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**Durability and Service Life of Reinforced Concrete
Structures in the Arabian Peninsula**

By

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Service Life

- The period of time during which a structure meets or exceeds the minimum requirements set for it
- Requirements limitation can be technical, functional or economical
- Durability
 - ASR
 - Sulfate attack
 - Corrosion

What is Durability

Durability by definition is the ability of concrete to resist weathering action, chemical attack, and abrasion while maintaining its desired engineering properties

- Concrete ingredients, proportions and interaction
- Placement and curing

Degradation Mechanisms

Physical attack

- Salt crystallization
- Freezing-and-thawing attack
- Abrasion, erosion, and cavitation
- Thermal damage

Chemical attack

- Leaching
- Acid and base attack
- **Alkali-silica reactions**
- **Delayed ettringite formation**
- **Sulfate attack**
- **Steel reinforcement corrosion**

Alkali Silica Reactivity

- This is caused by reaction of certain aggregates with alkali in cement to form expansive gel that eventually leads to cracking

Sulphate Attack

- A reaction between sulphate ions and calcium hydroxide and form gypsum and ettringite.
- BRE and ACI 201 Classification in AP
- Low w/c ration and use of SCM

What is Corrosion

- Deterioration of a material as a result of reaction with its environment-M.G. Fontana
- Destructive attack of a metal by chemical or electrochemical reaction with its environment-H.H. Uhling.
- Metal corrode because they have a strong driving force to return to their natural state

Corrosion Deterioration

- Corrosion of reinforcing steel in concrete
 - Chloride induced corrosion
 - Carbonation corrosion

Chloride-Induced Corrosion of Steel in Concrete

- Cathode and anode sites co-exist on the Steel
- The steel is the conductor, and
- Concrete acts as electrolyte
- Passivity layer is damaged by chloride ions

Service Life

One Century of Service Life
Is Required???

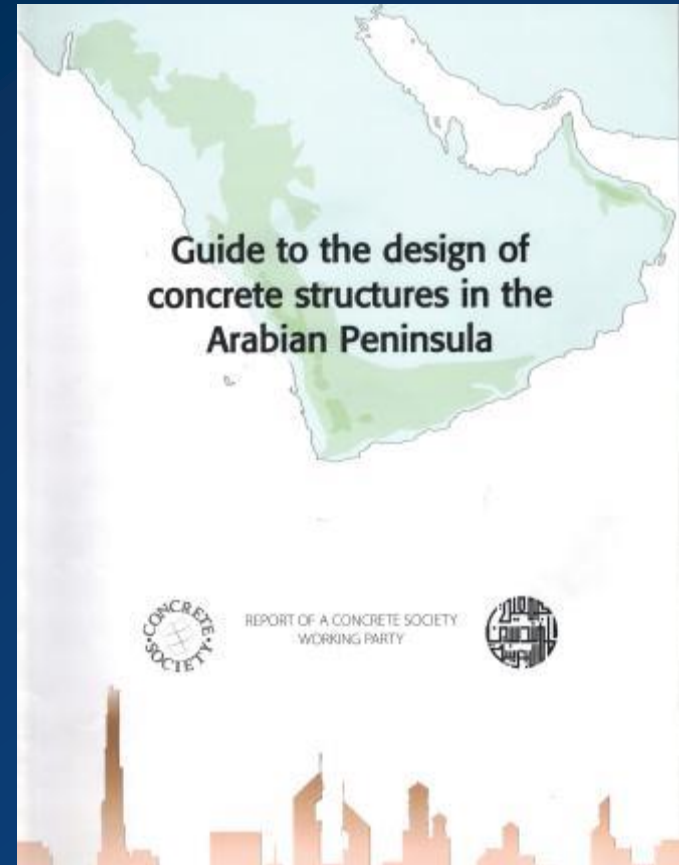
100 Years Service Life?!?!?





