

Making Innovation a Reality

Aaron McGlade

Chris Marston

City of Greater Geelong



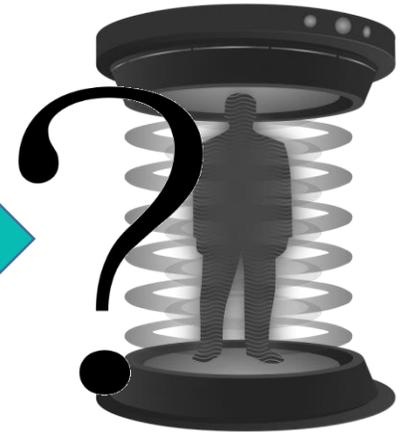
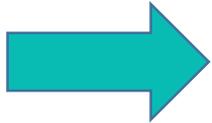
What we will cover today

1. What is Innovation?
2. Barriers to Innovation
3. Local Government's Role in Innovation
4. Procurement for Innovation
5. Writing a Procurement for Innovation Specification
6. Our 100 year maintenance free bridge



What is Innovation?

- **Innovation** is the introduction of new ideas, methods, or things.
Collins Dictionary 2019



Innovation



“I’ve always been attracted to the more revolutionary changes. I don’t know why. Because they’re harder. They’re much more stressful emotionally. And you usually go through a period where everybody tells you that you’ve completely failed.”

Steve Jobs 1955-2011
Apple Co-Founder



Barriers to Innovation

- Fear of failure
- Lack of imagination time to develop new ideas and opportunities
- Focus on successes of the past rather than the challenges of the future
- Lack of confidence that there will be a market once the solution is proven



Local Government's Place

Needs

- To deliver more with less funds
- To resolve an unmet need
- To address changing community expectations

Offers

- Purchasing power
- Networks and Connections
- Credibility





What is Procurement for Innovation?

Procurement for Innovation is about bringing products or services to market that:

- Have Impact
- Are Strategic
- Are Replicable



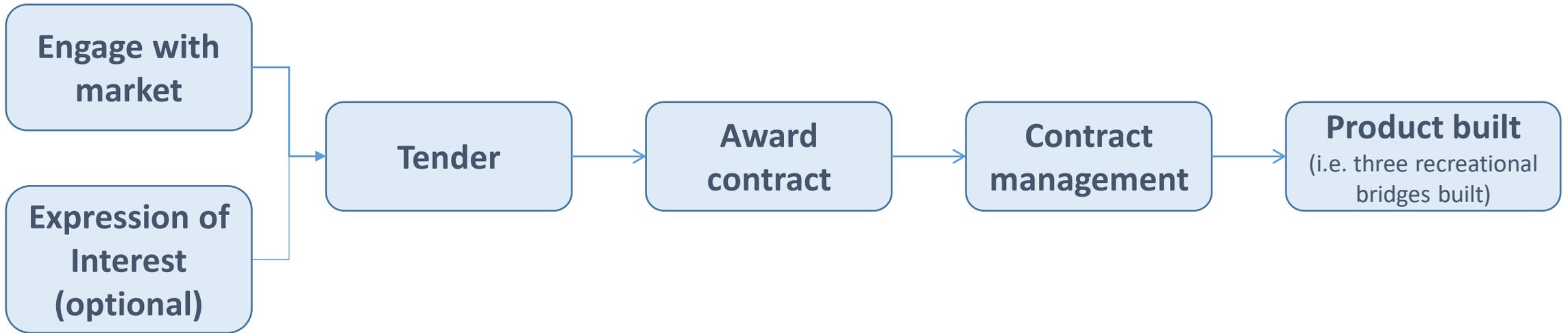


How is it different from standard procurement?

