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## PREFACE

This thesis is written as a result of a two-year Master of Science in Engineering Structures and Materials at the University of Stavanger (UiS). The thesis was written in the spring of 2021 and the extent of the work correspond to 30 study points.

Understanding the concept of nonlinearity has been both challenging and intriguing. The different courses throughout the degree has either had some sort of simplification or idealization when it comes to design and analyses. Learning about nonlinearity has helped me to understand how structures actually behave.

I would like to thank my supervisor at Sweco, Erik Tveiten, for all the invaluable help with Sofistik, formulating the topic and in writing the thesis. I would also like to thank my supervisor at UiS, Samindi Samarakoon for much appreciated tips and help.

Finally, I want to thank my significant other for all the love and support during my studies, and all my friends at UiS whom have made these years unforgettable!

Marie Kavli Opsanger



Stavanger, 13.06.2021

## ABSTRACT

The aim of this thesis is to gain a broader understanding of bridge modeling and nonlinear analyses of structures. Røydalen bridge has been chosen as a case study and the modeling and analyses of the bridge has been performed in Sofistik. Material properties, cross sections and loads will be defined in the model. The model will then be used to perform linear and nonlinear analyses with design limit state load combinations using finite element method. For the linear analyses the loads will be combined using the principle of superposition. As this is not applicable for the nonlinear analyses, separate analyses for each load combination will be executed.

Structures are usually designed based on linear analyses, but since linear analyses are nonlinear approximations they might be designed conservatively. Difference in forces for linear and nonlinear analyses will be investigated and compared to establish if the linear analyses provide too rigid models, hence conservative results.

Nonlinear analyses are rarely used as they are time consuming and the required expertise from the analyst is quite high. It will be investigated if a shorter method can be used and whether this method can be an addition to the linear analyses. The method involves using only the most unfavorable load combinations from the linear analyses in the nonlinear analyses.

Six full nonlinear and two limited nonlinear analyses was performed with load combinations in ultimate limit state (ULS) and linear analyses for both ULS and serviceability limit state. The results from the full nonlinear analyses supports the assumption that linear analyses are to some extent conservative. The results from the limited nonlinear analyses are promising but the analyses method requires further investigation.

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# 1 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Background

The construction business has a high focus on the efficiency of the design process, but also the optimization of the different structure elements. Optimization of bridges is desired to build more environmentally friendly, quicker, more economically, and safely. Usually bridges are designed based on linear elastic analyses, but as technology evolves more detailed analyses can be performed which can help to optimize structures.

The thesis was formulated in collaboration with Sweco AB, who recommended the bridge and use of nonlinear analyses during the analyses and design of a bridge. The bridge chosen to be analyzed is Røydalen bridge which is an in-situ cast prestressed bridge. Røydalen bridge, seen in Figure 1.1, is located just outside of Arendal and was built as part of highway E18 in 2019. The annual daily traffic is set to be less than 20000 vehicles and the speed limit 110 km/h. The bridge consists of two almost identical bridges that each carries traffic one way. The bridge analyzed in this thesis is the Røydalen north bridge, which carries northbound traffic.



*Figure 1.1 Røydalen bridge*

## 1.2 Scope of the thesis

A detailed model of Røydalen bridge will be created in the software “Sofistik”, where the different loads, cross sections, materials, and material properties will be defined. The model will be used for linear and nonlinear analyses by using the finite element method, where also time dependent material behavior will be included. For the linear analysis the loads will be combined in both ultimate limit state (ULS) and serviceability limit state (SLS) by using the principle of superposition. In the nonlinear analysis the load combinations will be analyzed separately in ULS by using iterative solution methods. The loads will not be combined in SLS for the nonlinear analyses. The results from the linear and nonlinear analyses will be discussed and compared.

There will also be performed limited nonlinear analyses in ULS, where the most unfavorable load combinations from the linear analyses will be used. The results will be compared to the linear and full nonlinear analyses.

## 1.3 Objectives

Structures are normally designed based on linear elastic analyses, but since linear analyses are nonlinear approximations they might be designed conservatively. Performing nonlinear analyses on a structure gives a better picture of how the structure is behaving and can be used to check if linear analyses are providing too rigid models, hence conservative results. To determine if the results are conservative, the results from the linear and nonlinear analyses can be compared.

Nonlinear analyses are relatively little used because they are time consuming and the expertise required is higher than with linear analyses. Performing limited nonlinear analyses might help shorten the time consumption for the nonlinear analyses, provide more accurate results than the linear analyses and can be a quick check to determine whether the results from the linear analyses are conservative. Therefore, the objectives of the thesis are to:

- Study literature about linear elastic analyses and nonlinear analyses
- Modeling and analyses of Røydalen bridge using linear elastic analyses and nonlinear analyses
- Compare the results of linear elastic analyses and nonlinear analyses

## 1.4 Limitations

Some limitations were made in the thesis as it is the comparison between nonlinear and linear analyses that is in focus. One of the limitations is that some of the loads which normally act on a bridge will be omitted. The results from just a few loads can be compared, and conclusions can be drawn from these. Brake and acceleration loads, which is a part of the traffic loads, has been calculated, but had to be omitted because the length of the nonlinear analyses had to be shortened.

Tutorials and guides provided by Sofistik has been followed to learn and understand the software. As there were no tutorials for nonlinear analyses, this had to be learned through trial and error and with some examples given in “Teddy”. Sofistik was believed to handle the material nonlinearity for prestressed beams, but this is not the case. To model prestressed concrete beams, quadrilateral elements must be used to do a material nonlinear analysis. As this information came very late in the process (referring to appendix A for email), I did not have time to redo the model and analyses of Røydalen bridge. The analyses that will be compared for the prestressed beams are the geometrical nonlinear analysis and the linear analysis. Material nonlinear analysis for the columns will still be carried out and results compared.

In this thesis the difference in results between two analyses is the main goal. Therefore, the design basis has been simplified in accordance to necessity and does not follow the Eurocode exactly. The simplifications will be continuously described.

## 2 GUIDELINES FOR ANALYSIS AND DESIGN OF PRESTRESSED CONCRETE MEMBERS

### 2.1 Regulations and standards

When designing and modeling a structure, laws and public regulations must be followed. The design and execution of structures should be done in accordance to Norwegian Standards and Eurocodes. For concrete bridges Eurocode 2 and Eurocode 2 part 2 must be used [1] [2]. Handbook N400 is regulations from the Norwegian national road administration and is used for the construction of bridges and as a supplement to the Eurocodes. It contains requirements for reliability, load carrying capacity, durability, traffic safety among other [3].

Eurocodes and handbooks used in the thesis is given in Table 2.1. For simplicity abbreviations will be used in the upcoming chapters.

*Table 2.1 Relevant Eurocodes and handbooks*

Name	Abbreviation
NS-EN 1990:2002+A1:2005+NA:2016 Eurocode: Basis of structural design	EC0
NS-EN 1991-1-1:2002+NA:2019 Eurocode 1: Actions on structures - Part 1-1: General actions	EC1
NS-EN 1991-2:2003+NA:2010 Eurocode 1: Actions on structures - Part 2: Traffic loads on bridges	EC1-2
NS-EN 1991-1-5:2003+NA:2008 Eurocode 1: Actions on structures - Part 1-5: General actions - Thermal actions	EC1-1-5
NS-EN 1992-1-1:2004+A1:2014+NA:2018 Eurocode 2: Design of concrete structures –Part 1-1: General rules and rules for buildings	EC2
NS-EN 1992-2:2005+NA:2010 Eurocode 2: Design of concrete structures - Concrete bridges	EC2-2
Håndbok N400 Bruprojektering	N400
Håndbok N100 Veg- og gateutforming 2019	N100 - 2019
Håndbok N100 Veg- og gateutforming 2013 (expired)	N100 - 2013

## 2.2 Quality assurance

Currently there are no decided approach for nonlinear finite element analyses on prestressed concrete structures. There are guidelines and recommendations on how to generally perform a nonlinear analysis [1, p. 63]. These describe that a suitable implementation of material nonlinearity is required, and that stiffness must be represented in a realistic way with uncertainties accounted for. The realistic values for structural stiffness are the mean properties [4, p. 58].

There is no specified way to verify nonlinear analyses in the Eurocodes and handbooks besides experimental testing. As the model is the same for both the linear and nonlinear analyses, it is assumed that by verifying the linear analyses, the nonlinear analyses are also verified.

## 3 THEORY

### 3.1 Finite element method and analyses

The finite element method (FEM) is used to perform finite element analyses (FEA) and is the most common method in the analysis of engineering problems today [5, p. 6]. The method builds on the principle of splitting a structure into smaller, finite elements (FE), and nodes where stress, strain, displacement, and other parameters may be calculated [6, p. 1]. How many FE the structure should be separated into is dependent on the case, type of elements and the results that are of interest. The FE are connected through the nodes and when put together in a particular arrangement it is called a mesh. The finer the mesh, the more elements the structure is divided into. The FE can be different in shape, material properties and physical behavior [5, p. 7].

Information about geometric and material behavior that describes the resistance the FE has to deformation when subjected to loading, as well as the characteristics is called the structural matrix. The structural matrix can be divided into the stiffness matrix and the transfer matrix. The stiffness matrix contains information about displacements at nodes and how it relates to the forces. The transfer matrix on the other hand, relates one node's forces and displacements to another node's forces and displacements [7, p. 2].

For each element a displacement field can be approximated by polynomials. The polynomials can be interpolated with respect to the nodes where residual methods can be applied to determine the unknown nodal values [7, p. 2].

FEA has many advantages, such as not having any restrictions for the geometry, loading or boundary conditions and that the material properties are not restricted to isotropy, in other words the same in all directions. Elements such as bars, beams, plates, and cables can also be combined in a single model. A FE structure can therefore be modeled with elements not unlike the reality [6, p. 2].

The main drawback with FEM is that the results of FEA are approximate. The accuracy of the method depends on several factors including the assumptions and experience of the user, type and number of FE [7, p. 2].

## 3.2 Linearity and nonlinearity in structures

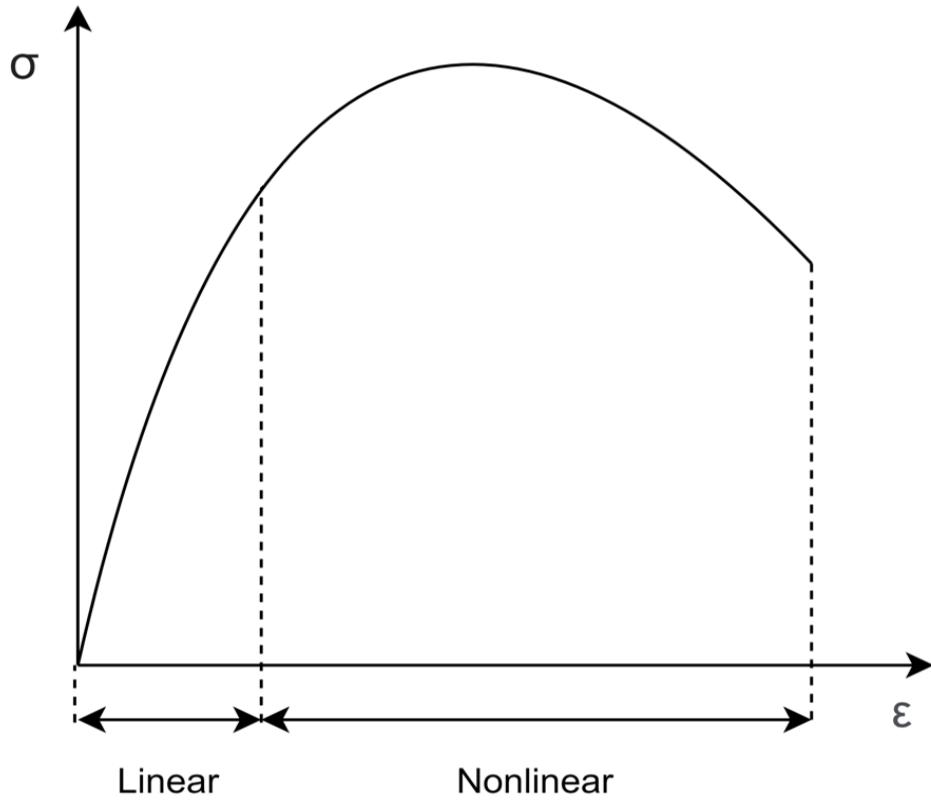
Nonlinear behavior is describing what a behavior is not, namely not linear. Nonlinearity can be described as when an action produces a response, the response does not act proportional to the action. The behavior of a structure is inherently nonlinear but can be approximated by a linear system with limited conditions. The limited conditions usually involve that the system can be assumed to be linear if the deflection is small which includes small strains, displacements, and rotations [8, pp. 83-84]. Since nonlinear analyses are time consuming and sometimes complex, the linear assumptions save time and does not require as high expertise as a nonlinear analysis.

Nonlinearity is usually classified as material and geometric nonlinearity, which may act together or separately [6, p. 340]. Material nonlinearity involves nonlinear elasticity, plasticity, and creep. Nonlinear elasticity occurs when the relation between stress and strain is not linear. This relation, in linear materials, is often written as [8, p. 87]

$$\{\sigma\} = [E]\{\varepsilon\} \quad 3.1$$

Where  $\{\sigma\}$ ,  $[E]$  and  $\{\varepsilon\}$  is the stress, modulus of elasticity and strain matrices respectively.

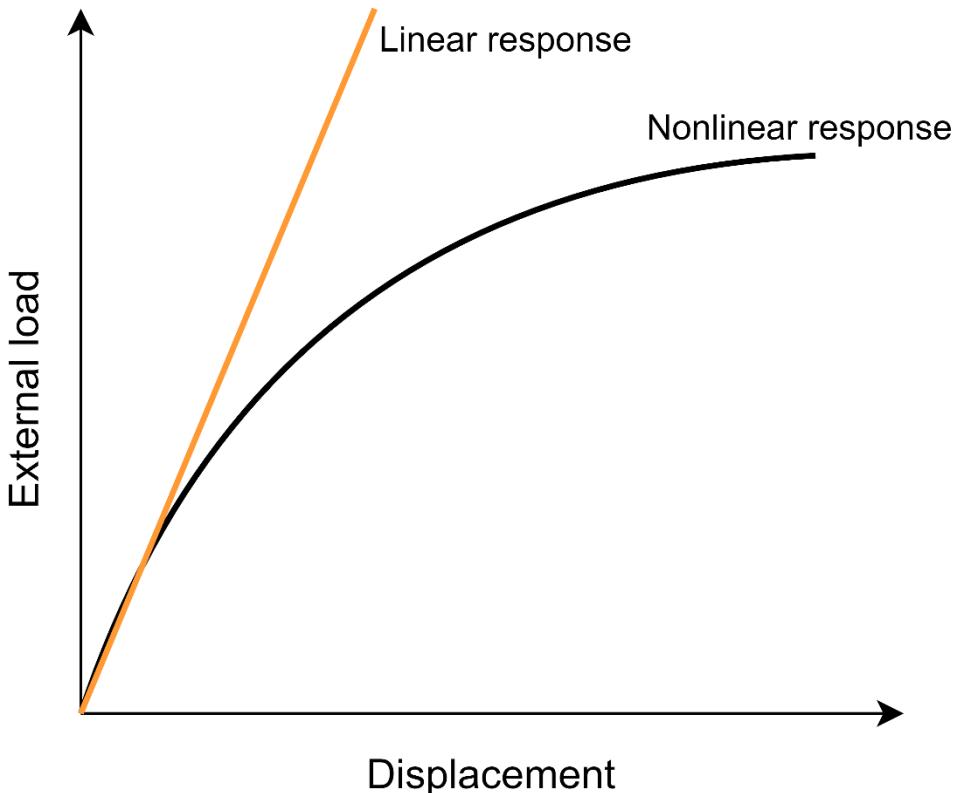
Figure 3.1 shows a typical stress-strain curve where the linear and nonlinear parts of the curve have been marked, the slope of the curve is the modulus of elasticity. When modulus of elasticity is constant, meaning that stresses remain in the linear elastic range of the material, it follows from equation 3.1 and Figure 3.1 that both stress and strain are linear. The stress-strain relation will be nonlinear if the elasticity is not constant, making the material nonlinear and dependent on the deformation.



*Figure 3.1 Example of a typical stress-strain curve*

Plastic behavior of a structure is a nonlinear behavior which is common in materials that are or contain metal. The material will deform elastically until it reaches its yield strength. Then the material will have permanent deformation and the displacement will increase without increasing the stress further [8, p. 88].

Geometric nonlinearity is when the displacement, rotation and strains are nonlinear [8, p. 85]. Geometric nonlinearity usually occur when deformation of a structure is large enough to alter the orientation of applied loads or internal resisting forces and moments [6, p. 621]. Geometric linearity is when the relation between strain and displacement is linear. As the deformation becomes large, the linear relation will convert to a higher-order term and make the deformation nonlinear, as shown in Figure 3.2 [8, p. 86].



*Figure 3.2 Geometric nonlinearity for displacement*

### 3.3 Solution methods

In a linear FEA the polynomials described earlier can be derived by combining the matrices of a FE in the element equation seen in equation 3.2.

$$\{r\} = [k]\{d\} \quad 3.2$$

Where  $\{r\}$  is the forces at the nodes,  $[k]$  is the stiffness matrix of the element, and  $\{d\}$  is the displacement at the nodes. All the separate element equations are assembled to make a global system of equations abbreviated to a structure equation of the form:

$$\{R\} = [K]\{D\} \quad 3.3$$

Where  $\{R\}$  is the load vector,  $[K]$  is the previously described structural matrix, and  $\{D\}$  is the displacement vector. The boundary conditions are incorporated in the structure equation as well. The solution of the structure equation yields the displacement, which can be used to calculate the stress and strain distributions [7, p. 7].

In a nonlinear FEA however, both the stiffness matrix and load vector become functions of the displacement, explained by equation 3.4 based on equation 3.3.

$$\{R(D)\} = [K(D)]\{D\} \quad 3.4$$

To obtain a solution for equation 3.4 an iterative process is required. For the solution to be adequate the stiffness matrix and the displacement vector must be in equilibrium with the load vector. The principle of superposition states that, for a linear elastic structure, the effects caused by multiple loads is equal to the sum of the effects caused by each load separately [9, p. 17]. The nonlinearity of the equation makes the principle of superposition unapplicable, meaning that each load case needs to be analyzed separately [6, p. 596]. Some of the iteration methods available will be described in the following subchapters.

### 3.3.1 Incremental method

A linear system always has a unique solution, a nonlinear system on the other hand, does not. As nonlinear equations may also have more than one solution, the one obtained might not be the one sought. To obtain a result for nonlinear analyses, the analyses are often solved with the help of a sequence of linear analyses [8, p. 83]. This involves estimating an initial value and finding its increment so that the new estimate is close to the solution. Local approximations with the use of linear equations are estimated to find the increments. The process is repeated until the nonlinear equations are satisfied, meaning that the linear approximations converge. The convergence criteria are the governing parameter when it comes to the accuracy of the solution.

### 3.3.2 Newton-Raphson method

The Newton-Raphson method uses the concept of incremental step by step analysis to find the roots of nonlinear equations [8, p. 93]. To explain the method, a simplified example of how the method can be used is expressed in Figure 3.3.

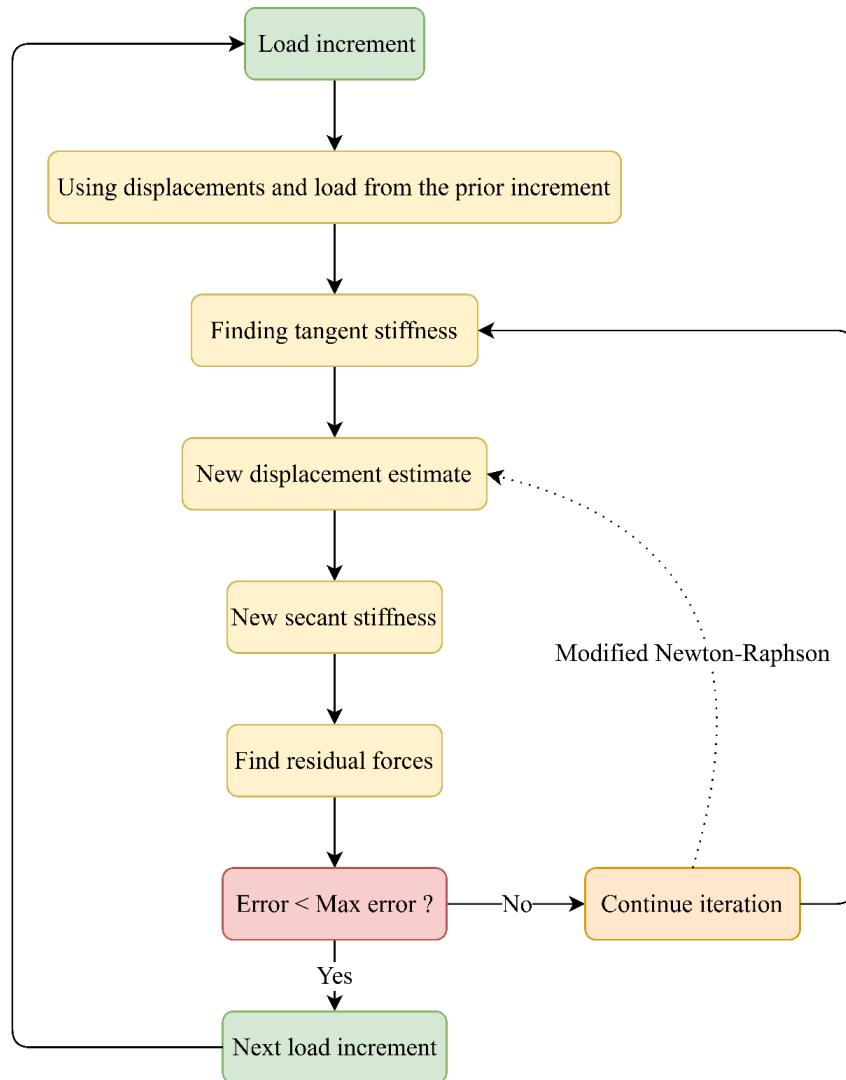
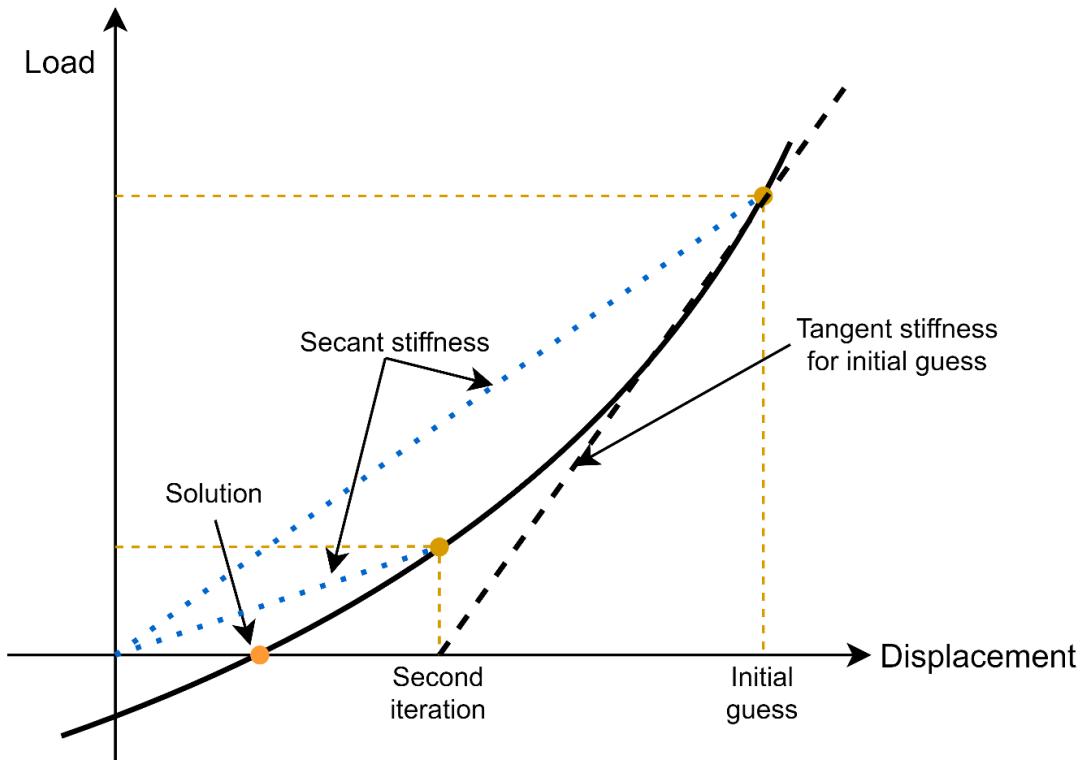


Figure 3.3 Example of the Newton-Raphson method

The load is divided into increments and a starting load increment is chosen. Using the displacements and load from the increment, the tangent stiffness can be found. From the tangent stiffness a new displacement can be estimated and from there the secant stiffness can be found, as shown in Figure 3.4.



*Figure 3.4 Example of solution process for Newton-Raphson method*

When the secant stiffness has been found, the residual forces can be obtained, and the error can be checked with a predefined maximum error limit. The limit will decide how accurate your answer will be. If the error is larger than the maximum error the iteration continues by finding a new tangent stiffness. If the error is smaller the next load increment can be iterated.

### 3.3.3 Modified Newton-Raphson method

The Newton-Raphson method requires that the tangent stiffness is solved for each increment of the solution. These calculations are intensive procedures which makes them expensive tasks computationally. Fortunately, the Newton-Raphson method needs few iterations to converge, but still the modified Newton-Raphson method was created to make the procedures less expensive [8, p. 101]. Instead of calculating the tangent stiffness for each iteration, the iteration procedure skips this part and goes straight to the estimation of the displacement, as seen in Figure 3.3.

### 3.3.4 Line Search method

Both the Newton-Raphson method and the modified Newton-Raphson method has a very limited radius of convergence. Line search methods have been developed to enlarge this convergence radius [10, p. 113]. This method can also be used for the stabilization of an iterative solution procedure that has large step sizes [11, p. 10].

The step size from the Newton-Raphson method is not optimal, but the direction,  $\Delta d$ , is often good. Finding a new direction is often computationally expensive and it can be more advantageous to find the best point along the direction by several computations of the residual. This can be done by finding a step size such that the value of the function is minimum in that direction and adding the old iteration step, which can be described by equation 3.5.

$$u = u_{old} + c\Delta u \quad 3.5$$

$u_{old}$  is the previous iterate,  $\Delta u$  is the search direction and  $c$  is a parameter that determines how far to go in that direction, in other words step size [12, p. 333]. See Figure 3.5 for graphical representation. The method is most effective if the structure becomes stiffer during iteration or in other cases when the tangent is not exact [11, p. 11].

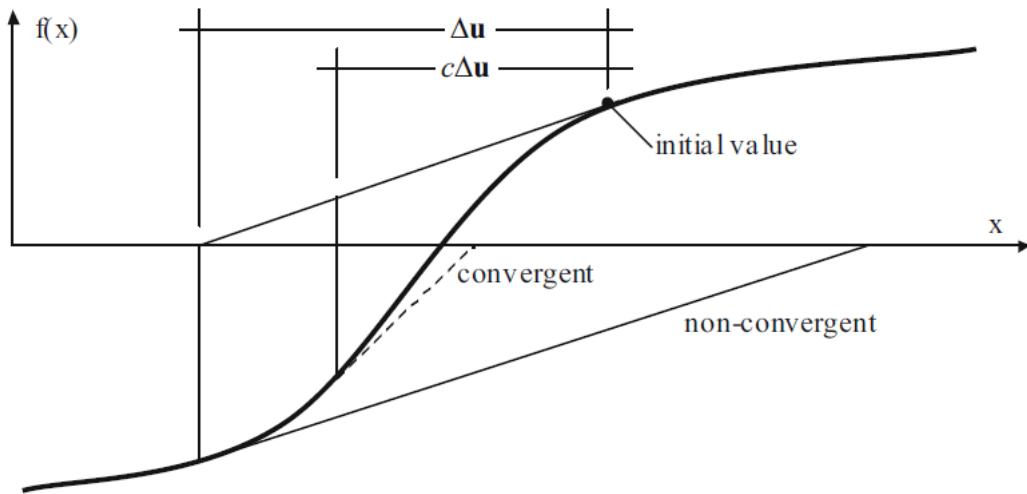


Figure 3.5 Effect of the line search on the convergence [11, p. 11]

### 3.3.5 Arc-Length method

The Newton-Raphson method uses constant load increments as described earlier. The arc-length method on the other hand fixes both the load and the displacement at the end of each step which gives a complete indication of the load-displacement relationship. This is done by adding a new degree of freedom for loading,  $\lambda$ . The method uses the arc-length to achieve convergence and makes it possible to accelerate solutions. Crisfield proposed a search on a circle in case of one displacement component with the center in the last equilibrium point displayed in Figure 3.6 and has been named the Crisfield method [11, pp. 111-134].

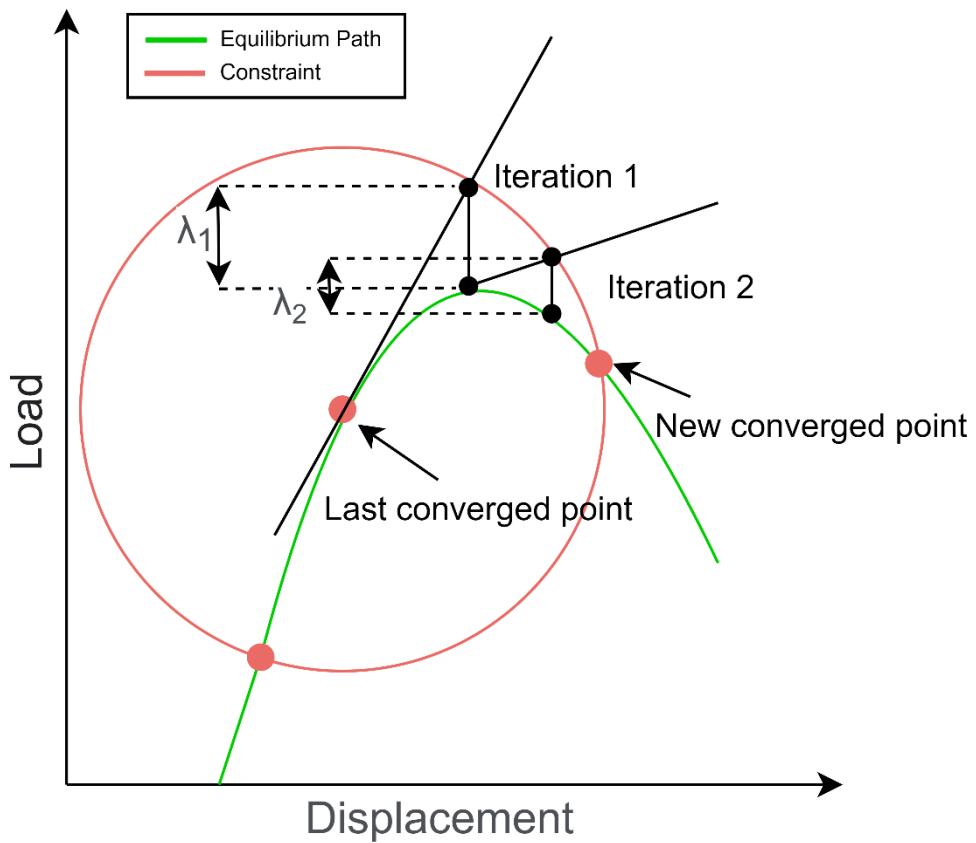


Figure 3.6 Crisfield arc-length method

## 4 MODELING OF PRESTRESSED BRIDGES IN SOFISTIK

For both the linear and the nonlinear analyses of Røydalen bridge the software Sofistik has been used. Sofistik is a finite element software which uses EC2 to design and perform stability checks and is specially developed for the analysis of civil engineering structures [13]. The time used for learning the software has been significant as the entry level is high.

Sofistik consists of many different modules which are put together through a joint database. The input is fragmented and processed piece by piece where the output of one task is the input for the next task. “Sofistik Structural Desktop” or “SSD” is the main interface where all the modules are displayed and can be processed. Modeling of structures is done in “SOFiPLUS-X” which is a 3D graphical modeling tool that is based on Autodesk AutoCAD. The geometry, supports, springs, cross sections and loads are some of the components which can be applied here. Most of the input is implemented using “text editor” which uses a programming language called “CADINP”. Results of analyses and graphical representations can be viewed from three different interfaces, “Graphic”, “Result” and “Report”. Most of the time spent on learning Sofistik has been to learn this language, understanding the different components of the inputs and the different interfaces and modules.

The general workflow sequence for a linear analysis of a prestressed bridge in Sofistik is shown in Figure 4.1.

# Bridge Design SOFiSTiK

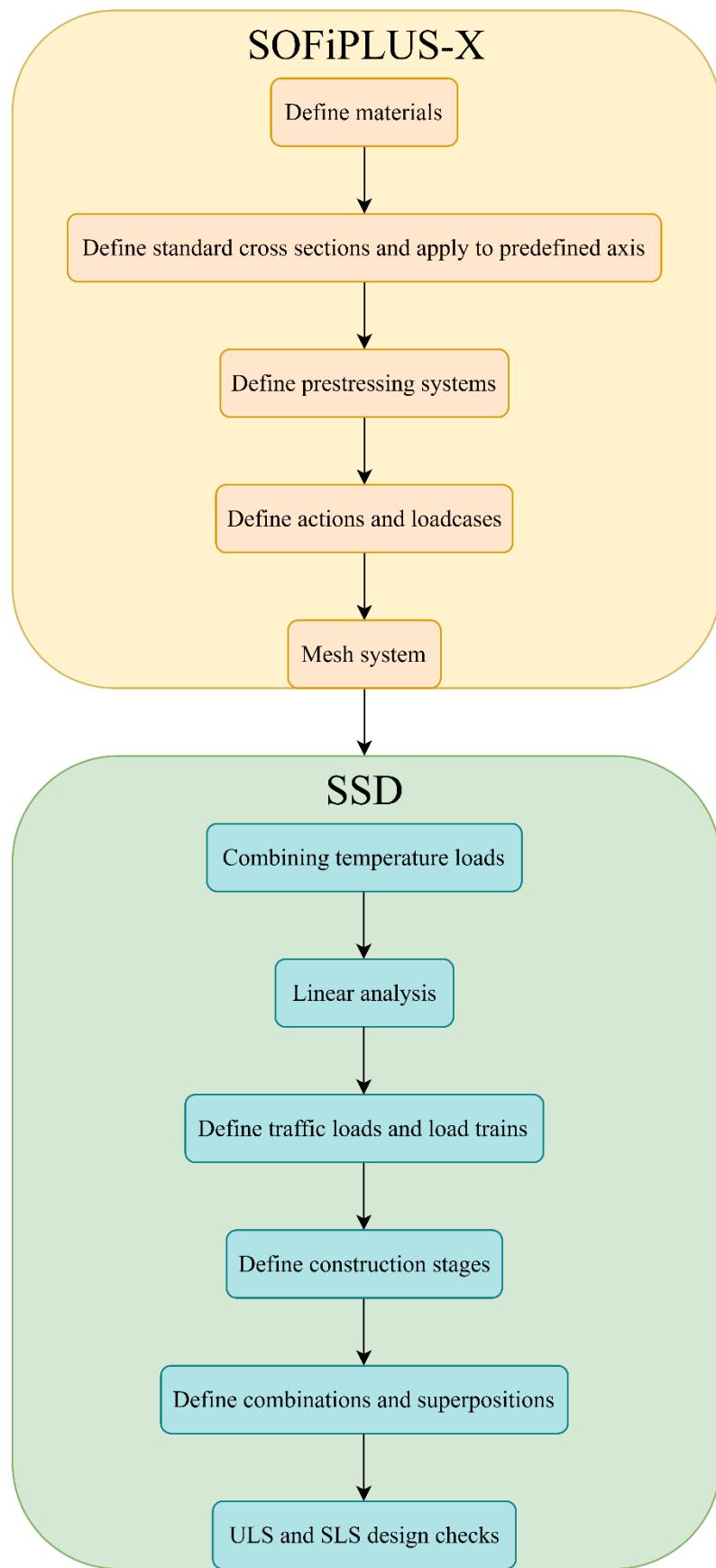


Figure 4.1 Bridge design in Sofistik

## 4.1 Theoretical principals for design in Sofistik

### 4.1.1 Finite element analysis

The module in Sofistik used for general static analysis of finite element structures is called ASE. The structure is divided into individual elements interconnected at nodes namely finite element method as described in chapter 3.1. These elements can be hunched beams, springs, cables, truss elements, plane triangular or quadrilateral shell elements and three-dimensional continuum elements. ASE then calculates the effects of loads, such as nodal, line and block loads on the elements [14, p. 1.1]. A linear analysis is performed for each load separately and then combined using the principle of superposition. Whereas for a nonlinear analysis the load combinations must be analyzed separately.

ASE uses a finite element method which employs deformation as its unknown. The deformation values are found at the nodes and from the nodal values the displacements can be obtained by interpolating them elementwise. The stiffness matrix of the system is calculated by using the energy principle which specifies the reaction forces at the nodes of an element when the nodes are subjected to known displacements. For each node the global force equilibrium is generated to determine the unknowns. The method can be divided into four main parts where the first step is to determine the element stiffness matrices. The second step is assembling the global stiffness matrix and solution of the resulting equation system. The third step is then to apply loads and determine the corresponding displacements and the final step is determining element stresses and support reactions [14].

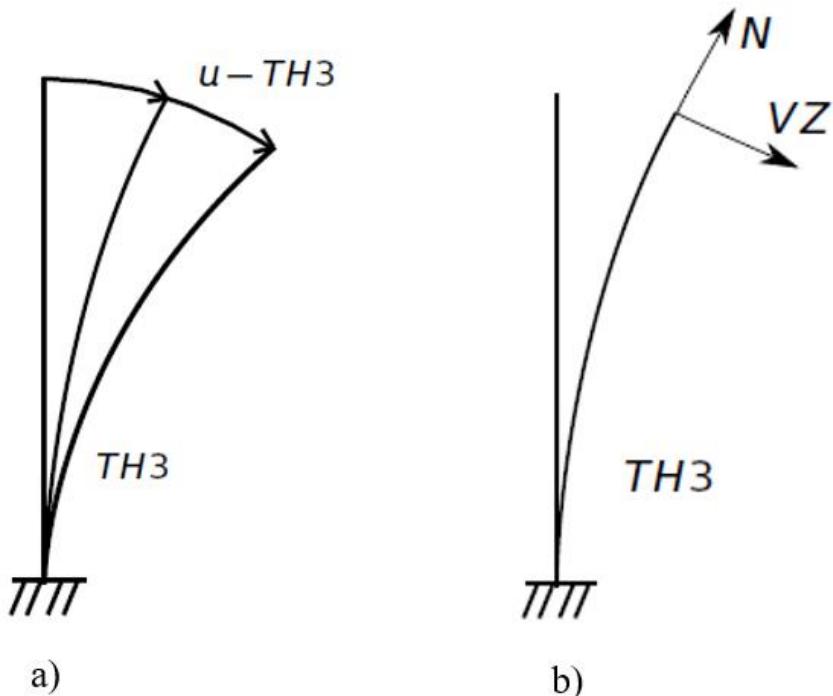
### 4.1.2 Nonlinear finite element analysis

Nonlinear effects are analyzed with iterations in the module ASE in Sofistik. Geometric and material nonlinear analyses uses primary states of a primary load case to shorten the iterations.

#### 4.1.2.1 Geometric nonlinear analysis

Geometric nonlinear analysis in Sofistik on beam elements is performed using third order theory effects, TH3. This means that the beam will follow the physically correct path. As seen from Figure 4.2a the vertical displacement causes a lengthening of the beam and a normal force is created which carries a part of the load and reduces the vertical deformation. The forces in TH3 are always related to the deformed beam coordinate system, see Figure 4.2b.

For a geometric nonlinear analysis, a line search method with an update of stiffness is used, as described in chapter 3.3.4.



*Figure 4.2 Example of a column with geometric nonlinear theory of third order [14, pp. 2-3, 2-4]*

#### 4.1.2.2 Material nonlinear analysis

The stress-strain curves for the different limit states are used for the material nonlinear analysis along with the corresponding safety factors. The strain level of the cross section and the curvatures in the coordinate directions must be varied until the internal forces and moment of the cross section sufficiently match the external ones. The nonlinear iteration method being

used is a line-search method. A calculated optimum point is used to determine a new direction in the next step of iteration and uses the information computed.

#### 4.1.2.3 Primary state

Primary states, or initial stress states, from a primary load case are frequently used in nonlinear analyses and particularly for structures which has a staged construction process. The concept of primary states can be illustrated by a finite element subjected to uniaxial compression, as seen in Figure 4.3. The red arrow represents the element stress state and the green arrows are the inherent internal nodal forces obtained by integrating the stresses over the element domain. The blue arrows represent the external nodal loads and are equal and opposite to the internal nodal forces, i.e. green arrows, meaning that the element is in a state of equilibrium [15, p. 2.8].

The initial stress state and internal forces of the primary load case are transferred to the current computation step where one of three things can happen. The same external loads as the primary state is applied and the elements are in equilibrium, or the currently applied external loads have changed and there is a change of deformation and stress state, or no external loading is applied and the resulting force is from the internal force state and the element expands or contracts [15, p. 2.8].

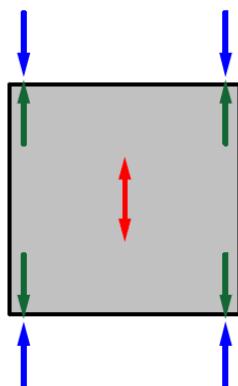


Figure 4.3 Finite element [15, p. 2.8]

## 5 MATERIALS

### 5.1 Generally

The relation between stress and strain and how this relation is used to decide the displacements, is the main idea when it comes to analyzing the behavior of materials. Analyzing the behavior of materials is mostly done with the help of the strain properties. This relation changes with time which needs to be accounted for.

To ensure that the uncertainty concerning the material parameters is accounted for a partial factor of safety is added to the strength of the materials. These factors along with material properties will be determined in chapter 7.2.1.

### 5.2 Concrete

Concrete is a very complex material which exhibits total nonlinear behavior in the stress-strain relation when subjected to compression or tension. Its capacity to withstand loads differ dramatically in compression, tension, and shear. Concrete usually have good compressive strength, but poor tension and shear strength. The stress-strain relation differs for all the strength classes. A high strength class indicates that the concrete is brittle and has low ductility whereas a low strength class indicates higher strain values and a higher ductility [9, p. 66].

The strength of concrete is also dependent on strain as strain is dependent on stress and vice versa. Strain in concrete can arise due to applied stress, but also from contraction of the concrete when the concrete loses water from drying, called shrinkage. When the concrete is subjected to sustained stress or loading, the strain increases with time. This strain behavior is called creep. Concrete is therefore a material which changes over time, where creep and shrinkage are the main contributors to the change [16, p. 41]. The prediction of the behavior of creep and shrinkage is not very accurate as the variability of these material characteristics is high [9, p. 82].

### 5.2.1 Creep

An increase in strain under constant sustained stress is the definition of creep [9, p. 76]. This increase can often become much higher than the strain on loading, which makes creep substantial in the calculation of the capacity of structures [16, p. 449]. The development of creep is relatively rapid, but with time the increase will decelerate. Creep is caused by many different factors like the concrete mix, environmental and loading conditions. Generally, it can be said that as the quality of concrete increases, the capacity of concrete to creep decreases. Similarly, the relative humidity and size of the specimen will depend on creep and the dependence will decrease as the concrete strength increases. Creep is also dependent on the age of the concrete when the stress is first applied and its duration. Concrete is a time-hardening material which means that concrete loaded at an early age will creep more than for mature concrete [9, p. 76].

Total creep deformation can be determined by equation 5.1 [1, p. 30].

$$\varepsilon_{cc}(\infty, t_0) = \varphi(\infty, t_0) \frac{\sigma_c}{E_c} \quad 5.1$$

$t_0$  is the age of the concrete when constant compressive stress,  $\sigma_c$ , is applied.  $E_c$  is the tangent modulus equal to  $1,05E_{cm}$  and  $\varphi(\infty, t_0)$  is the final creep coefficient, which measures the capacity of the concrete to creep.

According to [1, p. 30] linear creep can be assumed if the stress in the concrete is less than the characteristic concrete compressive strength at the time of loading  $f_{ck}(t_0)$  times 0,45. If the stress exceeds this value nonlinear creep should be considered. Creep increases faster with higher stress which is what causes the creep to become nonlinear. Micro-cracking at these high stress levels is the supposed reason behind the nonlinear behavior [9, p. 77].

The nonlinear notional creep coefficient can be obtained by equation 5.2 [1, p. 30].

$$\varphi_{nl}(\infty, t_0) = \varphi(\infty, t_0) \exp(1,5(k_\sigma - 0,45)) \quad 5.2$$

Where  $k_\sigma$  is the stress-strength ratio  $\sigma_c/f_{ck}(t_0)$ .

### 5.2.2 Shrinkage

Shrinkage is time-dependent strain in unloaded concrete under constant temperature and unrestrained. Shrinkage can be divided into plastic shrinkage, drying shrinkage, chemical shrinkage, and thermal shrinkage. Drying, chemical and thermal shrinkage occur in the concrete after hardening, whereas plastic shrinkage takes place when the concrete is fresh [9, p. 81].

Plastic shrinkage is caused by evaporation of water from the concrete surface, which causes capillary tension and contraction in the fresh concrete [16, p. 423] [9, p. 81]. Concrete exposed to unsaturated air lead to withdrawal of water causing drying shrinkage.

Chemical shrinkage, also called autogenous shrinkage, is a consequence of a process called self-desiccation. Self-desiccation is when some capillary pores are partly emptied for water by the hydration of sealed cement with no moisture exchange.

The effect during hydration when the chemical bound water loses some of its initial volume is called chemical shrinkage.

The total shrinkage strain only considers drying shrinkage and autogenous shrinkage.

### 5.2.3 Modulus of elasticity

The modulus of elasticity, also known as Young's modulus, is a concept that says something about the stiffness of a material and the materials capacity to resist elastic deformation. The higher the elastic modulus, the stiffer the material is. The composition of concrete is very important when it comes to deformation due to elasticity. Concrete depends on the combination and properties of its components, especially aggregates, as it is the main ingredient [1, p. 28].

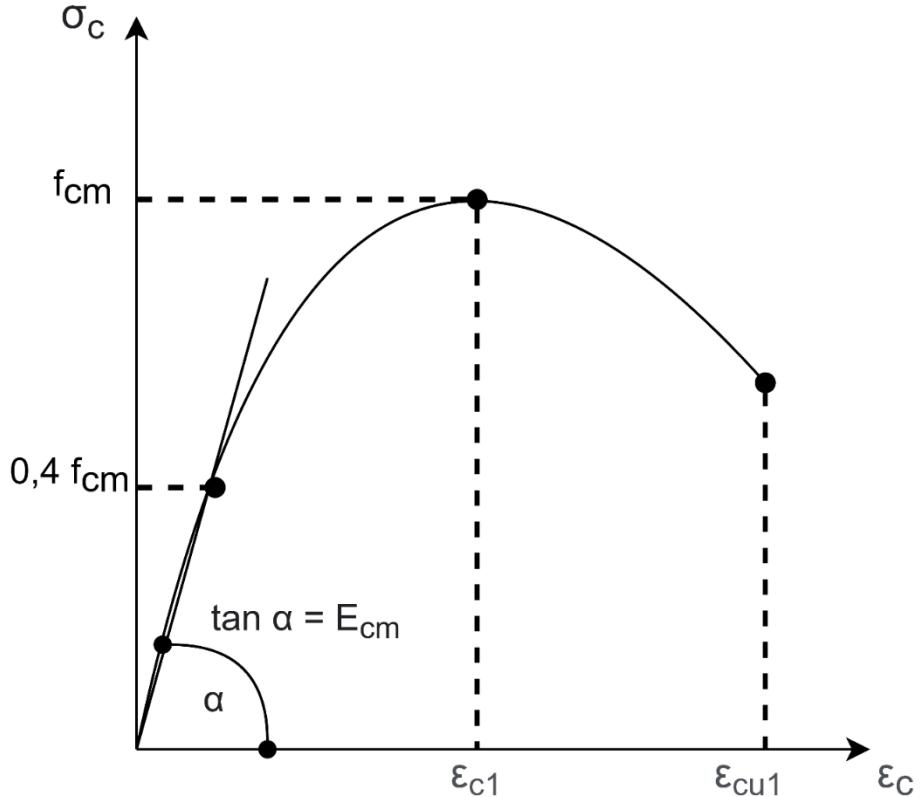


Figure 5.1 Correlation between stress and strain [1, p. 34]

The modulus of elasticity is often called the secant modulus for concrete,  $E_{cm}$  [9, p. 83]. The secant modulus is the ratio between normal stress and strain for concrete under centric pressure. From Figure 5.1 , which shows a typical stress-strain curve for concrete in compression, it can be seen that concrete exhibits nonlinear behavior. This behavior is called material nonlinearity which has been described in chapter 3.2.

Linear approximations of the modulus of elasticity can be made from the slope of the line in origo, shown in Figure 5.1. For this approximation to be made, the secant modulus must be in between a compressive stress,  $\sigma_c$ , of 0 and  $0,4f_{cm}$ . Where  $f_{cm}$  is the mean compressive strength after 28 days for concrete [1, p. 28].

$$\frac{\sigma_c}{f_{cm}} = \frac{k\eta - \eta^2}{1 + (k - 2)\eta} \quad 5.3$$

The relation between stress and strain given in Figure 5.1 can be described by equation 5.3. Where  $\eta = \frac{\varepsilon_c}{\varepsilon_{c1}}$ ,  $\varepsilon_{c1}$  is the strain at peak stress and  $k = 1,05 E_{cm} \cdot |\varepsilon_{c1}| / f_{cm}$ . This equation is only valid when  $0 < |\varepsilon_c| < |\varepsilon_{cu1}|$ , where  $\varepsilon_{cu1}$  is the nominal ultimate strain.

#### 5.2.4 Concrete cover and exposure class

The distance from the surface of the concrete to the closest reinforcement is called the concrete cover. The concrete cover is important for the prevention of corrosion, fire protection and for the reinforcement to have adequate adhesion for the transmission of bond forces. To ensure this a requirement for the minimum cover,  $c_{min}$ , is given and described in equation 5.4. In addition to the minimum cover an allowance for deviation in design,  $\Delta c_{dev}$ , should be accounted for. These add up to the nominal cover,  $c_{nom}$  [1, p. 49].

$$c_{min} = \max \{c_{min,b}; c_{min,dur} + \Delta c_{dur,\gamma} - \Delta c_{dur,st} - \Delta c_{dur,add}; 10mm\} \quad 5.4$$

Where the recommended value for  $\Delta c_{dur,\gamma}$ ,  $\Delta c_{dur,st}$  and  $\Delta c_{dur,add}$  is 0.  $c_{min,b}$  is the minimum cover due to bond requirement which for pre-tensioned tendons is 1,5 times the diameter [1, p. 5 NA]. Requirements for concrete cover regarding durability for prestressing steel,  $c_{min,dur}$ , is decided by the exposure class of the concrete [1, p. 6 NA].

The exposure classes are used to classify the environmental conditions the structure is exposed to and ensure that suitable measures are taken to protect the structure from these conditions. For the different classes and their classification see Table 5.1.

Table 5.1 Exposure classes [1, p. 48]

Exposure class	
No risk of corrosion or attack	X0
Corrosion induced by carbonation	XC1, XC2, XC3, XC4
Corrosion induced by chlorides	XD1, XD2, XD3
Corrosion induced by chlorides from sea water	XS1, XS2, XS3
Freeze/Thaw Attack	XF1, XF2, XF3, XF4
Chemical attack	XA1, XA2, XA3
Chemical attack from manure	XA4
Particularly aggressive environment	XSA

There are requirements for the durability of the concrete for the different exposure classes which are given in Table 5.2. Bridges usually have a design life of 100 years. The minimum cover for  $c_{min,dur}$  takes this into account and the values used for 100 design life is given in Table 5.2.

Table 5.2 Exposure classes with associated minimum durability and cover [1, p. 6 NAJ]

Exposure class	Minimum durability class	Minimum cover $c_{min,dur}$
X0	M90	$c_{min,b}$
XC1	M60	35
XC2, XC3, XC4	M60	45
XD1, XS1	M45	60
XD2, XD3, XS2	M40	60
XS3	M40	70

### 5.3 Prestressing steel

The properties of the steel reinforcement and tendons decides the strength, ductility, and serviceability of the prestressed concrete element. That concrete is prestressed means that there is applied an initial compressive load to the structure. The load is meant to reduce or remove the internal tensile forces which will increase the tensile strength of the concrete. The imposed compressive load is sustained by steel reinforcement called tendons which act on the concrete making the concrete stiffer and limits cracking and deflection. There are two classifications of prestressed concrete members, these are called pre-tensioning and post-tensioning. Pre-tensioning occurs before the concrete is cast and post-tensioning after [9, pp. 47-62].

Cold-drawn stress-relieved round wire, stress-relieved strand and high-strength alloy steel bars are the most common types of steel used as tendons in prestressed concrete. A typical tendon contains a group of strands which again consists of wires, as shown in Figure 5.2 [9, p. 48].

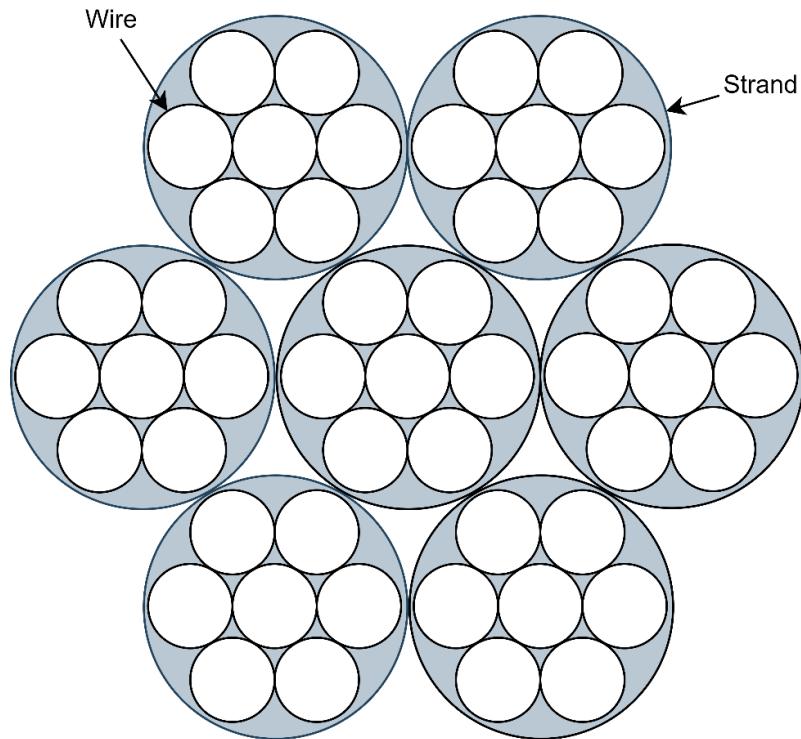


Figure 5.2 Tendon with seven-wire strands

### 5.3.1 Strength of prestressing steel

Steel of high strength is required for prestressed concrete as it must carry a high initial stress because contraction of concrete from shrinkage and creep causes the prestressing steel to contract. Creep can also cause relaxation of the prestressing steel due to the loss off stress when the tendon is subjected to constant strain [9, p. 92], see chapter 5.3.2.

Typical characteristic tensile strength,  $f_{pk}$ , of a seven-wire strand is 1760-2060 MPa and the diameter ranges from 7 to 15.2 mm [9, p. 49]. The yield stress of prestressing steel is not apparent, but can be set as the 0,1% proof stress,  $f_{p0,1k}$ , as shown in Figure 5.3.  $\varepsilon_{uk}$  is the elongation at maximum loading.

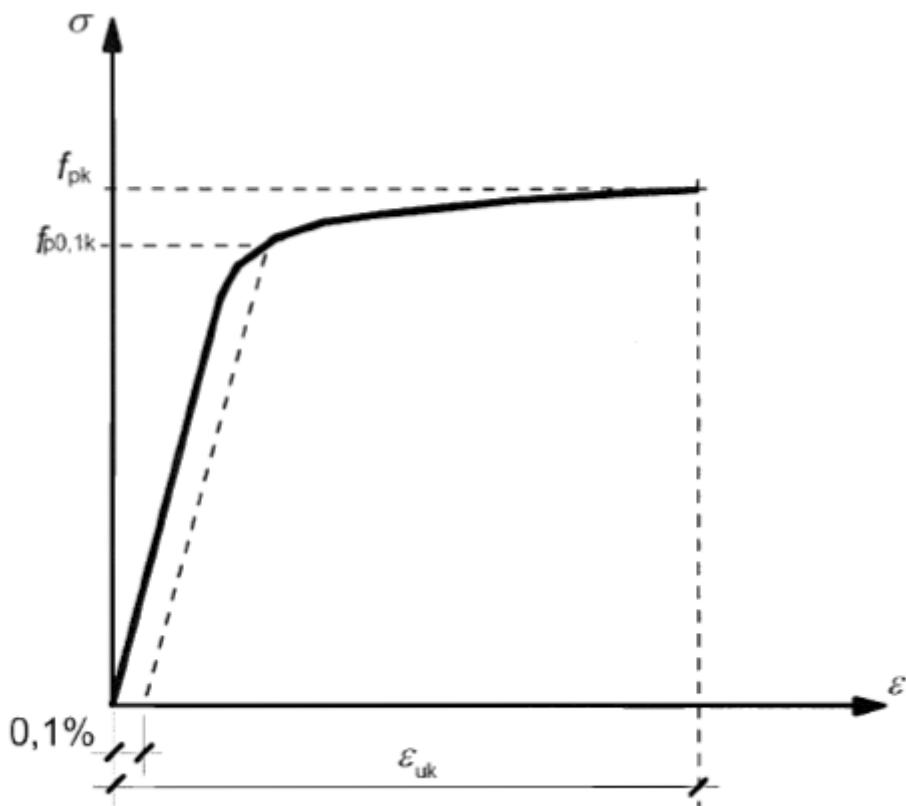


Figure 5.3 Stress-strain diagram for typical prestressing steel [1, p. 43]

The design value for the modulus of elasticity,  $E_p$ , for a strand can be assumed to be 195 GPa [1, p. 44].

### 5.3.2 Relaxation

Relaxation of prestressing steel is loss of stress under constant strain [17, p. 39]. Time, temperature, and the level of stress are factors which influences the amount of relaxation. There are three classes for prestressing steel which is based on the behavior of the steel during relaxation. These behaviors are classified as ordinary relaxation, low relaxation and hot rolled and processed bars and are used to determine the relaxation losses [4, p. 26].

## 5.4 Steel reinforcement

Steel reinforcement is used in prestressed concrete for the same reasons as in regular concrete. Some of these reasons are additional tensile strength, ductility flexural strength and prevention of flexural cracks [9, p. 87]. In Norway the reinforcement is usually of the type B500NC [3, p. 85]. This type of reinforcement has a yield strength of 500 MPa and NC describes the ductility class.

Steel reinforcement needs to have adequate ductility to ensure safety in the event of fracture. The ductility is defined by the ratio  $k = f_{tk}/f_{yk}$  and the elongation at maximum force  $\varepsilon_{uk}$ . Where  $f_{tk}$  is the tensile strength and  $f_{yk}$  is the yield strength. The reinforcement used in bridges must have a ductility class C, which represents high ductility [2, p. 2 NA]. Stress-strain curves determined from testing may be used when performing a nonlinear analysis. Examples of these curves are presented in Figure 5.4.

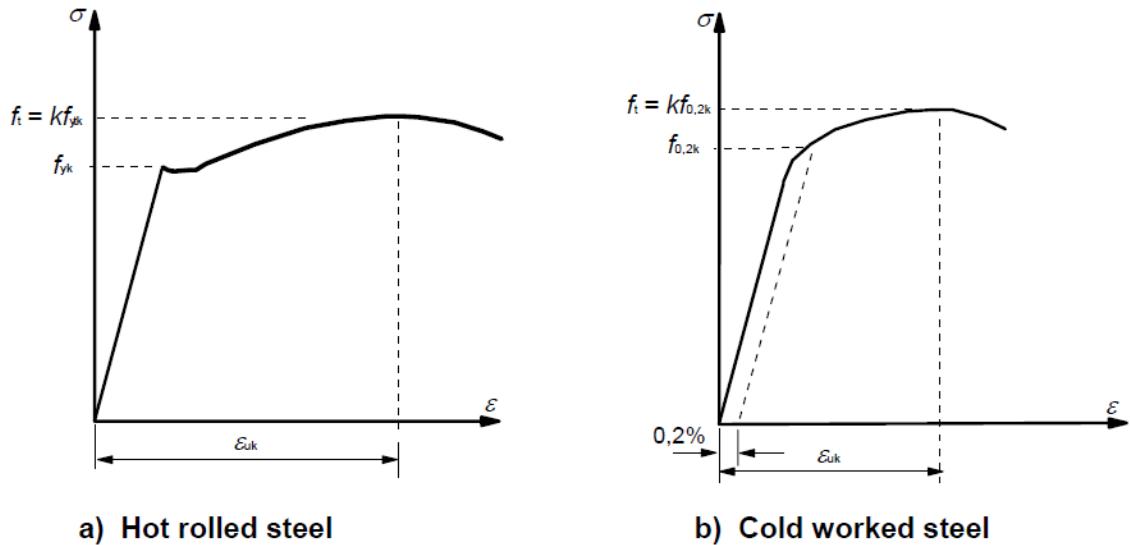


Figure 5.4 Stress-strain diagrams of typical reinforcing steel [1, p. 39]

For a nonlinear analysis according to EC2 and EC2-2 the steel reinforcement should have a stress-strain diagram based on Figure 5.5. Curve A should be used but  $kf_{yk}$  and  $f_{yk}$  should be multiplied by 1,1.

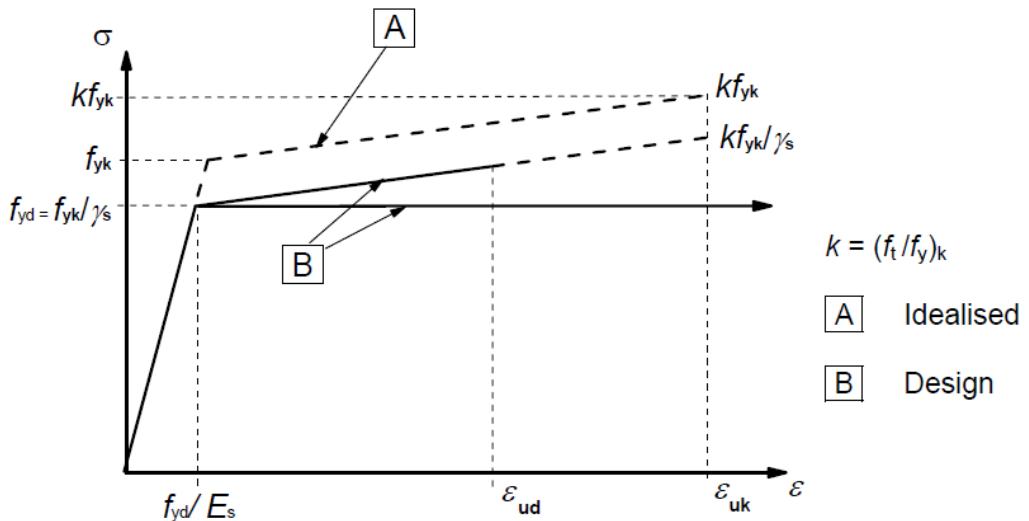


Figure 5.5 Idealized and design stress-strain diagrams for reinforcing steel [1, p. 40]

## 6 LOADS AND LOAD COMBINATIONS

Loads are defined after how they vary in time in the following way: permanent loads, variable loads, accidental loads. In this chapter the loads which affects Røydalen bridge will be evaluated and the design loads and loads combinations will be established. In this thesis the loads will be limited to permanent loads, temperature, and traffic loads. However, the other loads will be shortly described.

### 6.1 Self-weight

The self-weight is considered as the weight of the bridge beam cross section, edge beam, railing, coating, and other permanent installations. The self-weight of the railing and coating are given in [3]. Self-weight of the beam cross section and other concrete elements can be calculated from the density of the materials and the area of the cross sections. The density of reinforced concrete is  $25 \text{ kN/m}^3$  [3, p. 84]. As none of the spans of Røydalen bridge are longer than 50 meters, the load from the asphalt, is set to  $3,5 \text{ kN/m}^2$  [3, p. 60]. The self-weight from the railing is set to  $0,5 \text{ kN/m}$  [18, p. 34].

The beam cross section has been simplified by neglecting the 3% angle of the bridge. The edge beams are cast at a later stage and since they do not contribute to the beams capacity to resist load they have been added as uniformly distributed loads instead. The loads from the different parts are given in the following table.

Table 6.1 Loads for self-weight for Røydalen bridge

Part	Load value
Bridge beam	$234,8 \text{ kN/m}$
Edge beam	$5,1 \text{ kN/m Right}, 10,2 \text{ kN/m Left}$
Coating	$3,5 \text{ kN/m}$
Railing	$0,5 \text{ kN/m}$
End beams	$1695 \text{ kN Right}, 638,4 \text{ kN Left}$

## 6.2 Temperature loads

Bridges are daily exposed to temperature variations from air temperature and sunshine. If these temperature variations are large it can lead to vertical curvature, expansions or contractions which can lead to constraining forces and moments.

Temperature loads can be determined by calculating the uniformly distributed temperature and temperature difference [19, p. 12]. Røydalen bridge is a concrete bridge and is accordingly categorized as type 3 [19, p. 1 NA]. The temperature loads can be divided into four types: uniformly distributed temperature, horizontal linear variable temperature difference, vertical linear variable temperature difference (Method 1), vertical non-linear variable temperature difference (Method 2).



Figure 6.1 Location of Røydalen bridge [20]

The uniformly distributed temperature is dependent on the highest and lowest air temperature which can occur at location of the bridge. The location of Røydalen bridge can be seen in Figure 6.1.

Air temperature for Røydalen bridge [19, pp. 10-11]:

Maximum temperature in the shade:  $T_{max} = 36^\circ\text{C}$

Minimum temperature:  $T_{min} = -35^\circ\text{C}$

Bridge temperature for type 3 bridge:

Highest uniformly distributed temperature:  $T_{e,max} = T_{max} - 3 = 33^\circ\text{C}$

Lowest uniformly distributed temperature:  $T_{e,min} = T_{min} + 8 = -27^\circ\text{C}$

Initial temperature:  $T_0 = 10^\circ\text{C}$

The characteristic value for maximum temperature expansion and contraction for a uniformly distributed bridge temperature:

$$\Delta T_{N,exp} = T_{e,max} - T_0 = 33^\circ\text{C} - 10^\circ\text{C} = 23^\circ\text{C}$$

$$T_{N,con} = T_0 - T_{e,min} = (10^\circ\text{C} - (-22^\circ\text{C})) = 37^\circ\text{C}$$

Retention against free curvature and friction in the bearings are load effects which can be caused by temperature differences in vertical direction. The load effects cause torque because of the tension that arises. The tension can be expressed as in equation 6.1.

$$\sigma_T = -\alpha_T \cdot E_{cm} \cdot \Delta T \quad 6.1$$

According to EC1-1-5 (6.1.2(2)) the vertical temperature difference should generally cover the nonlinear part. Røydalen bridge is a concrete bridge and is defined as type 3 [19, p. 12].

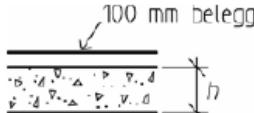
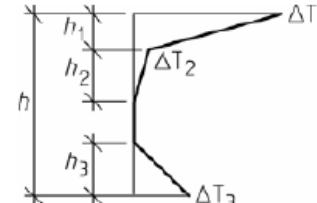
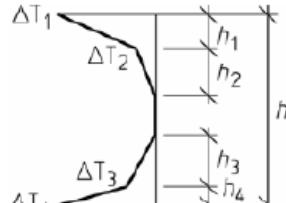
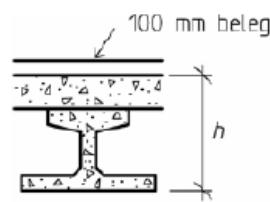
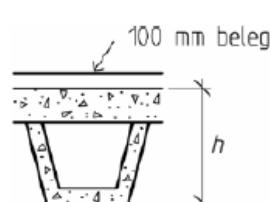
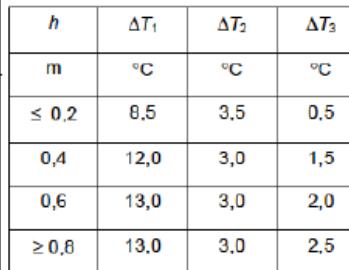
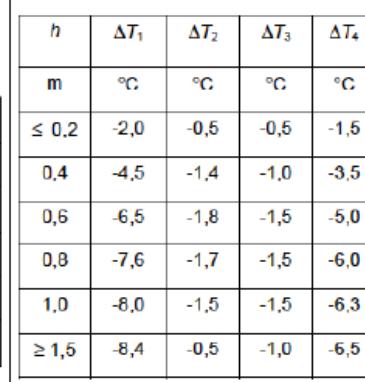
Type 3 Betongbru	Temperaturdifferanse $\Delta T$				
	a) Oppvarming		b) Avkjøling		
3a) Betongplate					
3b) Betongbjelke og betongplate		$h_1 = 0,3h, \text{ men } \leq 0,15 \text{ m}$ $h_2 = 0,3h, \text{ men } \geq 0,10 \text{ m}$ $\text{men } \leq 0,25 \text{ m}$ $h_3 = 0,3h, \text{ men } \leq (0,10 \text{ m} + \text{beleggtykkelsen i meter}) \text{ (for tyne betongdragere begrenses } h_3 \text{ av } h - h_1 - h_2)$			
3c) Betongkassetverrsnitt					

Figure 6.2 Nonlinear varying temperature difference for bridge superstructure – Type 3:  
Concrete bridges [19, p. 18]

Figure 6.2 shows temperature increases because of sunshine and other effects that causes heat gain on the upper side of the bridge beam and cooling with heat loss from the underside of the bridge because of radiation of the heat and other effects [19, p. 15].

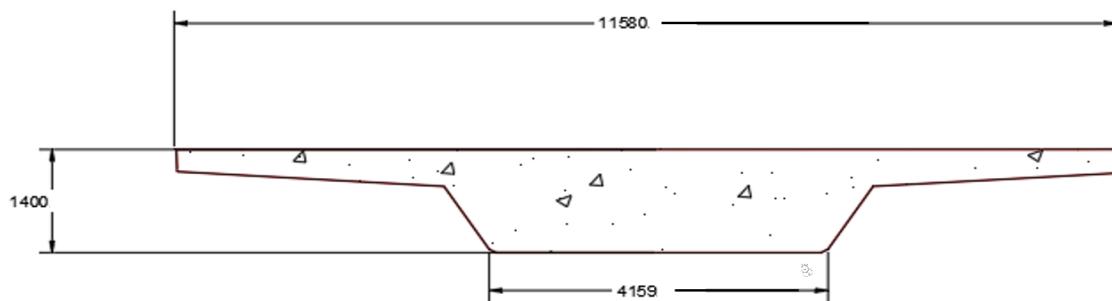


Figure 6.3 Cross section of Røydalen bridge beam (all dimensions are given in millimeters)

For the full calculation of the temperature tension stress, in Table 6.2 and Table 6.3 and height calculations see appendix B.

Table 6.2 Stress distribution as a result of heat gain

Heat gain		
Height from upper side and down, $h$	Temperature difference, $\Delta T$	Tension, $\sigma_T$ $\sigma_T = -\alpha_T \cdot E_{cm} \cdot \Delta T$
0	$\Delta T_1 = 13$	-4,68 MPa
$h_1 = 0, 15m$	$\Delta T_2 = 3,5$	-1,26 MPa
$h = 1, 4m$	$\Delta T_3 = 2,5$	-0,9 MPa

Table 6.3 Stress distribution as a result of heat loss

Heat loss		
Height from upper side and down, $h$	Temperature difference, $\Delta T$	Tension, $\sigma_T$ $\sigma_T = -\alpha_T \cdot E_{cm} \cdot \Delta T$
0	$\Delta T_1 = -8,32$	2.995 MPa
$h_1 = 0, 25m$	$\Delta T_2 = -0,725$	0.261 MPa
$h - h_4 = 1, 15m$	$\Delta T_3 = -1,35$	0.486 MPa
$h = 1, 4m$	$\Delta T_4 = -6,46$	2.326 MPa

The vertical linear variable temperature difference is given in [19, p. 4 NA] where  $\Delta T_{M,heat}$  is for when the upper side is warmer than the underside and  $\Delta T_{M,cool}$  is for when the lower side is warmer than the upper side. The values in NA6.1 is for a coating thickness of 50mm. As the asphalt coating on Røydalen bridge is 100mm, the values must be added with a  $k_{sur}$  value given in [19, p. 5 NA]. Which yields:

$$\Delta T_{M,heat} \cdot k_{sur} = 15^\circ C \cdot 0,7 = 10,5^\circ C$$

$$\Delta T_{M,cool} \cdot k_{sur} = 8^\circ\text{C} \cdot 1,0 = 8^\circ\text{C}$$

If both the temperature differences  $\Delta T_{M,heat}$  or  $\Delta T_{M,cool}$  and the largest interval for the uniformly distributed bridge temperature are to be considered at the same time the following load combinations based on equation 6.3 and 6.4 in [19, p. 19], should be used. Calculation of the equations can be found in appendix B.

*Table 6.4 Temperature equations*

Equation		Temperature difference	Uniformly distributed temperature
1	<b>6.3</b>	$\Delta T_{M,heat}$	$\omega_N \cdot \Delta T_{N,exp}$
2	<b>6.3</b>	$\Delta T_{M,heat}$	$\omega_N \cdot \Delta T_{N,con}$
3	<b>6.3</b>	$\Delta T_{M,cool}$	$\omega_N \cdot \Delta T_{N,exp}$
4	<b>6.3</b>	$\Delta T_{M,cool}$	$\omega_N \cdot \Delta T_{N,con}$
5	<b>6.4</b>	$\omega_M \cdot \Delta T_{M,heat}$	$\Delta T_{N,exp}$
6	<b>6.4</b>	$\omega_M \cdot \Delta T_{M,heat}$	$\Delta T_{N,con}$
7	<b>6.4</b>	$\omega_M \cdot \Delta T_{M,cool}$	$\Delta T_{N,exp}$
8	<b>6.4</b>	$\omega_M \cdot \Delta T_{M,cool}$	$\Delta T_{N,con}$

The values for  $\omega_N$  and  $\omega_M$  are given in [19, p. 8 NA] and can be set at 0,35 and 0,75, respectively.

### 6.3 Traffic loads

Traffic loads act in vertical and horizontal directions and come from vehicles, walk- and bikeways. For simplicity load model 2, 3, 4 and transverse braking loads will not be considered in the thesis.

How many lanes and how wide they should be is given in [21, p. 33]. The road width of Røydalen bridge is longer than 6 meters which according to table 4.1 indicates that there should be three lanes that are 3 meters each. The lanes are numbered so that the lane which gives the most unfavorable effect becomes lane 1, and so on.

Load model 1 contains one tandem load and one uniformly distributed load. The tandem load consists of two axle loads, which again consists of two-wheel loads. Figure 6.4 shows the placements of the wheels. There only acts one tandem load per lane. The uniformly distributed load acts where it is unfavorable.

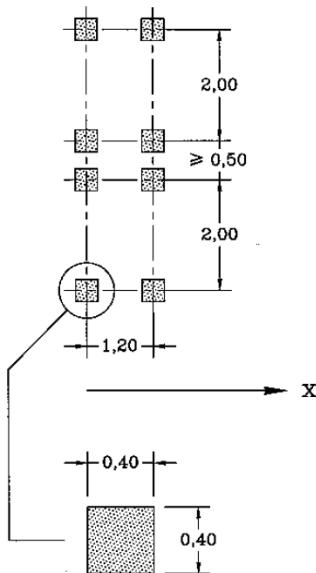


Figure 6.4 Application of tandem systems for local verifications [21, p. 38]

Characteristic values for traffic loads are given in Table 6.5. Load model 1 will be applied for the whole length of the bridge where the load trains are placed in three lanes. Tandem loads and the uniformly distributed load acts simultaneously where the uniformly distributed load act in the center of each lane, like a line load. The tandem load is applied for each meter.

Table 6.5 Characteristic values for load model 1 [21, p. 37].

Load model 1		
Location	Tandem system	Uniformly distributed load
	Axle loads $Q_{ik}$ [kN]	$q_{ik}$ [kN/m <sup>2</sup> ]
Lane number 1	300	9
Lane number 2	200	2,5
Lane number 3	100	2,5
Other lanes	0	2,5
Remaining area ( $q_{rk}$ )	0	2,5

An example of how the loads from load model 1 is placed in Sofistik is displayed in Figure 6.5.

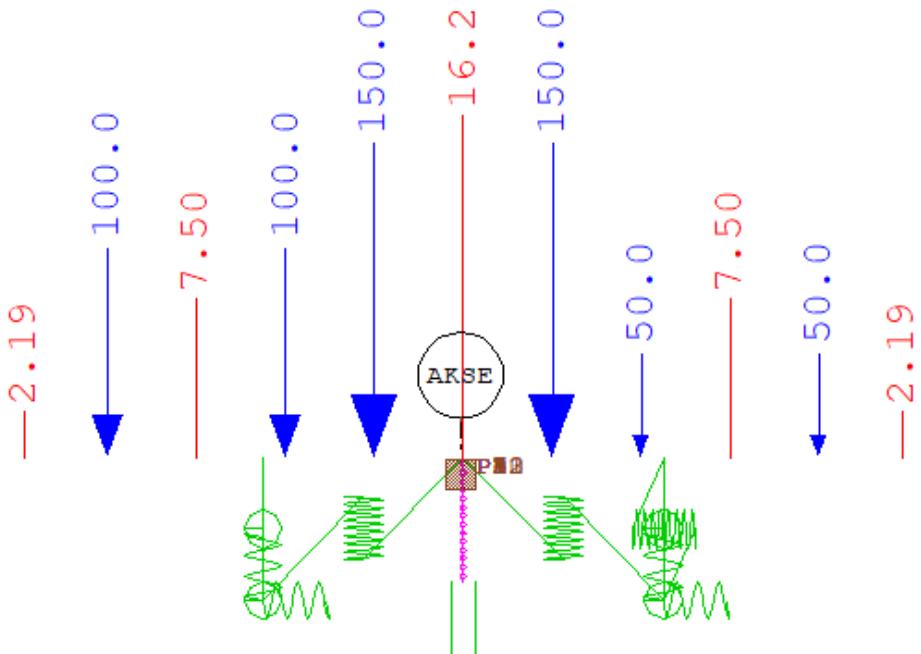


Figure 6.5 Example of load model 1 in Sofistik

The horizontal traffic loads involve braking, acceleration, transverse, and centrifugal forces. Since Røydalen bridge does not have curvature, the centrifugal forces can be disregarded.

Braking and acceleration forces can be calculated by equation 6.2 [21, p. 41]

$$Q_{lk} = 0.6\alpha_{Q1}(2Q_{1k}) + 0.10 \cdot \alpha_{q1} \cdot q_{1k} \cdot w_l \cdot L \quad 6.2$$

And must satisfy equation 6.3

$$180kN \cdot \alpha_{Q1} \leq Q_{lk} \leq 900kN \quad 6.3$$

With the values for Røydalen bridge yields:

$$\begin{aligned} 180 \cdot 1.0 < Q_{lk1} &= 0.6 \cdot 1.0 \cdot 2 \cdot 300kN + 0.10 \cdot 0.6 \cdot 9 \frac{kN}{m^2} \cdot 3m \cdot 171m = 637,02 kN \\ &< 900 kN \text{ ok} \end{aligned}$$

## 6.4 Wind loads

Wind loads on bridges is determined from wind load classes. There are three wind load classes where wind load class 1 is for bridges with insignificant dynamic load from wind. Wind load class 2 is for bridges with load from wind when the natural eigen period is equal or larger than 2 seconds and the span width is less than 300 meters or when the highest natural eigen period is less than 2 seconds and the span width is equal or larger than 300 meters. Wind load class 3 is for bridges with prominent dynamic load with wind when the highest natural eigen period is equal, or more than 2 seconds and the span width is equal or larger than 300 meters [3, p. 62].

The span widths of Røydalen bridge are all less than 300 meters, which puts the bridge in wind load class 2. For bridges the wind load should be calculated with a wind field where the wind speed at the carriageways highest point is equal to 35 m/s, or with a wind field with a return period of 50 years if this gives a lower value [3, p. 64].

Wind loads can be calculated using EC1-1-4 clause 8. Røydalen bridge satisfies the conditions for using EC1-1-4. These conditions include that only bridges with spans and heights less than 200 meters can be considered and only specific cross sections [22, p. 8 and 73].

To limit the thesis, wind loads are not considered in the analyses of Røydalen bridge.

## 6.5 Snow load

Snow load and traffic load does not act simultaneously on road bridges [3, p. 61]. It is assumed that Røydalen bridge is cleared for snow and will never exceed the traffic load and has therefore been disregarded.

## 6.6 Deformation loads

Deformation loads can be from applied deformations, as settlement of the earth at the foundations, or from the properties of the structural materials, like prestressing, shrinkage, creep, and relaxation.

Loss of prestressing force can be divided into two groups: immediate loss, and time dependent losses. Immediate losses can be caused by instantaneous deformation of concrete, friction, or losses when anchoring. Time dependent losses can be due to the reduction of strain caused by the deformation of concrete because of creep and shrinkage, or a reduction of prestressing force in tendons because of relaxation [1, pp. 78-80]. Creep, shrinkage, and relaxation are described in chapter 5.

The deformation loads from prestressing has been given by Sweco since it is a very time-consuming task and because it is not the main focus for this thesis. The loads from creep and shrinkage are calculated using Sofistik.

## 6.7 Accidental loads

In [3] the accidental loads are defined as loads that a structure can be exposed to because of improper operation, accidents, or abnormal events. Relevant accidental loads for Røydalen bridge are collision loads from vehicles, fire with possible following explosion and load from falling objects in connection with the construction work. These loads are not considered in this thesis.

## 6.8 Load combinations

The basis for the load combinations are given in EC0. For all design situations, the loads on a structure must not exceed the capacity to ensure that the safety and functionality of a structure is upheld. For both the linear and nonlinear analyses this can be established by the partial factor of safety method where loads, load effects and capacities are checked by limit states.

### 6.8.1 Design limit states

The design limit states which are used is ultimate limit state and serviceability limit state. ULS is intended to ensure that the structure does not collapse, fail, and to ensure the safety of people. Capacity checks for loss of equilibrium, fracture, and large deformations are done to ensure this. Loads which are unlikely to occur will also be considered. Three capacity checks called EQU, STR and GEO must be fulfilled. EQU is used to check static equilibrium. STR to control fracture in the structure or parts of the structure and GEO to check for fracture or deformations in the foundation [23, p. 32].

In this thesis, only the load combinations in STR are relevant. The design load combinations are the most unfavorable of the equations 6.4 and 6.5, which will further be called 6.10a and 6.10b, respectively [23, p. 38].

$$\sum_{j \geq 1} \gamma_{G,j} G_{k,j} + \gamma_p P + \gamma_{Q,1} \psi_{0,1} Q_{k,1} + \sum_{i \geq 1} \gamma_{Q,i} \psi_{0,i} Q_{k,i} \quad 6.4$$

$$\sum_{j \geq 1} \xi_j \gamma_{G,j} G_{k,j} + \gamma_p P + \gamma_{Q,1} Q_{k,1} + \sum_{i \geq 1} \gamma_{Q,i} \psi_{0,i} Q_{k,i} \quad 6.5$$

$\xi$  is a reduction factor for unfavorable permanent loads. The factor is used for self-weight for bridges because the loads are generally unfavorable. The relevant combinations for the ULS can be seen in Table 6.6. Traffic load and temperature load have been abbreviated to TL and T, respectively.

Table 6.6 Load combination rules for ultimate limit state [23, p. 116]

Ultimate limit state						
Load combination		Self-weight	Prestressing	Creep Shrinkage Relaxation	Traffic	Temperature load
1	<b>6.10a, w/TL</b>	1,35	0,9/1,1	0,0/1,0	0,945	0,84
2	<b>6.10a, w/o/TL</b>	1,35	0,9/1,1	0,0/1,0	–	0,84
3	<b>6.10b, TL dom.</b>	1,2	0,9/1,1	0,0/1,0	1,35	0,84
4	<b>6.10b, T dom.</b>	1,2	0,9/1,1	0,0/1,0	0,95	1,2

For SLS the structures functionality, people's comfort and the appearance are especially important. This can be upheld by ensuring that deformations, vibrations, and damage does not occur. Suitability requirements and capacity criterions mentioned can be controlled by considering the load combinations given in Table 6.7.

Table 6.7 Load combination rules for serviceability limit state [23, p. 118]

Serviceability limit state						
Characteristic						
Load combination	Self-weight	Prestressing	Creep Shrinkage Relaxation	Traffic	Temperature load	
1 TL dom.	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	0,7	
2 T dom.	1,0	1,0	1,0	0,7	1,0	
Frequent						
Load combination	Self-weight	Prestressing	Creep, Shrinkage Relaxation	Traffic	Temperature load	
3 TL dom.	1,0	1,0	1,0	0,7	0,0	
4 T dom.	1,0	1,0	1,0	0,2	0,7	
Quasi-permanent						
Load combination	Self-weight	Prestressing	Creep Shrinkage Relaxation	Traffic	Temperature load	
5 TL dom.	1,0	1,0	1,0	0,5	0,0	
6 T dom.	1,0	1,0	1,0	0,2	0,5	

## 7 ANALYSES OF RØYDALEN BRIDGE IN SOFISTIK

### 7.1 Basis of the analyses

The aim of the linear and nonlinear analyses is to compare the different forces acting on Røydalen bridge. As linearity is a nonlinear assumption, the comparison will give an indication of whether the linear analysis is incorrect, conservative, or nonconservative. Both analyses will be conducted with the use of Sofistik. The stiffness and loads often becomes functions of displacement in a nonlinear finite element analysis, and therefore the relation between force and displacement will be nonlinear. This requires nonlinear equilibrium solutions by an iterative method. Sofistik uses Modified Newton-Raphson method together with line search method and Crisfield modification, as described in chapter 3, to perform nonlinear analyses.

The bridge analyzed in this thesis is the Røydalen north bridge, which carries northbound traffic, refer Figure 7.1.

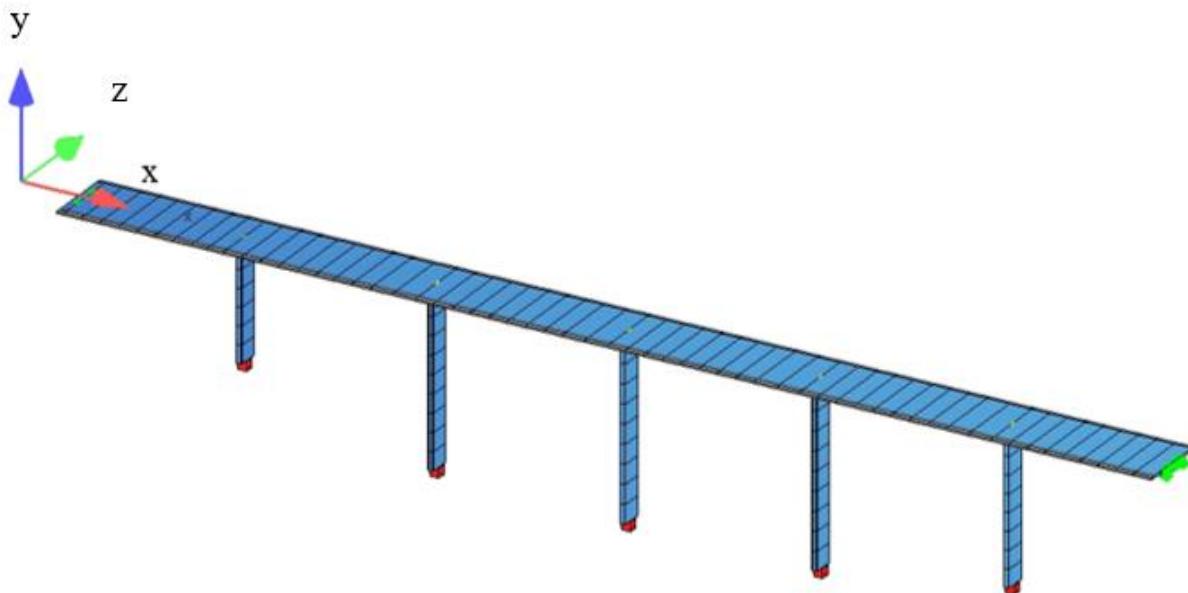


Figure 7.1 3-D model of Røydalen bridge from Sofistik

## 7.2 Modeling of Røydalen bridge in Sofistik

### 7.2.1 Material parameters

The following tables describe the material parameters used in the analyses of Røydalen bridge.

*Table 7.1 Material parameters for B45 concrete*

Symbol	Value	Definition
$f_{ck}$	45 MPa	Characteristic compressive cylinder strength of concrete at 28 days
$f_{cm}$	53 MPa	Mean value of concrete cylinder compressive strength
$f_{ctm}$	3,8 MPa	Mean value of axial tensile strength of concrete
$f_{ctk,0,05}$	2,7 MPa	5%-fractile value for characteristic axial tensile strength of concrete
$f_{ctk,0,95}$	4,9 MPa	95%-fractile value for characteristic axial tensile strength of concrete
$f_{cd}$	25,5 MPa	Design value of concrete compressive strength
$f_{ctd}$	1,53 MPa	Design value of concrete tensile strength
$E_{cm}$	36 GPa	Secant modulus of elasticity of concrete
$E_{cd}$	30 GPa	Design value of modulus of elasticity of concrete
$\rho_c$	24 kN/m <sup>3</sup>	Unreinforced concrete density
$\gamma_{c,ULS}$	1,5	Partial factor of safety for concrete at ULS
$\gamma_{c,SLS}$	1,0	Partial factor of safety for concrete at SLS

Table 7.2 Material parameters for Y1860A prestressing steel

Symbol	Value	Definition
$f_{p0,1k}$	1640 MPa	Characteristic 0,1% proof-stress of prestressing steel
$f_{pk}$	1860 MPa	Characteristic tensile strength of prestressing steel
$A_p$	3300 mm <sup>2</sup>	Area of a prestressing tendon or tendons (22 · 150mm <sup>2</sup> )
$\gamma_{s,ULS}$	1,15	Partial factor for prestressing steel at ULS
$\gamma_{s,SLS}$	1,0	Partial factor for prestressing steel at SLS
$E_p$	195 GPa	Design value of modulus of elasticity of prestressing steel
$\epsilon_{uk}$	0,035	Characteristic strain of prestressing steel at maximum load

Table 7.3 Material parameters for B500NC steel reinforcement

Symbol	Value	Definition
$f_{yk}$	500 MPa	Characteristic yield strength of reinforcement
$\gamma_{s,ULS}$	1,15	Partial factor for reinforcing steel at ULS
$\gamma_{s,SLS}$	1,0	Partial factor for prestressing steel at SLS
$E_s$	200 GPa	Design value of modulus of elasticity of reinforcing steel

### 7.2.2 Geometry

Røydalen bridge is an in-situ cast, prestressed bridge with six spans and five columns. The length and width of the bridge are 170 and 11,5 meters, respectively. Figure 7.2 show axes, span lengths and column heights for Røydalen bridge. The first and last spans are 25 meters, the rest are 30 meters long. The columns range from 18,4 to 28,4 meters.

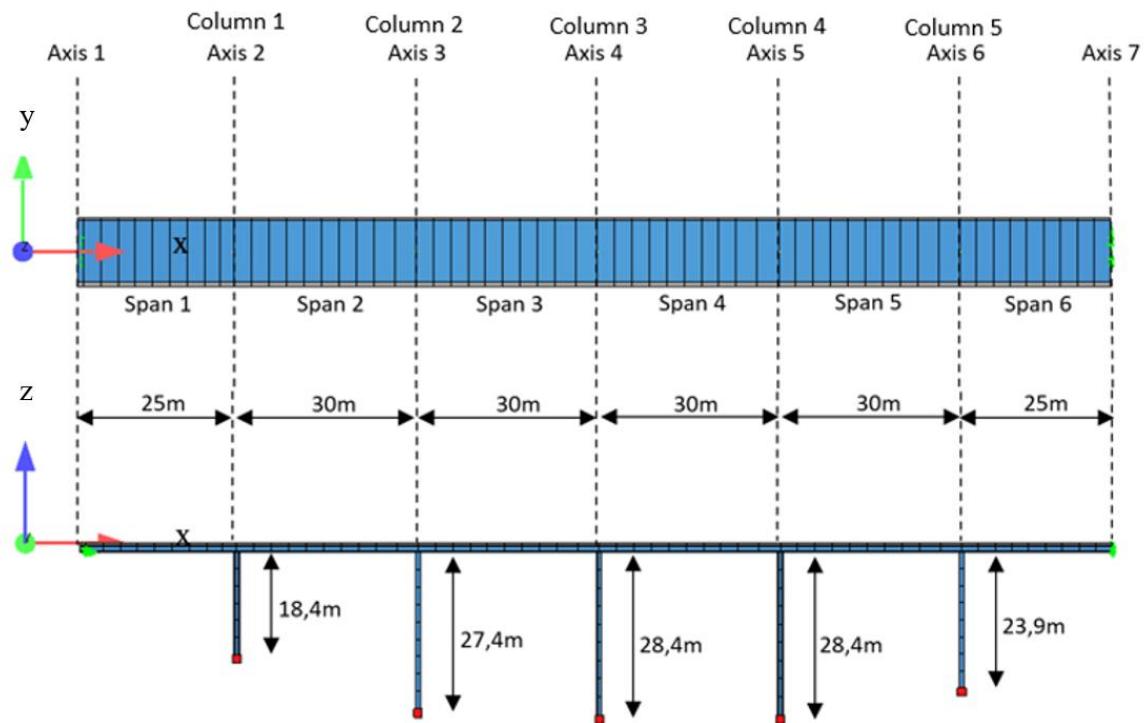


Figure 7.2 Axis, span length and column height reference for Røydalen bridge

The superstructure of a bridge is the part of the bridge above the bearing and is the main load bearer. The deck is a superstructure and is also the part that carries the traffic while other parts transmits passing loads to the substructure. The width of the deck is decided by the design class of the bridge which is H8 for Røydalen bridge. The handbook for determining the design class, N100, has been renewed after Røydalen bridge was built. The class today would have been H3, but the original H8 will be used [24, p. 31, 25].

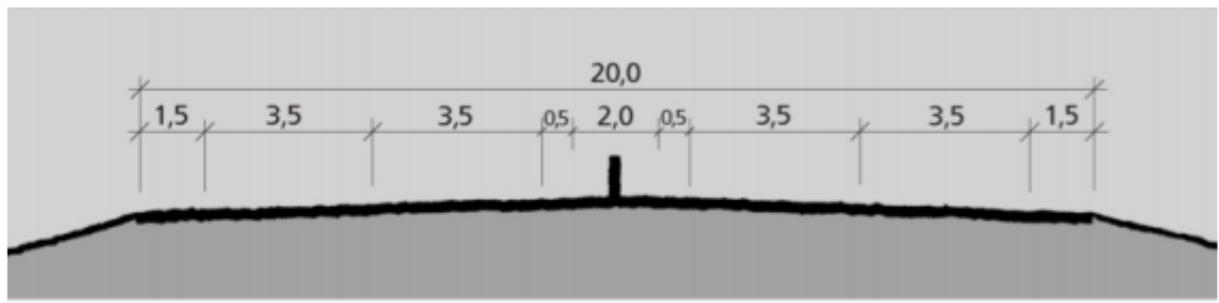


Figure 7.3 Cross section H8, 20m road width [N100, p.55] [25, p. 55]

As seen from Figure 7.3 the width of the bridge should be 10 meters, i.e. half of the given cross section. 1,5 meters outer shoulder, two times 3,5 meters traffic lane and 0,5 meters inner shoulder. In addition, there is a central reserve with railing and room for bridges with edge beams and railings. There are no walkways or bikeways on Røydalen bridge. The cross section for the superstructure for Røydalen bridge can be seen in Figure 7.4, where the effective width of the bridge is 10,75 meters.

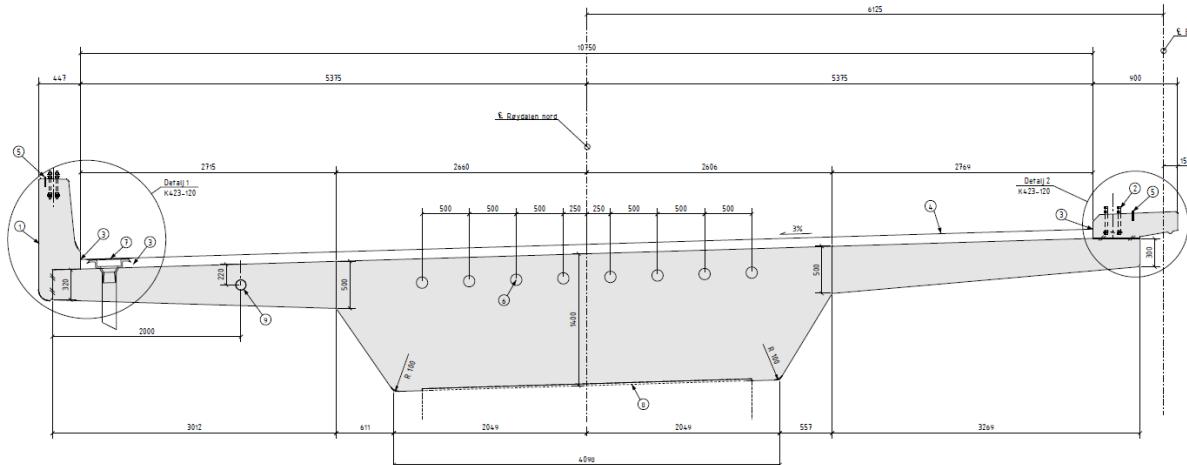
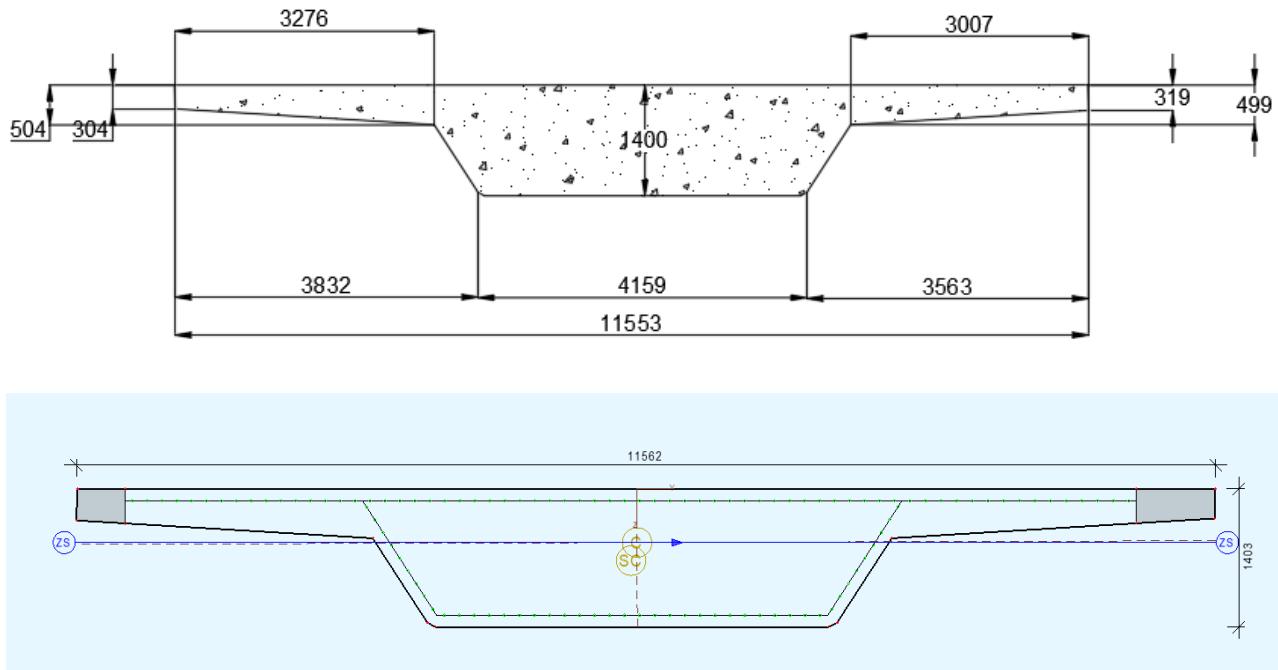


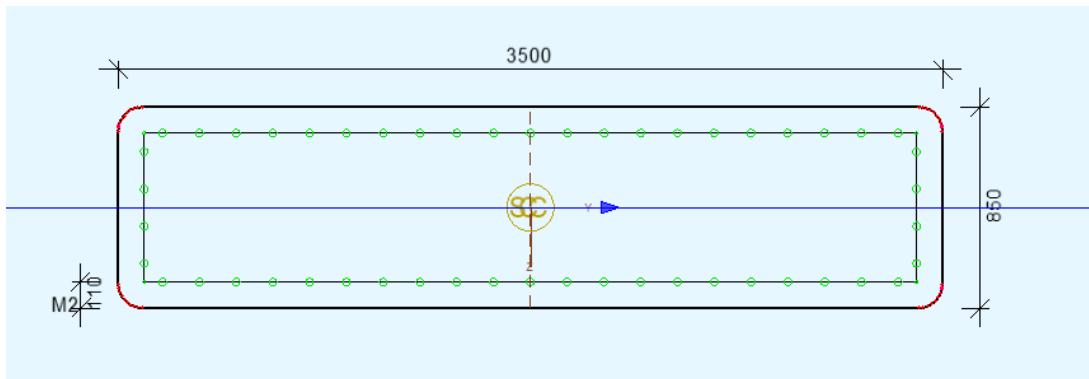
Figure 7.4 Cross section of Røydalen bridge [Drawing.nr: K423-110, Appendix C]

The bridge beam varies somewhat along the bridge, but this is assumed to be negligible. The bridge beam has been simplified to the cross section shown in Figure 7.5. The slope of 3% has been neglected and the edge beam has been omitted from the cross section. The grey areas of the deck are non-effective parts and are on the right side 480mm and 800mm to the left, which was given by Sweco in the drawing K423-110, see appendix C.



