

Computational Modelling of Hurricane Wave Forcing on Bridge Decks

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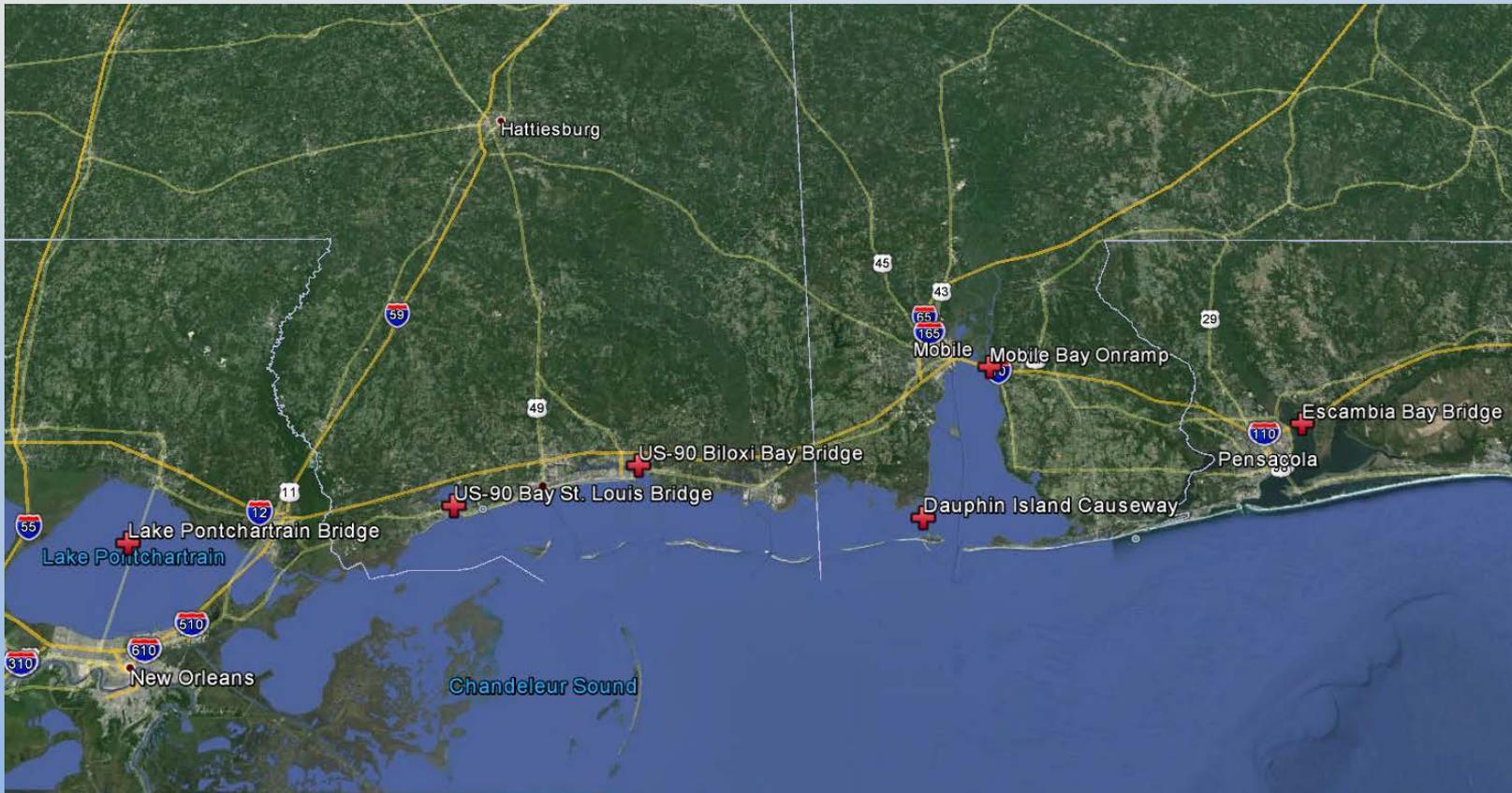
Computational Analyst

Corvid Technologies

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Mooresville, NC 28117

Vulnerable Coastal Bridge Damage Summary (1979 – 2005)



