



# Performance of welded grid reinforcement as crack control in end zones of pretensioned bulb-tee beams

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# Agenda



1. Introduction
2. Tensile Testing
  - a) Goals
  - b) Testing Setup
  - c) Results
3. Pretensioned concrete bulb-tee beam (PCBT) Testing
  - a) Goals
  - b) Implementation
  - c) Results
4. Conclusions and Future Work

## PCBT End Zone Cracking

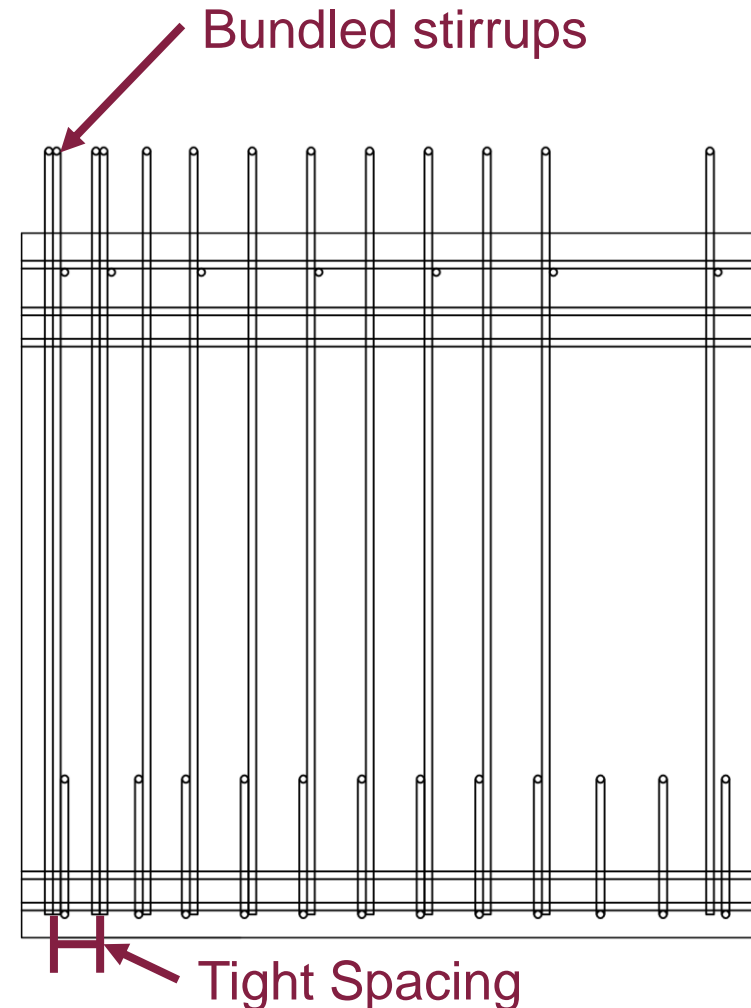
- During strand detensioning and beam lifting operations large transverse tensile stresses occur
- As a result, cracks often occur posing a durability concern
- Current design codes often do not adequately resist end zone cracking



# Introduction

## Motivation

- Virginia follows design tables created for the Virginia Department of Transportation in mid-2000s
- Current methodology works reasonably well, but reinforcement congestion and cracks still occur



# Introduction

## Motivation - WGR

- Limited studies suggest that welded grid reinforcement (WGR) may control cracking better than tied reinforcement
- WGR can be made of deformed bars, with large diameter bars



(ENZAR, n.d.)

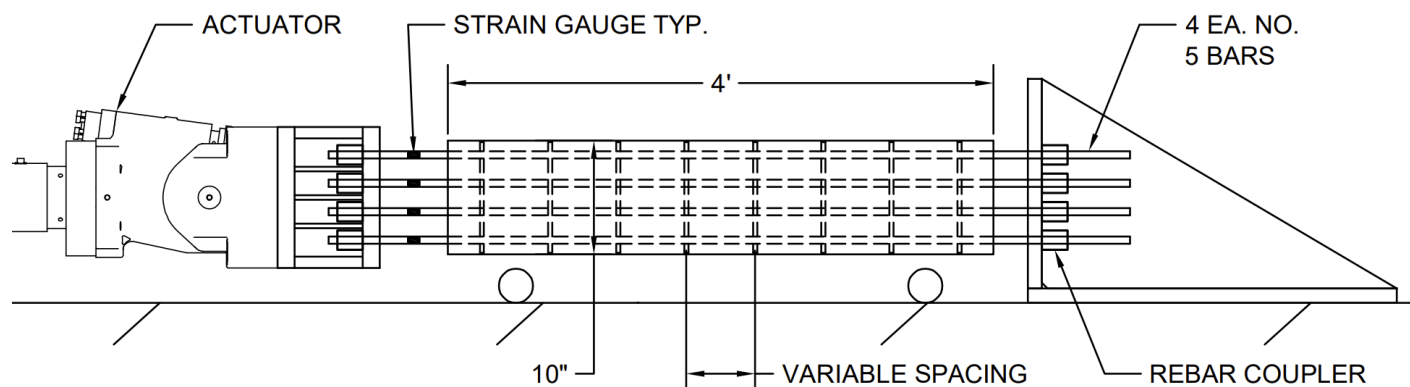


(ENZAR, n.d.)

