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Structural Analysis and Design of RCC Slab for IRC Class AA Loading

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Abstract: The bridge is a structure that will be built where the canal crosses the main road. Bridge plays an important role in the flow of traffic without interference from crossing the channel and increasing road safety. The design of the bridge must follow the standard design practices mentioned in IRC and are the codes. The selling plate bridges horizontal beams are maintained at each end of the sub-structure units and can be either simply maintained when the beams are only connected through a single gap, or continuous, when the rays are connected through two or more spans. Reinforced concrete bridge of reinforced concrete is designed with the use of Indian Roads (IRC) Bridge code: IRC 21 -1987. The bridge deck is designed to load the IRC class car crawler. Design curves are used to obtain time coefficients in two directions for a columnar plate. Therefore, in the present work the analysis and design shall be carried out for IRC class AA loading, the specification according to code shall be followed. Keywords: Bridge, IRC, class A loading, prestressing & Bridge deck

I. INTRODUCTION

The bridge is a life line of road network, both in urban and rural areas. With the rapid growth of technology, the traditional bridge was replaced by an innovative profitable structural system. One of these solutions is the structural system of PAT, which is the T-beam. The design of the bridge is important as well as a comprehensive approach of structural engineer. As with bridges, the SPAN and Live Load durations are always an important factor. These factors influence the stage of conceptualization of design. The effect of a live load for different spans are varied. For shorter spans, load tracking is regulated when the larger SPAN load wheel is administered. Selection of structural system for SPAN is always a sphere for research. Approved system structures affect factors such as economics and complexity in construction. 24 m SPAN as selected for this study, these two factors are important aspects. The massive slab of bridges is basically concrete, in which the internal voltage of the appropriate magnitude and distribution is introduced so that emphasizes the result of external loads counteracted to the desired degree. In reinforced concrete members, pre-

introduced so that emphasizes the result of external loads counteracted to the desired degree. In reinforced concrete members, prestress is usually injected by tensioning steel rebar. The earliest examples of the construction of wooden barrels by force-fitting metal strips and metal tires on wooden wheels indicate that the art of the previous one was emphasized from ancient times. The tensile strength of simple concrete is only part of its compressive strength and the problem in its lack of tensile strength appears to have been an immersion factor in the development of composite material known as 'reinforced concrete'.

The development of early cracks in reinforced concrete due to incompatibilities in the strains of steel and concrete, apparently, the starting point in the development of new material as the use of constant tension in the compression to the material as concrete, which is strong in compression, but weak in tension, increases the apparent strength of the rupture of this material, because the further use of stress should initially negate compressive strength

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Currently, engineering technologies are strong and resistant bridges play an important role for the socio-economic development of the nation. Owners and designers have long recognized the low initial cost, low maintenance needs and a long life span of concrete bridges.. This growth is very fast, not only for bridges in short range spans, but for long spans exceeding the length that is here, therefore, was almost the exclusive domain of structural steel. A lot of the bridge designers are surprised to find that prefabricated, pre-stressed bridges are usually lower in the first value than all other types of bridges combined with savings in service, prefabricated bridges offer the highest economy. The system of prefabricated cities has offered two main advantages: it is economical and provides a minimum downtime for the construction (G. Krishna et al., 2015).

There are various studies that have been undertaken to perform (RC) box bridges in the previous with a variety of load combinations. Analysis and Development (RC) bridges box is a different assignment. The box bridge consists of the upper plate, the bottom (the raft) of the plate, two exterior walls. Easy to construct do not need any complex foundation.



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Research contract using frame design – Work RC BOX BRIDGE, like 2D and 3D analysis in various load combinations, SPAN/height proportions. Interaction of soil in which B M & S F expands without soil interaction in comparison with the method of soil interaction, method of effective width, moment of distribution of method and genetic method of algorithm is used. It is parallel and comparable to a pillow and without pillows on the box bridge with a pillow of over B M & S F occurred compared to without pillows (MD. Salman Apacabani et al. 2019).

III. MODELING

The modeling is carried out by the CSI Bridge software and the procedure adopted includes some of the following parts.

