



INSTITUTE FOR PHYSICAL SCIENCE
AND TECHNOLOGY

EQUIVALENT SEISMIC DESIGN OF CURVED BOX GIRDER BRIDGES

C. P. Heins

I-C. Lin

Prepared for:

National Science Foundation

Project: "Seismic Response of Curved Box Girder Bridges"--

US/PRC Cooperative Research

REPRODUCED BY

NATIONAL TECHNICAL
INFORMATION SERVICE

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
SPRINGFIELD, VA. 22161

February 1982



UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND

INFORMATION RESOURCES
NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

EQUIVALENT SEISMIC DESIGN OF CURVED BOX GIRDER BRIDGES

C. P. Heins, Professor
Institute for Physical Science and Technology
and Civil Engineering
University of Maryland
College Park, MD 20742

and

I. Cheng Lin, Graduate Student
Civil Engineering Department
University of Maryland
College Park, MD 20742

February 1982

The contents of this report reflect the views of the authors, and not necessarily the official views or policy of the National Science Foundation.

i.a.

ABSTRACT

The seismic response of steel composite curved box girder bridges has been predicted by computing the natural frequency of the bridge and using a response spectrum curve for both translation and rotational accelerations.

The natural frequencies have been predicted by simulation of the continuous curved bridge, restrained by equivalent springs.

These natural frequencies are then utilized in conjunction with the response spectrum curves to evaluate the equivalent seismic force to be applied to the structure.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The work covered in this report has been supported by the National Science Foundation under Grant No. PFR-80-18729 covering the period December 1, 1980 through May 31, 1983. This work represents only a preliminary investigation on the seismic response of curved box girder bridges. In depth evaluation, considering time history response, is presently being studied.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter	Page
Acknowledgement.	ii
List of Tables	iv
List of Figures.	vi
1. Introduction.	1
2. Theory.	4
2.1 Computer Model	4
2.2 Equivalent Dynamic Analysis.	5
2.3 Natural Frequency.	6
2.4 Computer Program	6
3. Bridge Studies	17
3.1 Typical Sections	17
3.2 Column Details	17
3.3 Analysis/Results	19
3.4 Multi-Mode Solution	21
4. Design Criteria	22
4.1 Trends	22
4.2 Design Approach	23
4.3 Example.	24
5. Conclusions and Recommendations	30
6. References	31
7. Appendix A	
1. Tables/Figures	34
2. Computer Input/Output.	146

LIST OF TABLES

1. Computer Input Sheets
2. Box Section Details
3. Column Section Properties
4. Equivalent Pier Stiffness (k_z and k_x) for column height = 10'
5. Equivalent Pier Stiffness (k_z and k_x) for column height = 15'
6. Single-span $L = 50'$, ω and A
7. Single-span $L = 100'$ ω and A
8. Single-span $L = 150'$ ω and A
9. Two-span $L = 50'$, $k_x = 0$, $k_z = \text{rigid}$; ω and A
10. Two-span $L = 50'$, $k_x = 2/3 \times 10^3$, $k_z = 0.5 \times 10^3$; ω and A
11. Two-span $L = 50'$, $k_x = 2 \times 10^3$, $k_z = 2/3 \times 10^3$; ω and A
12. Three-span $L = 50'$, $k_x = 0$, $k_z = \text{rigid}$; ω and A
13. Three-span $L = 50'$, $k_x = 2/3 \times 10^3$, $k_z = 0.5 \times 10^3$; ω and A
14. Three-span $L = 50'$, $k_x = 2 \times 10^3$, $k_z = 2/3 \times 10^3$; ω and A
15. Four-span $L = 50'$, $k_x = 0$, $k_z = \text{rigid}$; ω and A
16. Four-span $L = 50'$, $k_x = 2/3 \times 10^3$, $k_z = 0.5 \times 10^3$; ω and A
17. Four-span $L = 50'$, $k_x = 2 \times 10^3$, $k_z = 2/3 \times 10^3$; ω and A
18. Two-span $L = 100'$, $k_x = 0$, $k_z = \text{rigid}$; ω and A
19. Two-span $L = 100'$, $k_x = 2/3 \times 10^3$, $k_z = 0.5 \times 10^3$; ω and A
20. Two-span $L = 100'$, $k_x = 2 \times 10^3$, $k_z = 2/3 \times 10^3$; ω and A
21. Three-span $L = 100'$, $k_x = 0$, $k_z = \text{rigid}$; ω and A
22. Three-span $L = 100'$, $k_x = 2/3 \times 10^3$, $k_z = 0.5 \times 10^3$; ω and A
23. Three-span $L = 100'$, $k_x = 2 \times 10^3$, $k_z = 2/3 \times 10^3$; ω and A
24. Four-span $L = 100'$, $k_x = 0$, $k_z = \text{rigid}$; ω and A
25. Four-span $L = 100'$, $k_x = 2/3 \times 10^3$, $k_z = 0.5 \times 10^3$; ω and A

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

26. Four-span $L = 100'$, $k_x = 2 \times 10^3$, $k_z = 2/3 \times 10^3$; ω and A
27. Two-span $L = 150'$, $k_x = 0$, $k_z = \text{rigid}$; ω and A
28. Two-span $L = 150'$, $k_x = 2/3 \times 10^3$, $k_z = 0.5 \times 10^3$; ω and A
29. Two-span $L = 150'$, $k_x = 2 \times 10^3$, $k_z = 2/3 \times 10^3$; ω and A
30. Three-span $L = 150'$, $k_x = 0$, $k_z = \text{rigid}$; ω and A
31. Three-span $L = 150'$, $k_x = 2/3 \times 10^3$, $k_z = 0.5 \times 10^3$; ω and A
32. Three-span $L = 150'$, $k_x = 2 \times 10^3$, $k_z = 2/3 \times 10^3$; ω and A
33. Four-span $L = 150'$, $k_x = 0$, $k_z = \text{rigid}$; ω and A
34. Four-span $L = 150'$, $k_x = 2/3 \times 10^3$, $k_z = 0.5 \times 10^3$; ω and A
35. Four-span $L = 150'$, $k_x = 2 \times 10^3$, $k_z = 2/3 \times 10^3$; ω and A
36. SAP IV results
37. SAP IV and Space Frame Program Results

LIST OF FIGURES

1. Beam Element Actions and Displacements
2. Modeled Curved Girder
3. General Properties
4. Vertical Response Spectrum
5. Horizontal Response Spectrum
6. Torsional Response Spectrum
7. Unit Load Directions
8. Structural Details
9. General Cross Section
10. Bracing Types
11. Force and Displacement Notations
12. Typical Composite Box Girder
13. Span Length Configurations
14. Equivalent Pier Supports
15. ω_x vs. R for single-span
16. ω_x vs. R for two-span L = 50'
17. ω_x vs. R for two-span L = 100'
18. ω_x vs. R for two-span L = 150'
19. ω_x vs. R for three-span L = 50'
20. ω_x vs. R for three-span L = 100'
21. ω_x vs. R for three-span L = 150'
22. ω_x vs. R for four-span L = 50'
23. ω_x vs. R for four-span L = 100'
24. ω_x vs. R for four-span L = 150'
25. ω_y vs. R for single-span

LIST OF FIGURES (Continued)

26. ω_y vs. R for two-span
27. ω_y vs. R for three-span
28. ω_y vs. R for four-span
29. ω_y vs. L for single-span
30. ω_y vs. L for two-span
31. ω_y vs. L for three-span
32. ω_y vs. L for four-span
33. ω_z vs. R for single-span
34. ω_z vs. R for two-span
35. ω_z vs. R for three-span
36. ω_z vs. R for four-span
37. ω_z vs. L for single-span
38. ω_z vs. L for two-span
39. ω_z vs. L for three-span
40. ω_z vs. L for four-span
41. ω_t vs. R for single-span
42. ω_t vs. R for two-span
43. ω_t vs. R for three-span
44. ω_t vs. R for four-span
45. ω_t vs. L for single-span
46. ω_t vs. L for two-span
47. ω_t vs. L for three-span
48. ω_t vs. L for four-span
49. A_x vs. L/R for single-span
50. A_y vs. L/R for single-span
51. A_z vs. L/R for single-span
52. A_t vs. L/R for single-span

LIST OF FIGURES (Continued)

53. F_x vs. no. of span $L = 50'$ $k_x = 0$ $k_z = \text{rigid}$
54. F_x vs. no. of span $L = 50'$ $k_x = 2/3 \times 10^3$ $k_z = 0.5 \times 10^3$
55. F_x vs. no. of span $L = 50'$ $k_x = 2 \times 10^3$ $k_z = 2/3 \times 10^3$
56. F_x vs. no. of span $L = 100'$ $k_x = 0$ $k_z = \text{rigid}$
57. F_x vs. no. of span $L = 100'$ $k_x = 2/3 \times 10^3$ $k_z = 0.5 \times 10^3$
58. F_x vs. no. of span $L = 100'$ $k_x = 2 \times 10^3$ $k_z = 2/3 \times 10^3$
59. F_x vs. no. of span $L = 150'$ $k_x = 0$ $k_z = \text{rigid}$
60. F_x vs. no. of span $L = 150'$ $k_x = 2/3 \times 10^3$ $k_z = 0.5 \times 10^3$
61. F_x vs. no. of span $L = 150'$ $k_x = 2 \times 10^3$ $k_z = 2/3 \times 10^3$
62. F_y vs. no. of span $L = 50'$
63. F_y vs. no. of span $L = 100'$
64. F_y vs. no. of span $L = 150'$
65. F_z vs. no. of span $L = 50'$
66. F_z vs. no. of span $L = 100'$
67. F_z vs. no. of span $L = 150'$
68. F_t vs. no. of span $L = 50'$
69. F_t vs. no. of span $L = 100'$
70. F_t vs. no. of span $L = 150'$
71. Modifying factor k_p

Chapter I

INTRODUCTION

With the advent of the 1964 Alaskan Earthquake, the 1971 San Fernando Earthquake and more recently the 1978 Santa Barbara Earthquake (1), bridge structures in the USA have undergone considerable destructive forces.

These earthquakes have caused the bridge professionals to reassess the design techniques that have been applied, up until that time, for seismic design.

A prime force in such modifications has been the Highway Department for the State of California (CALTRANS) and the California based professional organization Applied Technology Council (ATC).

The present 1977 AASHTO bridge code (2), as related to seismic design, was greatly influenced by the work developed by CALTRANS. This code suggests an equivalent static force method for simple structures and when the structure is complex, for example curved bridges, a computer based response spectrum or dynamic analysis should be considered.

In this present 1977 AASHTO code, most engineers would utilize the seismic coefficient method (SCM), because computer oriented dynamic programs may not be available nor are they amenable for direct design. However, the utilization of the S.C.M., may give erroneous results when designing under seismic conditions (3), as experienced by CALTRANS. CALTRANS in fact has utilized the response spectrum technique for the design of many structures.

Because of these conditions and from experience gained from recent earthquakes, the FHWA decided to reassess the 1975 AASHTO code and in 1977 sponsored a research program directed by ATC (4). The work of this council, in part, is

to prepare a new specification (5). Although this code will be an improvement over the past criteria, there are major areas of research still requiring investigation. These areas, as suggested recently by the delegates attending the "Workshop on Earthquake Resistance of Highway Bridges", (6) conducted by ATC, include:

1. "Conduct Parametric Studies for the Seismic Response of Common Types of Bridges to Determine the Effects of Geometry and Constraint on Overall Seismic Response"

Parameters should include:

- a) Span length
 - b) Curvature
 - c) Column height and stiffness
 - d) Material, etc.
2. "Perform Appropriate Dynamic Analysis on Curved Bridges", (7,8) and develop a simple procedure for the design of curved bridges.
 3. "Develop a Practical and Accurate Method to Estimate the Fundamental Period of Bridges".
 4. "Correlate Vibrational Characteristics of Existing Bridges with Theory".
 5. "Prepare Summary of Dynamic Behavior and Characteristics".

These various areas of research are presently being studied and will encompass curved steel and concrete box girder bridges.

The techniques to be employed in the dynamic analysis of such structures can consist of:

- i) response spectrum technique
- ii) multi-mode method-response spectrum
- iii) multi-mode time history analysis

These various methods are presently being used in this research. The method that was employed in the work described herein involves a space frame analysis of the general structure, computation of the equivalent natural frequency, then determination of the equivalent dynamic forces.

A comprehensive study of the influence of the various parameters, as will be illustrated, has resulted in a proposed equivalent static load analysis technique.

Chapter 2

THEORY

2.1 Computer Model

The general static response of curved bridge structures requires incorporation of the interaction between the bending and torsional forces (11,14,15,17, 25,26). Such interaction can be considered by solving Vlasov equations (26), or by development of the stiffness matrix (9) and appropriate restraint conditions.

The matrix oriented technique however is more versatile, in that a three dimensional model (space frame) can be considered. This then permits modeling of the structure such that the support conditions can represent the physical restraints. Also the induced actions can be applied in three directions, and thus simulate the various earthquake induced actions.

Therefore the study of the induced actions on a structure, when subjected to earthquakes, will be confined to utilization of a space frame matrix simulation. The basic modeling consists of series of typical elements, Fig. 1, attached rigidly together to form a continuous curved box girder bridge, Fig. 2.

The basic properties of each beam element consist of I_z , I_y and K_T , as shown in Fig. 3. Although warping and distortional properties (I_w , W_n , W_a) can be computed, they are not considered in this study, as it has been shown (17), that with proper bracing of the box girder, warping and distortional effects are negligible.

Therefore by proper evaluation of the stiffness of each beam element, and identifying each joint load, the static response of the continuous curved girder can be determined. The static response can then be utilized to determine the effective earthquake effects, using the response spectrum curves. The general

procedure using this method will now be described.

The support restraints, to be imposed on the bridge model, can be identified as releases in the computer model. Because a space frame model is being utilized, six releases or restraints must be identified. For the bridge under study the following will be assumed.

2.2 Equivalent Dynamic Analysis

The natural frequency response of a single degree of freedom system can be predicted by the following (33 ~ 36);

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \quad (2-1)$$

where

k = spring constant

m = mass (w/g) or mass moment of inertia .

If the natural frequency ω of the system, as computed from (2-1) or some other technique, is reliable, then the corresponding induced vertical acceleration of the mass M created by an earthquake can be predicted by using the response spectrum curve given in Figures 4, 5, and 6. The resultant accelerations obtained therein are then used to determine the induced dynamic force

$$F = M \cdot a_{R.S.} \quad (2-2a)$$

where

$a_{R.S.} = \ddot{y}$ = linear acceleration obtained from response spectrum curves.

If the system is subjected to angular accelerations $\ddot{\theta}$, then the induced dynamic torque is

$$M = I \ddot{\theta}_{RS} \quad (2-2b)$$

where:

$$\bar{I} = \text{mass moment of inertia} = \int \rho r^2 dA = \rho_{\text{steel}} \int (x^2 + y^2) dA + \rho_{\text{concrete}} \int (x^2 + y^2) dA$$

$\ddot{\theta}_{RS}$ = rotational acceleration obtained from the response curve

ρ = mass per unit area.

This type of procedure has been proposed elsewhere (3,4,5,6,7,8,12,13,19, 20,21,22) and requires a methodology which can accurately determine the natural frequency (ω) of the structure.

2.3 Natural Frequency

As indicated by Equation (2-1), the natural frequency of a SDOF system is given as a function of the spring stiffnesses (k) and the spring mass (m). If the system is a bridge structure the spring constant can be represented by:

$$k = \left(\frac{1}{\Delta} \right) \quad (2-3)$$

where:

Δ = induced maximum displacement caused by a unit load.

Therefore by determining the response of a given box girder bridge, when subjected to a unit load, an equivalent spring constant can be obtained. This constant, k , and the total mass of the bridge, will then permit evaluation of the natural frequency as given by Eq. (2-1).

In the instance of curved structures, the dynamic action can occur in three principal directions, and one primary rotation as shown in Figure 7. The resulting maximum displacement, induced by these unit loads, will then give the corresponding equivalent stiffnesses k_x , k_y , k_z and k_T . The corresponding natural frequencies can then be determined by applying Eq. (2-1).

2.4 Computer Program

A general computer program has been developed which will automatically determine the equivalent spring constant for the three translation directions

(k_x, k_y, k_z) and the one rotation (k_T) , of a continuous, constant radius bridge. Section properties are automatically computed and utilized for determination of the stiffness matrix. Dead loads and masses are also computed and these used to determine the equivalent dynamic force, as given by Eq. (2-2). This dynamic force is then applied uniformly to the structure and the resulting deformations and actions determined.

The response spectra, Figures 4, 5, and 6, have also been incorporated into the program for direct use. Considering a constant 2% damping value for these types of bridges (13,20), the general curves can be written in the following form.

2.4.1 Horizontal Response Spectrum (Fig. 5).

The general curve can be written in three parts, segment \overline{AB} , segment \overline{BC} and segment \overline{CD} . The acceleration equations representing each line for a corresponding frequency is given by the following, where A_H = horizontal response spectrum acceleration and f_H = horizontal frequency:

i) $f_H > 33 \text{ Hz}$

$$A_H = 1.0 \text{ g}$$

ii) $9 \text{ Hz} < f_H \leq 33 \text{ Hz}$ (\overline{AB})

$$\log A_H = \log 1.0 + \frac{(\log 3.54 - \log 1.0)}{(\log 33 - \log 9)} \times (\log 33 - \log f_H)$$

iii) $2.5 \text{ Hz} < f_H \leq 9 \text{ Hz}$ (\overline{BC})

$$\log A_H = \log 3.54 + \frac{(\log 4.25 - \log 3.54)}{(\log 9 - \log 2.5)} \times (\log 9 - \log f_H)$$

iv) $0.25 \text{ Hz} < f_H \leq 2.5 \text{ Hz}$ (\overline{CD})

$$\log A_H = \log 0.6 + \frac{(\log 4.25 - \log 0.6)}{(\log 2.5 - \log 0.25)} \times (\log f_H - \log 0.25)$$

2.4.2. Vertical Response Spectrum (Fig. 4).

Similarly the curve given in Fig. 4 can be written as follows, where A_v = vertical response spectrum acceleration and f_v = vertical frequency:

$$i) \quad 9\text{Hz} < f_v \leq 33\text{Hz} \quad (\overline{AB})$$

$$\log A_v = \log 1.0 + \frac{(\log 3.54 - \log 1.0)}{(\log 33 - \log 9)} \times (\log 33 - \log f_v)$$

$$ii) \quad 3.6 \text{ Hz} < f_v \leq 9 \text{ Hz} \quad (\overline{BC''})$$

$$\log A_v = \log 3.54 + \frac{(\log 4.0 - \log 3.54)}{(\log 9 - \log 3.6)} \times (\log 9 - \log f_v)$$

$$iii) \quad 0.25 \text{ Hz} < f_v \leq 3.6 \text{ Hz} \quad (\overline{C''D'})$$

$$\log A_v = \log 0.4 + \frac{(\log 4.0 - \log 0.4)}{(\log 3.6 - \log 0.25)} \times (\log f_v - \log 0.25)$$

2.4.3. Torsional Response Spectrum (Fig. 6)

The torsional response spectrum, for a 2% damping factor, can be represented by the following expressions, where A_θ = torsional response spectrum and f_θ = angular acceleration:

$$i) \quad f_\theta > 5 \text{ Hz}$$

$$A_\theta = 4 \times 10^{-3} \times 386$$

$$ii) \quad 2\text{Hz} < f_\theta \leq 5 \text{ Hz}$$

$$\log A_\theta' = \log 0.004 - \frac{(\log 0.004 - \log 0.0017)}{(\log 5 - \log 2)} \times (\log 5 - \log f_\theta)$$

$$A_\theta = A_\theta' \times 386$$

$$iii) \quad 0.5 \text{ Hz} < f \leq 2\text{Hz}$$

$$\log A_\theta' = \log 0.0017 - \frac{(\log 0.0017 - \log 0.0001)}{(\log 2 - \log 0.5)} \times (\log 2 - \log f_\theta)$$

$$A_\theta = A_\theta' \times 386$$

The program will automatically select eleven nodes for each span, with 10 members per span between the supports. The proper selection of the member properties corresponding to the basic input section lengths, are automatically determined.

The restraints assumed at the end supports in the six directions are:

$$\begin{array}{l}
 R_x = 1 \\
 R_y = 1 \\
 R_z = 1 \\
 RM_x = 1 \\
 RM_y = 0 \\
 RM_z = 0
 \end{array}
 \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{l} R_x = 1 \\ R_y = 1 \\ R_z = 1 \\ RM_x = 1 \\ RM_y = 0 \\ RM_z = 0 \end{array}} \right\} \text{hinge}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 R_x = 0 \\
 R_y = 1 \\
 R_z = 1 \\
 RM_x = 1 \\
 RM_y = 0 \\
 RM_z = 0
 \end{array}
 \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{l} R_x = 0 \\ R_y = 1 \\ R_z = 1 \\ RM_x = 1 \\ RM_y = 0 \\ RM_z = 0 \end{array}} \right\} \text{roller}$$

0 = free
 1 = fix

The interior support restraints are assumed flexible by insertion of springs in the three displacement directions. The rotational restraints have the following conditions:

$$\begin{array}{l}
 R_x = 1 \\
 R_y = 1 \\
 R_z = 1 \\
 RM_x = 1 \\
 RM_y = 1 \\
 RM_z = 1
 \end{array}
 \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{l} R_x = 1 \\ R_y = 1 \\ R_z = 1 \\ RM_x = 1 \\ RM_y = 1 \\ RM_z = 1 \end{array}} \right\}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 A \rightarrow 0 \\
 K_t \rightarrow 0 \\
 I_y \rightarrow 0 \\
 I_z \rightarrow \infty
 \end{array}
 \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{l} A \rightarrow 0 \\ K_t \rightarrow 0 \\ I_y \rightarrow 0 \\ I_z \rightarrow \infty \end{array}} \right\}$$

where: I_z simulates the $R_y =$ effect and produces $R_y \times d = M_x$.

2.4.3. Computer Input

The required computer input data which represents the typical configuration

of a curved box girder bridge structure, is given in Table 1. These sheets prescribe the variables and allocation of the format requirements.

The variable designations are as follows:

Sheet 1 of 5

1) GENERAL DATA

NO. OF CROSS SECTIONS: The number of various girder section changes along entire bridge length

NO. OF BOXES: Number of boxes in bridge system

BOX LOCATION: Box type

Outside Box = 1

Inside Box = 2

MODULAR RATIO:

Es/Ec for SDL

Es/Ec for LL

YIELD STRESS OF STEEL (KSI):

Positive moment region

Negative moment region

2) GEOMETRY AND PROPERTIES

RADIUS OF CURVATURE: Radius to center line of box (feet)

CLEAR ROADWAY: Bridge roadway width between curbs (feet)

SPACING BETWEEN BOXES: The clear distance between boxes (web to web) included

UNIT WT. OF CONCRETE: Weight of concrete (lbs/ft.³)

MISC. STEEL WT.: Weight of connectors, bracing, stiffeners etc.

as a percentage (%) of the steel box beam weight

WT. OF WEARING SURFACE: Weight of wearing surface (asphalt etc.)
in lbs. per sq. ft.

AREA OF MISC. CONCRETE: Total additional concrete area (in²) across
bridge width

COMP. STR. CONCRETE: Allowable strength of concrete (KSI)

3) SPAN LENGTHS

No. 1: Length of span 1 in feet, moving from left to right

No. 2 . . . No.8

Sheet 2 of 5

4) BEAM SECTION CHANGE

The length of each section in feet starting from the left support.
along the entire girder.

5) STRUCTURAL DETAILS

SLAB DEPTH: Design slab thickness in inches, excluding wearing
surface, used in composite design

INTEGRAL WEARING SURFACE: Thickness of integral wearing surface
in inches

HAUNCH:

WIDTH: width of haunch (inches), Fig. 8

DEPTH: depth of haunch (inches), Fig. 8

UTILITY WT.: Weight of miscellaneous utilities, (i.e. cables, pipes,
etc.) which are supported by the box (lbs./ft.²) of
surface area

RAILING WT.: Railing weight in lbs/linear foot of bridge

OVERHANG: Width of concrete slab (feet), extended beyond webs for:

OUTSIDE: Section, Fig. 8

INSIDE: Section, Fig. 8

CURB: Width and height of curbs (inches), Fig. 8

SIDEWALK: Width and thickness of side walks (inches), Fig. 8

ANGLE: Angle of slab with respect to horizontal (degrees), Fig. 9

Sheet 3 of 5

6) STEEL SECTION DETAILS (Fig. 9)

This card is used for each section variation, along length of beam, as designated by card 4.

SECT. No.: Section identification number, 1, 2, . . . along girder

INDEX: Indicates if the section is to be designated composite or non-composite;

NON-COMPOSITE = 1

COMPOSITE = 2

WEB ANGLE: Inclination of left and right web (degrees) with respect to vertical, Fig. 9

WEB DIMENSIONS: Depth (inches, and thickness (inches) of left and right web

TOP FLANGE DIMENSIONS: Width (inches) and thickness (inches) of top left and top right flanges

BOTTOM FLANGE DIMENSIONS: Width (inches) and thickness (inches) of bottom flange

7) BRACING AND STIFFENER DETAILS

SECT. NO: Section Identification

TYPE OF BRACING: Conformation of top lateral bracing (Fig. 10)

AREA OF BRACING: Cross sectional area (in^2) of top lateral bracing

DIAPHRAGM SPACING: Average spacing of cross diaphragms (inches)

BOTTOM FLANGE STIFF.:

No Flange Stiffener = 0

Have Flange Stiffener = 1

WEB STIFF.:

No Web Stiffener = 0

Have Web Stiffener = 1

Sheet 4 of 5

8) WEB AND BOTTOM FLANGE STIFFENER DATA

Properties of stiffener elements for each section are:

SECT. NO: Section identification

SPAC. OF WEB STIFF.: Transverse web stiffener spacing (inches)

BOTTOM FLANGE DATA:

AREA: (in^2)

CENTROID: Distance (in.) from centroid of stiffener
to bottom of bottom flange

INERTIA: Principal moment of inertia (in^4) of
stiffener

NUMBER: Number of stiffeners

9) Structure ID

STRUCTURE NO: Identification or project no. of structure

NO. OF LOADING SYSTEMS:

Set = 4, for consideration of 3 actions and

one rotation solution (Rx, Ry, Rz, Mx).

10) PIER SECTION: Ax

Area of interior vertical pier supports, computed as follows:

Computation of Ax

$$\Delta = \frac{PL}{AE}$$

$$\frac{AE}{L} = \frac{P}{\Delta} = k$$

$$A \text{ equivalent} = \frac{k \times L}{E_c}$$

For a small element assume:

$$L = 2' = 24" \quad \frac{E_s}{E_c} \approx 10$$

Therefore:

$$\begin{aligned} Ax &= \frac{k \times L}{E_c} = \frac{k \times L}{E_c \times 10} \\ &= \frac{k \times L}{E_s} = \frac{k \times 24}{30 \times 10^3} \end{aligned}$$

Sheet 5 of 5

11) UNIT LOAD JOINT DATA:

The number of unit loads applied to a given structure, generally
= 1

12) LOADS APPLIED AT JOINTS:

The unit loads applied at a specific joint in order to compute
k stiffness

A sample set of computer input data is given in Appendix A.

Span No.	Joint Index	X direction	Y direction	Z direction	Mx direction	My direction	Mz direction
1	6	1.0	0	0	0	0	0
	6	0	1.0	0	0	0	0
	6	0	0	1.0	0	0	0
	6	0	0	0	1.0	0	0
	6	1.0	0	0	0	0	0
	6	0	1.0	0	0	0	0
2	6	0	0	1.0	0	0	0
	6	0	0	0	1.0	0	0
	6	0	0	0	0	1.0	0
	6	0	0	0	0	0	1.0
	6	1.0	0	0	0	0	0
	6	0	1.0	0	0	0	0
3	16	1.0	0	0	0	0	0
	16	0	1.0	0	0	0	0
	16	0	0	1.0	0	0	0
	16	0	0	0	1.0	0	0
	16	1.0	0	0	0	0	0
	16	0	1.0	0	0	0	0
4	16	0	0	1.0	0	0	0
	16	0	0	0	1.0	0	0
	16	0	0	0	0	1.0	0
	16	0	0	0	0	0	1.0
	16	1.0	0	0	0	0	0
	16	0	1.0	0	0	0	0

2.4.4. Computer Output

Initially the program lists the basic input data for verification. Section properties are given, as are the dead loads, for each section. Following this preliminary information are the structural data, coordinates, member stiffnesses, lengths, then the joint restraints, unit load location and direction. Finally the resulting displacements and end actions.

Figures 1 and 11 illustrate the force and displacement notations.

The equivalent displacement and end actions represent the resulting forces created by the simulated earthquake action applied in the designated direction (R_x , R_y , R_z or M_x). These actions can then be used for designer after appropriate modification due to the high intensity of acceleration that was used for the response spectrum curves.

A sample set of computer output data is given in Appendix A.



Chapter 3

BRIDGE STUDIES

3.1 TYPICAL SECTIONS

In order to develop a simplified design technique, the response of various curved box girder bridges must be examined. Such box girders, which have been used in previous studies (11), will be utilized in this parametric study and are given in Table 2 and Figure 12. In this study only the three-lane, three-girder system will be considered because this is most typical of curved box girder structures (17).

It should also be noted that the sections given in Table 2, are for simple span designs. However, examination of continuous span data (17), indicates these sections can be used in the $0.8 L$ positive region, and for the $0.4 L$ negative region the bare steel section stiffeners will be doubled. Such an assumption will not greatly affect the results, as section variations only cause a 5/10% variation in moments and minimal variation in deformation.

The basic span length configurations that were examined are shown in Figure 13. The radius for these various structures that was used, varied from 200 feet to 999,999 feet.

3.2 COLUMN DETAILS

In order to include the influence of the flexibility of the piers, a survey was conducted to determine typical pier configurations and sizes. Such a survey has indicated that for a roadway of 44', using three boxes, a three-column bent is generally used. Such column bents generally have the following details:

Round Columns:

$2.5' \leq d \leq 3.0'$ diameter

12 ~ 20 #11 steel bars

Rectangular Columns:

4' x 12' dimension

30 ~ 40 #8/#9 steel bars

The height of the bents is 10' ~ 15', and the spacing between columns is 15' ~ 18'.

Using this basic information, the section properties (I_x , I_z) of the round and rectangular column has been computed, as given in Table 3.

Utilizing these column stiffnesses and assuming a three-column bent type, the deformation of the bent caused by a unit load in transverse and longitudinal directions was determined, considering rigid pier caps. The equivalent spring constant was then determined from:

$$k_z = \frac{1}{\Delta} = \frac{L^3}{3 E (3I_x)}$$

$$k_x = \frac{1}{\Delta} = \frac{L^3}{3 E (3I_z)}$$

The resulting k_z and k_x values for the column heights of 10' and 15' are given in Tables 4 and 5.

Utilizing these equivalent pier stiffnesses, the internal piers can be modeled as shown in Figure 14.

3.3 ANALYSIS/RESULTS

3.3.1 General

Utilizing the basic box geometry, given in Table 2, and the support spring constants of

$$k_x = 0 \sim 2 \times 10^3 \quad k_y = \infty \quad k_z = 0.5 \times 10^3 \sim \infty$$

The equivalent seismic response of the single, two, three, and four span structures were examined. The result by natural frequencies (ω_x , ω_y , ω_z , ω_t) for all bridge spans and their corresponding induced accelerations have been obtained and are tabulated in Tables 6 through 35. Each Table gives ω and A for a constant span length and varying radius (200' \sim 999,999'). For the continuous spans, the pier flexibilities, as given by k_x and k_z are also included as a variable. Three basic variations have been assumed:

$$\begin{aligned} k_x &= 0, & k_z &= \text{Rigid} \\ k_x &= .66 \times 10^3, & k_z &= 0.5 \times 10^3 \\ k_x &= 2 \times 10^3, & k_z &= 0.66 \times 10^3 \end{aligned}$$

The effect of these stiffness variations will be shown when these data are plotted.

3.3.2 Trends

The data given in Tables 6 through 35 has been plotted, resulting in Figures 15 through 70. These data show the variation of natural frequencies in the three translation directions (x, y, z) and rotation modes as a function of radii and span lengths. As would be expected, the natural frequency

decreases as more spans are added (stiffer). Also the more flexible the piers (as given by k_x, k_z), the lower the frequency.

These trends are also similar to the data obtained in a previous study(11), which utilized an energy technique in obtaining natural frequencies.

In general the following trends are noted:

$\omega_x \sim$ longitudinal natural frequency varies as a function of R and L, Figures 15 through 24.

$\omega_y \sim$ vertical natural frequency varies as a function of R and L, but primarily dependent on L, Figures 25 through 32.

$\omega_z \sim$ transverse natural frequency varies as a function of R and L, but primarily dependent on L, Figures 33 through 40.

$\omega_t \sim$ rotational natural frequency waves as a function of R and L, but primarily dependent on L, Figures 41 through 48.

The induced accelerations A_x, A_y, A_z, A_t , as determined from the response spectra, have also been plotted as a function of $(\frac{L}{R})$ the span length. However, this relationship has only been examined for the single span, as shown in Figures 49 through 52.

The relationship between the corresponding accelerations for the continuous spans and the single span values have similarly been plotted as a function F, where:

$$F_x = \frac{A_x \text{ (continuous span value)}}{A_x \text{ (single span value)}}$$

versus the number of spans, radius per stiffnesses (k_x, k_z) and span lengths.

For the respective span lengths of 50', 100', and 150', the relationship between F_x, F_y, F_z , and F_t are given in Figures 53 through 70. These data will then be used to develop appropriate design criteria.

3.4 MULTI MODE SOLUTIONS

In order to demonstrate the reliability of this simulated dynamic solution, the response of single and multi span bridges, with rigid and flexible column bents, have been examined using the SAP IV program (9). This computer program idealizes the bridge as a three dimensional unit and examines the dynamic response utilized dynamic mass natural techniques.

Examination of the dynamic response of single (1) span to five (5) spans, with rigid piers and straight girders, using SAP (9) has resulted in the data (ω_x , ω_y , ω_z) shown in Table 36.

The response of a three or four span continuous curved structure or flexible bents has resulted in the data (ω_x , ω_y , ω_z) as shown in Table 37.

Examination of the data given in Table 36, indicates that the comparisons between the resulting frequencies obtained from the Space Frame Structure (SFS) and SAP are reasonable. However, when examining the curved structural data, Table 37, only the ω_x and ω_y terms are in agreement. It should be noted, however, that the SAP solution does not provide for the angular frequency (ω_t), and when comparing ω_t obtained from the SFS with ω_z , excellent agreement occurs. Therefore, it is reasonable to assume the SFS which gives ω_z and ω_t is a combination of the data given by ω_z obtained from SAP.

Chapter 4
DESIGN CRITERIA

4.1 TRENDS

The seismic design of continuous curved box girders will be related to the response of single span curved girders. Therefore, it is necessary to determine the single span accelerations (A_x , A_y , A_z and A_t) with respect to the basic bridge geometry. Examination of Figures 49, 50, 51 and 52 indicates the following:

A_x

$$\text{for } 100' < L \leq 150' \quad A_x = A \left(\frac{L}{R} \right)^2 + B$$

A_y

$$\text{for } L \geq 100' \quad A_y = A (L) + B$$

A_z

$$\text{for } L \geq 100' \quad A_z = 3.8$$

A_t

$$\text{for } L \geq 100' \quad A_t = 1.5$$

Using the data given in Figures 49 and 50, the general equation for A_x and A_y results in the following:

$$A_x = 2.2 \left(\frac{L}{R} \right)^2 + 0.011 L + 0.45$$

$$A_y = -0.016 (L) + 4.7$$

The continuity factors F can similarly be described in analytical form. Examination of the data given in Figures 53 through 70 has resulted in the following four continuity factors:

F_x (longitudinal)

$$F_x = -0.02 (L) + 3.75 + K$$

$$\text{where: } K = 0.00125 R \quad \text{for } R \leq 600'$$

$$K = 1.0 \quad \text{for } R > 600'$$

F_y (vertical)

$$F_y = -0.125 (NS) - 0.002L + 1.35$$

where: NS = number of spans (2,3, or 4)

F_z (transverse)

$$F_z = -0.005L + 1.5$$

F_t (torsion)

$$F_t = -0.075 (NS) + 1.15$$

where: NS = number of spans (2,3, or 4)

4.2 DESIGN APPROACH

The equivalent seismic design of curved box girder bridges will incorporate the primarily developed equations and the effective peak acceleration map (k_p) shown in Figure 71. The general design equation is of these four:

$$EQ_n = F_n \cdot A_n \cdot M \cdot K_p \quad \text{Translation}$$

$$EQ_n = F_n \cdot A_n \cdot \bar{I} \cdot K_p \quad \text{Rotation}$$

where:

F_n = continuity factor in x, y, z or t directions

A_n = single span acceleration

K_p = effective peak acceleration modifying factor (Fig. 71)

$$M = w/g = \frac{\text{total weight of structure}}{\text{gravity}}$$

$$\bar{I} = \text{rotational mass movement of section} = \rho \int (x^2 + y^2) dA$$

ρ = mass per unit area

EQ_n = total applied seismic force in x, y, z or t directions.

for the specific direction n, the continuity factor F and single span acceleration A_n are given by:

Longitudinal Direction (x)

$$F_x = -0.02 (L) + 3.75 + K$$

$$K = 0.00125 R \quad \text{for } R \leq 600'$$

$$K = 1.0 \quad R > 600'$$

$$A_x = 2.2 \left(\frac{L}{R} \right)^2 + 0.011 L + 0.45$$

Vertical Direction (y)

$$F_y = -0.125 (NS) - 0.002L + 1.35$$

$$A_y = -0.016 (L) + 4.7$$

Transverse Direction (z)

$$F_z = -0.005 (L) + 1.5$$

$$A_z = 3.8$$

Torsional Direction (θ)

$$F_t = -0.075 (NS) + 1.15$$

$$A_t = 1.5$$

4.3 EXAMPLE

In order to illustrate the application of these proposed equations, consider the following two span box structures:

where: $L = 100'$, $100'$

$$R = 600'$$

the single span accelerations are:

A_x

$$\begin{aligned} A_x &= 2.2 \left(\frac{L}{R} \right)^2 + 0.011 L + 0.45 \\ &= 2.2 \left(\frac{100}{600} \right)^2 + 0.011 (100) + 0.45 \\ &= 1.61 \end{aligned}$$

Ay

$$\begin{aligned}A_y &= -0.016 (L) + 4.7 \\ &= -0.016 (100) + 4.7 \\ &= 3.1\end{aligned}$$

Az

$$A_z = 3.8$$

At

$$A_t = 1.5$$

the continuity factors can now be computed as:

Fx

$$\begin{aligned}F_x &= -0.02 (L) + 3.75 + K \quad (K = 0.00125 R, \quad R \leq 600^{\dagger}) \\ &= -0.02 (100) + 3.75 + 0.00125 (600) \\ &= 2.5\end{aligned}$$

Fy

$$\begin{aligned}F_y &= -0.125 (N.S.) - 0.002 L + 1.35 \\ &= -0.125(2) - 0.002 (100) + 1.35 \\ &= 0.9\end{aligned}$$

Fz

$$\begin{aligned}F_z &= -0.005 (L) + 1.5 \\ &= -0.005 (100) + 1.5 \\ &= 1.0\end{aligned}$$

Ft

$$\begin{aligned}F_t &= -0.075 (N.S.) + 1.15 \\ &= -0.075 (2) + 1.15 \\ &= 1.0\end{aligned}$$

the weight of the bridge is computed as

$$w = 442.15 \text{ Kips}$$

and the mass moment of inertia (\bar{I}) = 2273.63 Kip-in - sec²

therefore, the induced seismic forces are computed as:

$$\begin{aligned} EQ_x &= F_x \cdot A_x \left(\frac{W}{g} \right) \\ &= (2.5) (1.61 \text{ g}) \cdot \frac{W}{g} \\ &= 4.025 W \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} EQ_y &= F_y \cdot A_y \cdot \frac{W}{g} \\ &= (3.1) (0.9 \text{ g}) \frac{W}{g} \\ &= 2.79 W \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} EQ_z &= F_z \cdot A_z \cdot \frac{W}{g} \\ &= (1.0) (3.8 \text{ g}) \cdot \frac{W}{g} \\ &= 3.8 W \end{aligned}$$

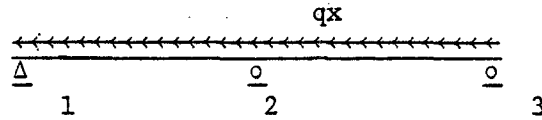
$$\begin{aligned} EQ_t &= F_t \cdot A_t \cdot \bar{I} \\ &= (1.0) (1.5) (\bar{I}) \\ &= 1.5 \bar{I} \end{aligned}$$

the equivalent induced uniform seismic forces q_x, q_y, q_z, q_t , are therefore:

$$\begin{aligned} q_x &= \frac{EQ_x}{2 \times L} = \frac{4.025 \times 442.15}{2 \times 100 \times 12} = 0.7415 \text{ kips/in} \\ q_y &= \frac{EQ_y}{2 \times L} = \frac{2.79 \times 442.15}{2 \times 100 \times 12} = 0.5140 \text{ kips/in} \\ q_z &= \frac{EQ_z}{2 \times L} = \frac{3.8 \times 442.15}{2 \times 100 \times 12} = 0.7 \text{ kips/in} \\ q_t &= \frac{EQ_t}{2 \times L} = \frac{1.5 \times 2273.63}{2 \times 100 \times 12} = 1.4210 \text{ kip-in/in} \end{aligned}$$

Evaluation of the reactions of curved box girder bridge, using a straight spring gives:

i) x direction

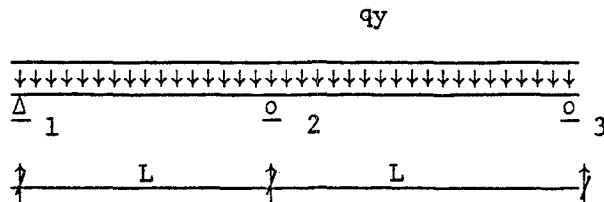


$$R_x^1 = q_x \cdot (2L) = EQ_x = 1779.65 \text{ kips}$$

$$R_x^2 = 0$$

$$R_x^3 = 0$$

ii) y direction



$$R_y^1 = 0.375q_yL$$

$$R_y^2 = 1.25q_yL$$

$$R_y^3 = 0.375q_yL$$

$$R_y^1 = 0.375q_yL$$

$$= 0.375 (0.5140) (100 \times 12)$$

$$= 231.3 \text{ kips}$$

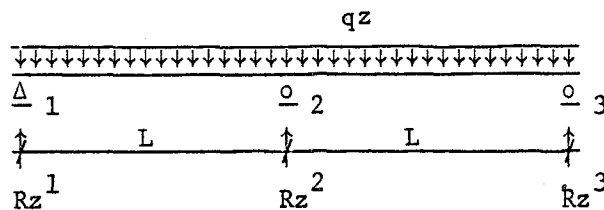
$$R_y^2 = 1.25q_yL$$

$$= 1.25 (0.5140) (100 \times 12)$$

$$= 771 \text{ kips}$$

$$R_y^3 = R_y^1 = 231.3 \text{ kips}$$

iii) z direction



$$R_z^1 = 0.375q_zL$$

$$R_z^2 = 1.25q_zL$$

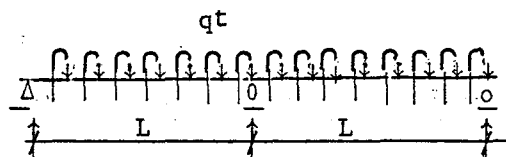
$$R_z^3 = 0.375q_zL$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 R_z^1 &= .075qzL \\
 &= 0.375 (0.7) (100 \times 12) \\
 &= 315 \text{ kips}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 R_z^2 &= 1.25qzL \\
 &= 1.25 (0.7) (100 \times 12) \\
 &= 1050 \text{ kips}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$R_z^3 = R_z^1 = 315 \text{ kips}$$

iv) Torsion



$$\begin{aligned}
 R_t^1 & & R_t^2 & & R_t^3 \\
 = 0.375qtL & = 1.25qtL & = 0.375qtL
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 R_t^1 &= 0.375qtL \\
 &= 0.375 (1.4210) (100 \times 12) \\
 &= 639.45 \text{ kip - in}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 R_t^2 &= 1.25qtL \\
 &= 1.25 (1.4210) (100 \times 12) \\
 &= 2131.5 \text{ kip - in}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$R_t^3 = R_t^1 = 639.45 \text{ kip - in}$$

In the interior support, we use $R_y \times d = T$, $d = 48''$.

$$R_y = \frac{T}{d} = \frac{2131.5}{48} = 44.41 \text{ kips}$$

comparing these results with the results obtained from the (SFS) computer program gives:

Support No. Direction	1		2		3	
	Eqs	program	Eqs	program	Eqs	program
x direction Rx	1779.65	1298	0	223.9	0	0
y direction Ry	231.3	250	771	775.3	231.3	250
z direction Rz	315	417.5	1050	967.7	315	417.5
Torsion T	639.45	869.8	44.41*	55.5*	639.45	869.8

* $R_y \times d = T$

which shows reasonable agreement. If, however, curvature effects were to be included in transferring the total equivalent seismic force to the reactions, better agreement would occur. The computer input/output given in the above table is listed in Appendix A.

