

Introduction

Background

- In 2016, the total cost of repairing deficient bridges in the US was almost \$32 billion.
- Missouri Department of Transportation (MoDOT) is responsible for maintaining 10,400 bridges, Missouri has the 4th highest number of deficient bridges in the US with more than 3,222 deficient bridges.
- Many of these bridges constructed using steel H-piles which by inspection revealed different degrees of localized corrosion.



Objectives

Develop repair methods that satisfy these criteria:

- Efficient and durable to restore the original axial capacity
- Easy and accelerated technique

Work Process

Corrosion Assessment

- Determine the compressive strength and failure modes.
- Classifying the corroded piles using LS-Dyna.

Repair Optimization

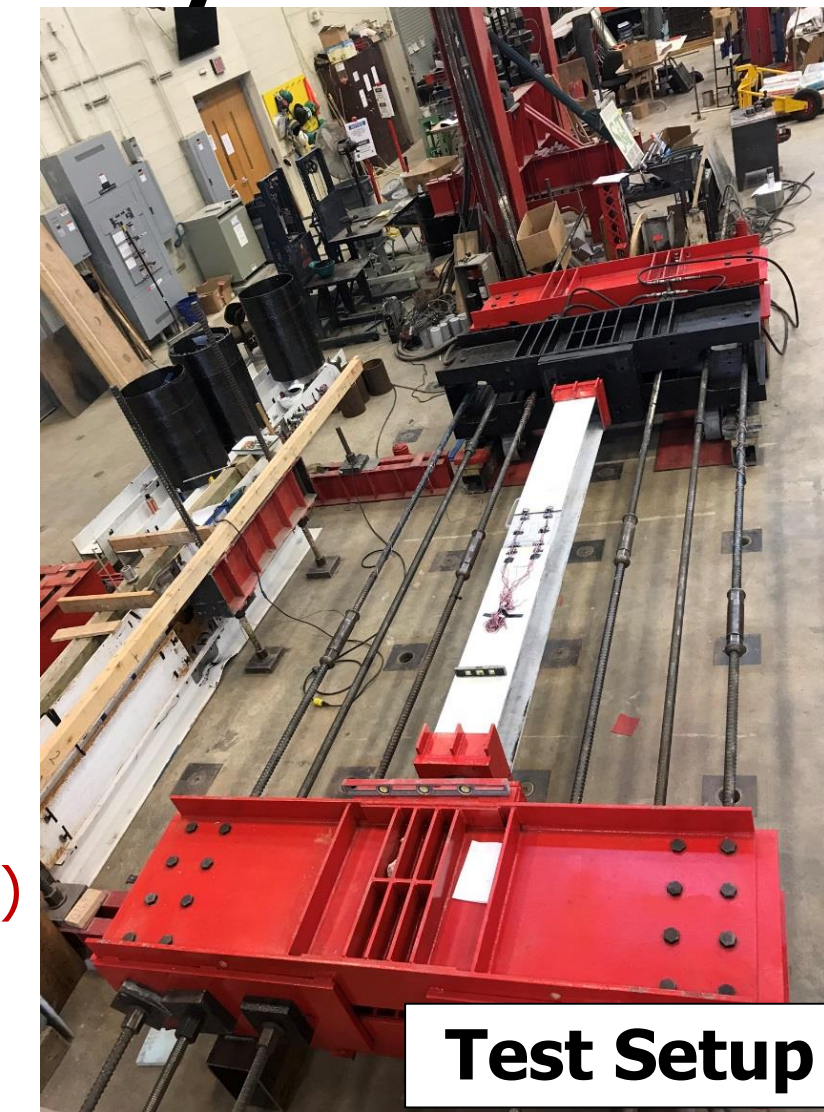
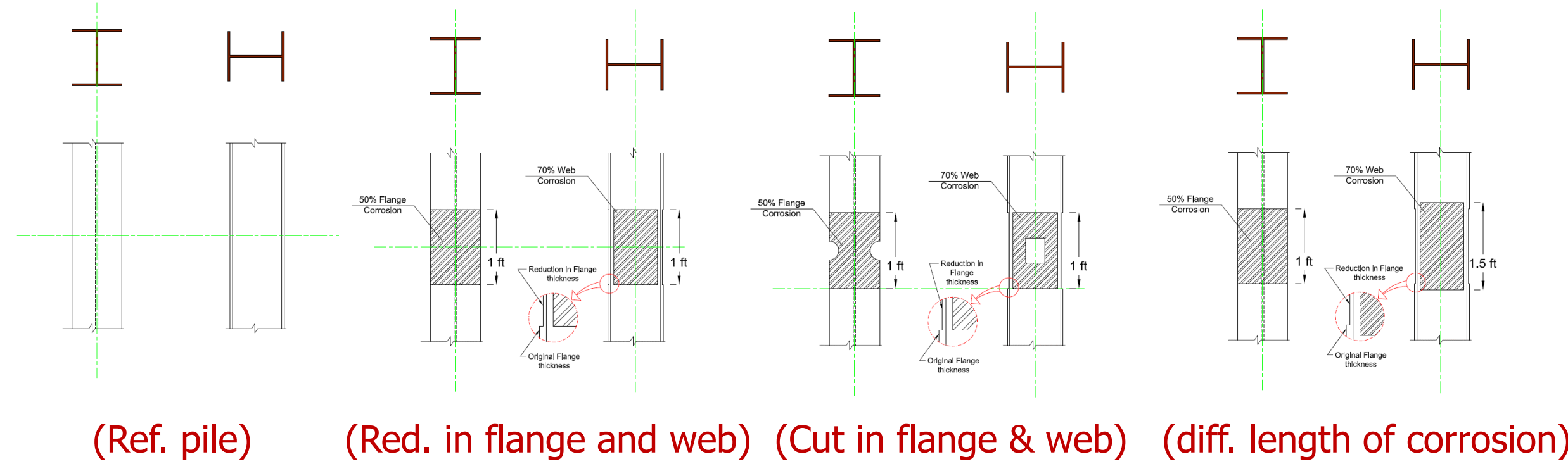
- FRP wrapping
- FRP box filled with concrete
- Ultra-High Performance Concrete (UHPC)
- FRP plates and channels

