



COST Action
TU I402

Quantifying the Value of Structural Health Monitoring

Monitoring



Chlorides induced corrosion on TMDC5 Wharf - St Nazaire

Prof. F. Schoefs, Drs M. Oumouni, Y. Lecieux, C. Lupi, D. Leduc, E. Bastidas



UNIVERSITÉ DE NANTES



Industry Innovation Days – Workshop hosted by BRISA Group in Lisbon, 19th and 20th April 2018

Global overview

- Role of wharves and societal value

- 80% of the world overseas trade (99% in USA) passes through ports
- Key role in European defence
- 3 millions people are employed in the maritime transport sector in Europe

- Stakes for maintenance

- In France: 106 km of wharves, among which 64 km are built with a reinforced concrete platform
- In a concrete platform: 350 m in length means 1,6 km of beams
- In France: €13 millions per year are spent for curative maintenance
- In USA: plan to spend \$154.8 billion from 2016 to 2020



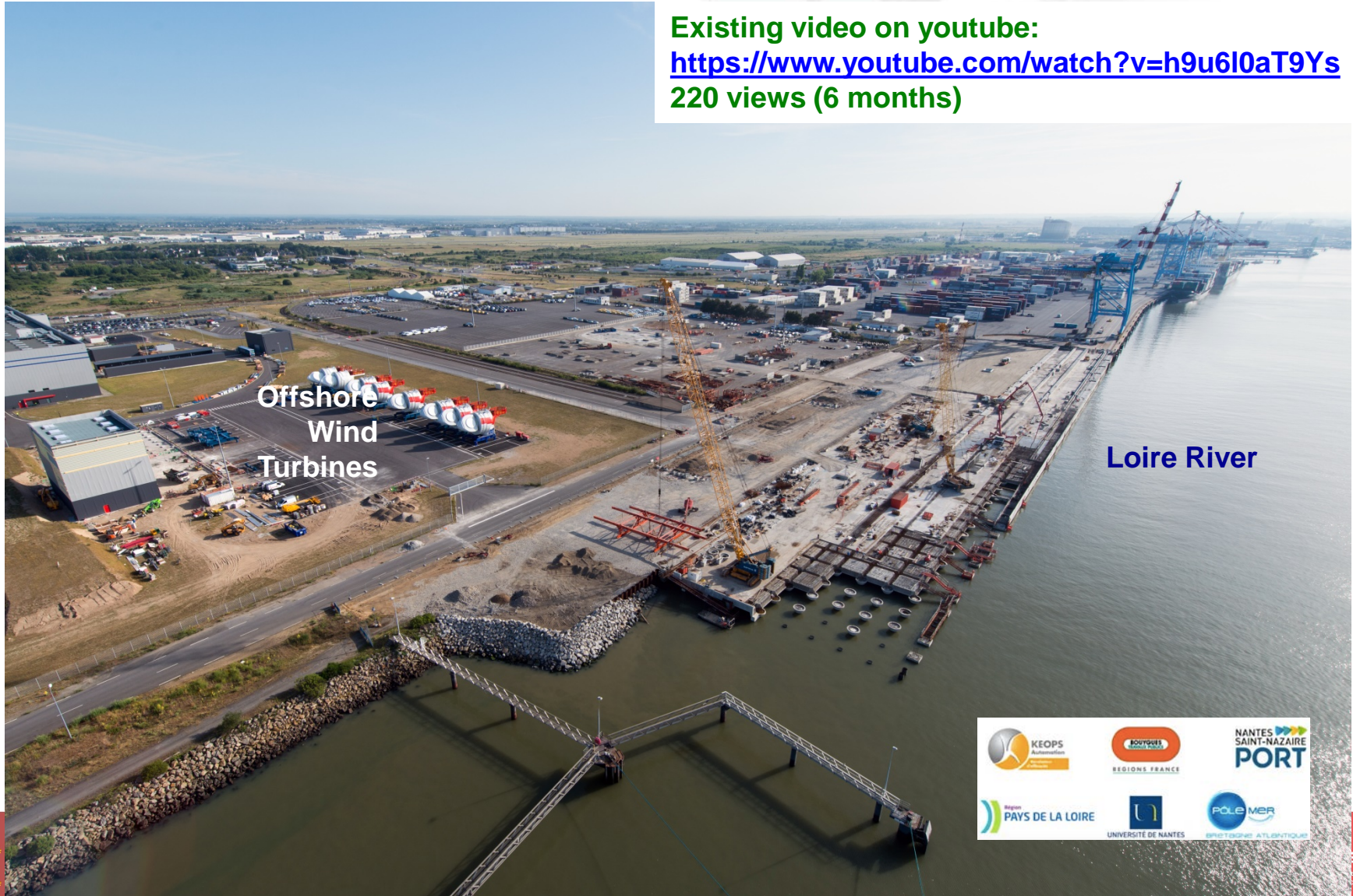
- *Source: [Boero et al, 2009] [2017 USA Infrastructure Report Card]*

The structure and the partnership

Existing video on youtube:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=h9u6l0aT9Ys>

220 views (6 months)

