



Fiber Alignment: The Bridge Between Efficient UHPC Design & Actual Capacity

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Traditional brittle behavior of concrete

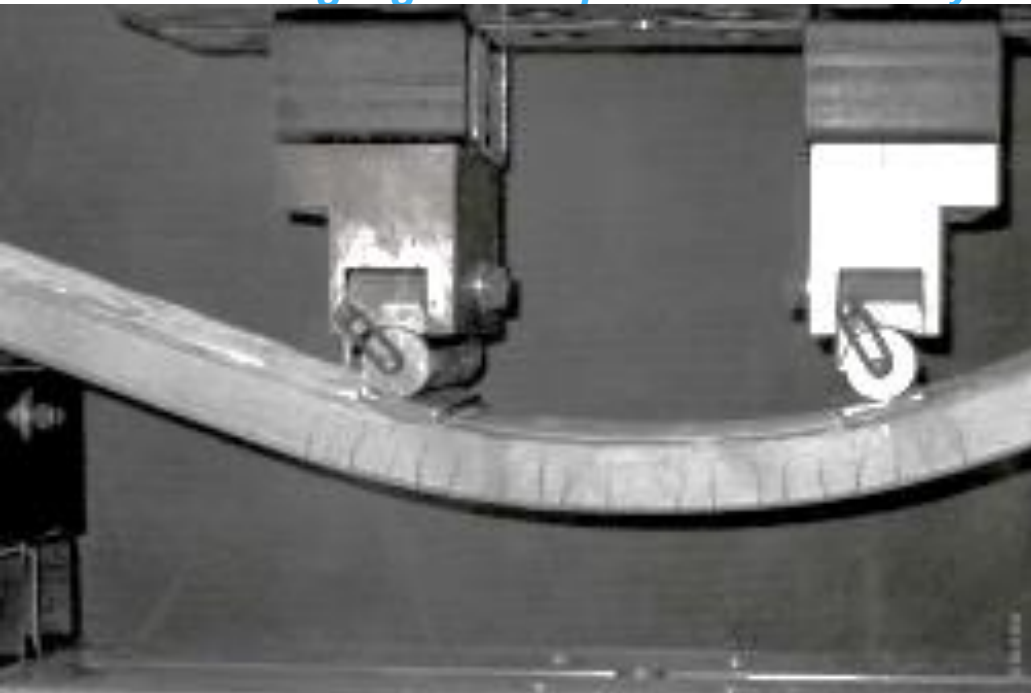
Personal photo of presenter



Personal photo of presenter



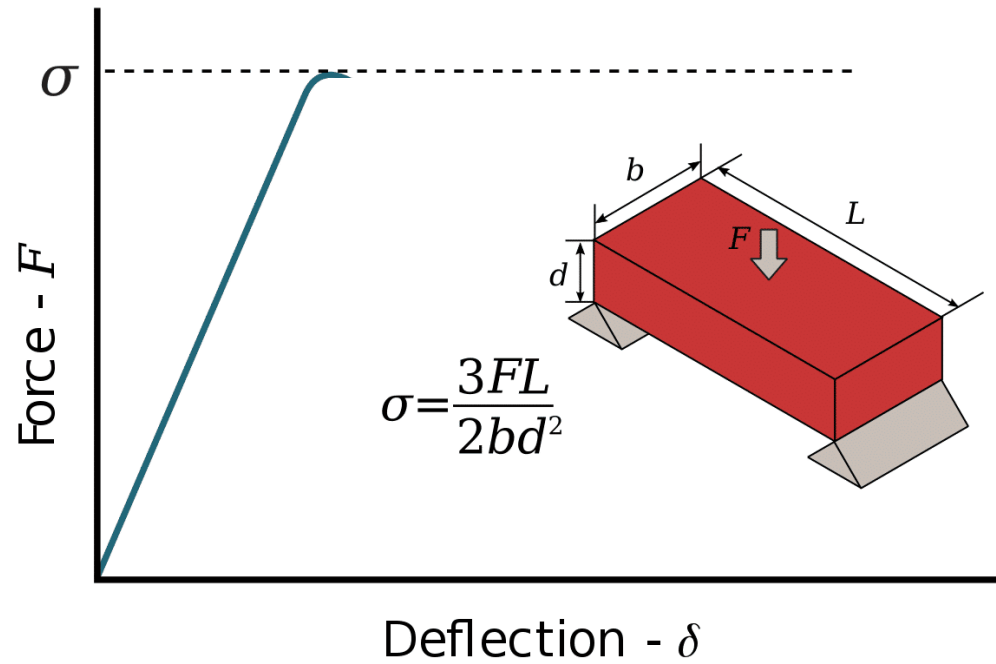
UHPC exhibiting significant post-crack ductility



