



Innovation and Networking for Fatigue and
Reliability Analysis of Structures – Training for
Assessment of Risk



Mid-Term Review Meeting

Odile ABRAHAM (project coordinator)

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French institute of science and technology for transport, development and networks



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under the Marie Skłodowska-Curie grant agreement No 676139

06/06/2018

Mid-Term Review Meeting, Aalborg University

- **Scientific**
 - Context, objectives, main results, network synergy
- **Training**
 - Programme, complementary skills, secondments, open training events
- **Networking**
 - Interaction, dissemination, outreach activities
- **Management**
 - Recruitment, management, budget

Civil infrastructures are the basis of socio-economic wealth for modern societies.



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**Concrete is the most
used material in volume in the world**

- Traffic increase
- Climate change
- CO₂ emission
- Increasing demand for housing, water, energy, mobility



Civil infrastructures are the basis of socio-economic wealth for modern societies.



FATIGUE ↔ CONCRETE

Limitations:

#1 Concrete structures are subjected to fatigue.

#2 Current technological means to measure fatigue are outdated, imprecise, and inappropriate.

#3 There is a lack of theoretical and practical developments of probabilistic methods.

Objectives

- 3 major challenges:
 - To develop new relevant auscultation and monitoring systems.
 - To reduce and optimize the safety margin encountered in wind turbine and bridge design in the assessment of remaining strength.
 - To optimize design and life cycle costs.

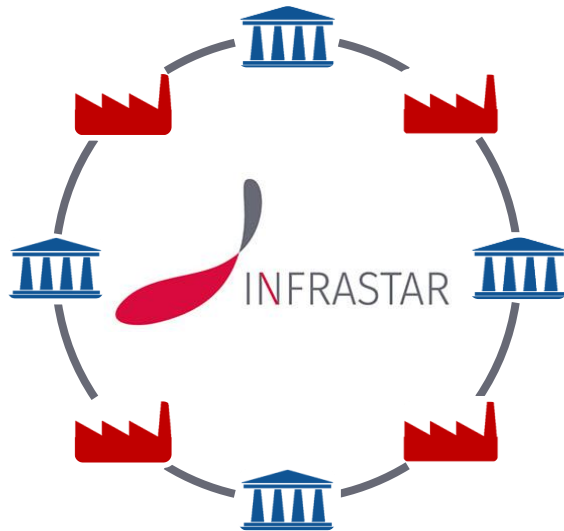


Develop knowledge, expertise and skills for optimal and reliable management of structures.

Innovation and Networking for Fatigue and Reliability Analysis of Structures – Training for Assessment of Risk

- 3 scientific Work Packages
 - WP1: Monitoring and auscultation
 - WP2: Structural and action models
 - WP3: Reliability approaches for decision-making
- WP4: Recruitment and training policy
- WP5: Management, dissemination, outreach and business opportunities

The network



8 beneficiaries

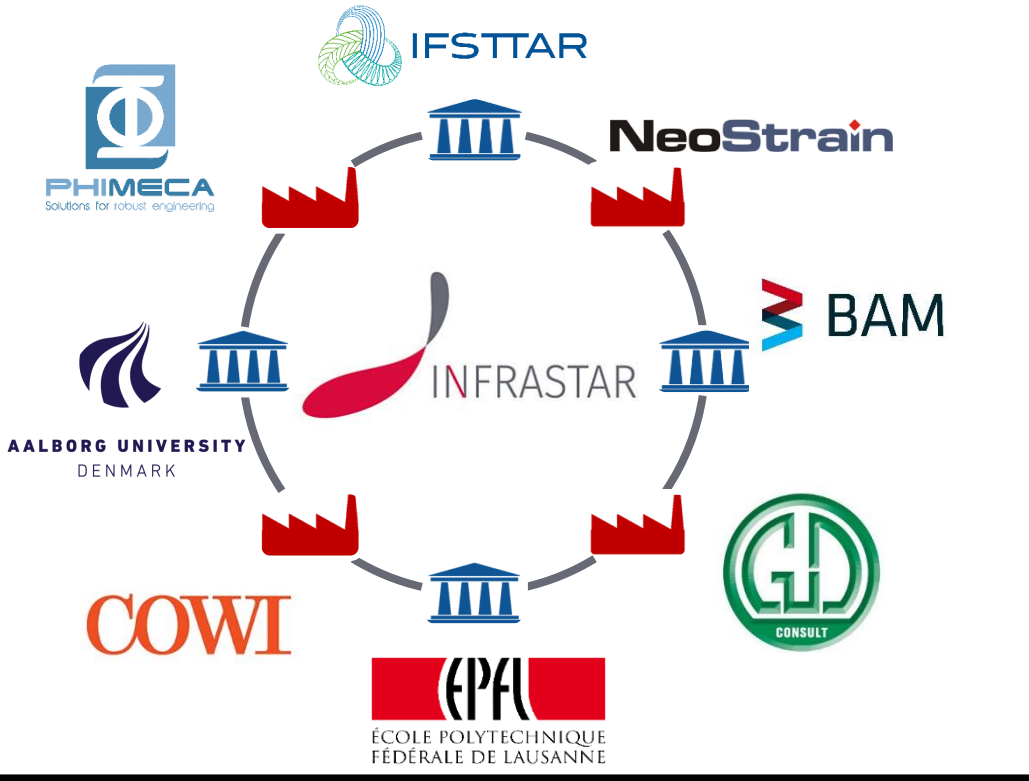
- 4 academic institutions
- 4 industries



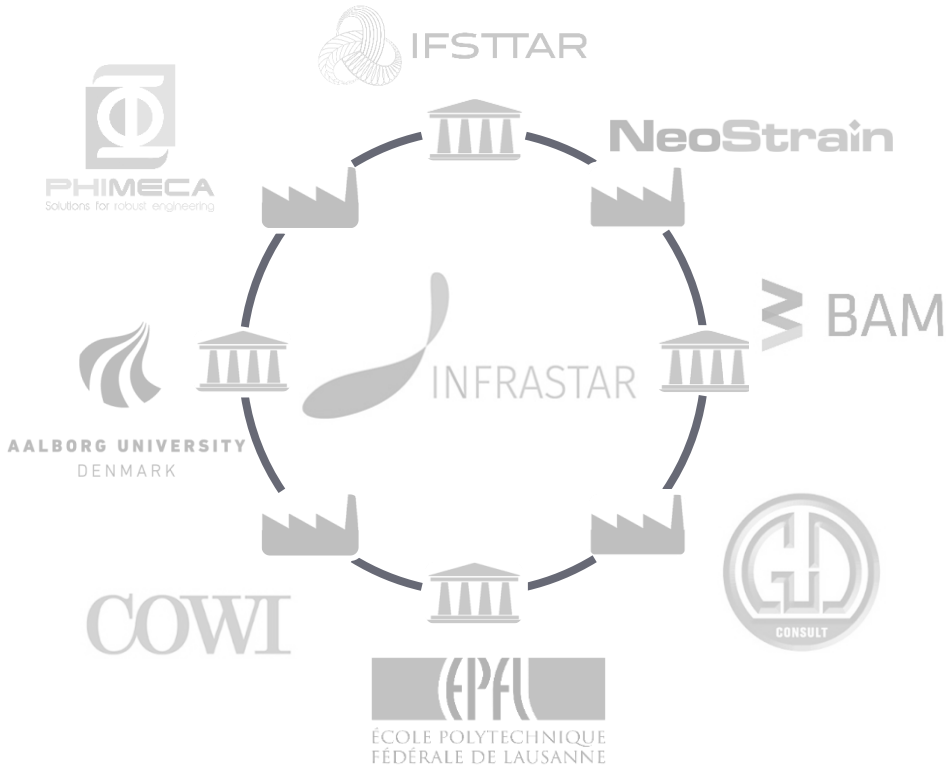
The network

8 beneficiaries

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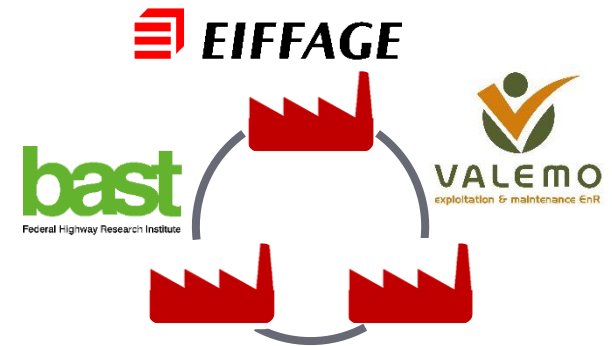
The network



