

Design and Construction of the 100 metre Span UHPC Batu 6 Segmental Box Girder Bridge

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Bio-data

- Founder / CEO / Executive Director of Dura Technology
- ii. PhD in Civil Engineering University New South Wales, Sydney, Australia, 2004
- 15 over years experience in the development of UHPC Technology (bridge engineering)
- iv. Adjunct Associate Professor of University of New South Wales (Australia)
- v. More than 70 publications (including a Book)
- vi. 2 times Malaysia Book of Records holders
- vii. Prestigious Entrepreneurs Award Winner 2015
- viii. Prestigious Company Award Winner 2015
- ix. Member of FIB Task Group 6.5

UHPC Bridges in Malaysia

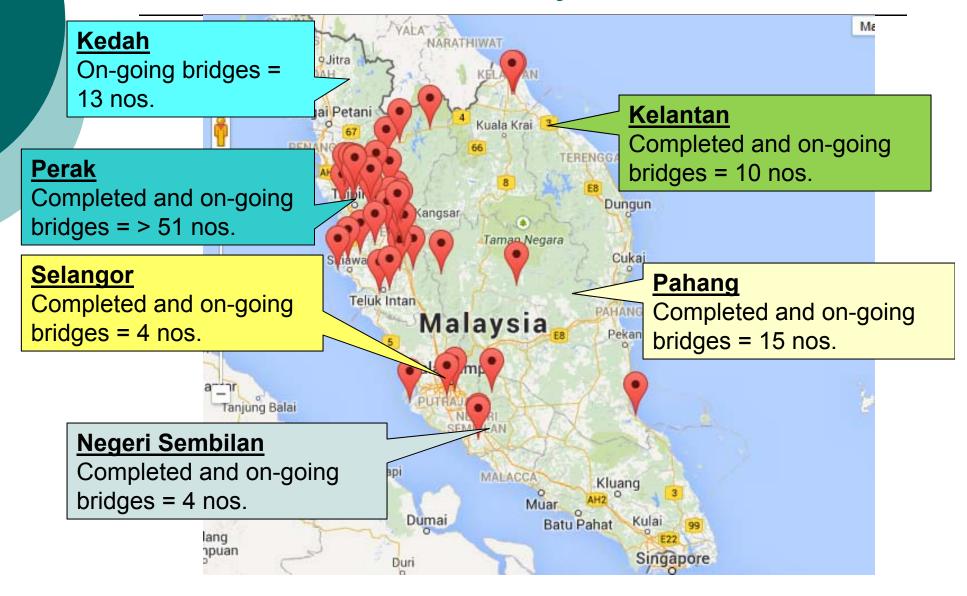
(OVERVIEW)

Where is Malaysia??

