Nonlinear Analysis of Viaducts and Overpasses

## **Geotechnical Modeling Issues**

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# **The Problem**



# Reality

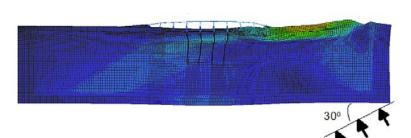
Three-dimensional problem

Soil

- Bridge
- Motions

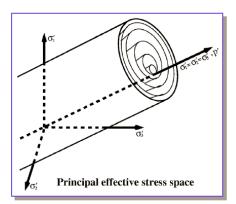
#### Finite extent

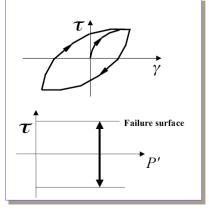
- Short structures overpass
- Long structures viaduct



#### Soil behavior

- Nonlinear, inelastic
- Spatial variability
- Quantity / quality of data





# Reality

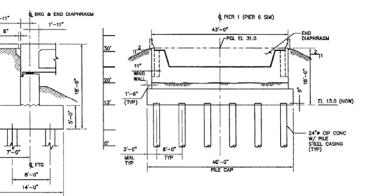
Soil-Foundation-Structure Interaction (SFSI)

- Effects on system stiffness
- Effects on system damping
- Effects on displacements

Shallow foundations Deep foundations

#### Abutments

- Stiffness
- Failure



Time-dependent soil behavior

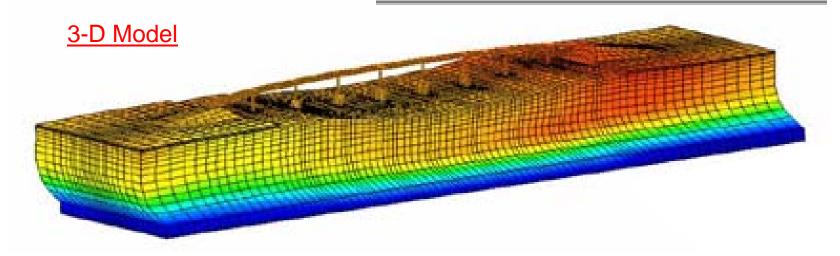
- Pore pressure generation
- Pore pressure dissipation
- Delayed failure

Three-dimensional problem

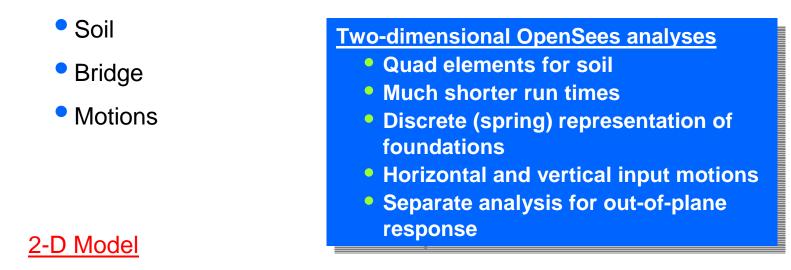
- Soil
- Bridge
- Motions

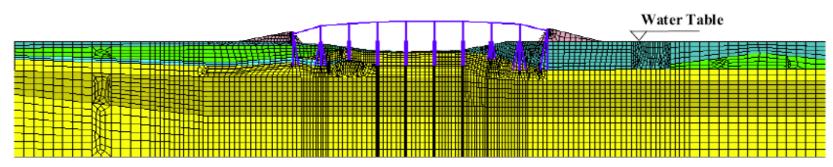
#### **Three-dimensional OpenSees analyses**

- Possible using brick elements
- Very long run times
- How to handle foundations?
  Continuum representation
  Discrete (spring) representation



