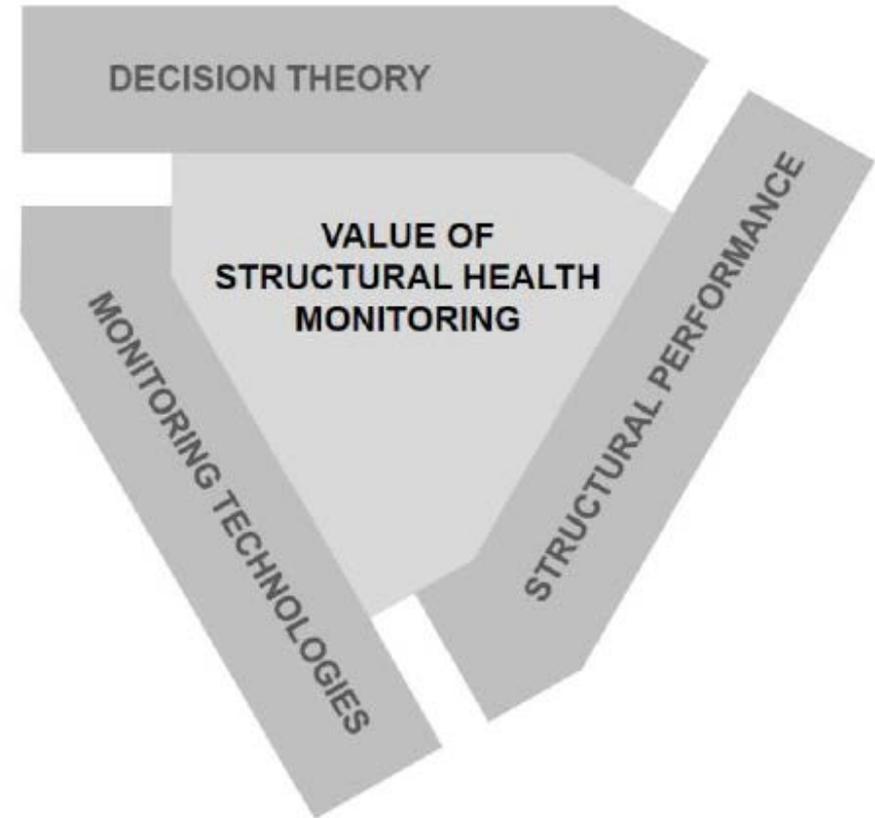


COST Action TU1402

Quantifying the value of Structural Health Monitoring

2nd Workshop
September 28-29, 2015
Istanbul



Joint Session on
WG2: SHM Strategies and Structural Performance
WG3: Methods and Tools

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Daniel Straub, Eleni Chatzi

Objectives of WG2 and WG3

- Categorise available **SHM technologies** with regard to the **measured quantity** and the related **structural performance** – collect and represent “best practice”
 - Quantify links between measured quantities and structural performance of interest with consistent treatment of **uncertainties**.
- **Milestone:** Report on SHM categorisation and SHM information modelling by the end of year 2
- Provide a systematic overview of **methods and tools** for estimating **Value of Information** (Vol), and set up a repository of openly available tools.
 - Use example applications to steer research on **computationally efficient algorithms** needed for Vol analysis
- **Milestone:** Report on databases and toolboxes for assessing the value of SHM by the end of year 2

DTU workshop: Participant comments

Main challenges regarding performance assessment of different structural types

- Situation within the whole value chain
- Find correct performance indicators and link with performance thresholds
- Step between indicators and actual performance
- Work with matrices – have several lists (e.g. by structural type, material, etc)
- Link to COST Action on bridges

Needs/opportunities for SHM in performance assessment

- Owners want to reduce costs but it is often unclear what they want exactly (bearings, corrosion, foundations, ...) - what are the major problems?
- To enhance confidence in performance assessment, we must set “good” thresholds
- Budget and knowhow constraints can be crucial

Categorization of SHM technologies

- SHM technologies can be categorized in many different ways:
 - Type of structural application
 - Type of data or features extracted
 - Global or local nature of the methods
 - Model-based versus data-based methods
- In order to guide owners in the selection of appropriate SHM technologies, it seems natural to depart from the **type of structure**
- The structure then defines relevant **types of performance**, e.g. for a bridge:
 - Ultimate limit state
 - Serviceability limit state
 - Durability
 - Fatigue
- The type of performance can be assessed through **indicators**, e.g. for durability:
 - Appearance (rust stains)
 - Ingress of deterioration agents (chlorides, CO₂)
 - Crack width
 - Loss of material
- **Threshold values** may be set to define the onset of further action. This requires monitoring and interpretation of these indicators through an appropriate **SHM strategy**.

