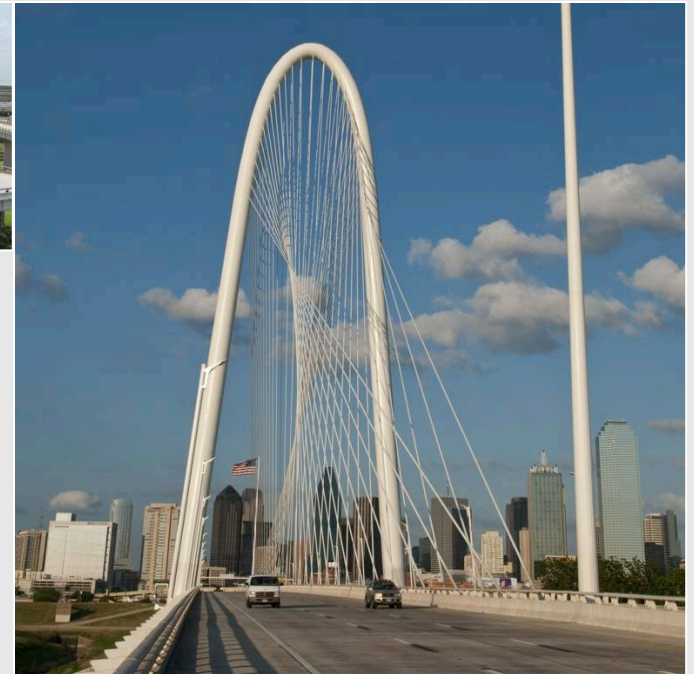




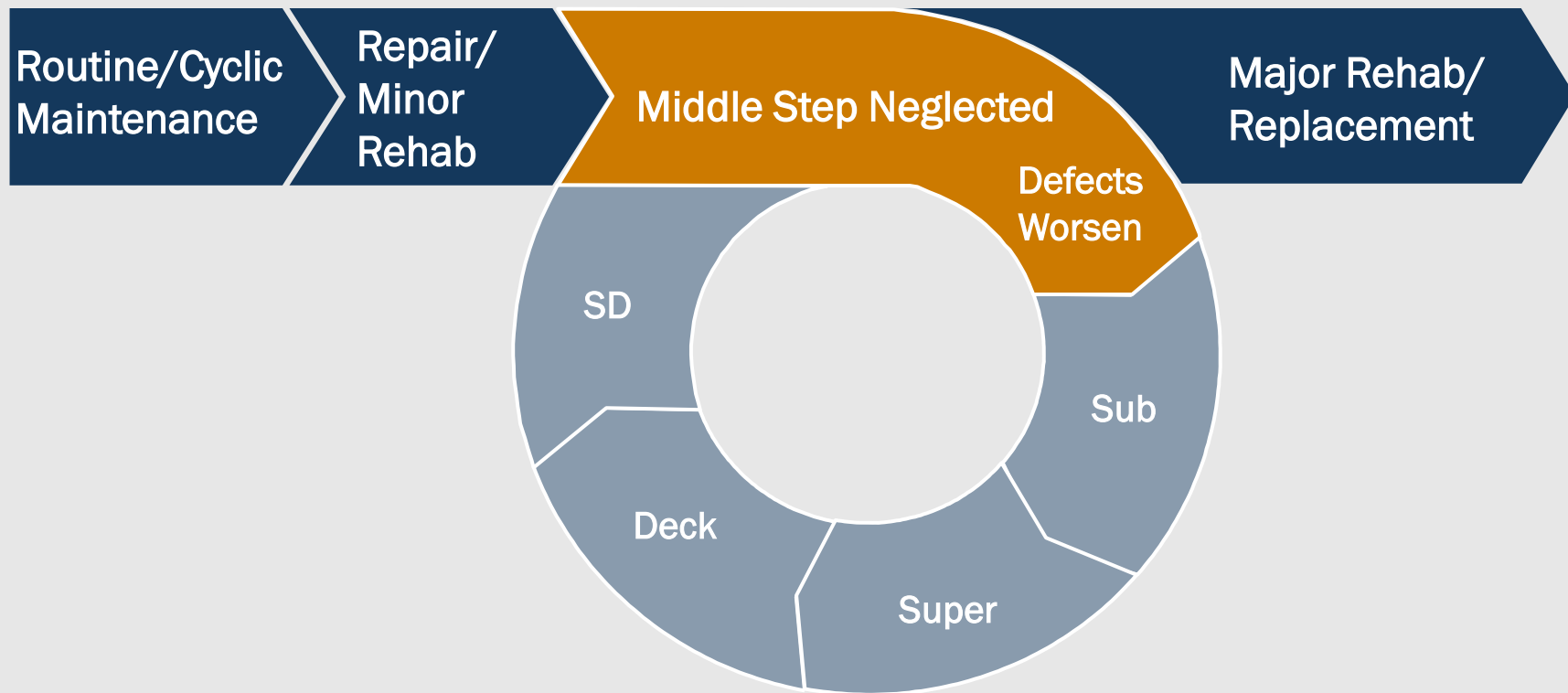
BEEFING UP DETERIORATING BRIDGE DECKS

Graham Bettis, P.E.

