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**GETTING THE MOST OUT
OF
NON-DESTRUCTIVE
TESTING**



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WHAT IS NON-DESTRUCTIVE TESTING




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DEFINITION: NON-DESTRUCTIVE


- Nondestructive evaluation (NDE) of materials is, by definition, the science of identifying the physical and mechanical properties of a piece of material without altering its end-use capabilities.
- Such evaluations rely upon nondestructive testing (NDT) techniques or tools to provide accurate information pertaining to the properties and performance of the material in question.
- NDE vs. NDT



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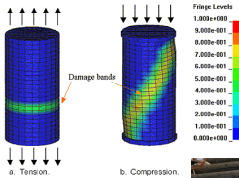


DEFINITION: NON-DESTRUCTIVE

- Who defines is a Non-Destructive Test?
 - ACI Definition – “Any test performed that causes no structurally significant damage to the concrete.”
 - How significant is “significant damage”
 - The definition and significance lies with the interested parties:
 - Owner, Manufacturer, Engineer, Testing Agency, etc.
 - NDT for Compressive Strength vs. NDT for Structural Evaluation



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COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH AND NDT

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COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH AND NDT

- Surface Hardness – Rebound Hammer
- Penetration Resistance – Windsor Probe
- Maturity Method
- Ultrasonic Pulse Velocity
- Combined Methods
- Other – Pullout, Break-Off, Resonant Frequency

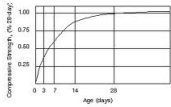



Figure 1 - Typical strength gain curve

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SUMMARY OF NDT METHODS

The "Paintbrushes" of the Trade


Visual Inspection	Backscatter Radiometry	Penetration Resistance
Ultrasonic Pulse Velocity	Gamma-Gamma Logging	Maturity
Ultrasonic Echo	Half-Cell Potential	Resonant Frequency
Polarization	Ultrasonic Inspection	Wave Propagation
Sonic Echo	Fluid Penetrability	Acoustic Emission
Impulse Response	Liquid Penetrant	Modulus of Elasticity
Impedance Logging	Magnetic Particle	Load Testing
Cross-hole Sonic Logging	Positive Material Identification	Vibration Monitoring
Infrared Thermography	Static Testing	Covermeter
Radar	Dynamic Testing	Surface Hardness
Parallel Seismic Testing	Microscopic Evaluation	Radiography



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WHICH PICTURE DO I WANT TO PAINT?



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PERFORMING A NDT INVESTIGATION

- Understanding the Technology
- Understanding the components and design of the structure
- Site Logistics
 - Access
 - Environment
- Timeline
- SAFETY!**




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PERFORMING A NDT INVESTIGATION

- Correlation with Intrusive Testing
 - NDT in its best form is still "indirect information about the present conditions of a test subject."
 - Physical Testing to satisfy our analytical minds or make direct correlations to NDT results.
- Supplemental Testing
 - (ACI 228.2R-55)
 - Assess the conditions at selected points when the NDT results are inconclusive
 - Provide Samples for additional testing to supplement the NDT investigation
 - Refine correlation between NDT results and actual conditions





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PRESENTING A NDT INVESTIGATION

- Report, Presentation, and Expectations
 - "The greatest challenge for an NDT evaluation is to select a data-presentation format that will be understood by those that have to make decisions based on the results of the investigation"




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NDT & STRUCTURES EVALUATION AT BRAUN INTERTEC

- Servicing clients across the Midwest, Texas, Greater U.S. and International
- Support from CMT, NDT, Petrography, and Chemistry Laboratories
- Mobile Equipment and Capabilities



SO..... I HAVE THIS PROBLEM?

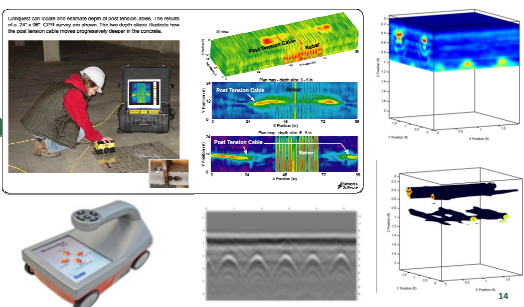


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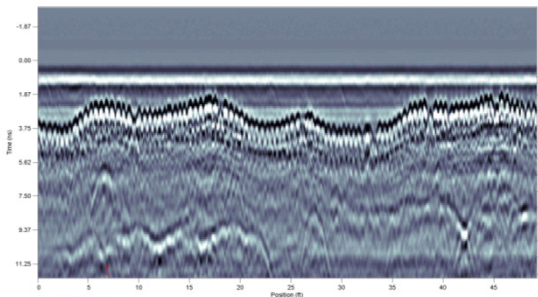
GROUND PENETRATING RADAR (GPR)

Computer can collect and analyze data in 3000 profiles/minute. The results are 100% 100% 100% accuracy. The data can be used to locate the steel rebar and other objects buried in the concrete.



