

Outline

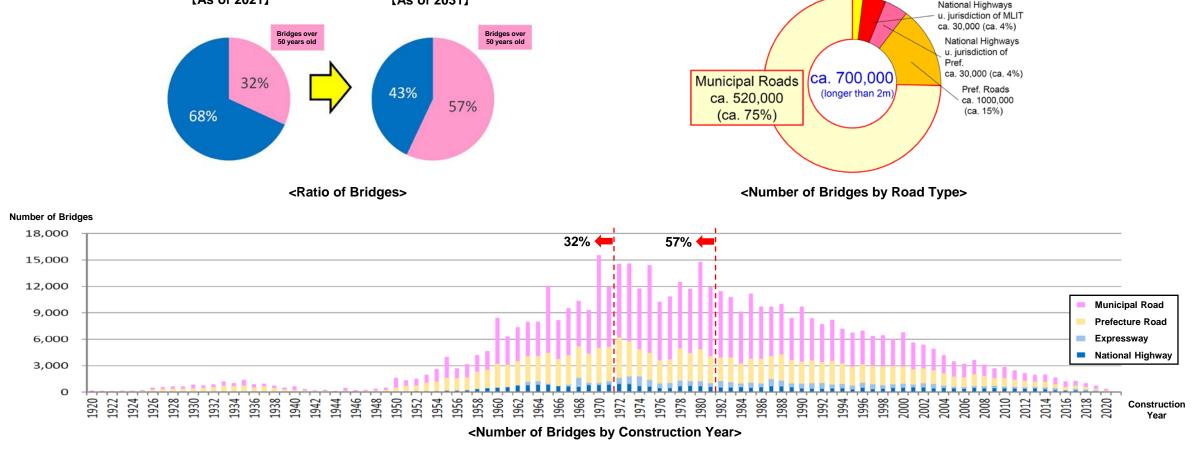
- 1. Deterioration of Infrastructures in Japan
- 2. Periodical inspection
- 3. Basic strategy on maintenance
- 4. Monitoring technologies
- 5. Current state and issues on monitoring
- 6. Needs and challenges on monitoring

1. Deterioration of Infrastructures in Japan

- There are about 700,000 bridges in Japan. 75% of them are classified into municipal road.
- In 2031, the ratio of bridges over 50 years old will become about 57%.

[As of 2031]

(As of 2021)



ca. 14,000 bridges (ca. 2%)

2. Periodical inspection (Background)

2012.12 Ceiling board falling accident in SasagoTunnel

2013.6

Amendment of road regulation (Maintenance, inspection, measures are regulated)

2014.3

Implementation of new road regulation (Clarification of road manager's obligations, e.g.: inspect every 5 years, execute by visual inspection)

2014 - 2018

First Round of Inspection (5 years)

2019.2

Revision of routine inspection regulation (Enhance efficiency of inspection by employing new technologies. Narrow focus points according to damage and structural characteristics)

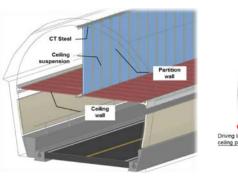
2019

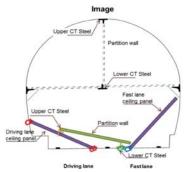
- 2023

Second Round of Inspection (5 years)

Accident at Sasago Tunnel

- December 2, 2012
- Tunnel opened: 1977 (35 years old)
- Daily Traffic Volume: 40,576 (both directions, as of 2010)
- 3 vehicles involved, 9 dead, 2 injured
- Dec. 29: Re-opened a single-lane in each direction Feb. 8, 2013: Fully re-opened





Sasago Tunnel (east bound) to Tokyo



driving lane

fast lane

(Dec. 5, 2012)

2. Periodical inspection

• Implement, <u>once-every-five-years</u>, a close visual inspection of all bridges and tunnels, according to the uniform national standard.