TxDOT Bridge Division



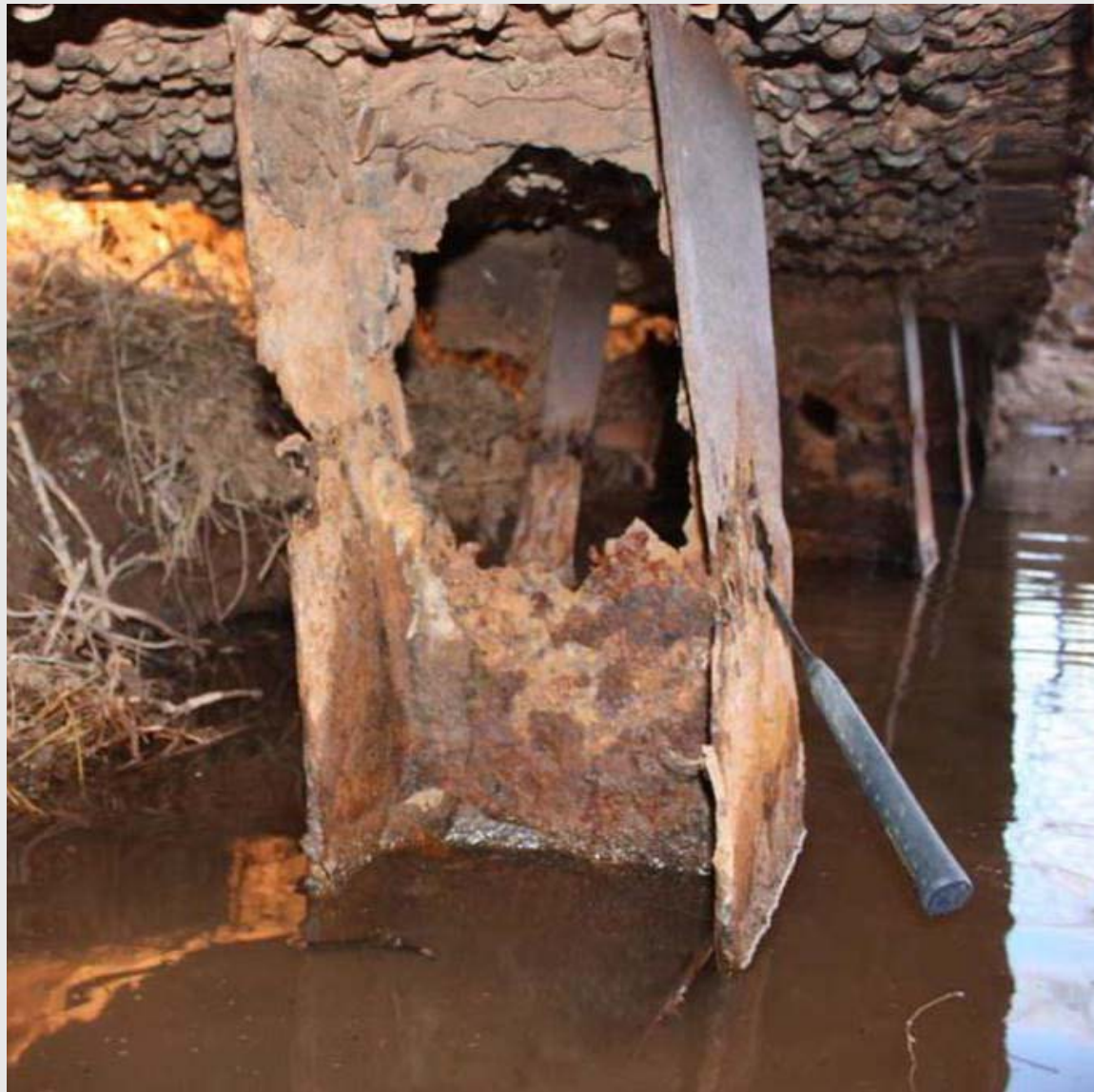
Bridge Asset Management



What We're Trying to Avoid – Super and Substructures



What We're Trying to Avoid – Super and Substructures



What We're Trying to Avoid – Super and Substructures



Bridge Decks in Texas

- 14,000 On-System Bridges (40% of Inventory) Constructed between 1950 and 1970
- Varying Deck Thicknesses in Different Eras/Bridge Types
- Deteriorated for Variety of Reasons
 - Age
 - Corrosion
 - Reinforcement Detailing



