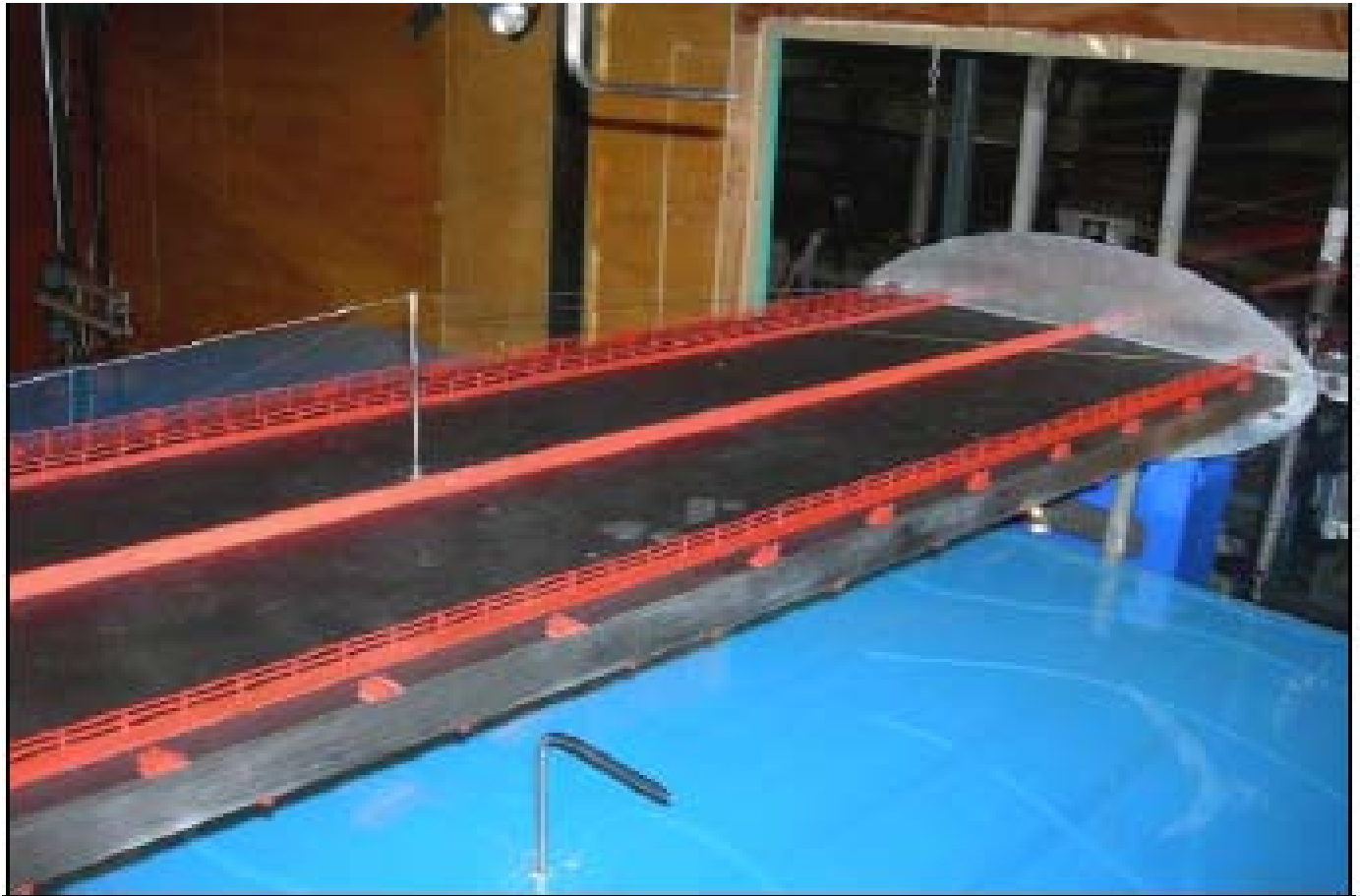
Wind Analysis

■ Wind Analysis

- ✓ Site Specific Wind Profile Developed
- ✓ RWDI Wind Tunnel Testing Just Recently Completed, Over 50% of Pylon Piles Driven
- ✓ Initial Design Assumptions and Preliminary Results Validated

Wind Speed Applicable for	Return Period	Speed (mph)	Description
Design during construction	25	67	Mean hourly
Design of completed bridge	100	91	Mean hourly
Design of completed bridge LS	2,000	121	Mean hourly
Stability during construction	1,000	124	10-min mean
Stability of completed bridge	10,000	140	10-min mean

