

Life Cycle Cost Analysis Based on Service Life Modeling for NX Infrastructure

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Corrosion Mitigation

- Consequences of corrosion can not be ignored



- Available Strategies
 - Corrosion Resistant Reinforcing Steels
 - High Performance Concrete

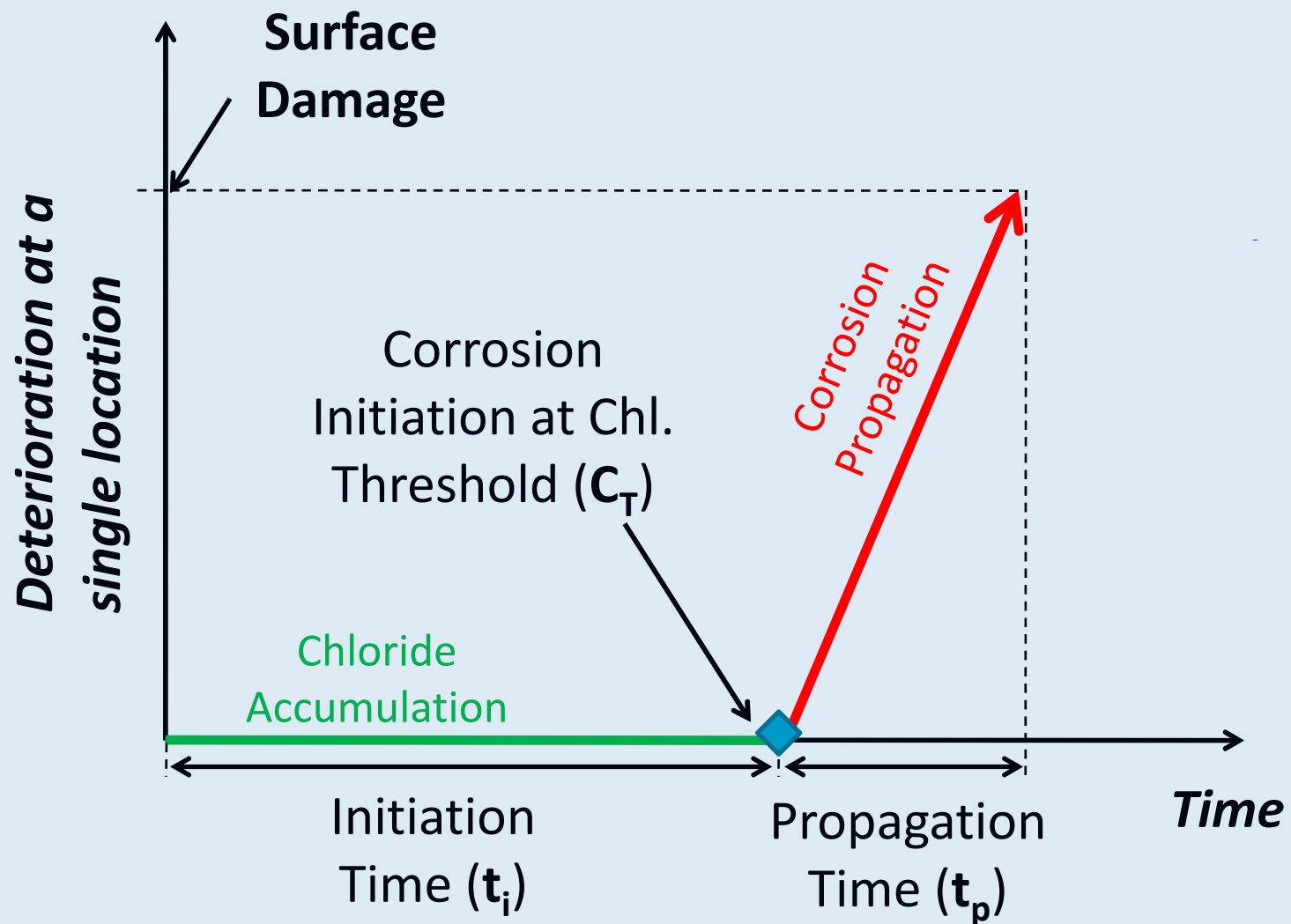
Wiss, Janney, Elstner Assoc. (WJE)

- Troubleshoot existing structures
 - Have perspective on what causes failures and how to prevent them
- Research history of alternatives to black bar
 - 1998 FHWA-RD-98-153: “new breed” bar studies
 - Field performance investigations with various DOTs and CRSI – service life models

Life Cycle Cost Analysis

- Recommended by FHWA as method for choosing between alternatives
- This study compares **Annualized Costs**
 1. Performance in typical bridge deck modeled based on bar properties
 2. Total direct costs calculated over life of bridge
 - Includes construction, maintenance, but no User costs
 3. Convert to equivalent annual cost