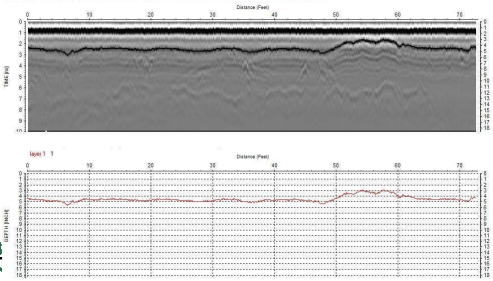
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REINFORCING VERIFICATION

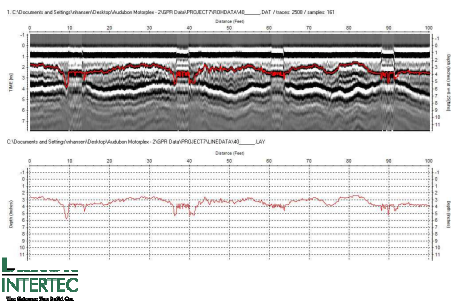


15

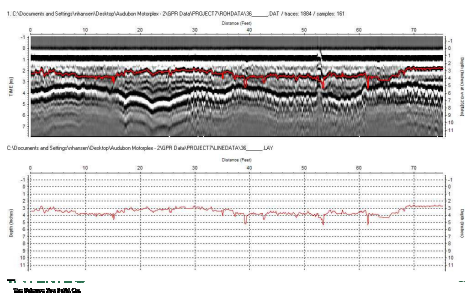
GPR – CONCRETE THICKNESS



CASE STUDY – CONCRETE THICKNESS



CASE STUDY – CONCRETE THICKNESS



CASE STUDY – CONCRETE THICKNESS

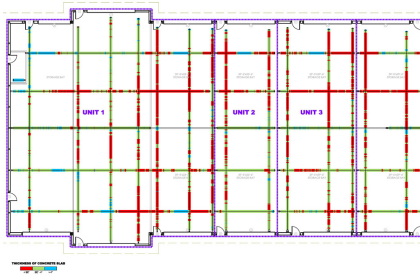
Line #	Location/Floor #	Direction	Length of Line	Minimum Thickness	Minimum Thickness	Average Thickness	Total Points Evaluated	% of Data Points Less than 4 Inch Thickness
0	1126	N-S	16.21	4.84	3.04	3.77	450.00	64.00%
1	1126	W-E	27.24	4.98	3.20	4.39	881.00	28.15%
2	1126	S-E	18.28	5.14	3.00	4.62	100.00	4.00%
3	1126	N-S	20.93	4.88	4.10	4.60	474.00	6.00%
4	1126	N-S	27.97	6.07	5.11	5.71	880.00	14.00%
5	1126	N-S	30.84	6.17	5.03	5.61	779.00	4.00%
6	1127	E-W	44.00	6.72	5.20	6.08	1100.00	10.00%
7	1127	E-W	28.95	6.46	4.98	5.77	1148.00	9.00%
8	2004 - 1st/2nd	W-E	33.20	6.70	4.95	6.05	470.00	6.00%
9	Firing Lobby	W-E	65.00	7.10	5.00	6.50	1100.00	19.00%
10	2004	W-E	27.00	6.90	5.00	6.50	800.00	19.00%
11	2007	W-E	20.00	4.96	5.11	4.95	700.00	18.00%
12	2007	N-S	20.95	4.98	3.88	4.30	550.00	17.00%
13	1128	N-S	16.44	6.12	5.00	5.60	1000.00	4.00%
14	MEN Floor	E-W	40.40	6.46	5.01	6.48	1000.00	7.00%
15	MEN Lobby Floor	E-W	27.60	6.70	5.00	5.80	1000.00	10.00%
16	MEN Lobby Floor	N-S	20.40	4.80	3.00	3.70	700.00	70.00%
17	1128 - Apts Strip	N-S	20.50	4.98	5.01	4.99	800.00	19.00%
18	1128 - Apts Strip	S-E	10.00	7.98	3.20	4.14	100.00	30.00%
19	1128 - Apts Strip	W-E	10.24	6.81	5.14	4.20	1000.00	80.01%



