

FRP Design Tools, Composite Bridge Beam Implementation & Pedestrian Bridges

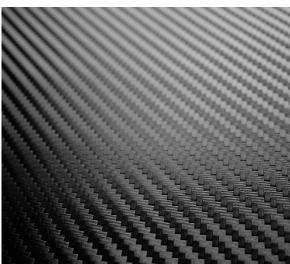
TRB 2020 – AFF80 Workshop on FRP Deployment in Transportation Infrastructure (January 12, 2020)

Presenter: Steven Nolan









FRP for Concrete and Composite Structures

1. Introduction

• Where are we?... Where do we want to go?... How do we get there?

2. Design Rules & Tools for CFRP-PC and GFRP-RC

- Standards
- Tools
 - Design
 - Justification
 - Delivery

- 3. Design Rules & Tools for FRP Members (Composite Bridge Beams and Other Structures)
 - Standards
 - Tools
 - Bidding Strategies

4. Composite Pedestrian Bridges

- Girder Systems
- Truss Systems
- 5. Needs Tools, Research, Certification.

Introduction – Roadmapping Rules and Tools for Transportation Infrastructure

Progression of Implementation:

- Repairs and Strengthening 1990's →
- FRP Structural Members (mostly Pultruded and VARTM) 2008, 2012 ->
- CFRP-PC strands & FRP-RC rebar (Glass) 2017 & 2012/17 → Basalt?

Putting it all together:

Rules, Tools, and Implementation Strategies

"Mainstreaming":

- Codes & Standards
- Certification (Products, Systems, & Producers)
- Training (Designers, Inspectors, & Contractors)

Introduction - Roadmapping FRP for Transportation Infrastructure

Where Are We?

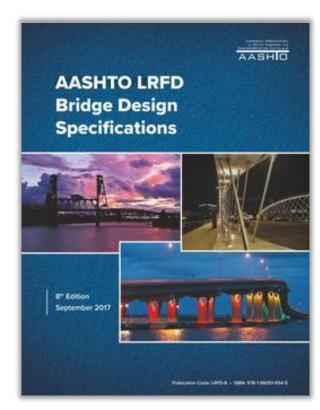
- Southeast (FL, LA, KY, VA, WV)
- Northeast (ME, NY)
- Mid-west (MI, OH)
- Southwest (TX)
- West (OR)



Introduction - Roadmapping FRP for Transportation Infrastructure

Where do we want to go?

- AASHTO LRFD BDS Integration
- Individual Guide Specs vs Broader Guidelines?
- ASTM vs. AASHTO Materials Specs
- Manufacturer/Producer Certification?



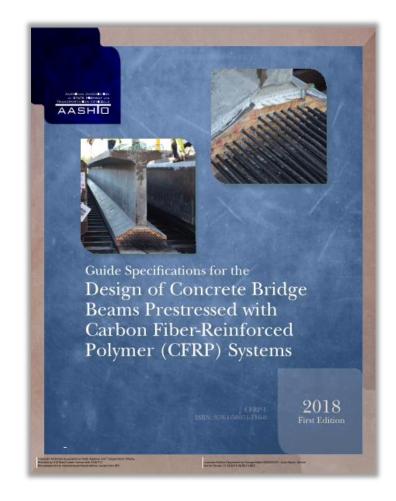
2020 - 9th Ed. 2023 - 10th Ed. 2026 - 11th Ed.

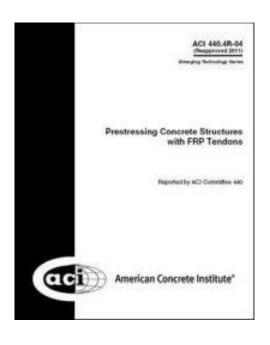
Introduction - Roadmapping FRP for Transportation Infrastructure

How do we get there?

- AASHTO LRFD BDS Integration
- Individual Guide Specs. vs Broader Class Guidelines?
- ASTM vs. AASHTO Materials Specs
- Manufacturer/Producer Certification?