Designing Durable Structures

- ACI 318
- AASHTO
- EUROCODE 2
- BS 5400
- BS 8500
- CS 163



Service Life Prediction Models

■ Deterministic Models

- Empirical relationship

■ Probabilistic Models

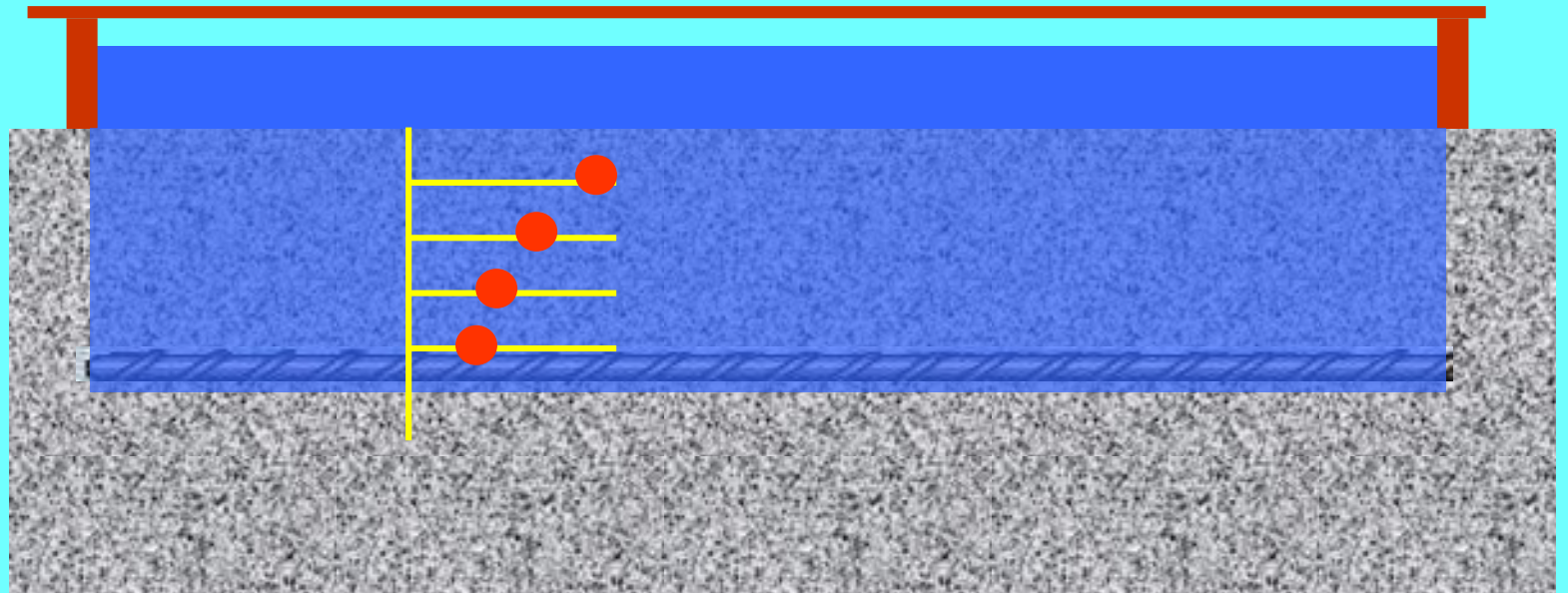
- Based on the idea that service life cannot be accurately predicted
- Service life = Initiation time + Propagation time of corrosion

Establish the Deterioration Model

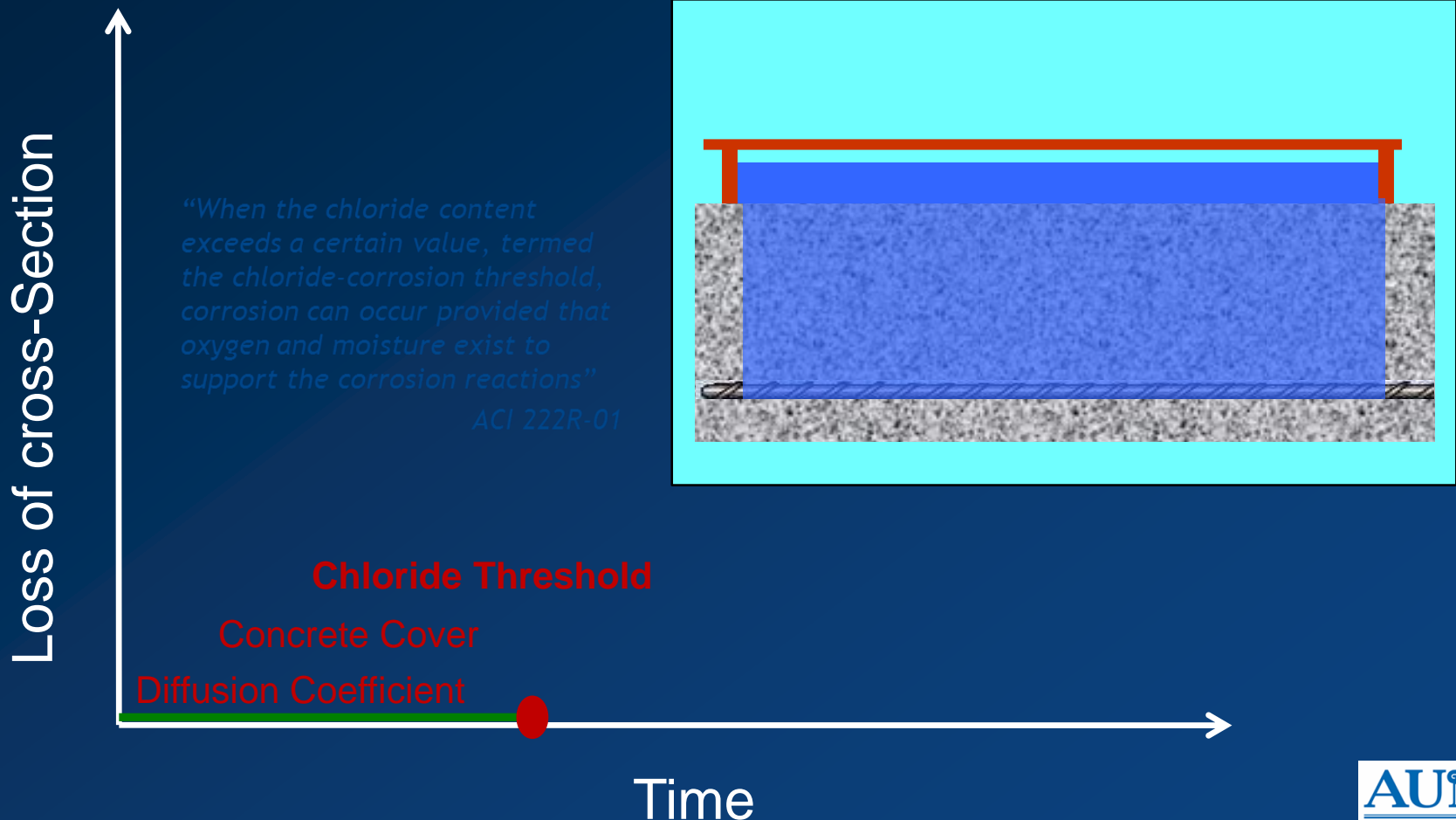
Deterioration Model can be considered in three parts:

- Diffusion process where chlorides diffuse from the concrete surface to the reinforcement
- Initiation process where reinforcement corrosion initiates and rust product develops on the reinforcement
- Cracking/spalling process where sufficient corrosion develops on the bar to form a tensile crack or rust stain at the surface

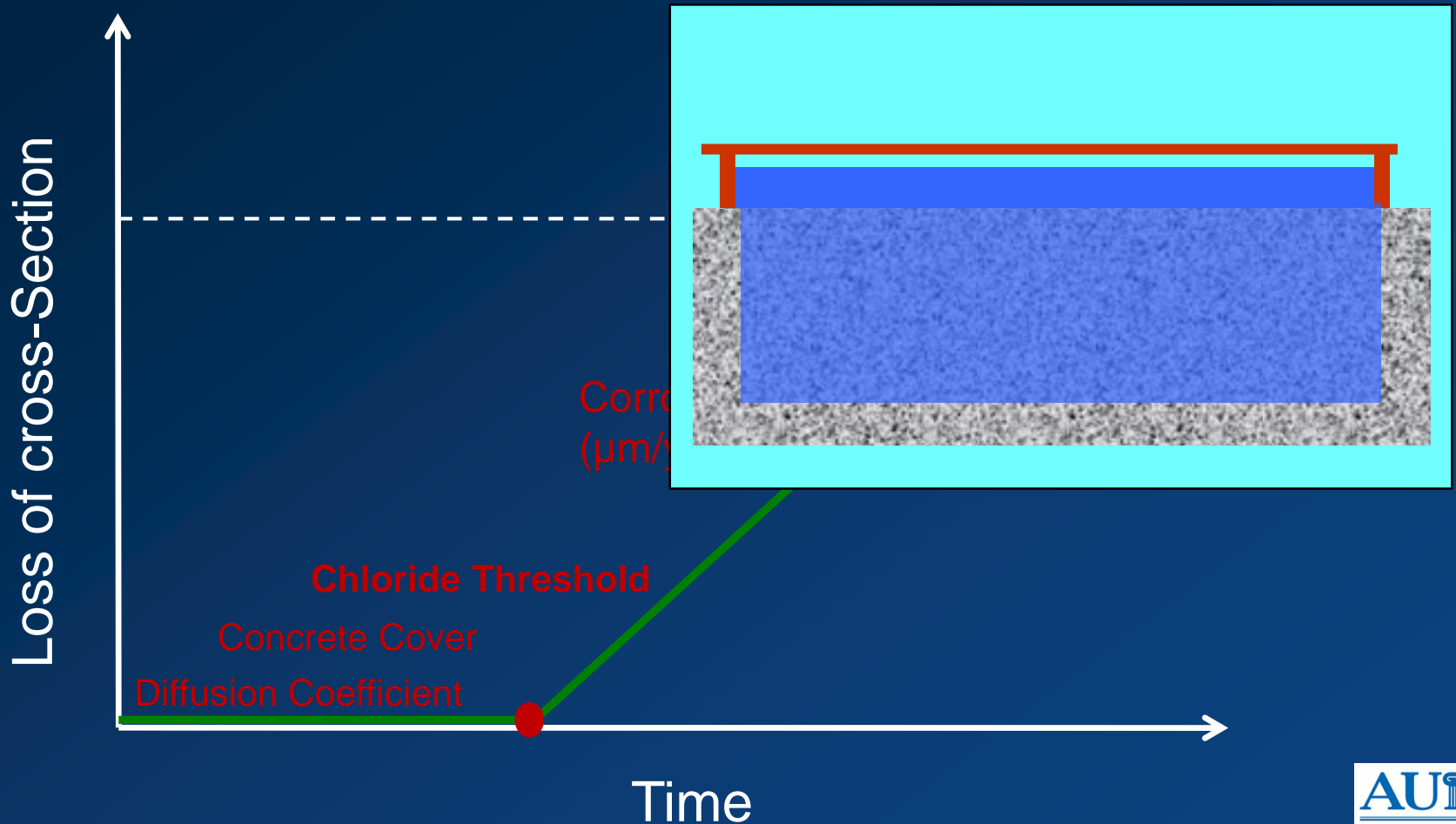
Kyosti Tuuti's Service Life Model



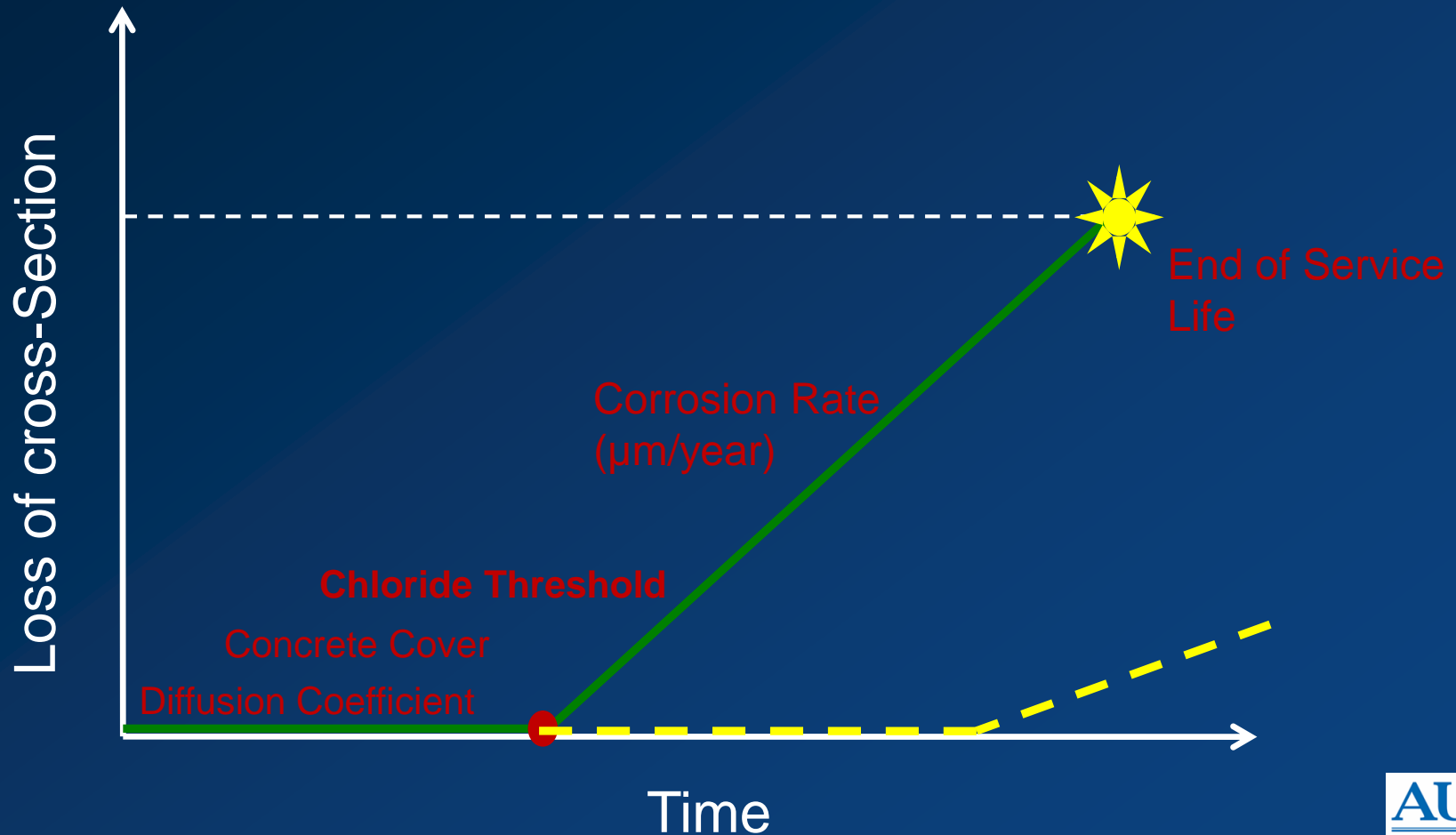
Kyosti Tuuti's Service Life Model



Kyosti Tuuti's Service Life Model



Kyosti Tuuti's Service Life Model



How to Achieve it- Role of Concrete Tech.

- Concrete Mix Design
- Use of corrosion inhibitor and other corrosion preventive methods.
- Construction practice
 - Curing, surface protection, curing temperature
- QA/QC procedures

MEDRC Experimental Program

- Selected Concrete Mix Design.
- Laboratory Tests
- Service Life Prediction
- Field Testing Stations

Studied Mixes

Portland Cement

Type V Cement
(SRC)

