Rehabilitation Options

July 25, 2019



DRAFT



Why are we here?

Our Goal:

 Respond to the panel's request for information on rehabilitation options

Our Agenda:

- Frame the challenge
- Understand evaluation criteria
- Present four options
- Open the discussion

Our Presentation:

- Provides the information needed to evaluate options
- Presents the challenges and solutions in an easy to understand way
- Is supported by data and analysis, available in appendix





So, where are we?

- As the only interstate in Brooklyn, the BQE is an important link in the network
- At 70+ years, it is well over its design-life







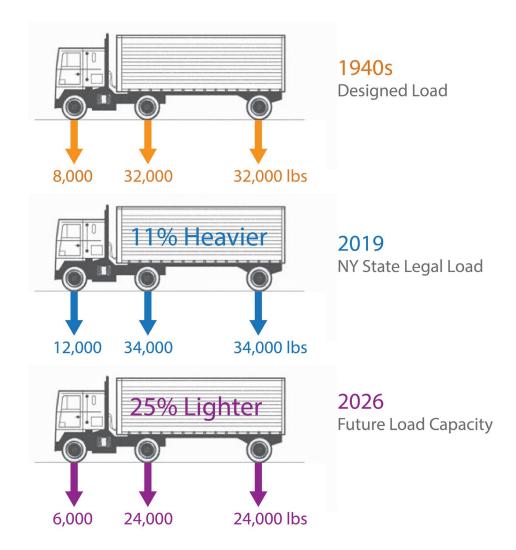
- Trucks rely heavily on the route and worsen the cantilever's deteriorated condition
- Compared to opening day, the BQE has:
 - MORE trucks
 - BIGGER trucks
 - HEAVIER trucks
 - FASTER trucks







- The BQE carries a load greater than what it was designed for
- A large population of heavier, "illegal" trucks also use the road





 Furthermore, BQE Triple Cantilever is a uniquely engineered structure



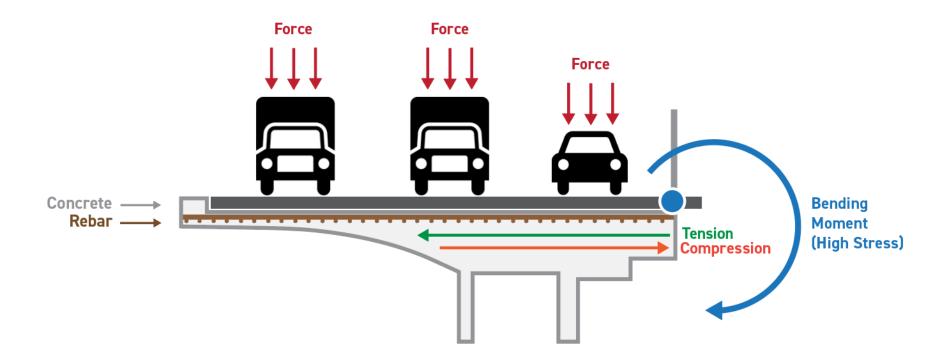






In simple terms, what is a cantilever?

A deck supported by an anchor at one end

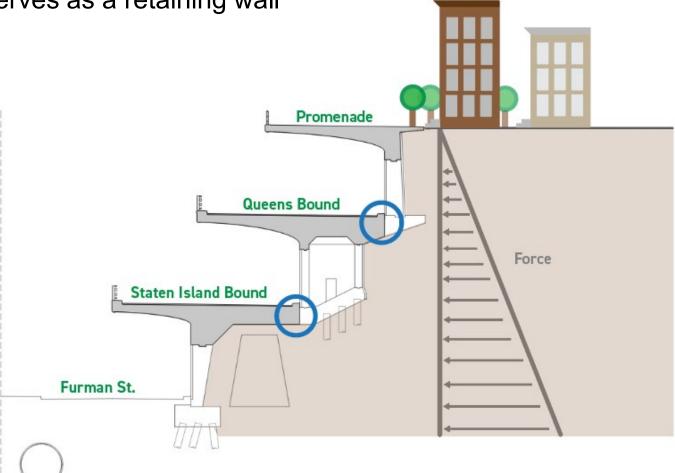






What makes the BQE unique?

 A single reinforced concrete structure with three Cantilevers that serves as a retaining wall

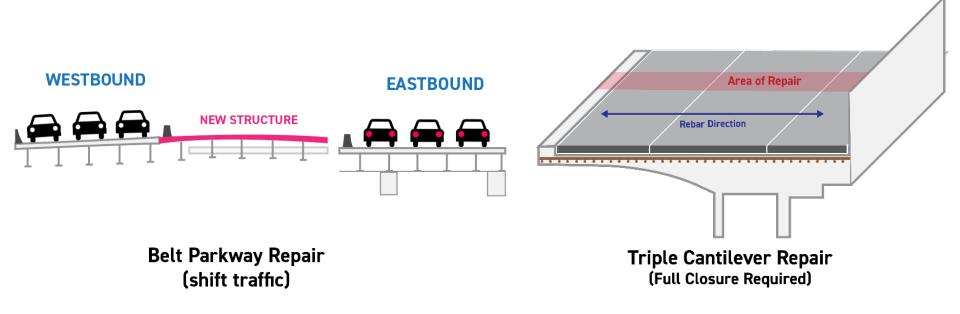






Why does it make our lives so difficult?

Traditional lane-by-lane rehabilitation is not an option







Why does it make our lives so difficult?

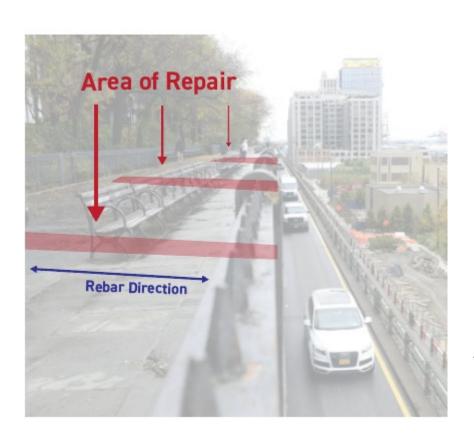
Only small sections can be completed to ensure stability

