



APPLIED GEOPHYSICS FOR TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS IN THE SOUTHEAST

What Is NDT / Geophysics

The study of the Earth and other materials using measurements of physical properties:

- Dielectric Constant (GPR)
- Shear Wave Velocity (Seismic, Acoustic NDT)
- Compressional Wave Velocity (Seismic, Acoustic NDT)
- Resistivity (ERT)
- Conductivity (EM)
- Distortions in Earth's Magnetic and Gravitational Fields

Why Use NDT / Geophysics?

- Non- or Minimally Invasive
- Provide Data in Hard to Access Areas
- Reduce Costs
- Fill Data Gaps
- Improve Physical Sampling Efficacy

Geophysical investigations are best employed in conjunction with traditional exploration and testing methods.

Geophysical Methods

Seismic Refraction Tomography (SRT)

- Compressional Wave Velocity (P-Wave)

Multi-Channel Analysis of Surface Waves (MASW)

- Shear Wave Velocity (S-Wave)

Electrical Resistivity Tomography (ERT)

- Electrical Resistance

Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR)

- Dielectric Constant

Electro Magnetics (EM)

- Electrical Conductivity

Geophysical Applications

- **Seismic Refraction Tomography (SRT)**
Top of Rock, Rippability, Stratigraphy
- **Multi-Channel Analysis of Surface Waves (MASW)**
Seismic Site Classification, Shear Wave Velocity Soundings and Cross-Sections
- **Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR)**
Utility Mapping, Stratigraphy, USTs, Voids, Landfill Delineation, Locate Buried Objects



- **Electrical Resistivity Tomography (ERT)**
Groundwater, Karst, Stratigraphy, Contaminant Plum, Landfill Delineation, Dam/Levee Evaluation, Grounding Grid Design, Liner Leak Locate
- **Electro-Magnetics (EM)**
Utility Mapping, USTs, Landfill Delineation, Locate Conductive Objects/Debris
- **Borehole Geophysics**
Evaluation of Deep Foundation Elements, P-Wave and S-Wave Velocity Profiles, Optical/Acoustical Televiewer

Non-Destructive Testing Foundations & Concrete Structures

METHODOLOGIES

- Sonic Echo / Impulse Response (SE/IR)
- Impact Echo (IE)
- Parallel Seismic
- Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR)
- Ultra-Sonic Pulse Velocity (UPV)
- Spectral Analysis of Surface Waves (SASW)



Non-Destructive Testing Foundations & Concrete Structures

APPLICATIONS

- Forensic Investigations
- Rebar Mapping
- Unknown Foundations
- Wood Poles
- Voids Under Slab
- Cracked Concrete
- Locate Objects Embedded in Concrete (cables, plates, etc.)
- Building Envelope Investigations
- Concrete Defects (honey combing, delaminations etc.)



Investigation Types

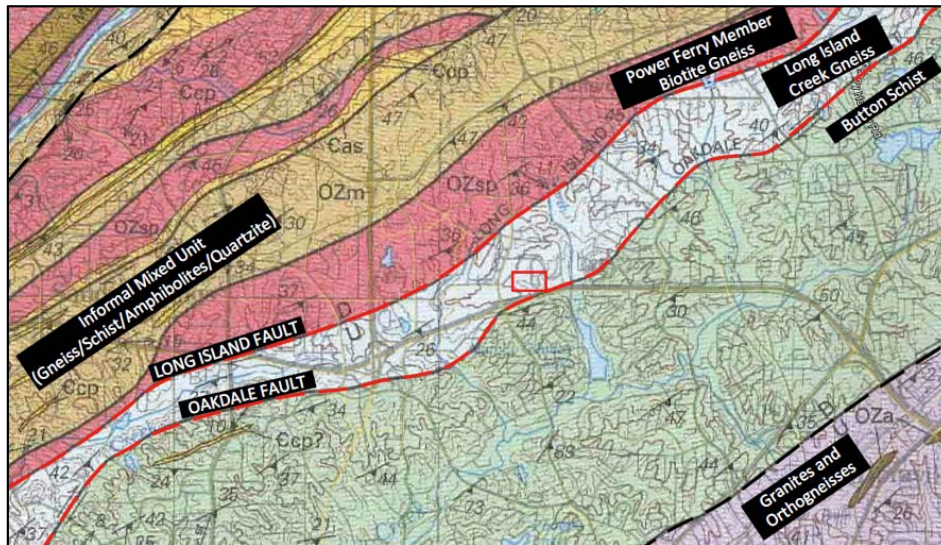
- 1. Geophysics for Transportation**
 - Roadway Widening/Improvements
 - Wall Design
 - Landslide
- 2. NDT for Existing Structures**
 - Unknown Foundations/Structures
 - Forensic Investigation of Existing Foundations/Structures
 - QA for Concrete Structures