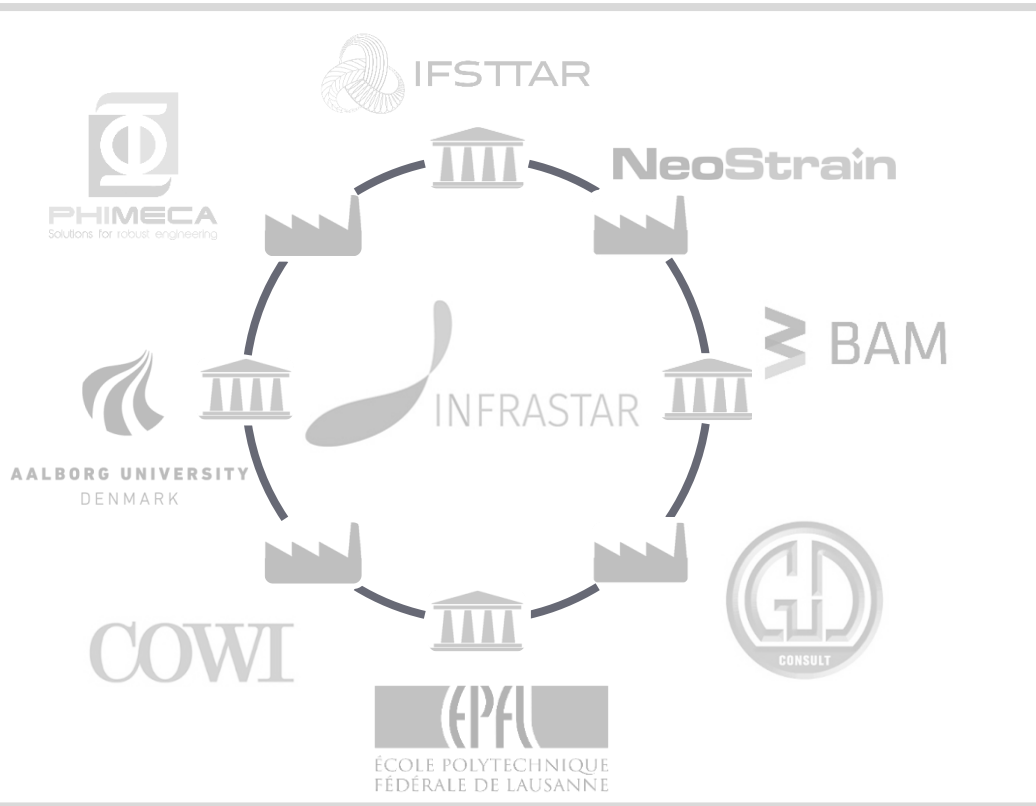
8 beneficiaries

- 4 academic institutions
- 4 industries

3 partner organisations

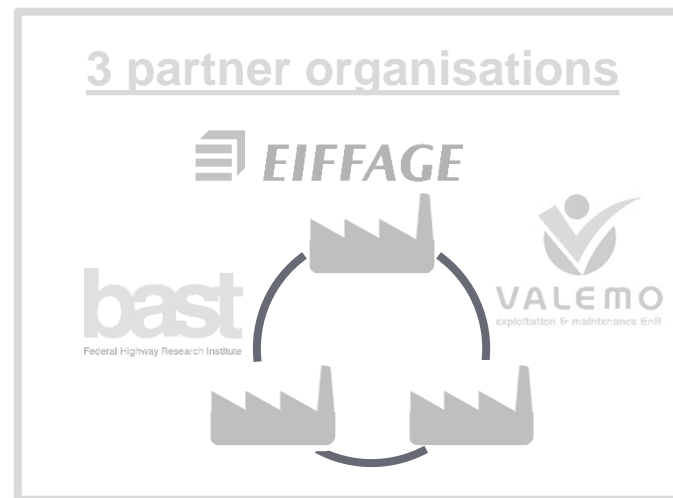


The network



8 beneficiaries

- 4 academic institutions
- 4 industries



1 advisory board with 7 members

TNO innovation for life

DNV·GL

UNIVERSITY OF SURREY

TOTAL

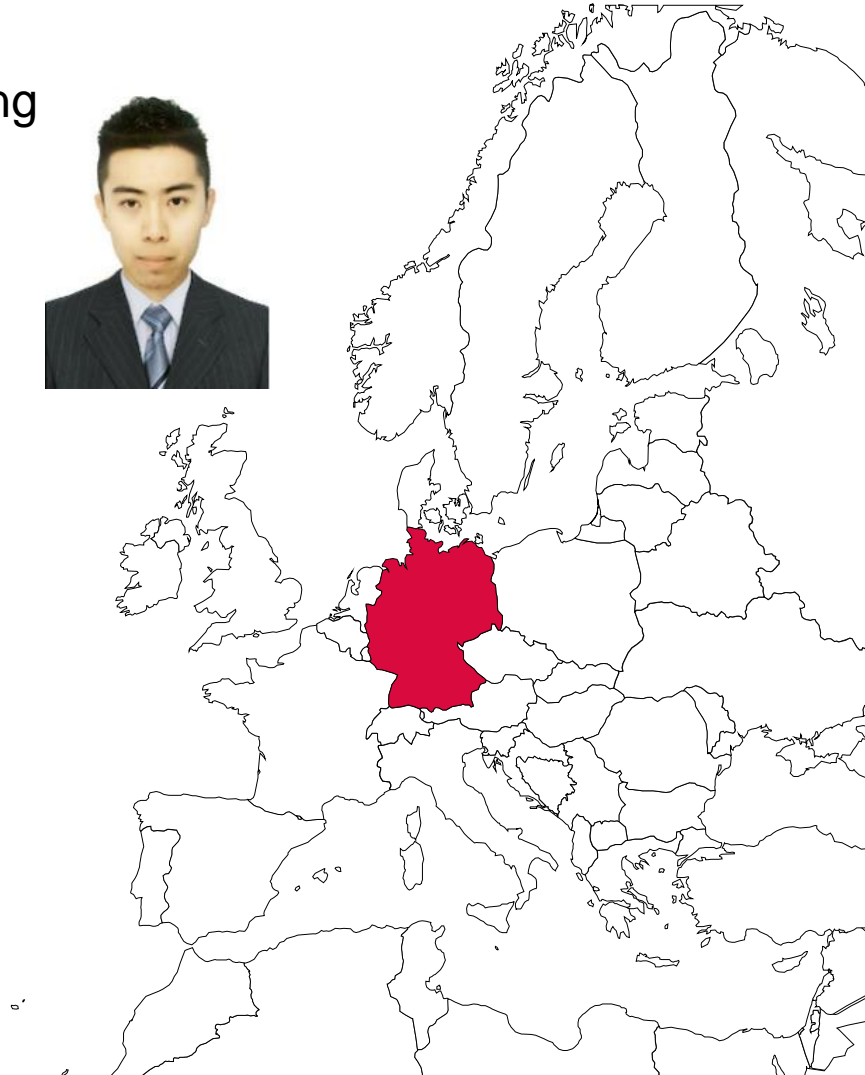
**Politechnika
Wrocławska**

DB

BAM



ESR1 Xin Wang
@

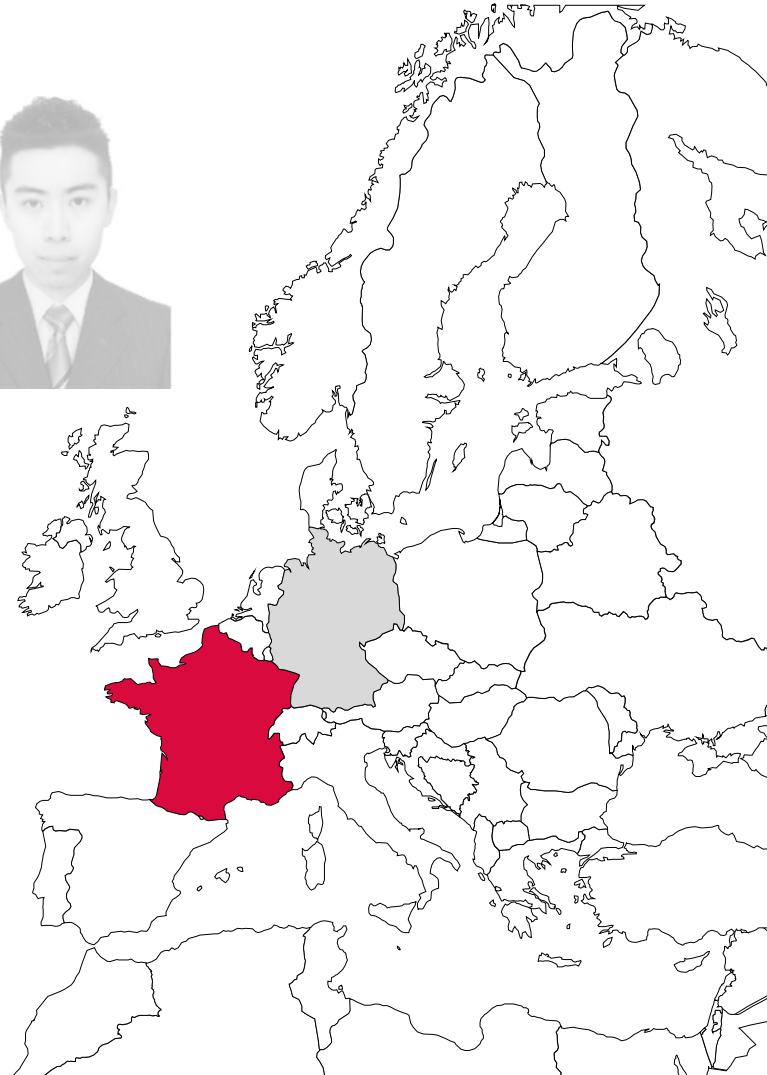




ESR1 Xin Wang
@



ESR2 Antoine Bassil
@



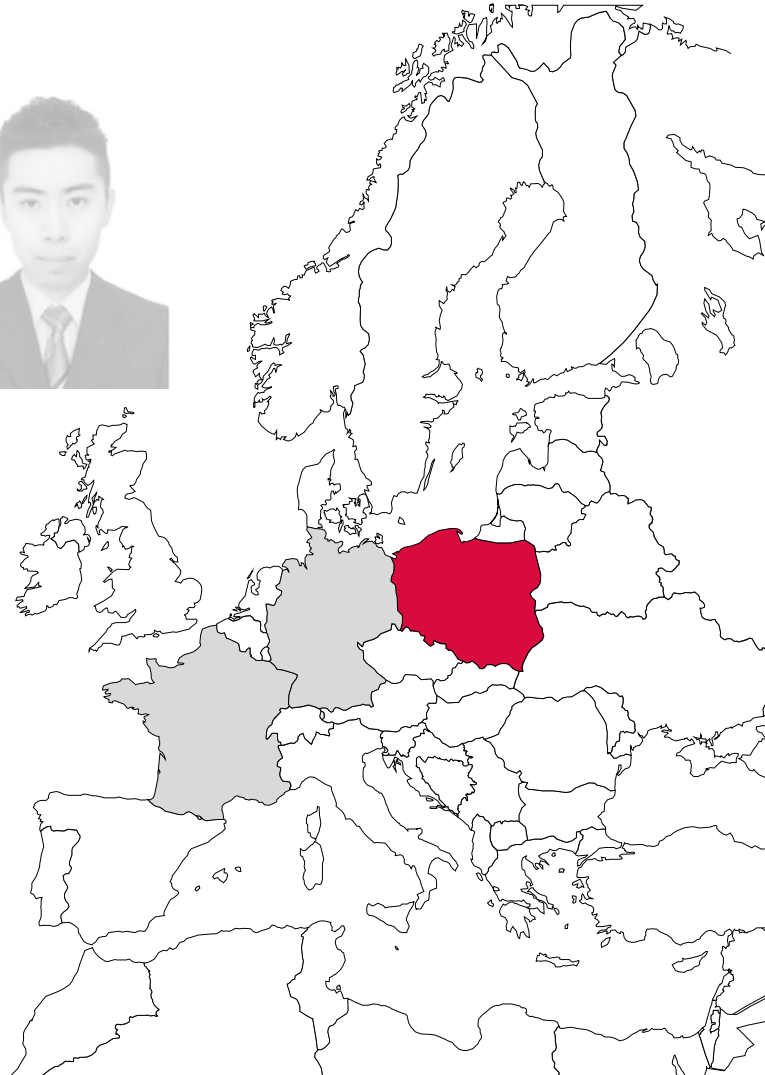
ESRs of WP1



ESR1 Xin Wang
@



ESR2 Antoine Bassil
@



ESR3 Joyraj Chakraborty
@

NeoStrain



ESRs of WP1



ESR1 Xin Wang
@



ESR2 Antoine Bassil
@

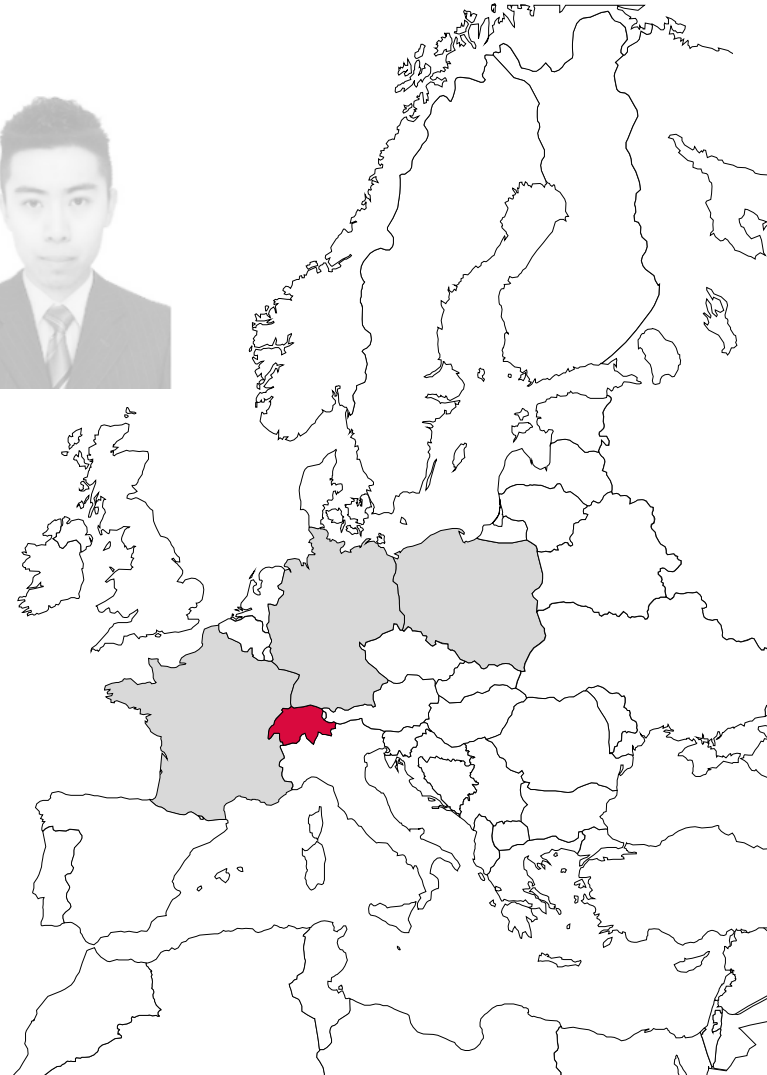


ESR3 Joyraj Chakraborty
@

NeoStrain



ESR4 Imane Bayane
@





ESR5 Bartek Sawicki

@





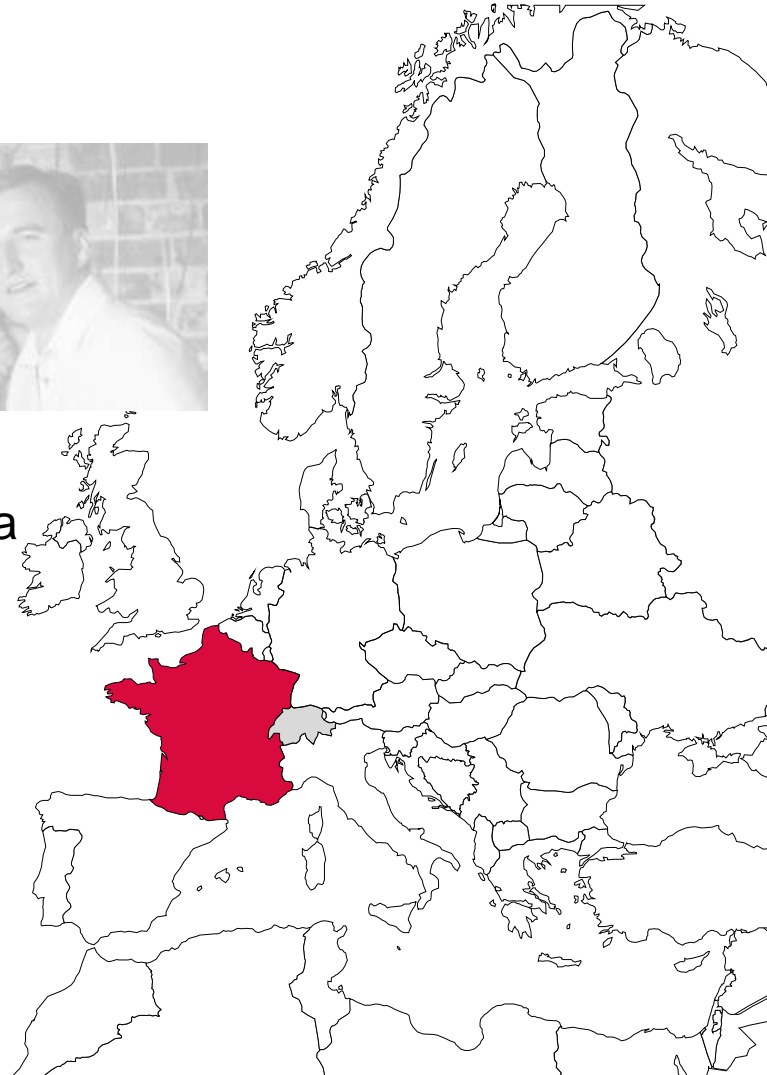
ESR5 Bartek Sawicki

@



ESR6 Mariia Nesterova

@



ESRs of WP2



ESR5 Bartek Sawicki

@

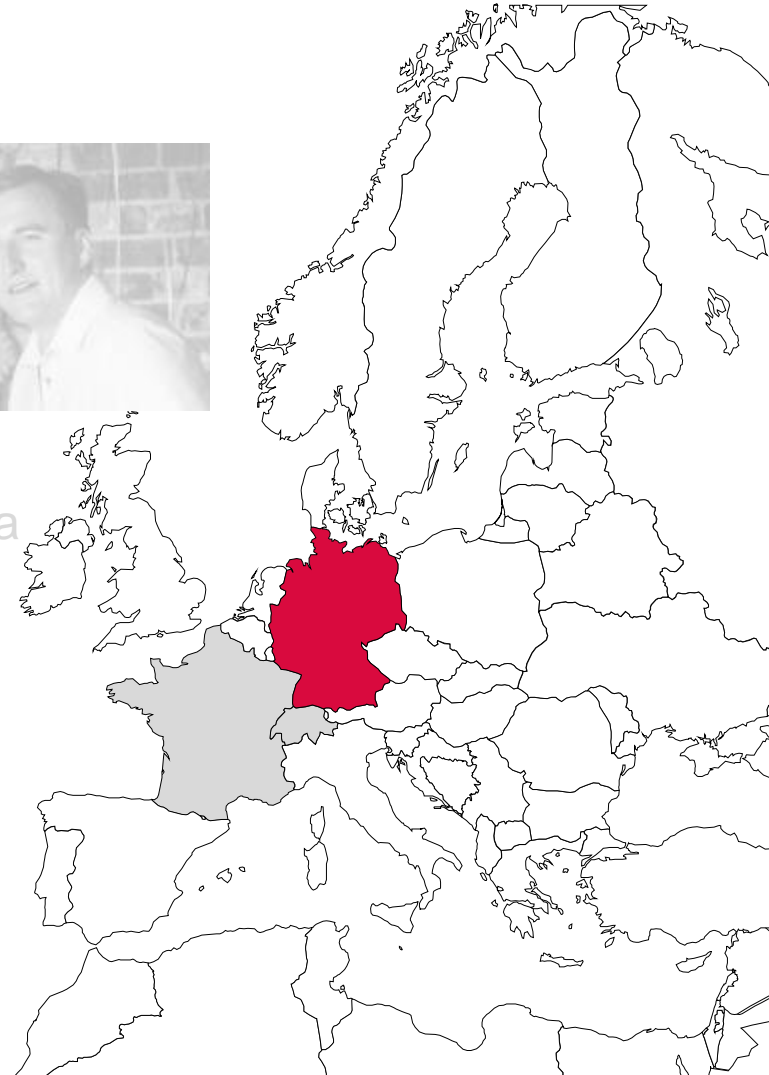


ESR6 Mariia Nesterova

@



IFSTAR



ESR7 Gianluca Zorzi

@



ESRs of WP2



ESR5 Bartek Sawicki

@

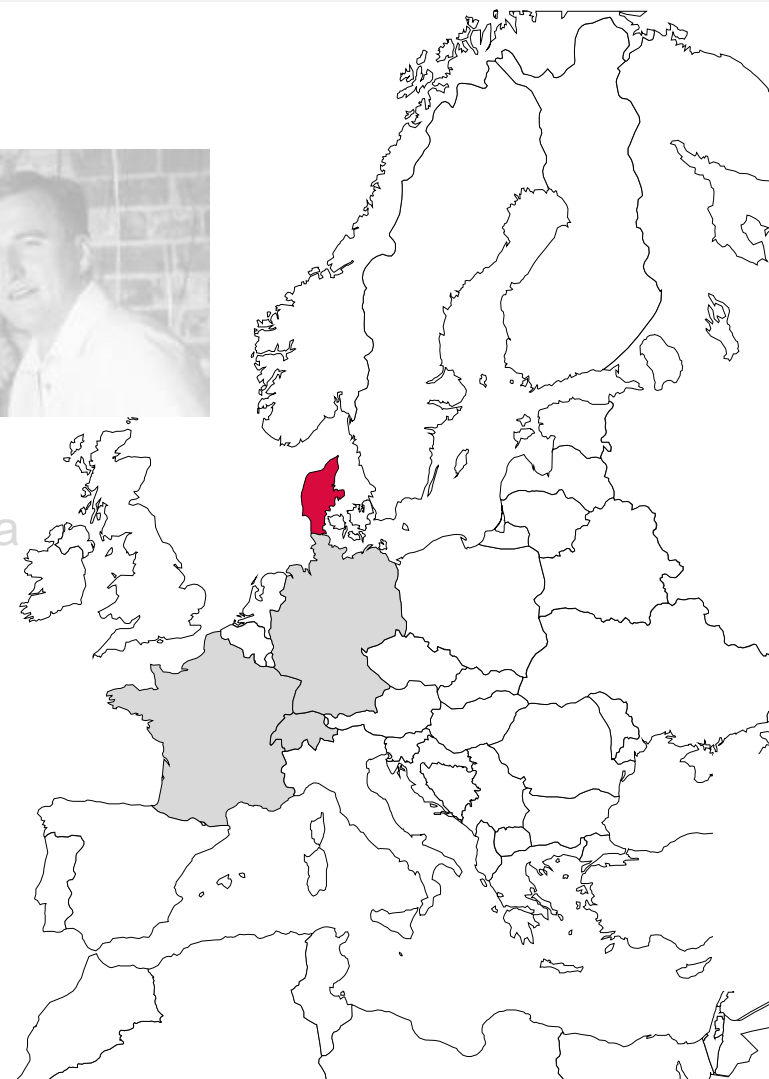


ESR6 Mariia Nesterova

@



IFSTAR



ESR7 Gianluca Zorzi

@



ESR8 Joey Velarde

@

COWI



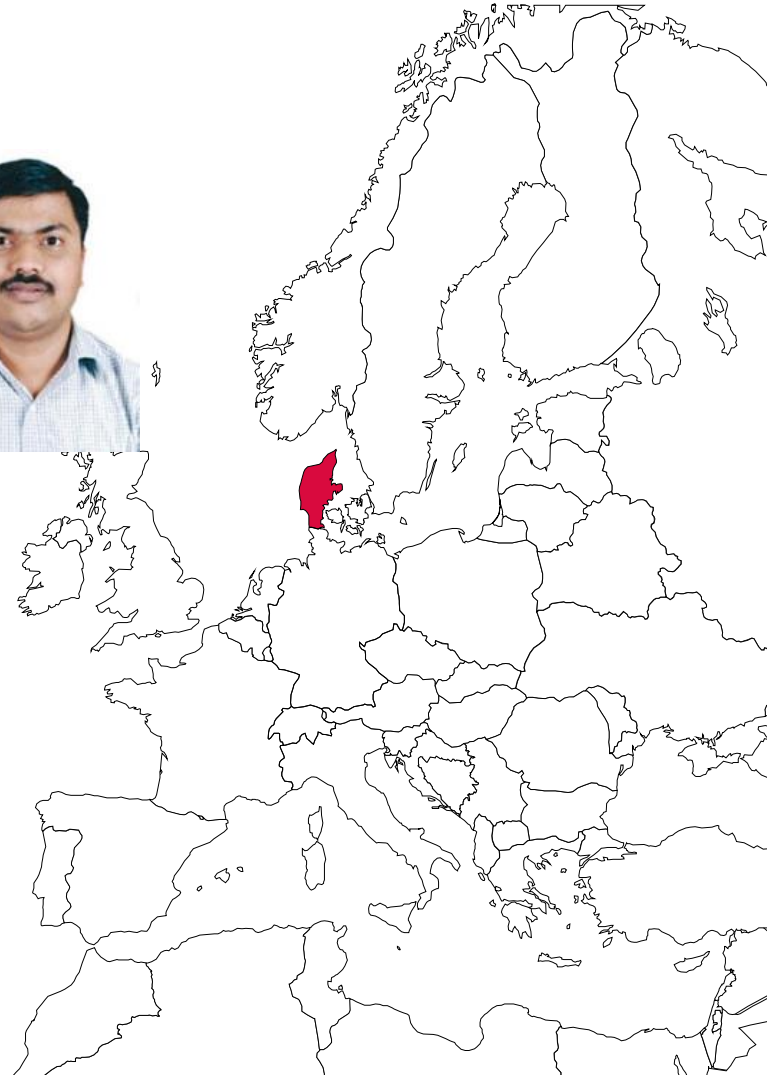


ESR9 Amol Mankar

@



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DENMARK





ESR9 Amol Mankar

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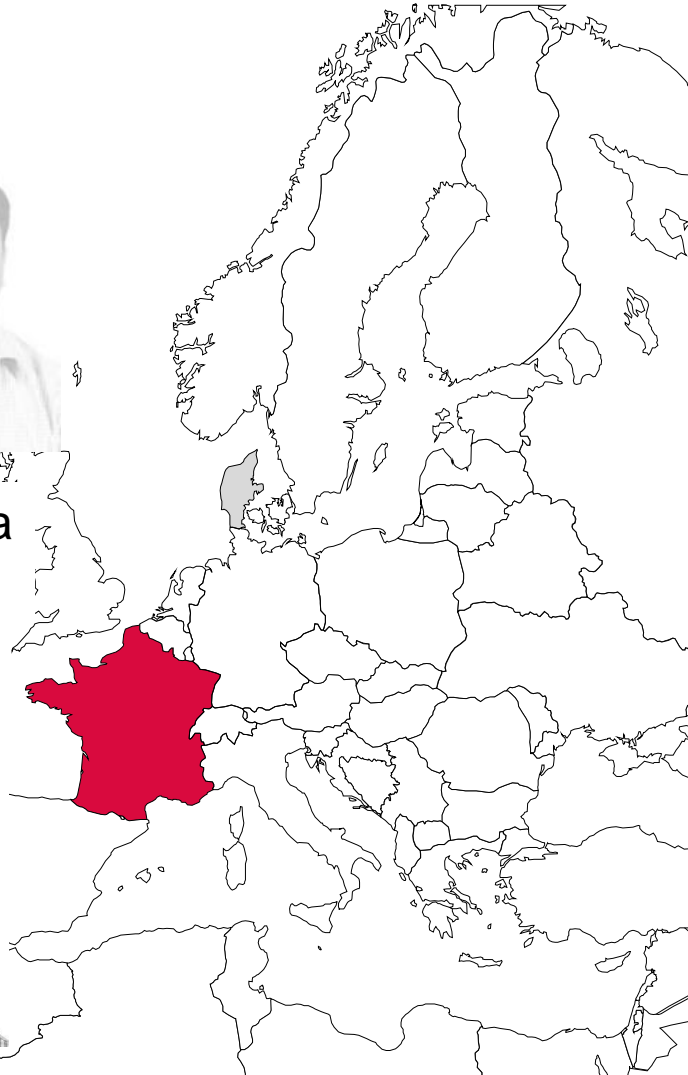


ESR10 Morteza Ahmadvale

@



PHIMECA
Solutions for robust engineering



ESRs of WP3



ESR9 Amol Mankar

@



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ESR11 Sima Rastayesh
@



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ESR10 Morteza Ahmadvale

@



PHIMECA
Solutions for robust engineering



ESRs of WP3



ESR9 Amol Mankar

@



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ESR11 Sima Rastayesh

@



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ESR10 Morteza Ahmadvale

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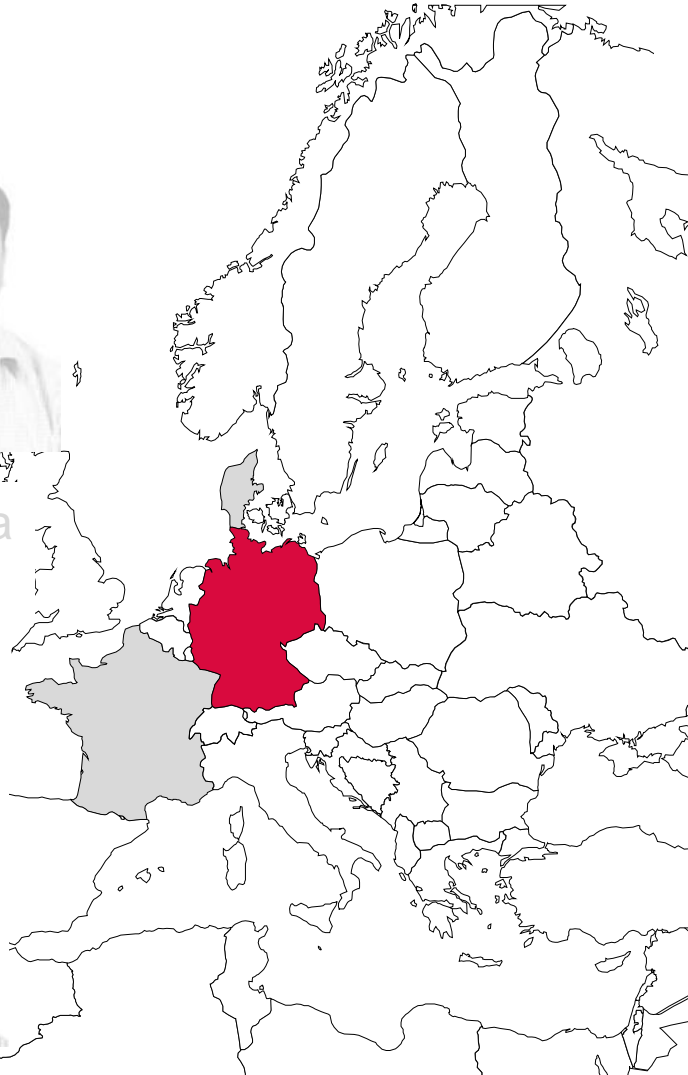


PHIMECA
Solutions for robust engineering



ESR 12 Lijia Long

@



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WP1

Monitoring and auscultation



To smarten the structures.

**Embedded
ultrasonics**

Fibre Optics



**NDT parameters ↔
fatigue**

Data fusion



IFSTTAR

