

DGES, Inc./EXELTECH

ODOT - Interstate 5 Bridges over Columbia River

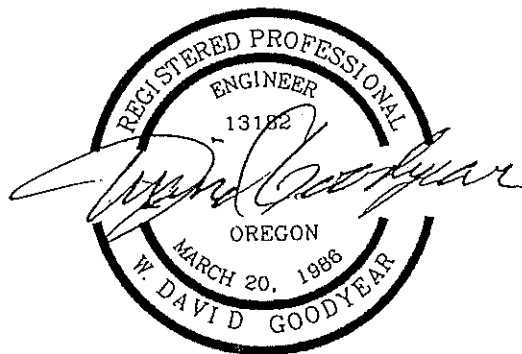
Seismic Evaluation of Lift Span Unit

ODOT On-Call Design Contract 11814

Work Order No. 8

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Introduction and Background

General Description

The Interstate 5 crossing of the Columbia River is a 16 span steel truss and concrete T-beam structure, with a main span unit that includes a 279 foot steel truss lift span and a 531 foot steel truss main span over the primary navigation channel. The bridge was constructed in stages: the first stage (ODOT Bridge 1377A) was constructed about 1915 and now functions as the Northbound lanes of the crossing; the second stage (ODOT Bridge 7333C) was constructed in 1958 and functions as the Southbound lanes of the crossing. The substructures of the two stages were connected together upon completion of the Southbound spans. On the NB bridge, the 531 foot steel truss main span over the navigation channel was added in 1961 replacing two shorter low-level truss spans of the original crossing. The 1961 work on the NB bridge also involved modification of the profile grade to accommodate the new main span and included extensive modifications of several existing piers.

Other significant modifications of the original structures include a traffic rail replacement completed in 1988 and a complete deck restoration completed in 1990.

The structures were designed and constructed at a time when the risk of damage from a seismic event was not well understood and when the design and analysis tools necessary to deal with the anticipated seismic demand were not very well developed. The structure continues to serve as a critical lifeline in the interstate transportation system, and as such, the decision was made to review the structure for survivability in a major seismic event.

The vintage of the I-5 structure and the nature of the lift span configuration are indicators that the bridge may not meet modern seismic design criteria. In contrast to a girder system, truss systems often require attention to superstructure members to evaluate their ability to withstand the expected seismic forces. This superstructure review is in addition to the assessment of bearings and foundations that is the focus of typical seismic evaluations. The truss towers, lift span and counterweights are the most unique features of this structure and require special analysis and evaluation.

Summary of evaluation

The scope of this review was established based on a "level of effort" to conform with the available budget in our stand-by services agreement. The focus of the review is the main lift span, towers and adjacent approach spans which form a critical structural link in the bridge, and represent a potentially vulnerable element in the structure. Analysis and evaluation is limited to these portions of the bridge.

The evaluation consists of estimating the seismic force demand on the various components of the structure and then comparing the demand to the estimated structural capacity of the component. The expected level of seismic demand in the various components of the bridge is based upon 3D elastic response spectrum analyses of the system. The available capacity of each component is estimated based upon the available plan data.

Due to resource limitations, the superstructure evaluation had to be limited to one direction, either NB or SB. Due to the limited quantity and quality of design detail for the Northbound truss spans, the decision was made to use the Southbound trusses (Bridge 7333C) for the detailed superstructure evaluation. The linkages between the substructure units make it necessary to model both the NB and the SB units for the response spectrum analysis.

A detailed model of the southbound truss is combined with an equivalent beam model of the northbound truss. Both structures are supported on a common substructure model. The earthquake response spectrum is applied at the base of the pier model. Geotechnical investigation is not included in the scope of the evaluation. Geotechnical analysis is limited to procedures necessary to develop the supporting elements of the seismic model. Assumptions regarding geotechnical data are made as required. Analyses for soil liquefaction have not been performed.

Seismic analysis is limited to the configuration in which the bridge is open to vehicular traffic. Specifics of the analysis models and of the component capacity evaluations are discussed in greater detail in subsequent sections of this report.

Critical components of the structure are identified based upon the results of the demand/capacity evaluation. Where applicable, assessments of progressive yielding or other behaviors that may be expected to modify the analytical results are identified and incorporated. Options for seismic retrofit of critical components are identified and discussed.

Based upon this review, the following components are identified as candidates for retrofit:

- All piers are founded on timber piles. The piles are significantly overloaded due to the design seismic event. Pile uplift is considered to be a serious condition. Pile compression and shear capacity is also exceeded.
- Pier columns are loaded beyond the elastic capacity in flexure. The elastic demand/capacity ratio is not excessive, but the lack of sufficient transverse reinforcement limits the available ductility.
- Truss bearings are overloaded. Anchor bolt shear and tension failures are likely and could lead to the truss sliding off of the bearings and/or piers.
- Various truss members are identified as exceeding the available elastic capacity. In our opinion, however, few members are seriously overloaded. Truss members which are subject to local buckling or which form a part of a critical load path or which provide essential stability to the structure should be strengthened. These include:
 - Tower members in the area of counterweight contact,
 - Bottom chords of the portal sway frames,
 - Several vertical posts in the primary trusses,
 - Primary truss bottom chord lateral bracing system.
- Other truss members have demand/capacity ratios marginally over 1.0, but we do not judge these to be critical.
- The loose counterweight masses need to be secured. ✓

Relative displacements between the trusses and the piers at the expansion bearings are computed and identified. The computed displacements are within the normal capacity of the existing bearing mechanisms.

The report does not address the detailed design or drawing of retrofit options. Recommendations for subsequent design and/or analysis are provided in the report summary.

Supporting material listed in the body of the summary is contained in the appendix.

Input Data

General input data and dead loads

The superstructure geometry and member section properties in the 3D analysis models are developed using data taken directly from the original plans for the Southbound bridge 7333C. The plan data is supplemented by observations made during field inspections in August and September.

Data used to develop the substructure configuration and member properties are taken from both the original plans for SB bridge 7333C and the archived plans for the NB bridge 1377A.

Material properties (strength and elasticity):

Structural steel is assumed to have a modulus of elasticity of 30000 ksi. "Low Alloy" steel (ASTM A242-46; designated as type "A" on the truss plans) is assumed to have a yield strength of 50 ksi. "Carbon" steel (ASTM A7-51T; designated as type "C" on the truss plans) is assumed to have a yield strength of 33 ksi.

Lifting cables (1-5/8" dia. 6x19 wire rope specified; 6x19 SEALE assumed) are assumed to have a modulus of elasticity of 13500 ksi based upon industry standards.

Substructure concrete is assumed to have a compressive strength of 3300 ksi with an elastic modulus of 3600 ksi. All rebar is assumed to be grade 40 (yield strength of 40 ksi).

Based upon a review of selected members, 20% is added to the nominal steel density of 490 pcf to account for additional material not included in the stiffness properties and material at connections, splices, etc.

As-built concrete unit weights for the superstructure are specified in the plans; 7 pcf is added to account for reinforcing steel.

While the original plans for the SB bridge 7333C did not indicate an overlay, the plans for the 1990 deck restoration indicate a 1-1/2" ACWS overlay was typically present on the SB bridge (ODOT dwg. 45669). The reported overlay on the NB bridge varies significantly. These existing overlays were replaced with a latex modified concrete overlay (LMC) under the deck restoration contract. For analysis, a uniform 1-1/2" layer of LMC is added to the plan specified 6" reinforced concrete deck thickness.

Field observation indicates that a significant amount of supplementary weights have been added to the counterweights. A tabulation of the total weight and distribution is not currently available. For analysis purposes, the counterweight dead load (and mass) was set to just balance the total computed weight of the lift span. Field observation also revealed racks of concrete blocks hung from the underside of the lift span, presumably to maintain side-to-side balance. These loads were tabulated and added to the models.

A machinery house is located at the middle of the lift span above the roadway deck. Machinery weights and locations are not available. For analysis, the total weight of the

machinery house plus its contents is computed using the truss panel point dead loads provided on the original truss plans. The house itself is not analyzed.

Geotechnical data for the existing substructure units is not included in the plans and could not be located from other sources. Therefore, the soil profile assumed for analysis is based upon soil boring data from the Interstate 5 Oregon Slough Bridge (ODOT Bridge 16526; drawing no. 39602). This bridge is the continuation of the Columbia River Crossing to the south side of Hayden Island. A copy of the relevant plan sheets and a summary of the soil profile assumed for this project are included in the report.

An approximate groundline elevation at each of the substructure units is taken from the SB bridge 7333C plans. Current groundline elevations are not available. While we anticipate that the actual groundline varies significantly over time and over the plan extent of the foundation footprint, sufficient data to address this variation is currently unavailable.

Pile driving records for bridge 7333C were used to verify the pile configurations shown on the plans and to establish free pile lengths for analysis. In particular, the plans conflicted over the presence of piles on pier 1; the pile driving records indicate that piles were installed at this pier.

The plans for SB bridge 7333C specifies that all piles be driven to an allowable load of 40 tons. Pile driving records vary. The plans for NB bridge 1377A indicate a maximum pile load of 30 tons. Driving records are not available for bridge 1377A.

The plans indicate a high water elevation of 32.6' and a low water elevation 1.8'. Stream flow data is not available on the plans. ODOT Bridge supplied the following data from the Hydraulics unit:

100 yr. flood elevation = 28.1'; current velocity = 3.8 fps

10 yr. flood = 22.5'

50 yr. flood = 26.5'

500 yr. flood = 31.5'

Maximum low water elevation is not available

Current velocity is not available for the 10,50 and 500 yr. events.

Based upon this data, the following was used for substructure evaluation:

Use low water = 1.8' from the plans

Use 10 yr. flood with maximum seismic event (500 yr. return interval), but conservatively use 100 yr. flood current velocity = 3.8 fps.

Seismic loading

The seismic demand on the structure is computed using an area specific response spectrum developed for ODOT by Geomatrix Consultants of San Francisco, CA (copy included). The spectra supplied are for 500, 1000 and 5000 year recurrence intervals and are developed for rock site conditions and 5% structural damping at a specific location in the Portland area. The 500-year spectrum is used for the analysis of the Columbia River crossing.

The Geomatrix spectra have a peak response at a period of 0.20s and decrease for periods less than 0.20s. The rock site acceleration spectrum must be modified to account for local site effects. Rock level is not indicated on the available borings. Soil column analyses to obtain foundation level spectra have not been performed. In parallel with current AASHTO design procedures, the rock spectrum for all periods greater than or equal to 0.20s is multiplied by a constant factor for local site effects. Also in accordance with traditional design procedures, the modified peak at 0.20s is used for all periods less than 0.20s.

Review of the soil boring data provided for the Oregon Slough Bridge site indicates loose to medium-dense, primarily cohesionless material in the upper portion of the soil column

with cemented sandy gravel/cobbles at lower depths. Based upon this profile, the soil is categorized as Type II per the AASHTO specification for which $S=1.2$. Therefore, the project spectrum is multiplied by 1.2 for site effects as discussed in the preceding paragraph.

Comparisons of the project spectra with the AASHTO spectra are on the included charts. For purposes of comparison, the AASHTO spectra are computed assuming a peak ground acceleration of 0.2g.

To recognize the directional variability of the seismic input, two separate combinations of seismic loading are considered. The combinations considered are those of the current AASHTO specifications with the addition of a component in the vertical direction. Seismic combinations are as follows:

$$EQX = \text{Longitudinal} = 1.0*X + 0.3*Y + 2/3*Z$$

$$EQY = \text{Transverse} = 0.3*X + 1.0*Y + 2/3*Z$$

Where X = longitudinal direction; Y = transverse direction; Z = vertical.

For typical short to medium span bridge configurations, the vertical component of acceleration is generally ignored on the basis that the vertical component of the seismic input is small and that it adds relatively little to the overall response. However, data recorded during the January, 1994 Northridge earthquake in Southern California indicated a higher than expected vertical response at several locations. Given the critical nature of this bridge and the unique configuration, it was decided to include a vertical component of seismic input. A comparison of the relative contribution of the vertical component to the total seismic force in selected members of the span 4 truss is included in the report. For the selected members, the vertical component ($=2/3*Z$) adds from 0.7% to 22.5% to the governing seismic demand. A rigorous evaluation of vertical seismic response will require a site specific spectra and time history analysis of the soil/structure system.

Demand Analysis

Overview of analysis

The dynamic analysis of the structure is performed using ALGOR, a general purpose finite-element/frame program with user specified response spectrum input capabilities. The analysis assumes linear, elastic material response. The models used for this project consist of 3-D beam element members interconnected in a 3-D framework and supported by boundary elements with user specified spring stiffnesses. Masses are lumped at the nodes utilizing the member cross-sectional areas with specified material densities and/or as externally applied lumped masses. The analysis is a traditional multi-mode response spectrum analysis. Individual modal results are combined using an SRSS procedure. The seismic loads are considered to be fully reversible. The two basic seismic combinations defined previously are added to the dead load forces to determine the total seismic demand. stream too?

The results reported herein are based upon a series of analysis models. All models are derived from a basic analysis model. The basic model consists of a fully developed model of the substructure units with simplified models of the superstructure spans connecting the substructure units. Piers 1,2,3 and 4 are modeled in detail. Boundary conditions at the North abutment and at pier 5 are incorporated using boundary elements at the geometric location of the superstructure connection. Superstructure spans 1,2,3,4 and 5 are represented in the basic model.

Substructure assessments are determined from an envelope of two models. The first model, SUBFLEX, consists of the basic model with relatively flexible boundary elements applied at the base of piers 1,2,3 and 4 to model the pile supported footings. The second model, SUBFIX, is identical to the first except that the stiffnesses of the boundary elements supporting Piers 1,2,3 and 4 are increased to represent an upper bound to the foundation stiffness. Superstructure assessments are conducted using the basic model with a detailed model of the Southbound truss span under review substituted for the simplified representation.

Earlier stages of the investigation in which the detailed models of southbound spans 2, 3 and 4 were added simultaneously to the basic model indicated that there is not significant dynamic coupling between the truss spans. Therefore span-by-span modeling is utilized to reduce the computational intensity of the model and to lessen the output from the detailed model to a more manageable level. Each truss span was analyzed using both the flexible and the stiff pier support models. Review indicates that virtually all of the truss members are governed by the model with flexible pier supports. All truss results reported herein are based upon the flexible models: S2FLEX, S3FLEX and S4FLEX.

Static dead load analyses of each span are conducted using the dynamic models modified as required to approximate the static support conditions.

Significant details of the structural modeling are discussed in the following sections; sketches of the models are included in the report.

Substructure modeling

Sketches are included in the report showing the general arrangement and controlling dimensions of the pier models.

All primary member (columns, cap beams, spandrel beams, etc.) section properties are computed assuming uncracked sections and gross section dimensions. Web walls between columns and the extensive monolithic footings of the Northbound structure are modeled as truss frameworks with equivalent section properties for in-plane stiffness computed using a procedure modified from "Theory and Analysis of Plates" by Rudolph Szilard, Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1974. The substructure details associated with the gatekeeper's houses at piers 1 and 4 and the operator's house at pier 2 are not considered in these models on the assumption that their relative contribution to the dynamic response will be small compared to the overall mass and stiffness.

All piers are supported on timber piles. For the 3-D frame analysis, pile support is modeled as a set of linear springs located at the base of each individual footing. Six springs are applied at each support corresponding to each of the six global degrees-of-freedom. These springs represent the diagonal terms of the foundation stiffness matrix. Coupling between degrees-of-freedom is not considered in the 3-D frame analysis (i.e. the off-diagonal terms of the foundation stiffness matrix are ignored). This procedure is adopted primarily to simplify the process of identifying footing reactions from the response spectrum analysis. ALGOR will accept full 6x6 stiffness matrix elements at boundary nodes, but reactions are not output for these elements. Although the analysis results may be expected to change slightly using the full 6x6 stiffness matrices, it is our judgment that the magnitude of the change due to this factor is significantly less than the overall uncertainty in the general input data, soil information and loading assumptions.

Due to the uncertainty in the geotechnical data, the decision was made to envelope the expected stiffnesses of the foundation support. The flexible model, SUBFLEX, considers the stiffness contribution of the piles only and essentially ignores any passive soil resistance against the footings (however, the confining effect of the soil on the lateral stiffnesses of the piles is considered). SUBFLEX is intended to estimate a minimum (lower-bound) expected foundation stiffness. The stiffer model, SUBFIX, simply consists of the flexible model boundary element spring constants multiplied uniformly by a factor of 100 and is intended to approximate an upper-bound to the foundation stiffness.

The lateral and flexural stiffnesses of individual piles are computed using the lateral pile analysis program LPILE. Timber modulus is assumed to be 1600 ksi. Foundation material is assumed to be cohesionless sand of varying density. Input parameters for the LPILE analyses are included in the report. The individual pile stiffnesses are adjusted for closely spaced pile group action by a procedure recommended by FHWA. The axial and torsional stiffnesses of individual piles are computed assuming an effective pile length equal to 2/3 of the total pile length below the footing. All piles are assumed to be 10 inch diameter for stiffness computations except Pier 1 SB piles are assumed to be 9 inch diameter for computing the axial and torsional stiffnesses. Considering the scarcity of definitive geotechnical and seismological data for this bridge, investigation of non-linear behavior of the piles and soil-structure interaction (SSI) is judged to be unwarranted. For each footing, the individual pile stiffnesses are combined using the plan specified layout into a resultant stiffness matrix at the geometric center of the pile group. The diagonal terms of this matrix are assigned to the boundary elements of the ALGOR model. The results of the LPILE analyses and the pile group stiffnesses are included in the report.

Superstructure modeling

Equivalent beam models for global analysis and for substructure assessment

Simplified line element models of the superstructure spans are used to model the truss spans on the common foundation for substructure assessment. Members consist of 3-D beam elements with section properties computed to approximately match the composite global stiffnesses of the primary truss/tower frames. The densities of the simplified elements are set to match the total weights of the spans. Additional lumped masses are applied to the top of the tower to represent the counterweight and other top of tower material. The southbound truss span properties are used to represent both the southbound and the northbound spans.

The top of the tower is set at an elevation corresponding to the center of gravity of the additional masses. The members are located transversely at approximately the center of gravity of the truss spans considering the eccentricity of the deck self-weight. The line element models are connected to the substructure members at the plan specified bearing locations through a system of rigid links. Member end releases are applied to these links as appropriate to model the plan specified bearing support conditions.

3-D truss models for superstructure assessment

All members of the superstructure truss models are 3-D beam elements with full fixity at each end (except at bearing interfaces as noted previously). ALGOR automatically assigns node and member numbers to the model based upon the graphical input. A member identification labeling system organized by member type is shown on drawings included in the report. This system is used to identify and manage the output from the ALGOR analyses.

Truss geometry is defined by the major working lines on the plans. Local eccentricities at member connections are ignored. In general, the section properties for stiffness analysis are based upon the same gross section dimensions and components used to determine member capacities (i.e. properties consider the built-up nature of the member such as laced, battened or perforated plate construction). Torsional properties are not explicitly computed and are set at nominally small values to provide primarily for numerical stability. Local member torsional response should not be significant to the dynamic analysis.

To maintain reasonable model size and to reduce complexity, the concrete deck and the trussed floorbeams are not explicitly modeled. Idealized beam members are used to represent the floorbeams. All bottom lateral members including the floorbeam members are set in the plane of the primary truss bottom chords. Preliminary dynamic runs indicate that the results are sensitive to the stiffness assumptions of the bottom lateral system. Therefore, the dynamic analysis models are adjusted to incorporate the diaphragm stiffness of the concrete deck. The deck is modeled as an equivalent truss framework using the same procedure as discussed previously for the substructure web walls. In this case, the cross-sectional areas of the equivalent framework are added to the computed components of the bottom lateral framing system: diagonal bracing, floorbeams and primary truss bottom chords. Lumped masses corresponding to the mass of the deck and floorbeams are applied to the bottom chord truss nodes.

Due to the simplification of the dynamic model, the reported seismic forces in the bottom lateral system must be proportioned between the steel framing and the deck diaphragm. To estimate an appropriate adjustment, the span 3 truss model is modified to explicitly model the geometry and the stiffness of the deck+floorbeam+post+chord+diagonal bracing system. Uniformly distributed longitudinal and transverse loads are applied statically to the deck of the refined model. The same total load is also applied statically to

the "deck" nodes of the simplified dynamic analysis model. The resulting forces in the steel framing for the two static models are compared and a scale factor is determined which is then used to adjust the reported response spectrum forces in the bottom lateral framing system.

Several other regions of the truss model are simplified for the analysis. The cable attachment panels of the lifting girders of the span 3 truss are idealized as "truss" members. Local framing details at the tops of the towers in spans 2 and 4 are also simplified. These areas are not significantly affected by the seismic loading.

For the static dead load analysis of the lift span (span 3), the counterweight and lifting cables are modeled in order to determine the required balancing weight for the counterweights. The total mass and distribution of the counterweight is set to result in a residual vertical reaction at the span 3 truss bearings of approximately 1 kip. The resultant total reaction of the counterweights plus cables plus lift span is then applied to the top of the tower for the static dead load analysis of spans 2 and 4. The cables are found to have a negligible effect upon the dynamic response of the lift span. Therefore, the cables and counterweight are not considered in the lift span dynamic analysis.

The mass of the counterweight and the cables is applied to the towers for the dynamic analysis of spans 2 and 4. Gap elements are not used for the dynamic analysis. Therefore, the counterweight mass is transmitted to the tower legs through a set of rigid links set near the geometric location of the four front corners of the counterweight in the fully raised position. The tributary mass (adjusted for transverse balance) of the counterweight is distributed equally to each of the two links on each side of the tower. The four connection nodes are not linked together and are permitted to move independently of each other.

In all three spans, the out-of-plane flexural stiffnesses of several series of members are increased to eliminate local modes of vibration that have little effect upon the global response of the span. For example, this situation occurs for several x-braced diagonal members with nodes at the intersection of the braces and for the laterally unbraced bottom chords of the transverse portal frame trussed struts.

The utility bridges which connect the SB and NB counterweight towers at the top and at mid-height are not modeled in the analysis. These bridges are connected to the tower legs by hanger links on one side and thus permit some relative lateral movement of the adjacent towers. Practically, however, movement towards each other will be limited to the existing gap while movement away from each other will be virtually unlimited (for small to medium deflections).

Dynamic analysis overview

The number of modes considered in the dynamic analysis are established by consideration of the period of vibration and the mass participation factors. Models of truss spans 2 and 3 are analyzed for period, mode shape and participation factors through 60 modes. These truss models are supported by essentially rigid boundary elements in the applicable directions at the four truss corners. Tabulation of the period and participation factors are included in the report. Based upon inspection of the modal and cumulative participation factor results, 30 modes is judged sufficient to capture the majority of the significant vibration modes of each truss. The 30th mode corresponds to a period of vibration of 0.11s for span 2 and 0.09s for span 3.

These periods of vibration are used as general targets for establishing the minimum number of modes in the global analyses. The global models encompass individual modes of vibration that effect various local portions of the structure and may have little effect upon the response elsewhere in the structure. Sufficient total modes must be chosen to mobilize all significant modes of response for each area of the structure under review. For the substructure assessment models, 60 modes are considered. The 60th mode

corresponds to a period of vibration of 0.125s for the flexibly supported model and 0.048s for the stiffly supported model. For the truss assessment models, additional modes are required to ensure consideration of all relevant truss modes; 80 modes are considered. The 80th mode corresponds to a period of vibration of 0.113s for the flexibly supported model of span 2 and 0.101s for the flexibly supported model of span 3.

The relative modal contribution to individual total member force is illustrated for several members of the span 4 truss model on the included diagrams. Most of the seismic force in the bottom framing system is contributed by modes with periods of vibration in the 0.4s to 0.6s range. The dynamic response of these members is governed primarily by the relatively stiff behavior of the concrete deck acting as a diaphragm. Conversely, longer periods of vibration contribute a greater proportion of the total seismic force for members in the counterweight towers. These members are governed by the relatively flexible behavior of the tower + counterweight.

The fundamental periods of vibration of the tower + counterweight are computed to be about 2.0 seconds in the longitudinal direction and about 1.8 seconds in the transverse direction. These values are computed assuming the counterweight is attached to the tower as discussed previously. In reality, the counterweight has some limited freedom of movement before contacting the tower. This freedom is defined by the counterweight guide systems. Actual contact will involve some hammering as the counterweight moves back and forth within the confines of the guide system. The analysis does not consider the free-swinging (pendulum) behavior of the counterweight, nor does it consider the effects of hammering. We note that the period of vibration of the free-swinging counterweight (in the fully raised position) is about 6.2 seconds in the longitudinal direction, 4.4 seconds in the transverse direction and 2.1 seconds for twisting about a vertical axis. It is possible that the differences between the dynamic behavior of the tower and the free-swinging counterweight will modify the overall results of the analysis, but the magnitude of the changes are unknown. It is also possible that the guide system may not be strong enough to withstand the hammering of the counterweight. This will increase the available range of motion of the free-swinging counterweight and further complicate the analysis. Advanced modeling and time-history analysis techniques are required to capture these effects.

Interpretation of truss analysis results

Static self-weight analyses are conducted to estimate the existing dead load member forces in the structure. Computed dead load axial forces in the truss members are tabulated along with the elastic seismic forces in the appendix to this report.

For the superstructure models, review of the results of both the static and the dynamic analyses indicates that notwithstanding the end fixity of the truss members in the models, truss behavior does in fact dominate the response. Member end moments are small relative to the axial loads. The actual magnitudes of the end moments present in the structure will vary from the computed moments and will depend upon the original tightness of the riveted connections and upon the erection sequence and procedures employed at the time of construction. Thus, the reported demand/capacity ratio for the majority of the truss members considers only the computed axial loads. Exceptions to this occur in the portal frames and in some of the members of the counterweight tower where moment continuity is essential to the equilibrium and/or stability of the frame.

Considering the type of structure and the vintage of the design, we assume that most of the trusses were originally analyzed and designed on the basis of 2-D behavior. The primary trusses carry the tributary gravity loads in the (vertical) plane of the truss, while the top and bottom lateral bracing systems carry lateral loads to the bearings and would typically be ignored in the gravity design. We observed, however, that as a result of the strain compatibility of the 3-D frame analysis, several groups of bracing members do in fact carry significant computed dead load axial forces. For example, the top chord lateral

bracing system has significant axial compression forces in the diagonal members as a result of the shortening of the top chords. Similarly, the bottom chord lateral bracing members carry significant tension due to the dead load extension of the bottom chords. The counterweight tower framing exhibits similar results.

While a portion of this computed dead load is likely present in the in-place structure, the actual magnitude and distribution of these secondary dead load forces is highly dependent upon the erection sequence employed and upon the relative fixities of the individual riveted member end connections. It is reasonable to conclude that the computed secondary forces represent an upper bound to the dead load demand on those members. In order to perform the capacity review of these groups of members, the computed secondary dead load is conservatively added to the seismic load when it increases the combined demand and is neglected when it would lessen the combined demand.

We also noted that several of the diagonal bracing member groups were clearly designed on the basis of tension-only behavior. The linear, elastic response spectrum analysis is not capable of making this distinction, therefore, adjustments to the reported forces are made outside of the analysis in those situations. These adjustments are described in greater detail in following sections.

Demand/Capacity Calculations

Substructure

Timber piles

Seismic demand

Substructure footing reactions due to seismic loading are computed using models SUBFLEX and SUBFIX. The elastic reactions from the response spectrum analyses are tabulated and included in the report. Maximum and minimum footing reactions considering buoyancy are determined. The effects of stream flow are investigated and are found to be negligible in comparison with the order of magnitude and the relative uncertainty of the seismic force levels.

Modern seismic design philosophy for highway bridges dictates that inelastic behavior in the substructure generally be restricted to those details which possess the necessary ductility capacity and which may be easily identified and repaired after a seismic event. In practice, inelastic behavior is usually limited to the flexural behavior of exposed columns of the piers (plastic hinging). Foundation components such as footings and piles are designed to remain elastic at all times; these components are typically designed to the maximum of the computed elastic demand or to the maximum force capable of being transmitted from the pier columns to the footing during plastic hinging. For this structure, the piers and footings were designed and constructed without the structural details necessary to provide sufficient ductility to the columns. Therefore, the footings and piles are reviewed for the elastic seismic loads.

Individual maximum pile axial reactions are computed assuming a rigid distribution of the combined dead + buoyancy + elastic seismic forces at the base of the footing ($P/N \pm M_L \cdot x / (\sum x^2) \pm M_T \cdot y / (\sum y^2)$). Shear forces are assumed to be distributed uniformly to each pile.

Two cases are considered and the tabulated results are included in the report. In the first case, passive resistance of the soil mass surrounding the footing is ignored. In the second case, the maximum available passive soil resistance using a uniform groundline elevation (same g_l that is assumed for the LPILE stiffness analysis) is computed. The available passive pressure for seismic loading is computed using the Mononobe-Okabe equation as suggested in AASHTO Division IA, Section 6 Commentary and assuming an acceleration coefficient of 0.2g. The procedure also considers the relative stiffness of the foundation unit. The seismic shear force (reaction) is reduced by up to the amount of the available passive resistance. The passive resistance utilized also resists a portion of the overturning moment. Pile demands quoted in the following discussion reflect the passive pressure contribution unless otherwise stated.

In general, pile axial loads are governed by longitudinal seismic loading from the stiffly supported model. Pile shear loads are governed by transverse seismic loading, generally from the flexibly supported model. Due to differences in design configuration, the NB (original bridge 1377A) side of each pier is significantly stiffer than the SB side. Therefore, the NB side of each pier carries a higher proportion of the seismic demand.

For piers 2,3 and 4, the estimated pile dead load + min. buoyancy reaction is about 28-29 tons per pile. For pier 1 SB, pile dead load is about 15 tons; for pier 1 NB, pile dead load is about 26 tons.

The maximum per pile total seismic demands (DL+B+EQ; in tons) are as follows:

Piers 2,3,4 SB, max. compression = 138; max. uplift = 83; max. shear = 6.9.

Piers 2,3,4 NB, max. compression = 176; max. uplift = 114; max. shear = 18.

Pier 1 SB, max. compression = 36; max. uplift = 8.8; max. shear = 6.2.

Pier 1 NB, max. compression = 65; max. uplift = 15; max. shear = 11.

For pier 1 NB ignoring passive resistance, max. compression = 80; max. uplift = 30; max. shear = 18.

The passive resistance has less proportional effect upon the axial loads in the piles of piers 2,3 and 4 but is effective in reducing the shear demand on the SB piles.

Pile capacity

As previously discussed, the plans for SB bridge 7333C specify that all piles be driven to an allowable load of 40 tons. Pile driving records vary. The plans for NB bridge 1377A indicate a maximum pile "load" of 30 tons. Driving records are not available for bridge 1377A.

As noted, pile driving records are available and have been reviewed for the SB footing units. Ideally, it should be possible to estimate the in-place capacity of the piles based upon these records. However, the task of interpreting the records is made somewhat difficult due to differences in the reporting tendencies used by different installers/inspectors on the various units. For example, records for pier 1 SB indicate maximum bearing as "40+" (tons). This is recorded for 22 of the 80 piles installed. All other piles are recorded as bearing at some specific value less than 40 tons; the smallest recorded bearing is 19.7 tons. At the other end of the recording spectrum, records for pier 3SB upstream record specific bearing values on just two of the 92 piles. One other pile is recorded as "no reading" and another pile is recorded as "200 BPF". All other piles for this footing are recorded as "refusal". Records for the other units contain various combinations of these methods of indicating installed bearing capacity. It is noted that the recorded capacity of the piles of pier 2 and 4 are in general somewhat greater than the plan specified 40 tons.

These variations in the installation records make it difficult to accurately define an in-place capacity for the piles. Typically, the allowable capacity of a pile is about one-half of the ultimate capacity. Therefore, the ultimate capacity of the piles for review will be assumed to be equal to twice the design allowable specified for the SB piles. That is, all piles are assumed to have an ultimate bearing capacity of 80 tons for this assessment. According to the AASHTO seismic design provisions as defined in section IA, the seismic load combinations are considered to be ultimate loads and may utilize the full available strength of the structure.

It is not possible to accurately estimate the capacity of the piles in uplift given the lack of geotechnical data. Moreover, the uplift capacity is dependent upon the condition of the pile connection to the footing. The design connection detail is not well defined on the plans and the actual in-place condition of the connection is unknown. Using modern design criteria, uplift would not be allowed in the design of short timber piles such as these and, based upon the design details and loads, it is reasonable to assume that pile uplift was not considered in the original design.

In reality, there will be some resistance to uplift. An upper bound to the expected ultimate uplift resistance may be defined based upon typical practice. In the absence of geotechnical data, WSDOT defines procedures to estimate an ultimate pile uplift capacity which is not to exceed 40% of the bearing capacity. These procedures are to be used

only for friction piles over 10 feet in length and assume that an adequate connection detail is provided. Realistically, given these considerations, it is likely that the uplift capacity of the existing piles is limited.

The computed pile reactions assume that sufficient uplift capacity exists. Failure of piles in uplift will cause a redistribution of force in the remaining piles. Progressive failure of the piles in uplift or compression may result in pier failure by overturning.

The ultimate structural shear capacity of the timber pile is determined using the provisions of the AASHTO LRFD Design Specification:

$$V_r = \phi V_n \quad \text{EQN. (8.7-1)}$$

Where $\phi = 1.0$ for the extreme event limit state and $V_n = F_v \cdot A / (4/3)$;

F_v = Base shear resistance

= 0.300 ksi for Douglas Fir-Coast piles per table 8.4.1.3-1,

$A = \pi d^2 / 4 = 78.5$ sq.in. for assumed 10" diameter at top of pile,
and 4/3 is the shear stress form factor for a circular section.

Note that the base shear resistance from the table assumes wet-use conditions and the traditional duration of load factor is considered in the resistance factor, ϕ .

Therefore $V_r = 17.7$ kips = 8.8 tons per pile.

Pile flexural stresses and capacity are dependent upon the end restraint of the pile at the footing, the size, length and taper of the pile and the geotechnical properties of the surrounding soil. Due to the uncertainties in all of these factors and considering the fact that the piles are generally overloaded already in axial load and in shear, pile flexural stresses are not reviewed.

In summary:

- a.) pile uplift is experienced at all piers with little or no uplift capacity available.
- b.) pile compression capacity is exceeded for the river piers 2,3 and 4.
- c.) pile compression capacity may be adequate at pier 1 but pile load redistribution due to inadequate uplift capacity is not considered.
- d.) pile shear capacity is exceeded for the NB footing units with (and without) the passive soil resistance considered; shear capacity is exceeded for pier 3 SB footings when the passive resistance is ignored.

Piers

Elastic forces in the columns and walls of the piers are obtained from the same models used to establish the seismic demand in the piles. Forces at selected locations (identified in the included sketches of the pier models) are tabulated and included in the report. The seismic load cases are combined with the estimated dead load forces to establish the elastic seismic demand. The transverse shear demand on the northbound columns of piers 2,3 and 4 and all columns of pier 1 are modified to include the horizontal component of the maximum forces in the diagonal "wall" members.

Based upon the original design plans of the southbound bridge, axial/flexural interaction diagrams are plotted for the southbound columns. Columns are tapered and are circular in cross-section. Overlaid upon the interaction diagrams are the maximum computed elastic demands in the columns. Note that the tabulated demand is at the point just below the web wall spandrel beam connection which is in the precast shaft portion of the column. The interaction diagram is computed at the base of the cast-in-place upper column. The flexural demand/capacity ratio for the southbound columns varies from 1.3 for pier 1 to 3.0 for pier 4. We note that the vertical steel reinforcement ratio in the southbound columns ranges from a maximum of .0059 at the top of pier 4 (smallest

section) to a minimum of .0032 at the base of piers 2 and 3 (largest section). These ratios are small by current design criteria.

The available plans for the northbound bridge do not clearly indicate the existing column reinforcement. Estimates of the NB column reinforcement are made by comparison with the SB columns and with the modifications to the NB pier 4 columns made at the time of the construction of the SB bridge. The maximum elastic demands on the NB columns are overlaid upon interaction diagrams plotted using the plan dimensions with the estimated quantities of steel. The flexural demand/capacity ratio for the northbound columns is 1.5 for pier 4 and is less than 1 for piers 1,2 and 3. We note that the overall dimensions of the northbound columns are greater than those of the corresponding southbound columns.

Transverse reinforcement in all cast-in-place columns of the southbound bridge consists of #5 hoops at 18" uniform spacing. Transverse reinforcement in the pre-cast shafts supporting the cast-in-place columns of the southbound bridge consists of #6 hoops at 12" spacing. Hoop steel lap splices are 12" for the #5 hoops and 15" for the #6 hoops. The available plans for the northbound bridge do not clearly indicate the existing column reinforcement. #6 hoops at 18" spacing are specified for the cast-in-place shell added to the existing shaft of each column of northbound pier 4. The original northbound plans do indicate 3/4" diameter (#6) bars in the walls and cap beams. Therefore, we assume #6 hoops at 18" in the columns of the northbound bridge for consideration of the shear strength of the columns. All steel is assumed to be grade 40 and the nominal compressive strength of the concrete is assumed to be 3300 psi.

By inspection, the transverse reinforcement of the columns is modest in comparison to modern design criteria and would not be considered adequate to provide the confinement necessary to permit inelastic deformation (plastic hinging) of the columns. Therefore, although the elastic demand/capacity ratios for the majority of the columns are not of exceptionally large magnitude, the inadequate confinement of the columns and the limited bar lap lengths significantly limits their ductility capacity and justifies the use of elastic capacity to rate the columns.

For the tapered CIP columns of both bridges, column shear is a significant consideration only in the longitudinal direction. Transverse shearing forces are resisted by the web walls between the columns. The circular pre-cast shafts of the southbound bridge must resist the resultant of both the longitudinal and the transverse components of shear force.

For new design, the shear strength of bridge columns typically depends upon the axial load present in the columns. If the minimum compression stress in the column is less than 10% of the nominal concrete strength, the AASHTO specification requires that the shearing strength of the concrete be ignored in determining the transverse reinforcing requirements of the column. However, for predicting the strength of an existing structure, we feel it is overly conservative to ignore the concrete contribution.

The maximum longitudinal shear force in the cast-in-place southbound columns is 1000 kips. For #5 hoops at 18" spacing the maximum nominal shear strength due to the steel is 154 kips at the base of the pier 2 and 3 columns (~140" diameter with the effective depth of the circular section assumed = $0.8 \times \text{diameter}$). The nominal shear strength due to concrete at this section is 1801 kips (axial load not considered). The factored shear strength of the section considering both the concrete and the steel is 1662 kips. The strength contribution of the transverse steel is small. At this shear load, the minimum axial load in the column is 1622 kips which is 0.105 ksi and is significantly less than 10% of the concrete strength.

The maximum resultant shear force in the southbound pre-cast shaft is 1404 kips. The diameter of the shaft is 160". Ignoring effects of axial load, the shear strength due to concrete is 2353 kips. For #6 hoops at 12" spacing, the shear strength due to the steel is 375 kips. Combined factored shear strength in this section is 2319 kips.

The maximum longitudinal shear force on the northbound columns of piers 2, 3 and 4 is 1593 kips. The minimum base of column diameter is 155" at pier 4. Assuming #6 hoops at 18", the combined factored shear strength of this section will be similar to that of the SB pre-cast shaft and is greater than 1593 kips.

We conclude that the longitudinal shear strength of the columns considering only the transverse reinforcement is small compared with the seismic demand, but it is adequate if the concrete contribution is considered. However, column ductility is limited by the small amount of transverse reinforcement, and inelastic flexural response would degrade shear capacity significantly.

Transverse shear is resisted by the web walls between the columns. Seismic demand is estimated by summing the horizontal components of the axial forces in the diagonal members used to model the walls. This is conservative considering that the maximum demand in each individual member is unlikely to be reached simultaneously and that vertical load components on the pier will generate some axial force in the diagonal members as a result of frame action in the discretized model that is not equivalent to a shear force in the actual continuous wall system. The approximated shear forces are tabulated in the report.

Probable wall strength is computed using the provisions of the AASHTO specification, section IA. Wall reinforcement as specified in the plans consists of #5 bars at 18" spacing each way and each face in the 1.5' thick walls between the southbound columns and the 1.5' thick walls connecting the southbound substructure to the northbound substructure; the walls between the northbound columns contain 3/4" diameter (#6) bars at 18" vertical spacing with 3/4" diameter bars at 4'-0" horizontal spacing each face. Northbound walls are 3' thick at piers 2 and 3 and are 2.5' thick at piers 1 and 4. Wall reinforcement percentage is somewhat substandard by modern criteria, varying from .0019 each way in the SB walls to .0014 horizontally and .0005 vertically in the NB walls. The current AASHTO specification requires a minimum reinforcement percentage of .0025 each way with 18" minimum bar spacing.

Wall strengths are computed based upon the horizontal steel only. The total factored shear strength is computed to be about 5590 kips for piers 1 and 4 and about 5900 kips for piers 2 and 3. Seismic demand is greatest at pier 4 (note that pier 4 carries the load of the 531' main span truss in addition to the lifting unit tower span) and is estimated to be about 5480 kips total maximum shear force or about 98% of the computed capacity. We note that the estimated shear demand on individual panels varies considerably and is sensitive to the stiffness distribution of the supporting substructures. The local strength of individual panels could be exceeded in the maximum event, but the total strength of the pier appears to be adequate.

Bearings

Bearing forces and strength

As noted previously, the truss models are connected to the substructure through a system of rigid links. The links are placed to duplicate the geometry of the physical structure with joints located at the working line of the truss chord, at the truss pin and at the centerline of the pier cap beam. The flexibility of bearing components is not explicitly considered.

Member end releases are applied to the links to match the plan specified conditions. All bearing links are released for bending about a transverse axis (longitudinal bending) and for bending about a vertical axis (torsion). Expansion bearings are released for longitudinal deflection. All other degrees of freedom are fixed for analysis.

Member end forces representing the maximum elastic bearing loads at the pin are tabulated in the report. Review of the bearing details for these loads indicates that the capacities of the bearings are significantly exceeded in several modes of behavior.

The large transverse reaction forces at the bearings generate transverse bending moments within the bearing assembly. The actual distribution of moments over the height of the assembly will depend upon the location within the assembly and upon the fixity of the pin + pin plate details relative to the fixity of the truss framing details.

Pin plates and anchor bolts are reviewed for the set of forces computed at the pin location. Pin reactions due to the transverse bending moment result in significant tension on the outstanding pin plates. As a result, the relatively thin sections of the outstanding pin plates are overloaded in shear under the combined vertical load + transverse bending moment. Several anchor bolts are overloaded in tension as a result of this loading condition. Finally, the anchor bolts are overloaded in shear at all of the bearings.

There are no net uplift forces on the tower-span bearings (spans 2 and 4) or on the lift-span cables of span 3.

Relative bearing displacements

Longitudinal displacements of the expansion bearings relative to the pier are tabulated in the report. Note that the tabulated displacements are the SRSS (absolute value) combination of the individual modal displacements. The maximum relative displacement computed by taking the difference between the truss and the pier displacements is 1.4" at the expansion ends of spans 2 and 4 and is 0.3" at the expansion end of span 3.

Assuming that the recorded pier displacement might be in the opposite direction to the truss displacement, the maximum relative displacement would be 4.8" at the expansion end of span 4 and would be 3.6" at the expansion end of span 3.

Bearing displacements do not appear to be excessively large. Note that the maximum displacements discussed here do not consider the effects of failures in the fixed bearings.

The expansion bearings of spans 2 and 4 are steel rocker bearings with a maximum range of displacement of 7" each side of the neutral position. Rocker radius to the centerline of the truss pin is 17". At pier 4, the span 4 face of the cap beam is about 3' from the centerline of the rocker bearing. At pier 1, the span 2 face of the cap beam is about 3'2" from the centerline of the rocker bearing. Thus, in the event of rocker collapse, the truss pin may be expected to land on the pier cap.

The expansion bearings of span 3 (lift span) are sliding bearings with a total range of displacement of about 11" each side of the neutral position before becoming unstable. The bearing is centered upon a 2'-8" wide pedestal which is about 16" above the surface of the pier cap. The edge of the pier cap is about 2'-0" from the center of the pedestal and bearing.

Superstructure

Sketches are included in the report which identify all members with adjusted demand/capacity ratios greater than 1.0 and identify whether the ratio is based upon axial load only or upon combined axial load + bending.

Also included are detailed spreadsheets which tabulate the truss span analysis results. The first set tabulates the adjusted loads and D/C ratios. A second set tabulates the results of investigating combined axial + bending loads using the adjusted results as applicable.

Truss span elastic analysis results

Initially, all members were checked for both tension and compression under seismic and dead load forces determined from the computer analyses.

For compression, the AASHTO Load Factor Design approach for design of compression members was used. Demand was calculated as $P = \gamma (\beta_D D + EQ)$, where $\beta_D = 1.00$ or 0.75 in accordance with the Specifications, and γ was set at 1.00 in accordance with the Seismic Design Specifications (AASHTO Div. I-A, Section 4.7). Equation (10-150).....
 $P_U = 0.85 A_s F_{cr}$ of the 1992 AASHTO Standard Specifications for Design of Highway Bridges was used to calculate member compressive capacity. F_{cr} was based on the larger (KL_c/r) value for bending about the member Y or Z axis. K was in all cases set equal to 1.00 , according to AASHTO Div. I-A, Section 7.3.

Since the AASHTO Standard Specifications have no explicit provisions governing tension members, we used the AASHTO LRFD Bridge Design Specifications (1st edition, 1994) for our tension capacity and demand calculations. Capacity was set equal to $P = \phi F_y A_g$, according to Eq. 6.8.2.1-1. Earthquake is an extreme event limit state, so $\phi = 1.00$ (Sec. 6.5.5). Load factors were obtained from Tables 3.4.1-1 and 3.4.1-2: $\gamma = 1.25$ for dead load and 1.00 for earthquake forces. Where dead load forces were compressive, γ_{DL} was reduced to 0.75 for the tension-demand calculations.

The results at this stage, not surprisingly, showed compression failure due to elastic buckling for nearly all "X"-bracing members (top and bottom lateral diagonals, tower lateral diagonals, diagonal truss members L4-U5 and L4'-U5' in all spans, and members L5-U5' and U5-L5' in the tower spans), as well as in the tower diagonals running from panel point U1' or U1 to points F1 and R1. Some tension-only members, including nearly all top lateral diagonals, tower members U1-F1 and U1-R1, and west-truss diagonals L4-U5 and L4'-U5', showed up as failing in compression under dead load compatibility forces alone.

These members were originally designed as tension-only members. Their compressive "failure" merely results in the shifting of the load path to other members. Ideally, these members would be analyzed using their true member properties under net tensile force, and with very small areas when subjected to a net compressive force. Since the analysis does not include member properties that are different for tension and compression (cable members), member forces must be redistributed by as rational a hand method as can be devised.

The remaining problem areas, where acceptable alternate load paths do not exist, include the lateral crossframes at the tops of the truss portal members L0-U1 and L0'-U1' in Spans 2 and 4, several tower diagonal and horizontal truss members in the vicinity of the counterweights, and some of the east truss bottom chord members in the tower spans.

The portal crossframes at the ends of Span 3 are braced in the middle by the lifting girder struts, whereas the crossframe bottom chord members in Spans 2 and 4 are unsupported and prone to lateral buckling under compressive loads. The crossframe bottom chord members' D/C ratios are quite high - as large as 3.3 - because of their high slenderness ratios in the horizontal plane. This is a serious problem because members L0-U1 and L0'-U1' do not have lateral diagonal bracing as do the other truss top chord members, and lateral seismic forces must be carried by the portal frame made up of members L0-U1 and the lateral crossframing.

Tower truss diagonals F3-R4 and F4-R5, which are closest to the counterweight in its normal, raised position, have compressive demands as much as twice their buckling capacities. These are nonredundant truss diagonals, and their compressive failure could lead to collapse.

A number of east truss bottom chord members in Spans 2 and 4 have D/C ratios greater than one. The ratios are all less than 1.2 , and are all based on tension forces.

Adjustment of truss analysis results

Truss Top Lateral System

The largest forces in these members are from the primarily transverse, or EQY, load combination. For this case, it is assumed that the full lateral shear in each "X"-braced bay is carried in tension by one leg of the "X". Thus, each top lateral diagonal member is checked for the maximum tension produced by adding the seismic force in the opposite diagonal member to the force in the member. The only exceptions are the diagonals in panel 5-5', which have compressive capacity greater than demand.

Dead load compatibility forces in the top lateral diagonals are all compressive and are therefore conservatively assumed to be zero (except in panel 5-5'). Although buckling of the diagonals would in reality cause dead load compatibility forces in the top lateral struts to decrease, we conservatively include strut dead load forces whenever they increase demand (tension) and assume them to be zero when they reduce demand (compression).

Since the forces in the diagonals are very small compared to those in the main truss top chord, and the top-chord members all have demands comfortably within their capacities, we do not consider it necessary to redistribute the forces in the lateral diagonals to the truss members.

No attempt is made to redistribute the seismic compressive forces in the lateral diagonals to the top lateral struts, either. The top lateral struts have ample excess capacity. As a conceptual check, the results of a static analysis of the top lateral system in which a unit lateral force was applied at each panel point is compared to the results from a modified lateral system, similarly loaded, in which all diagonal members experiencing compression are eliminated. The maximum force in a strut is slightly decreased in the modified version.

All top lateral members have adequate capacity for these adjusted loads.

Truss Bottom Lateral Diagonals

These member loads are redistributed as for the top laterals. The dead load forces are tensile, and are therefore included in the demands. The seismic forces in the bottom lateral diagonals are adjusted downward by an estimated factor of 75%. Since the bottom diagonal member stiffnesses were artificially increased for the analysis input as an economical way to include the deck stiffness in the model, the resulting member forces are in reality shared between the lateral members and the deck slab.

Many bottom lateral diagonals do not have sufficient capacity for these adjusted forces. The demand/capacity ratios range up to about 2.0.

Truss Diagonals in Panels 4-5, 5-5' and 4'-5'

It is assumed that the dead load and seismic compression force from failed members L4-U5 and L4'-U5' are taken up in tension by members U4-L5 and U4'-L5'. The maximum tension for members U4-L5 and U4'-L5' is thus augmented by an additional tension force of 1.25 times the dead load force plus the maximum seismic force in the opposite diagonal member.

Since members U4-L5 and U4'-L5' do not fail under the forces from analysis, members L4-U5 and L4'-U5' are only checked for maximum tension (with no additional loads from other members).

The diagonal members in panel 5-5' are checked for maximum tension similarly to the top lateral diagonals. Dead load tension is multiplied by 1.25 (no contribution from other members) and added to the sum of the seismic forces in the two opposing diagonals.

All truss diagonals in the three central "X"-braced truss panels have sufficient capacities for the adjusted tension forces.

Again, it is not considered necessary to redistribute any of these loads to the truss chords or vertical members. A dead-load analysis with members L4-U5 and L4'-U5' (and U1-F1 and U1-R1) removed from the system shows tension forces in the bottom chord members either unchanged or slightly reduced, and the only increase in compression forces in the

top-chord members is by 2%. The verticals have enough capacity so that one could sum the maximum seismic force and dead load in the diagonal and the forces in the vertical, and the result would still be less than half the member capacity.

Tower Front and Rear Lateral Diagonals

All lateral "X" bracing members in the tower show up with demands on the order of two to as much as four times their compressive capacities. The controlling load combination is the primarily transverse ($EQY + 0.3EQX + 0.67EQZ$) combination. Based on a simple static analysis, the loads are redistributed as follows:

- Each "X" brace is checked, in tension, for the sum of its own maximum seismic force and that in the opposite diagonal, plus 1.25 times the member dead load force if dead load causes tension.
- Each lateral strut is checked for both tension and compression. For compression, the horizontal component of seismic force in a typical diagonal immediately above the strut and the horizontal component of force in a diagonal below the strut are added to the strut forces from analysis.
- The vertical component of seismic force (dead-load forces were negligible compared to vertical member forces) in a typical "X" brace is added to the maximum compression force in the tower main vertical members in the same bay as the "X" brace.

These adjusted loads exceed member capacities in a number of tower lateral members, but in no case by more than 12%.

Tower Truss Diagonals U1-F1 and U1-R1

Although these members are not configured in the traditional "X" shape associated with tension-only bracing, their geometry is such that their compressive failure does not cause the structure to be unstable. For a mechanism to form, one of these diagonals must fail in tension (or some other member must fail). These members are therefore treated the same way they were designed, i.e. as tension-only members. Members U1-F1 and U1-R1 are each checked, in tension, for the sum of their maximum seismic forces. Dead load compatibility forces are compressive and are therefore disregarded.

Both members, in both trusses and in both tower spans, are adequate for these adjusted tension forces.

Three static analyses were performed for Span 2 in order to determine the effects on other members of compressive failure in one or both of these members. The first is a dead load analysis in which both members are removed from the system. The other two analyses involve forces applied to the tower in the northward (towards the lift span) and southward (away from the lift span) directions. The first, or northward, load case is run for the structure as-is and then with member U1'-F1 taken out. The southward loading is applied to the span as-is and then with member U1'-R1 removed.

From these analyses, force redistribution factors were arrived at for the members whose loads are affected by compressive failure of members U1'-F1 and/or U1'-R1. The effect on forces in the other truss members are not found to be important.

Combined bending and axial load in truss members

Bending effects are examined in a separate set of calculations for members in which bending is considered or suspected to be important. Equations (10-155) and (10-156) from the AASHTO Standard Specifications, modified for biaxial bending, are evaluated for all truss verticals, members L0-U1 and L0'-U1', and all main-truss tower members except diagonals U1-F1 and U1-R1.

Bending effects due to the primarily transverse, or (EQY + 0.3EQX), load combination causes demand:capacity (D/C) ratios for the main truss verticals to double or triple as compared to the ratios when only axial forces were considered. Controlling ratios are based on compression plus bending (AASHTO Eq. 10-155), and range up to 1.4.

The D/C ratios in truss portal members L0-U1 and L0'-U1' increase by twenty to sixty percent, bringing the values to approximately 1.0. These numbers may be nonconservative, in that the actual effective length factor K for the transverse direction may be greater than 1.0 if the floorbeam and top portal crossframe do not sufficiently resist rotation of the truss member ends. As we noted earlier, the portal crossframes in both tower spans do not seem adequate in the unretrofitted condition.

Combined bending and compression cannot be evaluated using AASHTO Eq. 10-155 for tower truss diagonals F4-R5 and Span 4 west truss diagonal F3-R4, since the term $[1 - P/A_s F_e]$ changes sign when P is greater than $A_s F_e$ (P is greater than the elastic buckling load). However, the addition of bending effects causes D/C ratios for many other nearby tower members, including the remaining three F3-R4 tower diagonals, tower horizontals F5-R5, F4-R4, and F3-R3, and tower verticals F3-F4 and F4-F5, to increase substantially. Nearly all tower members (except the rear verticals) between panel levels 5 and 3 have demands in excess of capacities due to combined bending and axial compression.

Tower verticals L0-U0 and L0'-U0' are also significantly affected by bending. D/C for combined bending and axial compression is in the range of 1.1 to 1.2, of which about half is attributable to moments and half to concentric loading.

Retrofit Considerations

Substructure

After review of the estimated seismic demands and the existing structural capacities, we anticipate that the costs required to retrofit the substructure will significantly exceed the costs required to retrofit the truss superstructure units. There are three components to be considered in the retrofit of the substructure units: the pile foundations, the pier details and the bearing assemblies supporting the superstructure trusses. Retrofit efforts can take the form of strengthening structural components to withstand the predicted seismic demands and/or taking measures to reduce the anticipated demands to an acceptable level. Demand reduction can sometimes be accomplished by physical means such as seismic isolation bearings or similar technology. In some cases, refined analytical techniques applied to the existing or partially retrofitted structure may reduce the computed demands and thereby lessen the overall cost of retrofitting.

Seismic isolation

In its usual form, a seismic isolation system reduces the seismic force demand in a structure by lengthening the period(s) of vibration of the structure to a point farther out on the specified response spectrum. The period shift is typically accomplished by adding relatively flexible elements into the structure. These elements are most commonly installed at the primary bearing locations. The trade-off for the force reduction is increased deflections within the system.

extra damping too.

Inspection of the mode-by-mode responses of several superstructure truss members indicates some possibility for force reduction through the use of isolation bearings. The greatest potential exists for the bottom lateral system for which the majority of the seismic demand is contributed by vibration modes in the relatively short 0.4 to 0.6 second range. The overall potential may be limited, however, by the longer period response of the counterweights + towers. In fact, any system of isolation technology considered for this bridge must be designed with caution to avoid the possibility of magnifying the responses in the longer periods of vibration.

In the case of the substructure units, a significant portion of the seismic load on the pile foundations is generated by the massive pier units. This suggests that seismic isolation techniques as applied at the level of the truss bearings might be of limited benefit to the overall load on the pier components and would be of even less relative benefit to the total demand on the foundation piles.

Refined analysis techniques

Numerous simplifying assumptions have been made to develop the models used for the response spectrum analysis of this bridge. These range from the assumption of basic input data related to the geotechnical regime at the site to specific modeling simplifications employed to reduce complexity and to control the scope of the modeling effort.

The response spectrum method of analysis is widely used for the seismic assessment of highway bridges of typical span and configuration. For such structures, the simplicity and relatively low cost of the method justifies its use, and the method yields sufficiently accurate results. For large, multi-span bridges of unique configuration for which retrofit costs may be large, other more refined analysis techniques may be necessary. The Interstate 5 bridge over the Columbia River may represent the latter case.

With regard to the overall analysis results, we feel that refinements in the geotechnical data/analyses would likely have the greatest effect. For any given set of geotechnical data, several advanced analysis techniques are available which can improve the validity of the results.

The response spectrum used for the assessment of this bridge is defined at rock with a rudimentary adjustment applied to model the site response effects. For analysis, the adjusted spectrum is applied at the base of the piers which are supported by non-coupled linear spring elements representing the foundation piles. The computed pile stiffnesses are based on a single level of applied loading for the idealized soil profile assumed for the analysis. The non-linear response of the soil is ignored as is the coupling of pile stiffnesses.

One simple refinement is to apply the fully coupled spring elements representing the estimated pile group stiffness to the response spectrum model. With more accurate data available, it is possible to more precisely assess the (secant) stiffness of the pile group at the expected magnitude of lateral load.

Methods using the program SASSI (finite element analysis) and soil-structure interaction are available. These methods can develop time histories at the base of the piers by using super-elements for the structure-in-soil model. Then, time-history analysis of the superstructure can be used to obtain member results.

To more accurately assess the site response to the rock level spectrum, we can also use one-dimensional soil column models (SHAKE). With this method, as with SASSI, it is also possible to consider the spatial variation of site input along the bridge.

There are foundation models for pile groups (Martin) that present a non-linear spring for 'yielding' pile groups, giving a hysteresis loop type model for the pile group and a residual set for piles. It is possible that the non-linearity of the model might lower the overall response. Such an evaluation requires a non-linear time-history analysis. In the alternative, we could run a piecewise linear push analysis using the pile group stiffness to assess the capacity of the foundation against ductility demand (displacement assessment).

The use of non-linear time-history analysis also presents an opportunity to more accurately model the stiffness behavior of the superstructure including the pendulum behavior of the counterweight and the tension-only behavior of the truss bracing elements.

While all of the options mentioned will result in a model which more accurately reflects the actual conditions, there is unfortunately no way to predict the effect these changes would have on the present results. Overall computed response could be lowered or raised.

Substructure strengthening

In our opinion, foundation retrofit is likely to be the most expensive single aspect of the retrofit scheme. The lack of pile capacity (especially uplift capacity) to resist longitudinal overturning is the most critical aspect to be addressed. Typical retrofit for foundations is to surround the existing foundations with new shafts/piles, etc. This will be difficult under field conditions and with the necessity of maintaining both marine and vehicular traffic. Large cofferdams will likely be required which could effect the navigation channel. As an alternative in this case, it may be advantageous to have a geotechnical engineer look into

soil grouting or ground modification in-situ to engage granular soils. Innovative procedures in this regard could result in large savings.

For the piers, the lack of ductility in the existing columns is the most significant issue. The columns of the southbound bridge appear to be more critical than those of the northbound as a result of their smaller diameters in the lower portion of the shaft. Typical retrofit for isolated columns is to provide some external confinement to the column concrete by jacketing or wrapping the column. Several schemes have been developed in recent years. In this case, a heavily reinforced cast-in-place shell could be installed surrounding the existing column. The construction of this shell would be similar in concept to the column/pier enlargements applied to the northbound piers during the modifications undertaken after construction of the southbound bridge. The need for additional reinforcement of the northbound columns could be reassessed by recomputing the demand in the piers after retrofitting the southbound columns. The northbound columns were nearly adequate for the elastic demand. The increased stiffness of the southbound columns may draw enough load from the northbound side to permit the existing northbound columns to remain in place without additional modification. If this is not possible, column reinforcement for the northbound columns of pier 4 (and piers 6-9) may be applied in a similar manner, but this could be complicated by the earlier modifications to the NB columns.

Bearings

The design seismic event subjects the bearings to large horizontal shear forces and transverse moments which obviously were not envisioned by the original designers.

Likely modes of failure are non-ductile shear failures in the pin plates and in the anchor bolts. Failure of the pin plates leads to a complete lack of transverse moment resistance at the pin and could lead to the truss jumping off of the bearing. Failure of the anchor bolts could result in the bearings sliding off of the base with unknown consequences. Other modes of failure could be identified upon in-depth review of the bearing details.

The large seismic forces dictate a detailed analysis and redesign of the bearing components to increase the bearing strength and/or to limit the potential for bearing collapse. The detailed analysis should consider the flexibilities and strengths of the bearing components both before and after retrofitting. Note that the actual flexibilities of the components may effect the results of the seismic analysis. The local distribution of forces within the bearing assembly and in neighboring members will likely change; the overall forces could change.

At a minimum, we recommend that these bridges be retrofitted at all bearing locations with some type of "restrainer" and catch-block system that will limit the horizontal movements of the trusses relative to the bearings and of the bearings relative to the piers.

Superstructure

The first priority for superstructure retrofitting should be tower-diagonal members F4-R5 and F3-R4, which experience large forces caused by the counterweight mass in its normal raised position. The axial forces from the three-dimensional multimodal seismic analysis are large enough to cause Euler buckling in these members, which could in turn cause progressive collapse of the tower. This situation is made more serious by the fact that the main tower verticals at the level of these diagonals are also overstressed.

Also a high priority is providing adequate bracing of the portal crossframe bottom chords at the ends of Spans 2 and 4. Loss of support provided by these members would significantly decrease the buckling resistance in portal frame members L0-U1 and L0'-U1', whose D/C ratios for buckling already hover around 1.0. The portal frame truss members carry the full top chord compressive forces due to dead and live loads. In addition, a

major portion of the lateral seismic forces on the truss top chord are transferred to the bearings through these members in transverse bending and shear.

Third priority should be the truss verticals at panel points 2, 2', 3, and 3' (all spans), the main tower verticals L0-U0, and other tower truss members with D/C ratios greater than one. Although the demand:capacity ratios are not extremely high, the failure mode - buckling due to combined bending and axial compression - is undesirable. We do not believe the bending moments in these members can be safely dismissed, as there is no alternate load-carrying mechanism for transverse (east-west) seismic forces.

Finally, the bottom lateral diagonals in all three spans should be strengthened. Failure is in tension for the lateral diagonal members, so member areas should be augmented.

Several east truss bottom chord members in spans 2 and 4 have D/C ratios greater than 1.0. The tension forces considered in the review were not adjusted for the presence of the deck diaphragm (see discussion regarding the bottom lateral bracing). We expect the actual demand in these members to be well within the member capacity.

The retrofit considerations should be expanded to consider the truss connections. Connection details and stresses are not considered in this review.

Northbound Structure

General observations

The northbound substructure has been modeled and included in the analysis and review. Retrofit considerations relative to the substructure have been discussed previously.

The northbound superstructure has not been explicitly modeled in the analysis. It is represented in the full model by equivalent beam members with properties based upon the southbound truss properties.

The chord-to-chord width of the northbound truss spans is 41'-0", 4'-5" narrower than the southbound truss. Otherwise, the member layout of the northbound superstructure is generally similar to that of the southbound. There are some significant differences in details such as built-up member construction, bearing details, counterweight details, top of tower framing, etc. Notwithstanding these differences, it is reasonable to conclude that the seismic demand in the northbound truss is on the same order as the southbound. Subject to review of individual member capacities, we expect that northbound superstructure retrofit considerations would be similar to the southbound truss requirements.

Miscellaneous

Observed pier 1 conditions

All analysis and review has been conducted on the basis of the plan specified boundary conditions. However, during our visits to the bridge, we observed evidence of residual substructure displacement at pier 1.

Pier 1 supports the north ends of the span 2 tower spans and the south ends of the short end spans. The truss spans are supported by expansion bearings at pier 1 with fixed bearings at span 2. The northbound expansion bearing consists of a set of rollers. The southbound expansion bearing consists of a single steel rocker bearing. The north ends of the end spans are supported by the north abutment(s). The northbound end span consists of steel plate girders with (apparently) fixed bearings at both ends of the span. The southbound span consists of concrete t-beam construction with fixed bearings at the north abutment and steel rocker bearings at pier 1.

The groundline slopes from the north abutment to about 4' below the bottom of the cap beam on the north side (land side) of pier 1. A roadway runs adjacent to the south side

(river side) of pier 1 and crosses under the truss span. The surface of the roadway shoulder adjacent to the river side of the pier is about 10' below the bottom of the cap beam.

The truss bearings are offset significantly from their neutral position toward the center of the pier (away from the river). This is evidenced by the tilt of the rocker bearings and by the large deformation of the anchor bolts in the northbound span. We note that the deformation of the anchor bolts shows evidence of having been there for an extended period of time. Conversely, the end span bearings are also offset toward the center of the pier as evidenced by the tilt of the southbound end span rocker bearings and by the significant cracks at the north side of the base of the northbound end span pedestals. Both the northbound and the southbound expansion joints are solidly closed and there is obvious contact between the truss spans and the end spans. As a result of the relative displacements, span 2 and the end span of both roadways are effectively fixed at both ends.

In our opinion, the visible evidence suggests that both the north abutment and pier 1 have experienced some permanent movement towards the river. Apparently, the north abutment has moved somewhat more than pier 1. The alternative explanation is that thermal expansion of both spans has been large enough to close the designed expansion joint gaps and to crack the pedestals under the northbound end span. The air temperature on the first day of inspection was about 75-80 degrees. At the time of our second visit the air temperature was about 65-70 degrees. Thus, excessive thermal deflection seems unlikely.

Under the observed conditions, it is possible that the superstructure is now functioning to restrain/limit further movement of the north abutment and pier 1 with relief only available through flexibility of pier 2. It is difficult to predict the stress that may be presently locked into the superstructure as a result of this condition.

In order to restore the plan specified freedom to the structure, we recommend that a plan be developed to verify the source of the displacements and to determine appropriate corrective action.

Counterweight conditions

The counterweight systems for both bridges include a number of supplementary weights utilized to balance the lift span dead load. The supplementary weights on the southbound counterweights consist primarily of large (roughly 1.5' square by 6' long) concrete blocks stacked on the top of the counterweight. The upper tier of blocks is estimated to be at least 5' above the lip of the 6" curbing around the top of counterweight. There is no containment system for the loose concrete blocks. In our opinion, it is likely that the loose blocks will begin to "walk" during shaking of even moderate magnitude. Banging of the counterweight against the tower legs will increase this tendency. Sustained shaking or shaking of large magnitude could cause blocks to fall off of the top of the counterweight down onto the roadway surface below. We recommend that a block containment system be developed and installed to avoid the potentially disastrous consequences of this situation.

Conversely, the supplementary weights on the northbound counterweight consist primarily of thick steel plates set in cavities recessed in the top of the counterweight. All weights are contained within the limits of the counterweight and should be stable in a seismic event. A possible concern with regard to the northbound counterweight is general deterioration due to its age. An example of this is the vegetation growing out of spalls in the south face of the south counterweight. Other spalls/cracks are visible. The timber blocks located under the counterweight also show visible evidence of deterioration. Although these conditions may not be serious at this stage, it is difficult to assess the competency of the counterweight shell when subjected to the hammering which is

possible during a significant seismic event. We recommend that the northbound counterweight be inspected to better ascertain the structural condition of the counterweight supporting shell/skeleton.

Summary of review

Spans 2, 3 and 4 together with piers 1-4 of the Interstate 5 crossing over the Columbia River are reviewed for strength and ductility demands during a significant seismic event. This analysis and review is a "level of effort" task with the scope of evaluation defined to fit within the available budget in our existing stand-by agreement with ODOT.

The structure is analyzed by the multi-modal response spectrum technique utilizing an input elastic response spectrum provided by ODOT and modified to adjust for site response effects. Site specific geotechnical and seismological data are unavailable for this review. An idealized soil profile is assumed based upon information provided for a bridge located on the far side of the river.

Due to budget limitations, superstructure analysis and review is limited to the southbound truss spans. Several simplifications to the 3-D model are made to reduce complexity and to control the scope of the modeling effort.

Critical major components of the structure are identified based upon the results of the demand/capacity evaluation. Where applicable, assessments of progressive yielding or other behaviors that may be expected to modify the analytical results are identified and incorporated. Options for seismic retrofit of critical components are identified and discussed.

Based upon the results of this analysis, the following components are identified as requiring retrofit:

- All piers are founded on relatively short timber piles. The piles are significantly overloaded due to the design seismic event. Pile uplift is considered to be a serious condition. Pile compression and shear capacity is also exceeded.
- Pier columns are loaded beyond the elastic capacity in flexure. The elastic demand/capacity ratio is not excessive, but the lack of sufficient transverse reinforcement limits the available ductility.
- Truss bearings are overloaded. Anchor bolt shear and tension failures are likely and could lead to the truss sliding off of the bearings and/or piers. Other components of the bearings require strengthening also.
- Various truss members are identified as exceeding the available elastic capacity. Truss members which are subject to local buckling or which form a part of a critical load path or which provide essential stability to the structure, should be strengthened. These include:
 - ◆ Tower members in the area of counterweight contact,
 - ◆ Bottom chords of the portal sway frames,
 - ◆ Several vertical posts in the primary trusses,
 - ◆ Primary truss bottom chord lateral bracing system.
- Other truss members have demand/capacity ratios marginally over 1.0, but we do not judge these to be critical.

The review of the trusses is limited to the evaluation of gross member strengths. Compression member strengths have been computed assuming an effective length factor for buckling of 1.0 for all members. Member connections and other details have not been reviewed. The review does not consider the operability of the mechanical lift span equipment after a seismic event.

Relative displacements between the trusses and the piers at the expansion bearings are computed and identified. The computed displacements are observed to be within the normal displacement capacity of the existing bearing mechanisms.

Recommendations

The anticipated next phase of work is to use the information developed here to formulate a detailed retrofit program for critical elements of the bridge. The following discussion outlines the work which we believe is necessary to devise a safe and cost-effective solution.

Additional data input

We expect the retrofit of the substructure to be the most costly item of the rehabilitation scheme. Therefore, it makes sense to concentrate resources in this area. Geotechnical and seismological data and assumptions are key to this task and can have significant effects upon the analysis. The current analysis indicates that the dynamic response of the structure is sensitive to the geotechnical assumptions. The relative stiffnesses of the dissimilar southbound and northbound foundations are important to both the overall response of the structure and to the local distribution of forces within the structure.

Considering the lack of available quantitative data and the importance of this structure, we recommend that an experienced geotechnical engineer be engaged to develop an exploration program which will define the existing physical conditions at the site including engineering characteristics of the existing soil and the existing groundline elevations around the piers. Groundline elevations are required to establish the stiffness behavior of the massive foundation units and to assess the passive resistance available to offset the predicted seismic demands. Accurate data will make it easier to establish realistic bounds on the foundation stiffnesses. The data gathered will establish the essential criteria necessary to perform the dynamic analysis with increased accuracy and confidence.

We also recommend that an analysis be made of the potential for soil liquefaction due to the design seismic event at the site. By agreement with ODOT staff, the current review did not consider this mode of behavior. An assessment using the conservative geotechnical properties which were assumed for this review indicates some potential for liquefaction. The options available/required for retrofit of the foundations would be strongly affected by this mode of failure.

Substructure retrofit must address both the southbound and the northbound units. We also anticipate that the department will wish to address the northbound truss spans concurrently with the southbound. It is desirable to obtain additional data regarding the northbound structure to augment the data gathered to date. Specifically, pier column reinforcement details are not clear on the original plan sheets that we have received and additional data relative to the northbound truss details and materials will be helpful if available.

Analysis

Before proceeding to the final design and drawing of retrofit details, we believe that further analysis is required.

At a minimum, the updated geotechnical information should be incorporated into the existing response spectrum analysis. Concurrently, refinements to the analysis model could be made to improve the assessment of critical areas identified in this report. These refinements would include the modeling of the deck-floorbeam-bottom lateral system and

the counterweight detailing. Refinements in the modeling of the bearing details could also be useful. It is anticipated that full modeling and review of the northbound truss spans would be required before finalizing the retrofit design.

Truss connections have not been reviewed in this report. A necessary part of the next phase of the retrofit design will be to review and identify critical connection details for the expected seismic demands.

The details of this structure are such that an elastic response spectrum analysis can not consider. In addition to or in place of the necessary analyses identified above, there are several refined analytical techniques available which could be utilized to more precisely and confidently define the displacement and force demands on this unique structure. These techniques include advanced soil-structure interaction analyses, site response analyses to better define the seismic input at the level of the structure and the use of time-history analyses which permits the consideration of the non-linear behavior of several major components of this structure. Evidence gathered in other investigations suggests that the consideration of the generally more flexible non-linear behavior may reduce the overall dynamic forces on the structure. Although there is no assurance that the results will be lowered by such analyses, we believe that the use of these techniques can better describe the overall response of the bridge. Selected specific techniques are discussed in the retrofit section of the report.

In general, these advanced techniques of analysis are expensive and are often not justifiable for typical bridges. However, in our opinion the importance of this structure and the anticipated high cost of retrofit options warrants an in-depth consideration of such techniques.

At this point in the investigation, a decision should be made regarding the minimum acceptable level of analysis with regards to the relative positions of the lift span and the counterweight. Section 2.1.15 of the AASHTO Standard Specifications for Movable Highway Bridges requires consideration of the seismic load for both the open and closed positions. For movable spans which are in one position over 90% of the time, the specification permits the use of one-half of the seismic load in the lesser used position. The current analysis considers only the open to vehicular traffic configuration which is the normal position for this crossing.

Finally, we recommend that the analysis be extended to consider a greater portion (or the remainder) of the structure. While we expect that the results of the truss investigations of spans 2, 3 and 4 would be generally applicable to the other similar length spans, we believe that the 531 foot main spans warrant separate review. In addition, differences in substructure heights and dimensions can generate different response.

