AASHTO CFRP-Prestressed Concrete Design Training Course







UNIVERSITY of HOUSTON

CULLEN COLLEGE of ENGINEERING Department of Civil & Environmental Engineering

Design of Pretensioned Concrete Bridge Beams with Carbon Fiber-Reinforced Polymer (CFRP) Systems







UNIVERSITY of HOUSTON

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COURSE DESCRIPTION

Corrosion of mild steel reinforcement or prestressing strands results in deterioration of concrete structures and is one of the major challenges facing bridge structures. Researchers found CFRP reduces the maintenance and rehabilitation costs for bridges by eliminating the potential for corrosion of the reinforcement. Recently, NCHRP Project 12-97 led by Dr. Belarbi and his team developed AASHTO design guide specifications for bridge beams prestressed with CFRP system.

This presentation covers the design of pretensioned concrete bridge elements with CFRP Systems, including the properties of prestressing CFRP, flexural design, shear design, and design of prestressed concrete piles. In addition, the presentation covers design examples of Florida-I-Beam, Florida-Slab-Beam, prestressed concrete pile, and sheet pile for retaining wall.

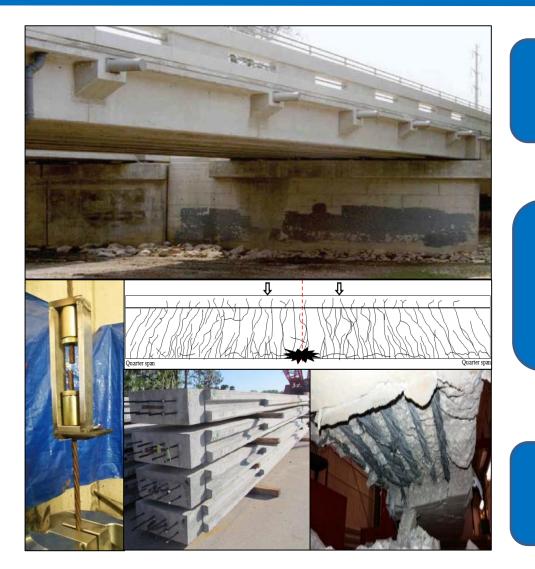


COURSE CONTENT AREAS

- 1. Introduction & References
- 2. Prestressing CFRP
- 3. Flexural Design
- 4. Shear Design
- 5. Prestressed Piles
- 6. Design Examples



COURSE OVERVIEW & EXPECTATIONS



Concepts

ullet

- Introduction of concepts
- Understanding of methods
- Use of available resources