Severe Deck Deterioration



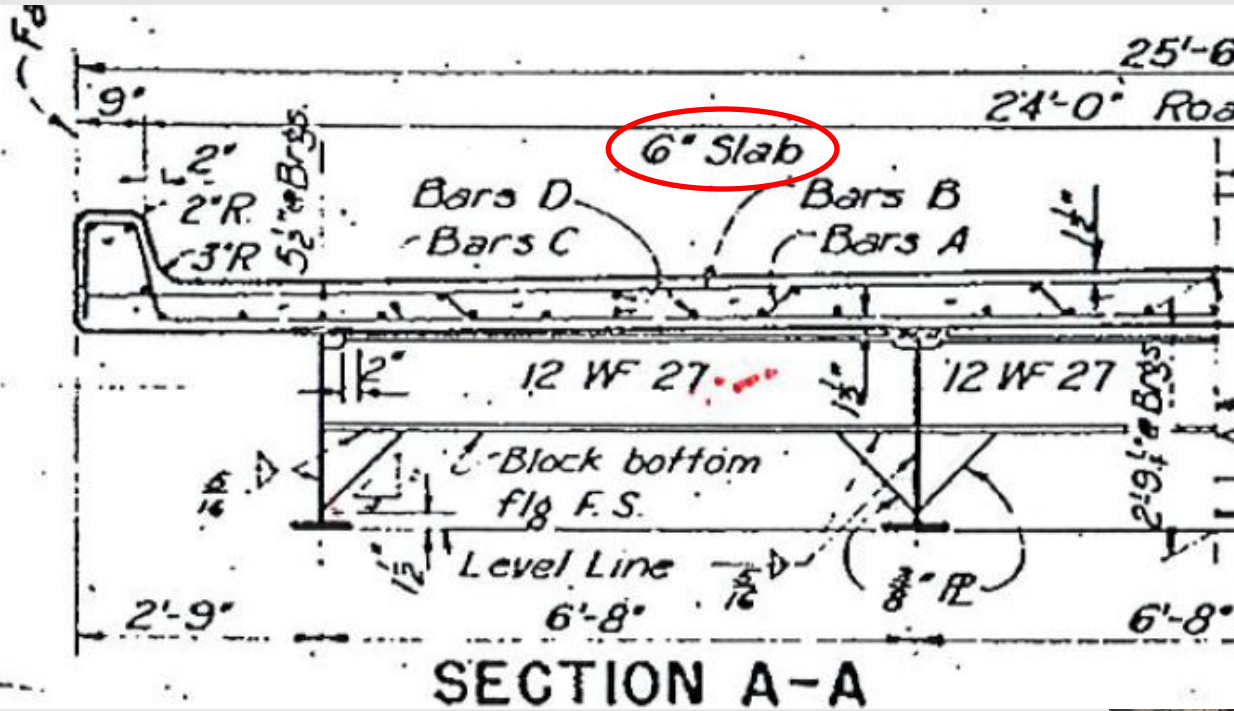
Severe Deck Deterioration



Severe Deck Deterioration

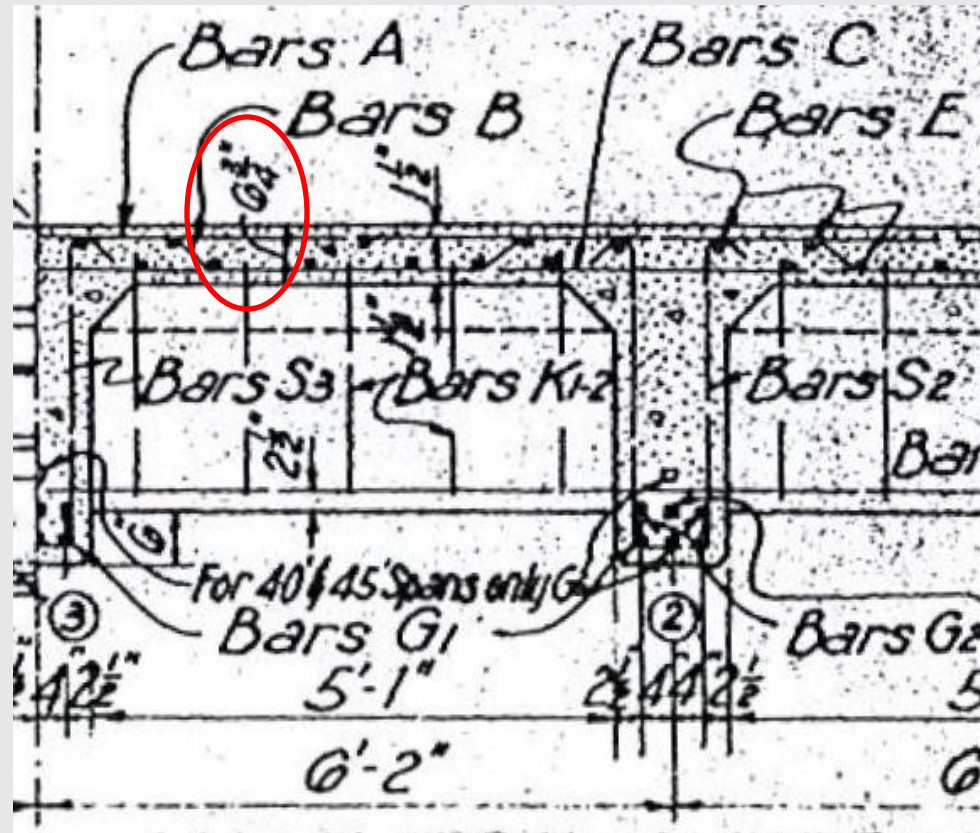
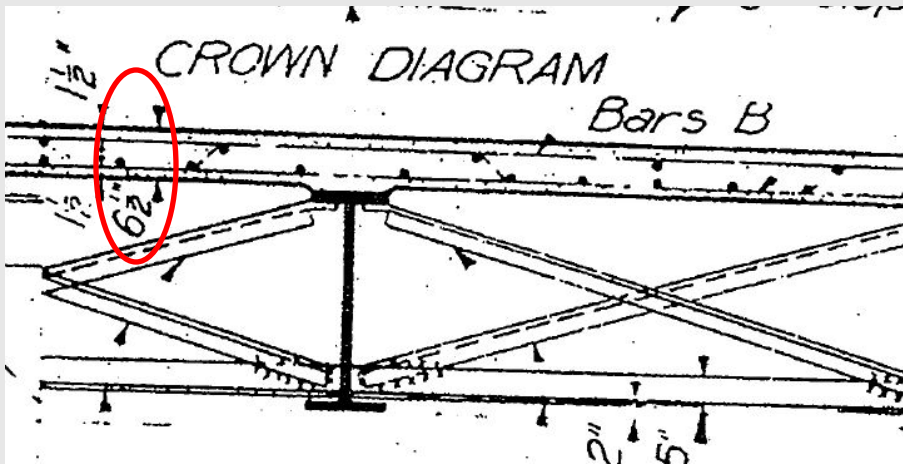