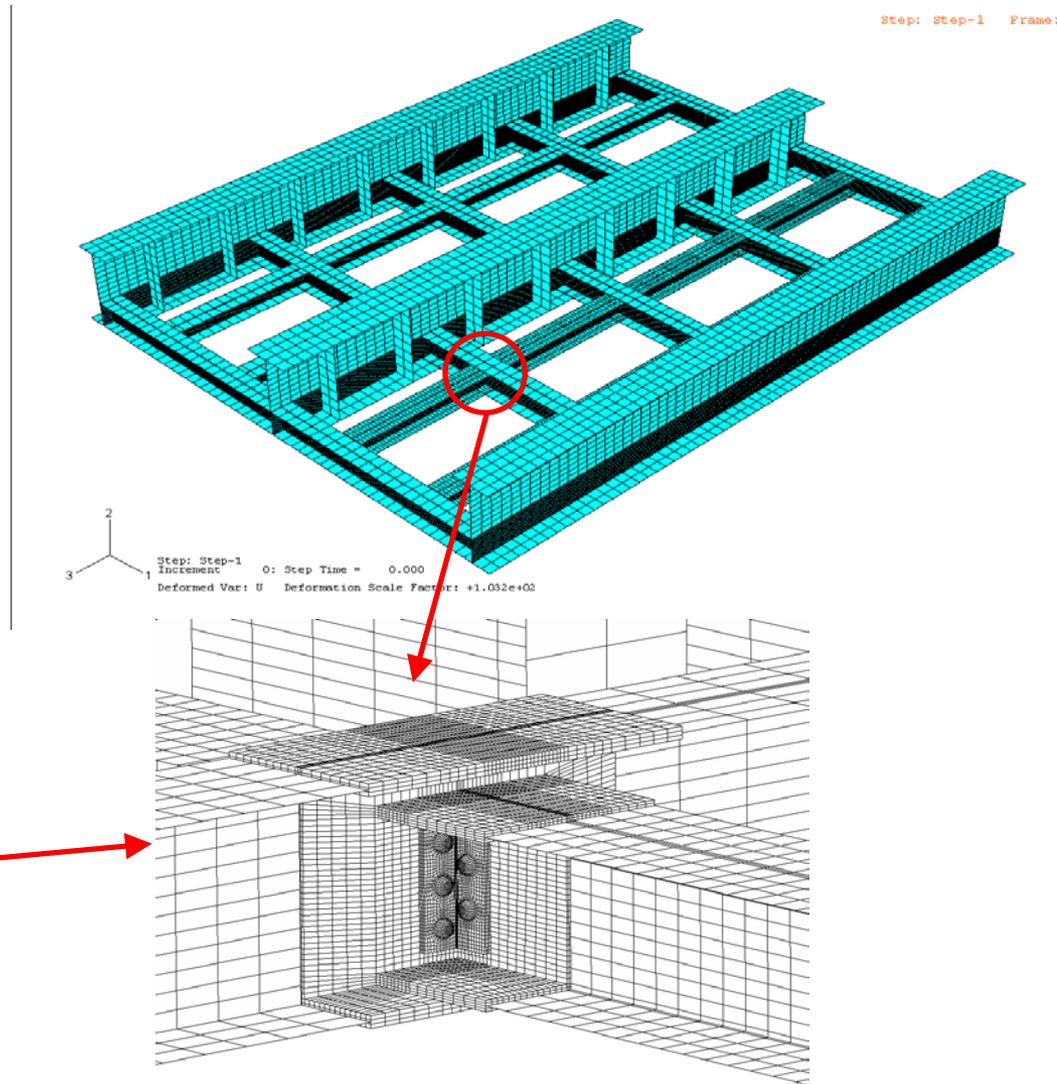
SHM Strategies

strategy /'stratɪdʒi/: *plan of action designed to achieve a long-term/overall aim*