*Figure 7.5 Simplified cross section of Røydalen bridge beam (all dimensions are given in millimeters)*

All the columns are 3500mm x 850mm and are monolithically connected to the superstructure. The cross section is shown in Figure 7.6. In Sofistik monolithically connections can be modeled as infinitely rigid links. The bridge is fixed at the bottom of the columns.



*Figure 7.6 Cross section of columns for Røydalen bridge (all dimensions are given in millimeters)*

In the ends of the bridge there are infinitely rigid springs and links which retain the bridge in the Z and Y directions on the left side and in Z, Y and X direction on the right side.

### 7.2.3 Prestressing systems

As mentioned in chapter 6.6, the prestressing system and the loads associated for Røydalen bridge has been given by Sweco and have been modeled from drawing K423-201, see appendix C. The prestressing systems consists of 8 tendons with  $22 \cdot 150\text{mm}^2$  strands each. Each tendon has an area of  $3300\text{ mm}^2$ . Figure 7.7 shows a typical cross section and the placement of the tendons. The tendons location in the cross section varies with height “Z”. For the complete description of the tendon placements and the different “Z”, see appendix C.

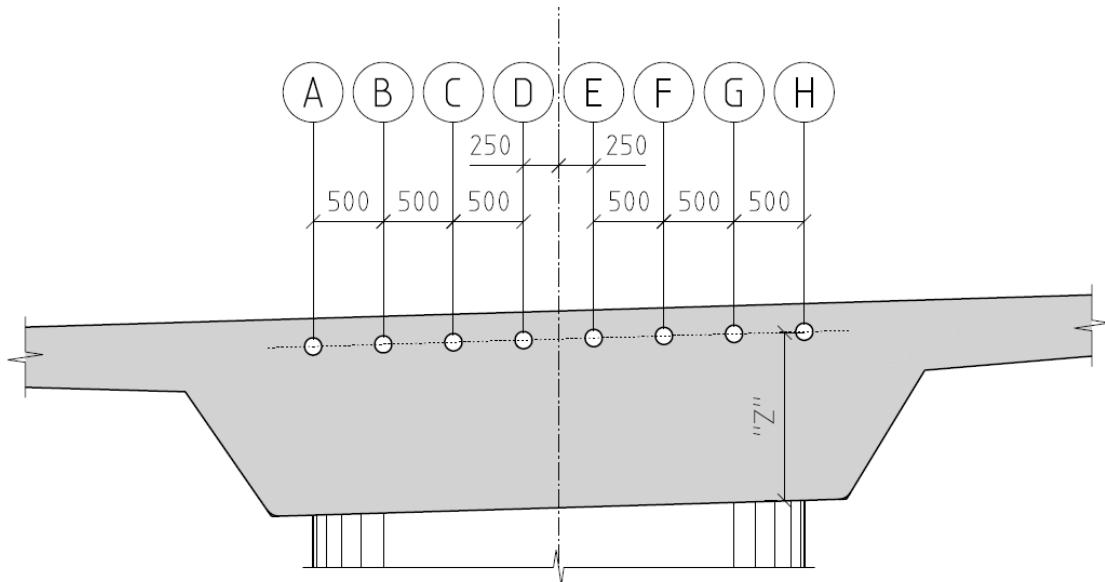


Figure 7.7 Tendon placement in cross section [Drawing K423-202, Appendix C] (all dimensions are given in millimeters)

Modeling of the tendons has been done in “Teddy”. Some of the code is presented in Figure 7.8, where first the top positions of the tendons are defined, then the distance from a reference axis and the inclinations of the tendons are defined. The tendon placement in the cross section in Sofistik is displayed in Figure 7.9

```

+PROG TENDON urs:34.1 $Post-tensioning system definition
HEAD Post-tensioning system definition
echo full extr
AXES NOH 1 TYPE refx 'AKSE' kind beam

Topp 1 kind refx S 10 SP 1
1 kind refx s 35 SP 2
1 kind refx s 65 sP 3
1 kind refx s 95 sP 4
1 kind refx s 125 sP 5
1 kind refx s 155 sP 6
1 kind refx s 180 sP -7

#define spennkabelforing
TGE0 NOG #kabel NOH 1 NOPS 1 TITL 'Forste spenn'
PTUV TYPE refx s 10 U #B1 V 0.7 KIND PRFX -
TYPE refx s 18 U #B1 V 1.0 dvs 0
TYPE refx s 24 U #B1 V 1.0 dvs 0
TYPE refx s 35 U #B1 V 0.195 dvs 0
TYPE refx s 39.5 U #B1 V 0.57
TYPE refx s 47 U #B1 V 1.205 dvs 0
TYPE refx s 53 U #B1 V 1.205 dvs 0
TYPE refx s 60.5 U #B1 V 0.57
TYPE refx s 65 U #B1 V 0.195
TYPE refx s 69.5 U #B1 V 0.57
TYPE refx s 77 U #B1 V 1.205 dvs 0
TYPE refx s 83 U #B1 V 1.205 dvs 0
TYPE refx s 90.5 U #B1 V 0.57
TYPE refx s 95 U #B1 V 0.195
TYPE refx s 99.5 U #B1 V 0.57
TYPE refx s 107 U #B1 V 1.205 dvs 0
TYPE refx s 113 U #B1 V 1.205 dvs 0
TYPE refx s 120.5 U #B1 V 0.57
TYPE refx s 125 U #B1 V 0.195
TYPE refx s 129.5 U #B1 V 0.57
TYPE refx s 137 U #B1 V 1.205 dvs 0
TYPE refx s 143 U #B1 V 1.205 dvs 0
TYPE refx s 150.5 U #B1 V 0.57
TYPE refx s 155 U #B1 V 0.195 dvs 0
TYPE refx s 165 U #B1 V 1.0 dvs 0
TYPE refx s 172 U #B1 V 1.0 dvs 0
TYPE refx s 180 U #B1 V 0.7

#endifdef

```

Figure 7.8 Tendon “Teddy” code from Sofistik

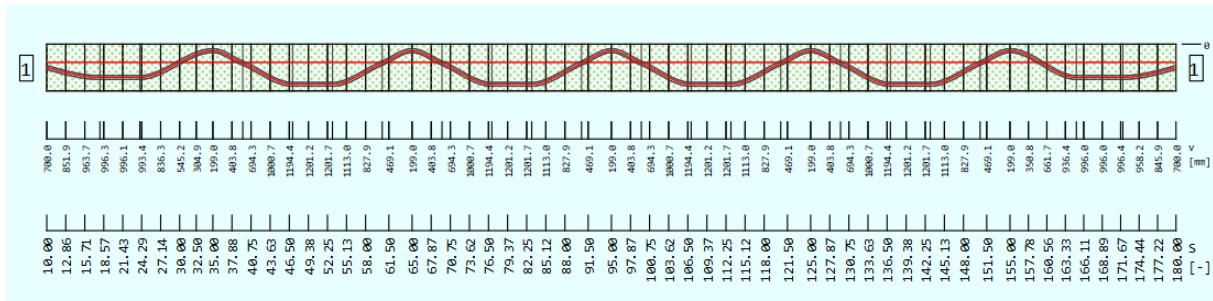


Figure 7.9 Tendon placement in cross section in Sofistik

In a different “Teddy”, each tendon is individually plotted to get a graphical representation. The representation of the prestressing systems in Sofistik is given in Figure 7.10, where the red lines are the tendons.

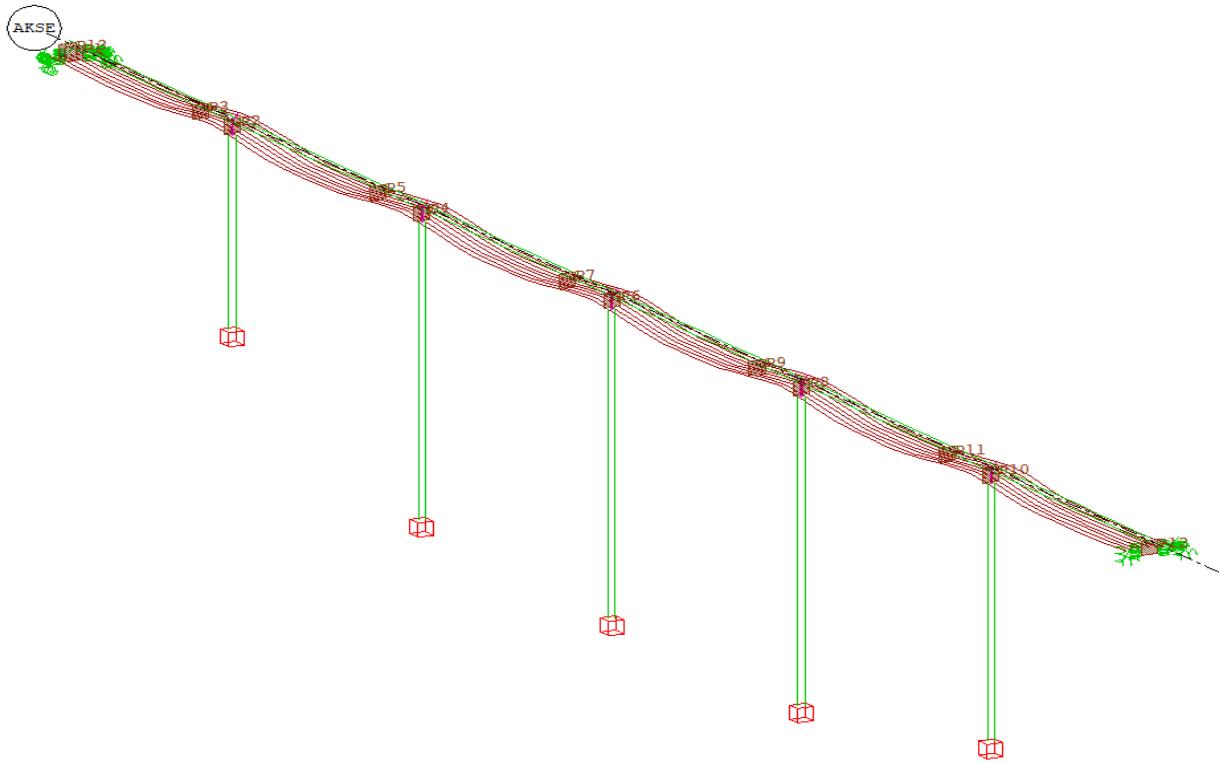


Figure 7.10 Tendon placement in Sofistik

#### 7.2.4 Loads and load combinations

The loads and load combinations and their assigned numbers used in Sofistik for Røydalen bridge are given in the following tables. In Sofistik both loads and load combinations are called LC. As this can be confusing, they will be called loads and load combinations in the thesis. The loads and load combinations are described in detail in chapter 6.

*Table 7.4 Description of loads*

Loads	Definition
<b>1 – 5</b>	Self-weight
<b>30 – 43</b>	Traffic load - Braking load
<b>90 – 97</b>	Temperature load
<b>4000 – 4999</b>	Total CS displacements and forces without pre-stress losses from creep and shinkage
<b>5000 – 5999</b>	Difference displacements and forces
<b>10001 – 10170</b>	Traffic loads – Load model 1 with 1-meter steps

The tandem loads for load model 1, as described in chapter 6.3, has been applied in Sofistik with 1-meter steps to simulate vehicles driving over the bridge. The designated load numbers are 10000 – 10170, i.e. 171 steps where the first load step is at axis 1 and the last is at axis 7, refer Figure 7.2. The load trains are defined and both the uniformly distributed load and tandem load act together. The brake load has been omitted for both the linear and nonlinear analyses and will be explained later.

*Table 7.5 Description of load combinations for the linear analyses*

<b>Load combinations</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>1101 – 1199</b>	SLS Rare
<b>1201 – 1299</b>	SLS Frequent
<b>1301 – 1399</b>	SLS Permanent
<b>2201 – 2299</b>	ULS design sett B 6.10a
<b>2301 – 2399</b>	ULS design sett B 6.10b

Only ULS load combination rules and load factors have been considered for the nonlinear analyses as the linear analysis yielded that the ULS is the most unfavorable. This will be described further in chapter 8. In “ASE”, the maximum amount of load combinations and loads are limited to 9999, which made it difficult to use different load combination numbers. Therefore, the nonlinear load combinations will have some of the same numbers and will be somewhat random.

*Table 7.6 Description of load combinations for the nonlinear analysis*

<b>Nonlinear ULS design sett B 6.10a</b>	
<b>Load combinations</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>7000 – 8367</b>	With traffic load, prestress 0,9
<b>8500 – 9867</b>	With traffic load, prestress 1,1
<b>Nonlinear ULS design sett B 6.10b</b>	
<b>Load combinations</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>1000 – 2367</b>	Temperature load dominant, prestress 1,1
<b>2500 – 3867</b>	Temperature load dominant, prestress 0,9
<b>7000 – 8367</b>	Traffic load dominant, prestress 1,1
<b>8500 – 9867</b>	Traffic load dominant, prestress 0,9

## 7.3 Analyses of Røydalen bridge in Sofistik

The construction of Røydalen bridge has been divided into 6 stages described in Table 7.7. In these stages the different components of the bridge are built, and the loads associated with construction, as well as the effects of creep, shrinkage, and relaxation, is considered and analyzed. The analysis can be either linear or nonlinear.

*Table 7.7 Construction stages*

<b>Stage number</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>5</b>	Construction of columns
<b>6</b>	Creep and shrinkage due to hardening of columns
<b>10</b>	Construction of beam
<b>15</b>	Prestressing of tendons
<b>20</b>	Additional self-weight
<b>30 – 32</b>	Creep and shrinkage after 100 years

### 7.3.1 Linear analysis

A linear analysis is performed for each of the loads defined in Table 7.4 and the loads due to prestress, creep, and shrinkage. They are then divided into groups based on the type of action the load is, see Table 7.8. They are divided because each type of action should be added with an associated partial factor of safety for the load combinations, as described in chapter 6.8.1. The load combinations that will be calculated and checked are the ULS and SLS combinations.

Table 7.8 Definition of actions

Load	Action	Load group
<b>1</b>	Self-weight	G_1
<b>2 – 5</b>	Additional self-weight	G_2
<b>5001</b>	Creep and shrinkage due to hardening of columns	C_1
<b>5030 – 5032</b>	Creep and shrinkage to infinity	C_2
<b>50</b>	Prestressing	P
<b>10000 – 10170</b>	Traffic load - load model 1	GR_1
<b>30 – 43</b>	Traffic load – Horizontal forces	GR_2
<b>90 – 97</b>	Temperature loads	T

Each load combination is defined by using the “Maxima” module in Sofistik which uses the partial safety factor concepts of EC2, also described in 6.8. Here the actions can be superposed, and the most unfavorable load combinations can be found for the different combination rules. An example of a load combination from “Maxima” in “Teddy” is given in Figure 7.11, where the actions and their corresponding partial factor of safety considered for that load combination is defined. The superposition is made separately for each node and beam section. “Maxima” then returns the minimum and maximum forces for the different load combinations. For a specific element a trace function in “Maxima” can be used to find which loads and load factors that are considered for the different load combinations.

```

COMB 23 desi BASE - TYPE -
ACT G_1 gamu 1.2
#include g_1
Act G_2 gamu 1.2
#include g_2
ACT C_1
#include c_1
Act C_2
#include c_2
act P gamu 1.1 0.9
#include p
ACT GR_1
ACT GR_2
ACT T
lc (90 97 1)

```

Figure 7.11 Load combination “Teddy” code from Sofistik for ULS eqn. 6.10b

### 7.3.2 Nonlinear analysis

To perform a nonlinear analysis on Røydalen bridge each load combination must be analyzed separately as the principle of superposition does not apply. To make the load combinations a software called “Visual Studio” has been used. This software can be used to create different kind of code for creating apps, websites or just editing code. “Visual Studio” has been used to generate text so that some of the text can be variable and some can be constant. To make the “Teddy” text file for the nonlinear analysis, the text is almost the same for the load combinations, except for the load combination number, the loads to be considered and the partial factors, see the numbers marked with red squares in Figure 7.12. The nonlinear analysis could not have been performed within the given timeframe without this software as there are 30110 lines of text for just one of the combination rules from ULS. In other words, this could not have been written by hand.

```
+PROG ASE
HEAD
ECHO MAT YES
ECHO GRP,LOAD no
CTRL ITER 3 V2 1
REIN LCR 102
SYST PROB TH3 PLC 101 TOL -5 FMAX 2 iter -
NSTR K1 KSV SLD KSB SLD FMAX 0.8
GRP 'CSM' LINE CS 32
GRP 5 FULL CS 32 T1 0

LC 102 FACD 1.35
    LCC 2 fact 1.35 PLC YES $      g_2
    LCC 3 fact 1.35 PLC YES $      g_2
    LCC 4 fact 1.35 PLC YES $      g_2
    LCC 5 fact 1.35 PLC YES $      g_2
    LCC 50 fact 0.9 PLC YES $      prestress
    LCC 10000 fact 0.945 PLC NEW $ traffic
    LCC 90 fact 0.84 PLC NEW $     temperature
END
```

Figure 7.12 Example of a load combination for the nonlinear analysis

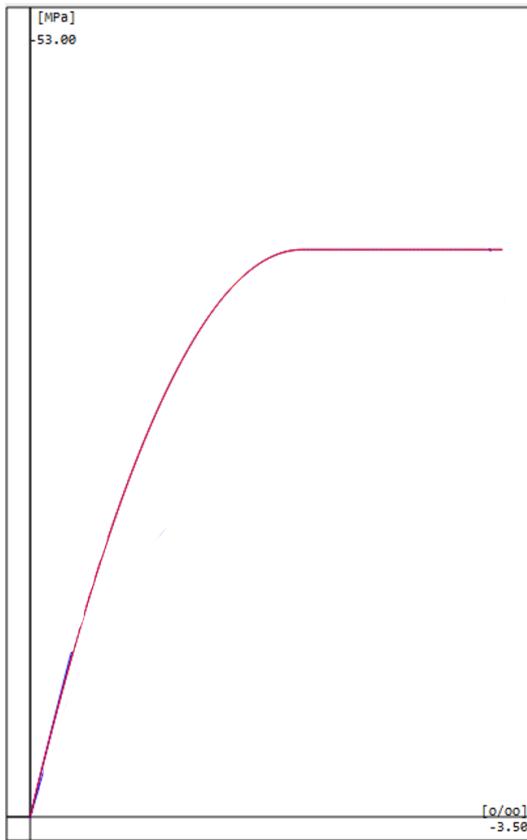
The nonlinear analysis becomes larger as more loads are applied. There are 170 different traffic loads and 7 different temperature loads and 13 different brake loads that must be combined with

the other loads. There are 17884 different load combinations for one combination rule if all loads are to be considered.

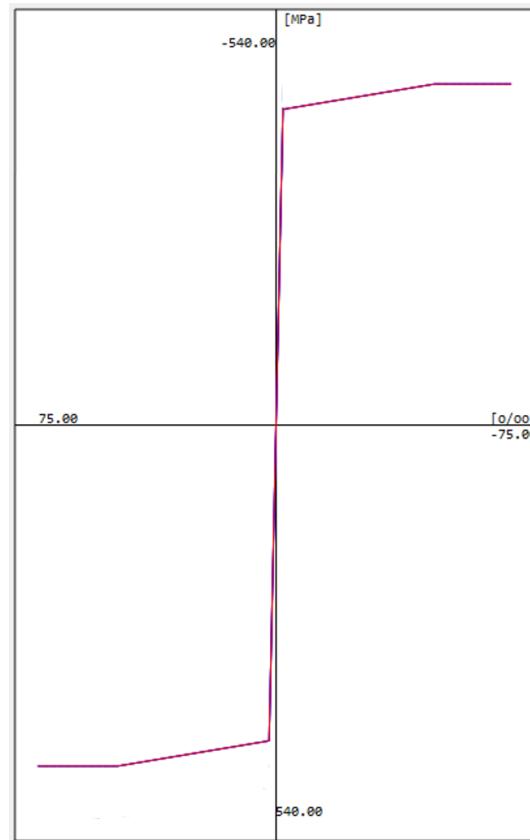
For the bridge beam, only a geometric nonlinear analysis is performed. For the columns, however, both material and geometric nonlinear analyses are executed. All the analyses are performed in the module ASE in Sofistik. A primary load case, as described in chapter 4.1.2.3, has been used in the geometric nonlinear analysis where the initial stress matrix is added to the stresses of the primary stress state making the iterations more stable [ASE, p.2-29].

Each load combination is analyzed iteratively starting from the primary state of the system and ending when the system displacements and the specified external loading form a state of equilibrium, i.e. the iteration converges, then the next load combination can be iterated. If a state of equilibrium cannot be achieved within the given maximum number of iterations, a solution is not reached, and the iteration is non-convergent. The iterative change of the system deformation state is based on the line-search method described in chapter 3.3, however the tangential stiffness is updated for each step. The primary stress states become the default for all element groups that are active in the current analysis step. Creep and shrinkage are implemented by using the primary stage and selecting which construction stage you want them to be form, here construction stage 32 and the final creep and shrinkage will be used.

For the material nonlinear analysis for the columns, the strain level of the cross section must be varied until the internal forces and moments of the cross section sufficiently match the external ones. The level of strain in the cross section is defined by the strain in the centroid and the curvatures. A line-search method is used where the starting point is calculated, and a new direction is determined in the next step of iteration using the information computed this far. The stress-strain curves used are from the ULS and are shown in Figure 7.13 and Figure 7.14.



*Figure 7.13 Stress-strain curve for C45 concrete at ULS*



*Figure 7.14 Stress-strain curve for B500NC at ULS*

## 7.4 Verification of the model

To verify the model created in Sofistik the bridge beam subjected to only self-weight has been analyzed in a software called Ove Sletten. Ove Sletten is a software package provided by Focus where the program “K-bjelke” has been used. K-bjelke can be used to design and calculate reinforced concrete beams by using EC2.

The cross section in K-bjelke had to be simplified as the software only allows symmetrical cross sections, but as bending is about the weak axis, the changes does not matter. The cross section used can be seen in Figure 7.15 and have been modified so that the self-weight is the same for both K-bjelke and Sofistik.

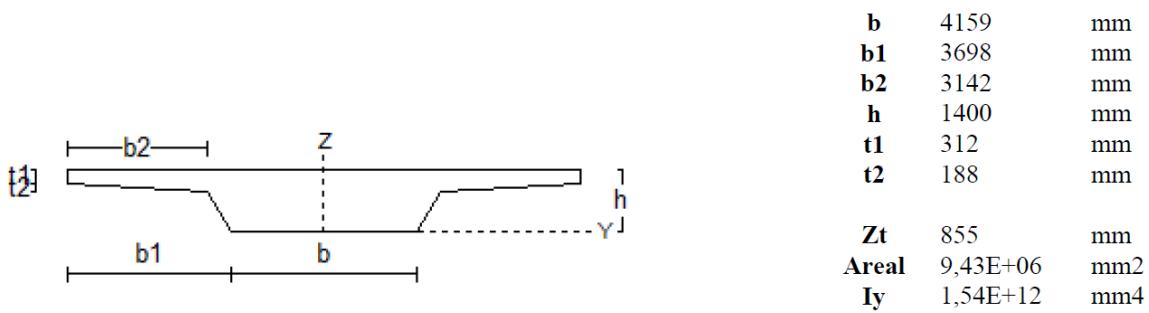


Figure 7.15 Cross section of bridge beam from Ove Sletten

Table 7.9 and Table 7.10 show the results for Sofistik and Ove Sletten for shear forces and bending moments and the difference between the values. At axis 1 the bending moment for Sofistik is 129,5. This value should in principle be 0, but a small cantilever is present, the value where the support is 0.

Table 7.9 Bending moments for Sofistik and Ove Sletten

<b>Location</b>	<b>Sofistik</b>	<b>Ove Sletten</b>	<b>Difference</b>
	[kNm]	[kNm]	[kNm]
<b>Axis 1</b>	129,5	0	129,5
<b>Span 1</b>	-10447	-10507	60
<b>Axis 2</b>	17796	18043	247
<b>Span 2</b>	-8774	-8715	59
<b>Axis 3</b>	17518	17575	57
<b>Span 3</b>	-8839	-8872	33
<b>Axis 4</b>	17642	17731	89
<b>Span 4</b>	-8821	-8871	50
<b>Axis 5</b>	17544	17575	31
<b>Span 5</b>	-8785	-8716	69
<b>Axis 6</b>	17728	18041	313
<b>Span 6</b>	-10553	-10505	48
<b>Axis 7</b>	0	0	0

Table 7.10 Shear forces for Sofistik and Ove Sletten

Location	Sofistik	Ove Sletten	Difference
	[kN]	[kN]	[kN]
<b>Axis 1</b>	2229	2225	4
<b>Axis 2 max</b>	3532	3553	21
<b>Axis 2 min</b>	-3642	-3670	28
<b>Axis 3 max</b>	3518	3532	14
<b>Axis 3 min</b>	-3513	-3522	9
<b>Axis 4 max</b>	3526	3543	17
<b>Axis 4 min</b>	-3527	-3543	16
<b>Axis 5 max</b>	3517	3522	5
<b>Axis 5 min</b>	-3520	-3532	12
<b>Axis 6 max</b>	3645	3670	25
<b>Axis 6 min</b>	-3529	-3553	24
<b>Axis 7</b>	-2226	-2226	0

The difference in results are also presented by Q-Q plots, given in Figure 7.16 and Figure 7.17. The Q-Q plots are created by plotting the two sets of results from Sofistik and Ove Sletten against one another. The values for bending moments and shear forces for Ove Sletten can be read from the Y-axis and for Sofistik from the X-axis. The blue line represents equal values so that if both values from Sofistik and Ove Sletten are equal, the dot will be on the blue line. If the value from Ove Sletten is higher than the value from Sofistik the dot will be located above the blue line and if the value from Sofistik is higher than the one from Ove Sletten it will be located under the blue line. The total analyses from Ove Sletten can be found in appendix D.

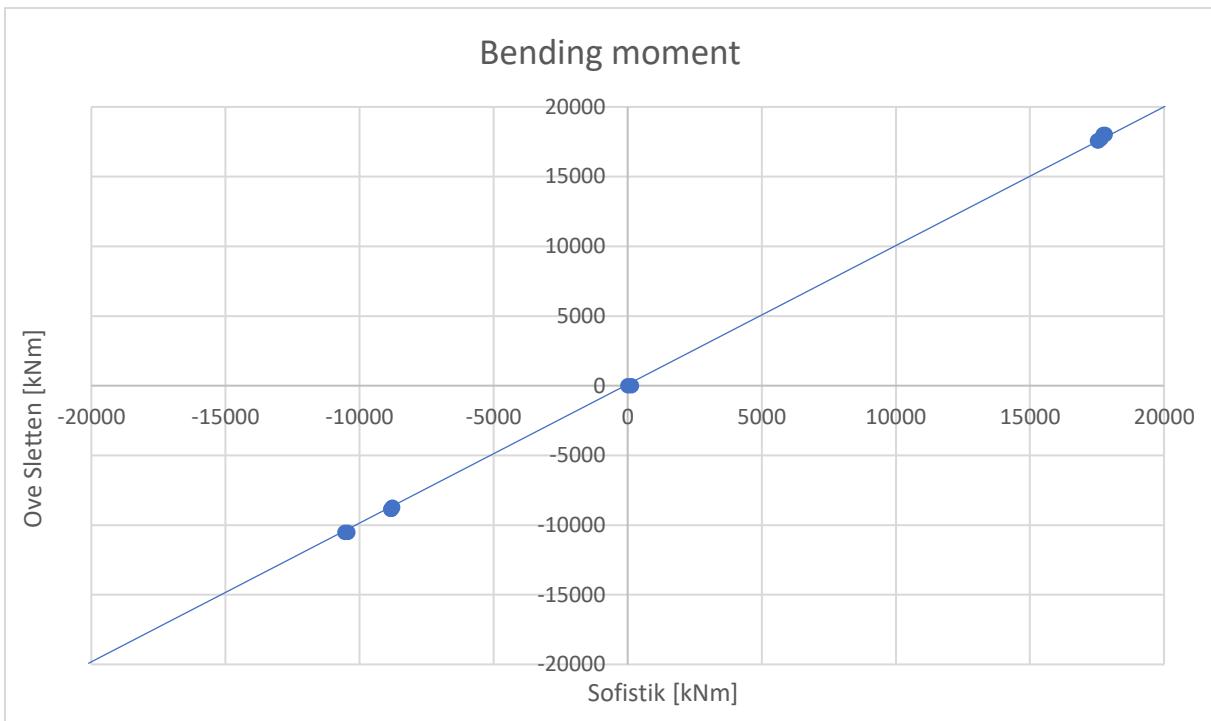


Figure 7.16 Q-Q Plot of bending moments for Sofistik and Ove Sletten

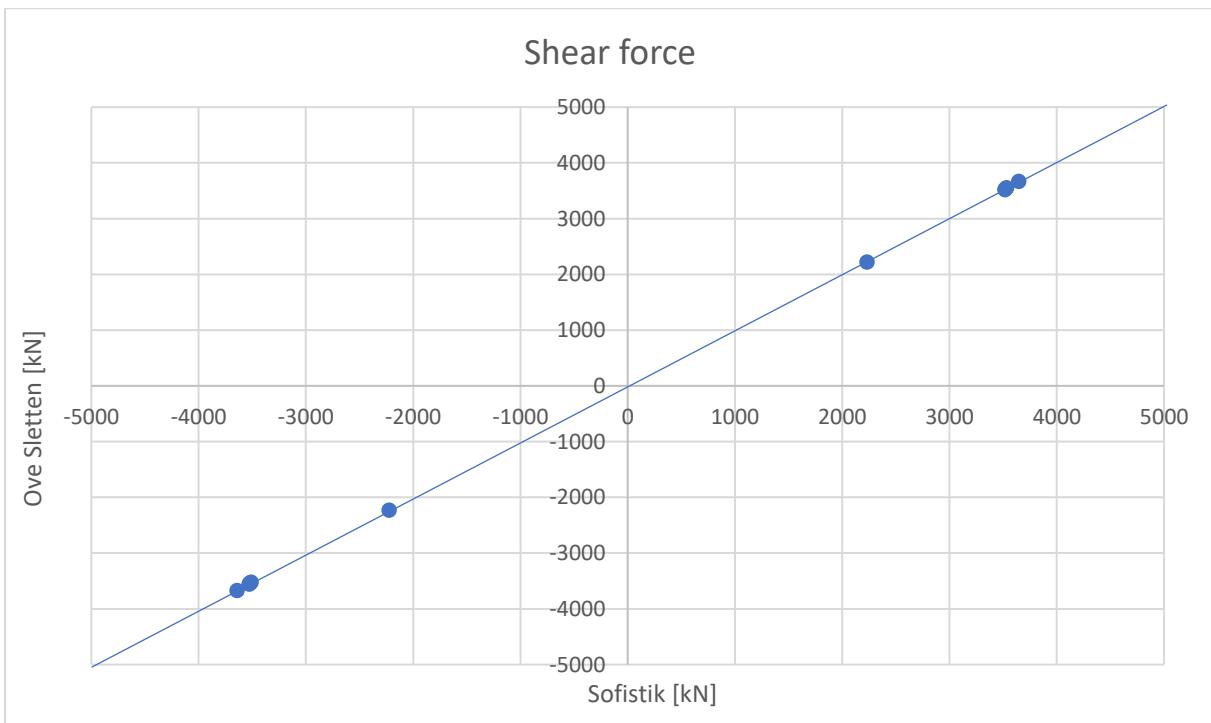


Figure 7.17 Q-Q Plot of shear forces for Sofistik and Ove Sletten

In addition, the moment and shear diagrams are represented in Figure 7.18, Figure 7.19, Figure 7.20 and Figure 7.21.

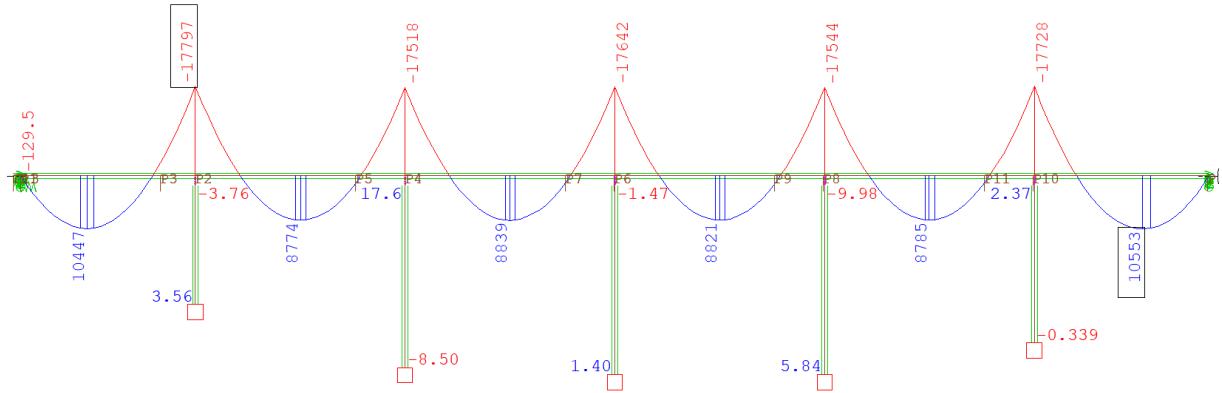


Figure 7.18 Bending moment diagram for self-weight in Sofistik [kNm]

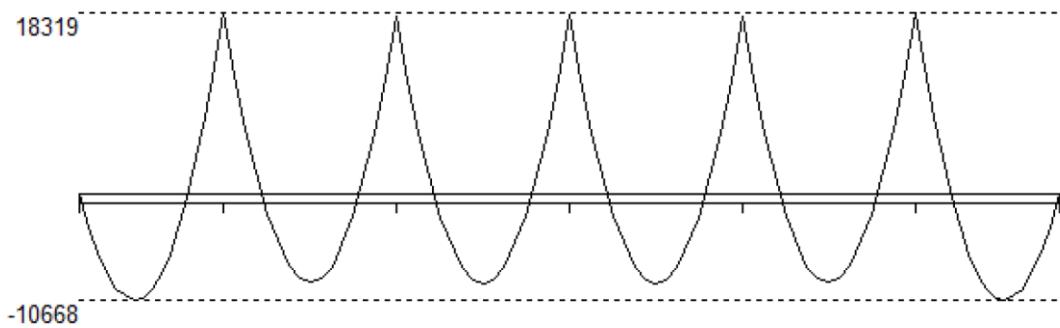


Figure 7.19 Bending moment diagram for self-weight in Ove Sletten [kNm]

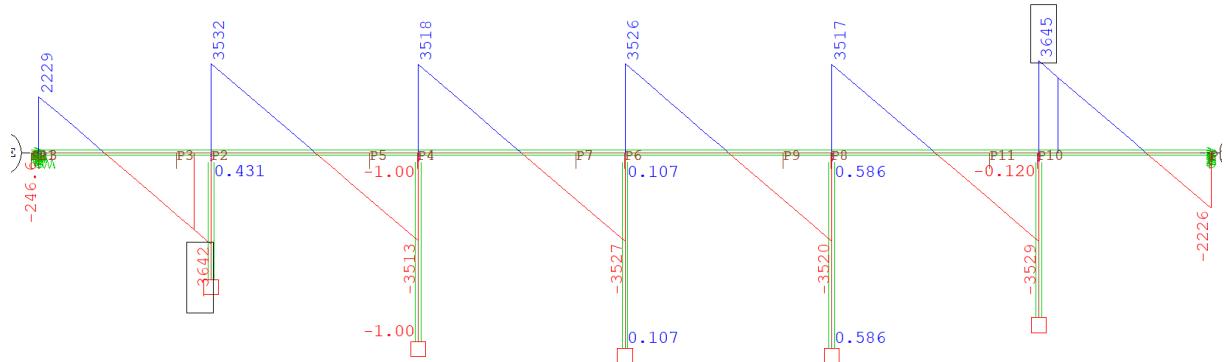


Figure 7.20 Shear force diagram for self-weight in Sofistik [kN]

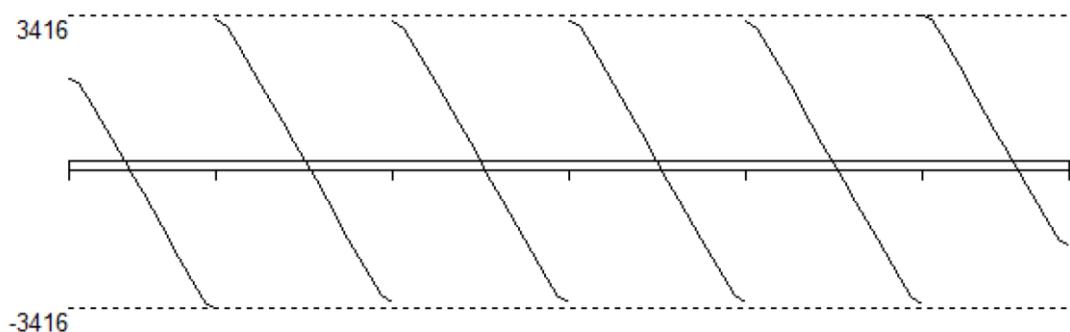


Figure 7.21 Shear force diagram for self-weight in Ove Sletten [kN]

The results from the verification shows that there are only small deviations from the model in Sofistik in both the shear force and bending moments in comparison with Ove Sletten. From the Q-Q plot one can see that all the values are either on the blue line or very close to it, which means that the values are close to equal or equal. The conclusion drawn from this is that the results from the Sofistik model can be considered correct, hence the linear and nonlinear analyses can be executed.

Nonlinear analyses may be used if all failure modes are accounted for, i.e. bending, axial force, shear, compression failure by reduced effective strength and that the tensile strength is not the primary load resisting mechanism [2, p. 20]. This has been accounted for in Sofistik. There is also safety factors which should be applied for model uncertainty for the actions and resistance and then checked for in an inequality [2, p. 21]. This has not been utilized for the results in this thesis.

## 8 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Amount of computing and iterations were too extensive for the computer to handle for the nonlinear analyses, so the amount of load combinations needed to be shortened. To do this one of the loads had to be left out which will influence the results. The load chosen to be omitted is the brake and acceleration loads from vehicles since when the linear analysis was investigated, using the trace functions, many of the load combinations that yielded maximum or minimum results did not include the brake and acceleration loads. The linear analyses have been recalculated without brake and acceleration loads as well to make the comparison between the results more accurate. When the brake and acceleration loads are omitted the number of load combinations is shortened to 1367 for each combination rule, in comparison to 17884 if they are included. The example given in Figure 7.12 is just one of these 1367 combinations.

Difference in forces will give a good indication of how different the linear and nonlinear analyses are and whether the linear analysis is conservative or not. Initially it was planned to compare the reinforcement required for the different analyses, but a comparison of the forces seems more informing as the differences between the forces are more precise. Additionally, the required reinforcement can be calculated from the resulting forces. The type of forces has been abbreviated in Table 8.1. Displacement for the columns will also be compared.

Tables and plots of the results for all forces for all the analyses can be found in appendix E.

*Table 8.1 Abbreviations of the type of forces*

Abbreviation	Type of force
$N_x$	Normal force in X-direction
$V_y$	Shear force in Y-direction
$V_z$	Shear force in Z-direction
$M_t$	Torsional moment
$M_y$	Moment in Y-direction
$M_z$	Moment in Z-direction

The resulting maximum and minimum results for the linear analyses for the different forces from the load combinations in ULS and SLS are presented in Table 8.2, where the normal force and shear force are given in kilonewtons and moment in kilonewton meters. The maximum or minimum from all the limit states and from which limit state it is from is given in blue. Based on these results the nonlinear analyses are performed only in ULS, as it gives the most unfavorable load combinations. Load combination rule 1, 3 and 4 from ULS with different prestress partial safety factors has been used, refer Table 6.6 in chapter 6.8.1. Load combination rule 2 is omitted based on the results from the linear analyses, where the traffic load is included for all the most unfavorable load combinations. In total there has been performed 6 nonlinear analyses with different combination rules that has 1367 load combinations each.

*Table 8.2 Maximum and minimum forces from the linear analyses in ULS and SLS*

Type of force	SLS Rare	SLS Frequent	SLS Permanent	ULS <b>6.10a</b>	ULS <b>6.10b</b>	Max /min	Limit state
<b>Max <math>N_x</math></b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	All
<b>Min <math>N_x</math></b>	-35719,96	-35719,96	-35719,96	-39291,96	-39291,96	-39291,96	ULS
<b>Max <math>V_y</math></b>	31,48	27,75	26,03	37,85	37,84	37,85	ULS 6.10a
<b>Min <math>V_y</math></b>	-31,48	-27,75	-26,03	-37,85	-37,84	-37,85	ULS 6.10a
<b>Max <math>V_z</math></b>	6162,07	5629,5	5234,21	7671,84	7698,05	7698,05	ULS 6.10b
<b>Min <math>V_z</math></b>	-6132,91	-5586,79	-5206,64	-7627,02	-7667,36	-7667,36	ULS 6.10b
<b>Max <math>M_t</math></b>	1010,59	852,18	842,4	1143,72	1328,88	1328,88	ULS 6.10b
<b>Min <math>M_t</math></b>	-941,12	-778,83	-756,32	-1043	-1243,58	-1243,58	ULS 6.10b
<b>Max <math>M_y</math></b>	9011,53	6438,66	5704,77	14527,24	15621,67	15621,67	ULS 6.10b
<b>Min <math>M_y</math></b>	-13207,58	-10817,98	-8067,35	-22889,22	-22013,7	-22889,22	ULS 6.10a
<b>Max <math>M_z</math></b>	1029,2	870,5	790	1258,2	1272	1272	ULS 6.10b
<b>Min <math>M_z</math></b>	-843	-799,4	-777,8	-1148,6	-1047,7	-1148,6	ULS 6.10a

Since the loads in the transverse direction has been omitted, only the results from the bending moment and shear force in Y-direction and the normal forces are of interest when comparing linear and nonlinear analyses.

## 8.1 Linear elastic analyses versus full nonlinear analyses

### 8.1.1 Columns

Figure 8.1 is a Q-Q plot where the resulting maximum and minimum bending moments for each column for both the linear and nonlinear analyses are plotted against one another. The results are for ULS equation 6.10a [23, p. 38]. On the X-axis the result from the linear analyses can be read, and from the Y-axis the nonlinear results. The blue line represents equal values so if a blue dot is located on the line, the results from both the linear and nonlinear analyses are equal. The figure shows a clear pattern where for the nonlinear analyses the negative results are higher, and the positive results are lower than the linear analyses. The same can be seen in Figure 8.2, where equation 6.10b has been used [23, p. 38]. Q-Q plots for the other forces can also be read as described here. Figure 8.3 and Figure 8.4 shows bending moment diagrams for maximum bending in column 5 for both analyses with equation 6.10b and is an example illustrating the differences.

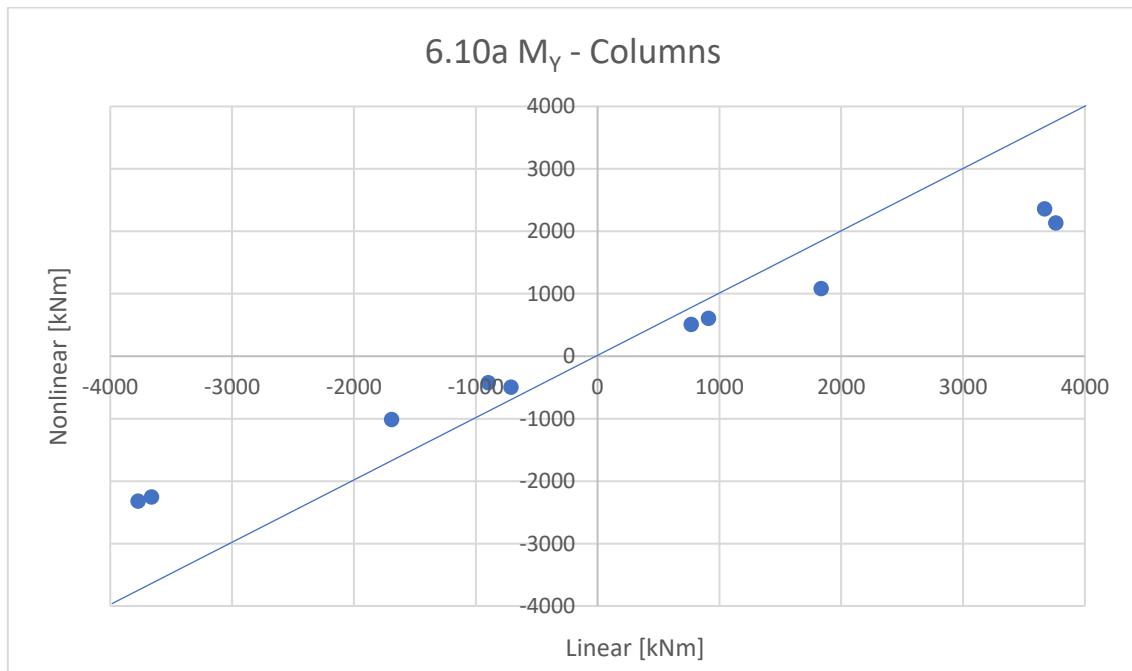


Figure 8.1 Q-Q plot of bending moment in Y-direction for columns in ULS, eq. 6.10a

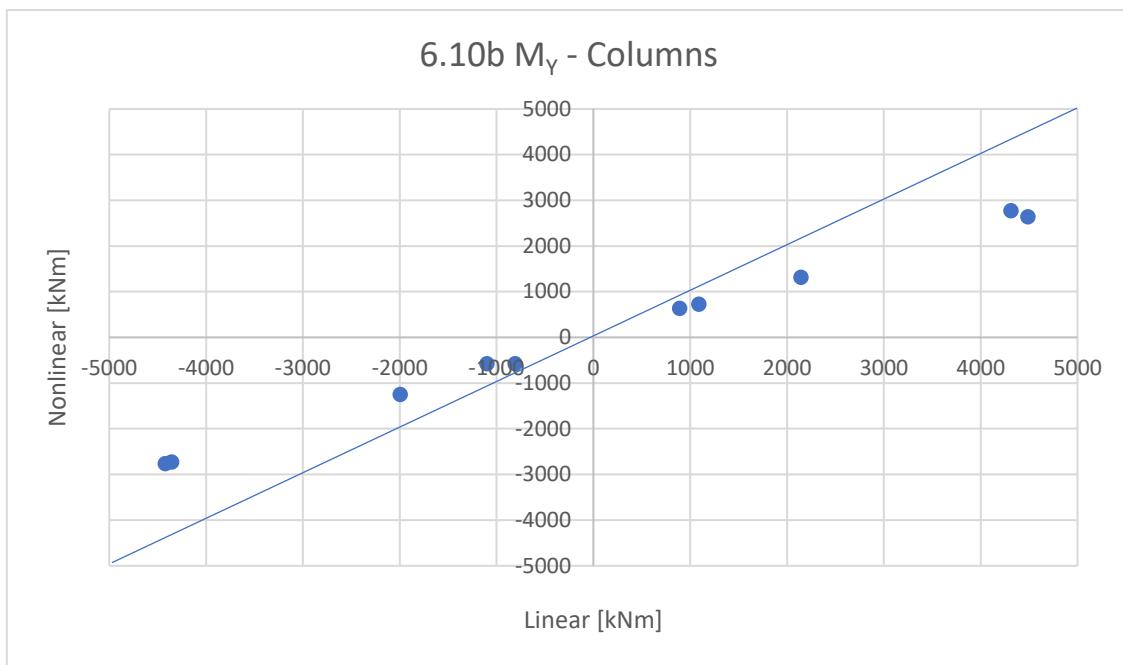


Figure 8.2 Q-Q plot of bending moment in Y-direction for columns in ULS, eq. 6.10b

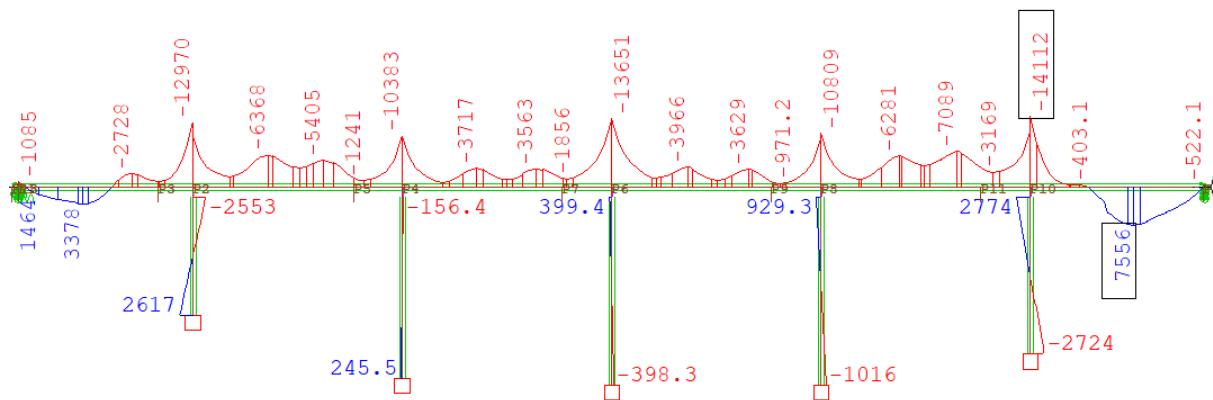


Figure 8.3 Bending moment diagram for maximum bending in column 5 from nonlinear analysis eqn.6.10b

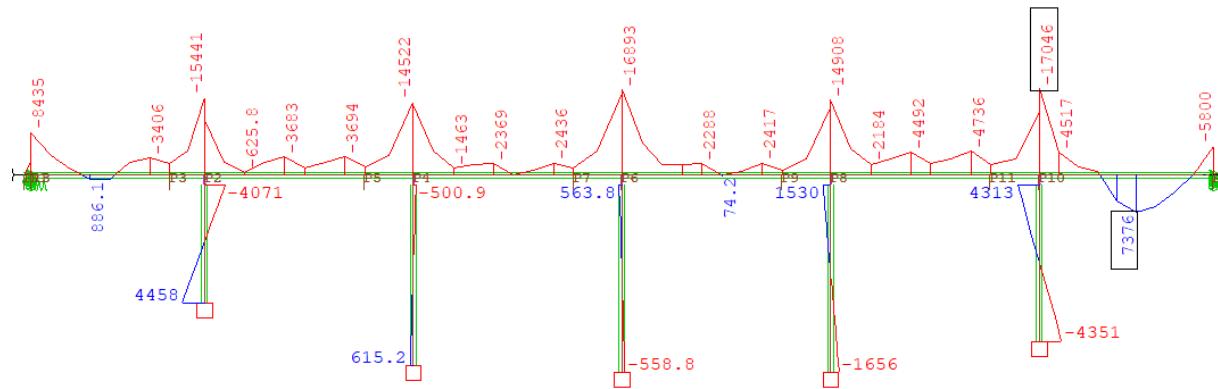


Figure 8.4 Bending moment diagram for maximum bending in column 5 from linear analysis eqn. 6.10b

A similar pattern can be seen from the resulting shear forces in Figure 8.5 and Figure 8.6. The plots of the shear forces can be read the same way as the bending moment diagrams, where the blue line represent equal values. Here the results from the analyses are more equal, but there can be seen a similar pattern as with the bending moments. Figure 8.7 and Figure 8.8 show the shear force diagram for the maximum shear for all the columns with equation 6.10b.

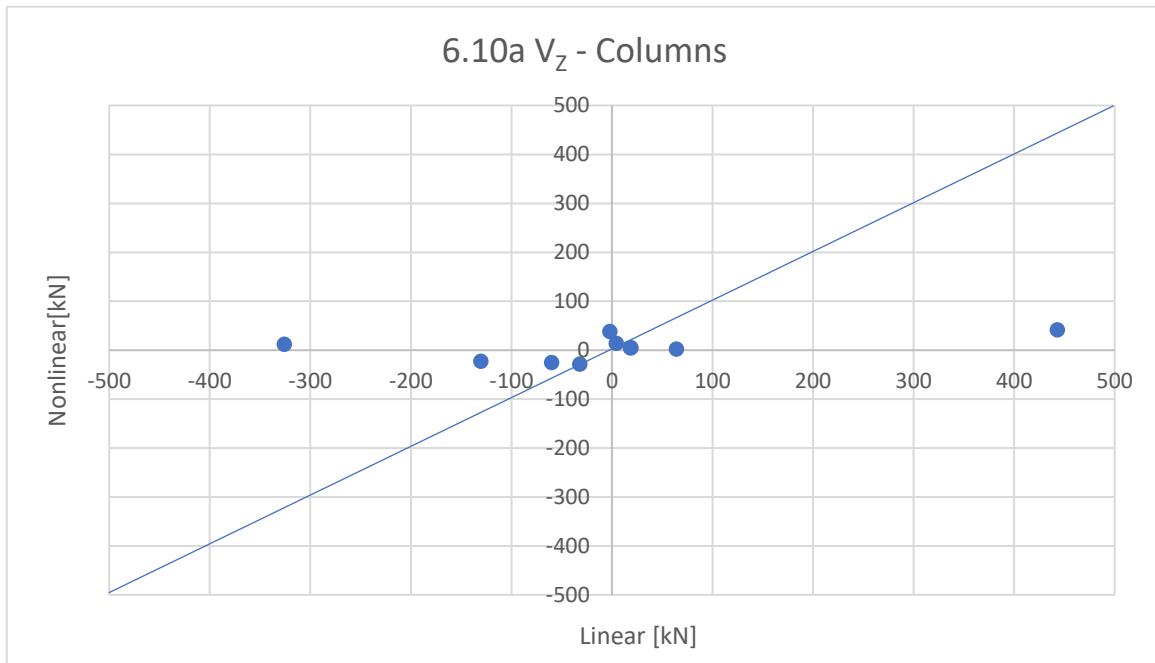


Figure 8.5  $Q$ - $Q$  plot of shear force in  $Y$ -direction for columns in ULS, eq. 6.10a

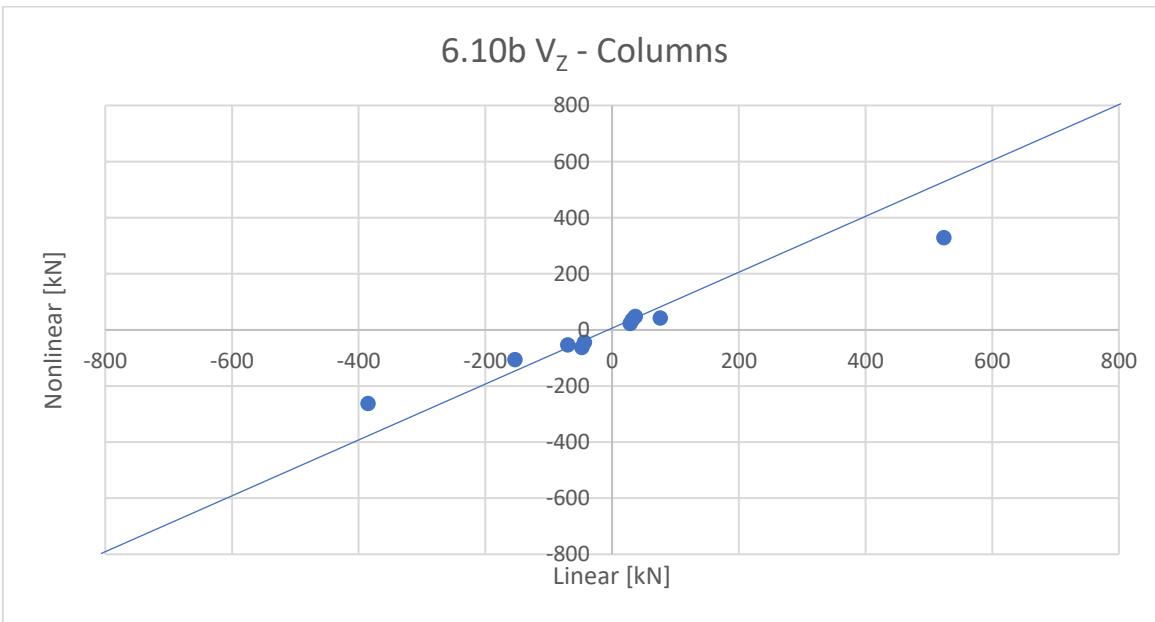


Figure 8.6  $Q$ - $Q$  plot of shear force in  $Y$ -direction for columns in ULS, eq. 6.10b

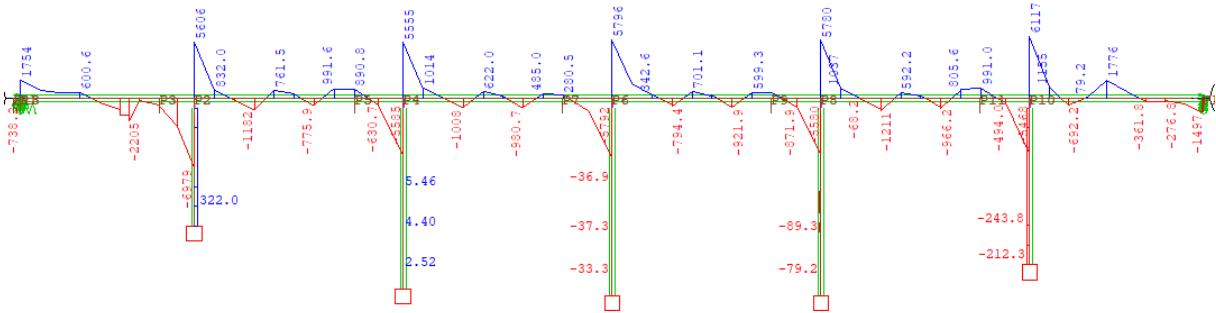


Figure 8.7 Shear force diagram for maximum shear columns for nonlinear analyses, eqn. 6.10b

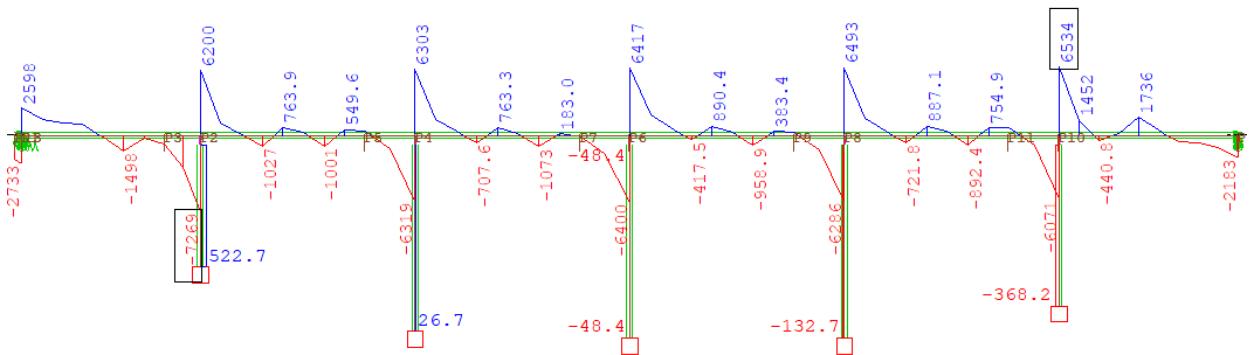


Figure 8.8 Shear force diagram for maximum shear in columns for linear analyses, eqn. 6.10b

The normal forces, however, have very similar values for the minimum results, but for the maximum they differ quite much, see Figure 8.9 and Figure 8.10. The nonlinear analyses seem to give higher normal force than the linear analyses. Usually the ultimate value for normal forces in columns are used when calculating for the reinforcement, whereas for spans it differs for the middle of the spans and over the supports. Seeing as the minimum value is the ultimate one, the difference between the maximum does not affect the design of the columns.

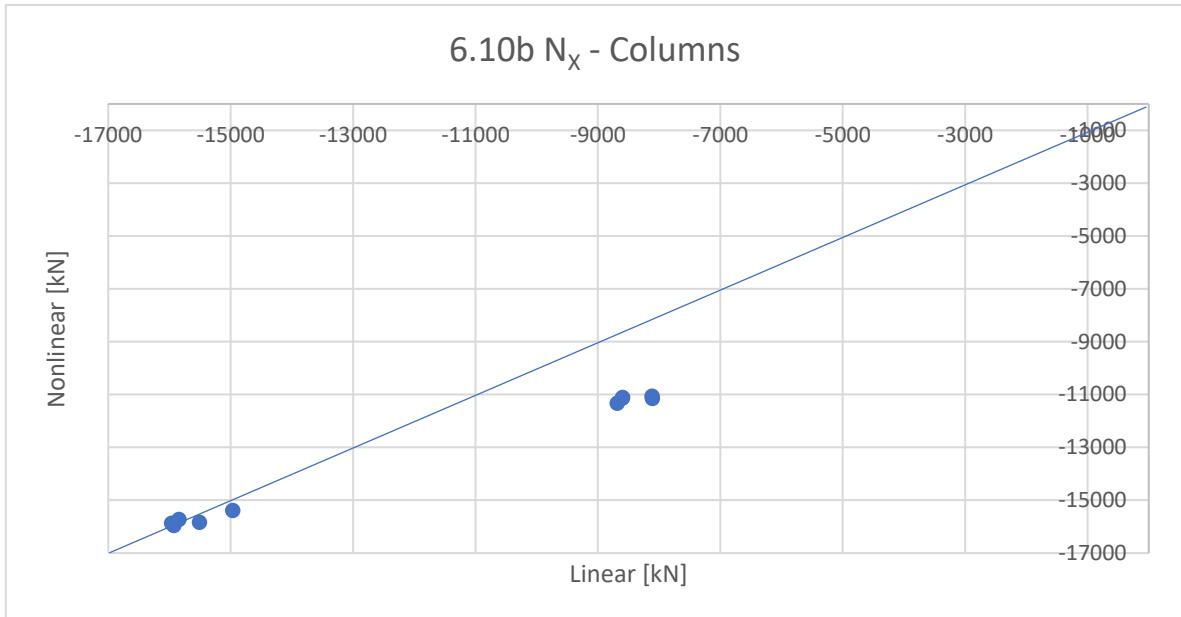


Figure 8.9 Q-Q plot of normal force for columns in ULS, eq. 6.10a

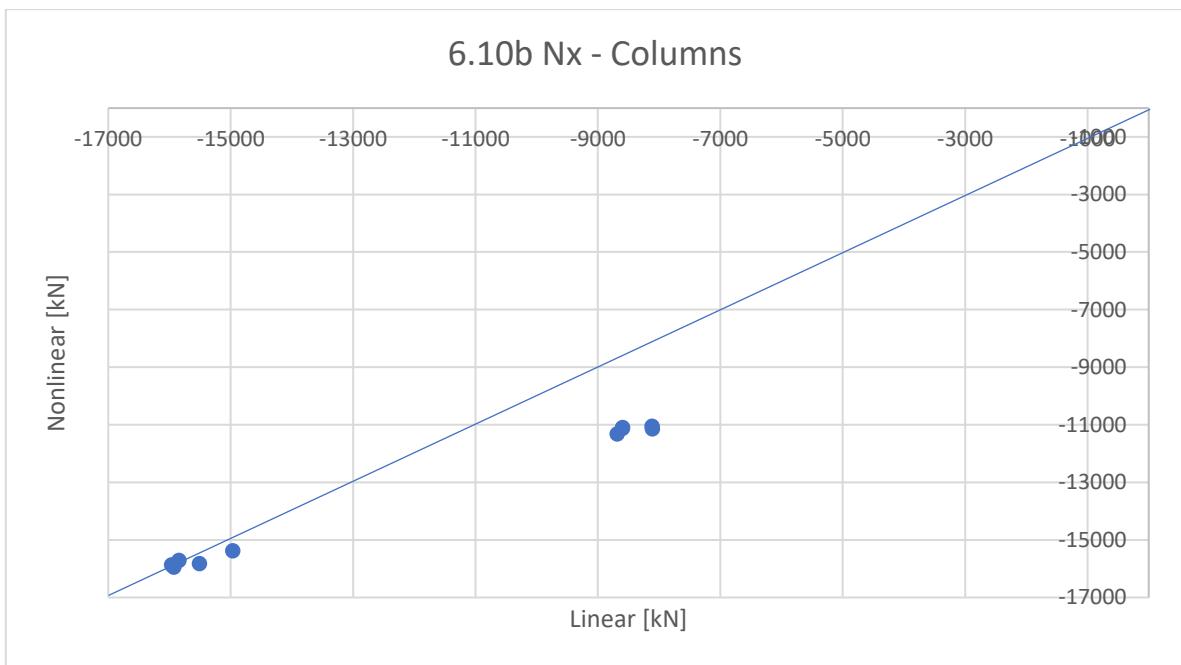


Figure 8.10 Q-Q plot of normal force for columns in ULS, eq. 6.10b

Displacements of the columns in X-direction are also higher for the linear analyses and show a pattern much like the bending moments above. This indicates that the columns have higher resistance to displacement for the nonlinear analyses, hence are stiffer than what the linear analyses indicated.

6.10a  $U_X$  - Columns

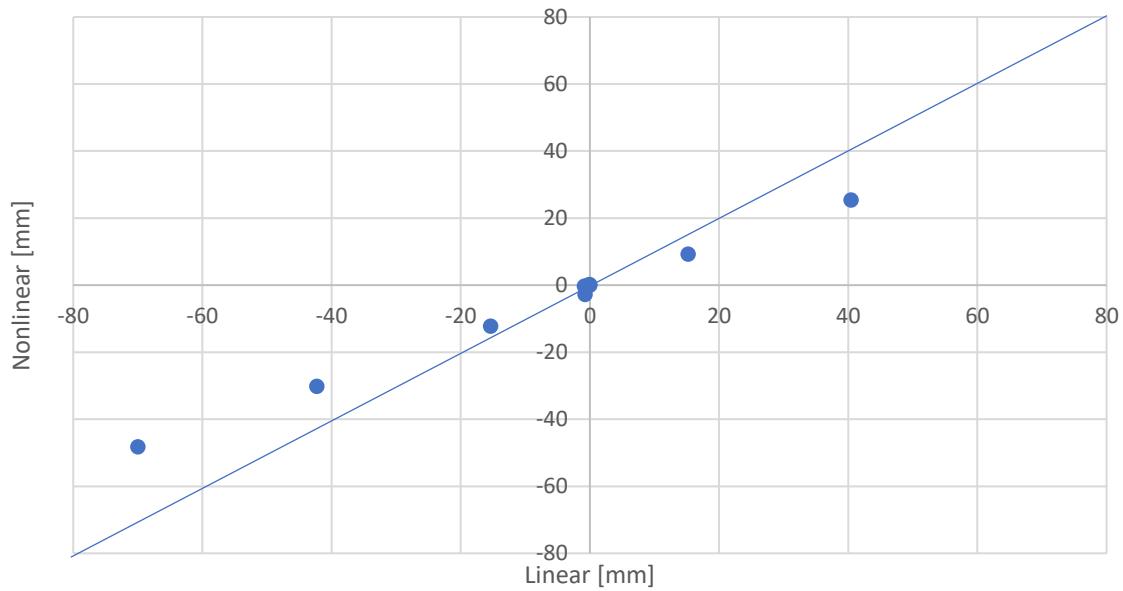


Figure 8.11 Q-Q plot of displacement for columns in ULS, eq.6.10a

6.10b  $U_X$  - Columns

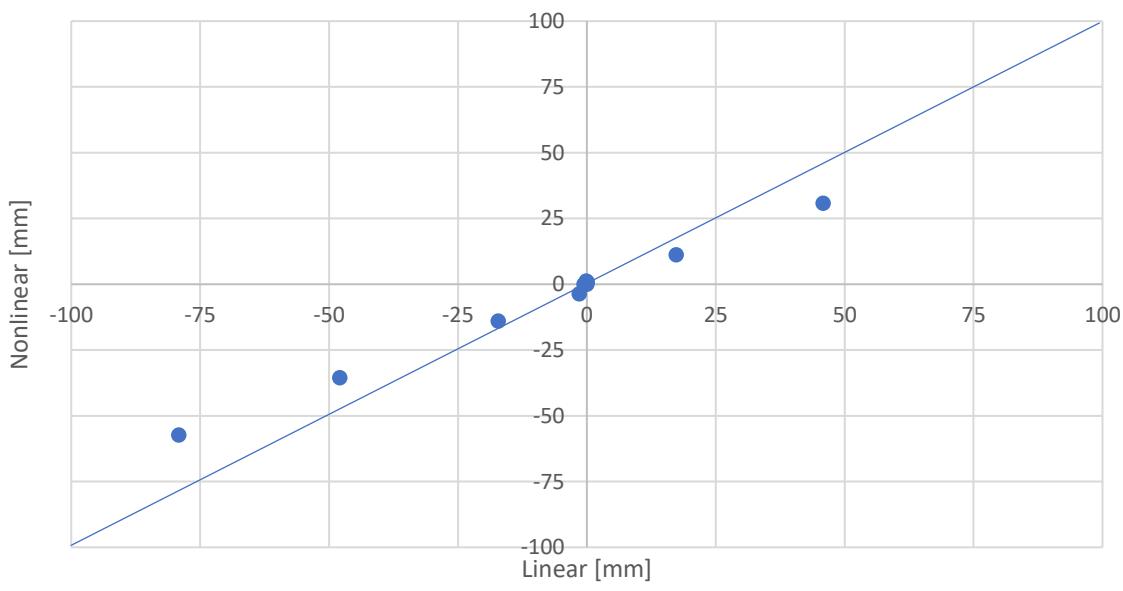


Figure 8.12 Q-Q plot of displacement for columns in ULS, eq.6.10b

### 8.1.2 Spans

Results are not accurate, as only geometric nonlinear analyses has been performed for the spans. The results compared will require material nonlinear analyses to be compared correctly. Nonetheless, it is interesting that the geometric nonlinearity only slightly influences the resulting forces.

Difference between the forces are not significant, but there are some noticeable differences in the moments in Y- and Z-direction. The differences for equation 6.10b are presented in Figure 8.13 and Figure 8.14 . The same pattern can be seen for 6.10a which can be found in appendix E. The resulting moments seem to be higher for the nonlinear analyses for the spans.

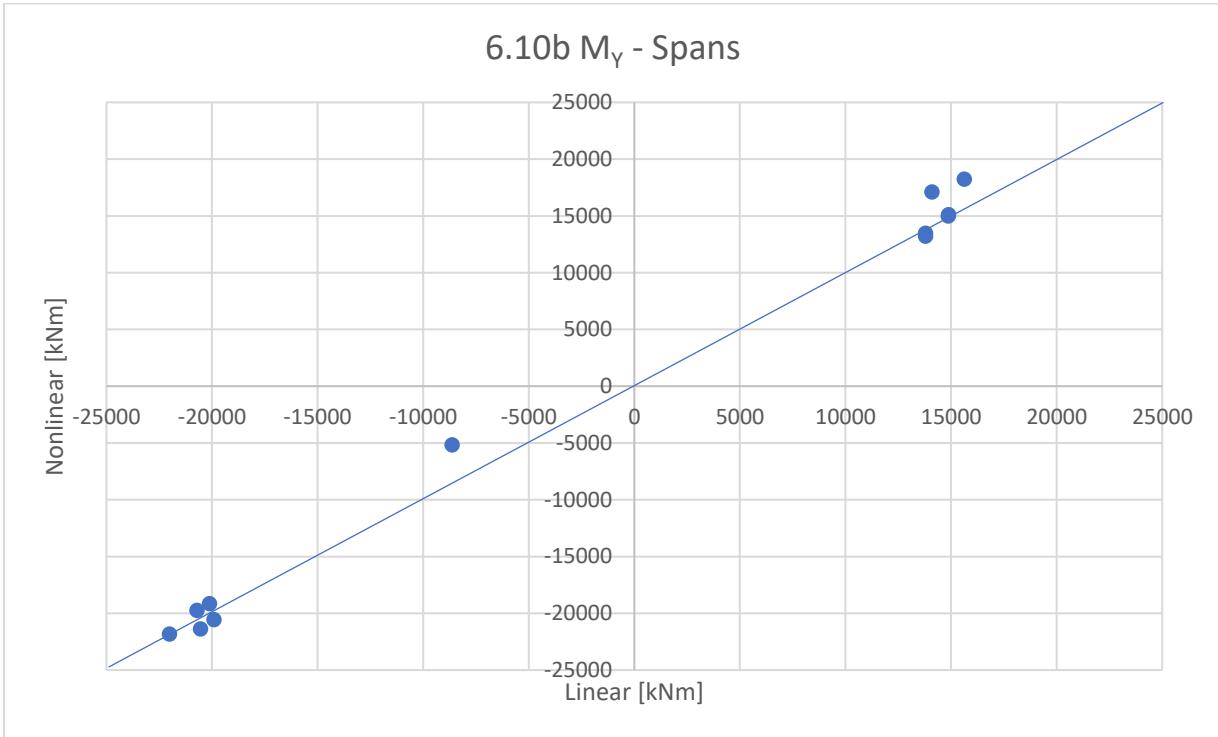


Figure 8.13 Q-Q plot of bending moment in Y-direction for spans in ULS, eq. 6.10b

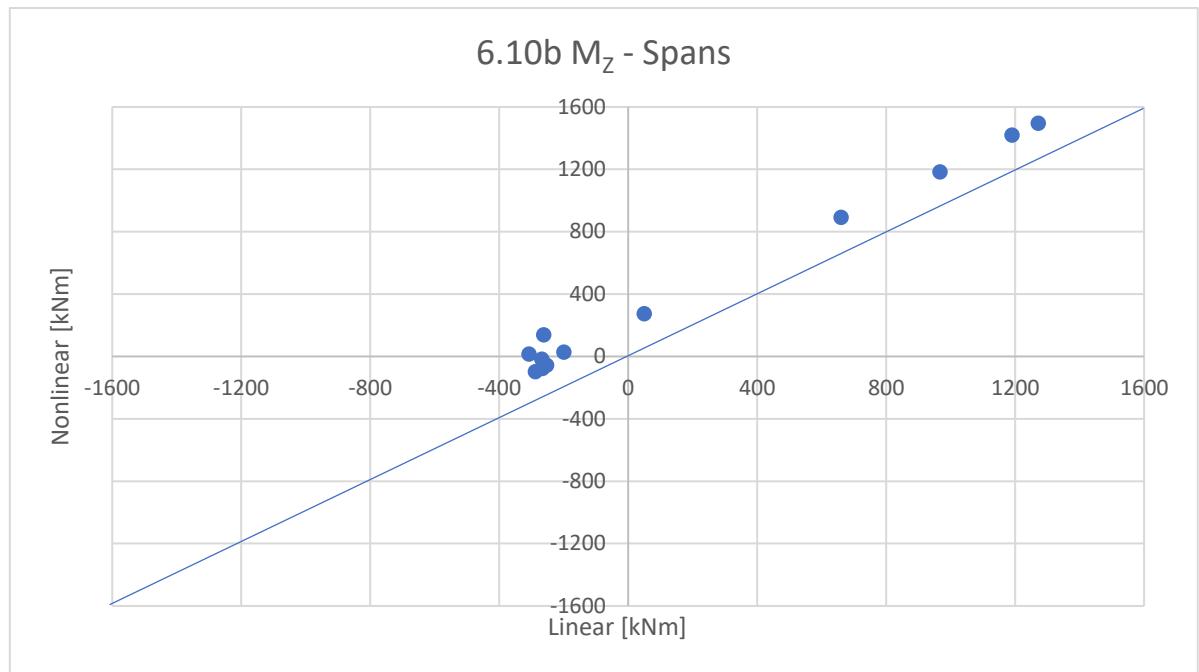


Figure 8.14 Q-Q plot of bending moment in Z-direction for spans in ULS, eq. 6.10b

Results for the shear force for nonlinear analyses are a slightly lower than for the linear analyses as well, but the difference is minor.

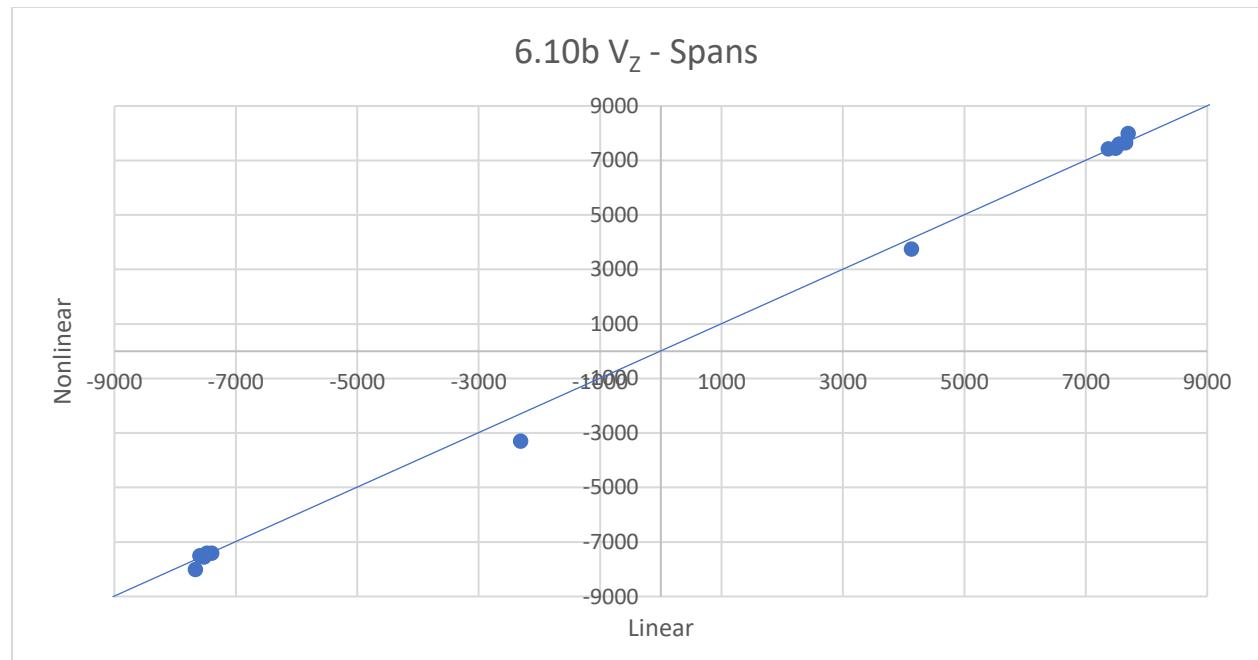


Figure 8.15 Q-Q plot of shear force in Y-direction for spans in ULS, eq. 6.10b

## 8.2 Linear elastic analyses versus limited nonlinear analyses

There are six nonlinear analyses and each analysis takes requires 18-22 hours to complete, whereas all the linear analyses can be performed in 5-10 minutes. Therefore, a faster alternative has been explored where nonlinear analyses has been executed with only the most unfavorable load combinations from the linear analyses in ULS. This limits the nonlinear analyses to just a few load combinations and the time required is approximately the same as for the linear analyses.

The load combinations used are given in appendix F and are taken from each maximum and minimum of the forces for the linear analyses in ULS. This is done by using the previously described trace function, which retrieves the load combinations for a specific element. 24 load combinations have been calculated for the nonlinear analyses.

For most of the forces in Figure 8.16 and Figure 8.17, the difference in the results are minor, meaning that the limited analyses yield the same results as the nonlinear. However, the figures show that there are significant differences between the results for the maximum normal forces in the columns.

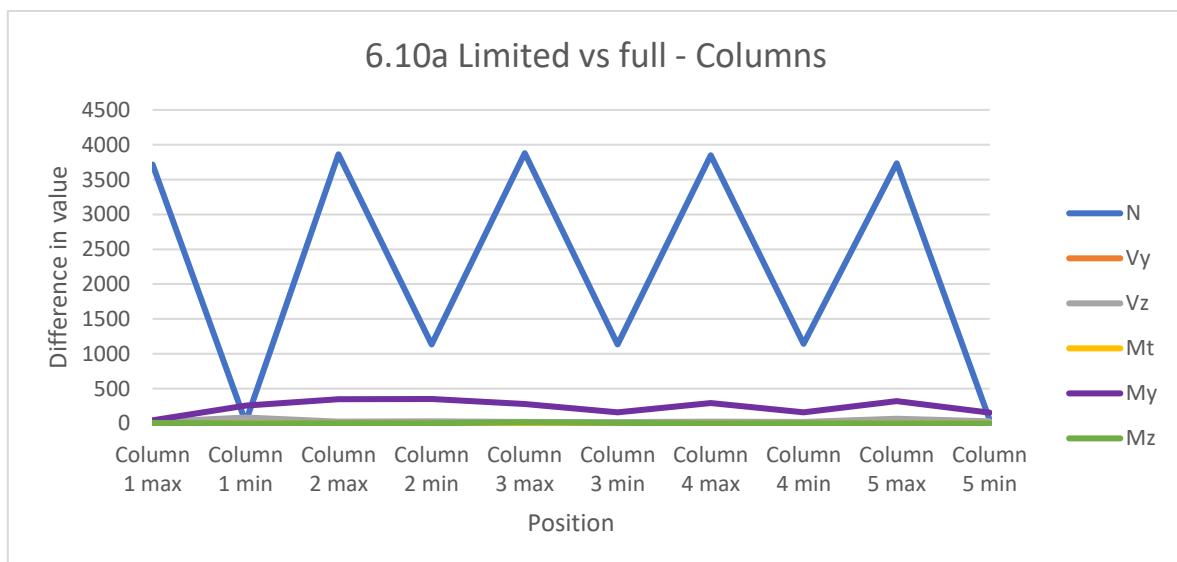


Figure 8.16 Difference between limited and full nonlinear analyses for columns, ULS 6.10a

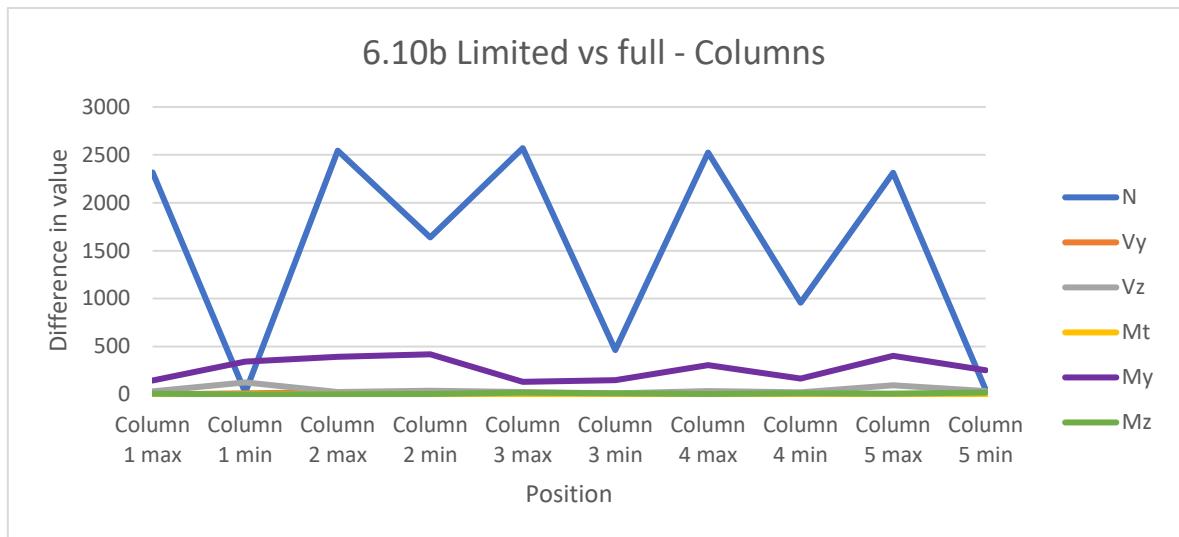


Figure 8.17 Difference between limited and full nonlinear analyses for columns, ULS 6.10b

Differences between the results for linear, full nonlinear and limited nonlinear analyses for the normal force for the columns are given in Figure 8.18 and Figure 8.19. The figures illustrate that the normal force in the limited analyses are almost identical to the linear analyses for the minimum values, whereas for the maximum they are equal to both full nonlinear and linear analyses.

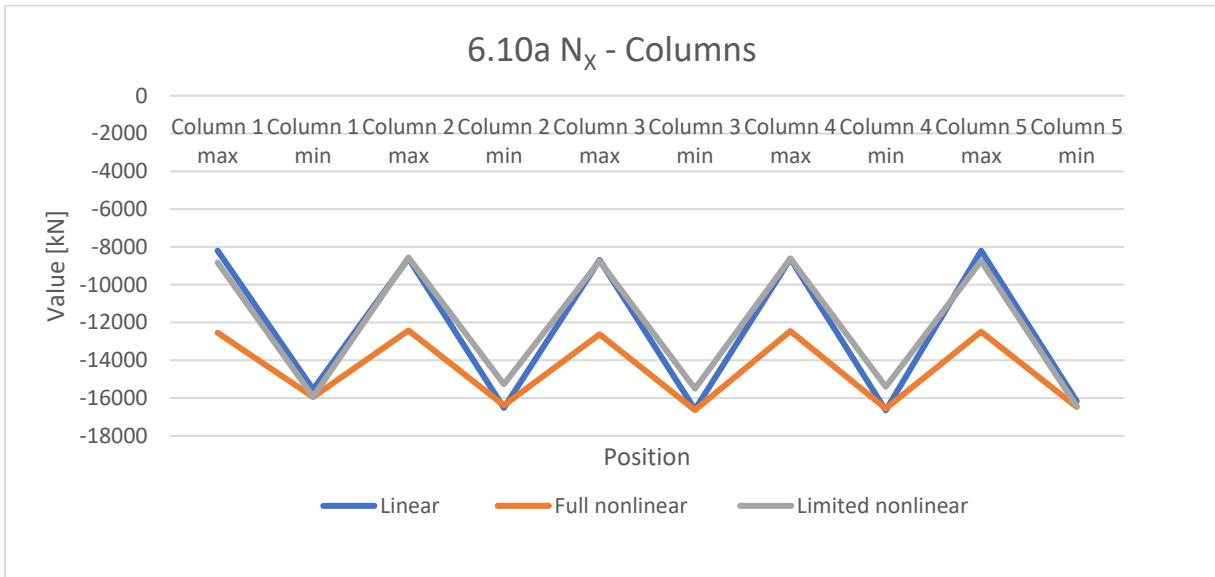
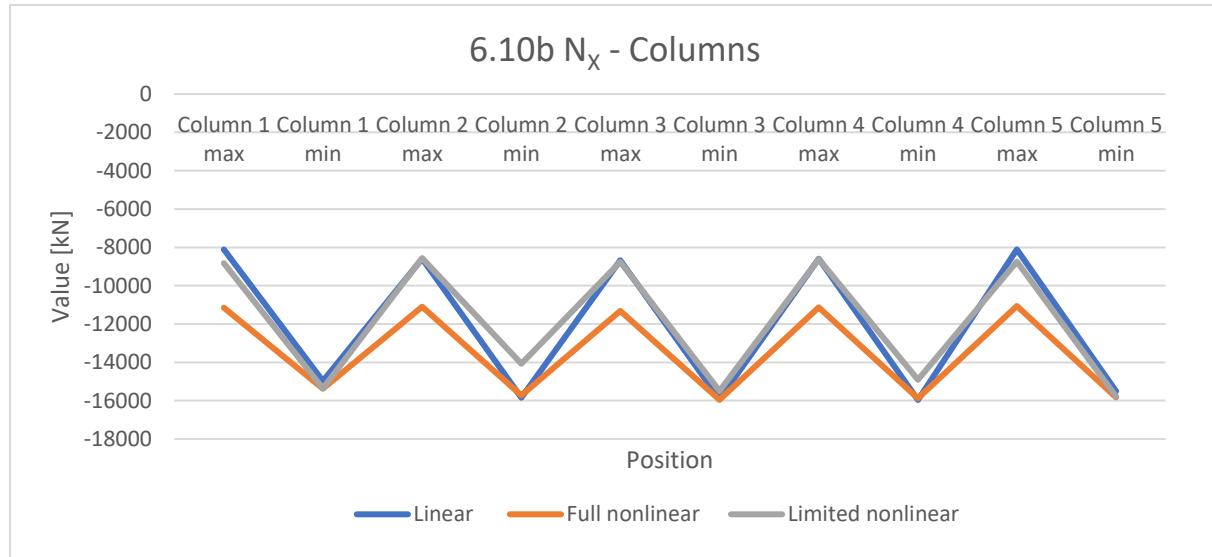
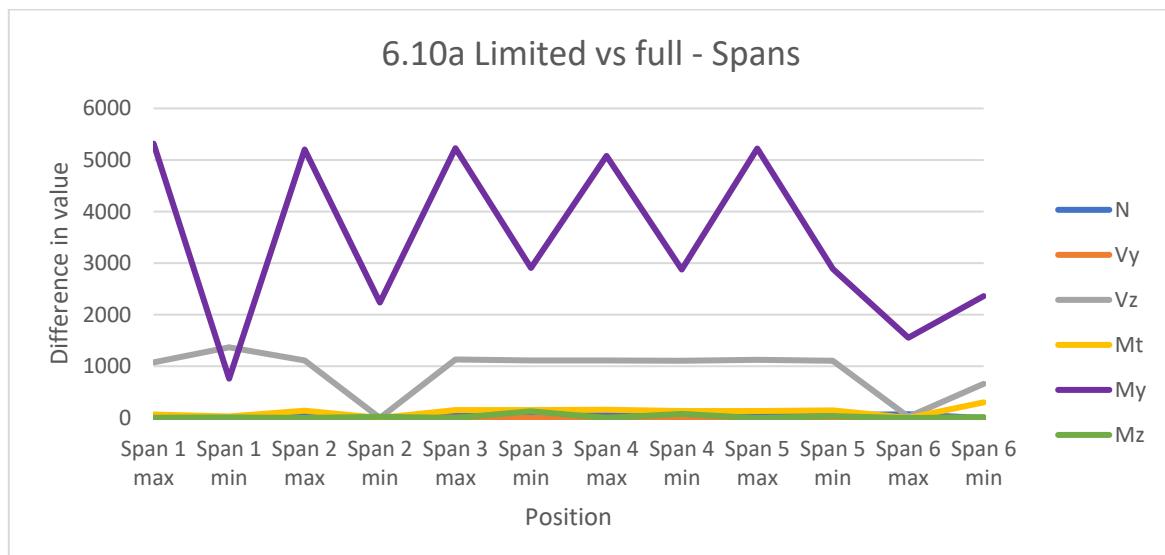


Figure 8.18 Maximum and minimum values for normal force for linear, full nonlinear and limited nonlinear analyses in ULS, eqn. 6.10a for columns



*Figure 8.19 Maximum and minimum values for normal force for linear, full nonlinear and limited nonlinear analyses in ULS, eqn. 6.10b for columns*

Results from the full nonlinear and limited analyses for the spans cannot be accurately compared to the linear analyses as only geometric nonlinear analyses has been performed. However, results from these analyses can still indicate how much they differ from each other and can signify if limited nonlinear analyses are reliable. The difference between the forces for the spans are illustrated in Figure 8.20 and Figure 8.21.



*Figure 8.20 Difference between limited and full nonlinear analyses for spans, ULS 6.10a*

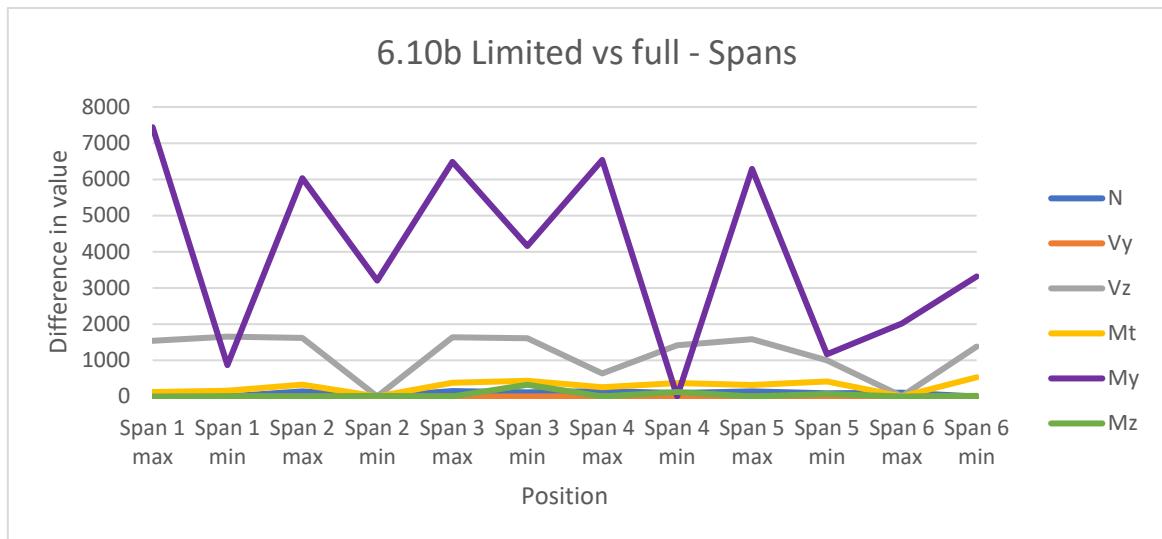


Figure 8.21 Difference between limited and full nonlinear analyses for spans, ULS 6.10b

The bending moments in Y-direction for the spans differ significantly and have therefore been compared with linear and full nonlinear analyses in Figure 8.22 and Figure 8.23. The figures reveal that the bending moment from the limited nonlinear analyses in ULS are higher for the minimum values and lower for the maximum values.

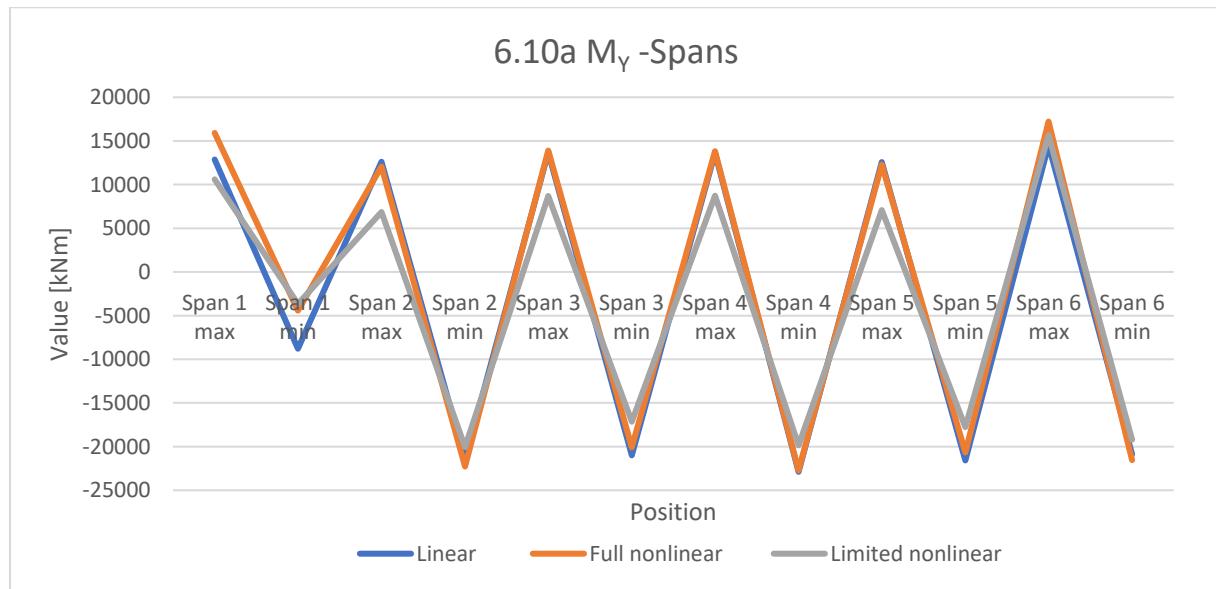
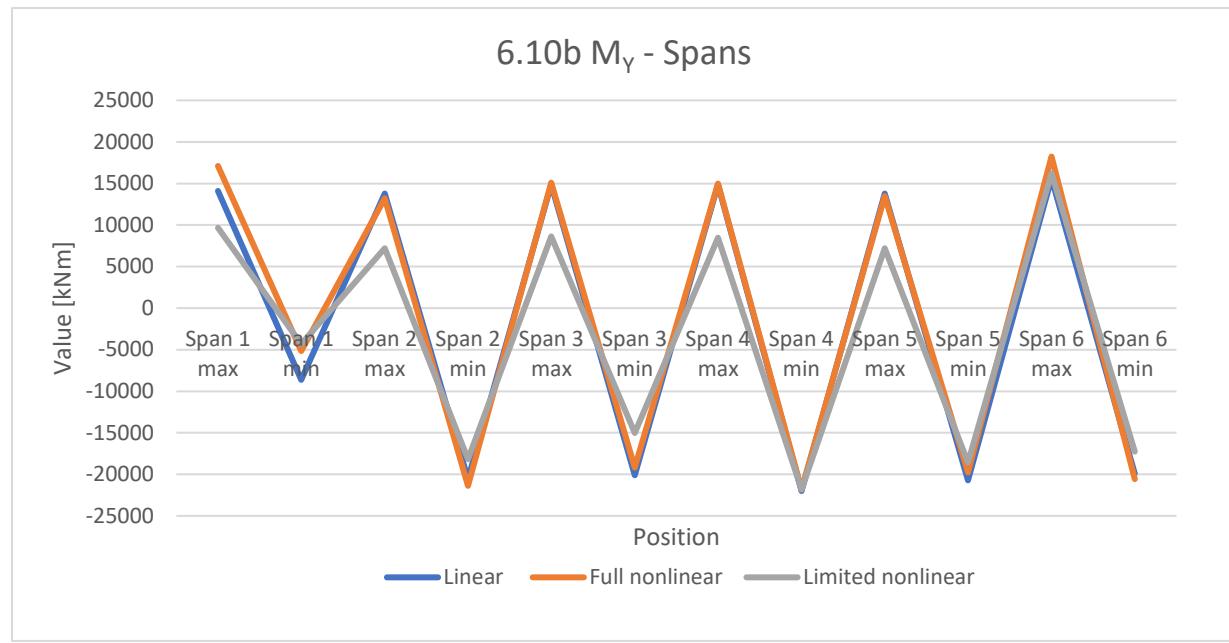


Figure 8.22 Maximum and minimum values for bending moment for linear, full nonlinear and limited nonlinear analyses in ULS, eqn. 6.10a for spans



*Figure 8.23 Maximum and minimum values for bending moment for linear, full nonlinear and limited nonlinear analyses in ULS, eqn. 6.10b for spans*

## 9 CONCLUSION

### 9.1 Conclusion

The objective of the thesis was to model and perform linear elastic and nonlinear analyses on a prestressed concrete bridge and comparing the results to investigate whether the results from linear analyses, which are normally used to analyze structures, are too conservative. Additionally, limited nonlinear analyses were performed to investigate if the nonlinear analyses could be shortened.