# Tensile Testing

## Goals/Testing Setup

- Evaluate how the cracking behavior changes based on:
  - Cross wire spacing
  - Cross wire diameter
  - Longitudinal wire stress levels

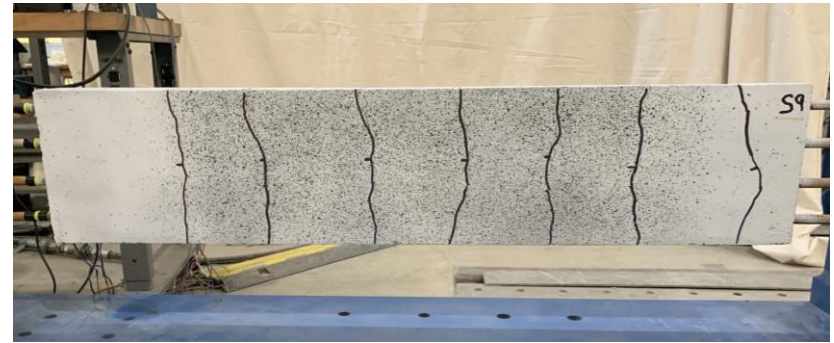


# Tensile Testing

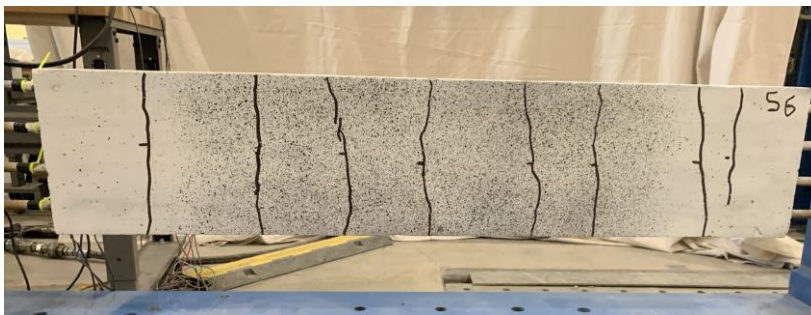
## Results – photos of testing and preliminary takeaways



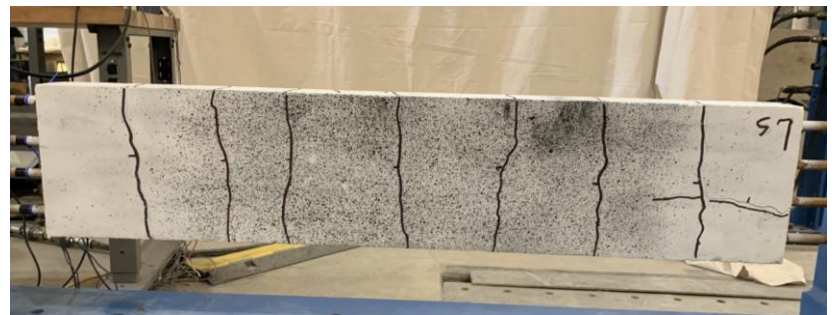
D4 @ 3"



D20 @ 6"



D10 @ 12"



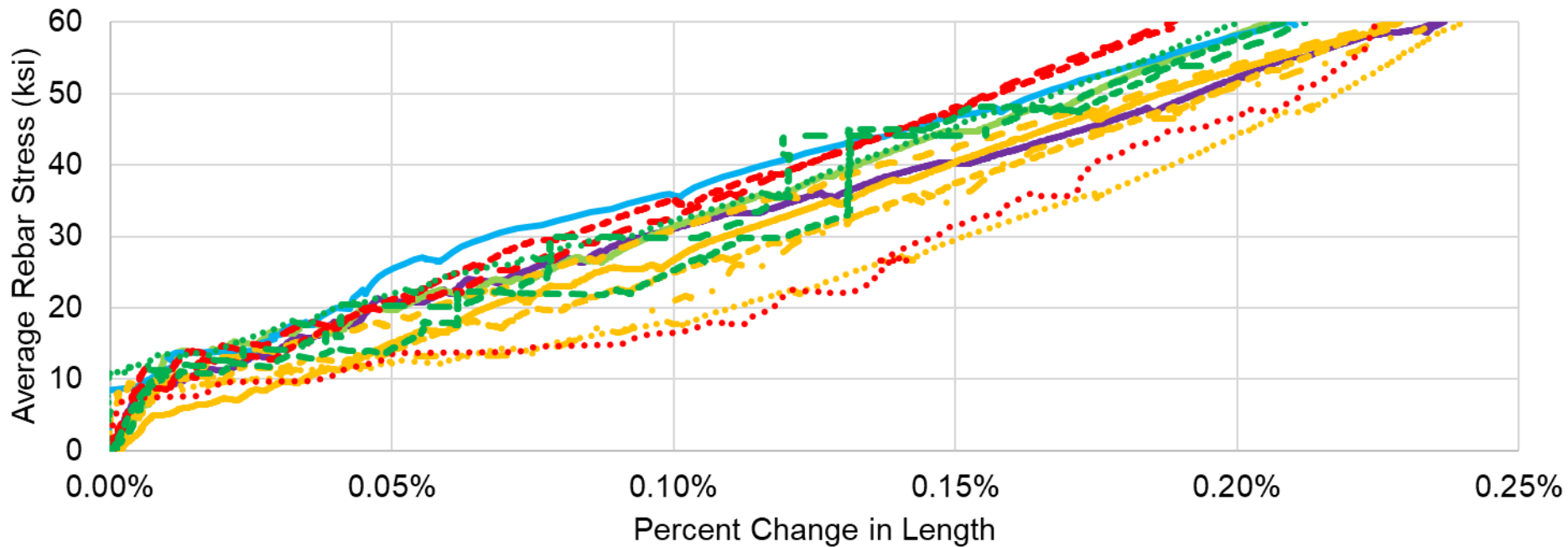
D10 @ 24"

