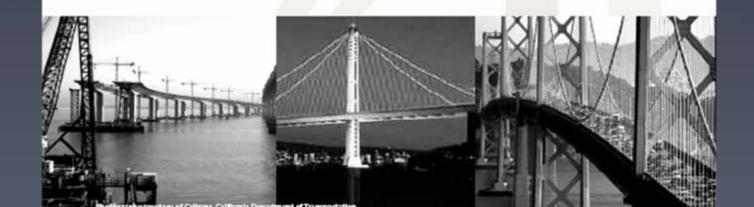
NDE/NDT for Highways and Bridges: Structural Materials Technology (SMT)





Three Dimensional Imaging of Concrete Structures Using Ultrasonic Shear Waves

Advanced NDE of Concrete Structures Workshop: Ultrasonic Imaging of Concrete September 12, 2008

Aldo O. De La Haza



Medical Radiology Profession

> Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)



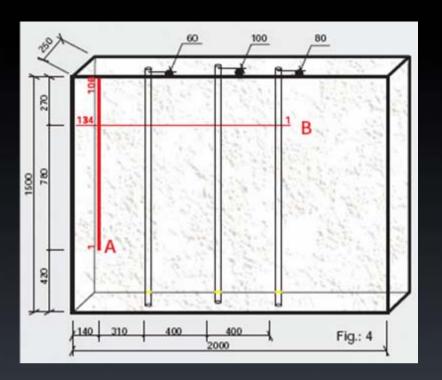
NDT Methods

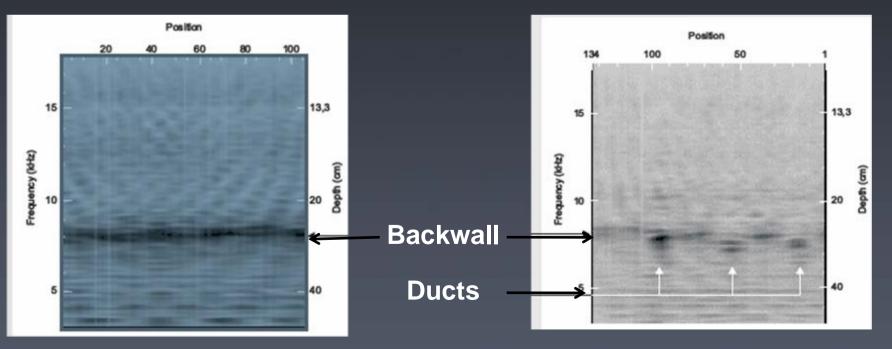
Scanning Impact-echo (SIE)

Ground-Penetrating Radar (GPR)

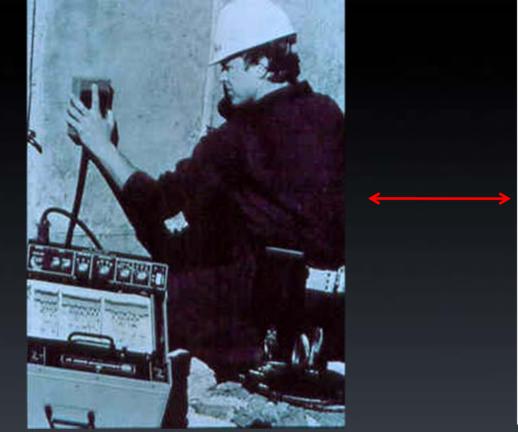
> Ultrasonic pulse velocity (UPV)