Retrofit design

Having established an analytical baseline, it is possible to begin the selection and design of component retrofit options. The designer must recognize that the retrofit details can and often do effect the subsequent response of the structure to dynamic loading. It is important to assess each option in terms of its effects upon the entire system. A recommended procedure is listed as follows:

- prioritize the elements needing retrofit.
- estimate retrofit requirements of the highest priority item(s) based upon the current analysis.
- identify retrofit options for the element.
- prepare conceptual retrofit designs for the elements in sufficient detail to estimate their relative costs and to assess their effects upon the remainder of the system before proceeding to the next level of priority. This would typically require the

incremental modification and review of the analytical models to correspond to the retrofitted details.

- Continue the procedure until all critical items have been addressed at the conceptual level. Depending upon the incremental analytical results, iteration may be required to reach a safe and cost-effective systemwide solution.

At this stage, detailed design and preparation of the plans, specifications and estimates for the retrofit may proceed.

For this bridge, the predicted seismic loads on the piles and the truss bearings exceed the available capacities. Failure of either component can lead to collapse of the bridge. While updated and/or refined analysis of the current models can be expected to change the computed demands, we judge it unlikely that changes would be sufficient to eliminate the need for strengthening of these components.

Details to increase the strength of the foundations will likely increase the stiffness of the foundations. The change in foundation stiffness may be significant enough to effect the overall response of the structure. Likewise, bearing retrofit options that change the stiffness or restraint conditions (such as isolation bearings) might also have an effect upon the overall response of the structure.

Therefore, we recommend that retrofit options for the foundations and the bearings be established and evaluated before proceeding to the detailed retrofit design of the piers and the trusses.

We recommend that foundation retrofit be considered as the highest priority as changes in the foundation are likely to have the largest effects upon the response of the remainder of the structure.

If an incremental approach to the design and construction of the component retrofit schemes is required due to program budgetary constraints, we recommend that bearing retrofit be considered as top priority since it will repair a very weak link in the bridge at relatively modest cost (as compared to the foundation retrofit). The bearing retrofit is less likely to have a significant effect upon the overall response of the bridge. In this scenario, the foundation retrofit should be developed sufficiently enough to assess the range of foundation stiffnesses and incorporated in the analytical model to lessen the likelihood of later having to revise the bearings once again.

For the final retrofit design of the trusses, a more refined analysis of the buckling strength of certain critical members is recommended. These members are the portal frame end posts which provide the transverse stability to the top (compression) chord system. These members are unbraced and subject to sidesway. The buckling strength (as expressed by the effective length) of these members depends upon the fixity provided by the portal truss at the top and by the floorbeam truss at the bottom. The effective length (KL_b) for transverse buckling of these members is greater than or equal to the unbraced length between the bottom chord of the portal truss and the top chord of the floorbeam truss. In other words, the effective length factor, K , is greater than or equal to 1.0. K is equal to 1.0 only if full flexural fixity is provided at the ends of the unbraced length. In reality, this is not possible and K will be somewhat greater than 1.0. For our review, we used $K = 1.0$ with a length equal to the distance from the bottom chord of the portal truss to the work point at the intersection of the bottom and top chords. This length is about 5' longer than the actual unbraced length. Note that this is the procedure used on all of the vertical posts of the primary trusses. The interior posts are not as critical to the stability of the overall system as the portal frame posts.



TRANSMITTAL LETTER

BRIDGE ENGINEERING SECTION
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TO: Lynn Rust, Design Engineering Manager, CRC Project		DATE May 11, 2006
700 Washington Street, Suite 300		CONTRACT NUMBER
Vancouver, WA 98660-3177		BRIDGE NUMBER 01377A & 07333
ATTENTION	PROJECT NAME Columbia River Crossing Project	

WE ARE SENDING YOU ATTACHED UNDER SEPARATE COVER VIA:
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REMARKS Please pass on a copy of this report to Mark Hirota.

FROM: Craig Shike, Bridge *Craig Shike* TELEPHONE: (503) 986-3323

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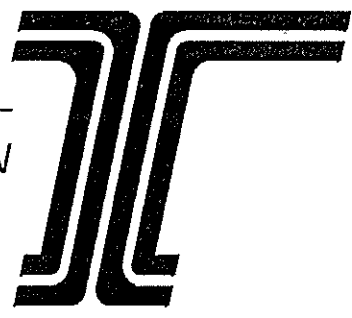
***Interstate 5 Bridges over
the Columbia River
Seismic Evaluation of Lift Span Unit***

PRESENTED TO
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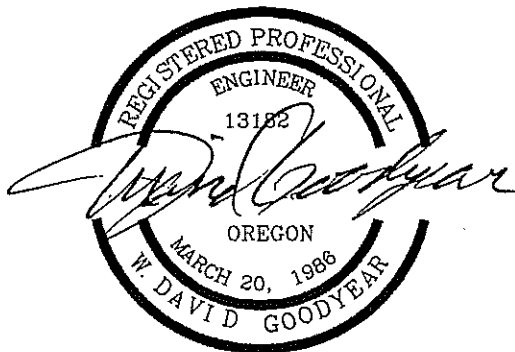
Seismic Evaluation of Lift Span Unit

ODOT On-Call Design Contract 11814

Work Order No. 8

DGES Project No. 93-109.08

December 23, 1994



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Introduction and Background

General Description

The Interstate 5 crossing of the Columbia River is a 16 span steel truss and concrete T-beam structure, with a main span unit that includes a 279 foot steel truss lift span and a 531 foot steel truss main span over the primary navigation channel. The bridge was constructed in stages: the first stage (ODOT Bridge 1377A) was constructed about 1915 and now functions as the Northbound lanes of the crossing; the second stage (ODOT Bridge 7333C) was constructed in 1958 and functions as the Southbound lanes of the crossing. The substructures of the two stages were connected together upon completion of the Southbound spans. On the NB bridge, the 531 foot steel truss main span over the navigation channel was added in 1961 replacing two shorter low-level truss spans of the original crossing. The 1961 work on the NB bridge also involved modification of the profile grade to accommodate the new main span and included extensive modifications of several existing piers.

Other significant modifications of the original structures include a traffic rail replacement completed in 1988 and a complete deck restoration completed in 1990.

The structures were designed and constructed at a time when the risk of damage from a seismic event was not well understood and when the design and analysis tools necessary to deal with the anticipated seismic demand were not very well developed. The structure continues to serve as a critical lifeline in the interstate transportation system, and as such, the decision was made to review the structure for survivability in a major seismic event.

The vintage of the I-5 structure and the nature of the lift span configuration are indicators that the bridge may not meet modern seismic design criteria. In contrast to a girder system, truss systems often require attention to superstructure members to evaluate their ability to withstand the expected seismic forces. This superstructure review is in addition to the assessment of bearings and foundations that is the focus of typical seismic evaluations. The truss towers, lift span and counterweights are the most unique features of this structure and require special analysis and evaluation.

Summary of evaluation

The scope of this review was established based on a "level of effort" to conform with the available budget in our stand-by services agreement. The focus of the review is the main lift span, towers and adjacent approach spans which form a critical structural link in the bridge, and represent a potentially vulnerable element in the structure. Analysis and evaluation is limited to these portions of the bridge.

The evaluation consists of estimating the seismic force demand on the various components of the structure and then comparing the demand to the estimated structural capacity of the component. The expected level of seismic demand in the various components of the bridge is based upon 3D elastic response spectrum analyses of the system. The available capacity of each component is estimated based upon the available plan data.

Due to resource limitations, the superstructure evaluation had to be limited to one direction, either NB or SB. Due to the limited quantity and quality of design detail for the Northbound truss spans, the decision was made to use the Southbound trusses (Bridge 7333C) for the detailed superstructure evaluation. The linkages between the substructure units make it necessary to model both the NB and the SB units for the response spectrum analysis.

A detailed model of the southbound truss is combined with an equivalent beam model of the northbound truss. Both structures are supported on a common substructure model. The earthquake response spectrum is applied at the base of the pier model. Geotechnical investigation is not included in the scope of the evaluation. Geotechnical analysis is limited to procedures necessary to develop the supporting elements of the seismic model. Assumptions regarding geotechnical data are made as required. Analyses for soil liquefaction have not been performed.

Seismic analysis is limited to the configuration in which the bridge is open to vehicular traffic. Specifics of the analysis models and of the component capacity evaluations are discussed in greater detail in subsequent sections of this report.

Critical components of the structure are identified based upon the results of the demand/capacity evaluation. Where applicable, assessments of progressive yielding or other behaviors that may be expected to modify the analytical results are identified and incorporated. Options for seismic retrofit of critical components are identified and discussed.

Based upon this review, the following components are identified as candidates for retrofit:

- All piers are founded on timber piles. The piles are significantly overloaded due to the design seismic event. Pile uplift is considered to be a serious condition. Pile compression and shear capacity is also exceeded.
- Pier columns are loaded beyond the elastic capacity in flexure. The elastic demand/capacity ratio is not excessive, but the lack of sufficient transverse reinforcement limits the available ductility.
- Truss bearings are overloaded. Anchor bolt shear and tension failures are likely and could lead to the truss sliding off of the bearings and/or piers.
- Various truss members are identified as exceeding the available elastic capacity. In our opinion, however, few members are seriously overloaded. Truss members which are subject to local buckling or which form a part of a critical load path or which provide essential stability to the structure should be strengthened. These include:
 - Tower members in the area of counterweight contact,
 - Bottom chords of the portal sway frames,
 - Several vertical posts in the primary trusses,
 - Primary truss bottom chord lateral bracing system.
- Other truss members have demand/capacity ratios marginally over 1.0, but we do not judge these to be critical.
- The loose counterweight masses need to be secured.

Relative displacements between the trusses and the piers at the expansion bearings are computed and identified. The computed displacements are within the normal capacity of the existing bearing mechanisms.

The report does not address the detailed design or drawing of retrofit options. Recommendations for subsequent design and/or analysis are provided in the report summary.

Supporting material listed in the body of the summary is contained in the appendix.

Input Data

General input data and dead loads

The superstructure geometry and member section properties in the 3D analysis models are developed using data taken directly from the original plans for the Southbound bridge 7333C. The plan data is supplemented by observations made during field inspections in August and September.

Data used to develop the substructure configuration and member properties are taken from both the original plans for SB bridge 7333C and the archived plans for the NB bridge 1377A.

Material properties (strength and elasticity):

Structural steel is assumed to have a modulus of elasticity of 30000 ksi. "Low Alloy" steel (ASTM A242-46; designated as type "A" on the truss plans) is assumed to have a yield strength of 50 ksi. "Carbon" steel (ASTM A7-51T; designated as type "C" on the truss plans) is assumed to have a yield strength of 33 ksi.

Lifting cables (1-5/8" dia. 6x19 wire rope specified; 6x19 SEALE assumed) are assumed to have a modulus of elasticity of 13500 ksi based upon industry standards.

Substructure concrete is assumed to have a compressive strength of 3300 ksi with an elastic modulus of 3600 ksi. All rebar is assumed to be grade 40 (yield strength of 40 ksi).

Based upon a review of selected members, 20% is added to the nominal steel density of 490 pcf to account for additional material not included in the stiffness properties and material at connections, splices, etc.

As-built concrete unit weights for the superstructure are specified in the plans; 7 pcf is added to account for reinforcing steel.

While the original plans for the SB bridge 7333C did not indicate an overlay, the plans for the 1990 deck restoration indicate a 1-1/2" ACWS overlay was typically present on the SB bridge (ODOT dwg. 45669). The reported overlay on the NB bridge varies significantly. These existing overlays were replaced with a latex modified concrete overlay (LMC) under the deck restoration contract. For analysis, a uniform 1-1/2" layer of LMC is added to the plan specified 6" reinforced concrete deck thickness.

Field observation indicates that a significant amount of supplementary weights have been added to the counterweights. A tabulation of the total weight and distribution is not currently available. For analysis purposes, the counterweight dead load (and mass) was set to just balance the total computed weight of the lift span. Field observation also revealed racks of concrete blocks hung from the underside of the lift span, presumably to maintain side-to-side balance. These loads were tabulated and added to the models.

A machinery house is located at the middle of the lift span above the roadway deck. Machinery weights and locations are not available. For analysis, the total weight of the

machinery house plus its contents is computed using the truss panel point dead loads provided on the original truss plans. The house itself is not analyzed.

Geotechnical data for the existing substructure units is not included in the plans and could not be located from other sources. Therefore, the soil profile assumed for analysis is based upon soil boring data from the Interstate 5 Oregon Slough Bridge (ODOT Bridge 16526; drawing no. 39602). This bridge is the continuation of the Columbia River Crossing to the south side of Hayden Island. A copy of the relevant plan sheets and a summary of the soil profile assumed for this project are included in the report.

An approximate groundline elevation at each of the substructure units is taken from the SB bridge 7333C plans. Current groundline elevations are not available. While we anticipate that the actual groundline varies significantly over time and over the plan extent of the foundation footprint, sufficient data to address this variation is currently unavailable.

Pile driving records for bridge 7333C were used to verify the pile configurations shown on the plans and to establish free pile lengths for analysis. In particular, the plans conflicted over the presence of piles on pier 1; the pile driving records indicate that piles were installed at this pier.

The plans for SB bridge 7333C specifies that all piles be driven to an allowable load of 40 tons. Pile driving records vary. The plans for NB bridge 1377A indicate a maximum pile load of 30 tons. Driving records are not available for bridge 1377A.

The plans indicate a high water elevation of 32.6' and a low water elevation 1.8'. Stream flow data is not available on the plans. ODOT Bridge supplied the following data from the Hydraulics unit:

100 yr. flood elevation = 28.1'; current velocity = 3.8 fps
10 yr. flood = 22.5'
50 yr. flood = 26.5'
500 yr. flood = 31.5'
Maximum low water elevation is not available
Current velocity is not available for the 10,50 and 500 yr. events.

Based upon this data, the following was used for substructure evaluation:

Use low water = 1.8' from the plans
Use 10 yr. flood with maximum seismic event (500 yr. return interval), but conservatively use 100 yr. flood current velocity = 3.8 fps.

Seismic loading

The seismic demand on the structure is computed using an area specific response spectrum developed for ODOT by Geomatrix Consultants of San Francisco, CA (copy included). The spectra supplied are for 500, 1000 and 5000 year recurrence intervals and are developed for rock site conditions and 5% structural damping at a specific location in the Portland area. The 500-year spectrum is used for the analysis of the Columbia River crossing.

The Geomatrix spectra have a peak response at a period of 0.20s and decrease for periods less than 0.20s. The rock site acceleration spectrum must be modified to account for local site effects. Rock level is not indicated on the available borings. Soil column analyses to obtain foundation level spectra have not been performed. In parallel with current AASHTO design procedures, the rock spectrum for all periods greater than or equal to 0.20s is multiplied by a constant factor for local site effects. Also in accordance with traditional design procedures, the modified peak at 0.20s is used for all periods less than 0.20s.

Review of the soil boring data provided for the Oregon Slough Bridge site indicates loose to medium-dense, primarily cohesionless material in the upper portion of the soil column

with cemented sandy gravel/cobbles at lower depths. Based upon this profile, the soil is categorized as Type II per the AASHTO specification for which $S=1.2$. Therefore, the project spectrum is multiplied by 1.2 for site effects as discussed in the preceding paragraph.

Comparisons of the project spectra with the AASHTO spectra are on the included charts. For purposes of comparison, the AASHTO spectra are computed assuming a peak ground acceleration of 0.2g.

To recognize the directional variability of the seismic input, two separate combinations of seismic loading are considered. The combinations considered are those of the current AASHTO specifications with the addition of a component in the vertical direction. Seismic combinations are as follows:

$$EQX = \text{Longitudinal} = 1.0*X + 0.3*Y + 2/3*Z$$

$$EQY = \text{Transverse} = 0.3*X + 1.0*Y + 2/3*Z$$

Where X = longitudinal direction; Y = transverse direction; Z = vertical.

For typical short to medium span bridge configurations, the vertical component of acceleration is generally ignored on the basis that the vertical component of the seismic input is small and that it adds relatively little to the overall response. However, data recorded during the January, 1994 Northridge earthquake in Southern California indicated a higher than expected vertical response at several locations. Given the critical nature of this bridge and the unique configuration, it was decided to include a vertical component of seismic input. A comparison of the relative contribution of the vertical component to the total seismic force in selected members of the span 4 truss is included in the report. For the selected members, the vertical component ($=2/3*Z$) adds from 0.7% to 22.5% to the governing seismic demand. A rigorous evaluation of vertical seismic response will require a site specific spectra and time history analysis of the soil/structure system.

Demand Analysis

Overview of analysis

The dynamic analysis of the structure is performed using ALGOR, a general purpose finite-element/frame program with user specified response spectrum input capabilities. The analysis assumes linear, elastic material response. The models used for this project consist of 3-D beam element members interconnected in a 3-D framework and supported by boundary elements with user specified spring stiffnesses. Masses are lumped at the nodes utilizing the member cross-sectional areas with specified material densities and/or as externally applied lumped masses. The analysis is a traditional multi-mode response spectrum analysis. Individual modal results are combined using an SRSS procedure. The seismic loads are considered to be fully reversible. The two basic seismic combinations defined previously are added to the dead load forces to determine the total seismic demand.

The results reported herein are based upon a series of analysis models. All models are derived from a basic analysis model. The basic model consists of a fully developed model of the substructure units with simplified models of the superstructure spans connecting the substructure units. Piers 1,2,3 and 4 are modeled in detail. Boundary conditions at the North abutment and at pier 5 are incorporated using boundary elements at the geometric location of the superstructure connection. Superstructure spans 1,2,3,4 and 5 are represented in the basic model.

Substructure assessments are determined from an envelope of two models. The first model, SUBFLEX, consists of the basic model with relatively flexible boundary elements applied at the base of piers 1,2,3 and 4 to model the pile supported footings. The second model, SUBFIX, is identical to the first except that the stiffnesses of the boundary elements supporting Piers 1,2,3 and 4 are increased to represent an upper bound to the foundation stiffness. Superstructure assessments are conducted using the basic model with a detailed model of the Southbound truss span under review substituted for the simplified representation.

Earlier stages of the investigation in which the detailed models of southbound spans 2, 3 and 4 were added simultaneously to the basic model indicated that there is not significant dynamic coupling between the truss spans. Therefore span-by-span modeling is utilized to reduce the computational intensity of the model and to lessen the output from the detailed model to a more manageable level. Each truss span was analyzed using both the flexible and the stiff pier support models. Review indicates that virtually all of the truss members are governed by the model with flexible pier supports. All truss results reported herein are based upon the flexible models: S2FLEX, S3FLEX and S4FLEX.

Static dead load analyses of each span are conducted using the dynamic models modified as required to approximate the static support conditions.

Significant details of the structural modeling are discussed in the following sections; sketches of the models are included in the report.

Substructure modeling

Sketches are included in the report showing the general arrangement and controlling dimensions of the pier models.

All primary member (columns, cap beams, spandrel beams, etc.) section properties are computed assuming uncracked sections and gross section dimensions. Web walls between columns and the extensive monolithic footings of the Northbound structure are modeled as truss frameworks with equivalent section properties for in-plane stiffness computed using a procedure modified from "Theory and Analysis of Plates" by Rudolph Szilard, Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1974. The substructure details associated with the gatekeeper's houses at piers 1 and 4 and the operator's house at pier 2 are not considered in these models on the assumption that their relative contribution to the dynamic response will be small compared to the overall mass and stiffness.

All piers are supported on timber piles. For the 3-D frame analysis, pile support is modeled as a set of linear springs located at the base of each individual footing. Six springs are applied at each support corresponding to each of the six global degrees-of-freedom. These springs represent the diagonal terms of the foundation stiffness matrix. Coupling between degrees-of-freedom is not considered in the 3-D frame analysis (i.e. the off-diagonal terms of the foundation stiffness matrix are ignored). This procedure is adopted primarily to simplify the process of identifying footing reactions from the response spectrum analysis. ALGOR will accept full 6x6 stiffness matrix elements at boundary nodes, but reactions are not output for these elements. Although the analysis results may be expected to change slightly using the full 6x6 stiffness matrices, it is our judgment that the magnitude of the change due to this factor is significantly less than the overall uncertainty in the general input data, soil information and loading assumptions.

Due to the uncertainty in the geotechnical data, the decision was made to envelope the expected stiffnesses of the foundation support. The flexible model, SUBFLEX, considers the stiffness contribution of the piles only and essentially ignores any passive soil resistance against the footings (however, the confining effect of the soil on the lateral stiffnesses of the piles is considered). SUBFLEX is intended to estimate a minimum (lower-bound) expected foundation stiffness. The stiffer model, SUBFIX, simply consists of the flexible model boundary element spring constants multiplied uniformly by a factor of 100 and is intended to approximate an upper-bound to the foundation stiffness.

The lateral and flexural stiffnesses of individual piles are computed using the lateral pile analysis program LPILE. Timber modulus is assumed to be 1600 ksi. Foundation material is assumed to be cohesionless sand of varying density. Input parameters for the LPILE analyses are included in the report. The individual pile stiffnesses are adjusted for closely spaced pile group action by a procedure recommended by FHWA. The axial and torsional stiffnesses of individual piles are computed assuming an effective pile length equal to 2/3 of the total pile length below the footing. All piles are assumed to be 10 inch diameter for stiffness computations except Pier 1 SB piles are assumed to be 9 inch diameter for computing the axial and torsional stiffnesses. Considering the scarcity of definitive geotechnical and seismological data for this bridge, investigation of non-linear behavior of the piles and soil-structure interaction (SSI) is judged to be unwarranted. For each footing, the individual pile stiffnesses are combined using the plan specified layout into a resultant stiffness matrix at the geometric center of the pile group. The diagonal terms of this matrix are assigned to the boundary elements of the ALGOR model. The results of the LPILE analyses and the pile group stiffnesses are included in the report.

Superstructure modeling

Equivalent beam models for global analysis and for substructure assessment

Simplified line element models of the superstructure spans are used to model the truss spans on the common foundation for substructure assessment. Members consist of 3-D beam elements with section properties computed to approximately match the composite global stiffnesses of the primary truss/tower frames. The densities of the simplified elements are set to match the total weights of the spans. Additional lumped masses are applied to the top of the tower to represent the counterweight and other top of tower material. The southbound truss span properties are used to represent both the southbound and the northbound spans.

The top of the tower is set at an elevation corresponding to the center of gravity of the additional masses. The members are located transversely at approximately the center of gravity of the truss spans considering the eccentricity of the deck self-weight. The line element models are connected to the substructure members at the plan specified bearing locations through a system of rigid links. Member end releases are applied to these links as appropriate to model the plan specified bearing support conditions.

3-D truss models for superstructure assessment

All members of the superstructure truss models are 3-D beam elements with full fixity at each end (except at bearing interfaces as noted previously). ALGOR automatically assigns node and member numbers to the model based upon the graphical input. A member identification labeling system organized by member type is shown on drawings included in the report. This system is used to identify and manage the output from the ALGOR analyses.

Truss geometry is defined by the major working lines on the plans. Local eccentricities at member connections are ignored. In general, the section properties for stiffness analysis are based upon the same gross section dimensions and components used to determine member capacities (i.e. properties consider the built-up nature of the member such as laced, battened or perforated plate construction). Torsional properties are not explicitly computed and are set at nominally small values to provide primarily for numerical stability. Local member torsional response should not be significant to the dynamic analysis.

To maintain reasonable model size and to reduce complexity, the concrete deck and the trussed floorbeams are not explicitly modeled. Idealized beam members are used to represent the floorbeams. All bottom lateral members including the floorbeam members are set in the plane of the primary truss bottom chords. Preliminary dynamic runs indicate that the results are sensitive to the stiffness assumptions of the bottom lateral system. Therefore, the dynamic analysis models are adjusted to incorporate the diaphragm stiffness of the concrete deck. The deck is modeled as an equivalent truss framework using the same procedure as discussed previously for the substructure web walls. In this case, the cross-sectional areas of the equivalent framework are added to the computed components of the bottom lateral framing system: diagonal bracing, floorbeams and primary truss bottom chords. Lumped masses corresponding to the mass of the deck and floorbeams are applied to the bottom chord truss nodes.

Due to the simplification of the dynamic model, the reported seismic forces in the bottom lateral system must be proportioned between the steel framing and the deck diaphragm. To estimate an appropriate adjustment, the span 3 truss model is modified to explicitly model the geometry and the stiffness of the deck+floorbeam+post+chord+diagonal bracing system. Uniformly distributed longitudinal and transverse loads are applied statically to the deck of the refined model. The same total load is also applied statically to

the "deck" nodes of the simplified dynamic analysis model. The resulting forces in the steel framing for the two static models are compared and a scale factor is determined which is then used to adjust the reported response spectrum forces in the bottom lateral framing system.

Several other regions of the truss model are simplified for the analysis. The cable attachment panels of the lifting girders of the span 3 truss are idealized as "truss" members. Local framing details at the tops of the towers in spans 2 and 4 are also simplified. These areas are not significantly affected by the seismic loading.

For the static dead load analysis of the lift span (span 3), the counterweight and lifting cables are modeled in order to determine the required balancing weight for the counterweights. The total mass and distribution of the counterweight is set to result in a residual vertical reaction at the span 3 truss bearings of approximately 1 kip. The resultant total reaction of the counterweights plus cables plus lift span is then applied to the top of the tower for the static dead load analysis of spans 2 and 4. The cables are found to have a negligible effect upon the dynamic response of the lift span. Therefore, the cables and counterweight are not considered in the lift span dynamic analysis.

The mass of the counterweight and the cables is applied to the towers for the dynamic analysis of spans 2 and 4. Gap elements are not used for the dynamic analysis. Therefore, the counterweight mass is transmitted to the tower legs through a set of rigid links set near the geometric location of the four front corners of the counterweight in the fully raised position. The tributary mass (adjusted for transverse balance) of the counterweight is distributed equally to each of the two links on each side of the tower. The four connection nodes are not linked together and are permitted to move independently of each other.

In all three spans, the out-of-plane flexural stiffnesses of several series of members are increased to eliminate local modes of vibration that have little effect upon the global response of the span. For example, this situation occurs for several x-braced diagonal members with nodes at the intersection of the braces and for the laterally unbraced bottom chords of the transverse portal frame trussed struts.

The utility bridges which connect the SB and NB counterweight towers at the top and at mid-height are not modeled in the analysis. These bridges are connected to the tower legs by hanger links on one side and thus permit some relative lateral movement of the adjacent towers. Practically, however, movement towards each other will be limited to the existing gap while movement away from each other will be virtually unlimited (for small to medium deflections).

Dynamic analysis overview

The number of modes considered in the dynamic analysis are established by consideration of the period of vibration and the mass participation factors. Models of truss spans 2 and 3 are analyzed for period, mode shape and participation factors through 60 modes. These truss models are supported by essentially rigid boundary elements in the applicable directions at the four truss corners. Tabulation of the period and participation factors are included in the report. Based upon inspection of the modal and cumulative participation factor results, 30 modes is judged sufficient to capture the majority of the significant vibration modes of each truss. The 30th mode corresponds to a period of vibration of 0.11s for span 2 and 0.09s for span 3.

These periods of vibration are used as general targets for establishing the minimum number of modes in the global analyses. The global models encompass individual modes of vibration that effect various local portions of the structure and may have little effect upon the response elsewhere in the structure. Sufficient total modes must be chosen to mobilize all significant modes of response for each area of the structure under review. For the substructure assessment models, 60 modes are considered. The 60th mode

corresponds to a period of vibration of 0.125s for the flexibly supported model and 0.048s for the stiffly supported model. For the truss assessment models, additional modes are required to ensure consideration of all relevant truss modes; 80 modes are considered. The 80th mode corresponds to a period of vibration of 0.113s for the flexibly supported model of span 2 and 0.101s for the flexibly supported model of span 3.

The relative modal contribution to individual total member force is illustrated for several members of the span 4 truss model on the included diagrams. Most of the seismic force in the bottom framing system is contributed by modes with periods of vibration in the 0.4s to 0.6s range. The dynamic response of these members is governed primarily by the relatively stiff behavior of the concrete deck acting as a diaphragm. Conversely, longer periods of vibration contribute a greater proportion of the total seismic force for members in the counterweight towers. These members are governed by the relatively flexible behavior of the tower + counterweight.

The fundamental periods of vibration of the tower + counterweight are computed to be about 2.0 seconds in the longitudinal direction and about 1.8 seconds in the transverse direction. These values are computed assuming the counterweight is attached to the tower as discussed previously. In reality, the counterweight has some limited freedom of movement before contacting the tower. This freedom is defined by the counterweight guide systems. Actual contact will involve some hammering as the counterweight moves back and forth within the confines of the guide system. The analysis does not consider the free-swinging (pendulum) behavior of the counterweight, nor does it consider the effects of hammering. We note that the period of vibration of the free-swinging counterweight (in the fully raised position) is about 6.2 seconds in the longitudinal direction, 4.4 seconds in the transverse direction and 2.1 seconds for twisting about a vertical axis. It is possible that the differences between the dynamic behavior of the tower and the free-swinging counterweight will modify the overall results of the analysis, but the magnitude of the changes are unknown. It is also possible that the guide system may not be strong enough to withstand the hammering of the counterweight. This will increase the available range of motion of the free-swinging counterweight and further complicate the analysis. Advanced modeling and time-history analysis techniques are required to capture these effects.

Interpretation of truss analysis results

Static self-weight analyses are conducted to estimate the existing dead load member forces in the structure. Computed dead load axial forces in the truss members are tabulated along with the elastic seismic forces in the appendix to this report.

For the superstructure models, review of the results of both the static and the dynamic analyses indicates that notwithstanding the end fixity of the truss members in the models, truss behavior does in fact dominate the response. Member end moments are small relative to the axial loads. The actual magnitudes of the end moments present in the structure will vary from the computed moments and will depend upon the original tightness of the riveted connections and upon the erection sequence and procedures employed at the time of construction. Thus, the reported demand/capacity ratio for the majority of the truss members considers only the computed axial loads. Exceptions to this occur in the portal frames and in some of the members of the counterweight tower where moment continuity is essential to the equilibrium and/or stability of the frame.

Considering the type of structure and the vintage of the design, we assume that most of the trusses were originally analyzed and designed on the basis of 2-D behavior. The primary trusses carry the tributary gravity loads in the (vertical) plane of the truss, while the top and bottom lateral bracing systems carry lateral loads to the bearings and would typically be ignored in the gravity design. We observed, however, that as a result of the strain compatibility of the 3-D frame analysis, several groups of bracing members do in fact carry significant computed dead load axial forces. For example, the top chord lateral

bracing system has significant axial compression forces in the diagonal members as a result of the shortening of the top chords. Similarly, the bottom chord lateral bracing members carry significant tension due to the dead load extension of the bottom chords. The counterweight tower framing exhibits similar results.

While a portion of this computed dead load is likely present in the in-place structure, the actual magnitude and distribution of these secondary dead load forces is highly dependent upon the erection sequence employed and upon the relative fixities of the individual riveted member end connections. It is reasonable to conclude that the computed secondary forces represent an upper bound to the dead load demand on those members. In order to perform the capacity review of these groups of members, the computed secondary dead load is conservatively added to the seismic load when it increases the combined demand and is neglected when it would lessen the combined demand.

We also noted that several of the diagonal bracing member groups were clearly designed on the basis of tension-only behavior. The linear, elastic response spectrum analysis is not capable of making this distinction, therefore, adjustments to the reported forces are made outside of the analysis in those situations. These adjustments are described in greater detail in following sections.

Demand/Capacity Calculations

Substructure

Timber piles

Seismic demand

Substructure footing reactions due to seismic loading are computed using models SUBFLEX and SUBFIX. The elastic reactions from the response spectrum analyses are tabulated and included in the report. Maximum and minimum footing reactions considering buoyancy are determined. The effects of stream flow are investigated and are found to be negligible in comparison with the order of magnitude and the relative uncertainty of the seismic force levels.

Modern seismic design philosophy for highway bridges dictates that inelastic behavior in the substructure generally be restricted to those details which possess the necessary ductility capacity and which may be easily identified and repaired after a seismic event. In practice, inelastic behavior is usually limited to the flexural behavior of exposed columns of the piers (plastic hinging). Foundation components such as footings and piles are designed to remain elastic at all times; these components are typically designed to the maximum of the computed elastic demand or to the maximum force capable of being transmitted from the pier columns to the footing during plastic hinging. For this structure, the piers and footings were designed and constructed without the structural details necessary to provide sufficient ductility to the columns. Therefore, the footings and piles are reviewed for the elastic seismic loads.

Individual maximum pile axial reactions are computed assuming a rigid distribution of the combined dead + buoyancy + elastic seismic forces at the base of the footing ($P/N \pm M_L \cdot x / (\sum x^2) \pm M_T \cdot y / (\sum y^2)$). Shear forces are assumed to be distributed uniformly to each pile.

Two cases are considered and the tabulated results are included in the report. In the first case, passive resistance of the soil mass surrounding the footing is ignored. In the second case, the maximum available passive soil resistance using a uniform groundline elevation (same g_l that is assumed for the LPILE stiffness analysis) is computed. The available passive pressure for seismic loading is computed using the Mononobe-Okabe equation as suggested in AASHTO Division IA, Section 6 Commentary and assuming an acceleration coefficient of 0.2g. The procedure also considers the relative stiffness of the foundation unit. The seismic shear force (reaction) is reduced by up to the amount of the available passive resistance. The passive resistance utilized also resists a portion of the overturning moment. Pile demands quoted in the following discussion reflect the passive pressure contribution unless otherwise stated.

In general, pile axial loads are governed by longitudinal seismic loading from the stiffly supported model. Pile shear loads are governed by transverse seismic loading, generally from the flexibly supported model. Due to differences in design configuration, the NB (original bridge 1377A) side of each pier is significantly stiffer than the SB side. Therefore, the NB side of each pier carries a higher proportion of the seismic demand.

For piers 2,3 and 4, the estimated pile dead load + min. buoyancy reaction is about 28-29 tons per pile. For pier 1 SB, pile dead load is about 15 tons; for pier 1 NB, pile dead load is about 26 tons.

The maximum per pile total seismic demands (DL+B+EQ; in tons) are as follows:

Piers 2,3,4 SB, max. compression = 138; max. uplift = 83; max. shear = 6.9.

Piers 2,3,4 NB, max. compression = 176; max. uplift = 114; max. shear = 18.

Pier 1 SB, max. compression = 36; max. uplift = 8.8; max. shear = 6.2.

Pier 1 NB, max. compression = 65; max. uplift = 15; max. shear = 11.

For pier 1 NB ignoring passive resistance, max. compression = 80; max. uplift = 30; max. shear = 18.

The passive resistance has less proportional effect upon the axial loads in the piles of piers 2,3 and 4 but is effective in reducing the shear demand on the SB piles.

Pile capacity

As previously discussed, the plans for SB bridge 7333C specify that all piles be driven to an allowable load of 40 tons. Pile driving records vary. The plans for NB bridge 1377A indicate a maximum pile "load" of 30 tons. Driving records are not available for bridge 1377A.

As noted, pile driving records are available and have been reviewed for the SB footing units. Ideally, it should be possible to estimate the in-place capacity of the piles based upon these records. However, the task of interpreting the records is made somewhat difficult due to differences in the reporting tendencies used by different installers/inspectors on the various units. For example, records for pier 1 SB indicate maximum bearing as "40+" (tons). This is recorded for 22 of the 80 piles installed. All other piles are recorded as bearing at some specific value less than 40 tons; the smallest recorded bearing is 19.7 tons. At the other end of the recording spectrum, records for pier 3SB upstream record specific bearing values on just two of the 92 piles. One other pile is recorded as "no reading" and another pile is recorded as "200 BPF". All other piles for this footing are recorded as "refusal". Records for the other units contain various combinations of these methods of indicating installed bearing capacity. It is noted that the recorded capacity of the piles of pier 2 and 4 are in general somewhat greater than the plan specified 40 tons.

These variations in the installation records make it difficult to accurately define an in-place capacity for the piles. Typically, the allowable capacity of a pile is about one-half of the ultimate capacity. Therefore, the ultimate capacity of the piles for review will be assumed to be equal to twice the design allowable specified for the SB piles. That is, all piles are assumed to have an ultimate bearing capacity of 80 tons for this assessment. According to the AASHTO seismic design provisions as defined in section IA, the seismic load combinations are considered to be ultimate loads and may utilize the full available strength of the structure.

It is not possible to accurately estimate the capacity of the piles in uplift given the lack of geotechnical data. Moreover, the uplift capacity is dependent upon the condition of the pile connection to the footing. The design connection detail is not well defined on the plans and the actual in-place condition of the connection is unknown. Using modern design criteria, uplift would not be allowed in the design of short timber piles such as these and, based upon the design details and loads, it is reasonable to assume that pile uplift was not considered in the original design.

In reality, there will be some resistance to uplift. An upper bound to the expected ultimate uplift resistance may be defined based upon typical practice. In the absence of geotechnical data, WSDOT defines procedures to estimate an ultimate pile uplift capacity which is not to exceed 40% of the bearing capacity. These procedures are to be used

only for friction piles over 10 feet in length and assume that an adequate connection detail is provided. Realistically, given these considerations, it is likely that the uplift capacity of the existing piles is limited.

The computed pile reactions assume that sufficient uplift capacity exists. Failure of piles in uplift will cause a redistribution of force in the remaining piles. Progressive failure of the piles in uplift or compression may result in pier failure by overturning.

The ultimate structural shear capacity of the timber pile is determined using the provisions of the AASHTO LRFD Design Specification:

$$V_r = \phi V_n \quad \text{EQN. (8.7-1)}$$

Where $\phi = 1.0$ for the extreme event limit state and $V_n = F_v \cdot A / (4/3)$;

F_v = Base shear resistance

= 0.300 ksi for Douglas Fir-Coast piles per table 8.4.1.3-1,

$A = \pi d^2 / 4 = 78.5$ sq.in. for assumed 10" diameter at top of pile,

and 4/3 is the shear stress form factor for a circular section.

Note that the base shear resistance from the table assumes wet-use conditions and the traditional duration of load factor is considered in the resistance factor, ϕ .

Therefore $V_r = 17.7$ kips = 8.8 tons per pile.

Pile flexural stresses and capacity are dependent upon the end restraint of the pile at the footing, the size, length and taper of the pile and the geotechnical properties of the surrounding soil. Due to the uncertainties in all of these factors and considering the fact that the piles are generally overloaded already in axial load and in shear, pile flexural stresses are not reviewed.

In summary:

- a.) pile uplift is experienced at all piers with little or no uplift capacity available.
- b.) pile compression capacity is exceeded for the river piers 2,3 and 4.
- c.) pile compression capacity may be adequate at pier 1 but pile load redistribution due to inadequate uplift capacity is not considered.
- d.) pile shear capacity is exceeded for the NB footing units with (and without) the passive soil resistance considered; shear capacity is exceeded for pier 3 SB footings when the passive resistance is ignored.

Piers

Elastic forces in the columns and walls of the piers are obtained from the same models used to establish the seismic demand in the piles. Forces at selected locations (identified in the included sketches of the pier models) are tabulated and included in the report. The seismic load cases are combined with the estimated dead load forces to establish the elastic seismic demand. The transverse shear demand on the northbound columns of piers 2,3 and 4 and all columns of pier 1 are modified to include the horizontal component of the maximum forces in the diagonal "wall" members.

Based upon the original design plans of the southbound bridge, axial/flexural interaction diagrams are plotted for the southbound columns. Columns are tapered and are circular in cross-section. Overlaid upon the interaction diagrams are the maximum computed elastic demands in the columns. Note that the tabulated demand is at the point just below the web wall spandrel beam connection which is in the precast shaft portion of the column. The interaction diagram is computed at the base of the cast-in-place upper column. The flexural demand/capacity ratio for the southbound columns varies from 1.3 for pier 1 to 3.0 for pier 4. We note that the vertical steel reinforcement ratio in the southbound columns ranges from a maximum of .0059 at the top of pier 4 (smallest

section) to a minimum of .0032 at the base of piers 2 and 3 (largest section). These ratios are small by current design criteria.

The available plans for the northbound bridge do not clearly indicate the existing column reinforcement. Estimates of the NB column reinforcement are made by comparison with the SB columns and with the modifications to the NB pier 4 columns made at the time of the construction of the SB bridge. The maximum elastic demands on the NB columns are overlaid upon interaction diagrams plotted using the plan dimensions with the estimated quantities of steel. The flexural demand/capacity ratio for the northbound columns is 1.5 for pier 4 and is less than 1 for piers 1,2 and 3. We note that the overall dimensions of the northbound columns are greater than those of the corresponding southbound columns.

Transverse reinforcement in all cast-in-place columns of the southbound bridge consists of #5 hoops at 18" uniform spacing. Transverse reinforcement in the pre-cast shafts supporting the cast-in-place columns of the southbound bridge consists of #6 hoops at 12" spacing. Hoop steel lap splices are 12" for the #5 hoops and 15" for the #6 hoops. The available plans for the northbound bridge do not clearly indicate the existing column reinforcement. #6 hoops at 18" spacing are specified for the cast-in-place shell added to the existing shaft of each column of northbound pier 4. The original northbound plans do indicate 3/4" diameter (#6) bars in the walls and cap beams. Therefore, we assume #6 hoops at 18" in the columns of the northbound bridge for consideration of the shear strength of the columns. All steel is assumed to be grade 40 and the nominal compressive strength of the concrete is assumed to be 3300 psi.

By inspection, the transverse reinforcement of the columns is modest in comparison to modern design criteria and would not be considered adequate to provide the confinement necessary to permit inelastic deformation (plastic hinging) of the columns. Therefore, although the elastic demand/capacity ratios for the majority of the columns are not of exceptionally large magnitude, the inadequate confinement of the columns and the limited bar lap lengths significantly limits their ductility capacity and justifies the use of elastic capacity to rate the columns.

For the tapered CIP columns of both bridges, column shear is a significant consideration only in the longitudinal direction. Transverse shearing forces are resisted by the web walls between the columns. The circular pre-cast shafts of the southbound bridge must resist the resultant of both the longitudinal and the transverse components of shear force.

For new design, the shear strength of bridge columns typically depends upon the axial load present in the columns. If the minimum compression stress in the column is less than 10% of the nominal concrete strength, the AASHTO specification requires that the shearing strength of the concrete be ignored in determining the transverse reinforcing requirements of the column. However, for predicting the strength of an existing structure, we feel it is overly conservative to ignore the concrete contribution.

The maximum longitudinal shear force in the cast-in-place southbound columns is 1000 kips. For #5 hoops at 18" spacing the maximum nominal shear strength due to the steel is 154 kips at the base of the pier 2 and 3 columns (~140" diameter with the effective depth of the circular section assumed = 0.8*diameter). The nominal shear strength due to concrete at this section is 1801 kips (axial load not considered). The factored shear strength of the section considering both the concrete and the steel is 1662 kips. The strength contribution of the transverse steel is small. At this shear load, the minimum axial load in the column is 1622 kips which is 0.105 ksi and is significantly less than 10% of the concrete strength.

The maximum resultant shear force in the southbound pre-cast shaft is 1404 kips. The diameter of the shaft is 160". Ignoring effects of axial load, the shear strength due to concrete is 2353 kips. For #6 hoops at 12" spacing, the shear strength due to the steel is 375 kips. Combined factored shear strength in this section is 2319 kips.

The maximum longitudinal shear force on the northbound columns of piers 2, 3 and 4 is 1593 kips. The minimum base of column diameter is 155" at pier 4. Assuming #6 hoops at 18", the combined factored shear strength of this section will be similar to that of the SB pre-cast shaft and is greater than 1593 kips.

We conclude that the longitudinal shear strength of the columns considering only the transverse reinforcement is small compared with the seismic demand, but it is adequate if the concrete contribution is considered. However, column ductility is limited by the small amount of transverse reinforcement, and inelastic flexural response would degrade shear capacity significantly.

Transverse shear is resisted by the web walls between the columns. Seismic demand is estimated by summing the horizontal components of the axial forces in the diagonal members used to model the walls. This is conservative considering that the maximum demand in each individual member is unlikely to be reached simultaneously and that vertical load components on the pier will generate some axial force in the diagonal members as a result of frame action in the discretized model that is not equivalent to a shear force in the actual continuous wall system. The approximated shear forces are tabulated in the report.

Probable wall strength is computed using the provisions of the AASHTO specification, section IA. Wall reinforcement as specified in the plans consists of #5 bars at 18" spacing each way and each face in the 1.5' thick walls between the southbound columns and the 1.5' thick walls connecting the southbound substructure to the northbound substructure; the walls between the northbound columns contain 3/4" diameter (#6) bars at 18" vertical spacing with 3/4" diameter bars at 4'-0" horizontal spacing each face. Northbound walls are 3' thick at piers 2 and 3 and are 2.5' thick at piers 1 and 4. Wall reinforcement percentage is somewhat substandard by modern criteria, varying from .0019 each way in the SB walls to .0014 horizontally and .0005 vertically in the NB walls. The current AASHTO specification requires a minimum reinforcement percentage of .0025 each way with 18" minimum bar spacing.

Wall strengths are computed based upon the horizontal steel only. The total factored shear strength is computed to be about 5590 kips for piers 1 and 4 and about 5900 kips for piers 2 and 3. Seismic demand is greatest at pier 4 (note that pier 4 carries the load of the 531' main span truss in addition to the lifting unit tower span) and is estimated to be about 5480 kips total maximum shear force or about 98% of the computed capacity. We note that the estimated shear demand on individual panels varies considerably and is sensitive to the stiffness distribution of the supporting substructures. The local strength of individual panels could be exceeded in the maximum event, but the total strength of the pier appears to be adequate.

Bearings

Bearing forces and strength

As noted previously, the truss models are connected to the substructure through a system of rigid links. The links are placed to duplicate the geometry of the physical structure with joints located at the working line of the truss chord, at the truss pin and at the centerline of the pier cap beam. The flexibility of bearing components is not explicitly considered. Member end releases are applied to the links to match the plan specified conditions. All bearing links are released for bending about a transverse axis (longitudinal bending) and for bending about a vertical axis (torsion). Expansion bearings are released for longitudinal deflection. All other degrees of freedom are fixed for analysis.

Member end forces representing the maximum elastic bearing loads at the pin are tabulated in the report. Review of the bearing details for these loads indicates that the capacities of the bearings are significantly exceeded in several modes of behavior.

The large transverse reaction forces at the bearings generate transverse bending moments within the bearing assembly. The actual distribution of moments over the height of the assembly will depend upon the location within the assembly and upon the fixity of the pin + pin plate details relative to the fixity of the truss framing details.

Pin plates and anchor bolts are reviewed for the set of forces computed at the pin location. Pin reactions due to the transverse bending moment result in significant tension on the outstanding pin plates. As a result, the relatively thin sections of the outstanding pin plates are overloaded in shear under the combined vertical load + transverse bending moment. Several anchor bolts are overloaded in tension as a result of this loading condition. Finally, the anchor bolts are overloaded in shear at all of the bearings.

There are no net uplift forces on the tower-span bearings (spans 2 and 4) or on the lift-span cables of span 3.

Relative bearing displacements

Longitudinal displacements of the expansion bearings relative to the pier are tabulated in the report. Note that the tabulated displacements are the SRSS (absolute value) combination of the individual modal displacements. The maximum relative displacement computed by taking the difference between the truss and the pier displacements is 1.4" at the expansion ends of spans 2 and 4 and is 0.3" at the expansion end of span 3.

Assuming that the recorded pier displacement might be in the opposite direction to the truss displacement, the maximum relative displacement would be 4.8" at the expansion end of span 4 and would be 3.6" at the expansion end of span 3.

Bearing displacements do not appear to be excessively large. Note that the maximum displacements discussed here do not consider the effects of failures in the fixed bearings.

The expansion bearings of spans 2 and 4 are steel rocker bearings with a maximum range of displacement of 7" each side of the neutral position. Rocker radius to the centerline of the truss pin is 17". At pier 4, the span 4 face of the cap beam is about 3' from the centerline of the rocker bearing. At pier 1, the span 2 face of the cap beam is about 3'2" from the centerline of the rocker bearing. Thus, in the event of rocker collapse, the truss pin may be expected to land on the pier cap.

The expansion bearings of span 3 (lift span) are sliding bearings with a total range of displacement of about 11" each side of the neutral position before becoming unstable. The bearing is centered upon a 2'-8" wide pedestal which is about 16" above the surface of the pier cap. The edge of the pier cap is about 2'-0" from the center of the pedestal and bearing.

Superstructure

Sketches are included in the report which identify all members with adjusted demand/capacity ratios greater than 1.0 and identify whether the ratio is based upon axial load only or upon combined axial load + bending.

Also included are detailed spreadsheets which tabulate the truss span analysis results. The first set tabulates the adjusted loads and D/C ratios. A second set tabulates the results of investigating combined axial + bending loads using the adjusted results as applicable.

Truss span elastic analysis results

Initially, all members were checked for both tension and compression under seismic and dead load forces determined from the computer analyses.

For compression, the AASHTO Load Factor Design approach for design of compression members was used. Demand was calculated as $P = \gamma (\beta_d D + EQ)$, where $\beta_d = 1.00$ or 0.75 in accordance with the Specifications, and γ was set at 1.00 in accordance with the Seismic Design Specifications (AASHTO Div. I-A, Section 4.7). Equation (10-150).....
 $P_u = 0.85 A_s F_{cr}$ of the 1992 AASHTO Standard Specifications for Design of Highway Bridges was used to calculate member compressive capacity. F_{cr} was based on the larger (KL_c/r) value for bending about the member Y or Z axis. K was in all cases set equal to 1.00 , according to AASHTO Div. I-A, Section 7.3.

Since the AASHTO Standard Specifications have no explicit provisions governing tension members, we used the AASHTO LRF Bridge Design Specifications (1st edition, 1994) for our tension capacity and demand calculations. Capacity was set equal to $P = \phi F_y A_g$, according to Eq. 6.8.2.1-1. Earthquake is an extreme event limit state, so $\phi = 1.00$ (Sec. 6.5.5). Load factors were obtained from Tables 3.4.1-1 and 3.4.1-2: $\gamma = 1.25$ for dead load and 1.00 for earthquake forces. Where dead load forces were compressive, γ_{DL} was reduced to 0.75 for the tension-demand calculations.

The results at this stage, not surprisingly, showed compression failure due to elastic buckling for nearly all "X"-bracing members (top and bottom lateral diagonals, tower lateral diagonals, diagonal truss members L4-U5 and L4'-U5' in all spans, and members L5-U5' and U5-L5' in the tower spans), as well as in the tower diagonals running from panel point U1' or U1 to points F1 and R1. Some tension-only members, including nearly all top lateral diagonals, tower members U1-F1 and U1-R1, and west-truss diagonals L4-U5 and L4'-U5', showed up as failing in compression under dead load compatibility forces alone.

These members were originally designed as tension-only members. Their compressive "failure" merely results in the shifting of the load path to other members. Ideally, these members would be analyzed using their true member properties under net tensile force, and with very small areas when subjected to a net compressive force. Since the analysis does not include member properties that are different for tension and compression (cable members), member forces must be redistributed by as rational a hand method as can be devised.

The remaining problem areas, where acceptable alternate load paths do not exist, include the lateral crossframes at the tops of the truss portal members L0-U1 and L0'-U1' in Spans 2 and 4, several tower diagonal and horizontal truss members in the vicinity of the counterweights, and some of the east truss bottom chord members in the tower spans.

The portal crossframes at the ends of Span 3 are braced in the middle by the lifting girder struts, whereas the crossframe bottom chord members in Spans 2 and 4 are unsupported and prone to lateral buckling under compressive loads. The crossframe bottom chord members' D/C ratios are quite high - as large as 3.3 - because of their high slenderness ratios in the horizontal plane. This is a serious problem because members L0-U1 and L0'-U1' do not have lateral diagonal bracing as do the other truss top chord members, and lateral seismic forces must be carried by the portal frame made up of members L0-U1 and the lateral crossframing.

Tower truss diagonals F3-R4 and F4-R5, which are closest to the counterweight in its normal, raised position, have compressive demands as much as twice their buckling capacities. These are nonredundant truss diagonals, and their compressive failure could lead to collapse.

A number of east truss bottom chord members in Spans 2 and 4 have D/C ratios greater than one. The ratios are all less than 1.2 , and are all based on tension forces.

Adjustment of truss analysis results

Truss Top Lateral System

The largest forces in these members are from the primarily transverse, or EQY, load combination. For this case, it is assumed that the full lateral shear in each "X"-braced bay is carried in tension by one leg of the "X". Thus, each top lateral diagonal member is checked for the maximum tension produced by adding the seismic force in the opposite diagonal member to the force in the member. The only exceptions are the diagonals in panel 5-5', which have compressive capacity greater than demand.

Dead load compatibility forces in the top lateral diagonals are all compressive and are therefore conservatively assumed to be zero (except in panel 5-5'). Although buckling of the diagonals would in reality cause dead load compatibility forces in the top lateral struts to decrease, we conservatively include strut dead load forces whenever they increase demand (tension) and assume them to be zero when they reduce demand (compression).

Since the forces in the diagonals are very small compared to those in the main truss top chord, and the top-chord members all have demands comfortably within their capacities, we do not consider it necessary to redistribute the forces in the lateral diagonals to the truss members.

No attempt is made to redistribute the seismic compressive forces in the lateral diagonals to the top lateral struts, either. The top lateral struts have ample excess capacity. As a conceptual check, the results of a static analysis of the top lateral system in which a unit lateral force was applied at each panel point is compared to the results from a modified lateral system, similarly loaded, in which all diagonal members experiencing compression are eliminated. The maximum force in a strut is slightly decreased in the modified version.

All top lateral members have adequate capacity for these adjusted loads.

Truss Bottom Lateral Diagonals

These member loads are redistributed as for the top laterals. The dead load forces are tensile, and are therefore included in the demands. The seismic forces in the bottom lateral diagonals are adjusted downward by an estimated factor of 75%. Since the bottom diagonal member stiffnesses were artificially increased for the analysis input as an economical way to include the deck stiffness in the model, the resulting member forces are in reality shared between the lateral members and the deck slab.

Many bottom lateral diagonals do not have sufficient capacity for these adjusted forces. The demand/capacity ratios range up to about 2.0.

Truss Diagonals in Panels 4-5, 5-5' and 4'-5'

It is assumed that the dead load and seismic compression force from failed members L4-U5 and L4'-U5' are taken up in tension by members U4-L5 and U4'-L5'. The maximum tension for members U4-L5 and U4'-L5' is thus augmented by an additional tension force of 1.25 times the dead load force plus the maximum seismic force in the opposite diagonal member.

Since members U4-L5 and U4'-L5' do not fail under the forces from analysis, members L4-U5 and L4'-U5' are only checked for maximum tension (with no additional loads from other members).

The diagonal members in panel 5-5' are checked for maximum tension similarly to the top lateral diagonals. Dead load tension is multiplied by 1.25 (no contribution from other members) and added to the sum of the seismic forces in the two opposing diagonals.

All truss diagonals in the three central "X"-braced truss panels have sufficient capacities for the adjusted tension forces.

Again, it is not considered necessary to redistribute any of these loads to the truss chords or vertical members. A dead-load analysis with members L4-U5 and L4'-U5' (and U1-F1 and U1-R1) removed from the system shows tension forces in the bottom chord members either unchanged or slightly reduced, and the only increase in compression forces in the

top-chord members is by 2%. The verticals have enough capacity so that one could sum the maximum seismic force and dead load in the diagonal and the forces in the vertical, and the result would still be less than half the member capacity.

Tower Front and Rear Lateral Diagonals

All lateral "X" bracing members in the tower show up with demands on the order of two to as much as four times their compressive capacities. The controlling load combination is the primarily transverse ($EQY + 0.3EQX + 0.67EQZ$) combination. Based on a simple static analysis, the loads are redistributed as follows:

- Each "X" brace is checked, in tension, for the sum of its own maximum seismic force and that in the opposite diagonal, plus 1.25 times the member dead load force if dead load causes tension.
- Each lateral strut is checked for both tension and compression. For compression, the horizontal component of seismic force in a typical diagonal immediately above the strut and the horizontal component of force in a diagonal below the strut are added to the strut forces from analysis.
- The vertical component of seismic force (dead-load forces were negligible compared to vertical member forces) in a typical "X" brace is added to the maximum compression force in the tower main vertical members in the same bay as the "X" brace.

These adjusted loads exceed member capacities in a number of tower lateral members, but in no case by more than 12%.

Tower Truss Diagonals U1-F1 and U1-R1

Although these members are not configured in the traditional "X" shape associated with tension-only bracing, their geometry is such that their compressive failure does not cause the structure to be unstable. For a mechanism to form, one of these diagonals must fail in tension (or some other member must fail). These members are therefore treated the same way they were designed, i.e. as tension-only members. Members U1-F1 and U1-R1 are each checked, in tension, for the sum of their maximum seismic forces. Dead load compatibility forces are compressive and are therefore disregarded.

Both members, in both trusses and in both tower spans, are adequate for these adjusted tension forces.

Three static analyses were performed for Span 2 in order to determine the effects on other members of compressive failure in one or both of these members. The first is a dead load analysis in which both members are removed from the system. The other two analyses involve forces applied to the tower in the northward (towards the lift span) and southward (away from the lift span) directions. The first, or northward, load case is run for the structure as-is and then with member U1'-F1 taken out. The southward loading is applied to the span as-is and then with member U1'-R1 removed.

From these analyses, force redistribution factors were arrived at for the members whose loads are affected by compressive failure of members U1'-F1 and/or U1'-R1. The effect on forces in the other truss members are not found to be important.

Combined bending and axial load in truss members

Bending effects are examined in a separate set of calculations for members in which bending is considered or suspected to be important. Equations (10-155) and (10-156) from the AASHTO Standard Specifications, modified for biaxial bending, are evaluated for all truss verticals, members L0-U1 and L0'-U1', and all main-truss tower members except diagonals U1-F1 and U1-R1.

Bending effects due to the primarily transverse, or (EQY + 0.3EQX), load combination causes demand:capacity (D/C) ratios for the main truss verticals to double or triple as compared to the ratios when only axial forces were considered. Controlling ratios are based on compression plus bending (AASHTO Eq. 10-155), and range up to 1.4.

The D/C ratios in truss portal members L0-U1 and L0'-U1' increase by twenty to sixty percent, bringing the values to approximately 1.0. These numbers may be nonconservative, in that the actual effective length factor K for the transverse direction may be greater than 1.0 if the floorbeam and top portal crossframe do not sufficiently resist rotation of the truss member ends. As we noted earlier, the portal crossframes in both tower spans do not seem adequate in the unretrofitted condition.

Combined bending and compression cannot be evaluated using AASHTO Eq. 10-155 for tower truss diagonals F4-R5 and Span 4 west truss diagonal F3-R4, since the term $[1 - P/A_s F_e]$ changes sign when P is greater than $A_s F_e$ (P is greater than the elastic buckling load). However, the addition of bending effects causes D/C ratios for many other nearby tower members, including the remaining three F3-R4 tower diagonals, tower horizontals F5-R5, F4-R4, and F3-R3, and tower verticals F3-F4 and F4-F5, to increase substantially. Nearly all tower members (except the rear verticals) between panel levels 5 and 3 have demands in excess of capacities due to combined bending and axial compression.

Tower verticals L0-U0 and L0'-U0' are also significantly affected by bending. D/C for combined bending and axial compression is in the range of 1.1 to 1.2, of which about half is attributable to moments and half to concentric loading.

Retrofit Considerations

Substructure

After review of the estimated seismic demands and the existing structural capacities, we anticipate that the costs required to retrofit the substructure will significantly exceed the costs required to retrofit the truss superstructure units. There are three components to be considered in the retrofit of the substructure units: the pile foundations, the pier details and the bearing assemblies supporting the superstructure trusses. Retrofit efforts can take the form of strengthening structural components to withstand the predicted seismic demands and/or taking measures to reduce the anticipated demands to an acceptable level. Demand reduction can sometimes be accomplished by physical means such as seismic isolation bearings or similar technology. In some cases, refined analytical techniques applied to the existing or partially retrofitted structure may reduce the computed demands and thereby lessen the overall cost of retrofitting.

Seismic isolation

In its usual form, a seismic isolation system reduces the seismic force demand in a structure by lengthening the period(s) of vibration of the structure to a point farther out on the specified response spectrum. The period shift is typically accomplished by adding relatively flexible elements into the structure. These elements are most commonly installed at the primary bearing locations. The trade-off for the force reduction is increased deflections within the system.

Inspection of the mode-by-mode responses of several superstructure truss members indicates some possibility for force reduction through the use of isolation bearings. The greatest potential exists for the bottom lateral system for which the majority of the seismic demand is contributed by vibration modes in the relatively short 0.4 to 0.6 second range. The overall potential may be limited, however, by the longer period response of the counterweights + towers. In fact, any system of isolation technology considered for this bridge must be designed with caution to avoid the possibility of magnifying the responses in the longer periods of vibration.

In the case of the substructure units, a significant portion of the seismic load on the pile foundations is generated by the massive pier units. This suggests that seismic isolation techniques as applied at the level of the truss bearings might be of limited benefit to the overall load on the pier components and would be of even less relative benefit to the total demand on the foundation piles.

Refined analysis techniques

Numerous simplifying assumptions have been made to develop the models used for the response spectrum analysis of this bridge. These range from the assumption of basic input data related to the geotechnical regime at the site to specific modeling simplifications employed to reduce complexity and to control the scope of the modeling effort.

The response spectrum method of analysis is widely used for the seismic assessment of highway bridges of typical span and configuration. For such structures, the simplicity and relatively low cost of the method justifies its use, and the method yields sufficiently accurate results. For large, multi-span bridges of unique configuration for which retrofit costs may be large, other more refined analysis techniques may be necessary. The Interstate 5 bridge over the Columbia River may represent the latter case.

With regard to the overall analysis results, we feel that refinements in the geotechnical data/analyses would likely have the greatest effect. For any given set of geotechnical data, several advanced analysis techniques are available which can improve the validity of the results.

The response spectrum used for the assessment of this bridge is defined at rock with a rudimentary adjustment applied to model the site response effects. For analysis, the adjusted spectrum is applied at the base of the piers which are supported by non-coupled linear spring elements representing the foundation piles. The computed pile stiffnesses are based on a single level of applied loading for the idealized soil profile assumed for the analysis. The non-linear response of the soil is ignored as is the coupling of pile stiffnesses.

One simple refinement is to apply the fully coupled spring elements representing the estimated pile group stiffness to the response spectrum model. With more accurate data available, it is possible to more precisely assess the (secant) stiffness of the pile group at the expected magnitude of lateral load.

Methods using the program SASSI (finite element analysis) and soil-structure interaction are available. These methods can develop time histories at the base of the piers by using super-elements for the structure-in-soil model. Then, time-history analysis of the superstructure can be used to obtain member results.

To more accurately assess the site response to the rock level spectrum, we can also use one-dimensional soil column models (SHAKE). With this method, as with SASSI, it is also possible to consider the spatial variation of site input along the bridge.

There are foundation models for pile groups (Martin) that present a non-linear spring for 'yielding' pile groups, giving a hysteresis loop type model for the pile group and a residual set for piles. It is possible that the non-linearity of the model might lower the overall response. Such an evaluation requires a non-linear time-history analysis. In the alternative, we could run a piecewise linear push analysis using the pile group stiffness to assess the capacity of the foundation against ductility demand (displacement assessment).

The use of non-linear time-history analysis also presents an opportunity to more accurately model the stiffness behavior of the superstructure including the pendulum behavior of the counterweight and the tension-only behavior of the truss bracing elements.

While all of the options mentioned will result in a model which more accurately reflects the actual conditions, there is unfortunately no way to predict the effect these changes would have on the present results. Overall computed response could be lowered or raised.

Substructure strengthening

In our opinion, foundation retrofit is likely to be the most expensive single aspect of the retrofit scheme. The lack of pile capacity (especially uplift capacity) to resist longitudinal overturning is the most critical aspect to be addressed. Typical retrofit for foundations is to surround the existing foundations with new shafts/piles, etc. This will be difficult under field conditions and with the necessity of maintaining both marine and vehicular traffic. Large cofferdams will likely be required which could effect the navigation channel. As an alternative in this case, it may be advantageous to have a geotechnical engineer look into

soil grouting or ground modification in-situ to engage granular soils. Innovative procedures in this regard could result in large savings.

For the piers, the lack of ductility in the existing columns is the most significant issue. The columns of the southbound bridge appear to be more critical than those of the northbound as a result of their smaller diameters in the lower portion of the shaft. Typical retrofit for isolated columns is to provide some external confinement to the column concrete by jacketing or wrapping the column. Several schemes have been developed in recent years. In this case, a heavily reinforced cast-in-place shell could be installed surrounding the existing column. The construction of this shell would be similar in concept to the column/pier enlargements applied to the northbound piers during the modifications undertaken after construction of the southbound bridge. The need for additional reinforcement of the northbound columns could be reassessed by recomputing the demand in the piers after retrofitting the southbound columns. The northbound columns were nearly adequate for the elastic demand. The increased stiffness of the southbound columns may draw enough load from the northbound side to permit the existing northbound columns to remain in place without additional modification. If this is not possible, column reinforcement for the northbound columns of pier 4 (and piers 6-9) may be applied in a similar manner, but this could be complicated by the earlier modifications to the NB columns.

Bearings

The design seismic event subjects the bearings to large horizontal shear forces and transverse moments which obviously were not envisioned by the original designers.

Likely modes of failure are non-ductile shear failures in the pin plates and in the anchor bolts. Failure of the pin plates leads to a complete lack of transverse moment resistance at the pin and could lead to the truss jumping off of the bearing. Failure of the anchor bolts could result in the bearings sliding off of the base with unknown consequences. Other modes of failure could be identified upon in-depth review of the bearing details.

The large seismic forces dictate a detailed analysis and redesign of the bearing components to increase the bearing strength and/or to limit the potential for bearing collapse. The detailed analysis should consider the flexibilities and strengths of the bearing components both before and after retrofitting. Note that the actual flexibilities of the components may effect the results of the seismic analysis. The local distribution of forces within the bearing assembly and in neighboring members will likely change; the overall forces could change.

At a minimum, we recommend that these bridges be retrofitted at all bearing locations with some type of "restrainer" and catch-block system that will limit the horizontal movements of the trusses relative to the bearings and of the bearings relative to the piers.

Superstructure

The first priority for superstructure retrofitting should be tower-diagonal members F4-R5 and F3-R4, which experience large forces caused by the counterweight mass in its normal raised position. The axial forces from the three-dimensional multimodal seismic analysis are large enough to cause Euler buckling in these members, which could in turn cause progressive collapse of the tower. This situation is made more serious by the fact that the main tower verticals at the level of these diagonals are also overstressed.

Also a high priority is providing adequate bracing of the portal crossframe bottom chords at the ends of Spans 2 and 4. Loss of support provided by these members would significantly decrease the buckling resistance in portal frame members L0-U1 and L0'-U1', whose D/C ratios for buckling already hover around 1.0. The portal frame truss members carry the full top chord compressive forces due to dead and live loads. In addition, a

major portion of the lateral seismic forces on the truss top chord are transferred to the bearings through these members in transverse bending and shear.

Third priority should be the truss verticals at panel points 2, 2', 3, and 3' (all spans), the main tower verticals L0-U0, and other tower truss members with D/C ratios greater than one. Although the demand:capacity ratios are not extremely high, the failure mode - buckling due to combined bending and axial compression - is undesirable. We do not believe the bending moments in these members can be safely dismissed, as there is no alternate load-carrying mechanism for transverse (east-west) seismic forces.

Finally, the bottom lateral diagonals in all three spans should be strengthened. Failure is in tension for the lateral diagonal members, so member areas should be augmented.

Several east truss bottom chord members in spans 2 and 4 have D/C ratios greater than 1.0. The tension forces considered in the review were not adjusted for the presence of the deck diaphragm (see discussion regarding the bottom lateral bracing). We expect the actual demand in these members to be well within the member capacity.

The retrofit considerations should be expanded to consider the truss connections. Connection details and stresses are not considered in this review.

Northbound Structure

General observations

The northbound substructure has been modeled and included in the analysis and review. Retrofit considerations relative to the substructure have been discussed previously.

The northbound superstructure has not been explicitly modeled in the analysis. It is represented in the full model by equivalent beam members with properties based upon the southbound truss properties.

The chord-to-chord width of the northbound truss spans is 41'-0", 4'-5" narrower than the southbound truss. Otherwise, the member layout of the northbound superstructure is generally similar to that of the southbound. There are some significant differences in details such as built-up member construction, bearing details, counterweight details, top of tower framing, etc. Notwithstanding these differences, it is reasonable to conclude that the seismic demand in the northbound truss is on the same order as the southbound. Subject to review of individual member capacities, we expect that northbound superstructure retrofit considerations would be similar to the southbound truss requirements.

Miscellaneous

Observed pier 1 conditions

All analysis and review has been conducted on the basis of the plan specified boundary conditions. However, during our visits to the bridge, we observed evidence of residual substructure displacement at pier 1.

Pier 1 supports the north ends of the span 2 tower spans and the south ends of the short end spans. The truss spans are supported by expansion bearings at pier 1 with fixed bearings at span 2. The northbound expansion bearing consists of a set of rollers. The southbound expansion bearing consists of a single steel rocker bearing. The north ends of the end spans are supported by the north abutment(s). The northbound end span consists of steel plate girders with (apparently) fixed bearings at both ends of the span. The southbound span consists of concrete t-beam construction with fixed bearings at the north abutment and steel rocker bearings at pier 1.

The groundline slopes from the north abutment to about 4' below the bottom of the cap beam on the north side (land side) of pier 1. A roadway runs adjacent to the south side

(river side) of pier 1 and crosses under the truss span. The surface of the roadway shoulder adjacent to the river side of the pier is about 10' below the bottom of the cap beam.

The truss bearings are offset significantly from their neutral position toward the center of the pier (away from the river). This is evidenced by the tilt of the rocker bearings and by the large deformation of the anchor bolts in the northbound span. We note that the deformation of the anchor bolts shows evidence of having been there for an extended period of time. Conversely, the end span bearings are also offset toward the center of the pier as evidenced by the tilt of the southbound end span rocker bearings and by the significant cracks at the north side of the base of the northbound end span pedestals. Both the northbound and the southbound expansion joints are solidly closed and there is obvious contact between the truss spans and the end spans. As a result of the relative displacements, span 2 and the end span of both roadways are effectively fixed at both ends.

In our opinion, the visible evidence suggests that both the north abutment and pier 1 have experienced some permanent movement towards the river. Apparently, the north abutment has moved somewhat more than pier 1. The alternative explanation is that thermal expansion of both spans has been large enough to close the designed expansion joint gaps and to crack the pedestals under the northbound end span. The air temperature on the first day of inspection was about 75-80 degrees. At the time of our second visit the air temperature was about 65-70 degrees. Thus, excessive thermal deflection seems unlikely.

Under the observed conditions, it is possible that the superstructure is now functioning to restrain/limit further movement of the north abutment and pier 1 with relief only available through flexibility of pier 2. It is difficult to predict the stress that may be presently locked into the superstructure as a result of this condition.

In order to restore the plan specified freedom to the structure, we recommend that a plan be developed to verify the source of the displacements and to determine appropriate corrective action.

Counterweight conditions

The counterweight systems for both bridges include a number of supplementary weights utilized to balance the lift span dead load. The supplementary weights on the southbound counterweights consist primarily of large (roughly 1.5' square by 6' long) concrete blocks stacked on the top of the counterweight. The upper tier of blocks is estimated to be at least 5' above the lip of the 6" curbing around the top of counterweight. There is no containment system for the loose concrete blocks. In our opinion, it is likely that the loose blocks will begin to "walk" during shaking of even moderate magnitude. Banging of the counterweight against the tower legs will increase this tendency. Sustained shaking or shaking of large magnitude could cause blocks to fall off of the top of the counterweight down onto the roadway surface below. We recommend that a block containment system be developed and installed to avoid the potentially disastrous consequences of this situation.

Conversely, the supplementary weights on the northbound counterweight consist primarily of thick steel plates set in cavities recessed in the top of the counterweight. All weights are contained within the limits of the counterweight and should be stable in a seismic event. A possible concern with regard to the northbound counterweight is general deterioration due to its age. An example of this is the vegetation growing out of spalls in the south face of the south counterweight. Other spalls/cracks are visible. The timber blocks located under the counterweight also show visible evidence of deterioration. Although these conditions may not be serious at this stage, it is difficult to assess the competency of the counterweight shell when subjected to the hammering which is

possible during a significant seismic event. We recommend that the northbound counterweight be inspected to better ascertain the structural condition of the counterweight supporting shell/skeleton.

Summary of review

Spans 2, 3 and 4 together with piers 1-4 of the Interstate 5 crossing over the Columbia River are reviewed for strength and ductility demands during a significant seismic event. This analysis and review is a "level of effort" task with the scope of evaluation defined to fit within the available budget in our existing stand-by agreement with ODOT.

The structure is analyzed by the multi-modal response spectrum technique utilizing an input elastic response spectrum provided by ODOT and modified to adjust for site response effects. Site specific geotechnical and seismological data are unavailable for this review. An idealized soil profile is assumed based upon information provided for a bridge located on the far side of the river.

Due to budget limitations, superstructure analysis and review is limited to the southbound truss spans. Several simplifications to the 3-D model are made to reduce complexity and to control the scope of the modeling effort.

Critical major components of the structure are identified based upon the results of the demand/capacity evaluation. Where applicable, assessments of progressive yielding or other behaviors that may be expected to modify the analytical results are identified and incorporated. Options for seismic retrofit of critical components are identified and discussed.

Based upon the results of this analysis, the following components are identified as requiring retrofit:

- All piers are founded on relatively short timber piles. The piles are significantly overloaded due to the design seismic event. Pile uplift is considered to be a serious condition. Pile compression and shear capacity is also exceeded.
- Pier columns are loaded beyond the elastic capacity in flexure. The elastic demand/capacity ratio is not excessive, but the lack of sufficient transverse reinforcement limits the available ductility.
- Truss bearings are overloaded. Anchor bolt shear and tension failures are likely and could lead to the truss sliding off of the bearings and/or piers. Other components of the bearings require strengthening also.
- Various truss members are identified as exceeding the available elastic capacity. Truss members which are subject to local buckling or which form a part of a critical load path or which provide essential stability to the structure should be strengthened. These include:
 - ◆ Tower members in the area of counterweight contact,
 - ◆ Bottom chords of the portal sway frames,
 - ◆ Several vertical posts in the primary trusses,
 - ◆ Primary truss bottom chord lateral bracing system.
- Other truss members have demand/capacity ratios marginally over 1.0, but we do not judge these to be critical.

The review of the trusses is limited to the evaluation of gross member strengths. Compression member strengths have been computed assuming an effective length factor for buckling of 1.0 for all members. Member connections and other details have not been reviewed. The review does not consider the operability of the mechanical lift span equipment after a seismic event.

