



Utilizing the Resiliency and Longevity Of UHPC to Build a Sustainable World

Outline

- **What is UHPC (Ultra High Performance Concrete)**
 - Definition / Characteristics
 - Long term Durability Testing
- **Project Review**
 - Hodder Avenue Underpass – Thunder Bay, Ontario
 - UHPC Pier Cap, Columns and Field Cast Joints
 - CN Rail Bridge – Montreal, QC
 - Column Jacketing repair
 - Perez Art Museum of Miami – Miami, Florida
 - Window Mullions
 - The Atrium– Victoria, BC
 - Curved and Flat thin panels

Defining UHPC

“Materials with a cement matrix & characteristic compressive strength in excess of 20,000 psi, possibly attaining 36,000 psi -- containing fibers in order to achieve ductile behavior under tension.”

- SETRA (French Society of civil Engineers)

(ACI is currently developing a working definition)

Typical Concrete

Compressive Strength
2,000 to 5,000 psi
Flexural Strength
~ 570 psi
Direct Tension
~ 450 psi
Ductility
None
Abrasion Resistance
Weak
Impermeability
Steady carbonation and penetration of chlorides.

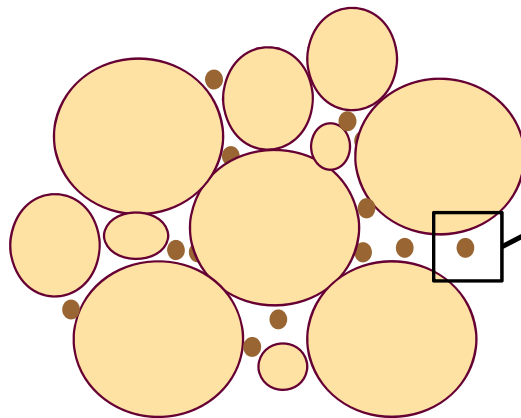
UHPC

Compressive Strength
25,000 to 30,000 psi
Flexural Strength
up to 6,000 psi
Direct Tension
up to 1,450 psi
Ductility
Greater capacity to deform and support flexural and tensile loads, even after initial cracking.
Abrasion Resistance
Similar to natural rock
Impermeability
Almost no carbonation or penetration of chlorides.