# Tensile Testing



## Results – Length Change

Rebar Stress vs Percent Change in Length



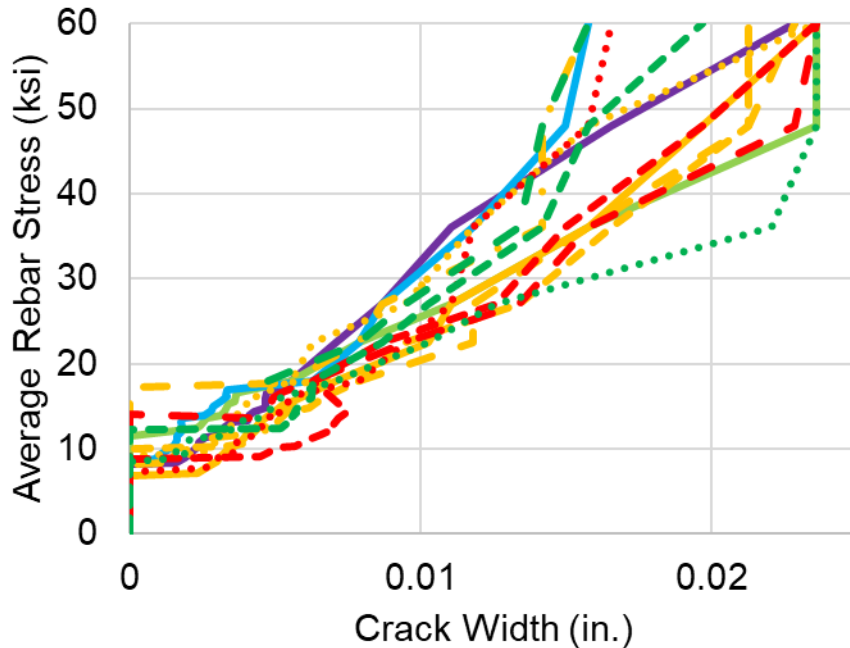
- Rebar
- D10 @ 6 in. - tied
- D10 @ 12 in.
- D20 @ 6 in.
- D4 @ 6 in.
- WGR - no cross wires 1
- D10 @ 3 in.
- D10 @ 24 in.
- D20 @ 12 in.
- D4 @ 12 in.
- WGR - no cross wires 2
- D10 @ 6 in.
- D20 @ 3 in.
- D4 @ 3 in.