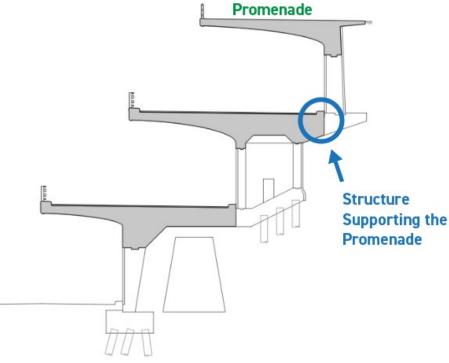






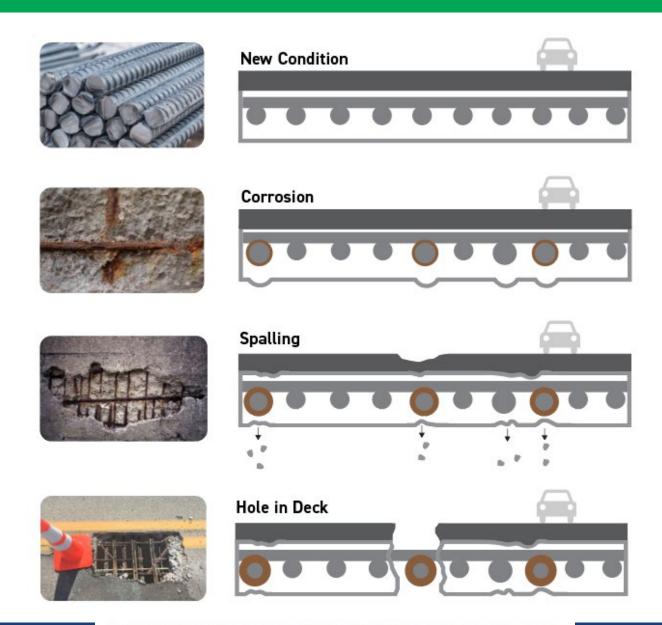
 The Promenade is tied to the structure and must also be repaired in segments.















Corrosion in Reinforced Concrete



Video credit: Cortec Middle East



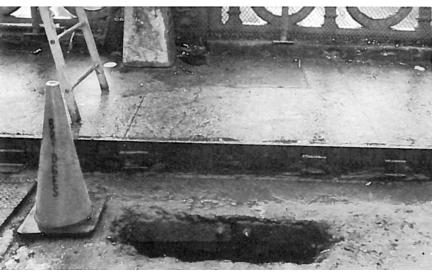


What is it?

- Replacement of deteriorated deck sections only
 - Like fixing a cavity in a tooth











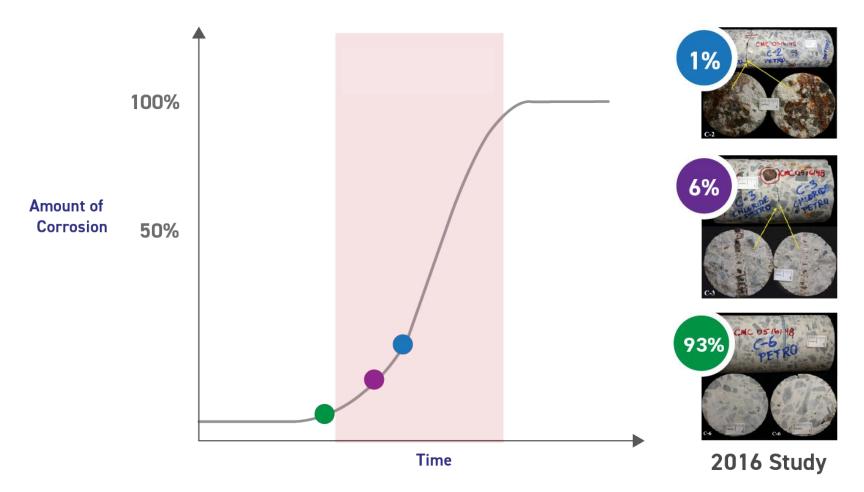
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What's going on right now?

Corrosion continues at an accelerated pace

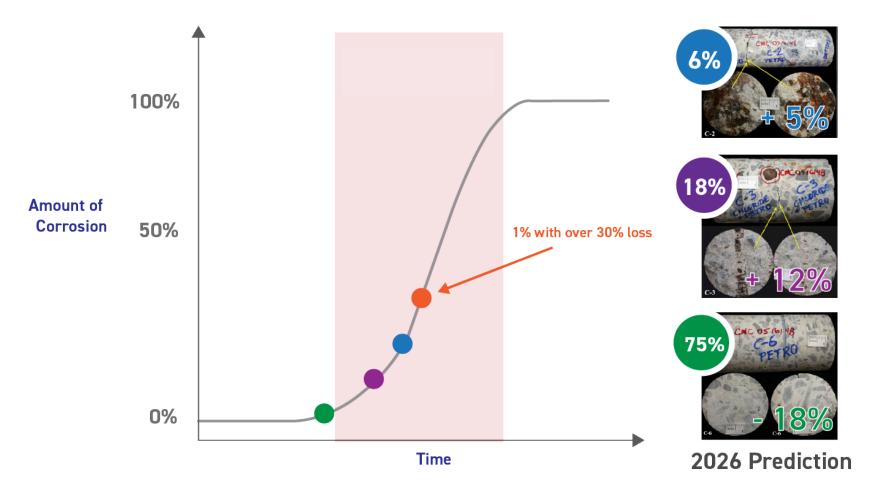






What's going on right now?