Six Inch Decks

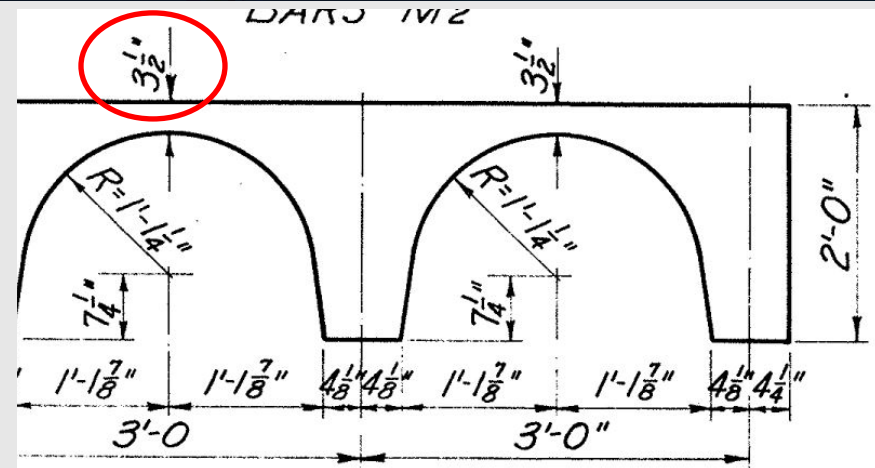




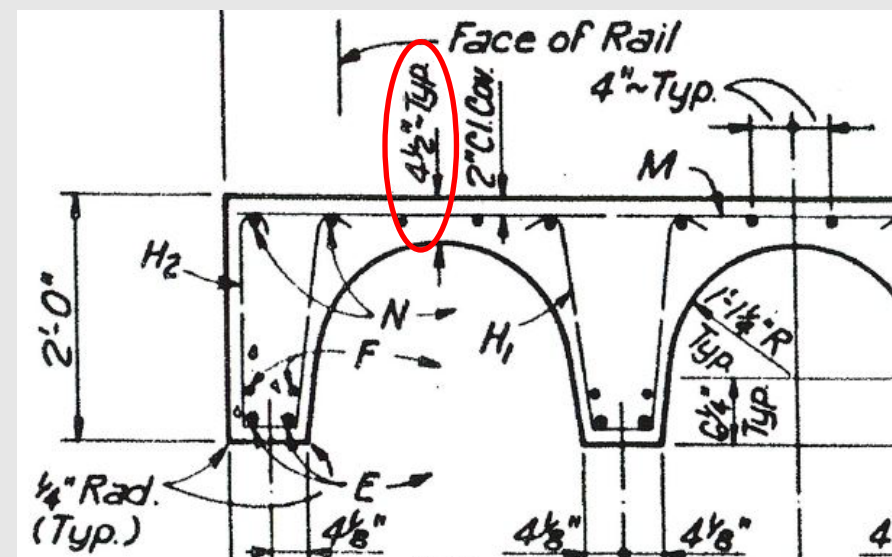
Thin Bridge Decks + Age = Map Cracking



Pan Girders – Thin Crowns



of chamfer bottom corners of beams.
ARCH BEAM DIMENSIONS



Pan Girder Bridges – Thin Crowns



Rehabilitation Approach

- Identify Bridges with Deteriorated Decks but “Good” or “Fair +” Substructures and Superstructures
- Bridge Deck Condition Ratings
 - 1,000,000 SF Rating ≤ 4
 - 15,000,000 SF Rating = 5
- In Total, Estimated \$170M in Deck Replacement and \$80M in Deck Rehabilitation
- Ten-Year Plan

Identifying Bridge Deck Damage

- Visual
- Nondestructive Evaluation
 - Sounding
 - Ground Penetrating Radar
 - Impact Echo
 - Infrared Thermal Imaging



