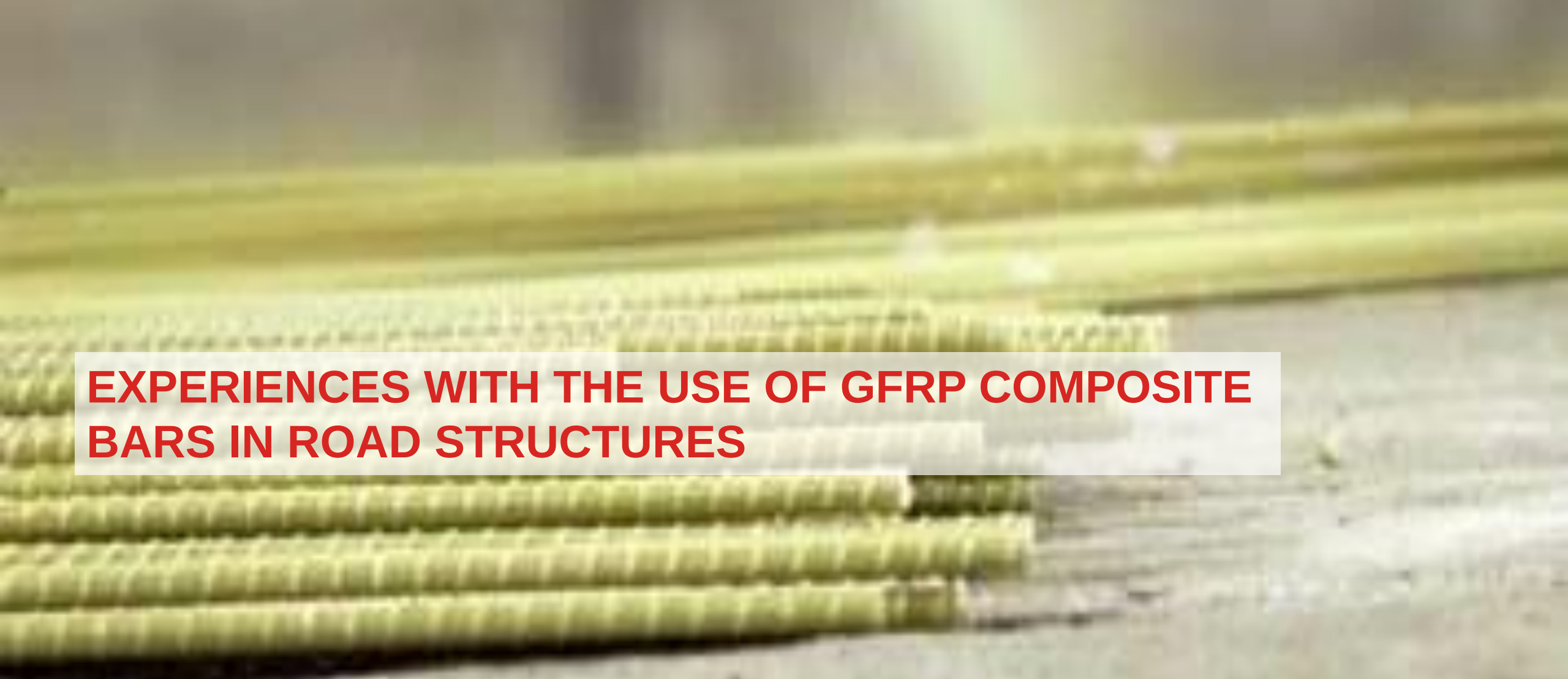




EXPERIENCES WITH THE USE OF GFRP COMPOSITE BARS IN ROAD STRUCTURES

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STRABAG
TEAMS WORK.



High resistance for tensile strength (2,5 – times higher than steel)

Low weight (1/4 of steel weight)

Resistance to corrosion

Very low thermal conductivity

Lack of electrical conductivity



Low elasticity modulus (1/4 of steel modulus)

Low fire resistance

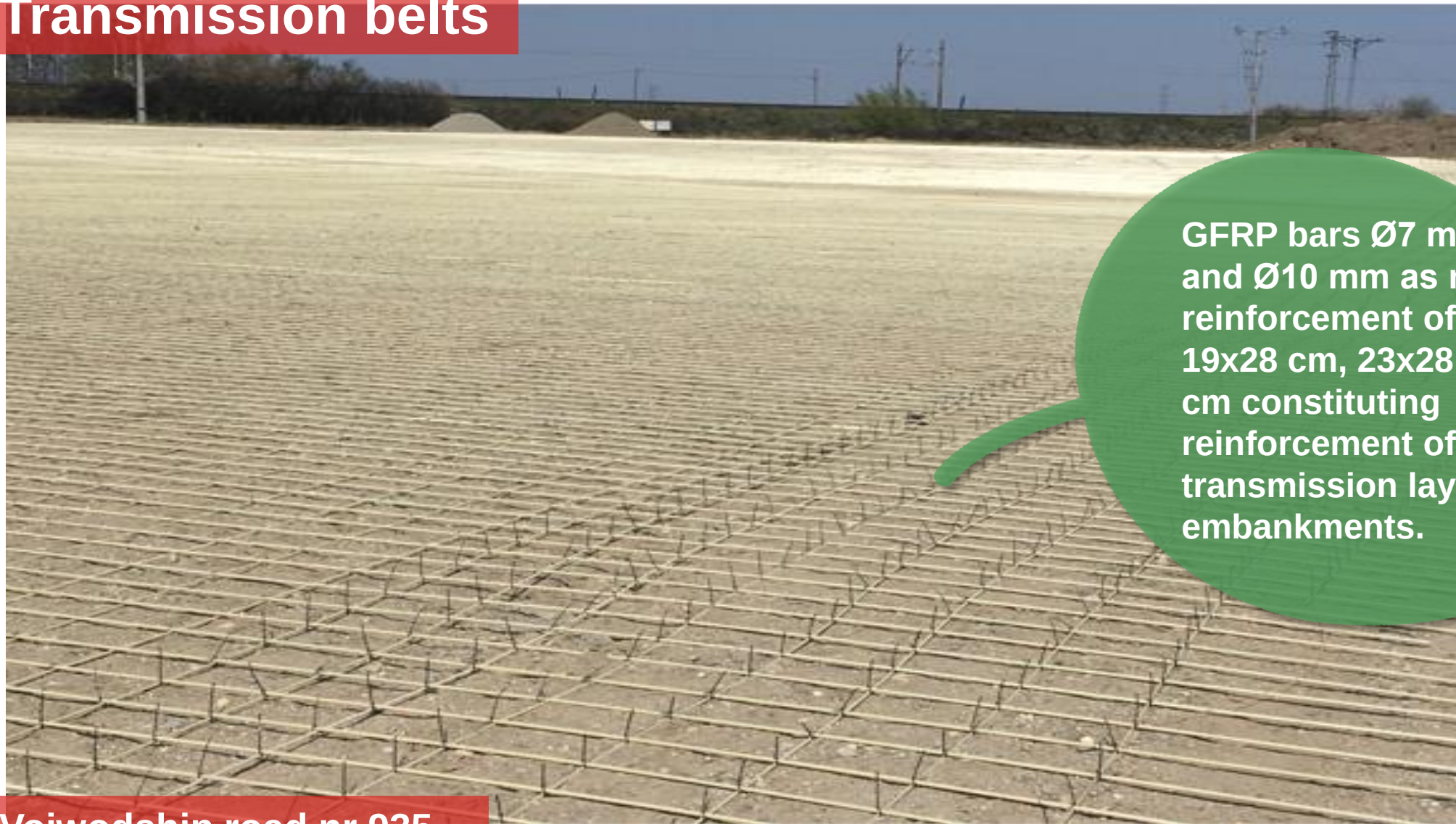
Lack of yield point



Formal conditions



Transmission belts



GFRP bars Ø7 mm and Ø10 mm as mesh reinforcement of spacing 19x28 cm, 23x28 cm, 29x28 cm constituting reinforcement of transmission layer of road embankments.

