



SOLUTIONS FOR THE BUILT WORLD

Probabilistic Service Life Modeling Implemented Through WJE CASLE



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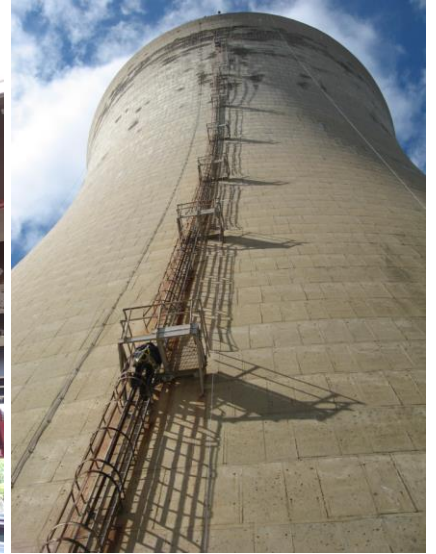


ACI Fall Convention 2023

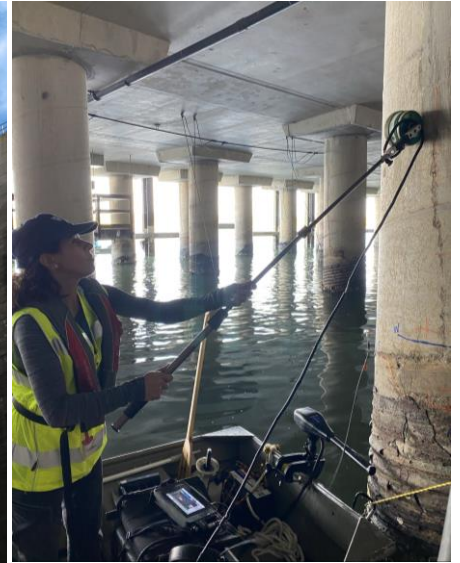
- **In-house service life modeling software**
- **Probabilistic Modeling**
- **Existing and New Structures**



- Developed/adapted per project needs



- *We continuously refine our knowledge through field investigations and evaluation of existing infrastructure*



- *A customizable approach to consider the circumstances and exposure conditions unique to the modeled structure*
 - *Cracking*
 - *Sealer and coatings*
 - *Changing exposure with time*
 - *Multilayer systems (overlays):*
 - *Concrete overlays*
 - *Thin polymer overlay*
 - *Premixed polymer concrete overlay*

- *Foundation of CASLE:*
 - *fib Bulletin No. 34 -Model Code for Service Life Design*
 - *Concrete Society Technical Report No. 61-Enhancing reinforced concrete durability: Guidance on selecting measures for minimizing risk of corrosion of reinforcement in concrete*
 - *ACI 365.1R-00 Service-Life Prediction— State-of-the-Art Report*
 - *Life-365 service life prediction model*
 - *Others*

■ New Structures

- What is modeled: Probability of exceeding service life limit versus time
- Assumed: cover, rebar, exposure
(more conservative)
- Tested: concrete performance

■ Existing Structures

- What is modeled: Level of corrosion-related deterioration versus time
- Tested:
 - Core samples (chloride profile for concrete performance & exposure)
 - GPR survey (cover)
 - Damage (model verification)

Methodology

Chloride –Induced corrosion

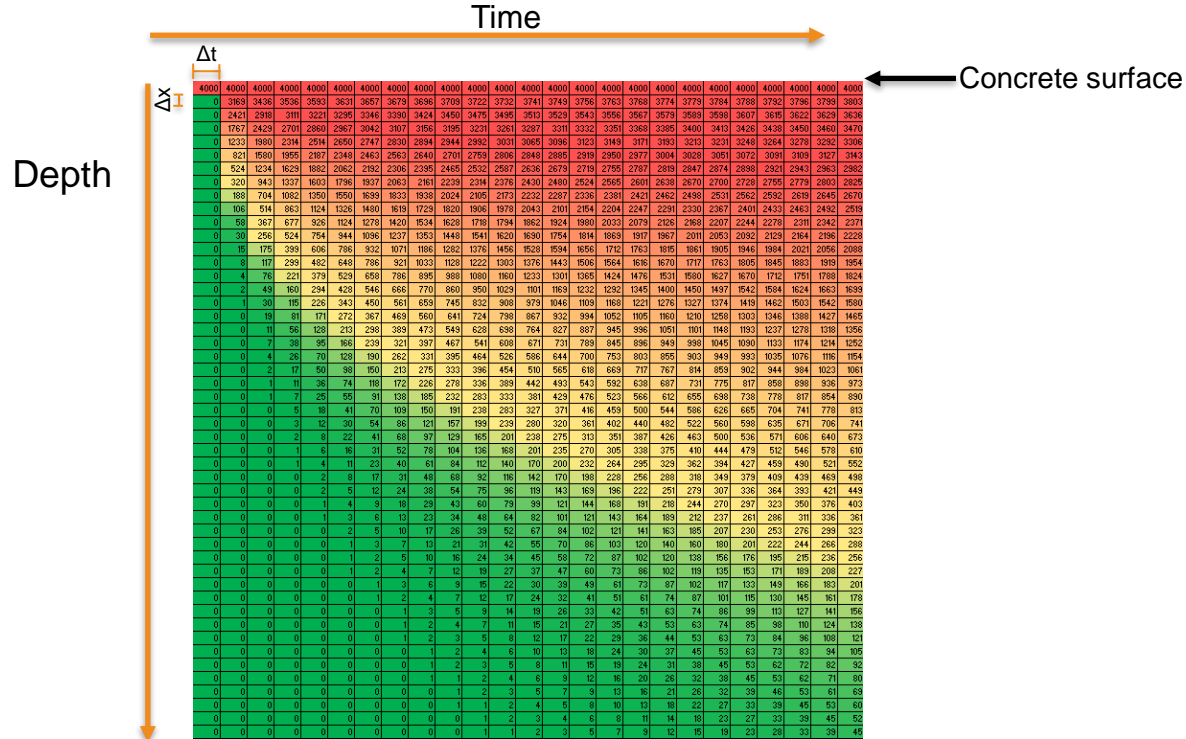
Modeling Chloride Transport

- Mathematical representation of transport:
 - Finite difference solution

Fickian Diffusion (Apparent Diffusion)