Relative displacements between the trusses and the piers at the expansion bearings are computed and identified. The computed displacements are observed to be within the normal displacement capacity of the existing bearing mechanisms.

Recommendations

The anticipated next phase of work is to use the information developed here to formulate a detailed retrofit program for critical elements of the bridge. The following discussion outlines the work which we believe is necessary to devise a safe and cost-effective solution.

Additional data input

We expect the retrofit of the substructure to be the most costly item of the rehabilitation scheme. Therefore, it makes sense to concentrate resources in this area. Geotechnical and seismological data and assumptions are key to this task and can have significant effects upon the analysis. The current analysis indicates that the dynamic response of the structure is sensitive to the geotechnical assumptions. The relative stiffnesses of the dissimilar southbound and northbound foundations are important to both the overall response of the structure and to the local distribution of forces within the structure.

Considering the lack of available quantitative data and the importance of this structure, we recommend that an experienced geotechnical engineer be engaged to develop an exploration program which will define the existing physical conditions at the site including engineering characteristics of the existing soil and the existing groundline elevations around the piers. Groundline elevations are required to establish the stiffness behavior of the massive foundation units and to assess the passive resistance available to offset the predicted seismic demands. Accurate data will make it easier to establish realistic bounds on the foundation stiffnesses. The data gathered will establish the essential criteria necessary to perform the dynamic analysis with increased accuracy and confidence.

We also recommend that an analysis be made of the potential for soil liquefaction due to the design seismic event at the site. By agreement with ODOT staff, the current review did not consider this mode of behavior. An assessment using the conservative geotechnical properties which were assumed for this review indicates some potential for liquefaction. The options available/required for retrofit of the foundations would be strongly affected by this mode of failure.

Substructure retrofit must address both the southbound and the northbound units. We also anticipate that the department will wish to address the northbound truss spans concurrently with the southbound. It is desirable to obtain additional data regarding the northbound structure to augment the data gathered to date. Specifically, pier column reinforcement details are not clear on the original plan sheets that we have received and additional data relative to the northbound truss details and materials will be helpful if available.

Analysis

Before proceeding to the final design and drawing of retrofit details, we believe that further analysis is required.

At a minimum, the updated geotechnical information should be incorporated into the existing response spectrum analysis. Concurrently, refinements to the analysis model could be made to improve the assessment of critical areas identified in this report. These refinements would include the modeling of the deck-floorbeam-bottom lateral system and

the counterweight detailing. Refinements in the modeling of the bearing details could also be useful. It is anticipated that full modeling and review of the northbound truss spans would be required before finalizing the retrofit design.

Truss connections have not been reviewed in this report. A necessary part of the next phase of the retrofit design will be to review and identify critical connection details for the expected seismic demands.

The details of this structure are such that an elastic response spectrum analysis can not consider. In addition to or in place of the necessary analyses identified above, there are several refined analytical techniques available which could be utilized to more precisely and confidently define the displacement and force demands on this unique structure. These techniques include advanced soil-structure interaction analyses, site response analyses to better define the seismic input at the level of the structure and the use of time-history analyses which permits the consideration of the non-linear behavior of several major components of this structure. Evidence gathered in other investigations suggests that the consideration of the generally more flexible non-linear behavior may reduce the overall dynamic forces on the structure. Although there is no assurance that the results will be lowered by such analyses, we believe that the use of these techniques can better describe the overall response of the bridge. Selected specific techniques are discussed in the retrofit section of the report.

In general, these advanced techniques of analysis are expensive and are often not justifiable for typical bridges. However, in our opinion the importance of this structure and the anticipated high cost of retrofit options warrants an in-depth consideration of such techniques.

At this point in the investigation, a decision should be made regarding the minimum acceptable level of analysis with regards to the relative positions of the lift span and the counterweight. Section 2.1.15 of the AASHTO Standard Specifications for Movable Highway Bridges requires consideration of the seismic load for both the open and closed positions. For movable spans which are in one position over 90% of the time, the specification permits the use of one-half of the seismic load in the lesser used position. The current analysis considers only the open to vehicular traffic configuration which is the normal position for this crossing.

Finally, we recommend that the analysis be extended to consider a greater portion (or the remainder) of the structure. While we expect that the results of the truss investigations of spans 2, 3 and 4 would be generally applicable to the other similar length spans, we believe that the 531 foot main spans warrant separate review. In addition, differences in substructure heights and dimensions can generate different response.

Retrofit design

Having established an analytical baseline, it is possible to begin the selection and design of component retrofit options. The designer must recognize that the retrofit details can and often do effect the subsequent response of the structure to dynamic loading. It is important to assess each option in terms of its effects upon the entire system. A recommended procedure is listed as follows:

- prioritize the elements needing retrofit.
- estimate retrofit requirements of the highest priority item(s) based upon the current analysis.
- identify retrofit options for the element.
- prepare conceptual retrofit designs for the elements in sufficient detail to estimate their relative costs and to assess their effects upon the remainder of the system before proceeding to the next level of priority. This would typically require the

incremental modification and review of the analytical models to correspond to the retrofitted details.

- Continue the procedure until all critical items have been addressed at the conceptual level. Depending upon the incremental analytical results, iteration may be required to reach a safe and cost-effective systemwide solution.

At this stage, detailed design and preparation of the plans, specifications and estimates for the retrofit may proceed.

For this bridge, the predicted seismic loads on the piles and the truss bearings exceed the available capacities. Failure of either component can lead to collapse of the bridge. While updated and/or refined analysis of the current models can be expected to change the computed demands, we judge it unlikely that changes would be sufficient to eliminate the need for strengthening of these components.

Details to increase the strength of the foundations will likely increase the stiffness of the foundations. The change in foundation stiffness may be significant enough to effect the overall response of the structure. Likewise, bearing retrofit options that change the stiffness or restraint conditions (such as isolation bearings) might also have an effect upon the overall response of the structure.

Therefore, we recommend that retrofit options for the foundations and the bearings be established and evaluated before proceeding to the detailed retrofit design of the piers and the trusses.

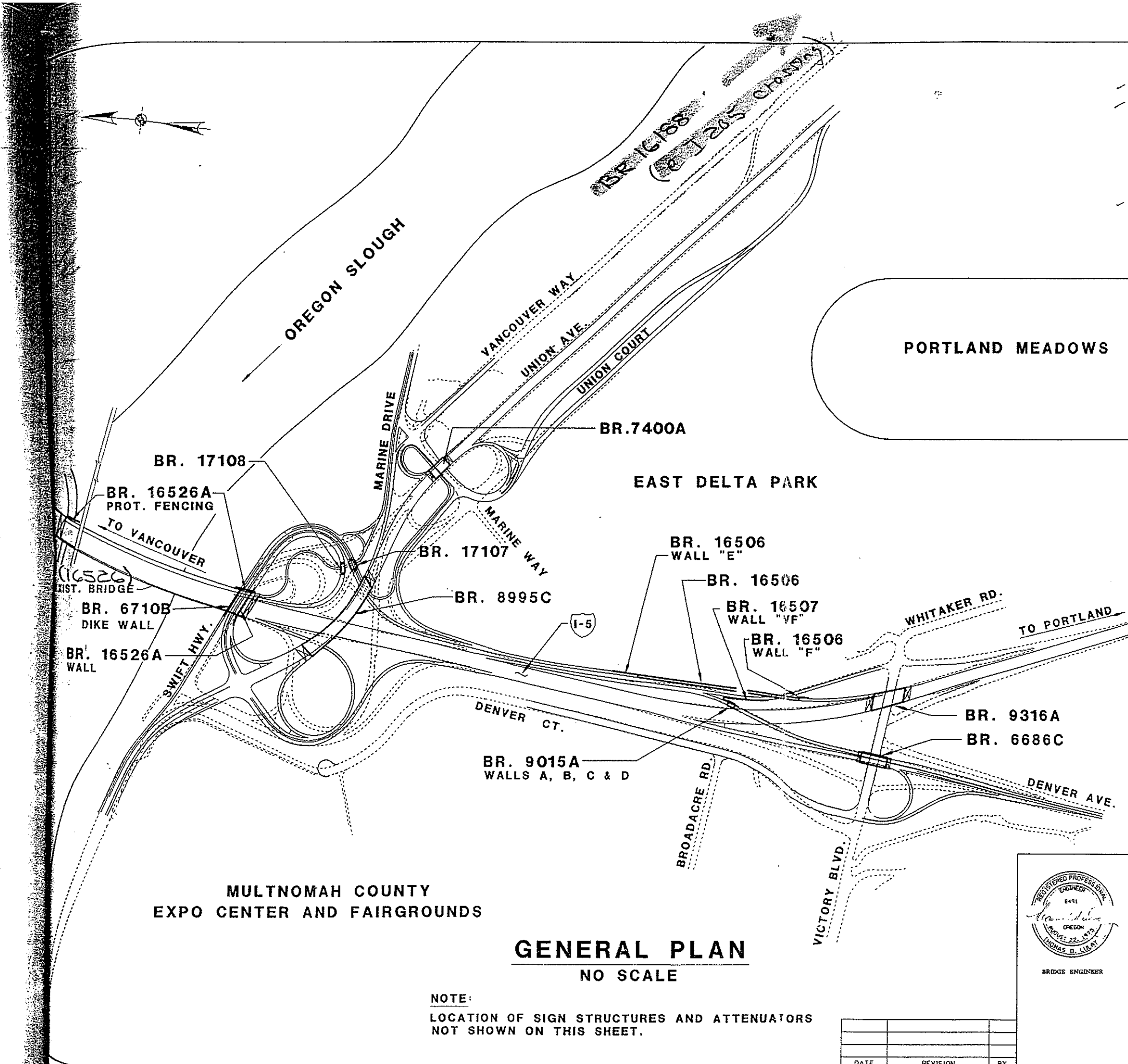
We recommend that foundation retrofit be considered as the highest priority as changes in the foundation are likely to have the largest effects upon the response of the remainder of the structure.

If an incremental approach to the design and construction of the component retrofit schemes is required due to program budgetary constraints, we recommend that bearing retrofit be considered as top priority since it will repair a very weak link in the bridge at relatively modest cost (as compared to the foundation retrofit). The bearing retrofit is less likely to have a significant effect upon the overall response of the bridge. In this scenario, the foundation retrofit should be developed sufficiently enough to assess the range of foundation stiffnesses and incorporated in the analytical model to lessen the likelihood of later having to revise the bearings once again.

For the final retrofit design of the trusses, a more refined analysis of the buckling strength of certain critical members is recommended. These members are the portal frame end posts which provide the transverse stability to the top (compression) chord system. These members are unbraced and subject to sidesway. The buckling strength (as expressed by the effective length) of these members depends upon the fixity provided by the portal truss at the top and by the floorbeam truss at the bottom. The effective length (KL_b) for transverse buckling of these members is greater than or equal to the unbraced length between the bottom chord of the portal truss and the top chord of the floorbeam truss. In other words, the effective length factor, K , is greater than or equal to 1.0. K is equal to 1.0 only if full flexural fixity is provided at the ends of the unbraced length. In reality, this is not possible and K will be somewhat greater than 1.0. For our review, we used $K = 1.0$ with a length equal to the distance from the bottom chord of the portal truss to the work point at the intersection of the bottom and top chords. This length is about 5' longer than the actual unbraced length. Note that this is the procedure used on all of the vertical posts of the primary trusses. The interior posts are not as critical to the stability of the overall system as the portal frame posts.

Appendix

All supporting sketches, tabulations and calculations are included in the appendix in approximately the order addressed within the body of the summary.



Structure Name	Bridge No.	Drawing Numbers
Union Ave. O'Xing	8995C	45721-45739
"FE" Off-Ramp Viaduct & Ret. Wall E & F	16506	45740-45765
Denver Ave. H.B. On-Ramp O'Xing Rigid Frame Extension Including Ret. Wall A, B, C & D	9015A	45767-45775
O'Xing of Victory Blvd. Br. Widening	9316A	45777-45787
Denver Ave. O'Xing Victory Blvd. Br. Modification	6686C	45789-45793
Union Ave. O'Xing Marine Way	7400A	45795-45801
"FE" Off-Ramp O'Xing Bikeway	17107	45803-45806
"SV" On-Ramp O'Xing Bikeway	17108	45807-45810
"VF" Ret. Wall	16507	45811
"SV" Retaining Wall	16526A	45812-45817
Oregon Slough Br. Bikeway Protective Fencing	16526A	45818-45819
Dike Retaining Wall Extension	6710B	45820
Attenuators	17109	45821-45822
Sign Structures	16508	45823-45827 45828-45831 46319-46323
Bridge Standard Drawings		29728, 30937, 30938, 30939 30940, 31275, 31600, 31724 34896, 34903, 34948, 34949 34959, 36857, 40050, 40396 40398, 40565, 40570, 43422 43495, 43496, 43533, 44636 43855
For Information Only		45673
Bridge Related Roadway Standard Drawings		2127, 2131

MULTNOMAH COUNTY
EXPO CENTER AND FAIRGROUNDS

GENERAL PLAN
NO SCALE

NOTE:
LOCATION OF SIGN STRUCTURES AND ATTENUATORS
NOT SHOWN ON THIS SHEET.

NOTE
THE SCALE OF THIS PRINT IS
1/2 THAT OF THE ORIGINAL DRAWING
FOR EXAMPLE
INDICATED SCALE 2"=10'
SHOULD BE READ 1"=10'
INDICATED SCALE 1"=10'
SHOULD BE READ 1/2"=10'

DATE	REVISION	BY

APPROVED: *Thomas D. Libby* PE
BRIDGE ENGINEER

DESIGNED: **JEFFREY LANNIGAN**
DRAFTER

CHECKED: *H. A. ...*
REVIEWED

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
1981
OREGON
EXPIRES 22-1993
THOMAS D. LIBBY
BRIDGE ENGINEER

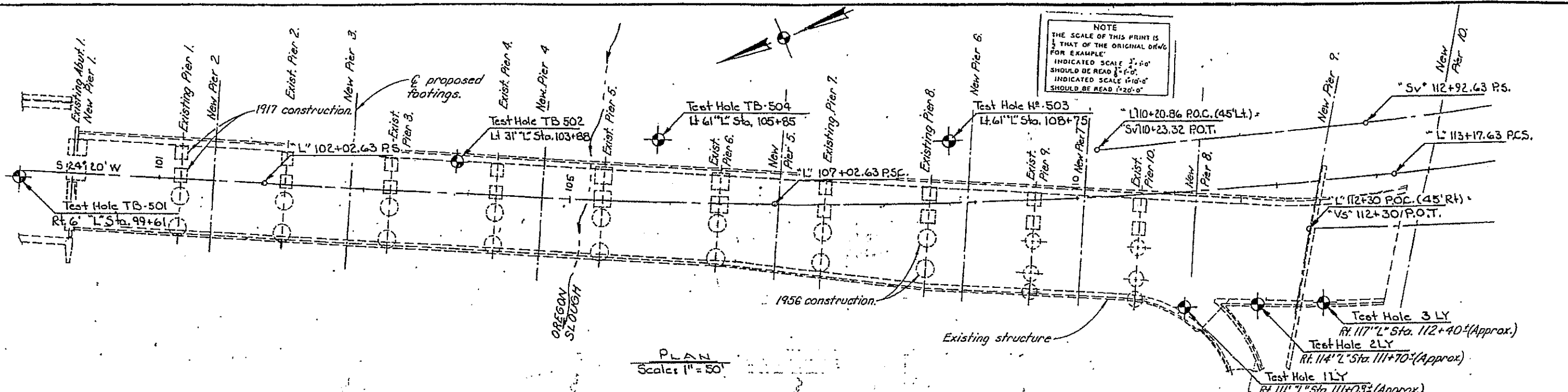
T OREGON DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
BRIDGE DESIGN SECTION

SWIFT INTCHGE.-DELTA PARK INTCHGE. SEC.
PACIFIC HIGHWAY (I-5)
MULTNOMAH COUNTY

GENERAL PLAN & INDEX

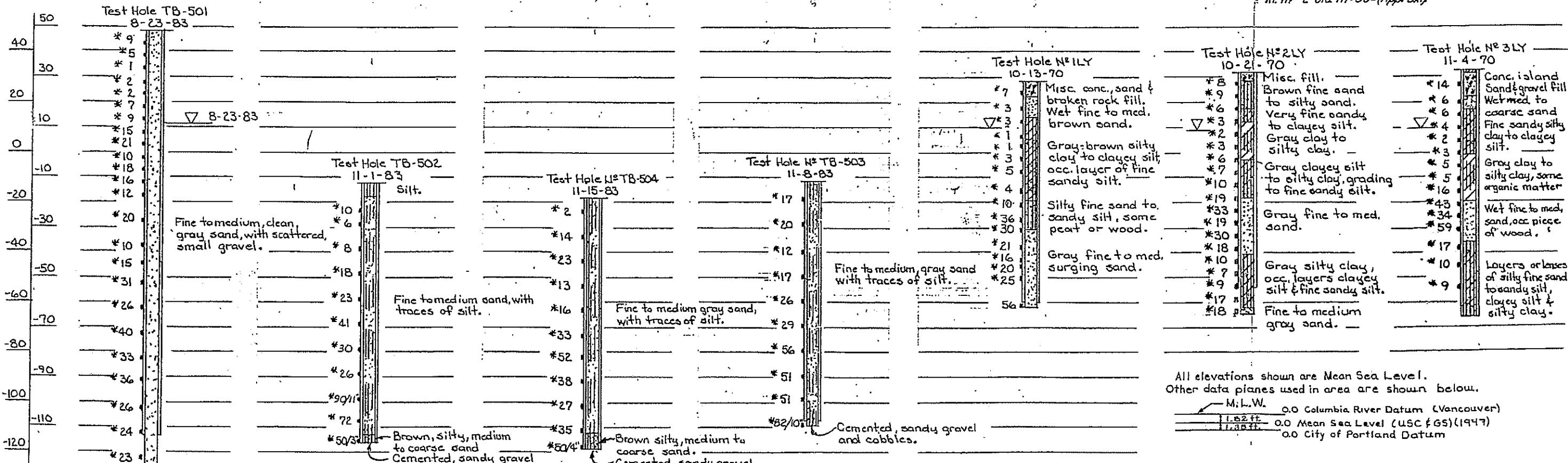
ACCOMPANIED BY DWGS. SEE ABOVE

DATE **APRIL 1989** CALC. BOOK SHEET 1 OF 137
BRIDGE NO. SEE ABOVE DRAWING NO. **45720**



NOTE
THE SCALE OF THIS PRINT IS
3/4 THAT OF THE ORIGINAL DRAWING
FOR EXAMPLE:
INDICATED SCALE 1/2"=10'
SHOULD BE READ 3/4"=10'
INDICATED SCALE 1/4"=10'
SHOULD BE READ 3/8"=10'

PLAN
Scale: 1" = 50'



All elevations shown are Mean Sea Level.
Other data planes used in area are shown below.

M.L.W.	0.0 Columbia River Datum (Vancouver)
1.52 ft	0.0 Mean Sea Level (USC & GS) (1947)
1.38 ft	0.0 City of Portland Datum

LEGEND OF MATERIALS

FOUNDATION DATA
Scale: 1" = 20'-0"

∇ Elevation ground water encountered
 * Standard Penetration test
 ** Oregon Miniature Pile test
 RQD = Rock Quality Designation
 U = Undisturbed Sample
 C = Core Sample

John R. Mark
REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
OREGON
JULY 14, 1938
JOHN R. MARKS

Foundation data shown on this drawing, in some instances, is a consolidation of and a revision in terminology from the original field drilling logs. The original field drilling logs are available for review through the office of the Structural Design Engineer in Salem.

APPROVED: *Walter H. Hunt*
STRUCTURAL DESIGN ENGINEER
DESIGNED: *J.D.*
DRAWN: *G.C.*
CHECKED: _____
REVIEWED: _____
CALC. BOOK: _____

OREGON DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
STRUCTURAL DESIGN SECTION

OREGON SLOUGH BRIDGE

FOUNDATION DATA

DATE	REVISION
12-12-83	

DATE 12-12-83 SHEET 2 OF 126
BRIDGE NO. 16526 DRAWING NO. 39602

DGES

CONSULTING ENGINEERS
OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON
206-754-0544

Project:

OST-15

Date: 4/19/94

Proj #

4500-08

Subject:

SUBSTRUCTURE

Engr: GS

Page

Rev.

Ref.

WATER SURFACE

1.8 LOW
32.16 H1664

ESTIMATED
PIER

P1 = +22'
P2 = -28'
P3 = -30'
P4 = -30'

FROM
12347

BTM.
FOOTING
P1 +10.5
P2 -45.0
P3 -48.0
P4 -43.0

SOIL (FROM OREGON SLOUGH BRIDGE)
(DOT DRAWING 33602)

" FINE TO MEDIUM GRAY SAND WITH TRACES OF SILT "

40 TON
TIMBER PILE
SIZES VARY
ASSUMED ϕ

	TIP	AVG	TOP (OFFG.)
P1	8	9	10
P2	8	10	12
P3	8	10	12
P4	8	11	14

0	MIN.	AVG
7	2	10
17	6	12
27	8	14
37	13	16
47	16	22
57	29	34
67	30	46
77	26	38
87	27	39

TIP. ELEV
P1 = +11.3
P2 = -62.2
P3 = -65.6
P4 = -91.5

* PIER 1 HAS BEEN FILLED BEHIND TO APPROX 6' BELOW TOP OF CAP
(ON $\approx +27'$); THERE IS A ^{DEPRESSED} ROADWAY IN FRONT OF PIER, ELEV. $\approx +21'$

FAX MESSAGE

To: Steve Starky
Oregon DOT
Salem, Oregon

From: Bob Youngs
Geomatrix Consultants
San Francisco, Calif. USA

Fax No: 1-503-378-3740

Date: August 4, 1994

Subject: Portland Spectra

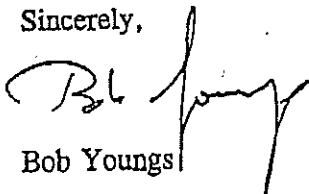
Dear Steve:

The following are the computed equal-hazard spectra for the Portland site, latitude 45° 30'30.3" N, longitude 122° 40' 14.0" W. These spectra are for the reference rock site condition.

Period	5%-damped Spectral Acceleration (g)		
	500-yr	1,000-yr	5,000-yr
0.03	0.197	0.274	0.501
0.10	0.390	0.545	1.031
0.20	0.444	0.626	1.212
0.30	0.388	0.542	1.062
0.50	0.294	0.402	0.765
1.00	0.151	0.197	0.369
2.00	0.059	0.083	0.174
3.00	0.033	0.047	0.092

The first attached plot shows the spectra. The second and third attached plots show the contributions of the three source types (interface, intraslab, and crustal) and the relative contributions of various magnitudes to the hazard at PGA, 0.3 and 2.0 seconds. Please call if there are any questions.

Sincerely,



Bob Youngs

3 Figures attached

RECEIVED
AUG - 4 1994
BRIDGE DIVISION

**RESPONSE SPECTRUM
PORTLAND AREA
PROPOSED FOR USE ON I5-COLUMBIA RIVER SEISMIC SURVEY**

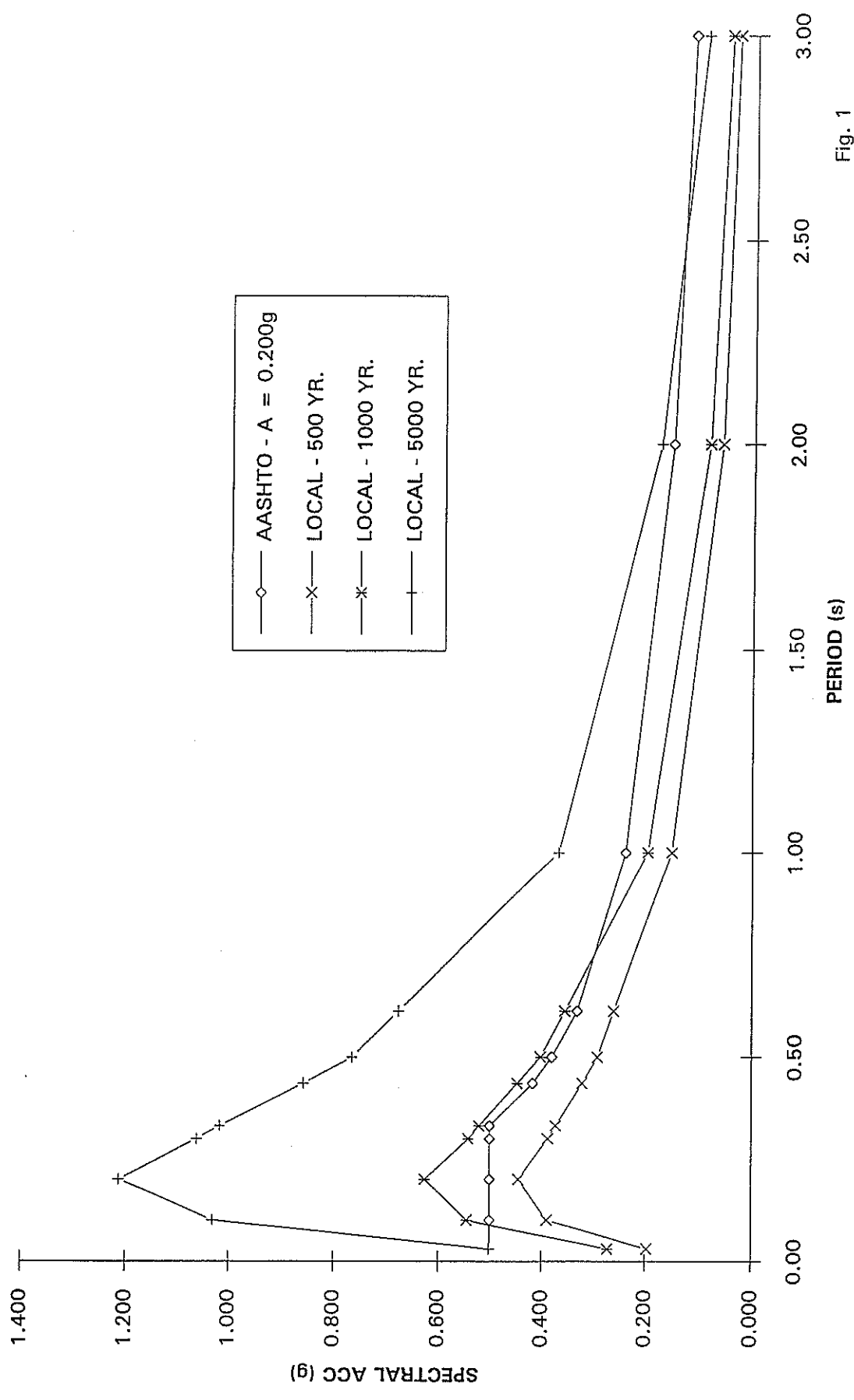


Fig. 1

**RESPONSE SPECTRUM
PORTLAND AREA
PROPOSED FOR USE ON I5-COLUMBIA RIVER SEISMIC SURVEY**

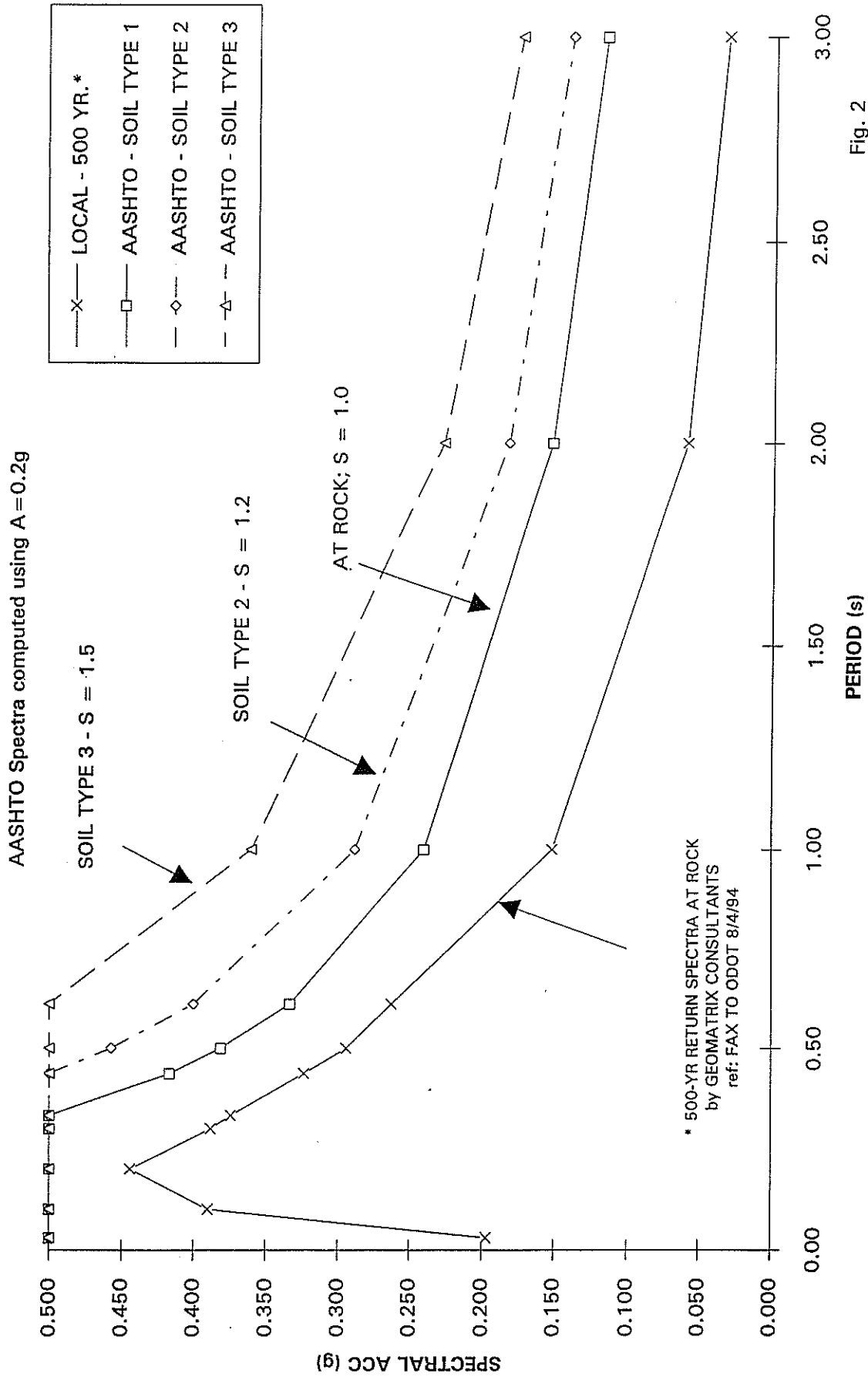
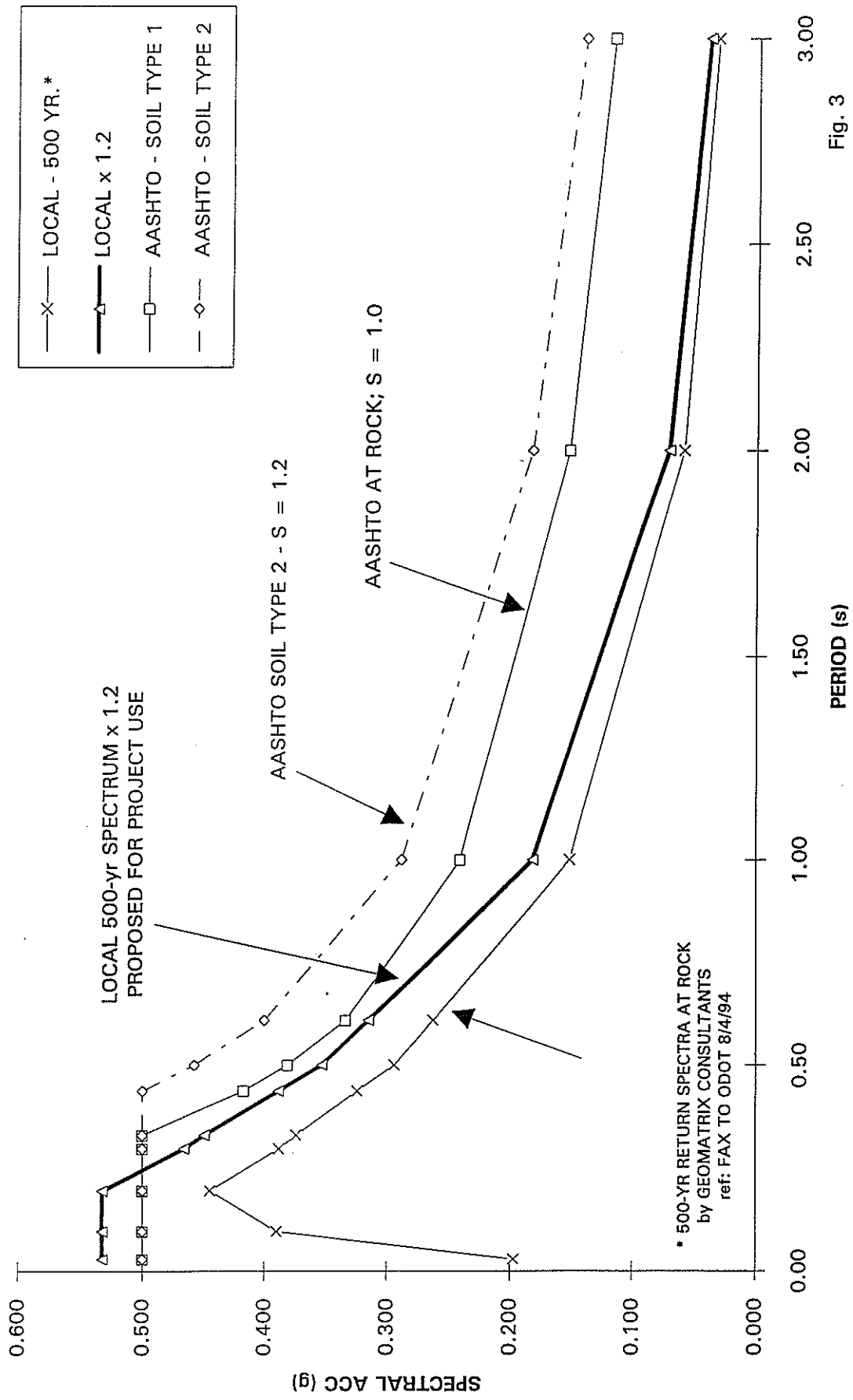


Fig. 2

**RESPONSE SPECTRUM
PORTLAND AREA
PROPOSED FOR USE ON I5-COLUMBIA RIVER SEISMIC SURVEY**

AASHTO Spectra computed using $A = 0.2g$



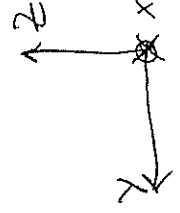
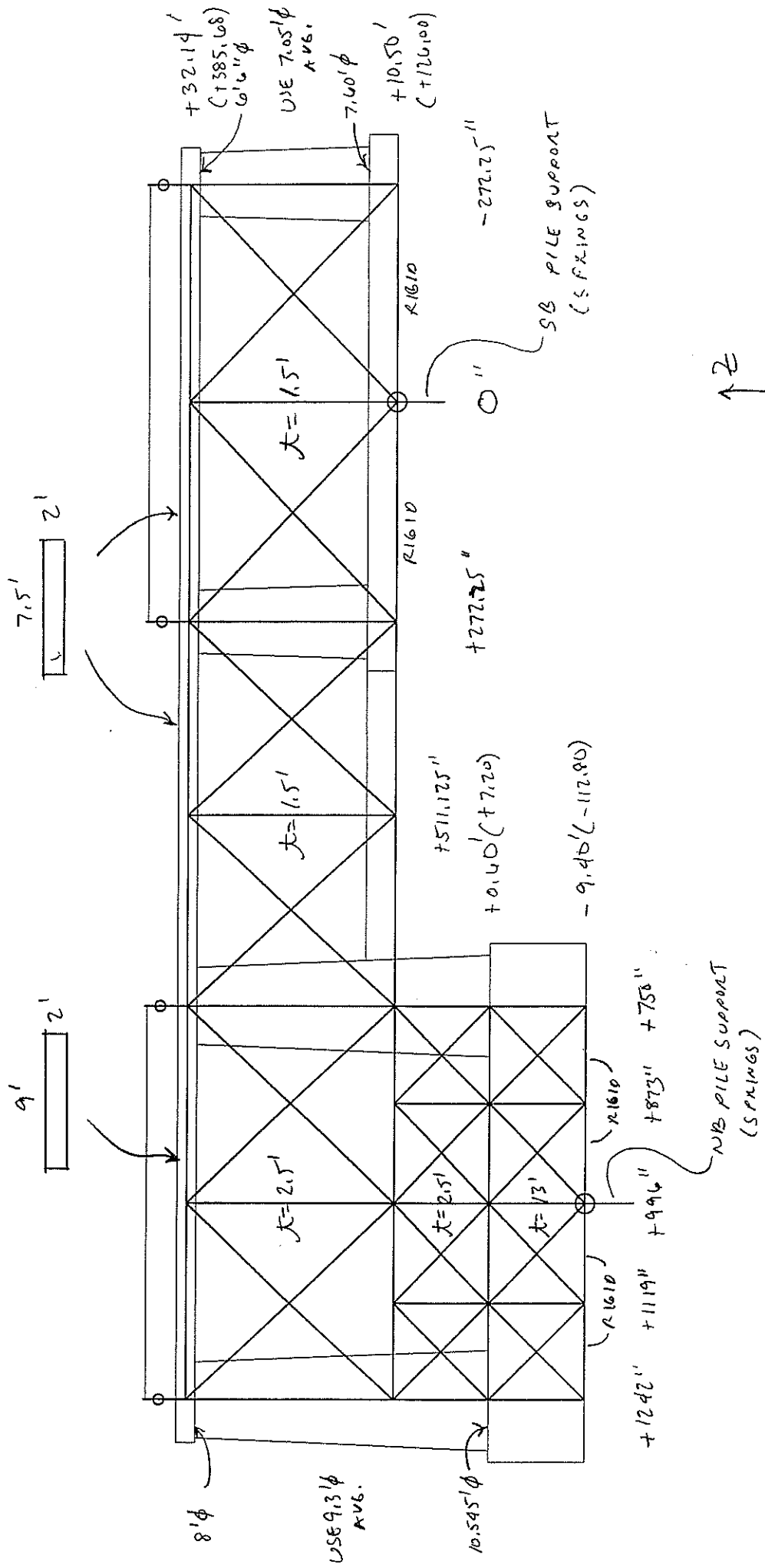
* 500-YR RETURN SPECTRA AT ROCK
by GEOMATRIX CONSULTANTS
ref: FAX TO ODOT 8/4/94

Fig. 3

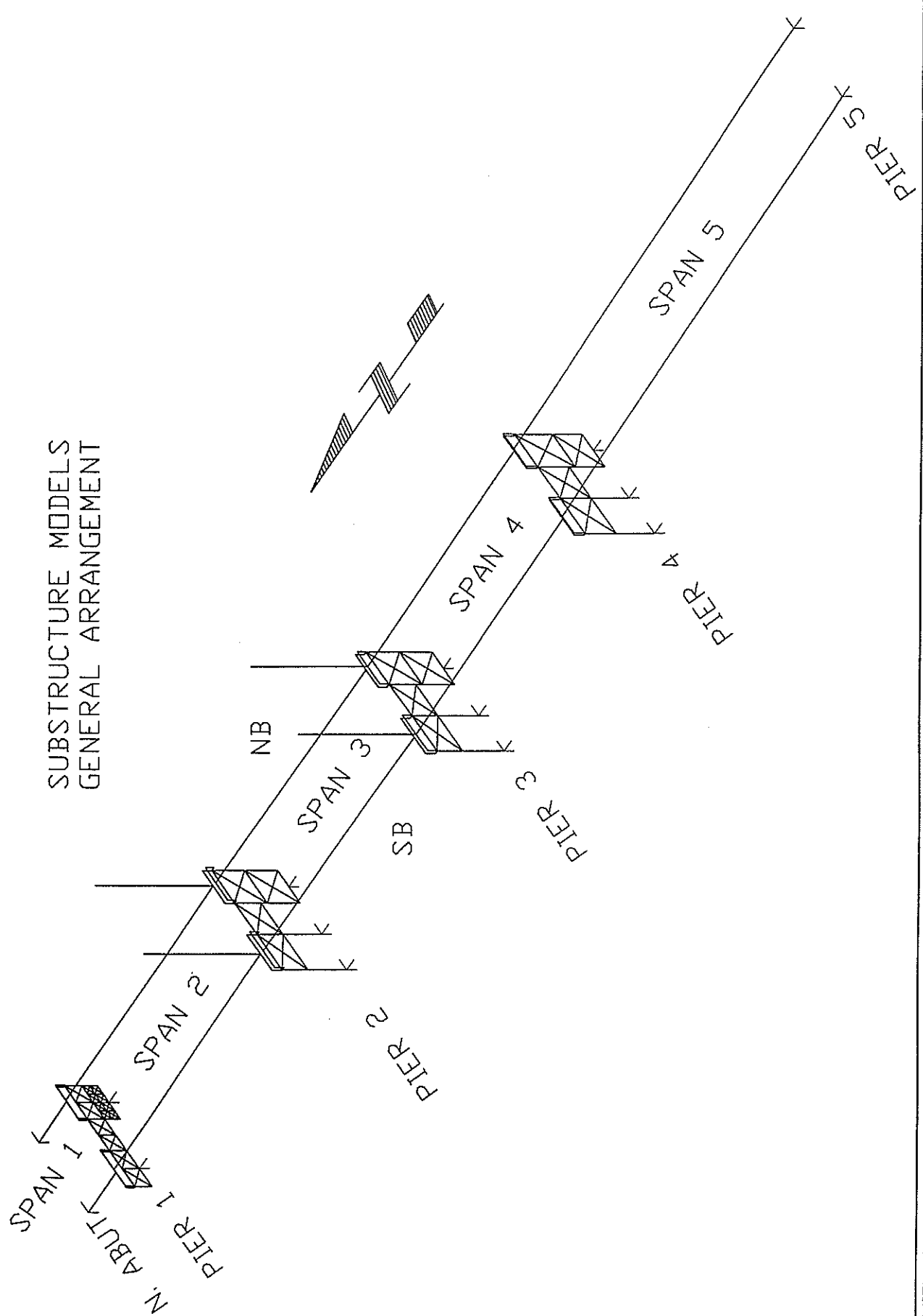
ODOT - SR5 COLUMBIA RIVER
SEISMIC ASSESSMENT

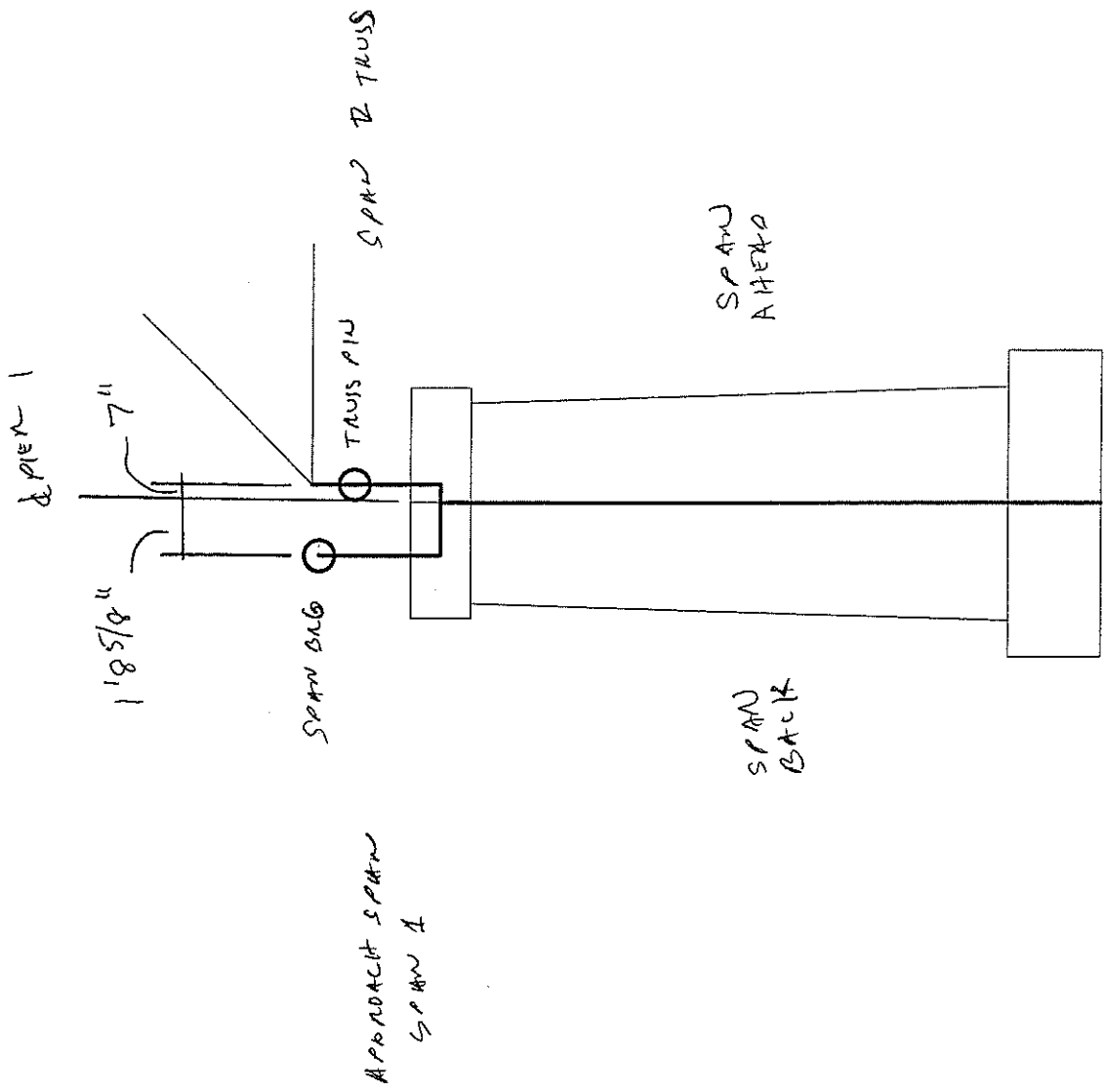
RESPONSE SPECTRUM ANALYSIS
EFFECT OF INCLUDING Z (VERTICAL) COMPONENT
DATA FROM MODEL S4FLEX (SPAN 4 TRUSS ON FLEXIBLE SUBSTRUCTURE)
UNITS = LB

DESCR	TOWER VERTICAL	TOWER FRONT DIAGONAL	TOWER REAR DIAGONAL	TOWER SIDE DIAGONAL	BOTTOM DIAGONAL	BOTTOM CHORD
MEM	SW4084 41	SF4505 86	SR4401 416	SW4061 107	SB4206 210	SE4024 196
EQX (Z = 2/3)	439680	23936	36044	55516	258813	453398
EQX (Z = 0)	365462	22994	29303	45323	222604	374371
Z ADDS:	74218	942	6741	10193	36209	79027
% INCREASE	20.3%	4.1%	23.0%	22.5%	16.3%	21.1%
EQY (Z = 2/3)	487333	58125	66699	44190	479509	629898
EQY (Z = 0)	430907	57694	62115	33890	456367	551120
Z ADDS:	56426	431	4584	10300	23142	78778
% INCREASE	13.1%	0.7%	7.4%	30.4%	5.1%	14.3%



PIER 1 MODEL





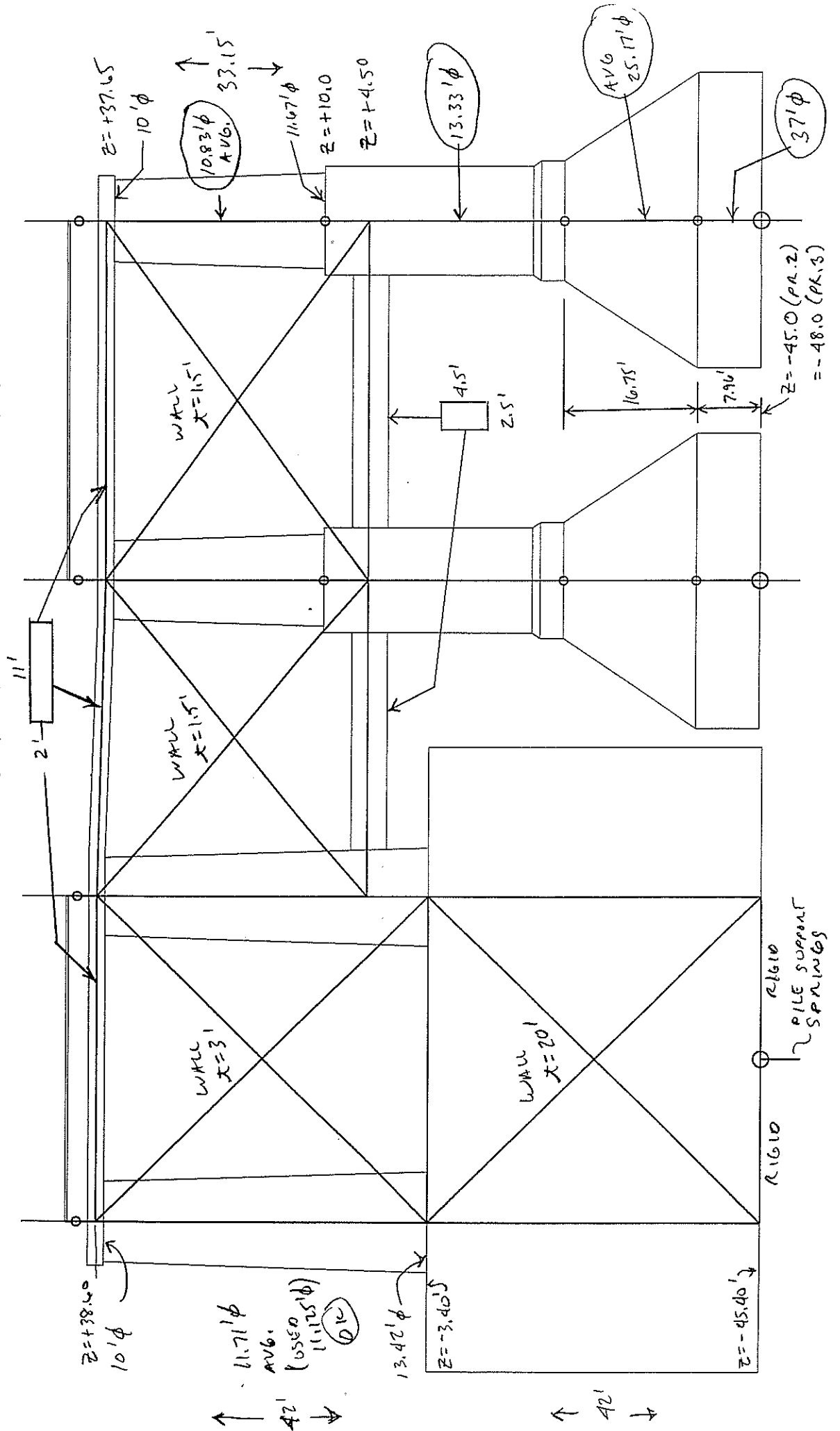
PIER 1 SIDE ELEVATION

PIER 2 + 3 MODEL
(REVISED)

411

45.375'

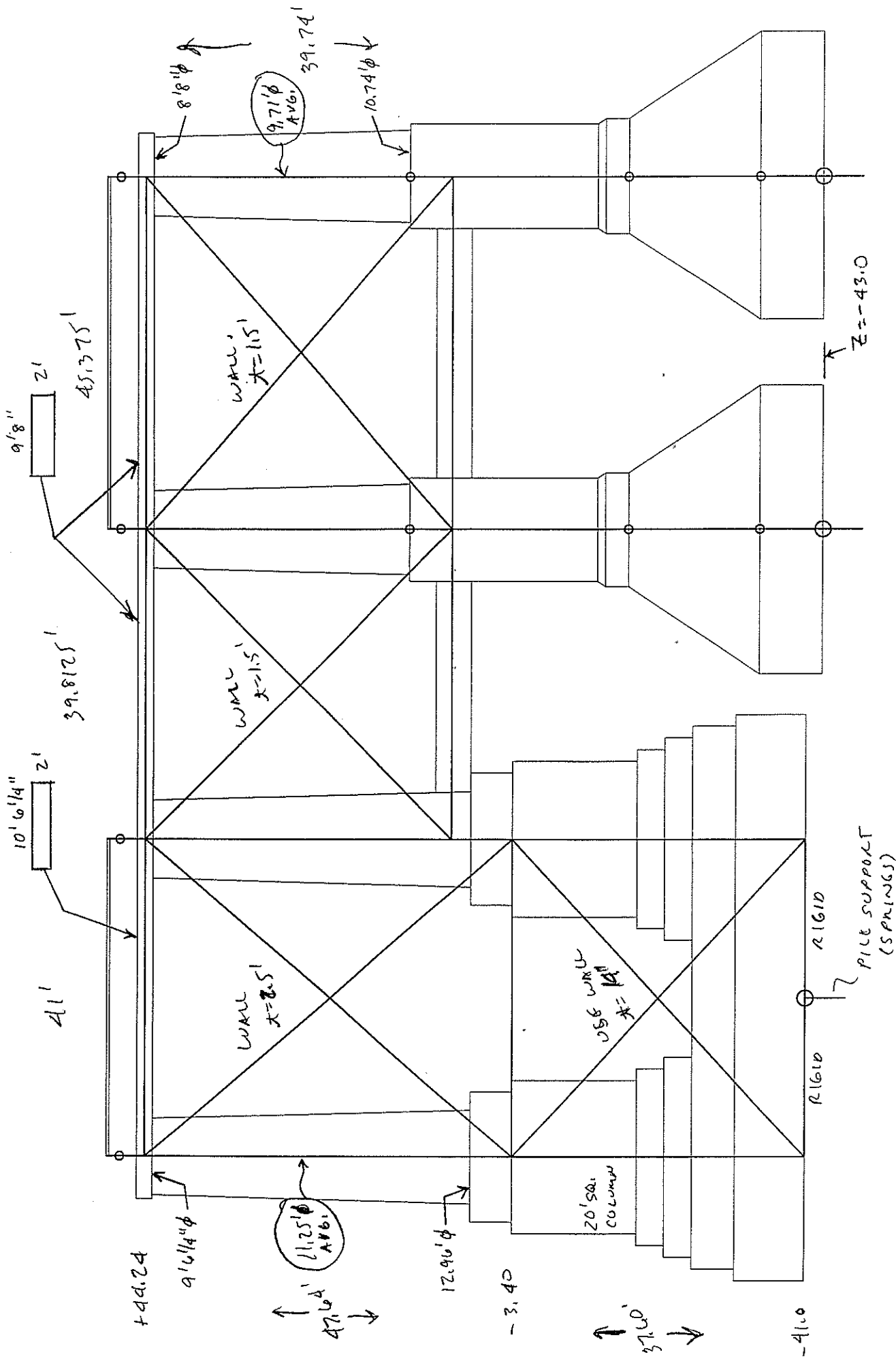
39.8125'



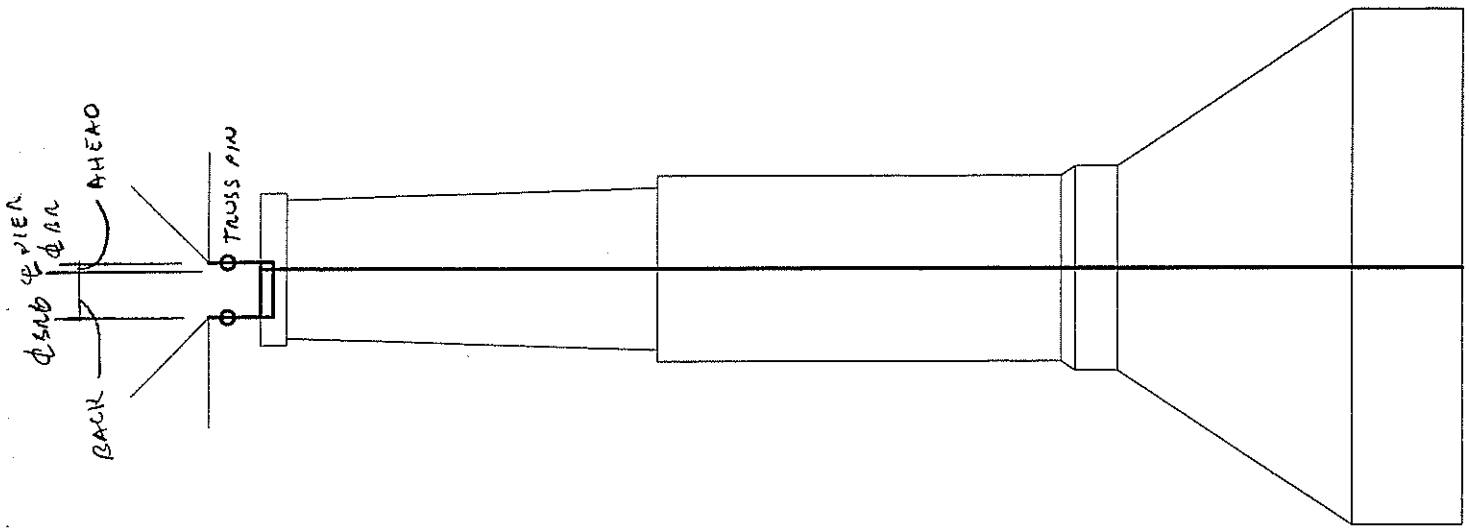
S/B

PIER 2 + 3 MODEL

N/B



PIER 4 MODEL
 (SEE PIER 2,3 FOR DATA NOT SHOWN)

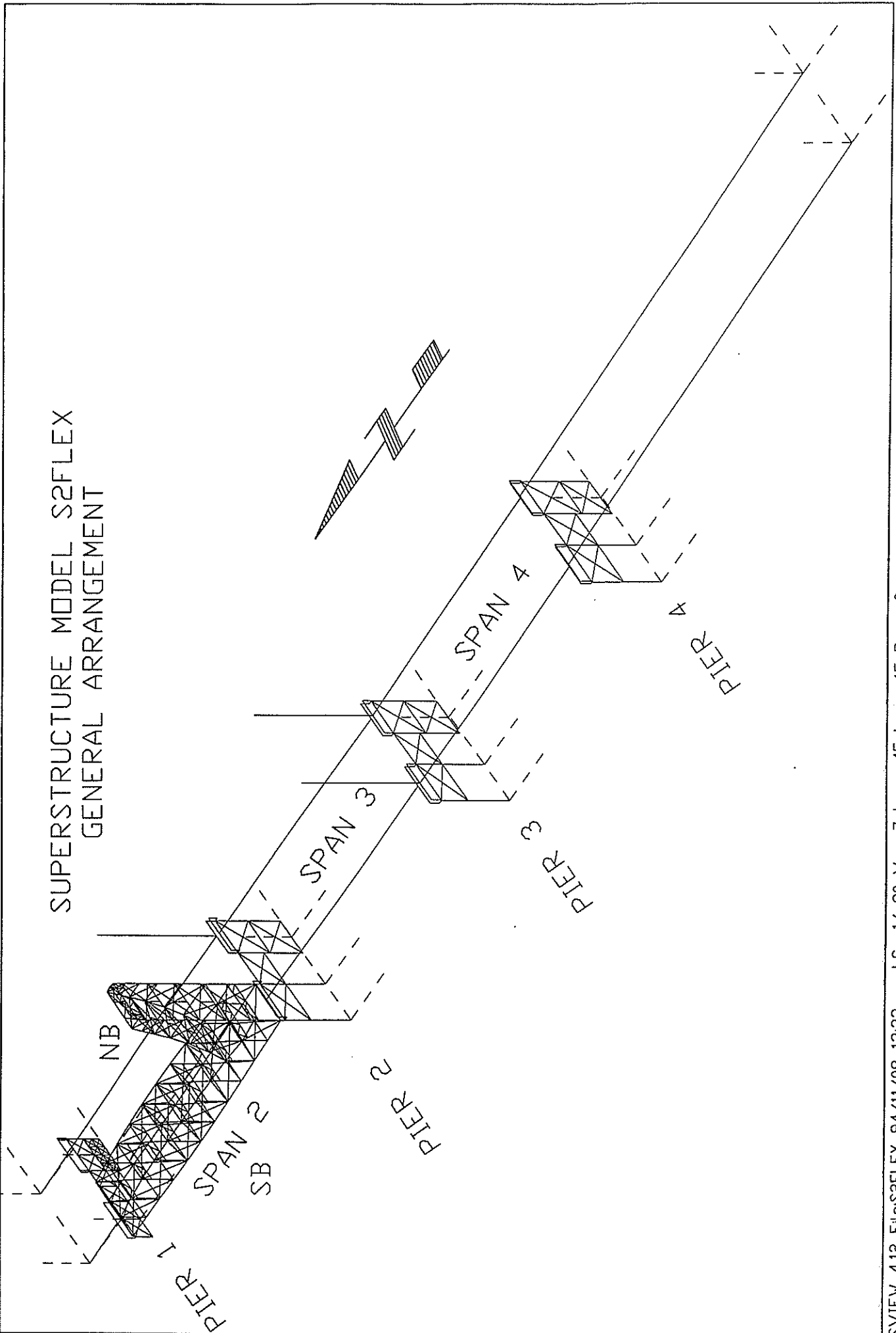


PIER	BACK	OFFSET	AHEAD
2	6"	3'5 1/2"	
3	3'5 1/2"	6"	
4	1'10"	1'0"	

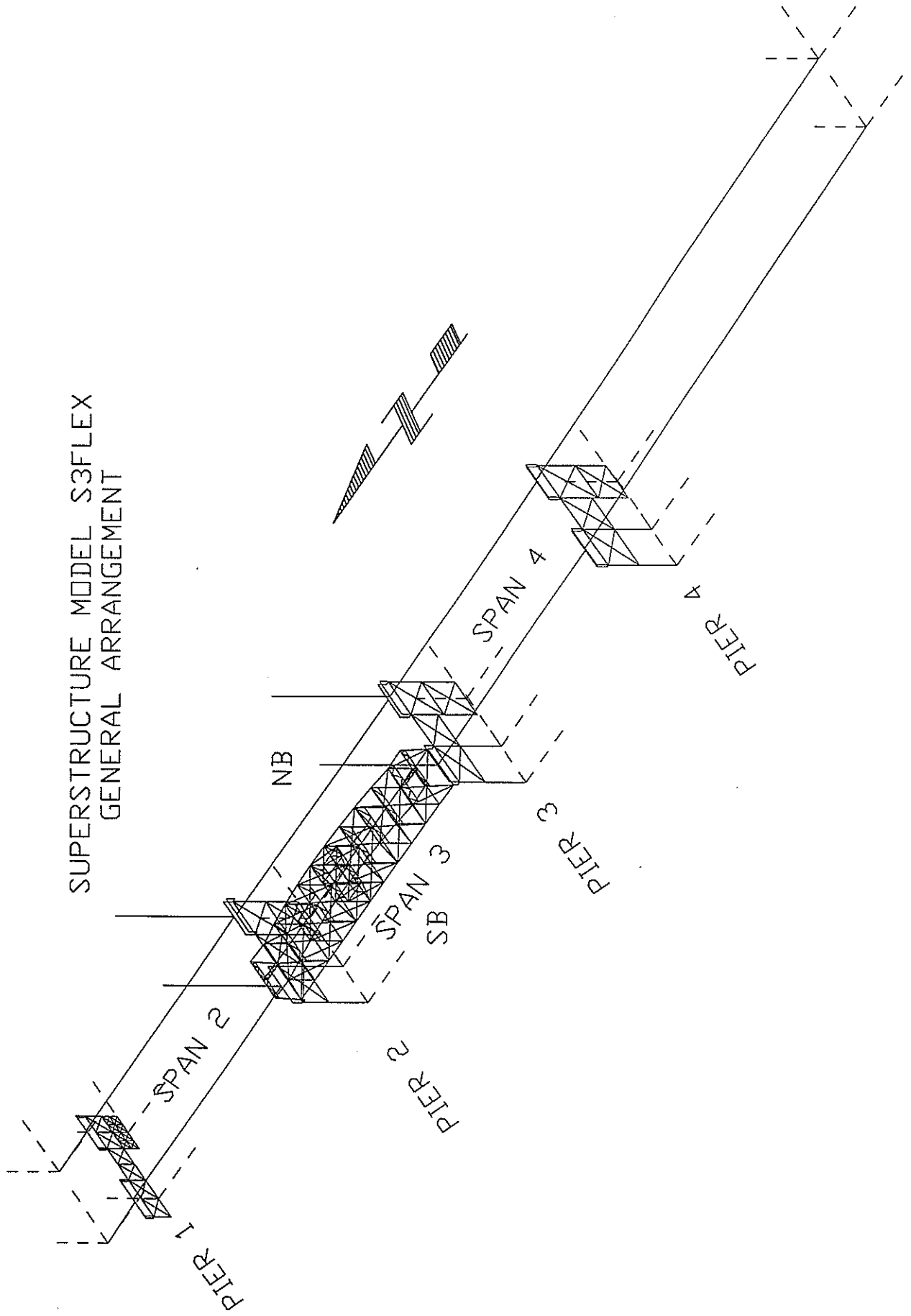
REF. PLAN SHEET 12356

PIER MODEL (2,3,4)
 SIDE ELEVATION / AIR NAT CHANNEL

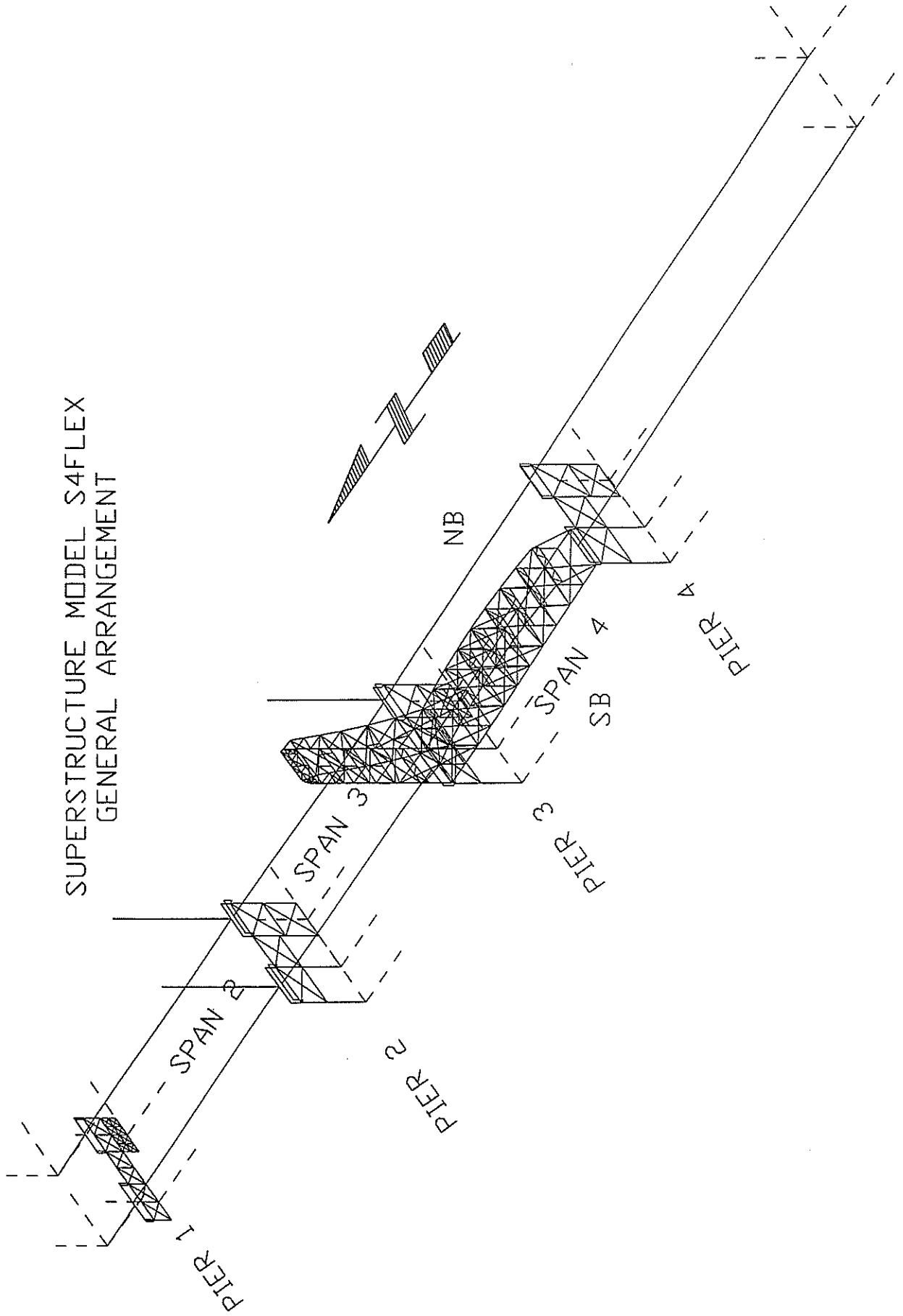
SUPERSTRUCTURE MODEL S2FLEX
GENERAL ARRANGEMENT



SUPERSTRUCTURE MODEL S3FLEX
GENERAL ARRANGEMENT



SUPERSTRUCTURE MODEL S4FLEX
GENERAL ARRANGEMENT



DGES

CONSULTING ENGINEERS
OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON
206-754-0544

Project:

000T-15

Date: 10/30/44

Proj #

93109.08

Subject:

SUBSTRUCTURE

Engr: GS

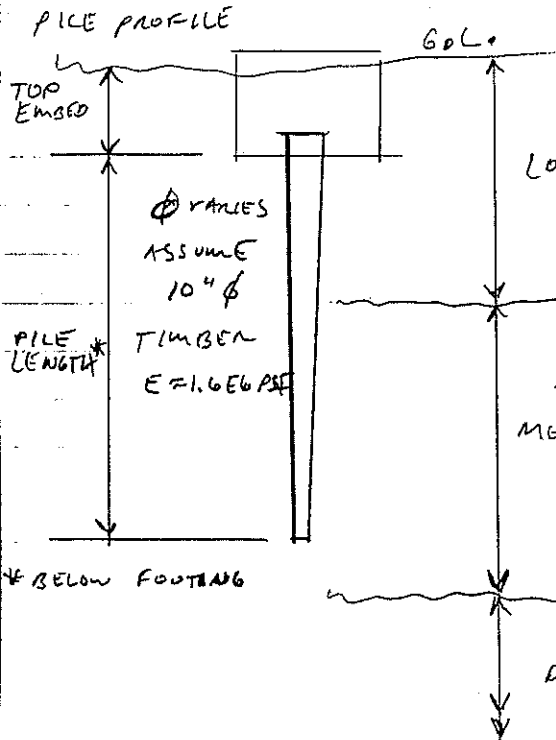
Page

Rev.

Ref.

