

FOCUS ON Puente vehicular Hisgaura, Colombia

Hisgaura Bridge is the tallest structure in Colombia and with its 128 stays is the largest cable-stayed bridge in South America.

Located along the Curos-Málaga road (Department of Santander), it spans the space over a steep and hazardous area which recorded constant road's closures. With a length of 580 metres and a highest point of 147 metres above the ground level, it connects Malaga with the Curos sector. The bridge has four bearings, two lanes (one for each direction) and two pedestrian walkways on each side. Furthermore, a dedicated substation provides the necessary lighting and the preventive technology to monitor the infrastructure's behaviour.

Since 2017, Sisgeo Latino America has been entrusted with several activities including supply, instruments installation and maintenance, data management and report during the construction step. During the bridge construction, an array of instruments was supplied and installed, including: mono-axial and biaxial tiltmeters, vibrating wire strain gauges, thermometers and OMNIAlog dataloggers. In this phase all the data were acquired manually.

Once the structure has been finalized, Sisgeo LatinoAmerica was in charge of the testing, managing the static and dynamic load tests During the testing, high precision topographic levelling, automatic total stations as well as triaxial accelerometric systems have been deployed.

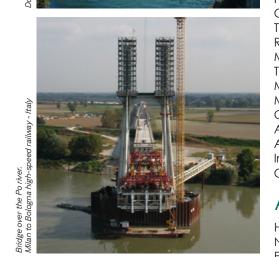
At this stage, the data from all instruments installed so far have been acquired automatically through OMNIAlog dataloggers. The dataloggers were also made capable of acquiring the outputs of the load cells installed at the suspension bridge cables, provided by another company.

The large amount of data was managed, displayed and processed with the real-time management platform, named AIDA lot, powered by Field S.r.l. The tests carried out and the results obtained have been documented in the final report, which describes in details the activities carried out, the instruments and systems used as well as the results both in numerical and graphical form.

All the documentation was then transferred to the designers and contractor for the interpretation and analysis of the entire package of geotechnical, geometrical and structural data.







PROJECTS

Europe

Strait of Messina Bridge project - Italy Morandi bridge - Italy Torino-Milano high speed railway - Italy Milano-Bologna high speed railway - Italy Rio-Antirio bridge - Greece Third Millennium bridge, Zaragoza Expo - Spain Los Santos bridge, A8 highway - Spain Braila bridge - Romania S. Benedetto Po bridge - Italy A3 Salerno-Reggio Calabria motorway - Italy Metsovo bridge - Greece A22 Brennero highway SMS 2A railway project - Norway Quadrilatero Umbria-Marche road project - Italy Jonica Main Street n.106 - Italy Napoli-Bari railway - Italy Ring road monitoring, Stevio highway - Italy

