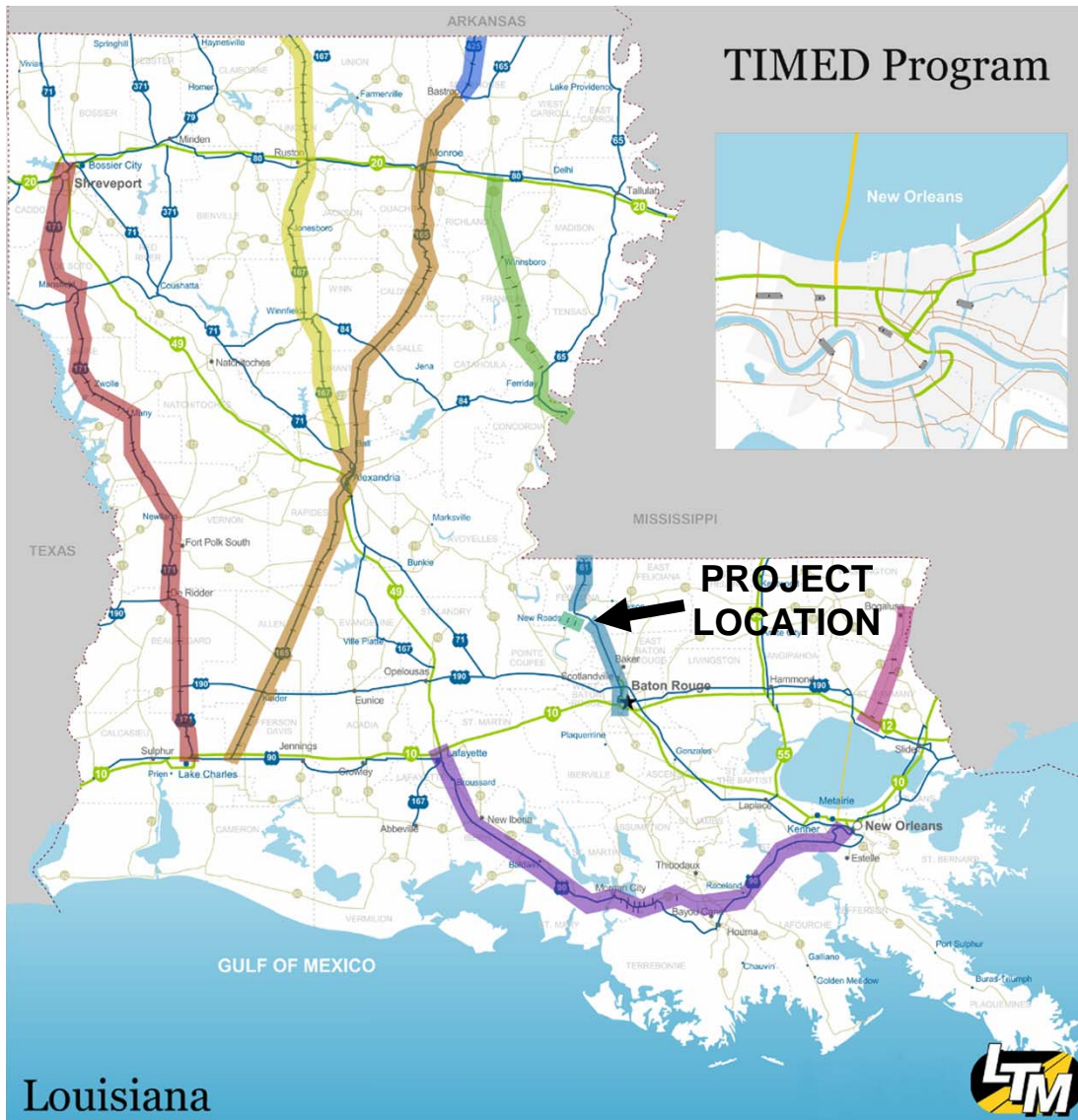


JOHN JAMES AUDUBON BRIDGE



FEHRL US SCAN TOUR
March 30, 2012

Paul Fossier, P.E.
Assistant Bridge Design Administrator
LA DOTD
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JOHN JAMES AUDUBON BRIDGE DESIGN-BUILD PROJECT



LOUISIANA BRIDGE INVENTORY

(2011 FHWA NBI Data)

- 13,153 BRIDGES**
- 7,854 ON SYSTEM (STATE)**
- 5,299 OFF SYSTEM (NON-STATE)**
- 157 ARE MOVABLE (Lift, Swing, Bascule, Pontoon) BRIDGES**
- 21th in US, NUMBER OF BRIDGES**
- 4th in US, BRIDGE AREA (Length x Width)**
- 1st in US, MOVABLE BRIDGES**

BRIDGE INVENTORY

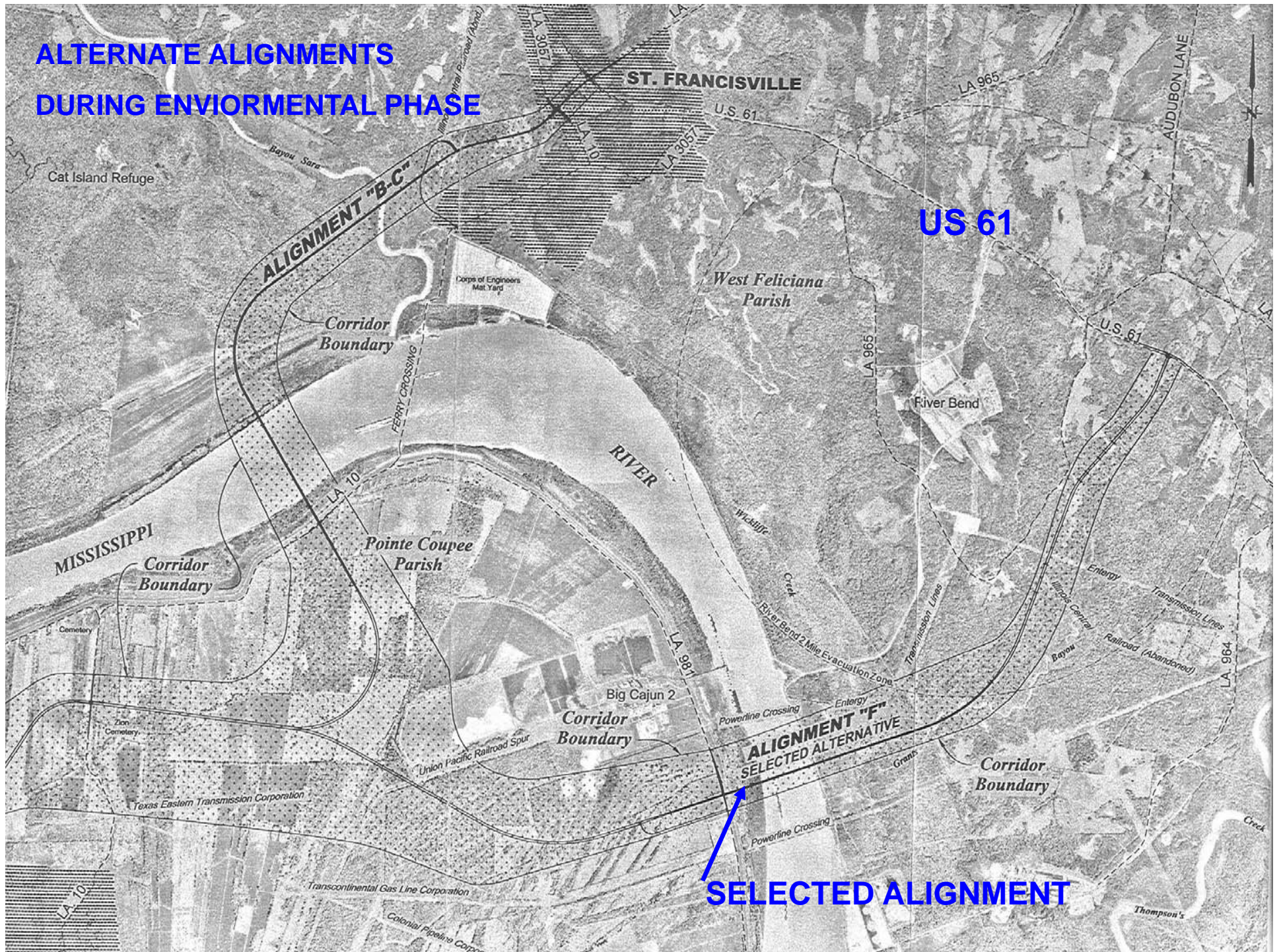
(2011 FHWA NBI Data)

- LONGEST CONTINUOUS STRUCTURE**
 - I-310 TO I-10 TO I-55 STRUCTURE, 38 MILES**
- 12 MISSISSIPPI RIVER CROSSINGS**
 - 11 WITH DEEP CAISSON FOUNDATIONS**
 - 1 WITH LOW WATER FOOTING ON DRILLED SHAFT FOUNDATION**
 - 10 ARE STEEL TRUSS**
 - 2 ARE STAY CABLE**

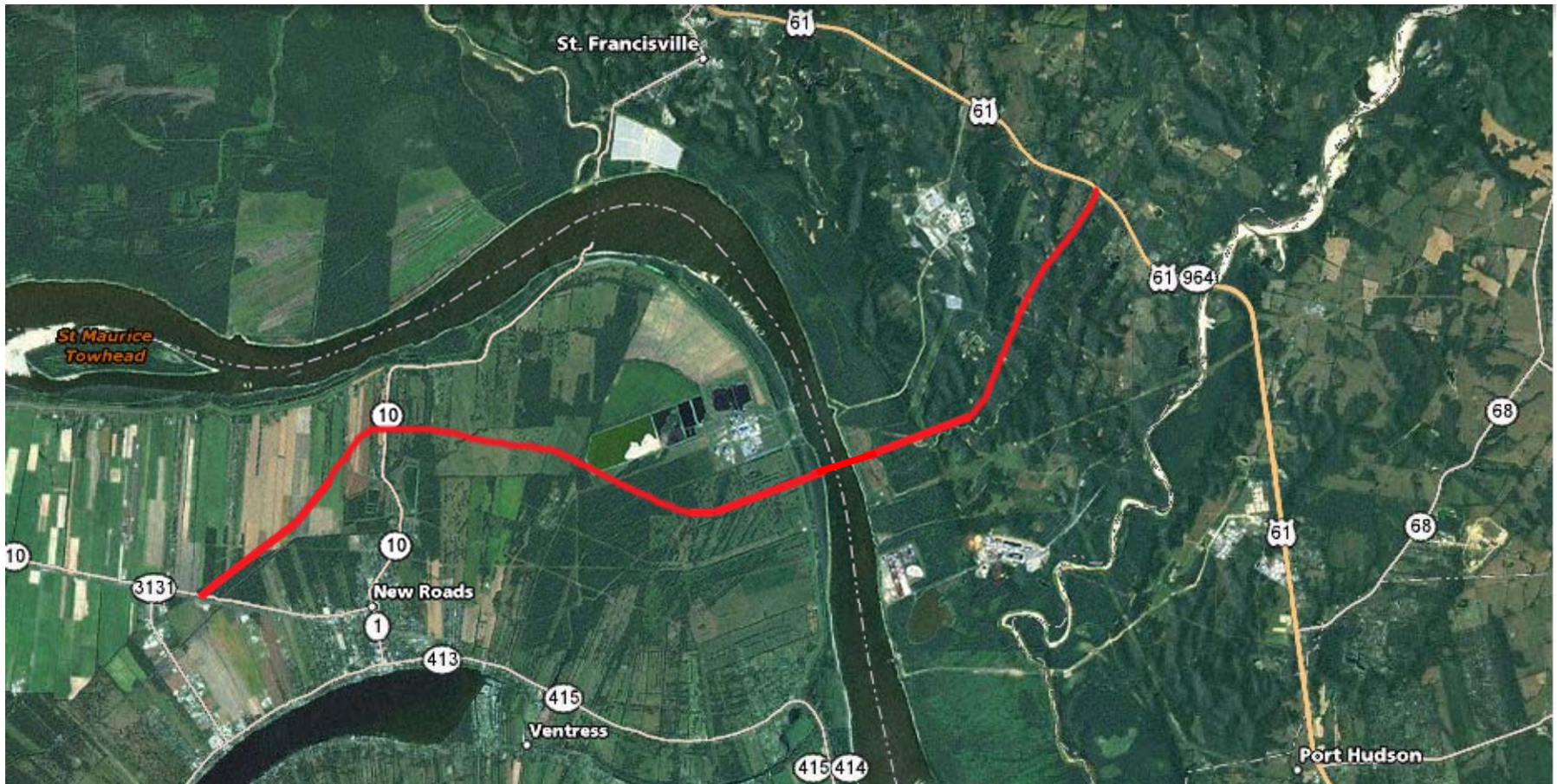
Why Build this Roadway/ Bridge?

- The bridge will replace an existing ferry between the communities of New Roads and St. Francisville, Louisiana and provide a more reliable crossing.
- The bridge will also serve as the only bridge structure on the Mississippi River between Natchez, Mississippi and Baton Rouge, Louisiana (approximately 90 river miles).
- The project is part of the Zachary Taylor Parkway, a scenic highway across Louisiana from Mississippi to Texas.
- Mandated by Louisiana Legislation, TIMED program.

ALTERNATE ALIGNMENTS DURING ENVIORNMENTAL PHASE

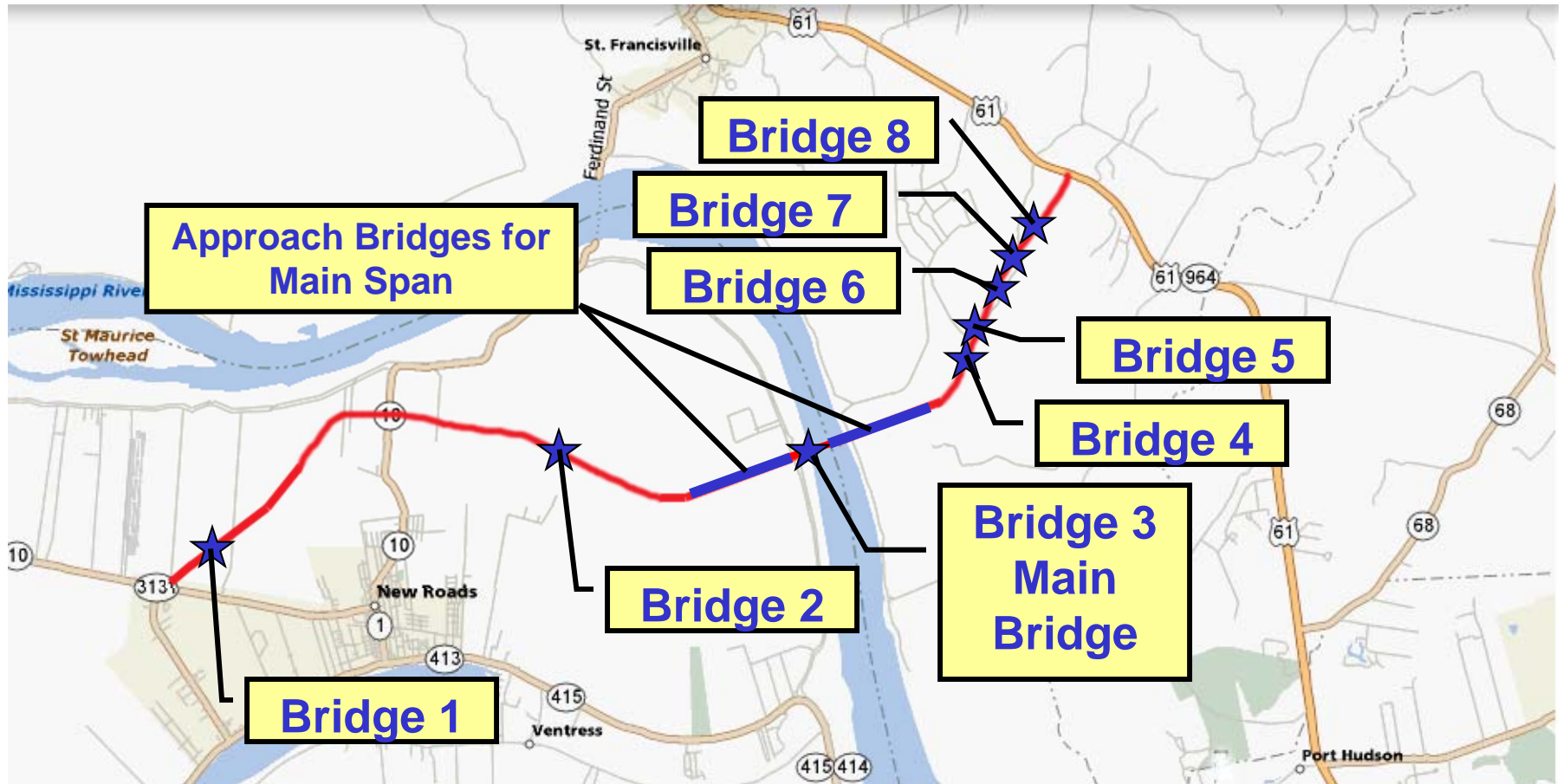


Project Scope



- ★ Total Cost \$406 Million
- ★ Project Length 15.3 miles
- ★ Bridge Length: 4.0 miles (main bridge & main bridge approach 4 lanes, other bridges 2 lanes)
- ★ Roadway 11.3 miles (2 lane, buy R/W for future 4 lane)
- ★ First Design-Build Procurement for LA DOTD
- ★ Successful Letting March 2, 2006
- ★ Opened to traffic on May 5, 2011, Other misc. work and punch list items not completed till February 2012

