

Development and Validation of DS/INF 671: Guidelines for Reusability Assessment of Structural Concrete Elements

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Background

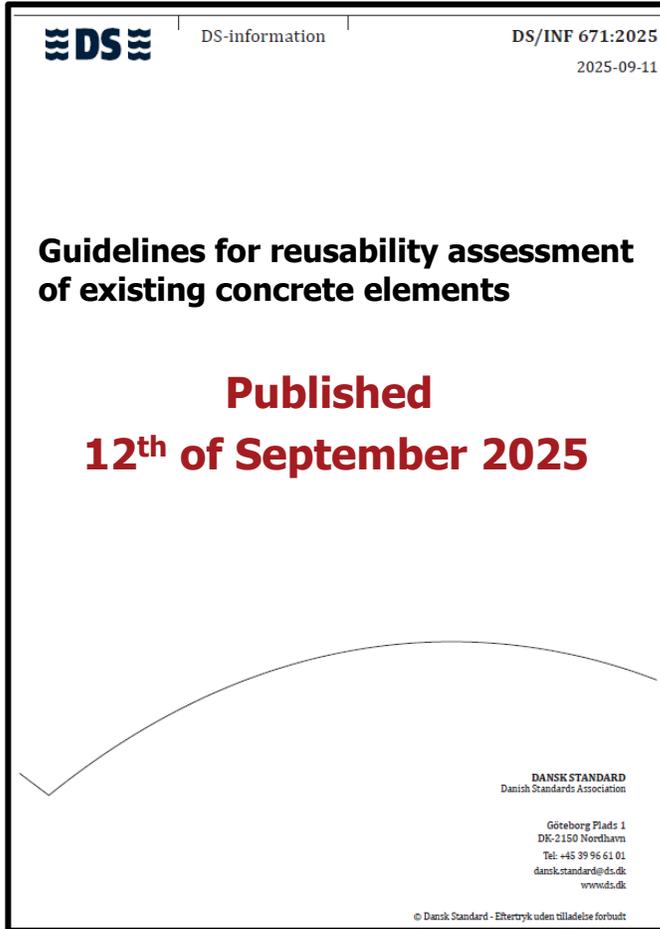
- Construction and Demolition **~35 %** of the waste produced worldwide
- Concrete production **~8-9 %** global anthropogenic CO₂ emission
- Reusing structural elements can:
 - Decreases CO₂ emission
 - Decreases waste,
 - Reduces consumption of natural resources

Approach

- Barrier/Problem: Documenting properties of structural elements for reuse,
- Solution: NDT-based reusability assessment
 - Combining multiple NDT methods
- Method: Developing a standardized assessment procedure
 - for precast solid structural concrete elements serviced in (X0 or XC1)(Solvable maximum potential)
- Constraint: For scalable reuse, practitioners/engineers could perform practically
 - Well standardized/commercialized methods,
 - Simple/standardized applications



DS/INF 671: Guidelines for reusability assessment



Writing group:



Alexander M. B. Christiansen
Dansk Standard



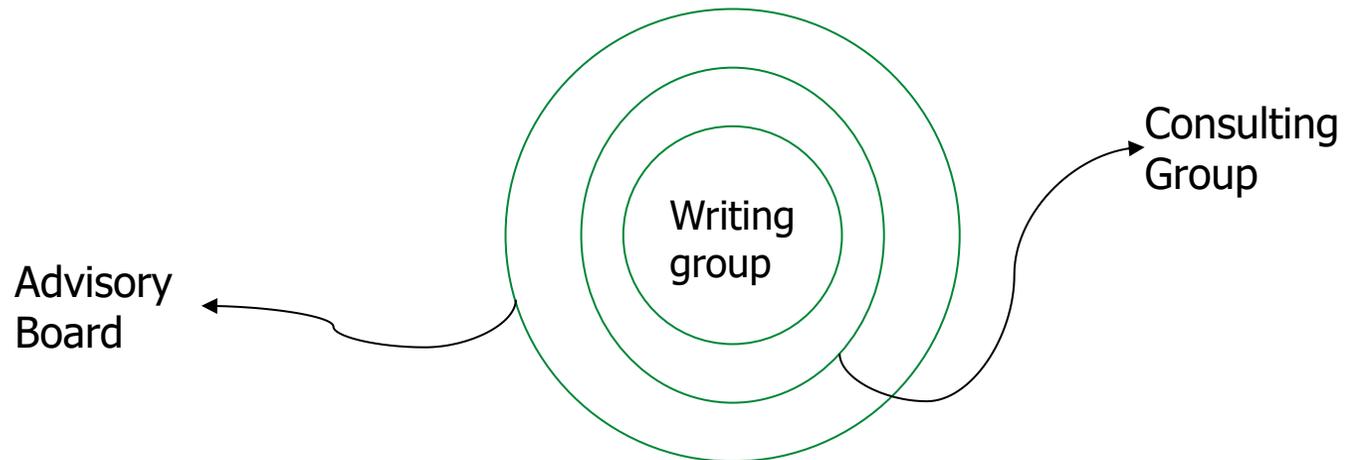
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The StructuralReuse Consortium



