



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



# Mid-Term Review Meeting

Odile ABRAHAM (project coordinator)

Hakim FERRIA (project manager)



IFSTTAR

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.**



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



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

- Traffic increase
- Climate change
- CO<sub>2</sub> 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**#2 Current technological means to measure fatigue are outdated, imprecise, and inappropriate.**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.

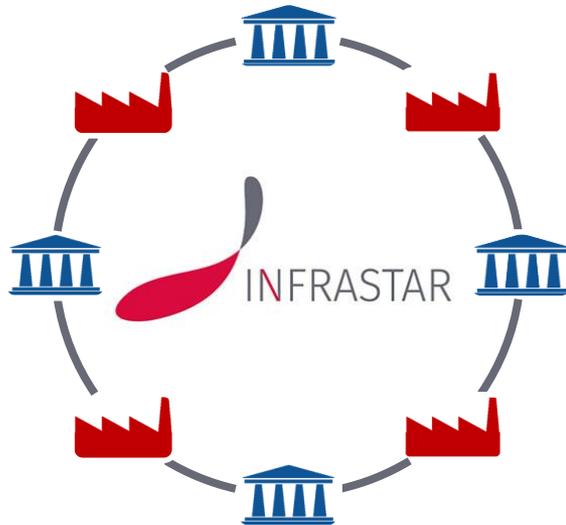


**Develop knowledge, expertise and skills for optimal and reliable management of structures.**

## 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

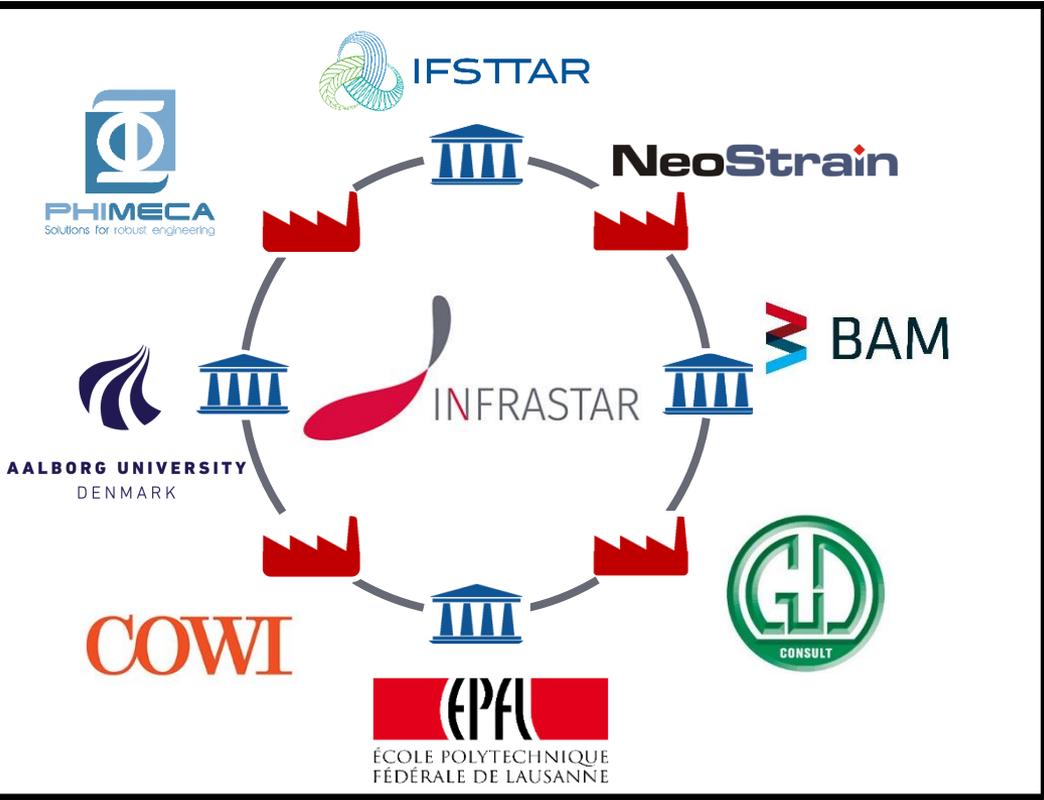
- 4 academic institutions
- 4 industries