The Bridges



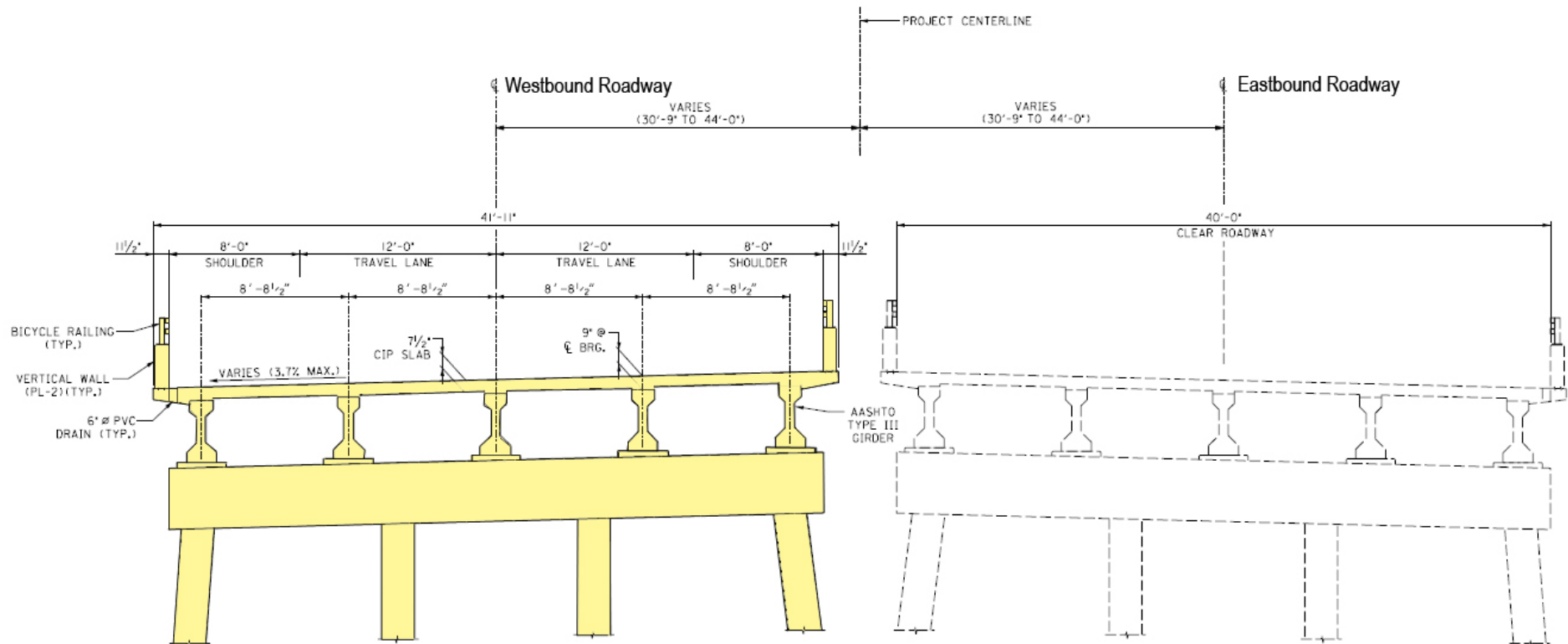
BRIDGE PROJECT FEATURES

- Cable Stayed Superstructure Main Span:
 - 1583 ft. longest stay cable span in North America
 - Galvanized 7 wire prestressed strands (multi levels of protection)
 - Steel edge girders, steel floor beams
 - Precast concrete panels with latex concrete overlay
 - Concrete towers
 - Wind Analysis with Computer Simulation, Wind Tunnel
 - Wind faring plate used on main span
- Main Span River Piers:
 - Unique cofferdam for low water footing
 - Tip grouted 8' dia. Drilled Shafts in river
 - Construction Techniques- Oscillated and Fully Cased
 - No Auger used, O-Cell load testing to verify shaft capacities

BRIDGE PROJECT FEATURES

- Prestressed Spans – New positive moment detail used for continuity, research project to monitor with instrumentation on skewed spans.
- AASHTO LRFD Design Code, 2004
- AASHTO Standard Design Specifications, Working Stress, Vertical pile capacity
- Contractor must work with risk of Mississippi River varying river stages.
- Temporary work bridges for river access

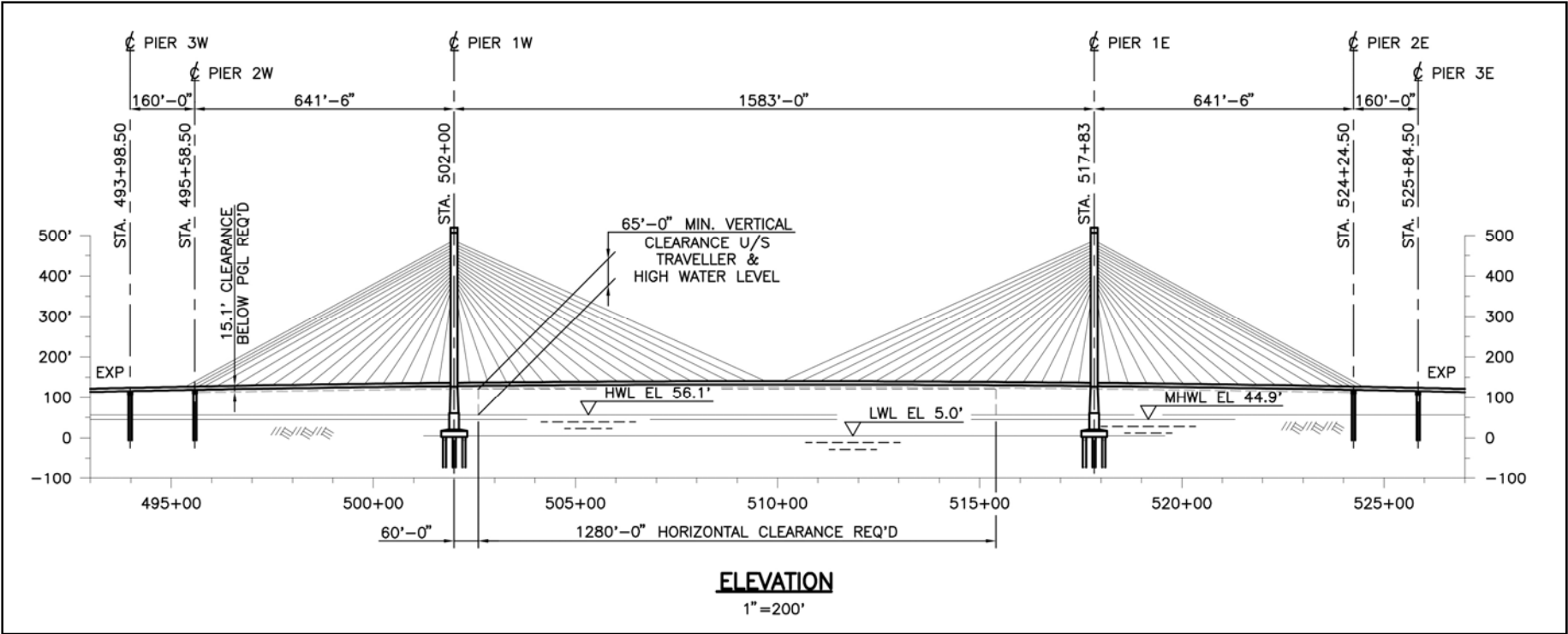
Typical Section – Conventional Bridges



Design Life

Element	Design Life
Cable-Stayed Bridge Structure	100 years
Other Bridge Structures	75 years
Stay Cables	75 years
Stay Cable Vibration Suppression System	25 years
Bearings (Pot)	20 years
Bearings (Elastomeric Pads)	30 years
Expansion Joints (Excluding Finger Joints)	10 years
Finger Joints	30 years
Paint System	20 years

Cable-Stayed Unit



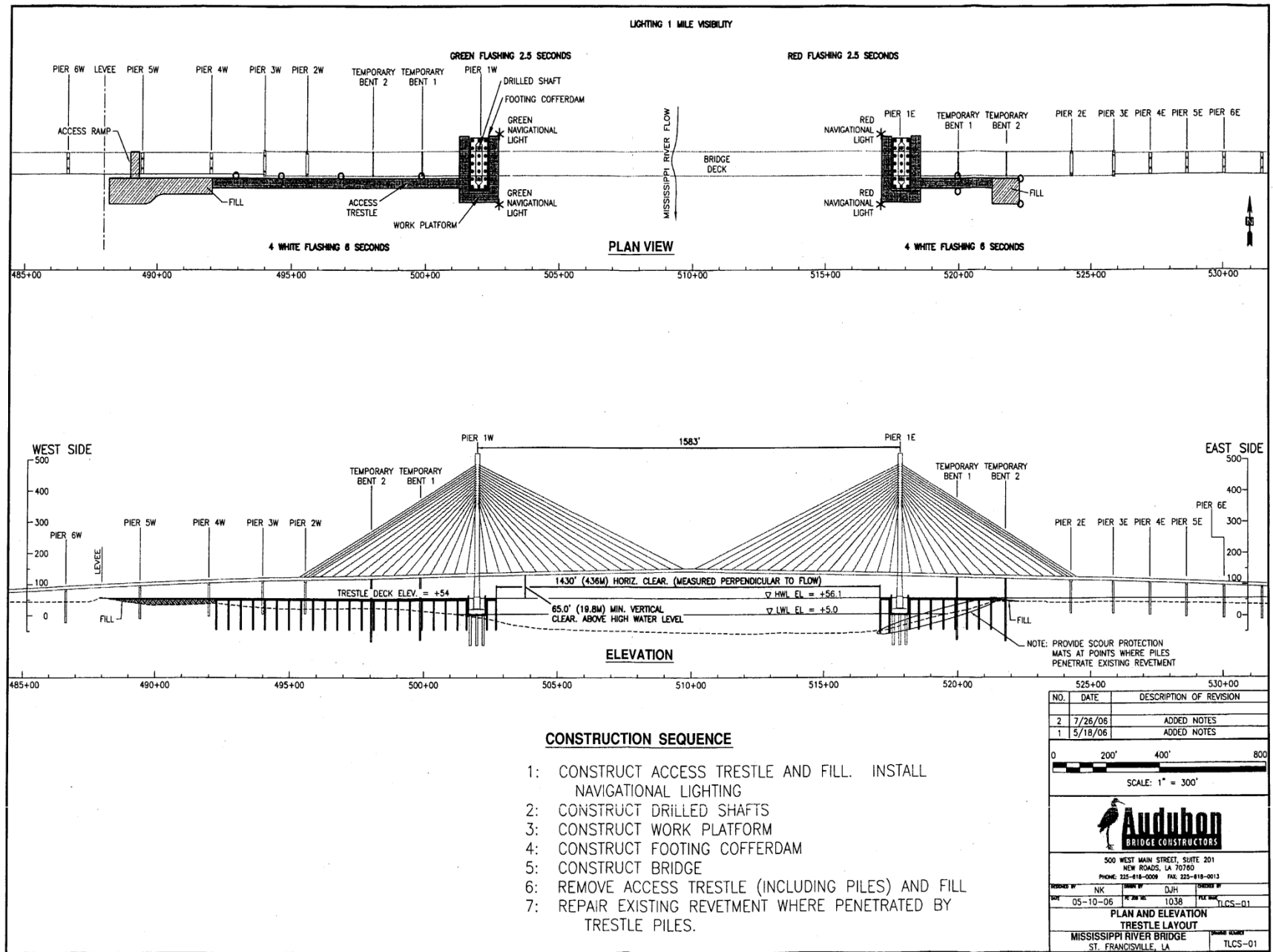
1583 ft main span (1400 ft required)

1463 ft navigational clearance (1280 required)

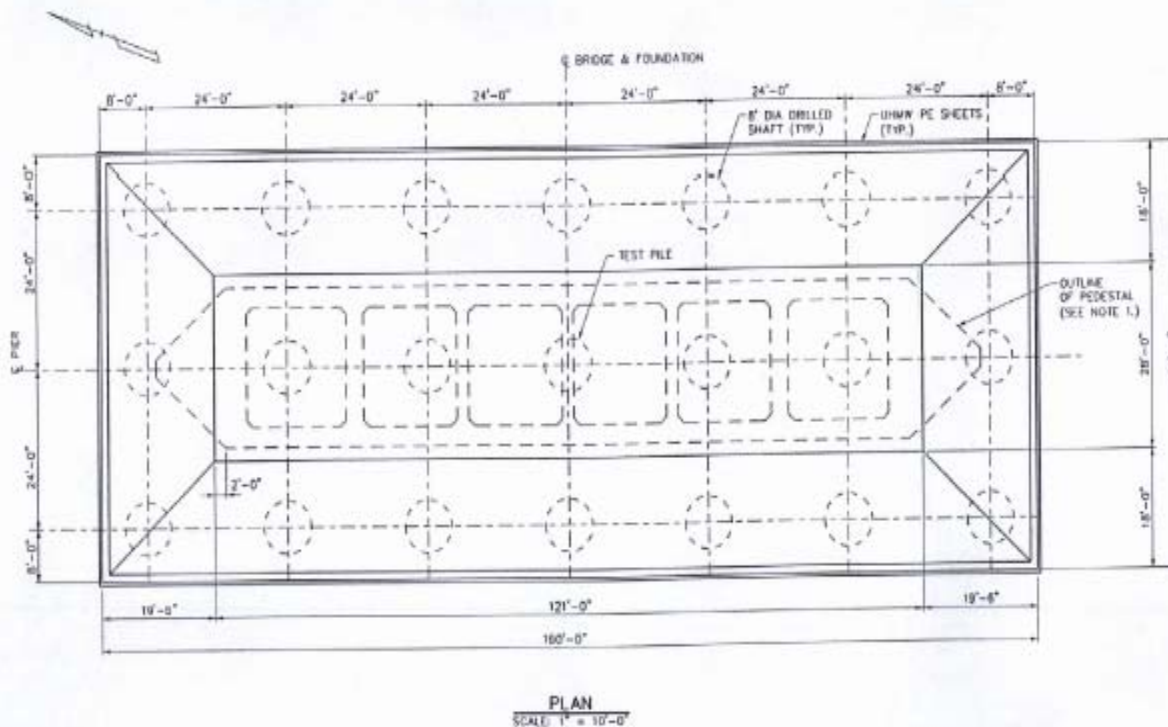
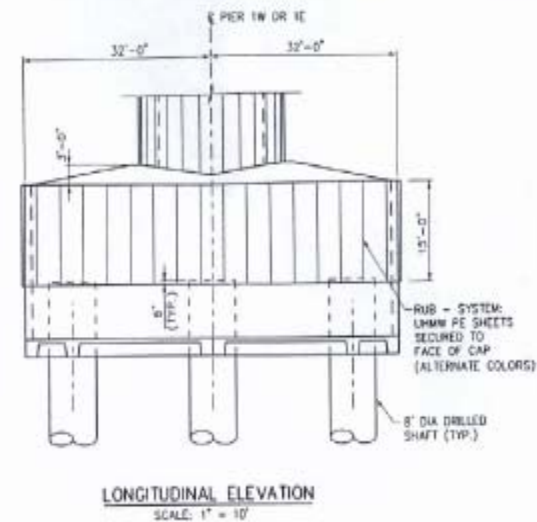
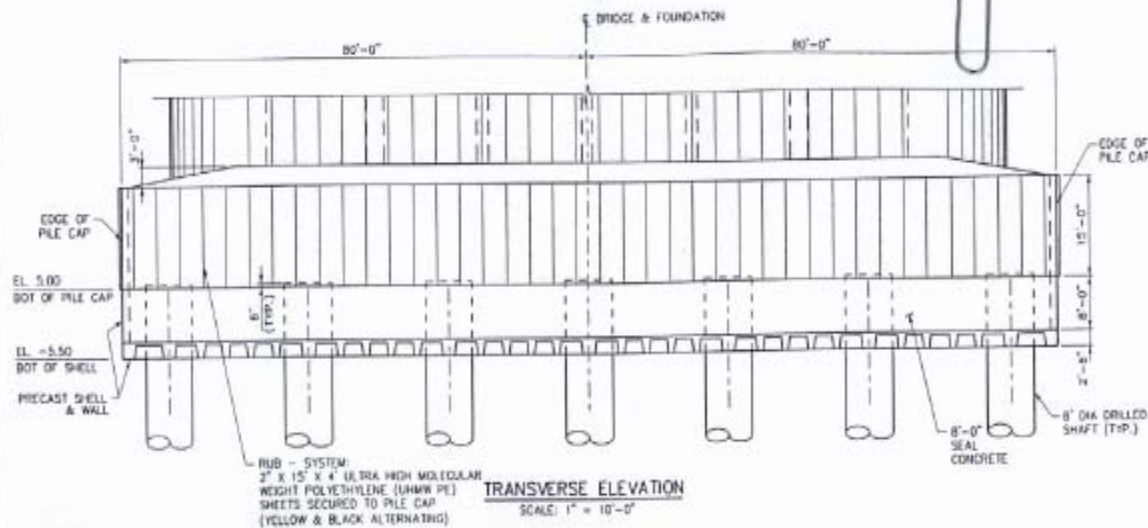
Aeroelastic Model in Wind Tunnel – RWDI - CANADA



Main span
substructure







NOTES:

1. FOR PEDESTAL DETAILS, SEE "PEDESTAL LAYOUT" SHEET NO. 33015.
2. FOR DRILLED SHAFT DETAILS, SEE "DRILLED SHAFT DETAILS" SHEETS NO. 33014 AND 33014.1.
3. FOR DETAILS OF UHMW PE SHEETS SEE, "UHMW PANELS" SHEET NO. 33020.3.