Three-dimensional problem





Three-dimensional problem

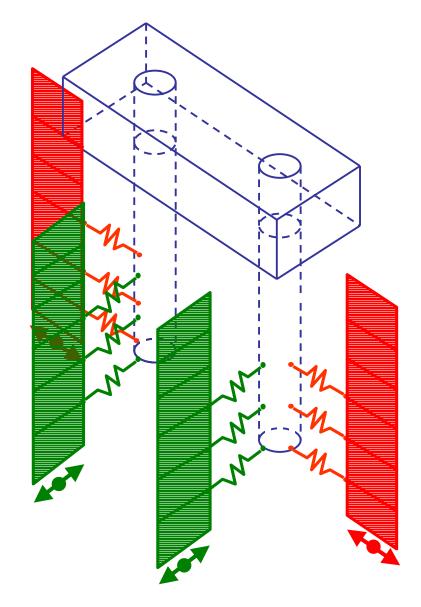
Soil

Bridge

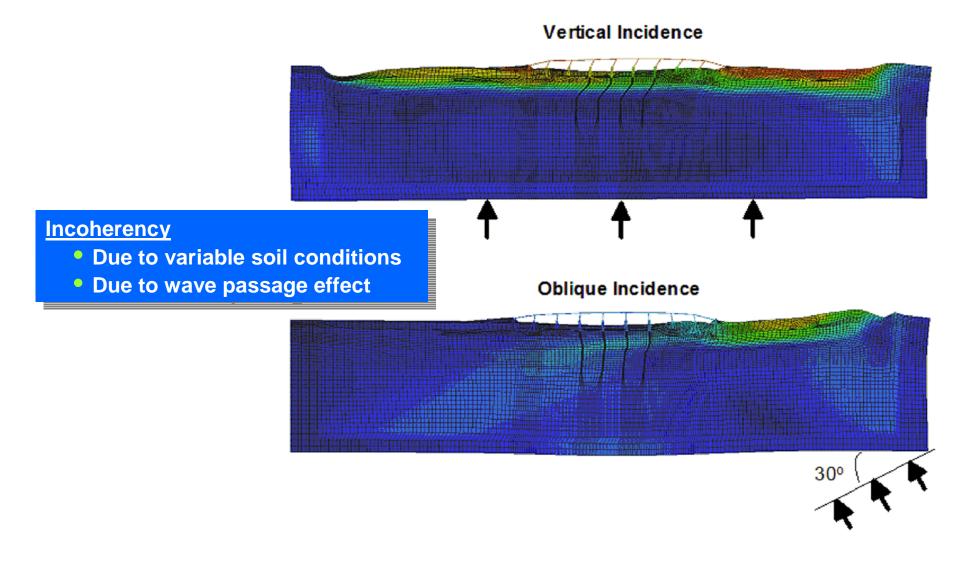
Motions

#### Quasi-3D OpenSees analyses

- Perpendicular 1-D soil columns
- Much shorter run times
- Discrete (spring) representation of foundations
- Horizontal and vertical input motions
- Decoupled response at different foundation locations, and in different directions



Finite extent – can be important for long structures

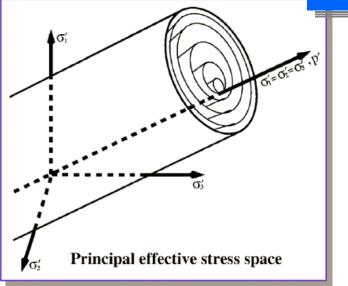


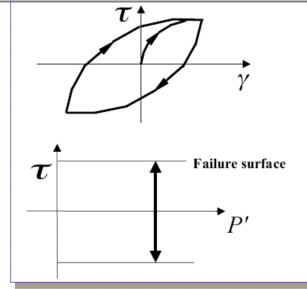
#### Soil behavior

- Nonlinear, inelastic
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#### Soil Models

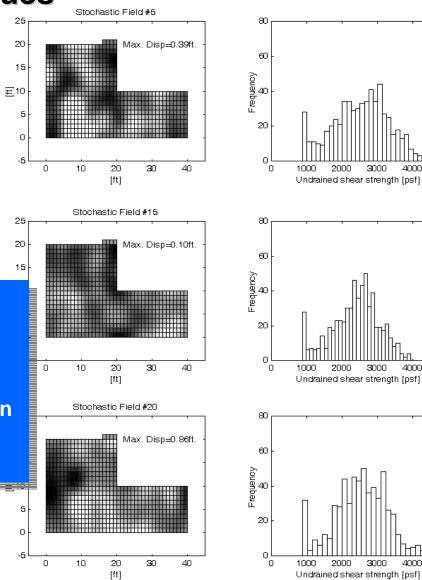
- Many parameters may be required
- Parameter identification may require numerous tests
- Standard parameters sets available for Elgamal models
  - Pressure-independent model
  - Pressure-dependent model





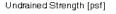


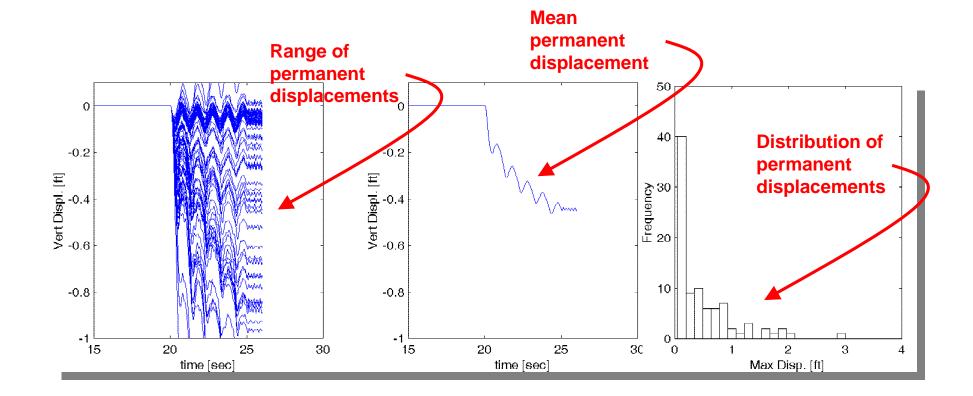
- Nonlinear, inelastic
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- Quantity / quality of data



#### **Random Fields**

- Generate multiple realizations of anticipated soil properties
  - •Correct distribution ( $\mu$ ,  $\sigma$ )
  - Correct auto-correlation function
- Multiple analyses required
- May be time-consuming