# The network

## 8 beneficiaries

- 4 academic institutions
- 4 industries



# The network

## 8 beneficiaries

- 4 academic institutions
- 4 industries

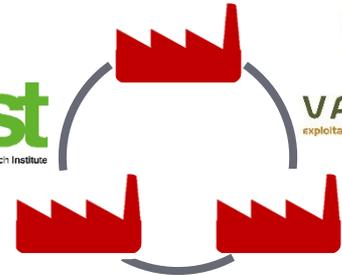


## 3 partner organisations

 **EIFFAGE**

**bast**  
Federal Highway Research Institute

  
**VALEMO**  
exploitation & maintenance EnR

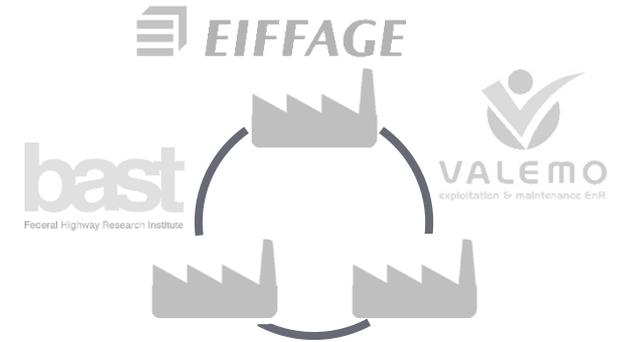