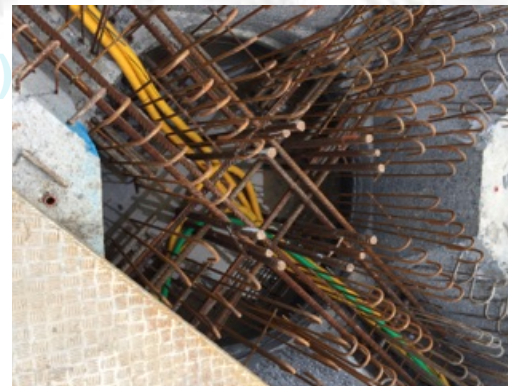


Offshore
Wind
Turbines

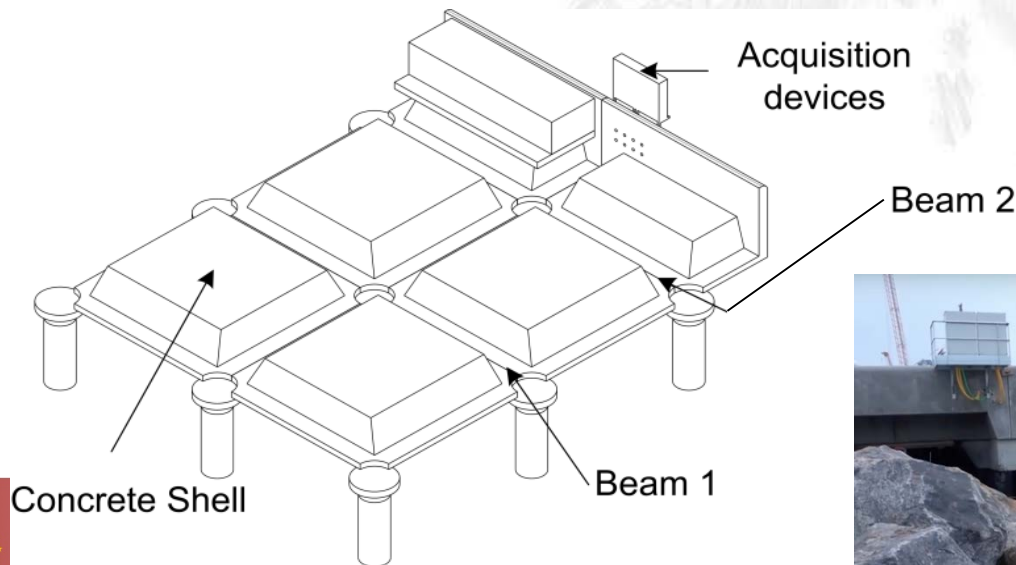
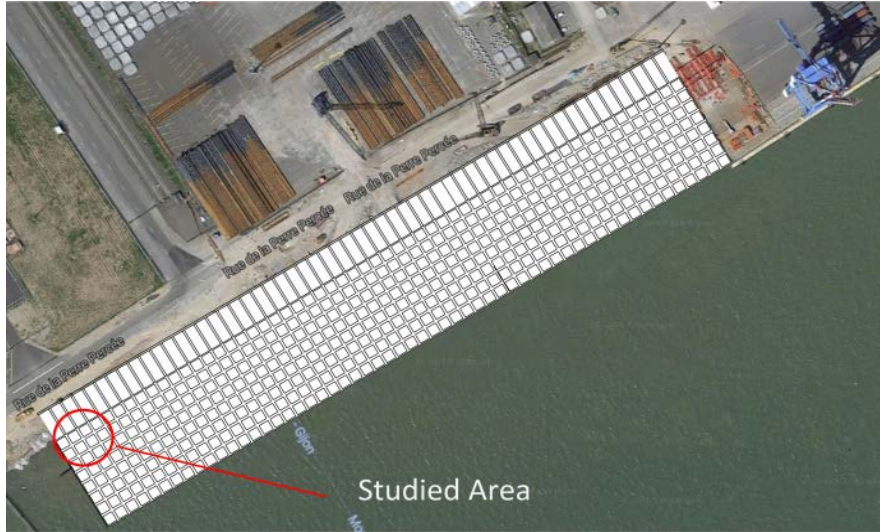
Loire River