Sounding



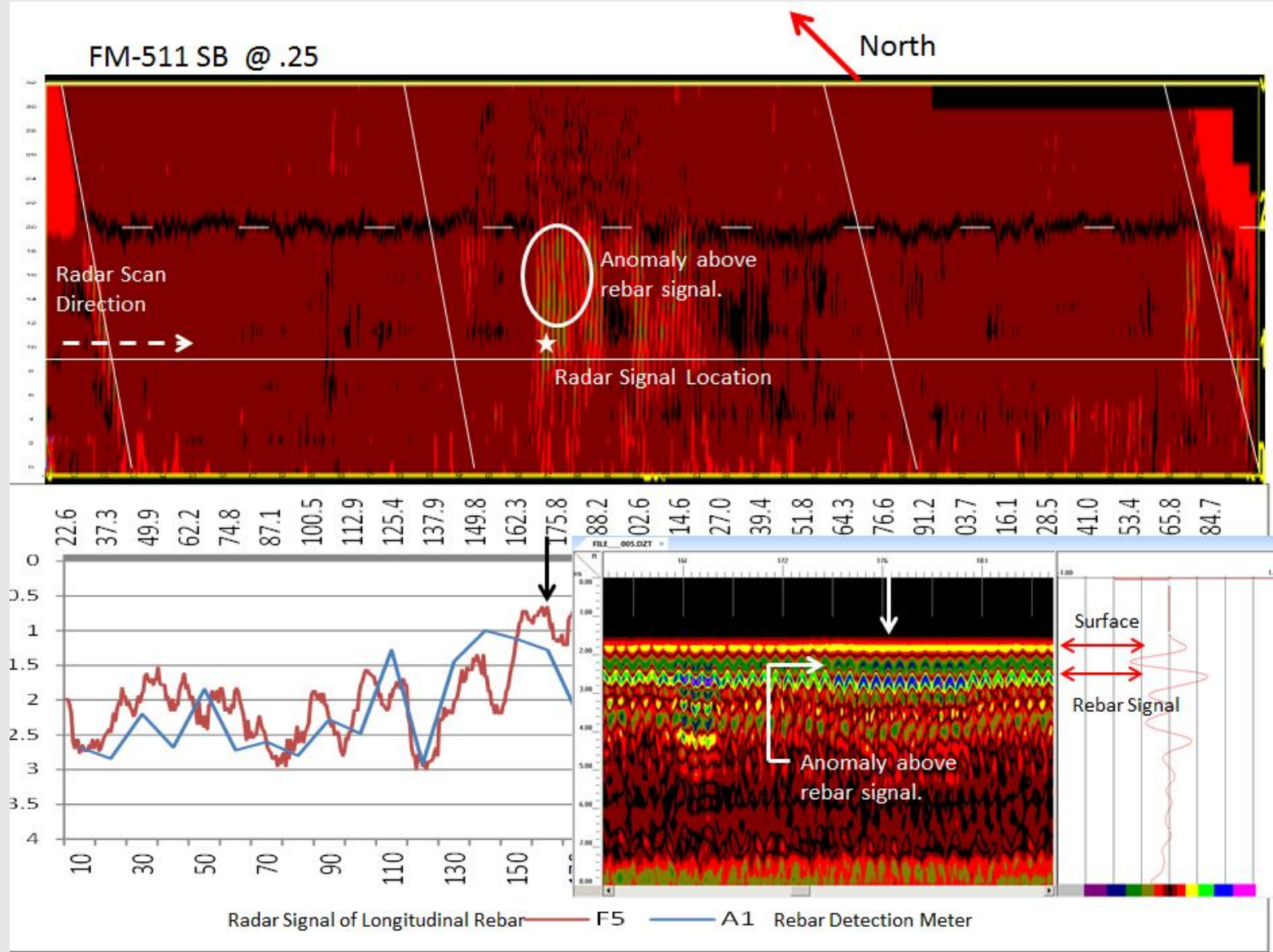
Courtesy: Rutgers University



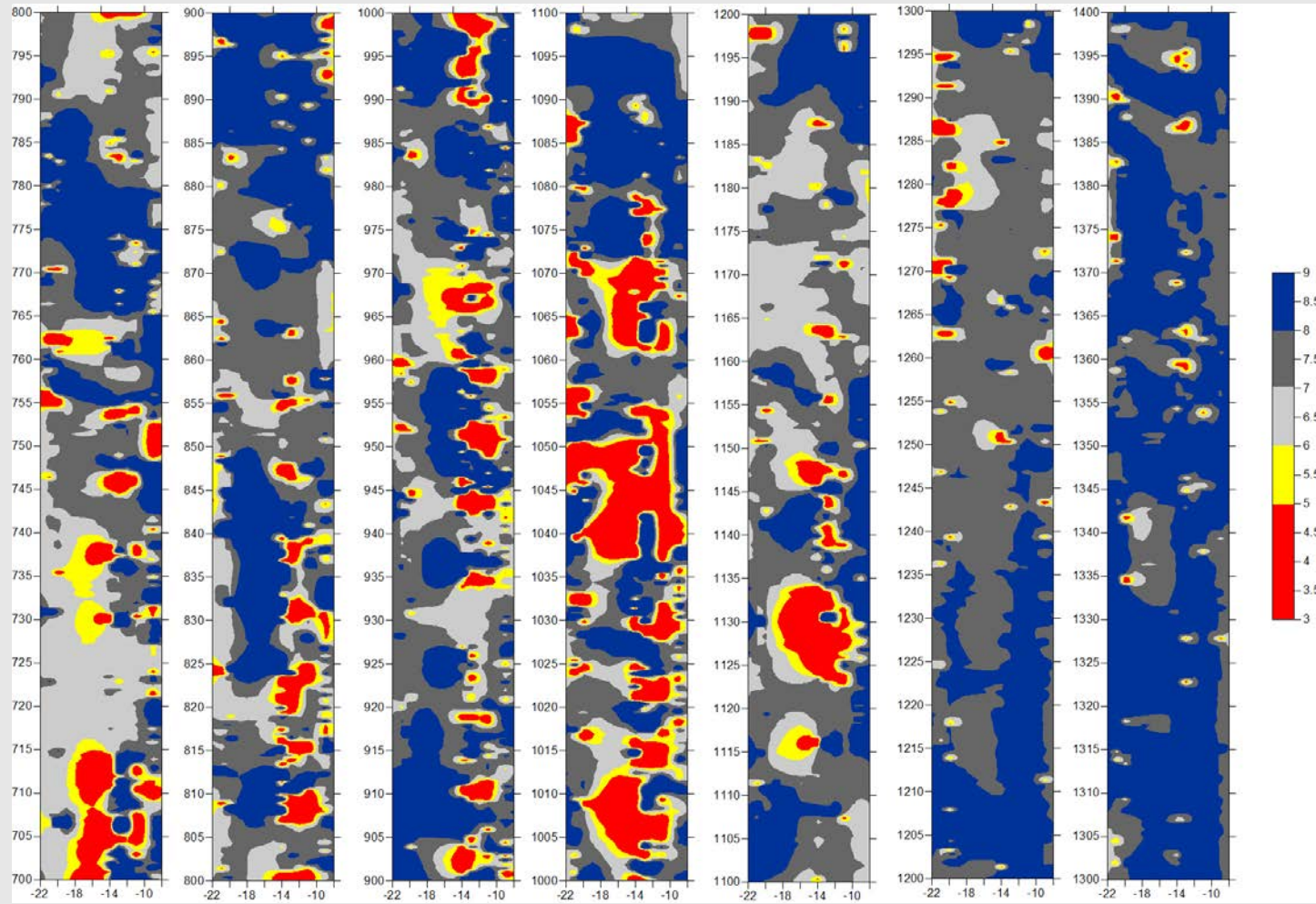
Ground Penetrating Radar



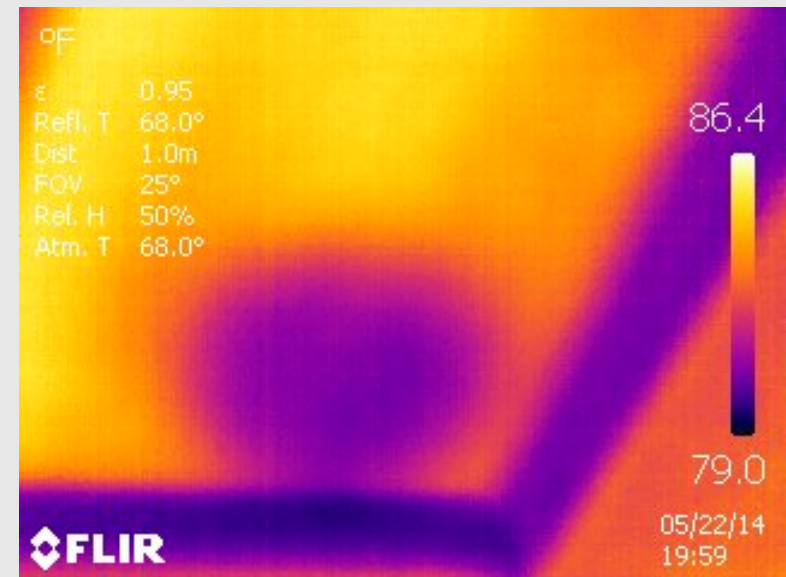
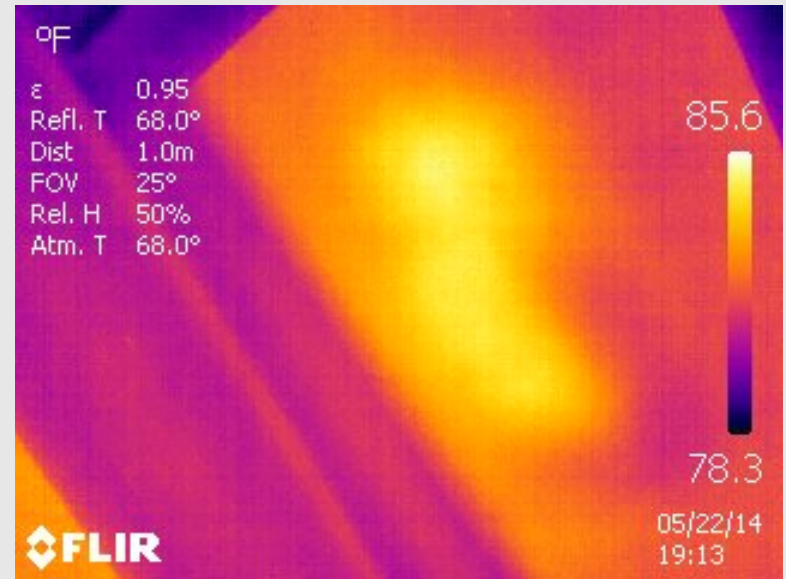
Ground Penetrating Radar



Impact Echo



Infrared Thermal Imaging



Infrared Thermal Imaging



FHWA LTBP and Nondestructive Evaluation

Federal Highway Administration Research and Technology Coordinating, Developing, and Delivering Highway Transportation Innovations

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Nondestructive Evaluation (NDE) Web Manual, Version 1.0



The FHWA Advanced Sensing Technology (FAST) and Nondestructive Evaluation (NDE) Laboratory conceived and developed the NDE Web Manual to assist practitioners and end users with the proper selection of NDE technologies for the condition assessment of highway infrastructure assets. This Web Manual fill in a critical knowledge gap between the practitioners dealing with bridge performance challenges on a day-to-day basis and the researchers developing and refining NDE technologies serving them.

[Read more] **1 2 3 4 5**

Overview

What is Nondestructive Evaluation (NDE)?

NDE is a means of analyzing and assessing the condition of various structural components of inservice highway infrastructure assets—pavement, bridges, and tunnels—without impairing their future usefulness.

Mission

The FHWA Advanced Sensing Technology (FAST) NDE Laboratory is a world-class national laboratory and is the keystone of FHWA's research and testing efforts related to the application of nondestructive testing technologies for condition assessment of highway infrastructure. The mission of the FHWA FAST NDE Laboratory is:

...to conduct state-of-the-art research, development, and implementation of nondestructive testing systems and technologies to improve the Nation's highway infrastructure assets.