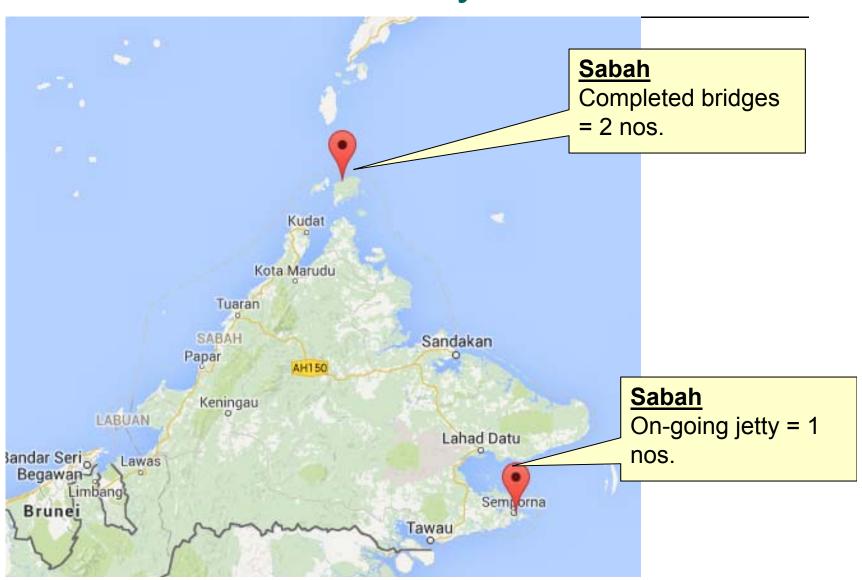


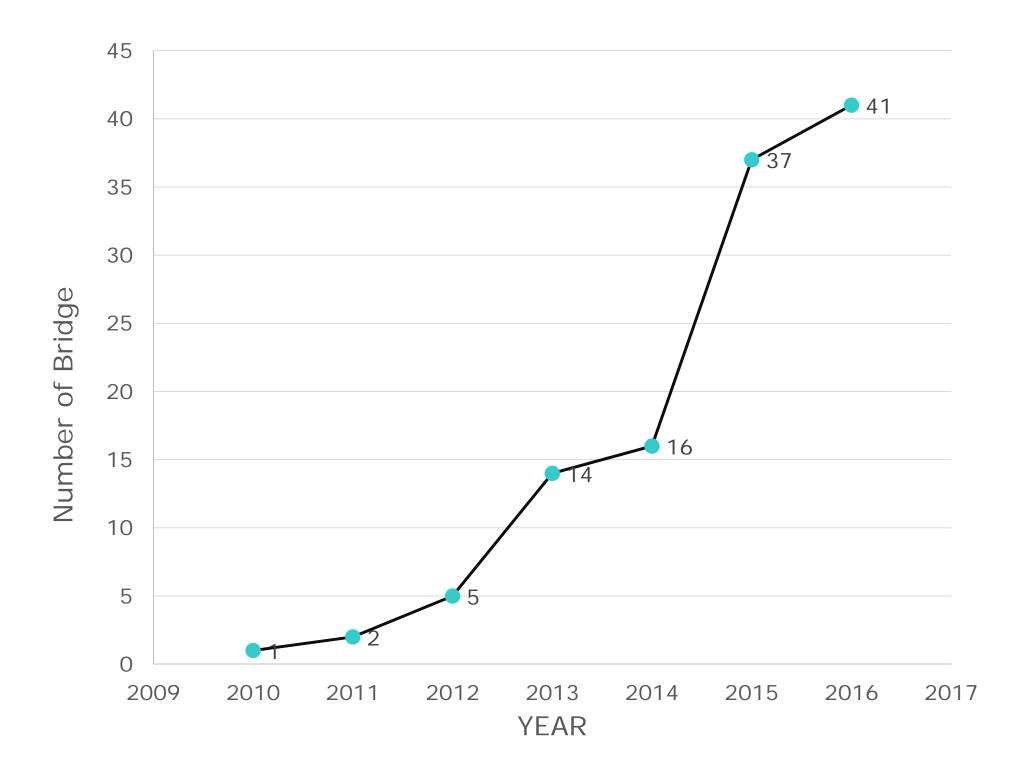
A small and young country, with population and GDP of 9.6% and 4.6% respectively of USA.