07/25/2007 09:44:28 AM 33013-0.DWG 33013-0.DWG

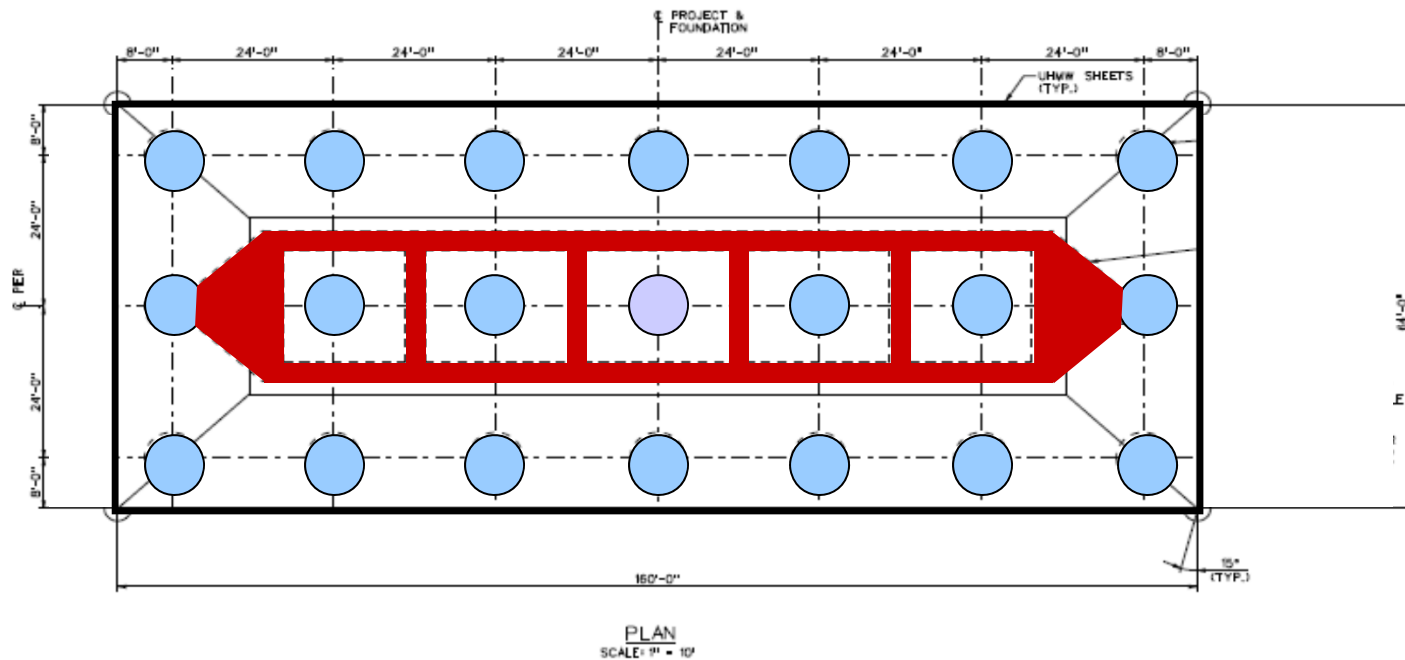
2007.01.2
6 14:48:00
-06'00'



33013-0	
REVISED SHEET	
0-RC-03-TD	
PONTI COUPE/NEST TUDOR	
DATE	4/18/03
BY	4/18/03
CHECKED	4/18/03
DESIGNED	4/18/03
PROJECT	4/18/03
SCALE	1" = 10'-0"
PILE CAP LAYOUT	
BRIDGE 3 (CABLE-STAYED UNIT)	
PIERS 1W AND 1E - 1	
JOHN JAMES AUDUBON BRIDGE PROJECT	
PARSONS	

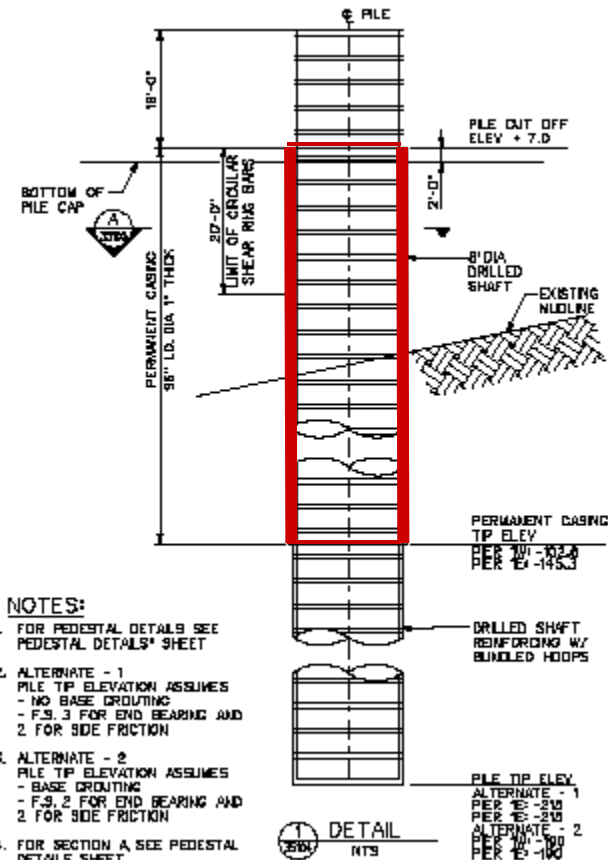
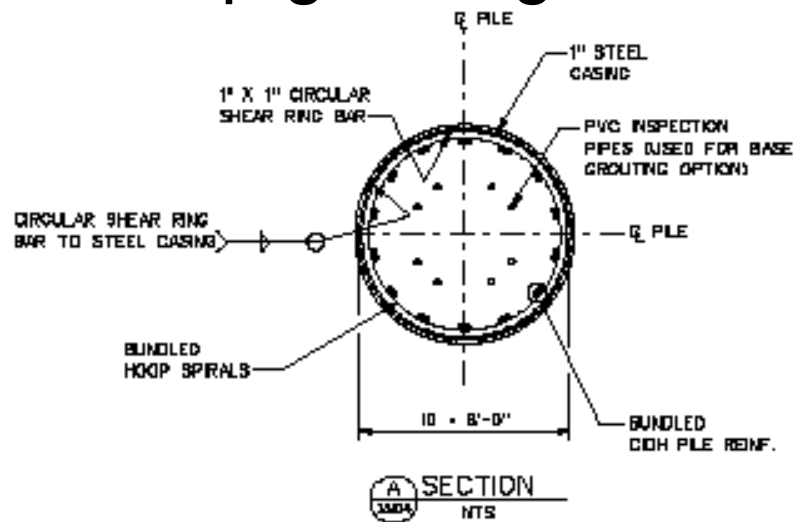
Tower Foundations 1W & 1E

- 160' x 64' x 18' Cap
- 7 by 3 pile group – 1 test pile
- 8'-0" diameter shafts



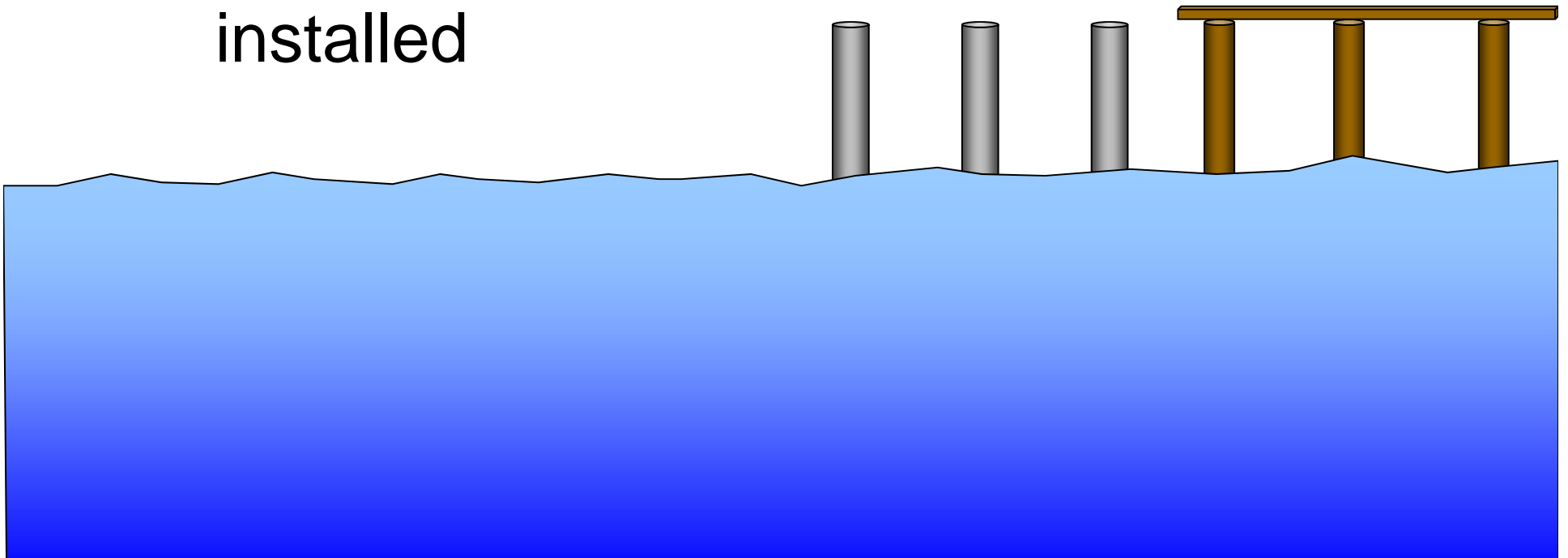
Tower Shafts

- 96" dia permanent casing
- 90" dia drilled shaft
- Pile tip Elev. -175 to -180
- Tip grouting



