# USING INFRARED THERMOGRAPHY FOR NON-DESTRUCTIVE EVALUATION OF BRIDGES

SHRP2 R06A Peer Exchange January 2019 Nancy Huether, P.E. NDDOT Bridge Division



- Impact Echo
- Ultrasonic Pulse Echo
- Ultrasonic Surface Waves
- Impulse Response
- Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR)
- Half-Cell Potential
- Galvanostatic Pulse Measurement
- Electrical Resistivity
- IR Thermography
- Chain Dragging (Sounding)

Most require specialized equipment and/or training to use and interpret

NON-DESTRUCTIVE EVALUATION (NDE) METHODS FOR BRIDGE DECKS



# CHAIN DRAGGING

### Advantages:

- Accurate Most commonly used method for determining delamination
- Simple to use
- Delamination is indicated by hollow sound as compared to a clear ringing in sound concrete

### Limitations:

- Can be difficult to hear in noisy surroundings
- Dependent on inspector's hearing and experience
- Fairly time-consuming chain has to touch every part of the deck

Are there other NDE methods we can use to assist with Bridge Deck assessment?





# NDDOT AWARDED SHRP2 R06A GRANT, SEPT. 2016

- Purchase of Infrared camera
  - Researched and tested several
  - Purchased FLIR T620 March 2017
- SME Training
  - Provided training in Bismarck May 2017
- Additional training and NDE tools
  - ITC (Infrared Training Center) Level I Certification
  - Delam Tool

- Variations in the surface temperature of the bridge deck indicate areas of discontinuity
- Uniform material of uniform depth (sound concrete) heats and cools relatively uniformly
- Uniform material of differing depths heats and cools non-uniformly

# USING IR NDE FOR BRIDGE DECK ASSESSMENT





- Areas of a bridge deck with discontinuities will warm and cool more rapidly than the surrounding sound concrete.
- Using an infrared camera to observe these areas will help identify the presence of:
  - Delamination
  - Cracking
  - Voids/Anomolies



# USING IR NDE FOR BRIDGE DECK ASSESSMENT



### Barriers

USING IR NDE FOR ASSESSMENT OF OTHER BRIDGE ELEMENTS



### Beams



### ADVANTAGES OF USING IR THERMOGRAPHY

- Non-contact
- Ability to capture images from a distance minimizing traffic disruption and increasing safety
- Not affected by external noise
- Not dependent on inspector's hearing
- Less time consuming than chaining
- Physical image to review
- Images relatively easy to interpret





# ADVANTAGES OF USING IR THERMOGRAPHY

- Can use on vertical surfaces such as barriers, piers, abutments, etc.
- Can be used on underside of deck
- Camera is relatively easy to use

Another tool to help assess our bridge condition

Better understanding of bridge condition – better project planning

Current Conditions	Deck Daytime	Shaded Daytime	Shaded Nighttime
	90.5 96 95	set 40.6 59.3 76.6	ser 81.0 NOT IN INSPECTION WINDOW 78
Inspection Window	10/26/2017 12:17:00 PM to 10/26/2017 6:17:00 PM	10/26/2017 12:17:00 PM to 10/26/2017 8:17:00 PM	10/26/2017 7:36:00 PM to 10/27/2017 4:36:00 AM
Time until Inspection (hh:mm)	02:15	02:15	05:04
Time left to Inspect (hh:mm)	03:45	05:45	09:00
Temperature Increase/Decrease 6 Hr After/Before Sunrise/Sunset(Degree F)	N/A	-2.0	-2.1
Past 3hr Temperature Change (degree F/Hr)	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4
Temperature Change Maximum (degree F)	N/A	25	-38
3 Hr Windspeed Average (mph)	+26.9	N/A	N/A



### CHALLENGES OF USING IR THERMOGRAPHY

### • Weather

- Optimal weather Sunshine, low humidity, calm winds, fairly large temperature changes (10° F minimum; 20° F or more is best)
- Due to thermal sensitivity of T620 can operate in less than optimal conditions

### • Timing

 Typically the daytime "window of opportunity" begins about 4-6 hours after sunrise and continues for about 4-6 hours



- Potential misinterpretation of image
- Different materials have different emissivities
  - Emit differing amounts of "heat"
  - Concrete has a high emissivity typically appears close to actual temperature
  - Asphalt has a very high emissivity
  - Shiny metals typically have low emissivities – can't trust apparent temperature
- Need to understand what you are seeing and why it appears as it does

CHALLENGES OF USING IR THERMOGRAPHY





- Potential misinterpretation of image
- Other
  - Shade or shadows
  - Reflected IR radiation
  - Moisture
- Need to understand what you are seeing and why it appears as it does



# CHALLENGES OF USING IR THERMOGRAPHY

# CHALLENGES OF USING IR THERMOGRAPHY



#### Unique opportunity to test locally

- Coordinated with Materials and Research Division and Bismarck District Construction
- Measured and marked 10' grid on deck
- Used IR camera to systematically image deck
- Bismarck District chained and marked areas of delamination
- Reimaged deck with IR camera for comparison

Bernie Southam, Tyler Wollmuth, Loren Lee, Travis McCloud, Bismarck District;

Seung Baek, and T. J. Murphy, Materials and Research

Brian Raschke, Bridge Division

# FIELD TESTING AT NDDOT 194 RECONSTRUCTION, BISMARCK



- Marking and labeling at 10' intervals along right, left, and center of bridge took about 10 minutes
- Thermal imaging of the deck took about 8 minutes (about 36 images)
  - > 3 passes;12 images per pass
- Chaining took about 45 minutes with 3 people working (2 hrs 15 minutes work time)
  - Included marking delaminated areas





### ٩P 120.7 128.3 106.5 80.0N46°49'52.59' W100°47'38.09 N46°49'52.61" W100°47'38.03" 88° 5 2°5 18







# ADDITIONAL AND FUTURE USES

- Field Reviews to determine scope of work
  - Decks top and bottom
  - Barriers
  - Other Bridge Elements
- Part of Inspection Program/
  - Assist with assessment







THANK YOU!!