Voiwodship road nr 935

Slab-pavement of bridge structure



GFRP bars Ø7 mm as a anti-shrinkage mesh of spacing 10x10 cm with 3 cm concrete cover, in thicker slab of bridge structure, being as well a concrete pavement.

Express road S7 section Pieńki - Płońsk

Slab of tram subbase



GFRP bars Ø12 mm
each 10 cm as a mesh
reinforcement of
concrete slabs of tram
subbase with concrete
cover of 3 cm.

Tram communication system in Warsaw

Slabs of tram subbase



GFRP bars Ø10 mm
each 10 cm as a mesh
reinforcement of concrete
slabs of tram subbase with
concrete cover of 3 cm.

Tram communication system in Grudziądz

Retention reservoirs



GFRP bars Ø16 mm
As a mesh reinforcement of
spacing 15x15 cm, in
concrete bottom slabs of
retention reservoirs.

Grodzisk Mazowiecki by-pass along DW 579

Doveled concrete pavement



GFRP bars
Ø26 mm
As dowels in
concrete
pavement.

MOP Starcza Wschód on A1 Motorway

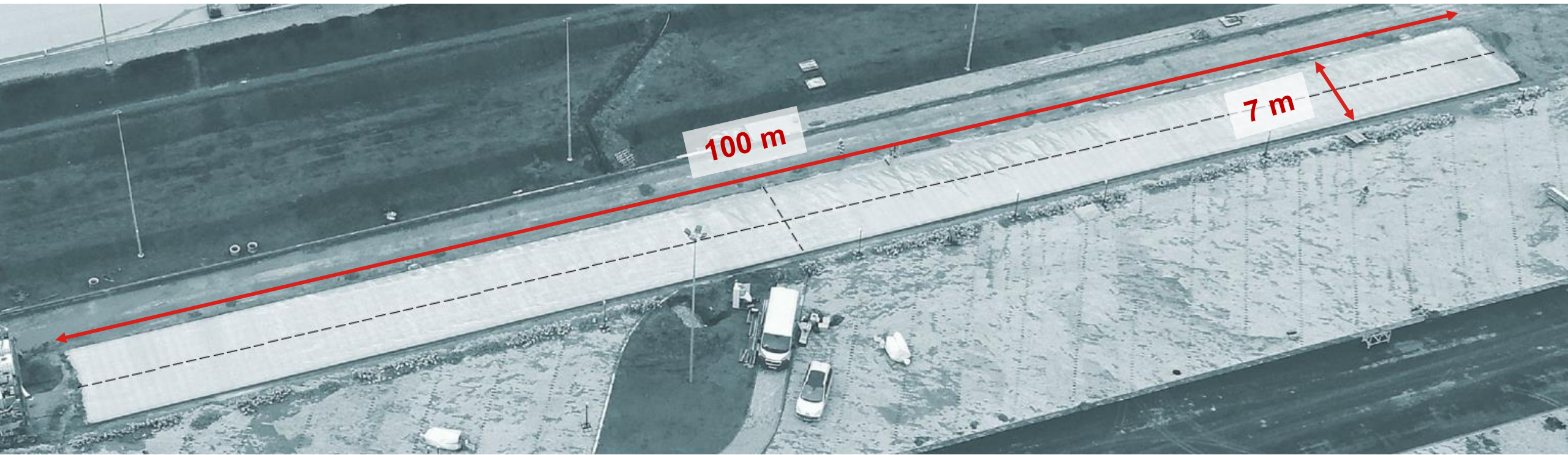
Concrete pavement with continuous reinforcement



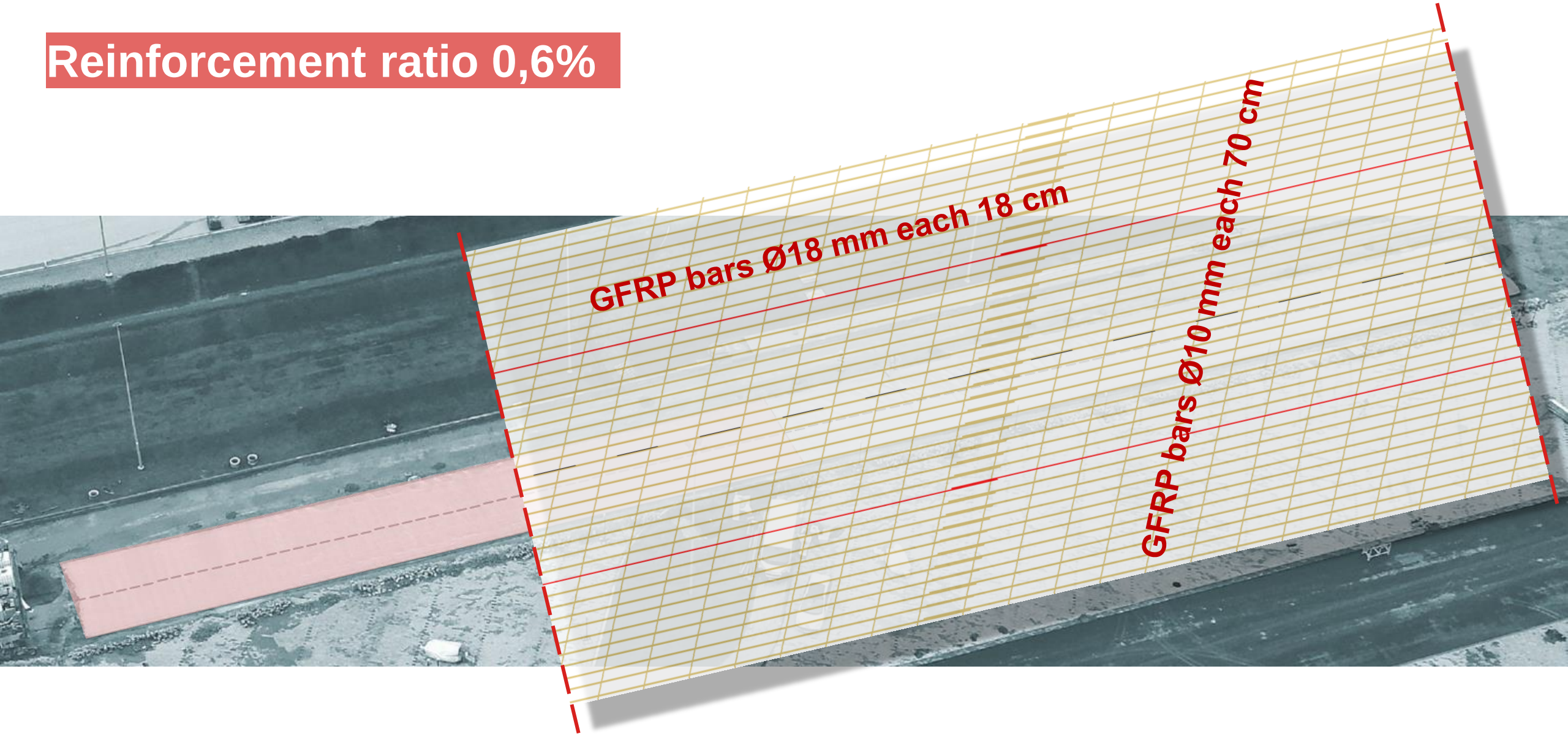
GFRP bars Ø18 mm each 18 cm or 12 cm (longitudinal reinforcement) and GFRP bars Ø10 mm each 70 cm (diagonal reinforcement) as continuous reinforcement of concrete pavement