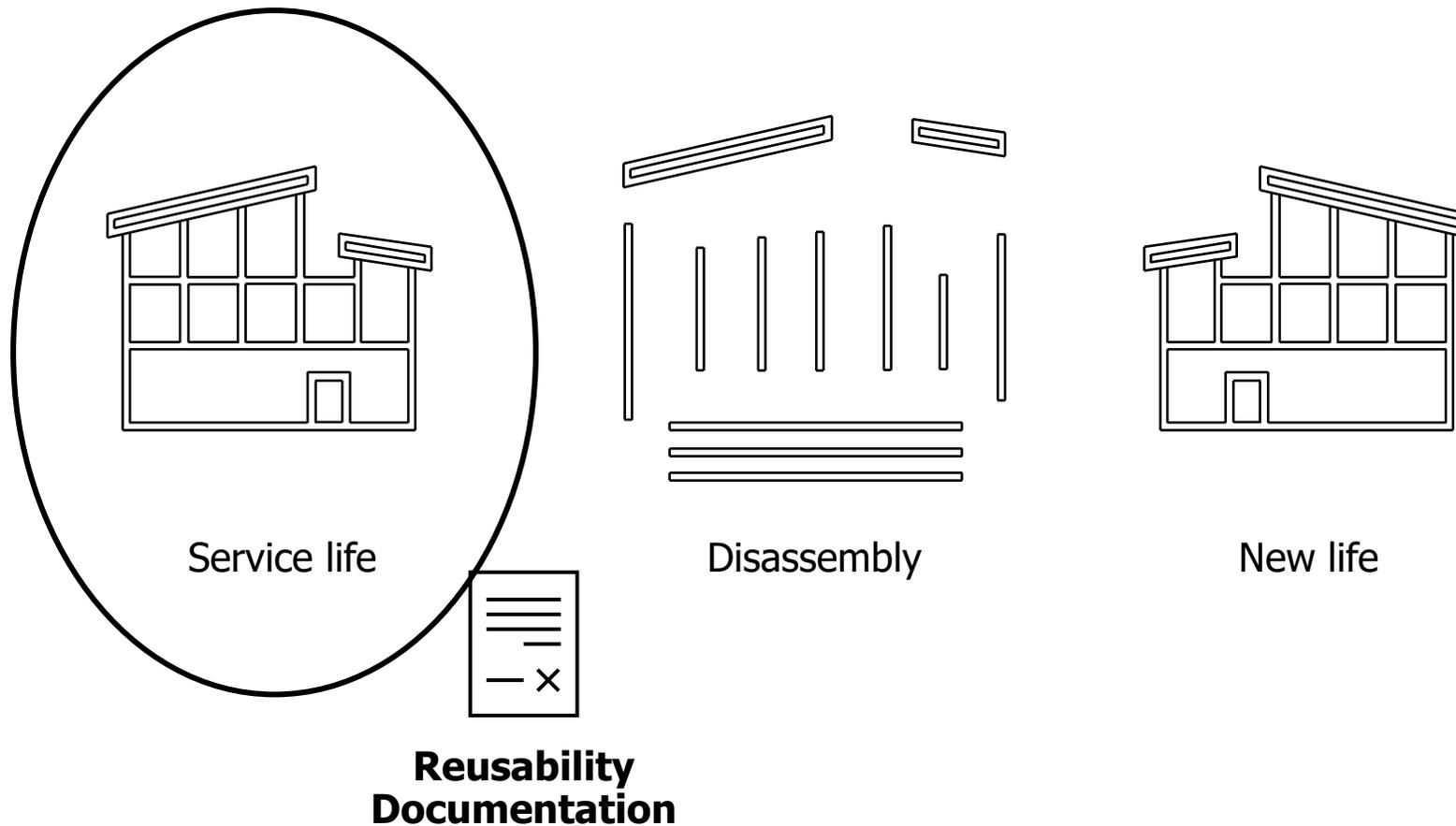
ARKITEKTSKOLEN AARHUS



Final Conference 12 September 2025



Documentation in the journey



2-Step Reusability assessment

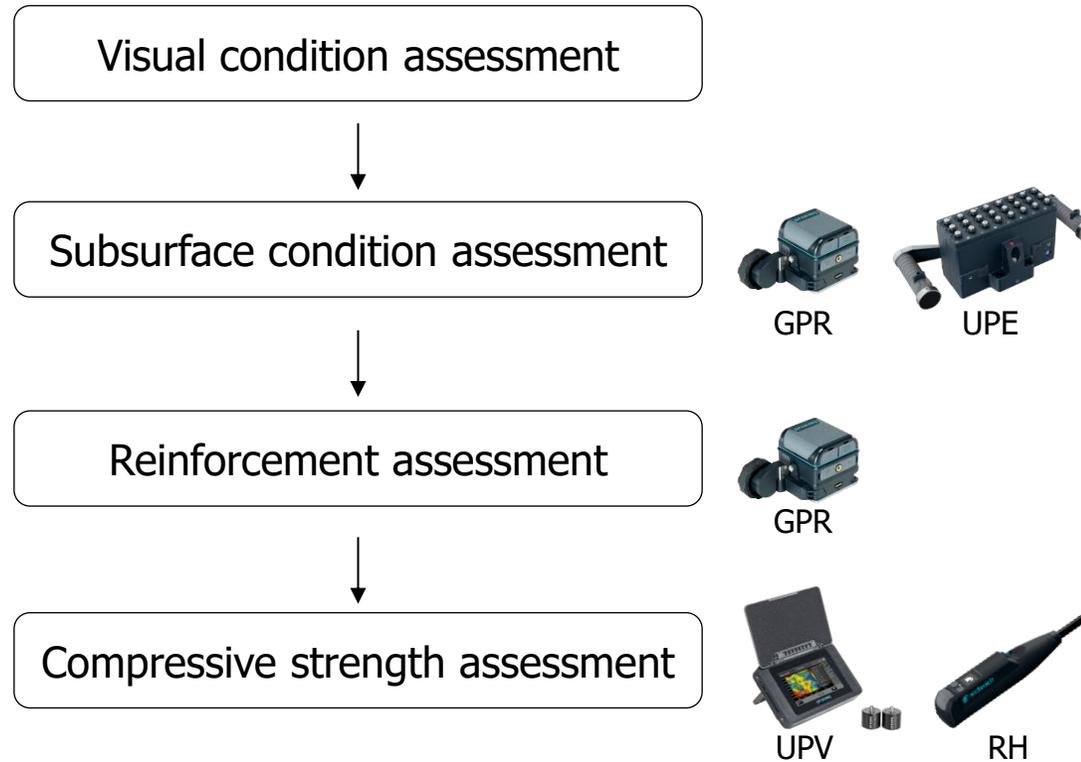
1. Viability Assessment

- Quick Screening
- Decision to invest further

2. Quality Assessment

- Comprehensive testing
- Documenting required properties for design

NDT-based Reusability Assessment



GPR: Ground Penetrating Radar, UPE: Ultrasonic Pulse Echo,
UPV: Ultrasonic Pulse Velocity, RH: Rebound Hammer

