

GILBERT ROAD BRIDGE IN ARIZONA

A Comparison of Different QA/QC Testing Methods

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PROJECT DETAILS

10' diameter reaching depths of 165' from grade

Keller scope included installation of 8 piers, each consisting of 2-10' diameter by approximately 140' long drilled shafts, and 2 abutments with 3 drilled shafts (7' x 125')

Testing methods included: TIP, SHAPE, CSL & GGL



NDT Testing Procedures

GGL – Measures density around close to 4 inches of radius around access tube

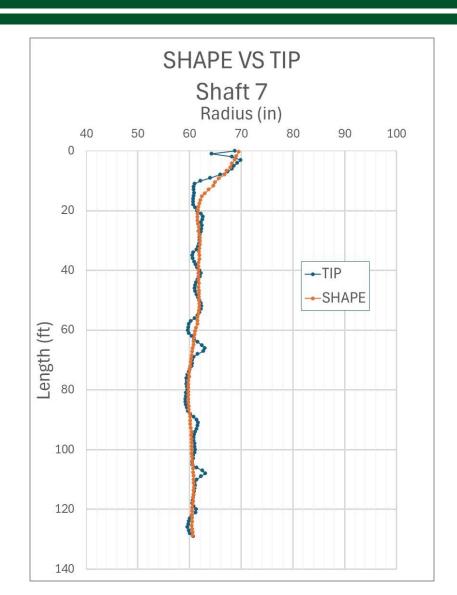
CSL – Measures FAT between available access tubes via sonic pulses.

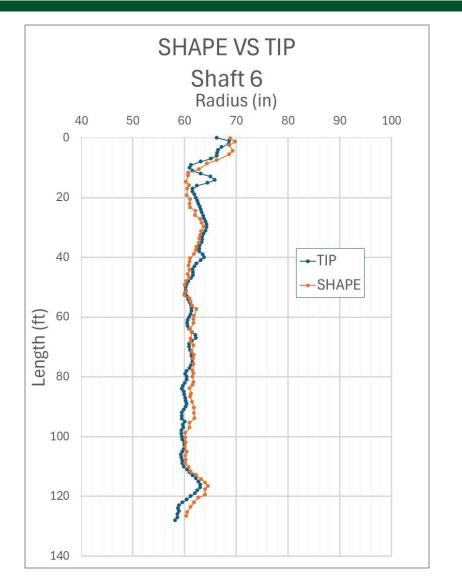
SHAPE - Measures as build hole.

TIP – Measures temperature and determines relative radius (distance between cage and outside radius of shaft).

