

Iowa DOT's Vibration Monitoring Program

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<https://iowadot.gov/ole/vibration-workshop>



Reactive Beginnings...

- Kingsway Cathedral
- Consulted with WJE to determine the best approach forward
- Conclusion: construction vibration did not cause structural damage... but could have.
- Next steps...



White Paper

Written as technical guidance for protection of historic structures.

- Division of Responsibility:
 - Office of Location and Environment
 - District Office responsible for non-historic structures
- Tiered Risk Management Includes Assessment of:
 - Magnitude and frequency of “source”
 - Proximity of vibration source to receptor (normally < 300 feet)
 - Medium (e.g., soil, rock)

Special Provision

- Identifies properties to be protected using vibration monitoring techniques.
- Outlines requirements for monitoring plan
- Establishes preconstruction work requirements
- Qualifies that the peak particle velocity (PPV) will be determined based on the pre-construction survey
- Requires a post-construction for documenting negation of construction effects on receptors.

Preconstruction Survey

- Purpose
 - Document the structural condition prior to beginning construction activities.
- Parts
 - Risk assessment/management,
 - Identify vulnerabilities, establish vibration threshold
 - Documentation

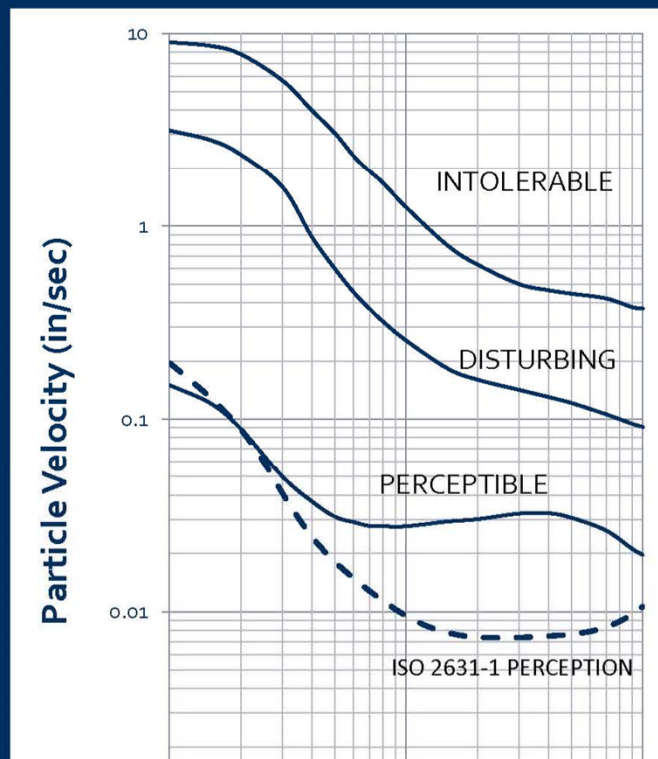
Benefits of Being Proactive

- Good working relationship with our stakeholders (e.g. SHPO, FHWA residents of Iowa)
- Less possibility of legal issues saving time and money
- Expedite project
- Avoid liability of repairs