VS

Traditional brittle behavior of concrete

Image courtesy of FHWA



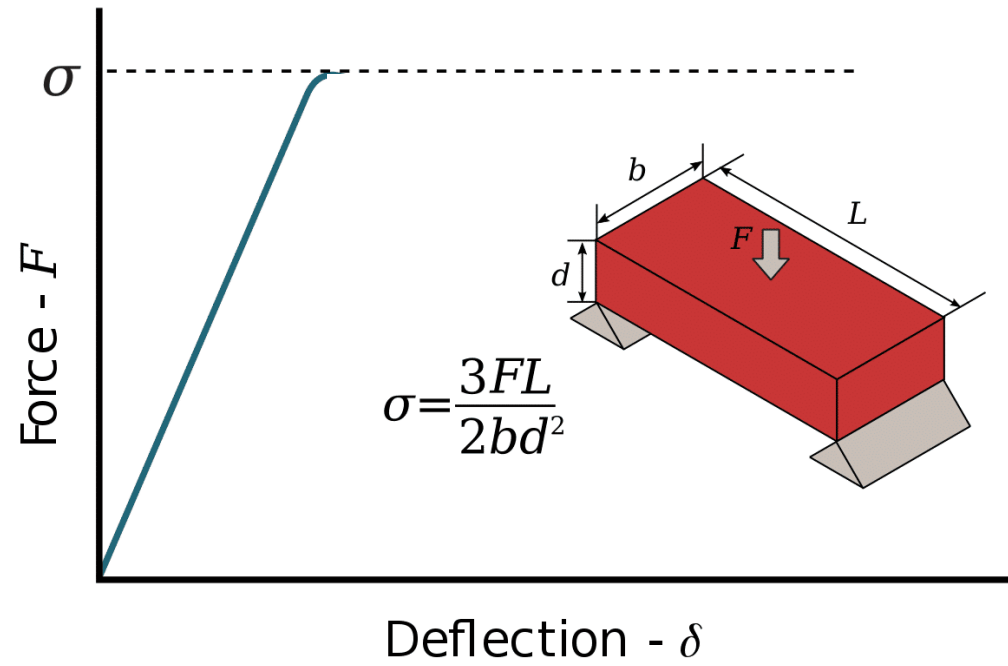
Traditional brittle behavior of concrete

ASTM C78 Load-Deflection Curve

<https://theconstructor.org/structural-engg/modulus-rupture-concrete-beam/26215/>

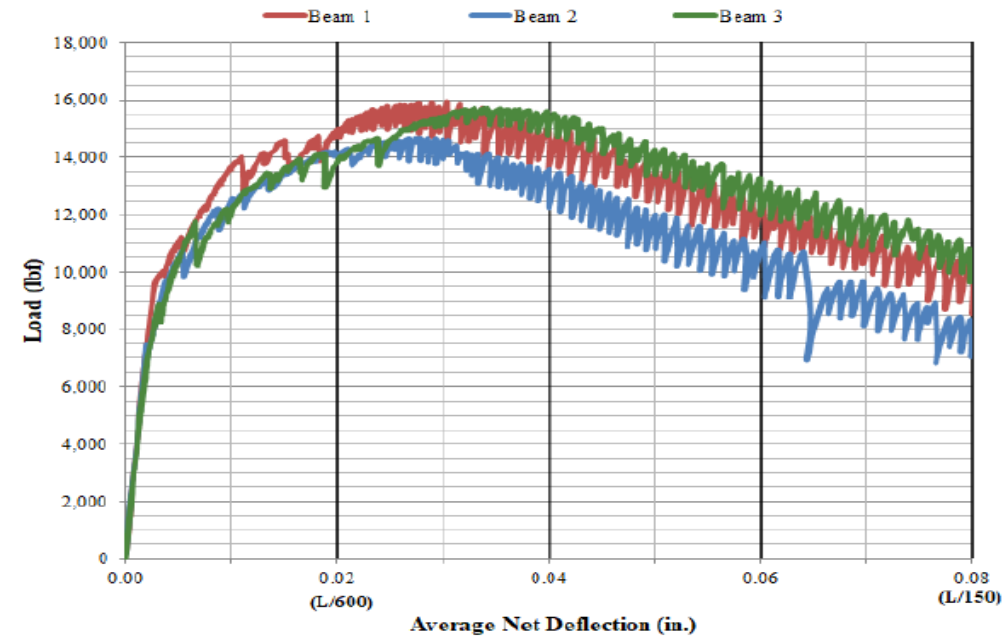


ASTM C78 Load-Deflection Curve
<https://theconstructor.org/structural-engg/modulus-rupture-concrete-beam/26215/>