Chapter 5

Conclusions and Recommendations

This study is one of the methods to deal with the preliminary seismic design of curved box girder bridges. It provided very simple formulas to be used by designer. In order to get the equivalent seismic forces, four steps must be undertaken:

- i) Estimate the single span accelerations A_x , A_y , A_z , and A_t .
- ii) Estimate the continuity factors F_x , F_y , F_z , and F_t .
- iii) Estimate modifying factor K_p .
- iv) Estimate total applied seismic forces EQn.

One example was shown in the procedures (excluded the modifying factor K_p) in Chapter 4, so the designer can easily follow the steps to reach the results.

Meanwhile, this method is compared to the results of SAP IV (Table 37). From the point of view of safety, we recommend that designer use the larger value of ω_z and ω_t in z direction.

Chapter 6

References

1. Miller, R. K.; Felszeghy, S. F. : "Engineering Features of the Santa Barbara Earthquake of Aug. 1978", BBRI, Berkeley, Calif., 1978.
2. "Eleventh Edition-AASHTO Bridge Design Specification", Washington, D.C.
3. Imbsen, R. A.; Nutt, R. V.; Penzien, J.: "Evaluation of Analytical Procedures Used in Bridge Seismic Design Practice", Proceedings: Earthquake Resistance of Highway Bridges, ATC, Jan. 29/31, 1979.
4. Sharpe, R.L.; Mayes, R. L.: "Development of Highway Bridge Seismic Design Criteria for the U.S."; Proceedings: "Earthquake Resistance of Highway Bridges", ATC, Jan. 29/31, 1979.
5. "Draft Guidelines for Highway Bridge Seismic Design Criteria", ATC, July 1979. (in preparation).
6. Proceedings: "Earthquake Resistance of Highway Bridges", ATC, Jan. 29/31, 1979.
7. Kawashima, K.; Penzien, J.: "An Investigation of the Effectiveness of Existing Bridge Design Methodology in Providing Adequate Structural Resistance to Seismic Disturbances", Phase V, FHWA RD-77-57, Washington, D.C., July 1976.
8. Williams, D.; Godden, W.: "Effectiveness of Existing Bridge Design Methodology in Resisting Earthquakes", Phase IV, FHWA RD-77-91, Washington, D.C., June 1976.
9. Bathe, K.; Wilson, E.; Peterson, F.: "SAPIV, A Structural Analysis Program for Static and Dynamic Response of Linear Systems", C.E. Dept., Univ. of Calif., Berkeley, Calif., June 1973.
10. Bathe, K.J.; Wilson, E.L.; Iding, R.H.: "NONSAP-A Structural Analysis Program for Static and Dynamic Response of Nonlinear Systems", Rept. No. VC SESM 74-3, C.E. Dept., Univ. of Calif., Berkeley, Calif., 1974.
11. Heins, C.P.; Sahin, M.A.: "Natural Frequency of Curved Box Girder Bridges", ASCE Structural Journal vol. 105, no. ST12, Dec., 1979.
12. Chapman, H.E. : "An Overview of the State of Practice in Earthquake Resistant Design of Bridges in New Zealand", Proceedings: "Earthquake Resistance of Highway Bridges", ATC, Jan. 29/31, 1979.
13. Robinson, R.R.; Longinow, A.; Chu, K.H.: "Seismic Retrofit Measures for Highway Bridges", Vol. 1, FHWA TS-79-216, Washington, D.C., April 1979.
14. Heins, C.P.; Humphreys, R.S.: "Bending and Torsion Interaction of Box Girders", ASCE Structural Journal vol. 105, no. ST5, May 1979.

15. Yoo, C.H.; Heins, C.P.: "Plastic Collapse of Horizontally Curved Bridge Girders", ASCE Structural Journal vol. 98, No. ST4, April 1972.
16. Hall, D.H.; Heins, C.P. et al: "Curved Steel Box Girder Bridges, State of the Art", ASCE Structural Journal vol. 104, No. ST11, Nov. 1978.
17. Heins, C.P.: "Box Girder Design, State of the Art", AISC Engr. Journal, vol. 15, no. 4, 1978.
18. Yoshimura, J.; Maeda, H.: "Vibration of Continuous Curved Box Girder Bridge on High Piers", Hokkaido University, Civil Engineering Dept., Sapporo, Japan, 1974.
19. Iwasaki, T.: "Earthquake Resistant Design of Bridges in Japan", vol. 29, PWRI, Ministry of Construction, Tokyo, Japan, May 1973.
20. Robinson, R.R. et al: "Structural Analysis and Retrofitting of Existing Highway Bridges Subjected to Strong Motion Seismic Loading", FHWA, May 1975.
21. Ohashi, M.; Kuribayashi, E.; Iwasaki, T.; Kawashima, K.: "An Overview of the State of Practices in Earthquake Resistant Design of Highway Bridges in Japan", Workshop on Research Needs of Seismic Problems Related to Bridges, San Diego, Calif., Jan. 1979.
22. Yamadera, N.; Oyema, Y.: "Special Considerations and Requirements for Seismic Design of Bridges in Japan", Metropolitan Expressway Public Corp., Tokyo, Japan.
23. "Earthquake Engineering and Hazards Recuction in China", CSCPRC Rept. No. 8, National Academy of Sciences, 1980.
24. "Specification for Earthquake Design of Highway Projects", People's Republic of China, Beijing, 1978.
25. Heins, C.P.; Firmage, D.A.: "Design of Modern Steel Highway Bridges", J. Wiley Interscience, New York, 1979.
26. Heins, C. P.: "Bending and Torsional Design in Structural Members", Lexington Books, D.C. Heath Co., Mass., 1975.
27. Heins, C.P.: "Applied Plate Theory for the Engineer", Lexington Books, D.C. Heath Co., Mass., 1976.
28. Heins, C.P.; Kuo, J.T.C.: "Ultimate Load Distribution Factor", ASCE Structural Journal, vol. 101, no. ST5, July 1975.
29. Heins, C.P.; Fan, H.M.: "Effective Composite Beam Width at Ultimate Load", ASCE Structural Journal, vol. 102, no. ST11, Nov. 1976.
30. Heins, C.P.; Kurzweil, A.P.: "Load Factor Design of Continuous Span Bridges", ASCE Structural Journal, vol. 102, no. ST6, June 1976.

31. "Earthquake Resistant Design for C.E. Structures, Earth Structures and Fnds. in Japan", JSCE, 1977.
32. Reconnaissance Report, "Miyagi-ken-oki, Japan Earthquake - June 12, 1978", BERI, Berkeley, Calif., 1978.
33. Newmark, N.M.; Rosenblueth, E.: "Fundamentals of Earthquake Engineering", Prentice Hall, New Jersey, 1971.
34. Dowrick, D.J.: "Earthquake Resistant Design", J.Wiley, New York, 1977.
35. Clough, R.W.; Penzien, J.: "Dynamics of Structures", McGraw Hill Book Co., New York, 1975.
36. Wiegel, R.L.: "Earthquake Engineering", Prentice Hall, New Jersey, 1970.

APPENDIX A

	Page
1. Tables/Figures	34 <i>a</i>
2. Computer Input/Output	146

INPUT SHEET

	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	72	80
no. of cross section																
(NDCROS)																
no. of boxes																
location																
span																
Es/Ec																
(MDD1)																
(MDD2)																
no. of boxes																
location																
span																
Es/Ec																
(MDD1)																
(MDD2)																
no. of boxes																
location																
span																
Es/Ec																
(MDD1)																
(MDD2)																
no. of boxes																
location																
span																
Es/Ec																
(MDD1)																
(MDD2)																
no. of boxes																
location																
span																
Es/Ec																
(MDD1)																
(MDD2)																
no. of boxes																
location																
span																
Es/Ec																
(MDD1)																
(MDD2)																
no. of boxes																
location																
span																
Es/Ec																
(MDD1)																
(MDD2)																
no. of boxes																
location																
span																
Es/Ec																
(MDD1)																
(MDD2)																
no. of boxes																
location																
span																
Es/Ec																
(MDD1)																
(MDD2)																
no. of boxes																
location																
span																
Es/Ec																
(MDD1)																
(MDD2)																
no. of boxes																
location																
span																
Es/Ec																
(MDD1)																
(MDD2)																
no. of boxes																
location																
span																
Es/Ec																
(MDD1)																
(MDD2)																
no. of boxes																
location																
span																
Es/Ec																
(MDD1)																
(MDD2)																
no. of boxes																
location																
span																
Es/Ec																
(MDD1)																
(MDD2)																
no. of boxes																
location																
span																
Es/Ec																
(MDD1)																
(MDD2)																
no. of boxes																
location																
span																
Es/Ec																
(MDD1)																
(MDD2)																
no. of boxes																
location																
span																
Es/Ec																
(MDD1)																
(MDD2)																
no. of boxes																
location																
span																
Es/Ec																
(MDD1)																
(MDD2)																
no. of boxes																
location																
span																
Es/Ec																
(MDD1)																
(MDD2)																
no. of boxes																
location																
span																
Es/Ec																
(MDD1)																
(MDD2)																
no. of boxes																
location																
span																
Es/Ec																
(MDD1)																

TABLE 1.4

5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80
SKIP THE FOLLOWING CARD, IF IOS=0 & IDW=0															
WEB AND BOTTOM FLANGE STIFFENER PROPERTIES															
sect spacing of web cross section															
dis. from bot. moment of no. of															
no. transverse area of bot. fl. to centroid of inertia stiffener															
stiffener fl. stiffener bot. fl. stiffener of stiffener															
(DOO) (STLA) (STLY) (STLI) (NOS)															
(IIN) (IIN ²) (IIN) (IIN ⁴)															
3	13		23		33		43	48							
structure number of															
number loading systems															
(ISN) (NLS)															
10 20															
SKIP THE FOLLOWING CARD, IF NSPA=1 OR TORSIONAL CASE															
equivalent															
pier area															
(AX)															
10															

TABLE 2

DIMENSIONS OF COMPOSITE SECTIONS

Bridge Type	Span (Ft.)	A'	B'	C'	D'	E'	F'	T1'	T2'	T3'	T4'	T5'
2L 2G	50	192"	96"	12"	19.44"	25.75"	42.0"	0.625"	0.375"	0.5"	0.0878"	0.947"
3L 3G		172"	86"	12"	19.47"	25.75"	37.0"	0.5625"	0.375"	0.5"	0.0980"	0.955"
4L 4G		160"	80"	12"	19.50"	25.75"	34.0"	0.5"	0.375"	0.5"	0.105"	0.958"
2L 2G	100	192"	96"	14"	48.125"	54.625"	41.0"	1.0"	0.5"	0.75"	0.0878"	1.019"
3L 3G		172"	86"	13"	48.125"	54.625"	36.5"	1.0"	0.4375"	0.75"	0.0980"	1.030"
4L 4G		160"	80"	12"	48.125"	54.625"	34.0"	1.0"	0.4375"	0.75"	0.105"	1.033"
2L 2G	150	192"	96"	14"	74.75"	81.5"	41.0"	1.5"	0.625"	1.0"	0.0878"	1.092"
3L 3G		172"	86"	13"	74.75"	81.5"	36.5"	1.5"	0.5625"	1.0"	0.0980"	1.106"
4L 4G		160"	80"	12"	74.75"	81.5"	34.0"	1.5"	0.5625"	1.0"	0.105"	1.108"

TABLE 3

unit: in⁴

Section	d = 2.5' 12 ~ #11	d = 2.5' 20 ~ #11	d = 3' 12 ~ #11	d = 3' 20 ~ #11	4' x 12' 30 ~ #8	4' x 12' 30 ~ #9	4' x 12' 40 ~ #8	4' x 12' 40 ~ #9
I								
I _x	57,224.38	68,666.78	108,197.86	125,364.46	1,419,378.7	1,443,946.1	1,455,010.5	1,489,364.1
I _z	57,224.38	68,666.78	108,197.86	125,364.46	12,662,059	12,853,253	12,845,053	13,084,978

TABLE 4

1 = 10' unit: kips/in

Section	d = 2.5'	d = 2.5'	d = 3'	d = 3'	4' x 12'	4' x 12'	4' x 12'	4' x 12'
k	12 ~ #11	20 ~ #11	12 ~ #11	20 ~ #11	30 ~ #8	30 ~ #9	40 ~ #8	4' x 12'
k_x	3,576.52	4,291.67	6,762.37	7,835.28	88,711.17	90,246.63	90,938.16	93,085.26
k_z	894.13	1,072.92	1,690.59	1,958.82	197,844.67	200,832.08	200,703.95	204,452.63

TABLE 5

l = 15' unit: kips/in

Section	d = 2.5' 12 ~ #11	d = 2.5' 20 ~ #11	d = 3' 12 ~ #11	d = 3' 20 ~ #11	4' x 12' 30 ~ #8	4' x 12' 30 ~ #9	4' x 12' 40 ~ #8	4' x 12' 40 ~ #9
k								
k _Y	1,059.72	1,271.61	2,003.66	2,321.56	26,284.79	26,739.74	26,944.64	27,580.82
k _Z	264.93	317.90	500.92	580.39	58,620.64	59,505.80	59,467.84	60,578.56

TABLE 6

Single - span L = 50'

R	ω_x	ω_y	ω_z	ω_t	Ax	Ay	Az	At
200'	35.9158	4.3514	18.4456	9.6710	1.0000	3.9002	1.7611	1.5440
400'	36.4921	4.3477	18.4018	9.6659	1.0000	3.9006	1.7652	1.5440
600'	36.6022	4.3470	18.3937	9.6650	1.0000	3.9007	1.7659	1.5440
800'	36.6410	4.3468	18.3908	9.6646	1.0000	3.9007	1.7662	1.5440
1000'	36.6590	4.3467	18.3895	9.6645	1.0000	3.9007	1.7663	1.5440
99999'	36.6989	4.3473	18.3909	9.6648	1.0000	3.9007	1.7662	1.5440

TABLE 7

Single-span L = 100'

R	ω_x	ω_y	ω_z	ω_t	Ax	Ay	Az	At
200'	15.0630	2.5248	4.7689	9.2812	2.1448	3.1036	3.8758	1.5440
400'	18.8986	2.5333	4.7197	9.2433	1.7200	3.1129	3.8816	1.5440
600'	20.0040	2.5351	4.7108	9.2362	1.6275	3.1148	3.8826	1.5440
800'	20.4403	2.5357	4.7076	9.2337	1.5937	3.1155	3.8830	1.5440
1000'	20.6523	2.5360	4.7061	9.2326	1.5777	3.1159	3.8832	1.5440
99999'	21.0478	2.5370	4.7045	9.2312	1.5489	3.1170	3.8834	1.5440

TABLE 8

Single-span L = 150'

R	ω_x	ω_y	ω_z	ω_t	Ax	Ay	Az	At
200'	6.0479	1.7371	2.2139	8.9403	3.7465	2.2284	3.8327	1.5440
400'	9.9753	1.7689	2.1621	8.8420	3.2028	2.2645	3.7563	1.5440
600'	12.1542	1.7760	2.1527	8.8237	2.6427	2.2725	3.7424	1.5440
800'	13.3446	1.7785	2.1494	8.8173	2.4131	2.2754	3.7376	1.5440
1000'	14.0297	1.7797	2.1479	8.8143	2.2983	2.2767	3.7353	1.5440
99999'	15.5655	1.7820	2.1453	8.8092	2.0774	2.2793	3.7315	1.5440

TABLE 9

Two-span R	L = 50'	ω_x	ω_y	ω_z	ω_t	Ax	Ay	Az	At
200'		18.1913	3.7911	16.1296	6.8612	1.7851	3.9725	2.0067	1.5440
400'									
600'		24.5587	3.7798	15.9986	6.8367	1.3330	3.9741	2.0227	1.5440
800'									
1000'		25.4187	3.7789	15.9883	6.8347	1.2891	3.9742	2.0239	1.5440
99999'		25.9502	3.7790	15.9850	6.8341	1.2634	3.9742	2.0243	1.5440

TABLE 10

Two-span L = 50' Flexible supports $kx = 2/3 \times 10^3$ $kz = 0.5 \times 10^3$

R	ω_x	ω_y	ω_z	ω_t	Ax	Ay	Az	At
200'	19.3243	3.7911	8.2563	6.8612	1.6831	3.9725	3.5838	1.5440
400'								
600'	25.8194	3.7798	8.1802	6.8367	1.2697	3.9741	3.5886	1.5440
800'								
1000'	26.3235	3.7789	8.1741	6.8347	1.2460	3.9742	3.5890	1.5440
99999'	26.5960	3.7790	8.1722	6.8341	1.2336	3.9742	3.5891	1.5440

TABLE 11

Two-span L = 50' Flexible supports $kx = 2 \times 10^3$ $kz = 2/3 \times 10^3$

R	ω_x	ω_y	ω_z	ω_t	Ax	Ay	Az	At
200'	21.3638	3.7911	8.7618	6.8612	1.5266	3.9725	3.5536	1.5440
400'								
600'	26.9971	3.7798	8.6881	6.8367	1.2157	3.9741	3.5579	1.5440
800'								
1000'	27.4253	3.7789	8.6822	6.8347	1.1973	3.9742	3.5582	1.5440
99999'	27.6830	3.7790	8.6803	6.8341	1.1864	3.9742	3.5583	1.5440

TABLE 12

Three-span R	L = 50'	ω_x	ω_y	ω_z	ω_t	Ax	Ay	Az	At
200'	5.6220	2.7545	11.7717	4.9459	3.7859	3.3526	2.7262	1.5284	
400'									
600'	9.9571	2.7620	11.6959	4.9333	3.2085	3.3607	2.7434	1.5248	
800'									
1000'	10.9468	2.7627	11.6899	4.9323	2.9259	3.3614	2.7448	1.5245	
99999'	11.6537	2.7636	11.6889	4.9321	2.7531	3.3622	2.7450	1.5244	

TABLE 13

Three-span R	$L = 50'$	Flexible supports	$kx = 2/3 \times 10^3$	$kz = 0.5 \times 10^3$	Ax	Ay	Az	At
200'	7.6923	ωy	ωz	ωt	3.6202	3.3526	3.8834	1.5284
400'		2.7545	4.7038	4.9459				
600'	11.5862	2.7620	4.6944	4.9333	2.7687	3.3607	3.8845	1.5248
800'								
1000'	12.5285	2.7627	4.6937	4.9323	2.5659	3.3614	3.8846	1.5245
99999'	12.8588	2.7636	4.6933	4.9321	2.5017	3.3624	3.8847	1.5244

TABLE 14

Three-span L = 50' Flexible supports kx = 2 x 10³ kz = 2/3 x 10³

R	ω_x	ω_y	ω_z	ω_t	Ax	Ay	Az	At
200'	10.6304	2.7545	5.2014	4.9459	3.0106	3.3526	3.8281	1.5284
400'								
600'	14.1001	2.7620	5.1970	4.9333	2.2872	3.3607	3.8286	1.5248
800'								
1000'	14.4632	2.7627	5.1965	4.9323	2.2313	3.3614	3.8286	1.5245
99999'	14.7060	2.7636	5.1967	4.9321	2.1954	3.3624	3.8286	1.5244

TABLE 15

Four-span R	$L = 50'$	$kx = 0$	$kz = \text{rigid}$	ωx	ωy	ωz	ωt	Ax	Ay	Az	At
200'	2.9284	2.3545	10.1749	4.2442	4.1552	2.9174	3.1417	1.3249			
400'											
600'	6.7866	2.3640	10.0226	4.2101	3.6855	2.9278	3.1881	1.3149			
800'											
1000'	8.3647	2.3648	10.0107	4.2073	3.5771	2.9288	3.1918	1.3141			
99999'	9.9384	2.3657	10.0060	4.2061	3.2143	2.9298	3.1932	1.3138			

TABLE 16

Four-span L = 50' Flexible supports kx = $2/3 \times 10^3$ kz = 0.5×10^3

R	ω_x	ω_y	ω_z	ω_t	Ax	Ay	Az	At
200'	6.4621	2.3545	4.1237	4.2442	3.7114	2.9174	3.9571	1.3249
400'								
600'	9.5492	2.3640	4.0841	4.2101	3.3418	2.9278	3.9625	1.3149
800'								
1000'	10.7409	2.3648	4.0811	4.2073	2.9804	2.9288	3.9629	1.3141
99999'	11.5100	2.3657	4.0797	4.2061	2.7865	2.9298	3.9631	1.3138

TABLE 17

Four-span L = 50'		Flexible supports			$kx = 2 \times 10^3$			$kz = 2/3 \times 10^3$		
R	ωx	ωy	ωz	ωt	Ax	Ay	Az	At		
200'	10.5827	2.3545	4.5404	4.2442	3.0238	2.9174	3.9031	1.3249		
400'	.									
600'	12.2370	2.3640	4.5062	4.2101	2.6253	2.9278	3.9073	1.3149		
800'										
1000'	12.8634	2.3648	4.5037	4.2073	2.5008	2.9288	3.9076	1.3141		
99999'	13.4248	2.3657	4.5026	4.2061	2.3990	2.9298	3.9077	1.3138		

TABLE 18

Two-span R	L = 100'	ω_x	ω_y	ω_z	ω_t	Ax	Ay	Az	At
200'		3.5303	2.2099	4.2721	6.7217	4.0458	2.7582	3.9372	1.5440
400'									
600'		8.7350	2.2048	4.1076	6.5486	3.5551	2.7525	3.9593	1.5440
800'									
1000'		11.4612	2.2048	4.0953	6.5348	2.7980	2.7525	3.9610	1.5440
99999'		14.8831	2.2053	4.0893	6.5274	2.1700	2.7531	3.9618	1.5440

TABLE 19

Two-span $L = 100'$ Flexible supports $kx = 2/3 \times 10^3$ $kz = 0.5 \times 10^3$

R	ω_x	ω_y	ω_z	ω_t	A_x	A_y	A_z	A_t
200'	4.8807	2.2099	3.2992	6.7217	3.8630	2.7582	4.0850	1.5440
400'								
600'	9.5909	2.2048	3.1929	6.5486	3.3276	2.7525	4.1042	1.5440
800'								
1000'	12.3202	2.2048	3.1841	6.5348	2.6081	2.7525	4.1058	1.5440
99999'	15.3731	2.2053	3.1797	6.5274	2.1027	2.7531	4.1066	1.5440

TABLE 20

Two-span $L = 100'$ Flexible supports $kx = 2 \times 10^3$ $kz = 2/3 \times 10^3$

R	ω_x	ω_y	ω_z	ω_t	Ax	Ay	Az	At
200'	6.8782	2.2099	3.4666	6.7217	3.6785	2.7582	4.0563	1.5440
400'								
600'	11.0614	2.2048	3.3440	6.5486	2.8964	2.7525	4.0772	1.5440
800'								
1000'	13.8468	2.2048	3.3349	6.5348	2.3279	2.7525	4.0788	1.5440
99999'	16.1650	2.2053	3.3303	6.5274	2.0024	2.7531	4.0796	1.5440

TABLE 21

Three-span L = 100' kx = 0 kz = rigid

R	ω_x	ω_y	ω_z	ω_t	Ax	Ay	Az	At
200'	1.1469	1.5773	3.0989	4.7996	2.1911	2.0458	4.1217	1.4861
400'								
600'	3.2250	1.6078	3.0008	4.7207	4.0983	2.0807	4.1407	1.4633
800'								
1000'	4.5641	1.6106	2.9935	4.7141	3.9002	2.0840	4.1421	1.4614
99999'	6.8604	1.6123	2.9896	4.7105	3.6798	2.0859	4.1429	1.4603

TABLE 22

Three-span R	$L = 100'$	Flexible supports	$kx = 2/3 \times 10^3$	$kz = 0.5 \times 10^3$	ωx	ωy	ωz	ωt	Ax	Ay	Az	At
200'	3.3041	1.5773	2.2005	4.7996	4.0842	2.0458	3.8130	1.4861				
400'												
600'	4.7934	1.6078	2.1798	4.7207	3.8730	2.0807	3.7826	1.4633				
800'												
1000'	5.9013	1.6106	2.1781	4.7141	3.7598	2.0840	3.7800	1.4614				
99999'	7.7505	1.6123	2.1772	4.7105	3.6163	2.0859	3.7787	1.4603				

TABLE 23

Three-span R	L = 100'	Flexible supports					$k_x = 2 \times 10^3$	$k_z = 2/3 \times 10^3$	At
	ω_x	ω_y	ω_z	ω_t	Ax	Ay	Az		
200'	4.6871	1.5773	2.3433	4.7996	3.8854	2.0458	4.0224	1.4861	
400'									
600'	6.7986	1.6078	2.3175	4.7207	3.6846	2.0807	3.9847	1.4633	
800'									
1000'	7.8862	1.6106	2.3154	4.7141	3.6074	2.0840	3.9816	1.4614	
99999'	9.0417	1.6123	2.3142	4.7105	3.5241	2.0859	3.9800	1.4603	

TABLE 24

Four-span L = 100' kx = 0 kz = rigid

R	ω_x	ω_y	ω_z	ω_t	Ax	Ay	Az	At
200'	0.6396	1.3448	2.7942	4.2267	1.3336	1.7762	4.1831	1.3198
400'								
600'	2.1215	1.3750	2.5821	4.0403	3.6964	1.8115	4.2304	1.2654
800'								
1000'	3.2112	1.3782	2.5673	4.0254	4.1008	1.8153	4.2339	1.2610
99999'	5.8507	1.3802	2.5592	4.0171	3.7644	1.8175	4.2358	1.2586

TABLE 25

Four-span R	$L = 100'$	Flexible supports	$kx = 2/3 \times 10^3$	$kz = 0.5 \times 10^3$	ωx	ωy	ωz	ωt	Ax	Ay	Az	At
200'	3.8415	1.3448	1.9634	4.2267	3.9973	1.7762	3.4608	1.3198				
400'												
600'	4.7895	1.3750	1.8624	4.0403	3.8734	1.18115	3.3088	1.2654				
800'												
1000'	5.4168	1.3782	1.8555	4.0254	3.8060	1.8153	3.2984	1.2610				
99999'	6.9829	1.3802	1.8517	4.0171	3.6705	1.8175	3.2926	1.2586				

TABLE 26

Four-span R	L = 100'	Flexible supports					kx = 2 x 10 ³	kz = 2/3 x 10 ³	Ax	Ay	Az	At
	ω_x	ω_y	ω_z	ω_t	ω_x	ω_y	ω_z	ω_t	Ax	Ay	Az	At
200'	5.2873	1.3448	2.0781	4.2267	3.8192	1.7762	3.6320	1.3198				
400'												
600'	6.6599	1.3750	1.9783	4.0403	3.6954	1.8115	3.4830	1.2654				
800'												
1000'	7.1472	1.3782	1.9710	4.0254	3.6584	1.8153	3.4722	1.2610				
99999'	8.2579	1.3802	1.9671	4.0171	3.5837	1.8175	3.4663	1.2586				

TABLE 27

Two-span L = 150' $k_x = 0$ $k_z = \text{rigid}$

R	ω_x	ω_y	ω_z	ω_t	Ax	Ay	Az	At
200'	1.2865	1.5402	2.0873	6.7520	2.4158	2.0030	3.6456	1.5440
400'								
600'	3.6723	1.5453	1.8862	6.2866	4.0231	2.0089	3.3447	1.5440
800'								
1000'	5.5936	1.5475	1.8722	6.2497	3.7886	2.0114	3.3236	1.5440
99999'	11.0065	1.5489	1.8647	6.2290	2.9105	2.0131	3.3123	1.5440

TABLE 28

Two-span L = 150' Flexible supports $k_x = 2/3 \times 10^3$ $k_z = 0.5 \times 10^3$

R	ω_x	ω_y	ω_z	ω_t	Ax	Ay	Az	At
200'	3.0908	1.5402	1.8564	6.7520	4.1233	2.0030	3.2997	1.5440
400'								
600'	4.5512	1.5453	1.6827	6.2866	3.9018	2.0089	3.0353	1.5440
800'								
1000'	6.3049	1.5475	1.6707	6.2497	3.7244	2.0114	3.0169	1.5440
99999'	11.3914	1.5489	1.6642	6.2290	2.8147	2.0131	3.0070	1.5440

TABLE 29

Two-span R	L = 150'	Flexible supports	$kx = 2 \times 10^3$	$kz = 2/3 \times 10^3$	ωx	ωy	ωz	ωt	Ax	Ay	Az	At
200'	4.6613	1.5402	1.9036	6.7520	3.8885	2.0030	3.3709	1.5440				
400'												
600'	5.9417	1.5453	1.7253	6.2866	3.7561	2.0089	3.1006	1.5440				
800'												
1000'	7.5030	1.5475	1.7130	6.2497	3.6331	2.0114	3.0817	1.5440				
99999'	12.0093	1.5489	1.7063	6.2290	2.6737	2.0131	3.0715	1.5440				

TABLE 30

Three-span R	ω_x	ω_y	ω_z	ω_t	Ax	Ay	Az	At
200'	0.4439	1.0655	1.4986	4.7315	0.9776	1.4451	2.7505	1.4664
400'								
600'	1.5345	1.1228	1.3761	4.5245	2.8065	1.5137	2.5581	1.4064
800'								
1000'	2.4018	1.1290	1.3679	4.5059	4.1077	1.5211	2.5452	1.4010
99999'	5.1318	1.1326	1.3635	4.4954	3.8355	1.5255	2.5383	1.3980

TABLE 31

Three-span	L = 150'	Flexible supports				kx = 2/3 x 10 ³				kz = 0.5 x 10 ³			
R	ω_x	ω_y	ω_z	ω_t	Ax	Ay	Az	At	Ax	Ay	Az	At	
200'	1.9092	1.0655	1.2508	4.7315	3.3793	1.4451	2.3587	1.4664					
400'													
600'	3.0359	1.1228	1.1932	4.5245	4.1338	1.5137	2.2661	1.4064					
800'													
1000'	3.6815	1.1290	1.1886	4.5059	4.0216	1.5211	2.2586	1.4010					
99999'	5.8247	1.1326	1.1861	4.4954	3.7668	1.5255	2.2546	1.3980					

TABLE 32

Three-span R	L = 150'	Flexible supports	$kx = 2 \times 10^3$	$kz = 2/3 \times 10^3$				
	ω_x	ω_y	ω_z	ω_t	Ax	Ay	Az	At
200'	2.2786	1.0655	1.2976	4.7315	3.9277	1.4451	2.4336	1.4664
400'								
600'	4.3134	1.1228	1.2315	4.5245	3.9317	1.5137	2.3278	1.4064
800'								
1000'	5.1929	1.1290	1.2263	4.5059	3.8290	1.5211	2.3194	1.4010
99999'	6.8208	1.1326	1.2236	4.4954	3.6829	1.5255	2.3150	1.3980

TABLE 33

Four-span L = 150' kx = 0 kz = rigid

R	ω_x	ω_y	ω_z	ω_t	Ax	Ay	Az	At
200'	0.2052	0.8864	1.5095	4.3692	0.5072	1.2277	2.7675	1.3613
400'								
600'	1.0276	0.9591	1.1924	3.8928	1.9958	1.3165	2.2647	1.222
800'								
1000'	1.6817	0.9656	1.1760	3.8549	3.0338	1.3244	2.2382	1.2111
99999'	4.3765	0.9696	1.1672	3.8337	3.9236	1.3292	2.2240	1.2048

TABLE 34

Four-span R	L = 150'	Flexible supports	$kx = 2/3 \times 10^3$	$kz = 0.5 \times 10^3$	ωx	ωy	ωz	ωt	Ax	Ay	Az	At
200'	1.9868	0.8864	1.1976	4.3692	3.4958	1.2277	2.2732	1.3613				
400'												
600'	3.1095	0.9591	1.0271	3.8928	4.1197	1.3165	1.9948	1.2222				
800'												
1000'	3.5232	0.9656	1.0155	3.8549	4.0469	1.3244	1.9757	1.2111				
99999'	5.2539	0.9696	1.0092	3.8337	3.8226	1.3292	1.9653	1.2048				

TABLE 35

Four-span R	L = 150'	Flexible supports	$kx = 2 \times 10^3$	$kz = 2/3 \times 10^3$	ωx	ωy	ωz	ωt	A_x	A_y	A_z	A_t
200'	1.9788	0.8864	1.2348	4.3692	3.4838	1.2277	2.3331	1.3613				
400'												
600'	4.2550	0.9591	1.0605	3.8928	3.9394	1.3165	2.0500	1.2222				
800'												
1000'	4.8298	0.9656	1.0485	3.8549	3.8688	1.3244	2.0302	1.2111				
99999'	6.2305	0.9696	1.0420	3.8337	3.7307	1.3292	2.0194	1.2048				

TABLE 36

SAP IV Multi-Mode

Frequency No. of Span	ω_x (CPS)	ω_y (CPS)	ω_z (CPS)
1	13.93 (21.05)	1.373 (2.54)	19.30 (4.70)
2	7.502 (14.88)	1.407 (2.21)	8.159 (4.09)
3	4.859 (6.86)	1.101 (1.61)	5.077 (2.99)
4	3.754 (5.85)	0.989 (1.38)	4.069 (2.56)
5	3.488	1.179	3.526

() : SFS

Single-span 1 = 120'

Two-span 1 = 120' - 120

Three-span 1 = 120 - 160 - 120

Four-span 1 = 120 - 160 - 160 - 120

Five-span 1 = 120 - 120 - 160 - 120 - 120

TABLE 37

	ω_x (CPS)		ω_y (CPS)		Space Frame		SAP IV ω_z (CPS)
	Space Frame	SAP IV	Space Frame	SAP IV	ω_z (CPS)	ω_t (CPS)	
Three-span 150-180-150 FT Radius = 1000 Ft	3.682	4.282	1.129	1.823	1.189	4.506	4.715
Four-span 150-180-180 - 150 FT Radius = 1000 Ft	3.5232	3.444	0.966	1.639	1.016	3.855	3.950

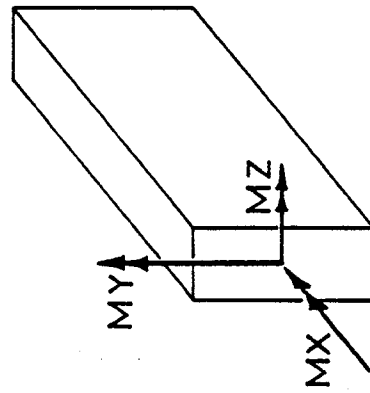
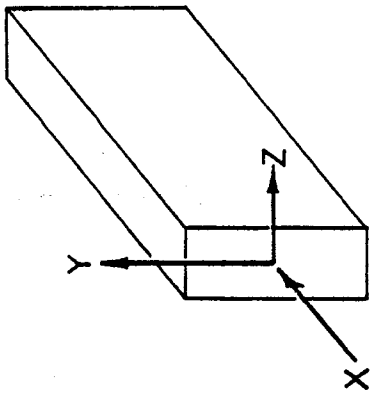
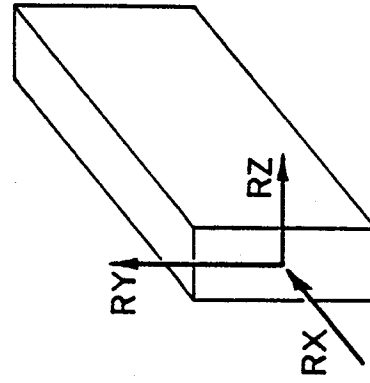
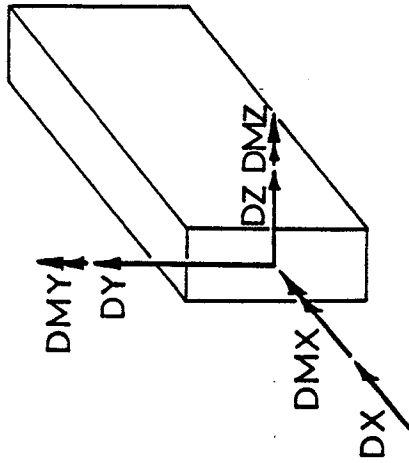


FIGURE 1

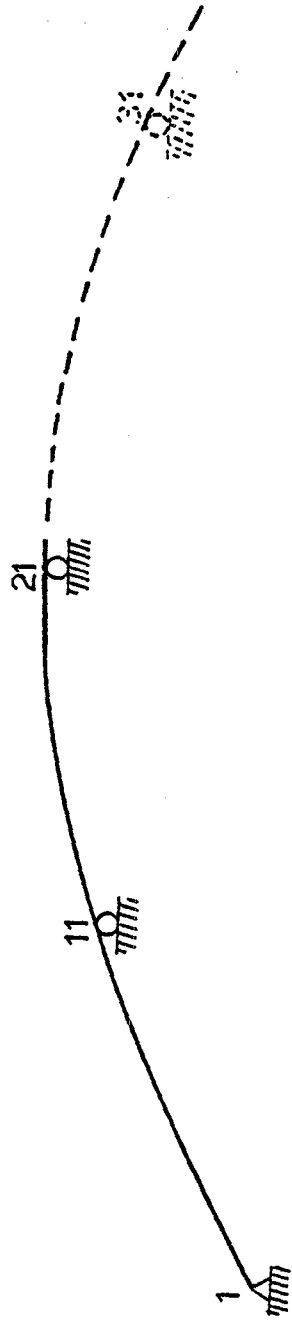


FIGURE 2

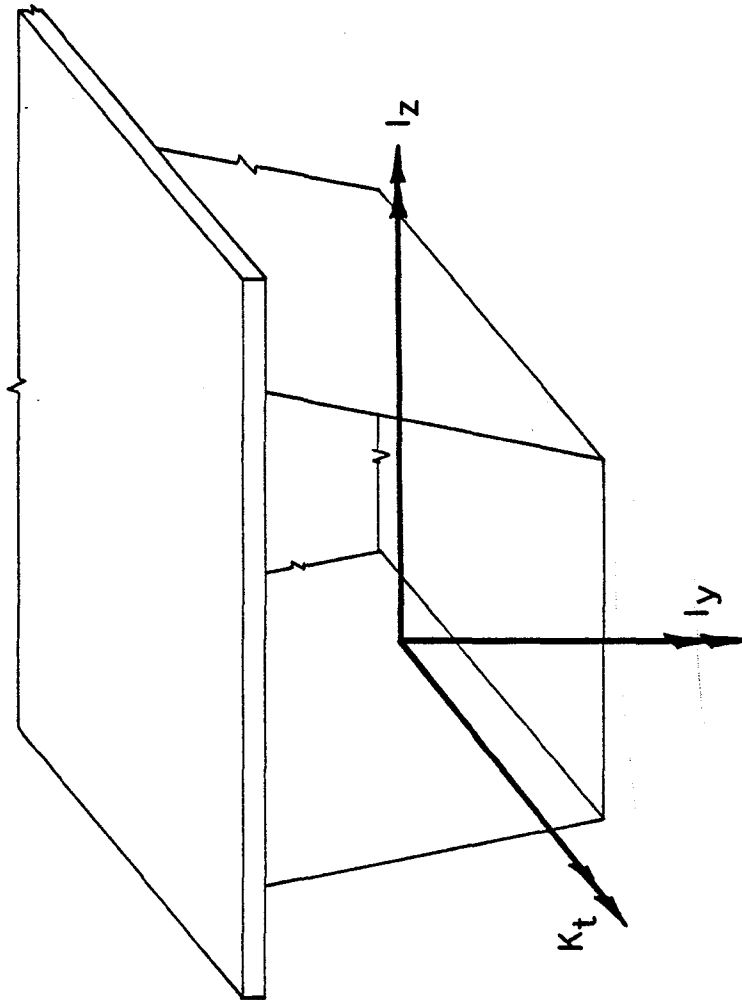


FIGURE 3

Reproduced from
best available copy.