NeoStrain





What was done? What are the results?



- State of the art
- Throughout review of Non Destructive Testing for **fatigue damage assessment**
- Practical **hands-on** on Non Destructive Evaluation methods (extra skills)
- **Joint implementation** of Fibre Optics and Embedded ultrasonic sensors in several meter size test specimen specially designed
- **Processing** of data, **sharing** of data (BLEIB specimen, Crêt de l'Anneau)
- Modelling of **Fibre Optics coating transfer function**
- **Crack monitoring and sizing**

WP2 Structural and action models



To improve structural and fatigue loading models.

**Reinforced Concrete
and UHPFRC**

**Extreme Actions
(traffic, wind)**

**Soil cyclic
behaviour**

**Ground Base
Foundation WT**





What was done? What are the results?



- State of the art
- **Structures** : Bridge, WT foundation, soil, Reinforced concrete and UHPFRC
- **Actions** : Wind, traffic, waves
- **Data** collection (monitoring), data extrapolation
- Fatigue **resistance** models (from literature data)
- Fatigue **loading** models (including case studies)



To improve the risk assessment for decision-making.

Reliability Analysis

**Maintenance
Optimisation**

Risk Analysis

**Value of
Information**



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PHIMECA
Solutions for robust engineering





What was done? What are the results?



- State of the art
- **Probabilistic framework for reliability assessment**
- **Statistical analyses and stochastic models** (based on data from literature) for fatigue of concrete and fatigue of steel rebars
- Stochastic models for action effects (1st attempt on Crêt de l'Anneau viaduct)
- **Time variant reliability problems** (Surrogate models, Bayesian approach)
- Bayesian decision theory
- Risk based approaches (1st implementation on icing event in wind turbine)
- Value of Information (1st implementation on a truss bridge girder)

WP1 WP2 WP3

Next scientific steps

For each ESR: to make a personal
contribution to knowledge

For each of them in **INFRASTAR**: to benefit of a
multi-disciplinarity breeding ground to **amplify**
their contribution

→ How: the **shared objects**



Shared objects

- Aims:
 - To promote collaboration between WPs
 - To boost ESRs collaboration
 - To exemplify the inter-sectoral approach
- Nature:
 - On site structures
 - Reduced scale lab specimen
 - Models
 - Data sets
 - etc