Scanning IES





Courtesy of KIRAN

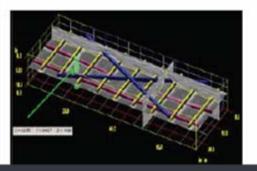




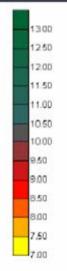
Before concrete pour



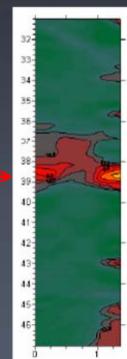
StructureScan C-scan data image



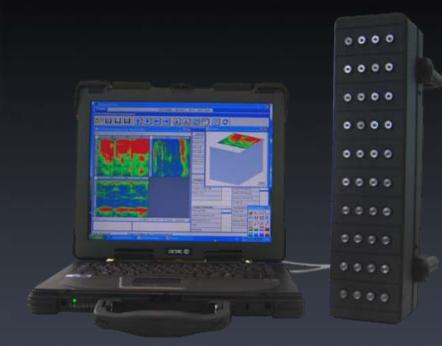
Courtesy of GSSI







Ultrasonic Shear Wave Devices



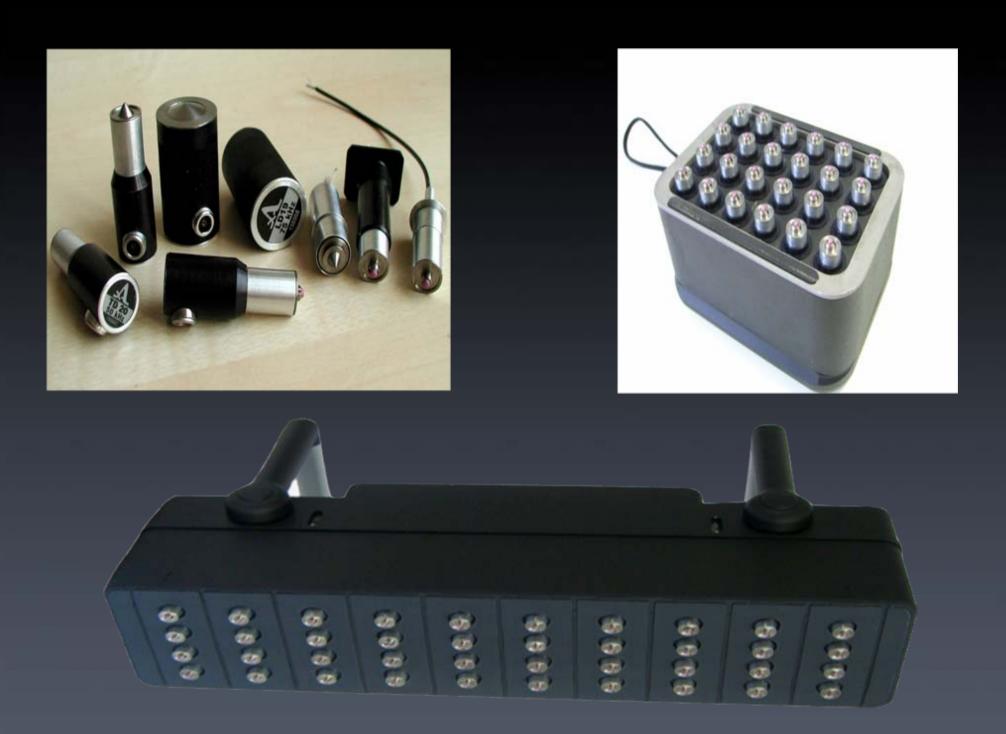
MIRA

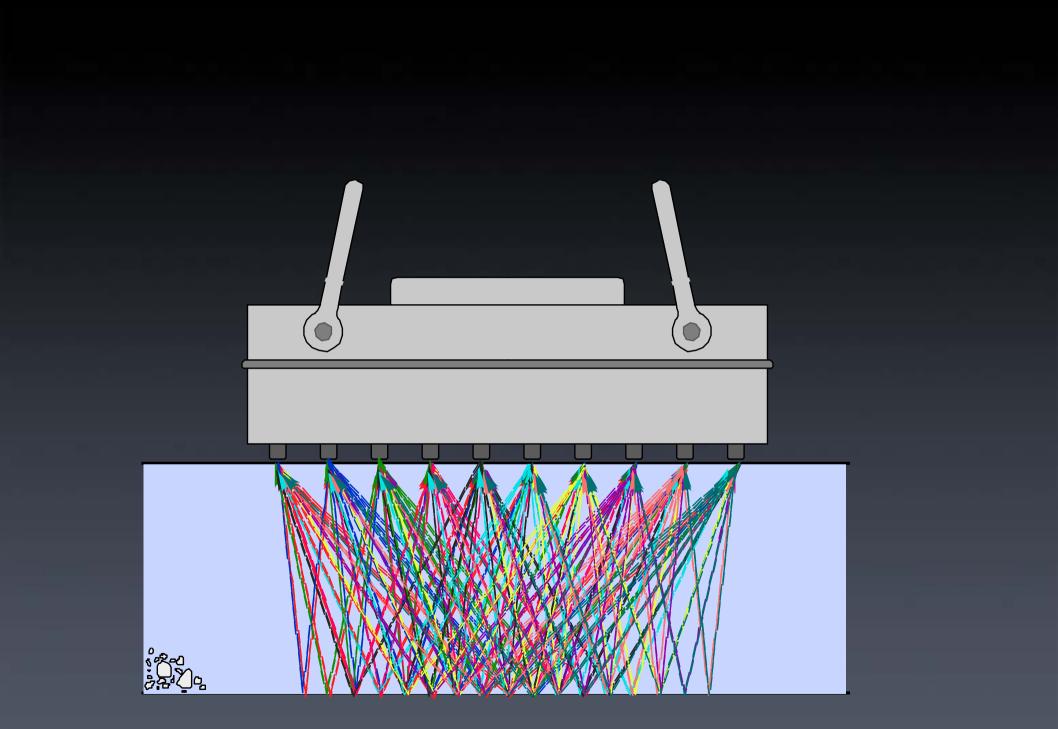


Surfer

· Anna

Eyecon





Single scan: 350 ms

PULSE-ECHO METHOD

Is a single-sided method that measures the two-way travel time and signal amplitude of a sound wave travelling through the test sample

Advantage

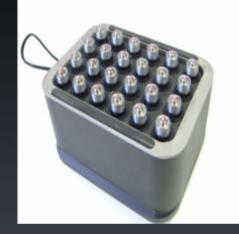
Access only from one side to the test object is needed











