

Material-structure integrated design optimization of GFRP bridge deck on steel girder

Xin, Haohui; Mosallam, Ayman; Correia, José A.F.O.; Liu, Yuqing; He, Jun; Sun, Yun

DOI

[10.1016/j.istruc.2020.07.008](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.istruc.2020.07.008)

Publication date

2020

Document Version

Accepted author manuscript

Published in

Structures

Citation (APA)

Xin, H., Mosallam, A., Correia, J. A. F. O., Liu, Y., He, J., & Sun, Y. (2020). Material-structure integrated design optimization of GFRP bridge deck on steel girder. *Structures*, 27, 1222-1230.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.istruc.2020.07.008>

Important note

To cite this publication, please use the final published version (if applicable).
Please check the document version above.

Copyright

Other than for strictly personal use, it is not permitted to download, forward or distribute the text or part of it, without the consent of the author(s) and/or copyright holder(s), unless the work is under an open content license such as Creative Commons.

Takedown policy

Please contact us and provide details if you believe this document breaches copyrights.
We will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

Material-Structure Integrated Design Optimization of GFRP Bridge Deck on Steel Girder

Haohui Xin^{a,b}, Ayman Mosallam^c, José A.F.O. Correia^d, Yuqing Liu^{b*}, Jun He^e, Yun Sun^b

^aCivil Engineering and Geosciences, Delft University and Technology, Netherlands

^bDepartment of Bridge Engineering, Tongji University, Shanghai, China

^cDepartment of Civil and Environment Engineering, University of California, Irvine, CA, USA

^dINEGI & CONSTRUCT, Faculty of Engineering, University of Porto, 4200-465 Porto, Portugal

^eInstitute for Infrastructure and Environment, Heriot-Watt University, Edinburgh, UK

^fSchool of Civil Engineering, Changsha University of Science and Technology, Changsha, China.

E-mail: yql@tongji.edu.cn

Abstract:

Design optimization of fiber-reinforced polymeric (FRP) composite products is essential to facilitate their applications in engineering structures. For bridge structures, the main design optimization goals are the reduction of FRP material consumption and the structure weight, which aim to reduce the initial construction cost and achieve a longer bridge span. Compared with conventional steel-concrete composite bridges, FRP-steel composite bridges possess more design variables and more complex design process, which necessitate the simplified optimization models. This paper aims to propose a two-scale design optimization method for FRP bridge deck on the steel girder. The macro behavior of the pultruded FRP composite bridge deck is analyzed. Regarding the micro level, the equivalent properties of pultruded GFRP lamination are calculated by combining micromechanics and classical lamination theory (CLT). The above-mentioned macro pultruded GFRP bridge level and the micro fiber/resin level were bridged based on the assumption that the micro-component effective homogenized strain equals to the corresponding macro strain. The two-scale lamination optimization of pultruded GFRP bridge deck is finally achieved by finding optimized two-scale design variables that can achieve the minimum bridge weight or the lowest initial construction cost with all listed constraint requirements satisfied. A pultruded FRP deck supported on equally-spaced steel girders was selected as a case study to show how to obtain

the optimized two-scale parameters by using this proposed optimization method. The optimized results of the top flange thickness, t_u , the bottom flange thickness, t_l , the web height, h_w , and the web thickness per meter, t_w , are 46.02 mm, 45.86 mm, 300.0 mm and 37.42 mm, respectively. Results also showed that the optimized ratio of the 0°-lamina, 45°-lamina, and the 90°-lamina are 77.9%, 17.1%, 5.0%. The optimized fiber volume fraction is 65.2%.

Keywords: Composite bridge girder; Pultruded GFRP bridge deck; Laminations; Multiscale optimization.

1. Introduction

Fiber-reinforced polymer (FRP) composites have been greatly developed worldwide and have become one of the most popular construction materials for repair and rehabilitation and new construction [1–10]. Pultruded glass fiber reinforced polymer (GFRP) composites are great candidates for newly constructed bridges decks. A variety of GFRP bridge deck applications are presented in [11]. Figure 1 shows a commonly used composite girder system which consists of the pultruded GFRP bridge deck and the supporting steel girders. Noted that the the steel girder with a corrugated web [12] is also an interesting surrogate. The pultruded GFRP bridge decks and steel girders can be connected using adhesives or bolts [13].

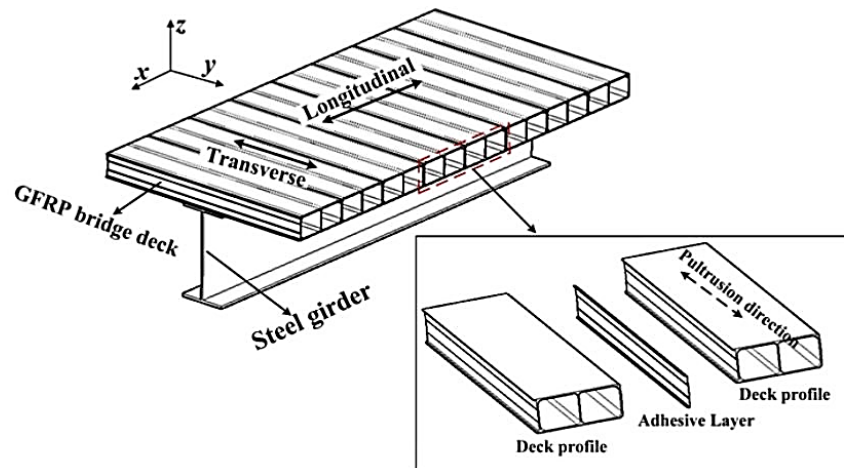
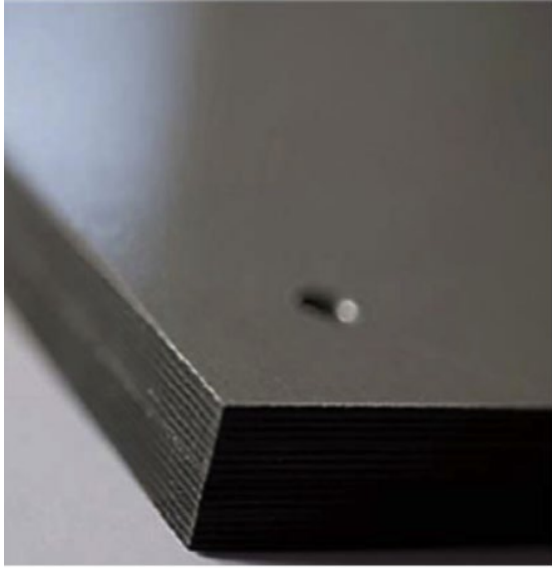


Figure 1. Pultruded GFRP bridge deck and steel girder system [3]

Different from conventional isotropic construction materials like reinforced concrete and steel, GFRP composites are inhomogeneous and anisotropic, which require to be analyzed and designed on different scales, namely, the micro-scale and macro-scale. The importance of multi-scale analysis to determine the mechanical properties of GFRP materials has been pointed out in previous studies[14,15].

During the design stage of a GFRP bridge deck, engineers are not only interested in fulfilling the strength and serviceability requirements, which are the top design priorities, but also in satisfying these requirements with the least possible amount of materials that will result in a weight reduction of the structure and further achieve lower initial construction cost. Thus optimization techniques is very important in obtaining the best use of FRP material in bridge decks. The optimization tasks involve determining the optimal ratio of fiber reinforcements, the optimum fiber volume fractions and geometric variables in order to achieve the best design in both material and structure scales. In addition, the complexity of general pultruded GFRP bridge decks necessitates the development of simplified optimization models.

