Evaluation & Life Extension of Cable Stayed Bridges Southeast Bridge Preservation Partnership – April 28, 2010



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## In This Presentation

#### We will discuss:

- Quantifying Unseen Corrosion Using Appropriate NDT Methods
- Making Decisions Based On Hard Data Not Guess Work
- Extending Service Lives
- Partnering with Clients to Solve Problems Cost-Effectively

#### CORROSION COST PROGRESSION







## CABLE STAYED BRIDGE --KENTUCKY / INDIANA

Strands: - Greased, sheathed grouted inside HDPE duct Total of 96 cables





#### PROBLEMS

- Voids in grout
- Varying grout quality
- Cracking of HDPE ducts
- Failed welds on ducts
- Water leaking through cracks in ducts
- Strands are exposed to water in the ducts



# TOP OF TOWER (VIDEO)





### **OUR PAST EXPERIENCE**

- Voids indicate problems but not all voids are problematic
- Strands corrode when grout quality is non-uniform or bad
- Corrosion has occurred when cable is completely filled with grout
- Strands that are greased, sheathed, and encased inside a plastic duct have corroded and failed within seven years



#### TARGETED INSPECTION

- Electrical continuity of strands
- Void locations using GPR and thermography
- Grout quality and protective properties using corrosion rate tests and specific laboratory tests
- Determine wire/strand break using Magnetic Flux Leakage – then visual confirmation at select locations



#### TARGETED INSPECTION

- Define time-to-criticality measure the rate of corrosion of strands in in-situ conditions
- Quantify present and future damage
- We have successfully used our methodology to quantify corrosion in prestressed and post-tensioned structures



#### Identify small and large voids with GPR

## **BENEFITS OF SCS EFFORTS**

- Areas of voids in the cable duct
- Any existing wire or strand break within the duct
- Extent of corrosion of strands in areas where water was found inside the cables
- Rate of corrosion of strands exposed to rain infiltration
- Proper rehabilitation typically costs only 20% - 25% compared to replacement





#### MID-BAY BRIDGE – FLORIDA

3.6 miles long Segmental precast concrete box girders <u>11 Tendons replaced in eight years</u>



- I1 Tendons replaced in eight years
- Cracking of PE duct
- What factors contributed to tendon corrosion?
- What corrosion related repairs were necessary?





- Fully grouted tendons
- Half Cell Potential: 90% probability of no corrosion
- Chloride Content of Grout: Well below corrosion threshold

#### FULLY GROUTED TENDON





## **GROUT PH VARIATION**





#### TYPICAL ANCHORAGE ASSEMBLY



#### SOLUTION

- We identified factors causing corrosion problems
- The Department replaced problem tendons
- Problems limited to one section of the bridge
- Full replacement of the bridge was not necessary





- The Department repaired the bridge while keeping it open to traffic
- Eight years later, no more tendon failures
- New specifications adopted by Florida DOT, AASHTO, ASBI



#### CONCLUSION

- <u>Not all grout voids cause problems; low</u> alkaline grout/varying grout quality increase corrosion rate
- Corrosion can occur even when tendons are filled with grout
- Significant corrosion has occurred when potential and chloride data showed otherwise
- Important to measure all factors that may be corroding the strands/cables



# SCS Approach

Electrochemical Three-Part Service: 1. In-Depth Evaluation 2. Design of Life Extension Systems 3. Installation Inspection

Expertise in Corrosion



Engineering Disciplineering









## **Questions?**



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## EXAMPLES OF NDT



#### GROUND PENETRATING RADAR (GPR)





#### **ULTRASONIC TOMOGRAPHY**





#### ELECTROCHEMICAL TESTS