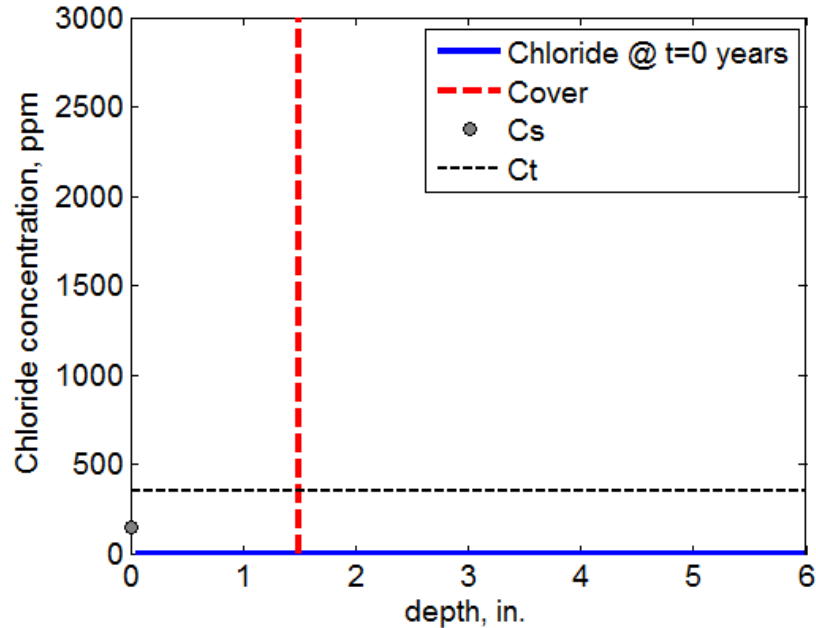
$$\frac{dC}{dt} = D_a \times \frac{d^2C}{dx^2}$$

