



CARBON FIBER REINFORCED POLYMER USE IN TEXAS

Steven Austin

Texas Department of Transportation

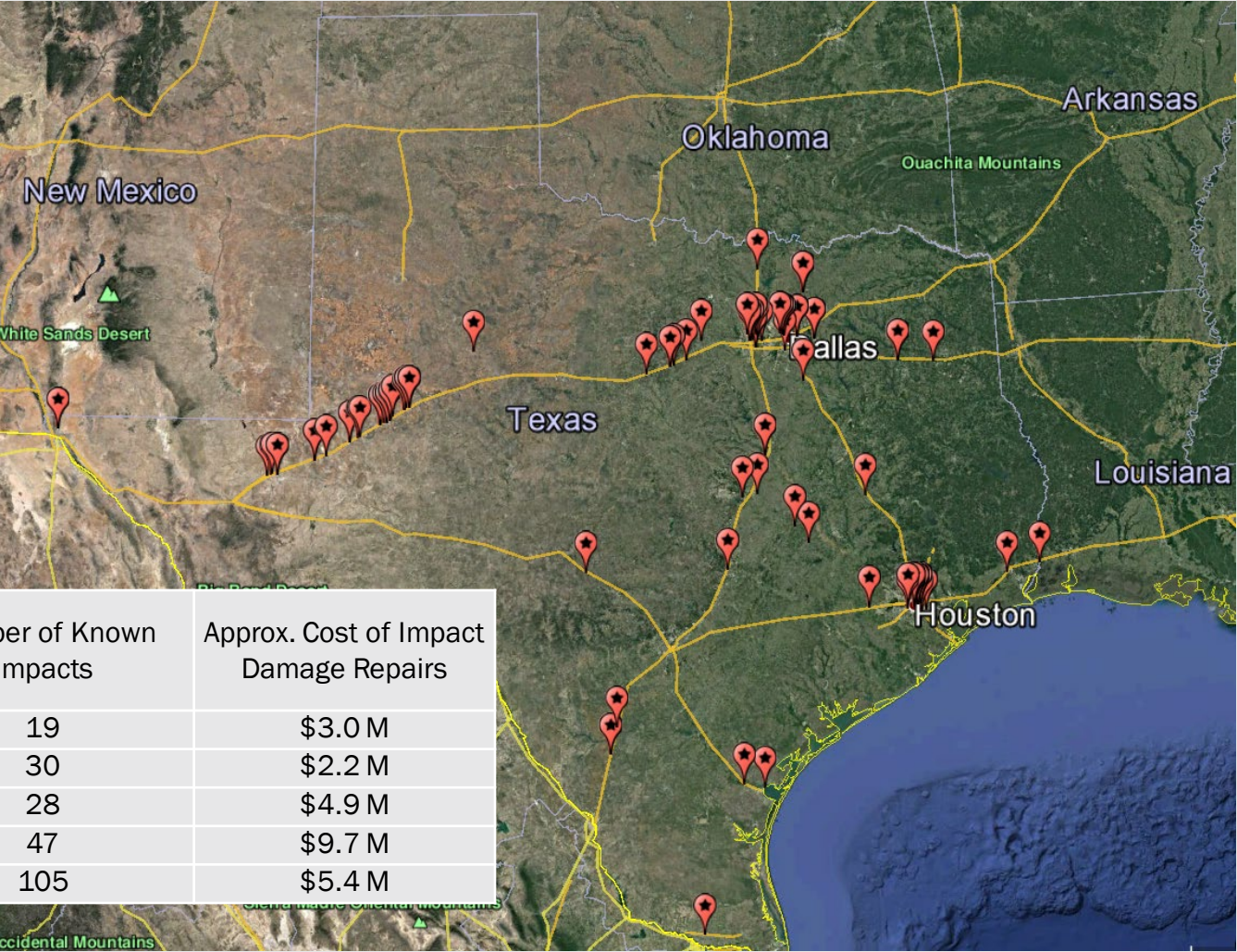


Table of contents

- 1 Bridge Impacts
- 2 Strengthening & Recent Research
- 3 Fire Repairs
- 4 ASR & DEF Repairs
- 5 Corrosion Protection
- 6 Closing Remarks