LATERAL PILE STIFFNESS L-PILE ANALYSIS PARAMETERS

ASSUMED
SOIL PROFILE (USING OREGON SLOUGH DATA)



AVG. $N \approx 10$
LOOSE, $\phi = 30^\circ$
 $K = 20 \text{ PCF}$

$\gamma_{SAT} = 120 \text{ PCF}$ TYPICAL
 $\gamma_{EFF} = 120 - 62.4 = 57.6 \text{ PCF}$

NOTE:

USE 0.25 K FOR REF.
GROUP ACTION; FHWA

APPROXIMATED SOIL PROPERTIES
FROM PHT, PG. 310

+ LPILE MANUAL, PG. 62

AVG. $N \approx 20$
MEDIUM, $\phi = 33^\circ$
 $K = 60 \text{ PCF}$

AVG. $N > 30$
DENSE, $\phi = 36^\circ$
 $K = 125 \text{ PCF}$

PIER	G.L.	LOOSE SOIL THICKNESS	MEDIUM SOIL THICKNESS	PILE TOP EMBED	PILE LENGTH
1SB	+22	15'	5'	11.5'	9.7'
1NB	+22	15'	5'	31.4'	20'
2+3SB	-28/-30	17'	20'	17'	17.5'
2NB	-28	17'	20'	17'	15'
3NB	-30	15.4'	20'	15.4'	25'
4SB+NB	-30	17'	20'	13'	48.5' (17.5' USED FOR LPILE)

DGES - FILE: SPRING.XLS						
LAST UPDATE:		9/19/94				
INTERSTATE 5 BRIDGE FOR ODOT						
COMPUTE SPRING CONSTANTS AT TOP OF PILES					UNITS IN, LB UON	
NOTES: CASE A = ISOLATED PILE RESULT						
CASE B = REDUCED FOR GROUP EFFECTS						
PIER 1' = LOW WATER (ALL PILES ABOVE WATER TABLE)						
PIER 1'' = HIGH WATER						
		PILE	PILE	COMPUTED STIFFNESSES		
		LENGTH	DIA	UNITS LB,IN		
		(FT)				
1'	A	9.7	9.	KF1F1	1.01E+05	
				KF2F2	1.31E+06	AXIAL
				KF3F3	1.01E+05	
				KM1M1	5.36E+07	
				KM2M2	5.15E+06	TORSIONAL
				KM3M3	5.36E+07	
				KF1M3	1.70E+06	
				KF3M1	-1.70E+06	
1'	B	9.7	9.	KF1F1	4.03E+04	
				KF2F2	1.31E+06	AXIAL
				KF3F3	4.03E+04	
				KM1M1	4.08E+07	
				KM2M2	5.15E+06	TORSIONAL
				KM3M3	4.08E+07	
				KF1M3	9.66E+05	
				KF3M1	-9.66E+05	
1''	A	9.7	9.	KF1F1	1.01E+05	
				KF2F2	1.31E+06	AXIAL
				KF3F3	1.01E+05	
				KM1M1	5.36E+07	
				KM2M2	5.15E+06	TORSIONAL
				KM3M3	5.36E+07	
				KF1M3	1.70E+06	
				KF3M1	-1.70E+06	
1''	B	9.7	9.	KF1F1	4.03E+04	
				KF2F2	1.31E+06	AXIAL
				KF3F3	4.03E+04	
				KM1M1	4.08E+07	
				KM2M2	5.15E+06	TORSIONAL
				KM3M3	4.08E+07	
				KF1M3	9.66E+05	
				KF3M1	-9.66E+05	

} NO EFFECT

DGES - FILE: SPRING.XLS						
LAST UPDATE:		9/19/94				
INTERSTATE 5 BRIDGE FOR ODOT						
COMPUTE SPRING CONSTANTS AT TOP OF PILES					UNITS IN, LB UON	
NOTES:	CASE A = ISOLATED PILE RESULT					
	CASE B = REDUCED FOR GROUP EFFECTS					
	PIER 1' = LOW WATER (ALL PILES ABOVE WATER TABLE)					
	PIER 1'' = HIGH WATER					
2-3	A	17.5	10.	KF1F1	2.80E+05	
				KF2F2	8.98E+05	AXIAL
				KF3F3	2.80E+05	
				KM1M1	7.16E+07	
				KM2M2	4.35E+06	TORSIONAL
				KM3M3	7.16E+07	
				KF1M3	3.25E+06	
				KF3M1	-3.25E+06	
2-3	B	17.5	10.	KF1F1	1.00E+05	
				KF2F2	8.98E+05	AXIAL
				KF3F3	1.00E+05	
				KM1M1	5.07E+07	
				KM2M2	4.35E+06	TORSIONAL
				KM3M3	5.07E+07	
				KF1M3	1.63E+06	
				KF3M1	-1.63E+06	
4	A	48.5	10.	KF1F1	1.07E+05	
				KF2F2	3.24E+05	AXIAL
				KF3F3	1.07E+05	
				KM1M1	5.37E+07	
				KM2M2	1.57E+06	TORSIONAL
				KM3M3	5.37E+07	
				KF1M3	1.73E+06	
				KF3M1	-1.73E+06	
4	B	48.5	10.	KF1F1	4.20E+04	
				KF2F2	3.24E+05	AXIAL
				KF3F3	4.20E+04	
				KM1M1	4.11E+07	
				KM2M2	1.57E+06	TORSIONAL
				KM3M3	4.11E+07	
				KF1M3	9.80E+05	
				KF3M1	-9.80E+05	

DGES - FILE: NBSRING.XLS						
LAST UPDATE:		11/1/94				
INTERSTATE 5 BRIDGE FOR ODOT						
COMPUTE SPRING CONSTANTS AT TOP OF NORTHBOUND UNITS IN, LB UON						
NOTES: CASE A = ISOLATED PILE RESULT						
CASE B = REDUCED FOR GROUP EFFECTS						
		PILE	PILE	COMPUTED STIFFNESSES		
		LENGTH	DIA	UNITS LB,IN		
		(FT)				
1	A	20	10.	KF1F1	6.77E+05	
				KF2F2	7.85E+05	AXIAL
				KF3F3	6.77E+05	
				KM1M1	9.82E+07	
				KM2M2	3.80E+06	TORSIONAL
				KM3M3	9.82E+07	
				KF1M3	6.05E+06	
				KF3M1	-6.05E+06	
1	B	20	10.	KF1F1	2.43E+05	
				KF2F2	7.85E+05	AXIAL
				KF3F3	2.43E+05	
				KM1M1	6.88E+07	
				KM2M2	3.80E+06	TORSIONAL
				KM3M3	6.88E+07	
				KF1M3	3.00E+06	
				KF3M1	-3.00E+06	
2	A	15	10.	KF1F1	4.38E+05	
				KF2F2	1.05E+06	AXIAL
				KF3F3	4.38E+05	
				KM1M1	8.64E+07	
				KM2M2	5.07E+06	TORSIONAL
				KM3M3	8.64E+07	
				KF1M3	4.70E+06	
				KF3M1	-4.70E+06	
2	B	15	10.	KF1F1	1.60E+05	
				KF2F2	1.05E+06	AXIAL
				KF3F3	1.60E+05	
				KM1M1	6.03E+07	
				KM2M2	5.07E+06	TORSIONAL
				KM3M3	6.03E+07	
				KF1M3	2.28E+06	
				KF3M1	-2.28E+06	

DGES - FILE: NBSRING.XLS						
LAST UPDATE:		11/1/94				
INTERSTATE 5 BRIDGE FOR ODOT						
COMPUTE SPRING CONSTANTS AT TOP OF NORTHBOUND					UNITS IN, LB UON	
NOTES: CASE A = ISOLATED PILE RESULT						
CASE B = REDUCED FOR GROUP EFFECTS						
3	A	25	10.	KF1F1	2.62E+05	
				KF2F2	6.28E+05	AXIAL
				KF3F3	2.62E+05	
				KM1M1	7.00E+07	
				KM2M2	3.04E+06	TORSIONAL
				KM3M3	7.00E+07	
				KF1M3	3.11E+06	
				KF3M1	-3.11E+06	
3	B	25	10.	KF1F1	9.38E+04	
				KF2F2	6.28E+05	AXIAL
				KF3F3	9.38E+04	
				KM1M1	4.98E+07	
				KM2M2	3.04E+06	TORSIONAL
				KM3M3	4.98E+07	
				KF1M3	1.57E+06	
				KF3M1	-1.57E+06	

DGES

9/22/94

TIME 16:36:45 PAGE 3

*** GROUP PILE ANALYSIS ***

REV 4/12/88

PIER 1 SOUTHBOUND

GENERAL INPUT DATA

THE PILE SPRING MATRICES ARE:

PILE TYPE 1

	Fu	Fv	Fw	Mu	Mv	Mw
Su	.131E+07	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sv	0.0	.403E+05	0.0	0.0	0.0	.966E+06
Sw	0.0	0.0	.403E+05	0.0	-.966E+06	0.0
Uu	0.0	0.0	0.0	.515E+07	0.0	0.0
Uv	0.0	0.0	-.966E+06	0.0	.408E+08	0.0
Uw	0.0	.966E+06	0.0	0.0	0.0	.408E+08

PILE TYPE 2

	Fu	Fv	Fw	Mu	Mv	Mw
Su	.898E+06	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sv	0.0	.100E+06	0.0	0.0	0.0	.163E+07
Sw	0.0	0.0	.100E+06	0.0	-.163E+07	0.0
Uu	0.0	0.0	0.0	.435E+07	0.0	0.0
Uv	0.0	0.0	-.163E+07	0.0	.507E+08	0.0
Uw	0.0	.163E+07	0.0	0.0	0.0	.507E+08

PILE TYPE 3

	Fu	Fv	Fw	Mu	Mv	Mw
Su	.324E+06	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sv	0.0	.420E+05	0.0	0.0	0.0	.980E+06
Sw	0.0	0.0	.420E+05	0.0	-.980E+06	0.0
Uu	0.0	0.0	0.0	.157E+07	0.0	0.0
Uv	0.0	0.0	-.980E+06	0.0	.411E+08	0.0
Uw	0.0	.980E+06	0.0	0.0	0.0	.411E+08

PIER 1 SOUTHBOUND

GLOBAL GROUP STIFFNESS MATRIX:

	FX	FY	FZ	MX	MY	MZ
SX	.322E+07	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00	.773E+08
SY	.000E+00	.105E+09	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00
SZ	.000E+00	.000E+00	.322E+07	-.773E+08	.000E+00	.000E+00
OX	.000E+00	.000E+00	-.773E+08	.385E+13	.000E+00	.000E+00
OY	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00	.122E+12	.000E+00
OZ	.773E+08	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00	.121E+12

DGES

11/01/94

TIME 14:26:26 PAGE 3

*** GROUP PILE ANALYSIS ***

REV 4/12/88

PIER 1 NORTHBOUND

THE PILE SPRING MATRICES ARE:

PILE TYPE 1

	Fu	Fv	Fw	Mu	Mv	Mw
Su	.785E+06	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sv	0.0	.243E+06	0.0	0.0	0.0	.300E+07
Sw	0.0	0.0	.243E+06	0.0	-.300E+07	0.0
Uu	0.0	0.0	0.0	.380E+07	0.0	0.0
Uv	0.0	0.0	-.300E+07	0.0	.688E+08	0.0
Uw	0.0	.300E+07	0.0	0.0	0.0	.688E+08

PIER 1 NORTHBOUND

GLOBAL GROUP STIFFNESS MATRIX:

	FX	FY	FZ	MX	MY	MZ
SX	.146E+08	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00	.180E+09
SY	.000E+00	.471E+08	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00
SZ	.000E+00	.000E+00	.146E+08	-.180E+09	.000E+00	.000E+00
UX	.000E+00	.000E+00	-.180E+09	.156E+13	.000E+00	.000E+00
UY	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00	.512E+12	.000E+00
UZ	.180E+09	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00	.108E+12

DGES 9/22/94 TIME 16:06:42 PAGE 3

*** GROUP PILE ANALYSIS *** REV 4/12/88

PIERS 2&3 SOUTHBOUND BELL

GENERAL INPUT DATA

THE PILE SPRING MATRICES ARE:

PILE TYPE 1

	Fu	Fv	Fw	Mu	Mv	Mw
Œu	.131E+07	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Œv	0.0	.403E+05	0.0	0.0	0.0	.966E+06
Œw	0.0	0.0	.403E+05	0.0	-.966E+06	0.0
Œu	0.0	0.0	0.0	.515E+07	0.0	0.0
Œv	0.0	0.0	-.966E+06	0.0	.408E+08	0.0
Œw	0.0	.966E+06	0.0	0.0	0.0	.408E+08

PILE TYPE 2

	Fu	Fv	Fw	Mu	Mv	Mw
Œu	.898E+06	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Œv	0.0	.100E+06	0.0	0.0	0.0	.163E+07
Œw	0.0	0.0	.100E+06	0.0	-.163E+07	0.0
Œu	0.0	0.0	0.0	.435E+07	0.0	0.0
Œv	0.0	0.0	-.163E+07	0.0	.507E+08	0.0
Œw	0.0	.163E+07	0.0	0.0	0.0	.507E+08

PILE TYPE 3

	Fu	Fv	Fw	Mu	Mv	Mw
Œu	.324E+06	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Œv	0.0	.420E+05	0.0	0.0	0.0	.980E+06
Œw	0.0	0.0	.420E+05	0.0	-.980E+06	0.0
Œu	0.0	0.0	0.0	.157E+07	0.0	0.0
Œv	0.0	0.0	-.980E+06	0.0	.411E+08	0.0
Œw	0.0	.980E+06	0.0	0.0	0.0	.411E+08

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*** GROUP PILE ANALYSIS *** REV 4/12/88

PIERS 2&3 SOUTHBOUND BELL

GLOBAL GROUP STIFFNESS MATRIX:

	FX	FY	FZ	MX	MY	MZ
ŒX	.920E+07	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00	.150E+09
ŒY	.000E+00	.826E+08	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00
ŒZ	.000E+00	.000E+00	.920E+07	-.150E+09	.000E+00	.000E+00
X	.000E+00	.000E+00	-.150E+09	.795E+12	.000E+00	.000E+00
ŒY	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00	.193E+12	.000E+00
ŒZ	.150E+09	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00	.944E+12

PIER 2 NORTHBOUND

THE PILE SPRING MATRICES ARE:
PILE TYPE 1

	Fu	Fv	Fw	Mu	Mv	Mw
Su	.105E+07	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sv	0.0	.160E+06	0.0	0.0	0.0	.228E+07
Sw	0.0	0.0	.160E+06	0.0	-.228E+07	0.0
Uu	0.0	0.0	0.0	.507E+07	0.0	0.0
Uv	0.0	0.0	-.228E+07	0.0	.603E+08	0.0
Uw	0.0	.228E+07	0.0	0.0	0.0	.603E+08

GLOBAL GROUP STIFFNESS MATRIX (PILE GROUP 1):

	FX	FY	FZ	MX	MY	MZ
SX	.157E+08	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00	.223E+09
SY	.000E+00	.103E+09	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00
SZ	.000E+00	.000E+00	.157E+08	-.223E+09	.000E+00	.000E+00
OX	.000E+00	.000E+00	-.223E+09	.125E+14	.000E+00	.000E+00
OY	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00	.198E+13	.000E+00
OZ	.223E+09	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00	.539E+12

GLOBAL GROUP STIFFNESS MATRIX (PILE GROUP 2):

	FX	FY	FZ	MX	MY	MZ
SX	.134E+08	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00	.192E+09
SY	.000E+00	.882E+08	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00
SZ	.000E+00	.000E+00	.134E+08	-.192E+09	.000E+00	.000E+00
OX	.000E+00	.000E+00	-.192E+09	.137E+13	.000E+00	.000E+00
OY	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00	.278E+12	.000E+00
OZ	.192E+09	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00	.462E+12

GLOBAL GROUP STIFFNESS MATRIX (COMBINED):

	FX	FY	FZ	MX	MY	MZ
SX	.291E+08	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00	.415E+09
SY	.000E+00	.191E+09	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00
SZ	.000E+00	.000E+00	.291E+08	-.415E+09	.000E+00	.000E+00
OX	.000E+00	.000E+00	-.415E+09	.139E+14	.000E+00	.000E+00
OY	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00	.226E+13	.000E+00
OZ	.415E+09	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00	.100E+13

PIER 3 NORTHBOUND

THE PILE SPRING MATRICES ARE:
PILE TYPE 1

	Fu	Fv	Fw	Mu	Mv	Mw
Su	.628E+06	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sv	0.0	.938E+05	0.0	0.0	0.0	.157E+07
Sw	0.0	0.0	.938E+05	0.0	-.157E+07	0.0
Uu	0.0	0.0	0.0	.304E+07	0.0	0.0
Uv	0.0	0.0	-.157E+07	0.0	.498E+08	0.0
Uw	0.0	.157E+07	0.0	0.0	0.0	.498E+08

GLOBAL GROUP STIFFNESS MATRIX (PILE GROUP 1):

	FX	FY	FZ	MX	MY	MZ
SX	.919E+07	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00	.154E+09
SY	.000E+00	.615E+08	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00
SZ	.000E+00	.000E+00	.919E+07	-.154E+09	.000E+00	.000E+00
OX	.000E+00	.000E+00	-.154E+09	.745E+13	.000E+00	.000E+00
OY	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00	.116E+13	.000E+00
OZ	.154E+09	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00	.324E+12

GLOBAL GROUP STIFFNESS MATRIX (PILE GROUP 2):

	FX	FY	FZ	MX	MY	MZ
SX	.788E+07	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00	.132E+09
SY	.000E+00	.528E+08	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00
SZ	.000E+00	.000E+00	.788E+07	-.132E+09	.000E+00	.000E+00
OX	.000E+00	.000E+00	-.132E+09	.819E+12	.000E+00	.000E+00
OY	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00	.163E+12	.000E+00
OZ	.132E+09	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00	.278E+12

GLOBAL GROUP STIFFNESS MATRIX (COMBINED):

	FX	FY	FZ	MX	MY	MZ
SX	.170E+08	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00	.286E+09
SY	.000E+00	.114E+09	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00
SZ	.000E+00	.000E+00	.170E+08	-.286E+09	.000E+00	.000E+00
OX	.000E+00	.000E+00	-.286E+09	.827E+13	.000E+00	.000E+00
OY	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00	.132E+13	.000E+00
OZ	.286E+09	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00	.602E+12

PIER 4 SOUTHBOUND BELL

GENERAL INPUT DATA

THE PILE SPRING MATRICES ARE:

PILE TYPE 1

	Fu	Fv	Fw	Mu	Mv	Mw
Su	.131E+07	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sv	0.0	.403E+05	0.0	0.0	0.0	.966E+06
Sw	0.0	0.0	.403E+05	0.0	-.966E+06	0.0
Uu	0.0	0.0	0.0	.515E+07	0.0	0.0
Vv	0.0	0.0	-.966E+06	0.0	.408E+08	0.0
Ww	0.0	.966E+06	0.0	0.0	0.0	.408E+08

PILE TYPE 2

	Fu	Fv	Fw	Mu	Mv	Mw
Su	.898E+06	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sv	0.0	.100E+06	0.0	0.0	0.0	.163E+07
Sw	0.0	0.0	.100E+06	0.0	-.163E+07	0.0
Uu	0.0	0.0	0.0	.435E+07	0.0	0.0
Vv	0.0	0.0	-.163E+07	0.0	.507E+08	0.0
Ww	0.0	.163E+07	0.0	0.0	0.0	.507E+08

PILE TYPE 3

	Fu	Fv	Fw	Mu	Mv	Mw
Su	.324E+06	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sv	0.0	.420E+05	0.0	0.0	0.0	.980E+06
Sw	0.0	0.0	.420E+05	0.0	-.980E+06	0.0
Uu	0.0	0.0	0.0	.157E+07	0.0	0.0
Vv	0.0	0.0	-.980E+06	0.0	.411E+08	0.0
Ww	0.0	.980E+06	0.0	0.0	0.0	.411E+08

PIER 4 SOUTHBOUND BELL

GLOBAL GROUP STIFFNESS MATRIX:

	FX	FY	FZ	MX	MY	MZ
SX	.361E+07	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00	.843E+08
SY	.000E+00	.279E+08	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00
SZ	.000E+00	.000E+00	.361E+07	-.843E+08	.000E+00	.000E+00
X	.000E+00	.000E+00	-.843E+08	.259E+12	.000E+00	.000E+00
OY	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00	.772E+11	.000E+00
OZ	.843E+08	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00	.342E+12

PIER 4 NORTHBOUND

THE PILE SPRING MATRICES ARE:
PILE TYPE 1

	Fu	Fv	Fw	Mu	Mv	Mw
~Su	.324E+06	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
~Sv	0.0	.420E+05	0.0	0.0	0.0	.980E+06
~Sw	0.0	0.0	.420E+05	0.0	-.980E+06	0.0
~Ou	0.0	0.0	0.0	.157E+07	0.0	0.0
~Ov	0.0	0.0	-.980E+06	0.0	.411E+08	0.0
~Ow	0.0	.980E+06	0.0	0.0	0.0	.411E+08

GLOBAL GROUP STIFFNESS MATRIX (PILE GROUP 1):

	FX	FY	FZ	MX	MY	MZ
~SX	.277E+07	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00	.647E+08
~SY	.000E+00	.214E+08	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00
~SZ	.000E+00	.000E+00	.277E+07	-.647E+08	.000E+00	.000E+00
~OX	.000E+00	.000E+00	-.647E+08	.124E+13	.000E+00	.000E+00
~OY	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00	.163E+12	.000E+00
~OZ	.647E+08	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00	.212E+11

GLOBAL GROUP STIFFNESS MATRIX (PILE GROUP 2):

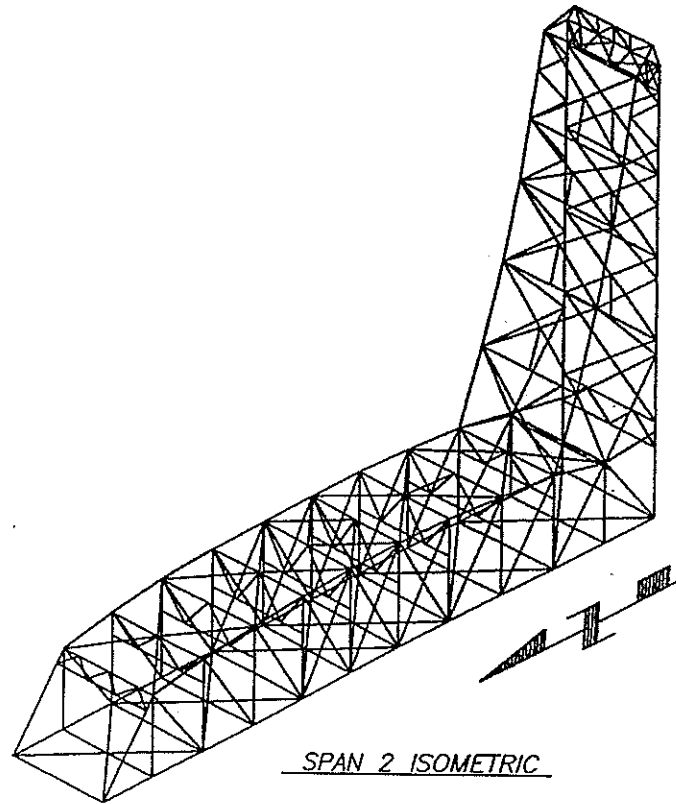
	FX	FY	FZ	MX	MY	MZ
~SX	.370E+07	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00	.862E+08
~SY	.000E+00	.285E+08	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00
~SZ	.000E+00	.000E+00	.370E+07	-.862E+08	.000E+00	.000E+00
~OX	.000E+00	.000E+00	-.862E+08	.165E+13	.000E+00	.000E+00
~OY	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00	.251E+12	.000E+00
~OZ	.862E+08	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00	.297E+12

GLOBAL GROUP STIFFNESS MATRIX (PILE GROUP 3):

	FX	FY	FZ	MX	MY	MZ
~SX	.185E+07	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00	.431E+08
~SY	.000E+00	.143E+08	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00
~SZ	.000E+00	.000E+00	.185E+07	-.431E+08	.000E+00	.000E+00
~OX	.000E+00	.000E+00	-.431E+08	.825E+12	.000E+00	.000E+00
~OY	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00	.155E+12	.000E+00
~OZ	.431E+08	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00	.000E+00	.376E+12

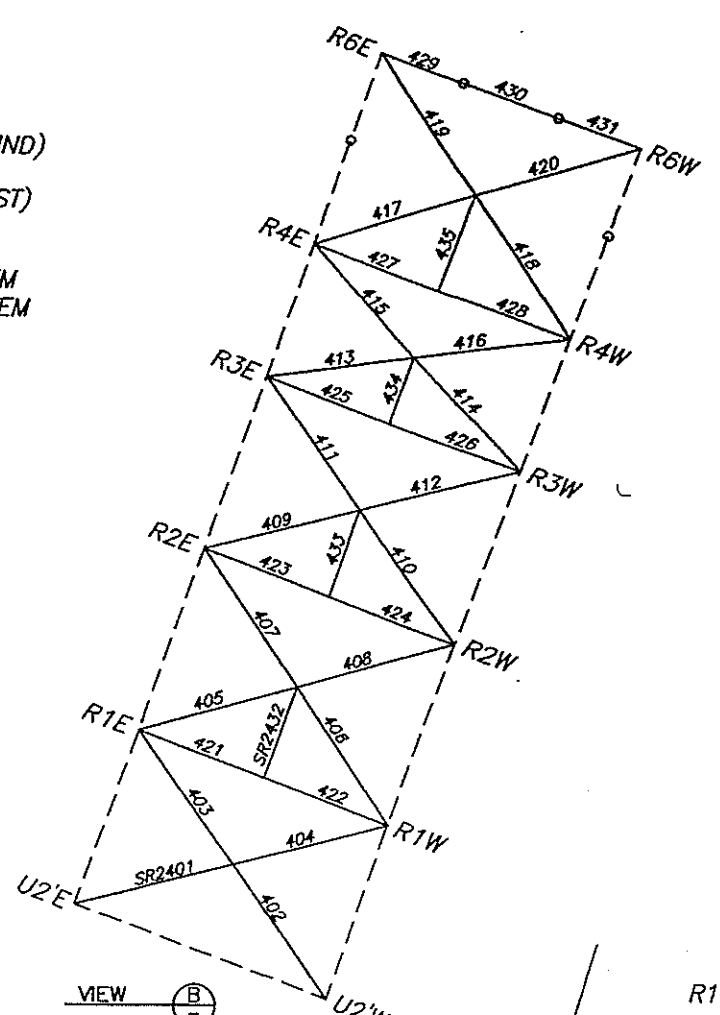
GLOBAL GROUP STIFFNESS MATRIX (COMBINED):

	FX	FY	FZ	MX	MY	MZ
~SX	8.32E+06	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	1.94E+08
~SY	0.00E+00	6.42E+07	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
~SZ	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	8.32E+06	-1.94E+08	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
~OX	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	-1.94E+08	3.72E+12	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
~OY	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	5.69E+11	0.00E+00
~OZ	1.94E+08	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	6.94E+11

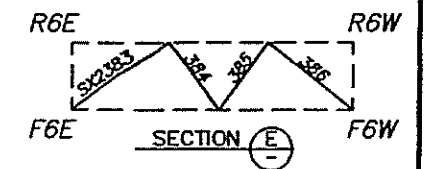


SPAN 2 ISOMETRIC

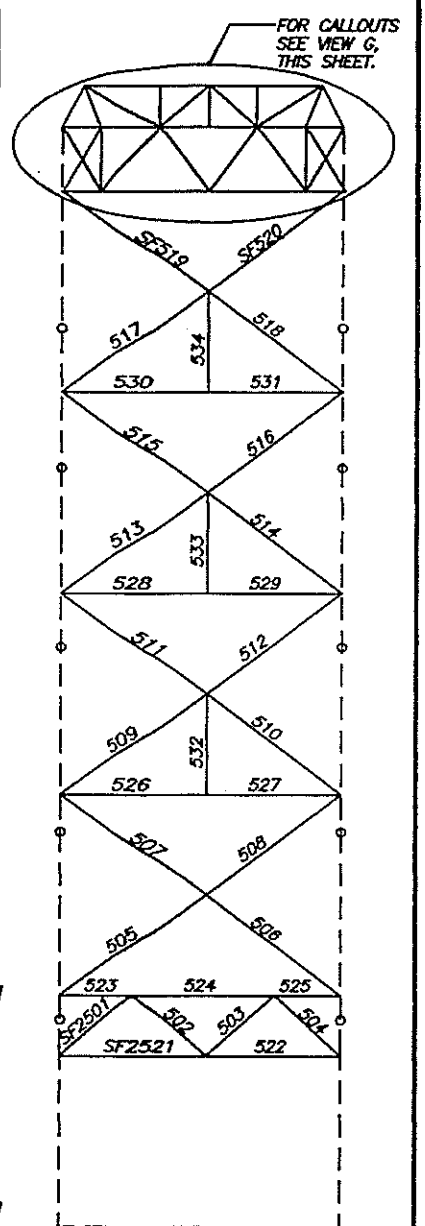
MEMBER NUMBERING KEY -
 XY# - - -
 X = S or N (SOUTHBOUND/NORTHBOUND)
 Y = MEMBER TYPE/LOCATION:
 E,W = PRIMARY TRUSS (EAST/WEST)
 T = TOP LATERAL SYSTEM
 B = BOTTOM LATERAL SYSTEM
 R = REAR TOWER LATERAL SYSTEM
 F = FRONT TOWER LATERAL SYSTEM
 X = CROSS FRAMES
 A = ARTIFICIAL MEMBERS
 (TO SIMPLIFY MODEL)
 # = SPAN ID NUMBER



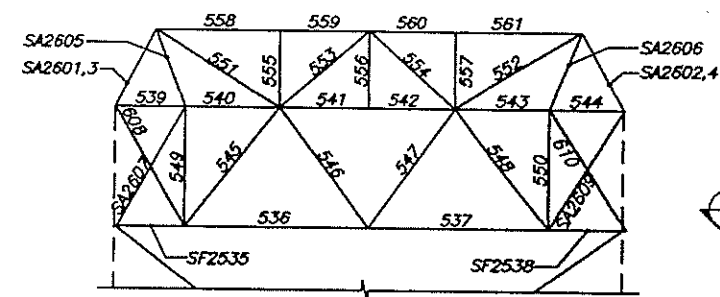
VIEW B



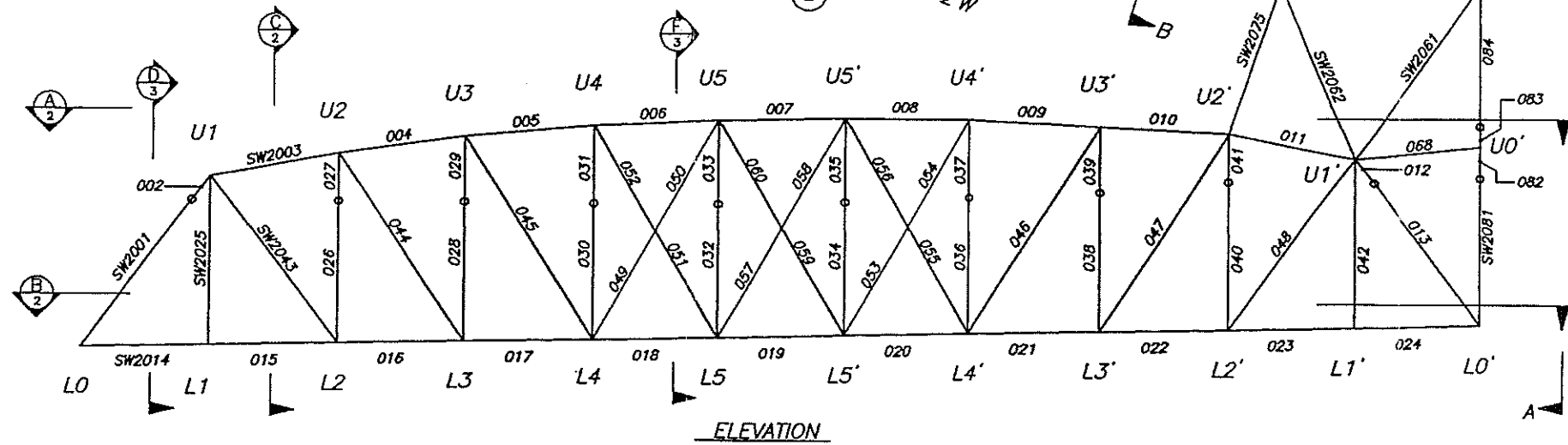
SECTION E



VIEW A



VIEW G

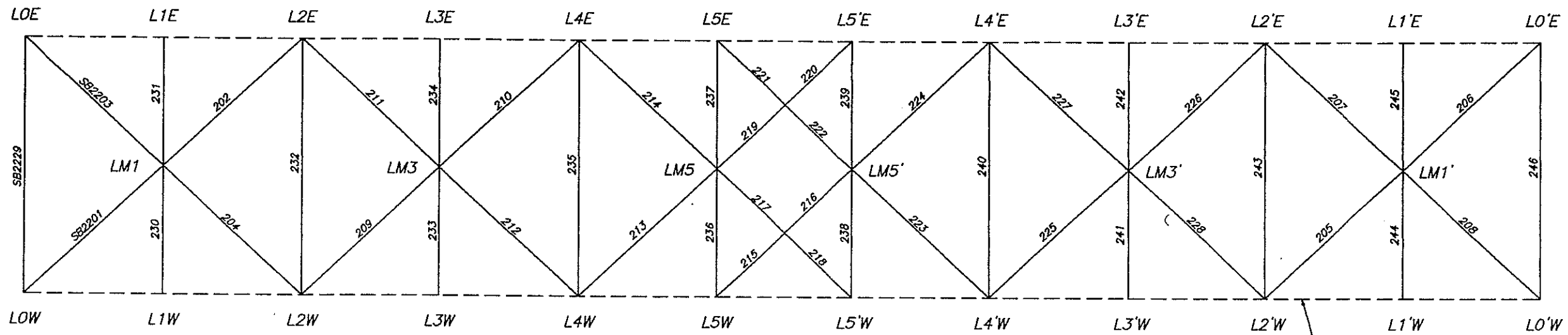


ELEVATION

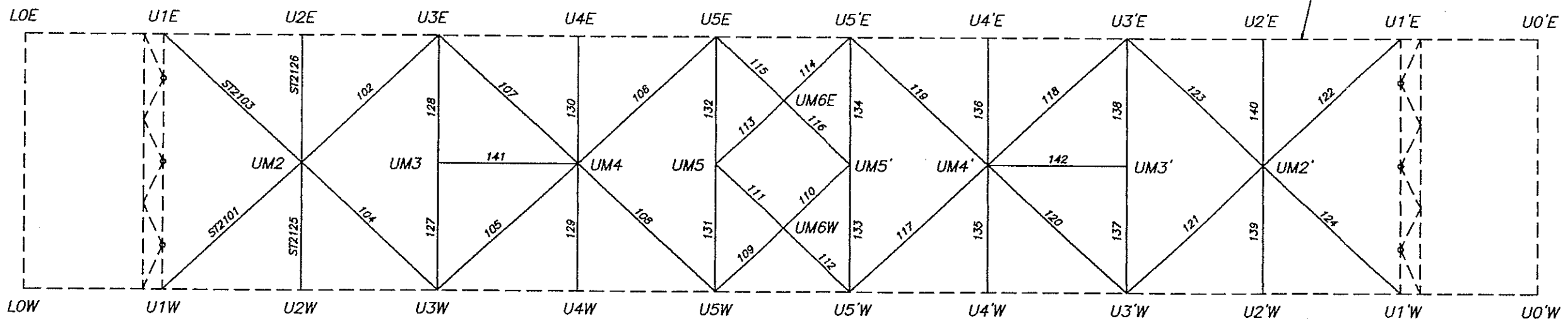
PANEL POINTS AS SHOWN ON ODOT PLAN SHT 12302
 WEST TRUSS NUMBERING SHOWN; EAST SIMILAR, SEE KEY
 (SOUTHBOUND MEMBERS ARE USED TO MODEL NORTHBOUND TRUSS)
 SPAN 4 SIMILAR BUT OPP HAND

10/4/94

DATE	REVISION	BY	DRAWN:	REVIEWED	BRIDGE ENGINEER	BRIDGE NO.	15 - COLUMBIA RIVER 3D MODEL MEMBER GEN'L ARR SPAN 2	SHEET 1 OF 3
			DESIGNED:			DATE		DRAWING NO.
			CHECKED:			CALC. BOOK	FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION REGION 10 OREGON DIVISION	30-S2-1
			RETURNED:				PROJECT NUMBER	
OREGON DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION BRIDGE DESIGN SECTION DGES CONSULTING ENGINEERS OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON EXELTECH								



SECTION (B) BOTTOM LATERALS AND FLOORBEAMS



SECTION (A) TOP LATERAL BRACING

9/28/94

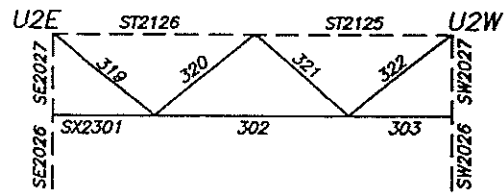
DATE	REVISION	BY	DRAFTED:	REVIEWED	BRIDGE ENGINEER	BRIDGE NO.	15 - COLUMBIA RIVER 3D MODEL MEMBER GEN'L ARR SPAN 2	SHEET 2 OF 3
			DESIGNED:			DATE		DRAWING NO.
			CHECKED:			CALC. BOOK	FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION REGION 10 OREGON DIVISION	PROJECT NUMBER
			REVIEWED:	EXPIRES:	EXPIRES:			3D-S2-2



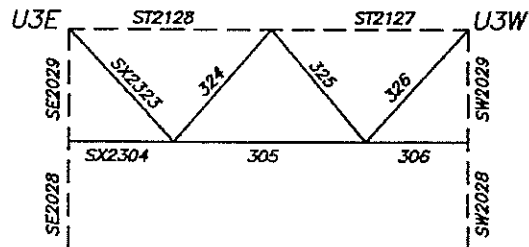
OREGON DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
BRIDGE DESIGN SECTION

DGES
CONSULTING ENGINEERS
OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON

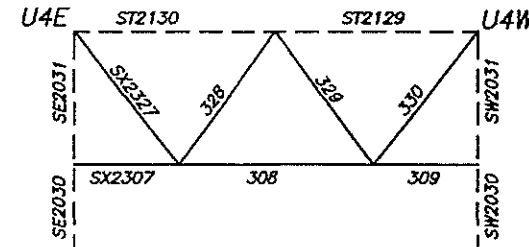
EXELTECH



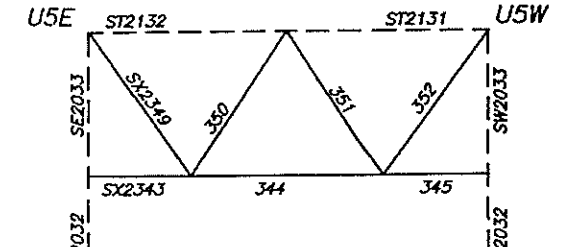
SECTION C
PANEL 2 CROSS FRAME



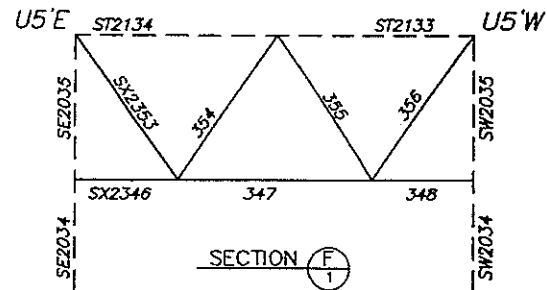
SECTION C
PANEL 3 CROSS FRAME



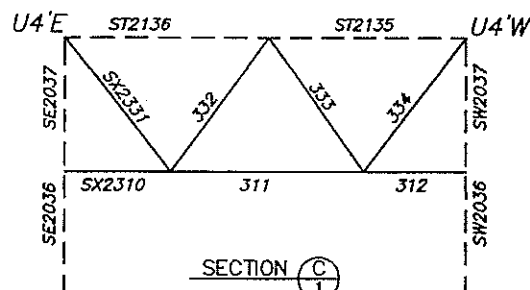
SECTION C
PANEL 4 CROSS FRAME



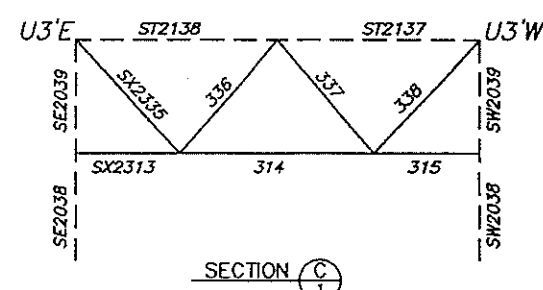
SECTION F
PANEL 5 CROSS FRAME



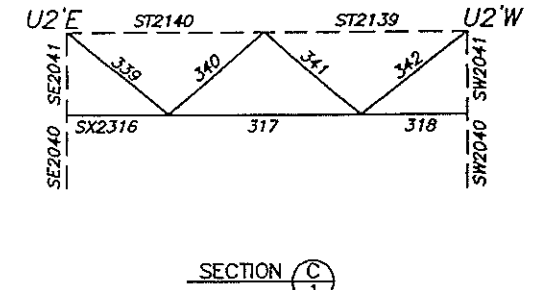
SECTION F
PANEL 5' CROSS FRAME



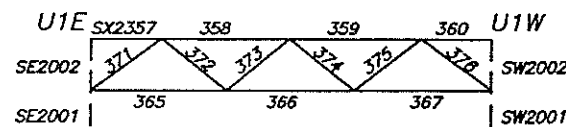
SECTION C
PANEL 4' CROSS FRAME



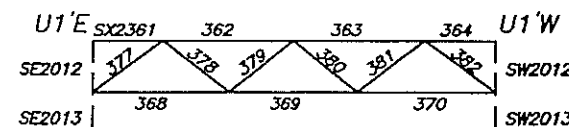
SECTION C
PANEL 3' CROSS FRAME



SECTION C
PANEL 2' CROSS FRAME






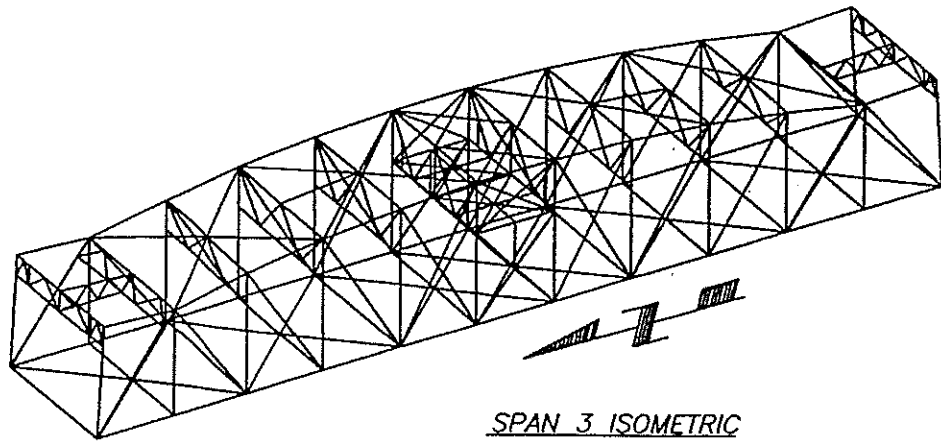
SECTION D
PORTAL FRAME AT PANEL 1



SECTION D
PORTAL FRAME AT PANEL 1'

9/28/94

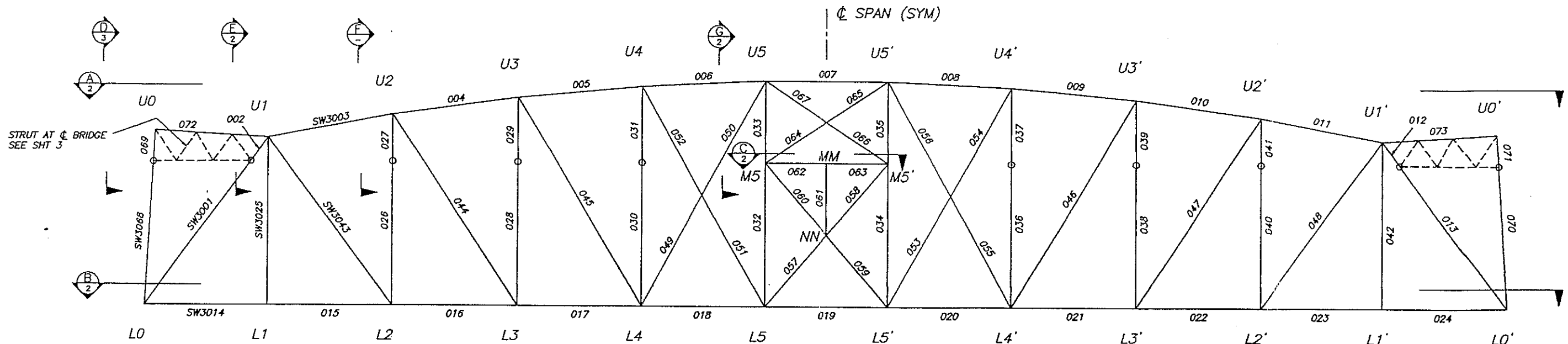
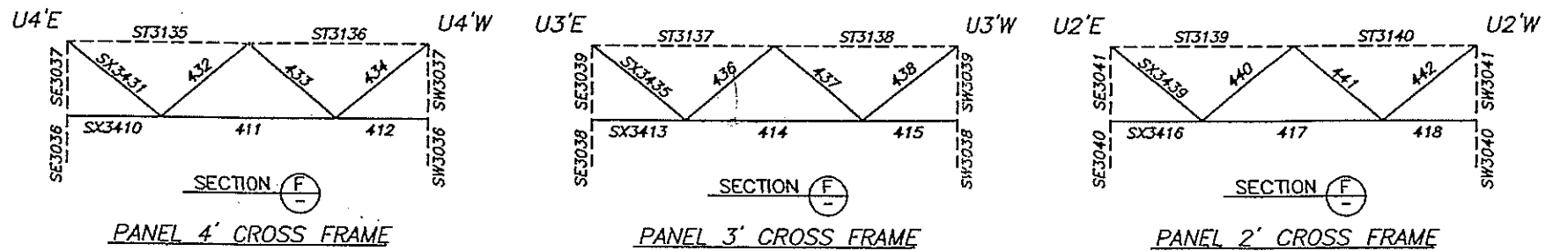
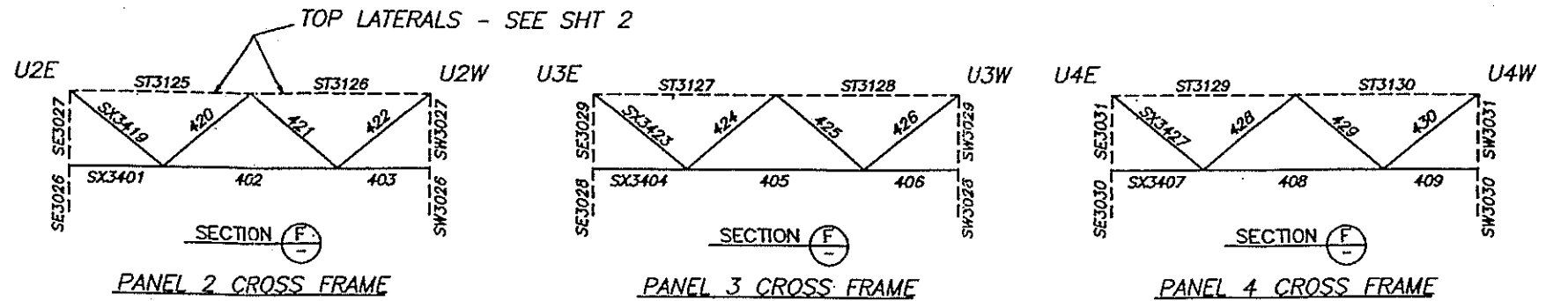
DATE	REVISION	BY	DRAWN:	REVIEWED	BRIDGE ENGINEER	BRIDGE NO.	15 - COLUMBIA RIVER 3D MODEL MEMBER GEN'L ARR SPAN 2	SHEET 3 OF 3	
			CHECKED:			DATE		DRAWING NO.	
			REVIEWED:	EXPIRES:	EXPIRES:	CALC. BOOK	FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION REGION 10 OREGON DIVISION	PROJECT NUMBER 3D-S2-3	
 OREGON DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION BRIDGE DESIGN SECTION						 DGES CONSULTING ENGINEERS OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON		 EXELTECH	



SPAN 3 ISOMETRIC

MEMBER NUMBERING KEY -

- XY# - - -
- X = S or N (SOUTHBOUND/NORTHBOUND)
- Y = MEMBER TYPE/LOCATION:
- E, W = PRIMARY TRUSS (EAST/WEST)
- T = TOP LATERAL SYSTEM
- B = BOTTOM LATERALS & FLOORBEAMS
- L = LIFTING FRAME
- X = CROSS FRAMES
- M = MACHINERY HOUSE
- # = SPAN ID NUMBER



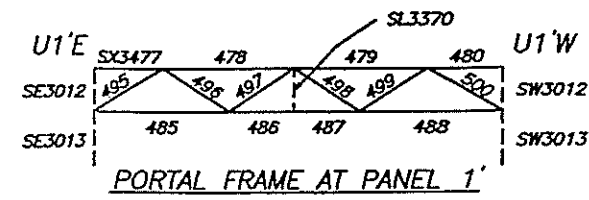
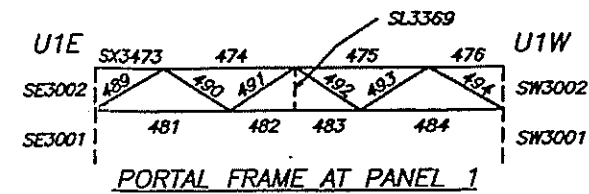
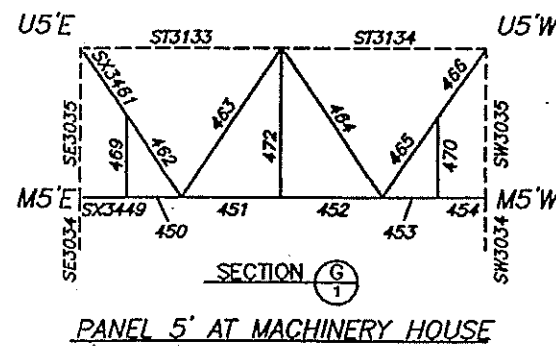
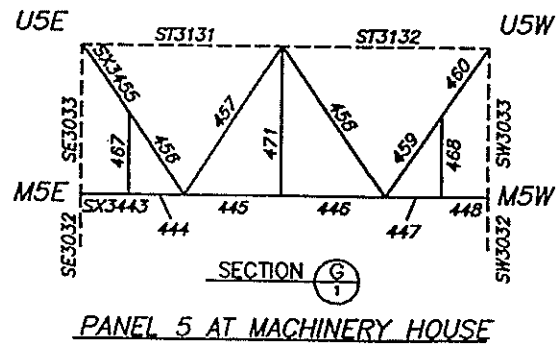
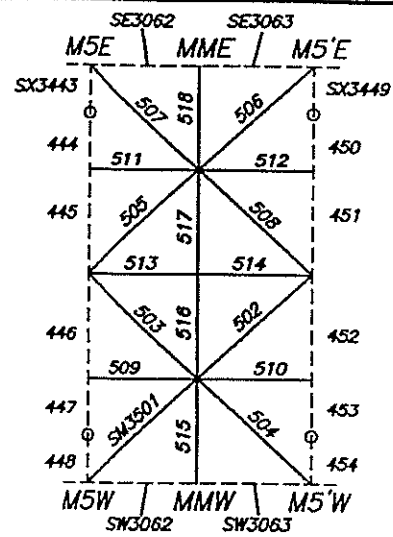
ELEVATION

PANEL POINTS AS SHOWN ON ODOT PLAN SHT 12308
 WEST TRUSS NUMBERING SHOWN; EAST SIMILAR, SEE KEY
 (SOUTHBOUND MEMBERS ARE USED TO MODEL NORTHBOUND TRUSS)

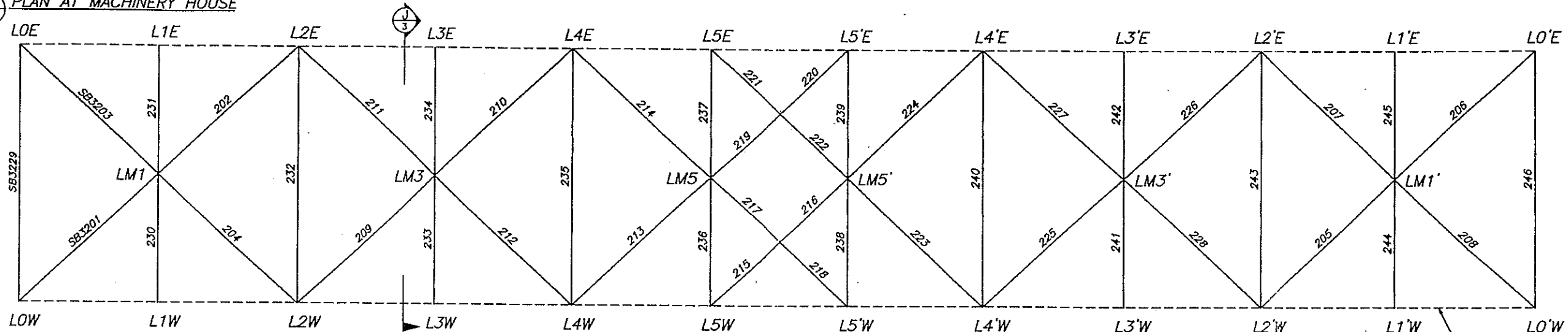
8/30/94

DATE	REVISION	BY	DRAFTED:	REVIEWED	BRIDGE ENGINEER	BRIDGE NO.	15 - COLUMBIA RIVER 3D MODEL MEMBER GEN'L ARR SPAN 3	SHEET 1 OF 3
			DESIGNED:			DATE		DRAWING NO.
			CHECKED:			CALC. BOOK	FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION REGION 10 OREGON DIVISION	3D-S3-1
			REVIEWED:				PROJECT NUMBER	


OREGON DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
 BRIDGE DESIGN SECTION
DGES.
 CONSULTING ENGINEERS
 OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON

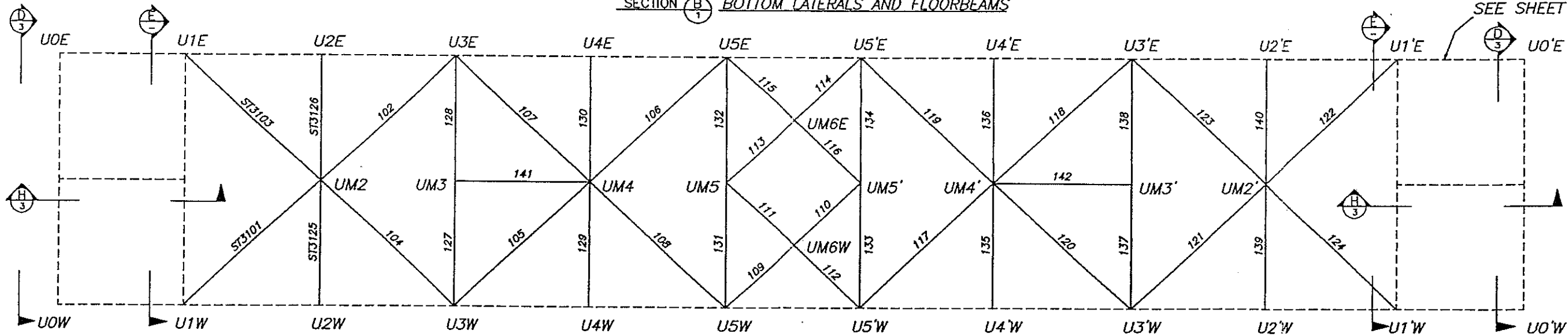


SECTION C PLAN AT MACHINERY HOUSE



SECTION B BOTTOM LATERALS AND FLOORBEAMS

PRIMARY TRUSS CHORD SEE SHEET 1

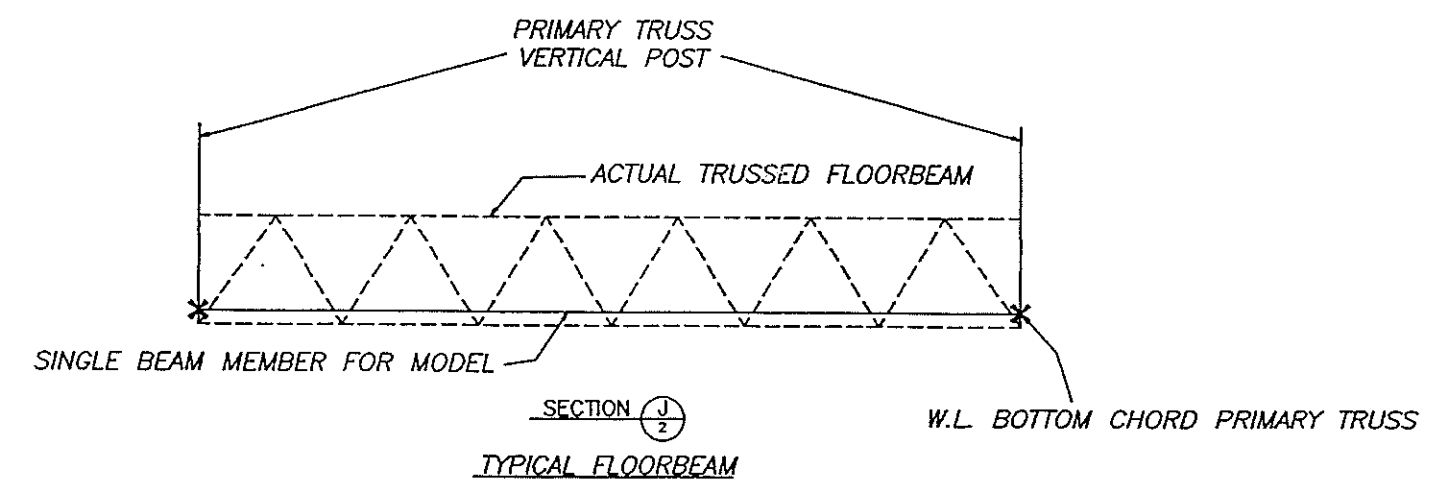
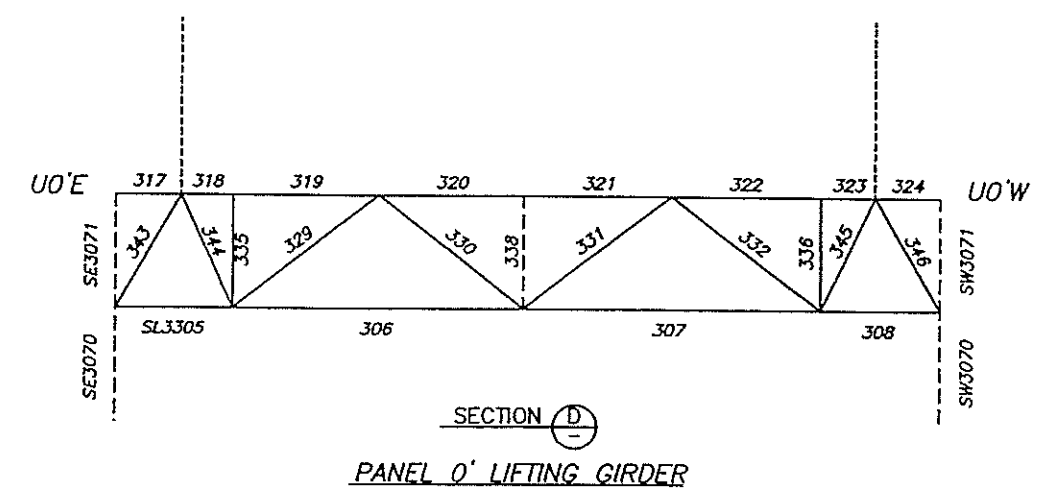
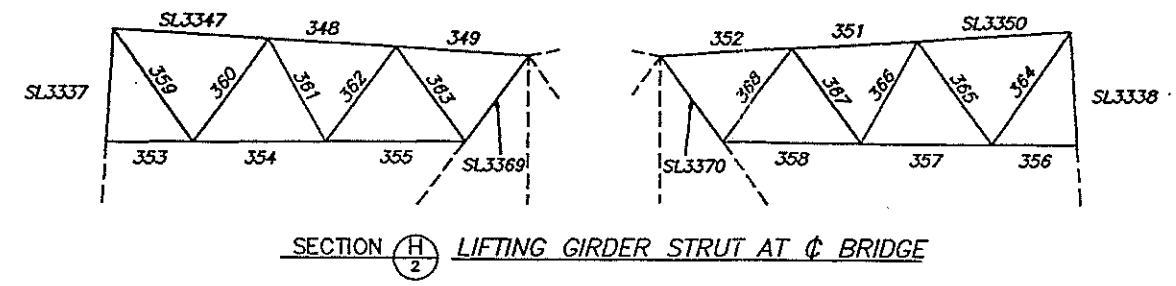
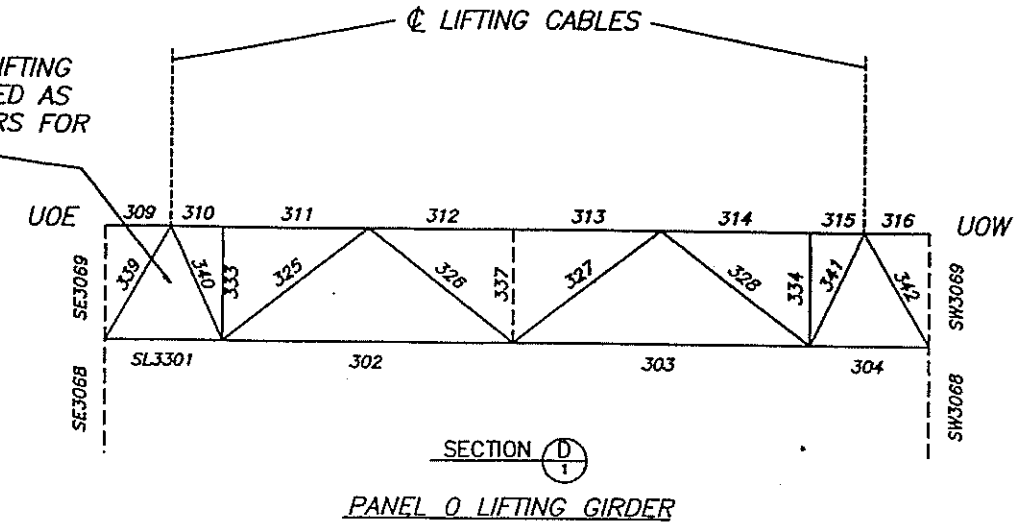


SECTION A TOP LATERAL BRACING

8/30/94

DATE	REVISION	BY	DRAWN:	REVIEWED:	BRIDGE ENGINEER:	BRIDGE NO.	15 - COLUMBIA RIVER 3D MODEL MEMBER GEN'L ARR SPAN 3	SHEET
			CHECKED:			DATE		2
			REVISED:			CALC. BOOK		OF
DGES CONSULTING ENGINEERS OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON						FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION REGION 10 OREGON DIVISION		DRAWING NO.
						PROJECT NUMBER		3D-S3-2

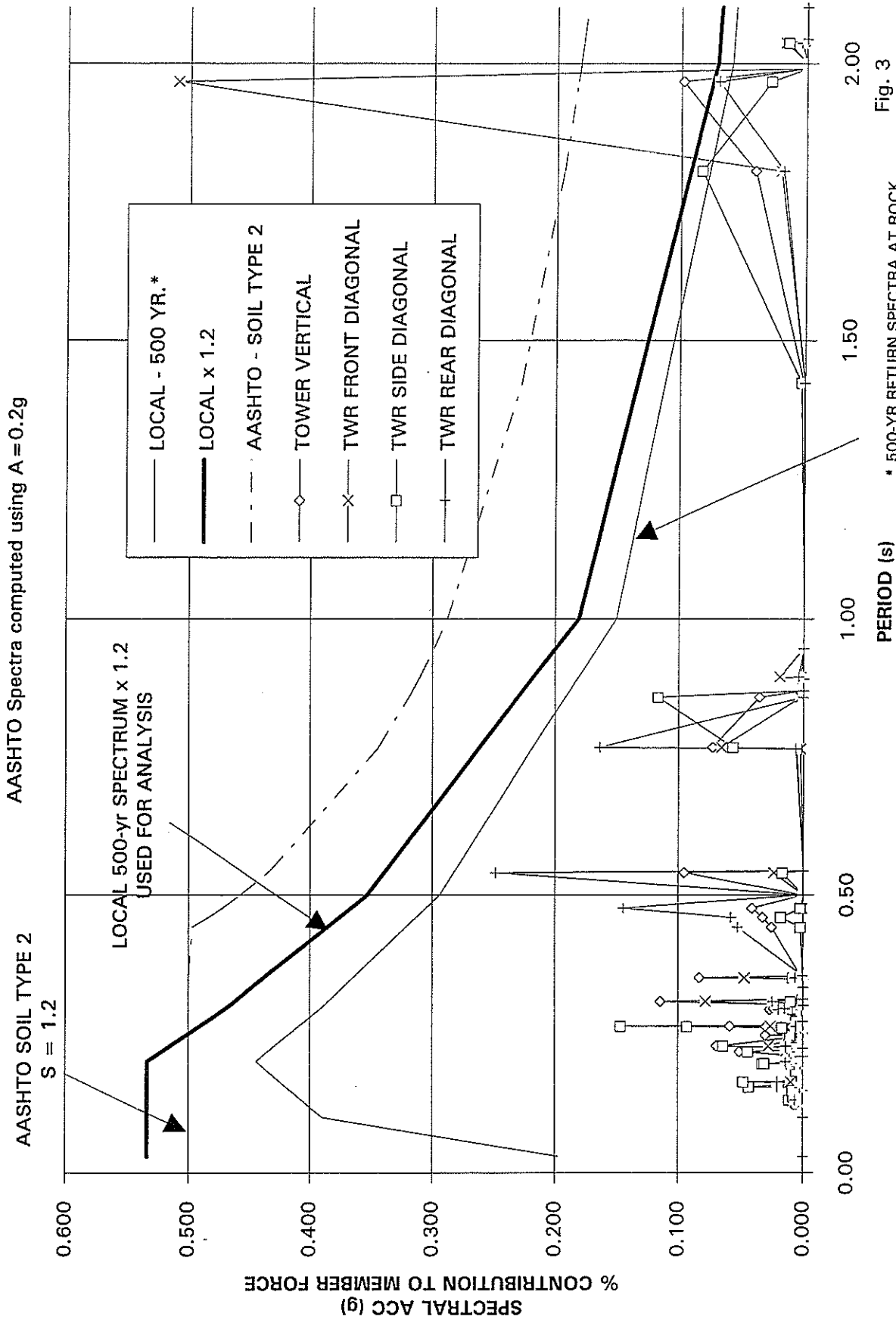
CONTINUOUS LIFTING
PANEL IDEALIZED AS
TRUSS MEMBERS FOR
MODEL



8/30/94

DATE	REVISION	BY	DRAWN:	REVIEWED	BRIDGE ENGINEER	BRIDGE NO.	15 - COLUMBIA RIVER 3D MODEL MEMBER GEN'L ARR SPAN 3	SHEET 3 OF 3
			DESIGNED:			DATE		DRAWING NO.
			CHECKED:			CALC. BOOK		30-S3-3
			EXTENDED:	EXPIRES:	EXPIRES:	FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION REGION 10 OREGON DIVISION		
OREGON DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION BRIDGE DESIGN SECTION DGES CONSULTING ENGINEERS OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON						PROJECT NUMBER		

RESPONSE SPECTRUM ANALYSIS RESULTS I5 - COLUMBIA RIVER



RESPONSE SPECTRUM ANALYSIS RESULTS I5 - COLUMBIA RIVER

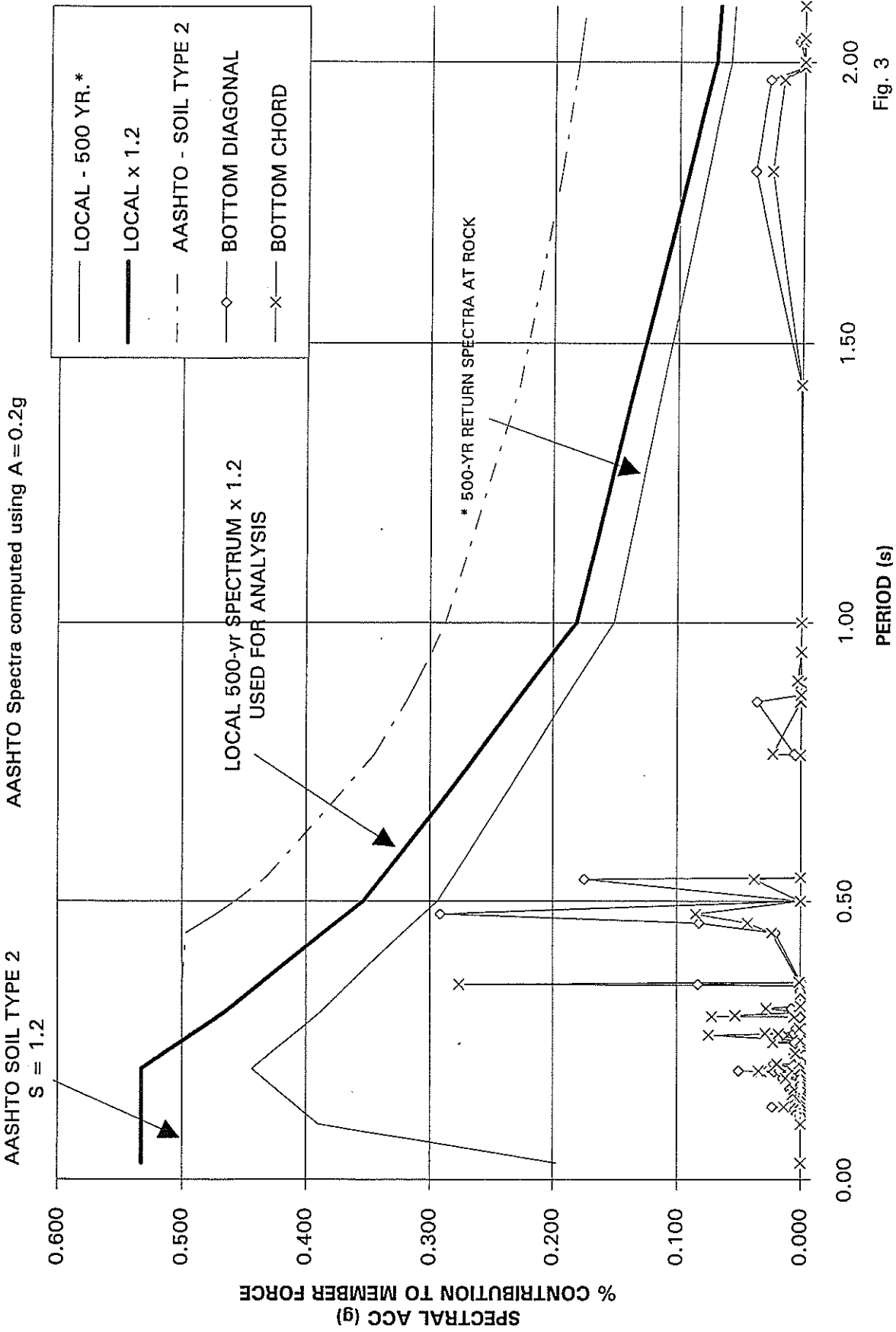


Fig. 3

DGES FILENAME: SUBEQRCT.XLS									
LAST UPDATE:		11/8/94							
SUBSTRUCTURE ELASTIC REACTIONS FROM RESPONSE SPECTRUM ANALYSIS									
USING ODOT SITE SPECIFIC RESPONSE SPECTRUM MODIFIED FOR SITE EFFECTS									
UNITS = LB, IN			FLEXIBLE			RIGID			
			SUPPORT SPRINGS			SUPPORT SPRINGS			% CHANGE FOR
			60 MODES			60 MODES			RIGID SUPPORTS
FNDN		ALGOR	EQX		EQY		EQX		EQY
UNIT		DOF	ELEM #		F/M		F/M		F/M
P1 SB		DX	10		400720		339490		259800
P1 NB		DX	11		533510		249850		469410
P2 SB OUT		DX	4		1094100		361320		1032300
P2 SB CTR		DX	5		1216700		396340		909440
P2 NB		DX	6		2290500		722830		3478400
P3 SB OUT		DX	1		938670		566710		822140
P3 SB CTR		DX	2		1545300		586840		688440
P3 NB		DX	3		2270600		893670		3069500
P4 SB OUT		DX	7		922400		299760		1112700
P4 SB CTR		DX	8		1125200		368530		1007700
P4 NB		DX	9		2469100		771860		3423700
N ABUT		DX	67		278590		85048		704.15
N ABUT		DX	68		317980		99932		750.17
SUM FX					15403370		5742180		16274984
									5317740
									5.7%
									-7.4%
P1 SB		DY	21		275610		732060		345720
P1 NB		DY	22		660050		1757800		194140
									570860
									25.4%
									39.0%
									-70.6%
									-67.5%
P2 SB OUT		DY	15		481980		1532700		275550
P2 SB CTR		DY	16		477160		1571100		361900
P2 NB		DY	17		2030100		6693000		1305700
									4279900
									-42.8%
									-41.6%
									-24.2%
									-23.9%
									-35.7%
									-36.1%
P3 SB OUT		DY	12		660540		1714800		274620
P3 SB CTR		DY	13		638500		1801300		362030
P3 NB		DY	14		1942800		6042900		1830000
									5037900
									-58.4%
									-48.4%
									-43.3%
									-36.4%
									-5.8%
									-16.6%
P4 SB OUT		DY	18		480140		1464300		405950
P4 SB CTR		DY	19		510880		1581200		551060
P4 NB		DY	20		1734500		5410600		2122900
									5718600
									-15.5%
									-18.0%
									7.9%
									-2.8%
									22.4%
									5.7%
N ABUT		DY	69		128020		143870		73292
N ABUT		DY	70		84375		180550		105090
									191570
									-42.7%
									33.2%
									24.6%
									70.3%
PIER 5		DY	77		328680		1092400		13839
PIER 5		DY	78		558020		1855700		8466.2
									4491
									-95.8%
									-99.6%
									-98.5%
									-99.8%
SUM FY					10991355		33574280		8230257
									23990871
									-25.1%
									-28.5%

DGES FILENAME: SUBEQRCT.XLS										
LAST UPDATE:		11/8/94								
SUBSTRUCTURE ELASTIC REACTIONS FROM RESPONSE SPECTRUM ANALYSIS										
USING ODOT SITE SPECIFIC RESPONSE SPECTRUM MODIFIED FOR SITE EFFECTS										
UNITS = LB, IN			FLEXIBLE				RIGID			
			SUPPORT SPRINGS				SUPPORT SPRINGS		% CHANGE FOR	
			60 MODES				60 MODES		RIGID SUPPORTS	
FNDN		ALGOR	EQX		EQY	EQX	EQY	EQX	EQY	
UNIT	DOF	ELEM #	F/M	F/M	F/M	F/M	F/M	F/M	F/M	
P1 SB	DZ	32	331270	845470	222250	604380	-32.9%	-28.5%		
P1 NB	DZ	33	367410	943920	184560	509260	-49.8%	-46.0%		
P2 SB OUT	DZ	26	715250	1812300	698010	1748100	-2.4%	-3.5%		
P2 SB CTR	DZ	27	512570	1214900	321160	509840	-37.3%	-58.0%		
P2 NB	DZ	28	1054200	2867700	764030	1901700	-27.5%	-33.7%		
P3 SB OUT	DZ	23	849860	2051000	670940	1818100	-21.1%	-11.4%		
P3 SB CTR	DZ	24	455350	1056300	293650	544570	-35.5%	-48.4%		
P3 NB	DZ	25	2056900	3862800	2347500	3893200	14.1%	0.8%		
P4 SB OUT	DZ	29	2445100	3740200	1659500	3243500	-32.1%	-13.3%		
P4 SB CTR	DZ	30	2272600	2589000	1306900	1649800	-42.5%	-36.3%		
P4 NB	DZ	31	5525900	6912800	3368000	5256800	-39.1%	-24.0%		
N ABUT	DZ	71	5109.3	1560	24.764	51.159	-99.5%	-96.7%		
N ABUT	DZ	72	5831.8	1832.9	25.205	39.024	-99.6%	-97.9%		
PIER 5	DZ	79	62966	21483	80612	24324	28.0%	13.2%		
PIER 5	DZ	80	73998	24257	68103	20550	-8.0%	-15.3%		
SUM FZ			16734315	27945523	11985265	21724214	-28.4%	-22.3%		
P1 SB	RX	43	7.219E+06	1.901E+07	3.994E+07	1.043E+08	453.3%	448.5%		
P1 NB	RX	44	1.065E+08	2.837E+08	8.137E+07	2.394E+08	-23.6%	-15.6%		
P2 SB OUT	RX	37	1.095E+08	3.596E+08	1.337E+08	4.357E+08	22.1%	21.1%		
P2 SB CTR	RX	38	1.096E+08	3.614E+08	1.660E+08	5.490E+08	51.5%	51.9%		
P2 NB	RX	39	8.069E+08	2.661E+09	9.262E+08	2.998E+09	14.8%	12.7%		
P3 SB OUT	RX	34	1.488E+08	4.588E+08	1.367E+08	4.436E+08	-8.1%	-3.3%		
P3 SB CTR	RX	35	1.518E+08	4.718E+08	1.691E+08	5.438E+08	11.3%	15.3%		
P3 NB	RX	36	6.872E+08	1.971E+09	1.050E+09	3.316E+09	52.8%	68.2%		
P4 SB OUT	RX	40	8.695E+07	2.697E+08	1.802E+08	5.657E+08	107.2%	109.8%		
P4 SB CTR	RX	41	8.409E+07	2.619E+08	2.228E+08	6.786E+08	164.9%	159.1%		
P4 NB	RX	42	5.077E+08	1.566E+09	1.254E+09	3.971E+09	147.0%	153.6%		

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SUBSTRUCTURE ELASTIC REACTIONS FROM RESPONSE SPECTRUM ANALYSIS										
USING ODOT SITE SPECIFIC RESPONSE SPECTRUM MODIFIED FOR SITE EFFECTS										
UNITS = LB, IN			FLEXIBLE			RIGID				
			SUPPORT SPRINGS			SUPPORT SPRINGS			% CHANGE FOR	
			60 MODES			60 MODES			RIGID SUPPORTS	
FNDN		ALGOR	EQX	EQY	EQX	EQY	EQX	EQY	EQX	EQY
UNIT	DOF	ELEM #	F/M	F/M	F/M	F/M	F/M	F/M	F/M	F/M
P1 SB	RY	54	9.468E+07	6.746E+07	6.270E+07	2.390E+07	-33.8%	-64.6%		
P1 NB	RY	55	1.523E+08	6.176E+07	1.924E+08	6.285E+07	26.4%	1.8%		
P2 SB OUT	RY	48	6.940E+08	2.162E+08	9.553E+08	3.043E+08	37.6%	40.8%		
P2 SB CTR	RY	49	7.327E+08	2.270E+08	8.658E+08	2.790E+08	18.2%	22.9%		
P2 NB	RY	50	1.384E+09	4.279E+08	2.343E+09	7.274E+08	69.3%	70.0%		
P3 SB OUT	RY	45	5.953E+08	3.503E+08	7.239E+08	2.319E+08	21.6%	-33.8%		
P3 SB CTR	RY	46	7.037E+08	2.623E+08	6.174E+08	2.004E+08	-12.3%	-23.6%		
P3 NB	RY	47	1.062E+09	3.762E+08	1.833E+09	5.801E+08	72.6%	54.2%		
P4 SB OUT	RY	51	6.107E+08	1.849E+08	9.843E+08	2.990E+08	61.2%	61.7%		
P4 SB CTR	RY	52	6.047E+08	1.823E+08	8.921E+08	2.713E+08	47.5%	48.9%		
P4 NB	RY	53	1.342E+09	4.052E+08	2.218E+09	6.712E+08	65.3%	65.6%		
P1 SB	RZ	65	3.567E+07	2.886E+07	3.567E+07	1.989E+07	0.0%	-31.1%		
P1 NB	RZ	66	3.971E+07	8.532E+07	2.672E+07	5.114E+07	-32.7%	-40.1%		
P2 SB OUT	RZ	59	1.093E+07	4.925E+06	1.761E+07	6.309E+06	61.2%	28.1%		
P2 SB CTR	RZ	60	1.584E+07	6.397E+06	1.911E+07	6.946E+06	20.6%	8.6%		
P2 NB	RZ	61	2.062E+08	8.094E+07	1.146E+08	1.072E+08	-44.4%	32.4%		
P3 SB OUT	RZ	56	3.064E+07	3.582E+07	1.820E+07	6.353E+06	-40.6%	-82.3%		
P3 SB CTR	RZ	57	3.681E+07	3.946E+07	1.998E+07	6.989E+06	-45.7%	-82.3%		
P3 NB	RZ	58	3.199E+08	2.509E+08	1.339E+08	5.944E+07	-58.2%	-76.3%		
P4 SB OUT	RZ	62	7.715E+06	4.848E+06	1.805E+07	5.547E+06	133.9%	14.4%		
P4 SB CTR	RZ	63	9.492E+06	5.785E+06	1.938E+07	5.890E+06	104.1%	1.8%		
P4 NB	RZ	64	1.449E+08	5.660E+07	1.163E+08	3.984E+07	-19.7%	-29.6%		
EQX = 1.0X + 0.3Y + 0.667Z										
EQY = 0.3X + 1.0Y + 0.667Z										
X = LONGITUDINAL										
Y = TRANSVERSE										
Z = VERTICAL										

DGES FILENAME: PILERCT.XLS		11/10/94																			
LAST UPDATE:																					
SUBSTRUCTURE ELASTIC REACTIONS FROM RESPONSE SPECTRUM ANALYSIS																					
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UNITS = KIP, IN																					
				FLEXIBLE				RIGID				PILER REACTIONS									
		SUPPORT SPRINGS		60 MODES		SUPPORT SPRINGS		60 MODES		SUPPORT SPRINGS		60 MODES		FLEXIBLE SPRINGS		RIGID SPRINGS					
FNDN UNIT	GLOBAL DOF (GPILE)	ALGOR DOF	EQL F/M	EQT F/M	EQL F/M	EQT F/M	EQL F/M	EQT F/M	EQL F/M	EQT F/M	EQL F/M	EQT F/M	EQL F/M	EQT F/M	EQL F/M	EQT F/M	EQL F/M	EQT F/M	EQL F/M	EQT F/M	EQL F/M
P1 SB	FV (FY)	DZ	331.3	845.5	222.3	604.4	-2272.5	-2272.5	-2272.5	-2075.9	MIN RV	-80.7	-74.7	-66.8	-59.1						
P1 SB	MT (MX)	RX	7219.0	19008.0	39940.0	104250.0					MAX RV	26.3	20.4	12.5	4.7						
P1 SB	ML (MZ)	RY	94681.0	67464.0	62699.0	23897.0															
P1 SB	FT (FZ)	DY	275.6	732.1	345.7	1017.2															
P1 SB	FL (FX)	DX	400.7	339.5	259.8	98.5															
P1 SB	MV (MY)	RZ	35673.0	28855.0	35673.0	19892.0															
P1 NB	FV (FY)	DZ	367.4	943.9	184.6	509.3	-3693.4	-3188.0	-2867.8		MIN RV	-147.6	-140.5	-159.9	-127.2						
P1 NB	MT (MX)	RX	106460.0	283650.0	81369.0	239350.0					MAX RV	46.7	39.6	59.0	26.2						
P1 NB	ML (MZ)	RY	152250.0	61764.0	192370.0	62853.0															
P1 NB	FT (FZ)	DY	660.1	1757.8	194.1	570.9															
P1 NB	FL (FX)	DX	533.5	249.9	469.4	154.5															
P1 NB	MV (MY)	RZ	39706.0	85321.0	26717.0	51144.0															

MAJORITY OF SEISMIC LOADING
 TAKEN AT THE SIDE OF PIER
 DUE TO INCREASED STIFFNESS

PASSIVE RESISTANCE IGNORED

DGES FILENAME: PILERCT.XLS																	
LAST UPDATE:	11/10/94																
SUBSTRUCTURE ELASTIC REACTIONS FROM RESPONSE SPECTRUM ANALYSIS																	
USING ODOT SITE SPECIFIC RESPONSE SPECTRUM MODIFIED FOR SITE EFFECTS																	
UNITS = KIP, IN																	
ADJUSTED FOR PASSIVE RESISTANCE																	
RIGID																	
FLEXIBLE																	
SUPPORT SPRINGS																	
60 MODES																	
EQ L EQ T EQ T																	
F/M F/M F/M																	
FNDN	GLOBAL	MAXIMUM	EQ L	EQ T	EQ T	EQ L	EQ T	EQ T	PIER	DEAD LOAD	DL + BUOYANCY	MIN	MAX	MIN Rv	EQ L	EQ T	EQ L
UNIT	DOF	RESISTANCE	F/M	F/M	F/M	F/M	F/M	F/M	LOAD	LOAD	LOAD	LOAD	LOAD	F/M	F/M	F/M	F/M
(GPILE)																	
P1 SB	FV (FY)		331.3	845.5		222.3	604.4					-2272.5	-2075.9				
P1 SB	MT (MX)	2748	4471.0	16260.0		37192.0	101502.0							MIN Rv	-72.0	-67.3	-61.1
P1 SB	ML (MZ)	19908	77850.8	53205.4		51787.4	19761.1							MAX Rv	17.6	13.0	6.7
P1 SB	FT (FZ)	72	203.6	660.1		273.7	945.2							MAX Vt	3.1	8.7	4.0
P1 SB	FL (FX)	474	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0							MAX VI	3.7	3.0	3.7
P1 SB	MV (MY)		35673.0	28855.0		35673.0	19892.0							MAX V	4.8	9.2	5.4
P1 NB	FV (FY)		367.4	943.9		184.6	509.3					-3188.0	-2867.8	MIN Rv	-106.9	-112.1	-130.1
P1 NB	MT (MX)	95009	37471.3	188641.0		61077.4	179683.5							MAX Rv	6.0	11.2	29.2
P1 NB	ML (MZ)	479040	88356.8	31942.0		136153.5	44350.1										
P1 NB	FT (FZ)	909	0.0	848.8		0.0	0.0							MAX Vt	1.2	16.7	0.8
P1 NB	FL (FX)	4000	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0							MAX VI	5.5	11.9	3.7
P1 NB	MV (MY)		39706.0	85321.0		26717.0	51144.0							MAX V	5.7	20.5	3.8

NOTE: SIMPLIFIED ADJUSTMENT ALGORITHM IGNORES INTERACTION; RESULTS MULTIDIRECTIONAL APPLICATION OF MAX F_{TP} + MAX F_{Lp}. RESULTS ARE SLIGHTLY UNCONSERVATIVE, BUT FOR THESE FOUNDATIONS THE MAXIMUM CAPACITY IS STILL EXCEEDED BY A SUBSTANTIAL MARGIN. GREATER REFINEMENT NOT NECESSARY.