Map of Bridge Failures Due to Hurricanes Since 1979

Katrina Damage Summary



Mobile Bay Onramp



Lake Pontchartrain Causeway Bridge

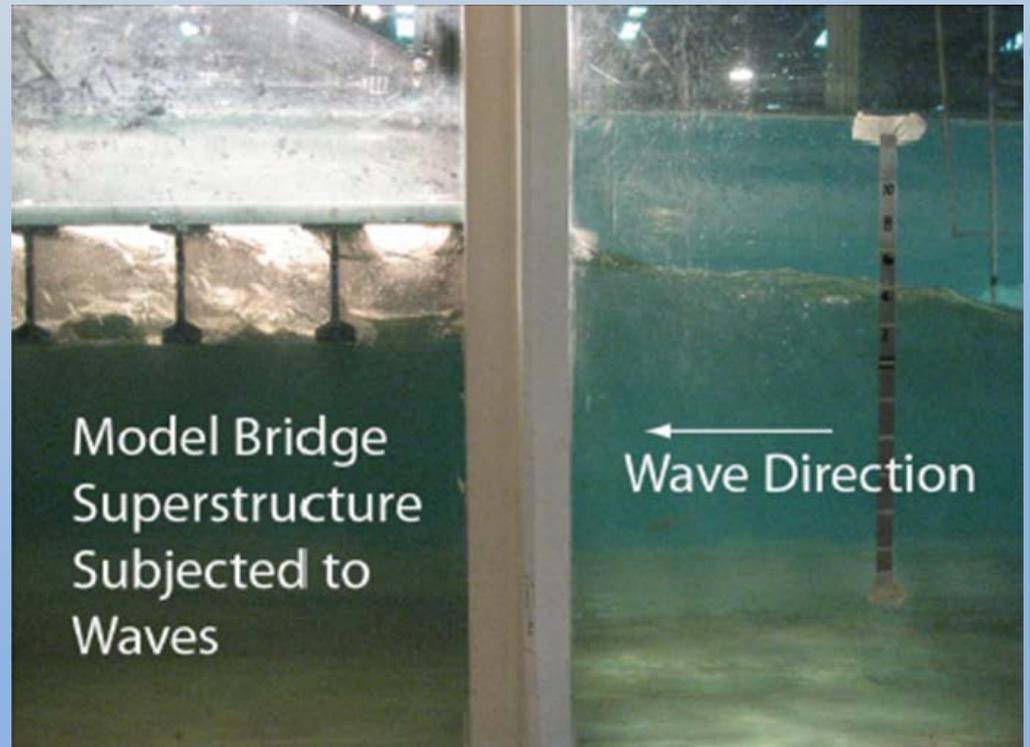


Biloxi Bay Bridge



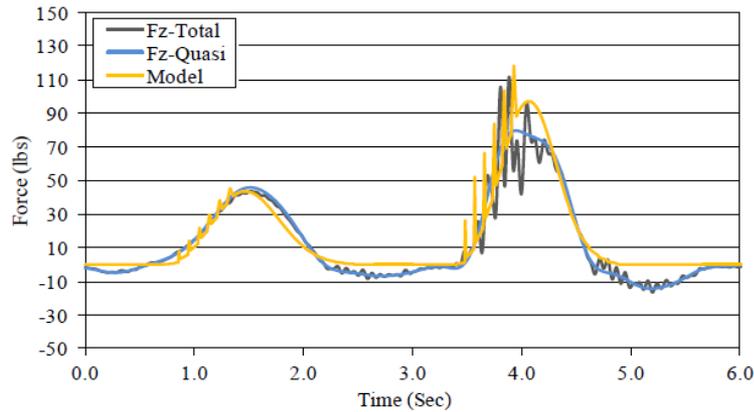
US-90 Bridge

Quantification of Vertical Uplift Forcing

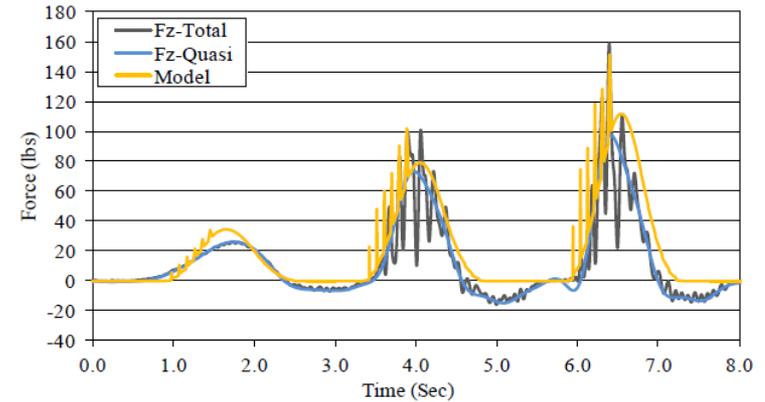


UF Physical Wave Model Photographs

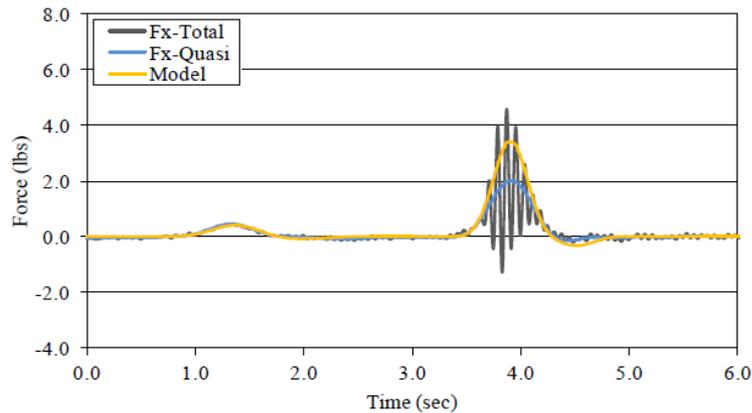
Wave Forcing on Bridge Data



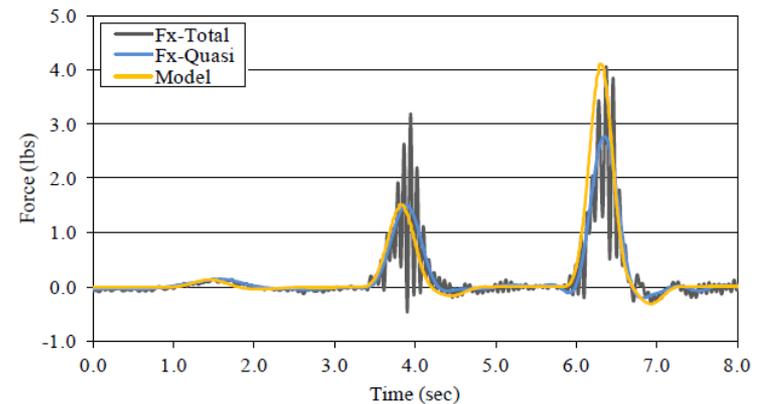
A



A



B

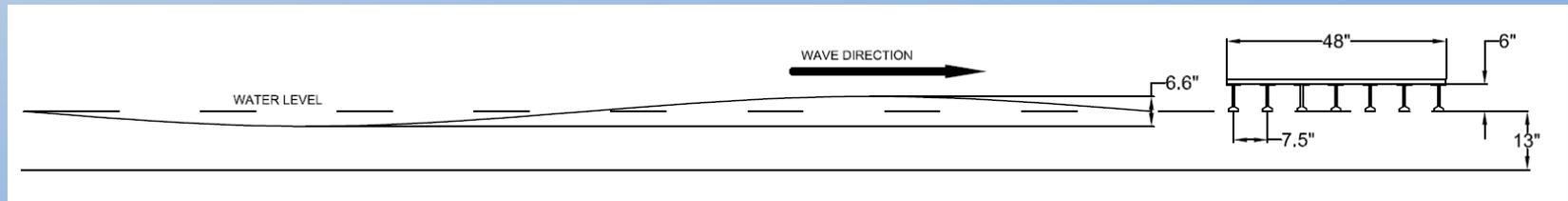


B

Examples of Wave Forcing on Bridge Physical Data
Showing Vertical Forcing (Top Graphs) and Horizontal
Forcing (Bottom Graphs)

Computational Model - Questions

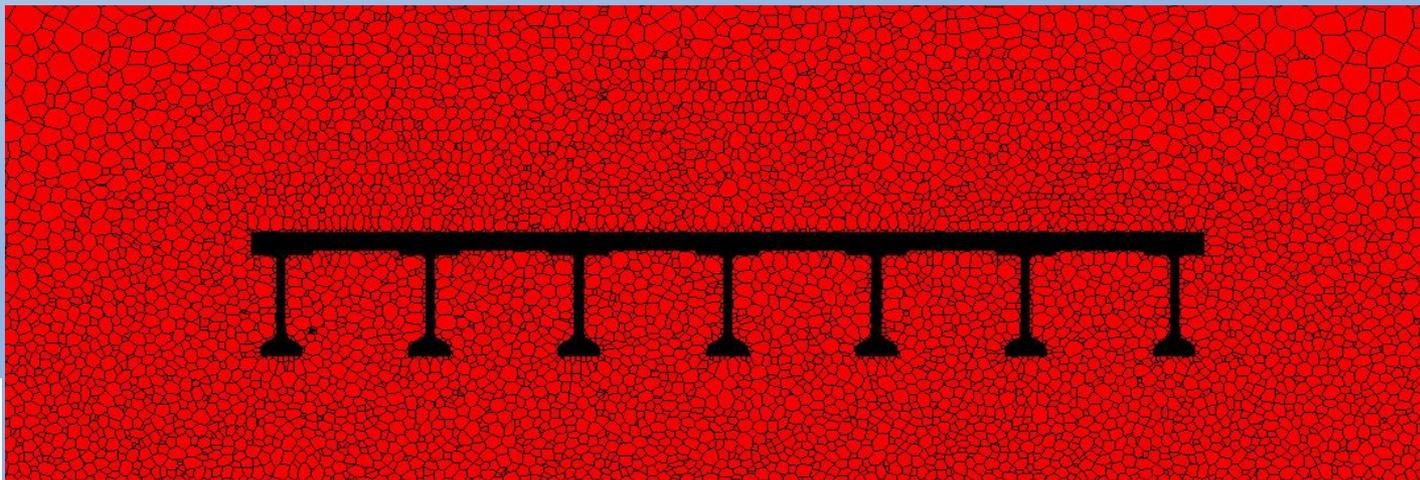
- Can computational model recover Slamming Force?
- “How” to generate waves using computational model?