Case Studies

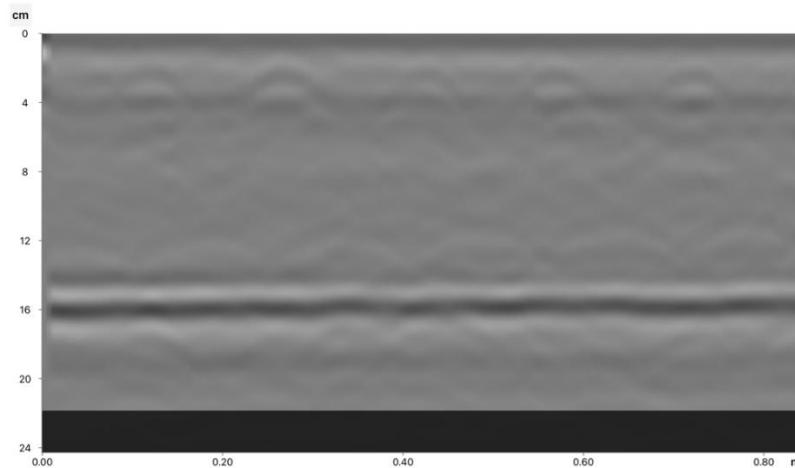


Subsurface Assessment

- GPR & UPE
 - Subsurface condition
 - Homogeneity



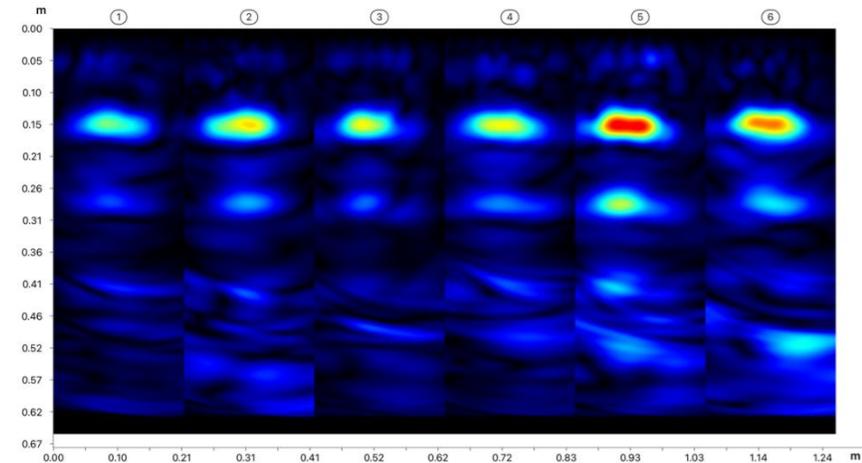
Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR)



Exemplary GPR Scan



Ultrasonic Pulse Echo (UPE)