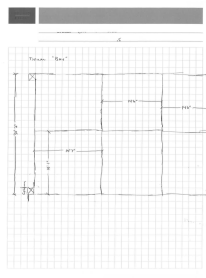
Line Statistics



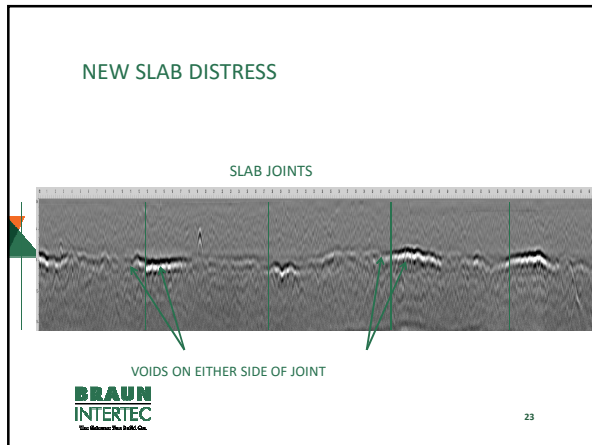
CASE STUDY – CONCRETE THICKNESS

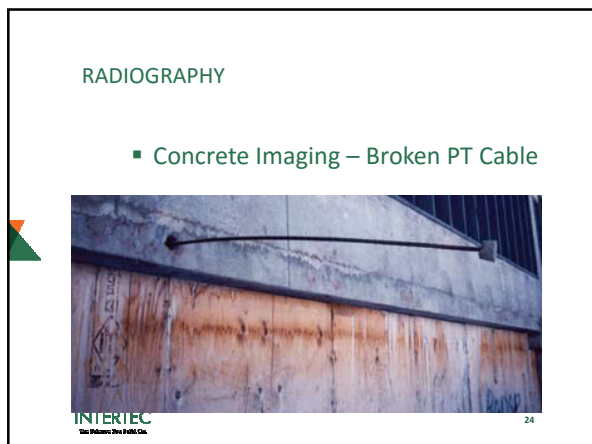


NEW SLAB DISTRESS



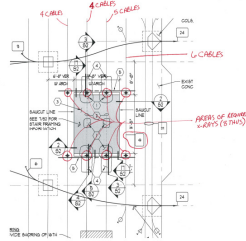






RADIOGRAPHY

- Concrete Imaging – Broken PT Cable




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RADIOGRAPHY

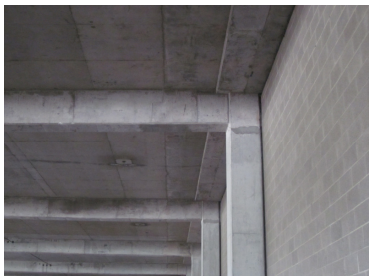
- Concrete Imaging – Broken PT Cable



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RADIOGRAPHY

- Concrete Imaging – Finding the Details

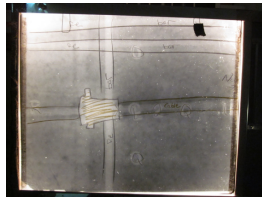
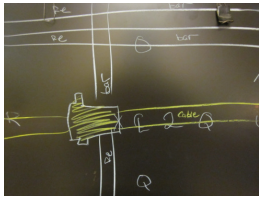


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RADIOGRAPHY

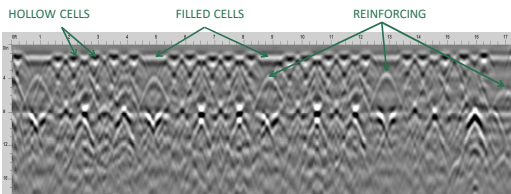
- Concrete Imaging – Finding the Details



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The Science of Non-Destructive Testing

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MISSED SPECIAL INSPECTION - MASONRY



MISSED SPECIAL INSPECTION - MASONRY



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- ASTM C1383 "Standard Test Method for Measuring Plates Using The Impact-Echo Method"
- Impactor, Transducers
- Baseline
 - Initial Arrival
 - Wave form
 - Frequency Spectrum (FFT)
- Collection Patterns

Olson Instruments Echo Test Head incorporating source and receiver

Reflection from slab/void interface Reflection from bottom of slab

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Only Access to One Side

- 4 foot thick footing
- Yes there are voids
- How much?