GEOPHYSICS FOR TRANSPORTATION

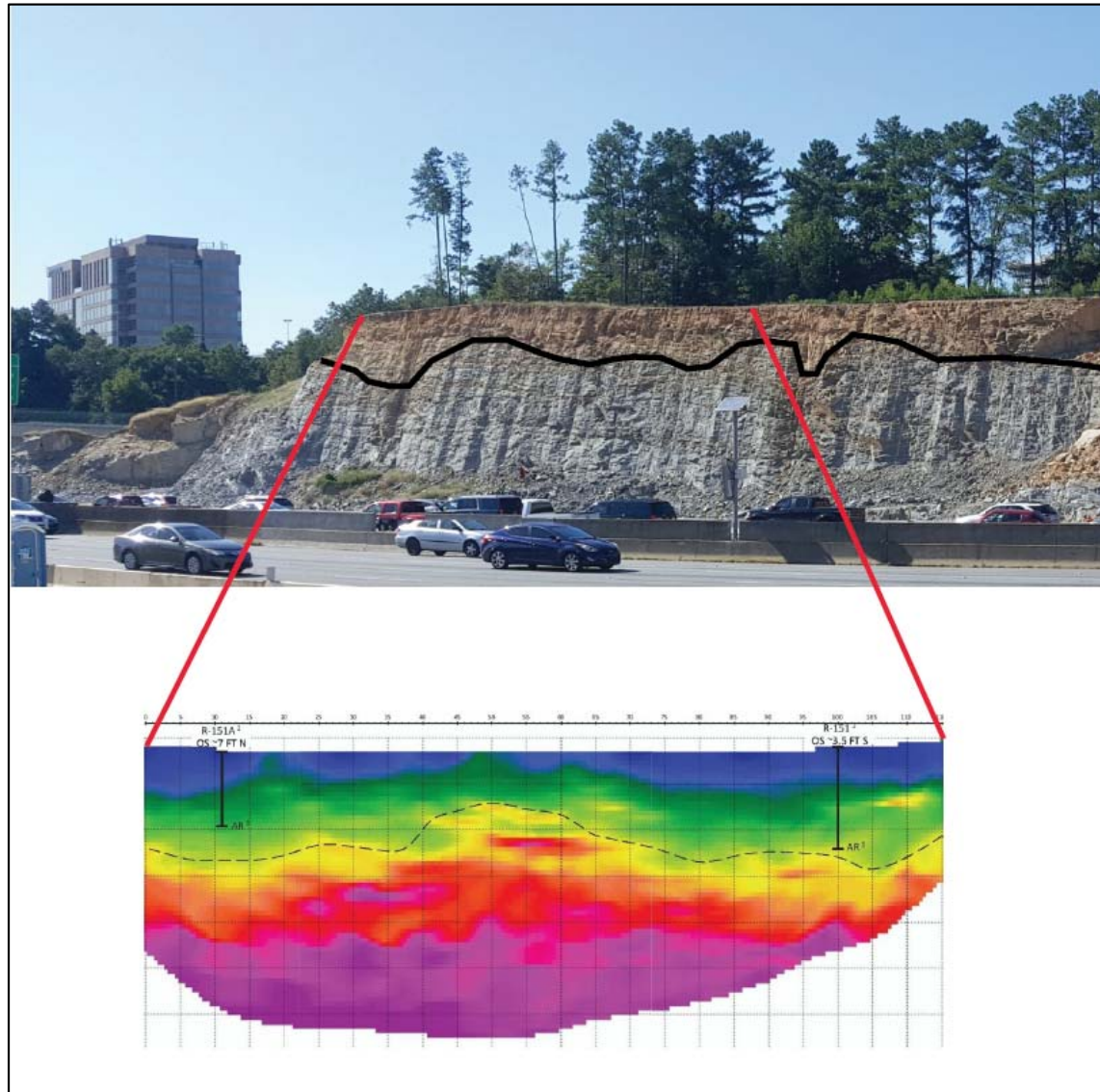
Seismic Refraction Tomography



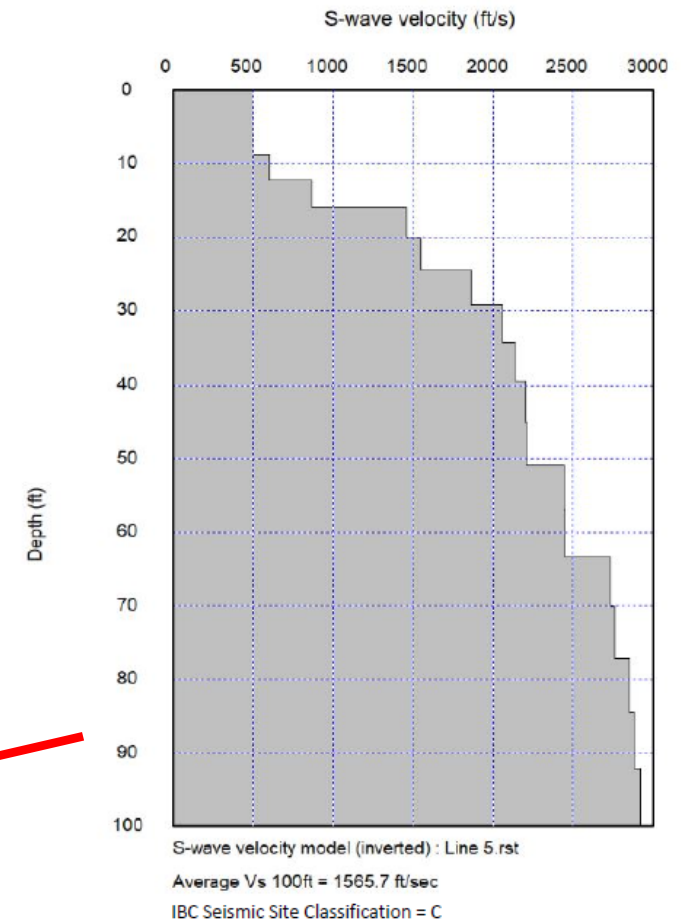
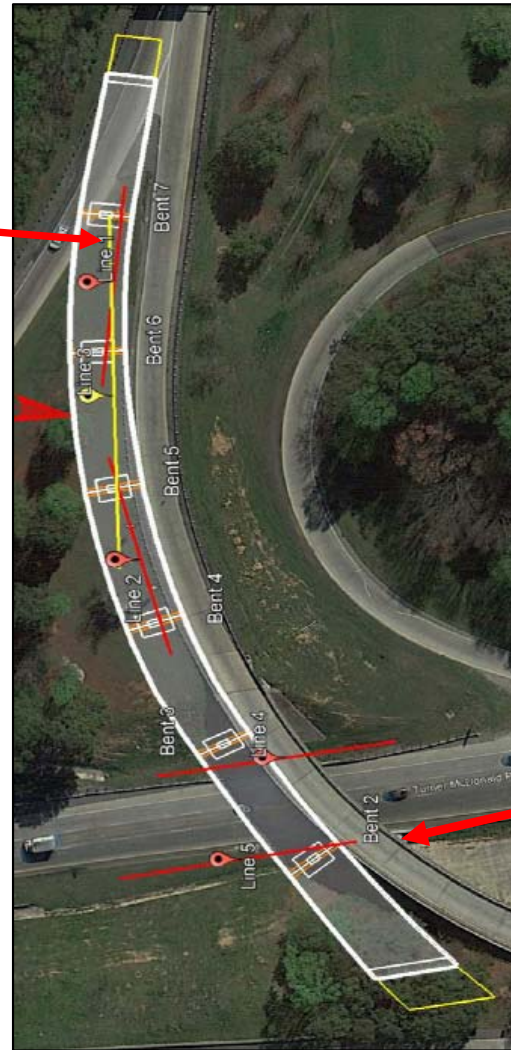
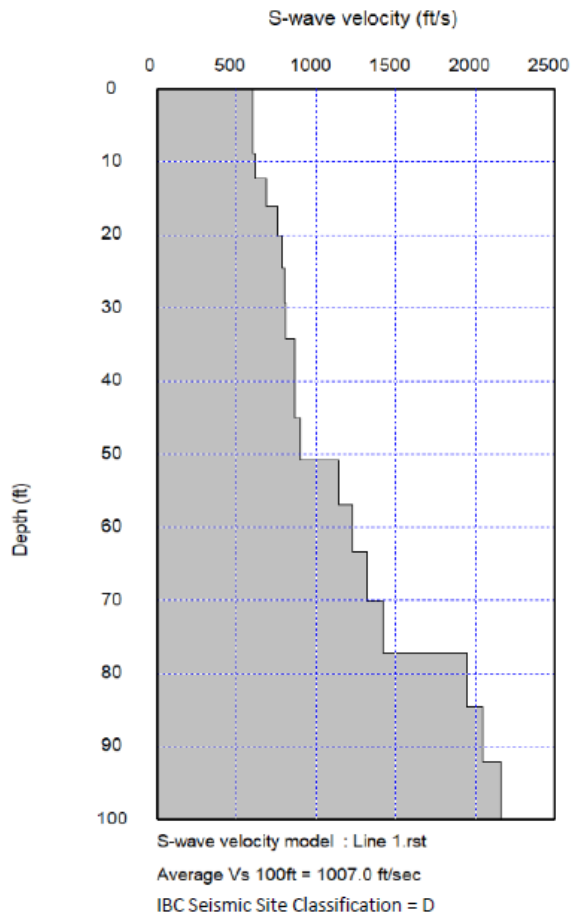
- Very Noisy Site
- Multiple Sources of Seismic Noise
- Variable Depth to Top of Rock



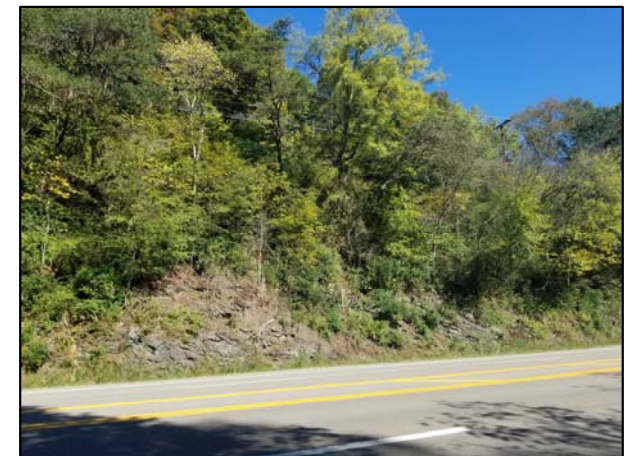
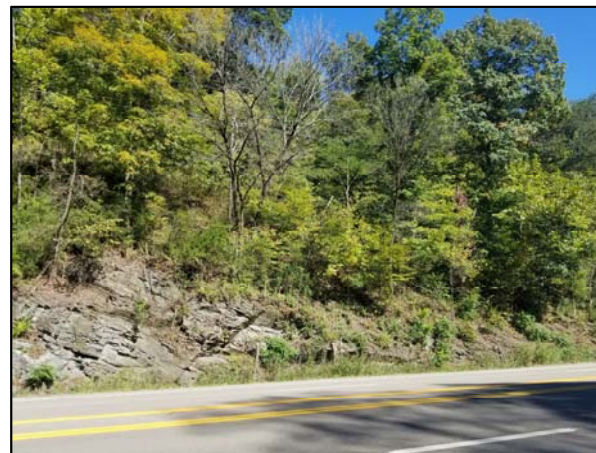
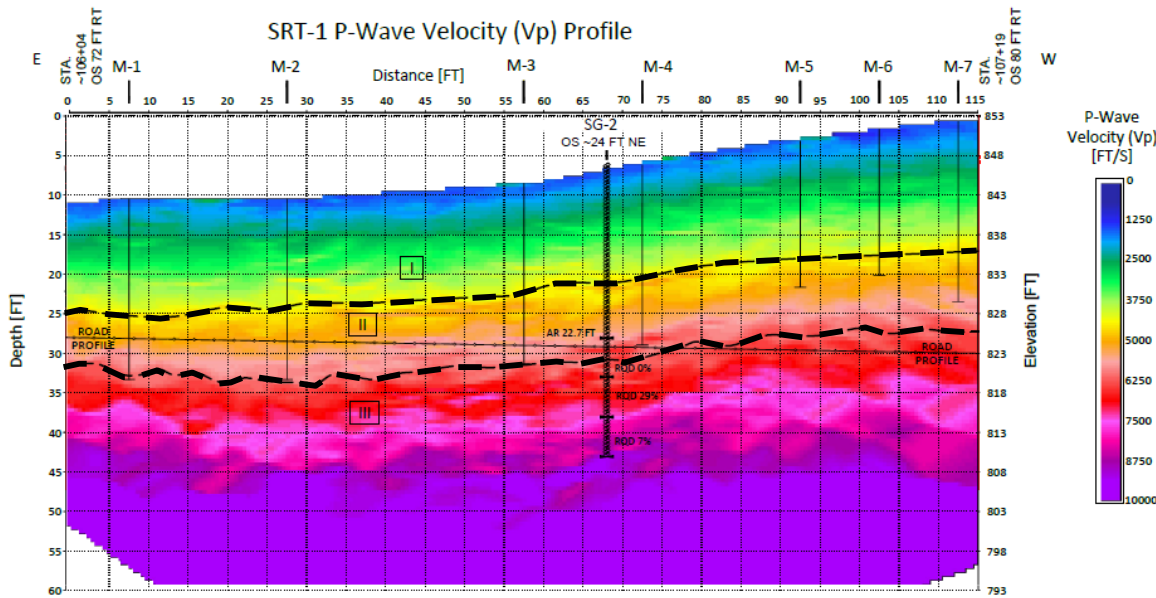
Seismic Refraction Tomography



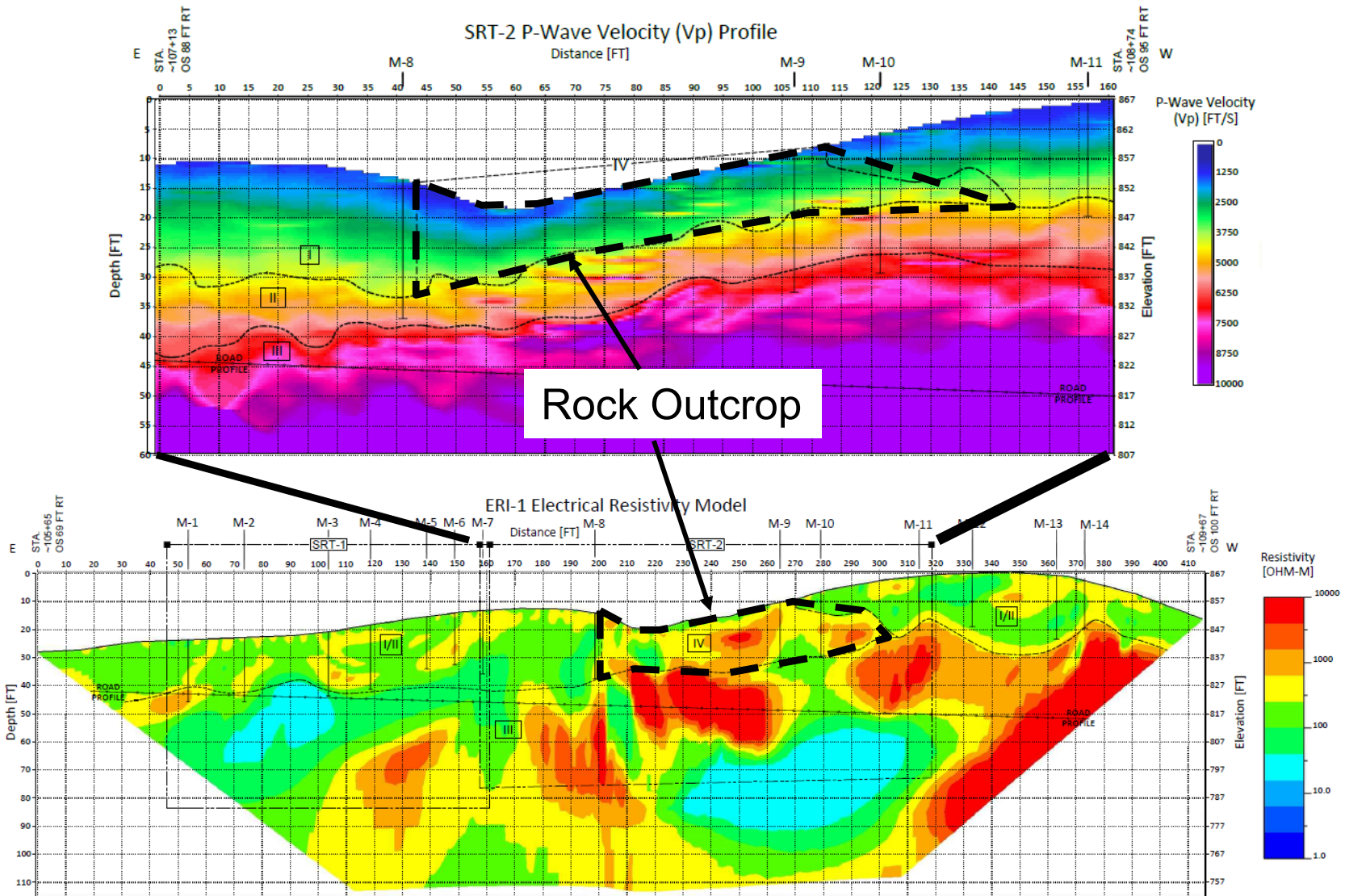
MASW To Improve Site Seismic Classification