MOP Starcza Wschód on A1 Motorway

Concrete pavement with continuous reinforcement GFRP - MOP Starcza-Wschód



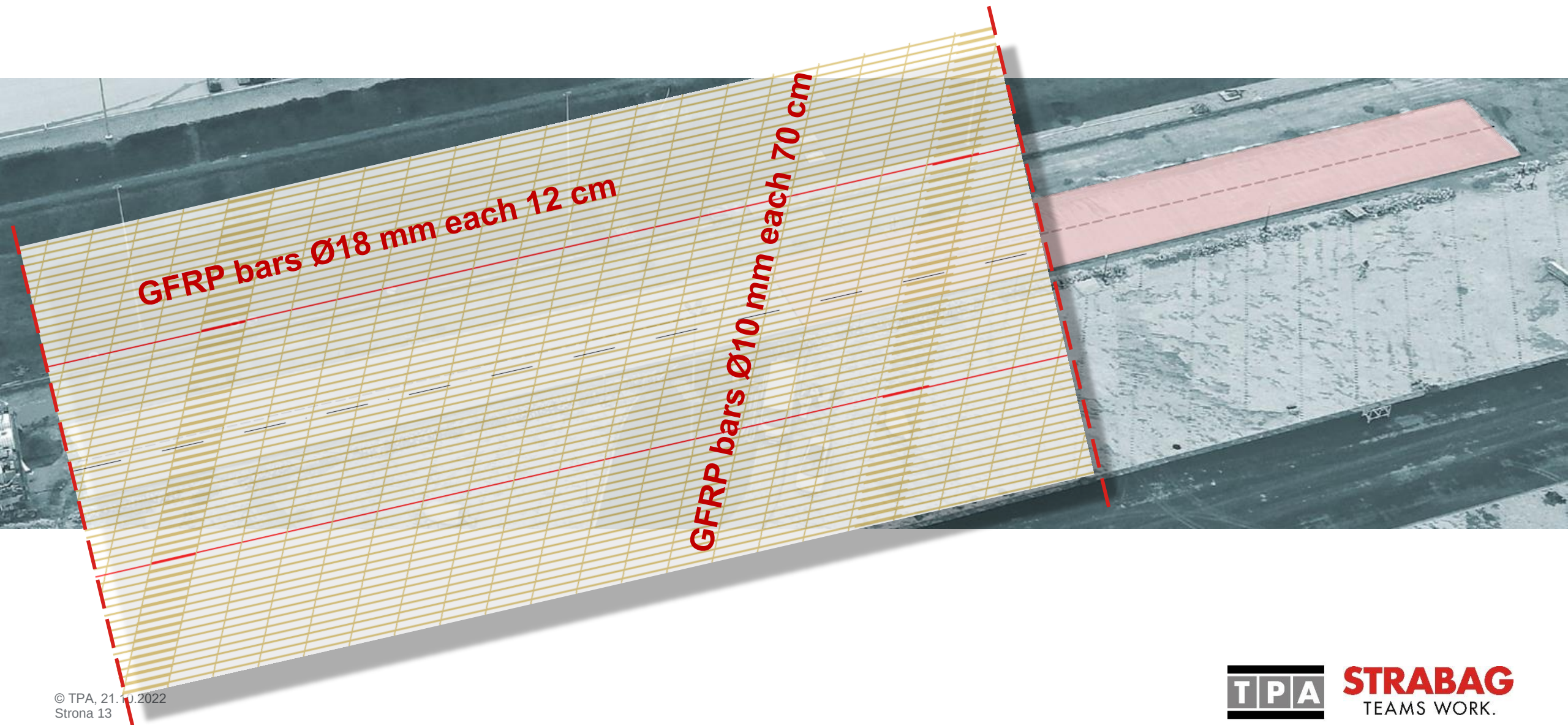
Reinforcement ratio 0,6%



GFRP bars Ø18 mm each 18 cm

GFRP bars Ø10 mm each 70 cm

Reinforcement ratio 1,0%