UHPC exhibiting significant post-crack ductility

Load vs. Average Net Deflection



VS

Traditional brittle behavior of concrete

ASTM C1609 Load-Deflection Curve



GUIDE TO DESIGN WITH FIBER-REINFORCED CONCRETE (ACI 544.4R-18)

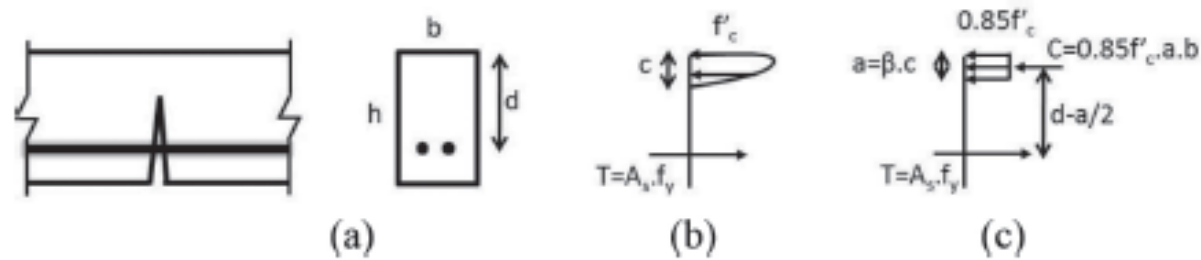
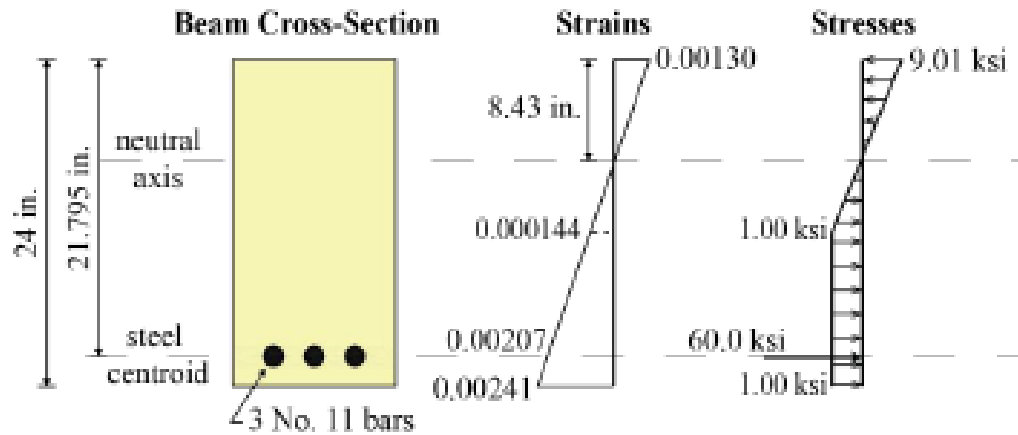


Fig. 4.4—Schematics of stress block for a cracked reinforced concrete flexural member without fibers: (a) reinforced concrete beam section; (b) actual distribution of normal stresses; and (c) simplified distribution of normal stresses.

Traditional Sectional Response of Reinforced Concrete

ACI 544.4R-18, Figure 4.4
 Traditional Reinforced Concrete Sectional
 Response in Bending

Convert Behavior into Section Design Response



Source: FHWA.

FHWA-HRT-23-077, Figure B.3.2-4
 UHPC Sectional Response in Bending

VS

GUIDE TO DESIGN WITH FIBER-REINFORCED CONCRETE (ACI 544.4R-18)