Ultrasonic Transducers 25 – 200 kHz

Dry point contact: compression waves, shear waves, Rayleigh waves



BANDWIDTH UP TO 100%

Patent RF № 2082163

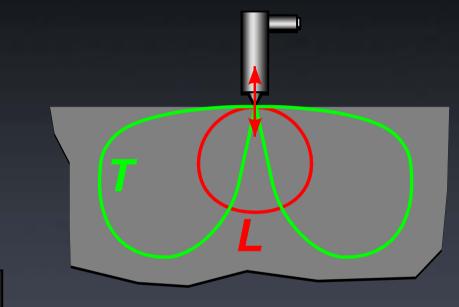
DPC Transducers

CHARACTERISTICS AND SPECIAL FEATURES:

Point acoustic contact: **Reliable acoustic connection without coupling material** > All basic types of acoustic waves: Longitudinal waves, Rayleigh waves, Shear waves Possible electronic switching of wave types P-waves, S-waves, R-waves **Broadband:** Longitudinal waves 20-100 KHz ▷ Damping **Proprietary composite material**

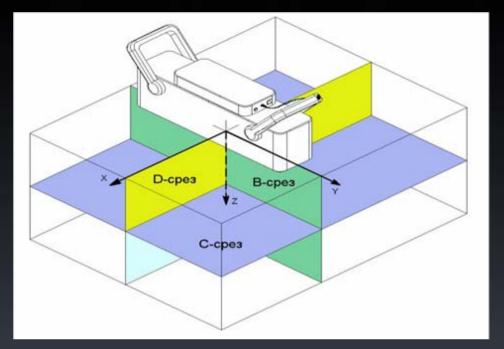
DPC Transducers TRANSDUCERS WITH DRY POINT CONTACT (DPC)