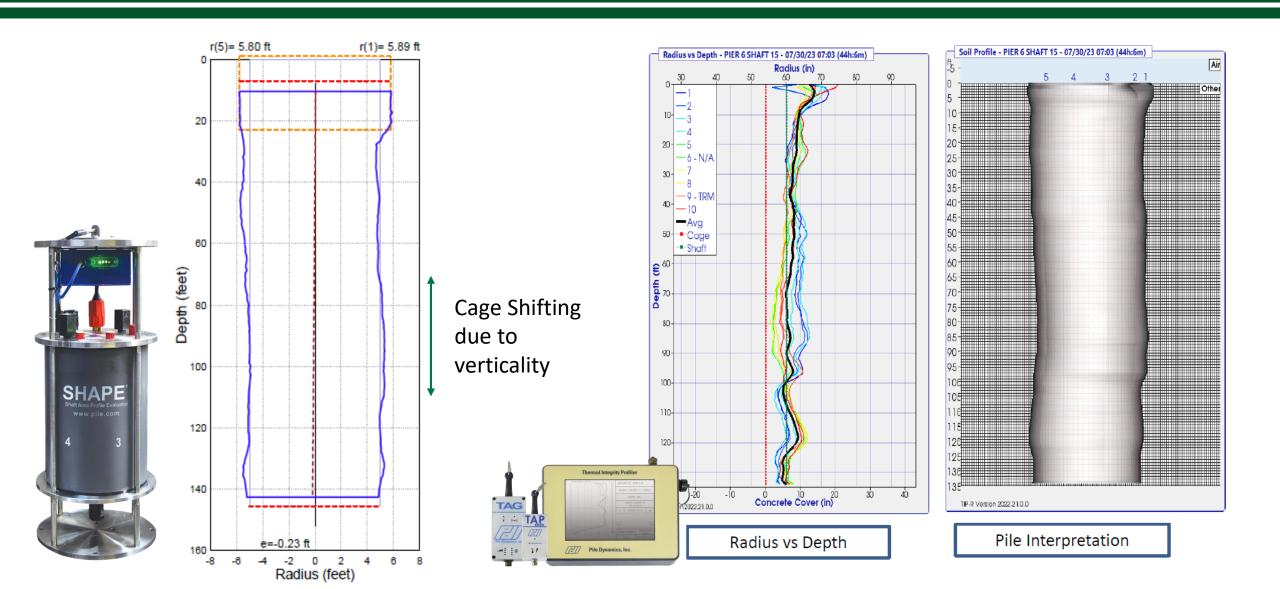


SHAPE VS TIP - SHAFT DIAMETER

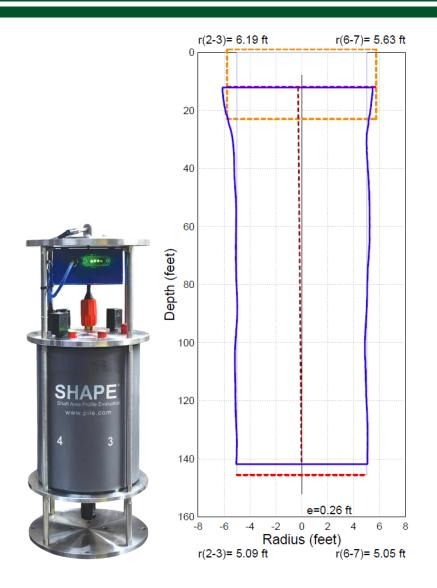


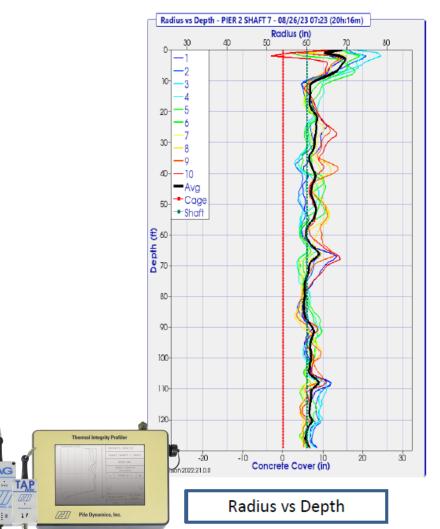


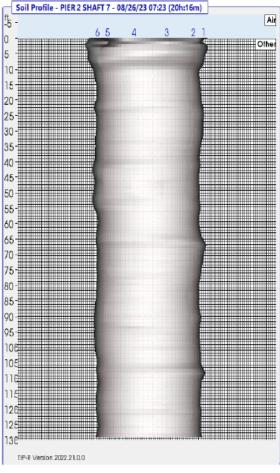
SHAPE VS TIP - SHAFT DIAMETER



SHAPE VS TIP - SHAFT DIAMETER







Pile Interpretation



COMPARING TIP AND SHAPE TESTS



Clear relationship



Results within 1-1.5 inches of each other after testing 22 shafts

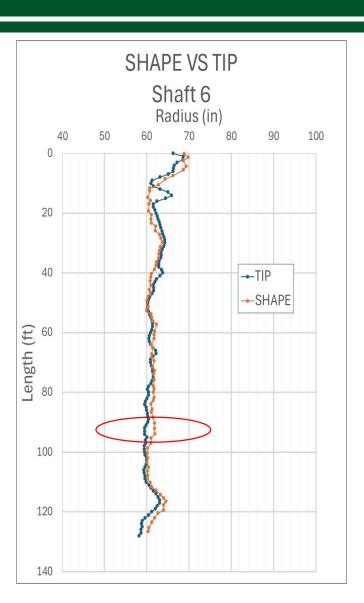


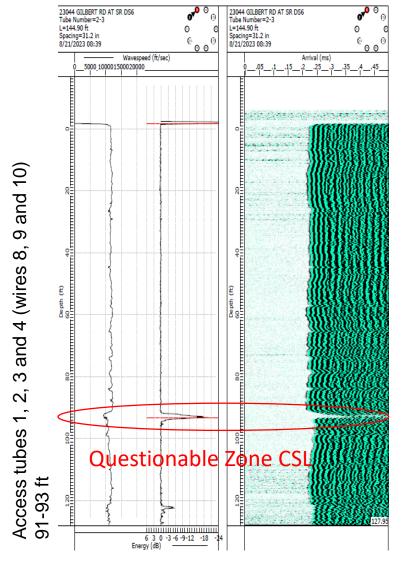
Combination of both tests allows easy location of an issue