The structure and the monitoring



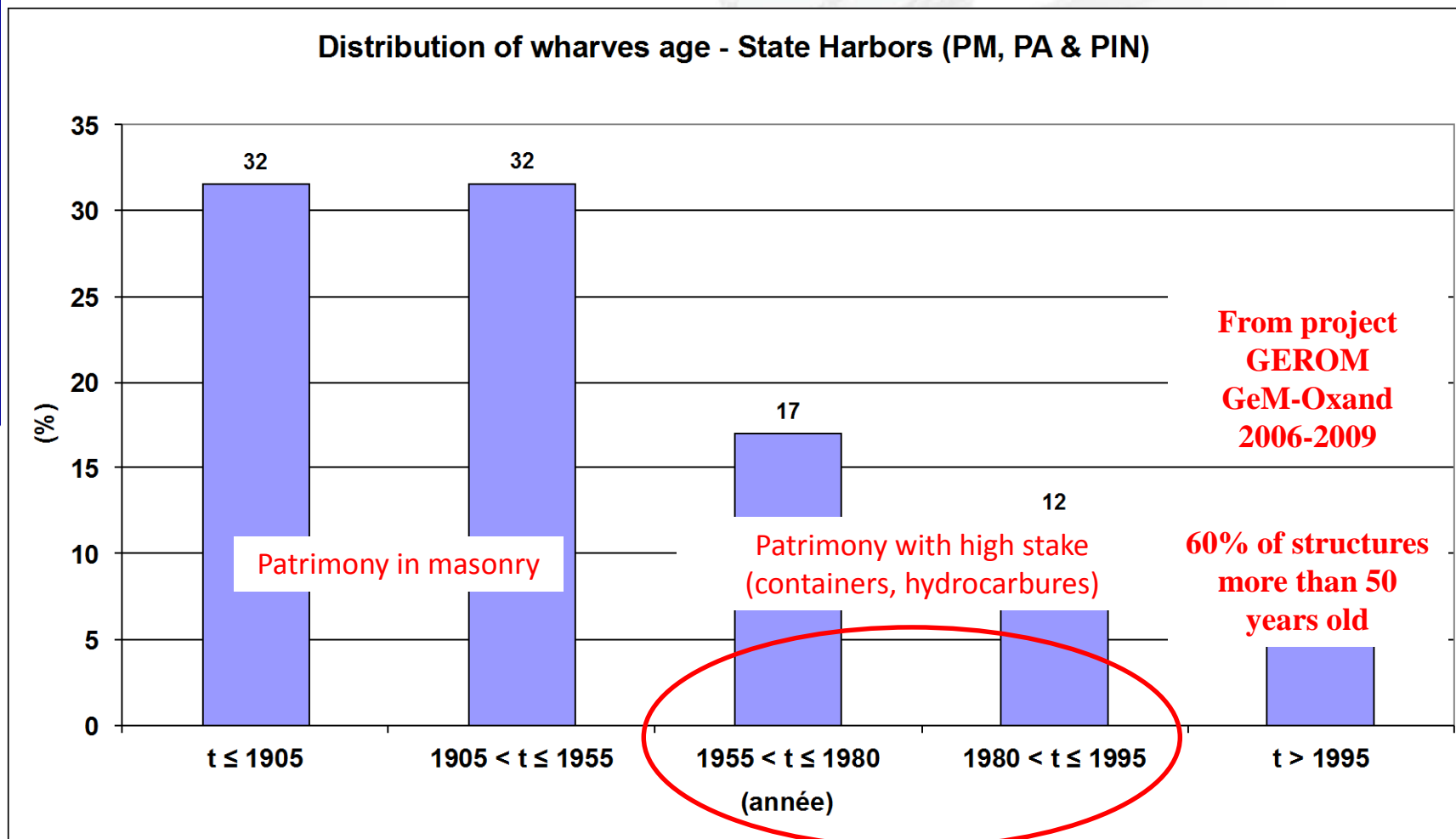
The structure and the monitoring



Access >> additional costs of inspection and repair



Prior knowledge about coastal infrastructures



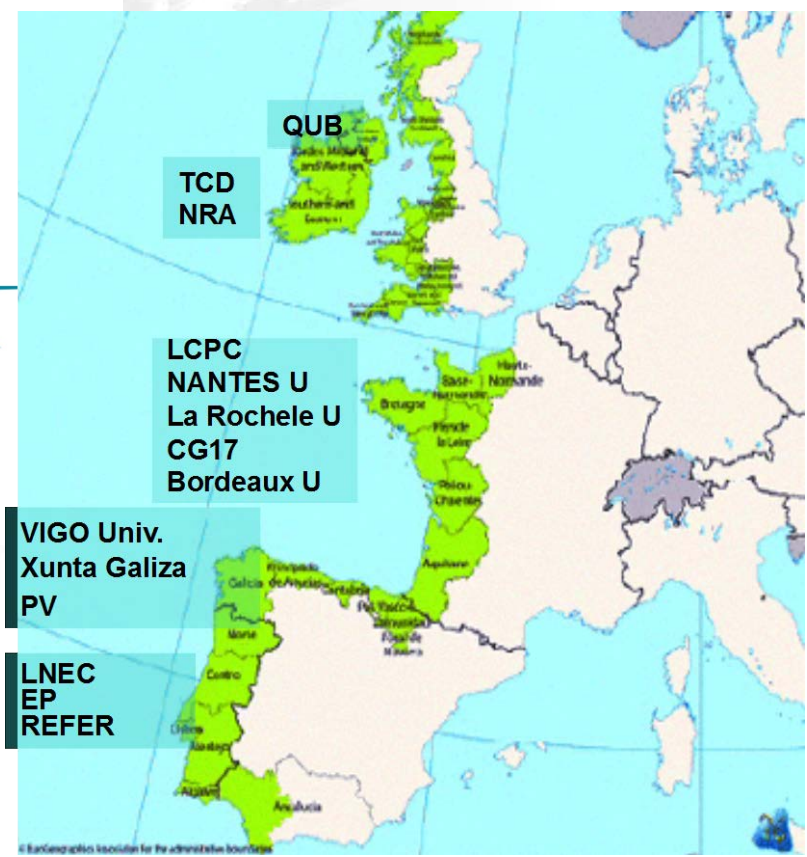


Prior knowledge about coastal infrastructures



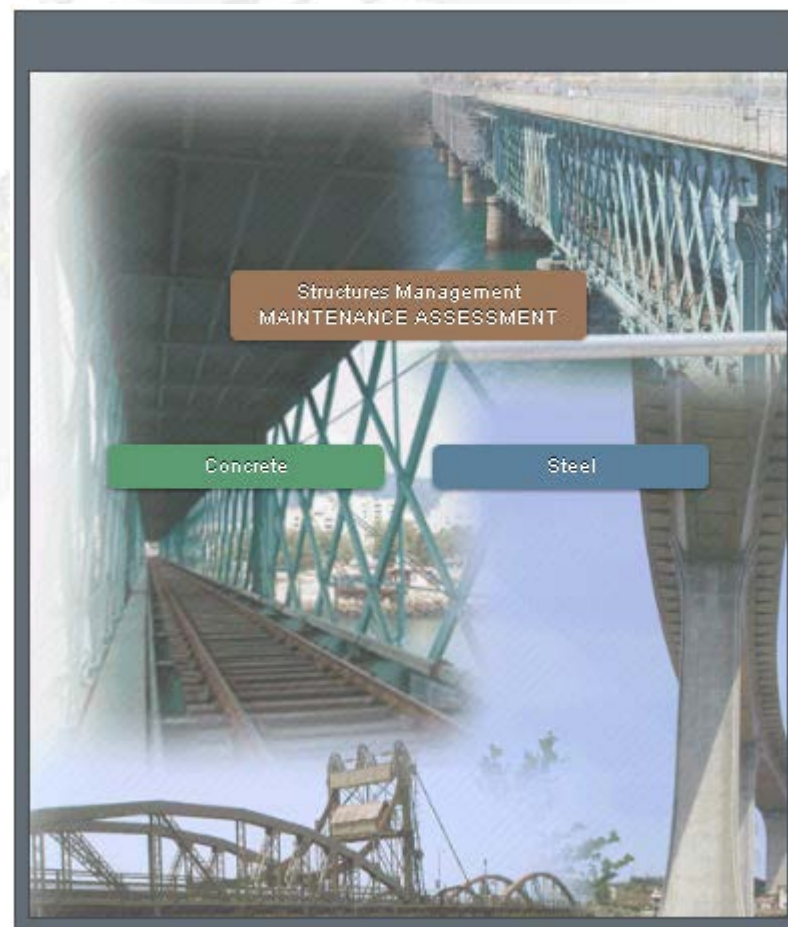
duratiNet

Durable Transport Infrastructures in the Atlantic Area Network



Prior knowledge about coastal infrastructures

DuratiNet Technical Guide – Web



Investing in our common future



INDEX

1. Decision scenario: preventive maintenance based on condition assessment

- 1.1 Decision based on which indicator What do we detect
- 1.2 What decision ?