Most of the previous optimization work in the design of composite structures [16–20] focused on aerospace structures, but pultruded GFRP composites, commonly used in bridge decks, are quite different in nature with the composites used in aerospace structures [15], as can be reflected in Figure 2. These differences include: (i) the pultruded FRP laminations have a relatively poor quality, and (ii) the roving content is larger than fabrics, leading to an increase in the thickness of the unidirectional lamina (0° -lamina) of up to 5–15 times the laminas with other orientations.



(a) High-quality



(b) Pultruded

Figure 2. Difference in quality and accuracy of stacking sequence of composite laminates[15]

A pilot investigation related to material-structure integrated design is presented in this paper. The macro behavior of the pultruded FRP composite bridge deck is analyzed. Regarding the micro level, the equivalent properties of pultruded GFRP lamination are calculated by combining micromechanics and classical lamination theory (CLT). The above-mentioned macro pultruded GFRP bridge level and the micro fiber/resin level were bridged based on the assumption that the micro-component effective homogenized strain equals to the corresponding macro strain. The two-scale lamination optimization of pultruded GFRP bridge deck is finally achieved by finding optimized two-scale design variables that can achieve the minimum bridge weight or the lowest initial construction cost with all listed constraint requirements satisfied. Also, a case study was presented to show how to obtain the optimized two-scale parameters by adopting the proposed optimization method in the last part of this paper.

2. Macro Behaviour of the Pultruded GFRP Composite Bridge Deck

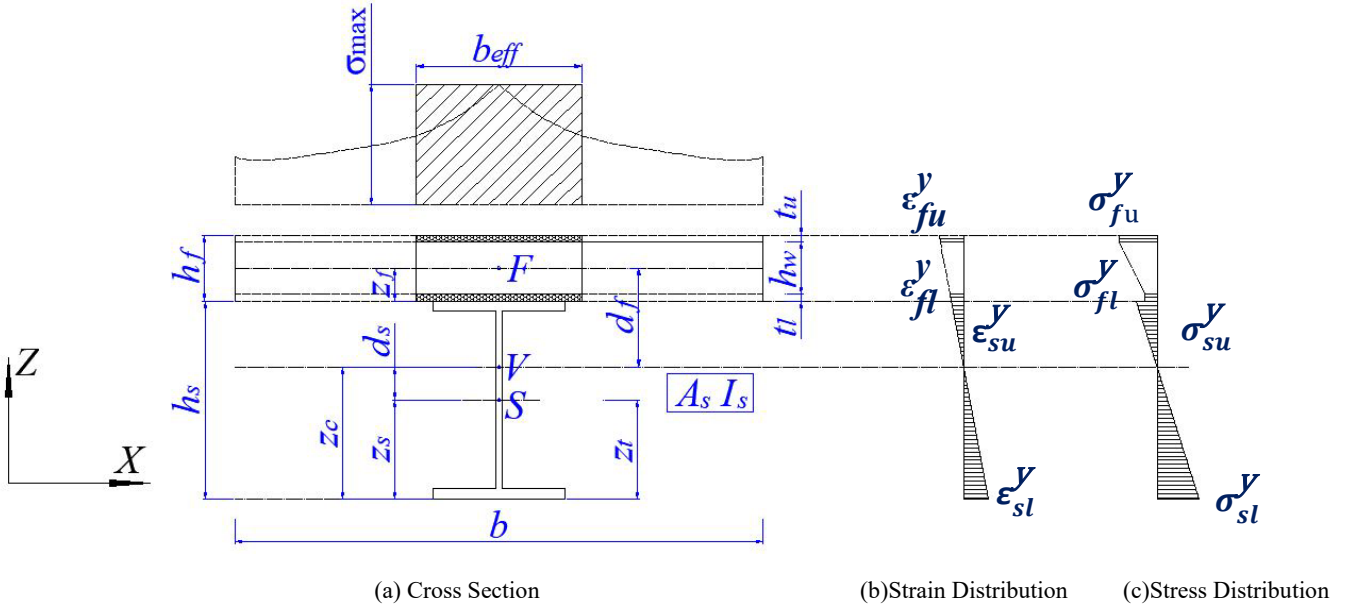
GFRP composite bridge decks, together with the supporting steel girders, were subjected to longitudinal bending moment (M^L) and shear force (Q^L), as well as transverse bending moment (M^T) and shear force (Q^T). The following sections would describe the mechanical behaviors of bridge deck in

both the longitudinal and transverse directions under corresponding bending moment and shear force.

2.1 Macro Behavior in the Longitudinal Direction

Following assumptions were made to analyze the mechanical behavior of the composite girder along longitudinal direction: (i) the shear connection stiffness is sufficient to ensure a full composite action between the GFRP bridge deck and the supporting steel girder; (ii) the longitudinal shear forces are fully resisted by the steel webs; (iii) the macro longitudinal stresses are uniformly distributed along the flange thickness considering the fact that the laminate thickness dimension is quite small relative to the total height of the steel girder; (iv) the flexural and shear resistances provided by discontinuous web along the longitudinal direction are neglected.

87



88

Figure 3. Schematic of composite cross section

Due to the in-plane shear flexibility of the GFRP composite deck, the normal stress along the width of the deck is non-uniformly distributed, see Figure 3. The maximum stress in the deck occurs in the centerline of the web and stresses in the bridge deck away from the web lag behind [21]. Thus, the effective flange width, b_{eff} , is introduced in design practice to simplify the analytical procedure, as denoted in Figure 3. The effective flange width, b_{eff} , is defined as a reduced width of the deck over which the normal stresses are assumed to be uniformly distributed, and it is calculated [22] based on the premise

that the stress resultant over the effective width should be equal to the stress resultant over the actual flange width, as defined in Eq. (1).

$$b_{eff} = \frac{\int_0^b \sigma_f^L(x) dx}{(\sigma_f^L)_{\max}} \quad (1)$$

where: $\sigma_f^L(x)$ is longitudinal normal stress in the flange of GFRP bridge deck; $(\sigma_f^L)_{\max}$ is the maximum longitudinal normal stress in the flange of GFRP bridge deck, and b is the center-to-center spacing of the steel girders.

The effective flange width of the GFRP bridge deck supported by the steel girders can be simply predicted [22] by using Eqs. (2) and (3) as follows:

$$b_{eff} = R b_{eff,s} \quad (2)$$

$$R = 1.025(1 - 0.0244^g) \quad (3)$$

where: $b_{eff,s}$ is the effective width suggested by highway bridges design specifications [30, 31], and g is the degree of composite action between the GFRP composite bridge deck and the main girders. The longitudinal normal stresses at the top flange, σ_{fu}^y , and the bottom flange, σ_{fl}^y , can be calculated by Eqs. (4) and (5) as follows:

$$\sigma_{fu}^y = -\frac{M^L z_{fu}^L}{n I_v} \quad (4)$$

$$\sigma_{fl}^y = -\frac{M^L z_{fl}^L}{n I_v} \quad (5)$$

where: n is the elastic moduli ratio (modular ratio) between steel modulus (E_s) and the longitudinal modulus of the GFRP composites deck (E_f^y) and is expressed by Eq. (6):

$$n = \frac{E_s}{E_f^y} \quad (6)$$

z_{fu}^L , and z_{fl}^L are the distances from the top and the bottom flanges of the GFRP deck to the neutral axis of the GFRP/steel composite girder, z_c , respectively. Thus:

$$z_{fu}^L = h_s + t_l + h_w + t_u / 2 - z_c \quad (7)$$

$$z_{fl}^L = h_s + \frac{t_l}{2} - z_c \quad (8)$$

The distance between the neutral axis of the GFRP/steel composite girder and the bottom fiber of the steel girder, z_c , is calculated by the following equation:

$$z_c = \frac{2A_s E_s z_s + b_{eff} E_f (t_l^2 + t_u^2 + 2t_u h_w + 2t_u t_l + 2t_u h_s + 2h_s t_l)}{2(A_s E_s + b_{eff} t_u E_f + b_{eff} t_l E_f)} \quad (9)$$

The equivalent moment of inertia of the GFRP/steel composite girder I_v could be calculated by Eq. (10).

$$I_v = I_s + A_s (z_c - z_s)^2 + b_{eff} (t_u^3 + t_l^3) / (12n) + b_{eff} (t_u + t_l) (h_s + z_f - z_c)^2 / n \quad (10)$$

$$z_f = \frac{t_l^2 + t_u^2 + 2t_u h_w + 2t_u t_l}{2(t_l + t_u)} \quad (11)$$

where: h_s is the height of the steel beam; t_l is the thickness of bottom flange; t_u is the thickness of the top flange; h_w is the web height of pultruded GFRP bridge deck; A_s is the cross-sectional area of the steel beam, and z_s is the distance between the neutral axis and the bottom fiber of the steel girder.