Evaluation of structure conditions across the nation using a uniform standard.

Category		Condition					
I	Good	No structural deficiency	<pre>Concrete Crack> </pre>	<steel corrosion=""></steel>			
II	Preventive maintenance	Preventive maintenance is desirable, although no structural deficiency is found.	HIA				
III	Early rehabilitation	The structure needs early rehabilitation, or it can become deficient.	Sim.				
IV	Emergency rehabilitation	The structure needs emergency rehabilitation because it is deficient, or it will most likely become deficient.	*				

3. Basic strategy on maintenance

Shift from "BM" to "PM". It leads to lifecycle extension and lifecycle costs reduction.
 Breakdown Maintenance (BM): large-scale repair when damage becomes serious
 Preventive Maintenance (PM): repair when damage is still moderate



Example1: Concrete deck
Crack occurs due to repeated traffic load



Reinforced by installing carbon fiber sheet

Example2: Steel Girder

Progression of paint deterioration in coastal area

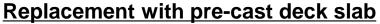


Early measures by repainting

Without Repair

Without Repair







Reinforced by putting cover plate

*Different bridges are depicted in upper and lower row.

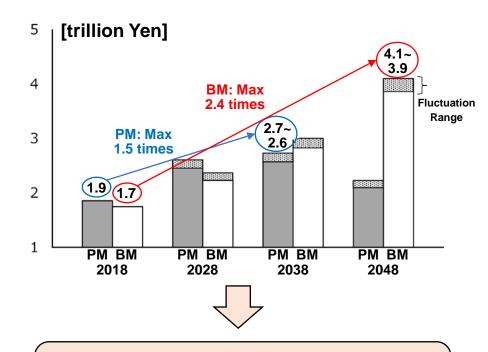
3. Basic strategy on maintenance

• Preventive Maintenance (PM) can reduce the total maintenance cost compared to BM.

Conceptual Figure of Maintenance Operated under PM Difference of **Operated under BM Repair Cost** *II→I: 1 (base) times Soundness times III→I IV→I Breakdown [per bridge] **Update** or Accident *Estimated based on the past (in 100 years) records of bridge repair **Years**

Deference in Total Cost

Maintenance cost related to road sector



PM is more economical than BM for total maintenance cost.

3. Basic strategy on maintenance (Current State)

 Bridges classified into III / IV shall be repaired within 5 years after inspection. However, about 30% of them under local government have not been started yet.

Administrator	Bridges to be repaired (A) [nos.]	Bridges alre for repair	eady started (B) [nos.] Completed (C)	Bridges without repair [nos.]	Inspection year	As of 2020, (B) / (A) and (C) / (A) 0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100%
MLIT (National gov)	3,411	2,845 (83%)	1,439 (42%)	566 (17%)	2014 2015 2016 2017 2018	77% 97% 97% 97% 18% 72% 63%
Expressway company	2,537	1,669 (66%)	1,137 (45%)	868 (34%)	2014 2015 2016 2017 2018	82% 85% 100% 53% 32% 59%
Local gov	62,836	34,419 (55%)	21,912 (35%)	28,417 (45%)	2014 2015 2016 2017 2018	57% 72% 45% About 70% 17% 39%
Prefecture	20,484	14,156 (69%)	8,437 (41%)	6,328 (31%)	2014 2015 2016 2017 2018	64% 80% 78% 41% 69% 61% 59%
Municipality	42,352	20,263 (48%)	13,475 (32%)	22,089 (52%)	2014 2015 2016 2017 2018	53% 66% 44% 59% 33% 51% 19% 37%
	68,784	38,933(57%)	24,488(36%)	29,851(43%)		Repair completed Repair started

Late due to engineer shortage and limited budget

^{*}Data as of the end of 2020

4. Monitoring technologies

• We have several kinds of monitoring technologies for various purposes.