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Already Discovered Voids

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Wave analysis

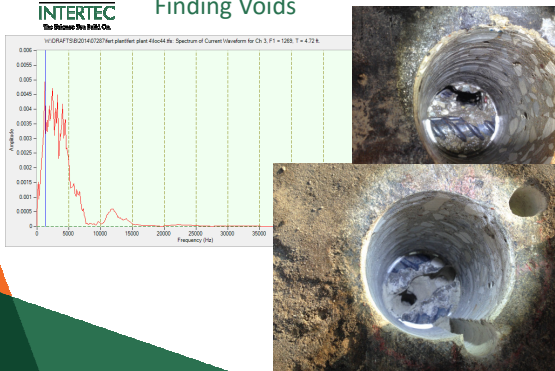
- Wave
- Spectrum



The top graph shows a waveform with a sharp initial peak followed by several smaller, decaying oscillations. The bottom graph is a spectrum plot with a high peak at low frequency (around 500 Hz) and a long tail extending to 5000 Hz.

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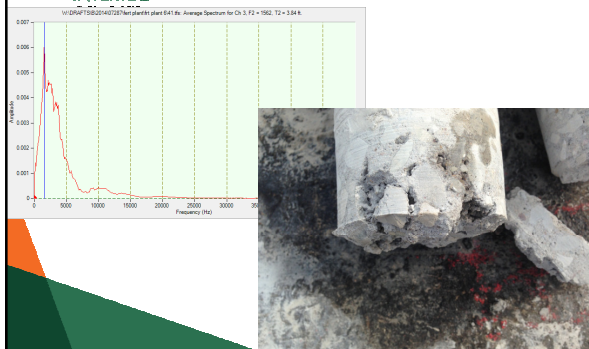
Finding Voids



The spectrum graph shows a peak at approximately 500 Hz. The two images show the interior of a pipe with a dark, irregular void or hole in the wall.

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A little Different



The spectrum graph shows a peak at approximately 500 Hz. The image shows a pipe with a hole, and a cylindrical object is being used to probe the hole.


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Summary

- Found additional void and consolidation issues
- Were able to return and retest after repairs were complete.

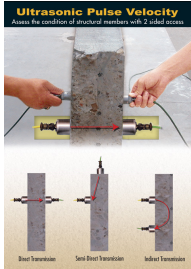
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Impact Echo - Condition Evaluation



ULTRASONIC PULSE VELOCITY (UPV)

- ASTM C597 "Standard Test Method for Pulse Velocity Through Concrete"
- Speaker, microphone
- Baseline
 - Initial Arrival
 - Wave form
 - Frequency Spectrum (FFT)
- Collection Patterns



ULTRASONIC PULSE VELOCITY (UPV)

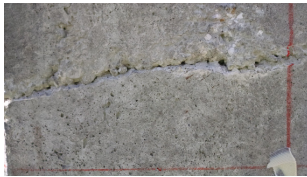
- 4 Columns
- 6 feet x 7feet x 36 feet
- 8 feet Max Hydrostatic Head
- Self Consolidating Concrete
- Delayed 22 inch lifts





Background

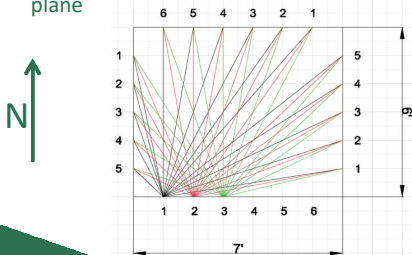
- Surface Unconsolidation
- Cold Joints???





Collection Patterns

- Method 1 (Baseline) – 192 paths through plane



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Collection Patterns

- Method 2 – 18 paths through plane

The diagram shows a 5x6 grid of points. The top row is labeled 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 from left to right. The left side is labeled 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 from top to bottom. The bottom row is labeled 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 from left to right. The right side is labeled 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 from top to bottom. A 'Lift Line' is shown as a horizontal line between the 2nd and 3rd columns. To the right, a path diagram shows a grid with a red line starting at the top left and ending at the bottom right, and a blue line starting at the bottom left and ending at the top right. A green line starts at the bottom left and ends at the top right, crossing the blue line. A 'Lift Line' is indicated by a green arrow pointing to the horizontal line between the 2nd and 3rd columns.