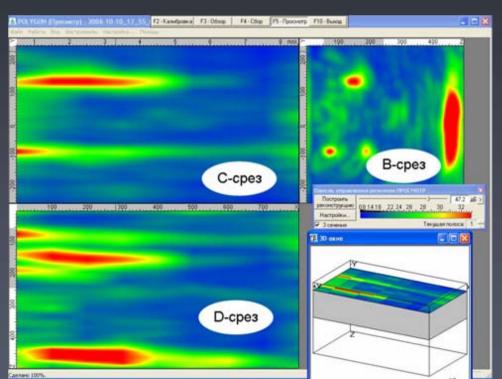




On diagrams: *L* – Longitudinal wave *T* – Shear wave

Data Processing





Synthetic Aperture Focusing
 Technique (SAFT)
 Reconstruction

>Data Imaged as B, C, D Scans

>The coordinates and signal levels at any point at any point along the scan are reconstructed in the images

Different color schemes are used to represent the significance of the data

Choice of cross-section and 3D isometric views are possible

Case Studies

Laboratory Studies

✓ R/C block with tendon duct (*MIRA*)

✓ R/C notched beam (MIRA + Eyecon)

✓ Variable thickness wall with empty tendon ducts (MIRA + Eyecon)

✓ R/C mat foundation

>Field Studies

✓ Underground pedestrian tunnel

- ✓ Precast concrete spandrel walls
- ✓ R/C columns with grouted metal ducts
- ✓ Segmental box-girder bridge with P/T ducts

Laboratory Studies

✓ R/C block with tendon duct (*MIRA*)

✓ R/C notched beam (MIRA + Eyecon)

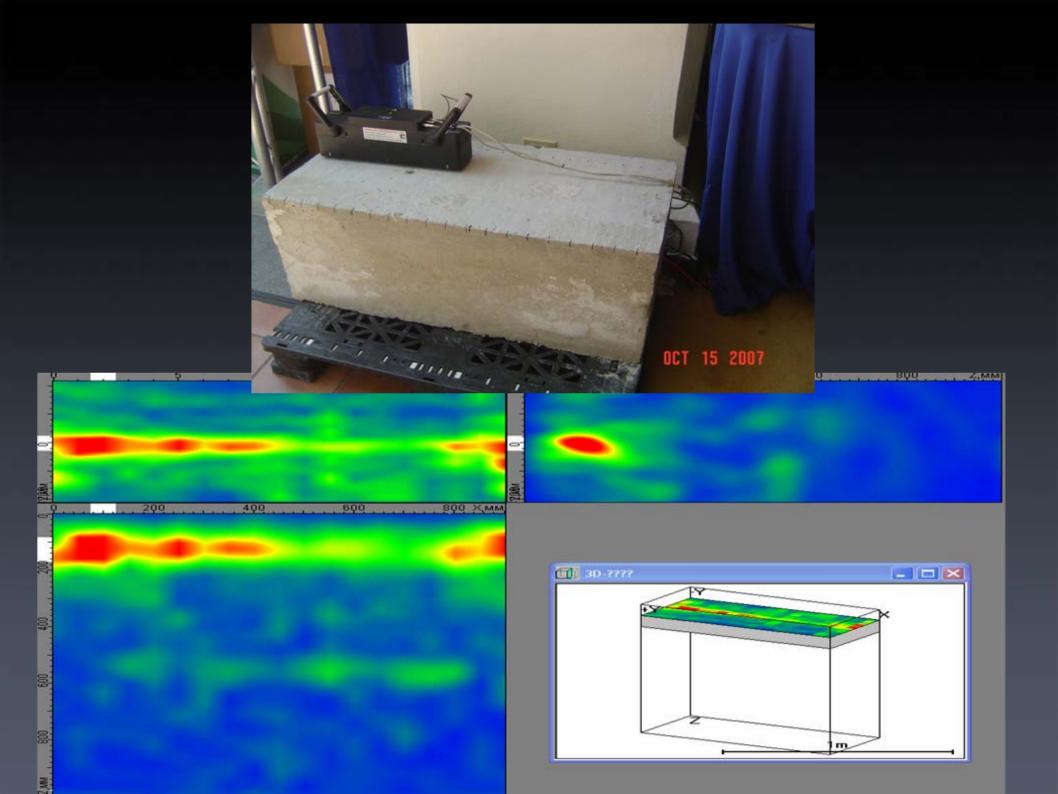
✓ Variable thickness wall with empty tendon ducts (MIRA + Eyecon)