UHPC optimized grain packing

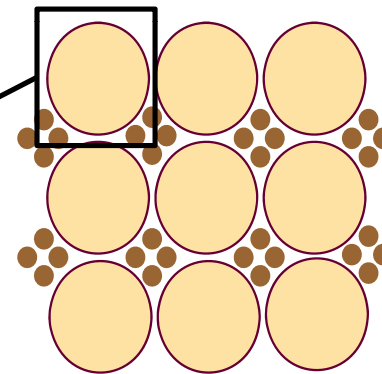
Optimum Mix: Typical Concrete



Aggregate 1/4 to 3/4 inch
Sand
Cement

High Shear

Modified Mix: UHPC

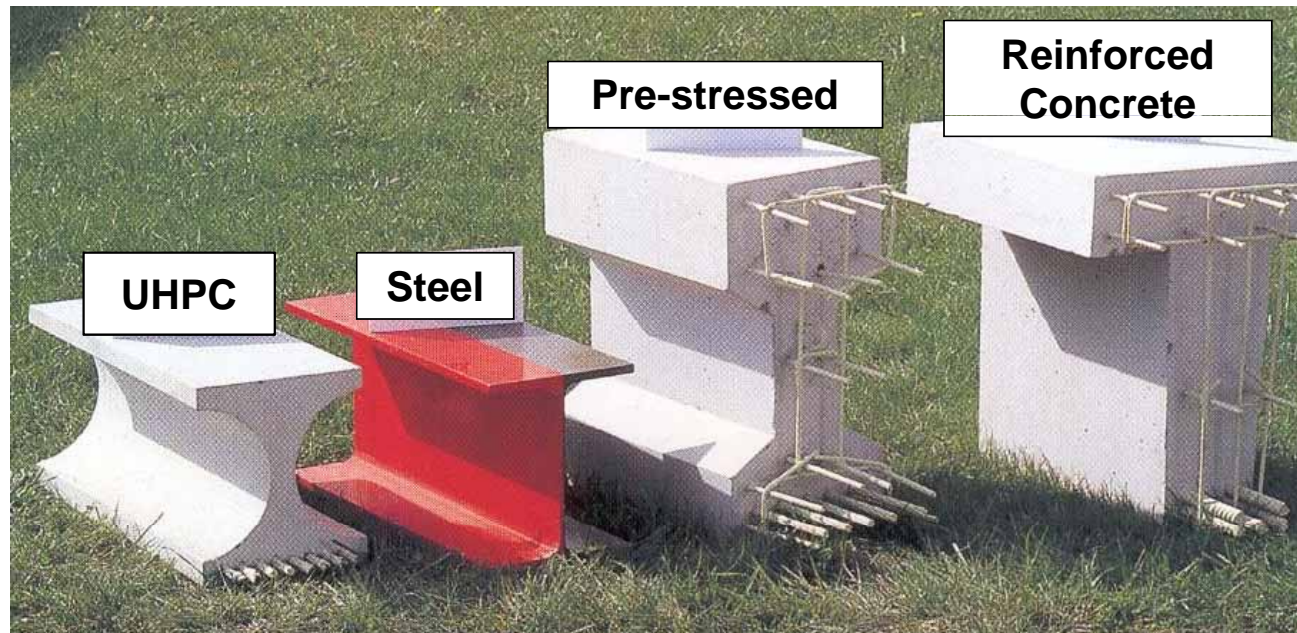


Sand 500 microns
Cement
Quartz
Silica Fume
Fibers

Compact gradation

Ultra-High Strength

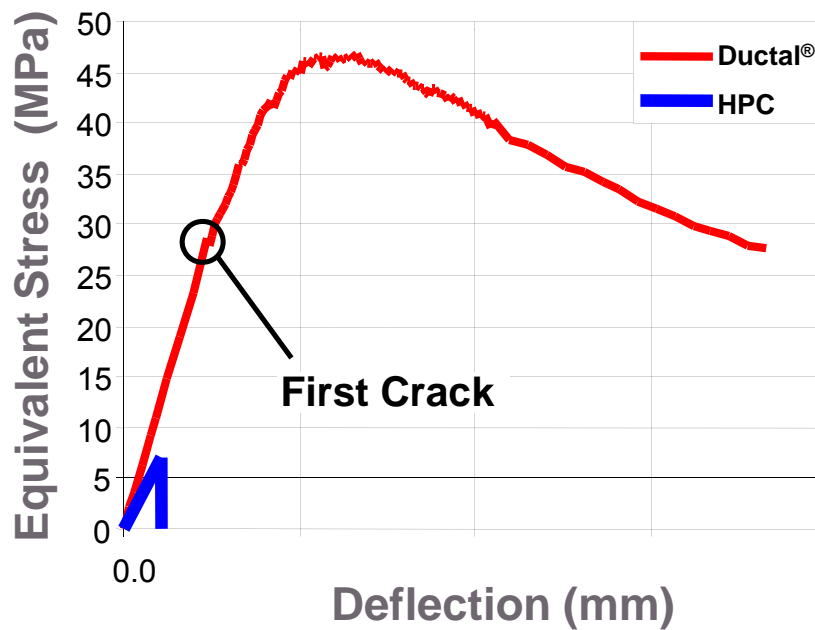
Beams of Equal Load Carrying Capacity



Mass (weight) of Beams

kg/lineal meter	140	112	467	530
lbs/lineal ft.	94	75	313	355

Ductility



**2,000 lb car on a
1 ¼ -inch sheet of
Ductal®**

Durability

The Goal - Long Term Serviceability and Maintenance-Free Structures

Concrete Durability depended on these physical parameters:

- Porosity,
- Permeability,
- Diffusivity

Durability performance assessments have been ongoing since 1996 and comparisons to HPC and Ordinary Concrete have been made.

Durability

Treat Island, Maine, USA

U.S Army Corp. of Engineers
Long-term Exposure Site

**Samples of UHPC have been Installed
at this site since 1996**

EXPOSURE data given since: 2013

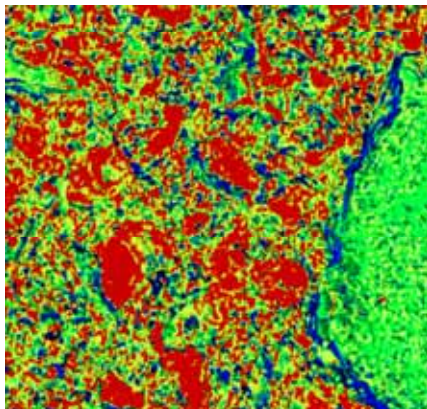
- 1590 freeze/thaw cycles,
- 11950 wet/dry cycles in saturated sea water
- High abrasion from waves and ice
- No sign of corrosion on rebar with only 10mm (3/8") cover