2.2 Macro Behavior in the Transverse Direction

The following assumptions were made to analyze the longitudinal mechanical behavior of the GFRP-steel composite girder: (i) the transverse shear force is fully resisted by the web of GFRP bridge deck; (ii) the transverse normal stress is uniformly distributed along with the top/bottom flange thickness.

The transverse normal stress in the top flange σ_{fu}^x and bottom flange σ_{fl}^x , as denoted in Figure 4, could be calculated based on Eqs. (12)–(13).

$$\sigma_{fu}^x = -\frac{M^T z_{fu}^T}{I_f^x} \quad (12)$$

$$\sigma_{fl}^x = \frac{M^T z_{fl}^T}{I_f^x} \quad (13)$$

where: the transverse moment of inertia I_f^x of pultruded GFRP bridge deck is:

$$I_f^x = \frac{1}{12} (1000 t_u^3 + 1000 t_l^3 + t_w h_w^3) + 1000 t_u (z_{fu}^T)^2 + 1000 t_l (z_{fl}^T)^2 + t_w h_w (z_{fw}^T)^2 \quad (14)$$

Note positive and negative signs in Eqs. (12)–(13) represent tensile and compressive stresses, respectively.

The web thickness per meter t_w along longitudinal direction is calculated by Eq. (15).

$$t_w = \frac{1000}{a} \sum_i^n t_{w(i)} \quad (15)$$

where, a is the width of GFPP deck profile, and $t_{w(i)}$ is the thickness of web in each GFRP deck profile.

z_{fu}^T in Eq. (11) and z_{fl}^T in Eq. (12) respectively refers to the distances between the top/bottom flange of GFRP composite bridge deck and its neutral axis, and can be calculated by Eqs. (16) and (17), respectively:

$$z_{fu}^T = t_l + h_w + t_u - z_f^T \quad (16)$$

$$z_{fl}^T = z_f^T \quad (17)$$

where the height of the GFRP bridge deck neutral axis along the transverse direction, z_f^T , is given by Eq. (18):

$$z_f^T = \frac{1000(t_u t_l + t_u h_w) + h_w t_w (t_l + h_w / 2) + 500(t_l^2 + t_u^2)}{1000 t_u + h_w t_w + 1000 t_l} \quad (18)$$

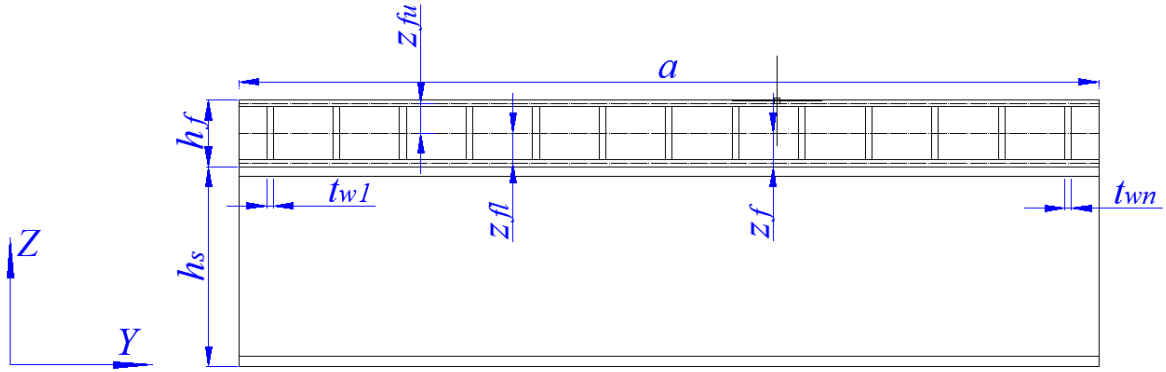
The shear stress, τ_{fw}^{xy} in the web of the pultruded GFRP bridge deck is calculated by Eqs. (19):

$$\tau_{fw}^{xy} = \frac{Q^T}{t_w h_w} \quad (19)$$

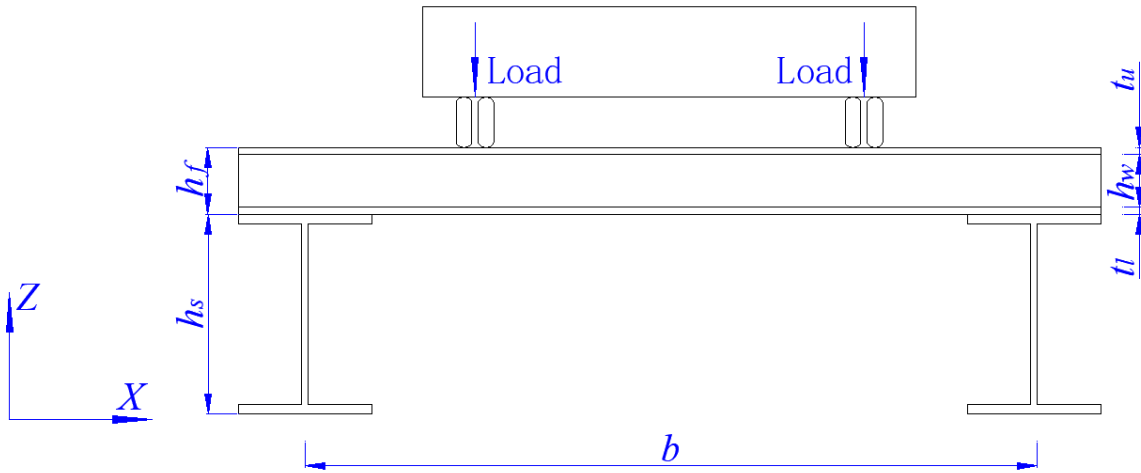
In order to guarantee a safe design, the GFRP bridge deck is assumed simply supported by steel girder. The transverse deflection of pultruded GFRP bridge deck can be conservatively predicted using Timoshenko beam theory [25]:

$$\delta_f^{z(\max)} = \frac{5M^T b^2}{48E_f^x I_f^x} + \frac{Q^T b}{4t_w h_w G_f^{xy}} \quad (20)$$

158 where: E_f^x and G_f^{xy} are the elastic and in-plane shear moduli of the GFRP composite bridge deck in the
 159 transverse direction.