Model for Damage

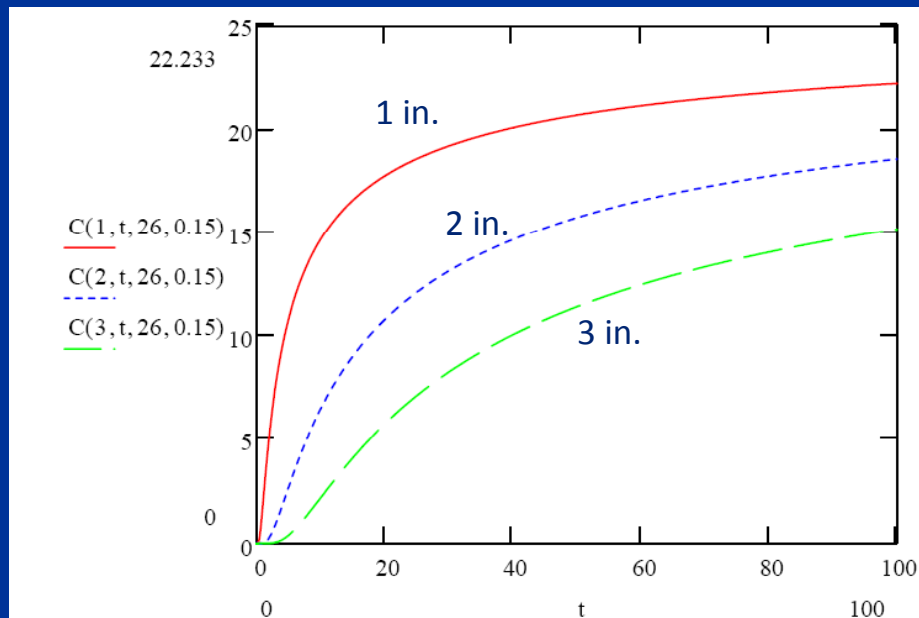


Chloride Penetration

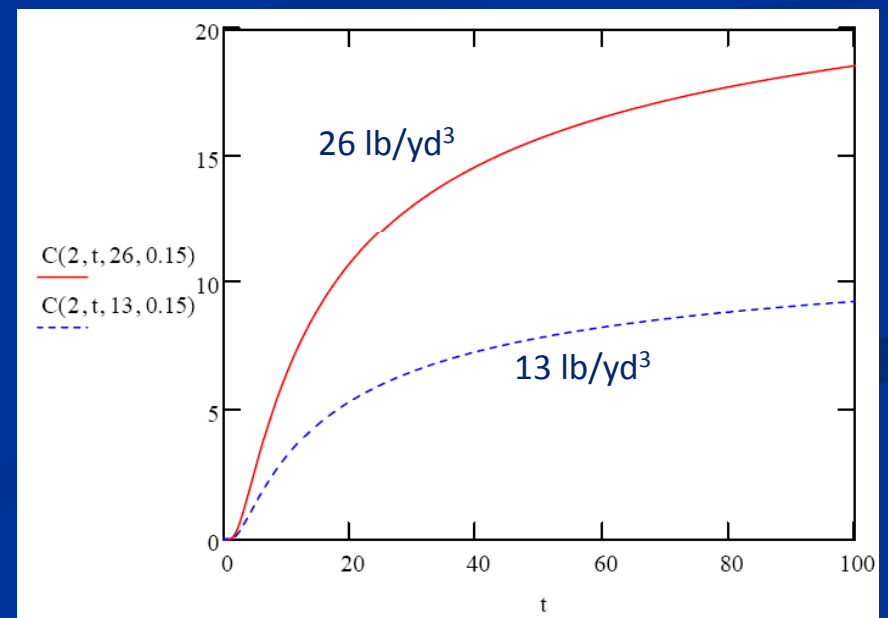
- Ingress of chloride governed by Fick's Law Sol'n:

$$C(x, t, C_s, D) := (C_s - C_0) \cdot \left(1 - \operatorname{erf} \left(\frac{x}{2 \cdot \sqrt{D \cdot t}} \right) \right) + C_0$$

Effect of Depth



Effect of C_s



Corrosion Initiation Model

- Initiation time (t_i) modeled based on Chloride threshold (C_T) and cumulative distribution functions based on field data for:
 - Surface concentration (C_s)
 - Diffusion coefficient (D_0)
 - Cover depth
- Considered cracks over 5% of area as 5x Diffusion coefficient elsewhere

Modeling challenges

- Determination of Inputs (C_T , t_p)
 - Corrosion resistant bars require **long** or **accelerated** tests; most do **not** assess t_p
 - Wide variety of opinions in industry
- Stainless clad bar
 - Effect of bar ends, breaks in cladding
 - Clad bar treated as 316 stainless with bar ends performing as black bar in 1.4% of deck area

Model inputs

- Cover a range of expected performance (pessimistic to optimistic)

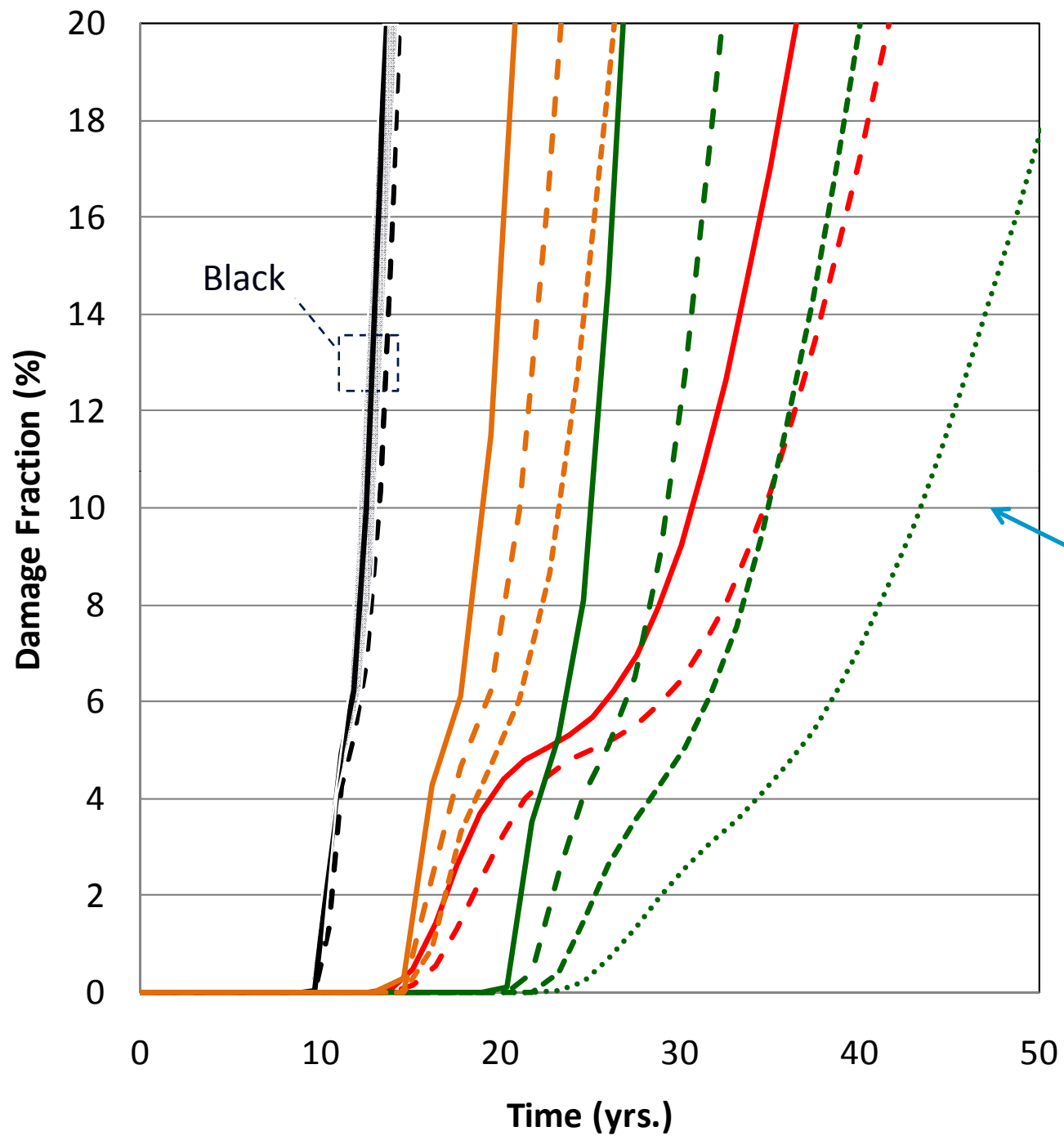
Case	Corrosion Threshold, CT (lbs/yd ³)	Propagation time, tp (yrs)
Black	1, 1.5	5
ECR	3, 6, 9, 12	15
MMFX-II	3, 4.5, 6	9
Stainless Clad (SCR)	10, 15, 25	25
304 SS	7.5, 15	20
316 SS	10, 15, 25	25

