ANALYSIS OF VIBRATION LEVELS AT NEARBY STRUCTURES DUE TO ROAD CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

Nanayakkara Hapanthantrige Susantha Chandana (148302 E)

Master of Engineering in Highway & Traffic Engineering

Department of Civil Engineering

University of Moratuwa

Sri Lanka

June 2017

ANALYSIS OF VIBRATION LEVELS AT NEARBY STRUCTURES DUE TO ROAD CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

Nanayakkara Hapanthantrige Susantha Chandana (148302 E)

Thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Master of Engineering in Highway & Traffic Engineering

Department of Civil Engineering

University of Moratuwa

Sri Lanka

June 2017

DECLARATION OF THE CANDIDATE AND SUPERVISOR

I declare that this is my own work and this thesis does not incorporate without Acknowledgement any material previously submitted for a Degree or Diploma in any Other University or institute of higher learning and to the best of my knowledge and belief it does not contain any material previously published or written by another person except where the acknowledgement is made in the text. Also, I hereby grant to University of Moratuwa the non-exclusive right to reproduce and distribute my thesis, in whole or in part in print, electronic or other medium. I retain the right to use this content in whole or part in future works (such as articles or books).

articles of books).
Signature:
Date:
The above candidate has carried out research for the Masters thesis under my Supervision.
Signature of the supervisor:
Date:

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to express my sincere thanks and appreciation to my supervisor Prof.W.K. Mampearachchi for his support, thoughtful guidance and encouragement.

My sincere gratitude is also extended to Prof. J.M.S.J Bandara, former research coordinator, for the valuable advice and encouragement. I would like to thank all academic staff of Highway and Traffic Engineering Division about sharing knowledge and experience with me, which were very valuable inputs for this research outcome.

Special thanks go to the Chief Mining Engineer of GSMB Technical Service Pvt.

D.M.S.K Jayasundara for the support providing Vibration Monitoring instrument and GPS instrument.

My sincere thanks extend Mr. G.M.C.J Keerthi, Project Manager of Integrated Road Development Project NE3 Package for give permission to monitor vibration on selected roads.

My sincere thanks also extend to the Transportation Engineering Division of department of Civil Engineering for providing support for the research. Finally, I would like to convey my gratitude to my colleagues at Transportation Engineering Division, my family and all others who helped me in various means to make this research a success.

ABSTRACT

Analysis of Vibration Levels at Nearby Structures Due to Road Construction Activities

The purpose of this research is to analysis of vibration levels at nearby structures due to road construction activities.

Vibration caused various types of structural damages and it may finally affect the project progress. Although, there are systems to control these issues, it is reported that available systems are not reliable, effective and systematic. Even though, there are many research studies about quantitative vibration studies, nobody presented systematic holistic solution for these problems. Main Objectives of this research is propose a vibration management plan prior to the start of construction and evaluate current vibration standards of Sri Lanka and propose suggestion to improvements. Firstly, existing vibration and structure damage monitoring systems of Sri Lanka and other countries were studied. Secondly data regarding existing system from experience site and Highway engineers were collected. Finally, vibration was monitored when do major vibration generation road construction activities which used heavy vibrator rollers.

Damages due to vibration depends on structure type, vibration value and affected time period. Those factors are taken into account to establish a vibration management plan. This vibration management plan will provide fair solution to both parties who take vibration consequences in construction and contractors. For the survey, hilly terrain area road section with various subgrade conditions is used.

On the basis of the results of this research, it can be concluded that vibration limits are exceeded its damage limits in nearby structure and current boundary limits are not in optimum range and it should change with structure condition and subgrade strength. Furthermore, Sri Lanka standard of vibration limits for construction vibration should be revised after proper analyze. According to this research analyze Type 1, Type2 and Type 3 structures prescribed limits easily can be increased up to higher limits. It will be helpful to contractor to do undisturbed work without contradicting government rules and regulation. As a result, sustainability of the road project can be improved. According to questionnaire survey 84 % engineers think existing system should improve to meet sustainable road development and 85% engineers think vibration monitoring system is required for construction activities.

This research generated two major outcomes which are very valuable to road construction sector. Those are vibration contour map for various type of compaction activities and various subgrade conditions. Secondly, vibration management plan which can use to minimize vibration related structures damage in road construction.

Key words: Vibration, Compaction, Structure.

iv

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS	V
LIST OF FIGURES	vii
LIST OF TABLES	viii
LIST OF ABBRIVIATIONS	ix
LIST OF APPENDICES	x
1. INTRODUCTION	1
1.1. Background	1
1.2. Problem Statements	1
1.3. Objectives	2
1.4. Hypothesis	2
2. LITERATURE SURVEY	3
2.1. Ground- borne Vibration	3
2.1.1. Vibration Motion	4
2.1.2. Vibration Monitoring	4
2.2. Effects of Ground-borne Vibration	6
2.2.1. Effects of Vibration on Structures	6
2.2.1.2. British Standard BS 7385-2:1993	9
2.2.1.3. Swiss Standard VSS-SN640-312a:1992	10
2.2.1.4. Sri Lanka standard – Central Environment Authority	12
2.2.1.5. Summary of all standards	14
3. METHODOLOGY	15
3.1. Questionnaire Survey (Collect Data from Experience Site/Highway Engineers.)	16
3.1.1. About existing method.	16
3.1.2. Effectiveness and reliability of current methods	17
3.1.2.1. Suggestion to improvements	18
3.2. Monitor Vibration of nearby structure	19
3.2.1. Sources and propagation of ground vibration	19
3.2.2. Identify Critical Sources for vibration	20
3.2.3. Equipment used for Monitor vibration and location	22
3.3. Develop sustainable system to minimize issues	22
4. QUESTINARE SURVEY DATA ANALYSIS	23
4.1. Questionnaire Survey Data Analysis	23
5. STUDY ABOUT CURRENT PRACTICE SYSTEMS	27
5.1. Gall Road Improvement Project. (Maliban junction to Cross junction)	27
5.2 Hatton – Nuwaraeliya Road Project	29