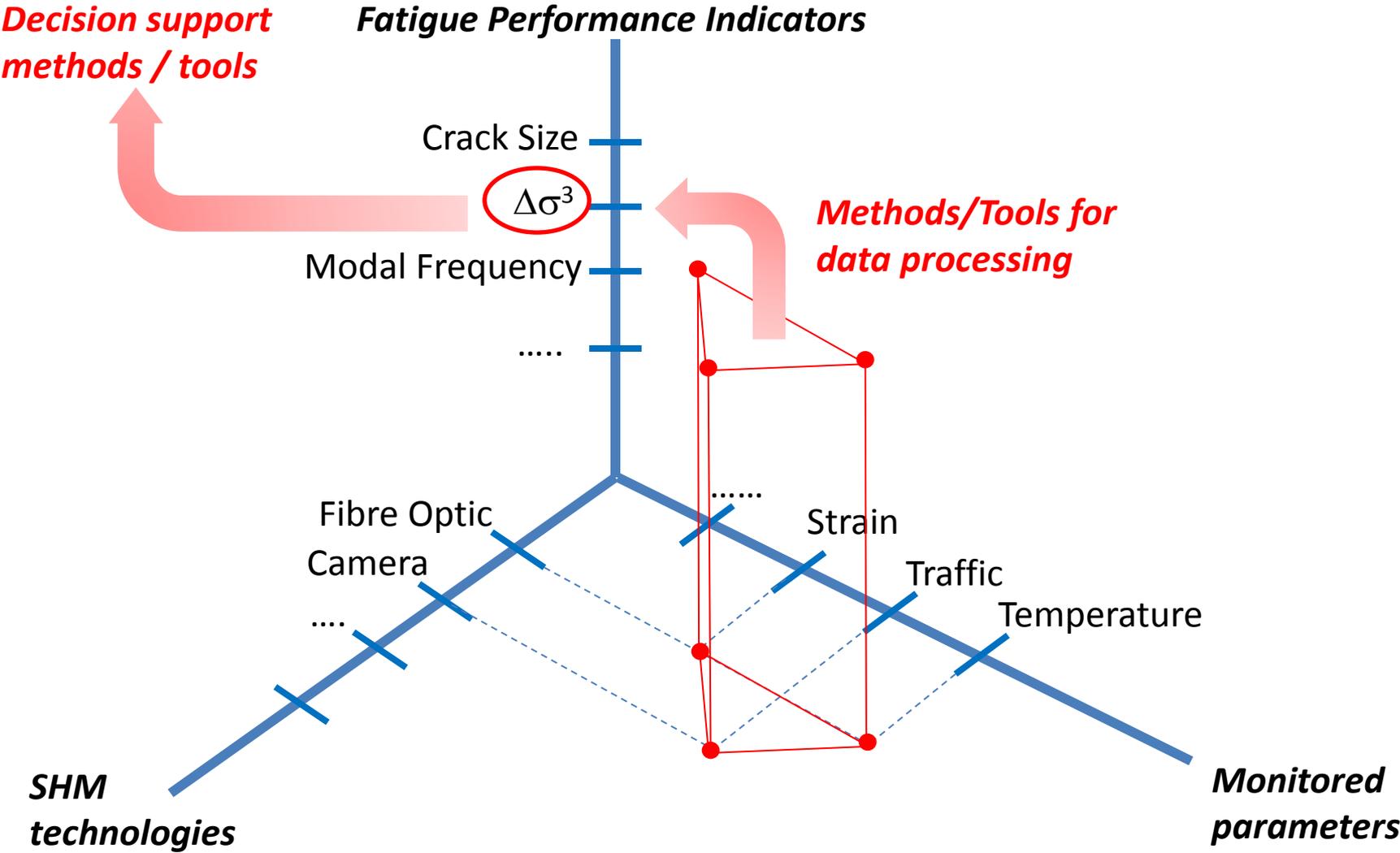
- An SHM strategy is an organized collection of **engineering knowhow**, **sensor technologies** and **methods/tools for data processing**, jointly implemented in order to assist owners in making **asset management decisions**
- SHM is underpinned by **observations** on the behaviour of the structure or the actions to which the structure is exposed (environmental, loading, ...).
- For a given type of structure and performance requirement, a selection of suitable SHM strategies can be made by qualitatively screening alternatives through **knowledge** and **experience**.
- A final selection and design of the SHM strategy can be facilitated by quantitative analysis, e.g. relying upon the concept of the **Value of Information**.
- A **framework** is proposed to structure the different concepts involved.

...from observations to decisions...

A railway bridge with fatigue problems



A possible SHM strategy



An alternative SHM strategy

Decision support methods / tools

Fatigue Performance Indicators

Crack Size

$\Delta\sigma^3$

Modal Frequency

.....