Asia & Oceania

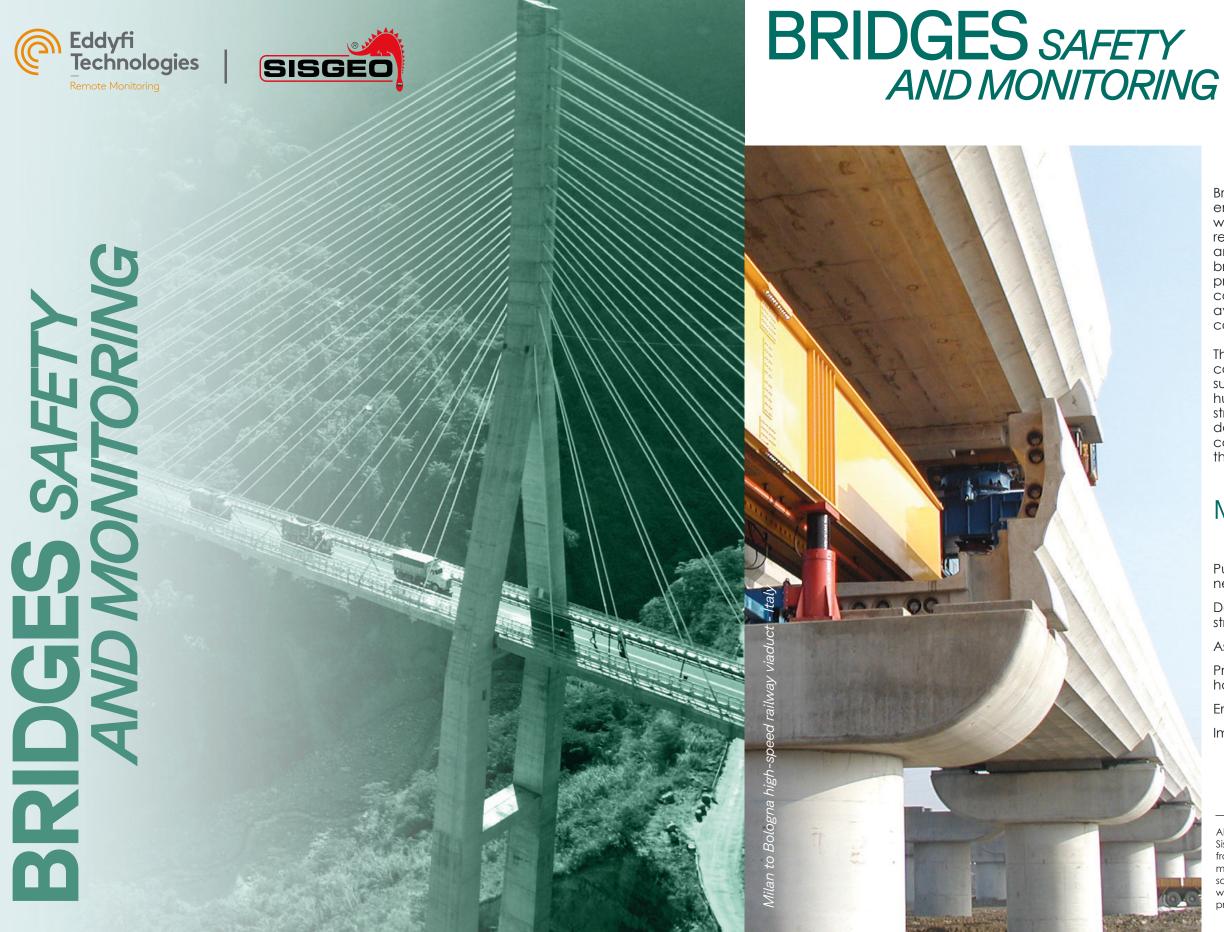
3rd Bosphorus bridge, Northern Marmara highway - Turkey North East link project - Australia Central Railway station, Sidney - Australia Tavrida Street project - Russia Railway road, Astana - Kazakhstan Monorail Vivo Center - Singapore THSR C250/220 project, Kaohsiungt - Taiwan Major Road Victoria projects - Australia Metronet rail project - Australia Cross River rail - Australia Asia transition box - Turkey Anatolian-Karayollari motorway - Turkey Iroads-road 2 project - Israel Can Tho bridge - Vietnam

America & Africa

Hisauara bridae - Colombia Nichupté bridae - Mexico errocarril Norte - Brazil Cucuta-Pamplona 4G highway - Colombia Puerto Cabello-La Encrucujada railway project - Venezuela Pumarejo bridge - Colombia Gautrain Park station - South Africa Wadu Kuf bridge - Libia

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Bridge monitoring is essential for ensuring the safety of the public who use the bridge, as well as for reducing the maintenance costs and extending the lifespan of the bridge. By detecting potential problems early on, bridge operators can take preventive measures to avoid catastrophic failures and costly repairs.

The sensors and monitoring systems can measure a variety of factors, such as vibration, temperature, humidity, deformations, tilting and strain. This data can be analysed to detect changes or anomalies that could indicate potential issues with the bridge structure.