DGES FILENAME: PILERCT.XLS		11/10/94																							
LAST UPDATE:																									
SUBSTRUCTURE ELASTIC REACTIONS FROM RESPONSE SPECTRUM ANALYSIS																									
USING ODOT SITE SPECIFIC RESPONSE SPECTRUM MODIFIED FOR SITE EFFECTS																									
UNITS = KIP, IN																									
		FLEXIBLE						RIGID						DL + BUOYANCY				FLEXIBLE		RIGID					
		SUPPORT SPRINGS			60 MODES			SUPPORT SPRINGS			60 MODES			PIER		DEAD LOAD		MIN LOAD		MAX LOAD		EQL		EQT	
FNDN UNIT	GLOBAL DOF (GPILE)	ALGOR DOF	EQL F/M	EQT F/M	EQL F/M	EQT F/M	EQL F/M	EQT F/M	EQL F/M	EQT F/M	EQL F/M	EQT F/M	EQL F/M	EQT F/M	EQL F/M	EQT F/M	EQL F/M	EQT F/M	EQL F/M	EQT F/M	EQL F/M	EQT F/M	EQL F/M	EQT F/M	
P2 SB OUT	FV (FY)	DZ	715.3	1812.3	698.0	1748.1	-5883.6	-4568.8	-4382.8	MIN Rv	-196.6	-179.3	-245.3	-209.0											
P2 SB OUT	MT (MX)	RX	109510.0	359630.0	133700.0	435670.0				MAX Rv	99.3	82.0	148.0	111.7											
P2 SB OUT	ML (MZ)	RY	694000.0	216160.0	955260.0	304330.0																			
P2 SB OUT	FT (FZ)	DY	482.0	1532.7	275.6	895.7				MAX Vt	6.2	17.1	4.6	10.3											
P2 SB OUT	FL (FX)	DX	1094.1	361.3	1032.3	370.9				MAX VI	12.9	4.4	12.9	4.6											
P2 SB OUT	MV (MY)	RZ	10925.0	4925.4	17606.0	6309.1				MAX V	14.3	17.7	13.7	11.3											
P2 SB CTR	FV (FY)	DZ	512.6	1214.9	321.2	509.8	-6089.9	-4775.1	-4558.8	MIN Rv	-203.2	-177.2	-235.0	-216.7											
P2 SB CTR	MT (MX)	RX	109570.0	361410.0	166040.0	548990.0				MAX Rv	101.7	75.8	133.6	115.2											
P2 SB CTR	ML (MZ)	RY	732680.0	227010.0	865770.0	278950.0																			
P2 SB CTR	FT (FZ)	DY	477.2	1571.1	361.9	1195.7				MAX Vt	6.6	17.7	5.7	13.6											
P2 SB CTR	FL (FX)	DX	1216.7	396.3	909.4	344.4				MAX VI	14.7	4.9	11.7	4.4											
P2 SB CTR	MV (MY)	RZ	15844.0	6397.1	19111.0	6946.2				MAX V	16.1	18.3	13.0	14.3											
P2 NB	FV (FY)	DZ	1054.2	2867.7	764.0	1901.7	-15797.0	-11530.3	-10973.4	MIN Rv	-254.9	-218.3	-367.2	-258.7											
P2 NB	MT (MX)	RX	806870.0	2661200.0	926150.0	2997900.0				MAX Rv	131.3	94.7	243.5	135.1											
P2 NB	ML (MZ)	RY	1383700.0	427900.0	2343200.0	727400.0																			
P2 NB	FT (FZ)	DY	2030.1	6693.0	1305.7	4279.9				MAX Vt	12.7	37.4	8.1	24.3											
P2 NB	FL (FX)	DX	2290.5	722.8	3478.4	1098.3				MAX VI	19.1	6.5	22.7	9.4											
P2 NB	MV (MY)	RZ	206240.0	80944.0	114580.0	107180.0				MAX V	23.0	38.0	24.1	26.1											

PASSIVE RESISTANCE 16 NOTED

DGES FILENAME: PILERCT.XLS		11/10/94																
LAST UPDATE:																		
SUBSTRUCTURE ELASTIC REACTIONS FROM RESPONSE SPECTRUM ANALYSIS																		
USING ODOT SITE SPECIFIC RESPONSE SPECTRUM MODIFIED FOR SITE EFFECTS																		
UNITS = KIP, IN																		
				ADJUSTED FOR PASSIVE RESISTANCE														
FNDN UNIT	GLOBAL DOF (GPILE)	MAXIMUM PASSIVE RESISTANCE	FLEXIBLE				RIGID				PILE REACTIONS							
			SUPPORT SPRINGS		SUPPORT SPRINGS		SUPPORT SPRINGS		SUPPORT SPRINGS		FLEXIBLE SPRINGS		RIGID SPRINGS		FLEXIBLE SPRINGS		RIGID SPRINGS	
			60 MODES		60 MODES		60 MODES		60 MODES		DL + BUOYANCY		DL + BUOYANCY		DL + BUOYANCY		DL + BUOYANCY	
			EQL F/M	EQT F/M	EQL F/M	EQT F/M	EQL F/M	EQT F/M	MIN LOAD	MAX LOAD	MIN LOAD	MAX LOAD	MIN Rv	MAX Rv	EQL F/M	EQT F/M		
P2 SB OUT	FV (FY)		715.3	1812.3	698.0	1748.1			-5883.6		-4568.8	-4382.8						
P2 SB OUT	MT (MX)	53880	78221.9	305750.0	115812.5	381790.0							MIN Rv	-181.1	-164.3		-232.6 -193.9	
P2 SB OUT	ML (MZ)	53880	640120.0	192704.7	901380.0	280254.1							MAX Rv	83.8	67.0		135.3 96.6	
P2 SB OUT	FT (FZ)	830	0.0	702.7	0.0	65.7							MAX Vt	1.0	8.1		1.6 1.3	
P2 SB OUT	FL (FX)	830	264.1	0.0	202.3	0.0							MAX Vt	3.9	0.5		3.8 0.6	
P2 SB OUT	MV (MY)		10925.0	4925.4	17606.0	6309.1							MAX V	4.0	8.1		4.2 1.4	
P2 SB CTR	FV (FY)		512.6	1214.9	321.2	509.8			-6089.9	-4775.1	-4558.8		MIN Rv	-187.8	-161.9		-221.2 -201.9	
P2 SB CTR	MT (MX)	53880	78594.8	307530.0	142547.0	495110.0							MAX Rv	86.3	60.4		119.7 100.4	
P2 SB CTR	ML (MZ)	53880	678800.0	201281.3	811890.0	256594.3							MAX Vt	1.4	8.6		1.7 4.6	
P2 SB CTR	FT (FZ)	830	0.0	741.1	0.0	365.7							MAX Vt	5.7	0.6		2.6 0.6	
P2 SB CTR	FL (FX)	830	386.7	0.0	79.4	0.0							MAX V	5.9	8.7		3.2 4.7	
P2 SB CTR	MV (MY)		15844.0	6397.1	19111.0	6946.2												
P2 NB	FV (FY)		1054.2	2867.7	764.0	1901.7			-15797.0	-11530.3	-10973.4		MIN Rv	-239.2	-211.4		-351.5 -248.8	
P2 NB	MT (MX)	35090	771780.0	2626110.0	891060.0	2962810.0							MAX Rv	115.6	87.7		227.8 125.1	
P2 NB	ML (MZ)	126700	1257000.0	377579.9	2216500.0	650941.4							MAX Vt	10.0	34.6		5.3 21.6	
P2 NB	FT (FZ)	504	1526.1	6189.0	801.7	3775.9							MAX Vt	9.1	2.6		12.7 3.4	
P2 NB	FL (FX)	1820	470.5	0.0	1658.4	0.0							MAX V	13.5	34.7		13.8 21.8	
P2 NB	MV (MY)		206240.0	80944.0	114580.0	107180.0												

SEE NOTE PILEN 1

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UNITS = KIP, IN																			
FLEXIBLE																			
RIGID																			
SUPPORT SPRINGS																			
60 MODES																			
FNDN UNIT	GLOBAL DOF (GPILE)	ALGOR DOF	EQ EQ	F/M	F/M	EQ	F/M	EQ	F/M	EQ	F/M	PIER		DL + BUOYANCY		FLEXIBLE SPRINGS		RIGID SPRINGS	
												DEAD LOAD	MIN LOAD	MAX LOAD	EQ	F/M	EQ	F/M	EQ
P3 SB OUT	FV (FY)	DZ	849.9	2051.0	670.9	1818.1	-5799.3	-4458.3	-4272.3	MIN Rv	-188.3	-223.5	-205.5	-198.0					
P3 SB OUT	MT (MX)	RX	148790.0	458760.0	136680.0	443590.0				MAX Rv	93.4	128.6	110.6	103.1					
P3 SB OUT	ML (MZ)	RY	595310.0	350260.0	723850.0	231900.0													
P3 SB OUT	FT (FZ)	DY	660.5	1714.8	274.6	884.6				MAX Vt	10.0	21.9	4.6	10.2					
P3 SB OUT	FL (FX)	DX	938.7	566.7	822.1	289.1				MAX VI	13.1	9.5	10.6	3.7					
P3 SB OUT	MV (MY)	RZ	30635.0	35821.0	18198.0	6352.7				MAX V	16.4	23.9	11.6	10.9					
P3 SB CTR	FV (FY)	DZ	455.4	1056.3	293.7	544.6	-6673.2	-5332.2	-5115.9	MIN Rv	-212.4	-210.1	-199.6	-208.8					
P3 SB CTR	MT (MX)	RX	151830.0	471780.0	169050.0	543790.0				MAX Rv	98.8	96.5	86.0	95.3					
P3 SB CTR	ML (MZ)	RY	703660.0	262260.0	617370.0	200430.0													
P3 SB CTR	FT (FZ)	DY	638.5	1801.3	362.0	1146.4				MAX Vt	10.3	23.2	5.8	13.1					
P3 SB CTR	FL (FX)	DX	1545.3	586.8	688.4	253.1				MAX VI	20.2	10.1	9.3	3.4					
P3 SB CTR	MV (MY)	RZ	36808.0	39459.0	19976.0	6988.6				MAX V	22.7	25.3	11.0	13.5					
P3 NB	FV (FY)	DZ	2056.9	3862.8	2347.5	3893.2	-15429.0	-11162.3	-10605.4	MIN Rv	-217.5	-192.5	-319.6	-261.6					
P3 NB	MT (MX)	RX	687190.0	1971300.0	1049700.0	3315900.0				MAX Rv	97.9	72.9	200.0	142.0					
P3 NB	ML (MZ)	RY	1061800.0	376230.0	1832500.0	580120.0													
P3 NB	FT (FZ)	DY	1942.8	6042.9	1830.0	5037.9				MAX Vt	13.1	35.1	11.1	28.1					
P3 NB	FL (FX)	DX	2270.6	893.7	3069.5	990.0				MAX VI	22.6	12.8	21.1	7.3					
P3 NB	MV (MY)	RZ	319880.0	250860.0	133850.0	59444.0				MAX V	26.1	37.4	23.8	29.1					

PASSIVE RESISTANCE IGNORED

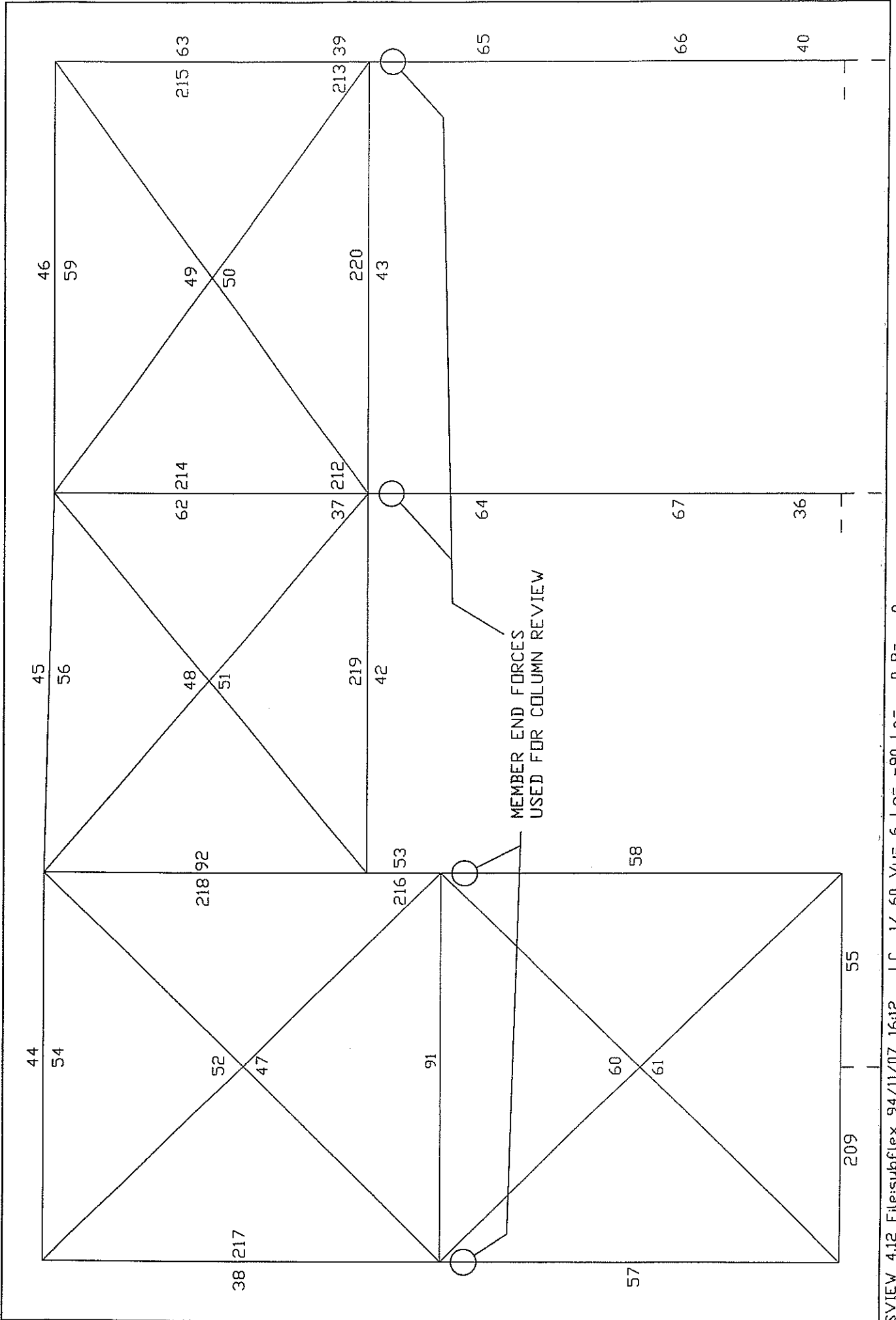
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USING ODOT SITE SPECIFIC RESPONSE SPECTRUM MODIFIED FOR SITE EFFECTS																				
UNITS = KIP, IN ADJUSTED FOR PASSIVE RESISTANCE																				
FNDN UNIT	GLOBAL DOF (GPILE)	FLEXIBLE SUPPORT SPRINGS						RIGID SUPPORT SPRINGS												
		60 MODES			60 MODES			PIER DEAD LOAD			DL + BUOYANCY									
		EQL	F/M	EQT	F/M	EQL	F/M	EQT	F/M	MIN LOAD	MAX LOAD	EQL	F/M	EQT	F/M	EQL	F/M	EQT	F/M	
P3 SB OUT	FV (FY)			849.9	2051.0			670.9	1818.1											
P3 SB OUT	MT (MX)	62710		103765.6	396050.0			117961.1	383296.4							MIN Rv	-168.5	-204.2		-192.2
P3 SB OUT	ML (MZ)	62710		532600.0	311631.3			667810.4	212191.3							MAX Rv	73.6	109.3		97.3
P3 SB OUT	FT (FZ)	920		0.0	794.8			0.0	0.0							MAX Vt	2.8	11.9		1.7
P3 SB OUT	FL (FX)	920		18.7	0.0			0.0	0.0							MAX Vt	3.1	3.3		1.7
P3 SB OUT	MV (MY)			30635.0	35821.0			18198.0	6352.7							MAX V	4.2	12.4		2.4
P3 SB CTR	FV (FY)			455.4	1056.3			293.7	544.6							MIN Rv	-192.9	-190.5		-186.7
P3 SB CTR	MT (MX)	62710		108307.9	409070.0			144372.9	481080.0							MAX Rv	79.3	76.9		73.1
P3 SB CTR	ML (MZ)	62710		640950.0	222259.2			570443.8	183177.3							MAX Rv	79.3	76.9		73.1
P3 SB CTR	FT (FZ)	920		0.0	881.3			0.0	226.4							MAX Vt	3.4	13.2		1.8
P3 SB CTR	FL (FX)	920		625.3	0.0			0.0	0.0							MAX Vt	10.2	3.7		1.9
P3 SB CTR	MV (MY)			36808.0	39459.0			19976.0	6988.6							MAX V	10.8	13.7		2.6
P3 NB	FV (FY)			2056.9	3862.8			2347.5	3893.2							MIN Rv	-206.6	-185.3		-308.7
P3 NB	MT (MX)	24320		662870.0	1946980.0			1025380.0	3291580.0							MAX Rv	87.0	65.7		189.1
P3 NB	ML (MZ)	87840		973960.0	321180.9			1744660.0	519139.0							MAX Rv	87.0	65.7		189.1
P3 NB	FT (FZ)	395		1547.8	5647.9			1435.0	4642.9							MAX Vt	11.0	33.0		8.9
P3 NB	FL (FX)	1426		844.6	0.0			1643.5	0.0							MAX Vt	14.8	7.9		13.3
P3 NB	MV (MY)			319880.0	250860.0			133850.0	59444.0							MAX V	18.4	33.9		16.0

SEE NOTE PLEN 4

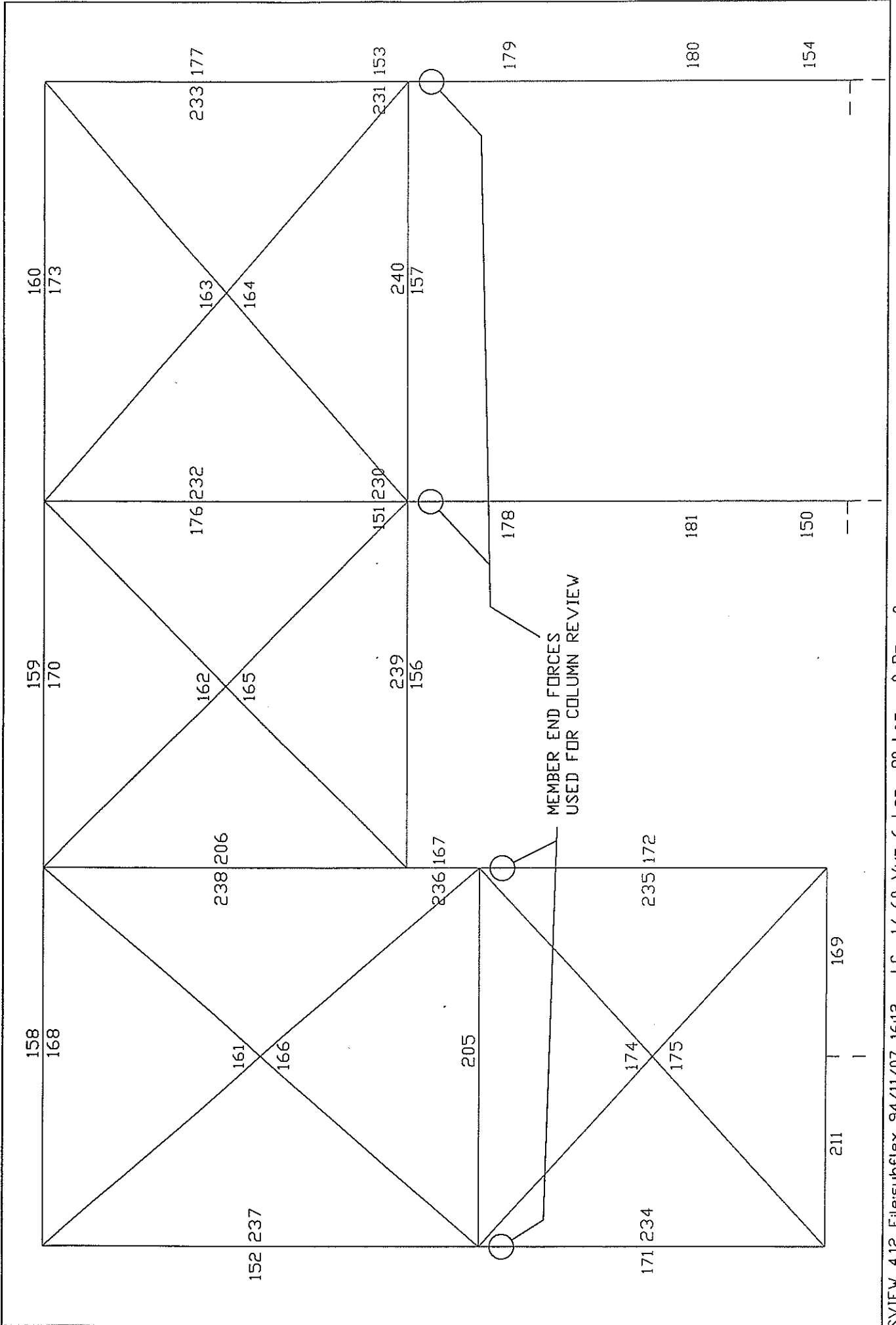
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USING ODOT SITE SPECIFIC RESPONSE SPECTRUM MODIFIED FOR SITE EFFECTS																					
UNITS = KIP, IN																					
FNDN UNIT	GLOBAL DOF (GPILE)	ALGOR DOF	FLEXIBLE SUPPORT SPRINGS			RIGID SUPPORT SPRINGS			DL + BUOYANCY		PIER DEAD LOAD		60 MODES		60 MODES		FLEXIBLE SPRINGS		RIGID SPRINGS		
			EQL F/M	EQT F/M	EQL F/M	EQT F/M	EQL F/M	EQT F/M	EQL F/M	EQT F/M	MIN LOAD	MAX LOAD	EQL F/M	EQT F/M	EQL F/M	EQT F/M	EQL F/M	EQT F/M	EQL F/M	EQT F/M	EQL F/M
P4 SB OUT	FV (FY)	DZ	2445.1	3740.2																	
P4 SB OUT	MT (MX)	RX	86949.0	269700.0																	
P4 SB OUT	ML (MZ)	RY	610720.0	184890.0																	
P4 SB OUT	FT (FZ)	DY	480.1	1464.3																	
P4 SB OUT	FL (FX)	DX	922.4	299.8																	
P4 SB OUT	MV (MY)	RZ	7714.7	4847.7																	
P4 SB CTR	FV (FY)	DZ	2272.6	2589.0																	
P4 SB CTR	MT (MX)	RX	84093.0	261870.0																	
P4 SB CTR	ML (MZ)	RY	604680.0	182250.0																	
P4 SB CTR	FT (FZ)	DY	510.9	1581.2																	
P4 SB CTR	FL (FX)	DX	1125.2	368.5																	
P4 SB CTR	MV (MY)	RZ	9491.7	5784.7																	
P4 NB	FV (FY)	DZ	5525.9	6912.8																	
P4 NB	MT (MX)	RX	507720.0	1565900.0																	
P4 NB	ML (MZ)	RY	1341700.0	405180.0																	
P4 NB	FT (FZ)	DY	1734.5	5410.6																	
P4 NB	FL (FX)	DX	2469.1	771.9																	
P4 NB	MV (MY)	RZ	144850.0	56598.0																	
ALGOR EQX = EQX = 1.0L + 0.3T + 0.667V																					
ALGOR EQY = EQY = 0.3L + 1.0T + 0.667V																					
ALGOR X = LONGITUDINAL																					
ALGOR Y = TRANSVERSE																					
ALGOR Z = VERTICAL																					

PASSIVE RESISTANCE IGNORED

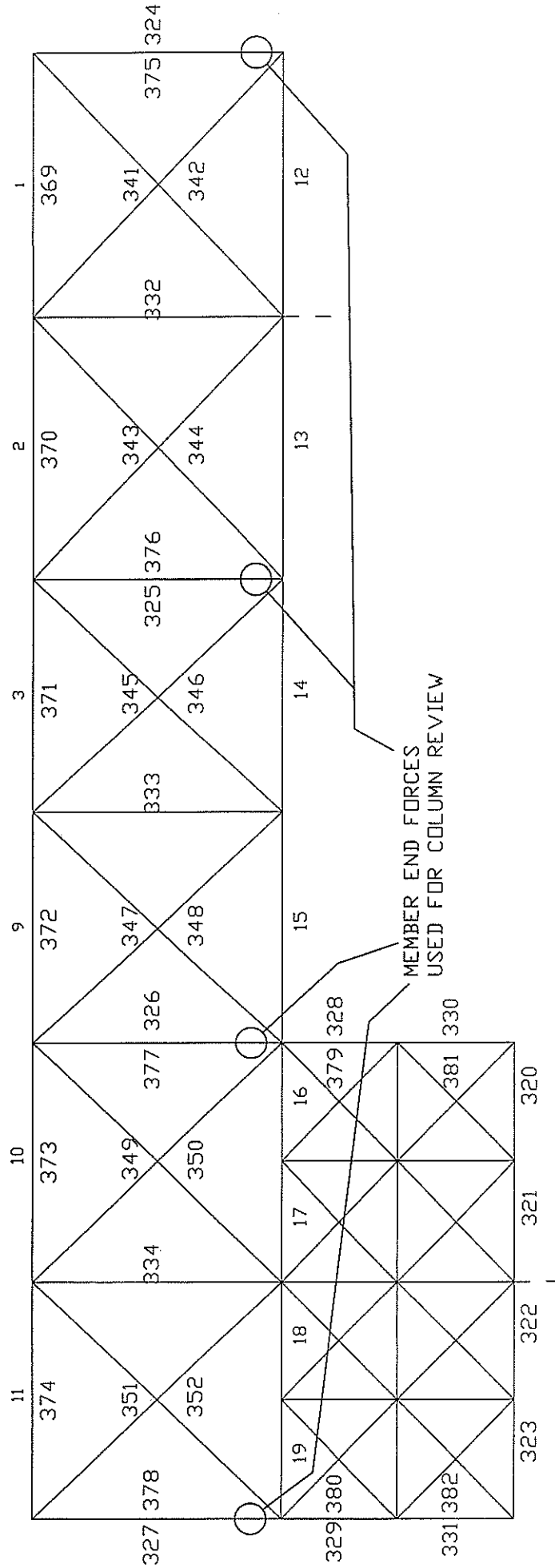
PIER 2 MODEL



PIER 4 MODEL



PIER 1 MODEL



PIERCHEK.XLS

ODOT - COLUMBIA RIVER/SR5		SEISMIC DEMAND FOR PIER COLUMN MEMBERS										UNITS KIP, FT									
X = LONGITUDINAL		RESPONSE SPECTRUM ANALYSIS OUTPUT										RESPONSE SPECTRUM ANALYSIS OUTPUT									
Y = TRANSVERSE		EQX = 1.0X + 0.3Y + 2/3Z										EQX = 1.0X + 0.3Y + 2/3Z									
Z = VERTICAL		RUN SXFLX										RUN SXFLX									
MEM	P	MLj	MTj *	P	VT	VL	MLj	MTj	P	VT	VL	MLj	MTj	P	VT	VL	MLj	MTj			
DEAD LOAD																					
PIER 2																					
NB OUTER COLUMN	57	-3941	688	0	1275	60	1129	20542	553	934	81	745	13283	1228							
NB INNER COLUMN	58	-3743	705	0	949	60	1275	20442	468	499	83	670	15625	1106							
SB INNER COLUMN	64	-3175	1368	0	317	339	874	29833	3402	482	237	748	23567	5795							
SB OUTER COLUMN	65	-2969	1363	0	688	255	997	30975	1880	678	244	685	23300	4833							
PIER 3																					
NB OUTER COLUMN	114	-4129	-649	0	1494	95	965	15350	1539	1108	71	770	11192	1241							
NB INNER COLUMN	115	-3329	-684	0	1283	82	1153	15625	1088	386	77	517	11708	1181							
SB INNER COLUMN	121	-3726	-1428	0	292	331	639	19900	3866	428	404	725	20575	8942							
SB OUTER COLUMN	122	-2852	-1416	0	663	253	776	21092	2311	780	394	563	19442	7155							
PIER 4																					
SUM NB OUTER		-5021	354	0	2159	370	1521	36445	3601	1919	262	896	27195	3247							
SUM NB INNER		-4940	350	0	1882	350	1593	37583	3118	1817	302	865	26747	2544							
SB INNER COLUMN	178	-3332	381	0	1215	440	886	34242	3958	1341	325	580	23717	10450							
SB OUTER COLUMN	179	-3192	376	0	1570	340	1000	35942	2110	1571	304	582	23108	8583							
PIER 1																					
SUM NB OUTER		-767	-30	0	103	5	144	3066	28	88	8	131	1982	41							
SUM NB INNER		-637	-65	0	33	11	165	3149	120	46	36	59	1506	425							
SUM SB INNER		-661	-96	0	32	60	164	2861	695	46	85	230	4159	1062							
SUM SB OUTER		-547	-111	0	98	7	72	1837	74	72	5	115	2865	79							
* MT FROM DL ANALYSIS IS PRIMARILY DUE TO NB/SB SUBSTRUCTURE CONNECTIVITY.																					
UNITS WERE NOT CONNECTED UNTIL AFTER DEAD LOAD PLACED.																					
THEREFORE, DEAD LOAD MT IS IGNORED.																					

PIERCHEK.XLS

ODOT - COLUMBIA RIVER/SR5		SEISMIC DEMAND FOR PIER COLUMN		UNITS KIP, FT		RESPONSE SPECTRUM ANALYSIS OUTPUT		EQY = 0.3X + 1.0Y + 2/3Z		RUN SYFLEX			
X = LONGITUDINAL	Y = TRANSVERSE	Z = VERTICAL	MEM	P	VT	VL	MLJ	MTJ	P	VT	VL	MLJ	MTJ
PIER 2													
NB OUTER COLUMN	57		4043	195	379	6702	1806		3009	266	235	4188	4038
NB INNER COLUMN	58		3009	194	419	6646	1439		1518	273	215	5004	3633
SB INNER COLUMN	64		508	1119	308	9225	11125		1158	780	232	7340	19092
SB OUTER COLUMN	65		1736	834	338	9550	6183		1748	763	214	7258	15692
PIER 3													
NB OUTER COLUMN	114		4482	239	314	4879	2939		2496	226	405	5343	3868
NB INNER COLUMN	115		3504	226	375	5009	2150		763	243	213	4472	3764
SB INNER COLUMN	121		542	1068	224	6249	12267		1016	1106	255	8525	26375
SB OUTER COLUMN	122		1804	823	262	6603	7442		1957	1022	379	8294	20833
PIER 4													
SUM NB OUTER			5934	942	465	10980	6158		2907	773	278	8336	9826
SUM NB INNER			4185	956	487	11324	4271		2059	919	267	8201	7591
SB INNER COLUMN	178		1533	1377	274	10325	11408		1766	999	176	7249	32517
SB OUTER COLUMN	179		3157	1085	308	10833	6321		3053	914	177	7028	26517
PIER 1													
SUM NB OUTER			293	11	67	1025	53		208	16	93	865	24
SUM NB INNER			52	34	69	1039	347		77	96	80	805	1129
SUM SB INNER			52	173	61	1037	2020		98	222	120	2418	2778
SUM SB OUTER			252	15	48	868	68		167	5	150	2745	89

PIERCHEK.XLS

ODOT - COLUMBIA RIVER/SR5													
SEISMIC DEMAND FOR PIER COLUMN													
UNITS KIP, FT		COMBINED FORCES											
X = LONGITUDINAL		VT' = COLUMN VT + HORIZ COMPONENT											
Y = TRANSVERSE		OF DIAGONAL MEM AXIAL FORCE											
Z = VERTICAL													
		DL + SXFIX					DL + SXFLEX						
DESCRIPTION	MEM	P +	P -	VT'	VL	MLJ	MTJ	P +	P -	VT'	VL	MLJ	MTJ
PIER 2													
NB OUTER COLUMN	57	-2666	-5216	644	1129	21230	553	-3007	-4875	831	745	13971	1228
NB INNER COLUMN	58	-2794	-4692	644	1275	21147	468	-3244	-4242	833	670	16330	1106
SB INNER COLUMN	64	-2858	-3492	339	874	31201	3402	-2693	-3657	237	748	24935	5795
SB OUTER COLUMN	65	-2281	-3657	255	997	32338	1880	-2291	-3647	244	685	24663	4833
PIER 3													
NB OUTER COLUMN	114	-2635	-5623	922	965	15999	1539	-3021	-5237	770	770	11841	1241
NB INNER COLUMN	115	-2046	-4612	909	1153	16309	1088	-2943	-3715	776	517	12392	1181
SB INNER COLUMN	121	-3434	-4018	331	639	21328	3866	-3298	-4154	404	725	22003	8942
SB OUTER COLUMN	122	-2189	-3515	253	776	22508	2311	-2072	-3632	394	563	20858	7155
PIER 4													
SUM NB OUTER		-2862	-7180	1004	1521	36799	3601	-3102	-6940	734	896	27549	3247
SUM NB INNER		-3058	-6822	984	1593	37933	3118	-3123	-6757	774	865	27097	2544
SB INNER COLUMN	178	-2117	-4547	440	886	34623	3958	-1991	-4673	325	580	24098	10450
SB OUTER COLUMN	179	-1622	-4762	340	1000	36318	2110	-1621	-4763	304	582	23484	8583
		P +	P -	VT	VL	MLI	MTI	P +	P -	VT	VL	MLI	MTI
PIER 1													
SUM NB OUTER		-664	-870	93	144	3096	28	-679	-855	166	131	2012	41
SUM NB INNER		-604	-670	99	165	3214	120	-591	-683	194	59	1571	425
SUM SB INNER		-629	-693	148	164	2957	695	-615	-707	243	230	4255	1062
SUM SB OUTER		-449	-645	95	72	1948	74	-475	-619	163	115	2976	79

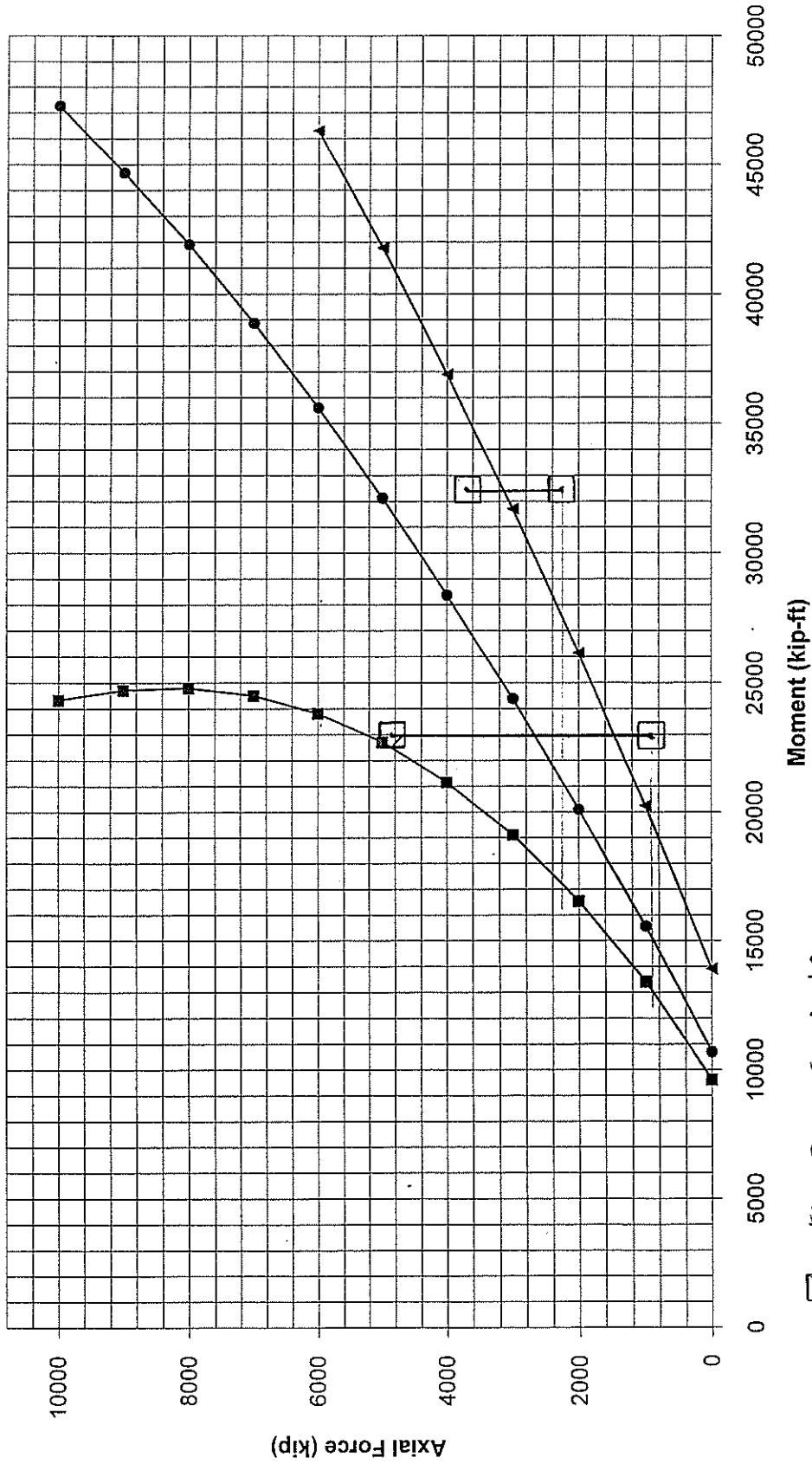
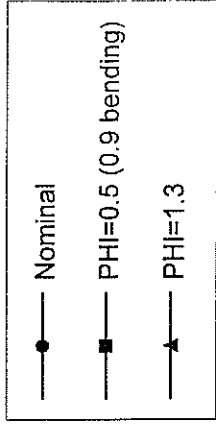
PIERCHEK.XLS

ODOT - COLUMBIA RIVER/SR6		SEISMIC DEMAND FOR PIER COLUMN												
UNITS KIP, FT		COMBINED FORCES						DL + SYFLEX						
X = LONGITUDINAL	Y = TRANSVERSE	Z = VERTICAL	VT' = COLUMN VT + HORIZ COMPONENT OF DIAGONAL MEM AXIAL FORCE											
MEM	P +	P -	VT'	VL	MLJ	MTJ	P +	P -	VT'	VL	MLJ	MTJ		
PIER 2														
NB OUTER COLUMN	57	102	-7984	2098	379	7390	1806	-932	-6950	2724	235	4876	4038	
NB INNER COLUMN	58	-734	-6752	2097	419	7351	1439	-2225	-5261	2731	215	5709	3633	
SB INNER COLUMN	64	-2667	-3683	1119	308	10593	11125	-2017	-4333	780	232	8708	19092	
SB OUTER COLUMN	65	-1233	-4705	834	338	10913	6183	-1221	-4717	763	214	8621	15692	
PIER 3														
NB OUTER COLUMN	114	353	-8611	2495	314	5528	2939	-1633	-6625	2331	405	5992	3868	
NB INNER COLUMN	115	175	-6833	2482	375	5693	2150	-2566	-4092	2348	213	5156	3764	
SB INNER COLUMN	121	-3184	-4268	1068	224	7677	12267	-2710	-4742	1106	255	9953	26375	
SB OUTER COLUMN	122	-1048	-4656	823	262	8019	7442	-895	-4809	1022	379	9710	20833	
PIER 4														
SUM NB OUTER		913	-10955	2769	465	11334	6158	-2114	-7928	2157	278	8690	9826	
SUM NB INNER		-755	-9125	2783	487	11674	4271	-2881	-6999	2303	267	8551	7591	
SB INNER COLUMN	178	-1799	-4865	1377	274	10706	11408	-1566	-5098	999	176	7630	32517	
SB OUTER COLUMN	179	-35	-6349	1085	308	11209	6321	-139	-6245	914	177	7404	26517	
PIER 1														
SUM NB OUTER		-474	-1060	258	67	1055	53	-559	-975	420	93	895	24	
SUM NB INNER		-585	-689	281	69	1104	347	-560	-714	500	80	870	1129	
SUM SB INNER		-609	-713	420	61	1133	2020	-563	-759	626	120	2514	2778	
SUM SB OUTER		-295	-799	262	48	979	68	-380	-714	409	150	2856	89	

PIERCHEK.XLS

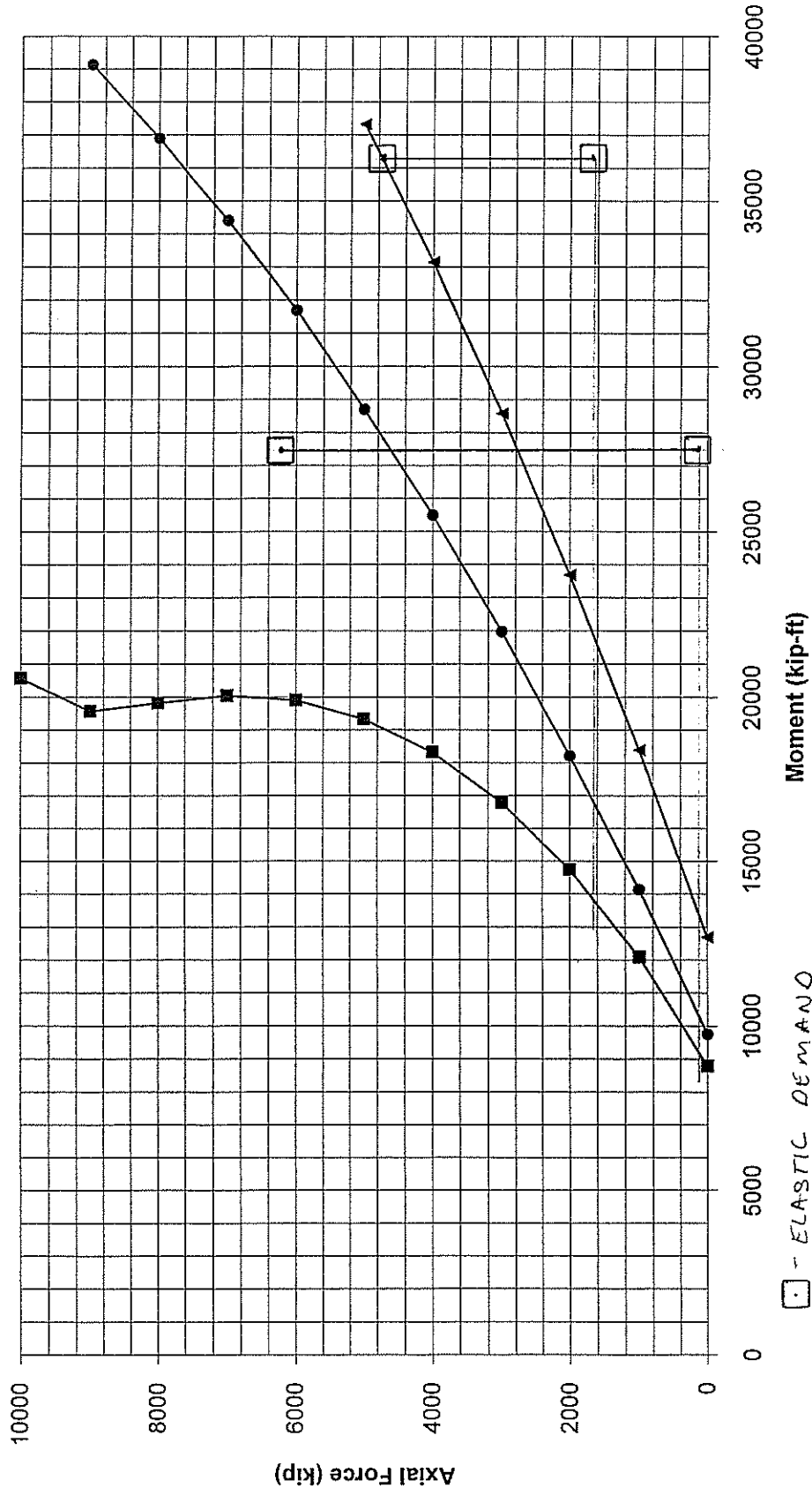
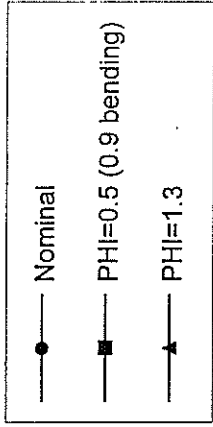
ODOT - COLUMBIA RIVER/SR5		SEISMIC DEMAND FOR PIER COLUMN												
UNITS KIP, FT		COMBINED FORCES												
X = LONGITUDINAL	Y = TRANSVERSE	Z = VERTICAL	VT' = COLUMN VT + HORIZ COMPONENT OF DIAGONAL MEM AXIAL FORCE											
		ENVELOPE OF ELASTIC SEISMIC DEMAND												
DESCRIPTION	MEM	P +	P -	VT'	VL	MLJ	MTJ							
PIER 2														
NB OUTER COLUMN	57	102	-7984	2724	1129	21230	4038							
NB INNER COLUMN	58	-734	-6752	2731	1275	21147	3633							
SB INNER COLUMN	64	-2017	-4333	1119	874	31201	19092							
SB OUTER COLUMN	65	-1221	-4717	834	997	32338	15692							
PIER 3														
NB OUTER COLUMN	114	353	-8611	2495	965	15999	3868							
NB INNER COLUMN	115	175	-6833	2482	1153	16309	3764							
SB INNER COLUMN	121	-2710	-4742	1106	725	22003	26375							
SB OUTER COLUMN	122	-895	-4809	1022	776	22508	20833							
PIER 4														
SUM NB OUTER		913	-10955	2769	1521	36799	9826							
SUM NB INNER		-755	-9125	2783	1593	37933	7591							
SB INNER COLUMN	178	-1566	-5098	1377	886	34623	32517							
SB OUTER COLUMN	179	-35	-6349	1085	1000	36318	26517							
PIER 1														
SUM NB OUTER		-474	-1060	420	144	3096	53							
SUM NB INNER		-560	-714	500	165	3214	1129							
SUM SB INNER		-563	-759	626	230	4255	2778							
SUM SB OUTER		-295	-799	409	150	2976	89							

Interaction Diagram, SB-columns Piers 2 and 3
Computed at elev = 10.00 = base of CIP



\square - ELASTIC DEMAND
 $O/C = 23 / 13 = 1.8$
 $= 32.4 / 17.2 = 1.9$

Interaction Diagram, SB-columns Pier 4
 Computed at elev = 10.00 = base of CIP

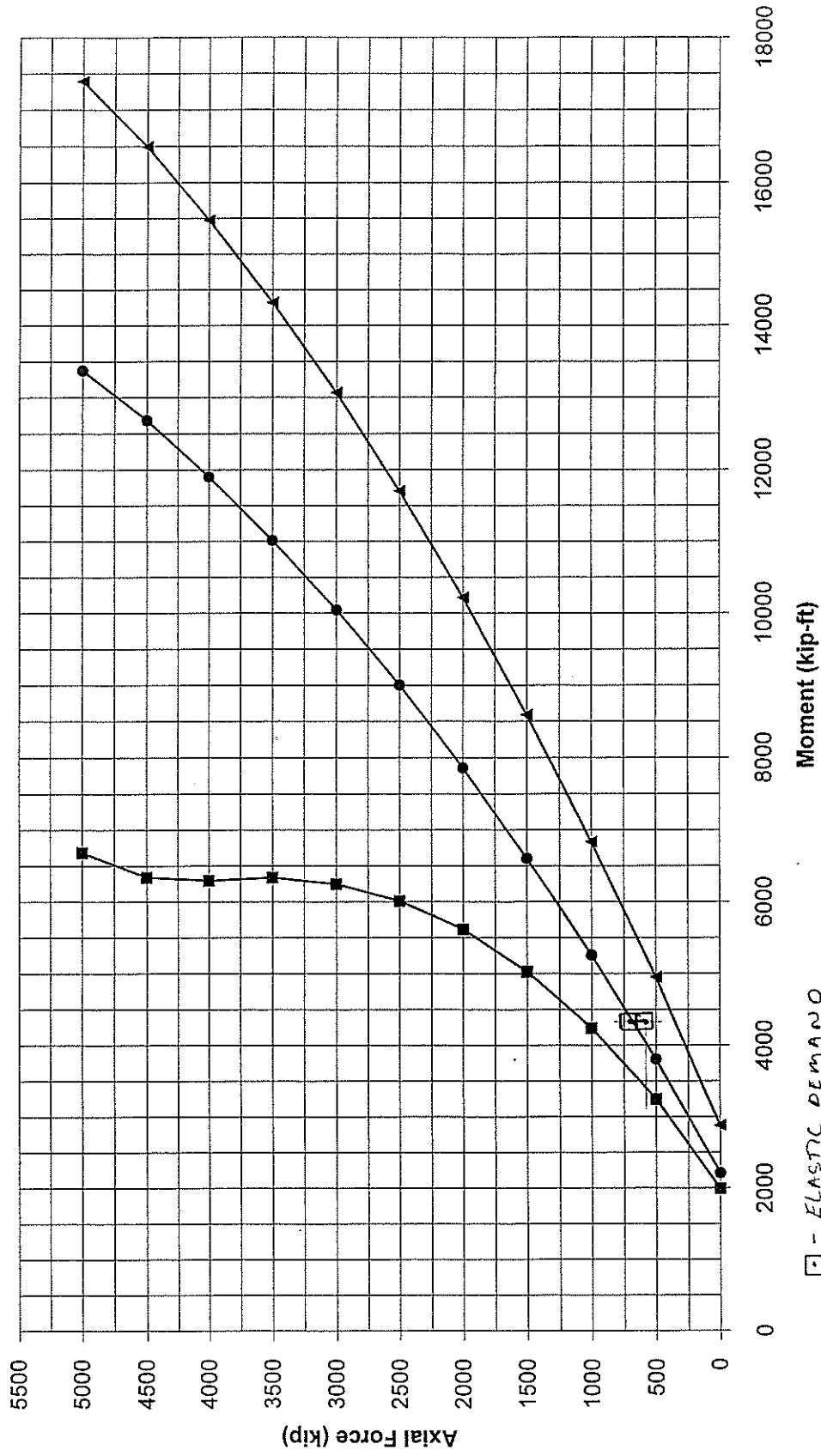
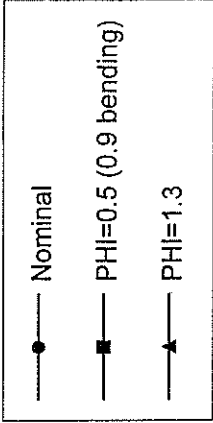


□ - ELASTIC DEMAND

$$O/C = 27.5 / 9.1 = 3.0$$

$$= 36.4 / 13.7 = 2.7$$

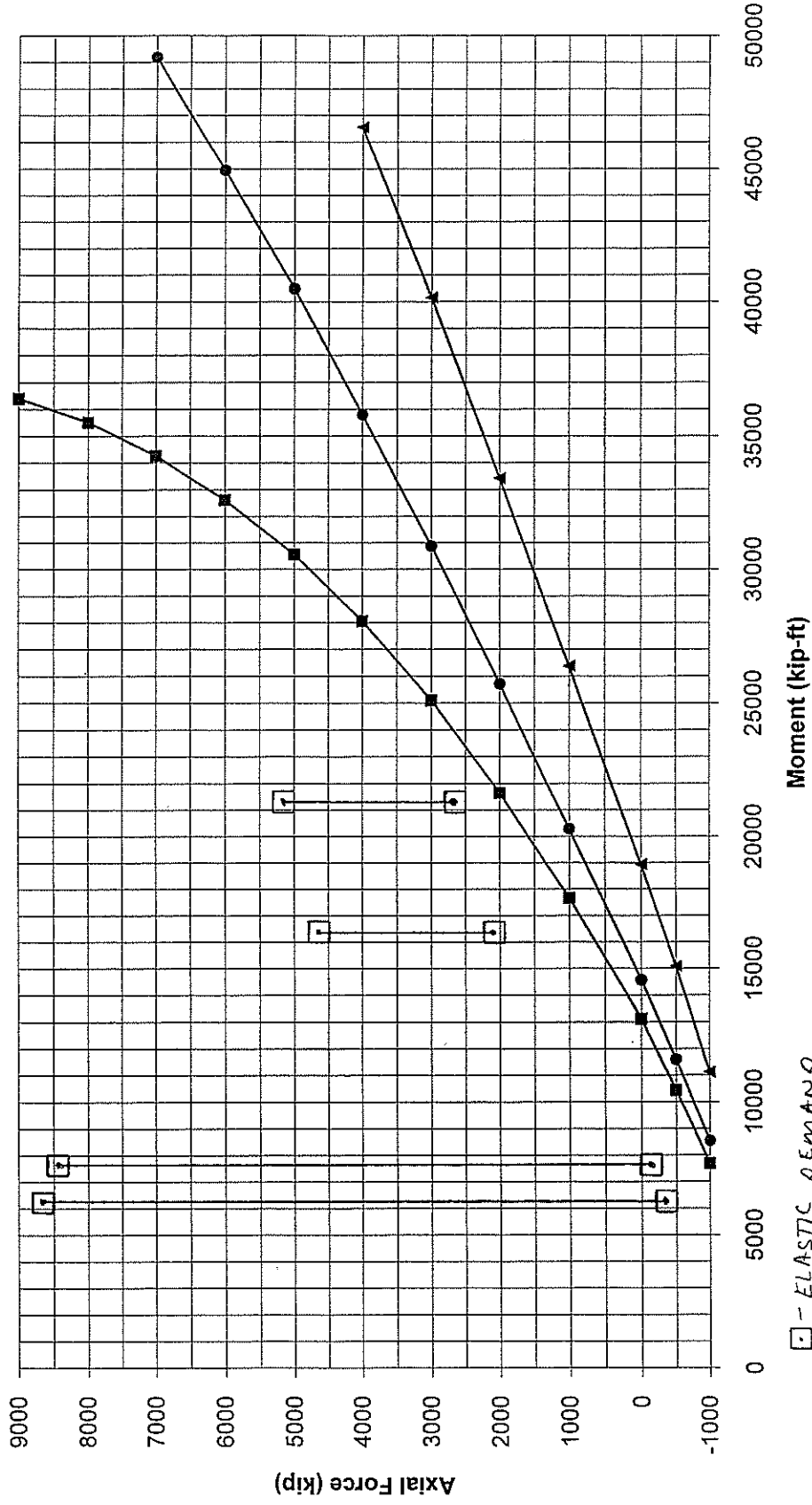
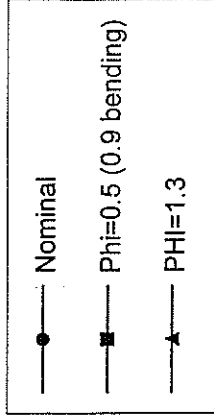
Interaction Diagram, SB-columns Pier 1
 Computed at elev = +13.50 = top of pile cap

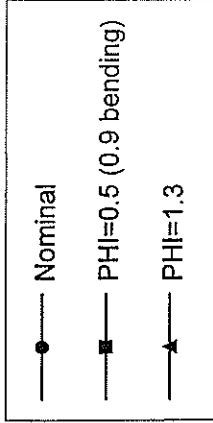


□ - ELASTIC DEMAND

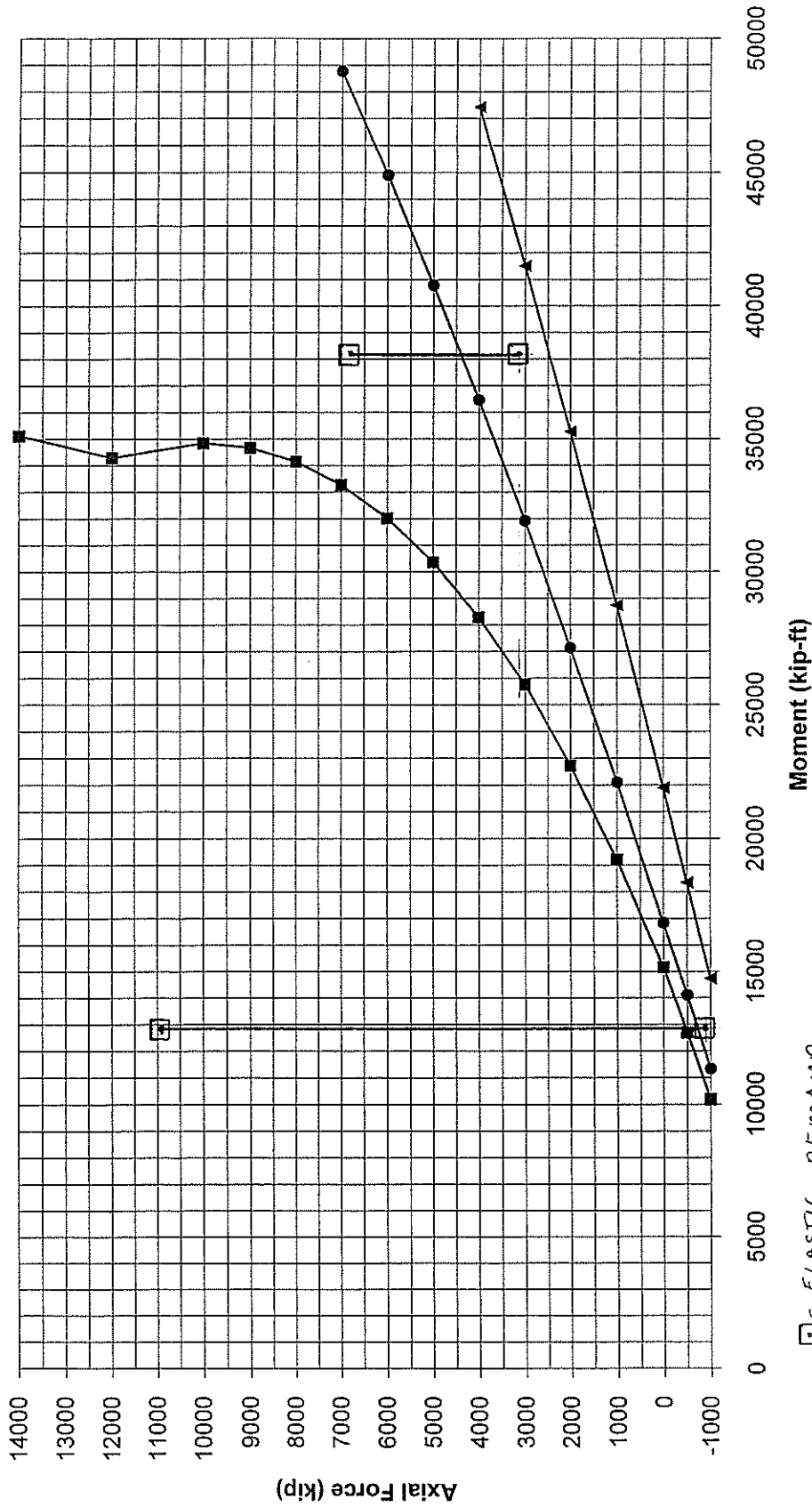
$OIC = 4.4 / 3.4 = 1.3$

Interaction Diagram, NB-columns Piers 2 and 3
Computed at elev = -3.40 = top of pile cap
Estimated steel = 74 #8





Interaction Diagram, NB-columns Pier 4
 Computed at elev = +2.00 = top of pedestal
 New steel = 43 #8; est. old steel = 49 #8

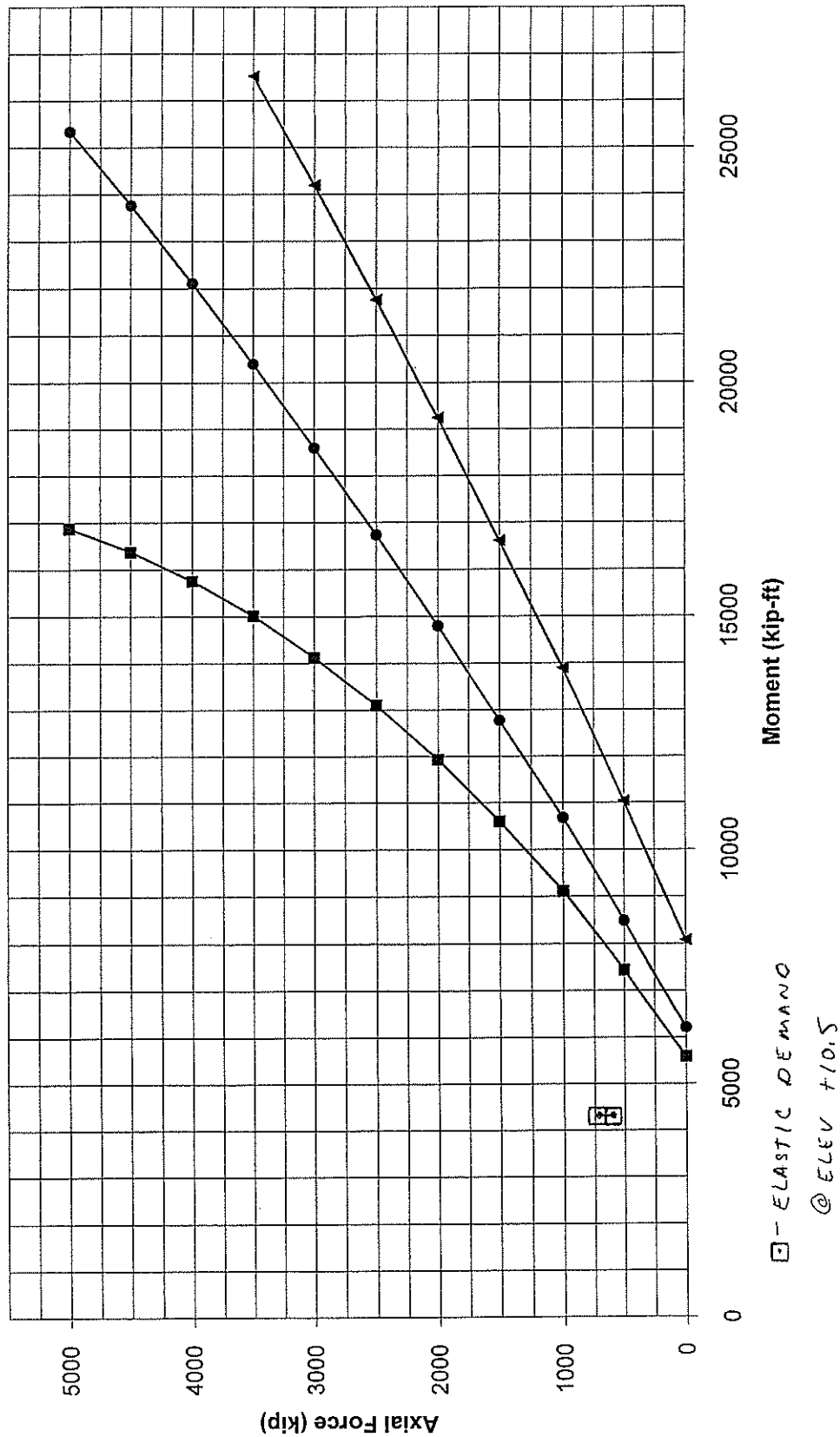
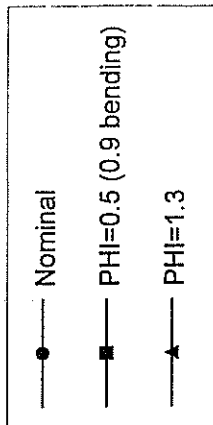


□ - ELASTIC DEMAND

$$D/C = 38.1 / 26.0 = 1.5$$

$$D/C = 12.9 / 10.5 = 1.2$$

Interaction Diagram, NB-columns Pier 1
Computed at elev = +0.60 = top of pile cap
Estimated steel = 40 #8