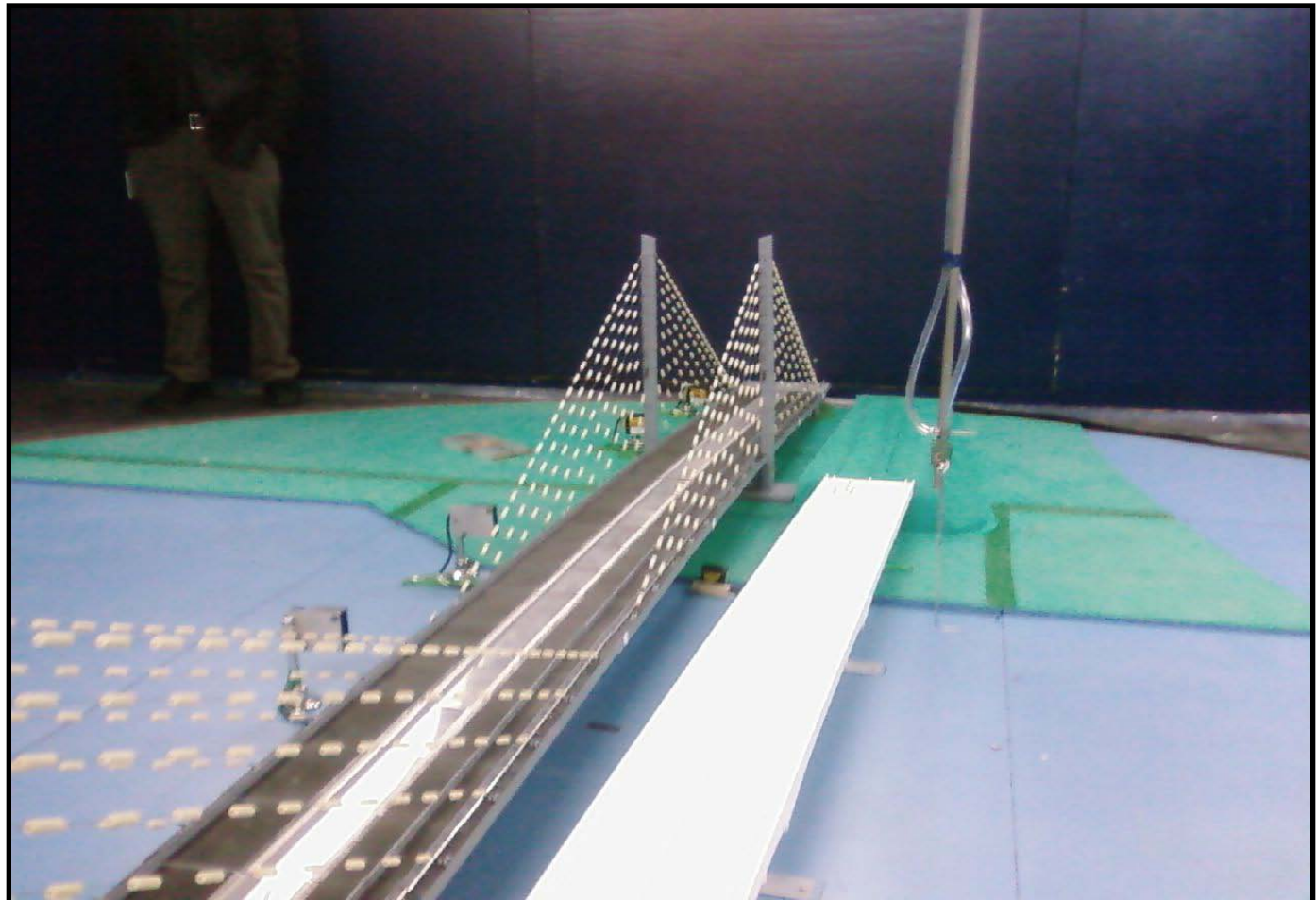
- Wind Analysis - Sectional Model



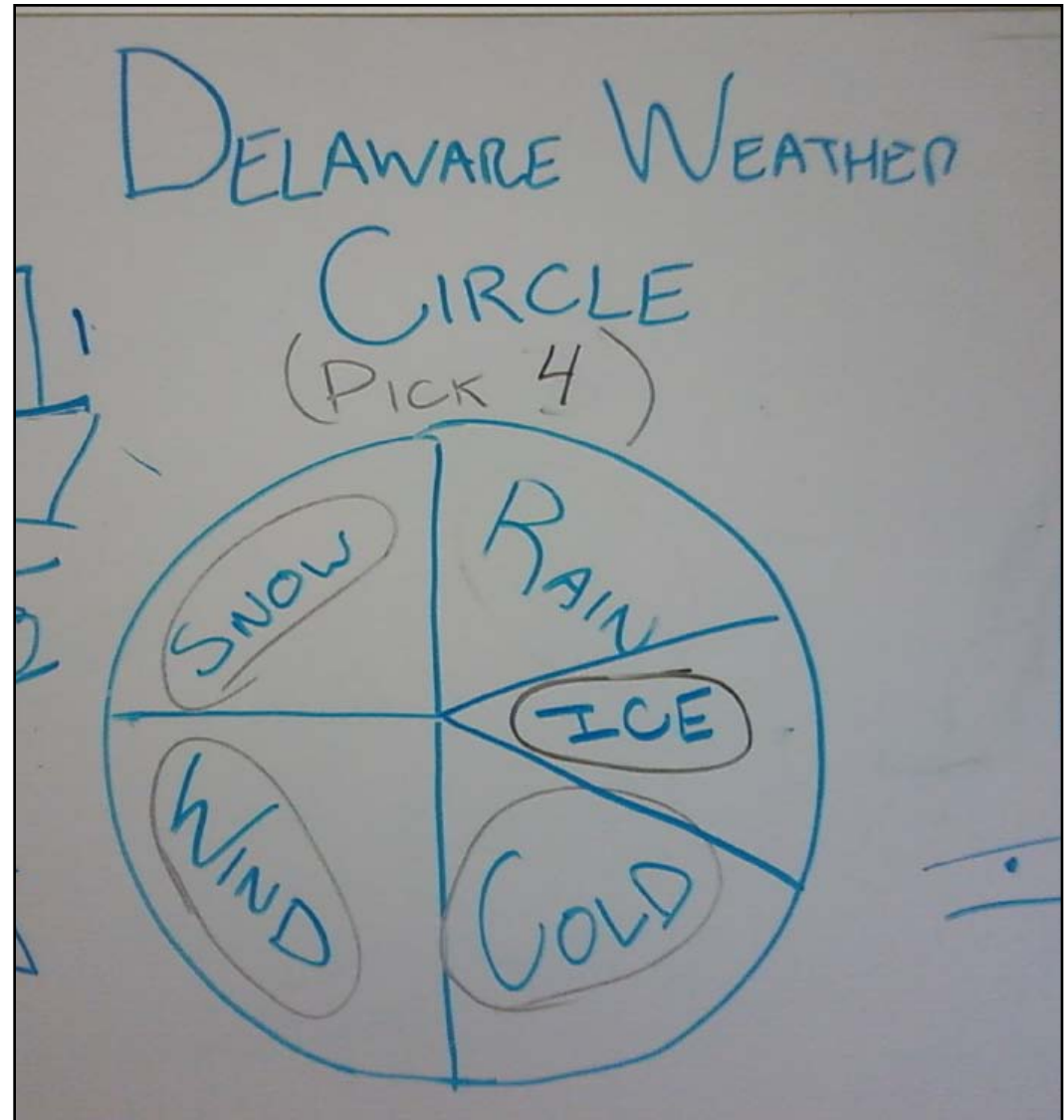
- Wind Analysis - Aeroelastic Model



- Wind Analysis - Aeroelastic Model



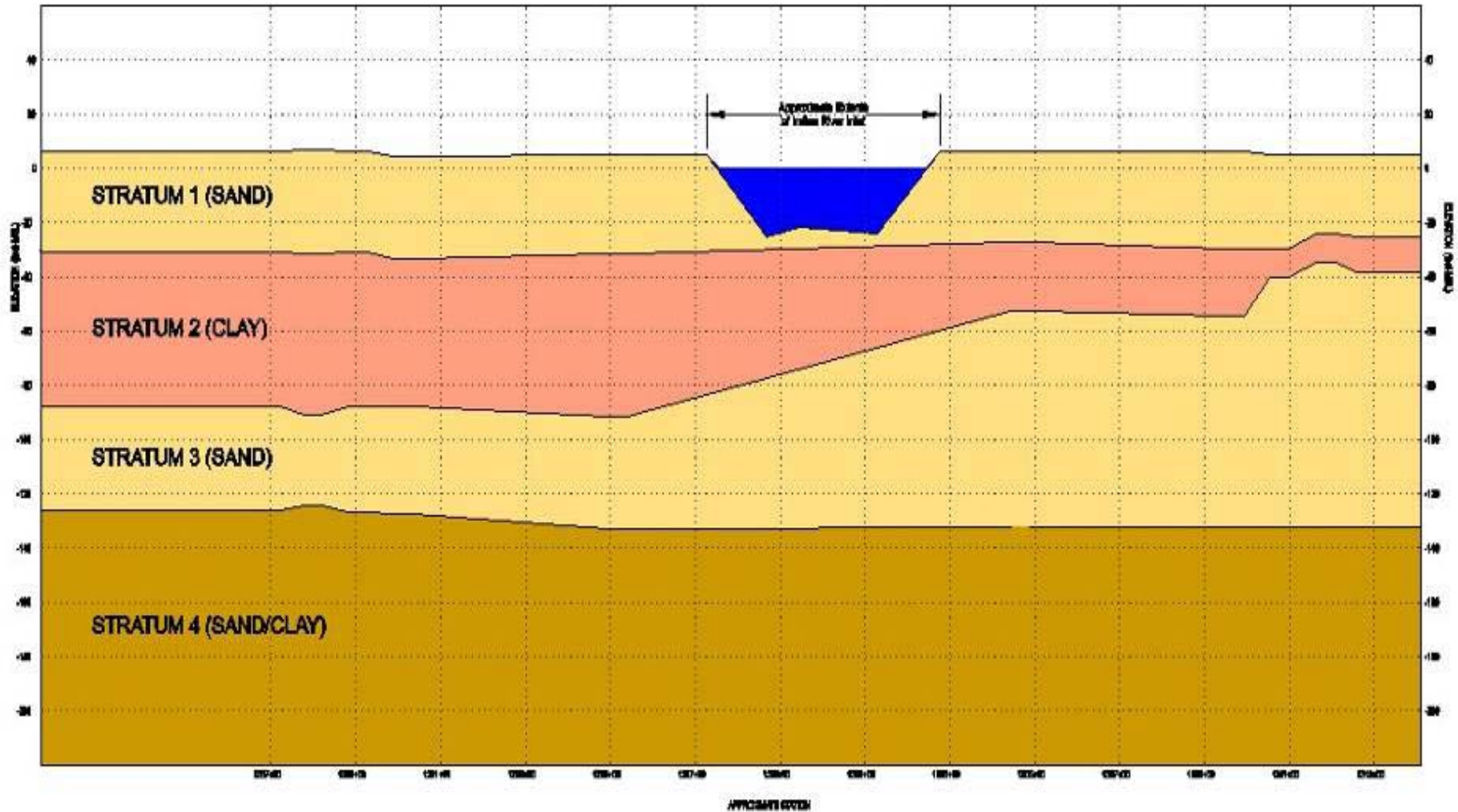
- Wind and Weather



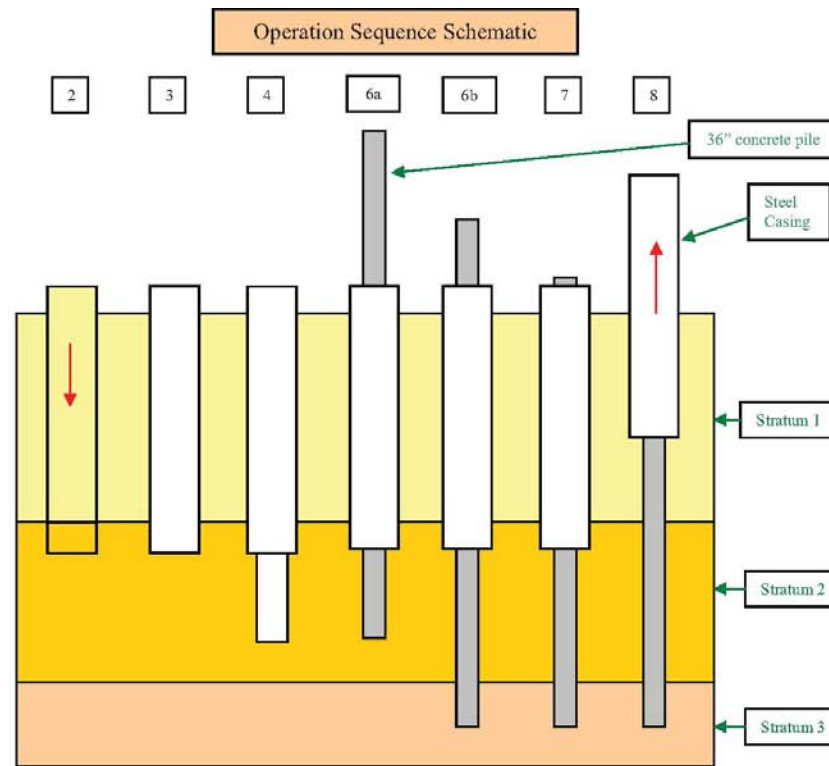


Geotechnical

- Geotechnical – Soil Profile



■ Geotechnical – Pile Installation Method



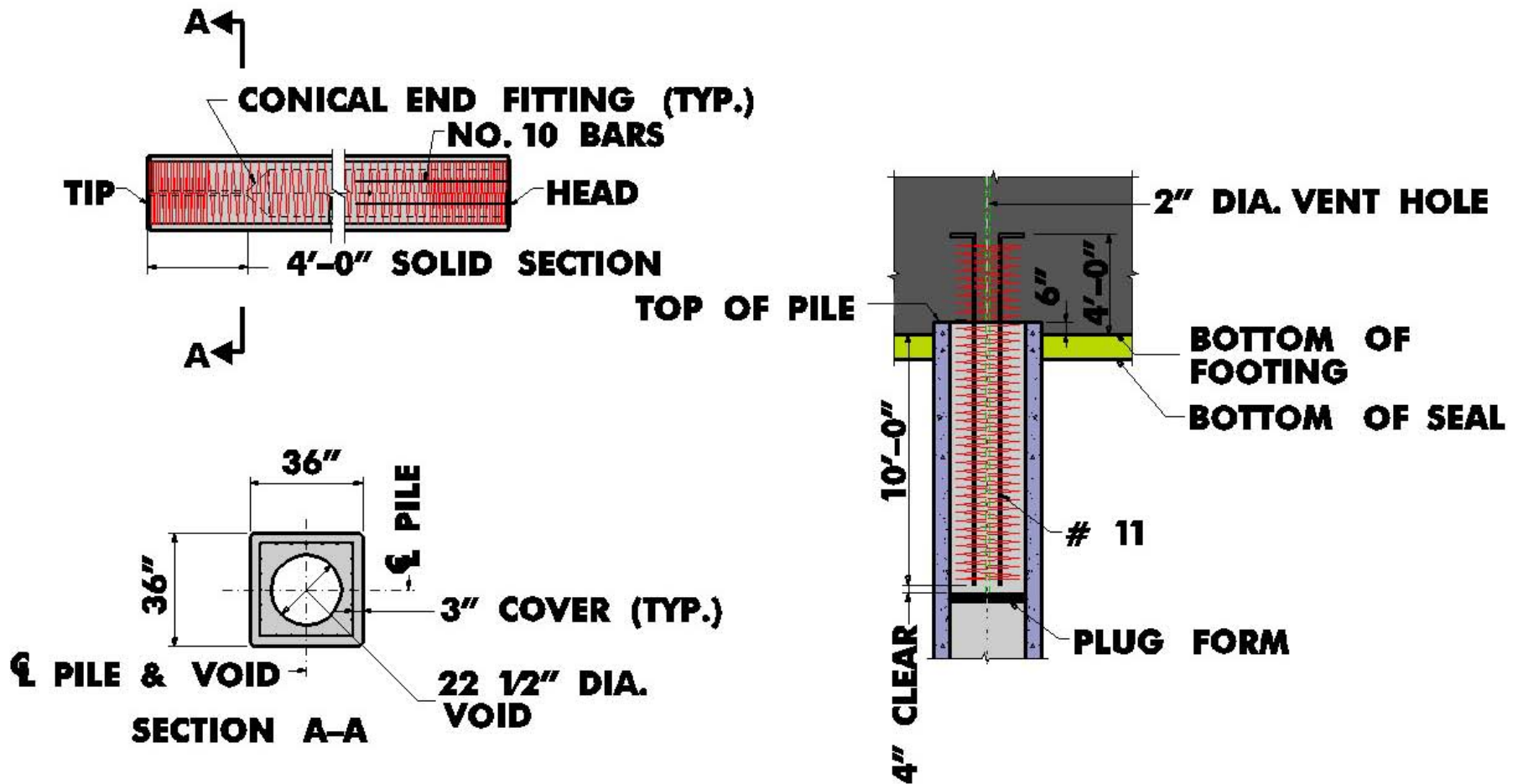
Summary of Operation Sequence:

1. Excavate to elevation 4'
2. Drive the 54" casing.
3. Auger the casing.
4. Auger to recommended elev.
5. Pump water into hole (if necessary).
6. Set & drive 36" square concrete pile.
7. Cut pile to intended grade.
8. Extract the casing.

