



Profometer PM8000 Pro

Introduction to DBV guideline





Practical Method for Assessing Cover Readings

- The German Concrete and Construction Association (**Deutscher Beton- und Bautechnik-Verein, **DBV**) have published a practical guideline for **assessing concrete cover on real structures**.**
- The minimum concrete cover c_{\min} is to be substantiated as:
 - 10%-quantile for elements according to DIN 1045-1, table 4 row 1 [R1] (XC1)
 - 5%-quantile for elements according to DIN 1045-1, table 4, rows 2-4 [R1]. (XC2-XC4)



Measurement Surfaces

- The following concrete structure surfaces are to be differentiated as measurement surfaces:
 - each side of a wall
 - the upper side of a ceiling
 - the under side of a ceiling
 - the sides of rectangular pillars
 - the vertical sides of a beam
 - the under side of a beam
 - the upper side of a beam
- Each measurement surface equates to a basic population.
- As a minimum 20 measurements are required for each surface.



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DBV-Evaluation - Requirements

- The Neville-distribution is the basis for the statistical evaluation.
- It's usability has been proven by carrying out parameter studies on finished structural elements.
- Each measurement surface (see previous slide) equates to a basic population.
- As a minimum 20 measurements are required for each surface.
- For the quantitative evaluation, after acquiring all of the measurement values, the first step is to determine the median X_M .
- Following this, in order to increase the validity, an upper boundary value X_{OG} is calculated from the median X_M and the smallest measured value X_{min} to be used for the evaluation of the measured values X_i .
- Measurement values that exceed this upper boundary value, are to be excluded and the quantitative analysis will be carried out with the reduced measurement series.



DBV-Evaluation - Procedure

1.	Arrange the data in order ($n \geq 20$) and determine the median	$\bar{X}_M = X_{\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)}$ $\bar{X}_M = \frac{1}{2} \left[X_{\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)} + \left(X_{\left(\frac{n}{2}+1\right)} \right) \right]$	<p>n is odd</p> <p>n is even</p>									
2.	Determine the mean	$\bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum X_i$										
3.	Standard deviation	$s = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n-1} \sum (X_i - \bar{X})^2}$ $s = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n-1} \left(\sum X_i^2 - \frac{1}{n} (\sum X_i)^2 \right)}$	respectively									
4.	Location parameter (Centre value)	$r = \frac{\bar{X} + \bar{X}_M}{2}$										
5.	Form parameter	$k = 1.8 \cdot \frac{r}{s}$										
6.	Parameter $\rho(x)$ with $x = c_{\min}$	$\rho(x) = \frac{x}{r}$										
7.	Distribution function with $x = c_{\min}$	$F_x(x) = \frac{\rho(x)^k}{(1 + \rho(x)^k)}$										
8.	Test decision Target: 5% <u>quantile</u> for XC2-4, XD1-3, XS1-3 10% <u>quantile</u> for XC-1	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Target</td> <td>5% <u>quantile</u></td> <td>10% <u>quantile</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Reject</td> <td>$F(c_{\min}) > 5\%$</td> <td>$F(c_{\min}) > 10\%$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Accept</td> <td>$F(c_{\min}) \leq 5\%$</td> <td>$F(c_{\min}) \leq 10\%$</td> </tr> </table>	Target	5% <u>quantile</u>	10% <u>quantile</u>	Reject	$F(c_{\min}) > 5\%$	$F(c_{\min}) > 10\%$	Accept	$F(c_{\min}) \leq 5\%$	$F(c_{\min}) \leq 10\%$	
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Reject	$F(c_{\min}) > 5\%$	$F(c_{\min}) > 10\%$										
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9.	Alternative: Threshold value calculation of the concrete cover $x = c(\alpha\%)$, that achieves a probability of $\alpha\%$.	$c(5\%) = \frac{r}{\frac{1}{19k}}$ $c(10\%) = \frac{r}{\frac{1}{9k}}$										
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DBV statistics feature

- Relevant statistics without further processing
- for **efficient and informed decision-making**



Profometer App



DBV (Deutscher Beton- und Bautechnik-Verein)

Advanced statistics to evaluate the risk of rebar corrosion. If percentiles fail then repair should be considered to extend the asset working & integrity life



TEST DECISION

Color code aligned with thresholds

Share

Share from anywhere the screenshot for reporting or decision-making with stakeholders

Thresholds sliders

Indicate immediately the adequate, low or too high cover values. Aligned with all other views.

Cumulative % chart

Visualize the distribution through the colored thresholds

Better decisions with advanced statistics