2. Methods applied

- 2.1 Simulate an hidden process
- 2.2 Simulate the actions with their uncertainties
- 2.3 Improve the prediction with accelerated tests

3. Results obtained

- 3.1 Assumptions
- 3.2 Optimization with SDT and NDT
- 3.3 Comparison of repair techniques after cost optimization

4. Value of the SHM information for the owner/concessionnaire

- 4.1 Added value of SHM for maintenance expected cost

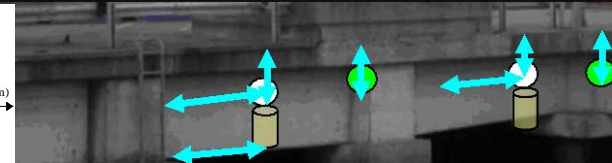
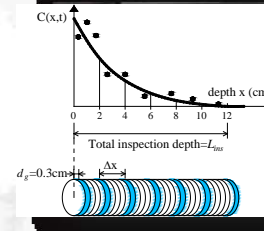
5. Open question addressed to decision makers

1. Decision scenario: preventive maintenance based on condition assessment

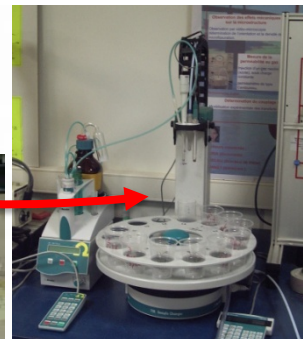
1.1 Decision based on which indicator What do we detect ?

- Indirect measurement of Chlorides near the rebar or in the whole thickness
- Threshold (large uncertainty) => chloride induced corrosion
- Spatial distribution

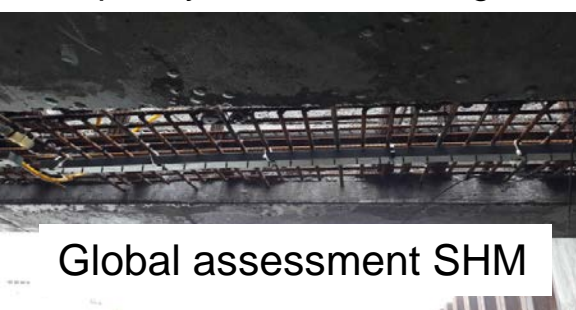
SDT



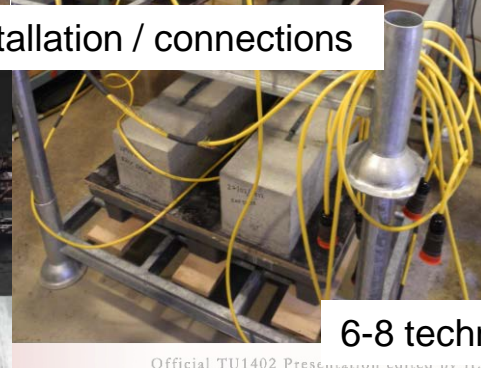
Complex multi-stages process with large uncertainties



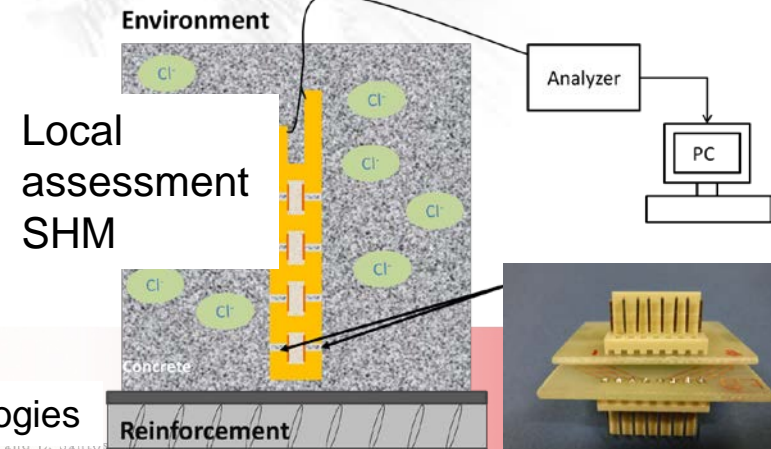
Complexity of manufacturing / installation / connections



Global assessment SHM



6-8 technologies



1. Decision scenario

Partial concrete removing and replacement with 3 methods (cost/efficiency)

1.2 What decision ?

- Inspect (Semi Destructive Testing tools)
- Monitor (SHM – limited life time)
- Maintenance Md (concrete removing) with several methods (d: depth)
- Preventive Mdi with several techniques
- Curative repair: change the steel rebar



Beam after hydrodemolition



Wet/(dry) shotcrete



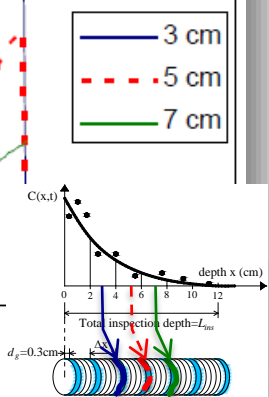
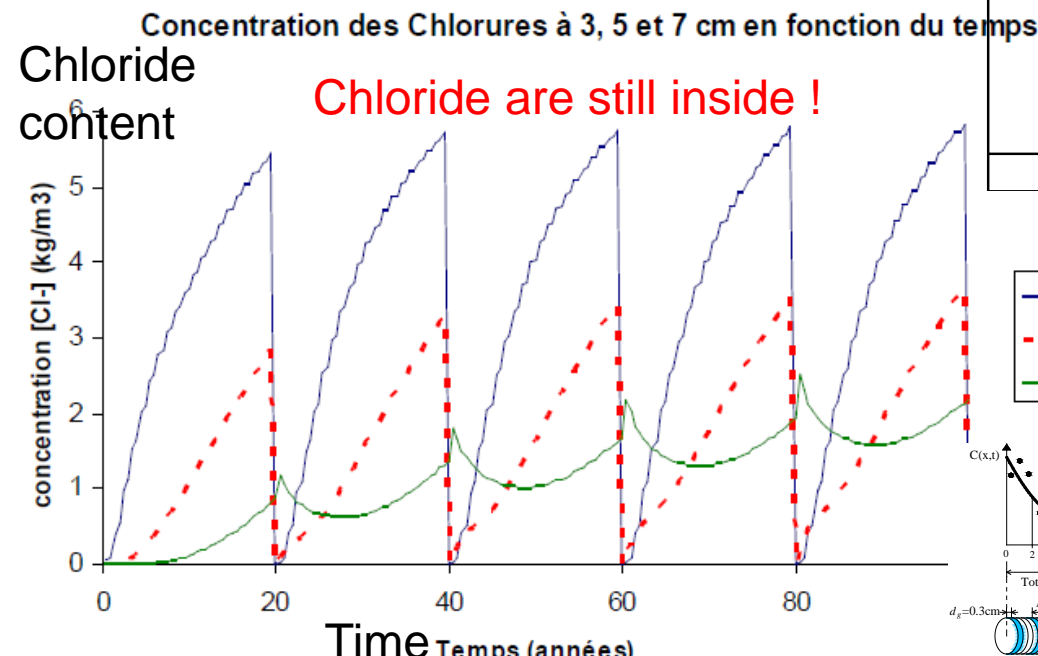
Formed concrete