Questions & Examples

- **Review** questions
- Reinforce methods
- Apply concepts

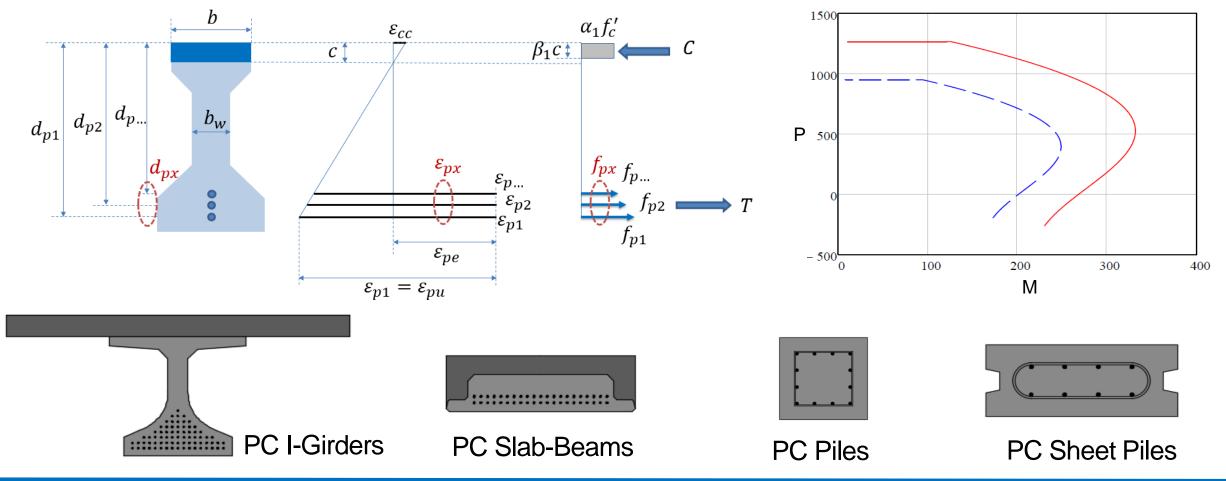
Participation

- Active participation needed
- Ask questions
- Opportunity for discussions



OBJECTIVES OF THIS COURSE

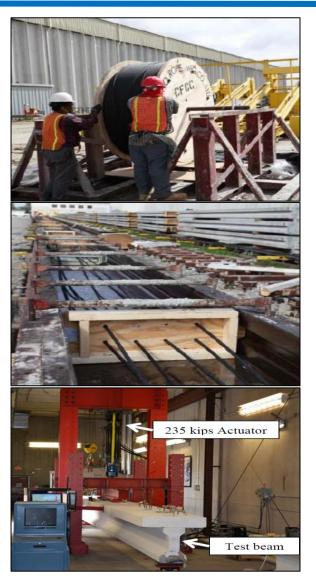
Behavior & Design & Examples





LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Identify material properties and stress limitations of prestressing CFRP, as well as short-term and long-term prestress losses
- Explain design procedures of flexural design for pretensioned concrete beams with prestressing CFRP strands/tendons
- Discuss shear design procedures of pretensioned concrete beams with prestressing CFRP
- Describe procedures to construct P-M diagram for prestressed concrete piles with prestressing CFRP
- Illustration design examples of Florida-I-Beam, Florida-Slab-Beam, prestressed concrete pile, and sheet pile for retaining wall.





Abdeldjelil Belarbi, PhD, PE, FACI, FASCE, FSEI



Dr. Abdeldjelil (DJ) Belarbi is a Distinguished Professor of Civil Engineering at the University of Houston. During his career, he taught more than 14 different undergraduate and graduate courses on subjects related to civil and structural engineering. His primary research contributions focus on the constitutive modelling, analytical, and experimental investigations of reinforced and prestressed concrete structures. He is a Fellow of ACI, and a Fellow of the American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE), and the Structural Engineering Institute (SEI). In addition to his involvement in ACI 440, he is currently the co-Chair of ACI-440-E (professional development). He is the current Chair of ACI-ASCE 445 (Shear and Torsion), member of ACI 341 (Earthquake-Resistant Concrete Bridges) and member of ACI 318-E (Section and Member Strength). Dr. Belarbi is the recipient of numerous awards and honors including the 1995 Outstanding Paper Award of the Earthquake Engineering Research Institute (Earthquake Spectra Journal) and the Honorable Mention for Outstanding paper from The Masonry Society.



COURSE OUTLINE

- 1. Introduction & References
- 2. Prestressing CFRP
- 3. Flexural Design
- 4. Shear Design
- 5. Prestressed Piles
- 6. Design Examples



1. INTRODUCTION & DESIGN CODES, MANUALS AND REFERENCES





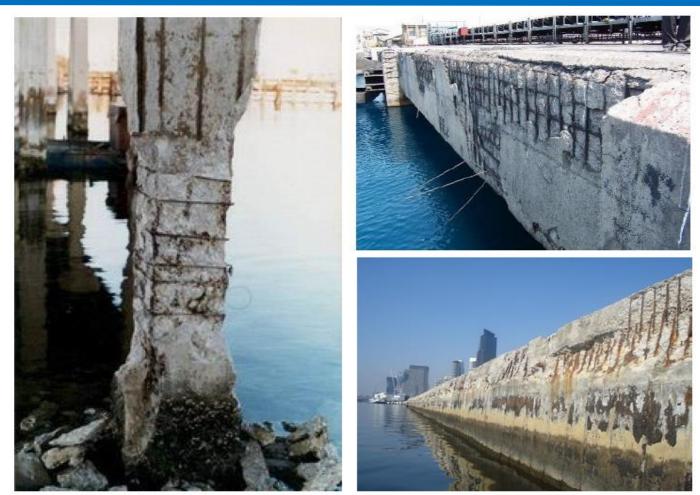
Florida Department of TRANSPORTATION

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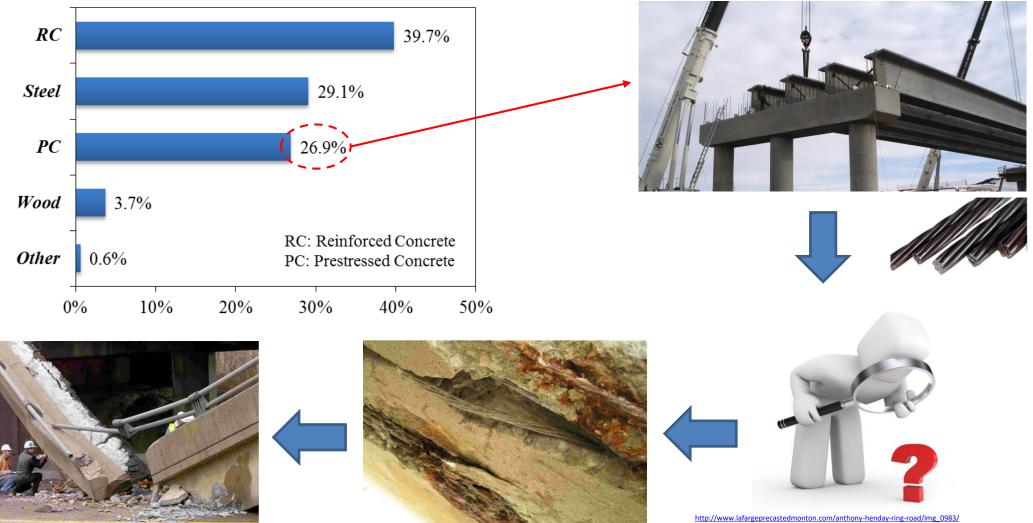
Problem Statement

