Contents

Preface to Chapter 5				
5	Desig	esign of durable concrete structures		
5.1	Introduction			
	5.1.1	Background	1	
	5.1.2	Concrete – A family of materials	3	
	5.1.3	Why is durability important?	3	
	5.1.4	Previous experience – Reviews of the in-service performance of concrete structures	5	
	5.1.5	Creating durable concrete structures – The need to take a holistic view	10	
	5.1.6	Variations in concrete properties and the durability critical role of the cover concrete	13	
	5.1.7	Conceptual models for the deterioration caused by the corrosion of reinforcement	14	
	5.1.8	Through-life performance, whole-life cost and sustainability perspectives	16	
	5.1.9	Durability and service life design concepts: Definitions and terminology	16	
	5.1.10	Overview of approaches to service life design	23	
	5.1.11	Parallels between contemporary structural and probabilistic based service life design	29	
5.2	Overvi	ew of the service life design, construction and through-life care process	30	
	5.2.1	Introduction	30	
	5.2.2	Client brief and definition of performance expectations	32	
	5.2.3	Environment aggressivity classification	33	
	5.2.4	Conceptual design for durability	34	
	5.2.5	Detailed design for durability	36	
	5.2.6	Codes and standards – Deemed-to-satisfy durability design	36	
	5.2.7	Probabilistic performance-based service life design	37	
	5.2.8	Project specifications – A client/owner's tool	38	
	5.2.9	Execution of works	39	
	5.2.10	Through-life care/maintenance	40	
5.3	Throug	h-life performance, whole-life cost and sustainability	40	
	5.3.1	Introduction	40	
	5.3.2	Service life and whole-life cost issues	40	
	5.3.3	Wider societal sustainability perspective	48	
	5.3.4	Service life and sustainability considerations	50	
5.4	Mecha	nisms that may cause deterioration or damage to concrete structures	52	
	5.4.1	Introduction	52	
	5.4.2	Overview of deterioration and damage mechanisms, excluding accidental actions	56	
	5.4.3	Role of water and moisture transport mechanisms	64	
	5.4.4	Physical deterioration and damage processes in concrete	66	
	5.4.5	Chemical deterioration processes in concrete	86	
	5.4.6	Biological deterioration processes in concrete	94	
	5.4.7	Corrosion of reinforcement	96	
	5.4.8	Deterioration mechanisms acting in combination	120	
5.5	Some factors influencing the durability of concrete structures			
	5.5.1	Introduction	121	
	5.5.2	Geometrical form and architectural detailing of the structure	123	
	5.5.3	Cement type, mix design and concrete quality	131	
	5.5.4	Reinforcement type	133	

	5.5.5	Concrete cover	133
	5.5.6	Cracking, crack width and crack orientation	137
56	Enviro	nmental aggressivity	147
0.0	561	Introduction	147
	5.6.2	Moisture driven deterioration processes	148
	5.6.3	Atmospheric induced deterioration	150
	5.6.4	Temperature induced effects	151
	5.6.5	Classification of environmental exposure	152
57	Recommendations made in some standards and codes of practice		157
0.1	5.7.1	Introduction	157
	572	CEB-FIP Model Code 1990	157
	573	fib Model Code for Service Life Design 2006	158
	574	EN 1992: Concrete structures (Eurocode 2) and associated product standards	166
	575	fib Model Code 2010	171
5.0	o		171
5.8	Overvie	later duction	1/3
	5.8.1		1/3
	5.8.2	Carbonation induced corrosion of reinforcement in uncracked concrete	1/0
	5.8.5	Chloride induced corrosion of reinforcement in uncracked concrete	1//
	5.8.4	Other mechanisms – frost attack	182
	5.8.5	Other mechanisms – suitate attack Other mechanisms – suitate attack	183
	5.8.0	Other mechanisms – arkan-aggregate reaction (AAR)	104
	5.0.7	Other mechanisms – leaching	104
	5.8.0	Application of a deterministic model	104
	5.8.9	Application of a probabilistic model	104
	5 9 11	Application of the partial factor method	107
	5 9 12	Painforcement correction Deterministic versus probabilistic corvice life	192
	3.6.12	design models	192
5.9	Factoria	al approach to estimating service life	193
	5.9.1	Introduction	193
	5.9.2	Factor method for predicting service life	193
	5.9.3	Combining additional protective measures to extend service life	195
5 10	Service	life design process and considerations	200
	5.10.1	Introduction	200
	5.10.2	Main steps in a service life design procedure	202
	5.10.3	Approaches to detailed service life design	203
	5.10.4	Target service life	205
	5.10.5	Environmental aggressivity	206
	5.10.6	Deemed-to-satisfy approach	206
	5.10.7	Avoidance of deterioration	207
	5.10.8	Factorial method for service life prediction	207
	5.10.9	Types of modelling for service life design	207
	5.10.10	Designing for resistance – Using models in service life design	208
	5.10.11	Adoption of a multi-layer protection approach	208
	5.10.12	Multi-layer protection of pre-stressing tendons	209
	5.10.13	Observations for environments where de-icing salt is applied	214
	5.10.14	Some observations upon structures in a marine environment	215
	5.10.15	Execution and quality management issues	217