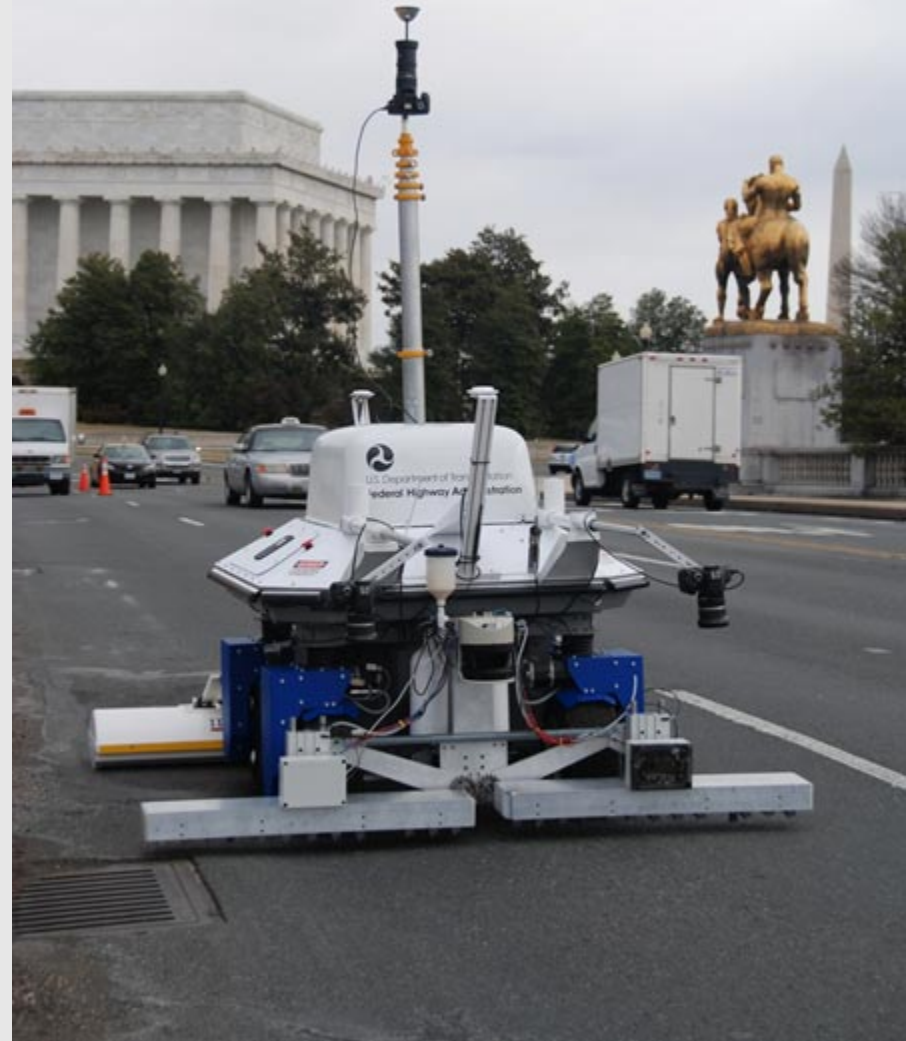
Objectives and Goals

Office of Infrastructure R&D Links

- » Office of Infrastructure R&D
- » Infrastructure R&D Program
- » Long-Term Bridge Performance Program
- » Long-Term Pavement Performance Program
- » Infrastructure R&D Experts
- » Infrastructure R&D Laboratories

RABIT Bridge Deck Assessment Tool

- Panoramic Camera
- High-Definition Imaging
- Electrical Resistivity Probes
- Impact Echo
- Ultrasonic Surface Waves
- Ground Penetrating Radar
- Global Positioning System



Courtesy: FHWA Research and Technology

Degrees of Damage

- Non-Structural
 - Isolated Cracking
 - Widespread Cracking
 - Uniform Wearing
- Structural
 - Rehab vs. Replace



Cracking

- Crack Sealing
 - Low-viscosity, gravity-fed
 - TxDOT maintains list of preapproved materials
- Discrete Crack Sealing
 - Multiple brush applications
 - Effective but expensive and time consuming
- Widespread Cracking
 - Apply using squeegee or wet-nap roller
 - Add coarse sand
 - Grooves can be problematic



Uniform Wearing

- Structurally sound but waterproofing layer necessary (e.g. cover compromised)
- Multi-Layer Polymer Overlay
 - Crack Sealant
 - Aggregate
 - Resin
- Preapproved MLPO Material
 - Epoxy/Modified Epoxy
 - Methacrylate
 - Other Polymers



Uses for Multi-Layer Polymer Overlay



Spot-Applied Polymer Overlay



Structural Overlay

- TxDOT Specs include two mix designs:
 - CO = Bridge Deck Concrete Overlay
 - LMO = Latex-Modified Concrete Overlay
- Thickness
 - 1.25” to 1.5” Minimum for LMO
 - Thicker (2”) preferable to minimize likelihood of delamination
- Surface Prep
 - Roughened surface to promote mechanical bond
 - Clean, saturated-surface dry
 - No grout or polymer bonding agents

- Concrete Overlay Mix
 - Low W/C
 - Smaller Coarse Aggregate
 - Works particularly well in thick applications (e.g. mechanical tie via reinforcing cage)
- Latex-Modified
 - Very Low Permeability
 - Lower Modulus of Elasticity than Plain Concrete
 - Less Stringent Curing (Faster Turnaround)
 - Effective but Can Be Expensive

Structural Overlay Application

- Milling Asphalt
 - Don't combine with concrete milling
- Milling Concrete
 - Constant depth
- Shot Blasting
 - Surface prep for removal to or above reinforcing layer
 - Remaining concrete is sound
- Hydro-demolition
 - Highly effective
 - Calibrated to remove specified depth
 - Locates unsound concrete
 - Excellent surface prep
 - Very expensive