Bridge Analysis

- Testing large-scale corroded piles after different repair methods
- Analyze full bridge before and after repairing the H-piles

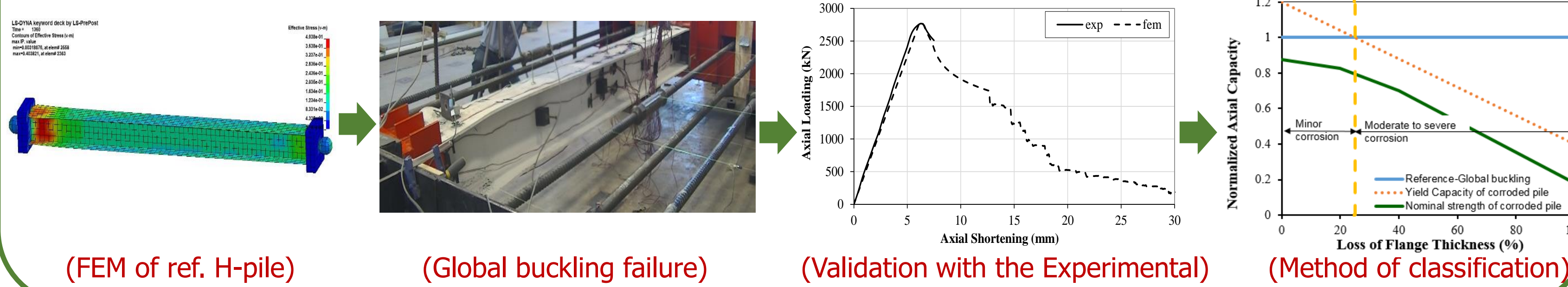
Corrosion Assessment

- Testing different corroded H-piles to determine axial capacity and failure modes.



Test Setup

- Finite Element Model (FEM) development and validation with experimental.



(FEM of ref. H-pile)