(a) Geometry symbols in YZ plane



(b) Geometry symbols in XZ plane

Figure 4. GFRP/Steel composite bridge girder parameters

3. Micro behavior of pultruded lamination

166 The reinforcements used for manufacturing the pultruded GFRP composite bridge deck described in
 167 this paper are composed of (i) unidirectional E-glass roving, and (ii) non-crimp (multi-warp knitted)
 168 fabrics [15]. In general, the laminations lay-up includes three different types of the lamina, namely,
 169 0^0 -plies in the form of E-glass roving, and non-crimp E-glass fabrics with 90^0 and $\pm 45^0$ orientations.
 170 Based on the classical lamination theory [26], the effective modulus of the pultruded laminate could be

171 estimated using Eqs. (21)–(23), assuming that the ratio of 0° , 45° , and 90° lamina to the total
 172 lamination are ξ_0 , ξ_{45} , and ξ_{90} , respectively.

$$173 \quad E_f^x = \xi_0 \left[\frac{E_1 - \nu_{12}^2 E_2}{1 - \nu_{12} \nu_{21}} \right] + \xi_{90} \left[\frac{E_1 E_2 - \nu_{12}^2 E_2^2}{E_1 (1 - \nu_{12} \nu_{21})} \right] + \xi_{45} \frac{1}{(1 - \nu_{12} \nu_{21})} \left[\frac{(E_1 + E_2 + 2\nu_{12} E_2 + 4(1 - \nu_{12} \nu_{21}) G_{12})^2 - 16(\nu_{12} E_2)^2}{4[E_1 + E_2 + 2\nu_{12} E_2 + 4(1 - \nu_{12} \nu_{21}) G_{12}]} \right] \quad (21)$$

$$174 \quad E_f^y = \xi_0 \left[\frac{E_1 E_2 - \nu_{12}^2 E_2^2}{E_1 (1 - \nu_{12} \nu_{21})} \right] + \xi_{90} \left[\frac{E_1 - \nu_{12}^2 E_2}{1 - \nu_{12} \nu_{21}} \right] + \xi_{45} \frac{1}{(1 - \nu_{12} \nu_{21})} \left[\frac{(E_1 + E_2 + 2\nu_{12} E_2 + 4(1 - \nu_{12} \nu_{21}) G_{12})^2 - 16(\nu_{12} E_2)^2}{4[E_1 + E_2 + 2\nu_{12} E_2 + 4(1 - \nu_{12} \nu_{21}) G_{12}]} \right] \quad (22)$$

$$175 \quad G_f^{xy} = \xi_0 G_{12} + \xi_{90} G_{12} + \xi_{45} \left[\frac{E_1 + E_2 - 2\nu_{12} E_2}{4(1 - \nu_{12} \nu_{21})} \right] \quad (23)$$

176 where: E_f^x is the effective elastic modulus of GFRP laminates in the longitudinal direction of the bridge;
 177 E_f^y is the effective elastic modulus of GFRP laminates in the transverse direction of the bridge; G_f^{xy} is
 178 the effective in-plane shear modulus of GFRP laminates.

179 The longitudinal modulus, E_l , transverse modulus, E_2 , shear modulus, G_{12} , and Poisson's ratio, ν_{12} of
 180 the lamina can be determined based on the modified mixture formulae [6]:

$$181 \quad E_l = E_{f1} V_f + E_m V_m \quad (24)$$

$$182 \quad E_2 = \frac{E_{f2} E_m [V_f + \eta_2 V_m]}{E_m V_f + E_{f2} \eta_2 V_m} \quad (25)$$

$$183 \quad \eta_2 = \frac{0.2}{1 - \nu_m} \left(1.1 - \sqrt{\frac{E_m}{E_{f1}}} + \frac{3.5 E_m}{E_{f1}} \right) (1 + 0.22 V_f) \quad (26)$$

$$184 \quad G_{12} = \frac{G_f G_m (V_f + \eta_{12} V_m)}{G_m V_f + G_f \eta_{12} V_m} \quad (27)$$

$$185 \quad \eta_{12} = 0.28 + \sqrt{\frac{E_m}{E_f}} \quad (28)$$

$$186 \quad \nu_{12} = \nu_f V_f + \nu_m V_m \quad (29)$$

187 where: E_{f1} is the longitudinal elastic modulus of fiber, E_{f2} is the transverse elastic modulus of fiber, V_f is

the fiber volume fraction, ν_f is the fibers' Poisson's ratio, E_m is the matrix elastic modulus, V_m is the resin volume fraction, ν_m is the matrix's Poisson's ratio, G_f is the shear modulus of fibers, and G_m is the resin shear modulus.

The strength-based design method is accepted in many design practices, however, in this study, the variation of elastic moduli and ultimate strength of each lamina complicates the lamination optimization procedures. Thus, the strain-based design method is adopted in this paper.

By neglecting the curvature effects, the ultimate strain of each ply in the laminate is deemed to be the same based on First-Ply-Failure (FPF) analytical method [26]. The ultimate strain of each lamina can be obtained based on the micromechanics approach [6] using Eqs. (30)–(34).

$${}^t\epsilon_1^u = \frac{X_T}{E_1} = \frac{X_{f1}}{E_{f1}} = {}^t\epsilon_f^u \quad (30)$$

$${}^c\epsilon_1^u = \frac{X_C}{E_1} = \frac{X_{fc}}{E_{f1}} = {}^c\epsilon_f^u \quad (31)$$

$${}^t\epsilon_2^u = \frac{Y_T}{E_2} = \frac{X_{mt}}{SCF} \frac{(E_m V_f + E_{f2} \eta_2 V_m)}{E_{f2} E_m (V_f + \eta_2 V_m)} \quad (32)$$

$${}^c\epsilon_2^u = \frac{Y_C}{E_2} = \epsilon_{mc} \left[1 - (4V_f / \pi) \left(1 - \frac{E_m}{E_{f2}} \right) \right] \quad (33)$$

$${}^u\gamma_{12} = \frac{S}{G_{12}} = S_m \left[1 + (V_f - \sqrt{V_f}) \left(1 - \frac{G_m}{G_f} \right) \right] \frac{(G_m V_f + G_f \eta_{12} V_m)}{G_f G_m (V_f + \eta_{12} V_m)} \quad (34)$$

When applying loads along the pultrusion direction, the ultimate strain of the 0° , 90° , $\pm 45^\circ$ lamina is ϵ_1^u , ϵ_2^u , and ${}^u\gamma$, respectively. When the loads are applied perpendicular to the pultrusion direction, the ultimate strain of 0° , 90° , $\pm 45^\circ$ lamina is ϵ_2^u , ϵ_1^u and ${}^u\gamma$, respectively. Based on the “First-Ply-Failure” failure criterion, the ultimate strain of each lamina can be calculated using Eqs. (35)–(37). The ultimate strain variation as related to fiber volume fraction is shown in Fig. 5. These values were calculated using Eqs. (31)–(37) with material properties listed in Tables 1 and 2 [27].

$${}^t\epsilon^u = \min({}^t\epsilon_1^u, {}^t\epsilon_2^u, {}^u\gamma) = {}^t\epsilon_2^u \quad (35)$$

209

$${}^c\mathcal{E}^u = \min\left({}^c\mathcal{E}_1^u, {}^c\mathcal{E}_2^u, {}^u\gamma\right) = {}^c\mathcal{E}_2^u \quad (36)$$

210

$$\gamma^u = \gamma_{12}^u \quad (37)$$

211

Table 1. Mechanical properties of E-glass fibers[15]

Longitudinal modulus (E_{fl})	Transverse modulus (E_{f2})	Poisson's ratio (ν_f)	Shear modulus (G_f)	Tensile strength (X_{ft})	Compressive strength (X_{fc})	Density (ρ)
74.0 GPa	74.0 GPa	0.20	30.80 GPa	2150 MPa	1450 MPa	2560 kg/m ³