SHEAR.XLS

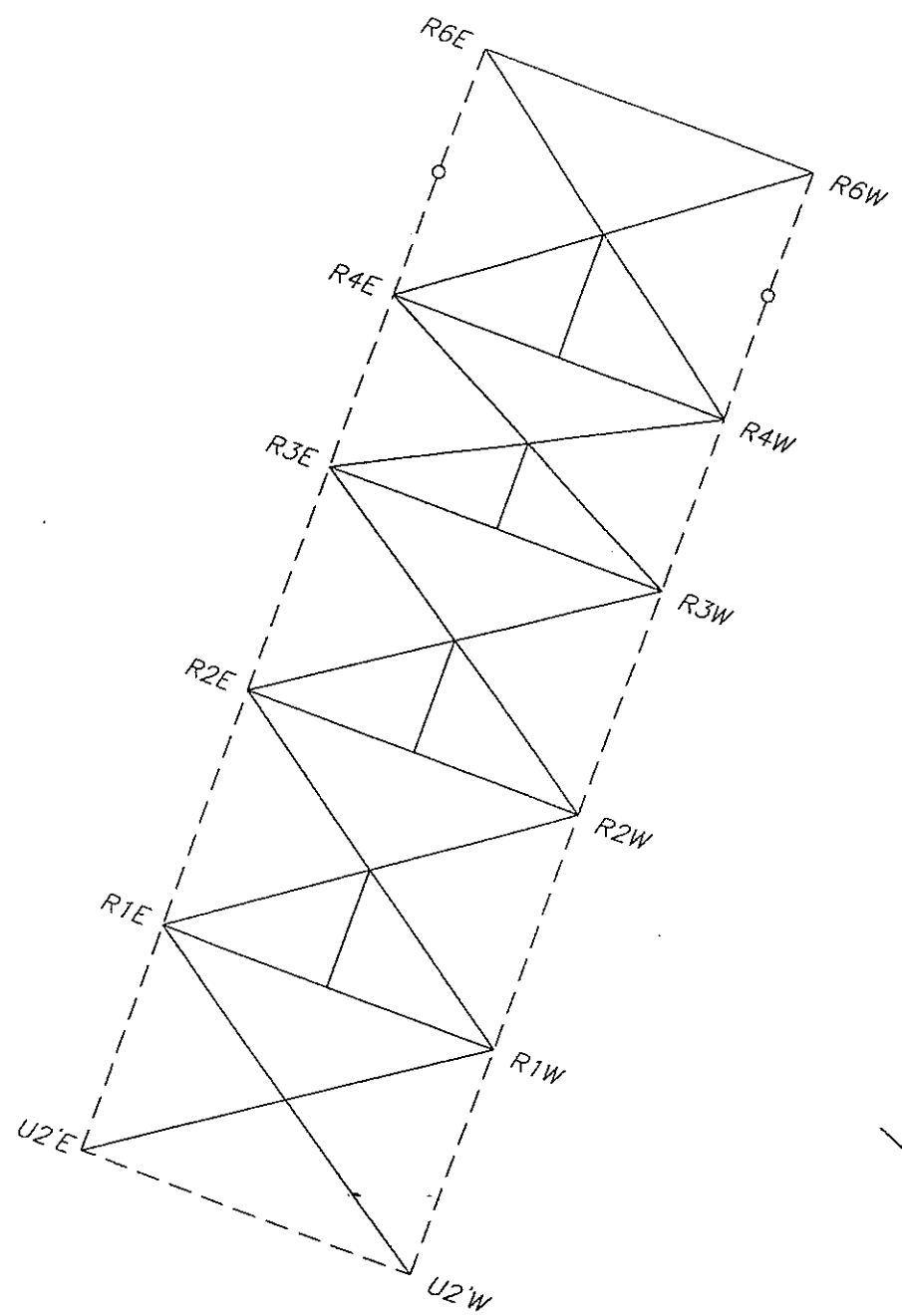
ODOT - COLUMBIA RIVER/SR5
 SHEAR IN WEB WALL PANELS
 UNITS KIP

		ALGOR AXIAL FORCE SYFLEX	PANEL SHEAR	ALGOR AXIAL FORCE SYFIX	PANEL SHEAR
PIER 2	NB	267.6		680.3	
		477.7	527.0	878.6	1102.3
	CTR	1721.0		1154.0	
		1304.0	2139.0	964.1	1497.7
	SB	782.5		642.0	
TOTAL	626.7	996.5	513.5	817.1	
			3662.5		3417.1
PIER 3	NB	256.9		747.8	
		345.5	426.0	1019.0	1249.3
	CTR	1679.0		1275.0	
		1499.0	2247.2	993.5	1604.1
	SB	1030.0		649.1	
761.6		1266.9	528.2	832.5	
TOTAL		3940.0		3685.9	
PIER 4	NB	204.3		1261.0	
		433.5	451.0	1657.0	2063.3
	CTR	2358.0		1694.0	
		2026.0	3100.0	1339.0	2144.7
	SB	1324.0		993.5	
1028.0		1663.1	800.3	1268.4	
TOTAL		5214.1		5476.4	

DGES FILENAME: S2BRG.XLS																						
LAST UPDATE:																						
11/16/94																						
BEARING DISPLACEMENTS/REACTIONS FROM RESPONSE SPECTRUM ANALYSIS																						
USING ODOT SITE SPECIFIC RESPONSE SPECTRUM MODIFIED FOR SITE EFFECTS																						
UNITS = LB, IN																						
SPAN 2; FLEXIBLE SUPPORT SPRINGS																						
DEAD LOAD																						
ALGOR	MEM	END	EQX	DX	TRUSS	REL	F1	VERT	EQX	F1	VERT	F2	FL	F3	FT	M1	TOR	M2	MT	M3	ML	
	4	I	0.40	1.79	1.38	601300	166400	0	120500	0	2854000	0										
	1E	25	I	0.60	1.77	1.17	499100	134500	0	128100	0	2975000	0									
	2W	68	I	1.70	1.75	0.04	2014500	340000	390900	217000	0	6812000	0									
	2E	77	I	1.77	1.78	0.02	1753300	334100	381400	309800	0	8506000	0									
EQY																						
ALGOR	MEM	END	DX	TRUSS	REL	F1	VERT	F2	FL	F3	FT	M1	TOR	M2	MT	M3	ML					
	4	I	0.46	0.62	0.17	214800	0	322700	0	6875000	0											
	1E	25	I	0.40	0.60	0.20	218500	0	342400	0	7090000	0										
	2W	68	I	0.56	0.58	0.02	679800	367800	265600	0	14690000	0										
	2E	77	I	0.57	0.59	0.02	671100	416800	635000	0	20670000	0										

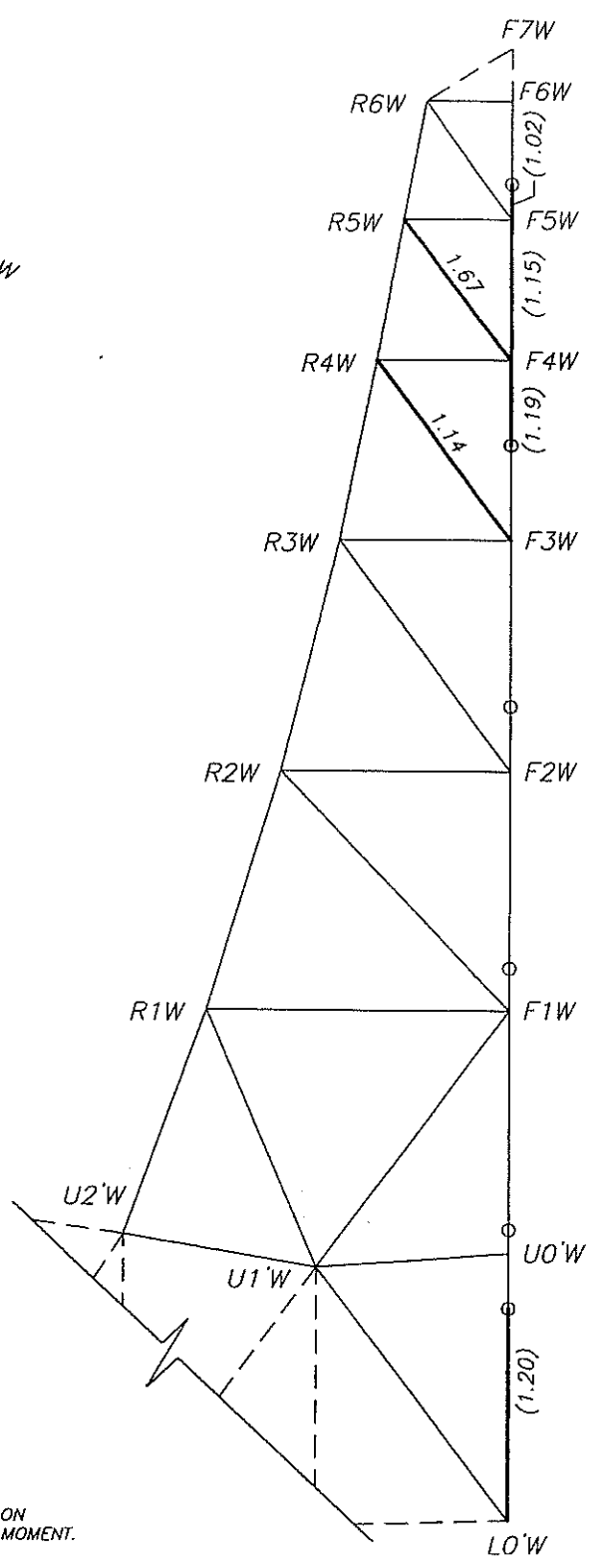
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11/16/94																						
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USING ODOT SITE SPECIFIC RESPONSE SPECTRUM MODIFIED FOR SITE EFFECTS																						
UNITS = LB, IN																						
SPAN 4; FLEXIBLE SUPPORT SPRINGS																						
ALGOR		EQX		DEAD LOAD		EQX		EQY		F1		F2		F3		M1		M2		M3		
BRG	MEM	END	DX	PIER	TRUSS	REL	VERT	TRUSS	REL	VERT	FL	FT	TOR	FL	FT	TOR	FL	FT	TOR	ML	ML	
3W	125	I	1.60	1.65	0.05	2015400	436000	554300	368100	0	7498000	0										
3E	134	I	1.74	1.74	0.00	1753100	408300	514200	413500	0	8353000	0										
4W	155	I	3.10	1.74	-1.36	600900	228200	0	160300	0	3698000	0										
4E	192	I	3.07	1.70	-1.37	501000	145400	0	195400	0	4323000	0										
ALGOR		EQY		EQY		EQY		EQY		F1		F2		F3		M1		M2		M3		
MEM	END	DX	PIER	TRUSS	REL	VERT	TRUSS	REL	VERT	FL	FT	TOR	FL	FT	TOR	FL	FT	TOR	ML	ML		
3W	125	I	1.16	1.18	0.02	608700	306700	516500	14490000	0												
3E	134	I	0.82	0.88	0.05	638500	741000	613100	15540000	0												
4W	155	I	0.94	1.00	0.06	294700	0	241400	6115000	0												
4E	192	I	0.93	1.14	0.21	183800	0	442600	9806000	0												

DGES FILENAME: S3BRG.XLS																
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11/16/94																
BEARING DISPLACEMENTS/REACTIONS FROM RESPONSE SPECTRUM ANALYSIS																
USING ODOT SITE SPECIFIC RESPONSE SPECTRUM MODIFIED FOR SITE EFFECTS																
UNITS = LB, IN																
SPAN 3; FLEXIBLE SUPPORT SPRINGS																
ALGOR		EQX			DEAD LOAD			EQX								
BRG	MEM	END	DX	PIER	TRUSS	REL	VERT	BRG	HANGER	VERT	F1	F2	F3	M1	M2	M3
2W	41	I	1.74	1.80	0.07	1100	630700	188000	395800	312500	0	5713000	0			
2E	78	I	1.79	1.83	0.04	1100	534700	164400	337300	387300	0	7348000	0			
3W	98	I	1.59	1.88	0.29	1100	630700	187300	0	528800	0	8919000	0			
3E	135	I	1.76	1.87	0.11	1100	534700	170400	0	536400	0	10230000	0			
ALGOR		EQY						EQY								
MEM	END	DX	PIER	TRUSS	REL	VERT	BRG	HANGER	VERT	F1	F2	F3	M1	M2	M3	
2W	41	I	0.66	0.68	0.03	269800	312500	437400	0	9645000	0					
2E	78	I	0.62	0.67	0.04	250200	461000	736800	0	13530000	0					
3W	98	I	0.96	0.71	-0.25	272700	0	557700	0	10030000	0					
3E	135	I	0.75	0.71	-0.03	256200	0	616700	0	11750000	0					



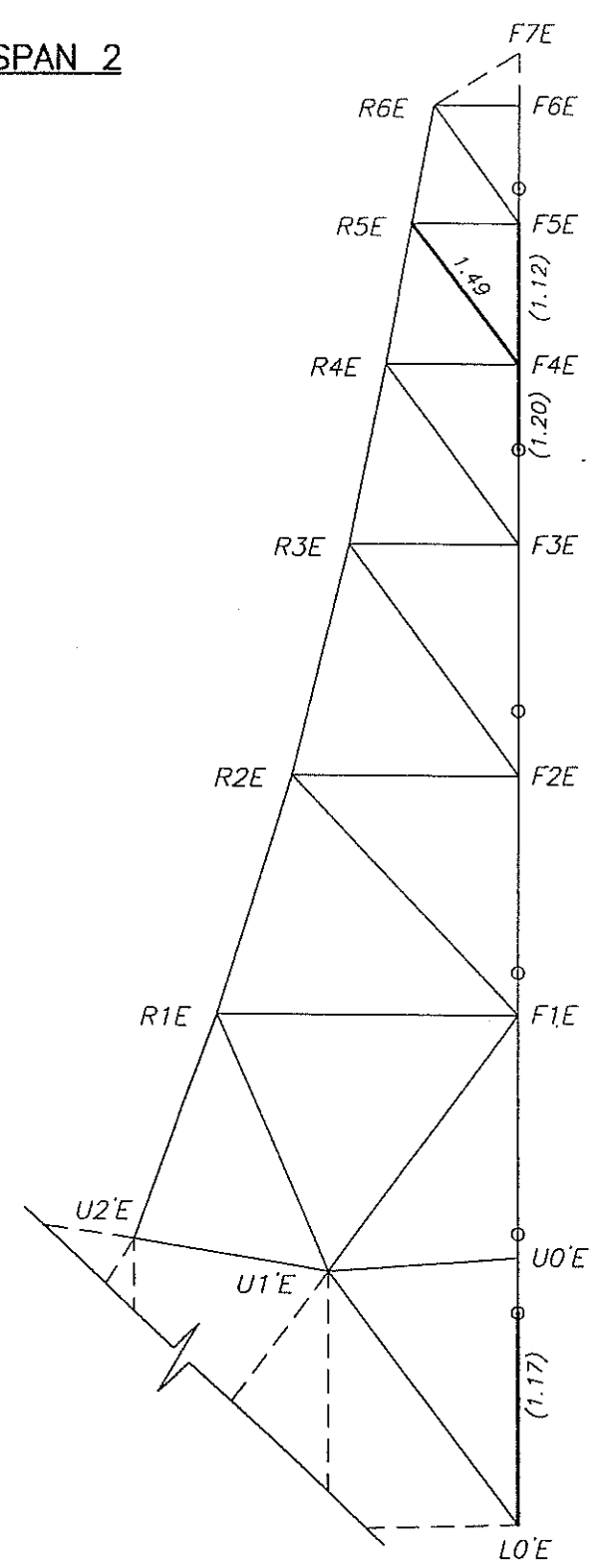
REAR TOWER
LATERAL BRACING

NOTE
NUMBERS IN PARENTHESES ARE BASED ON
COMBINED AXIAL FORCES AND BENDING MOMENT.

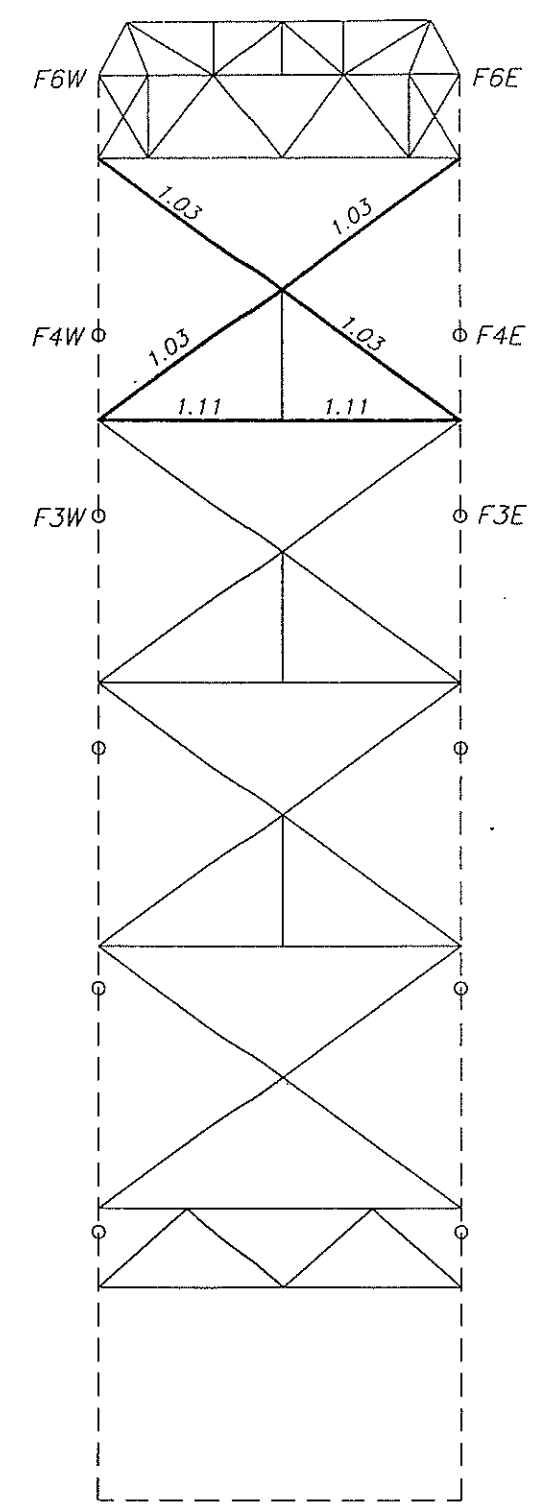


WEST TRUSS TOWER
(Viewed from West)

SPAN 2



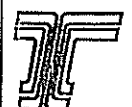
EAST TRUSS TOWER
(Viewed from West)



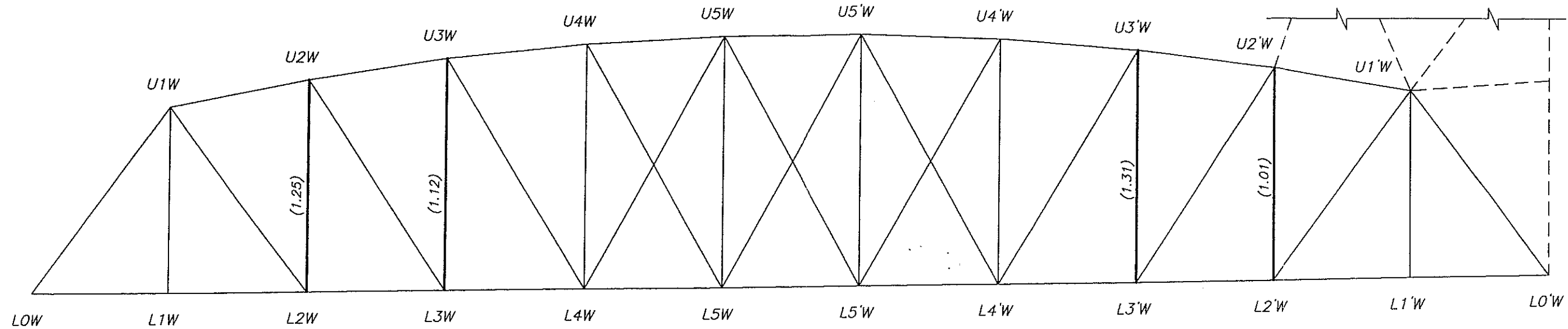
FRONT TOWER
LATERAL BRACING

12/23/94

DATE	REVISION	BY	DRAWN:	DESIGNED:	CHECKED:	REVIEWED:	REVIEWED	BRIDGE ENGINEER	BRIDGE NO.	15 - COLUMBIA RIVER 3D MODEL MEMBER GEN'L ARR SPAN 2	SHEET 1 OF 3
									DATE		DRAWING NO.
									CALC. BOOK	FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION REGION 10 OREGON DIVISION	PROJECT NUMBER
											3D-S2-1

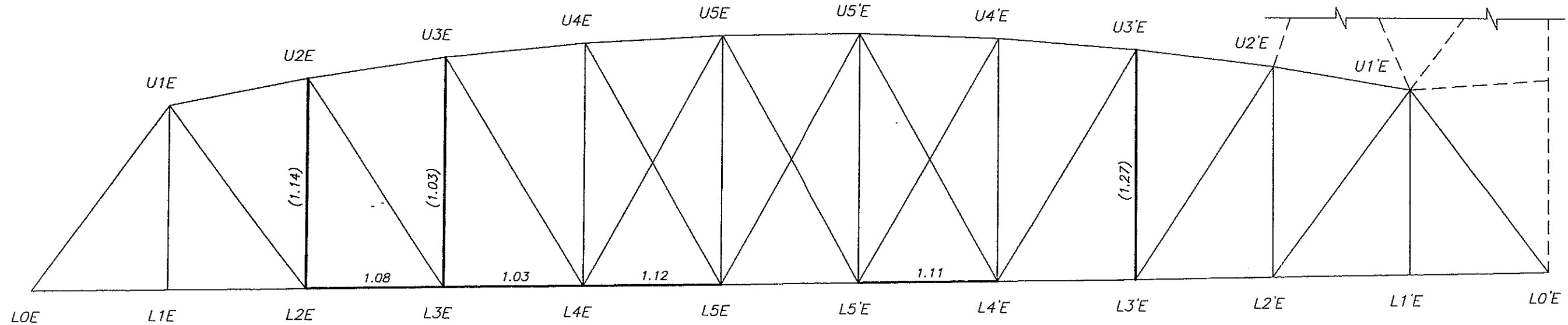

OREGON DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
 BRIDGE DESIGN SECTION
DGES
 CONSULTING ENGINEERS
 OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON
EXELTECH

SPAN 2



WEST TRUSS
(Viewed from West)

NOTE
NUMBERS IN PARENTHESES
ARE BASED ON COMBINED
AXIAL FORCES AND BENDING
MOMENT.



EAST TRUSS
(Viewed from West)

12/9/94

DATE	REVISION	BY	DRAFTED:	REVIEWED	BRIDGE ENGINEER	BRIDGE NO.	15 - COLUMBIA RIVER 3D MODEL MEMBER GEN'L ARR SPAN 2	SHEET 1 OF 3
			DESIGNED:			DATE		DRAWING NO.
			CHECKED:			CALC. BOOK	FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION REGION 101 OREGON DIVISION	PROJECT NUMBER
			REVIEWED:					3D-S2-1

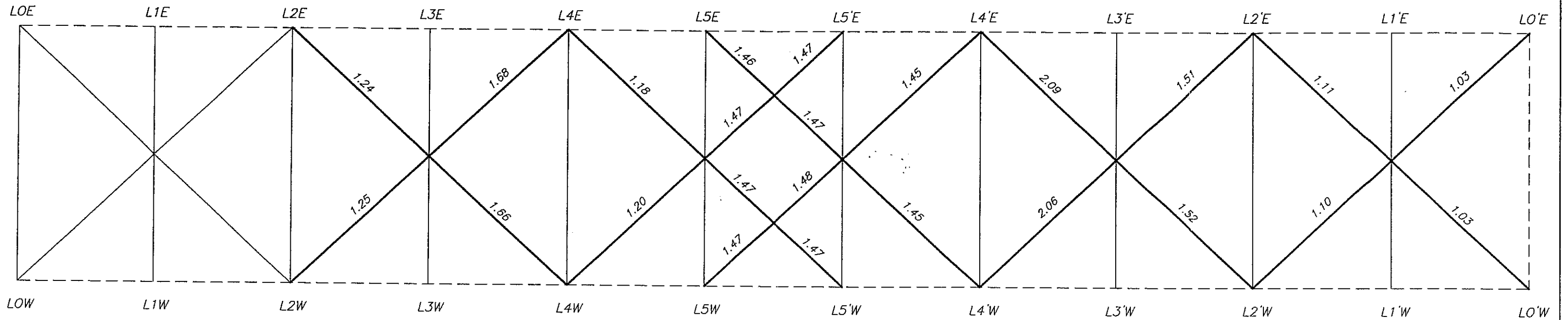


OREGON DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
BRIDGE DESIGN SECTION

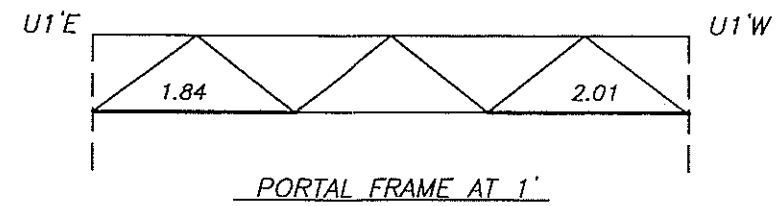
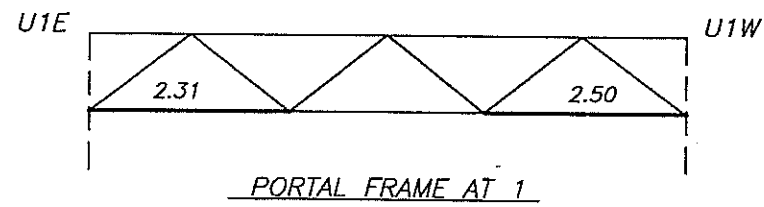
DGES
CONSULTING ENGINEERS
OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON

EXELTECH




SPAN 2

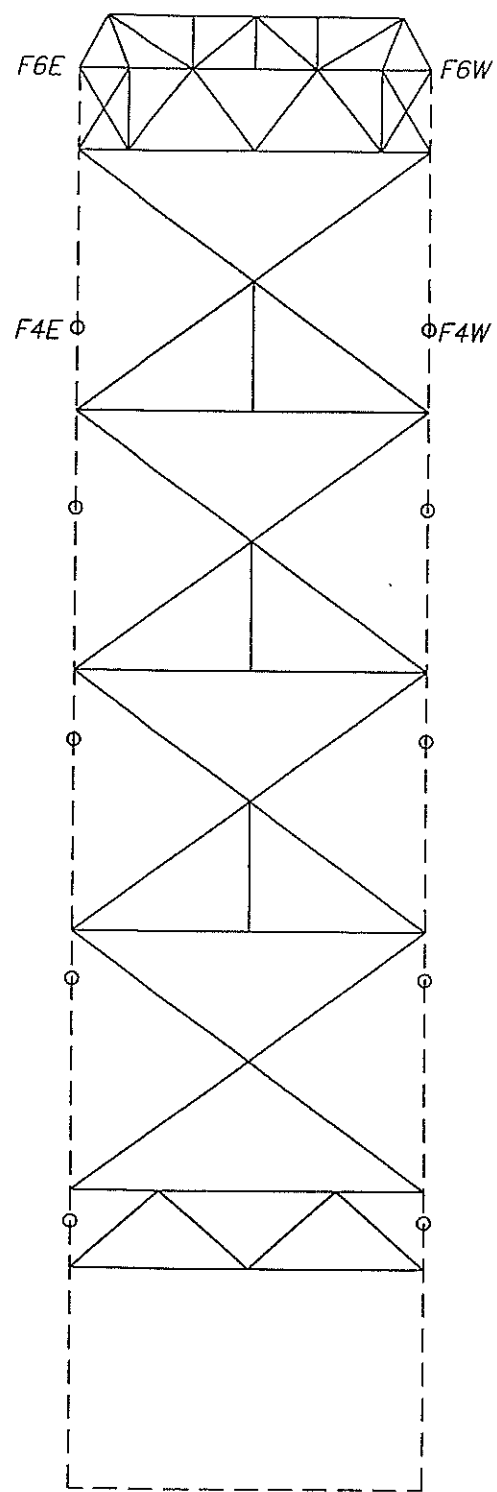


BOTTOM LATERALS AND FLOORBEAMS

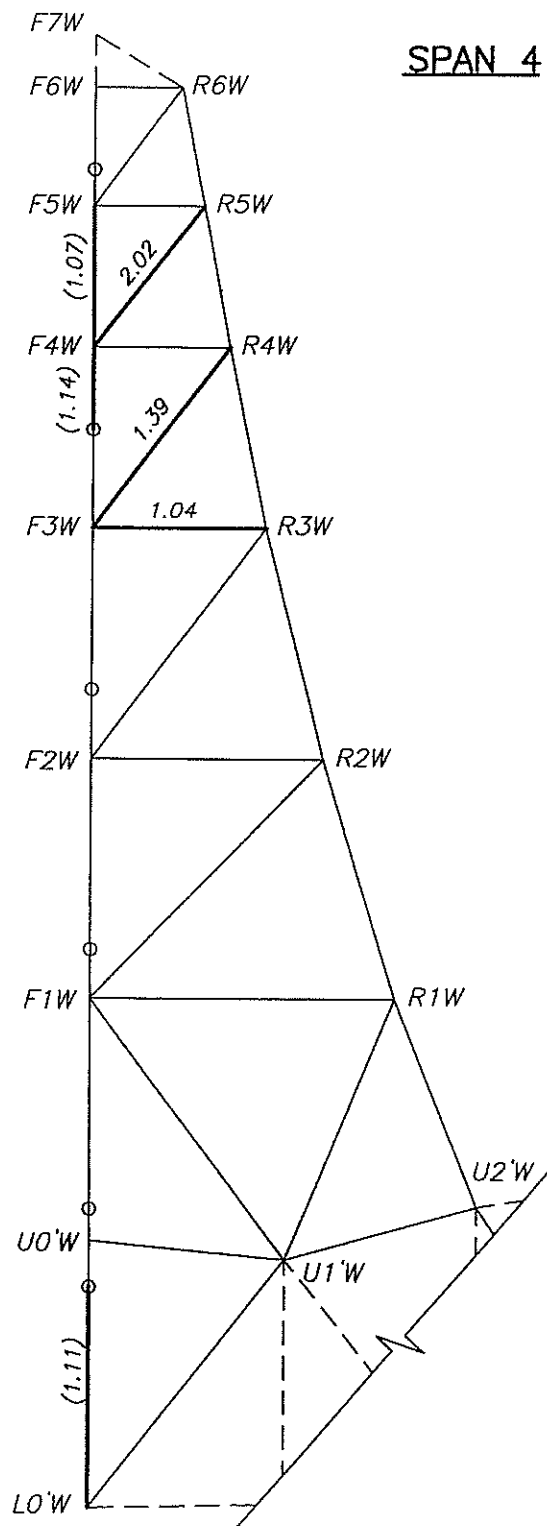


12/22/94

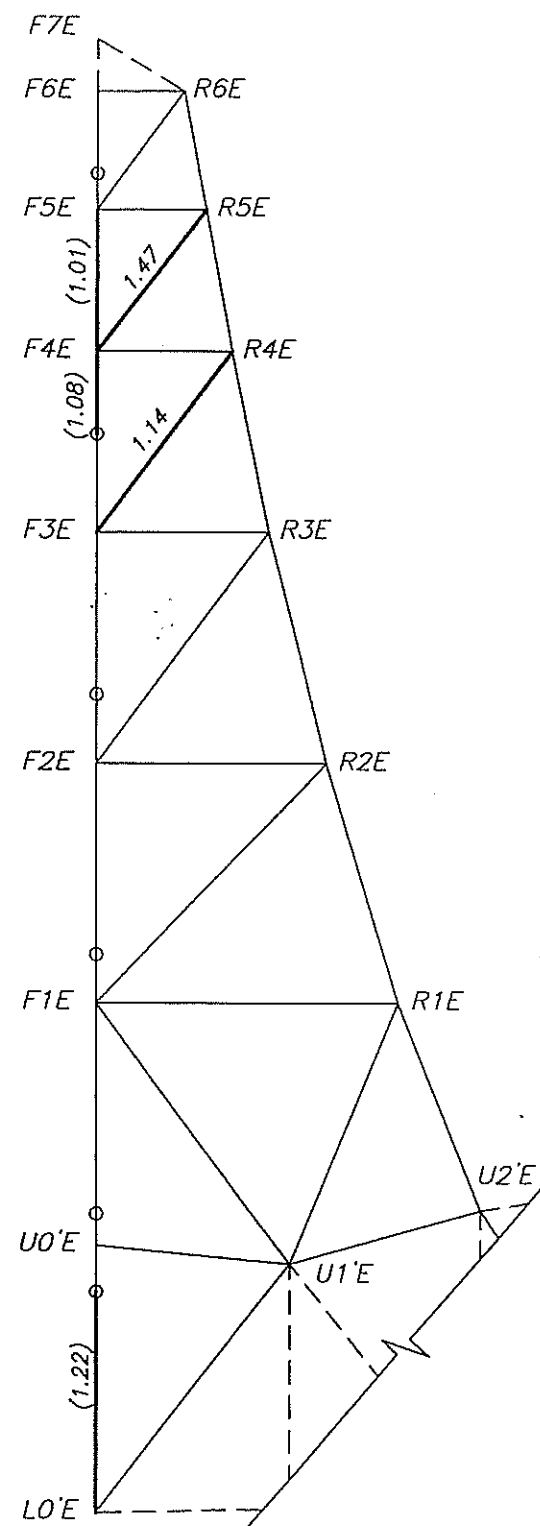
DATE	REVISION	BY	DRAFTED:	DESIGNED:	CHECKED:	REVIEWED:	REVIEWED	BRIDGE ENGINEER	 OREGON DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION BRIDGE DESIGN SECTION	BRIDGE NO.	15 - COLUMBIA RIVER 3D MODEL MEMBER GEN'L ARR SPAN 2	SHEET 2 OF 3
										DATE		
							EXPIRES:	EXPIRES:	 DGES CONSULTING ENGINEERS OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON	 EXELTECH	CALC. BOOK	30-S2-2
										FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION REGION 101 OREGON DIVISION	PROJECT NUMBER	



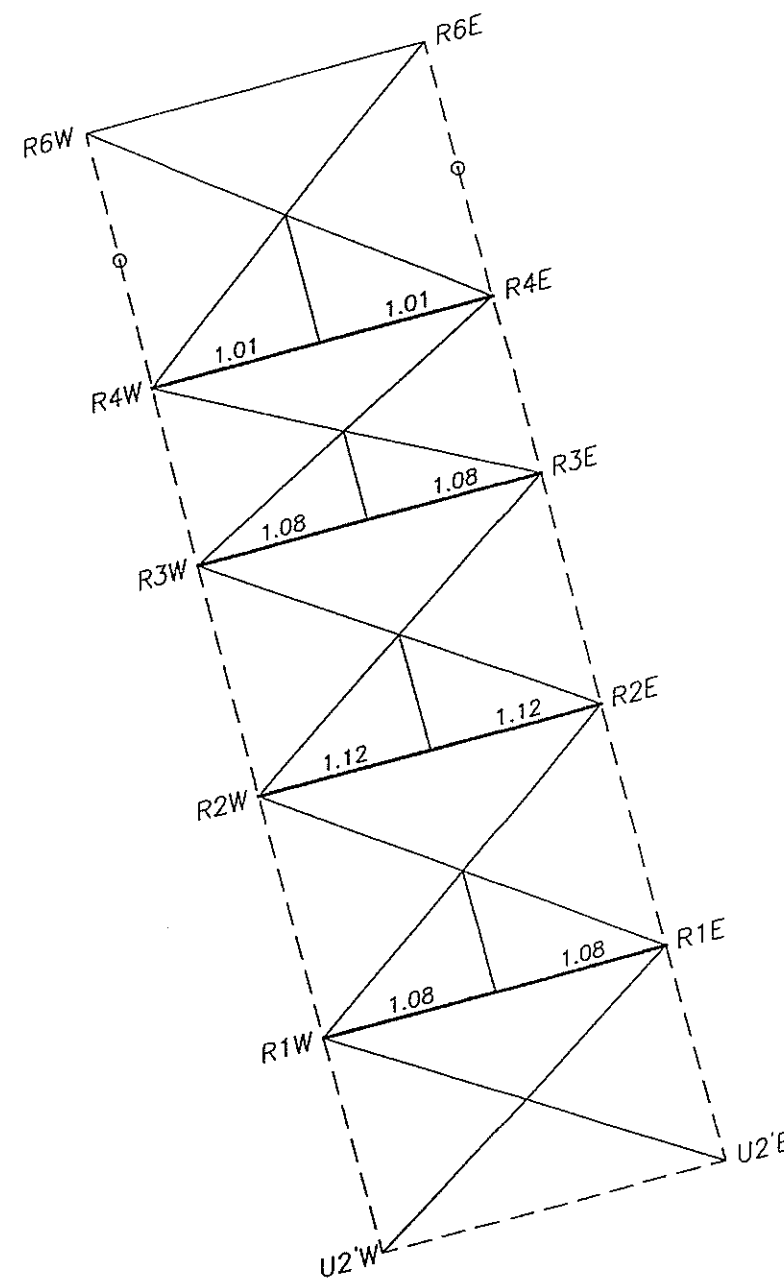
FRONT TOWER
LATERAL BRACING



WEST TRUSS TOWER
(Viewed from West)




EAST TRUSS TOWER
(Viewed from West)



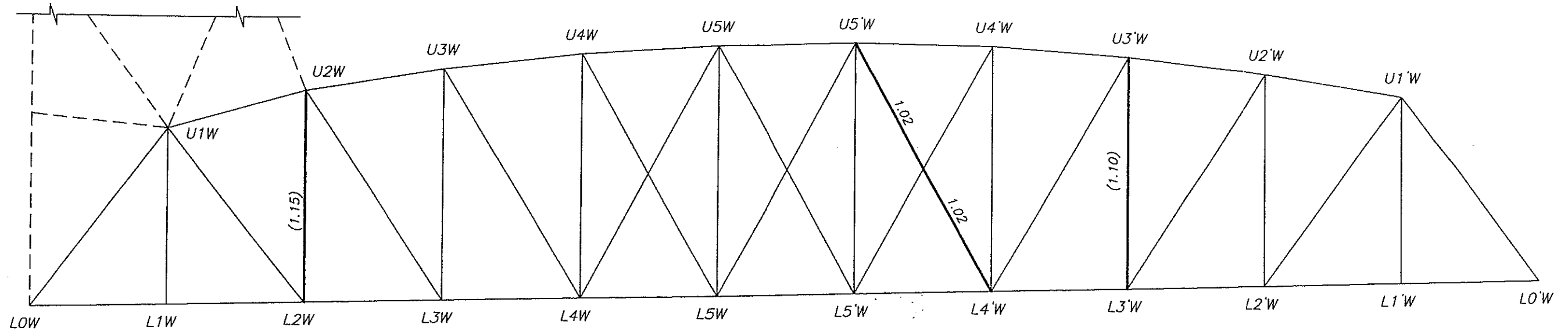
REAR TOWER
LATERAL BRACING

NOTE
NUMBERS IN PARENTHESES ARE BASED ON
COMBINED AXIAL FORCES AND BENDING MOMENT.

12/23/94

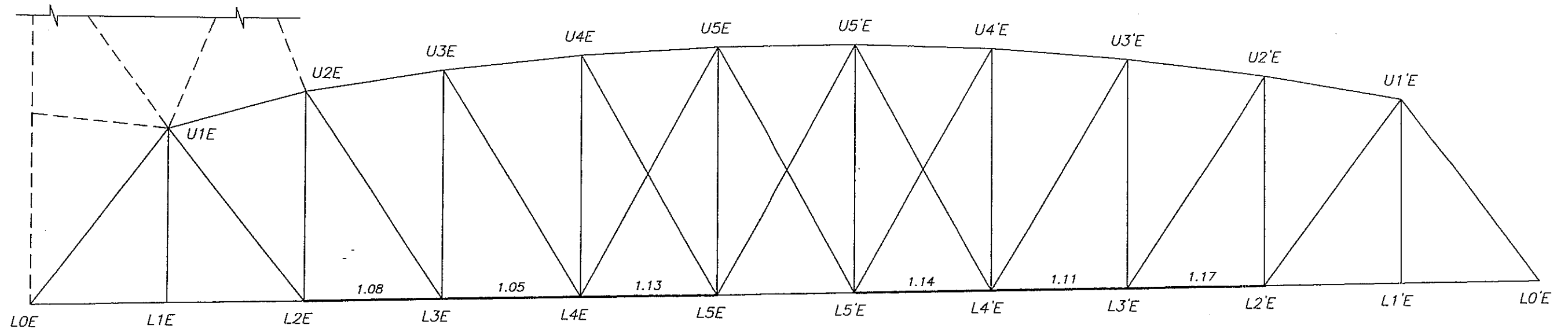
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									DATE		DRAWING NO.			
									CALC. BOOK	FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION PROJECT NUMBER	30SPAN4A			
 OREGON DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION BRIDGE DESIGN SECTION									 DGES CONSULTING ENGINEERS CLALLAM COUNTY WASHINGTON			 EXELTECH		

SPAN 4



WEST TRUSS
(Viewed from West)


NOTE
NUMBERS IN PARENTHESES
ARE BASED ON COMBINED
AXIAL FORCES AND BENDING
MOMENT.



EAST TRUSS
(Viewed from West)

12/22/94

DATE	REVISION	BY	DESIGNED:	REVIEWED:	BRIDGE ENGINEER	BRIDGE NO.	15 - COLUMBIA RIVER	SHEET
							3D MODEL MEMBER GEN'L ARR <td>1</td>	1
							SPAN 4	OF
								3
								DRAWING NO.
								30SPAN4B



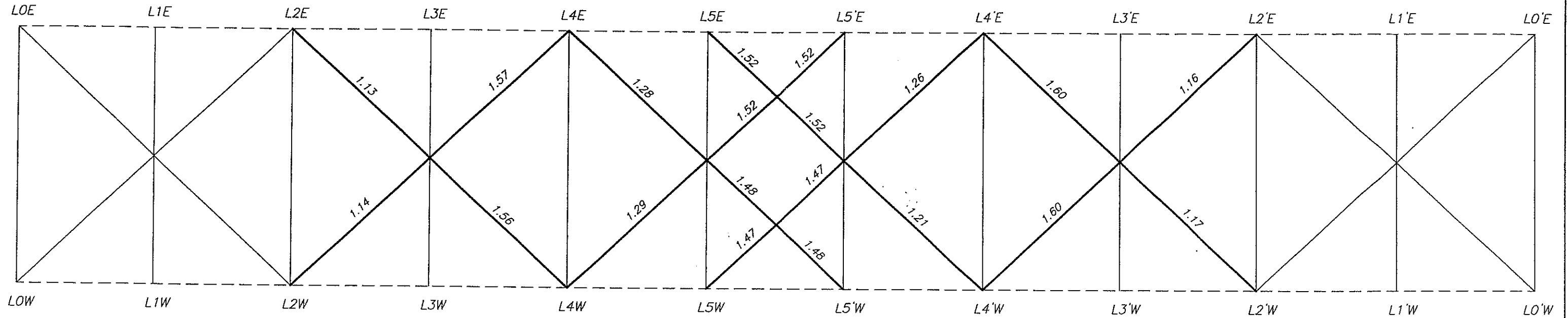
OREGON DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
BRIDGE DESIGN SECTION

DGES
CONSULTING ENGINEERS
OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON

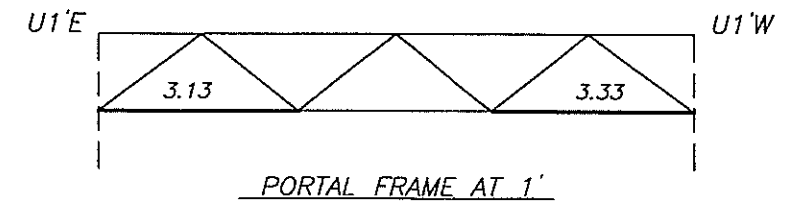
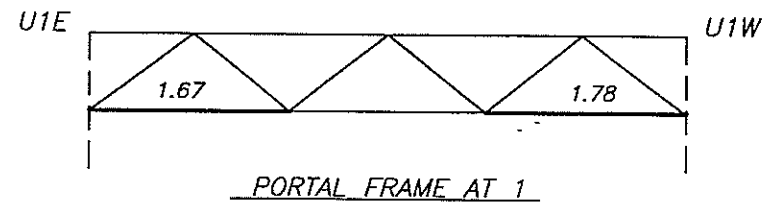
EXELTECH

FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION
REGION 101 OREGON DIVISION

SPAN 4



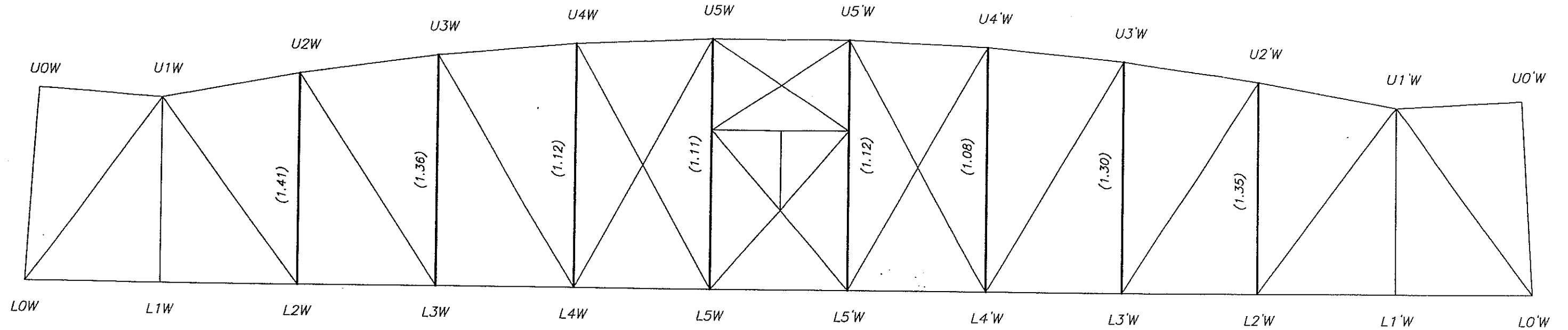
BOTTOM LATERALS AND FLOORBEAMS



12/22/94

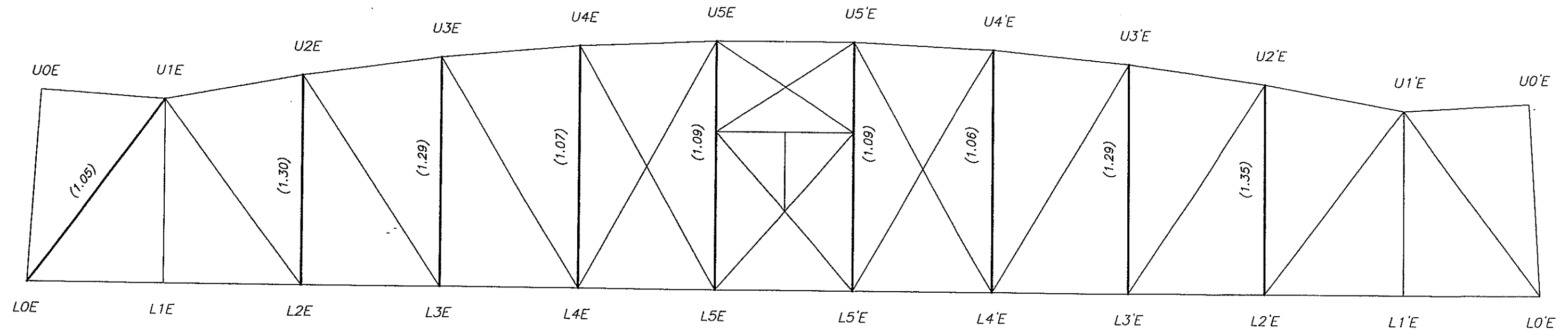
DATE	REVISION	BY	DRAFTED:	REVIEWED	BRIDGE ENGINEER	BRIDGE NO.	15 - COLUMBIA RIVER 3D MODEL MEMBER GEN'L ARR SPAN 4	SHEET 2 OF 3	
			DESIGNED:			DATE		DRAWING NO.	
			CHECKED:			CALC. BOOK			
			REVIEWED:	EXPIRES:	EXPIRES:		FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION REGION 101 OREGON DIVISION	PROJECT NUMBER	
									3DSPAN4C

SPAN 3



WEST TRUSS
(Viewed from West)

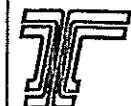
NOTE
NUMBERS IN PARENTHESES
ARE BASED ON COMBINED
AXIAL FORCES AND BENDING
MOMENT.



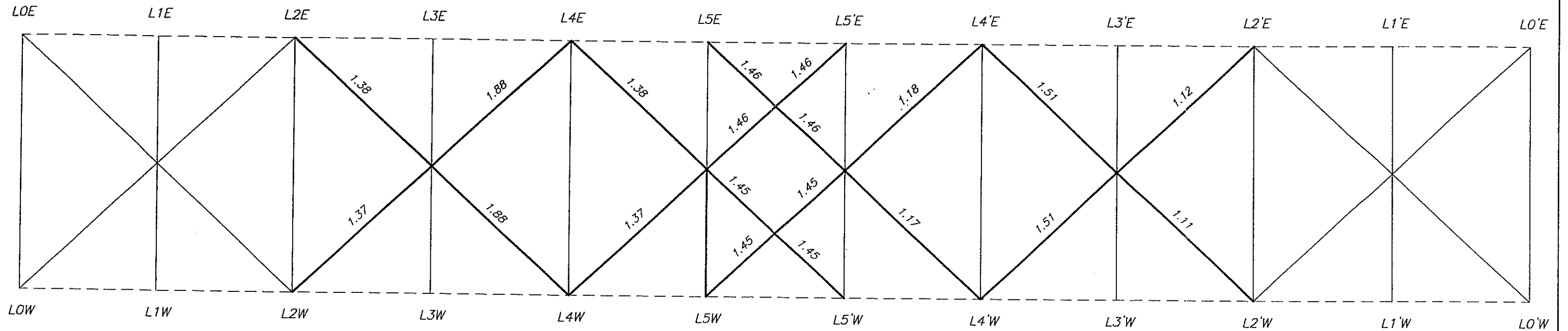
EAST TRUSS
(Viewed from West)

12/22/94

DATE	REVISION	BY	DRAFTED:	REVIEWED	BRIDGE ENGINEER	BRIDGE NO.	15 - COLUMBIA RIVER 3D MODEL MEMBER GEN'L ARR SPAN 3	SHEET 1 OF
			DESIGNED:			DATE		DRAWING NO.
			CHECKED:			CALC. BOOK	FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION REGION 10 OREGON DIVISION	PROJECT NUMBER
			REVIEWED:	EXPIRES:	EXPIRES:			30-S3-A


OREGON DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
 BRIDGE DESIGN SECTION
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EXELTECH


SPAN 3



BOTTOM LATERALS AND FLOORBEAMS

12/22/94

DATE	REVISION	BY	DRAWN:	REVIEWED	BRIDGE ENGINEER	BRIDGE NO.	15 - COLUMBIA RIVER 3D MODEL MEMBER GEN'L ARR SPAN 3	SHEET 1 OF 1
			DESIGNED:			DATE		DRAWING NO.
			CHECKED:			CALC. BOOK	FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION REGION 10 OREGON DIVISION	PROJECT NUMBER
			REVIEWED:	EXPIRES:	EXPIRES:			3DSPAN3C


OREGON DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
 BRIDGE DESIGN SECTION
DGES
 CONSULTING ENGINEERS
 OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON

EXELTECH

FILENAME: 2DEMCA.P.XLS																						
12/23/94																						
15 - COLUMBIA RIVER BRIDGE SEISMIC SURVEY for ODOT																						
FORCE DEMAND/SECTION CAPACITY RATIOS (AXIAL LOADS ONLY) - FORCES FROM 3-D ANALYSIS																						
UNITS INCH.LB. (Fy in ksi) * - Adjusted for true behavior of tension-only members																						
SPAN 2																						
ALGOR																						
Fy	Memb. #	MEM(S)	A	K2	Lc2	r2	(KL/r)2	K3	Lc3	r3	(KL/r)3	Fcr	Capacity	Demand	D/C	(D/C) no D.L.	DESCRIPTION	Max. Tension	Max. Compr.	AXIAL FORCE (D.L. Compression Negative)		
33	100	SE2072	12.74	1.00	208.59	5.813	35.882	1.00	208.59	1.544	135.079	-15686.3	-169800.5	-86286.3	0.51	0.52	East truss tower horiz., R4-F4	8.96E+04	-8.63E+04	1645	87520	76060
33	101	SE2073	12.10	1.00	168.73	5.737	29.412	1.00	168.73	1.306	129.223	-17116.2	-175967.9	-105506.5	0.60	0.61	East truss tower horiz., R5-F5	1.12E+05	-1.06E+05	3058	85890	107800
33	429	SE2074	9.72	1.00	134.30	5.452	24.636	1.00	77.00	1.152	66.850	-28749.2	-320595.0	2808.2	0.01	0.00	East truss tower horiz., R6-F6	2.81E+03	0.00E+00	1626	483	775.7
50	87	SE2075	18.41	1.00	367.56	6.457	56.928	1.00	367.56	3.908	94.064	-30679.0	-480079.8	-234412.0	0.49	0.53	East truss tower, U2-R1	2.79E+05	-2.34E+05	19950	236900	156800
33	73	SE2077	15.47	1.00	365.10	6.425	56.826	1.00	365.10	4.074	89.627	-25359.1	-333459.3	-245320.3	0.74	0.71	East truss tower, R1-R2	2.56E+05	-2.74E+05	-10240	245200	157500
33	97	SE2078	15.47	1.00	281.74	6.425	43.852	1.00	281.74	4.074	69.164	-28449.7	-374099.9	-195690.7	0.52	0.51	East truss tower, R2-R3	2.31E+05	-2.45E+05	-8237	221000	155100
33	95	SE2079	15.47	1.00	219.65	6.425	34.187	1.00	405.42	4.074	99.527	-23577.9	-310037.4	-177713.9	0.57	0.56	East truss tower, R3-R4	1.84E+05	-1.96E+05	-6596	178000	152600
33	126	SE2080	15.47	1.00	185.77	6.425	28.915	1.00	405.42	4.074	99.527	-23577.9	-310037.4	-84482.9	0.27	0.25	East truss tower, R4-R5	1.70E+05	-1.78E+05	-4299	124600	144600
50	52	SE2081	85.86	1.00	339.12	7.097	47.783	1.00	411.12	8.339	49.299	-44692.9	-3261734.7	-1736500.0	0.53	0.16	East truss tower, R5-R6	7.40E+04	-8.45E+04	-5998	39580	49670
50	90	SE2082	85.86	1.00	119.75	7.097	16.873	1.00	411.12	8.339	49.299	-44692.9	-3261734.7	-1736500.0	0.53	0.16	East truss tower, LO-UO'	0.00E+00	-1.74E+06	-1204000	368100	532500
50	93	SE2083	71.99	1.00	119.75	7.077	16.920	1.00	372.00	8.775	42.395	-44692.9	-3261734.7	-1736500.0	0.53	0.16	East truss tower, LO-UO'	0.00E+00	-1.73E+06	-1195000	368500	530700
50	107	SE2084	71.99	1.00	398.00	7.077	56.235	1.00	372.00	8.775	42.395	-46075.3	-2819218.9	-1724300.0	0.61	0.19	East truss tower, U0-F1	0.00E+00	-1.72E+06	-1193000	368200	531300
50	94	SE2085	71.99	1.00	398.00	7.077	56.235	1.00	366.00	8.775	41.711	-43094.5	-2636835.4	-1689000.0	0.64	0.20	East truss tower, U0-F1	0.00E+00	-1.69E+06	-1168000	361900	521000
50	112	SE2086	71.99	1.00	398.00	7.077	56.235	1.00	366.00	8.775	41.711	-43094.5	-2636835.4	-1690200.0	0.64	0.19	East truss tower, F1-F2	0.00E+00	-1.69E+06	-1185000	323300	505200
50	74	SE2087	71.99	1.00	398.00	7.077	56.235	1.00	354.00	8.775	40.344	-43094.5	-2636835.4	-1659600.0	0.63	0.18	East truss tower, F1-F2	0.00E+00	-1.66E+06	-1180000	317800	479600
50	117	SE2088	71.99	1.00	398.00	7.077	56.235	1.00	354.00	8.775	40.344	-43094.5	-2636835.4	-1578300.0	0.60	0.16	East truss tower, F2-F3	0.00E+00	-1.62E+06	-1170000	274800	450900
50	98	SE2089	71.99	1.00	398.00	7.077	56.235	1.00	354.00	8.775	40.344	-43094.5	-2636835.4	-1550200.0	0.59	0.15	East truss tower, F2-F3	0.00E+00	-1.58E+06	-1160000	265400	418300
50	119	SE2090	71.99	1.00	398.00	7.077	56.235	1.00	276.00	8.775	31.454	-43094.5	-2636835.4	-1484600.0	0.56	0.12	East truss tower, F3-F4	0.00E+00	-1.55E+06	-1151000	227900	399200
50	96	SE2091	71.99	1.00	398.00	7.077	56.235	1.00	216.00	8.775	24.616	-43094.5	-2636835.4	-1350500.0	0.51	0.08	East truss tower, F3-F4	0.00E+00	-1.48E+06	-1160000	209800	324600
50	102	SE2092	71.99	1.00	398.00	7.077	56.235	1.00	182.69	8.775	20.820	-43094.5	-2636835.4	-1225480.0	0.46	0.04	East truss tower, F4-F5	0.00E+00	-1.35E+06	-1151000	113400	196500
50	121	SE2093	71.99	1.00	128.94	7.077	17.935	1.00	182.69	8.775	20.820	-43094.5	-2636835.4	-1225480.0	0.46	0.04	East truss tower, F5-F6	0.00E+00	-1.23E+06	-1126000	42110	99480
33	382	ST2101	7.06	1.00	406.41	8.737	46.514	1.00	406.41	1.606	253.121	-4467.3	232980.0	62430.0	0.27	0.27	Top lat. diagonal, U1W-UM2	0.00E+00	-2.70E+05	-248800	10880	20740
33	381	ST2102	7.06	1.00	404.79	8.737	46.329	1.00	404.79	1.606	252.116	-4502.9	232980.0	62430.0	0.27	0.27	Top lat. diagonal, U1W-UM2	0.00E+00	-7.97E+04	-56190	19230	23510
33	379	ST2103	7.06	1.00	406.41	8.737	46.514	1.00	406.41	1.606	253.121	-4467.3	232980.0	62430.0	0.27	0.27	Top lat. diagonal, UM2-U3E	0.00E+00	-8.63E+04	-56030	22150	30250
33	380	ST2104	7.06	1.00	404.79	8.737	46.329	1.00	404.79	1.606	252.116	-4502.9	232980.0	62430.0	0.27	0.27	Top lat. diagonal, U1E-UM2	0.00E+00	-8.07E+04	-55160	17970	25580
33	389	ST2105	7.06	1.00	403.61	8.737	46.193	1.00	403.61	1.606	251.379	-4529.4	232980.0	72110.0	0.31	0.31	Top lat. diagonal, UM2-U3W	0.00E+00	-8.72E+04	-54980	21670	32180
33	378	ST2106	7.06	1.00	402.90	8.737	46.113	1.00	402.90	1.606	250.939	-4545.3	232980.0	72110.0	0.31	0.31	Top lat. diagonal, U3W-UM4	0.00E+00	-9.37E+04	-58590	24310	35140
33	376	ST2107	7.06	1.00	403.61	8.737	46.193	1.00	403.61	1.606	251.379	-4529.4	232980.0	72110.0	0.31	0.31	Top lat. diagonal, UM4-U5E	0.00E+00	-9.45E+04	-59030	24020	35440
33	377	ST2108	7.06	1.00	402.90	8.737	46.113	1.00	402.90	1.606	250.939	-4545.3	232980.0	72110.0	0.31	0.31	Top lat. diagonal, U3E-UM4	0.00E+00	-9.32E+04	-56530	25190	36670
33	386	ST2109	7.06	1.00	402.66	8.737	46.085	1.00	201.33	1.606	125.395	-18043.5	-108278.9	-21886.0	0.20	0.19	Top lat. diagonal, UM4-U5W	0.00E+00	-9.41E+04	-58060	26590	35990
33	427	ST2110	7.06	1.00	402.66	8.737	46.085	1.00	201.33	1.606	125.395	-18043.5	-108278.9	-21886.0	0.20	0.19	Top lat. diagonal, U5W-UM6W	1.90E+04	-2.19E+04	-1636	10450	20250
33	424	ST2111	7.06	1.00	402.66	8.737	46.085	1.00	201.33	1.606	125.395	-18043.5	-108278.9	-22377.0	0.21	0.19	Top lat. diagonal, UM6W-UM5'	1.99E+04	-2.24E+04	-1397	10630	20980
33	388	ST2112	7.06	1.00	402.66	8.737	46.085	1.00	201.33	1.606	125.395	-18043.5	-108278.9	-26250.0	0.24	0.23	Top lat. diagonal, UM5-UM6W	2.39E+04	-2.63E+04	-1340	12920	24910
33	425	ST2113	7.06	1.00	402.66	8.737	46.085	1.00	201.33	1.606	125.395	-18043.5	-108278.9	-26149.0	0.24	0.23	Top lat. diagonal, UM6W-UM5'W	2.34E+04	-2.61E+04	-1549	12990	24600
33	387	ST2114	7.06	1.00	402.66	8.737	46.085	1.00	201.33	1.606	125.395	-18043.5	-108278.9	-25072.6	0.23	0.23	Top lat. diagonal, UM5-UM6E	2.48E+04	-2.51E+04	-162.6	12750	24910
33	385	ST2115	7.06	1.00	402.66	8.737	46.085	1.00	201.33	1.606	125.395	-18043.5	-108278.9	-24967.7	0.23	0.23	Top lat. diagonal, UM6E-UM5'E	2.43E+04	-2.50E+04	-367.7	12780	24600
33	426	ST2116	7.06	1.00	402.66	8.737	46.085	1.00	201.33	1.606	125.395	-18043.5	-108278.9	-20607.4	0.19	0.19	Top lat. diagonal, U5E-UM6E	2.01E+04	-2.06E+04	-267.4	10350	20340
33	374	ST2117	7.06	1.00	402.90	8.737	46.113	1.00	402.90	1.606	250.939	-4545.3	232980.0	96770.0	0.42	0.42	Top lat. diagonal, UM6E-UM5'	2.10E+04	-2.11E+04	-32.44	10550	21050
33	375	ST2118	7.06	1.00	403.61	8.737	46.193	1.00	403.61	1.606	251.379	-4529.4	232980.0	96770.0	0.42	0.42	Top lat. diagonal, U5'W-UM4'	0.00E+00	-1.00E+05	-58280	28830	41940
33	372	ST2119	7.06	1.00	402.90	8.737	46.113	1.00	402.90	1.606	250.939	-4545.3	232980.0	96770.0	0.42	0.42	Top lat. diagonal, UM4-U3'E	6.54E+03	-1.06E+05	-56610	32230	49000
33	373	ST2120	7.06	1.00	403.61	8.737	46.193	1.00	402.90	1.606	250.939	-4545.3	232980.0	96770.0	0.42	0.42	Top lat. diagonal, U5'E-UM4'	0.00E+00	-9.99E+04	-58940	33540	40930
33	369	ST2121	7.06	1.00	404.79	8.737	46.329	1.00	403.61	1.606	251.379	-4529.4	232980.0	96770.0	0.42	0.42	Top lat. diagonal, UM4-U3'W	3.87E+03	-1.06E+05	-58540	37390	47770
33	383	ST2122	7.06	1.00	406.41	8.737	46.514	1.00	406.41	1.606	253.121	-4467.3	232980.0	92800.0	0.40	0.40	Top lat. diagonal, U3'W-UM2'	6.11E+03	-1.02E+05	-54520	35040	47000
33	370	ST2123	7.06	1.00	404.79	8.737	46.329	1.00	406.41	1.606	253.121	-4467.3	232980.0	92800.0	0.40	0.40	Top lat. diagonal, UM2-U1'W	0.00E+00	-8.74E+04	-54570	32790	29620
33	384	ST2124	7.06	1.00	406.41	8.737	46.514	1.00	406.41	1.606	253.121	-4467.3	232980.0	92800.0	0.40	0.40	Top lat. diagonal, U3'E-UM2'	4.10E+03	-1.01E+05	-55600	38870	45800
33	213	ST2125	14.40	1.00	272.25	8.649	31.476	1.00	272.25	2.541	107.129	-22083.4	-270301.4	-16780.0	0.06	0.06	Top lat. diagonal, UM2-U1'W	0.00E+00	-8.65E+04	-56250	30200	27620
33	151	ST2126	14.40	1.00	272.25	8.649	31.476	1.00	272.25	2.541	107.129	-22083.4	-270301.4	-15590.0	0.06	0.06	Top lateral strut, U2W-UM2	1.85E+04	-1.68E+04	1401	8206	16780
33	420	ST2127	14.40	1.00	272.25	8.649	31.476	1.00	272.25	2.541	107.129	-22083.4	-270301.4	-15590.0	0.06	0.06	Top lateral strut, UM2-U2E	1.69E+04	-1.56E+04	1067	7198	15590
33	152	ST2128	14.40	1.0																		

FILENAME: ZDEMCA.P.XLS																						
12/23/94																						
15 - COLUMBIA RIVER BRIDGE SEISMIC SURVEY for ODOT																						
FORCE DEMAND/SECTION CAPACITY RATIOS (AXIAL LOADS ONLY) - FORCES FROM 3-D ANALYSIS														* - Adjusted for true behavior of tension-only members								
UNITS INCH, LB. (Fy in ksi)																						
SPAN 2																						
Fy	ALGOR	MEMB(S)	A	K2	Lc2	r2	[KL/r]2	K3	Lc3	r3	[KL/r]3	Fcr	Capacity	Demand	D/C	(D/C) no D.L.	DESCRIPTION	Max. Tension	Max. Compr.	AXIAL FORCE (D.L. Compression Negative)		
Memb. #																				D.L.	EQ(X + 0.3Y + 0.67Z)	EQ(Y + 0.3X + 0.67Z)
33	263	SB2219	3.53	1.00	201.33	1.000	201.332	1.00	201.33	1.606	125.395	-7061.1	116490.0	170800.0	1.47	1.16	* Btm. lat. diagonal, LM5-LM6E	2.76E+05	-2.04E+05	36300	124100	230900
33	266	SB2220	3.53	1.00	201.33	1.000	201.332	1.00	201.33	1.606	125.395	-7061.1	116490.0	170737.5	1.47	1.16	* Btm. lat. diagonal, LM6E-L5'E	2.76E+05	-2.03E+05	36310	124100	230600
33	255	SB2221	3.53	1.00	201.33	1.000	201.332	1.00	201.33	1.606	125.395	-7061.1	116490.0	170650.0	1.46	1.16	* Btm. lat. diagonal, L5E-LM6E	3.16E+05	-2.43E+05	36240	136000	270500
33	264	SB2222	3.53	1.00	201.33	1.000	201.332	1.00	201.33	1.606	125.395	-7061.1	116490.0	170737.5	1.47	1.16	* Btm. lat. diagonal, LM6E-LM5'	3.16E+05	-2.44E+05	36250	136100	270800
33	265	SB2223	3.53	1.00	201.33	1.000	201.332	1.00	402.66	1.606	250.790	-4550.7	116490.0	168987.5	1.45	0.50	* Btm. lat. diagonal, LM5'-L4'W	2.59E+05	-1.83E+05	37930	121800	211300
33	269	SB2224	3.53	1.00	201.33	1.000	201.332	1.00	402.66	1.606	250.790	-4550.7	116490.0	168475.0	1.45	0.50	* Btm. lat. diagonal, LM5'-L4'E	2.62E+05	-1.87E+05	37500	136800	215600
33	258	SB2225	3.53	1.00	201.33	1.000	201.332	1.00	402.66	1.606	250.790	-4550.7	116490.0	240450.0	2.06	2.23	* Btm. lat. diagonal, L4'W-LM3'	3.85E+05	-3.15E+05	34740	194200	341100
50	274	SB2226	3.53	1.00	201.33	1.000	201.332	1.00	402.66	1.606	250.790	-4550.7	176500.0	266325.0	1.51	1.68	* Btm. lat. diagonal, LM3'-L2'E	4.93E+05	-4.26E+05	33440	222500	451100
33	257	SB2227	3.53	1.00	201.33	1.000	201.332	1.00	402.66	1.606	250.790	-4550.7	116490.0	242887.5	2.09	2.24	* Btm. lat. diagonal, L4'E-LM3'	3.84E+05	-3.11E+05	36410	175200	338400
50	272	SB2228	3.53	1.00	201.33	1.000	201.332	1.00	402.66	1.606	250.790	-4550.7	176500.0	267725.0	1.52	1.68	* Btm. lat. diagonal, LM3'-L2'W	4.90E+05	-4.21E+05	34560	201900	447000
33	159	SX2301	11.68	1.00	544.50	6.145	88.609	1.00	139.50	1.838	75.891	-25531.6	-253558.7	-35375.8	0.14	0.14	X-frame btm. strut, panel 2	3.53E+04	-3.54E+04	-45.84	15530	36330
33	278	SX2302	11.68	1.00	544.50	6.145	88.609	1.00	265.50	1.838	144.438	-13719.4	-136249.5	-1699.5	0.01	0.01	X-frame btm. strut, panel 2	2.19E+03	-1.70E+03	247.4	1727	1885
33	279	SX2303	11.68	1.00	544.50	6.145	88.609	1.00	139.50	1.838	75.891	-25531.6	-253558.7	-35967.1	0.14	0.14	X-frame btm. strut, panel 2	3.47E+04	-3.60E+04	-717.1	15500	35250
33	166	SX2304	11.68	1.00	544.50	6.145	88.609	1.00	139.50	1.838	75.891	-25531.6	-253558.7	-30385.8	0.12	0.12	X-frame btm. strut, panel 3	3.35E+04	-3.04E+04	1539	12000	31540
33	280	SX2305	11.68	1.00	544.50	6.145	88.609	1.00	265.50	1.838	144.438	-13719.4	385563.8	8161.5	0.02	0.00	X-frame btm. strut, panel 3	8.16E+03	0.00E+00	4990	1663	1924
33	281	SX2306	11.68	1.00	544.50	6.145	88.609	1.00	139.50	1.838	75.891	-25531.6	-253558.7	-30602.0	0.12	0.12	X-frame btm. strut, panel 3	3.28E+04	-3.06E+04	1104	11970	31430
33	173	SX2307	11.68	1.00	544.50	6.145	88.609	1.00	139.50	1.838	75.891	-25531.6	-253558.7	-34630.4	0.14	0.13	X-frame btm. strut, panel 4	3.35E+04	-3.46E+04	-650.4	12240	33980
33	282	SX2308	11.68	1.00	544.50	6.145	88.609	1.00	265.50	1.838	144.438	-13719.4	-136249.5	-2285.5	0.02	0.02	X-frame btm. strut, panel 4	2.39E+03	-2.29E+03	51.33	1598	2324
33	283	SX2309	11.68	1.00	544.50	6.145	88.609	1.00	139.50	1.838	75.891	-25531.6	-253558.7	-33969.6	0.13	0.13	X-frame btm. strut, panel 4	3.40E+04	-3.40E+04	27.18	12230	33990
33	198	SX2310	11.68	1.00	544.50	6.145	88.609	1.00	139.50	1.838	75.891	-25531.6	-253558.7	-34340.5	0.14	0.13	X-frame btm. strut, panel 4'	3.30E+04	-3.43E+04	-750.5	11980	33590
33	288	SX2311	11.68	1.00	544.50	6.145	88.609	1.00	265.50	1.838	144.438	-13719.4	-136249.5	-1438.1	0.01	0.01	X-frame btm. strut, panel 4'	1.67E+03	-1.44E+03	115.9	1517	1525
33	289	SX2312	11.68	1.00	544.50	6.145	88.609	1.00	139.50	1.838	75.891	-25531.6	-253558.7	-33535.1	0.13	0.13	X-frame btm. strut, panel 4'	3.38E+04	-3.35E+04	113.2	11990	33620
33	199	SX2313	11.68	1.00	544.50	6.145	88.609	1.00	139.50	1.838	75.891	-25531.6	-253558.7	-29488.5	0.12	0.12	X-frame btm. strut, panel 3'	3.20E+04	-2.95E+04	1242	11210	30420
33	291	SX2314	11.68	1.00	544.50	6.145	88.609	1.00	265.50	1.838	144.438	-13719.4	385563.8	7532.0	0.02	0.00	X-frame btm. strut, panel 3'	7.53E+03	0.00E+00	4668	1631	1697
33	292	SX2315	11.68	1.00	544.50	6.145	88.609	1.00	139.50	1.838	75.891	-25531.6	-253558.7	-29557.8	0.12	0.12	X-frame btm. strut, panel 3'	3.17E+04	-2.96E+04	1083	11210	30370
33	205	SX2316	11.68	1.00	544.50	6.145	88.609	1.00	139.50	1.838	75.891	-25531.6	-253558.7	-29586.9	0.12	0.12	X-frame btm. strut, panel 2'	2.99E+04	-2.96E+04	164.2	12180	29710
33	295	SX2317	11.68	1.00	544.50	6.145	88.609	1.00	265.50	1.838	144.438	-13719.4	-136249.5	-13662.0	0.10	0.05	X-frame btm. strut, panel 2'	1.87E+03	-1.36E+04	-6681	6881	2609
33	294	SX2318	11.68	1.00	544.50	6.145	88.609	1.00	139.50	1.838	75.891	-25531.6	-253558.7	-30257.0	0.12	0.12	X-frame btm. strut, panel 2'	2.92E+04	-3.03E+04	-597	12100	29660
33	162	SX2319	7.06	1.00	178.51	3.418	52.220	1.00	178.51	1.606	111.181	-21242.2	-127474.2	-19981.5	0.16	0.16	X-frame diagonal, panel 2	2.21E+04	-2.00E+04	1078	9329	20790
33	163	SX2320	7.06	1.00	173.29	3.418	50.692	1.00	173.29	1.606	107.927	-21920.2	-131543.3	-20890.7	0.16	0.16	X-frame diagonal, panel 2	2.24E+04	-2.09E+04	745.7	9493	21450
33	164	SX2321	7.06	1.00	173.29	3.418	50.692	1.00	173.29	1.606	107.927	-21920.2	-131543.3	-21398.4	0.16	0.16	X-frame diagonal, panel 2	2.20E+04	-2.14E+04	295.5	9468	21620
33	165	SX2322	7.06	1.00	178.51	3.418	52.220	1.00	178.51	1.606	111.181	-21242.2	-127474.2	-20144.0	0.16	0.17	X-frame diagonal, panel 2	2.31E+04	-2.10E+04	1488	9361	21260
33	169	SX2323	7.06	1.00	206.96	3.418	60.543	1.00	206.96	1.606	128.900	-17195.6	-103190.9	-18217.5	0.18	0.20	X-frame diagonal, panel 3	2.52E+04	-1.82E+04	3470	8072	20820
33	170	SX2324	7.06	1.00	202.47	3.418	59.230	1.00	202.47	1.606	126.105	-17873.7	-107260.0	-23797.0	0.22	0.21	X-frame diagonal, panel 3	2.09E+04	-2.38E+04	-1667	8442	22130
33	171	SX2325	7.06	1.00	202.47	3.418	59.230	1.00	202.47	1.606	126.105	-17873.7	-107260.0	-24446.0	0.23	0.21	X-frame diagonal, panel 3	2.09E+04	-2.44E+04	-2006	8497	22440
33	172	SX2326	7.06	1.00	206.96	3.418	60.543	1.00	206.96	1.606	128.900	-17195.6	-103190.9	-18686.5	0.18	0.21	X-frame diagonal, panel 3	2.62E+04	-1.87E+04	3778	8149	21520
33	176	SX2327	7.06	1.00	228.12	3.418	66.734	1.00	228.12	1.606	142.081	-14178.3	-85083.8	-23501.5	0.28	0.29	X-frame diagonal, panel 4	2.63E+04	-2.35E+04	1398	9061	24550
33	177	SX2328	7.06	1.00	224.06	3.418	65.545	1.00	224.06	1.606	139.550	-14697.3	-88198.3	-26336.0	0.30	0.30	X-frame diagonal, panel 4	2.69E+04	-2.63E+04	272	9568	26540
33	178	SX2329	7.06	1.00	224.06	3.418	65.545	1.00	224.06	1.606	139.550	-14697.3	-88198.3	-26219.9	0.30	0.30	X-frame diagonal, panel 4	2.79E+04	-2.62E+04	840.1	9654	26850
33	179	SX2330	7.06	1.00	228.12	3.418	66.734	1.00	228.12	1.606	142.081	-14178.3	-85083.8	-24633.9	0.29	0.30	X-frame diagonal, panel 4	2.63E+04	-2.46E+04	848.1	9065	25270
33	194	SX2331	7.06	1.00	228.12	3.418	66.734	1.00	228.12	1.606	142.081	-14178.3	-85083.8	-23458.0	0.28	0.29	X-frame diagonal, panel 4'	2.65E+04	-2.35E+04	1536	8984	24610
33	195	SX2332	7.06	1.00	224.06	3.418	65.545	1.00	224.06	1.606	139.550	-14697.3	-88198.3	-26337.6	0.30	0.30	X-frame diagonal, panel 4'	2.66E+04	-2.63E+04	136.6	9537	26440
33	196	SX2333	7.06	1.00	224.06	3.418	65.545	1.00	224.06	1.606	139.550	-14697.3	-88198.3	-25884.1	0.29	0.30	X-frame diagonal, panel 4'	2.76E+04	-2.59E+04	861.2	9506	26530
33	197	SX2334	7.06	1.00	228.12	3.418	66.734	1.00	228.12	1.606	142.081	-14178.3	-85083.8	-24283.4	0.29	0.29	X-frame diagonal, panel 4'	2.60E+04	-2.43E+04	835.5	8943	24910
33	200	SX2335	7.06	1.00	206.96	3.418	60.543	1.00	206.96	1.606	128.900	-17195.6	-103190.9	-17970.0	0.17	0.20	X-frame diagonal, panel 3'	2.49E+04	-1.80E+04	3440	7688	20550
33	201	SX2336	7.06	1.00	202.47	3.418	59.230	1.00	202.47	1.606	126.105	-17873.7	-107260.0	-23258.0	0.22	0.20	X-frame diagonal, panel 3'	2.04E+04	-2.33E+04	-1658	7981	21600
33	202	SX2337	7.06	1.00	202.47	3.418	59.230	1.00	202.47	1.606	126.105	-17873.7	-107260.0	-23470.0	0.22	0.20	X-frame diagonal, panel 3'	2.03E+04	-2.35E+04	-1790	7953	21680
33	290	SX2338	7.06	1.00	206.96	3.418	60.543	1.00	206.96	1.606	128.900	-17195.6	-103190.9	-18044.3	0.17							