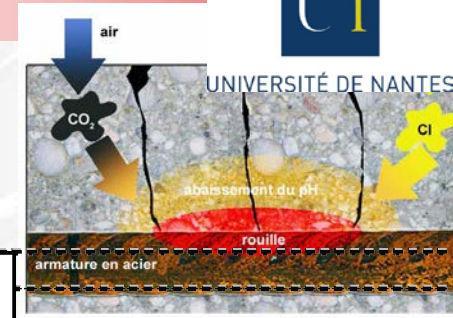


Manual repair



Non perfect repair and **more complex after repair** (material changes and resilient chloride content) >> added value of SHM

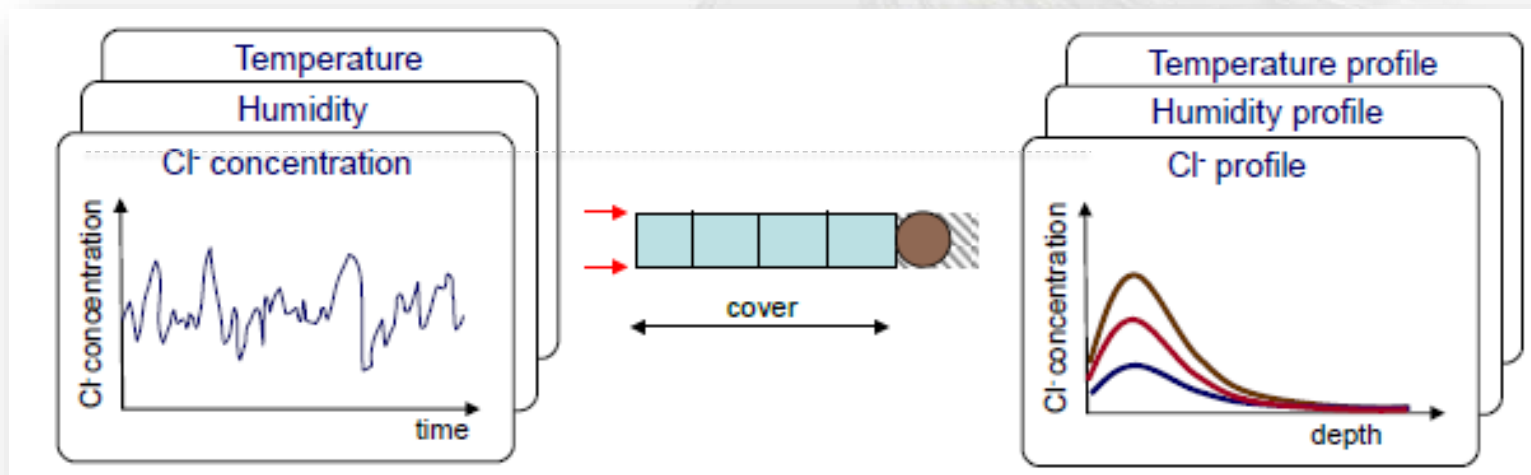
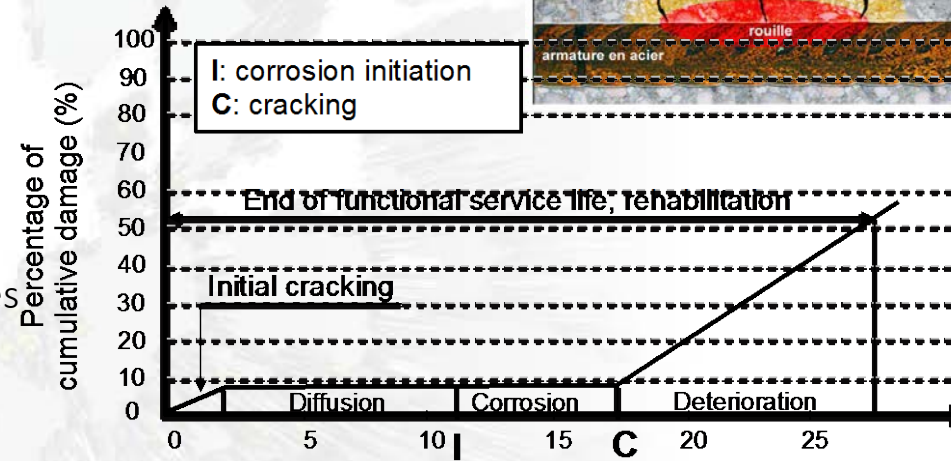