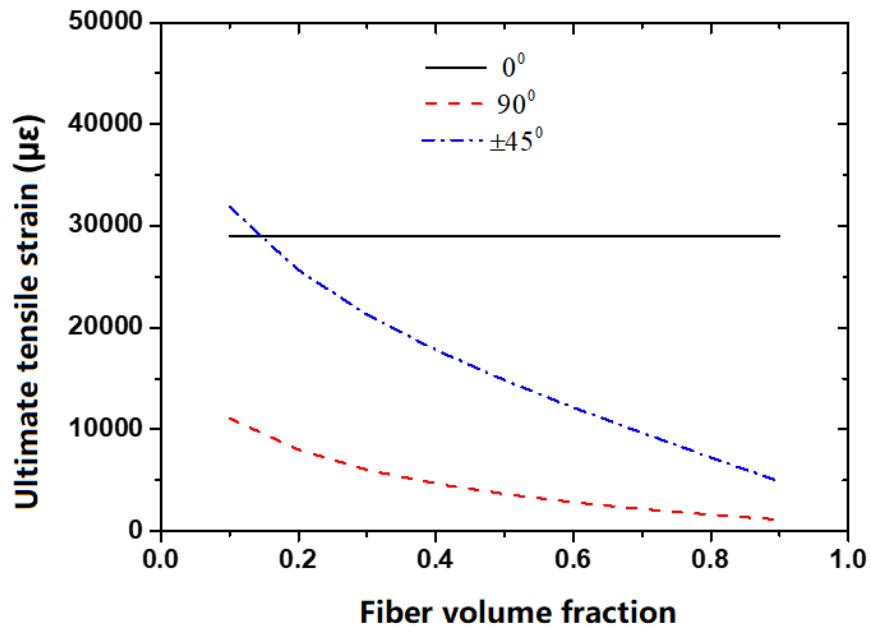
212

213

Table 2. Mechanical properties of epoxy resin [15]

Modulus (E_m)	Poisson's ratio (ν_m)	Shear modulus (G_m)	Tensile strength (X_{mt})	Compressive strength (X_{mc})	Shear strength (S_m)	Density (ρ)
3.35 GPa	0.35	1.24 GPa	80 MPa	120 MPa	75 MPa	1160 kg/m ³

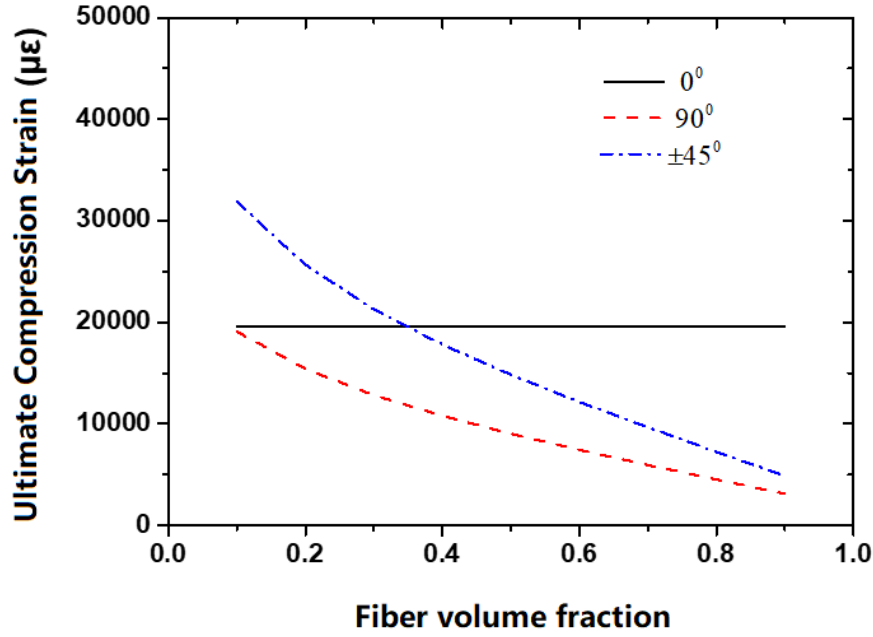
214



215

216

(a) Tension



(b) Compression

Figure 5. Ultimate strain variation of FRP lamina in relation to fiber volume fraction

4. Design values

In general, bridge structural members are exposed to harsh and changing environments such as moisture, salt-spray agents, freeze-thaw cycles, and large variations in both temperature and humidity[28–32]. Due to continuous exposure to such harsh environments, degradation in the mechanical properties of composites is expected to occur [28–32]. In this section, the assumption was made that the design strain equals to the product of ultimate strain and a reduction or a degradation coefficient. For the top flange of a pultruded GFRP composite bridge deck, we have:

$$\begin{cases} |\bar{\epsilon}_{fu}^x| \leq {}^c\epsilon^d \approx {}^c\chi_d {}^c\epsilon^u \\ |\bar{\epsilon}_{fu}^y| \leq {}^c\epsilon^d \approx {}^c\chi_d {}^c\epsilon^u \end{cases} \quad (38)$$

for the bottom flange of pultruded GFRP bridge deck, we have:

$$\begin{cases} |\bar{\epsilon}_{fl}^x| \leq {}^t\epsilon^d \approx {}^t\chi_d {}^t\epsilon^u \\ |\bar{\epsilon}_{fl}^y| \leq {}^c\epsilon^d \approx {}^c\chi_d {}^c\epsilon^u \end{cases} \quad (39)$$

and for the web of pultruded GFRP bridge deck, we have:

$$|\bar{\gamma}_w^{xy}| \leq {}^s\gamma^d \approx {}^s\chi_d {}^s\gamma^u \quad (40)$$

where: ${}^c\chi_d$, ${}^t\chi_d$, ${}^s\chi_d$ are the reduction (degradation) coefficients for GFRP materials in compression, in tension, and in shear, respectively.

The Chinese Technical Code for Infrastructure Application of FRP Composites (GB 50608-2010) [32] suggests that the design values are determined by dividing experimental ultimate strength by appropriate partial safety factors that account for material type, and the surrounding environment. The following equations can be used to calculate the reduction (degradation) coefficient:

$$\chi_d = \frac{\mu^u - 1.645\sigma}{\mu^u} \frac{1}{\gamma_f \gamma_e} \quad (41)$$

where: μ^u is the average material strength; σ is the standard derivation of the test number; γ_f is the partial safety factor to account for material type; γ_e is the partial safety factor to account for environmental exposure.

In addition, the transverse deflection of the pultruded GFRP bridge deck should always be smaller than a limiting transverse deflection to ensure the stiffness requirement.

$$\delta_f^{z(\max)} \leq \delta^u \quad (42)$$

where: $\delta_f^{z(\max)}$ is the maximum transverse deflection of GFRP bridge deck under applied load, δ^u is the limited transverse deflection based on the design requirement.