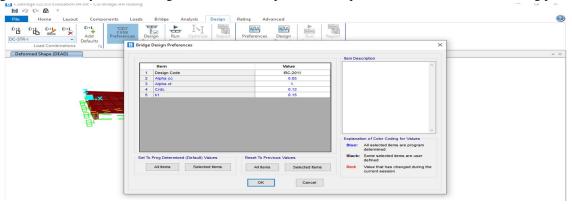


Fig.1: Preferences for IRC Class A loading

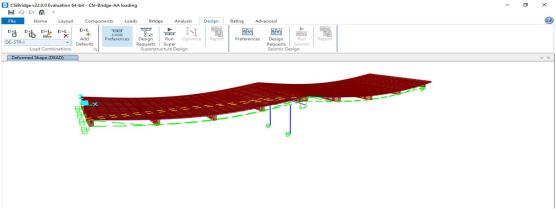


Fig.2: Modeling of the Bridge

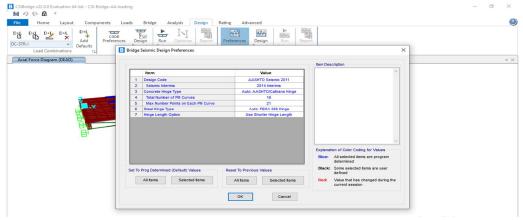


Fig. 3: Design preference for IRC Bridge

The modeling is carried out and the analysis is done CSI Bridge software, the analysis is carried out using IRC code.

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IV. RESULTS

The following results are obtained in terms of forces and stresses, they are presented below.

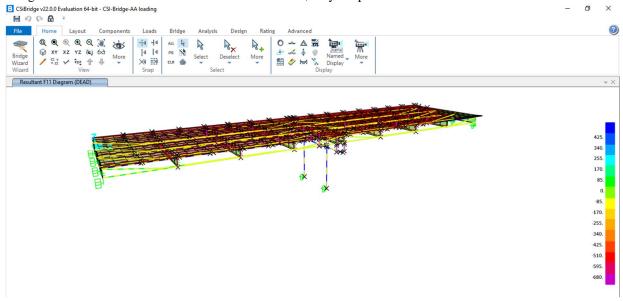


Fig.4: Resultant Forces

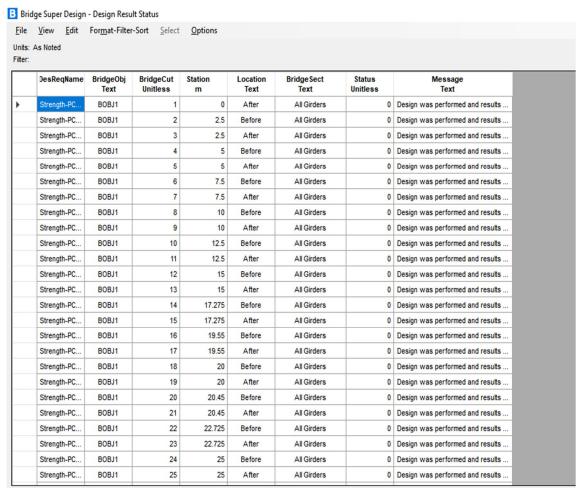


Fig.5: Design parameters



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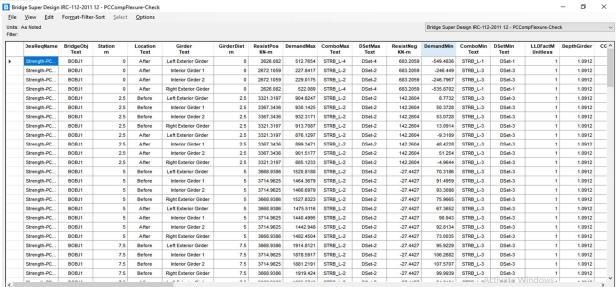


