

Structural Characteristics of 3-Pylon Cable-Stayed Bridge Applying UHPC

Chang Su KIM
Managing Director
DM Engineering Co., Ltd
Seoul, Korea
brideng@dm-eng.com

Woo Jong KIM
President
DM Engineering Co., Ltd
Seoul, Korea
wjkim@dm-eng.com

Kyung Sik CHO
Vice President
DM Engineering Co., Ltd
Seoul, Korea
drchoks@dm-eng.com

Dong Won LEE
General Manager
DM Engineering Co., Ltd
Seoul, Korea
dwlee@dm-eng.com

Jong Kyun BAEK
General Manager
Dealim Industrial Co., Ltd
Seoul, Korea
seed@dic.co.kr

Doo Jae LEE
Deputy General Manager
Dealim Industrial Co., Ltd
Seoul, Korea
ldj6559@daelim.co.kr

Summary

This paper has been intended as an introduction to design example of 3-pylon cable-stayed bridge system applying Ultra High Performance Concrete (UHPC) with compressive strength of 180MPa and explanation of structural characteristics, benefits, and risk solutions caused by applying UHPC.

Steel composite and concrete cable-stayed bridges were checked in order to compare with UHPC cable-stayed bridge through the construction cost evaluation.

The precast segmental method with launching truss was applied for activating the compressive strength of 180MPa. Stiffened girder needed various checks for ensured safety during construction.

Lastly various types of section were tested for solving vibration problems of edge girder with low height. The aerodynamic stability had been satisfied after the fairing and baffle set up on external edge girder and in the middle of edge girder, respectively.

Keywords: UHPC, 3-pylon cable-stayed bridge, edge girder, launching truss, fairing, baffle

1. Introduction

In the long span cable bridges, superstructure with concrete section has been used to improve economical efficiency. The most important thing in this case is to reduce the self weight. The stiffened girder applying UHPC made section smaller, so the weight of UHPC cable-stayed bridge would be reduced to less than 60% compared to the normal concrete in the superstructure. Therefore, the bridge applying UHPC would get a lot of economical efficiency as decreasing the sizes of cable, pylon and foundation simultaneously.



Fig. 1: Air view of cable-stayed bridge applying UHPC

The UHPC (180MPa) which has compressive strength of 4 times more than normal concrete (40MPa) was applied to the design of cable-stayed bridge. The 3-pylon cable-stayed bridge, Jobal Bridge, applying UHPC has main span length of 200m and the total length of 600m. This UHPC cable-stayed bridge was the first attempt in the world except pedestrian cable-stayed bridge.