Overheight Bridge Impacts

- Prestressed Beam
 - Protection
 - Repair



Calendar Year	Number of Known Impacts	Approx. Cost of Impact Damage Repairs
2014	19	\$3.0 M
2015	30	\$2.2 M
2016	28	\$4.9 M
2017	47	\$9.7 M
2018	105	\$5.4 M

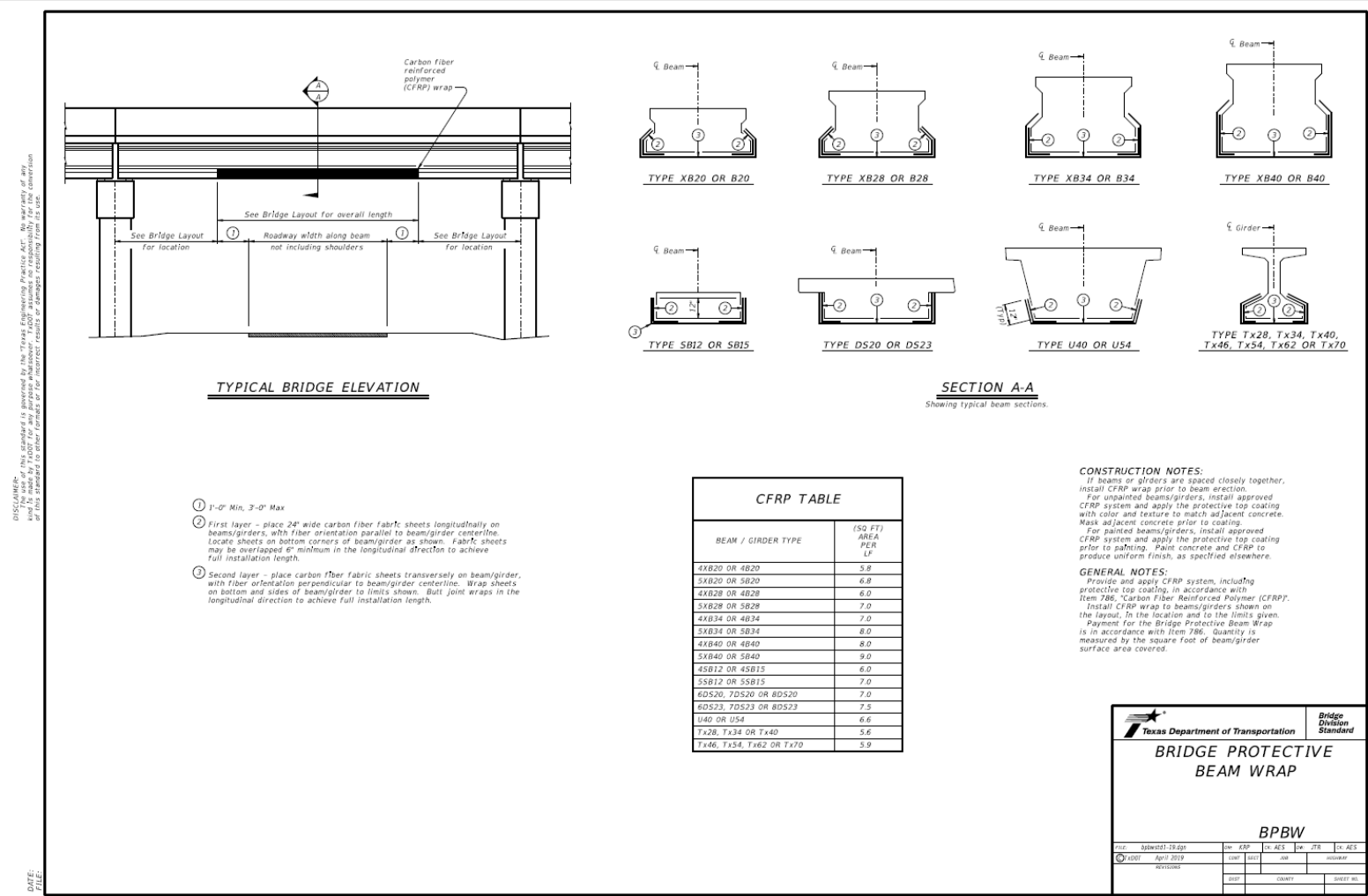
CFRP As Bridge Protection

- Bridge Protective Assembly was replaced in 2013



CFRP As Bridge Protection

■ Bridge Protective Beam Wrap



CFRP As Bridge Protection

- CFRP is more effective at containing minor impact damage



- Moderate Impact Damage without CFRP



CFRP As Bridge Protection

- Moderate Impact Damage with CFRP
 - Provides resistance like a bullet proof vest - CFRP layers likewise dissipate the impact energy and spread to a larger surface area



CFRP for Beam Impact Repair

- Contains/confines repair material
- Strengthen beams
- Serves as sacrificial protection to preserve beams against future impacts.
- Some bridges have been repaired with CFRP many times.