✓ R/C mat foundation



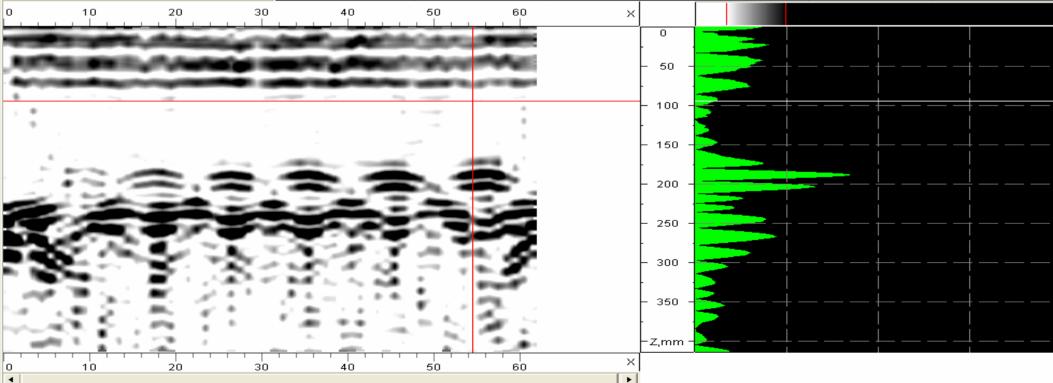


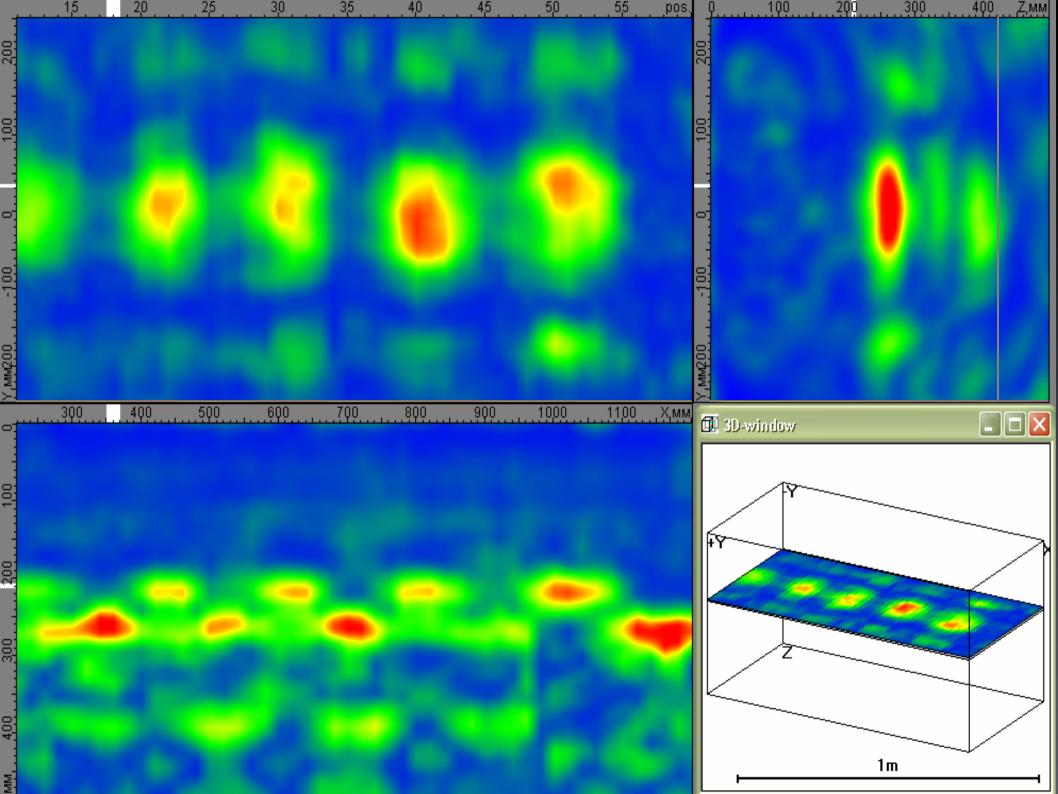










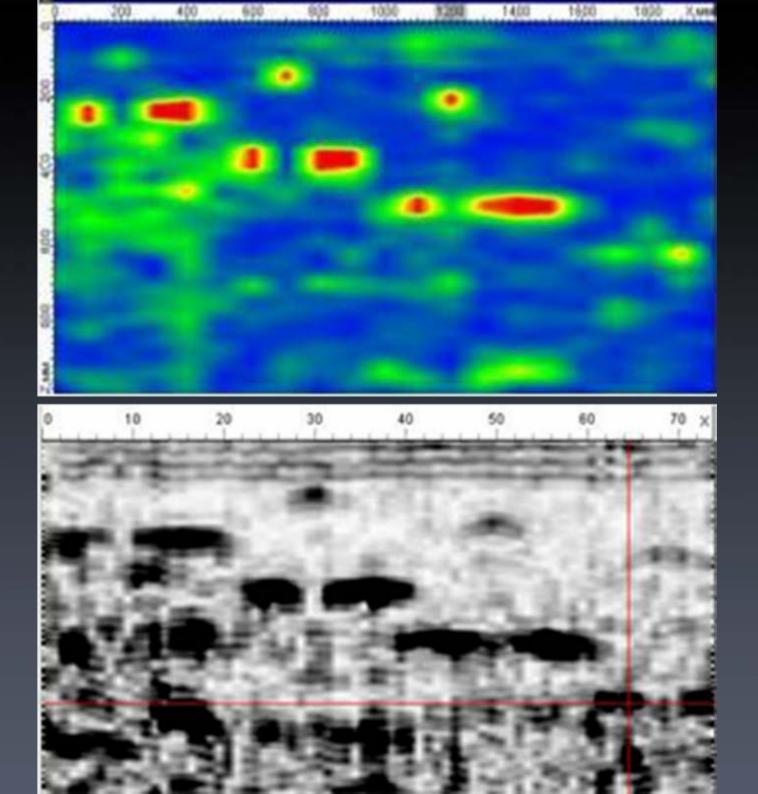






Concrete plate of variable thickness and empty cable ducts:

Length of each step - 500 mm Total plate length – 2000 mm Thickness of steps – 250, 350, 450, 550 mm