	5.10.16	'Birth certificate' documentation	217
	5.10.17	Reliability updating	220
	5.10.18	Maintenance, condition control and through-life care	223
	5.10.19	Through-life monitoring and management of the structure	223
5.11	Measures to enhance resistance or avoid reinforcement corrosion		
	5.11.1	Introduction	223
	5.11.2	Selection of cementitious materials	224
	5.11.3	Use of admixtures and fibres	237
	5.11.4	Enhanced resistance of the surface of the concrete	242
	5.11.5	Enhanced tolerance to carbonation and chlorides	251
	5.11.6	Avoidance approach (Design-out approach)	264
	5.11.7	Overview of measures to enhance resistance or avoid reinforcement corrosion	277
5.12	Some r	neasures to enhance resistance or avoid other forms of deterioration	280
5.13	Influen	ce of some design, execution and workmanship issues upon durability	282
	5.13.1	Introduction	282
	5.13.2	Influence of locally available concrete materials and labour	283
	5.13.3	Dimensioning of structural elements	283
	5.13.4	Reinforcement detailing and congestion	284
	5.13.5	Compaction of concrete	285
	5.13.6	Curing of concrete	285
	5.13.7	Controlled permeability formwork (CPF)	287
	5.13.8	Self-compacting concrete (SCC)	288
	5.13.9	High performance concrete (HPC)	289
	5.13.10	Spacers and chairs to support reinforcement	290
	5.13.11	Inserts and fixtures	291
	5.13.12	Stainless steel reinforcement	291
	5.13.13	Quality assurance and quality control	295
	5.13.14	Aesthetics and appearance	295
5.14	Constru	action quality issues – the role of the project execution specification	296
	5.14.1	Introduction	296
	5.14.2	The benefits of "Thinking construction and whole-life performance"	297
	5.14.3	European construction standards and the CEN Execution Standard	297
	5.14.4	Quality management standards – ISO 9000 series	299
	5.14.5	Project quality plan – Illustration of contents	300
	5.14.6	The project specification – Greater certainty of achieving durable concrete structures	300
	5.14.7	Execution management and the requirement for supporting plans	301
	5.14.8	Summary – the project execution specification as a means of enhancing durability	302
5.15	Improv	ing durability – Benefits of pre-construction planning and trials	306
	5.15.1	Introduction	306
	5.15.2	Some potential problems in producing durable concrete structures	306
	5.15.3	Step 1: Investigation of potential concrete supply problems	308
	5.15.4	Step 2: Research into verification of durability	309
	5.15.5	Step 3: Trial concrete mixes	310
	5.15.6	Step 4: Investigation of potential placement problems	311
	5.15.7	Step 5: Finalise construction requirements in project specification	312
	5.15.8	Step 6: Provision of adequate resources for quality management	312

5.16	Condition control – Planned through-life structure management and care		313
	5.16.1	Introduction	313
	5.16.2	Classes of condition control	314
	5.16.3	Through-life management of a structure – overview of activities	315
	5.16.4	Condition control levels/inspection regimes	317
	5.16.5	Strategy using proactive condition control measures	317
	5.16.6	Strategy using reactive condition control measures	318
	5.16.7	Situations where condition control measures are not feasible	319
	5.16.8	Condition survey and monitoring activities	319
	5.16.9	Condition assessment	320
	5.16.10	Condition evaluation and decision-making	321
	5.16.11	Interventions	321
	5.16.12	Recording of life cycle information	321
5.17	Monito	ring of durability and performance	321
	5.17.1	Introduction	321
	5.17.2	Locations for surveys, testing and monitoring activities	322
	5.17.3	Condition survey and monitoring activities	322
	5.17.4	Tools and techniques for surveys and monitoring	323
	5.17.5	Gathering data for condition control purposes	324
	5.17.6	General flow of condition survey process	324
	5.17.7	Automated monitoring of concrete structures	325
	5.17.8	Automated monitoring and updating of service life prediction	327
5.18	Examp	les from practice	329
	5.18.1	Great Belt Fixed Link, Denmark	329
	5.18.2	Western Scheldt Tunnel, the Netherlands	335
5.19	Future	look – Some potential developments influencing service life design	336
	5.19.1	Introduction	336
	5.19.2	The proposed <i>fib</i> new Model Code (MC2010)	337
	5.19.3	Improved scientific understanding of deterioration processes	337
	5.19.4	Developments in cementitious materials	337
	5.19.5	Further development and application of service life design principles	339
5.20 Acknowledgements			
References and bibliography to Chapter 5			
Abbreviations			371
Glossary			373