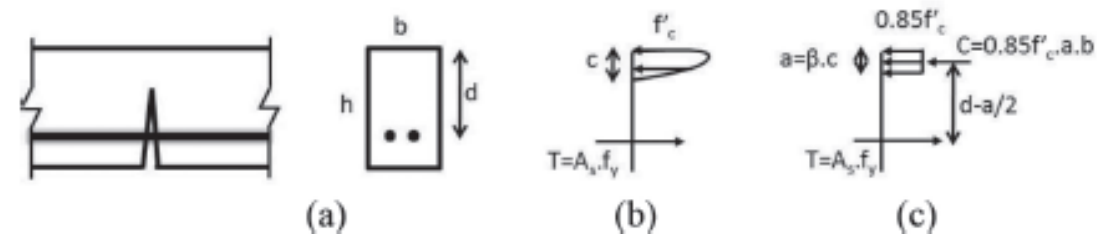
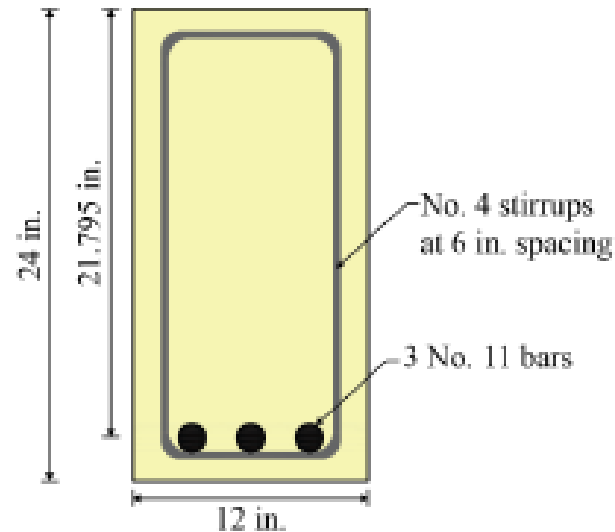


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ACI 544.4R-18, Figure 4.4
 Traditional Reinforced Concrete Sectional
 Response in Bending

UHPC Beam Design

FHWA HRT-23-077, Appendix B Rectangular Beam Example



Source: FHWA.

Figure B1-1. Illustration. Cross-section detail.

Tensile Property Reduction Factor, $\gamma_u = \underline{1.00}$

Nominal Moment Capacity, $\Phi M_n = \underline{514.4 \text{ k-ft}}$

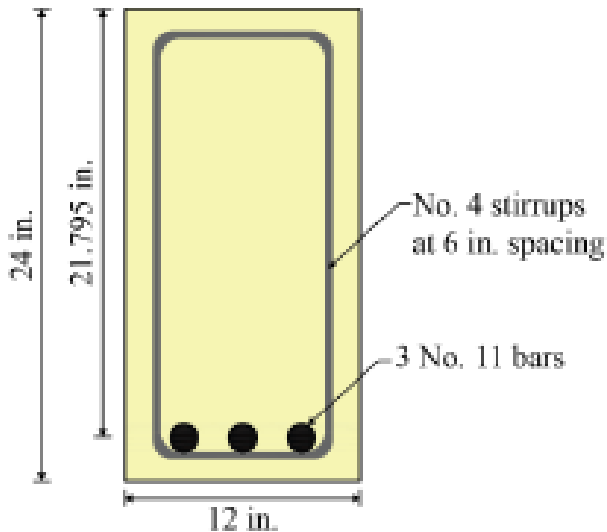
Flexural Contribution:

- Tension from (3) #11 Bars = 280.8 kips 60.2%
- Tension from UHPC @ Localization = 185.3 kips 39.8%
- Height of Shape in Tension (Post-Crack) = 15.44 inches 64.3%

Shear Contribution:

- Shear Resistance from #11 Stirrups @ 6" = 114.5 kips 23.2%
- Shear Resistance from UHPC = 379.9 kips 76.8%

Fibers Matter!



Source: FHWA.

Figure B1-1. Illustration. Cross-section detail.

Tensile Property Reduction Factor, $\gamma_u = \underline{0.85}$

Nominal Moment Capacity, $\Phi M_n = \underline{492.7 \text{ k-ft [-4.3% capacity]}}$

Flexural Contribution:

- **Tension from (3) #11 Bars =** **No change**
- **Tension from UHPC @ Localization =** **- 13.8%**
- **Height of Shape in Tension (Post-Crack) =** **1.6% taller crack**

Shear Contribution:

- **Shear Resistance from #11 Stirrups @ 6" =** **- 20.6%**
- **Shear Resistance from UHPC =** **- 13.6%**



Fibers Matter!

