

A Study on Transient Analysis of Bridge Deck Slab under the Action of Moving Load

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Abstract— Present study includes the modal and transient analysis of bridge deck slab subjected to moving load by using ANSYS software. The modal analysis results are compared with previous literature and close for solution. The parametric study is in form of deflection, stress and strain for variation of model's dimension. The study reveals that Finite Element Method can be applicable and reliable tool for analysis of bridge deck slab. The aim of this study is to evaluate the damage of the selected deck slab and evaluating the cracking and crushing of deck under cyclic wheel loads. Nonlinear analysis of structural element using ANSYS Workbench is carried out.

Key words: Bridge Deck Slab, Finite Element Method, Natural Frequency, 3D-FE Modelling, IRC Loading

I. INTRODUCTION

The bridge assessment can be done by conducting laboratory experiments, field tests and also through analytical means. Fatigue is a progressive deterioration of a structure by crack growth, due to a series of stress variations (cycles) resulting from the application of repeated loads, such as induced in bridge components under traffic loads and heavy vehicle crossings. Bridge decks must withstand one of the most damaging types of live load forces i.e., the concentrated and direct pounding of truck wheels. A primary function of the deck is to distribute these forces in a favourable manner to the support elements below. The current study restricts to analytical method of performance evaluation. In analytical method the accuracy of the result depends upon the ability to simulate the problem. In reality, most of the problems are nonlinear in nature. Hence nonlinear analysis is an effective tool to simulate the exact problem. Nonlinearity may be geometric or material nonlinearity. A structure could encounter either one of the above or combination of both.

II. COMPUTER MODELING USING ANSYS

The whole bridge and then designed the model in ANSYS workbench represent a numerical method, which provides solution to problems that would otherwise be difficult to obtain. The numerical analysis investigations were performed with commercial software ANSYS 14.5. Modelling the complex behaviour of reinforced concrete, which is both non homogeneous and anisotropic, is a difficult challenge in the finite element analysis of civil engineering structures. Where a special three-dimensional eight noded solid isoperimetric element, Solid 65 is developed. It models the nonlinear response of brittle materials and is based on a constitutive model for the triaxial behaviour of concrete. Solid 65 allows the presence of four different materials within each element; one matrix material (e.g., concrete) and a maximum of three independent reinforcing materials.

The concrete material is capable of directional integration point cracking and crushing besides incorporating plastic and creep behaviour. The reinforcement (which also

incorporates creep and plasticity) has uniaxial stiffness only. In the current study, Solid 65 element available in ANSYS is employed for obtaining the ultimate load carrying capacity and for determining the behaviour of concrete bridge under service load.

III. LOADING REPRESENTATION

Nonlinear analysis of bridge model was carried out under the simulated wheel load of IRC Class A wheeled vehicle as per IRC 6-2000. Special technique is employed for representing a moving load or a vehicle. This method uses the transient solution analysis of the ANSYS, placing the loads on one specified set of nodes at a time. The program divides the axle weights in half and applies two-wheel loads at a distance equal to half the vehicle width onto either side of the centreline of vehicle travel. Figure 1 shows IRC Class A train of vehicle. Accumulating fatigue damage caused by passing vehicles is needed for fatigue safety evaluation of existing concrete bridges. The fatigue life can also express in terms of number of years. The design traffic is considered in terms of cumulative number of standard axles.

Cumulative number of standard axles is computed as per IRC 37 (2001). The following points are considered.

- 1) Axle loading will be used for the calculation of stress ranges as per IRC -Class A loading.
- 2) II. For simplifying the number of cycles per vehicle will be assumed equal to one cycle per truck
- 3) The value of average daily truck traffic (ADTT) was assumed less than 5228 truck/day.
- 4) The growth factor is assumed as 6-7.5% for road bridges in rural areas.