Corrosion continues









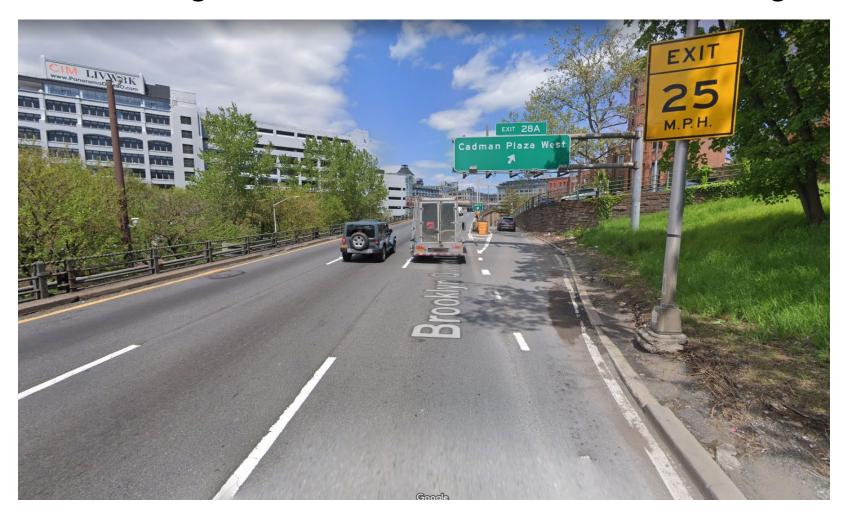






Current Safety Inspections

Yellow Flag Condition – Hicks Street Retaining Wall

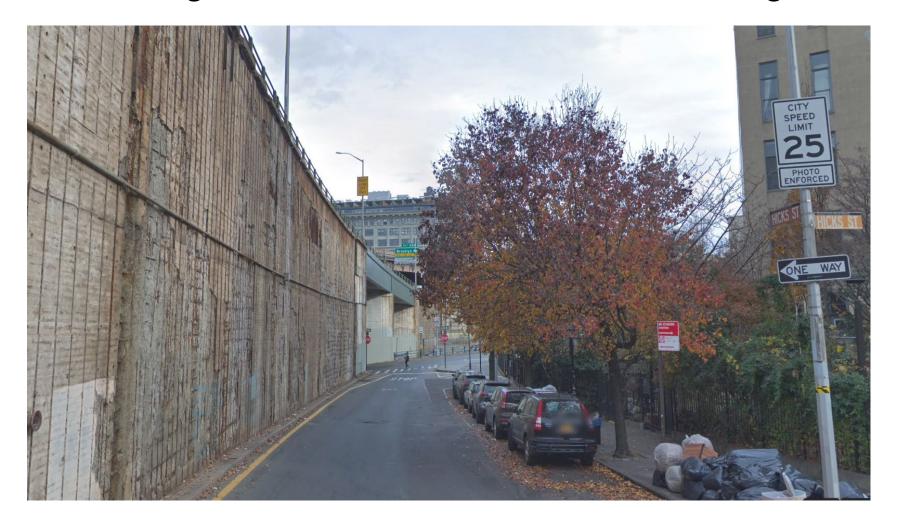






Current Safety Inspections

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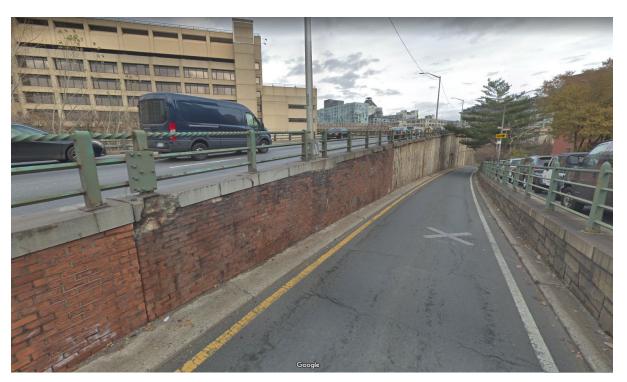






Current Safety Inspections

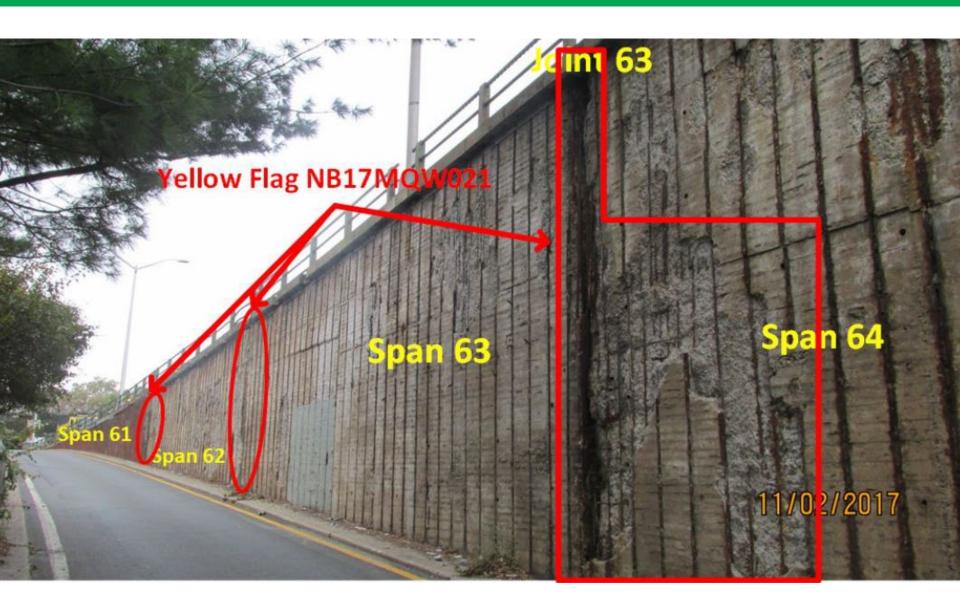
Yellow Flag Condition – Hicks Street Retaining Wall















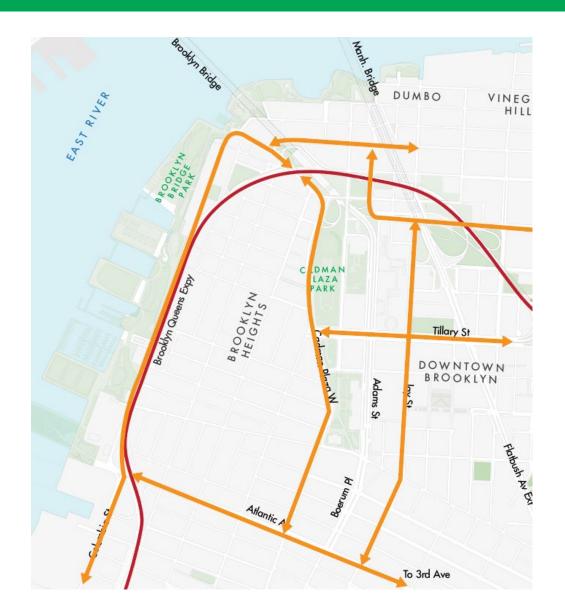






If not addressed, the anticipated progression is:

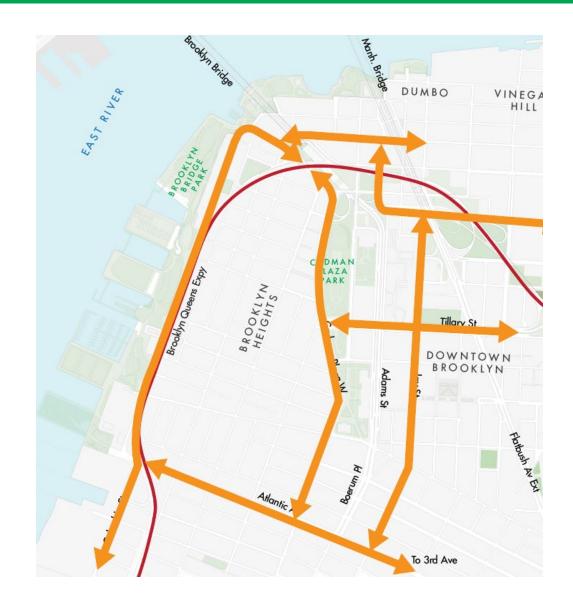
Large trucks removed





If not addressed, the anticipated progression is:

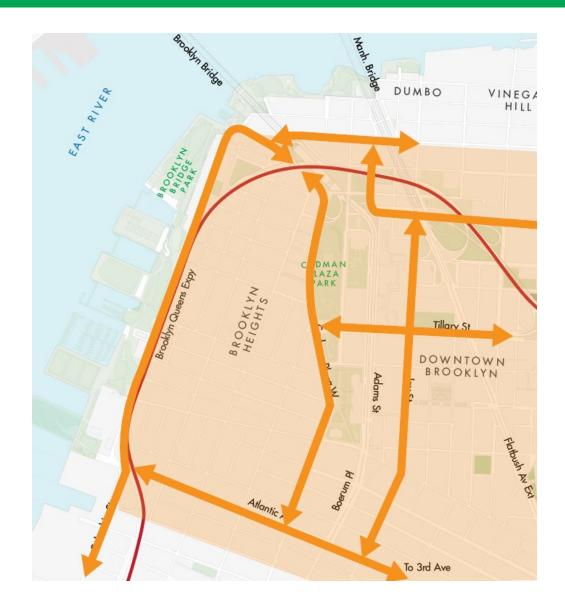
- 1. Large trucks removed
- 2. All trucks removed





If not addressed, the anticipated progression is:

- 1. Large trucks removed
- 2. All trucks removed
- 3. All traffic removed

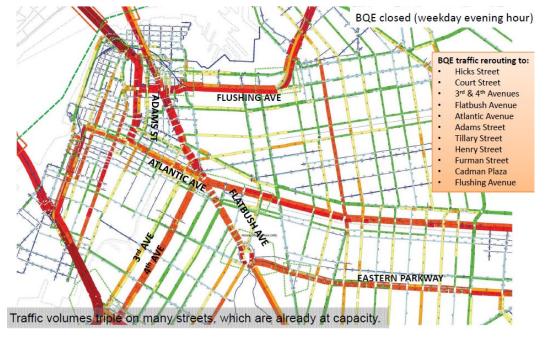




The Inevitable Case

- Any one of these scenarios involve trucks pushed to local streets
 - Congestion









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 - Physical impacts to local streets









The Inevitable Case

- Any one of these scenarios involve trucks pushed to local streets
 - Congestion
 - Physical Impacts to local streets
 - Safety: Trucks & people do not mix









The nature of structures – when they're strong, they're strong. When they're weak, they're difficult to predict with certainty.





When does this all happen?

- Conditions continue to deteriorate at an unknown rate
- Eventually, traffic will need to be removed
 - DOT's belief, based on available information, is 2026
- Could be sooner, could be later
- It can be debated, but must be addressed

Refining predictions

- DOT is Conducting risk-based assessment of structural failure
 - WIM sensors
 - Probabilistic Evaluations
 - Load and Resistance Factor Rating analysis
- Engage service life expert
 - Existing structure
 - Rehabilitation/Reconstruction schemes





So, what do we do now?

Developing Rehabilitation Alternatives

- Established criteria to evaluate options:
 - Initial cost
 - Future maintenance & service life
 - Strength of structure (i.e. truck type, size)
 - Safety
 - Construction Impacts





Developing Rehabilitation Alternatives

- Potential benefits that cannot be realized with rehabilitation:
 - Maximum vibration reduction
 - Full improvement to interchanges
 - Full improvement to connections between highway and arterial roadways
 - Increased and improved local connections for bikes and pedestrians
 - Vertical clearance improvements

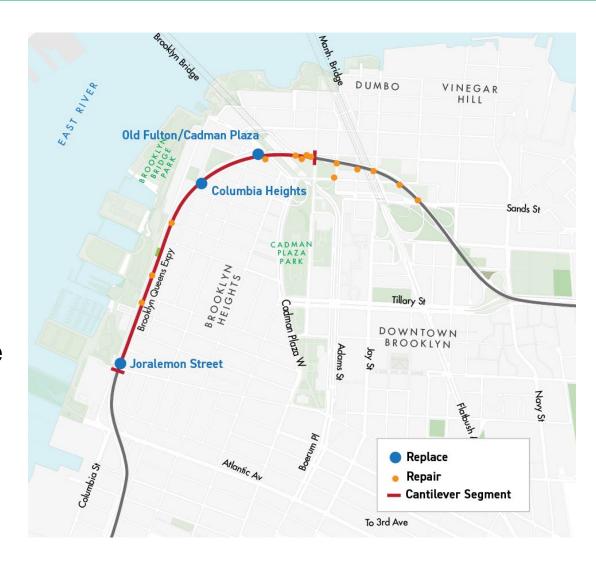




Developing Rehabilitation Alternatives

Must happen in all options:

- Promenade will need to be reconstructed, using the method chosen for deck
- Repair of 21 bridges, replacement of the following three:
 - Columbia Heights
 - Joralemon Street
 - Old Fulton/ Cadman Plaza







So, what are the options?

Rehabilitation Alternatives

- 1. Preservation Method (Cathodic Protection)
- 2. Partial-Depth Deck Replacement
- 3. Partial Structure Replacement with Bypass
- 4. Complete Deck Replacement



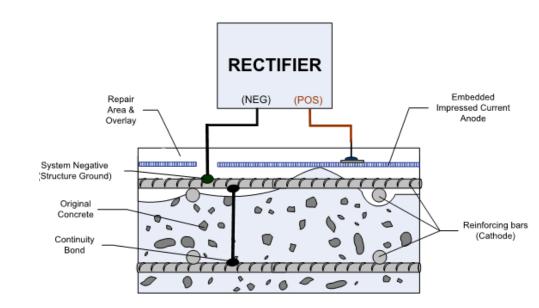


1. Preservation Method

What is it?

Impressed Current Cathodic Protection (Active)

- Requires power supply
- The Electrical
 Components require
 Regular Monitoring
 and Maintenance
- Highest Service Life extension ~ 40 years

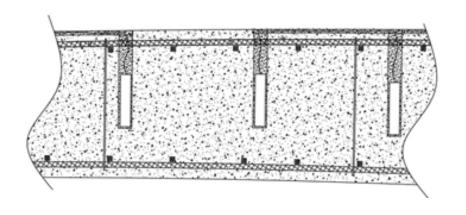






What is it?