Mostly, the results from the linear analyses indicated higher forces in comparison to the full nonlinear analyses in both bending moment and shear forces, whereas the normal forces were equal or lower. The results between the analyses differed from just a few kilonewtons or kilonewton meters to over a thousand. As the results for the linear analyses are considerably and continuously higher for all the columns, it can be concluded that the linear results are to some extent conservative.

Results from the linear and full nonlinear analyses for the spans do not differ as much as the columns. It is evident that the geometric nonlinear analyses affect the results, but since material nonlinear analyses are left out, the reliability of the results are diminished.

For nonlinear analyses using FEM, significant uncertainties arise when it comes to idealization of the structure, discretization into finite elements, numerical modeling, selection of solution procedures and the interpretation of the analyses. These uncertainties have not been accounted for in this thesis, but as some of these uncertainties concern the linear analyses as well it has been assumed that the change in results will be minor.

The results from the limited nonlinear analyses show that the forces are mostly equal or close to equal to the full nonlinear analyses for the columns, but some of the forces differ from the full nonlinear analyses and are leaning more towards the linear results. The limited nonlinear analyses for the columns further confirm that the linear analyses are conservative, as the same load combinations were used, but yielded lower results for some of the forces. The results from the limited nonlinear analyses for the spans, however, are not as reliable as the bending moments yielded smaller maximum and higher minimum values in comparison to the linear analyses.

The results from the limited nonlinear analyses are promising. These kinds of analyses are not time consuming and could be an addition to the linear analysis when the goal of the analyses is to optimize a structure or when full nonlinear analyses are too long or complicated. However, the analyses method should be investigated further by applying it to different structures and with different software.

## 9.2 Further work

Only geometric nonlinear analyses were performed on the prestressed concrete beams. To make an accurate comparison, material nonlinear analyses should be performed as well. In Sofistik this could be done by using quad elements instead of beam elements which is used in this thesis.

The structural components in the model has not been divided into many elements, meaning a coarse mesh has been used. To perform nonlinear analyses with fine mesh requires a computer with a lot of memory and high processing ability, which was not available for the work conducted in this thesis. A finer mesh might give more accurate results and could be further investigated.

There are many different software's available for nonlinear analyses of structures and elements. Other software's might yield different results than those from Sofistik. The comparison of results from different software's could be valuable to determine the reliability of the work performed in the thesis.

Further investigating the limited nonlinear analyses by adding more loads, transverse loads and performing the method on different structures to establish if the results are consistent.

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## 11 APPENDIX

Appendix A	Email from Sofistik
Appendix B	Temperature load calculations
Appendix C	Collection of detail drawings of Røydalen bridge from Sweco
Appendix D	Ove Sletten
Appendix E	Results
Appendix F	Load combinations

# Appendix A

Mail from Sofistik

**Anfrage / Request bearbeitet von / processed by DR; 27.04.2021; 13:21**

Hi,

We are trying to perform a geometric and material non-linear analysis of a bridge and are having trouble finding equilibrium. When running the analysis with regular amount of reinforcement, the analysis does not find a convergent solution in the superstructure. When increasing the amount reinforcement significantly, convergent solutions are found in some load cases, but also divergent load cases and load cases with warnings/errors on the bearing capacity and high strain levels are found. When analyzing the results afterwards in Graphics and Result viewer, the reinforcement is barely utilized and the strain values are acceptable.

1. It seems increasing the amount of reinforcement helps to get convergence, but the reinforcement is barely used. Why is this happening?

2. Is there a better way to set up the nonl analysis?

I have attached the model.

Regards

Erik Tveiten

**Lösung / Solution bearbeitet von / processed by GS; 27.04.2021; 17:12**

Dear Mr. Erik Tveiten,

Thank you for your inquiry.

The behaviour of the beams that contains prestress must be set to linear. Otherwise it is not possible to run LC 105. In other words the only way you can run the system through if you enter:

```
+PROG ASE
HEAD Non-linear analysis
ECHO MAT YES $ -> See ASE-output: Maximum possible concrete stress
ECHO GRP,LOAD NO
CTRL ITER 3 V2 1
REIN LCR 105 $ larger design case
SYST PROB TH3 PLC 102 TOL -10.0 FMAX 2.0 iter -
NSTR kmod K1 KSV SLD KSB SLD fmax 0.8 $ material ikke-lineæritet
GRP 'CSM' LINE CS 32
$ GRP 10,20,30,40,50,60,5,7 FULL CS 32 t1 0
GRP 5 FULL CS 32 t1 0
LC 105 facd 1.2 titl 'th3 with NSTR' $ FACD activates g_1
LCC 2 FACT 1.2 PLC YES $ already applied in PLC g_2
LCC 3 FACT 1.2 PLC YES $ already applied in PLC g_2
LCC 4 FACT 1.2 PLC YES $ already applied in PLC g_2
LCC 5 FACT 1.2 PLC YES $ already applied in PLC g_2
LCC 50 PLC YES $ already applied in PLC curvature loadings
END
```

The usage of the command SYST PROB NONL/TH2/TH3 PLC nnn in module ASE can only be undertaken with linear pre-stressed beams.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen / with kind regards

SOFISTIK Support Team

György Schmidt

**Anfrage / Request bearbeitet von / processed by DR; 28.04.2021; 08:14**

Thank you for the reply 😊

Is this the case for quad elements as well? Or could they be analyzed nonlinear with prestressing?

Regards

Erik Tveiten

**Lösung / Solution bearbeitet von / processed by GS; 28.04.2021; 10:40**

Dear Mr. Erik Tveiten,

Thank you for your feedback. The QUAD elements can be analyzed in a non-linear manner. Both geometric and material non-linearity can be considered, with and without prestress.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen / with kind regards

SOFISTIK Support Team

György Schmidt

# Appendix B

## Temperature load calculations

This appendix is divided into following parts

B – 1        Heights

B – 2        Tension stress calculations

## B-1 Temperature load calculations - Heights

Dimensions from the bridge beam

$$h = 1,4m$$

$$b = 4,2m$$

Linear expansion coefficient [EC1-15, table C.1]  $\alpha_T = 10 \cdot 10^{-6} \frac{1}{^\circ\text{C}}$

$$\alpha_T = 10 \cdot 10^{-6} \frac{1}{^\circ\text{C}}$$

$$\sigma_T = -\alpha_T \cdot E_{cm} \cdot \Delta T$$

### Heat gain:

$$h_1 = \min(0,3h ; 0,15m) = \min(0,3 \cdot 1,4m = 0,42 ; 0,15m) = 0,15m$$

$$h_2 = 0,1m \leq 0,3h \leq 0,25$$

Assumed asphalt cover of 100mm which gives  $k_{sur} = 0,7$  from EC1-1-5, Table 6.2

$$h_3 = \min(0,3h ; 0,10m + Asphalt\ cover\ in\ m) = \min(0,42 ; 0,10m + 0,10m) = 0,20m$$

### Heat loss:

$$h_1 = \min(0,2h ; 0,25m) = \min(0,2 \cdot 1,4m = 0,28m ; 0,25m) = 0,25m$$

$$h_2 = \min(0,25h ; 0,20m) = \min(0,25 \cdot 1,4m = 0,35m ; 0,20m) = 0,20m$$

$$h_3 = h_2 = 0,20m$$

$$h_4 = h_1 = 0,25m$$

## B-2 Temperature load calculations – Tension stress calculations

### Temperature difference nonlinear

$$E_{cm} := 36 \text{ GPa}$$

$$h := 1.4 \text{ m} \quad b := 4.2 \text{ m} \quad A := h \cdot b = 5.88 \text{ m}^2$$

Moment of interia:

$$I := \frac{(b \cdot h^3)}{12} = 0.96 \text{ m}^4$$

Linear expansion coefficient:

$$\alpha_T := 10 \cdot 10^{-6} \quad w := -10 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot 36 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 13 = -4.68$$

### Heat gain

Tension heat gain:

$$\Delta T := \begin{bmatrix} 13 \\ 3.5 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 2.5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\sigma_T := -\alpha_T \cdot E_{cm} \cdot \Delta T = \begin{bmatrix} -4.68 \\ -1.26 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -0.9 \end{bmatrix} \text{ MPa}$$

## Heat loss

**h=0**

$1.0 \leq h \leq 1.5$  -> interpolating to get right temperature

Temperature:

$$y_A := -8 \quad y_B := -8.4$$

Høyde:

$$x_A := 1.0 \quad x_B := 1.5 \quad x_1 := 1.4$$

Temperature at height 0:

$$y_1 := y_A + (x_1 - x_A) \cdot \frac{(y_B - y_A)}{(x_B - x_A)} = -8.32$$

**h=h1=0,25m**

$0.2 \leq h \leq 0.4$  -> interpolating to get right temperature

Temperature:

$$y_{A2} := -0.5 \quad y_{B2} := -1.4$$

Height:

$$x_{A2} := 0.2 \quad x_{B2} := 0.4 \quad x_2 := 0.25$$

Temperature at height 0.25:

$$y_2 := y_{A2} + (x_2 - x_{A2}) \cdot \frac{(y_{B2} - y_{A2})}{(x_{B2} - x_{A2})} = -0.725$$

**h=h-h4=1.15m**

$1.0 \leq h \leq 1.5$  -> interpolating to get right temperature

Temperature:

$$y_{A3} := -1.5 \quad y_{B3} := -1.0$$

Height:

$$x_{A3} := 1.0 \quad x_{B3} := 1.5 \quad x_3 := 1.15$$

Temperature at height 1.15:

$$y_3 := y_{A3} + (x_3 - x_{A3}) \cdot \frac{(y_{B3} - y_{A3})}{(x_{B3} - x_{A3})} = -1.35$$

## **h=h =1.4m**

$1 \leq h \leq 1.5$       -> interpolating to get right temperature

Temperature:

$$y_{A4} := -6.3 \quad y_{B4} := -6.5$$

Høyde:

$$x_{A4} := 1.0 \quad x_{B4} := 1.5 \quad x_4 := 1.4$$

Temperature at height 1.4:

$$y_4 := y_{A4} + (x_4 - x_{A4}) \cdot \frac{(y_{B4} - y_{A4})}{(x_{B4} - x_{A4})} = -6.46$$

Tension heat loss:

$$\Delta T_2 := \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \\ y_4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\sigma_T := -\alpha_T \cdot E_{cm} \cdot \Delta T_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 2.995 \\ 0.261 \\ 0.486 \\ 2.326 \end{bmatrix} \text{ MPa}$$

## **Load combinations**

$$\Delta T_{M,heat} := 10.5 \quad \Delta T_{N,exp} := 23 \quad \omega_N := 0.35$$

$$\Delta T_{M,cool} := 8 \quad \Delta T_{N,con} := -37 \quad \omega_M := 0.75$$

$$1 \quad \Delta T_{M,heat} + \omega_N \cdot \Delta T_{N,exp} = 18.55 \quad 5 \quad \omega_M \cdot \Delta T_{M,heat} + \Delta T_{N,exp} = 30.875$$

$$2 \quad \Delta T_{M,heat} + \omega_N \cdot \Delta T_{N,con} = -2.45 \quad 6 \quad \omega_M \cdot \Delta T_{M,heat} + \Delta T_{N,con} = -29.125$$

$$3 \quad \Delta T_{M,cool} + \omega_N \cdot \Delta T_{N,exp} = 16.05 \quad 7 \quad \omega_M \cdot \Delta T_{M,cool} + \Delta T_{N,exp} = 29$$

$$4 \quad \Delta T_{M,cool} + \omega_N \cdot \Delta T_{N,con} = -4.95 \quad 8 \quad \omega_M \cdot \Delta T_{M,cool} + \Delta T_{N,con} = -31$$

# Appendix C

Collection of detail drawings of Røydalen bridge from Sweco

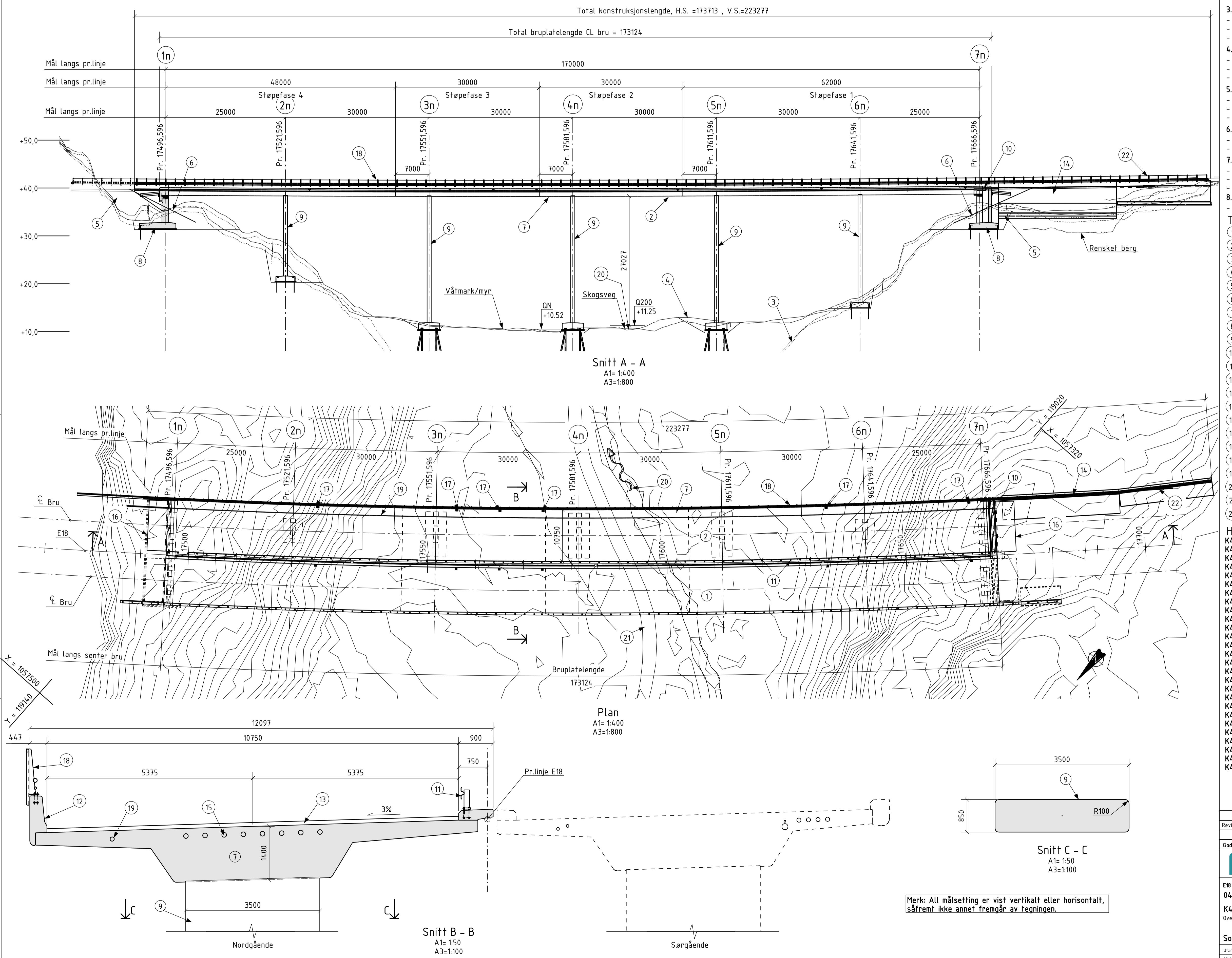
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VERTIKAL KURVATUR			R=10000		
HORIZONTAL KURVATUR			R=-1800		
BREDDDEUTVIDELSE					
TVERRFALL					
H.kj.b.k.	-3,4%				
V.kj.b.k.					
PROFIL H.					
TERRENG H.					

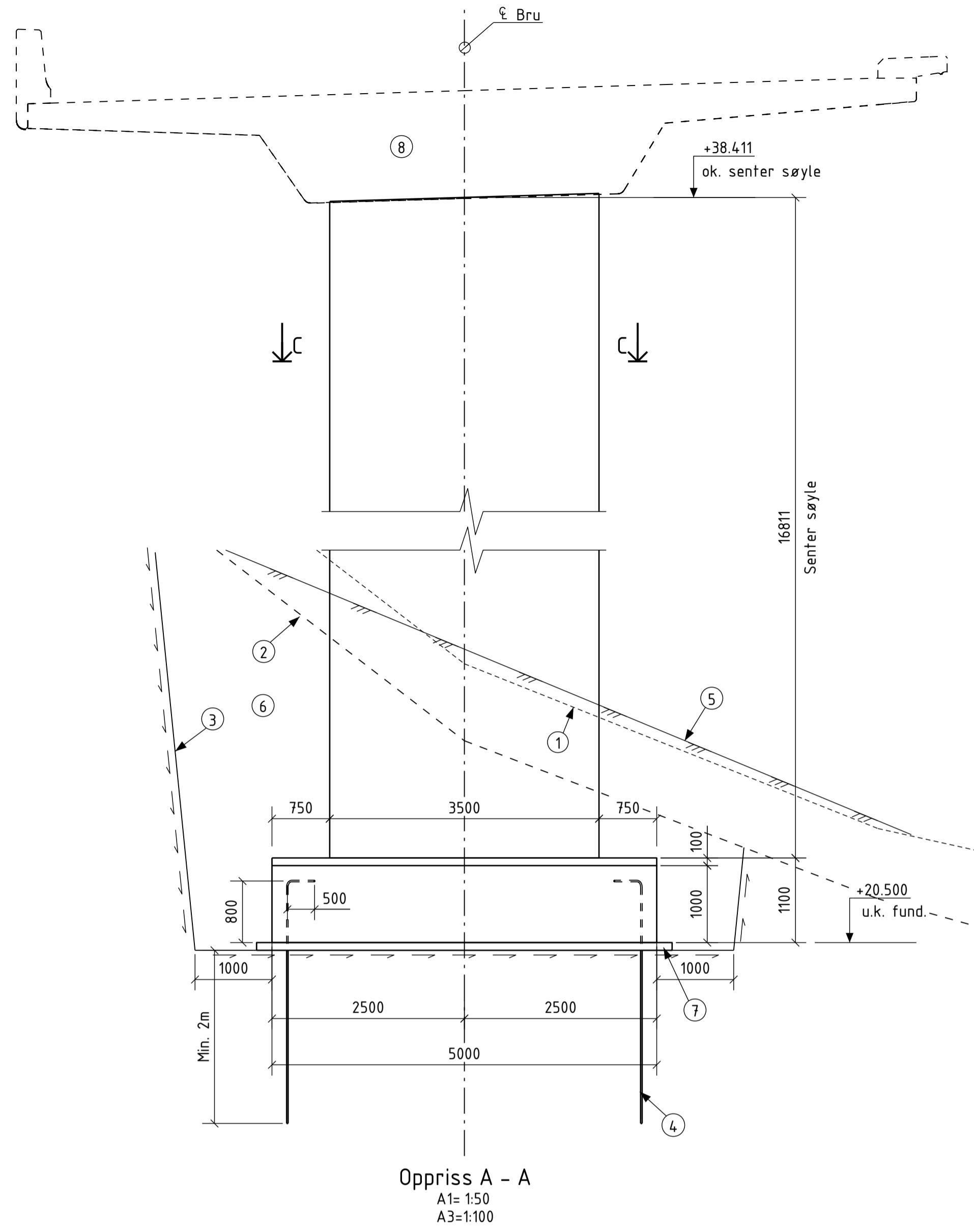
- Merknader:**
- Generelt:**
    - Veg på bru: E18 Vegklasse H8, ÅDT < 20000, fartsgrense 110km/t
    - Veg under bru: Skogsbilveg/traktorveg
    - Bruoverbygning: Plassføpt spennarmert 6-spenns bjelkebru med fastlager i akse 1 og fugelandkar i akse 7. Alle søyler har monolitisk forb. til overbygning
    - Føringsbredd: 170,0 m
    - Brutengde: 170,0 m (akseavstand i plan), antall spenn: 6
    - Koordinatsystem: NTM sone 8, NN2000
    - Ferdigstilt år: 2019
  - Prosjekteringsgrunnlag:**
    - Bruprosjektering, håndbok N400 (2015 + NA-rundskriv 2016/12)
    - NS-EN Eurokodes standarder
    - Prosesskode 2, håndbok R762 (2015)
  - 3. Prosjekterings- og utførelsesklasser**
    - Pålidelighetsklasse: 3 iht. NS-EN 1990:2002+A1:2005+NA:2016 [tab.NA.A1(901)]
    - Kontrollklasse: Utvidet (U) iht. NS-EN 1990:2002+A1:2005+NA:2016 (NA.A1.3.1)
    - Utførelseskasse, befong: 3 iht. NS-EN 13670:2009+NA:2010
  - 4. Slitelag og fuktisolering**
    - Fuktisoleringssystem A3-4 iht. håndbok R762 (Prosesskode 2)
    - Bindlag Ab og slitelag Ska 16 iht. kontrakt, fuktisolering og asfalt totalt 100 mm
    - Brua er dimensjonert for egenvekt av belegning = 3,5 kN/m<sup>2</sup>
  - 5. Konstruksjonsmateriale**
    - Betong: B45 SV-Standard
    - Slakkarmering: B500NC (NS 3576-3)
    - Spennarmering: fpk/fp0,1k = 1860/1640 MPa
  - 6. Fundamentering**
    - Akse 1n, 2n, 6n og 7n: Direkte på berg, bergbolter benyttes
    - Akse 3n, 4n, 5n: Stålkjernepeler til berg
  - 7. Lager/ fuger**
    - Lager i akse 1 er fast i lengderetning
    - Monolitisk forb. til overbygning i akse 2n til 6n
    - I akse 7 er det glidelagre og fingerfuge
  - 8. Rekkverk**
    - Betongrekkverk

- Tegnforklaringer:**
- Røydalen bru, sørgående
  - Røydalen bru, nordgående
  - Antatt berg
  - Eksisterende terreng
  - Fylling med sprengstein
  - Fremtidig terreng
  - Plassføpt brooverbygning, 4 støpefasjer
  - Plassføpt landarkonstruksjon
  - Plassføpt søyle
  - Dialatjonsfuge, fugekonstruksjon i veggane
  - H1 rekkrverk, STP - 11M/2
  - Betongrekkverk
  - Membran (12-3mm) + asfalt, totalt 100mm
  - Støttetur
  - Spennkabler
  - Overgangsplate
  - Vannavløp/sluk
  - Støyskjerm
  - Trekkerør
  - Bekk, se tegn. K422-003 (Strømningsret. mot sør)
  - Skogsveg / traktorveg
  - Godkjent rekkrverksovergang (Typegodkjent av Vegdirektoratet)

- Henvisninger:**
- |          |  |
|----------|--|
| K422-002 | Grave-, sprengnings- og tilbakellyppenplan, akse 1 til 4 |
| K422-003 | Grave-, sprengnings- og tilbakellyppenplan, akse 4 til 7 |
| K422-010 | Landkar akse 1. Fundamentplan og snitt                   |
| K422-011 | Landkar akse 1. Oppriss                                  |
| K422-012 | Landkar akse 1. Plan                                     |
| K422-070 | Fugelandkar akse 7. Plan og snitt                        |
| K422-071 | Fugelandkar akse 7. Oppriss                              |
| K423-020 | Fundament og søyle, akse 2n og 6n                        |
| K423-030 | Fundament og søyle, akse 3n                              |
| K423-040 | Fundament og søyle, akse 4n                              |
| K423-050 | Fundament og søyle, akse 5n                              |
| K423-101 | Bruoverbygning, Akse 1 til 2                             |
| K423-102 | Bruoverbygning, Akse 2 til 3                             |
| K423-103 | Bruoverbygning, Akse 3 til 5                             |
| K423-104 | Bruoverbygning, Akse 4 til 5                             |
| K423-105 | Bruoverbygning, Akse 5 til 6                             |
| K423-106 | Bruoverbygning, Akse 6 til 7                             |
| K423-110 | Bruoverbygning, Bruvervrsnitt                            |
| K423-120 | Bruoverbygning, Snitt og deføljer                        |
| K423-130 | Bruoverbygning, Vingemur akse 7n                         |
| K423-150 | Rekkverk   |
| K423-160 | Lagre og fuge  |
| K423-161 | Fuge, Detaljer   |
| K423-170 | Belegning  |
| K423-190 | Inspeksjon, drift og vedlikehold                         |
| K423-201 | Spennkabler, Kabelføring                                 |
| K423-202 | Spennkabler, Detaljer                                    |

Som utført	KV	HENK	JASAT	
Revisjon	Revisjon gjelder	Utarb.	Konfr.	Godkj.
<b>Godkjent som arbeidstegning ifølge notat fra Vegdirektoratet</b>				
Utført av:	Arkivref. 15/206272-26	2017-05-09		
NyeVeier	Tegningsdato	2019-03-15		
AF GRUPPEN	Bestiller	-		
	Produsert for	Nye Veier		
	Prosjektnummer	404		
	Arkivreferanse			
	Byggverksnummer	09-2637		
	Koordinatsystem	Euref89 NTM sone 8		
	Haydostok	NN2000		
	Høyde A1	150 1:400		
<b>Som utført</b>				
Utarbeidet av	Kontrollert av	Godkjent av	Konsulentarvkj	Tegningsnummer / revisjonsbokstav
KV	HENK	JASAT		5168070
<b>K423-001</b>				

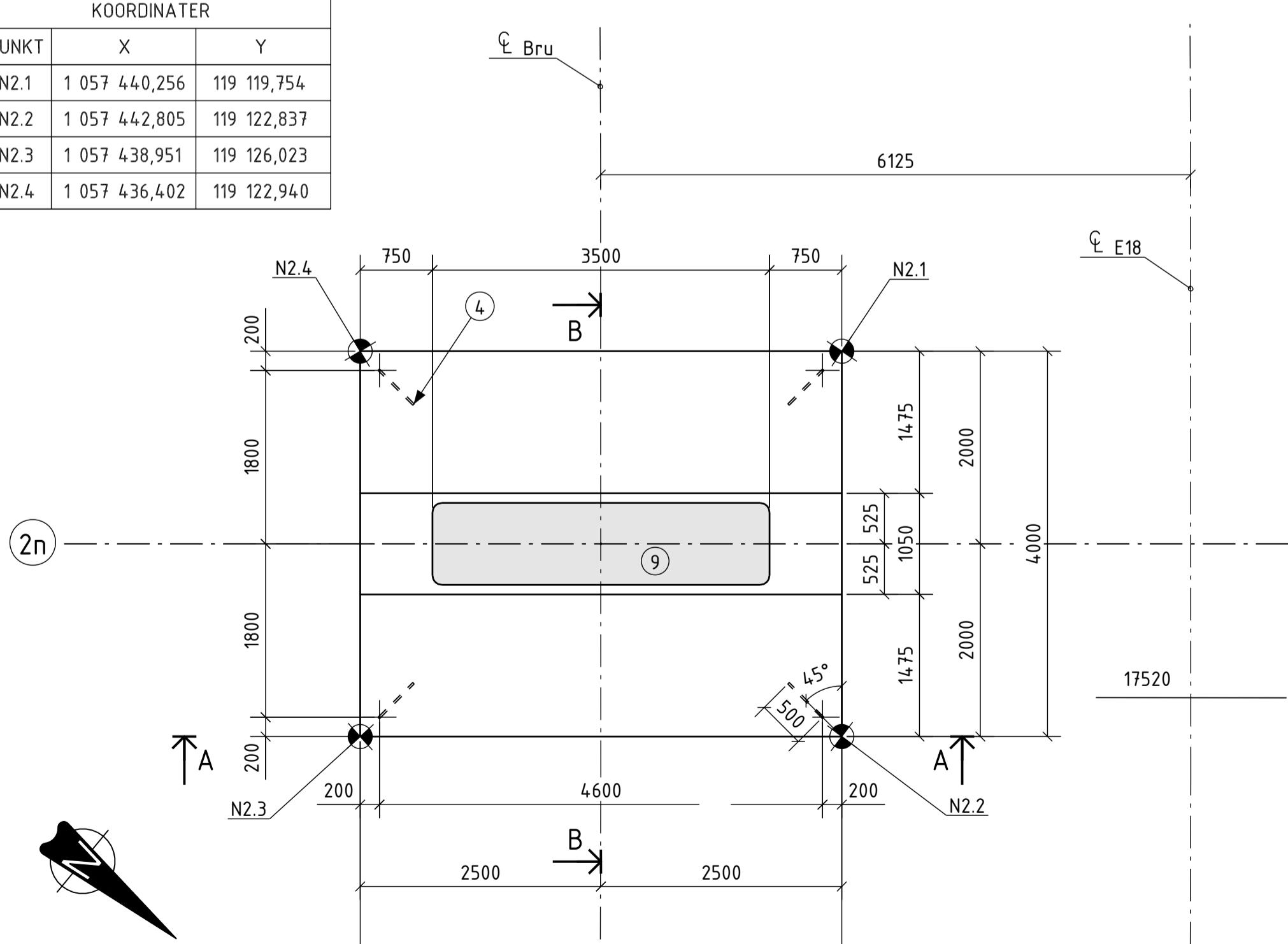




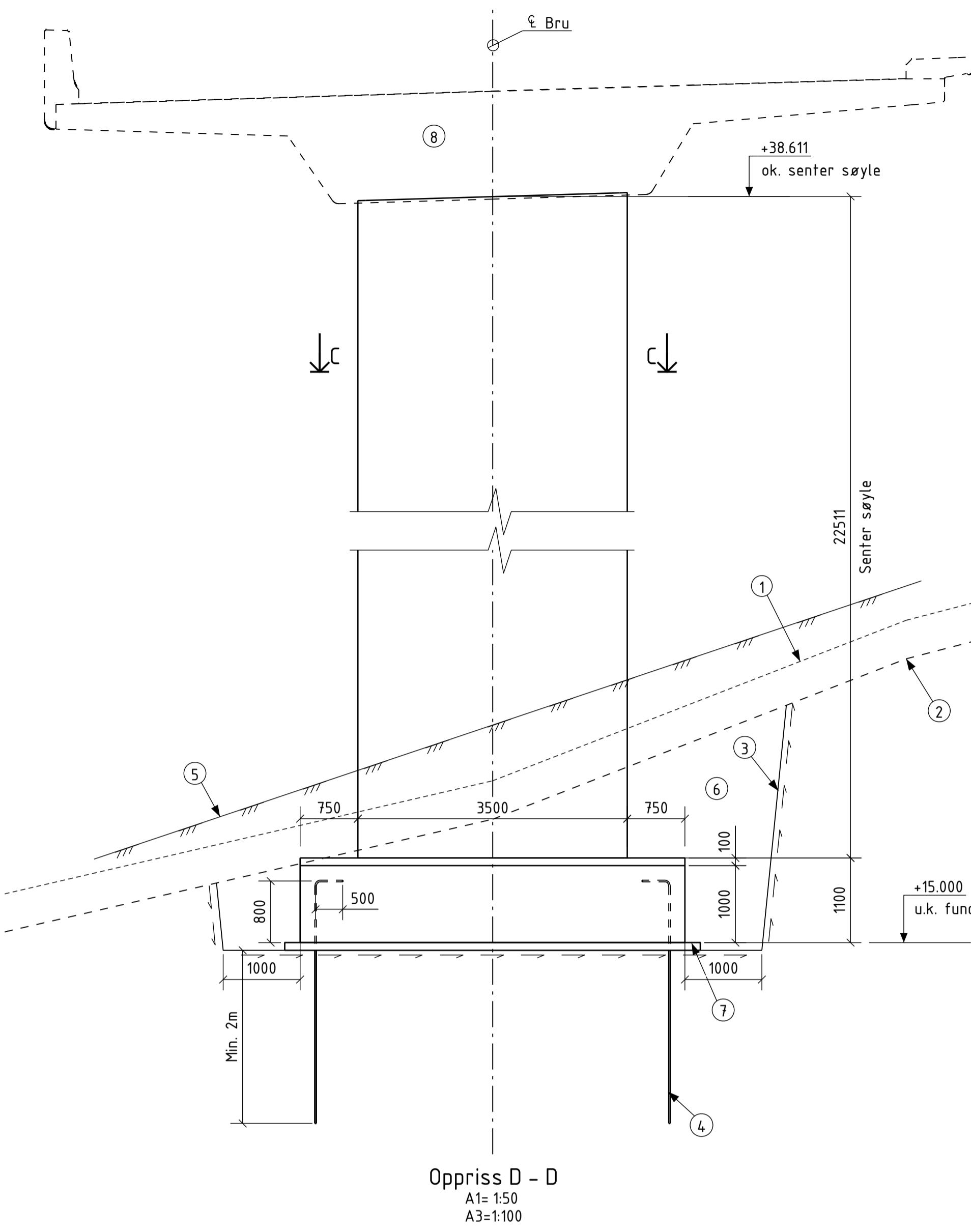
Oppress A - A  
A1- 1:50

## KOORDINATBESTEMTE PUNKTER:

KOORDINATER		
PUNKT	X	Y
N2.1	1 057 440,256	119 119,754
N2.2	1 057 442,805	119 122,837
N2.3	1 057 438,951	119 126,023
N2.4	1 057 436,402	119 122,940



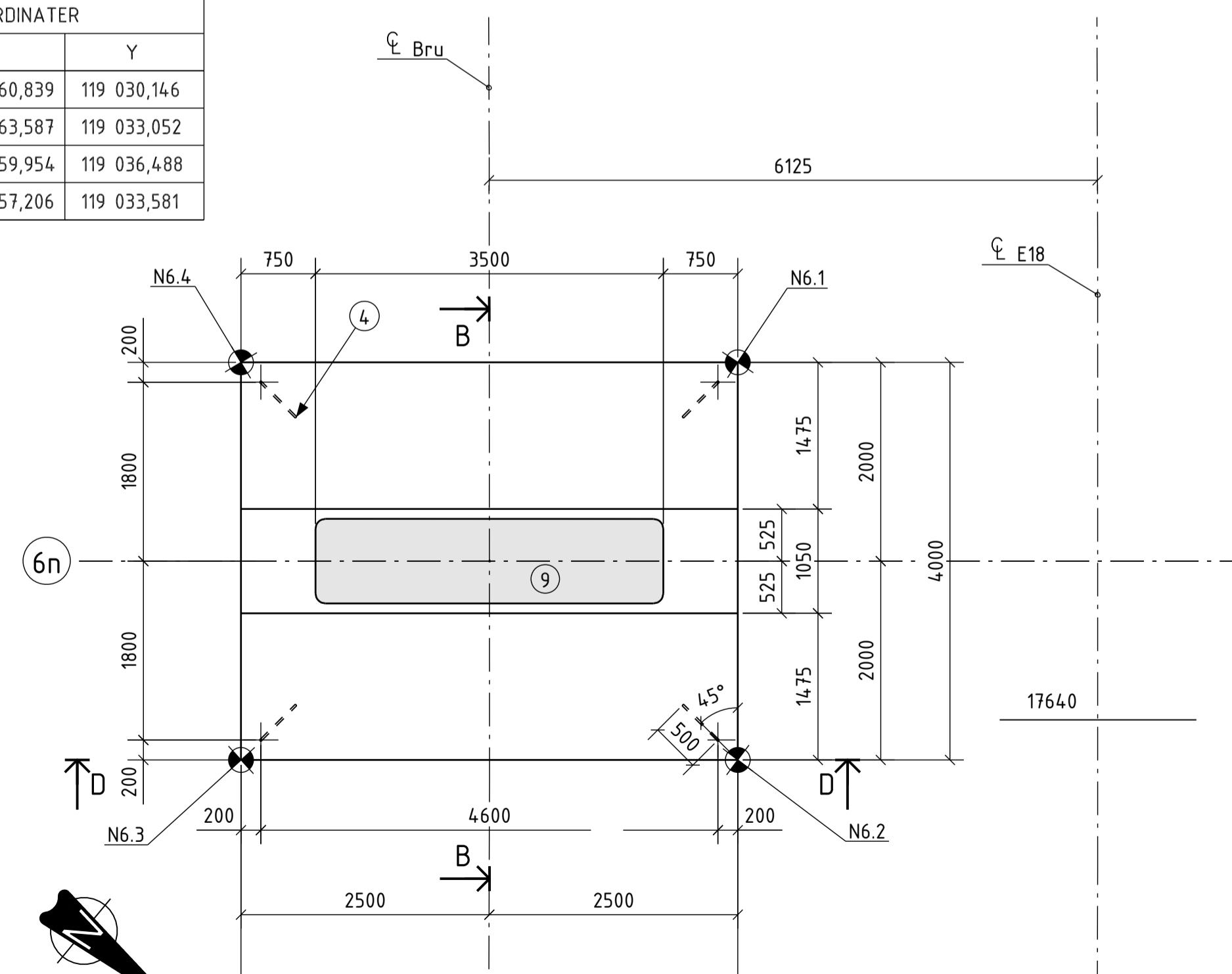
Plan akse 2n  
A1= 1:50



Oppress D -

## KOORDINATBESTEMTE PUNKTER

KOORDINATER		
PUNKT	X	Y
N6.1	1 057 360,839	119 030,146
N6.2	1 057 363,587	119 033,052
N6.3	1 057 359,954	119 036,488
N6.4	1 057 357,206	119 033,581



Plan akse 6  
A1= 1:50

## Marknader:

#### 1. Konstruksjonsmaterialer, betong

- Materialkvalitet
    - Betong: B45, SV-Standard
    - Slakkarmering: B500NC (NS 3576-3)
  - Bestandighetsklasse: MF40
  - Tilslag: Dmaks=22 mm
  - Luftinnhold: 4,5 +/- 1,5%
  - Luftinnhold betongrekkkverk: 5,5 +/- 1,5%
  - Overdekning: iht. håndbok N400 (2015 + NA - Rundskriv 2016/12)  
(se armeringstegninger)
  - Synlige skarpe hjørner avfases 20x20 mm dersom annet ikke er angitt

## 2. Prosjekterings- og utførelsesklasser

- Pålidelighetsklasse: 3 iht. NS-EN 1990:2002+A1:2005+NA:2016 [tab.NA.A1(901)]
  - Kontrollklasse: Utvidet (U) iht. NS-EN 1990:2002+A1:2005+NA:2016 (NA.A1.3.1)
  - Utførelsesklasse, betong: 3 iht. NS-EN 13670:2009+NA:2010

Merk: All målsetting er vist vertikalt eller horisontalt, såfremt ikke annet fremgår av tegningen.

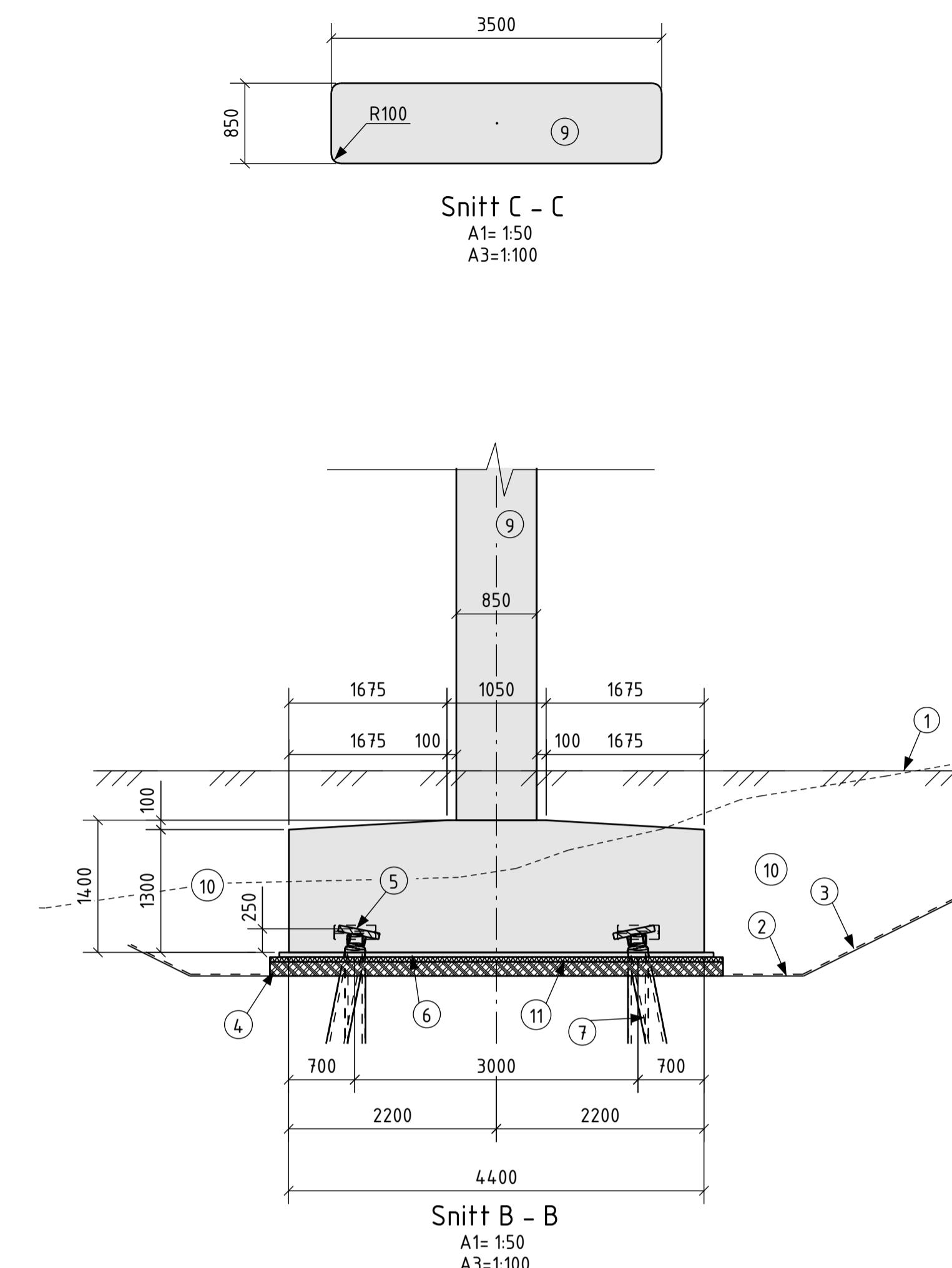
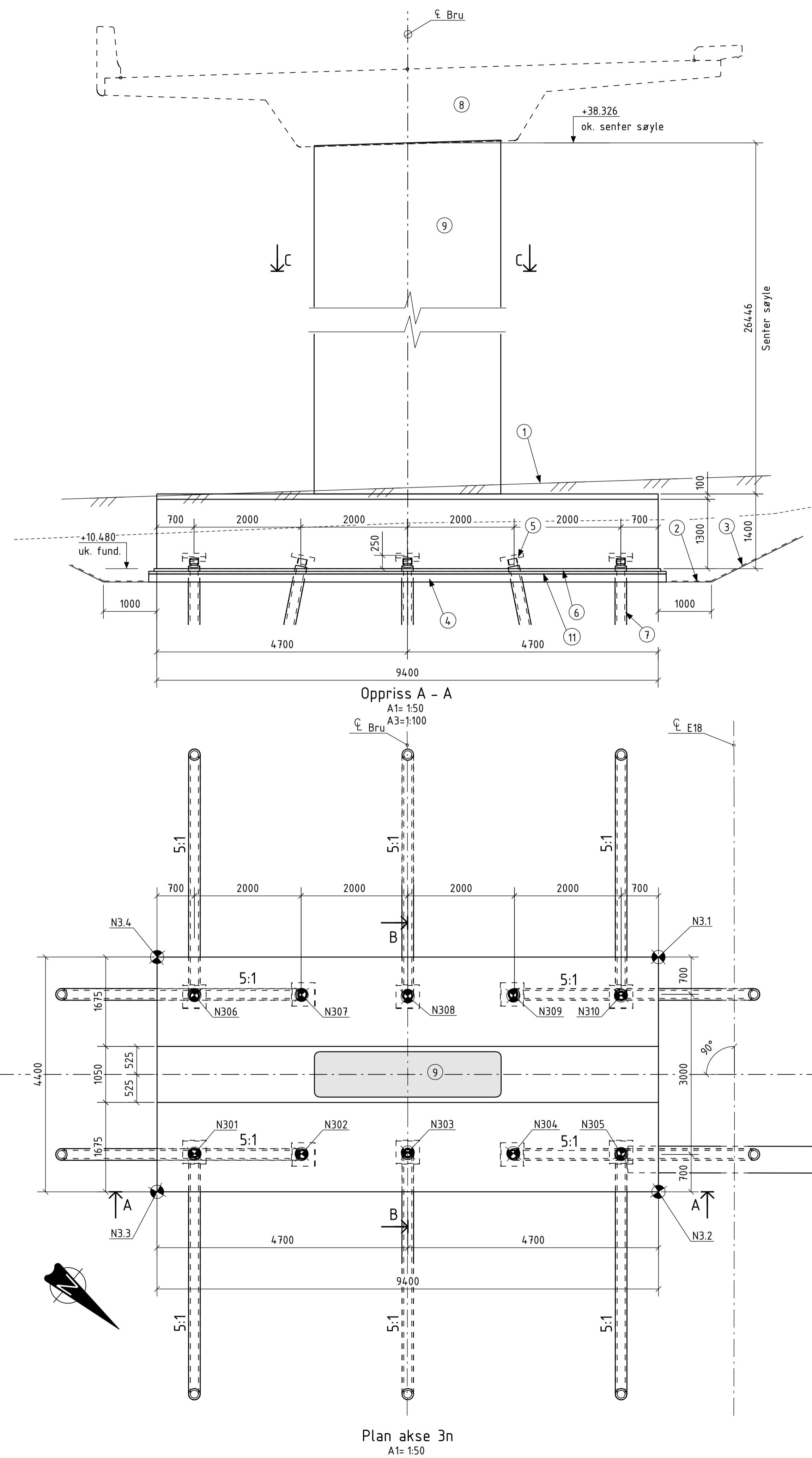
## Tegnforklaringer:

- ① Eksisterende terreng
  - ② Antatt berg
  - ③ Teoretisk sprengningsprofil
  - ④ Varmforsinkede bergbolter ø20. gyses min. 2m inn i fast berg.  
gyses fast med Rescon Zinkbolt el. tilsv. det benyttes bolter med  
stålkvalitet B500C iht. NS 3576-3. boltene skal varmforsinkes  
minst 65 um iht. NS-EN ISO 1461 og pulverlakkeres med epoksy med  
minimum tykkelse 60 um iht. N400 pkt. 11.6.4.3 prosess 23.2
  - ⑤ O.K. fremtidig terreng
  - ⑥ Tilbakefylte masser. Se tegn. K422-002 og -003
  - ⑦ Betongavretting/understøp med konstruksjonsbetong B45.  
Min. avrettingslag 100mm, ved behov for økt tykkelse se  
merknad nr. 1 Sprenging på tegn. K422-002
  - ⑧ Bruoverbygning
  - ⑨ Betongsgylo

## Henvisninger:

K423-001      Oversiktstegning  
K423-002      Status, opgørelse og tilbakeføringssokn. side 1 til 4

Som utført	KV	HENK	JASAT	
Revisjon	Utarb.	Kontr.	Godkj.	Rev.dato
Godkjent som arbeidstegning ifølge notat fra Vegdirektoratet	Arkivref. 15/206272-26		2017-05-09	
 <b>NyeVeier</b> Utført av:  <b>AF GRUPPEN</b>		Tegningsdato	2019-03-15	
<b>E18 Tvedstrand – Arendal</b> <b>04 Sagene – Piletjenn</b> <b>K423 Røydalen bru, nordgående</b> Fundament og søyle, akse 2n og 6n <b>Som utført</b>		Bestiller	–	
		Produsert for	<b>Nye Veier</b>	
		Prosjektnummer	<b>404</b>	
		Arkivreferanse		
		Byggverksnummer	<b>09-2637</b>	
		Koordinatsystem	<b>Euref89 NTM sone 8</b>	
		Høydesystem	<b>NN2000</b>	
		Målestokk A1	<b>1:50</b>	
		Halv målestokk A3		
Utarbeidet av	Kontrollert av	Godkjent av	Konsulentarkiv	Tegningsnummer / revisionshøkstav
KV	HENK	JASAT	15/206272-26	<b>K423-020</b>

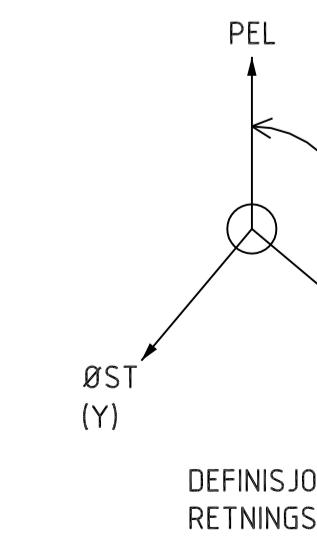


KOORDINATBESTEMTE PUNKTER:

KOORDINATER		
PUNKT	X	Y
N3.1	1 057 422,507	119 095,277
N3.2	1 057 425,366	119 098,621
N3.3	1 057 418,222	119 104,730
N3.4	1 057 415,362	119 101,386

PROSJEKTERTE PUNKTER PEL U.K. FUNDAMENT:

PEL	X	Y	HELN.	R.VINKEL, $\alpha$
N301	1 057 418,299	119 103,743	5:1	310,531
N302	1 057 419,819	119 102,443	5:1	220,531
N303	1 057 421,339	119 101,144	5:1	310,531
N304	1 057 422,859	119 099,844	5:1	40,531
N305	1 057 424,379	119 098,544	5:1	310,531
N306	1 057 416,349	119 101,463	5:1	130,531
N307	1 057 417,869	119 100,163	5:1	220,531
N308	1 057 419,389	119 098,863	5:1	130,531
N309	1 057 420,910	119 097,564	5:1	40,531
N310	1 057 422,430	119 096,264	5:1	130,531



**Merknader:**

- Konstruksjonsmaterialer, betong
  - Materialekvalitet
  - Betong: B45, SV-Standard
  - Slakkarmering: B500NC (NS 3576-3)
  - Bestandighetsklasse: MF40
  - Tilslag: Dmaks=22 mm
  - Luffinnhold: 4,5 +/- 1,5%
  - Luftinnhold betongrekkeverk: 5,5 +/- 1,5%
  - Overdekning: Iht. håndbok N400 (2015 + NA - Rundskriv 2016/12) (se armeringstegninger)
  - Syntige skarpe hjørner avfases 20x20 mm dersom annet ikke er angitt
- Prosjekterings- og utførelsesklasser
  - Pålitelighetsklasse: 3 iht. NS-EN 1990:2002+A1:2005+NA:2016 [tab.NA.A1(901)]
  - Kontrollklasse: Utvidet (U) iht. NS-EN 1990:2002+A1:2005+NA:2016 (NA.A1.3.1)
  - Utførelsesklasse, befong: 3 iht. NS-EN 13670:2009+NA:2010

**Merke:** All målsetting er vist vertikalt eller horisontalt, såfremt ikke annet fremgår av tegningen.

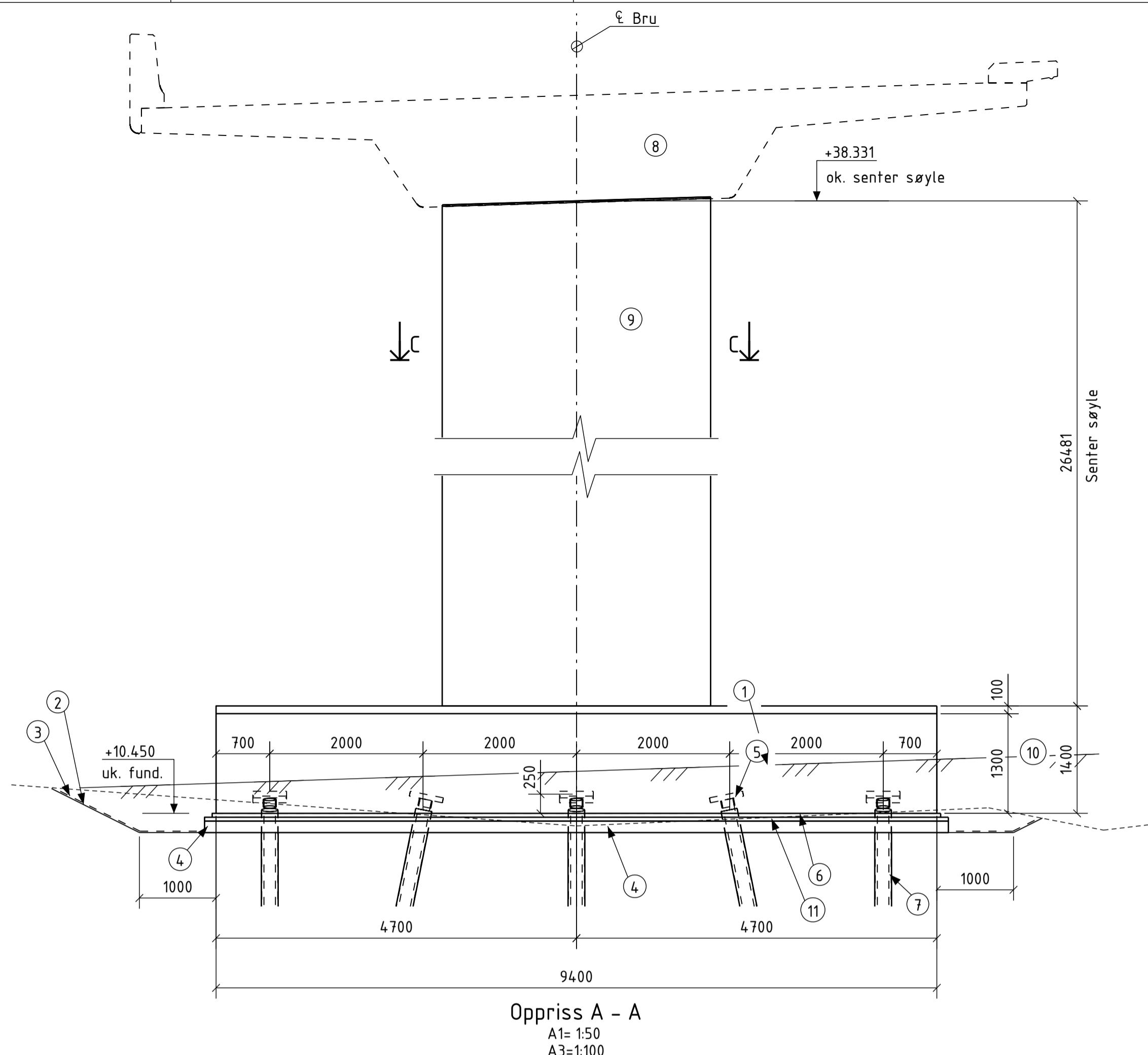
**TEGNFORKLARINGER:**

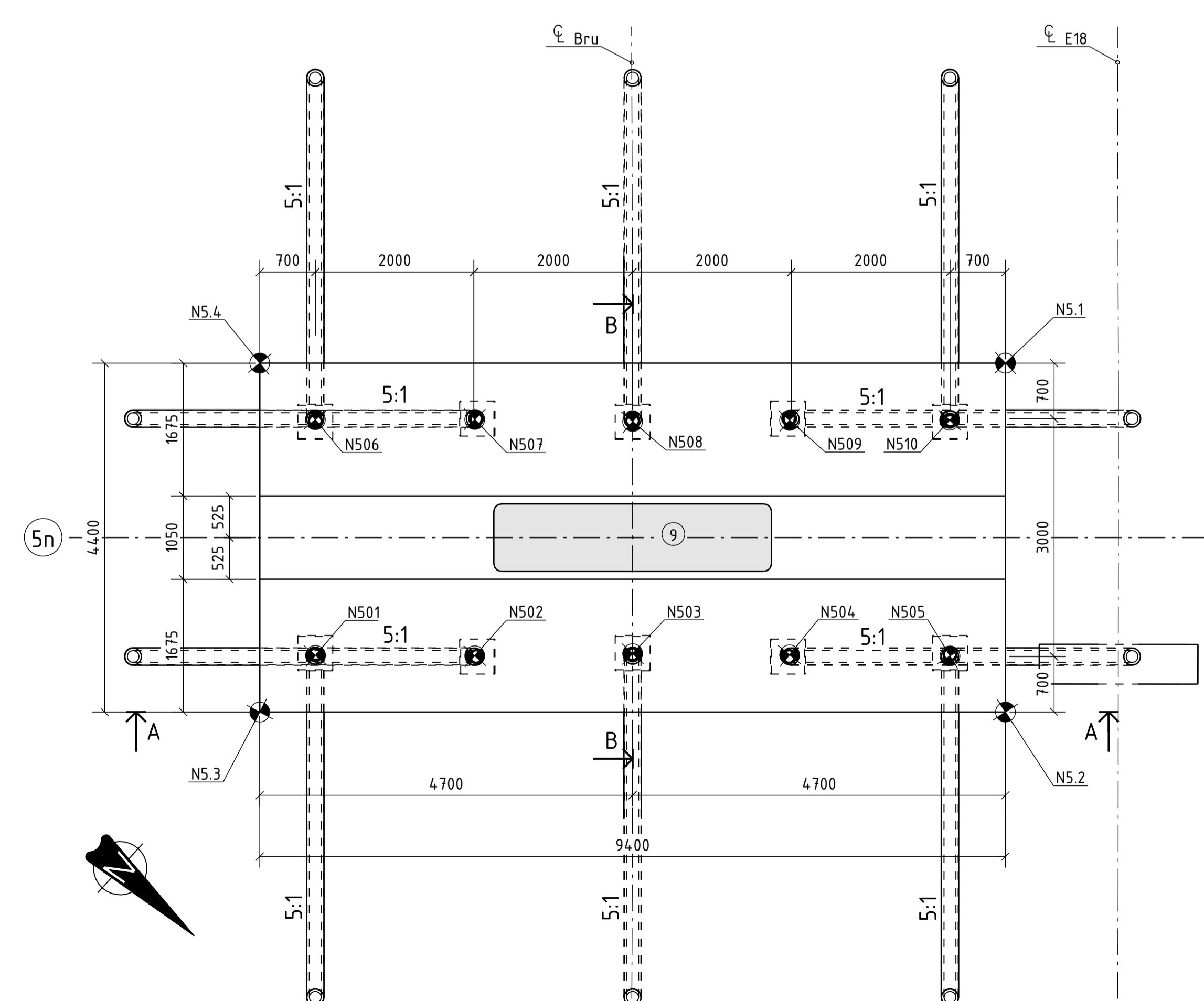
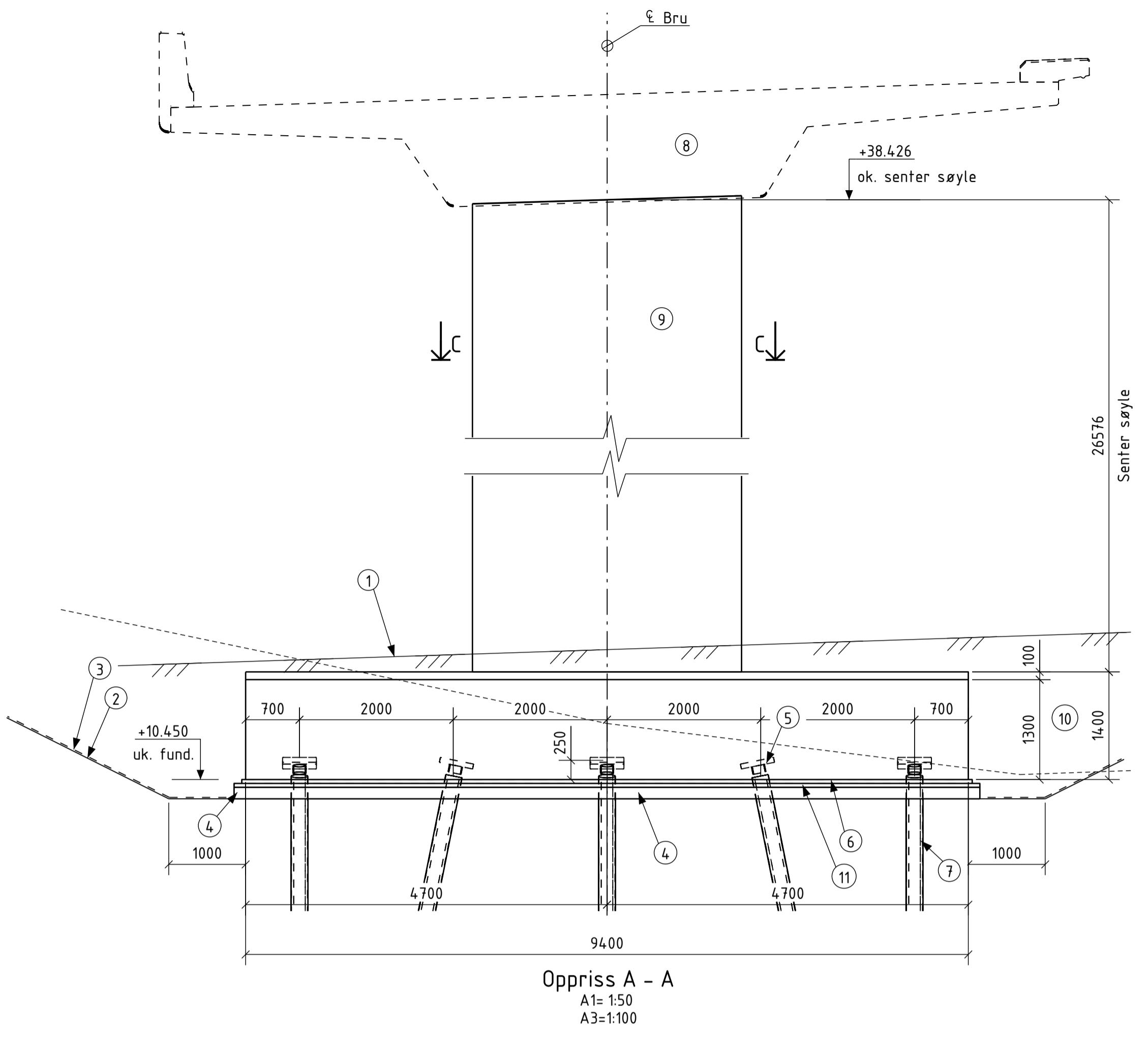
- Nytt terrengnivå i ca. tilsvarende nivå som tidligere.
- Gravelinje. Se tegn. K422-002 og -003
- Fiberduk bruksklasse 4 etter NorGeoSpec
- Avrettningsslag 150mm pukk 22-64mm
- Topplate 450x80x450mm
- Betongavrettning 50mm B45
- Stålkernepel ø150, bores min. 1500mm i fast berg
- Bruoverbygning
- Betongsøyle
- Tilbakefylte masser. Se tegn. K422-002 og -003
- Frostisolasjon 50 mm XPS med korttids trykkfasthet på min. 700 kPa.

**Henvisninger:**

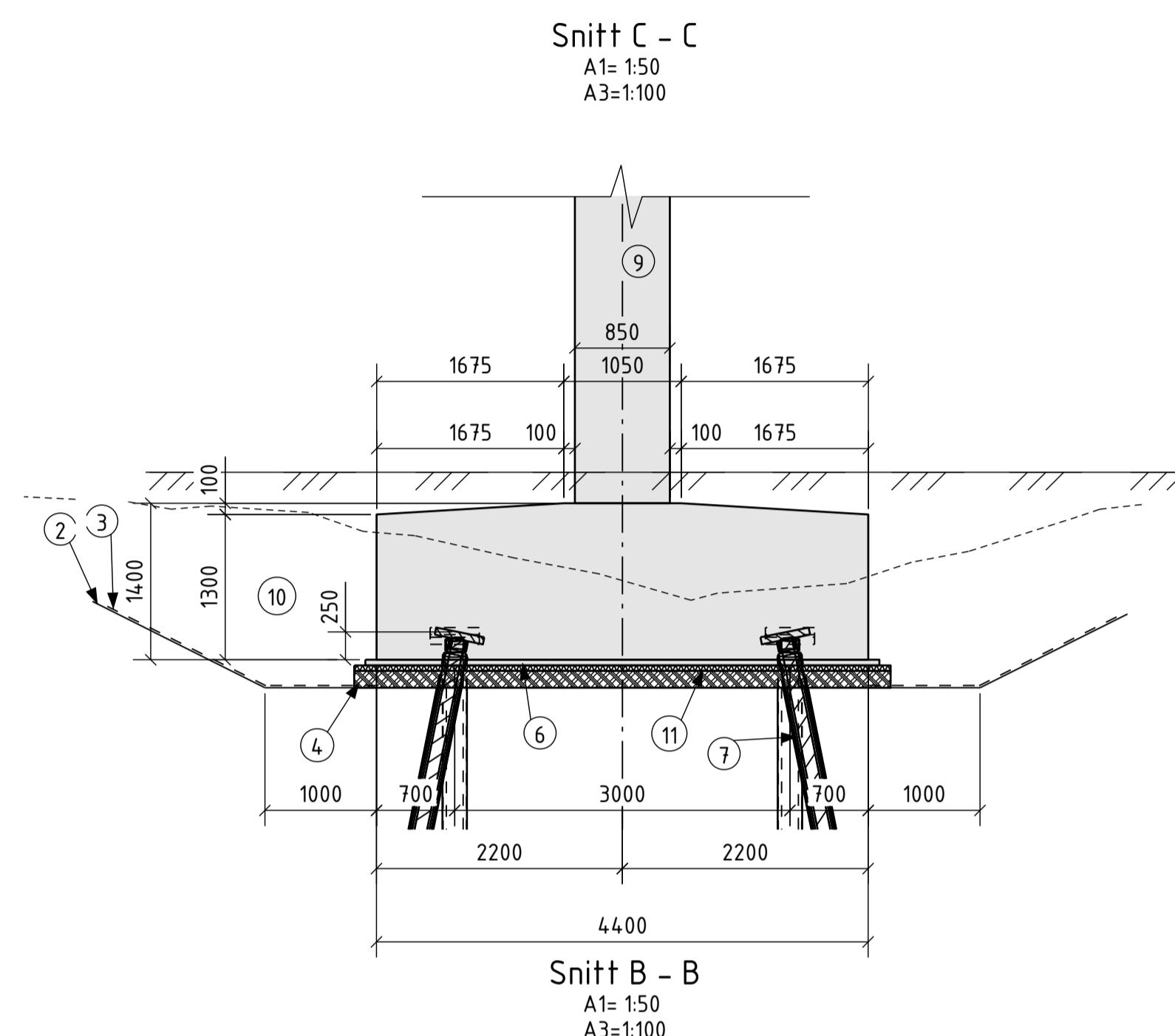
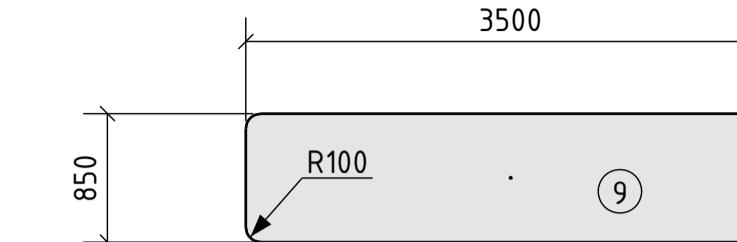
K422-002 Grav-, sprengnings- og tilbakefyllingsplan, akse 1 til 4  
K422-003 Grav-, sprengnings- og tilbakefyllingsplan, akse 4 til 7  
K423-001 Oversiktstegning

Som utført	KV	HENK	JASAT	
Revisjonen gjelder	Utarb.	Konfr.	Godkj.	Rev.dato
<b>Godkjent som arbeidstegning ifølge notat fra Vegdirektoratet</b>				
Utført av:	Tegningsdato	2019-03-15		
Nye Veier	Bestiller	-		
AF GRUPPEN	Produsert for	Nye Veier		
E18 Tvedstrand - Arendal	Prosjektnummer	404		
04 Sagene - Piletjenn	Arkivreferanse			
K423 Røydalen bru, nordgående	Byggverknummer	09-2637		
Pelefundament og søyle, akse 3n	Koordinatsystem	Euref89 NTM sone 8		
Halv målestokk A1	Haydesystem	NN2000		
	Målestokk			
<b>Som utført</b>				
Utarbeidet av	Kontrollert av	Godkjent av	Konsulentarvk	
KV	HENK	JASAT	5168070	K423-030





Plan akse 5n  
A1= 1:50  
A3=1:100



Snitt B - B  
A1= 1:50  
A3=1:100

#### Merknader:

- Konstruksjonsmaterialer, betong**
  - Materialkvalitet
  - Betong: B45, SV-Standard
  - Slakkarmering: B500NC (NS 3576-3)
  - Bestandighetsklasse: MF40
  - Tilslag: Dmaks=22 mm
  - Luftinnhold: 4,5 +/- 1,5%
  - Luftinnhold betongrekkeverk: 5,5 +/- 1,5%
  - Overdekning: lh. håndbok N400 (2015 + NA - Rundskriv 2016/12) (se armeringstegninger)
  - Synlige skarpe hjørner avfases 20x20 mm dersom annet ikke er angitt

#### 2. Prosjekterings- og utførelsesklasser

- Pålighetsskasse: 3 iht. NS-EN 1990:2002+A1:2005+NA:2016 [tab.NA.A1(901)]
- Kontrollklasse: Utvidet (U) iht. NS-EN 1990:2002+A1:2005+NA:2016 (NA.A1.3.1)
- Utførelsesklasse, befung: 3 iht. NS-EN 13670:2009+NA:2010

Merk: All målestilling er vist vertikalt eller horisontalt, såfremt ikke annet fremgår av tegningen.

#### Tegnforklaringer:

- Nytt terrengnivå i ca. tilsvarende nivå som tidligere.
- Gravelinje. Se tegn. K422-002 og -003
- Fiberduk bruksklasse 4 etter NorGeoSpec
- Avrettningsslag 150mm pukk 22-64mm
- Topplate 450x80x450mm
- Betongavretting 50mm B45
- Stålkernepel ø150, bores min. 1500mm i fast berg
- Bruoverbygning
- Betongsøyle
- Tilbakefyldte masser. Se tegn. K422-002 og -003
- Frostisolasjon 50 mm XPS med korttids trykkfasthet på min. 700 kPa.

#### Henvisninger:

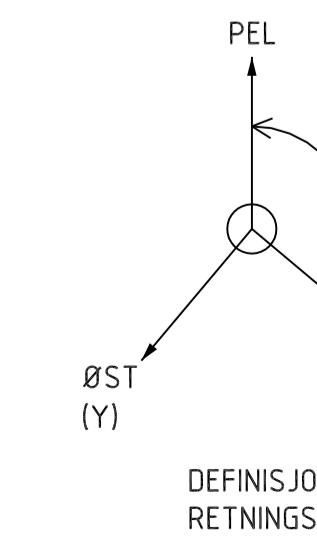
- K422-002 Grav-, sprengnings- og tilbakefyllingsplan, akse 1 til 4  
K422-003 Grav-, sprengnings- og tilbakefyllingsplan, akse 4 til 7  
K423-001 Oversiktstegning

#### KOORDINATBESTEMTE PUNKTER:

KOORDINATER		
PUNKT	X	Y
N5.1	1 057 382,739	119 050,416
N5.2	1 057 385,708	119 053,663
N5.3	1 057 378,771	119 060,007
N5.4	1 057 375,802	119 056,760

#### PROSJEKTERTE PUNKTER PEL U.K. FUNDAMENT:

PEL	KOORDINATER		HELN.	R.VINKEL, $\alpha$
	X	Y		
N501	1 057 378,815	119 059,018	5:1	312,441
N502	1 057 380,291	119 057,668	5:1	222,441
N503	1 057 381,767	119 056,318	5:1	312,441
N504	1 057 383,243	119 054,969	5:1	42,441
N505	1 057 384,719	119 053,619	5:1	312,441
N506	1 057 376,791	119 056,804	5:1	132,441
N507	1 057 378,267	119 055,454	5:1	222,441
N508	1 057 379,743	119 054,105	5:1	132,441
N509	1 057 381,219	119 052,755	5:1	42,441
N510	1 057 382,695	119 051,405	5:1	132,441



Som utført	KV	HENK	JASAT	
Revisjonen gjelder				Utarb. Konfr. Godkj. Rev.dato
<b>Godkjent som arbeidstegning ifølge notat fra Vegdirektoratet</b>				
Utarb. af	AF GRUPPEN	Tegningsdato	2019-03-15	Arkivref. 15/206272-26 2017-05-09
Bestiller				
Produksjon	Nye Veier			
Prosjektnummer	404			
Arkivreferanse				
Byggverknummer	09-2637			
Koordinatsystem	Euref89 NTM sone 8			
Haydesystem	NN2000			
Høydestokk	A1	1:50		
<b>Som utført</b>				
Utarbeidet av		Kontrollert av	Godkjent av	Konsulentarkiv
KV	HENK	JASAT		5168070
Tegningsnummer / revisjonsbokstav				<b>K423-050</b>

PROFIL NR.	17490	17500	17510	17520	17530
VERTIKAL KURVATUR			R=10000		
HORISONTAL KURVATUR			R=-1800		
BREDDEUTVIDELSE	— —	— — — — — —	— — — — — —	— — — — — —	— — — — — —
TVERRFALL					
H.kj.b.k.	— 3,0%	— — — — —	— — — — —	— — — — —	— — — — —
V.kj.b.k.					
PROFIL H.					
OVERHØYDE					

## Merknader:

- I. Betongkonstruksjoner**

  - Materialkvalitet
    - Betong: B45, SV-Standard
    - Slakkarmering: B500NC (NS 3576-3)
  - Bestandighetsklasse: MF40
  - Tilslag: Dmaks=22 mm
  - Luftinnhold: 4,5 +/- 1,5%
  - Luftinnhold betongrekkeverk: 5,5 +/- 1,5%
  - Overdekning: iht. håndbok N400 (2015 + NA - Rundskriv 2016/12)  
(se armeringstegninger)
  - Nøyaktighetsklasse:
    - Generelt: B iht. prosesskoden
    - Kantbjelke/betongrekkeverk: A iht. prosesskoden
  - Synlige skarpe hjørner avfases 20x20 mm dersom annet ikke er angitt

## 2. Prosjekterings- og utførelsesklasser

- Pålitelighetsklasse: 3 iht. NS-EN 1990:2002+A1:2005+NA:2016 [tab.NA.A1(901)]
  - Kontrollklasse: Utvidet (U) iht. NS-EN 1990:2002+A1:2005+NA:2016 (NA.A1.3.1)
  - Utførelsesklasse, betong: 3 iht. NS-EN 13670:2009+NA:2010

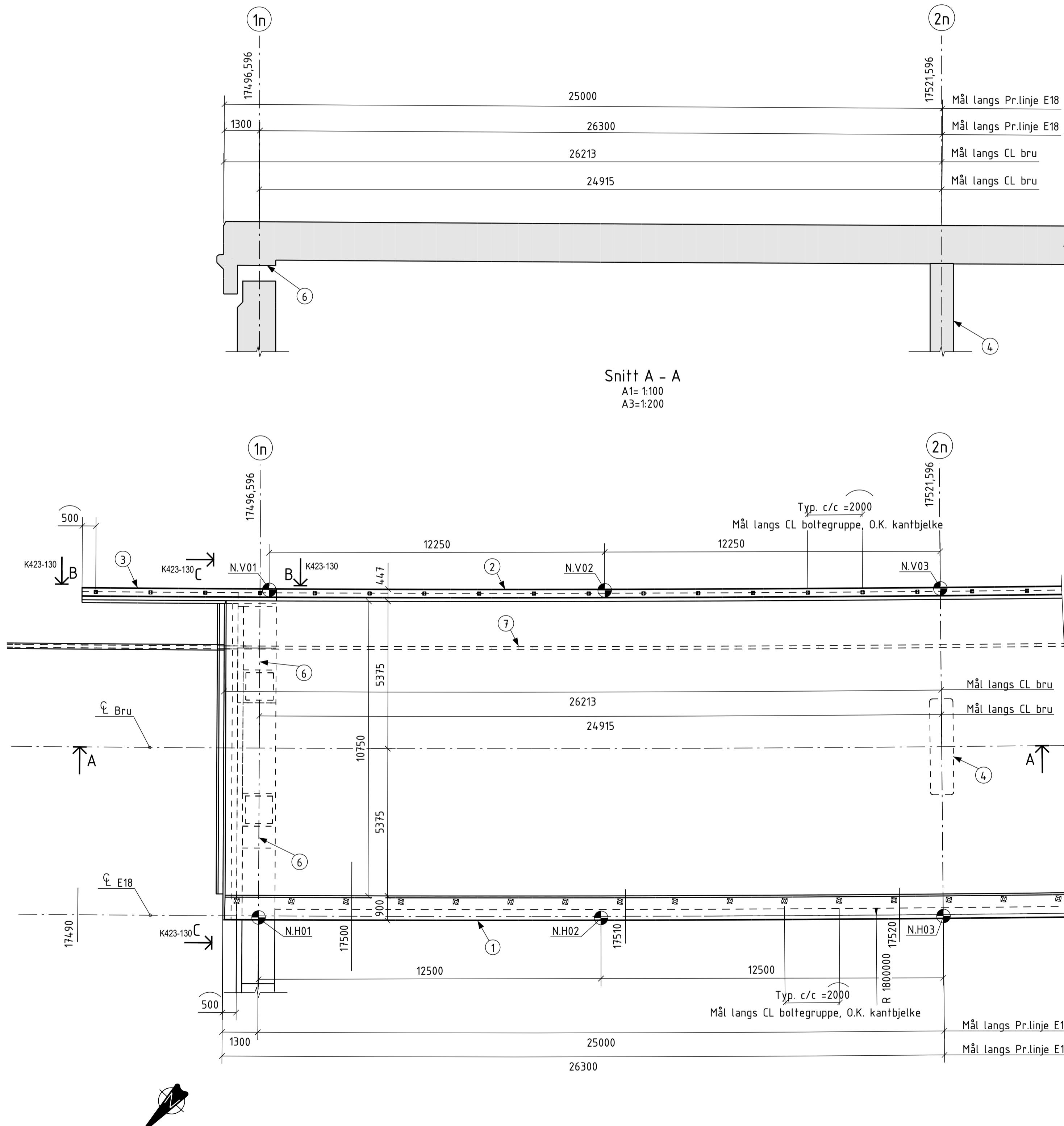
Her: All målsetting er vist vertikalt eller horisontalt, fremt ikke annet fremgår av tegningen.

## Tegnforklaringer:

- ① Kantbjelke med innstøpte boltegrupper for kjøreresterkt rekkverk.  
Se tegn. K423-120
  - ② Betongrekkverk med innstøpte boltegrupper for støyskjerm.  
Se tegn. K423-120
  - ③ Påhengt vingemur. Se tegn. K423-130
  - ④ Betongsøyle, se tegn K423-020
  - ⑤ Fortannet støpeskjøt i bruoverbygning mellom støpefaser.  
Utføres iht. prosess 84.274 over og under spennkabler.  
Støpeskjøt limes med epoksy i overdekningssone for slakkarmering.
  - ⑥ Horisontal underkant for lagre / jekking.
  - ⑦ Trekkerør i bruoverbygning, se plassering på tegn. nr. K423-110.  
Trekkerøret føres videre ut i terreng iht. elektro-tegninger, se forøvrig prinsippsnitt på tegn. nr. K423-120
  - ⑧ Nivelleringsbolt. Se tegn. K423-120 og -190

## Henvisninger:

- |          |   |
|----------|---|
| K422-002 | Grave-, sprengnings- og tilbakefyllingsplan, akse 1 til 4 |
| K422-010 | Landkar akse 1  |
| K423-001 | Oversiktstegning  |
| K423-020 | Fundament og søyle, akse 2n og 6n                         |
| K423-110 | Brutverrsnitt   |
| K423-120 | Snitt og detaljer   |
| K423-160 | Lagtegning  |



## Plan. akse 1 til 2

A1= 1:100

A3=1:200

Som utført	KV	HENK	JASAT		
Revisjon Revisjonen gjelder	Utarb.	Kontr.	Godkj.	Rev.dat	
godkjent som arbeidstegning ifølge notat fra Vegdirektoratet		Arkivref. 15/206272-30		2017-06-26	
 18 Tvedstrand - Arendal 04 Sagene - Piletjenn K423 Røydalen bru, nordgående Bruoverbygning Akse 1 til 2 <b>Som utført</b>	Utført av:		Tegningsdato	2019-03-15	
	Bestiller	-			
	Produsert for	Nye Veier			
	Prosjektnummer	404			
	Arkivreferanse				
	Byggverksnummer	09-2637			
	Koordinatsystem	Euref89 NTM sone 8			
	Høydesystem	NN2000			
	Målestokk A1	1:100			
Halv målestokk A3					
Uarbeidet av	Kontrollert av	Godkjent av	Konsulentarkiv	Tegningsnummer / revisionsbokstav	K423-101
KV	HENK	JASAT	E169070		

PROFIL NR.	17520	17530	17540	17550	17560
VERTIKAL KURVATUR					
HORIZONTAL KURVATUR					
BREDDEUTVIDELSE					
TVERRFALL			R=10000		
H.kj.b.k.			R=-1800		
V.kj.b.k.					
PROFIL H.					
OVERHØYDE					

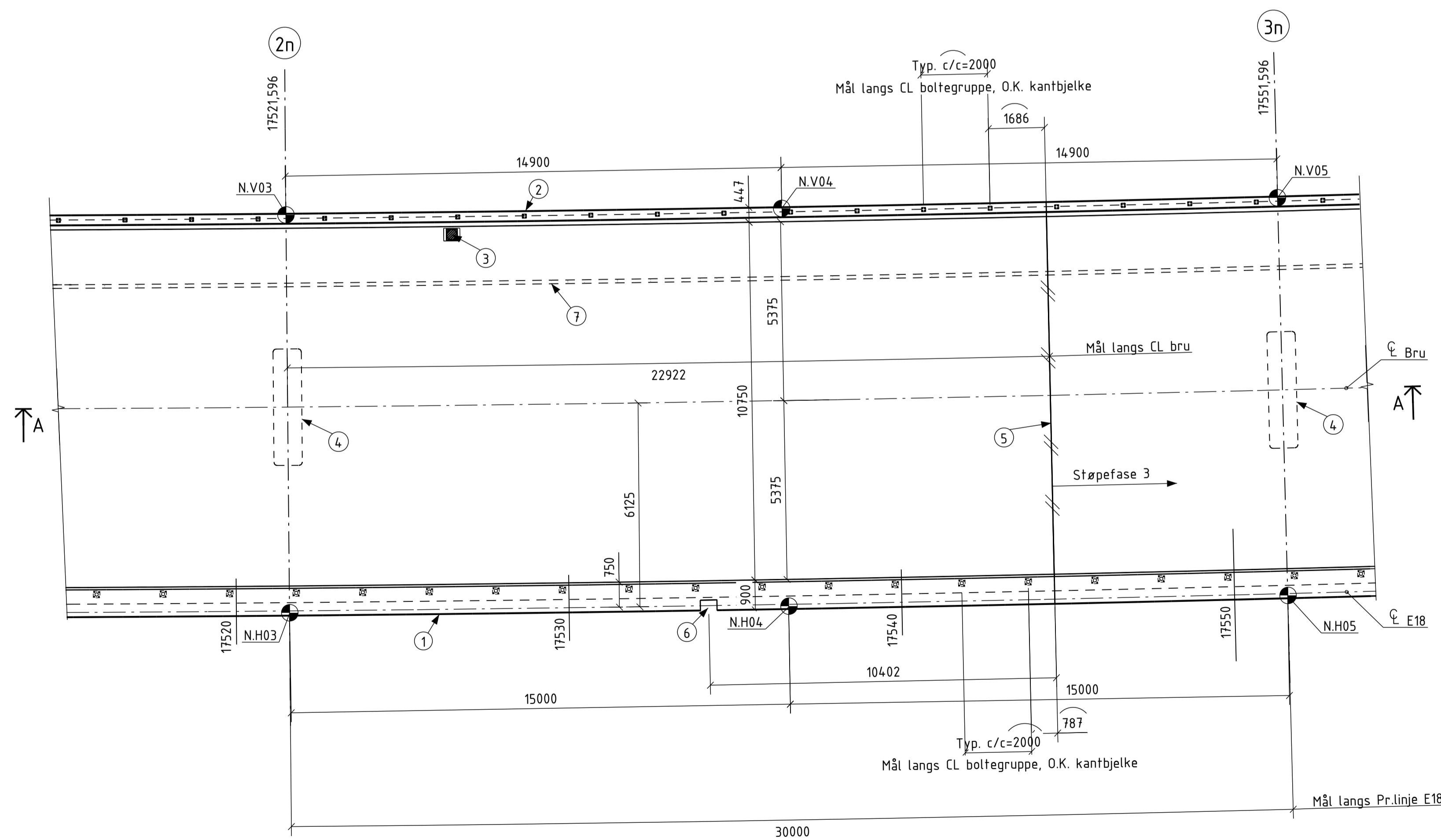
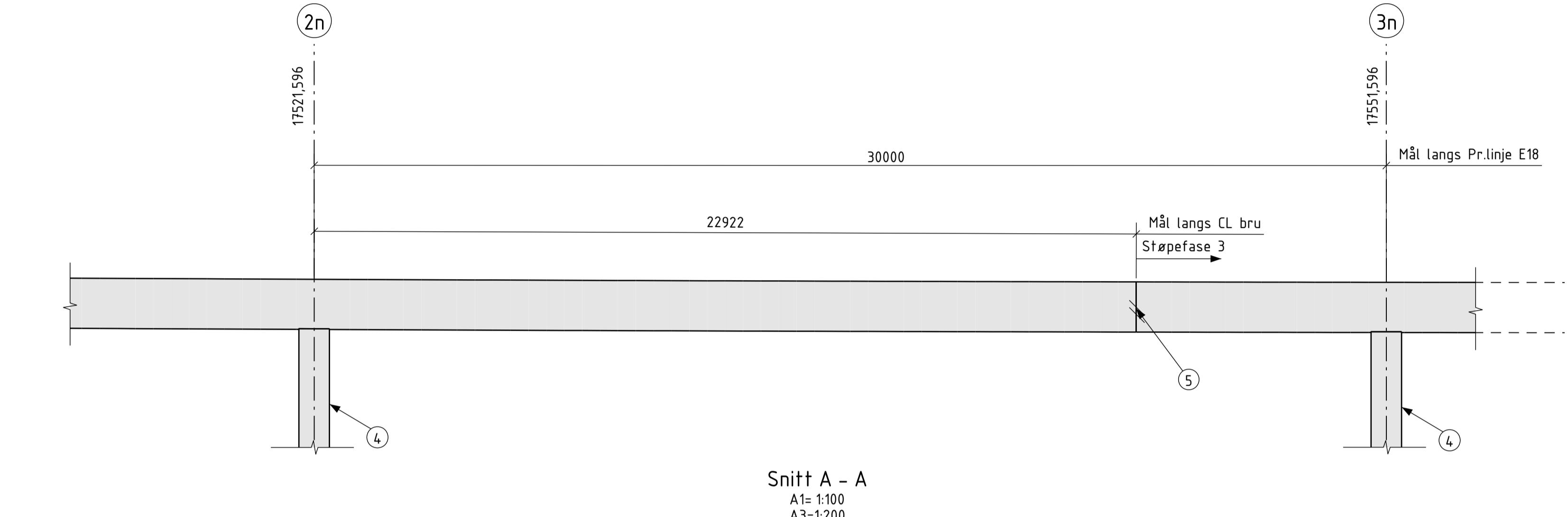
**Merknader:**

- Betongkonstruksjoner**
  - Materialkvalitet
  - Befong:
  - Slakkarmering:
  - Bestandighetsklasse:
  - Tilslag:
  - Luftinnhold:
  - Luftinnhold betongrekkeverk:
  - Overdekning:
  - Nøyaktigheitsklasse:
  - Generelt:
  - Kantbjelke/betongrekkeverk:
  - Syntlige skarpe hjørner avfases 20x20 mm dersom annet ikke er angitt

**2. Prosjekterings- og utførelsesklasser**

- Pålidelighetsklasse: 3 iht. NS-EN 1990-2002+A1:2005+NA:2016 [tab.NA.A1(901)]
- Kontrollklasse: Utvidet (U) iht. NS-EN 1990-2002+A1:2005+NA:2016 (NA.A1.3.1)
- Utførelsesklasse, betong: 3 iht. NS-EN 13670:2009+NA:2010

**Merk:** All målsetting er vist vertikalt eller horisontalt, så fremt ikke annet fremgår av tegningen.



**Tegnforklaringer:**

- Kantbjelke med innstøpte boltegrupper for kjøresterkt rekkeverk. Se tegn. K423-120
- Betongrekkeverk med innstøpte boltegrupper for støyskjerm. Se tegn. K423-120
- Sluk. Se tegn. K423-110
- Betongsøyle, se tegn K423-020 og -030
- Fortannede støpeskjøt i bruoverbygning mellom støpefasen. Utføres iht. prosess 84.274 over og under spennkabler. Støpeskjøt times med epoksy i overdekningssone for slakkarmering.
- Utsparing for lysbrakett i sørghiende bru, se tegn. K423-120
- Trekkerør i bruoverbygning, se plassering på tegn. nr. K423-110. Trekkerør føres videre ut i terreng iht. elektro-tegninger, se forøvrig prinsippssnitt på tegn. nr. K423-120
- Nivelleringsbolt. Se tegn. K423-120 og -190

**Henvisninger:**

K422-002	Grave-, sprengnings- og tilbakefyllingsplan, akse 1 til 4
K423-001	Oversiktstegning
K423-020	Fundament og søyle akse 2n og 6n
K423-030	Fundament og søyle akse 3n
K423-110	Brutversnitt
K423-120	Snitt og detaljer

Som utført	KV	HENK	JASAT	
Revisjon   Revisjonen gjelder	Utarb.	Konfr.	Godkj.	Rev.dato
<b>Godkjent som arbeidstegning ifølge notat fra Vegdirektoratet</b>				
Utført av:  AF GRUPPEN	Tegningsdato	2019-03-15		Arkivref. 15/206272-30 2017-06-26
Bestiller		-		
Prodsert for		Nye Veier		
Prosjektnummer		404		
Arkivreferanse				
Bryggerkvensnummer		09-2637		
Koordinatsystem		Euref89 NTM sone 8		
Haydesystem		NN2000		
Målestokk A1		Halv målestokk A3		
<b>Som utført</b>				
Utarbeidet av KV	Kontrollert av HENK	Godkjent av JASAT	Konsulentarkiv 5168070	Revisjonsbokstav K423-102
Tegningsnummer / revisjonsbokstav				

PROFIL NR.	17550	17560	17570	17580	17590
VERTIKAL KURVATUR					
HORIZONTAL KURVATUR					
BREDDEUTVIDELSE					
TVERRFALL				R=10000 R=-1800	
H.kj.b.k. V.kj.b.k.	3,2%				
PROFIL H.					
OVERHØYDE					

**Merknader:**

- Betongkonstruksjoner**
  - Materialkvalitet: B45, SV-Standard
  - Slakkarmering: B500NC (NS 3576-3)
  - Bestandighetsklasse: MF40
  - Tilslag: Dmaks=22 mm
  - Luftinnhold: 4,5 +/- 1,5%
  - Luftinnhold betongrekkeverk: 5,5 +/- 1,5%
  - Overdekning: Iht. håndbok N400 (2015 + NA - Rundskriv 2016/12) (se armeringstegninger)
- Nøyaktighetsklasse:**
  - Generelt: B iht. prosesskoden
  - Kantbjelke/betongrekkeverk: A iht. prosesskoden
- Synlige skarpe hjørner avfases 20x20 mm dersom annet ikke er angitt

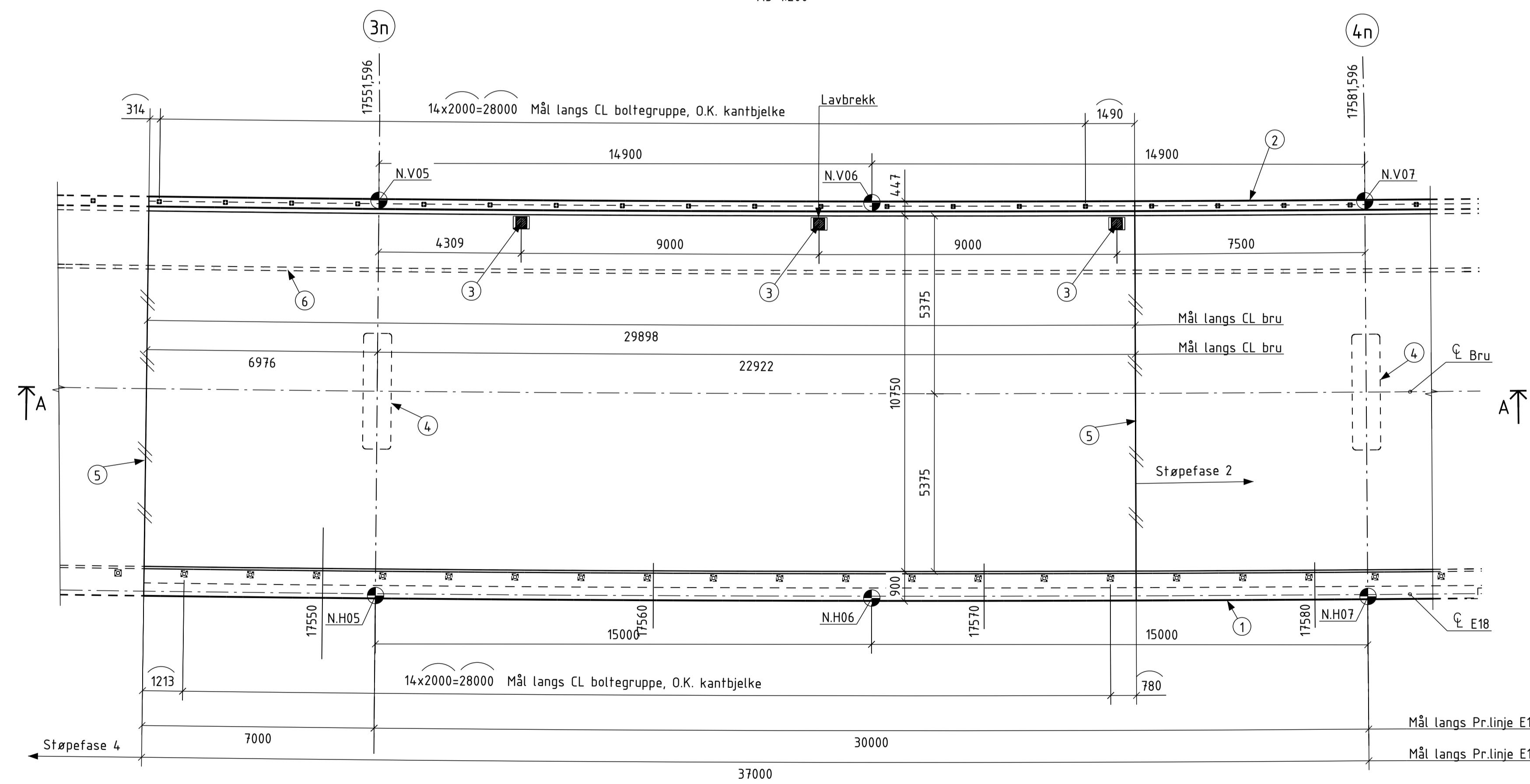
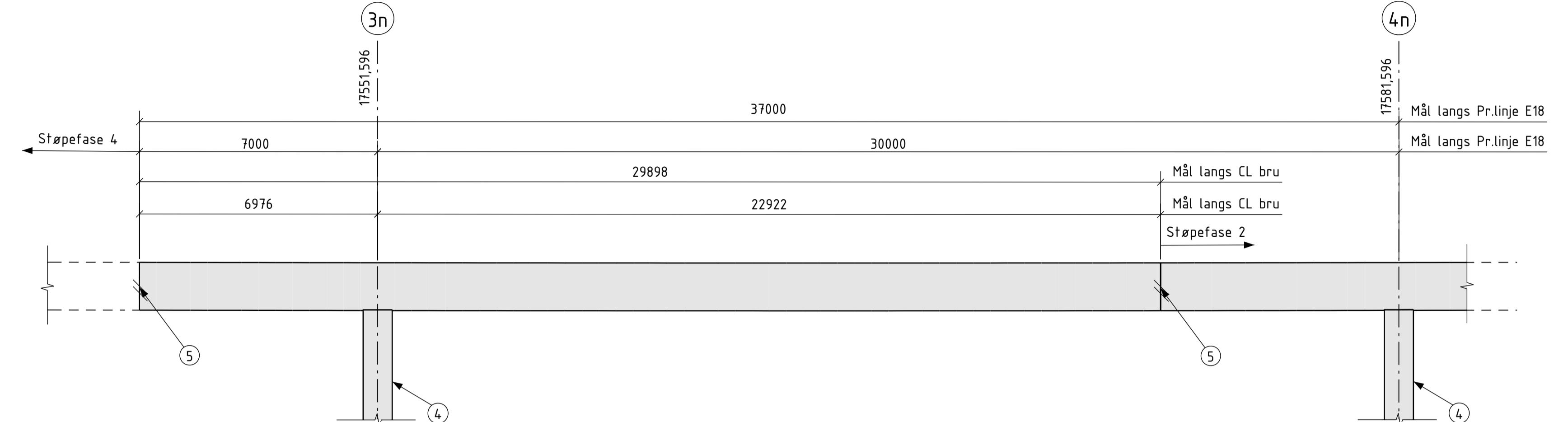
**2. Prosjekterings- og utførelsesklasser**

- Pålitelighetsklasse: 3 iht. NS-EN 1990-2002+A1:2005+NA:2016 [tab.NA.A1(901)]
- Kontrollklasse: Utvidet (U) iht. NS-EN 1990:2002+A1:2005+NA:2016 (NA.A1.3.1)
- Utførelsesklasse, betong: 3 iht. NS-EN 13670:2009+NA:2010

**Merk:** All målesetting er vist vertikalt eller horisontalt, så fremt ikke annet fremgår av tegningen.

#### Tegnforklaringer:

- Kantbjelke med innstøpte boltegrupper for kjøresterkt rekkeverk. Se tegn. K423-120
- Betongrekkeverk med innstøpte boltegrupper for støyskjerm. Se tegn. K423-120
- Sluk. Se tegn. K423-030
- Betongsøyle, se tegn K423-030 og -040
- Fortannede støpeskjøt i bruoverbygning mellom støpefasen. Utføres iht. prosess 84.274 over og under spennkabler. Støpeskjøt limes med epoksy i overdekningssone for slakkarmering.
- Trekkerer i bruoverbygning, se plassering på tegn. nr. K423-110. Trekkeraret føres videre ut i ferreng iht. elektro-tegninger, se forøvrig prinsippsnitt på tegn. nr. K423-120
- Nivelleringsbolt. Se tegn. K423-120 og -190



Plan, akse 3 til 4  
A1= 1:100  
A3=1:200

#### Henvisninger:

- K422-002 Grave-, sprengnings- og tilbakefyllingsplan, akse 1 til 4  
 K423-001 Oversiktstegning  
 K423-030 Fundament og søyle akse 3n  
 K423-040 Fundament og søyle akse 4n  
 K423-110 Bruttverrsnitt  
 K423-120 Snitt og detaljer

Som utført	KV	HENK	JASAT	
Revisjon   Revisjonen gjelder	Utarb.	Konfr.	Godkj.	Rev.dato
Godkjent som arbeidstegning ifølge notat fra Vegdirektoratet				
Utarb. af:  AF GRUPPEN	Tegningsdato	2019-03-15		Arkivref. 15/206272-30 2017-06-26
Bestiller				
Prosjektnummer				
E18 Tvedstrand - Arendal				
04 Sagene - Piletjenn				
K423 Røydalen bru, nordgående				
Bruoverbygning				
Akse 3 til 4				
Halv målestokk A1				
Som utført				
Utarbeidet av KV	Kontrollert av HENK	Godkjent av JASAT	Konsulentarkiv 5168070	Tegningsnummer / revisjonsbokstav K423-103

PROFIL NR.	17580	17590	17600	17610
VERTIKAL KURVATUR		R=10000		
HORIZONTAL KURVATUR		R=-1800		
BREDDEUTVIDELSE	—	—	—	—
TVERRFALL	H.kj.b.k. V.kj.b.k.	-3,0%	—	—
PROFIL H.				
OVERHØYDE				

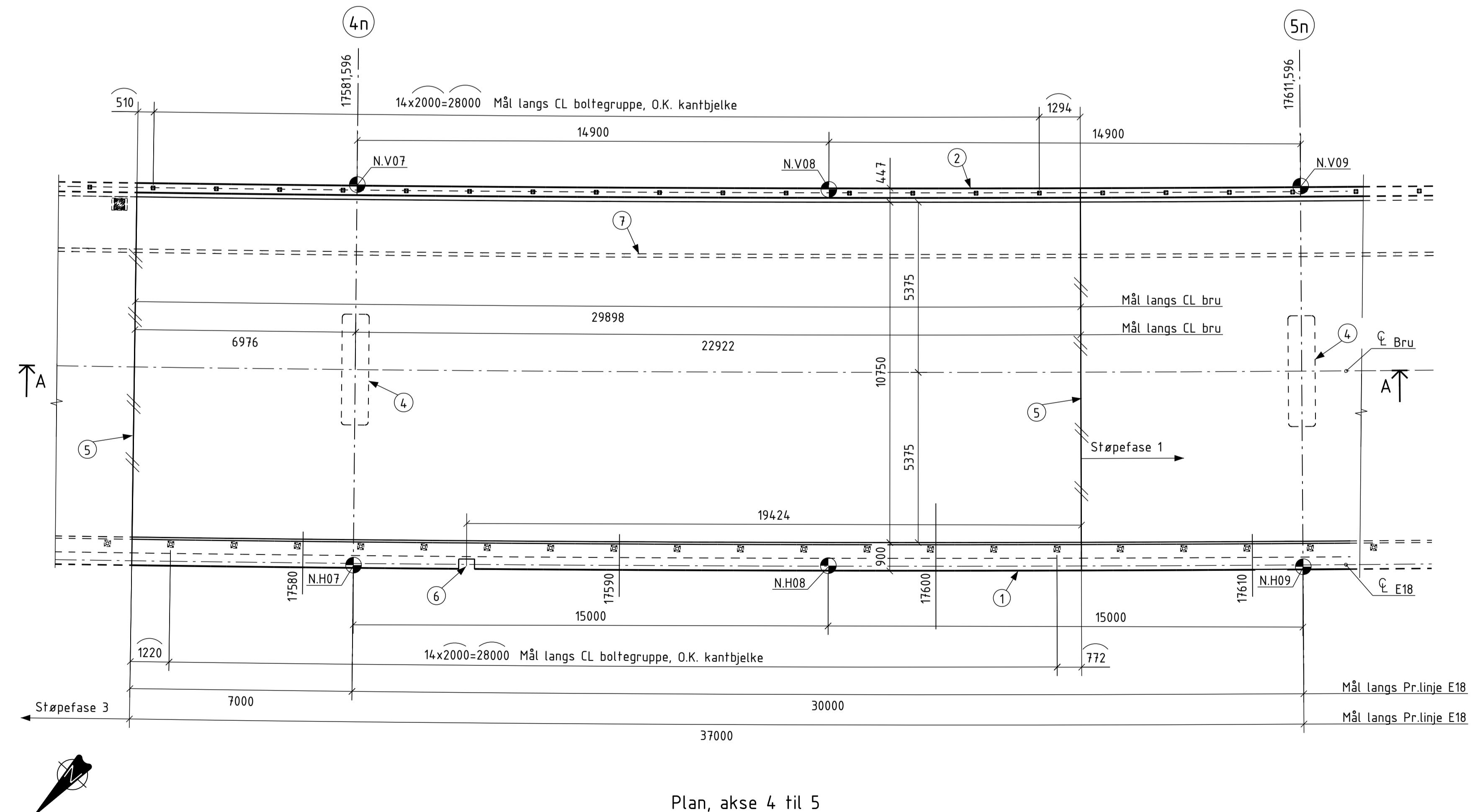
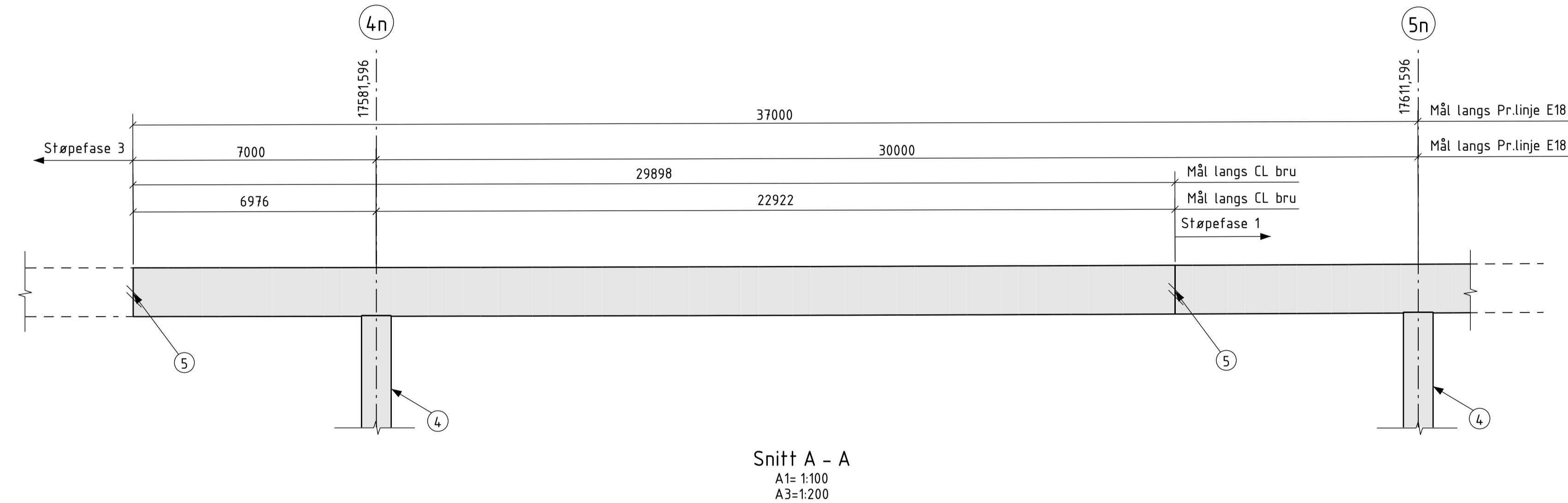
**Merknader:**

- Betongkonstruksjoner**
  - Materialkvalitet: B45, SV-Standard
  - Befong: B500NC (NS 3576-3)
  - Slakkarmering: MF40
  - Bestandighetsklasse: DMaks=22 mm
  - Tilslag: 4,5 +/- 1,5%
  - Luftinnhold: 5,5 +/- 1,5%
  - Overdekning: Iht. håndbok N400 (2015 + NA - Rundskriv 2016/12) (se armerings tegninger)
  - Nøyaktighetsklasse:
    - Generelt: B iht. prosesskoden
    - Kantbjelke/betongrekkeverk: A iht. prosesskoden
  - Synlige skarpe hjørner avfases 20x20 mm dersom annet ikke er angitt

**2. Prosjekterings- og utførelsesklasser**

- Pålitelighetsklasse: 3 iht. NS-EN 1990-2002+A1:2005+NA:2016 [tab.NA.A1(901)]
- Kontrollklasse: Utvidet (U) iht. NS-EN 1990:2002+A1:2005+NA:2016 (NA.A1.3.1)
- Utførelsesklasse, betong: 3 iht. NS-EN 13670:2009+NA:2010

Merk: All målesetting er vist vertikalt eller horisontalt, så fremt ikke annet fremgår av tegningen.