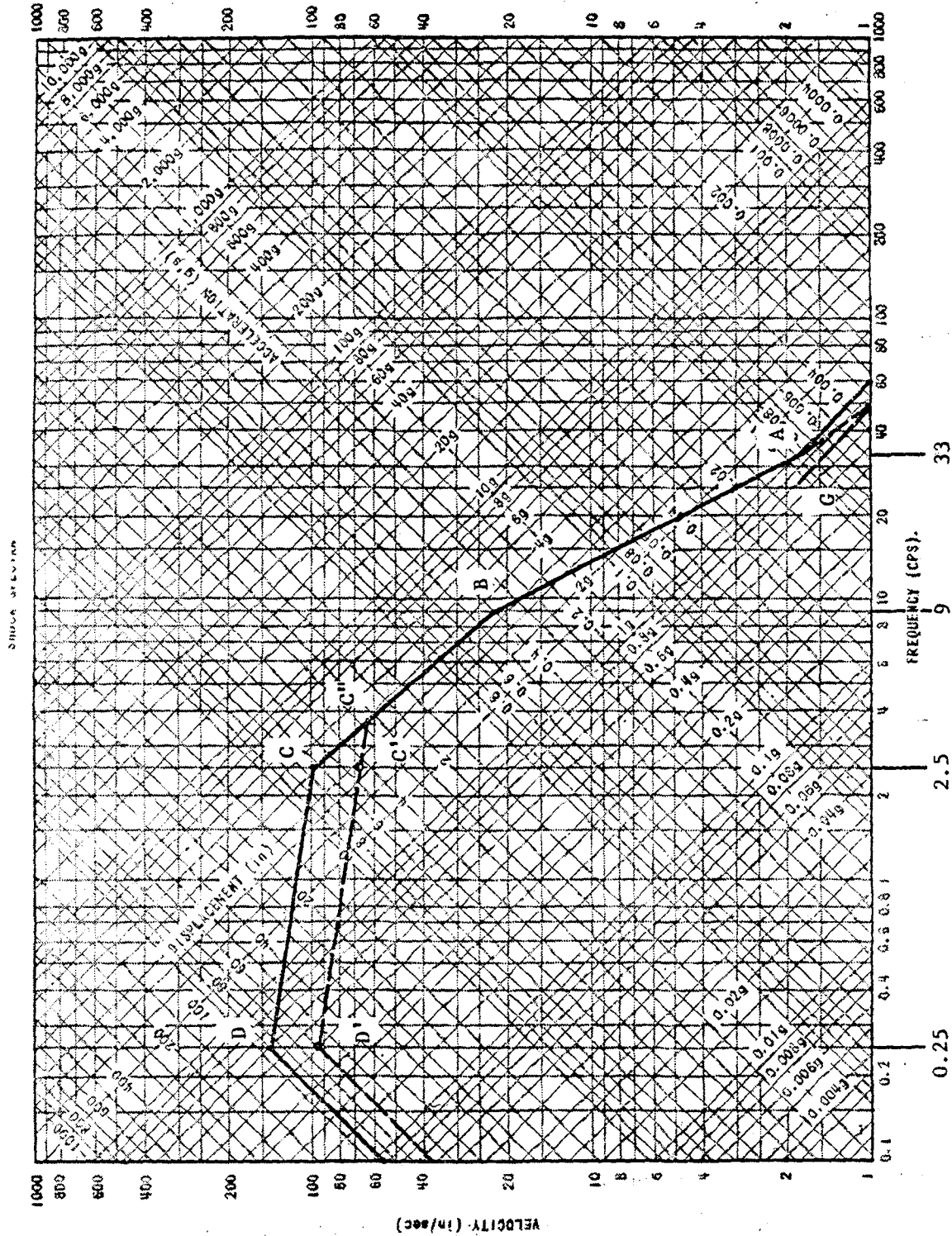


Figure 4 Vertical response spectrum for 1.0 g maximum ground acceleration

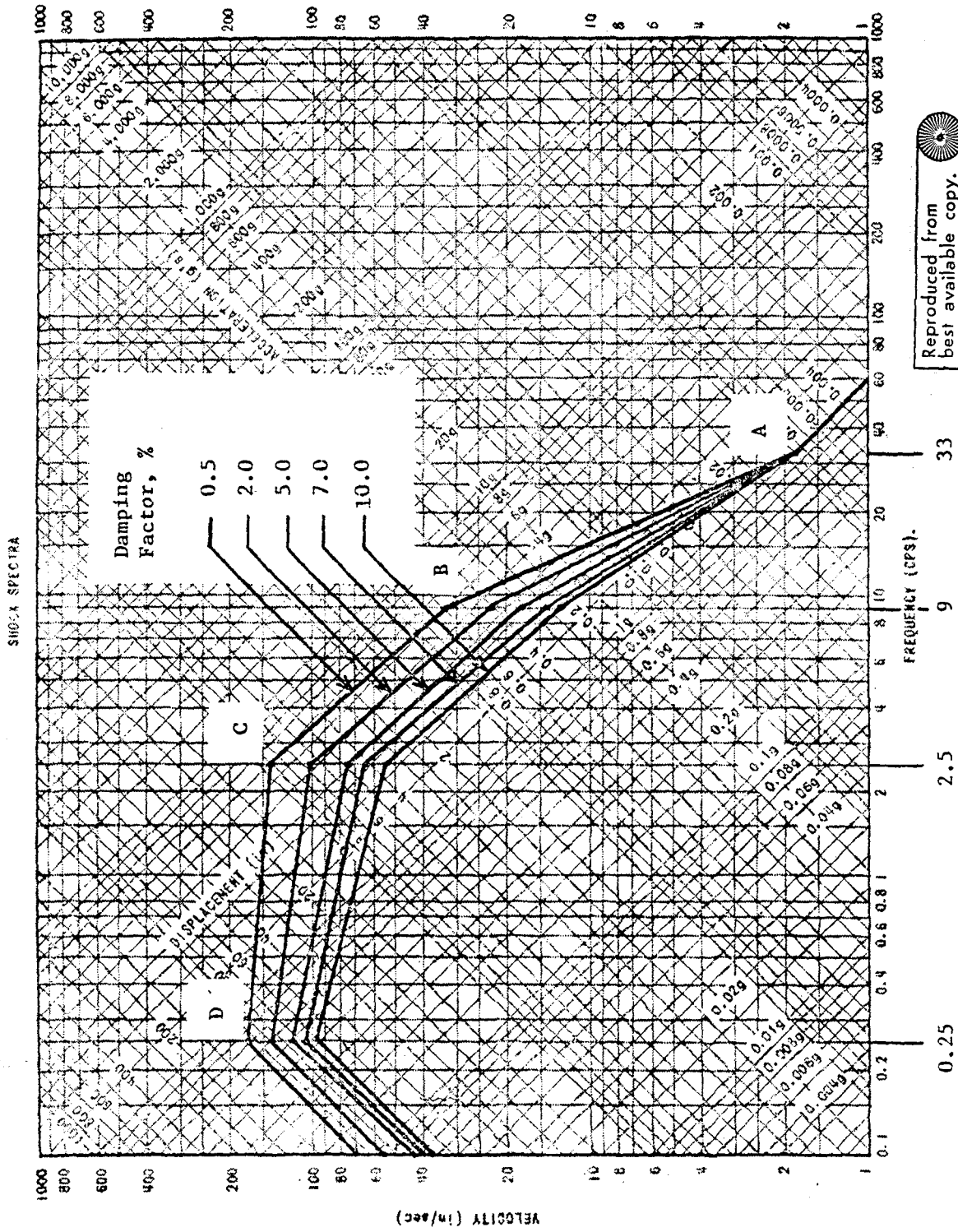
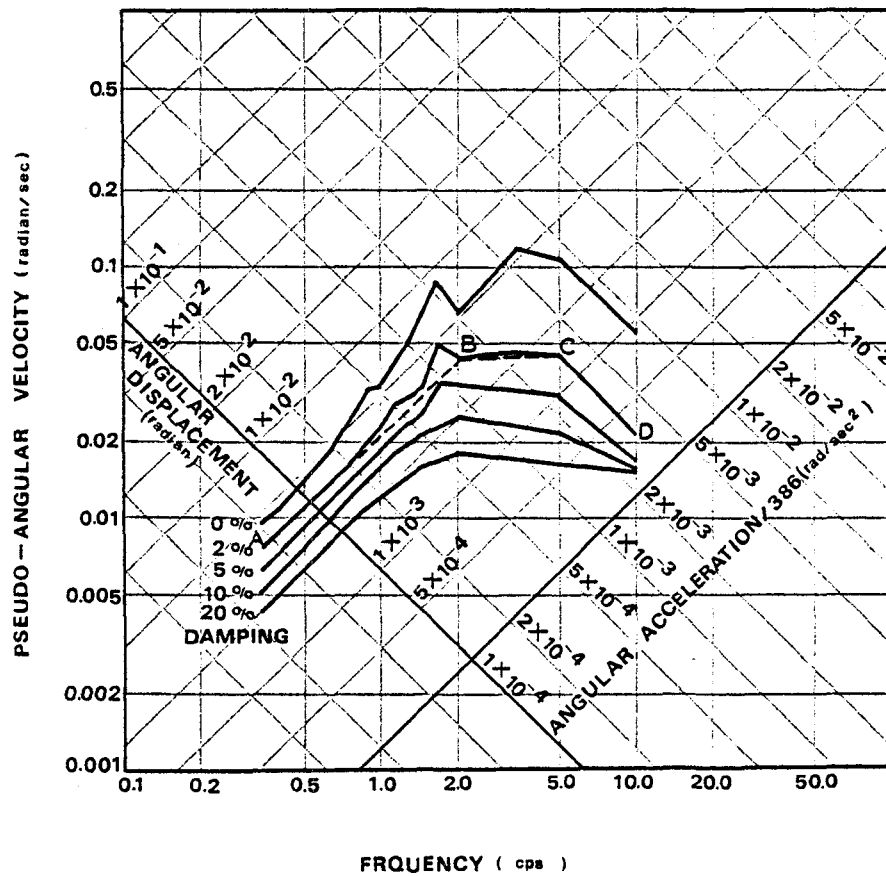


Figure 5 Horizontal response spectrum for 1.0 g maximum ground acceleration

FIGURE 5



MEAN TORSIONAL SPECTRUM (average shear velocity = 570 ft/s)

FIGURE 6

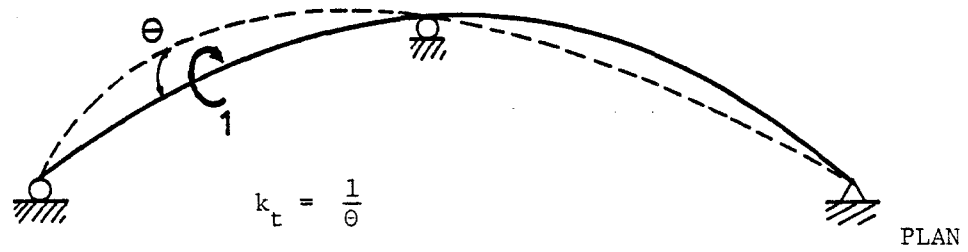
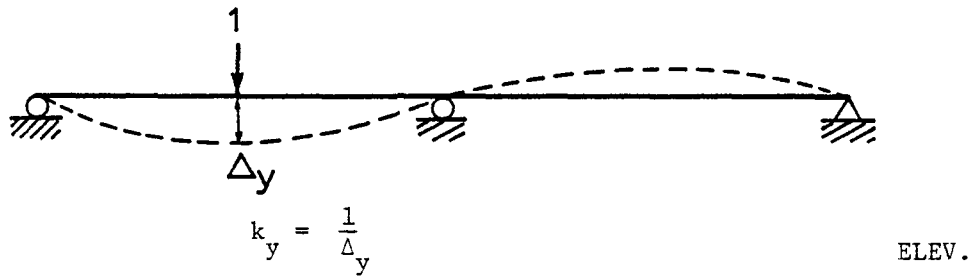
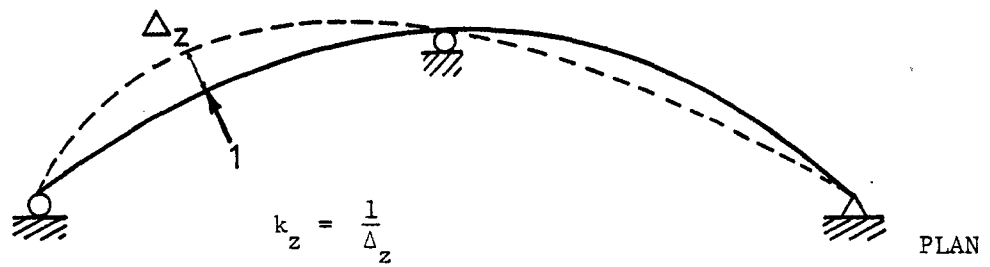
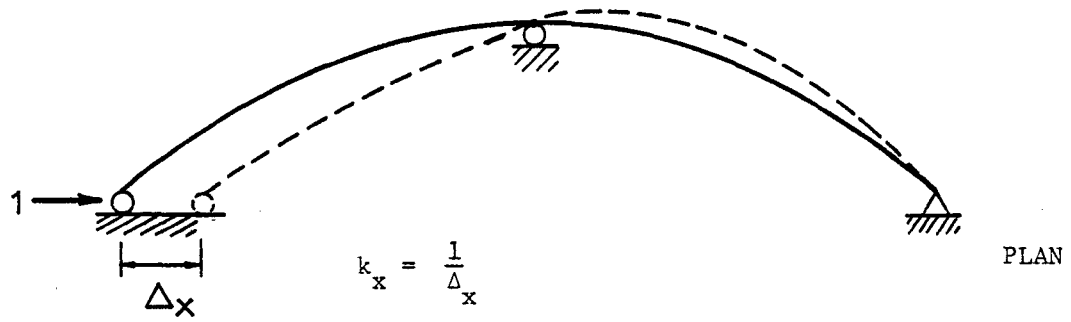
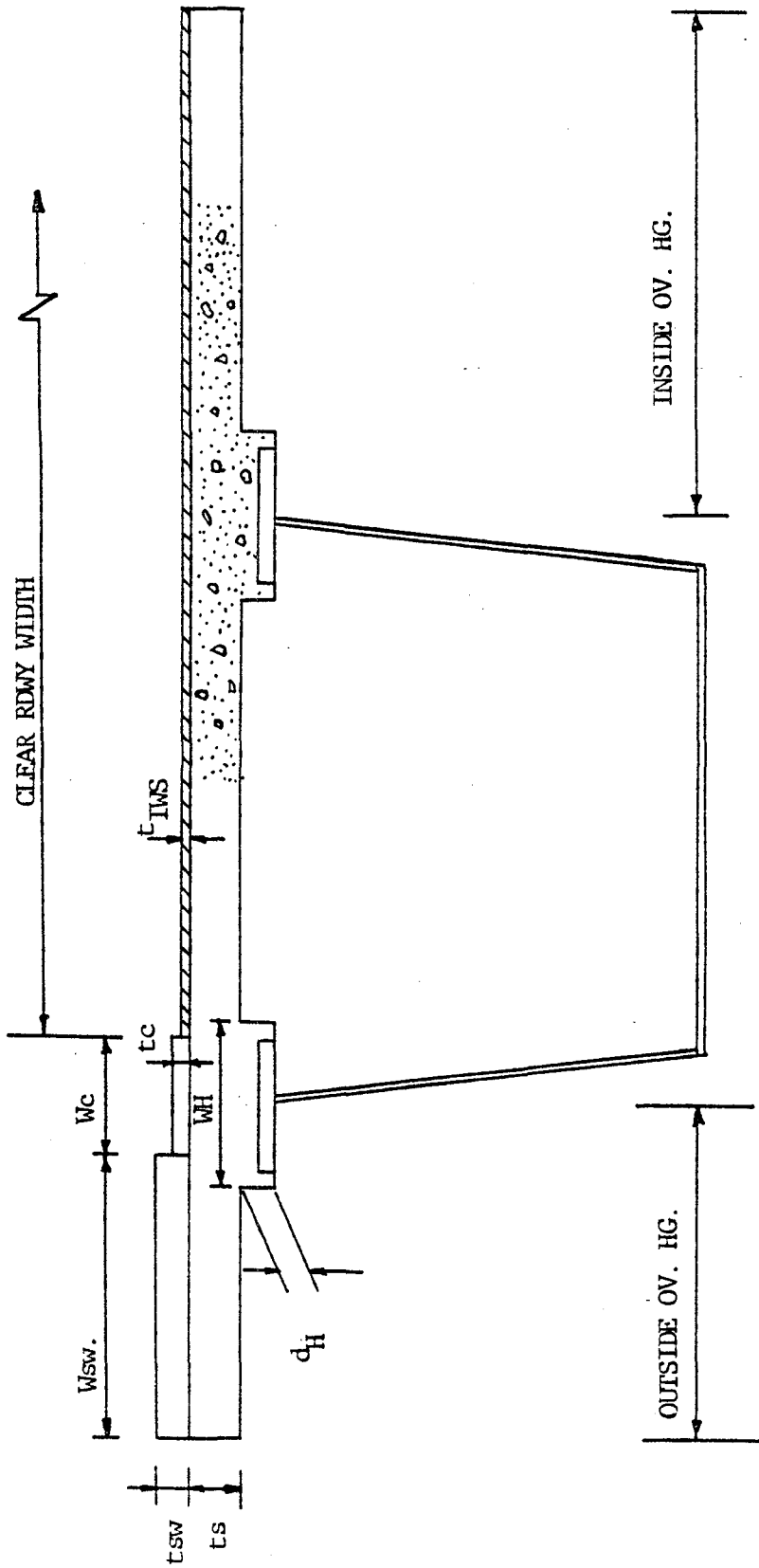


FIGURE 7



STRUCTURAL DETAILS

FIGURE 8

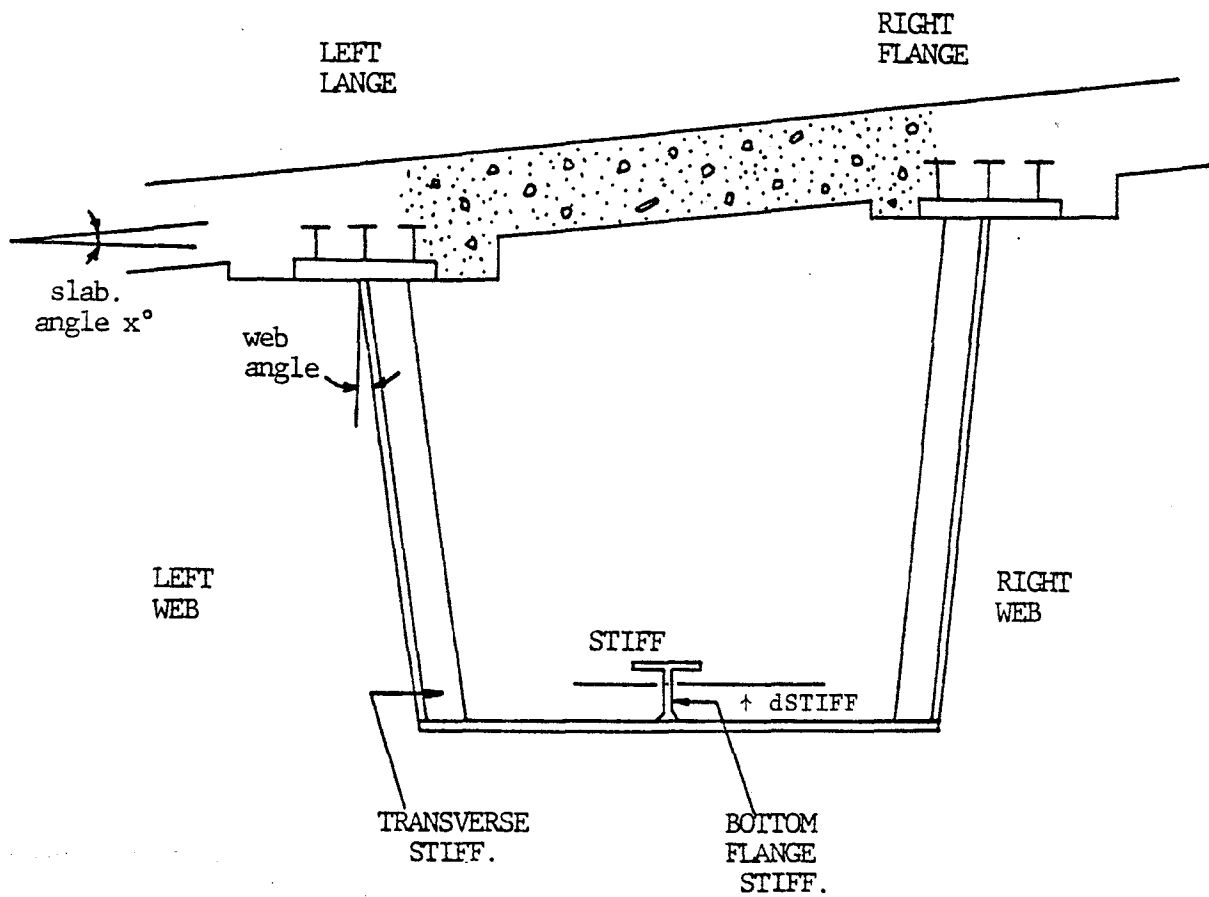
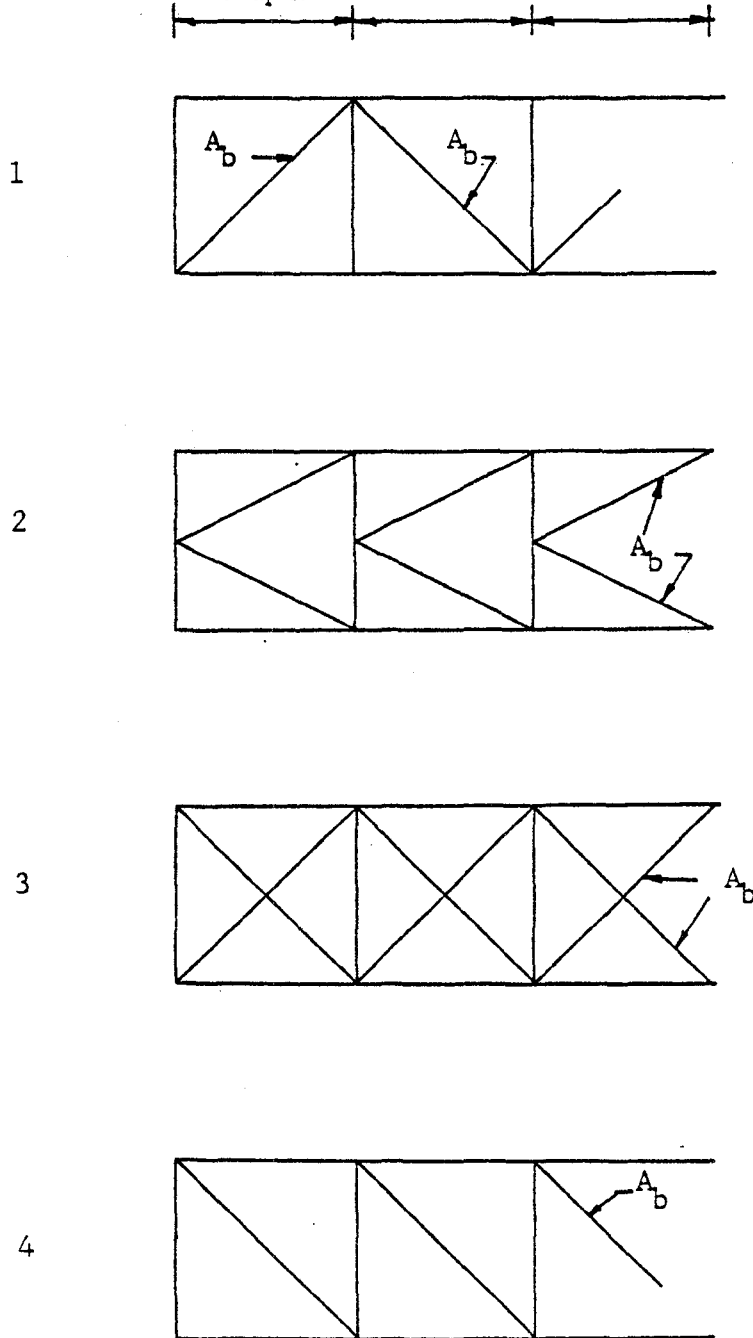


FIGURE 9

BRACING TYPES (TOP LATERAL)

diaph. SPACING.



A_b = Bracing
Memb. Area.

FIGURE 10

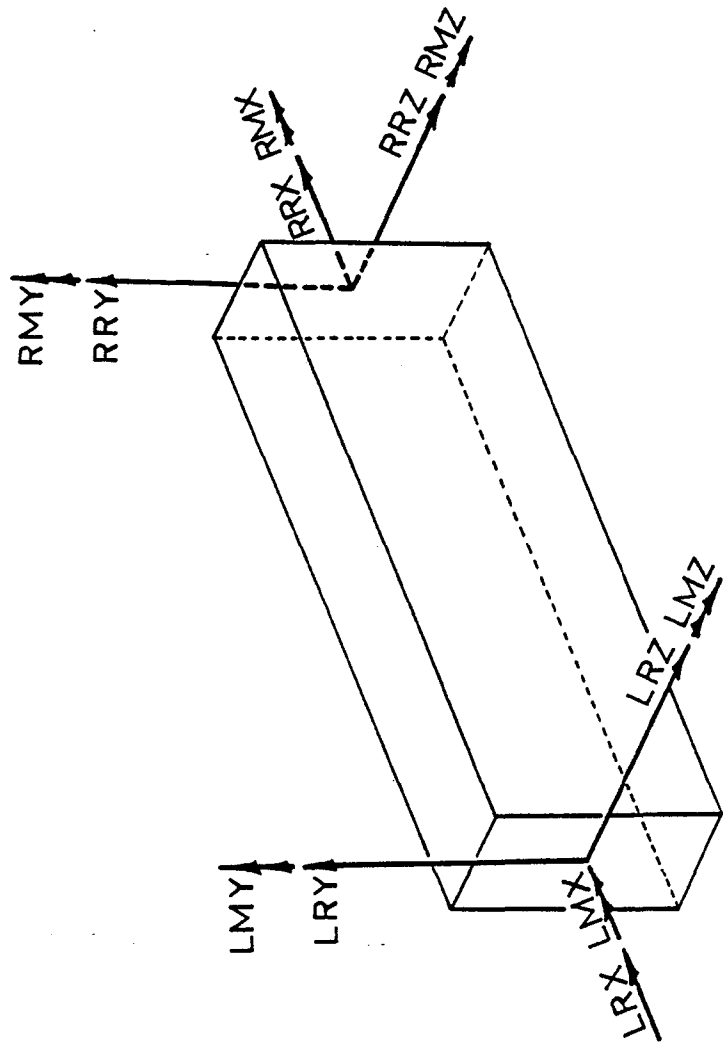


FIGURE 11

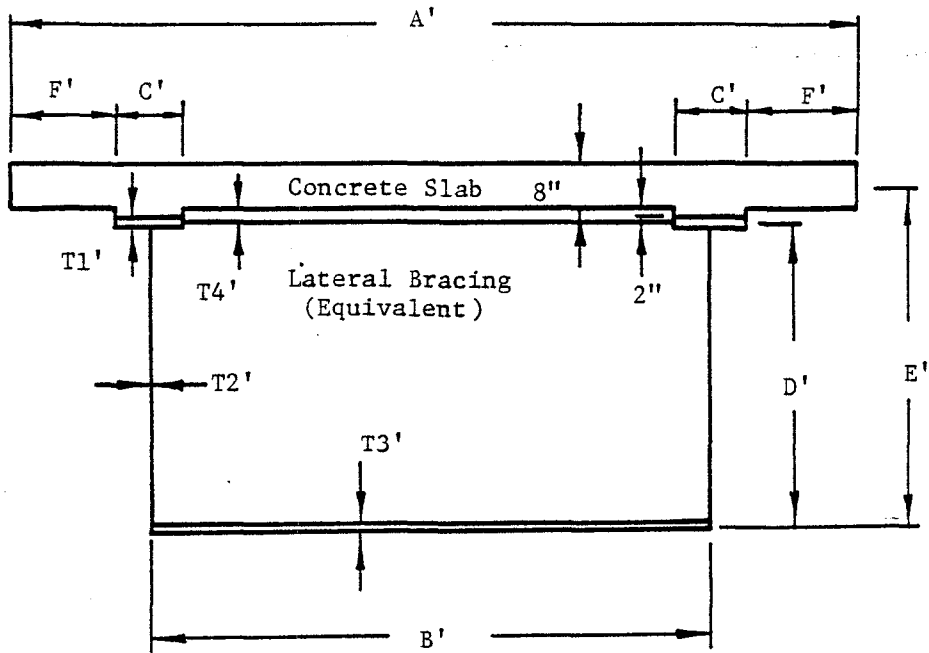
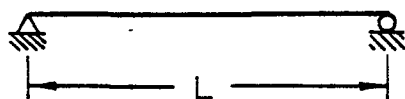


FIGURE 12

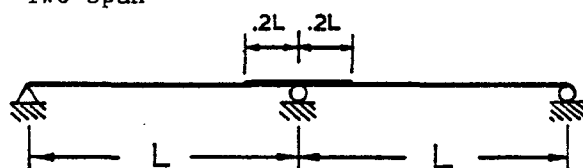
Span Lengths

Single-span



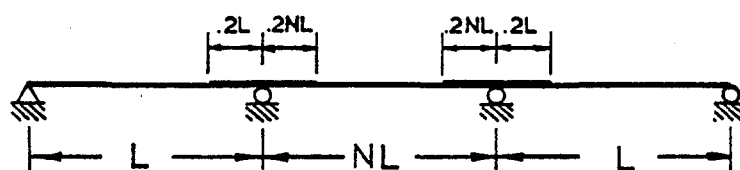
$L = 50', 100', 150'$

Two-span



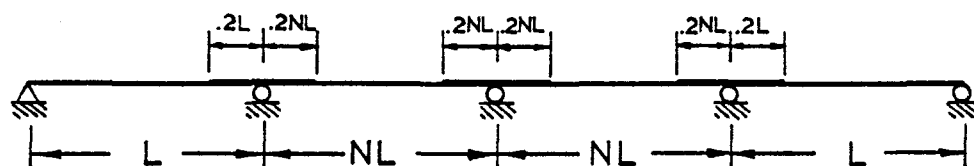
$L = 50', 100', 150'$

Three-span



$L = 50', 100', 150'$

Four-span



$N = 1.2$

$L = 50', 100', 150'$

$N = 1.2$

FIGURE 13

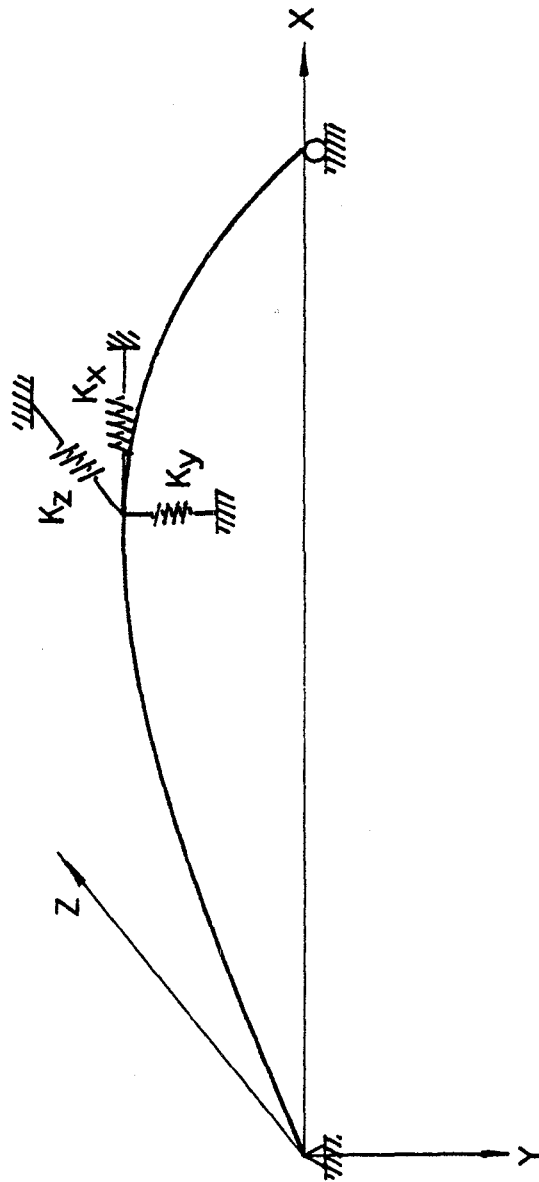


FIGURE 14

Single-span

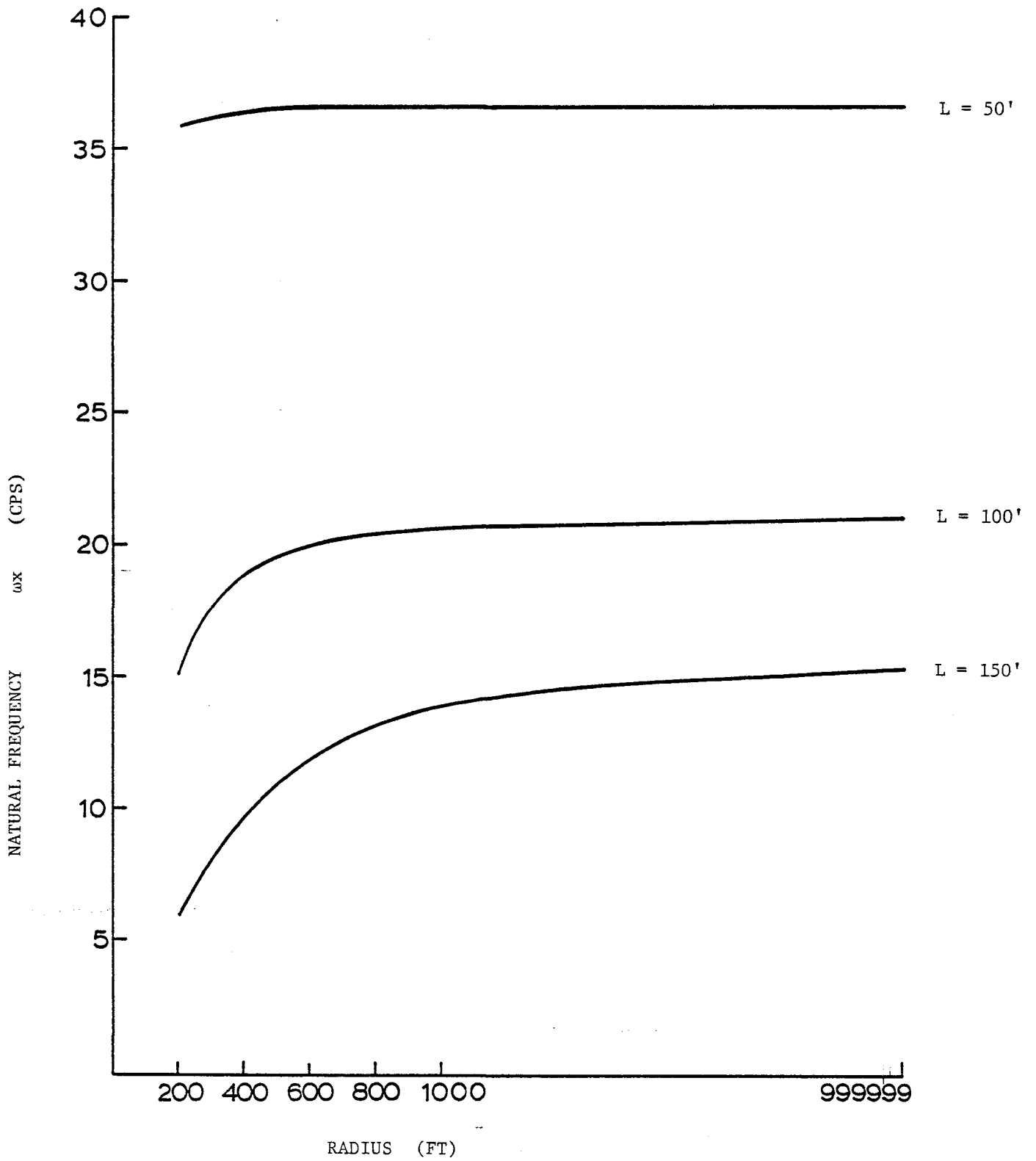


FIGURE 15

Two-span

L = 50'

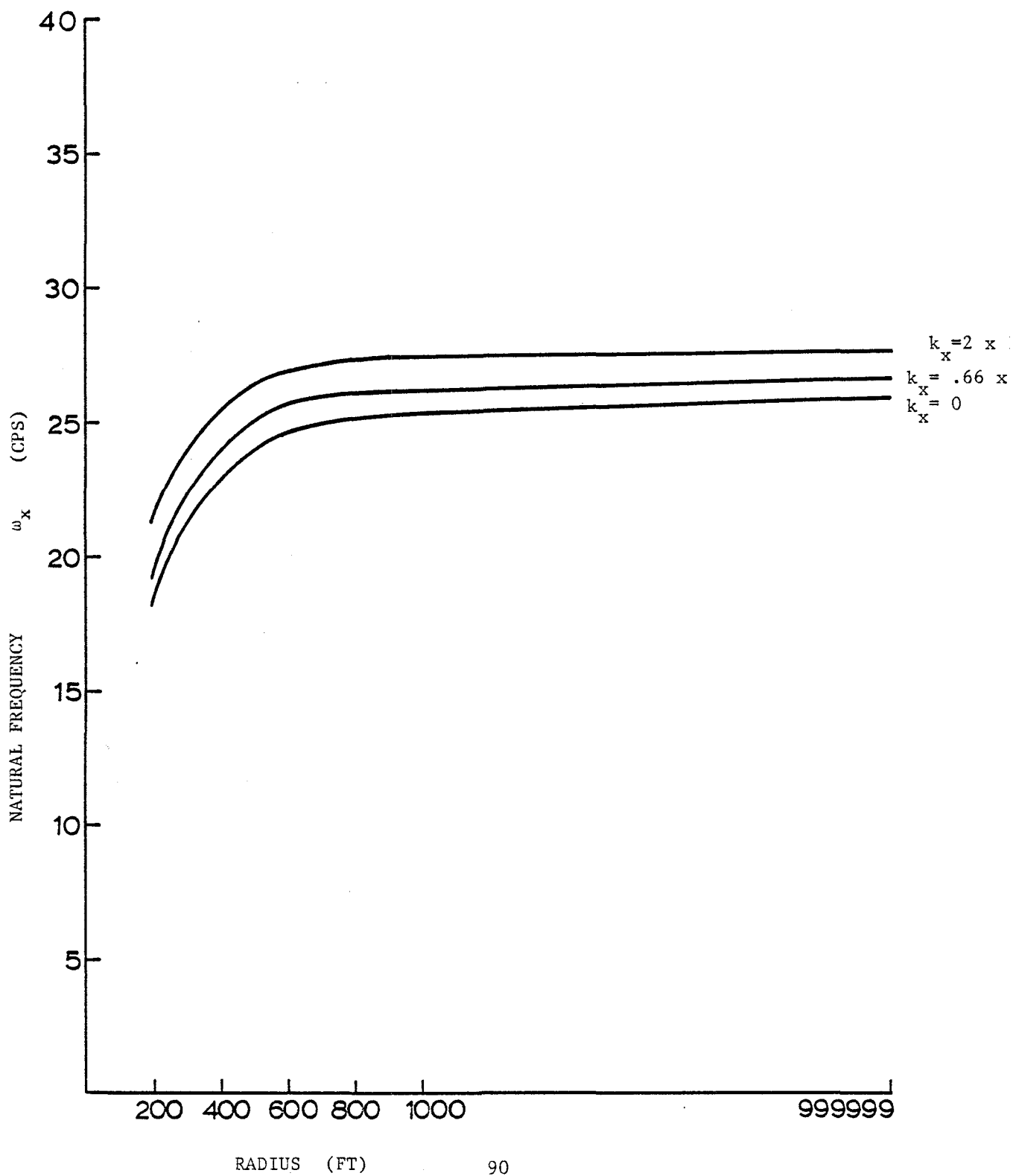


FIGURE 16

Two-span

L = 100'

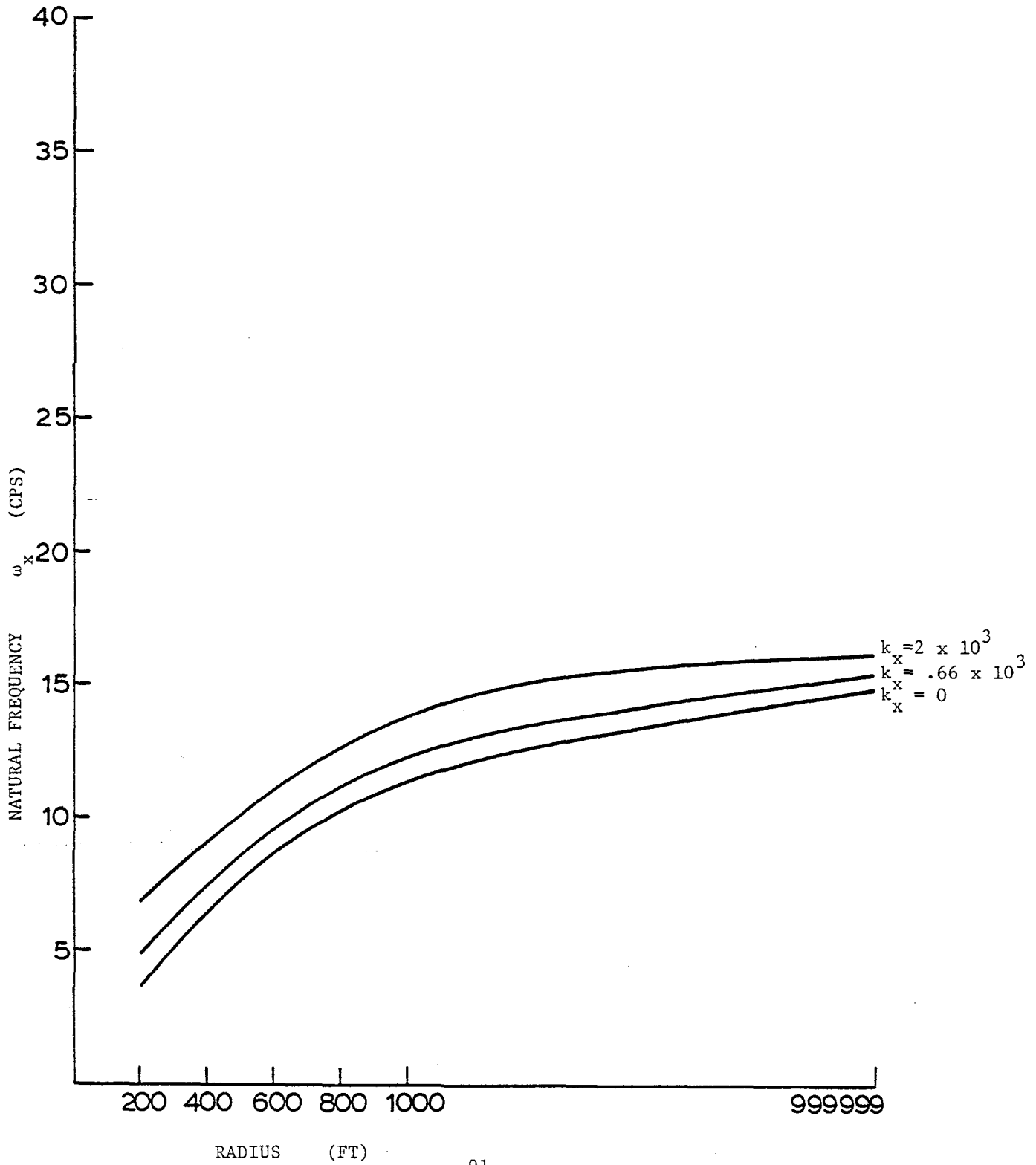


FIGURE 17

Two-span

L = 150'

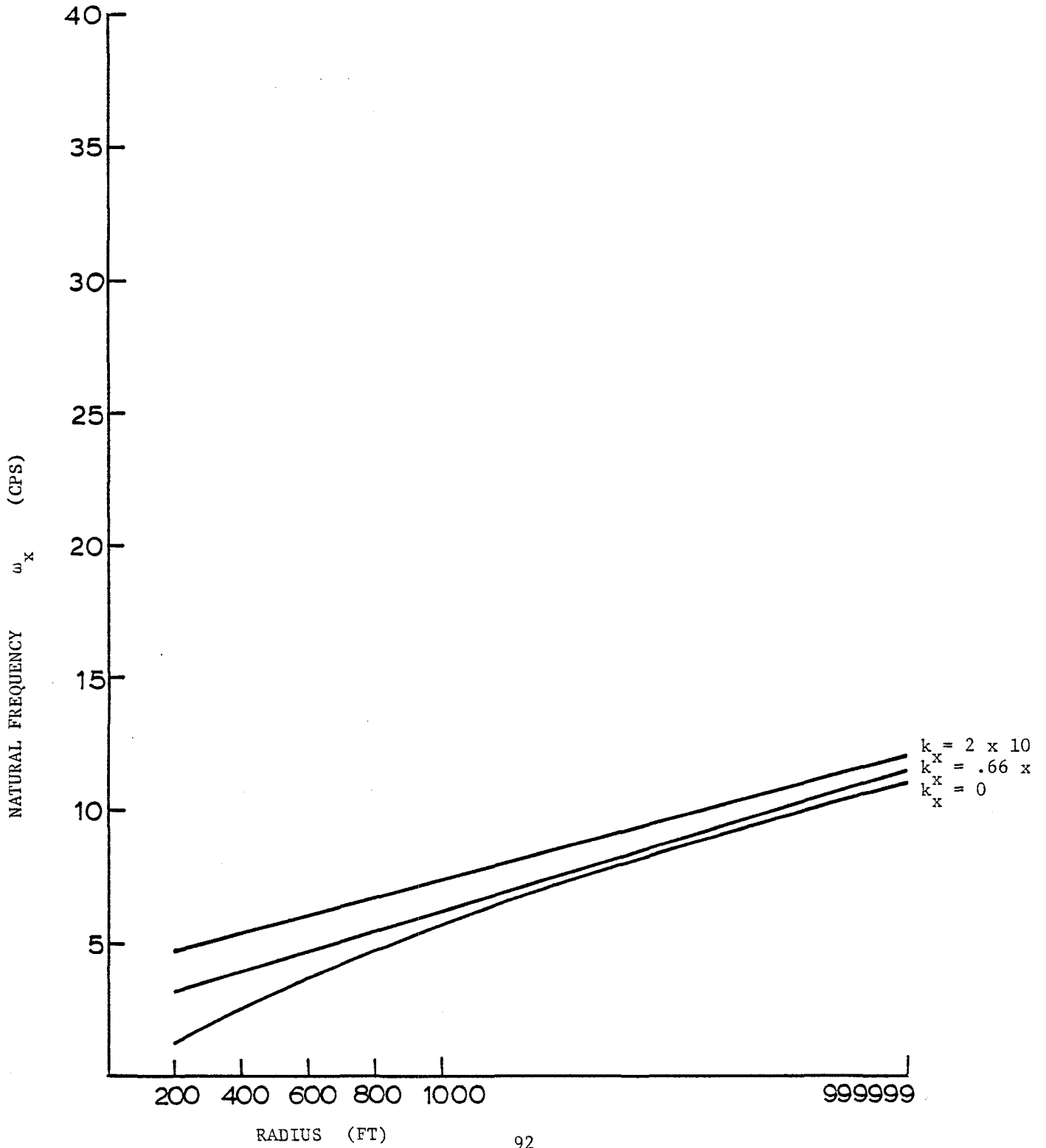


FIGURE 18

Three-span

L = 50'