FHWA HRT-23-077, Section 1.1.2 – Design Philosophy

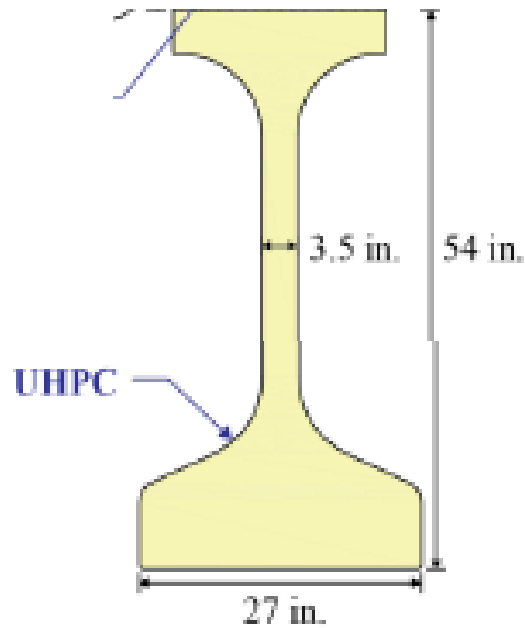
“The tensile resistance behavior of UHPC depends on the distribution and orientation of the fiber reinforcement in the UHPC. These provisions rely on the use of appropriate construction methods to ensure that the fiber reinforcement is evenly dispersed through the member and that adverse fiber orientation effects have been avoided.”

Fibers Matter!

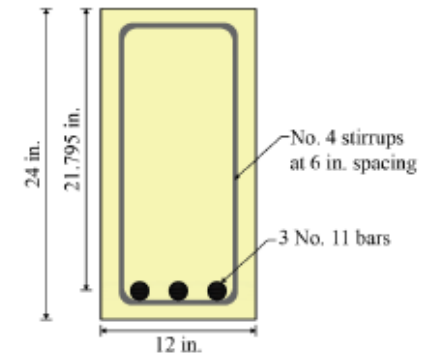
Practical Example

	Placing Method # 1	Placing Method # 2
Parallel to placement	-28%	27.4 MPa*
Perpendicular to placement	-43%	29.8 MPa

Impact is Directly & Exponentially Correlated With Height



54" UHPC Prestressed Girder Shape
FHWA HRT-23-077, Appendix C



24" UHPC Rectangular Beam
FHWA HRT-23-077, Appendix B



Example:

Prestressed Bridge Girder

FHWA HRT-23-077, Appendix C Example

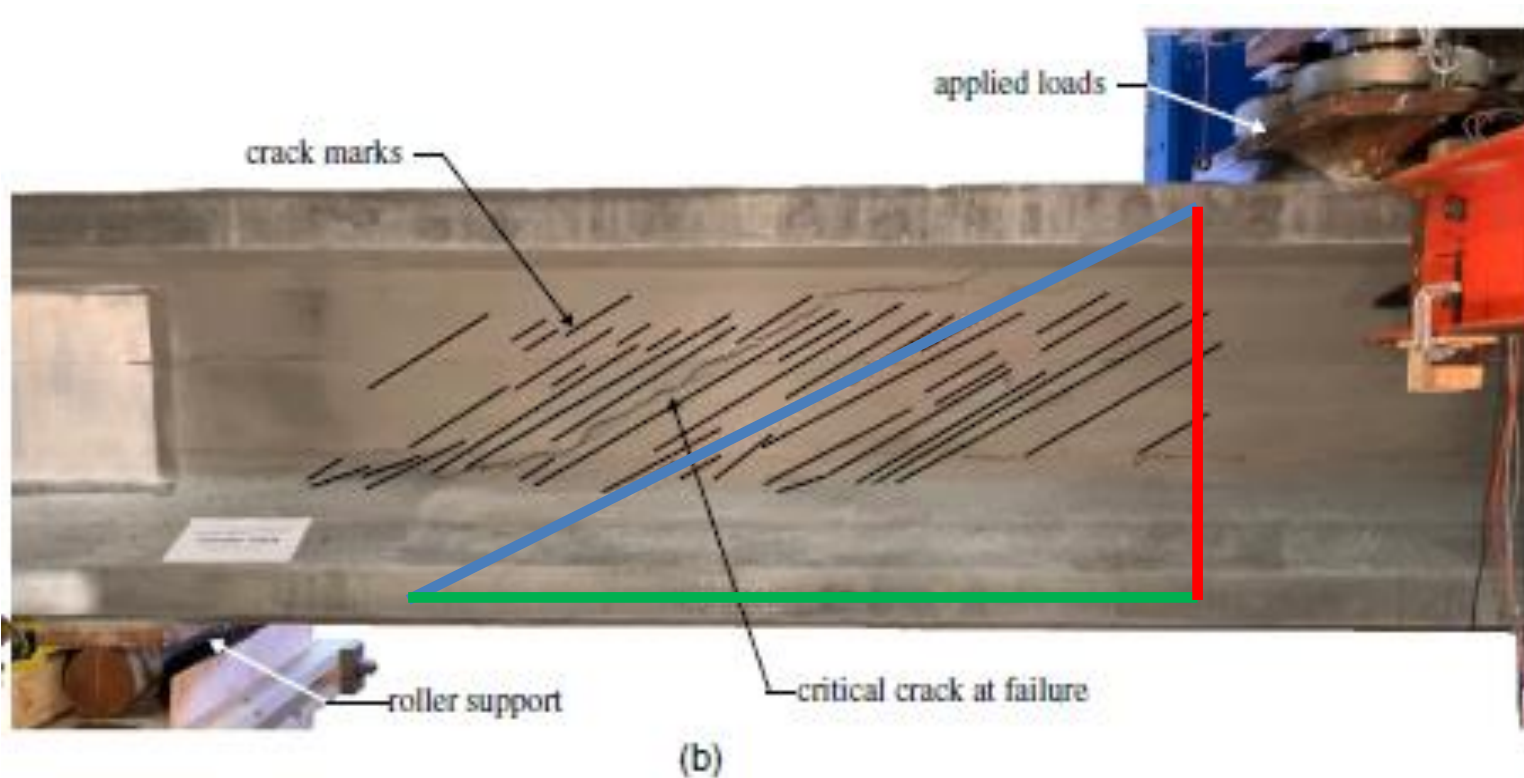


(a)

Total Fiber Count:
1.8 billion

Figure 4 from El-Helou, R., & Graybeal, B. (2023). Shear Design of Strain-Hardening Fiber-Reinforced Concrete Beams. *ASCE Journal of Structural Engineering*.

Example: Shear Critical Section



Fiber Count:
100 million

Figure 4 from El-Helou, R., & Graybeal, B. (2023). Shear Design of Strain-Hardening Fiber-Reinforced Concrete Beams. *ASCE Journal of Structural Engineering*.