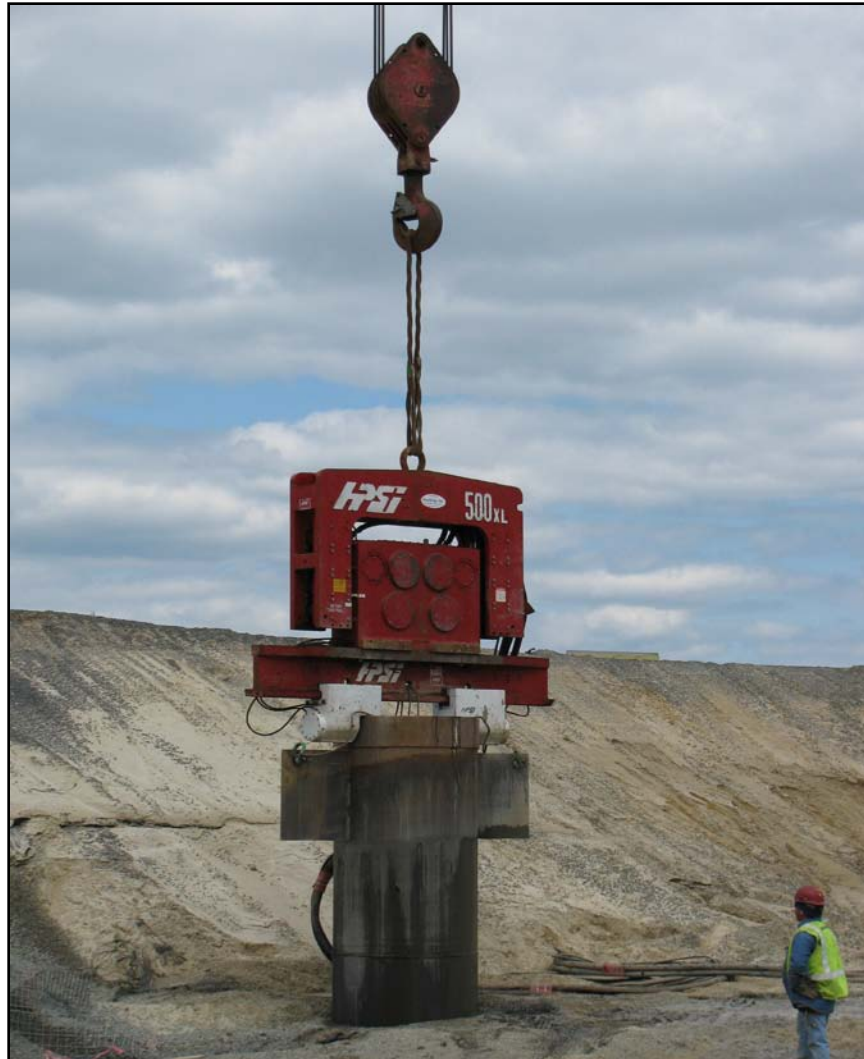
- Piles
- Footings/Substructure
- Pylons
- Falsework
- Superstructure
- Form Traveler
- Cable Stay System