Methods / Tools for data processing

Acoustic Emission

WIM

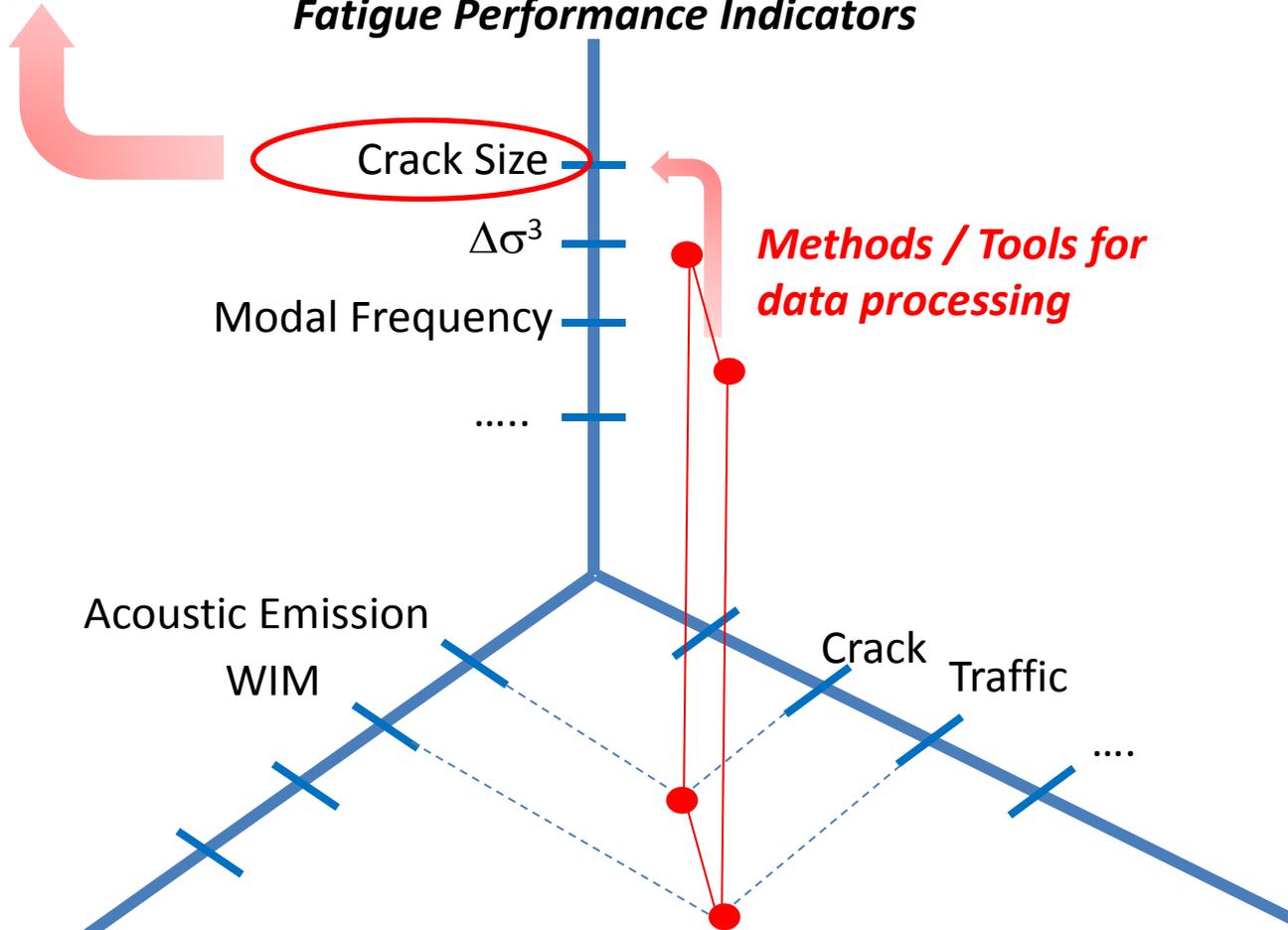
Crack

Traffic

.....

SHM technologies

Monitored parameters



...from observations to decisions...

Structural Types

- Bridges
- Buildings
- Chimneys / Cooling Towers
- Dams (earth structures)
- Offshore Structures
- Nuclear structures

System

Performance Indicators

- Serviceability
- Ultimate/Limit State
- Fatigue
- Reliability
- Resilience
- Sustainability
- Modal Frequencies/ Shapes
- Interstorey Drifts
- Stress ranges
- Crack widths
- Ductility
- Model Prediction Errors
-

Performance

Observations Technology

- Deflections
- Vibrations
- Chlorides
- Acoustic Signals
- Operational Loads
- Extreme Loads
- Strains
- Environmental Variations
- Cracks
- FO sensors
- MEMs
- Laser
- GPR
- AE sensors
- Ultrasonic
- ...

SHM

Decisions

- Safety
- Functionality
- Life Extension
- ...

Actions

- Maintenance
- Inspection
- Repair
- Strengthening
-

Life Cycle Assessment

...from observations to decisions...

Structural Types

- Bridges
- Buildings
- Chimneys / Cooling Towers
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System

Performance

- Serviceability
- Ultimate/Limit State
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SHM

Decisions

- Safety
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- Life Extension
- ...

Actions

- Maintenance
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- Repair
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-

Life Cycle Assessment

- 'Fixed' path
- Optional path 1
- Optional path 2

...from observations to decisions...

Structural Types

- Bridges
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- Nuclear structures

System

Methods&Tools

Methods&Tools

Performance

- Serviceability
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Performance