Ground
Granulated Blast
Furnace Slag

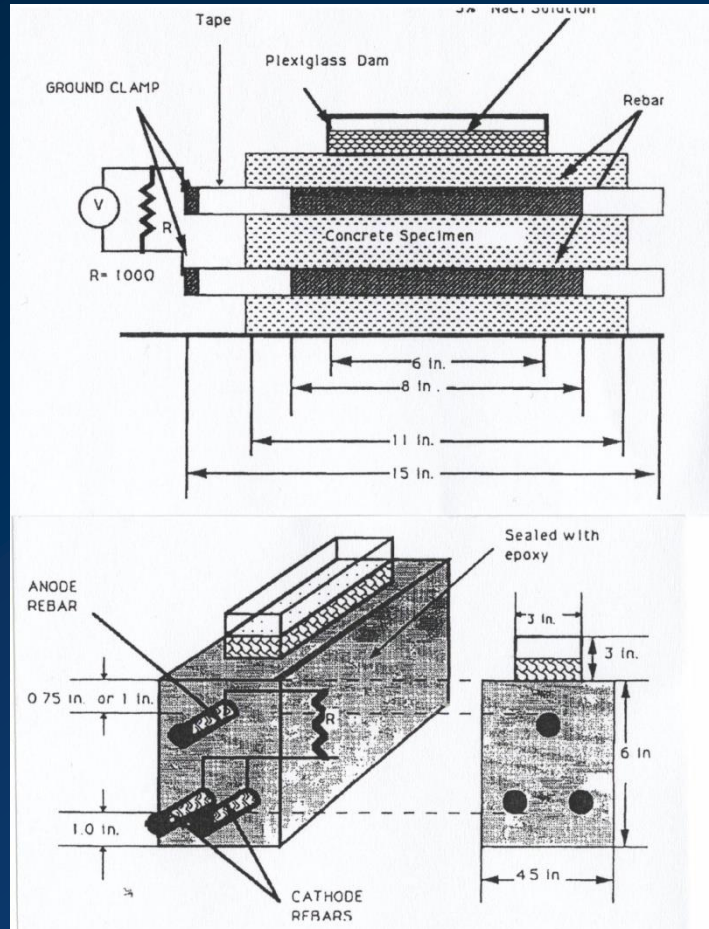
Fly Ash

Silica Fume

GGBS/Silica
Fume

Fly Ash / Silica
Fume

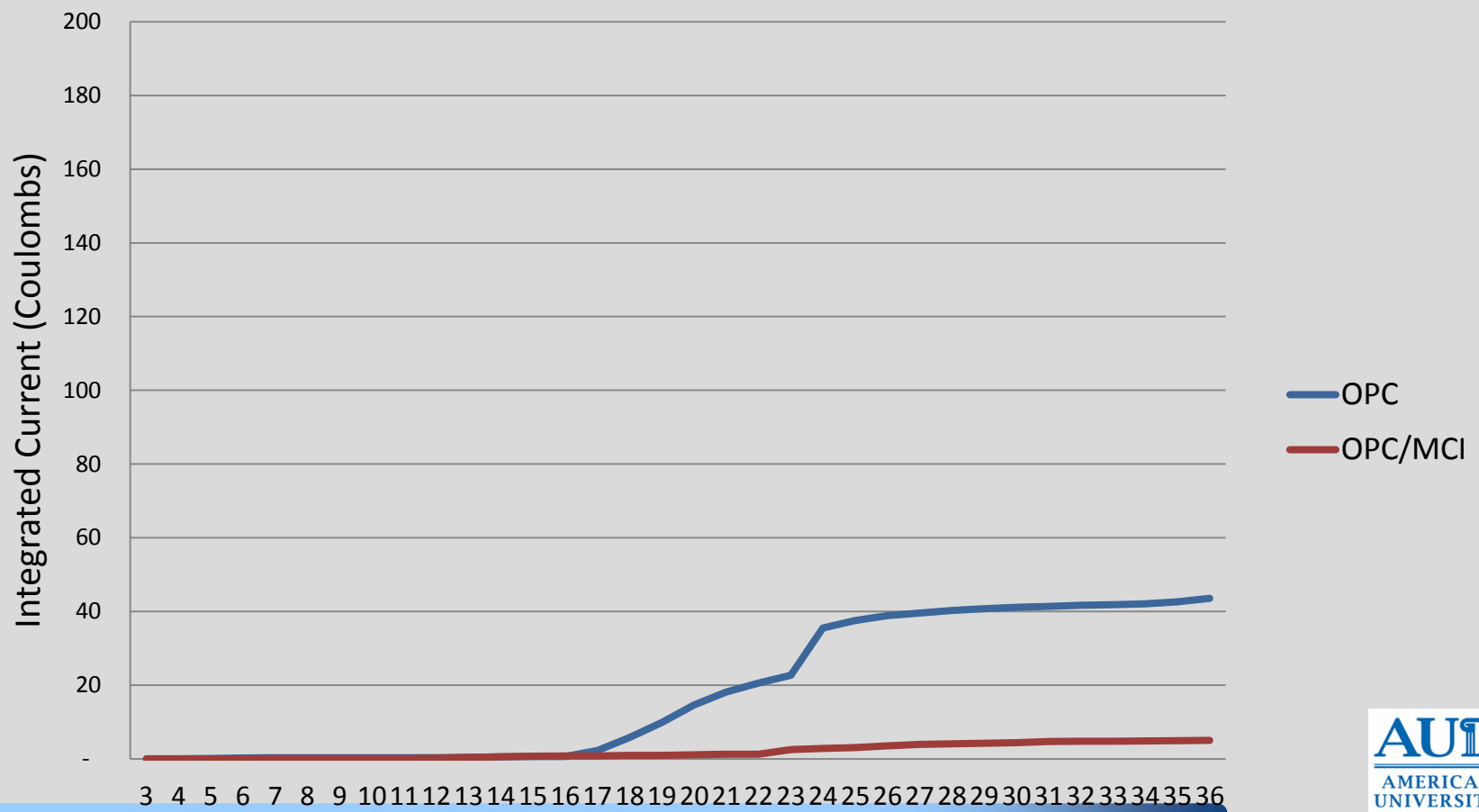
ASTM G 109 Test



ASTM G 109 Specimens

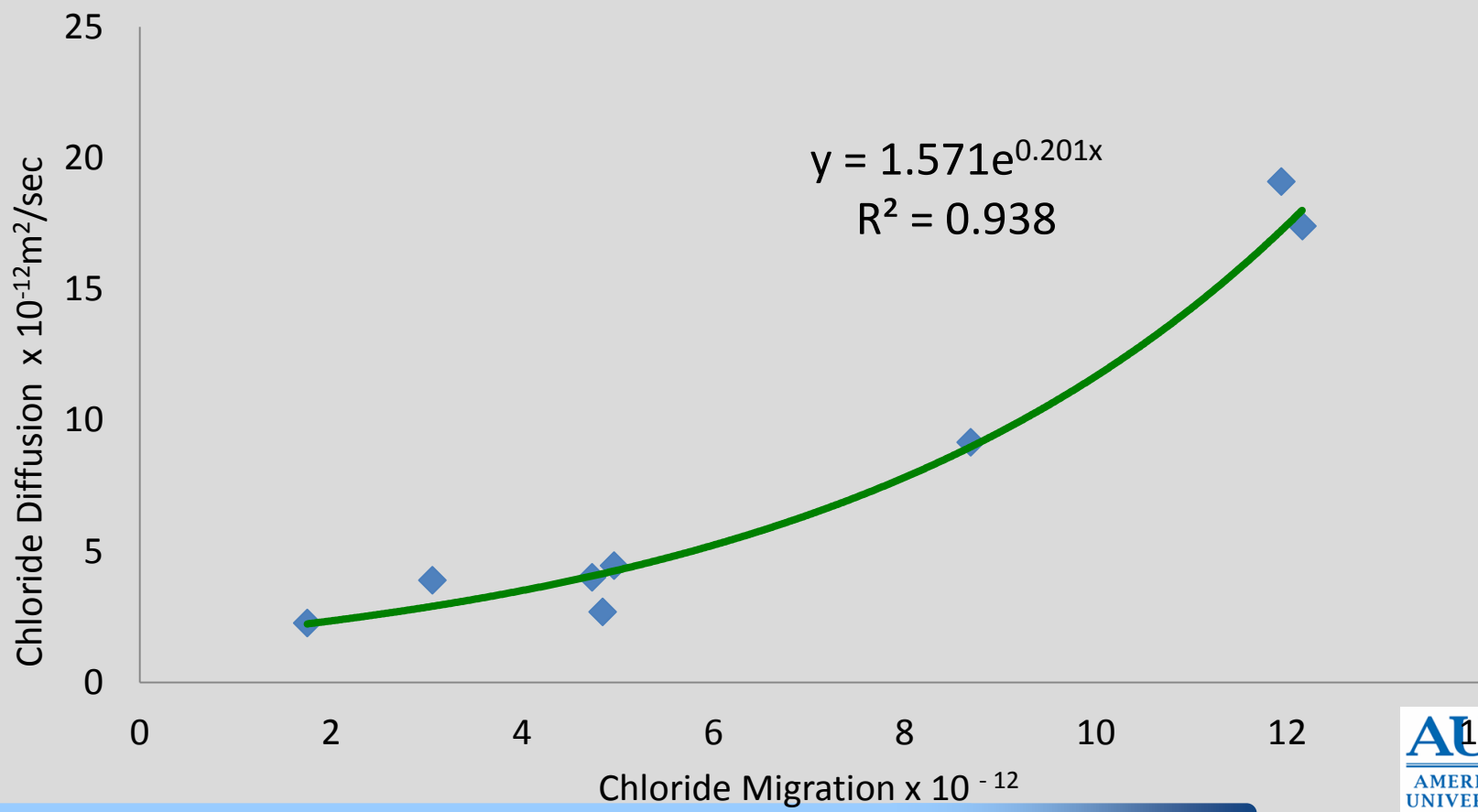


Further Research to Improve our Understanding of SLP



