

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

John Lawler, Ph.D., P.E.

Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc.

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# Corrosion Mitigation

- Consequences of corrosion can not be ignored



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

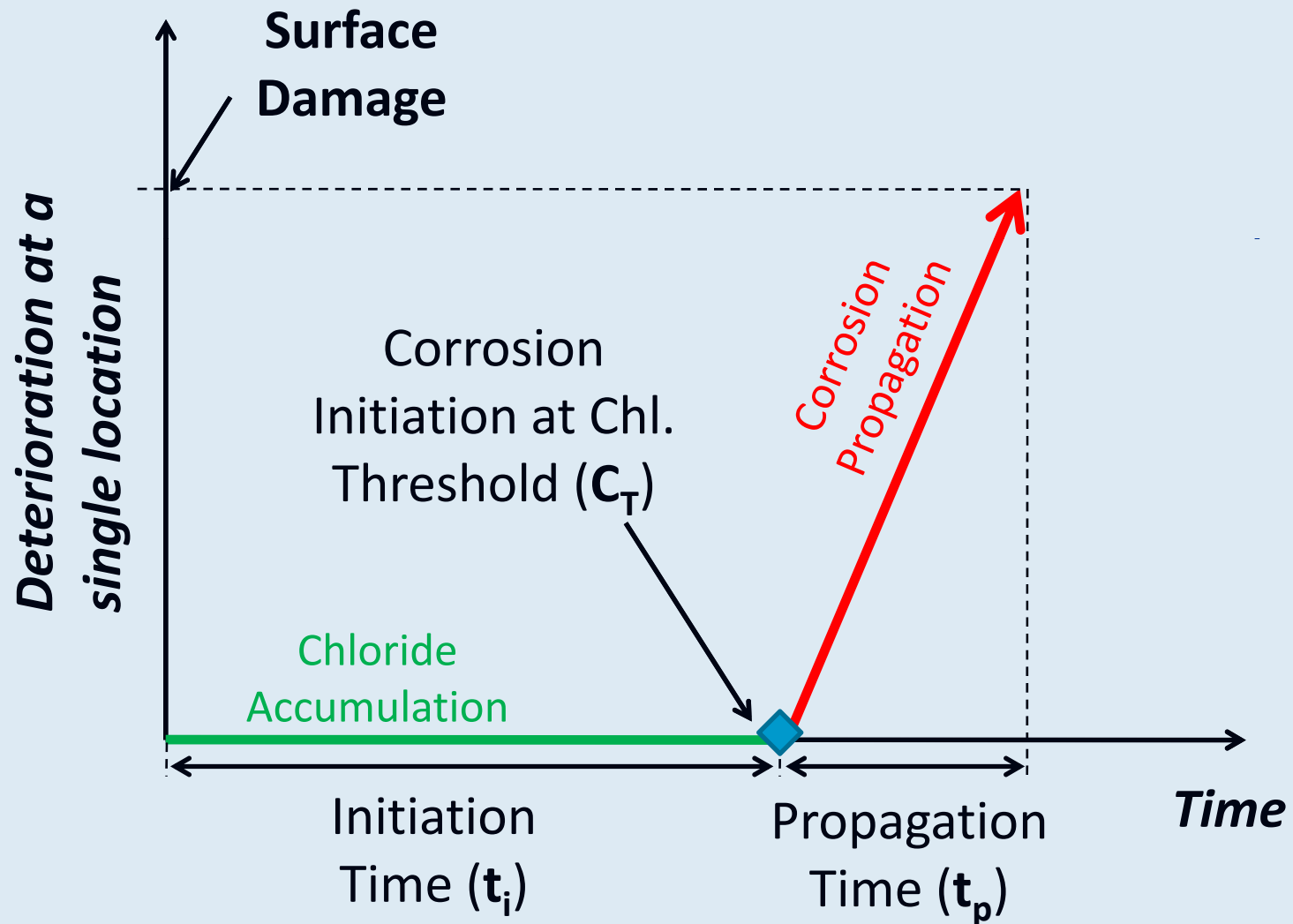
# Wiss, Janney, Elstner Assoc. (WJE)