Existing Bridge Deck



All photos courtesy of Hydro-Technologies

Milling



Concrete Deck after Milling



Hydro-Demolition



Hydro-Demolition



Hydro-Demolition Test Area



Vacuum Cleanup after Hydro-Demolition



Cleaned Deck



Cleaned Deck/Prepared Surface



Latex-Modified Overlay Placement



Completed Overlay



Bridge Deck Rehab vs. Replace

- Sometimes deck replacement not feasible
 - Must maintain traffic
 - Girder layout prevents phasing
 - Lack of detour



Bridge Deck Rehab vs. Replace



Bridge Deck Replacement – Steel Cleaning/Painting



Bridge Deck Replacement – Making Girders Composite



Bridge Deck Replacement



Bridge Deck Replacement



Bridge Deck Replacement

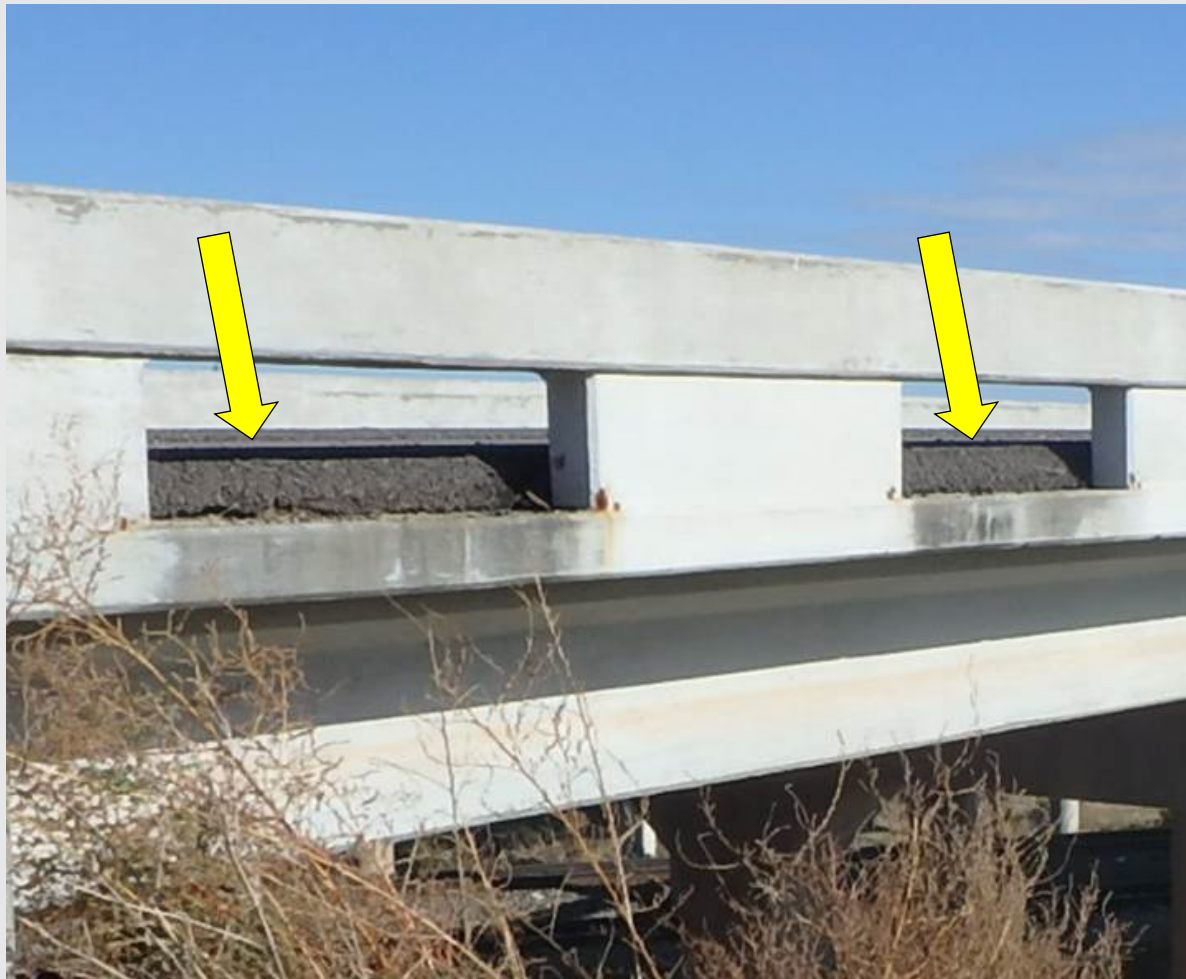


- Surface Preparation
 - ACP Removal: \$3/SY
 - Milling: \$5 - \$10/SY
 - Shot Blasting: \$3 - \$5/SY
 - Hydro-Demolition: TBD in Texas but currently \$60 - \$80/SY
- Overlay
 - MLPO: \$30 - \$40/SY
 - 2" Concrete Overlay: \$60 - \$80/SY
 - 4" Concrete Overlay: \$120/SY
 - 1.5" Latex-Modified Overlay: \$130/SY
 - 3" Latex-Modified Overlay: \$160/SY
- Bridge Deck Replacement: \$250 - \$300/SY

New Bridge Deck Construction

- Long-term preservation centers around designing and building largely maintenance-free structures
- For Bridge Decks:
 - High quality concrete
 - Thicker deck, increased cover
 - Hot and cold weather provisions
 - Curing (8 days minimum)
 - Contractor responsible for addressing cracks and other defects
- No asphalt overlays!
 - Reduces capacity by adding dead load
 - Holds moisture and other contaminants against concrete
 - Reduces rail height
 - Creates debris on caps

Asphalt on Bridge Decks



Asphalt on Bridge Decks



Asphalt on Bridge Decks



Asphalt on Bridge Decks





QUESTIONS?

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