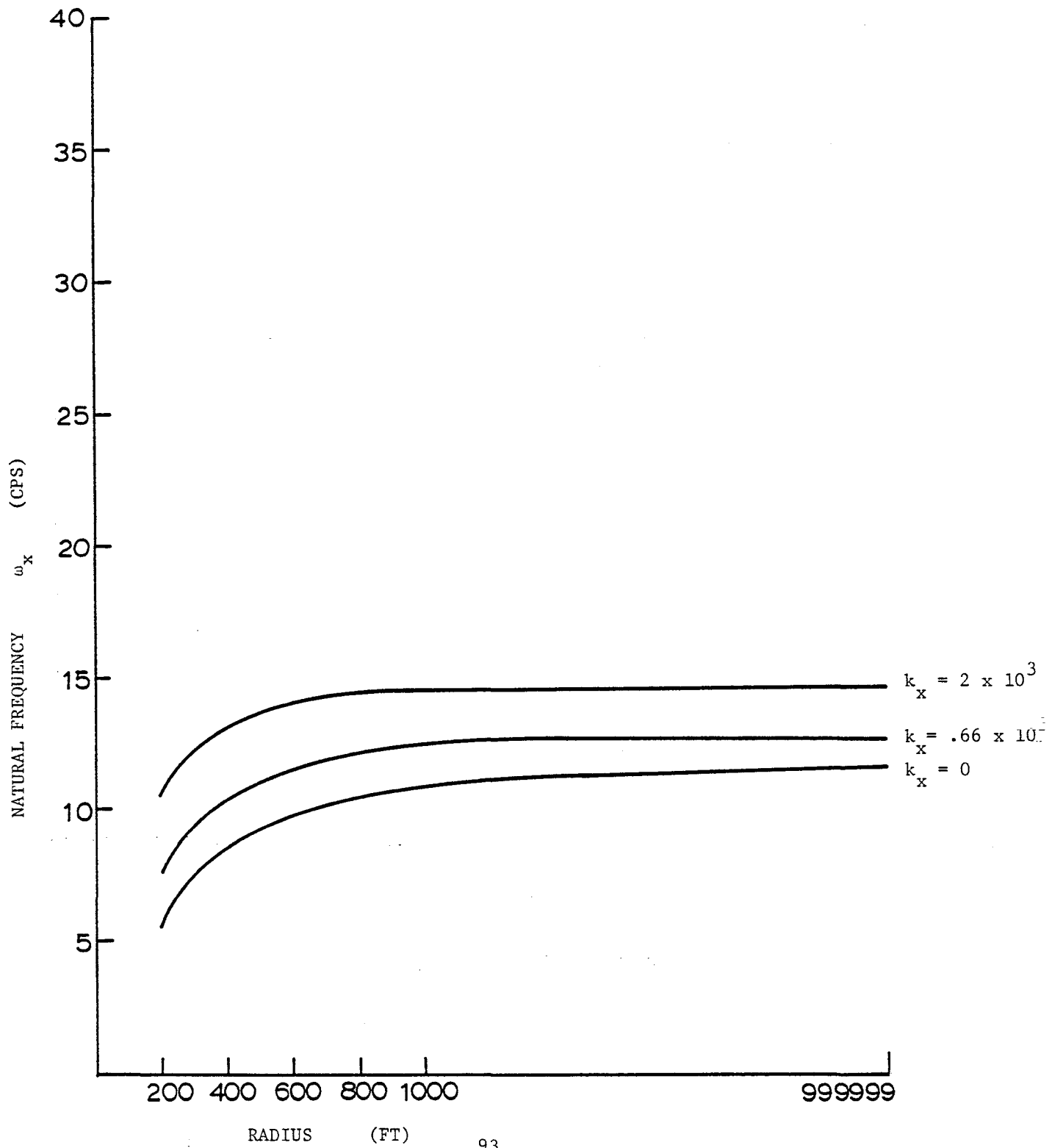


FIGURE 19

Three-span

L = 100'

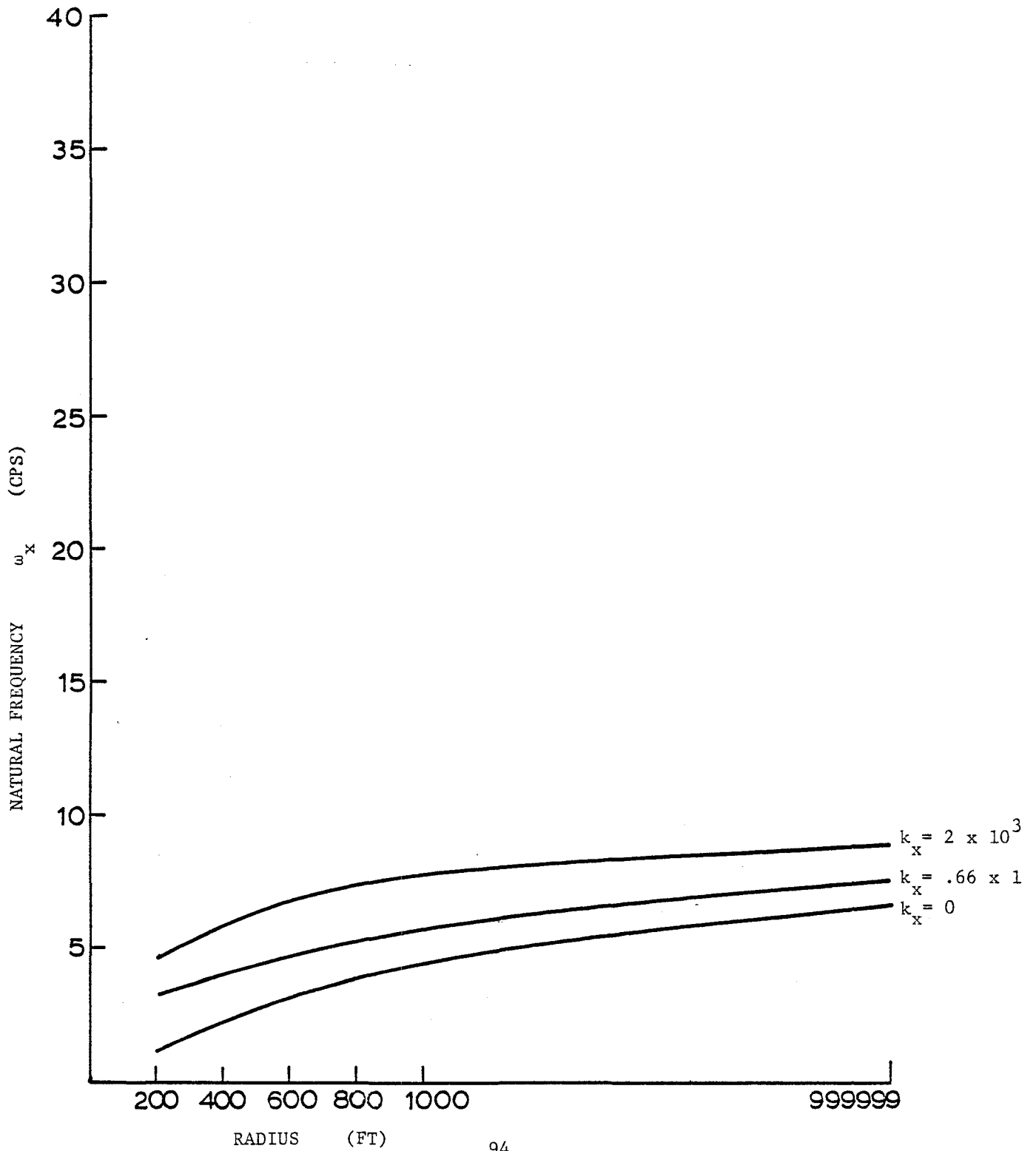


FIGURE 20

Three-span

L = 150'

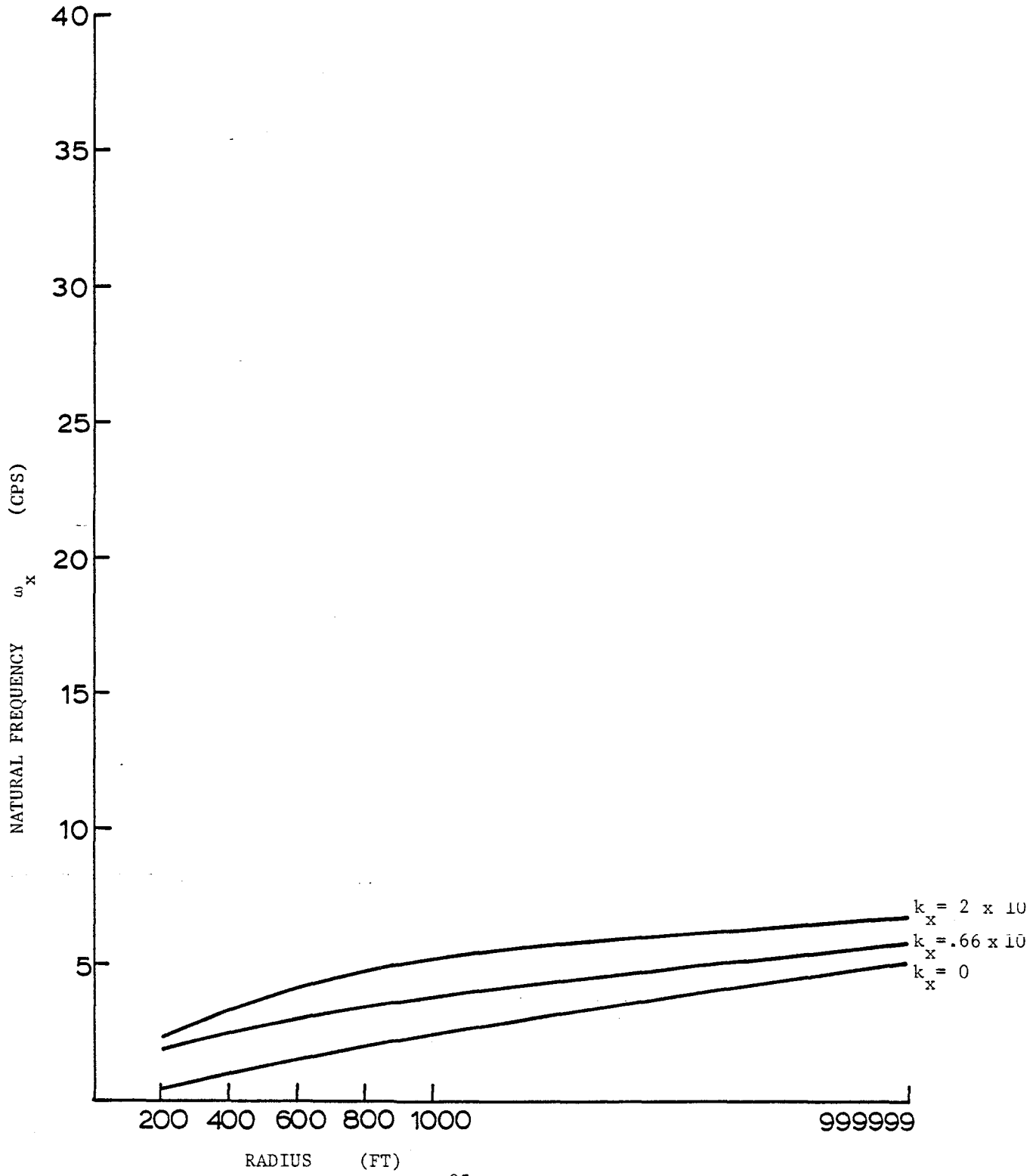


FIGURE 21

Four-span L = 50'

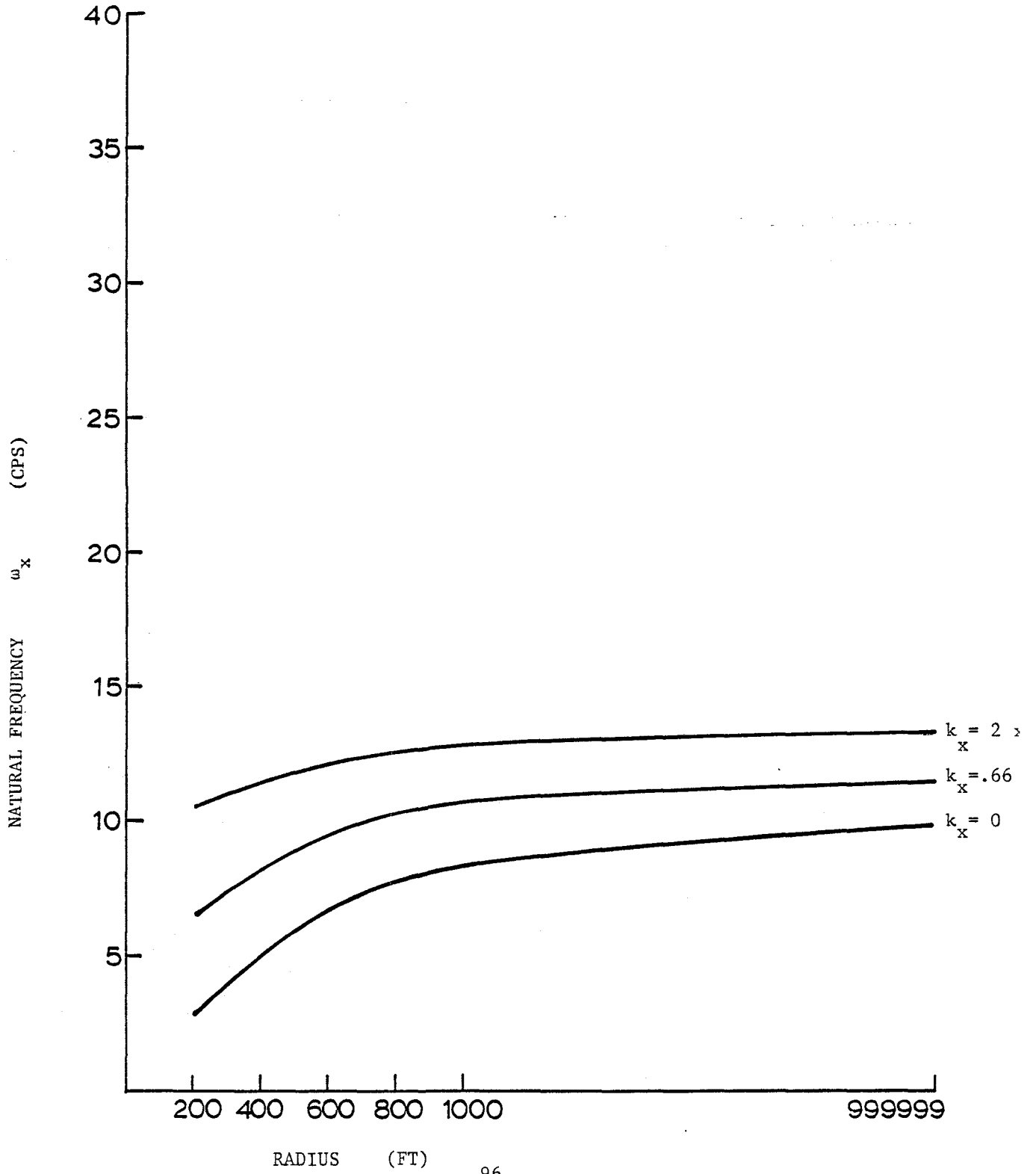


FIGURE 22

Four-span

L = 100'

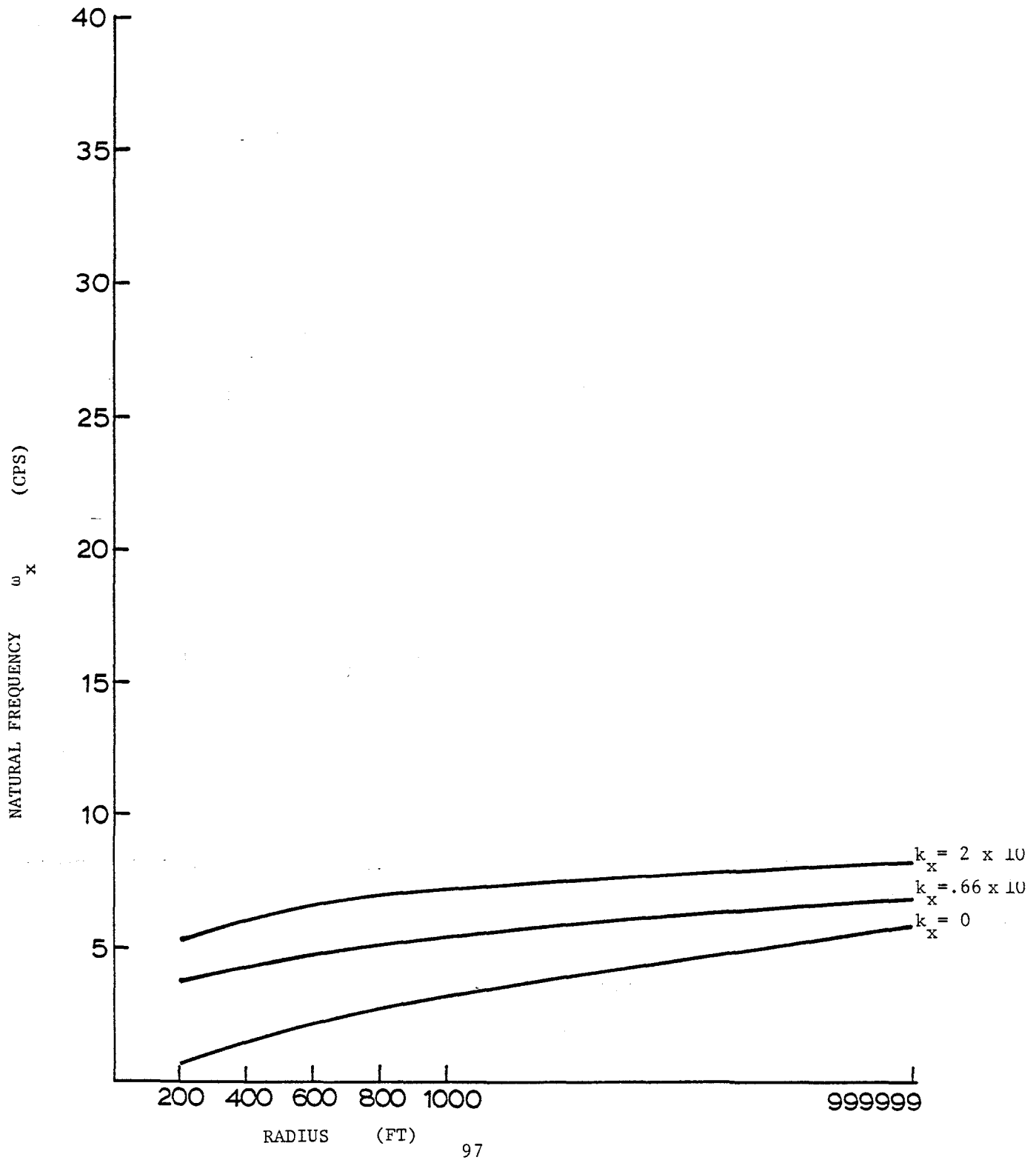


FIGURE 23

Four-span L = 150'