Modeling Chloride Transport

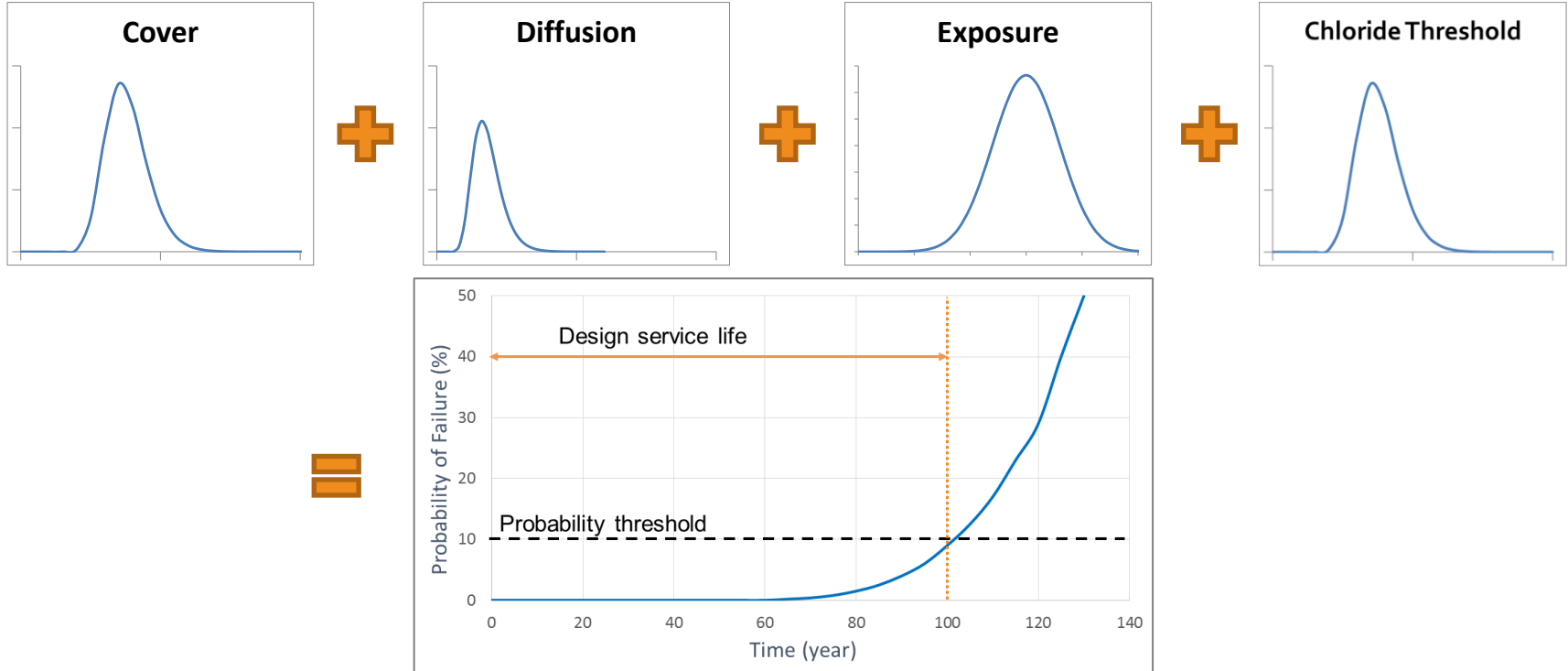


Corrosion Initiation

Initiation when concentration exceeds threshold

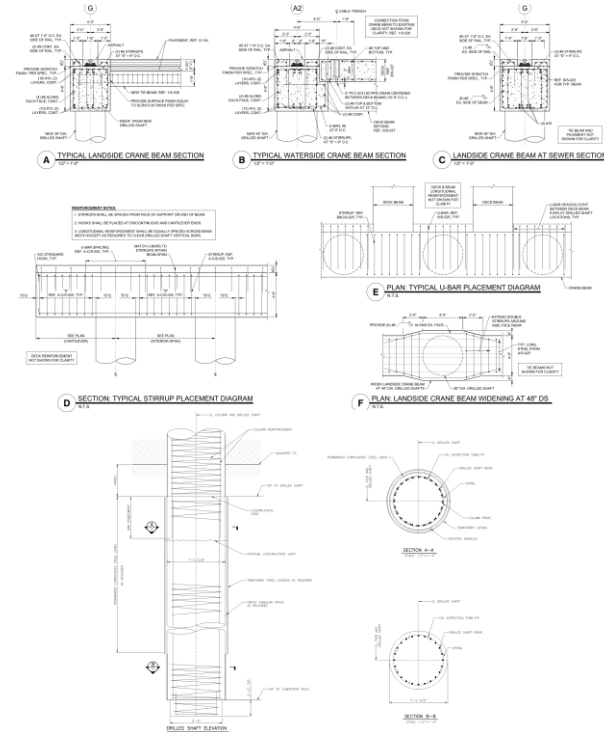
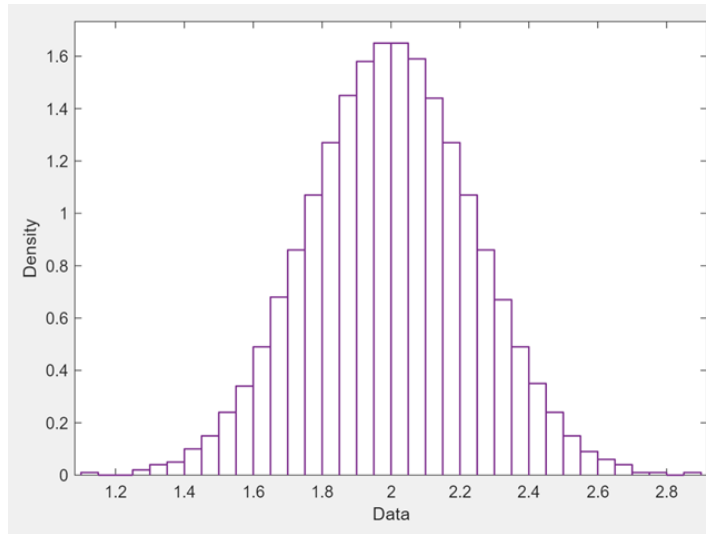


Modeling Concepts - Probabilistic



Modeling Concepts - Probabilistic

- *Inputs:*
 - *Cover*



Modeling Concepts - Probabilistic

- *Inputs:*
 - *Diffusion coefficient*
 - *Lab testing*
 - *Literature*



NT BUILD 492
Approved 1999-11

Standard Test Method for Determining the Apparent Chloride Diffusion Coefficient of Mortar and Concrete

This standard is issued under the fixed and original adoption or, in the case of revision, superscript (revision) (e) indicates an editorial change since the last revision of the standard.

1. Scope¹

- 1.1 This test method covers the laboratory determination of the apparent chloride diffusion coefficient for mortar and concrete.
- 1.2 The values stated in SI units are standard. No other units of measurement are permitted.
- 1.3 This standard does not purport to address safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. The user of this standard is responsible for determining the applicability of regulatory limitations.
- 1.4 This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.

2. Referenced Documents

- 2.1 *ASTM Standards:*²
 - C31/C31M Practice for Making and Curing Concrete Test Specimens in the Field
 - C42/C42M Test Method for Obtaining and Testing Beams and Cylinders of Concrete in Compression
 - C125 Terminology Relating to Concrete and Concrete Aggregates
 - C192/C192M Practice for Making and Curing Concrete Test Specimens in the Laboratory
 - C670 Practice for Preparing Precision and Accuracy of Test Methods for Construction Materials
 - C1152/C1152M Test Method for Acid-Soluble Chloride in Mortar and Concrete

¹This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Concrete and Concrete Aggregates and is the direct revision of C1556-08 on Concrete's Resistance to Fluid Penetration. Current edition approved Oct. 1, 2022. Published November 1, 2022. Last previous edition approved in 2016 as C1556-16. DOI: 10.1520/C1556-22.

²For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For standard volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

CONCRETE, MORTAR AND MATERIALS: CHLORIDE MIGRATION COEFFICIENT BY NON-STEADY-STATE MIGRATION

Key words: Chlorides, concrete, diffusion

1 SCOPE

This procedure is for determination of the chloride migration coefficient in concrete, mortar or cementitious materials from non-steady-state migration experiments.

2 FIELD OF APPLICATION

The method is applicable to hardened concrete, mortar or cementitious materials from field structures, laboratory or drilled from field structures, for determination of the chloride migration coefficient determined by the method resistance of the tested material to chloride non-steady-state migration coefficient compared with chloride diffusion coefficient. Other test methods, such as the non-steady-state or the steady-state migration test.