#### Soil behavior

- Nonlinear, inelastic
- Spatial variability
- Quantity / quality of data

#### Subsurface Investigation

- Soil sampled at discrete number of locations
- Laboratory tests affected by many factors
  - Disturbance
  - Stress path effects

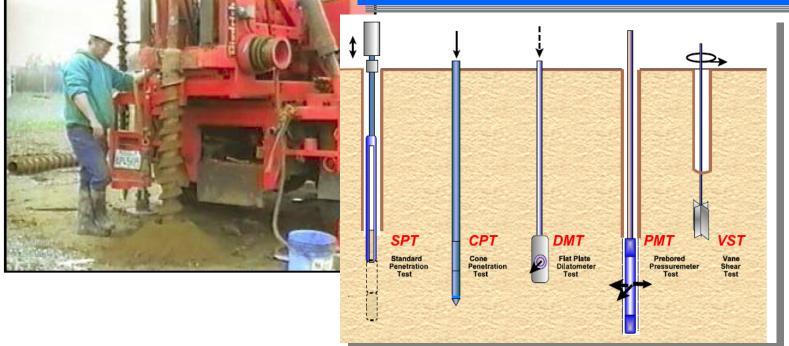


#### Soil behavior

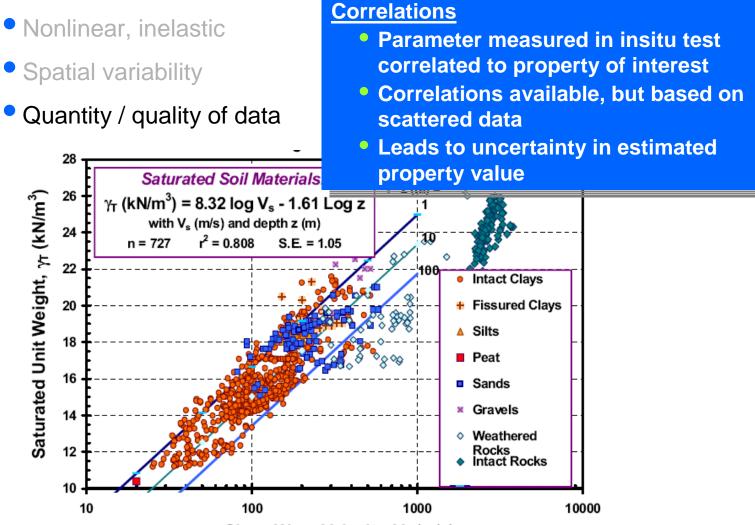
- Nonlinear, inelastic
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#### Subsurface Investigation

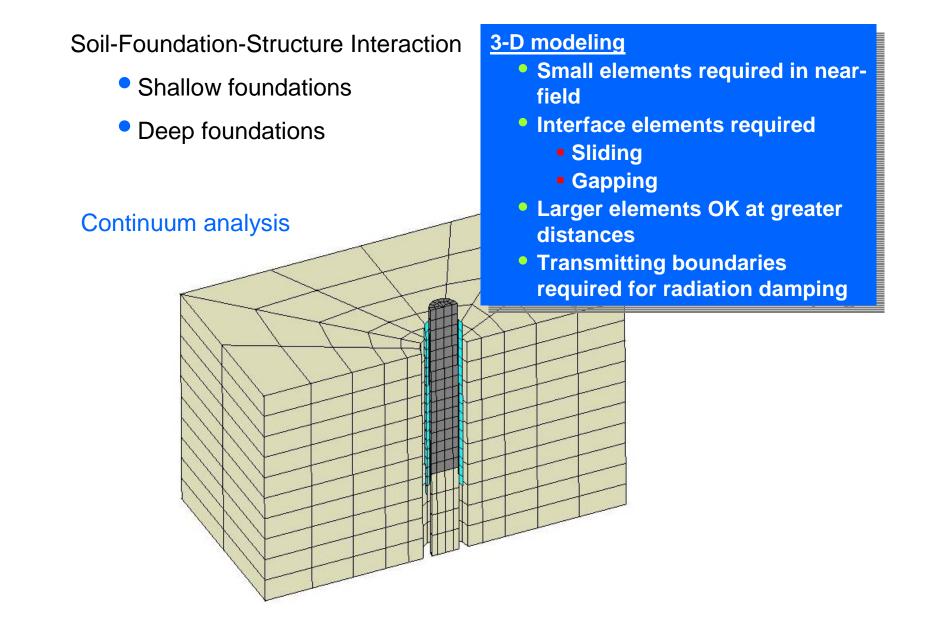
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  - Disturbance
  - Stress path effects
- Insitu tests



#### Soil behavior



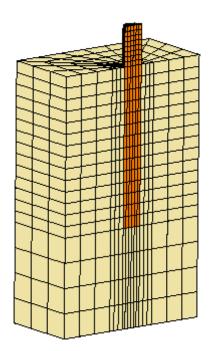
Shear Wave Velocity, V<sub>s</sub> (m/s)