Model Inputs

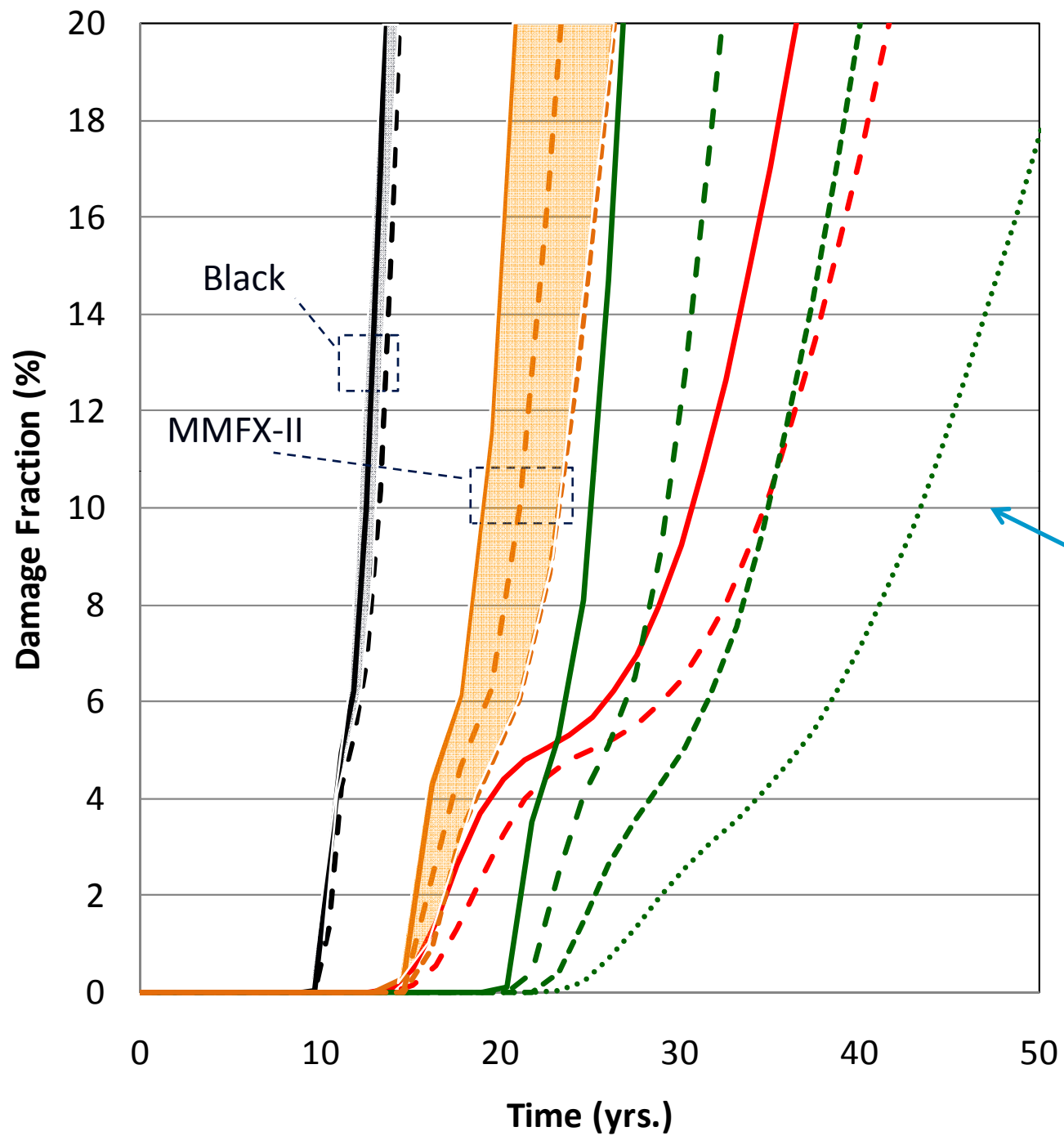
Concrete and Exposure Distributions:

Bridge Property	Average (Coef. of Var.)
Concrete Cover (Bridge Construction)	3 in. (10%)
Diffusion Coefficient (Concrete Quality)	0.15 in ² /yr, 0.025 in ² /yr for HPC (45%)
Surface Chloride Concentration (Exposure Conditions)	26 lbs/yd ³ (22%)