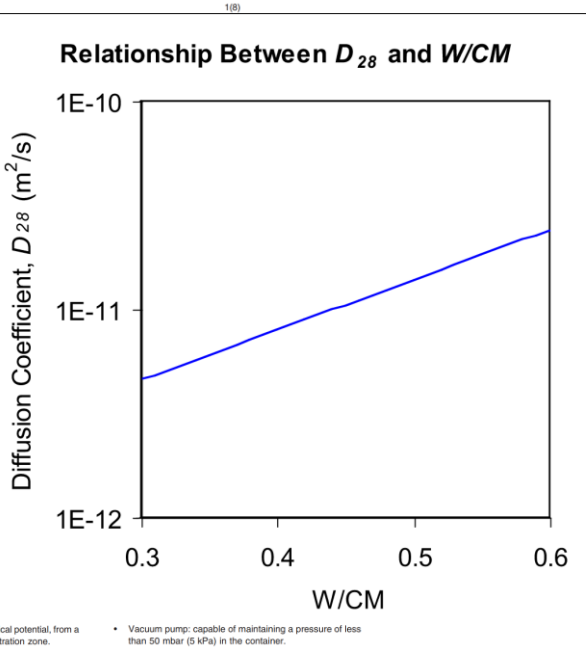
3 REFERENCES

- 1/ NT BUILD 201, "Concrete: Making and curing test specimens for strength tests", 1984-05.
- 2/ NT BUILD 202, "Concrete, hardened: Method of cores for strength tests", 2014-05.
- 3/ NT BUILD 208, "Concrete, hardened: 2nd ed., Approved 1984-05.
- 4/ Tang, L. and Sorensen, H.E., "Evaluation Methods for Chloride Diffusion Coefficient", NORDTEST Project No. 1389-997, SP Swedish National Testing and Research Institute, Borås, Sweden, 1998.

4 DEFINITIONS

Migration: The movement of ions and external electrical field.

Diffusion: The movement of molecules or ions from a high concentration zone to a low concentration zone.



Modeling Concepts - Probabilistic

- *Inputs:*
 - *Exposure*
 - *Historical data*
 - *Testing samples from adjacent structures*



Modeling Concepts - Probabilistic

- *Inputs:*
 - *Chloride Threshold:*
 - *Type of Reinforcement*
 - *Cement and SCM content*
 - Chloride threshold distributions are derived based on literature and WJE's previous projects



Modeling Cases

Inputs

Modeling Cases - Inputs

- Three cases
- Three mix design
- Two types of reinforcing steel

ACI CONCRETE CONVENTION

ACI Convention Fall 2023 – Boston, MA
Comparison of Corrosion Service Life Models
Modeling Parameters

Table 3. Laboratory Testing Results

	CTRL	SF-8	HP-20
ASTM C642 – Volume of Permeable Voids (%)			
28-Day	8.8	11.8	12.8
90-Day	11.4	11.8	12.2
ASTM C1556 – Apparent Diffusion Coefficient ($\times 10^{-12}$ m ² /s)			
	4.6	1.2	2.1
ASTM C1585 – Capillary Absorption (mm/s ^{1/2})			
Initial Absorption	0.0004	0.0003	0.0008
Secondary Absorption	0.0003	0.0002	0.0002
ASTM C1760 – Bulk Electrical Conductivity (mS/m)			
28-Day	11.0	3.3	6.5
56-Day	9.1	2.5	3.9
90-Day	8.3	2.3	2.4
NT Build 492 – Non-Steady-State Migration Coefficient ($\times 10^{-12}$ m ² /s)			
	14.0	3.6	9.6
STADIUM® IDC OH Diffusion Coefficient ($\times 10^{-11}$ m ² /s)			
28-Day	17.47	3.11	4.99
90-Day	12.85	2.41	1.91
STADIUM® MTC Permeability ($\times 10^{-22}$ m ²)			
28-Day	23.26	3.35	15.59
90-Day	11.50	2.71	5.76

** Unless otherwise specified, the tests were performed on 28-day wet-cured samples.*

Table 4. Modeling Cases and Parameters

	Case 1	Case 2	Case 3
Location		Boston, MA	
Element	Bridge Deck	Marine Pile	Marine Wall
Thickness/Diameter	8 in	36 in	8 in
Exposure	Deicing Salt	Submerged	Subst.
Black Bar Initiation Threshold		735 ppm	
Enhanced Initiation Threshold		2500 ppm	
Hydration Time		8 years	

Target Initiation Time with 90% Confidence

100 years

ACI CONCRETE CONVENTION

ACI Convention Fall 2023 – Boston, MA
Comparison of Corrosion Service Life Models
Modeling Parameters

Table 1. Mix Design Proportions

	CTRL	SF-8	Hyaloclastite Pozzolan-20
Cement, Type I/II (lb/yd ³)	658	605	526
Silica Fume (lb/yd ³)	0	53	0
Hyaloclastite Pozzolan (lb/yd ³)	0	0	132
Fine Aggregate (lb/yd ³)	1279	1263	1273
3/4" Crushed Coarse Aggregate (lb/yd ³)	1815	1815	1680
Total Water (lb/yd ³)	250	250	250
w/cm	0.38	0.38	0.38
Design Air (%)	6	6	6

Table 5. Annual Temperature Profile of Boston (°F)

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Ave.
29	31	38	48	58	68	73	72	65	55	45	34	51

