

## Introduction

The study of skewed integral abutment bridges (IABs) has shown that skewed IABs experience rotation in the horizontal plane under thermal expansion. This causes a redistribution of the soil pressure acting on the abutment walls and so a non-uniform soil pressure behind the walls in the horizontal plane. Therefore the deformation pattern for skewed IABs may differ substantially from that of non-skewed IABs and can produce unanticipated local cracking.

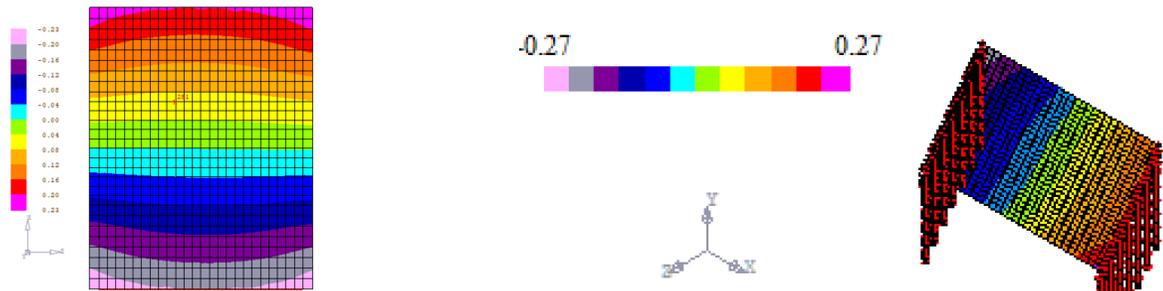


Fig. 1 Displacement contours for a sample single span IAB

## Behavior of skewed IABs under thermal loading

The objective of this study was to identify the parameters contributing to the in-plane rotation and the variation in the soil pressure developed near the deck level behind the abutment walls, for skewed IABs under thermal expansion.