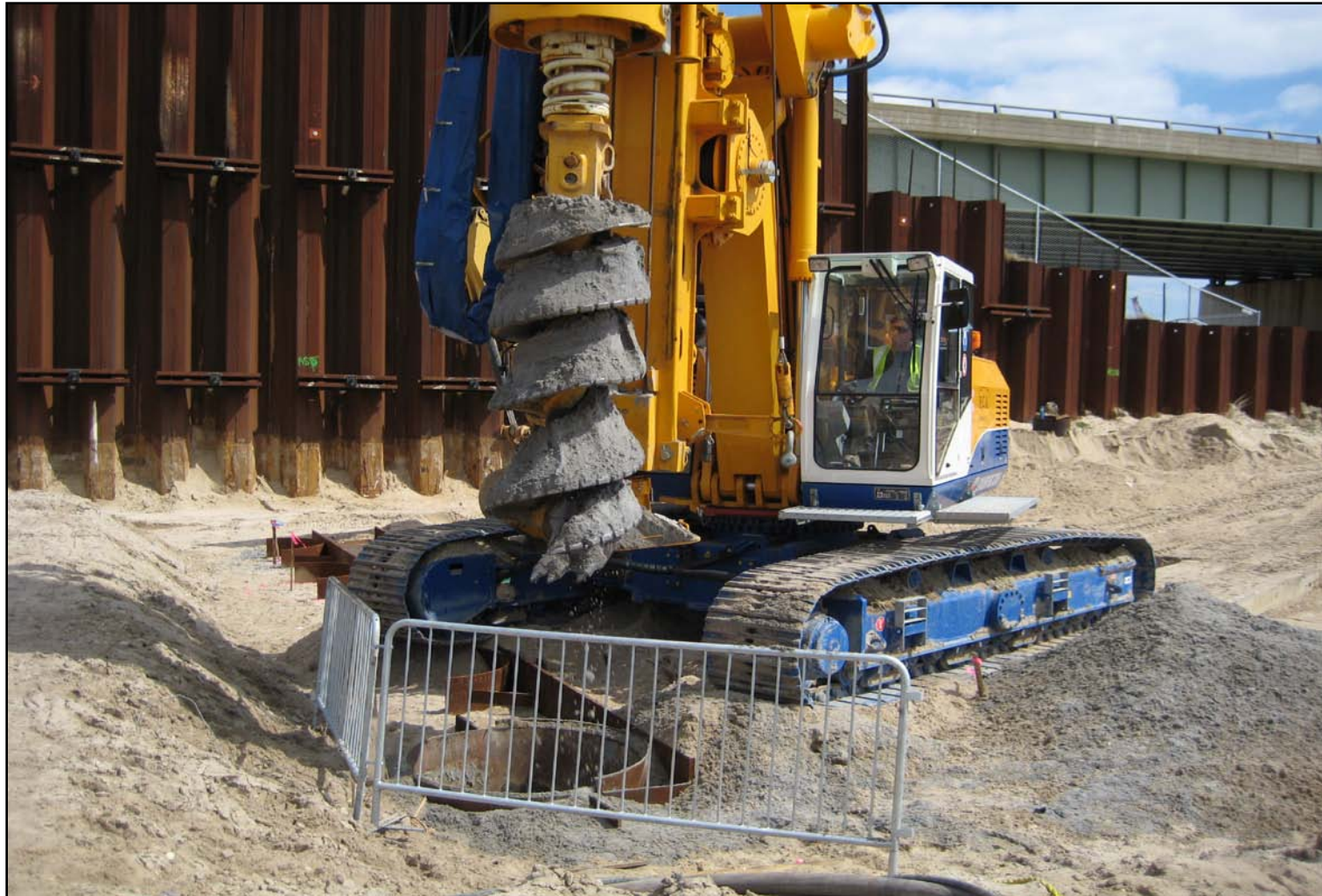
Pile Details and Pile Driving

■ Pile Details







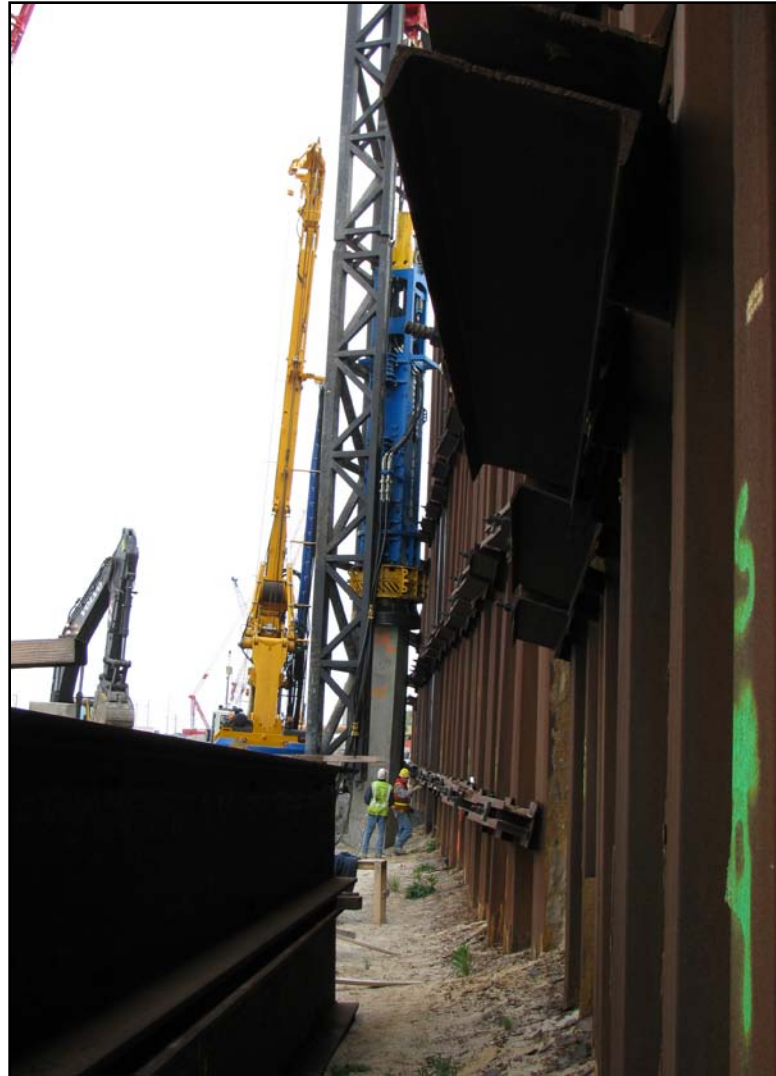




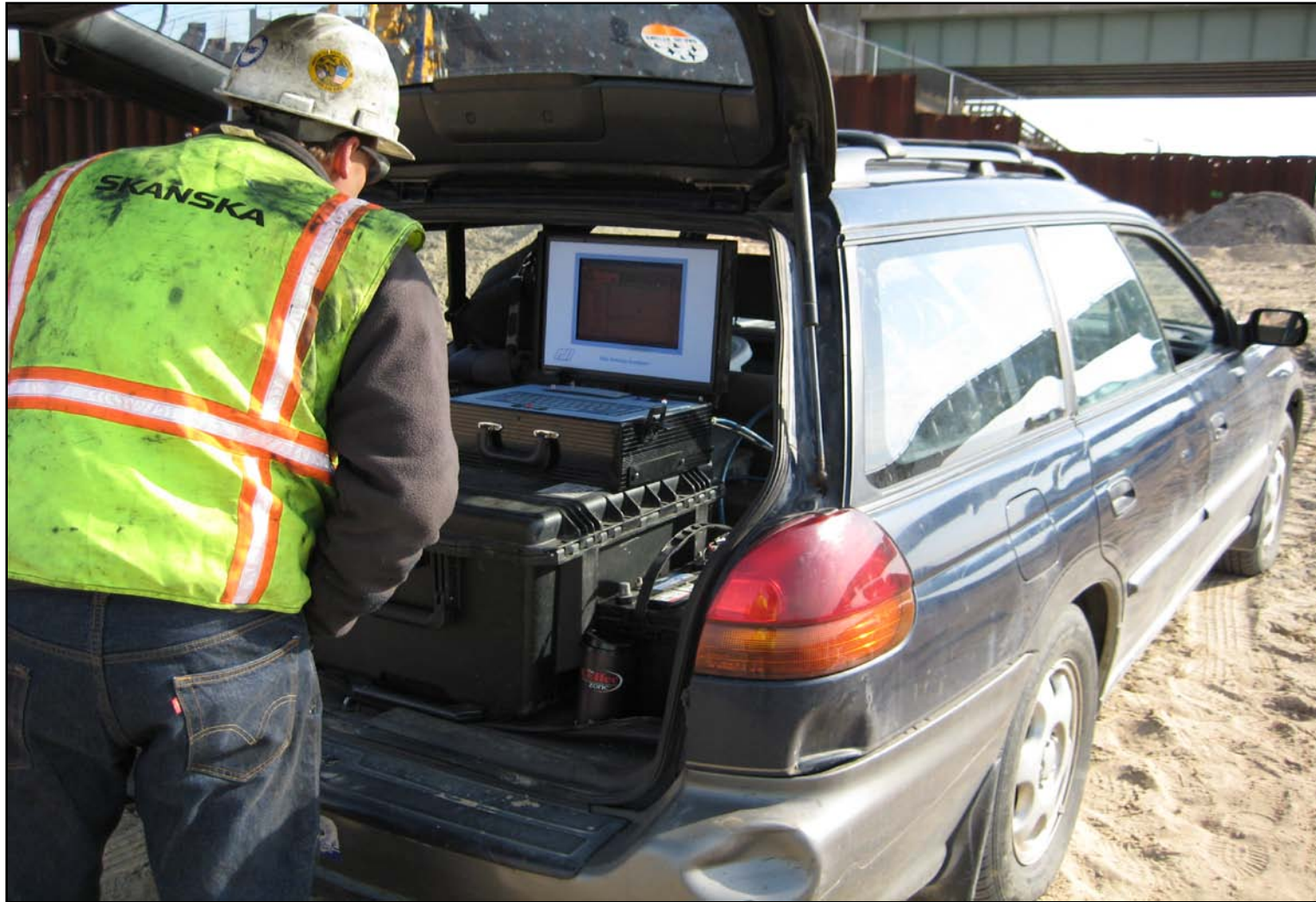




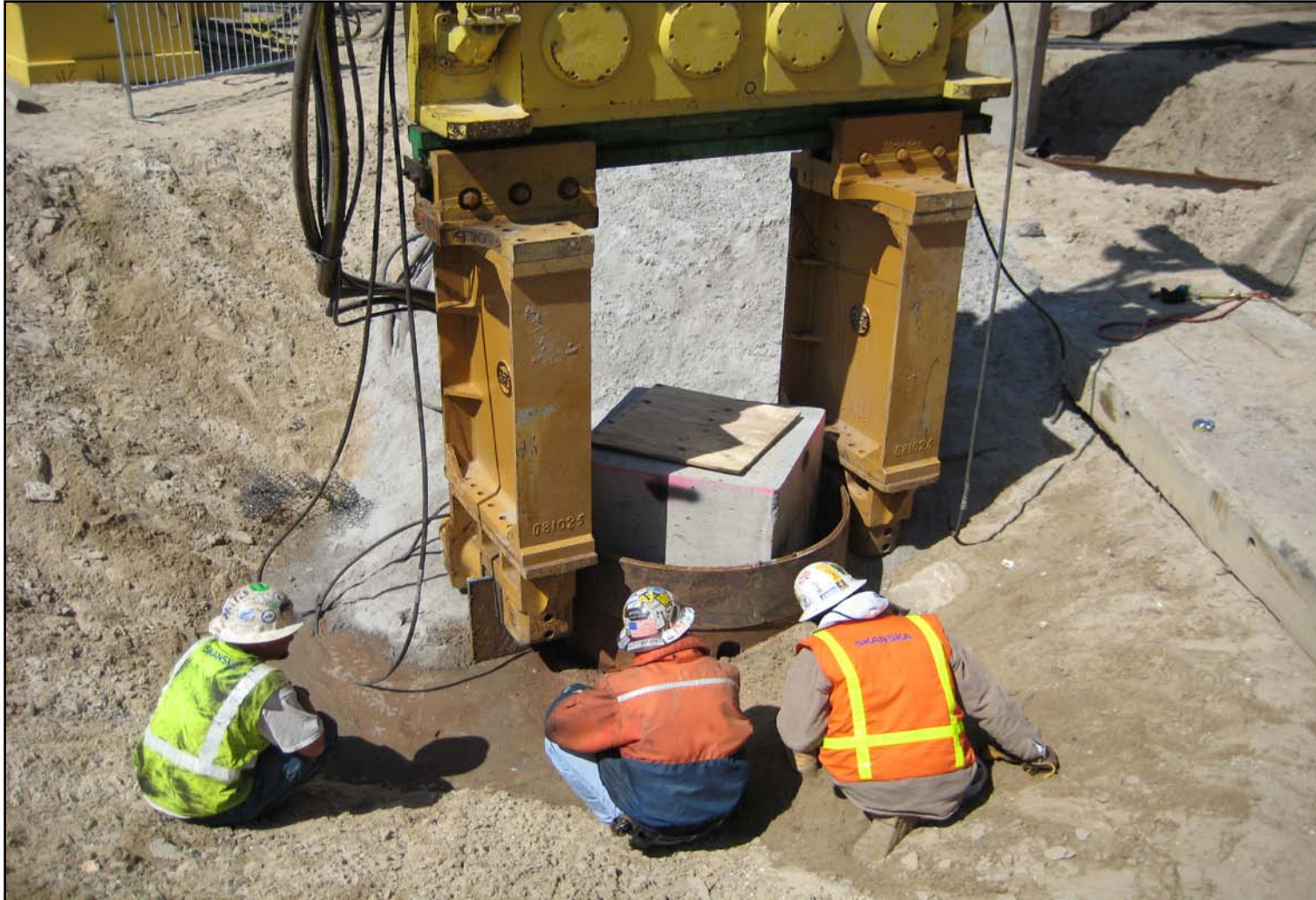