2. Methods applied

2.1 Simulate an hidden process

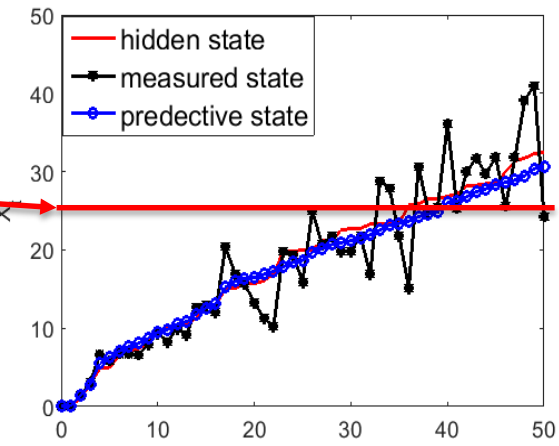
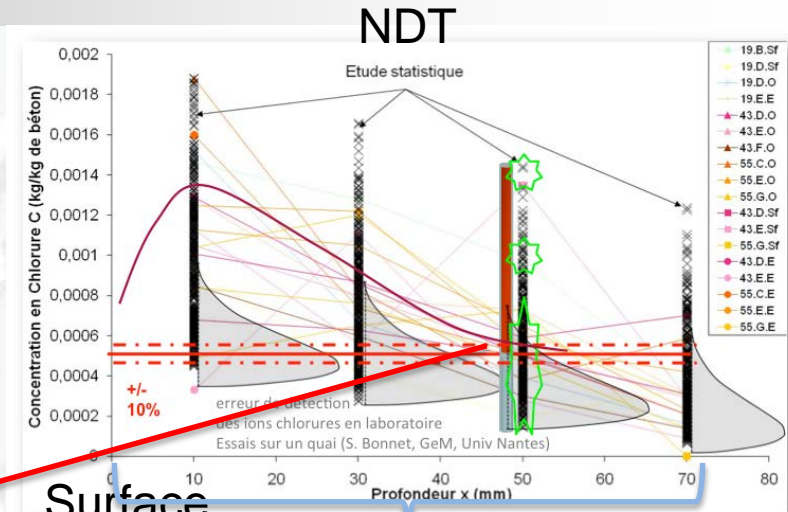
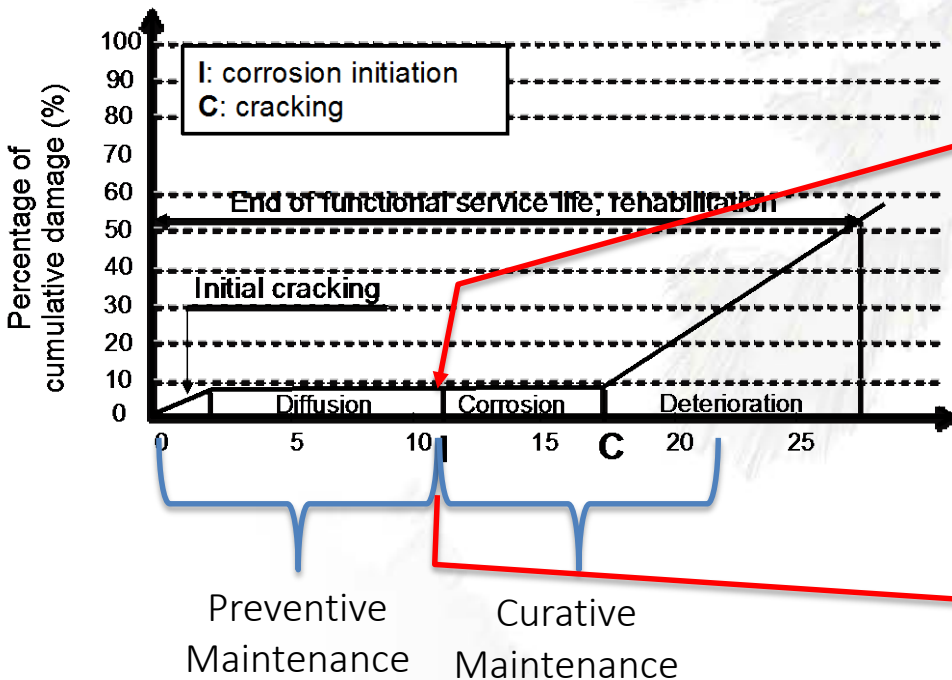
- Gama processes
- Bayesian networks
- Use key properties: stochastic properties of uncertainty of measurement and degradation processes are different



2. Methods applied

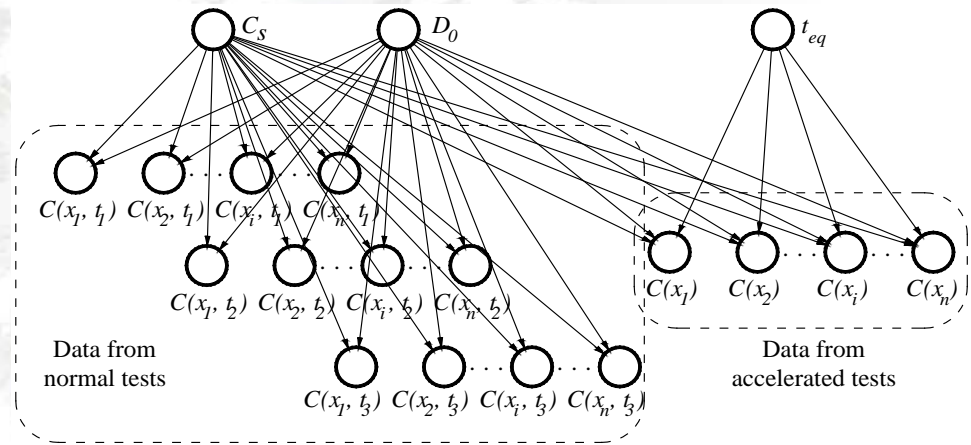
2.2 Simulate the actions with their uncertainties

- Gama processes
- Bayesian networks



2. Methods applied

2.3 Improve the prediction with accelerated tests



BN: Advantages

Accounting for Uncertainties

Reduce time computational cost

>> computation of time scales from accelerated and natural ones onsite) -> acceleration factor