BAM - Horstwalde, Germany

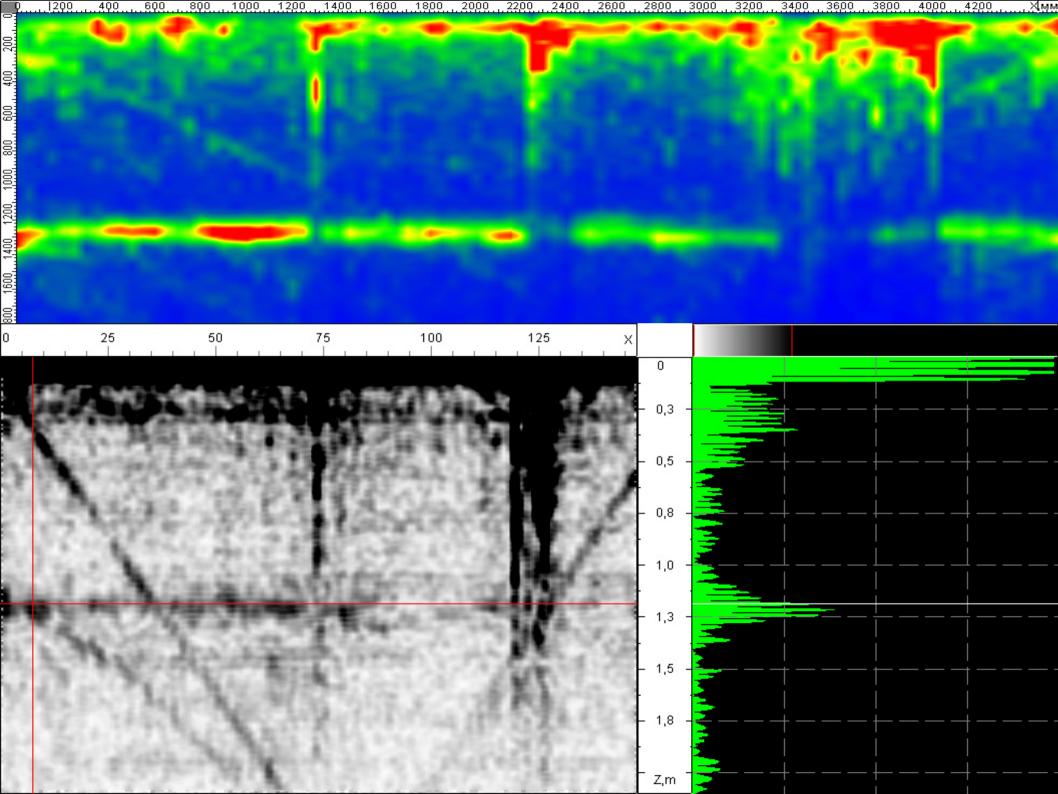


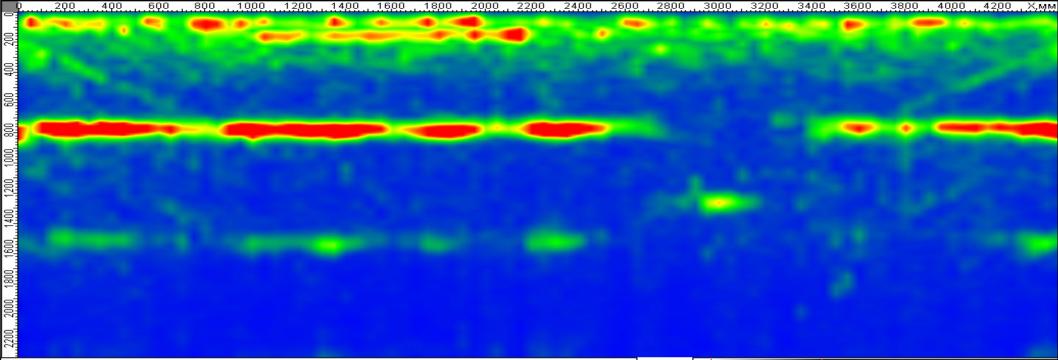


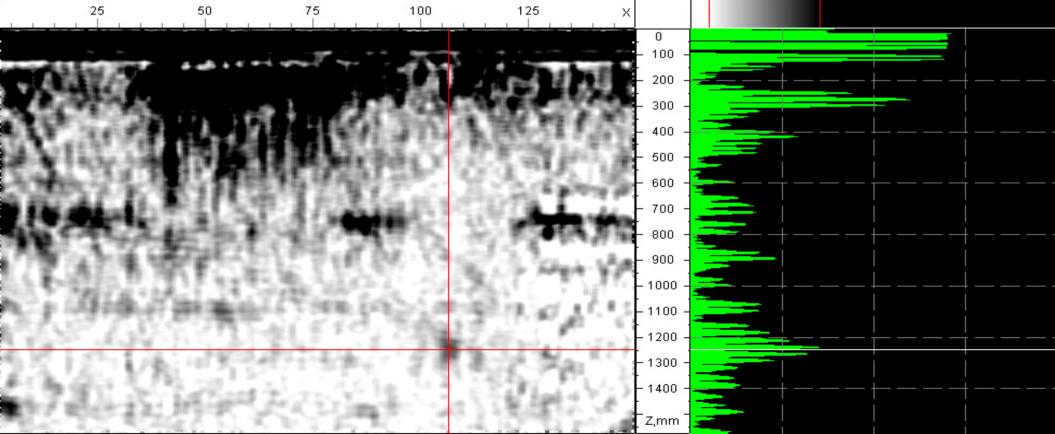
BAM-Hortswalde, Germany





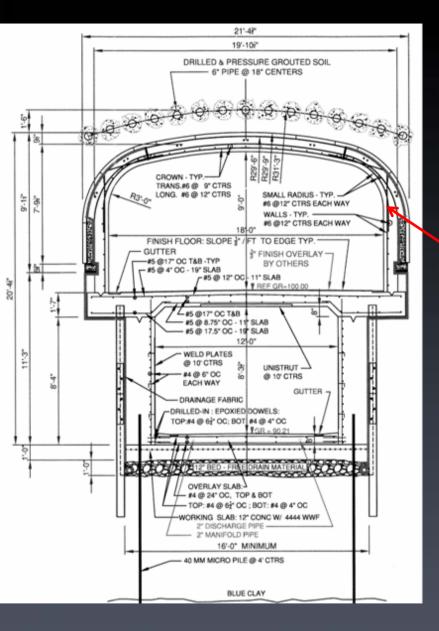






➢ Field Studies

Underground pedestrian tunnel
Precast concrete spandrel walls
R/C columns with grouted metal ducts
Segmental box-girder bridge with P/T ducts





Reinforced concrete liner

Shear wave reflection at 230 mm

Q .

Y,MM

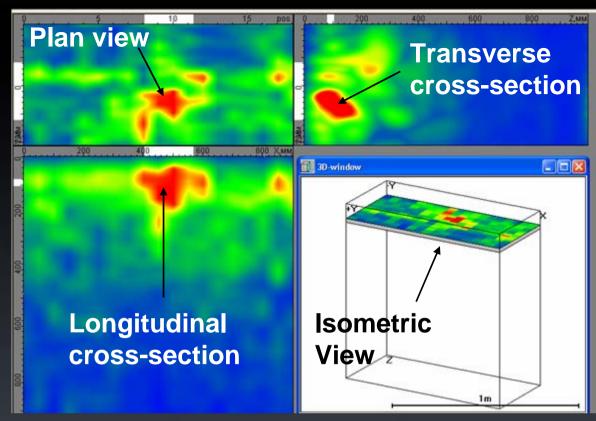
100 Ү.мм

<u>1</u>0

-100

-100