Shared objects / Bridges



Millau viaduct



Kwidzyń bridge

Bridge over Kłodnica river



Rędziński bridge



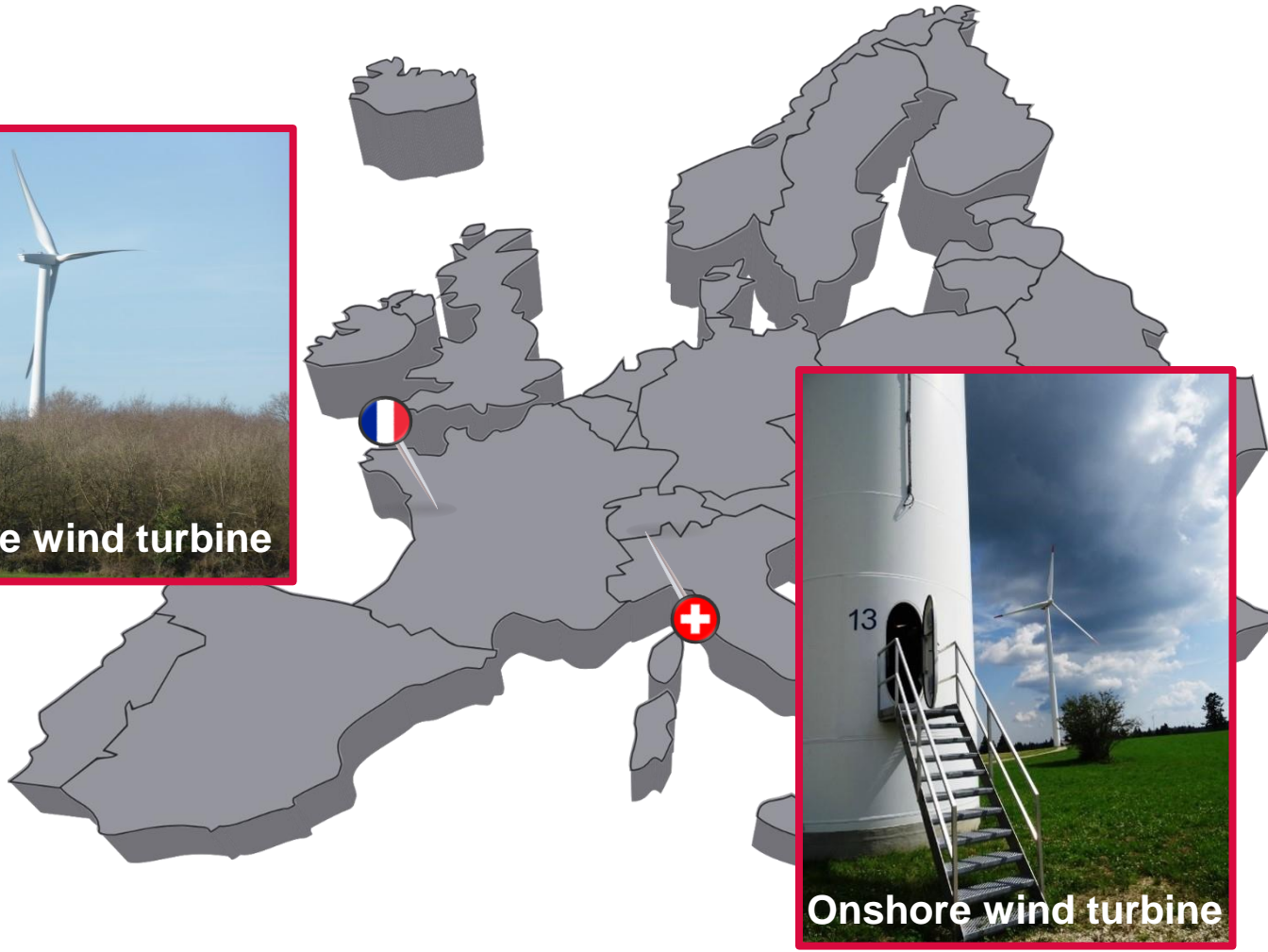
Chillon viaduct



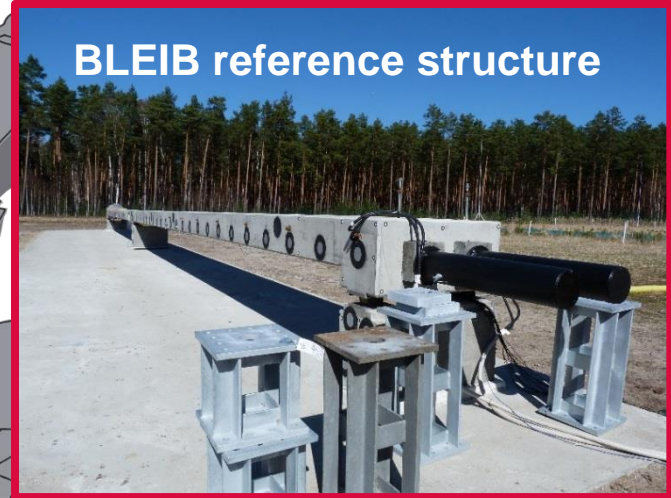
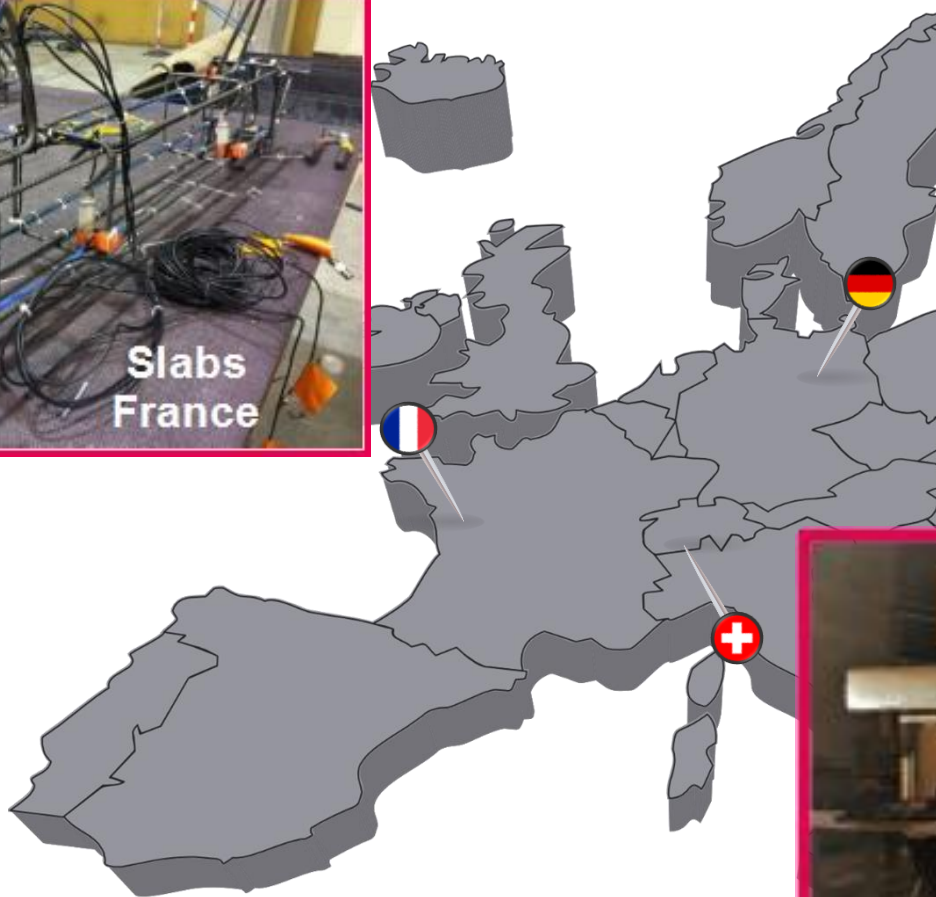
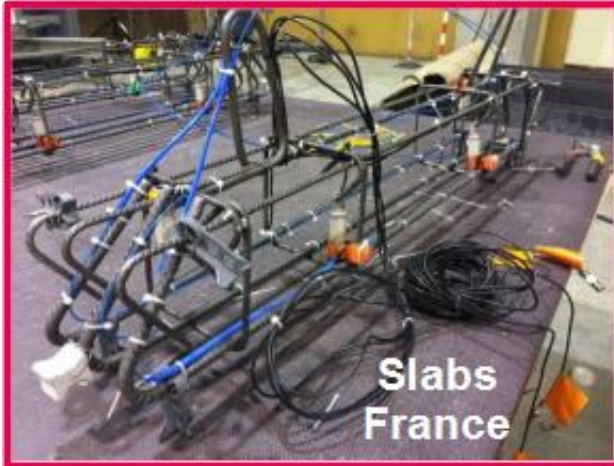
Crêt de l'Anneau viaduct



Shared objects / Wind Turbines



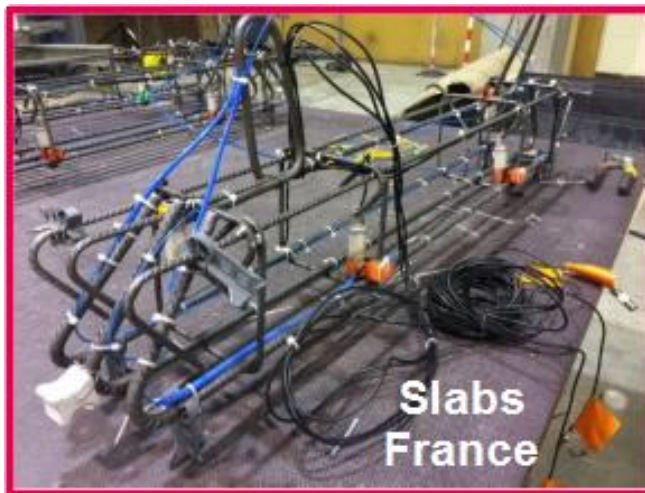
Shared objects / Lab specimen




Co-operation



Co-operation: Ex. 1






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Shared object: Reliability of using different NDT techniques to detect cracks

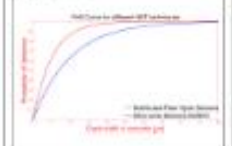
Fusion and calibration of distributed fiber optics and CODA wave NDT technique

ESR1: Topic: Advanced ultrasonic instrumentation for Interferometers Monitoring Supervisor: Dr. Ernst Niechajewski XIN WANG	ESR2: Topic: Fibre-optic sensor for crack detection and fatigue monitoring Supervisor: Dr. Xavier Chapeau Antoine Bassil	ESR9: Topic: Fatigue reliability of concrete elements in wind turbines and bridges Supervisor: Prof. JO Sorensen Amol Mankar
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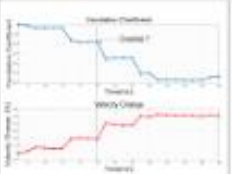
Detection

Probability of Detection (POD) tests are a standard way to evaluate a non-destructive testing (NDT) technique in a given set of circumstances. The POD will usually increase with flow (crack) size. Since the number of flaws tested is necessarily a limited number (non-infinite), statistical methods must be used to determine the POD for all possible defects, beyond the limited number tested.




CODA Wave Interferometry (CWI)

CWI is sensitive to detect subtle changes inside heterogeneous material like concrete. By analyzing the ultrasonic signal, we can extract 3 useful informative: correlation coefficient (CC) which present the similarity of two signals and velocity change.




Quantification

Coda wave technique will give a sort of crack formation interval and then it will be investigated with fiber optics sensors to have the accurate location.

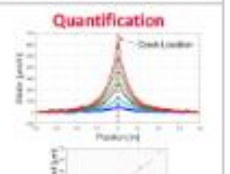


Strain variation will be the used parameter for calibration. The influence of spatial resolution change will be investigated.

Objective: finding the best technique for crack detection. Its role is to work as triggering technique for the next step of monitoring: crack localization



Quantification



The relationship between the peak strain value and crack width will be investigated in order to have a simple approach to monitor crack width.



QUANTIFICATION THE VALUE OF SHM INFORMATION ON Crêt de l'anneau VIADUCT

Imane Bayane¹, Lijia Long^{2,3}, Sebastian Thöns^{2,3}, Eugen Brühwiler¹

1. Structural engineer Laboratory of Maintenance and Safety of Structures (MCS), École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL), Lausanne, Switzerland, imane.bayane@epfl.ch, eugen.bruehwiler@epfl.ch
2. Dept. 7.0: Safety of Structures, Federal Institute for Materials Research and Testing (BAM), 12205 Berlin, Germany, lijialong@bam.de
3. Dept. of Civil Engineering, Technical University of Denmark, 2800 Lyngby, Denmark, sebt@byg.dtu.dk

1. MOTIVATION

Crêt de l'anneau viaduct is a mixed concrete and steel road viaduct located in Switzerland. After 60-year of service life, it is supposed to be under fatigue problems through probabilistic reliability analysis, which requires repairing or closing the viaduct.

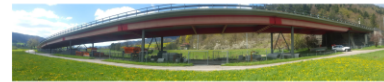


Figure 1 Panoramic view of Crêt de l'anneau viaduct

In order to make best decision, Structural Health Monitoring (SHM) is implemented for one year to investigate the fatigue behavior.

2. STRUCTURAL PROBABILISTIC MODEL

Crêt de l'anneau is a road mixed concrete steel viaduct. The viaduct is made up of 8 articulated spans over 200m length. The bridge is modeled as series system.



Figure 2 Plan view of Crêt de l'anneau

Consider both limit states of concrete and rebar.

3. SHM INFORMATION



Figure 3 SHM strategy

Sensor location: in the mid span 2 and span 4
10 strain gages, 6 thermocouples, 1 humidity sensor
Monitoring period: 30/07/2016 (strain gage)

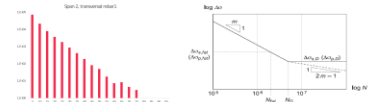


Figure 4 Fatigue evaluation using rain flow algorithm (left) and S-N curve (right)

4. QUANTIFICATION OF VOI

Conditional value of information analysis
Calculating posterior and prior utilities
Considering structural reliability behavior, decision scenarios and the benefits and cost

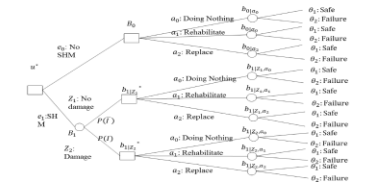


Figure 3 Illustration of decision tree and quantification of Value of Information

5. CONCLUSION

The results show that there is no fatigue problem in the viaduct. Through quantification the value of SHM information on Crêt de l'anneau Viaduct, it is founded that the money and time can be saved, the risk of the bridge can be reduced and that the viaduct can be operated for longer time. Quantification the value of acoustic emission will be done as a future work.



Millau viaduct

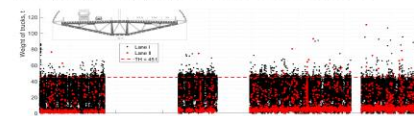
Reliability and Risk Analysis Based on Weight In Motion Data in Case of a Traffic

IFSTTAR Mariia NESTEROVA ESR6 – IFSTTAR, Paris, FRANCE Supervisor: Franziska SCHMIDT
Sima Rastayesh ESR12 – AAU, Aalborg, Denmark Supervisor: John Dalsgaard Sørensen **DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING AALBORG UNIVERSITY**

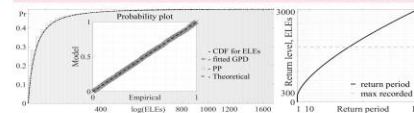


Extreme Value Analysis of the traffic actions on the bridge

The recordings were made by WIM system installed under the first span of the viaduct between October 2016 and July 2017. Monitoring was done with certain gaps during winter and spring holidays, with the total period of 6 months.



The Extreme Value Theory analysis is applied to the data represented by weights of vehicles passing the bridge, in order to evaluate return periods for the level of actions. The Peaks Over Threshold approach is used that includes fitting the extreme vehicles to the Generalized Pareto Distribution.



Taking into account a few very heavy trucks passed the bridge, the bending moment for the 6-meters element of the span of Millau is obtained from each vehicle axle. Obtained values of return period for both ULS and FLS show no damage during operational life of the bridge, according to the initial design.



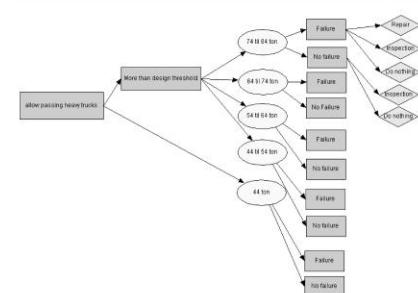
Therefore, the increase of traffic in axle and total weight is estimated, with following reliability indexes. This information provides the basis for decision tree for the risk analysis.

Maximum weight of trucks to be allowed to pass the bridge

The question in our context is should very heavy trucks be allowed to pass a our bridge or not? This question can be answered using a reliability analysis and comparison with the target reliability level from bridges. The question can also be answered based on a risk analysis where the consequences are modelled. Further, a proof loading could be used to obtain more information on the load bearing capacity and thus be included in the risk analysis.

The bridge that is chosen as case study is the highest bridge in the world. So the risk assessment of this bridge is an eminent issue for its owners. In the European country, the maximum weight of a truck that could pass in a bridge is forty tons which the design of the bridge is based on that. But the records of the weight of trucks as shown in the first graph, shows there are some trucks that are even around 120 tons. So, the question is that what would be the effect of these trucks. What would be the consequence here in our structure?