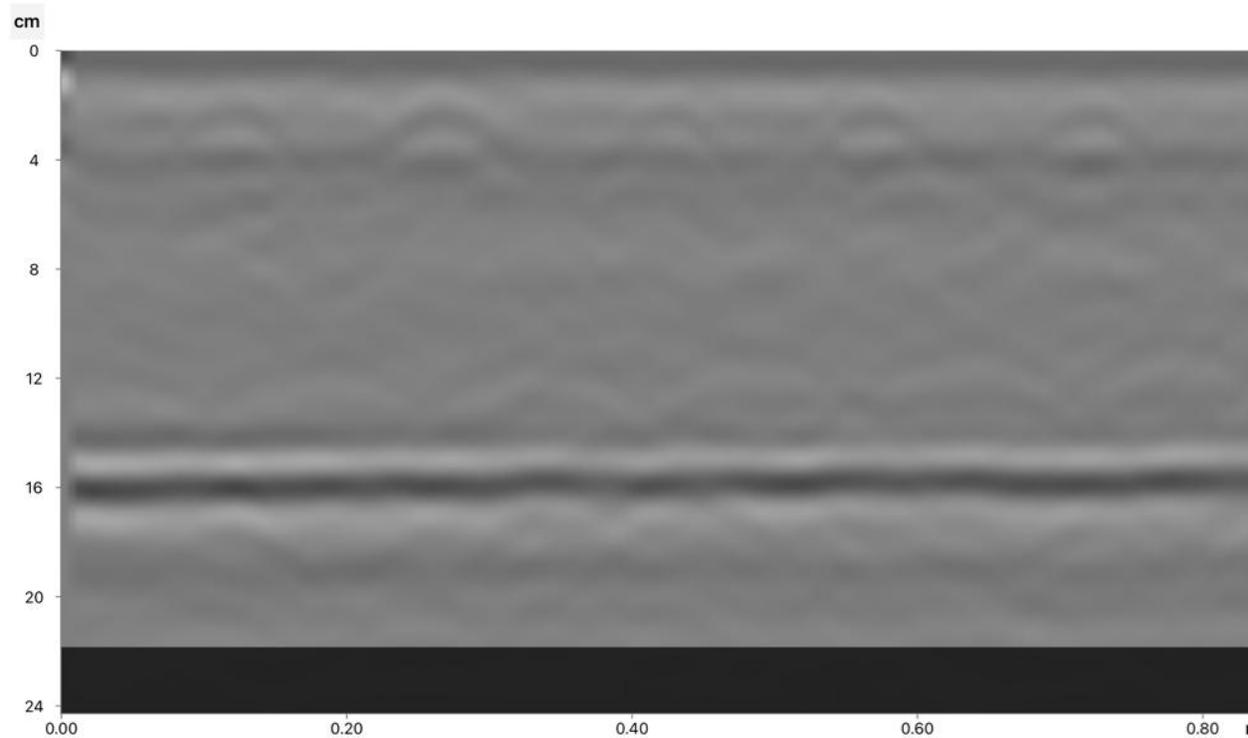
Exemplary UPE Scan

Reinforcement Assessment

- GPR with spot-check for calibration and validation



GPR
GP8800



Exemplary GPR Scan



Exemplary Removed cover

Compressive Strength Assessment

1. NDT,
2. Core,
3. Correlation

3-steps:

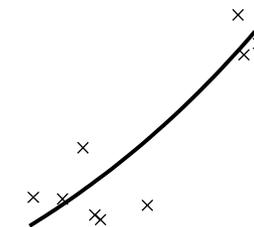
1. Non-Destructive Testing (NDT),
2. Core drilling and testing,
3. Correlation between NDT and Core strength



NDT



Core



Correlation

Compressive Strength Assessment

Non-Destructive Testing (NDT):

- Measuring properties correlated to compressive strength

1. NDT,
2. Core,
3. Correlation



Ultrasonic Pulse Velocity (UPV)