Table 6. Variation of Input Parameters

	CoV (%)
Cover	8
Maximum Surface Concentration	30
	25
	25
	30
Enhanced Threshold	20

Modeling Cases - Inputs

- Diffusion Coefficient:



ACI Convention Fall 2023 – Boston, MA
Comparison of Corrosion Service Life Models
Modeling Parameters

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ASTM C642 – Volume of Permeable Voids (%)			
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28-Day	11.0	3.3	6.5
56-Day	9.1	2.5	3.9

NT Build 492 – Non-Steady-State Migration Coefficient ($\times 10^{-12}$ m ² /s)	14.0	3.6	9.6
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90-Day	11.71	3.11	7.37
90-Day	12.85	2.41	1.91
STADIUM® MTC Permeability ($\times 10^{-22}$ m ²)			
28-Day	23.26	3.35	15.59
90-Day	11.50	2.71	5.76

* Unless otherwise specified, the tests were performed on 28-day wet-cured samples.

Table 4. Modeling Cases and Parameters

	Case 1	Case 2	Case 3
Location		Boston, MA	
Element	Bridge Deck	Marine Pile	Marine Wall
Thickness/Diameter	8 in	36 in	8 in
Exposure	Deicing Salt	Submerged	Splash
Target Initiation Time with 90% Confidence	100 years		
Cover	2.5 in	3.0 in	3.0 in
Maximum Surface Concentration	5500 ppm	8000 ppm	10000 ppm
Black Bar Initiation Threshold	735 ppm		
Enhanced Initiation Threshold	2500 ppm		
Hydration Time	8 years		

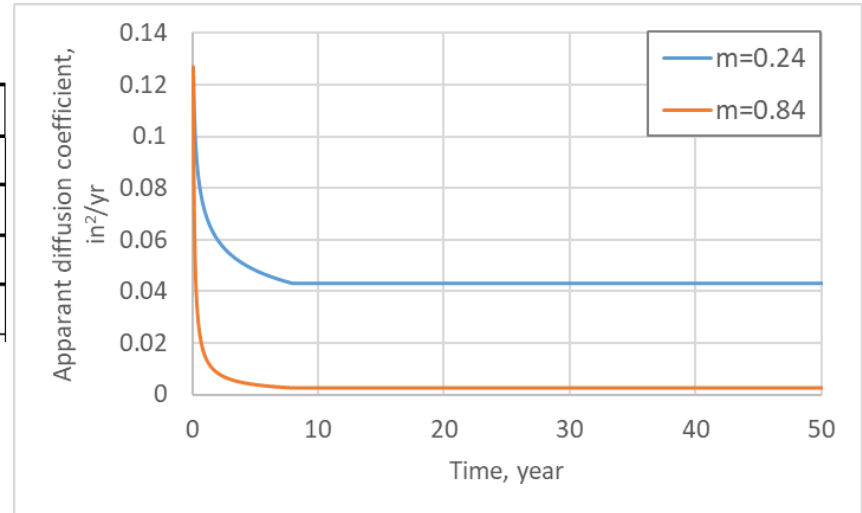
Modeling Cases - Inputs

■ Aging factor

- Provided info - Bulk Electrical conductivity
- 8 years hydration time

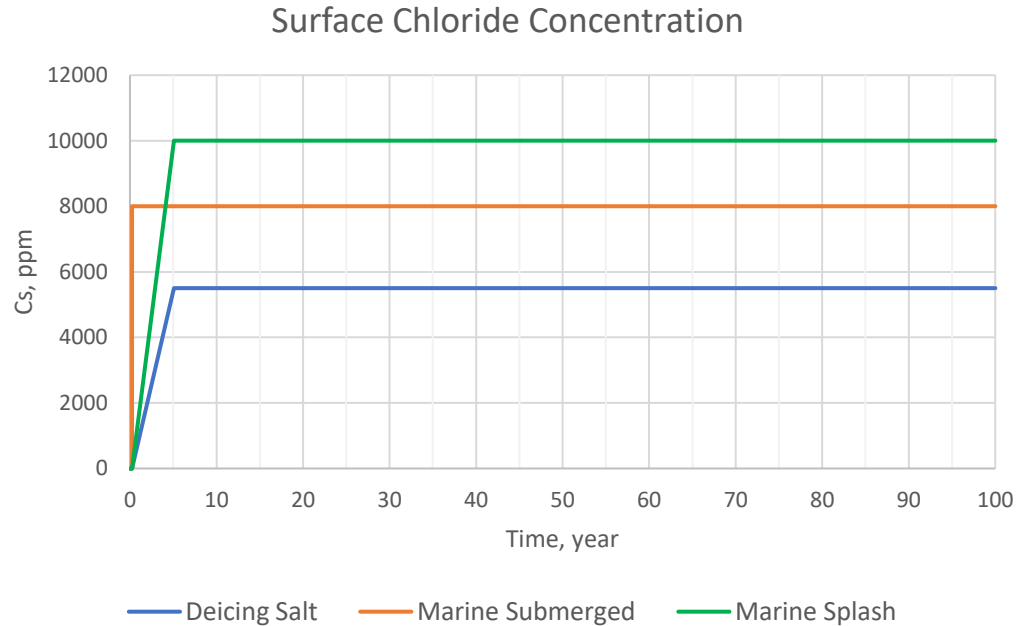
	CTRL	SF-8	HP-20
ASTM C1760 – Bulk Electrical Conductivity (mS/m)			
28-Day	11.0	3.3	6.5
56-Day	9.1	2.5	3.9
90-Day	8.3	2.3	2.4
<i>Calculated aging factor</i>	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.32</i>	<i>0.84</i>