5. Bridging fiber/resin level to structure level

In this section, the micro fiber/resin scale is bridged to the macro-the GFRP/steel composite girder scale by assuming that the effective homogenized strain obtained from micro-component equals to macro-strain. Linking micro and macro longitudinal and transverse strains at the top flange of a pultruded GFRP bridge deck is achieved by using the following equations:

$$\bar{\epsilon}_{fu}^x = \frac{\bar{\sigma}_{fu}^x}{E_f^x} \approx -\frac{M^T z_{fu}^T}{E_f^x I_f^x} \quad (43)$$

$$\bar{\varepsilon}_{fu}^y = \frac{\bar{\sigma}_{fu}^y}{E_f^y} \approx -\frac{M^L z_{fu}^L}{nI_v E_f^y} \quad (44)$$

Similarly, linking both micro and macro longitudinal and transverse strains at the bottom flange of a pultruded GFRP bridge deck is achieved by the following equations:

$$\bar{\varepsilon}_{fl}^x = \frac{\bar{\sigma}_{fl}^x}{E_f^x} \approx \frac{M^T z_{fl}^T}{E_f^x I_f^x} \quad (45)$$

$$\bar{\varepsilon}_{fl}^y = -\frac{M^L z_{fl}^L}{nI_v E_f^y} \quad (46)$$

Eq. (48) shows how to link the micro and macro shear strains at the web of a pultruded GFRP bridge deck:

$$\bar{\gamma}_w^{xy} = \frac{\bar{\tau}_w^{xy}}{G_f^{xy}} = \frac{Q^T}{t_w h_w G_f^{xy}} \quad (47)$$

6. Optimization equations for pultruded bridge decks

The main goals of multiscale optimization of GFRP bridge decks towards material-structure integrated design are to achieve: (i) the lightest weight to increase the bridge span while satisfying all design and manufacturing requirements, or (ii) the lowest cost for the economy and constructional convenience. Mathematically speaking, the multiscale optimization of GFRP bridge decks is to seek a minimum value of cost or weight by optimizing multiscale design variables within given allowed constrained functions determined by design and manufacturing requirements. In this paper, the multiscale lamination optimization of a pultruded GFRP bridge deck is achieved by finding an optimized two-scale design variable vector, \mathbf{x} , that drive the objective weight function, Φ_1 , or the objective price function, Φ_2 , to its lowest values while satisfying all constraint functions ($\Phi^1 \sim \Phi^6$). The design variables, objective functions, and constraint functions will be explained in the following sections.

(1) Design Variables: Eq. (48) describes the two-scale optimization design variable vector, \mathbf{x} , including the thickness of the top flange, t_u , the thickness of the bottom flange, t_l , the height of the web,

274 h_w , the thickness per meter of the web, t_w , the ratio of 0° , 45° , 90° lamina to the total laminate are ξ_0 ,
 275 ξ_{45} , and ξ_{90} , respectively, and the fiber volume fraction V_f .

$$276 \quad x = [t_u, t_l, h_w, t_w, \xi_0, \xi_{90}, \xi_{45}, V_f]^T \quad (48)$$

277 **(2) Objective function:** The objective function ϕ_1 related to the optimizing weight is given as
 278 follows:

$$279 \quad \phi_1 = 1000 [1000(t_u + t_l) + h_w t_w] (\rho_f V_f + \rho_m V_m) \quad (49)$$

280 where: ρ_f is fiber density, and ρ_m is the resin density.

281 The objective function, ϕ_2 , related to the optimizing cost is given in Eqn. (50). It should be noted that
 282 the manufacturing cost is not included in this expression due to the fact that different manufacturers have
 283 different selling prices.

$$284 \quad \phi_2 = 1000 [1000(t_u + t_l) + h_w t_w] (\eta_f \rho_f V_f + \eta_m \rho_m V_m) \quad (50)$$

285 where: η_f is the price of the fibers, and η_m is the price of the matrix.

286 **(3) Constraint functions:** In this study, a total of six constraint functions were specified as follows.

287 (i) Constraint function Φ^1 (strength requirement of the top flange):

288 The longitudinal and transverse normal strains at the top flange of the GFRP deck should be smaller
 289 than corresponding design values of normal strains, i.e.,

$$290 \quad \Phi^1 = \begin{cases} |\bar{\epsilon}_{fu}^x| \leq {}^t \epsilon^d \\ |\bar{\epsilon}_{fu}^y| \leq {}^c \epsilon^d \end{cases} \quad (51)$$

291 (ii) Constraint function Φ^2 (strength requirement of the bottom flange):

292 The longitudinal and transverse normal strains at the bottom flange of the GFRP deck should be
 293 smaller than corresponding allowable maximum normal strains, i.e.,

$$294 \quad \Phi^2 = \begin{cases} |\bar{\epsilon}_{fl}^x| \leq {}^t \epsilon^d \\ |\bar{\epsilon}_{fl}^y| \leq {}^c \epsilon^d \end{cases} \quad (52)$$

(iii) Constraint function Φ^3 (strength requirement of the web):

The shear strain at the web of the GFRP deck should be smaller than allowable maximum shear strain, i.e.,

$$\Phi^3 = \left| \bar{\gamma}_w^{xy} \right| \leq {}^s \gamma^d \quad (53)$$

(iv) Constraint function Φ^4 (stiffness requirement):

The transverse displacement of the GFRP deck should be smaller than the specified deflection, i.e.:

$$\Phi^4 = \delta_f^{z(\max)} \leq \delta^u \quad (54)$$

(v) Constraint function Φ^5 (manufacturing requirement):

The fractions of different types of laminates should be within the specified ranges, which are determined by the pultrusion manufacture, i.e.:

$$\Phi^5 = \begin{cases} 0.25 \leq V_f \leq 0.75 \\ \xi_0^l \leq \xi_0 \leq \xi_0^h \\ \xi_{45}^l \leq \xi_{45} \leq \xi_{45}^h \\ \xi_{90}^l \leq \xi_{90} \leq \xi_{90}^h \end{cases} \quad (55)$$

(vi) Constraint function Φ^6 (geometrical requirement):

The thickness of the plates should be within the specified ranges to avoid local buckling occurring in the excessive thin plate, and to meet the manufacturing capabilities since each manufacturer can only produce the GFRP plate within the specific range of the thickness, i.e.:

$$\Phi^6 = \begin{cases} (t_u)^l \leq t_u \leq (t_u)^u \\ (t_l)^l \leq t_l \leq (t_l)^u \\ (t_w)^l \leq t_w \leq (t_w)^u \\ (h_w)^l \leq h_w \leq (h_w)^u \end{cases} \quad (56)$$

7. Application to composite bridge girder

A composite bridge girder with a main span of 20.0 meters was selected for a case study. This bridge girder consists of GFRP bridge decks and I-shaped steel girders with equal center-to-center spacing of 3.0

314 meters. The GFRP composite deck is connected to steel girders using the bolted connector, and the degree
 315 of composite action between GFRP bridge deck and steel girder, β is specified as 0.72. The total height
 316 of the I-shaped steel girder is 1000 mm, the thickness of the top flange, bottom flange, and the web, are,
 317 20.0mm, 25.0mm, and 20.0mm, respectively, and the width of both the top and bottom flanges is 400.0
 318 mm. According to the Chinese bridge specifications [24], the design load was calculated as:

$$319 \quad S_{ud} = \sum_{i=1}^m \gamma_{Gi} S_{Gik} + \gamma_{Q1} S_{Q1k} + \varphi_c \sum_{j=2}^n \gamma_{Qj} S_{Qjk} \quad (57)$$