- Failure mechanism for structures exposed to aggressive environments is often caused by corrosion of steel reinforcement
- Traditional corrosion mitigation efforts:
- Admixtures
 Increase Concrete Cover
 Alter Concrete Mix
 Membranes & Overlays
 Epoxy-Coated, Galvanized or
 Stainless Steel Rebar & Strands



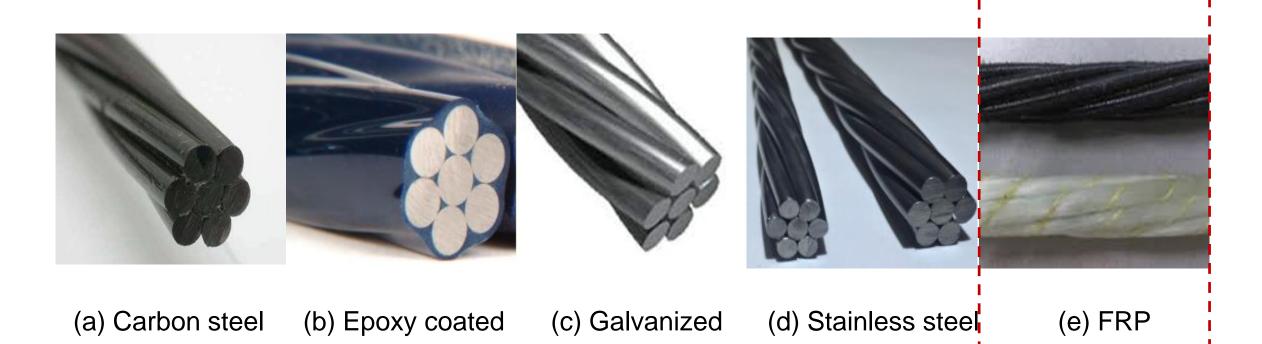
SERVICE LIFE OF STRUCTURES GREATLY REDUCED BY CORROSION





www.fitwa.gov https://www.alibaba.com/product-detail/post-tension-concrete-prestressing-steel-pc_60677672453.html

Different Types of Prestressing Strands



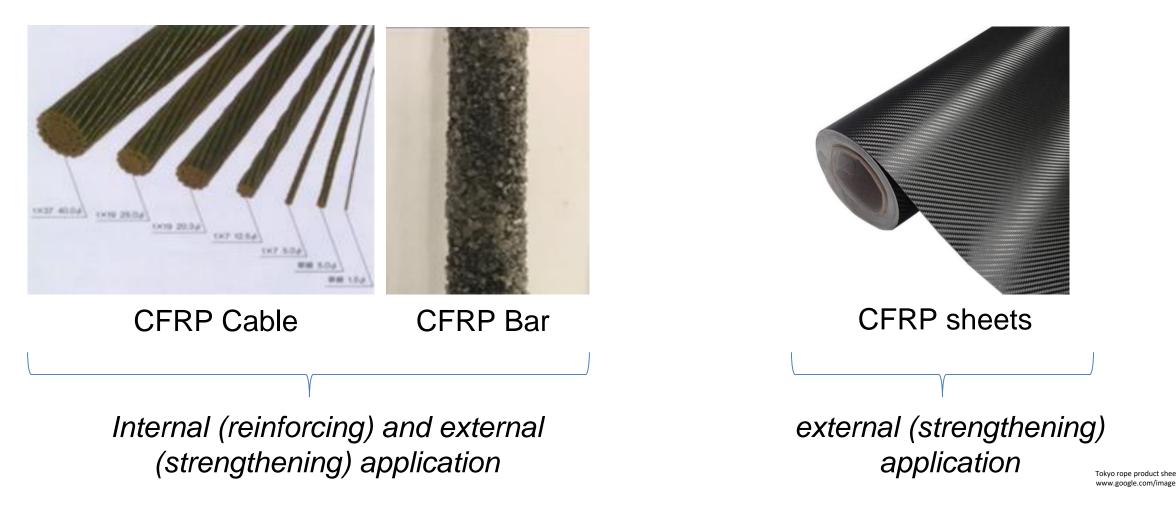


Carbon Fiber Reinforced Polymers (CFRP)