Further Research to Improve our Understanding of SLP

Chloride Migration vs. Diffusion



Determination of SL-Case Studies

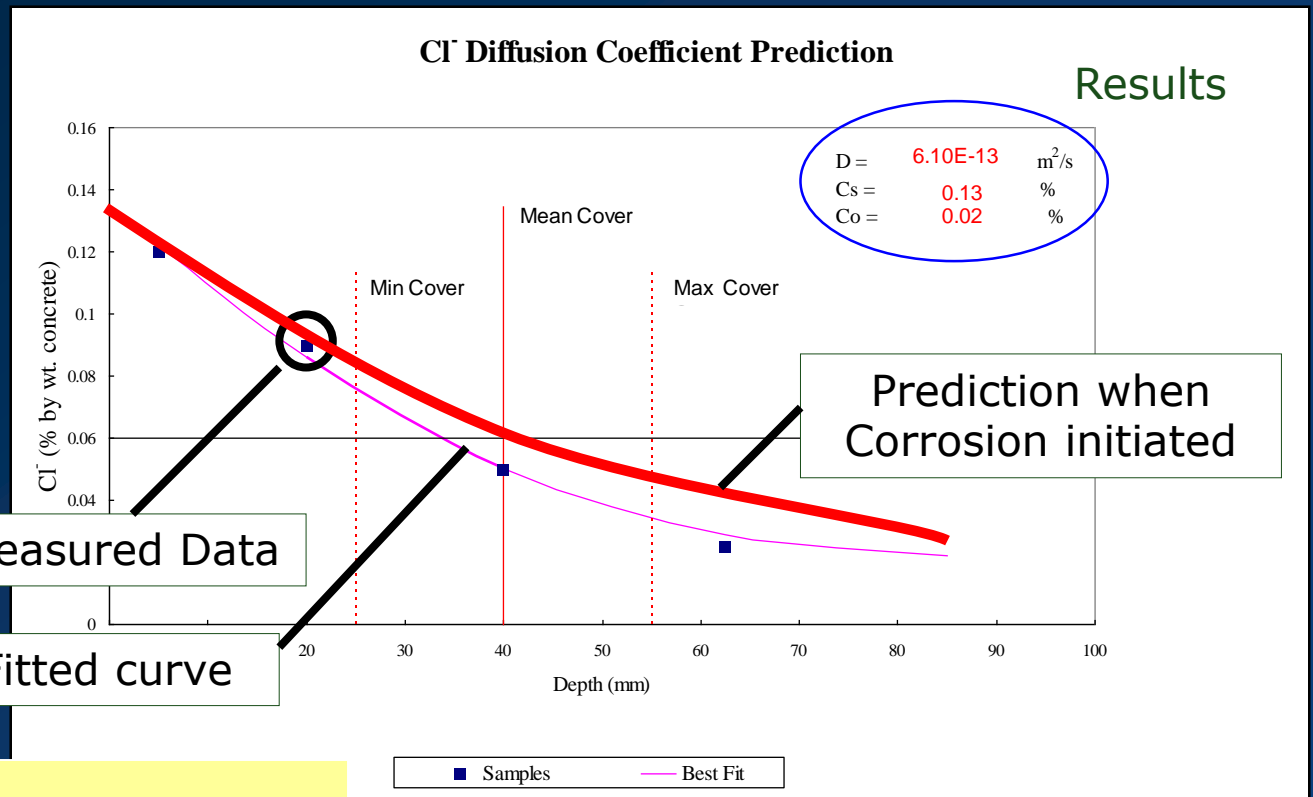
- Existing Structures
 - Chamberlain Bridge
 - Existing Building (Marine Exposure)
- New Structures
 - Burj Khalifa
 - Convention Center
 - Jumeirah Bridges







