

Agenda

- Who am I?
- Introduction to the SIGS project and my role
- Off we went to India...
- Technical focus 1 : Extradosed bridges in general
- Technical focus 2 : The analysis matrix
- Technical focus 3: The articulation pros and cons
- A glimpse of the FE-model of the bridge
- Cultural differences working as a Dane in India
- Life as a tourist in India



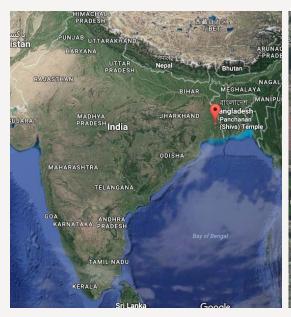


Who am I?

- > Per Kjærsgaard Andersen
- > M.Sc. in Structural Engineering from AAU, 2008
- > Started in COWI's department of Major Bridges right after graduation and have been there ever since
- Main interest in the "macro physical" behaviour of structures
- > Primary job function is analytical modelling of mainly cable supported bridges
- Specialist in COWI's in-house software IBDAS (Integrated Bridge Design and Analysis System)



Iswar Gupta Setu Kalyani



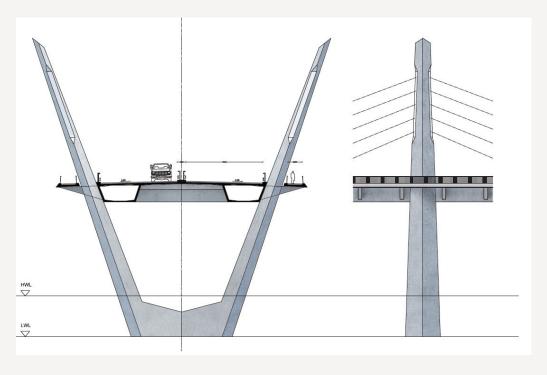




Second Iswar Gupta Setu Kalyani (SIGS)

- 3 + 3 lane road bridge & 2 walkways
- > 10m spacing between the old and the new bridge
- > Same span configuration as old bridge
- > Iconic architectural land mark
- > 100 years design life
- > Precast segmental
- Costwise small part of large West Bengal infrastructure project
- Indian consultancy RITES on everything else than main bridge
- > Danish bridge architects Dissing & Weitling
- > My role: Main responsible for the global analysis model









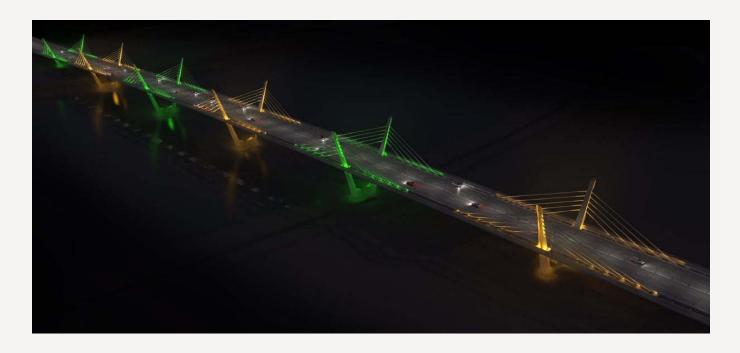














Off we went to India

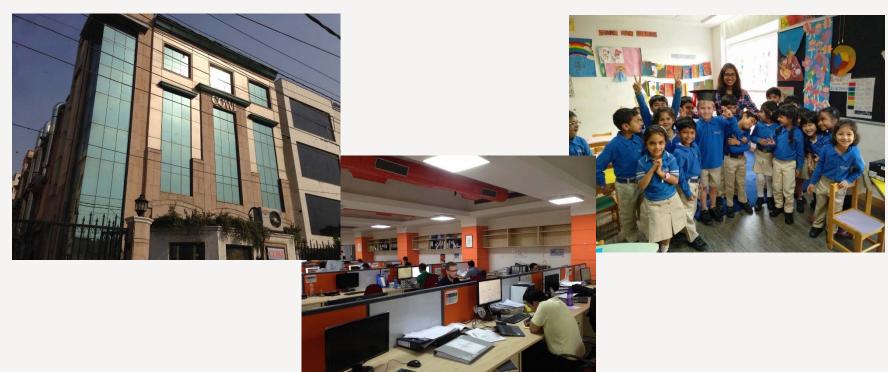








Off we went to India





Extradosed Bridges in general

- > French word Extradosé ("not so inclined")
- > Statically a hybrid between a beam bridge and a Cable Stayed Bridge
- > Low inclination of stay cables compared to Cable Stayed Bridge
- > Stays acting as external post tensioning in addition to support points
- Good fatigue resistance in stays due to low live load induced stress range
- > Typically highly monolithic structure (i.e. few bearings etc.)
- > Suitable for span lengths around 100-250m