- 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

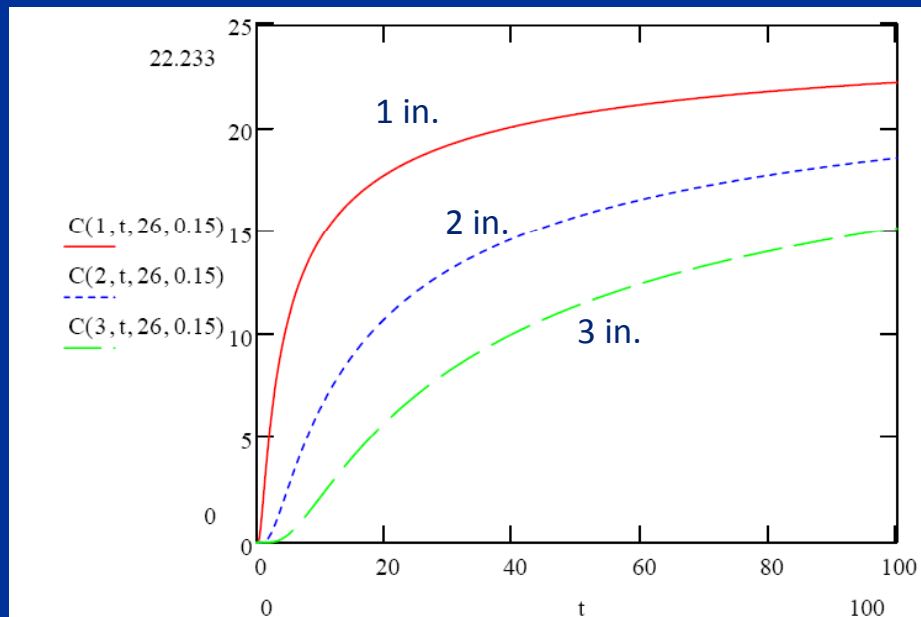


# Chloride Penetration

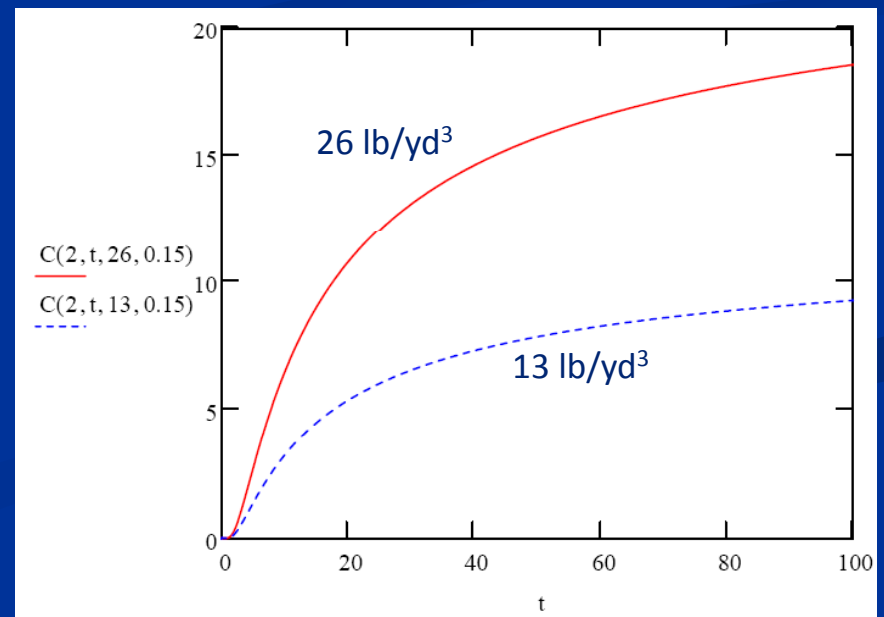
- Ingress of chloride governed by Fick's Law Sol'n:

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

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)

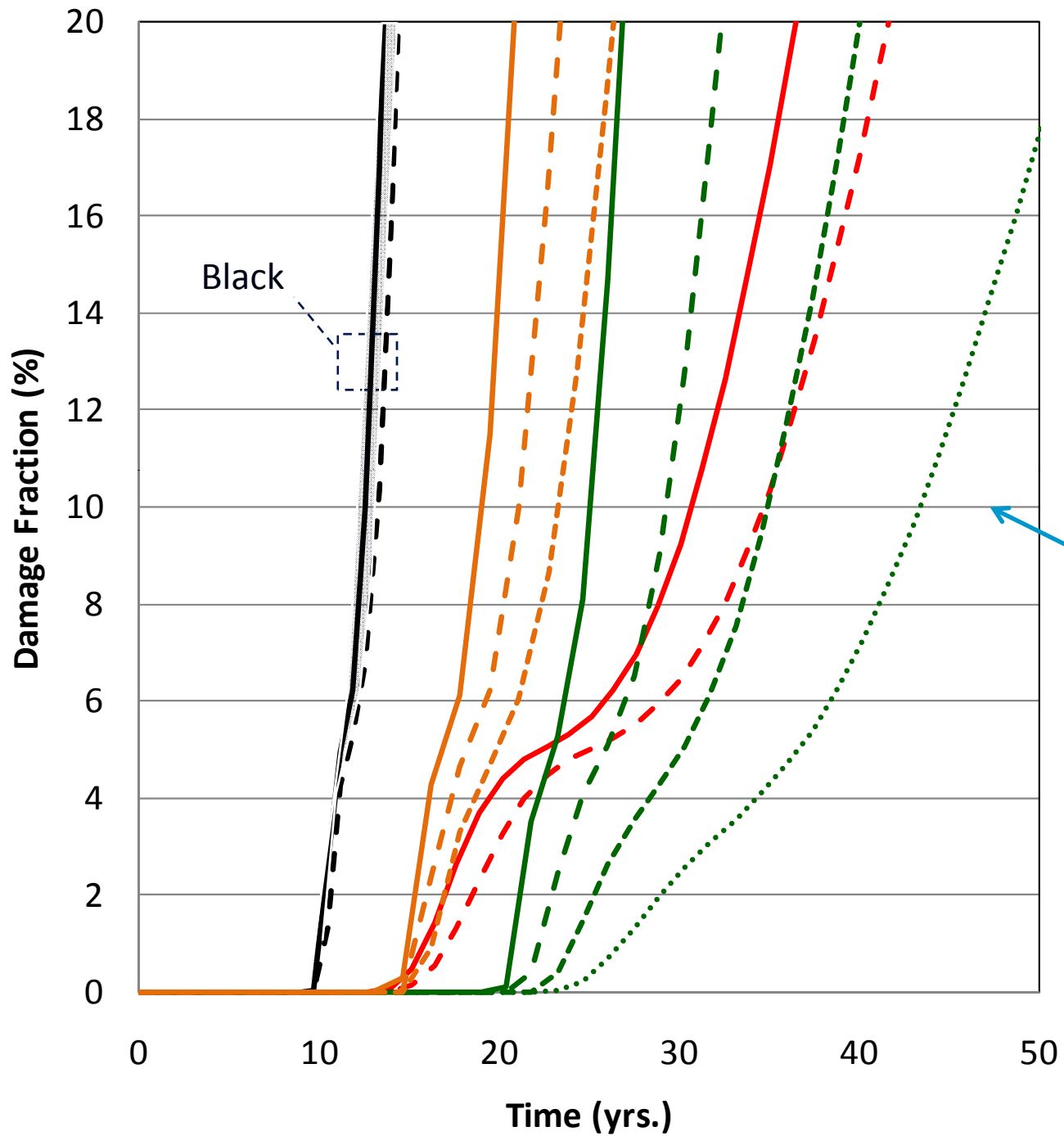
Case	Corrosion Threshold, CT (lbs/yd <sup>3</sup> )	Propagation time, tp (yrs)
Black	1, 1.5	5
ECR	3, 6, 9, 12	15
MMFX-II	3, 4.5, 6	9
Stainless Clad (SCR)	10, 15, 25	25
304 SS	7.5, 15	20
316 SS	10, 15, 25	25