	5.3.	Problems in existing systems.	29
6.	VIB	RATION MONITORING AND DATA ANALYSIS	31
	6.1.	Major ground vibration generation road construction activates	31
	6.2.	Vibration versus Activity	34
	6.3.	Vibration Frequency	35
	6.4.	Vibration value of constant offset with subgrade strength	36
7.	VIB	RATION MANAGEMENT PLAN.	38
	7.1.	Soil investigation to find subgrade CBR	39
	7.3.	Pre-Crack Survey with GPS Survey (A)	42
	7.4.	Categorized houses According to condition	42
8.	EVAL	UATION OF CURRENT VIBRATION STANDARD OF SRI LANKA	.46
	8.1 Re	lation between complaints and vibrations	.46
_		mparing with Sri Lanka safe distance for House and Low rising residential building with ntries	50
9.	CON	NCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION	55

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: How the Monitoring instrument monitors an event	5
Figure 2 : Methodology	15
Figure 3: Questionnaire - Existing method	16
Figure 4: Questionnaire - Effectiveness and reliability of current methods	17
Figure5: Suggestions to Improvement.	18
Figure 6: Blast mate Vibration detector	22
Figure 7 : GPS co-ordinate monitoring instrument	22
Figure8 : No of complaint per month	23
Figure9: Vibration exceed its limits or not	23
Figure 10 : Availability of vibration Monitoring system	24
Figure11: Party of doing post crack and pre-crack survey	24
Figure 12: Effectiveness of the current system	25
Figure 13: Construction Vibration Monitoring Requirement.	25
Figure 14 : Sustainability of the system	26
Figure15 : Complaints categories -1	28
Figure16 : Complaints Categories - 2	29
Figure 17: Graph of Activity Vs Vibration	35
Figure 18 : Vibration Frequency Distribution	35
Figure 19 : Graph of Vibration vs CBR Value	37
Figure 20 : Proposed System Flow Chart	39
Figure 21 : Vibration Contour Map	41
Figure 22 : Vibration Contour Map	44
Figure 23 : Vibration standard Comparison	46
Figure 24 :Vibration contour Map 1+750 to 1+800	47
Figure 25 : Vibration contour Map 0+000 to 0+000	49
Figure 26 : Safer distance for house at no 46 road	52
Figure 27: Safer distance for house at no 33 road	53

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Vibration guidelines from DIN 4150-3:1999	8
Table 2: Transient vibration guide values for cosmetic damage in BS 7385-2:1993	9
Table 3: Swiss Standard VSS–SN640–312a construction vibration damage criteria	11
Table 4: Categorization of Structures according to types of Buildings (Sri Lankan Standards)	12
Table 5: Interim Standards for vibration of the Operation of Machinery, Construction	13
Table 6: Summary of countries vibration standards 01	14
Table 7: Peak particle velocity of vibration induced by dump trucks	20
Table 8: Ground Vibrations induced by vibrating roller in rms	21
Table 9 :Vibration of Construction Equipment	21
Table 10: Machinery for sub grade preparing	32
Table 11: Machinery for sub base preparing	32
Table 12: Machinery for ABC layer preparation	33
Table 13: Machinery for Asphalt Laying	34
Table 14: Determinants of Frequency Distribution	36
Table 15:Ground vibration for Different CBR Value	36
Table 16: Subgrade categories according to CBR values	39
Table 17: Subgrade Sections of 41 Road	40
Table 18 : Sri Lanka Structure Categorization	42
Table 19: Baring Capacities of structures	43
Table 20: Summary of Vibration Standard Sri Lanka	43
Table 21 : Vibration values of houses (46 Road)	48
Table 22 : Vibration values of houses (45 Road)	50
Table 23: Vibration limits for house and low rising buildings	51
Table 24 : Safer distance for house at no 46 road	51
Table 25 : Safer distance for house at no 33 road	53

LIST OF ABBRIVIATIONS

ABC - Aggregate Base Course

PPV - Peak Particle Velocity

DT -Dump Truck

BS -British Standards

DCP -Dynamic Cone Penetrometer

CBR -California Baring Ratio

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix	Description	Page
Appendix 1	Past Project Data (Gall Road)	59
Appendix 2	Past Project Data (Hatton -Nuwaraeliya Road)	62
Appendix 3	Pre- Crack survey (Example)	65
Appendix 4	Vibration Contour Maps	74
Appendix 5	Questionnaire to Site/Highway Engineers	83
Appendix 6	Photo Gallery	87