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Collection Patterns

- Method 3 – 12 paths through plane

The diagram shows a 5x6 grid of points. The top row is labeled 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 from left to right. The left side is labeled 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 from top to bottom. The bottom row is labeled 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 from left to right. The right side is labeled 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 from top to bottom. A 'Lift Line' is shown as a horizontal line between the 2nd and 3rd columns. To the right, a path diagram shows a grid with a red line starting at the top left and ending at the bottom right, and a blue line starting at the bottom left and ending at the top right. A green line starts at the bottom left and ends at the top right, crossing the blue line. A 'Lift Line' is indicated by a green arrow pointing to the horizontal line between the 2nd and 3rd columns.

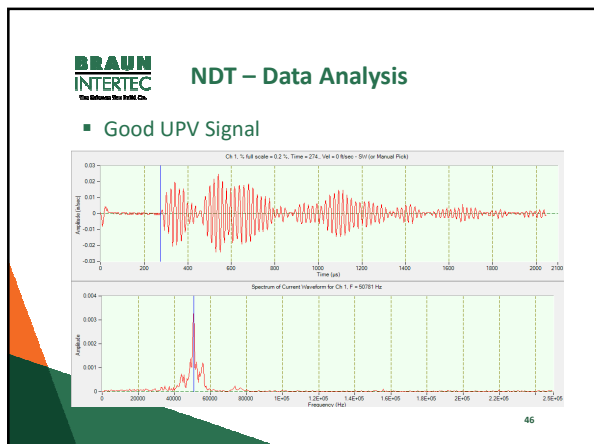
44

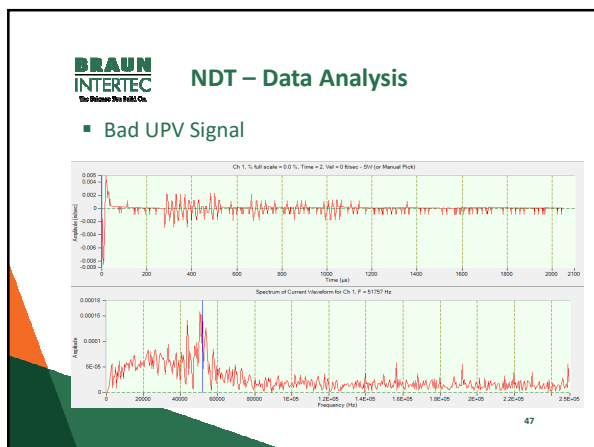
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Collection Patterns

- Method 4 – 3 paths through plane

The diagram shows a 5x6 grid of points. The top row is labeled 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 from left to right. The left side is labeled 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 from top to bottom. The bottom row is labeled 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 from left to right. The right side is labeled 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 from top to bottom. Three 'Lift Lines' are shown as horizontal lines between the 2nd and 3rd columns. To the right, a path diagram shows a grid with a red line starting at the top left and ending at the bottom right, and a blue line starting at the bottom left and ending at the top right. A green line starts at the bottom left and ends at the top right, crossing the blue line. Three 'Lift Lines' are indicated by green arrows pointing to the horizontal lines between the 2nd and 3rd columns.





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NDT – Data Analysis

Folder	File	Path (ft)	Amplitude (mV)	Arrival Time (us)	Velocity (ft/s)	Velocity (m/s)	Outside Range (5500 Max., 5500 m/s)	Comment

Path = $(x^2 + y^2 + 1)^{0.5}$

Velocity = Path / Arrival Time

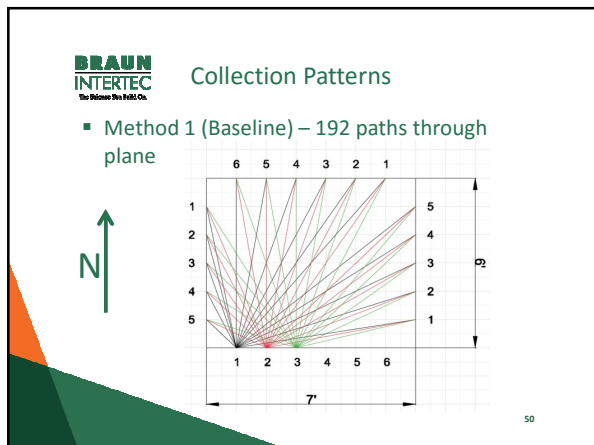
PULSE VELOCITY	CONCRETE QUALITY
>4.0 km/s	Very good to excellent
3.5 – 4.0 km/s	Good to very good, slight porosity may exist
3.0 – 3.5 km/s	Satisfactory but loss of integrity is suspected
<3.0 km/s	Poor and loss of integrity exist.