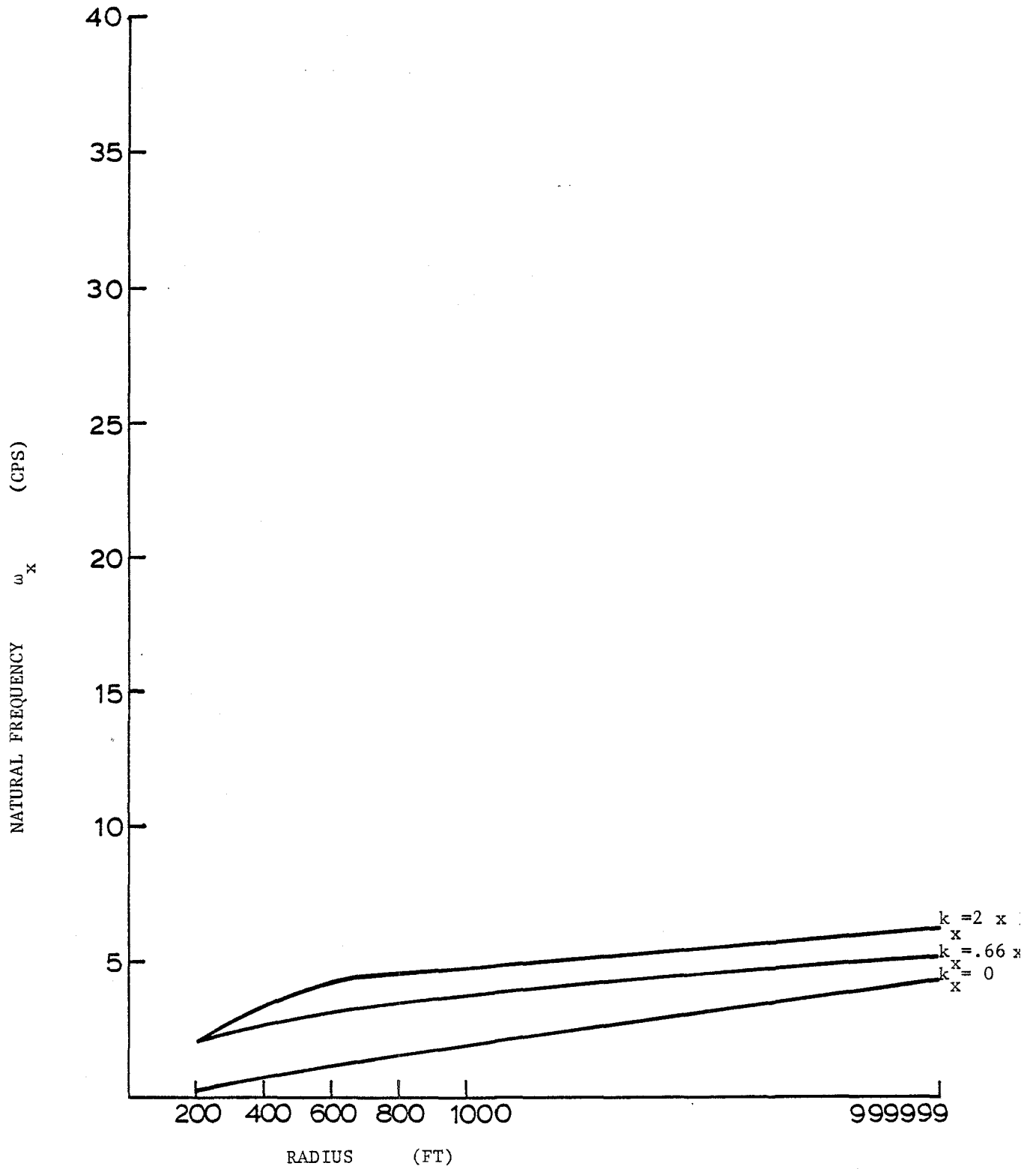


FIGURE 24

Single-span

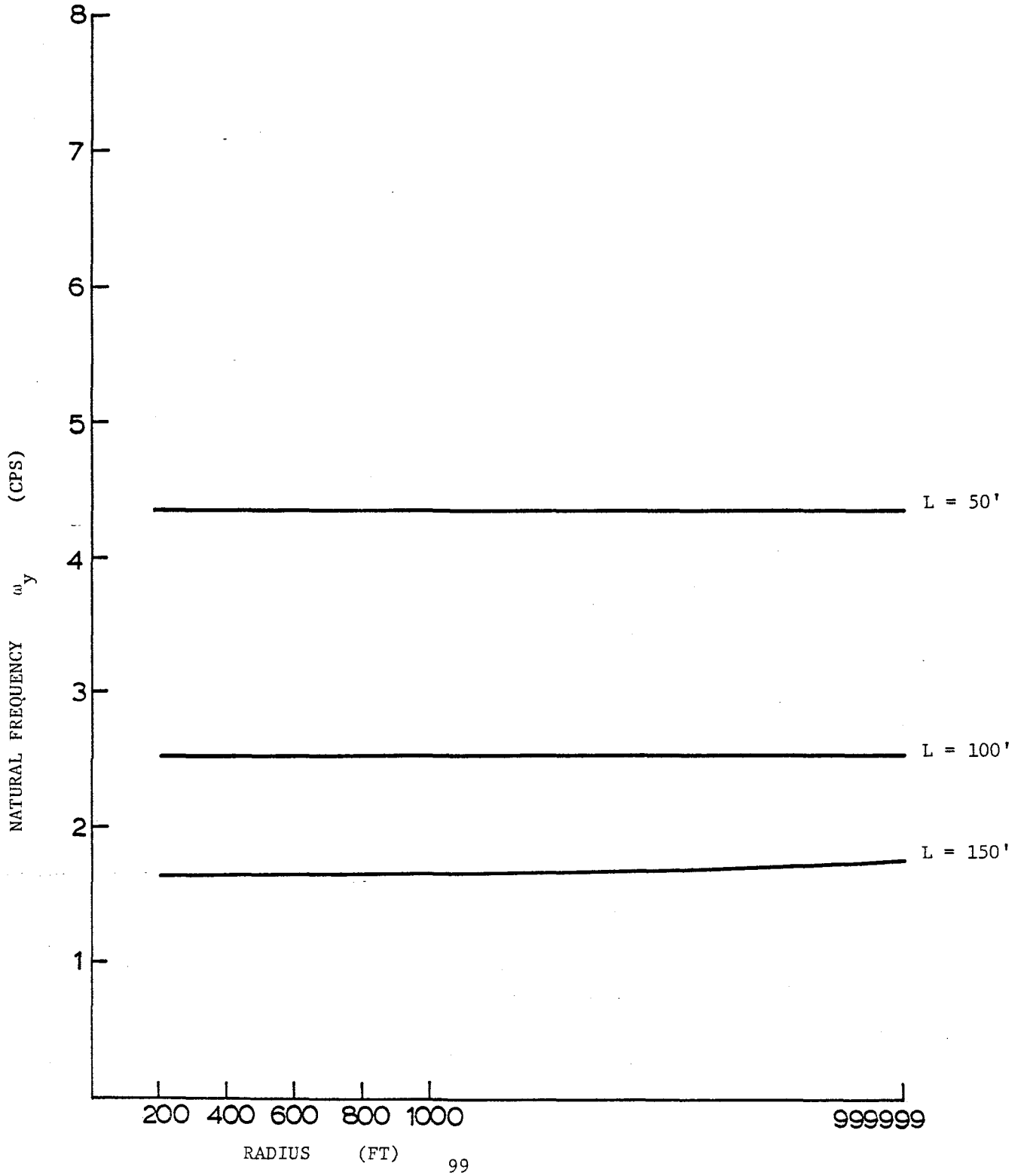


FIGURE 25

Two-span

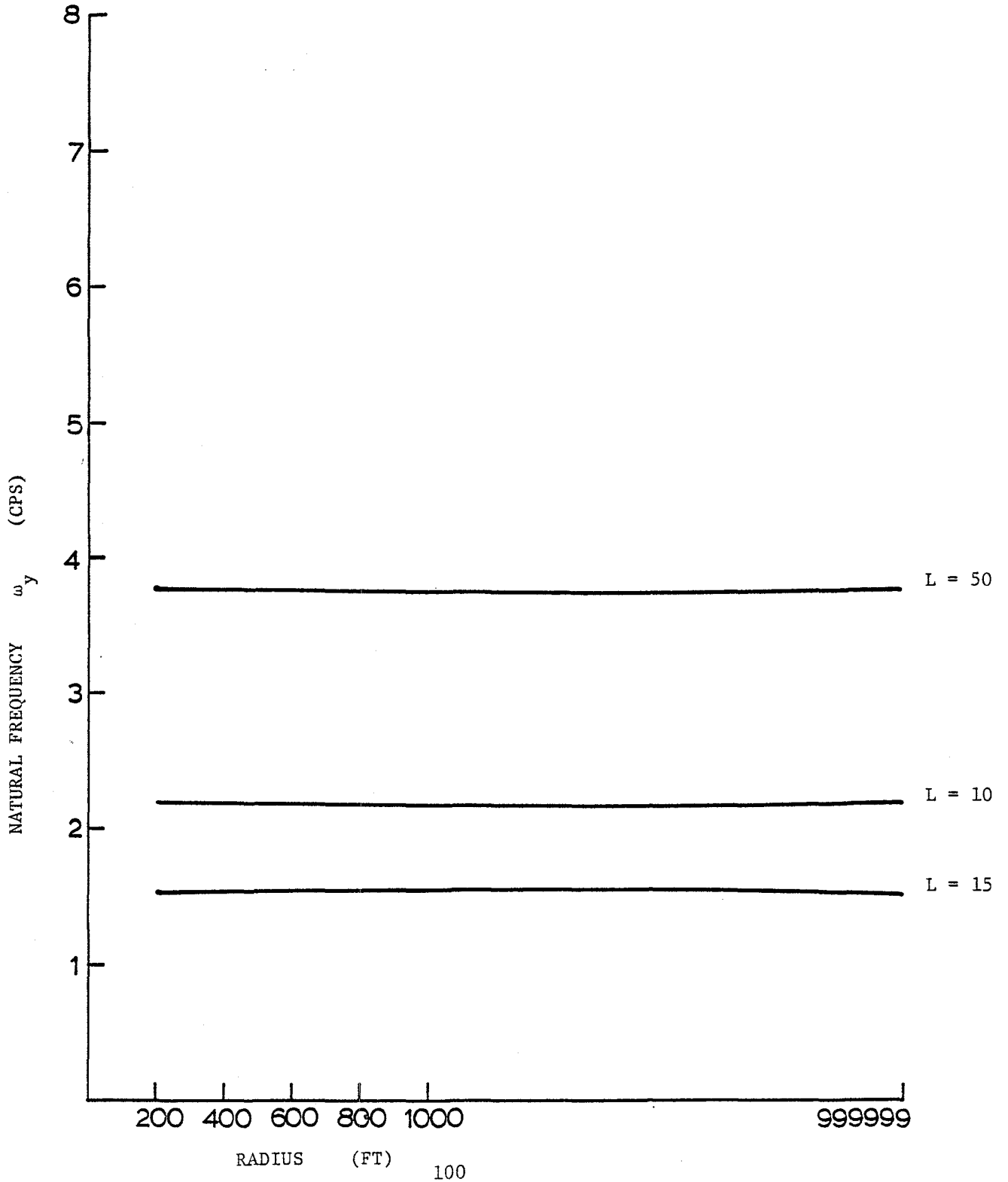


FIGURE 26

Three-span

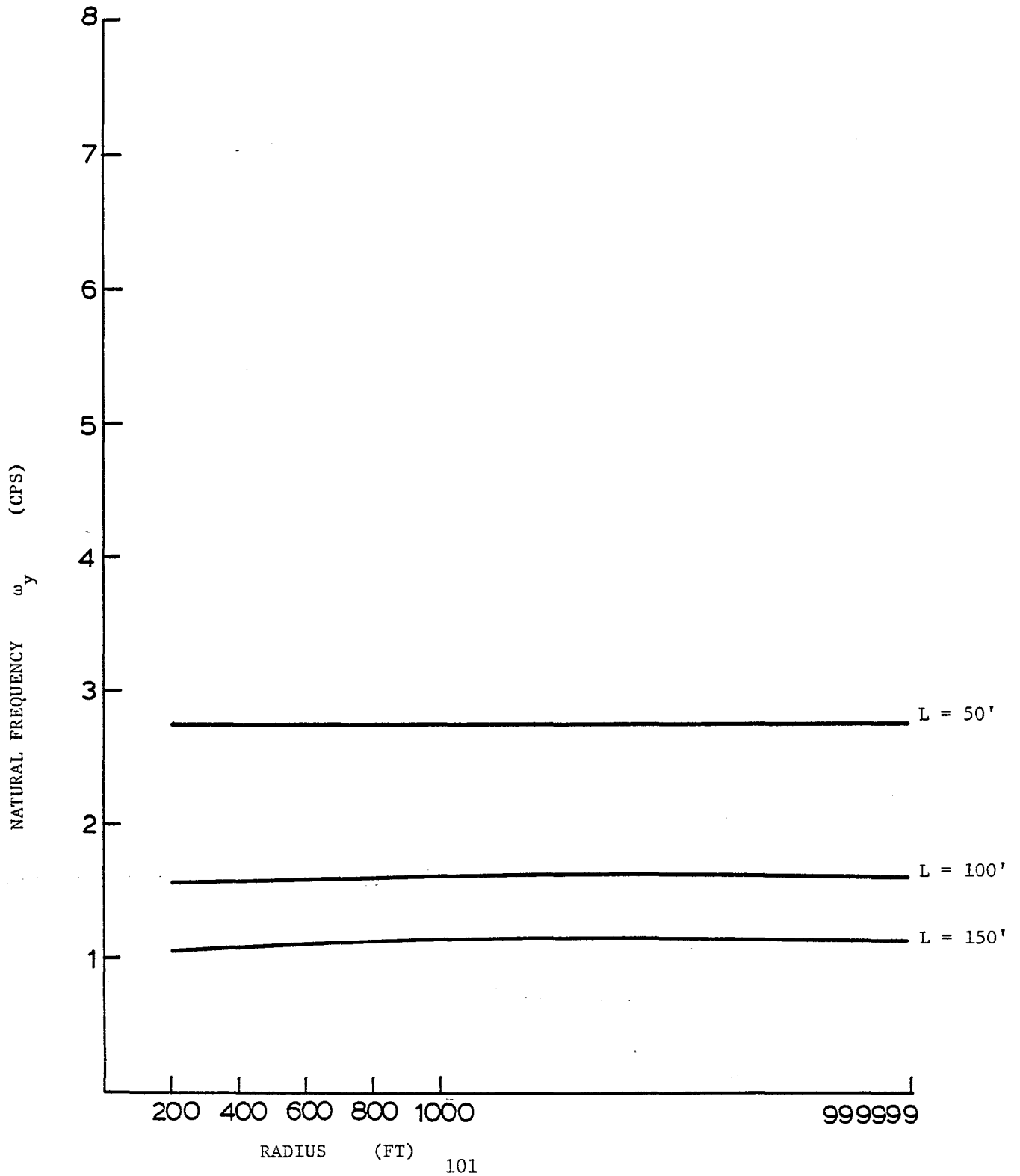


FIGURE 27

Four-span

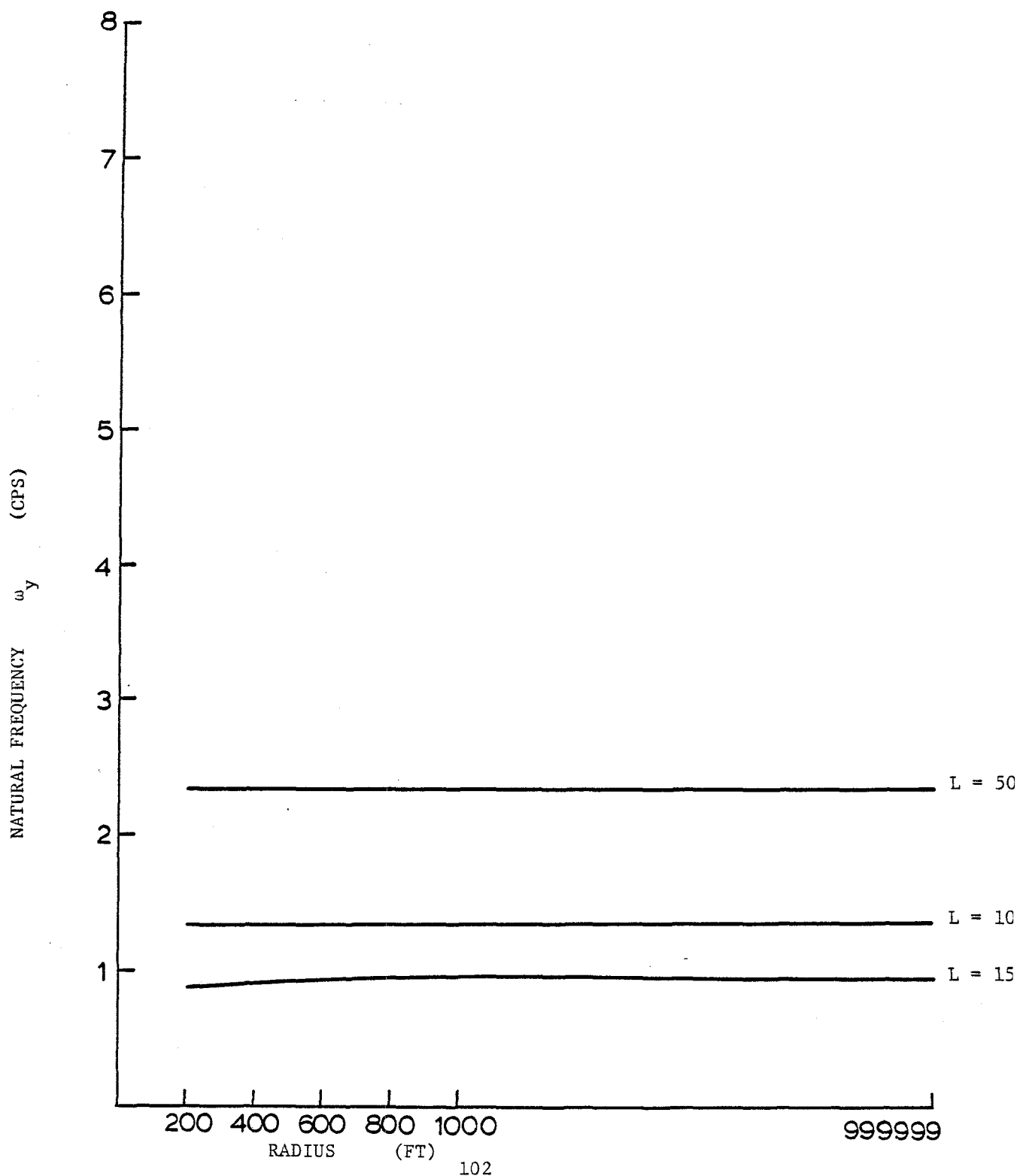


FIGURE 28

Single-span

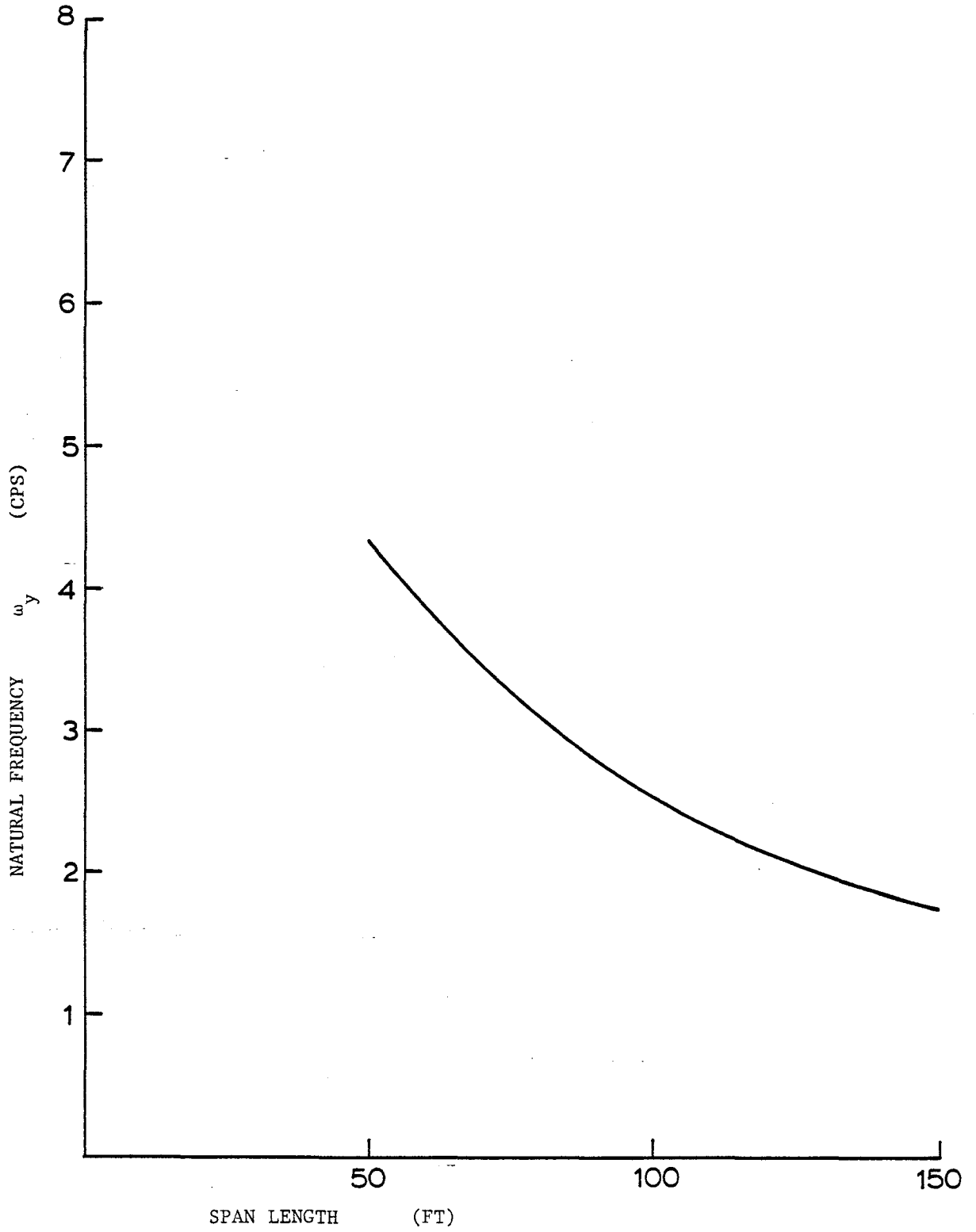


FIGURE 29

Two-span

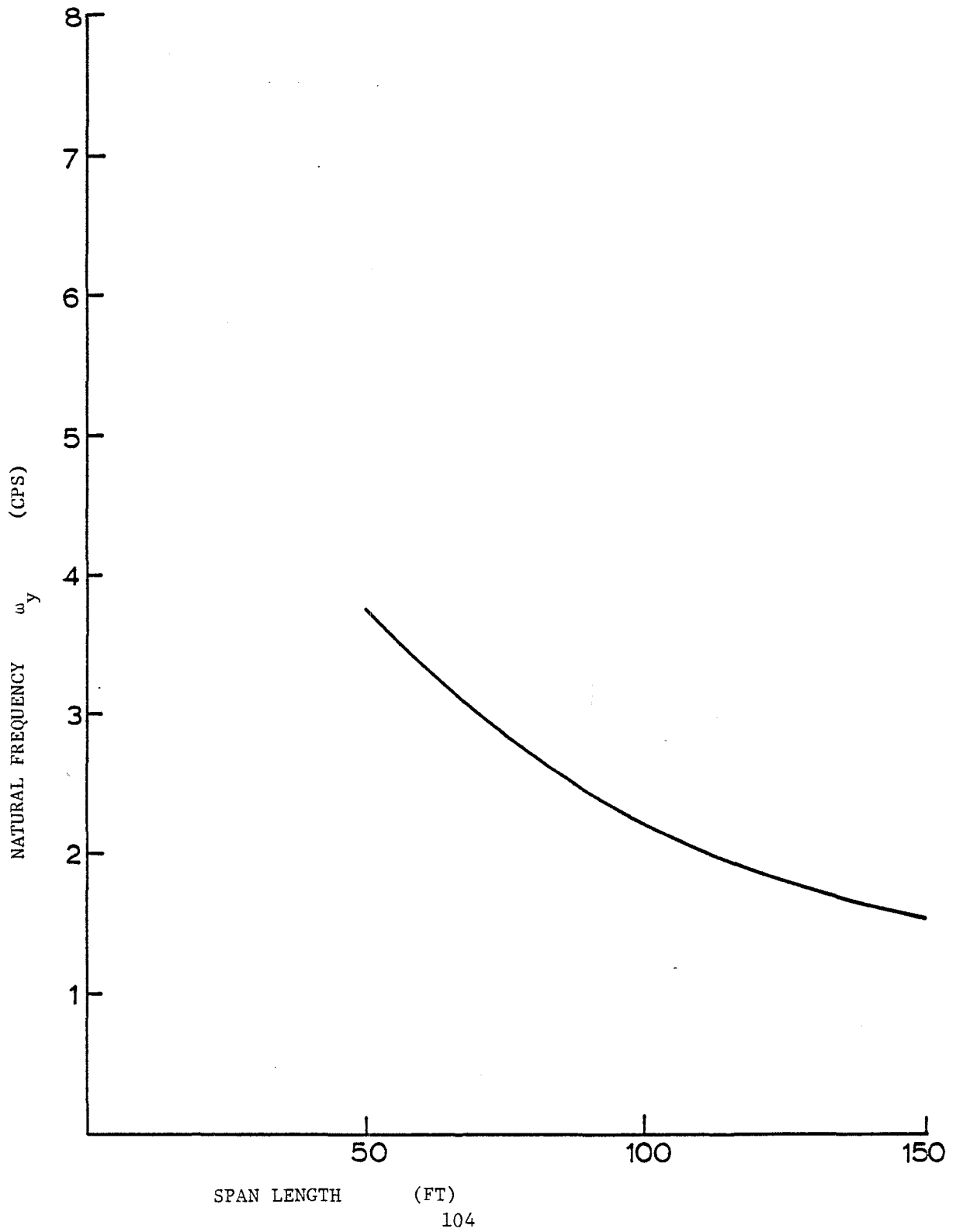


FIGURE 30

Three-span

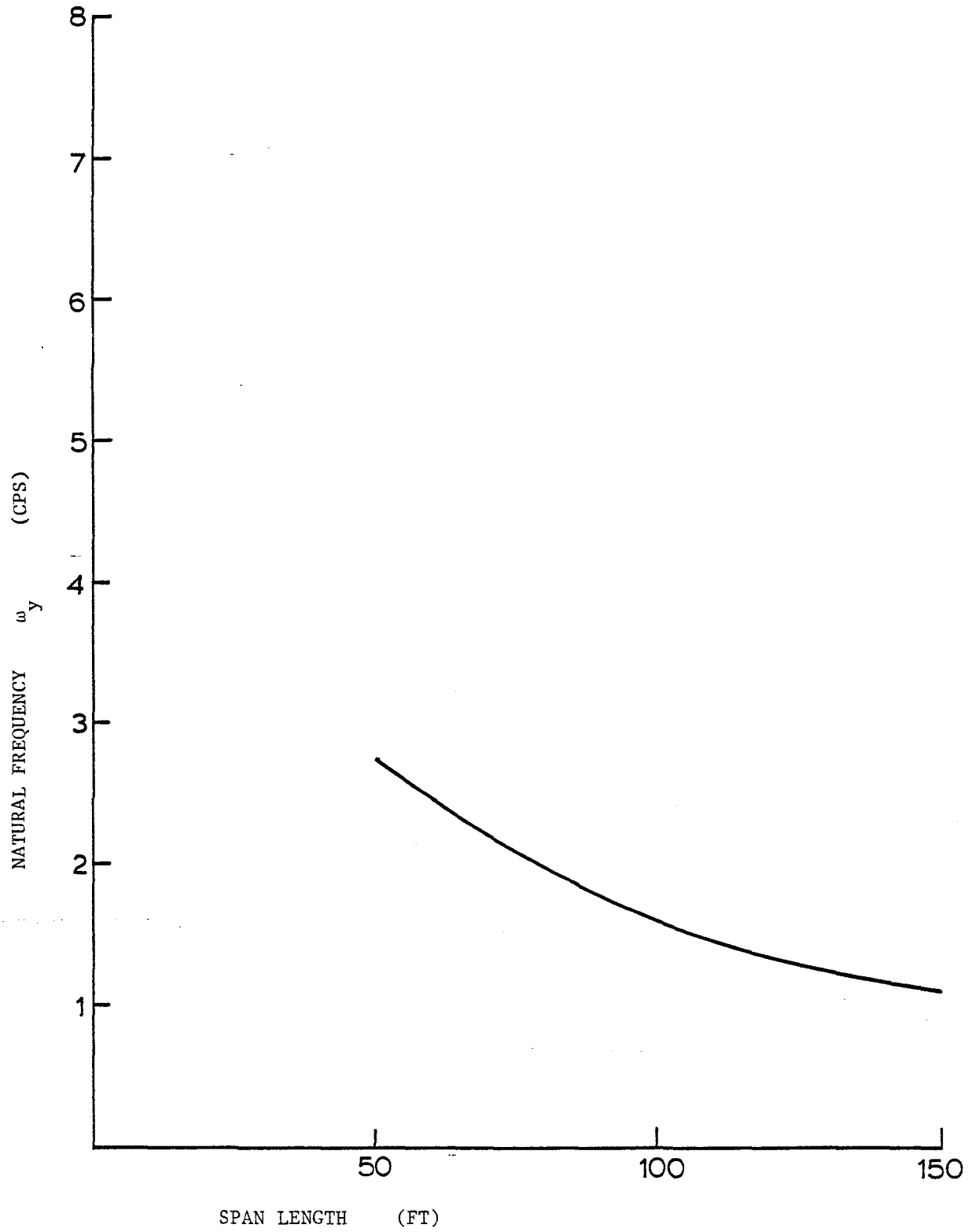


FIGURE 31

Four-span

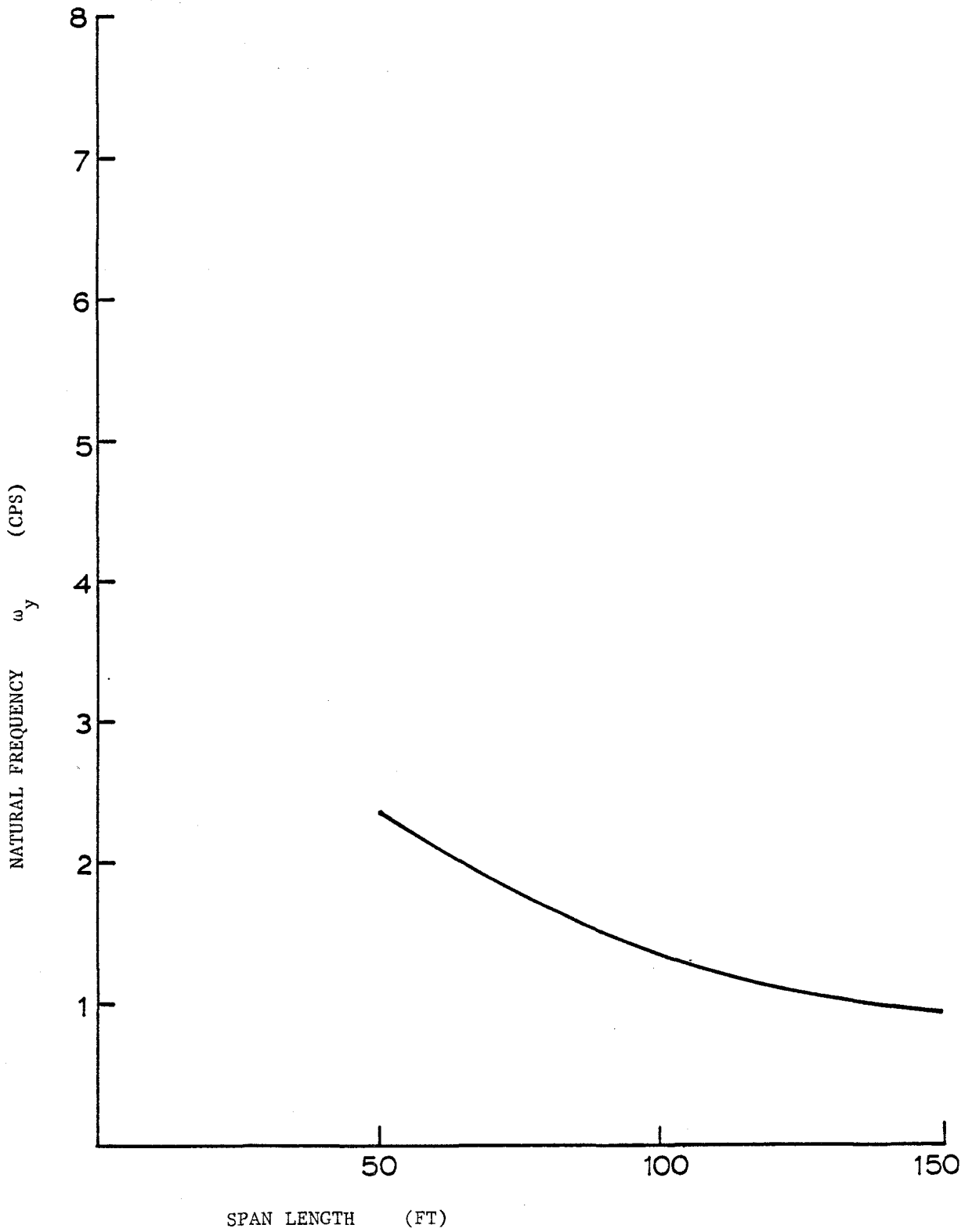


FIGURE 32

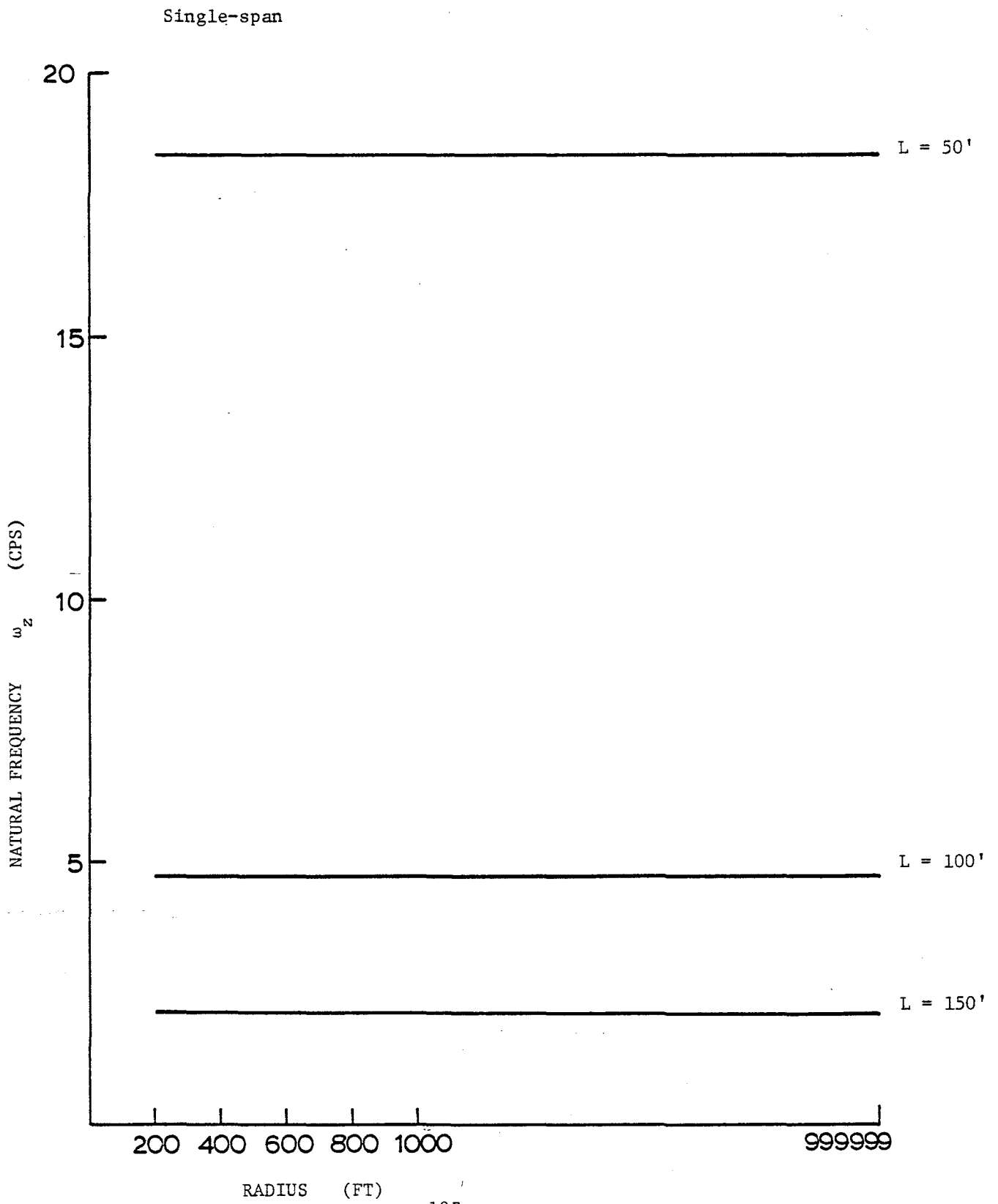


FIGURE 33

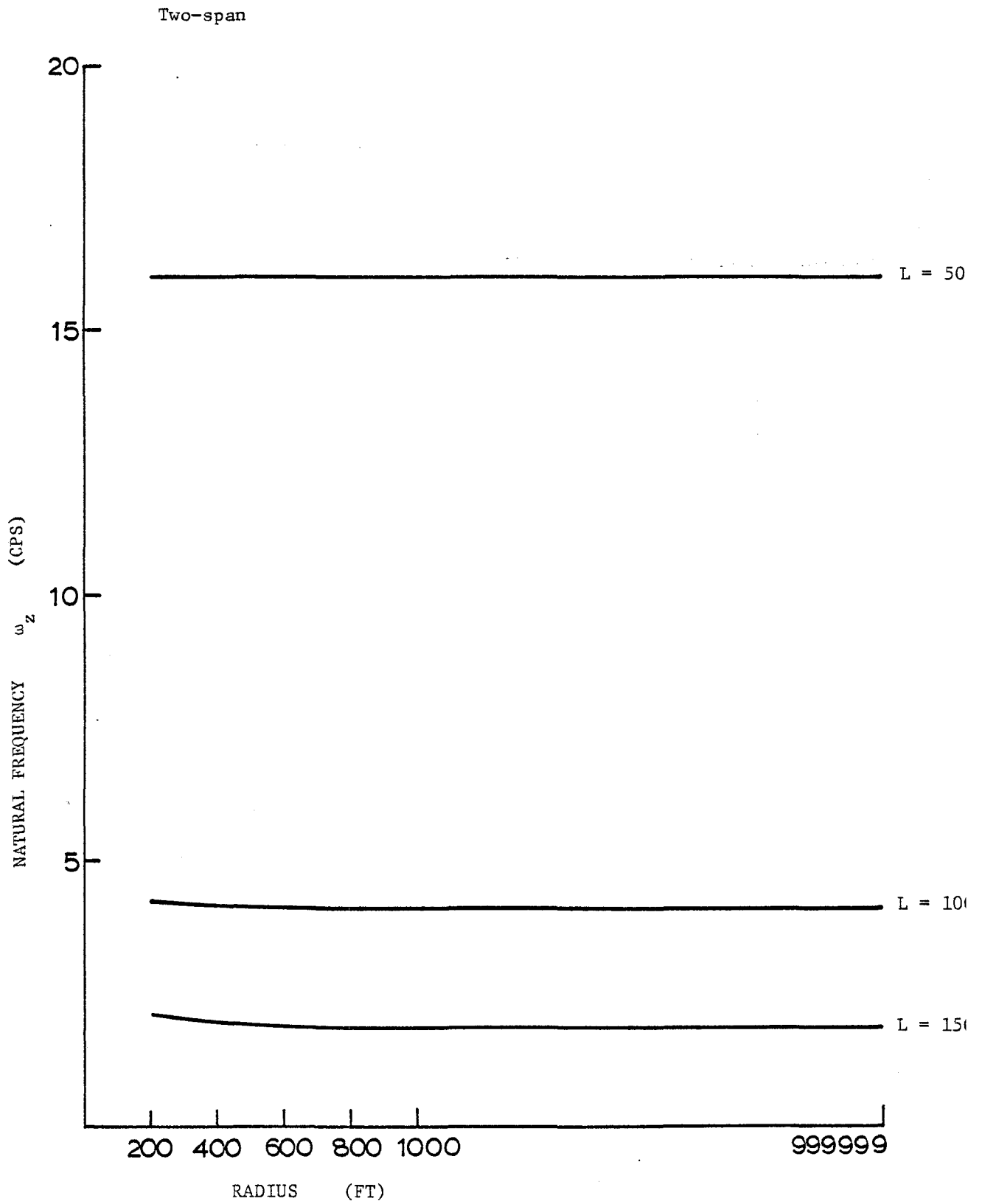


FIGURE 34

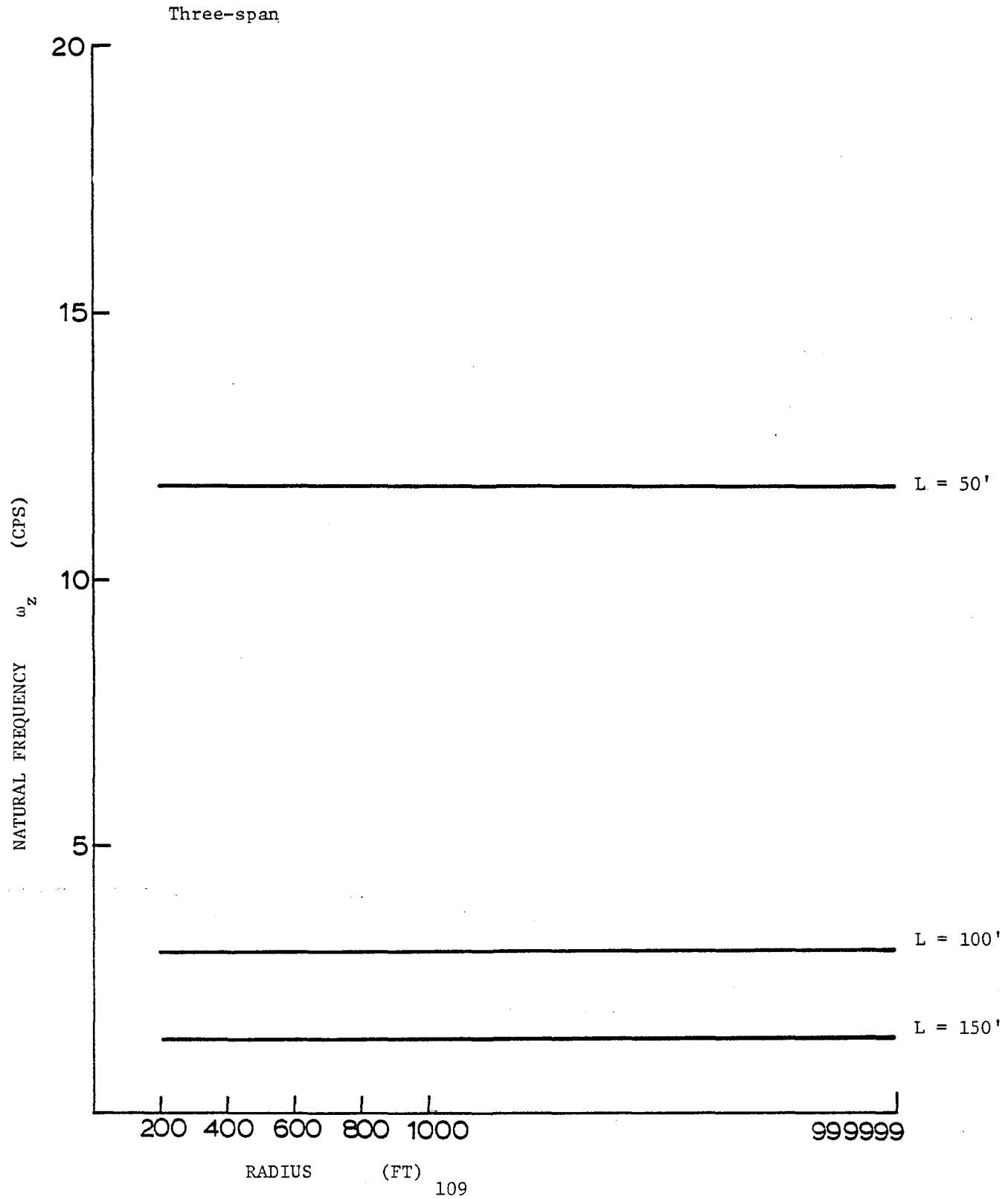


FIGURE 35

Four-span

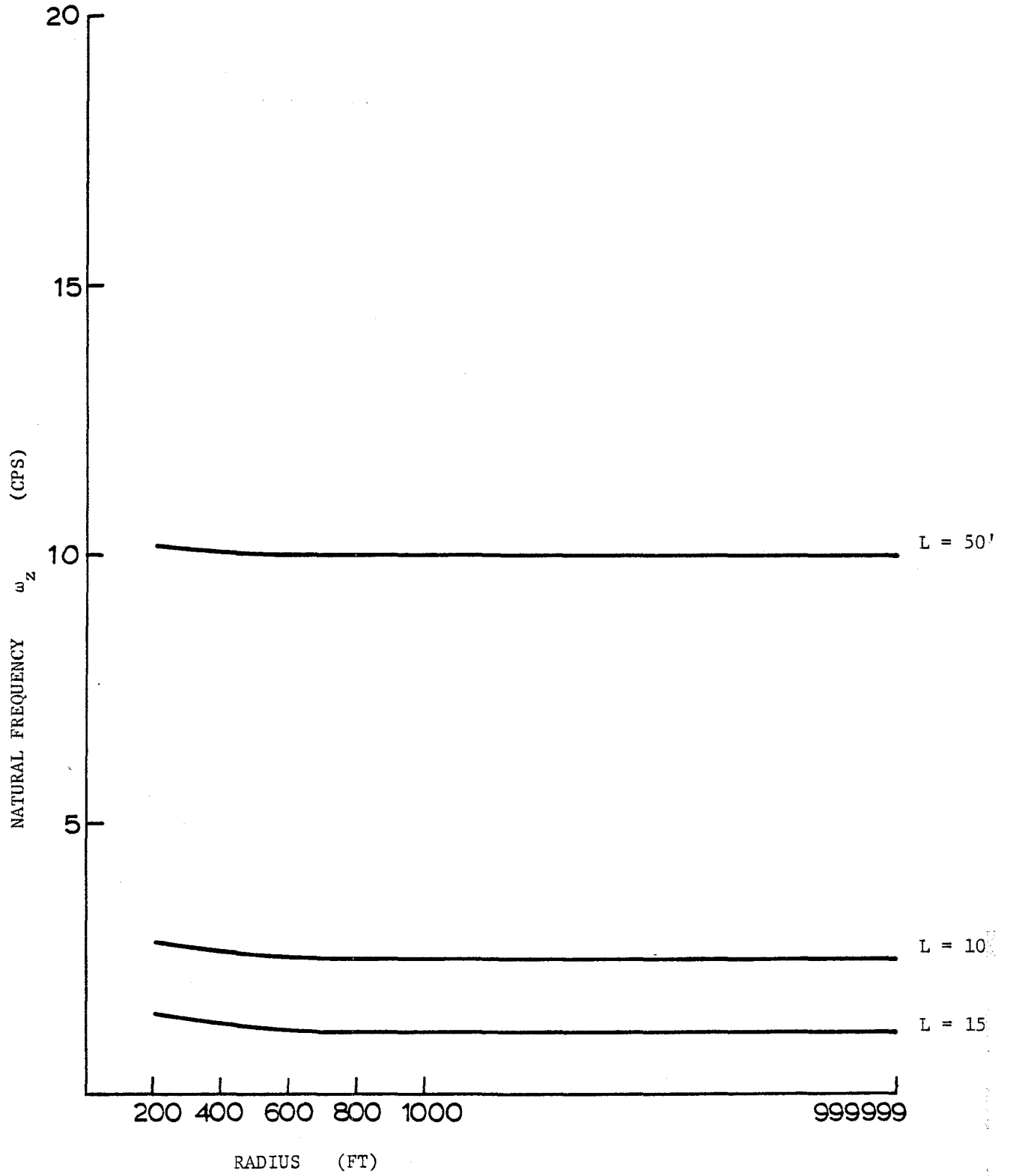


FIGURE 36

Single-span

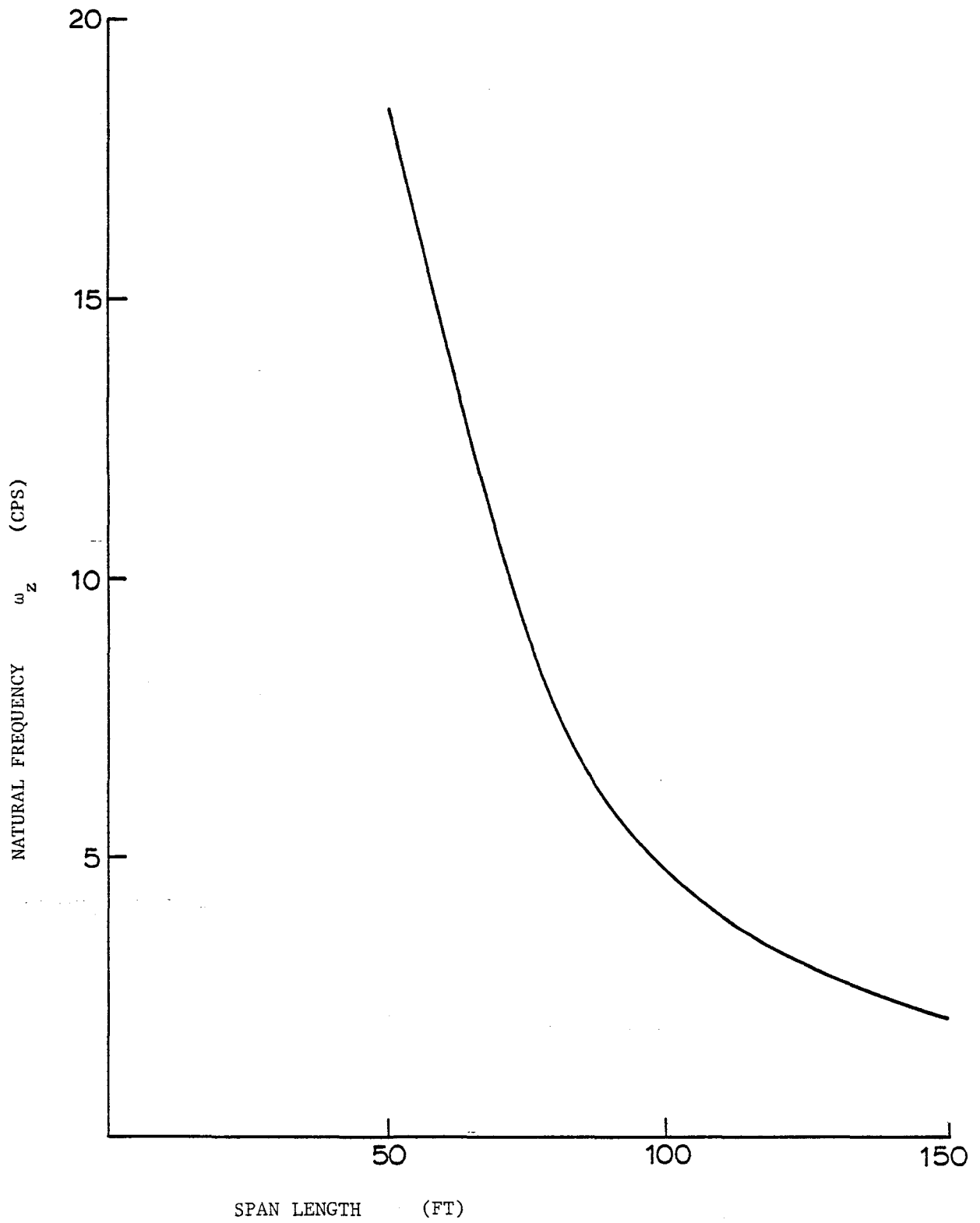


FIGURE 37

Two-span

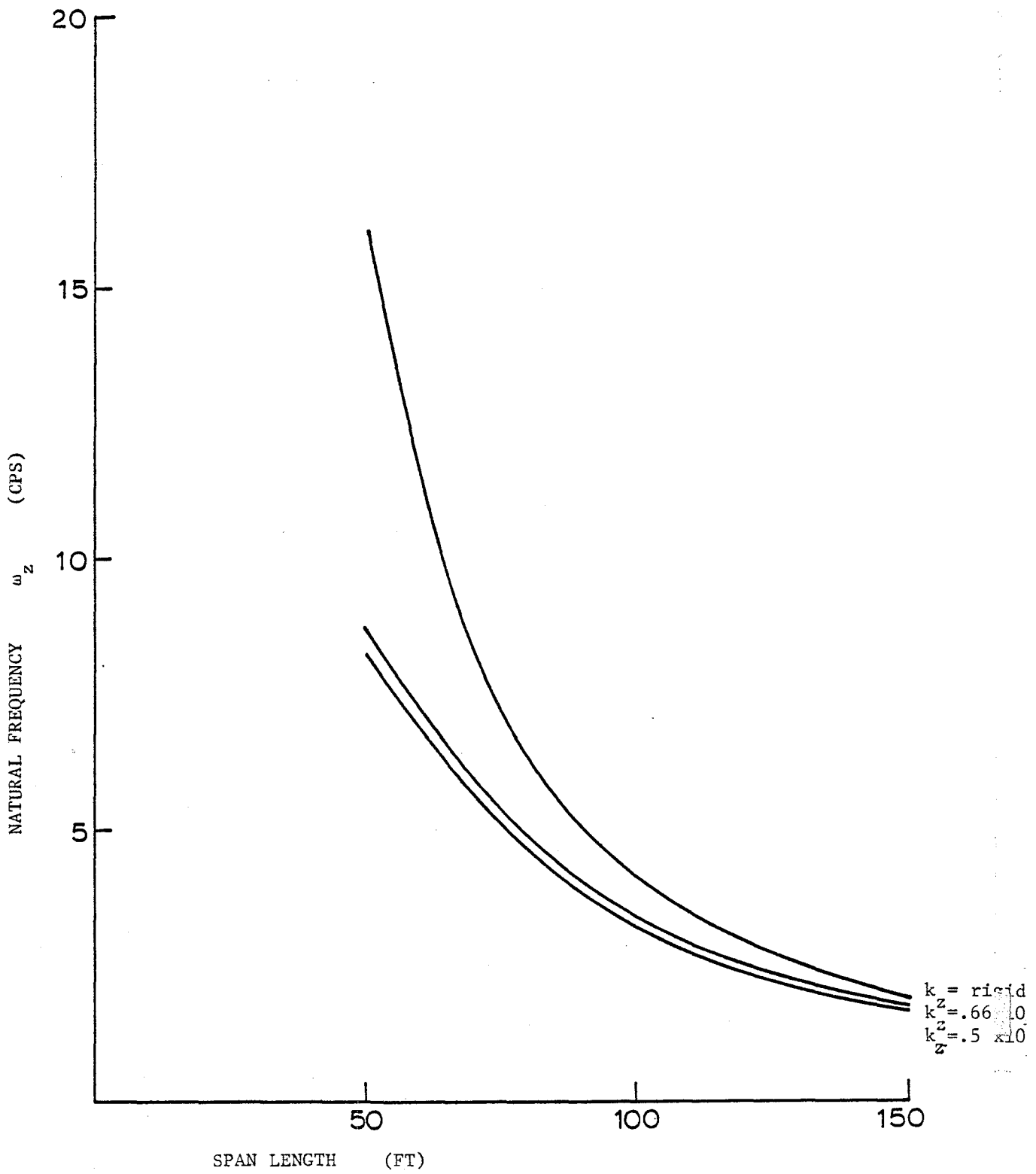


FIGURE 38

Three-span

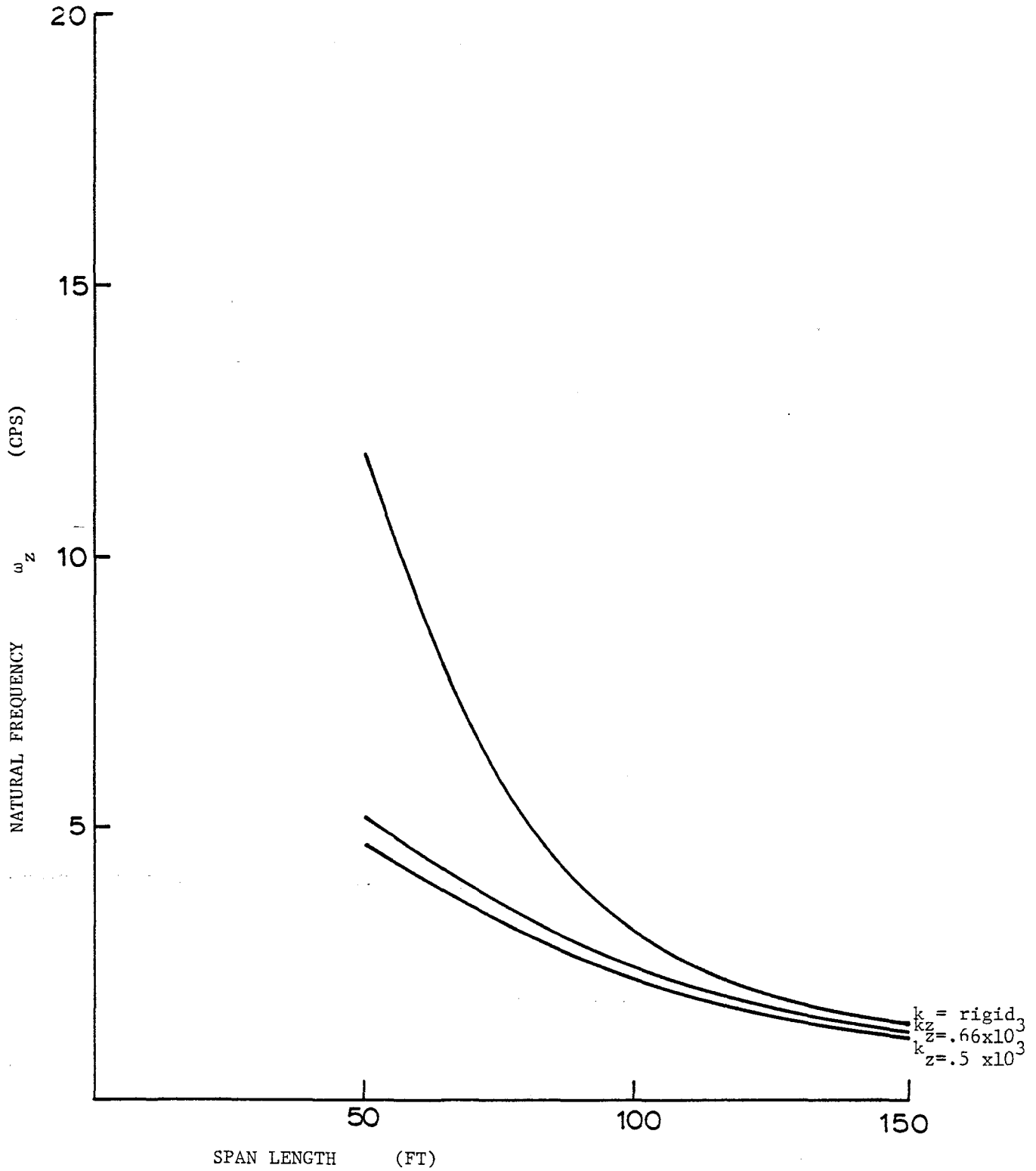


FIGURE 39

Four-span

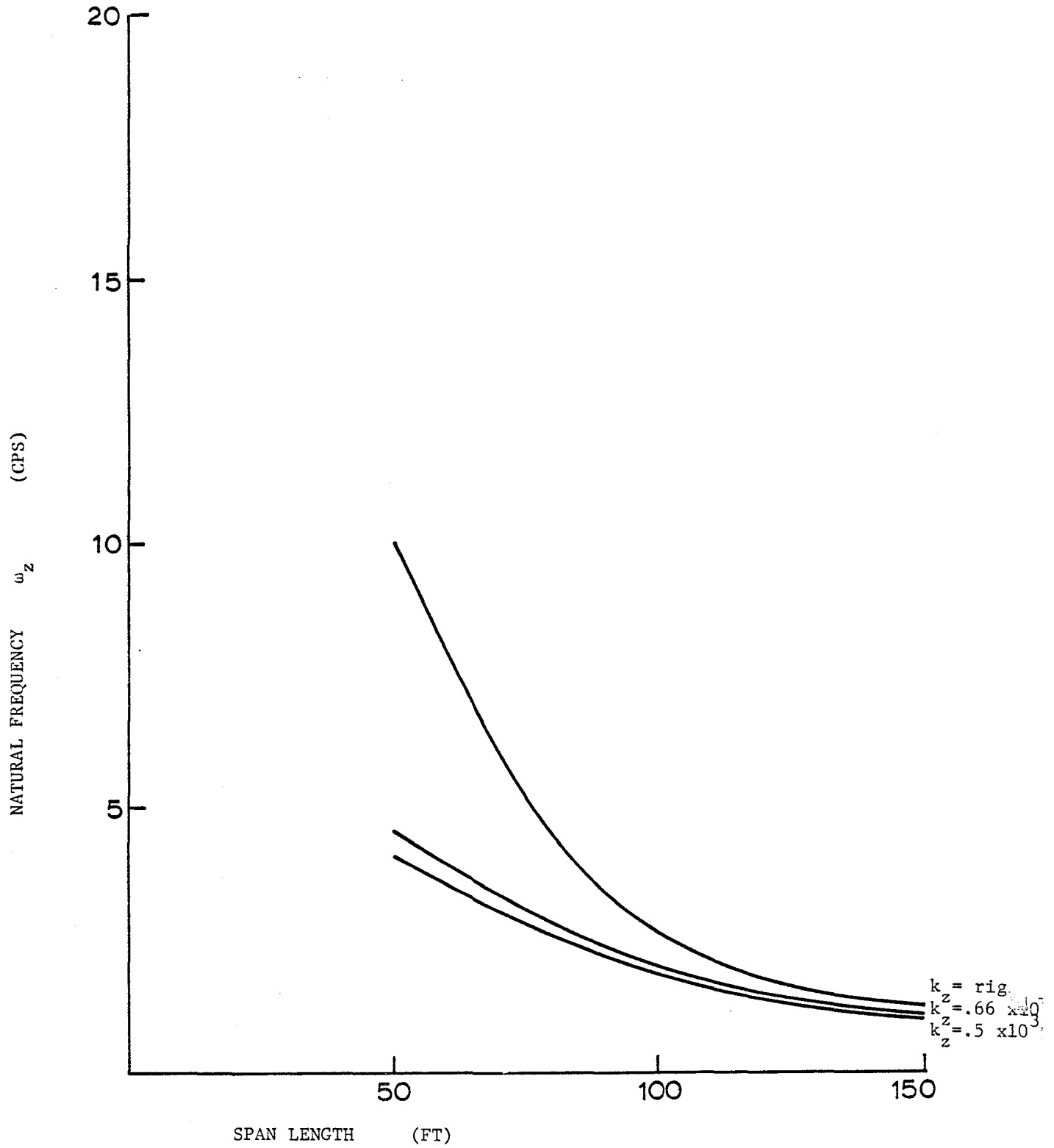