Techniques for Vibration Monitoring/Vibration Limits - WJE

Human Perception



The human body can **perceive very low levels** of vibrations

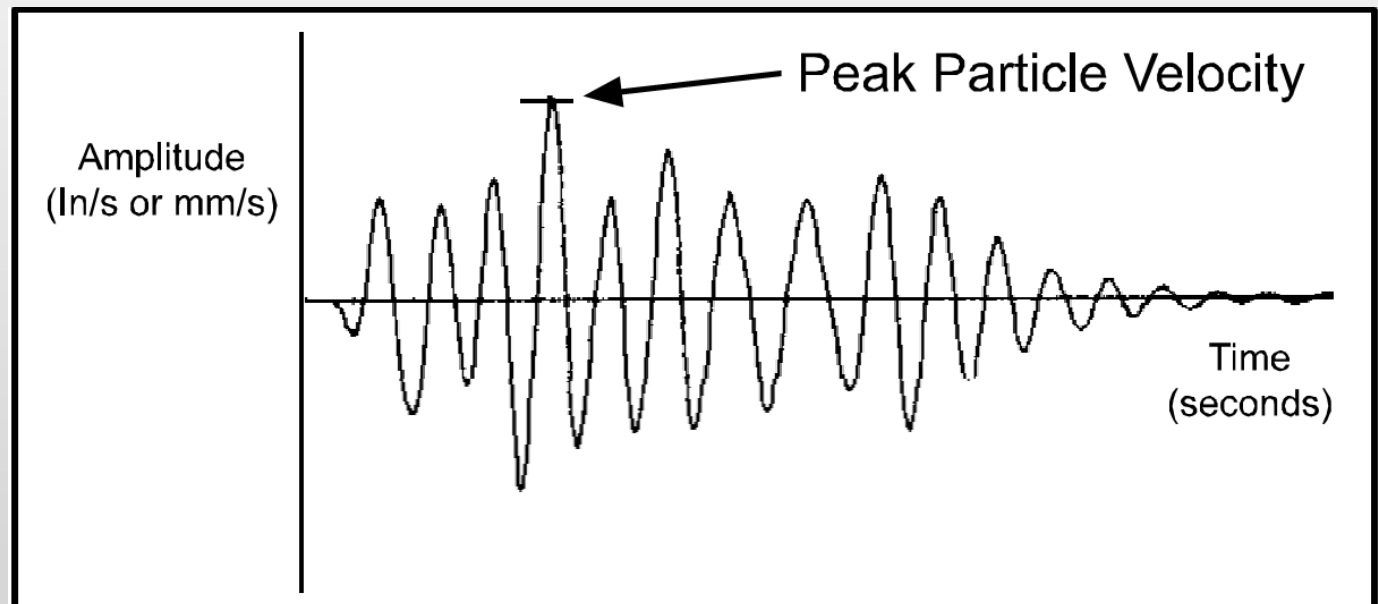
Typical Monitoring Equipment

- Engineering Seismographs
 - Digital
 - Continual monitoring
 - Remote access
- Geosonics
- Instantel
- Sigicom