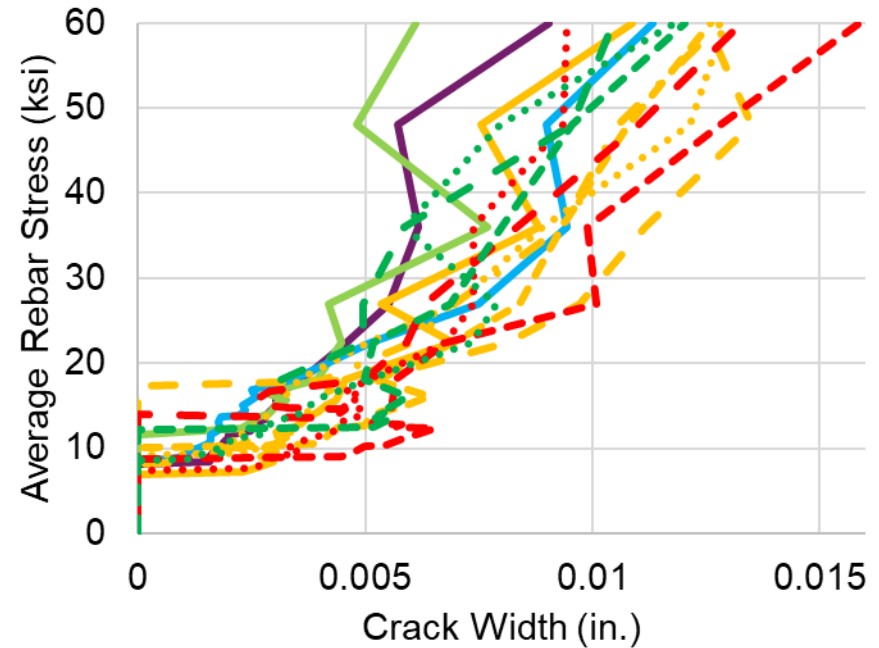
# Tensile Testing

## Results – Crack Widths

Maximum Crack Widths



Average Crack Widths



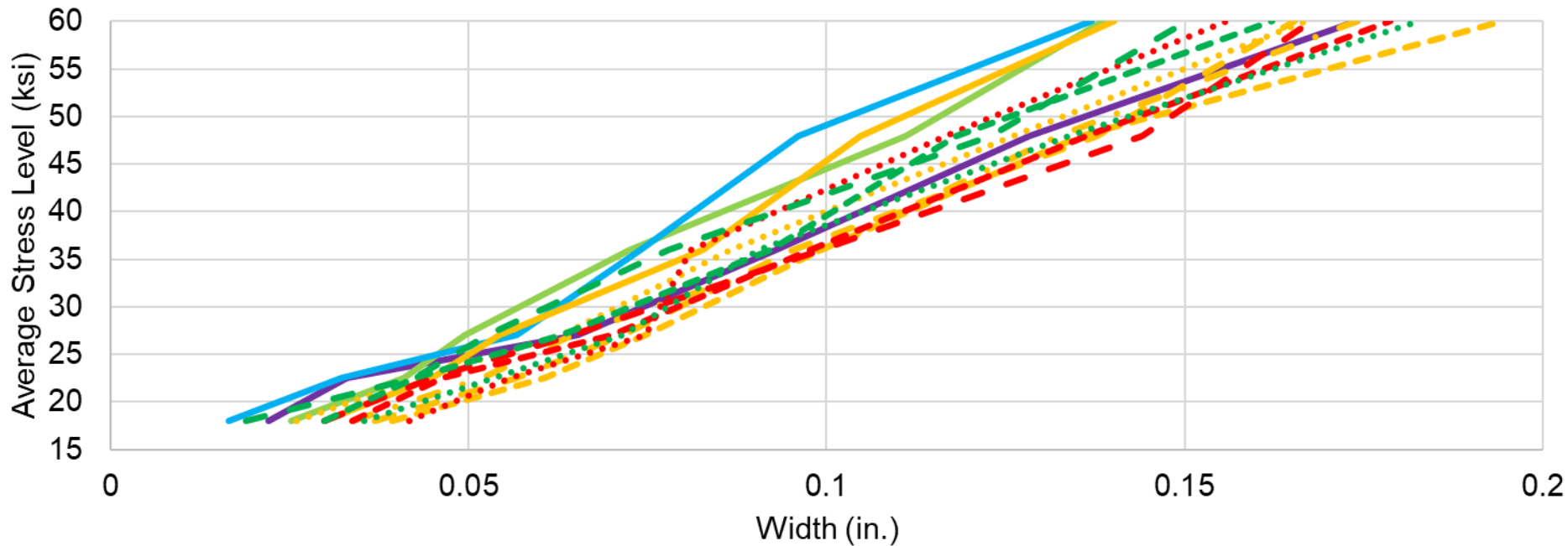
- |                      |                          |                          |
|----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| — Rebar              | — WGR - no cross wires 1 | — WGR - no cross wires 2 |
| — D10 @ 6 in. - tied | ..... D10 @ 3 in.        | — D10 @ 6 in.            |
| — D10 @ 12 in.       | — D10 @ 24 in.           | ..... D20 @ 3 in.        |
| — D20 @ 6 in.        | — D20 @ 12 in.           | ..... D4 @ 3 in.         |
| — D4 @ 6 in.         | — D4 @ 12 in.            |                          |

# Tensile Testing



## Results – Crack Widths

Average Rebar Stress vs Crack Width Summation



- Rebar
- D10 @ 6 in. - tied
- D10 @ 12 in.
- D20 @ 6 in.
- D4 @ 6 in.

- WGR - no cross wires 1
- D10 @ 3 in.
- D10 @ 24 in.
- D20 @ 12 in.
- D4 @ 12 in.

- WGR - no cross wires 2
- D10 @ 6 in.
- D20 @ 3 in.
- D4 @ 3 in.

# PCBT Testing

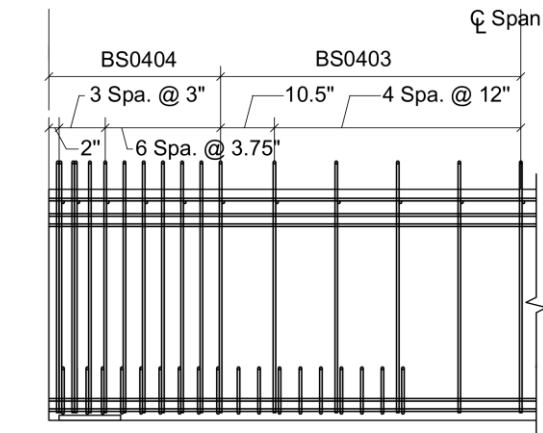
## Goals

- Observe the cracking performance of PCBTs with varying levels of reinforcement in end regions
- Observe the cracking performance of PCBTs with rebar and WGR as end zone reinforcement and compare between the two