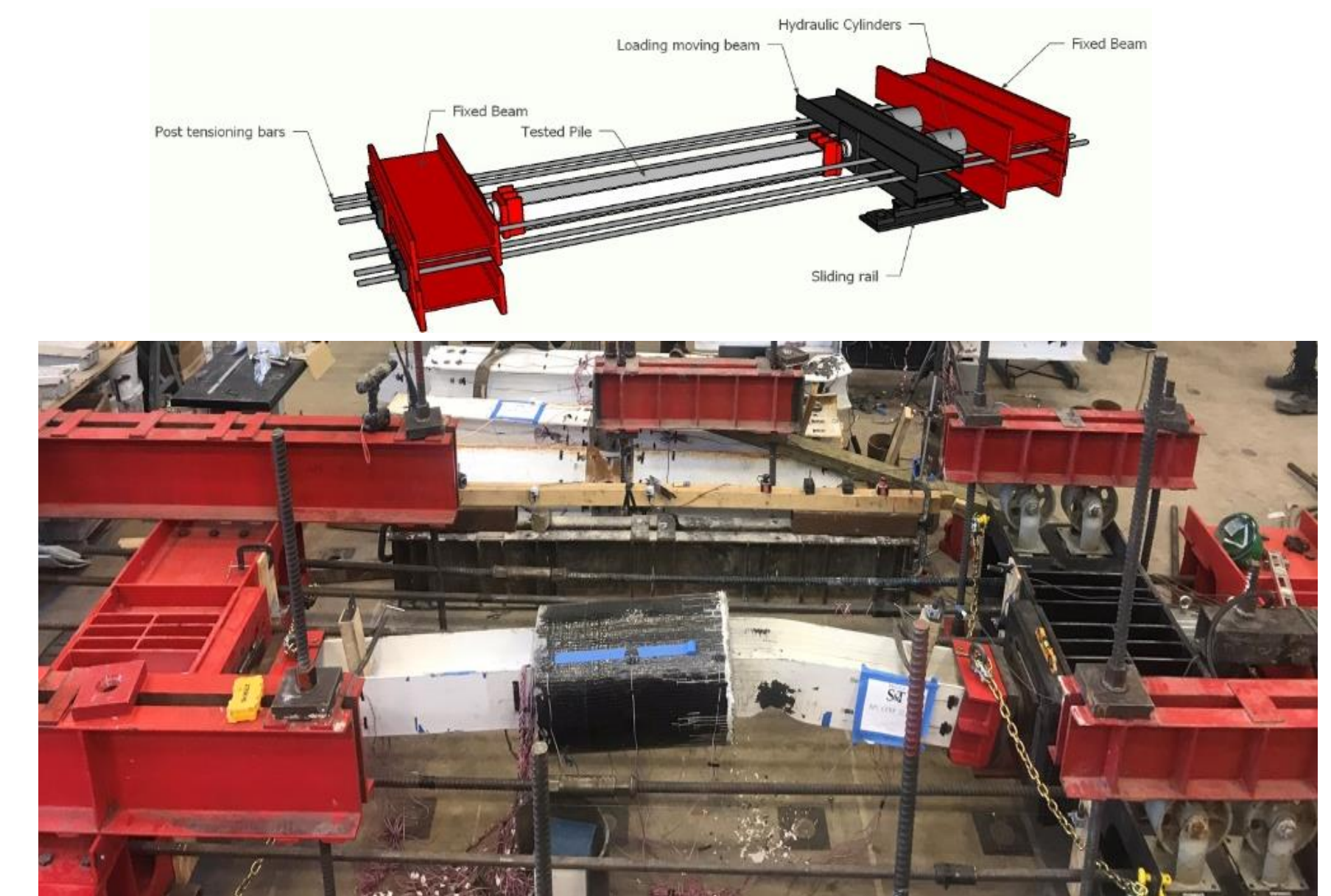
(Global buckling failure)

(Validation with the Experimental)