- Standards
- Design tools
- Cost Guidance







- Standards
 - AASHTO Guide Specification for Beams Prestressed with CFRP Systems (2018)
 - **ACI** 440.4R-04
 - FDOT Spec 933; Michigan DOT Special Provisions for CFCC;
 - NCDOT Demo (Harkers Island Bridge Replacement);
 - **VDOT** FHWA/VTRC 19-R1 (Nimmo Parkway/West Neck Ck) & <u>I-64</u> High Rise Bridge;
 - FDOT Standard Prestressed Piles (<u>Index 455-100 & -440 series</u>)
- Design tools
- Cost Guidance

- Standards
- Design tools
 - FDOT Prestressed Beam Program (Mathcad)
 - Michigan DOT/LT <u>CFRP Design Guidelines</u>
 <u>& Program</u>- select "Modeling Bridge"
 - FB MultiPier (piles) *pending material libraries*

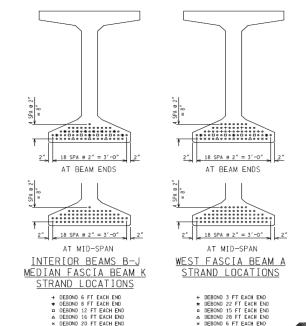
TRB Webinar: Advanced Structural Materials for Concrete Bridges (December 3, 2019)





LRFD Design Example for:

CFCC Prestressed Precast Concrete
Bulb T-Beam with Cast-In-Place
Concrete Slab





- Standards
- Design tools
- Cost Guidance
 - *FDOT SDG 9.2* (piles)
 - ~\$3 premium/ft. strand

9.2.1 Substructure (Rev. 01/20)

A. Prestressed Concrete Piling; cost per linear foot (furnished and installed)

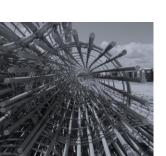
Size of Piling	Driven Plumb or 1" Batter ¹	Driven Battered ¹
18-inch w/ carbon steel strand ²	\$90	\$125
24-inch w/ carbon steel strand ²	\$100	\$140
30-inch w/ carbon steel strand ²	\$150	\$210
18-inch w/ CFRP or Stainless Steel Strand	\$135	\$160
24-inch w/ CFRP or Stainless Steel Strand	\$150	\$210
30-inch w/ CFRP or Stainless Steel Strand	\$225	\$280

- 1 When highly reactive pozzolans are used, add \$6 per LF to the piling cost.
- When heavy mild steel reinforcing is used in the pile head, add \$250.



- Standards
- Design tools
- Cost Guidance
- LCC & LCA



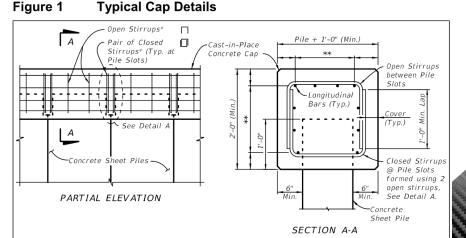


- Standards
 - **AASHTO** LRFD Bridge Design Guide Specification for GFRP-Reinforced Concrete (2018)
 - ACI 440.1R-15 (building code update in process)
 - Materials FDOT Spec 932-3; *ASTM D7957-17*
 - Pre-designed Elements: FDOT Concrete Sheet Piles &

Bulkhead Caps (Index 455-440)

- Design tools
- Cost Guidance





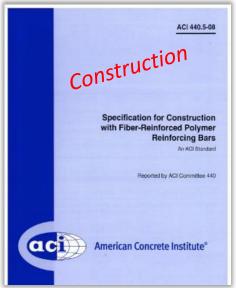
- Standards
- Design tools
- Bidding Strategies

ACI Committee 440:

Plan is to get remaining code chapters balloted at main by Spring 2020 and clean up outstanding issues by Fall 2020

Public comment phase





Standard Specification for

Solid Round Glass Fiber Reinforced Polymer Bars fo Concrete Reinforcement

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D7957/D7957M; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of recision, the year of last mission. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last

- 1.1 This specification covers glass fiber reinforced polymer (GFRP) bars, provided in cut lengths and bent shapes and having an external surface enhancement for concrete reinforcement. Bars covered by this specification shall meet the requirements for geometric, material, mechanical, and physical properties described herein.
- 1.2 Bars produced according to this standard are qualified using the test methods and must meet the requirements given by Table 1. Quality control and certification of production lots of bars are completed using the test methods and must meet the requirements given in Table 2.
- 1.3 The text of this specification references notes and ootnotes which provide explanatory material. These notes and footnotes (excluding those in tables) shall not be considered as requirements of the specification.
- 1.4 The following FRP materials are not covered by this
 - (that is, hybrid FRP).
- 1.4.2 Bars having no external surface enha
- 2. Referenced Documents