Visual assessment of pavement cracks

1,2,3,14 days

Reinforcement ratio 1,0%

Reinforcement ratio 0,6%

28 days

56 days

90 days

6 months

12 months

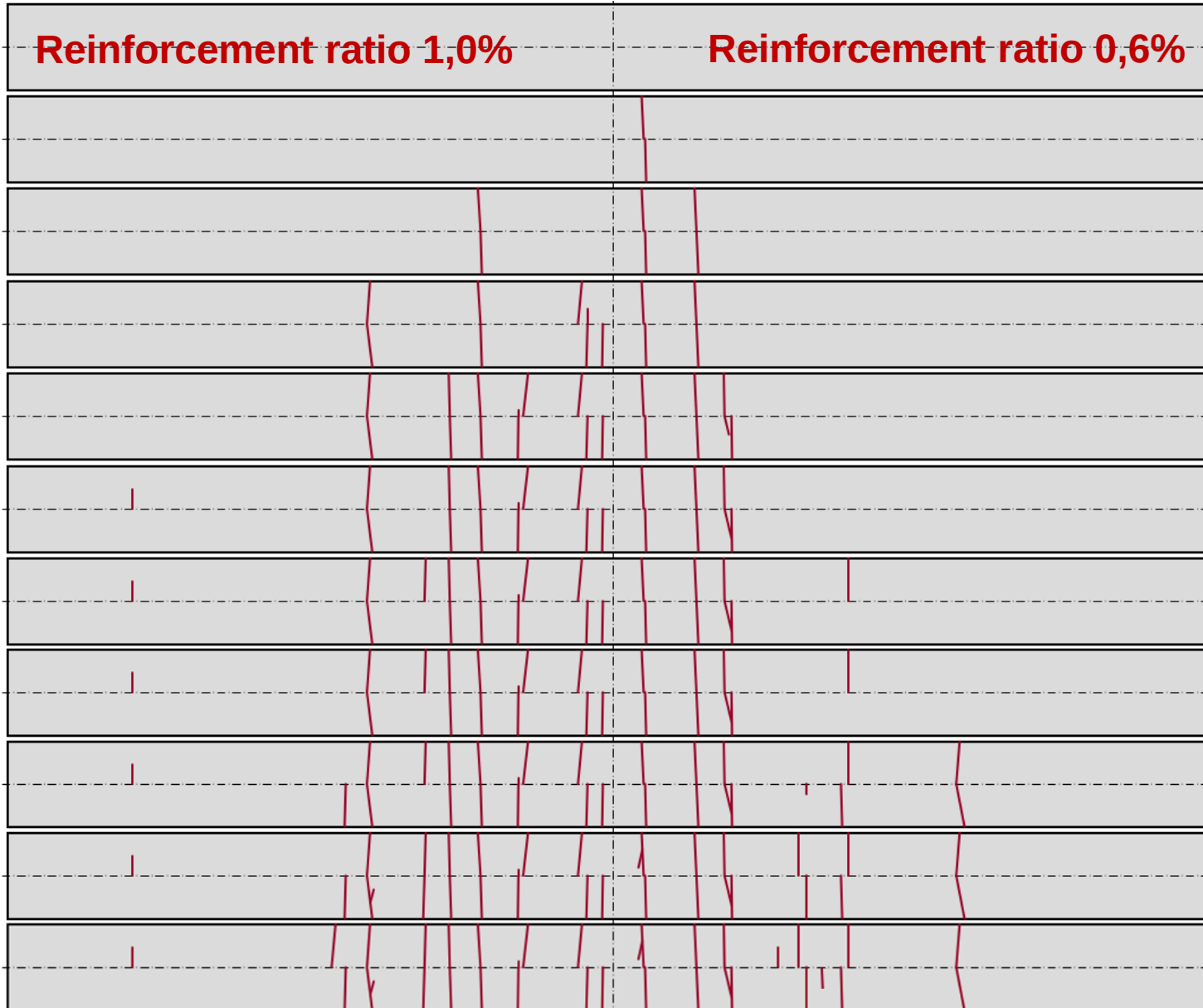
19 months

24 months

29 months

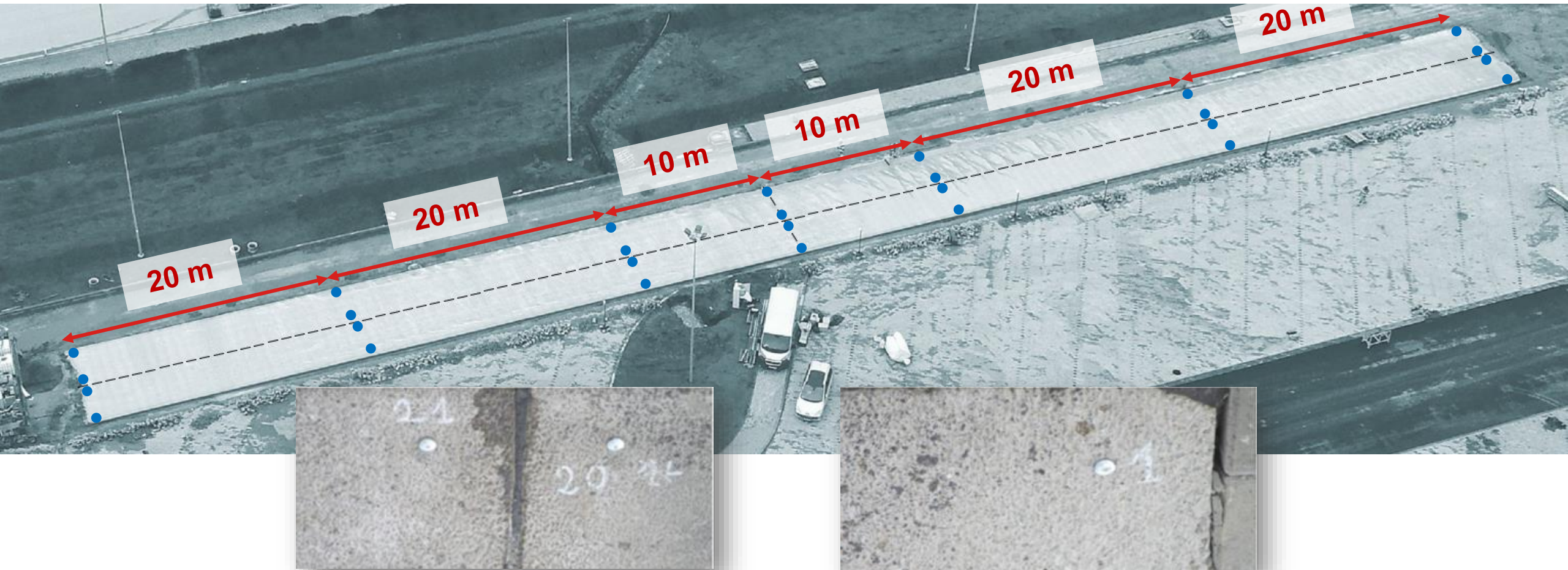
32 months

36 months