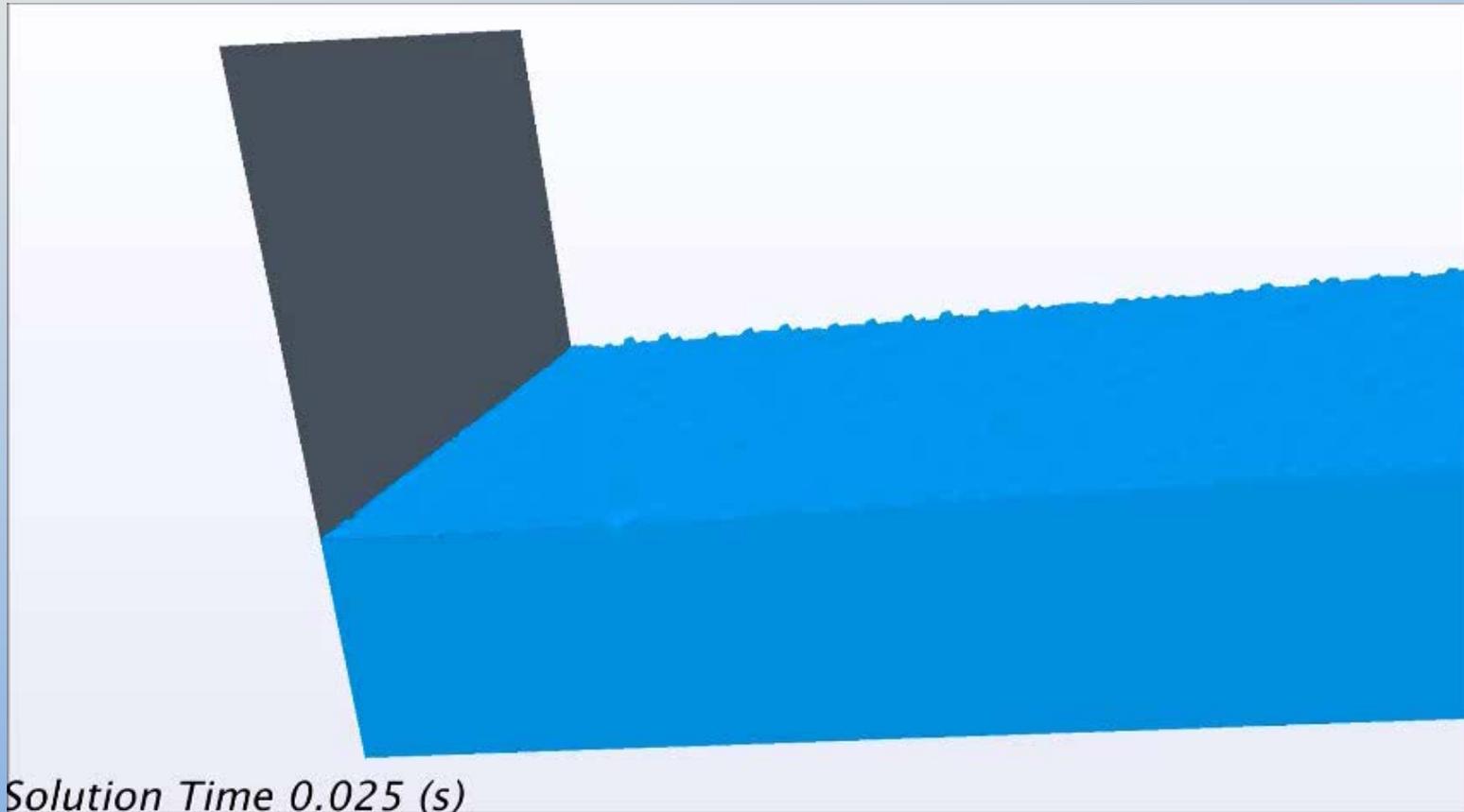
Schematic of Computational Model

Computational Model – Summary

Parameter	Value/Method
Number of Cells	~6.3 Million
Cell Method	Polyhedral
Cell Resolution	~1 cm near deck; 5 cm far from deck
Turbulence Model	k- ϵ RANS
Wall Closure	All y^+ wall treatment
Wave Generation Method	Varied
VOF Model	Segregated two-phase VOF
Time Step	Implicit unsteady



Wave-Generation Methods (Piston/Mesh Morphing)



Inlet for Piston Model

Wave-Generation Methods (Linear/Fifth Order Wave Theory)