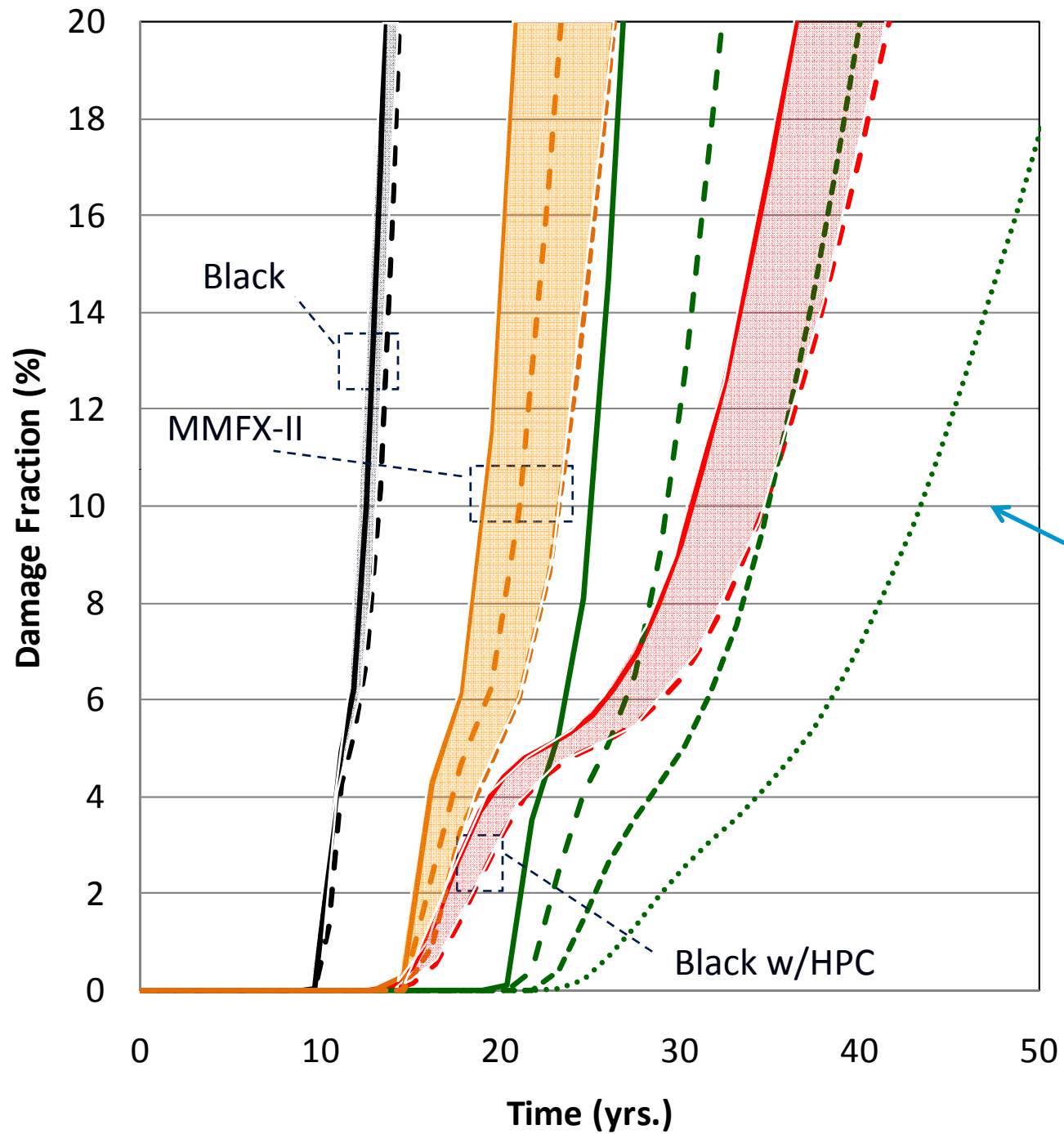
Values based on WJE field studies in Iowa and Virginia of 9 decks, but severe exposure