Soil-Foundation-Structure Interaction

- Shallow foundations
- Deep foundations

#### Continuum analysis



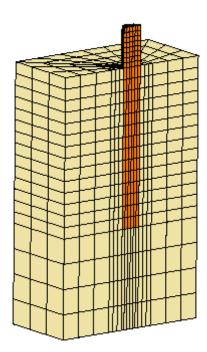
#### **3-D modeling**

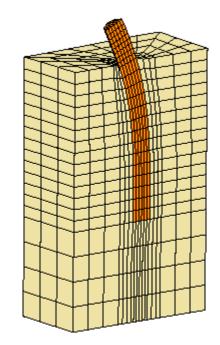
- Small elements required in nearfield
- Interface elements required
  - Sliding
  - Gapping
- Larger elements OK at greater distances
- Transmitting boundaries required for radiation damping

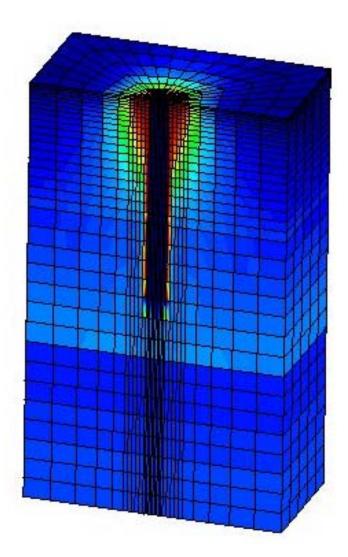
Soil-Foundation-Structure Interaction

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#### Continuum analysis





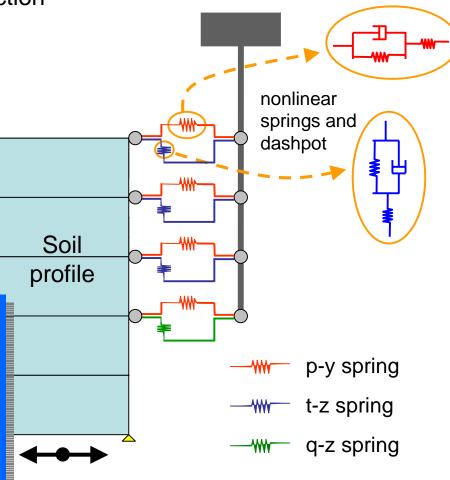


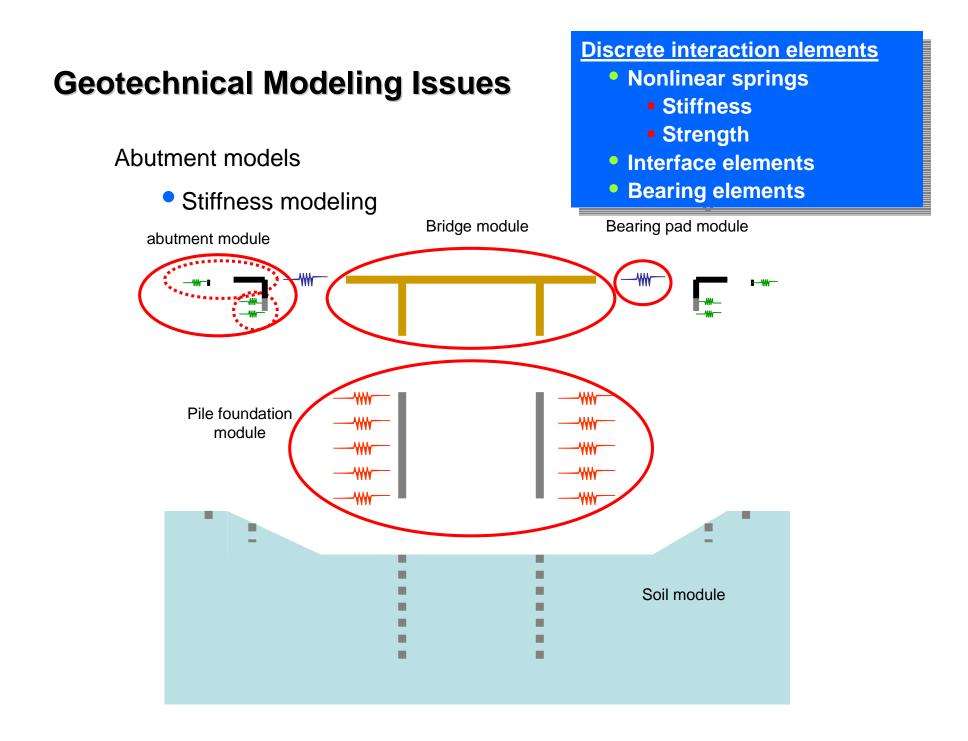
Soil-Foundation-Structure Interaction

- Shallow foundations
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**Discrete analysis** 

- Springs to represent soil stiffness
- Dashpots to represent damping
  - Hysteretic damping in near-field
  - Radiation damping in far-field
- Must account for gapping
- Must account for pore pressure effects