FIGURE 40

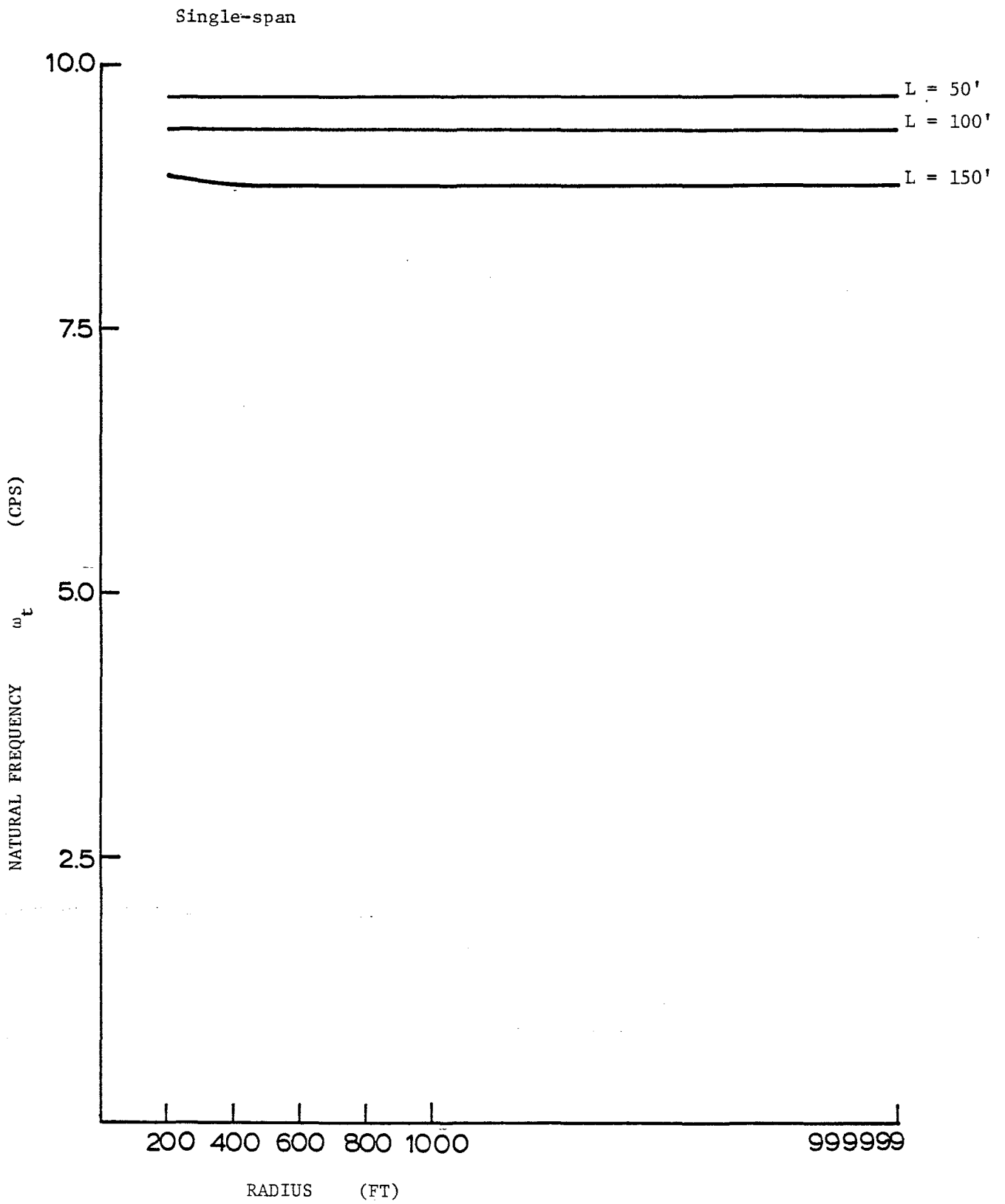


FIGURE 41

Two-span

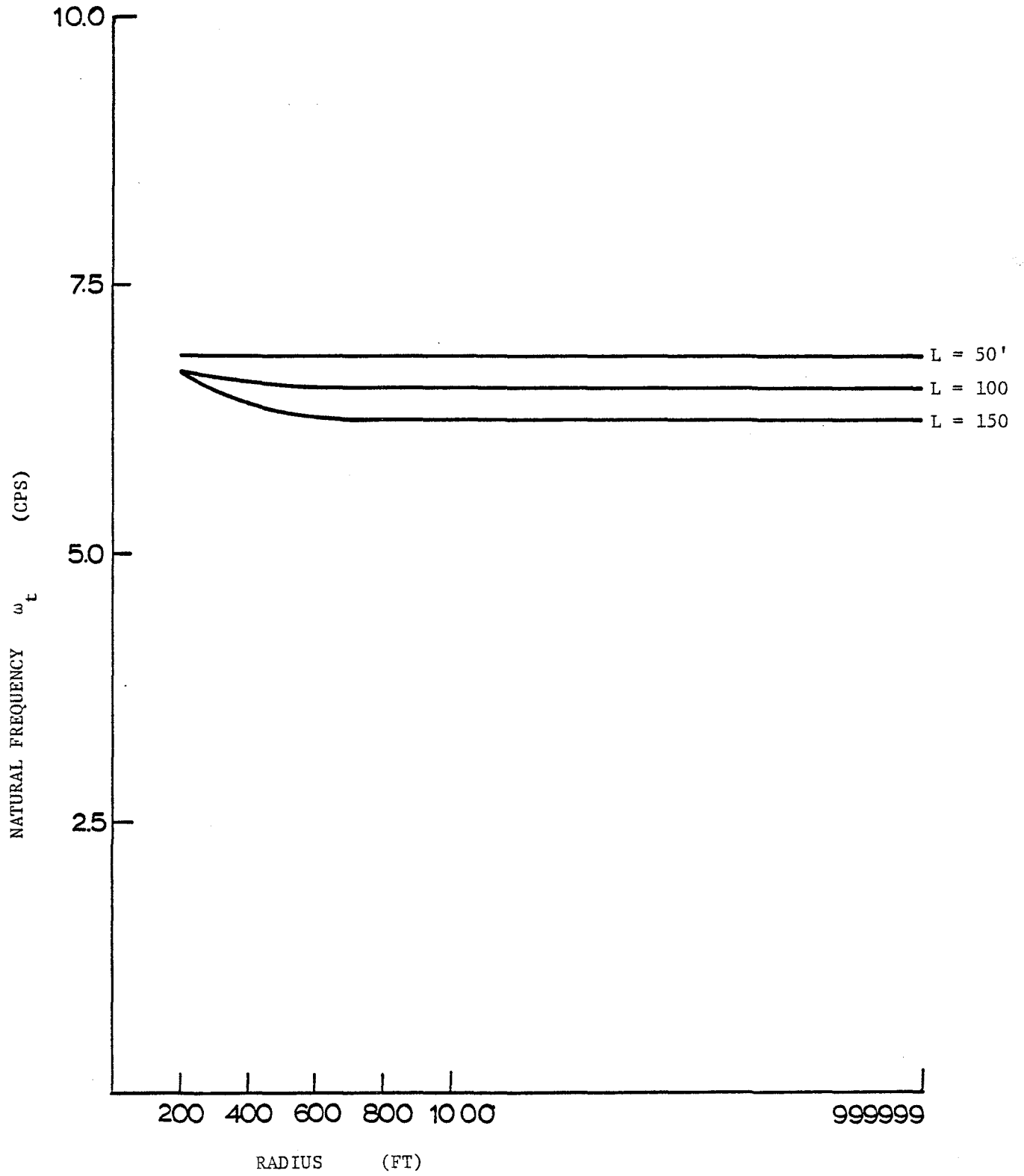


FIGURE 42

Three-span

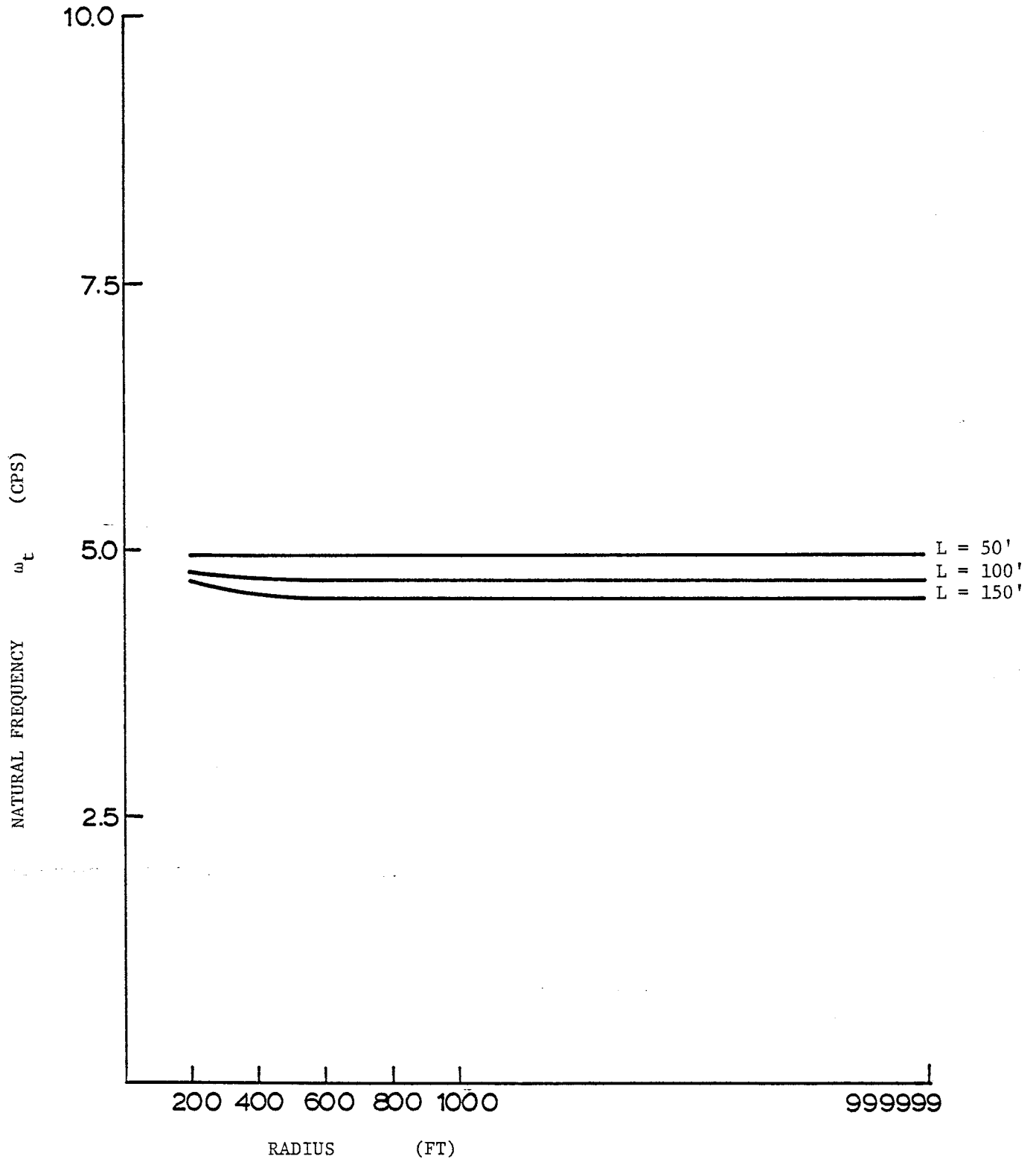


FIGURE 43

Four-span

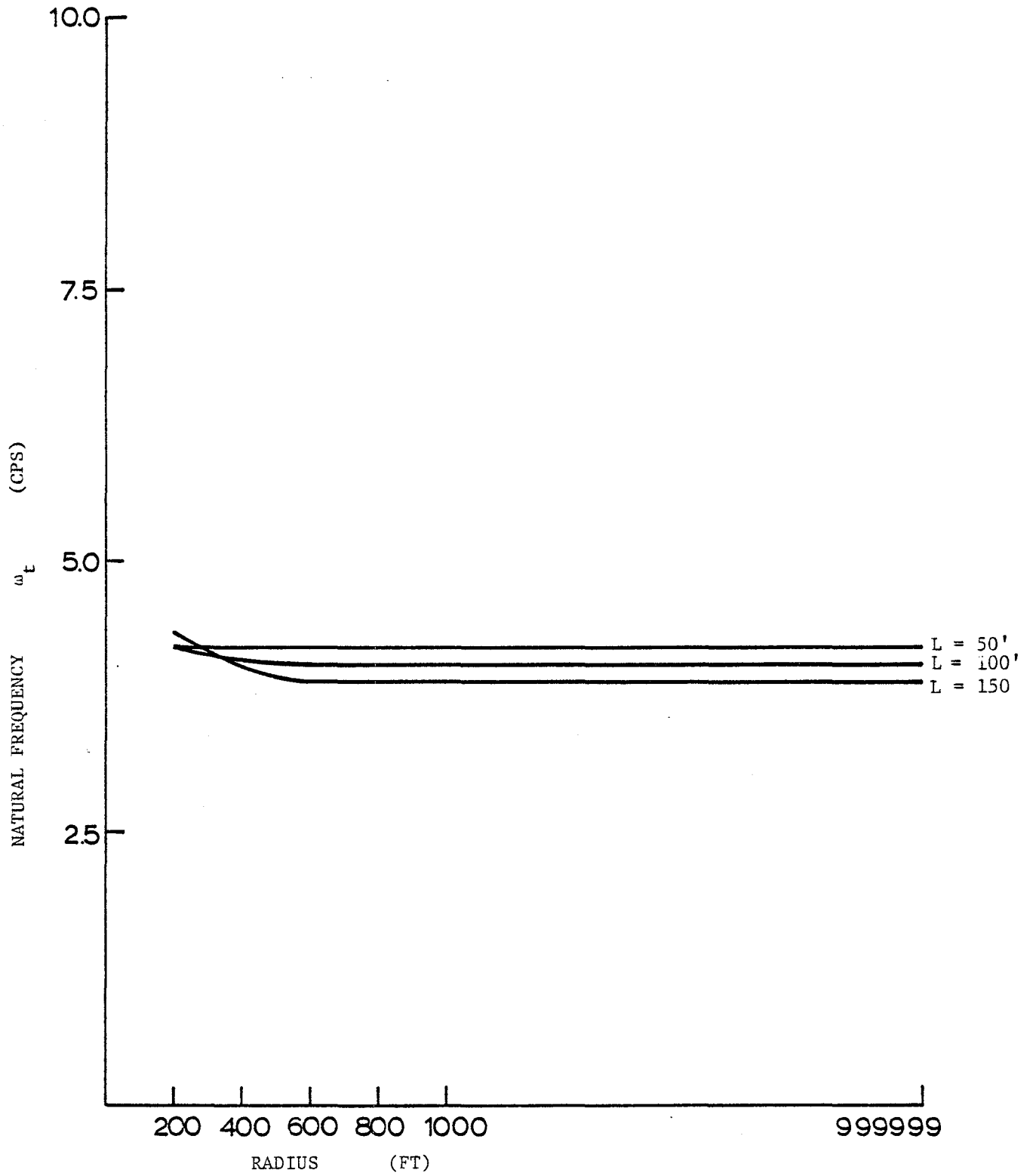


FIGURE 44

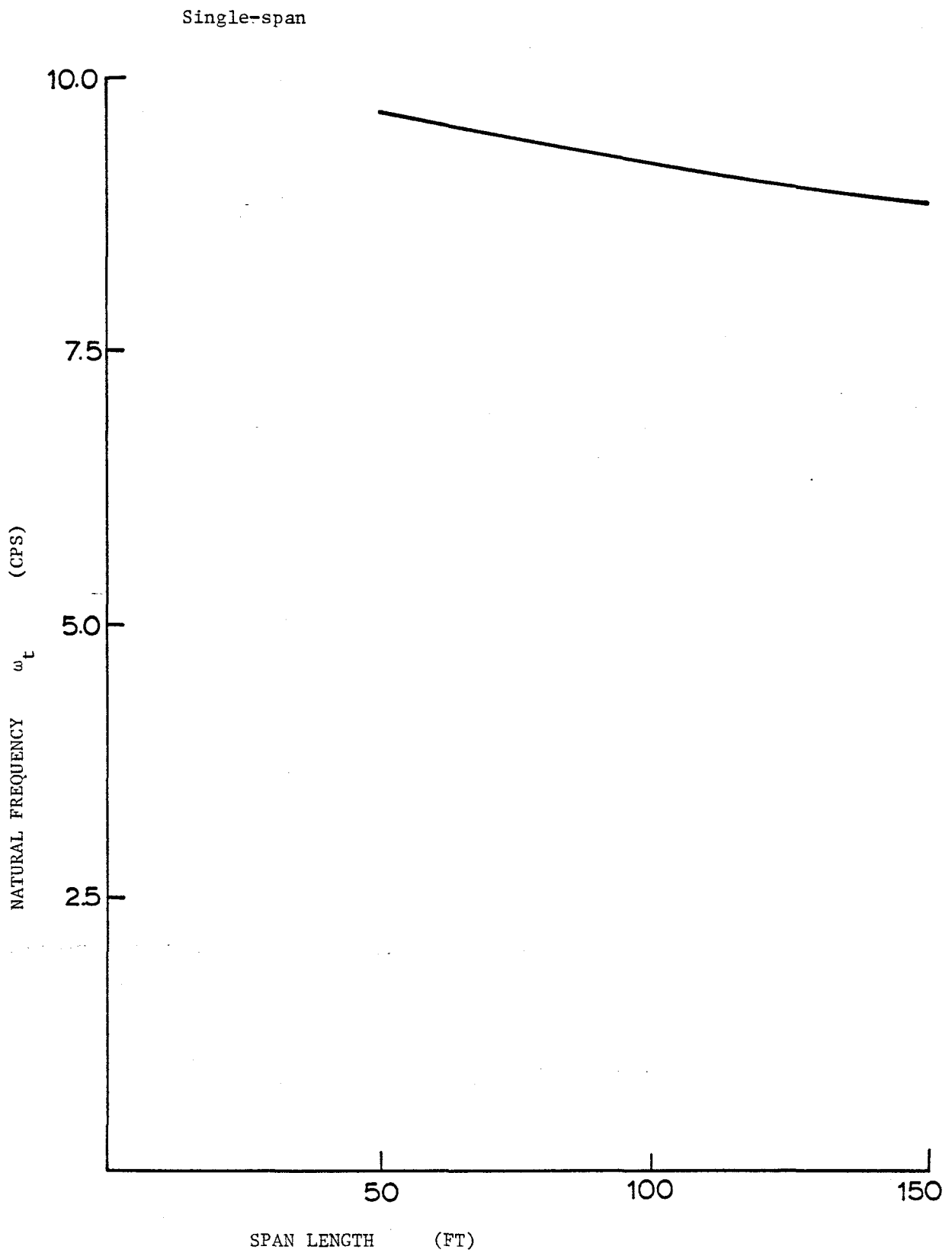


FIGURE 45

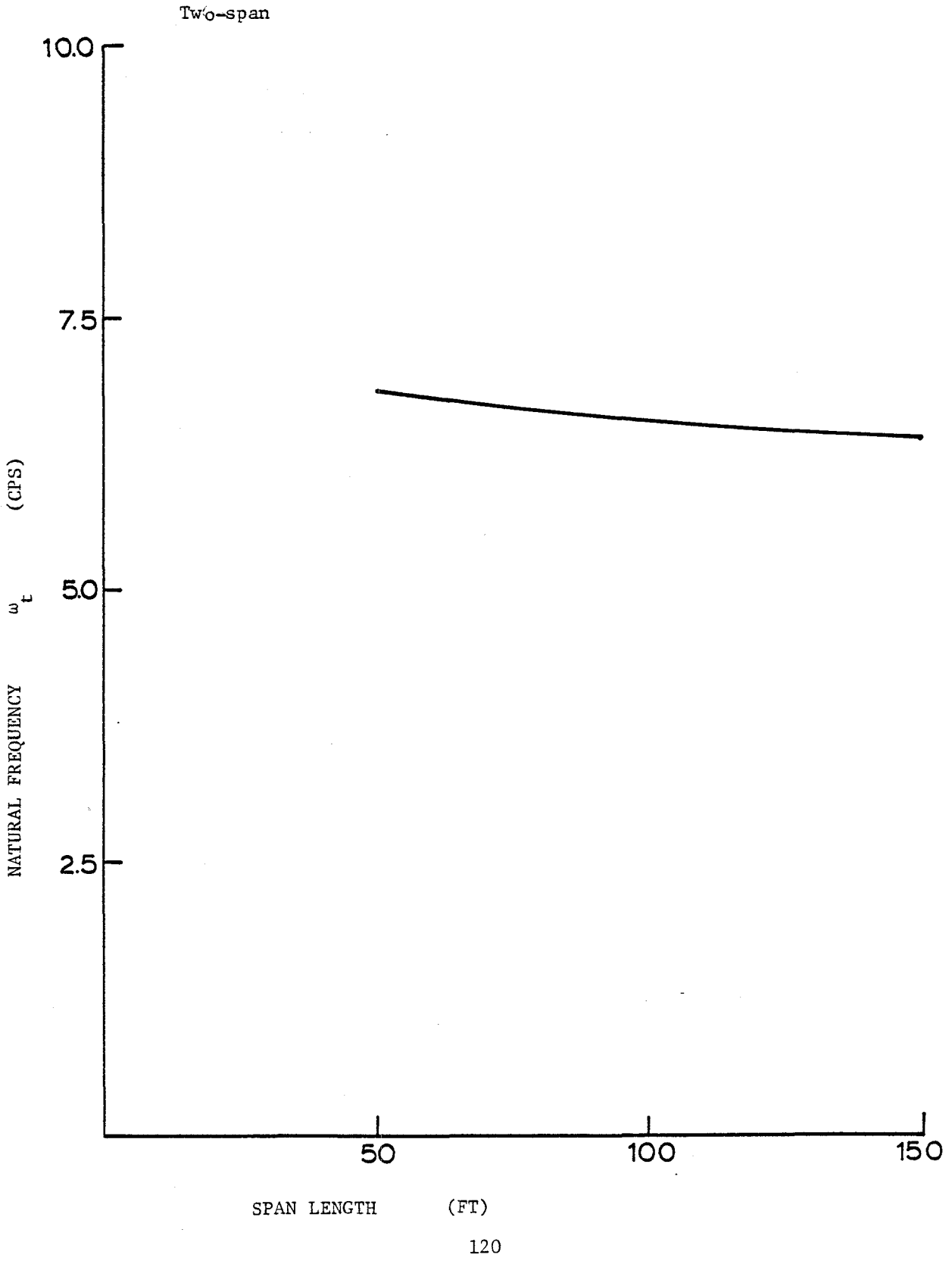


FIGURE 46

Three-span

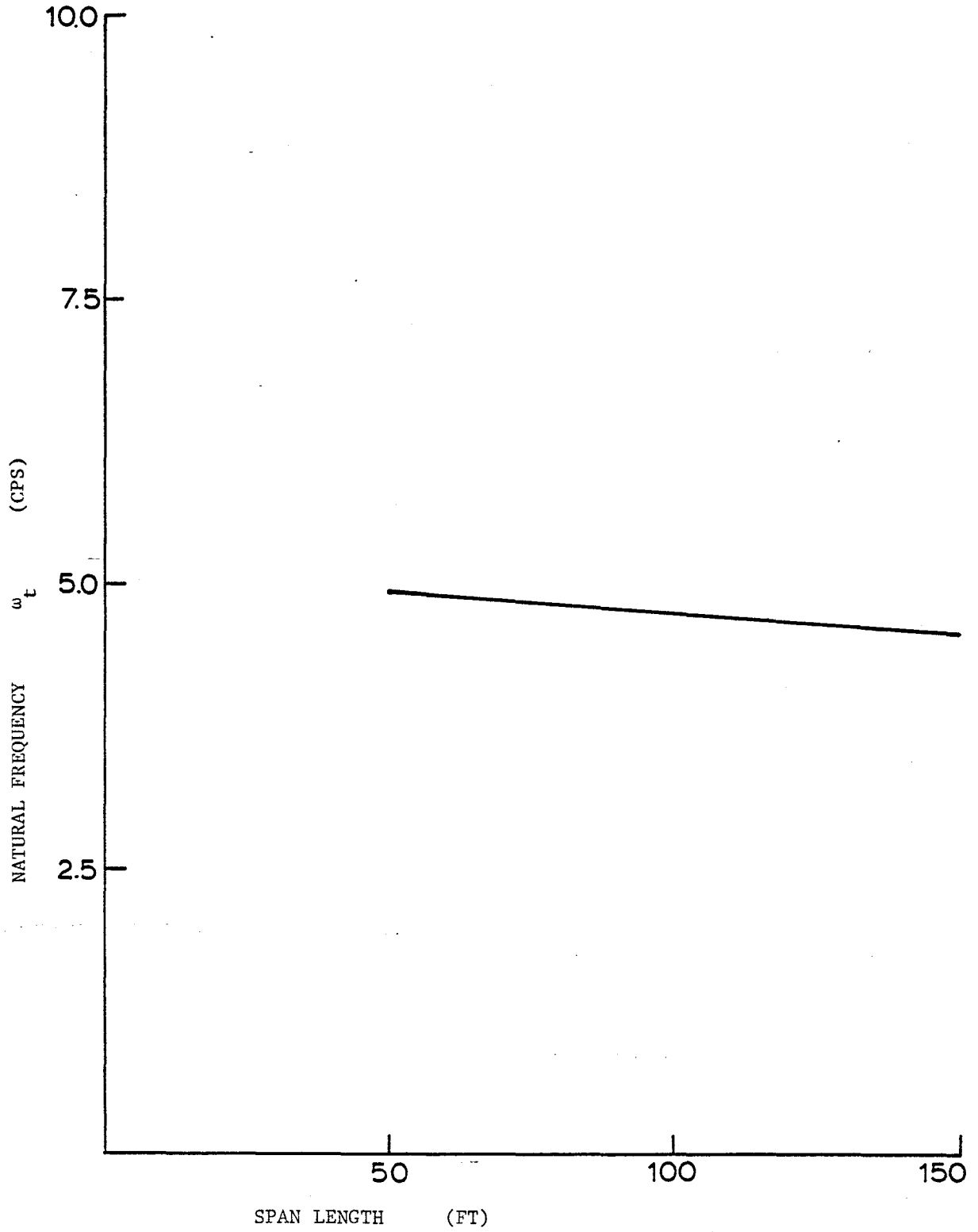


FIGURE 47

Four-span

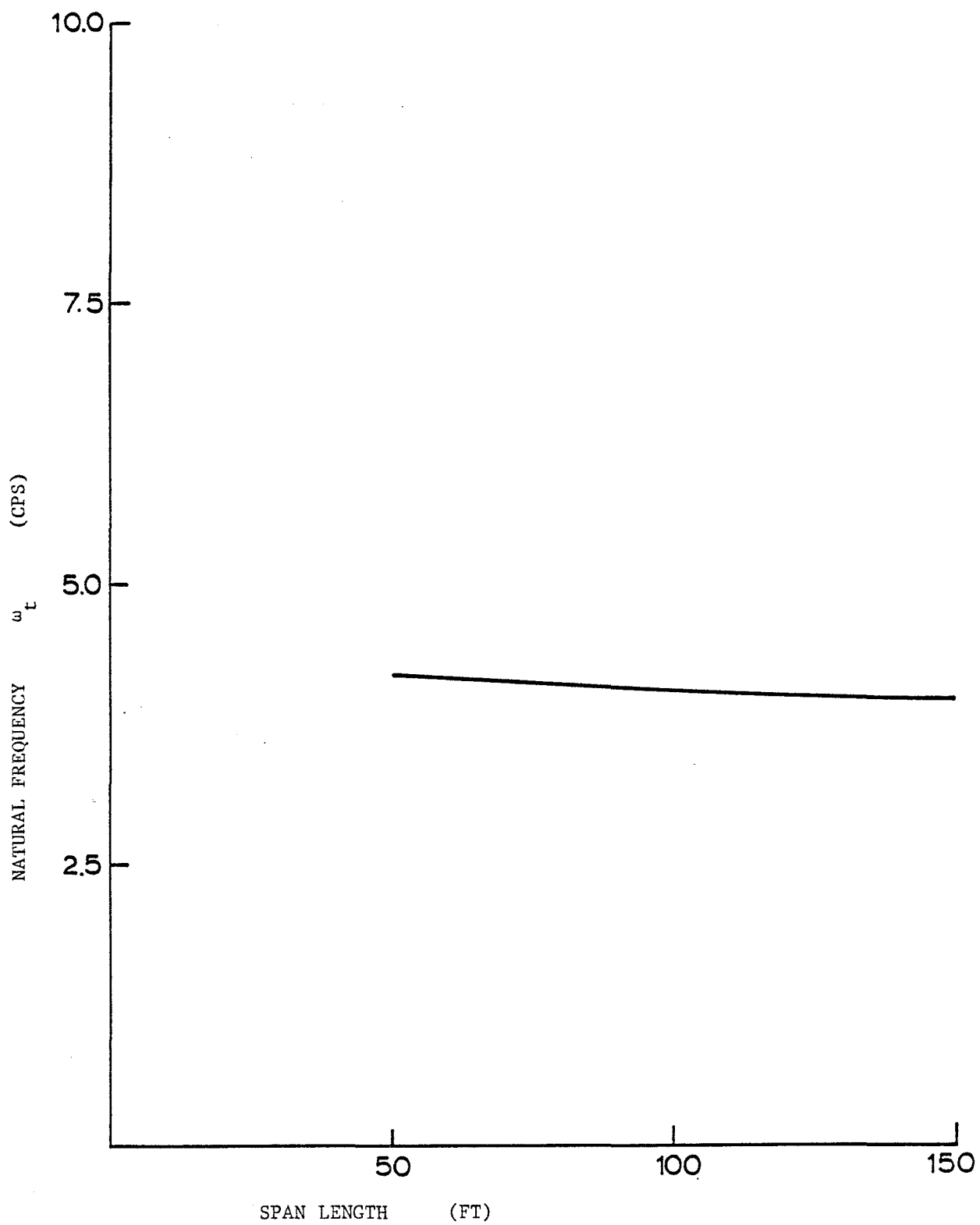


FIGURE 48

Single-span

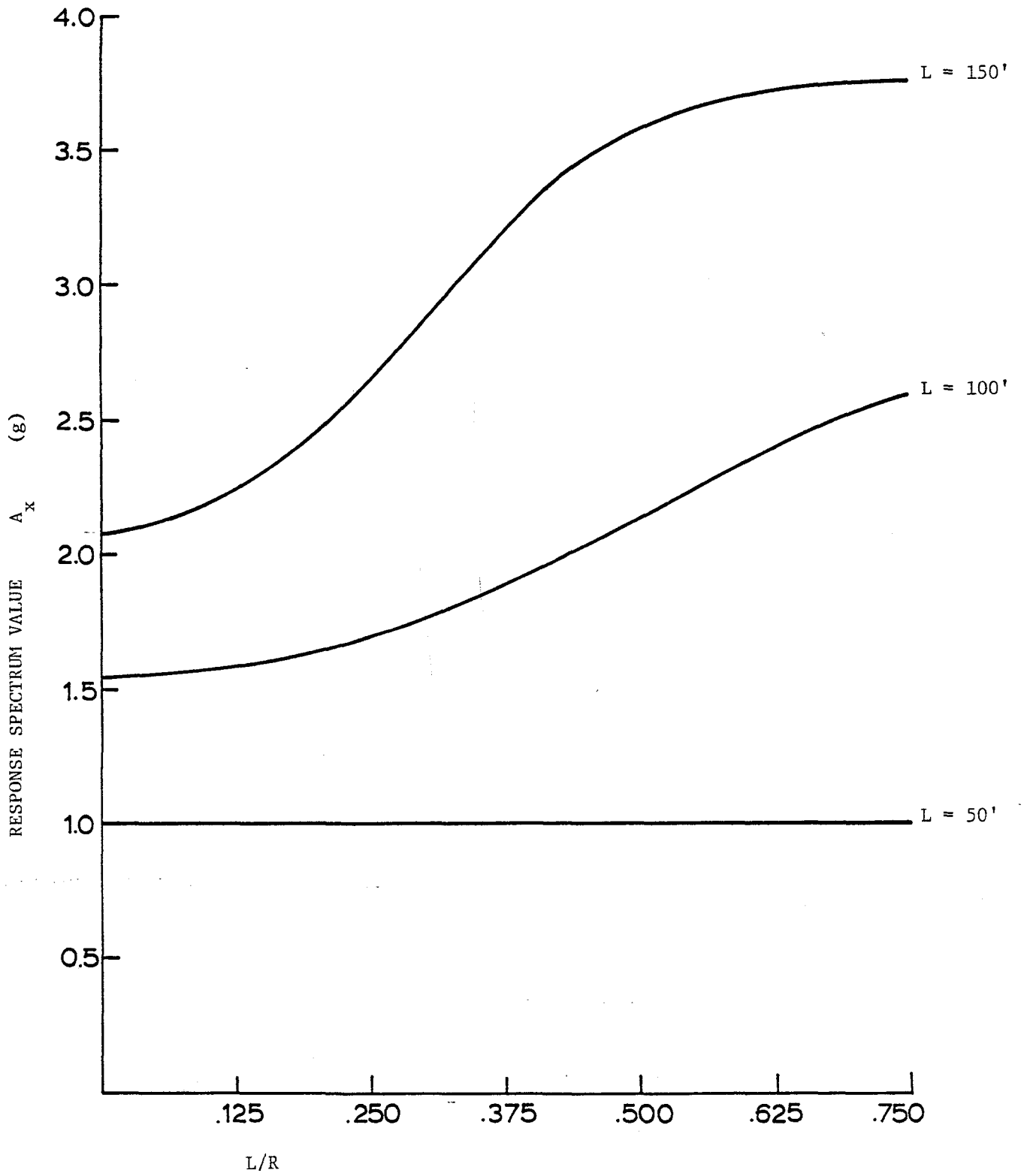


FIGURE 49

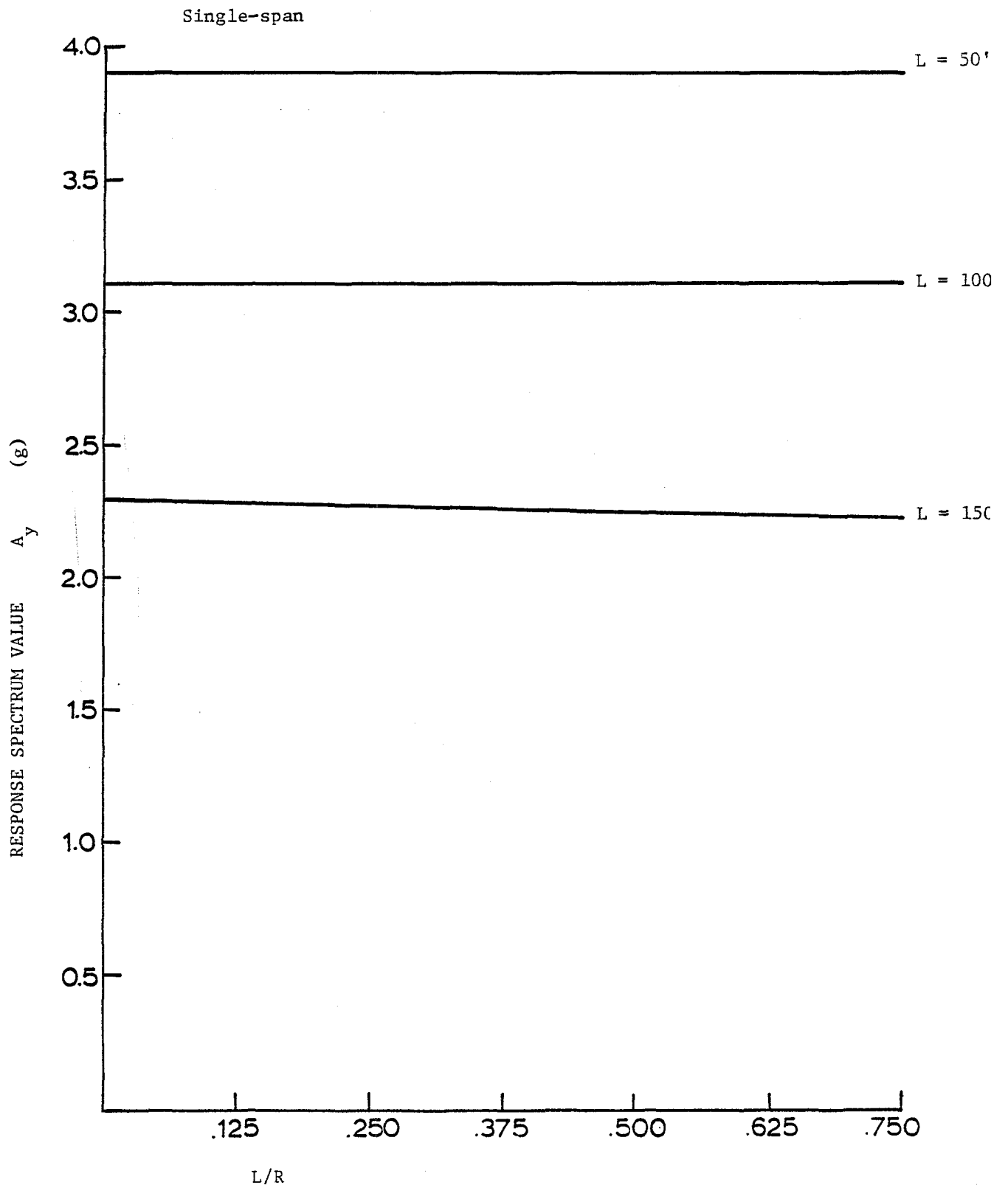


FIGURE 50

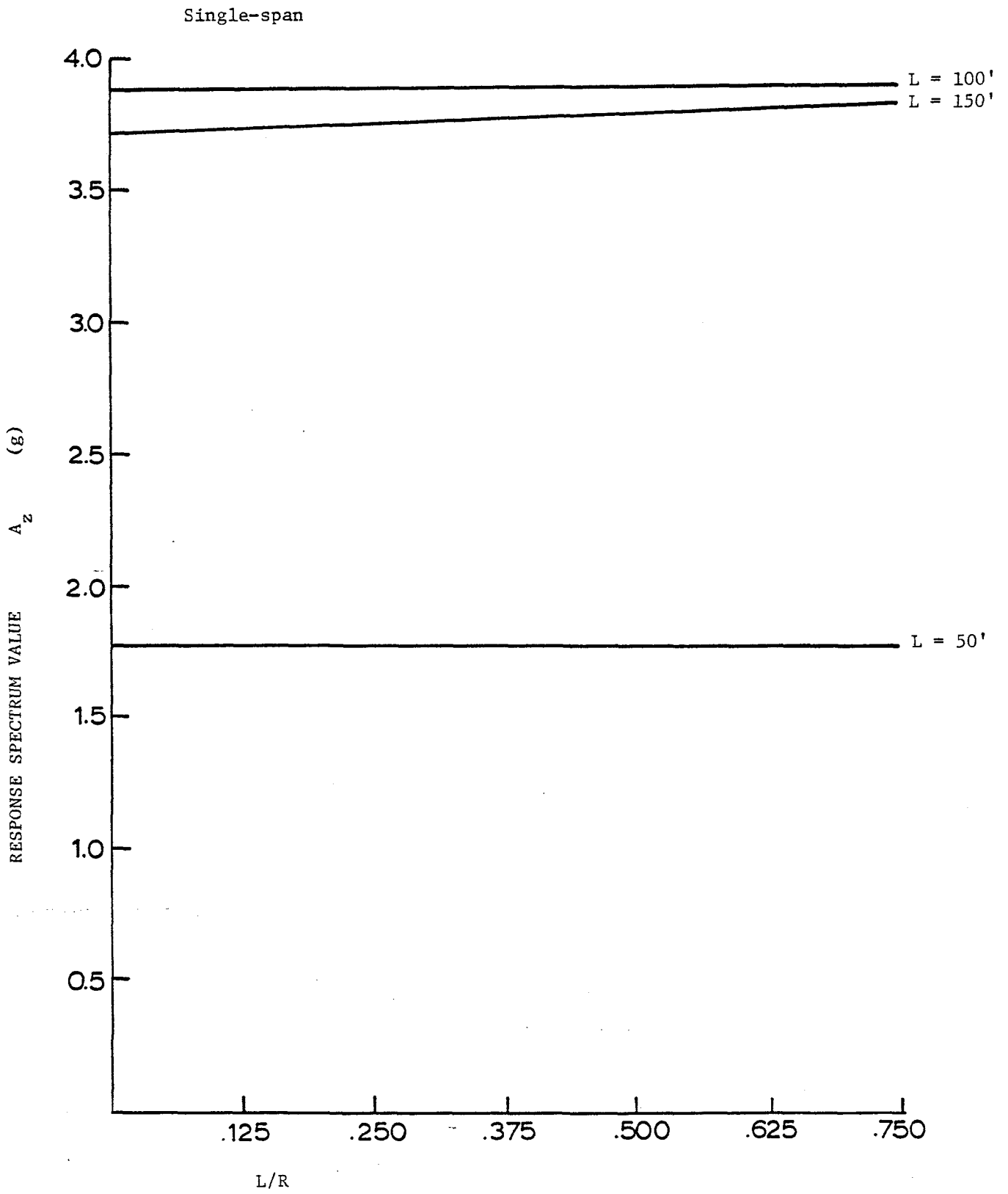


FIGURE 51

Single-span

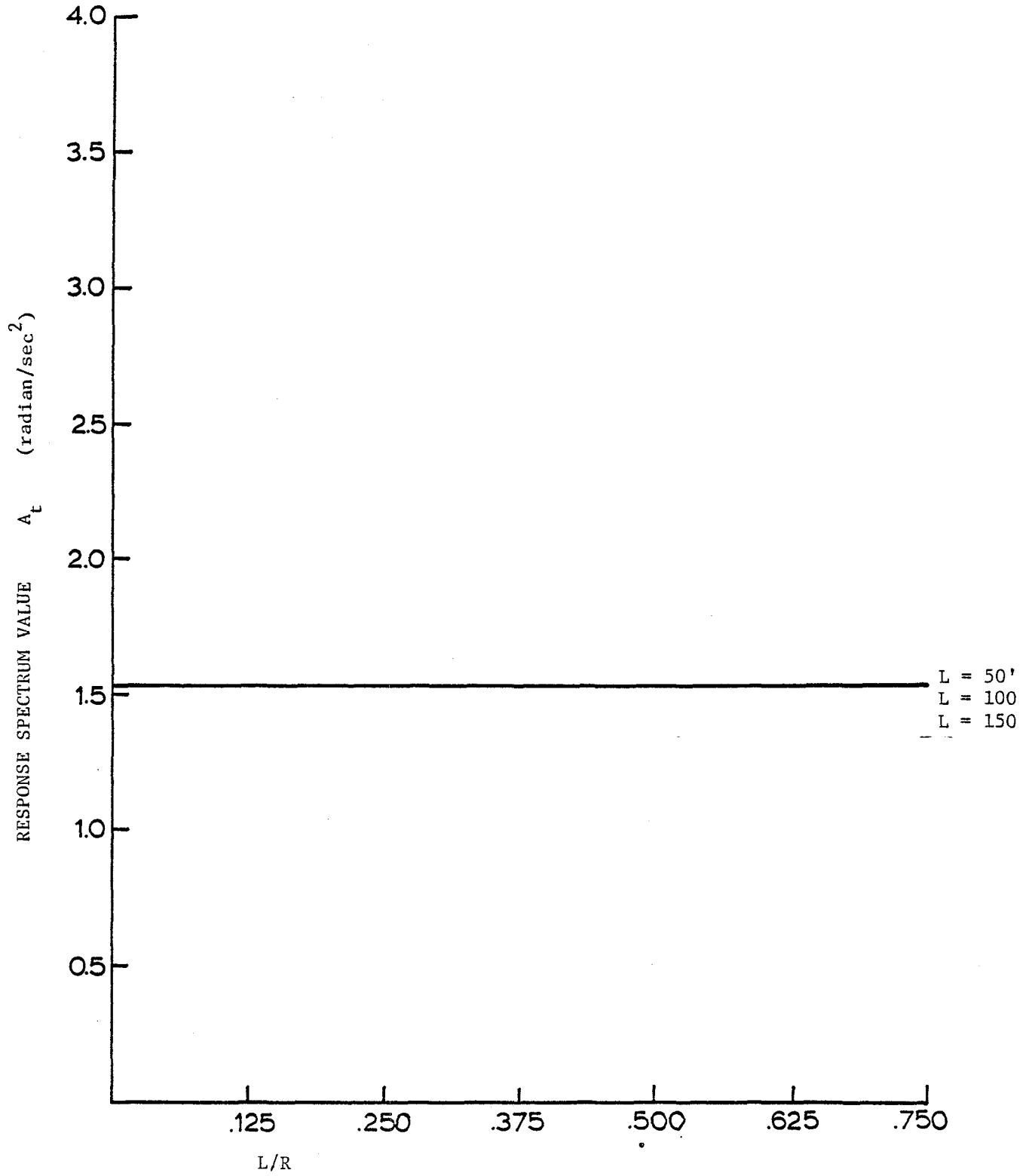


FIGURE 52

L = 50' $K_x = 0$ $K_z = \text{rigid}$

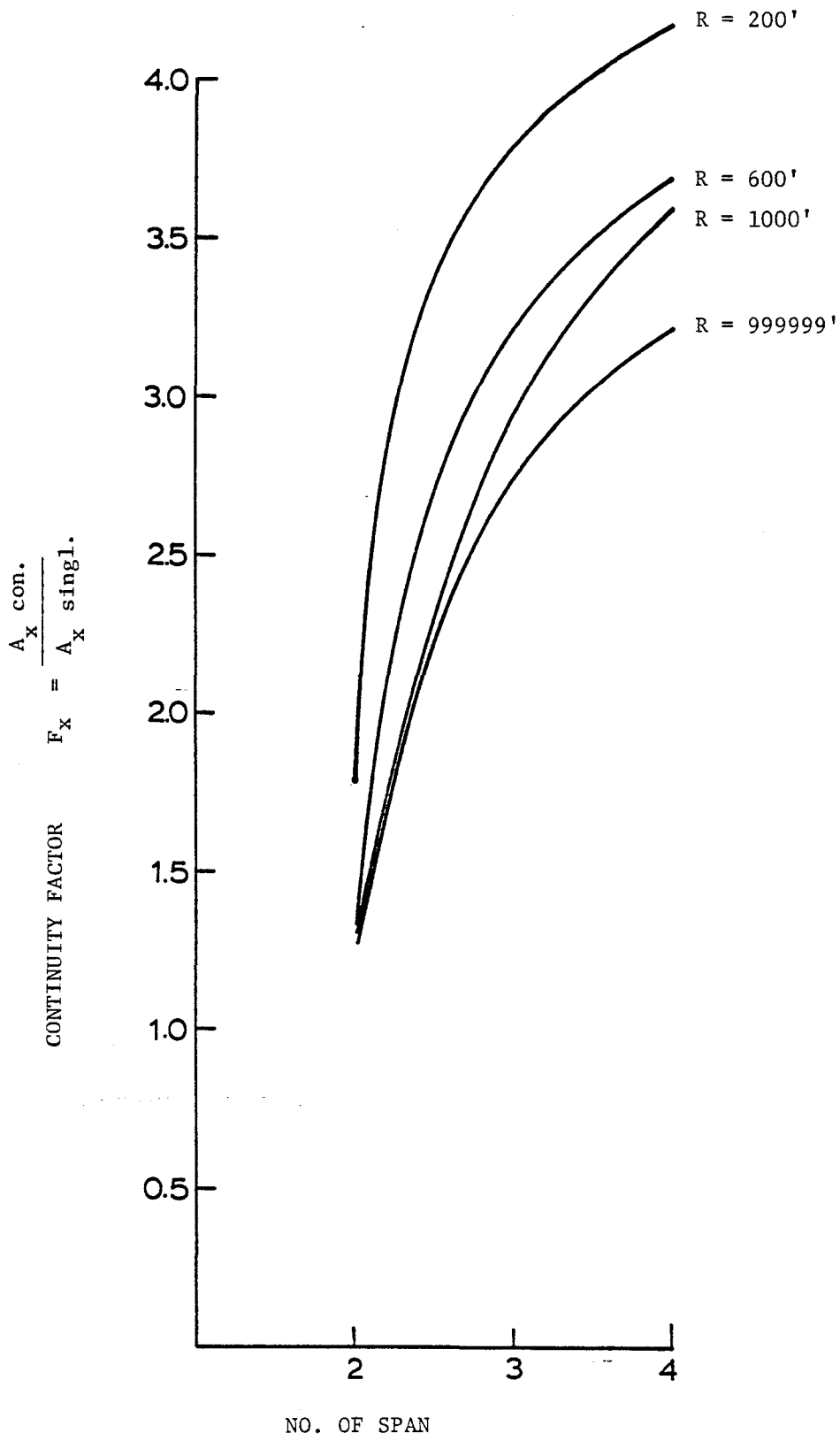


FIGURE 53

$$L = 50'$$

$$K_x = 2/3 \times 10^3$$

$$K_z = 0.5 \times 10^3$$

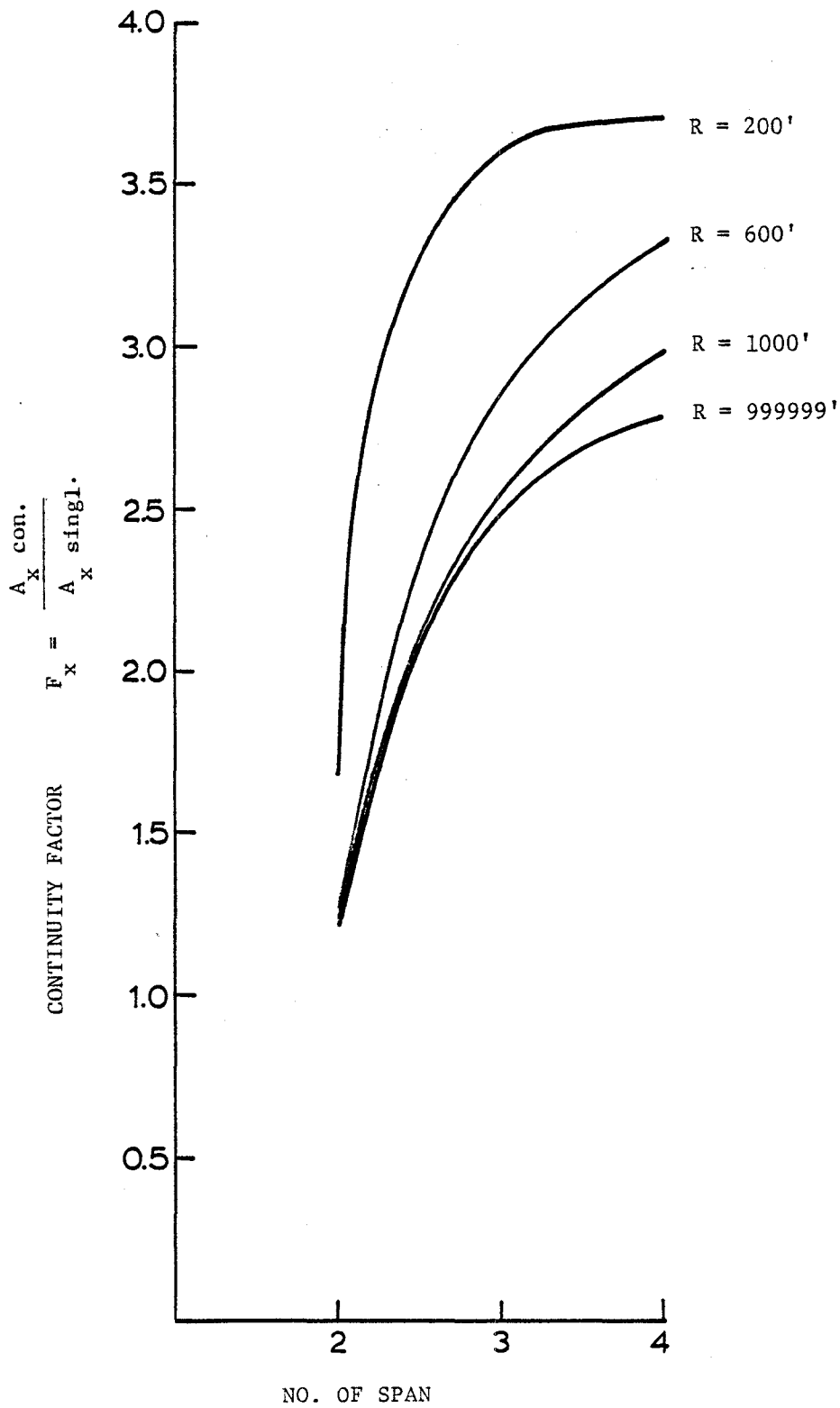


FIGURE 54

$$L = 50'$$

$$K_x = 2 \times 10^3$$

$$K_z = 2/3 \times 10^3$$