- Concerns with CFRP used for Impact Damage Girders
 - Installation procedures must be followed to ensure surface preparation and application of adequate bonding resins.
 - Some pre-mature failures have been noted due to poor bonding of CFRP to substrate.
 - Potential for UV damage. Application of UV topcoat has been utilized and no UV damage has been noted to date.
 - Potentially conceals issues.
 - History of strand or stirrup loss and record of repairs

CFRP for Beam Impact Repair

- History of strand or stirrup loss and record of repairs



Other Impacts

- Bridge Impact Repair
 - Beams
 - Bent caps
 - Columns



CFRP - Flexure

- 0-1776 - Using Carbon Fiber Composites to Increase the Flexural Capacity of Reinforced Concrete Bridges
- Strength of most of the specimens with CFRP exceeded the capacity of the original reinforced concrete beams
- Displacement capacity was approximately half the displacement capacity of the unstrengthened beams.

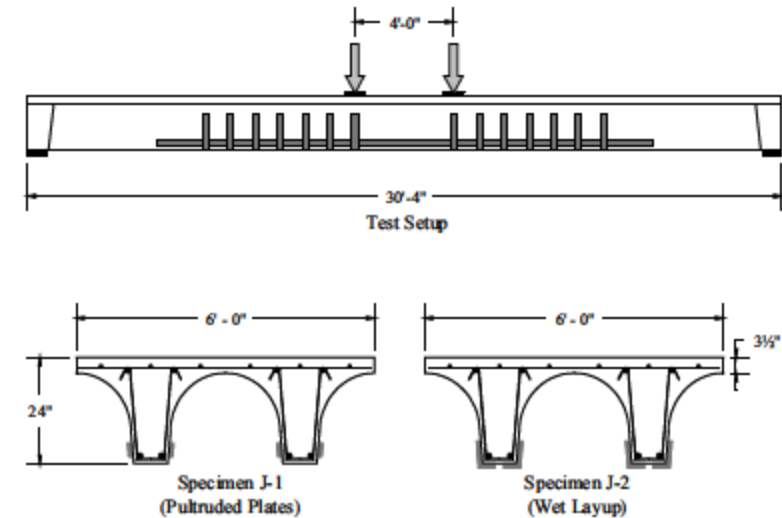


Figure 1 Full-Scale Pan-Girder Test Specimens

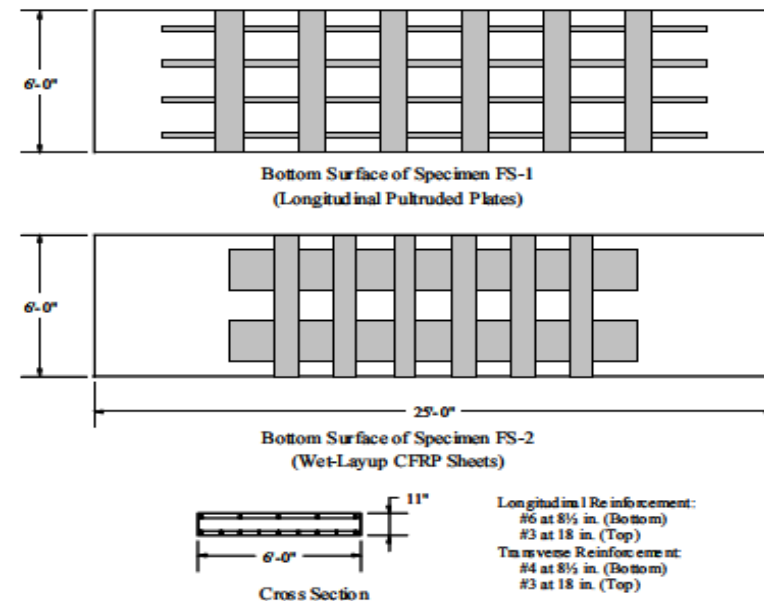


Figure 2 Full-Scale Flat-Slab Test Specimens

CFRP - Flexure

- The presence of flexural cracks influenced the response of the strengthened specimens.
- Debonding of the longitudinal CFRP materials tended to start at the location of flexural cracks.
- The long-term wetting and drying cycles had essentially no influence on the response of the strengthened beams.
- Sustained gravity loads also had essentially no influence on the response of the strengthened beams.
- Performed well with cyclic loading (1,000,000 cycles!)

