TRANSPORTATION POOLED FUND PROGRAM
QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT

Lead Agency (FHWA or State DOT): Nebraska Department of Roads

INSTRUCTIONS:
Project Managers and/or research project investigators should complete a quarterly progress report for each calendar quarter during which the projects are active. Please provide a project schedule status of the research activities tied to each task that is defined in the proposal; a percentage completion of each task; a concise discussion (2 or 3 sentences) of the current status, including accomplishments and problems encountered, if any. List all tasks, even if no work was done during this period.

Transportation Pooled Fund Program Project # *(i.e, SPR-2(XXX), SPR-3(XXX) or TPF-5(XXX)*	**Transportation Pooled Fund Program - Report Period:**
TPF-5(193) Suppl. #81 MwRSF Project No. RPFP-15-AGT-1	☐ Quarter 1 (January 1 – March 31) ☑ Quarter 2 (April 1 – June 30) ☐ Quarter 3 (July 1 – September 30) ☐ Quarter 4 (October 4 – December 31)

Project Title:		
Standardized Concrete Parapet for Use in Thrie Beam AGT's		
Name of Project Manager(s):	**Phone Number:**	**E-Mail**
Reid, Faller, Bielenberg, Rosenbaugh	402-472-9324	srosenbaugh2@unl.edu
Lead Agency Project ID:	**Other Project ID (i.e., contract #):**	**Project Start Date:**
2611211113001	RPFP-15-AGT-1	8/1/2014
Original Project End Date:	**Current Project End Date:**	**Number of Extensions:**
7/31/2017	7/31/2017	0

Project schedule status:

☑ On schedule ☐ On revised schedule ☐ Ahead of schedule ☐ Behind schedule

Overall Project Statistics:

Total Project Budget	Total Cost to Date for Project	Percentage of Work Completed to Date
$125,906	$84,108	75%

Quarterly Project Statistics:

Total Project Expenses and Percentage This Quarter	Total Amount of Funds Expended This Quarter	Total Percentage of Time Used to Date
	$2,457	

Project Description:

Although most approach guardrail transitions (AGTs) look similar, each AGT has a unique combination of features including rail thickness, post size and spacing, use of a hydraulic curb, and downstream parapet or bridge rail in which it attaches to. However, due to the sensitivity of transition regions, these variables are not interchangeable between AGTs. Thus, each AGT is specific to its own features as well as the bridge railing or parapet to which it is anchored.

Crash testing has illustrated the sensitive nature of these AGT designs with recent failures occurring due to an alteration of an AGT feature (e.g., addition/removal of a curb or changes to the rigid parapet geometry and attachment hardware). The majority of these failures have been the result of excessive vehicle contact on the lower, upstream corner of the rigid parapet. This result indicates that the parapet toe and end geometry may be even more critical than previously believed. Thus, there exists a need to develop a standard concrete parapet end geometry for use with all thrie beam AGTs.

The objective of this research effort is to develop a standardized concrete parapet end section for attachment of various thrie beam AGTs.

Objectives / Tasks:

1. Literature Review
2. Parapet Design and Analysis
3. System CAD Details
4. System Construction
5. Full-scale Crash Test
6. System Removal
7. Data Analysis
8. Design Recommendations

Progress this Quarter (includes meetings, work plan status, contract status, significant progress, etc.):

Previously, the full-scale crash test, a MASH 3-21 with a 2270P vehicle, was conducted. The pickup was contained and redirected, but floorboard deformations caused unrealistic accelerations to be imparted to the accelerometers. Extra analysis was conducted in an attempt to obtain realistic ORA's. Work on this extra analysis continued this quarter. Unfortunately, a definitive value could not be established. Thus, the test had to be labeled as indeterminate/failed.

Multiple presentations were given explaining the issues that arose during testing, and the Pooled Fund elected to continue work on the buttress with a secondary project (Year 27). Work also continued on the summary report.

Anticipated work next quarter:

Work will continue on the summary report. Additionally, design changes will be developed and recommended for improved performance of the buttress.

Significant Results:

An extensive literature review of all AGTs to concrete parapets was summarized in a reference table. The table was utilized during the design process to develop a buttress that minimizes snag while maximizes vehicle stability. Through a voting process, the states selected a dual taper design over a single taper design. The bottom of the buttress (below the thrie beam) had 4"x12" chamfer to prevent tire snag, while the rest of the buttress had a 4"x4" chamfer to prevent vehicle snag. The length of the buttress was minimized at 7 ft to minimize the system length while also allowing room for geometric shape transitions to match up with various bridge rails. The height of the buttress was selected as 36" to match the height of MASH TL-4 bridge rails. The buttress height tapers down to 32" on the upstream end over a 24" length to prevent snag. Design details for the system including geometric shape and reinforcement were completed.

A test installation was constructed at the MwRSF test site and was subjected to 1 full-scale crash test in accordance with MASH test 3-21 with a 2270P. During the test, the pickup was contained and redirected. However, the vehicle floor pan and seat were displaced during the impact event - not enough to exceed occupant compartment deformations, but enough to cause erroneous data to be recorded by the accelerometers (which mount to the seat frames). Thus, a -30 g pulse was recorded in the longitudinal direction which exceed MASH ORA limits. The on board ACM recorded only a -20 g pulse, but it too was affected by the motion of the vehicle floor pan. Efforts were made to compare the data trace to high-speed video, but vehicle roll and pitch made tracking of the actual vehicle c.g. very difficult. Consequently, it could not be proven that the ORAs were below the 20.49 g limit in MASH.

Objectives / Tasks:	% Complete
1. Literature Review	100%
2. Parapet Design and Analysis	100%

Circumstance affecting project or budget. (Please describe any challenges encountered or anticipated that might affect the completion of the project within the time, scope and fiscal constraints set forth in the agreement, along with recommended solutions to those problems).

The test installation was originally built in November. However, heavy precipitation caused the soil around the transition to become too saturated and weak. Thus, the critical area of the transition had to be pulled out and reconstructed in mid-December.
Extra data analysis was conducted in an attempt to validate the differing data traces obtained from the accelerometers and the high speed video. Unfortunately, none of the analysis methods converged.

Potential Implementation:

A single design for the concrete parapet end section at the downstream end of AGTs will simplify state design standards. No longer will transitions be associated with only a single concrete parapet shape. All thrie beam transitions will be able to connect to the new parapet. The designer then only needs to transition the parapet to the proper shape and height of the bridge rail.