# The network

## 8 beneficiaries

- 4 academic institutions
- 4 industries

## 3 partner organisations



## 1 advisory board with 7 members

**TNO** innovation for life

**DNV·GL**

**UNIVERSITY OF SURREY**

**TOTAL**

**Politechnika  
Wroclawska**

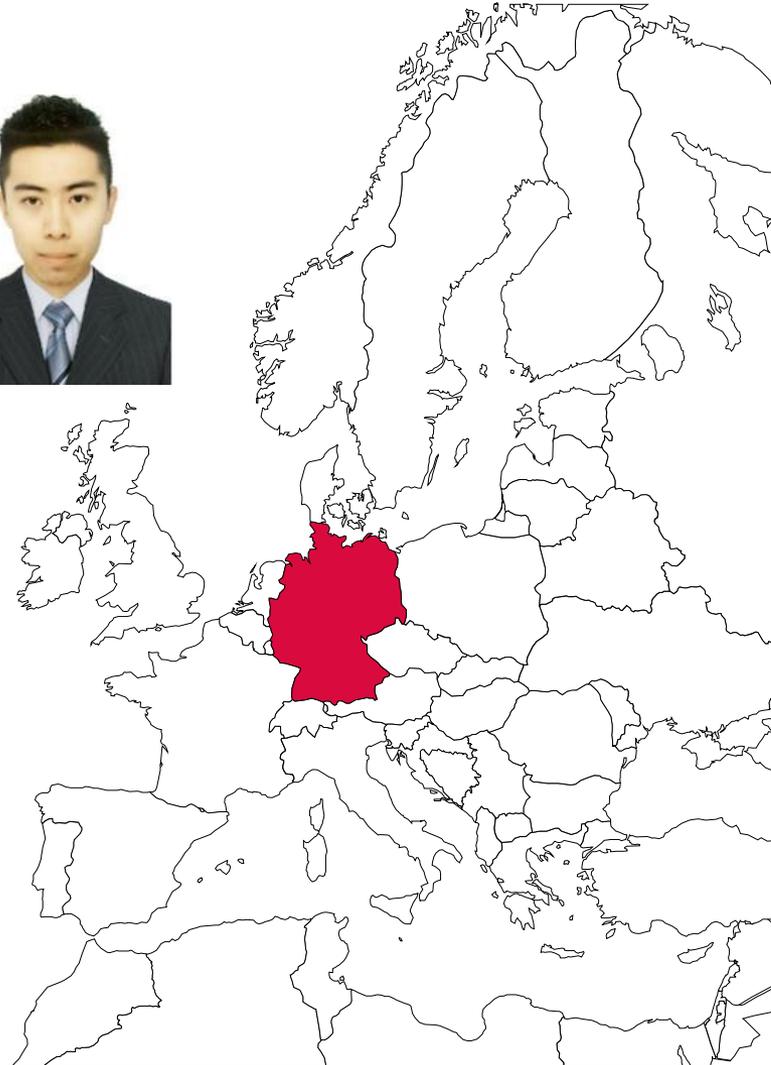
**DB**

**BAM**

# ESRs of WP1



ESR1 Xin Wang  
@



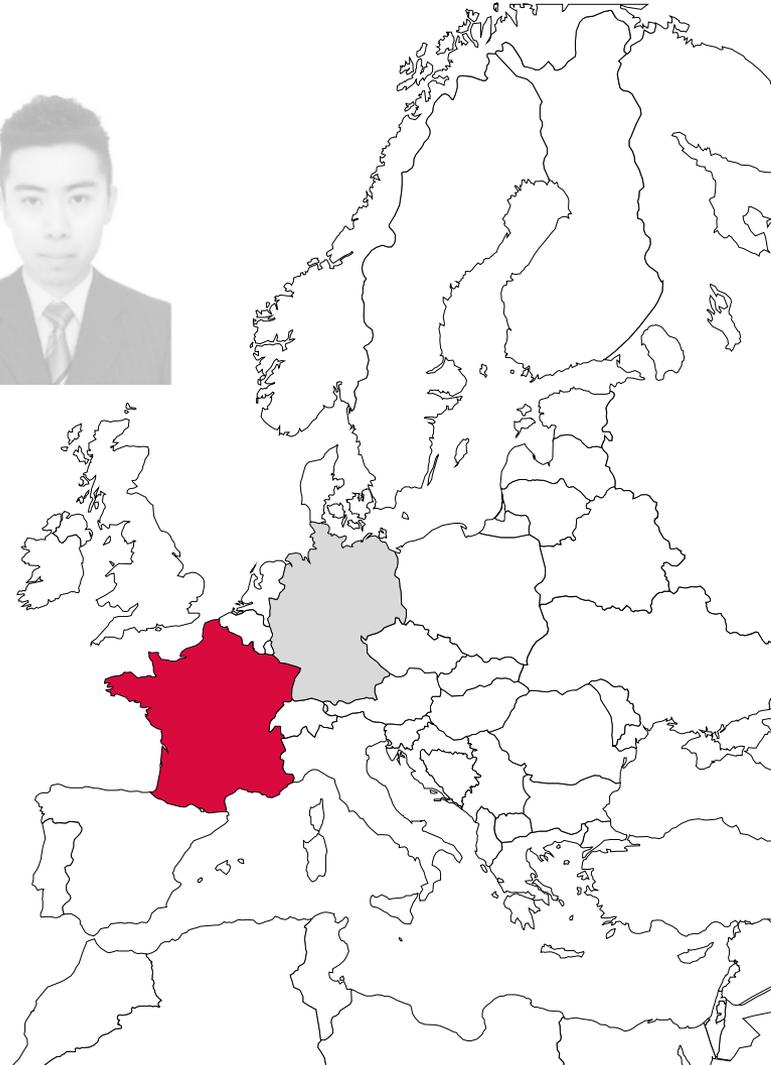
# ESRs of WP1



ESR1 Xin Wang  