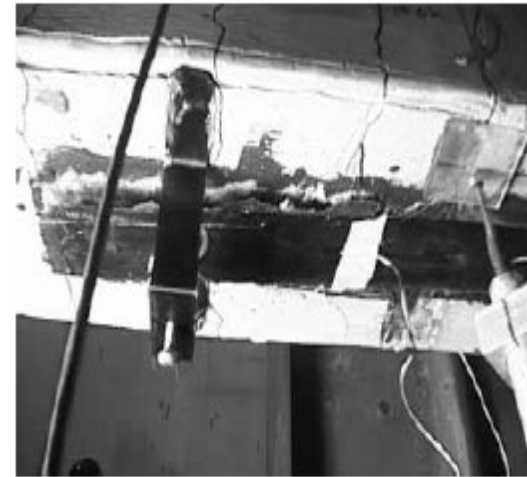
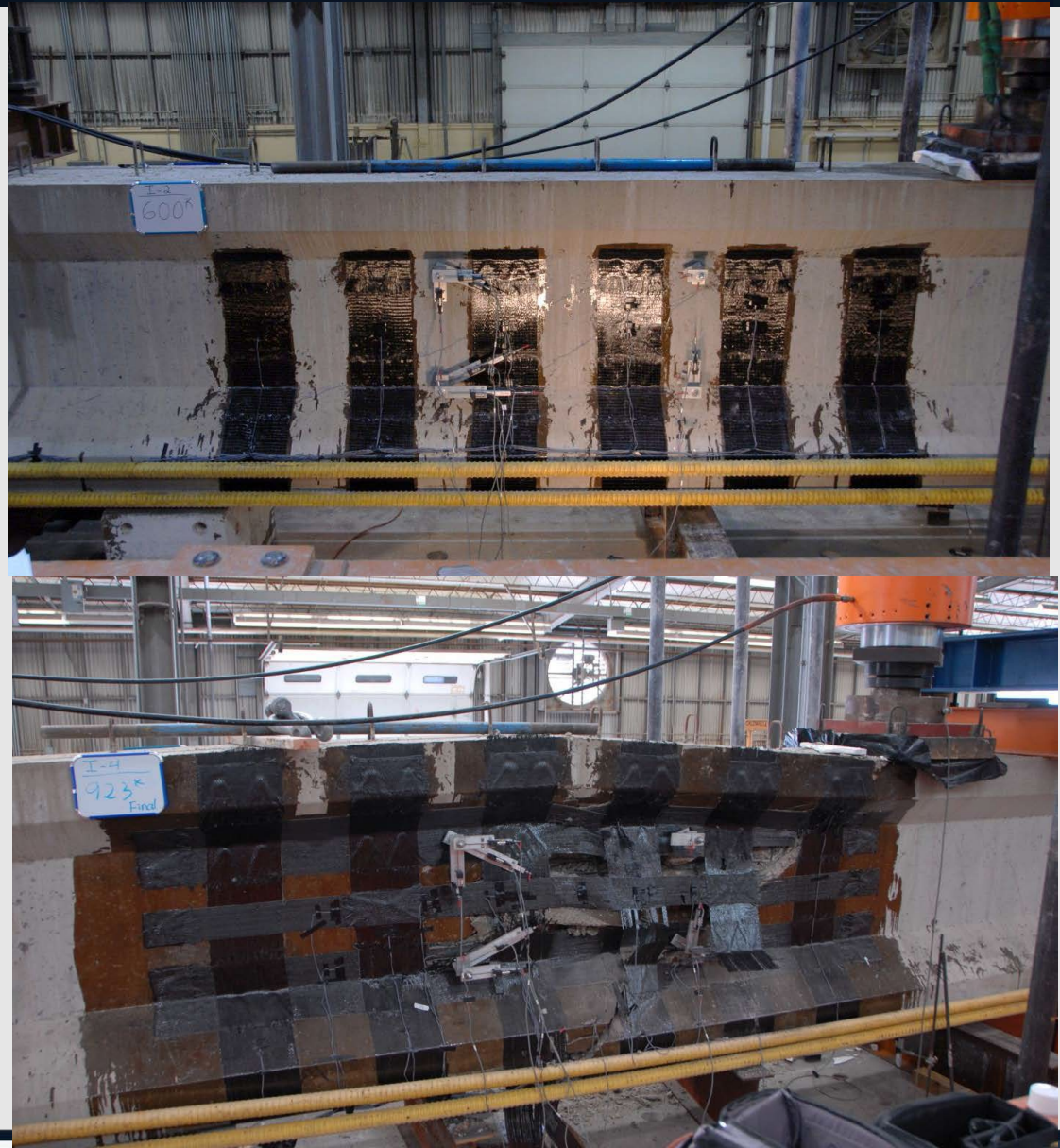