Visual inspections are routinely done
Physical inspections are done at 5, 15 & 25 Years



Porosity

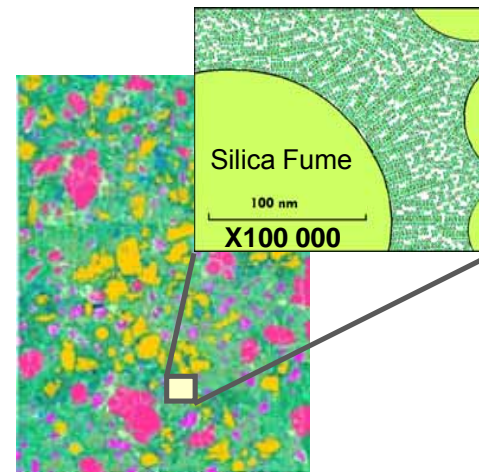
Typical Concrete



Typical Concrete X1000

- *Connected Capillary Pores*
- *200 Nanometers*

UHPC



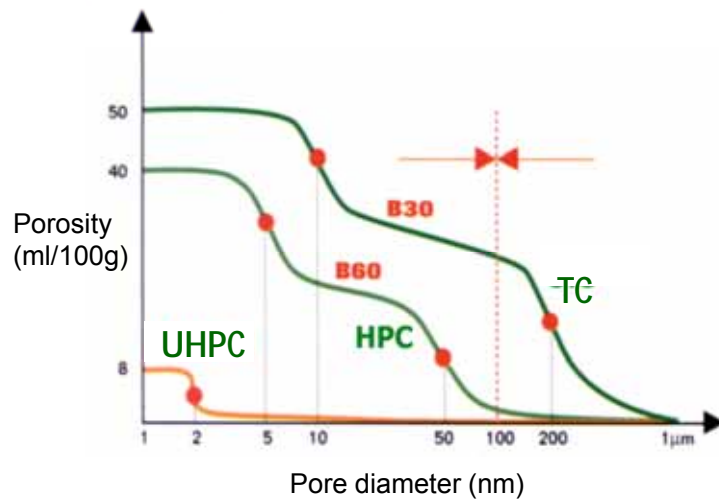
UHPC X 1000

- *No Capillary Pores*
- *Disconnected Nanopores*
- *Pore Size 2 Nanometers*

Permeability

Pore Size Determines Permeability and Diffusivity

Mercury Porometry



Nitrous Oxide Gas Permeability

Concrete :	UHPC		HPC	OC
Curing mode :	20°C	20°C (2d)	20°C	20°C
	(28d)	+90°C (2d)	(28d)	(28d)
W/C Ratio :	0.20	0.20	0.35	0.5

Permeability				
N ₂ , O ₂ (no drying)	1.0 E ⁻²²	1.0 E ⁻²²	1.0 E ⁻¹⁹	2.0 E ⁻¹⁸
N ₂ , O ₂ (severe drying)	< 1 E ⁻²⁰	< 1 E ⁻²⁰	5.0 E ⁻¹⁸	3.5 E ⁻¹⁷

UHPC is not permeable to fluids or Oxygen Molecules because of disconnected* nanopores that also have sharp bottle-neck geometries

