2016 PTI Convention Long Beach, California

Technical Session 2 Bridge Design and Construction



FHWA DTFH6114D00048-Task 5009

DEVELOPMENT OF FHWA GUIDANCE FOR MONITORABLE, REPLACEABLE AND ASSESSABLE PT TENDONS

Presented by:

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April 25, 2016



Presentation Goals:

Background

- Recent improvements have been made in the design, construction and inspection practices of post-tensioned (PT) bridges in the US. However, our industry should continue to develop new methods and tools to advance the state of practice for PT bridges to ensure they meet their intended service life.
- This research project will bring new technologies to US practices such as EIT monitoring, replaceable external PT, and provide a critical assessment of the current construction practices to further improve the existing US practices.



Presentation Outline

1. Introduction

- 2. Sub-Task 2 : Monitorable PT Tendons
- 3. Sub-Task 3: Replaceable PT Tendons
- 4. Sub-Task 4: Assessable PT Tendons







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Technical Working Group (TWG) Rosters

NO.	Name	Affiliation				
Government / DOT						
1	Reggie Holt	FHWA				
2	Michael Sprinkler	VDOT				
3	Claude Napier	VDOT				
4	Robert Robertson	FDOT				
5	Dan Hurtado	FDOT				
6	Bijan Khaleghi	WSDOT				
7	Leon Flournoy	TxDOT				
8	Courtney Holle	TxDOT				
9	Susan Hida	Caltrans				
10	Craig Knapp	Caltrans				
11	Nancy Daubenberger	MnDOT				
12	Dustin Thomas	MnDOT				
13	Jim Ma	Caltrans				
Industry / Manufacturers						
1	Ted Neff	PTI				
2	Randy Cox	ASBI				
3	Guido Schwager	Schwager Davis, Inc.				
4	Drew Micklus	Freyssinet				
Consultants						
1	John Corven	Corven Eng				
2	Brian Merrill	WJE				
3	Brett Pielstick	Eisman & Russo				
4	Jerry Pfuntner	Finley Engineering Group, Inc.				



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Goals and Objectives of the Research

- Advance the ability to monitor, replace and evaluate future Post-tensioned bridges
- Improve durability of future PT bridges using monitoring and installation validation technologies.
- Improve quality of future PT bridges through a better construction inspection and material testing procedure
- Develop specification language for Sub-Tasks 2 and 3 to be included in the PTI/ASBI M-50 "Guide Specification for Grouted Post-tensioning"
- Develop manual / guidance for Bridge Owners
- Develop outreach and educational materials



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Electrically Isolated Tendons (EIT) has been identified as a viable monitorable technology for grouted PT tendons

The research approach is divided into several phases of activities:

- **Phase 1:** Review literatures of existing Swiss manuals and other countries (if available) for adoption to US application
- **Phase 2:** Develop EIT manual / guidelines, included component requirement, installation, performance test, monitoring device, procedures and QA-QC for US implementation
- **Phase 3:** Develop specification language plus texts for inclusion in the PTI/ASBI M-50 "Guide Specification for Grouted Post-Tensioning"
- Phase 4: Develop a two-hour Power Point presentation plus texts



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Status of Sub-Task 2

Research start date: January 2015 Submitted 1st draft: April 2015 Submitted 2nd draft: July 2015 Submitted 3rd draft: September 2015 Remaining work:

Specification Language

Two hours Power Point Presentation Expected completion: Fall 2016



Sub-Task 2: Basic Principal of EIT



- Access of aggressive substances to the steel is blocked
- Efficiency of the insulation can be controlled
- Corrosion rate is decreased in case of activation



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Sub-Task 2: Swiss Experience

The Swiss experience on about 120 structures (mainly bridges) with EIT installed since 1993 shows

- On very long tendons (several 100 m (300 feet)) "learning effect" (workmanship, training)
- Instruction of persons working on site is very important (handling of plastic ducts, precautions)
- Qualification and certification of PT personnel is considered a key element to assure long term durability of PT systems
- Use of electrically isolated tendons has to be specified from the beginning of the project: design, construction, and quality control.



PTI/ASBI M50 "GUIDE SPEC. FOR GROUTED PT" PROTECTION LEVEL

- PL1A: duct with filling material providing durable corrosion protection.
- PL1B: PL1A plus engineered grout and permanent grout cap.
- PL2: PL1B plus an envelope, enclosing the tensile element bundle over its length, and providing a permanent leak tight barrier (encapsulation).
- PL3: PL2 (encapsulation) plus Electrical Isolation Tendon (EIT) to be monitorable or inspectable at any time.