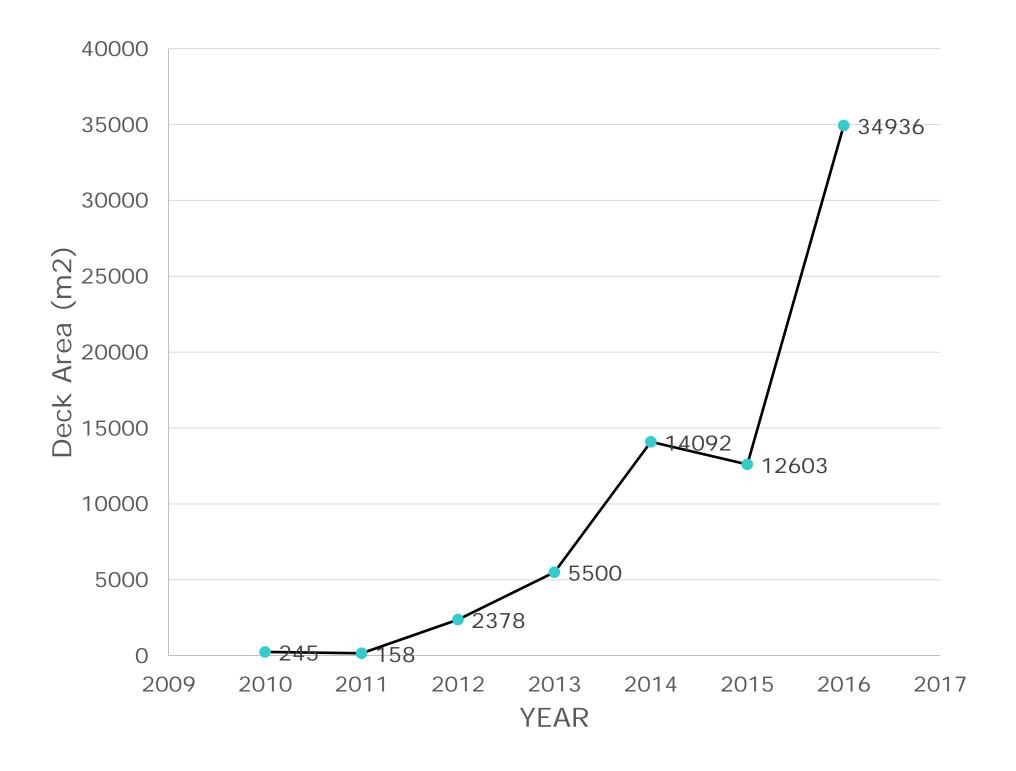
Where is DURA Bridges Have Been Used in Malaysia?



Where is UHPC Bridges Have Been Used in Malaysia?







Kampung Linsum Bridge (50m) (Negeri Sembilan, 2010)





Year 2012



40m Sk. Taayah Footbridge (2012)





