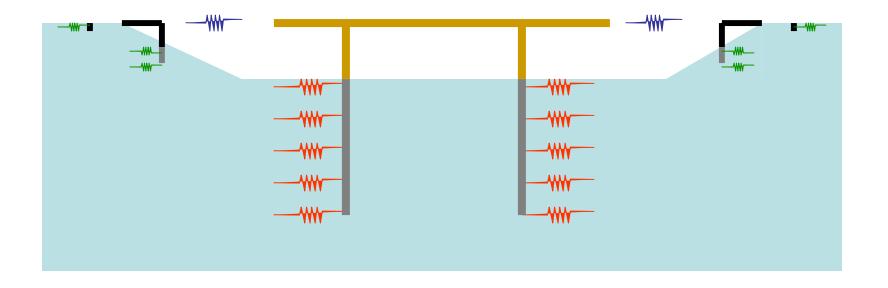






Interface elements

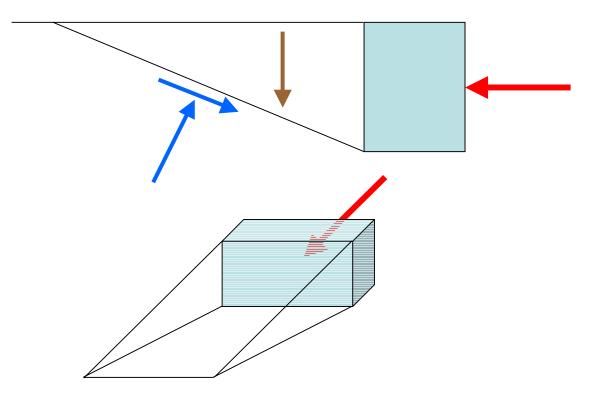
Bearing elements



#### Abutment models

- Stiffness modeling
- Strength modeling

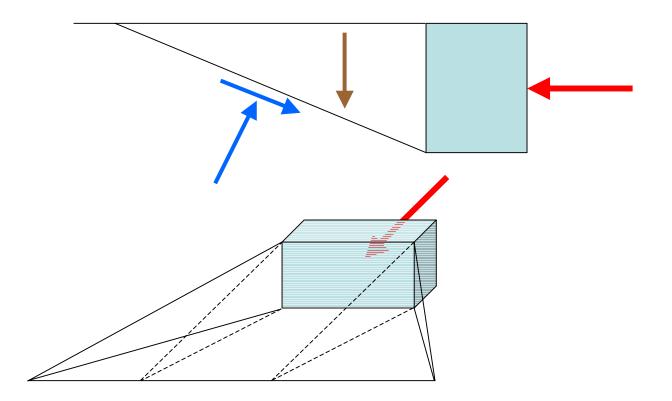
- Nonlinear springs
  - Stiffness
  - Strength
- Interface elements
- Bearing elements



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- Stiffness modeling
- Strength modeling

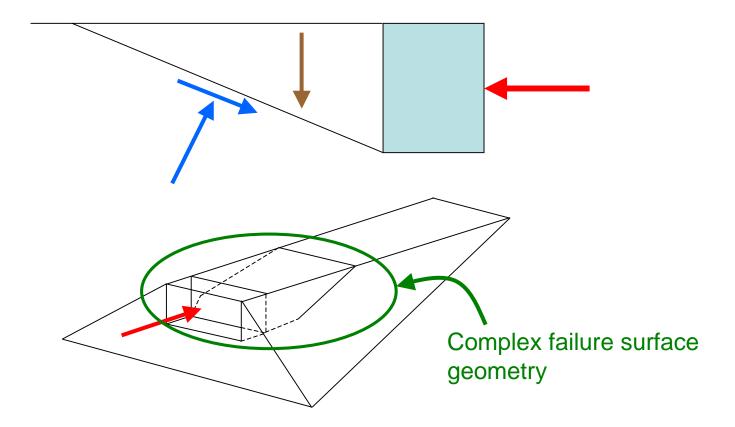
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#### Abutment models

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- Nonlinear springs
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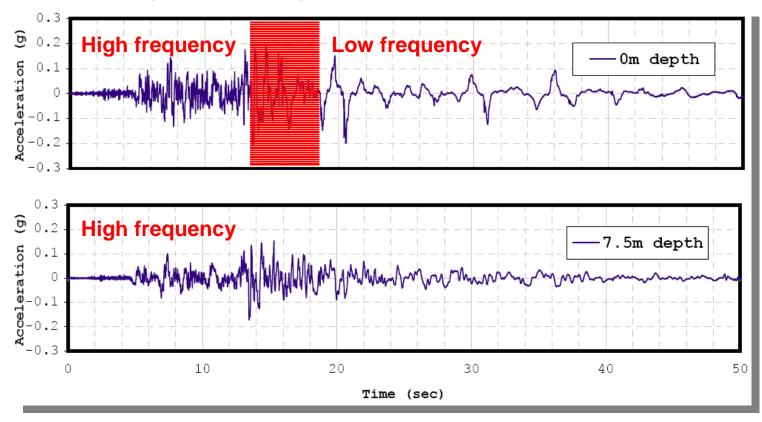


Time-dependent soil behavior

- Pore pressure generation
- Pore pressure redistribution
- Pore pressure dissipation

#### Effective stress analysis

- Constitutive model
  - Modulus degradation
  - Phase transformation
  - Hysteretic damping