Figure 6.2 View of the Bottom Face of Specimen A1 after Debonding of the CFRP Composite

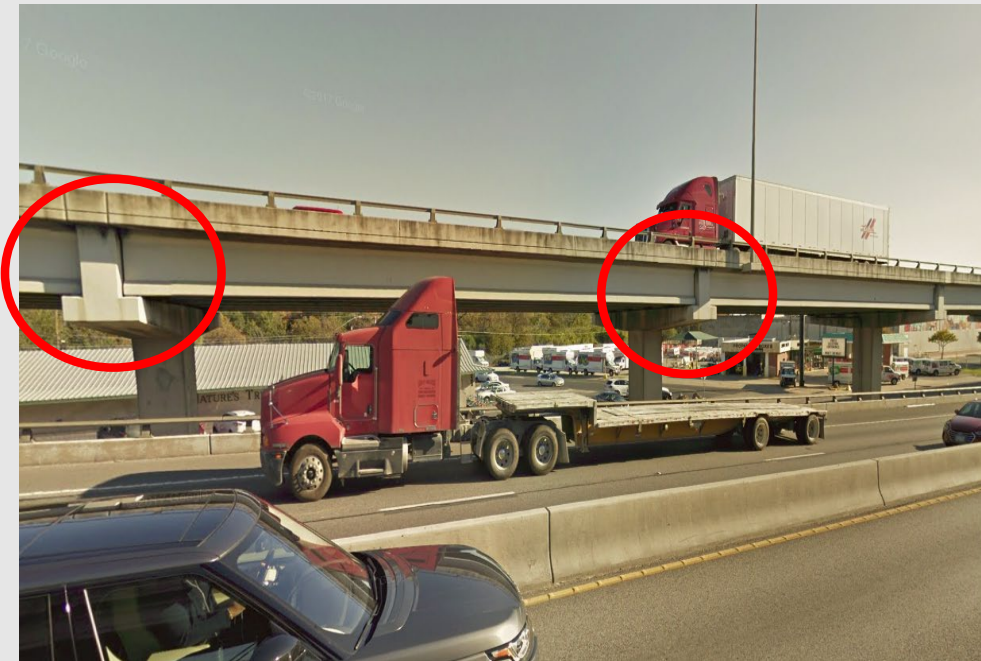
CFRP - Shear

- CFRP strengthening does not appear to be effective for beams with an a/d ratio less than 2.
- An increase in the amount of CFRP strengthening does not produce a proportional increase in shear strength.
- The fatigue performance was acceptable.
- Anchors for CFRP performed well under sustained loading.
- Bi-directional better control of crack width and higher stiffness
- Anchors permit higher design values and makes better use of the strength of carbon fiber.