> **better predictive model**

3. Results obtained

3.1 Assumptions

- Realistic costs from pas experience

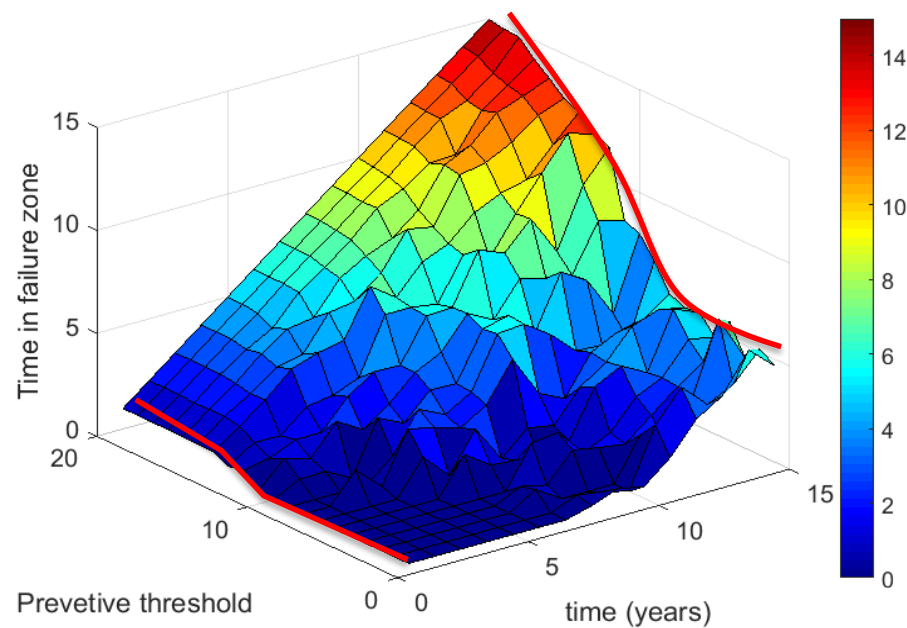
Phase

bedding sensors, tools and cabling

3. Results obtained

3.2 Optimization with SDT and NDT

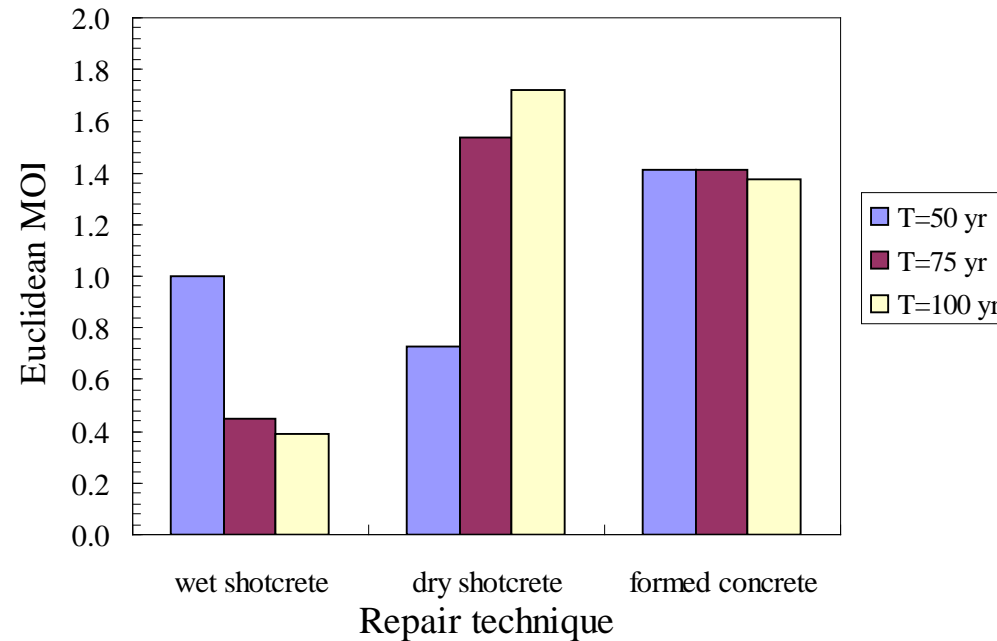
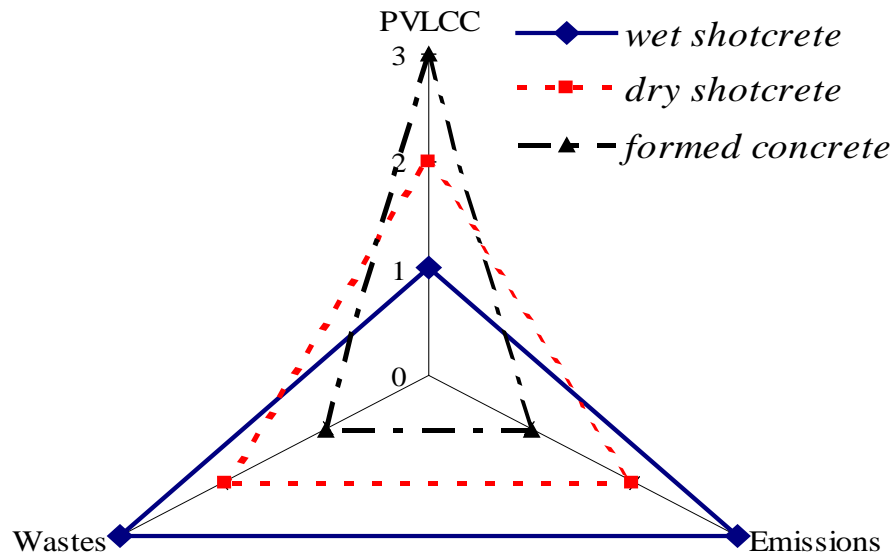
- Find the time interval of inspection that reduces the total expected cost
- Find the repair threshold (not necessary initiation of corrosion threshold) that reduce the cost or **time in failure zone**