<http://theconstructor.org/concrete/ultrasonic-pulse-velocity-upv-test/2847/>

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NDT – Data Analysis

Folder	File	y(ft)	x(ft)	Path z(ft)	Amplitude (in/s)	Arrival Time (µs)	Velocity (ft/s)	Velocity (in/s)	Outside Range (5500 Max., 55000 m/s)	Comment
Column 3, Elevation 31 Feet Above Table, Method 1 North and West Face										
IMS	IMS1	6	1	6.16	0.005	458	13459	4192		
IMS	2	6	2	6.40	0.009	462	13800	4224		
IMS	3	6	3	6.78	0.004	491	13813	4210		
IMS	4	6	4	7.28	0.005	519	16027	4276		
IMS	5	6	5	7.87	0.013	538	16036	4461		
IMS	6	5	1	5.20	0.009	472	13009	3356	-144	Coupling Issue
IMS	7	5	2	5.48	0.005	451	13145	3702		
IMS	8	5	3	5.92	0.006	467	14536	4431		
IMS	9	5	4	6.46	0.009	435	14698	4541		
IMS	10	5	5	7.14	0.009	496	14398	4389		
IMS	11	4	1	4.24	0.025	298	14237	4340		
IMS	12	4	2	4.58	0.007	325	14100	4298		
IMS	13	4	3	5.10	0.035	315	16387	4934		
IMS	14	4	4	5.74	0.004	399	14393	4368		
IMS	15	4	5	6.48	0.006	451	14370	4380		
IMS	16	3	1	3.32	0.02	238	14055	4284		
IMS	17	3	2	3.74	0.015	264	14173	4220		
IMS	18	3	3	4.36	0.008	303	14385	4385		
IMS	19	3	4	5.10	0.009	356	14323	4366		
IMS	20	3	5	5.92	0.002	406	16372	4441		
IMS	21	2	1	2.45	0.015	174	14078	4291		
IMS	22	2	2	3.00	0.013	220	13636	4156		
IMS	23	2	3	3.74	0.02	241	14336	4370		
IMS	24	2	4	4.58	0.01	325	14100	4298		
IMS	25	2	5	5.48	0.006	402	13625	4153		
IMS	26	1	1	1.73	0.05	125	13856	4223		
IMS	27	1	2	2.45	0.06	122	20078	6120	620	Travel Along Steel
IMS	28	1	3	3.32	0.01	230	14400	4365		
IMS	29	1	4	4.24	0.013	367	11560	3524		
IMS	30	1	5	5.30	0.008	390	13332	4061		



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NDT – Data Analysis

Folder	File	y(ft)	x(ft)	Path z(ft)	Amplitude (in/s)	Arrival Time (µs)	Velocity (ft/s)	Velocity (in/s)	Outside Range (5500 Max., 55000 m/s)	Comment
Column 3, Elevation 31 Feet Above Table, Method 1 North and West Face										
IMS	IMS1	6	1	6.16	0.005	458	13459	4192		
IMS	2	6	2	6.40	0.009	462	13800	4224		
IMS	3	6	3	6.78	0.004	491	13813	4210		
IMS	4	6	4	7.28	0.005	519	16027	4276		
IMS	5	6	5	7.87	0.013	538	16036	4461		
IMS	6	5	1	5.20	0.009	472	13009	3356	-144	Coupling Issue
IMS	7	5	2	5.48	0.005	451	13145	3702		
IMS	8	5	3	5.92	0.006	467	14536	4431		
IMS	9	5	4	6.46	0.009	435	14698	4541		
IMS	10	5	5	7.14	0.009	496	14398	4389		
IMS	11	4	1	4.24	0.025	298	14237	4340		
IMS	12	4	2	4.58	0.007	325	14100	4298		
IMS	13	4	3	5.10	0.035	315	16387	4934		
IMS	14	4	4	5.74	0.004	399	14393	4368		
IMS	15	4	5	6.48	0.006	451	14370	4380		
IMS	16	3	1	3.32	0.02	238	14055	4284		
IMS	17	3	2	3.74	0.015	264	14173	4220		
IMS	18	3	3	4.36	0.008	303	14385	4385		
IMS	19	3	4	5.10	0.009	356	14323	4366		
IMS	20	3	5	5.92	0.002	406	16372	4441		
IMS	21	2	1	2.45	0.015	174	14078	4291		
IMS	22	2	2	3.00	0.013	220	13636	4156		
IMS	23	2	3	3.74	0.02	241	14336	4370		
IMS	24	2	4	4.58	0.01	325	14100	4298		
IMS	25	2	5	5.48	0.006	402	13625	4153		
IMS	26	1	1	1.73	0.05	125	13856	4223		
IMS	27	1	2	2.45	0.06	122	20078	6120	620	Travel Along Steel
IMS	28	1	3	3.32	0.01	230	14400	4365		
IMS	29	1	4	4.24	0.013	367	11560	3524		
IMS	30	1	5	5.30	0.008	390	13332	4061		