320 where: $\gamma_{Gi}, \gamma_{Q1}, \gamma_{Qj}$ is the partial safety factor to dead load, vehicle load and live load excluding vehicle
 321 load; $S_{Gik}, S_{Q1k}, S_{Qjk}$ represent the load effects, resulting from the dead load, vehicle load, and live load
 322 excluding vehicle load, respectively; and φ_c is the combination reduction parameter for the load effect
 323 resulting from the live load excluding vehicle load. Note that the design load S_{ud} can refer to different
 324 types of load effects, such as bending moment or shear force. In this study, the design loads include
 325 longitudinal bending moment M^L , longitudinal shear force, Q^L , transverse bending moment, M^T , and
 326 transverse shear force, Q^T , and they were computed based below equation:

$$327 \quad M^L = \frac{1.1 \left[1.2 (q_{s1} + {}^L q_{f1} + b q_{G2}) + 1.4 (1 + \mu) q_{Q1} + 1.12 b q_{Q2} \right] L^2}{8} + \frac{(1 + \mu) {}^L P_{Q1} L}{4} \quad (58)$$

$$328 \quad Q^L = \frac{1.1 \left[1.2 (q_{s1} + {}^L q_{f1} + b q_{G2}) + 1.4 (1 + \mu) q_{Q1} + 1.12 b q_{Q2} \right] L}{2} + \frac{1.2 (1 + \mu) {}^L P_{Q1}}{2} \quad (59)$$

$$329 \quad M^T = \frac{1.1 \left[1.2 ({}^T q_{f1} + 1000 q_{G2}) + 1120 q_{Q2} \right] b^2}{8} + \frac{1.4 (1 + \mu) {}^T P_{Q1} b}{4} \quad (60)$$

$$330 \quad Q^T = \frac{1.1 \left[1.2 ({}^T q_{f1} + 1000 q_{G2}) + 1120 q_{Q2} \right] b}{2} + \frac{1.4 (1 + \mu) {}^T P_{Q1}}{2} \quad (61)$$

331 Where ${}^L q_{f1}$ and ${}^T q_{f1}$ is the self-weight of GFRP deck along the longitudinal and transverse direction
 332 respectively; q_{s1} is the self-weight of steel girder; q_{G2} is the self-weight of paving, defined as 5 kN/m³;
 333 q_{Q1} is the line load of the vehicle, defined as 10.5 kN/m * $b/3000$; P_{Q1} is the concentration load of the
 334 vehicle, defined as 280kN * $b/3000$; μ is impact coefficient, defined as 0.3.

The objective function of weight, ϕ_1 , is specified as:

$$\phi_1 = 1000 \left[1000(t_u + t_l) + h_w t_w \right] \left[1.28 \times 10^{-5} V_f + 3.25 \times 10^{-5} (1 - V_f) \right] \quad (62)$$

while the objective function of price, ϕ_2 , is specified as:

$$\phi_2 = 1000 \left[1000(t_u + t_l) + h_w t_w \right] \left[2.56 \times 10^{-6} V_f + 1.16 \times 10^{-6} (1 - V_f) \right] \quad (63)$$

The reduction (degradation) coefficient is specified as 0.43 based on Eqn. (41) as well as on experimental results of several durability tests [28–32]. The constraint functions for strength requirement $\Phi^1 \sim \Phi^3$ thus can be presented as Eqs. (65)–(67).

$$\Phi^1 = \begin{cases} \left| \bar{\varepsilon}_{fl}^x \right| \leq 0.43^c \varepsilon^u \\ \left| \bar{\varepsilon}_{fl}^y \right| \leq 0.43^c \varepsilon^u \end{cases} \quad (64)$$

$$\Phi^2 = \begin{cases} \left| \bar{\varepsilon}_{fl}^x \right| \leq 0.43^t \varepsilon^u \\ \left| \bar{\varepsilon}_{fl}^y \right| \leq 0.43^c \varepsilon^u \end{cases} \quad (65)$$

$$\Phi^3 = \left| \bar{\gamma}_w^{xy} \right| \leq 0.43^s \gamma^u \quad (66)$$

The Chinese design specifications of highway bridges [24] recommended that the bridge deck transverse deflection should be smaller than the girder's span (b) divided by 400 (i.e. $b/400$). The constraint functions for stiffness requirement thus should be expressed as:

$$\Phi^4 = \delta_f^{z(\max)} \leq b / 400 \quad (67)$$

The 0° -lamina of pultruded GFRP laminates is in the form of E-glass roving, while both the 90° - and $\pm 45^\circ$ -laminates are in the form of stitched E-glass fabrics. Due to the limitation of pultrusion manufacturing process, the contents of roving are much larger than fabrics for guaranteeing necessary pultrusion traction, making the content of 0° lamina is much larger than the laminas with other angle orientations[15]. The minimum ratio of 0° lamina is specified as 50% to guarantee necessary pultrusion traction, and the maximum ratio of 90° and $\pm 45^\circ$ lamina is set as 20% considering manufacture difficulties with larger fabric content. Then constrain functions for pultrusion manufacture requirement is

356 specified by Eq. (68).

$$357 \quad \Phi^5 = \begin{cases} 0.25 \leq V_f \leq 0.70 \\ 0.5 \leq \xi_0 \leq 0.95 \\ 0.05 \leq \xi_{45} \leq 0.2 \\ 0.05 \leq \xi_{90} \leq 0.2 \end{cases} \quad (68)$$

358 To avoid local buckling and consider manufacturing capabilities and limitations, a maximum height
359 of the GFRP bridge deck is set to 300 mm, the maximum flange thickness is set as 50 mm, and the
360 maximum web thickness per meter is assumed as 250 mm. The constraint functions for geometry
361 requirements are specified as in Eq. (69) as follow:

$$362 \quad \Phi^6 = \begin{cases} 5 \leq t_u \leq 50 \\ 5 \leq t_l \leq 50 \\ 5 \leq t_w \leq 250 \\ 50 \leq h_w \leq 300 \end{cases} \quad (69)$$

363 The optimization process was achieved by minimizing ϕ_1 or ϕ_2 under the constraint $\Phi^1 - \Phi^6$ using
364 constrained nonlinear minimization (fmincon) function in the MATLABTM software [33]. The optimized
365 two-scale parameters of this case study are listed in Table 3. It can be seen that the weight objective
366 function ϕ_1 and the price objective function ϕ_2 also calculate the same results. This is mainly because
367 that the stiffness requirement (constrain function Φ^4) is most strict based on the specification of steel or
368 concrete deck among all the constrained functions. The optimized top flange thickness t_u , bottom flange
369 thickness t_l , web height h_w , web thickness per meter t_w are 46.02 mm, 45.86 mm, 300 mm and 37.42 mm.
370 Also, the optimized ratio of the 0⁰-lamina, the 45⁰-lamina, and the 90⁰-lamina are 77.9%, 17.1%, 5.0%.
371 The optimized fiber volume fraction is 65.2%. The optimized parameters are the same in terms of price
372 and weight optimization because the governing factor is the web height.

373 **Table 3.** Optimized two-scale parameters of case study

Item	Unit	Price Optimization	Weight Optimization
Top flange thickness t_u	mm	46.02	46.02

Bottom flange thickness t_l	mm	45.86	45.86
Web height, h_w	mm	300.0	300.0
Web thickness per meter, t_w	mm	37.42	37.42
Ratio of 0° lamina, ξ_0	--	0.779	0.779
Ratio of 45° lamina, ξ_{45}	--	0.171	0.171
Ratio of 90° lamina ξ_{90}	--	0.050	0.050
Fiber volume fraction, V_f	--	0.652	0.652
Price per square meter, ϕ_1	RMB	2025.9	2025.9
Weight per square meter, ϕ_2	kg	213.7	213.7

8. Conclusions

The optimization process described in this paper involves identifying the optimal ratio of reinforcements (roving and/or fabric), fiber volume fractions, in conjunction with geometrical variables in order to achieve the optimum design in both material and structure scales. In this paper, the macro behaviors of pultruded FRP bridge deck are analyzed based on the design specification of the highway bridge. The equivalent properties of the pultruded GFRP lamination are calculated by combining both micromechanics and classical lamination theory. The micro fiber/resin level is bridged to macro pultruded GFRP bridge level by assuming the effective strain homogenized from micro component equals to macro strain. The multiscale lamination optimization is achieved by finding optimized two-scale design parameters for minimizing bridge weight and/or materials and construction cost while satisfying all design parameters for the pultruded composite deck. The optimized two-scale parameters were obtained by solving the proposed multiscale optimization model, for a bridge with a main span of 20.0 meter and steel girders equal spacing of 3.0 meters. The optimized values of the top flange thickness, t_u , the bottom flange thickness, t_l , the web height, h_w , and the web thickness per meter, t_w , are 46.02 mm, 45.86 mm,

388 300.0 mm and 37.42 mm, respectively. Results also showed that the optimized ratio of the 0°-lamina,
389 45°-lamina, and the 90°-lamina are 77.9%, 17.1%, 5.0%. The optimized fiber volume fraction is 65.2%.