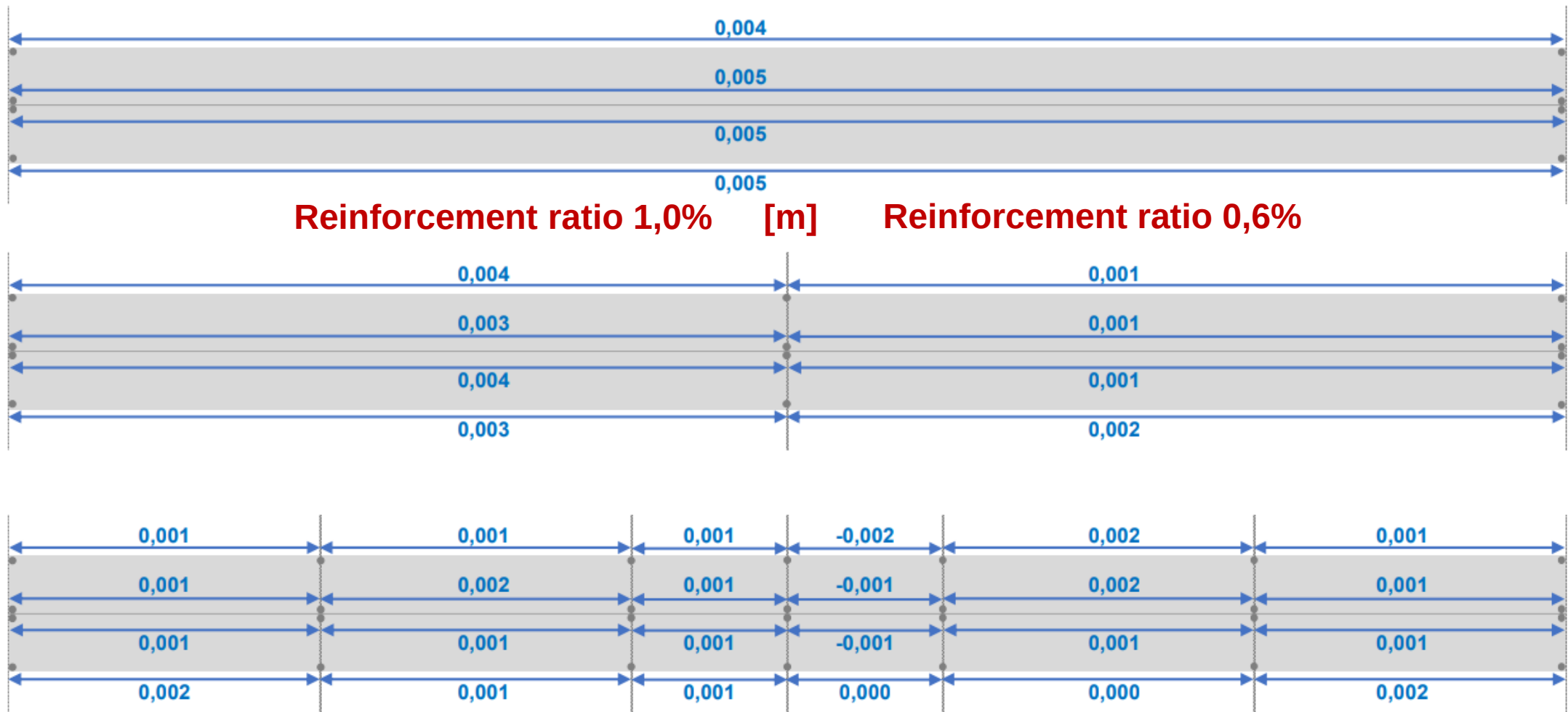




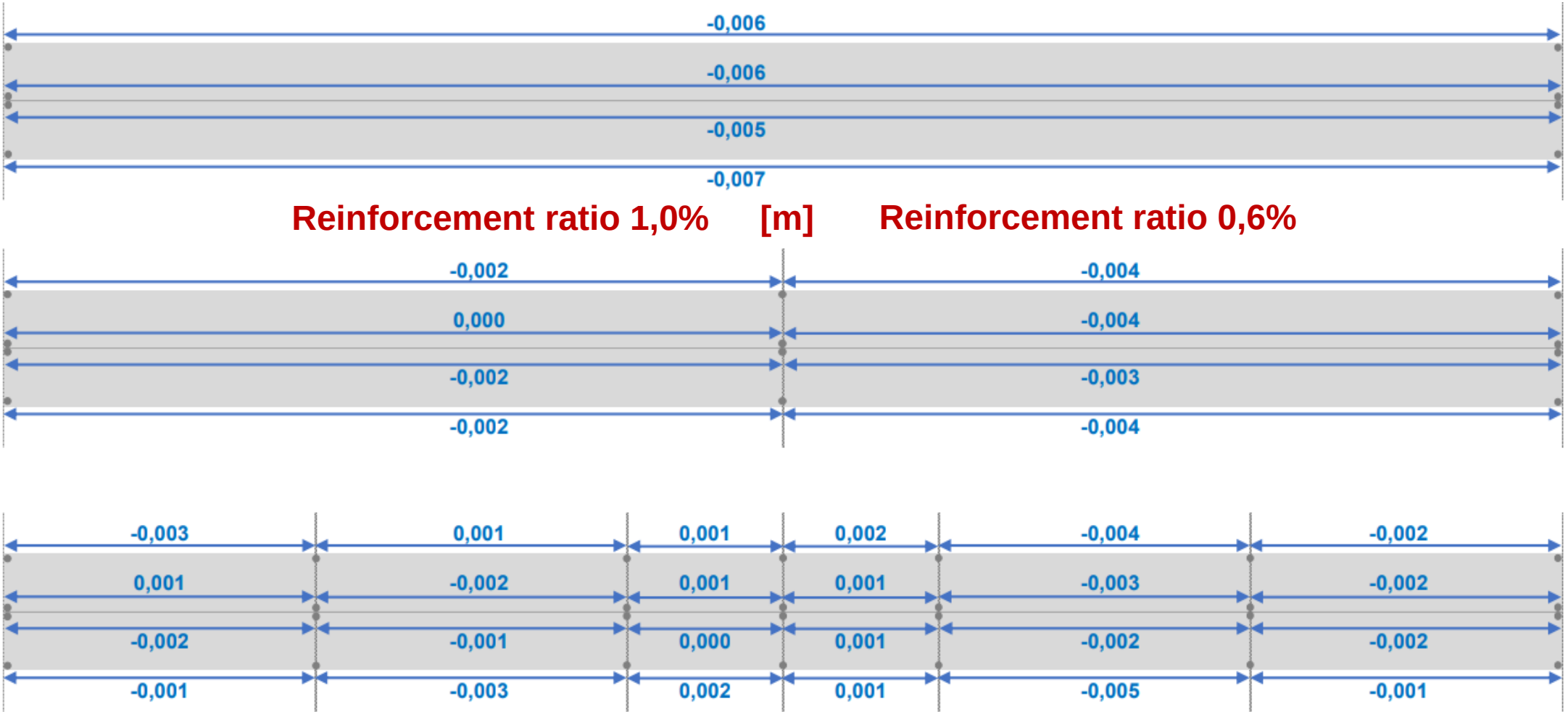
Location of geodetic benchmarks



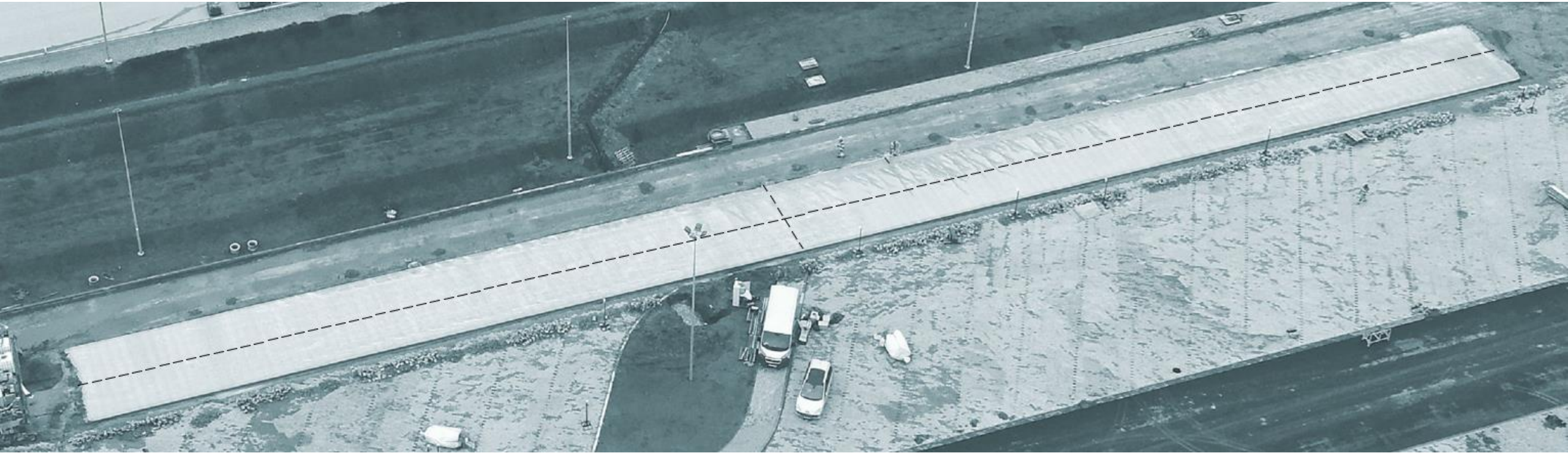
12.08.2020 Outdoor temperature +26°C



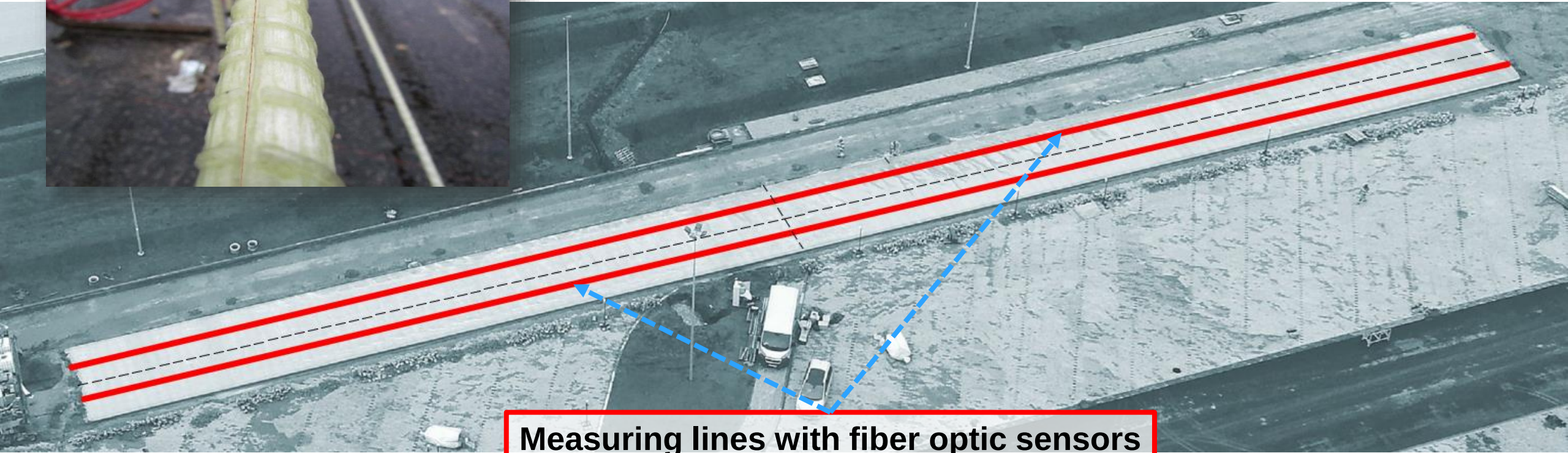
17.01.2021 Outdoor temperature -12°C