FILENAME: 2DEMCAP.XLS																							
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IS - COLUMBIA RIVER BRIDGE SEISMIC SURVEY for ODOT																							
FORCE DEMAND/SECTION CAPACITY RATIOS (AXIAL LOADS ONLY) - FORCES FROM 3-D ANALYSIS																							
UNITS INCH.LB. (Fy in ksi)																							
Span 2																							
														Adjusted for true behavior of tension-only members									
SPAN 2		ALGOR	MEM(S)	A	K2	Lc2	r2	(KL/r)2	K3	Lc3	r3	(KL/r)3	Fcr	Capacity	Demand	D/C	(D/C) no D.L.	DESCRIPTION	Max. Tension	Max. Compr.	AXIAL FORCE (D.L. Compression Negative)		
Fy	Memb. #																				D.L.	EQ(X + 0.3Y + 0.67Z)	EQ(Y + 0.3X + 0.67Z)
33	346	SX2373	4.56	1.00	113.23	1.430	79.202	1.00	113.23	8.852	12.791	-27033.2	-104780.7	-25747.1	0.25	0.25	0.25	Portal frame diagonal, U1	2.68E+04	-2.57E+04	537.2	14460	26150
33	347	SX2374	4.56	1.00	113.23	1.430	79.202	1.00	113.23	8.852	12.791	-27033.2	-104780.7	-26422.1	0.25	0.25	0.25	Portal frame diagonal, U1	2.60E+04	-2.64E+04	-222.1	14440	26200
33	348	SX2375	4.56	1.00	113.23	1.430	79.202	1.00	113.23	8.852	12.791	-27033.2	-104780.7	-21314.0	0.20	0.21	0.21	Portal frame diagonal, U1	2.37E+04	-2.13E+04	1168	12170	22190
33	349	SX2376	4.56	1.00	117.40	1.430	82.120	1.00	117.40	8.852	13.263	-26585.5	-103045.3	-27654.0	0.27	0.20	0.20	Portal frame diagonal, U1	1.49E+04	-2.77E+04	-7284	11770	20370
33	363	SX2377	4.56	1.00	117.40	1.430	82.120	1.00	117.40	8.852	13.263	-26585.5	-103045.3	-22336.0	0.22	0.16	0.16	Portal frame diagonal, U1	1.12E+04	-2.23E+04	-6356	7793	15980
33	362	SX2378	4.56	1.00	113.23	1.430	79.202	1.00	113.23	8.852	12.791	-27033.2	-104780.7	-18120.6	0.17	0.18	0.18	Portal frame diagonal, U1	1.91E+04	-1.81E+04	492.6	8308	18490
33	361	SX2379	4.56	1.00	113.23	1.430	79.202	1.00	113.23	8.852	12.791	-27033.2	-104780.7	-20982.5	0.20	0.20	0.20	Portal frame diagonal, U1	2.23E+04	-2.10E+04	636.7	9581	21460
33	360	SX2380	4.56	1.00	113.23	1.430	79.202	1.00	113.23	8.852	12.791	-27033.2	-104780.7	-21687.0	0.21	0.20	0.20	Portal frame diagonal, U1	2.13E+04	-2.17E+04	-227	9636	21460
33	359	SX2381	4.56	1.00	113.23	1.430	79.202	1.00	113.23	8.852	12.791	-27033.2	-104780.7	-17536.5	0.17	0.18	0.18	Portal frame diagonal, U1	1.97E+04	-1.75E+04	1098	8227	18360
33	358	SX2382	4.56	1.00	117.40	1.430	82.120	1.00	117.40	8.852	13.263	-26585.5	-103045.3	-23763.0	0.23	0.16	0.16	Portal frame diagonal, U1	1.03E+04	-2.38E+04	-7693	7370	16070
33	462	SX2383	3.98	1.00	221.21	1.692	130.703	1.00	221.21	1.444	153.179	-12198.3	-41266.9	-17489.6	0.42	0.43	0.43	Tower bracing, panel F6-R6	1.82E+04	-1.75E+04	333.9	9265	17740
33	461	SX2384	3.98	1.00	164.99	1.692	97.484	1.00	164.99	1.444	114.248	-20584.5	-69637.4	-16296.1	0.23	0.23	0.23	Tower bracing, panel F6-R6	1.55E+04	-1.63E+04	-466.1	8195	15830
33	460	SX2385	3.98	1.00	164.99	1.692	97.484	1.00	164.99	1.444	114.248	-20584.5	-69637.4	-15483.1	0.22	0.23	0.23	Tower bracing, panel F6-R6	1.61E+04	-1.55E+04	302.5	8295	15710
33	459	SX2386	3.98	1.00	221.21	1.692	130.703	1.00	221.21	1.444	153.179	-12198.3	-41266.9	-17983.2	0.44	0.42	0.42	Tower bracing, panel F6-R6	1.71E+04	-1.80E+04	-513.2	9456	17470
33	327	SR2401	6.19	1.00	656.95	4.144	158.529	1.00	328.47	1.252	262.398	-4157.0	204270.0	90291.3	0.44	0.43	0.43	* Tower rear lat. diag., U2'E-R1W	4.60E+04	-4.18E+04	2113	31230	43350
33	132	SR2402	6.19	1.00	656.95	4.144	158.529	1.00	328.47	1.252	262.398	-4157.0	204270.0	89781.3	0.44	0.43	0.43	* Tower rear lat. diag., U2'W-R1E	4.62E+04	-4.28E+04	1705	30840	44080
33	326	SR2403	6.19	1.00	656.95	4.144	158.529	1.00	328.47	1.252	262.398	-4157.0	204270.0	91238.8	0.45	0.43	0.43	* Tower rear lat. diag., U2'W-R1E	4.78E+04	-4.21E+04	2871	30890	44210
33	133	SR2404	6.19	1.00	656.95	4.144	158.529	1.00	328.47	1.252	262.398	-4157.0	204270.0	91747.5	0.45	0.43	0.43	* Tower rear lat. diag., U2'E-R1W	4.75E+04	-4.10E+04	3278	31210	43440
33	324	SR2405	6.19	1.00	665.71	4.144	160.644	1.00	332.86	1.252	265.899	-4048.2	204270.0	88310.0	0.43	0.43	0.43	* Tower rear lat. diag., R1E-R2W	4.20E+04	-4.60E+04	-2280	33070	43720
33	134	SR2406	6.19	1.00	665.71	4.144	160.644	1.00	332.86	1.252	265.899	-4048.2	204270.0	88310.0	0.43	0.43	0.43	* Tower rear lat. diag., R1W-R2E	4.25E+04	-4.74E+04	-2783	31840	44590
33	325	SR2407	6.19	1.00	665.71	4.144	160.644	1.00	332.86	1.252	265.899	-4048.2	204270.0	88310.0	0.43	0.43	0.43	* Tower rear lat. diag., R1W-R2E	4.42E+04	-4.51E+04	-533.2	31730	44560
33	135	SR2408	6.19	1.00	665.71	4.144	160.644	1.00	332.86	1.252	265.899	-4048.2	204270.0	88310.0	0.43	0.43	0.43	* Tower rear lat. diag., R1E-R2W	4.36E+04	-4.36E+04	-29.89	32880	43620
33	322	SR2409	6.19	1.00	655.57	4.144	158.197	1.00	327.79	1.252	261.848	-4174.4	204270.0	84010.0	0.41	0.41	0.41	* Tower rear lat. diag., R2E-R3W	4.01E+04	-4.30E+04	-1630	28830	41350
33	136	SR2410	6.19	1.00	655.57	4.144	158.197	1.00	327.79	1.252	261.848	-4174.4	204270.0	84010.0	0.41	0.41	0.41	* Tower rear lat. diag., R2W-R3E	4.06E+04	-4.48E+04	-2412	27230	42360
33	323	SR2411	6.19	1.00	655.57	4.144	158.197	1.00	327.79	1.252	261.848	-4174.4	204270.0	84010.0	0.41	0.41	0.41	* Tower rear lat. diag., R2W-R3E	4.25E+04	-4.27E+04	-99.75	27420	42560
33	137	SR2412	6.19	1.00	655.57	4.144	158.197	1.00	327.79	1.252	261.848	-4174.4	204270.0	84862.8	0.42	0.41	0.41	* Tower rear lat. diag., R2E-R3W	4.23E+04	-4.09E+04	682.2	28880	41450
33	321	SR2413	6.19	1.00	613.07	4.144	147.942	1.00	306.54	1.252	244.874	-4773.3	204270.0	80450.0	0.39	0.39	0.39	* Tower rear lat. diag., R3E-R4W	3.91E+04	-4.06E+04	-870.1	23780	39730
33	138	SR2414	6.19	1.00	613.07	4.144	147.942	1.00	306.54	1.252	244.874	-4773.3	204270.0	80450.0	0.39	0.39	0.39	* Tower rear lat. diag., R3W-R4E	3.85E+04	-4.21E+04	-2039	22740	40070
33	320	SR2415	6.19	1.00	613.07	4.144	147.942	1.00	306.54	1.252	244.874	-4773.3	204270.0	81229.4	0.40	0.39	0.39	* Tower rear lat. diag., R3W-R4E	4.11E+04	-3.99E+04	623.5	23140	40360
33	139	SR2416	6.19	1.00	613.07	4.144	147.942	1.00	306.54	1.252	244.874	-4773.3	204270.0	82692.5	0.40	0.39	0.39	* Tower rear lat. diag., R3E-R4W	4.23E+04	-3.87E+04	1794	24140	40090
33	297	SR2417	6.19	1.00	678.86	4.144	163.816	1.00	339.43	1.252	271.149	-3893.0	204270.0	96410.0	0.47	0.47	0.47	* Tower rear lat. diag., R4E-R5W	4.74E+04	-4.96E+04	-1288	27710	48320
33	298	SR2418	6.19	1.00	678.86	4.144	163.816	1.00	339.43	1.252	271.149	-3893.0	204270.0	96410.0	0.47	0.47	0.47	* Tower rear lat. diag., R4W-R5E	4.59E+04	-5.10E+04	-2927	26150	48090
33	296	SR2419	6.19	1.00	678.86	4.144	163.816	1.00	339.43	1.252	271.149	-3893.0	204270.0	96410.0	0.47	0.47	0.47	* Tower rear lat. diag., R4W-R5E	4.74E+04	-4.87E+04	-702.1	26340	47960
33	299	SR2420	6.19	1.00	678.86	4.144	163.816	1.00	339.43	1.252	271.149	-3893.0	204270.0	97582.3	0.48	0.47	0.47	* Tower rear lat. diag., R4E-R5W	4.94E+04	-4.75E+04	937.8	27850	48250
33	409	SR2421	9.71	1.00	544.50	4.195	129.789	1.00	272.25	1.939	140.421	-14515.6	-119804.8	-87993.6	0.73	0.73	0.73	* Tower rear lat. strut, R1	2.98E+04	-8.80E+04	-562.2	30210	14320
33	128	SR2422	9.71	1.00	544.50	4.195	129.789	1.00	272.25	1.939	140.421	-14515.6	-119804.8	-88013.4	0.73	0.73	0.73	* Tower rear lat. strut, R1	2.98E+04	-8.80E+04	-562	30220	14340
33	407	SR2423	9.71	1.00	544.50	4.195	129.789	1.00	272.25	1.939	140.421	-14515.6	-119804.8	-84882.8	0.71	0.72	0.72	* Tower rear lat. strut, R2	3.31E+04	-8.49E+04	1877	30780	15130
33	129	SR2424	9.71	1.00	544.50	4.195	129.789	1.00	272.25	1.939	140.421	-14515.6	-119804.8	-84922.8	0.71	0.72	0.72	* Tower rear lat. strut, R2	3.31E+04	-8.49E+04	1877	30800	15170
33	405	SR2425	9.71	1.00	544.50	4.195	129.789	1.00	272.25	1.939	140.421	-14515.6	-119804.8	-82236.1	0.69	0.69	0.69	* Tower rear lat. strut, R3	2.06E+04	-8.22E+04	290.4	20210	11590
33	130	SR2426	9.71	1.00	544.50	4.195	129.789	1.00	272.25	1.939	140.421	-14515.6	-119804.8	-82287.5	0.69	0.69	0.69	* Tower rear lat. strut, R3	2.06E+04	-8.23E+04	289	20250	11640
33	403	SR2427	9.71	1.00	544.50	4.195	129.789	1.00	272.25	1.939	140.421	-14515.6	-119804.8	-82679.2	0.69	0.71	0.71	* Tower rear lat. strut, R4	1.54E+04	-8.27E+04	2242	12630	10320
33	131	SR2428	9.71	1.00	544.50	4.195	129.789	1.00	272.25	1.939	140.421	-14515.6	-119804.8	-82600.2	0.69	0.71	0.71	* Tower rear lat. strut,					

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15 - COLUMBIA RIVER BRIDGE SEISMIC SURVEY for ODOT																						
FORCE DEMAND/SECTION CAPACITY RATIOS (AXIAL LOADS ONLY) - FORCES FROM 3-D ANALYSIS																	* - Adjusted for true behavior of tension-only members					
UNITS INCH.LB. (Fy in ksi)																						
SPAN 2																						
Fy	MEMB. #	MEM(S)	A	K2	Lc2	r2	(KL/r)2	K3	Lc3	r3	(KL/r)3	Fcr	Capacity	Demand	D/C	ID/C	DESCRIPTION	Max. Tension	Max. Compr.	AXIAL FORCE (D.L. Compression Negative)		
																no D.L.				D.L.	EQIX + 0.3Y + 0.67Z	EQIY + 0.3X + 0.67Z
33	410	SF2534	7.97	1.00	199.00	5.060	39.324	1.00	199.00	1.443	137.889	-15053.6	263010.0	1928.7	0.01	0.00	Tower front C.L. brace (above F3)	1.93E+03	0.00E+00	1169	377.5	467.4
33	115	SF2535	18.38	1.00	544.50	2.878	26.567	1.00	76.45	15.070	5.073	-32328.6	606540.0	387814.4	0.64	0.31	* Tower front lat. strut (~ F5)	3.88E+05	0.00E+00	198600	15910	25170
33	421	SF2536	18.38	1.00	544.50	2.878	68.042	1.00	195.80	15.070	12.993	-28596.2	606540.0	441065.7	0.73	0.35	* Tower front lat. strut (~ F5)	4.41E+05	0.00E+00	305100	22150	40640
33	437	SF2537	18.38	1.00	544.50	2.878	189.218	1.00	195.80	15.070	12.993	-7994.1	606540.0	525959.4	0.87	0.39	* Tower front lat. strut (~ F5)	5.26E+05	0.00E+00	289900	24380	49190
33	440	SF2538	18.38	1.00	544.50	2.878	189.218	1.00	76.45	15.070	5.073	-7994.1	606540.0	371789.4	0.61	0.32	* Tower front lat. strut (~ F5)	3.72E+05	-2.00E+04	175900	18760	37520
33	122	SF2539	18.38	1.00	272.25	2.878	94.609	1.00	79.75	15.070	5.292	-24485.9	-382543.8	-37390.0	0.10	0.01	Tower front lat. strut @ F6	0.00E+00	-3.74E+04	-33030	2758	4360
33	423	SF2540	18.38	1.00	272.25	2.878	94.609	1.00	96.25	15.070	6.387	-24485.9	-382543.8	-154004.0	0.40	0.01	Tower front lat. strut @ F6	0.00E+00	-1.54E+05	-148700	3633	5304
33	458	SF2541	18.38	1.00	272.25	2.878	94.609	1.00	96.25	15.070	6.387	-24485.9	-382543.8	-172825.0	0.45	0.03	Tower front lat. strut @ F6	0.00E+00	-1.73E+05	-162900	6163	9925
33	457	SF2542	18.38	1.00	272.25	2.878	94.609	1.00	96.25	15.070	6.387	-24485.9	-382543.8	-175230.0	0.46	0.03	Tower front lat. strut @ F6	0.00E+00	-1.75E+05	-163400	6323	11830
33	435	SF2543	18.38	1.00	272.25	2.878	94.609	1.00	96.25	15.070	6.387	-24485.9	-382543.8	-150273.0	0.39	0.02	Tower front lat. strut @ F6	0.00E+00	-1.50E+05	-143000	3721	7273
33	441	SF2544	18.38	1.00	272.25	2.878	94.609	1.00	79.75	15.070	5.292	-24485.9	-382543.8	-36229.0	0.09	0.02	Tower front lat. strut @ F6	0.00E+00	-3.62E+04	-29910	3166	6319
33	418	SF2545	6.84	1.00	161.34	14.119	11.427	1.00	161.34	1.942	83.071	-26436.0	-153698.9	-15454.2	0.10	0.10	Tower front lat. diag., panel F5-F6	1.49E+04	-1.55E+04	-324.2	9307	15130
33	124	SF2546	6.84	1.00	159.35	14.119	11.286	1.00	159.35	1.942	82.049	-26596.4	-154631.7	-34510.0	0.22	0.14	Tower front lat. diag., panel F5-F6	1.07E+04	-3.45E+04	-13610	12840	20900
33	444	SF2547	6.84	1.00	159.35	14.119	11.286	1.00	159.35	1.942	82.049	-26596.4	-154631.7	-35065.0	0.16	0.09	Tower front lat. diag., panel F5-F6	3.51E+04	-1.23E+04	11380	12810	20840
33	436	SF2548	6.84	1.00	161.34	14.119	11.427	1.00	161.34	1.942	83.071	-26436.0	-153698.9	-33450.0	0.22	0.10	Tower front lat. diag., panel F5-F6	1.41E+03	-3.35E+04	-18310	9267	15140
33	422	SF2549	45.53	1.00	127.00	11.847	10.720	1.00	127.00	2.539	50.012	-30620.9	-1185042.8	-32671.0	0.03	0.01	Tower, panel F5-F6 vert.	0.00E+00	-3.27E+04	-24790	5065	7881
33	442	SF2550	45.53	1.00	127.00	11.847	10.720	1.00	127.00	2.539	50.012	-30620.9	-1185042.8	-32430.0	0.03	0.01	Tower, panel F5-F6 vert.	0.00E+00	-3.24E+04	-20840	5942	11590
33	417	SF2551	5.34	1.00	115.58	13.955	8.282	1.00	115.58	1.254	92.156	-24921.8	-113120.2	-52928.0	0.47	0.08	Tower front lat. diag., panel F6-F7	0.00E+00	-5.29E+04	-44210	5549	8718
33	434	SF2552	5.34	1.00	115.58	13.955	8.282	1.00	115.58	1.254	92.156	-24921.8	-113120.2	-41920.0	0.37	0.09	Tower front lat. diag., panel F6-F7	0.00E+00	-4.19E+04	-32050	5744	9870
33	448	SF2553	5.34	1.00	112.80	13.955	8.083	1.00	112.80	1.254	89.934	-25306.5	-114866.3	-30840.0	0.27	0.09	Tower front lat. diag., panel F6-F7	0.00E+00	-3.08E+04	-20110	6319	10730
33	447	SF2554	5.34	1.00	112.80	13.955	8.282	1.00	112.80	1.254	89.934	-25306.5	-114866.3	-42313.0	0.37	0.08	Tower front lat. diag., panel F6-F7	0.00E+00	-4.23E+04	-32710	6068	9603
33	445	SF2555	3.86	1.00	58.81	14.094	4.173	1.00	58.81	1.092	53.875	-30239.1	-99214.6	-224.9	0.00	0.00	Tower, panel F6-F7 vert.	0.00E+00	-2.25E+02	-129.5	78.01	95.42
33	431	SF2556	3.86	1.00	58.81	14.094	4.173	1.00	58.81	1.092	53.875	-30239.1	127380.0	43812.5	0.34	0.02	Tower, panel F6-F7 vert.	4.38E+04	0.00E+00	33330	1211	2150
33	446	SF2557	3.86	1.00	58.81	14.094	4.173	1.00	58.81	1.092	53.875	-30239.1	-99214.6	-240.9	0.00	0.00	Tower, panel F6-F7 vert.	0.00E+00	-2.41E+02	-145.9	77.81	95.04
33	453	SF2558	5.34	1.00	192.5	13.955	13.794	1.00	96.25	1.254	76.742	-27398.1	-124360.1	-131741.0	1.06	0.08	Tower front lat. strut @ F7	0.00E+00	-1.32E+05	-122000	6220	9741
33	454	SF2559	5.34	1.00	192.5	13.955	13.794	1.00	96.25	1.254	76.742	-27398.1	-124360.1	-131637.0	1.06	0.08	Tower front lat. strut @ F7	0.00E+00	-1.32E+05	-122000	6211	9637
33	455	SF2560	5.34	1.00	192.5	13.955	13.794	1.00	96.25	1.254	76.742	-27398.1	-124360.1	-125830.0	1.01	0.11	Tower front lat. strut @ F7	0.00E+00	-1.26E+05	-112300	7081	13530
33	456	SF2561	5.34	1.00	192.5	13.955	13.794	1.00	96.25	1.254	76.742	-27398.1	-124360.1	-125660.0	1.01	0.11	Tower front lat. strut @ F7	0.00E+00	-1.26E+05	-112300	7041	13360

FILENAME: 4DEMCAP.XLS
12/23/94
I5 - COLUMBIA RIVER BRIDGE SEISMIC SURVEY for ODOT
FORCE DEMAND/SECTION CAPACITY RATIOS (AXIAL LOADS ONLY) - FORCES FROM 3-D ANALYSIS
UNITS INCH, LB. (Fy in ksi)
- Adjusted for true behavior of tension-only members
SPAN 4
Fy Memb. # MEM(S) A K2 KcZ r2 (KL/r)2 K3 Kc3 r3 (KL/r)3 Fcr Capacity Demand D/C no D.L. DESCRIPTION Max. Tension Max. Compr. AXIAL FORCE (D.L. Compression Negative) EQ(IX + 0.3Y + 0.67Z) EQ(IY + 0.3X + 0.67Z)

FILENAME: 4DEMCA.XLS																																							
12/23/94																																							
IS - COLUMBIA RIVER BRIDGE SEISMIC SURVEY for ODOT																																							
FORCE DEMAND/SECTION CAPACITY RATIOS (AXIAL LOADS ONLY) - FORCES FROM 3-D ANALYSIS																																							
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SPAN 4																																							
ALGOR																																							
Fy	Memb. #	MEM(S)	A	K2	Lc2	r2	(KL/r)2	K3	Lc3	r3	(KL/r)3	Fcr	Capacity	Demand	D/C	(D/C)	no D.L.	DESCRIPTION	Max. Tension	Max. Compr.	AXIAL FORCE D.L.	ID.L. Compression Negative EQIX+0.3Y+0.67Z	ID.L. Compression Negative EQIY+0.3X+0.67Z																
50	3	SW4083	71.99	1.00	119.75	7.077	16.920	1.00	372.00	8.775	42.395	-46075.3	-2819218.9	-1855000.0	0.66	0.18		West truss tower, U0-F1	0.00E+00	-1.86E+06	-1355000	445800	500000																
50	41	SW4084	71.99	1.00	398.00	7.077	56.235	1.00	372.00	8.775	42.395	-43094.5	-2636835.4	-1817400.0	0.69	0.18		West truss tower, U0-F1	0.00E+00	-1.82E+06	-1330000	439700	487400																
50	4	SW4085	71.99	1.00	398.00	7.077	56.235	1.00	366.00	8.775	41.711	-43094.5	-2636835.4	-1813200.0	0.69	0.18		West truss tower, F1-F2	0.00E+00	-1.81E+06	-1342000	435800	471200																
50	46	SW4086	71.99	1.00	398.00	7.077	56.235	1.00	366.00	8.775	41.711	-43094.5	-2636835.4	-1782400.0	0.68	0.17		West truss tower, F1-F2	0.00E+00	-1.78E+06	-1337000	433000	445400																
50	5	SW4087	71.99	1.00	398.00	7.077	56.235	1.00	354.00	8.775	40.344	-43094.5	-2636835.4	-1754900.0	0.67	0.16		West truss tower, F2-F3	0.00E+00	-1.75E+06	-1325000	429900	424800																
50	50	SW4088	71.99	1.00	398.00	7.077	56.235	1.00	354.00	8.775	40.344	-43094.5	-2636835.4	-1741900.0	0.66	0.16		West truss tower, F2-F3	0.00E+00	-1.74E+06	-1317000	424900	400500																
50	6	SW4089	71.99	1.00	398.00	7.077	56.235	1.00	276.00	8.775	31.454	-43094.5	-2636835.4	-1741100.0	0.66	0.16		West truss tower, F3-F4	0.00E+00	-1.74E+06	-1307000	434100	406300																
50	52	SW4090	71.99	1.00	398.00	7.077	56.235	1.00	276.00	8.775	31.454	-43094.5	-2636835.4	-1758000.0	0.67	0.17		West truss tower, F3-F4	0.00E+00	-1.76E+06	-1318000	440000	373400																
50	7	SW4091	71.99	1.00	398.00	7.077	56.235	1.00	216.00	8.775	24.616	-43094.5	-2636835.4	-1512400.0	0.57	0.08		West truss tower, F4-F5	0.00E+00	-1.51E+06	-1309000	195700	203400																
50	8	SW4092	71.99	1.00	398.00	7.077	56.235	1.00	182.69	8.775	20.820	-43094.5	-2636835.4	-1366510.0	0.52	0.03		West truss tower, F5-F6	0.00E+00	-1.37E+06	-1281000	42150	85510																
50	54	SW4093	71.99	1.00	126.94	7.077	17.935	1.00	182.69	8.775	20.820	-49053.4	-3001445.6	-305420.0	0.10	0.01		West truss tower, F5-F6	0.00E+00	-3.05E+05	-282400	11740	23020																
50	342	SE4001	48.90	1.00	424.75	7.049	60.259	1.00	494.75	6.766	73.127	-38322.8	-1592907.1	-783600.0	0.49	0.14		East truss top chord, L0-U1	0.00E+00	-7.84E+05	-559300	176200	224300																
50	189	SE4002	48.90	1.00	70.00	7.049	9.931	1.00	494.75	6.766	73.127	-38322.8	-1592907.1	-768600.0	0.48	0.14		East truss top chord, L0-U1	0.00E+00	-7.69E+05	-551200	172900	217400																
50	156	SE4003	33.77	1.00	301.65	6.910	43.654	1.00	301.65	7.741	38.968	-45838.6	-1315872.1	-715900.0	0.54	0.16		East truss top chord, U1-U2	0.00E+00	-7.15E+05	-504100	160200	211800																
50	187	SE4004	35.57	1.00	299.48	6.927	43.233	1.00	299.48	7.286	41.103	-45918.6	-1388423.5	-886000.0	0.64	0.19		East truss top chord, U2-U3	0.00E+00	-8.86E+05	-622100	196700	263900																
50	184	SE4005	39.17	1.00	297.87	6.989	42.620	1.00	297.87	7.120	41.839	-46033.5	-1532761.4	-986100.0	0.64	0.19		East truss top chord, U3-U4	0.00E+00	-9.86E+05	-691300	213200	294800																
50	185	SE4006	42.77	1.00	296.92	7.019	42.301	1.00	296.92	6.978	42.550	-46046.6	-1674097.4	-1011900.0	0.60	0.18		East truss top chord, U4-U5	0.00E+00	-1.01E+06	-711700	219700	300200																
50	186	SE4007	42.77	1.00	296.59	7.019	42.255	1.00	296.59	6.978	42.503	-46055.2	-1674412.0	-1080600.0	0.65	0.19		East truss top chord, U5-U5'	0.00E+00	-1.08E+06	-768800	243500	311800																
50	160	SE4008	42.77	1.00	296.92	7.019	42.301	1.00	296.92	6.978	42.550	-46046.6	-1674097.4	-1015600.0	0.61	0.18		East truss top chord, U4'-U5'	0.00E+00	-1.02E+06	-716900	248300	298700																
50	168	SE4009	39.17	1.00	297.87	6.989	42.620	1.00	297.87	7.120	41.839	-46033.5	-1532761.4	-991700.0	0.65	0.19		East truss top chord, U3'-U4'	0.00E+00	-9.92E+05	-699200	263400	292500																
50	167	SE4010	35.57	1.00	299.48	6.927	43.233	1.00	299.48	7.286	41.103	-45918.6	-1388423.5	-919500.0	0.66	0.21		East truss top chord, U2'-U3'	0.00E+00	-9.20E+05	-633500	286000	262800																
50	191	SE4011	33.77	1.00	301.65	6.910	43.654	1.00	301.65	7.741	38.968	-45838.6	-1315872.1	-793000.0	0.60	0.20		East truss top chord, U1'-U2'	0.00E+00	-7.93E+05	-533600	259400	217000																
50	195	SE4012	48.90	1.00	70.00	7.049	9.931	1.00	494.75	6.766	73.127	-38322.8	-1592907.1	-897800.0	0.56	0.17		East truss top chord, L0'-U1'	0.00E+00	-8.98E+05	-620200	277600	246700																
50	328	SE4013	48.90	1.00	424.75	7.049	60.259	1.00	494.75	6.766	73.127	-38322.8	-1592907.1	-910100.0	0.57	0.18		East truss top chord, L0'-U1'	0.00E+00	-9.10E+05	-628800	281300	248500																
50	190	SE4014	24.96	1.00	296.59	7.454	39.789	1.00	296.59	6.634	44.709	-45635.0	1248000.0	704750.0	0.56	0.26		East truss bottom chord, L0-L1	7.05E+05	-9.08E+04	307000	170400	321000																
50	155	SE4015	24.96	1.00	296.59	7.454	39.789	1.00	296.59	6.634	44.709	-45635.0	1248000.0	734175.0	0.59	0.28		East truss bottom chord, L1-L2	7.34E+05	-1.15E+05	309500	180200	347300																
50	183	SE4016	26.76	1.00	296.59	7.440	39.865	1.00	296.59	6.547	45.302	-45518.5	1338000.0	1450200.0	1.08	0.60		East truss bottom chord, L2-L3	1.45E+06	-4.21E+05	514800	395200	806700																
50	180	SE4017	30.36	1.00	296.59	7.456	39.779	1.00	296.59	6.402	46.330	-45512.8	1518000.0	1590775.0	1.05	0.53		East truss bottom chord, L3-L4	1.59E+06	-3.22E+05	634300	411400	797900																
50	181	SE4018	33.96	1.00	296.59	7.444	39.845	1.00	296.59	6.285	47.191	-45137.0	1698000.0	1911625.0	1.13	0.60		East truss bottom chord, L4-L5	1.91E+06	-4.75E+05	718100	513400	1014000																
50	182	SE4019	38.46	1.00	296.59	7.428	39.930	1.00	296.59	6.167	48.090	-44950.0	1923000.0	1717425.0	0.89	0.43		East truss bottom chord, L5-L5'	1.72E+06	-2.92E+05	712500	409600	826800																
50	159	SE4020	33.96	1.00	296.59	7.444	39.845	1.00	296.59	6.285	47.191	-45137.0	1698000.0	1937000.0	1.14	0.61		East truss bottom chord, L4'-L5'	1.94E+06	-4.95E+05	720800	522900	1036000																
50	166	SE4021	30.36	1.00	296.59	7.456	39.779	1.00	296.59	6.402	46.330	-45312.8	1518000.0	1677475.0	1.11	0.58		East truss bottom chord, L3'-L4'	1.68E+06	-3.92E+05	642700	496700	874100																
50	165	SE4022	26.76	1.00	296.59	7.440	39.865	1.00	296.59	6.547	45.302	-45518.5	1338000.0	1559150.0	1.17	0.67		East truss bottom chord, L2'-L3'	1.56E+06	-5.02E+05	528600	512200	898400																
50	197	SE4023	24.96	1.00	296.59	7.454	39.789	1.00	296.59	6.634	44.709	-45635.0	1248000.0	1052225.0	0.84	0.49		East truss bottom chord, L1'-L2'	1.05E+06	-3.49E+05	351700	450200	612600																
50	196	SE4024	24.96	1.00	296.59	7.454	39.789	1.00	296.59	6.634	44.709	-45635.0	1248000.0	1066025.0	0.85	0.50		East truss bottom chord, L0'-L1'	1.07E+06	-3.68E+05	348900	453400	629900																
50	188	SE4025	19.68	1.00	396.00	6.774	58.457	1.00	396.00	2.464	60.719	-11080.7	984000.0	138907.5	0.14	0.05		East truss vertical, U1-L1	1.39E+05	0.00E+00	74590	43590	45670																
33	258	SE4026	24.80	1.00	340.66	7.238	47.066	1.00	451.03	6.085	74.121	-27774.2	-585479.8	-278060.0	0.47	0.16		East truss vertical, U2-L2	0.00E+00	-2.78E+05	-182200	78300	95660																
33	177	SE4027	24.80	1.00	110.37	7.238	15.250	1.00	451.03	6.085	74.121	-27774.2	-585479.8	-275590.0	0.47	0.16		East truss vertical, U2-L2	0.00E+00	-2.76E+05	-179900	78410	95690																
33	267	SE4028	24.80	1.00	340.62	7.238	47.062	1.00	492.50	6.085	80.936	-26769.0	-564291.4	-192210.0	0.34	0.16		East truss vertical, U3-L3	8.99E+03	-1.92E+05	-104700	82420	87510																
33	176	SE4029	24.80	1.00	151.88	7.238	20.983	1.00	492.50	6.085	80.936	-26769.0	-564291.4	-190010.0	0.34	0.16		East truss vertical, U3-L3	1.10E+04	-1.90E+05	-102300	82920	87710																
33	278	SE4030	24.80	1.00	340.61	7.238	47.059	1.00	520.11	6.085	85.473	-26050.9	-549152.5	-59340.0	0.11	0.08		East truss vertical, U4-L4	3.19E+04	-5.93E+04	-15670	43670	43100																
33	175	SE4031	24.80	1.00	179.50	7.238	24.800	1.00	520.11	6.085	85.473	-26050.9	-549152.5	-57420.0	0.10	0.08		East truss vertical, U4-L4	3.44E+04	-5.74E+04	-13130	44290	43860																
33	288	SE4032	24.80	1.00	340.62	7.238	47.062	1.00	534.00	6.085	87.756	-25674.7	818400.0	84162.5	0.10	0.05		East truss vertical, U5-L5	8.42E+04	-1.12E+04	36490	24250	38550																
33	178	SE4033	24.80	1.00	193.38	7.238	26.717	1.00	534.00	6.085	87.756	-25674.7	818400.0	89180.0	0.11	0.05		East truss vertical, U5-L5	8.92E+04	-1.11E+04	39040	25760	40380																
33	393	SE4034	24.80	1.00	340.62	7.238	47.062	1.00	534.00	6.085	87.756	-25674.7	818400.0	79560.0	0.10	0.04		East truss vertical, U5'-L5'	7.96E+04	-8.84E+03	35360	22050	35360																
33	179	SE4035	24.80	1.00	193.38	7.238	26.717	1.00	534.00	6.085																													

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15 - COLUMBIA RIVER BRIDGE SEISMIC SURVEY for ODOT																									
FORCE DEMAND/SECTION CAPACITY RATIOS (AXIAL LOADS ONLY) - FORCES FROM 3-D ANALYSIS																									
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Fy	Memb. #	MEM(S)	A	K2	Lc2	r2	(KL/r)2	K3	Lc3	r3	(KL/r)3	Fcr	Capacity	Demand	D/C	no D.L.	DESCRIPTION	Max. Tension	Max. Compr.	AXIAL FORCE (D.L. Compression Negative)					
																		D.L.	EQIX + 0.3Y + 0.67Z	EQIY + 0.3X + 0.67Z					
33	36	SE4072	12.74	1.00	208.59	5.813	35.882	1.00	208.59	1.544	135.079	-15686.3	-169800.5	-100114.3	0.59	0.60	East truss tower horiz., R4-F4	1.03E+05	-1.00E+05	1581	93350	101300			
33	37	SE4073	12.10	1.00	168.73	5.737	29.412	1.00	168.73	1.306	129.223	-17116.2	-175967.9	-103577.0	0.59	0.60	East truss tower horiz., R5-F5	1.10E+05	-1.04E+05	2964	105800	89600			
33	324	SE4074	9.72	1.00	134.30	5.452	24.636	1.00	77.00	1.152	66.850	-28749.2	320595.0	2852.5	0.01	0.00	East truss tower horiz., R6-F6	2.85E+03	0.00E+00	1626	623.8	820			
50	192	SE4075	18.41	1.00	367.56	6.457	56.928	1.00	367.56	3.908	94.064	-30679.0	-480079.8	-234318.9	0.49	0.51	East truss tower, U2'-R1	2.57E+05	-2.34E+05	9891	223100	161400			
50	26	SE4076	15.47	1.00	383.01	6.425	59.613	1.00	383.01	4.074	94.024	-30695.6	-403631.2	-265219.9	0.66	0.63	East truss tower, R1-R2	2.45E+05	-2.65E+05	-11590	228800	163300			
33	21	SE4077	15.47	1.00	365.10	6.425	56.826	1.00	365.10	4.074	89.627	-25359.1	-333459.3	-245281.9	0.74	0.71	East truss tower, R2-R3	2.29E+05	-2.45E+05	-9286	212400	151600			
33	33	SE4078	15.47	1.00	281.74	6.425	43.852	1.00	281.74	4.074	69.164	-28449.7	-374099.9	-211188.8	0.56	0.55	East truss tower, R3-R4	1.98E+05	-2.11E+05	-7286	186700	136200			
33	31	SE4079	15.47	1.00	219.65	6.425	34.187	1.00	405.42	4.074	99.527	-23577.9	-310037.4	-184357.3	0.59	0.58	East truss tower, R4-R5	1.76E+05	-1.84E+05	-4644	156100	120500			
33	57	SE4080	15.47	1.00	185.77	6.425	28.915	1.00	405.42	4.074	99.527	-23577.9	-310037.4	-103067.7	0.33	0.31	East truss tower, R5-R6	9.21E+04	-1.03E+05	-6242	53970	56670			
50	20	SE4081	85.86	1.00	339.12	7.097	47.783	1.00	411.12	8.339	49.299	-44692.9	-3261734.7	-1707200.0	0.52	0.15	East truss tower, L0'-U0'	0.00E+00	-1.71E+06	-1211000	393000	496200			
50	28	SE4082	85.86	1.00	119.75	7.097	16.873	1.00	411.12	8.339	49.299	-44692.9	-3261734.7	-1685700.0	0.52	0.15	East truss tower, L0'-U0'	0.00E+00	-1.69E+06	-1202000	390100	483700			
50	29	SE4083	71.99	1.00	119.75	7.077	16.920	1.00	372.00	8.775	42.395	-46075.3	-2819218.9	-1682100.0	0.60	0.17	East truss tower, U0'-F1	0.00E+00	-1.68E+06	-1199000	389800	483100			
50	42	SE4084	71.99	1.00	398.00	7.077	56.235	1.00	372.00	8.775	42.395	-43094.5	-2636835.4	-1643200.0	0.62	0.18	East truss tower, U0'-F1	0.00E+00	-1.64E+06	-1175000	382300	468200			
50	30	SE4085	71.99	1.00	398.00	7.077	56.235	1.00	366.00	8.775	41.711	-43094.5	-2636835.4	-1631900.0	0.62	0.17	East truss tower, F1-F2	0.00E+00	-1.63E+06	-1184000	385900	447900			
50	47	SE4086	71.99	1.00	398.00	7.077	56.235	1.00	366.00	8.775	41.711	-43094.5	-2636835.4	-1595700.0	0.61	0.16	East truss tower, F1-F2	0.00E+00	-1.60E+06	-1179000	380000	416700			
50	22	SE4087	71.99	1.00	398.00	7.077	56.235	1.00	354.00	8.775	40.344	-43094.5	-2636835.4	-1553600.0	0.59	0.15	East truss tower, F2-F3	0.00E+00	-1.55E+06	-1168000	373300	385600			
50	51	SE4088	71.99	1.00	398.00	7.077	56.235	1.00	354.00	8.775	40.344	-43094.5	-2636835.4	-1525100.0	0.58	0.14	East truss tower, F2-F3	0.00E+00	-1.53E+06	-1159000	366100	348800			
50	34	SE4089	71.99	1.00	398.00	7.077	56.235	1.00	276.00	8.775	31.454	-43094.5	-2636835.4	-1511600.0	0.57	0.14	East truss tower, F3-F4	0.00E+00	-1.51E+06	-1150000	361600	334800			
50	53	SE4090	71.99	1.00	398.00	7.077	56.235	1.00	276.00	8.775	31.454	-43094.5	-2636835.4	-1503900.0	0.57	0.13	East truss tower, F3-F4	0.00E+00	-1.50E+06	-1159000	344900	282500			
50	32	SE4091	71.99	1.00	398.00	7.077	56.235	1.00	216.00	8.775	24.616	-43094.5	-2636835.4	-1329400.0	0.50	0.07	East truss tower, F4-F5	0.00E+00	-1.33E+06	-1150000	179400	169900			
50	38	SE4092	71.99	1.00	398.00	7.077	56.235	1.00	182.69	8.775	20.820	-43094.5	-2636835.4	-1208340.0	0.46	0.03	East truss tower, F5-F6	0.00E+00	-1.21E+06	-1126000	61810	82340			
50	55	SE4093	71.99	1.00	126.94	7.077	17.935	1.00	182.69	8.775	20.820	-49053.4	-3001445.6	-272360.0	0.09	0.01	East truss tower, F5-F6	0.00E+00	-2.72E+05	-248800	11890	23560			
33	375	ST4101	7.06	1.00	406.41	8.737	46.514	1.00	406.41	1.606	253.121	-4467.3	232980.0	58620.0	0.25	0.25	* Top lat. diagonal, U1W-UM2	0.00E+00	-8.76E+04	-55380	22640	32210			
33	376	ST4102	7.06	1.00	404.79	8.737	46.329	1.00	404.79	1.606	252.116	-4502.9	232980.0	58620.0	0.25	0.25	* Top lat. diagonal, UM2-U3E	0.00E+00	-8.89E+04	-55060	24680	33830			
33	374	ST4103	7.06	1.00	406.41	8.737	46.514	1.00	406.41	1.606	253.121	-4467.3	232980.0	58620.0	0.25	0.25	* Top lat. diagonal, U1E-UM2	0.00E+00	-7.57E+04	-54120	21620	20920			
33	373	ST4104	7.06	1.00	404.79	8.737	46.329	1.00	404.79	1.606	252.116	-4502.9	232980.0	58620.0	0.25	0.25	* Top lat. diagonal, UM2-U3W	0.00E+00	-8.05E+04	-54210	26270	24790			
33	371	ST4105	7.06	1.00	403.61	8.737	46.193	1.00	403.61	1.606	251.379	-4529.4	232980.0	65780.0	0.28	0.28	* Top lat. diagonal, U3W-UM4	0.00E+00	-8.42E+04	-54910	23600	29260			
33	370	ST4106	7.06	1.00	402.90	8.737	46.113	1.00	402.90	1.606	250.939	-4545.3	232980.0	65780.0	0.28	0.28	* Top lat. diagonal, UM4-U5E	0.00E+00	-8.46E+04	-55290	21950	29350			
33	369	ST4107	7.06	1.00	403.61	8.737	46.193	1.00	403.61	1.606	251.379	-4529.4	232980.0	65780.0	0.28	0.28	* Top lat. diagonal, U3E-UM4	0.00E+00	-7.96E+04	-53580	25480	26010			
33	368	ST4108	7.06	1.00	402.90	8.737	46.113	1.00	402.90	1.606	250.939	-4545.3	232980.0	65780.0	0.28	0.28	* Top lat. diagonal, UM4-U5W	0.00E+00	-9.15E+04	-55100	27500	36430			
33	364	ST4109	7.06	1.00	402.66	8.737	46.085	1.00	201.33	1.606	125.395	-18043.5	-108278.9	-21318.0	0.20	0.18	Top lat. diagonal, U5W-UM6W	1.90E+04	-2.13E+04	-1308	10780	20010			
33	419	ST4110	7.06	1.00	402.66	8.737	46.085	1.00	201.33	1.606	125.395	-18043.5	-108278.9	-21554.0	0.20	0.19	Top lat. diagonal, UM6W-UM5'	1.95E+04	-2.16E+04	-1114	10970	20440			
33	422	ST4111	7.06	1.00	402.66	8.737	46.085	1.00	201.33	1.606	125.395	-18043.5	-108278.9	-30389.0	0.28	0.27	Top lat. diagonal, UM5-UM6W	2.81E+04	-3.04E+04	-1319	14470	29070			
33	367	ST4112	7.06	1.00	402.66	8.737	46.085	1.00	201.33	1.606	125.395	-18043.5	-108278.9	-31094.0	0.29	0.27	Top lat. diagonal, UM6W-U5'W	2.84E+04	-3.11E+04	-1544	14750	29550			
33	421	ST4113	7.06	1.00	402.66	8.737	46.085	1.00	201.33	1.606	125.395	-18043.5	-108278.9	-28299.8	0.26	0.26	Top lat. diagonal, UM5-UM6E	2.82E+04	-2.83E+04	-39.75	14190	28260			
33	366	ST4114	7.06	1.00	402.66	8.737	46.085	1.00	201.33	1.606	125.395	-18043.5	-108278.9	-28682.5	0.26	0.26	Top lat. diagonal, UM6E-U5'E	2.82E+04	-2.87E+04	-262.5	14370	28420			
33	365	ST4115	7.06	1.00	402.66	8.737	46.085	1.00	201.33	1.606	125.395	-18043.5	-108278.9	-19859.6	0.18	0.18	Top lat. diagonal, U5E-UM6E	1.90E+04	-1.99E+04	-489.6	10690	19370			
33	420	ST4116	7.06	1.00	402.66	8.737	46.085	1.00	201.33	1.606	125.395	-18043.5	-108278.9	-20286.3	0.19	0.18	Top lat. diagonal, UM6E-UM5'	1.98E+04	-2.03E+04	-298.3	10920	19990			
33	363	ST4117	7.06	1.00	402.90	8.737	46.113	1.00	402.90	1.606	250.939	-4545.3	232980.0	151790.0	0.65	0.65	* Top lat. diagonal, U5'W-UM4'	1.24E+04	-1.09E+05	-55260	32920	53830			
33	362	ST4118	7.06	1.00	403.61	8.737	46.193	1.00	403.61	1.606	251.379	-4529.4	232980.0	151790.0	0.65	0.65	* Top lat. diagonal, UM4'-U3'E	2.67E+04	-1.21E+05	-53850	38750	67130			
33	361	ST4119	7.06	1.00	402.90	8.737	46.113	1.00	402.90	1.606	250.939	-4545.3	232980.0	151790.0	0.65	0.65	* Top lat. diagonal, U5'E-UM4'	2.61E+04	-1.25E+05	-56290	39870	68320			
33	360	ST4120	7.06	1.00	403.61	8.737	46.193	1.00	403.61	1.606	251.379	-4529.4	232980.0	151790.0	0.65	0.65	* Top lat. diagonal, UM4'-U3'W	4.27E+04	-1.41E+05	-55950	47110	84660			
33	358	ST4121	7.06	1.00	404.79	8.737	46.329	1.00	404.79	1.606	252.116	-4502.9	232980.0	157110.0	0.67	0.67	* Top lat. diagonal, U3'W-UM2'	2.91E+04	-1.28E+05	-56410	43690	71390			
33	357	ST4122	7.06	1.00	406.41	8.737	46.514	1.00	406.41	1.606	253.121	-4467.3	232980.0	157110.0	0.67	0.67	* Top lat. diagonal, UM2'-U1'W	0.00E+00	-8.96E+04	-56930	32690	26000			
33	356	ST4123	7.06	1.00	404.79	8.737	46.329	1.00	404.79	1.606	252.116	-4502.9	232980.0	157110.0	0.67	0.67	* Top lat. diagonal, U3'E-UM2'	4.23E+04	-1.44E+05	-57850	50260	85720			
33	355	ST4124	7.06	1.00	406.41	8.737	46.514	1.00	406.41	1.606	253.121	-4467.3	232980.0	157110.0	0.67	0.67	* Top lat. diagonal, UM2'-U1'W	0.00E+00	-8.76E+04	-58720	27440	28870			
33	250	ST4125	14.40	1.00	272.25	8.649	31.476	1.00	272.25	2.541	107.129	-22083.4	-270301.4	-12840.0	0.05	0.05	Top lateral strut, U2W-UM2	1.45E+04	-1.28E+04	1306	7905				

FILENAME: 40EMCAP.XLS																						
12/23/94																						
IS - COLUMBIA RIVER BRIDGE SEISMIC SURVEY for ODOT																						
FORCE DEMAND/SECTION CAPACITY RATIOS (AXIAL LOADS ONLY) - FORCES FROM 3-O ANALYSIS																						
UNITS INCH, LB. (Fy in ksi)																						
																* - Adjusted for true behavior of tension-only members						
SPAN 4		ALGOR														(D/C)		Max.		AXIAL FORCE (D.L. Compression Negative)		
Fy	Memb. #	MEM(S)	A	K2	Lc2	r2	(KL)/l2	K3	Lc3	r3	(KL)/l3	Fcr	Capacity	Demand	D/C	no D.L.	DESCRIPTION	Tension	Compr.	D.L.	EQIX + 0.3Y + 0.67Z	EQIY + 0.3X + 0.67Z
33	228	SB4219	3.53	1.00	201.33	1.000	201.332	1.00	201.33	1.606	125.395	-7061.1	116490.0	177325.0	1.52	1.25	* Btm. lat. diagonal, LM5-LM6E	3.20E+05	-2.52E+05	34140	163200	277500
33	222	SB4220	3.53	1.00	201.33	1.000	201.332	1.00	201.33	1.606	125.395	-7061.1	116490.0	177262.5	1.52	1.25	* Btm. lat. diagonal, LM6E-L5'E	3.20E+05	-2.52E+05	34130	163100	277300
33	227	SB4221	3.53	1.00	201.33	1.000	201.332	1.00	201.33	1.606	125.395	-7061.1	116490.0	177550.0	1.52	1.25	* Btm. lat. diagonal, L5E-LM6E	3.04E+05	-2.35E+05	34380	145300	260800
33	224	SB4222	3.53	1.00	201.33	1.000	201.332	1.00	201.33	1.606	125.395	-7061.1	116490.0	177612.5	1.52	1.25	* Btm. lat. diagonal, LM6E-LM5*	3.04E+05	-2.35E+05	34370	145400	261100
33	221	SB4223	3.53	1.00	201.33	1.000	201.332	1.00	402.66	1.606	250.790	-4550.7	116490.0	140887.5	1.21	0.40	* Btm. lat. diagonal, LM5*-L4'W	1.84E+05	-1.13E+05	35510	114700	139900
33	220	SB4224	3.53	1.00	201.33	1.000	201.332	1.00	402.66	1.606	250.790	-4550.7	116490.0	146612.5	1.26	0.42	* Btm. lat. diagonal, LM5*-L4'E	1.94E+05	-1.25E+05	34910	134800	150800
33	218	SB4225	3.53	1.00	201.33	1.000	201.332	1.00	402.66	1.606	250.790	-4550.7	116490.0	186462.5	1.60	1.63	* Btm. lat. diagonal, L4'W-LM3*	2.83E+05	-2.15E+05	34310	187700	240600
50	215	SB4226	3.53	1.00	201.33	1.000	201.332	1.00	402.66	1.606	250.790	-4550.7	176500.0	205300.0	1.16	1.23	* Btm. lat. diagonal, LM3*-L2'E	3.63E+05	-2.97E+05	33120	207500	321900
50	217	SB4227	3.53	1.00	201.33	1.000	201.332	1.00	402.66	1.606	250.790	-4550.7	176500.0	207137.5	1.60	1.60	* Btm. lat. diagonal, L4'E-LM3*	2.89E+05	-2.17E+05	36040	159000	244000
50	216	SB4228	3.53	1.00	201.33	1.000	201.332	1.00	402.66	1.606	250.790	-4550.7	176500.0	207137.5	1.17	1.23	* Btm. lat. diagonal, LM3*-L2'W	3.77E+05	-3.08E+05	34590	181500	333700
33	322	SX4301	11.68	1.00	544.50	6.145	88.609	1.00	139.50	1.838	75.891	-25531.6	-253558.7	-23912.0	0.09	0.09	X-frame btm. strut, panel 2	2.31E+04	-2.33E+04	-122	15290	23190
33	316	SX4302	11.68	1.00	544.50	6.145	88.609	1.00	265.50	1.838	144.438	-13719.4	-136249.5	-11206.0	0.08	0.04	X-frame btm. strut, panel 2	1.84E+03	-1.12E+04	-5354	5852	2958
33	313	SX4303	11.68	1.00	544.50	6.145	88.609	1.00	139.50	1.838	75.891	-25531.6	-253558.7	-23455.0	0.09	0.09	X-frame btm. strut, panel 2	2.29E+04	-2.35E+04	-345	14940	23110
33	314	SX4305	11.68	1.00	544.50	6.145	88.609	1.00	139.50	1.838	75.891	-25531.6	-253558.7	-16563.8	0.07	0.07	X-frame btm. strut, panel 3	1.89E+04	-1.66E+04	1155	10770	17430
33	309	SX4306	11.68	1.00	544.50	6.145	88.609	1.00	265.50	1.838	144.438	-13719.4	-136249.5	-8541.3	0.02	0.01	X-frame btm. strut, panel 3	8.54E+03	0.00E+00	4817	2520	2312
33	308	SX4307	11.68	1.00	544.50	6.145	88.609	1.00	139.50	1.838	75.891	-25531.6	-253558.7	-16477.3	0.06	0.07	X-frame btm. strut, panel 3	1.89E+04	-1.65E+04	1217	10940	17390
33	305	SX4308	11.68	1.00	544.50	6.145	88.609	1.00	139.50	1.838	75.891	-25531.6	-253558.7	-18277.9	0.07	0.07	X-frame btm. strut, panel 3	1.72E+04	-1.83E+04	-617.9	9175	17860
33	302	SX4309	11.68	1.00	544.50	6.145	88.609	1.00	265.50	1.838	144.438	-13719.4	-136249.5	-1660.6	0.01	0.01	X-frame btm. strut, panel 4	2.22E+03	-1.66E+03	280.6	1871	1751
33	284	SX4310	11.68	1.00	544.50	6.145	88.609	1.00	139.50	1.838	75.891	-25531.6	-253558.7	-17616.1	0.07	0.07	X-frame btm. strut, panel 4	1.78E+04	-1.76E+04	98.57	9162	17690
33	283	SX4311	11.68	1.00	544.50	6.145	88.609	1.00	139.50	1.838	75.891	-25531.6	-253558.7	-18451.8	0.07	0.07	X-frame btm. strut, panel 4'	1.73E+04	-1.85E+04	-671.8	8721	17780
33	274	SX4312	11.68	1.00	544.50	6.145	88.609	1.00	265.50	1.838	144.438	-13719.4	-136249.5	-1660.6	0.01	0.02	X-frame btm. strut, panel 4'	2.39E+03	-1.88E+03	256	2069	1824
33	273	SX4313	11.68	1.00	544.50	6.145	88.609	1.00	139.50	1.838	75.891	-25531.6	-253558.7	-17686.9	0.07	0.07	X-frame btm. strut, panel 4'	1.80E+04	-1.77E+04	164.1	8740	17810
33	272	SX4314	11.68	1.00	544.50	6.145	88.609	1.00	265.50	1.838	144.438	-13719.4	-136249.5	-16508.3	0.07	0.07	X-frame btm. strut, panel 3'	1.87E+04	-1.65E+04	1109	9822	17340
33	265	SX4315	11.68	1.00	544.50	6.145	88.609	1.00	139.50	1.838	75.891	-25531.6	-253558.7	-16187.0	0.06	0.07	X-frame btm. strut, panel 3'	1.88E+04	-1.62E+04	4831	2318	2318
33	264	SX4316	11.68	1.00	544.50	6.145	88.609	1.00	139.50	1.838	75.891	-25531.6	-253558.7	-16187.0	0.06	0.07	X-frame btm. strut, panel 3'	1.88E+04	-1.62E+04	1324	9762	17180
33	263	SX4317	11.68	1.00	544.50	6.145	88.609	1.00	265.50	1.838	144.438	-13719.4	-136249.5	-27378.4	0.11	0.11	X-frame btm. strut, panel 2'	2.69E+04	-2.74E+04	-258.4	16200	27120
33	256	SX4318	11.68	1.00	544.50	6.145	88.609	1.00	139.50	1.838	75.891	-25531.6	-253558.7	-27491.5	0.11	0.11	X-frame btm. strut, panel 2'	3.67E+03	-2.95E+03	359.3	3216	3058
33	321	SX4319	7.06	1.00	173.29	3.418	50.692	1.00	173.29	1.606	107.927	-21920.2	-21920.2	-131543.3	0.09	0.11	X-frame diagonal, panel 2	2.68E+04	-2.75E+04	-411.5	16210	27080
33	320	SX4320	7.06	1.00	173.29	3.418	50.692	1.00	173.29	1.606	107.927	-21920.2	-21920.2	-11570.8	0.09	0.11	X-frame diagonal, panel 2	1.27E+04	-1.71E+04	-2496	9989	14600
33	319	SX4321	7.06	1.00	173.29	3.418	50.692	1.00	173.29	1.606	107.927	-21920.2	-21920.2	-11570.8	0.09	0.11	X-frame diagonal, panel 2	2.01E+04	-1.16E+04	4279	9783	14780
33	317	SX4322	7.06	1.00	173.29	3.418	50.692	1.00	173.29	1.606	107.927	-21920.2	-21920.2	-11570.8	0.09	0.11	X-frame diagonal, panel 2	1.95E+04	-1.12E+04	4125	10490	14300
33	312	SX4323	7.06	1.00	173.29	3.418	50.692	1.00	173.29	1.606	107.927	-21920.2	-21920.2	-16426.0	0.13	0.11	X-frame diagonal, panel 2	1.23E+04	-1.64E+04	-2366	10130	14060
33	311	SX4324	7.06	1.00	202.47	3.418	59.230	1.00	202.47	1.606	126.105	-17873.7	-107260.0	-14432.0	0.13	0.12	X-frame diagonal, panel 3	1.68E+04	-9.48E+03	3634	8517	12210
33	310	SX4325	7.06	1.00	202.47	3.418	59.230	1.00	202.47	1.606	126.105	-17873.7	-107260.0	-14432.0	0.13	0.12	X-frame diagonal, panel 3	1.12E+04	-1.44E+04	-1822	8297	12610
33	315	SX4326	7.06	1.00	202.47	3.418	59.230	1.00	202.47	1.606	126.105	-17873.7	-107260.0	-14432.0	0.13	0.12	X-frame diagonal, panel 3	1.11E+04	-1.42E+04	-1784	7577	12450
33	307	SX4327	7.06	1.00	202.47	3.418	59.230	1.00	202.47	1.606	126.105	-17873.7	-107260.0	-14432.0	0.13	0.12	X-frame diagonal, panel 3	1.63E+04	-9.18E+03	3577	6898	11860
33	306	SX4328	7.06	1.00	224.06	3.418	65.545	1.00	224.06	1.606	139.550	-14697.3	-88198.3	-12084.8	0.14	0.16	X-frame diagonal, panel 4	1.52E+04	-1.21E+04	1567	7575	13260
33	304	SX4329	7.06	1.00	224.06	3.418	65.545	1.00	224.06	1.606	139.550	-14697.3	-88198.3	-14015.0	0.16	0.16	X-frame diagonal, panel 4	1.42E+04	-1.40E+04	113.3	7629	14100
33	303	SX4330	7.06	1.00	224.06	3.418	65.545	1.00	224.06	1.606	139.550	-14697.3	-88198.3	-13643.3	0.15	0.16	X-frame diagonal, panel 4	1.51E+04	-1.36E+04	715	7232	14180
33	282	SX4331	7.06	1.00	228.12	3.418	66.734	1.00	228.12	1.606	142.081	-14178.3	-85083.8	-12218.3	0.14	0.16	X-frame diagonal, panel 4	1.45E+04	-1.25E+04	986.9	6637	13240
33	281	SX4332	7.06	1.00	224.06	3.418	65.545	1.00	224.06	1.606	139.550	-14697.3	-88198.3	-12218.3	0.14	0.16	X-frame diagonal, panel 4	1.54E+04	-1.22E+04	1589	6618	13410
33	280	SX4333	7.06	1.00	224.06	3.418	65.545	1.00	224.06	1.606	139.550	-14697.3	-88198.3	-14314.4	0.16	0.16	X-frame diagonal, panel 4'	1.45E+04	-1.43E+04	87.44	6980	14380
33	279	SX4334	7.06	1.00	228.12	3.418	66.734	1.00	228.12	1.606	142.081	-14178.3	-85083.8	-13757.8	0.16	0.16	X-frame diagonal, panel 4'	1.53E+04	-1.38E+04	789.6	7261	14350
33	271	SX4335	7.06	1.00	206.96	3.418	60.543	1.00	206.96	1.606	128.900	-17195.6	-103190.9	-12625.8	0.15	0.16	X-frame diagonal, panel 4'	1.45E+04	-1.26E+04	912.3	7098	13310
33	270	SX4336	7.06	1.00	202.47	3.418	59.230	1.00	202.47	1.606	126.105	-17873.7	-107260.0	-8906.0	0.09	0.11	X-frame diagonal, panel 3'	1.63E+04	-8.91E+03	3672	6548	11660
33	269	SX4337	7.06	1.00	202.47	3.418	59.230	1.00	202.47	1.606	126.105	-17873.7	-107260.0	-14101.0	0.13	0.11	X-frame diagonal, panel 3'	1.08E+04	-1.41E+04	-1871	6820	12230
33	268	SX4338	7.06	1.00	206.96	3.418	60.543	1.00	206.96	1.606	128.900	-17873.7	-107260.0	-14068.0	0.13	0.12	X-frame diagonal, panel 3'	1.11E+04	-1.41E+04	-1718	7074	12350
33	262	SX4339	7.06	1.00	178.51	3.418	52.220	1.00	178.51	1.606	111.181	-21242.2	-127474.2	-15682.5	0.12	0.13	X-frame diagonal, panel 2'	1.63E+04	-9.25E+03	3502	7182	11880
33	261	SX4340	7.06	1.00	173.29	3.418	50.692	1.00	173.29	1.606	107.927	-21920.2	-21920.2	-16435.6	0.12	0.13	X-frame diagonal					

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Fy	Memb. #	MEM(S)	A	K2	Lc2	r2	(KL/r)2	K3	Lc3	r3	(KL/r)3	Fcr	Capacity	Demand	D/C	D/C no D.L.	DESCRIPTION	Max. Tension	Max. Compr.	AXIAL FORCE D.L.	(D.L. Compression Negative)	EQ(X+0.3Y+0.67Z)	EQ(Y+0.3X+0.67Z)														
33	332	SX4373	4.56	1.00	113.23	1.430	79.202	1.00	113.23	8.852	12.791	-27033.2	-104780.7	-19206.8	0.18	0.19	Portal frame diagonal, U1	2.05E+04	-1.92E+04	644.3	11830	19690	19690														
33	333	SX4374	4.56	1.00	113.23	1.430	79.202	1.00	113.23	8.852	12.791	-27033.2	-104780.7	-19903.5	0.19	0.19	Portal frame diagonal, U1	1.96E+04	-1.99E+04	-183.5	11920	19720	19720														
33	334	SX4375	4.56	1.00	113.23	1.430	79.202	1.00	113.23	8.852	12.791	-27033.2	-104780.7	-16109.8	0.15	0.16	Portal frame diagonal, U1	1.82E+04	-1.61E+04	1067	10300	16910	16910														
33	335	SX4376	4.56	1.00	117.40	1.430	82.120	1.00	117.40	8.852	13.263	-26585.5	-103045.3	-23983.0	0.23	0.16	Portal frame diagonal, U1	1.04E+04	-2.40E+04	-7763	9084	16220	16220														
33	349	SX4377	4.56	1.00	117.40	1.430	82.120	1.00	117.40	8.852	13.263	-26585.5	-103045.3	-33424.0	0.32	0.27	Portal frame diagonal, U1'	2.32E+04	-3.34E+04	-5864	14640	27560	27560														
33	348	SX4378	4.56	1.00	113.23	1.430	79.202	1.00	113.23	8.852	12.791	-27033.2	-104780.7	-29152.6	0.28	0.28	Portal frame diagonal, U1'	3.04E+04	-2.92E+04	609.9	15840	29610	29610														
33	347	SX4379	4.56	1.00	113.23	1.430	79.202	1.00	113.23	8.852	12.791	-27033.2	-104780.7	-34491.7	0.33	0.33	Portal frame diagonal, U1'	3.57E+04	-3.45E+04	597.7	18760	34940	34940														
33	346	SX4380	4.56	1.00	113.23	1.430	79.202	1.00	113.23	8.852	12.791	-27033.2	-104780.7	-34773.4	0.33	0.33	Portal frame diagonal, U1'	3.42E+04	-3.48E+04	-313.4	18640	34460	34460														
33	345	SX4381	4.56	1.00	113.23	1.430	79.202	1.00	113.23	8.852	12.791	-27033.2	-104780.7	-27805.5	0.27	0.27	Portal frame diagonal, U1'	3.03E+04	-2.78E+04	1246	15670	28740	28740														
33	344	SX4382	4.56	1.00	117.40	1.430	82.120	1.00	117.40	8.852	13.263	-26585.5	-103045.3	-35740.0	0.35	0.28	Portal frame diagonal, U1'	2.32E+04	-3.57E+04	-7190	15610	28550	28550														
33	453	SX4383	3.98	1.00	221.21	1.692	130.703	1.00	221.21	1.444	153.179	-12198.3	-41266.9	-23843.7	0.58	0.57	Tower bracing, panel F6-R6	2.32E+04	-2.38E+04	-373.7	14600	23470	23470														
33	424	SX4384	3.98	1.00	164.99	1.692	97.484	1.00	164.99	1.444	114.248	-20584.5	-69637.4	-20686.0	0.30	0.30	Tower bracing, panel F6-R6	2.10E+04	-2.07E+04	178.7	12680	20820	20820														
33	445	SX4385	3.98	1.00	164.99	1.692	97.484	1.00	164.99	1.444	114.248	-20584.5	-69637.4	-20942.3	0.30	0.30	Tower bracing, panel F6-R6	2.03E+04	-2.09E+04	-342.3	12180	20600	20600														
33	431	SX4386	3.98	1.00	221.21	1.692	130.703	1.00	221.21	1.444	153.179	-12198.3	-41266.9	-22824.2	0.55	0.56	Tower bracing, panel F6-R6	2.32E+04	-2.28E+04	194.4	13520	22970	22970														
33	416	SR4401	6.19	1.00	656.95	4.144	158.529	1.00	328.47	1.252	262.398	-4157.0	204270.0	135081.3	0.66	0.65	* Tower rear lat. diag., U2'E-R1W	6.81E+04	-6.59E+04	1081	36050	66710	66710														
33	415	SR4402	6.19	1.00	656.95	4.144	158.529	1.00	328.47	1.252	262.398	-4157.0	204270.0	134795.1	0.66	0.65	* Tower rear lat. diag., U2'W-R1E	6.76E+04	-6.59E+04	852.1	37730	66560	66560														
33	413	SR4403	6.19	1.00	656.95	4.144	158.529	1.00	328.47	1.252	262.398	-4157.0	204270.0	136280.0	0.67	0.65	* Tower rear lat. diag., U2'W-R1E	6.93E+04	-6.52E+04	2040	37750	66760	66760														
33	414	SR4404	6.19	1.00	656.95	4.144	158.529	1.00	328.47	1.252	262.398	-4157.0	204270.0	136566.3	0.67	0.65	* Tower rear lat. diag., U2'E-R1W	6.98E+04	-6.53E+04	2269	36320	66970	66970														
33	62	SR4405	6.19	1.00	665.71	4.144	160.644	1.00	332.86	1.252	265.899	-4048.2	204270.0	143630.0	0.70	0.70	* Tower rear lat. diag., R1E-R2W	6.88E+04	-7.29E+04	-2346	40870	70580	70580														
33	95	SR4406	6.19	1.00	665.71	4.144	160.644	1.00	332.86	1.252	265.899	-4048.2	204270.0	143630.0	0.70	0.70	* Tower rear lat. diag., R1W-R2E	7.04E+04	-7.47E+04	-2473	43160	72240	72240														
33	63	SR4407	6.19	1.00	665.71	4.144	160.644	1.00	332.86	1.252	265.899	-4048.2	204270.0	143630.0	0.70	0.70	* Tower rear lat. diag., R1W-R2E	7.24E+04	-7.28E+04	-226.3	43340	72530	72530														
33	96	SR4408	6.19	1.00	665.71	4.144	160.644	1.00	332.86	1.252	265.899	-4048.2	204270.0	143630.0	0.70	0.70	* Tower rear lat. diag., R1E-R2W	7.10E+04	-7.12E+04	-98.78	41540	71100	71100														
33	64	SR4409	6.19	1.00	665.57	4.144	158.197	1.00	327.79	1.252	261.848	-4174.4	204270.0	141930.0	0.69	0.69	* Tower rear lat. diag., R2E-R3W	6.83E+04	-7.21E+04	-2132	40680	69920	69920														
33	93	SR4410	6.19	1.00	665.57	4.144	158.197	1.00	327.79	1.252	261.848	-4174.4	204270.0	141930.0	0.69	0.69	* Tower rear lat. diag., R2W-R3E	6.99E+04	-7.33E+04	-1947	42370	71390	71390														
33	65	SR4411	6.19	1.00	665.57	4.144	158.197	1.00	327.79	1.252	261.848	-4174.4	204270.0	142386.5	0.70	0.69	* Tower rear lat. diag., R2W-R3E	7.20E+04	-7.13E+04	365.2	42590	71590	71590														
33	94	SR4412	6.19	1.00	665.57	4.144	158.197	1.00	327.79	1.252	261.848	-4174.4	204270.0	142154.9	0.70	0.69	* Tower rear lat. diag., R2E-R3W	7.06E+04	-7.02E+04	179.9	41230	70340	70340														
33	66	SR4413	6.19	1.00	613.07	4.144	147.942	1.00	306.54	1.252	244.874	-4773.3	204270.0	129910.0	0.64	0.64	* Tower rear lat. diag., R3E-R4W	6.28E+04	-6.59E+04	-1775	36030	64130	64130														
33	92	SR4414	6.19	1.00	613.07	4.144	147.942	1.00	306.54	1.252	244.874	-4773.3	204270.0	129910.0	0.64	0.64	* Tower rear lat. diag., R3W-R4E	6.46E+04	-6.66E+04	-1127	37430	65430	65430														
33	67	SR4415	6.19	1.00	613.07	4.144	147.942	1.00	306.54	1.252	244.874	-4773.3	204270.0	131831.3	0.65	0.64	* Tower rear lat. diag., R3W-R4E	6.75E+04	-6.44E+04	1537	37570	65530	65530														
33	91	SR4416	6.19	1.00	613.07	4.144	147.942	1.00	306.54	1.252	244.874	-4773.3	204270.0	131019.0	0.64	0.64	* Tower rear lat. diag., R3E-R4W	6.55E+04	-6.37E+04	887.2	36300	64380	64380														
33	70	SR4417	6.19	1.00	678.86	4.144	163.816	1.00	339.43	1.252	271.149	-3893.0	204270.0	132090.0	0.65	0.65	* Tower rear lat. diag., R4E-R5W	6.29E+04	-6.75E+04	-2664	37940	64850	64850														
33	69	SR4418	6.19	1.00	678.86	4.144	163.816	1.00	339.43	1.252	271.149	-3893.0	204270.0	132090.0	0.65	0.65	* Tower rear lat. diag., R4W-R5E	6.61E+04	-6.88E+04	-1552	39540	67240	67240														
33	71	SR4419	6.19	1.00	678.86	4.144	163.816	1.00	339.43	1.252	271.149	-3893.0	204270.0	132931.6	0.65	0.65	* Tower rear lat. diag., R4W-R5E	6.78E+04	-6.65E+04	673.3	39390	66970	66970														
33	68	SR4420	6.19	1.00	678.86	4.144	163.816	1.00	339.43	1.252	271.149	-3893.0	204270.0	132090.0	0.65	0.65	* Tower rear lat. diag., R4E-R5W	6.44E+04	-6.52E+04	-438.4	37930	64770	64770														
33	58	SR4421	9.71	1.00	544.50	4.195	129.789	1.00	272.25	1.939	140.421	-14515.6	-119804.8	-129023.4	1.08	1.08	* Tower rear lat. strut, R1	1.29E+05	-1.29E+05	61.85	27830	14480	14480														
33	412	SR4422	9.71	1.00	544.50	4.195	129.789	1.00	272.25	1.939	140.421	-14515.6	-119804.8	-128873.7	1.08	1.08	* Tower rear lat. strut, R2	1.29E+05	-1.29E+05	61.45	27720	14330	14330														
33	59	SR4423	9.71	1.00	544.50	4.195	129.789	1.00	272.25	1.939	140.421	-14515.6	-119804.8	-134122.6	1.12	1.13	* Tower rear lat. strut, R3	1.38E+05	-1.34E+05	1795	30600	16850	16850														
33	410	SR4424	9.71	1.00	544.50	4.195	129.789	1.00	272.25	1.939	140.421	-14515.6	-119804.8	-133922.6	1.12	1.13	* Tower rear lat. strut, R4	1.38E+05	-1.34E+05	1795	30470	16650	16650														
33	60	SR4425	9.71	1.00	544.50	4.195	129.789	1.00	272.25	1.93																											