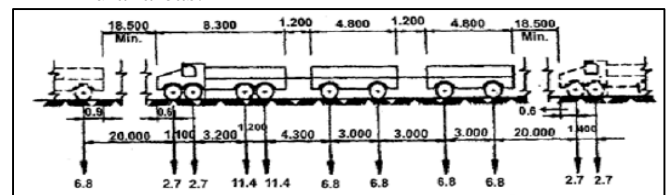


Fig. 1: IRC-Class A Train of vehicle (Habeeba et. Al. 2015)

IV. PROBLEM STATEMENT

There is limited work has been done on finding dynamic response of bridge. Vibration due to moving loads on bridge causes larger effect on deck slab. It is difficult to identify effect of the significant parameters that governs the response. Due to vibrations change in stresses, strains and deflection occurs. Hence finding dynamic behaviour of deck slab is very important. In this research we are finding these stresses, strains and deflection when velocity, span, depth and load frequency changes, the modal analysis is carried out in software. The vehicle load of IRC Class A traveling along the deck in a direction parallel to span. Damping in both the bridge and the vehicle is ignored. The vehicle is assumed to remain in contact with the deck. So that it will become helpful in future for analysis of deck slab. The design of bridges arise

the dynamic response is very much significant in bridge to obtain vibration free and disturb free bridge structure.

V. DECK SLAB DETAILS

Table 1 shows the dimension of deck slab for different spans and effective depths.

Span (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)			
		0.30	0.36	0.42	0.48
6	15	0.30	0.36	0.42	0.48
4	15	0.30	0.36	0.42	0.48

VI. MODELLING OF BRIDGE DECK STRUCTURE IN ANSYS

Two types of bridge deck structure modelled in Ansys and optimize variations as per depth variations. Bridge Deck slab panels of size 15m X 4m, 15m X 6m, with thickness 0.30m, 0.36m, 0.42m and 0.48m are modelled in Ansys. Material properties of deck slab are Young's Modulus = 25000 MPa, Poisons ratio = 0.15, Density = 2549 Kg/m³. The width of slab is 15 m whereas span and depth vary as 4m and 6m respectively. Meshing is developed to slab for accuracy of results, boundary conditions are one end of slab is fixed and other having pinned support.

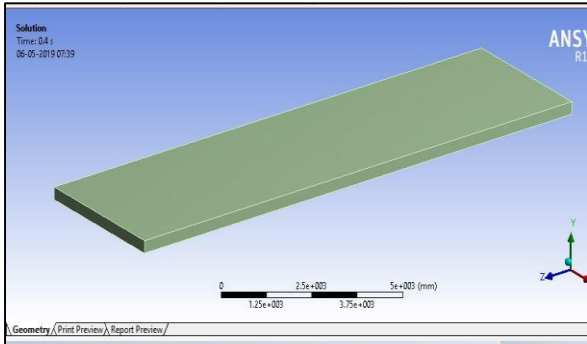


Fig. 2: Model of Deck Slab 15m X 4m X 0.30m

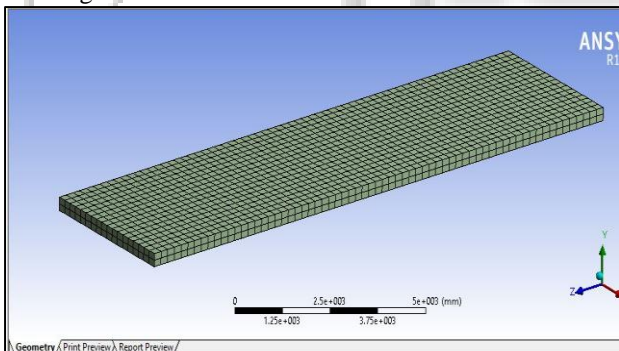


Fig. 3: Meshing of Model of size 15m X 4m X 0.30m

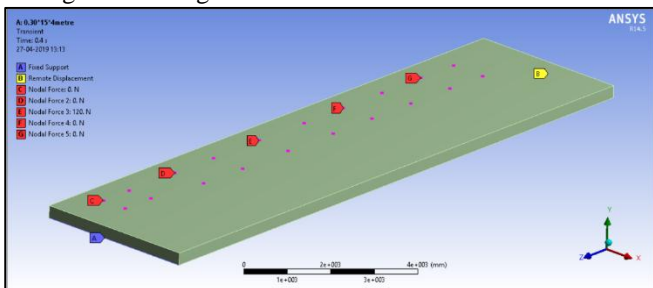


Fig. 4: Boundary Conditions of Bridge Deck Structure

VII. MODAL ANALYSIS

The modal analysis is carried out for different span lengths for varying depths. Table 2 shows natural

Frequencies of the deck slab. The result shows that as the depth increases natural frequencies are also increases.