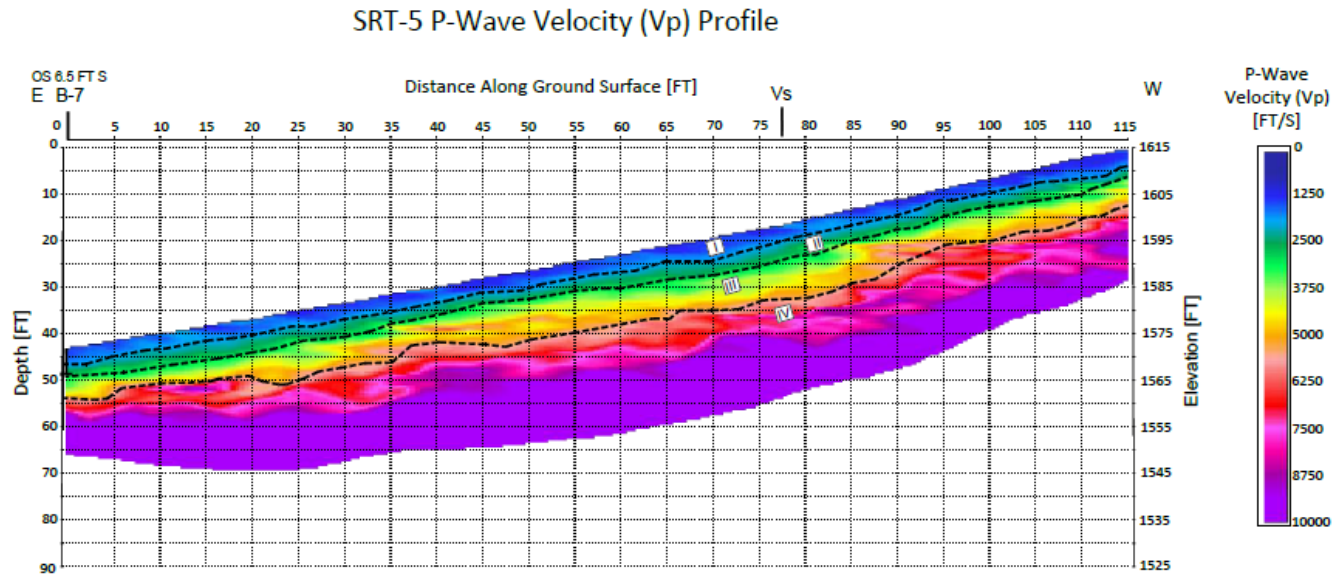
Roadway Widening – Limited Access



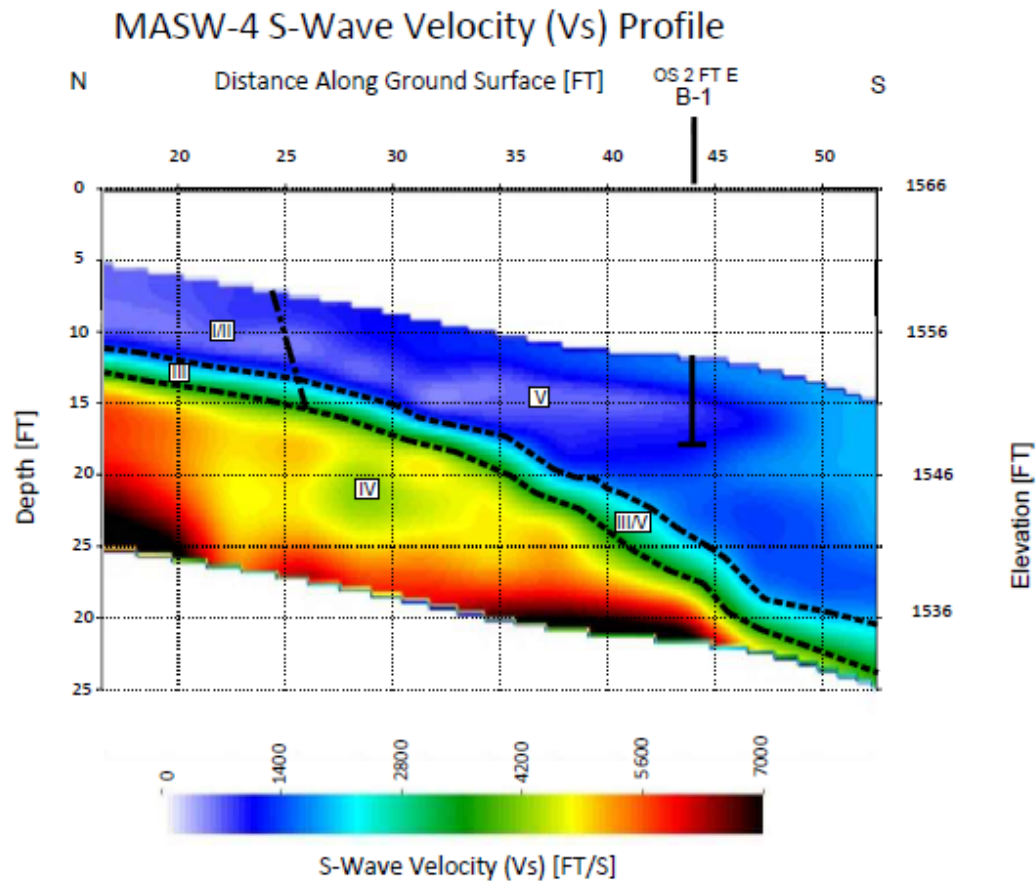
Roadway Widening – Limited Access



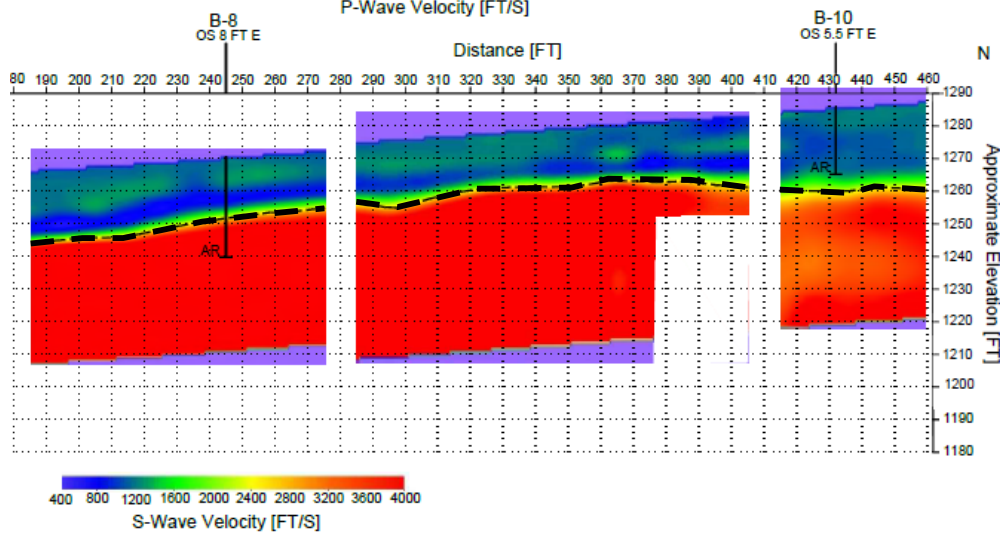
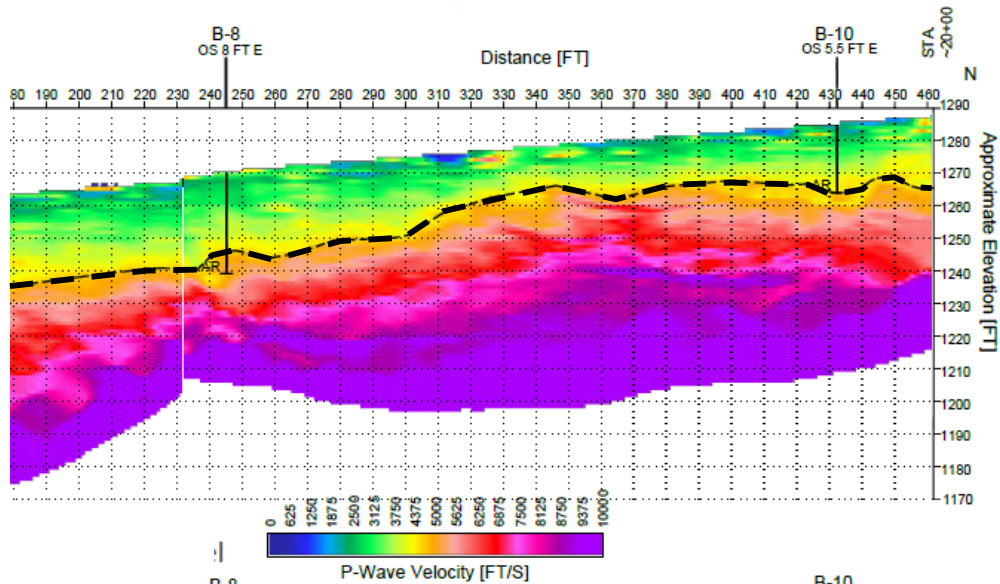
Landslide – Limited Access