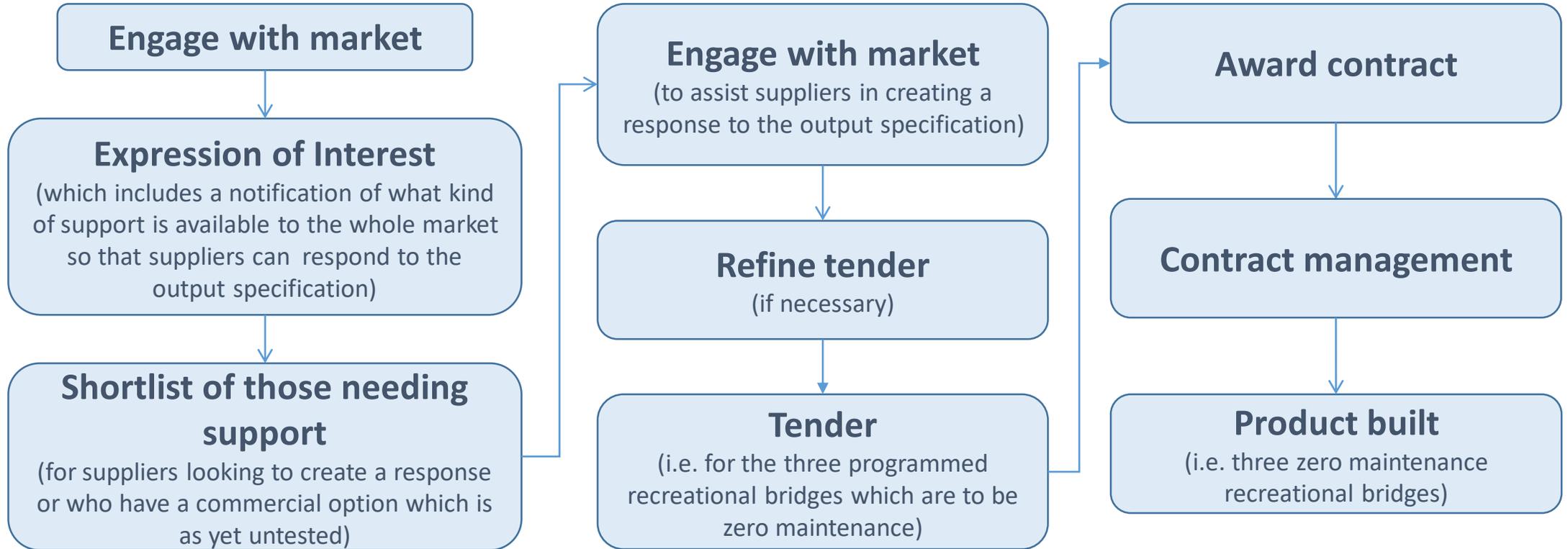
- Provides more time for the market to respond
- Provides more assistance in order for a solution to be developed
- Provides confidence that there will be a market once the solution is proven
- Provides certainty of future sales for the winning supplier
- Defines the challenge to be responded to, not the product to do it
- Has more steps associated with it...



Traditional Procurement Process



Procurement for Innovation Process



Writing the Specification/Need statement

- Identify and describe the unmet need (Aspiration)
- Keep asking:
 - 'what is the problem we are seeking to address?'
 - 'what is the need that is not yet being met?'
- Provide general details on outcomes required of the solution (i.e. size, performance criteria, etc)
- Avoid specifying the solution (i.e. choosing products before having really described the challenge being responded to)



Our experience

- We have over 170 pedestrian bridges with ongoing annual growth via new subdivisions.
- High maintenance and replacement cost due to premature deterioration
- Constrained budget environment
- Need an alternative



100 Year Maintenance Free Bridge

Aspiration:

- A bridge system which is maintenance free for the design life of the structure (100+ years) with all materials reusable or recyclable at end of life.

Details:

- Structure dimensions
 - Small Bridges: Single span <12.5m
 - Width of 2.5 – 3.5m clear trafficable area.
- The structure should be able to perform in the variety of environments and applications which may be expected within the City
- The structure shall provide an acceptable level of service over the duration of its design life without any need for structural maintenance.