Commercially Available CFRP Types



Advantages of CFRP Prestressing



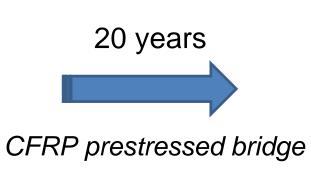


Steel prestressed bridge (In a marine environment)











(Enomoto et. al., 2011)

Longer service life Lower life cycle costs



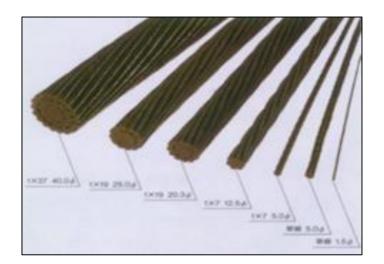
Key Benefits

- Corrosion resistant
- High strength to weight ratio
- Lightweight
- Transparent to magnetic fields and radar frequencies
- Thermally non conductive

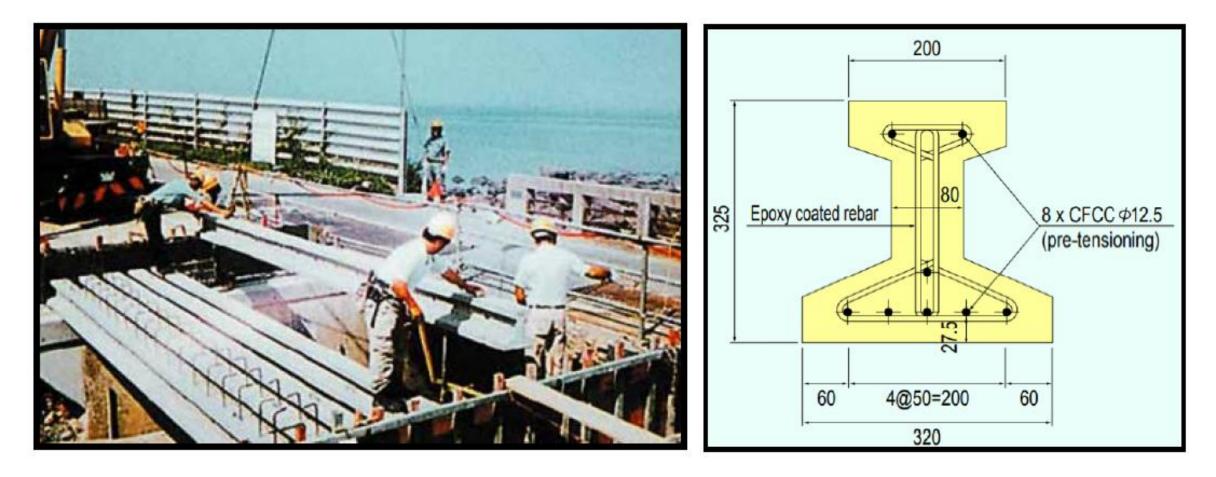






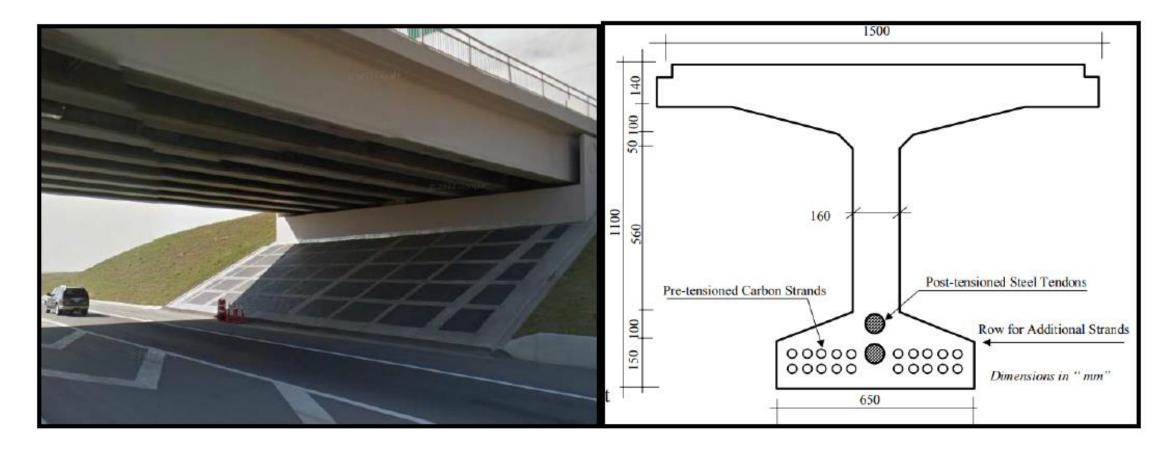


PROJECT: The Shinmiya Bridge (Japan, 1988)