SHM

Decisions

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Actions

- Maintenance
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Methods&Tools

Methods&Tools

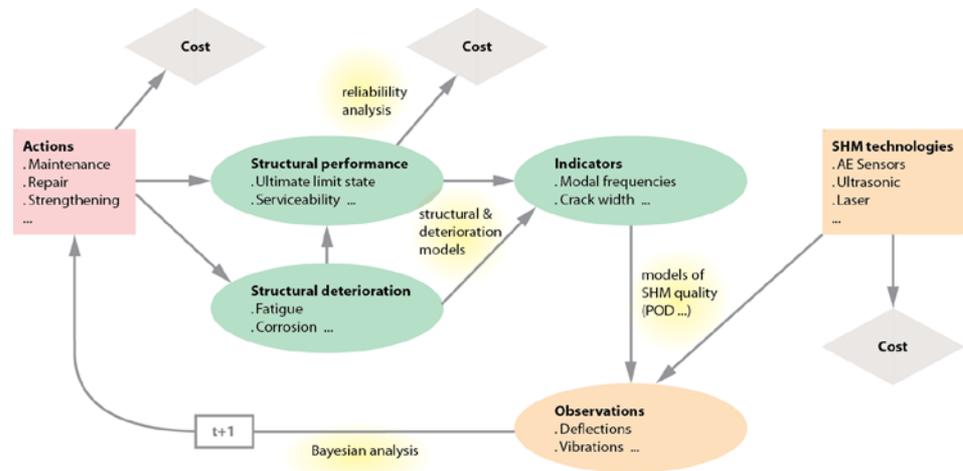
Life Cycle Assessment

Methods and tools

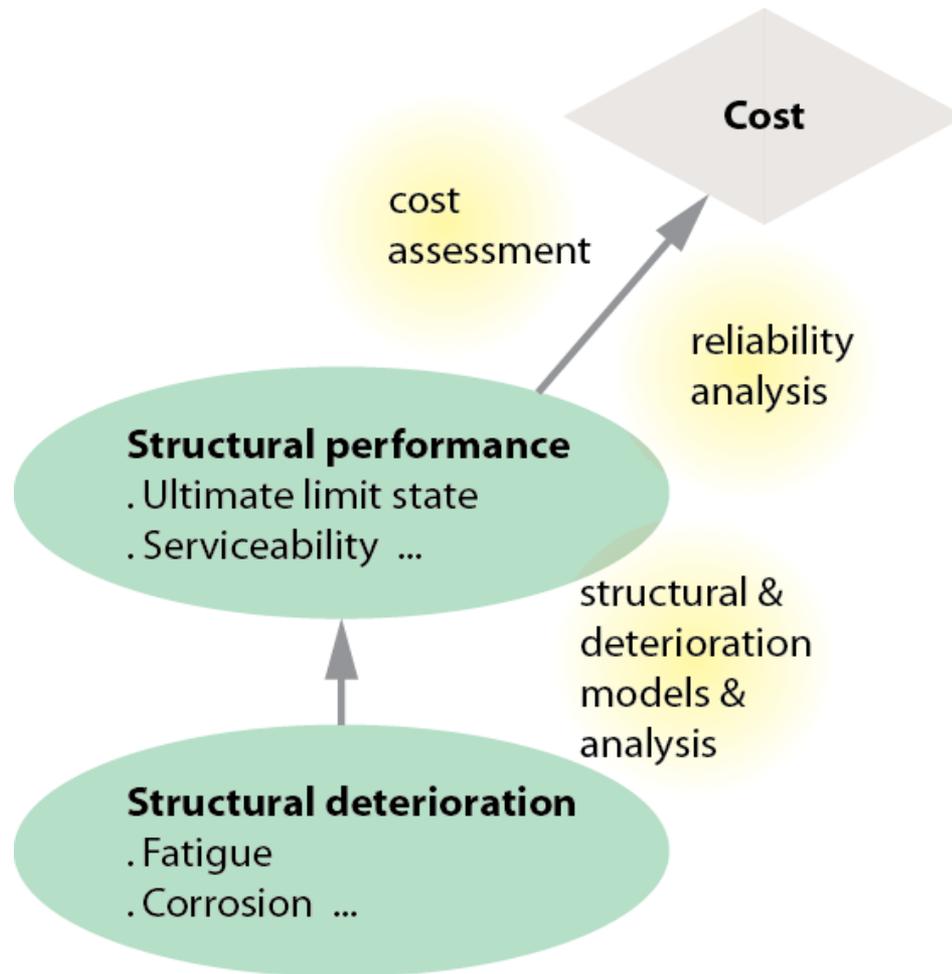
Goals:

- Providing an overview on computational models, methods and tools for supporting the SHM value chain and computing Vol
- Establish database of methods and tool