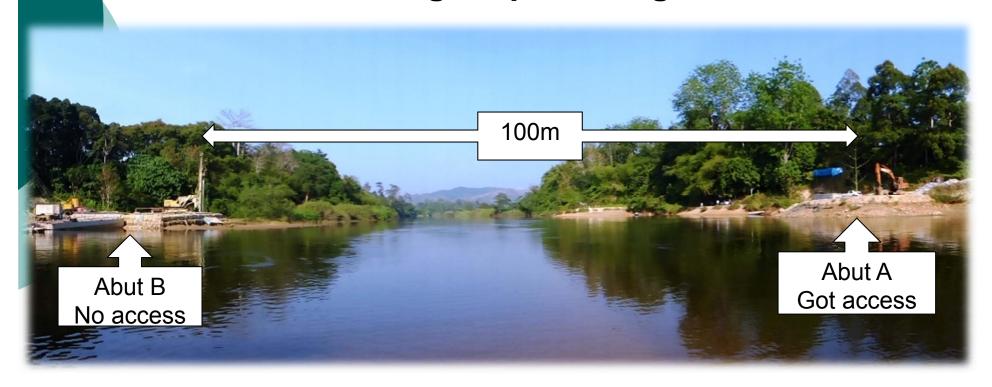




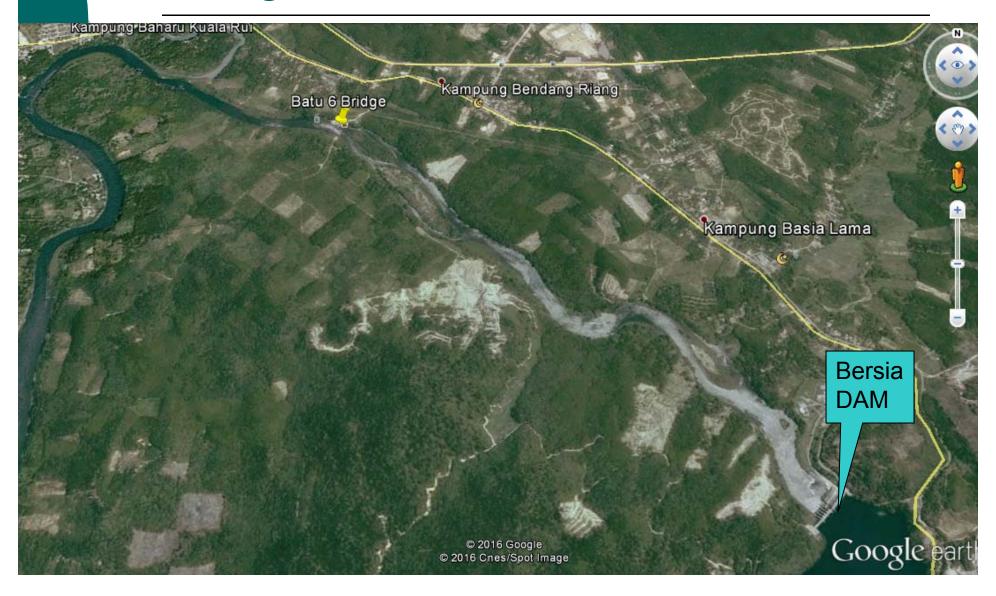


Membina Jalan dan Jambatan di Kawasan Kampung Batu 6, Bandariang, Gerik, Daerah Hulu Perak, Perak D.R. (2014)

