





Schüßler-Plan

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Technology Arts Sciences TH Köln

BIM in Bridge Design – 3D-Modeling, Design Embedded FE-Simulation and Drawings, A large scale project in Hamburg's Port Area

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Agenda

- 1 Project
- 2 3D-Modeling
- 3 (Semantic) Data Integration
- 4 Design Embedded 2D/3D-Drawings
- 5 Design Embedded 3D-FE-Simulation
- 6 Conclusions and Discussion





Project – Flyover with Intersection in a Port Area







Project – Flyover with Intersection in a Port Area

Project name Flyover Road Crossing in a Port Area Lifecycle classification Draft Design, LoD200/300, Technical Drawings, Structural FE-Simulations **Project-phases with BIM/5D methods/technologies** Draft Design, Derived standardized drawings and Finite-Element Simulation The measurable benefit founded in these methods Improvements in change management (Adaptability, Associativity) Improvements in FE-Simulation techniques (design embedded, effort reduction, automation in pre-processing) Improvements in model, drawing and simulation coincidence (major increase in quality!) Difficulties as a result of the use of BIM/5D methods and chosen solutions Find new 2D and 3D drafting techniques Close GAPs in interfaces BIM2FEM Increase relevance of BIM in infrastructure projects





Project – Important Structural Characteristics





T-interchange bridge structure – 3D-Modeling

- Bridge deck variability
- Geometrically complex deck and superstructure (double curved)
- > 3 fields with pre-stressed girders + composite girders at intersection
- > Long structure (\sum ~1km bridge deck)





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Prestressed RC-Structure at intersection with entlargement into RC-steel composite girders at junction

- Design using 4 independent space curves (splines)
- Variable extrude (sweep)
- Coupling of intersecting free form surfaces and curves
- Top-Down-Modelling for adaptive variation studies
- Drawings generated according to design standards



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Parametric Controling



Top-Down-Modelling



Parametric Controling

- Parametric Cross-Section
- Guide curve
- Constraint surfaces

Sweep along alignments

- Variable extrusion \rightarrow B-REP
- Boolean operation with freeform bodies





Accuracy of curves and model



- Alignments are approximated by Non-Uniform-Rational-B-Splines
- Splines transition constraints: G0–, common point", G1–, common tangents", G2–, common curvature"
- The Quality of the Model is determined by the quality of the curves





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Important measurements are associatively calculated and visualised



Measurements are associciatively calculated, stored and integrated as PMI within construction modell (PMI: Product Manufacturing Information)





Important attributes are associated and visualized



Informations (attributes) of construction modell are saved as PMI and visualised. Here exemplaric as foundation in axis S80.





Important attributes are associated and visualized



Standardised description, coordinates of important bridge points, attributes





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Master-Model-Concept

Master-Model





Drawing







FE-Analysis







Drawings derived from 3D-Model







Digital Draft Design – BIM- Construction Modell 2017



3D-Modell + BIM-Viewer for visualisation of 3D-Geometry, modell attributes and access of linked database for additional informations (documents, drawings ...)





Modellinformation for Overview and Patterning



3D-Modell includes and visualizes:

Street routing , main axes, north arrow, Reference point





Link of Data Base using URLs



Structure of final draft design is integrated within modell and linked to database

using URLs





Important callouts are integrated and visualized



Left: Bearing Symbols, Span length Right: Dimensions, i.E. Pier





How Interactive is the modell?

	Eigenschaften
Fundament \$80 Expositionsklasse: XC2,XD2,XF2,XA1	LAYER: 1 Name: Fundament_S70_71_1304 Translation Date: 2016/08/01-15:48:04 Translator Version: NX 10.0.0
Belongüte: C30/37	Als Spalte hinzufügen Drucken In Datei exportieren OK Abbrechen

Informations (Attributes) can be directly derived from context menu an be

exported, measurements within .jt-Modell are possible





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Master-Model-Concept

Master-Model





Drawing







FE-Analysis













Design of a three-span prestressed bridge



Calculation Model of the superstructure: geometrical constraints







Traffic lanes in projection on the bridge deck, cut in surface



Cross section girder axis cut in surface







Main axis cut in surface to define fieldwise loaded areas



Positioning of points for support reactions







Calculation model: geometric and static constraints

Summary:







Finite-Element-Discretization:

4-Node versus 10-Node Tetrahedron-Elements

Linear form function

Quadratic form function









Solid – Tetrahedron Surface Bridge Deck – Shell Tendons - Splines







Fieldwise loading onto double-curved bridge deck







Integration objects, controlling girder, whole cross section







Local tensile stresses in longitudinal direction - Decompression









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Conclusions

- More work in the beginning
- Quality improvements (3D avoids gaps, failures, allows for measurements, semantic data integration...)
- More Flexibility and Automated Work (e.g. alignment change)
- Referenced and Automated Drawings; Augmented Reality with PMI, Attributes, Measurements
- Referenced FEA as Design Embedded Simulation
 - Coincidence of 3D-Model, Drawings and FEA
 - Coherent set of data, updating and optimization