Example of Linear Model

Wave Optimization

- Linear Wave Theory

- $\eta = \frac{H}{2} \cos(kx - \sigma t)$

- $\sigma = \frac{2\pi}{T}$

- $k = \frac{2\pi}{L}$

- $H =$ Wave Height

- $x =$ Distance Downstream

- $t =$ Time

- Piston-Driven Wave

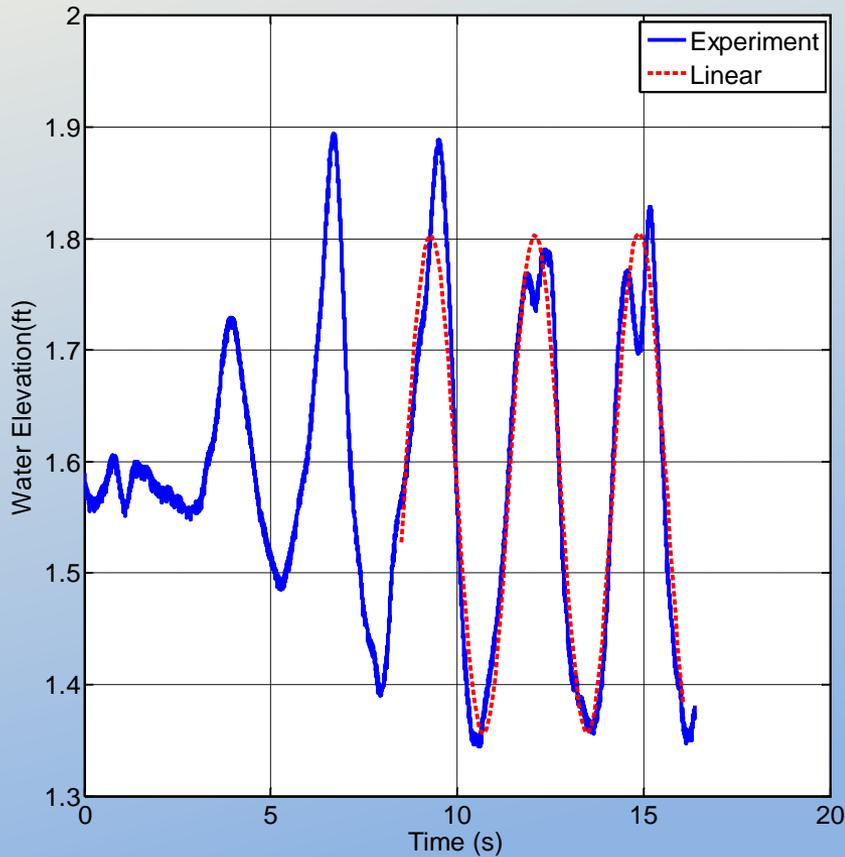
- $\eta = f(S)$

- $S =$ Piston Stroke

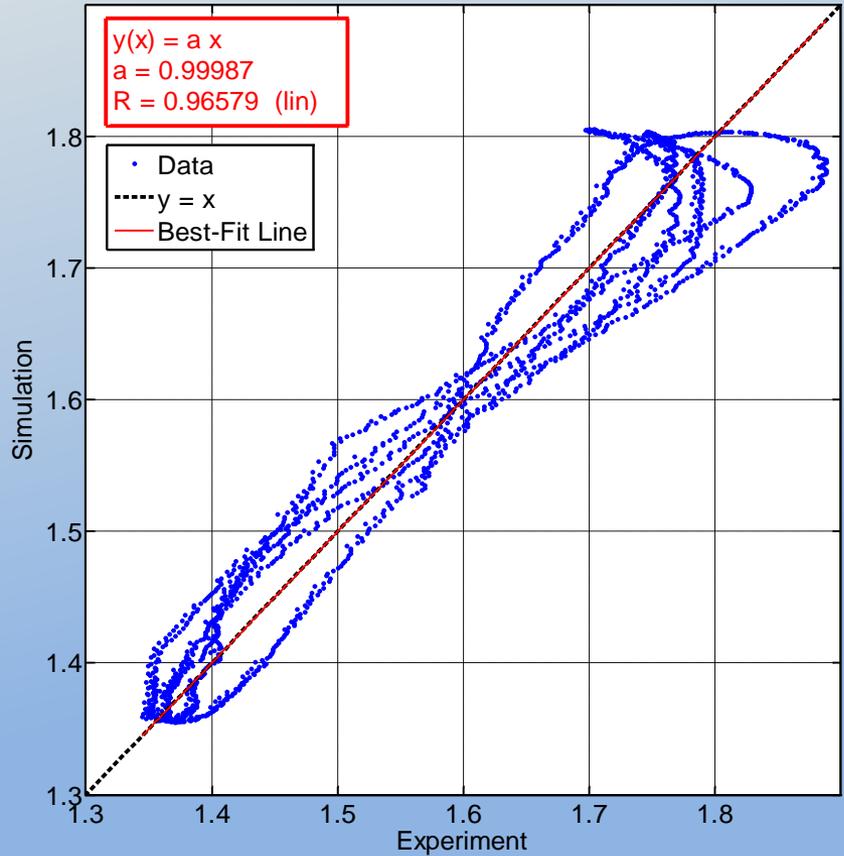
- $S = A \sin(Bt)$

- $A, B =$ Empirically-determined constants

Wave Optimization

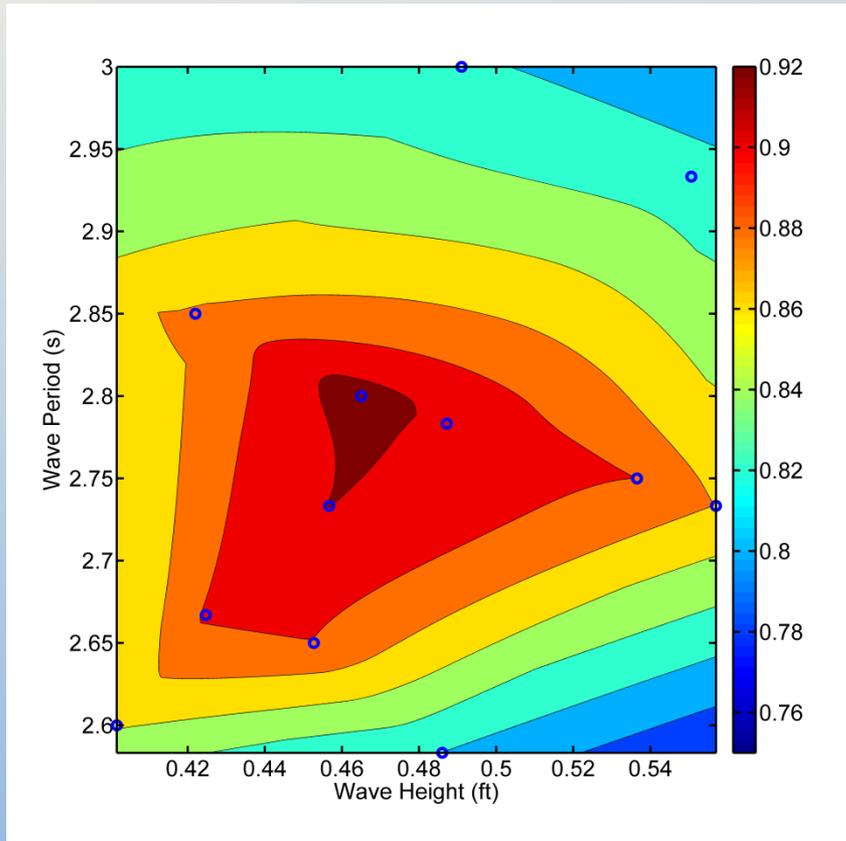


Wave Signal From Experiment with Representative Linear Signal Overlain

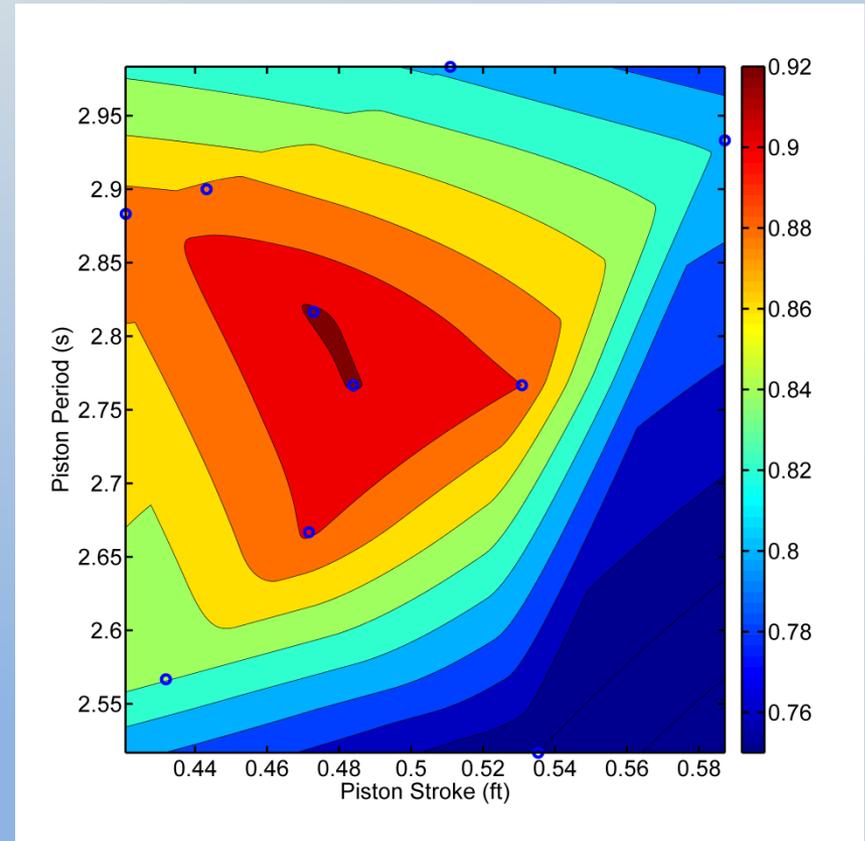


Example of Regression Technique (Optimized Linear Wave Shown)