# Model Inputs

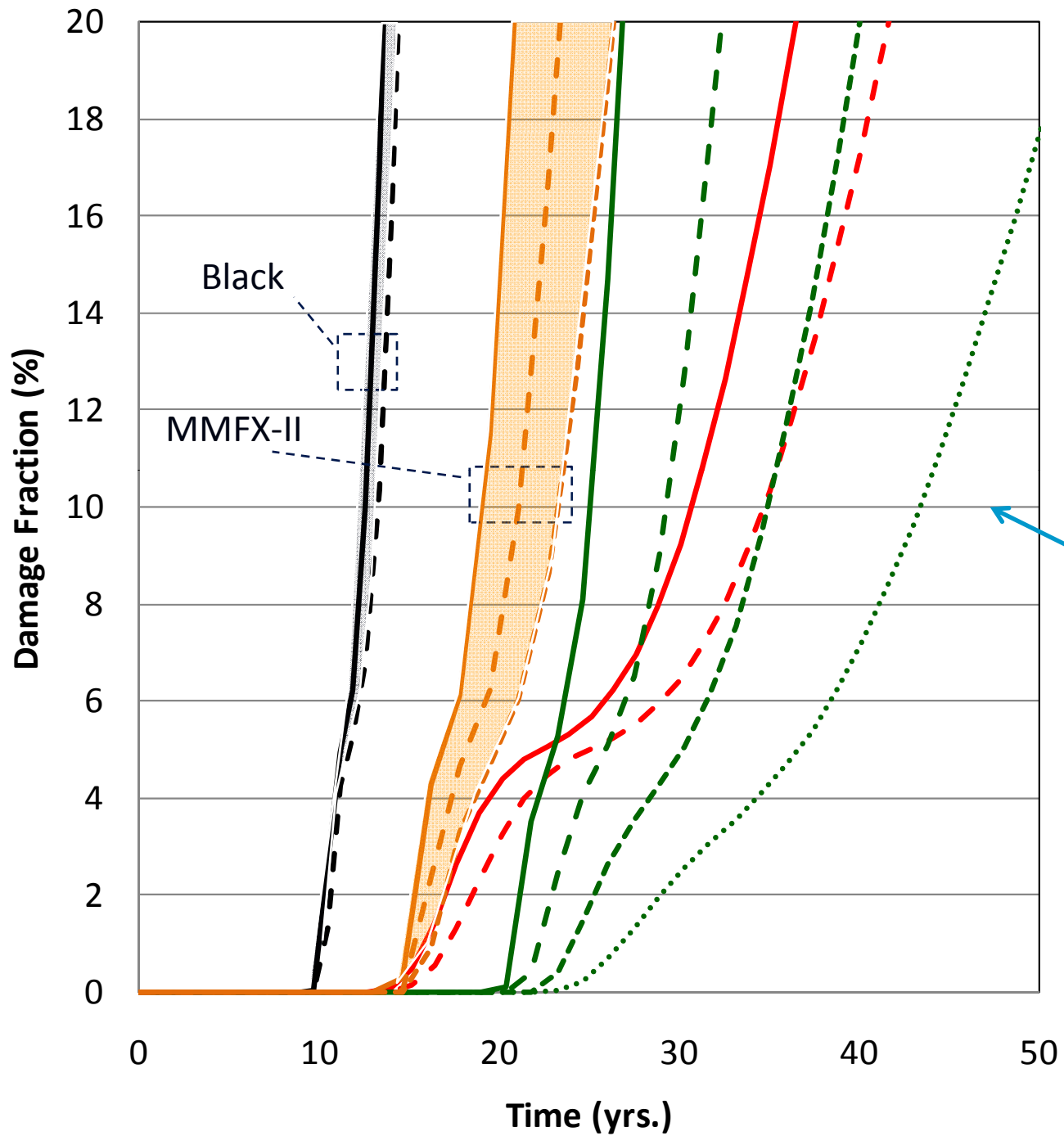
## Concrete and Exposure Distributions:

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

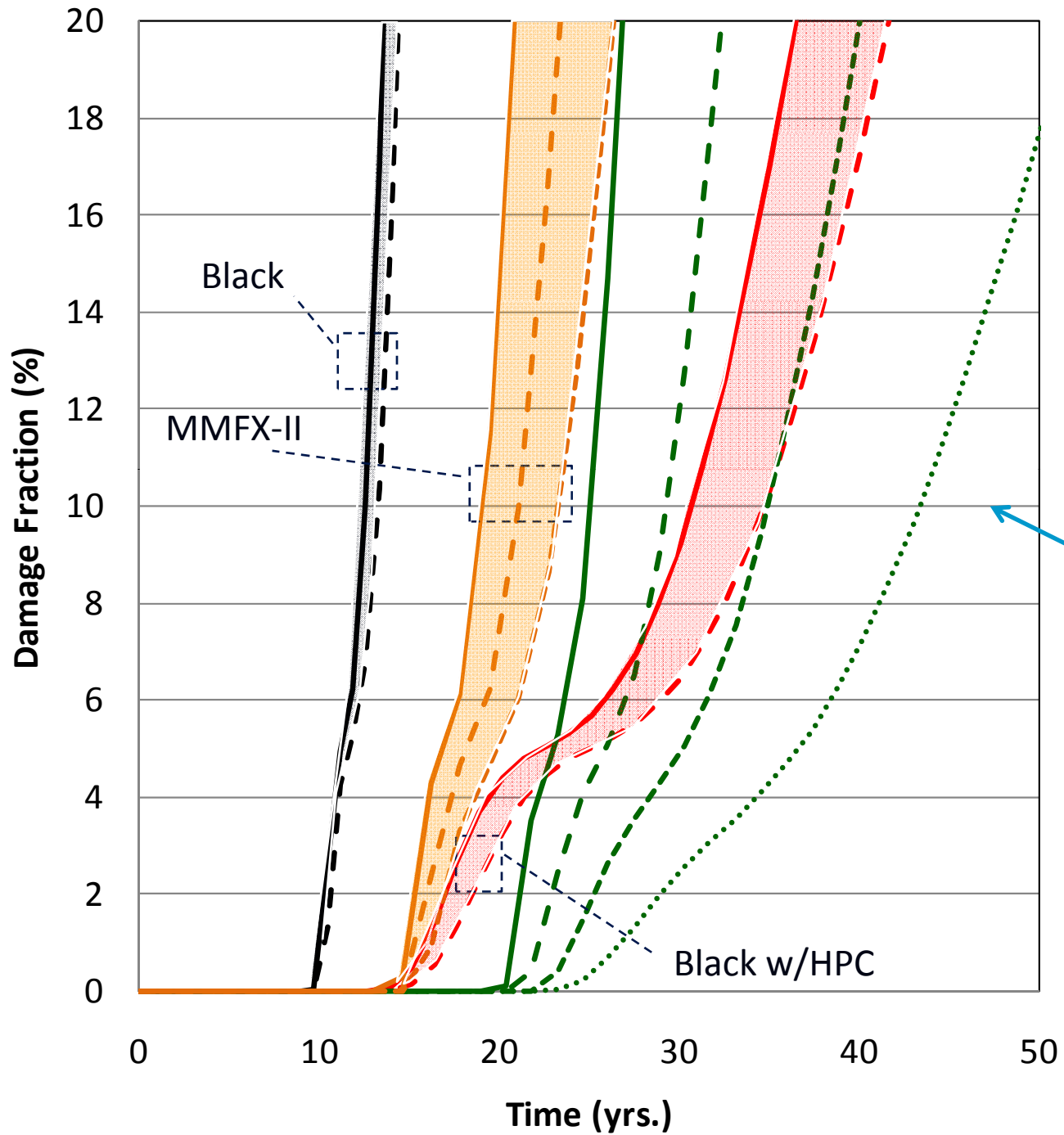
*Values based on WJE field studies in Iowa and Virginia of 9 decks, but severe exposure*