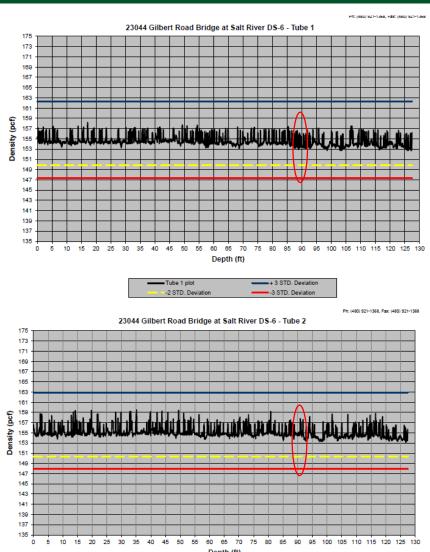


Combination helps understanding cage placement & design

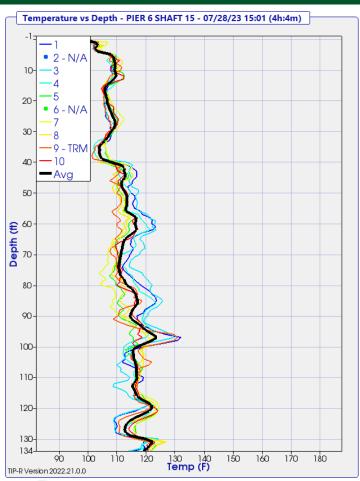
SHAPE VS TIP VS CSL VS GGL

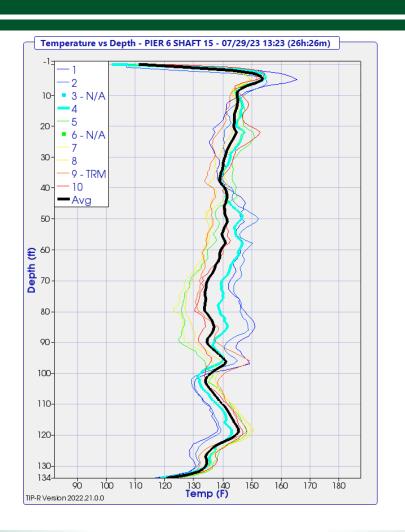


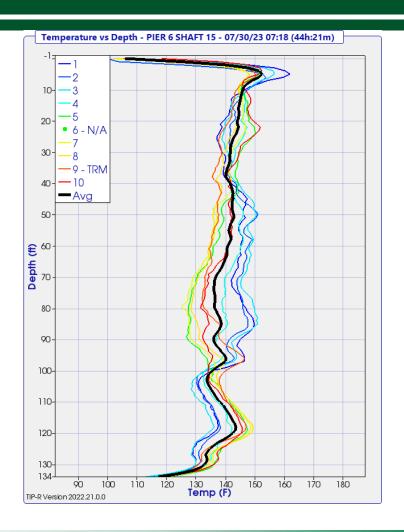




SHAPE VS TIP VS GGL

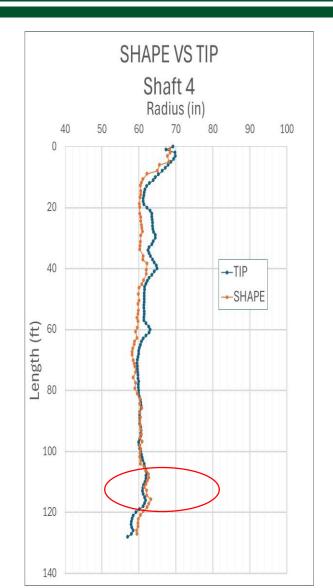


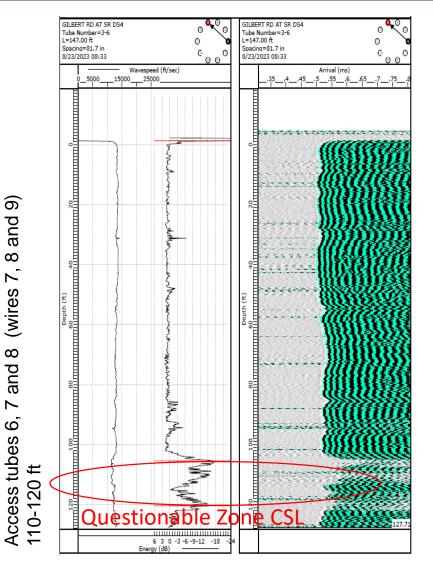


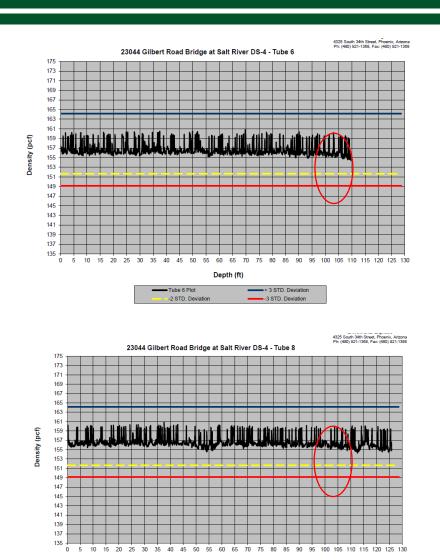