Footing Cofferdam Structure

Piles and
trestle have
been
installed



Shaft Template



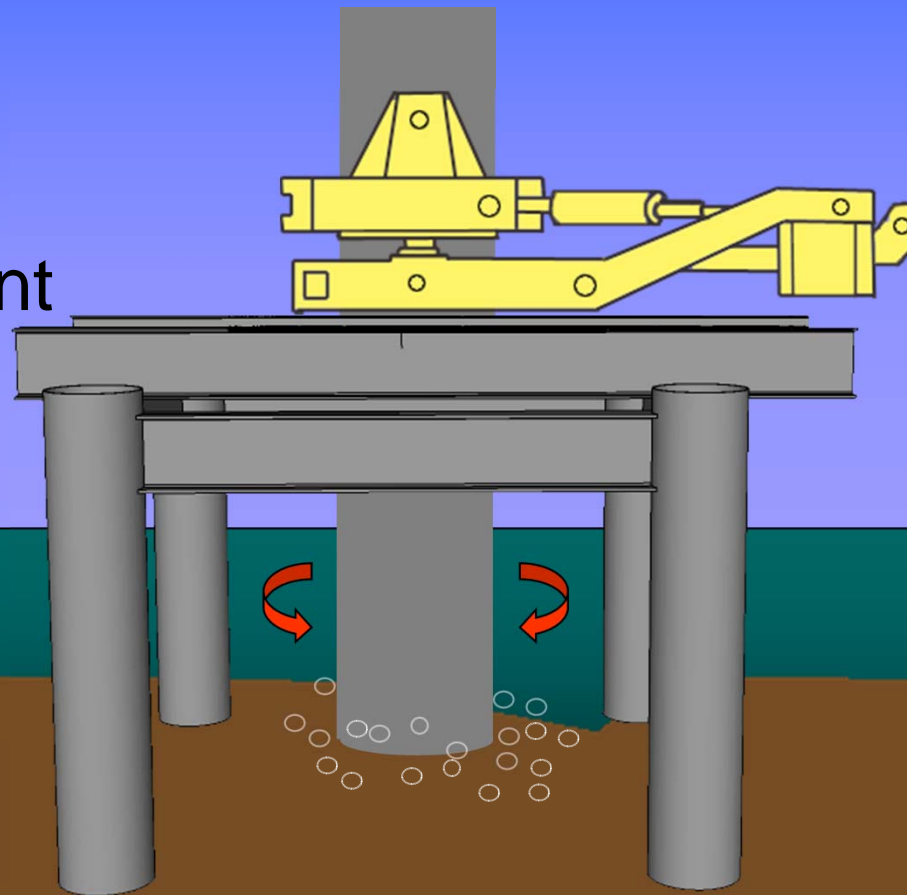
Drive Permanent Casing

- Vibratory hammer driving the casing into the ground



Drive Temporary Casing

- Temporary casing is driven inside the permanent casing with an Oscillator

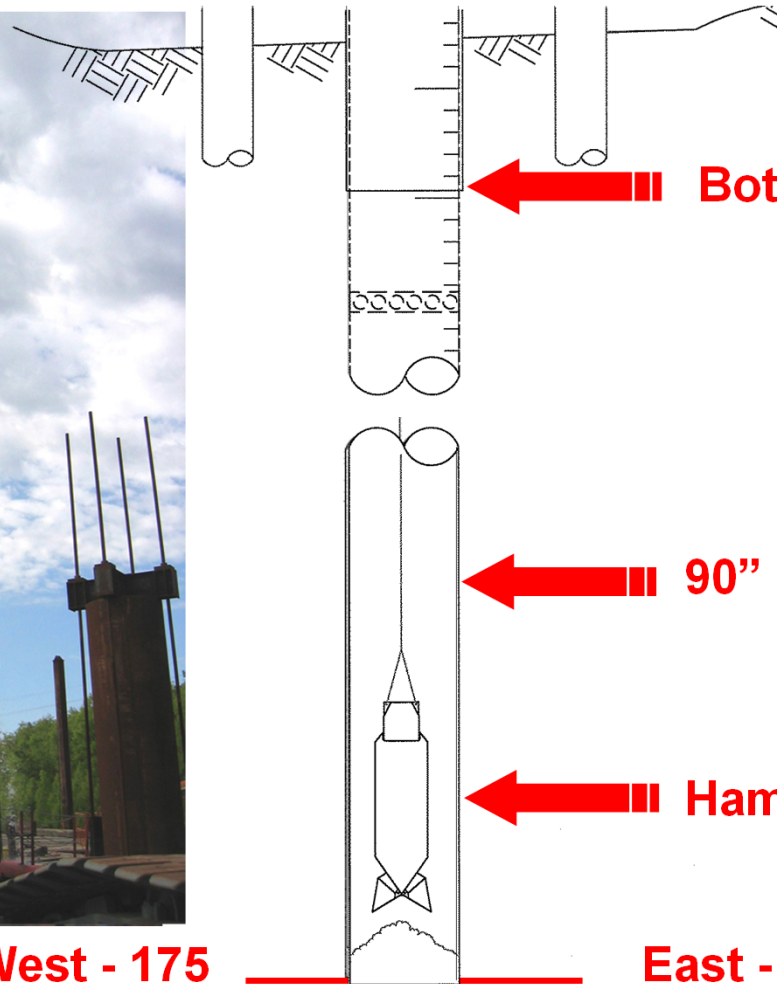




Excavate Temporary Casing – Hammer Grab or Air Lifts



West - 175



Bottom of Permanent Casing

90" Temporary Casing

Hammer Grabs

East - 180

Excavation by Air Lifts

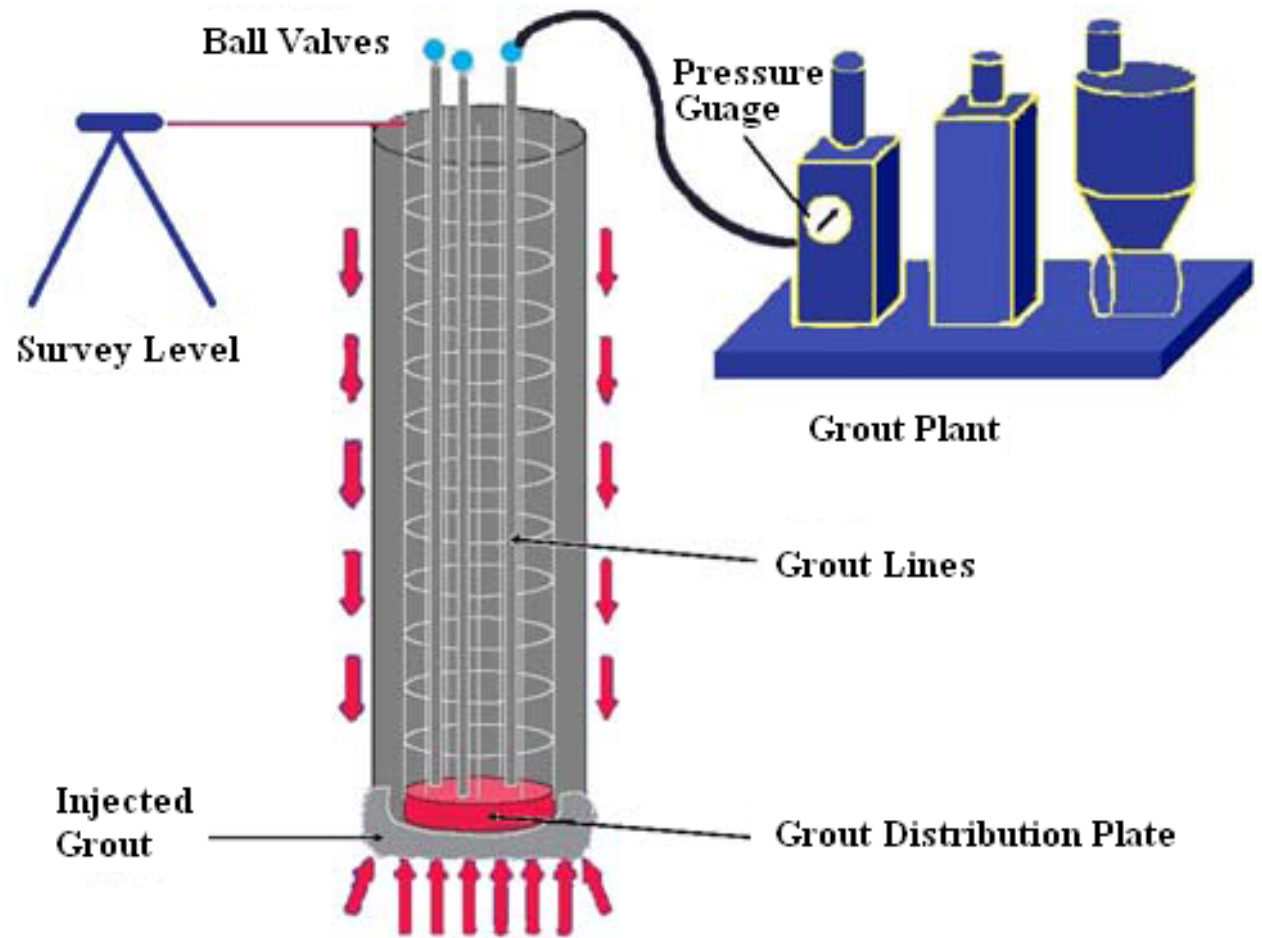






Base grouting verification

- Pressure
- Volume
- Movement of Shaft



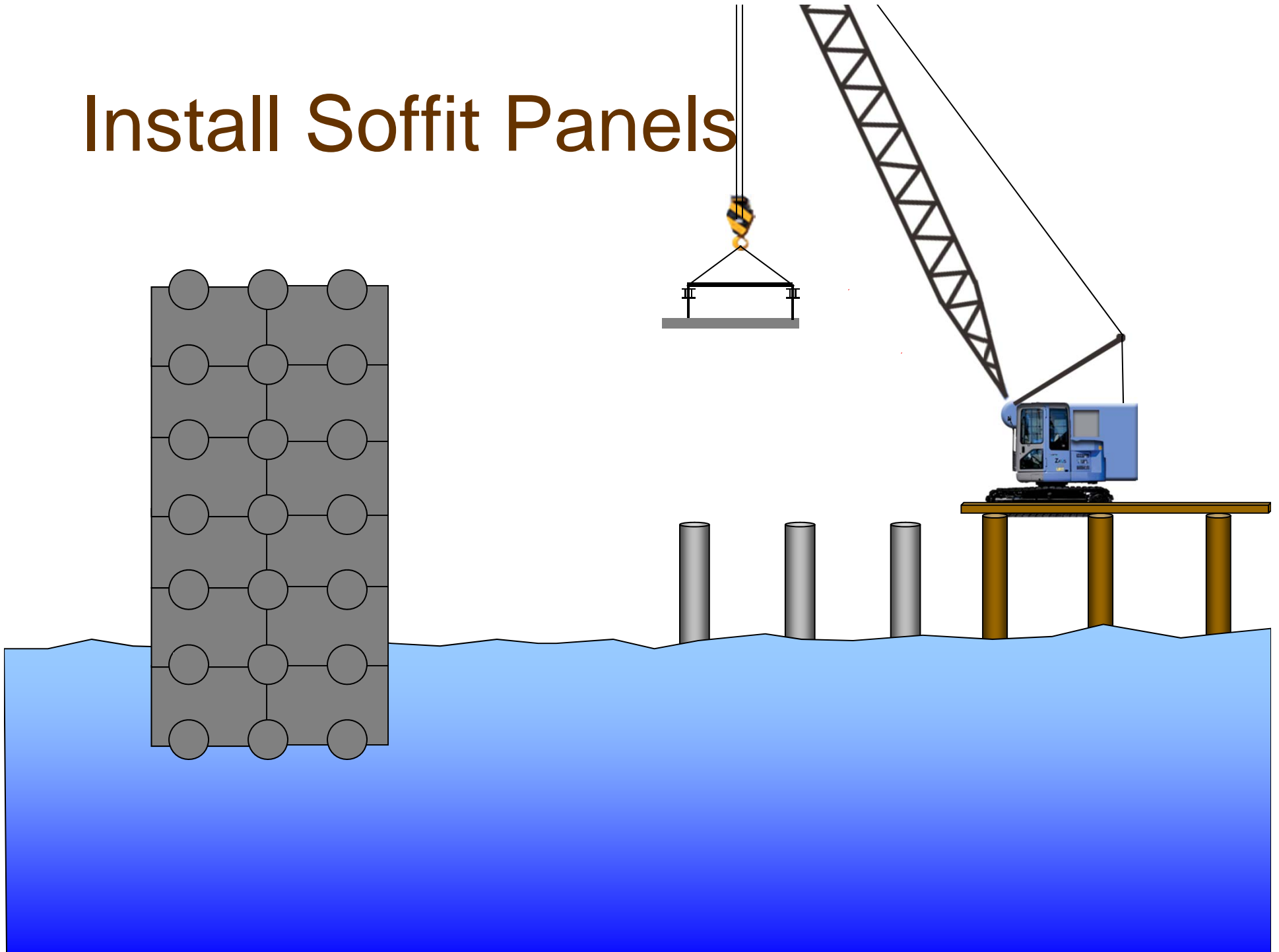


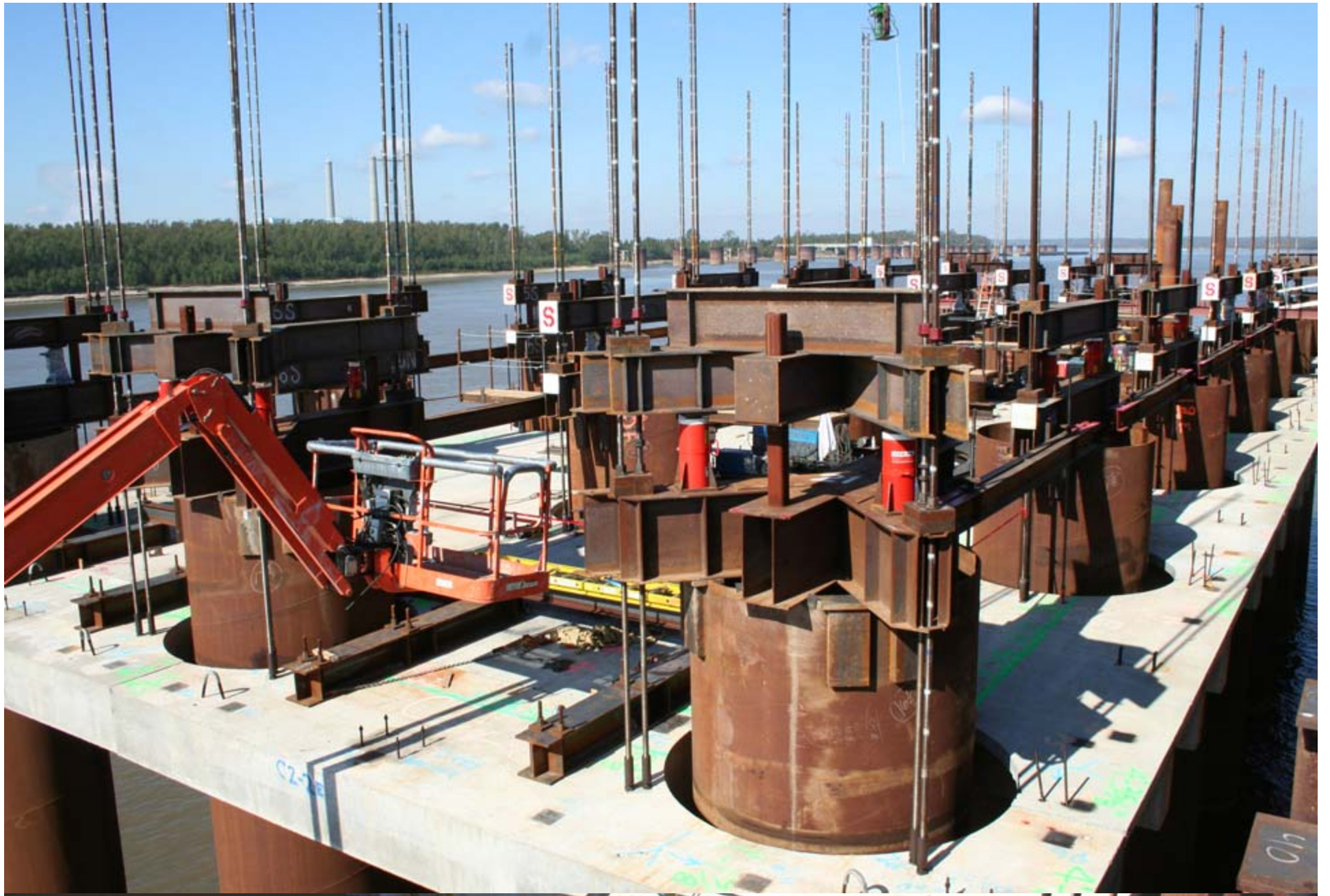




03/28/2007

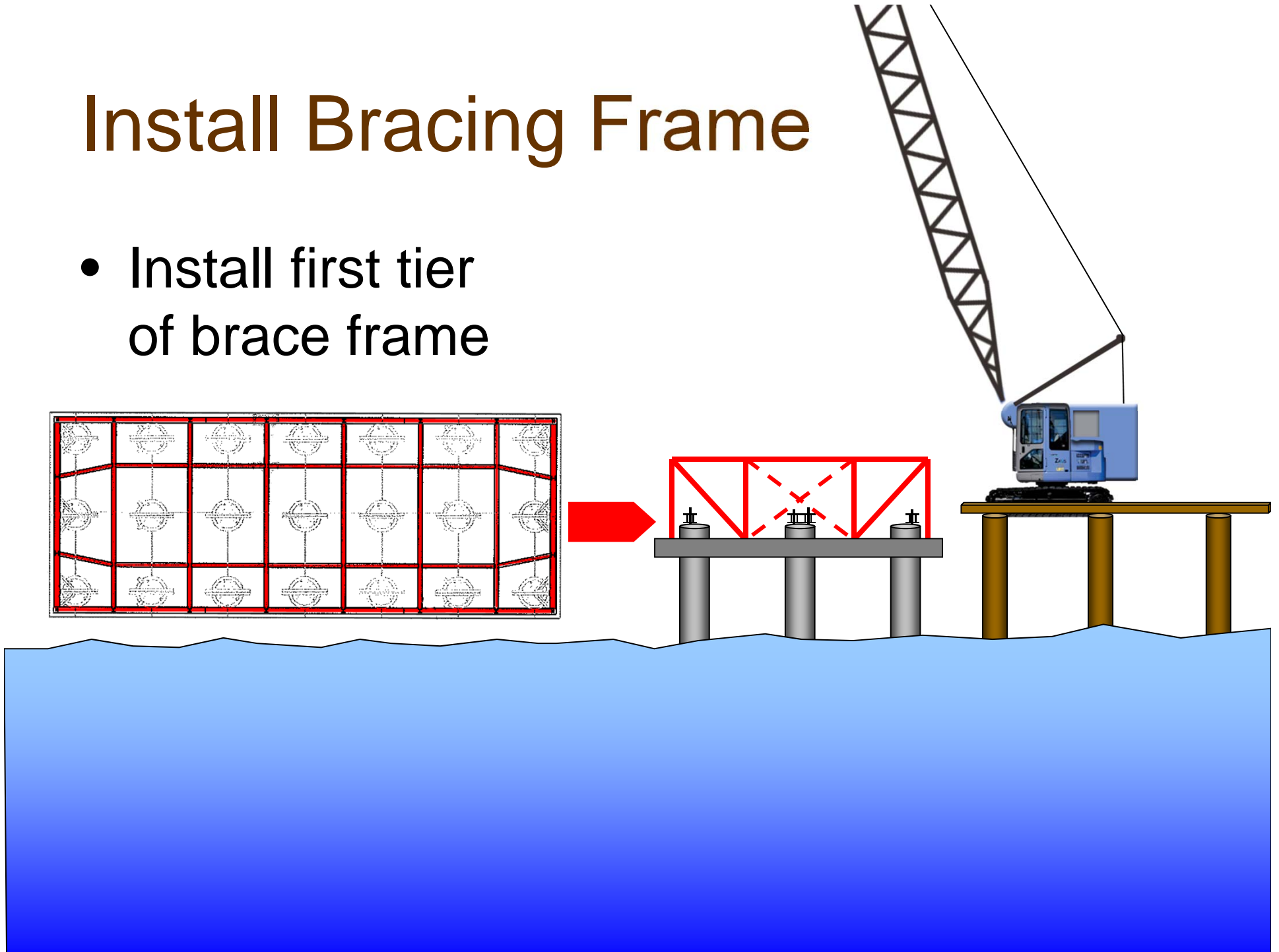
Install Soffit Panels





Install Bracing Frame

- Install first tier of brace frame

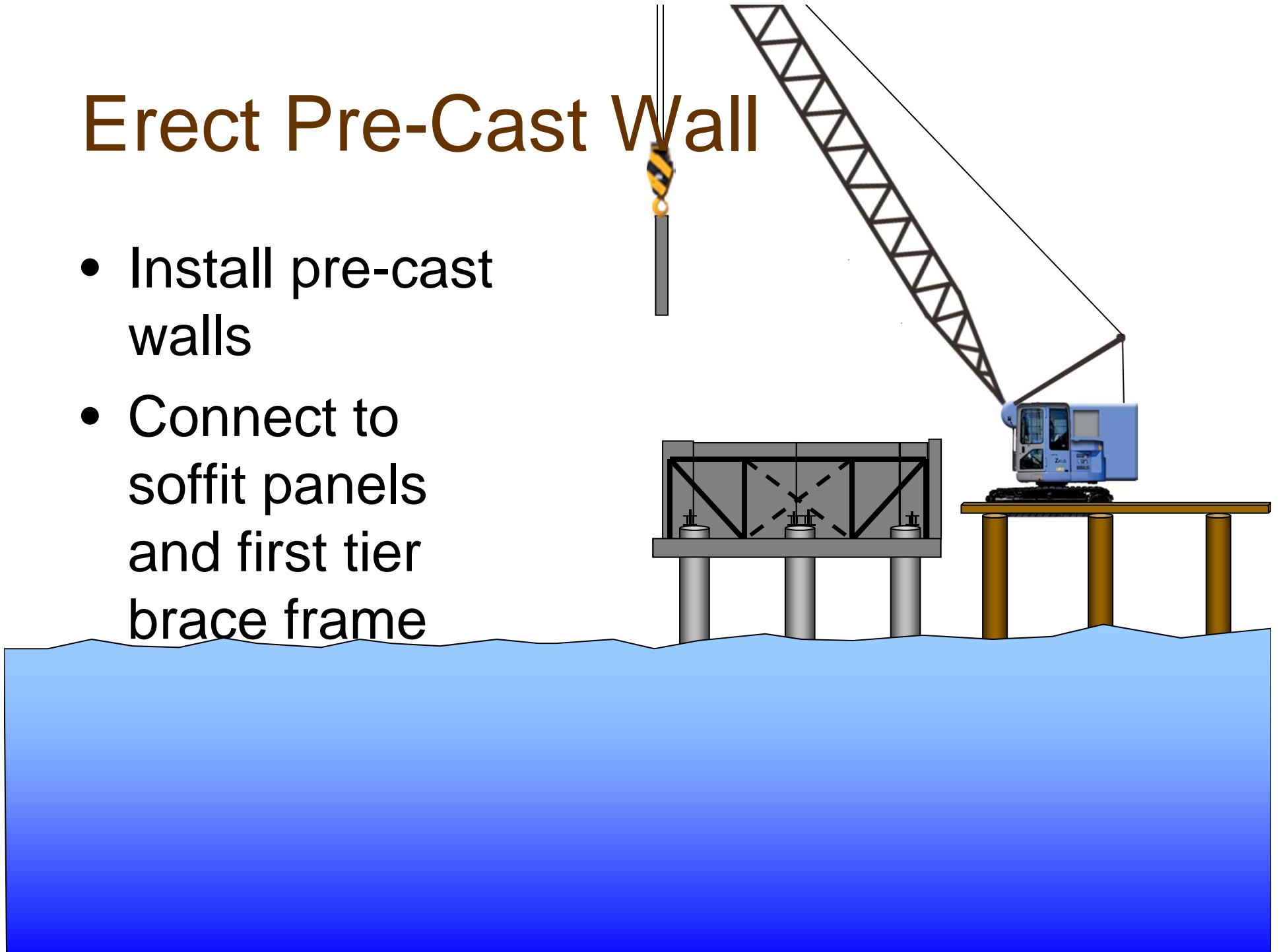




12/10/2008

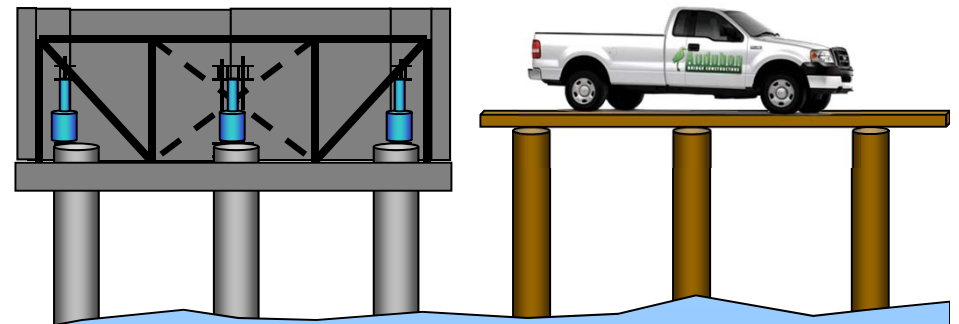
Erect Pre-Cast Wall

- Install pre-cast walls
- Connect to soffit panels and first tier brace frame



Install Jacking System

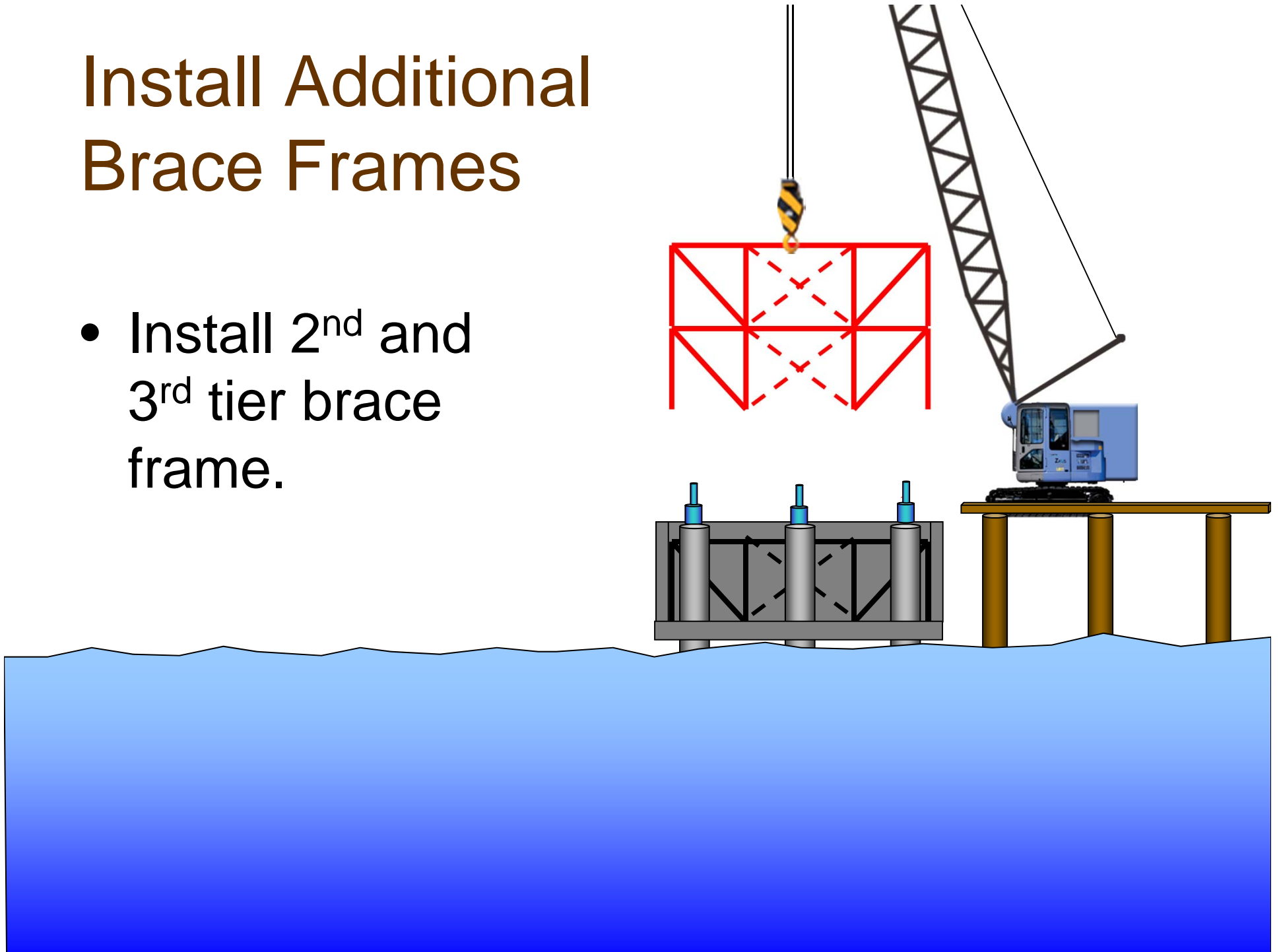
- Install jacking system with permanent hangers
- Lower structure to facilitate 2nd & 3rd tier bracing installation





Install Additional Brace Frames

- Install 2nd and 3rd tier brace frame.

