



Repair of Steel Beam/Girder Ends with Ultra High-Performance Concrete

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Overview

- Background on Repair
- Overview of Implementations
 - Full-Height Repair
 - Partial-Height Repair
- Key Findings
- Acknowledgements



Background – Corrosion of Beam Ends

- Extensive corrosion of beams occurs beneath leaking joints
- Corrosion can significantly reduce bearing capacity
- US spends **\$8.3 billion annually** to repair or replace corrosion damaged bridges



Background – UHPC Beam End Repair



Background – Previous Research

- Proof-of-concept experiments on third-scale girder specimens
- Developed finite element models to identify design parameters

- Investigation of stud capacity embedded in UHPC
- Experimental study on 3 full-scale plate girder repairs

Phase 2 2015-2018

Phase 1

2013-2015

Background – Previous Research

Phase 3 2018-Present

- Develop tools that can be used by CTDOT to quickly design repairs
- Test an alternative shear connector for repair
- Support design, construction and inspection processes as well as instrument and monitor field implementations of the repair.







Guidelines for the Utilization of Ultra-High Performance Concrete in the Rehabilitation of Steel Bridge Girder Ends

Developed under CTDOT Research Project SPR-2313

Field Implementations in CT

Implementation 1

- Rolled beam bridge
- Built in 1965
- Full-height repair
- Plain carbon steel
- Casting October 2019-May 2020
- Cast from top of deck
- Consultant-led design

Implementation 2

- Plate girder bridge
- Built in 1983
- Partial-height repair
- Weathering steel
- Casting October 2021
- Cast from below deck
- CTDOT In-house design

Implementation 1 – New Haven, CT



- 45 beam-ends repaired
- Ranging skews 25° 35°
- Variable beam depths and end conditions
- Required pre-bid presentation

Implementation 1 – Mock-up



Implementation 1 – Mock-up



Implementation 1 – Stud Welding



Implementation 1 – Monitoring







Implementation 1 – Forming



Implementation 1 – Mixing and Casting





Implementation 1 – Cured Beam Ends





Data Collection on Repaired Beam Ends

- Magnitude of web strain under live load events decreased after repair.
- Strains on web, studs, and concrete strain gauges confirmed repair was engaged.

2.5 0 At 2 Months -2.5 Strain (με) -5 -7.5 Web Strain -10 UHPC Strain Stud Strain -12.5 8 10 2 6 Time (s)

Location 1- Pier 2 Span 3

Implementation 2 – East Haven, CT



- 49 beam-ends repaired
- Both simple and continuous spans

- 12 spans
- Required pre-bid video presentation

Implementation 2 – Mock-up





Implementation 2 – Stud Welding

- This repair design was unique in that studs were welded to the bottom flange to carry shear between the web and bottom flange.
- Design varied by based on number of studs on the bottom flange.
- Two standard designs





Implementation 2 – Monitoring

- Monitoring was based on learnings from previous implementation.
- Capturing accelerations, temperature during curing, and strains on web, studs and in UHPC panels.



Implementation 2 – Forming



Implementation 2 – Mixing



Implementation 2 – Casting



Implementation 2 – Cured Beam Ends



Data Collection on Repaired Beam Ends



Summary & Key Learnings

- A novel repair procedure for corroded steel beam ends using UHPC was implemented on two bridges in Connecticut.
- The involvement of the research team during design and construction ensured a smooth transition from research to practice.
- It is critical that the owner, contractor, and inspector understand the structural performance of repair and material specific properties for UHPC prior to implementation.
- The two repairs used different designs, UHPC mixes, and casting procedures showcasing the flexibility of the repair.

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