Durability, Service Life, and Long-Term Integrity of Concrete Materials, Bridges, and Structures

Editors:
Yail J. Kim, Chris P. Pantelides, and Xianming Shi
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Sponsored by
ACI Committee 345

ACI Virtual Concrete Convention
October 17-21, 2021

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and Xianming Shi
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38800 Country Club Dr.
Farmington Hills, Michigan 48331

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Printed in the United States of America

Editorial production: Gail L. Tatum

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Durability is one of the most important requirements for built-environments. Federal, state, and local agencies expend significant effort to maintain the quality and condition of aging civil infrastructure, especially in aggressive service environments. Among many factors, durability influences the service life, integrity, and reliability of concrete materials and structures. Extensive research has been conducted to understand the deterioration mechanisms of concrete in an effort to extend the longevity of concrete members. This Special Publication (SP) contains nine papers selected from three technical sessions held during the virtual ACI Fall Convention in October 2021. Emphasis is placed on durable reinforcing schemes, service life prediction, structural integrity, repair and retrofit, corrosion mitigation, inspection techniques, and the application of state-of-the-art construction materials. All manuscripts were reviewed by at least two experts in accordance with the ACI publication policy. The Editors wish to thank all contributing authors and anonymous reviewers for their rigorous efforts. The Editors also gratefully acknowledge Ms. Barbara Coleman at ACI for her knowledgeable guidance.

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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

**SP-351-1:** Axial Compression Capacity of Concrete Columns Reinforced with GFRP and Stainless Reinforcement .......................................................... 1-18  
Authors: J.W. Wright and C.P. Pantelides

**SP-351-2:** Remaining Service Life Assessment of Bridge Abutments Using Different Models: Comparative Study ........................................................................ 19-37  
Authors: Abeer Al-Shammari and Mojtaba Afzali

**SP-351-3:** A Consideration of the Structural Integrity of Time-Varying Mass Systems ................................. 38-53  
Authors: Vanissorn Vimonsatit, Phung Tu, and Jack Fletcher

**SP-351-4:** A Case Study on the Durability of Fiber-Reinforced Concrete Fireproofing in Aggressive Industrial Environments ........................................................................ 54-69  
Authors: Nicholas Triandafilou, Mark Guirguis, Ephraim Dissen, Olu Awomolo, and Mustafa Mahamid

**SP-351-5:** Durability of a Bridge Column under Marine Environments .......................................................... 70-82  
Authors: Jun Wang and Yail J. Kim

**SP-351-6:** Visual Inspection of Precast Concrete Bridge Using UAS Technologies ........................................ 83-96  
Authors: Junwon Seo, Euiseok Jeong, and James P. Wacker

**SP-351-7:** Modeling the Service Life Performance of Bridge Deck Overlays .................................................. 97-109  
Authors: Neal S. Berke and Ali N. Inceefe

**SP-351-8:** Research Needs for Fiber Reinforced (FR) Composite Retrofit Systems in Buildings and Infrastructure ..................................................................................... 110-128  
Authors: Jazalyn Dukes, David Goodwin, Siamak Sattar, and Lipiin Sung

**SP-351-9:** Ductility of Ultra-High Performance Concrete Beams Reinforced with Ordinary, High-Strength and Stainless Steel Bars .................................................. 129-150  
Authors: Yang Li and Hassan Aoude
Axial Compression Capacity of Concrete Columns Reinforced with GFRP and Stainless Reinforcement

J.W. Wright and C.P. Pantelides

Synopsis: Axial compression performance of concrete columns reinforced with GFRP bars and spiral, 2304 duplex stainless bars and spiral, and 316L stainless clad bars, in varying combinations is examined after exposure to accelerated corrosion. The hybrid columns were reinforced with a combination of metallic and GFRP reinforcement. After corrosion exposure the columns were tested under axial compression to failure. Columns with GFRP vertical bars and stainless steel spiral were less corrosion resistant and had smaller axial load capacity than hybrid columns with stainless clad or stainless steel vertical bars and GFRP spiral. Columns reinforced with stainless steel spiral achieving two to three times the maximum axial displacement of columns with GFRP spiral. Axial compression capacity of hybrid columns in both corroded and uncorroded conditions was modeled using concrete confinement models for metallic and GFRP reinforcement with good agreement.

Keywords: carbon steel, columns, concrete, corrosion, glass fiber reinforced polymer, stainless clad, stainless steel.