Rebound Hammer



Compressive Strength Assessment

Core drilling and testing

- To measure “actual” properties

1. NDT,
2. Core,
3. Correlation



Drilling core



Compression Test

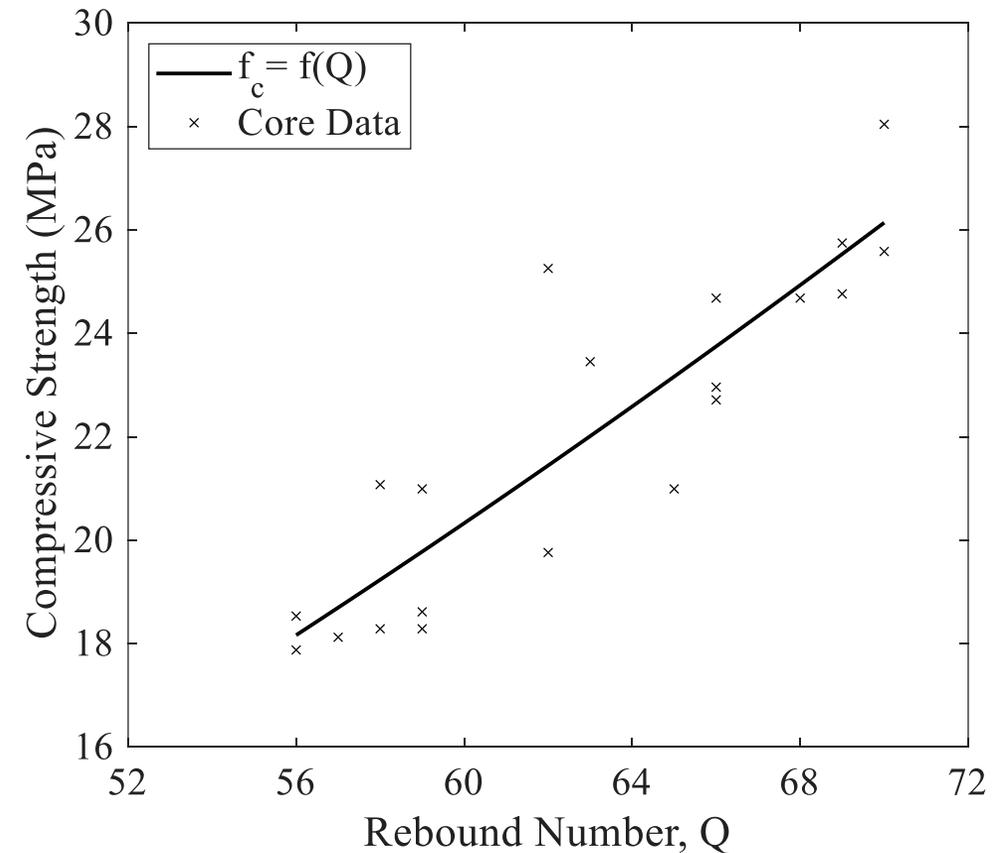
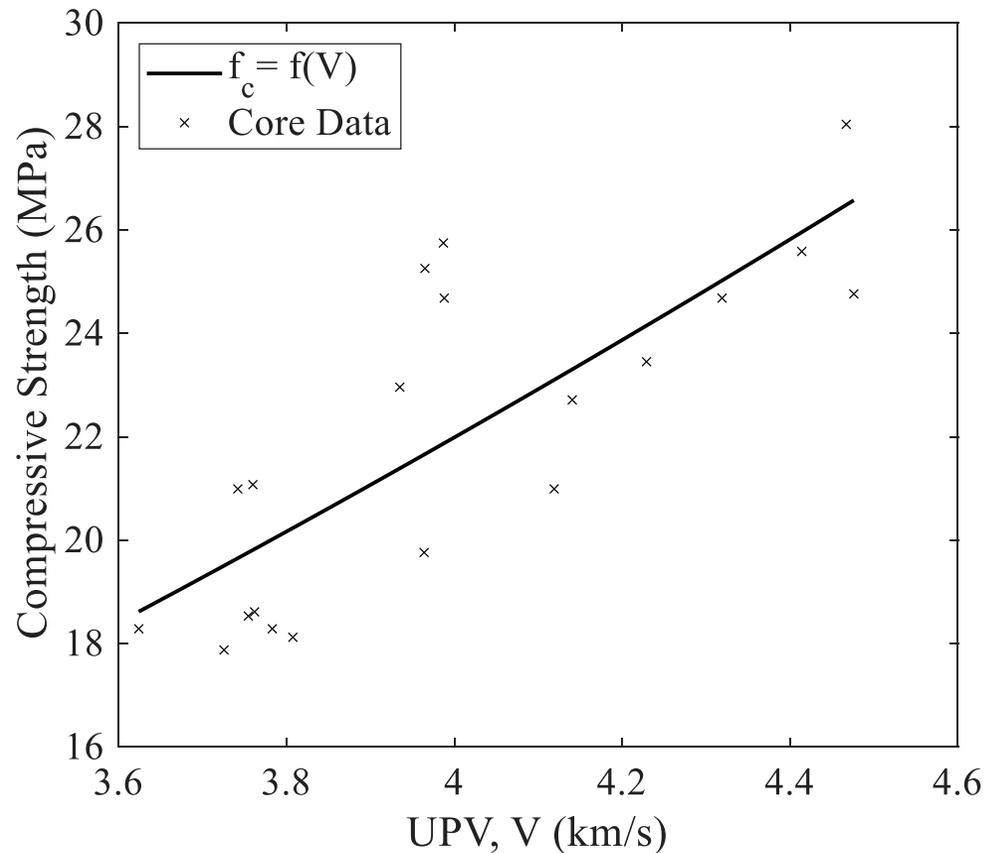
M. Klitdal, (2024), MSc Thesis, Reuse of structural concrete – documentation of mechanical properties by non-destructive testing