Fig. 6: Maximum and Moments on the Girders

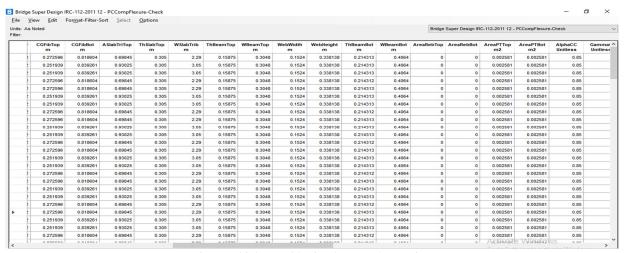


Fig. 7: Thickness Obtained as per the Design

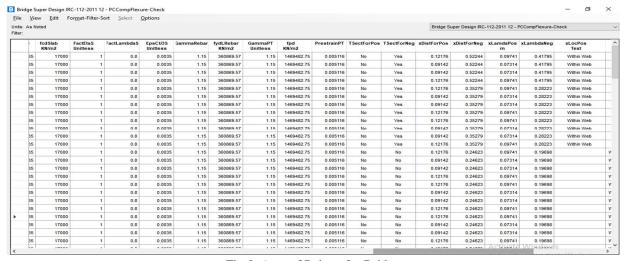


Fig.8: Area of Rebars for Bridge



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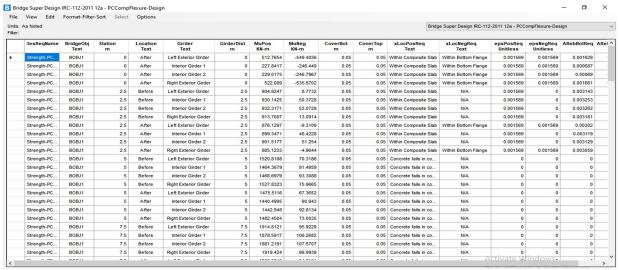


Fig.9: Moments at different Locations

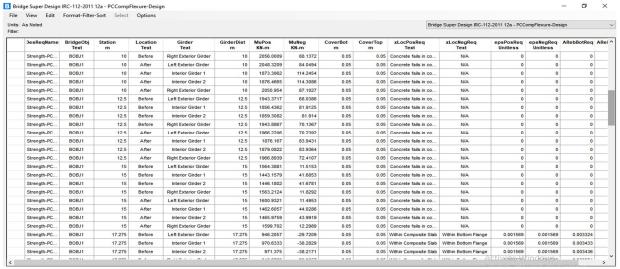


Fig.10 Moments at different location

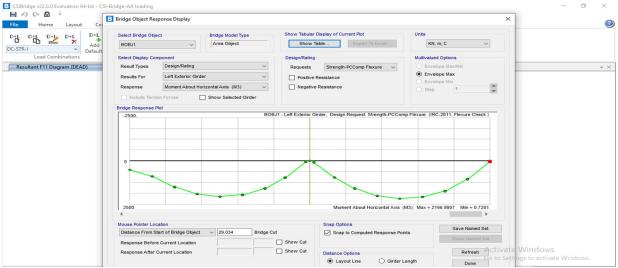


Fig. 11: Prestressing Tendon



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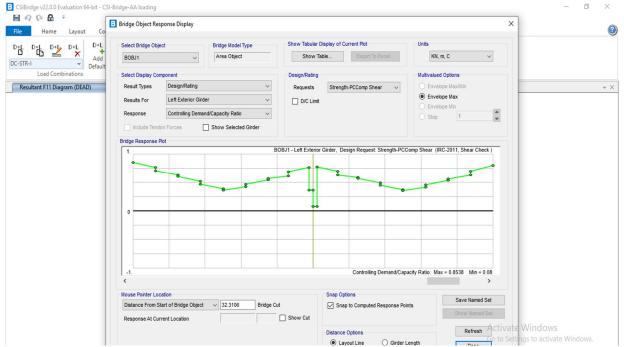


Fig. 12: Shear Check according to IRC

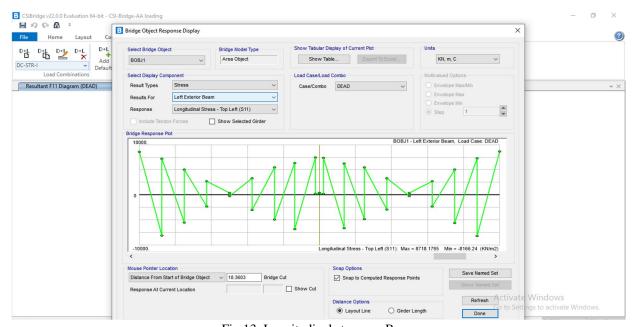


Fig.13: Longitudinal stress on Beam

The above analysis and design is obtained for the IRC class A loading bridge, the forces and stresses obtained are presented diagrammatically.

V. CONCLUSION

The following conclusions can be drawn from the above study:

- A. The CSI Bridge software is user friendly for the Bridge design.
- B. The Bridge through prestressing construction is possible
- C. The parabolic shape stresses are obtained through this analysis



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