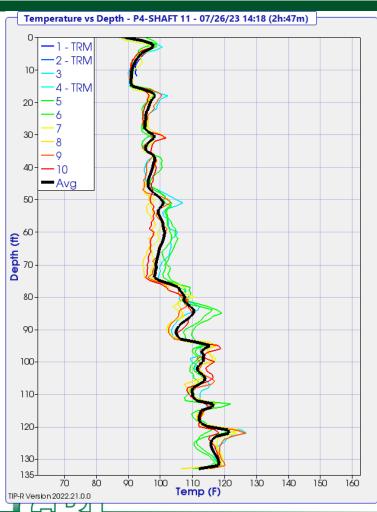
SHAPE VS TIP VS GGL

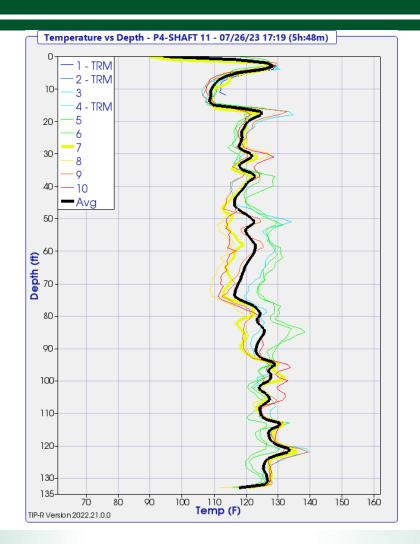


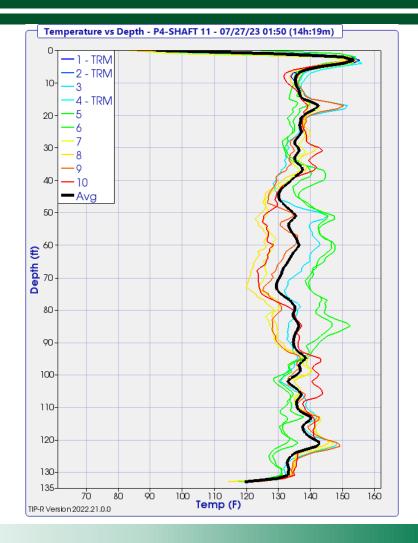




SHAPE VS TIP VS GGL









COMPARING DIFFERENT TESTS



Why is CSL showing issues while TIP and GGL are not



Debonding is clearly an issue.

Does it explain all questionable zones?



Should we test with CSL on PVC access tubes?





Questions / Comments?