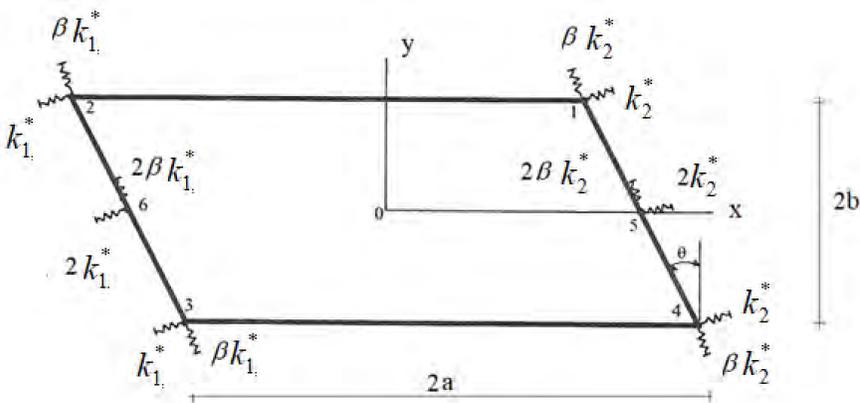


Fig. 2 Geometry of a skew rigid plate

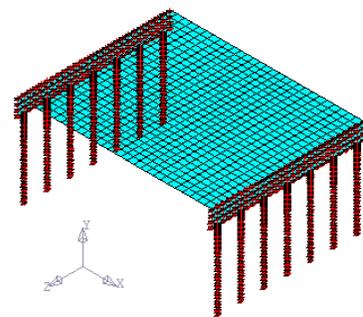


Fig. 3 3-D model of a sample single span skewed IAB

## Results

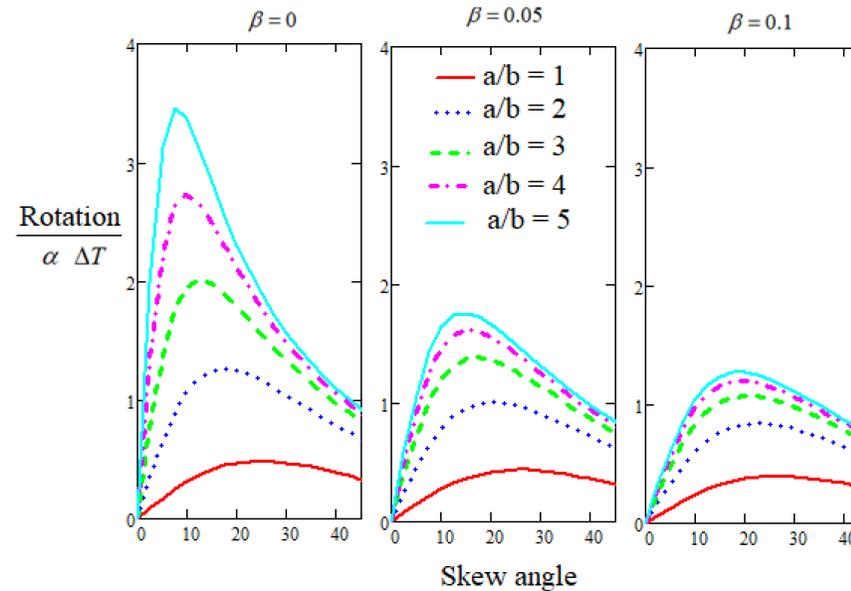


Fig. 4 Variation of in-plane rotation

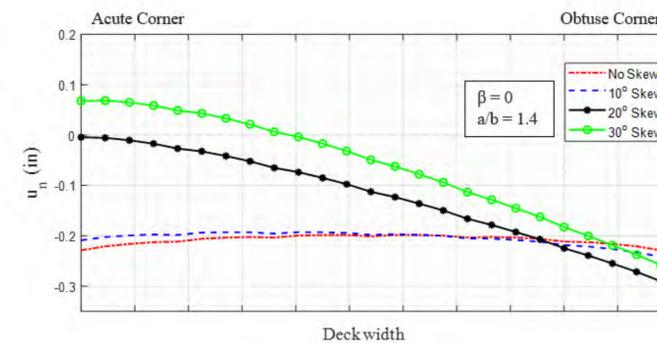


Fig. 6 Abutment displacement at deck level

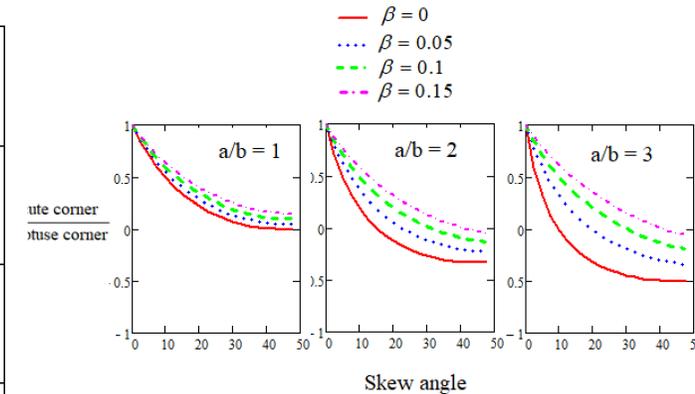


Fig. 5 Variation of the ratio of normal displacements

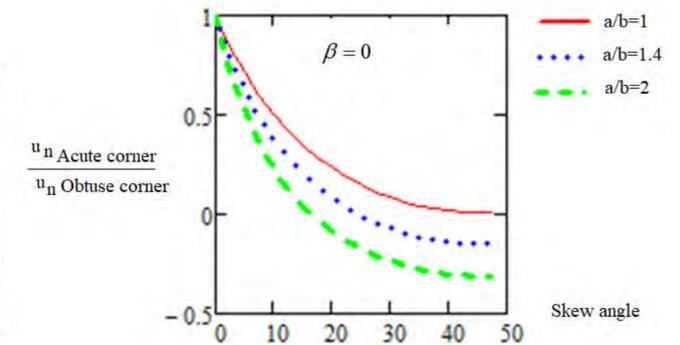


Fig. 7 Variation of the ratio of normal displacements

## Conclusion

The analytical study reveals that under thermal expansion, the rotation of the skewed rigid plate is a function of the skew angle, the length to width ratio of the plate, and the relative stiffness parameter, (the ratio of the tangential to the normal restraining springs stiffnesses). The verification of findings of the analytical study by means of a parametric study, using 3-D models of sample skew IABs, is in progress.

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