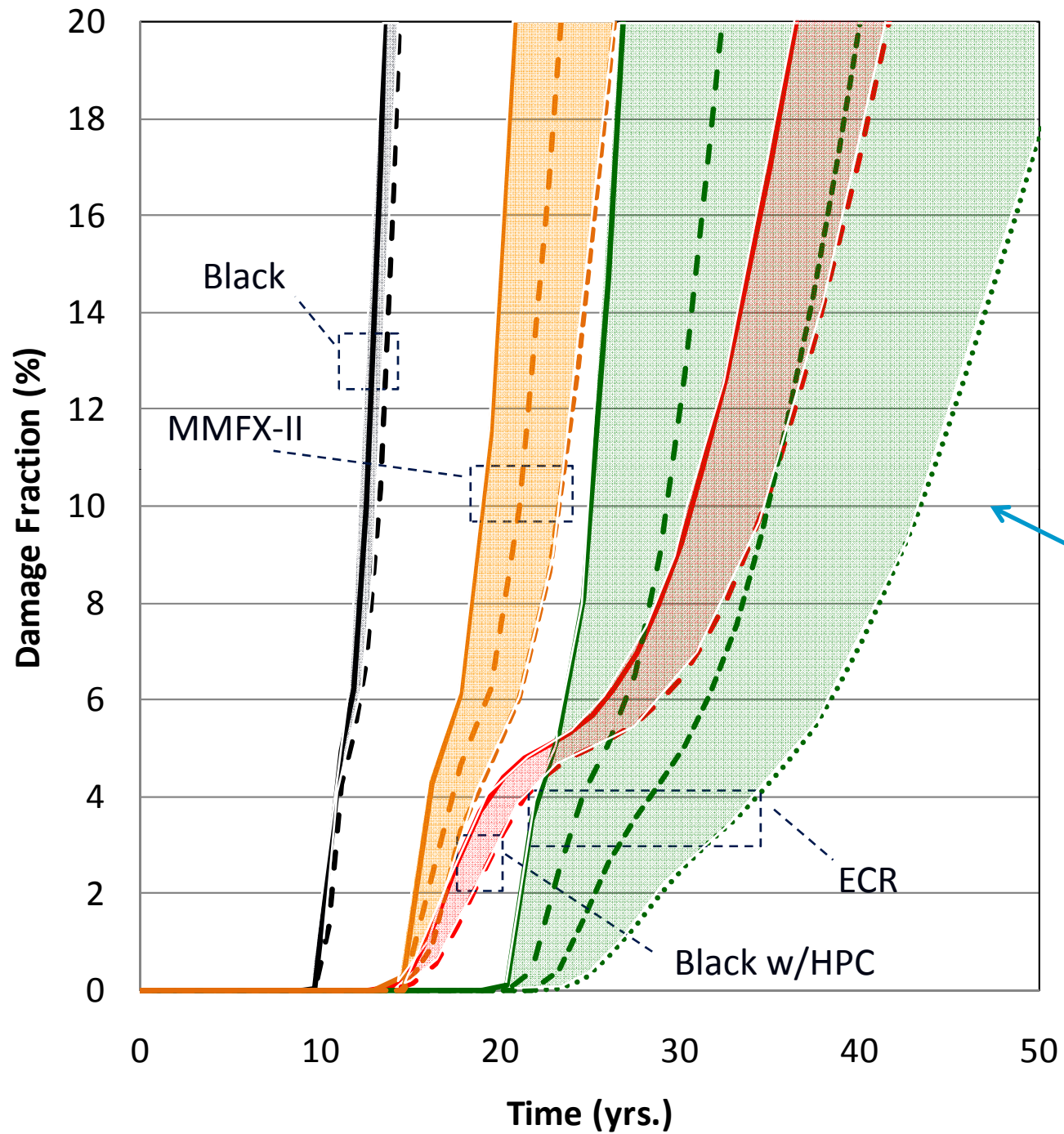
Damage limit for repair



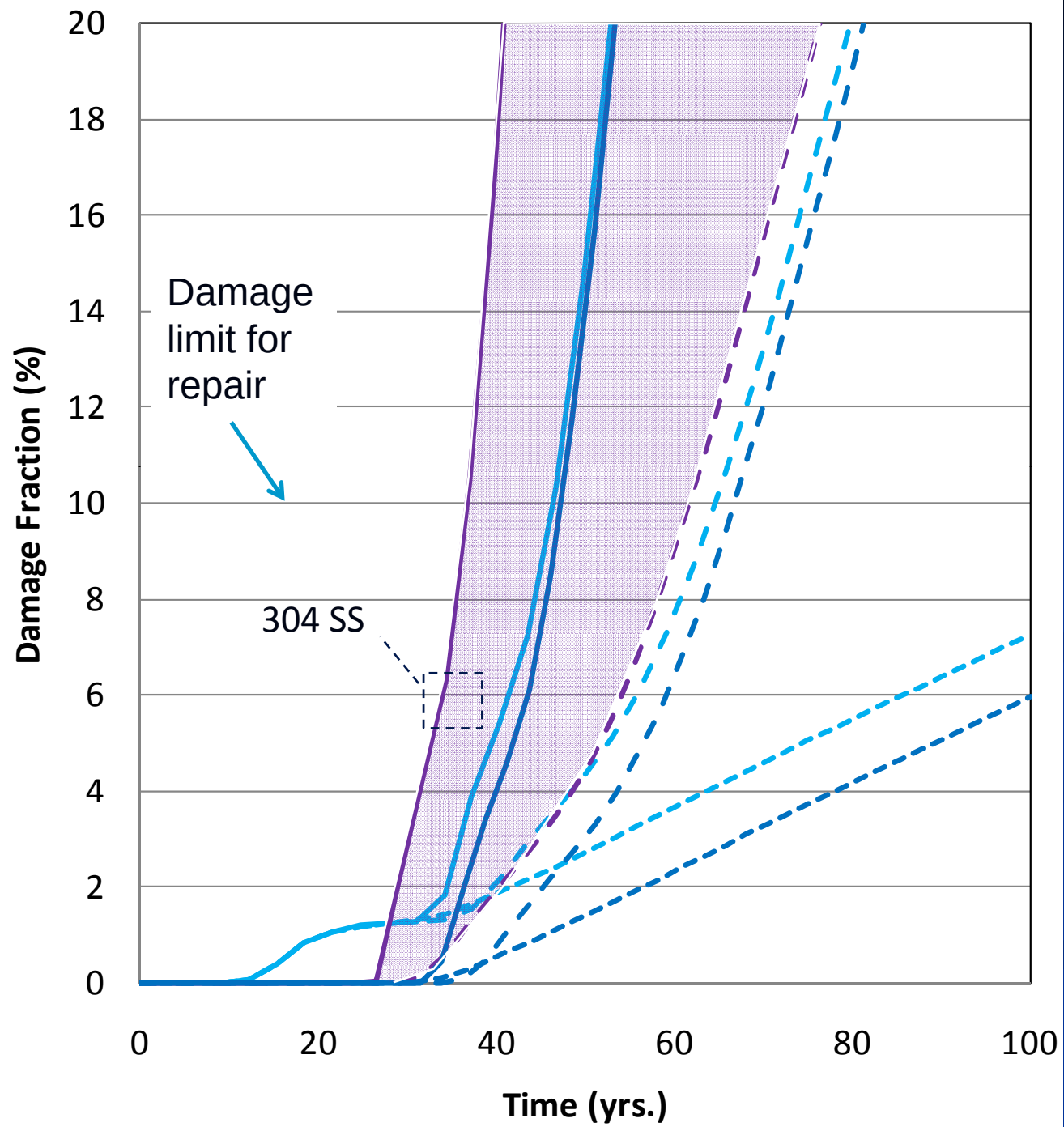
Damage
limit for
repair