- plain or smooth bars, or dowels)

- safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety, health and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.
- 1.8 This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee

- 2.1 ASTM Standards:2
- A615/A615M Specification for Deformed and Plain Carbon Steel Bars for Concrete Reinforcement C904 Terminology Relating to Chemical-Resistant Nonme
- D570 Test Method for Water Absorption of Plastics D792 Test Methods for Density and Specific Gravity (Relative Density) of Plastics by Displacement
- D2584 Test Method for Ignition Loss of Cured Reinforced

Document	Doc Ballot by Sub	Doc Ballot by 440 Main	Resolve Negative 440 Main Ballot	Doc to ACI for TAC Review	TAC Review	440 Reply to TAC Comments Ballot	Return to ACI for Layout	In Print
→ 440-H CODE	Complete Fall 2019	Complete Spring 2020	Complete Fall 2020	Spring 2021				
Bar Const. Spec	Done	Done	Done	Done	Done	Spring 2018		

- Standards
- Design tools
 - FDOT Pile Bent Cap Program (Mathcad)
 - FDOT CIP Flat Slab Bridge Program (Mathcad)
 - FDOT CIP Retaining Wall Program (Mathcad)
 - FDOT CIP Box Culvert Program (Mathcad)
 - Commercial interest (<u>DeepEx</u>, <u>FB-MultiPier</u>, etc.)