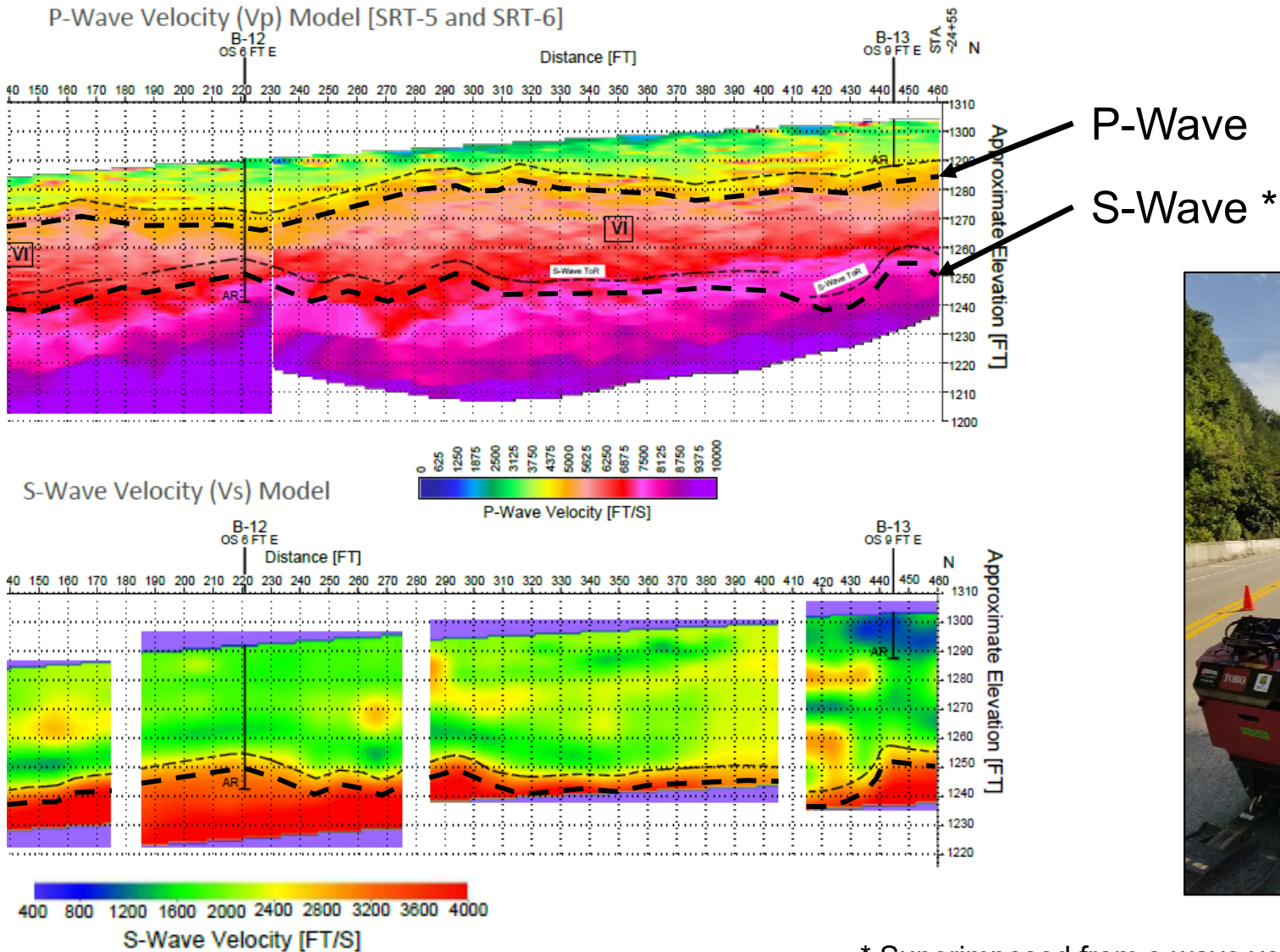
Landslide – Limited Access



Support for Wall Design

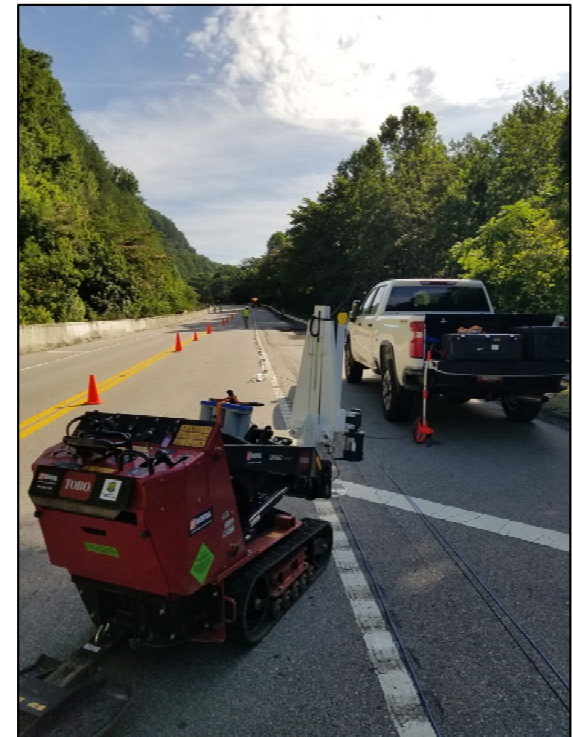


Support for Wall Design



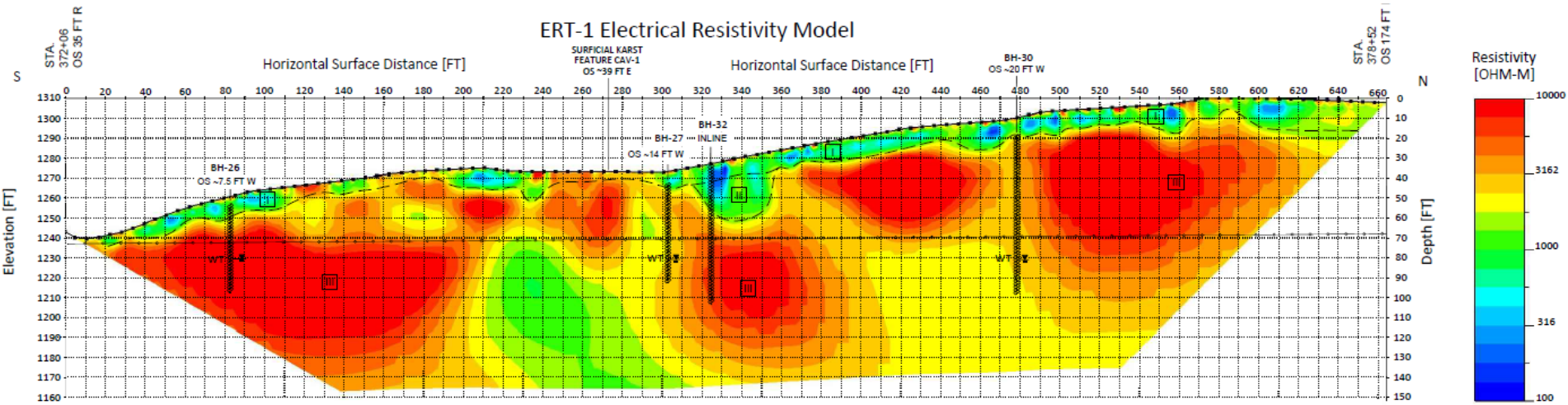
P-Wave

S-Wave *



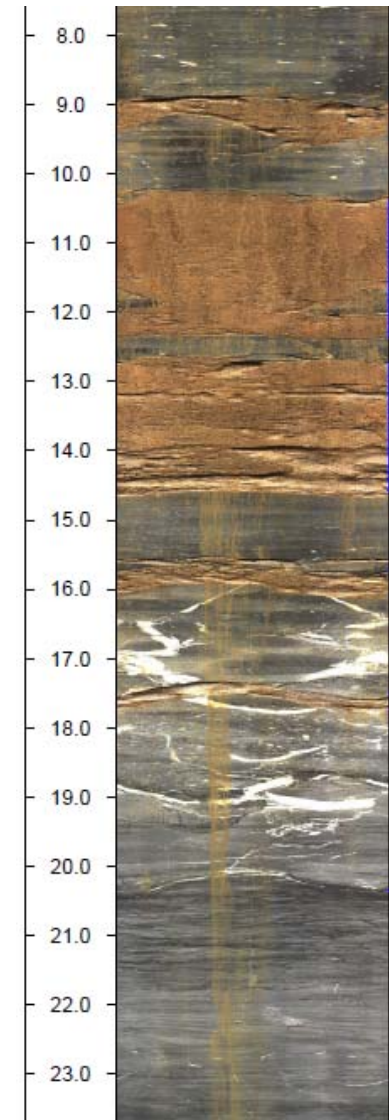
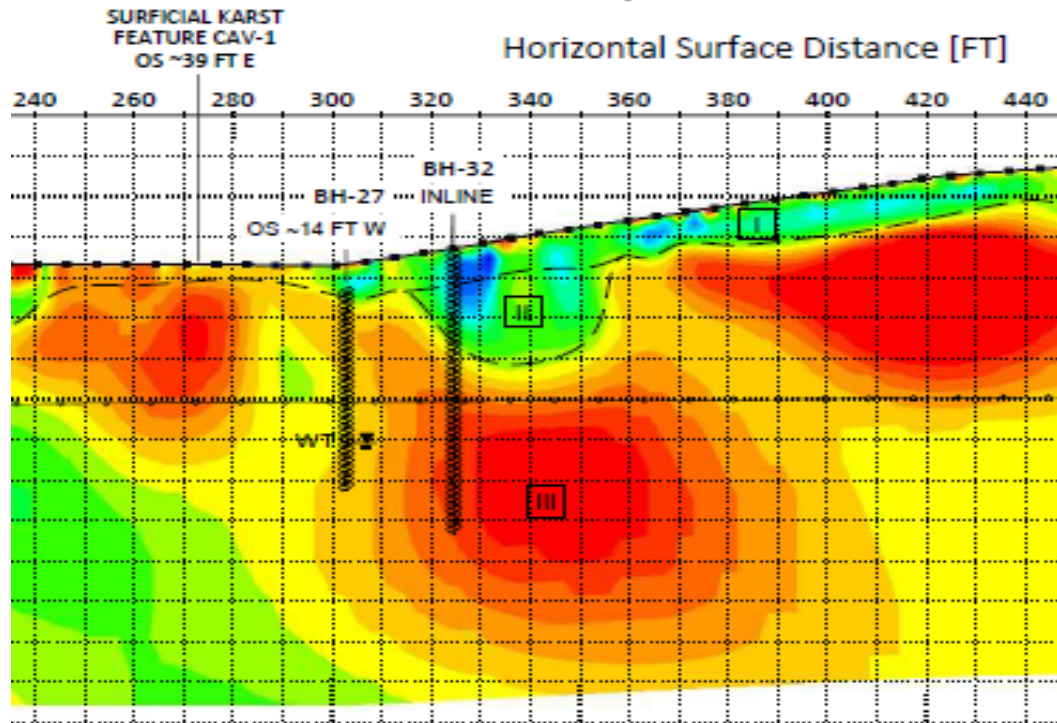
* Superimposed from s-wave velocity model, based on elevation.

Roadway Improvement – Complex Geology

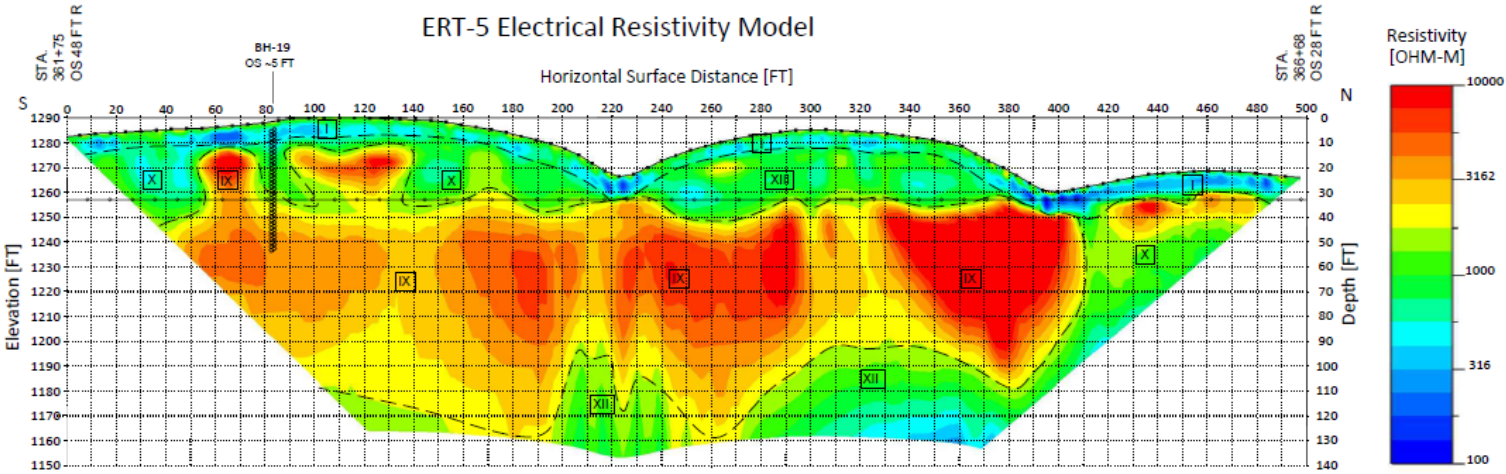
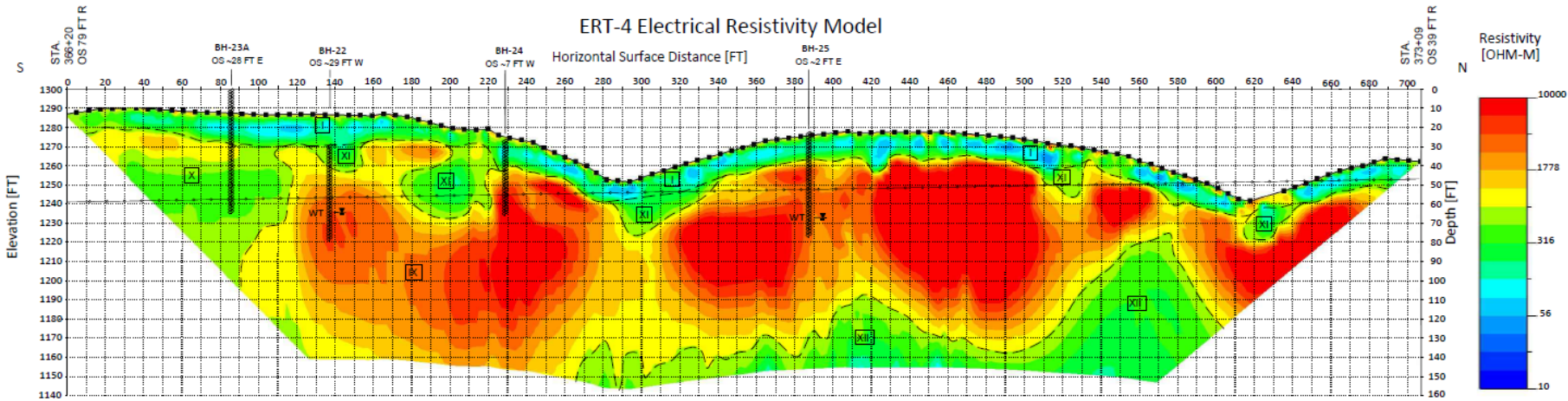