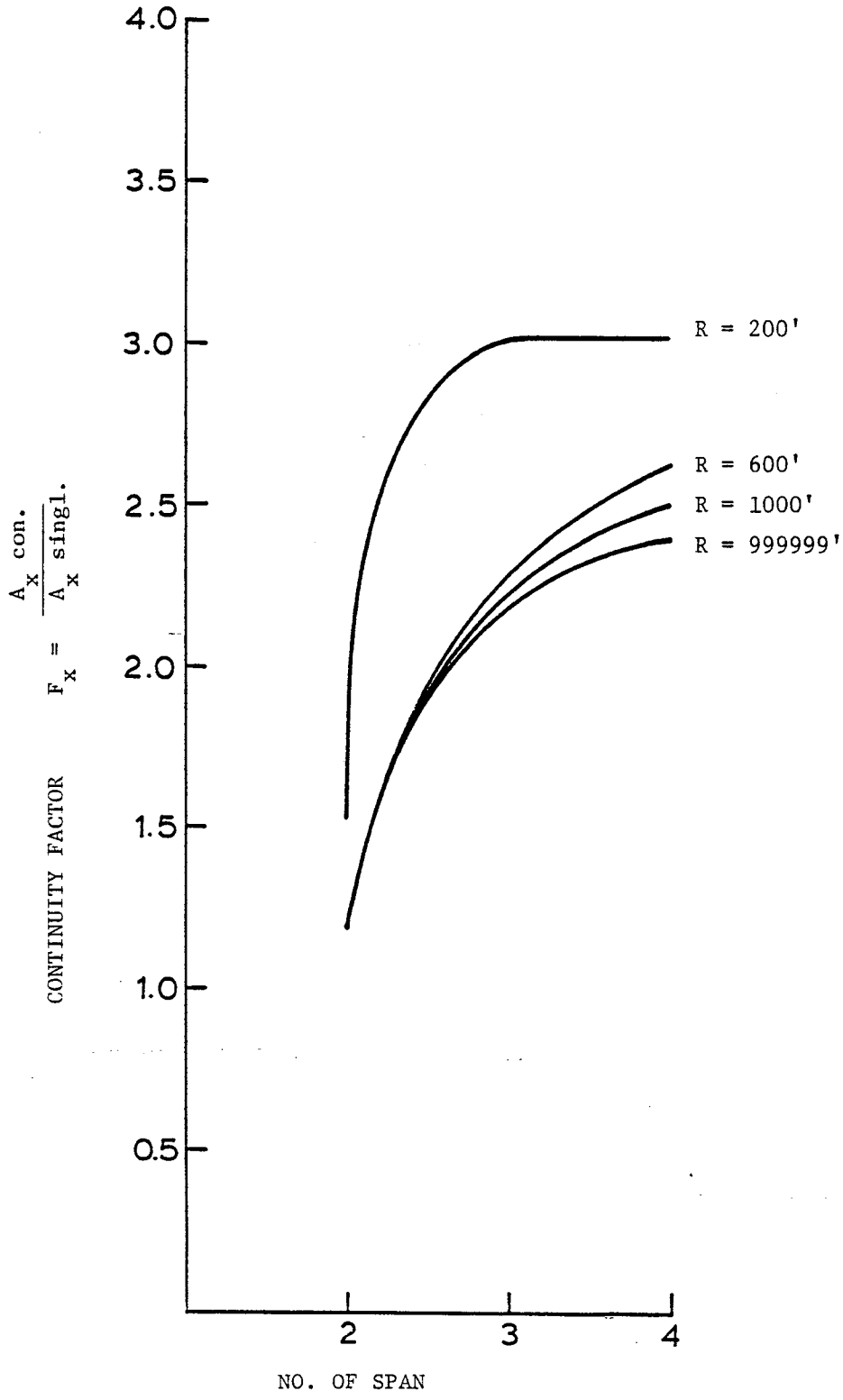


FIGURE 55

$L = 100'$ $K_x = 0$ $K_z = \text{rigid}$

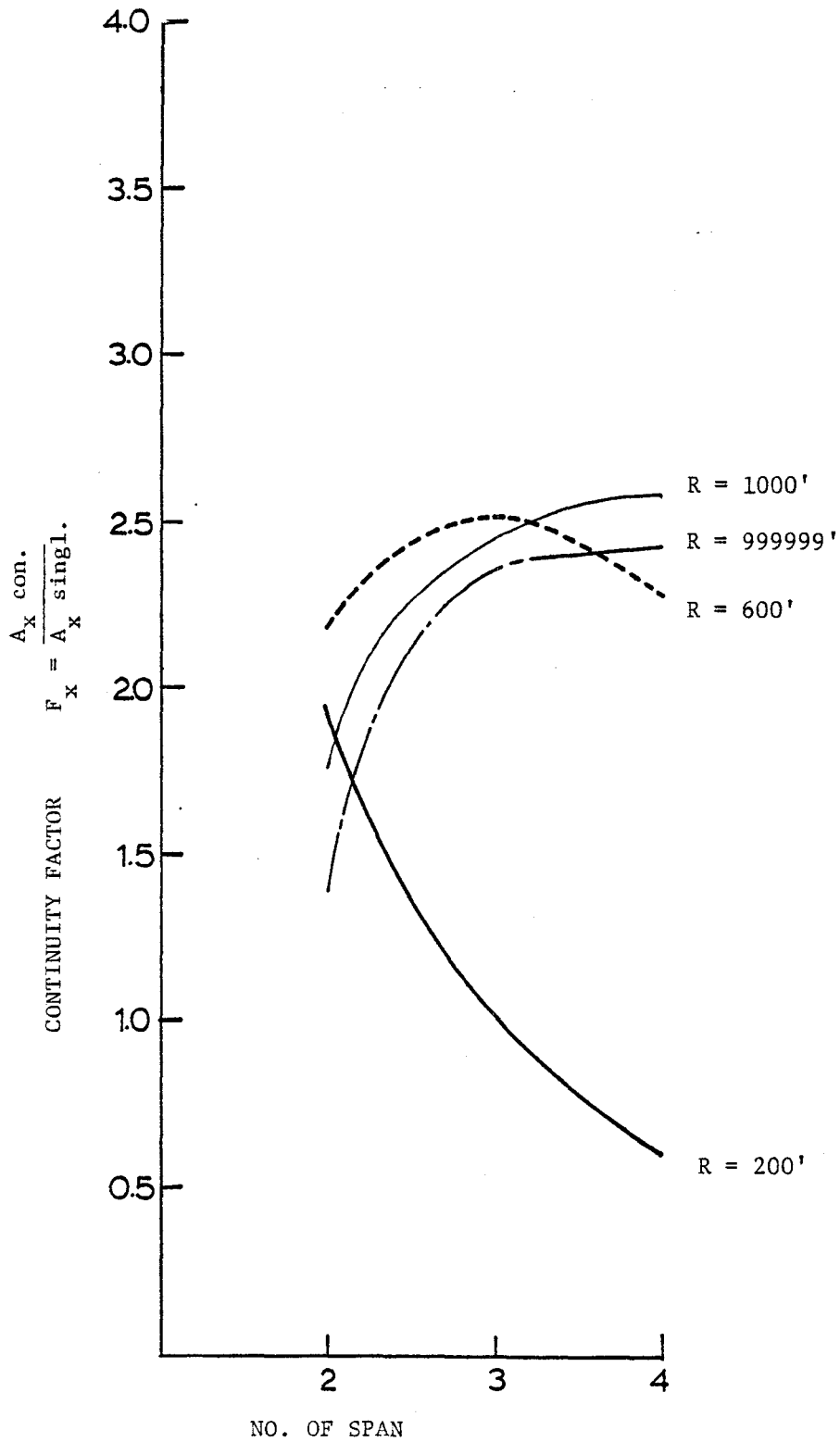


FIGURE 56

$L = 100'$ $K_x = 2/3 \times 10^3$ $K_z = 0.5 \times 10^3$

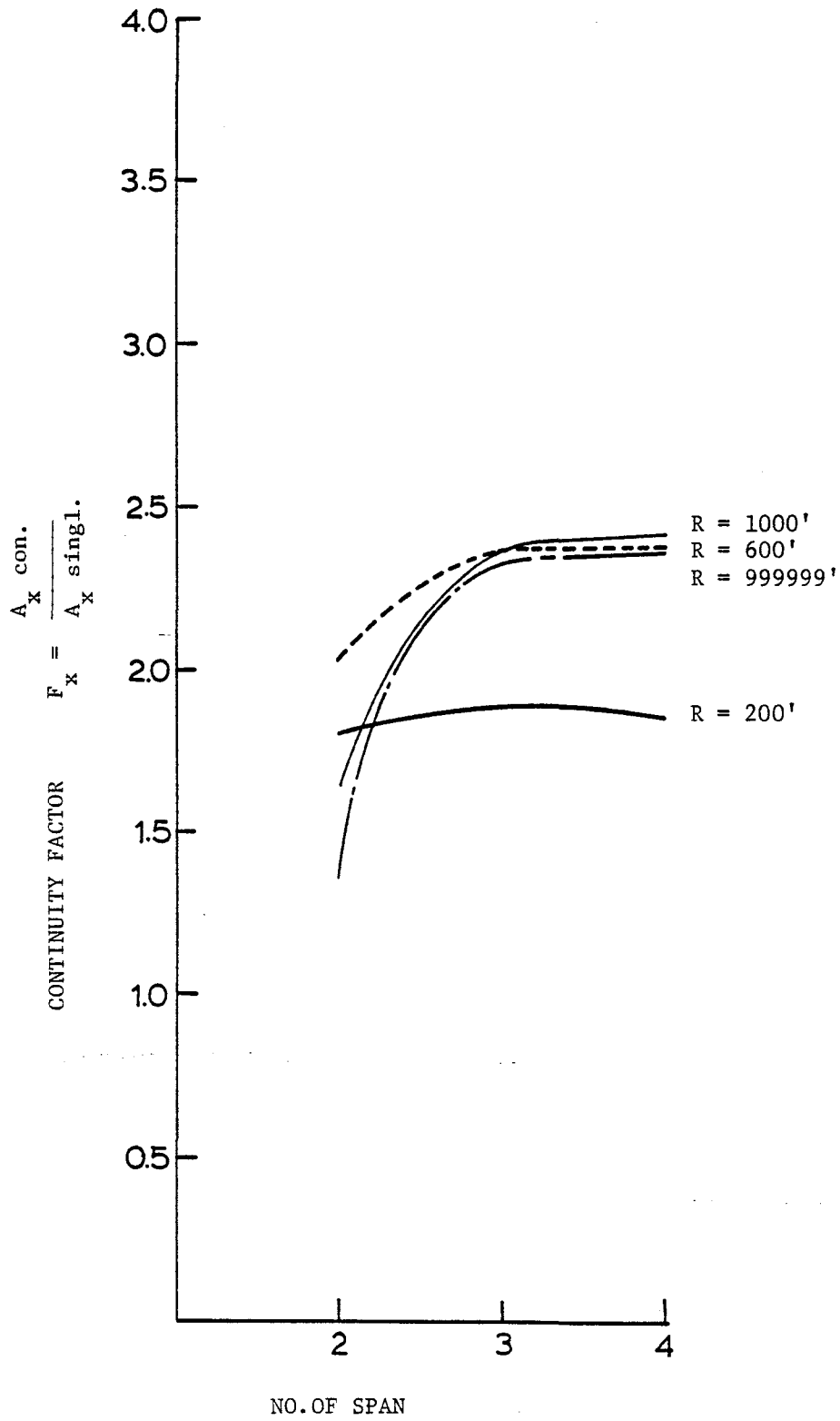


FIGURE 57

$$L = 100'$$

$$K_x = 2 \times 10^3$$

$$K_z = 2/3 \times 10^3$$

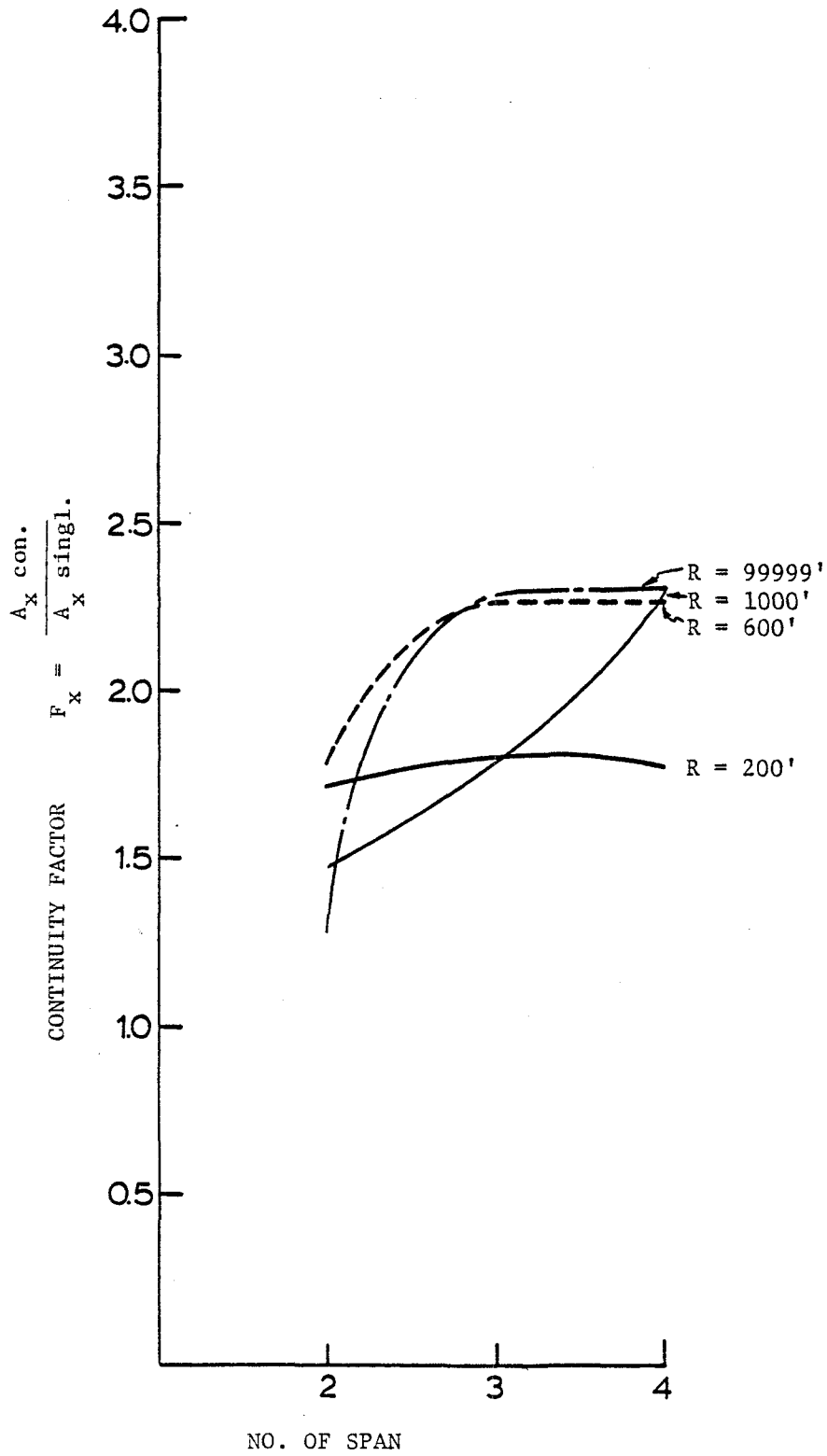


FIGURE 58

L = 150'

$K_x = 0$

$K_z = \text{rigid}$

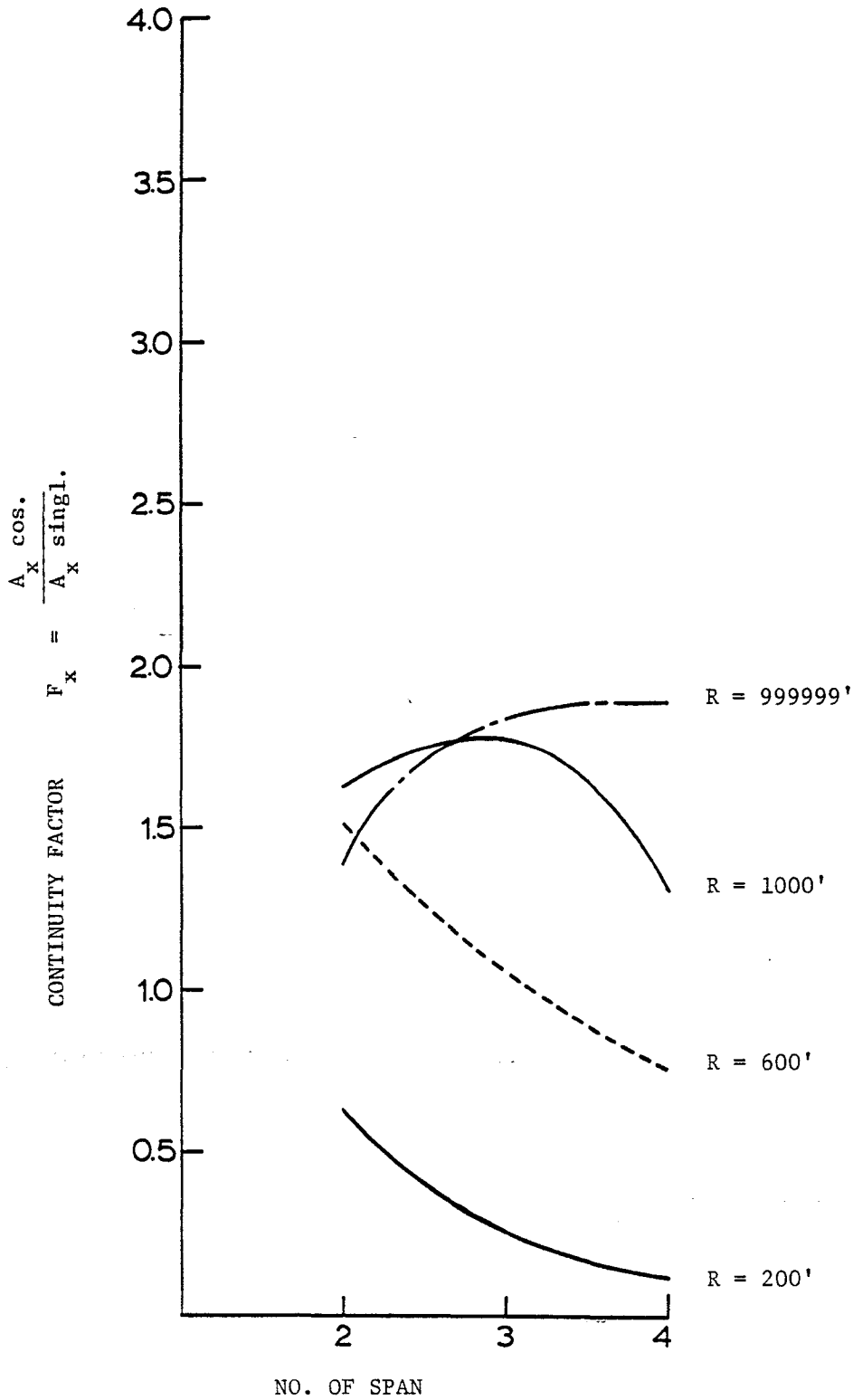


FIGURE 59

$$L = 150'$$

$$K_x = 2/3 \times 10^3$$

$$K_z = 0.5 \times 10^3$$

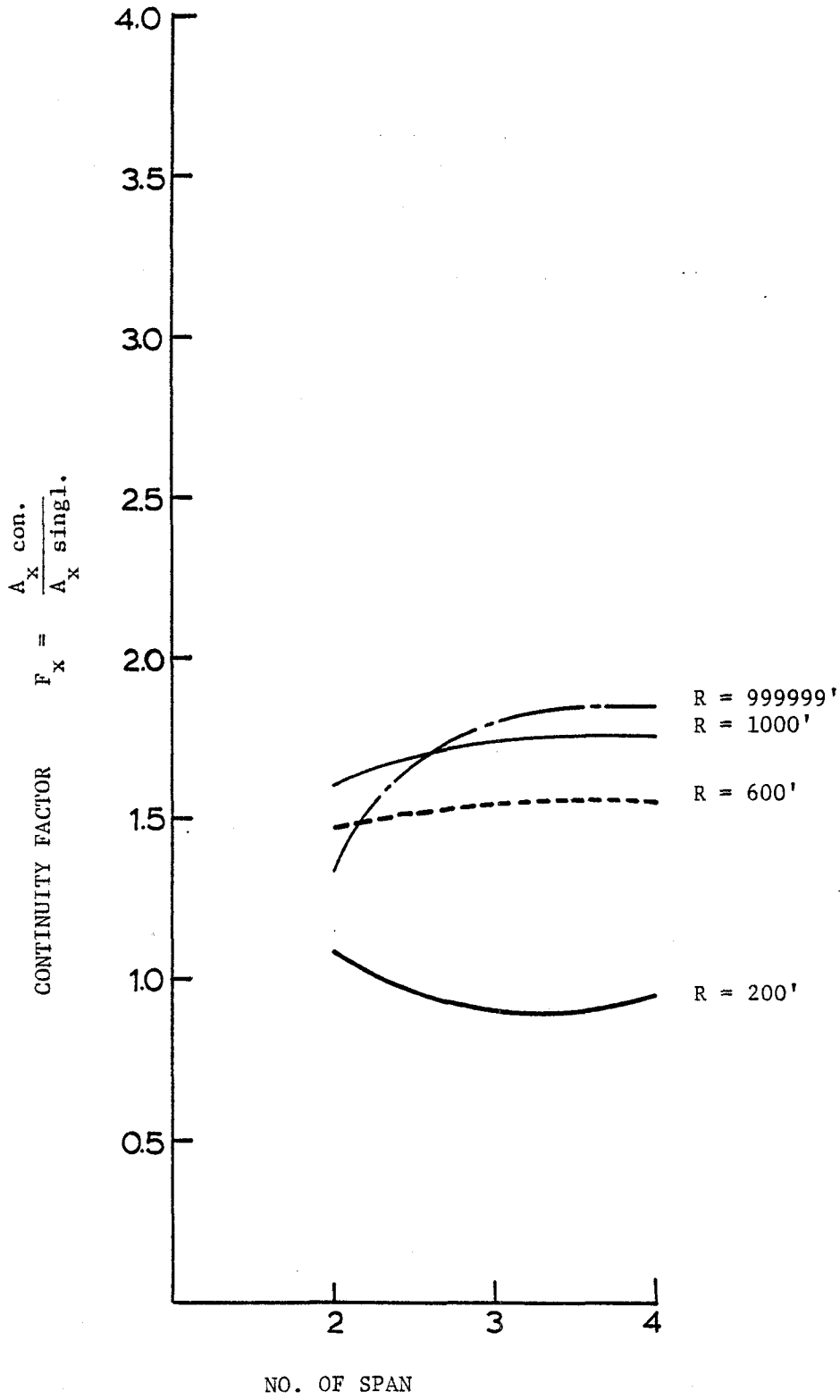


FIGURE 60

$$L = 150'$$

$$K_x = 2 \times 10^3$$

$$K_z = 2/3 \times 10^3$$

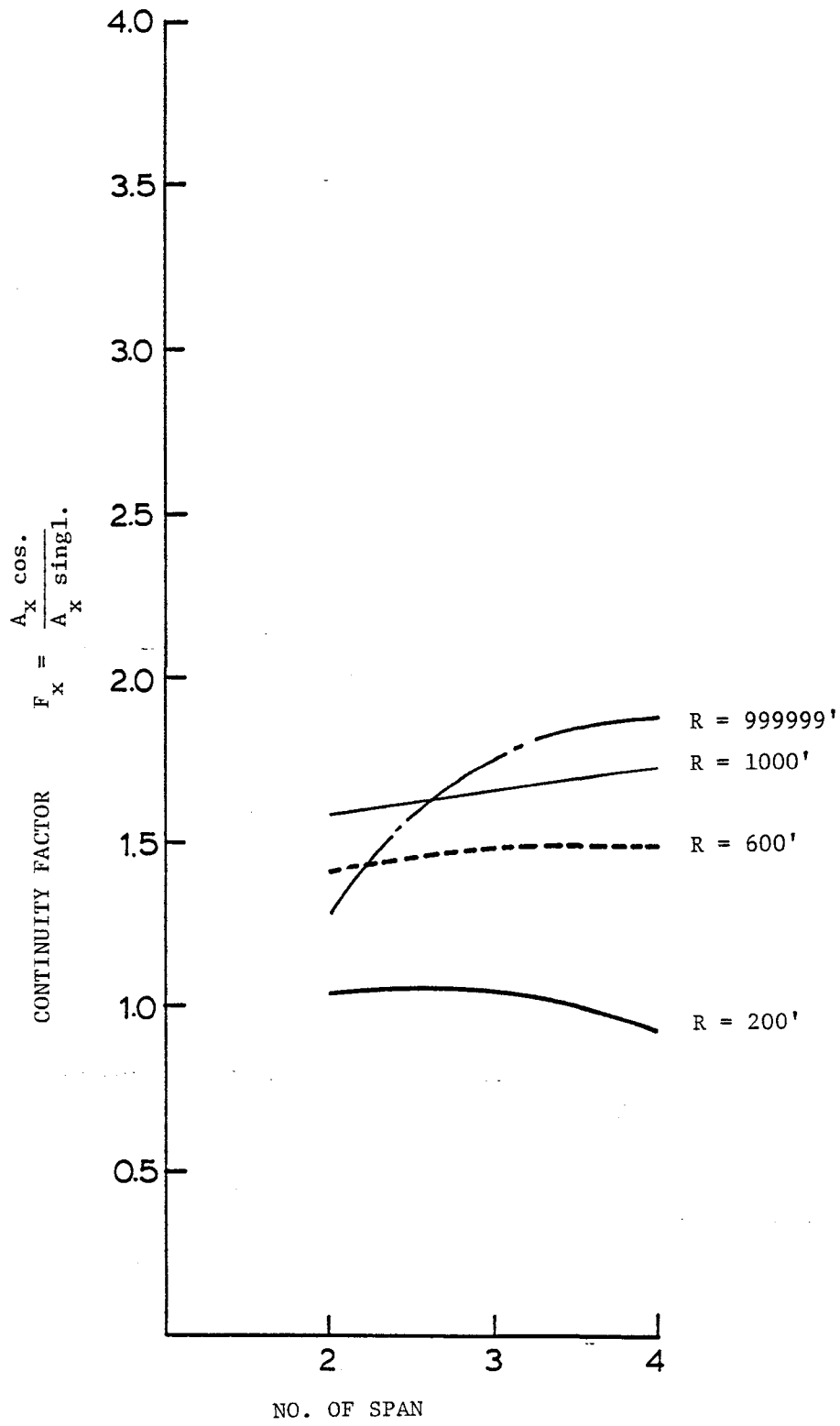


FIGURE 61

L = 50'

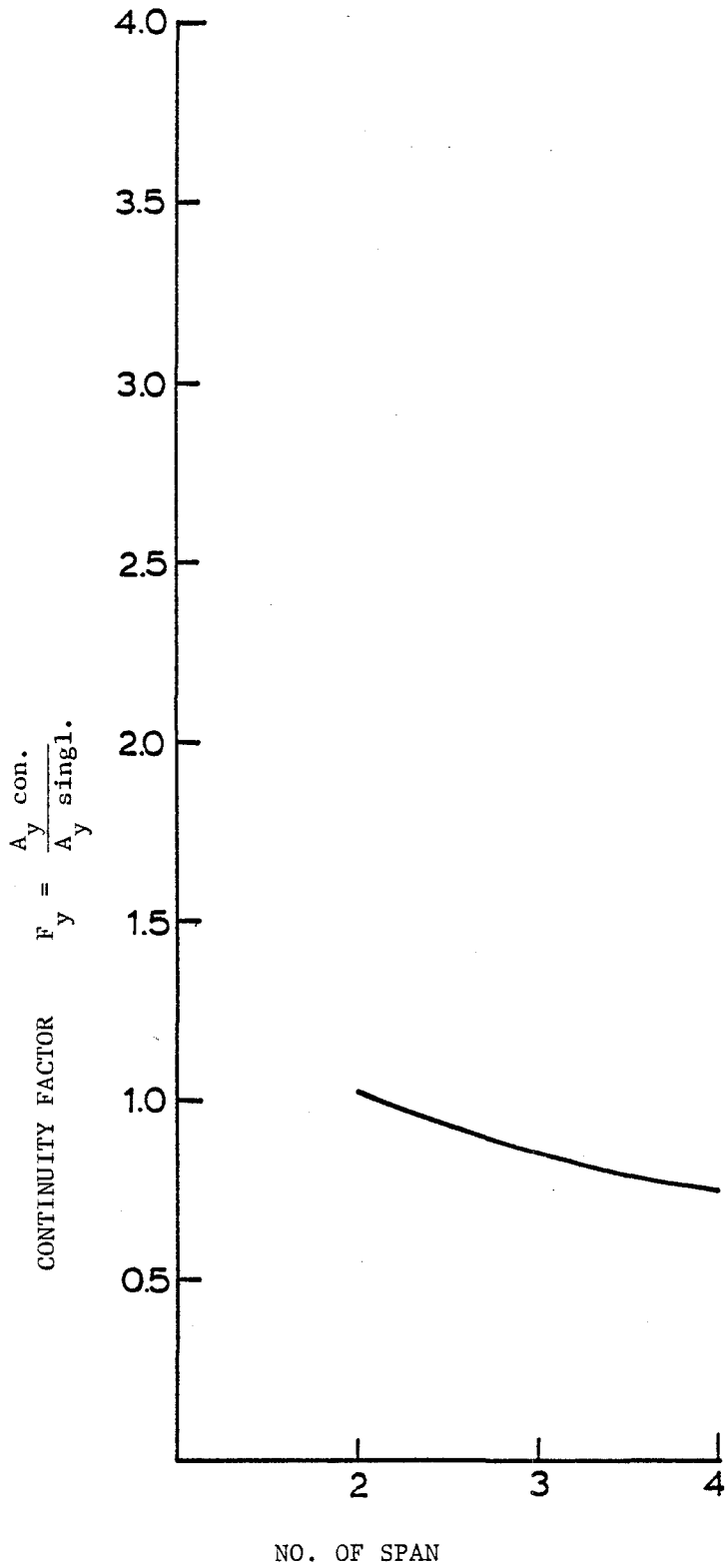


FIGURE 62

L = 100'

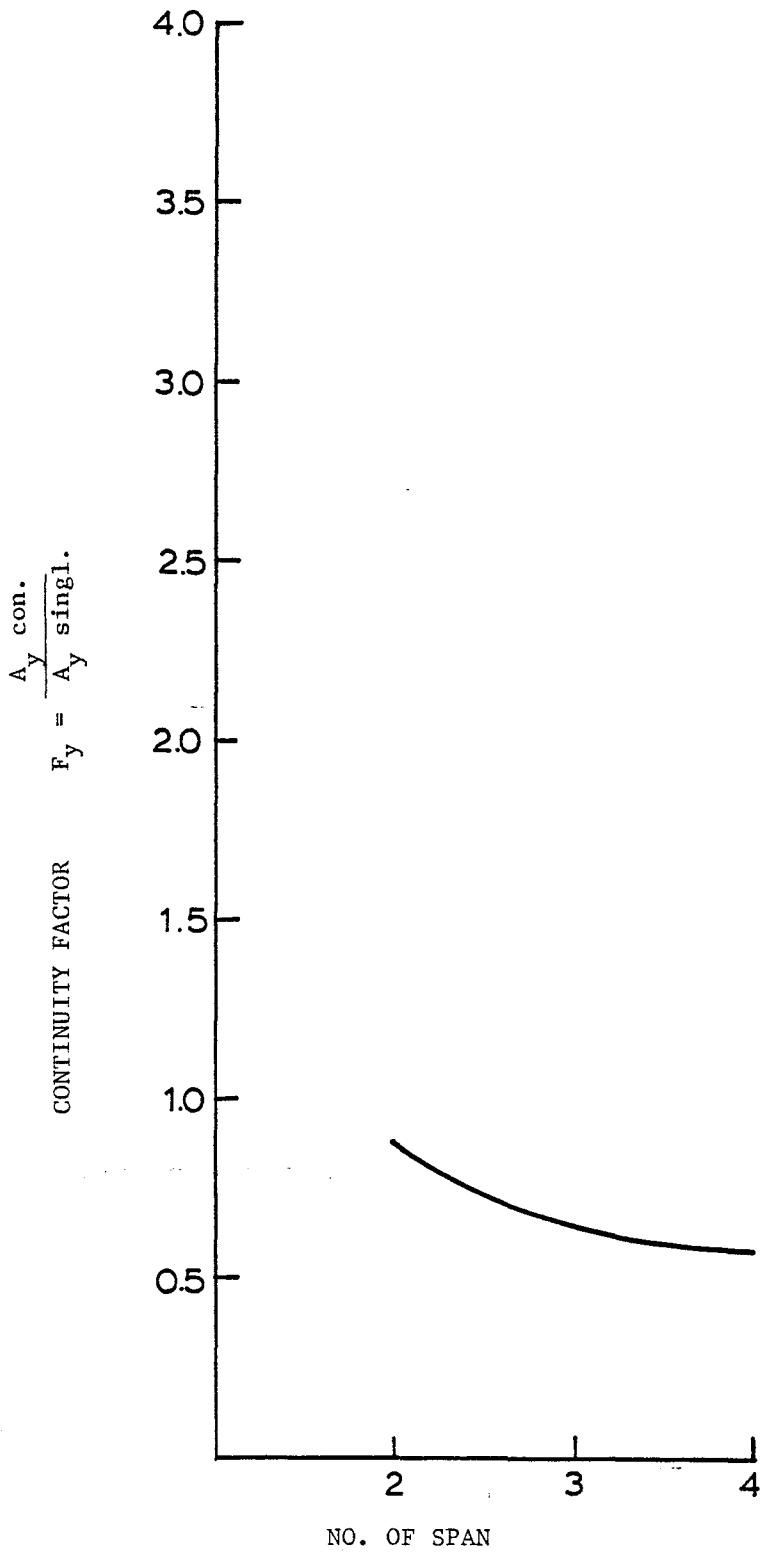


FIGURE 63

L = 150'

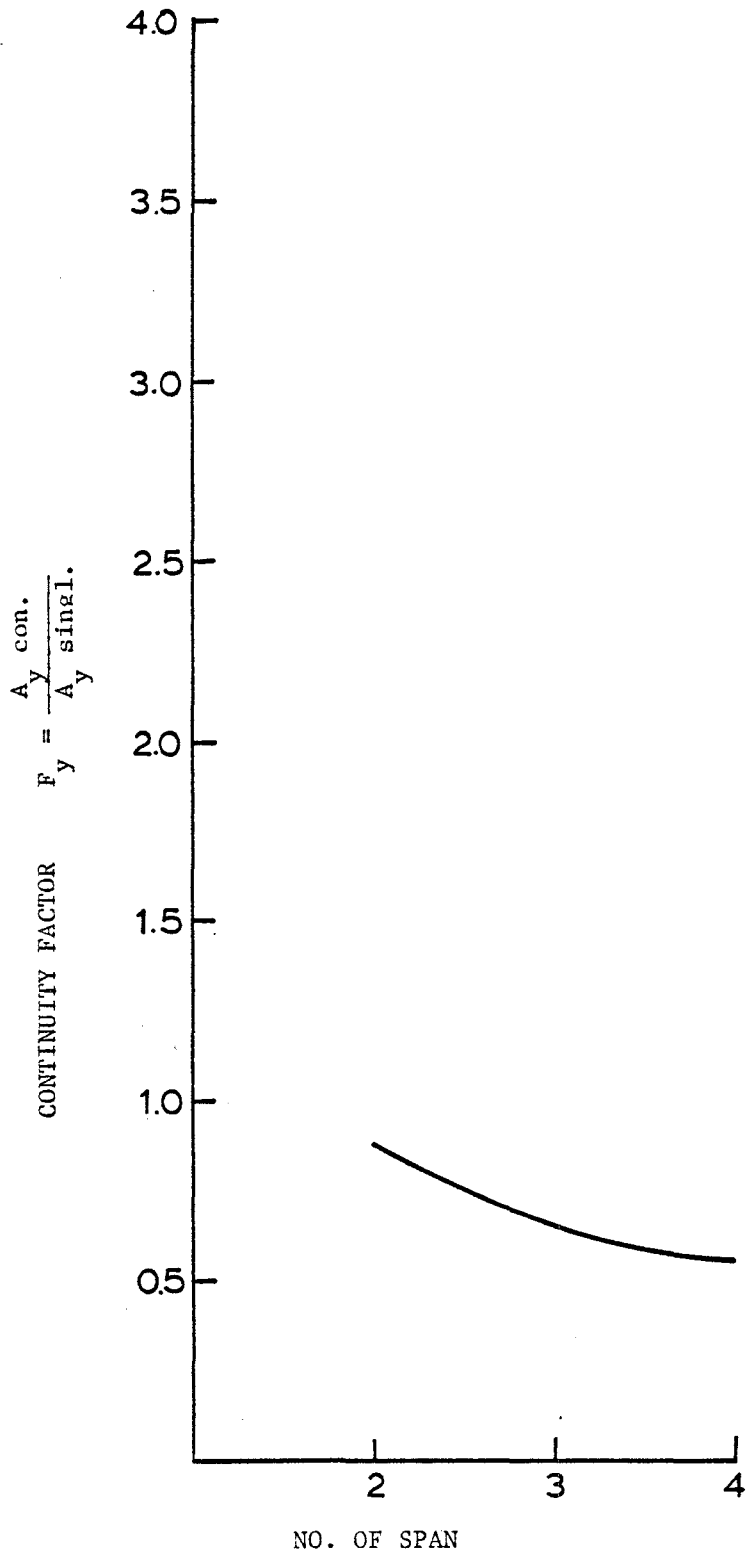


FIGURE 64

L = 50'

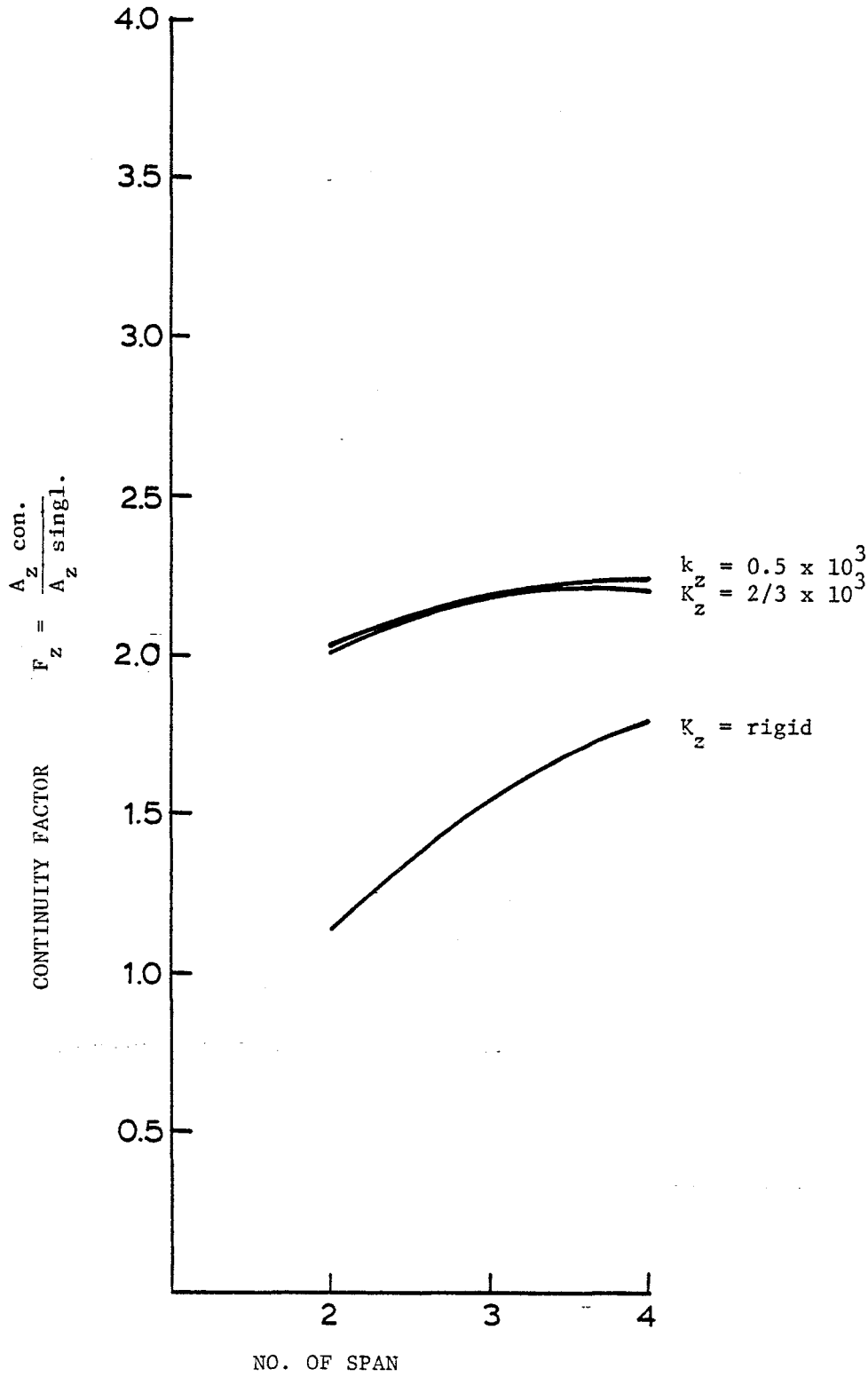


FIGURE 65

L = 100'

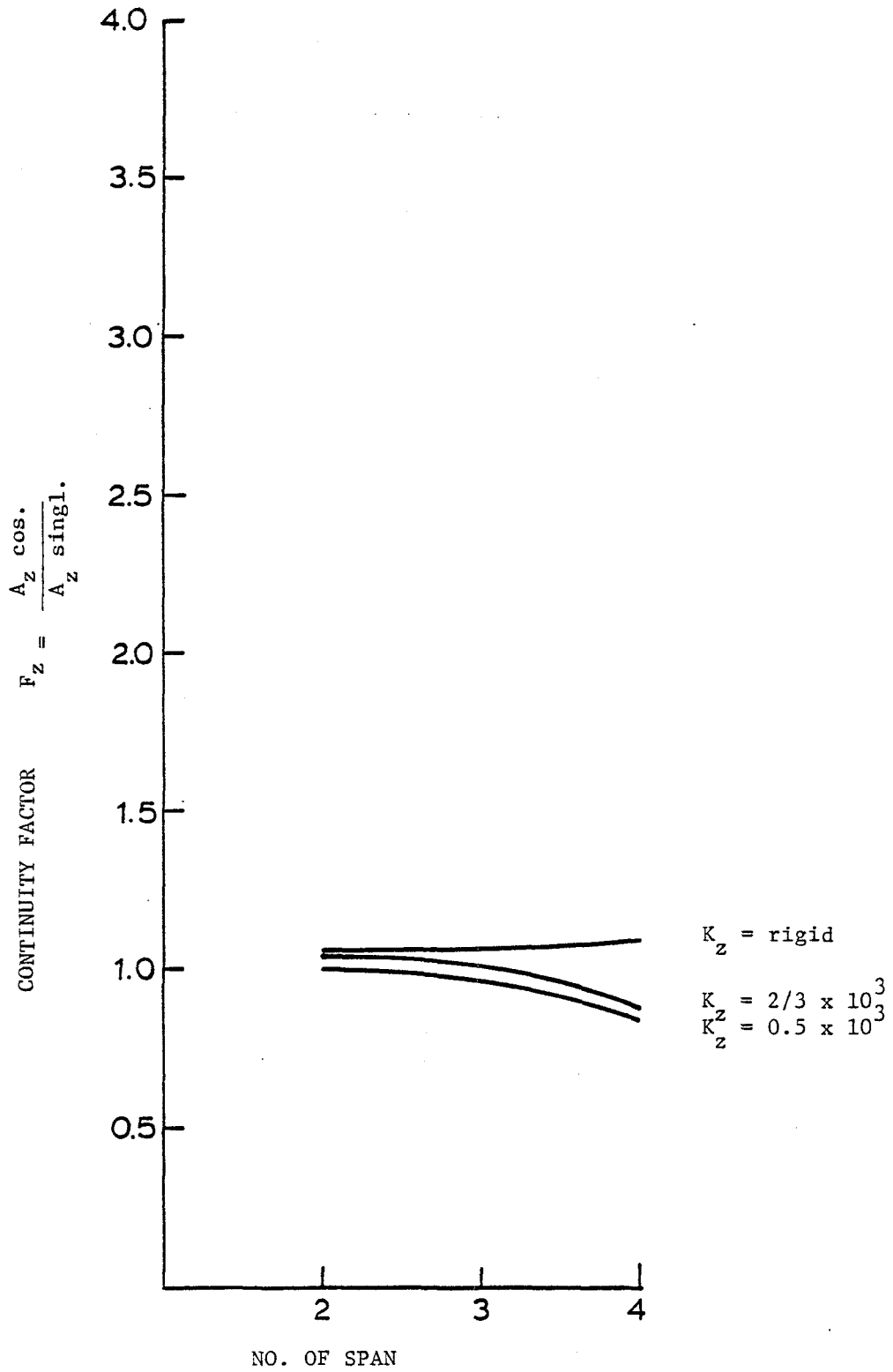


FIGURE 66

L = 150'