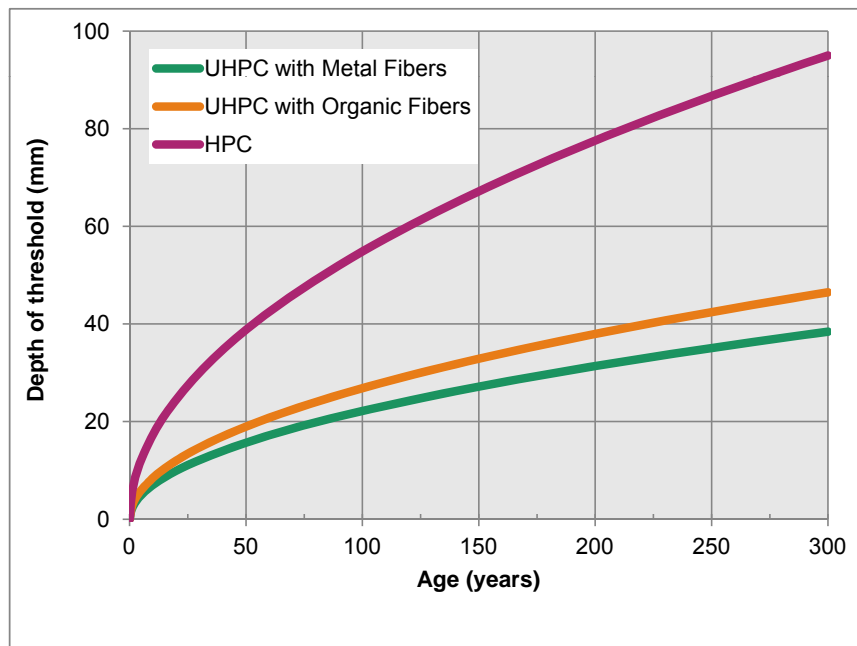
UHPC is less permeable than Granite

* Electrical Conductivity Test have been conducted to verify pour disconnection



Diffusivity

Chloride Ion Penetration Depth following Frick's Law



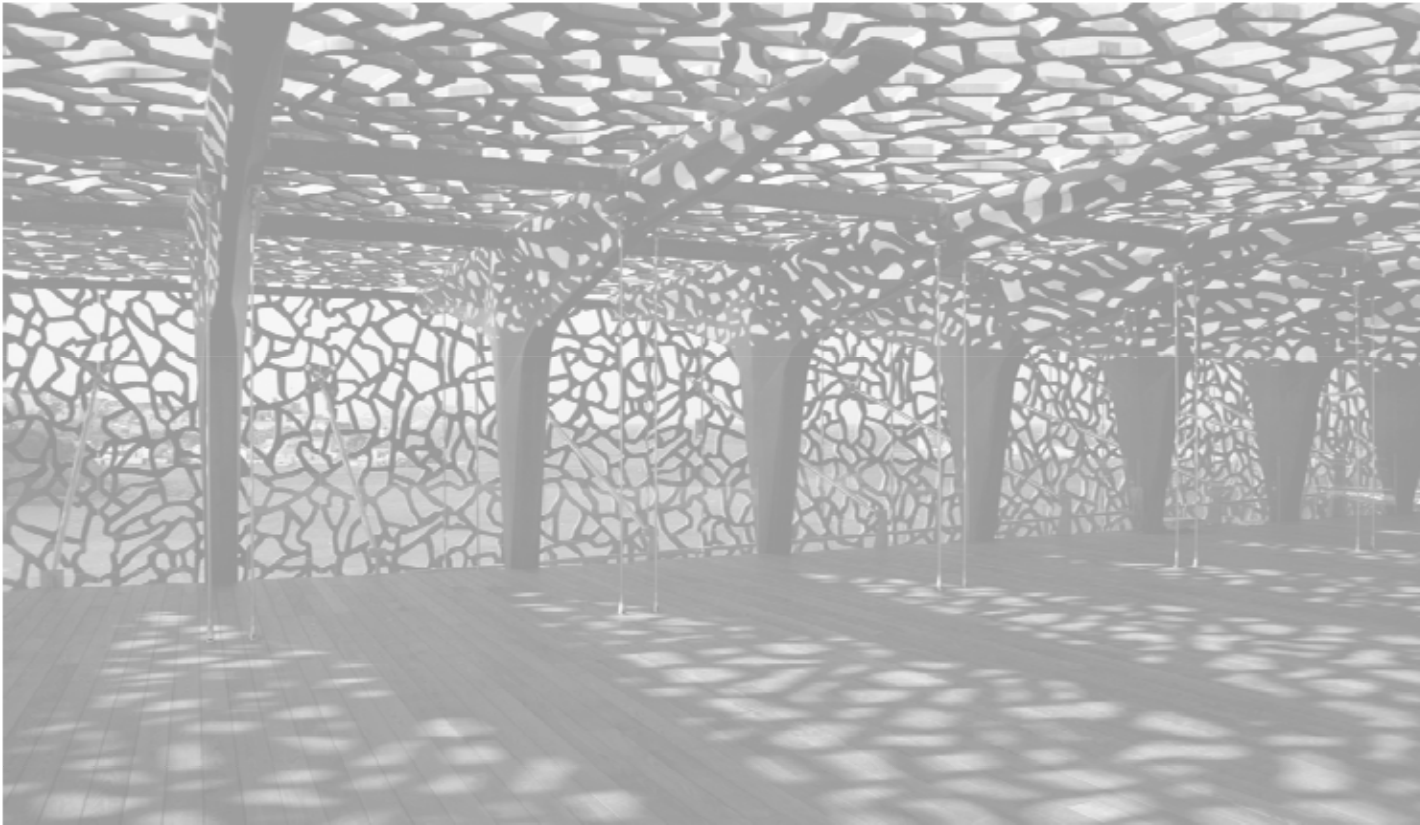
Resistance to chemical aggression and leaching are the result of the diffusivity Value for UHPC.