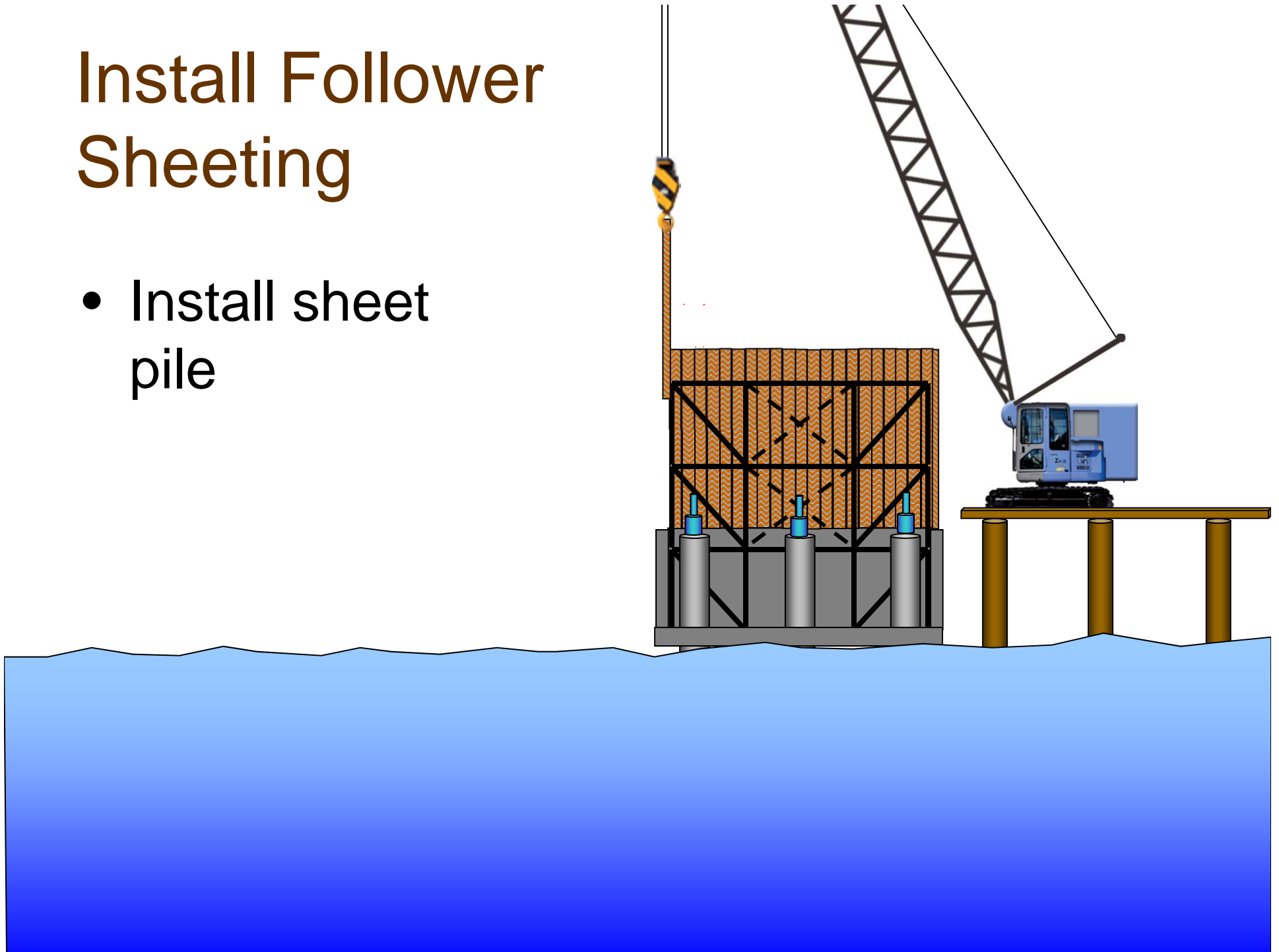


Cofferdam Structure with Bracing



Install Follower Sheet Pile

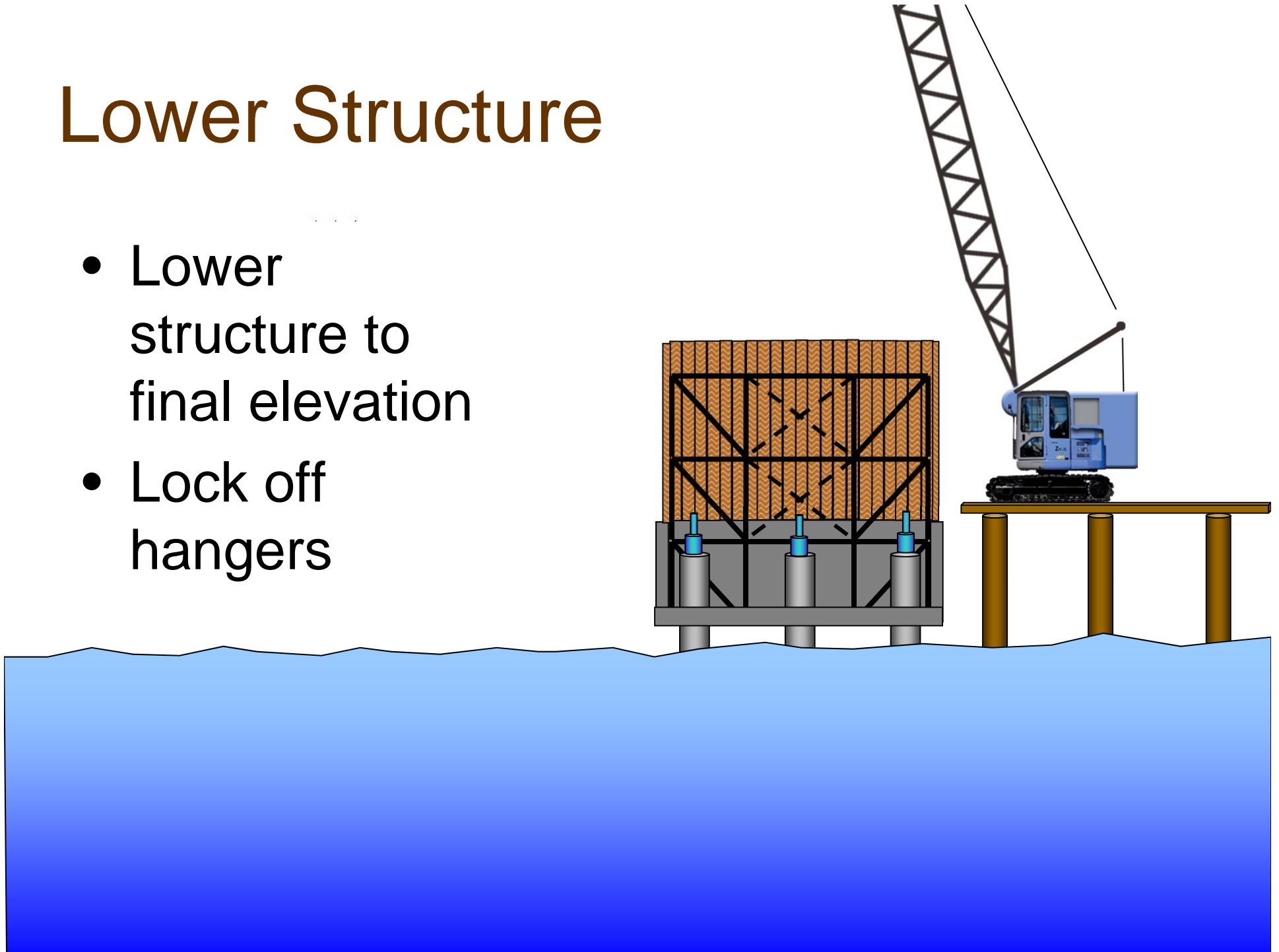
- Install sheet pile





Lower Structure

- Lower structure to final elevation
- Lock off hangers

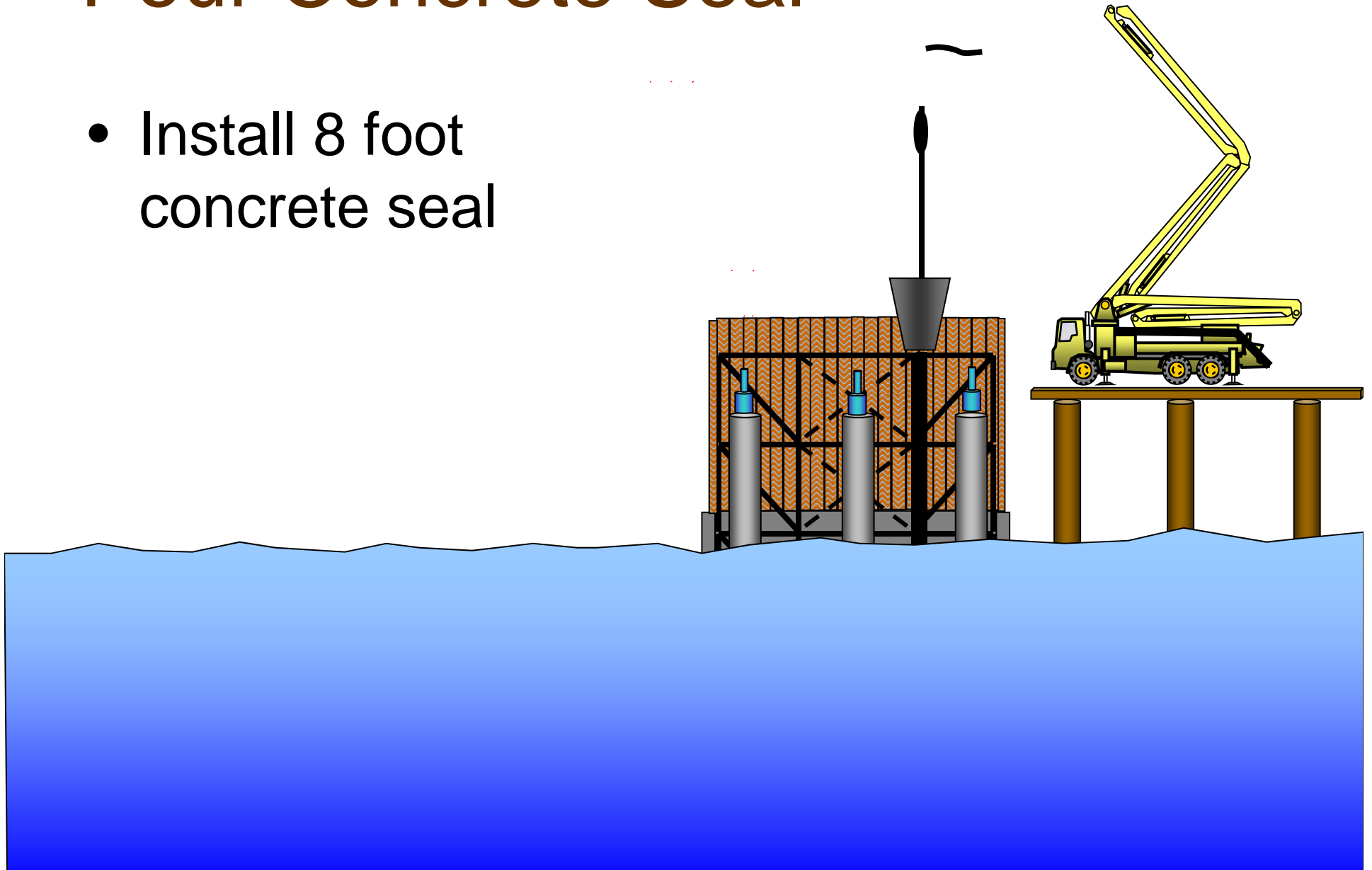


January 11,
2009



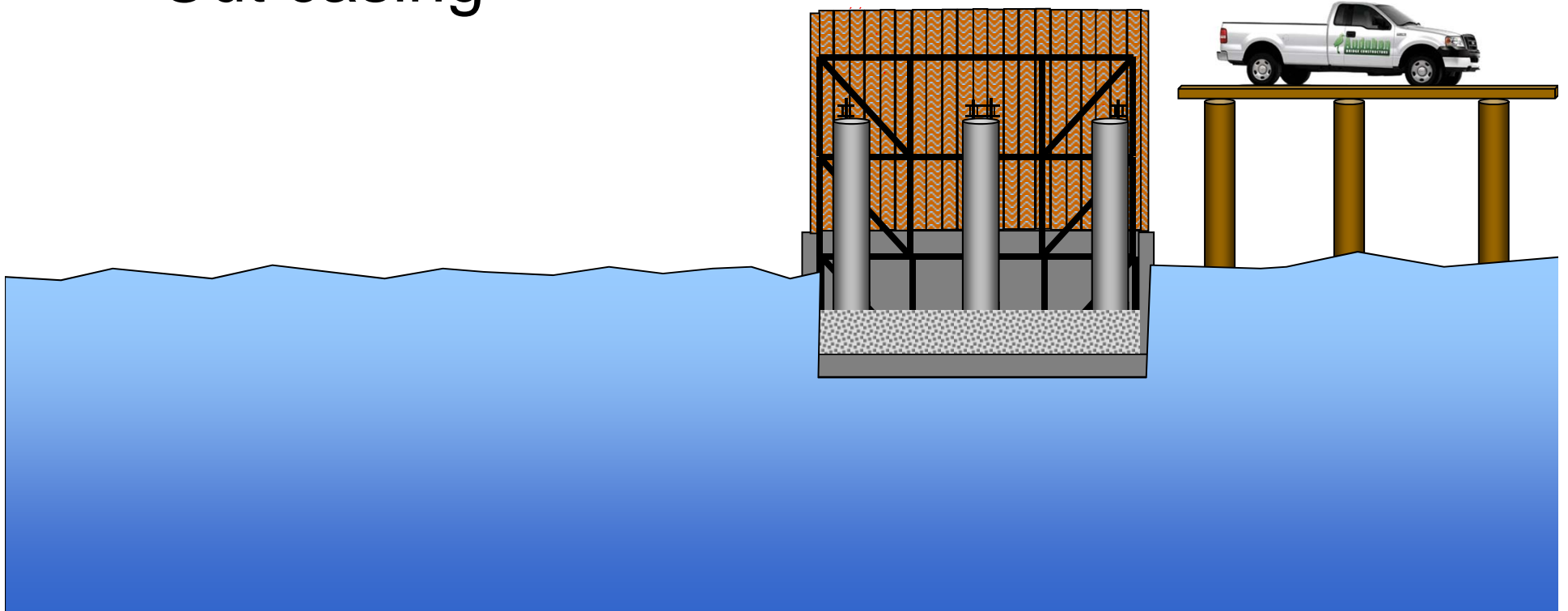
Pour Concrete Seal

- Install 8 foot concrete seal



Remove Hangers and Cut Casing

- Remove hangers
- Cut casing

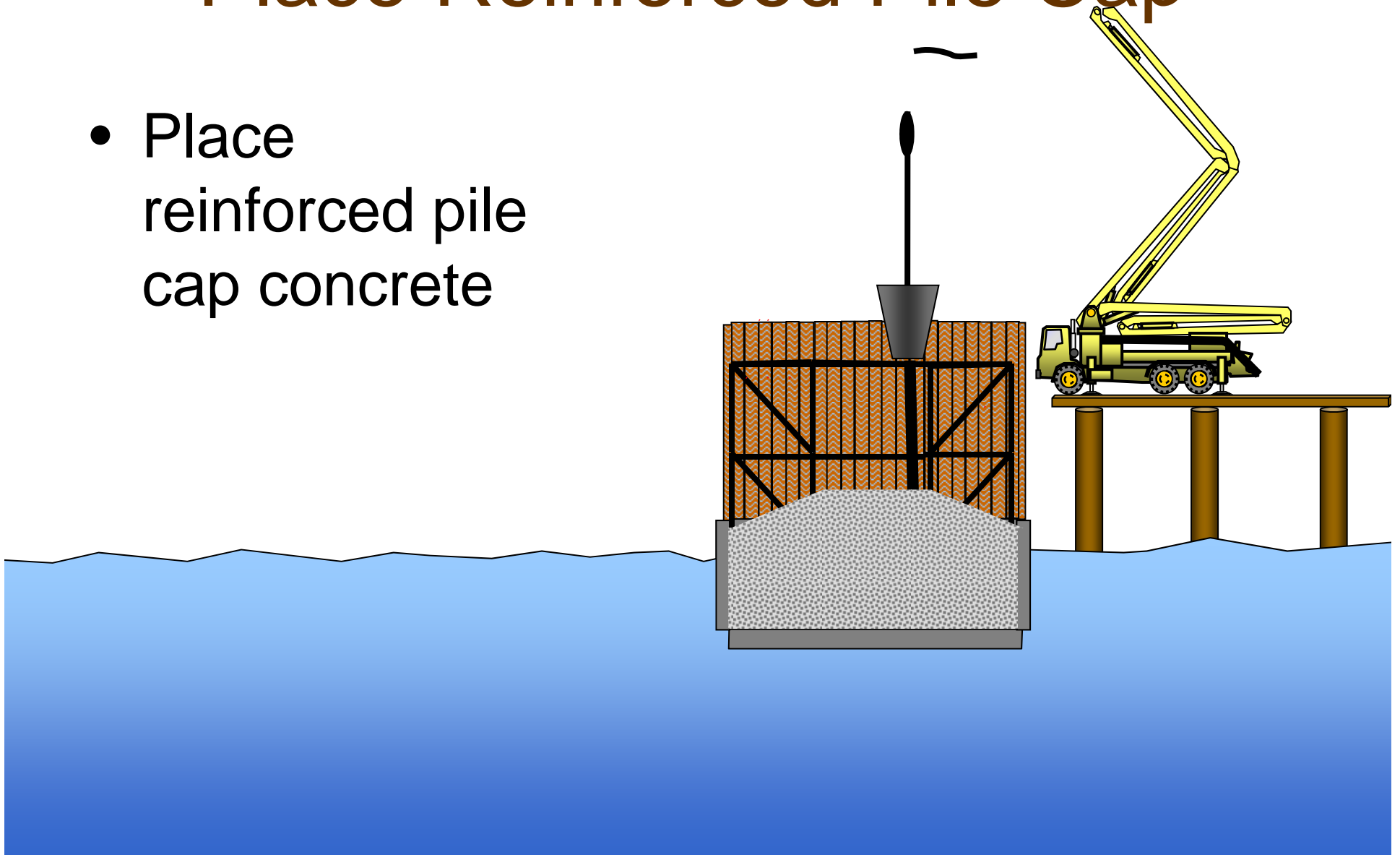




05/27/2009 14:01

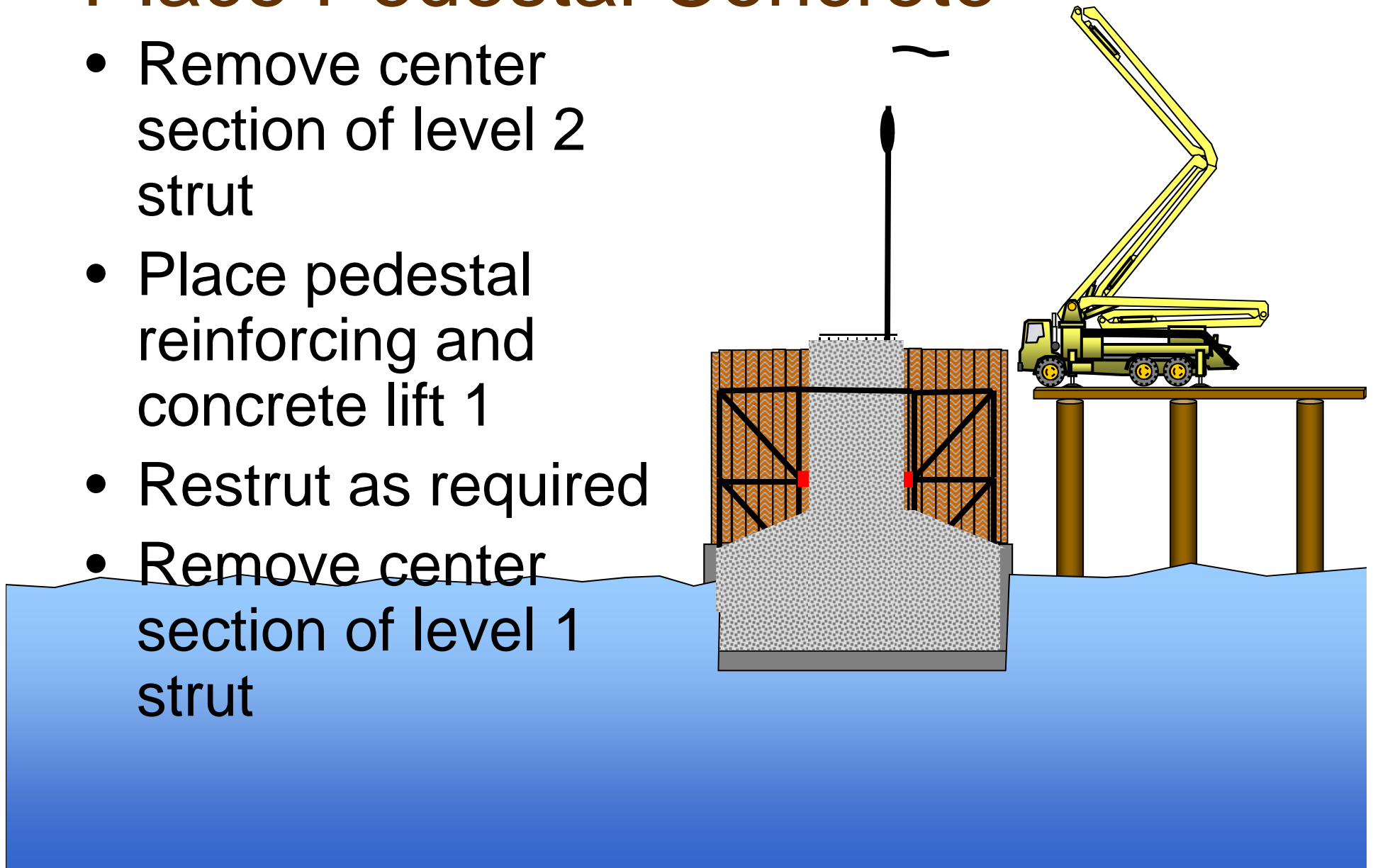
Place Reinforced Pile Cap

- Place reinforced pile cap concrete



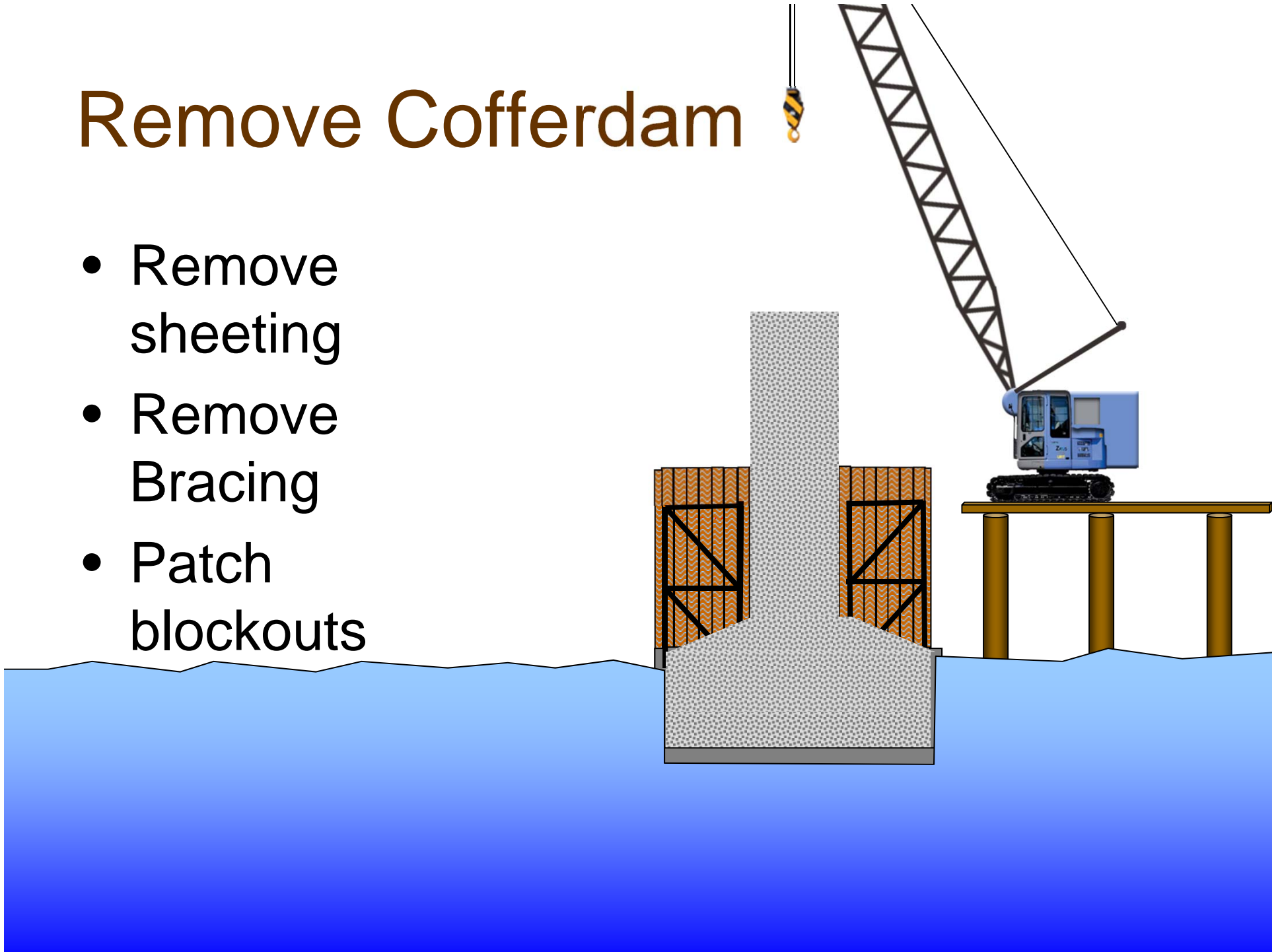
Place Pedestal Concrete

- Remove center section of level 2 strut
- Place pedestal reinforcing and concrete lift 1