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FORCE DEMAND/SECTION CAPACITY RATIOS (AXIAL LOADS ONLY) - FORCES FROM 3-D ANALYSIS																- Adjusted for true behavior of tension-only members							
UNITS INCH, LB. (Fy in ksi)																							
SPAN 4																							
Fy	ALGOR	MEMB.#	MEM(S)	A	K2	Lc2	r2	(KL/r)2	K3	Lc3	r3	(KL/r)3	Fcr	Capacity	Demand	D/C	(D/C)	Max. Tension	Max. Compr.	AXIAL FORCE (D.L. Compression Negative)			
																	no D.L.	DESCRIPTION			D.L.	EQ(X+0.3Y+0.67Z)	EQ(Y+0.3X+0.67Z)
33	398	SF4534		7.97	1.00	199.00	5.060	39.324	1.00	199.00	1.443	137.889	-15053.6	263010.0	2086.0	0.01	0.00	Tower front C.L. brace (above F3)	2.09E+03	0.00E+00	1169	619.2	624.7
33	457	SF4535		18.38	1.00	544.50	2.878	26.567	1.00	76.45	15.070	5.073	-32328.6	606540.0	348476.9	0.57	0.28	* Tower front lat. strut (~ F5)	3.48E+05	0.00E+00	176000	21380	41450
33	429	SF4536		18.38	1.00	544.50	2.878	68.042	1.00	195.80	15.070	12.993	-28596.2	606540.0	416441.9	0.69	0.33	* Tower front lat. strut (~ F5)	4.16E+05	0.00E+00	290000	29370	57540
33	434	SF4537		18.38	1.00	544.50	2.878	189.218	1.00	195.80	15.070	12.993	-7994.1	606540.0	523926.9	0.86	0.36	* Tower front lat. strut (~ F5)	5.24E+05	0.00E+00	305000	26480	55650
33	442	SF4538		18.38	1.00	544.50	2.878	189.218	1.00	76.45	15.070	5.073	-7994.1	606540.0	373641.9	0.62	0.29	* Tower front lat. strut (~ F5)	3.74E+05	0.00E+00	198500	18370	38490
33	456	SF4539		18.38	1.00	272.25	2.878	94.609	1.00	79.75	15.070	5.292	-24485.9	-382543.8	-36928.0	0.10	0.02	Tower front lat. strut @ F6	0.00E+00	-3.69E+04	-29920	3741	7008
33	462	SF4540		18.38	1.00	272.25	2.878	94.609	1.00	96.25	15.070	6.387	-24485.9	-382543.8	-160855.0	0.39	0.02	Tower front lat. strut @ F6	0.00E+00	-1.51E+05	-142900	4534	7955
33	425	SF4541		18.38	1.00	272.25	2.878	94.609	1.00	96.25	15.070	6.387	-24485.9	-382543.8	-178640.0	0.47	0.04	Tower front lat. strut @ F6	0.00E+00	-1.79E+05	-163300	8793	15340
33	446	SF4542		18.38	1.00	272.25	2.878	94.609	1.00	96.25	15.070	6.387	-24485.9	-382543.8	-176800.0	0.46	0.04	Tower front lat. strut @ F6	0.00E+00	-1.77E+05	-163000	8817	13800
33	433	SF4543		18.38	1.00	272.25	2.878	94.609	1.00	96.25	15.070	6.387	-24485.9	-382543.8	-155316.0	0.41	0.02	Tower front lat. strut @ F6	0.00E+00	-1.55E+05	-148700	4394	6616
33	441	SF4544		18.38	1.00	272.25	2.878	94.609	1.00	79.75	15.070	5.292	-24485.9	-382543.8	-39454.0	0.10	0.02	Tower front lat. strut @ F6	0.00E+00	-3.95E+04	-33020	3185	6434
33	461	SF4545		6.84	1.00	161.34	14.119	11.427	1.00	161.34	1.942	83.071	-26436.0	-153698.9	-37230.0	0.24	0.12	Tower front lat. diag., panel F5-F6	5.29E+03	-3.72E+04	-18250	10710	18980
33	428	SF4546		6.84	1.00	159.35	14.119	11.286	1.00	159.35	1.942	82.049	-26596.4	225720.0	40157.5	0.18	0.12	Tower front lat. diag., panel F5-F6	4.02E+04	-1.75E+04	11310	14540	26020
33	449	SF4547		6.84	1.00	159.35	14.119	11.286	1.00	159.35	1.942	82.049	-26596.4	-154631.7	-39580.0	0.26	0.17	Tower front lat. diag., panel F5-F6	1.59E+04	-3.96E+04	-13540	14480	26040
33	435	SF4548		6.84	1.00	161.34	14.119	11.427	1.00	161.34	1.942	83.071	-26436.0	-153698.9	-19318.0	0.13	0.12	Tower front lat. diag., panel F5-F6	1.87E+04	-1.93E+04	-378	10510	18940
33	464	SF4549		45.53	1.00	127.00	11.847	10.720	1.00	127.00	2.539	50.012	-30620.9	-1185042.8	-33540.0	0.03	0.01	Tower, panel F5-F6 vert.	0.00E+00	-3.35E+04	-20870	7538	12670
33	444	SF4550		45.53	1.00	127.00	11.847	10.720	1.00	127.00	2.539	50.012	-30620.9	-1185042.8	-36360.0	0.03	0.01	Tower, panel F5-F6 vert.	0.00E+00	-3.64E+04	-24770	6008	11590
33	460	SF4551		5.34	1.00	115.58	13.955	8.282	1.00	115.58	1.254	92.156	-24921.8	-113120.2	-43330.0	0.38	0.10	Tower front lat. diag., panel F6-F7	0.00E+00	-4.33E+04	-32070	6323	11260
33	436	SF4552		5.34	1.00	115.58	13.955	8.282	1.00	115.58	1.254	92.156	-24921.8	-113120.2	-55230.0	0.49	0.10	Tower front lat. diag., panel F6-F7	0.00E+00	-5.52E+04	-44190	5834	11040
33	427	SF4553		5.34	1.00	112.80	13.955	8.083	1.00	112.80	1.254	89.934	-25306.5	-114866.3	-44800.0	0.39	0.11	Tower front lat. diag., panel F6-F7	0.00E+00	-4.48E+04	-32680	6586	12120
33	448	SF4554		5.34	1.00	112.80	13.955	8.282	1.00	112.80	1.254	89.934	-25306.5	-114866.3	-32500.0	0.28	0.11	Tower front lat. diag., panel F6-F7	0.00E+00	-3.25E+04	-20140	6823	12360
33	463	SF4555		3.86	1.00	58.81	14.094	4.173	1.00	58.81	1.092	53.875	-30239.1	-99214.6	-263.6	0.00	0.00	Tower, panel F6-F7 vert.	6.27E+00	-2.64E+02	-145.9	117.7	97.12
33	451	SF4556		3.86	1.00	58.81	14.094	4.173	1.00	58.81	1.092	53.875	-30239.1	127380.0	44497.5	0.35	0.02	Tower, panel F6-F7 vert.	4.45E+04	0.00E+00	33330	1383	2835
33	450	SF4557		3.86	1.00	58.81	14.094	4.173	1.00	58.81	1.092	53.875	-30239.1	-99214.6	-251.2	0.00	0.00	Tower, panel F6-F7 vert.	2.46E+01	-2.51E+02	-129.5	121.7	101.6
33	454	SF4558		5.34	1.00	192.5	13.955	13.794	1.00	96.25	1.254	76.742	-27398.1	-124360.1	-127560.0	1.03	0.12	Tower front lat. strut @ F7	0.00E+00	-1.28E+05	-112300	8267	15260
33	426	SF4559		5.34	1.00	192.5	13.955	13.794	1.00	96.25	1.254	76.742	-27398.1	-124360.1	-127720.0	1.03	0.12	Tower front lat. strut @ F7	0.00E+00	-1.28E+05	-112400	8270	15320
33	447	SF4560		5.34	1.00	192.5	13.955	13.794	1.00	96.25	1.254	76.742	-27398.1	-124360.1	-136580.0	1.10	0.12	Tower front lat. strut @ F7	0.00E+00	-1.37E+05	-122000	7056	14580
33	432	SF4561		5.34	1.00	192.5	13.955	13.794	1.00	96.25	1.254	76.742	-27398.1	-124360.1	-136660.0	1.10	0.12	Tower front lat. strut @ F7	0.00E+00	-1.37E+05	-122000	7085	14660

FILENAME: 3DEM-CAP.XLS
12/23/94
IS - COLUMBIA RIVER BRIDGE SEISMIC SURVEY for ODOT
FORCE DEMAND/SECTION CAPACITY RATIOS (AXIAL LOADS ONLY) - FORCES FROM 3-D ANALYSIS
UNITS INCH, LB. (Fy in ksi)
Adjusted for true behavior of tension-only members
SPAN 3
ALGOR
Fy Memb. # MEM(S) A K2 Lc2 r2 (KL/r)2 K3 Lc3 r3 (KL/r)3 Fcr Capacity Demand D/C no D.L. DESCRIPTION Max. Tension Max. Compr. AXIAL FORCE (D.L. Compression Negative) EQ(X + 0.3Y + 0.67Z) EQ(Y + 0.3X + 0.67Z)

FILENAME: 3DEMCP.XLS		15 - COLUMBIA RIVER BRIDGE SEISMIC SURVEY for ODOT																				
FORCE DEMAND/SECTION CAPACITY RATIOS (AXIAL LOADS ONLY) - FORCES FROM 3-D ANALYSIS															Adjusted for true behavior of tension-only members							
UNITS INCH, LB. (Fy in ksi)																						
SPAN 3															D/C		Max. AXIAL FORCE (D.L. Compression Negative)					
Fy	ALGOR	MEM(S)	A	K2	Lc2	r2	(KL/r)2	K3	Lc3	r3	(KL/r)3	Fcr	Capacity	Demand	D/C	no D.L.	DESCRIPTION	Tension	Max. Compr.	D.L.	EQIX + 0.3Y + 0.67Z	EQIY + 0.3X + 0.67Z
50	389	SE3010	39.17	1.00	299.48	6.693	44.744	1.00	299.48	7.442	40.241	-45628.2	-1519266.0	-1010200.0	0.66	0.25	East truss top chord, U2-U3'	0.00E+00	-1.01E+06	-635100	229900	375100
50	411	SE3011	33.77	1.00	301.65	6.910	43.654	1.00	301.65	7.741	38.968	-45838.6	-1315872.1	-793500.0	0.60	0.22	East truss top chord, U1-U2'	0.00E+00	-7.94E+05	-502000	184800	291500
50	415	SE3012	49.07	1.00	70.00	7.065	9.908	1.00	494.75	7.047	70.209	-39236.2	-1636605.5	-868900.0	0.53	0.18	East truss top chord, L0-U1'	0.00E+00	-8.69E+05	-568200	202700	300700
50	371	SE3013	49.07	1.00	424.75	7.065	60.120	1.00	494.75	7.047	70.209	-39236.2	-1636605.5	-885700.0	0.54	0.19	East truss top chord, L0-U1'	0.00E+00	-8.86E+05	-577600	206500	308100
50	193	SE3014	24.96	1.00	296.59	7.454	39.789	1.00	296.59	6.634	44.709	-45635.0	1248000.0	627125.0	0.50	0.21	East truss bottom chord, L0-L1	6.27E+05	-5.17E+04	287700	226900	267500
50	194	SE3015	24.96	1.00	296.59	7.454	39.789	1.00	296.59	6.634	44.709	-45635.0	1248000.0	625450.0	0.50	0.21	East truss bottom chord, L1-L2	6.25E+05	-4.59E+04	289800	216200	263200
50	192	SE3016	30.36	1.00	296.59	7.468	39.716	1.00	296.59	6.402	46.330	-45312.8	1518000.0	1349000.0	0.89	0.47	East truss bottom chord, L2-L3	1.35E+06	-3.31E+05	509200	329700	712500
50	199	SE3017	33.96	1.00	296.59	7.461	39.750	1.00	296.59	6.285	47.191	-45137.0	1698000.0	1512125.0	0.89	0.42	East truss bottom chord, L3-L4	1.51E+06	-2.24E+05	644100	328700	707000
50	200	SE3018	42.51	1.00	296.59	7.417	39.986	1.00	296.59	6.082	48.769	-44806.4	2125500.0	1938200.0	0.91	0.47	East truss bottom chord, L4-L5	1.94E+06	-4.32E+05	753200	437900	996700
50	12	SE3019	44.76	1.00	296.59	7.401	40.074	1.00	296.59	6.040	49.103	-44735.0	2238000.0	1749625.0	0.78	0.36	East truss bottom chord, L5-L5'	1.75E+06	-2.48E+05	750900	346600	811000
50	386	SE3020	42.51	1.00	296.59	7.417	39.986	1.00	296.59	6.082	48.769	-44806.4	2125500.0	1942500.0	0.91	0.47	East truss bottom chord, L4-L5'	1.94E+06	-4.36E+05	753200	438200	1001000
50	385	SE3021	33.96	1.00	296.59	7.461	39.750	1.00	296.59	6.285	47.191	-45137.0	1698000.0	1593225.0	0.94	0.46	East truss bottom chord, L3-L4'	1.59E+06	-3.05E+05	644100	360500	788100
50	382	SE3022	30.36	1.00	296.59	7.468	39.716	1.00	296.59	6.402	46.330	-45312.8	1518000.0	1406800.0	0.93	0.51	East truss bottom chord, L2-L3'	1.41E+06	-3.88E+05	509200	335600	770300
50	388	SE3023	24.96	1.00	296.59	7.454	39.789	1.00	296.59	6.634	44.709	-45635.0	1248000.0	678950.0	0.54	0.25	East truss bottom chord, L1-L2'	6.77E+05	-9.74E+04	289800	155300	314700
50	387	SE3024	24.96	1.00	296.59	7.454	39.789	1.00	296.59	6.634	44.709	-45635.0	1248000.0	660325.0	0.53	0.24	East truss bottom chord, L0-L1'	6.60E+05	-8.49E+04	287700	146900	300700
33	191	SE3025	19.68	1.00	396.00	6.774	58.457	1.00	396.00	2.464	160.719	-11080.7	649440.0	128612.5	0.20	0.07	East truss vertical, U1-L1	1.29E+05	0.00E+00	67610	43080	44100
33	181	SE3026	24.80	1.00	340.66	7.238	47.066	1.00	451.03	6.085	74.121	-27774.2	-585479.8	-353400.0	0.60	0.25	East truss vertical, U2-L2	0.00E+00	-3.53E+05	-208800	92110	144600
33	208	SE3027	24.80	1.00	110.37	7.238	15.250	1.00	451.03	6.085	74.121	-27774.2	-585479.8	-350400.0	0.60	0.25	East truss vertical, U2-L2	0.00E+00	-3.50E+05	-206400	91970	144000
33	180	SE3028	24.80	1.00	340.62	7.238	47.062	1.00	492.50	6.085	80.936	-26769.0	-564291.4	-244700.0	0.43	0.20	East truss vertical, U3-L3	1.14E+04	-2.45E+05	-133300	83930	111400
33	234	SE3029	24.80	1.00	151.88	7.238	20.983	1.00	492.50	6.085	80.936	-26769.0	-564291.4	-241400.0	0.43	0.20	East truss vertical, U3-L3	1.23E+04	-2.41E+05	-130900	84090	110500
33	179	SE3030	24.80	1.00	340.61	7.238	47.059	1.00	520.11	6.085	85.473	-26050.9	-549152.5	-74740.0	0.14	0.08	East truss vertical, U4-L4	1.82E+04	-7.47E+04	-32300	42440	38880
33	233	SE3031	24.80	1.00	179.50	7.238	24.800	1.00	520.11	6.085	85.473	-26050.9	-549152.5	-72620.0	0.13	0.08	East truss vertical, U4-L4	2.05E+04	-7.25E+04	-29770	42850	38910
33	178	SE3032	24.80	1.00	340.62	7.238	47.062	1.00	534.00	6.085	87.756	-25674.7	-541223.1	-26487.0	0.05	0.05	East truss vertical, U5-L5	3.52E+04	-2.65E+04	4364	25150	29760
33	232	SE3033	24.80	1.00	193.38	7.238	26.717	1.00	534.00	6.085	87.756	-25674.7	-541840.0	117215.0	0.14	0.07	East truss vertical, U5-L5	1.17E+05	-1.98E+04	48700	39950	56340
33	375	SE3034	24.80	1.00	340.62	7.238	47.062	1.00	534.00	6.085	87.756	-25674.7	-541223.1	-28637.0	0.05	0.06	East truss vertical, U5-L5'	3.74E+04	-2.86E+04	4364	25430	31910
33	399	SE3035	24.80	1.00	193.38	7.238	26.717	1.00	534.00	6.085	87.756	-25674.7	-541840.0	106705.0	0.13	0.06	East truss vertical, U5-L5'	1.07E+05	-9.31E+03	48700	32190	45830
33	374	SE3036	24.80	1.00	340.61	7.238	47.059	1.00	520.11	6.085	85.473	-26050.9	-549152.5	-75200.0	0.14	0.08	East truss vertical, U4-L4'	1.87E+04	-7.52E+04	-32300	42900	40980
33	398	SE3037	24.80	1.00	179.50	7.238	24.800	1.00	520.11	6.085	85.473	-26050.9	-549152.5	-73190.0	0.13	0.08	East truss vertical, U4-L4'	2.11E+04	-7.32E+04	-29770	43420	41380
33	373	SE3038	24.80	1.00	340.62	7.238	47.062	1.00	492.50	6.085	80.936	-26769.0	-564291.4	-233400.0	0.41	0.18	East truss vertical, U3-L3'	1.25E+02	-2.33E+05	-133300	78180	100100
33	397	SE3039	24.80	1.00	151.88	7.238	20.983	1.00	492.50	6.085	80.936	-26769.0	-564291.4	-230360.0	0.41	0.18	East truss vertical, U3-L3'	1.29E+03	-2.30E+05	-130900	78490	99460
33	372	SE3040	24.80	1.00	340.66	7.238	47.066	1.00	451.03	6.085	74.121	-27774.2	-585479.8	-351800.0	0.60	0.24	East truss vertical, U2-L2'	0.00E+00	-3.52E+05	-208800	96970	143000
33	410	SE3041	24.80	1.00	110.37	7.238	15.250	1.00	451.03	6.085	74.121	-27774.2	-585479.8	-348700.0	0.60	0.24	East truss vertical, U2-L2'	0.00E+00	-3.49E+05	-206400	96740	142300
33	381	SE3042	19.68	1.00	396.00	6.774	58.457	1.00	396.00	2.464	160.719	-11080.7	649440.0	159392.5	0.25	0.12	East truss vertical, U1-L1'	1.59E+05	-2.42E+04	67610	43080	44100
50	190	SE3043	19.80	1.00	494.75	7.518	65.807	1.00	494.75	5.619	88.047	-33071.9	990000.0	650075.0	0.66	0.21	East truss diagonal, U1-L2	6.50E+05	0.00E+00	353900	131200	207700
50	189	SE3044	14.64	1.00	539.81	7.616	70.874	1.00	539.81	4.428	121.919	-19255.6	732000.0	477625.0	0.65	0.24	East truss diagonal, U2-L3	4.78E+05	0.00E+00	243300	106600	173500
50	188	SE3045	12.06	1.00	574.91	7.595	75.699	1.00	574.91	4.609	124.734	-18396.2	603000.0	352975.0	0.59	0.24	East truss diagonal, U3-L4	3.53E+05	-1.80E+04	167800	99340	143600
50	378	SE3046	12.06	1.00	574.91	7.595	75.699	1.00	574.91	4.609	124.734	-18396.2	603000.0	342375.0	0.57	0.22	East truss diagonal, U3-L4'	3.42E+05	-7.38E+03	167500	94610	133000
50	379	SE3047	14.64	1.00	539.81	7.616	70.874	1.00	539.81	4.428	121.919	-19255.6	732000.0	473125.0	0.65	0.23	East truss diagonal, U2-L3'	4.73E+05	0.00E+00	243300	110600	169000
50	380	SE3048	19.80	1.00	494.75	7.518	65.807	1.00	494.75	5.619	88.047	-33071.9	990000.0	647175.0	0.65	0.21	East truss diagonal, U1-L2'	6.47E+05	0.00E+00	353900	132500	204800
33	198	SE3049	6.10	1.00	610.84	7.460	81.885	1.00	305.42	1.599	190.984	-7847.0	201300.0	93540.0	0.46	0.63	East truss diagonal, U4-L5	2.80E+04	-1.08E+05	-45560	48370	62160
33	184	SE3050	6.10	1.00	610.84	7.460	81.885	1.00	305.42	1.599	190.984	-7847.0	201300.0	93527.5	0.46	0.63	East truss diagonal, U4-L5'	2.80E+04	-1.06E+05	-44710	48230	61510
50	196	SE3051	7.96	1.00	598.73	7.466	80.191	1.00	299.37	2.275	131.586	-16530.2	398000.0	204265.0	0.51	0.32	East truss diagonal, U5-L4	1.42E+05	-1.86E+04	61740	52950	64930
50	187	SE3052	7.96	1.00	598.73	7.466	80.191	1.00	299.37	2.275	131.586	-16530.2	398000.0	205897.5	0.52	0.32	East truss diagonal, U5-L4'	1.44E+05	-1.86E+04	62550	53040	65550
50	384	SE3053	7.96	1.00	598.73	7.466	80.191	1.00	299.37	2.275	131.586	-16530.2	398000.0	200805.0	0.50	0.31	East truss diagonal, U4-L5'	1.42E+05	-1.80E+04	61740	52700	64340
50	377	SE3054	7.96	1.00	598.73	7.466	80.191	1.00	299.37	2.275	131.586	-16530.2	398000.0	202457.5	0.51	0.31	East truss diagonal, U4-L5'	1.43E+05	-1.81E+04	62550	52880	64980
33	383	SE3055	6.10	1.00	610.84	7.460	81.885	1.00	305.42	1.599	190.984	-7847.0	201300.0	90100.0	0.45	0.62	East truss diagonal, U5-L4'	2.51E+04	-1.05E+05	-45560	48610	59250
33	376	SE3056	6.10	1.00	610.84	7.460	81.885	1.00	305.42	1.599	190.984	-7847.0	201300.0	90137.5	0.45	0.61	East truss diagonal, U5-L4'	2.52E+04	-1.03E+05	-44710	48530	58690
33	197	SE3057	6.10	1.00	354.40	7.460	47.509	1.00	177.20	1.599	110.808	-21320.8	201300.0	58010.0	0.29	0.18	East truss diagonal, L5-M5'	5.80E+04	-2.35E+04	17280	36390	36410
33	14																					

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15 - COLUMBIA RIVER BRIDGE SEISMIC SURVEY for ODOT																																											
FORCE DEMAND/SECTION CAPACITY RATIOS (AXIAL LOADS ONLY) - FORCES FROM 3-D ANALYSIS																																											
UNITS INCH.LB. (Fy in ksi)																																											
SPAN 3																																											
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Fy	Memb. #	MEM(S)	A	K2	Lc2	r2	(KL/r)2	K3	Lc3	r3	(KL/r)3	Fcr	Capacity	Demand	D/C	(D/C)	no D.L.	DESCRIPTION	Max. Tension	Max. Compr.	AXIAL FORCE D.L.	ID.L. Compression Negative EQ(X+0.3Y+0.67Z)	ID.L. Compression Negative EQ(Y+0.3X+0.67Z)																				
33	268	ST3119	7.06	1.00	404.73	8.737	46.321	1.00	404.73	1.606	252.076	-4504.4	232980.0	166790.0	0.72	0.72	*	Top lat. diagonal, U5'E-UM4'	4.57E+04	-1.36E+05	-51520	35440	84360																				
33	314	ST3120	7.06	1.00	403.54	8.737	46.186	1.00	403.54	1.606	251.338	-4530.9	232980.0	166790.0	0.72	0.72	*	Top lat. diagonal, UM4'-U3'W	2.82E+04	-1.16E+05	-50440	31960	66040																				
33	303	ST3121	7.06	1.00	402.84	8.737	46.105	1.00	402.84	1.606	250.898	-4546.8	232980.0	103750.0	0.45	0.45	*	Top lat. diagonal, U3'W-UM2'	1.38E+04	-1.04E+05	-51490	30050	52410																				
33	269	ST3122	7.06	1.00	402.60	8.737	46.078	1.00	402.60	1.606	250.749	-4552.2	232980.0	103750.0	0.45	0.45	*	Top lat. diagonal, UM2'-U1'W	5.22E+03	-9.51E+04	-51330	27580	43720																				
33	266	ST3123	7.06	1.00	402.84	8.737	46.105	1.00	402.84	1.606	250.898	-4546.8	232980.0	103750.0	0.45	0.45	*	Top lat. diagonal, U3'E-UM2'	1.39E+04	-1.01E+05	-49940	28100	51340																				
33	338	ST3124	7.06	1.00	402.60	8.737	46.078	1.00	402.60	1.606	250.749	-4552.2	232980.0	103750.0	0.45	0.45	*	Top lat. diagonal, UM2'-U1'W	3.67E+03	-9.18E+04	-50340	25310	41420																				
33	109	ST3125	14.40	1.00	272.25	8.649	31.476	1.00	272.25	2.541	107.129	-22083.4	-270301.4	-11325.0	0.04	0.04	*	Top lateral strut, U2W-UM2	1.21E+04	-1.13E+04	380	5830	11610																				
33	53	ST3126	14.40	1.00	272.25	8.649	31.476	1.00	272.25	2.541	107.129	-22083.4	-270301.4	-9894.5	0.04	0.04	*	Top lateral strut, UM2-U2E	1.05E+04	-9.89E+03	327.4	5175	10140																				
33	150	ST3127	14.40	1.00	272.25	8.649	31.476	1.00	272.25	2.541	107.129	-22083.4	475200.0	110032.5	0.23	0.06	*	Top lateral strut, U3W-UM3	1.10E+05	0.00E+00	63610	19910	30520																				
33	54	ST3128	14.40	1.00	272.25	8.649	31.476	1.00	272.25	2.541	107.129	-22083.4	475200.0	107905.0	0.23	0.06	*	Top lateral strut, UM3-U3E	1.08E+05	0.00E+00	63420	20440	28630																				
33	151	ST3129	14.40	1.00	272.25	8.649	31.476	1.00	272.25	2.541	107.129	-22083.4	-270301.4	-6351.5	0.02	0.02	*	Top lateral strut, U4W-UM4	7.35E+03	-6.35E+03	499.4	3305	6726																				
33	55	ST3130	14.40	1.00	272.25	8.649	31.476	1.00	272.25	2.541	107.129	-22083.4	-270301.4	-6014.3	0.02	0.02	*	Top lateral strut, UM4-U4E	6.66E+03	-6.01E+03	320.9	3360	6255																				
33	152	ST3131	14.40	1.00	272.25	8.649	31.476	1.00	272.25	2.541	107.129	-22083.4	475200.0	36716.3	0.08	0.05	*	Top lateral strut, U5W-UM5	3.67E+04	-1.72E+04	9749	20730	24530																				
33	56	ST3132	14.40	1.00	272.25	8.649	31.476	1.00	272.25	2.541	107.129	-22083.4	475200.0	35002.5	0.07	0.05	*	Top lateral strut, UM5-U5E	3.50E+04	-1.48E+04	10090	18750	22390																				
33	310	ST3133	14.40	1.00	272.25	8.649	31.476	1.00	272.25	2.541	107.129	-22083.4	475200.0	38247.5	0.08	0.05	*	Top lateral strut, U5'W-UM5'	3.82E+04	-1.87E+04	9750	20890	26060																				
33	262	ST3134	14.40	1.00	272.25	8.649	31.476	1.00	272.25	2.541	107.129	-22083.4	475200.0	39482.5	0.08	0.06	*	Top lateral strut, UM5'-U5'E	3.95E+04	-1.93E+04	10090	22320	26870																				
33	311	ST3135	14.40	1.00	272.25	8.649	31.476	1.00	272.25	2.541	107.129	-22083.4	-270301.4	-7453.5	0.03	0.03	*	Top lateral strut, U4'W-UM4'	8.45E+03	-7.45E+03	499.4	3608	7828																				
33	263	ST3136	14.40	1.00	272.25	8.649	31.476	1.00	272.25	2.541	107.129	-22083.4	-270301.4	-6756.3	0.03	0.03	*	Top lateral strut, UM4'-U4'E	7.41E+03	-6.77E+03	320.9	3090	7007																				
33	312	ST3137	14.40	1.00	272.25	8.649	31.476	1.00	272.25	2.541	107.129	-22083.4	475200.0	110532.5	0.23	0.07	*	Top lateral strut, U3'W-UM3'	1.11E+05	0.00E+00	63610	20020	31020																				
33	264	ST3138	14.40	1.00	272.25	8.649	31.476	1.00	272.25	2.541	107.129	-22083.4	475200.0	107885.0	0.23	0.06	*	Top lateral strut, UM3'-U3'E	1.08E+05	0.00E+00	63420	20430	28610																				
33	337	ST3139	14.40	1.00	272.25	8.649	31.476	1.00	272.25	2.541	107.129	-22083.4	-270301.4	-15164.9	0.06	0.06	*	Top lateral strut, U2'W-UM2'	1.59E+04	-1.52E+04	380.1	7755	15450																				
33	265	ST3140	14.40	1.00	272.25	8.649	31.476	1.00	272.25	2.541	107.129	-22083.4	-270301.4	-13044.4	0.05	0.05	*	Top lateral strut, UM2'-U2'E	1.37E+04	-1.30E+04	327.5	6305	13290																				
33	176	ST3141	7.06	1.00	297.87	8.737	34.092	1.00	297.87	1.606	185.523	-8315.8	-49902.9	-2320.0	0.05	0.02	*	Top lat. brace, UM3-UM4	5.20E+01	-2.32E+03	-1296	1024	969.8																				
33	328	ST3142	7.06	1.00	297.87	8.737	34.092	1.00	297.87	1.606	185.523	-8315.8	-49902.9	-2610.0	0.05	0.03	*	Top lat. brace, UM3'-UM4'	3.42E+02	-2.61E+03	-1296	1314	1308																				
50	84	SB3201	6.84	1.00	201.30	0.982	204.927	1.00	201.30	2.817	142.935	-6815.5	342000.0	31962.5	0.94	0.79	*	Btm. lat. diagonal, L0W-LM1	5.48E+05	-4.67E+05	40650	224400	497300																				
50	62	SB3202	6.10	1.00	201.30	1.024	196.525	1.00	201.30	2.269	177.415	-7410.8	305000.0	304175.0	1.00	0.84	*	Btm. lat. diagonal, LM1-L2E	4.96E+05	-4.20E+05	37740	21600	448700																				
50	66	SB3203	6.84	1.00	201.30	0.982	204.927	1.00	201.30	2.817	142.935	-6815.5	342000.0	320025.0	0.94	0.79	*	Btm. lat. diagonal, L0E-LM1	6.30E+05	-5.49E+05	40700	250300	579300																				
50	85	SB3204	6.10	1.00	201.30	1.024	196.525	1.00	201.30	2.269	177.415	-7410.8	305000.0	305050.0	1.00	0.84	*	Btm. lat. diagonal, LM1-L2W	5.77E+05	-5.00E+05	38800	236000	528900																				
50	298	SB3205	6.10	1.00	201.30	1.024	196.525	1.00	201.30	2.269	177.415	-7410.8	305000.0	246250.0	0.81	0.65	*	Btm. lat. diagonal, L2'W-LM1'	4.28E+05	-3.50E+05	38800	160800	379400																				
50	272	SB3206	6.84	1.00	201.30	0.982	204.927	1.00	201.30	2.817	142.935	-6815.5	342000.0	258525.0	0.76	0.61	*	Btm. lat. diagonal, LM1'-L0'E	4.70E+05	-3.88E+05	40700	175600	419000																				
50	273	SB3207	6.10	1.00	201.30	1.024	196.525	1.00	201.30	2.269	177.415	-7410.8	305000.0	245450.0	0.80	0.65	*	Btm. lat. diagonal, L2'E-LM1'	4.21E+05	-3.46E+05	37740	157900	374100																				
50	299	SB3208	6.84	1.00	201.30	0.982	204.927	1.00	201.30	2.817	142.935	-6815.5	342000.0	258462.5	0.76	0.61	*	Btm. lat. diagonal, LM1'-L0'W	4.62E+05	-3.81E+05	40650	172200	411600																				
50	82	SB3209	3.53	1.00	201.30	1.000	201.300	1.00	201.30	1.606	250.749	-4552.2	176500.0	242550.0	1.37	1.54	*	Btm. lat. diagonal, L2W-LM3	4.37E+05	-3.78E+05	29820	194600	399900																				
33	65	SB3210	3.53	1.00	201.30	1.000	201.300	1.00	201.30	1.606	250.749	-4552.2	116490.0	218887.5	1.88	2.05	*	Btm. lat. diagonal, LM3-L4E	3.39E+05	-2.78E+05	30630	165300	301200																				
50	63	SB3211	3.53	1.00	201.30	1.000	201.300	1.00	201.30	1.606	250.749	-4552.2	176500.0	243737.5	1.38	1.54	*	Btm. lat. diagonal, L2E-LM3	4.60E+05	-3.98E+05	30770	196600	421200																				
33	91	SB3212	3.53	1.00	201.30	1.000	201.300	1.00	201.30	1.606	250.749	-4552.2	116490.0	219562.5	1.88	2.05	*	Btm. lat. diagonal, LM3-L4W	3.62E+05	-2.99E+05	31130	165900	322700																				
33	92	SB3213	3.53	1.00	201.30	1.000	201.300	1.00	201.30	1.606	250.749	-4552.2	116490.0	159950.0	1.37	0.50	*	Btm. lat. diagonal, L4W-LM5	2.41E+05	-1.80E+05	30860	129300	202900																				
33	64	SB3214	3.53	1.00	201.30	1.000	201.300	1.00	201.30	1.606	250.749	-4552.2	116490.0	161037.5	1.38	0.50	*	Btm. lat. diagonal, L4E-LM5	2.47E+05	-1.84E+05	31210	122700	207500																				
33	90	SB3215	3.53	1.00	201.30	1.000	201.299	1.00	201.30	1.606	125.374	-7063.4	116490.0	168687.5	1.45	1.21	*	Btm. lat. diagonal, L6W-LM6W	2.79E+05	-2.18E+05	30230	135800	241000																				
33	23	SB3216	3.53	1.00	201.30	1.000	201.299	1.00	201.30	1.606	125.374	-7063.4	116490.0	168787.5	1.45	1.21	*	Btm. lat. diagonal, LM6W-LM5'	2.79E+05	-2.19E+05	30230	135900	241400																				
33	98	SB3217	3.53	1.00	201.30	1.000	201.299	1.00	201.30	1.606	125.374	-7063.4	116490.0	168787.5	1.45	1.21	*	Btm. lat. diagonal, LM5-LM6W	3.20E+05	-2.60E+05	30230	149000	282600																				
33	24	SB3218	3.53	1.00	201.30	1.000	201.299	1.00	201.30	1.606	125.374	-7063.4	116490.0	168687.5	1.45	1.21	*	Btm. lat. diagonal, LM6W-L5'W	3.20E+05	-2.60E+05	30230	148900	282200																				
33	52	SB3219	3.53	1.00	201.30	1.000	201.299	1.00	201.30	1.606	125.374	-7063.4	116490.0	170125.0	1.46	1.22	*	Btm. lat. diagonal, LM5-LM6E	3.19E+05	-2.58E+05	30680	143500	280600																				
33	25	SB3220	3.53	1.00	201.30	1.000	201.299	1.00	201.30	1.606	125.374	-7063.4	116490.0	170025.0	1.46	1.22	*	Btm. lat. diagonal, LM6E-L5'E	3.19E+05	-2.57E+05	30680	143400	280200																				
33	195	SB3221	3.53	1.00	201.30	1.000	201.299	1.00	201.30	1.606	125.374	-7063.4	116490.0	170025.0	1.46	1.22	*																										

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12/23/94																														
I5 - COLUMBIA RIVER BRIDGE SEISMIC SURVEY for ODOT																														
FORCE DEMAND/SECTION CAPACITY RATIOS (AXIAL LOADS ONLY) - FORCES FROM 3-D ANALYSIS																														
UNITS INCH.LB. (Fy in ksi)																														
SPAN 3																														
ALGOR																														
Fy	Mem. #	MEM(S)	A	K2	Lc2	r2	(KL)/r2	K3	Lc3	r3	(KL)/r3	Fcr	Capacity	Demand	D/C	(D/C)	DESCRIPTION	Max. Tension	Max. Compr.	AXIAL D.L.	FORCE EQ(X+0.3Y+0.6Z)	(D.L. Compression Negative)	EQ(Y+0.3X+0.6Z)							
33	366	SL3331	10.00	1.00	121.71	5.824	20.897	1.00	121.71	1.459	83.392	-26385.2	330000.0	48697.5	0.15	0.08	Lift girder diag., panel 0'	4.87E+04	-1.54E+04	16630	13970	27910								
33	335	SL3332	10.00	1.00	121.71	5.824	20.897	1.00	121.71	1.459	83.392	-26385.2	-224274.3	-45280.0	0.20	0.12	Lift girder diag., panel 0'	1.39E+04	-4.53E+04	-17940	13720	27340								
50	215	SL3333	14.44	1.00	74.00	1.498	49.412	1.00	74.00	3.723	19.875	-44668.5	-548260.9	-4650.5	0.01	0.00	Lift girder vertical, panel 0	0.00E+00	-4.65E+03	-3716	431.9	934.5								
50	119	SL3334	14.44	1.00	74.00	1.498	49.412	1.00	74.00	3.723	19.875	-44668.5	-548260.9	-5780.4	0.01	0.00	Lift girder vertical, panel 0	0.00E+00	-5.78E+03	-4837	443.1	943.4								
50	419	SL3335	14.44	1.00	74.00	1.498	49.412	1.00	74.00	3.723	19.875	-44668.5	-548260.9	-4907.0	0.01	0.00	Lift girder vertical, panel 0'	0.00E+00	-4.91E+03	-3716	585.7	1191								
50	349	SL3336	14.44	1.00	74.00	1.498	49.412	1.00	74.00	3.723	19.875	-44668.5	-548260.9	-6031.0	0.01	0.00	Lift girder vertical, panel 0'	0.00E+00	-6.03E+03	-4837	580.2	1194								
33	131	SL3337	6.65	1.00	74.00	1.682	43.986	1.00	74.00	1.050	70.450	-28279.0	-159907.3	-4724.0	0.03	0.01	C.L. strut vert. @ lift girder (0)	0.00E+00	-4.72E+03	-3218	1506	978.8								
33	367	SL3338	6.65	1.00	74.00	1.682	43.986	1.00	74.00	1.050	70.450	-28279.0	-159907.3	-4383.0	0.03	0.01	C.L. strut vert. @ lift girder (0')	0.00E+00	-4.38E+03	-3217	1038	1166								
50	213	SL3339	100.00	1.00	85.09	2.236	38.053	1.00	85.09	3.162	26.907	-46838.1	5000000.0	598995.0	0.12	0.00	False member in lifting girder (0)	5.99E+05	0.00E+00	466100	7548	16370								
50	214	SL3340	100.00	1.00	82.73	2.236	37.000	1.00	82.73	3.162	26.163	-47010.6	-3995900.0	-110728.0	0.03	0.00	False member in lifting girder (0)	0.00E+00	-1.11E+05	-108900	1728	1828								
50	118	SL3341	100.00	1.00	82.73	2.236	37.000	1.00	82.73	3.162	26.163	-47010.6	-3995900.0	-111841.0	0.03	0.00	False member in lifting girder (0)	0.00E+00	-1.12E+05	-110100	1380	1741								
50	116	SL3342	100.00	1.00	85.09	2.236	38.053	1.00	85.09	3.162	26.907	-46838.1	5000000.0	687090.0	0.14	0.00	False member in lifting girder (0)	6.87E+05	0.00E+00	536600	7877	16340								
50	417	SL3343	100.00	1.00	85.09	2.236	38.053	1.00	85.09	3.162	26.907	-46838.1	5000000.0	603645.0	0.12	0.00	False member in lifting girder (0')	6.04E+05	0.00E+00	466100	10410	21020								
50	420	SL3344	100.00	1.00	82.73	2.236	37.000	1.00	82.73	3.162	26.163	-47010.6	-3995900.0	-111683.0	0.03	0.00	False member in lifting girder (0')	0.00E+00	-1.12E+05	-108900	2033	2783								
50	350	SL3345	100.00	1.00	82.73	2.236	37.000	1.00	82.73	3.162	26.163	-47010.6	-3995900.0	-112887.0	0.03	0.00	False member in lifting girder (0')	0.00E+00	-1.13E+05	-110100	2142	2787								
50	346	SL3346	100.00	1.00	85.09	2.236	38.053	1.00	85.09	3.162	26.907	-46838.1	5000000.0	691770.0	0.14	0.00	False member in lifting girder (0')	6.92E+05	0.00E+00	536600	10310	21020								
33	125	SL3347	6.65	1.00	272.84	1.682	162.176	1.00	100.25	1.050	95.441	-10882.4	219532.5	13788.3	0.06	0.01	Lift girder C.L. strut, U0-U1	1.38E+04	0.00E+00	8853	2722	1719								
33	141	SL3348	6.65	1.00	272.84	1.682	162.176	1.00	84.25	1.050	80.208	-10882.4	219532.5	9354.5	0.04	0.01	Lift girder C.L. strut, U0-U1	9.35E+03	0.00E+00	6306	1399	1472								
33	140	SL3349	6.65	1.00	272.84	1.682	162.176	1.00	88.34	1.050	84.102	-10882.4	219532.5	8211.8	0.04	0.01	Lift girder C.L. strut, U0-U1	8.21E+03	0.00E+00	4319	2813	2264								
33	353	SL3350	6.65	1.00	272.84	1.682	162.176	1.00	100.25	1.050	95.441	-10882.4	219532.5	11878.9	0.05	0.00	Lift girder C.L. strut, U0-U1'	1.19E+04	0.00E+00	8846	762.9	821.4								
33	364	SL3351	6.65	1.00	272.84	1.682	162.176	1.00	84.25	1.050	80.208	-10882.4	219532.5	10736.0	0.05	0.01	Lift girder C.L. strut, U0-U1'	1.07E+04	0.00E+00	6300	2540	2861								
33	363	SL3352	6.65	1.00	272.84	1.682	162.176	1.00	88.34	1.050	84.102	-10882.4	219532.5	9503.5	0.04	0.02	Lift girder C.L. strut, U0-U1'	9.50E+03	-8.76E+02	4314	3661	4111								
33	132	SL3353	6.65	1.00	224.44	1.682	133.407	1.00	55.75	1.050	53.075	-16082.0	-90937.9	-11346.0	0.12	0.06	Lift girder C.L. strut, U0-U1	1.48E+03	-1.13E+04	-5637	5709	3579								
33	126	SL3354	6.65	1.00	224.44	1.682	133.407	1.00	87.50	1.050	83.302	-16082.0	-90937.9	-6157.0	0.07	0.04	Lift girder C.L. strut, U0-U1	1.69E+03	-6.16E+03	-2550	3607	2302								
33	139	SL3355	6.65	1.00	224.44	1.682	133.407	1.00	81.19	1.050	77.295	-16082.0	-90937.9	-2035.6	0.02	0.02	Lift girder C.L. strut, U0-U1	1.38E+03	-2.04E+03	-374.6	1661	1243								
33	369	SL3356	6.65	1.00	224.44	1.682	133.407	1.00	55.75	1.050	53.075	-16082.0	-90937.9	-8819.0	0.10	0.04	Lift girder C.L. strut, U0-U1'	0.00E+00	-8.82E+03	-5633	2857	3186								
33	355	SL3357	6.65	1.00	224.44	1.682	133.407	1.00	87.50	1.050	83.302	-16082.0	-90937.9	-4747.0	0.05	0.02	Lift girder C.L. strut, U0-U1'	2.90E+02	-4.75E+03	-2547	1994	2200								
33	362	SL3358	6.65	1.00	224.44	1.682	133.407	1.00	81.19	1.050	77.295	-16082.0	-90937.9	-2350.0	0.03	0.02	Lift girder C.L. strut, U0-U1'	1.70E+03	-2.35E+03	-373	1801	1977								
33	130	SL3359	5.91	1.00	89.61	1.203	74.464	1.00	89.61	1.068	83.930	-26299.5	195112.5	5514.8	0.03	0.01	Lift girder C.L. strut, U0-U1	5.51E+03	0.00E+00	2847	1956	1265								
33	127	SL3360	5.91	1.00	83.42	1.203	63.320	1.00	83.42	1.068	78.132	-27193.3	-136663.2	-4493.0	0.03	0.01	Lift girder C.L. strut, U0-U1	1.15E+02	-4.49E+03	-2502	1991	1278								
33	137	SL3361	5.91	1.00	77.15	1.203	64.110	1.00	77.15	1.068	72.260	-28033.4	195112.5	4618.0	0.02	0.01	Lift girder C.L. strut, U0-U1	4.62E+03	-3.70E+03	2124	1963	1218								
33	136	SL3362	5.91	1.00	76.87	1.203	63.877	1.00	76.87	1.068	71.998	-28069.3	-141066.0	-3915.0	0.03	0.01	Lift girder C.L. strut, U0-U1	6.72E+02	-3.92E+03	-1853	2062	1245								
33	135	SL3363	5.91	1.00	76.36	1.203	63.453	1.00	76.36	1.068	71.520	-28134.5	195112.5	4018.3	0.02	0.01	Lift girder C.L. strut, U0-U1	4.02E+03	-1.10E+03	1457	2197	1333								
33	368	SL3364	5.91	1.00	89.61	1.203	74.464	1.00	89.61	1.068	83.930	-26299.5	195112.5	4982.8	0.03	0.01	Lift girder C.L. strut, U0-U1'	4.98E+03	0.00E+00	2847	1267	1474								
33	354	SL3365	5.91	1.00	83.42	1.203	63.320	1.00	83.42	1.068	78.132	-27193.3	-136663.2	-3881.0	0.03	0.01	Lift girder C.L. strut, U0-U1'	0.00E+00	-3.88E+03	-2501	1228	1380								
33	358	SL3366	5.91	1.00	77.15	1.203	64.110	1.00	77.15	1.068	72.260	-28033.4	195112.5	3710.8	0.02	0.01	Lift girder C.L. strut, U0-U1'	3.71E+03	0.00E+00	2123	943.2	1057								
33	359	SL3367	5.91	1.00	76.87	1.203	63.877	1.00	76.87	1.068	71.998	-28069.3	-141066.0	-2520.9	0.02	0.00	Lift girder C.L. strut, U0-U1'	0.00E+00	-2.52E+03	-1852	604.2	668.9								
33	360	SL3368	5.91	1.00	76.36	1.203	63.453	1.00	76.36	1.068	71.520	-28134.5	195112.5	2094.6	0.01	0.00	Lift girder C.L. strut, U0-U1'	2.09E+03	0.00E+00	1456	274.6	272.4								
33	138	SL3369	5.91	1.00	70.00	1.203	58.168	1.00	70.00	1.068	65.563	-28911.3	-145297.2	-1957.4	0.01	0.01	C.L. strut @ portal frame (U1)	0.00E+00	-1.96E+03	-1124	833.4	620								
33	361	SL3370	5.91	1.00	70.00	1.203	58.168	1.00	70.00	1.068	65.563	-28911.3	-145297.2	-1703.6	0.01	0.00	C.L. strut @ portal frame (U1')	0.00E+00	-1.70E+03	-1123	533.9	580.6								
33	203	SX3401	11.68	1.00	544.50	6.145	88.609	1.00	139.50	1.838	75.891	-25531.6	-253558.7	-41042.7	0.16	0.16	X-frame btm. strut, panel 2	3.96E+04	-4.10E+04	-822.7	15390	40220								
33	33	SX3402	11.68	1.00	544.50	6.145	88.609	1.00	265.50	1.838	144.438	-13719.4	-136249.5	-2284.6	0.02	0.02	X-frame btm. strut, panel 2	3.31E+03	-2.28E+03	512.5	2669	2291								
33	104	SX3403	11.68	1.00	544.50	6.145	88.609	1.00	139.50	1.838	75.891	-25531.6	-253558.7																	

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IS - COLUMBIA RIVER BRIDGE SEISMIC SURVEY for ODOT																																										
FORCE DEMAND/SECTION CAPACITY RATIOS (AXIAL LOADS ONLY) - FORCES FROM 3-D ANALYSIS															- Adjusted for true behavior of tension-only members																											
UNITS INCH, LB. (Fy in ksi)																																										
SPAN 3																																										
ALGOR	MEMB.#	MEMIS	A	K2	Lc2	r2	(KL)/r2	K3	Lc3	r3	(KL)/r3	Fcr	Capacity	Demand	D/C	(D/C) no D.L.	DESCRIPTION	Max. Tension	Max. Compr.	AXIAL FORCE D.L.	(D.L. Compression Negative) EQ(X+0.3Y+0.67Z)	(D.L. Compression Negative) EQ(Y+0.3X+0.67Z)																				
33	236	SX3443	11.68	1.00	136.12	6.145	22.152	1.00	62.25	1.838	33.865	-31909.1	-316895.3	-46473.0	0.15	0.14	X-frame btm. strut, panel 5	4.09E+04	-4.65E+04	-3203	24020	43270																				
33	226	SX3444	11.68	1.00	136.12	6.145	22.152	1.00	73.87	1.838	40.187	-31463.8	-312473.1	-45952.0	0.15	0.14	X-frame btm. strut, panel 5	4.04E+04	-4.60E+04	-3182	23930	42770																				
33	39	SX3445	11.68	1.00	136.13	6.145	22.153	1.00	136.13	1.838	74.058	-27783.1	385563.8	74107.5	0.19	0.10	X-frame btm. strut, panel 5	7.41E+04	-1.50E+04	29550	35700	37170																				
33	171	SX3446	11.68	1.00	136.13	6.145	22.153	1.00	136.13	1.838	74.058	-27783.1	385563.8	71277.5	0.18	0.09	X-frame btm. strut, panel 5	7.13E+04	-1.20E+04	29630	34240	33450																				
33	147	SX3447	11.68	1.00	136.12	6.145	22.152	1.00	73.87	1.838	40.187	-31463.8	-312473.1	-45804.0	0.15	0.13	X-frame btm. strut, panel 5	3.95E+04	-4.58E+04	-3624	24380	42180																				
33	161	SX3448	11.68	1.00	136.12	6.145	22.152	1.00	62.25	1.838	33.865	-31909.1	-316895.3	-46324.0	0.15	0.13	X-frame btm. strut, panel 5	3.99E+04	-4.63E+04	-3644	24460	42680																				
33	400	SX3449	11.68	1.00	136.12	6.145	22.152	1.00	62.25	1.838	33.865	-31909.1	-316895.3	-45853.0	0.14	0.13	X-frame btm. strut, panel 5'	4.02E+04	-4.59E+04	-3203	24140	42650																				
33	395	SX3450	11.68	1.00	136.12	6.145	22.152	1.00	73.87	1.838	40.187	-31463.8	-312473.1	-45332.0	0.15	0.13	X-frame btm. strut, panel 5'	3.98E+04	-4.53E+04	-3182	24060	42150																				
33	251	SX3451	11.68	1.00	136.13	6.145	22.153	1.00	136.13	1.838	74.058	-27783.1	385563.8	76817.5	0.20	0.10	X-frame btm. strut, panel 5'	7.68E+04	-1.77E+04	29550	35990	39880																				
33	327	SX3452	11.68	1.00	136.13	6.145	22.153	1.00	136.13	1.838	74.058	-27783.1	385563.8	75097.5	0.19	0.10	X-frame btm. strut, panel 5'	7.51E+04	-1.58E+04	29630	35470	38060																				
33	309	SX3453	11.68	1.00	136.12	6.145	22.152	1.00	73.87	1.838	40.187	-31463.8	-312473.1	-47584.0	0.15	0.14	X-frame btm. strut, panel 5'	4.12E+04	-4.76E+04	-3624	25190	43960																				
33	319	SX3454	11.68	1.00	136.12	6.145	22.152	1.00	62.25	1.838	33.865	-31909.1	-316895.3	-48114.0	0.15	0.14	X-frame btm. strut, panel 5'	4.17E+04	-4.81E+04	-3644	25280	44470																				
33	239	SX3455	9.12	1.00	237.30	3.468	68.422	1.00	108.52	2.014	53.877	-28546.9	300960.0	102140.0	0.34	0.16	X-frame diagonal, panel 5	1.02E+05	-1.58E+04	43160	37860	48190																				
33	225	SX3456	9.12	1.00	237.30	3.468	68.422	1.00	128.78	2.014	63.937	-28546.9	300960.0	99167.5	0.33	0.15	X-frame diagonal, panel 5	9.92E+04	-1.36E+04	42790	37530	45680																				
33	38	SX3457	9.12	1.00	237.31	3.468	68.424	1.00	237.31	2.014	117.817	-19796.6	-153462.9	-37700.0	0.25	0.15	X-frame diagonal, panel 5	1.29E+04	-3.77E+04	-14200	19190	23500																				
33	169	SX3458	9.12	1.00	237.31	3.468	68.424	1.00	237.31	2.014	117.817	-19796.6	-153462.9	-33240.0	0.22	0.12	X-frame diagonal, panel 5	7.57E+03	-3.32E+04	-14670	13930	18570																				
33	146	SX3459	9.12	1.00	237.30	3.468	68.422	1.00	128.78	2.014	63.937	-28546.9	300960.0	98575.0	0.33	0.15	X-frame diagonal, panel 5	9.86E+04	-1.21E+04	43220	39060	44550																				
33	164	SX3460	9.12	1.00	237.30	3.468	68.422	1.00	108.52	2.014	53.877	-28546.9	300960.0	101147.5	0.34	0.16	X-frame diagonal, panel 5	1.01E+05	-1.40E+04	43590	39480	46660																				
33	402	SX3461	9.12	1.00	237.30	3.468	68.422	1.00	108.52	2.014	53.877	-28546.9	300960.0	105160.0	0.35	0.17	X-frame diagonal, panel 5'	1.05E+05	-1.88E+04	43160	40110	51210																				
33	394	SX3462	9.12	1.00	237.30	3.468	68.422	1.00	128.78	2.014	63.937	-28546.9	300960.0	102347.5	0.34	0.16	X-frame diagonal, panel 5'	1.02E+05	-1.68E+04	42790	39770	48860																				
33	250	SX3463	9.12	1.00	237.31	3.468	68.424	1.00	237.31	2.014	117.817	-19796.6	-153462.9	-35630.0	0.23	0.14	X-frame diagonal, panel 5'	1.08E+04	-3.56E+04	-14200	17760	21430																				
33	325	SX3464	9.12	1.00	237.31	3.468	68.424	1.00	237.31	2.014	117.817	-19796.6	-153462.9	-36540.0	0.24	0.14	X-frame diagonal, panel 5'	1.09E+04	-3.65E+04	-14670	18550	21870																				
33	308	SX3465	9.12	1.00	237.30	3.468	68.422	1.00	128.78	2.014	63.937	-28546.9	300960.0	100405.0	0.33	0.15	X-frame diagonal, panel 5'	1.00E+05	-1.40E+04	43220	40570	46380																				
33	321	SX3466	9.12	1.00	237.30	3.468	68.422	1.00	108.52	2.014	53.877	-28546.9	300960.0	102787.5	0.34	0.16	X-frame diagonal, panel 5'	1.03E+05	-1.56E+04	43590	40930	48300																				
33	231	SX3467	5.49	1.00	105.49	2.821	37.390	1.00	105.49	0.604	174.776	-9369.9	-43724.5	-4630.2	0.11	0.11	X-frame brace, panel 5	4.58E+03	-4.63E+03	-30.22	1484	4600																				
33	156	SX3468	5.49	1.00	105.49	2.821	37.390	1.00	105.49	0.604	174.776	-9369.9	-43724.5	-4660.8	0.11	0.11	X-frame brace, panel 5	4.60E+03	-4.66E+03	-33.78	1490	4627																				
33	396	SX3469	5.49	1.00	105.49	2.821	37.390	1.00	105.49	0.604	174.776	-9369.9	-43724.5	-4651.2	0.11	0.11	X-frame brace, panel 5'	4.60E+03	-4.65E+03	-30.22	1502	4621																				
33	315	SX3470	5.49	1.00	105.49	2.821	37.390	1.00	105.49	0.604	174.776	-9369.9	-43724.5	-4699.8	0.11	0.11	X-frame brace, panel 5'	4.64E+03	-4.70E+03	-33.78	1506	4666																				
33	170	SX3471	9.12	1.00	194.38	3.468	56.046	1.00	194.38	2.014	96.505	-24141.4	300960.0	52902.5	0.18	0.08	X-frame C.L. vert., panel 5	5.29E+04	-8.80E+03	22050	24000	25340																				
33	326	SX3472	9.12	1.00	194.38	3.468	56.046	1.00	194.38	2.014	96.505	-24141.4	300960.0	54122.5	0.18	0.09	X-frame C.L. vert., panel 5'	5.41E+04	-1.00E+04	22050	24340	26560																				
33	218	SX3473	20.80	1.00	272.25	8.146	33.420	1.00	94.25	6.393	14.742	-31937.6	686235.0	98272.5	0.14	0.08	Portal frame top chord, U1	9.83E+04	-3.18E+04	33250	27300	56710																				
33	31	SX3474	20.80	1.00	272.25	8.146	33.420	1.00	178.00	6.393	27.841	-31937.6	686235.0	55520.0	0.08	0.03	Portal frame top chord, U1	5.55E+04	-4.72E+03	25400	13850	23770																				
33	102	SX3475	20.80	1.00	272.25	8.146	33.420	1.00	178.00	6.393	27.841	-31937.6	686235.0	55010.0	0.08	0.04	Portal frame top chord, U1	5.50E+04	-5.57E+03	24720	12470	24110																				
33	121	SX3476	20.80	1.00	272.25	8.146	33.420	1.00	-94.25	6.393	14.742	-31937.6	686235.0	96835.0	0.14	0.08	Portal frame top chord, U1	9.68E+04	-3.34E+04	31700	24820	57210																				
33	413	SX3477	20.80	1.00	272.25	8.146	33.420	1.00	94.25	6.393	14.742	-31937.6	686235.0	103682.5	0.15	0.09	Portal frame top chord, U1'	1.04E+05	-3.72E+04	33250	28590	62120																				
33	243	SX3478	20.80	1.00	272.25	8.146	33.420	1.00	178.00	6.393	27.841	-31937.6	686235.0	57190.0	0.08	0.04	Portal frame top chord, U1'	5.72E+04	-6.39E+03	25400	14480	26440																				
33	330	SX3479	20.80	1.00	272.25	8.146	33.420	1.00	178.00	6.393	27.841	-31937.6	686235.0	58040.0	0.08	0.04	Portal frame top chord, U1'	5.80E+04	-8.80E+03	24720	13130	27140																				
33	342	SX3480	20.80	1.00	272.25	8.146	33.420	1.00	94.25	6.393	14.742	-31937.6	686235.0	103165.0	0.15	0.09	Portal frame top chord, U1'	1.03E+05	-3.98E+04	31700	26750	63540																				
33	206	SX3481	7.06	1.00	272.25	1.606	169.564	1.00	183.25	8.737	20.973	-9954.7	-59738.3	-38815.3	0.65	0.68	Portal frame btm. chord, U1	4.38E+04	-3.88E+04	2553	17570	40730																				
33	40	SX3482	7.06	1.00	272.25	1.606	169.564	1.00	89.00	8.737	10.186	-9954.7	232980.0	11136.5	0.05	0.02	Portal frame btm. chord, U1	1.11E+04	0.00E+00	5786	3904	2791																				
33	134	SX3483	7.06	1.00	272.25	1.606	169.564	1.00	89.00	8.737	10.186	-9954.7	232980.0	11304.5	0.05	0.02	Portal frame btm. chord, U1	1.13E+04	0.00E+00	5774	4087	3006																				
33	105	SX3484	7.06	1.00	272.25	1.606	169.564	1.00	183.25	8.737	20.973	-9954.7	-59738.3	-40642.3	0.68	0.73	Portal frame btm. chord, U1	4.86E+04	-4.06E+04	3957	19360	43610																				
33	407	SX3485	7.06	1.00	272.25	1.606	169.564	1.00	183.25	8.737	20.973	-9954.7	-59738.3	-44183.8	0.74	0.77	Portal frame btm. chord, U1'	4.93E+04	-4.42E+04	2555	19410	46100																				
33	253	SX3486	7.06	1.00	272.25	1.606	169.564	1.00	89.00	8.737	10.186	-9954.7	232980.0	9613.5	0.04	0.01	Portal frame btm. chord, U1'	8.61E+03	0.00E+00	5786	2376	2381																				
33	356	SX3487	7.06	1.00	272.25	1.606	169.564	1.00	89.00	8.737	10.186	-9954.7	232980.0	10203.5	0.04	0.01	Portal frame btm. chord, U1'	1.02E+04	0.00E+00	5774	2648	2986																				
33	334	SX3488	7.06	1.00	272.25	1.606	169.564	1.00	183.25	8.737	20.973	-9954.7	-59738.3	-46240.8	0.77	0.82	Portal frame btm. chord, U1'	5.42E+04	-4.62E+04	3959	21080	49210																				
33	219	SX3489	4.56	1.00	117.40	1.430	82.120	1.00	117.40	8.852	13.263	-26585.5	-103045.3	-27662.0	0.27	0.19	Portal frame diagonal, U1	1.41E+04	-2.77E+04	-7762	9336	19900																				
33	205	SX3490	4.56	1.00	113.23	1.430	79.202	1.00	113.23	8.852	12.791	-27033.2</																														

FILENAME: 28MCOOL.XLS
12/23/94
IS - COLUMBIA RIVER SEISMIC SURVEY for ODOT
DEMAND/CAPACITY DATA INCLUDING BENDING EFFECTS
UNITS INCH.LB. (Fy in ksi)
SPAN 2
ALGOR MEM(S) A (KL/r)2 Z2 C2 (KL/r)3 Z3 C3 For D/C DESCRIPTION DL+EQ(X+0.3Y+0.6Z) DL+EQ(Y+0.3X+0.6Z) Pa (D.L. Compr. Neg.) D.L. EQX EQY EQX = EQ(X+0.3Y+0.6Z) EQY = EQ(Y+0.3X+0.6Z)

FILENAME 3BMCOL.XLS

12/21/94

15 - COLUMBIA RIVER SEISMIC SURVEY for ODOT

DEMAND/CAPACITY DATA INCLUDING BENDING EFFECTS

UNITS INCH-LB (FY in ksi)

Member axial compression exceeds the Euler buckling load (Eq 10-155 cannot be correctly evaluated, and D/C is incorrect)

SPAN	ALGOR	MEMB #	MEM(S)	A	(KL/r)2	Z2	C2	(KL/r)3	Z3	C3	Fcr	D/C	DESCRIPTION	DL+EQ(X+0 3Y+0 6Z)		DL+EQ(Y+0 3X+0 6Z)		Pa	DL				EQX = EQ(X+0 3Y+0 6Z)				EQY = EQ(Y+0 3X+0 6Z)					
														Eq (10-156)	Eq (10-155)	Eq (10-156)	Eq (10-155)		DL	EQX	EQY	M2i	M3i	M2j	M3j	M2i	M3i	M2j	M3j	M2i	M3i	M2j
50	72	SW3001	52.67	60.142	361.7	1.0	71.330	312.6	1.0	-38889.7	0.99		West truss top chord, L0-U1	0.655	0.868	0.741	0.987	-672700	232200	330100	-142000	67320	-40640	185900	1268000	2637000	1069000	461800	2841000	1939000	2385000	439900
50	123	SW3002	52.67	9.911	361.7	1.0	71.330	312.6	1.0	-38889.7	0.78		West truss top chord, L0-U1	0.538	0.692	0.615	0.781	663100	229600	325300	-56720	-184800	127300	421600	867600	479400	688100	1045000	1925000	438400	1589000	800800
50	344	SW3012	52.67	9.911	361.7	1.0	71.330	312.6	1.0	-38889.7	0.74		West truss top chord, L0-U1	0.487	0.619	0.596	0.742	663100	227600	322700	-56730	183800	127200	-422500	1032000	168800	735500	229900	2299000	219100	1745000	322800
50	276	SW3013	52.67	60.142	361.7	1.0	71.330	312.6	1.0	-38889.7	0.85		West truss top chord, L0-U1	0.501	0.645	0.651	0.845	672700	230100	329500	-142000	-66540	-40650	-185000	1507000	43210	1277000	169400	3396000	59050	2852000	219500
50	80	SW3025	19.68	58.457	126.1	1.0	160.719	30.5	1.0	-11080.7	0.56		West truss vertical, U1-L1	0.387	0.398	0.497	0.559	80310	98180	108600	45440	67070	80830	64860	529700	58510	468500	50910	1201000	44770	1067000	41710
33	70	SW3026	24.80	47.066	180.1	1.0	74.121	144.0	1.0	-27774.2	1.41		West truss vertical, U2-L2	0.799	0.960	1.171	1.408	-241400	110200	164200	-10540	352300	-5291	230100	1051000	195400	879900	129600	2680000	288700	2257000	185400
33	111	SW3027	24.80	15.250	180.1	1.0	74.121	144.0	1.0	-27774.2	1.19		West truss vertical, U2-L2	0.722	0.846	1.037	1.190	-239100	110200	163900	-4523	-228800	14720	397200	856300	128300	350200	195200	2196000	184200	918800	306800
33	69	SW3028	24.80	47.066	180.1	1.0	80.936	144.0	1.0	-26769.0	1.36		West truss vertical, U3-L3	0.709	0.852	1.156	1.361	-151600	97660	128100	6286	410200	61700	147000	1253000	248500	1001000	178500	3544000	331400	2841000	202000
33	159	SW3029	24.80	20.983	180.1	1.0	80.936	144.0	1.0	-26769.0	1.07		West truss vertical, U3-L3	0.598	0.703	0.944	1.070	-149100	98180	127700	-68110	-148000	-52140	352400	965700	175600	358400	240100	2744000	198700	1026000	343000
33	67	SW3030	24.80	47.059	180.1	1.0	85.473	144.0	1.0	-26050.9	1.12		West truss vertical, U4-L4	0.509	0.562	1.053	1.124	-34610	53640	55450	-56060	265700	-44150	77760	1499000	305200	1148000	307200	4597000	400500	3525000	443200
33	157	SW3031	24.80	24.800	180.1	1.0	85.473	144.0	1.0	-26050.9	0.86		West truss vertical, U4-L4	0.395	0.438	0.809	0.858	-32060	54190	55770	39720	-77470	6261	227100	1099000	302000	305000	416500	3376000	434900	930700	612800
33	68	SW3032	24.80	47.062	180.1	1.0	87.756	144.0	1.0	-25674.7	1.11		West truss vertical, U5-L5	0.445	0.427	1.112	1.100	12460	31170	33260	-51950	138400	-37090	95170	1816000	184900	1408000	148700	5699000	234100	4410000	172300
33	158	SW3033	24.80	26.717	180.1	1.0	87.756	144.0	1.0	-25674.7	0.90		West truss vertical, U5-L5	0.400	0.000	0.905	0.771	56340	34840	57830	19620	7785	-64050	74190	1348000	177400	431800	256700	4221000	119500	1330000	196200
33	279	SW3034	24.80	26.717	180.1	1.0	87.756	144.0	1.0	-25674.7	1.12		West truss vertical, U5-L5	0.445	0.424	1.116	1.101	12460	29250	37380	-51950	-138400	-37090	-95170	1824000	191300	1411000	146700	5710000	216200	4417000	151200
	317	SW3035	24.80	47.059	180.1	1.0	87.756	144.0	1.0	-25674.7	0.89		West truss vertical, U5-L5	0.402	0.000	0.892	0.756	56340	36100	49650	19620	-7784	-64050	74180	1349000	174300	429800	263300	4221000	115800	1324000	197200
	318	SW3036	24.80	24.800	180.1	1.0	85.473	144.0	1.0	-26050.9	1.08		West truss vertical, U4-L4	0.510	0.557	1.032	1.081	-34610	54140	48970	-56060	-265700	-44150	-77760	1547000	269700	1186000	225800	4665000	298600	3572000	253800
	278	SW3038	24.80	20.983	180.1	1.0	80.936	144.0	1.0	-26769.0	1.30		West truss vertical, U3-L3	0.386	0.431	0.769	0.822	-32060	54860	49900	39720	77470	6262	-227100	1135000	223200	317000	328300	3421000	250700	942900	365400
33	316	SW3039	24.80	47.066	180.1	1.0	80.936	144.0	1.0	-26769.0	1.11		West truss vertical, U3-L3	0.731	0.862	1.156	1.305	-151600	97200	109300	6284	-410200	61700	-147000	1341000	288200	1074000	270300	3687000	349100	2958000	299000
33	277	SW3040	24.80	15.250	180.1	1.0	74.121	144.0	1.0	-27774.2	1.35		West truss vertical, U2-L2	0.802	0.936	1.188	1.355	-241400	98480	148000	-10540	-352400	-5292	-230100	1192000	176300	998600	133300	2964000	253300	2490000	175500
33	339	SW3041	24.80	54.712	180.1	1.0	74.121	144.0	1.0	-27774.2	1.27		West truss vertical, U2-L2	0.725	0.871	1.049	1.269	-239100	98510	147500	-4522	228800	14720	-397300	971900	131200	396800	196800	2423000	173900	997700	308300
50	286	SW3042	19.68	58.457	126.1	1.0	160.719	30.5	1.0	-11080.7	0.48		West truss vertical, U1-L1	0.342	0.213	0.484	0.388	80310	68980	75690	45430	-67060	80810	-64830	620100	20420	541700	20320	1433000	28230	1263000	29200
50	182	SE3001	49.07	60.120	335.9	1.0	70.209	296.4	1.0	-39236.2	1.05		East truss top chord, L0-U1	0.610	0.791	0.791	1.046	-577600	201700	306300	178000	62010	91630	191800	1200000	2222000	1022000	373300	2676000	2861000	2269000	548200
50	220	SE3002	49.07	9.908	335.9	1.0	70.209	296.4	1.0	-39236.2	0.78		East truss top chord, L0-U1	0.505	0.638	0.623	0.785	-568200	198100	300900	9467	-190500	-173300	414600	810800	370800	657100	887400	1811000	545500	1518000	1157000
50	415	SE3012	49.07	9.908	335.9	1.0	70.209	296.4	1.0	-39236.2	0.71		East truss top chord, L0-U1	0.467	0.585	0.577	0.714	-568200	202700	300700	9491	189600	-173200	-415400	963100	193900	709300	242400	2168000	244100	1688000	321400
50	371	SE3013	49.07	60.120	335.9	1.0	70.209	296.4	1.0	-39236.2	0.81		East truss top chord, L0-U1	0.480	0.612	0.634	0.813	-577600	206500	308100	178000	-61340	91630	-191000	1420000	39130	1213000	194500	3202000	53760	2718000	244500
33	191	SE3025	19.68	58.457	126.1	1.0	160.719	30.5	1.0	-11080.7	0.63		East truss vertical, U1-L1	0.455	0.000	0.628	0.000	67610	43080	44100	20890	65340	-24180	62770	539100	54740	483800	48150	1217000	63060	1099000	56990
33	181	SE3026	24.80	47.066	180.1	1.0	74.121	144.0	1.0	-27774.2	1.30		East truss vertical, U2-L2	0.728	0.862	1.101	1.304	-208800	92110	144600	43340	355600	46620	228600	1053000	170400	878900	115900	2685000	281600	2253000	176600
33	208	SE3027	24.80	15.250	180.1	1.0	74.121	144.0	1.0	-27774.2	1.09		East truss vertical, U2-L2	0.651	0.755	0.964	1.094	-206400	91970	144000	-36940	-227400	-24710	396500	853900	114700	313600	198900	2191000	175900	819100	333200
33	180	SE3028	24.80	47.062	180.1	1.0	80.936	144.0	1.0	-26769.0	1.29		East truss vertical, U3-L3	0.668	0.791	1.112	1.289	-133300	83930	111400	-45680	399400	-85240	145600	1252000	254700	994200	184600	3546000	341000	2833000	206200
33	234	SE3029	24.80	20.983	180.1	1.0	80.936	144.0	1.0	-26769.0	1.01		East truss vertical, U3-L3	0.555	0.646	0.896	1.005	-130900	84090	110500	89730	-146900	57860	346600	958700	181700	324600	242900	2734000	203200	934200	358900
33	179	SE3030	24.80	47.059	180.1	1.0	85.473	144.0	1.0	-26050.9	1.07		East truss vertical, U4-L4	0.478	0.523	1.014	1.069	-32300	42440	38880	-16750	246500	-11600	76280	1502000	300600	1149000	338800	4605000	389300	3528000	

Table with columns: FILENAME: 48MCOL.XLS, 12/23/94, 15 - COLUMBIA RIVER SEISMIC SURVEY for ODOT, DEMAND/CAPACITY DATA INCLUDING BENDING EFFECTS, UNITS INCH.LB. (FY in ksi), SPAN 4, ALGOR, MEMB.#, MEM(S), A, IKL(H/2), Z2, C2, IKL(H/3), Z3, C3, Fer, D/C, DESCRIPTION, DL + EQIX + 0.3Y + 0.6Z2, DL + EQIY + 0.3X + 0.6Z2, Pa, D.L. (D.L. Compr. Neg.), D.L., EQX = EQ(X + 0.3Y + 0.6Z2), EQY = EQ(Y + 0.3X + 0.6Z2), EQX, EQY, M2i, M3i, M2j, M3j, EQX, EQY, M2i, M3i, M2j, M3j.