UHPC Diffusivity is 100 X better than HPC ($D = 2.E^{-12} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$)

3 years are required for a tritium ion to pass through a 3 mm thick UHPC slice. From the diffusivity coefficient value, we can estimate a duration of 800 years for an ion to pass through a 50 mm thick UHPC layer !

Only 18 years is given as the estimate for the tritium ion to progress to the same distance (50 mm) in HPC

Project Review



Hodder Avenue Underpass

Thunderbay, Ontario

Built: 2012

UHPC Use: Pier Cap, Shell around Columns and Field Cast Joints
(New Construction)



Further Information:

Construction Canada (January 2013 Vol. 55 No. 1)

Building a Better Bridge with UHPC Concrete Solutions in Northern Ontario

By Raymond Krisciunas, Peter Seibert, Philip D. Murray

Hodder Avenue Underpass



Field Cast Joints

- Reduction of joint width due to development length of UHPC
- Durability and Strength characteristics make it the strongest part of the bridge
- Can be ground smooth, no need for asphalt over lay

http://www.iowadot.gov/bridge/abc_ppt_2014.htm

Papers and related Research

Table 1. Examples of UHPFRC joints in Hodder Avenue Underpass

Hodder Avenue Underpass

Joint example	Detail	Photo
(a) Shear key between girders		<p>Photo credit: HMM</p>
(b) Continuity joint over pier		<p>Photo credit: HMM</p>
(c) Approach slab panel joint		<p>Photo credit: HMM</p>



Hodder Avenue Underpass



Pier Column Shells

- 8.35 M (27 ft)
- Leave in place mold
- Protective exterior to salt and ice

CN Rail Bridge

Montreal, QC

Built: Oct 2013

UHPC Use: Column Jacketing (Repair / Rehabilitation)



20 Year Maintenance Cycle Increased to an estimated 40 Years

Further Information:

Rehabilitation of Bridge Piers Utilizing UHPC – by Gaston Doiron and Vic Perry
Presented at the 9th International Conference on Short and medium Span Bridges

CN Rail Bridge



3 Types of Repair method

- Spray UHPC (Naperville Example)
- Precast UHPC barriers (Japan Example)
- Cast in place “Jacketing” CN Rail example shown above

CN Rail Bridge



This column impedes into an access ramp with already narrow lanes. UHPC was utilized because of the ability to have a thin jacketing application with the greatest resistance to salt, de-icing compounds and freeze thaw.

- 100 mm thickness
- Done in two pours
- UHPC slurry mix was used to plug the attachment point holes.

Perez Art Museum of Miami

Miami, US

Designer: Herzog & de Meuron

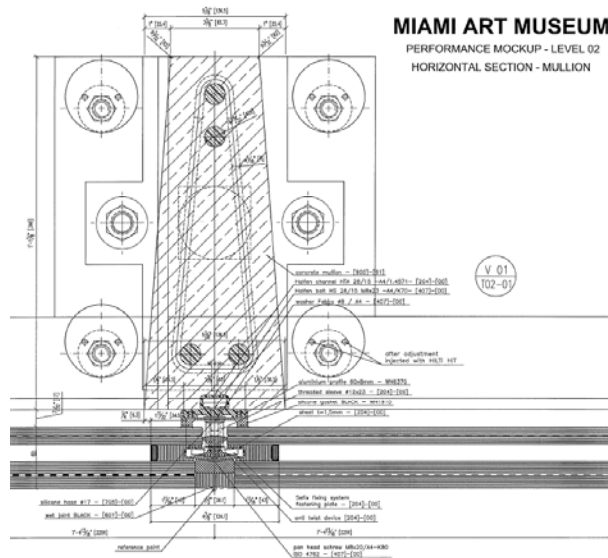
Built: Under Construction (2013)