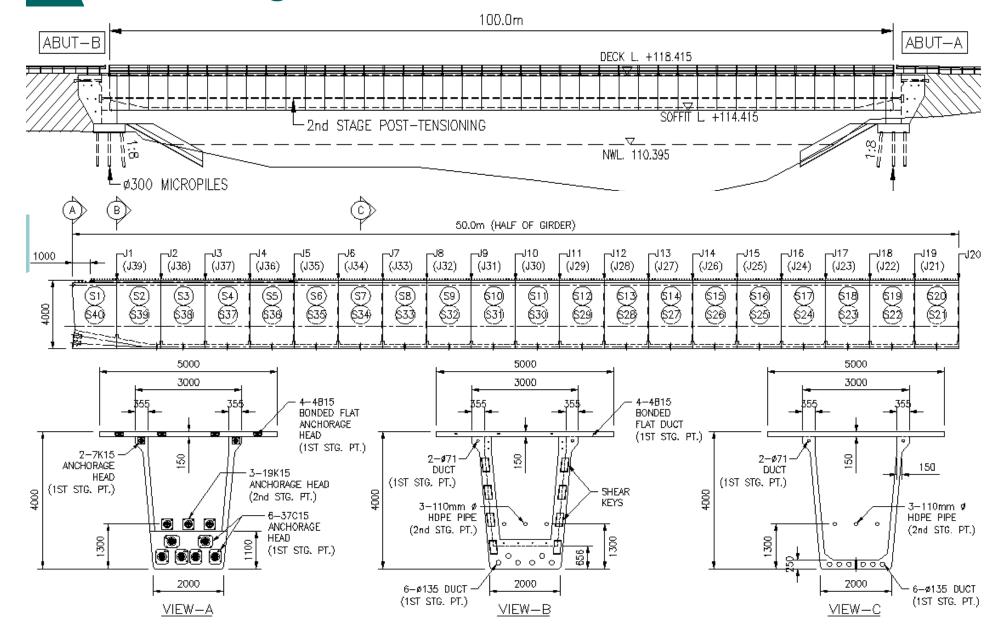
100m Single Span Bridge



Bridge Location



Bridge Detail

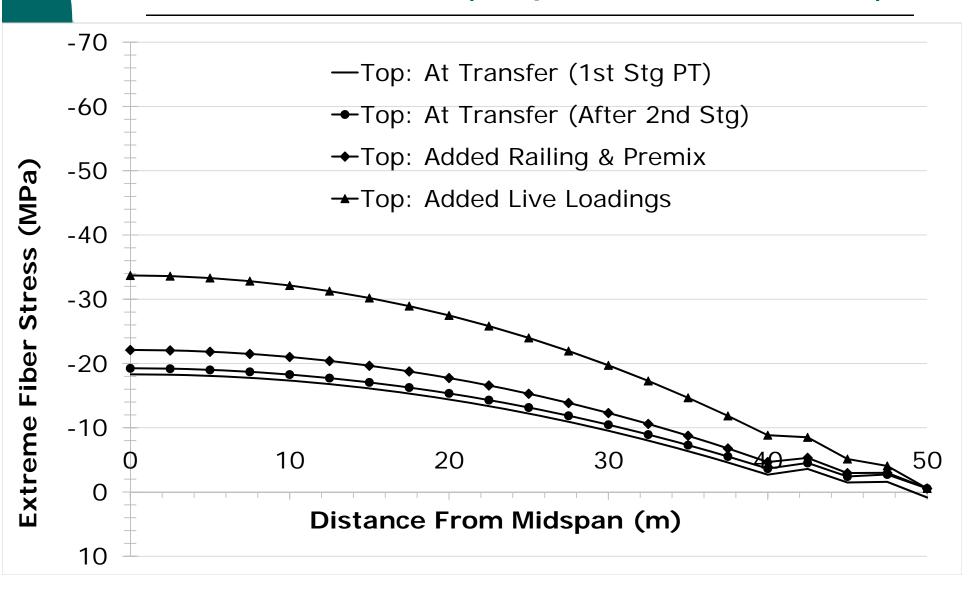


Design Load

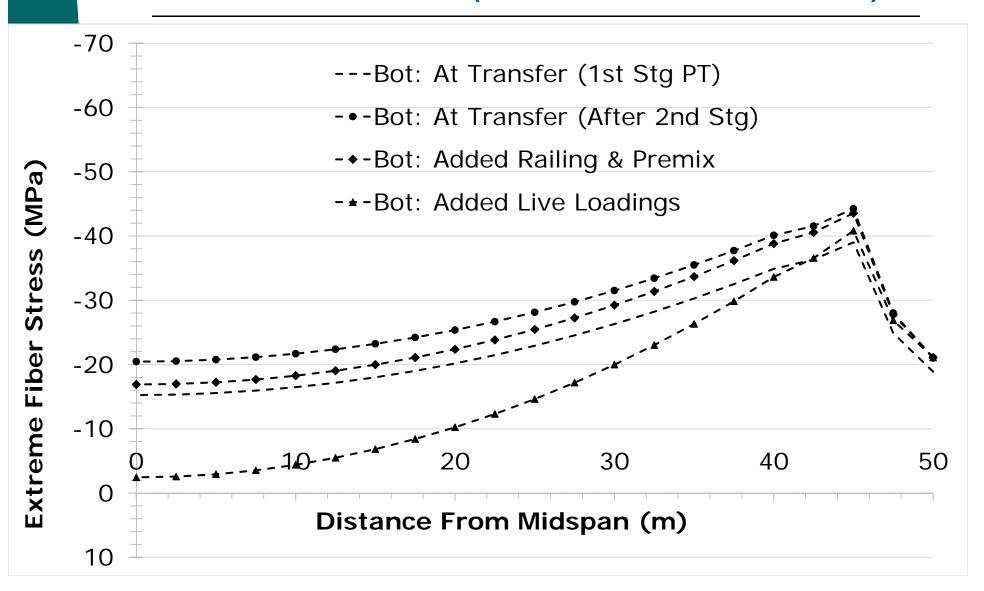
- The traffic loading used was according to the specification of the bridge design code BD37/01 [5].
- At SLS stage, using HA-UDL (25.2kN/m UDL) and KEL (120kN point load) and pedestrian loadings (5kPa x 1m width = 5kN/m).
- At ULS, both of the HA+KEL and 30 units HB loadings (i.e. 4 axles x 300 kN/axle) combined with pedestrian loadings (whichever governed).
- 30unit HB loading: 30t x 4 axles = 120 ton (nominal); 120t x 1.1 = 132 ton (SLS); 120t x 1.3 = 156 ton (ULS)