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Internal Bonded Tendon





Electrical connection to a tendon at both ends



Sub-Task 2: Monitorable Internal PT Tendons





Protective shell and plastic tie at duct support in the tight tendon curve zone



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	Main criterion	Main criterion		
	Monitoring	Fatigue	Stray current	
Duct Ø	Specific resistance $R_l = R \cdot L$	Resistance <i>R</i>	Specific resistance $R_l = R \cdot L$	
60 mm	>50 kΩm	>20 Ω	>250 k <mark>Ωm</mark>	
75 mm	>50 kΩm	>20 Ω	>200 kΩm	
100 mm	>50 kΩm	>20 Ω	>150 kΩm	
130 mm	>50 kΩm	>20 Ω	>125 kΩm	
Max. tolera failure rate	ble 10%	0%	20%	

Threshold for EIT, applicable 28 days after grouting (according to Swiss Guidelines)



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EIT Specifications

SPECIFICATIONS

COMMENTARY

<u>4.3.13 –</u>	Electrical Components for Pl	

3

Wiring used for electrical measurements on PL-3 tendons shall be at least #12 AWG solid copper. Wiring shall have water-proof insulation. When cast into concrete, the insulation shall be resistant to alkaline environment in the concrete. Alternatively, wiring shall be permitted to be placed in non-conductive electrical conduit.

Electrical contact to the tendon shall be located at the anchorage by means of a bolted cable strap. Galvanized conductors and contact bolts shall not be permitted.

Protect bare metallic surfaces from corrosion to ensure unimpeded electrical contact.

After installation of connections and cables, the electrical connections shall be checked for continuity by appropriate electrical measurements.

A junction box with electrical terminals shall be installed at each anchorage. Junction boxes shall be provided with an C4.3.13 – Electrical Components for PL-3 <u>This minimizes the adverse effects of stray-</u> <u>currents, while maintaining the ability to perform</u> <u>electrical resistance measurements of the tendon.</u>

Junction boxes are required at each anchorage as shown in Figure 2. Electrical measurements can then be made independently from either anchorage. This ensures redundancy, for instance if one of the connections fails over time. In addition, having the possibility to electrically connect the tendon from both ends facilitates localizing defects in the duct.



Figure 2.
Schematic
illustration
of
the

installations needed for the electrical
resistance measurements [2, 4].
installations
instal



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Sub-Task 3: Replaceable PT Tendons Technical Approach

The research approach will be divided into several phases of activities:

- Phase 1: Review literature , test results, and standard practice in other countries
- Phase 2: Explore several replaceable external PT tendons concepts
- Phase 3: Geometric study of selected bridge projects with external PT tendons
- Phase 4: Develop standard details for fully replaceable external PT tendons
- Phase 5: Develop specification languages and commentary to be proposed to PTI/ASBI M-50 Committee for inclusion in the "Guide Specification for Grouted Post-Tensioning"
- Phase 6: Develop a two hour Power Point presentation for educational/training and outreach purposes, including speaker notes



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Status of Sub-Task 3

Research start date: January 2015 Submitted 1st draft: August 2015

Remaining work: 2nd draft is in progress Specification Language Two hours Power Point Presentation Expected completion: Fall 2016



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Non Replaceable PT Tendon (US existing practice)



Replaceable PT Tendon (double envelope concept)



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Steel Pipe Embedded in Concrete **Neoprene Boot Coupler**

Existing US Details in Deviator



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STRATEGIES FOR FULLY REPLACEABLE EXTERNAL TENDONS AROUND THE WORLD

- 1. Implementation of flexible filler materials (grease and wax filler and bare strands). SETRA of France later prohibited grease and adopted wax instead)
- 2. Implementation of individually sheathed mono-strand. Can be greased or waxed (with grout)
- 3. Implementation of diablo forms (double envelope concept)
- 4. Combination of diablo forms with items 1 or 2.
- 5. Implementation of epoxy coated strands (no grout)

The study focuses on the development of guidance for replaceable grouted external PT tendons. The study concluded that diablo forms are a viable option for fully replaceable grouted external PT



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Diablo - Basic Geometry 1



Section A-A For 19-0.6" Tendon



Section B-B For 19-0.6" Tendon



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Diablo Form Detail in Diaphragm



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Abutment

Inspection and maintenance Gallery at abutment for fully replaceable external tendons

DNING

End Diaphragm -

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- The scope of this Task is to assess how well our current PT construction inspection and testing procedures provide for evaluation of material performance, quality of construction and long term performance risks.
- And to Explore the question "To what extent are we providing a level of certainty that our PT systems will meet their intended service life and the design life of the structure?"



Technical Approach

- Phase 1: Data Collection
- Phase 2: Data Analysis
- Phase 3: Identification of Critical Risks
- Phase 4: Comparison Inspection and Testing Procedures
- Phase 5: Recommendations for Providing an Initial Bill of Health or "Birth Certificate" to document and archive pertinent data
- Phase 6: Recommendations for improved Inspection and Testing Procedures, Possible Spec Revisions and identification of any new Promising Developments



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Phase 1 Data Collection

Sample DOTs - Thirteen States with a history of and/or active bridge construction programs that include post-tensioning elements contacted and sent a List of Questions. Texas, Florida, California, Colorado, Virginia, Utah, Washington, Minnesota, Ohio, New York, Maine, Oregon, Massachusetts.