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Correlation of results



Steel Rebar

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NDT – Data Analysis


- 1152 Data points
- Data and cores revealed poor consolidation was limited to cover of rebar cage.
- The results indicated well consolidated concrete

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Coarse Crusher Concerns


- Crusher to be replaced August 2015
- Concerns of fatigue damage
- Visual distress on 2 of 4 columns



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BRAUN INTERTEC Approach

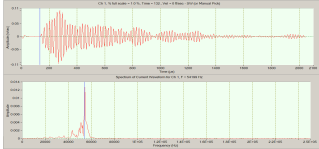
- Non-Destructive Testing (UPV)
- Core samples
- Petrography



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BRAUN INTERTEC Ultrasonic Pulse Velocity

- Compression wave
- ~55000 Hz
- Pulse Velocity

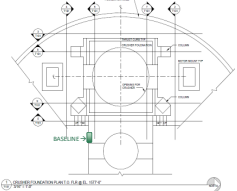


$L = 0.508 \text{ m}$
 $t = 132 \text{ } \mu\text{sec}$
 $= 3848 \text{ m/sec}$

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BRAUN INTERTEC Baseline

- Selected in an area assumed to receive a lower level of vibrations
- Wingwall on level below crusher
- 15 data points collected
- Average = 3786 m/sec



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Crusher Pad

- East Face
 - Limiting Geometry
 - Frequency Domain
- West Face

	0	4 ft	6 ft	8 ft	10 ft	12 ft	14 ft	16 ft	18 ft	20 ft
1 ft	2555	2841	2773	2778	2905	2980	3693	3650	3693	4026
2 ft	3679	3513	3839	2109	3377	2848	3511	3723	2888	3678
3 ft	2855	2805	3833	3448	2958	3519	3488	3236	2139	3588
4 ft	2512	2544	2713	3719	2762	2316	1963	3636	2654	3363

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Crusher Pad Core Samples

- Large-scale cracking
- Limited microcracking
- Repair material

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Columns

- West Columns vs. East Columns Visually
- East Columns
 - Pattern observed near rebar cage
- West Columns
 - No Signal
 - Inconsistent Signal

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BRAUN INTERTEC Southwest Column Core Sample

- Surface-parallel cracking



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BRAUN INTERTEC Conclusions

- Cracking occurring near rebar cage
- No significant microcracking
- Damage on the west columns extends beyond the surface