- Restrut as required
- Remove center section of level 1 strut



Remove Cofferdam

- Remove sheeting
- Remove Bracing
- Patch blockouts

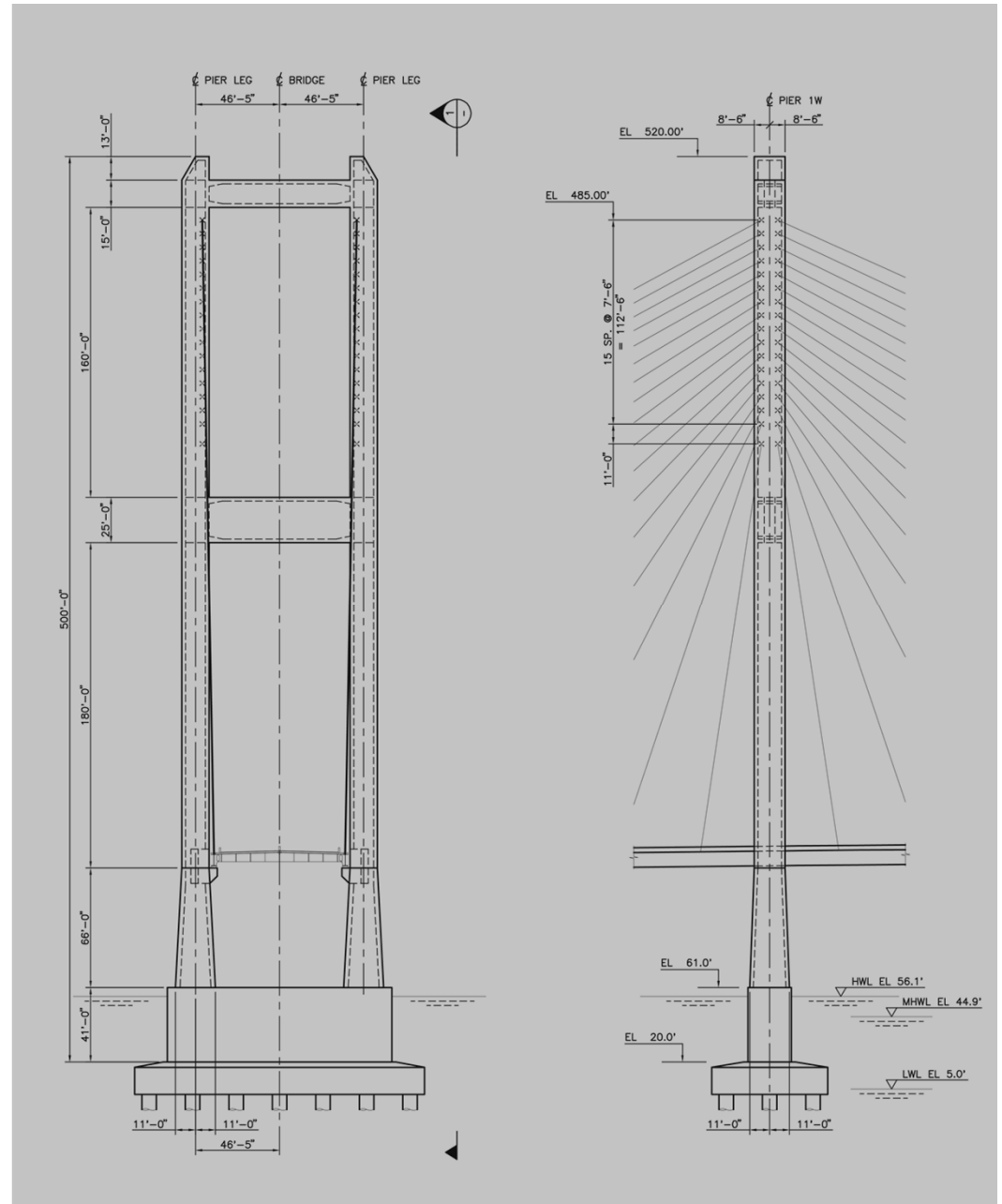


Today

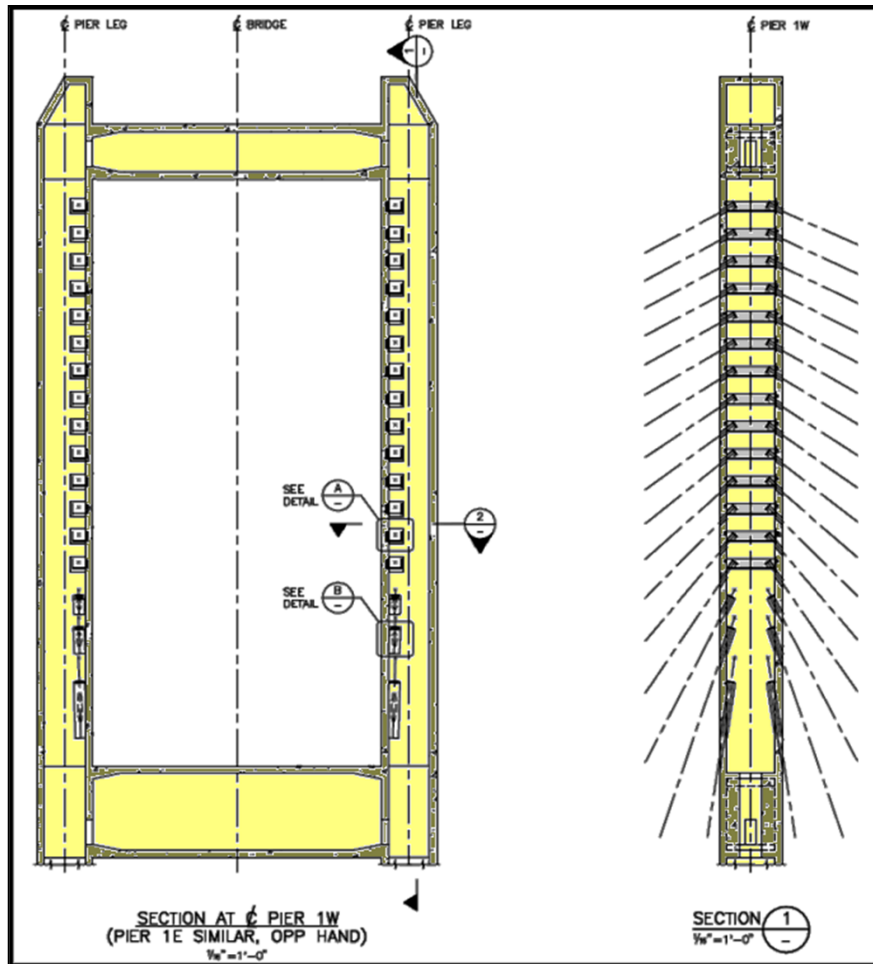


Main Span Towers

- 500' high
- 136 cable stays
- 2 Crossbeams
- Top of tower is elevation 520'
- Deck Elevation is 130'
- Corbels for deck support
- Maintenance traveler under the deck

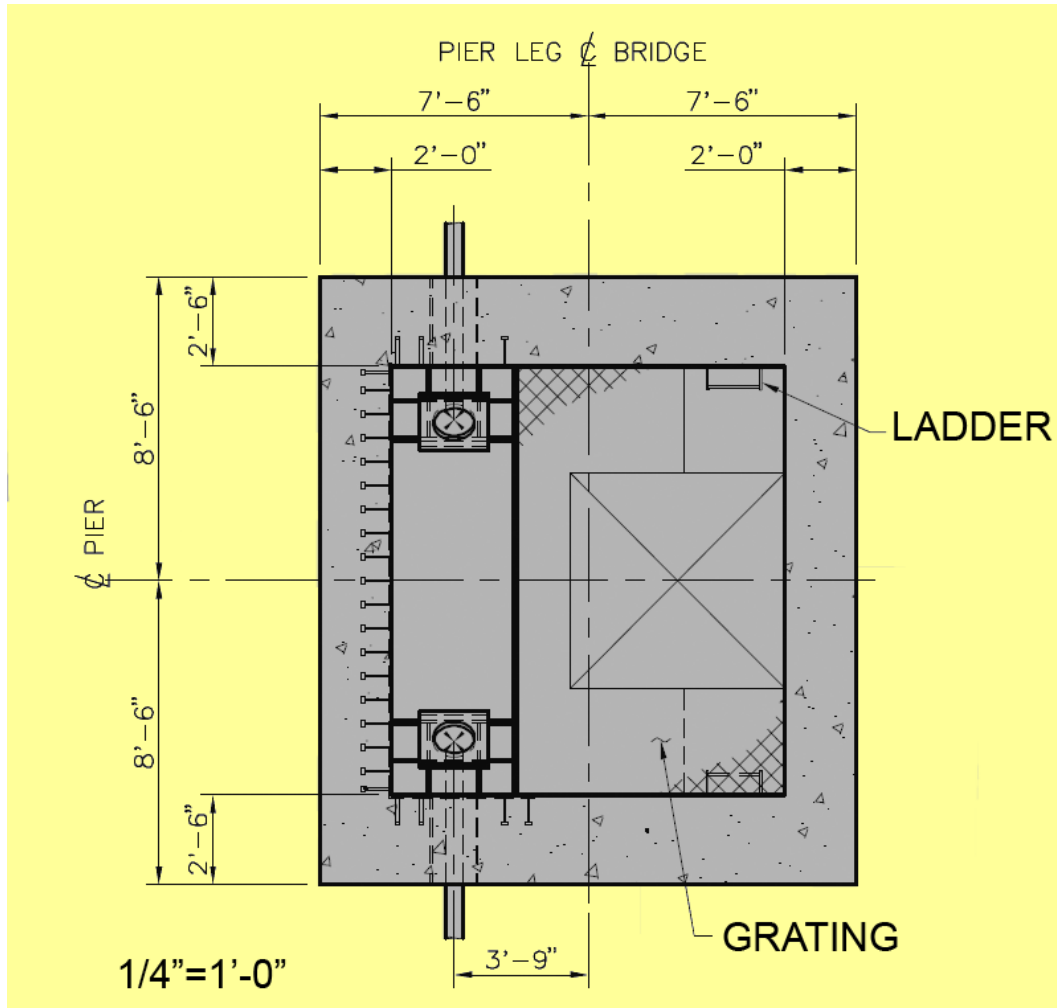


Tower Cable Anchorages



- Steel anchorage trays for upper stays
- Concrete corbels for lower steep cables
- Crossbeams connected clear of anchorage zone

Tower Cross Section

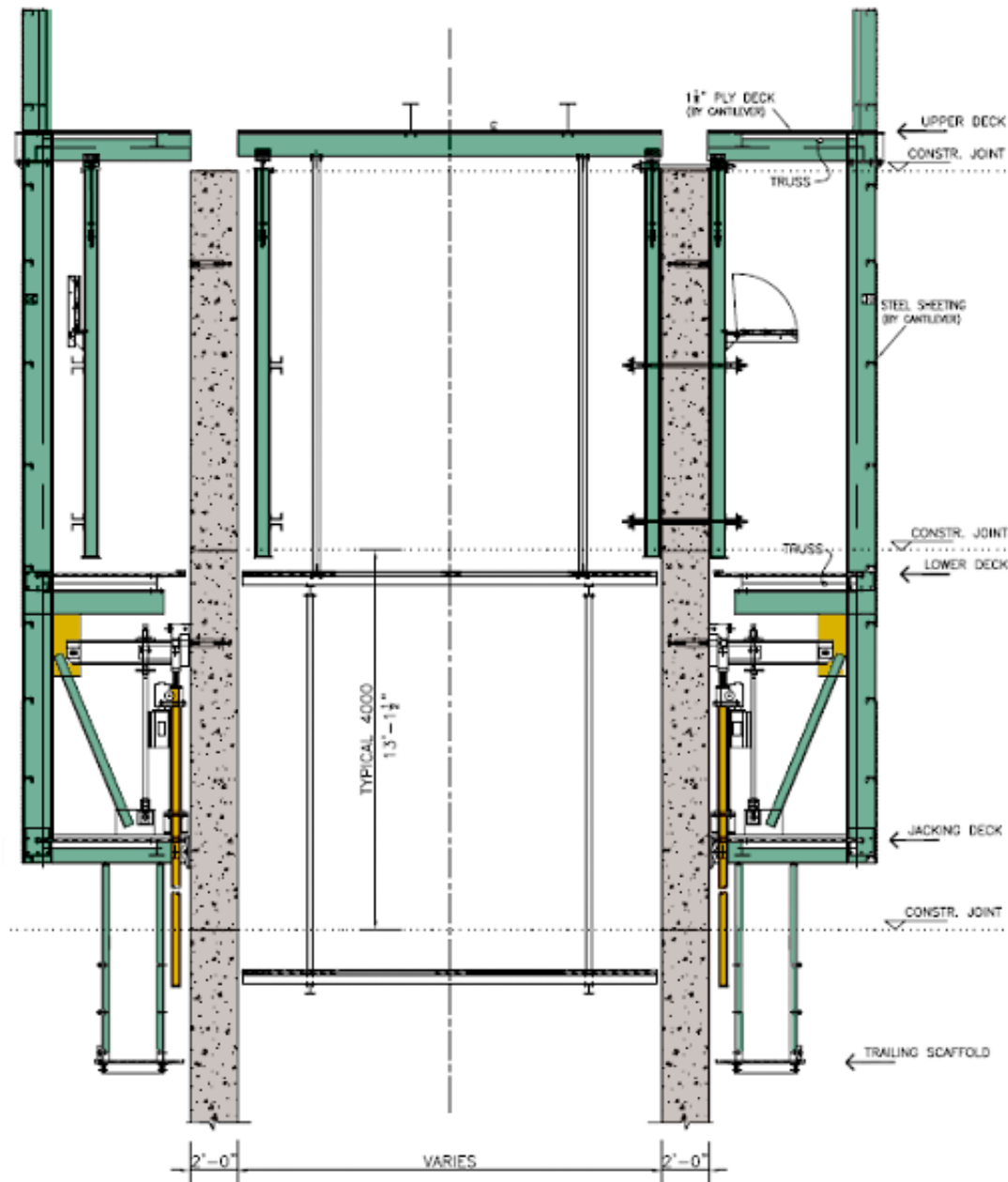


- Anchor box sections for simple jump forming
- Cable anchorage inside tower wall
- Elevator in each leg