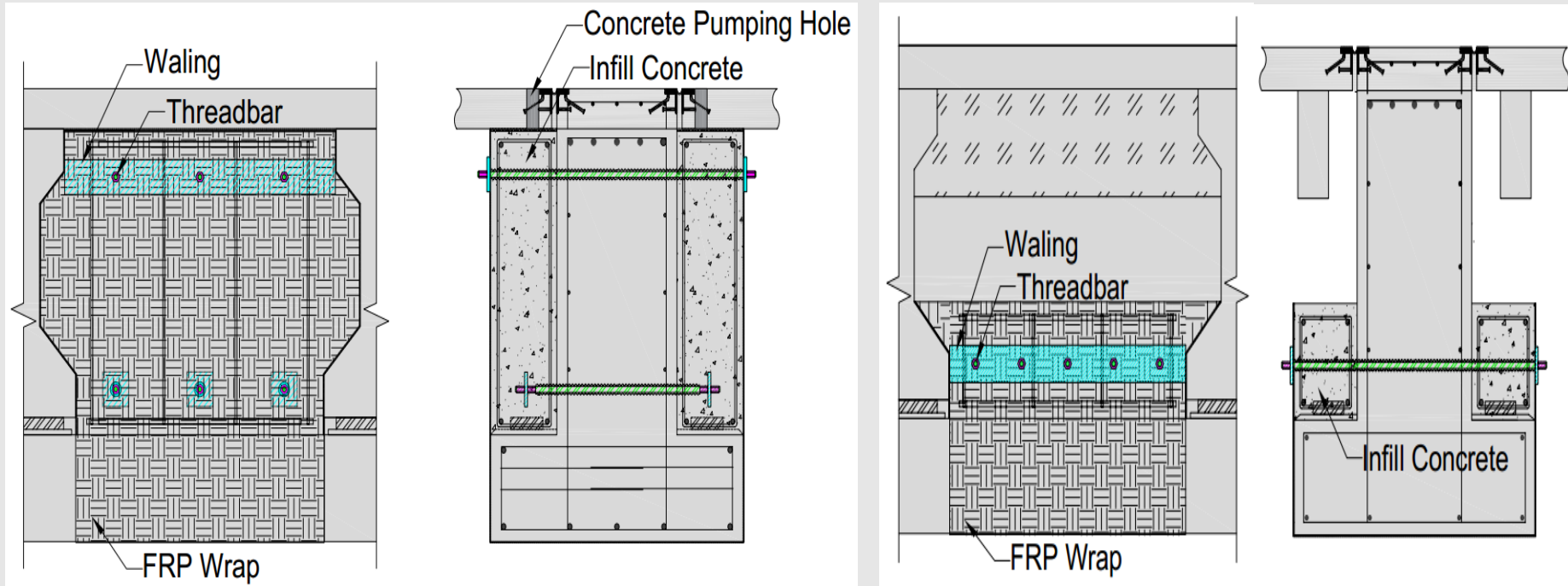


CFRP for Inverted-T

- TxDOT Research Project 6893 – Strengthen in-service inverted-T bent caps
 - Increase capacity to address change in lane configuration
 - Vertical clearance



CFRP for Inverted-T



CFRP for Inverted-T

- 120% - 180% increase in capacity for ledge flexure and punching

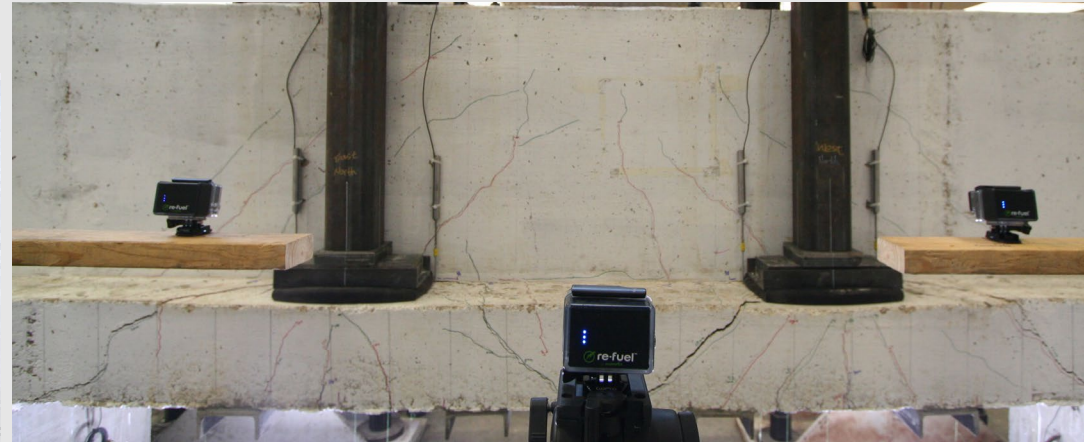


CFRP for Inverted-T

Partial Depth CFRP



- 120% capacity for int
- 155% capacity for ext



Fire Damaged Concrete Bridge

- 2005 Fire



Fire Damaged Concrete Bridge



Fire Damaged Concrete Bridge



Fire Damaged Concrete Bridge

- 2005 – 2017
 - Bridge replaced to increase functional capacity of roadway.