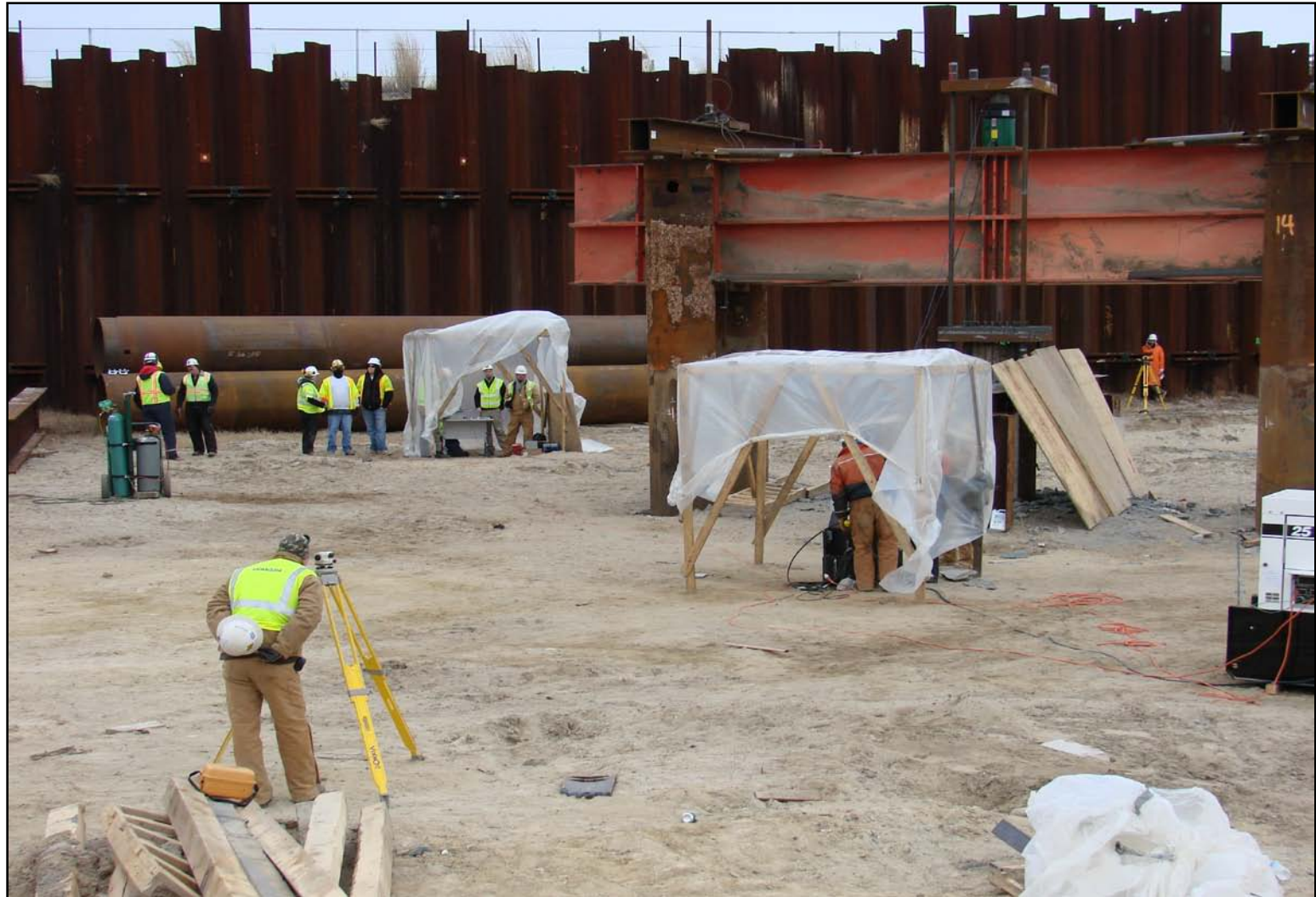












Footings and Substructure















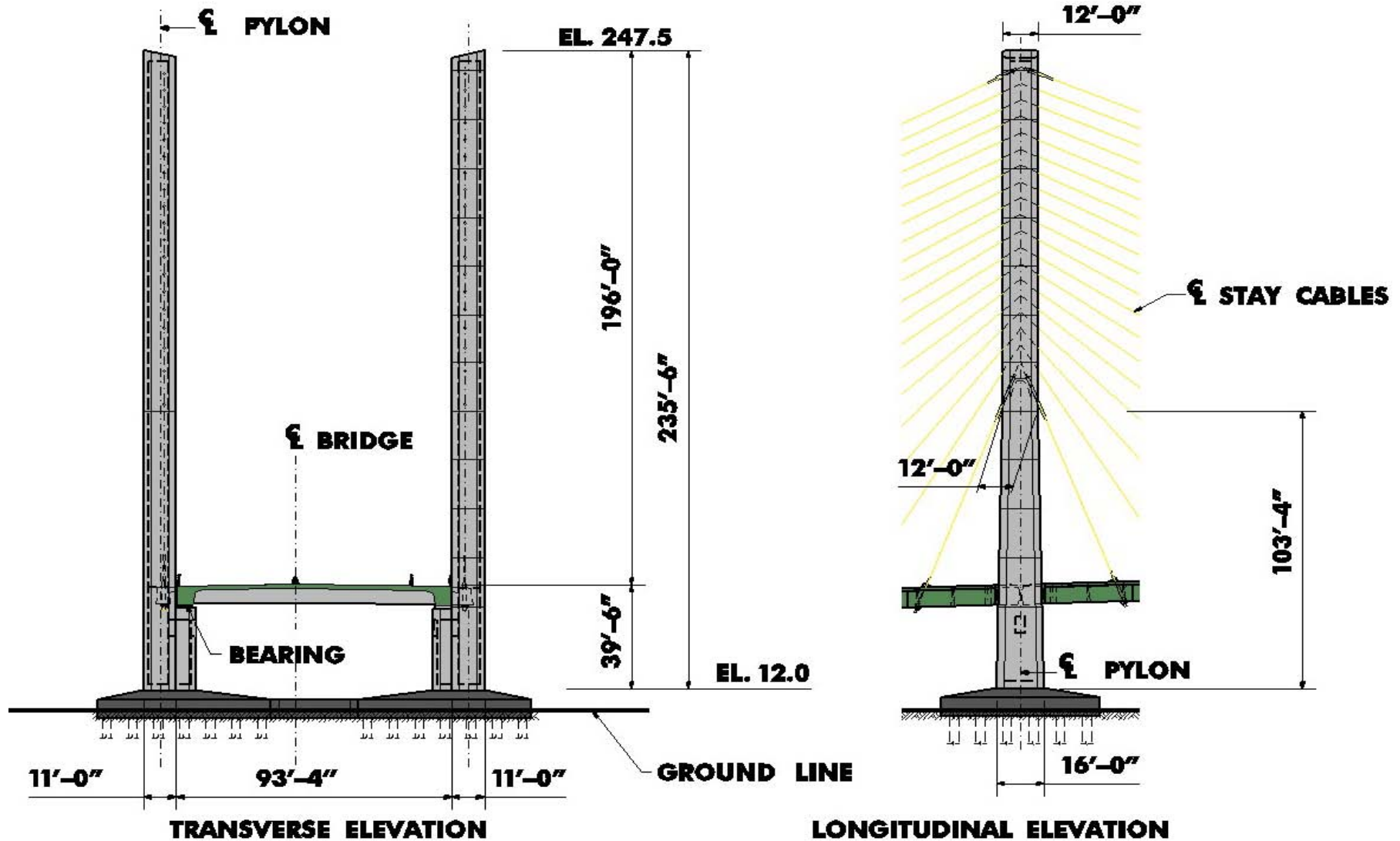








Pylons



PYLON LAYOUT - CIP OPTION







Bridge Features



Bridge Features