Example: Preferential Alignment - Random

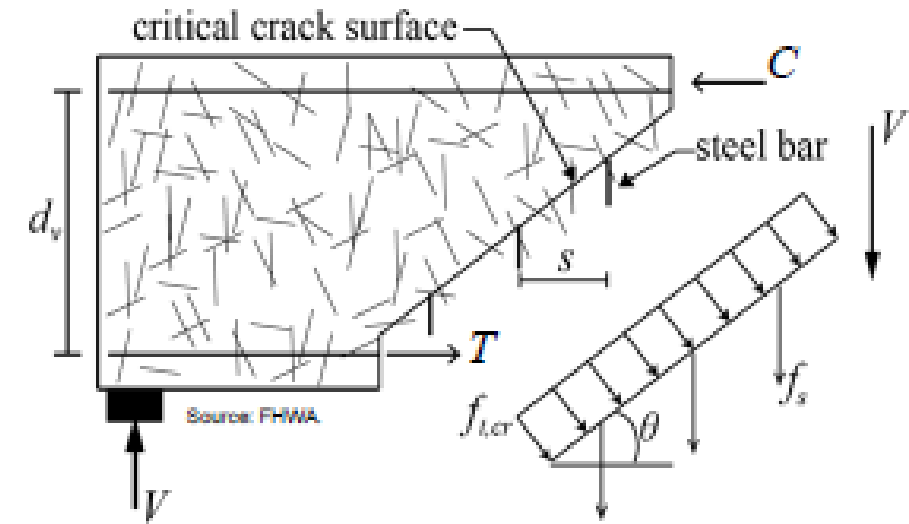
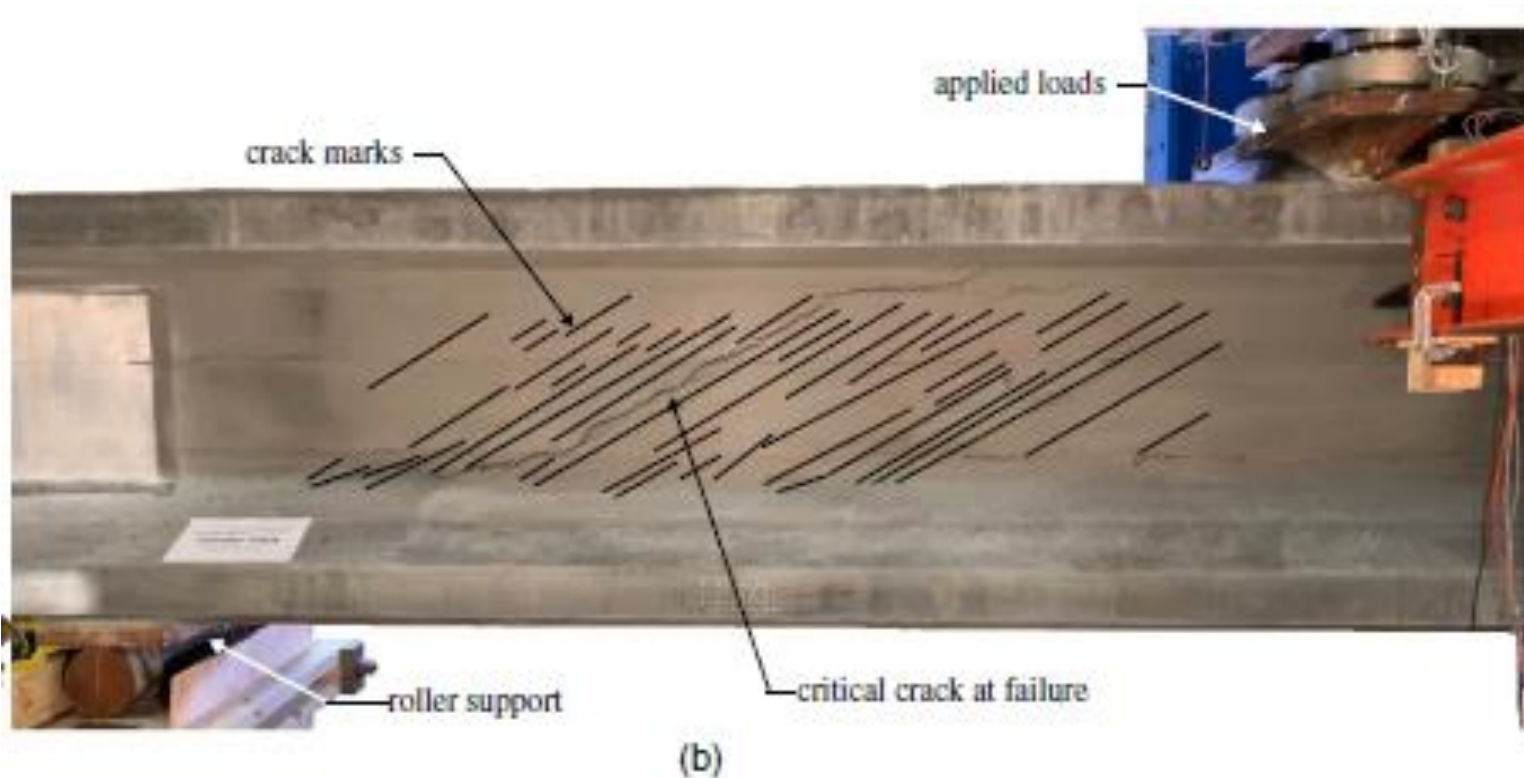
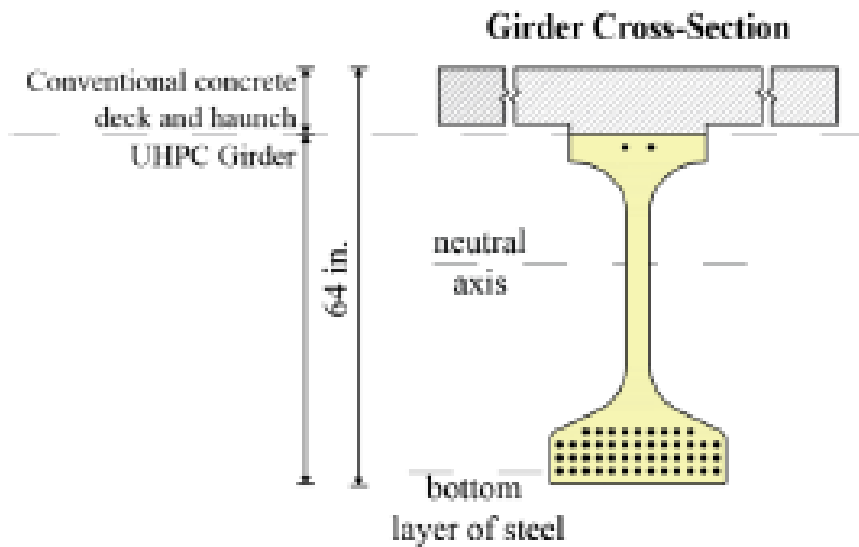


Figure 4 from El-Helou, R., & Graybeal, B. (2023). Shear Design of Strain-Hardening Fiber-Reinforced Concrete Beams. *ASCE Journal of Structural Engineering*.