Dimensions: mullions 12.7" deep x 16' tall tapering from 4.4" to 2.7"

Fabricator: Coreslab



Perez Art Museum of Miami



Full Mock up testing at ATI

- Water Leakage
- Air Leakage
- Impact Test

Expected to Perform well in the High Salt Environment of Biscayne Bay

The Atrium

Victoria, Canada

Designer: Franc D'Ambrosio

Built: 2010

Dimensions: panels 1.3m x 1.3m x 1.7cm

Fabricator: Lafarge Precast



2011 PCI Design Award

The Atrium

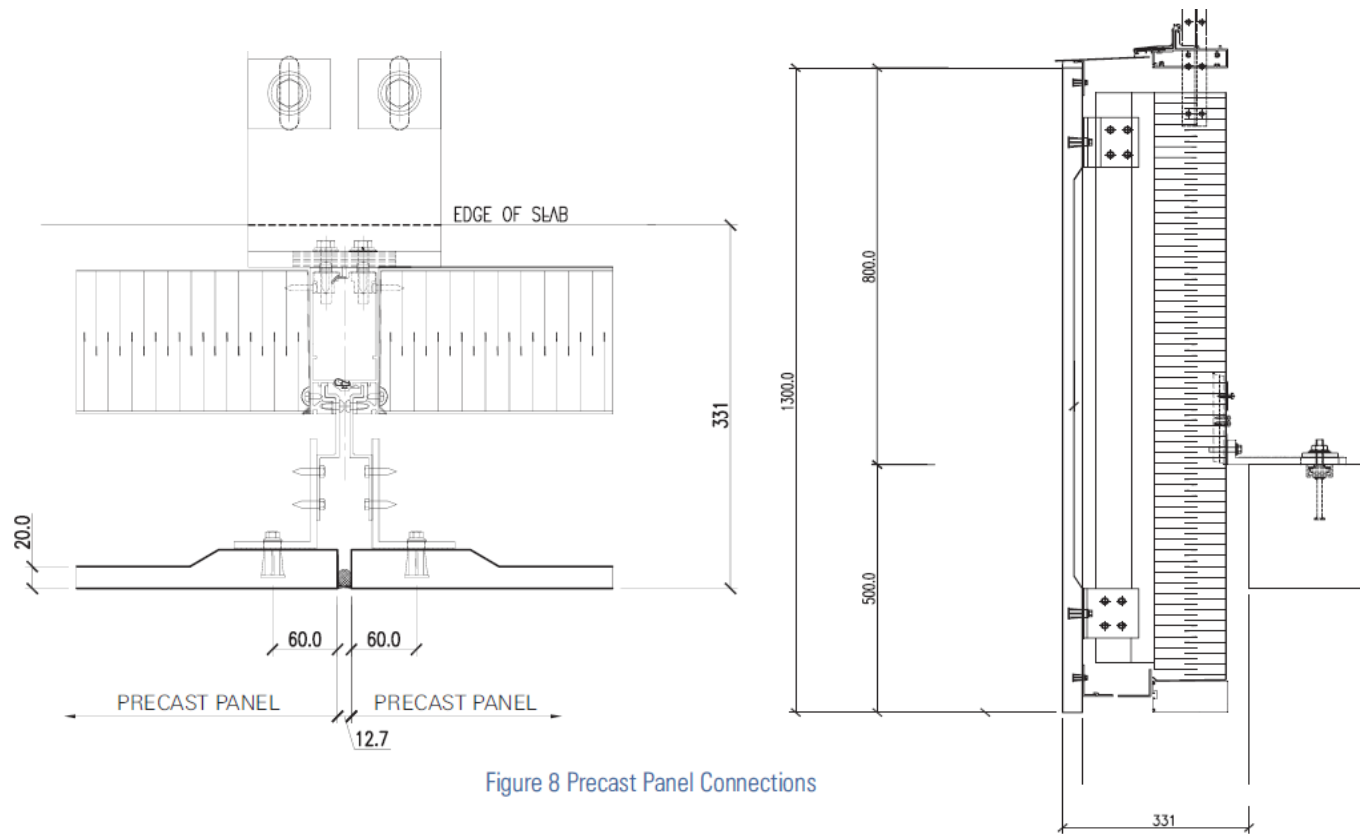


Figure 8 Precast Panel Connections

- High seismic loading
- Salt air environment

www.Ductal-Lafarge.com



Thank You, Any Questions?