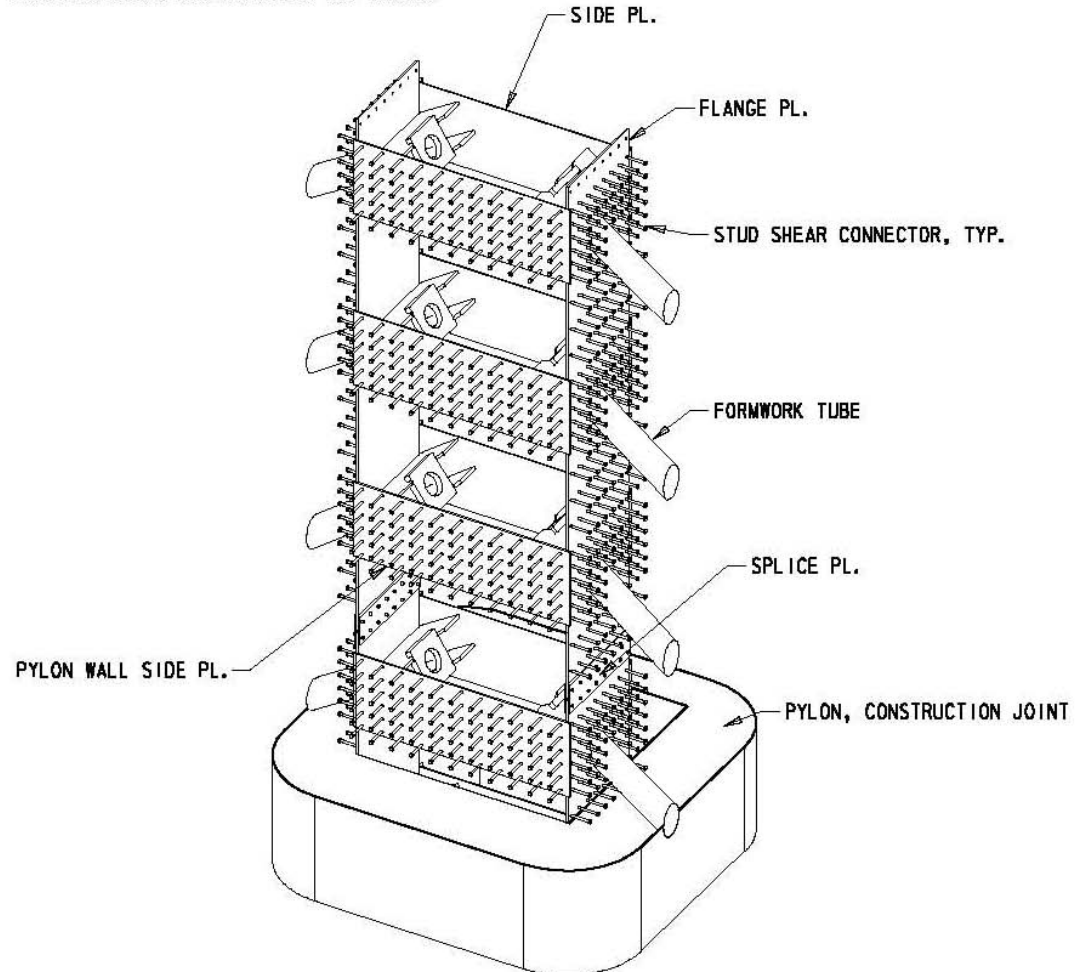
Bridge Features







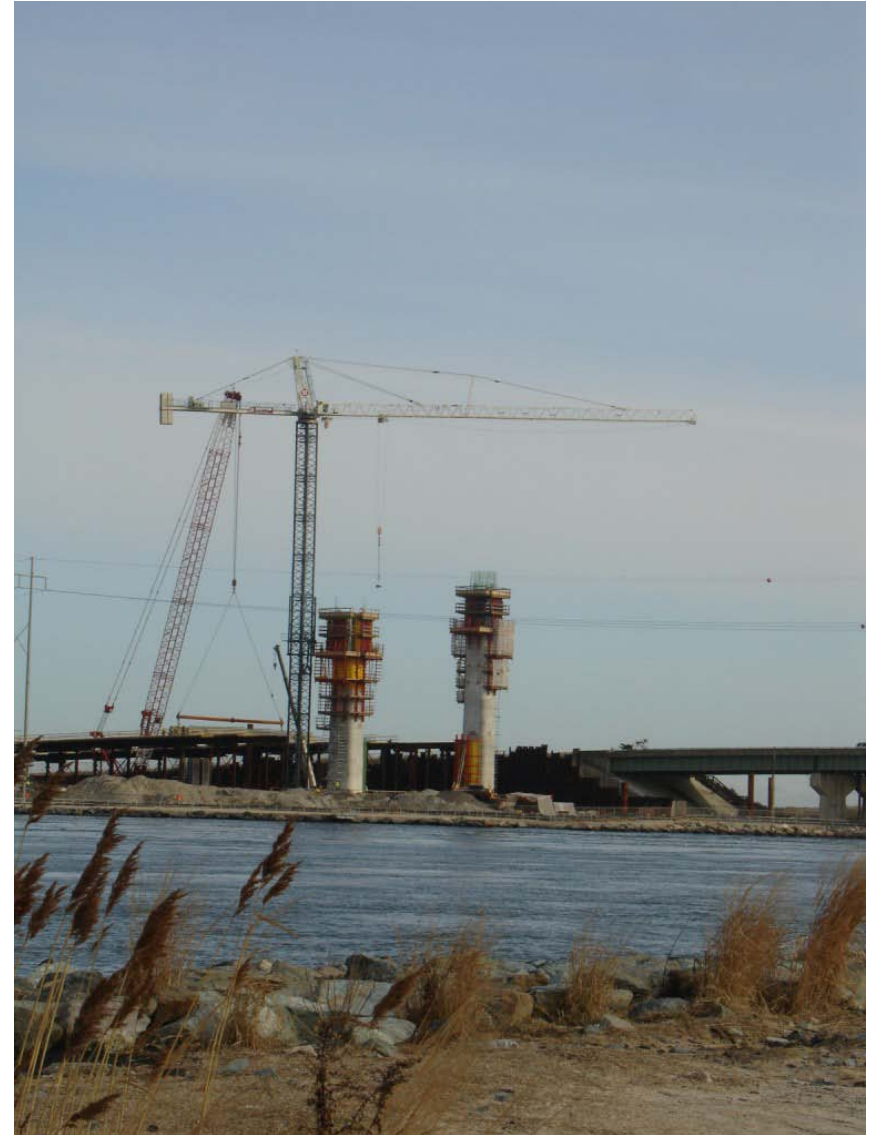
- NOTES:
1. ANY BRACING REQUIRED FOR STABILITY DURING TRANSPORTATION AND ERECTION NOT SHOWN.



ANCHOR BOX ASSEMBLY ISOMETRIC VIEW (SHOWING TYPE 2)