Passive Galvanic Cathodic Protection









Considerations

Active System

- Requires constant monitoring and maintenance (i.e. "fine tuning a piano")
- DOTs throughout the country have abandoned this method

Passive System

- Does not address existing corrosion in the structure
- Installation is dependent on the type of system
- Requires removal of loose and deteriorated concrete
- Even if you arrest corrosion, larger trucks still impact the structure

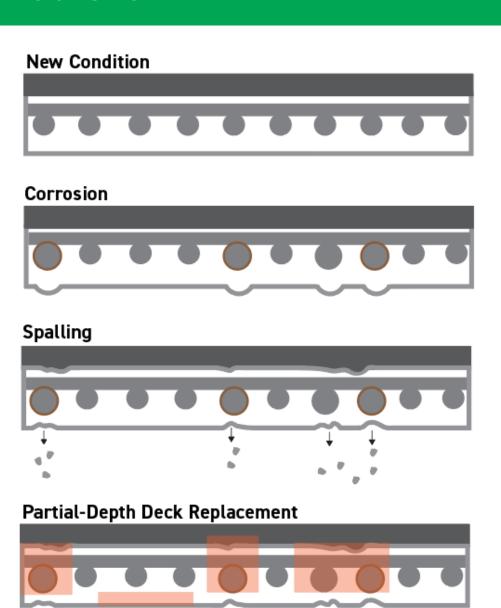




2. Partial-Depth Deck Replacement

What is it?

- Replacement of deteriorated deck sections only
 - Like fixing a cavity in a tooth







Considerations

- Shortest service life
- Hard to know what conditions will be discovered
- Unrepaired structure continues to decay at unknown rate
- Deck "Halo"
 - Area surrounding the repaired section decays at a rapid rate



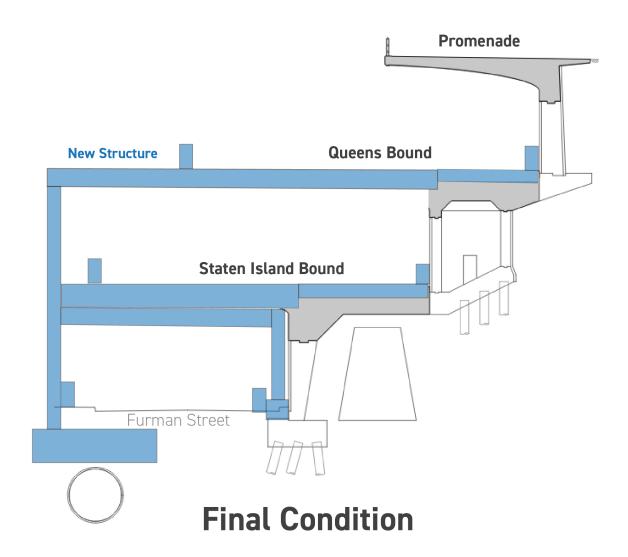
Figure 5. Deck showing halo effect.





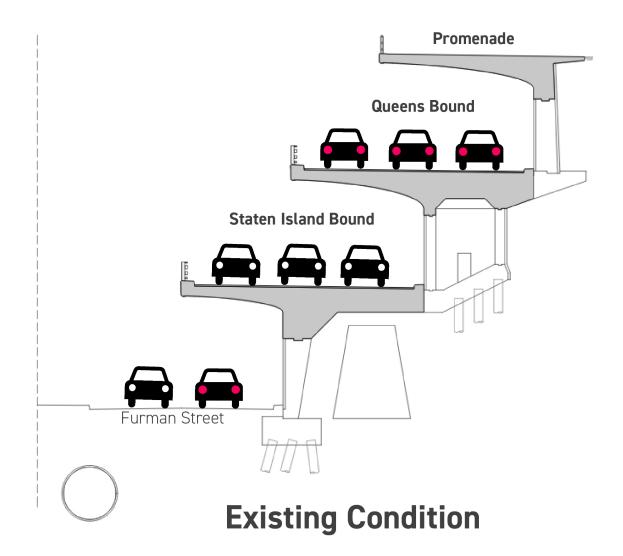
3. Partial Structure Replacement with Bypass

What is it?



