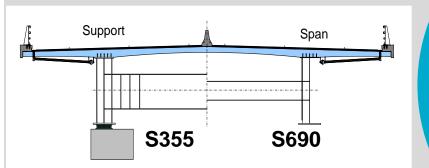






A.M. Habraken, L. Duchêne, C. Bouffioux, C. Canalès





OPTIBRI

Opening and Project Overview

OptiBri-Workshop

"Design Guidelines for Optimal Use of HSS in Bridges,"

3 May 2017

Anne Marie Habraken

Partners

Core Expertise



		_
University of Liège Be (Ulg)	(Coordinator) Material scientist Modelling, Experimental Lab	
Industeel Be	Producer of high quality steels	
GRID Pt	Civil Engineering	INTE
University of Stuttgart Ge (USTUTT)	Bridge, Stability, Euro code, Experimental Lab	
University of Coimbra Pt (UC)	Environmental and cost impact assessment	
Belgian Welding Institute Be (BWI)	Welding procedure and Post Weld treatments	-
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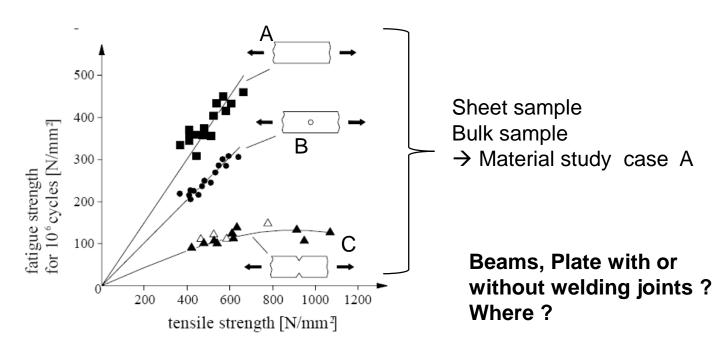


How the project was born?



For a **material scientist**, studying also forming process, High Strength Steel (**HSS**) means

- higher stress value, higher fatigue limit, specific microstructures,
- logical ways to decrease weight (cars, planes: transport industry)





How the project was born?



For civil engineers, **HSS** means:

- higher material cost but **potential decrease**of the amount of material
of welding time
of transport
of environmental impact...

Objectives of OPTIBRI Project

- Quantification of the interest of HSS use under current euro code rules
- Scientific study to define the need of Eurocode enhancement (Stability, Fatigue)
- Check fatigue issues of post treated weld joint of HSS
- Study weld joint and post treatment quality in HSS



My netwok + the one of my Civil Eng. colleagues → Partnership → Brain storming in Summer 2013





GRID
Fatigue issues for bridge if slender structures

IBW
Weld joint quality &
effect on fatigue
→ PIT, TIG

USTUTT
Stability issues if slender structures

UC
Tools to assess the interest of HSS
LCA LCC LCP

LCA Life cycle Assessment LCC Life cycle Cost LCP Life cycle Performance



Case study = road bridge (continuous plate girder steel concrete composite deck, with internal spans 80 meters)

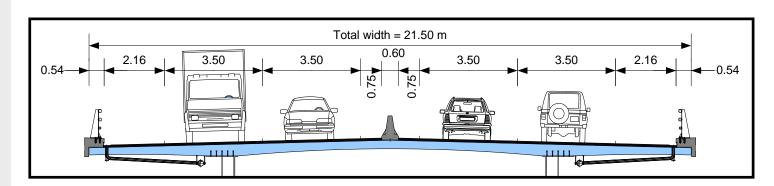
OPTImal use of HSS in BRIdges = OPTIBRI



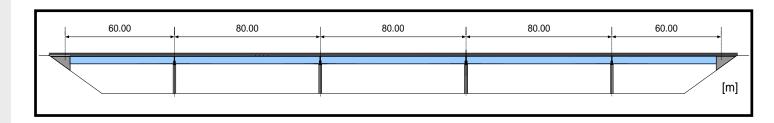
Case Design



Road bridge with four traffic lanes



• Five spans: $60 + 3 \times 80 + 60 = 360 \text{ m}$





3 designs for the same bridge



Design A: classical design using S355 steel
based on current state of Eurocodes and national rules

Design B: design using S690QL steel, where it has an interest based on current state of Eurocodes and national rules

Design C: design using S690QL steel, where it has an interest based on

-real material behavior (experimental tests and fatigue damage simulations of bridge details)

-advanced stability law

(experimental + FE anlysis of the buckling of multiaxially stressed plates

→ enhanced formula within of the code rules EN 1993-1-5)

J.O Pedro's presentation: Challenges and Benefits of High Strength Steel (HSS) in Highway Bridges