Chloride Diffusion Analysis



Measured Data

Fitted curve

Prediction when Corrosion initiated

$$C_x = C_{sn} \left(1 - \operatorname{erf} \frac{x}{2\sqrt{D_{ca.to.} \left(\frac{t}{t_o}\right)^n}} \right)$$

Enhancing Service Life of Existing Structures

- Adequate repair
- Coating and sealer application
- Use of migrating corrosion inhibitors
- Use of sacrificial anode CP

Convention Center Doha

- Durability Study
- 100-year service life assessment

Pre-Construction Service Life Assessment

- Deterioration scenarios
- Ground Conditions
 - Level of chloride up to 21 g/L
 - pH between 7.1 and 7.6

Scenarios-Buried Concrete

Scenario	Mix	Diffusion Coefficient ($\times 10^{-12} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$)	CoV	Cover (mm)	Bar size (mm)
BC 1	40% PFA + SF	1.5	15%	75, 100	12, 16, 16 (ASTM A 1035 steel)*, 32^
BC 2	70% GGBS + SF	2.0	15%	75, 100	12, 16, 16 (ASTM A 1035 steel)*, 32^

*Assumes ASTM A1035 steel – corrosion threshold is increased

^assumes main bars with additional cover due to tie bars (typically T12)

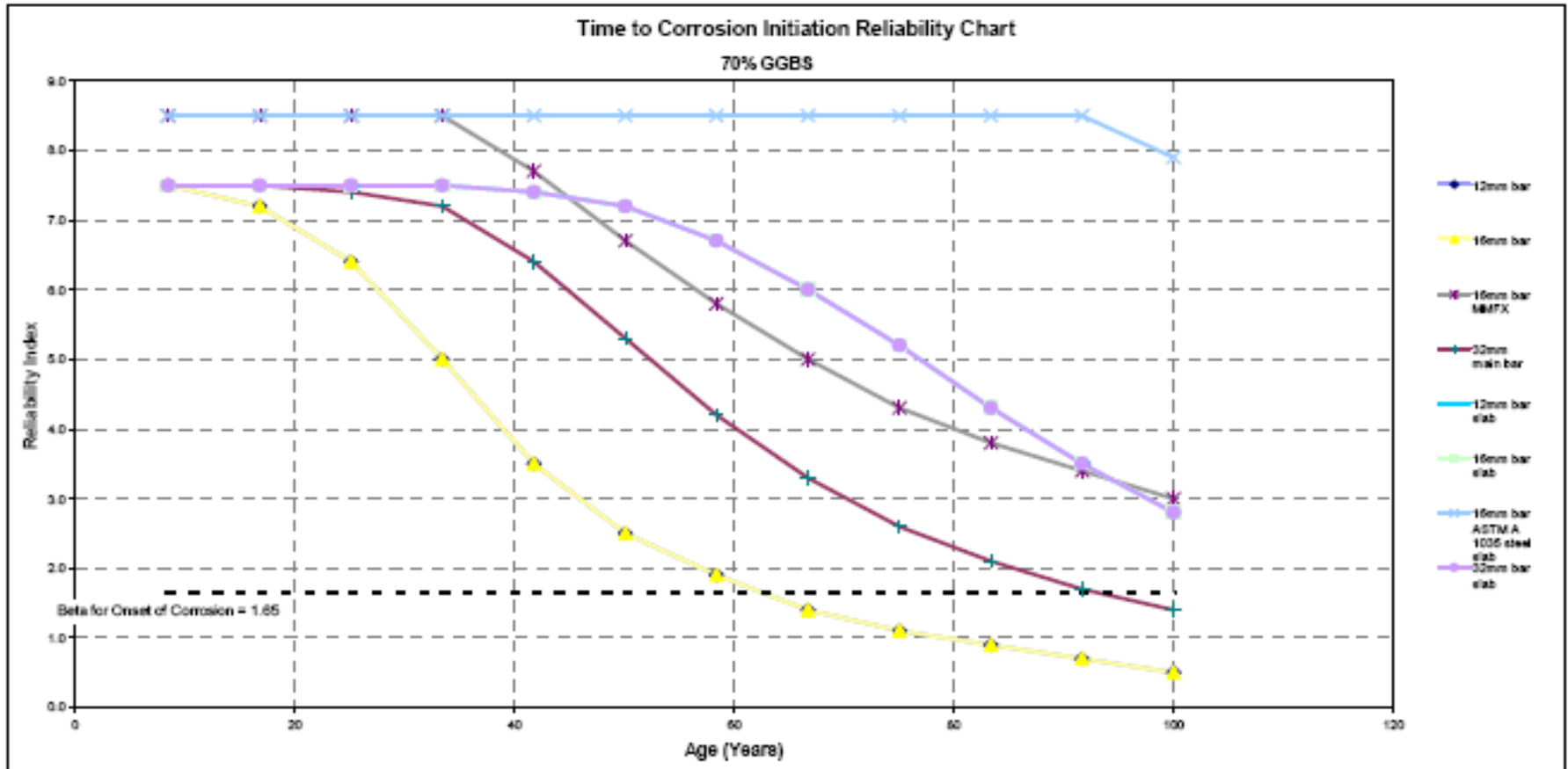
Scenarios- Atmospheric Concrete

Scenario	Mix*	Diffusion Coefficient ($\times 10^{-12} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$)	CoV	Cover (mm)	Bar size (mm)
AC 3 (Exterior columns)	25% PFA + SF	2.0	15%	55, 65, 75	16, 32