Wave Optimization

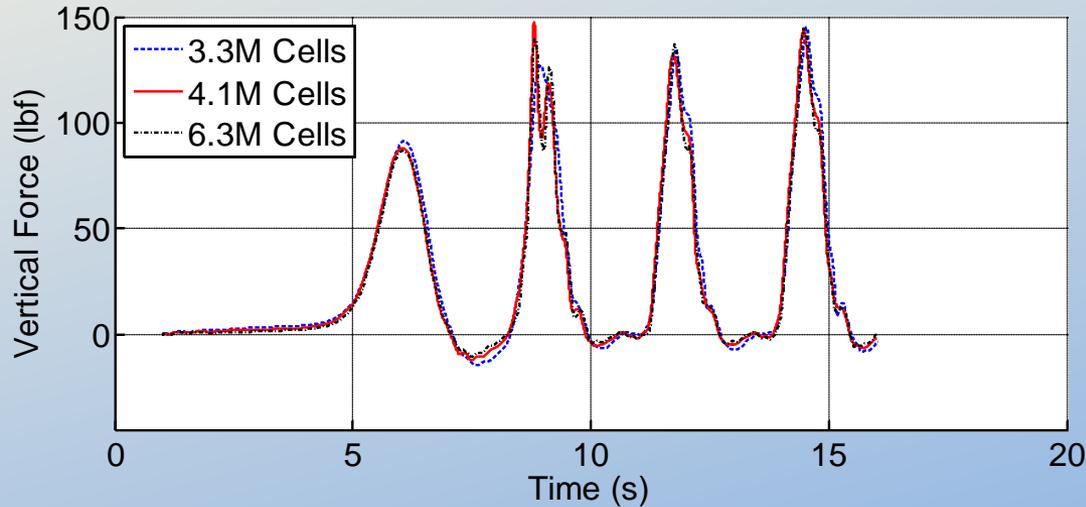


Contour Plots used to Optimize Linear Signal

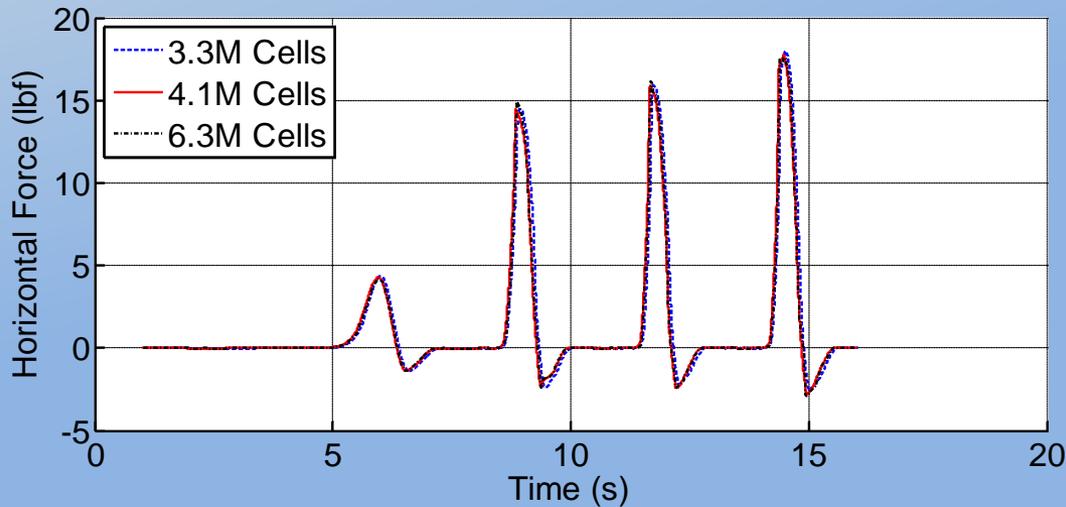


Contour Plots used to Optimize Piston Signal

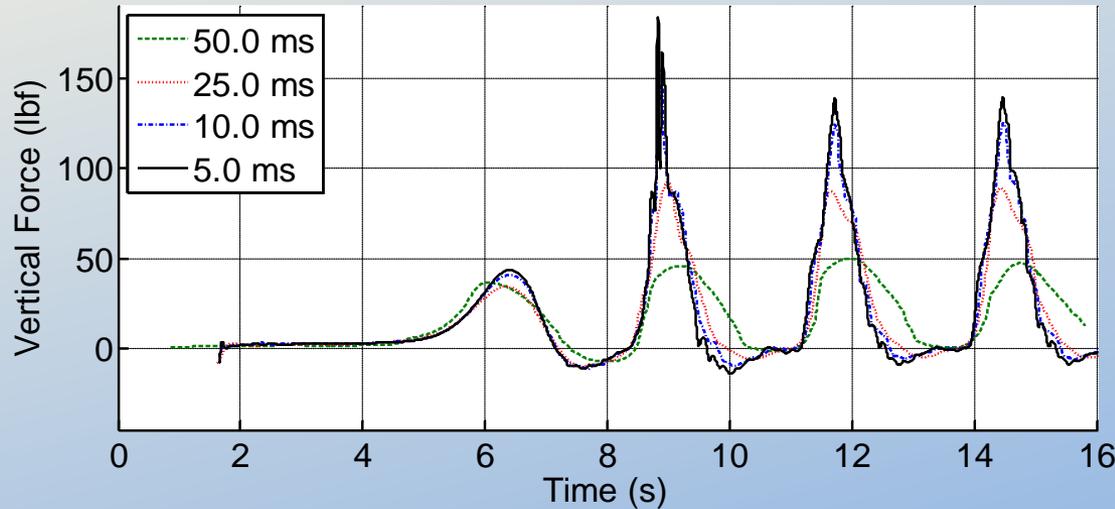
Wave Grid Dependency



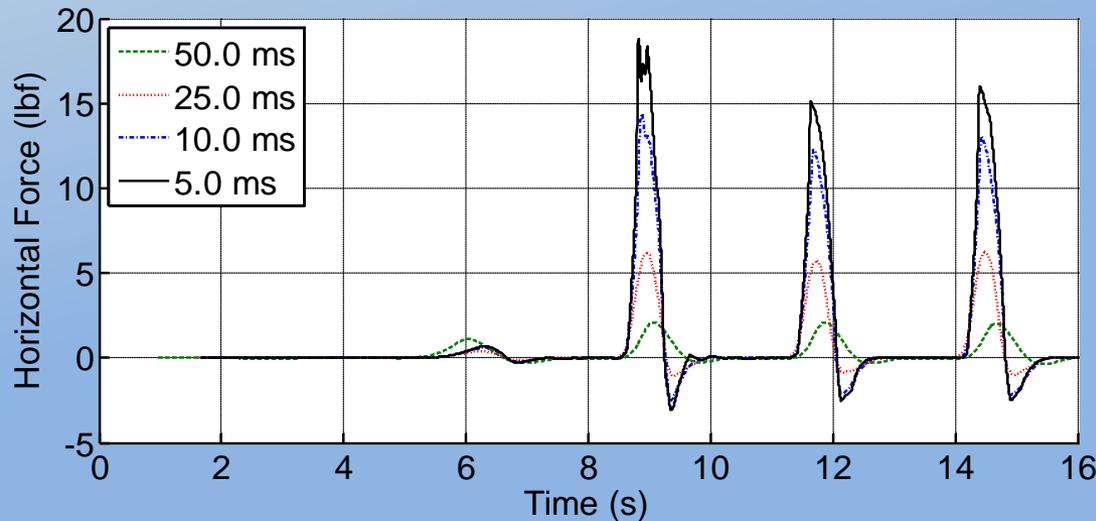
Integrated Force on Bridge Deck as a Function of Number of Cells for Vertical Force (Top) and Horizontal Force (Bottom)



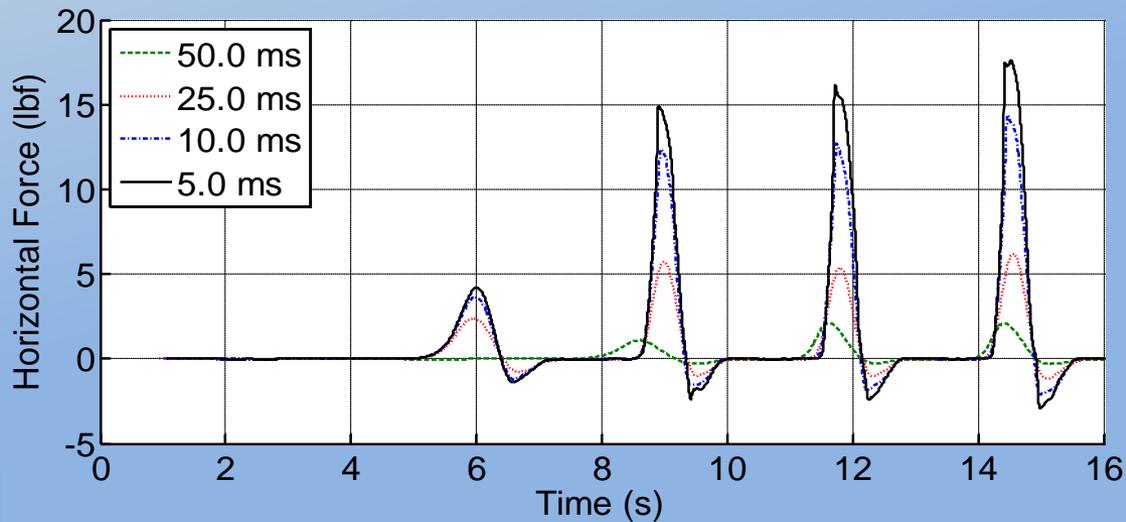
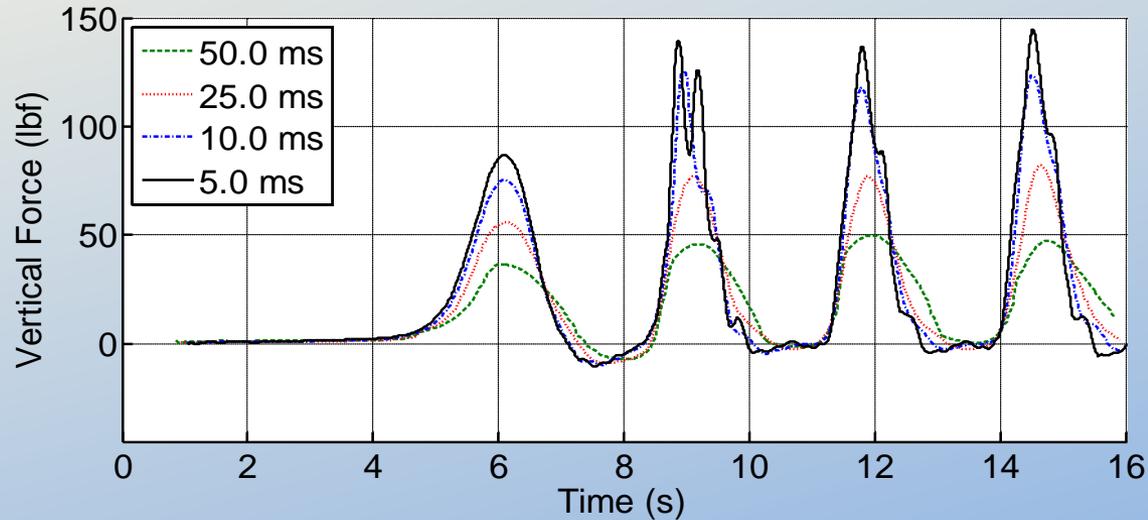
Force Time Step Dependency (Piston)