Dimensions (m)	Depth (m)	Natural Frequencies					
		Mode 1	Mode 2	Mode 3	Mode 4	Mode 5	Mode 6
15 X 4	0.3	3.3073	9.0254	10.382	17.87	22.263	23.057
	0.36	3.5982	9.0242	12.323	22.293	26.432	33.402
	0.42	4.1799	10.491	14.21	25.885	30.491	34.039
	0.48	4.7529	11.938	16.084	29.418	33.562	34.639
15 X 6	0.3	3.015	7.3245	7.554	16.486	18.684	26.714
	0.36	3.604	8.723	9.0379	19.62	22.329	31.403
	0.42	4.1871	10.098	10.507	22.694	25.928	35.49
	0.48	4.7612	11.522	11.956	25.882	29.465	38.138

Table 2: Natural Frequencies due to Modal Analysis

VIII. TRANSIENT ANALYSIS

The transient analysis is carried out for different span lengths for varying depths under moving loads. The loading is applied in form of IRC type loading and vehicle load is 1200 Kg. As load moves on slab deflection, stress and strain develops in it.

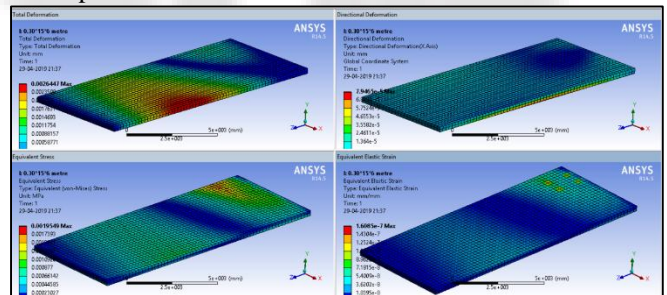


Fig. 5: Transient Analysis of Slab 15m x 4m x 0.30m

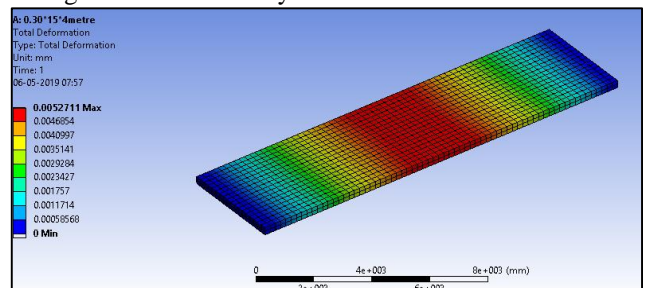


Fig. 6: Total Deformation of Slab 15m x 4m x 0.30m

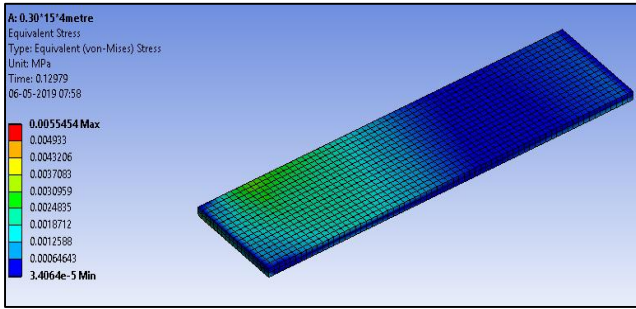


Fig. 7: Stress of Slab 15m x 4m x 0.30m

IX. TEST RESULTS & DISCUSSION

Dimension (m)	Depth (m)	Stress (Mpa)	Strain	Deformation (mm)	Total Velocity (mm/s)	Mass (Kg)
15 X 4	0.3	0.00554	1.27E-07	0.00527	0.1657	45882
	0.36	0.00204	1.54E-07	0.00219	0.0549	55058
	0.42	0.00175	1.38E-07	0.00132	0.0628	64235
	0.48	0.00569	2.28E-07	0.00396	0.021	73411
15 X 6	0.3	0.00195	1.61E-07	0.00264	0.0498	68823
	0.36	0.00216	1.46E-07	0.00302	0.0278	82588
	0.42	1.38E-03	1.27E-07	0.00319	0.0389	96352
	0.48	0.00389	1.56E-07	0.00304	0.0102	1.10E+05