PROJECT: The Beddington Trail Bridge (Canada, 1993)





PROJECT: Taylor Bridge (Canada, 1997)





PROJECT: The Bridge Street Bridge (Michigan DOT, 2001)





PROJECT: Halls River Bridge (Florida) - CFRP Prestressed Piles & Sheet Piles





NCHRP Report-907: Design of Concrete Bridge Beams Prestressed with CFRP Systems



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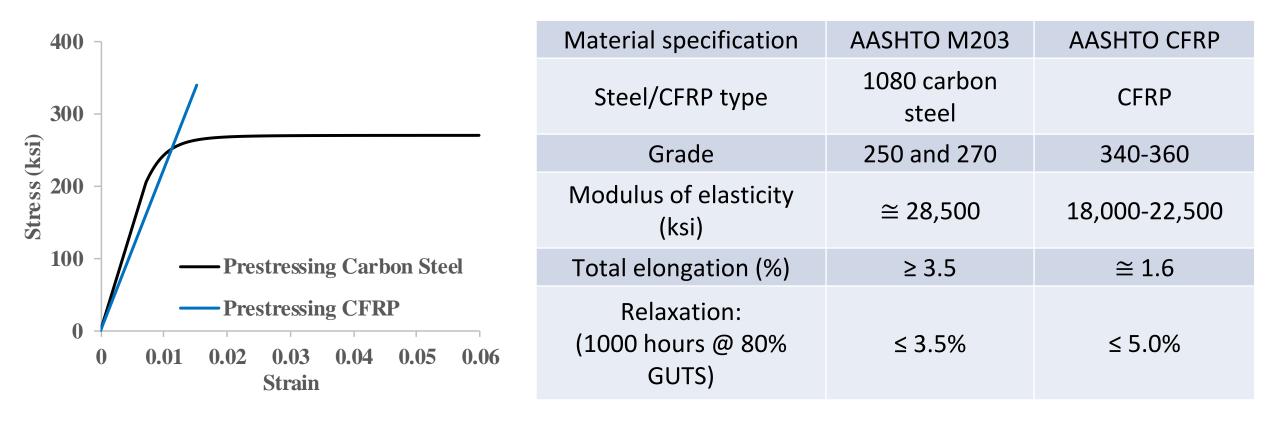




RESEARCH REPORT 907

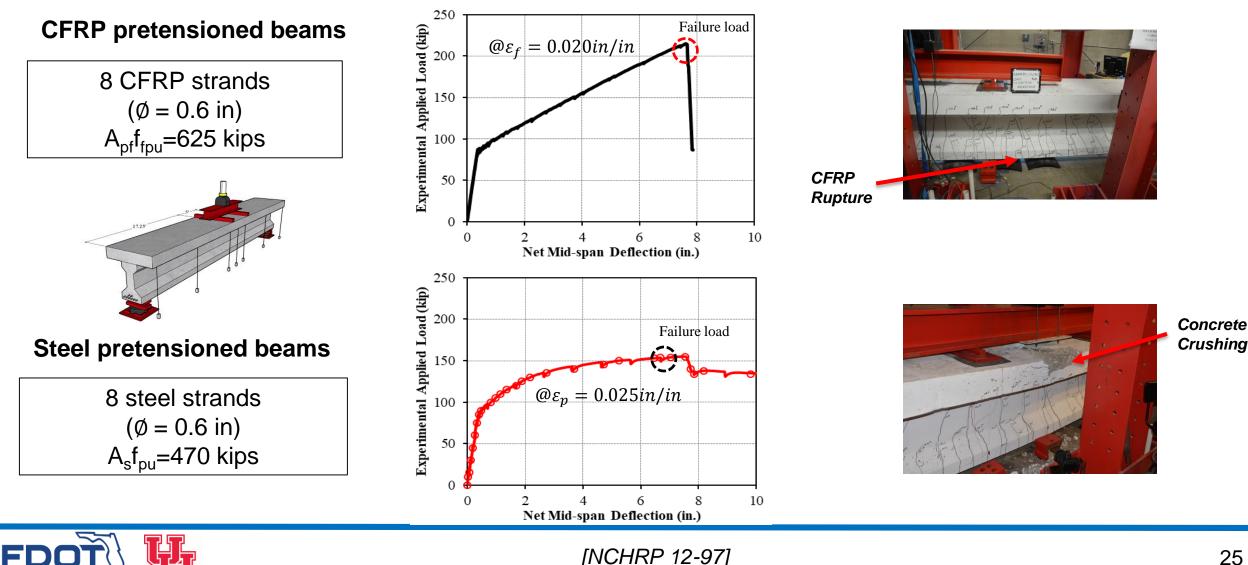
Design of Concrete Bridge Beams Prestressed with CFRP Systems

