INSPECTION AND ASSESSMENT SYSTEM OF HIGHWAY BRIDGES IN SRI LANKA

Wickrama Pathiranage Rasika Indrajith

(168913V)

Thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the

degree Master of Science in Structural Engineering Design

Department of Civil Engineering

University of Moratuwa

Sri Lanka

May 2019

DECLARATION

"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).

Signature:

Date:

The above candidate has carried out research for the Masters thesis under my supervision.

Name of the supervisor: Dr. K. Baskaran

Signature of the supervisor:

Date :

ABSTRACT

Highway Bridges play a key role in the road based transportation system. There are 4456 highway bridges in Class A, Class B and Class AB roads in Sri Lanka, as per the "Annual Report, Road Development Authority – 2015". Significant portion of those bridges are reaching their design life. Therefore, a proper maintenance system, which includes preventive maintenance for these highway bridges is an essential requirement.

Road Development Authority (RDA) is the principal organization, which handles the road related infrastructure in Sri Lanka. RDA conducts inspection on bridge structures, assesses their functionality, and carries out repair and rehabilitation works. The current method of inspection and assessment has been followed since 1997. RDA is in the process of upgrading their Bridge Management System (BMS) and still practicing the old system, which was implemented in year 1997.

The current method of inspection and assessment is not comprehensive enough to grasp the necessary distresses. Only basic information, with respect to distresses, are collected in the process of bridge inspection. The present study provides a detailed review of the current method of inspection, which is followed by RDA, Sri Lanka. The current local system is compared with the advanced Bridge Inspection Systems in several other countries. At the same time, necessary feedback about the current method of inspection is sought from the bridge inspectors at RDA. This study revealed several shortcomings of the current system. Hence, an improved Bridge Inspection and Assessment System, which overcomes most of the shortcomings in the current system is proposed with the present study.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The study took nearly 18 months to finish. Large number of people helped me with guidance, comments, advices and facilitating. I offer my sincere gratitude to all of them.

Dr. K. Baskaran, Senior Lecturer, Department of Civil Engineering, University of Moratuwa, is the one who helped me the most, since the beginning of the research work and even guiding me to select an area for my study. Dr. Baskaran, as my research supervisor, motivated me to keep in the time schedule to finish the relevant parts completely, yet timely.

Also I would like to thank Eng. Vasanthakumar, Director, Bridge Management Unit, Road Development Authority (RDA), for his valuable advices and feedback. At the same time I am thankful to Eng. J.A.M. Duminda, Senior Engineer, Bridge Management Unit, RDA, and Eng. D.U. Wickramage, Civil Engineer, RDA for the assistance during the field investigations.

Then I would like to thank all the Engineers who helped me during the questionnaire survey despite their busy schedule.

CONTENTS

1.	INTROD	UCTION	1
	1.1. Overvi	ew	1
	1.1.1.	Aim of the research	2
	1.1.2.	Objectives	3
	1.2. Outline	e of the report	3
2.	LITERAT	TURE SURVEY	4
	2.1. Bridge	inspection	9
	2.1.1.	Initial inspection	
	2.1.2.	Routine inspection	
	2.1.3.	In-depth inspection	13
	2.1.4.	Damage inspection	14
	2.1.5.	Special inspections	14
	2.1.6.	Fracture critical inspections	14
	2.1.7.	Underwater inspection	14
	2.2. Nondestructive testing (NDT) in bridge inspection		
	2.2.1.	Chain drag [17]	15
	2.2.2.	Coin tap test & Tap hammer test [17]	16
	2.2.3.	Acoustic emission (AE) [17, 18, 20]	16
	2.2.4.	Impact echo testing [17, 21]	17
	2.2.5.	Sonics [17]	19
	2.2.6.	Ultrasonic pulse velocity [17, 18]	
	2.2.7.	Ground Penetration Radar (GPR) [17]	
	2.2.8.	Half-cell potential [17]	
	2.2.9.	Polarization resistivity measurement	
	2.2.10.	Infrared thermography [17, 18, 19]	
	2.2.11.	Proof load test [17, 22]	
	2.3. Assess	ment of bridges	
3.	METHOI	DOLOGY	
	3.1. Study t	he current method of inspection and assessment used by RDA	
	3.2. Develo	pment of a new inspection and assessment method	

3	.2.1.	Identification of possible distresses in local context
	3.2.1.1.	Equipment and tools used
	3.2.1.2.	List of identified distresses
	3.2.1.3.	Comments on the proposed system by RDA bridge inspectors
3.3.	Develop	pment of a condition assessment method based on condition inspection 57
	3.3.1.	Determination of relative importance between distresses
	3.3.1.1.	Distress Importance Value (DIV)
	3.3.1.2.	Relative Distress Importance Value (RDIV)
	3.3.2.	Subdivision of the bridge
	3.3.3.	Determination of nature of a distress
	3.3.4.	Member Condition Value (MCV)
	3.3.5.	Bridge Condition Value (BCV)
	3.3.6.	Verification of the proposed assessment method
	3.3.7.	Key features/advantages of the proposed assessment method
4. A	NALYS	IS AND DISCUSSION
4.1.	Analysi	s
4.2.	Discuss	ion77
5. C	ONCLU	SIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE WORKS
5.1.	Conclus	sions
5.2.	Recom	nendations for future works

Appendix i: Inspection form, which is currently used by RDA for concrete bridges88				
Appendix ii: Questionnaire, which is used to get feedback from RDA bridge inspectors				
about the current inspection forms of RDA90				
Appendix iii: Proposed new bridge inspection form with the present study112				
Appendix iv: Inspection on bridge 8-4 on road B225 with new inspection form127				
Appendix v: Graphical representation basic crack types146				

Appendix vi: Questionnaire to RDA experts to determine DIV	151
Appendix vii: Filled questionnaire by RDA experts to determine DIV	159
Appendix viii: Summary of the DIV for all considered distresses	.300
Appendix ix: Condition states of distresses	308
Appendix x: Calculation of BCV for comparison	317