$$D(t, m) = D_{28} \left(\frac{28 \text{ days}}{t} \right)^m$$



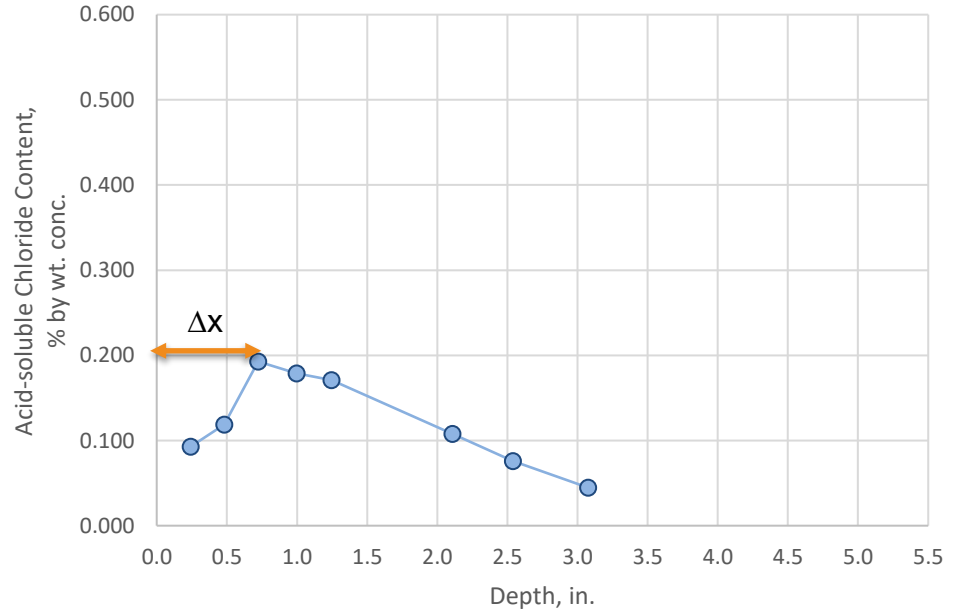
Modeling Cases - Inputs

- *Exposure:*
 - *Buildup time*



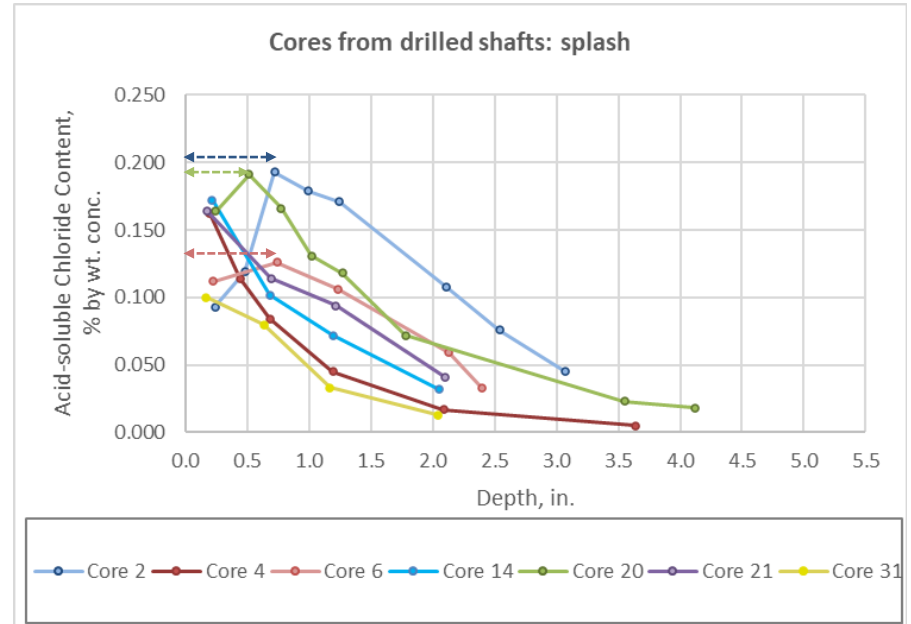
Modeling Cases - Inputs

- *Transfer Depth:*
 - *Marine Wall*
 - *Splash*



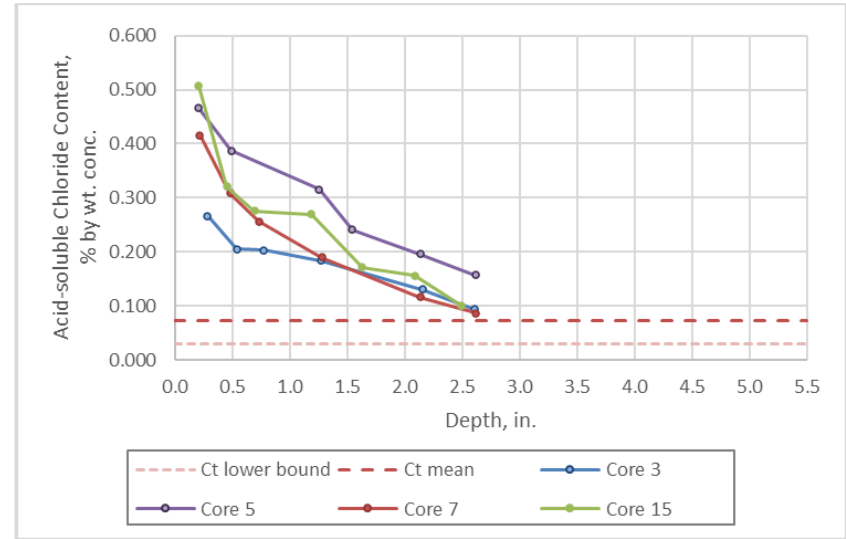
Modeling Cases - Inputs

- *Transfer Depth:*
 - *Marine Wall – Splash:*
 - Based on Fib 34
 - Beta distribution
 - $m=0.35$ in.
 - $s=0.22$ in.
 - $a=0.0$ in.
 - $b=2.0$ in.