			ULS			
(1)	(2) Moment (kNm)	(3) Shear Force (kN)	(4) Deflection ³ Theo. (mm)	(5) Deflection Field (mm)	(6) Moment (kNm)	(7) Shear Force (kN)
SW of box-girder $(G_1 = 70 \text{ kN/m})$	87,500	3,500	-49.6 (net) (1st Stg PT) -81.4 (net) (2nd Stg PT)	-50 (net) (1st Stg PT) -78 (net) (2nd Stg PT)	100,625 (60%)	4,025 (60%)
SW of G.I. railing $(G_2 = 3 \text{ kN/m})$	3,750	150	+ 13.6 (incremental) = -67.8 (net)	+ 36 (incremental)	4,312.5	172.5
SW of premix $(G_3 = 5.175 \text{ kN/m})$	7,762.5	310.5	+ 28.2 (incremental) = -39.6 (net)	= -42 (net)	11,320	453
Live load 1 ($Q_1 = 25.1 \text{ kN/m}$ equivalent HA)	37,672	1,509	+ 136.8 (incremental) = +97.2 (net)	No Data	47,090 (27.8%)	1,886 (27.8%)
Live load 2 ($Q_2 = 300 \text{ kN x 4 axles}$, 30 unit HB)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	37,128	1,425
Live load 3 ($Q_3 = 3.07 \text{kN/m}$ pedestrian)	3,837.5	153	+ 14 (incremental) = +111.2 (net)	No Data	5,756	230
Total	140,522	5,623			M _{Ed} = 169,104	V _{Ed} = 6767

SLS Stresses (Top Extreme Fiber)



SLS Stresses (Bot Extreme Fiber)



ULS – Flexural Capacity

- \circ M_{Fd}⁺ = 169,103kNm (@ S.S. scenario)
- O Using Material Factor:
 - UHPC = 1.3 (JSCE No.9, 2006)
 - Tendon = 1.15 (EC2)
- \circ $M_{Rd}^{+} = 215,229 \text{kNm} >> M_{Ed}^{+} = 169,103 \text{kNm}$ (OK!!!)
- Flexure Capacity is adequate!!!!!

ULS – Shear Capacity (None Joint Section) (JSCE No.9, 2006)

- \circ V_{Ed} = 6,764 kN (Av. Web Shear Stress = 5.64 MPa)
- Using Material Factor:
 - UHPC $\phi_c = 1.3$ (JSCE No.9, 2006)
 - Tendon $\phi_p = 1.15$ (EC2)
- Using Member Reduction Factor
 - $\phi_b = 1.3$
- $V_{Rd} = 10,107 \text{ kN} >> V_{Ed} = 6,764 \text{ kN (OK!!!)}$
- Shear Capacity at none joint section is adequate!!!!!

ULS – Shear Capacity (@ Joint Section) (Voo et al., 2015)

- Ref: Voo, Y.L., Foster, S.J., and Voo, C.C., (2015).
 "Ultrahigh-Performance Concrete Segmental Bridge
 Technology: Toward Sustainable Bridge Construction."

 Journal of Bridge Engineering, Vol. 20, No.8, August,
 SPECIAL ISSUE: Design, Analysis, and Construction of
 Segmental Bridges, B5014001. ASCE.
- $V_{Fd} = 6,764 \text{ kN}$
- Using Member Reduction Factor $\phi = 0.7$
- $V_{j,Rd} = 19,224 \text{ kN} >> V_{Ed} = 6,764 \text{ kN (OK!!!)}$
- Shear Capacity at joint section is adequate!!!!!