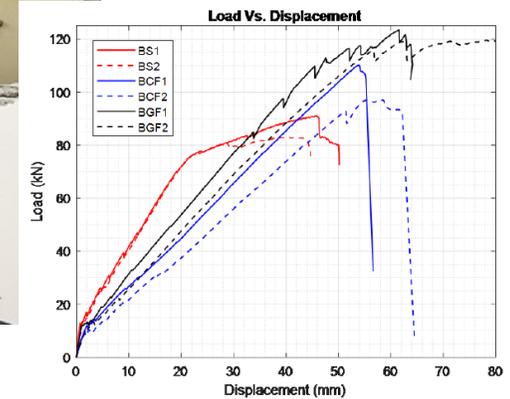
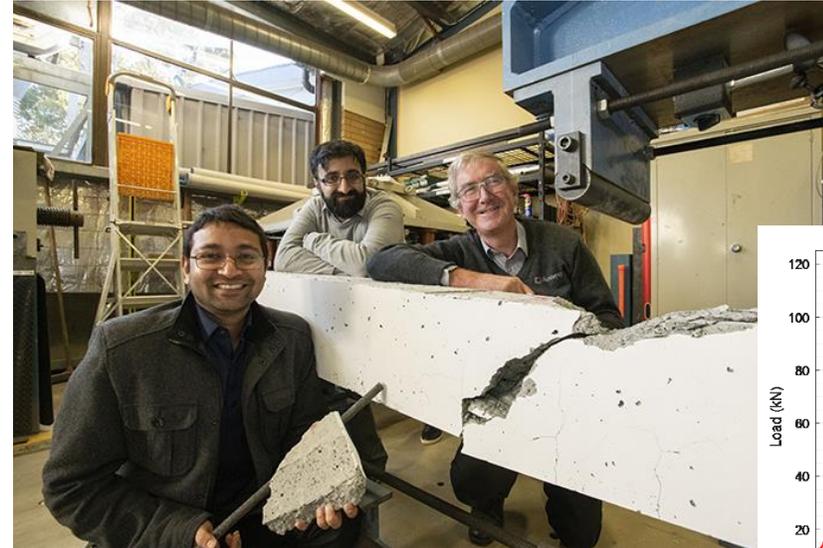
Clearing the Barriers to Innovation

- Engineers like to be in control and know the outcome...
- Traditional procurement is “safe” with limited unknowns
- Procurement for Innovation process is outside comfort zone
 - What would the outcome be? Would it fail? Would it be a success? Would it waste everyone’s time?
- Potential benefits of success outweighed the risk of failure



Our Outcome

- World First
- Patent design carbon fibre reinforced geo-polymer concrete bridge
- Local supplier (Austeng)
- New local partnerships – Deakin University, CSIRO Carbon Nexus, Austeng



The Unintended Benefits

- Seeded further development:
 - Integrated graphene strain gauges which could lead to “smart bridges”
 - geo-polymer bonded carbon fibre in lieu of resin
 - Glass fibre reinforced geo-polymer concrete driven piles
 - Investigation into other novel reinforcement – basalt



FINAL DESIGN
FRP reinforced Geo-polymer concrete pedestrian bridge

- 40 MPa Geo-polymer concrete mix was used
- 6 #5 CFRP rods are used for tensile reinforcement
- 2 #4 GFRP rods are used for compressive reinforcement
- #4 GFRP bent bars are used for shear reinforcement

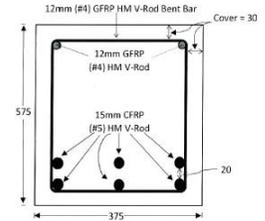


Figure 1: Cross-section of the beam
All dimensions are in mm
Clear cover of 30mm from the surface to the stirrup on either side

Table 1: Strength limit states

Condition	Comment	Design value	Calculated value	Satisfied?
$\rho_f > \rho_b$	To ensure failure by concrete crushing	$\rho_f = 0.0063$	$\rho_b = 0.0036$	☑
$M_e \geq M_{ext}$	Design moment more than external moment (kNm)	$M_e = 449.09$	$M_{ext} = 415.15$	☑

Where,
 ρ_f – FRP Ratio
 ρ_b – Balanced reinforcement ratio
 M_e – Design moment
 M_{ext} – Maximum External Moment

Thanks to our Partner Organisations



“Innovation distinguishes between a leader and a follower”
Steve Jobs