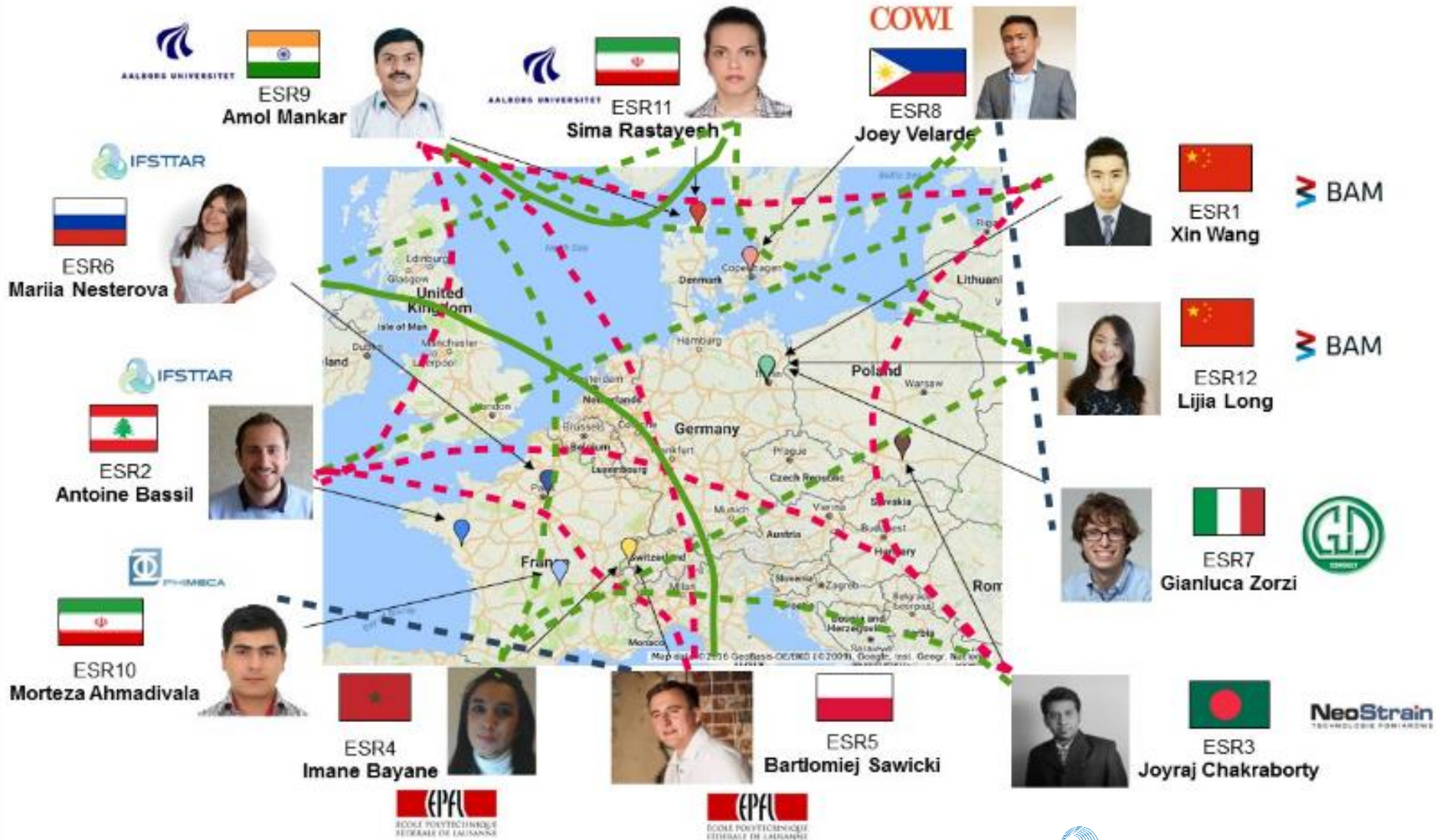
In order to solve this extreme load decision problem, the decision tree will be used based on Bayesian approach.



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under the Marie Skłodowska-Curie grant agreement No 676139.



Co-operation



- Scientific
 - Context, objectives, main results, network synergy
- **Training**
 - **Programme, complementary skills, secondments, open training events**
- Networking
 - Interaction, dissemination, outreach activities
- Management
 - Recruitment, management, budget

Training programme



To enhance employability of ESRs.



To provide individual, collective training courses and complementary skills.



To expose them to different cultural, scientific and organisational environment.



To help them to understand the scope of their work in an industrial context.

Training programme



To enhance employability of ESRs.



To provide individual, collective training and complementary skills.



To expose them to different cultural, social and organisational environment.



To help them to understand the scope of work in an industrial context.

Training Weeks

Secondments

Implementation days

Training programme



To enhance employability of ESRs.

Three training weeks:

- Scientific lectures (43 hours).
- Lecturers from academia and industries.
- Technical visits (8 hours).
- Teamworks on shared objects (5 hours).
- Presentation/discussion (60' / ESR).



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Training programme

HANDS-ON



Training programme

TECHNICAL VISITS

ON



Training programme



Training programme

Presentations

ustrials



Training programme

Presentations



Training programme

Presentations



Training programme

Presentations



Training programme

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Training programme

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Training programme

Presentations



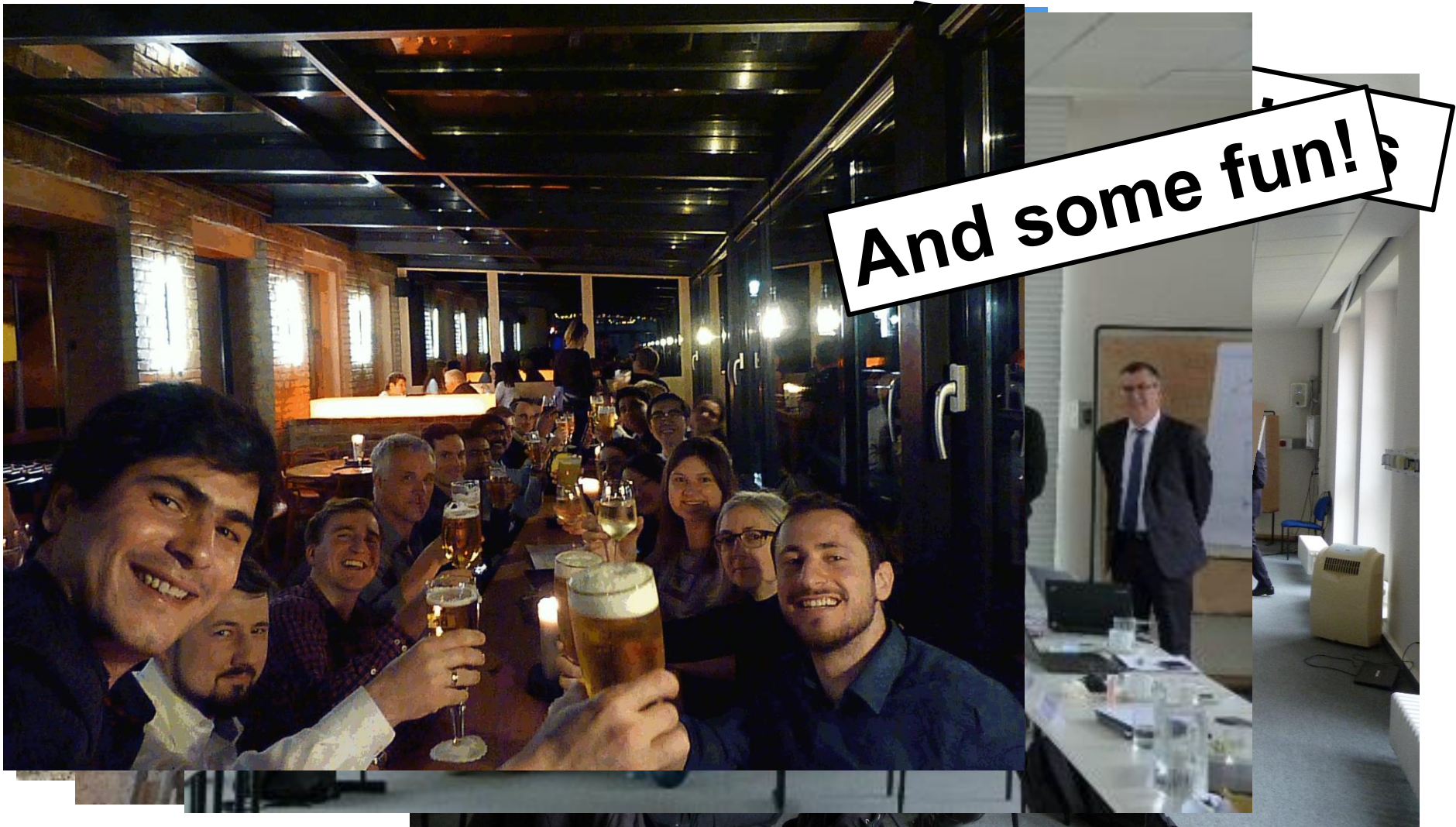
Presentations



Training programme

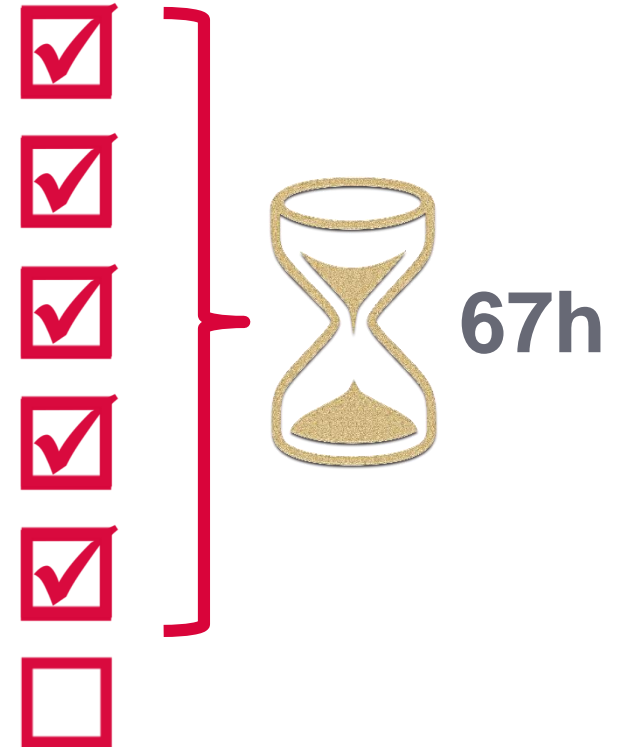


Training programme



Complementary skills

- Ethics in research
- Open access, open data
- Teamwork
- Career development
- Entrepreneurship
- Intellectual property



Personal Career Development Plan

Secondments



**To experience different organisations,
environment and cultures.**

34 months performed

33 months remaining

- Mobility (country and/or sector).
- Partnership of academic and non-academic institutions.
- Joint supervision.
- Secondment agreement, work programme.



Open training events

- Winter school @  IFSTTAR
 - March 2019
 - Advanced and practical courses
 - Poster session
- Final workshop in Brussels
 - February 2020
 - Towards the industries
 - Widely open



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Interaction with private sector



To boost networking opportunities.

- ImpDay#01 @



- ImpDay#02 @



EIFFAGE



Save the date:
Friday 12
October 2018

- ImpDay#03 @

COWI



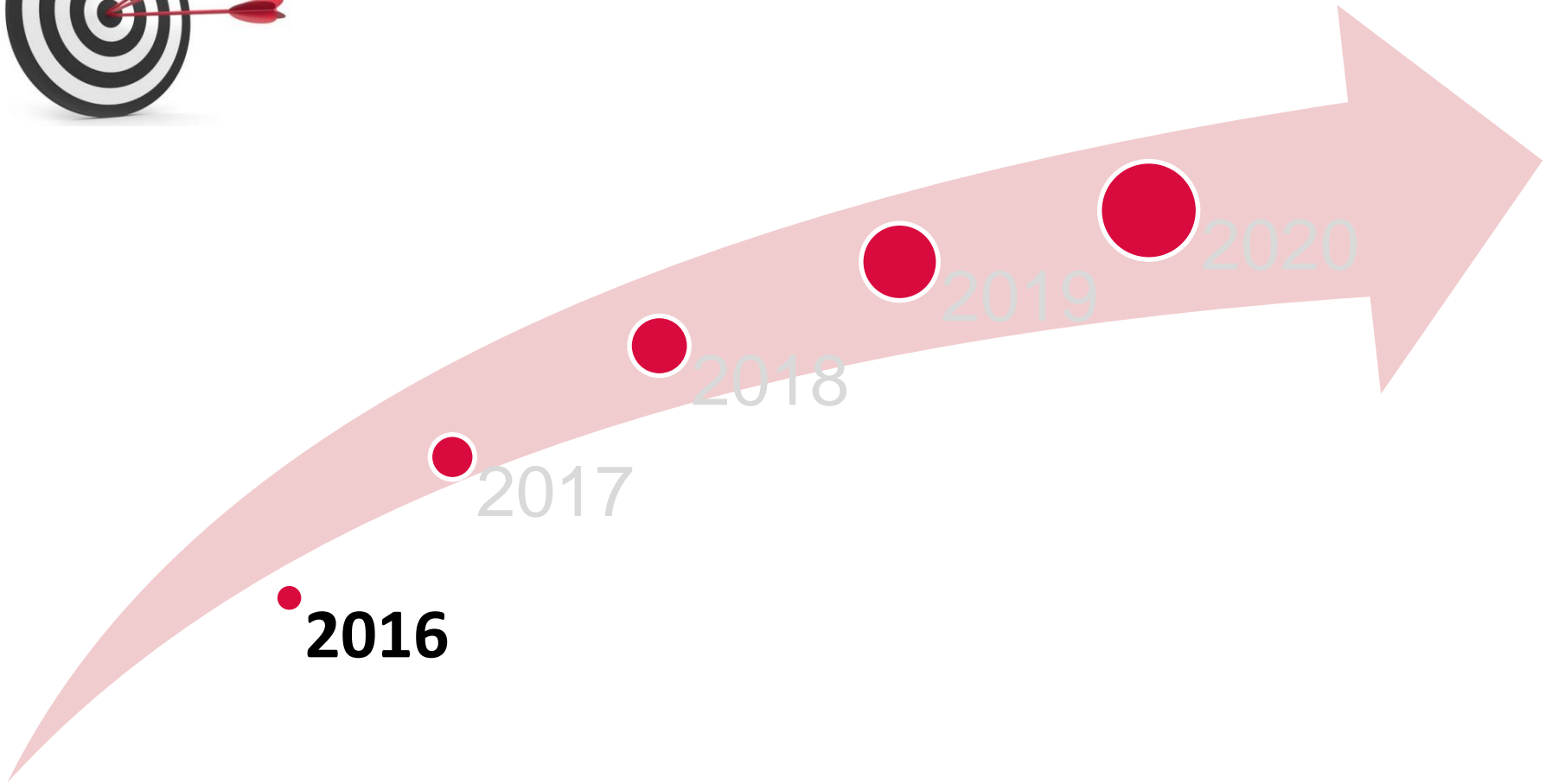
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Dissemination



Communication to the scientific community.