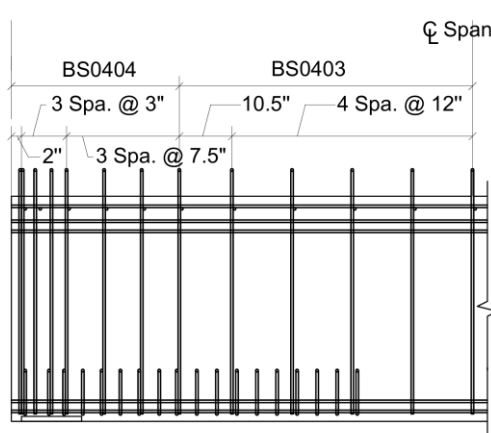


# PCBT Testing

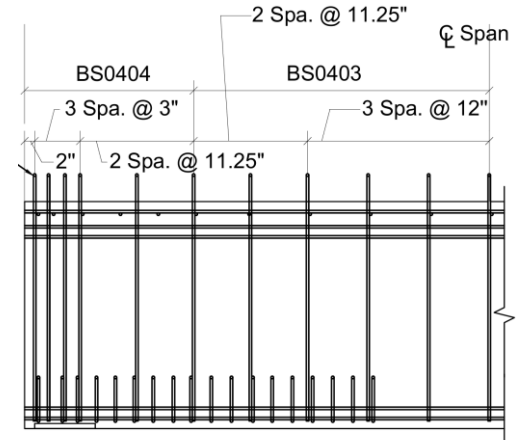
## Beam Details



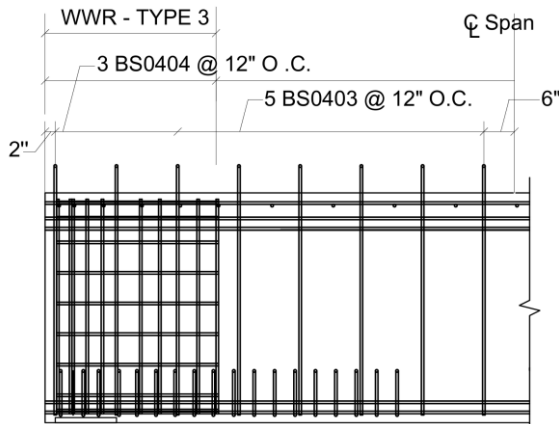
18 ksi rebar



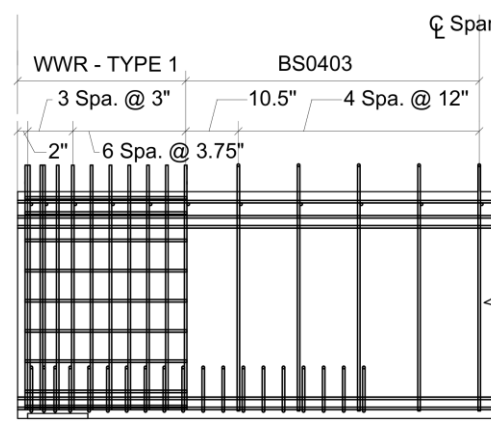
27 ksi rebar



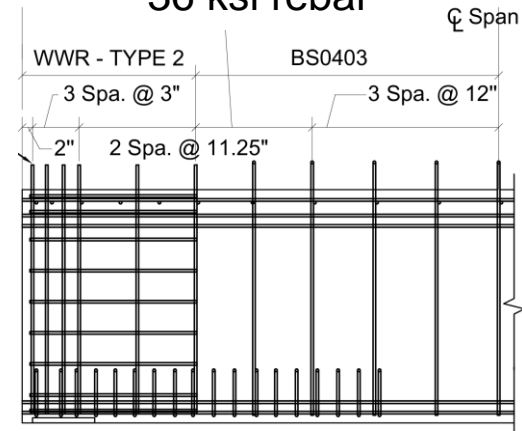
36 ksi rebar



18 ksi WGR and rebar