PROFIL NR.	17610	17620	17630	17640
VERTIKAL KURVATUR				
HORIZONTAL KURVATUR				
BREDDEUTVIDELSE			R=10000 R=-1800	
TVERRFALL				
H.kj.b.k. V.kj.b.k.	3,0%			
PROFIL H.				
OVERHØYDE				

**Merknader:**

- Betongkonstruksjoner**
  - Materialkvalitet: B45, SV-Standard
  - Slakkarmering: B500NC (NS 3576-3)
  - Bestandighetsklasse: MF40
  - Tilslag: Dmaks=22 mm
  - Luftinnhold: 4,5 +/- 1,5%
  - Luftinnhold betongrekkeverk: 5,5 +/- 1,5%
  - Overdekning: Iht. håndbok N400 (2015 + NA - Rundskriv 2016/12) (se armerings tegninger)
  - Nøyaktigheitsklasse:
    - Generelt: B iht. prosesskoden
    - Kantbjelke/betongrekkeverk: A iht. prosesskoden
  - Synlige skarpe hjørner avfases 20x20 mm dersom annet ikke er angitt

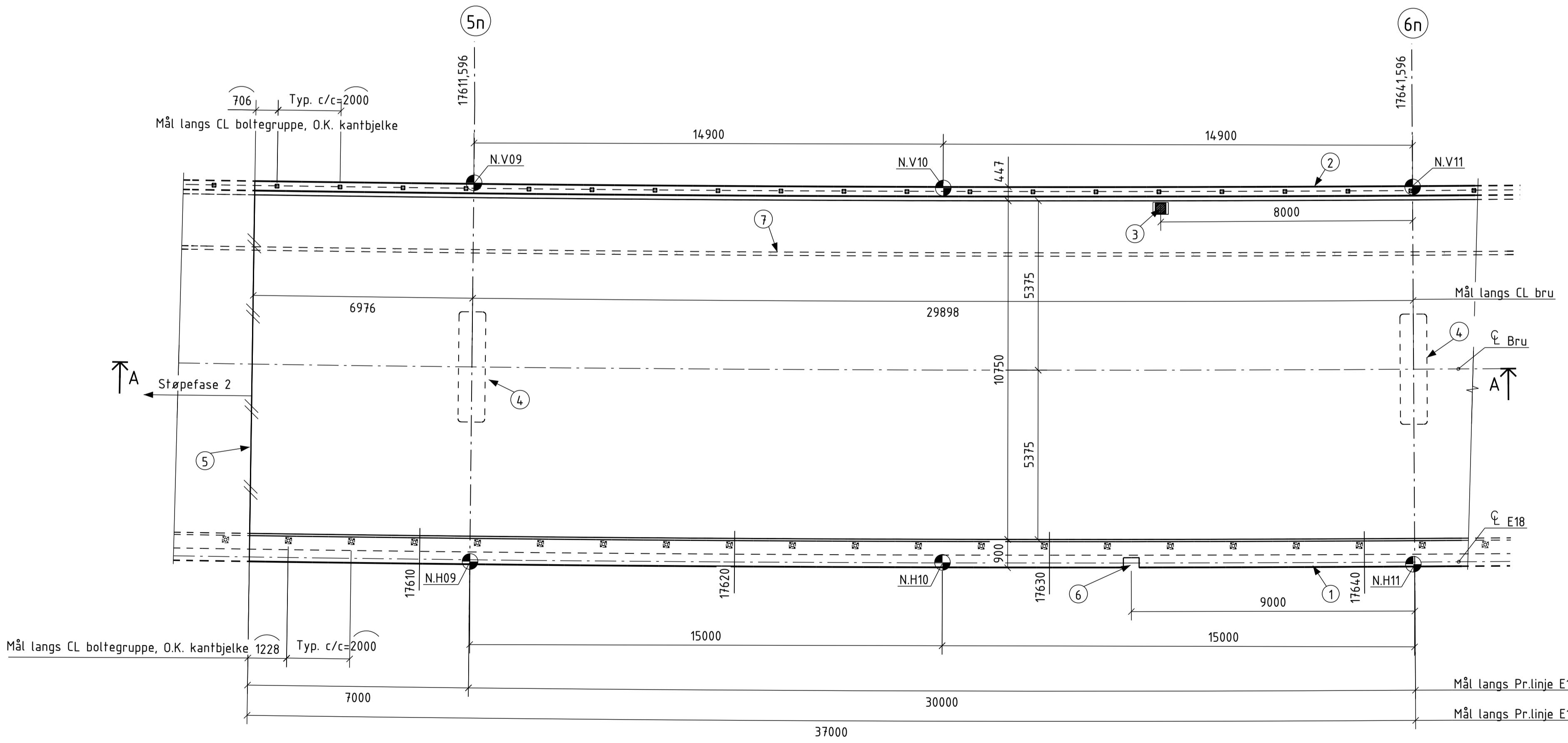
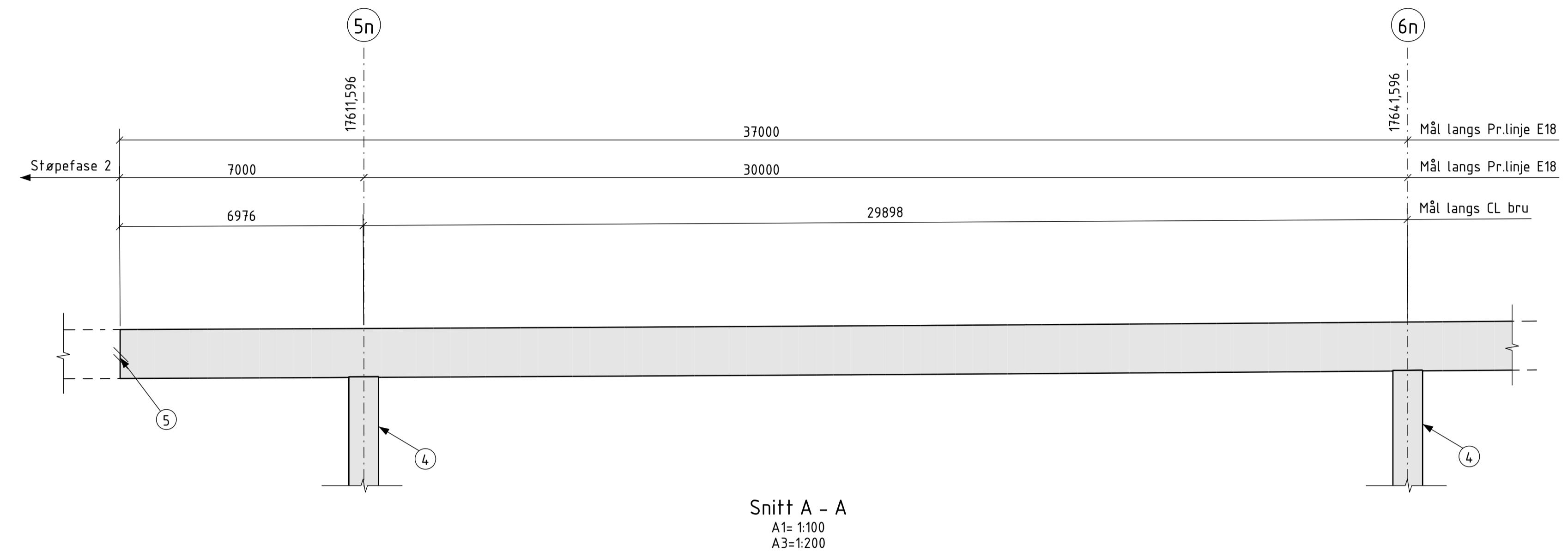
**2. Prosjekterings- og utførelsesklasser**

- Pålidelighetsklasse: 3 iht. NS-EN 1990-2002+A1:2005+NA:2016 [tab.NA.A1(901)]
- Kontrollklasse: Utvidet (U) iht. NS-EN 1990:2002+A1:2005+NA:2016 (NA.A1.3.1)
- Utførelsesklasse, betong: 3 iht. NS-EN 13670:2009+NA:2010

**Merk:** All målesetting er vist vertikalt eller horisontalt, såfremt ikke annet fremgår av tegningen.

#### Tegnforklaringer:

- Kantbjelke med innstøpte boltegrupper for kjøresterk rekkverk. Se tegn. K423-120
- Betongrekkeverk med innstøpte boltegrupper for støyskjerm. Se tegn. K423-120
- Sluk. Se tegn. K423-110
- Betongsøyle, se tegn K423-020 og -050
- Fortannede støpeskjøt i bruoverbygning mellom støpefasen. Utføres iht. prosess 84.274 over og under spennkabler. Støpeskjøt times med epoksy i overdekningssone for slakkarmering.
- Utsparing for lysbrakett i sørgeende bru, se tegn. K422-120
- Trekkerørt føres videre ut i terreng iht. elektro-tegninger, se forøvrig prinsippsnitt på tegn. nr. K423-110
- Nivelleringsbolt. Se tegn. K423-120 og -190



#### Henvisninger:

- K422-003 Grave-, sprengnings- og tilbakellyingsplan, akse 4 til 7  
 K423-001 Oversiktstegning  
 K423-020 Fundament og søyle akse 2n og 6n  
 K423-050 Fundament og søyle akse 5n  
 K423-110 Brutversnitt  
 K423-120 Snitt og defaljer

Som utført	KV	HENK	JASAT	
Revisjon 1 Revisjonen gjelder	Utarb.	Konfr.	Godkj.	Rev.dato
<b>Godkjent som arbeidstegning ifølge notat fra Vegdirektoratet</b>				
Utført av: <b>NyeVeier</b>	Tegningsdato	2019-03-15		Arkivref. 15/206272-30 2017-06-26
Bestiller				
Prodsert for				
E18 Tvedstrand - Arendal	Prosjektnummer	404		
04 Sagene - Piletjenn	Arkivreferanse			
K423 Røydalen bru, nordgående	Byggerkvensnummer	09-2637		
Bruoverbygning	Koordinatsystem	Euref89 NTM sone 8		
Akse 5 til 6	Haydesystem	NN2000		
Halv målestokk A1	Målestokk	1:100		
<b>Som utført</b>				
Utarbeidet av KV	Kontrollert av HENK	Godkjent av JASAT	Tegningsnummer / revisjonsbokstav	K423-105
			5168070	

PROFIL NR.	17640	17650	17660	17670	17680
VERTIKAL KURVATUR					
HORISONTAL KURVATUR			R=10000		
BREDEDEUTVIDELSE			R=1800		
TVERRFALL	H.kj.b.k. 3,0%	V.kj.b.k.			
PROFIL H.					
OVERHØYDE					

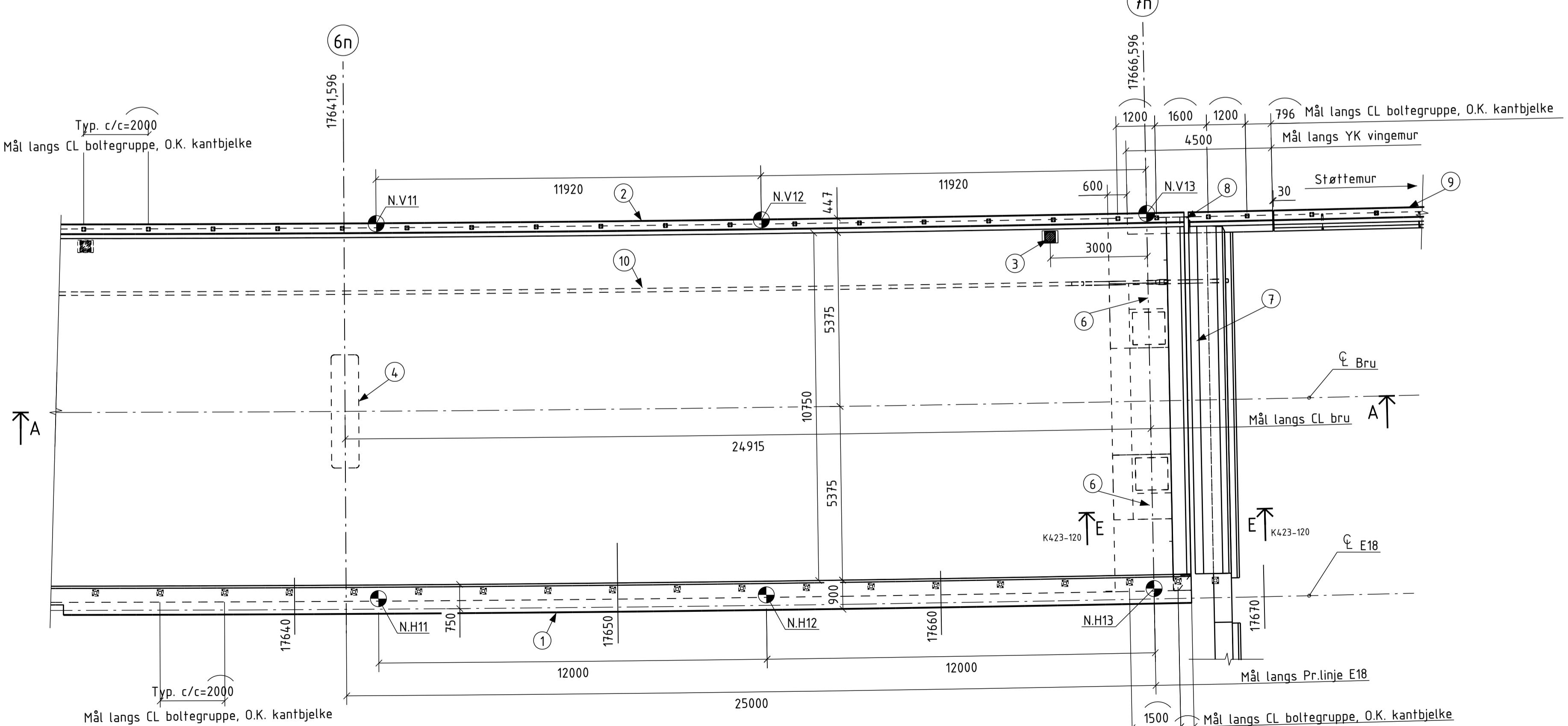
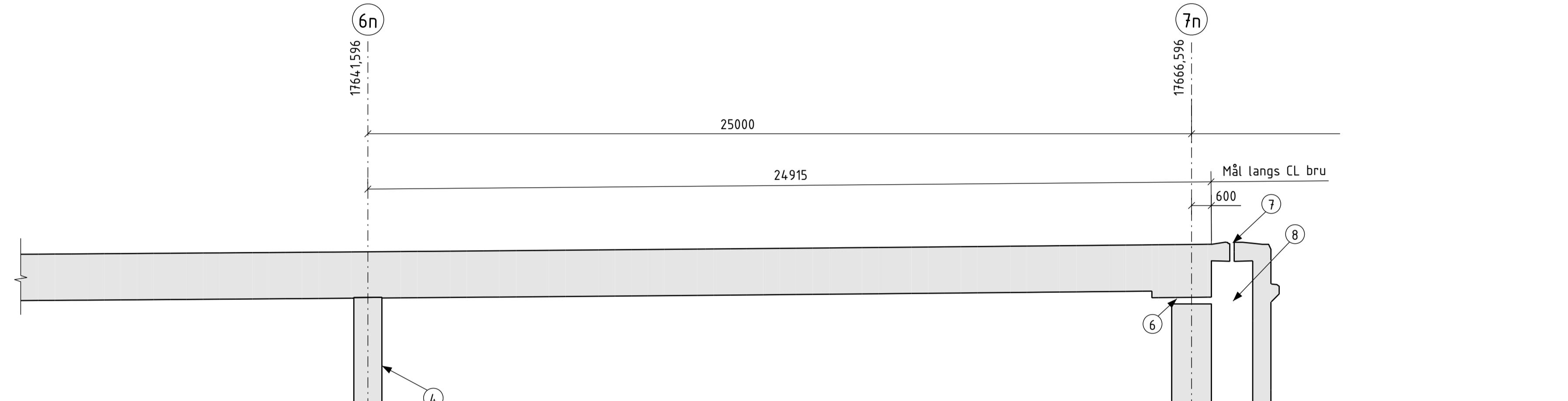
**Merknader:**

- 1. Betongkonstruksjoner**
  - Materialkvalitet: B45, SV-Standard
  - Slakkarmering: B500NC (NS 3576-3)
  - Bestandighetsklasse: MF40
  - Tilslag: Dmaks=22 mm  
4,5 +/- 1,5%
  - Luftinnhold: 5,5 +/- 1,5%
  - Overdekning: Iht. håndbok N400 (2015 + NA - Rundskriv 2016/12) (se armerings tegninger)
- Nøyaktigheitsklasse:
  - Generelt: B iht. prosesskoden
  - Kantbjelke/betongrekkverk: A iht. prosesskoden
- Synlige skarpe hjørner avfases 20x20 mm dersom annet ikke er angitt

**2. Prosjekterings- og utførelsesklasser**

- Pålidelighetsklasse: 3 iht. NS-EN 1990-2002+A1:2005+NA:2016 [tab.NA.A1(901)]
- Kontrollklasse: Utvidet (U) iht. NS-EN 1990:2002+A1:2005+NA:2016 (NA.A1.3.1)
- Utførelsesklasse, betong: 3 iht. NS-EN 13670:2009+NA:2010

**Merk:** All målesetting er vist vertikalt eller horisontalt, så fremt ikke annet fremgår av tegningen.



**Tegnforklaringer:**

- ① Kantbjelke med innstøpte boltegrupper for kjøresterkt rekktverk. Se tegn. K423-120
- ② Betongrekkverk med innstøpte boltegrupper for støyskjerm. Se tegn. K423-120
- ③ Sluk. Se tegn. K423-110
- ④ Betongstøyle, se tegn K423-020
- ⑤ Fortannede støpeskjøt i bruoverbygning mellom støpefasjer. Utføres iht. prosess 84.274 over og under spennkabler. Støpeskjøt limes med epoksy i overdekningssone for slakkarmering.
- ⑥ Horizontal undertank for lagre / jekking.
- ⑦ Fugekonstruksjon
- ⑧ Landkarkonstruksjon
- ⑨ Plaststøpt støttetur. Se tegn. K423-501
- ⑩ Trekkerar i bruoverbygning, se plassering på tegn. nr. K423-110. Trekkerret føres videre ut i terrenget iht. elektro-tegninger, se forøvrig prinsippsnitt på tegn. nr. K423-120
- Ⓐ Nivelleringsbolt. Se tegn. K423-120 og -190

**Henvisninger:**

- |          |   |
|----------|---|
| K422-003 | Grave-, sprengnings- og tilbakefyllingsplan, akse 4 til 7 |
| K422-070 | Landkar akse 7  |
| K423-001 | Oversiktstegning  |
| K423-020 | Fundament og støyle, akse 2n og 6n                        |
| K423-110 | Brutversnitt  |
| K423-120 | Snitt og detaljer   |
| K423-160 | Lagre og fuge   |
| K423-501 | Støttetur akse 7n   |

Som utført	KV	HENK	JASAT	
Revisjon 1 Revisjonen gjelder	Utarb.	Konfr.	Godkj.	Rev.dato
Godkjent som arbeidstegning ifølge notat fra Vegdirektoratet				
	Arkivref.	15/206272-30	2017-06-26	
<b>NyeVeier</b>	Utført av:	AF GRUPPEN	2019-03-15	
	Tegningsdato			
	Bestiller			
	Produsert for			
	Prosjektnummer			
E18 Tvedstrand - Arendal	Arkivreferanse			
04 Sagene - Piletjenn	Byggverksnummer			
K423 Røydalen bru, nordgående	Koordinatsystem			
Bruoverbygning	Haydesystem			
Akse 6 til 7	NN2000			
Halv målestokk A1	Målestokk A1	1:100		
Som utført	Utarbeidet av	Kontrollert av	Godkjent av	Konsulentarbeid
	KV	HENK	JASAT	Tegningsnummer / revisjonsbokstav
				5168070
				<b>K423-106</b>

**Merknader:**

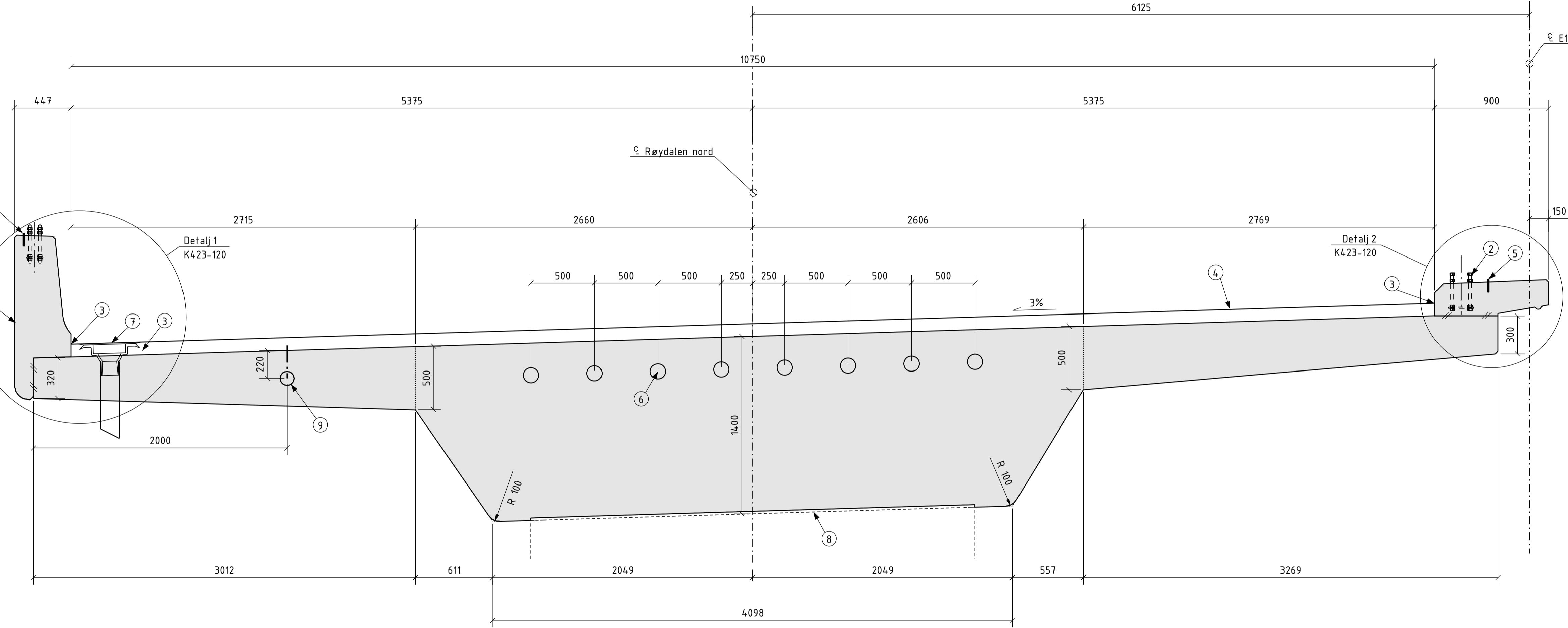
- Betongkonstruksjoner**
  - Materialkvalitet: B45, SV-Standard
  - Slakkarmering: B500NC (NS 3576-3)
  - Bestandighetsklasse: MF40
  - Tilslag: Ømaks=22 mm
  - Luftinnhold: 4,5 +/- 1,5%
  - Luftinnhold betongrekkeverk: 5,5 +/- 1,5%
  - Overdekning: Iht. håndbok N400 (2015 + NA - Rundskriv 2016/12) (se armerings tegninger)
- Nøyaktighetsklasse:**
  - Generelt: B iht. prosesskoden
  - Kantbjelke/betongrekkeverk: A iht. prosesskoden
- Synlige skarpe hjørner avfases 20x20 mm dersom annet ikke er angitt

**2. Prosjekterings- og utførelsesklasser**

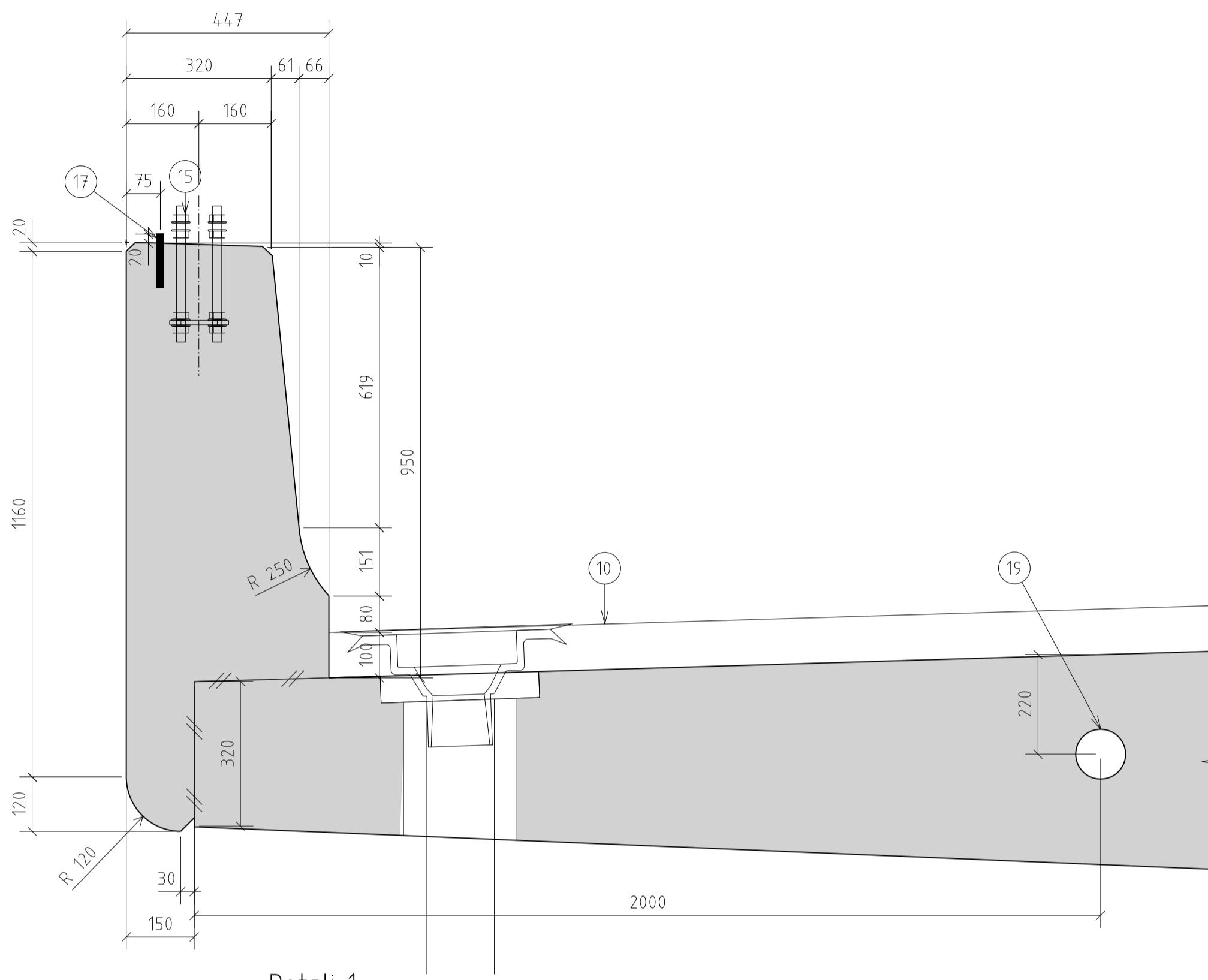
- Pålidelighetsklasse: 3 iht. NS-EN 1990-2002+A1:2005+NA:2016 [tab.NA.A1(901)]
- Kontrollklasse: Utvidet (U) iht. NS-EN 1990:2002+A1:2005+NA:2016 (NA.A1.3.1)
- Utførelsesklasse, betong: 3 iht. NS-EN 13670:2009+NA:2010

**Merk:** All målesetting er vist vertikalt eller horisontalt, så fremt ikke annet fremgår av tegningen.

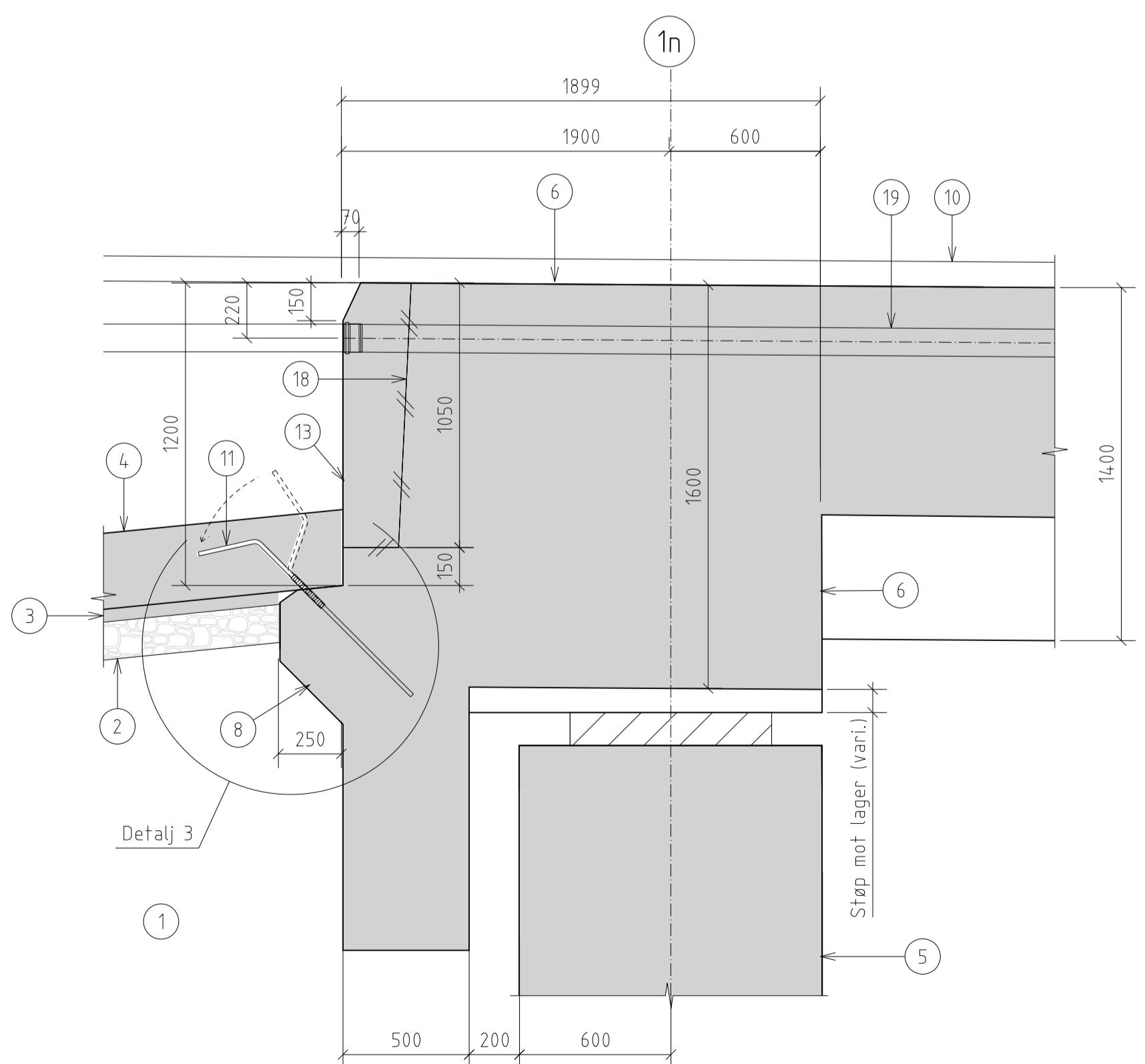
- Tegnforklaringer:**
- 1 Betongrekkeverk med innstøpte boltegrupper for støyskjerm. Se tegn.nr. K423-150
  - 2 Kjørerestrikt lavt H2-rekkverk med innstøpte boltegrupper. Se tegn.nr. K423-150
  - 3 For tilslutning belegning inn til kantbjelker og sluk, se tegn. K423-170
  - 4 O.K. slitelag
  - 5 Nivelleringsbolt. Se tegn. K423-120
  - 6 Spennkabel. Se tegn. K423-201
  - 7 Sluk
  - 8 Betongsøyle, stikker 20mm opp i overbygning
  - 9 Innstøpt pvc trekkerør, 1stk. Ø110mm, i brutverrsnitt. Se også tegn. K423-120



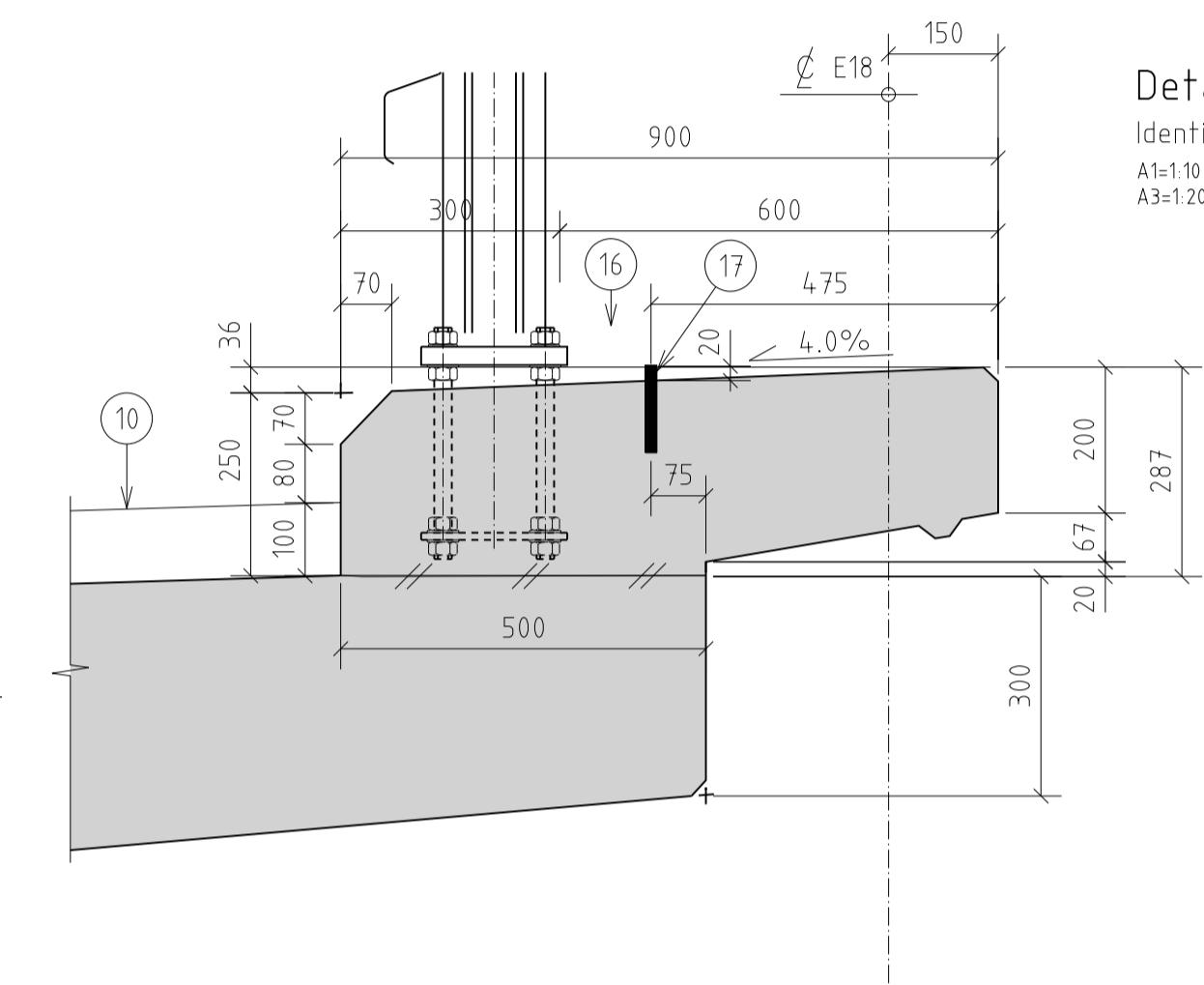
Som utført	KV	HENK	JASAT	
Revisjon   Revisjonen gjelder	Utarb.	Konfr.	Gedkj.	Rev.dato
Godkjent som arbeidstegning ifølge notat fra Vegdirektoratet	Arkivref. 15/206272-30	2017-06-26		
E18 Tvedstrand - Arendal	Uført av: AF GRUPPEN	Tegningsdato 2019-03-15		
04 Sagene - Piletjenn	Bestiller -			
K423 Røydalen bru, nordgående	Produsert for Nye Veier			
Bruoverbygning	Prosjektnummer 404			
Brutverrsnitt	Arkivreferanse			
Halv målestokk A3	Bryggerkunummer 09-2637			
Som utført	Koordinatsystem Euref89 NTM sone 8			
Uarbeidet av KV	Brudsystem NN2000			
Kontrollert av HENK	Haydesystem			
Godkjent av JASAT	Koefisient A1 1:20			
	Konsultantarkiv 5168070			
	Tegningsnummer / revisjonsbokstav K423-110			



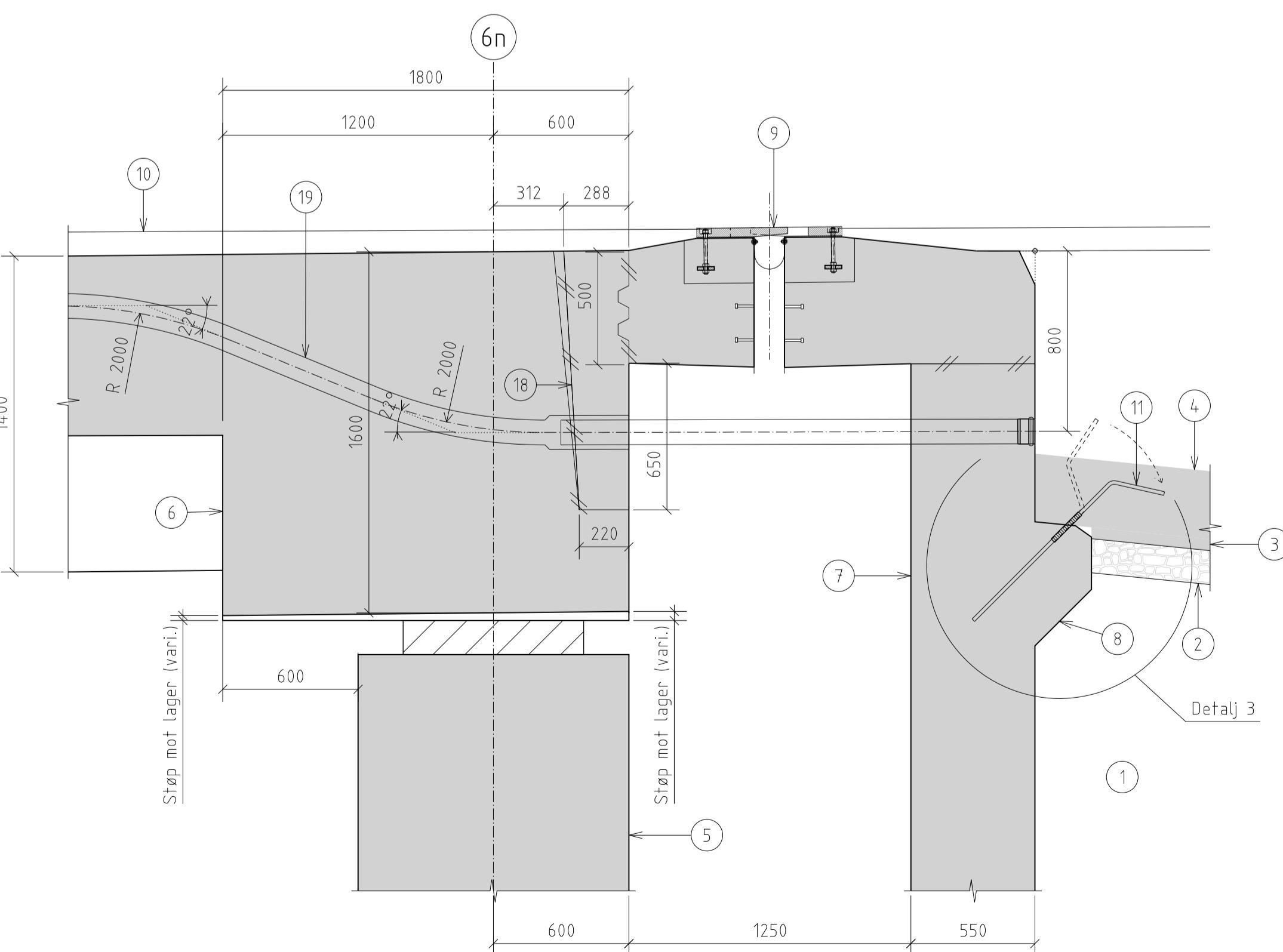
Detalj 1  
K423-110  
A1=1:10  
A3=1:20



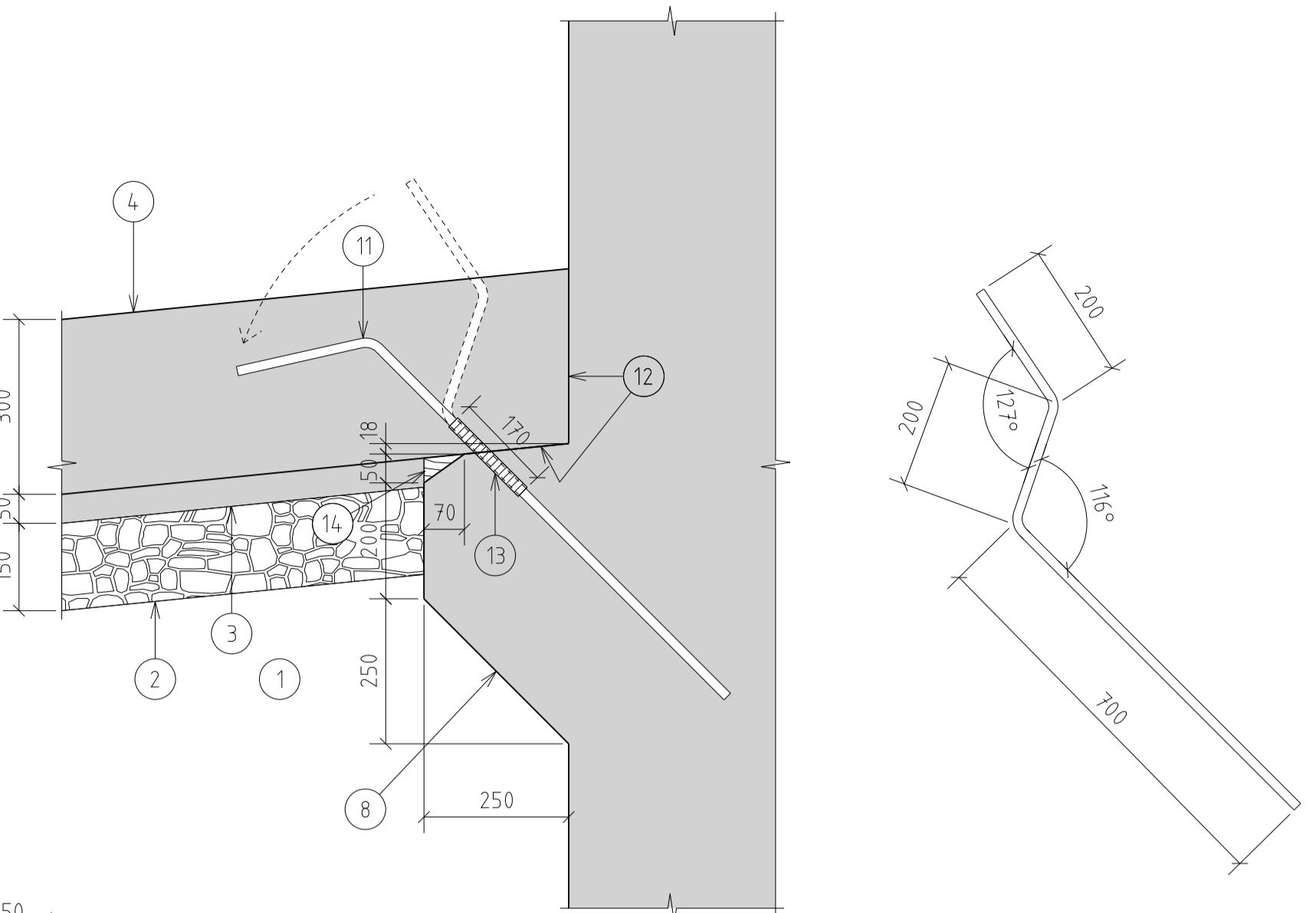
Snitt endetverrbjelke akse 1n  
A1=1:20  
A3=1:40



Detalj 2  
K423-110  
A1=1:10  
A3=1:20



Snitt endetverrbjelke/fugerom/bakvegg akse 7n  
A1=1:20  
A3=1:40



# Målsatt forankringsjern 11

erknader:

## Betonkonstruksjoner

- Materialkvalitet:
    - Betong: B45 SV-Standard
    - Slakkarmering: B500NC (NS 3576-3)
  - Bestandighetsklasse: MF40
  - Tilslag: Dmaks=22 mm
  - Luftinnhold: 4,5 +/- 1,5%
  - Luftinnhold betongrekkevirk: 5,5 +/- 1,5%
  - Overdekning: iht. håndbok N400 (2015 + NA - Rundskriv 2016/12)  
(se armeringstegninger)
  - Nøyaktighetsklasse:
    - Generelt: B iht. prosesskoden
    - Kantbjelke/betongrekkevirk: A iht. prosesskoden
  - Synlige skarpe hjørner avfases 20x20 mm dersom annet ikke er angitt

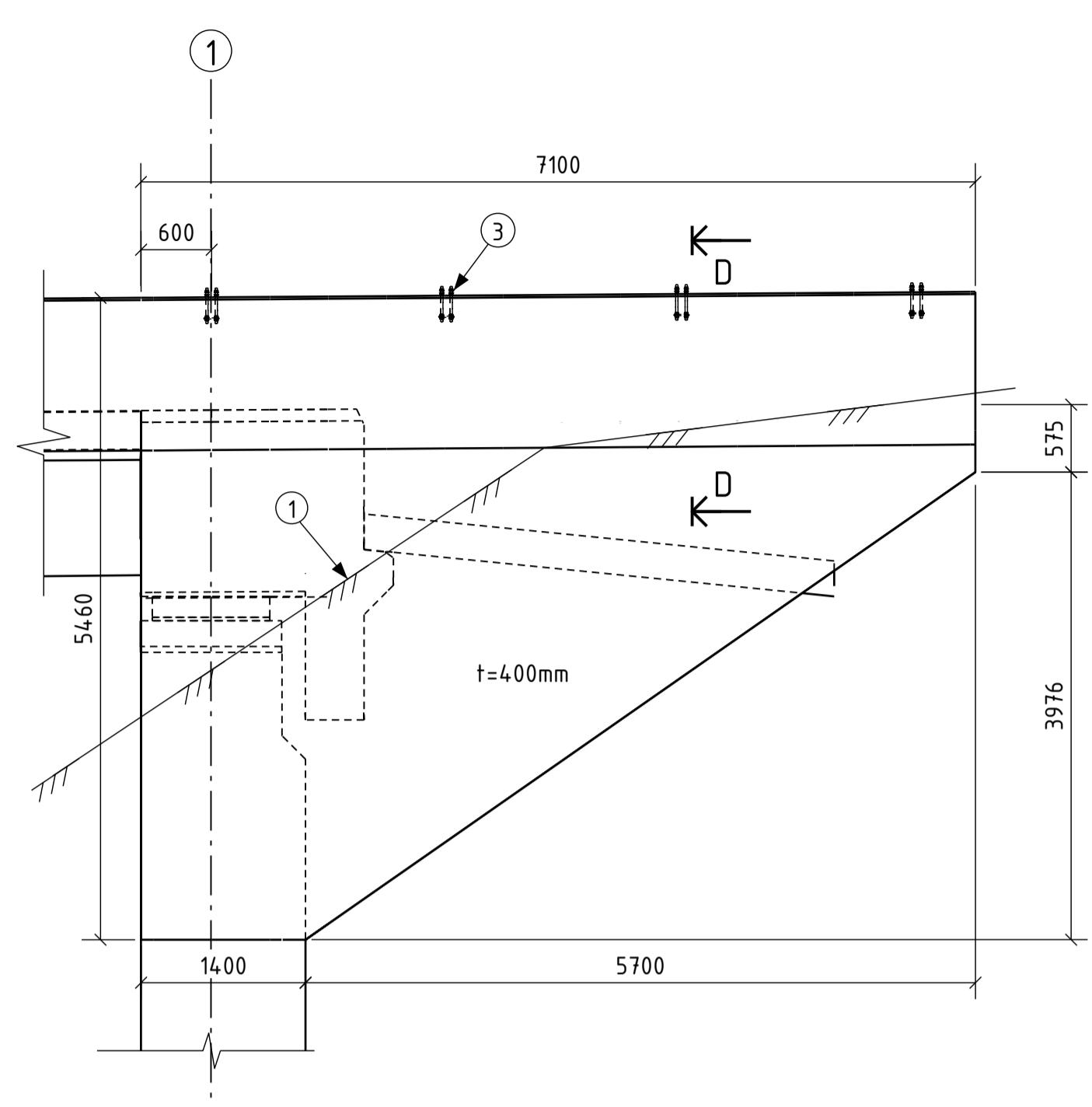
## Prosjekterings- og utførelsesklasser

- Pålitelighetsklasse: 3 iht. NS-EN 1990:2002+NA:2008 [tab.NA.A1(901)]
  - Kontrollklasse: Utvidet (U) iht. NS-EN 1990:2002+NA:2008 (NA.A1.3.1)
  - Utførelsesklasse, betong: 3 iht. NS-EN 13670:2009+NA:2010

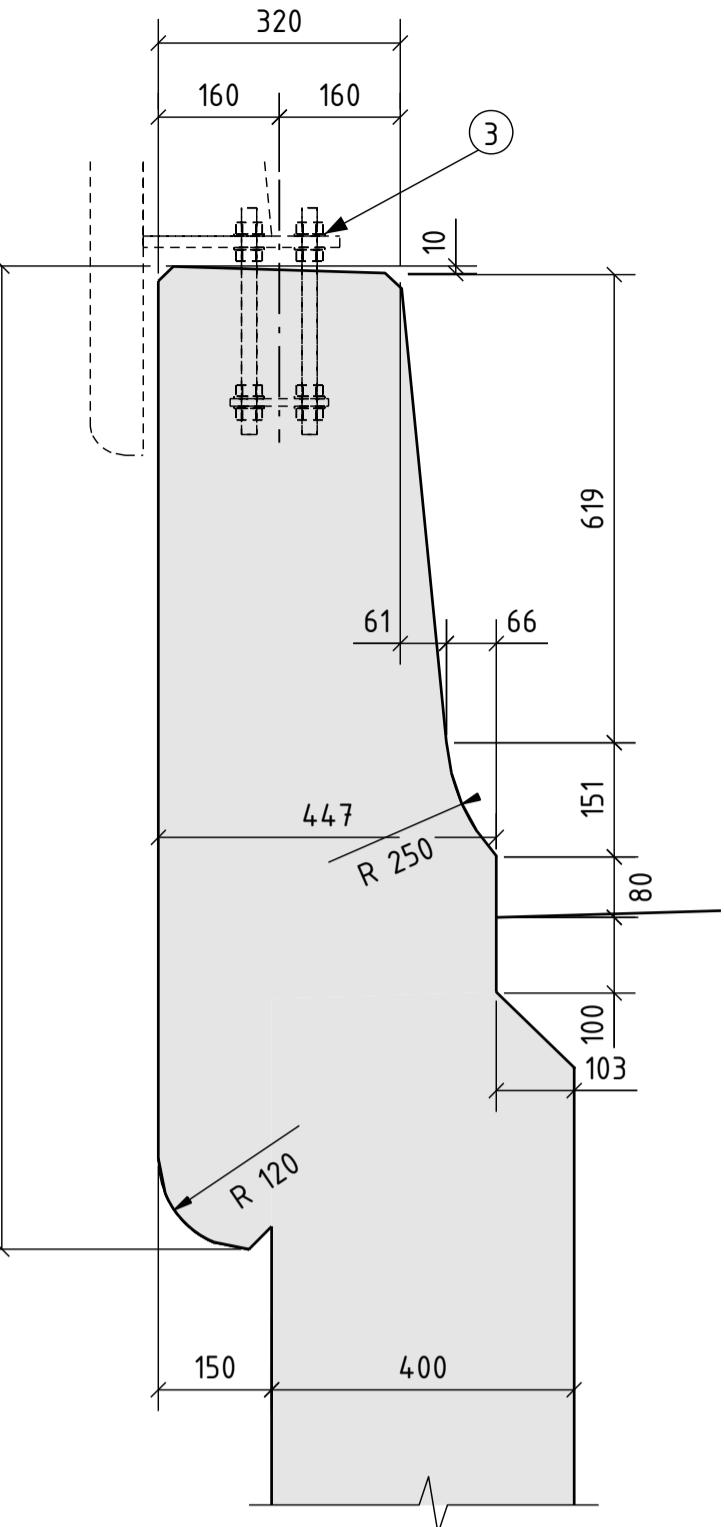
**MERK:**  
Alle mål for felleslandlandkarene i endeaksene er gitt på tegninger for  
bru 09-2605 K422 Røydalen sørgående bru.  
**Akse 1:**  
Se tegningene K422-010 til K422-012  
**Akse 7:**  
Se tegningene K422-070 til K422-072

## Eqnforklaringer:

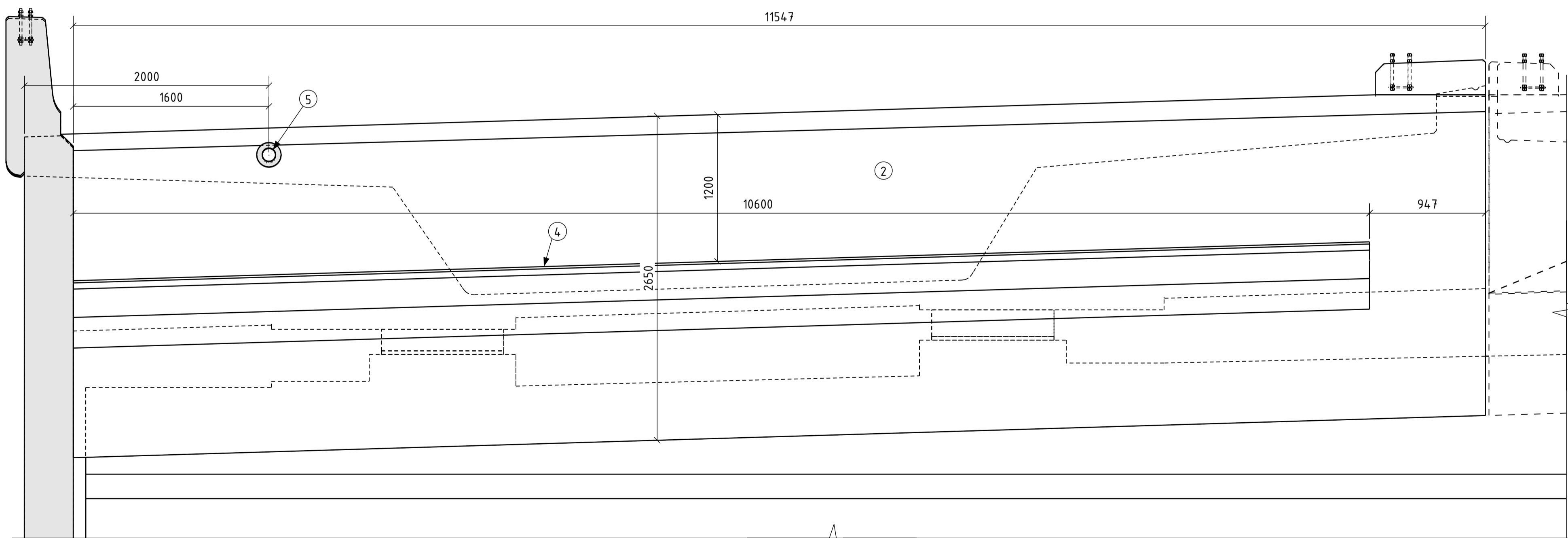
- 1 Fylling med sprengstein
  - 2 Avrettingslag 150 mm. Fk 22–63 mm
  - 3 Betongavretting 50 mm, min. kvalitet B30
  - 4 Overgangsplate, lengde 4,0 m, tykkelse 300 mm.
  - 5 Landkarsøyle (opplegg for lager). For målsetting se 09-2605 Røydalen bru sør.
  - 6 Endetverrbjelke. Høydel 1600 mm
  - 7 Bakvegg, for målsetting se 09-2605 Røydalen bru sør. Tegn. K422-070 til -072
  - 8 Konsoll
  - 9 Fuge. Se tegn. K423-161
  - 10 Overkant slitelag/asfalt
  - 11 ø12c150 med L=1100 mm i syrefast kvalitet iht. NS-EN-10088 nr. 1.4362. Armeringsstålet skal ha kammer og tilfredsstille kravene til mekaniske egenskaper som angitt i NS3573-050 pkt. 7, herunder duktilitet og flytegrense fy/bruddgrense fu større eller lik 500 MPa/600 MPa
  - 12 2 lag asfaltpapp mot overgangsplate, A-kvalitet
  - 13 Krympeplast 170 mm
  - 14 Formbar oppskummet trekantprofil med tette kryssbundne celler, f.eks. av typen etylen-vinyl-acetat copolymer med servicetemperatur minimum +/- 50 grader og densitet > 45 kg/m<sup>3</sup>. Beholdes under støping av overgangsplate.  
Dimensjon 70x50 mm.
  - 15 Boltegruppe for støyskjerm se tegn. K423-150
  - 16 Boltegruppe for lavt brurekkverk se tegn. K423-150
  - 17 Nivelleringsbolt ø16 l=120 mm.  
Bolten skal ha kvalitet rustfritt stål A4-80 i henhold til NS-EN ISO 3506 eller være i messing. Bolten støpes fast samtidig med støp av kantbjelke. For plasseringer se plantegningene, dvs. K423-101 til -106
  - 18 Se tegning K423-202 for mål av utsparing for spennkabler
  - 19 Typisk trekkerørføring  
Trekkerøret er plassert med 220 mm avstand fra overkant betong til senter rør. Ved bruendene føres det ned med 22° bend.  
Føres ut av bruia i en avstand på 800 mm fra overkant betong til senter rør.  
Trekkerøret plasseres i brutverrsnittet som vist på tegn. K423-110.



Oppriss B - B  
K423-101  
A1: 1:50  
A3: 1:100



Snitt D - D  
A1: 1:10  
A3: 1:100



Oppriss C - C  
K423-101  
A1: 1:25  
A3: 1:50

**Merknader:**

- Betongkonstruksjoner**
  - Materialkvalitet: B45, SV-Standard B500NC (NS 3576-3)
  - Slakkarmering: MF40
  - Bestandighetsklasse: DMaks=22 mm, 4,5 +/- 1,5%
  - Tilslag: Luftinnhold: 5,5 +/- 1,5%
  - Luftinnhold betongrekkeverk: Iht. håndbok N400 (2015 + NA - Rundskriv 2016/12) (se armerings tegninger)
  - Nøyaktighetsklasse:
    - Generelt: B iht. prosesskoden
    - Kantbjelke/betongrekkeverk: A iht. prosesskoden
  - Synlige skarpe hjørner avfases 20x20 mm dersom annet ikke er angitt
- Prosjekterings- og utførelsesklasser**
  - Pålitelighetsklasse: 3 iht. NS-EN 1990:2002+A1:2005+NA:2016 [tab.NA.A1(901)]
  - Kontrollklasse: Utvidet (U) iht. NS-EN 1990:2002+A1:2005+NA:2016 (NA.A1.3.1)
  - Utførelsesklasse, betong: 3 iht. NS-EN 13670:2009+NA:2010

Merk: All målestilling er vist vertikalt eller horisontalt, så fremt ikke annet fremgår av tegningen.

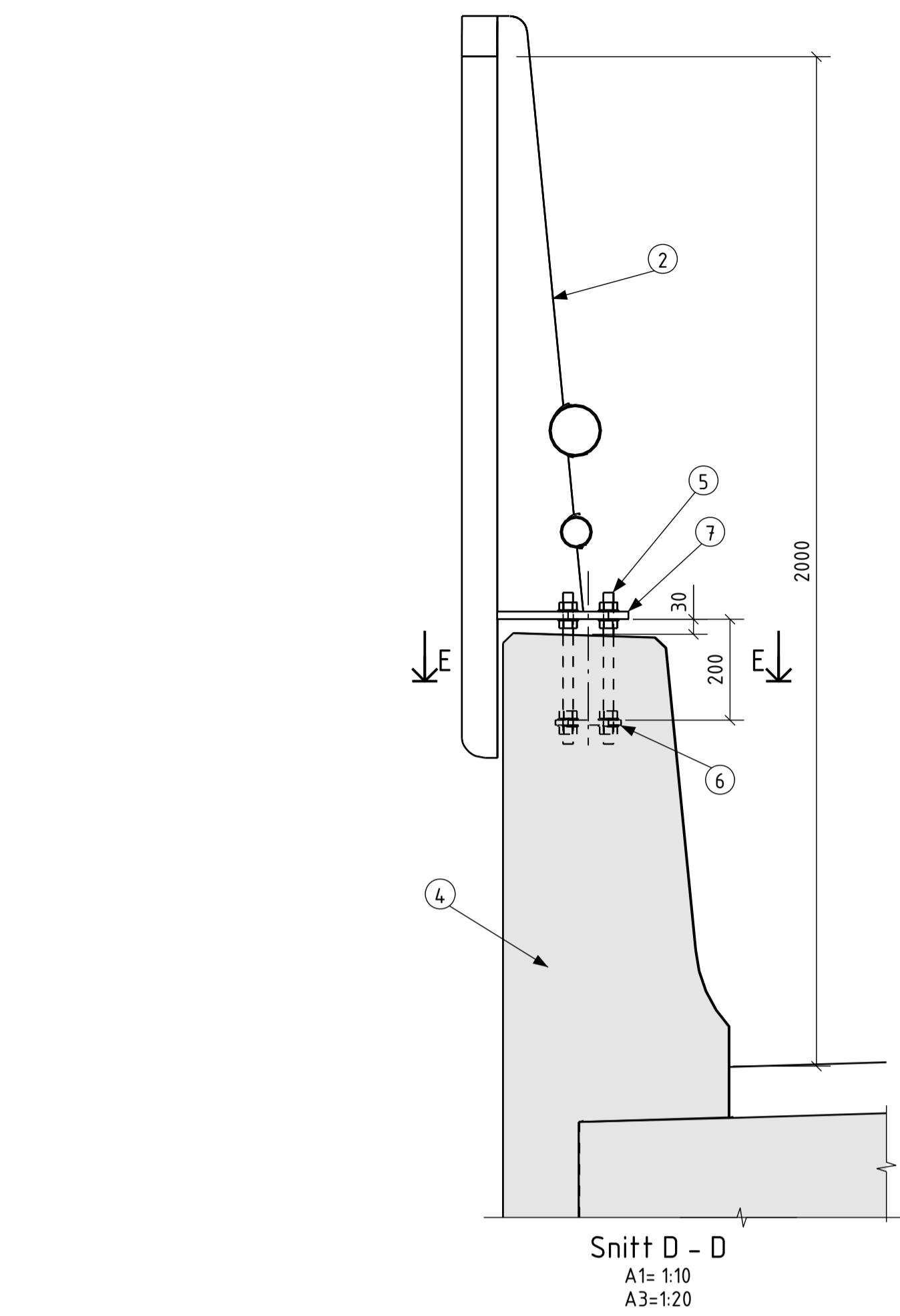
#### Tegnforklaringer:

- ① O.K. fremtidig terreng
- ② Bruoverbygning
- ③ Innstøpt boltegruppe for støyskjerm. Se tegn K423-150
- ④ Konsoll
- ⑤ Trekkerør, føres videre ut i terreng iht. elektro-tegninger, se forsvrig prinsippsnitt på tegn. nr. K423-120

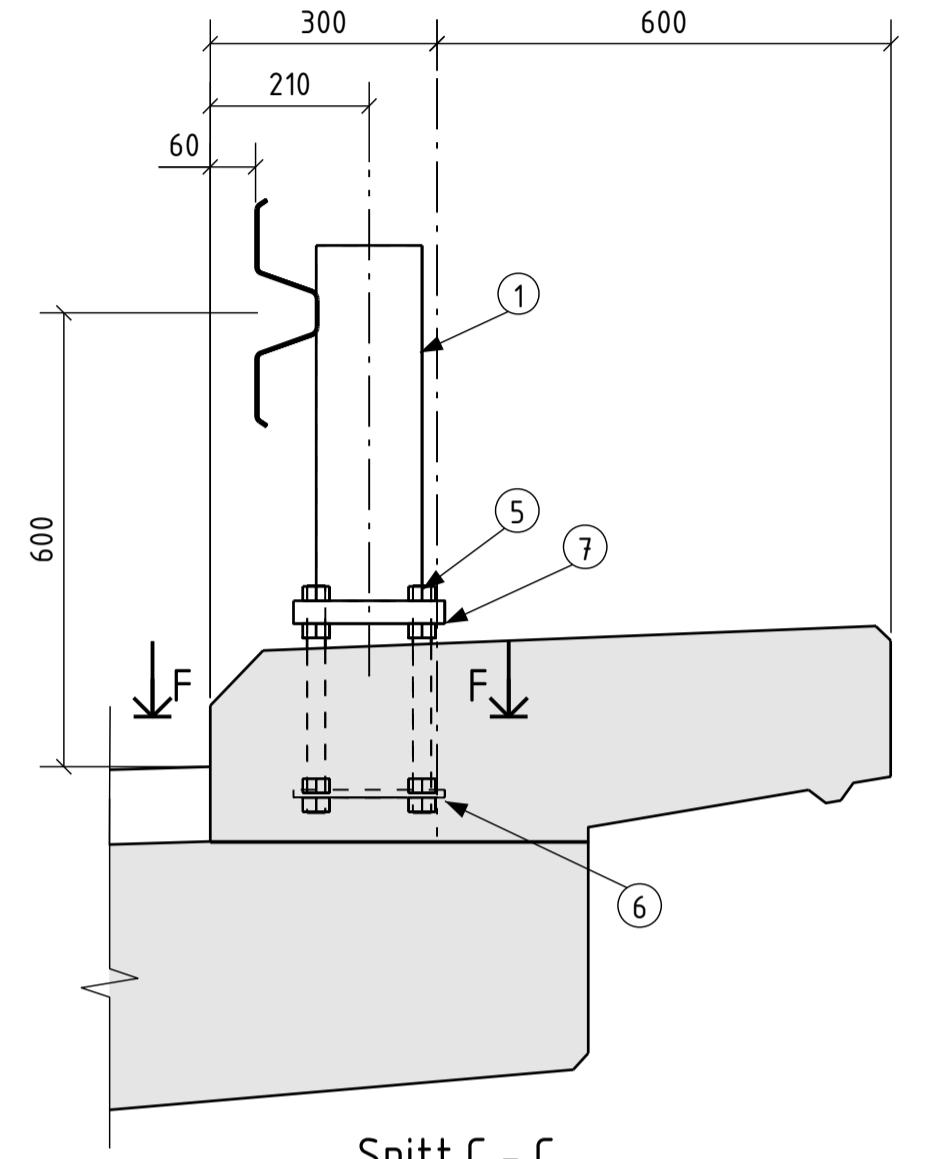
#### Henvisninger:

- K422-010 Landkar akse 1  
K423-001 Oversiktstegning  
K423-120 Snitt og detaljer  
K423-150 Rekkverk

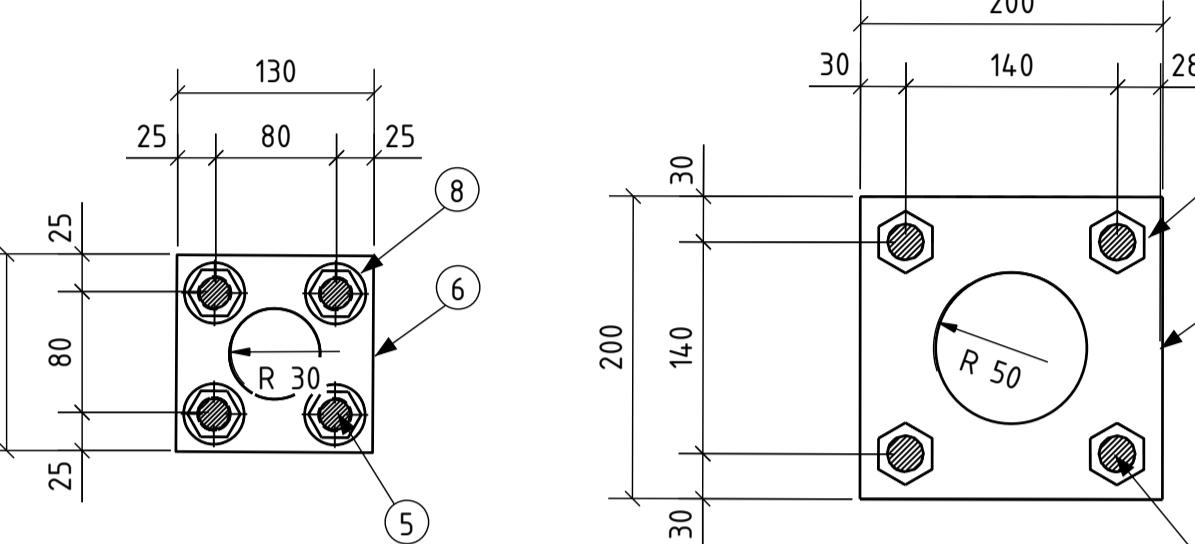
Som utført	KV	HENK	JASAT	
Revisjon   Revisjonen gjelder	Utarb.	Konfr.	Godkj.	Rev.dato
Godkjent som arbeidstegning ifølge notat fra Vegdirektoratet	Arkivref. 15/206272-30	2017-06-26		
E18 Tvedstrand - Arendal	Utført av:	Tegningsdato 2019-03-15		
04 Sagene - Pilefjenn	Bestiller -			
K423 Røydalen bru, nordgående	Produksjon for Nye Veier			
Bruoverbygning	Prosjektnummer 404			
Endeskjært og vingemur akse 1n	Arkivreferanse			
Halv målestokk A3	Bryggerkunummer 09-2637			
Som utført	Koordinatsystem Euref89 NTM sone 8			
Utarbeidet av KV	Endesystemet NN2000			
Kontrollert av HENK	Målestokk A1 1:10 1:25 1:50			
Godkjent av JASAT	Konsulentarkiv / Tegningsnummer / revisjonsbokstav			
	5168070			K423-130



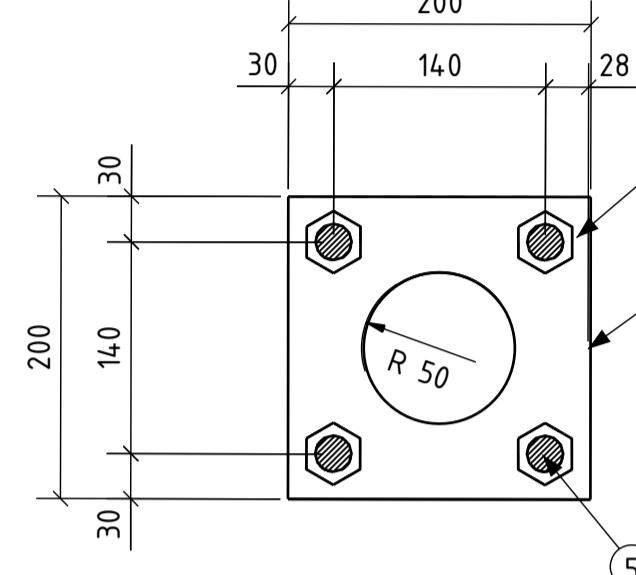
Snitt D - D  
A1=1:10  
A3=1:20



Snitt C - C  
A1=1:10  
A3=1:20



Snitt E - E  
A1=1:5  
A3=1:10



Snitt F - F  
A1=1:5  
A3=1:10

**Merknader:**

- Type rekktverk**
  - Plassering av boltegrupper må tilpasses valgt rekktverkstype.
  - Rekktverket skal tilfredsstille gjeldende krav til brurekktverk og være godkjent av vegdirektoratet.
  - Alle komponenter og forbindelser leveres iht. produsentens arbeidstegninger og materialer for godkjent rekktverk.

#### 2. Ståkvaliteter rekktverk

- Det skal benyttes boltegrupper med gjengestenger, skiver og muttere i syrefast kvalitet A4-80 iht. NS-EN ISO 3506.
- Forankningsplater kan leveres ubehandlet.
- Førstvig iht. produsentens standard spesifikasjoner.

#### 3. Overflatebehandling rekktverk

- Alt stål, med unntak av forbindelsesmidler for innfesting i konstruksjonen, skal blåserenses med stålkuler og varmforsinkes i klasse B iht. prosesskode 2 (R762) prosess 85342.

#### 4. Montering

- Boltegrupper og rekktverksstolper monteres vertikalt på kantbjelke.

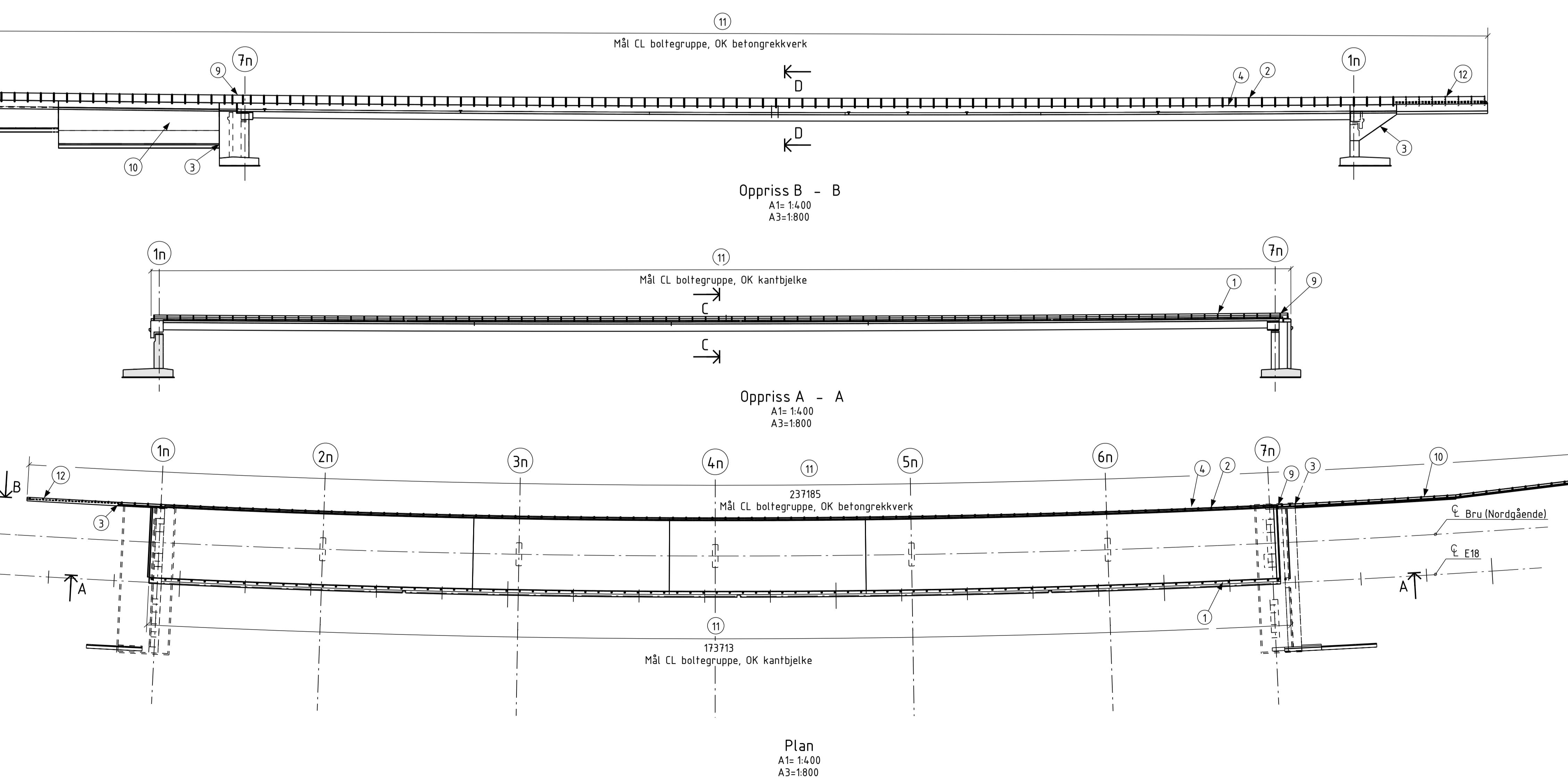
**Merk:** All målsetting er vist vertikalt eller horisontalt, såfremt ikke annet fremgår av tegningen.

#### Tegnforklaringer:

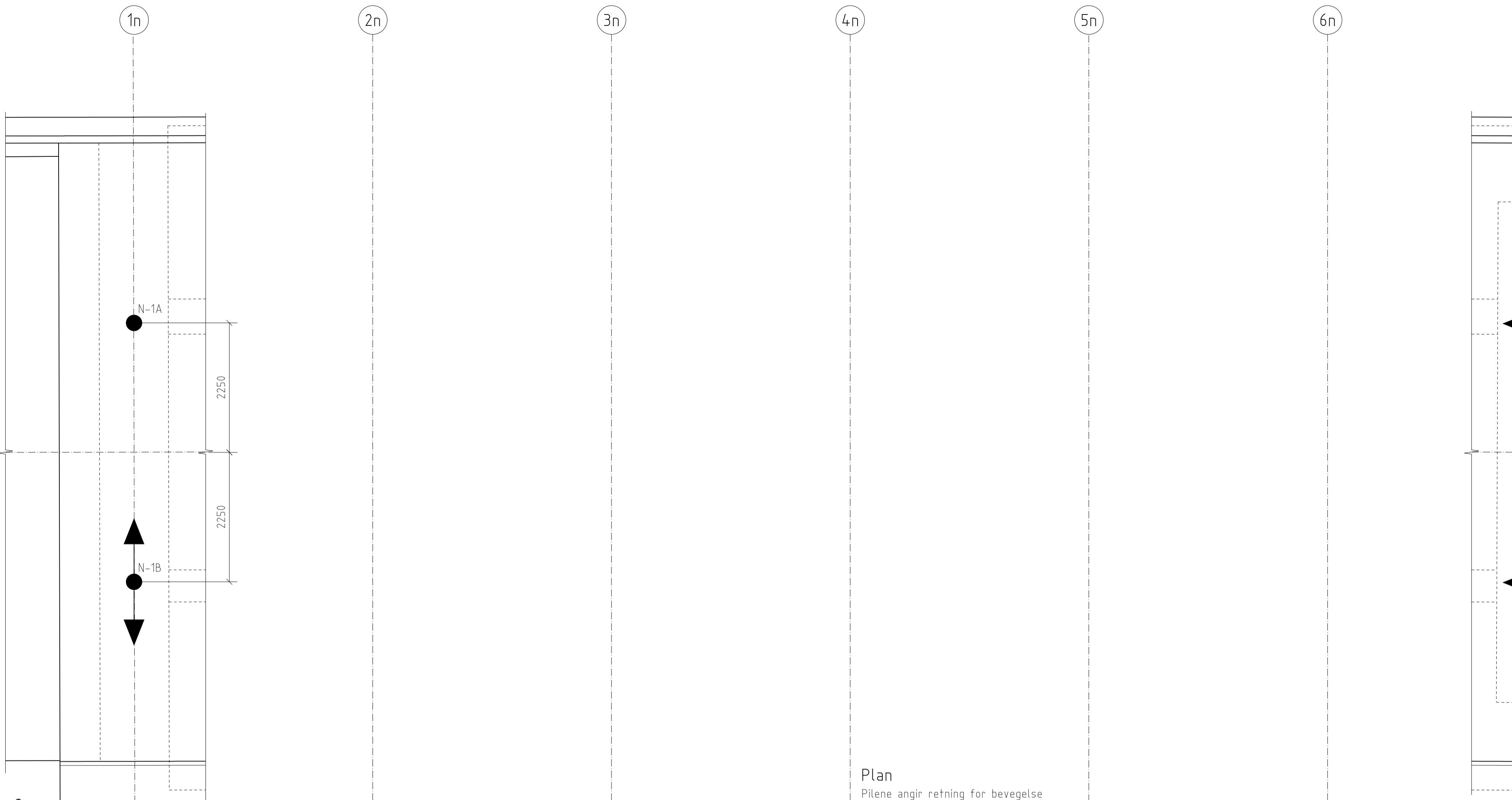
- Rekktverk: STP-11M/2, styrkeklasse H1. Arbeidsbrede 0,5 m
- Støyskjermstolpe med skjerm av polykarbonat, 2m over OK slitelag.
- Vingemur akse 1 og støtteturm akse 7. Se henholdsvis tegn. K423-130 og K422-071
- Betongrekktverk. Se tegn. K423-120
- Gjengestang, M24. Bottelengde 300mm.
- Forankningsplate pl. 10mm med hull ø25 for gjengestang M24. Ubehandlet, sort stål S235J0. Hver femte forankningsplate sveises fast til monteringsjern.
- Fotplate f=30mm, med hull ø28 for gjengestang M24.
- M24 skive og mutter på begge sider
- Fuge i rekktverk (dilatasjonsskjøt)
- Støtteturm. Se tegn. K423-501
- Plassering boltegrupper: Typ. 2000 mm, tilpasses ved fuger i samråd med levrører
- Forlengelse av støyskjerm. Se tegning K423-502/603

#### Henvisninger:

- |          |  |
|----------|--|
| K422-070 | Fugelandkar akse 7. Fundamentplan og snitt     |
| K423-001 | Oversiktstegning                               |
| K423-101 | Bruoverbygning. Akse 1 til 2                   |
| K423-102 | Bruoverbygning. Akse 2 til 3                   |
| K423-103 | Bruoverbygning. Akse 3 til 4                   |
| K423-104 | Bruoverbygning. Akse 4 til 5                   |
| K423-105 | Bruoverbygning. Akse 5 til 6                   |
| K423-106 | Bruoverbygning. Akse 6 til 7                   |
| K423-110 | Bruoverbygning. Brutverrsnitt                  |
| K423-120 | Bruoverbygning. Snitt og detaljer              |
| K423-130 | Bruoverbygning. Endeskjørt og vingemur akse 1n |



Som utført	KV	HENK	JASAT	Utarbeidet av
Revisjon Revisjonen gjelder				Utarb. Konfr. Godkj. Rev.dato
<b>Godkjent som arbeidstegning ifølge notat fra Vegdirektoratet</b>				
Arkivref. 15/206272-30	2017-06-26			
NyeVeier	Tegningsdato 2019-03-15			
	Bestiller -			
	Produsert for Nye Veier			
E18 Tvedstrand - Arendal	Prosjektnummer 404			
04 Sagene - Piletjenn	Arkivreferanse			
K423 Røydalen bru, nordgående	Byggerkvensnummer 09-2637			
Rekkverk	Koordinatsystem Euref89 NTM sone 8			
	Haydesystem NN2000			
	Halv målestokk A1 1.5 1:10 1:400			
	Tegningsnummer / revisjonsbokstav K423-150			
	Utarbeidet av Kontrollert av Godkjent av Konsulentarkiv			
KV HENK JASAT 5168070				



Plan  
Pilene angir retning for bevegelse  
A1:1:50  
A2-1:100

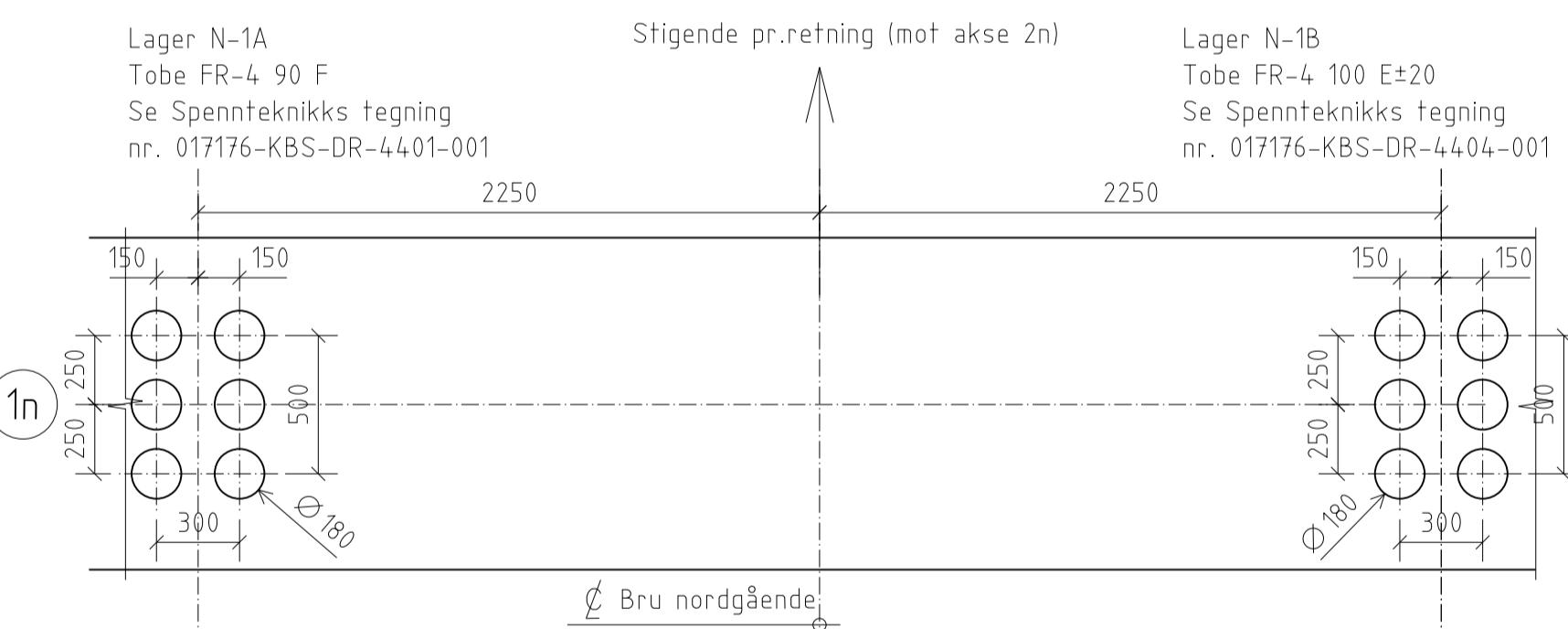
Krav til fingerfuge	
Fugeplassering	Akse 7n
Bevegelseskapasitet [mm]	230

Lagertype og krav til kapasitet, bevegelse og rotasjon i bruddgrensetilstand:				
	Akse 1n		Akse 7n	
Lagerplassering N = Nordgående Røydalen bru	N-1A	N-1B	N-7A	N-7B
Lagertype, se merknader	Fast	Ensidig tverretn.	Ensidig lengderet.	Allsidig
Maks. vertikal last, kN (ULS)	8000	6000	6500	5500
Maks. horisontal last, kN (ULS)	3000	3000	500	-
Min. vertikal last, kN (ULS)	300	1700	500	300
Bevegelse lengderetning/tverretning	0/0	± 0/20	± 100/0	± 100/20
Rotasjonsvinkel (%)	2	2	2	2

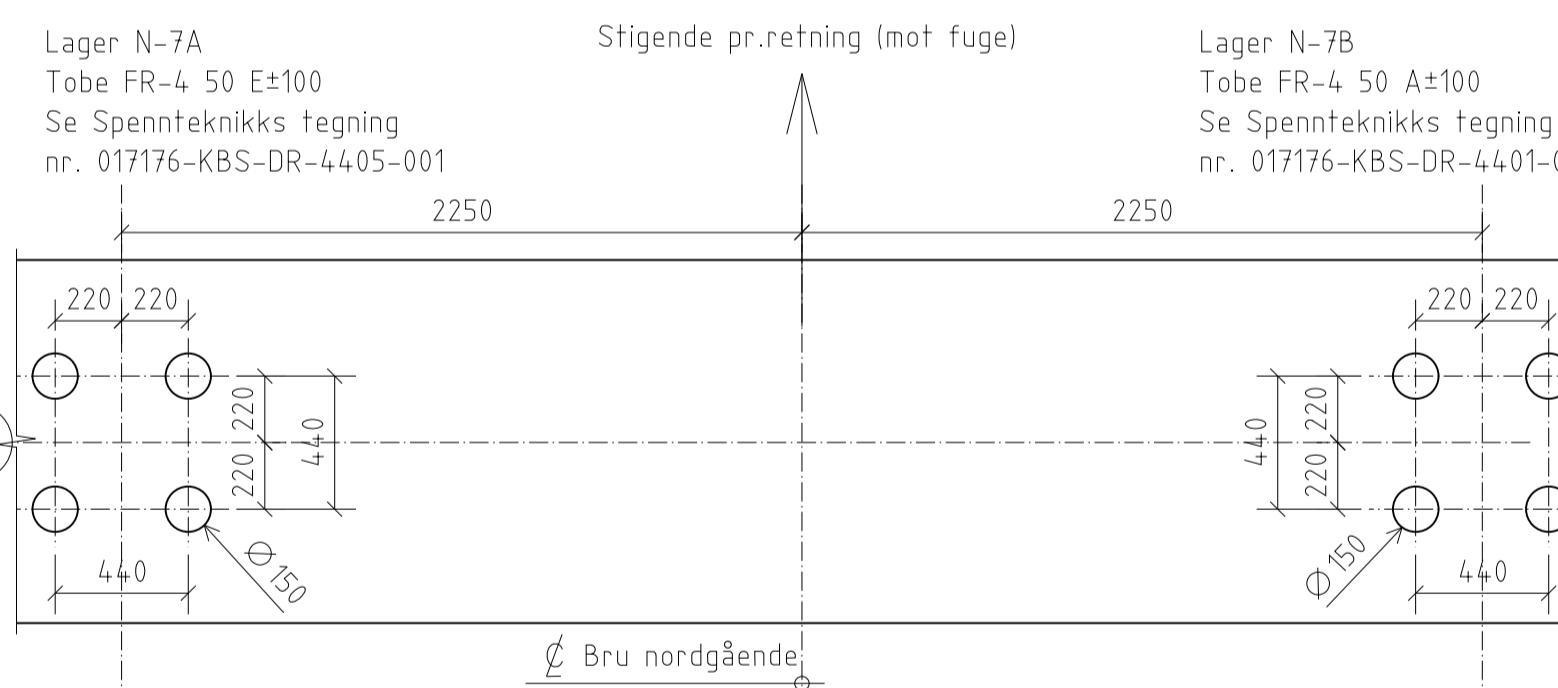
Jordskjelv/ulykkesgrensetilstand:				
Maks. vertikal last, kN (ULS)	4500	3000	3500	3500
Maks. horisontal last, kN (ULS)	3800	3800	800	-
Min. vertikal last, kN (ULS)	800	2000	1000	400

Forhåndsinnstilling, se merknader				
Kotehøyde lagerhylle, k.l. (m):	38,033	38,206	38,3425	38,4865
Kotehøyde jekkehylle, k.j. (m):	37,814	38,019	38,1425	38,2865
Tykkelse understøp, u (mm):	30	30	30	30
Byggehøyde, BH (mm):	176	217,5	110,5	99,5
Tykkelse overstøp, o (mm): *	30	30	30	30

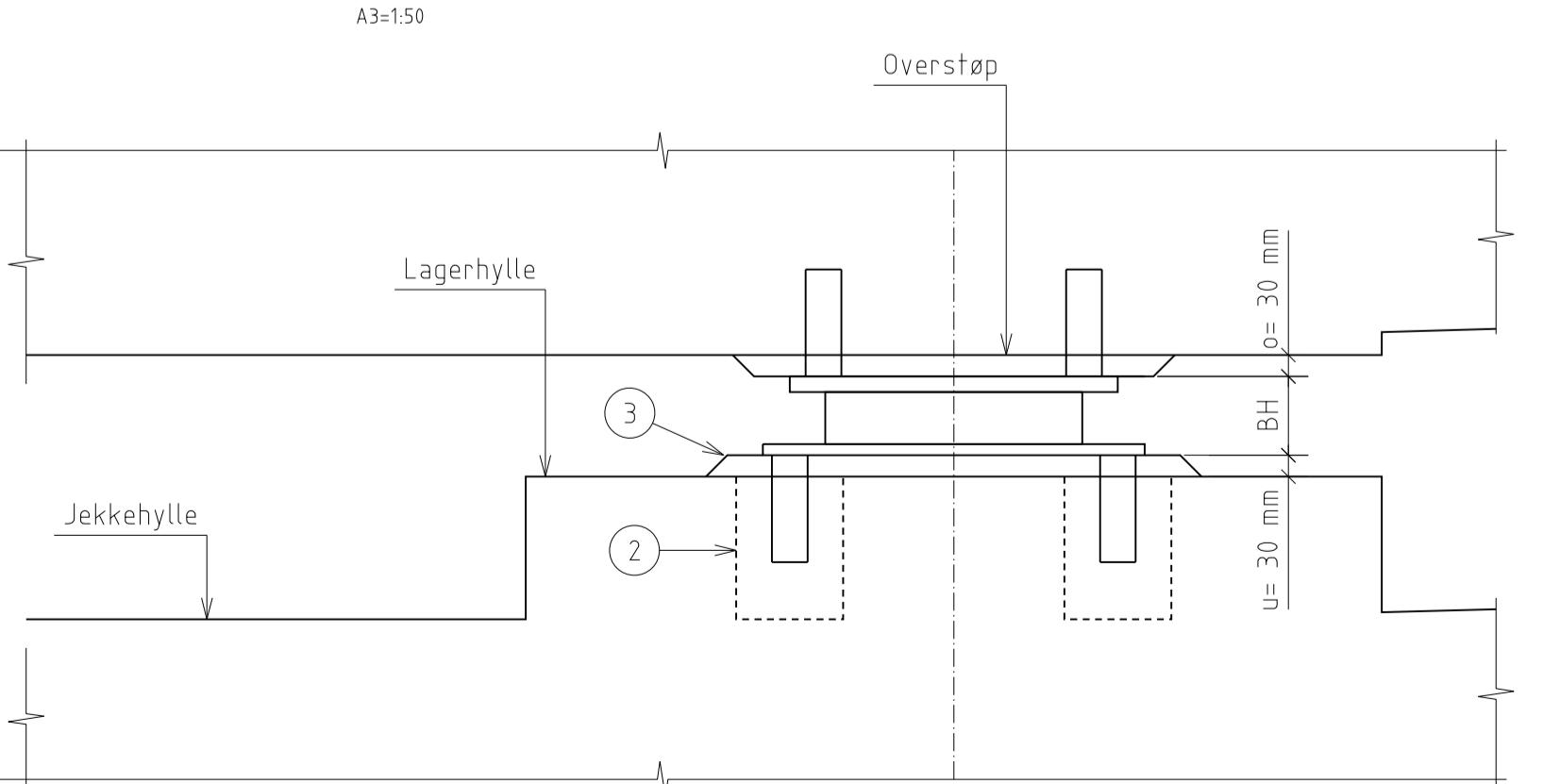
\* Målt i senter av lager  
Jekkekrefter for avlastning av lager er vist på Inspeksjons-, drifts- og vedlikeholdsplan.  
Se tegn. K423-190



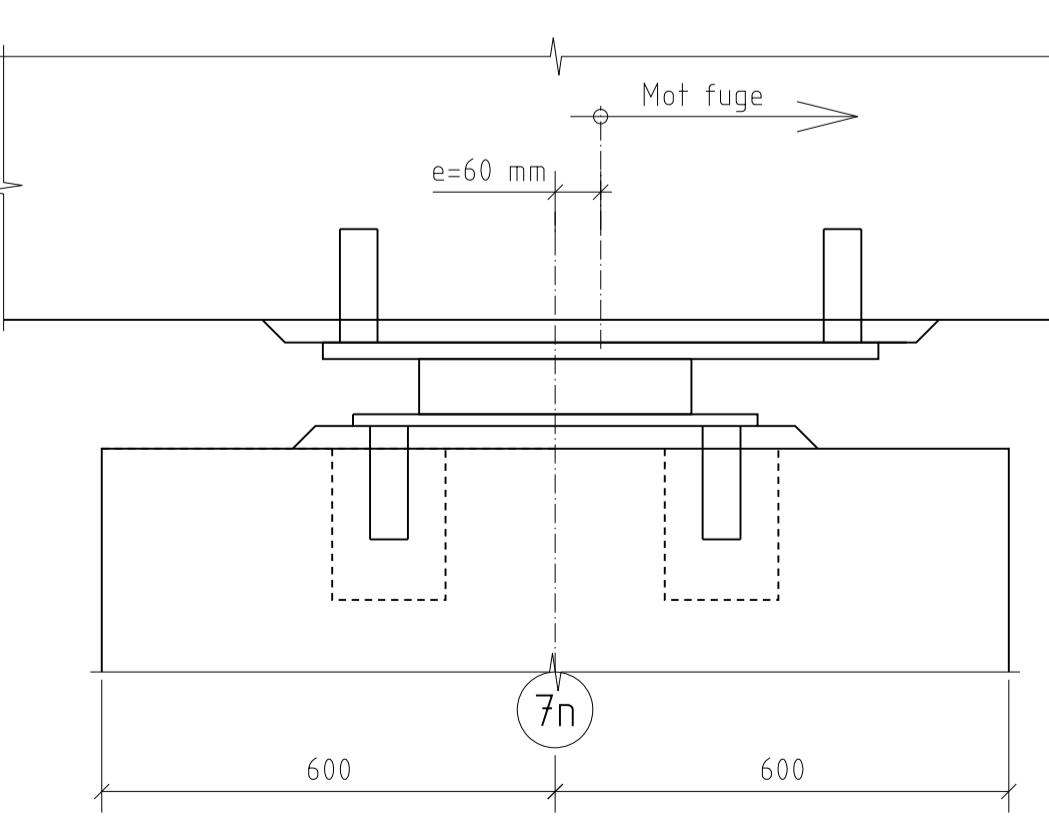
Plan - Utsparinger for lagerholter akse 1p



Plan - Utsparinger for lagerholter akse 7D



Typ. oppriss lager (kun prinsipp vist)  
A1:1:10  
A3:1:20



Forhåndsinnstilling lengderetning. Lager N-7A og N-7B  
A1=1:10  
A3=1:20

### Merknader:

- Konstruksjonsmaterialer, betong
  - Materialkvalitet
  - Betong: B45, SV-Standard
  - Slakkarmering: B500NC (NS 3576-3)
  - Bestandighetsklasse: MF40
  - Tilslag:  $D_{maks}=22\text{ mm}$
  - Luftinnhold:  $5\text{ +/- }1,5\%$
  - Luftinnhold betongrekkeverk:  $5\text{ +/- }1,5\%$
  - Overdekning: Iht. Håndbok  
(se armeringstegninger)
  - Synlige skarpe hjørner avfases  $20\times20\text{ mm}$  dersom annet ikke er angitt

## 2. Prosjekterings- og utførelsesklasser

- Pålidelighetsklasse: 3 iht. NS-EN 1990:2002+NA:2008 [tab.NA.A1(901)]
  - Kontrollklasse: Utvidet (U) iht. NS-EN 1990:2002+NA:2008 (NA.A1.3.1)
  - Utførelsesklasse, betong: 3 iht. NS-EN 13670:2009+NA:2010

### 3 Lagere og fuge

- Alt stål i lagre og fuger skal være korrosjonsbeskyttet med System 1 som angitt i prosess 85.3 eller varmforsinket klasse B som angitt i prosess 85.342

- Stål som ikke kan beskyttes med System 1 eller varmforsinkes, skal være rustfritt iht. NS-EN 10088, nummer 1.4404, 1.4435, 1.4436 eller tilsvarende. Festemidler (skrueforbindelser, klamre etc.) skal være i rustfritt stål iht. NS-EN ISO 3506, kvalitet A4-80.