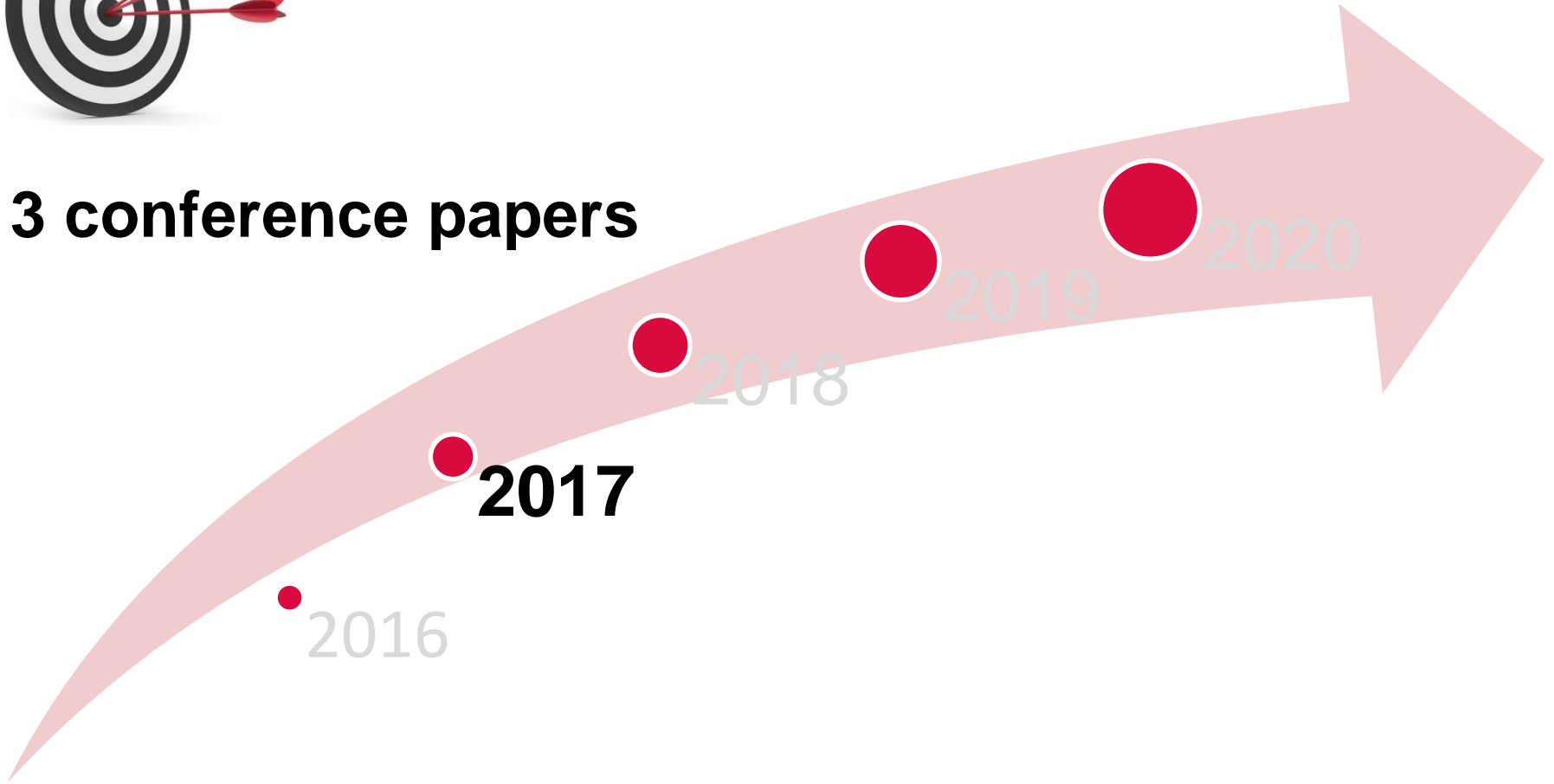


Dissemination



Communication to the scientific community.

3 conference papers

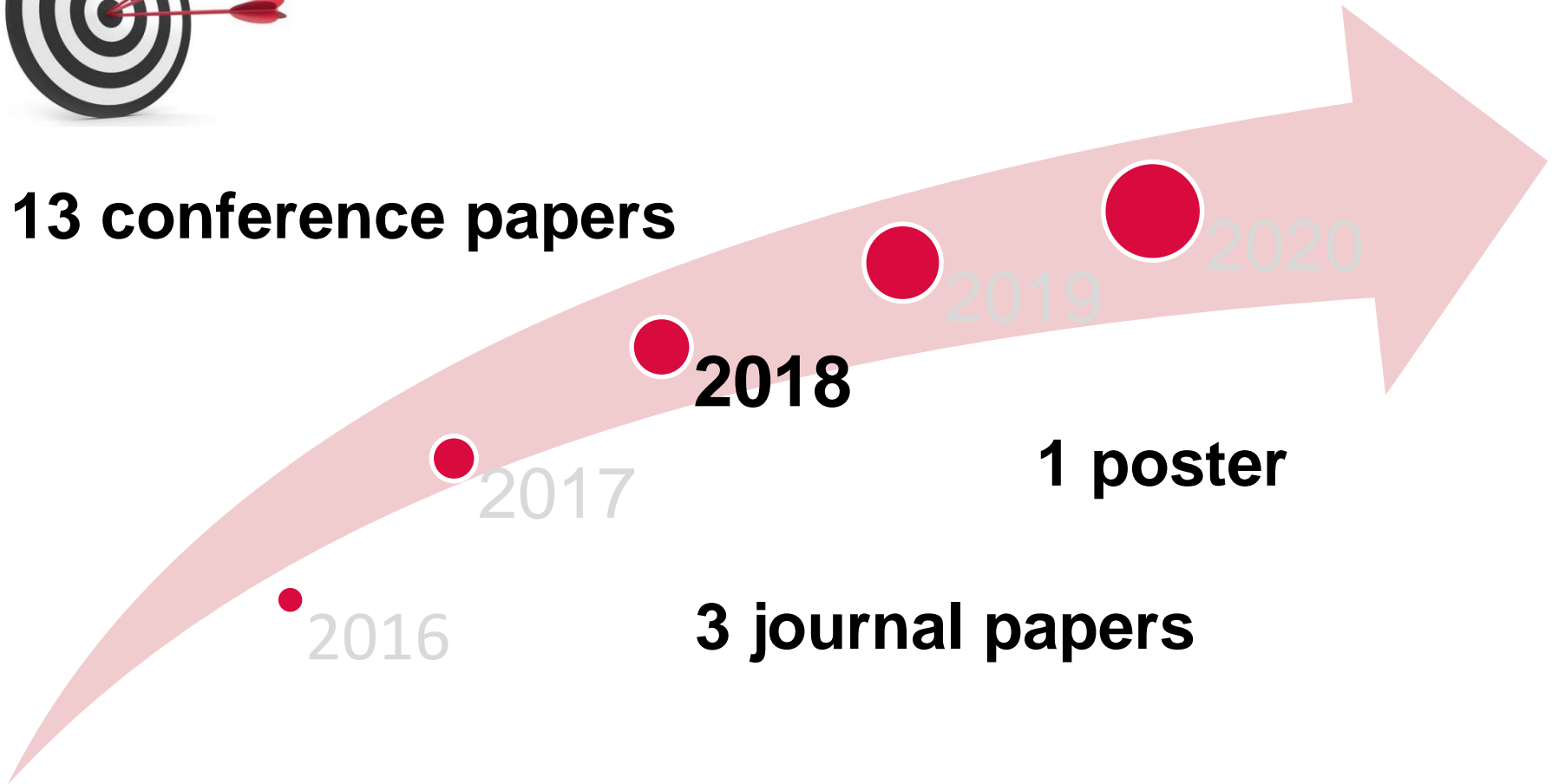


Dissemination



Communication to the scientific community.

13 conference papers

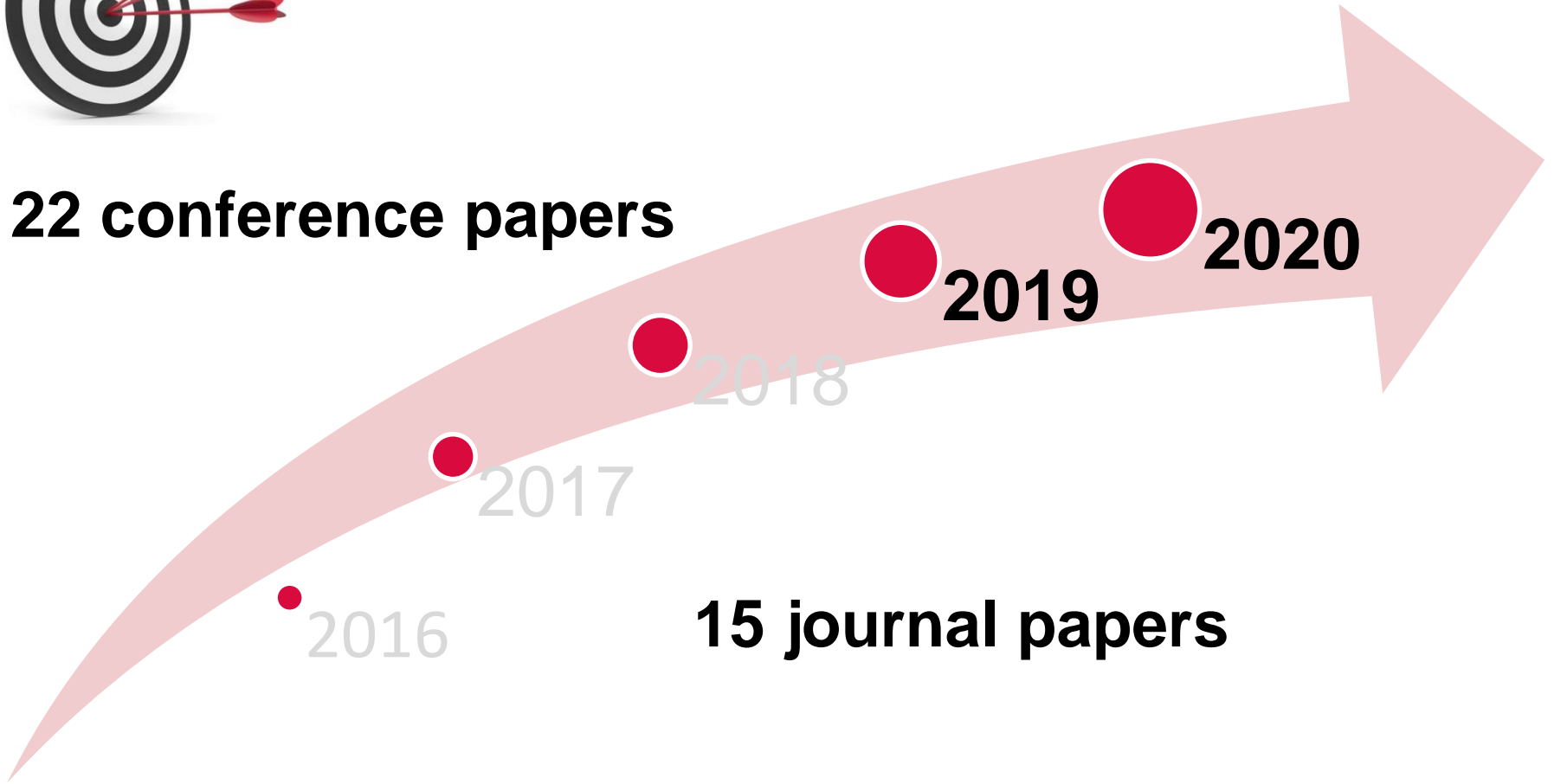


Dissemination



Communication to the scientific community.

22 conference papers



15 journal papers



Communication to the public.

- Blog
- Three minutes thesis
- Fête de la science
- PhD days
- Videos

Outreach activities



Communication to the public.

- Blog
- Three minutes thesis
- Fête de la science
- PhD days
- Videos



**12 blogs
78 posts since June 2017**

Outreach activities



tion to the public.

Visiting schools in India

- Blog
- Thr
- Fê
- Ph
- Videos



2017

78 pos

Outreach activities



tion to the public.