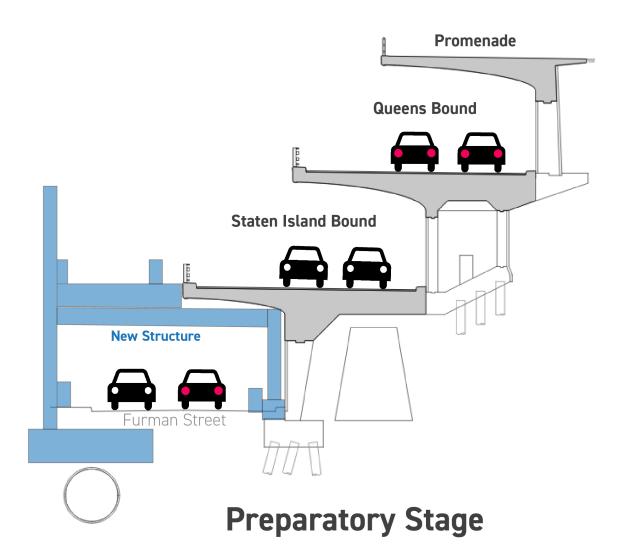






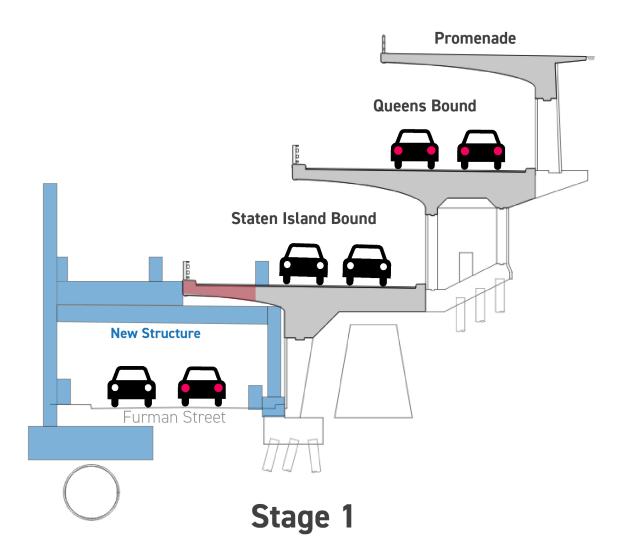






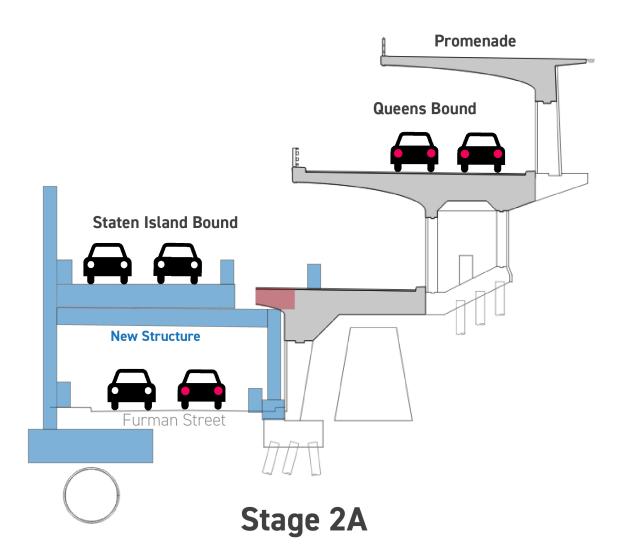






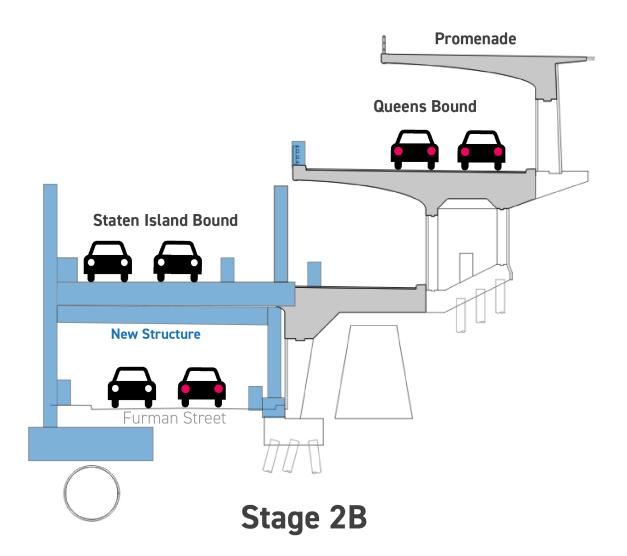






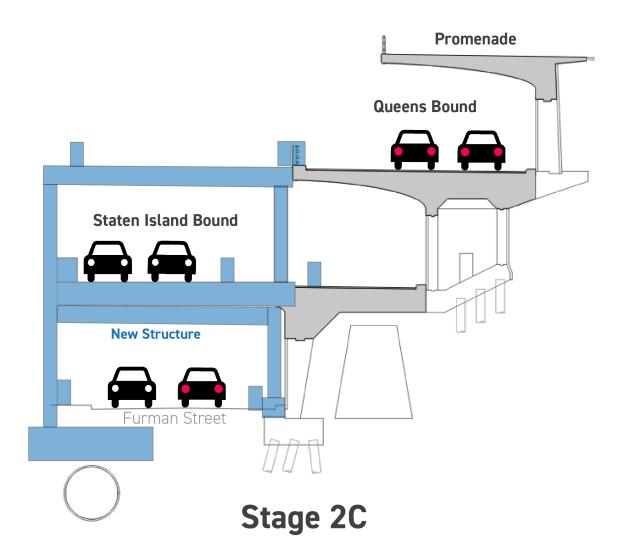






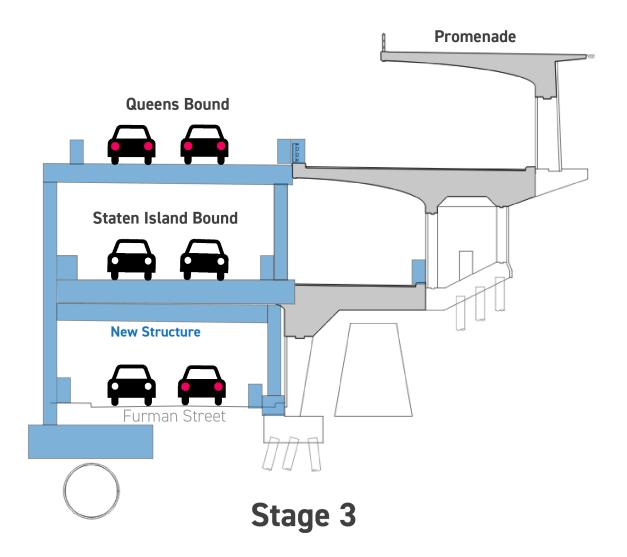






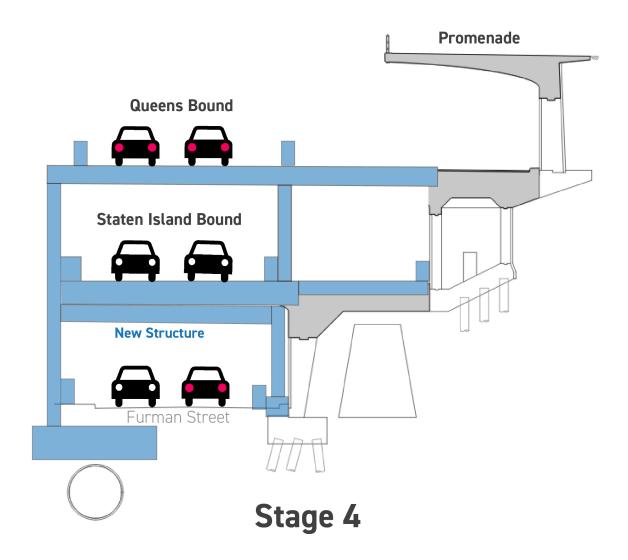






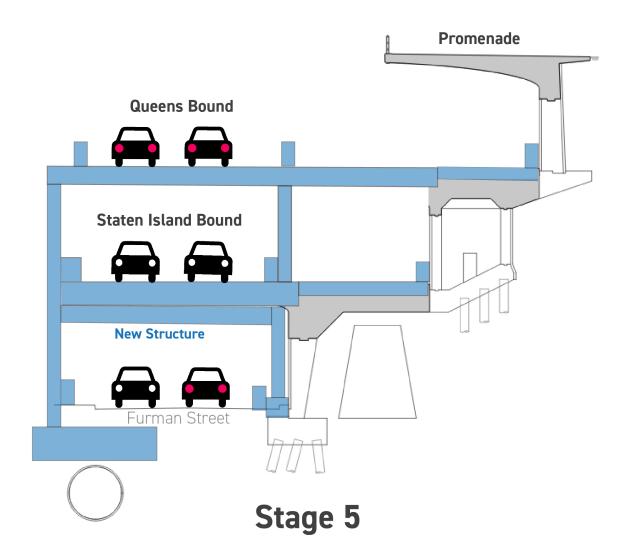






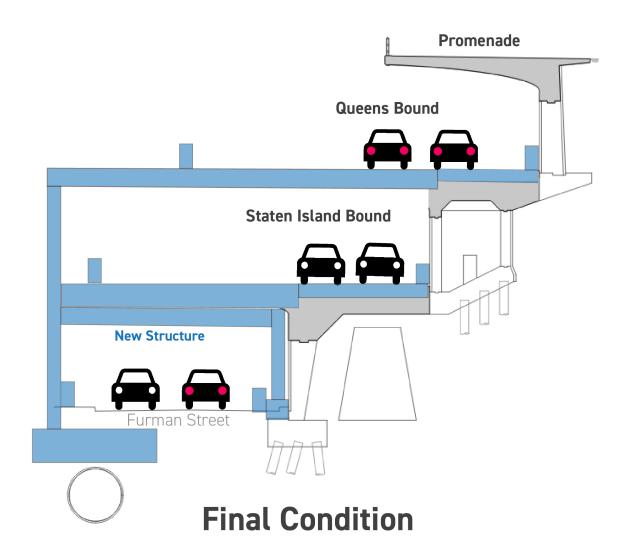








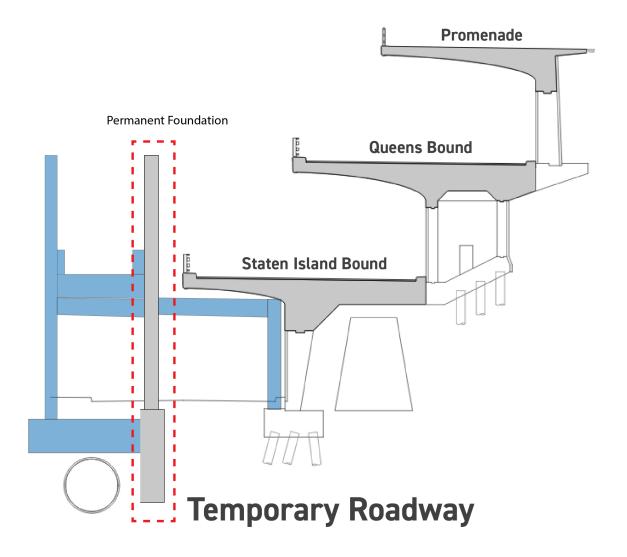








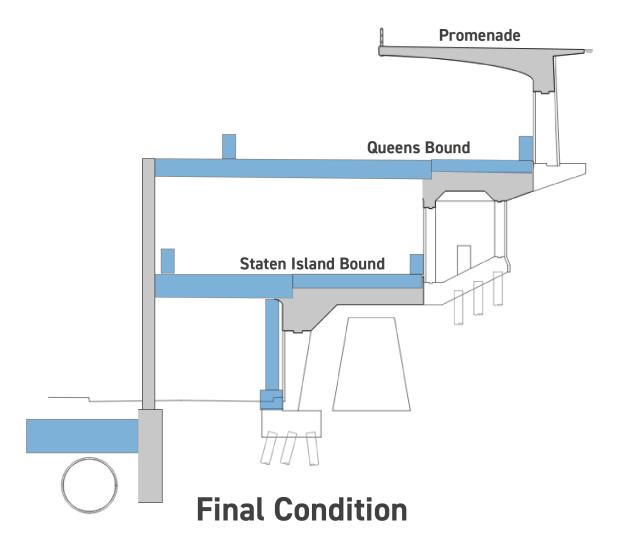