Anchor Boxes



Tower Form System



Tower and Cross-Beam Forms

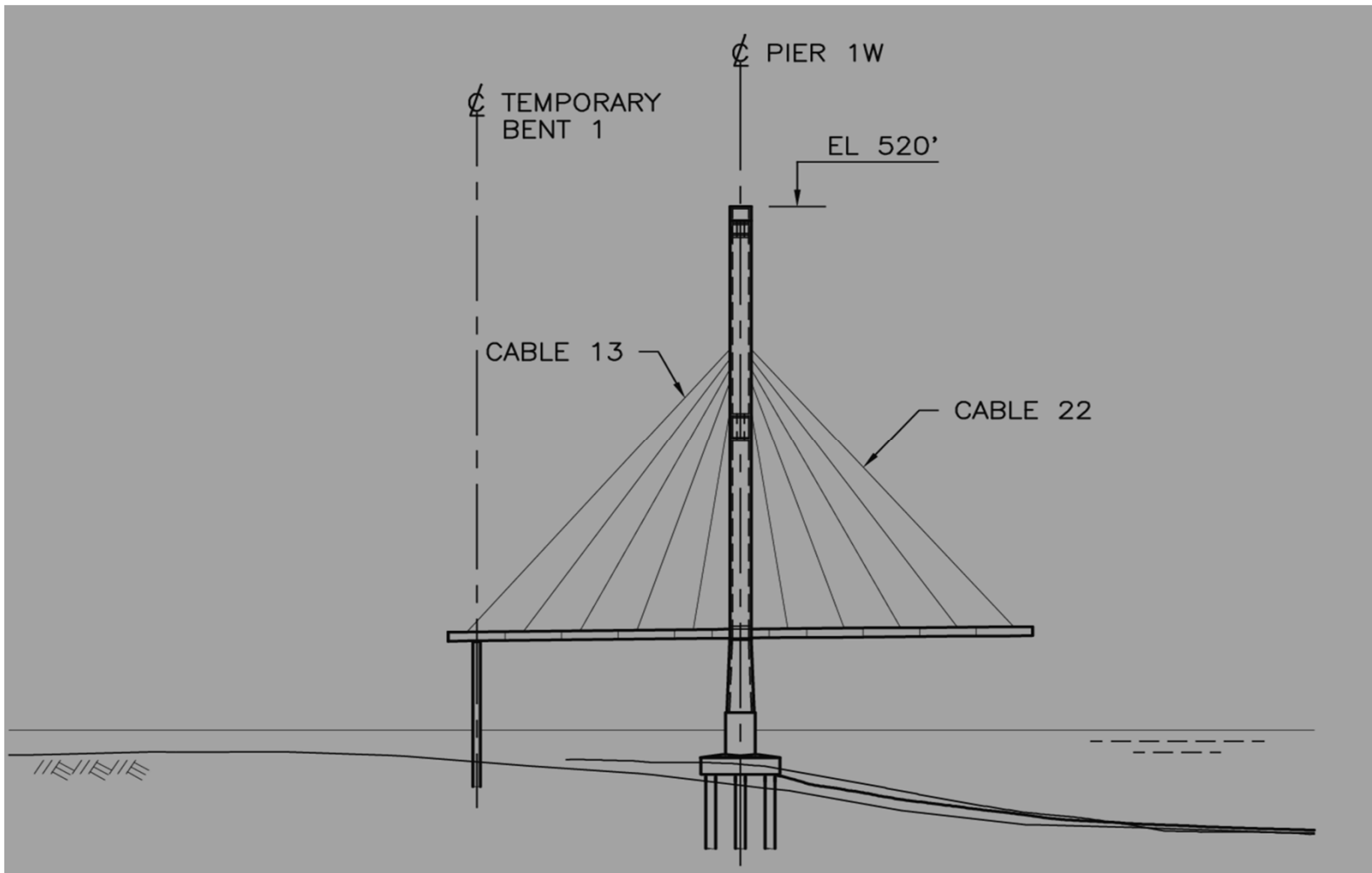


Main span Superstructure

Stage-by-Stage Analysis

- Structure built one segment at a time
- Precisely captures locked-in effects
- Models time-dependent effects during construction
- Required for tracking bridge geometry during construction
- Performed prior to bridge construction

