Russky Bridge



The **Russky Bridge** (Russian: Русский мост, lit. 'Russian Bridge') is a cable-stayed bridge in Vladivostok, Primorsky Krai, Russia. The bridge connects the Russky Island and the Muravyov-Amursky Peninsula sections of the city across the Eastern Bosphorus strait, and with a central span of 1,104 metres (3,622 feet) it is the longest cable-stayed bridge in the world. The Russky Bridge was originally built to serve the 2012 Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation conference hosted at the Far Eastern Federal University campus on Russky Island.^[2] It was completed in July 2012 and opened by Prime Minister Dmitry Medvedev, and on September 3, 2012, the bridge was officially given its name.

History

- The Russky Bridge is a cable-stayed bridge that spans the Kerch Strait in Russia. It is the longest cable-stayed bridge in Europe, with a main span of 2,277 meters (7,469 feet).
- The bridge was designed by German engineer Hermann Kappa. Construction began in 2015 and was completed in 2018.
- The bridge was opened to the public on May 15, 2018. It cost 228 billion rubles (US\$3.2 billion) to build.

Construction

 The Russky Bridge is made of steel and concrete. The concrete piers are hollow shafts that were built layer by layer. The steel deck was constructed in sections and then lifted into place.

- The bridge has 227 stay cables, each of which is made of 37,000 strands of wire. The cables are anchored to the pylons and the deck.
- The bridge was built using a variety of techniques, including traditional construction methods and innovative new technologies.

Design

- The Russky Bridge is a graceful and elegant structure. The pylons are slender and tapered, and the cables are thin and delicate. The bridge blends in with the natural landscape, and it does not dominate the surrounding area.
- The design of the bridge was inspired by the surrounding mountains. The pylons are shaped like mountain peaks, and the cables resemble waterfalls.
- The Russky Bridge is a marvel of engineering and design. It is a symbol of modern Russia and a testament to the ingenuity of its builders.