Material Properties: Prestressing CFRP vs. Carbon Steel





Load-Deflection Behavior: CFRP vs. Steel Pretensioned Beam



Guide Specifications for the Design of Concrete Bridge Beams Prestressed with Carbon Fiber-Reinforced Polymer (CFRP) Systems, 1st Edition, 2018

SECTION 1:

GUIDE SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE DESIGN OF CONCRETE BRIDGE BEAMS PRESTRESSED WITH CARBON FIBER-REINFORCED POLYMER (CFRP) SYSTEMS

SECTION 2:

MATERIAL SPECIFICATIONS FOR CARBON FIBER-REINFORCED POLYMER PRESTRESSING CABLES AND BARS



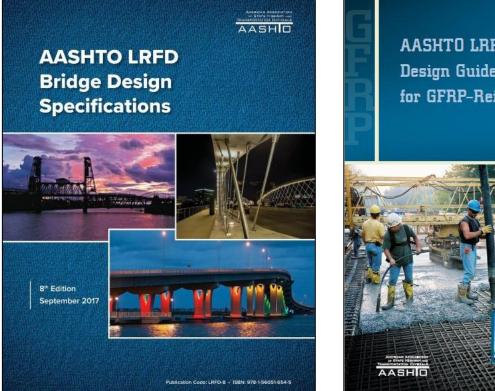
Guide Specifications for the Design of Concrete Bridge Beams Prestressed with Carbon Fiber-Reinforced Polymer (CFRP) Systems



2018 First Edition

AASHTO LRFD Bridge
 Design Specifications, 8th
 Edition, 2017

AASHTO LRFD Bridge
 Design Guide Specifications
 for GFRP-Reinforced
 Concrete, 2nd Edition, 2018



AASHTO LRFD Bridge Design Guide Specifications for GFRP-Reinforced Concrete 2-EDITION

2018





- ACI 440.1R-15 Guide for the Design and Construction of Structural Concrete Reinforced with FRP Bars, 2015
- ACI 440.4R-04 Prestressing Concrete Structures with FRP Tendons, 2011
- ACI 318-19 Building Code Requirements for Structural Concrete and Commentary, 2019

	ACI 440. (Reapprove Emerging Technolog	2011)	An ACI Standard
Guide for the Design and Construction of Structural Concrete Reinforced with			Building Code Requirements for Structural Concrete (ACI 318-19)
Fiber-Reinforced Polymer (FRP) Bars	Prestressing Concrete Struct with FRP Tend		Commentary on Building Code Requirements for Structural Concrete (ACI 318R-19)
	Reported by ACI Commit	ee 440	(ACT STOR-19) Reported by ACI Committee 318
440			330-
American Concrete Institute Average advancence	American Concrete Institut	e*	American Concrete Institute Aways advances

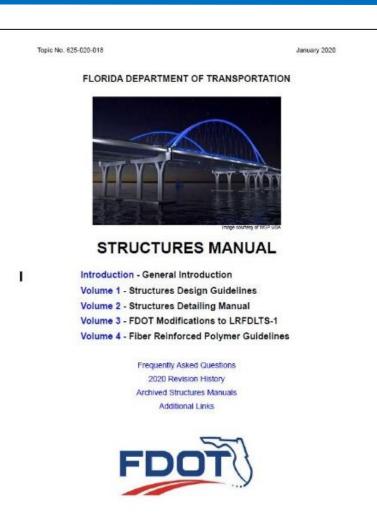


• FDOT Structures Manual, January 2020

FIBER REINFORCED POLYMER GUIDELINES (FRPG)