Bridge Construction



April 4, 2010

Pier Table Erection

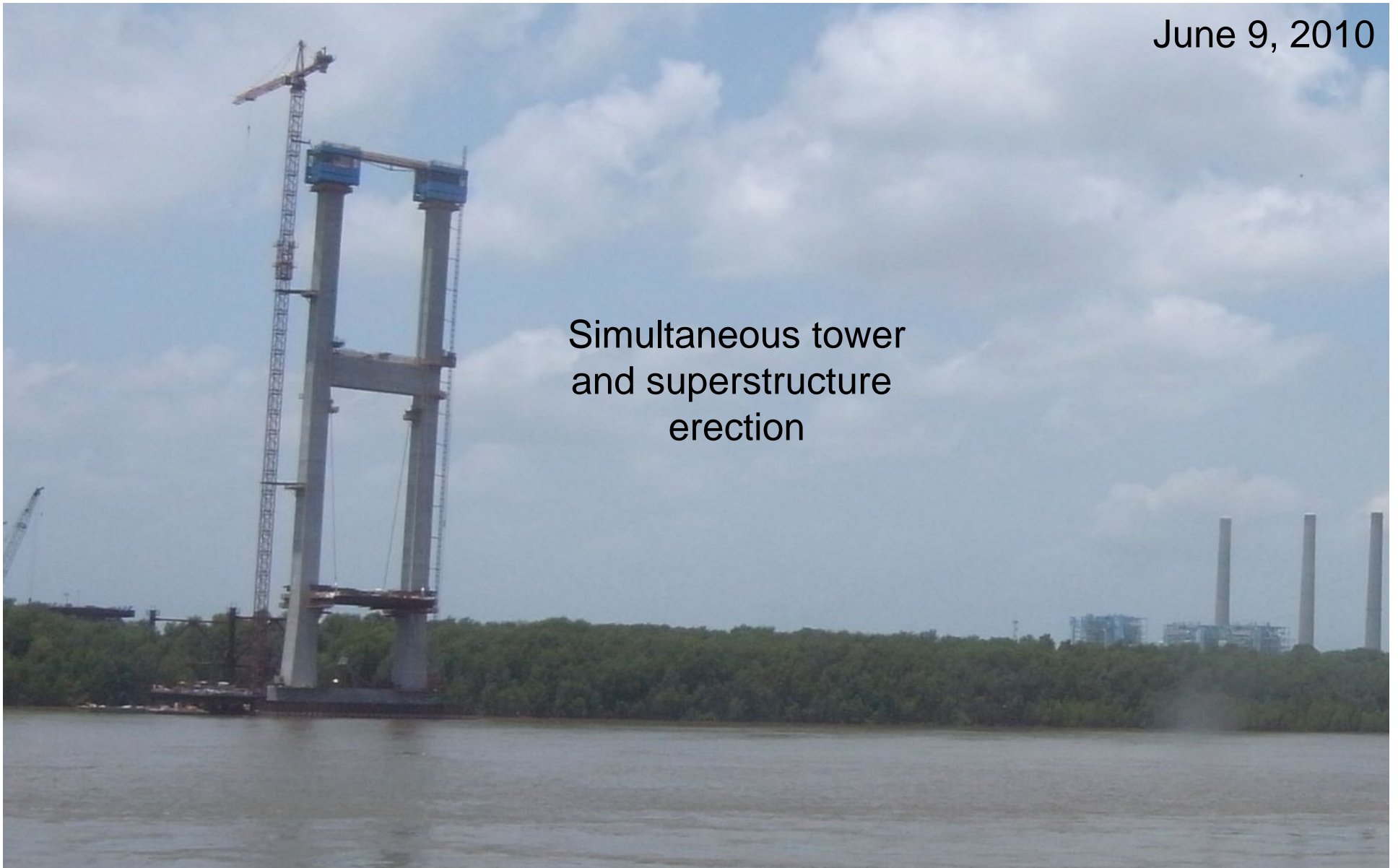


Construct pier table

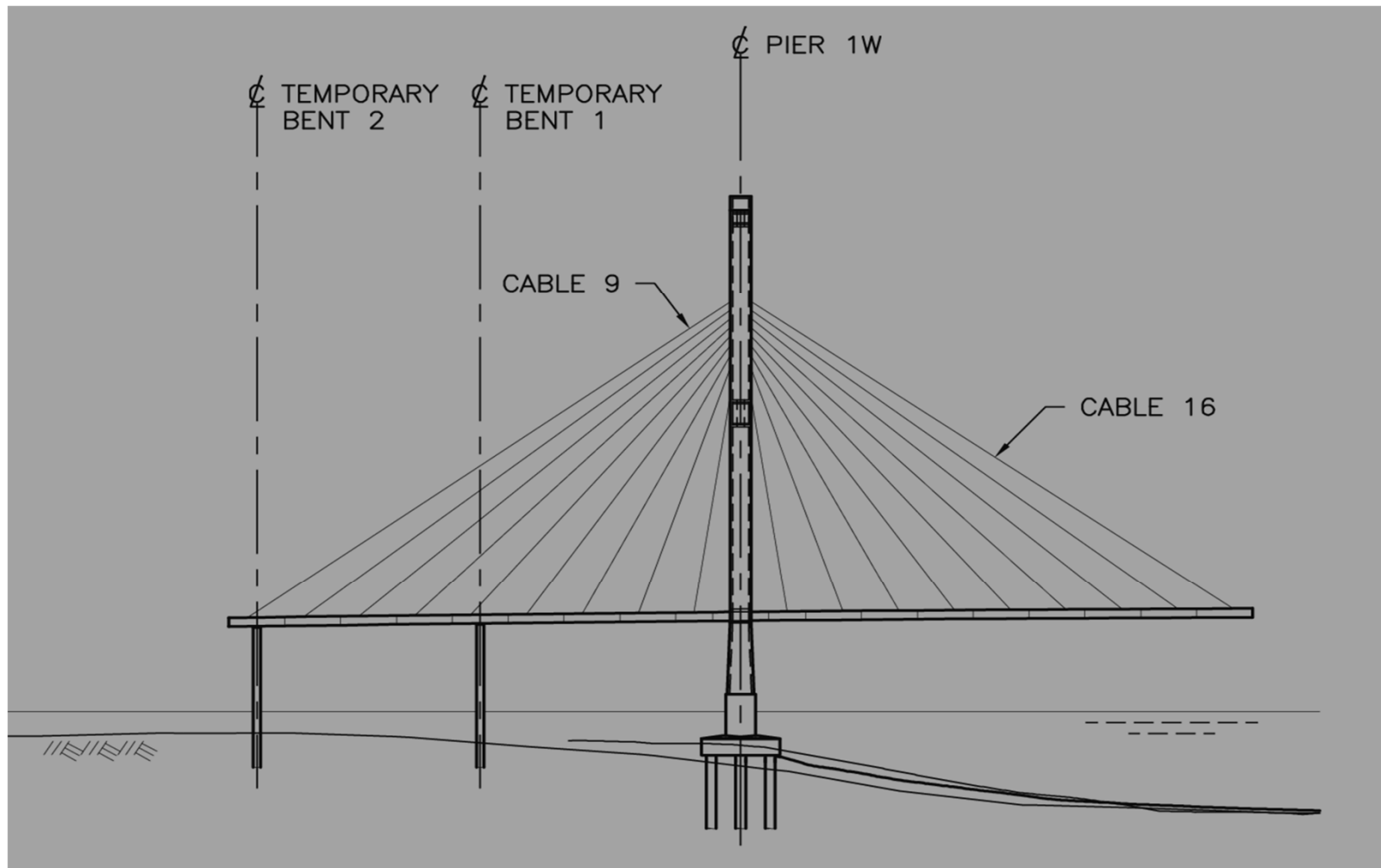


June 9, 2010

Simultaneous tower
and superstructure
erection



Bridge Construction

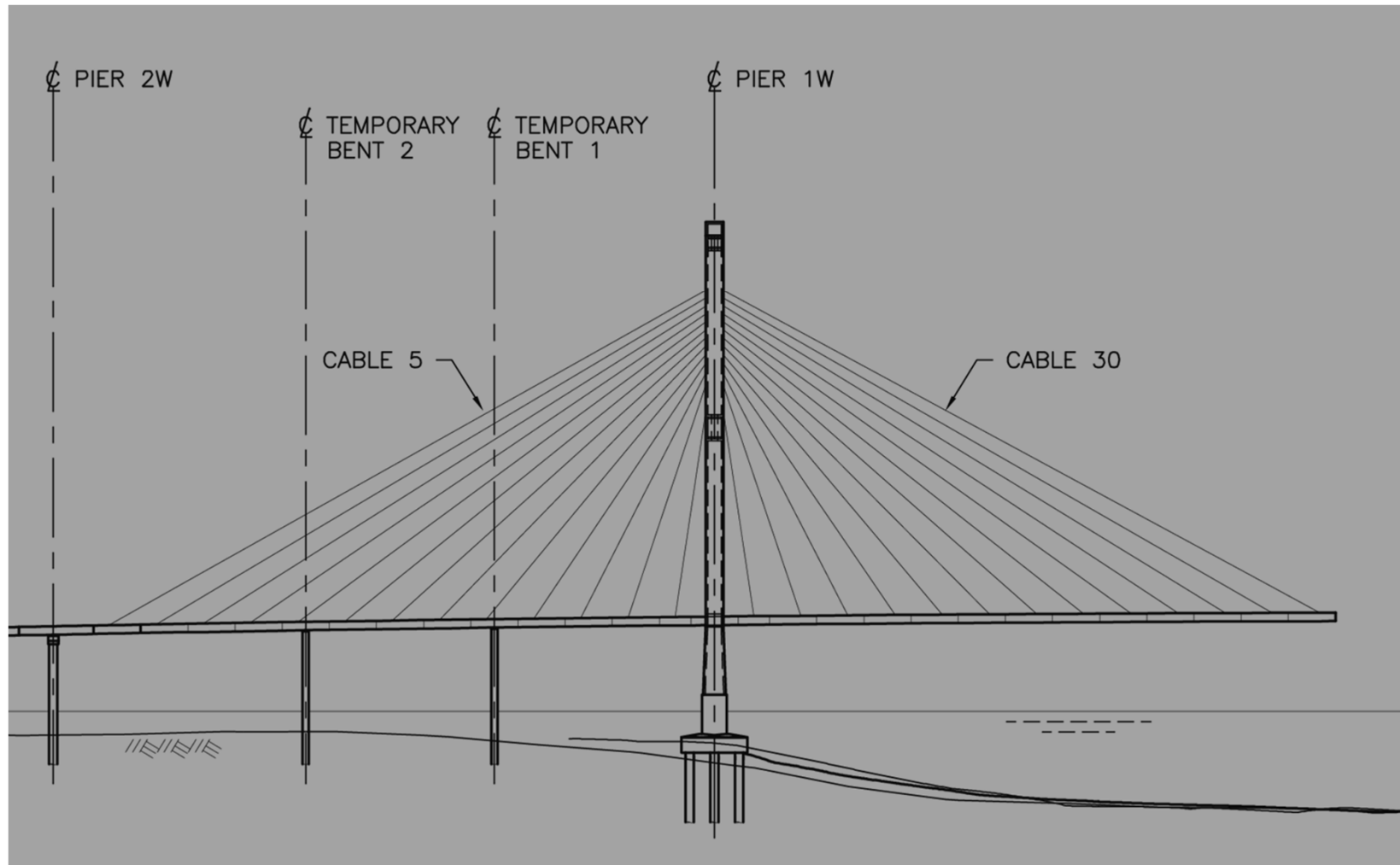


November 7, 2010

Completion of Backspan and Transition Span



Bridge Construction



December 12,
2010

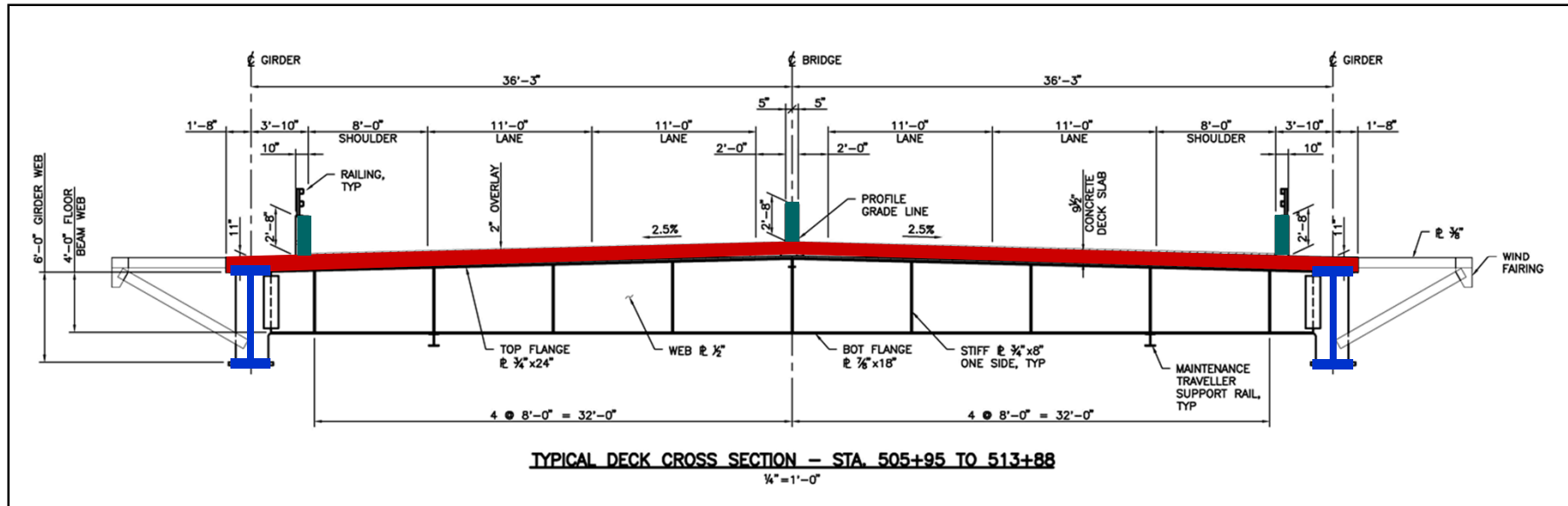




12/29/2010

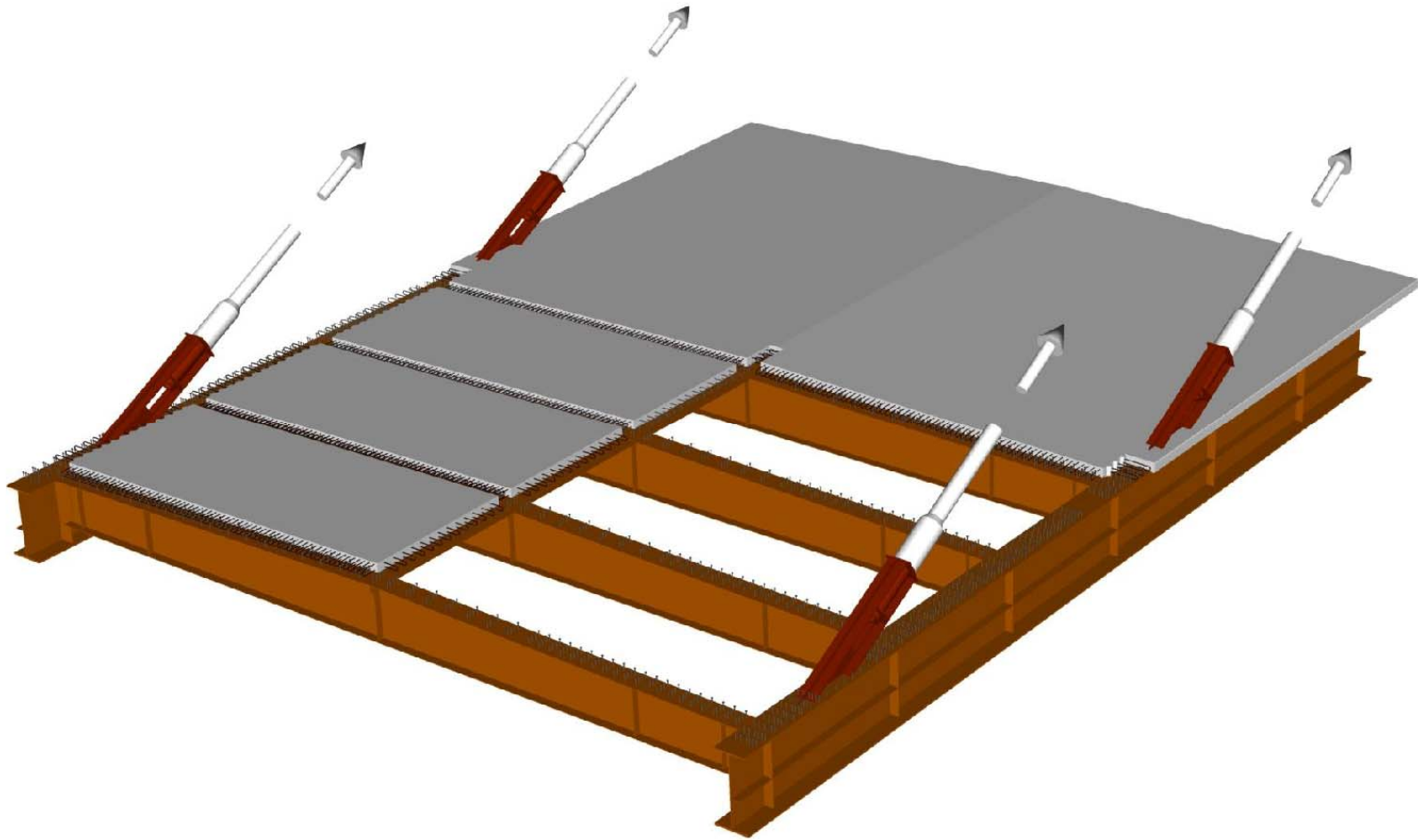


Composite Deck Cross-Section

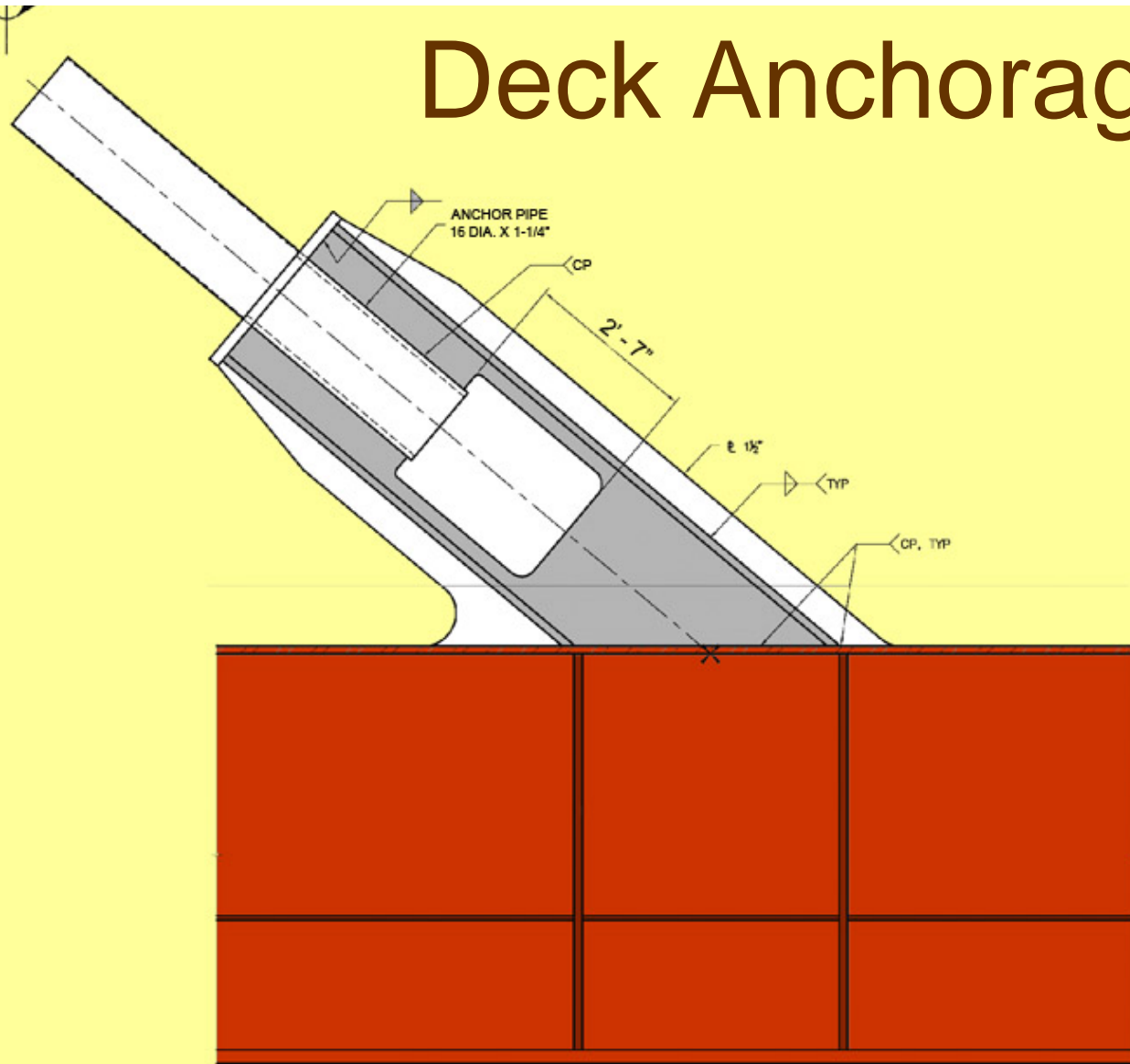


- Economy, simplicity and constructability
- Durability
- Accessibility
- Low maintenance

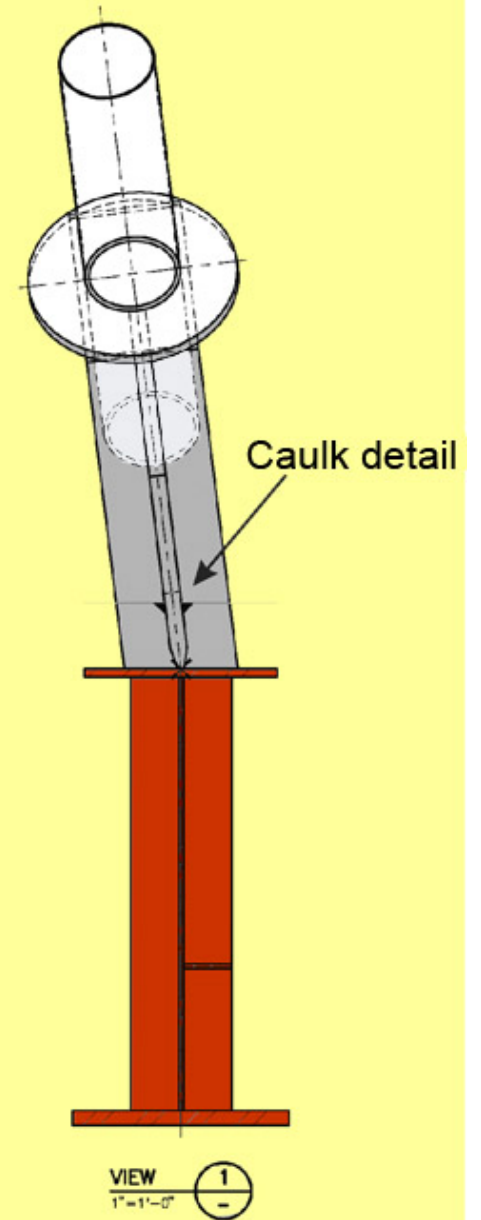
Composite Deck Cross-Section



Deck Anchorage



TYPICAL DECK ANCHORAGE
1"=1'-0"







Stay System



- 7-Wire parallel strand
- Monostrand Jacking
- State-of-the-Art Corrosion Protection
 - Galvanizing
 - Grease
 - Strand PE
 - Coextruded HDPE Pipe
- Vibration suppression

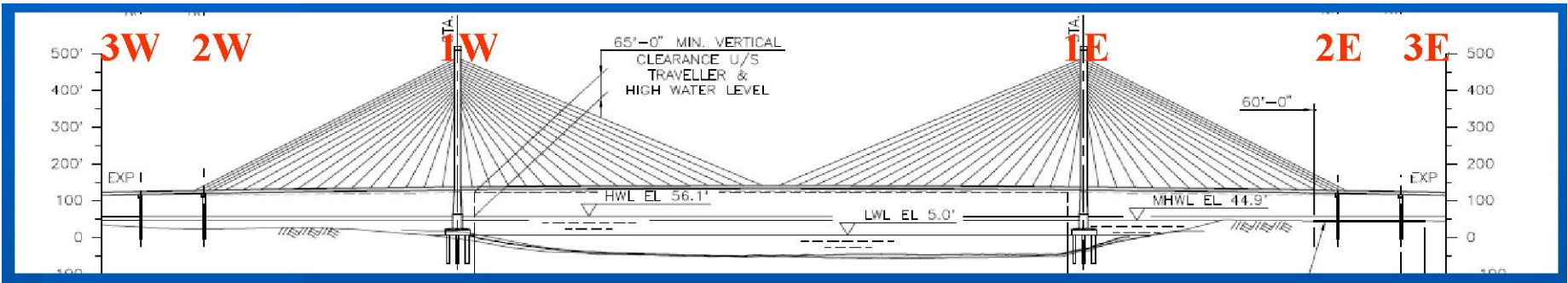






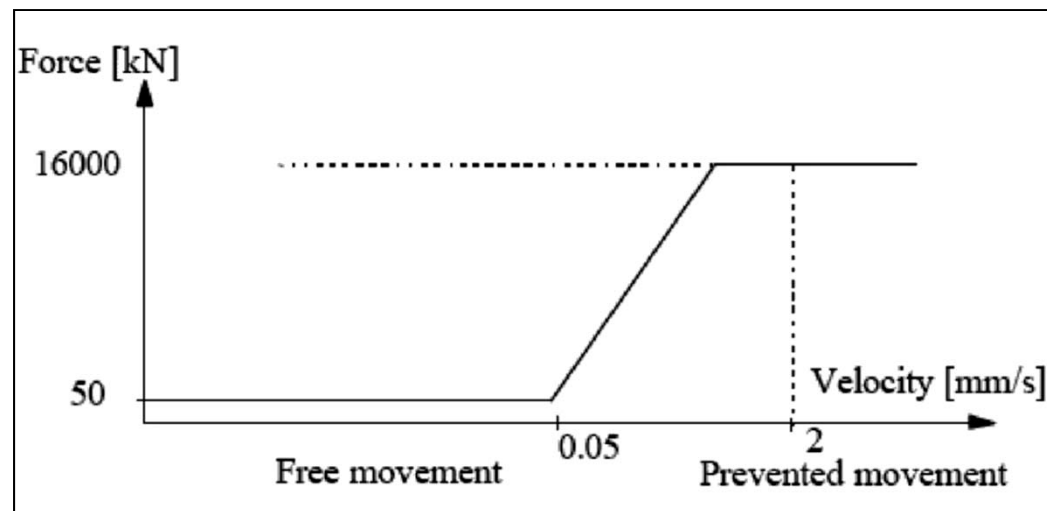
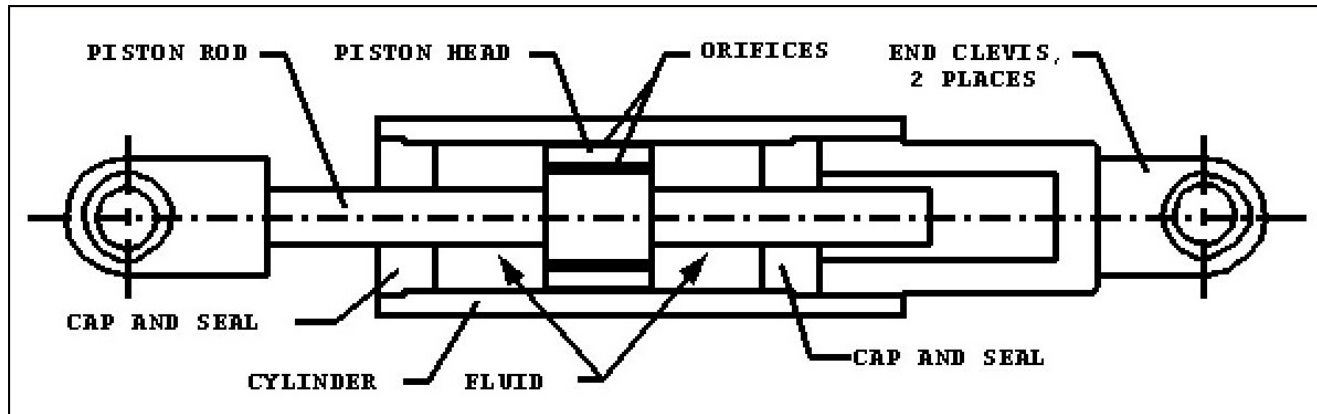


Deck/Tower Articulation



- Longitudinal Fixity
 - Pier 1W & 2W – Fixed Bearing
 - Pier 1E – Lockup Device
 - Pier 2E – Sliding Bearing
- Advantages
 - Maintain flexibility for temperature movements
 - Spread longitudinal shear from wind to both towers

Lock Up Devices





2" LATEX MODIFIED CONCRETE OVERLAY – RIDING SURFACE









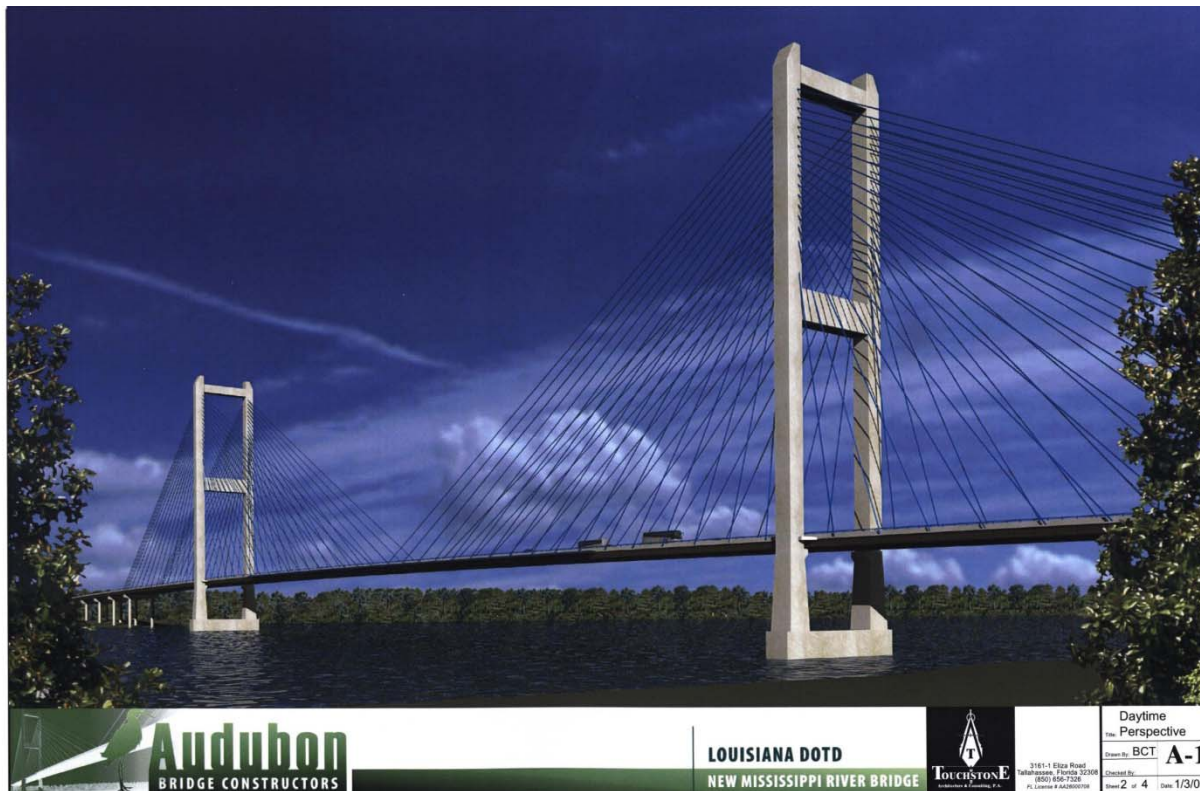






Joint Venture of:

- Granite Construction
- Flatiron Construction
- Parsons Transportation Group, Buckland-Taylor



LTM – LOUISIANA TIMED MANAGERS – PB, GEC, LPA Group