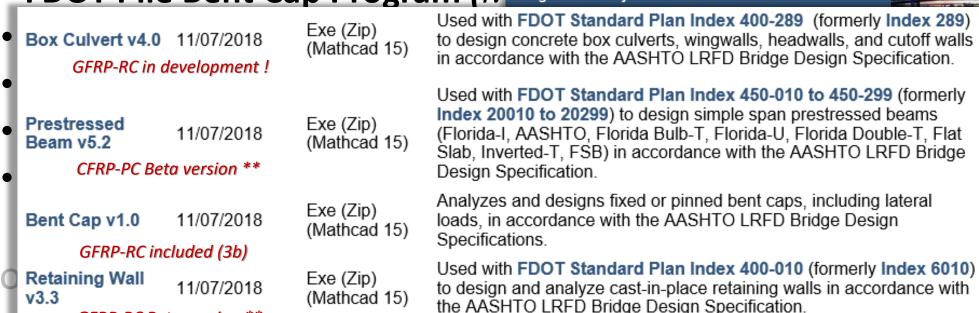


Cost Guidance

- Standards
- Design tools

GFRP-RC Beta version **

• FDOT Pile Bent Cap Program (N Programs Library



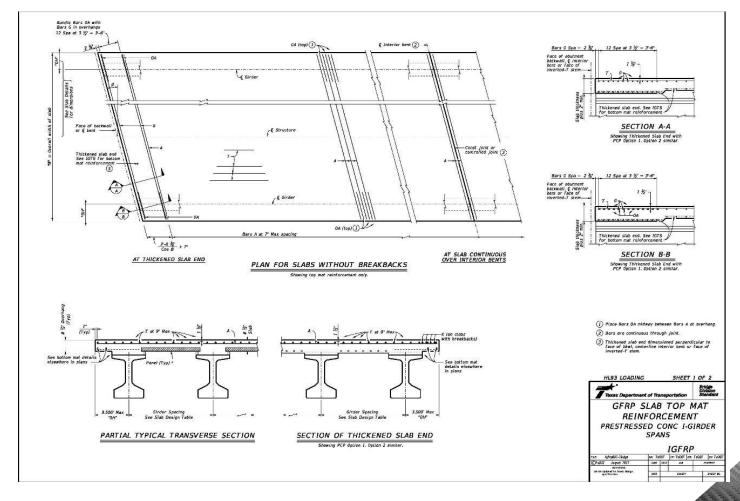
Florida Department of

TRANSPORTATION

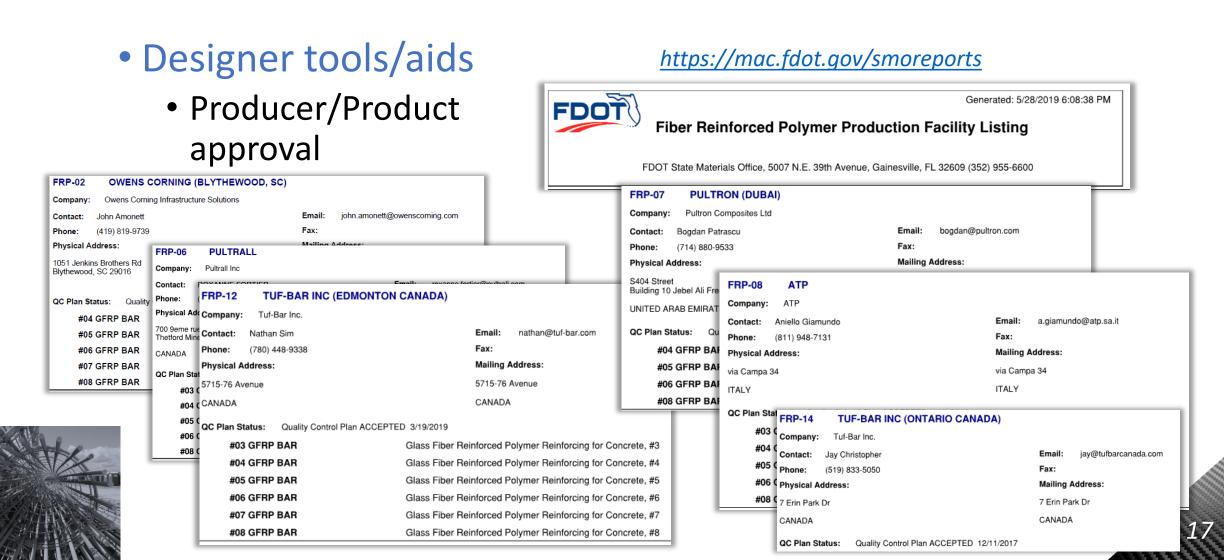
Structures Design https://www.fdot.gov/structures/proglib.shtm



- Standards
- Design tools
 - TxDOT IGFRP (Oct, 2019)
- Cost Guidance







- Standards
- Design tools
- Cost Guidance
 - D. Reinforcing Bars and Post-tensioning Steel
 - 1. Steel Reinforcing Bars; cost per pound:

Carbon Steel, ASTM A615, Gr. 60 or 75	\$1.05
Low-Carbon Chromium Steel, ASTM A1035, Gr. 100	\$1.30
Stainless Steel, ASTM A955, Gr. 60 or 75, or ASTM A276, UNS S31653 or S31803	\$4.05

2. GFRP Reinforcing Bars, FDOT Standard Specifications 932-3; cost per linear foot. Add \$1.00 per hook, or bend for stirrups, and \$1.00 per revolution for circular spirals.

#3	#4	#5	#6	#7	#8
\$0.60	\$0.95	\$1.15	\$1.40	\$1.80	\$2.25



JANUARY 2020

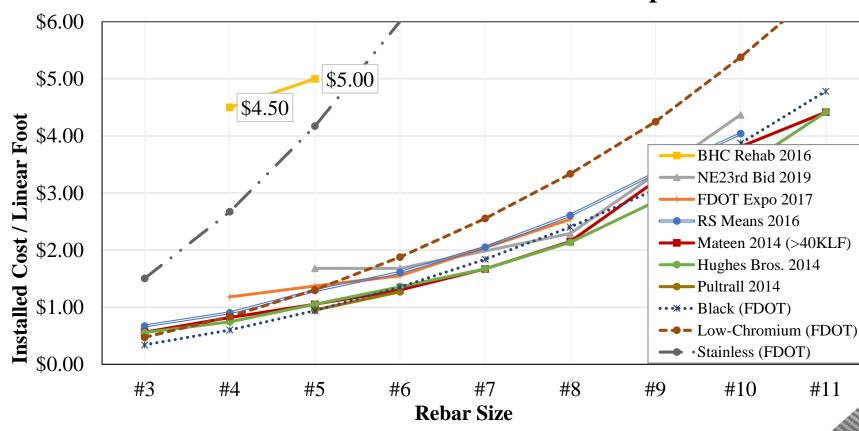


- Standards
- Design tools
- Cost Guidance

Recent FDOT Bid Tabs:

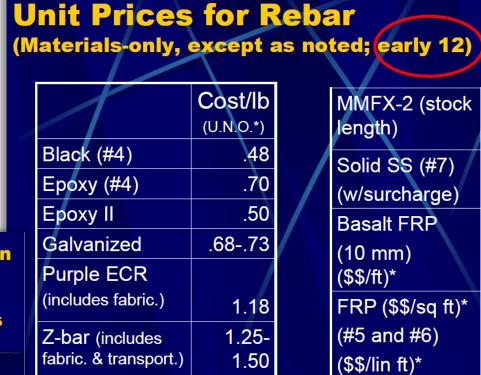
GFRP Bar Size	AIA Seawall Bid 2018	HRB Bid 2016	NE23rd Bid 2019
#3			
#4		\$1.00	
#5	\$1.45	\$1.10	\$1.68
#6		\$1.40	\$1.68
#7			
#8		\$1.70	\$2.29
#9			
#10			\$4.37

FDOT Corrosion-Resistant Rebar Cost Comparison



- Standards
- Design tools
- Cost Guidance
 - FHWA Presentation 2012 – Industry Meeting





MMFX-2 (stock length)	.94
Solid SS (#7)	2.02-
(w/surcharge)	2.95
Basalt FRP	0.64
(10 mm)	(19.2
(\$\$/ft)*	kip)
FRP (\$\$/sq ft)*	5 -6.60
(#5 and #6)	
(\$\$/lin ft)*	11.44



Slides presented at ACI Hot Topic Session on 10/20/2019 by: Richard F. Bertz, PE, PS CEO/President The Mannik & Smith Group, Inc.

Cost Comparisons (ODOT bridge decks)

Anthony Wayne Trail over NSRR (link)	Cost Per Square Foot of Deck
Epoxy Coated Reinforcing	\$8.052/SF
GFRP Reinforcing (GFRP 1st Edition)	\$9.587/SF
GFRP Reinforcing (GFRP 2 nd Edition)	\$8.736/SF

- Cost information based of Contractor bid prices
- Price of epoxy reinforcing @ \$1.00/LB

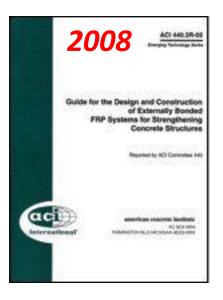
Industrial Drive over the Maumee River (link)	Cost Per Square Foot of Deck
Epoxy Coated Reinforcing	\$11.805/SF
GFRP Reinforcing	\$10.609/SF

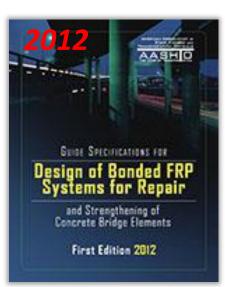
- Cost information is from Engineer's estimate
- Price of epoxy reinforcing @ \$1.15/LB
- Recent increase in steel cost (15%-20% Increase)

I-475 over Dorr Street & Hill Avenue (link)	Cost Per Square Foot of Deck
Epoxy Coated Reinforcing	\$10.104/SF
GFRP Reinforcing (w/ Mech. Conn.)	\$10.025/SF
GFRP Reinforcing (w/o Mech. Conn.)	\$8.563/SF

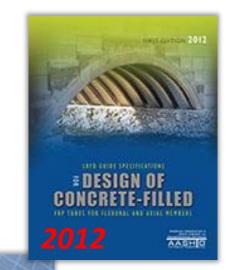
- Cost information is from Engineer's estimate
- Price of epoxy reinforcing @ \$1.15/LB
- Recent increase in steel cost (15%-20% Increase)
- Mechanical connectors \$20/bar (Assumed)

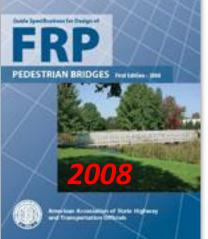
- Standards
- Design tools
- Bidding Strategies











- Standards
- Design tools
 - HCB worksheet
 - Vendor software
- Bidding Strategies

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

District 7 Structures Design Office
PROJECT: Halls River Road Bridge - 100% Submittal
SUBJECT: HCB Design - Interior Beam - Intermediate Spans - Final Phase