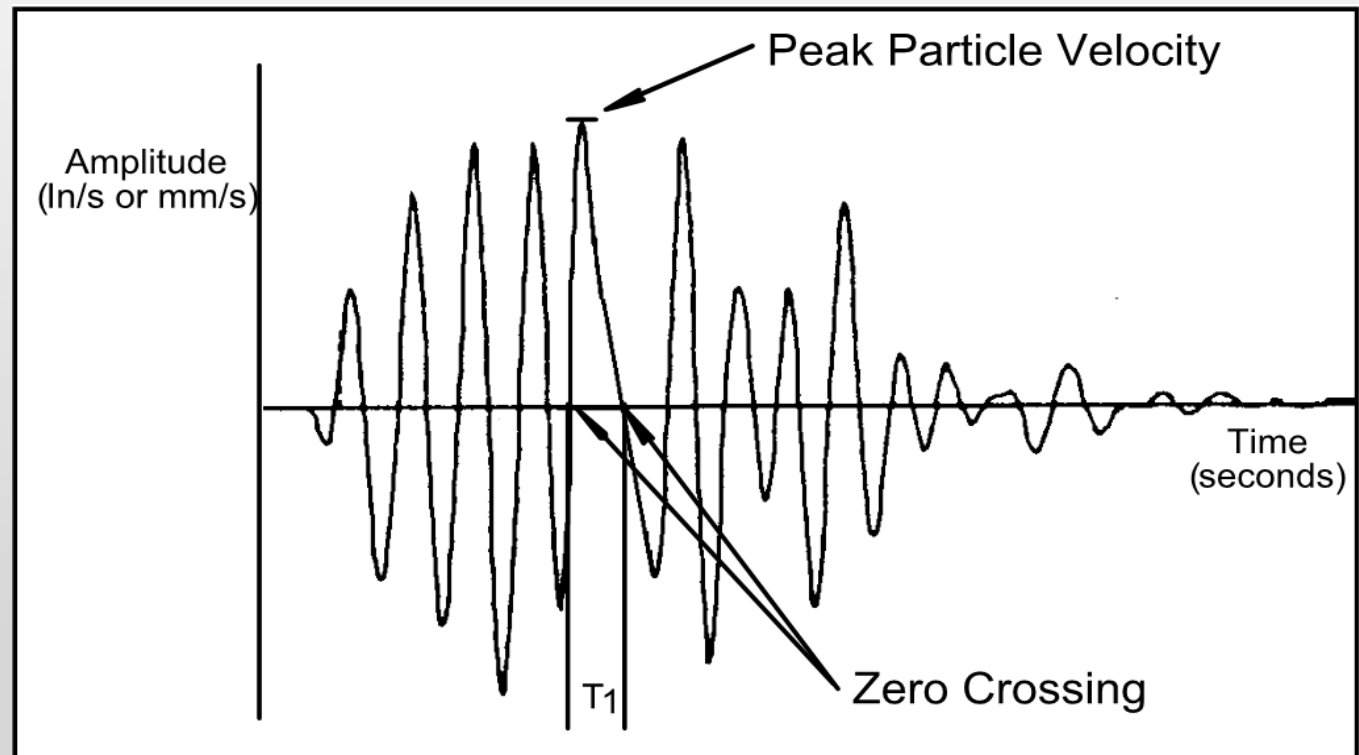
Parameters to Monitor

- Particle Velocity



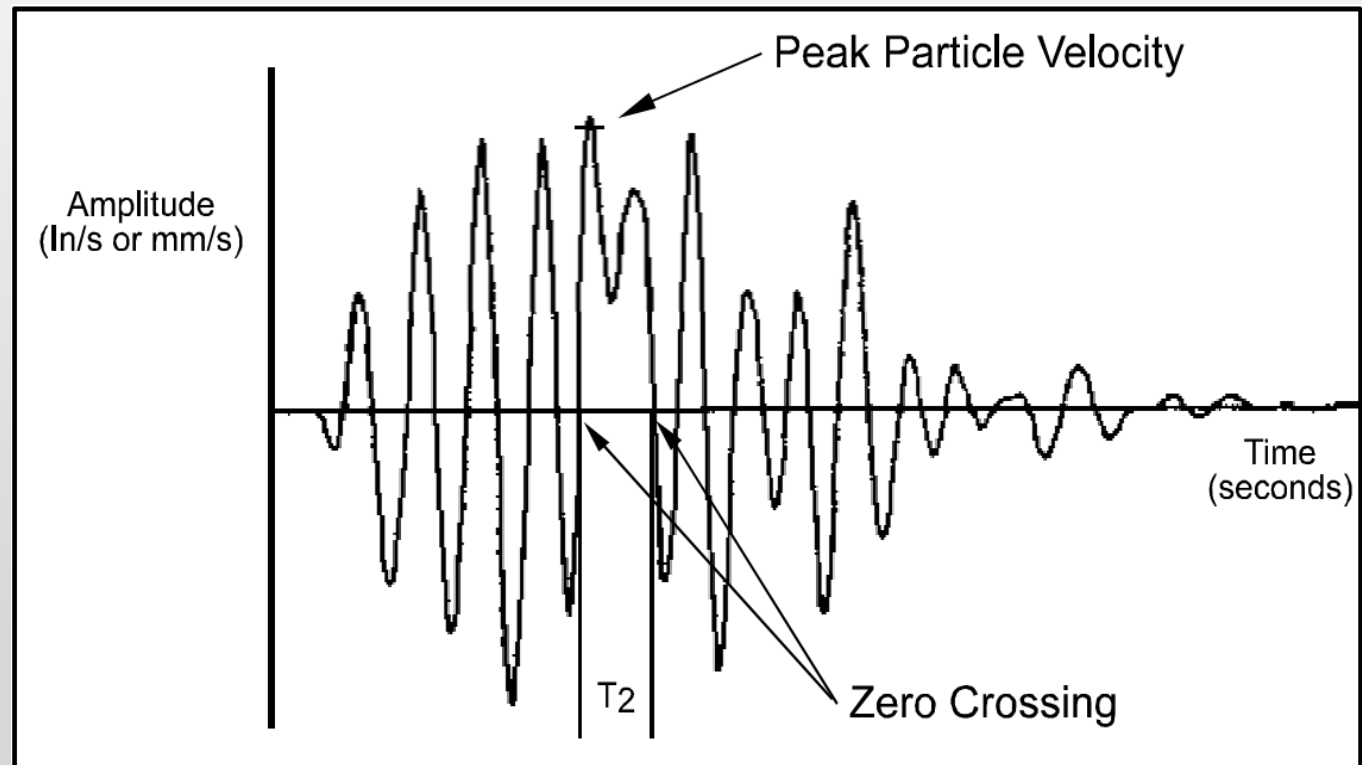
Parameters to Monitor

- Frequency
 - Zero-Crossing
 - Differs from FFT



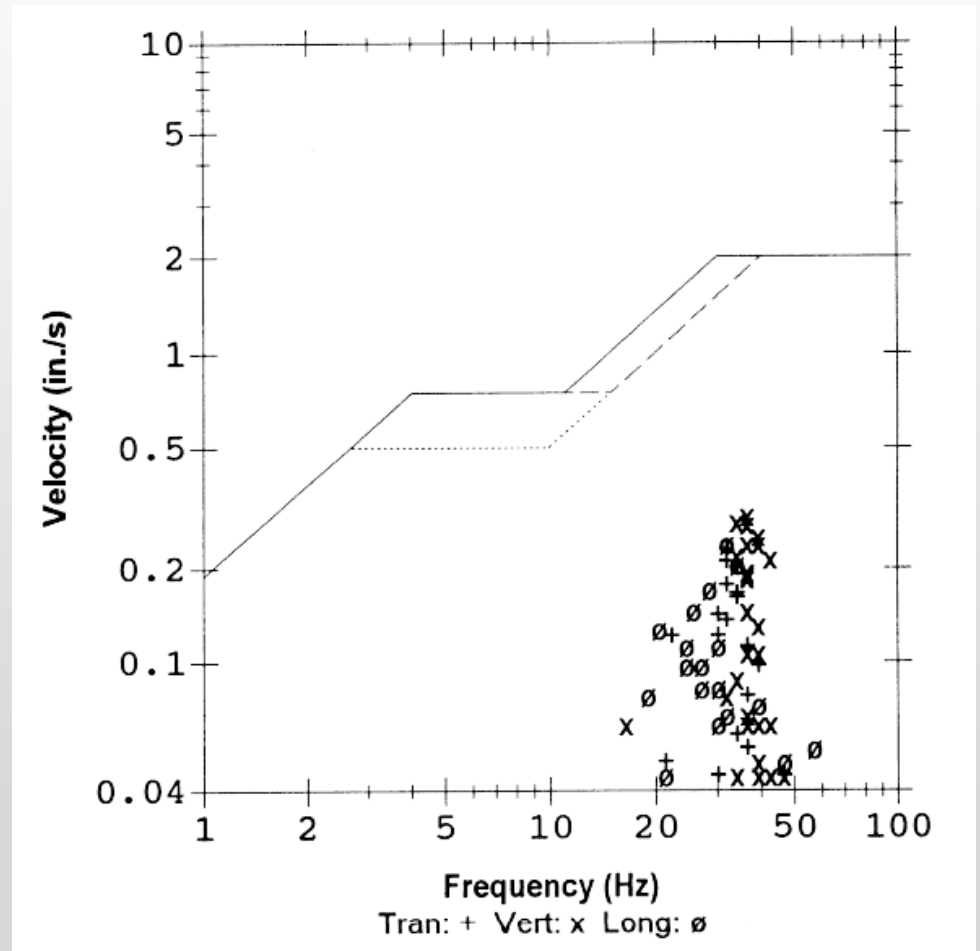
Parameters to Monitor

- Frequency
 - Zero-Crossing
 - Limitations