Then we asked similar questions to sample of: Consultants, Contractors, PT Suppliers and some specialty questions for the Grout Suppliers to get Industry wide perspective.



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Phase 1 cont'd - Broad Range of Questions asked Project Specifications knowledge and use of PTI/ASBI

- Construction inspection and testing methods
- Minimum Experience and Training requirements
- QC & QA roles
- Job records to include material certs, field tests conducted, sampling frequency of testing and Pass/Fail rates, Laboratory (acceptance) testing vs Field (production) testing
- PT Problems, Follow up and Close out Documentation



Phase 2 – Data Analysis

- Comparison of State DOT Specifications & Requirements
- Materials Qualification
- QA/QC Procedures and references
- Construction inspection and testing practices
- Test procedures
- Visual inspections
- NDT test methods
- Destructive testing
- Corrective actions taken and results



Phase 3 – Identification of Critical Risk Elements

- Identify most critical work elements
- Create ranking system and assigned importance category
- Use rankings to prioritize inspection effort
- Develop durability rating based on the inspection and testing especially for high ranking items.



Phase 3 – Identification of Critical Risk Elements



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Phase 3 – Identification of Critical Risk Elements

Duct											
Element	M50 Spec	ASTM	Possible deficiencies	Risk Category	Risk Rating						
Minimum Cross-sectional Area	4.3.5	*	none	G	3						
Corrugated metal duct material	4.3.5.1	A653	Corrosion and duct breach	М	2						
Seam construction of metal duct	4.3.5.1	*	Paste leakage and formation of duct blockage	М	2						
Wall thickness of metal duct	4.3.5.1	*	Corrosion and duct breach	М	2						
Corrugated polypropylene (cell classification range of PP0340B44541 to PP0340B67884)	4.3.5.2	D4101	Oxidation and duct breach	М	2						
Cold weather (-22 to 32F) Corrugated polypropylene (cell classification range of PP0340B44531 to PP0340B67884)	4.3.5.2	D4101	Oxidation, strength reduction, duct breach	М	2						
Corrugated polyethylene (cell classification range PE344434D to PE445574D)	4.3.5.2	D3350	Oxidation, strength reduction, duct breach	М	2						

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Phase 4 – Comparison of Testing and Inspection Effort

- PT Tendons are critical to safety and serviceability.
- Compare "Level of Effort" between posttensioning and other bridge components and other types of bridges.
- Review problems encountered on completed projects and relate those critical risks.



Phase 5 – Recommendations for Providing an Initial Bill of Health or "Birth Certificate" for the PT elements

- Sample Documents for the Initial Bill of Health
- Provides both design and construction information
- Allow future assessment of PT system
- Valuable resource for assessment, repair, or replacement of critical PT elements.



Phase 6 – Recommendations of changes to current Construction Inspection and Testing Procedures.

- From the data collected and our own assessment we are in process of preparing recommendations for changes or additions to current Construction Inspection and Testing Procedures for consideration by industry committees such as PTI/ASBI M50 and PTI M55.
- In addition we are on the lookout to report on promising PT field inspection and testing methods found during research for possible future research adoption.



Sub Task 4 Assessable PT Tendons

DRAFT REPORT Rev 0 April 2016

Prepared for: FHWA Prepared by: PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF



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Some sample Conclusions and Recommendations

- The industry in general considers we have come a long way to providing high quality product but there is still room for improvement.
- There is much interest by Owners (DOTs) in means and methods to evaluate existing structures. NDT methods to date provide limited quantitative assessment.
- There is much variation in Specification requirements between Owners and still much to do to get to national adoption of PTI/ASBI guideline specs.
- Project documentation and archiving needs to be improved.



Conclusions and Recommendations cont'd

- There is general consensus for National PT System approval.
- The PTI and ASBI training courses are well perceived but should be updated and could go into more depth.
- There is a shift away from using metal ducts particularly in top slab tendons of highway bridges subject to deicing salts.
- Light rail projects require special consideration of stray currents.
- Grout producers believe that most grout problems are related to oversight and inspection issues in the field. Mock ups add value. Shelf life is addressed by producers in varying ways complicated by lack of uniform specification requirements which in some cases are imposed without fully understanding the implications.



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Status of Sub-Task 4

Schedule Research effort started: January 2015 Reporting Quarterly to FHWA Progress Report Fall 2015 Draft Report in progress April 2016 Final Report expected Fall 2016





Thank You! Questions ?



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