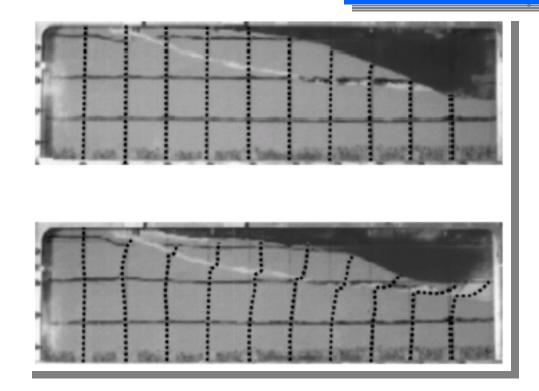


Time-dependent soil behavior

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#### **Effective stress analysis**

- Constitutive model
  - Modulus degradation
  - Phase transformation
  - Hysteretic damping
- Diffusion equation solution



#### Time-dependent soil behavior

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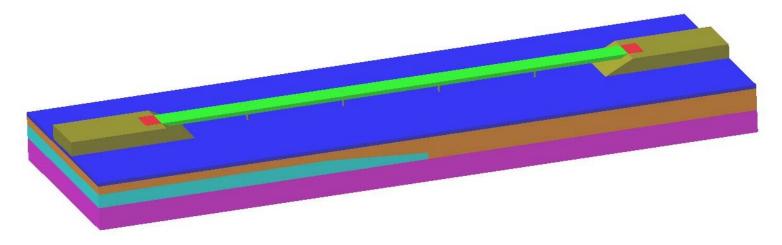
#### **Effective stress analysis**

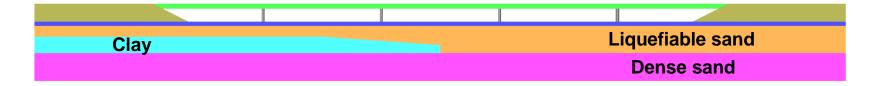
- Constitutive model
  - Modulus degradation
  - Phase transformation
  - Hysteretic damping
- Diffusion equation solution
- Post-liquefaction settlement

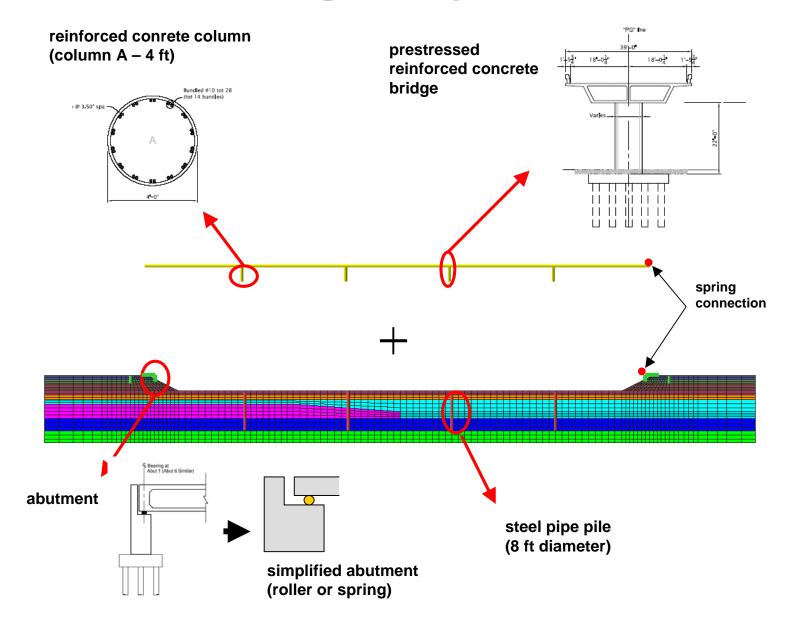


Example: Bridge on liquefiable soil deposit

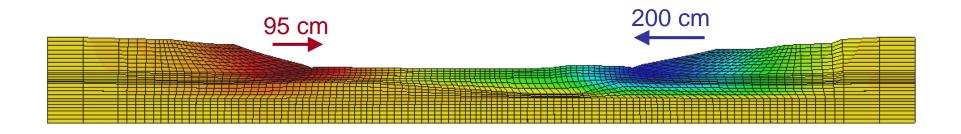
- Five-span bridge
- Approach embankments
- Variable thickness of liquefiable soil

