

Stephanie L. Castine, Gercelino Ramos, Sergio F. Breña and Scott A. Civjan  
Civil and Environmental Engineering, University of Massachusetts Amherst

## Introduction and Objectives

- Use of accelerated bridge construction (ABC) in new construction and existing bridge deck replacements reduces construction time and increases safety
- ABC relies heavily on precasting components off-site and small volume closure pours on-site
- Rapid strength gain of closure pours is required for successful ABC implementation (target 4000 psi in 12 hrs)
- Ultra-high performance concrete is proprietary and can only be used in small closure pours for economic reasons

**Objective:** To develop a non-proprietary concrete mixture using constituents that can be obtained from several sources

## Methodology

- Conduct a technical literature review and a survey of state DOTs and precasting plants to obtain typical high-strength concrete mixtures being used
- Develop mixture performance specification. Strength gain rate was the key performance parameter used to initially assess adequacy of the mixture
- Develop trial mixes to achieve performance targets of strength and workability
- Test mixture following applicable ASTM and AASHTO specifications for set time, air content, slump (spread), compressive strength, bar pullout, confined shrinkage test, alkali-silica reactivity.
- Test mixture in a realistic closure pour condition similar to those used to connect precast components. Test the joined specimen to failure in the structures laboratory.
- Eighteen trial mixtures were developed; two were identified for future testing and to include slight variations in the proportioning to improve workability and strength gain rate

## Results

Component	Material	Mix Number	
		MIX 6-HD	MIX 15-HD
Coarse Aggregate (lb) <sup>1</sup>	1/2" Crushed Stone	1252	1350
	3/8" Crushed Stone		
Fine Aggregate (lb) <sup>1</sup>	Concrete Sand	1043	1125
Cement (lb)	Type III Portland Cement	1190	1100
Fly Ash (lb)	Class F	210	194
	Class C		
Water (lb) <sup>2</sup>	N/A	396	366
Chemical Admixtures (fl. oz.)	Accelerator		
	Superplasticizer	224	207

1 - Weight of Aggregate Corresponds to Oven-Dried Weights  
2 - Weight of Water Excludes Water Absorbed by Aggregates and was Adjusted for Water Content of Chemical Admixtures

Figure 1. Selected mixture proportions



Figure 3. Spread test



Figure 5. Panel fabrication and testing

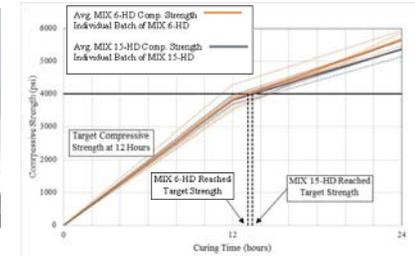


Figure 2. Compression testing

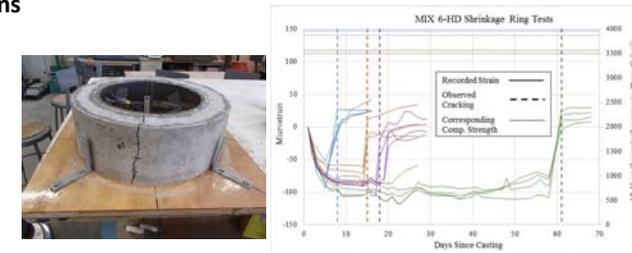


Figure 4. Confined shrinkage ring testing

## Conclusions

Two non-proprietary high early-strength concrete mixtures were successfully developed that satisfied the strength gain requirement while achieving adequate performance in terms of shrinkage, workability, bond strength and ASR low reactivity.

## Acknowledgments

This research was funded by The New England Transportation Consortium (NETC).