Integrated Force on Bridge Deck as a Function of Time Step for Vertical Force (Top) and Horizontal Force (Bottom)

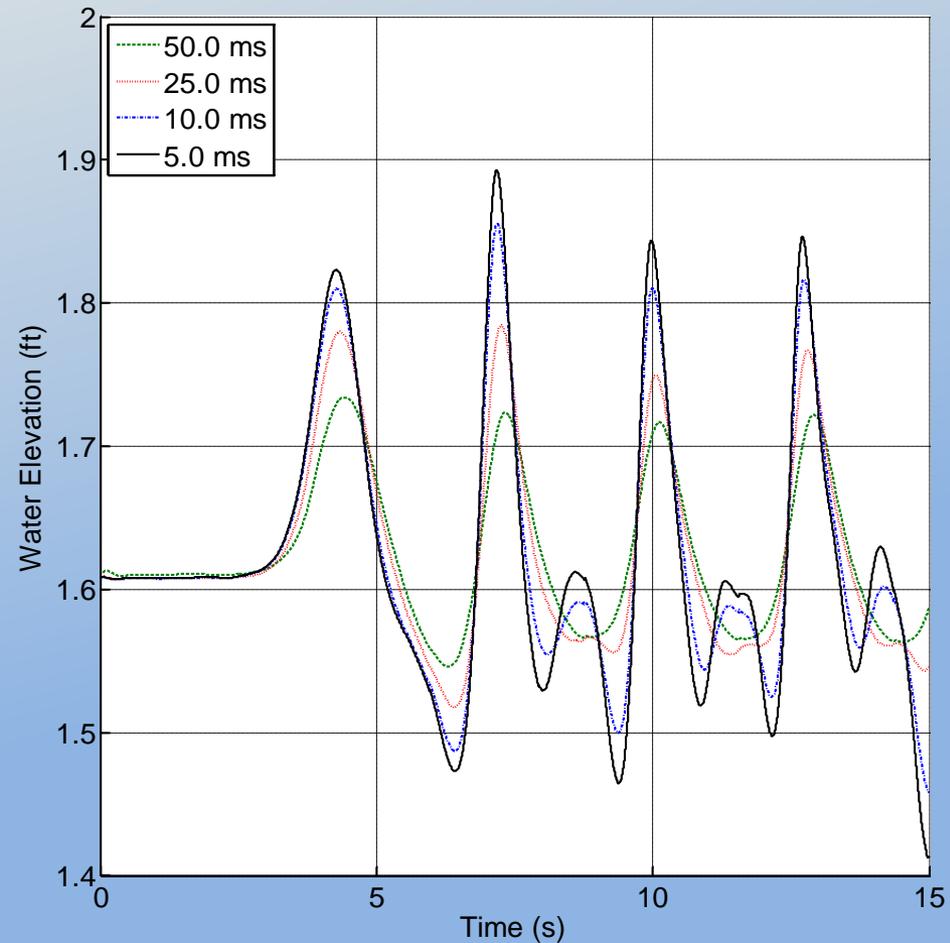
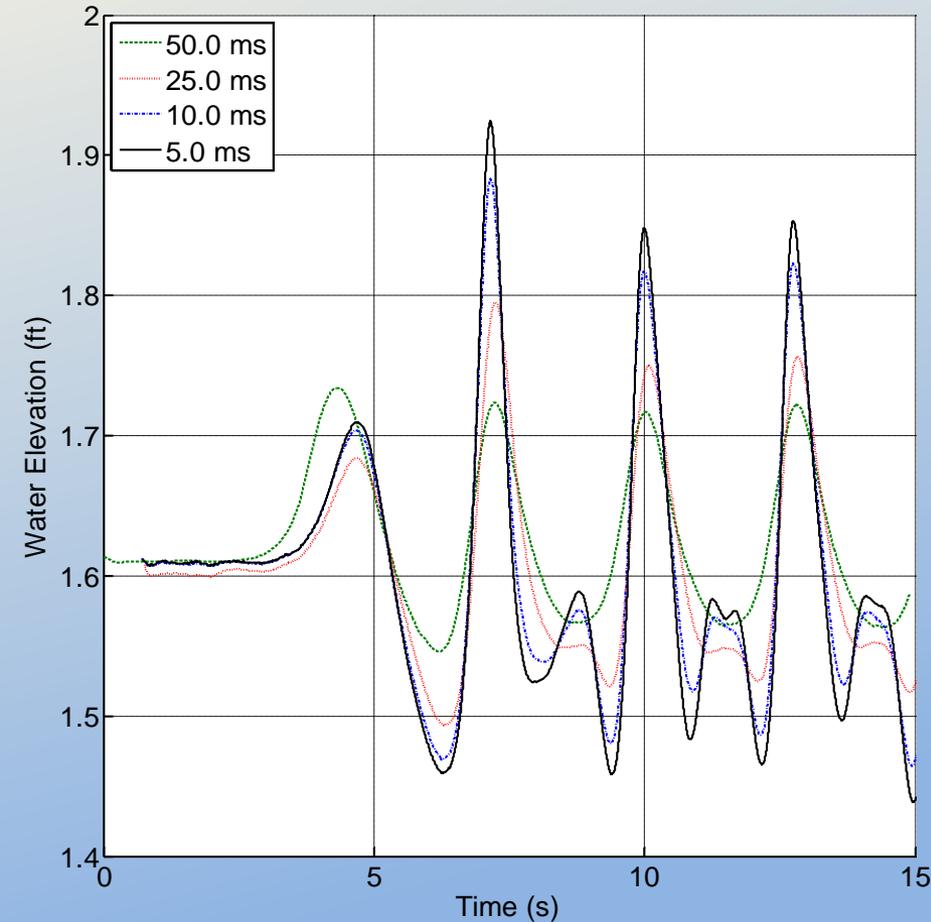


Force Time Step Dependency (Linear)



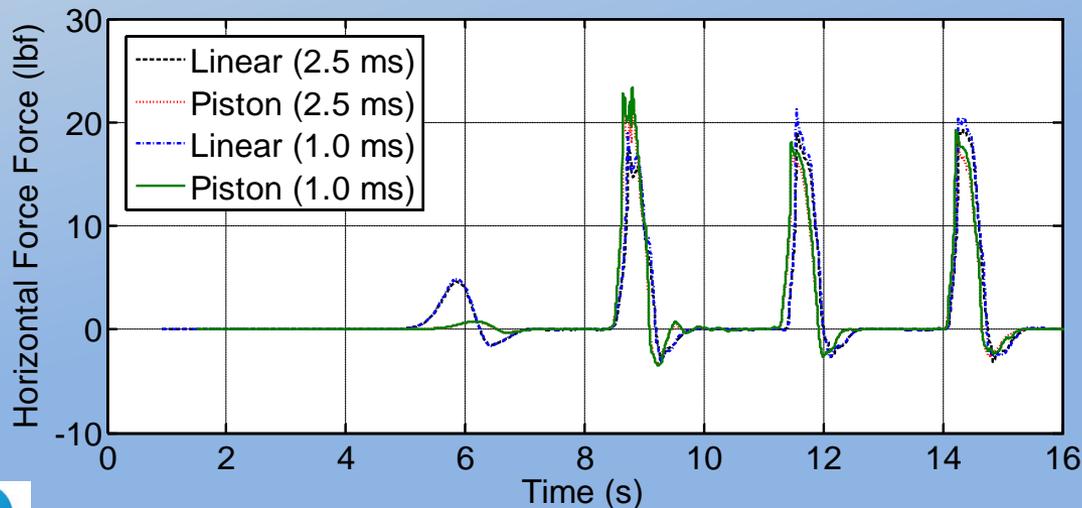
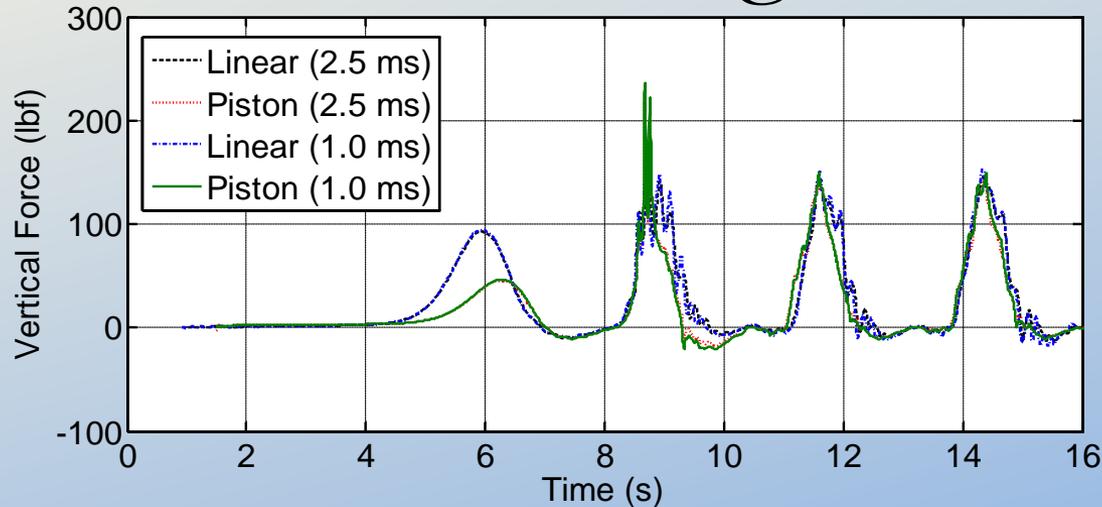
Integrated Force on Bridge Deck as a Function of Time Step for Vertical Force (Top) and Horizontal Force (Bottom)