Roadway Improvement – Complex Geology

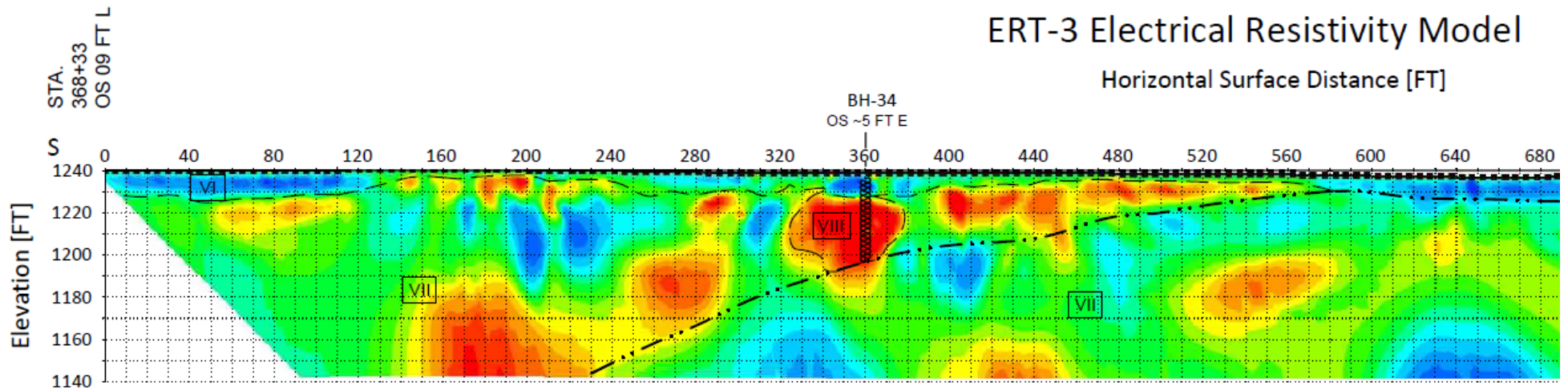
ERT-1 Electrical Resistivity Model



Roadway Improvement – Complex Geology

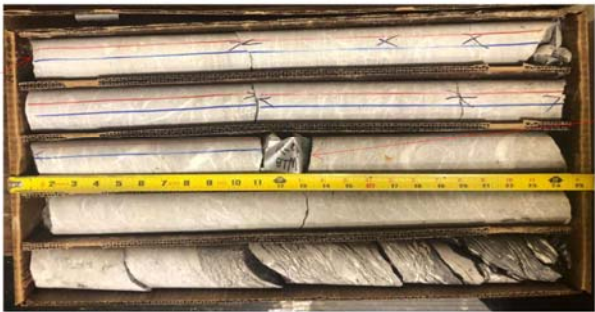


Roadway Improvement – Complex Geology

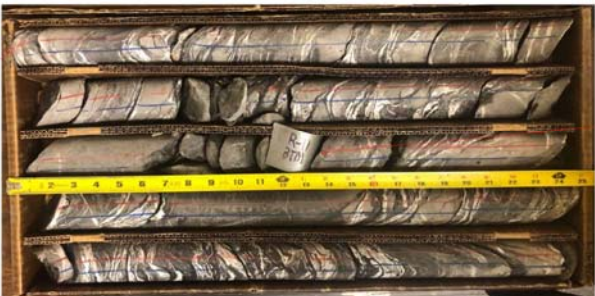


Roadway Improvement – Complex Geology

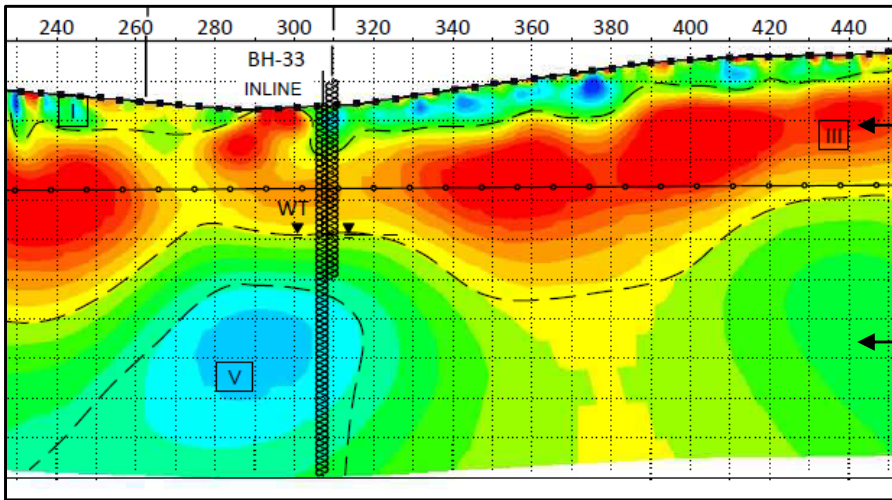
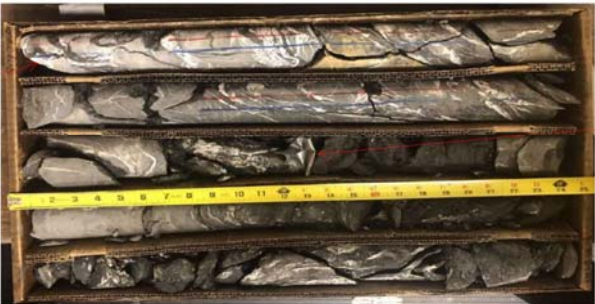
Run 9: 40.0 ft – 45.0 ft (Elev. 1223.7 ft – Elev. 1218.7 ft), REC = 100%, RQD = 100%
 Run 10: 45.0 ft – 50.0 ft (Elev. 1218.7 ft – Elev. 1213.7 ft), REC = 100%, RQD = 87%



Run 11: 50.0 ft – 55.0 ft (Elev. 1213.7 ft – Elev. 1208.7 ft), REC = 100%, RQD = 50%
 Run 12: 55.0 ft – 60.0 ft (Elev. 1208.7 ft – Elev. 1203.7 ft), REC = 100%, RQD = 68%

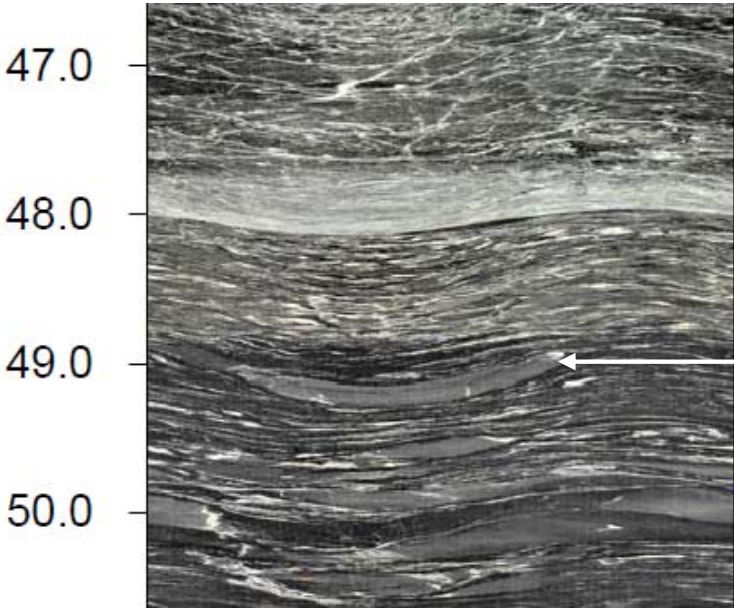


Run 13: 60.0 ft – 65.0 ft (Elev. 1203.7 ft – Elev. 1198.7 ft), REC = 100%, RQD = 42%
 Run 14: 65.0 ft – 70.0 ft (Elev. 1198.7 ft – Elev. 1193.7 ft), REC = 100%, RQD = 17%