Considering the interceptor, DOT is reviewing this option, which requires more steps and partial temporary structure







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Considerations

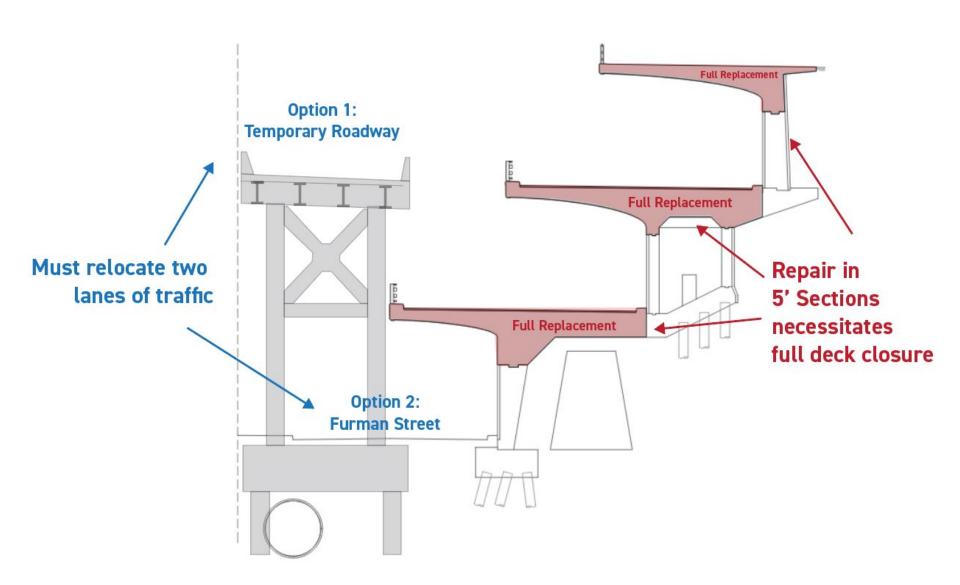
- Requires permanent columns every 50 feet
- Difficult to control the final aesthetics
- Overnight/weekend work
- Very similar to full replacement, but some benefits are left
- DEP needs clearance for sewer interceptor





4. Complete Deck Replacement

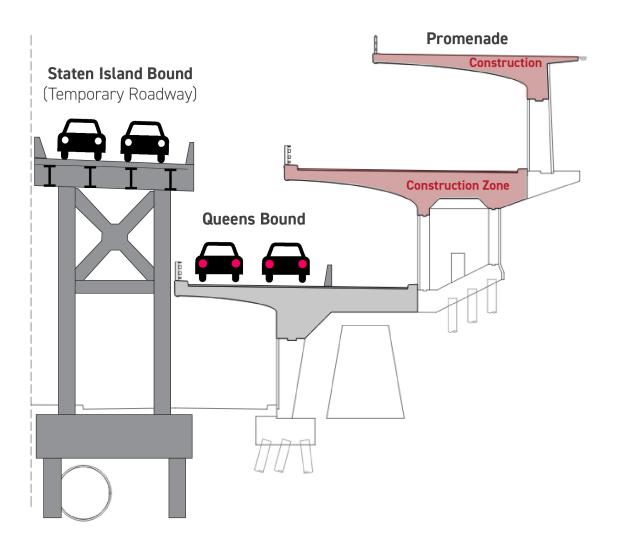
What is it?







