GI Surfer

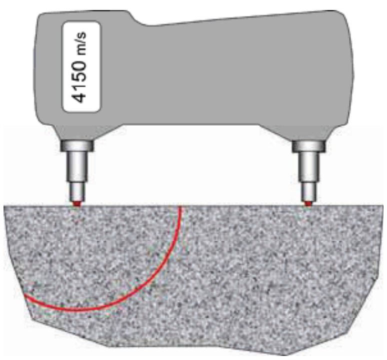
Purpose

Surfer is a compact hand-held instrument for measuring the propagation speed of a pulse of ultrasonic longitudinal stress waves. The instrument incorporates two dry-point-contact (DPC) transducers that are brought into contact with the surface of the test object. Thus ultrasonic pulse velocity can be measured without having access to opposite sides of the test object. **Surfer** can be used for the following applications:

- Assessment of concrete uniformity
- Estimation of the extent and severity of deterioration of near-surface concrete
- Evaluate flexural strength of stone panels using correlations
- Evaluation of damage to test specimens during durability testing (freezing and thawing, sulfate attack, alkali-silica reaction)
- Estimation of depth of surface-opening cracks
- Estimation of early-age strength development (with correlation)

Principle

Surfer is based on measuring the time it takes for a pulse of longitudinal stress waves (P-waves) to travel from one transducer to another on the same surface. The nominal distance between the transducers is 150 mm. Because point transducers are used, the wave pulse travels away from the transmitting transducer along a spherical wavefront. When the wavefront arrives at the receiving transducer, a signal is generated. The instrument measures the pulse transit time from transmitter to receiver, and computes the pulse velocity using the known distance between transducers. The transducers are designed to work without a coupling material (grease or gel). In contrast with traditional pulse velocity instruments, which are based on through transmission, **Surfer** measures the wave speed in the near-surface concrete. Thus it is not necessary to have access to opposite sides of the test object. Because there is no cabling, no coupling fluid, and no need to measure the distance between transducers, measurements can be made rapidly within 2 to 3 seconds.

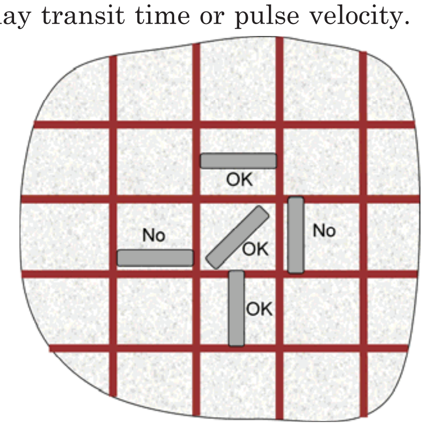


Method of operation

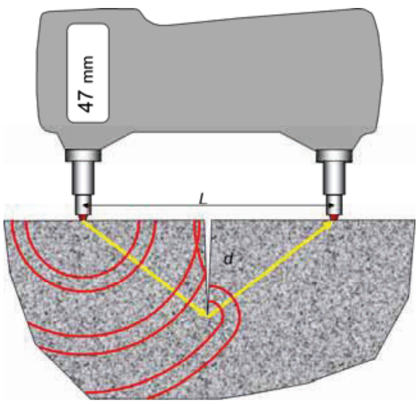
There are two modes of operation:

- Measurement of transit time and pulse velocity
- Measurement of depths of surface-opening cracks

Before making transit time measurements, the menu system and keypad are used to set up the instrument, which includes entering the exact distance between the transducers. The instrument includes an liquid crystal display (LCD) that can be set up to display transit time or pulse velocity. After the set-up parameters have been entered, the transducers are pressed against the concrete surface with a force between 50 to 100 N (10 to 20 lb). The device will self-activate and begin taking measurements. The transducers need to be perpendicular to the surface and a steady pressure needs to be maintained to obtain accurate and consistent measurements.



When making measurements in reinforced concrete, a reinforcement locator (see page 33) should be used to establish the locations of the reinforcement. Orient the **Surfer** so that the longitudinal axis is not aligned parallel to the direction of the reinforcement. The sketch to the right shows acceptable and unacceptable positioning of the **Surfer**. If the device is aligned close to and parallel to the reinforcement, the stress pulse will refract into the reinforcement and a short transit time will be measured.



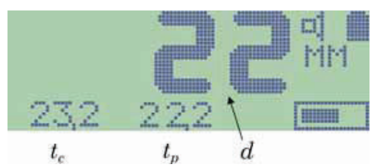
Surfer can also be used to measure the depths of surface-opening cracks. When the stress pulse reaches the tip of a surface-opening crack, the stress pulse is diffracted by the crack tip. The diffracted pulse travels away from the crack tip and is detected by the receiver. Because the crack increases the length of the travel path from transmitter to receiver, the transmit time will be greater than when no crack is present. Crack depth is determined by making two transit time measurements. The first one is made with the transducers aligned parallel to the crack, and the second one is made with the transducers perpendicular to the crack. For the second measurement, the crack should be at the midpoint between the transducers. **Surfer** uses these transit times and the distance between the transducers to calculate the crack depth:

$$d = \frac{L}{2}\sqrt{\left(\frac{t_c}{t_p}\right)^2 - 1}$$

Where L is the distance between the transducers, t_p is the transit time parallel to the crack, and t_c is the transit time with transducers perpendicular to the crack. The LCD will indicate the two transit times and the calculated crack depth. The crack depth measurement range is 10 to 50 mm. The following summarizes the process:

Measure transit time (t_p) parallel to crack

Measure transit time (t_c) across crack



Display of transit times and crack depth

To use **Surfer** to estimate early-age strength development of concrete, a relationship needs to be established between concrete strength and pulse velocity. Such a relationship can be established by making pulse velocity measurements on standard strength test specimens and then testing the specimens for strength. The resulting data can be used to develop a regression equation to represent the relationship between concrete strength and pulse velocity. Refer to ACI 228.1R (In-Place Methods to Estimate Concrete Strength) for guidance on developing and using the strength relationship.

Because the modulus of elasticity is proportional to the square of the pulse velocity (see page 105), **Surfer** can be used as an alternative to resonant frequency testing to monitor deterioration of specimens used in standard durability tests, such as freezing and thawing. In such tests, the decrease in the dynamic modulus of elasticity is used as an indicator of deterioration. The elastic modulus ratio is equal to the square of the pulse velocity ratio:

$$\frac{E_n}{E_i} = \left(\frac{V_n}{V_i}\right)^2$$

Where V_i and E_i are the initial values of pulse velocity and modulus of elasticity; and V_n and E_n are the values of pulse velocity and modulus of elasticity after exposure to the test conditions.

Surfer Specifications

- Dry point contact, longitudinal-wave transducers with ceramic wearing tips
- 50 kHz center frequency
- Battery operated (3 AA batteries required)
- LCD with backlighting
- Transit time range: 15 to 100 µs
- Transit time measurement accuracy: ±1 %
- Crack depth measurement range: 10 to 50 mm
- Pulse repetition frequency: 5 to 20 Hz
- Operating temperature range: -20 to 45 °C
- Storage capacity: 4000 results
- Metric and inch-pound units
- Data transfer to computer

Surfer Ordering Numbers

Item	Order #
Hand-held unit with soft carrying case	SUR-1001
Plastic plate for operational check	SUR-1002
Cable for connection to PC	SUR-1003
Software on CD-ROM	SUR-1004
User manual	SUR-1005

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