LIMESTONE

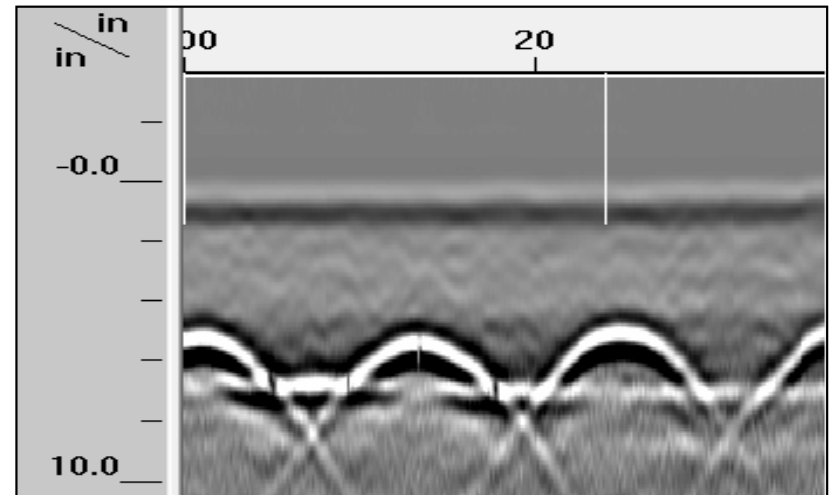
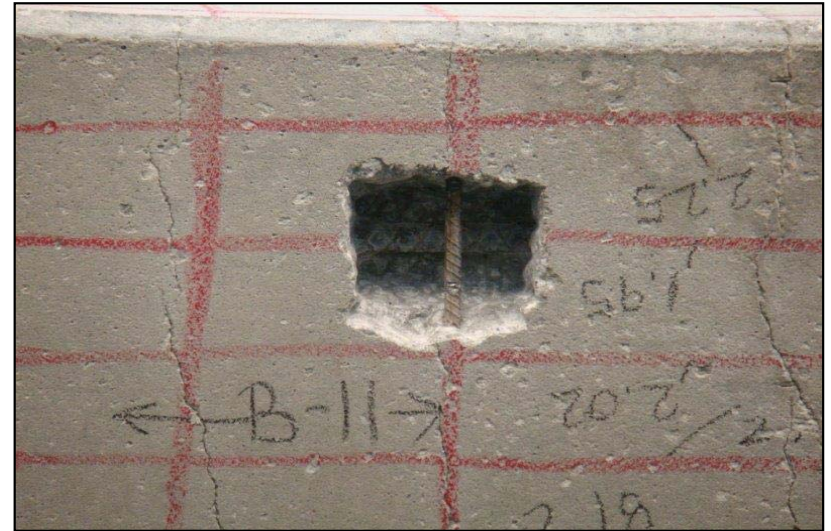
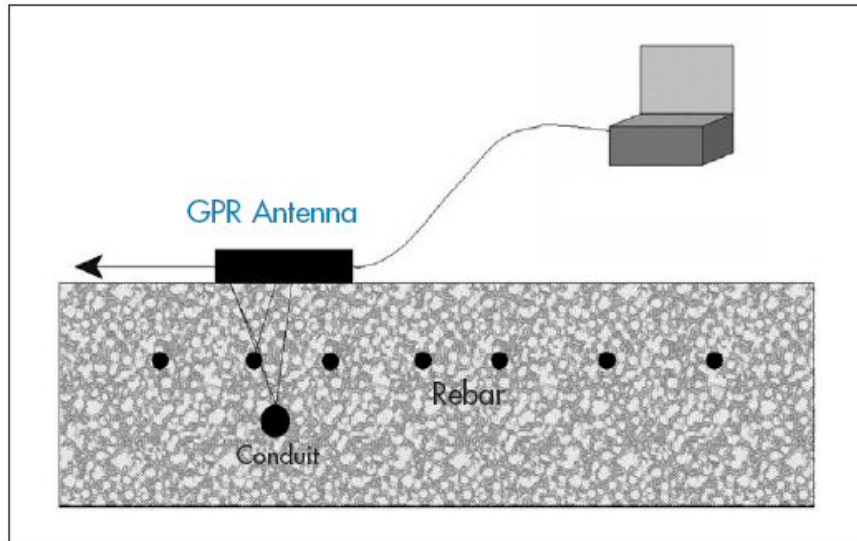
SHALE