Table 3: Transient Analysis Results of Slab model in Ansys

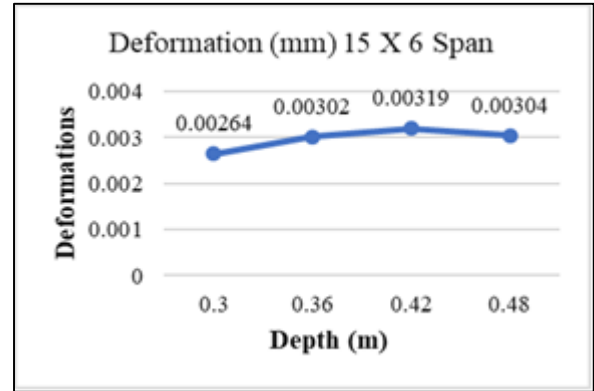


Fig. 8: Deformations of Designed Bridge Deck Slab

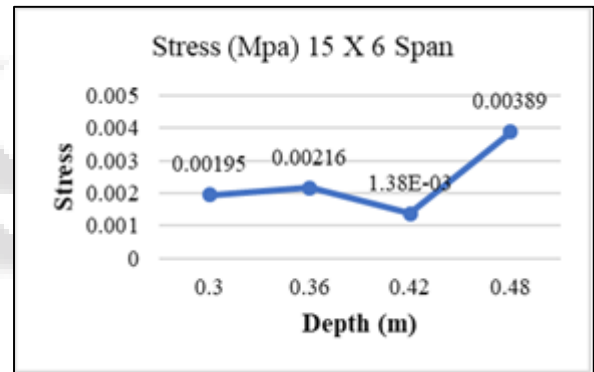
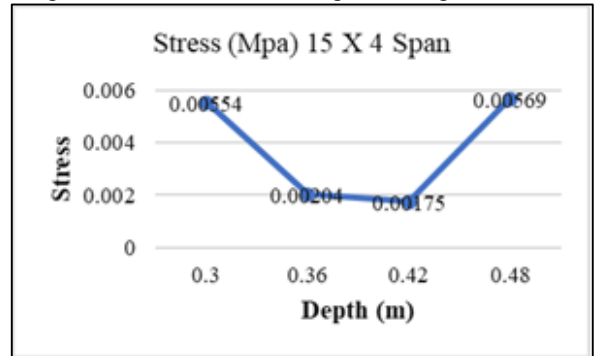
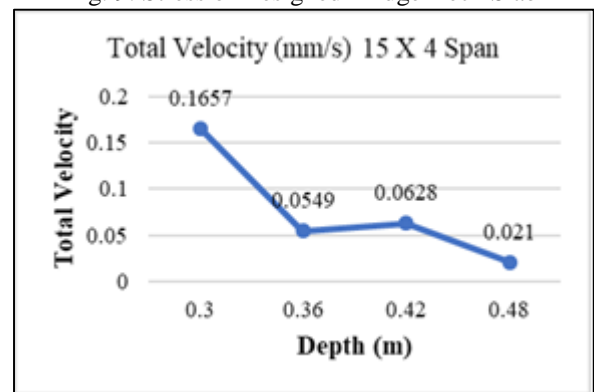
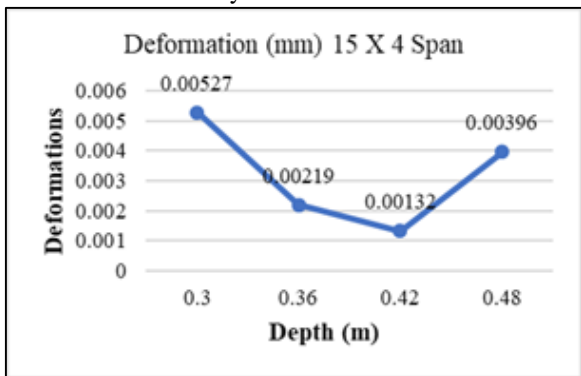