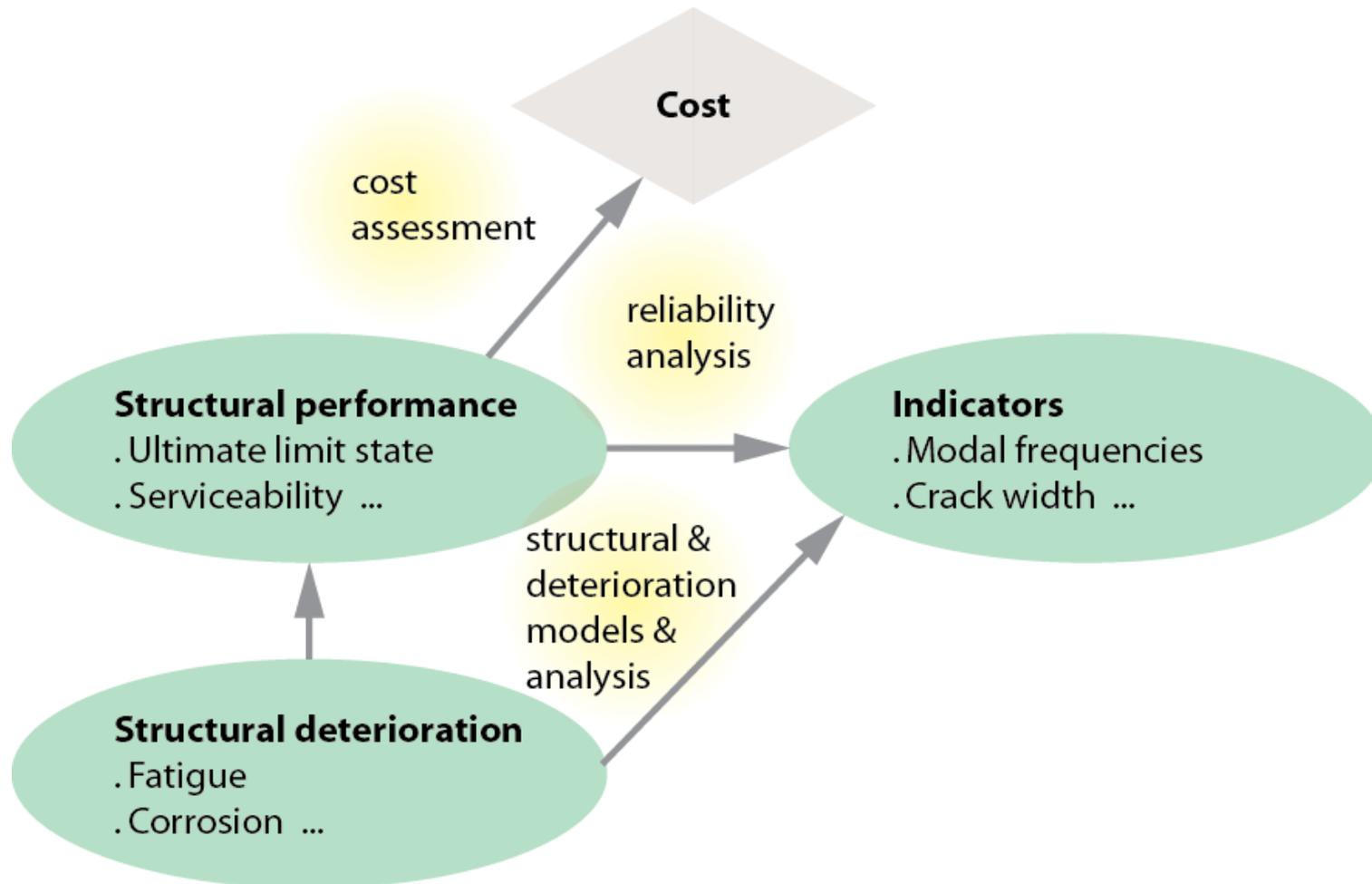
Structuring through an influence diagram