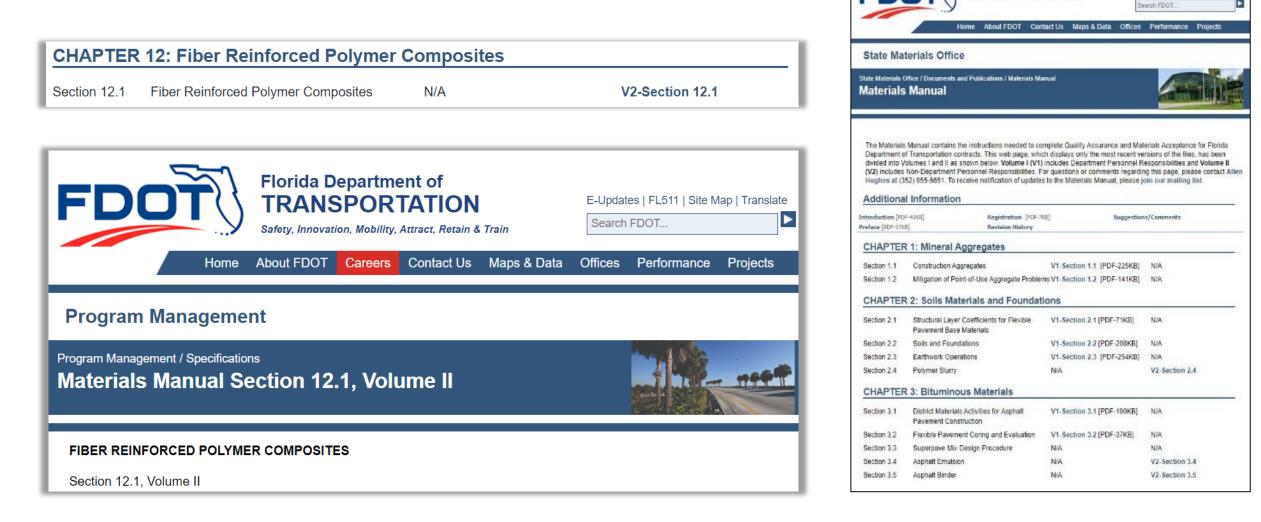
STRUCTURES MANUAL VOLUME 4 JANUARY 2020

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4.1 Permitted Use	4-1
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FDOT Materials Manual





E-Updates | FL511 | Site Map | Translate

Florida Department of TRANSPORTATION

 FDOT Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction, July 2020

SECTION 933 PRESTRESSING STRAND AND BAR

Table 1-2 Typical Sizes and Loads of CFRP Prestressing Strands and Bars				
Туре	Nominal Diameter (in)	Nominal Cross Sectional Area (in ²)	Nominal Ultimate Load (P _u) (kips)	Nominal Ultimate Tensile Stress (ksi)
Single Strand - 5.0mm Ø	0.20	0.025	9.1	364
7-strand - 7.9mm Ø	0.31	0.048	17.8	370
7-strand - 10.8mm Ø	0.43	0.090	33.1	367
Single Strand - 9.5mm Ø	0.38	0.110	35.0	318
7-strand - 12.5mm Ø	0.49	0.117	43.3	370
Single Strand - 12.7mm Ø	0.50	0.196	59.0	301
7-strand - 15.2mm Ø	0.60	0.179	66.2	369
7-strand - 17.2mm Ø	0.68	0.234	86.6	338







FDOT Standard Plans - FY 2020-21

455-101	Square CFRP and SS Prestressed Concrete Piles - Typical Details and Notes	22600
455-102	Square CFRP and SS Prestressed Concrete Pile Splices	22601
455-112	12" Square CFRP and SS Prestressed Concrete Pile	22612
455-114	14" Square CFRP and SS Prestressed Concrete Pile	22614
455-118	18" Square CFRP and SS Prestressed Concrete Pile	22618
455-124	24" Square CFRP and SS Prestressed Concrete Pile	22624
455-130	30" Square CFRP and SS Prestressed Concrete Pile	22630
455-154	54" Precast/Post-Tensioned CFRP and SS Concrete Cylinder Pile	22654
455-160	60" Prestressed CFRP and SS Concrete Cylinder Pile	22660

455-101	Square CFRP and SS Prestressed Concrete Piles - Typical Details and Notes	22600
455 -102	Square CFRP and SS Prestressed Concrete Pile Splices	22601



Office of Design

Office of Design / Standard Plans / Standard Plans FY 2020-21
Standard Plans - FY 2020-21
Standard Plans - FY 2020-21

See the FDOT Design Manual (FDM), Chapter 115, for additional information on the use of Standard Plans within FDOT Contract Plans. Subscribe to our FDOT Contact Management Subscription Service to receive the most current notices, builetins, memoranda, and other important information.

Skip to Standard Plans for Bridge Construction

(Last updated: 06/24/2020)

Standard Plans for Road Construction						
Standard Plans Index	Interim Revision, Errata, or Developmental (Dev)	Index Title	Design Standards Index	Standard Plans Instructions	Design Tools	
Suppor	rt Detail					
-Deek		Observation Construction Construction Deals				
eBook		Standard Plans for Road Construction - Complete eBook Cover Sheet				
Cover Abbrev		Cover Sneet Abbreviations Sheet				
OC Road		Table of Contents - Road Construction				
Crosswalk		Crosswalk of Design Standards Index to Standard Plans				
Revisions		Revision History Log		SPI		
Miscell	aneous					
000-510		Superelevation Transitions - High Speed Roadways	510			
000-511		Superelevation Transitions - Low Speed Roadways	511			
000-525		Ramp Terminals	525			
Genera	I Construct	ion Operations-Roadway				
		Maintenance of Traffic				
102-100		Temporary Barrier	415			
102-100		Type K Temporary Concrete Barrier System	415	SPI	XI S	
102-110		Low Profile Barrier	414	381	AL3	
	Interim					
R102-600	Interim	General Information for Traffic Control Through Work Zones	600			



Questions?