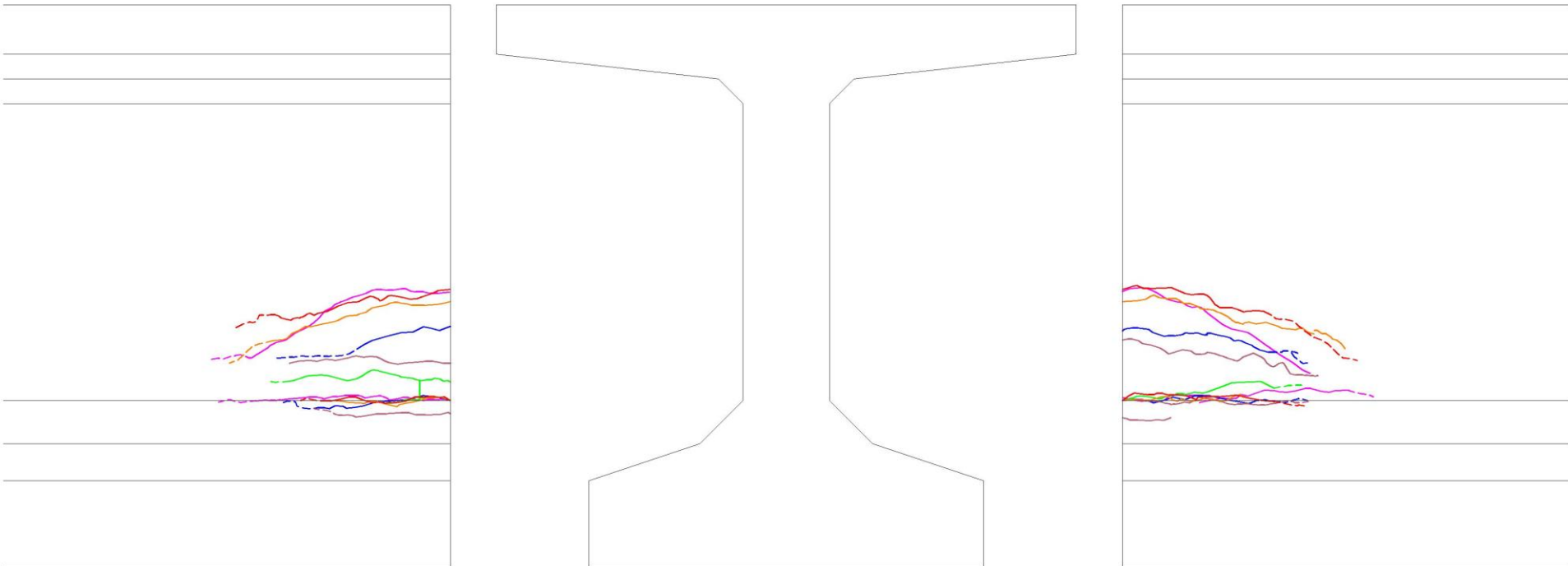
18 ksi WGR



36 ksi WGR

# PCBT Testing

## Results – Cracking after lifting from casting bed



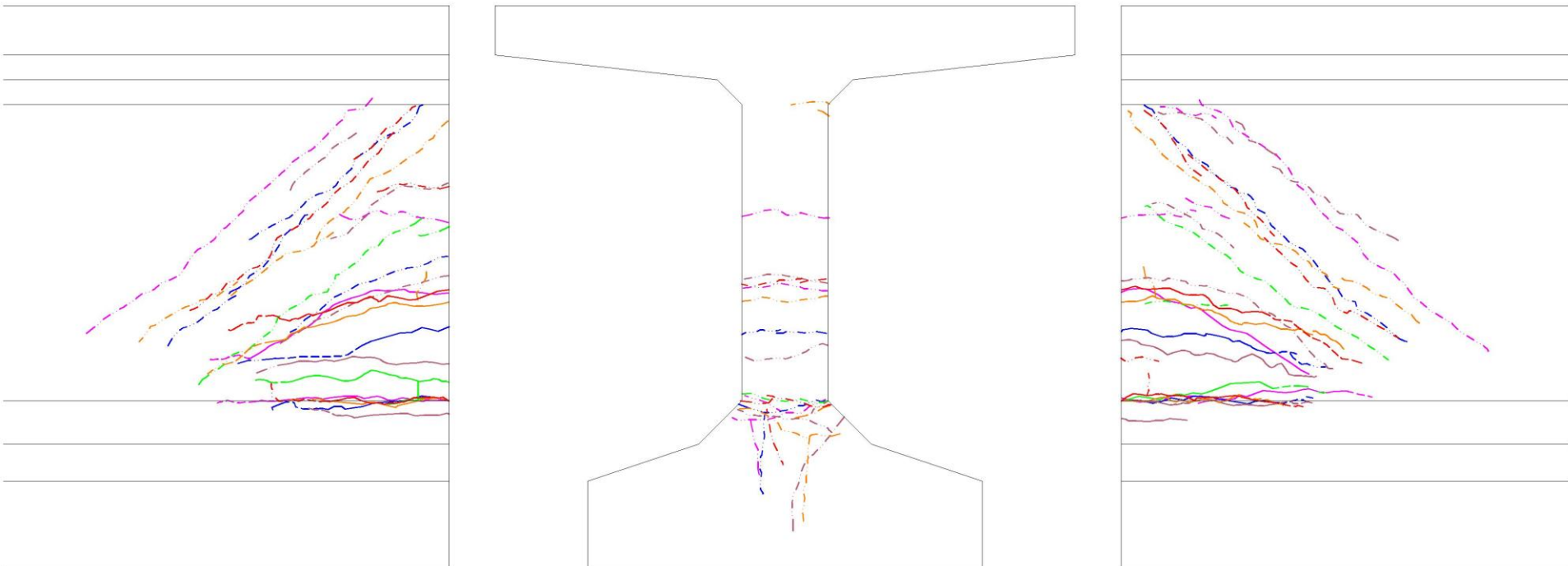
Note: The beam end was covered by formwork during detensioning and removal from prestressing bed, so no cracks were observed at those times.