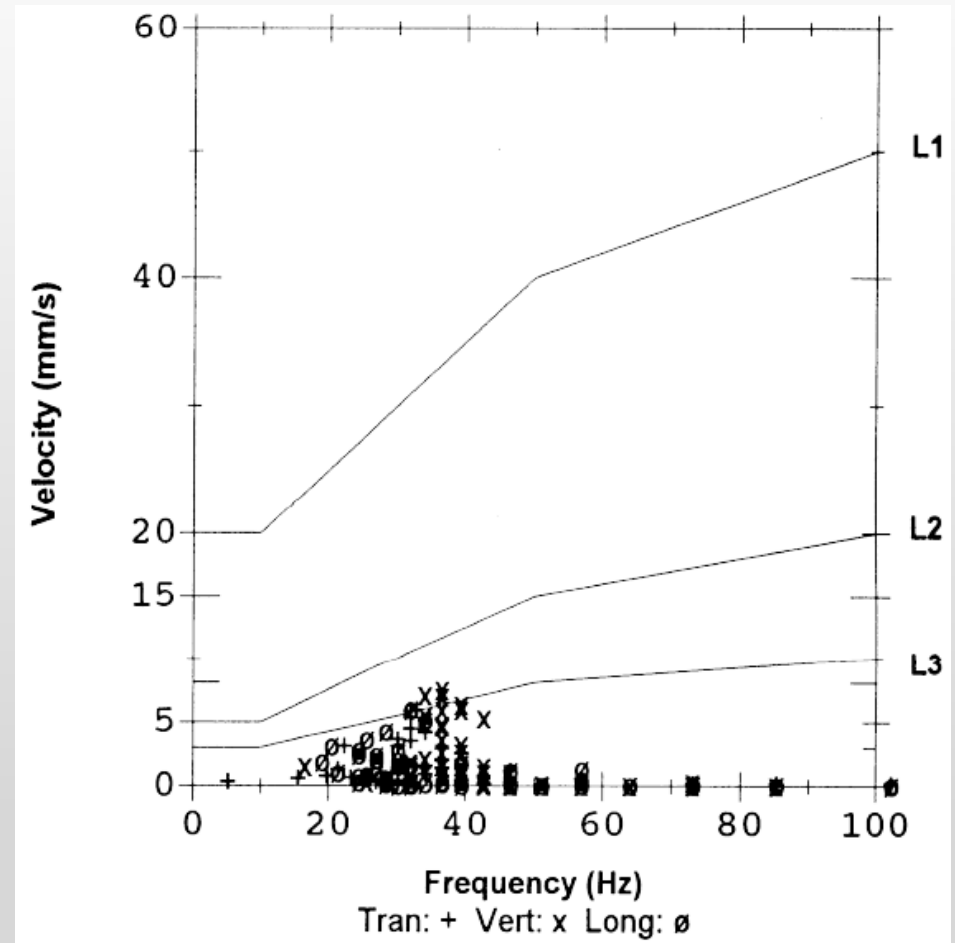
Typical Vibration Limits

- USBM RI-8507 and OSMRE
 - Based on testing of residential buildings
 - Ground vibration measurements
 - Potential for initiating new cracks or enlarge existing cracks
 - Amplitudes below line exhibited No Damage



Typical Vibration Limits

- DIN 4150
 - Basis is not clearly identified
 - Ground vibration measurements
 - Line 1 for commercial buildings
 - Line 2 for residential structures
 - Line 3 for historic structures, or ruins



Seismograph Installation

- Basement slab
- Foundation wall
- Soil outside of building
- Securely attached to surface



