

Barriers

Design, modelling and crash testing of the modified SANRAL temporary barriers to achieve EN compliance

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1. Background / timeline

 2008 - 2012: Many km's of the original barriers were manufactured and utilised for the 2010 Soccer World Cup projects.



- 2011: SANRAL appointed *Advance Structural Mechanics* to conduct sophisticated computer simulations to validate the original barrier's compliance to code.
- 2012 2018: Growing pressure from industry (mainly commercial barrier suppliers) that the original barriers do not comply.
- 2019 I was approached by SANRAL to investigate what needs to be done for the original barriers to comply, so that it can be utilised for the upcoming N3 projects from PMB – Durban.







1. Background / timeline (cont.)

- Later in 2019: SANRAL took a decision to go with commercial barriers for the N3 project.
- 2020: Raubex approached me to continue the investigation to revise and crash test the original barriers.
- 2021: Modify design and test barriers in Italy.
- 2022 to date: Raubex is using the modified barriers for their Kwamashu to Mhloti N2 project in Durban.







2. Original barrier details



REFER TO TYPICAL SANRAL DRAWINGS - STRUCTURES SHEET TD-S-P-1001-V1 FOR TEMPORARY BARRIER CONSTRUCTION DRAWING





CONNECTION PLATE DETAIL SCALE 12.5

Length = 3.0 m Height = 800 mm Base width = 800 mm







- Extensive modeling and crash test simulation was conducted by Advance Structural Mechanics (Pty) Ltd. (2011)
- Determine containment level (H1 or H2) of the barrier by means of three impact assessment tests – TB11, TB42 and TB51 –as defined in EN1317
- Connection detail was also assessed























Snagging of wheel in recess





- Analysis time for 0.35 sec of impact (2011)
 - TB11 18 hours
 - TB42 3 days
 - TB51 7 days

Model	Beam	Shell	Solic	
TB11	9 4 1 0	52 896	51 076	
TB42	16 181	84 933	83 280	
TB52	16511	159 936	160 183	







3. Results and conclusions of FE analysis

- Central bolt essential in connection plate
- Recess should be lessened or covered
- Woven polyester straps should not be used instead of bolts
- Bolts should be installed with the thread and nut to the traffic side
- Friction between barrier and road surface proofed less critical
- Weight of section (inertia) is critical
- Stiffness of joints between units is critical
- →TB11 Compliance successfully contained
- →TB42 Compliance successfully contained
- →TB51 Non-compliance







4. Modified barrier details

- Central bolt essential in connection plate
 - Recess should be lessened or covered
 - Woven polyester straps should not be used instead of bolts
- Bolts should be installed with the thread and nut to the traffic side
- Friction between barrier and road surface proofed less critical
- Weight of section (inertia) is critical
- Stiffness of joints between units is critical





Modify

4. Modified barrier details (Cont)

5. Crash testing of modified barriers

Desired crash test outcome:

- EN 1317:1-2010 → H1
 Containment class (TB11 & TB42)
- Level of normalised working width → W5 ≤ 1.7m
- Hoping for H2 containment class (TB52)

5. Crash testing of modified barriers (Test details)

Description	TB11	TB42
Test type	Impact with angle of incidence	Impact with angle of incidence
Impact velocity	100 km/h	70 km/h
Impact angle	20 °	15 °
Vehicle mass	900 ± 40kg	10 000 ± 300kg
Vehicle type	Car	Truck
Cross impact energy	40 kJ	122.9 kJ

Result

Pass H1 containment class criteria

- Working width level W5 (≤ 1.7m)
- Severity class C
- Fail H2 containment class criteria

5. Crash testing of modified barriers (TB11 – 900 kg)

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5. Crash testing of modified barriers (TB42 10 ton)

5. Crash testing of modified barriers (TB42 10 ton)

5. Crash testing of modified barriers (TB51 13 ton)

Fail

5. Crash testing of modified barriers (Certificate)

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Accreditation Certificate					
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6. Application in current N2 project

Contract N002-260-2018/9

Upgrading of N2 from Kwamashu I/C to Umdloti river bridge in Durban

Client: Supervision: Contractor:

SANRAL Naidu Consulting Raubex KZN

> 24 km of temporary barriers required

Description	Amount (Excl VAT)	
Option 1: Purchase H1 temporary barriers	R 43 040 250	
Option 2: Proposed modified barriers (incl collection, modification, testing and certification)	R 18 100 000	 15 km from Camperdown 9 km from Gauter
SAVING	R 24 940 250	

Accident data to date:

No	Date	Carriageway	Chainage	No. of Barriers Displaced	Deflection (m)	Vehicle Information
1	15/09/22	SB	1.600	3	1.56	Unknown
2	20/02/23	SB	8.000	4	1.20	NP 200, carrying food, speeding (120 km/h)
3	07/03/23	SB	3.600	3	1.20	Unknown
4	08/03/23	SB	2.110	4	1.02	Hyundai ix35, speeding
5	29/06/23	SB	10.500	2	0.68	Unknown

7. Lessons learned and Conclusion

- The modified connection plate proved to be very stiff and prevented tapering of the barriers at the start and end sections.
- The barriers was crash tested and practically proven in a current freeway project as "fit for purpose".
- A significant saving was achieved which can be repeated on many more projects for many years to come.

A special mention to the three parties involved:

- 1. Raubex For having the initiative and energy to pursue this matter to the end.
- 2. Naidu Consulting for being prepared to listen to reason and be willing to motivate this change to the client.
- *3. SANRAL* for being willing to negotiate the terms of this value engineering proposal.

Thank you