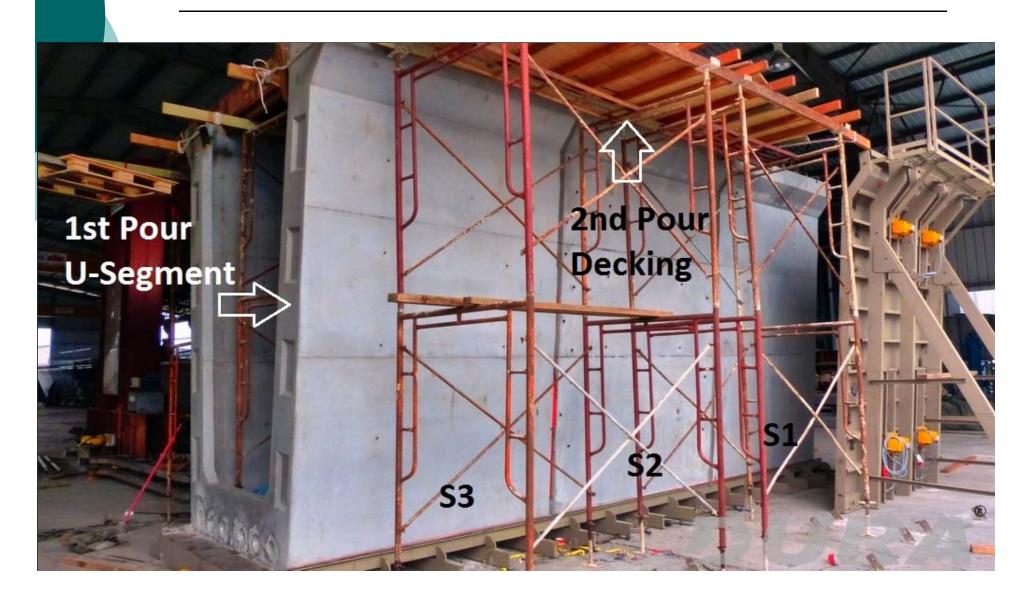
Mechanical Property of DURA

Properties	Unit	Min	Max	Mean	S.D.	Characteristic
1 Day Cube Compressive Strength, f _{cu,1d}	MPa	82	95	85 ¹	4.4 ¹	78
28 Days Cube Compressive Strength, f _{cu,28d}	MPa	165	185	173 ¹	6.2 ¹	163
Flexural Strength, f _{cf,28d}	MPa	26.6	31.2	29.1 ²	2.8 ²	24.4
Modulus of Elasticity, E _o	GPa	44.8	46.8	45.6 ³	N/A	N/A
Poisson's Ratio, v		0.19	0.21	0.2 3	N/A	N/A

There are a total of 80 pours in the manufacturing of one single girder. A total of min. 480 cubes and 240 prisms quality control samples were made and tested destructively to produce the above results.

Note: 1. Out of min 240 cube samples; 2. Out of 240 prism samples; 3. Out of 3 cylinder samples