18 ksi stirrups  
27 ksi stirrups  
36 ksi stirrups

18 ksi WGR and stirrups  
18 ksi WGR  
36 ksi WGR

# PCBT Testing

## Results – Cracking after delivery to Virginia Tech

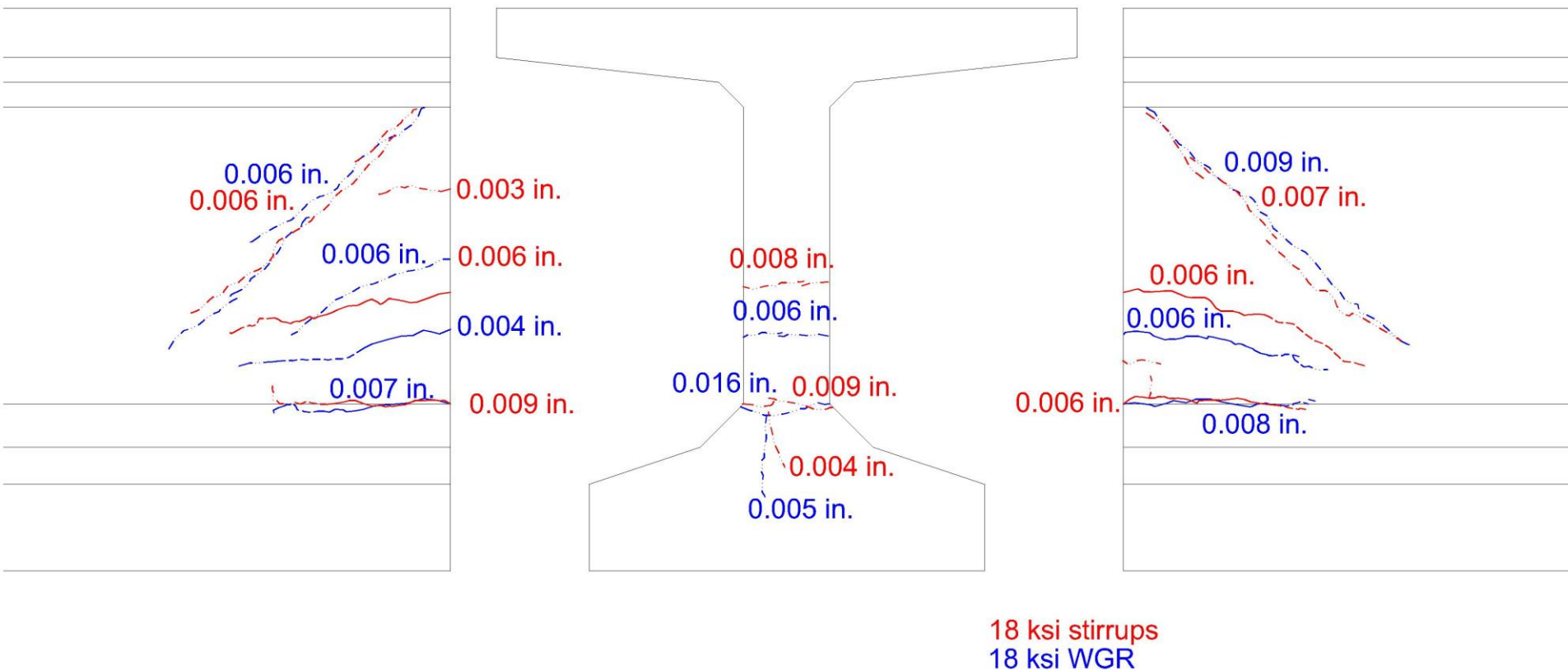


18 ksi stirrups  
27 ksi stirrups  
36 ksi stirrups

18 ksi WGR and stirrups  
18 ksi WGR  
36 ksi WGR

# PCBT Testing

## Results – 18 ksi stirrups and WGR after delivery

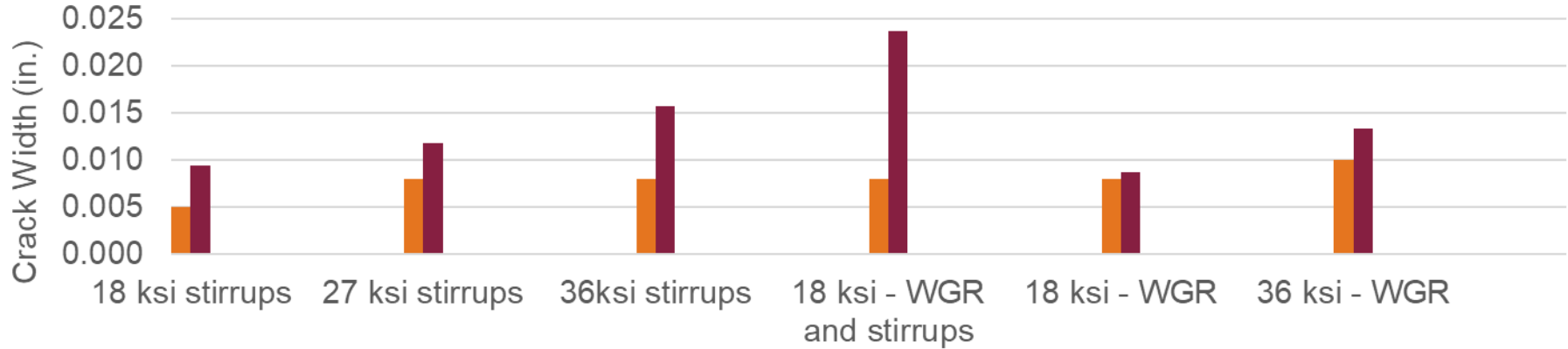


# PCBT Testing

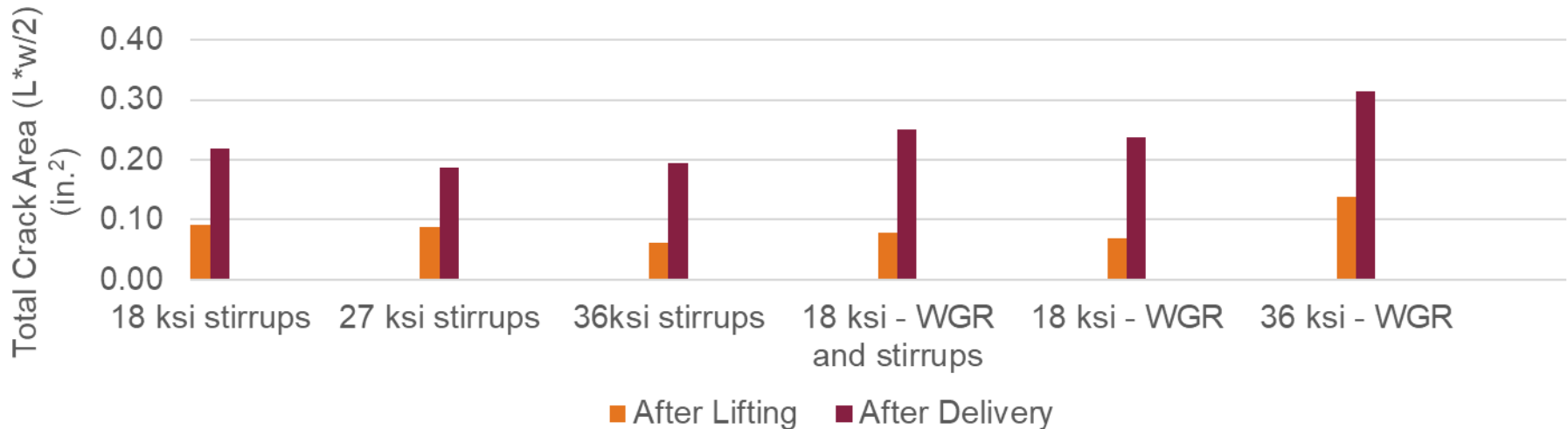


## Results

### Widest Crack Width



### Total Crack Area



After Lifting    After Delivery



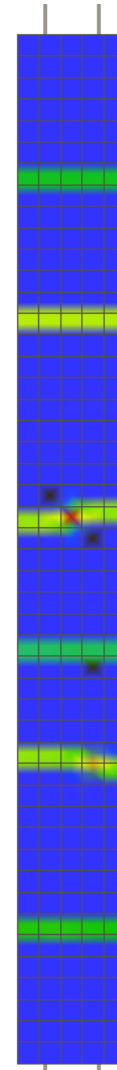
# Conclusions and Future Work

## Conclusions

- The implementation of WGR does not appear to improve tensile cracking performance compared to using traditional rebar
- Cracking severity in end zones does not scale linearly with design stress

## Future Work

- Finite element modeling of results
- Analysis of different end zone cracking solutions
- Development of design guidelines