390

391 **Acknowledgments**

392 The authors gratefully acknowledge the financial support provided by the National Natural Science
393 Foundation (Grants #51808398 & 51578406) of the People's Republic of China. The author José A.F.O.
394 Correia would like to acknowledge the support given by base funding - UIDB/04708/2020 and
395 programmatic funding - UIDP/04708/2020 of the CONSTRUCT - Instituto de I&D em Estruturas e
396 Construções - funded by national funds through the FCT/MCTES (PIDDAC).

397

398 **References**

- 399 [1] Bank LC. Composites for Construction. 2006. <https://doi.org/10.1002/9780470121429>.
- 400 [2] Mosallam AS, Bayraktar A, Elmikawi M, Pul S, Adanur S. Polymer Composites in Construction :
401 An Overview 2014.
- 402 [3] Xin H, Mosallam A, Liu Y, Xiao Y, He J, Wang C, et al. Experimental and numerical investigation
403 on in-plane compression and shear performance of a pultruded GFRP composite bridge deck.
404 Compos Struct 2017;180:914–32.
- 405 [4] Xin H, Mosallam AS, Liu Y, Wang C, He J. Experimental and numerical investigation on
406 assessing local bearing behavior of a pultruded GFRP bridge deck. Compos Struct 2018;204:712–
407 30.
- 408 [5] Zuo Y, Mosallam A, Xin H, Liu Y, He J. Flexural performance of a hybrid GFRP-concrete bridge
409 deck with composite T-shaped perforated rib connectors. Compos Struct 2018;194:263–78.
- 410 [6] Xin H, Mosallam A, Liu Y, Wang C, Zhang Y. Analytical and experimental evaluation of flexural

behavior of FRP pultruded composite profiles for bridge deck structural design. *Constr Build Mater* 2017;150:123–49. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.conbuildmat.2017.05.212>.

[7] Zou X, Feng P, Bao Y, Wang J, Xin H. Experimental and analytical studies on shear behaviors of FRP-concrete composite sections. *Eng Struct* 2020;215:110649.

[8] Xiong Z, Liu Y, Zuo Y, Xin H. Experimental evaluation of shear behavior of pultruded GFRP perforated connectors embedded in concrete. *Compos Struct* 2019;222:110938.

[9] Zhang Y, Mosallam A, Liu Y, Sun Y, Xin H, He J. Assessment of Flexural Behavior of Pultruded GFRP Laminates for Bridge Deck Applications. *Adv Mater Sci Eng* 2019;2019.

[10] Xiong Z, Liu Y, Zuo Y, Xin H. Shear performance assessment of sand-coated GFRP perforated connectors embedded in concrete. *Materials (Basel)* 2019;12:1906.

[11] Nijgh MP, Xin H, Veljkovic M. Non-linear hybrid homogenization method for steel-reinforced resin. *Constr Build Mater* 2018;182:324–33.

[12] He J, Wang S, Liu Y, Wang D, Xin H. Shear behavior of steel I-girder with stiffened corrugated web, Part II: Numerical study. *Thin-Walled Struct* 2020;147.

[13] Mosallam A. Design guide for FRP composite connections. 2011. <https://doi.org/10.1061/9780784406120>.

[14] Xin H, Mosallam A, Liu Y, Veljkovic M, He J. Mechanical characterization of a unidirectional pultruded composite lamina using micromechanics and numerical homogenization. *Constr Build Mater* 2019;216:101–18.

[15] Xin H, Liu Y, Mosallam AS, He J, Du A. Evaluation on material behaviors of pultruded glass fiber reinforced polymer (GFRP) laminates. *Compos Struct* 2017;182:283–300. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.compstruct.2017.09.006>.

[16] Kathiravan R, Ganguli R. Strength design of composite beam using gradient and particle swarm

optimization. *Compos Struct* 2007;81:471–9.

[17] Nikbakt S, Kamarian S, Shakeri M. A review on optimization of composite structures Part I: Laminated composites. *Compos Struct* 2018.

[18] Johansen L, Lund E. Optimization of laminated composite structures using delamination criteria and hierarchical models. *Struct Multidiscip Optim* 2009;38:357–75.

[19] Park JH, Hwang JH, Lee CS, Hwang W. Stacking sequence design of composite laminates for maximum strength using genetic algorithms. *Compos Struct* 2001;52:217–31.

[20] Scares CMM, Soares CAM, Correia VMF. Optimization of multilaminated structures using higher-order deformation models. *Comput Methods Appl Mech Eng* 1997;149:133–52.

[21] Zou B, Chen A, Davalos JF, Salim HA. Evaluation of effective flange width by shear lag model for orthotropic FRP bridge decks. *Compos Struct* 2011;93:474–82.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.compstruct.2010.08.033>.

[22] Davalos JF, Chen A, Zou B. Performance of a scaled FRP deck-on-steel girder bridge model with partial degree of composite action. *Eng Struct* 2012;40:51–63.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.engstruct.2012.02.020>.

[23] Officials T. AASHTO LRFD bridge design guide specifications for GFRP-reinforced concrete bridge decks and traffic railings. AASHTO; 2009.

[24] D60 JTG. General Code for Design of Highway Bridges and Culverts 2004.

[25] Timoshenko SP. X. On the transverse vibrations of bars of uniform cross-section. London, Edinburgh, Dublin *Philos Mag J Sci* 1922;43:125–31.

[26] Barbero EJ. Introduction to composite materials design. CRC press; 2017.

[27] Soden PD, Hinton MJ, Kaddour AS. Lamina properties, lay-up configurations and loading conditions for a range of fibre reinforced composite laminates. *Fail Criteria*

Fibre-Reinforced-Polymer Compos 2004;58:30–51.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-008044475-8/50003-2>.

- [28] Xin H, Mosallam A, Liu Y, Wang C, Zhang Y. Impact of hygrothermal aging on rotational behavior of web-flange junctions of structural pultruded composite members for bridge applications. *Compos Part B Eng* 2017;110:279–97.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.compositesb.2016.09.105>.

- [29] Xin H, Liu Y, Mosallam A, Zhang Y. Moisture diffusion and hygrothermal aging of pultruded glass fiber reinforced polymer laminates in bridge application. *Compos Part B* 2016;100:197–207.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.compositesb.2016.04.085>.

- [30] Xin H, Mosallam A, Liu Y, Wang C. Hygrothermal aging effects on axial behaviour of pultruded web-flange junctions and adhesively bonded build-up bridge members. *J Reinf Plast Compos* 2018;37:13–34.

- [31] Xin H, Mosallam A, Liu Y, Yang F, Zhang Y. Hygrothermal aging effects on shear behavior of pultruded FRP composite web-flange junctions in bridge application. *Compos Part B* 2017;110:213–28. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.compositesb.2016.10.093>.

- [32] Xin H, Liu Y, Mosallam A, Zhang Y, Wang C. Hygrothermal aging effects on flexural behavior of pultruded glass fiber reinforced polymer laminates in bridge applications. *Constr Build Mater* 2016;127:237–47. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.conbuildmat.2016.09.151>.

- [33] Guide MU. The mathworks. Inc, Natick, MA 1998;5:333.