Wave Time Step Dependency



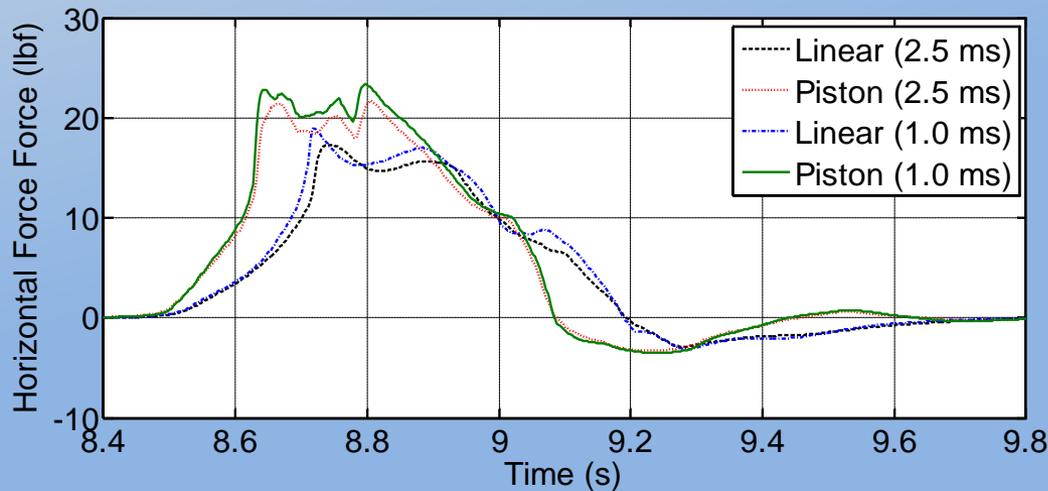
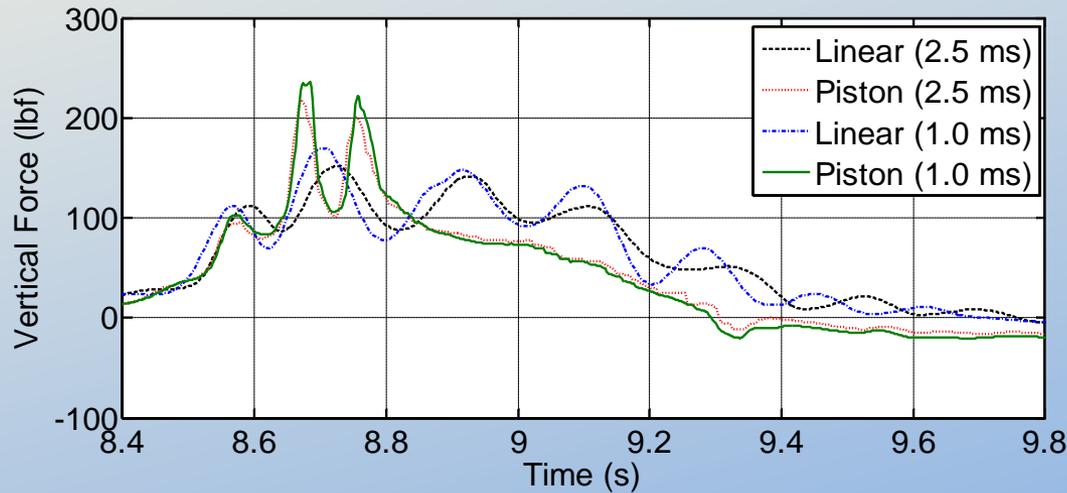
Water Elevation Just Before Bridge as a Function of Time Step for Piston (Left) and Linear (Right)

Slamming Force



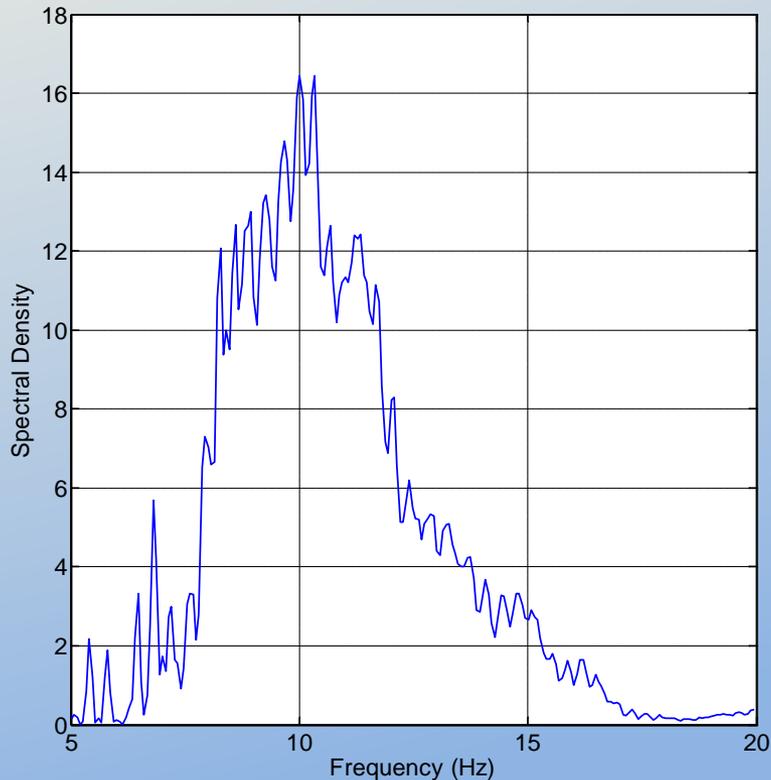
Integrated Force on Bridge Deck as a Function of Time Step for Vertical Force (Top) and Horizontal Force (Bottom)

Slamming Force

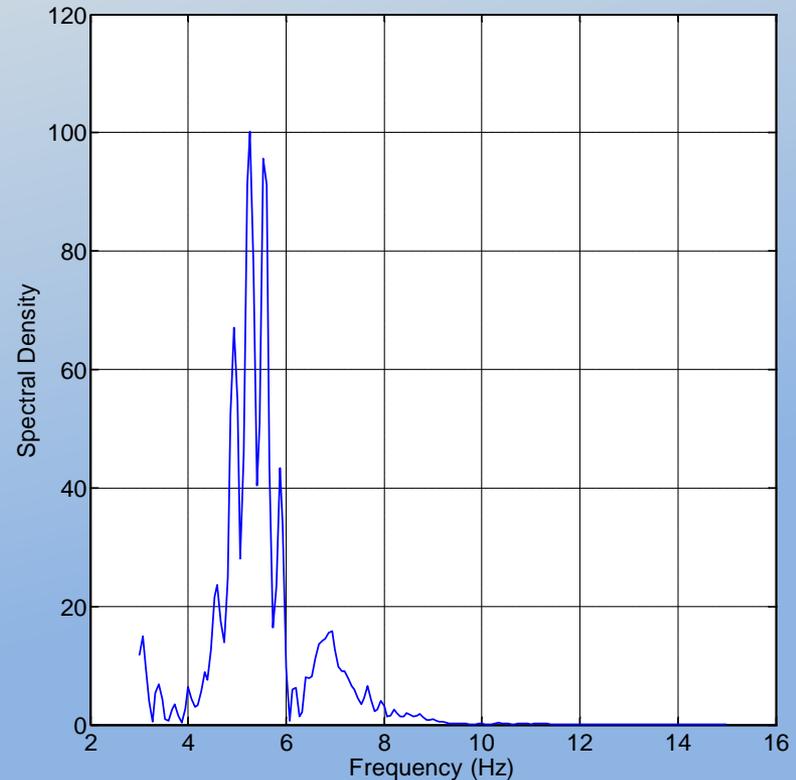


Integrated Force on Bridge Deck as a Function of Time Step for Vertical Force (Top) and Horizontal Force (Bottom)