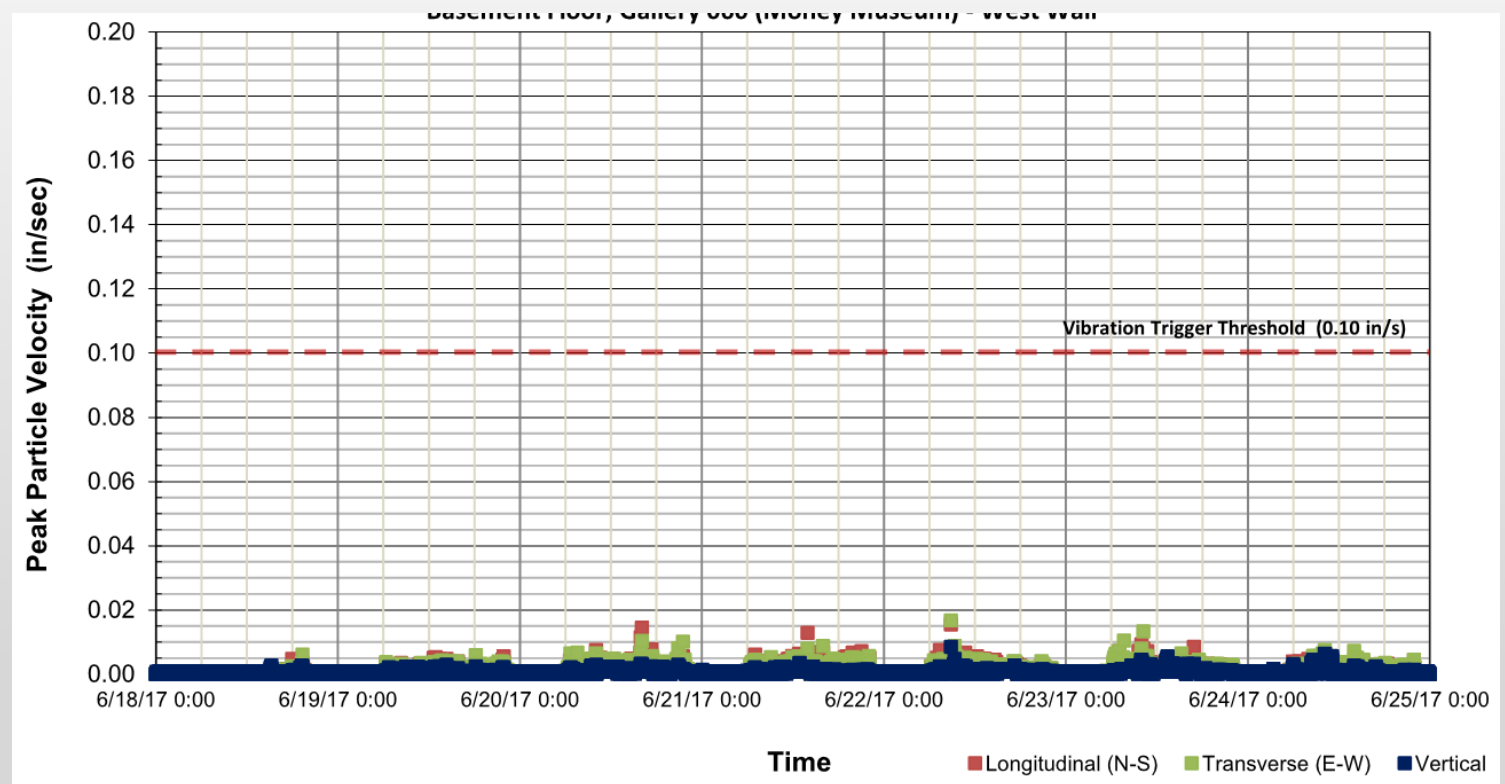
Recommended Reporting

- Daily system checks
- Weekly Reports



Recommended Reporting

- Show continuity of monitoring



Recommended Reporting

- Amplitudes versus frequencies