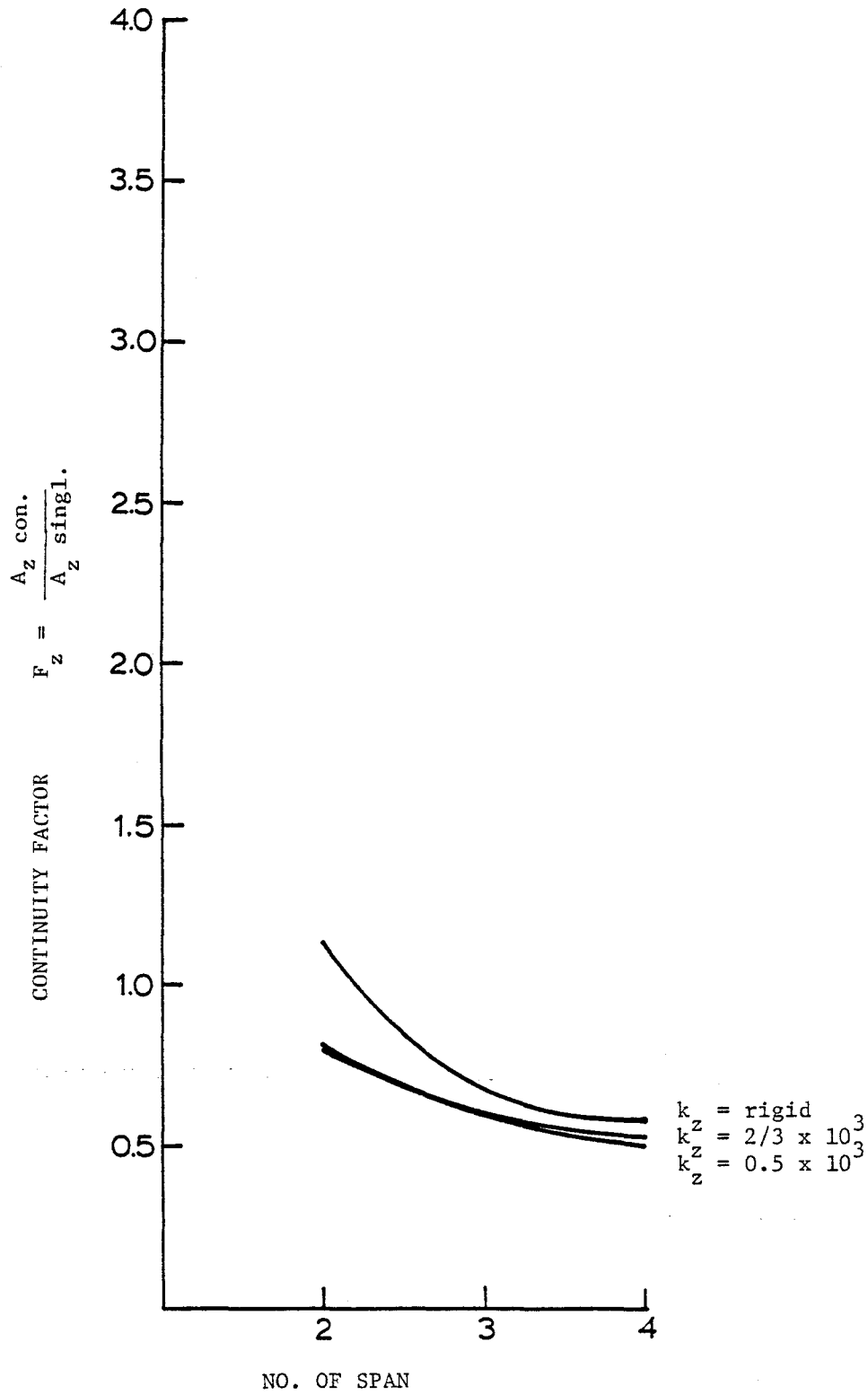


FIGURE 67

L = 50'

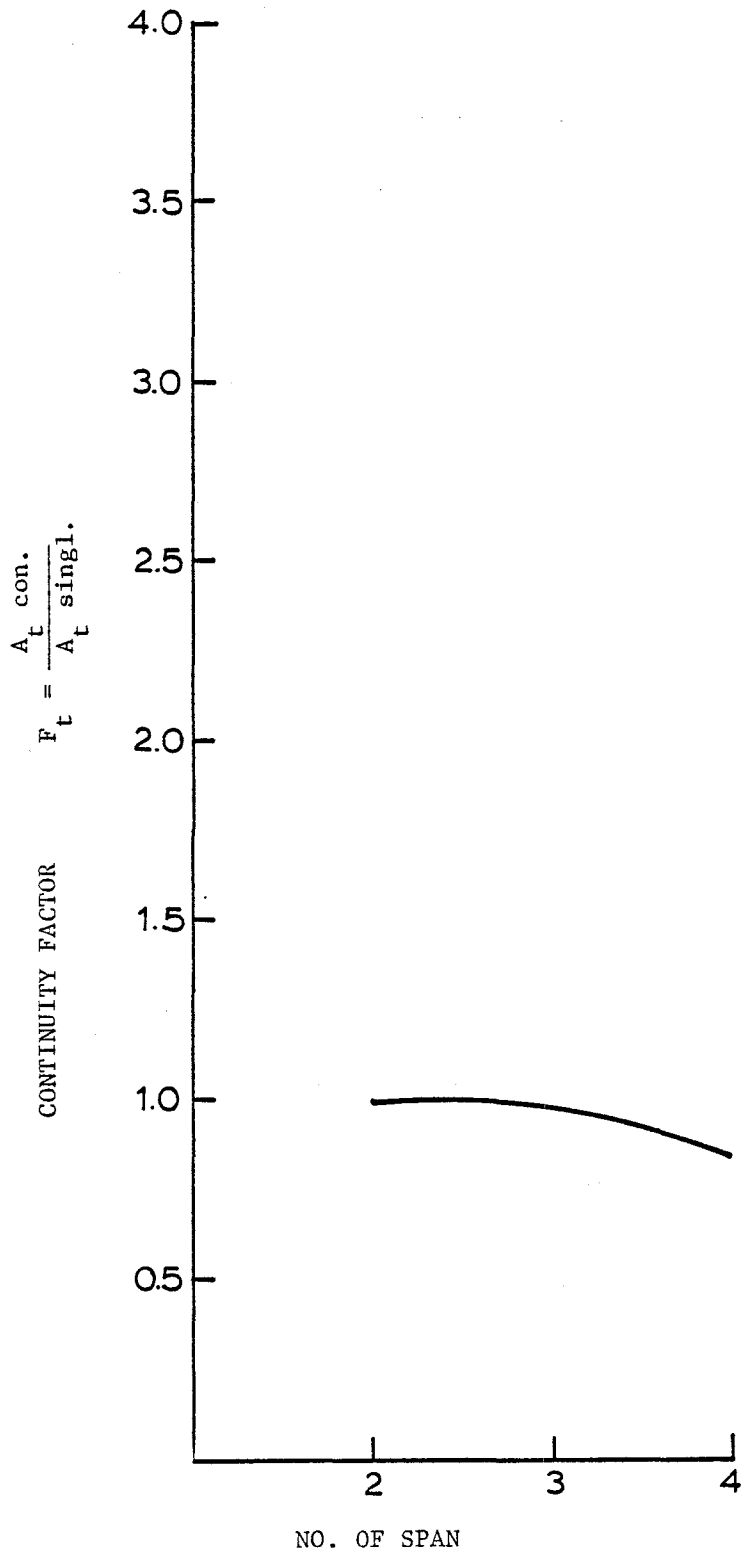


FIGURE 68

L = 100'

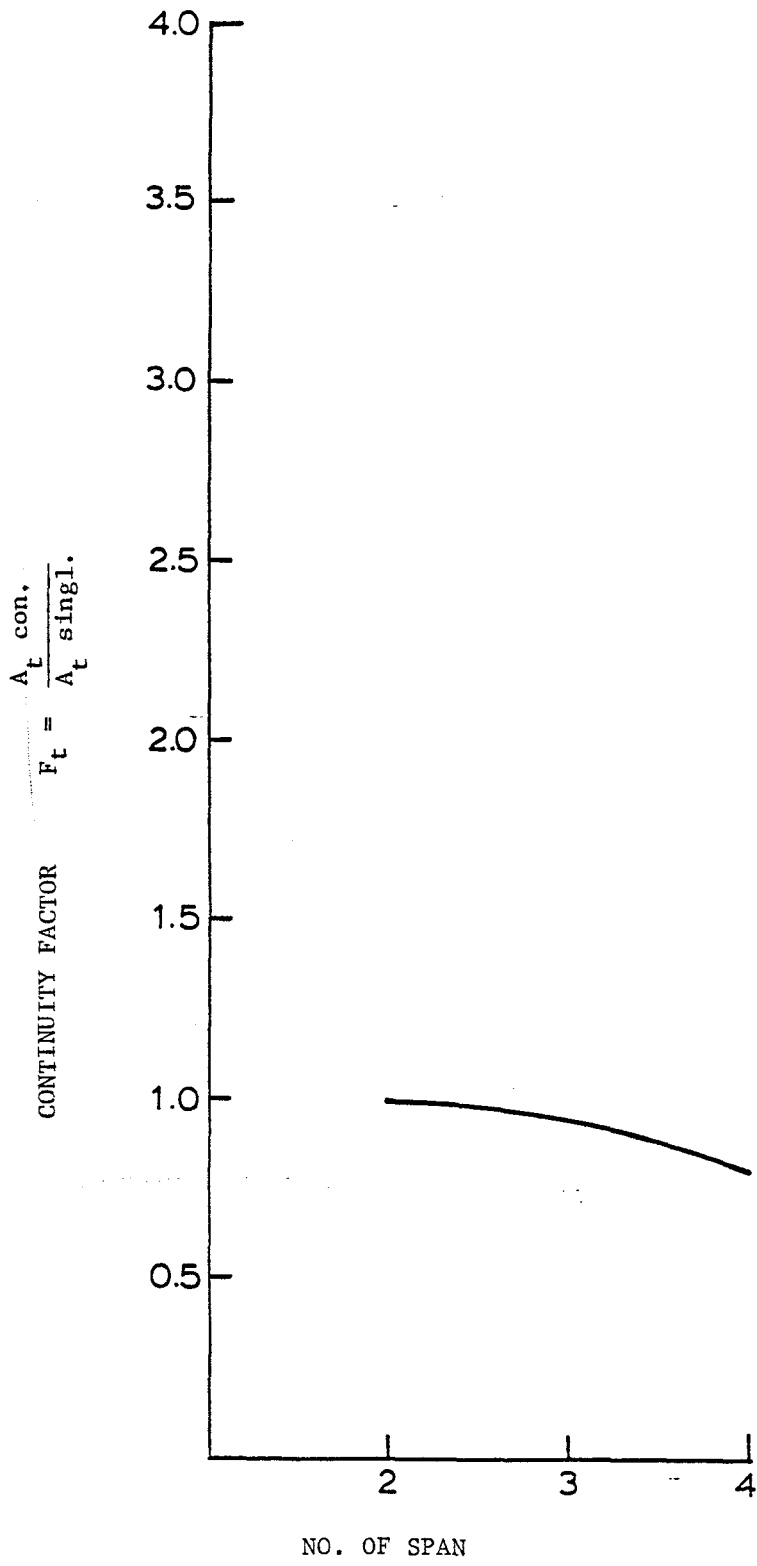


FIGURE 69

L = 150'

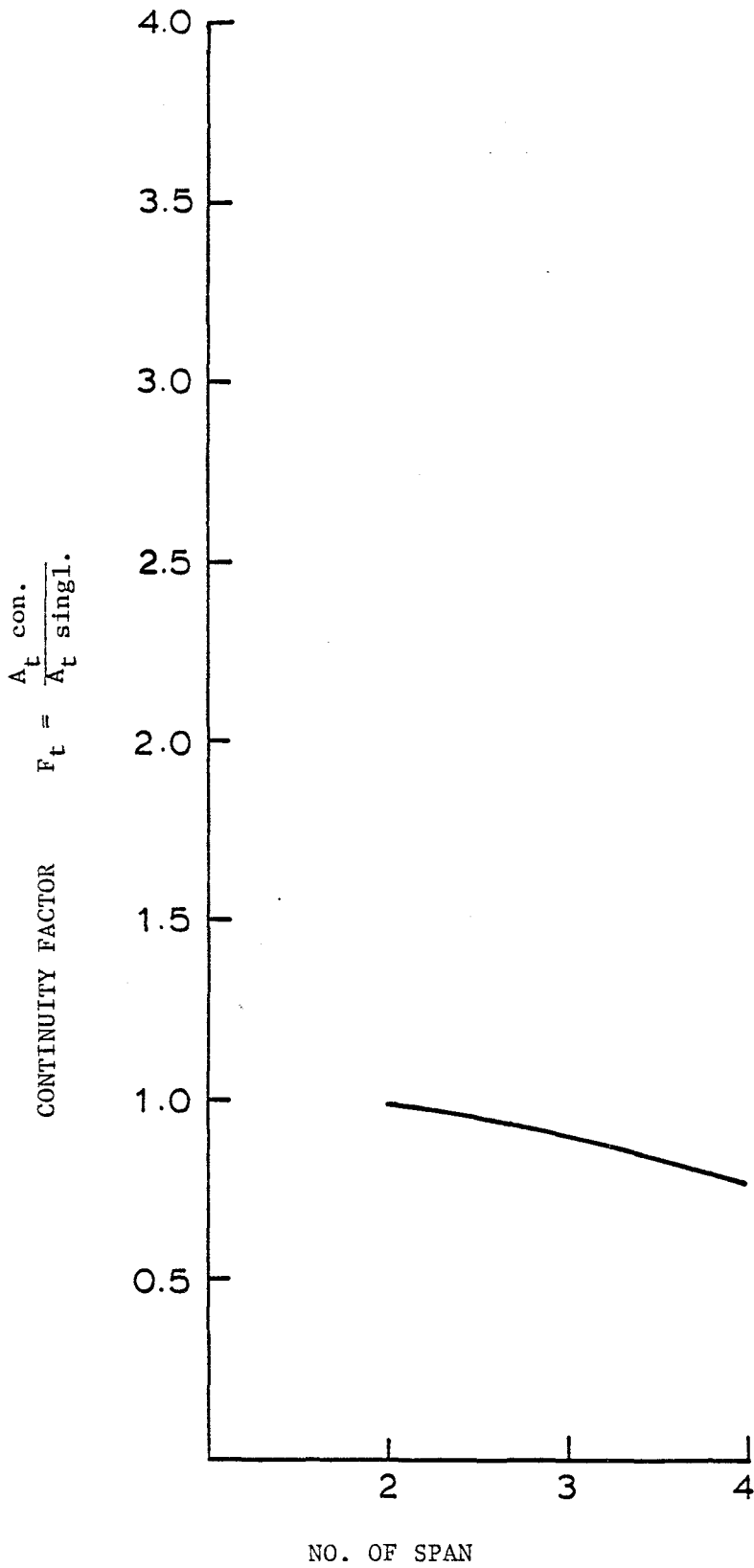
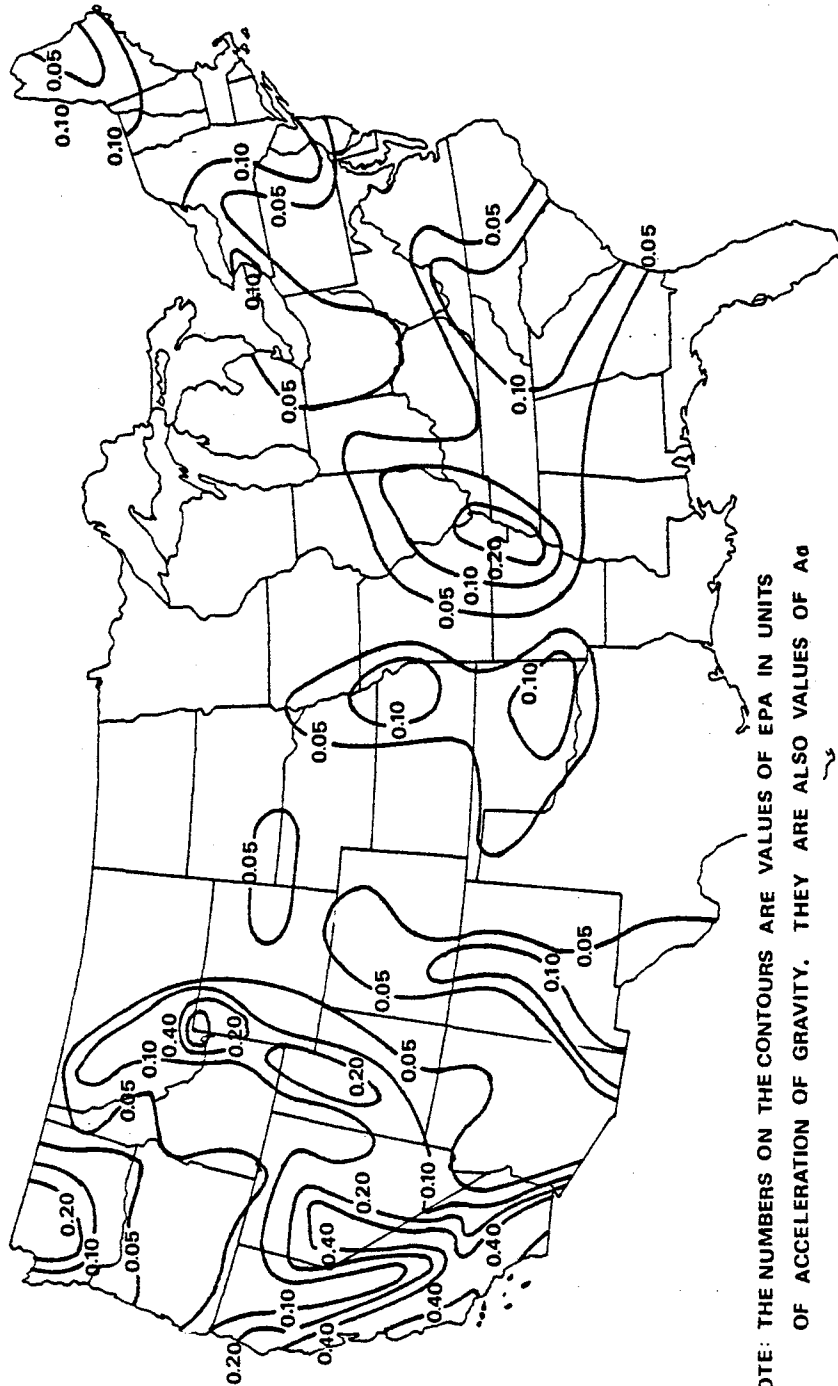


FIGURE 70



NOTE: THE NUMBERS ON THE CONTOURS ARE VALUES OF EPA IN UNITS OF ACCELERATION OF GRAVITY. THEY ARE ALSO VALUES OF A_0

Figure 71 MODIFYING FACTOR - K_p


```

LIN*DATA(1).CASE(12)
1 2 2 24 50.8 150. 11.0 0. 9.0 4.0
600:
100:
80:
40:
R.0 0.0 15.0 2.0 0.0 50.0 2.08 2.08
1 213.97713.977 57.0 57.0 0.5 15.0 15.0 1.1251.125 92.0 0.875
1 72.0 4.11 7.35 144.0 0.5 40.6 15.0 1
2 213.97713.977 57.0 57.0 0.5 40.6 15.0 2.0002.000 92.0 1.125
2 72.0 4.11 7.35 144.0 0.5 40.6 15.0 1
3 213.97713.977 57.0 57.0 0.5 40.6 15.0 1.1251.125 92.0 0.875
3 72.0 4.11 7.35 144.0 0.5 40.6 15.0 1
4 0.537 4 7.35 5.25 40.6 1
999999 1.
6 0.4 1.
6 1 1.
6 1.

```

END

 * GIRDER GEOMETRY *

SPAN LENGTH = 200.000 FT.
 RADIUS OF CURVATURE = 600.000 FT.
 NUMBER OF INTERIOR SUPPORTS = 1
 NUMBER OF BOX = 3

 * STRUCTURAL DETAILS *

DESIGN SLAB DEPTH (IN)	8.000	INTEGRAL NS THICKNESS (IN)	.000	HAUNCH WIDTH (IN)	15.000	DEPTH (IN)	2.000	UTILITY WEIGHT (PSF)	.000	RAILING WEIGHT (LB/FT)	50.000	OVERHANG WIDTH RIGHT (FT)	2.080	OVERHANG WIDTH LEFT (FT)	2.080
CURB WIDTH (IN)	.000	CURB HEIGHT (IN)	.000	SIDEWALK WIDTH (IN)	.000	HEIGHT (IN)	.000	CLEAR ROADWAY (FT)	42.000	SPACING BETWEEN (IN)	50.000	ANGLE BETWEEN SLAB & HORIZONTAL (RADIAN)	.000		

 * CONCRETE AND STEEL PROPERTIES *

WT. OF WEARING SURF. (PSF)	.000	AREA OF MISC. CONCRETE (IN**2)	9.000	S.D.L.	24	ES/EC FOR L.L.	8	COMP. STRENGTH CONCRETE (KSI)	4.000	WT OF CONCRETE (PCF)	150.000	STEEL STRENGTH POSIT. (KSI)	36.0	STEEL STRENGTH NEG. (KSI)	50.0
----------------------------	------	--------------------------------	-------	--------	----	----------------	---	-------------------------------	-------	----------------------	---------	-----------------------------	------	---------------------------	------

 ** SECTION NO. 1 **

(1) SECTION LENGTH (FT.) = 80.000

(2) PLATE SIZES:

ANGLE BETWEEN WEB & VERTICAL LEFT (RADIANS)	WEB DEPTH LEFT (IN)	WEB DEPTH RIGHT (IN)	WEB THICKNESS LEFT (IN)	WEB THICKNESS RIGHT (IN)	WIDTH LEFT (IN)	WIDTH RIGHT (IN)	TOP FLANGE THICKNESS LEFT (IN)	TOP FLANGE THICKNESS RIGHT (IN)	BOTTOM FLANGE WIDTH (IN)	BOTTOM FLANGE THICKNESS (IN)
.244	57.000	57.000	.500	.500	15.000	15.000	1.125	1.125	92.000	.875

(3) SECTION PROPERTIES :

CONC. N = 24

CONC. N = 8

SDL. COMP.

LL. COMP.

(A) BENDING:

[1] MOM. INERTIA	I _Z	I _Y	I _{ZY}
	103234.402	46239.711	.000
[2] SECTION MODULUS	STZLL	STZLR	STZRR
	-3710.529	3115.272	-6571.528
	-2710.529	3115.272	-6571.528
	-3710.529	3115.272	-6571.528
	-2710.529	3115.272	-6571.528
	75326.570	49326.570	-15855.902
[3] 1ST MOM. INERTIA	QZL1	QZL2	QZRL
	-885.174	-885.174	-881.725
	-885.174	-881.725	-885.174
	2069.604	2069.604	2069.604
	-2069.604	-2069.604	-2069.604

(B) DISTORSION:

LA4	CA1	CON	WAA	RRO
	25625008.000	19131461.000	1105148592.128	8662025.000
	.000	.000	.000	.000
	13277533.000	35674855.000	29058808720.511	395742.707
	19642432.250	29706956.350	223155663.662	6104939.562
	.000	.000	.000	.000

(C) TORSION:

WARPING ST. VENANT	I _W	K _T
	8662025.000	39480.359
	219.315	1406.729
	-219.315	-1406.729

(D) NORMAL WARPING:

WNLL	WNLR	WNTR	WNTRL
	48.013	48.013	-46.440
	228.969	228.969	-233.124
	228.969	228.969	-233.124

WRBL = 308.550
 WNRB = -311.895

-1172.177
 1172.177

-79.686
 84.282

(4) STIFFENER & BRACING DETAILS :

(A) BRACING:	TYPE	AREA (IN**2)	DIAPH SPACING (IN)	EQ. PLATE THICK (IN)
DEAD LOAD (NON-COMP) :	1	4.1100	144.0000	.0262
SOL. LOAD (COMP.) :	1	4.1100	144.0000	.5507
LL. LOAD (COMP.) :	1	4.1100	144.0000	1.2173

(B) STIFFENERS:

BOTTOM FLANGE : NUMBER STIFFENERS = 1
 AREA = 7.350
 INERTIA = 40.600
 WEB : SPACING = 72.000

(5) LOADING INFORMATION :

UNIFORM LOADING (K/IN) UNIFORM TORQUE (K-IN/IN)
 DEAD LOAD = .1811 .0000
 SUP. DEAD LOAD = .0028 .0000

WMBL=
WMBR=

-1269.436
-1269.438

547.046
-548.160

-172.891
-174.443

(4) STIFFENER & BRACING DETAILS :

(A) BRACING:	TYPE	AREA (IN**2)	DIAPH SPACING (IN)	EQ. PLATE THICK (IN)
DEAD LOAD (NON-COMP):	1	4.1100	144.0000	.0271
SDL. LOAD (COMP.):	1	4.1100	144.0000	.7107
LL. LOAD (COMP.):	1	4.1100	144.0000	1.3864

(B) STIFFENERS:

BOTTOM FLANGE : NUMBER STIFFENERS = 1
 AREA = 7.350
 INERTIA = 40.600
WEB : SPACING = 72.000

(5) LOADING INFORMATION :

UNIFORM LOADING (K/IN)	UNIFORM TORQUE (K-IN/IN)
DEAD LOAD = .1966	.0000
SUP. DEAD LOAD = .0028	.0000

 ** SECTION NO. 3 **

(1) SECTION LENGTH (FT.) = 80.000

(2) PLATE SIZES:

ANGLE BETWEEN WEB & VERTICAL LEFT (RADIAN)	WEB DEPTH LEFT (IN)	WEB DEPTH RIGHT (IN)	WEB THICKNESS LEFT (IN)	WEB THICKNESS RIGHT (IN)	TOP FLANGE WIDTH LEFT (IN)	TOP FLANGE WIDTH RIGHT (IN)	TOP FLANGE THICKNESS LEFT (IN)	TOP FLANGE THICKNESS RIGHT (IN)	BOTTOM FLANGE WIDTH LEFT (IN)	BOTTOM FLANGE WIDTH RIGHT (IN)	BOTTOM FLANGE THICKNESS LEFT (IN)	BOTTOM FLANGE THICKNESS RIGHT (IN)
.244	57.000	57.000	.500	.500	15.000	15.000	1.125	1.125	92.000	92.000	.875	.875

(3) SECTION PROPERTIES :

CONC. N= 24

CONC. N= 8

SDL. COMP.

LL. COMP.

DL. NON-COMP.

(A) BENDING:

[1] MOM.
 IZ= 158092.387
 IY= 473934.965
 IZY= .000

[2] SECTION
 MODULUS

SIZLL= 5065.624
 SIZLR= 7001.818
 SIZRR= 899.823
 SIZRL= 8063.632
 SIZRR= 7001.818
 SIZLL= 5065.624
 SIZLR= 7001.818
 SIZRR= 899.823
 SIZRL= 8063.632
 SIZRR= 7001.818
 SIZLL= 5065.624
 SIZLR= 7001.818
 SIZRR= 899.823
 SIZRL= 8063.632
 SIZRR= 7001.818
 SIZLL= 5065.624
 SIZLR= 7001.818
 SIZRR= 899.823
 SIZRL= 8063.632
 SIZRR= 7001.818

[3] 1ST MOM.
 INERTIA

QZL1= 1370.468
 QZL2= 1183.823
 QZR1= 1183.823
 QZR2= 1370.468
 QYR1= 2890.104
 QYR2= 3570.783
 QYR2= 3570.782

(B) DISTORSION:

LA4= .000
 CAW= .000
 COM= .000
 WAA= .000
 WRA= .000

(C) TORSION:

WARPING
 ST. VENANT

IW= 10455643.875
 KW= 395742.707

(D) NORMAL WARPING:

WNTLL= 219.215
 WNTLR= 1406.729
 WNTRR= 219.215
 WNTAL= -1406.729

WNL=

-1172.177

308.200

-79.686

WNR=

-1172.177

-308.328

87.262

(4) STIFFENER & BRACING DETAILS :

(A) BRACING:	TYPE	AREA (IN**2)	DIAPH SPACING (IN)	EQ. PLATE THICK (IN)
DEAD LOAD (NON-COMP):	1	4.1100	144.0000	.0262
SDL LOAD (COMP.):	1	4.1100	144.0000	.5507
LL LOAD (COMP.):	1	4.1100	144.0000	1.2173

(B) STIFFENERS:

BOTTOM FLANGE : NUMBER STIFFENERS = 1
 AREA = 7.350
 INERTIA = 40.600
 WEB : SPACING = 72.000

(5) LOADING INFORMATION :

UNIFORM LOADING (K/IN) UNIFORM TORQUE (K-IN/IN)
 DEAD LOAD = .1811 .0000
 SUP. DEAD LOAD = .0028 .0000

BRIDGE TOTAL WEIGHT:

TOTAL CONCRETE WEIGHT (K)	298.9970	TOTAL STEEL WEIGHT (K)	143.95056	TOTAL WEIGHT (K)	442.15026	TOTAL CONCRETE VOLUME (CUBIC YARD)	73.62956
---------------------------	----------	------------------------	-----------	------------------	-----------	------------------------------------	----------

LOADING NO. 1

NLJ
1

ACTIONS APPLIED AT JOINTS

JOINT	RX	RY	RZ	MX	MY	MZ
6	1.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00

JOINT	DX	DY	DZ	DMX	DMY	DMZ
1	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.490	0.000
2	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.355	0.000
3	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.200	0.000
4	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.765	0.000
5	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.521	0.000
6	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.506	0.000
7	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.706	0.000
8	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.506	0.000
9	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.506	0.000
10	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.506	0.000
11	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.506	0.000
12	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.506	0.000
13	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.506	0.000
14	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.506	0.000
15	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.506	0.000
16	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.506	0.000
17	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.506	0.000
18	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.506	0.000
19	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.506	0.000
20	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.506	0.000
21	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.506	0.000
22	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.506	0.000

JOINT DISPLACEMENTS

MEMBER END-ACTIONS

MEMBER	LMX	LMY	LMZ	LRX	LRY	LRZ	RMX	RMY	RMZ
1	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
2	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
3	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
4	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
5	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
6	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
7	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
8	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
9	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
10	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
11	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
12	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
13	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
14	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
15	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
16	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
17	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
18	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
19	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
20	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
21	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
22	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

EQUIVALENT CASE
SUPPORT REACTIONS

JOINT	ARX	ARY	ARZ	AMX	AMY	AMZ
1	.1298+04	.0000	.9502+02	.0000	.0000	.0000
21	.0000	.0000	-.5516+02	.0000	.0000	.0000
22	.2239+03	.0000	-.3974+02	.0000	-.4777+03	.0000

STRUCTURE DATA

M	N	NJ	NR	NRJ	E	1197.
21	119	22	13	3	26000.	1197.

COORDINATES OF JOINTS

JOINT	X	Y	Z
1	.00	.00	.00
2	187.229	.00	.00
3	356.365	.00	.00
4	525.501	.00	.00
5	694.637	.00	.00
6	863.773	.00	.00
7	1032.909	.00	.00
8	1202.045	.00	.00
9	1371.181	.00	.00
10	1540.317	.00	.00
11	1709.453	.00	.00
12	1878.589	.00	.00
13	2047.725	.00	.00
14	2216.861	.00	.00
15	2386.000	.00	.00
16	2555.136	.00	.00
17	2724.272	.00	.00
18	2893.408	.00	.00
19	3062.544	.00	.00
20	3231.680	.00	.00
21	3400.816	.00	.00
22	3570.000	.00	.00

MEMBER INFORMATION

MEMBER	J	K	AX	AY	AZ	IX	IY	IZ	IA	MGTH
1	1	2	.67	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	0	120.00
2	2	3	.67	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	0	120.00
3	3	4	.67	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	0	120.00
4	4	5	.67	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	0	120.00
5	5	6	.67	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	0	120.00
6	6	7	.67	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	0	120.00
7	7	8	.67	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	0	120.00
8	8	9	.67	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	0	120.00
9	9	10	.67	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	0	120.00
10	10	11	.67	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	0	120.00
11	11	12	.67	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	0	120.00
12	12	13	.67	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	0	120.00
13	13	14	.67	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	0	120.00
14	14	15	.67	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	0	120.00
15	15	16	.67	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	0	120.00
16	16	17	.67	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	0	120.00
17	17	18	.67	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	0	120.00
18	18	19	.67	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	0	120.00
19	19	20	.67	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	0	120.00
20	20	21	.67	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	0	120.00
21	21	22	.67	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	0	120.00

JOINT RESTRAINTS

JOINT	RRX	RRY	RRZ	RMX	RMY	RMZ
21	1	1	1	0	0	0
22	0	1	1	1	1	1

IURW= 12

LOADING NO. 2

NLJ
1

ACTIONS APPLIED AT JOINTS

JOINT	RX	RY	RZ	MX	MY	MZ
6	.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	.00

JOINT DISPLACEMENTS

JOINT	DX	DY	DZ	DMX	DMY	DMZ
2	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
3	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
4	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
5	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
6	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
8	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
9	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
11	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
12	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
13	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
14	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
15	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
16	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
17	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
18	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
19	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
20	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
21	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
22	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00

MEMBER END-ACTIONS

MEMBER	END	RX	RY	RZ	MX	MY	MZ
1	1	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
1	2	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
2	1	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
2	2	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
3	1	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
3	2	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
4	1	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
4	2	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
5	1	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
5	2	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
6	1	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
6	2	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
8	1	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
8	2	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
9	1	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
9	2	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
11	1	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
11	2	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
12	1	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
12	2	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
13	1	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
13	2	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
14	1	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
14	2	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
15	1	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
15	2	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
16	1	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
16	2	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
17	1	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
17	2	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
18	1	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
18	2	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
19	1	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
19	2	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
20	1	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
20	2	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
21	1	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
21	2	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
22	1	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
22	2	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00


```

15 16718901
16 118901
17 118901
18 2340235544
19 2340235544
20 2340235544
21 2340235544
22 2340235544
23 2340235544
24 2340235544
25 2340235544
26 2340235544
27 2340235544
28 2340235544
29 2340235544
30 2340235544
31 2340235544
32 2340235544
33 2340235544
34 2340235544
35 2340235544
36 2340235544
37 2340235544
38 2340235544
39 2340235544
40 2340235544
41 2340235544
42 2340235544
43 2340235544
44 2340235544
45 2340235544
46 2340235544
47 2340235544
48 2340235544
49 2340235544
50 2340235544
51 2340235544
52 2340235544
53 2340235544
54 2340235544
55 2340235544
56 2340235544
57 2340235544
58 2340235544
59 2340235544
60 2340235544
61 2340235544
62 2340235544
63 2340235544
64 2340235544
65 2340235544
66 2340235544
67 2340235544
68 2340235544
69 2340235544
70 2340235544
71 2340235544
72 2340235544
73 2340235544
74 2340235544
75 2340235544
76 2340235544
77 2340235544
78 2340235544
79 2340235544
80 2340235544
81 2340235544
82 2340235544
83 2340235544
84 2340235544
85 2340235544
86 2340235544
87 2340235544
88 2340235544
89 2340235544
90 2340235544
91 2340235544
92 2340235544
93 2340235544
94 2340235544
95 2340235544
96 2340235544
97 2340235544
98 2340235544
99 2340235544
100 2340235544

```

EQUIVALENT CASE
SUPPORT REACTIONS

```

JOINT  ARX  ARY  ARZ  AMX  AMY  AMZ
21  3310-02  2499+03  3722-01  3003+04  0000  0000
22  0000  2499+03  3722-01  3003+04  0000  0000
23  3302-02  7753+03  7564-01  4737+00  3781-06  3961-01

```

STRUCTURE DATA

```

M  N  NJ  NR  NRJ  E
21 119 22 13 3 29000. 11197.

```

COORDINATES OF JOINTS

```

JOINT  X  Y  Z
1  0.00  0.00  0.00
2  0.00  0.00  0.00
3  0.00  0.00  0.00
4  0.00  0.00  0.00
5  0.00  0.00  0.00
6  0.00  0.00  0.00
7  0.00  0.00  0.00
8  0.00  0.00  0.00
9  0.00  0.00  0.00
10 0.00  0.00  0.00
11 0.00  0.00  0.00
12 0.00  0.00  0.00
13 0.00  0.00  0.00
14 0.00  0.00  0.00
15 0.00  0.00  0.00
16 0.00  0.00  0.00
17 0.00  0.00  0.00
18 0.00  0.00  0.00
19 0.00  0.00  0.00
20 0.00  0.00  0.00
21 0.00  0.00  0.00
22 0.00  0.00  0.00
23 0.00  0.00  0.00

```

MEMBER INFORMATION

```

MEMBER  J  JK  JN  JO  JZ  JY  JX  LENGTH  IAA
1  1  2  3  4  5  6  7  120.000  0000000000
2  1  2  3  4  5  6  7  120.000  0000000000
3  1  2  3  4  5  6  7  120.000  0000000000
4  1  2  3  4  5  6  7  120.000  0000000000
5  1  2  3  4  5  6  7  120.000  0000000000
6  1  2  3  4  5  6  7  120.000  0000000000
7  1  2  3  4  5  6  7  120.000  0000000000
8  1  2  3  4  5  6  7  120.000  0000000000
9  1  2  3  4  5  6  7  120.000  0000000000
10 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  120.000  0000000000
11 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  120.000  0000000000
12 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  120.000  0000000000
13 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  120.000  0000000000
14 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  120.000  0000000000
15 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  120.000  0000000000
16 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  120.000  0000000000
17 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  120.000  0000000000
18 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  120.000  0000000000
19 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  120.000  0000000000
20 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  120.000  0000000000
21 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  120.000  0000000000
22 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  120.000  0000000000
23 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  120.000  0000000000

```

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.03	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	1.00
15128779	15128779	15128779	15128779	15128779	15128779	15128779	15128779	15128779	15128779	15128779
4580	7293	7293	7293	7293	7293	7293	7293	7293	7293	7293
53.83	48.48	48.48	48.48	48.48	48.48	48.48	48.48	48.48	48.48	1.00
4295774	395774	395774	395774	395774	395774	395774	395774	395774	395774	395774
59.71	67.71	67.71	67.71	67.71	67.71	67.71	67.71	67.71	67.71	1.00
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.03	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	1.00
15128779	15128779	15128779	15128779	15128779	15128779	15128779	15128779	15128779	15128779	15128779
4580	7293	7293	7293	7293	7293	7293	7293	7293	7293	7293
53.83	48.48	48.48	48.48	48.48	48.48	48.48	48.48	48.48	48.48	1.00
4295774	395774	395774	395774	395774	395774	395774	395774	395774	395774	395774
59.71	67.71	67.71	67.71	67.71	67.71	67.71	67.71	67.71	67.71	1.00

JOINT RESTRAINTS

JOINT	RRX	RRY	RRZ	RMX	RMZ
1	1	1	1	0	0
2	1	1	1	1	1
3	1	1	1	1	1
4	1	1	1	1	1
5	1	1	1	1	1
6	1	1	1	1	1

LOADING NO. 3
MLJ

ACTIONS APPLIED AT JOINTS

JOINT	RX	RY	RZ	MX	MY	MZ
1	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

JOINT DISPLACEMENTS

JOINT	DX	DY	DZ	DMX	DMY	DMZ
1	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
2	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
3	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
4	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
5	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
6	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
7	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
8	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
9	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
10	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
11	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
12	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
13	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
14	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
15	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
16	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
17	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
18	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
19	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
20	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
21	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
22	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

MEMBER END-ACTIONS

MEMBER	LRX	LRZ	LRX	LRZ	RRY	RRZ	RMX	RMZ
1	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
2	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
3	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
4	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
5	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
6	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
7	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
8	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
9	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
10	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
11	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
12	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
13	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
14	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
15	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
16	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
17	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
18	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
19	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
20	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
21	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
22	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

MEMBER	LRX	LY	LRZ	LMX	LMY	LMZ	LRX	RY	RMZ	RMX	RMZ	RMX	RMZ
20	.0000	.7200-07	.0000	.0000	-.2154-10	.0000	.0000	.0000	-.5937-09	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000
21	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000
22	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000
23	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000

MEMBER END-ACTIONS

MEMBER	LRX	LY	LRZ	LMX	LMY	LMZ	LRX	RY	RMZ	RMX	RMZ	RMX	RMZ
1	.0000	.04	.0000	.0000	.0000	.01	.0000	.04	.0000	.00	.00	.00	.00
2	.0000	.04	.0000	.0000	.0000	.01	.0000	.04	.0000	.00	.00	.00	.00
3	.0000	.04	.0000	.0000	.0000	.01	.0000	.04	.0000	.00	.00	.00	.00
4	.0000	.04	.0000	.0000	.0000	.01	.0000	.04	.0000	.00	.00	.00	.00
5	.0000	.04	.0000	.0000	.0000	.01	.0000	.04	.0000	.00	.00	.00	.00
6	.0000	.04	.0000	.0000	.0000	.01	.0000	.04	.0000	.00	.00	.00	.00
7	.0000	.04	.0000	.0000	.0000	.01	.0000	.04	.0000	.00	.00	.00	.00
8	.0000	.04	.0000	.0000	.0000	.01	.0000	.04	.0000	.00	.00	.00	.00
9	.0000	.04	.0000	.0000	.0000	.01	.0000	.04	.0000	.00	.00	.00	.00
10	.0000	.04	.0000	.0000	.0000	.01	.0000	.04	.0000	.00	.00	.00	.00
11	.0000	.04	.0000	.0000	.0000	.01	.0000	.04	.0000	.00	.00	.00	.00
12	.0000	.04	.0000	.0000	.0000	.01	.0000	.04	.0000	.00	.00	.00	.00
13	.0000	.04	.0000	.0000	.0000	.01	.0000	.04	.0000	.00	.00	.00	.00
14	.0000	.04	.0000	.0000	.0000	.01	.0000	.04	.0000	.00	.00	.00	.00
15	.0000	.04	.0000	.0000	.0000	.01	.0000	.04	.0000	.00	.00	.00	.00
16	.0000	.04	.0000	.0000	.0000	.01	.0000	.04	.0000	.00	.00	.00	.00
17	.0000	.04	.0000	.0000	.0000	.01	.0000	.04	.0000	.00	.00	.00	.00
18	.0000	.04	.0000	.0000	.0000	.01	.0000	.04	.0000	.00	.00	.00	.00
19	.0000	.04	.0000	.0000	.0000	.01	.0000	.04	.0000	.00	.00	.00	.00
20	.0000	.04	.0000	.0000	.0000	.01	.0000	.04	.0000	.00	.00	.00	.00
21	.0000	.04	.0000	.0000	.0000	.01	.0000	.04	.0000	.00	.00	.00	.00
22	.0000	.04	.0000	.0000	.0000	.01	.0000	.04	.0000	.00	.00	.00	.00
23	.0000	.04	.0000	.0000	.0000	.01	.0000	.04	.0000	.00	.00	.00	.00

SUPPORT REACTIONS

JOINT	ARX	ARY	ARZ	AMX	AMY	AMZ
1	.0000	.04	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000
21	.0000	.04	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000
22	.0000	.04	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000
23	.0000	.04	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000

EQUIVALENT CASE JOINT DISPLACEMENTS

JOINT	DX	DY	DZ	DMX	DMY	DMZ
1	.0000	.03	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000
2	.0000	.03	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000
3	.0000	.03	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000
4	.0000	.03	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000
5	.0000	.03	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000
6	.0000	.03	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000
7	.0000	.03	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000
8	.0000	.03	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000
9	.0000	.03	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000
10	.0000	.03	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000
11	.0000	.03	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000
12	.0000	.03	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000
13	.0000	.03	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000
14	.0000	.03	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000
15	.0000	.03	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000
16	.0000	.03	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000
17	.0000	.03	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000
18	.0000	.03	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000
19	.0000	.03	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000
20	.0000	.03	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000
21	.0000	.03	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000

FREQUENCY WY = 2.3239
FREQUENCY WZ = 3.2417
FREQUENCY WT = 12.9563
SPECTRUM VALUE AX = 3.4579
SPECTRUM VALUE AY = 2.8839
SPECTRUM VALUE AZ = 4.0953
SPECTRUM VALUE AT = 1.5440