Spectral Analysis

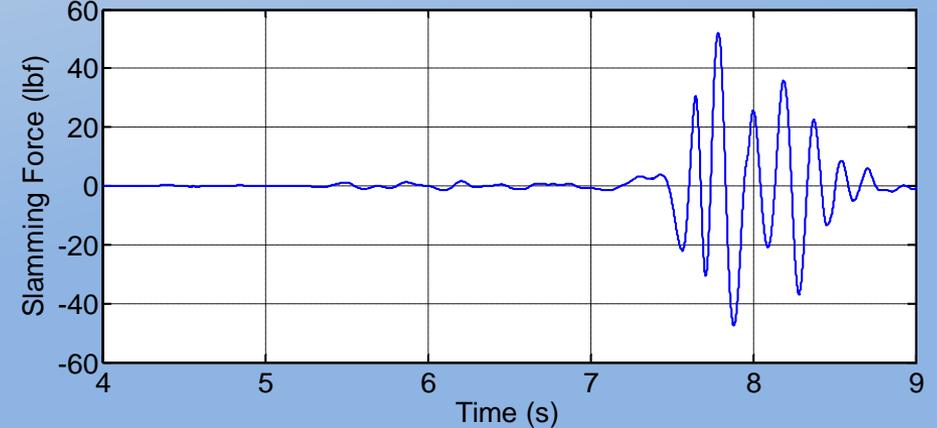
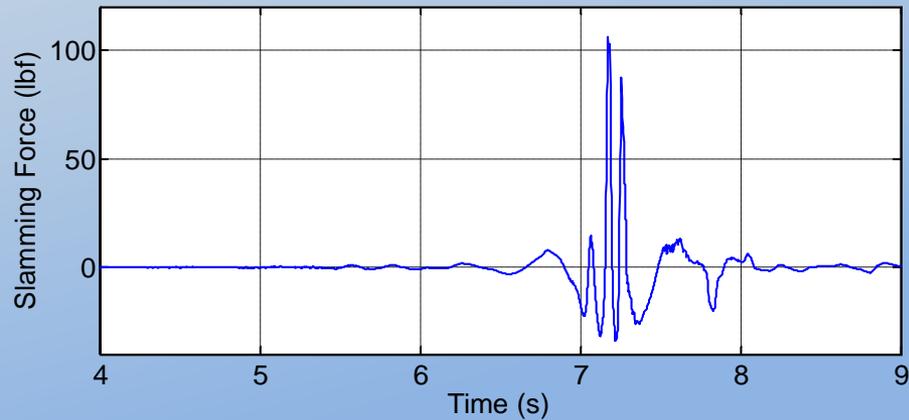
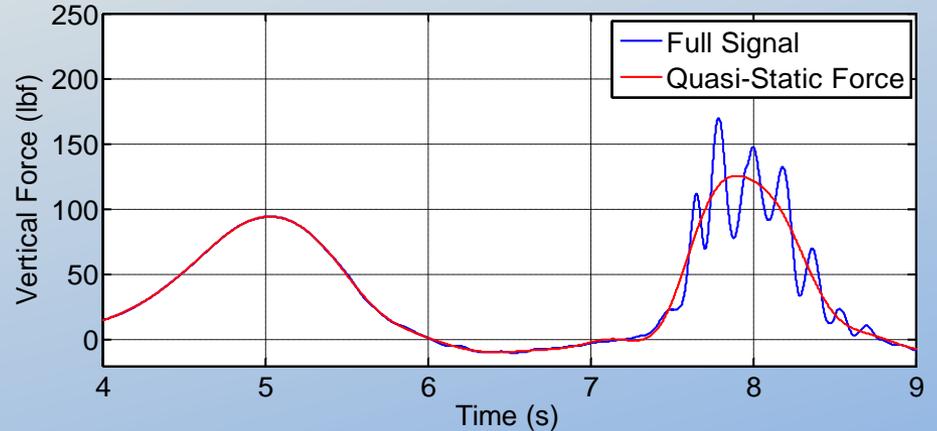
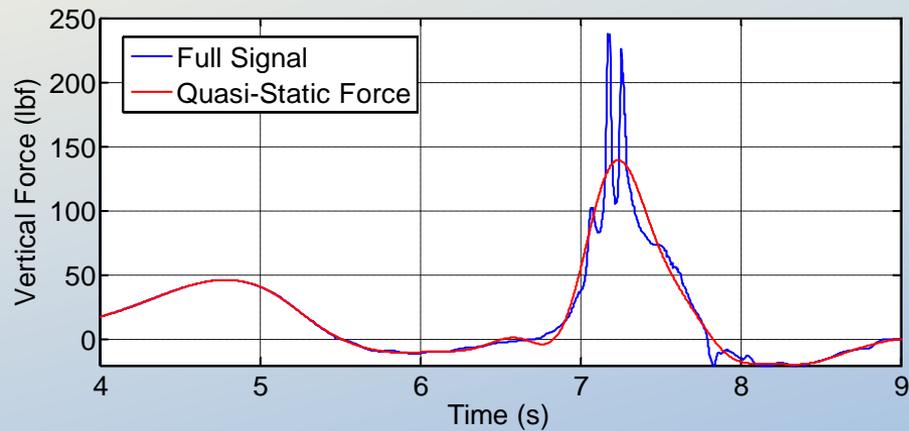


Spectral Density vs. Frequency for
Piston Method at 1.0 ms



Spectral Density vs. Frequency for
Linear Method at 1.0 ms

Filtered Signal



Slamming/Quasi-Static Forces for
Piston Method

Slamming/Quasi-Static Forces for
Linear Method

Comparison With Data (Summary)

Test Case	Vertical Max	Vertical Min	Quasi Max	Quasi Min	Horiz Max	Horiz Min	Slam
Data	194.99	-35.16	112.81	-26.28	7.96	-2.35	82.17
Piston 2.5 ms	218.40	-17.76	83.41	-22.64	21.70	-3.31	137.02
Piston 1.0 ms	237.88	-20.98	139.55	-19.35	23.38	-3.53	106.04
Linear 2.5 ms	152.12	-10.11	96.38	-20.17	17.30	-2.91	59.55
Linear 1.0 ms	169.74	-9.95	125.54	-9.48	19.01	-3.19	52.13

Comparison With Data (% Error)

Test Case	Vertical Max	Vertical Min	Quasi Max	Quasi Min	Horiz Max	Horiz Min	Slam
Piston 2.5 ms	12.00	49.48	26.06	13.84	172.65	40.66	66.76
Piston 1.0 ms	22.00	40.33	23.70	26.36	193.77	50.03	29.05
Linear 2.5 ms	21.98	71.25	14.57	23.24	117.32	23.82	-27.53
Linear 1.0 ms	12.95	71.70	11.28	69.93	138.76	35.79	36.56

Summary and Conclusions

- Both piston and linear methods can reproduce a vertical slamming component if a small time step is used
- Unclear which method is “better”
 - Piston
 - Quasi-static – high
 - Slamming – low, closer than linear, but wrong number of oscillations
 - Linear
 - Quasi-static – high, but closer than piston
 - Slamming – low, but correct number of oscillations
- Horizontal Force – poorly reproduced for both methods