Modeling Cases - Inputs

- *Transfer Depth: 0 in.*
 - *Bridge Deck – Deicing Salt*
 - *Marine Wall – Submerged*



Modeling Cases

Results

Results

- Black bars

Element/Mix ID	Initiation time, yr. (10% probability)		
	CTRL	SF-8	HP-20
Bridge Deck - Deicers	16	73	>110
Pile-Submerged	15	83	>110
Wall-Splash	13	56	>110

- Enhanced bars

Element/Mix ID	Initiation time, yr. (10% probability)		
	CTRL	SF-8	HP-20
Bridge Deck - Deicers	48	>110	>110
Pile-Submerged	41	>110	>110
Wall-Splash	28	>110	>110

Discussion – Aging Factor

- *Provided data- Electrical conductivity*
 - *8 years hydration time*
- *Preferred basis- NT Build 492 or ASTM C1556 at later ages*
- *Literature (Life 365)*
 - *25 years hydration time*

$$m = 0.2 + 0.4(\%FA/50 + \%SG/70).$$

	CTRL	SF-8	HP-20
ASTM C1760 – Bulk Electrical Conductivity (mS/m)			
28-Day	11.0	3.3	6.5
56-Day	9.1	2.5	3.9
90-Day	8.3	2.3	2.4
<i>Calculated aging factor</i>	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.32</i>	<i>0.84</i>
<i>Literature (Life 365) estimates</i>	<i>0.20</i>	<i>0.20</i>	<i>0.36?</i>

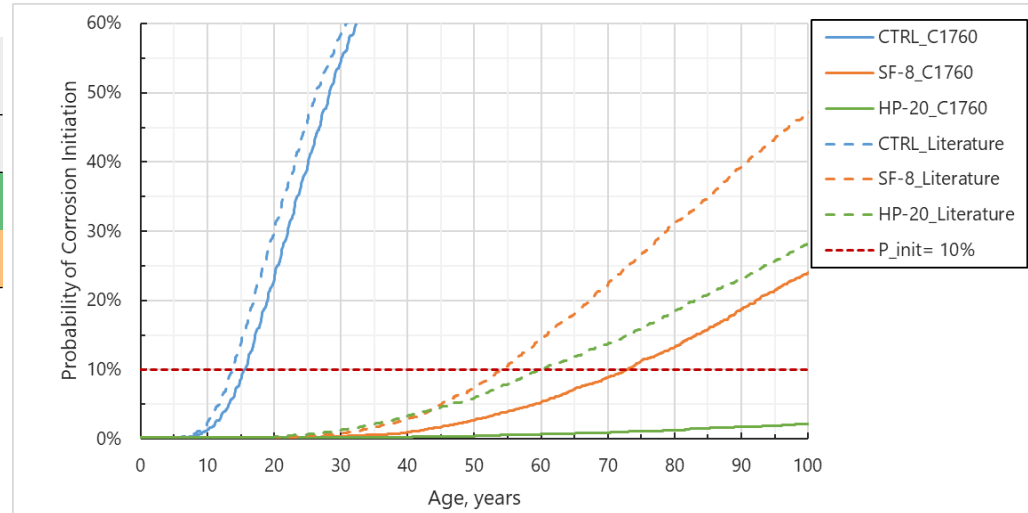
Discussion – Aging Factor

- Bridge Deck – Deicing Salt
- Black bar

Aging factor source	CTRL	SF-8	HP-20
Given data	0.24	0.32	0.84
Literature (Life 365)	0.20	0.20	0.36

8-year hydration
25-year hydration

Aging Factor/Mix ID	Initiation time, yr. (10% probability)		
	CTRL	SF-8	HP-20
Given (ASTM C1760)	16	73	>110
Literature (Life 365)	14	54	60
<i>%Reduction</i>	12%	26%	>50%

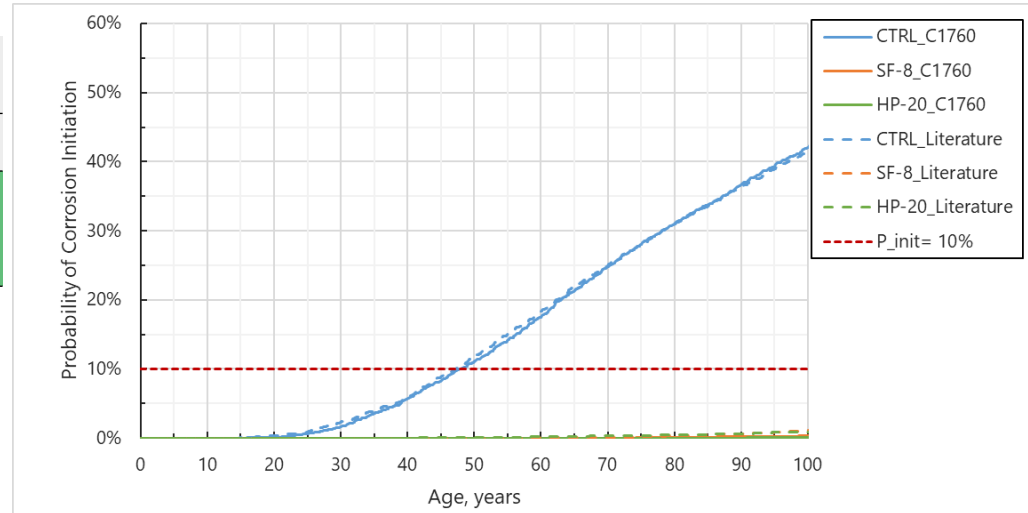


Discussion – Aging Factor

- Bridge Deck - Deicing salt
- Enhanced bar

Aging factor source	CTRL	SF-8	HP-20	
ASTM C1760	0.24	0.32	0.84	8-year hydration
Life 365	0.20	0.20	0.36	25-year hydration