- For å forenkle eventuell senere utskifting, skal rustfrie muttere påføres egnet voks eller emulsjon i gjengene før montering.

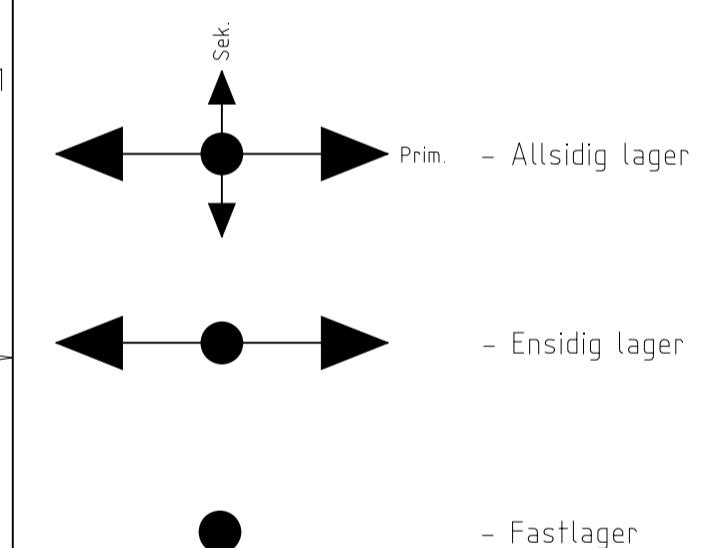
- Del av varmforsinket stål som blir eksponert mot fersk mørtel, skal beskyttes mot kjemisk reaksjon og gassutvikling som angitt i prosess 84.86

- Tilgjengelig areal for plassering av jekk: 900mm x 900mm  
Minste areal for plassering av jekk: 500mm x 500mm

## Tegnforklaringer:

- 1 Lagerdetaljer se tegn. fra leverandør 017176-KBS-DR-4401-001, 017176-KBS-DR-4403-001, 017176-KBS-DR-4404-001, 017176-KBS-DR-4405-001
  - 2 Høyfast mørtel (B45) i henhold til prosess 84.871. Frostfri mørtel skal kun benyttes etter avtale med byggherren
  - 3 Høyfast ekspanderende mørtel (B45) i henhold til prosess 84.872. Frostfri mørtel skal kun benyttes etter avtale med byggherren
  - 4 Fingerfuge i aluminium, med minimum bevegelseskapasitet på 230 mm. Fuge med tilhørende mål og krav er vist på tegn. K423-161. Tegning vil bli revidert når fuge er valgt.
  - 5 Lager i akse 7n skal monteres med samme helning som overkant brudekke i lagerets primære bevegelsesretning

## Symbolforklaringer:

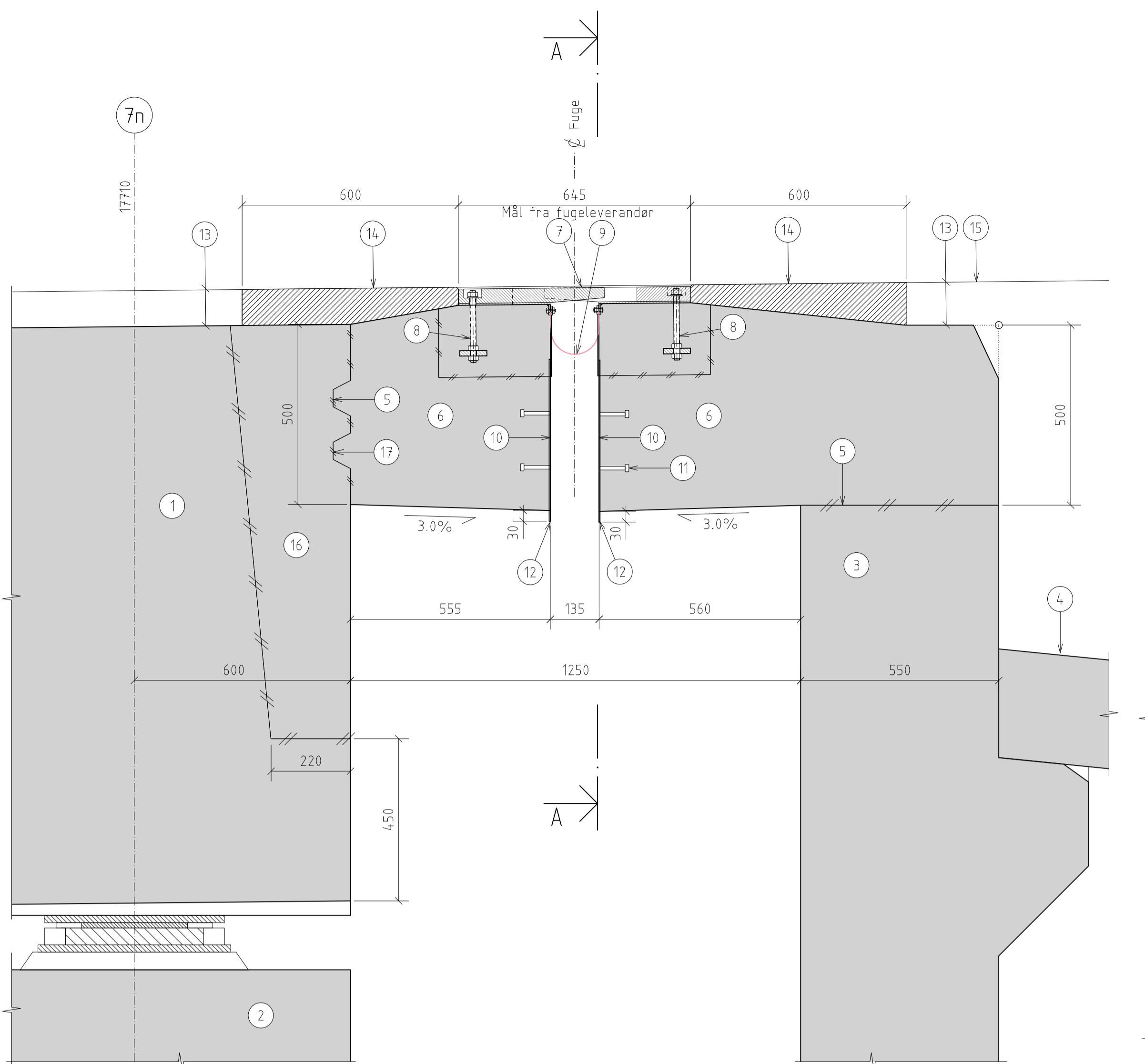


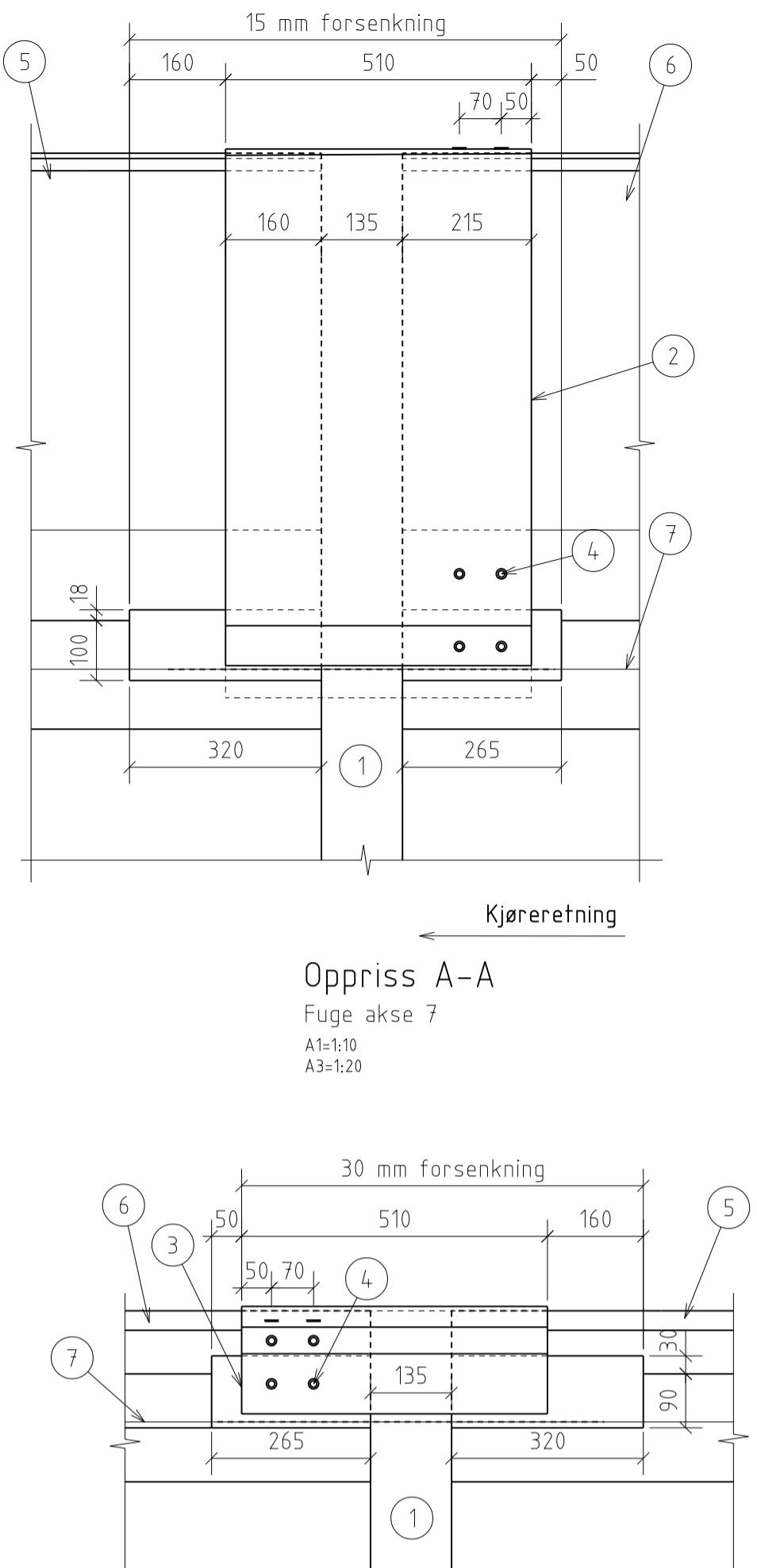
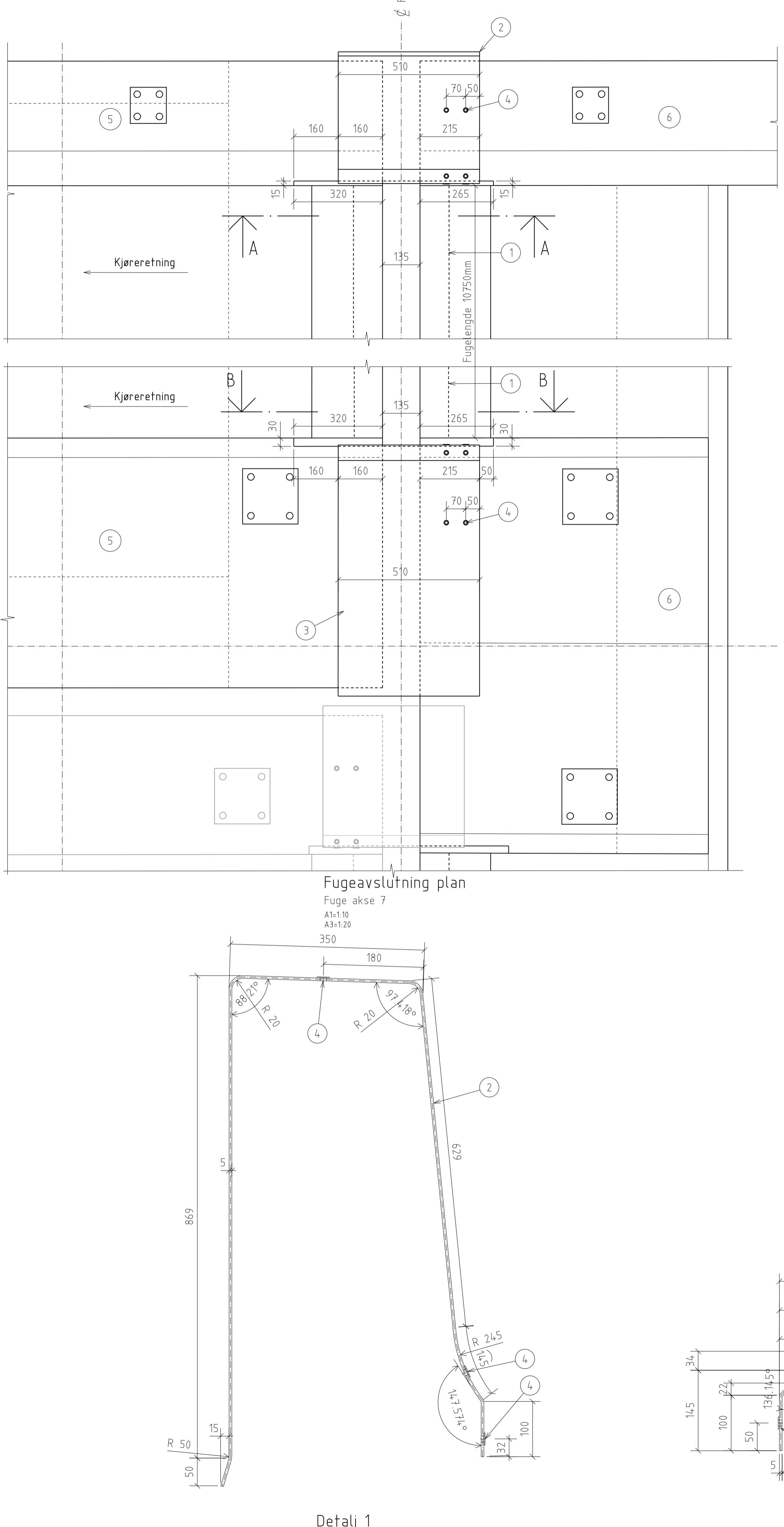
## Henvisninger:

- 017176-KBS-DR-4401-001  
017176-KBS-DR-4403-001  
017176-KBS-DR-4404-001  
017176-KBS-DR-4405-001

Tabs ER / 90 E

Som utført	KV	HENK	JASAT	
Revisjon	Utarb.	Kontr.	Godkjent	Rev.dato
Godkjent som arbeidstegning ifølge notat fra Vegdirektoratet	Arkivref.:	15/206272-30		2017-06-22
 <b>NyeVeier</b>	Utført av:		Tegningsdato	2019-03-15
E18 Tvedstrand - Arendal 04 Sagene - Piletjenn K423 Røydalen bru, nordgående Lagre og fuge	Bestiller	-	Produsert for	Nye Veier
Som utført	Prosjektnummer	404	Arkivreferanse	-
	Byggverksnummer	09-2637	Koordinatsystem	Euref89 NTM sone 8
	Høydesystem	NN2000	Målestokk A1	1:50/1:20
	Halv målestokk A3			
Utarbeidet av	Kontrollert av	Godkjent av	Konsulentarkiv	Tegningsnummer / revisjonsbokstav
KV	HENK	JASAT	5168070	K423-160





# Oppriss B-B

## Fuge akse 7

Technical drawing of Detail 2 showing a cross-section of a structural joint. The drawing includes dimensions 905, 280, 625, 1440, 145, 122, 100, 50, 5, and 3/4. It features three circles labeled 3, 4, and 4, and two angles of 136.145°. A note indicates "Fuge akse 7".

## Merknader:

## 1. Fugekonstruksjon generelt

- Fugekonstruksjon og montasje skal være iht. prosess 87.4 i håndbok R762
  - Type produkt er forutsatt å være av type Schreiber VS-F 250.
  - Fugekonstruksjon skal leveres med vannrett og elastisk gummiprofil/-belg som føres kontinuerlig gjennom hele brubredden og opp i kantbjelker.
  - Kontrollmåling på stedet av fugelengder, belglengder og fugeåpning skal utføres før bestilling av fugekonstruksjon.
  - Fugekonstruksjon skal forhåndsinnstilles etter temperaturen på montasjetimepunktet iht. diagram på tegning.
  - Alle mål på tegning gjelder vinkelrett på akse 7n.
  - Synlige skarpe hjørner skal avfases 20x20 dersom annet ikke er angitt.

## 2. Materialkvaliteter

- Betong for utstøping av fugeseng:
    - Betong/betongarbeider skal være iht. prosess 84.4 i håndbok R762
    - Kvalitet: B45 SV-Standard
    - Tilslag:  $D_{maks} = 16$  mm
  - Stålbeslag over fuge i kantbjelker:
    - Stålplater i syrefast kvalitet nr.1.4404 iht. NS-EN 10088
    - Festemidler:
      - Syrefast kvalitet A4-80 iht. NS-EN ISO 3506
      - Innfesting i betong kan utføres med kjemisk anker av typen HIT RE500 eller produkt med tilsvarende egenskaper. Ekspansjonsbolter tillates ikke.
  - Gjenstående forskaling mot fugeseng under fuge:
    - Stålplater i syrefast kvalitet nr.1.4404 iht. NS-EN 10088
    - Innstøpt forankring:
      - Dybler av kamstål i syrefast kvalitet nr.1.4401 iht. NS-EN 10088
      - Armeringsstålet skal ha kammer og tilfredsstille kravene til mekaniske egenskaper som angitt i NS 3576-3.
      - Plassering av dybler tilpasses fugekonstruksjonens forankringsbolter og øvrig armering. Maks. senteravstand for dybler i fugens lengderetning er 400 mm. Dyblene sveises til stålplate med syrefaste sveiser i samme kvalitet som platematerialet.

### 3. Utsparing for fugeseng

- Forbehandling:  
Det skal sandblåses grundig, eventuelt prikkhugges med vannmeislingsutstyr, slik at all slamhud fjernes og tilslaget eksponeres i overflaten.
  - Rengjøring:  
Betonoverflaten skal rengjøres grundig for støv og alle løse materialer.
  - Forvanning:  
Fugeseng forvannes slik at den fremstår som vannmettet. Umiddelbart før utstøping skal overflaten være tørr.

#### 4. Armering av fugeseng

- Armering i fugeseng detaljeres på egen armeringstegning, kfr. armeringstegning for krav til armeringsoverdekning.
  - Det vil bli behov for tilpasning av armering i samsvar med det produktet som velges og som følge av forhold på montasjetidspunktet (fugeåpning, temperatur)
  - Armering som kolliderer med forankringsbolter til fugekonstruksjon tilpasses og flyttes sideveis.
  - Leverandørens krav til lokal armering ved forankringsbolter må avklares når produkt er valgt.
  - Det må være mulig å kappe og bøye armering på stedet dersom det oppstår behov for spesielle tilpasninger på byggeplass, eventuelt må det være kort leveringstid på supplerende ferdig kappet og bøyd armering fra leverandør.

## 5. Tilslutning av belegning mot fugekonstruksjon

- Tilslutning av belegning mot fugekonstruksjon skal være i samsvar med prosess 87.163 i håndbok R762 og belegningstegn. K423-170.

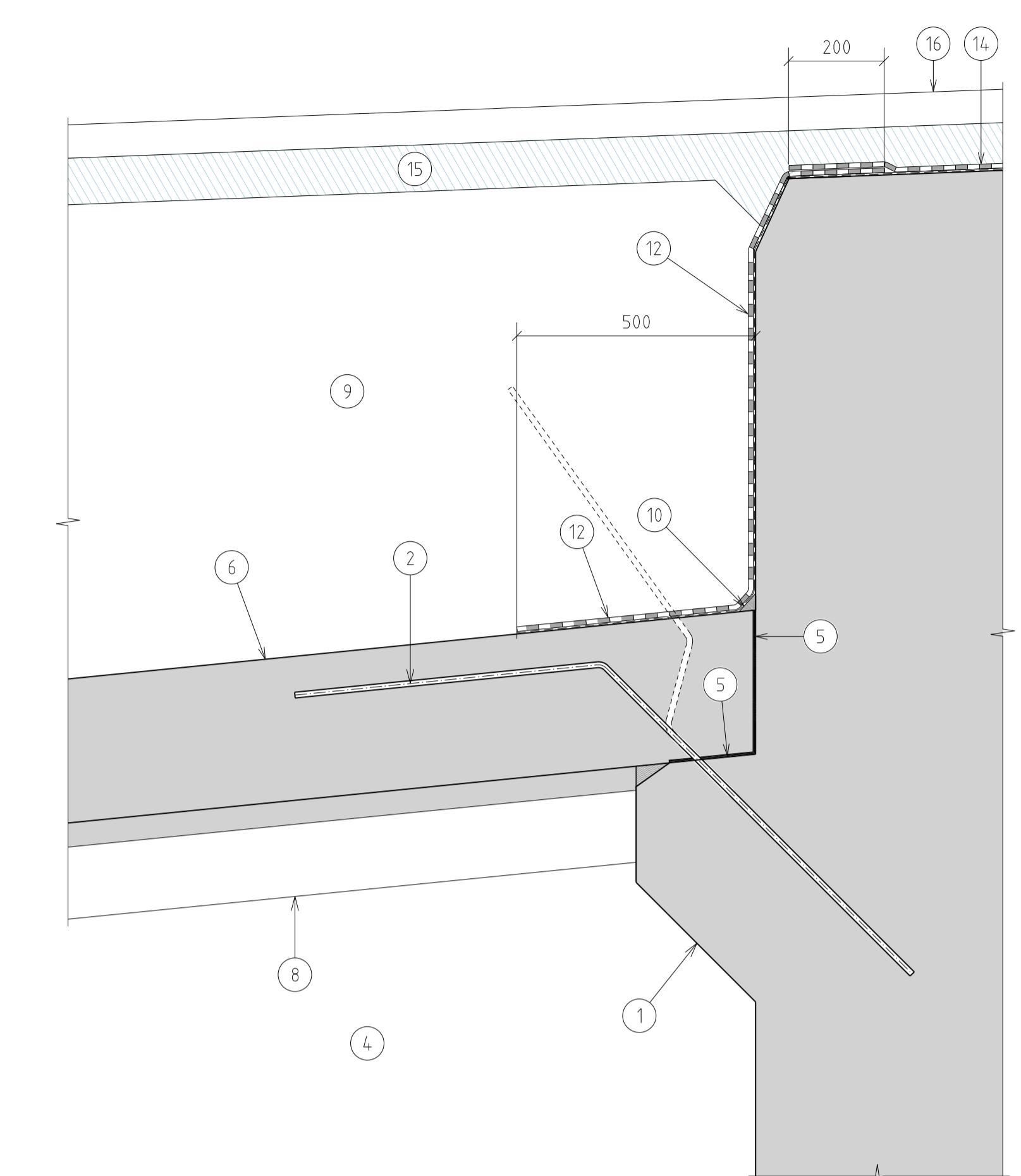
## Tegnforklaringer:

- 1) Åpen fuge. Temperaturavhengig, se tegn. K423-161
  - 2) Rustfri stålplate iht. NS-EN 10088 nr.1.4404. PL5x510x2114 (senter plate).  
Over betongrekkverk. Formes som vist på detalj 1.  
Forutsatt bukking med 5mm radius der annet ikke er angitt.
  - 3) Rustfri stålplate iht. NS-EN 10088 nr.1.4404. PL5x510x1020 (senter plate).  
Over kantbjelke. Formes som vist på detalj 2.  
Forutsatt bukking med 5mm radius der annet ikke er angitt.
  - 4) ø11mm hull for bolter. Stålplaten festes kun på den ene siden.  
Det skal kun være hull på enten høyre el. venstre side  
avh. av på hvilken side platen festes til konstruksjonen
  - 5) Kantbjelke/betongrekkverk.
  - 6) Kantbjelke/betongrekkverk på landkarside. Støpes etter montasje av fuge.
  - 7) OK asfalt/fingerfuge

## Henvisninger:

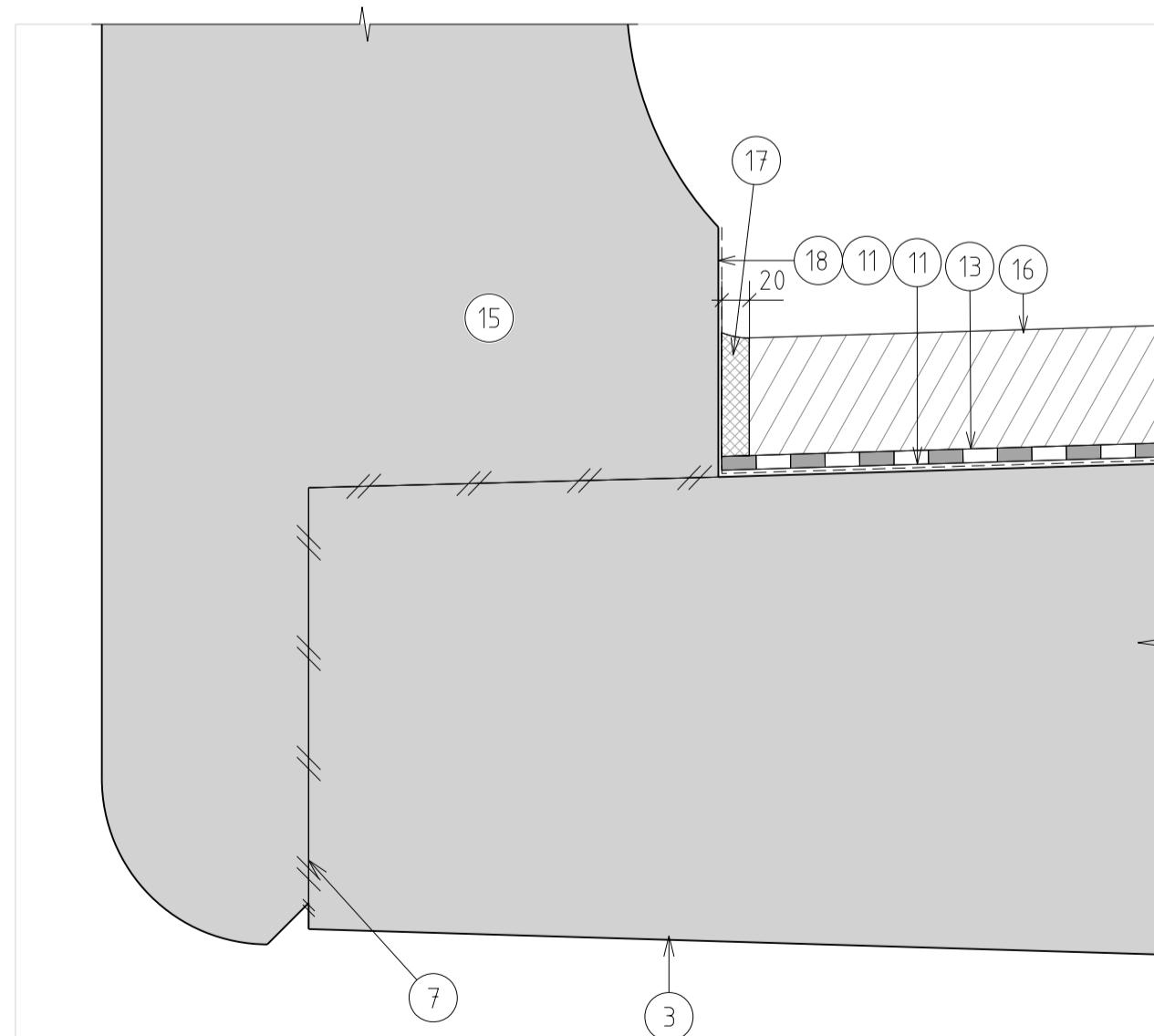
K423-001 Oversiktstegning  
K423-161 Fuge. Detaljer  
K423-170 Detaljtegninger

	Som utført	KV	HENK	JASAT	
Revisjon	Revisjonen gjelder	Utarb.	Kontr.	Godkjent	Rev.dato
		Arkivref.:			
 Nye Veier	Utført av:	 AF GRUPPEN	Tegningsdato	2019-03-15	
E18 Tvedstrand - Arendal 04 Sagene - Piletjenn K423 Røydalen bru, nordgående Fuge Snitt og detaljer Som utført		Bestiller	-	Produsert for	Nye Veier
		Prosjektnummer	404	Arkivreferanse	-
		Byggverksnummer	09-2637	Koordinatsystem	Euref89 NTM sone 8
		Høydesystem	NN2000	Målestokk A1	Som vist
		Halv målestokk A3	-		
Utarbeidet av	Kontrollert av	Godkjent av	Konsulentarkiv	Tegningsnummer / revisionsbokstav	
KRÅA/KV	HENK	JASAT	E169030	K423-167	



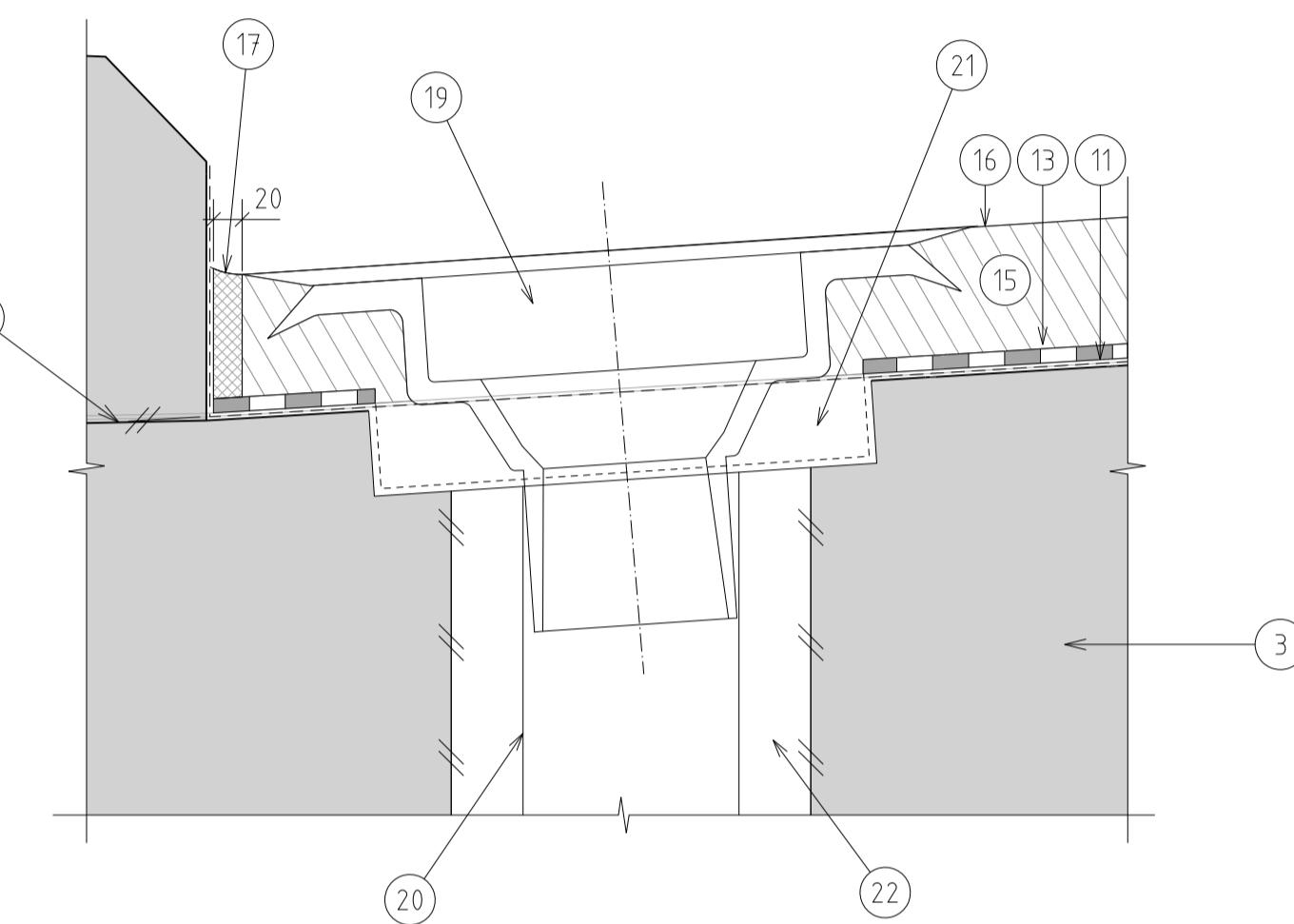
**Detalj 1**

Fuktisolering, bruende akse 1n og bakvegg akse 7n  
A1=1.10  
A3=1.20



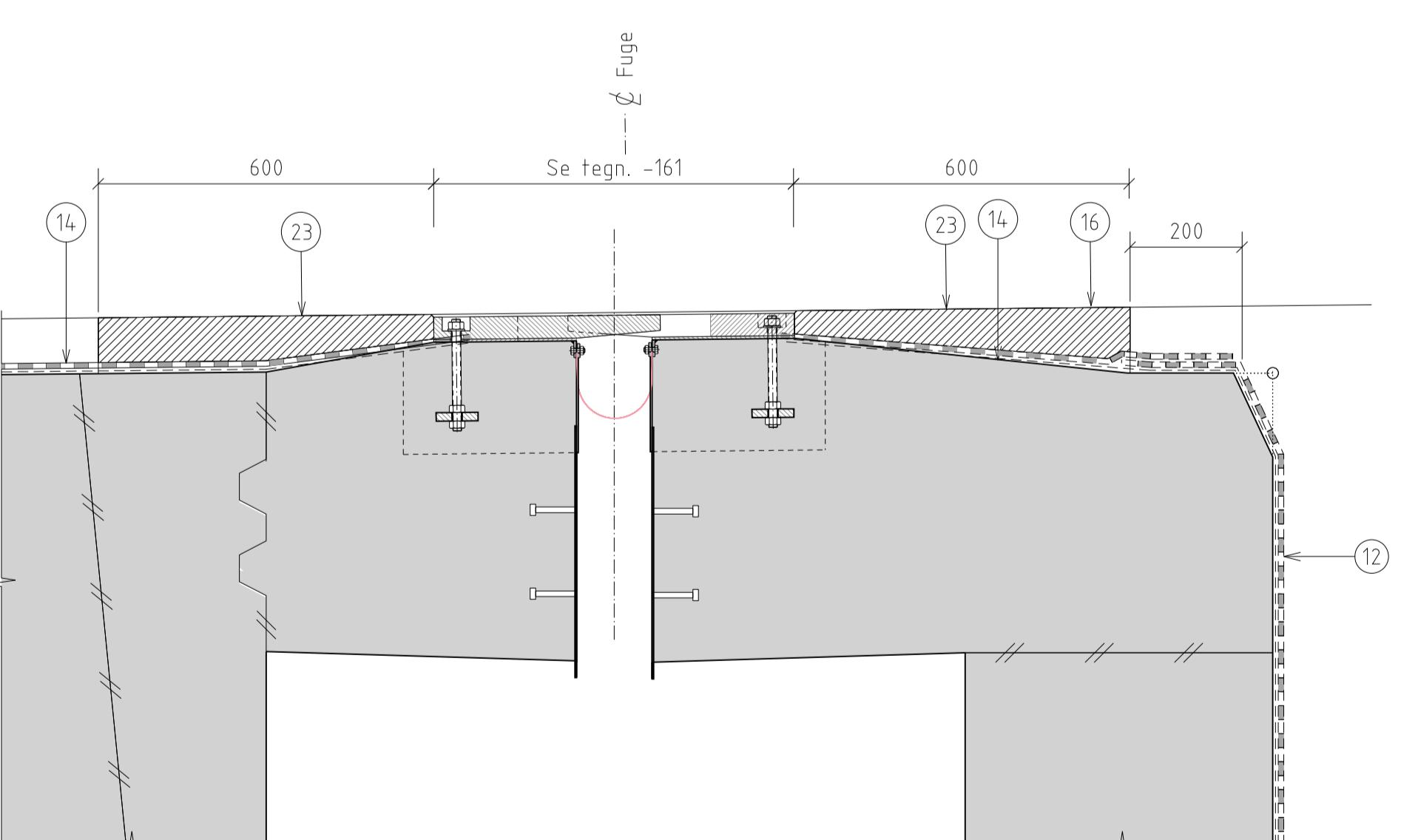
**Typisk detalj inntil betongrekkeverk**  
Tilslutning føringeskant

A1=1.15  
A3=1.20



**Detalj 2**

Tilslutning sluk  
A1=1.5  
A3=1.10



**Detalj 3 (for fugedetalj se tegn. -161)**

Tilslutning ved fuge  
A1=1.10  
A3=1.20

## Merknader:

### 1. Fuktisolering generelt

- Det skal benyttes full fuktisolering system A3-4 med kleber PmBE60 (C60BP3) og Topeka 4S iht. prosess 87.14 i håndbok R762:2015 (prosesskode 2).
- Krav til materialer er som beskrevet i prosess 87.14, håndbok R762:2015.
- Hele brubredden skal dekkes av sammenhengende fuktisolering.
- Bindlag og/eller slitelag skal legges maksimalt 3 døgn etter at fuktisoleringen er utført.

### 2. Fuktisolering på vertikale flater i bruender

- På vertikale flater skal det benyttes full fuktisolering system A3-2 med prefabrikert asfaltmembran iht. prosess 87.14/87.163 i håndbok R762:2015
- Membran skal tilfredsstille minimumskrav som angitt i:
  - Håndbok R510:2006, kapittel 8.2.2 (tabell 8.2, type 2), samt
  - Håndbok R762:2015, prosess 87.14 og tabell 87.1-2
- Ved uoverensstemmelse mellom kravene, skal det strengeste kravet legges til grunn for valg av membran.
- Den prefabrikerte asfaltmembranen skal legges i overlapp med fuktisoleringen på brudekket slik som vist på detalj 1.

### 3. Tilslutning mot føringaskanter

- Tilslutning mot føringaskanter skal utføres i henhold til prosess 87.14/87.162 i håndbok R762:2015.
- Krav til materialer er som beskrevet i prosess 87.14, håndbok R762:2015.
- Kleber PmBE60 (C60BP3) skal påføres føringeskant opp til 80 mm over overkant stitelag sli som vist på detalj 3, 4 og 5.
- Det tilordnes en fuge som fylles med Topeka 4S. Fuge skal være ren og tør ved oppfylling. Det tilordnes fall ut fra føringeskant slik at vann kan ledes bort fra kanten. Kfr. for øvrig beskrivelse for utførelse i prosess 87.162 (A3).

### 4. Tilslutning mot sluk

- Fuktisolering skal være type A3-4, iht. brudelattegning K12.2.3 e) utarbeidet av Vegdirektoratet (standardtegning)

## Tegnforklaringer:

- Kønsoll for overgangsplate
- Forankringsjern
- Bruvinge
- Sprengsteinsfylling
- Asfaltapp (2 lag)
- Overgangsplate
- Støpeskjøf
- Avretting under overgangsplate
- Vegoverbygning
- Bitumenbasert hulkil
- Kleber PmBE60 (C60BP3), polymodifisert bitumenemulsjon
- Full fuktisolering type A3-2 med prefabrikert asfaltmembran
- Isoleringsslag Topeka 4S, tykkelse 12±3 mm
- Full fuktisolering type A3-4 med (11) og (13)
- Bind- og/eller slitelag (asfalt)
- OK. slitelag
- Topeka 4S med hulkil
- Maskering i overkant for jevn avslutning av (11)
- Rennesteinssluk i kulegraffittjern/seigjern dim. 150mm. Slukets stuss føres ned i innstøpt stålør.
- Innstøpt stålør, syrefast kvalitet iht. NS-EN 10088 nr. 1.4404. OK. stålør skal maks. ligge i høyde med membran
- Utsparing 350x350x60, asfalteres igjen sammen med slitelaget.
- Utsparing ø250mm m/tynnvegg spiralfalset stålør. Utsparinger fernes før slukets stålør støpes/injiseres fast.
- Fugeferskel av støpeasfalt Stål1

Som utført		KV	HENK	JASAT	
Revisjon	Revisjonsnr. gælder	Utarb.	Kontr.	Godkjent	Rev. dato
Godkjent som arbeidstegning ifølge notat fra Vegdirektoratet					
		Arkivref. 15/206272-30			2017-06-26
		Tegningsdato	2019-03-15		
		Bestiller	-		
		Produsert for	Nye Veier		
		Prosjektnr.	404		
		Arkivreferanse	-		
		Bygversjonsnummer	09-2637		
		Koordinatsystem	Euref89 NTM sone 8		
		Haydysystem	NN2000		
		Målestokk A1	1:50/1:20		
		Halv målestokk A3	1:100/1:40		
Som utført		Utarbeidet av	Kontrollert av	Godkjent av	Konsulentarkiv
KV	HENK	JASAT		5168070	Tegningsnummer / revisjonsbokstav
<b>K423 - Røydalen bru, nordgående</b>					

## Inspeksjon, drift og vedlikehold

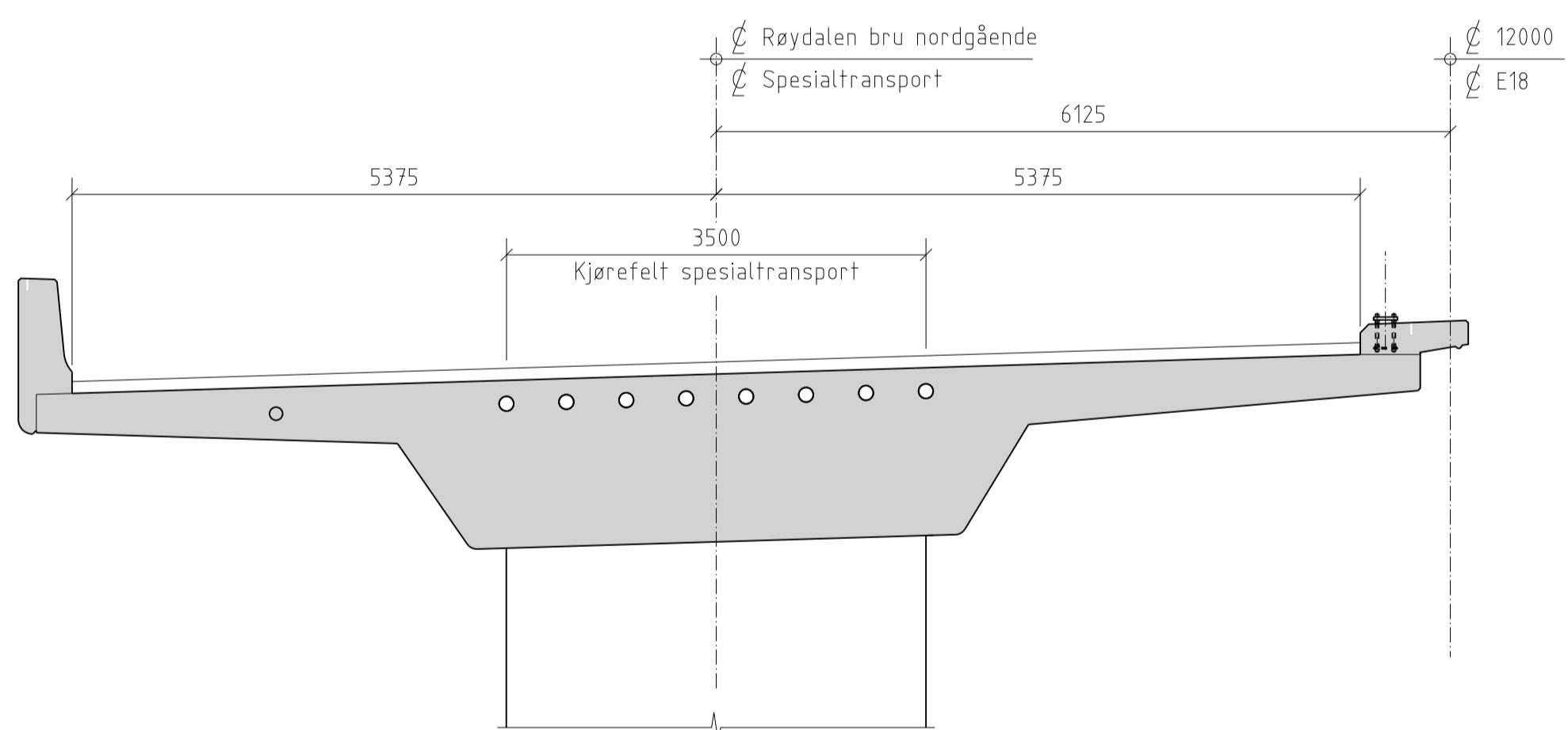
Som hovedregel utføres inspeksjon, drift og vedlikehold i henhold til standard rutiner i Statens vegvesen i følge håndbok R411, V441 og R610, samt håndbøker som eventuelt erstatter/komplettører disse.

## Spesielle forhold ved bruia:

- Rengjøring av fingerfuge i akse 7 årlig. Dette utføres tidlig på våren. Fingerfuge er vist på tegning K423-161.
- Inspeksjon av alle sluk/drensrør årlig og eventuell rengjøring ved behov. Plåssering og utforming av sluk er vist på tegning K423-101 til K423-106.
- Oppfølging av fugeterskel i akse 7 før vintersesongen begynner. Samtidig kontrolleres stålbæslag over fuge i befongkantrør/midfdeler og festepunkter for dette. Fugeterskel er vist på tegning K423-161.
- Årlig oppfølging av asfalt inn mot bru med hensyn på eventuell oppsprekking og setninger. Samtidig inspiseres eventuell erosjon ved bruunder.
- Oppfølging av korrosjonsbeskyttelse av stål på brurekkverk, før utgangen av garanti-perioden.
- Oppfølging av korrosjonsbeskyttelse på lagre i akse 1 og 7 før utgangen av garanti-perioden.
- Beleiringstykken fær ikke økes. Ved fremtidig asfaltering skal eksisterende slitetag fjernes før nytt legges. Det må ikke feses i membranen som ligger under bindelaget.
- Det ligger en del trekkerør i grunnen utenfor bruunder. Eventuelle gravejobber, utskifting av rekksverk etc. må ta hensyn til dette. Se prosjektfert geometri for trekkerør på tegning K423-110 og -120, samt eventuelle innmålinger av disse anleggene.

## Spesialtransport

Bruen er dimensjonert for spesialtransport, iht. Statens vegvesens NA-rundskriv 07/2015 – Trafikklast i håndbok N400 Bruprosjektering. Spesialkjøretøy skal kjøre sentrisk om CL kjørebane.



## Innmåling av nivelleringsbolter (for plassering se K423-101 til -106):

INNMÅLT DATO:						
PUNKT	X	Y	KOTE	KOTE	KOTE	KOTE
N.V1						
N.V2						
N.V3						
N.V4						
N.V5						
N.V6						
N.V7						
N.V8						
N.V9						
N.V10						
N.V11						
N.V12						
N.V13						
N.H1						
N.H2						
N.H3						
N.H4						
N.H5						
N.H6						
N.H7						
N.H8						
N.H9						
N.H10						
N.H11						
N.H12						
N.H13						
Målenøyaktighet						

Venstre side  
Høyre side  
Høyre side (N.Hx) og venstre side (N.Vx) er i stigende profilretning

Det skal foretas innmåling av nivelleringsbolter ved ferdigstillelse av konstruksjon (X, Y og kote Z). Dette utføres før overfølge av bru, etter at asfalt og rekksverk er montert. Verdiene sendes oppdragsgiver for utfylling i denne tabellen. Entreprenør må enkelt opplyse om hvilke fastpunkter som er benyttet, og sørge for at det kun benyttes fastpunkter som også vil være tilgjengelig ved eventuelle fremtidige innmålinger. Koordinatsystemet er NTM sone 9, NN1954. Krav til målenøyaktighet er +/- 2 mm. utført målenøyaktighet føres i tabellens nederste rad. Videre skal det gjøres en kontrollmåling i god tid før garantien utløper (kun koter). Behovet for videre fremtidige innmålinger avklares med oppdragsgiver.

### Koordinater til fastpunkter

Innmålt dato:			
Punkt	X	Y	Kote
FP1			
FP2			

## Prosedyrer ved eventuell utskifting/reparasjon av lagre:

Oversikt over valgte lagertyper og dimensjonerende lagerlaster er oppgitt på tegning K423-160. For selve lagrenes oppbygning og virkemåte henvises det til produsent. Oppgitte jekkelaster er tilnærmede verdier. Det må alltid tilsees at maks løft forblir under 10 mm. Stengning av bru bør vurderes mens overbygningen er hevet, pga uehledige slag og variable belastninger på jekker.

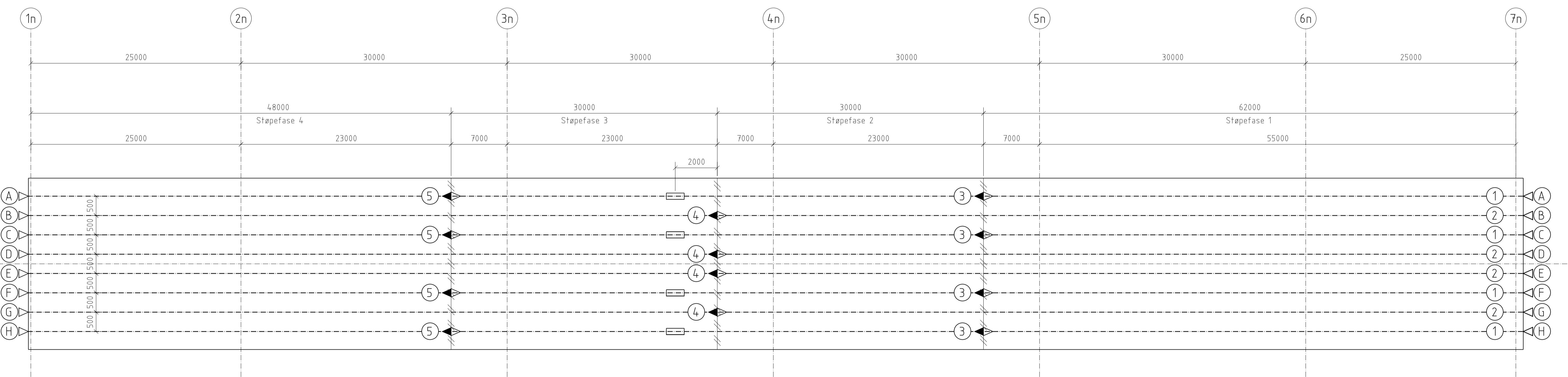
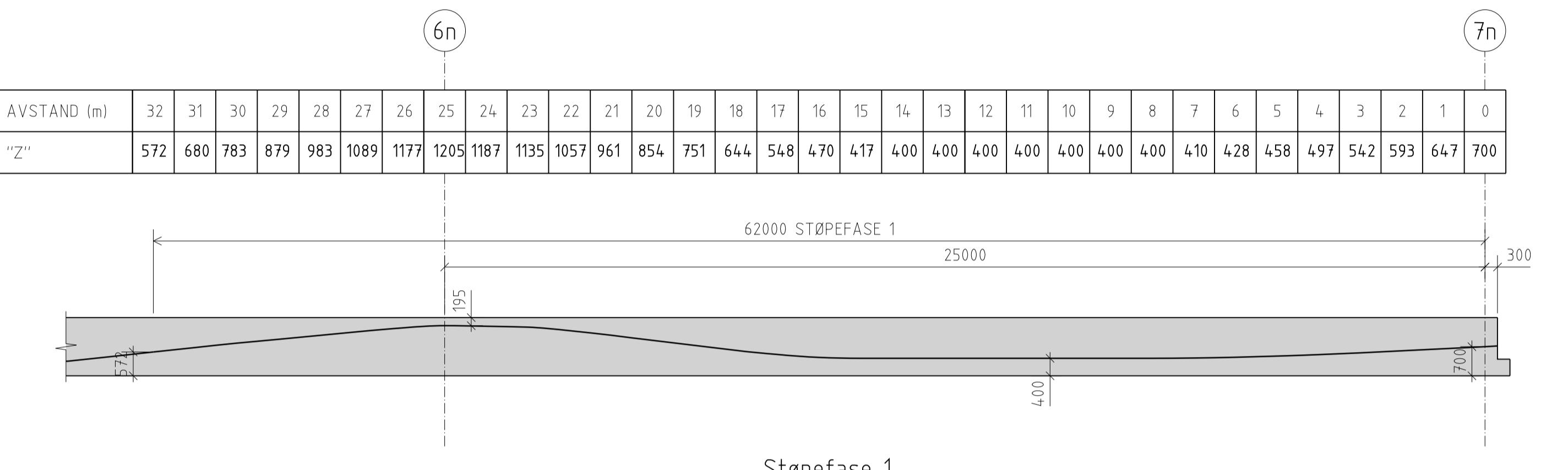
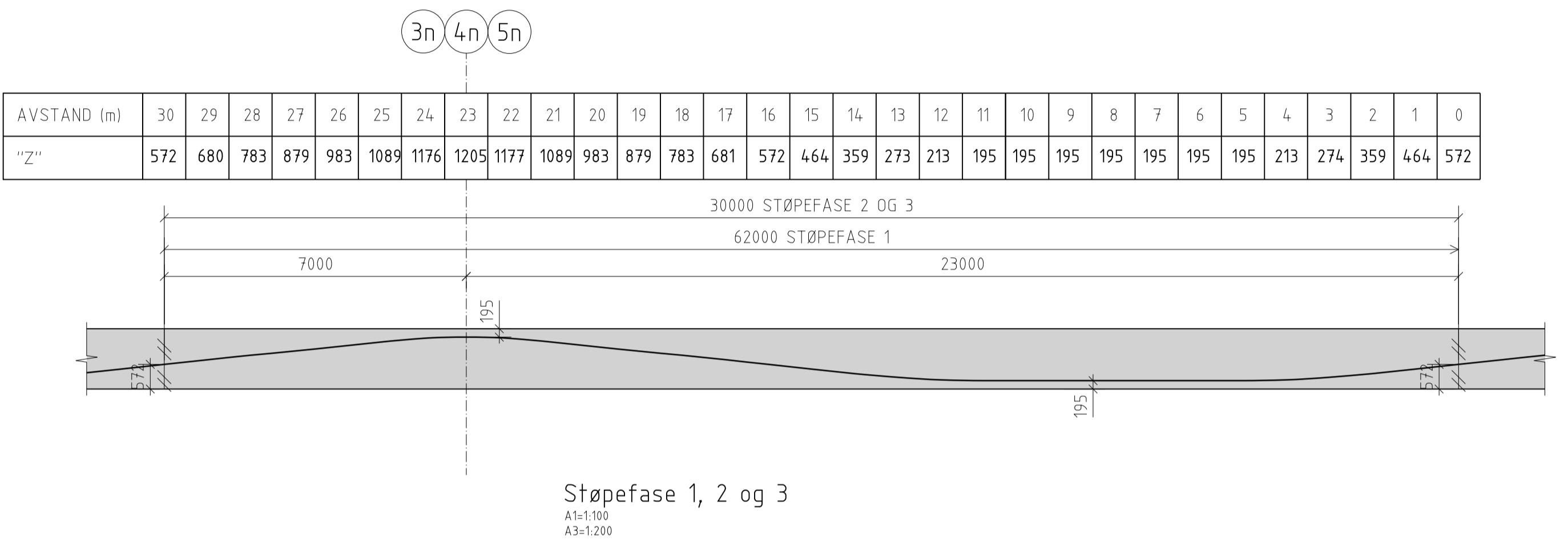
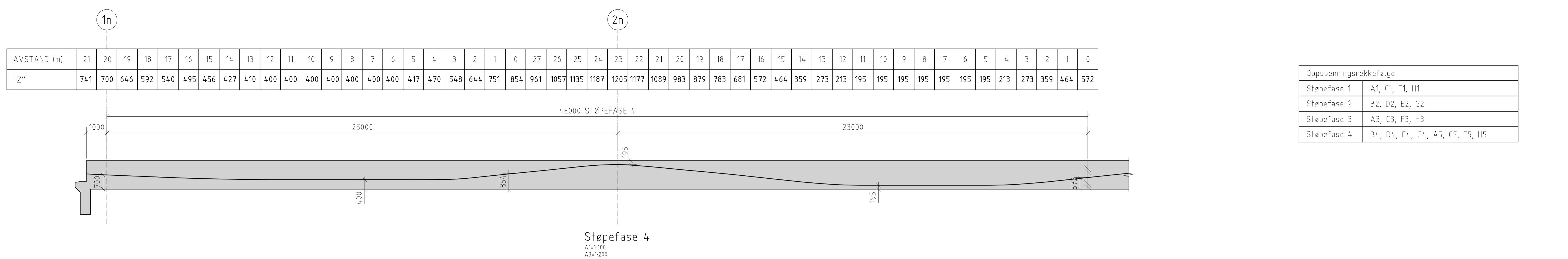
På landkarakse 1 og 7 er det montert to lagre på vegg. Én jekk plasseres på innsiden av hvert lager, dvs totalt to jekker i aksen. Disse plasseres langs akse 1 og 7 (midt på oppleggsvegg) nærmest mulig lager (maks. 650 mm fra sentrum lager til sentrum jekk). Skal lagre skiftes ut, må man påregne å jekke opp begge oppleggspunkter i aksen samtidig.

Oppgitte jekkelaster gjelder pr. jekk.

## Jekkekrefter for avlastning av lagre

Lagerplassering	Akse 1n		Akse 7n	
	N-1A	N-1B	N-7A	N-7B
Lagertype, se merknader	Ensidig	Tverretn.	Ensidig lengderet.	Allsidig
Uten trafikklast	1873	3346	2202	1635
Inkl. trafikklast	2434	3907	2358	2360

Angitte jekkekrefter gjelder ved samtidig løft i alle lagre i oppleggsaksene. Kreftene er gitt i bruksgrense karakteristisk. Se også lagertegning K423-160



Plan støpefaser  
Ikke i målestokk

#### Merknader:

##### 1. Betongkonstruksjoner

- Materialkvalitet:
  - Slakkarmering:
  - Bestandighetsklasse:
  - Tilstag:
  - Luftinnhold:
  - Luftinnhold betongrekkeverk:
  - Overdekning:
  - Nøyaktigetsklasse:
  - Generelt:
  - Kantbjelke/betongrekkeverk: A iht. prosesskoden
  - Synlige skarpe hjørner avfases 20x20 mm dersom annet ikke er angitt
- B45 SV-Standard  
B500NC (NS 3576-3)  
MF40  
Umaks=22 mm  
4,5 +/- 1,5%  
5,5 +/- 1,5%  
Iht. håndbok N400 (2015 + NA - Rundskriv 2016/12) (se armeringstegninger)

##### 2. Prosjekterings- og utførelsesklasser

- Pålitelighetsklasse: 3 iht. NS-EN 1990:2002+A1:2005+NA:2016 [tab.NA.A1(901)]
- Kontrollklasse: Utvidet (U) iht. NS-EN 1990:2002+A1:2005+NA:2016 (NA.A1.3.1)
- Utførelseskasse, betong: 3 iht. NS-EN 13670:2009+NA:2010

##### 3. Spennarmering

- Totalt 8 stk. spennkabler, hver med 22 stk. 0,62" spenntau
- Stålkvalitet:  $f_{pk}/f_{p0,1k} = 1860/1640 \text{ MPa}$
- Areal: 22 stk. x  $150 \text{ mm}^2 = 3300 \text{ mm}^2/\text{kabel}$
- Oppspenningskraft etter løsetap:  $0,85x f_{p0,1} = 4600 \text{ kN/kabel}$
- Minimum betongfasthet ved oppspenning skal være 40 Mpa
- Forankringene skal monteres uferskylige i formen slik at ankerplaten står vinkelrett på spennarmeringen (kabelrørets) senterlinje i den ferdige konstruksjonen.
- Ved forankringer skal kabelløverandrenes krav til rett linje på kabel oppfylles.
- Tillatt avvik fra angitt kabelplassering: vertikalt og horisontalt: +/- 10 mm.
- Alle spennkables ankerhoder skal fra leverandør være utstyrt med standard spiralarmering

→ Aktiv forankring

→ Passiv forankring

→ Aktiv forankring med fast skjøtekobling

→ Bevegelig skjøtekobling

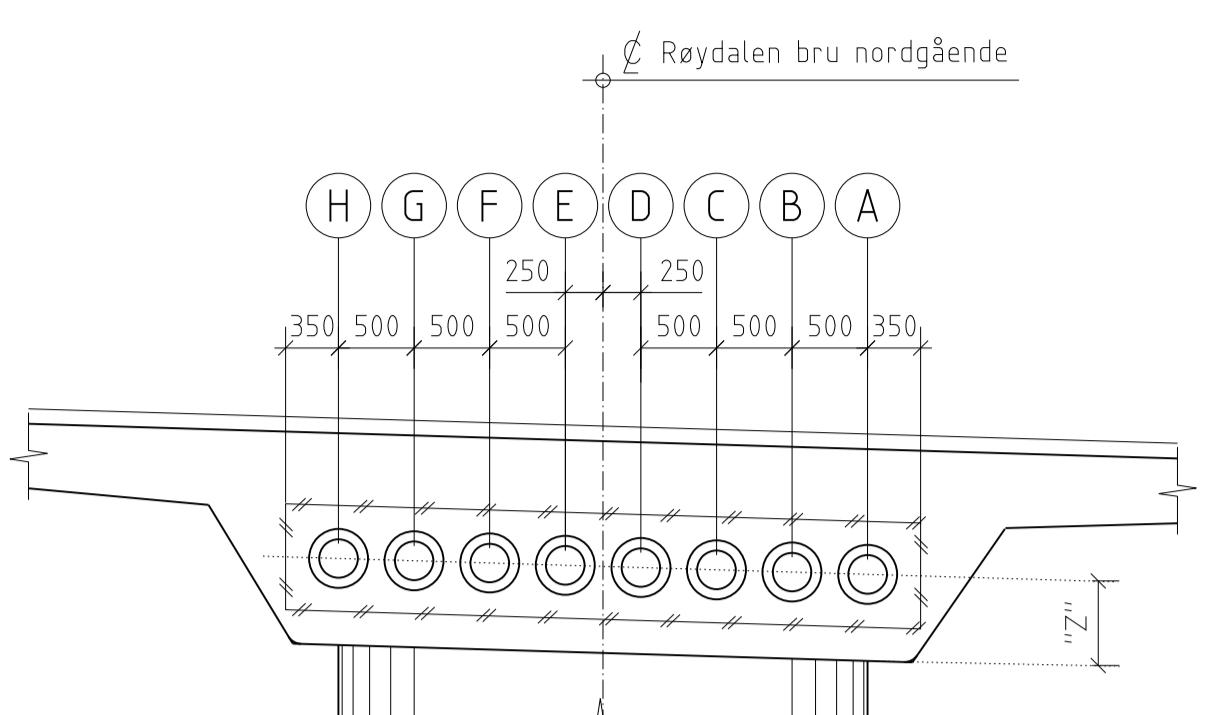
	Som utført	KV	HENK	JASAT	
Revisjon	Revisjonsdato	Utarb.	Kontr.	Godkjent	Rev dato
Godkjent som arbeidsteining ifølge notat fra Vegdirektoratet		Arkivref.	15/206272-30	2017-06-26	
		Tegningsdato		2019-03-15	
		Bestiller		-	
		Produsert for		Nye Veier	
E18 Tvedstrand - Arendal		Prospektnummer	404		
04 Sagene - Piletjenn		Arkivreferanse	-		
K423 Røydalen bru, nordgående		Byggvernsnummer	09-2637		
Spennkabler		Koordinatsystem	Euref89 NTM sone 8		
Kabelføring		Haydlesystem	NN2000		
Halv målestokk A1		Målestokk	1:100		
Som utført		Halv målestokk A3	1:200		
Utarbeidet av		Uttarbeidet av			
KV		Kontrollert av			
HENK		Godkjent av			
JASAT		Konsulentarkiv			
5168070		Tegningsnummer /			
		revisjonsbokstav			
		K423-201			

**Merknader:**

- Betongkonstruksjoner**
  - Materialekvalitet:
    - Betong: B45 SV-Standard
    - Slakkarmering: B500NC (NS 3576-3)
    - Bestandighetsklasse: MF40
    - Tilslag: Dmaks=22 mm
    - Luftinnhold: 4,5 +/- 1,5%
    - Luftinnhold betongrekker: 5,5 +/- 1,5%
    - Overdekning: Iht. håndbok N400 (2015 + NA - Rundskriv 2016/12) (se armeringstegninger)
  - Nøyaktighetsskasse:
    - Generelt: B iht. prosesskoden
    - Kantbelje/betonrekker: A iht. prosesskoden
    - Synlige skarpe hjørner avfases 20x20 mm dersom annet ikke er angitt

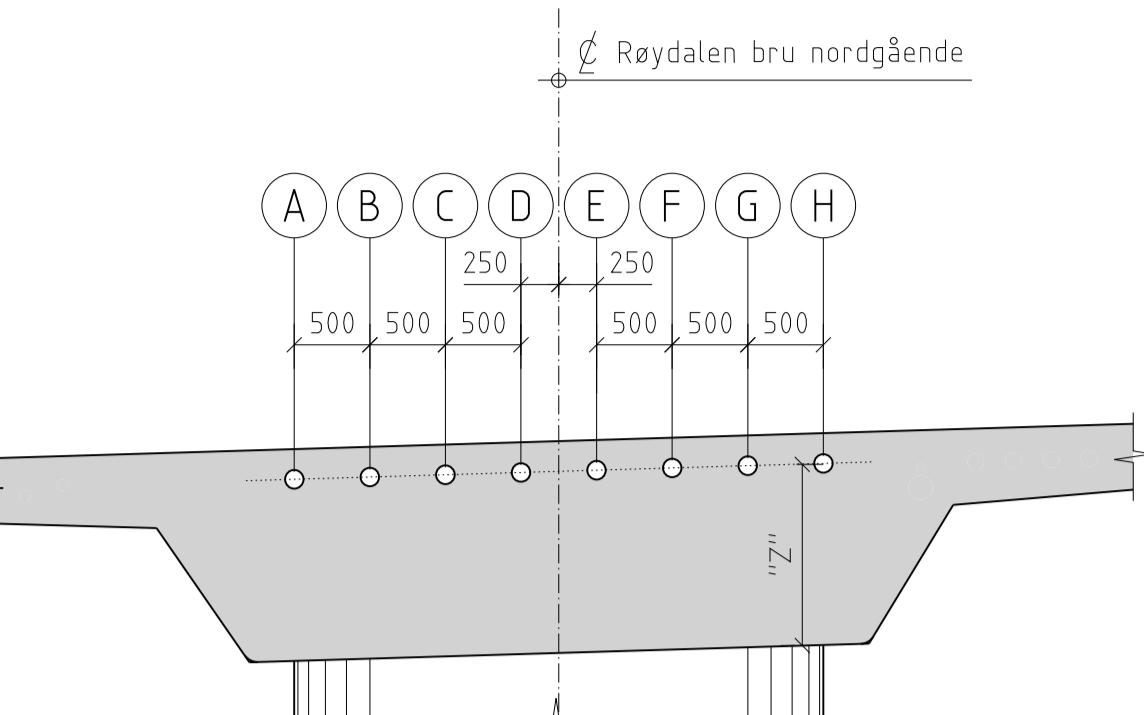
- Prosjekterings- og utførelsesklasser**
  - Plåtlighetsskasse: 3 iht. NS-EN 1990:2002+A1:2005+NA:2016 [tab.NA.A1(901)]
  - Kontrollklasse: Utvidet (U) iht. NS-EN 1990:2002+A1:2005+NA:2016 (NA.A1.3.1)
  - Utførelsesklasse, betong: 3 iht. NS-EN 13670:2009+NA:2010

- Spennarmering**
  - Totalt 8 stk. spennakabler, hver med 22 stk. 0,62" spenntau
  - Stålkvalitet:  $f_{pk}/f_{p0,ik} = 1860/1640 \text{ MPa}$
  - Areal: 22 stk.  $\times 150 \text{ mm}^2 = 3300 \text{ mm}^2/\text{kabel}$
  - Oppspenningskraft etter løsfasp:  $0,85 \times F_{p0,1} = 4600 \text{ kN}/\text{kabel}$
  - Minimum betongfasthet ved oppspennin skal være 40 Mpa
  - Forankringene skal monteres uforkyrlige i formen slik at ankerplaten står vinkelrett på spennarmeringens (kabelrørets) senterlinje i den ferdige konstruksjonen.
  - Ved forankringer skal kabellverandørens krav til rett linje på kabel oppfylles.
  - Tillatt avvik fra angitt kabelplassering: vertikalt og horisontalt: +/- 10 mm.
  - Alle spennakablene ankerhoder skal fra leverandør være utstyrt med standard spiralarmering
  - Spennkablene skal ha en friavstand på 500 mm eller mer fra høyspentkabler i bruas lengde. Dette kravet gjelder i hele bruas lengde.



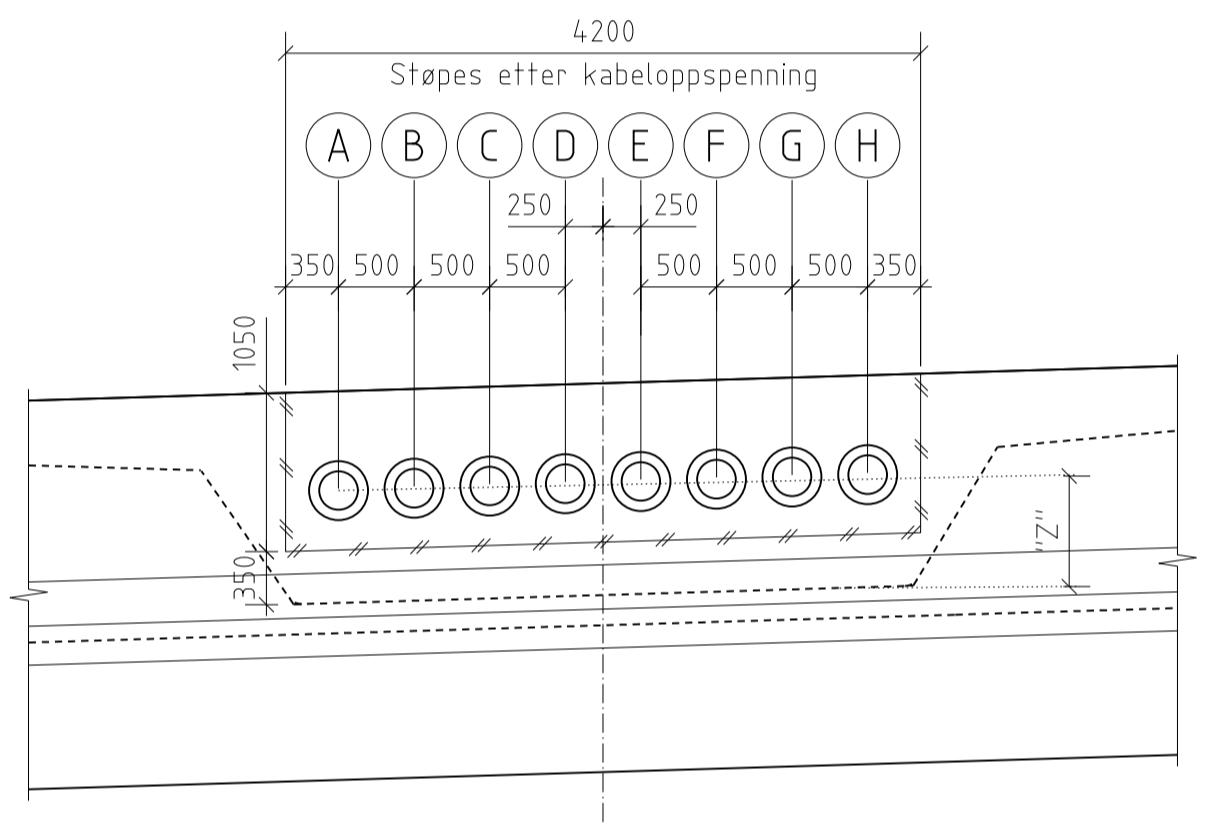
Oppriss B-B

I støpeskjøt akse 3n til 5n - sett mot pr. retning  
A1=1:50  
A3=1:100



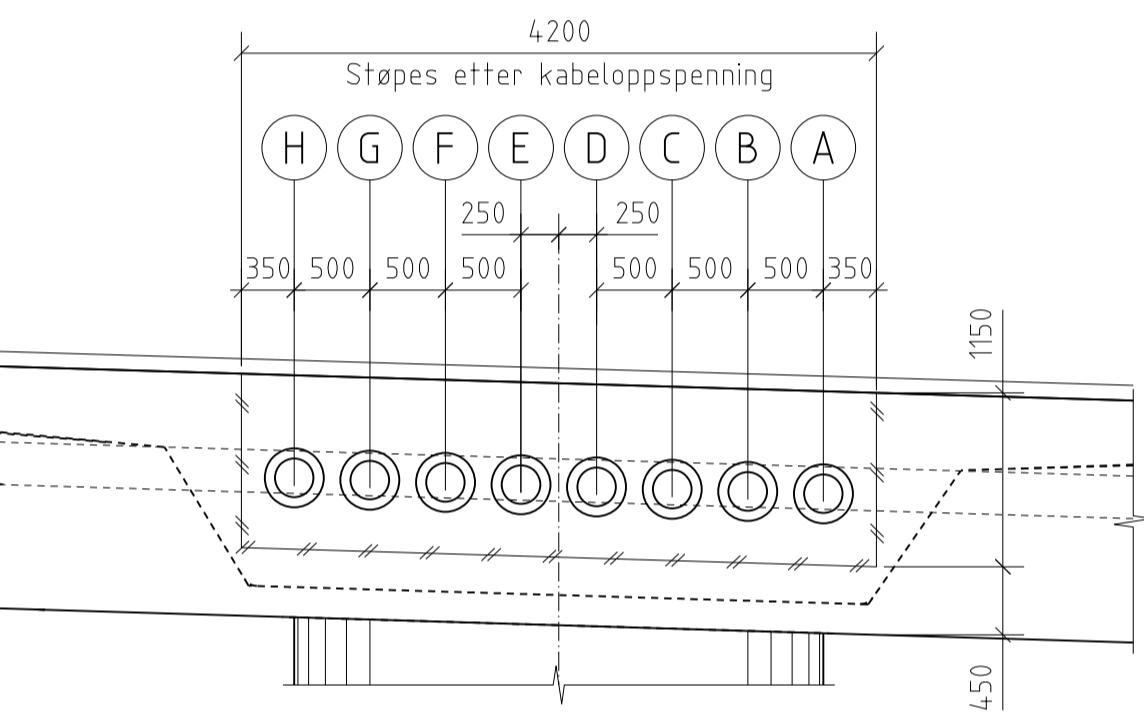
Typisk snitt

Sett i pr. retning  
A1=1:50  
A3=1:100



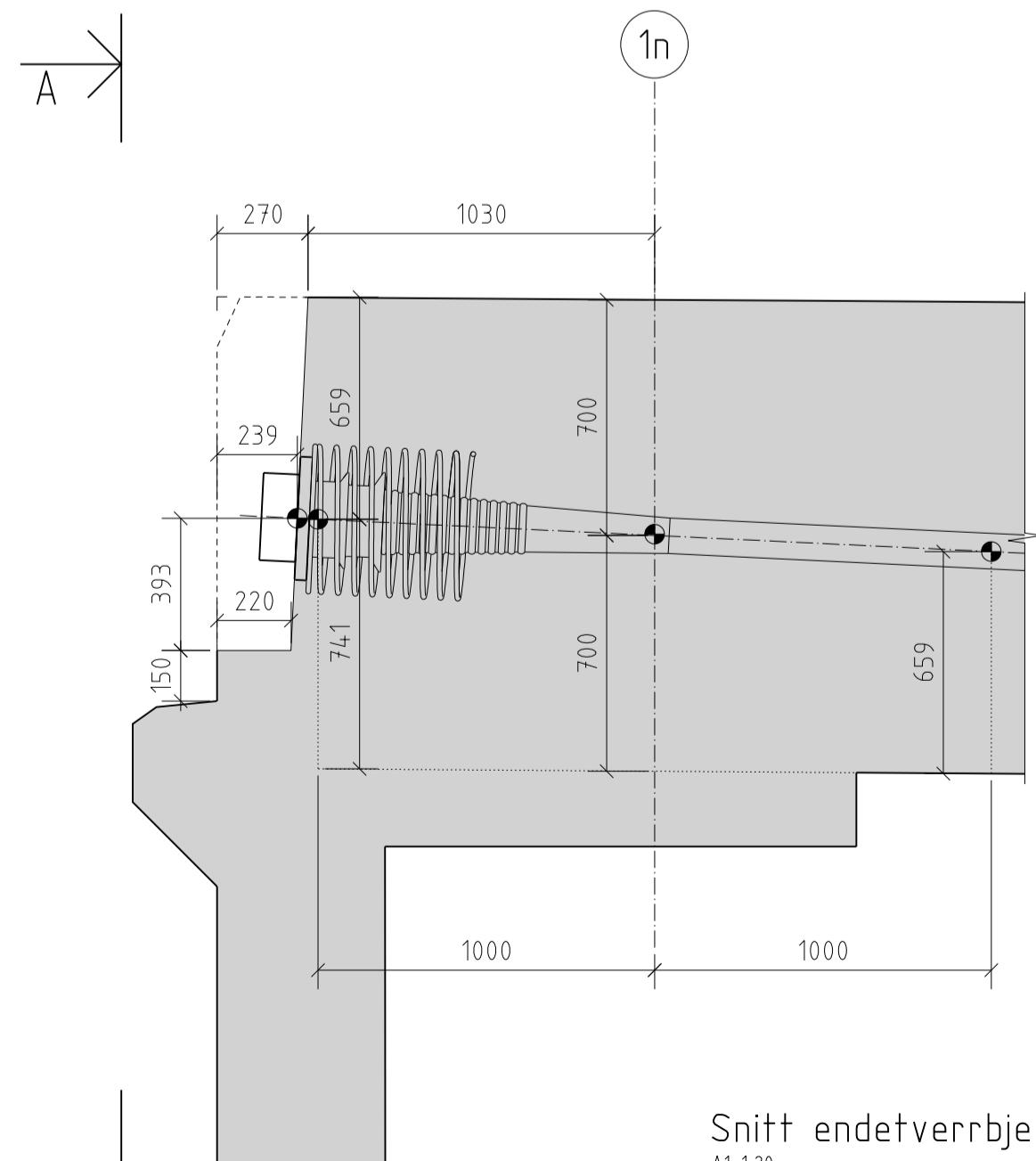
Oppriss A-A

Oppriss endetverrbjelke akse 1n - sett i pr. retning  
A1=1:50  
A3=1:100



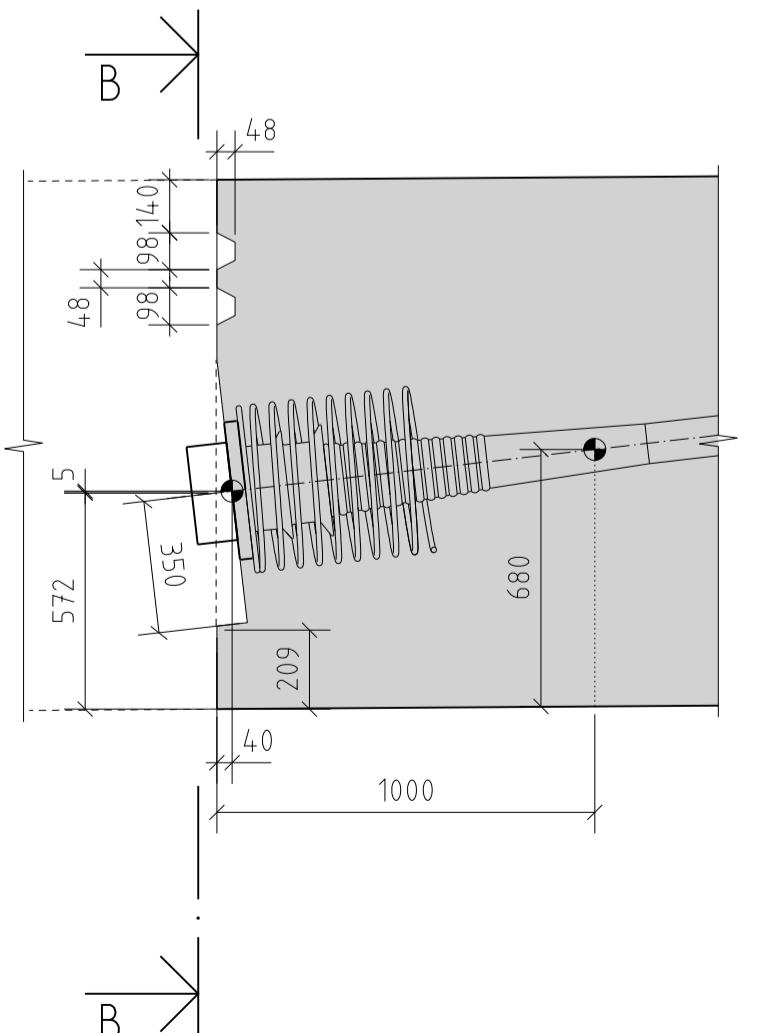
Oppriss C-C

Oppriss endetverrbjelke akse 7n - sett mot pr. retning  
A1=1:50  
A3=1:100



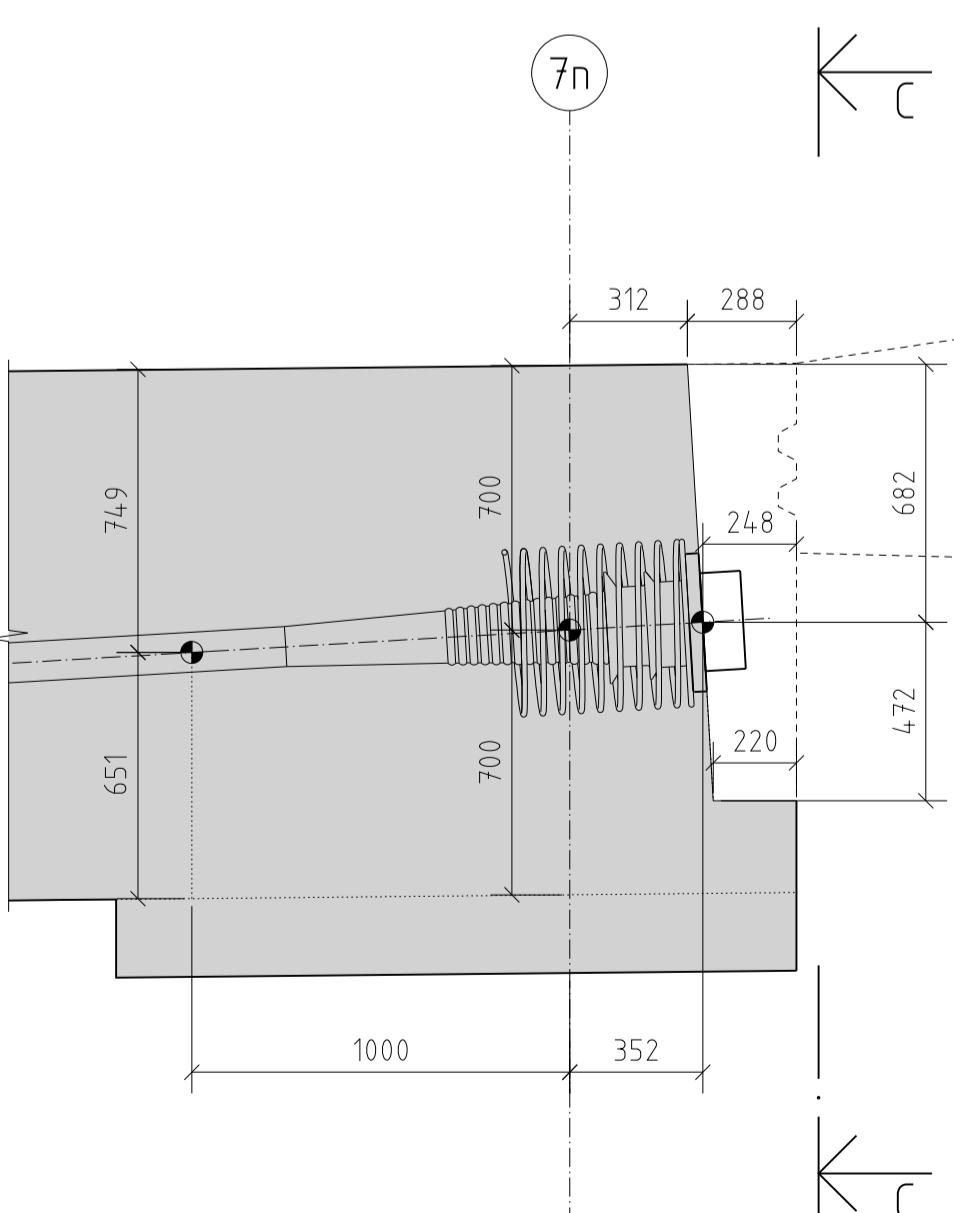
Snitt endetverrbjelke akse 1n

A1=1:20  
A3=1:40



Snitt støpeskjøt akse 3n til 5n

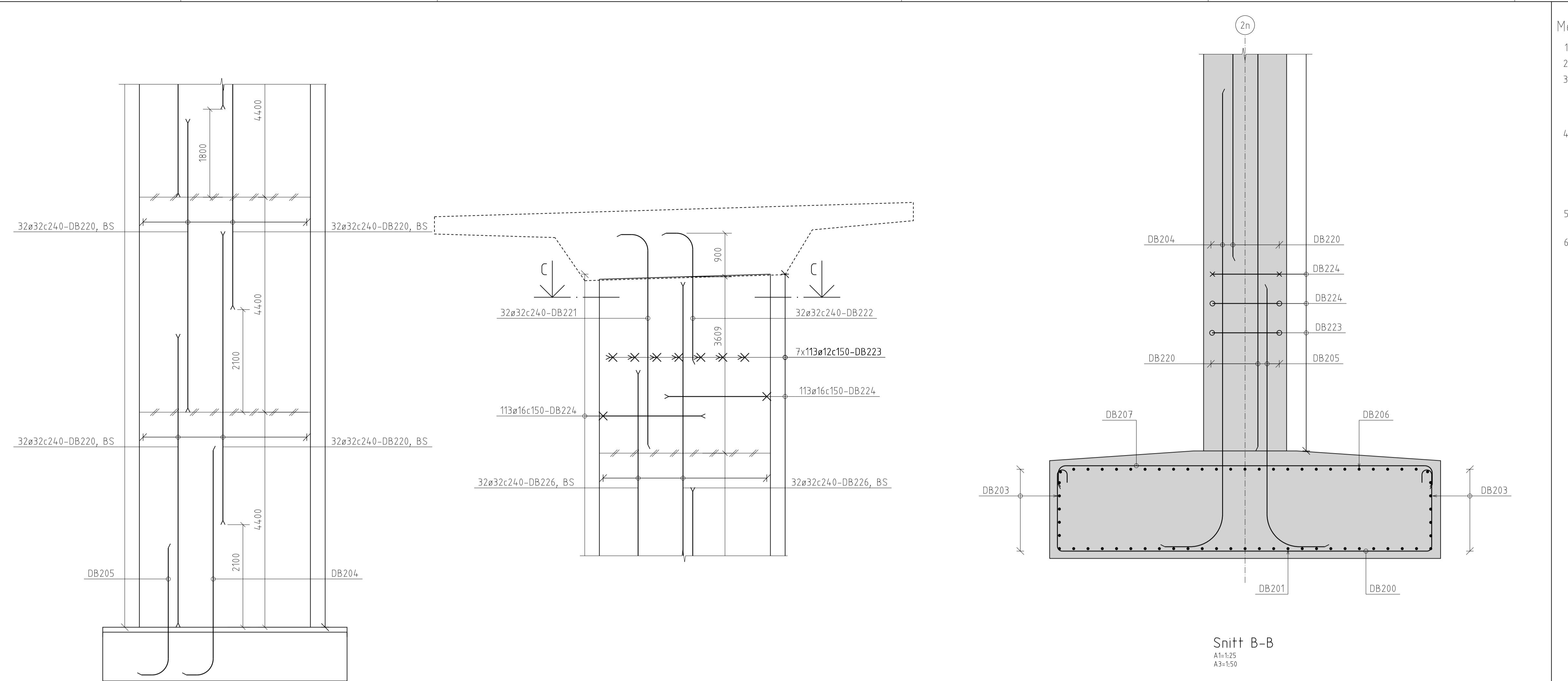
A1=1:20  
A3=1:40



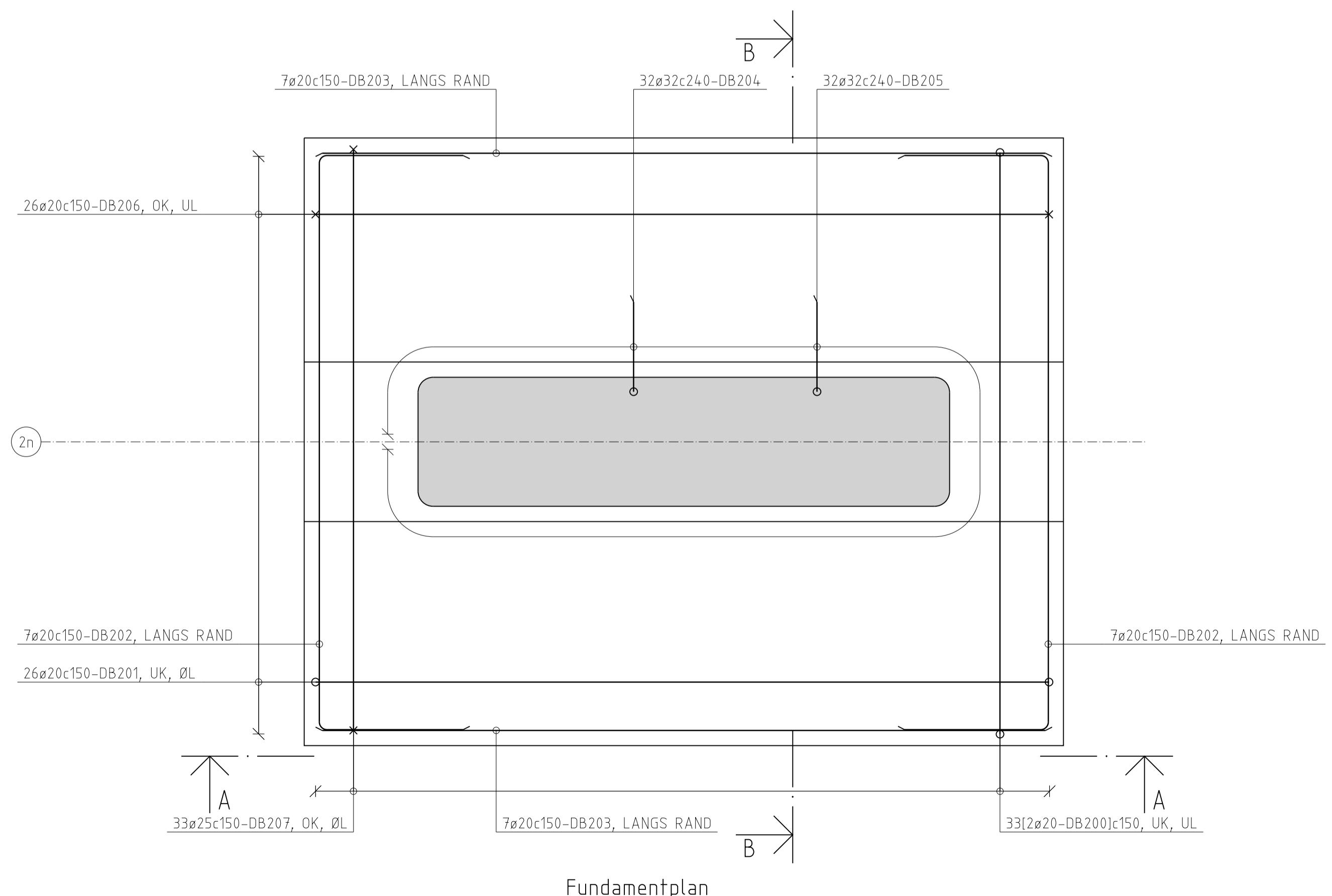
Snitt endetverrbjelke akse 7n

A1=1:20  
A3=1:40

Som utført	KV	HENK	JASAT	Rev. dato
Revisjon	Revisjonsdato	Utarb.	Kontr.	Godkjent
Godkjent som arbeidstegning ifølge notat fra Vegdirektoratet	15/206272-30			2017-06-26
	Tegningsdato	2019-03-15		
	Bestiller	-		
	Produsert for	Nye Veier		
	Prosjektnummer	404		
	Arkivreferanse	-		
	Byggvernsnummer	09-2637		
	Koordinatsystem	Euref89 NTM sone 8		
	Haydysystem	NN2000		
	Målestokk A1	1:100/1:20		
	Halv målestokk A3	1:100/1:40		
	Som utført			
Utarbeidet av	Kontrollert av	Godkjent av	Konsulentarkiv	Tegningsnummer / revisjonsbokstav
KV	HENK	JASAT	5168070	K423-202