PREPARED BY: ETM
CHECKED BY: MMRS

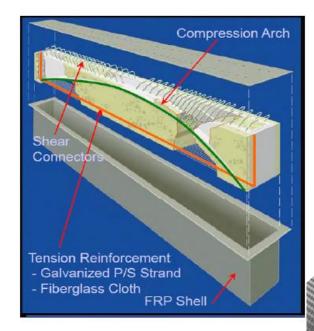
- SDG: Structures Design Guidelines, FDOT Structures Manual volume 1, 2015
- SDM: Structures Detailing Manual, FDOT Structures Manual volume 2, 2015
- AASHTO LRFD: AASHTO LRFD Bridge Design Specifications, 7th Edition, 2015 with 2015 interim revisions
- Spec: FDOT Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction, 2016
- Index: FDOT Design Standards, 2016
- FDOT LR Manual: Bridge Load Rating Manual, FDOT, July 2015.
- LRFR: AASHTO Manual for Bridge Evaluation, FDOT, 2014 Interim Revisions to 2010 edition.
- HCB DM: AHybrid-Composite Beam (HCB) Design and Maintenance Manual.

3. INPUT:

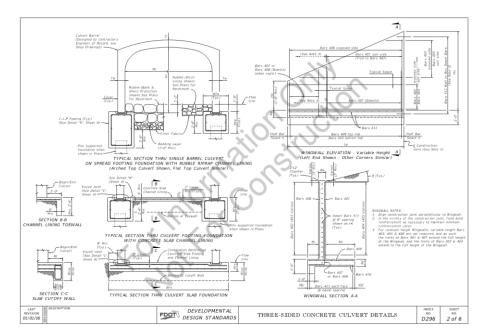
3.1 Geometry:

Bridge:

Interior or Exterior	$beam_{type} \coloneqq "Interior"$
Overall width of bridge (final phase)	$Width_{overall} := 57ft + 9.75in = 57.813 ft$
Curb to curb width of bridge (final phase)	$Width_{ctc} := 40ft$
Width of Barrier	Width _{barrier} := 1.5ft
Skew of bridge	Skew := 0deg
Overhang length from CL of exterior beam	Overhang := $3 ft + 2.5 in = 3.208 ft$
Span length	$L_{span} := 37 ft + 2 in = 37.17 ft$
Beam overall length	$L_{beam} := 36ft + 2in = 36.17ft$
Beam design length	$L_{des} := 35ft + 1.5in = 35.13ft$
Beam spacing	Spcg := $6ft + 7.625in = 6.635 ft$
430021-1 Halls River - 100%	1 of 85

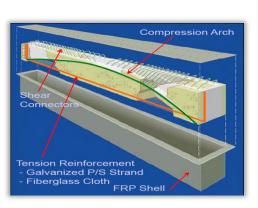


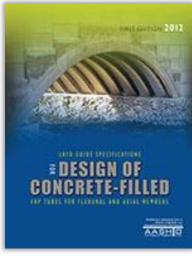
- Standards
- Design tools
- Bidding Strategies





- Standards
- Design tools
- Bidding Strategies





"Detail-Build" option:

MnDOT SP 531 Detail-Build Bridge Structure bid book describes the process.

- allowing bid options for relatively straight forward bridge projects (or bridge elements)
- requires the contractor to complete the design according to the requirements in SP 531.

For projects with prefabricated elements it allows the contractor select the best option based on cost, product availability and preference; and allows the owner to include proven proprietary products as bid alternates.

Examples:

<u>Industry, Sawyer Bridge – Detail Build buried structure</u> (34' span)

Bid Date: 12/19/2018

North Berwick, Staples Bridge – Detail Build short span bridge (40' span - no FRP

option) Bid Date: 1/8/2020

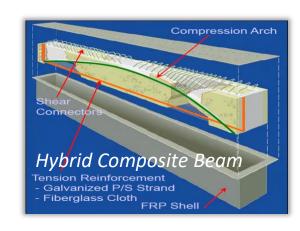
MnDOT used this process for approximately 10 years with good success with a 4 or 5 week bid period. Avoid any projects with complexities that require in-depth design.