Matched Casting



Transportation of Segments



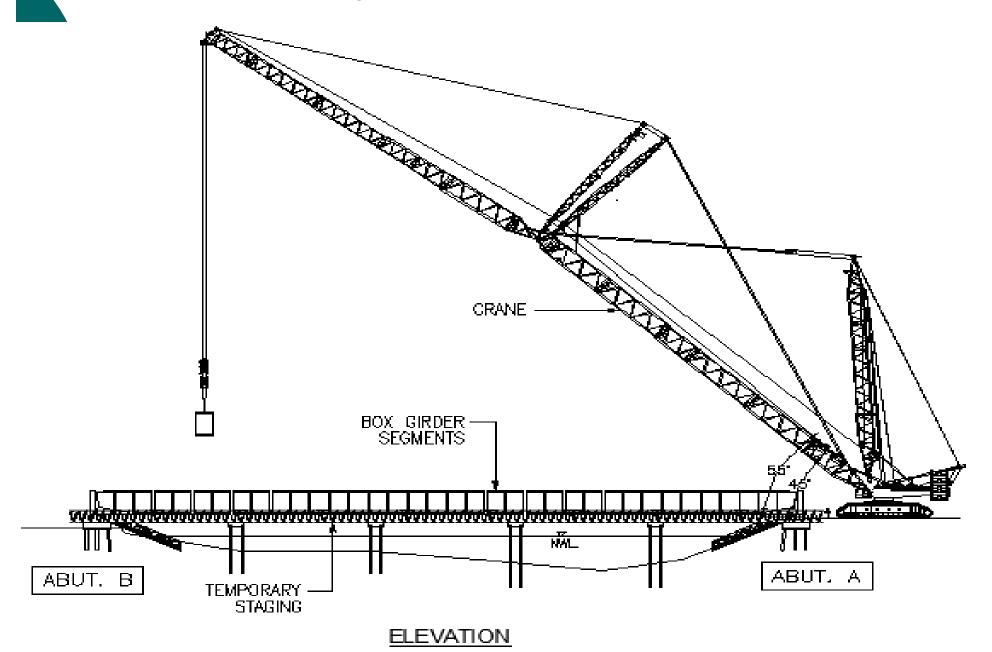
Unload Segments at Site using 45t crane



Temporary Supports



Assembly Method



LAUNCHING METHOD



Assembly Temporary Steel Truss



550t crawler crane is used mainly to assembled the last steel frame



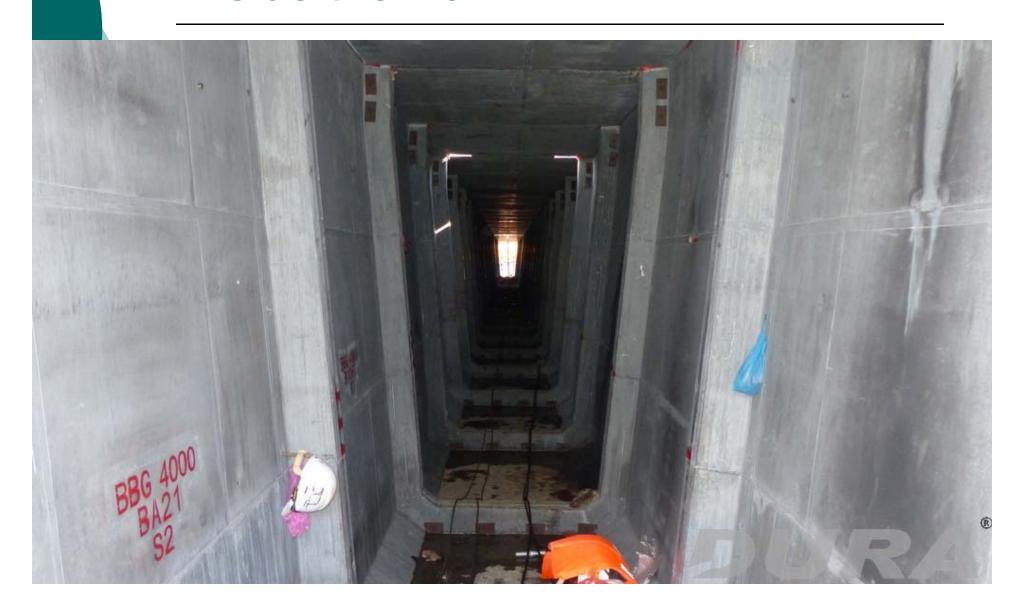
Assembly Segment Using Trolley



Assembly of 4th Segment



Inside the Box



Assembling the Last Segment



Fully Assembled in 10 days



Post Tensioning Work



Completed After 1 Year



Completed After 1 Year



Advantageous

- No column in river
- Beam light-weight
- Shorter construction time
- Easier to construct / less environmental disturbance
- More durable
- More economical
- Maintenance free