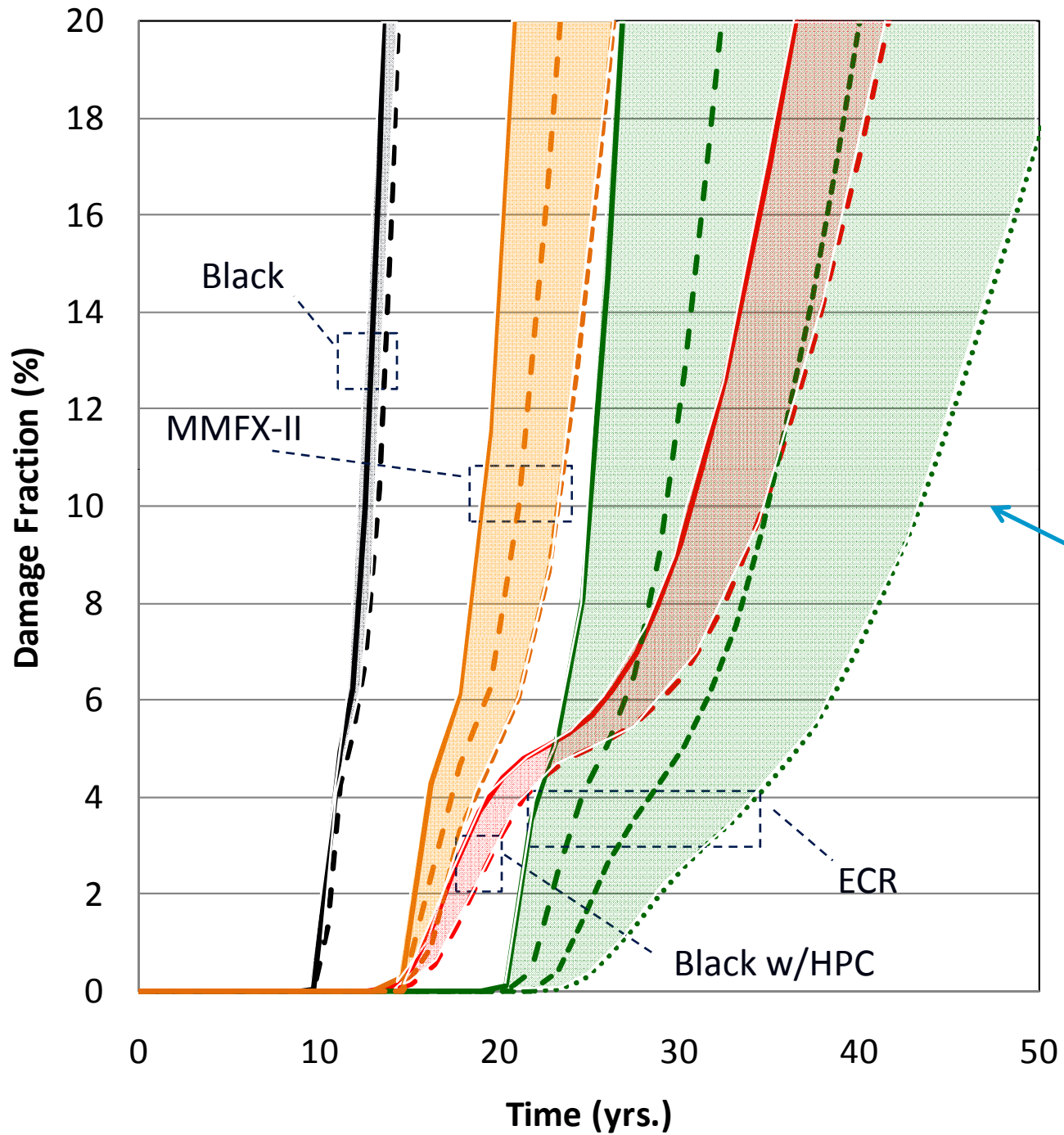
Damage limit for repair



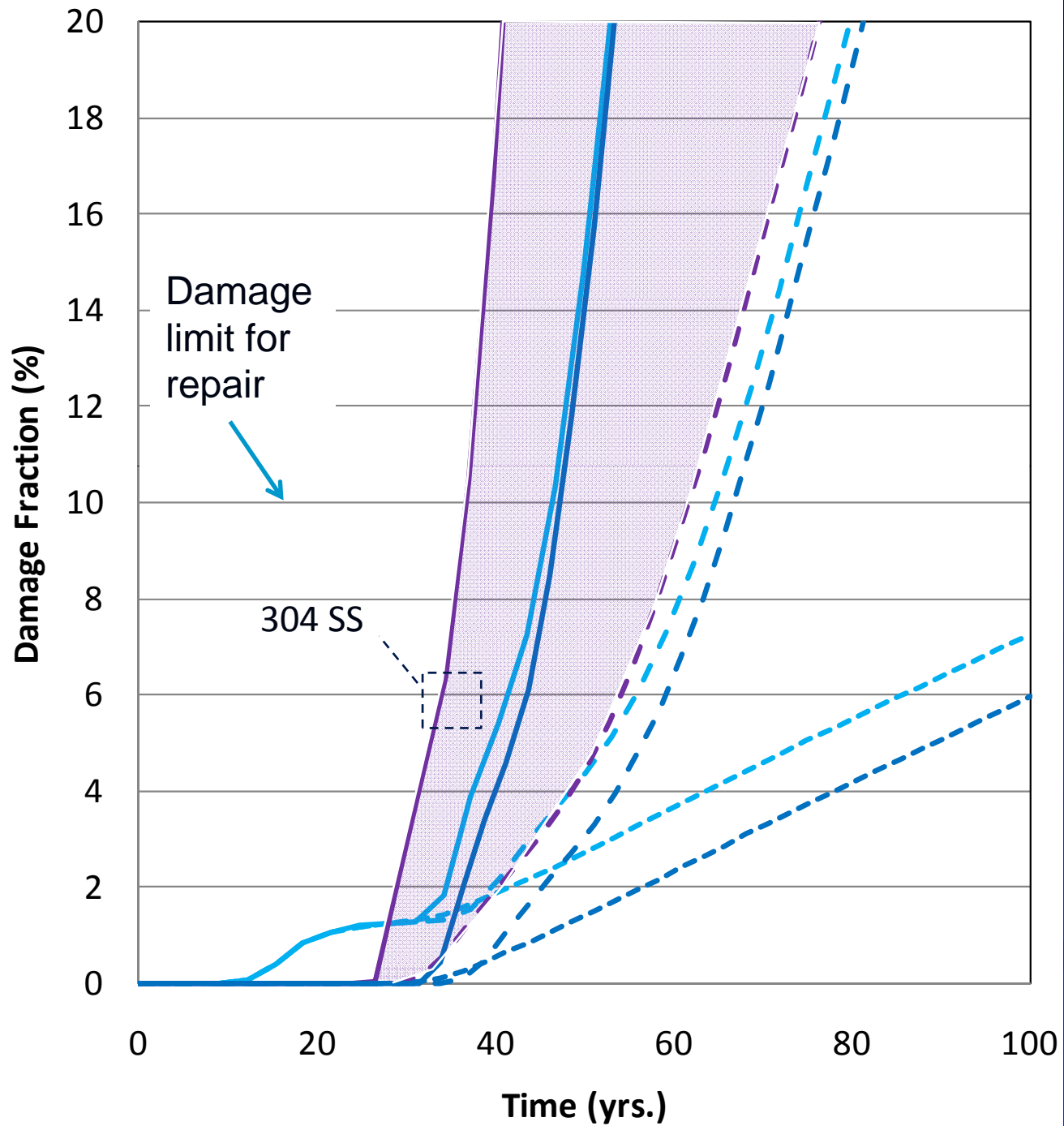
Damage limit for repair



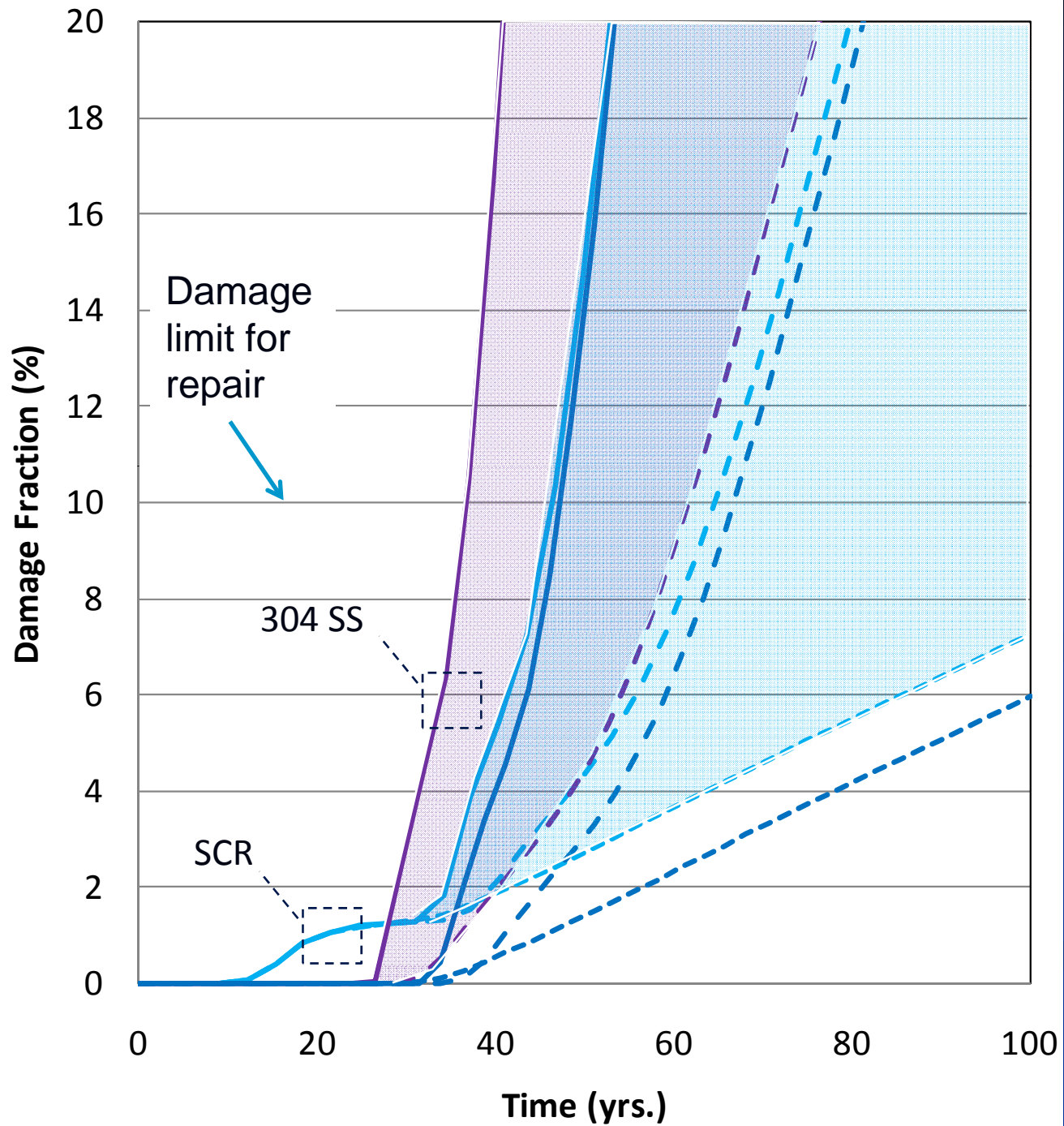
Damage limit for repair



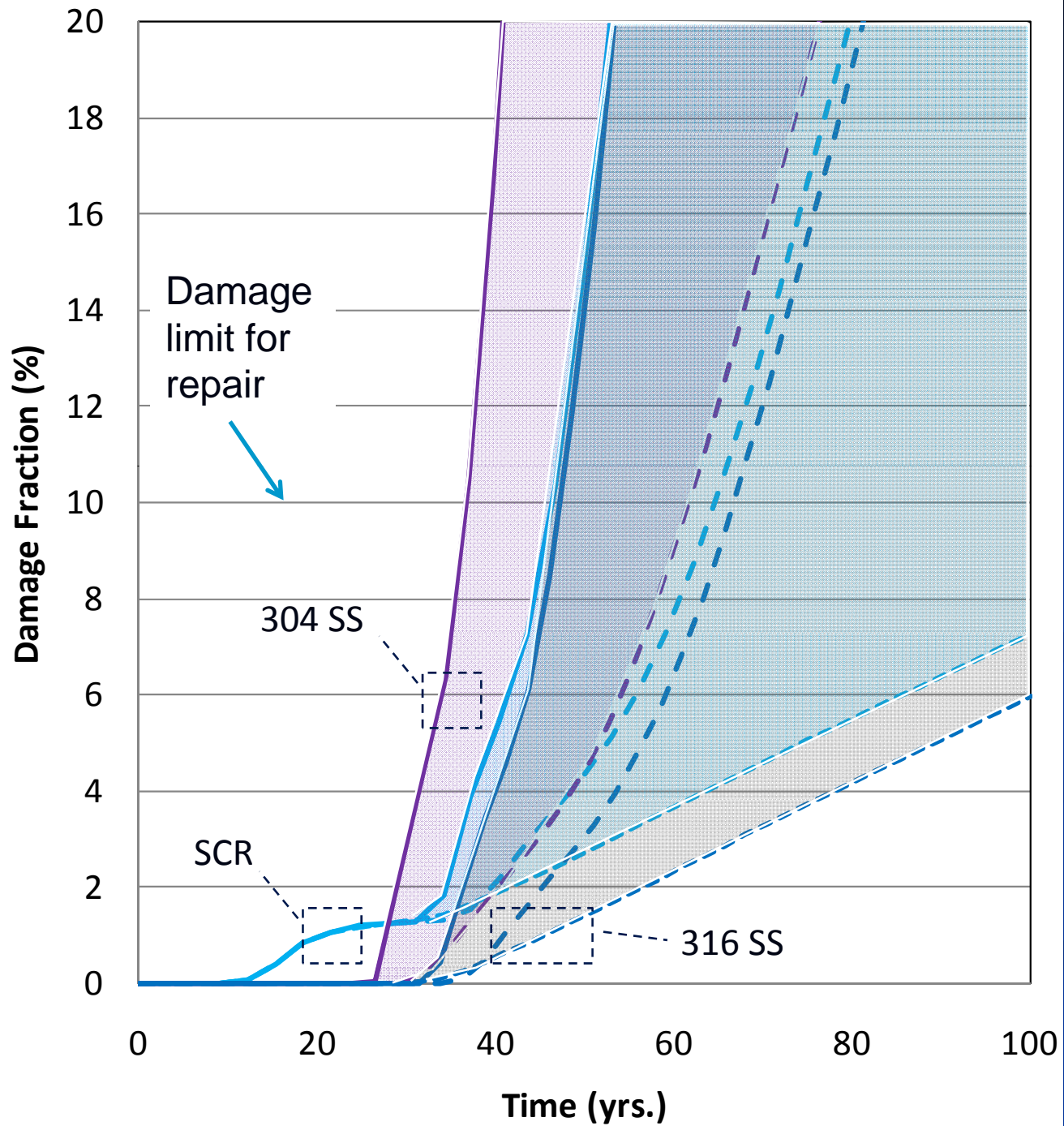