Compressive Strength Assessment

Correlation between core results and NDT

1. NDT,
2. Core,
3. Correlation

- From one of the case studies

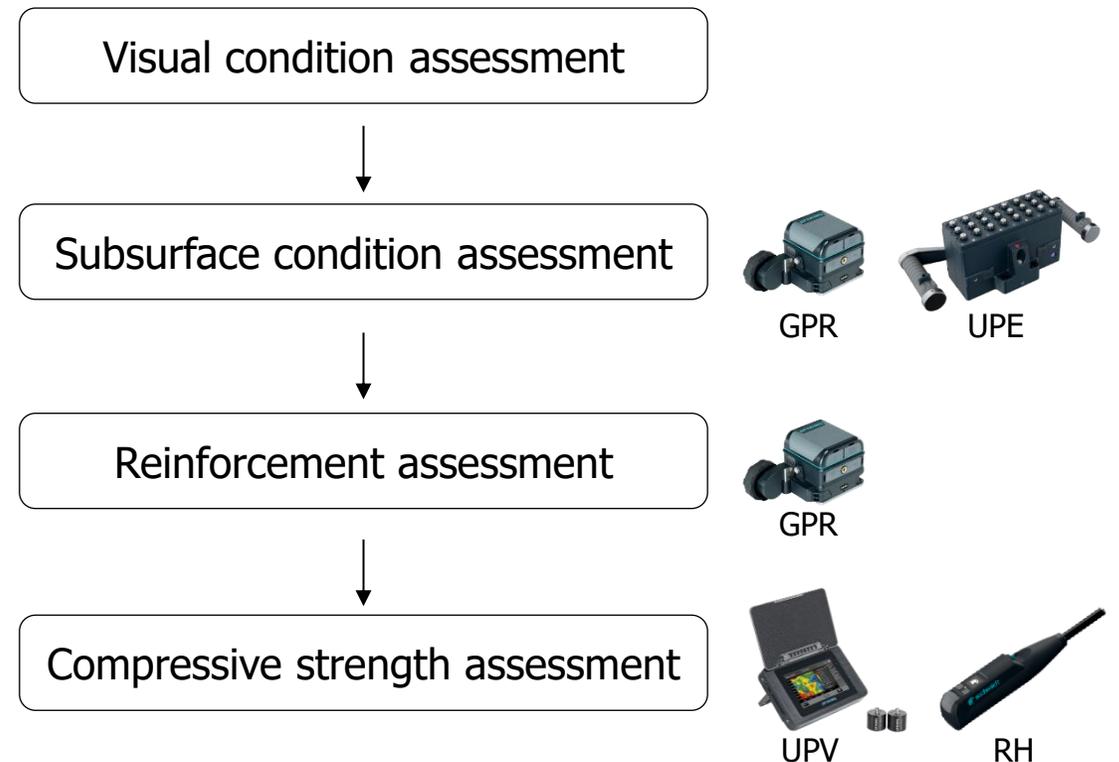


What if reliable and valid documentation exists?

- Structural calculations
- As-built drawings

Should we still perform full procedure?

- Visual Assessment & Reinforcement check?



GPR: Ground Penetrating Radar, UPE: Ultrasonic Pulse Echo,
UPV: Ultrasonic Pulse Velocity, RH: Rebound Hammer



Conclusion

- 2-step Reusability Assessment for safe and scalable reuse
 - Viability, quick screening
 - Quality, comprehensive testing
- Combined NDT: GPR, UPE, UPV, RH
- DS/INF 671
 - Developed and Validated through multiple case studies
- Comments/Feedback are needed to improve!



Acknowledgements

Would you like to contribute on our work by providing feedback?



Thank you for your attention 😊

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