3. Results obtained

3.3 Comparison of repair techniques after cost optimization

- Include all the costs
- Analyze several required life-times

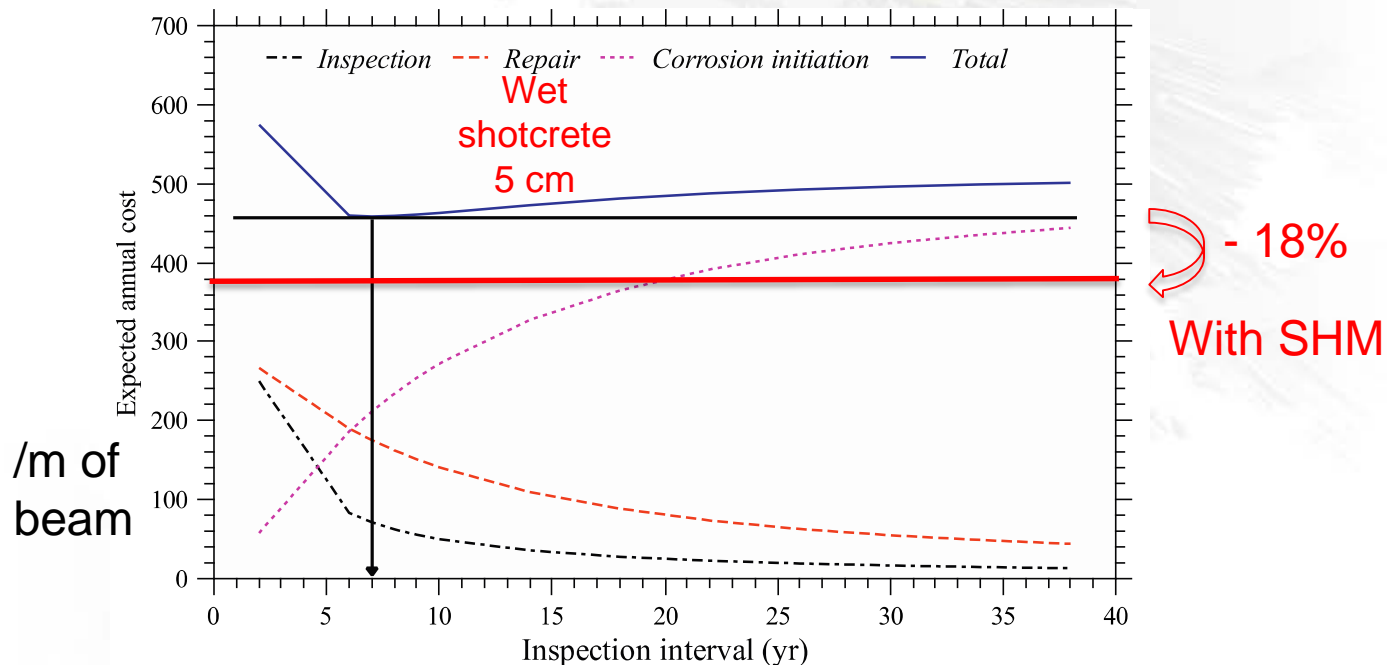


4. Value of the SHM information for the owner/concessionnaire

4.1 Added value of SHM

- Computation of minimum maintenance expected cost with SDT
- Computation of minimum maintenance expected cost with SHM (10 years SLT global assessment)

1st results



5. Open question addressed to decision makers

Is it acceptable for stakeholders to support accelerated tests during the 3-5 first years?

Is it acceptable to pay for sensors with 5-10 years lifetime? Do you need certification ?
What type ?

Should we add sensor maintenance and maintainability of sensors ?

Is there any feedback for existing chloride sensors?

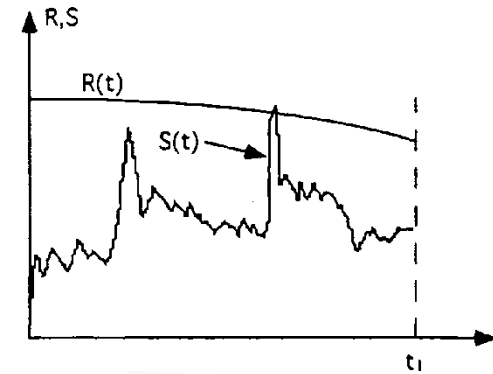
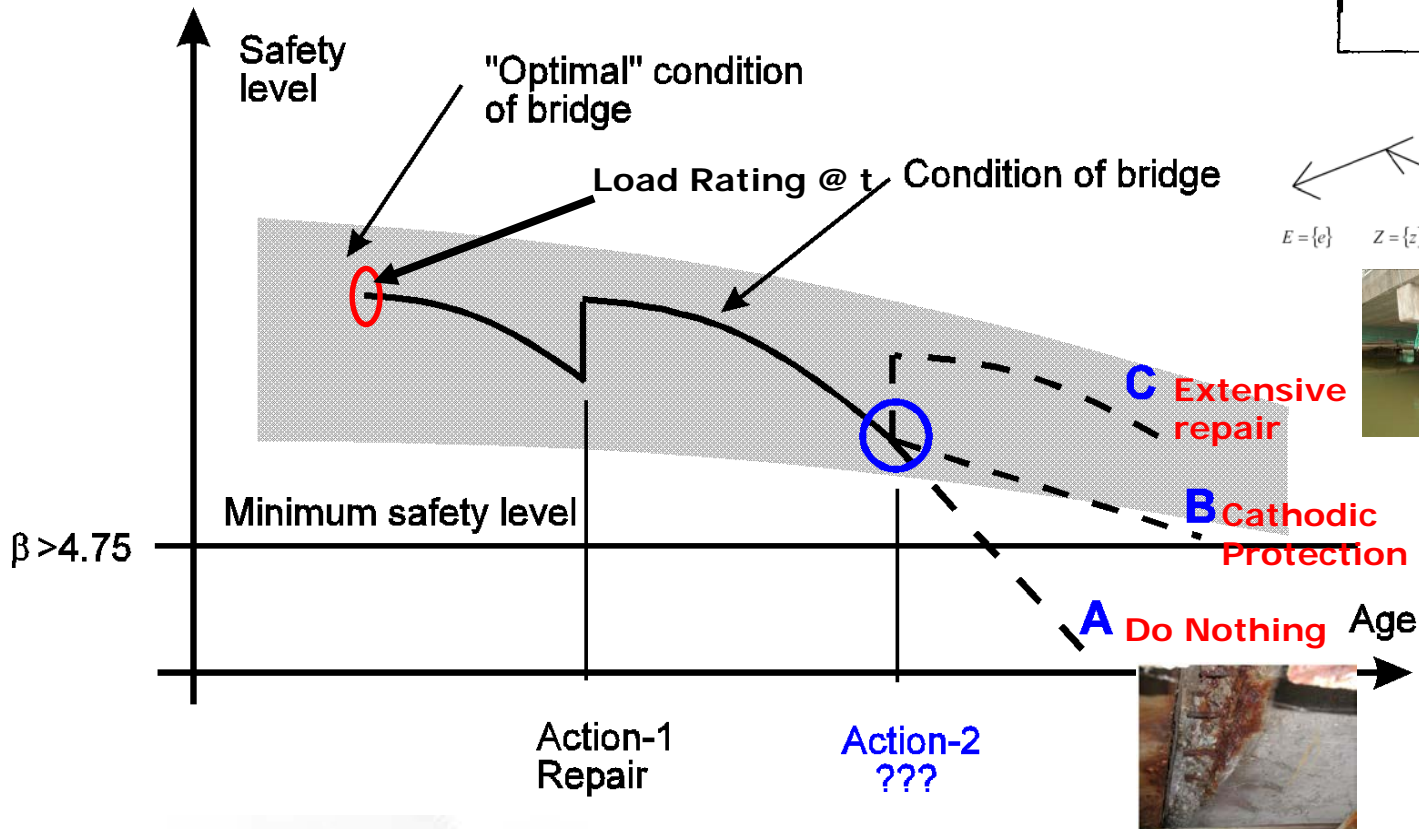
Is it feasible to introduce monitoring early in the design process?

Thank you for your attention

<http://www.cost-tu1402.eu/>



Activity 2: Problem Definition



$$u = (e, z, a, \theta)$$

$E = \{e\}$ $Z = \{z\}$ $A = \{a\}$ $\Theta = \{\theta\}$