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REINFORCING CORROSION

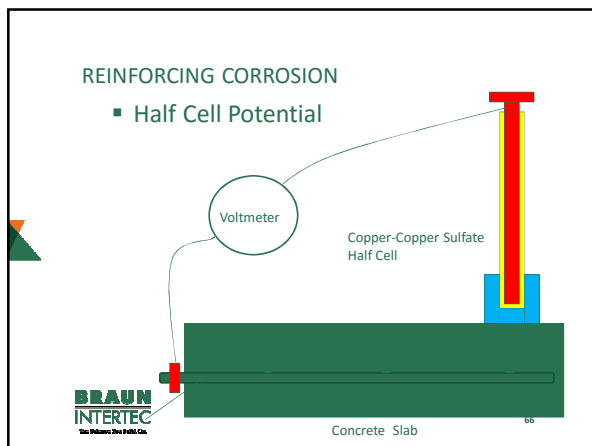


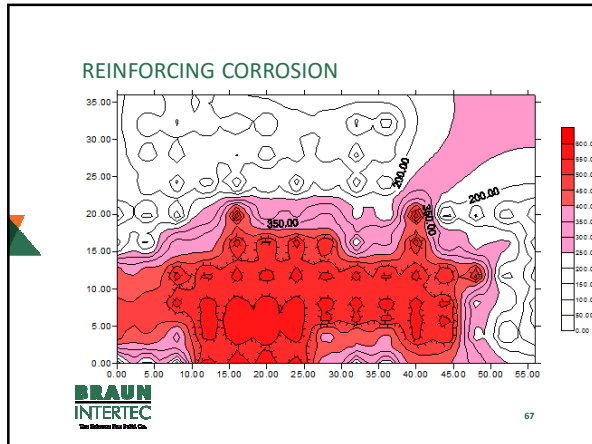
BRAUN INTERTEC

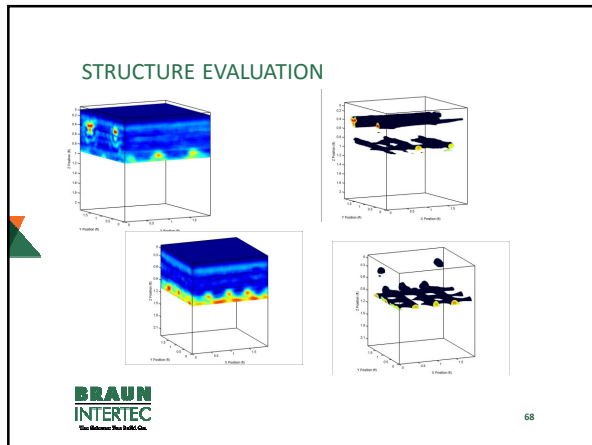
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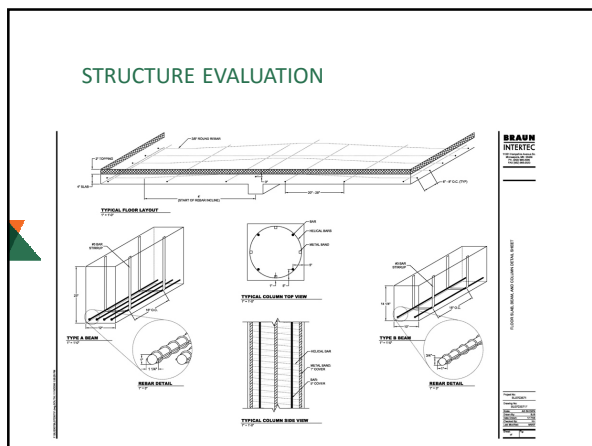












STRUCTURE EVALUATION



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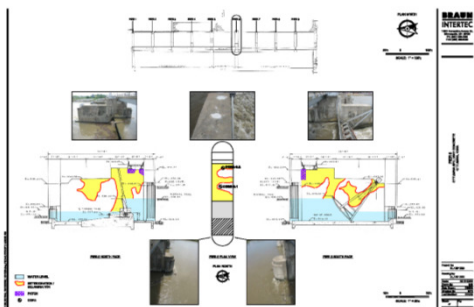
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STRUCTURE EVALUATION

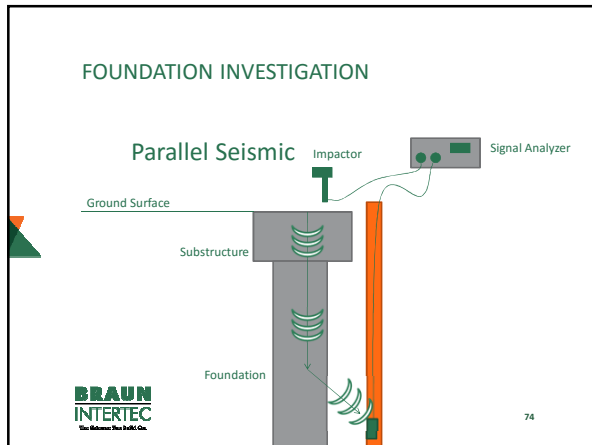


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The Measure That Matters

STRUCTURE EVALUATION









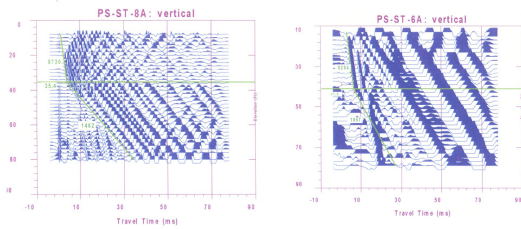
FOUNDATION INVESTIGATION



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LOAD TESTING



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WHEN THE TESTING PLAN CHANGES



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WHEN THE TESTING PLAN FAILS



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QUESTIONS?

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