Location of measuring sensors on MOP Starcza-Wschód



Location of measuring sensors on MOP Starcza-Wschód



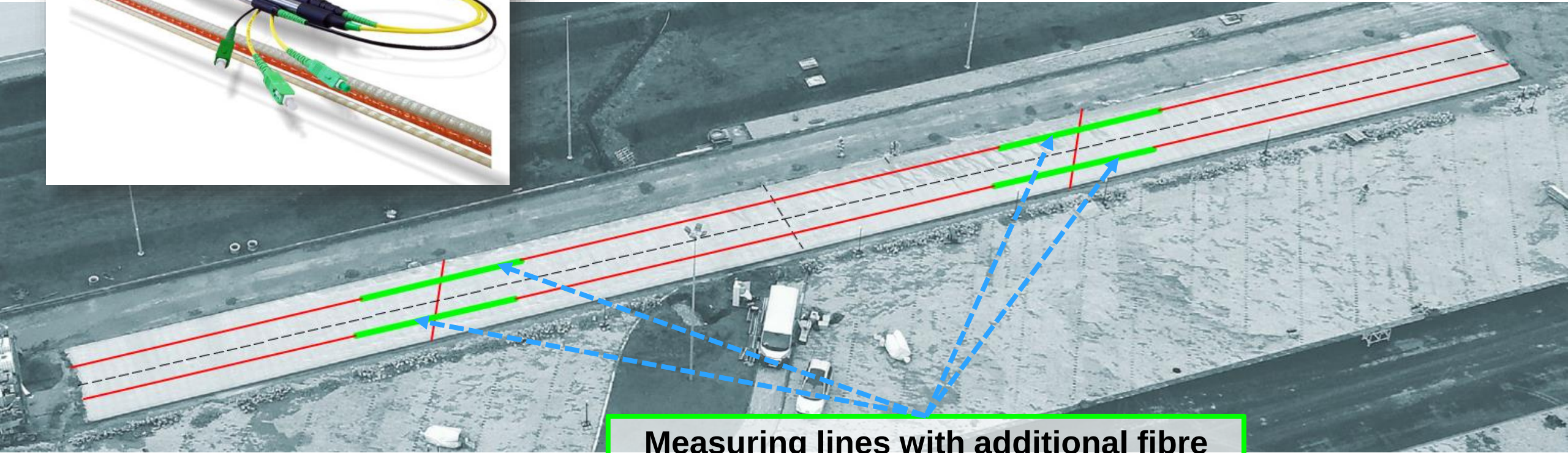
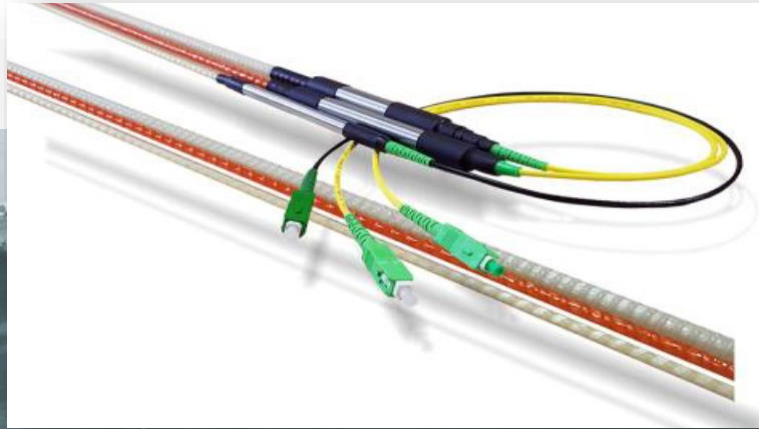
**Measuring lines with fiber optic sensors
in longitudinal reinforcement bars**