BOUDINAGE

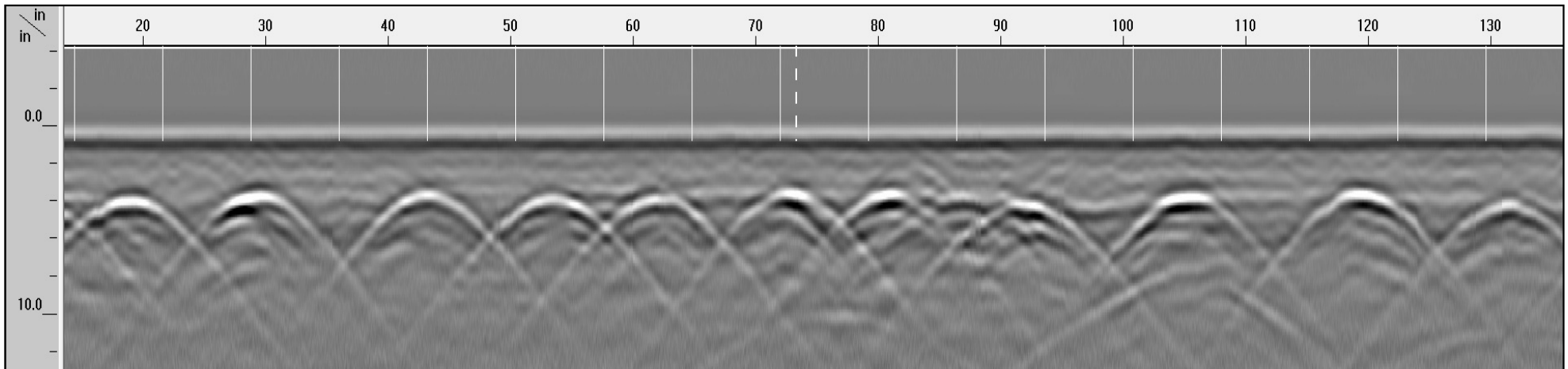
NDT EVALUATION FOR EXISTING STRUCTURES

Ground Penetrating Radar

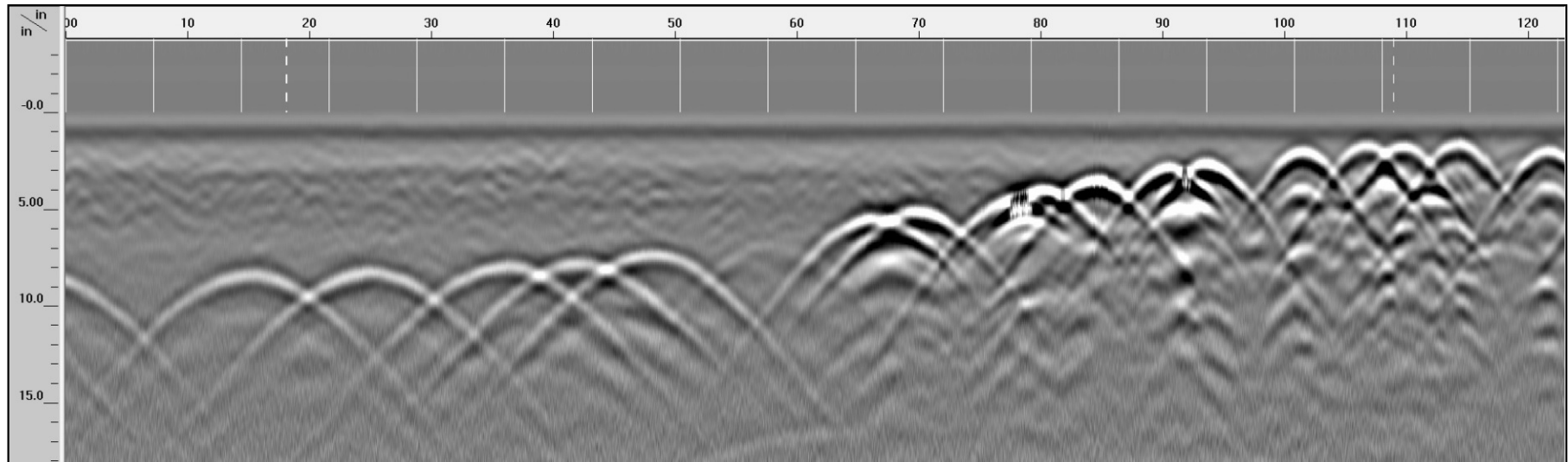


Off Center Rebar Cage

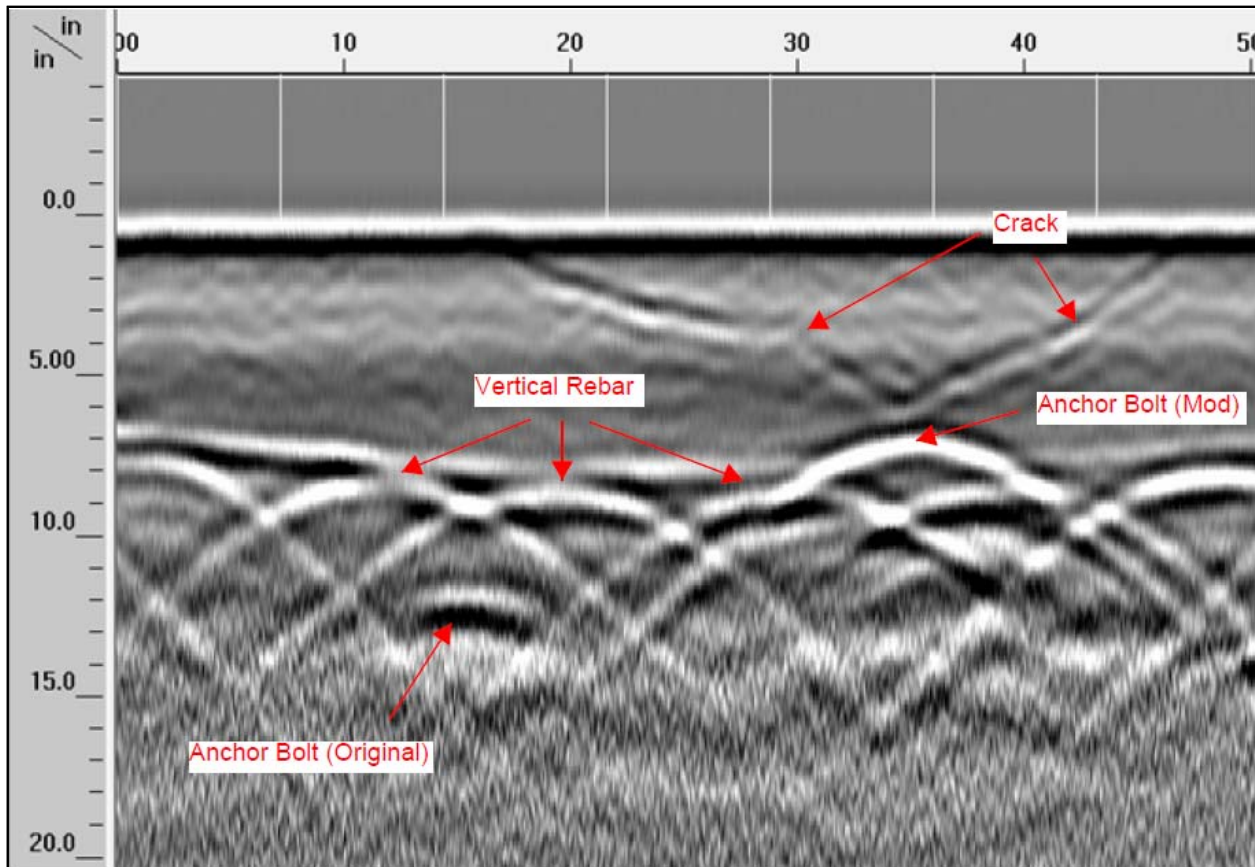
Properly Installed Rebar Cage



Poorly Installed Rebar Cage

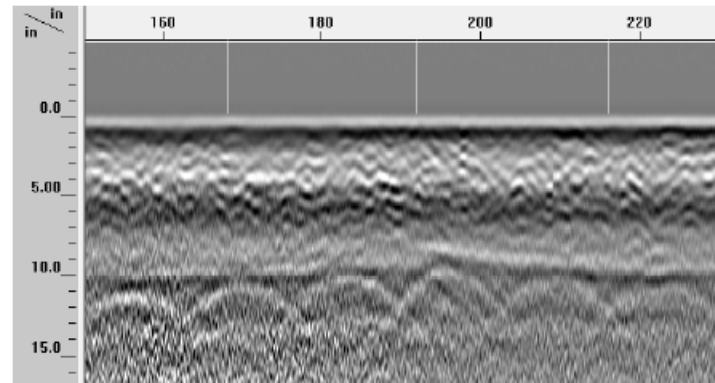


Off Center Rebar Cage With Anchor Bolt Modification

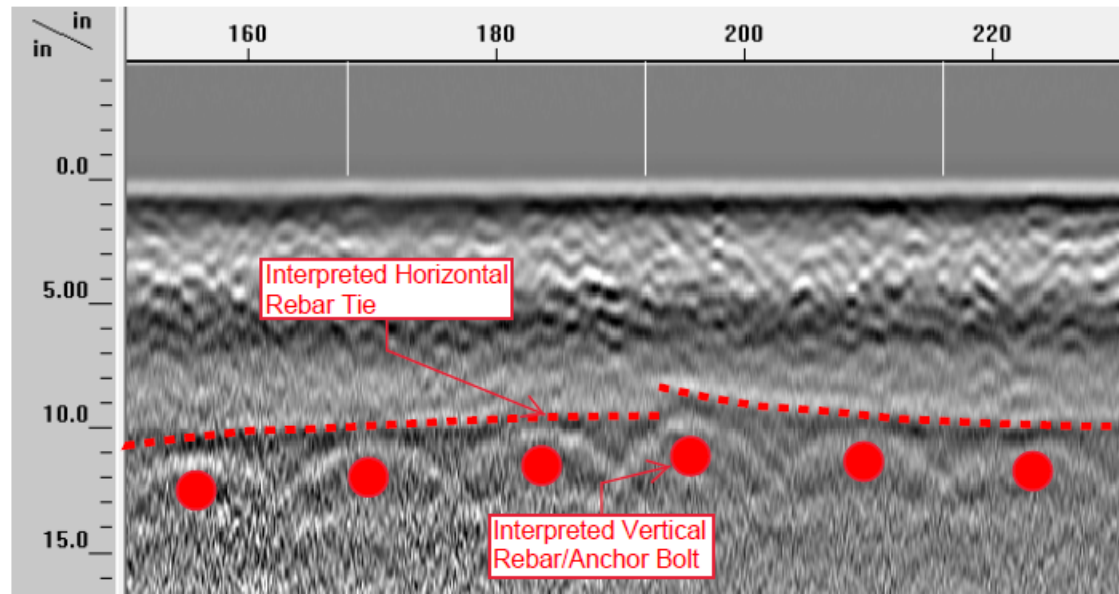


Rebar Cage – Tie Overlap

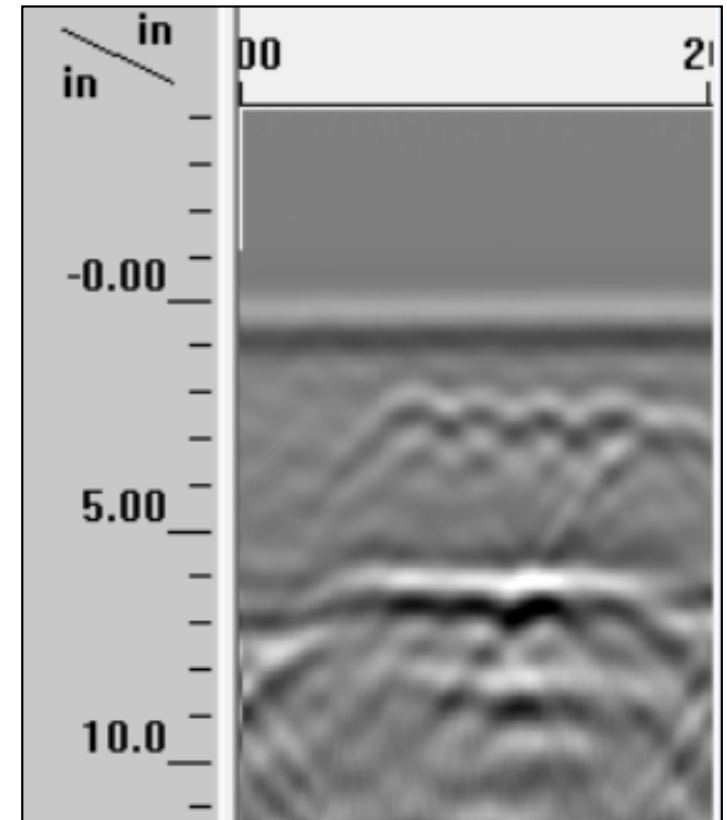
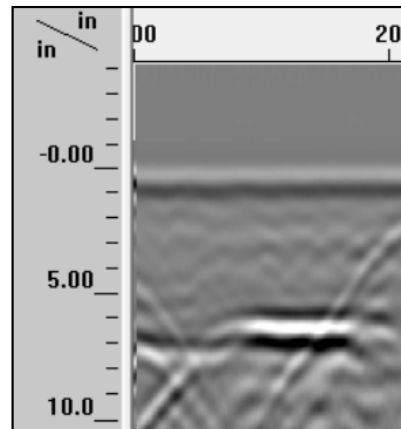
Raw GPR Record



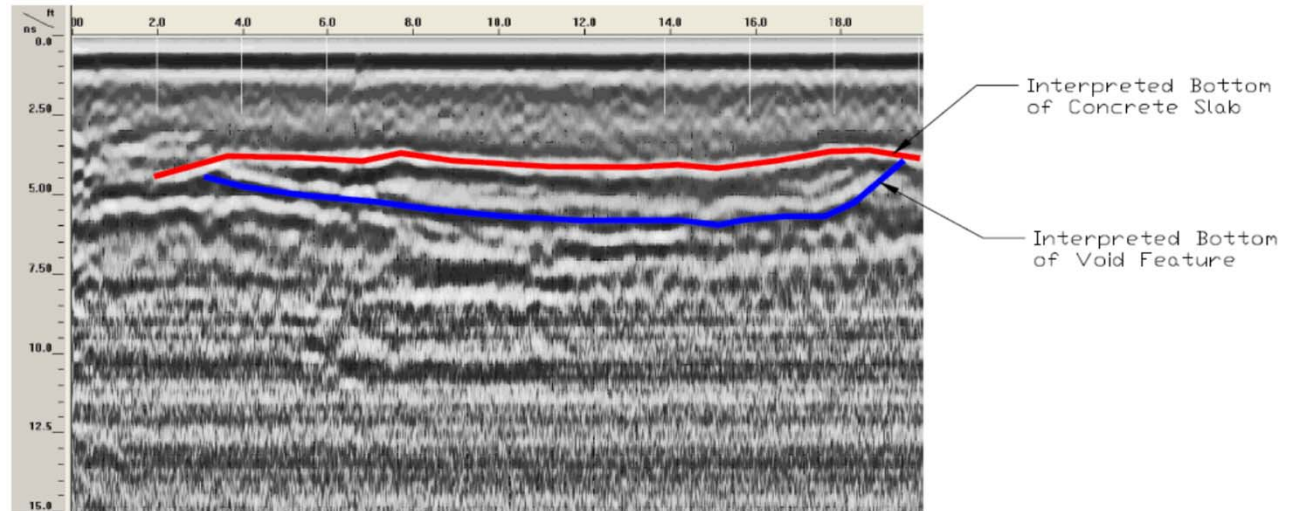
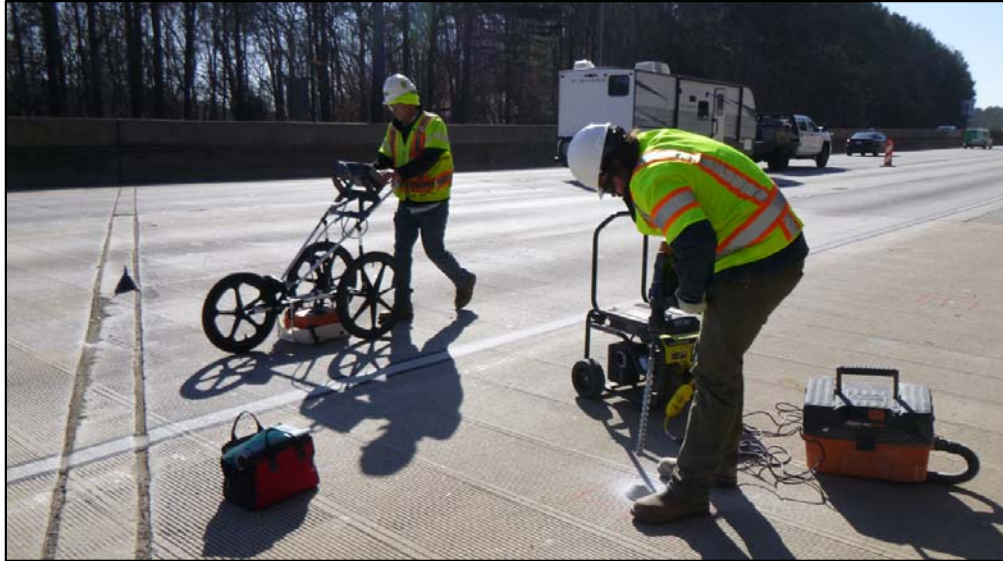
Annotated GPR Record