Damage limit for repair











# 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.

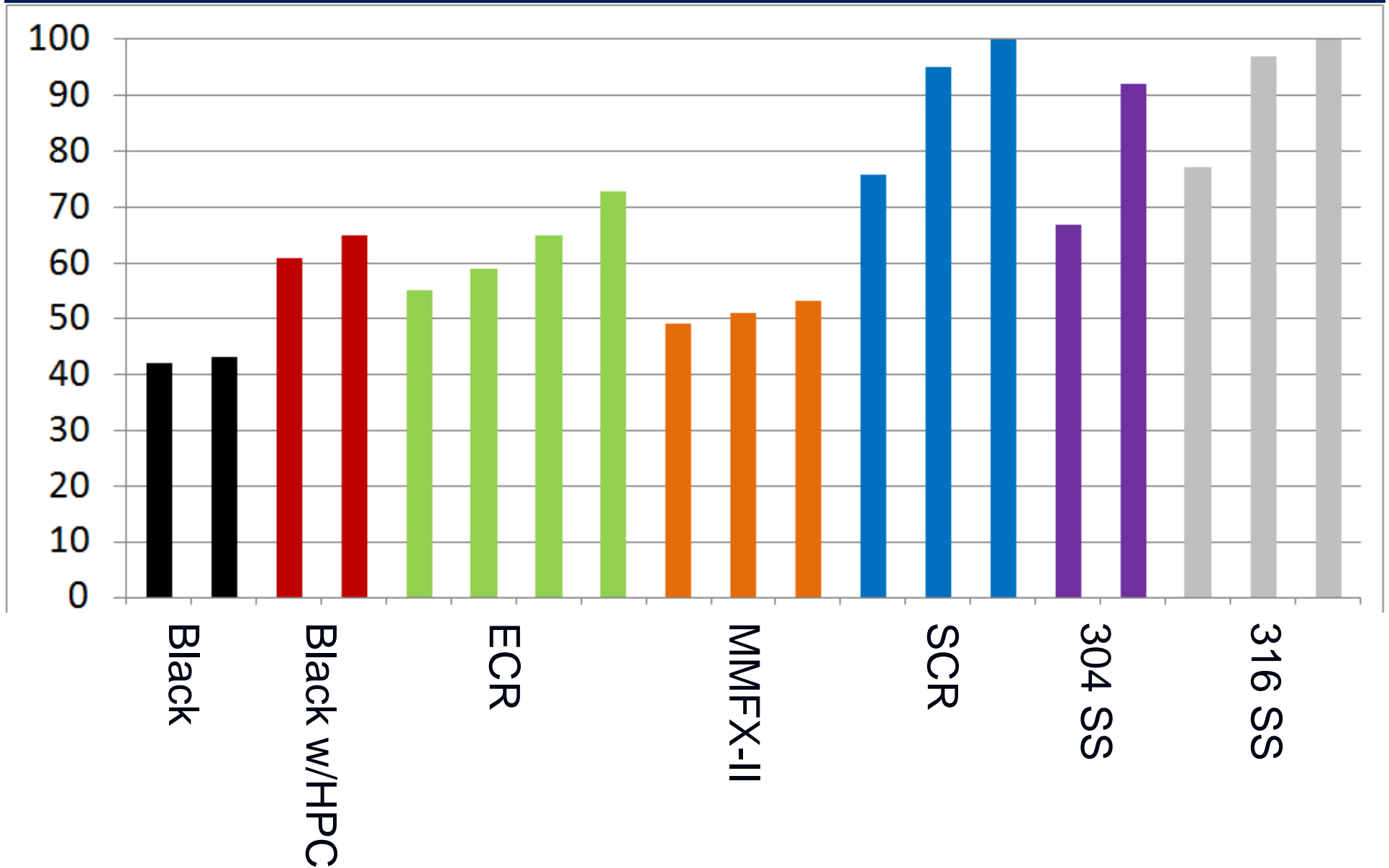
# Economic Analysis Inputs

- **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)