Location of measuring sensors on MOP Starcza-Wschód

Measuring lines with fibre optic sensors in diagonal reinforcement bars



Location of measuring sensors on MOP Starcza-Wschód

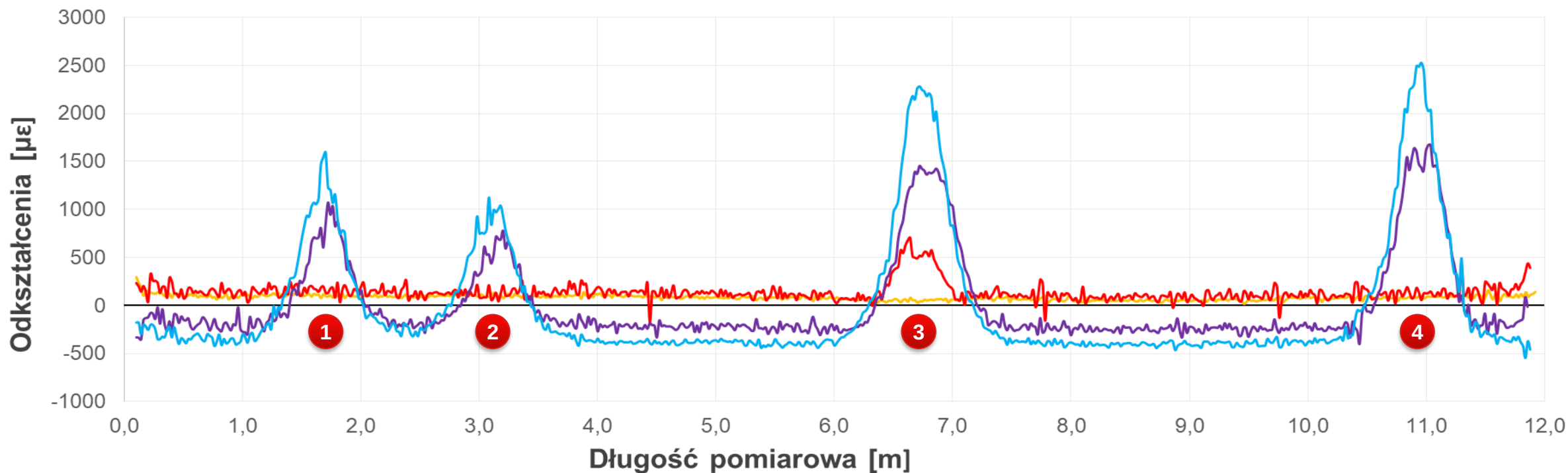


**Measuring lines with additional fibre
optic sensors over and below
longitudinal reinforcement bars**

Location of measuring sensors on MOP Starcza-Wschód



Fibre optic sensors (line 2/bar 6)



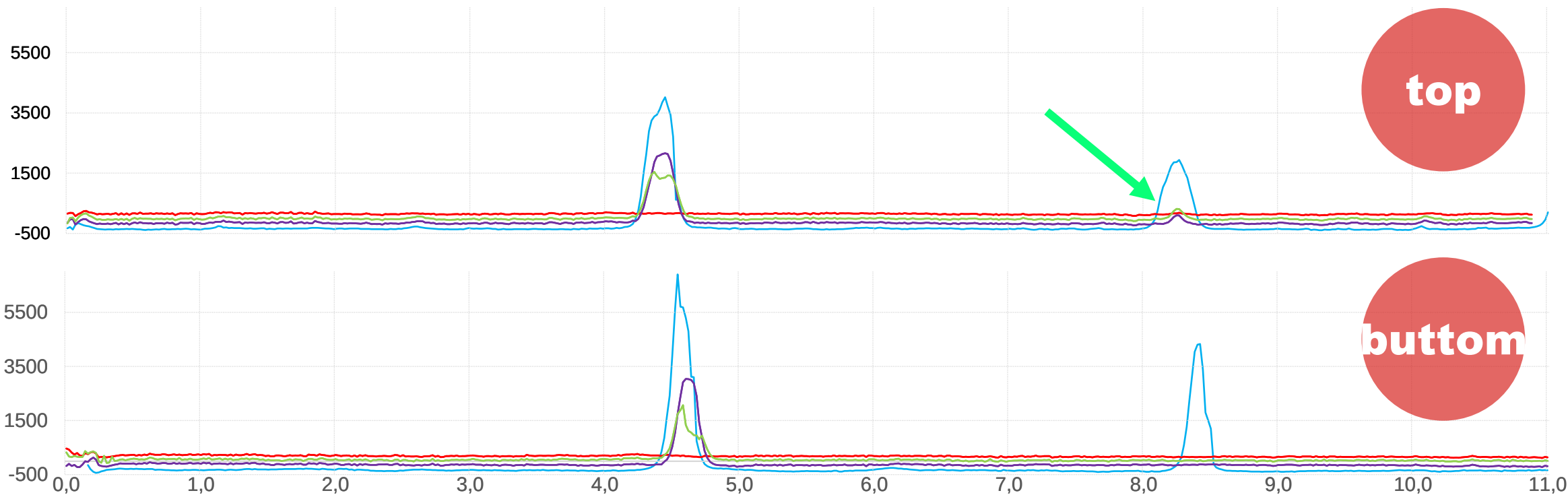
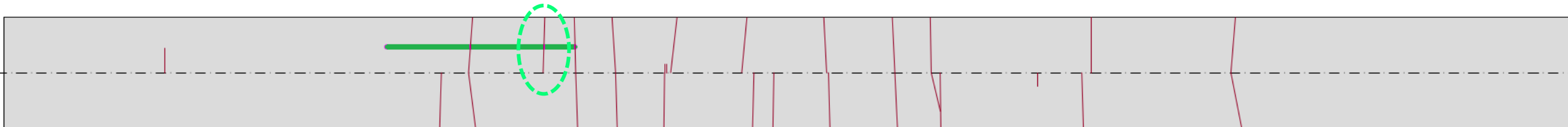
— dzień po betonowaniu
temp. betonu 25°C
(maj)

— 28 dni po betonowaniu
temp. betonu 29°C
(czerwiec)

— 6 miesięcy po betonowaniu
temp. betonu 5,5°C
(listopad)

— 20 miesięcy po betonowaniu
temp. betonu -5°C
(styczeń)

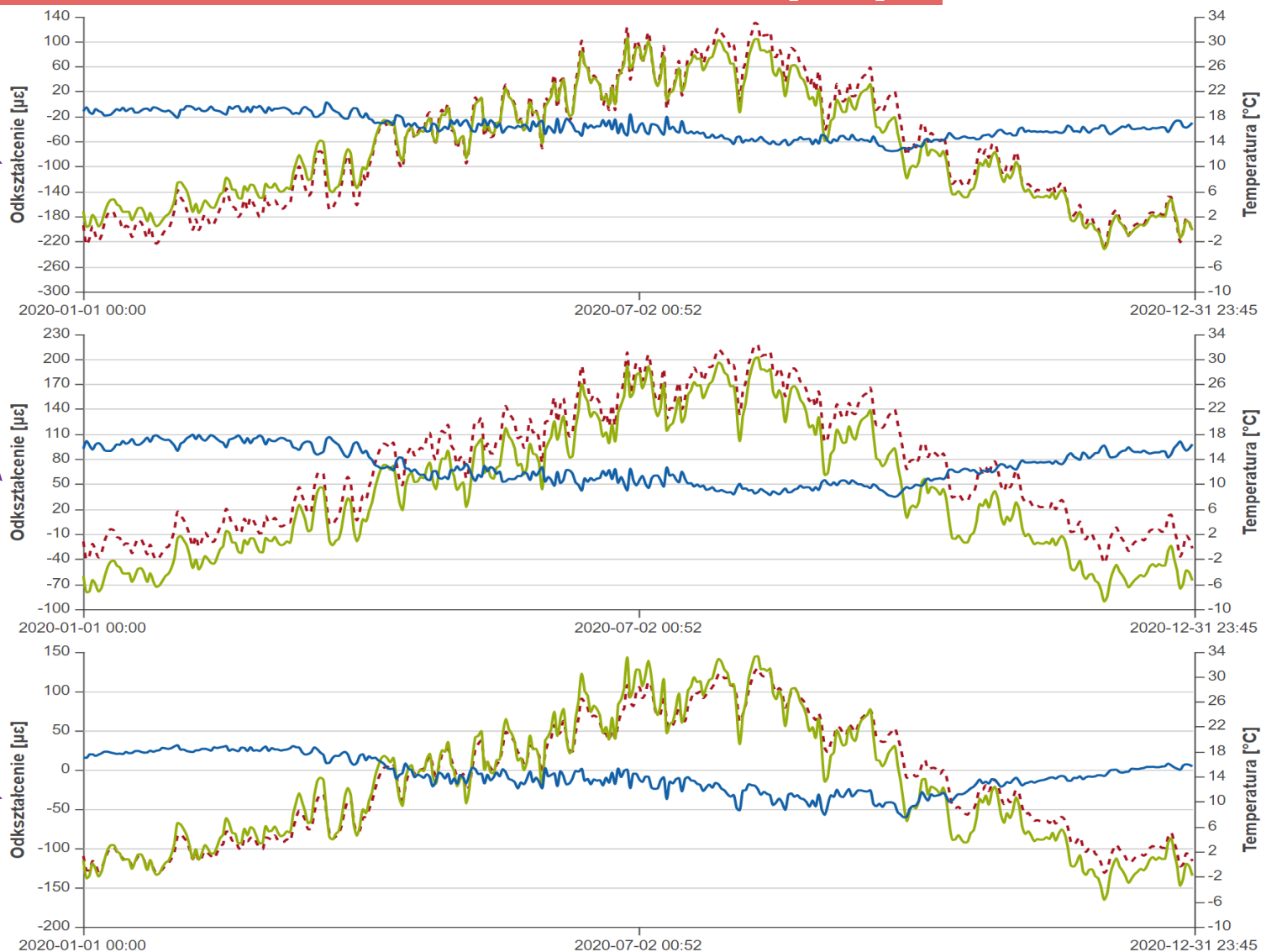
Fibre optic sensors (ER1 upper and bottom of slab)