Aging Factor/Mix ID	Initiation time, yr. (10% probability)		
	CTRL	SF-8	HP-20
Given (ASTM C1760)	48	>110	>110
Literature (Life 365)	47	>110	>110
<i>%Reduction</i>	2%	-	-



Results

- Black bars

Element/Mix ID	Initiation time, yr. (90% probability)		
	CTRL	SF-8	HP-20
Bridge Deck - Deicers	16	73	>110
Pile-Submerged	15	83	>110
Wall-Splash	13	56	>110

- Enhanced bars

Element/Mix ID	Initiation time, yr. (90% probability)		
	CTRL	SF-8	HP-20
Bridge Deck - Deicers	48	>110	>110
Pile-Submerged	41	>110	>110
Wall-Splash	28	>110	>110

Discussion – Threshold (black bars)

- Provided values:
 - Average = 735 ppm
 - COV = 30%

- CASLE threshold

Reinforcement Type	Distribution	Parameters (% by wt. cement)
Uncoated	Beta	lower bound: 0.20 upper bound: 2.00 mean: 0.48 std. deviation: 0.15

Source: Adapted from (Broomfield 2007), based on data from (Breit 1997)

$$\text{Cement}_{\text{eqv}} := CM \cdot [1 - \max[0.010(\%FA - 10), 0] - \max[0.005 \cdot (\%SG - 20), 0] - 0.025 \cdot \%SF]$$

Where:

CM = weight of total cementitious

%FA = proportion of fly ash (applicable for up to 50%)

%SG = proportion of slag cement (applicable for up to 80%)

%SF = proportion of silica fume (applicable for up to 20%)

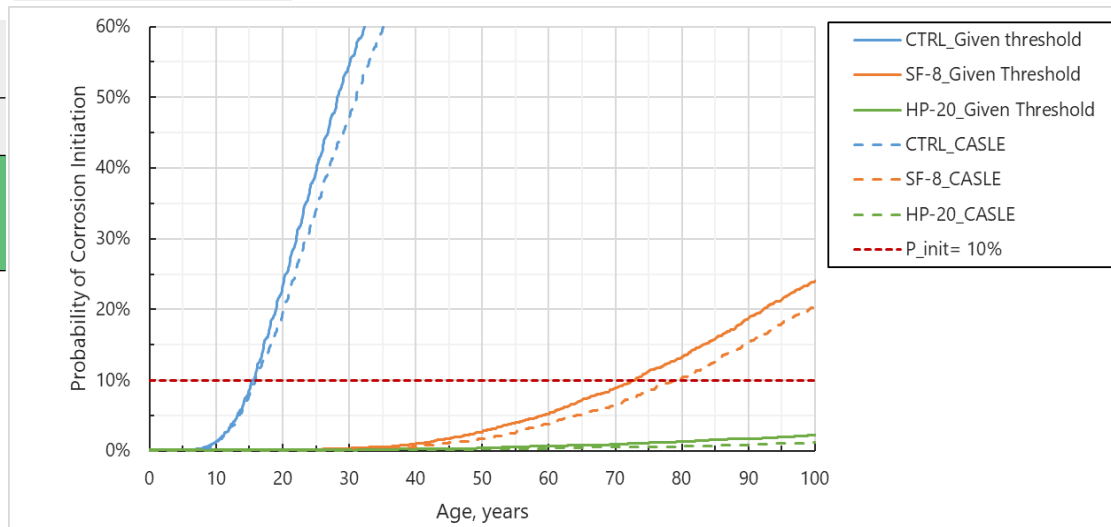
Source: Concrete Society Technical Report No. 61

Discussion – Threshold

- Marine Pile - submerged
- Black bar

Threshold/Mix ID	Initiation time, yr. (10% probability)		
	CTRL	SF-8	HP-20
Given Threshold	15	83	>110
WJE CASLE	16	79	>110
<i>%Change</i>	+7%	-5%	-

	Distribution	Chloride Threshold (ppm)			
		average	stand. dev.	lower bound	upper bound
Given - All mixes	Normal	735	221	-	-
CASLE - CTRL	Beta	807	252	336	3361
CASLE - SF-8	Beta	644	201	268	2685
CASLE - HP-20	Beta	726	227	302	3023



Conclusions

- Black bars

Element/Mix ID	Initiation time, yr. (10% probability)		
	CTRL	SF-8	HP-20
Bridge Deck - Deicers	16	73	>110
Pile-Submerged	15	83	>110
Wall-Splash	13	56	>110
Adjusting aging factor			
Literature (Life 365)	14	54	60
Adjusting Threshold			
WJE CASLE	16	79	>110

- Enhanced bars

Element/Mix ID	Initiation time, yr. (10% probability)		
	CTRL	SF-8	HP-20
Bridge Deck - Deicers	48	>110	>110
Pile-Submerged	41	>110	>110
Wall-Splash	28	>110	>110
Adjusting aging factor			
Literature (Life 365)	47	>110	>110

Representative and accurate characterization of input distributions is vital