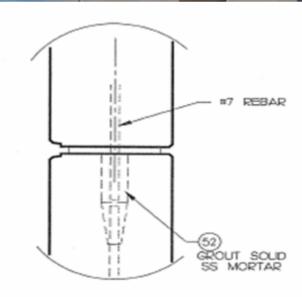
Shear wave
reflection at 300 mm







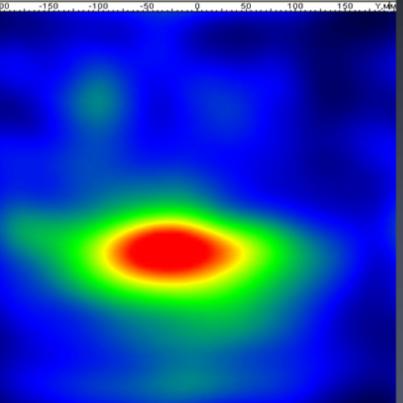
22 mm dia. splice sleeves



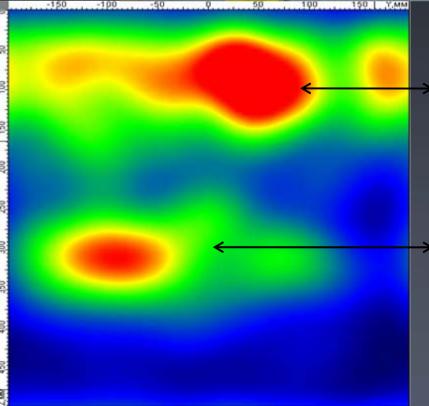












Reflection from the ungrouted splice Sleeve

Backwall reflection at 300 mm



-200 -100 0 100 Y,MM





Backwall reflection at 600 mm

Reflection from ungrouted metal duct

Post-tensioned segmental box girders with grouted tendon ducts

Fully grouted p/t duct

2007

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Thank You