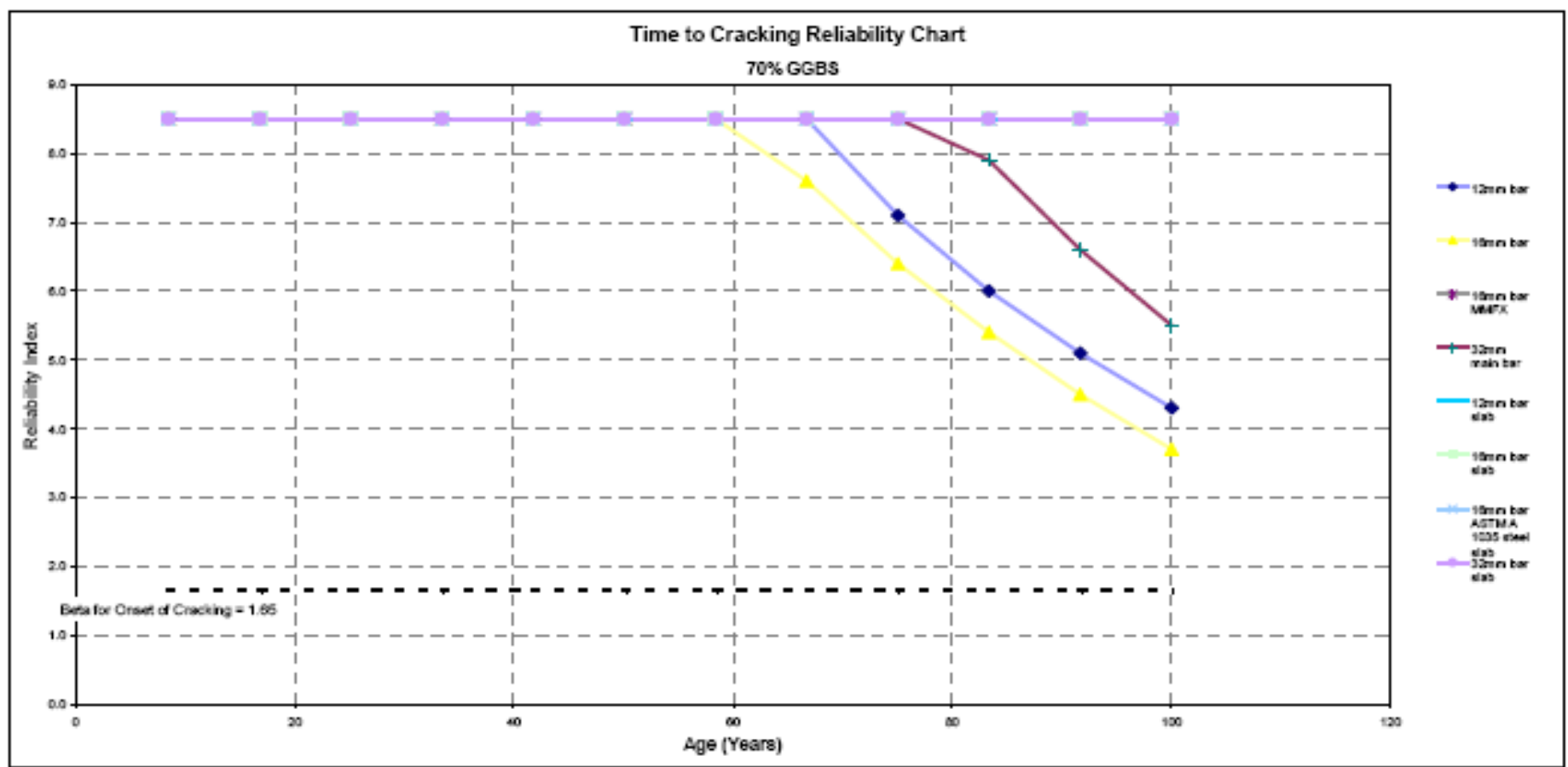
Calculated Reliability Index-Atmospheric Exposure

Scenario	Bar diameter (mm)	RI 100 y (55 mm cover) (dry) $D=2.0 \times 10^{-12} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$	RI 100 y (65 mm cover) (dry) $D=2.0 \times 10^{-12} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$	RI 100 y (75 mm cover) (dry) $D=2.0 \times 10^{-12} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$
AC 3	16	0.9	2.3	4.2
	32	0.3	1.6	3.2

Time to Corrosion



Time to Cracking



Burj Khalifa

- Durability Study
- 100-year service life assessment
- High quality Concrete
- Use of MCI Inhibitor in the Podium
- Use of CP system for deep foundation
- QA/QC and IVTA

Moderate Exposure Conditions Structures

- 100-year service life
- Moderate sulfate and chloride exposure
- Normal concrete with relatively low w/c
- Use of SRC
- Adequate cover

Implementation of Performance-Based Specification for Concrete Durability

- What are performance-based specifications
- Challenges with implementing Performance-based specifications
- What is the concrete industry doing to move toward a performance-based Specifications

Conclusions

- The Gulf region is considered the most corrosive location in the world
- Corrosion is the main durability factor leads to deterioration of concrete structures
- Use of SCM will improve the performance of RC structures and extend their service life
- Use of Quality Concrete and good QA/QC system are the key to achieve the required service life
- Use of corrosion protection systems such as corrosion inhibitors extend the service life of structures as well



Thank you

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Questions?