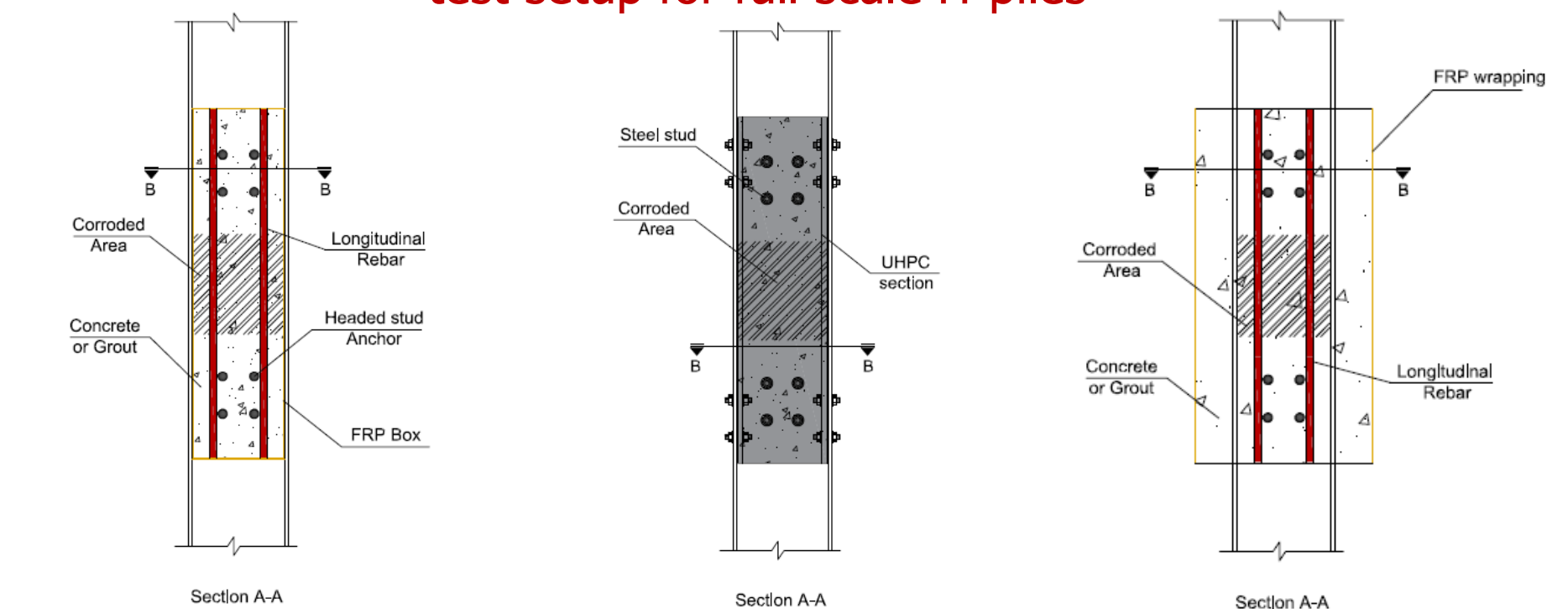
(Method of classification)