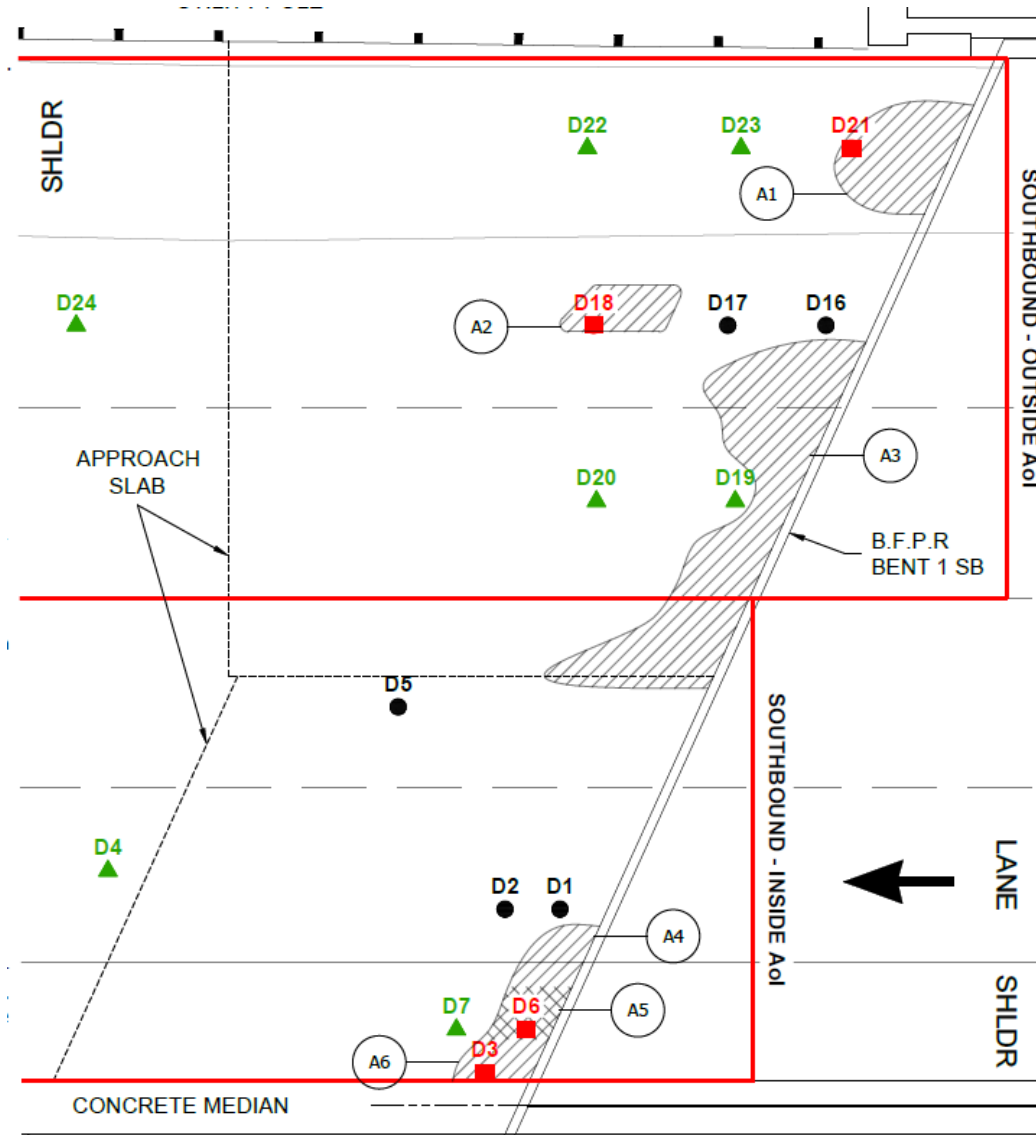
Bridge Beams – Shear Pins



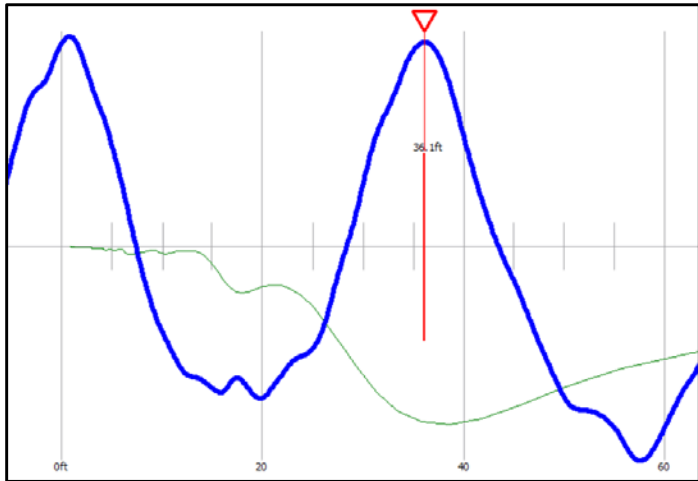
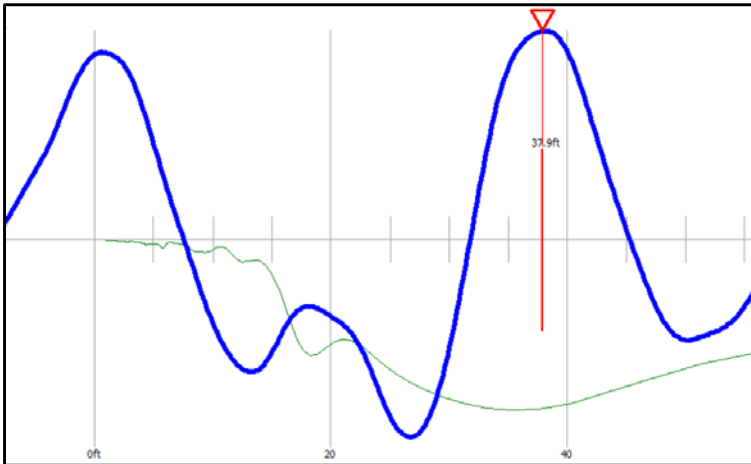
Void Under Bridge Approach Slab



Void Under Bridge Approach Slab



SHEETPILE



QA For Deep Foundations

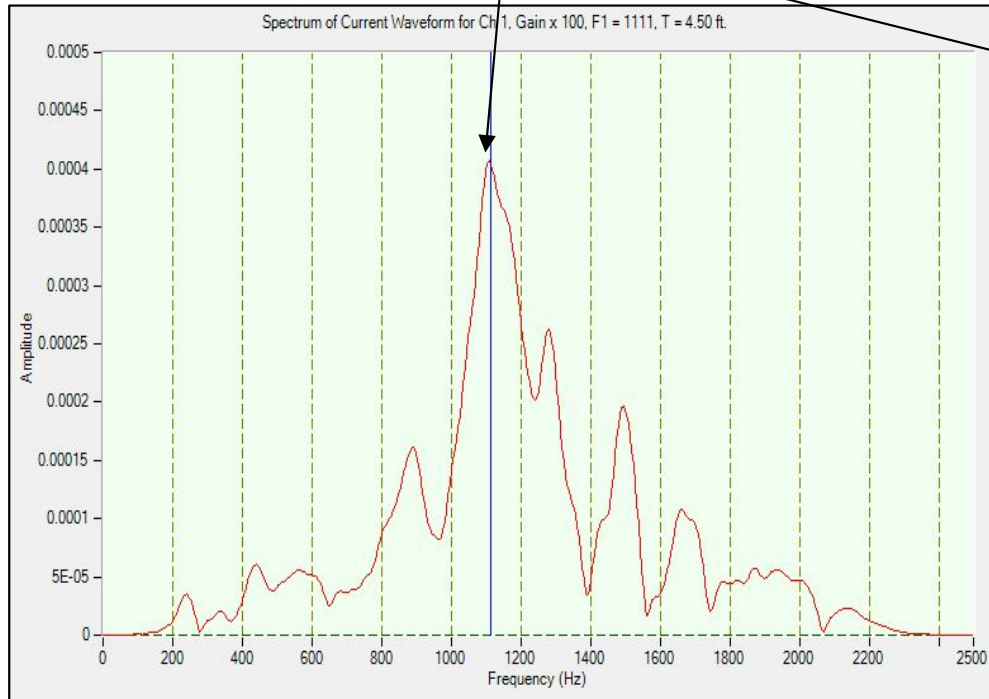


Bridge Footing QA

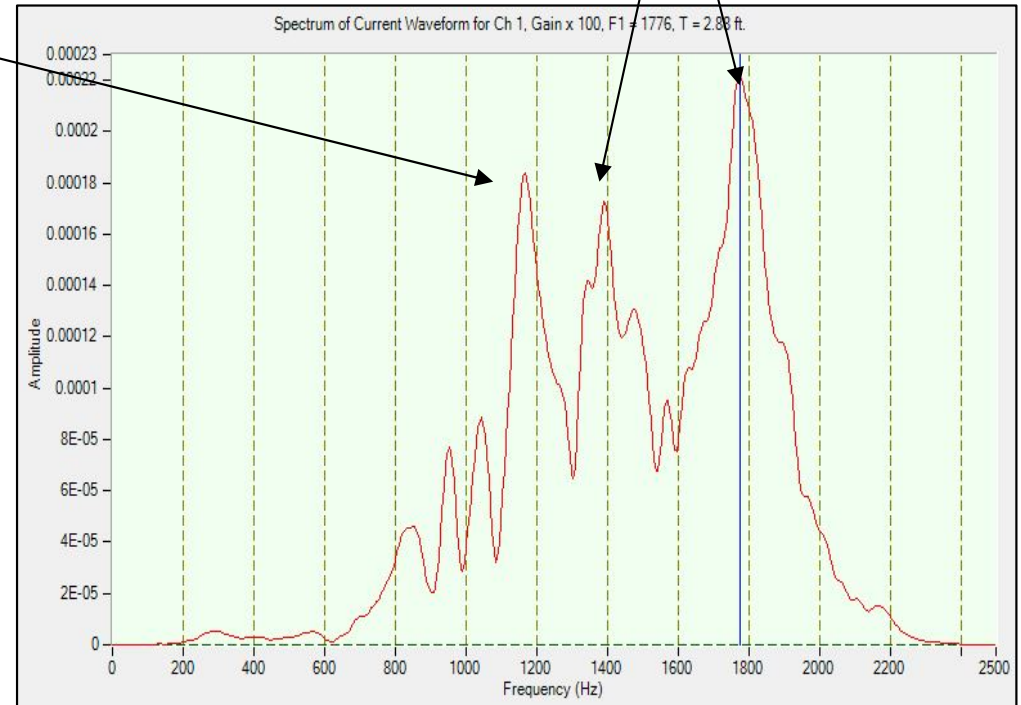


Bridge Footing QA

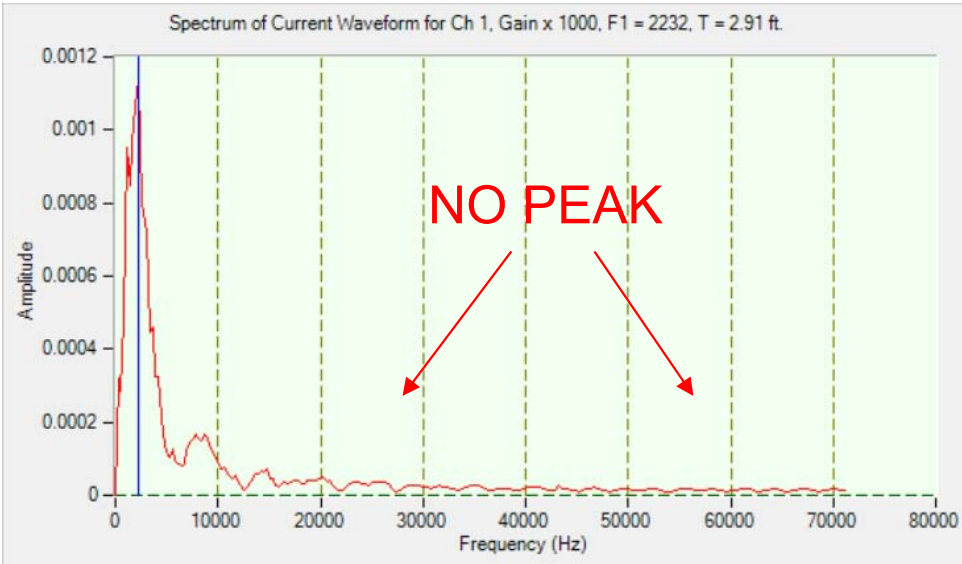
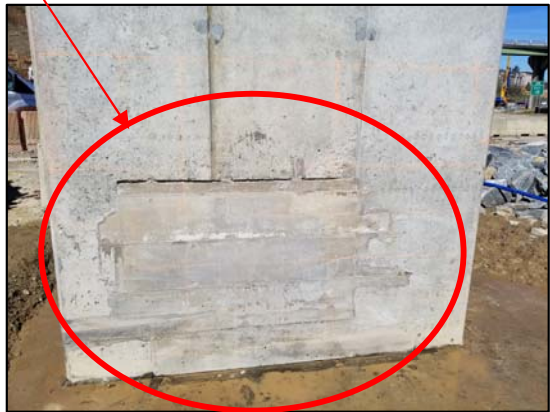
PEAK FROM BACKSIDE
OF ELEMENT



SHALLOW PEAK –
POSSIBLE DEFECT



Bridge Column – Concrete Patch QA



Questions?