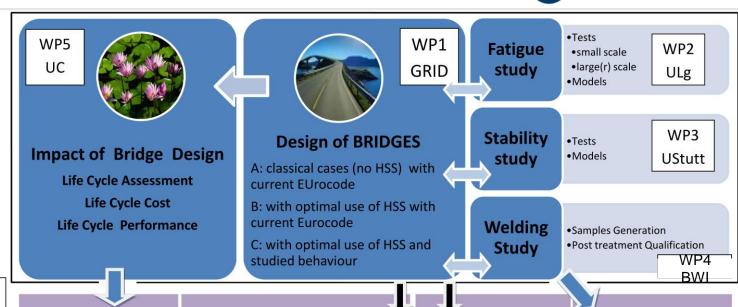
P. Toussaint's presentation: Usual application of High Strength Steel (HSS)

Plates with focus on S690



D

S



Quantification of interest to use HSS in bridges

Design guidelines for optimal use of HSS in bridges

Proposals of Eurocode modifications

Post treatment qualification procedure

WP6 UC

Results dissemination

WP7 ULg

COORDINATION OF THE PROJECT



WP1 Design of Bridges by GRID



Design A provides a reference

Design B allows investigating different designs based on S690QL use discussions between USTUTT and GRID oriented the choices and verifications done (current Eurocode use)

Design C ongoing work based on the results of experimental fatigue curves of welded plates (Ulg) and beams (USTUTT) (with weld post treatments) + new formula of buckling verification (USTUTT)

Delays in material delivery → in test results → in model identification → in the simulation of bridge details → in Design C

C. Batista's presentation: Improved Bridge Design by Use of High Strength Steel (HSS) with OPTIBRI Developments



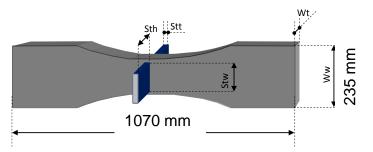
WP2 Fatigue study (Ulg, USTUTT, BWI)

Research Fund for Coal & Steel

Ulg: material scientist's approach

- Static tests ≠ loadings, Base Metal, Heat Affected Zone and Weld Metal
 (WBI) 3 elasto plastic models (BM, HAZ, WM)
- Fatigue tests on small specimens (mm)
 - → parameters of *Lemaitre damage model (1)*
- Static and Fatigue tests on plates + welded transversal stiffeners (Ulg)
 - + post treatment (PIT,TIC) (residual stress distribution)
 - → parameters of *Lemaitre damage model (2)*

1st validation of the fatigue simulations with Lemaitre model



C Bouffioux's presentation: Characterization of Fatigue Behaviour, from Material Science to Civil Engineering Applications



WP2 Fatigue study (Ulg, USTUTT, BWI)



Fatigue tests on Beams + welded transversal stiffeners (USTUTT)

-2st validation of the fatigue simulations with Lemaitre model



Simulations of Bridge C detail:

Loading from Eurocode FLM5

- → 1 stress history
- 1 damage distribution of the studied bridge detail
- detail category confirmed or not
- sensitivity analysis not performed: 1st approach of real behavior in HSS in bridges, ongoing work

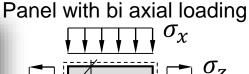
-Representative HSS bridge potential rupture

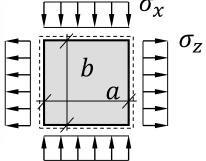
S. Breunig's presentation: Categorization of Fatigue Details in View of Post-Weld Treatments



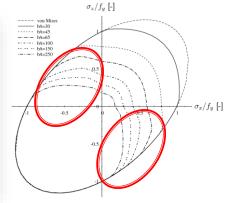
WP3 Stability study (USTUTT)











Pourostad's presentation: Buckling Behavior of Slender Plates under Multiaxial Stresses

- FE element simulations that are validated by experiments
- Parametric study
- Enhancement of the reduced stress method, introduction of V factor in Eurocode formulae



WP4 Welding study (BWI)



Study of Fatigue crack and microstructure to identify optimal welding procedure and Post Treatment Qualification.

Welding of all plates and beams

PIT (Pneumatic Impact Treatment) TIG (Tungsten Inert Gas) remelting were used as Post Treatments.

Initial choice LTT (Low Temperature Transformation filler material) dropped

LTT could not reach required toughness values (50 to 60 J) in bridges (results of FATWELDHSS project 2015)

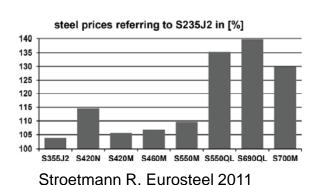


T. Baaten's presentation: Welding and Post-Welded Treatments of High Strength Steel (HSS) joints



WP5 Impact of Bridge Design (UC)





Work on LCA Life cycle Assessment LCC Life cycle Cost LCP Life cycle Performance

Design A // B : on going work,

Design C = future



C. Rigueiro's presentation: Comparative Life-Time Assessment of the Use of High Strength Steel (HSS) in Bridges





Thank you for your attention!



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