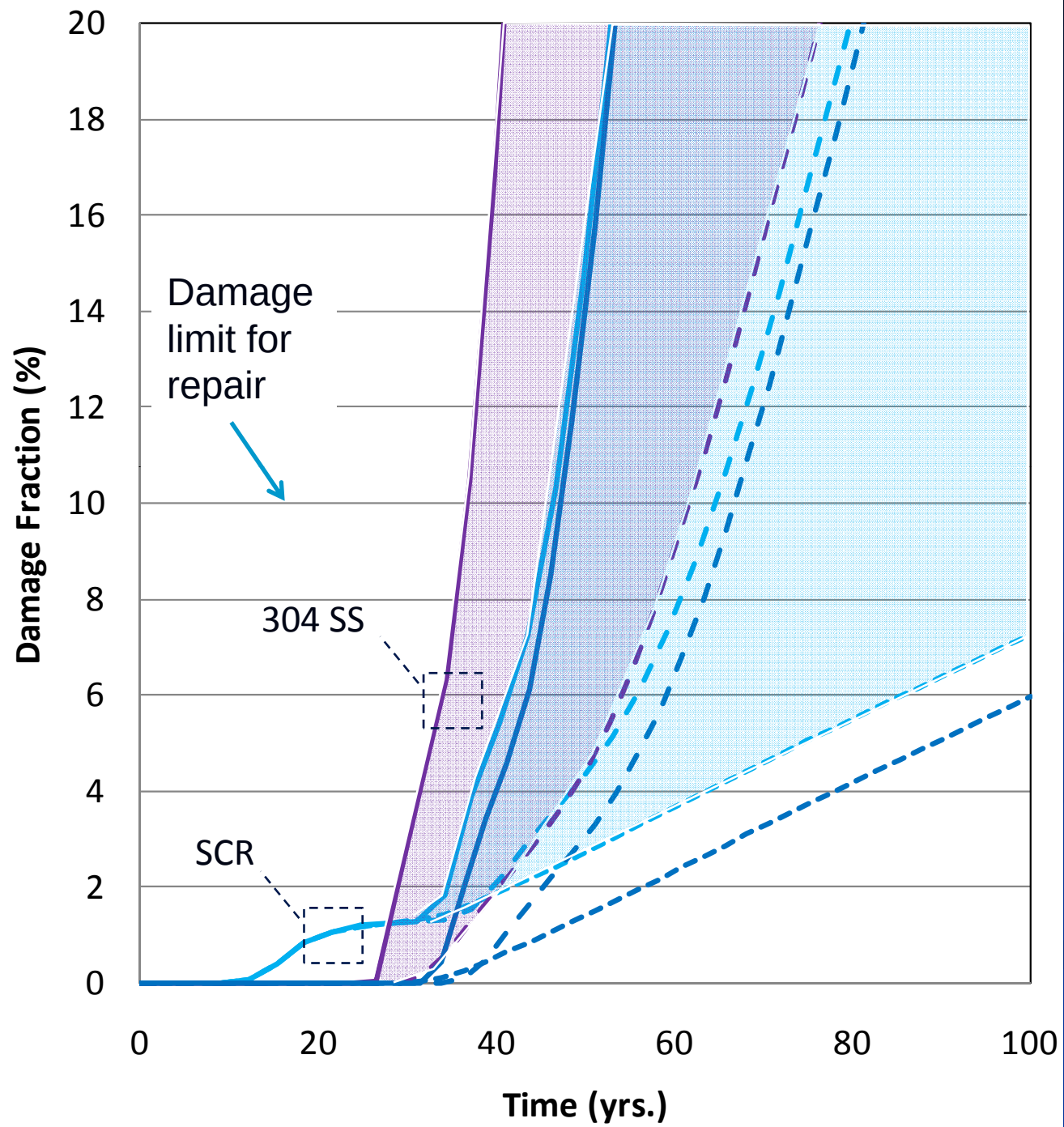


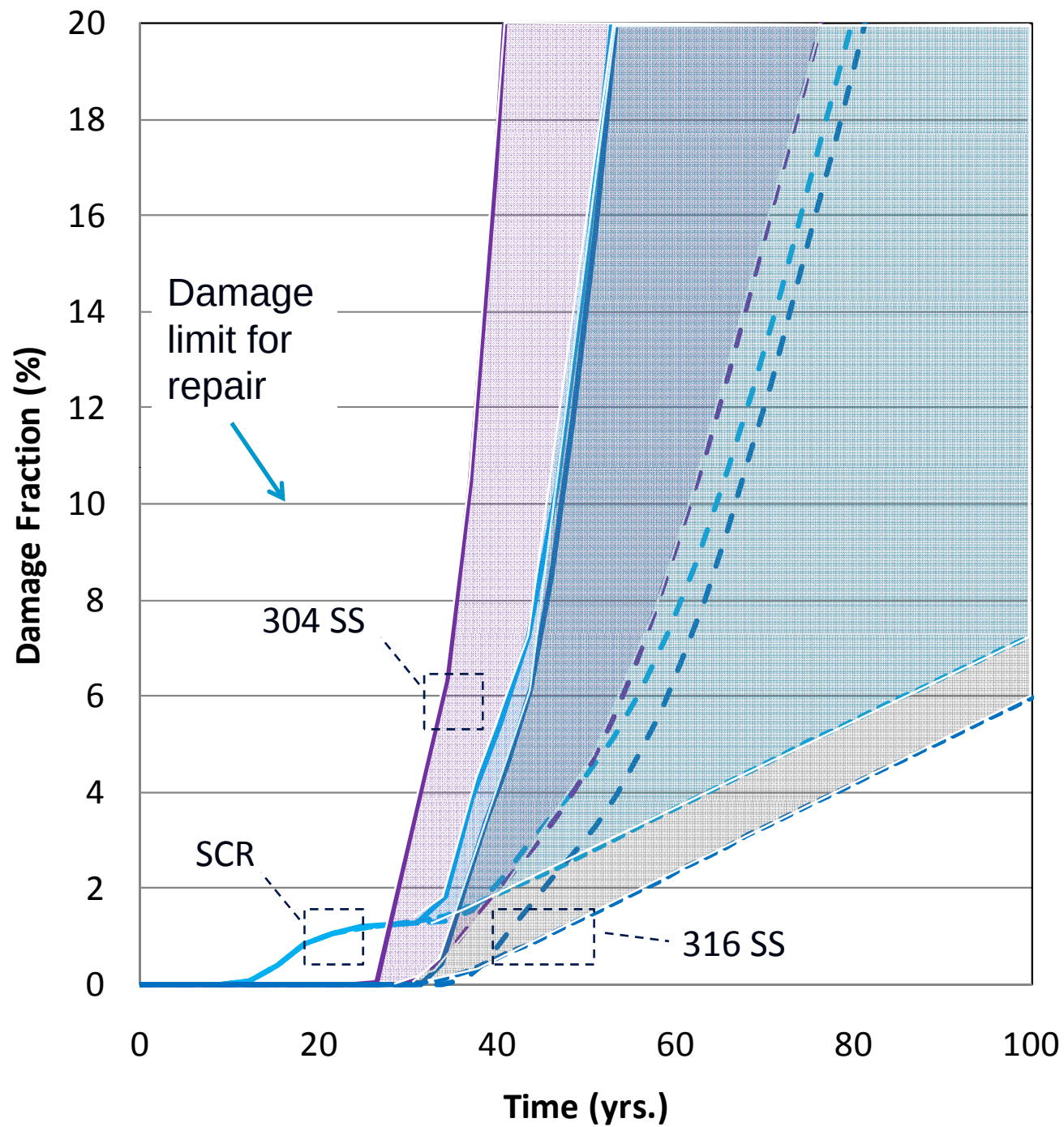
Damage
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Damage limit for repair