2017

78 pos

Outreach activities

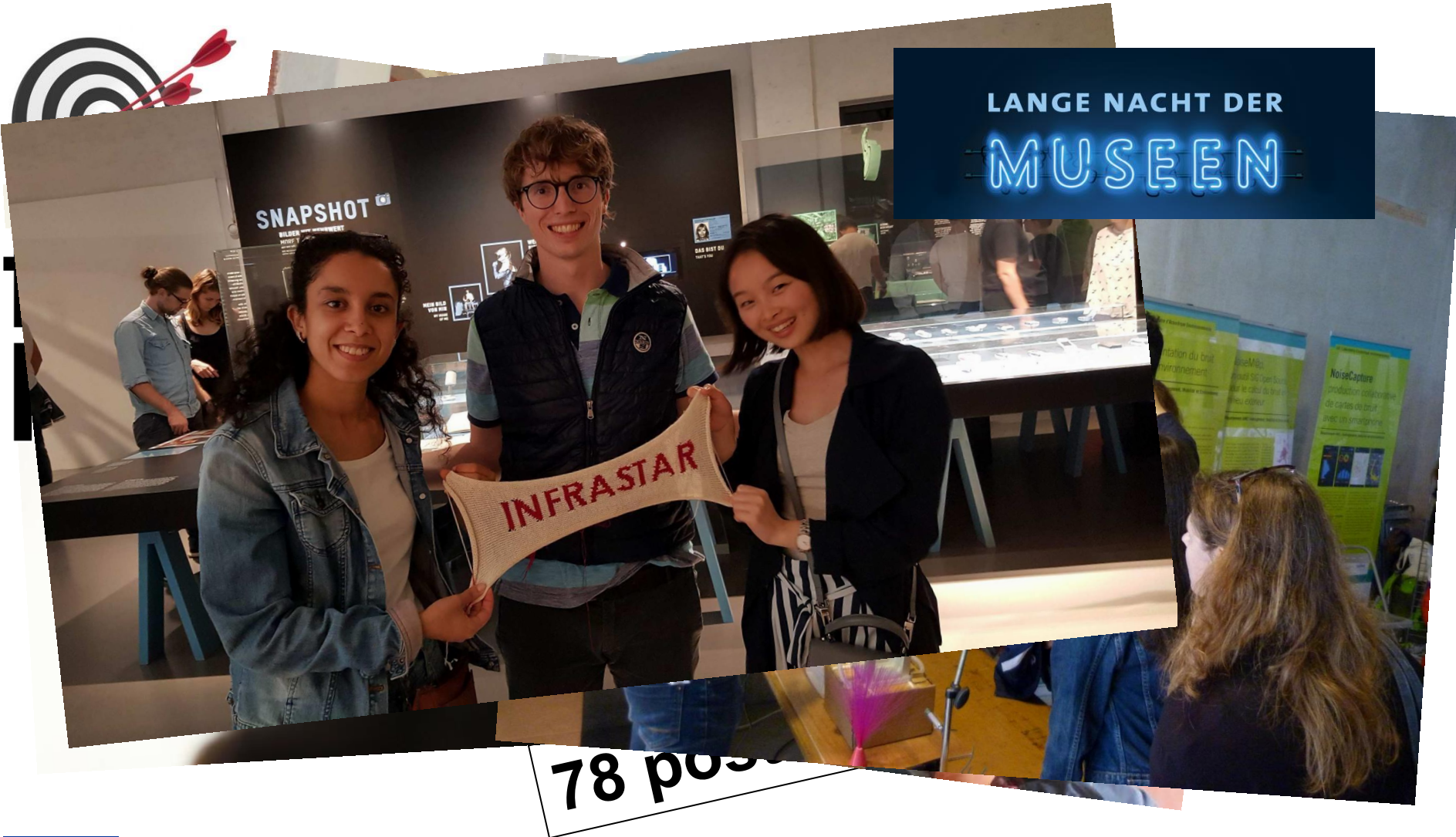


fête de
la Science



78 pos

Outreach activities

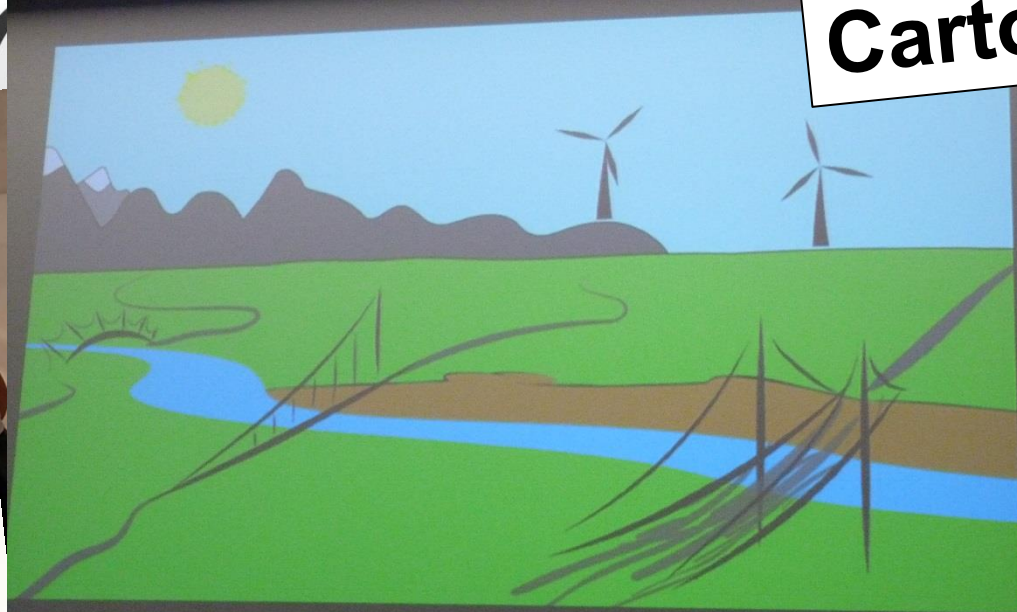


Outreach activities



Outreach activities

Cartoon



LANGE NACHT DER
y EN



Outreach activities



- Website
- Templates, logo
- Social networks:
 - Facebook (230 posts, 90)
 - Twitter (260 posts, 108 followers)
- Blog 78 posts
- Videos
- Newsletter (2 issues), brochure, etc.



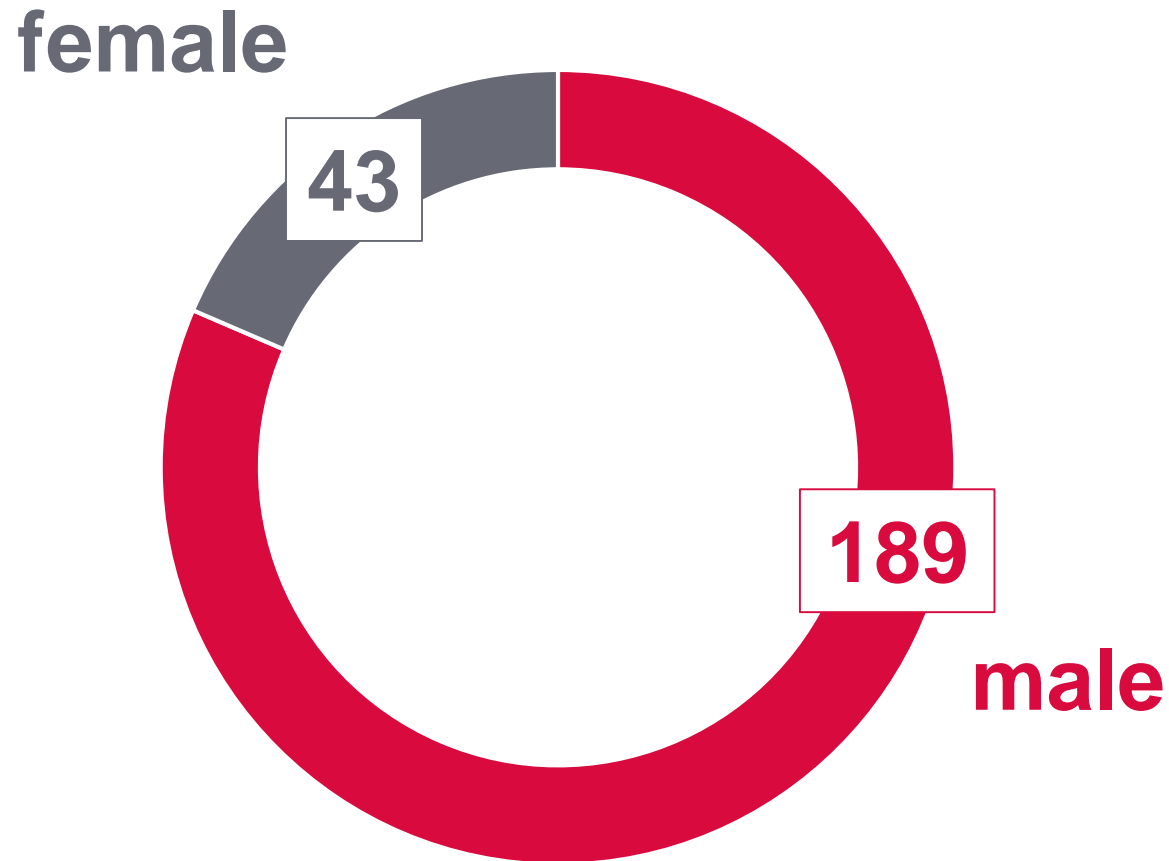
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 - Programme, complementary skills, secondments, open training events
- **Networking**
 - Interaction, dissemination, outreach activities
- **Management**
 - **Recruitment, management, budget**

Recruitment

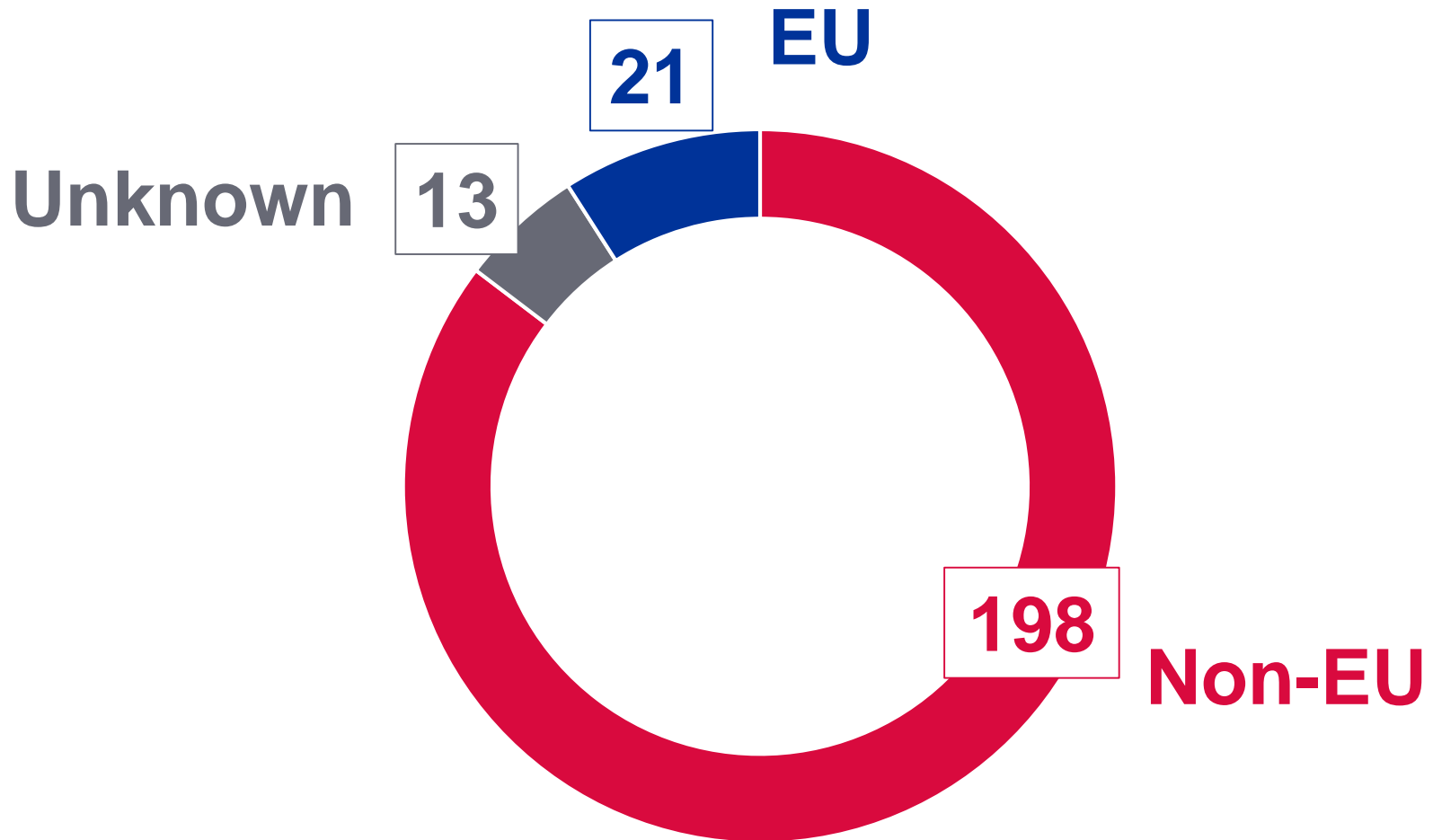
Open, transparent, impartial, equitable and merit-based



Recruitment



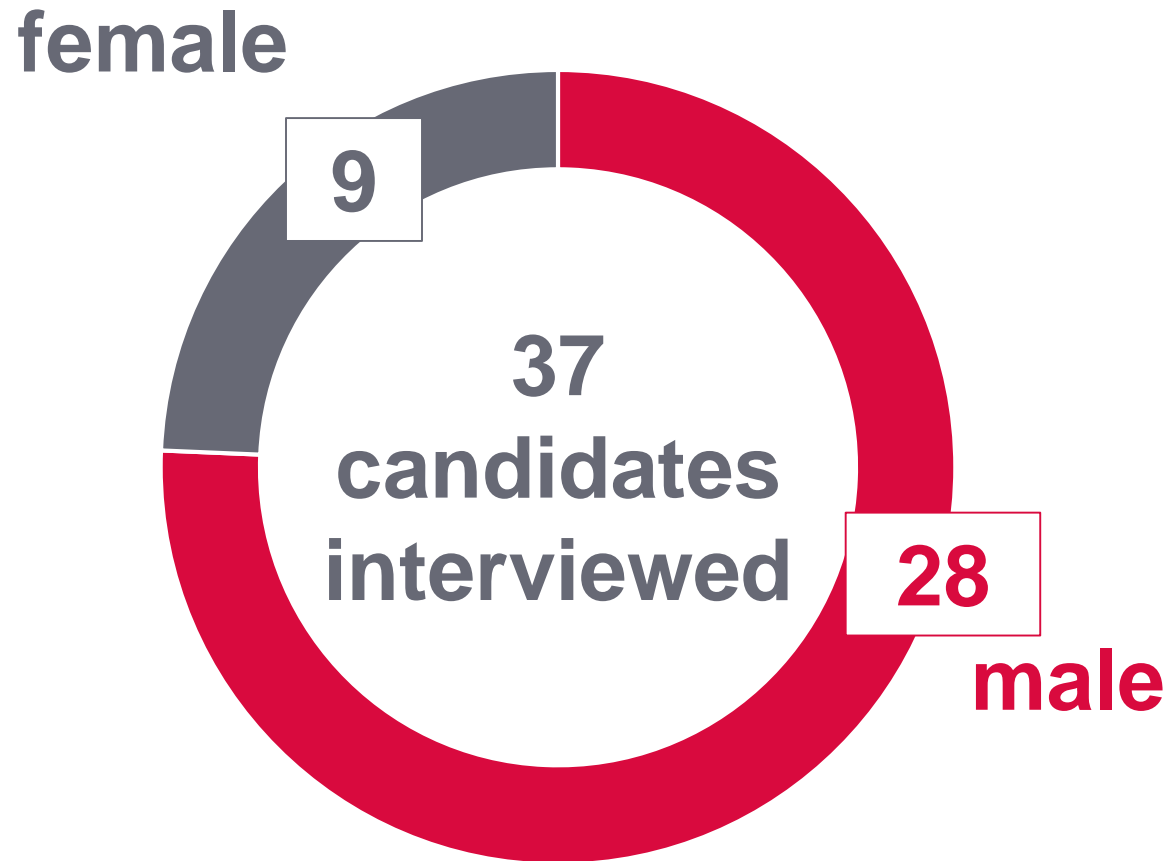
Recruitment



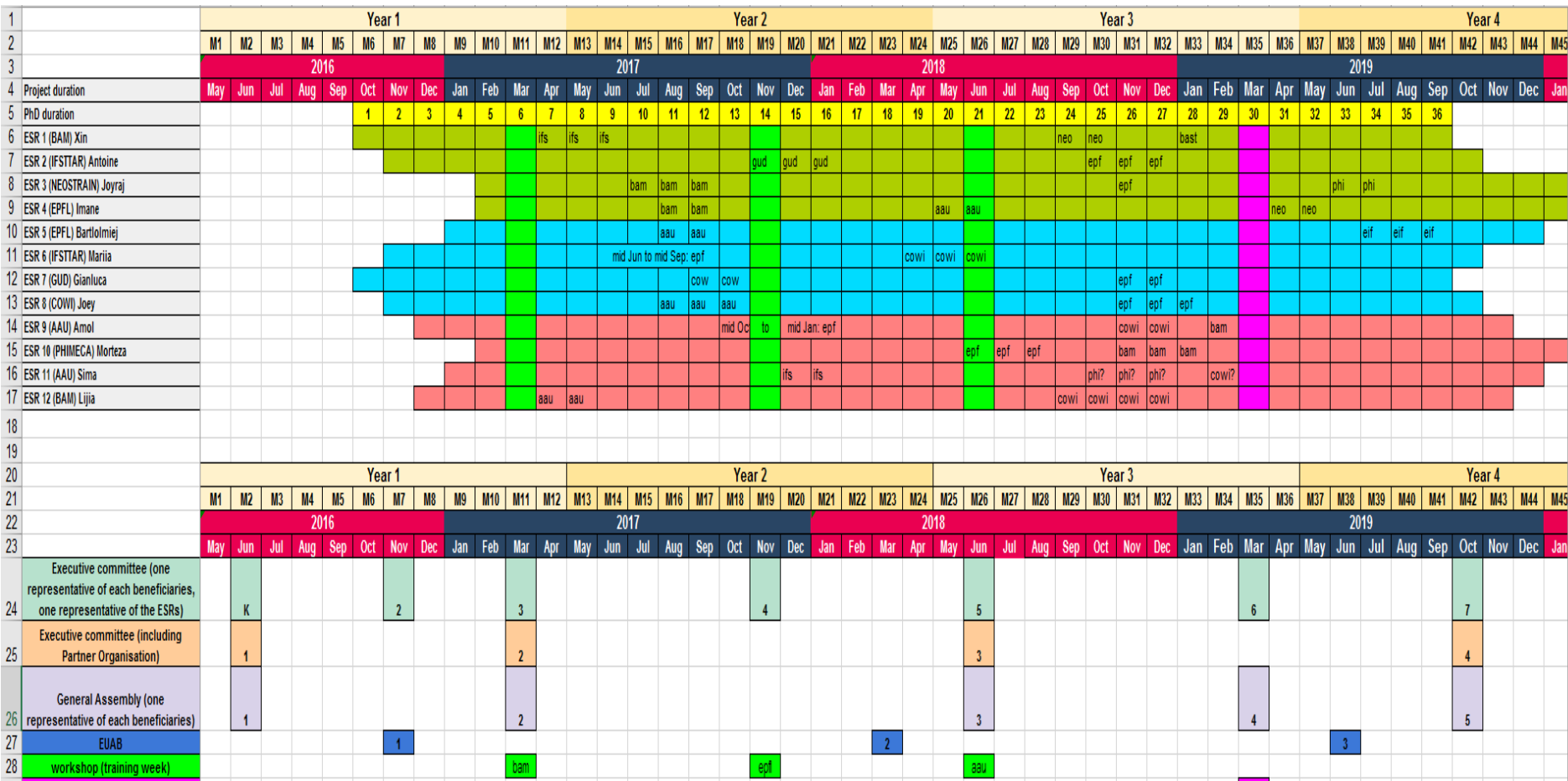
Recruitment



Recruitment



Recruitment



12 ESRs recruited under employment contract

Beneficiaries



IFSTTAR



BAM



ÉCOLE POLYTECHNIQUE
FÉDÉRALE DE LAUSANNE



AALBORG UNIVERSITY
DENMARK



PHIMECA
Solutions for robust engineering

COWI

NeoStrain



#MSCA FELLOWS #MSCA FELLOW #MSCA FELLOWS #MSCA FELLOWS #MSCA FELLOWS #MSCA FELLOWS #MSCA FELLOWS #MSCA FELLOWS #MSCA FELLOWS