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1. INTRODUCTION & DESIGN CODES, MANUALS AND REFERENCES

1.1 Review Questions: Fundamentals







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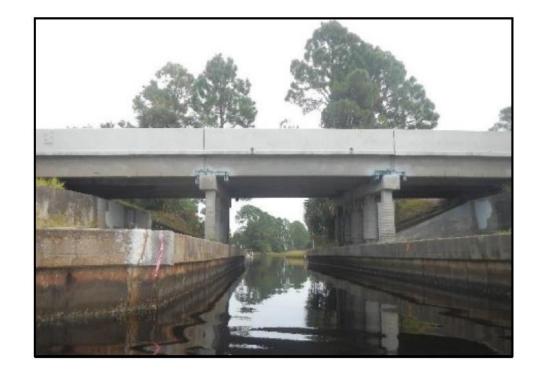
1.1.1) Where could FRP reinforcement for concrete be most suitable?

- a. Any concrete member susceptible to steel corrosion by chlorides
- b. Any concrete member requiring non-ferrous reinforcement due to electromagnetic considerations
- c. As an alternative to epoxy, galvanized, or stainless steel reinforcements
- d. Applications requiring thermal non-conductivity
- e. All the above



Where Should FRP Be Used?

- Concrete structures susceptible to corrosion
 - Steel corrosion by chlorides
 Aggressive agents that lower concrete pH
 Structures with minimum cover concrete
- Concrete structures requiring nonferrous reinforcement due to -Electro-magnetic considerations -Thermal non-conductivity





1.1.1) Where could FRP reinforcement for concrete be most suitable?

- a. Any concrete member susceptible to steel corrosion by chlorides
- b. Any concrete member requiring non-ferrous reinforcement due to electromagnetic considerations
- c. As an alternative to epoxy, galvanized, or stainless steel reinforcements
- d. Applications requiring thermal non-conductivity
- e. <u>All the above</u>



1.1.2) Which of the following is NOT applicable to FRP rebar/strands?

- a. Corrosion resistant
- b. Ductility
- c. Low thermal conductivity
- d. Light weight
- e. High strength to weight ratio



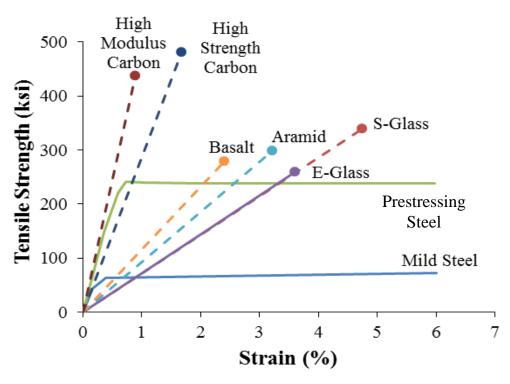
FRP Mechanical Properties

- Higher tensile strength, but less stiff than steel -Provides less confinement to concrete and RC members have more deflection than steel-RC
- Anisotropic behavior

-High strength in the fiber direction -Low shear strength and dowel action (resin dominated)

• Elastic up to failure -no ductility

-Cannot be used in seismic areas, no plastic hinges formed in RC members





1.1.2) Which of the following is NOT applicable to FRP rebar/strands?

- a. Corrosion resistant
- b. <u>Ductility</u>
- c. Low thermal conductivity
- d. Light weight
- e. High strength to weight ratio



1.1.3) The density of CFRP is about _____?

- a. About 5 times lighter than steel
- b. Similar to that of steel
- c. About 5 times heavier than steel
- a. Half that of steel



FRP Density

- CFRP density: ~0.055 lb/in³
- Steel density: ~0.284 lb/in³



1.1.3) The density of CFRP is about _____?

- a. About 5 times lighter than steel
- b. Similar to that of steel
- c. About 5 times heavier than steel
- a. Half that of steel



1.1.4) FRP has higher strength in the direction ______ to the fibers?

- a. Transverse
- b. Parallel



FRP Strength

Parallel (Tension) >> Transverse (Shear)



1.1.4) FRP has higher strength in the direction ______ to the fibers?

- a. Transverse
- b. <u>Parallel</u>



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