Długość pomiarowa [m]

- 28 dni po betonowaniu
temp. betonu 29°C (czerwiec)
- 6 miesięcy po betonowaniu
temp. betonu 5,5°C (listopad)
- 12 miesięcy po betonowaniu
temp. betonu 25°C (maj)
- 20 miesięcy po betonowaniu
temp. betonu -5°C (styczeń)

Examples of results dated since 01.01 to 31.12.2020 (P7)



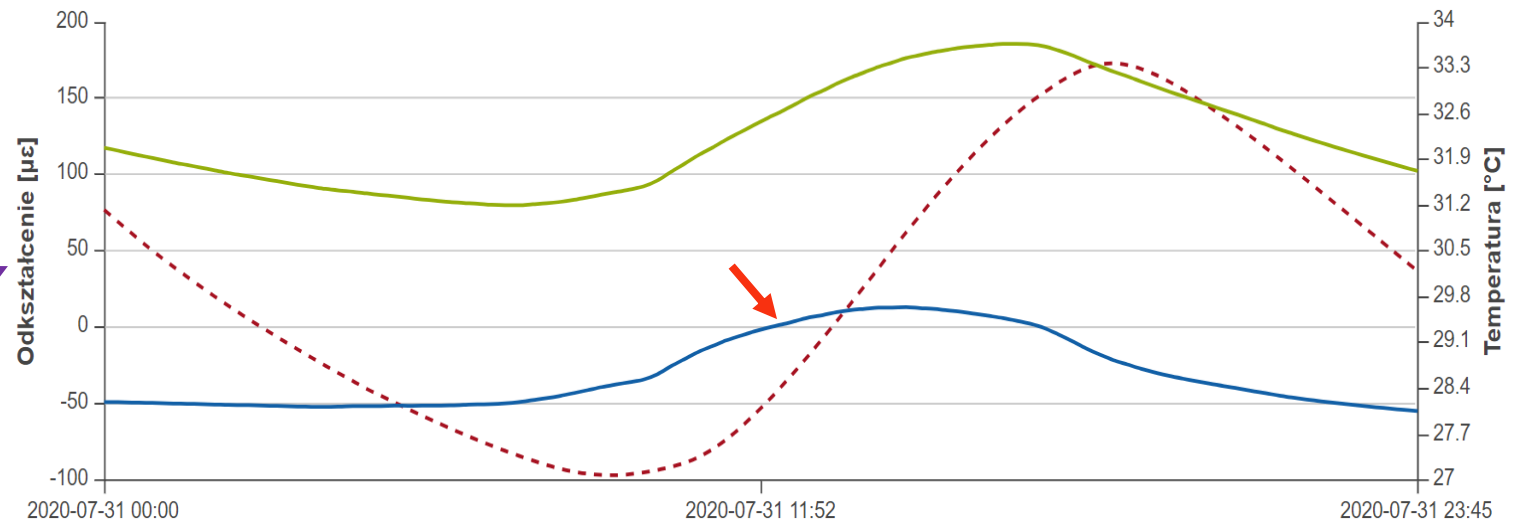
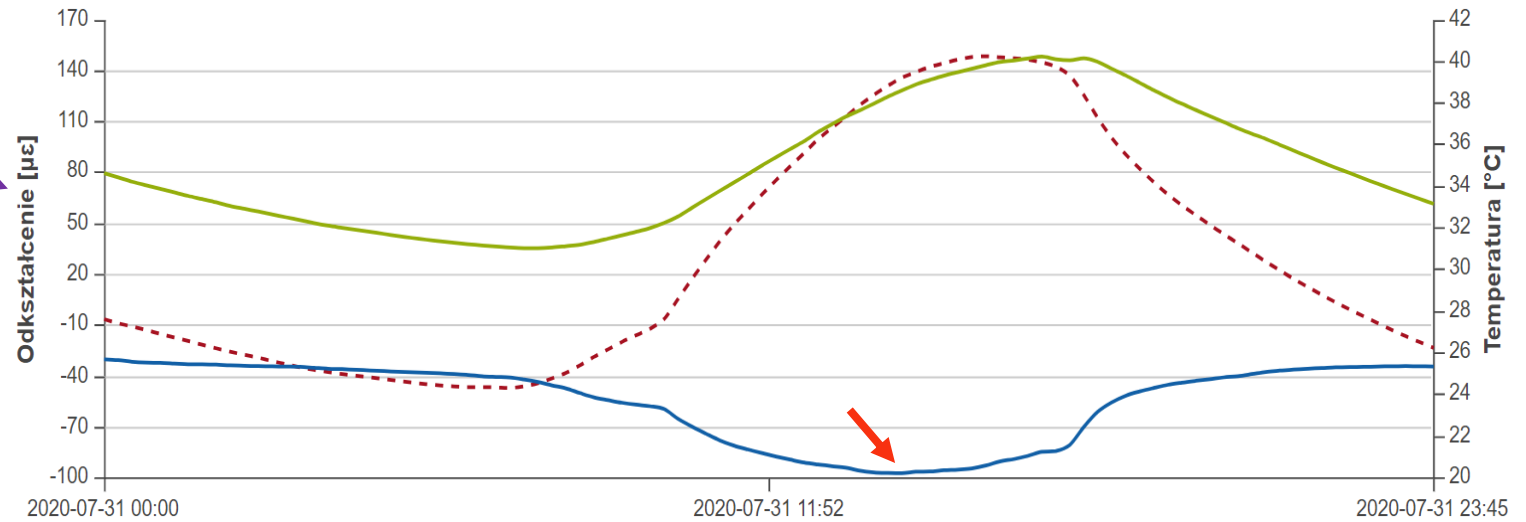
--- Temperatura

— Odształcenia rzeczywiste $\epsilon(L)$

— Odształcenia powodujące naprężenia $\epsilon(N)$



Examples of daily results (31.07.2020) (p7)



--- Temperatura

— Odkształcenia rzeczywiste $\epsilon(L)$

— Odkształcenia powodujące
naprężenia $\epsilon(N)$



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