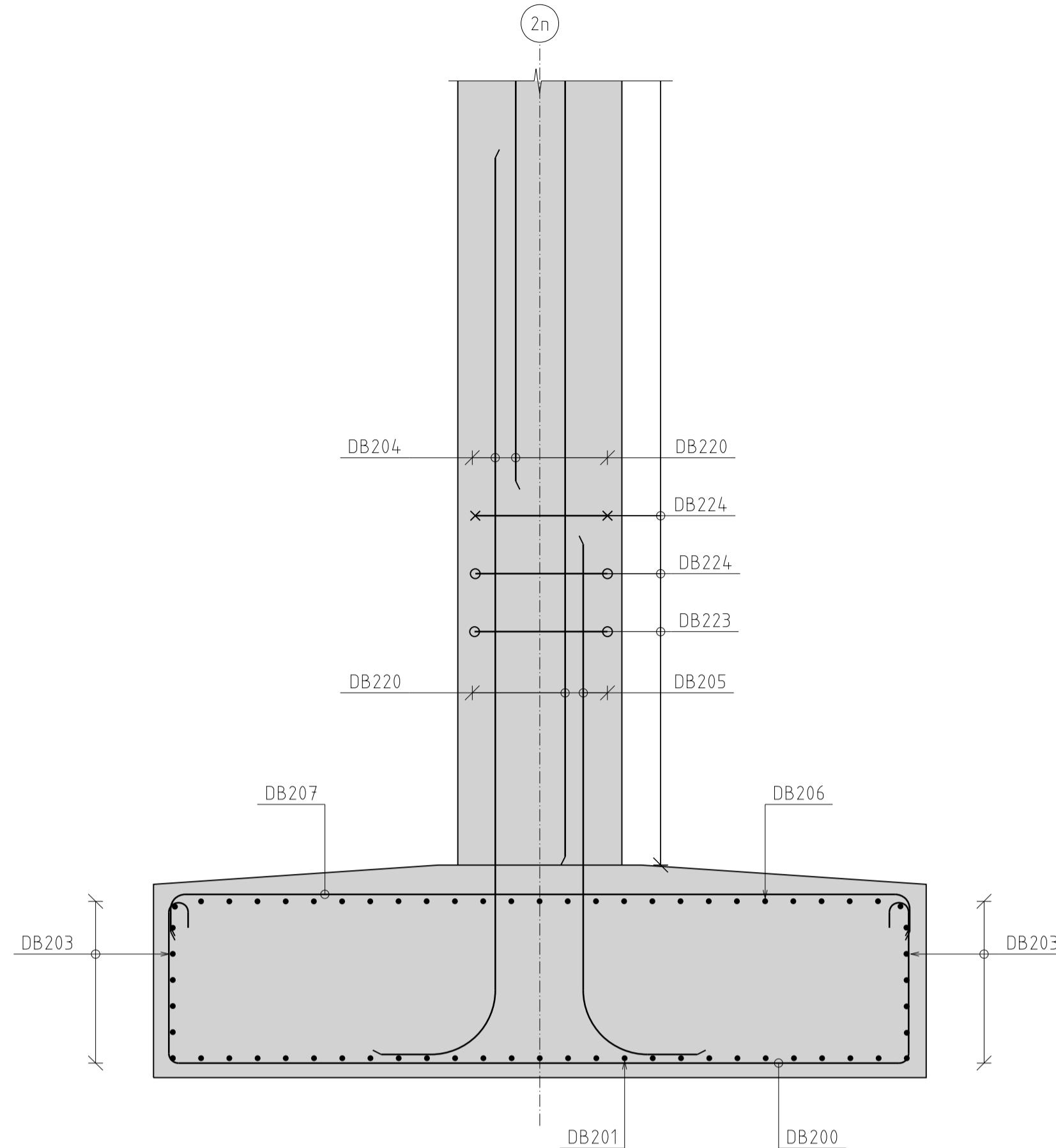


Oppriss A-A



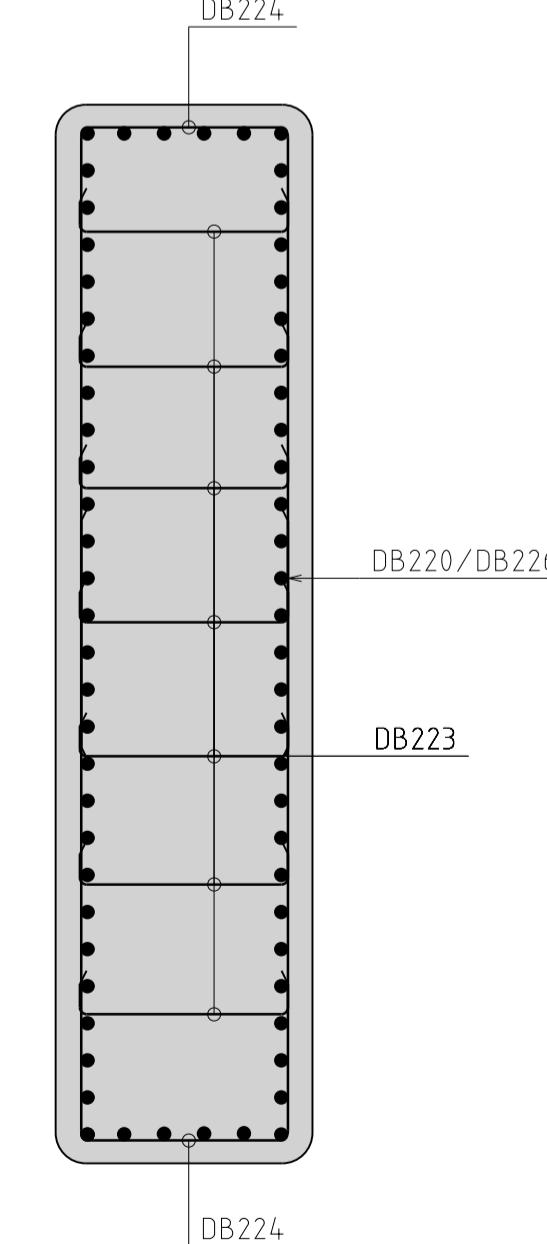
Snitt B-B

A1:1:25  
A3:1:50



Snitt C-C

A1:1:25  
A3:1:50



**Merknader:**

- Armeringen skal legges iht. veglaboratoriets internrapport 1731
- Slakkarmering: B500NC
- Generelle overdekningsskrav iht. håndbok N400 (2015+NA-rundskriv 2016/12)  
Det skal benyttes følgende overdekning dersom annet ikke er angitt:
  - Konstruktiv armering:  $75 \pm 15$  mm
  - Monteringsarmering:  $60 \pm 5$  mm
- Forkortelsen: LM = løpemeter, kappes og skjøtes på stedet  
BS = begge sider BR = begge retninger  
OK = overkant ØL = øverste lag  
UK = underkant UL = understre lag  
YK = ytterkant YL = ytterste lag  
IK = innerkant IL = innerste lag

5. I alle bøyelokroker skal det ligge en armeringsslang som ikke har mindre diameter enn bøyelens diameter

6. Omfaringsskjøter:  
- Omfaringslengde:  $50 \times \varnothing$   
- Maks. hver 2. armeringsslang kan skjøtes i samme snitt dersom annet ikke er angitt på aktuell armeringstegning

Antall stenger	Skjøting
Enkel stang	
Bunten med 2 stenger	

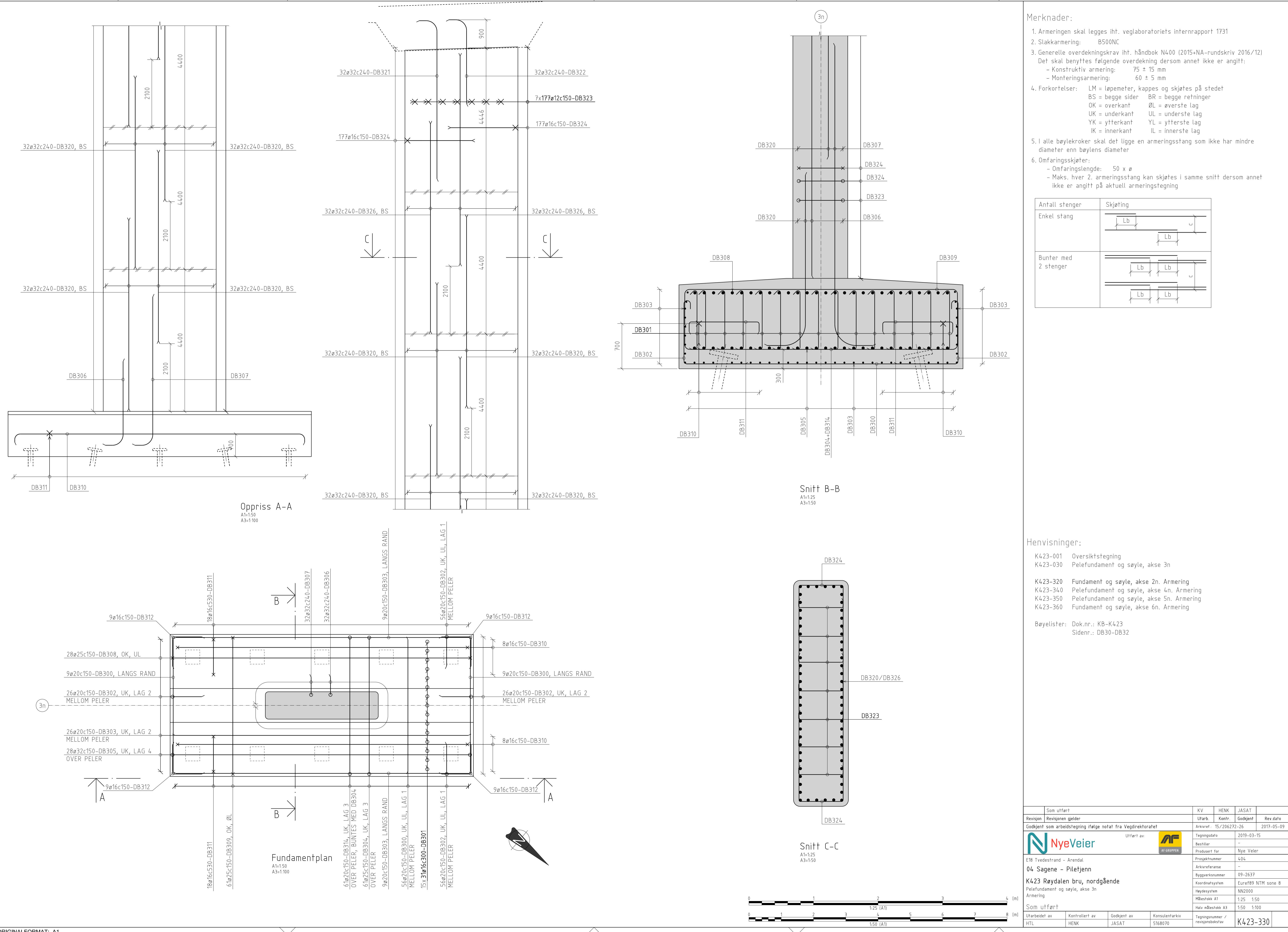
#### Henvisninger:

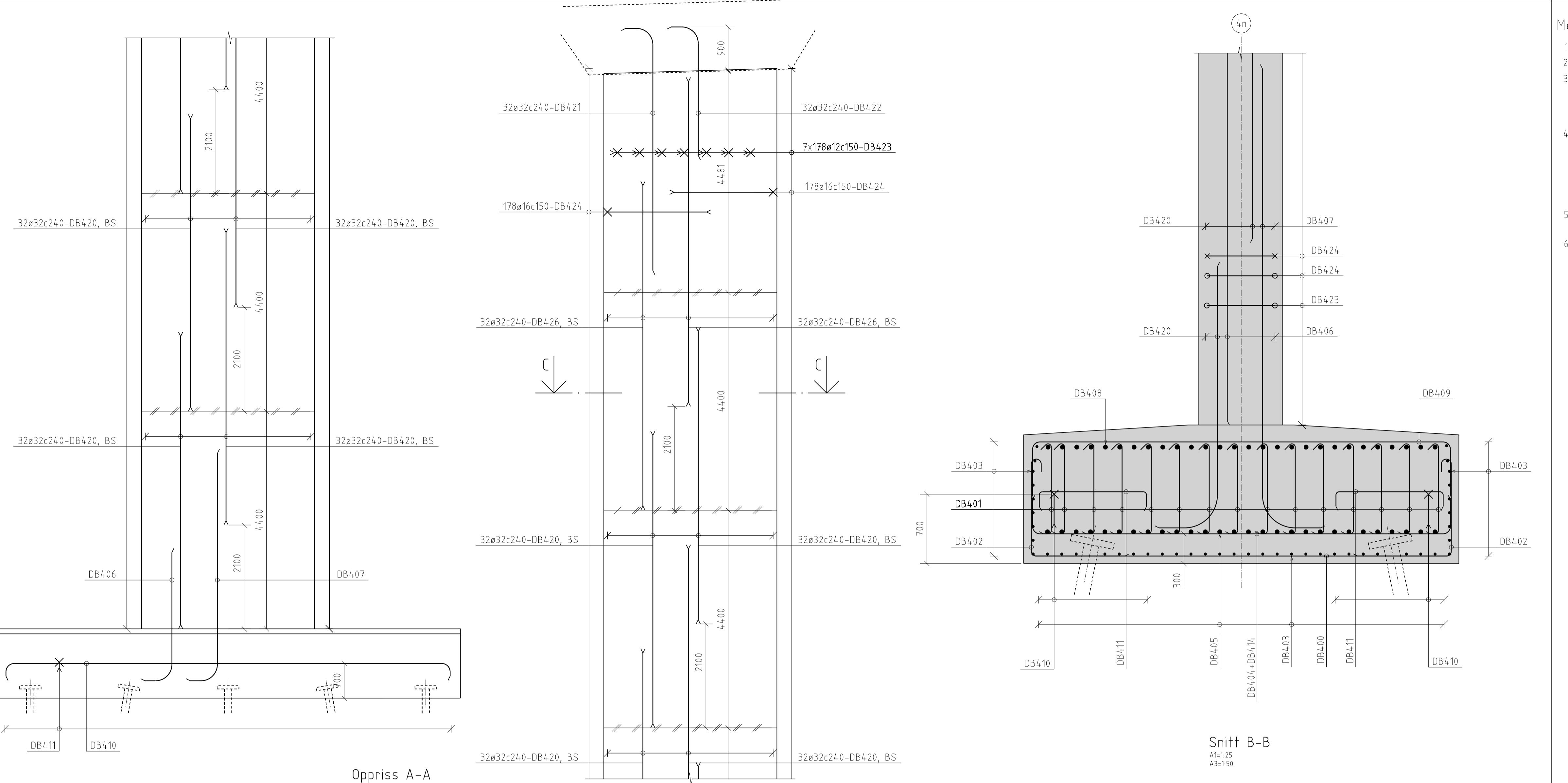
K423-001 Oversiktstegning  
K423-020 Fundament og søyle, akse 2n og 6n

K423-330 Pelefundament og søyle, akse 3n. Armering  
K423-340 Pelefundament og søyle, akse 4n. Armering  
K423-350 Pelefundament og søyle, akse 5n. Armering  
K423-360 Fundament og søyle, akse 6n. Armering

Bøyelister: Dok.nr.: KB-K423  
Side nr.: DB20-DB22

Som utført		KV	HENK	JASAT	
Revisjon	Revisjons dato	Utarb.	Kontr.	Godkjent	Rev. dato
<i>Godkjent som arbeidstegning ifølge notat fra Vegdirektoratet</i>					
		Arkivref.: 15/206272-26		2017-05-09	
		Tegningsdato	2019-03-15		
		Bestiller	-		
		Produsert for	Nye Veier		
		Prosjektnummer	404		
		Arkivreferanse	-		
		Byggverksnummer	09-2637		
		Koordinatsystem	Euref89 NTM sone 8		
		Haydysystem	NN2000		
		Målestokk A1	1:25 1:50		
		Halv målestokk A3			
Som utført		KV	HENK	JASAT	
Utarbeidet av	Kontrollert av	Godkjent av	Konsulentarkiv		
HTL	HENK	JASAT	5168070		
			Tegningsnummer / revisjonsbokstav	K423-320	





**Merknader:**

- Armeringen skal legges iht. veglaboratoriets internrapport 1731
- Slakkarmering: B500NC
- Generelle overdekningskrav iht. håndbok N400 (2015+NA-rundskriv 2016/12)  
Det skal benyttes følgende overdekning dersom annet ikke er angitt:
  - Konstruktiv armering:  $75 \pm 15$  mm
  - Monteringsarmering:  $60 \pm 5$  mm
- Forkortelsen:  
LM = løpemeter, kappes og skjøtes på stedet  
BS = begge sider BR = begge retninger  
OK = overkant ØL = øverste lag  
UK = underkant UL = understre lag  
YK = ytterkant YL = ytterste lag  
IK = innerkant IL = innerste lag
- I alle bøyelokroer skal det ligge en armeringsslang som ikke har mindre diameter enn bøyelens diameter
- Omfaringsskjøter:
  - Omfaringsslengde:  $50 \times \varnothing$
  - Maks. hver 2. armeringsstang kan skjøtes i samme snitt dersom annet ikke er angitt på aktuell armeringstegning

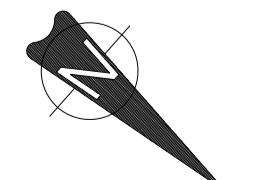
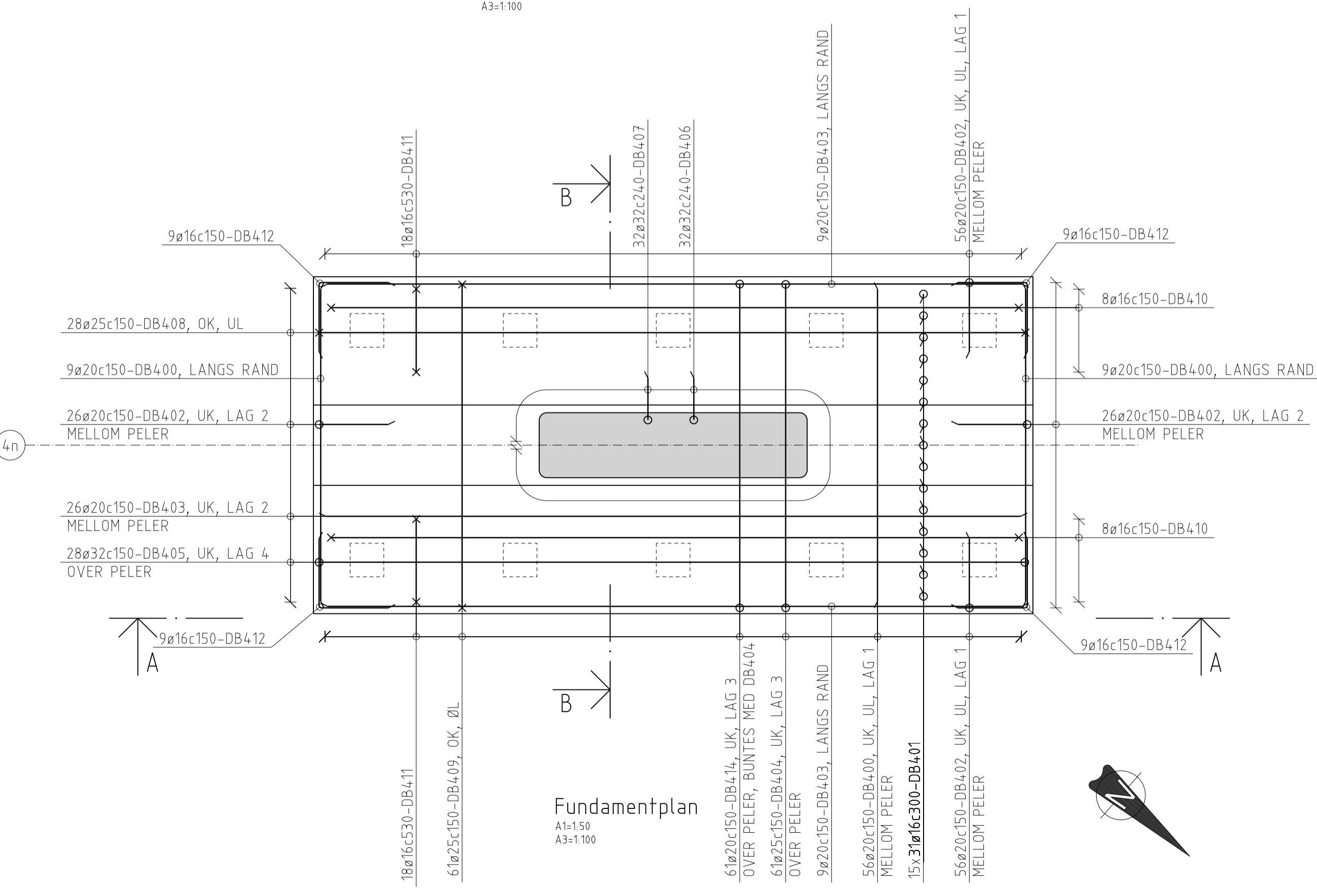
Antall stenger	Skjøting
Enkel stang	
Bunten med 2 stenger	

**Henvisninger:**

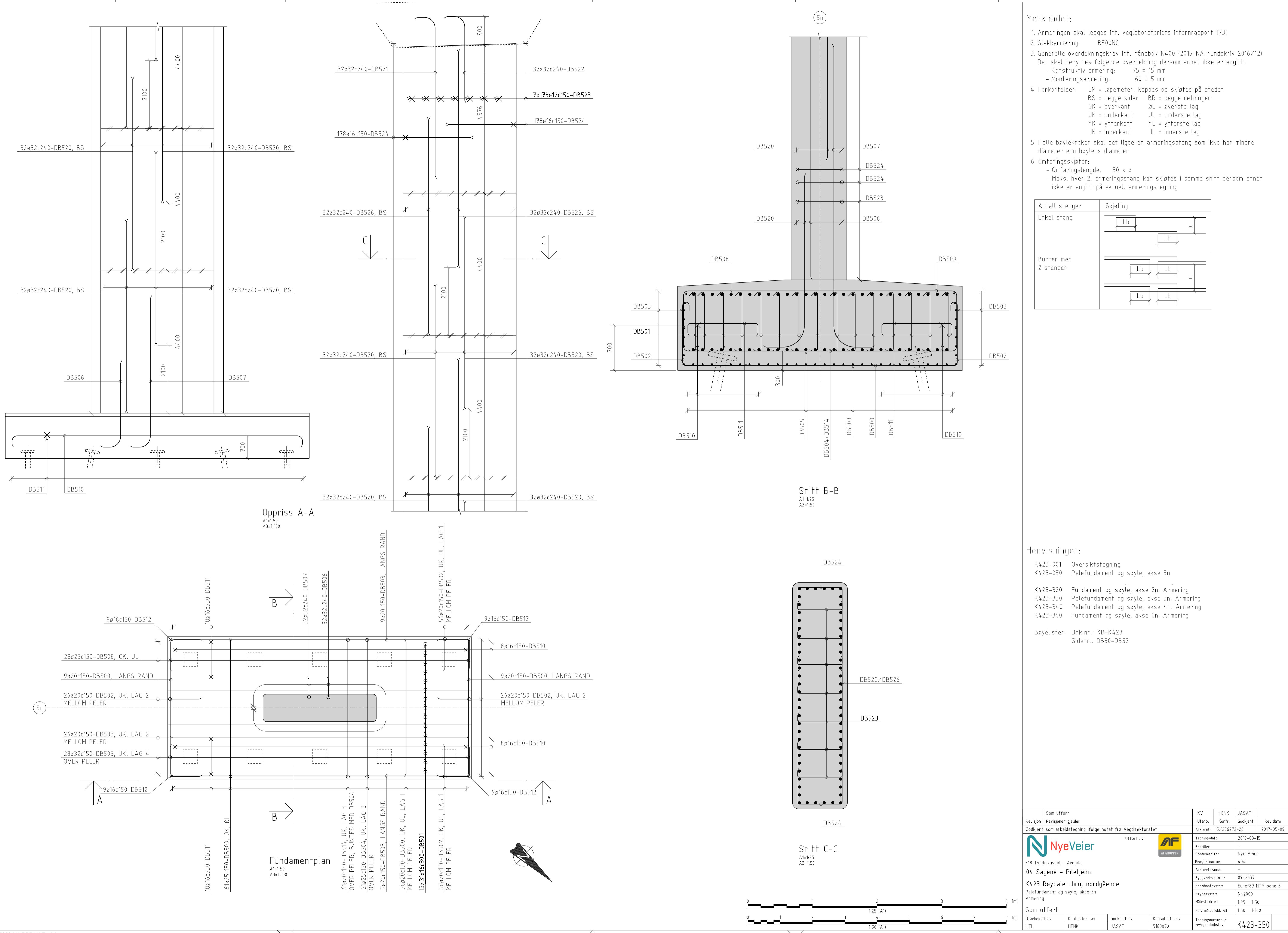
K423-001 Oversiktstegning  
 K423-040 Pelefundament og søyle, akse 4n

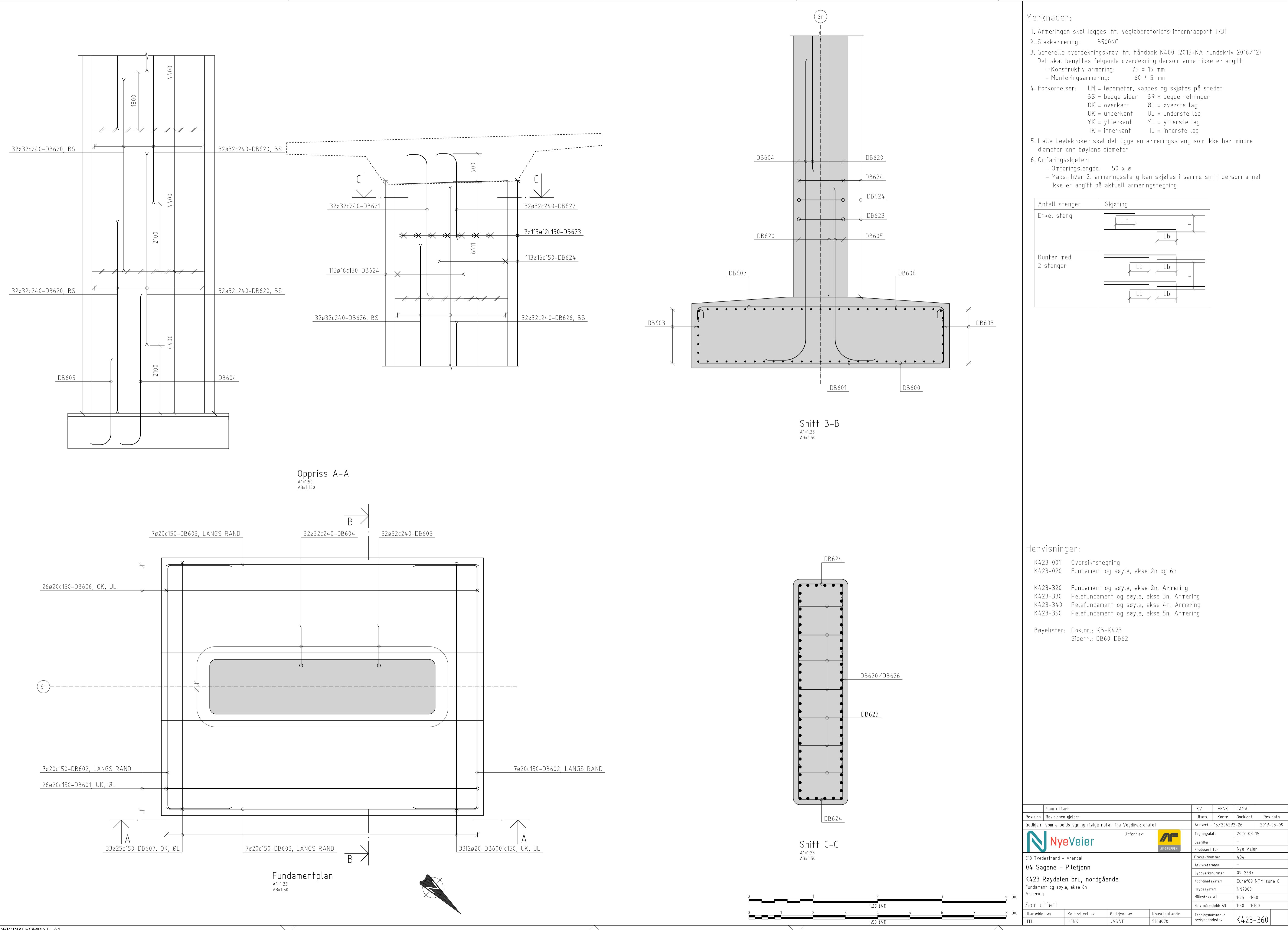
K423-320 Fundament og søyle, akse 2n. Armering  
 K423-330 Pelefundament og søyle, akse 3n. Armering  
 K423-350 Pelefundament og søyle, akse 5n. Armering  
 K423-360 Fundament og søyle, akse 6n. Armering

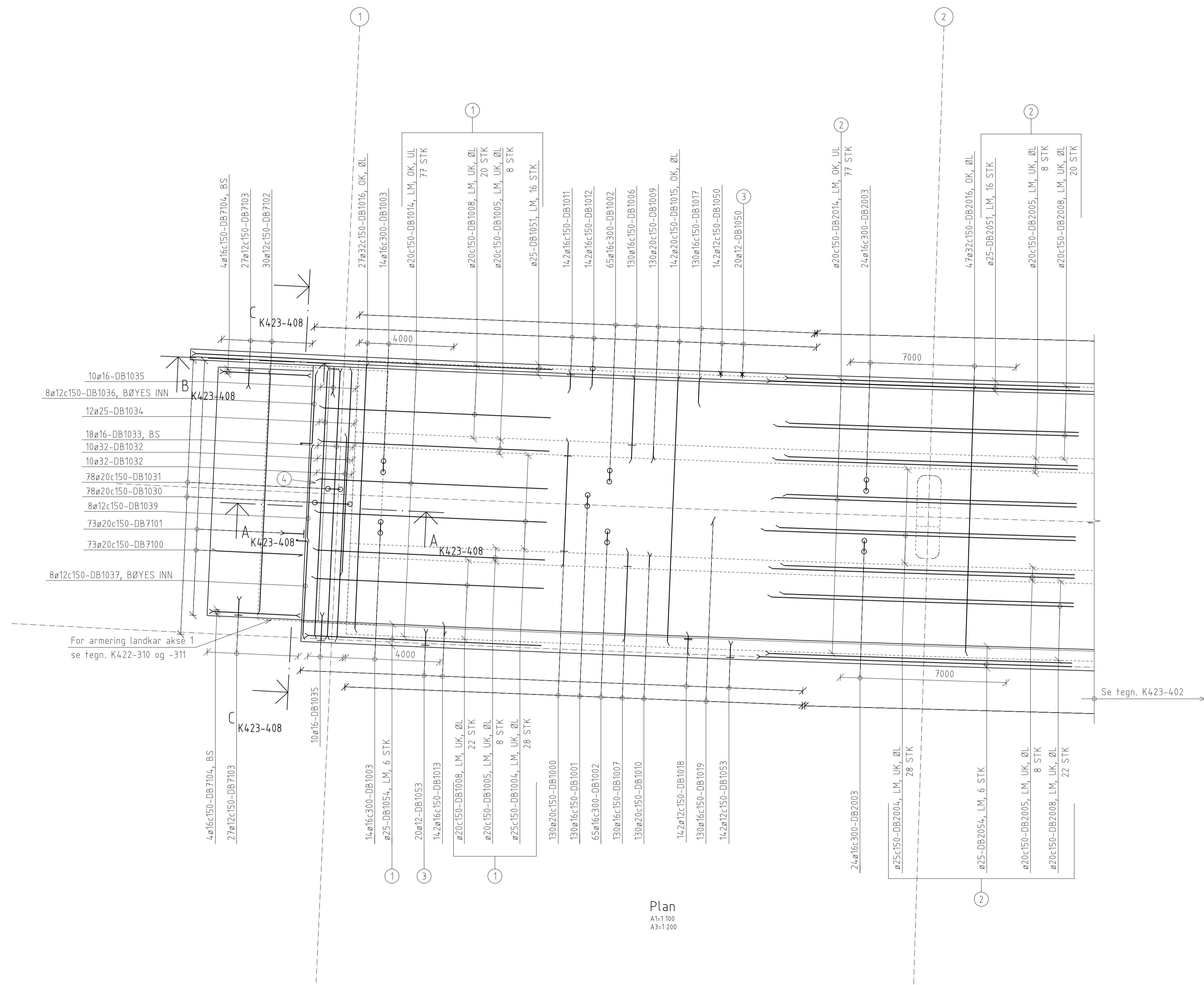
Bøyelister: Dok.nr.: KB-K423  
 Sidenr.: DB40-DB42



Som utført		KV	HENK	JASAT	
Revisjon	Revisionen gjelder	Utarb.	Kontr.	Godeknt	Rev. dato
Godkjent som arbeidstegning ifølge notat fra Vegdirektoratet					
Arkivref.: 15/206272-26 2017-05-09					
Tegningsdato	2019-03-15				
Bestiller	-				
Produsert for	Nye Veier				
Prosjektnummer	404				
Arkivreferanse	-				
Byggverksnummer	09-2637				
Koordinatsystem	Euref89 NTM sone 8				
Haylesystem	NN2000				
Målestokk A1	1:25 1:50				
Halv målestokk A3					
Som utført					
Utarbeidet av	Kontrollert av	Godeknt av	Konsulentarkiv		
HTL	HENK	JASAT	5168070		
Tegningsnummer / revisjonsbokstav					
K423-340					







#### Merknader:

- Armeringen skal legges iht. veglaboratoriets internrapport 1731
- Slakkarmering: B500NC
- Generelle overdekningsskrav iht. håndbok N400 (2015+NA-rundskriv 2016/12) Det skal benyttes følgende overdekning dersom annet ikke er angitt:
  - Konstruktiv armering:  $75 \pm 15$  mm
  - Monteringsarmering:  $60 \pm 5$  mm
- Forkelser: LM = løpemeter, kappes og skjøtes på stedet  
BS = begge sider BR = begge retninger  
OK = overkant ØL = øverste lag  
UK = underkant UL = underste lag  
YK = ytterkant YL = ytterste lag  
IK = innerkant IL = innerste lag
- I alle bøylekroker skal det ligge en armeringsstang som ikke har mindre diameter enn bøyelens diameter

#### 6. Omfaringsskjøter:

- Omfaringsslengde:  $50 \times \varnothing$
- Maks. hver 2. armeringsstang kan skjøtes i samme snitt dersom annet ikke er angitt på aktuell armeringsfeiring

Antall stenger	Skjøting
Enkel stang	
Bunten med 2 stenger	

#### Henvisninger:

- K423-001 Oversiktstegning  
K423-101 Bruoverbygning. Akse 1 til 2  
K423-110 Bruoverbygning. Brutversnitt

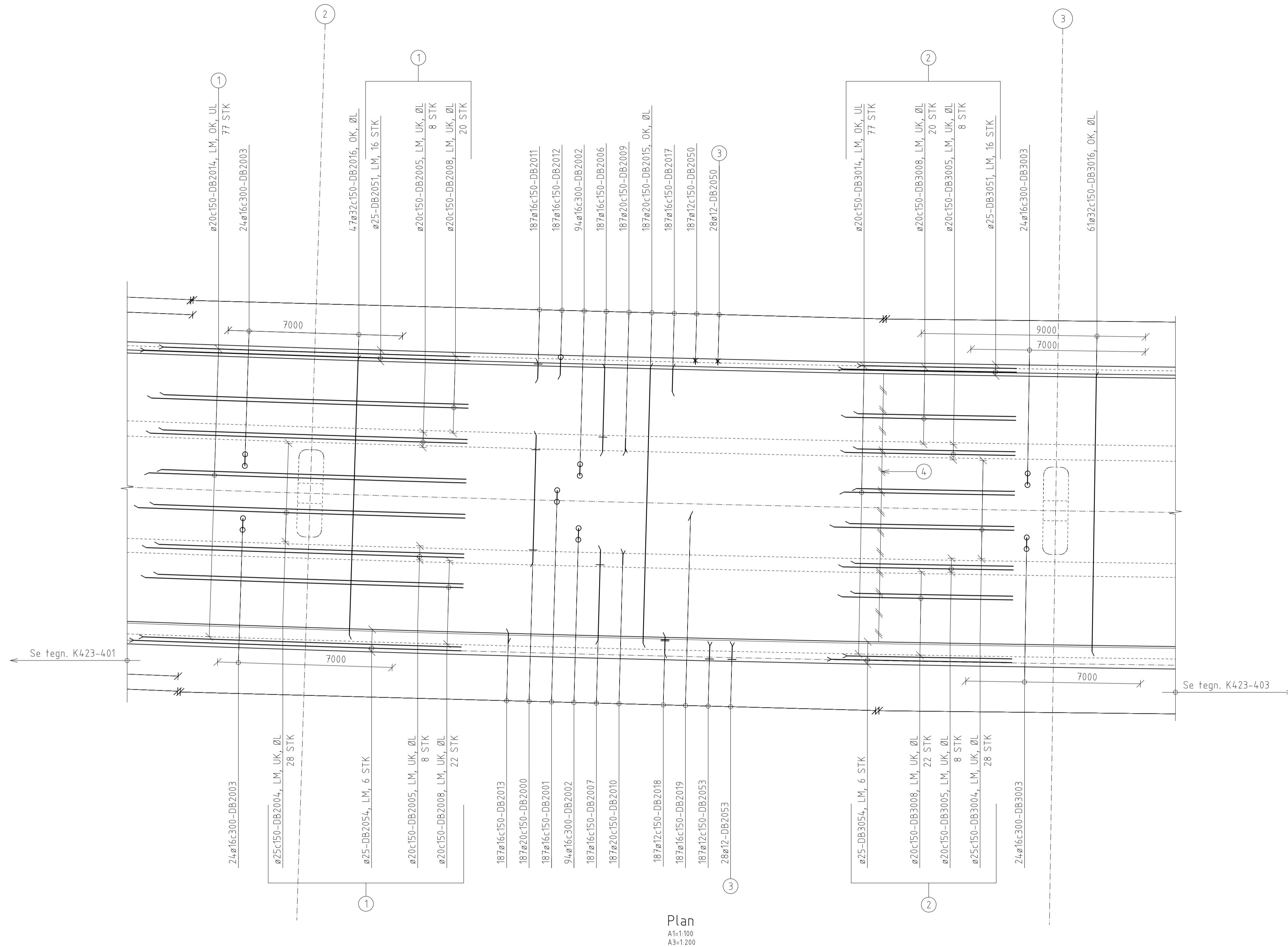
- K423-402 Bruoverbygning. Akse 2 til 3. Armering  
K423-403 Bruoverbygning. Akse 3 til 4. Armering  
K423-404 Bruoverbygning. Akse 4 til 5. Armering  
K423-405 Bruoverbygning. Akse 5 til 6. Armering  
K423-406 Bruoverbygning. Akse 6 til 7. Armering  
K423-407 Bruoverbygning. Brutversnitt. Armering  
K423-408 Bruoverbygning. Snitt og defaljer. Armering  
K423-409 Bruoverbygning. Spennkabelforankringer. Armering

Bøyelister: Dok.nr.: KB-K423  
Sidene.: DB100-DB110, DB710

#### Tegnforklaringer:

- DB1004, DB1005, DB1008, DB1014, DB1051 og DB1054. Gjennomgående armering i støpeelappe 6.
- DB2004, DB2005, DB2008, DB2014, DB2051 og DB2054. Gjennomgående armering i støpeelappe 5.
- Ekstra armering på begge sider av alle boltegrupper
- For ekstra armering ved spennkabelforankringer, se tegning K423-409

Som utført		KV	HENK	JASAT	
Revisjon	Revisjonsdato	Utarb.	Kontr.	Godeknt	Rev dato
Godkjent som arbeidstegning ifølge notat fra Vegdirektoratet		Akkref.:	15/206272-30	2017-06-26	
		Tegningsdato		-	2019-03-15
		Bestiller			
		Prosjektnr.			
		Arkivreferanse			
		Brygversnummer			
		Koordinatsystem			
		Haydysystem			
		Målestokk A1			
		Halv målestokk A3			
		Som utført			
		Utarbeidet av	Kontrollert av	Godeknt av	Konsulentarkiv
		HTL	HENK	JASAT	5168070
		Tegningsnummer / revisjonsbokstav			K423-401



#### Merknader:

- Armeringen skal legges iht. veglaboratoriets internrapport 1731
- Slakkarmering: B500NC
- Generelle overdekningsskrav iht. håndbok N400 (2015+NA-rundskriv 2016/12) Det skal benyttes følgende overdekning dersom annet ikke er angitt:
  - Konstruktiv armering:  $75 \pm 15$  mm
  - Monteringsarmering:  $60 \pm 5$  mm
- Forkretelse: LM = løpemeter, kappes og skjøtes på stedet  
BS = begge sider BR = begge retninger  
OK = overkant ØL = øverste lag  
UK = underkant UL = underste lag  
YK = ytterkant YL = ytterste lag  
IK = innerkant IL = innerste lag
- I alle bøylekroker skal det ligge en armeringsstang som ikke har mindre diameter enn bøyelens diameter

#### 6. Omfaringsskjøter:

- Omfaringsslengde:  $50 \times \varnothing$
- Maks. hver 2. armeringsstang kan skjøtes i samme snitt dersom annet ikke er angitt på aktuell armeringsfeiring

Antall stenger	Skjøting
Enkel stang	
Bunter med 2 stenger	

#### Henvisninger:

- K423-001 Oversiktstegning  
 K423-102 Bruoverbygning. Akse 2 til 3  
 K423-110 Bruoverbygning. Bruverberrsnitt

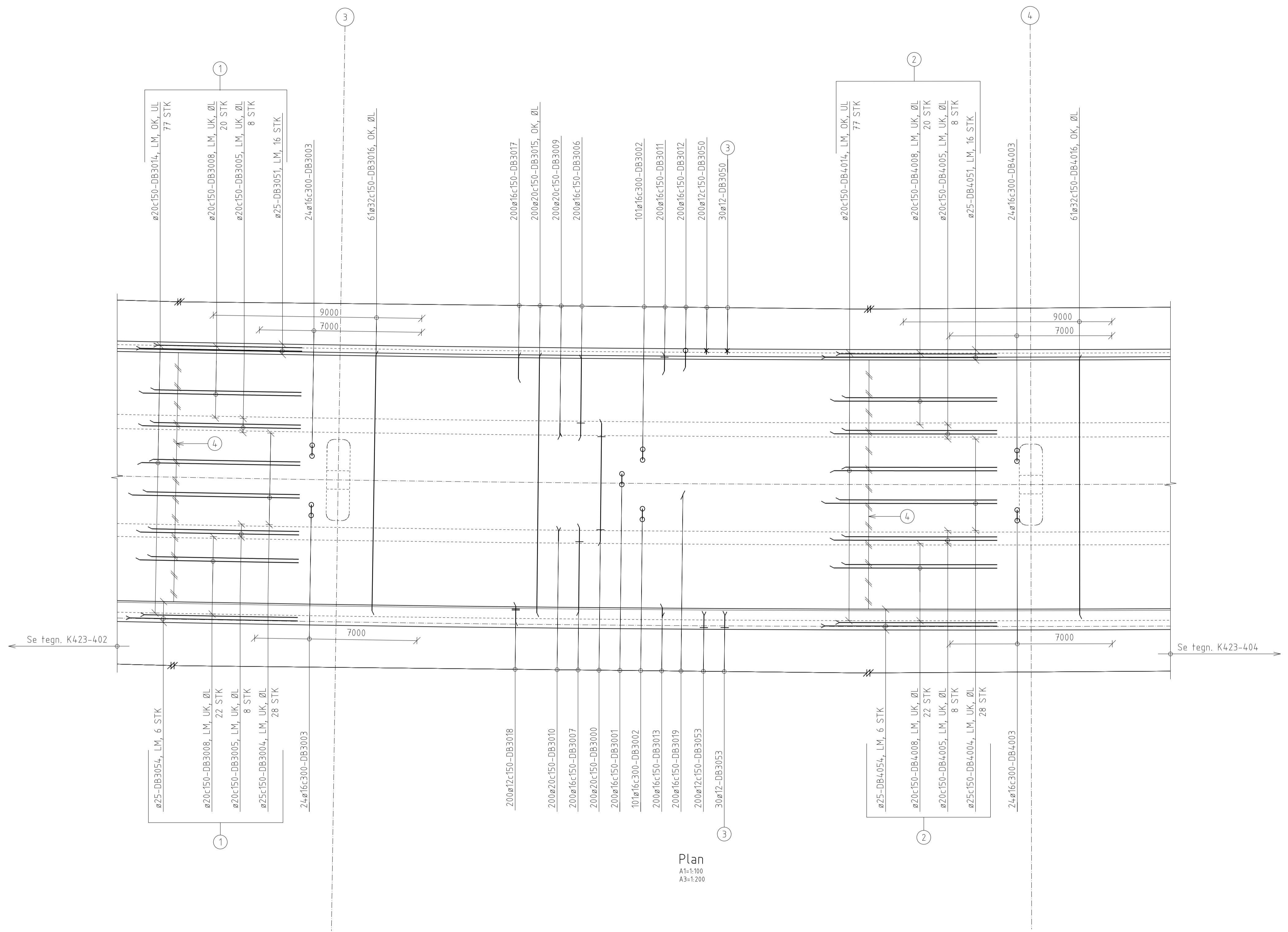
- K423-401 Bruoverbygning. Akse 1 til 2. Armering  
 K423-402 Bruoverbygning. Akse 3 til 4. Armering  
 K423-404 Bruoverbygning. Akse 4 til 5. Armering  
 K423-405 Bruoverbygning. Akse 5 til 6. Armering  
 K423-406 Bruoverbygning. Akse 6 til 7. Armering  
 K423-407 Bruoverbygning. Bruverberrsnitt. Armering  
 K423-408 Bruoverbygning. Snitt og defaljer. Armering  
 K423-409 Bruoverbygning. Spennkabelforankringer. Armering

Bøyelister: Dok.nr.: KB-K423  
 Sidene.: DB200-DB220 (utgått)

#### Tegnforklaringer:

- DB2004, DB2005, DB2008, DB2014, DB2051 og DB2054. Gjennomgående armering i støpeetappe 5.
- DB3004, DB3005, DB3008, DB3014, DB3051 og DB3054. Gjennomgående armering i støpeetappe 4.
- Ekstra armering på begge sider av alle boltegrupper
- For ekstra armering ved spennkabelforankringer, se tegning K423-409

Som utført		KV	HENK	JASAT	
Revisjon	Revisjonsdato	Utarb.	Kontr.	Godeknet	Rev. dato
Godkjent som arbeidstegning ifølge notat fra Vegdirektoratet		Akviref. 15/206272-30	2017-06-26		
		Tegningsdato	2019-03-15		
		Bestiller	-		
		Prosjektnummer	404		
		Arkivreferanse	-		
		Byggeseksjon	09-2637		
		Koordinatsystem	Euref89 NTM sone 8		
		Haydysystem	NN2000		
		Målestokk A1	1:100		
		Halv målestokk A3	1:200		
		Som utført			
		Utarbeidet av	Kontrollert av	Godkjent av	Konsulentarkiv
		HTL	HENK	JASAT	5168070
		Tegningsnummer /			
		revisjonsbokstav			
		K423-402			



#### Merknader:

1. Armeringen skal legges iht. veglaboratoriets internrapport 1731

2. Slakkarmering: B500NC

3. Generelle overdekningsskrav iht. håndbok N400 (2015+NA-rundskriv 2016/12)

Det skal benyttes følgende overdekning dersom annet ikke er angitt:

- Konstruktiv armering: 75 ± 15 mm

- Monteringsarmering: 60 ± 5 mm

4. Forkretelse: LM = løpemeter, kappes og skjøtes på stedet

BS = begge sider BR = begge retninger

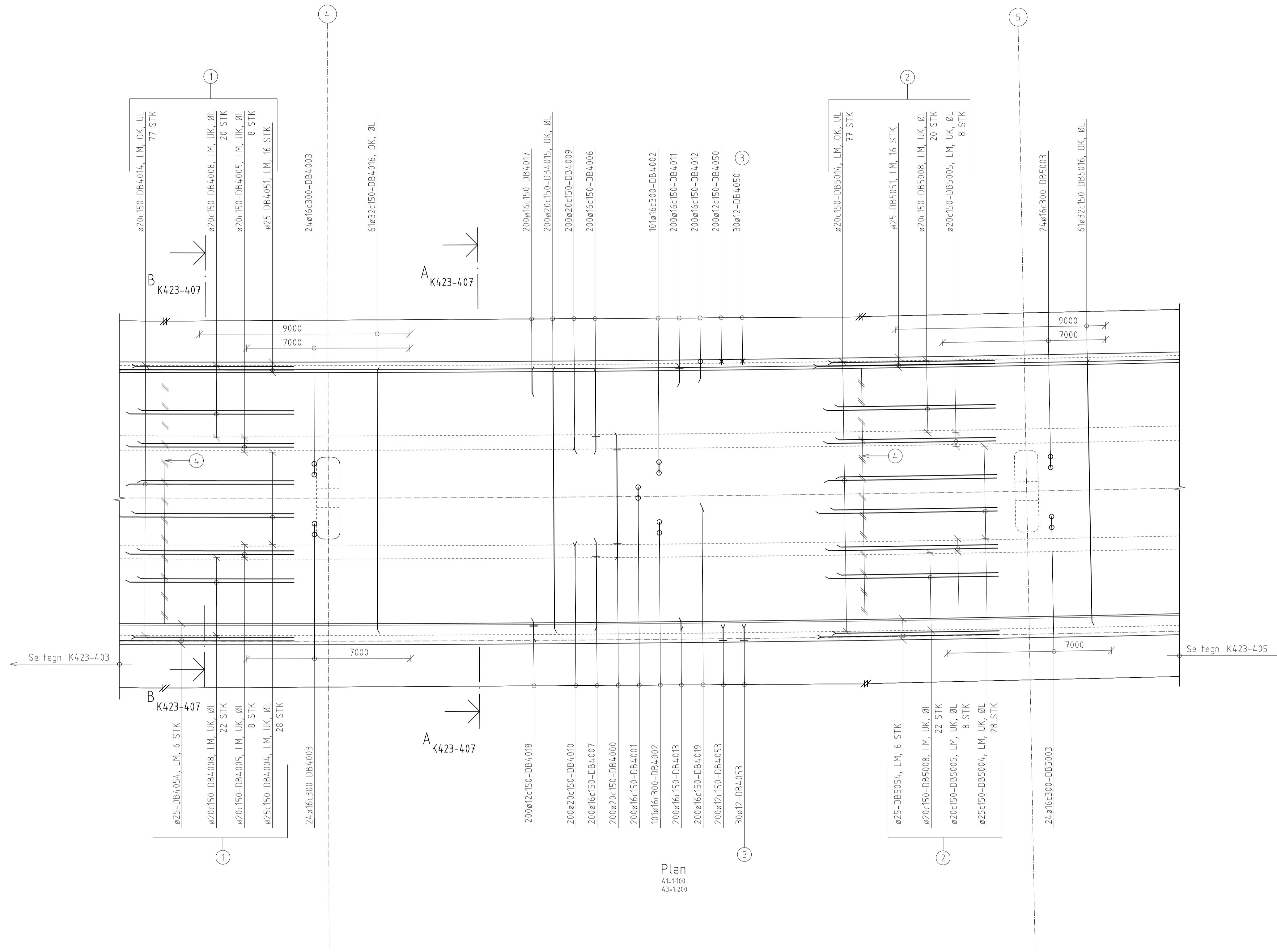
OK = overkant ØL = øverste lag

UK = underkant UL = underste lag

YK = ytterkant YL = ytterste lag

IK = innerkant IL = innerste lag

5. I alle bøylekroker skal det ligge en armeringsstang som ikke har mindre diameter enn bøyelens diameter



#### Merknader:

1. Armeringen skal legges iht. veglaboratoriets internrapport 1731

2. Slakkarmering: B500NC

3. Generelle overdekningsskrav iht. håndbok N400 (2015+NA-rundskriv 2016/12)

Det skal benyttes følgende overdekning dersom annet ikke er angitt:

- Konstruktiv armering:  $75 \pm 15$  mm

- Monteringsarmering:  $60 \pm 5$  mm

4. Forkelser: LM = løpemeter, kappes og skjøtes på stedet

BS = begge sider BR = begge retninger

OK = overkant ØL = øverste lag

UK = underkant UL = underste lag

YK = ytterkant YL = ytterste lag

IK = innerkant IL = innerste lag

5. I alle bøylekroker skal det ligge en armeringsstang som ikke har mindre diameter enn bøyelens diameter

#### 6. Omfaringsskjøter:

- Omfaringsslengde:  $50 \times \varnothing$
- Maks. hver 2. armeringsstang kan skjøtes i samme snitt dersom annet ikke er angitt på aktuell armeringsfeiring

Antall stenger	Skjøting
Enkel stang	
Bunten med 2 stenger	

#### Henvisninger:

- K423-001 Oversiktstegning  
K423-104 Bruoverbygning. Akse 4 til 5  
K423-110 Bruoverbygning. Brutversnitt

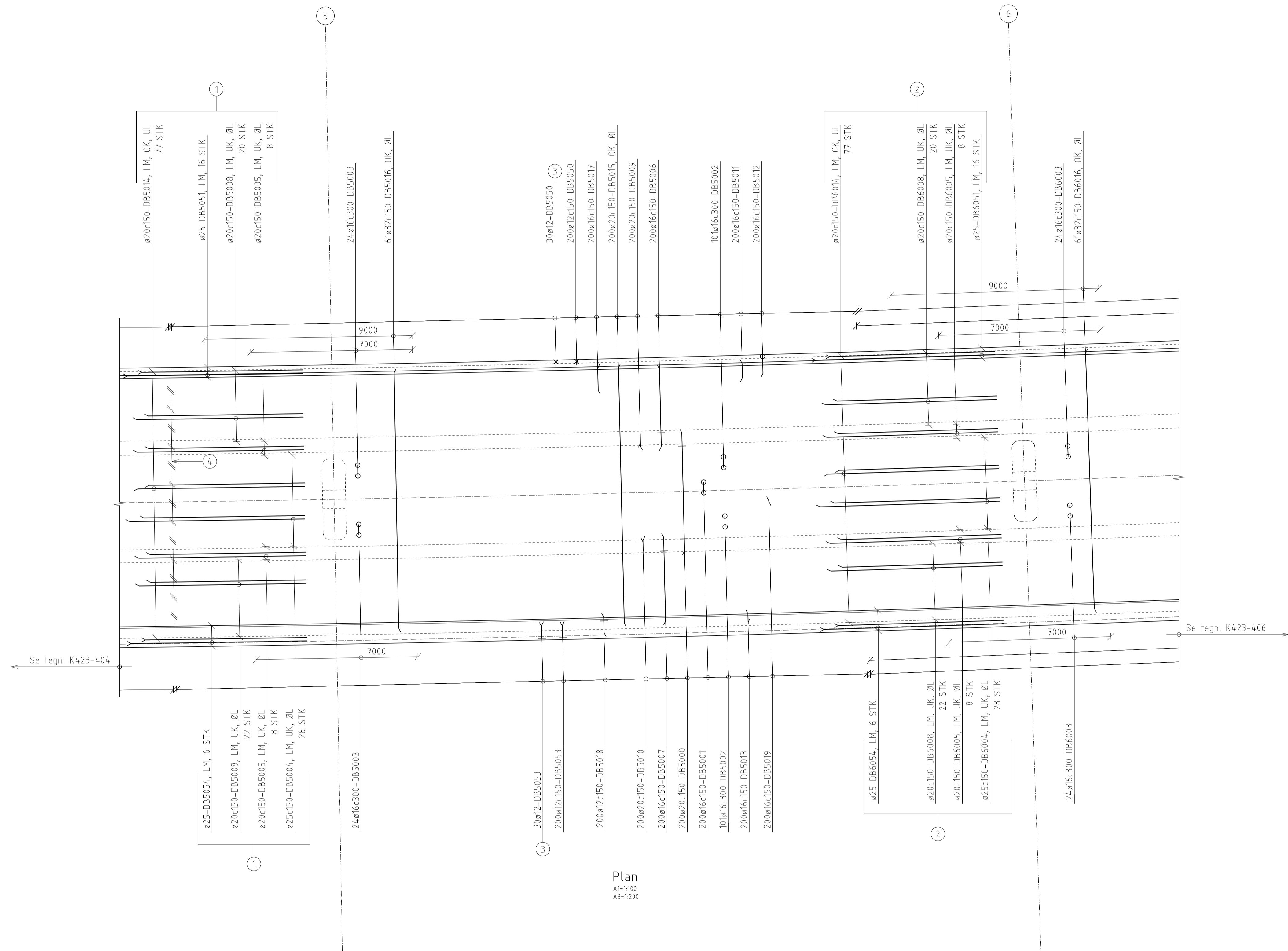
- K423-401 Bruoverbygning. Akse 1 til 2. Armering  
K423-402 Bruoverbygning. Akse 2 til 3. Armering  
K423-403 Bruoverbygning. Akse 3 til 4. Armering  
K423-405 Bruoverbygning. Akse 5 til 6. Armering  
K423-406 Bruoverbygning. Akse 6 til 7. Armering  
K423-407 Bruoverbygning. Brutversnitt. Armering  
K423-408 Bruoverbygning. Snitt og detaljer. Armering  
K423-409 Bruoverbygning. Spennkabelforankringer. Armering

- Bøylelister: Dok.nr.: KB-K423  
Sidene.: DB400-DB420

#### Tegnforklaringer:

- 1 DB4004, DB4005, DB4008, DB4014, DB4051 og DB4054. Gjennomgående armering i støpeetappe 3.
- 2 DB5004, DB5005, DAB008, DB5014, DB5051 og DB5054. Gjennomgående armering i støpeetappe 2.
- 3 Ekstra armering på begge sider av alle boltegrupper
- 4 For ekstra armering ved spennkabelforankringer, se tegning K423-409

Som utført		KV	HENK	JASAT	
Revisjon	Revisjons dato	Utarb.	Kontr.	Godekent	Rev. dato
Godkjent som arbeidstegning ifølge notat fra Vegdirektoratet					
Akkref. 15/206272-30	2017-06-26				
Utført av					
Nye Veier	2019-03-15				
AF GRUPPEN					
Bestiller	-				
Prosjektnummer	404				
Arkivreferanse	-				
Byggverksnummer	09-2637				
Koordinatsystem	Euref89 NTM sone 8				
Haydysystem	NN2000				
Målestokk A1	1:100				
Halv målestokk A3	1:200				
Som utført					
Utarbeidet av	Kontrollert av	Godkjent av	Konsulentarkiv		
HTL	HENK	JASAT	5168070		
Tegningsnummer / revisjonsbokstav	K423-404				



#### Merknader:

- Armeringen skal legges iht. veglaboratoriets internrapport 1731
- Slakkarmering: B500NC
- Generelle overdekningsskrav iht. håndbok N400 (2015+NA-rundskriv 2016/12) Det skal benyttes følgende overdekning dersom annet ikke er angitt:
  - Konstruktiv armering:  $75 \pm 15$  mm
  - Monteringsarmering:  $60 \pm 5$  mm
- Forkorfeler: LM = løpemeter, kappes og skjøtes på stedet  
BS = begge sider BR = begge retninger  
OK = overkant ØL = øverste lag  
UK = underkant UL = underste lag  
YK = ytterkant YL = ytterste lag  
IK = innerkant IL = innerste lag
- I alle bøylekroker skal det ligge en armeringsstang som ikke har mindre diameter enn bøyelens diameter

#### 6. Omfaringsskjøter:

- Omfaringsslengde:  $50 \times \varnothing$
- Maks. hver 2. armeringsstang kan skjøtes i samme snitt dersom annet ikke er angitt på aktuell armeringsfeiring

Antall stenger	Skjøting
Enkel stang	
Bunten med 2 stenger	

#### Henvisninger:

- K423-001 Oversiktstegning  
K423-105 Bruoverbygning. Akse 5 til 6  
K423-110 Bruoverbygning. Bruttversnitt

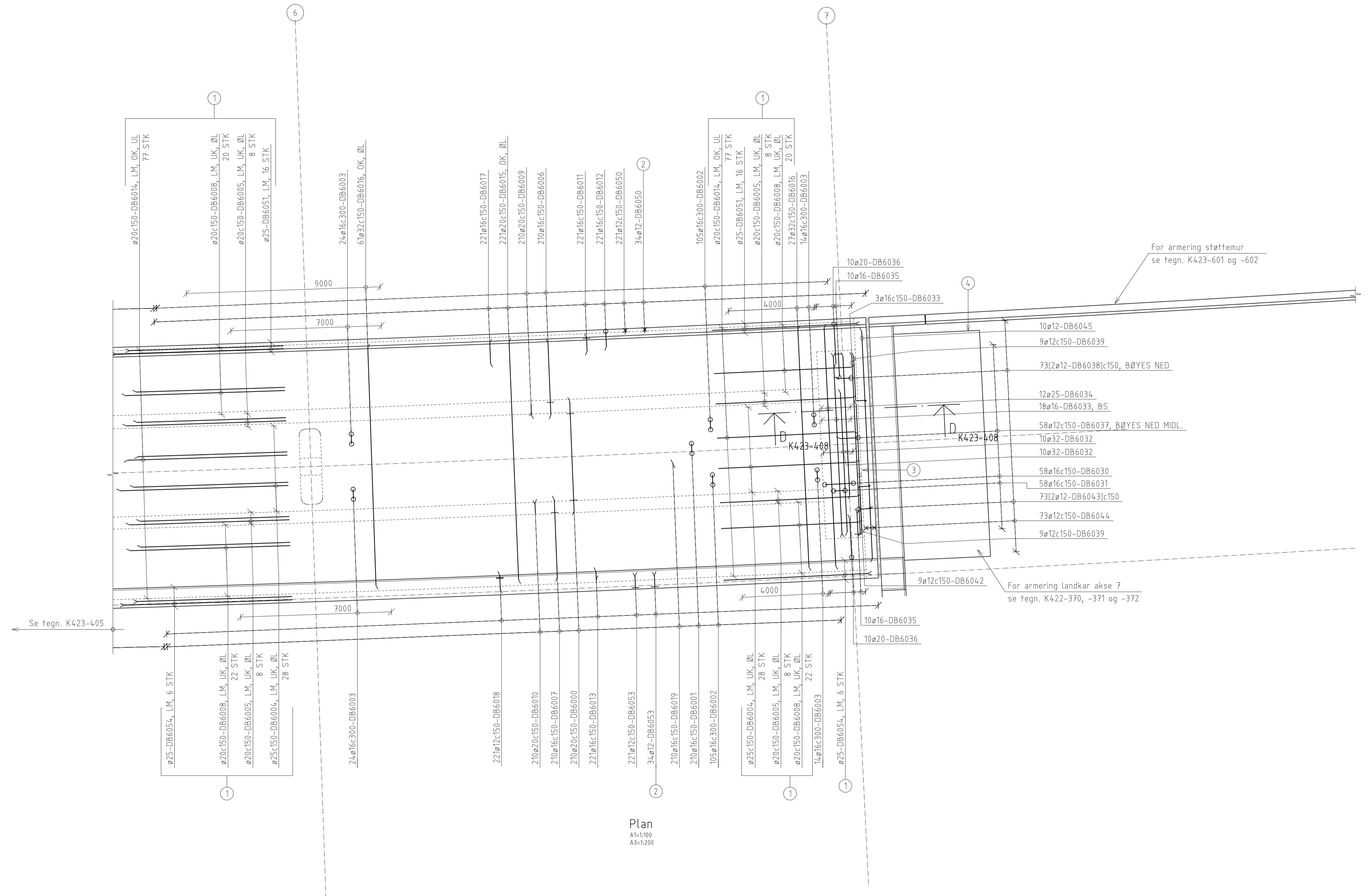
- K423-401 Bruoverbygning. Akse 1 til 2. Armering  
K423-402 Bruoverbygning. Akse 2 til 3. Armering  
K423-403 Bruoverbygning. Akse 3 til 4. Armering  
K423-404 Bruoverbygning. Akse 4 til 5. Armering  
K423-405 Bruoverbygning. Akse 5 til 6. Armering  
K423-407 Bruoverbygning. Bruttversnitt. Armering  
K423-408 Bruoverbygning. Snitt og defaljer. Armering  
K423-409 Bruoverbygning. Spennkabelforankringer. Armering

Bøylelist: Dok.nr.: KB-K423  
Sidenr.: DB500-DB520

#### Tegnforklaringer:

- DB5004, DB5005, DB5008, DB5014, DB5051 og DB5054. Gjennomgående armering i støpeetappe 2.
- DB6004, DB6005, DB6008, DB6014, DB6051 og DB6054. Gjennomgående armering i støpeetappe 1.
- Ekstra armering på begge sider av alle boltegrupper
- For ekstra armering ved spennkabelforankringer, se tegning K423-409

Som utført		KV	HENK	JASAT	
Revisjon	Revisjonsdato	Utarb.	Kontr.	Godekjent	Rev. dato
Godkjent som arbeidstegning ifølge notat fra Vegdirektoratet					
		Årkivref. 15/206272-30	2017-06-26		
		Tegningsdato	2019-03-15		
		Bestiller	-		
		Prosjektnr.	Nye Veier		
		Arkivreferanse	-		
		Byggverksnummer	09-2637		
		Koordinatsystem	Euref89 NTM sone 8		
		Haydysystem	NN2000		
		Målestokk A1	1:100		
		Halv målestokk A3	1:200		
Som utført		Konsulentarkiv	Tegningsnummer / revisjonsbokstav	K423-405	
Utarbeidet av	Kontrollert av	Godkjent av		HTL	HENK
		JASAT		5168070	



#### Merknader:

- Armeringen skal legges iht. veglaboratoriets internrapport 1731
- Slakkarmering: B500NC
- Generelle overdekningsskrav iht. håndbok N400 (2015+NA-rundskriv 2016/12)

Det skal benyttes følgende overdekning dersom annet ikke er angitt:

- Konstruktiv armering:  $75 \pm 15$  mm

- Monteringsarmering:  $60 \pm 5$  mm

4. Forkelser: LM = løpemeter, kappes og skjøtes på stedet

BS = begge sider BR = begge retninger

OK = overkant ØL = øverste lag

UK = underkant UL = underste lag

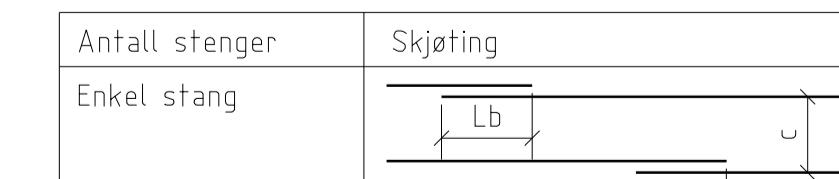
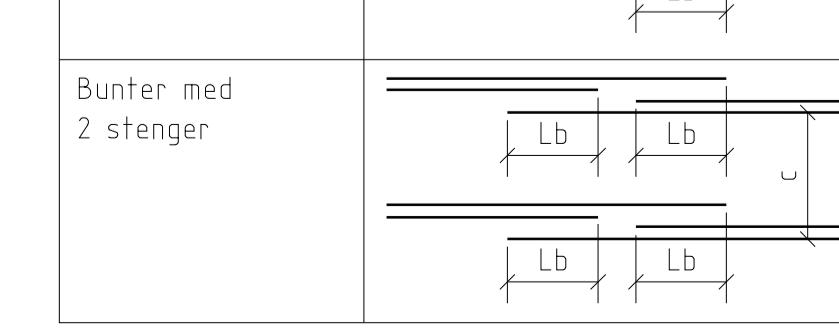
YK = ytterkant YL = ytterste lag

IK = innerkant IL = innerste lag

5. Alle bøylekroker skal det ligge en armeringsstang som ikke har mindre diameter enn bøyelens diameter

#### 6. Omfaringsskjørter:

- Omfaringsslengde: 50 x ø
- Maks. hver 2. armeringsstang kan skjøtes i samme snitt dersom annet ikke er angitt på aktuell armeringsfeiring

Antall stenger	Skjøting
Enkel stang	
Bunten med 2 stenger	

#### Henvisninger:

- K423-001 Oversiktstegning  
K423-106 Bruoverbygning. Akse 6 til 7  
K423-110 Bruoverbygning. Bruttversnitt

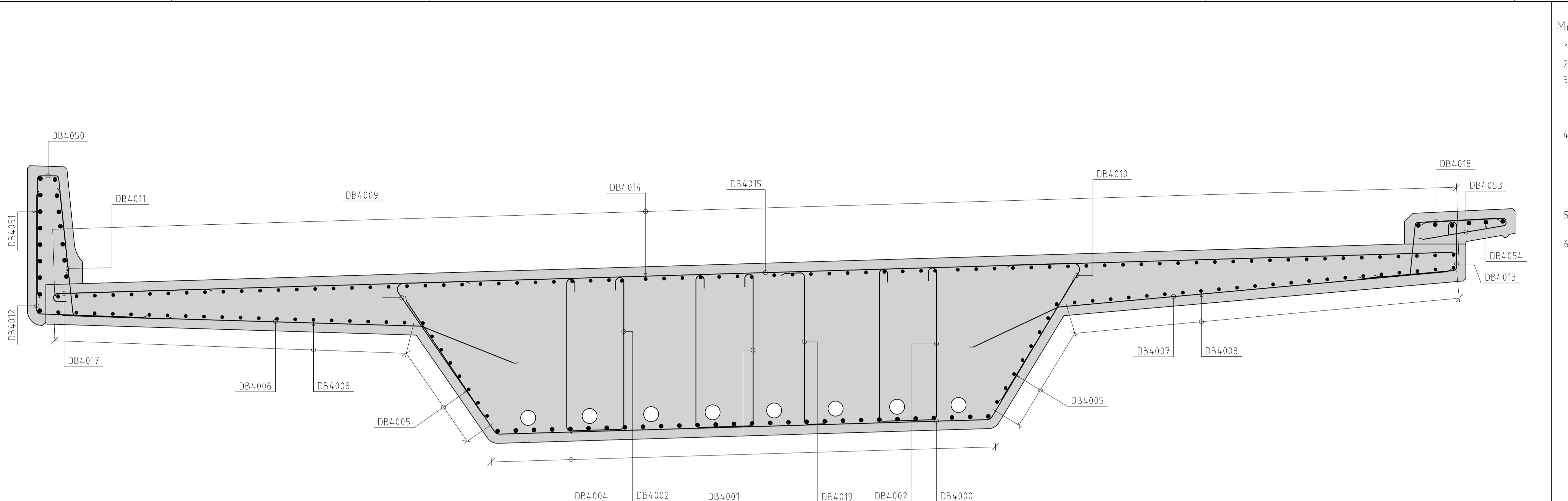
- K423-401 Bruoverbygning. Akse 1 til 2. Armering  
K423-402 Bruoverbygning. Akse 2 til 3. Armering  
K423-403 Bruoverbygning. Akse 3 til 4. Armering  
K423-404 Bruoverbygning. Akse 4 til 5. Armering  
K423-405 Bruoverbygning. Akse 5 til 6. Armering  
K423-407 Bruoverbygning. Bruttversnitt. Armering  
K423-408 Bruoverbygning. Snitt og defaljer. Armering  
K423-409 Bruoverbygning. Spennkabelforankringer. Armering

- Bøyelister: Dok.nr.: KB-K423  
Sidenr.: DB600-DB620 (utgått)  
Sidenr.: DB770 (overgangsplate)

#### Tegnforklaringer:

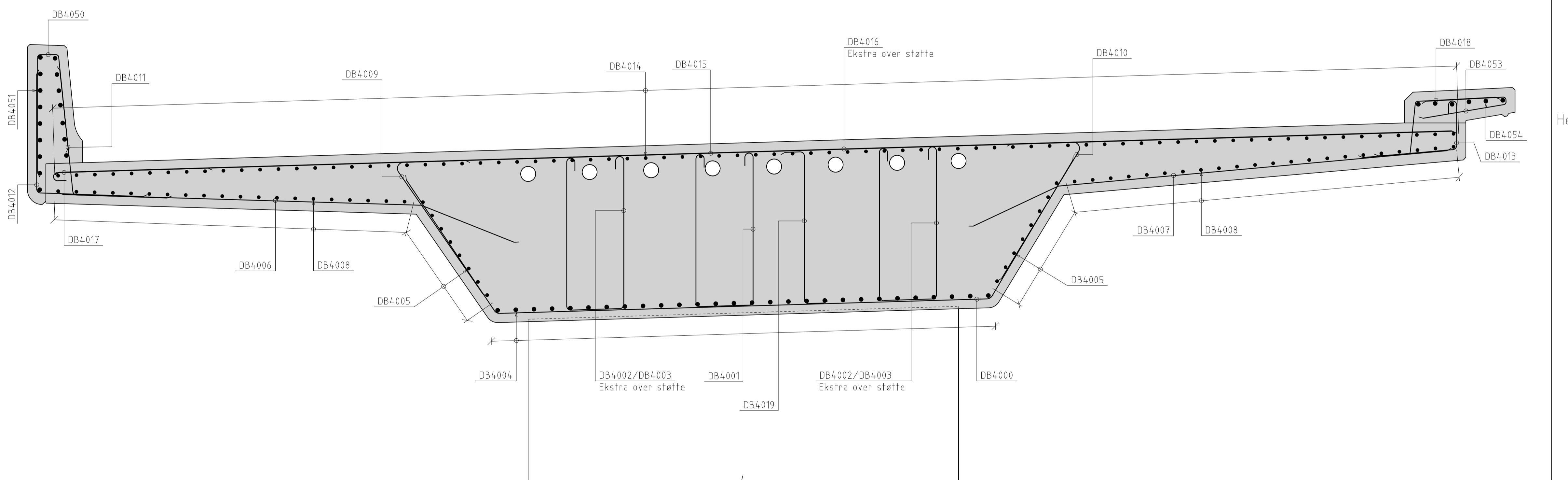
- 1 DB6004, DB6005, DB6008, DB6014, DB6051 og DB6054. Gjennomgående armering i støpeplate 1.
- 2 Ekstra armering på begge sider av alle boltegrupper
- 3 For ekstra armering ved spennkabelforankringer, se tegning K423-409
- 4 Overgangsplate i akse 7 armeres tilsvarende som overgangsplate i akse 1. Se bøyeliste nr. DB770

Som utført		KV	HENK	JASAT	
Revisjon	Revisjonsdato	Utarb.	Kontr.	Godekjent	Rev dato
Godkjent som arbeidstegning ifølge notat fra Vegdirektoratet		Aktivitet	15/206272-30	2017-06-26	
		Tegningsdato	2019-03-15		
		Produsert for	Nye Veier		
E18 Tvedstrand - Arendal		Prosjektnummer	404		
04 Sagene - Piletjenn		Arkivreferanse	-		
K423 Røydalen bru, nordgående		Bygversumnum	09-2637		
Bruoverbygning		Koordinatsystem	Euref89 NTM sone 8		
Akse 6 til 7. Armering		Haydysystem	NN2000		
Målestokk A1		Målestokk	1:100		
Som utført		Halv målestokk A3	1:200		
Utarbeidet av		Utarbeidet		Konsulentarkiv	
HTL		Kontrollert av		Godkjent av	
		JENK		JASAT	
		Tegningsnummer /		Revjonsbokstav	
		5168070		K423-406	



Snitt A-A

K423-404  
A1:1:20  
A3:1:40



Snitt B-B

K423-404  
A1:1:20  
A3:1:40

Merknader:

- Armeringen skal legges iht. veglaboratoriets internrapport 1731
- Slakkarmering: B500NC
- Generelle overdekningskrav iht. håndbok N400 (2015+NA-rundskriv 2016/12)  
Det skal benyttes følgende overdekning dersom annet ikke er angitt:
  - Konstruktiv armering:  $75 \pm 15$  mm
  - Monteringsarmering:  $60 \pm 5$  mm
- Forkortelsen: LM = løpemeter, kappes og skjøtes på stedet  
BS = begge sider BR = begge retninger  
OK = overkant ØL = øverste lag  
UK = underkant UL = underste lag  
YK = ytterkant YL = ytterste lag  
IK = innerkant IL = innerste lag

5. I alle bøylekroker skal det ligge en armeringsslang som ikke har mindre diameter enn bøylens diameter

6. Omfaringskjøper:
 

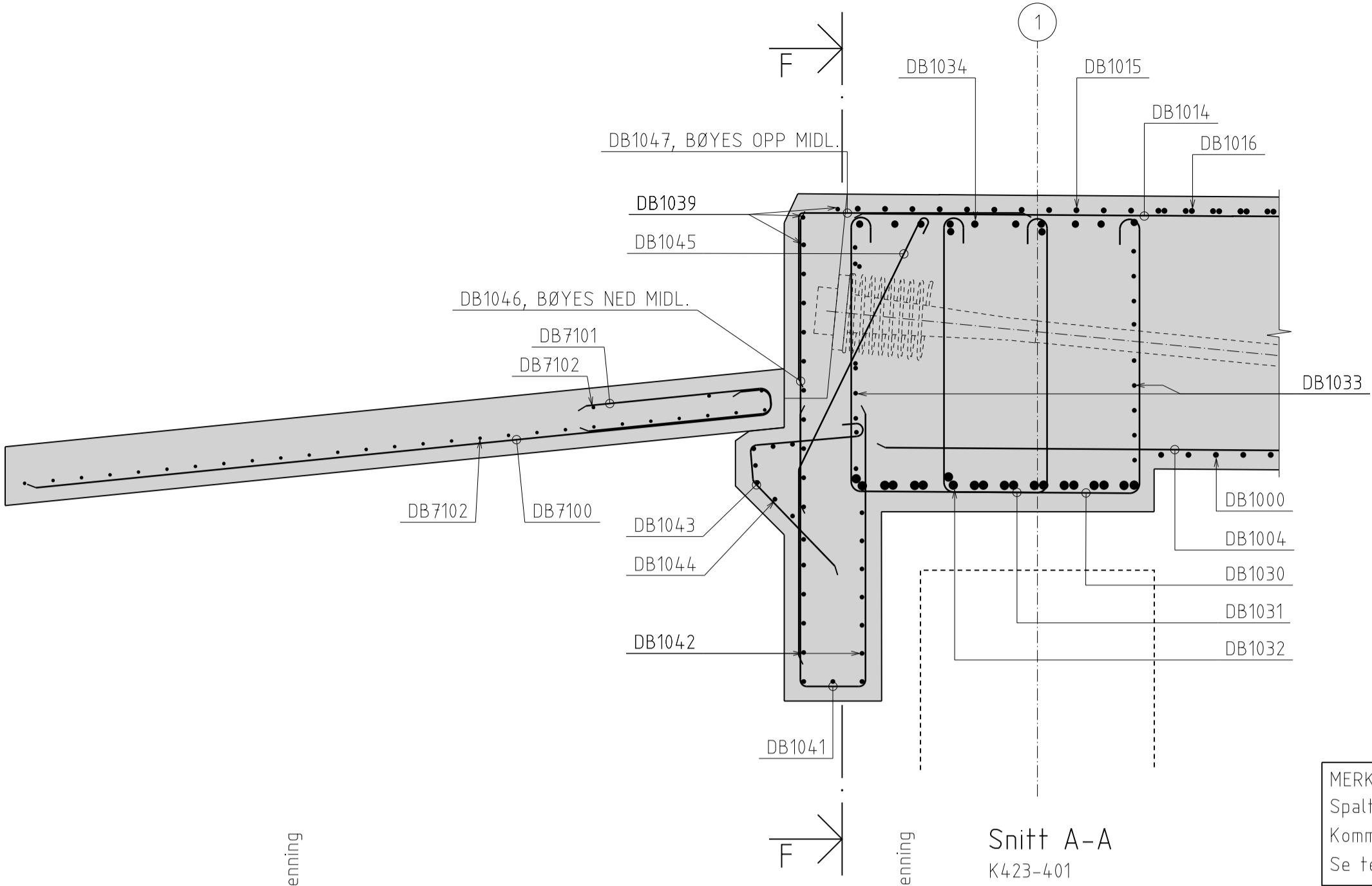
- Omfaringslengde:  $50 \times \varnothing$
- Maks. hver 2. armeringsstang kan skjøtes i samme snitt dersom annet ikke er angitt på aktuell armeringstegning

Antall stenger	Skjøting
Enkel stang	
Bunten med 2 stenger	

#### Henvisninger:

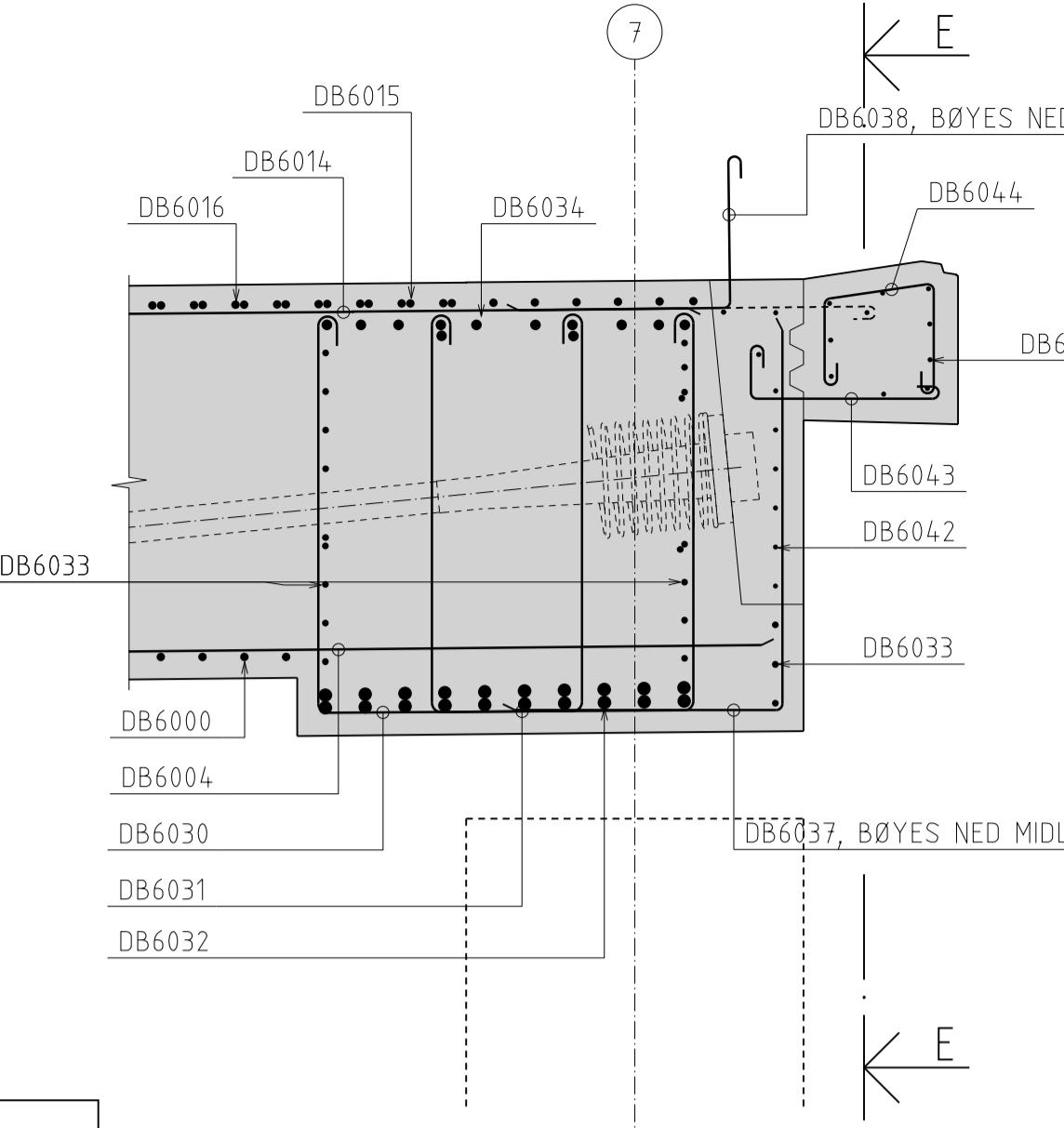
- K423-001 Oversiktstegning
- K423-110 Bruoverbygning. Brutverrsnitt
- K423-401 Bruoverbygning. Akse 1 til 2. Armering
- K423-402 Bruoverbygning. Akse 2 til 3. Armering
- K423-403 Bruoverbygning. Akse 3 til 4. Armering
- K423-404 Bruoverbygning. Akse 4 til 5. Armering
- K423-405 Bruoverbygning. Akse 5 til 6. Armering
- K423-406 Bruoverbygning. Akse 6 til 7. Armering
- K423-408 Bruoverbygning. Snitt og detaljer. Armering
- K423-409 Bruoverbygning. Spennkabelforankringer. Armering

Revision	Som utført	KV	HENK	JASAT	Rev dato
	Revisjonen gjelder	Utarb.	Kontr.	Godkjent	
	Godkjent som arbeidstegning ifølge notat fra Vegdirektoratet	Arkivref.	15/206272-30		2017-06-26
		Tegningsdato	2019-03-15		
		Bestiller	-		
		Produsert for	Nye Veier		
		Prosjektnummer	404		
		Arkivreferanse	-		
		Byggverksnummer	09-2637		
		Koordinatsystem	Euref89 NTM sone 8		
		Haydysystem	NN2000		
		Målestokk A1	1:20		
		Halv målestokk A3	1:40		
	Som utført	Utarbeidet av	Kontrollert av	Godkjent av	Konsulentarkiv
		HTL	HENK	JASAT	Tegningsnummer / revisjonsbokstav
					K423-407

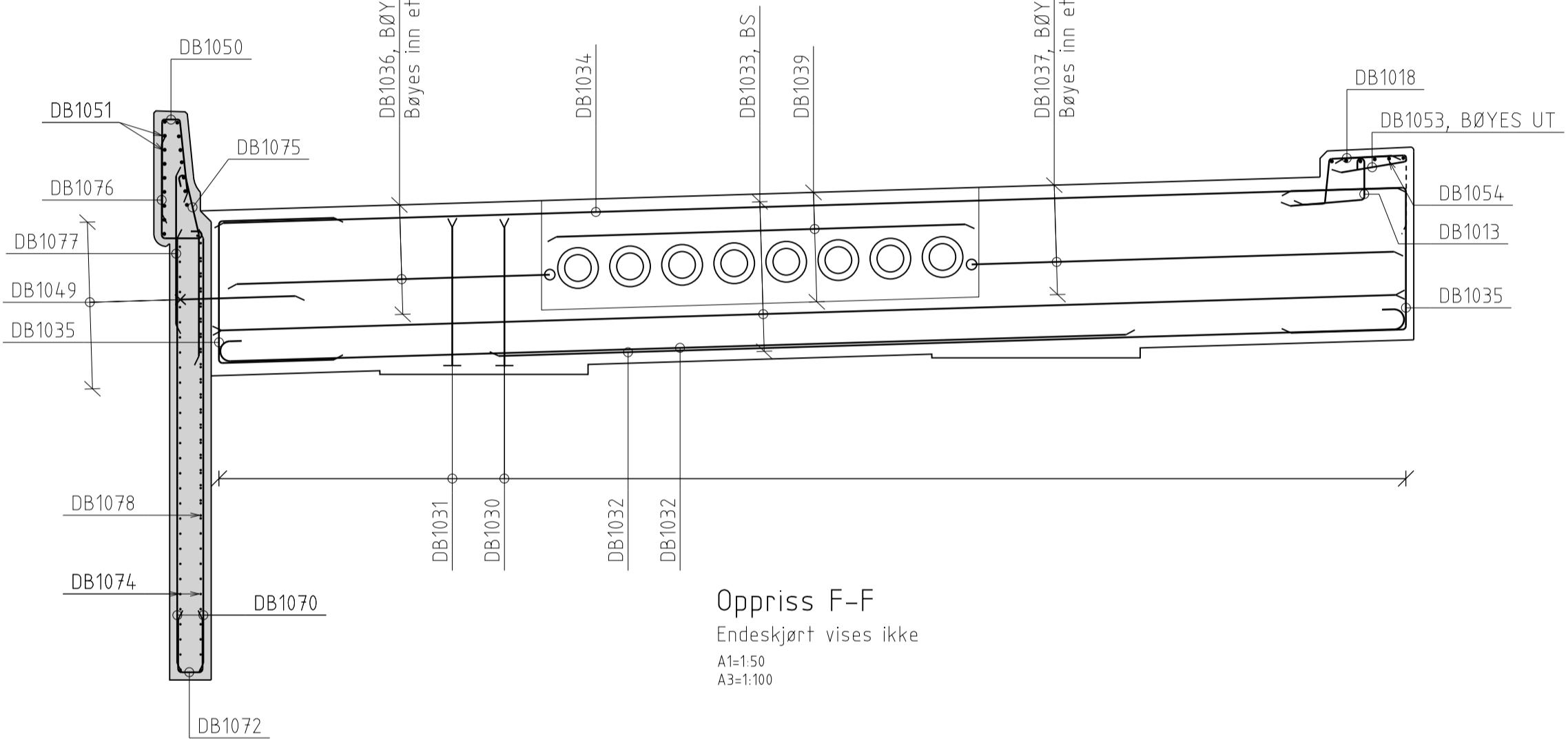


Snitt A-A  
K423-401  
A1:1:25  
A3:1:50

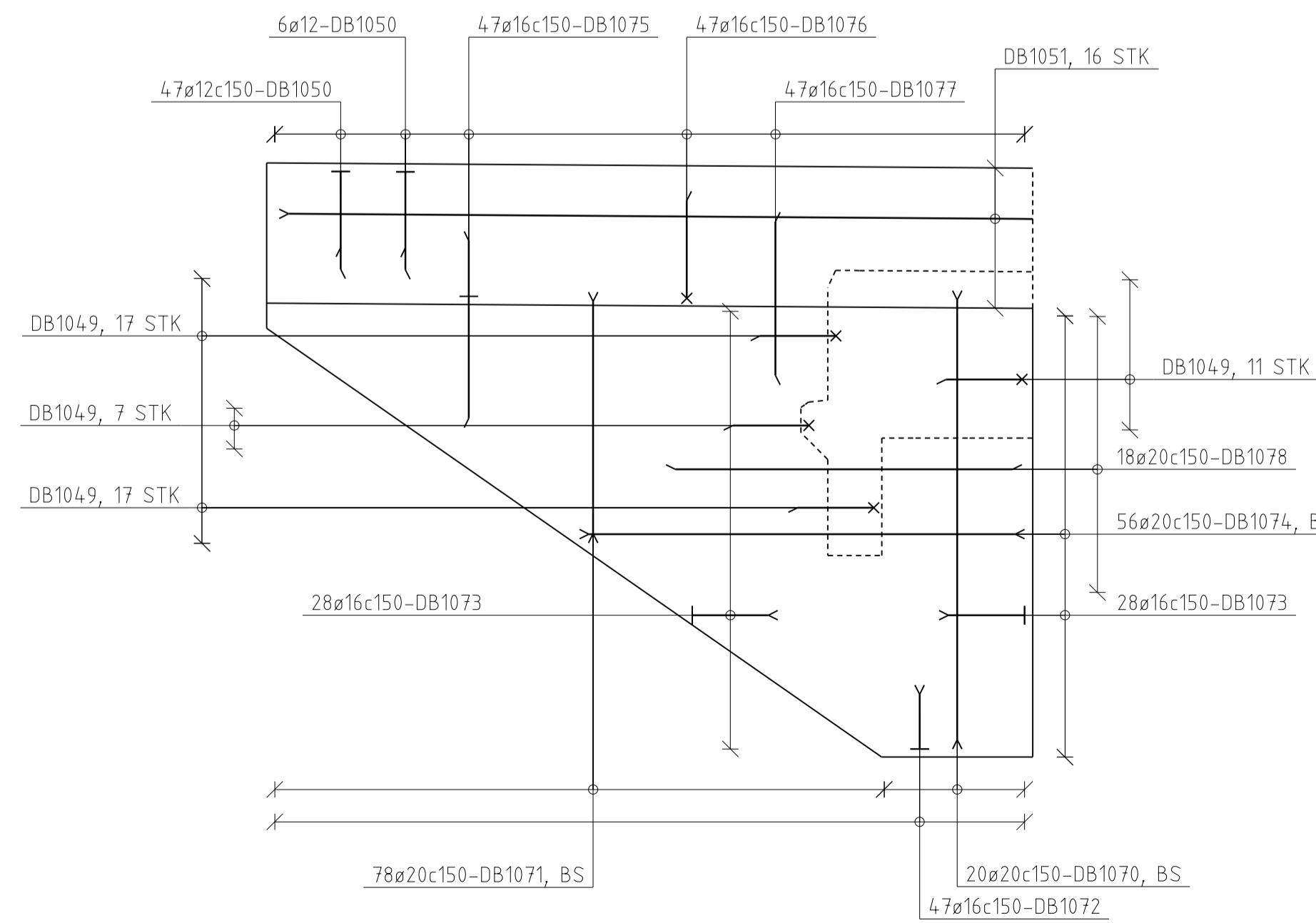
MERK:  
Spaltestrekkarmering er ikke vist  
Kommer i tillegg til vist arm. på denne tegn.  
Se tegn. K423-409.