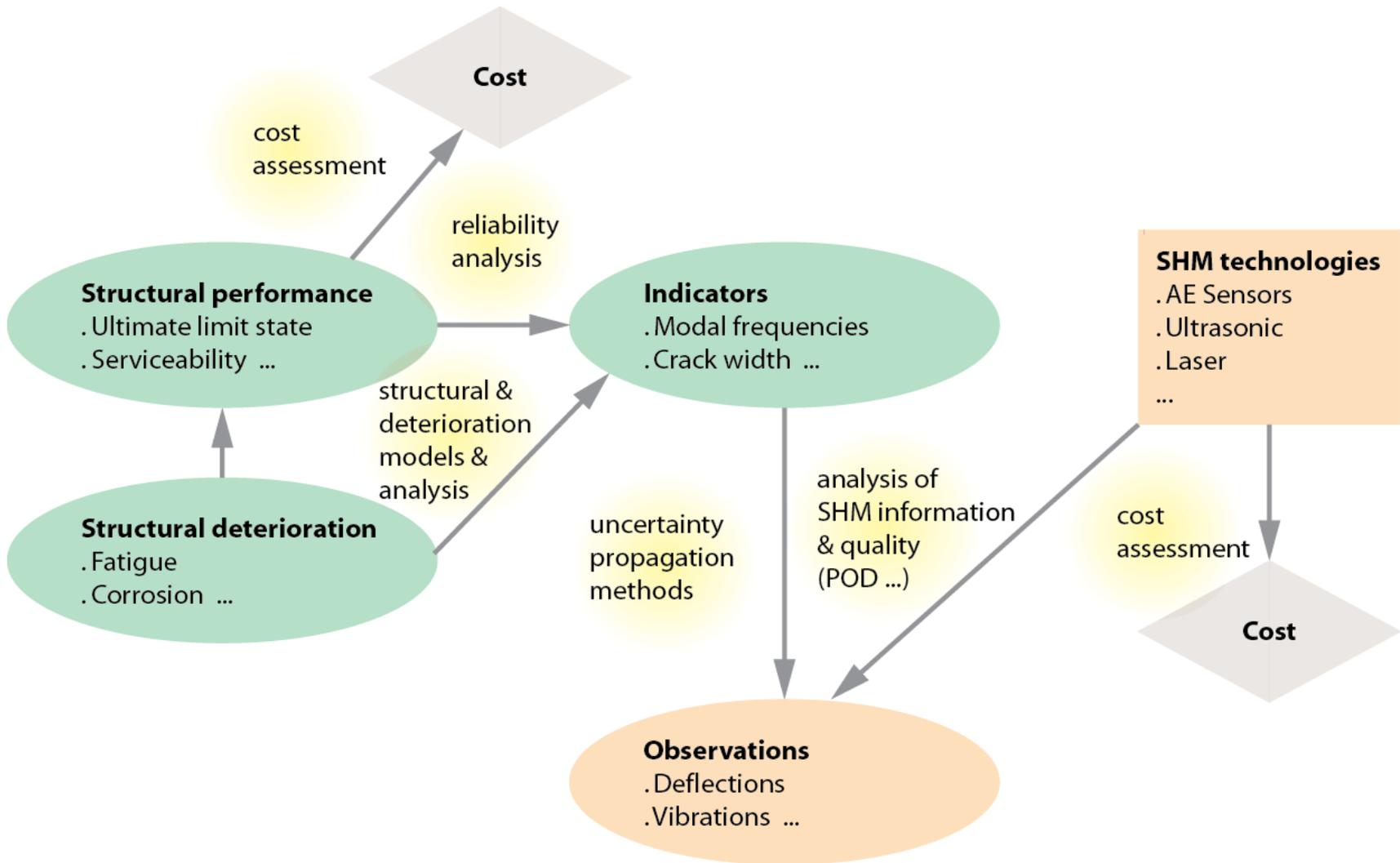
Influence diagram of the SHM process



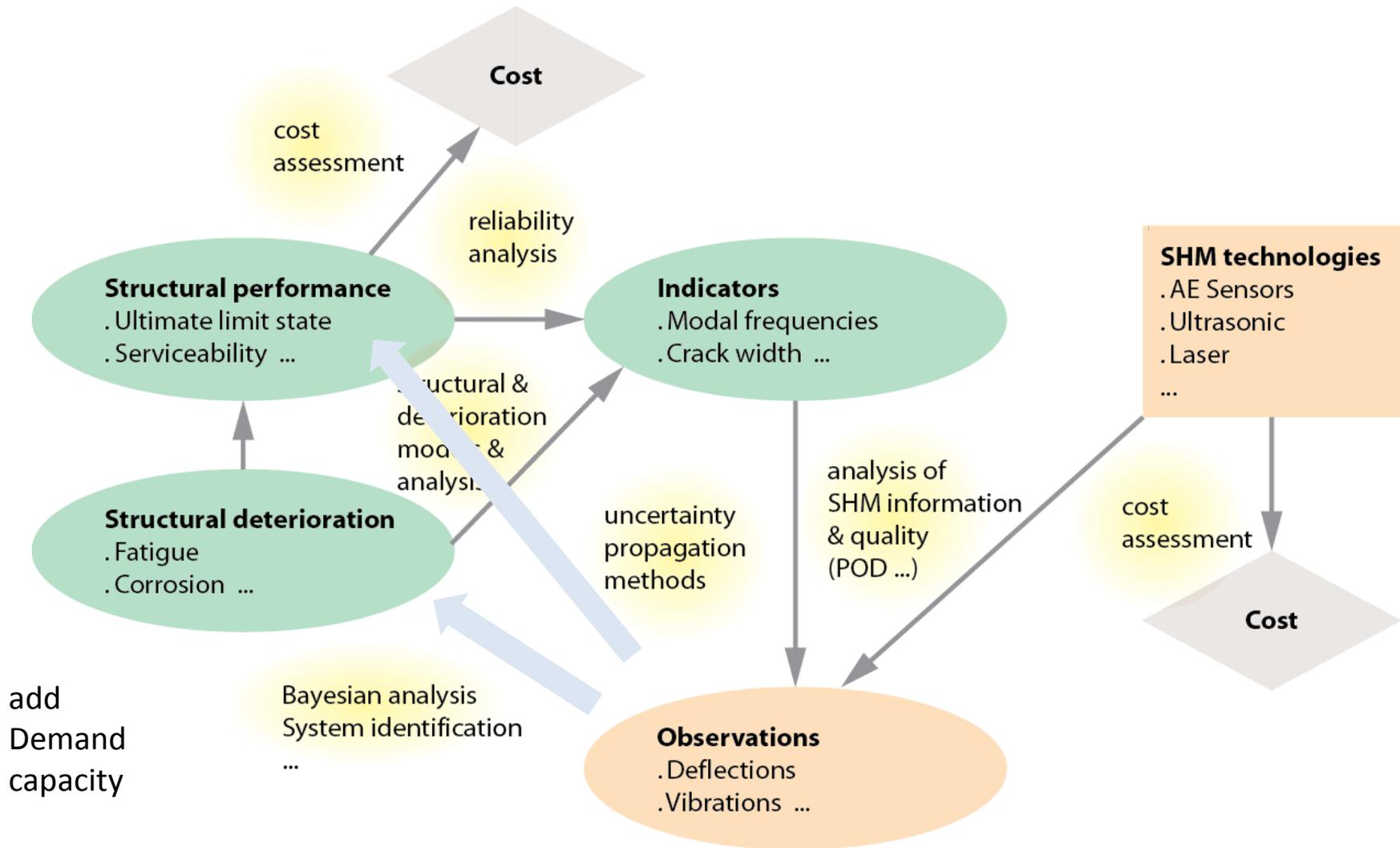
Influence diagram of the SHM process



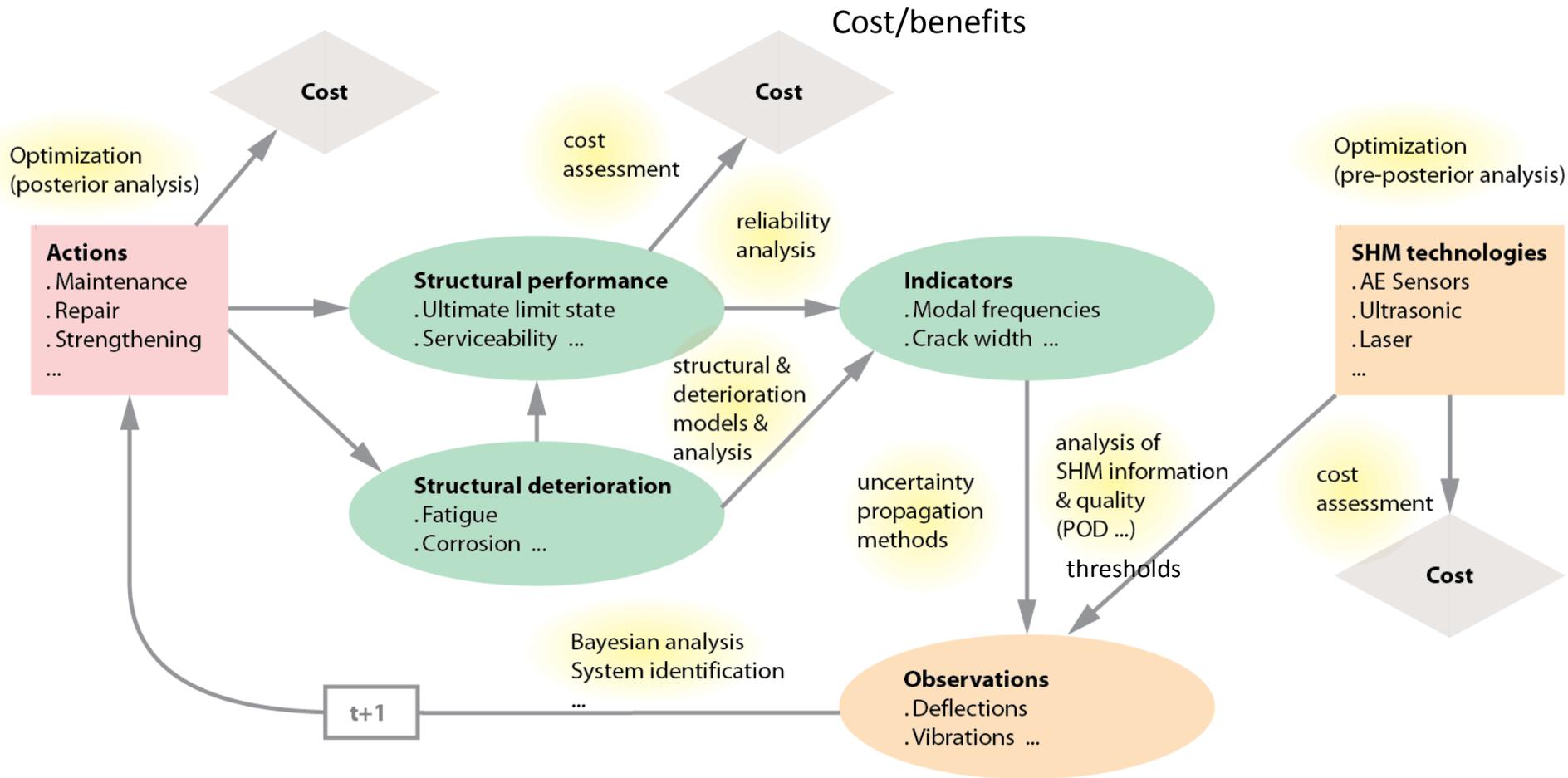
Influence diagram of the SHM process



Influence diagram of the SHM process



Influence diagram of the SHM process



add component or network level

Address within context of specific example & test cases

Methods and tools

Factors relevant for selection of appropriate methods and tools:

- local vs global damage
- spatially discrete (hotspots) vs distributed damage
- known vs unknown damage mechanisms
- model-driven vs. data-driven approach
- component vs system performance
- static vs dynamic system behaviour
- ...

Finally: Vol analysis, as well as all the steps involved in the SHM value chain can be performed at different levels of detailing

A bit of homework

Outlook and discussion

- Discussion and development of proposed framework:
 - Is the proposed framework sufficiently general and informative?
 - Can we use the framework to define future fact sheets in WG2 and WG3?
 - What is the link with ‘ test cases’?

- Parallel working group sessions:
 - Please complete the questionnaire by end of week!
 - Tomorrow we will ask for individual contributions to the WG work – please be prepared to commit yourselves!