Case	Monitoring technology	Evaluation index
	Observation of deck slab cracking using images	Crack density, crack width
	Observation of beams using images	Crack widths, traces of water leakage
	Observation of paint surfaces using images	Amount of occurrence of corrosion
(a)	Measurement of the amount of adhering chloride with a chloride detection meter	Amount of airborne chloride
	Measurement of the natural electrical potential in the concrete using reference electrodes	Natural electrical potential (reinforcement corrosion environment)
	Monitoring of drop in deck slab using optical fiber	Step in the bottom of the deck slab
	Measurement of deflection of deck slab using deflection gauge	Amount of deflection
	Monitoring of Pca deck slab joints using optical fiber	Cracking, opening
	Vibration properties of the deck slab using accelerometers	Vibration modes and comparison of degree of damage
	Separation and spalling of concrete using infrared camera	Existence and extent of separation and spalling
	Vibration properties of beams using accelerometers	Natural frequency, damping factor, vibration modes, bending angle
(b)	Detection of problems at beam ends using deflection gauges	Displacement of beam ends
	Measurement of deflection of beams using images, optical fiber, etc.	Amount of deflection, stiffness of beam
	Measurement of displacement of beam gaps using deflection gauge	Status of movement of bearings
	Measurement of natural frequency of bridge pier foundations using accelerometers	Natural frequency of foundation (amount of scouring, stability)
	Measurement of displacement of slopes using inclinometers	Amount of change in angle of inclination with time
(c)	Measurement of displacement of slopes using satellite positioning	Rate of displacement of the ground surface
	Determination of rock fall hazard using vibration meter	Difference of vibration properties between ground and rock mass

⁽a) Cases where the control standard value is set from an allowable value determined from design standards or guidelines, etc.





⁽b) Cases where the relationship between the performance of the structure and the monitored value is determined by structural analysis or test, and the control standard value is set in accordance with the limiting state of the structure. It is necessary to investigate each structure.

⁽c) Cases where values statistically derived from actual data are taken to be the control standard values.

5. Current state and issues on monitoring

< Current State >

- Monitoring technologies have been developed and experimented in a certain degree.
- However, they are rarely employed for practical usage...



< Issues >

We need to consider the following points when applying monitoring technology;

What should be observed? (Index)
What sensor should be used? (Accuracy)
What frequency should be chosen? (Data amount, Period)

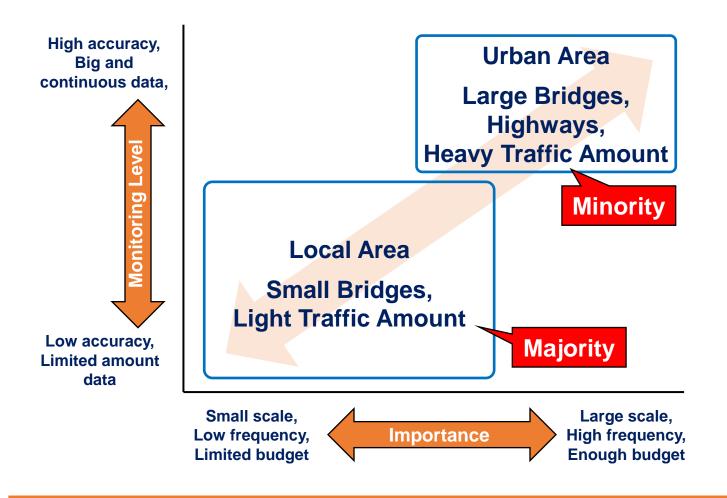


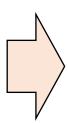
Importance of structure (Social Impact) and Budget, etc.

However, we do not have specific criteria to know the optimal balance of above points...

6. Needs and challenges on monitoring

- Importance of infrastructure is high. → <u>High quality monitoring technology with high cost</u>
- Importance of infrastructure is low. → <u>Simple, user-friendly and inexpensive technology</u>





Important to make specific criteria for applying monitoring technologies for different purposes.