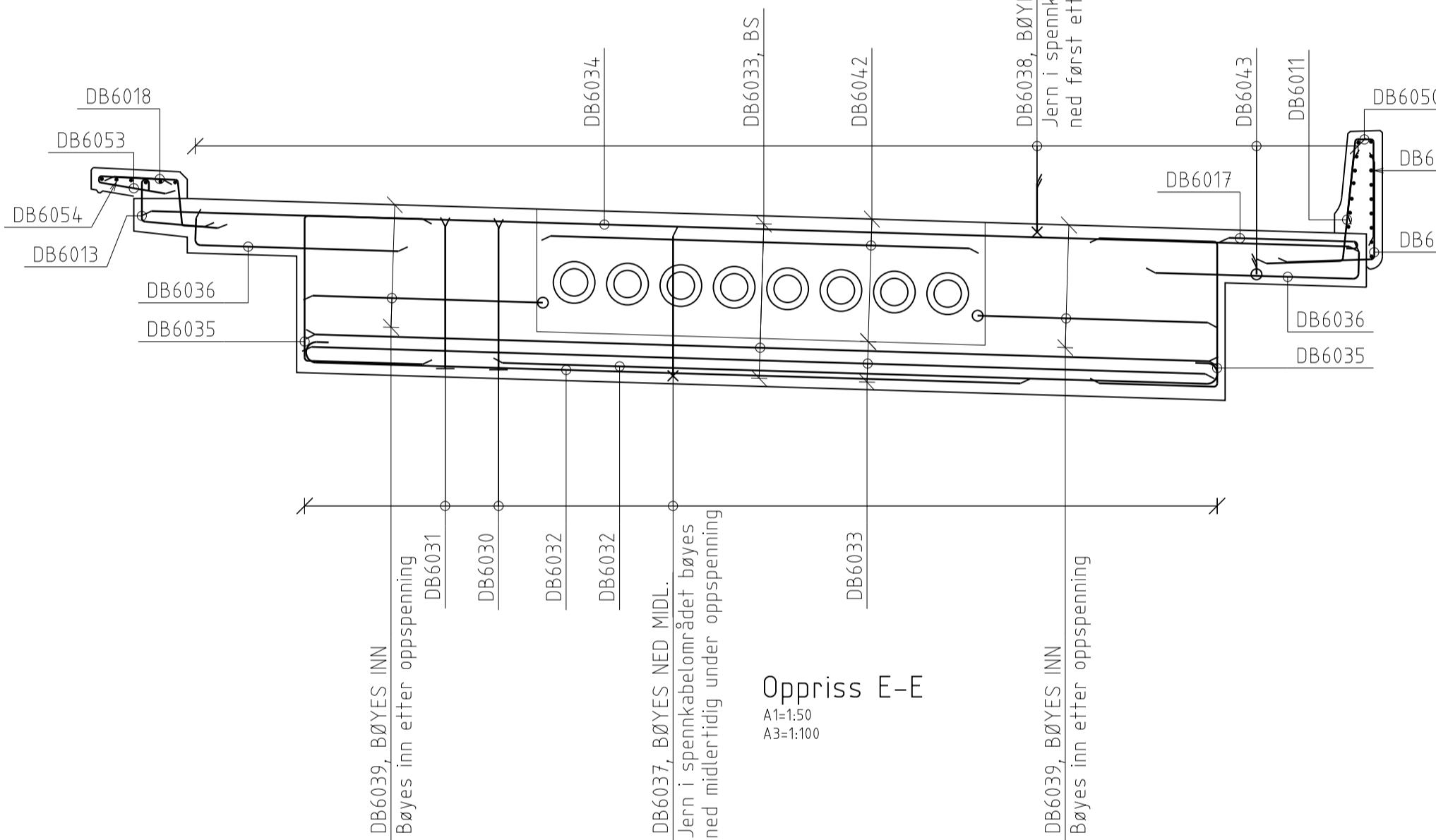
Snitt D-D  
K423-406  
A1:1:25  
A3:1:50



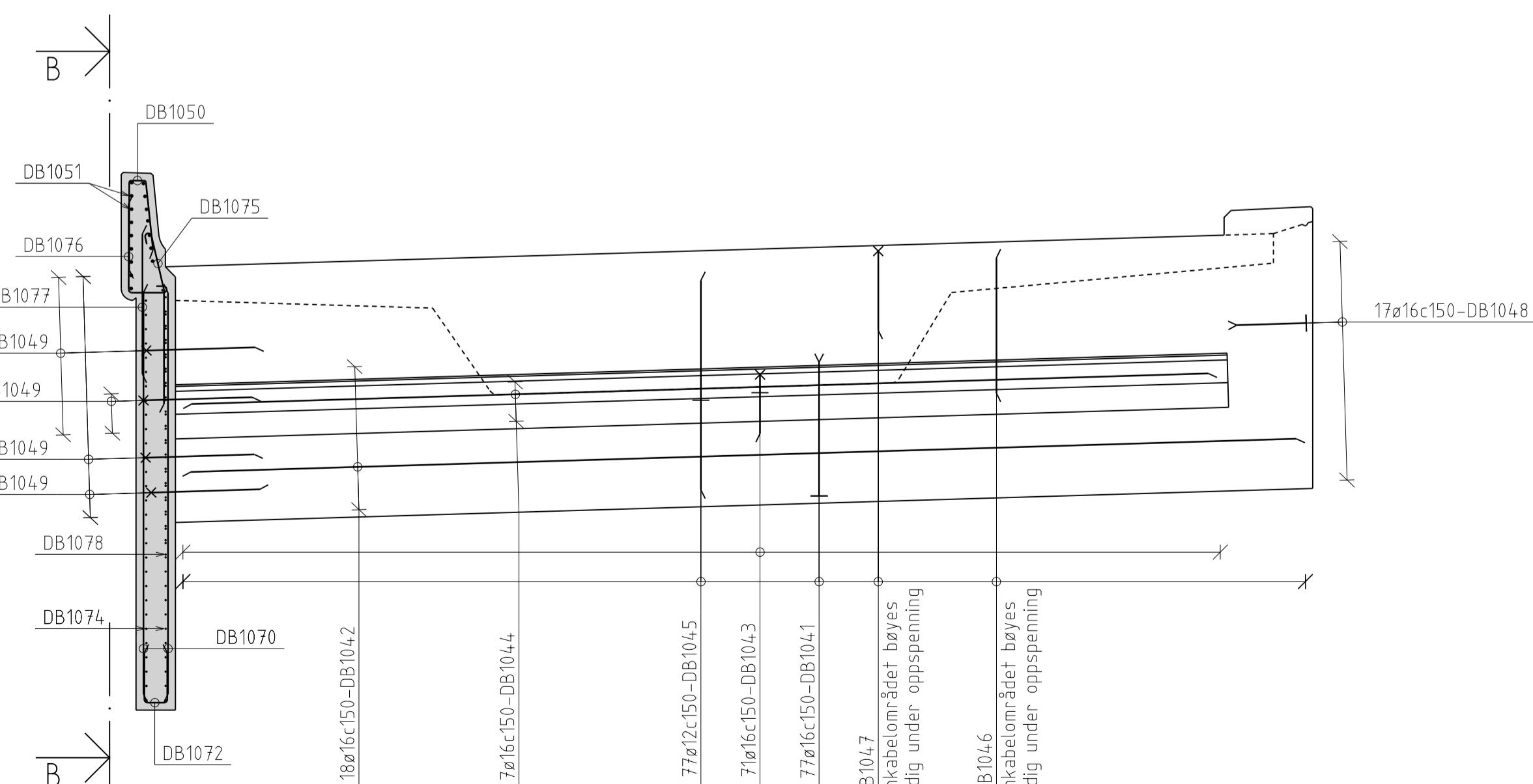
Oppriss F-F  
Endeskjørt vises ikke  
A1:1:50  
A3:1:100



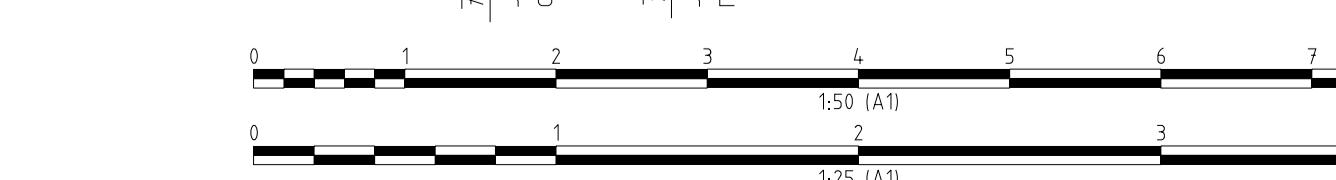
Oppriss B-B  
K423-401  
A1:1:50  
A3:1:100



Oppriss E-E  
A1:1:50  
A3:1:100



Oppriss C-C  
K423-401  
A1:1:50  
A3:1:100



#### Merknader:

- Armeringen skal legges iht. veglaboratoriets internrapport 1731
- Slakkarmering: B500NC
- Generelle overdekningsskrav iht. håndbok N400 (2015+NA-rundskriv 2016/12)  
Det skal benyttes følgende overdekning dersom annet ikke er angitt:
  - Konstruktiv armering:  $75 \pm 15$  mm
  - Monteringsarmering:  $60 \pm 5$  mm
- Forkortelsen:
 

LM = løpemeter, kappes og skjøtes på stedet	BS = begge sider	BR = begge retninger	
OK = overkant	ØL = øverste lag	UK = underkant	UL = underste lag
YK = ytterkant	YL = ytterste lag	IK = innerkant	IL = innerste lag
- I alle bøylekroker skal det ligge en armeringsslang som ikke har mindre diameter enn bøylens diameter
- Omfaringsskjøper:
  - Omfaringsslengde:  $50 \times \emptyset$
  - Maks. hver 2. armeringsstang kan skjøtes i samme snitt dersom annet ikke er angitt på aktuell armeringstegning

Antall stenger	Skjøting
Enkel stang	
Bunten med 2 stenger	

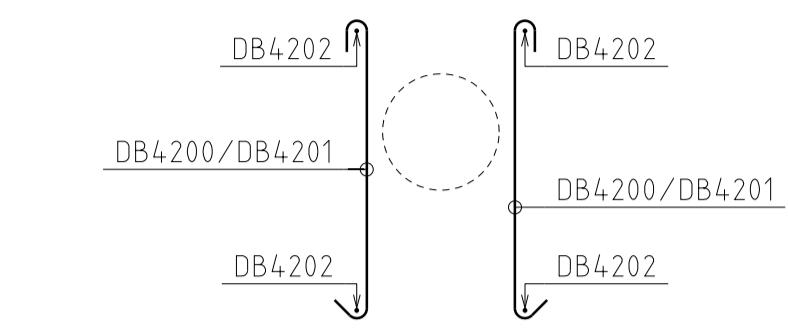
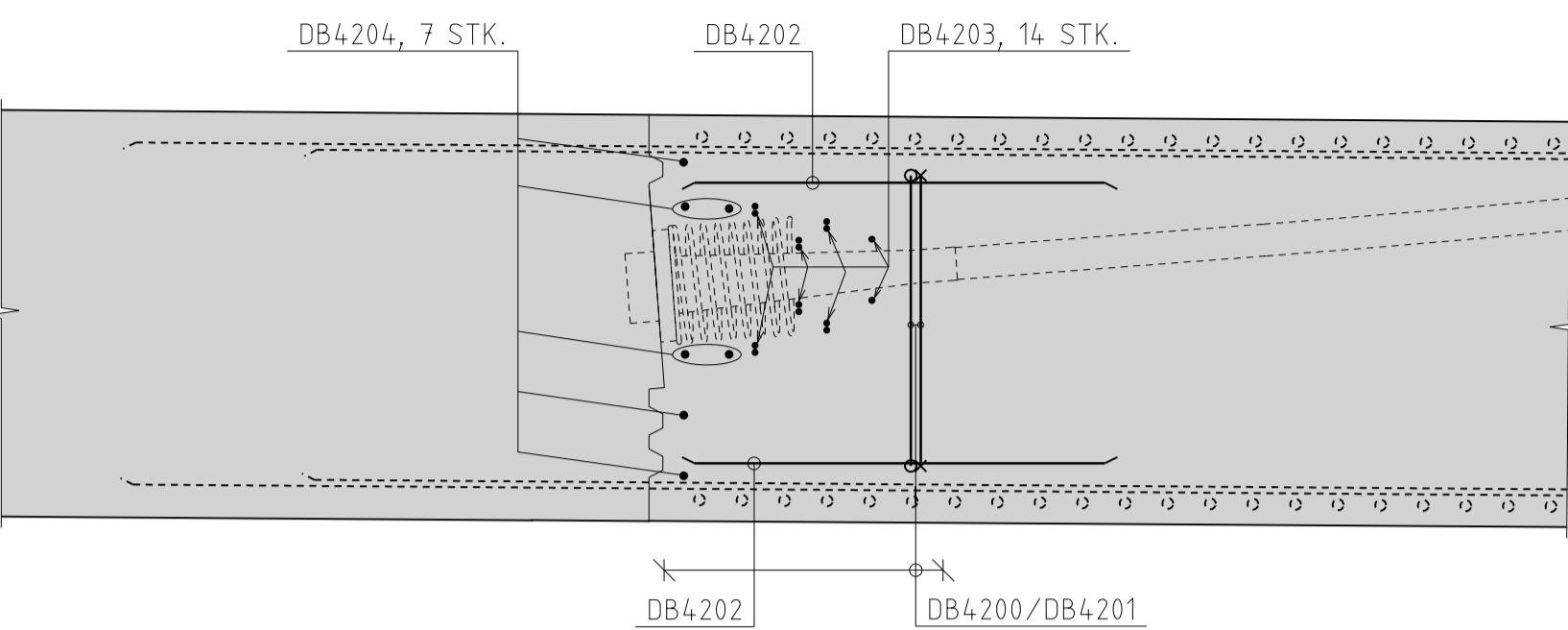
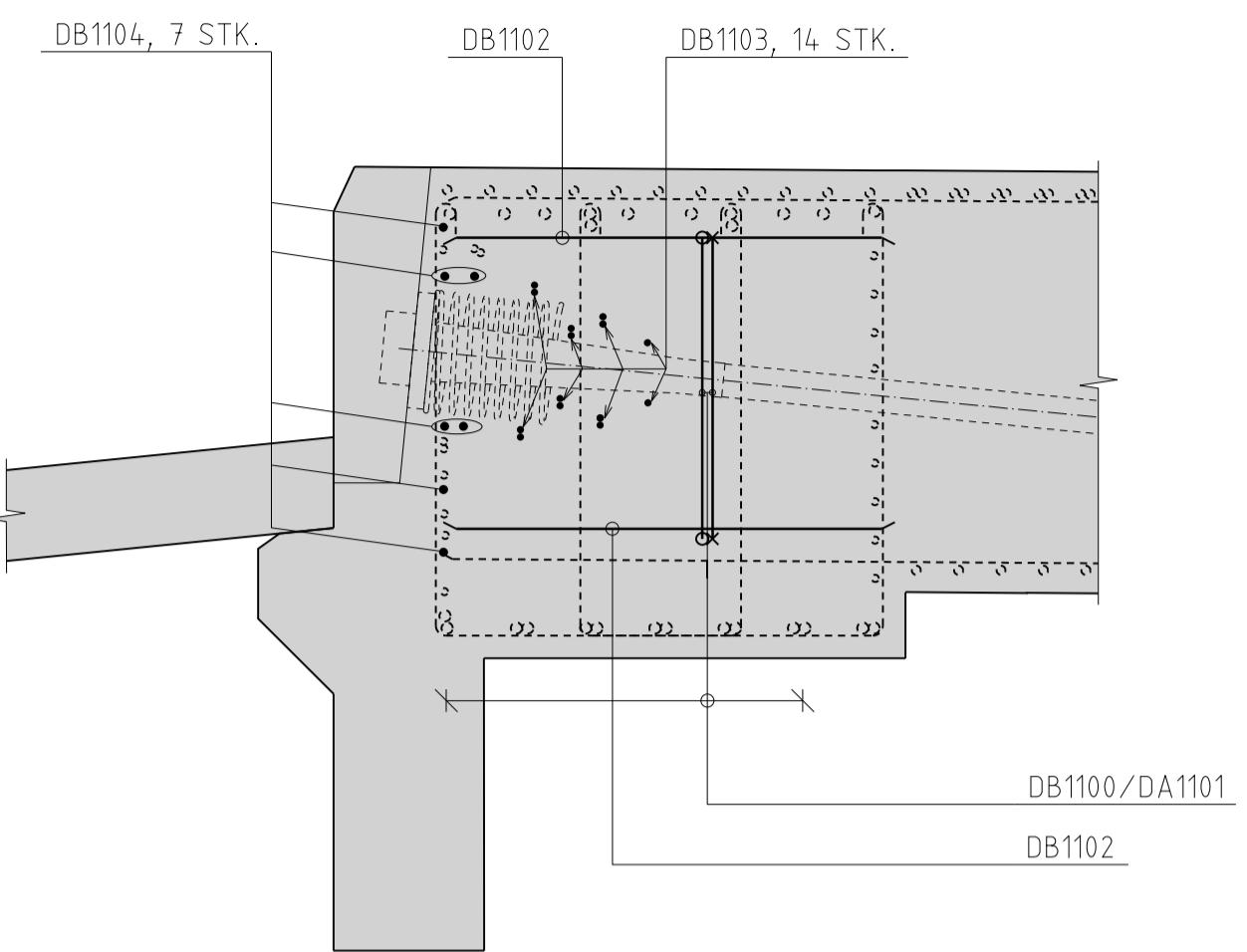
- Spaltestrekkarmering bak hver spennkabelforankringen er ikke vist her, se tegn. -409.

#### Henvisninger:

- K423-001 Oversiktstegning  
K423-110 Bruoverbygning. Brutverrsnitt  
  
K423-401 Bruoverbygning. Akse 1 til 2. Armering  
K423-402 Bruoverbygning. Akse 2 til 3. Armering  
K423-403 Bruoverbygning. Akse 3 til 4. Armering  
K423-404 Bruoverbygning. Akse 4 til 5. Armering  
K423-405 Bruoverbygning. Akse 5 til 6. Armering  
K423-406 Bruoverbygning. Akse 6 til 7. Armering  
K423-407 Bruoverbygning. Brutverrsnitt. Armering  
K423-409 Bruoverbygning. Spennkabelforankringer. Armering

Bøyelister: Dok.nr.: KB-K423  
Sidenr.: DB104, DB107

Som utført		KV	HENK	JASAT	
Revisjon	Revisjons dato	Utarb.	Kontr.	Godkjent	Rev. dato
<b>Godkjent som arbeidstegning ifølge notat fra Vegdirektoratet</b>					
		Aktivitet: 15/206272-30			2017-06-26
		Tegningsdato: 2019-03-15			
		Bestiller: -			
		Arkivreferanse: -			
		Produsert for: Nyveier			
		Prosjektnummer: 404			
		Byggverksnummer: 09-2637			
		Koordinatsystem: Euref89 NTM sone 8			
		Hayleystem: NN2000			
		Målestokk A1: 1:50/1:25			
		Halv målestokk A3: 1:100/1:50			
Som utført		Konsulentarkiv: /			
Utarbeidet av: HTL	Kontrollert av: HENK	Godkjent av: JASAT			Tegningsnummer: /
					revisjonsbokstav: K423-408



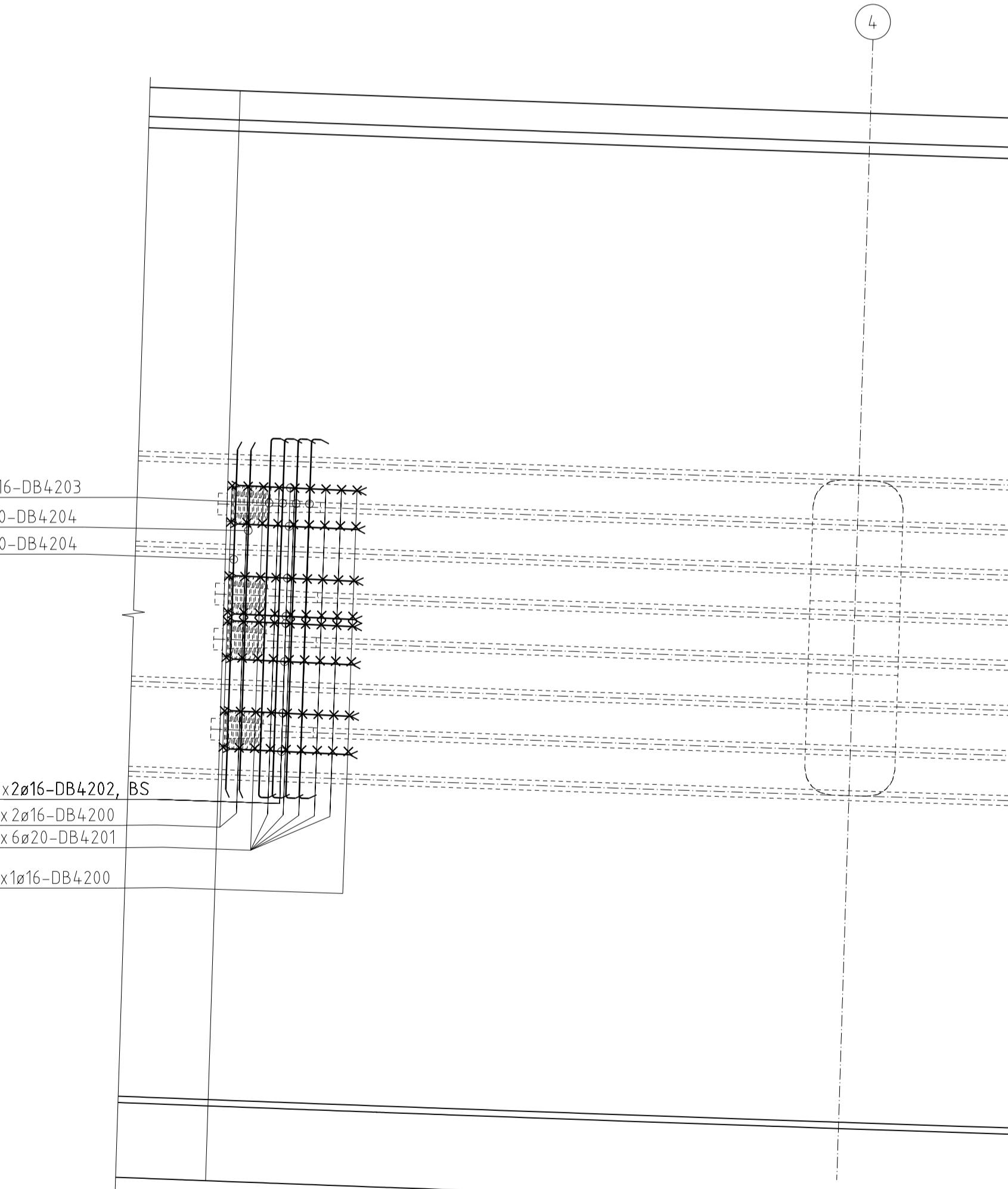
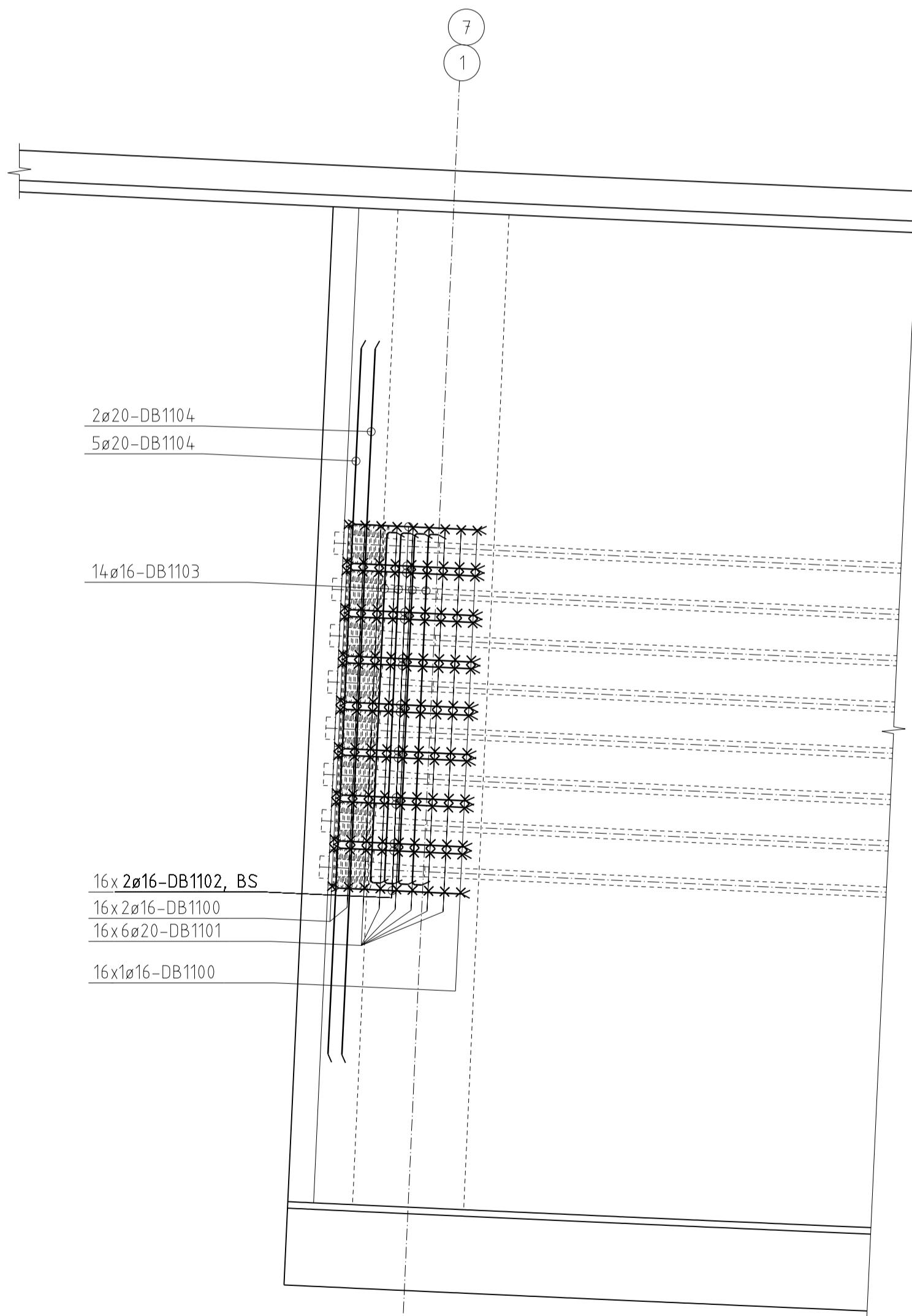
Typisk arm. ved faste skjøtekoblinger

Gjelder akse 3 til 5  
A1=1:25  
A3=1:50

Merknader:	
1.	Armeringen skal legges iht. veglaboratoriets internrapport 1731
2.	Slakkarmering: B500NC
3.	Generelle overdekningsskrav iht. håndbok N400 (2015+NA-rundskriv 2016/12) Det skal benyttes følgende overdekning dersom annet ikke er angitt: - Konstruktiv armering: $75 \pm 15$ mm - Monteringsarmering: $60 \pm 5$ mm
4.	Forkortelsen: LM = løpemeter, kappes og skjøtes på stedet BS = begge sider BR = begge retninger OK = overkant ØL = øverste lag UK = underkant UL = underste lag YK = ytterkant YL = ytterste lag IK = innerkant IL = innerste lag
5.	I alle bøyelukrer skal det ligge en armeringsslang som ikke har mindre diameter enn bøyelens diameter
6.	Omfaringsskjøfer: - Omfaringslengde: $50 \times \emptyset$ - Maks. hver 2. armeringsslang kan skjøtes i samme snitt dersom annet ikke er angitt på aktuell armeringsfeiring
Antall stenger	Skjøting
Enkel stang	
Bunten med 2 stenger	

Typisk snitt endetverrbjelke

Gjelder akse 1 og 7  
A1=1:25  
A3=1:50



Henvisninger:

- K423-001 Oversiktstegning  
K423-201 Spennkabler. Kabelføring  
  
K423-401 Bruoverbygning. Akse 1 til 2. Armering  
K423-402 Bruoverbygning. Akse 2 til 3. Armering  
K423-403 Bruoverbygning. Akse 3 til 4. Armering  
K423-404 Bruoverbygning. Akse 4 til 5. Armering  
K423-405 Bruoverbygning. Akse 5 til 6. Armering  
K423-406 Bruoverbygning. Akse 6 til 7. Armering  
K423-407 Bruoverbygning. Brutverrsnitt. Armering  
K423-408 Bruoverbygning. Snitt og detaljer. Armering

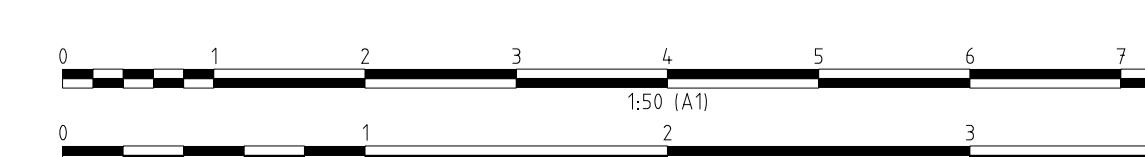
Bøyelister: Dok.nr.: KB-K423  
Sidenr.: DB110, DB220 (utgått), DB320, DB420,  
DB520, DB610, DB620 (utgått)

Typisk plan endeakser

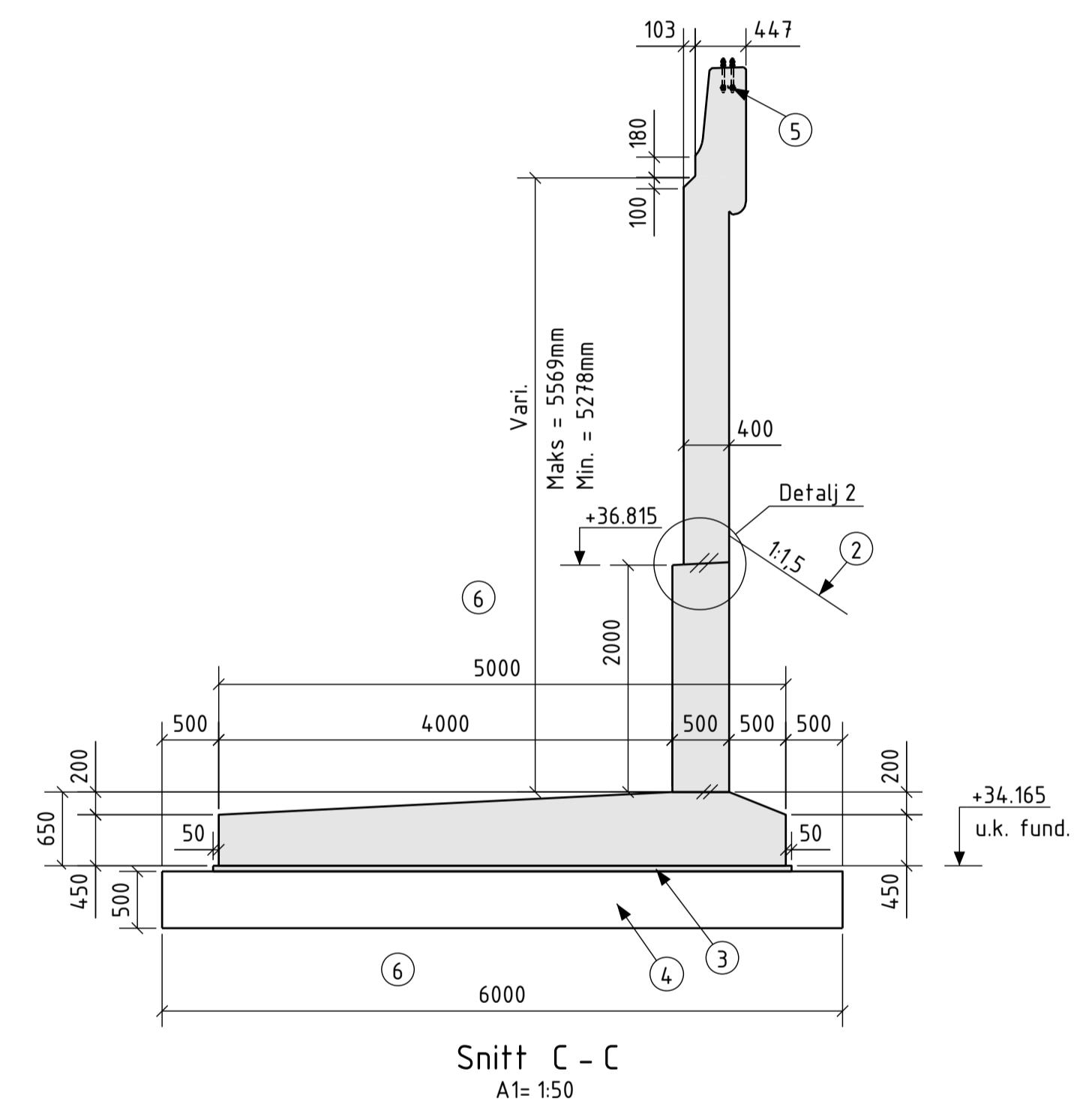
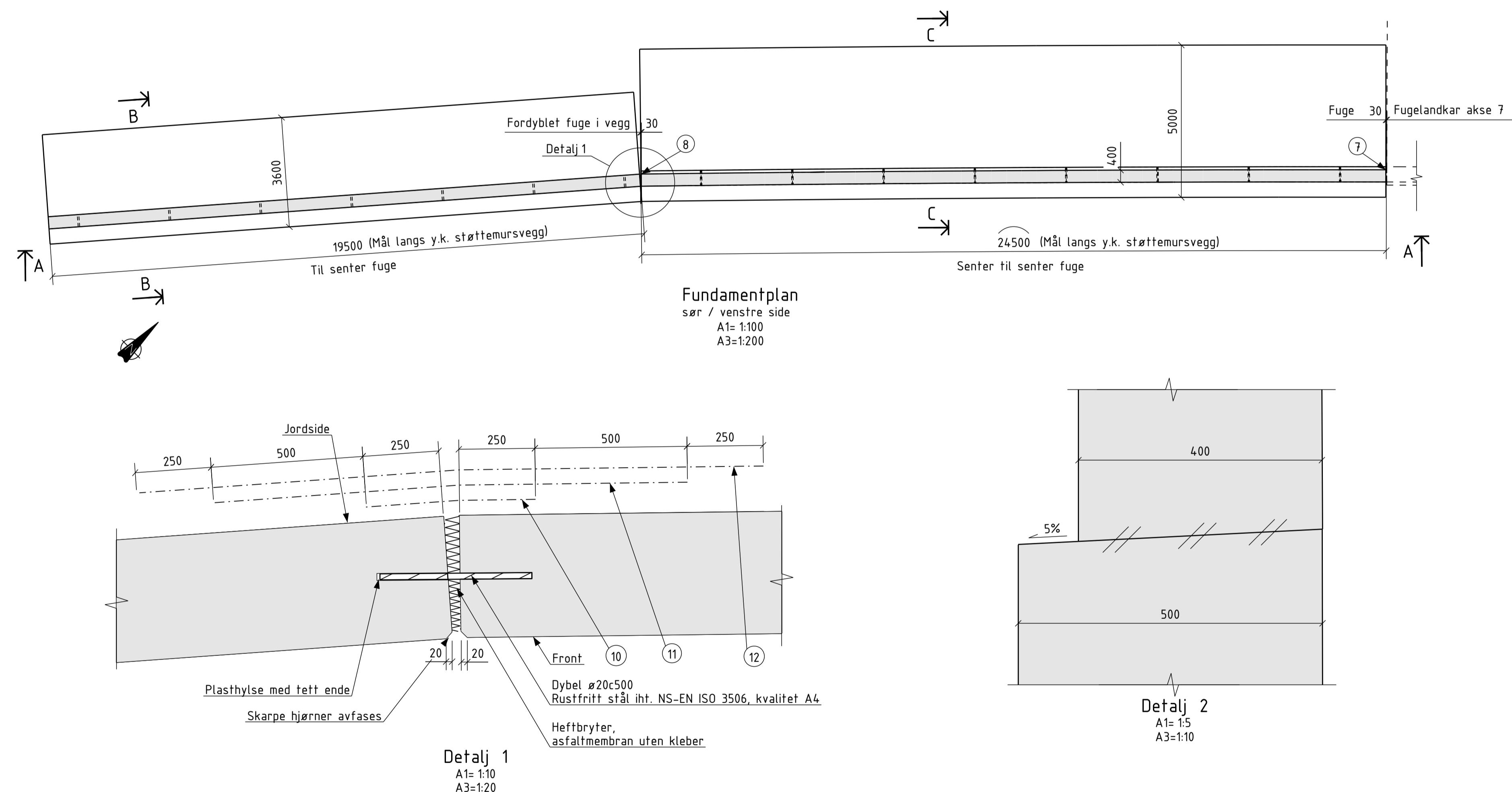
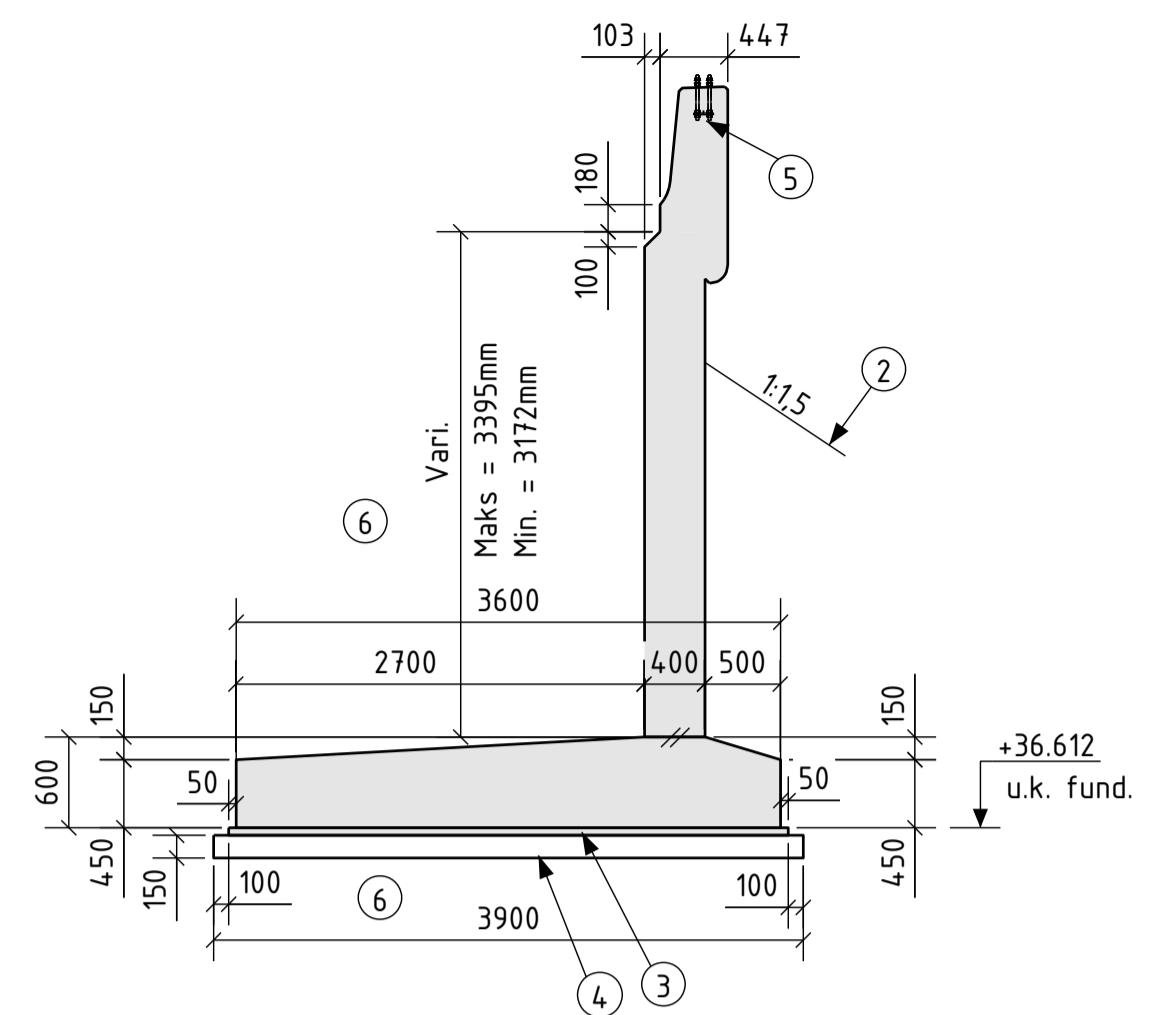
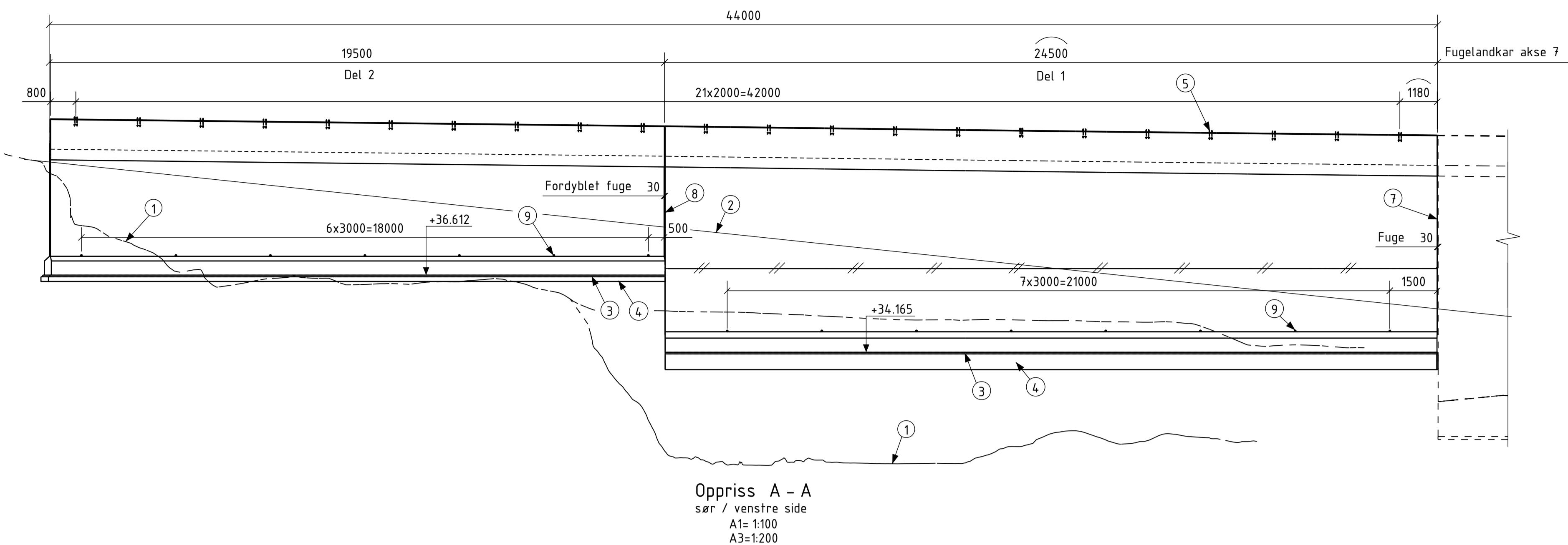
Gjelder akse 1 og 7  
A1=1:50  
A3=1:100

Typisk plan støpeskjøt

Kun vist typisk for akse 4  
A1=1:50  
A3=1:100



Revision	Revisjonen gjelder	KV	HENK	JASAT	Rev dato
Godkjent som arbeidstegning ifølge notat fra Vegdirektoratet		Utarb.	Kontr.	Godekjent	Rev dato
		Arkivref.	15/206272-30		2017-06-26
		Tegningsdato	2019-03-15		
		Bestiller	-		
		Produsert for	Nye Veier		
		Prosjektnummer	404		
		Arkivreferanse	-		
		Byggverksnummer	09-2637		
		Koordinatsystem	Euref89 NTM sone 8		
		Haydysystem	NN2000		
		Målestokk A1	1:50/1:25		
		Halv målestokk A3	1:100/1:50		
		Som utført			
		Utarbeidet av	Kontrollert av	Godkjent av	Konsulentarkiv
		HTL	HENK	JASAT	Tegningsnummer / revsjonsbokstav
					K423-409



#### Merknader:

- Betongkonstruksjoner**
  - Materialekvalitet
    - Betong: B45, SV-Standard
    - Slakkarmering: B500NC (NS 3576-3)
    - Besætning: MF40
    - Tilslag: Dmaks=22 mm
    - Luffinnhold: 4,5 +/- 15%
    - Luffinnhold betongrekkeverk: 5,5 +/- 15%
    - Overdekning: iht. håndbok N400 (2015 + NA - Rundskriv 2016/12) (se armeringstegninger)
    - Nøyaktigheidsklasse:
      - Generelt: B iht. prosesskoden
      - Kantbjelke/betongrekkeverk: A iht. prosesskoden
    - Synlige skarpe hjørner avfases 20x20 mm dersom annet ikke er angitt
  - Prosjekterings- og utførelsesklasser**
    - Pålitelighetsklasse: 3 iht. NS-EN 1990-2002+A1:2005+NA:2016 [tab.NA.A1(901)]
    - Kontrollklasse: Utviflet (U) iht. NS-EN 1990-2002+A1:2005+NA:2016 (NA.A1.3.1)
    - Utførelsesklasse, betong: 3 iht. NS-EN 13670:2009+NA:2010

#### Tegnforklaringer:

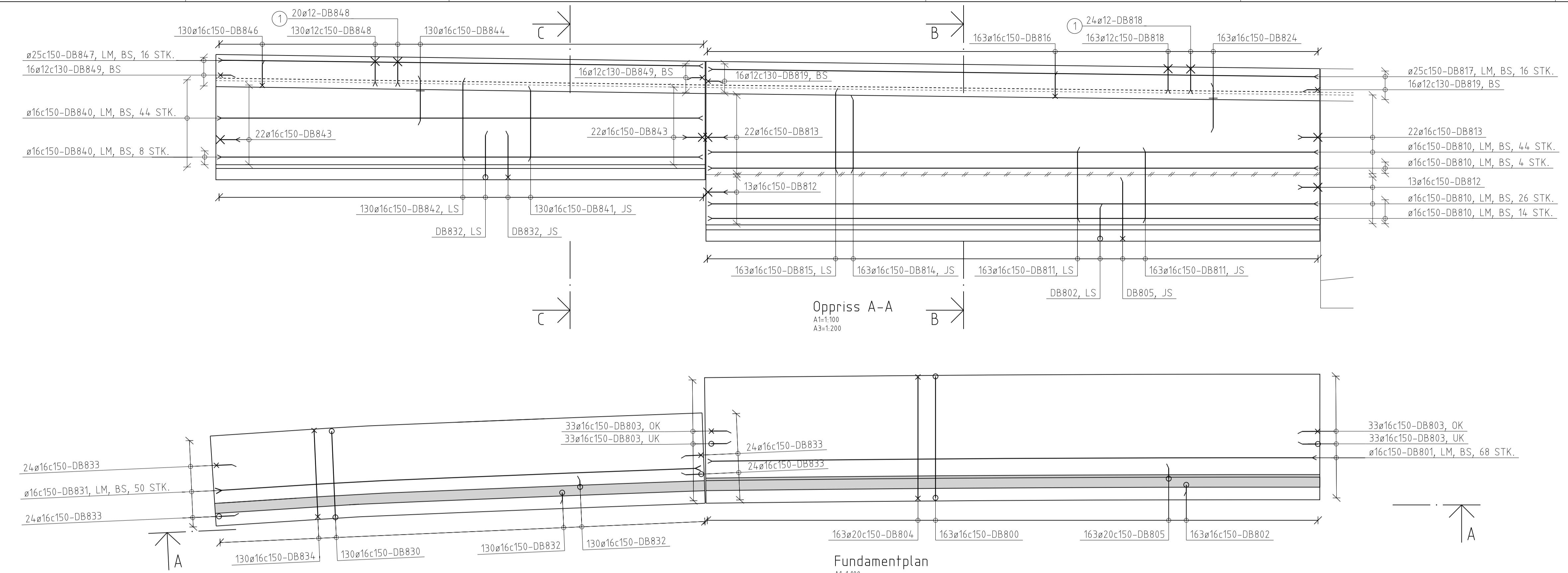
- Innmålt berg Y.K. støttetur
- O.K. fremtidig terregn
- 50 mm avrettingsbetong (kvalitet min. B30)
- Avrettingslag 500mm del 1 og 150mm del 2 pukk 22-64mm
- Boltegruppe, se tegn. K423-150
- Sprengstein med sortering 22-120 nærmeste meteren inntil konstruksjon. Det skal være min. 1m sprekkestinslyng under fundamentene. Utfer dette omr. kan 300mm stein benyttes
- Fuge, 30mm. Detalj 1 gjelder, men uten dybel.
- Fordybet fuge, 30mm. Se detalj 1.
- Drenering, ø50mm
- 500mm stripe fiberduk
- 1500mm stripe klebermembran utenfor fiberduk. Klebes til vegg 50mm på hver side av fiberduk
- Knotteplast, legges utenpå klebermembran

#### Henvisninger:

- K422-003 Graveplan akse 4n til 7n  
K423-001 Oversiktsteckning  
K423-070 Fugelandkar akse 7n. Plan og snitt  
K423-150 Rekkverk

Merk: All målsetting er vist vertikalt eller horisontalt, såfremt ikke annet fremgår av tegningen.

Som utført		KV	HENK	JASAT	
Revisjon	Revisjonen gjelder	Utarb.	Konfr.	Godkj.	Rev.dato
<b>Godkjent som arbeidstegning ifølge notat fra Vegdirektoratet</b>					
Utført av:	Tegningsdato	2019-03-15			
<b>Nye Veier</b>	Bestiller	-			
	Produksjon for	Nye Veier			
<b>E18 Tvedstrand - Arendal</b>					
04 Sagene - Piletjenn	Arkivreferanse	404			
<b>K423 Røydalens bru, nordgående</b>					
Støttetur akse 7n	Koordinatsystem	Euref89 NTM sone 8			
	Haydesystem	NN2000			
	Målestokk A1	1:5 1:10 1:50 1:100			
	Halv målestokk A3				
<b>Som utført</b>		Tegningsnummer / revisjonsbokstav			
Utarbeidet av	Kontrollert av	Godkjent av	Konsulentarkiv		
KV	HENK	JASAT	5168070		
<b>K423-501</b>					

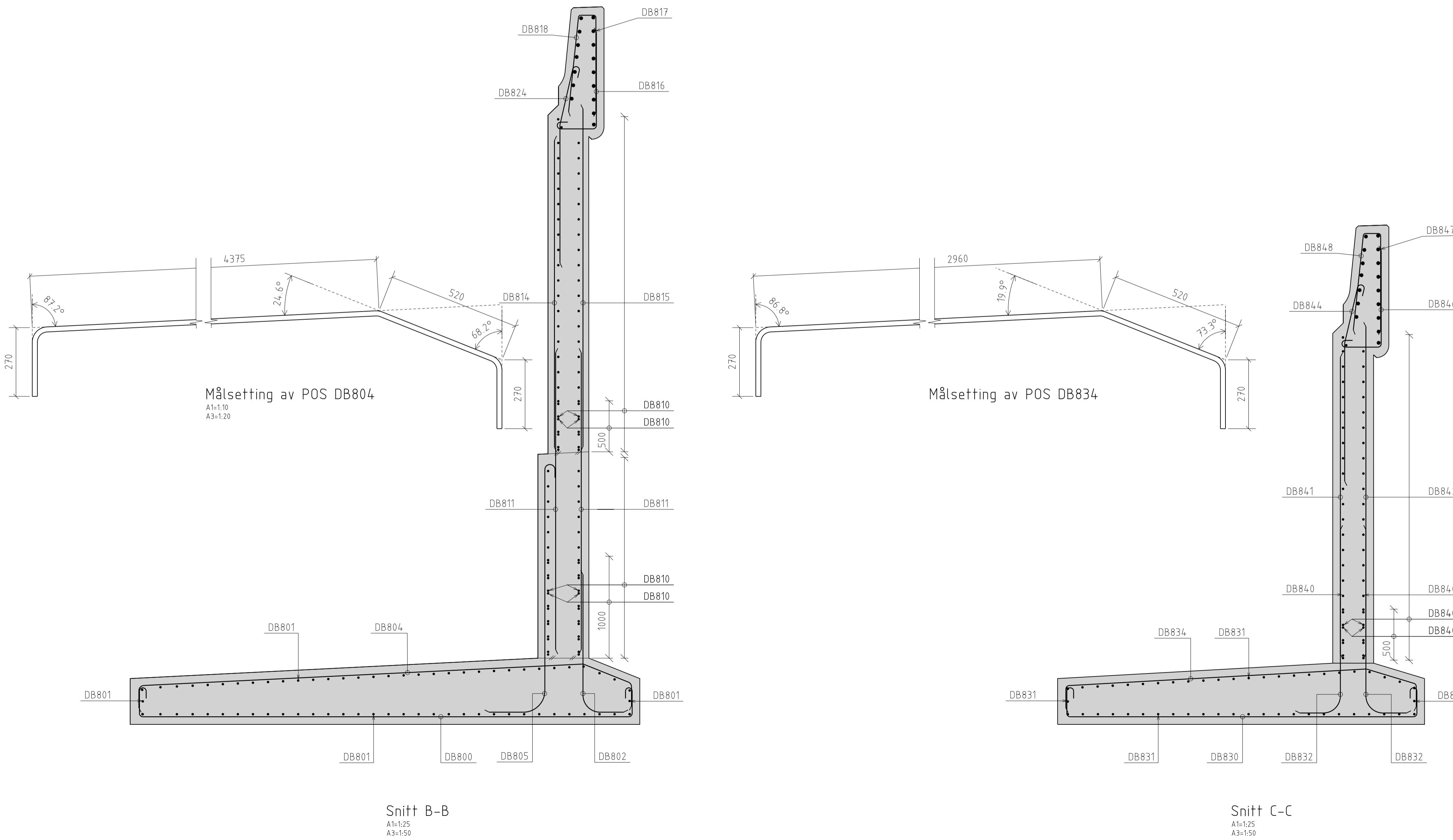


**Merknader:**

- Armeringen skal legges iht. veglaboratoriets internrapport 1731
- Slakkarmering: B500NC
- Generelle overdekkningskrav iht. håndbok N400 (2015+NA-rundskriv 2016/12) Det skal benyttes følgende overdekning dersom annet ikke er angitt:
  - Monteringsårmering:  $75 \pm 15$  mm
  - Monteringsårmering:  $60 \pm 5$  mm
- Forkortelser: LM = løpeometer, kappes og skjøtes på stedet
 

BS = begge sider	BR = begge refninger
OK = overkant	ØL = øverste lag
UK = underkant	UL = underste lag
YK = ytterkant	YL = ytterste lag
IK = innerkant	IL = innerste lag
- I alle bøylekroker skal det ligge en armeringsstang som ikke har mindre diameter enn bøyelens diameter
- Omfaringsskjører:
  - Omfaringsslengde:  $50 \times \varnothing$
  - Maks. hver 2. armeringsstang kan skjøtes i samme snitt dersom annet ikke er angitt på aktuell armeringstegning

Antall stenger	Skjøting
Enkel stang	
Bunten med 2 stenger	



**Tegnforklaringer:**  
① Ekstra bøyle på hver sider av alle boltegrupper

#### Henvisninger:

K423-001 Oversiktstegning  
K423-501 Støttemur akse 7n  
Bøyleliste: Dok.nr.: KB-K423  
Sidenn.: DB80-DB84

Som utført	KV	HENK	JASAT
Revisjon: Se revisjonsgjelder	Utarb.	Kontr.	Godkjent
Godkjent som arbeidstegning ifølge notat fra Vegdirektoratet	Godkjent	Rev. dato	
	Arikjef. 15/206272-30	2017-06-26	
	Tegningsdato	2019-03-15	
	Bestiller	-	
	Produsert for	Nye Veier	
	Prosjektnummer	404	
	Arkivreferanse	-	
	Byggverksnummer	09-2637	
	Koordinatsystem	Euref89 NTM sone 8	
	Haydelysens	NN2000	
	Målestokk A1	1:50	
	Halv målestokk A3	Sam. vist	
	Utarbeidet av	Kontrollert av	Godkjent av
	HTL	HENK	JASAT
	Tegningsnummer /	5168070	revsjonsbokstav
	K423-601		

# Appendix D

Ove Sletten

## Beregninger med egenlaster

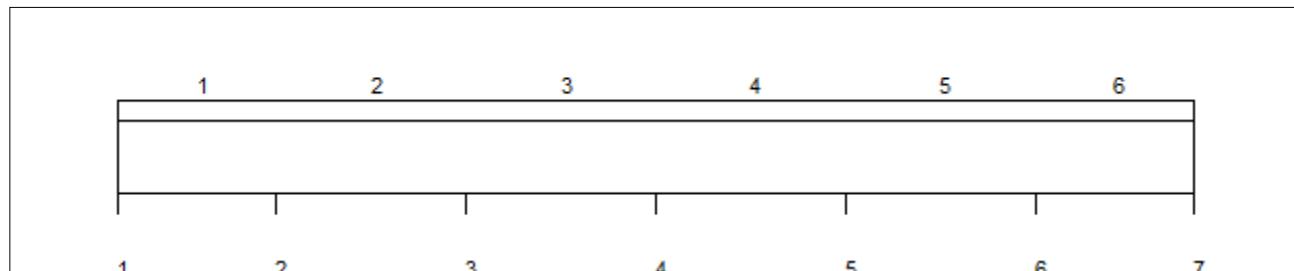
Tittel Beregninger med egenlaster	Side 1		
Prosjekt Røydalen bru sørgående	Ordre	Sign	Dato 09-06-2021

Dataprogram: K-Bjelke versjon 7.1 Laget av sivilingeniør Ove Sletten  
Beregningene er basert på NS-EN 1992-1-1:2004 + NA:2008 og NS-EN 1990:2002

### INNHOLD

- 1.0 Figur med feltnummer og oppleggsnummer
- 1.1 Spennvidder og tverrsnittdata
- 1.2 Søyler og oppleggspunkt
- 1.3 Lastdata og Lastfaktorer
- 1.4 Materialdata
- 2.1 Momentdiagrammer
- 2.2 Skjærkraftdiagrammer
- 3.1 Armering i felt og ved opplegg
- 3.2 Forankringslengde
- 3.3 Forankringsarmering i underkant ved endeopplegg
- 3.4 Minimumsarmering
- 4.1 Momentkapasitetskurver (armeringens utnyttelsesgrad)
- 4.2 Skjærarmering
- 4.3 Risskontroll
- 4.4 Nedbøyning
- 5.1 Oppleggskrefter i bruksgrensetilstand
- 5.2 Oppleggskrefter i bruddgrensetilstand

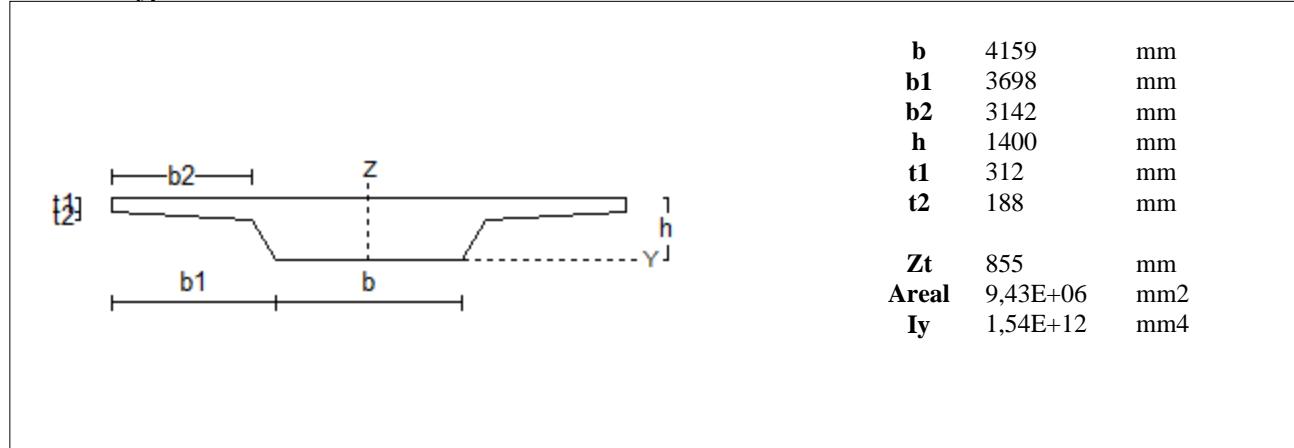
## 1.0 BJELKE MED 7 OPPLEGGSPUNKTER



### 1.1 SPENNVIDDER [mm], OG TVERRSNITTYPER

Felt nr	v.utkr.	1	2	3	4	5	6	h.utkr.
Spennvidde	100	25000	30000	30000	30000	30000	25000	100
Tverrsnitttype	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

#### Tverrsnitttype 1

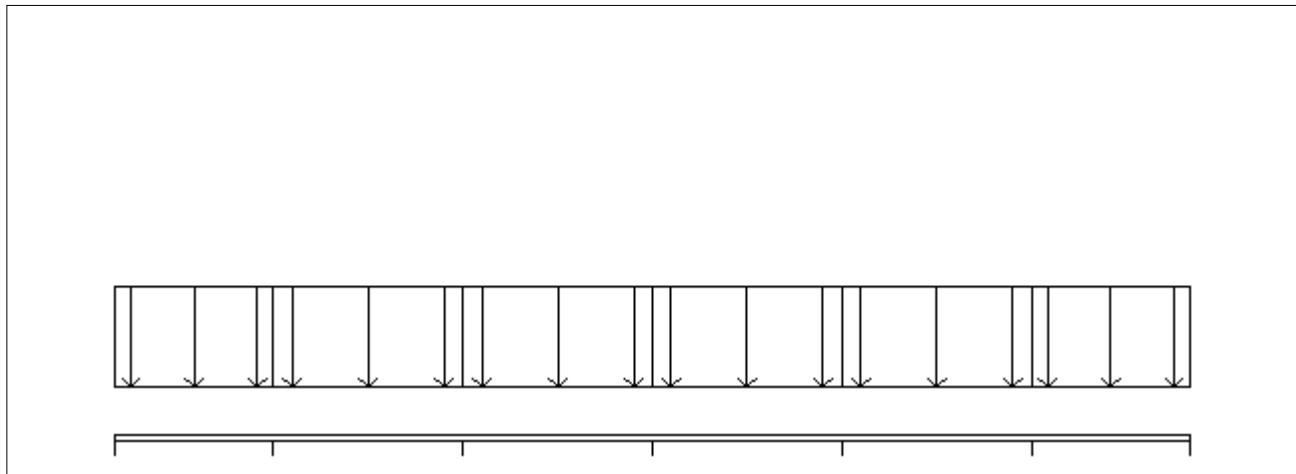


Tittel Beregninger med egenlaster		Side 2
Prosjekt Røydalen bru sørgående	Ordre	Sign Dato 09-06-2021

## 1.2 SØYLER OG OPPLEGGSPUNKT [mm]

Opplegg nr	Søyler på bjelkens underside				Søyler på bjelkens overside			
	kode	lengde	h/diameter	b(tverretn)	kode	lengde	h/diameter	b(tverretn)
1	Fri		5					
2	Fri		5					
3	Fri		5					
4	Fri		5					
5	Fri		5					
6	Fri		5					
7	Fri		5					

## 1.3 LASTBILDE



### Lastfaktorer (brukervalgte)

	Nedbøyning	Risskontroll	Bruddgrense
Permanent last	1,00	1,00	1,00
Variabel last	0,30	0,50	1,00

**PSI-Faktor** Kategori G :trafikk- parkeringsareal for mellomstore kjøretøy (30kN < kjøretøyvekt < 160kN på to akslinger)

**Krav maks.nedbøyning** Konstruksjoner med alminnelige brukskrav eller estetiske krav

Pålidelighetsklasse: 3

Bjelkens romvekt: 2500 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

### Jevnt fordelt last (kN/m)

Felt nr	Egenvekt	Permanent last	Variabel last
1	235,76	0,12	0,00
2	235,76	0,12	0,00
3	235,76	0,12	0,00
4	235,76	0,12	0,00
5	235,76	0,12	0,00
6	235,76	0,12	0,00

Tittel Beregninger med egenlaster		Side 3
Prosjekt Røydalen bru sørgående	Ordre	Sign Dato 09-06-2021

## 1.4 MATERIALDATA

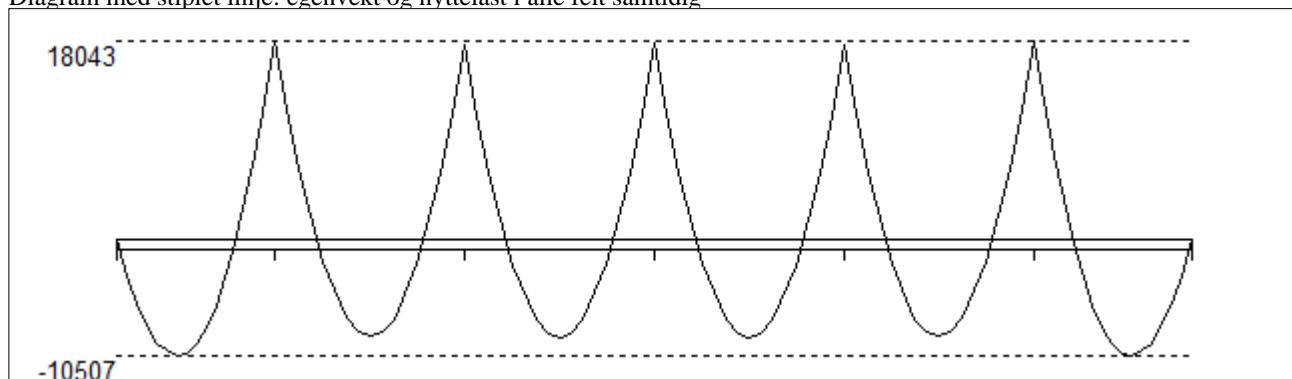
Korreksjonsfaktor for Emodul pga tilslag	1	Eksponeringsklasse	XD1	XD1
Materialkoeffisient betong	1,5	Korrosjonsomfintlig armering		
Materialkoeffisient stål	1,15	Dimensjonerende levetid		100
Betongkvalitet	B45 (C45/55)			
Tilslagets spesifikke tyngde (kg/m <sup>3</sup> )	2400			
Sement i fasthetsklasse ( R / N / S )	N	<b>Min. overdekning</b>	<b>uk</b>	<b>ok</b>
Armering flytegrense	500	Min krav	60	60
Bøyler flytegrense	500	Toleransekrav +/-	15	15
Relativ fuktighet %	80	Min. nominell overdekning	75	75
Betongens alder ved pålastning (døgn)	28			
Effektiv høyde, h <sub>0</sub> (EN 1992-1-1 3.1.4(5))	762			
største tilslagsstørrelse, dg(mm)	22	Kryptall, FI 28_5000		1,13
Korttids Emodul, Ecm	36300	Svinntøyning, FI 0_28		-0,00006
Trykkfasthet, fcd	25,5	Svinntøyning, FI 28_5000		-0,00016
Middel verdi av strekkfasthet, fctm	3,8			
Strekkfasthet, fctd	1,51			

NA.6.2.2(1) Følgende krav til tilslag i betongen er oppfylt:

1. Største tilslag etter NS-EN 12620: D>=16 mm (D= 22 mm)
2. Det grove tilslaget >=50% av total tilslagsmengde
3. Grovt tilslag skal ikke være av kalkstein eller stein med tilsvarende lav fasthet

## 2.1 MOMENTDIAGRAMMER FOR MAKS OG MIN MOMENT I BRUDDGRENSETILSTAND, MED NYTELAST I UGUNSTIGE FELT

Diagram med stiplet linje: egenvekt og nyttelast i alle felt samtidig



**Største negative felsmomenter (strekk i uk)(kNm)**

Felt	Bruksgrense		Bruddgrense	
	Mg	Mg+Mp	Mg	Mg+Mp
1	-10507	-10507	-10507	-10507
2	-8715	-8715	-8715	-8715
3	-8872	-8872	-8872	-8872
4	-8871	-8871	-8871	-8871
5	-8716	-8716	-8716	-8716
6	-10505	-10505	-10505	-10505

Mg: permanent last Mp: variabel last

**Største positive momenter ved kant av opplegg (kNm)**

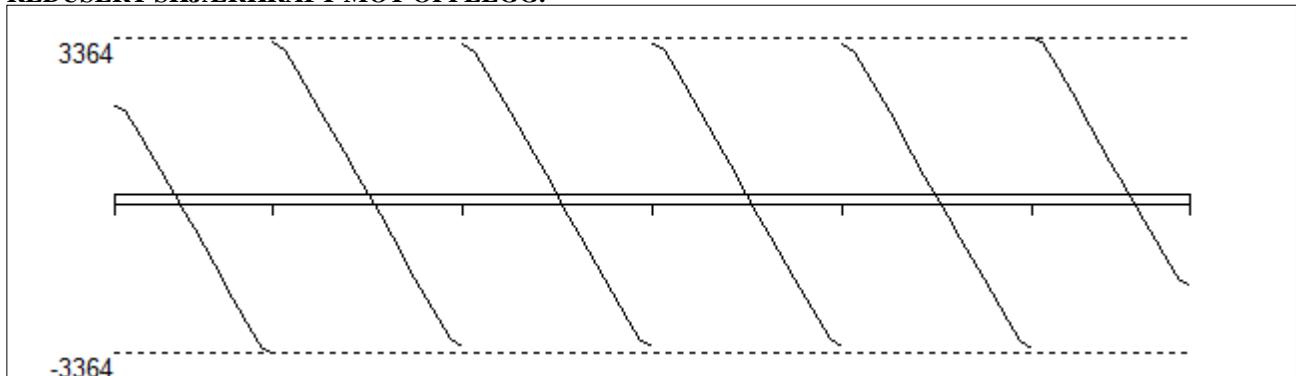
Opplegg	Bruksgrense		Bruddgrense	
	Mg	Mg+Mp	Mg	Mg+Mp
1	0	0	0	0
2	18043	18043	18043	18043
3	17575	17575	17575	17575
4	17731	17731	17731	17731
5	17575	17575	17575	17575
6	18041	18041	18041	18041
7	0	0	0	0

Tittel Beregninger med egenlaster		Side 4
Prosjekt Røydalen bru sørgående	Ordre	Sign Dato 09-06-2021

## 2.2 SKJÆRKRAFTDIAGRAM I BRUDDGRENSETILSTAND

MED NYTELAST I UGUNSTIGSTE FELT.

REDUSERT SKJÆRKRAFT MOT OPPLEGG.



### Største skjærkraft i bruddgrensetilstand (kN)

Opplegg	Venstre side av opplegg		Høyre side av opplegg	
	Vgamma	Vredusert	Vgamma	Vredusert
1			2225	1920
2	-3670	-3364	3553	3247
3	-3522	-3216	3532	3226
4	-3543	-3237	3543	3237
5	-3532	-3226	3522	3216
6	-3553	-3247	3670	3364
7	-2226	-1920		

## 3.1 ARMERING I FELT OG VED OPPLEGG

Kantavstand er avstand fra senter av armering til underkant eller overkant

Toleranseavvik for overdekning: +/- 15 mm

### Feltarmering i underkant og overkant

Felt	Lag	Kantavstand	Antall	Diameter	Overdekning
uk	1	103	64	20	90
uk	2	103	53	20	90
uk	3	103	54	20	90
uk	4	103	54	20	90
uk	5	103	53	20	90
uk	6	103	64	20	90
ok	1	103	39	20	90
ok	2	103	39	20	90
ok	3	103	39	20	90
ok	4	103	39	20	90
ok	5	103	39	20	90
ok	6	103	39	20	90

### Overkantarmering ved opplegg

Opplegg	Lag	Kantavstand	Antall	Diameter	Overdekning
1	1	103	39	20	90
2	1	103	110	20	90
3	1	103	107	20	90
4	1	103	108	20	90
5	1	103	107	20	90
6	1	103	110	20	90
7	1	103	39	20	90

Tittel Beregninger med egenlaster		Side 5
Prosjekt Røydalen bru sørgående	Ordre	Sign Dato 09-06-2021

### 3.2 FORANKRINGSLENGDE OG AVKORTING AV ARMERING

Forutsetning vedr. forankringslengde: Maks. halvparten av armeringen i felt eller over opplegg kan bli avkortet  
D: armeringsdiameter

Forankringslengde i underkant:  $23 \times D$  Forankringslengde i overkant:  $32 \times D$

Kapasitetskurvene for moment, ( $M/M_d$ ), kan benyttes til å avkorte armering. Det er tatt hensyn til skjærkraftbidrag

Forskyv endepunktene minst  $3 \times D$  forbi teoretisk punkt (toleranseavvik)

$M/M_d$  for uk viser statisk nødvendig andel av beregnet feltarmering i uk

$M/M_d$  for ok viser statisk nødvendig andel av beregnet overkantarmering ved opplegg

$M/M_d$  for ok midt i felt kan eventuelt vise nødvendig andel av beregnet feltarmering i ok

### 3.3 FORANKRINGSARMERING (bøyler) I UNDERKANT VED ENDEOPPLEGG

Det forutsettes at feltarmeringen i underkant av endefelt avslutes som rette stenger, 50 mm fra bjelkeende

#### Opplegg nr 1

Nødvendig forankringsarmering = 4468 mm<sup>2</sup>. 21bøyler d 12, L=630 avstand til kant: 75 mm

#### Opplegg nr 7

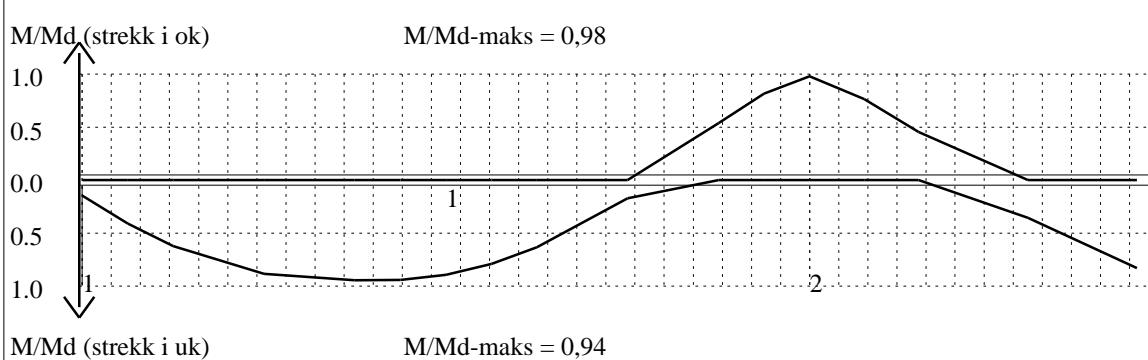
Nødvendig forankringsarmering = 4460 mm<sup>2</sup>. 21bøyler d 12, L=630 avstand til kant: 75 mm

### 3.4 MINIMUMSARMERING (mm<sup>2</sup>)

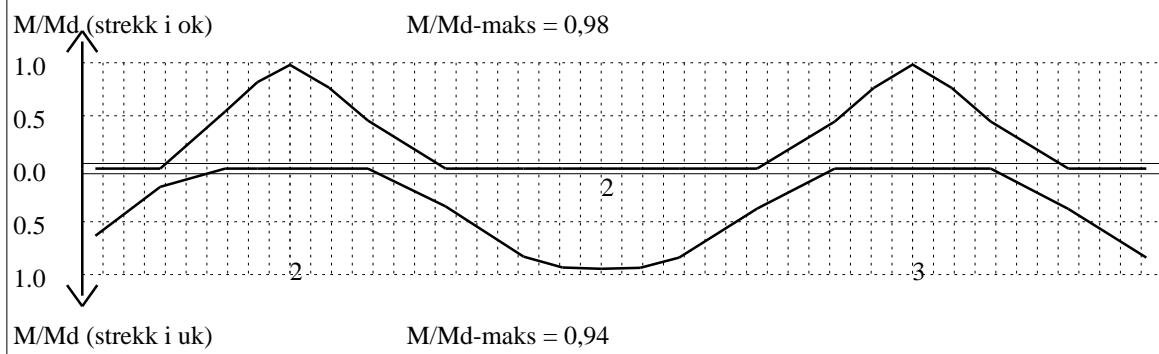
Det er regnet med minst 2 stenger inn over opplegg

Felt nr	Uk-venstre opplegg	Uk-høyre opplegg	Underkant i felt	Overkant i felt
1	12002	12002	12002	12002
2	12002	12002	12002	12002
3	12002	12002	12002	12002
4	12002	12002	12002	12002
5	12002	12002	12002	12002
6	12002	12002	12002	12002

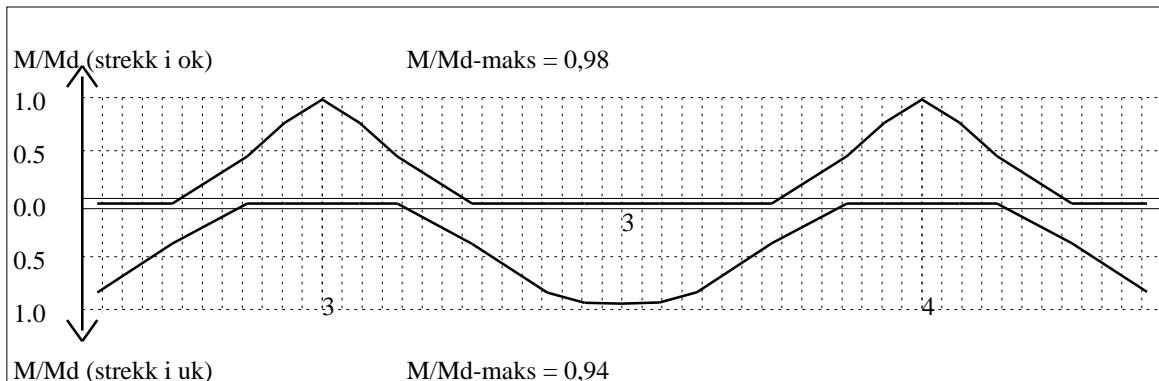
### 4.1 MOMENTKONTROLL



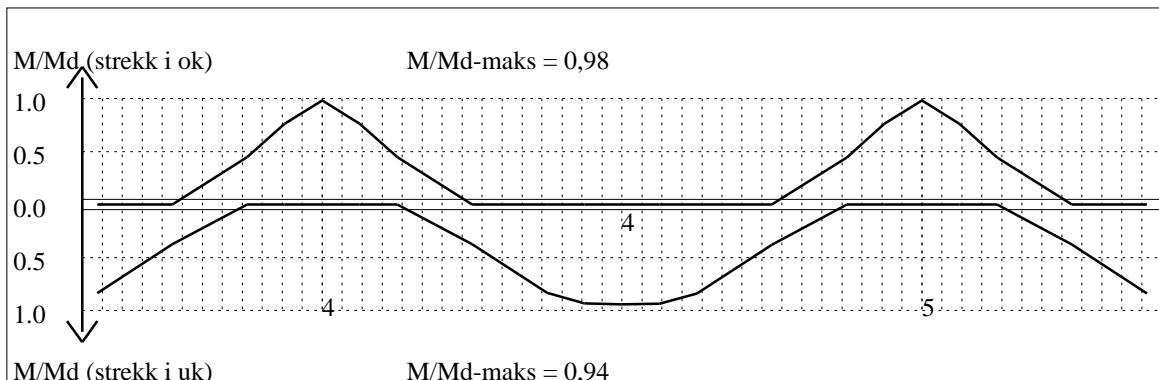
Momentkontroll for felt nr 1 Avstand mellom vertikalstreker = 1.0 m



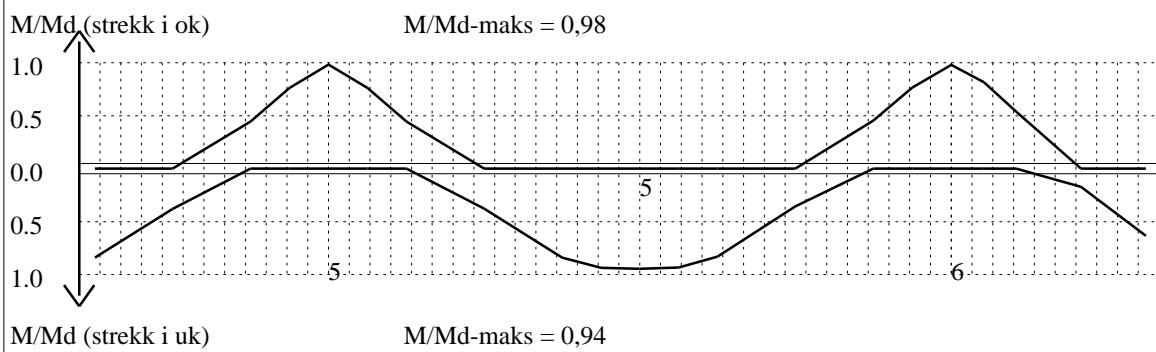
**Momentkontroll for felt nr 2** Avstand mellom vertikalstreker = 1.0 m



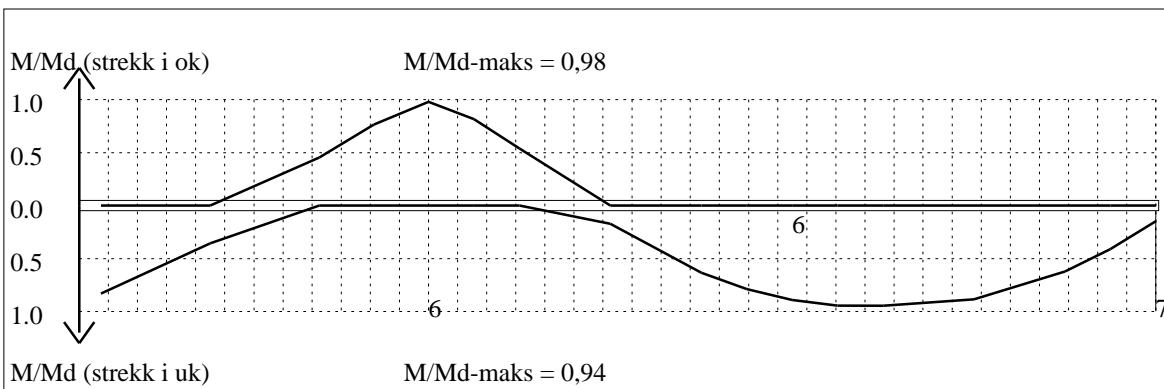
**Momentkontroll for felt nr 3** Avstand mellom vertikalstreker = 1.0 m



**Momentkontroll for felt nr 4** Avstand mellom vertikalstreker = 1.0 m



**Momentkontroll for felt nr 5** Avstand mellom vertikalstreker = 1.0 m

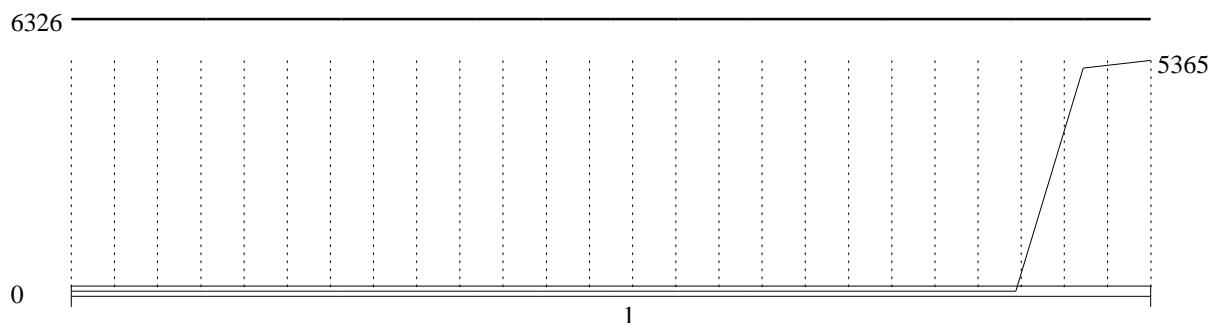


**Momentkontroll for felt nr 6** Avstand mellom vertikalstreker = 1.0 m

## 4.2 SKJÆRARMERING

Krav om langsgående overflatearmering på bjelkestegets sider EN 1992-1-1 NA.9.7 (1). Gjelder for følgende felt: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

Største tillatt avstand på tvers mellom bøyleben EN 1992-1-1 NA.2.2(8). Gjelder for følgende felt: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6



Minimum skjærarmering = 6326 mm<sup>2</sup>/m Maks bøyleavstand = 716mm

Skjærarmering (mm<sup>2</sup>/m) for felt nr 1 Avstand mellom vertikalstreker = 1.0 m

6326

5179

5129

2

Minimum skjærarmering = 6326 mm<sup>2</sup>/m Maks bøyleavstand = 716mm

Skjærarmering (mm<sup>2</sup>/m) for felt nr 2 Avstand mellom vertikalstreker = 1.0 m

6326

5145

5162

3

Minimum skjærarmering = 6326 mm<sup>2</sup>/m Maks bøyleavstand = 716mm

Skjærarmering (mm<sup>2</sup>/m) for felt nr 3 Avstand mellom vertikalstreker = 1.0 m

6326

5162

5145

4

Minimum skjærarmering = 6326 mm<sup>2</sup>/m Maks bøyleavstand = 716mm

Skjærarmering (mm<sup>2</sup>/m) for felt nr 4 Avstand mellom vertikalstreker = 1.0 m

6326

5129

5179

5

Minimum skjærarmering = 6326 mm<sup>2</sup>/m Maks bøyleavstand = 716mm

Skjærarmering (mm<sup>2</sup>/m) for felt nr 5 Avstand mellom vertikalstreker = 1.0 m

6326

5365

0

6

Minimum skjærarmering = 6326 mm<sup>2</sup>/m Maks bøyleavstand = 716mm

Skjærarmering (mm<sup>2</sup>/m) for felt nr 6 Avstand mellom vertikalstreker = 1.0 m

#### 4.2.1 Skjærarmering i tverretning mellom steg og flens

Kombinasjon av armering for skjær og bøyning: NS-EN 1992-1-1 6.2.4(5) og 6.2.4(2)

Største av: Armering for bøyning + halvparten av skjærarmeringen, hele skjærarmeringen, minimumsarmering

Tverrarmeringen kan utjevnes over en lengde som angitt i NS-EN 1992-1-1 6.2.4(3)

1540

1320

1100

880

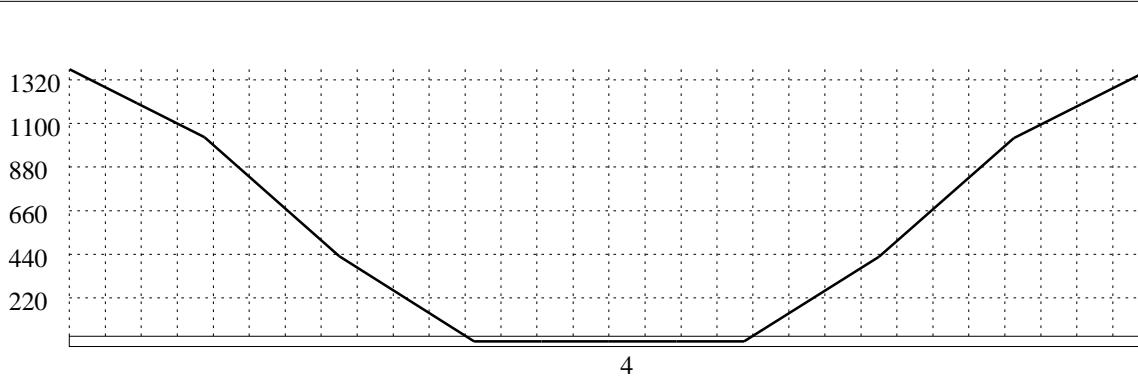
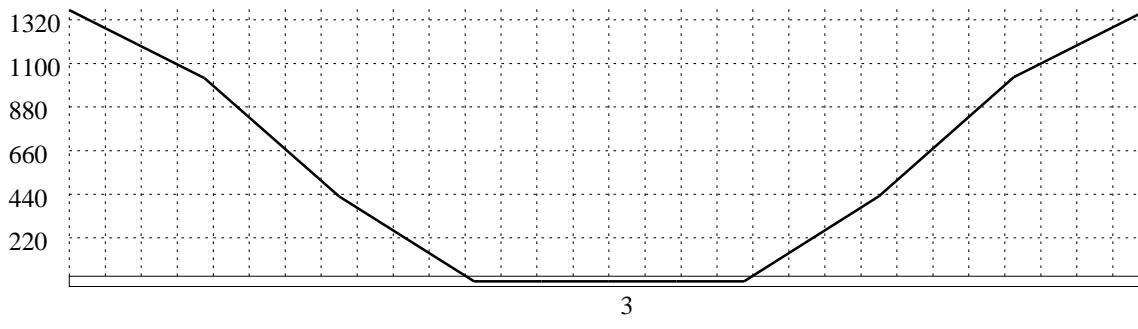
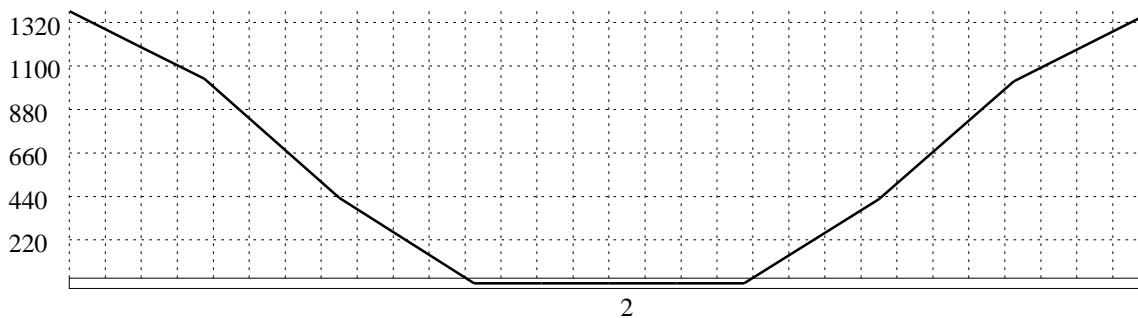
660

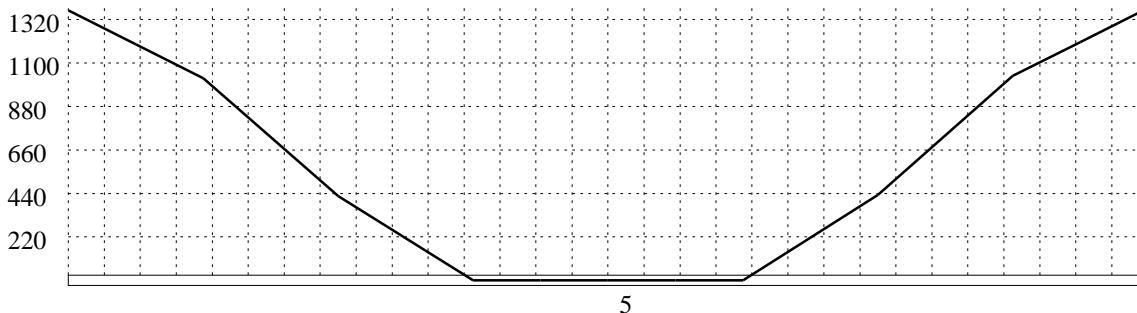
440

220

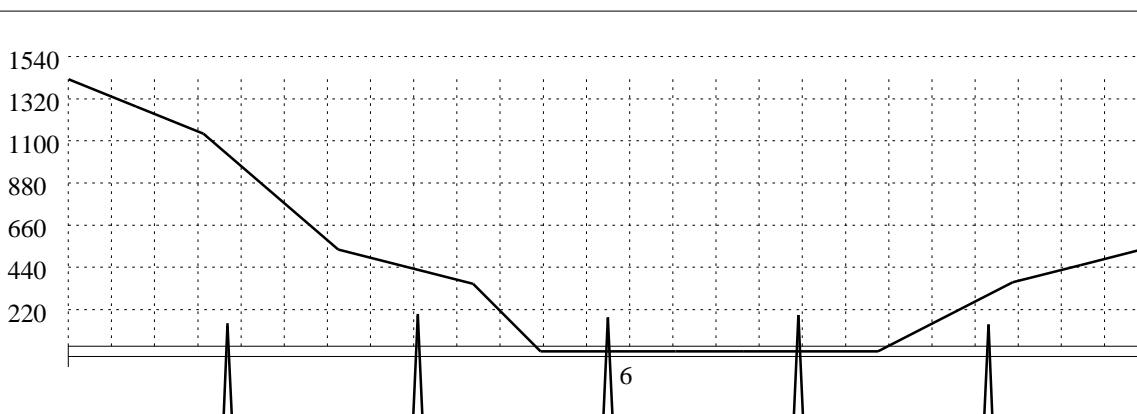
1

Skjærarmering i tverretning (mm<sup>2</sup>/m) for felt nr 1 Avstand mellom vertikalstreker = 1.0 m



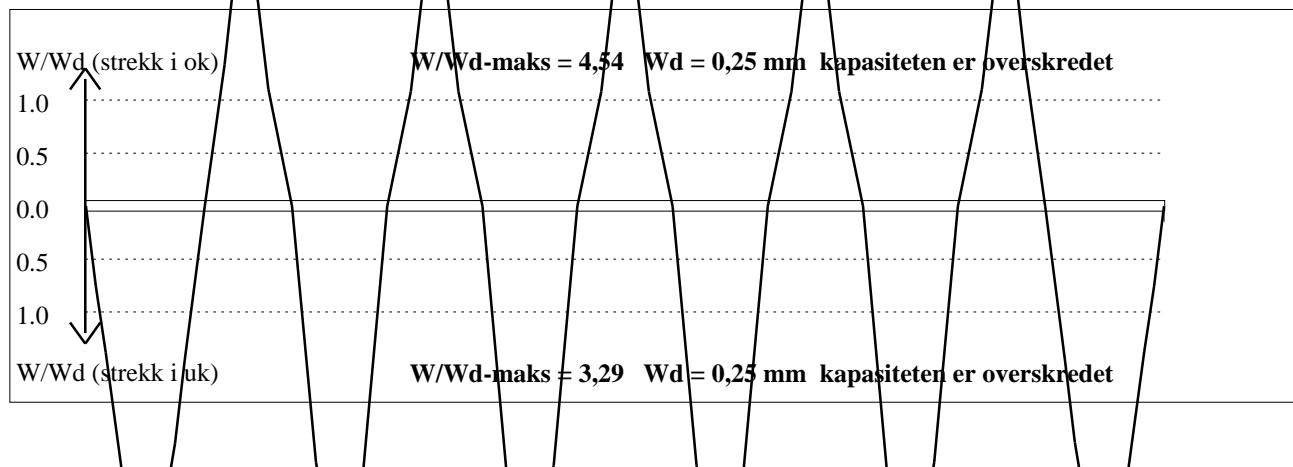


Skjærarmering i tverretning (mm<sup>2</sup>/m) for felt nr 5 Avstand mellom vertikalstreker = 1.0 m



Skjærarmering i tverretning (mm<sup>2</sup>/m) for felt nr 6 Avstand mellom vertikalstreker = 1.0 m

#### 4.3 RISSKONTROLL



#### 4.4 NEDBØYNINGER I BRUKSGRENSETILSTAND (mm)

Felt	Permanent last		Permanent + variabel last (lang tid)	
	Kort tid	Lang tid	Nytelast i alle felt	Nytelast i betraktet felt
1	79	91	91	91
2	87	99	99	99
3	89	101	101	101
4	89	101	101	101
5	87	99	99	99
6	79	91	91	91

Tittel Beregninger med egenlaster		Side 12
Prosjekt Røydalen bru sørgående	Ordre	Sign Dato 09-06-2021

## 5.1 OPPLEGGSKREFTER I BRUKSGRENSETILSTAND (kN og kNm) (alle lastfaktorer = 1)

Ng,Mg: fra egenvekt. Np,Mp: fra nyttelast

Oppleggs-punkt	Permanent last i alle felt				Variabel last i alle felt				Variabel last i ett felt ved siden av oppleggspunkt	
	Ng (kN)	Mg (kNm)	Np (kN)	Mp (kNm)	Np (kN)	Mp (kNm)	Np (kN)	Mp (kNm)		
1	-2250	0,00	0	0,00			0	0,00		
2	-7224	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00		
3	-7056	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00		
4	-7087	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00		
5	-7056	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00		
6	-7224	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00		
7	-2250	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00				

## 5.2 OPPLEGGSKREFTER I BRUDDGRENSETILSTAND (kN og kNm)

Ng,Mg: fra egenvekt. Np,Mp: fra nyttelast

Oppleggs-punkt	Permanent last i alle felt				Variabel last i alle felt				Variabel last i ett felt ved siden av oppleggspunkt	
	Ng (kN)	Mg (kNm)	Np (kN)	Mp (kNm)	Np (kN)	Mp (kNm)	Np (kN)	Mp (kNm)		
1	-2250	0,00	0	0,00			0	0,00		
2	-7224	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00		
3	-7056	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00		
4	-7087	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00		
5	-7056	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00		
6	-7224	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00		
7	-2250	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00				

# Appendix E

## Results

This appendix is divided into following parts

- E – 1      Results from linear analyses
- E – 2      Results from full nonlinear analyses
- E – 3      Results from limited nonlinear analyses
- E – 4      Q-Q Plots of linear versus full nonlinear analyses

To understand the results given in this appendix elements with corresponding node and element numbers are given below.