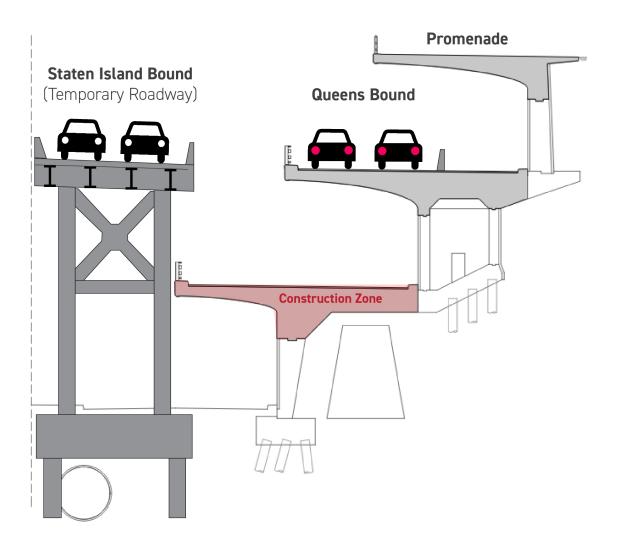
Option 1: Temporary Bypass







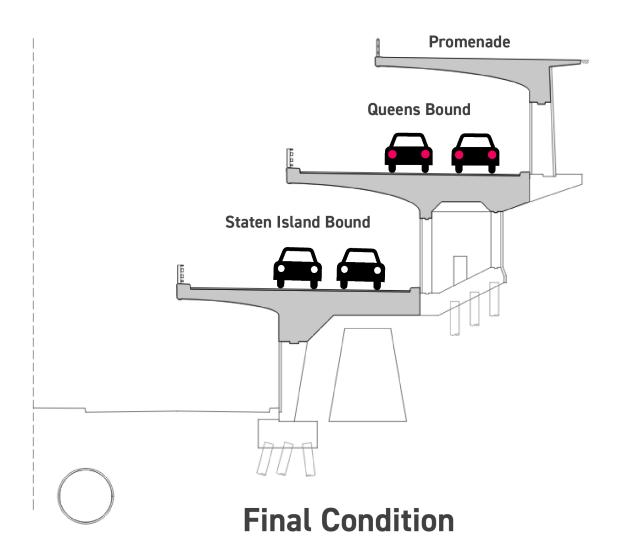
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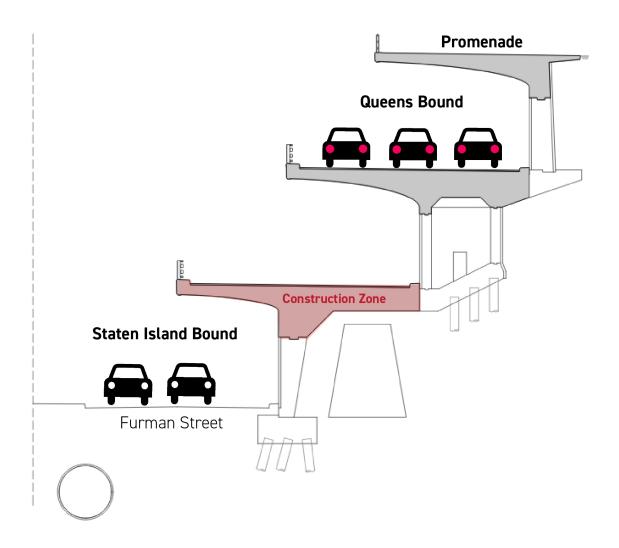
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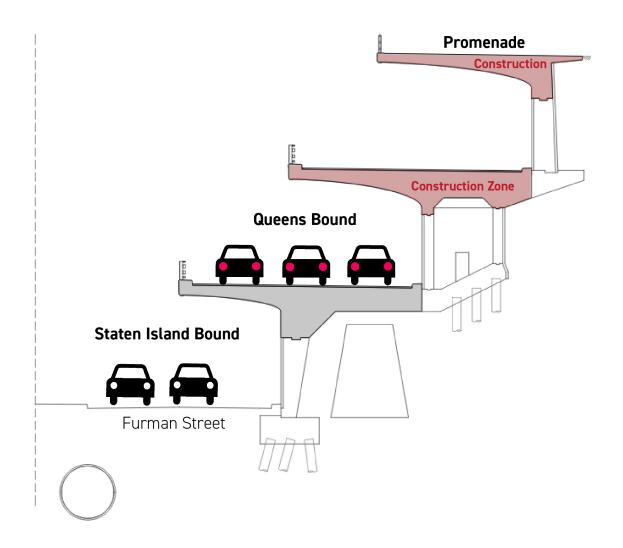
Option 2: Furman Street







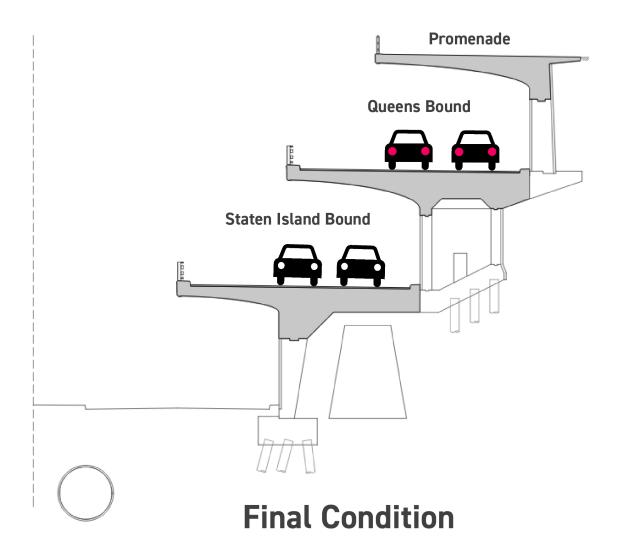
Option 2: Furman Street







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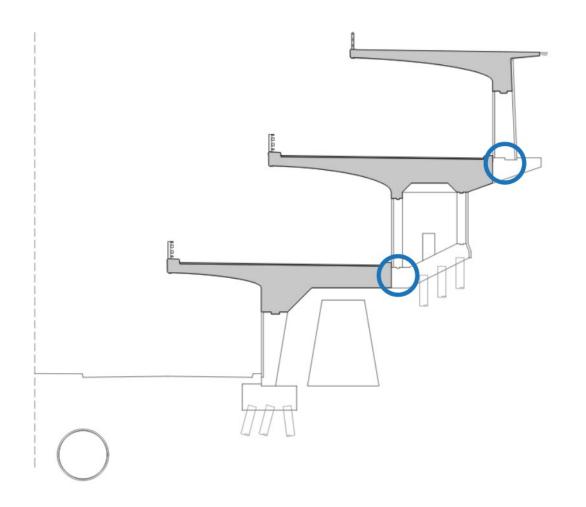






Considerations

- Where does the weak point move?
- Still has joints which are prone to corrosion
- Vibrations still largely remain
- Lightweight concrete may get better load capacity, but there are limitations







Rehabilitation Alternatives

In review:

- 1. Preservation Method (Cathodic Protection)
- 2. Partial-Depth Deck Replacement
- 3. Partial Structure Replacement with Bypass
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Questions?