# Questions?

## References

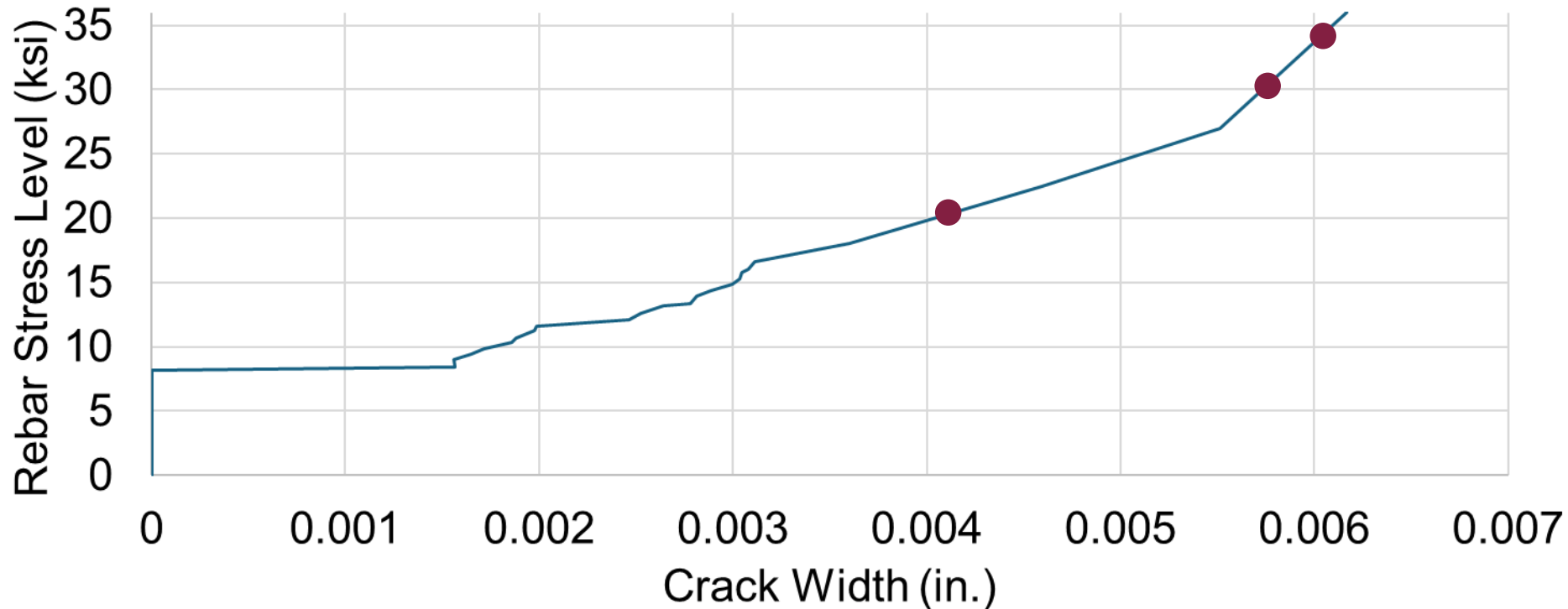
- Crispino, E. D., Cousins, T. E., & Roberts-Wollmann, C. L. (2008). Anchorage Zone Design for Pretensioned Bulb-Tee Bridge Girders in Virginia. Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Via Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering. Charlottesville, Virginia: Virginia Transportation Research Council.
- Lee, S. L., M. A. Mansur, K. H. Tan, and K. Kasiraju. 1987. "Cracking behavior of concrete tension members reinforced with welded wire fabric." ACI Structural Journal 84(6), 481-491
- "Reinforcing Meshes Strengthen Concrete and Reduce Breaking Ratio." Enzar. Accessed February 28, 2024. <https://www.weldedwiresupplier.com/products/reinforcingbarmesh.html>



# Supplementary Information

## Comparison of PCBT Cracking to Tensile Testing

Average Rebar Stress vs Average Crack Width from  
Tensile Testing



# Supplementary Information

## Crispino *et al.*'s (2008) Strut and Tie Model