Fig. 9: Stress of Designed Bridge Deck Slab



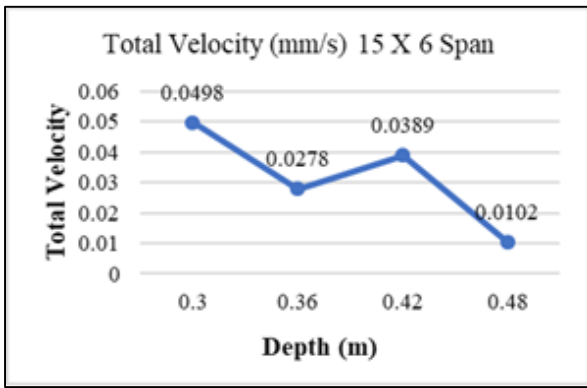


Fig. 10: Total velocity of Designed Bridge Deck Slab

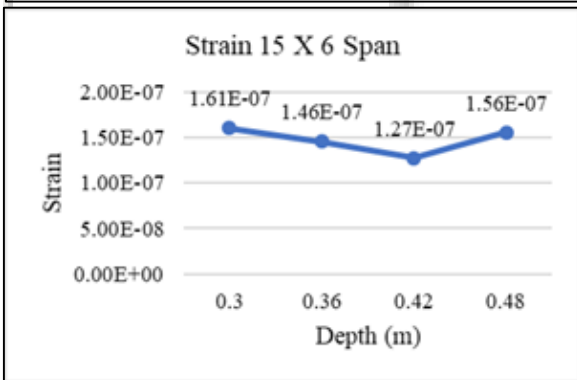
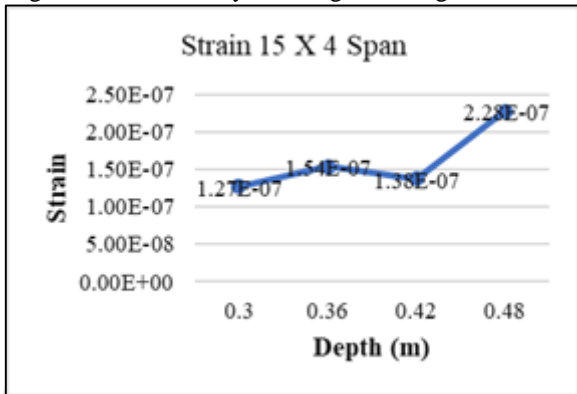


Fig. 11: Strain of Designed Bridge Deck Slab

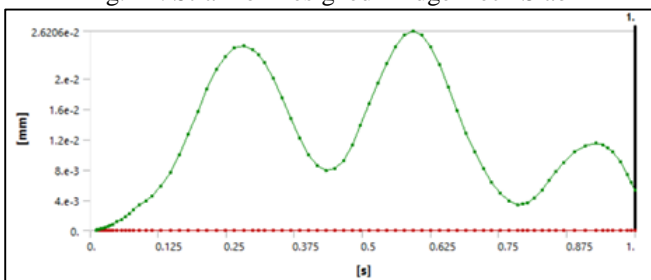


Fig. 12: Strain Vs Time of Slab 15m X 4m X 0.30m

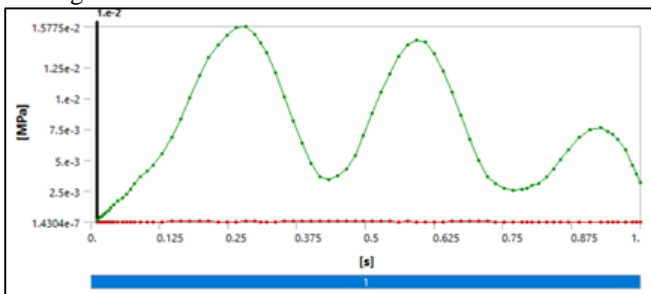


Fig. 13: Stress Vs Time of Slab 15m X 4m X 0.30m

As depth increases changes occur in deck slab that is deflection is decreases in 15x4 (m) slab at depth 0.42. For span 6m, maximum deflection is 0.00319 mm when depth is 0.42m. At 15x4 (m) slab minimum deflection found is 0.00132 mm at 0.42 depth. So as per study slab 15x4 (m) gives better deflection results at depth 0.42. Maximum Stress found in Deck slab 15 x 6 (m) is 0.00569 and 15 x 4 (m) is 0.00389, but in 4 m span slab stress decreases as per depth increases, Maximum strain developed for 4 m width deck slab span is 0.00000022779, for 6m width deck slab span 0.00000015588, for IRC Class A loading.

X. CONCLUSION

The dynamic response of a bridge deck slab to moving vehicles was studied. The dynamic response was measured in terms of the normalized deflection, stress and strain. Following conclusions were drawn on the basis of results obtained from this study of simplified models of the bridge and the vehicle.

- 1) Deformation, Shear stress and Normal stresses are considerably reduced by increasing depth of deck.
- 2) The modal analysis result shows that, as the depth increases, the natural frequencies are also increases.
- 3) The transient analysis results show that deflection, stress and strain decrease as depth increase.
- 4) As span increases deflection, stress and strain decreases.

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