Economic Analysis Inputs

■ Maintenance Program

- Patching starts at 1% damage and deck is patched up to 10% of the area before an overlay is placed.
- Deck is overlaid when damage level reaches 10%.
- After two overlays, the deck service life is complete.
- Total life span of all decks is terminated at 100 years.

Economic Analysis Inputs

- Real discount rate (corrected for inflation):
 - 2.8% - 2008 US OMB Circular A-94
 - 4%
- Overlay (finite life span):
 - 7 yrs.
 - 15 yrs. – Average based on WJE survey
 - 25 yrs.

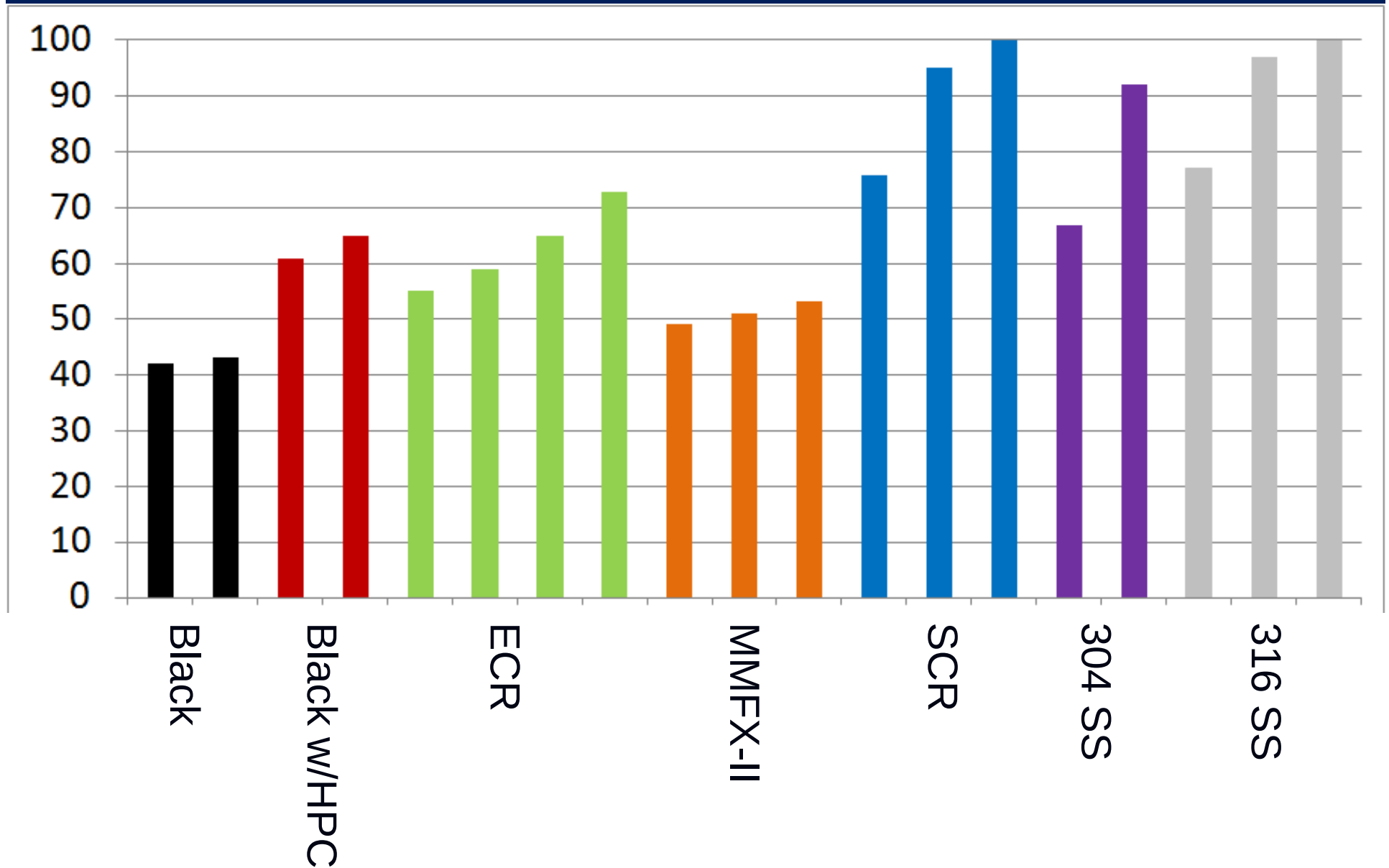
Economic Analysis Inputs

- **Bridge costs** determined based on “average”-sized bridge (FHWA report)
- **Bar costs** used for initial bridge deck costs based on April 08 pricing provided by NX Infrastructure

Bar Type	Black	ECR	MMFX-II	Clad	304 SS	316 SS
Cost (\$/lb) – Fab'd and Delivered	0.94	1.15	1.13	2.90	3.46	4.95

- **HPC cost** - Material 150% of that for conventional conc.