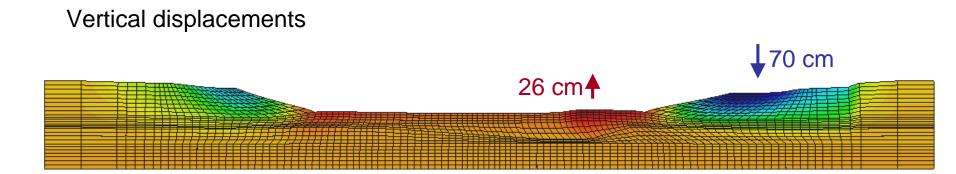






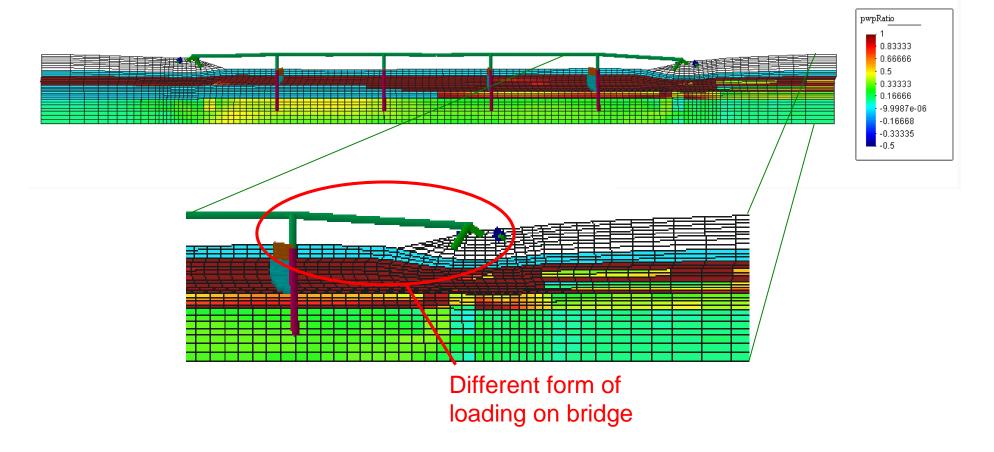
Horizontal displacements

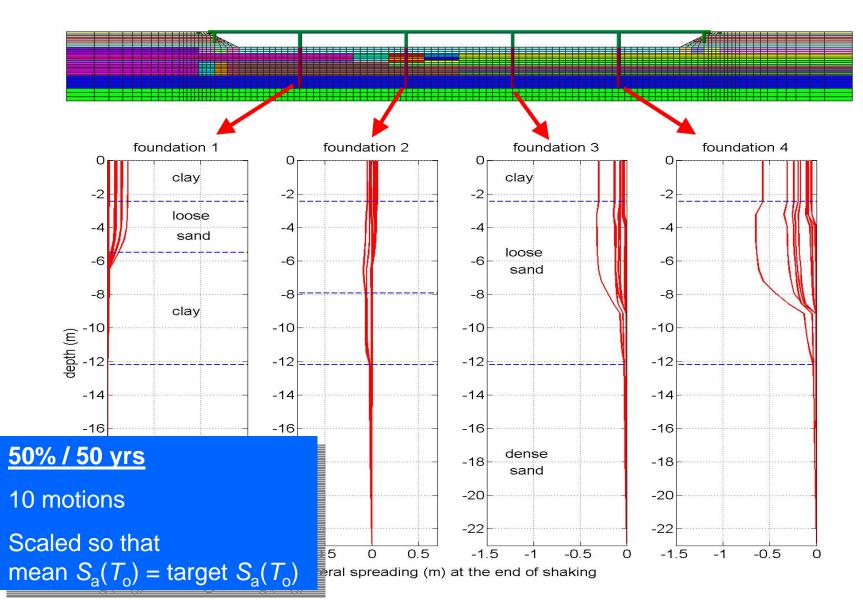


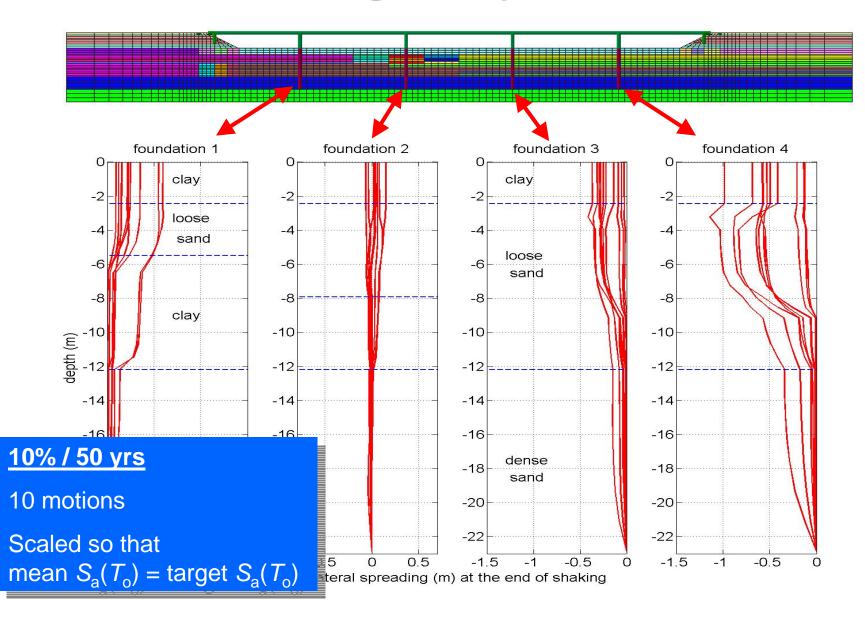


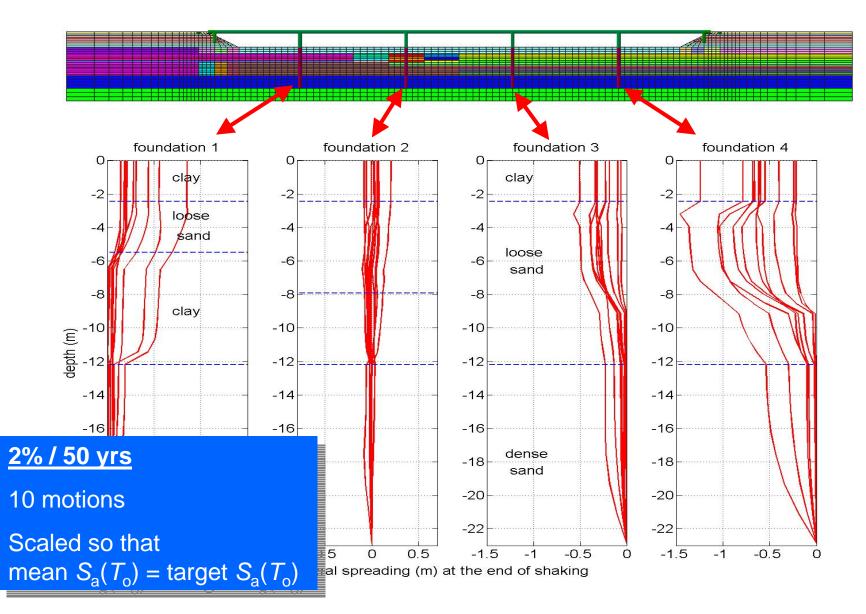
#### Ground failure

- Lateral spreading
- Settlement

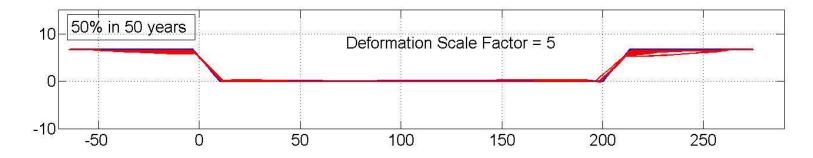




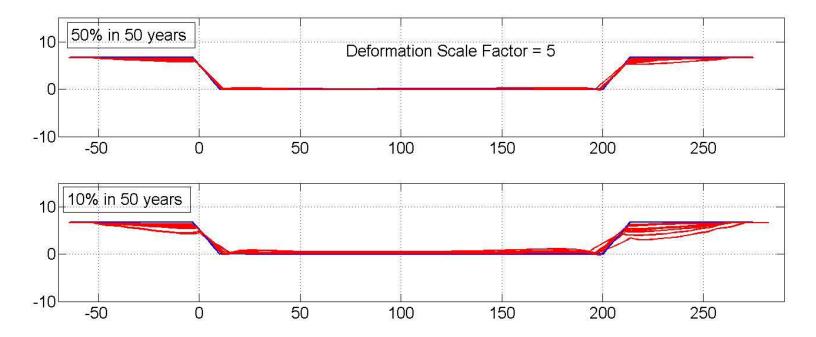




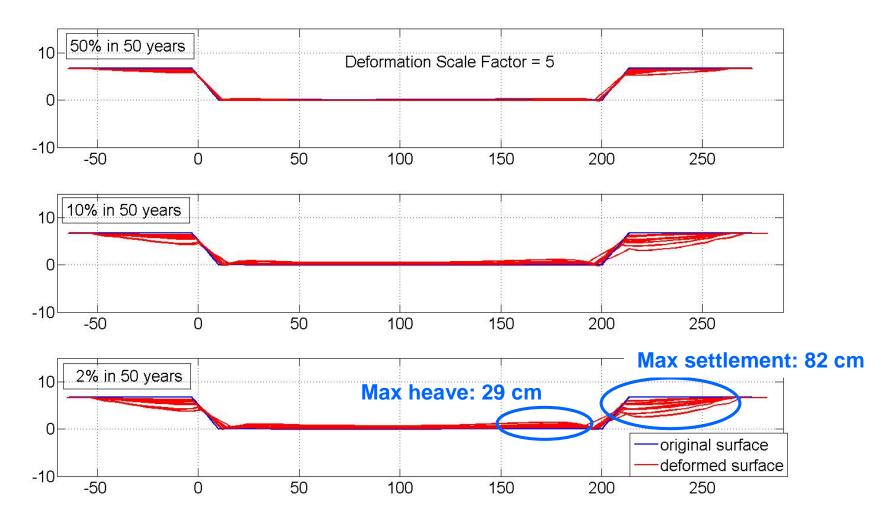
Ground surface settlement



Ground surface settlement



Ground surface settlement



## **Geotechnical Modeling**

Conclusions:

- Many complex geotechnical aspects to complete modeling of bridge-soil system
- OpenSees has capabilities for addressing nearly all of these in fairly rigorous fashion
- OpenSees is unique in level of rigor with which soil <u>and</u> structural response can be modeled in coupled manner
- OpenSees calculations are time-consuming for rigorous model
- Several approximations can be made w/r/t dimensions, geometry for soil model, foundation models
- Results of analyses provide insight into response, damage mechanisms