Example: Flexural Critical Section - Midspan



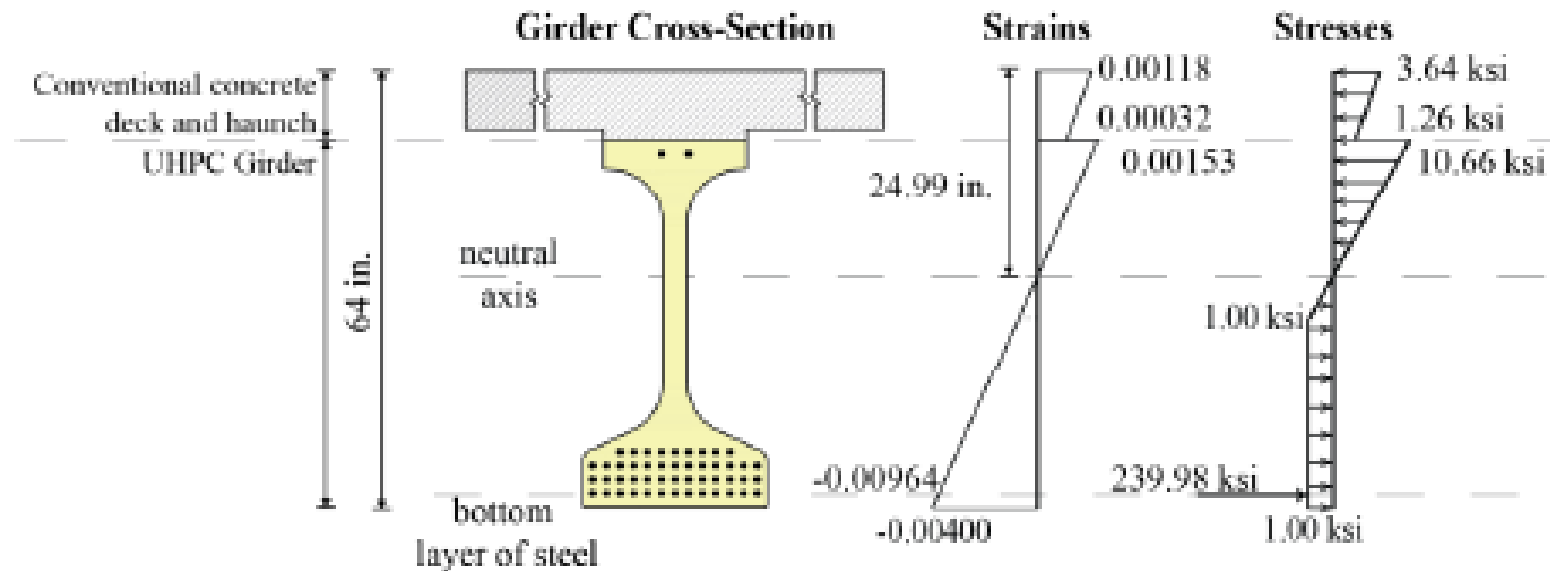
1440 LF of strand
for 250sf of
obstructed flow

Source: FHWA.

Figure C10-2. Illustration. Mode III: UHPC crack localization.

FHWA HRT-23-077, Appendix C

Example: Preferential Alignment – Aligned



Source: FHWA.

Figure C10-2. Illustration. Mode III: UHPC crack localization.

FHWA HRT-23-077, Appendix C



Recap:

- ***151ft beam***
- ***1.8 Billion Fibers***
- ***Poured through a 3.5” thick web***
- ***Encompassing > 1 mile worth of strand amongst 48 strands***
- ***Multiple “preferential” alignments***
- ***Can make up 40-80% of tension capacity***



FHWA



Unique UHPC Infra LLP
<https://uniqueuhpcinfra.com/uhpfr/>



FHWA & Iowa DOT



BEST PRACTICES:

LEARN!!!

&

- *Review industry precedence*
- *Consult material supplier(s)*
- *Perform workability tests prior*

PREPARE!!!

- *“Batch Math” – no cold joints*
- *Have a backup plan*
- *Mock-ups – (French Code)*

COMMUNICATE!!!

&

- *What does “preferred” mean to THIS member*
- *What is & is not acceptable*

COLLABORATE!!!

- *Two-way feedback*
- *Adjust as you go*



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*Success is not an accident,
it is designed.*

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