Monitoring purposes

Public safety of transportation networks

Detecting and alerting to potential structural issues

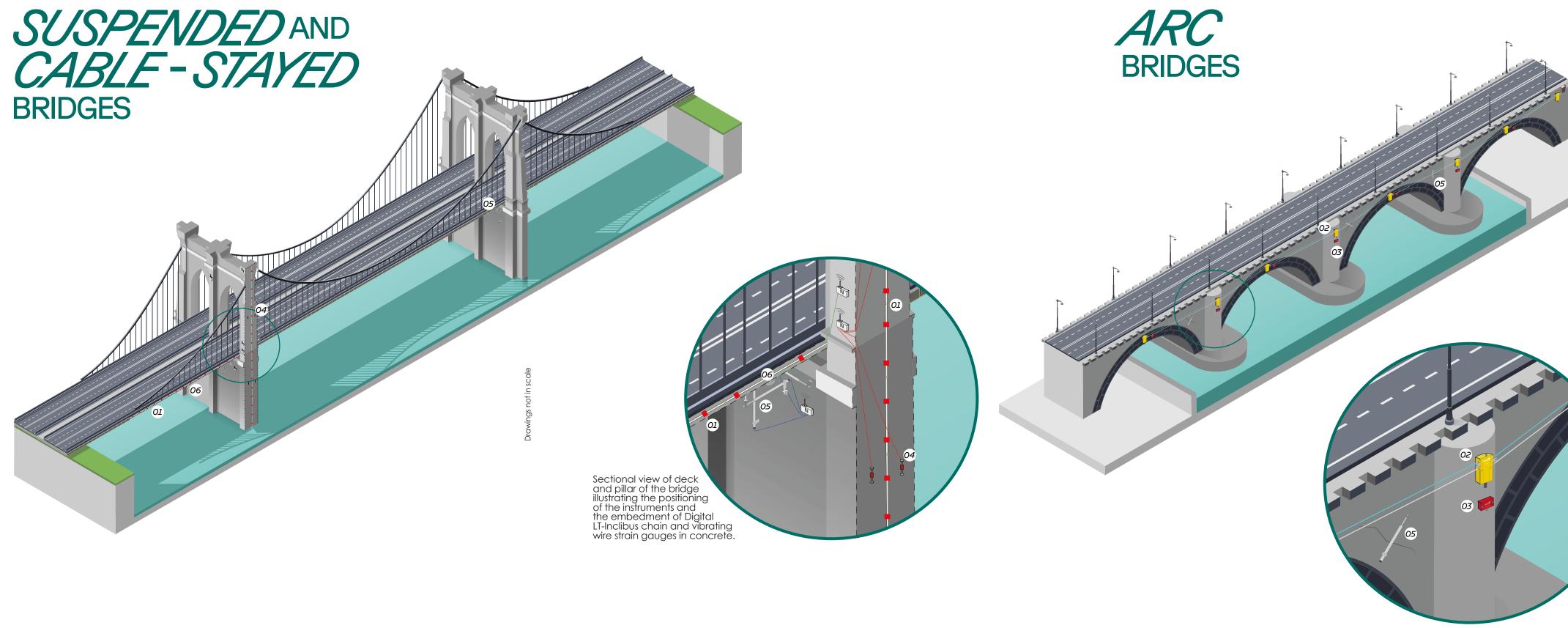
Assessing the bridge's condition

Providing early warning of potential

Enhancing maintenance efficiency

Improving long-term plannining

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Check of deck and pillar horizontal/vertical displacement 01 Digital LT-inclibus

monitoring of structures

Tilt monitoring of the structures 03 Digital tiltmeter

Check the stress conditions of concrete mass or steel structures

05 Vibrating wire

06 Electric anchor

Monitor the load applied

to tendons

| READOUT AND DATALOGGER

MIND redout

OMNIAlog multichannel

Wireless system



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