Composite Bridge Systems

Girder Bridges







PedestrianTrussSystems







Needs – Design Tools, Research & Other

- What do we need to get in the Bridge Code?
 - AFF80 Research Needs Statements (priorities)
 - NCHRP options (Scan, Synthesis, Research ?)
 - State DOT research programs vs. Pooled Fund
- Is FHWA's *Every Day Counts (EDC-6)* important for FRP (Jan 21, 2020 deadline)?
- FHWA <u>Accelerated Market Readiness</u> (AMR) and other programs (previous BAA Apr 22, 2019, 2020 pending)?

Needs – Design Tools, Research & Other

- What more do we need to get in the Bridge Code?
 - AASHTO RNS (Research)
 - PC Beam Auxiliary FRP Reinforcement submitted
 - Competitive materials: <u>NCHRP 12-120</u>
 "Stainless Steel Strands for Prestressed Bridge Elements"

American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials Special Committee on Research and Innovation

FY2021 NCHRP PROBLEM STATEMENT OUTLINE

1. Problem Title

Developing AASHTO Specifications for the Use of FRP Auxiliary Reinforcement in Prestressed Concrete Beams and Girders

Background

Fiber Reinforced Polymers have made significant progress in highway structures as corrosion mitigation to extend the service life of structures especially in aggressively corrosive environments. In the effort to further facilitate the use of these materials, AASHTO developed the AASHTO Guide Specification for the Design of Concrete Bridge Beams Prestressed with CFRP Systems (AASHTO-PBCFRP) and the 2nd edition – AASHTO LRFD Bridge Design Guide Specifications for GFRP Reinforced Concrete AASHTO-BDGFRP).

The design of prestressed beams and girders, includes prestressing and auxiliary reinforcement for confinement, splitting, interface shear and transverse shear. Currently in the design of durable (corrosion free/corrosion-resistant) prestressed concrete beams and girders, engineers could use Carbon Fiber Reinforced Polymers (CFRP) prestressing according to the AASHTO-PBCFRP or Stainless-steel reinforcing according to the AASHTO LRFD Bridge Design Specification(AASHTO-LRFD) or shear in accordance with ACI 440. Engineers do not have specifications to guide them in the design of Fiber Reinforced Polymers (FRP) reinforcement auxiliary reinforcement.

While stainless steel reinforcing is durable and can meet the load and durability demands, Carbon Fiber Reinforced Polymer (CFRP), Glass Fiber Reinforced Polymers (GFRP) Bars and Basalt Fiber Reinforce Polymer (BFRP) reinforcing could provide a more economical solution. However, the behavior and the mechanical properties of CFRP, GFRP and BFRP bars are different from the traditional steel bars which are the basis of the current specifications, design methodology and procedures. Therefore, there is an urgent need for research and development of specifications and guidance for the use of FRP bars for auxiliary reinforcement in prestressed concrete beams.

Needs – Design Tools, Research & Other

- What do we need to improve efficiency for Bridge Code?
 - Elastic Modulus
 - Sustained Stress Limits
 - Fatigue Limits

From: M.Rossini, F.Matta, S.Nolan and A.Nanni, Extended Abstract "Overview of Proposed AASHTO Design Specifications for GFRP-RC Bridges 2nd Edition using Case-Specific Parametric Analysis" (2017)

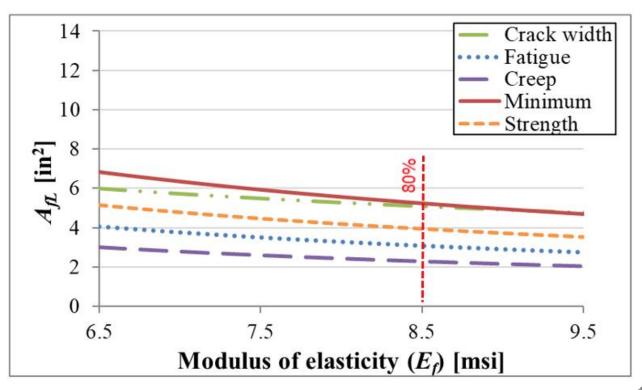


Figure: Parametric analysis of flexural design algorithms per AASHTO GFRP-RC 2nd edition for HRB Bent Cap

Questions?

- What Tools are Still Needs:
 - For Design
 - For Product Acceptance
 - For Contract Delivery
 - For Inspection