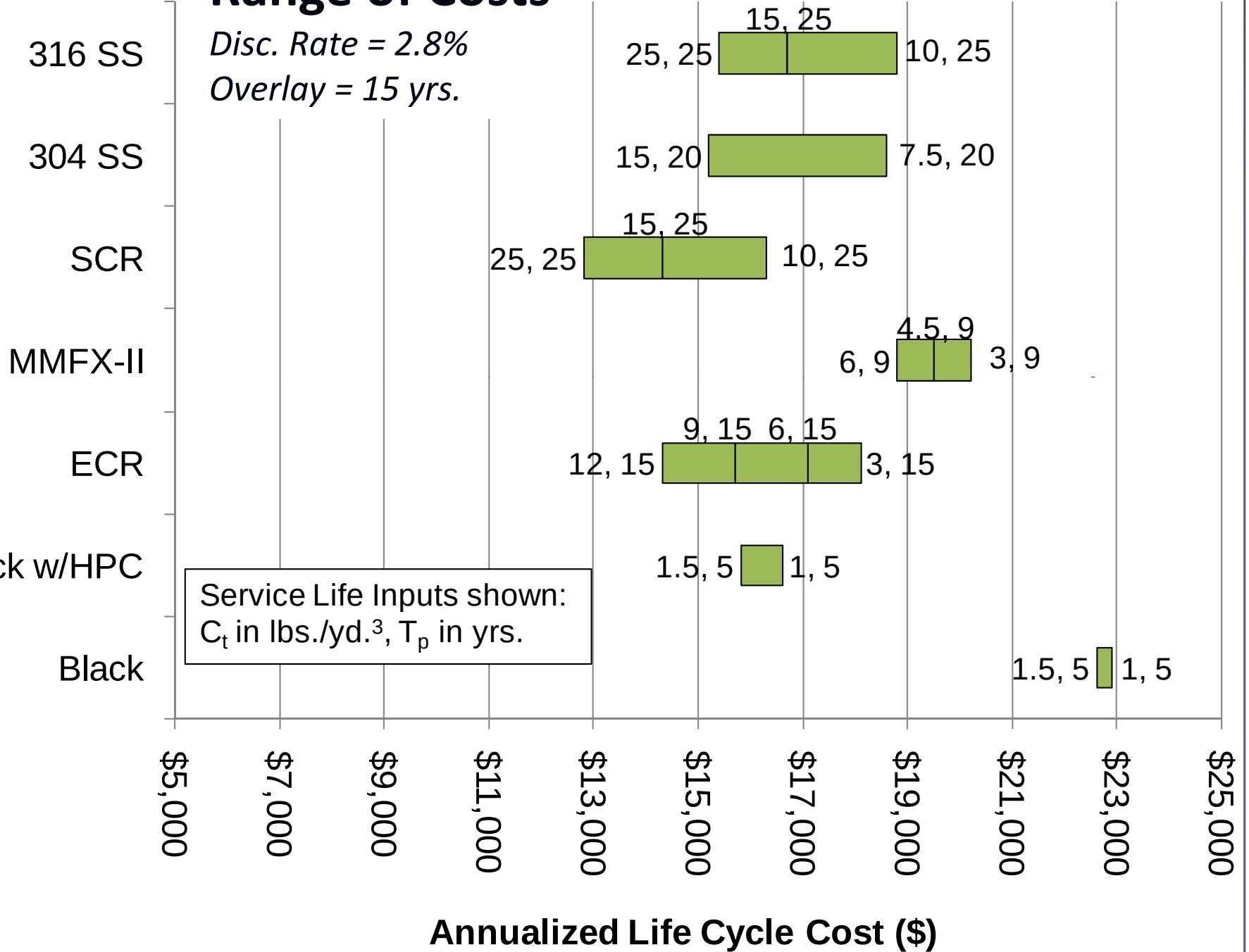
Deck Life Spans (Overlay Life=15 yrs)



Range of Costs

Disc. Rate = 2.8%
Overlay = 15 yrs.

Bar Type



Effect of Overlay Life

- Longer Overlay Life = Decreased Annualized Cost
- Most corrosion resistant alternatives appear better if overlay life is short
- Regardless of overlay life, SCR (25 lbs/yd³) has lowest Annualized Cost

Effect of Discount Rate

- Higher discount rate = Increased Annualized Cost
 - Future costs weighted less heavily versus initial costs
- For 2.8% discount rate, SCR (25 lbs/yd³) has lowest Annualized Cost
- For $\geq 4\%$ discount rate, ECR (12 lbs/yd³) has lowest Annualized Cost

Best Estimate for SCR

- Overlay = 15 yrs., Rate = 2.8%
- Consider Annualized Cost for Optimistic corrosion resistance:
 - SCR is 43% less than Black Bar
 - SCR is 10% less than ECR
 - SCR is 17% less than Solid 316 SS



Conclusions

- Modeled Range of Inputs Due to Uncertainties: Corrosion resistance, Material Costs, Discount Rate, Overlay life, **User Cost**
- SCR showed lowest Annualized Cost (2.8%, 15 yrs.) even with bar ends treated as black
- Model is available for specific projects

Questions?

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Effect of User Costs

- User Costs - \$ value assigned to public
- Simple Example
 - Traffic congestion on average bridge due to:
 - 150-day construction
 - 45-day rehabilitation
 - Assumed delay time, \$/hr



Effect of User Costs

- Results of User Cost analysis
 - Produces 4-6x increase in Annualized costs
 - Benefits of more corrosion resistant alternatives greater
 - SCR (25 lb/yr) still least expensive choice
 - 316 SS replaces ECR as 2nd best alternative