Bridge Features





Falsework

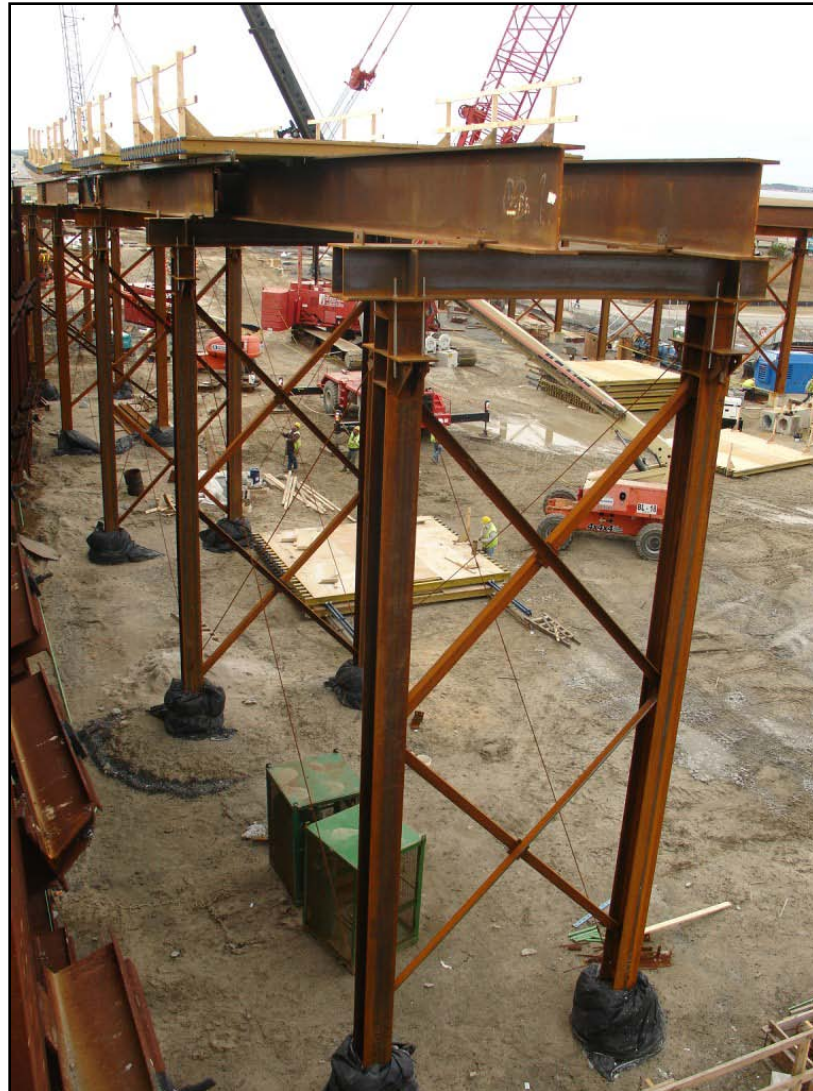








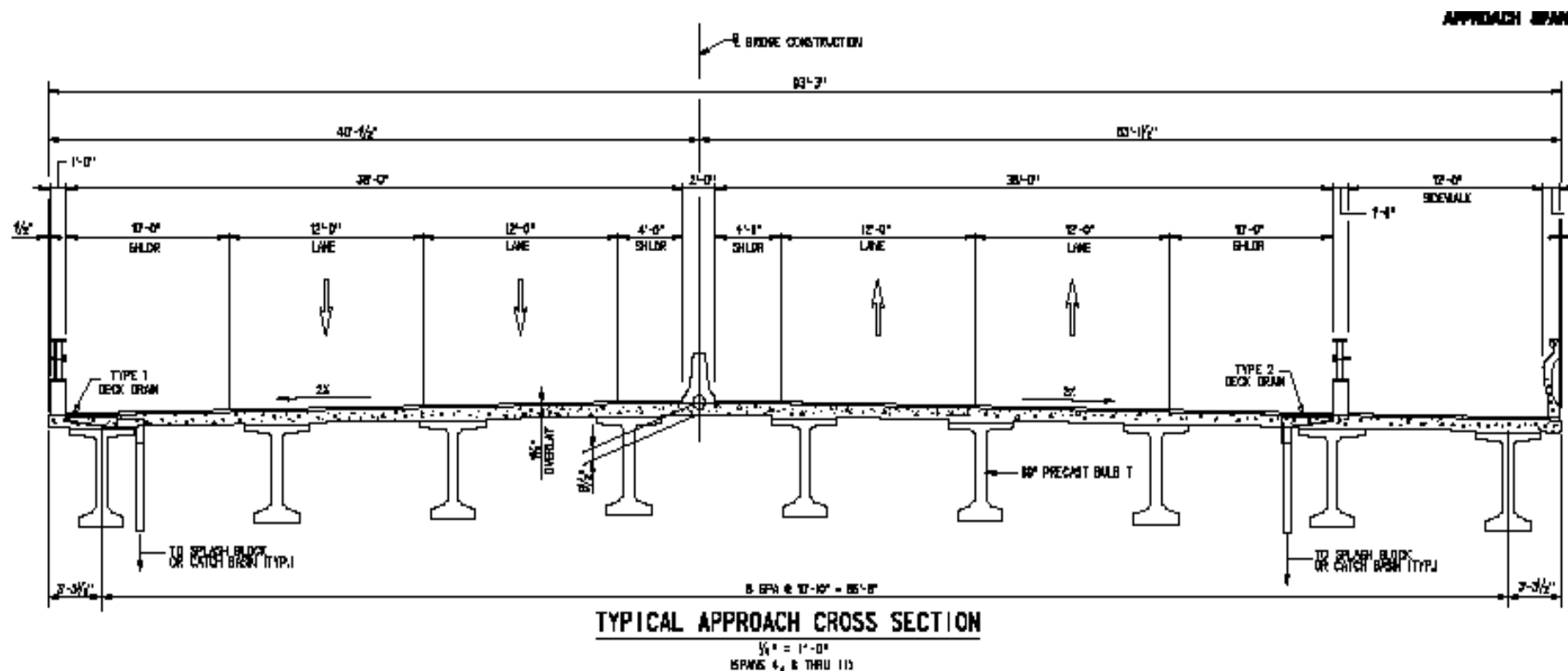






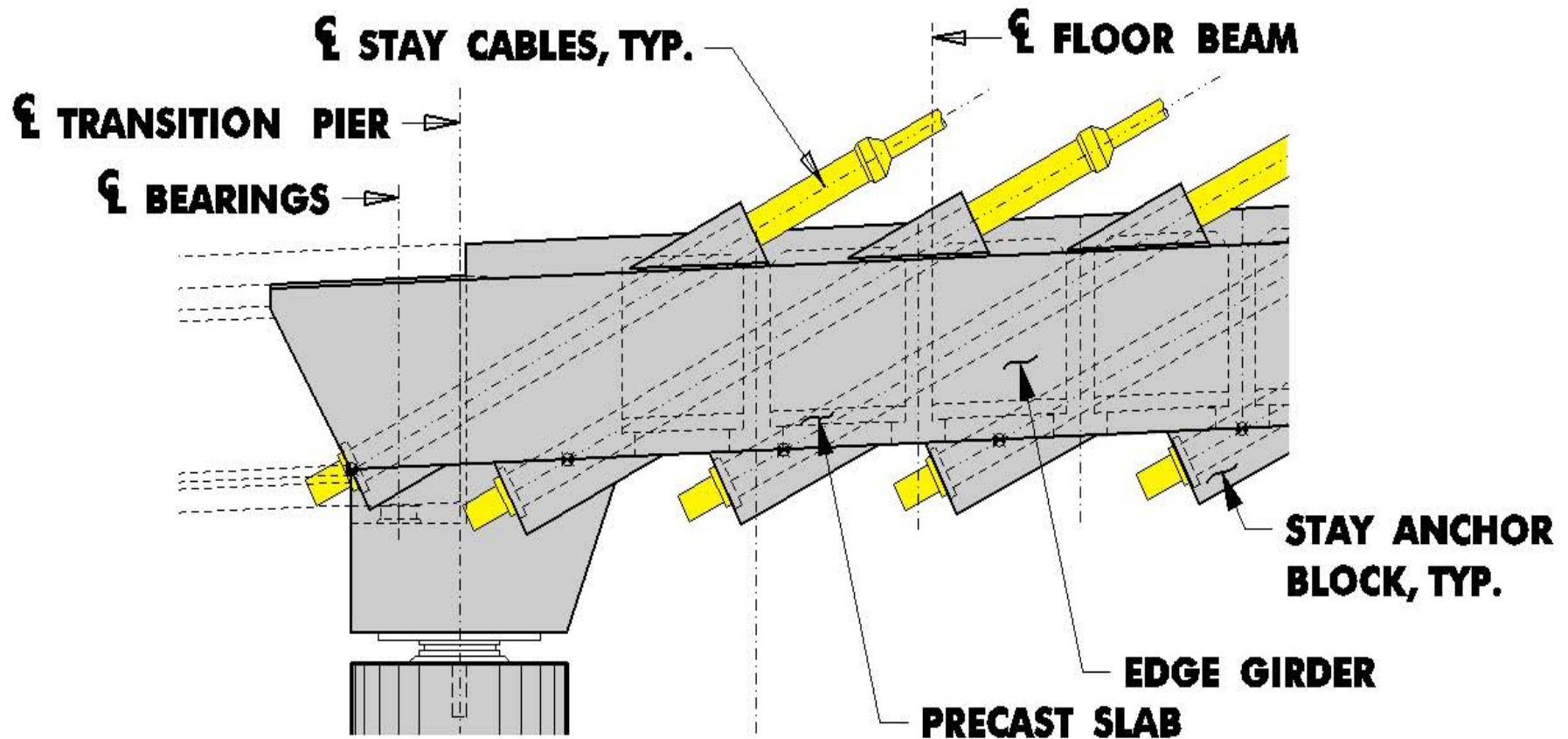


Superstructure



**Typical Section for the Approaches
AASHTO 69" Bulb-T Girders**





TRANSITION PIER – LONGITUDINAL SECTION







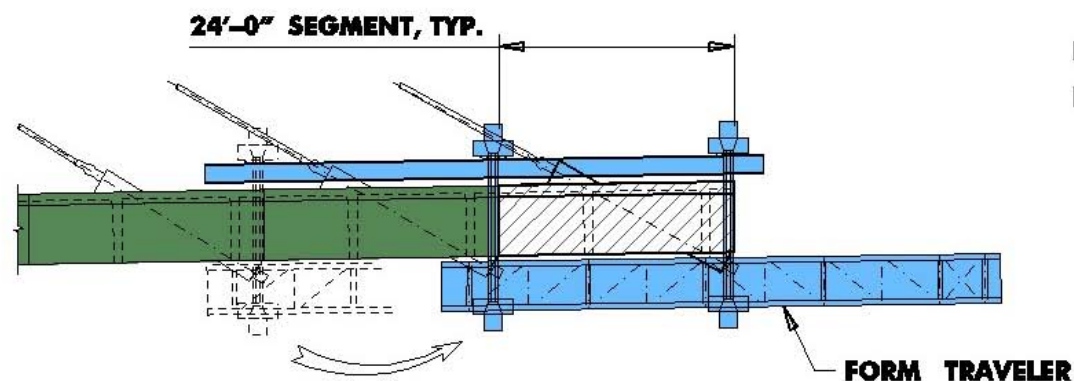
Bridge Features



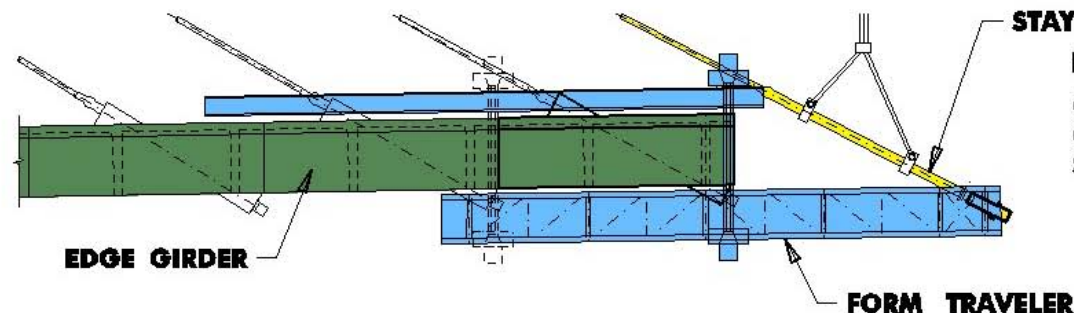




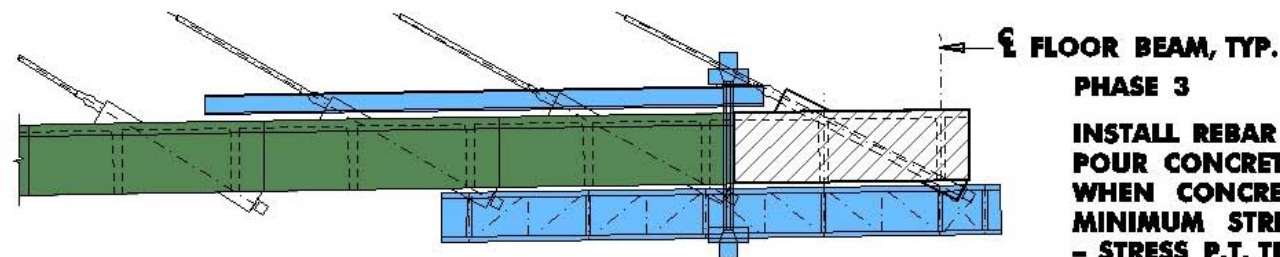
Form Traveler



PHASE 1
LAUNCH FORM TRAVELER.