<b>Element</b>	<b>Node number</b>	<b>Element number</b>
<b>Span</b>		
<b>Span 1</b>	1001 – 1006	100000 – 100007
<b>Span 2</b>	1007 – 1014	200000 – 200010
<b>Span 3</b>	1015 – 1022	300000 – 300010
<b>Span 4</b>	1023 – 1030	400000 – 400010
<b>Span 5</b>	1031 – 1038	500000 – 500010
<b>Span 6</b>	1039 – 1046	600000 – 600011
<b>Column</b>		
<b>Column 1</b>	1047 – 1051	50000 – 50006
<b>Column 2</b>	1052 – 1059	50007 – 50015
<b>Column 3</b>	1060 – 1067	50016 – 50024
<b>Column 4</b>	1068 – 1075	50025 – 50033
<b>Column 5</b>	1076 – 1082	50034 – 50041
<b>Spring</b>		
<b>Axis 1 springs</b>	9, 22, 23	80001 – 80008
<b>Axis 7 springs</b>	6, 7	680001 – 680007
<b>Support</b>		
<b>Support axis 1</b>	25	–
<b>Support column 1</b>	1	–
<b>Support column 2</b>	2	–
<b>Support column 3</b>	3	–
<b>Support column 4</b>	4	–
<b>Support column 5</b>	5	–
<b>Support axis 7</b>	21	–

## E – 1 Results from linear analyses

### Equation 6.10a

Columns

<b>Position</b>	<b>Nx [kN]</b>	<b>Vy [kN]</b>	<b>Vz [kN]</b>	<b>Mt [kNm]</b>	<b>My [kNm]</b>	<b>Mz [kNm]</b>
<b>Column 1 max</b>	-8197,27	37,84666	443,1059	39,61131	3761,95	97,62061
<b>Column 1 min</b>	-15538,4	3,436359	4,351452	11,62414	-3770,85	-1148,6
<b>Column 2 max</b>	-8613,07	7,277652	64,04512	19,40084	769,2564	-52,0335
<b>Column 2 min</b>	-16520,4	-28,6011	-32,1056	8,162618	-896,192	-981,441
<b>Column 3 max</b>	-8689	9,205979	18,9348	6,206366	911,3611	-102,168
<b>Column 3 min</b>	-16610,5	-24,1633	-60,0331	1,344415	-709,532	-975,281
<b>Column 4 max</b>	-8623,63	8,384061	18,37993	-0,75162	1836,278	-83,2074
<b>Column 4 min</b>	-16647,5	-23,2533	-130,591	-10,07	-1690,15	-951,689
<b>Column 5 max</b>	-8206,46	35,75717	-2,09043	0,241289	3671,062	201,0366
<b>Column 5 min</b>	-16160,6	3,200836	-325,835	-19,0596	-3660,22	-1110,06

<b>Position</b>	<b>Ux [mm]</b>	<b>Uy [mm]</b>	<b>Uz [mm]</b>
<b>Column 1 max</b>	40,43484116	2,02228594	-0,79905
<b>Column 1 min</b>	0	0	-13,6174
<b>Column 2 max</b>	15,2406702	3,39152479	-0,88415
<b>Column 2 min</b>	-0,740324557	0,01825841	-22,6197
<b>Column 3 max</b>	-0,028443418	4,14436674	-0,92854
<b>Column 3 min</b>	-15,36464882	0,02598165	-23,5503
<b>Column 4 max</b>	-0,243088782	4,01937246	-0,92466
<b>Column 4 min</b>	-42,28889084	0,02603915	-23,5374
<b>Column 5 max</b>	-0,840437651	3,5850246	-0,827
<b>Column 5 min</b>	-69,95771027	0,05028596	-19,0869

Spans

<b>Position</b>	<b>Nx [kN]</b>	<b>Vy [kN]</b>	<b>Vz [kN]</b>	<b>Mt [kNm]</b>	<b>My [kNm]</b>	<b>Mz [kNm]</b>
<b>Span 1 max</b>	-30950,9	$6,43E - 08$	3951,817	-29,0099	12862,93	-199,74
<b>Span 1 min</b>	-39292	$-2,30E - 08$	-2137,99	-990,132	-8775,65	-253,568
<b>Span 2 max</b>	-28229,7	$1,11E - 07$	7327,729	335,5785	12612,38	656,0042
<b>Span 2 min</b>	-39012,3	-37,8467	-7627,02	-1043	-21458,2	-285,047
<b>Span 3 max</b>	-25159,3	5,086143	7448,118	377,4063	13679	1177,867
<b>Span 3 min</b>	-35006,3	-37,8467	-7556,59	-609,341	-21008,7	-162,325
<b>Span 4 max</b>	-24583,1	18,58112	7508,141	472,6406	13660,48	1258,248
<b>Span 4 min</b>	-32930	-16,1291	-7488,03	-500,726	-22889,2	-69,1921
<b>Span 5 max</b>	-26563,1	35,75717	7611,916	646,3789	12586,96	956,7393
<b>Span 5 min</b>	-36881,4	-4,21808	-7440,43	-421,404	-21589,3	-224,042
<b>Span 6 max</b>	-29870,9	35,75717	7671,842	1143,721	14527,24	45,50217
<b>Span 6 min</b>	-39280,2	$-1,30E - 07$	-7359,16	-322,123	-20887,7	-264,084

## Equation 6.10b

Columns

<b>Position</b>	<b>Nx [kN]</b>	<b>Vy [kN]</b>	<b>Vz [kN]</b>	<b>Mt [kNm]</b>	<b>My [kNm]</b>	<b>Mz [kNm]</b>
<b>Column 1 max</b>	-8108,48	37,83899	524,124	40,33557	4486,359	252,1157
<b>Column 1 min</b>	-14965,7	-2,07531	-47,7082	8,650372	-4423,75	-1047,71
<b>Column 2 max</b>	-8591,68	15,72725	76,39781	19,43256	890,0039	-4,12939
<b>Column 2 min</b>	-15844,8	-28,3339	-43,5323	7,350753	-1101,04	-875,778
<b>Column 3 max</b>	-8680,79	16,88292	28,66573	6,531919	1090,226	-49,9668
<b>Column 3 min</b>	-15924,9	-24,6021	-70,0069	0,512124	-808,104	-868,349
<b>Column 4 max</b>	-8598,31	15,97719	32,26997	0,085676	2143,224	-9,22119
<b>Column 4 min</b>	-15963,2	-23,417	-153,311	-11,042	-1996,64	-846,305
<b>Column 5 max</b>	-8111,37	35,90742	36,63451	2,696442	4313,274	346,9503
<b>Column 5 min</b>	-15510,1	-1,55137	-385,256	-20,4902	-4354,99	-1020,58

<b>Position</b>	<b>Ux [mm]</b>	<b>Uy [mm]</b>	<b>Uz [mm]</b>
<b>Column 1 max</b>	45,76946	1,927363	-0,56294
<b>Column 1 min</b>	0	0	-15,3177
<b>Column 2 max</b>	17,30645	3,260079	-0,64438
<b>Column 2 min</b>	-1,5187	0,016381	-25,3817
<b>Column 3 max</b>	0,060366	3,991195	-0,67991
<b>Column 3 min</b>	-17,196	0,023781	-26,4119
<b>Column 4 max</b>	-0,12086	3,839122	-0,67555
<b>Column 4 min</b>	-47,9431	0,023278	-26,4061
<b>Column 5 max</b>	-0,58651	3,420461	-0,59294
<b>Column 5 min</b>	-79,1509	0,046263	-21,4371

## Spans

<b>Position</b>	<b>Nx [kN]</b>	<b>Vy [kN]</b>	<b>Vz [kN]</b>	<b>Mt [kNm]</b>	<b>My [kNm]</b>	<b>Mz [kNm]</b>
<b>Span 1 max</b>	-30950,9	6,43E - 08	4125,596	163,3398	14088,88	-199,74
<b>Span 1 min</b>	-39292	-2,00E - 08	-2313,81	-1002,16	-8638,56	-253,568
<b>Span 2 max</b>	-28148,7	2,075312	7369,925	545,6521	13779,3	660,4684
<b>Span 2 min</b>	-39012,3	-37,839	-7667,36	-1243,58	-20558,2	-288,145
<b>Span 3 max</b>	-25070,4	8,904141	7488,338	625,3813	14880,68	1189,773
<b>Span 3 min</b>	-35058,4	-37,839	-7595,33	-860,975	-20129,1	-308,219
<b>Span 4 max</b>	-24494,1	20,49922	7548,09	700,6107	14860,17	1271,97
<b>Span 4 min</b>	-32982,2	-18,4299	-7528,16	-749,109	-22013,7	-262,46
<b>Span 5 max</b>	-26481,3	35,90742	7652,876	841,7284	13784,37	966,5355
<b>Span 5 min</b>	-36920,1	-8,09535	-7480,72	-669,862	-20718,1	-267,671
<b>Span 6 max</b>	-29811,5	35,90742	7698,051	1328,878	15621,67	49,53436
<b>Span 6 min</b>	-39280,2	-1,55137	-7398,81	-565,961	-19912,8	-265,568

## E – 2 Results from full nonlinear analyses

### Equation 6.10a

Columns

<b>Position</b>	<b>Nx [kN]</b>	<b>Vy [kN]</b>	<b>Vz [kN]</b>	<b>Mt [kNm]</b>	<b>My [kNm]</b>	<b>Mz [kNm]</b>
<b>Column 1 max</b>	-12542,1	41,14035	273,842	34,92371	2136,535	-140,514
<b>Column 1 min</b>	-15951,2	13,76643	-25,421	20,93521	-2321,74	-1126,3
<b>Column 2 max</b>	-12421,1	1,851437	33,50694	16,90651	508,0131	-211,396
<b>Column 2 min</b>	-16393,6	-28,6868	-35,173	11,66978	-424,942	-957,179
<b>Column 3 max</b>	-12629,7	4,741814	16,17258	5,829174	608,3884	-283,966
<b>Column 3 min</b>	-16638,3	-25,1896	-45,6978	2,618073	-494,201	-957,847
<b>Column 4 max</b>	-12449,7	4,937932	26,54922	-2,07639	1084,199	-287,676
<b>Column 4 min</b>	-16551,6	-22,5869	-87,003	-8,03151	-1012,13	-917,343
<b>Column 5 max</b>	-12482,5	38,27035	21,19135	-4,11933	2362,327	-5,39283
<b>Column 5 min</b>	-16477,9	12,28746	-222,214	-15,9786	-2255,51	-1082,91

<b>Position</b>	<b>Ux [mm]</b>	<b>Uy [mm]</b>	<b>Uz [mm]</b>
<b>Column 1 max</b>	25,40873	1,32944	-0,56813
<b>Column 1 min</b>	0	0	-10,1178
<b>Column 2 max</b>	9,277494	2,295311	-0,60626
<b>Column 2 min</b>	-2,74784	0,014266	-16,5191
<b>Column 3 max</b>	0,186018	2,802407	-0,63895
<b>Column 3 min</b>	-12,1986	0,020188	-17,2059
<b>Column 4 max</b>	0,002623	2,674367	-0,63399
<b>Column 4 min</b>	-30,1424	0,018883	-17,2053
<b>Column 5 max</b>	-0,30462	2,313948	-0,58186
<b>Column 5 min</b>	-48,2393	0,030552	-14,1414

Spans

<b>Position</b>	<b>Nx [kN]</b>	<b>Vy [kN]</b>	<b>Vz [kN]</b>	<b>Mt [kNm]</b>	<b>My [kNm]</b>	<b>Mz [kNm]</b>
<b>Span 1 max</b>	3459,472	2,589205	3575,241	-184,955	15902,14	25,89427
<b>Span 1 min</b>	-4903,15	-0,30741	-3130,81	-1026,56	-4421,73	-53,6533
<b>Span 2 max</b>	5963,274	1,550701	7338,321	302,2332	12063,59	906,8856
<b>Span 2 min</b>	-4623,93	-41,7478	-7969,07	-1044,57	-22297,1	-94,1508
<b>Span 3 max</b>	9012,65	1,693132	7383,334	364,3204	13913,28	1443,234
<b>Span 3 min</b>	-651,794	-38,4749	-7470,81	-595,68	-20070,5	255,3106
<b>Span 4 max</b>	9589,797	19,97189	7533,194	473,7711	13812,29	1517,397
<b>Span 4 min</b>	1412,485	-15,3104	-7519,87	-477,649	-22726,7	436,852
<b>Span 5 max</b>	7630,523	37,97344	7551,484	643,5932	12299,83	1202,181
<b>Span 5 min</b>	-2518,35	1,132196	-7370,69	-387,73	-20650,7	39,94068
<b>Span 6 max</b>	4372,987	38,50585	7948,913	1152,63	17216,52	272,1402
<b>Span 6 min</b>	-4890,68	-2,77725	-7371,99	-258,708	-21561,6	-71,0621

## Equation 6.10b

Columns

<b>Position</b>	<b>Nx [kN]</b>	<b>Vy [kN]</b>	<b>Vz [kN]</b>	<b>Mt [kNm]</b>	<b>My [kNm]</b>	<b>Mz [kNm]</b>
<b>Column 1 max</b>	-11142	39,32809	329,8176	35,18694	2638,98	63,04499
<b>Column 1 min</b>	-15379,4	4,501153	-62,2001	17,68944	-2760,59	-1014,89
<b>Column 2 max</b>	-11103,1	11,90194	43,38005	16,84996	639,9286	-120,628
<b>Column 2 min</b>	-15718	-27,6362	-43,8089	10,42399	-571,316	-854,351
<b>Column 3 max</b>	-11321,3	13,58827	23,52566	6,021043	726,8619	-181,451
<b>Column 3 min</b>	-15952,4	-24,6881	-53,0673	1,726638	-573,237	-854,565
<b>Column 4 max</b>	-11127,7	13,30048	37,07121	-1,42875	1321,16	-165,697
<b>Column 4 min</b>	-15866,6	-21,9447	-104,938	-8,74259	-1245,46	-816,495
<b>Column 5 max</b>	-11060,1	36,75808	48,53766	-2,22007	2773,751	174,0287
<b>Column 5 min</b>	-15828,9	4,343606	-261,923	-16,8512	-2724,41	-980,632

<b>Position</b>	<b>Ux [mm]</b>	<b>Uy [mm]</b>	<b>Uz [mm]</b>
<b>Column 1 max</b>	30,80451	1,198155	-0,29299
<b>Column 1 min</b>	0	0	-11,8347
<b>Column 2 max</b>	11,18715	2,111385	-0,32435
<b>Column 2 min</b>	-3,63736	0,00958	-19,2902
<b>Column 3 max</b>	0,842031	2,588867	-0,34619
<b>Column 3 min</b>	-13,9732	0,014676	-20,0786
<b>Column 4 max</b>	1,228344	2,425211	-0,34082
<b>Column 4 min</b>	-35,6116	0,013079	-20,0911
<b>Column 5 max</b>	-0,04352	2,066406	-0,30709
<b>Column 5 min</b>	-57,3359	0,026796	-16,5255

## Spans

<b>Position</b>	<b>Nx [kN]</b>	<b>Vy [kN]</b>	<b>Vz [kN]</b>	<b>Mt [kNm]</b>	<b>My [kNm]</b>	<b>Mz [kNm]</b>
<b>Span 1 max</b>	3459,821	2,548334	3751,055	-6,97119	17104,23	29,43915
<b>Span 1 min</b>	-4903,88	-0,78841	-3302,52	-1081,37	-5179,62	-56,2662
<b>Span 2 max</b>	6017,077	1,394219	7427,63	496,8931	13221,73	893,5627
<b>Span 2 min</b>	-4625,16	-40,488	-8010,69	-1211,13	-21377,8	-96,3848
<b>Span 3 max</b>	9071,618	6,219875	7443,298	590,9556	15093,23	1420,493
<b>Span 3 min</b>	-688,169	-37,6127	-7510,7	-855,967	-19170,9	16,7992
<b>Span 4 max</b>	9648,578	21,10622	7594,632	681,1498	14992,24	1495,522
<b>Span 4 min</b>	1377,202	-17,1862	-7560,51	-737,404	-21824,9	140,0832
<b>Span 5 max</b>	7684,088	37,18064	7641,57	828,2849	13475,93	1185,022
<b>Span 5 min</b>	-2545,04	-4,01753	-7411,6	-651,95	-19753,8	-15,8583
<b>Span 6 max</b>	4409,919	37,51379	7988,555	1299,546	18239,75	275,6553
<b>Span 6 min</b>	-4891,48	-2,83412	-7412,63	-528,021	-20571,6	-76,5325

## E – 3 Results from limited nonlinear analyses

### Equation 6.10a

Columns

Position	Nx [kN]	Vy [kN]	Vz [kN]	Mt [kNm]	My [kNm]	Mz [kNm]
<b>Column 1 max</b>	-8825,41	41,14053	251,5739	34,90849	2091,96	-146,883
<b>Column 1 min</b>	-15932,7	19,15217	59,3681	21,6779	-2068,52	-1126,3
<b>Column 2 max</b>	-8558,66	-12,6224	10,08092	16,86128	162,6575	-212,909
<b>Column 2 min</b>	-15260,4	-27,678	-6,57604	11,92828	-74,4775	-953,639
<b>Column 3 max</b>	-8750,79	-9,36797	-3,10449	5,763148	329,2299	-300,192
<b>Column 3 min</b>	-15506,3	-25,1895	-26,5009	2,706905	-333,236	-949,641
<b>Column 4 max</b>	-8603,29	-8,95151	0,046078	-2,16156	794,059	-287,676
<b>Column 4 min</b>	-15410,4	-22,5038	-65,9294	-7,93295	-854,056	-912,97
<b>Column 5 max</b>	-8747,41	38,23465	-44,4717	-4,40702	2040,778	-5,39183
<b>Column 5 min</b>	-16430,8	16,81291	-193,678	-15,9786	-2098,92	-1082,91

Spans

Position	Nx [kN]	Vy [kN]	Vz [kN]	Mt [kNm]	My [kNm]	Mz [kNm]
<b>Span 1 max</b>	3445,46	2,547082	2500,246	-247,584	10585,12	25,4656
<b>Span 1 min</b>	-4903,27	-0,19114	-1762,26	-995,832	-3660,09	-43,4089
<b>Span 2 max</b>	5868,951	1,319154	6223,69	159,3926	6862,196	906,8856
<b>Span 2 min</b>	-4623,77	-41,7479	-7969,07	-1044,57	-20057,7	-71,9432
<b>Span 3 max</b>	8917,404	-4,97136	6248,155	214,3234	8685,045	1443,234
<b>Span 3 min</b>	-578,294	-38,475	-6355,96	-445,539	-17162,4	383,2285
<b>Span 4 max</b>	9494,462	15,36475	6419,945	314,7046	8733,78	1517,397
<b>Span 4 min</b>	1471,403	-10,9277	-6411,76	-342,001	-19847,9	514,2205
<b>Span 5 max</b>	7540,648	37,94361	6422,736	507,438	7076,956	1201,874
<b>Span 5 min</b>	-2462,42	6,84431	-6264,89	-241,845	-17759	74,03455
<b>Span 6 max</b>	4303,243	38,50584	7926,562	1152,63	15664,2	271,9805
<b>Span 6 min</b>	-4890,83	-2,72946	-6710,57	42,96341	-19200,5	-53,2392

## Equation 6.10b

Columns

Position	Nx [kN]	Vy [kN]	Vz [kN]	Mt [kNm]	My [kNm]	Mz [kNm]
<b>Column 1 max</b>	-8825,41	39,32813	296,8538	34,59177	2491,821	53,88047
<b>Column 1 min</b>	-15359,8	15,54728	63,33665	18,43763	-2417,4	-1014,89
<b>Column 2 max</b>	-8558,66	-11,5441	16,68601	16,78701	248,6863	-122,778
<b>Column 2 min</b>	-14078	-26,3263	-6,34229	10,79337	-152,428	-849,589
<b>Column 3 max</b>	-8750,79	2,908411	-2,66911	5,951512	595,2673	-201,163
<b>Column 3 min</b>	-15489,8	-24,6882	-42,4003	1,824201	-425,674	-841,117
<b>Column 4 max</b>	-8603,29	-2,38787	2,01857	-1,7477	1016,208	-170,791
<b>Column 4 min</b>	-14909,7	-21,851	-83,5647	-8,61155	-1080,89	-803,423
<b>Column 5 max</b>	-8747,41	36,72953	-46,4152	-3,81522	2369,446	164,4267
<b>Column 5 min</b>	-15780,7	7,914188	-226,415	-16,6119	-2472,46	-960,553

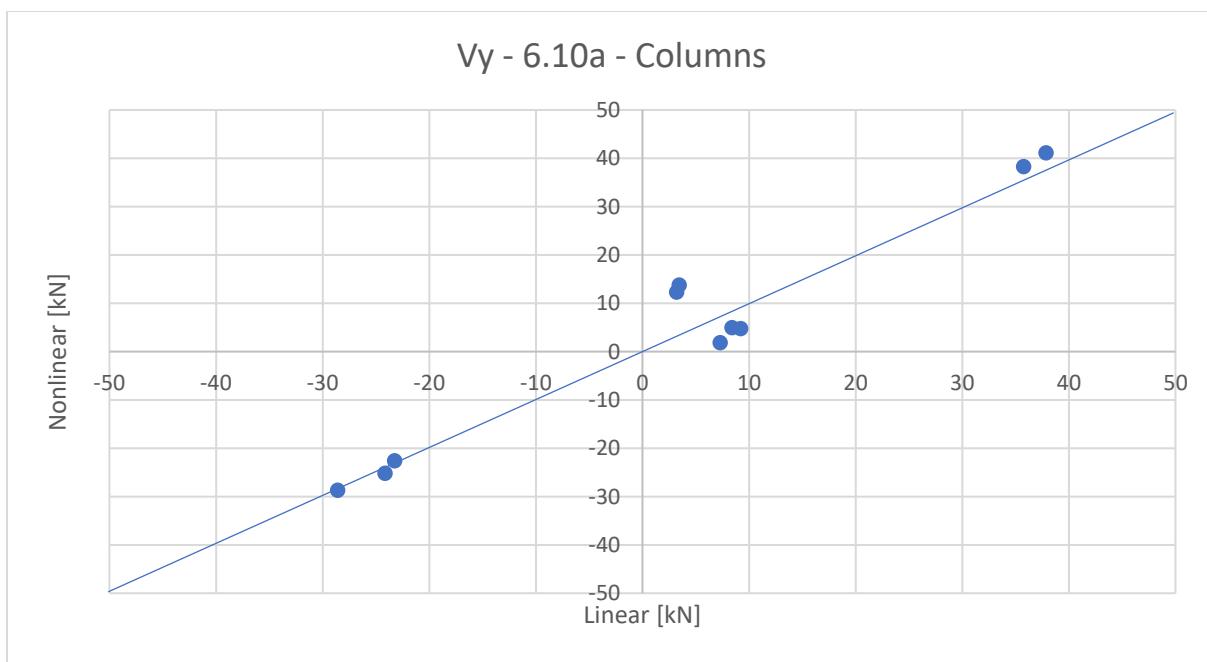
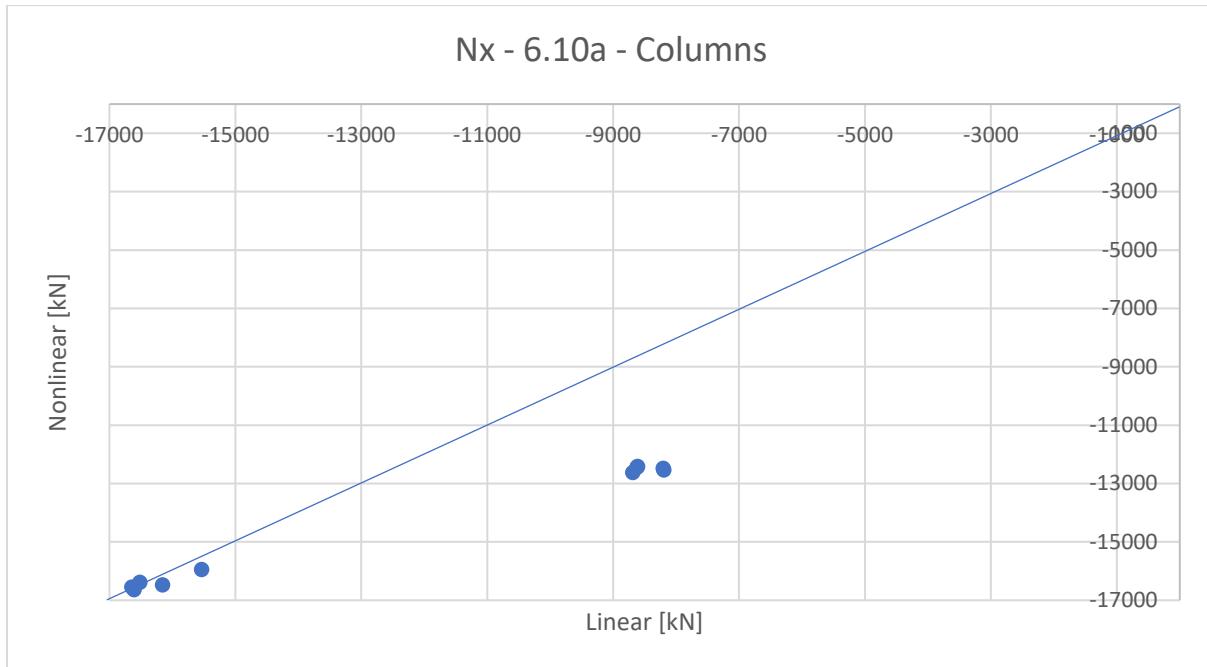
Spans

Position	Nx [kN]	Vy [kN]	Vz [kN]	Mt [kNm]	My [kNm]	Mz [kNm]
<b>Span 1 max</b>	3444,66	2,370835	2215,373	-133,604	9663,835	27,4293
<b>Span 1 min</b>	-4903,4	-0,6768	-1649,39	-919,98	-4311,04	-45,9825
<b>Span 2 max</b>	5873,341	1,000314	5807,364	167,0159	7187,591	893,5631
<b>Span 2 min</b>	-4623,96	-40,488	-8010,69	-1211,13	-18176,7	-76,5757
<b>Span 3 max</b>	8925,377	3,620857	5812,428	212,3382	8613,956	1420,493
<b>Span 3 min</b>	-576,12	-37,6127	-5905,68	-422,116	-15015,7	340,0983
<b>Span 4 max</b>	9500,079	14,99259	6961,231	423,7818	8460,024	1495,522
<b>Span 4 min</b>	1473,768	-11,0616	-6149,06	-366,905	-21824,6	262,7208
<b>Span 5 max</b>	7543,966	37,15876	6063,112	514,2911	7185,297	1184,721
<b>Span 5 min</b>	-2460,35	4,220325	-6415,88	-239,043	-18586,6	52,6876
<b>Span 6 max</b>	4308,106	37,51377	7983,114	1299,546	16225,45	275,5144
<b>Span 6 min</b>	-4890,99	-2,66697	-6037,42	1,724979	-17251,6	-57,6492

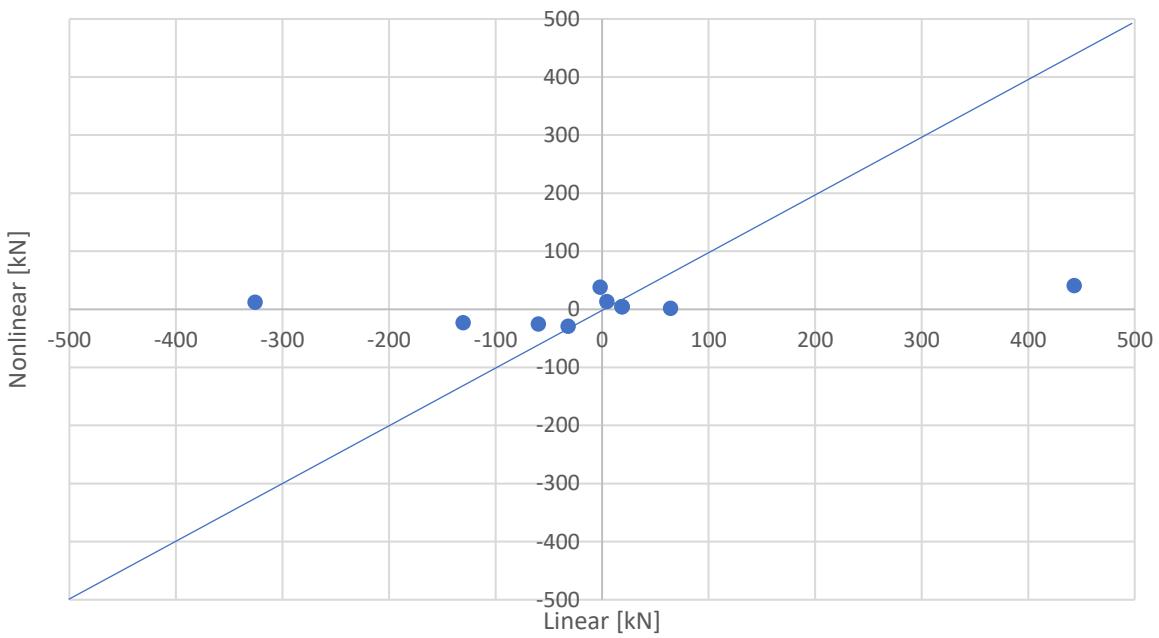
## E – 4 Q-Q Plots linear versus full nonlinear analyses

### Equation 6.10a

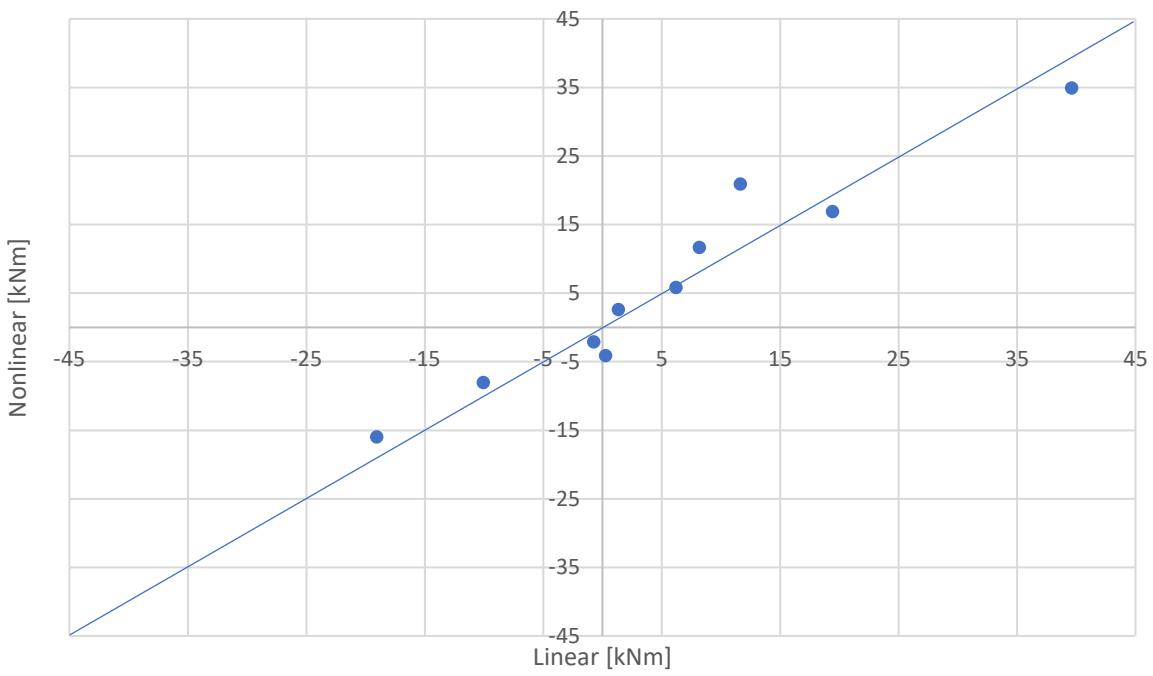
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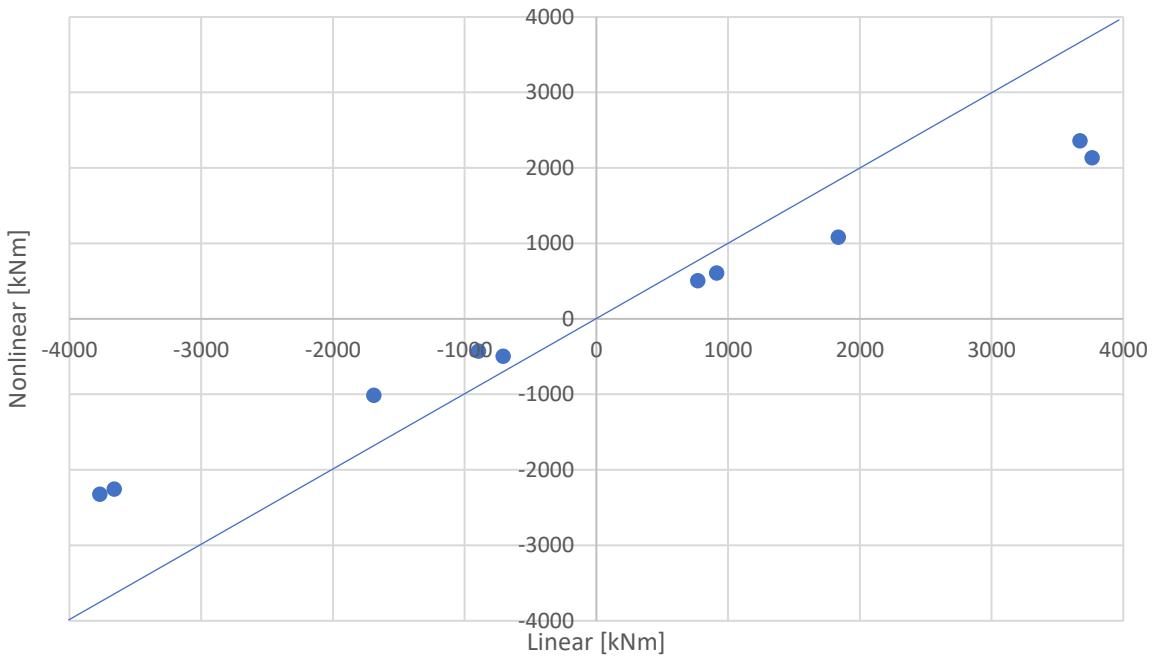
Vz - 6.10a - Columns



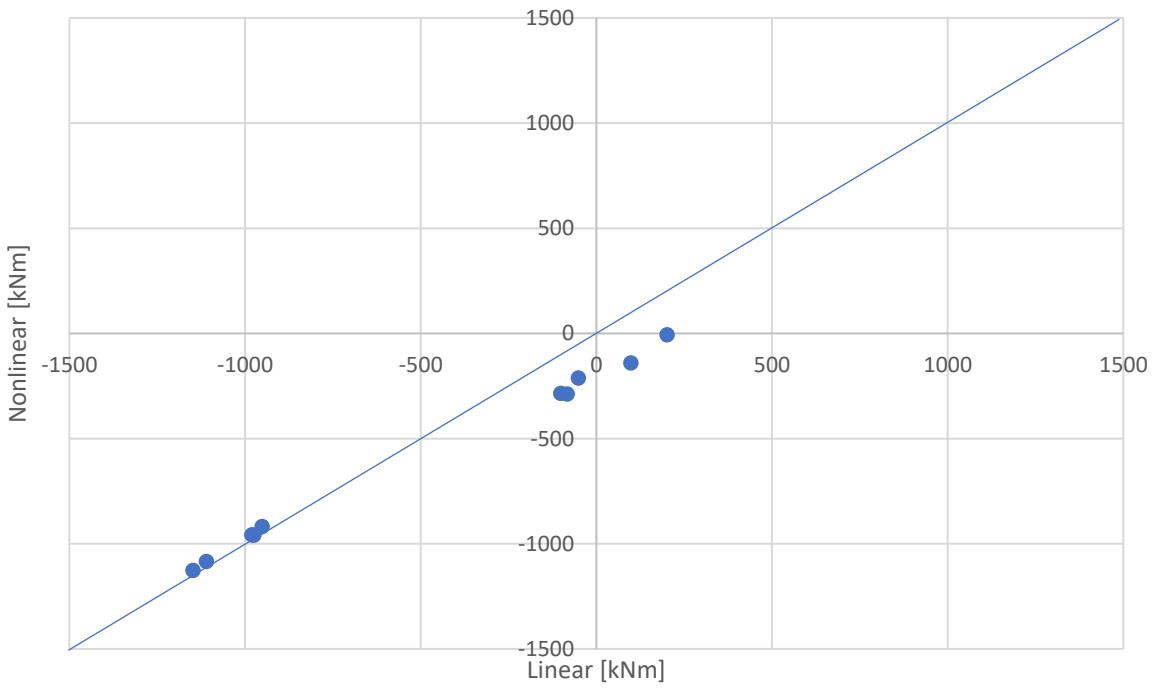
Mt - 6.10a - Columns



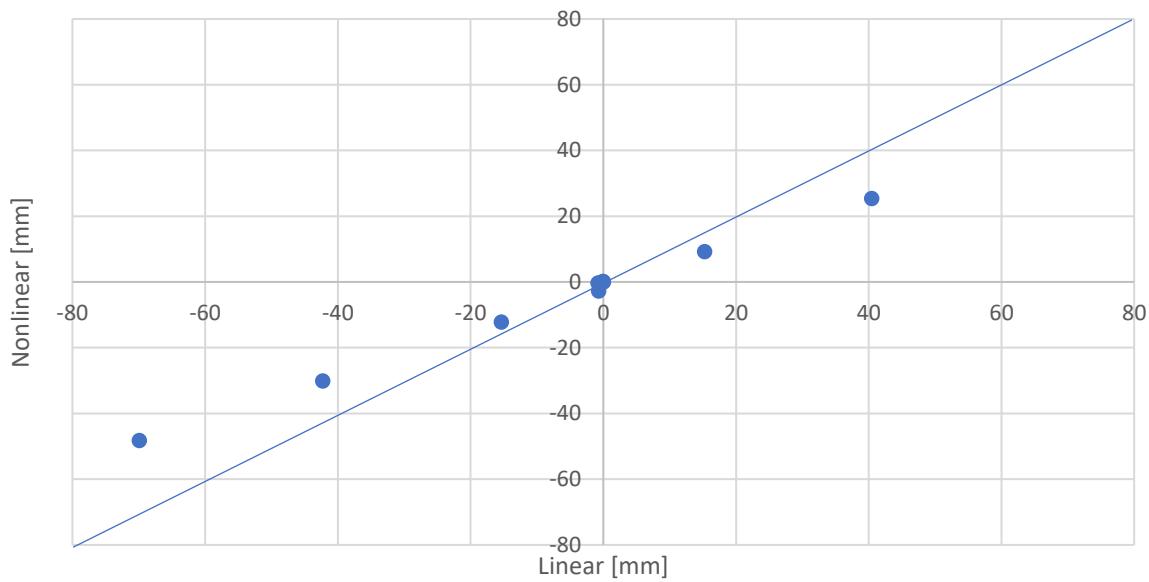
My - 6.10a - Columns



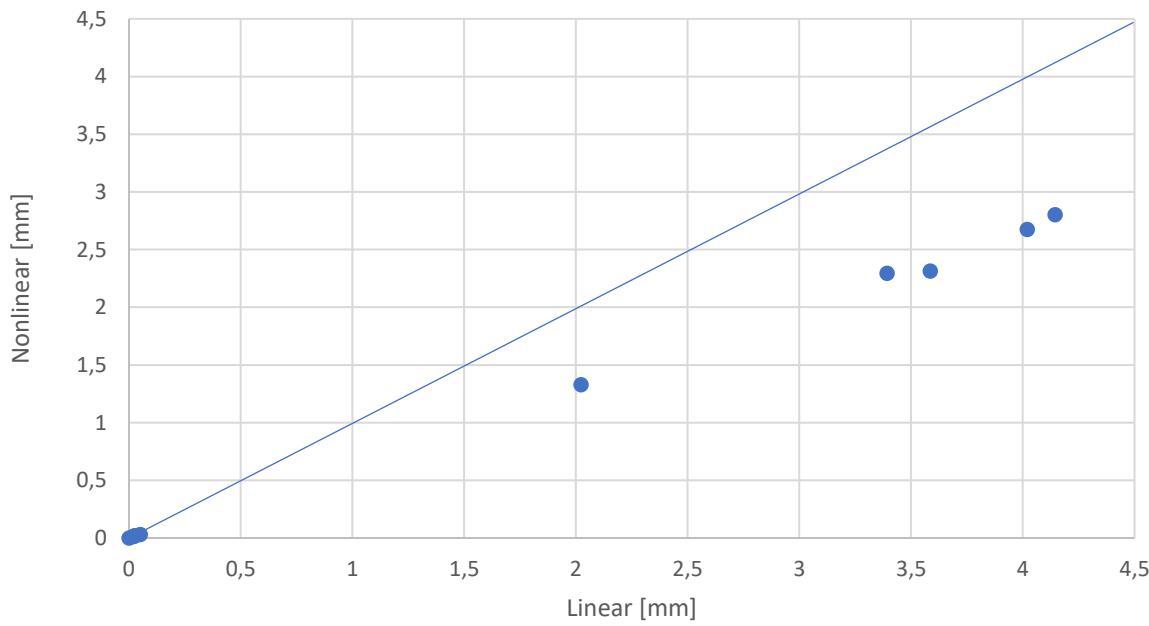
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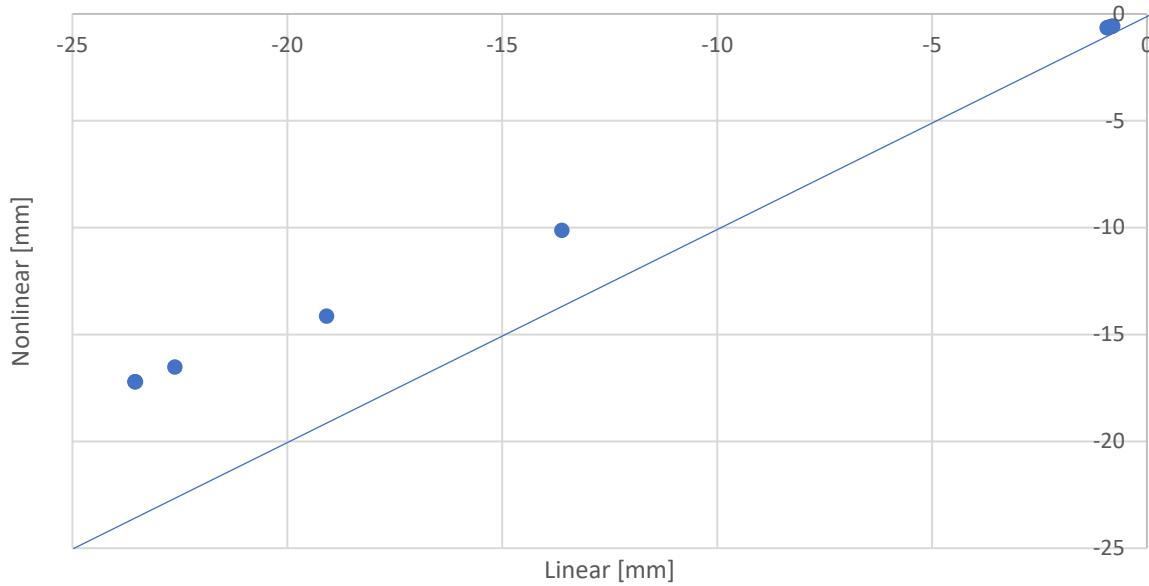
Ux - 6.10a - Columns



Uy - 6.10a - Columns

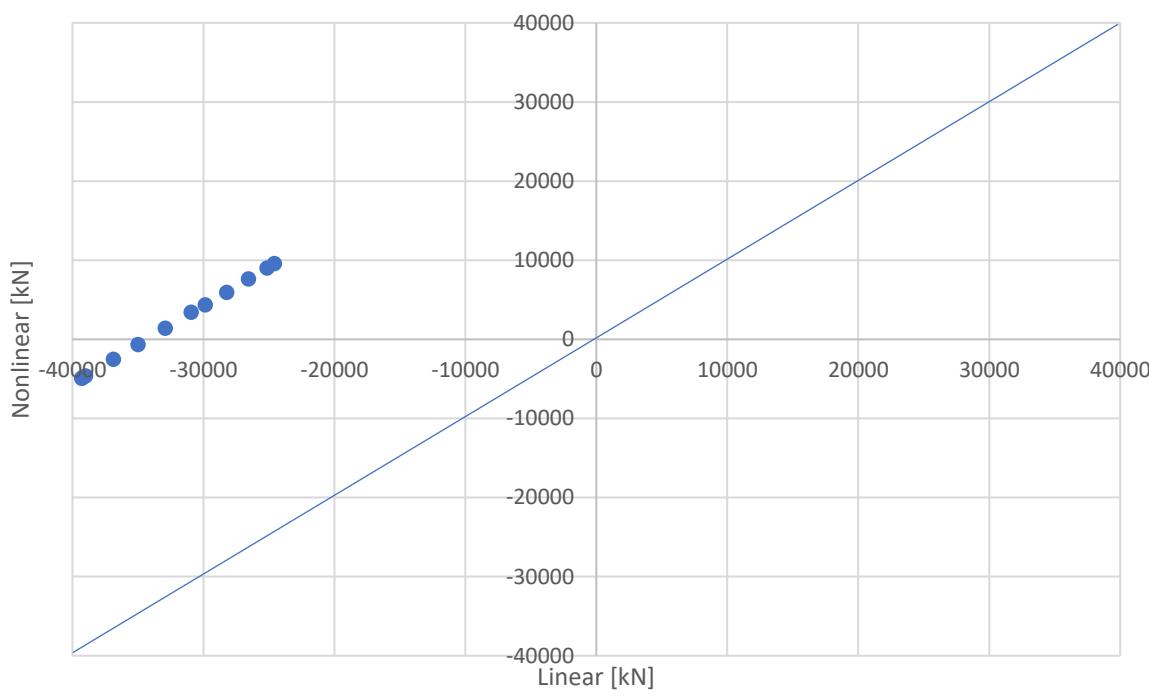


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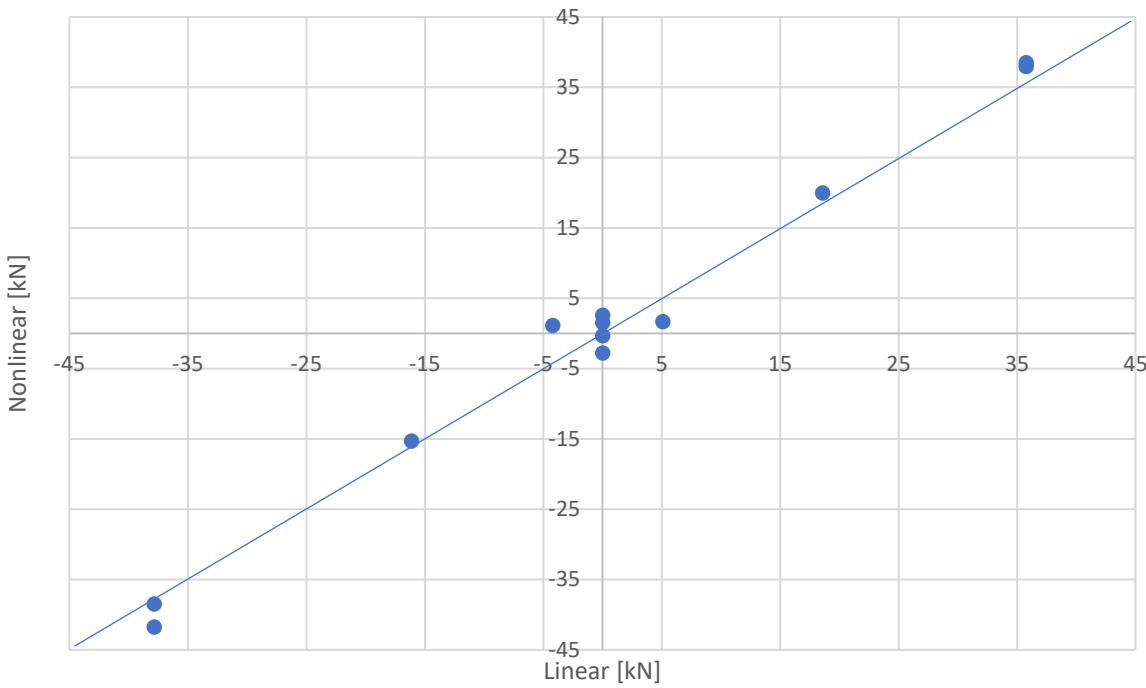


Spans

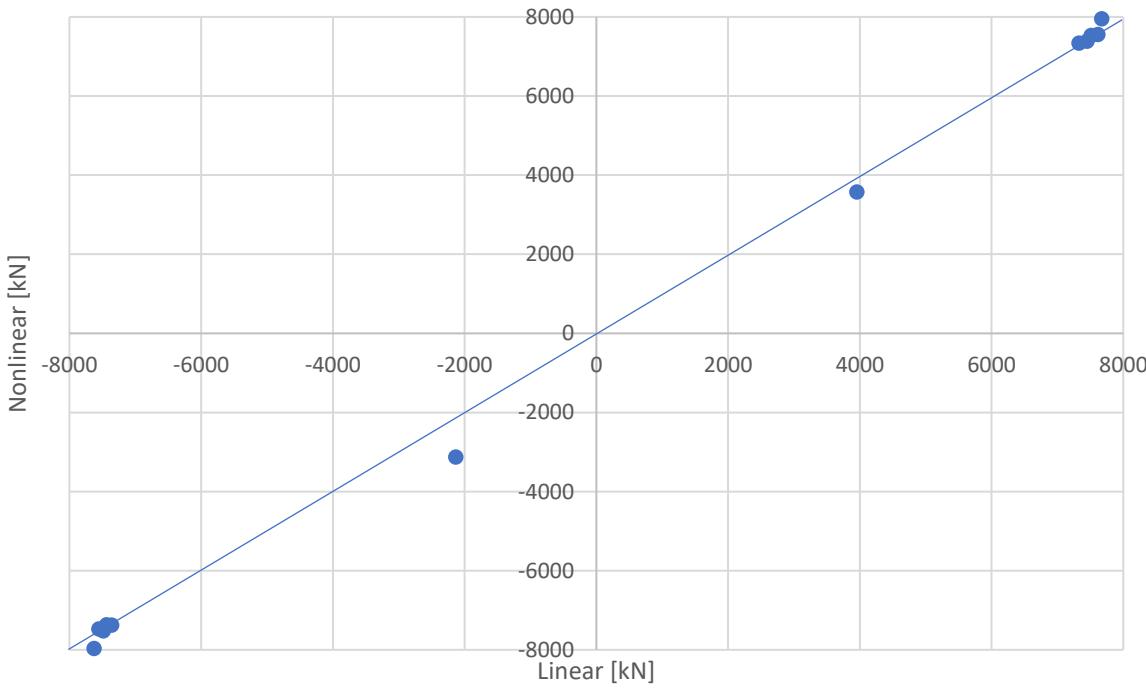
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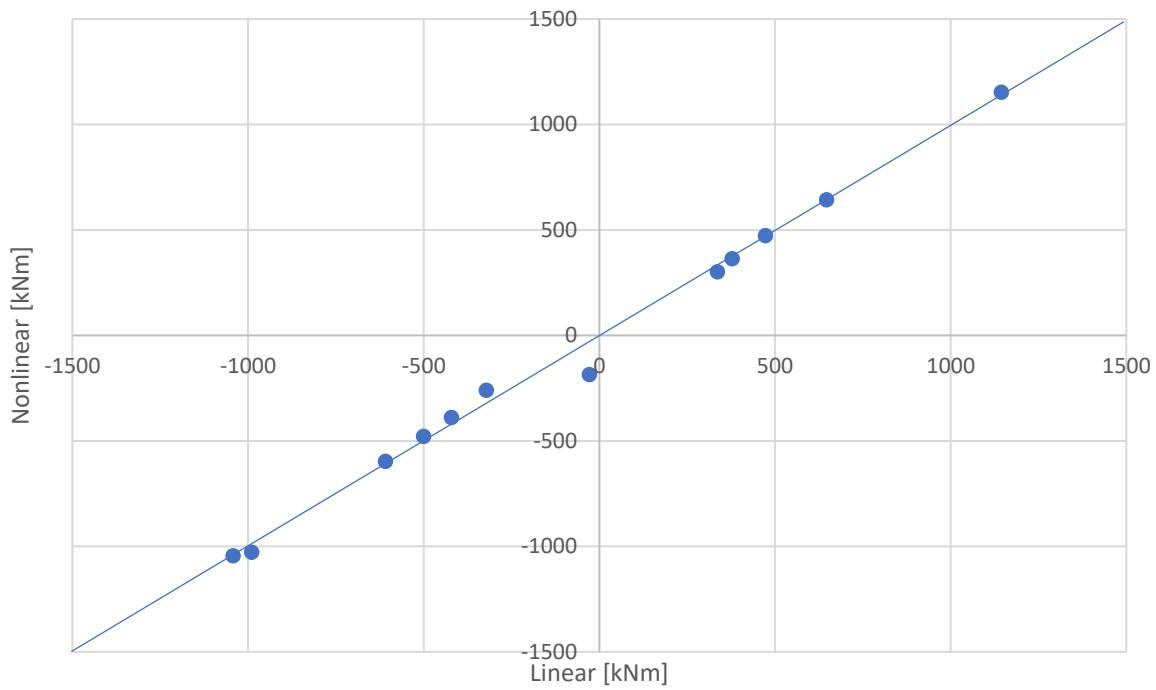
Vy - 6.10a - Spans



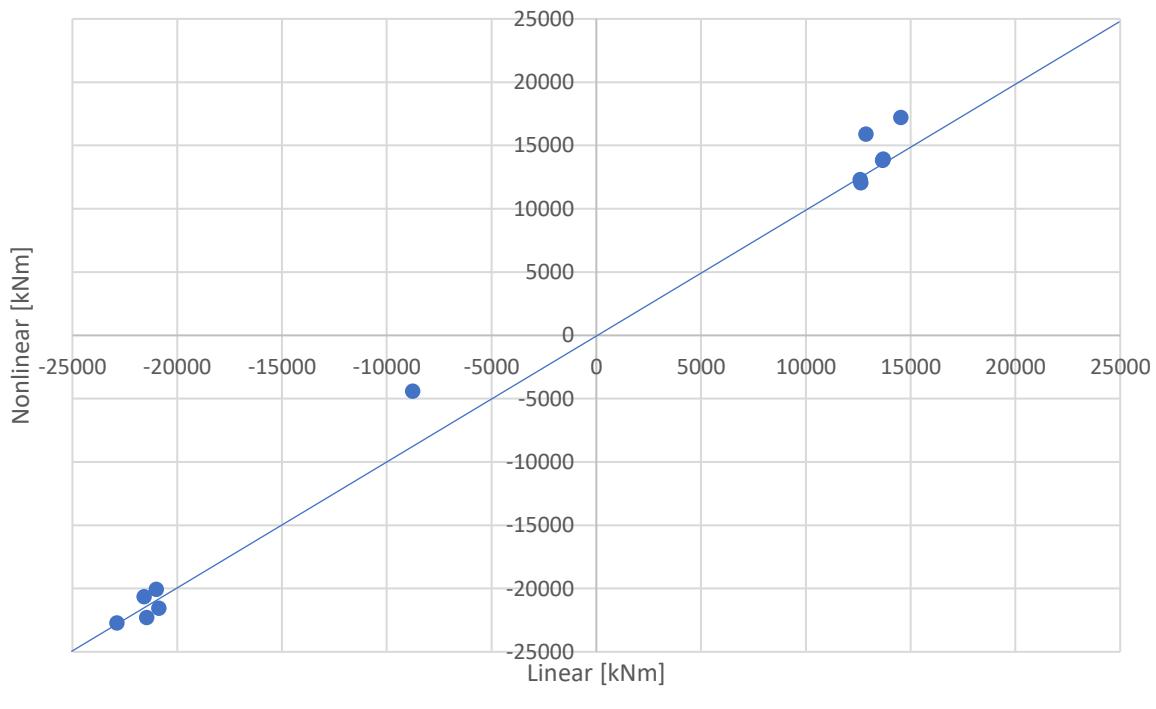
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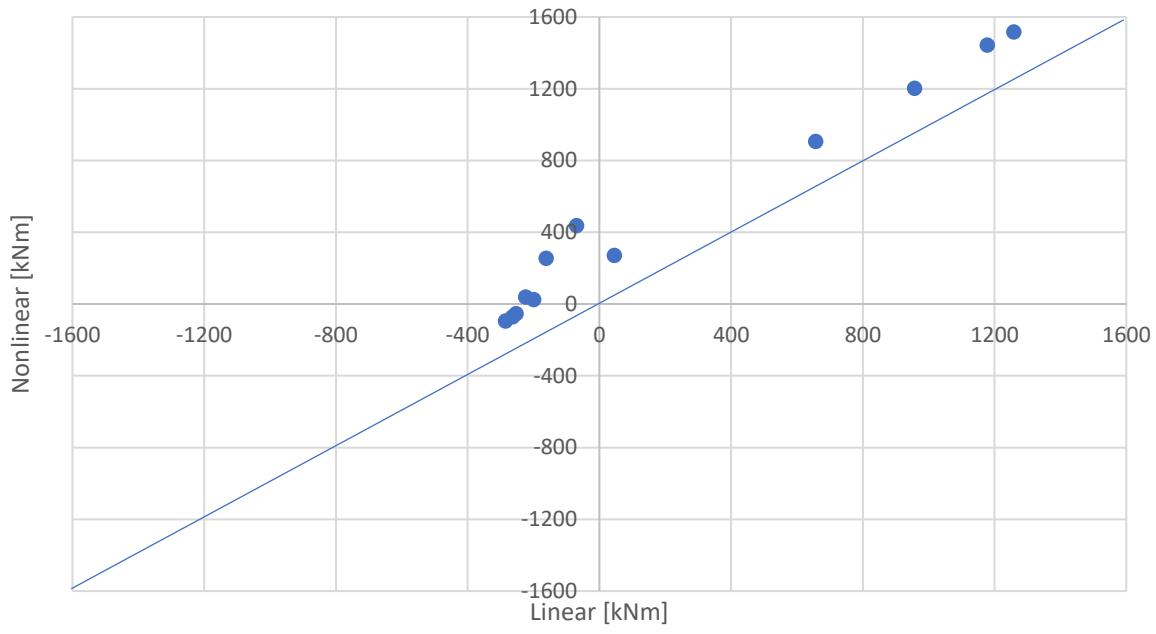
Mt - 6.10a - Spans



My - 6.10a - Spans

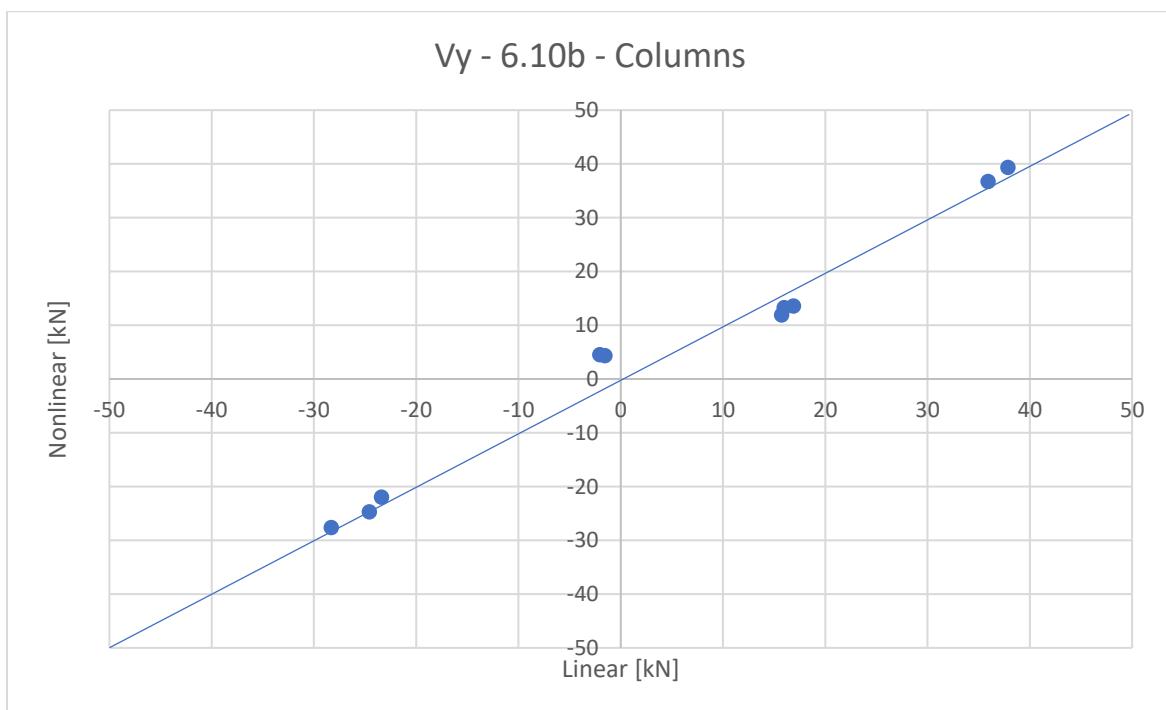
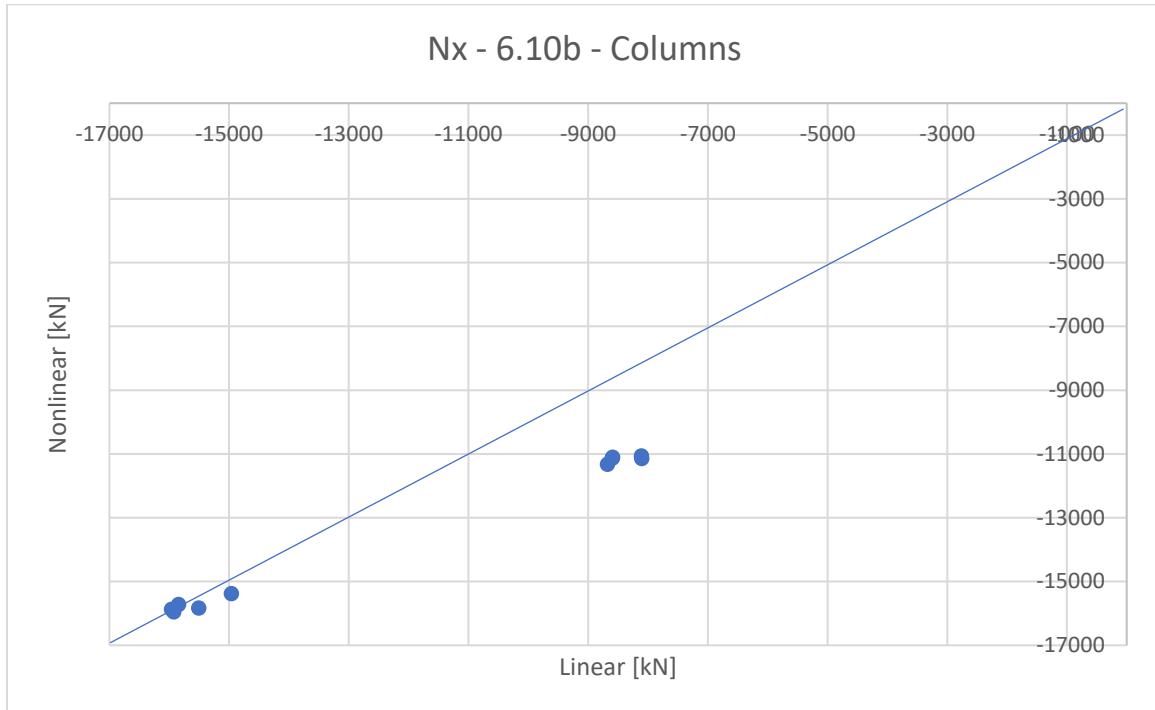


Mz - 6.10a - Spans

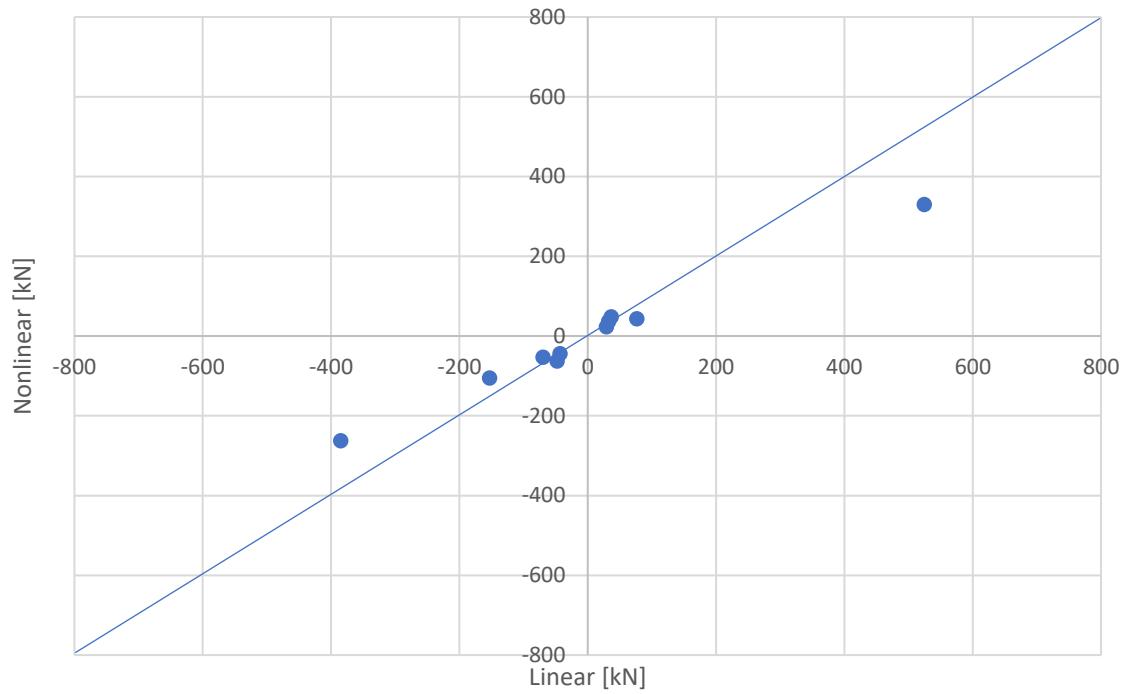


## Equation 6.10b

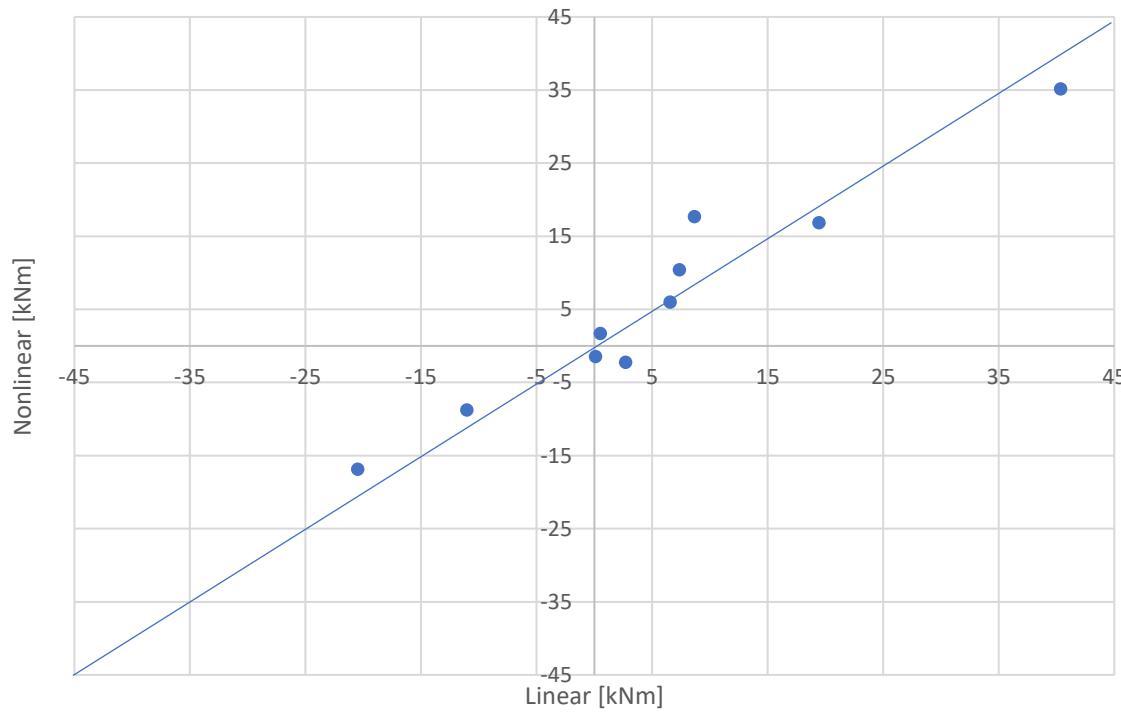
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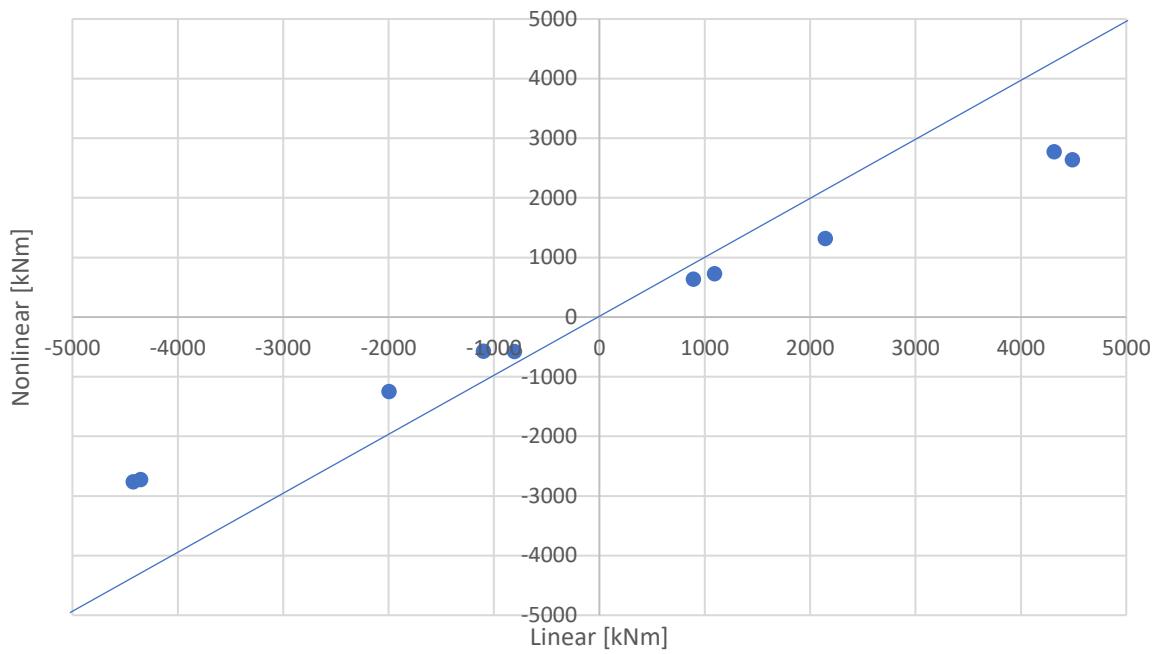
Vz - 6.10b - Columns



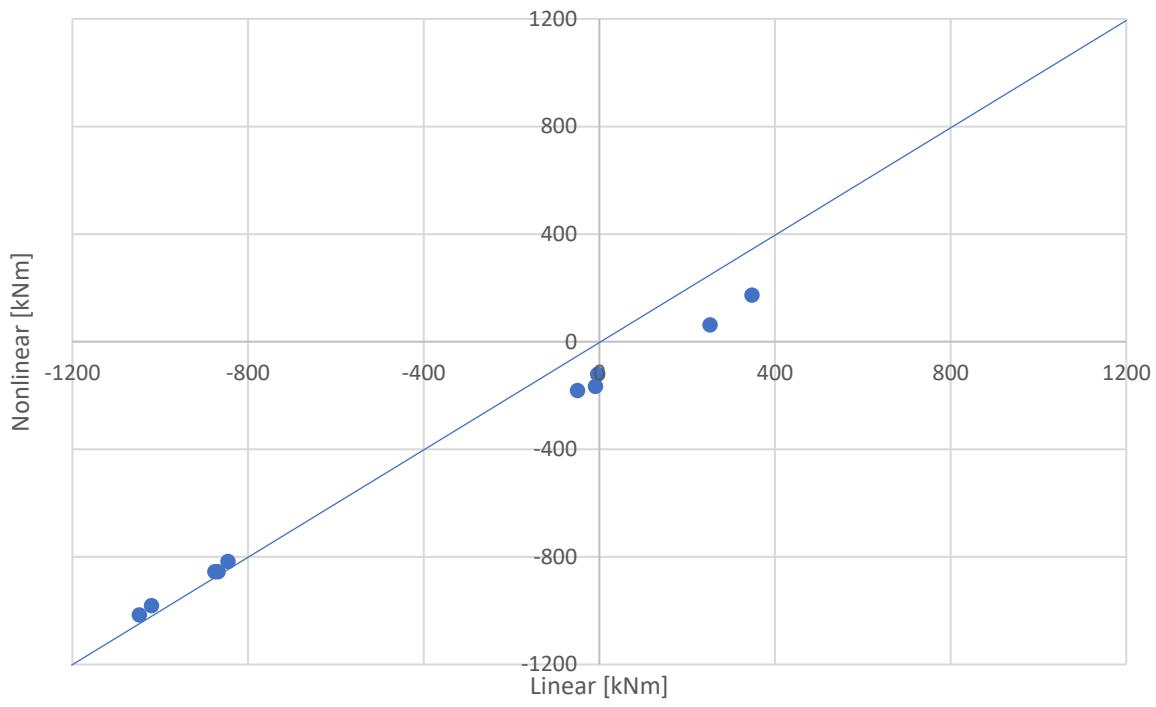
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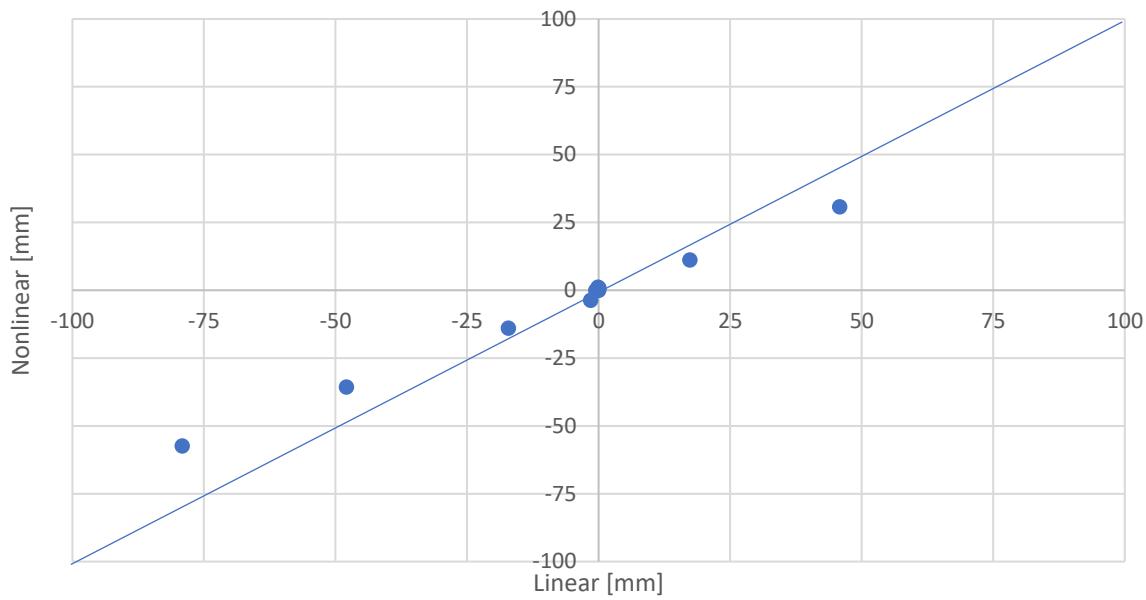
My - 6.10b - Columns



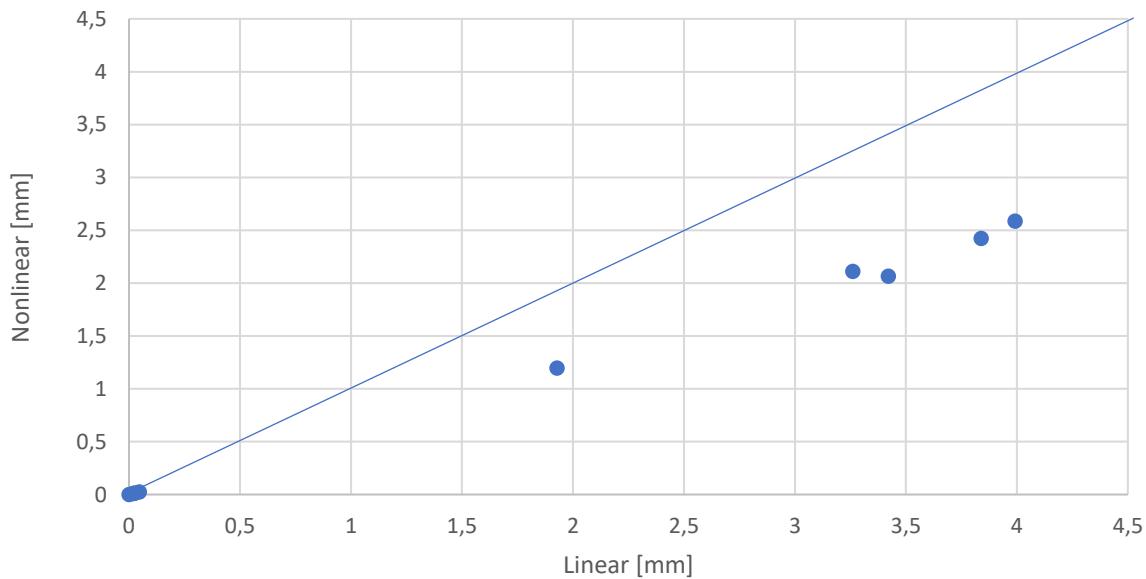
Mz - 6.10b - Columns



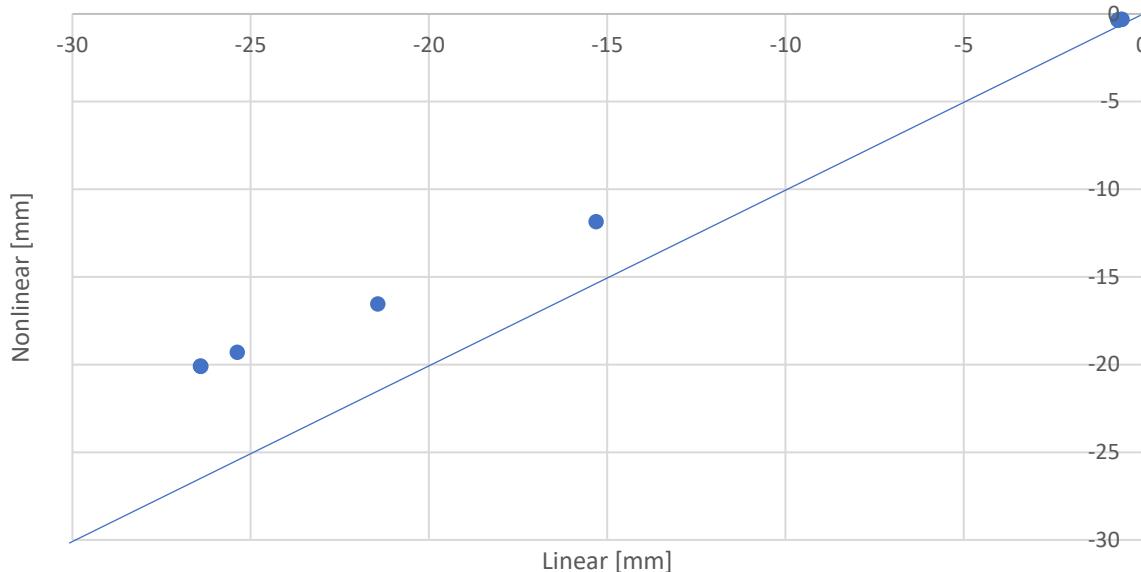
Ux - 6.10b - Columns



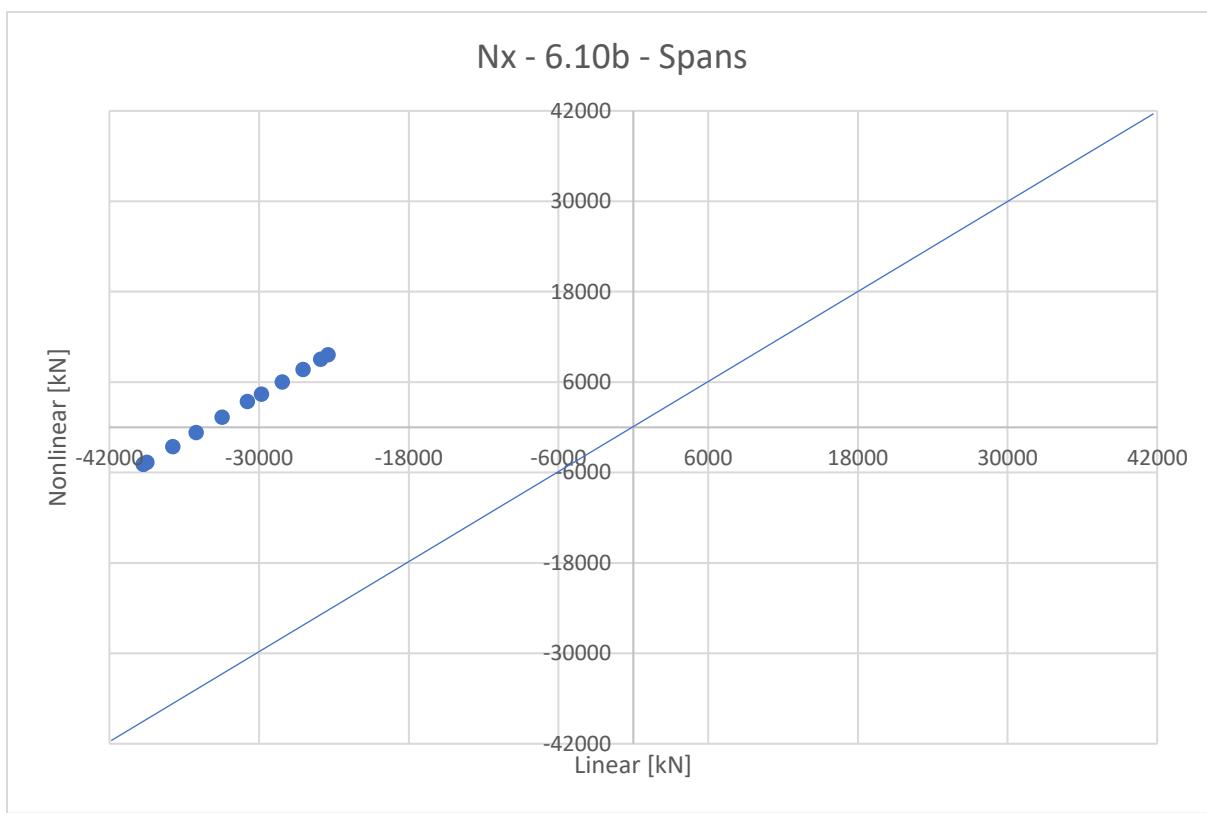
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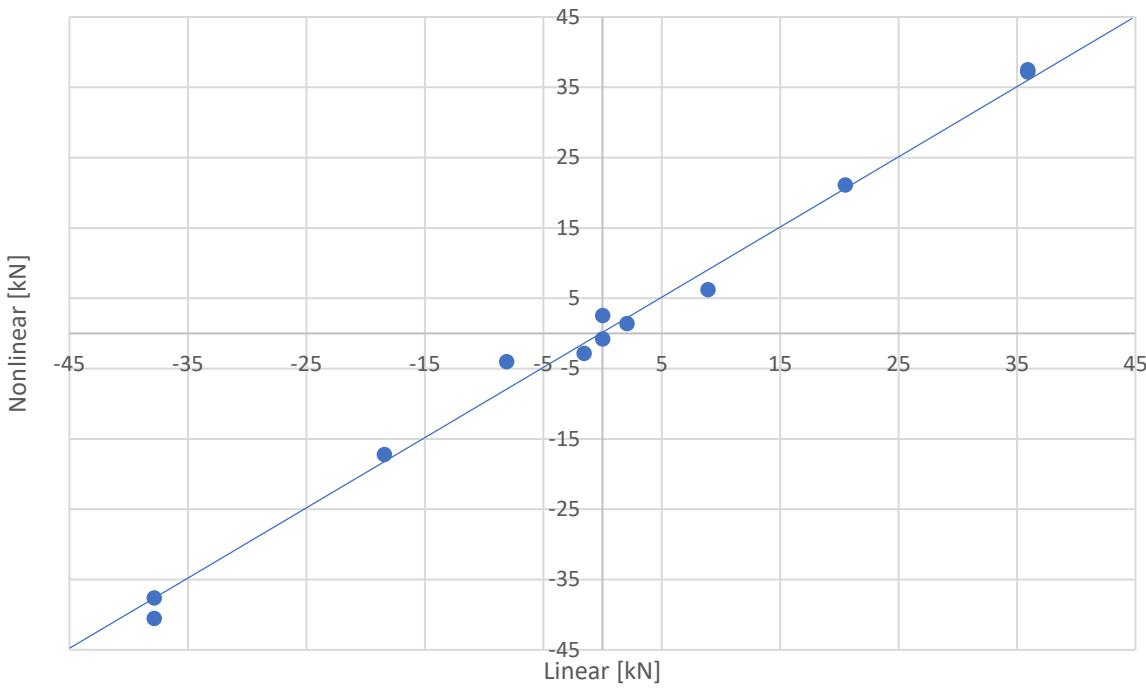
Uz - 6.10b - Columns



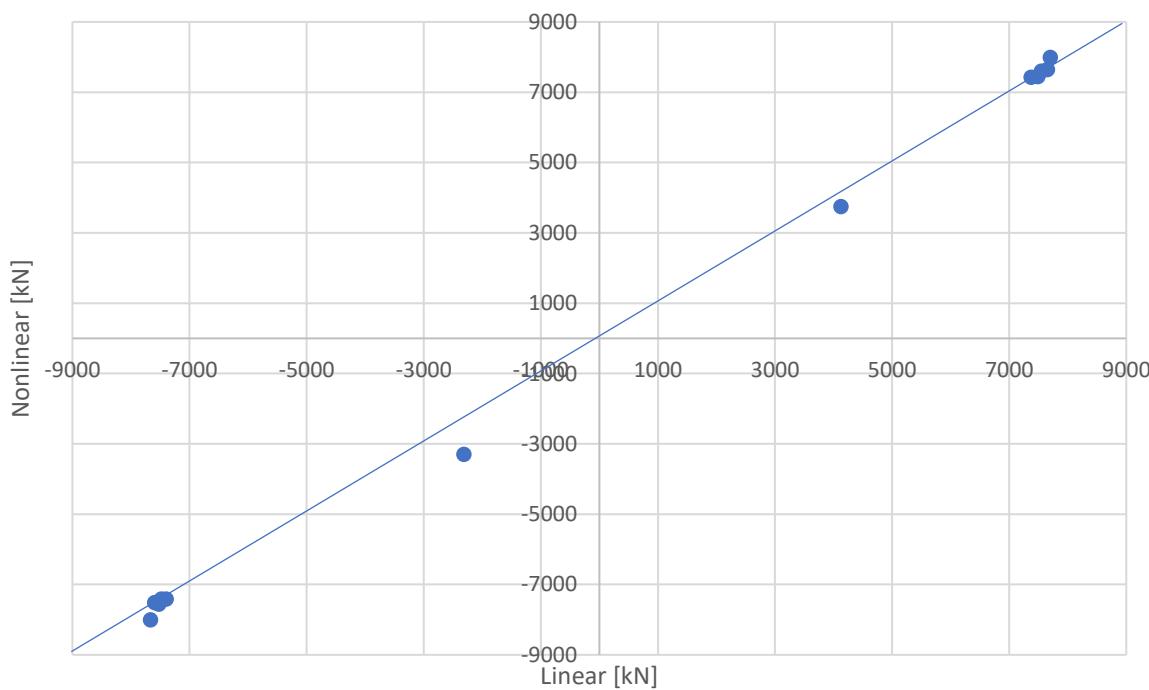
Spans



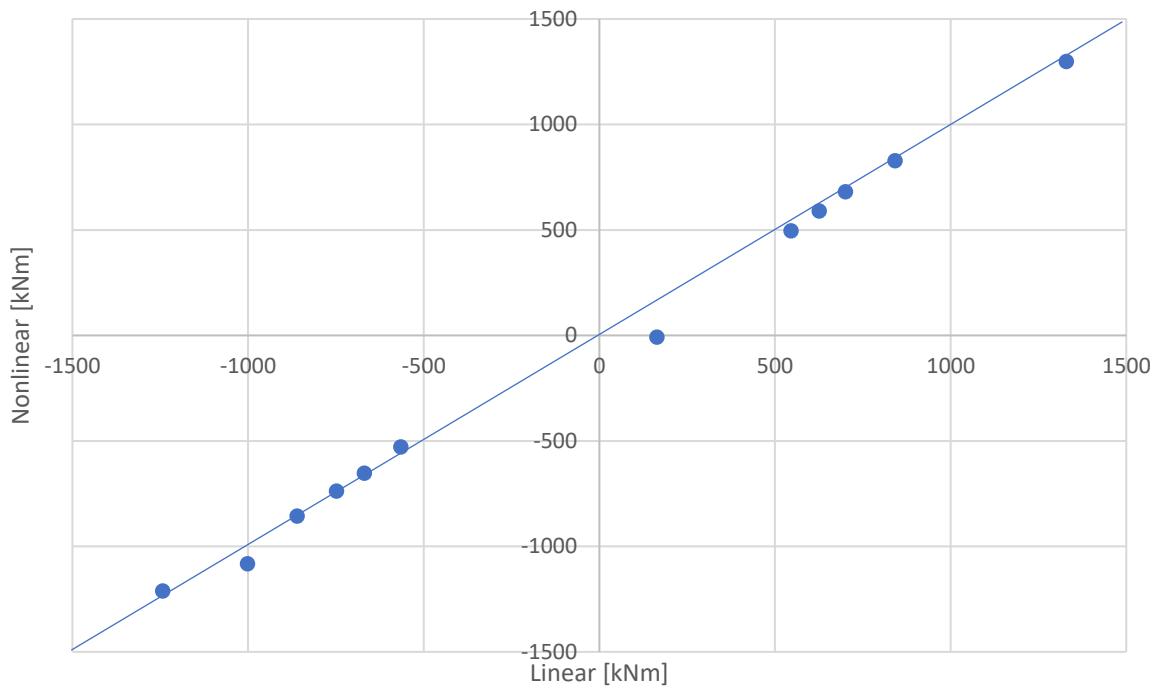
Vy - 6.10b - Spans



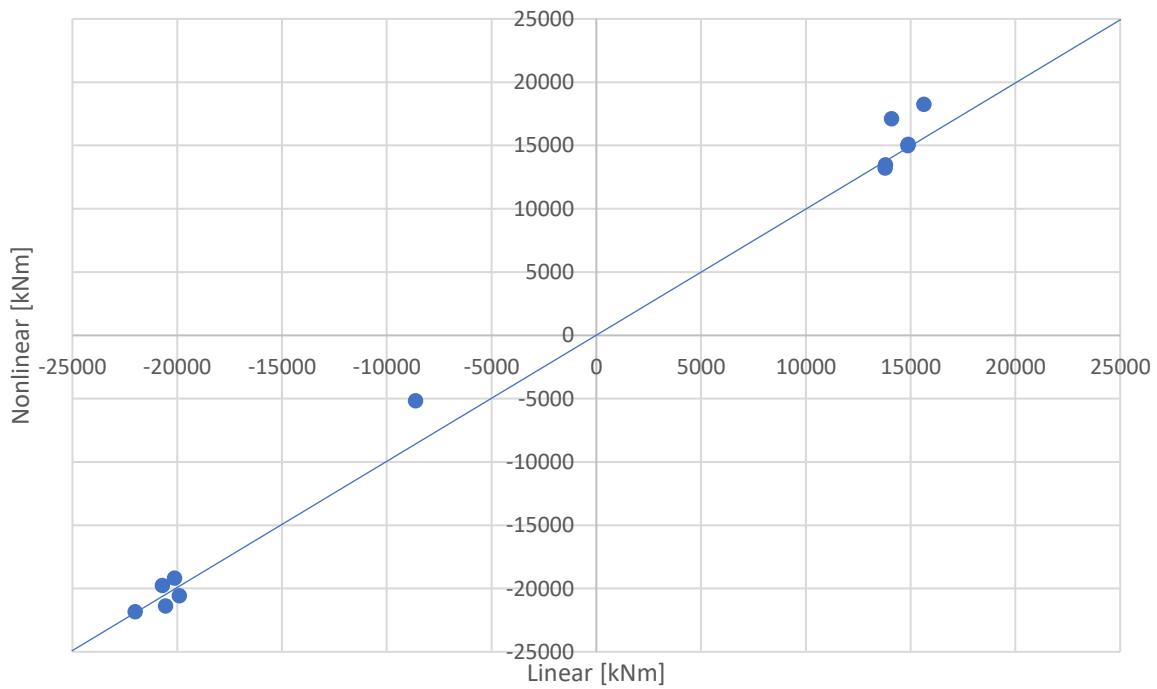
Vz - 6.10b - Spans



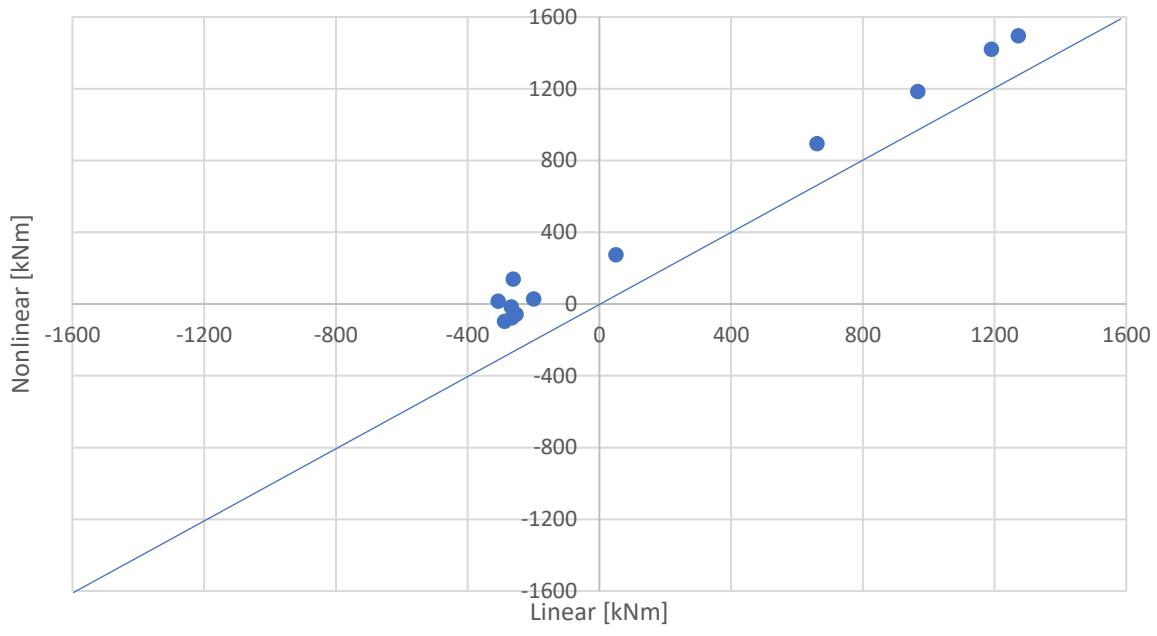
Mt - 6.10b - Spans



My - 6.10b - Spans



Mz - 6.10b - Spans



# Appendix F

## Load combinations

Røydalen bru

ULS Sett B 6.10 a N max

Tracing of Combination Rule 22

BEAM	x [m]	LC Designation	factor [-]	N [kN]
70001	0.000	5030 Infinity creep	1.350	0.0
		5031 Infinity creep	1.350	-0.0
		5032 Infinity creep	1.350	0.0
		5010 overbyg	1.000	0.0
		5020 Asphalt	1.000	-0.0
		5015 Prestressing 50% of fas	1.100	0.0
70001	0.000	2201 MAX-N		0.0

Røydalen bru

ULS Sett B 6.10 a N min

Tracing of Combination Rule 22

BEAM	x [m]	LC Designation	factor [-]	N [kN]
100006	0.000	5030 Infinity creep	1.350	0.0
		5031 Infinity creep	1.350	0.0
		5032 Infinity creep	1.350	0.0
		5010 overbyg	1.000	0.0
		5020 Asphalt	1.000	0.0
		5015 Prestressing 50% of fas	1.100	-35355.3
		93 Twinter+negdt -TN+wm*DT	0.840	-0.0
100006	0.000	2202 MIN-N		-38890.9

Røydalen bru

ULS Sett B 6.10 a Vy max

Tracing of Combination Rule 22

BEAM	x [m]	LC Designation	factor [-]	VY [kN]
50001	0.000	5006 Creep due to hardening	1.350	-0.00
		5030 Infinity creep	1.350	0.26
		5031 Infinity creep	1.350	0.10
		5032 Infinity creep	1.350	-0.31
		5005 Installation of columns	1.350	0.00
		5010 overbyg	1.350	-1.52
		5020 Asphalt	1.350	20.14
		10145 load group gr1a	0.945	3.18
		5015 Prestressing 50% of fas	1.100	2.85
		96 Twinter+posdt -wn*TN-DT	0.840	7.74
50001 0.000		2203 MAX-VY		37.85

Røydalen bru

ULS Sett B 6.10 a Vy min

Tracing of Combination Rule 22

BEAM	x [m]	LC Designation	factor [-]	VY [kN]
200003	0.000	5030 Infinity creep	1.350	-0.26
		5031 Infinity creep	1.350	-0.10
		5032 Infinity creep	1.350	0.31
		5010 overbyg	1.350	1.52
		5020 Asphalt	1.350	-20.14
		10145 load group gr1a	0.945	-3.18
		5015 Prestressing 50% of fas	1.100	-2.85
		96 Twinter+posdt -wn*TN-DT	0.840	-7.74
200003	0.000	2204 MIN-VY		-37.85

Røydalen bru

ULS Sett B 6.10 a Vz max

Tracing of Combination Rule 22

BEAM	x [m]	LC Designation	factor [-]	VZ [kN]
600003	0.000	5030 Infinity creep	1.350	15.40
		5031 Infinity creep	1.350	11.30
		5032 Infinity creep	1.350	9.28
		5010 overbyg	1.350	3646.14
		5020 Asphalt	1.350	836.73
		10146 load group gr1a	0.945	1725.04
		5015 Prestressing 50% of fas	0.900	-207.43
		97 Twinter+negdt -wn*TN+DT	0.840	152.29
600003 0.000		2205 MAX-VZ		7671.84

Røydalen bru

ULS Sett B 6.10 a Vz min

Tracing of Combination Rule 22

BEAM	x [m]	LC Designation	factor [-]	VZ [kN]
200002	2.500	5030 Infinity creep	1.350	-23.86
		5031 Infinity creep	1.350	-13.59
		5032 Infinity creep	1.350	-8.99
		5010 overbyg	1.350	-3642.80
		5020 Asphalt	1.350	-746.54
		10024 load group gr1a	0.945	-1725.31
		5015 Prestressing 50% of fas	0.900	140.37
		97 Twinter+negdt -wn*TN+DT	0.840	-160.27
200002 2.500				-7627.02

Røydalen bru

ULS Sett B 6.10 a Mt max

Tracing of Combination Rule 22

BEAM	x	LC Designation	factor	MT
	[m]		[ - ]	[ kNm ]
600003	0.000	5030 Infinity creep	1.350	166.88
		5031 Infinity creep	1.350	86.72
		5032 Infinity creep	1.350	26.14
		5010 overbyg	1.350	167.74
		5020 Asphalt	1.350	-1.42
		10146 load group gr1a	0.945	518.78
		5015 Prestressing 50% of fas	1.100	36.05
		94 Tsummer+posdt +wn*TN-DT	0.840	13.87
600003 0.000			2207 MAX-MT	1143.72

Røydalen bru

ULS Sett B 6.10 a Mt min

Tracing of Combination Rule 22

BEAM	x	LC Designation	factor	MT
	[m]		[ - ]	[ kNm ]
200002	2.500	5030 Infinity creep	1.350	-145.56
		5031 Infinity creep	1.350	-81.21
		5032 Infinity creep	1.350	-24.92
		5010 overbyg	1.350	-169.78
		5020 Asphalt	1.350	60.41
		10024 load group gr1a	0.945	-535.76
		5015 Prestressing 50% of fas	1.100	-38.82
		96 Twinter+posdt -wn*TN-DT	0.840	-7.82
200002 2.500				-1043.00

Røydalen bru

ULS Sett B 6.10 a My max

Tracing of Combination Rule 22

BEAM	x	LC Designation	factor	MY
	[m]		[-]	[kNm]
600007	0.000	5030 Infinity creep	1.000	-213.91
		5031 Infinity creep	1.000	-156.94
		5032 Infinity creep	1.000	-128.89
		5010 overbyg	1.350	8250.29
		5020 Asphalt	1.350	1900.40
		10156 load group gr1a	0.945	6629.59
		5015 Prestressing 50% of fas	0.900	-11198.67
		94 Tsummer+posdt +wn*TN-DT	0.840	2774.44
600007	0.000	2209 MAX-MY		11720.38

Røydalen bru

ULS Sett B 6.10 a My min

Tracing of Combination Rule 22

BEAM	x [m]	LC Designation	factor [-]	MY [kNm]
400003	0.000	5030 Infinity creep	1.350	-255.87
		5031 Infinity creep	1.350	-317.84
		5032 Infinity creep	1.350	-156.19
		5010 overbyg	1.350	-17641.24
		5020 Asphalt	1.350	-4019.32
		10097 load group gr1a	0.945	-5860.63
		5015 Prestressing 50% of fas	0.900	17253.42
		97 Twinter+negdt -wn*TN+DT	0.840	-3157.02
400003 0.000		2210 MIN-MY		-22889.22

Røydalen bru

ULS Sett B 6.10 a Mz max

Tracing of Combination Rule 22

BEAM	x	LC Designation	factor	MZ
	[m]		[-]	[kNm]
400002	3.500	5030 Infinity creep	1.000	0.94
		5031 Infinity creep	1.000	-0.74
		5032 Infinity creep	1.000	-14.20
		5010 overbyg	1.350	-57.27
		5020 Asphalt	1.350	727.72
		10145 load group gr1a	0.945	160.99
		5015 Prestressing 50% of fas	0.900	-57.43
		96 Twinter+posdt -wn*TN-DT	0.840	317.47
400002	3.500	2211 MAX-MZ		1258.25

Røydalen bru

ULS Sett B 6.10 a Mz min

Tracing of Combination Rule 22

BEAM	x [m]	LC Designation	factor [-]	MZ [kNm]
50006	2.833	5006 Creep due to hardening	1.000	-0.00
		5030 Infinity creep	1.000	94.46
		5031 Infinity creep	1.000	43.58
		5032 Infinity creep	1.000	17.22
		5005 Installation of columns	1.350	-0.00
		5010 overbyg	1.350	30.74
		5020 Asphalt	1.350	-913.20
		10145 load group gr1a	0.945	-43.05
		5015 Prestressing 50% of fas	0.900	1.78
		96 Twinter+posdt -wn*TN-DT	0.840	-87.43
50006	2.833	2212 MIN-MZ		-1148.60

Røydalen bru

ULS Sett B 6.10 b N max

Tracing of Combination Rule 23

BEAM	x [m]	LC Designation	factor [-]	N [kN]
70001	0.000	5030 Infinity creep	1.350	0.0
		5031 Infinity creep	1.350	-0.0
		5032 Infinity creep	1.350	0.0
		5010 overbyg	1.000	0.0
		5020 Asphalt	1.000	-0.0
		5015 Prestressing 50% of fas	1.100	0.0
70001	0.000	2301 MAX-N		0.0

Røydalen bru

ULS Sett B 6.10 b N min

Tracing of Combination Rule 23

BEAM	x [m]	LC Designation	factor [-]	N [kN]
100006	0.000	5030 Infinity creep	1.350	0.0
		5031 Infinity creep	1.350	0.0
		5032 Infinity creep	1.350	0.0
		5010 overbyg	1.000	0.0
		5020 Asphalt	1.000	0.0
		5015 Prestressing 50% of fas	1.100	-35355.3
		93 Twinter+negdt -TN+wm*DT	1.200	-0.0
100006	0.000	2302 MIN-N		-38890.9

Røydalen bru

ULS Sett B 6.10 b Vy max

Tracing of Combination Rule 23

BEAM	x [m]	LC Designation	factor [-]	VY [kN]
50001	0.000	5006 Creep due to hardening	1.350	-0.00
		5030 Infinity creep	1.350	0.26
		5031 Infinity creep	1.350	0.10
		5032 Infinity creep	1.350	-0.31
		5005 Installation of columns	1.200	0.00
		5010 overbyg	1.200	-1.52
		5020 Asphalt	1.200	20.14
		10145 load group gr1a	0.945	3.18
		5015 Prestressing 50% of fas	1.100	2.85
		96 Twinter+posdt -wn*TN-DT	1.200	7.74
50001 0.000		2303 MAX-VY		37.84

Røydalen bru

ULS Sett B 6.10 b Vy min

Tracing of Combination Rule 23

BEAM	x [m]	LC Designation	factor [-]	VY [kN]
200003	0.000	5030 Infinity creep	1.350	-0.26
		5031 Infinity creep	1.350	-0.10
		5032 Infinity creep	1.350	0.31
		5010 overbyg	1.200	1.52
		5020 Asphalt	1.200	-20.14
		10145 load group gr1a	0.945	-3.18
		5015 Prestressing 50% of fas	1.100	-2.85
		96 Twinter+posdt -wn*TN-DT	1.200	-7.74
200003 0.000		2304 MIN-VY		-37.84

Røydalen bru

ULS Sett B 6.10 b Vz max

Tracing of Combination Rule 23

BEAM	x [m]	LC Designation	factor [-]	VZ [kN]
600003	0.000	5030 Infinity creep	1.350	15.40
		5031 Infinity creep	1.350	11.30
		5032 Infinity creep	1.350	9.28
		5010 overbyg	1.200	3646.14
		5020 Asphalt	1.200	836.73
		10146 load group gr1a	1.350	1725.04
		5015 Prestressing 50% of fas	0.900	-207.43
		97 Twinter+negdt -wn*TN+DT	0.840	152.29
600003	0.000	2305 MAX-VZ		7698.05

Røydalen bru

ULS Sett B 6.10 b Vz min

Tracing of Combination Rule 23

BEAM	x [m]	LC Designation	factor [-]	VZ [kN]
200002	2.500	5030 Infinity creep	1.350	-23.86
		5031 Infinity creep	1.350	-13.59
		5032 Infinity creep	1.350	-8.99
		5010 overbyg	1.200	-3642.80
		5020 Asphalt	1.200	-746.54
		10024 load group gr1a	1.350	-1725.31
		5015 Prestressing 50% of fas	0.900	140.37
		97 Twinter+negdt -wn*TN+DT	0.840	-160.27
200002	2.500	2306 MIN-VZ		-7667.36

Røydalen bru

ULS Sett B 6.10 b Mt max

Tracing of Combination Rule 23

BEAM	x	LC Designation	factor	MT
	[m]		[-]	[kNm]
600003	0.000	5030 Infinity creep	1.350	166.88
		5031 Infinity creep	1.350	86.72
		5032 Infinity creep	1.350	26.14
		5010 overbyg	1.200	167.74
		5020 Asphalt	1.200	-1.42
		10146 load group gr1a	1.350	518.78
		5015 Prestressing 50% of fas	1.100	36.05
		94 Tsummer+posdt +wn*TN-DT	0.840	13.87
600003	0.000	2307 MAX-MT		1328.88

Røydalen bru

ULS Sett B 6.10 b Mt min

Tracing of Combination Rule 23

BEAM	x	LC Designation	factor	MT
	[m]		[ - ]	[ kNm ]
200002	2.500	5030 Infinity creep	1.350	-145.56
		5031 Infinity creep	1.350	-81.21
		5032 Infinity creep	1.350	-24.92
		5010 overbyg	1.200	-169.78
		5020 Asphalt	1.200	60.41
		10024 load group gr1a	1.350	-535.76
		5015 Prestressing 50% of fas	1.100	-38.82
		96 Twinter+posdt -wn*TN-DT	0.840	-7.82
200002 2.500				-1243.58

Røydalen bru

ULS Sett B 6.10 b My max

Tracing of Combination Rule 23

BEAM	x	LC Designation	factor	MY
	[m]		[-]	[kNm]
600007	0.000	5030 Infinity creep	1.000	-213.91
		5031 Infinity creep	1.000	-156.94
		5032 Infinity creep	1.000	-128.89
		5010 overbyg	1.200	8250.29
		5020 Asphalt	1.200	1900.40
		10156 load group gr1a	1.350	6629.59
		5015 Prestressing 50% of fas	0.900	-11198.67
		94 Tsummer+posdt +wn*TN-DT	0.840	2774.44
600007 0.000		2309 MAX-MY		12882.76

Røydalen bru

ULS Sett B 6.10 b My min

Tracing of Combination Rule 23

BEAM	x	LC Designation	factor	MY
	[m]		[ - ]	[ kNm ]
400003	0.000	5030 Infinity creep	1.350	-255.87
		5031 Infinity creep	1.350	-317.84
		5032 Infinity creep	1.350	-156.19
		5010 overbyg	1.200	-17641.24
		5020 Asphalt	1.200	-4019.32
		10097 load group gr1a	1.350	-5860.63
		5015 Prestressing 50% of fas	0.900	17253.42
		97 Twinter+negdt -wn*TN+DT	0.840	-3157.02
400003	0.000	2310 MIN-MY		-22013.70

Røydalen bru

ULS Sett B 6.10 b Mz max

Tracing of Combination Rule 23

BEAM	x [m]	LC Designation	factor [-]	MZ [kNm]
400002	3.500	5030 Infinity creep	1.000	0.94
		5031 Infinity creep	1.000	-0.74
		5032 Infinity creep	1.000	-14.20
		5010 overbyg	1.200	-57.27
		5020 Asphalt	1.200	727.72
		10145 load group gr1a	0.945	160.99
		5015 Prestressing 50% of fas	0.900	-57.43
		96 Twinter+posdt -wn*TN-DT	1.200	317.47
400002 3.500		2311 MAX-MZ		1271.97

Røydalen bru

ULS Sett B 6.10 b Mz min

Tracing of Combination Rule 23

BEAM	x [m]	LC Designation	factor [-]	MZ [kNm]
50006	0.000	5006 Creep due to hardening	1.000	-0.00
		5030 Infinity creep	1.000	95.21
		5031 Infinity creep	1.000	43.85
		5032 Infinity creep	1.000	16.35
		5005 Installation of columns	1.200	-0.00
		5010 overbyg	1.200	26.42
		5020 Asphalt	1.200	-856.13
		10145 load group gr1a	0.945	-34.04
		5015 Prestressing 50% of fas	0.900	9.85
		96 Twinter+posdt -wn*TN-DT	1.200	-65.51
50006	0.000	2312 MIN-MZ		-942.16