- CFRP to provide structural confinement to restrain the concrete expansion caused by alkali-silica reaction (ASR) in bridge columns
- ASR, a heterogeneous chemical reaction in concrete between alkaline-hydroxyl ions in pore solution and reactive silica in aggregates. The product is an alkali-silica gel that occupies more space causing internal destructive expansion to concrete members. The concrete starts cracking when the expanding pressure builds up and exceeds the concrete tensile strength.



- 2004 Work –
 - 1st application of CFRP to address ASR damage
 - After surface prepared, CFRP strips were applied to the lower portion of all columns as structural confinement to restrain the swelling potential of ASR.
 - The CFRP confinement consisted of strips of 12” wide carbon fiber fabric installed vertically and horizontally with un-wrapped “window” areas for monitoring future ASR development.



- 2012 Work –
 - Installed 100% coverage to columns after monitoring the 2004 strips for several years.



ASR Damage

- 2012 – 2019
- CFRP wrapped concrete appears to be performing well. UV protection is holding up well
- Cracking apparent at other unwrapped locations



Chloride Induced Corrosion Repairs

- 1999 CFRP Wrap on 12 bridges in the Lubbock District
- 1970s & 1980s construction



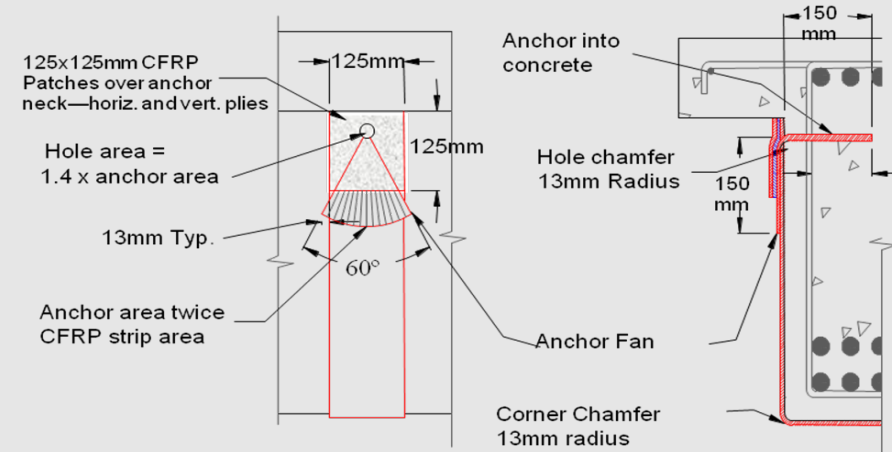
Chloride Induced Corrosion Repairs

- 2019 condition rating is 8 for columns and caps on some of these bridges.
- Half-cell potential indicates very low probability of active corrosion
- CFRP wrapped concrete appears to be performing well.
- UV protection is holding up well



Closing Remarks

- CFRP is very effective for preservation
- TxDOT's experience with durability of protective coating has been good.
- Proper application is important
 - Very minor issues with debonding
 - No instances of deterioration through “bathtub” retention of water.
- Recent research has shown
 - Bi-directional layering improves performance.
 - Use of anchors improves performance.
 - Significant strength increase on Inverted-Tees can be achieved through CFRP



Copyright 2019 • Texas Department of Transportation • All Rights Reserved Entities or individuals that copy and present state agency information must identify the source of the content, including the date the content was copied. Entities or individuals that copy and present state agency information on their websites must accompany that information with a statement that neither the entity or individual nor the information, as it is presented on its website, is endorsed by the State of Texas or any state agency. To protect the intellectual property of state agencies, copied information must reflect the copyright, trademark, service mark, or other intellectual property rights of the state agency whose protected information is being used by the entity or individual. Entities or individuals may not copy, reproduce, distribute, publish, or transmit, in any way this content for commercial purposes. This presentation is distributed without profit and is being made available solely for educational purposes. The use of any copyrighted material included in this presentation is intended to be a “fair use” of such material as provided for in Title 17 U.S.C. Section 107 of the US Copyright Law.