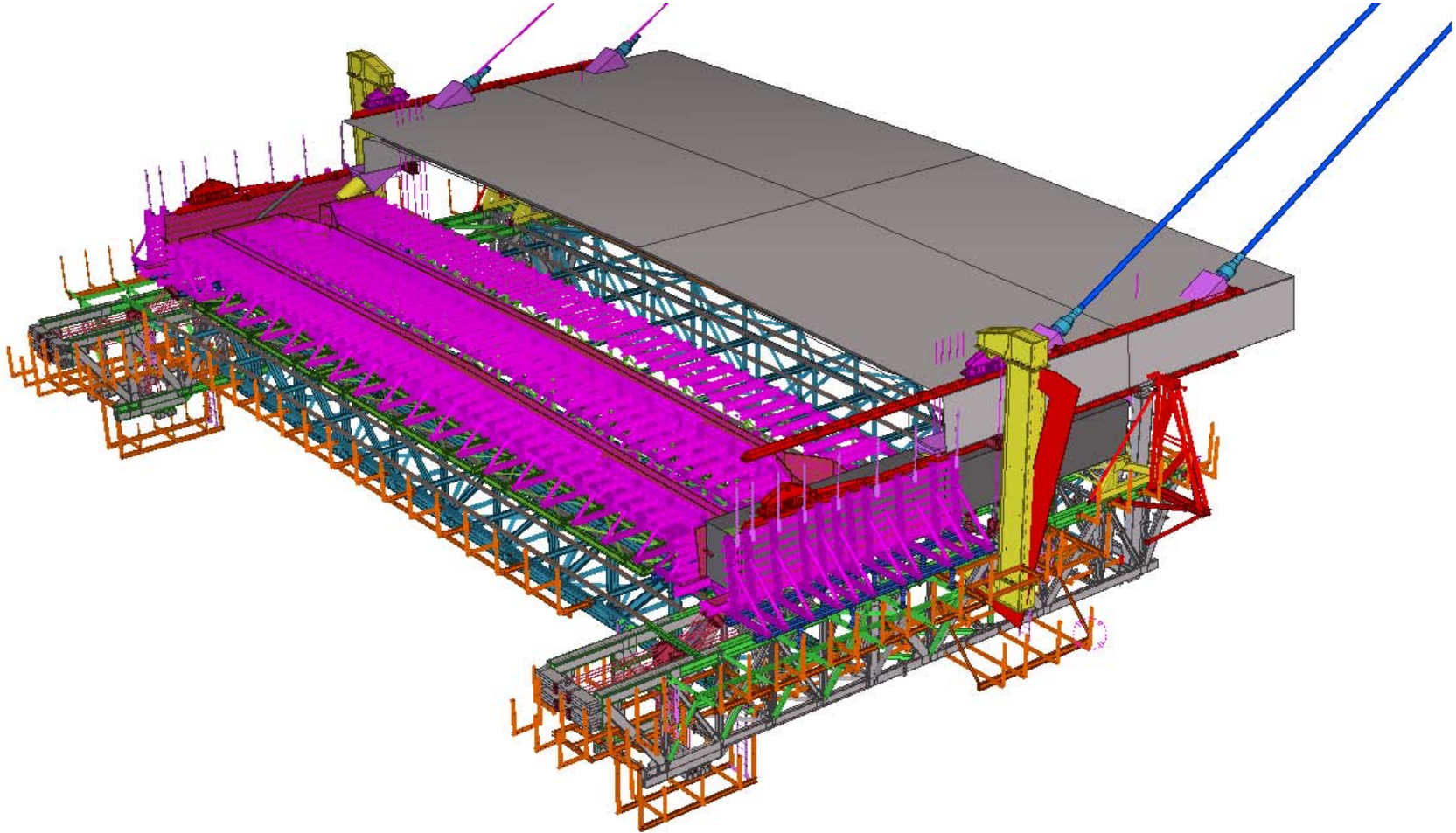


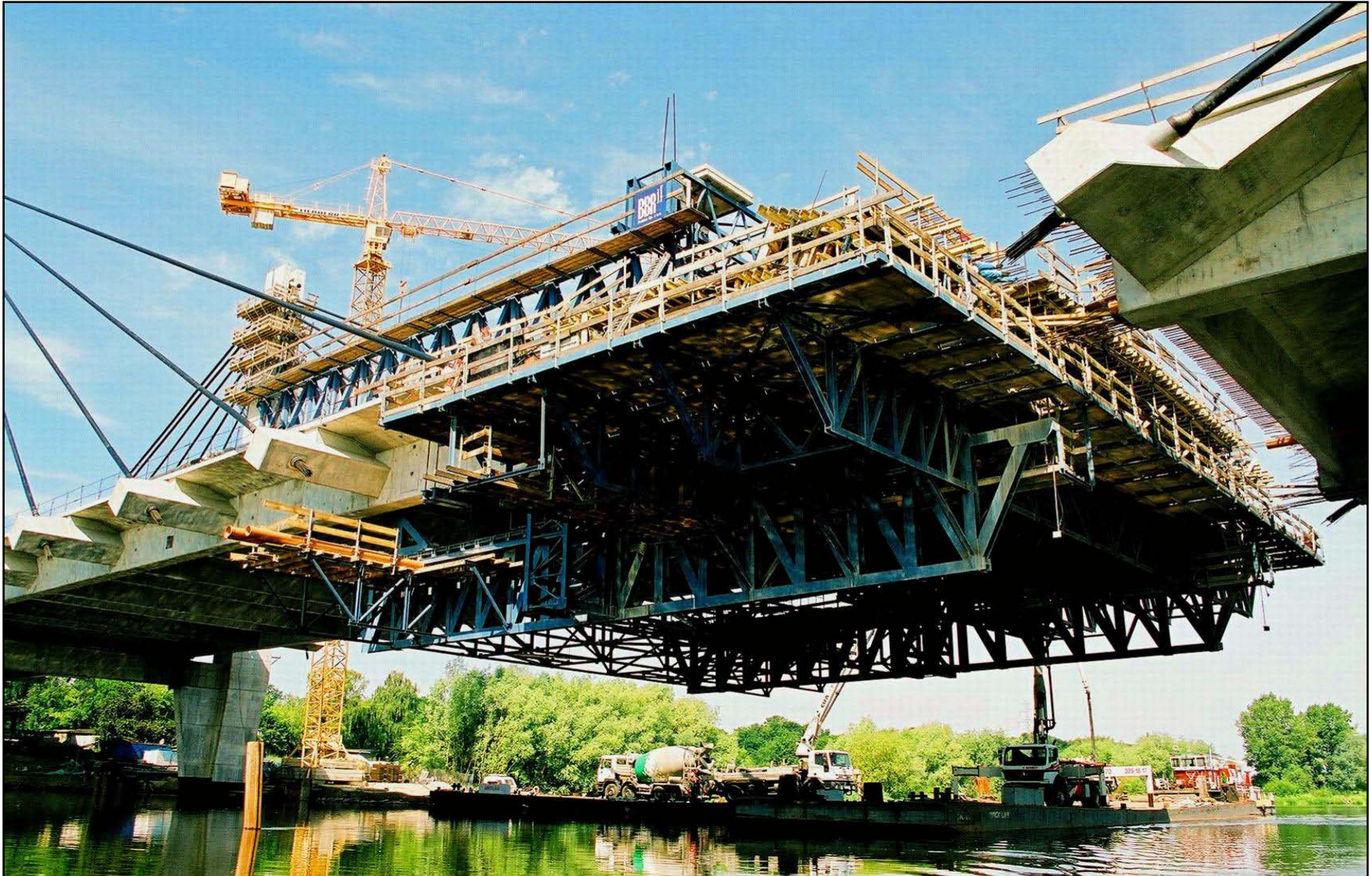
PHASE 2
CONNECT STAY CABLE TO FRONT ANCHOR
OF FORM TRAVELER, PARTIALLY STRESS
STAY CABLE.



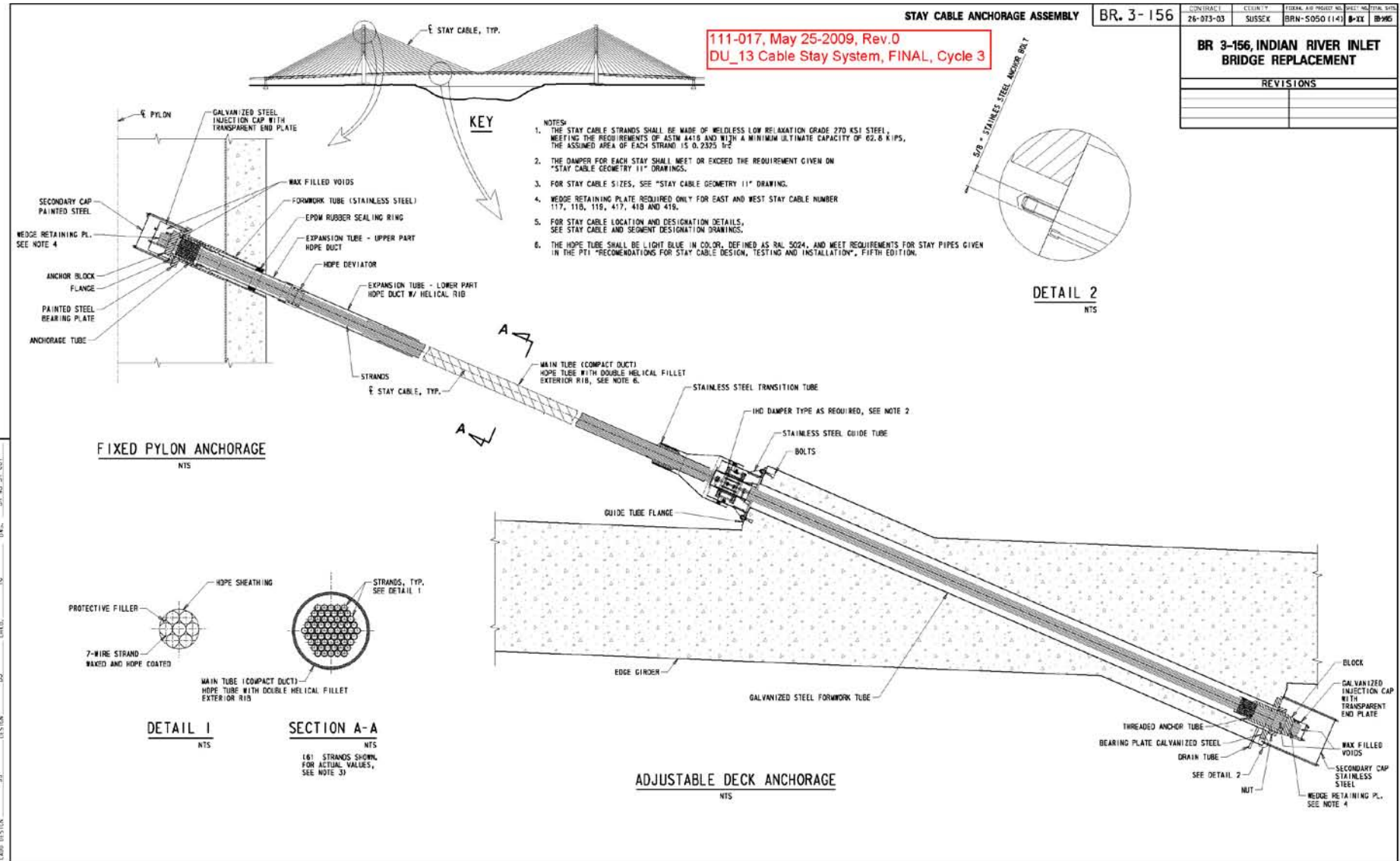
PHASE 3
INSTALL REBAR CAGE,
POUR CONCRETE.
WHEN CONCRETE HAS REACHED A
MINIMUM STRENGTH OF 4000 PSI:
- **STRESS P.T. TENDONS IN FLOOR BEAM.**
- **RE-STRESS STAY CABLES.**

FORM TRAVELER - TYPICAL ERECTION SEQUENCE

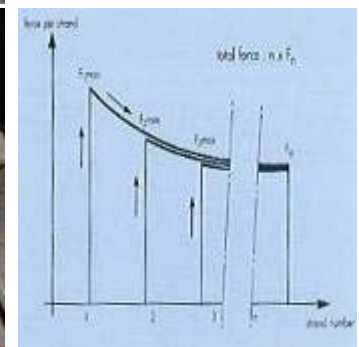
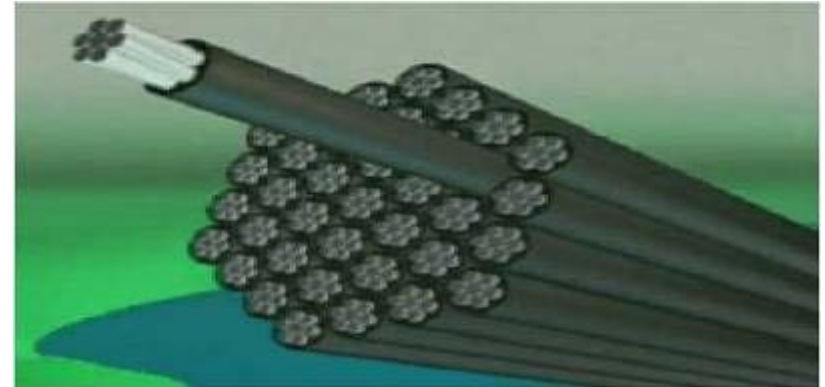
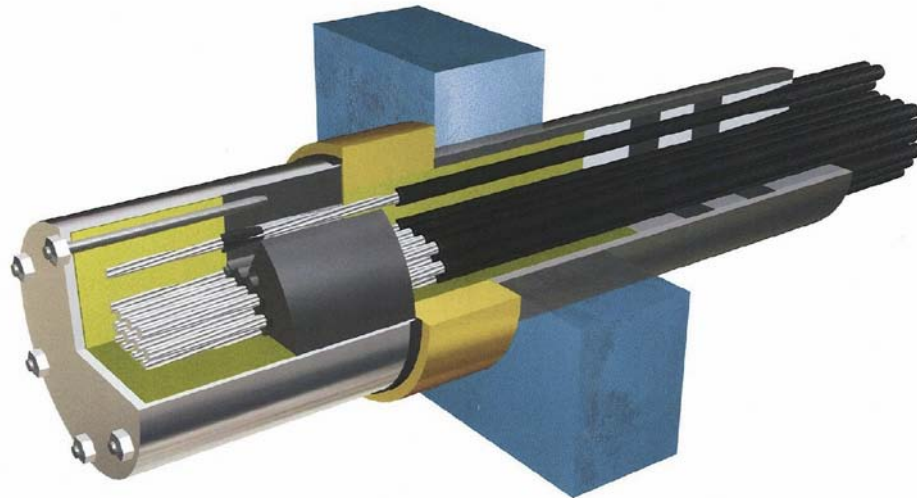




Cable Stay System



- Strands
 - ✓ 0.62" Diameter
 - ✓ Coextruded HDPE Sheathing
 - ✓ Wax Filled
- External HDPE Stay Pipe (Blue)
- Strands are non bonded and parallel
- Strands are individually stressed



Bridge Features





- Erect stay pipe and master strand

- NTP Issued September 15, 2008
- Design is Approximately 95% Complete
- Construction is Approximately 40% Complete
- Phase II Roadway Work Begins Late Summer 2010
- Traffic on Bridge by Spring 2011
- Project To Be Completed by Summer 2011
- Existing Bridge Demo Late 2011 (Separate Contract)



Questions and Comments?