The analysis matrix on SIGS

- > 0 + 100 year situation
 - > 50% of t∞ creep and shrinkage taken place at 2 years after opening
 - > bearings slightly more loaded at 100 year situation
 - > girder de-compression criterion to be checked at both situations
- Scour or no scour
 - > Piles : Scour most adverse
 - > Superstucture : No scour most adverse
- > Uncracked or cracked sectional properties
 - > SLS+ULS: Uncracked
 - > Seismic : Cracked



Articulation – pros & cons



- > Few bearings = lower maintenance costs
- Monolithic connections & short pylons causing significant restraint forces from creep and shrinkage, temperature
- > Two cable planes, box girders and stiff transverse system is very suitable for taking up excentric loads
- Large mass of girder along with frame system (transverse & longitudinal) attracts large seismic forces (elastic design not feasible -> plastic hinges)

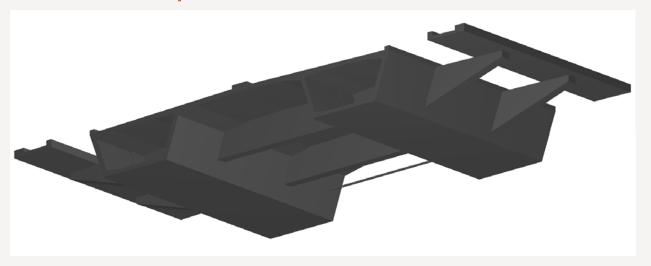


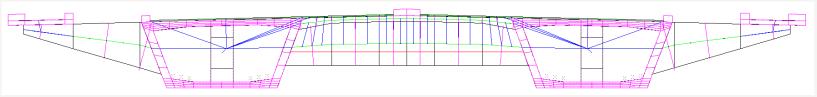
IBDAS model

- IBDAS = "Integrated Bridge Design and Analysis System"
- > Developed in-house COWI since the 1980's by two full-time engineers
- > Parametric modelling with many tailor made bridge features
 - > live load optimization
 - construction stage modelling
 - > automatic handling of time dependent effects in concrete etc. etc.



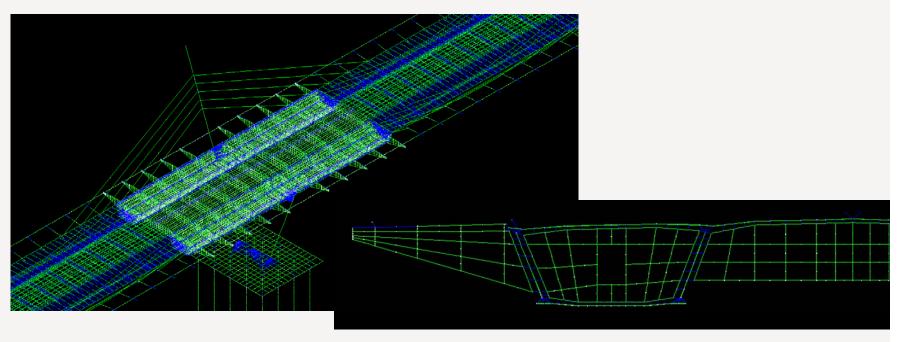
IBDAS model of superstructure







IBDAS model – shell model embedded in global model





Cultural Differences

- Very friendly and easy-going in general
- Danish and Indian humor "compatible"
- > Indians are much more aware of hierarchy
- > Do not leave the office before your boss...
- > Highly skilled technical, but not very proactive compared to Western engineers
- > Do not dare to question results from a more experienced colleague
- > Senior engineers tend to take on a coordinator rather than technical role





Life as an expat tourist

- > You are paid to stay very close to some of the most beautiful and exotic places on earth - GO ENJOY IT !!!
- > And so we did in average every 6-7 weeks ☺





Andaman islands





Kerala





The southern Himmalayas