Bridge Analysis

- Testing large-scale retrofitted piles



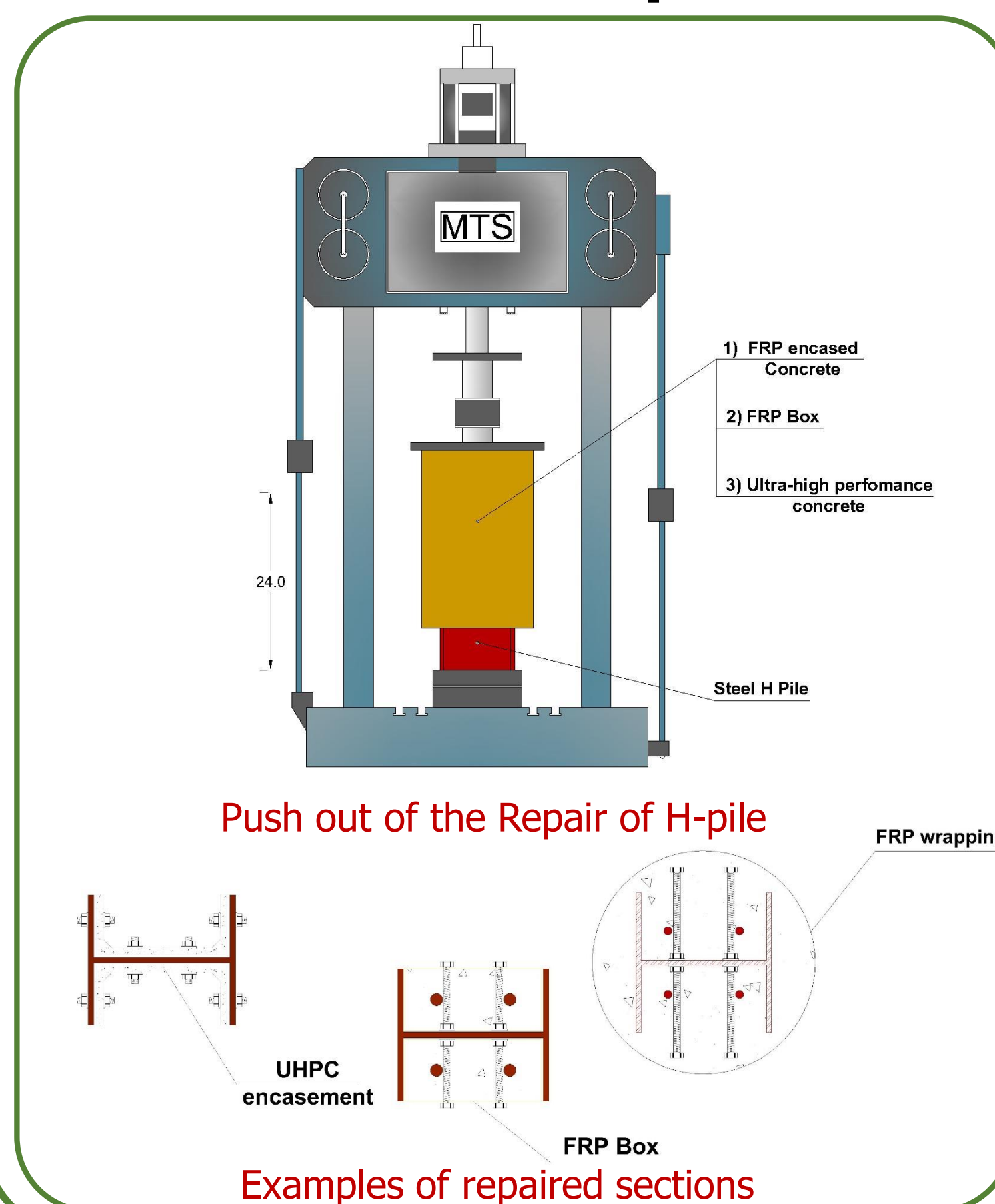
test setup for full scale H-piles



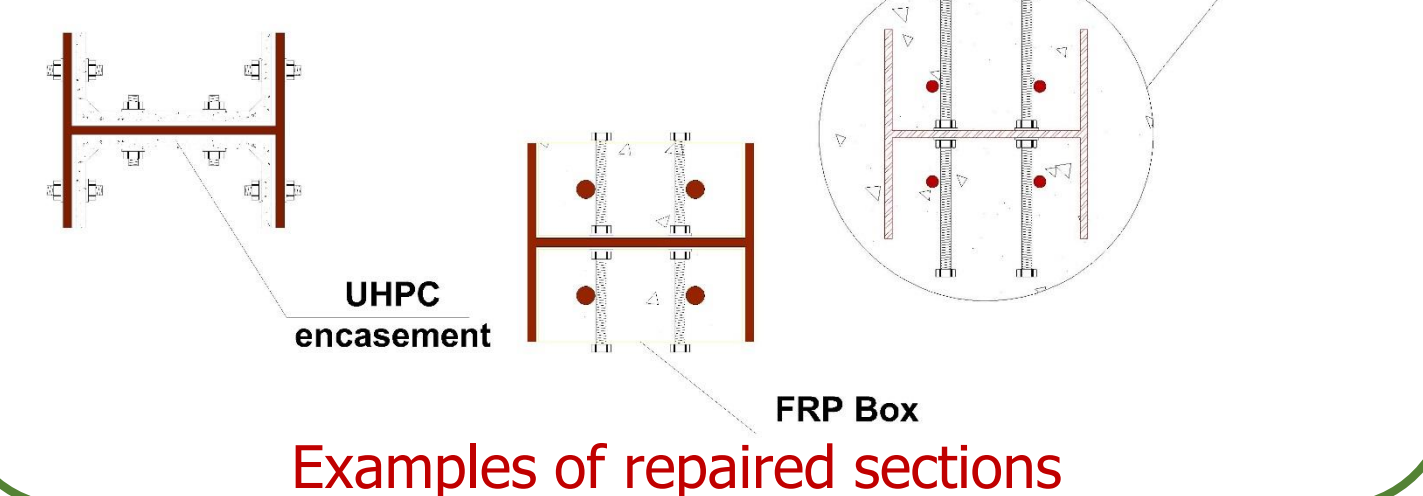
Different repair techniques for full scale H-piles

Repair Optimization

Test Setup



Push out of the Repair of H-pile



Examples of repaired sections

Concrete Type

- Conventional concrete
- High strength Concrete

Development length

- 10 in.
- 20 in.
- 30 in.

Number of Dowels

- 4 studs
- 8 studs

FRP layer Thickness

- 0.05 in.
- 0.025 in.



Experimental parameter for the repair methods

Findings And Conclusion

- There are several research groups that have addressed the residual strength of corroded steel elements; however, the data on corroded and repair of steel H-piles are very limited.
- 10 Full Scale specimens have been tested to assess the corrosion and determine the residual capacity of H-piles.
- FE models have been conducted and validated with the experimental results.
- Parametric Study of FRP Wrapping repair has been conducted with Experimental work resulting in testing 33 specimens.
- Three full scale repaired corroded H-piles with FRP wrapping tested to achieve the original capacity of H-pile.
- Three full scale specimens tested with eccentricity to monitor the effect of moment on the capacity of corroded H-piles.

Acknowledgement

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