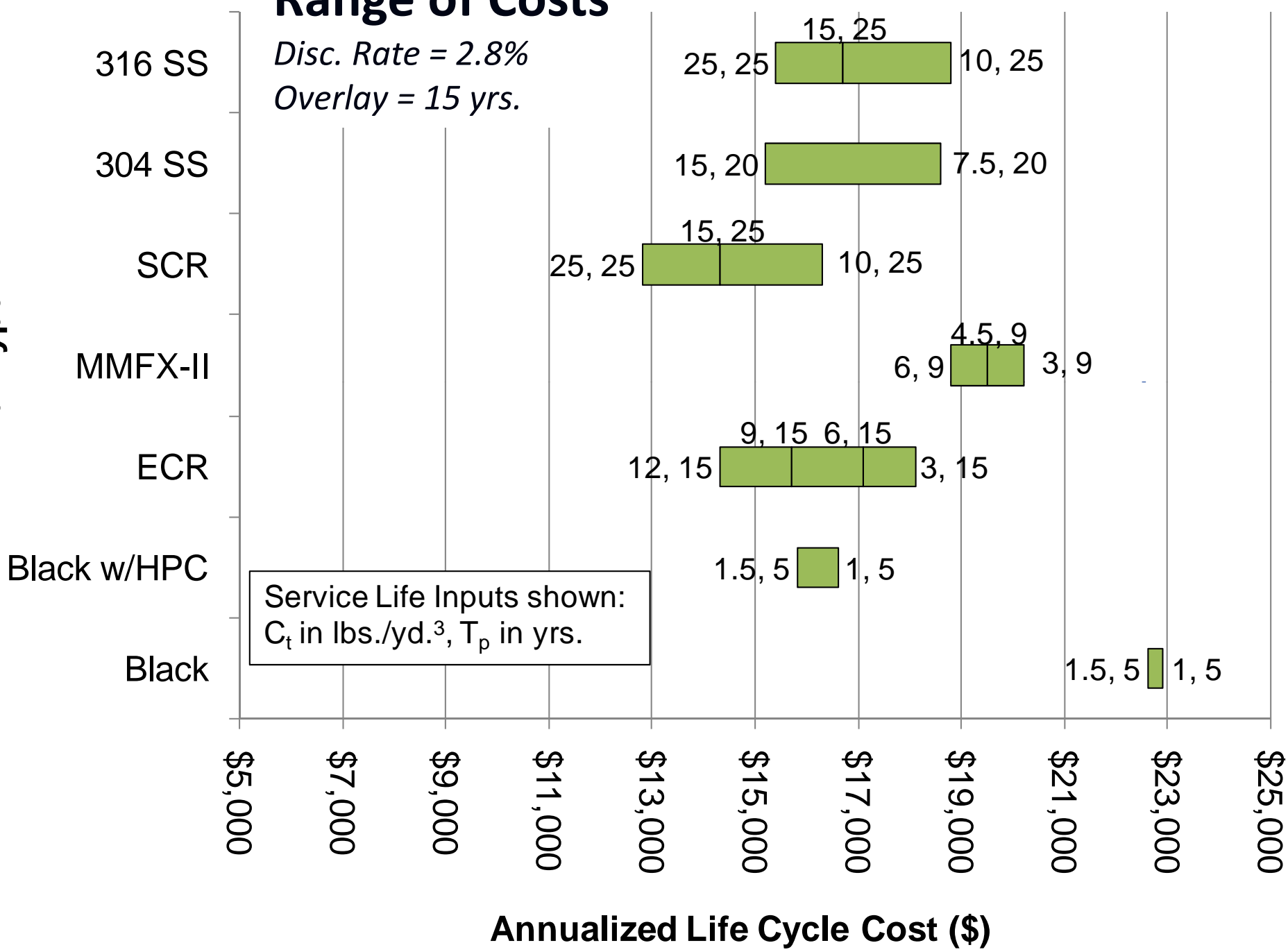


# Range of Costs

*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/yd<sup>3</sup>) 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/yd<sup>3</sup>) has lowest Annualized Cost
- For  $\geq 4\%$  discount rate, ECR (12 lbs/yd<sup>3</sup>) 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?

John Lawler

JLAWLER@WJE.COM

# 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 2<sup>nd</sup> best alternative