12 ESRs

Partner organisations

bast

Federal Highway Research Institute

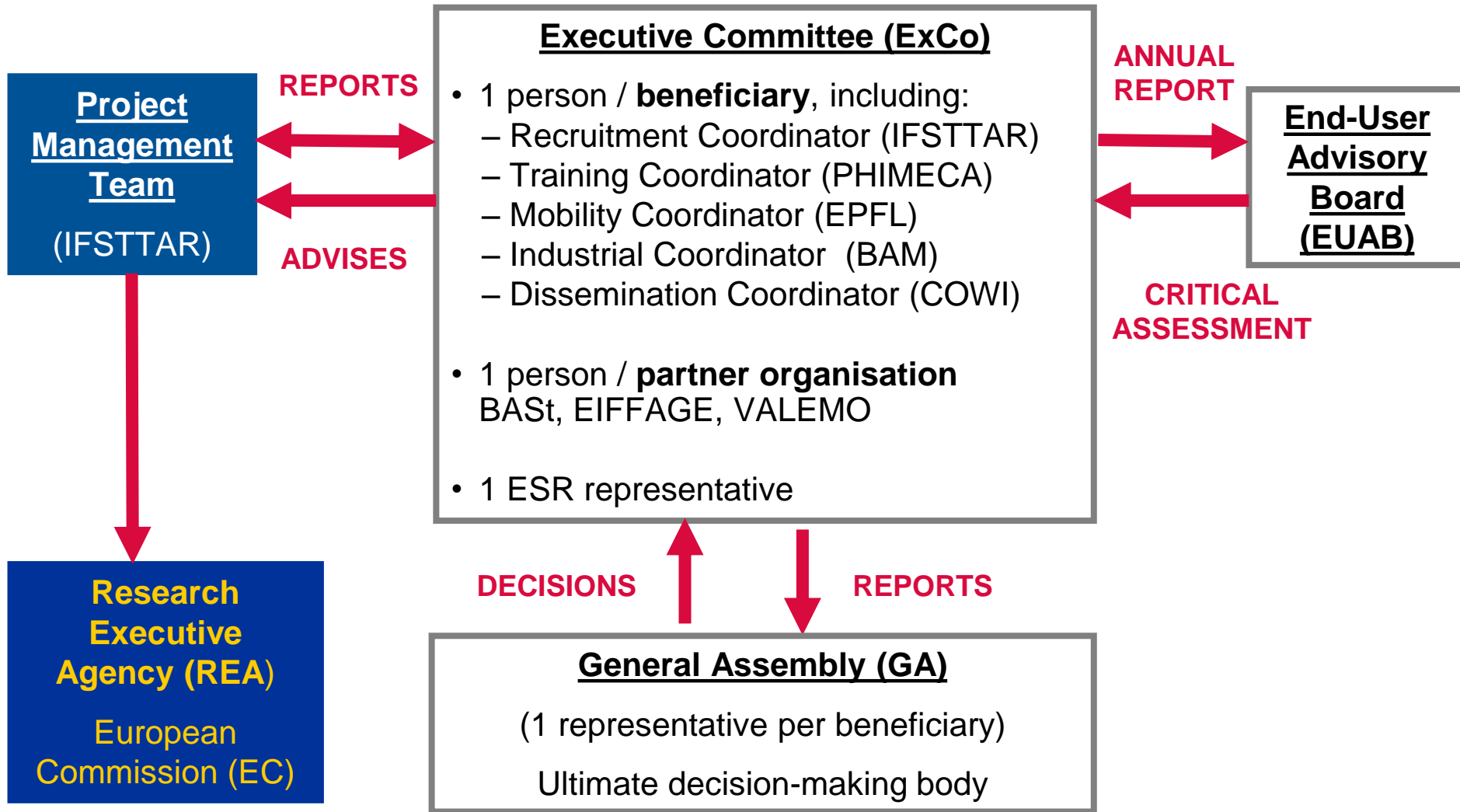


EIFFAGE

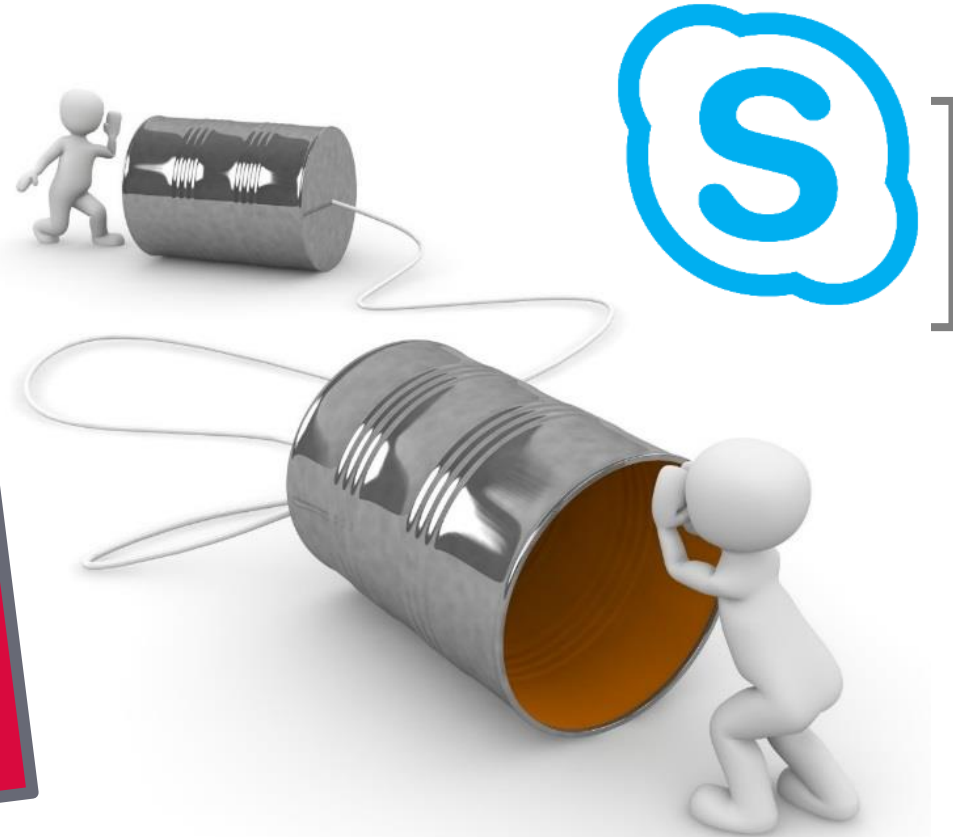
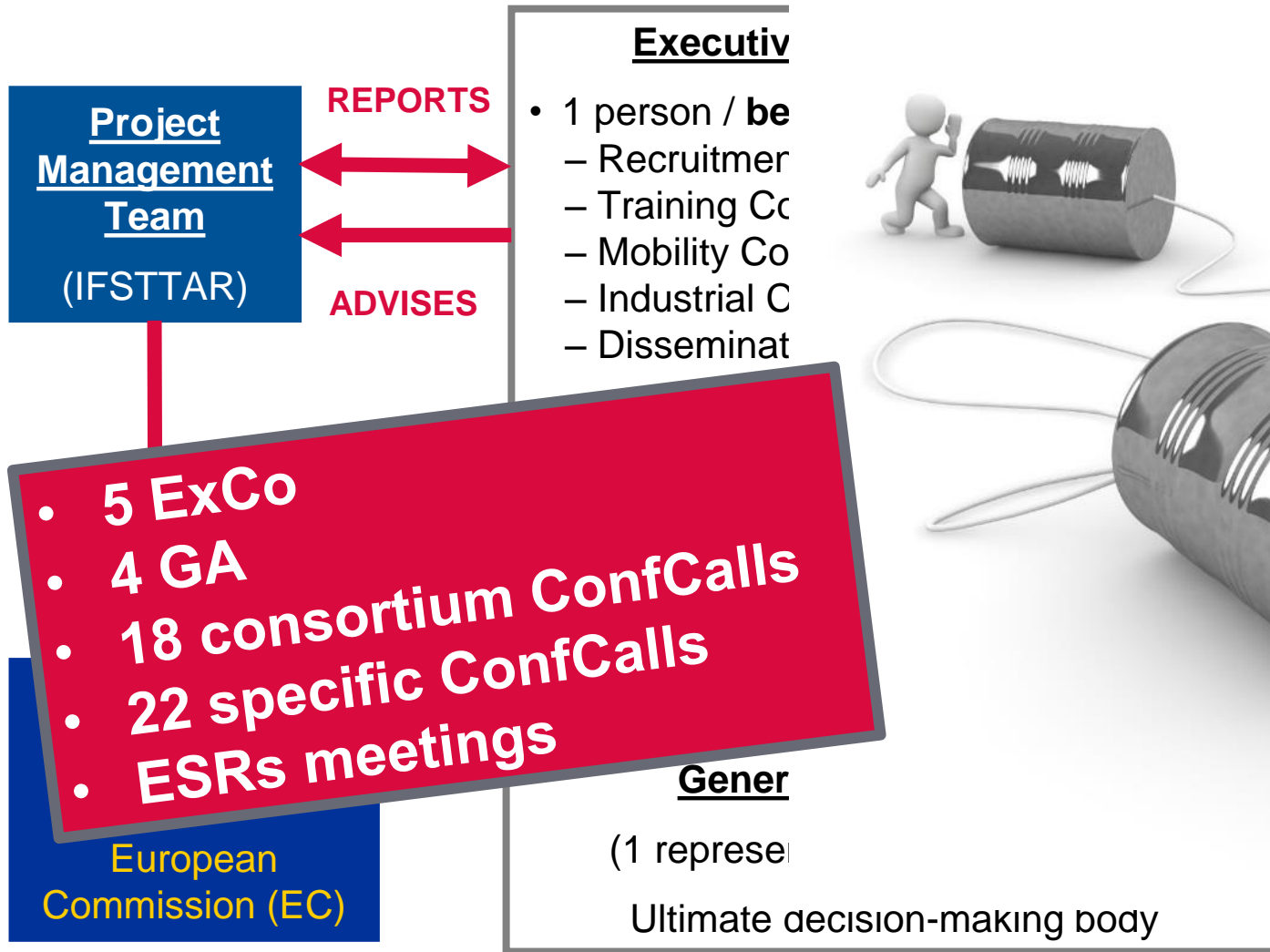


VALEMO
exploitation & maintenance EIR

Management



Management





1st May
2016



30th April
2020

Mid-term meeting

1st periodic report
30th June 2018

Financial
report

Final
report

Grant Agreement
signature

Financial
report



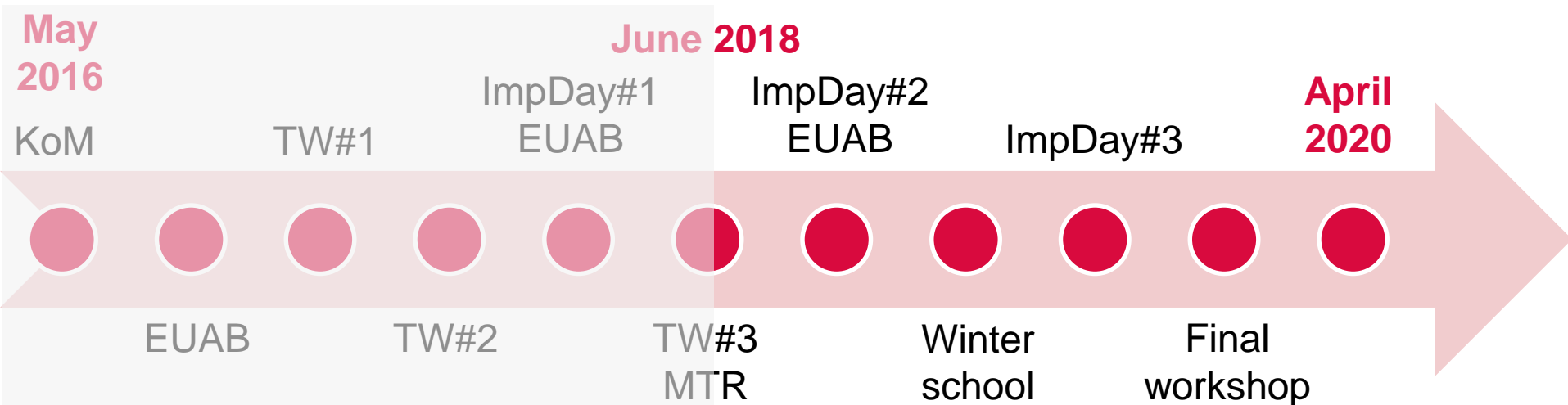
Interim payment
25%

Payment of
the balance
15%



Pre-financing
60%

Next steps



Deliverables submitted:

- ☒ 1 Project and 1 ESR handbook
- ☒ 1 recruitment report
- ☒ 3 State of the arts
- ☒ 2 training activity reports
- ☒ 1 implementation-day report
- ☒ 2 EUAB reports
- ☒ Website, newsletter, diss. material
- ☒ Draft periodic report

To be submitted:

- ☐ First periodic report
- ☐ 1 training activity report
- ☐ 2 implementation-day reports
- ☐ 2 EUAB reports
- ☐ Peer-reviewed papers
- ☐ 12 scientific reports
- ☐ 1 outreach activity report
- ☐ 1 dissemination plan
- ☐ Final report

Thank you for your attention



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Stay tuned

<http://infrastar.eu>



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