@



ESR2 Antoine Bassil  
@



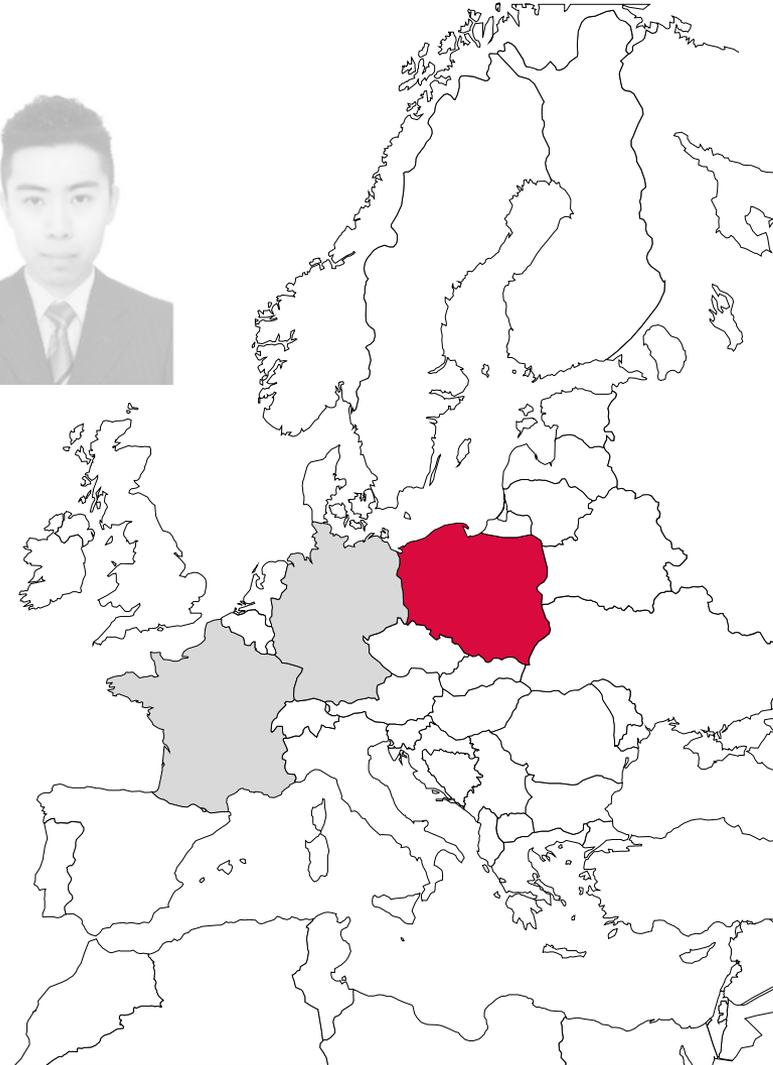
# ESRs of WP1



ESR1 Xin Wang  
@



ESR2 Antoine Bassil  
@



ESR3 Joyraj Chakraborty  
@



# ESRs of WP1



ESR1 Xin Wang  
@



ESR2 Antoine Bassil  
@

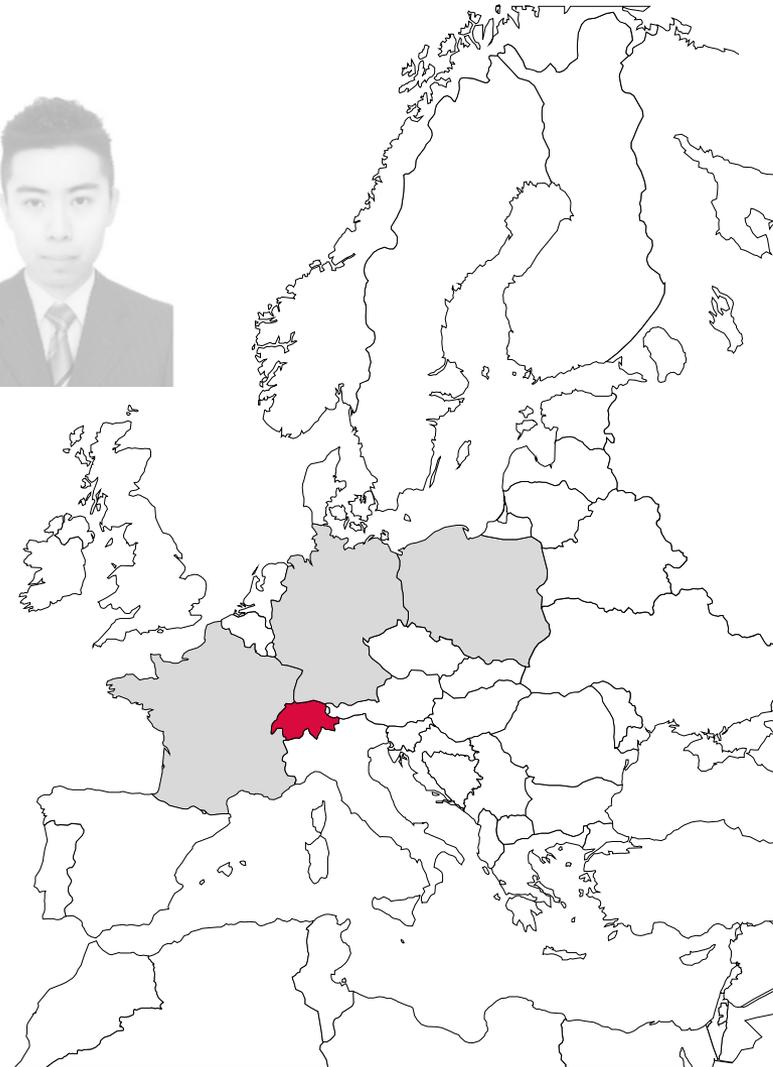


ESR3 Joyraj Chakraborty  
@

**NeoStrain**



ESR4 Imane Bayane  
@





ESR5 Bartek Sawicki

@





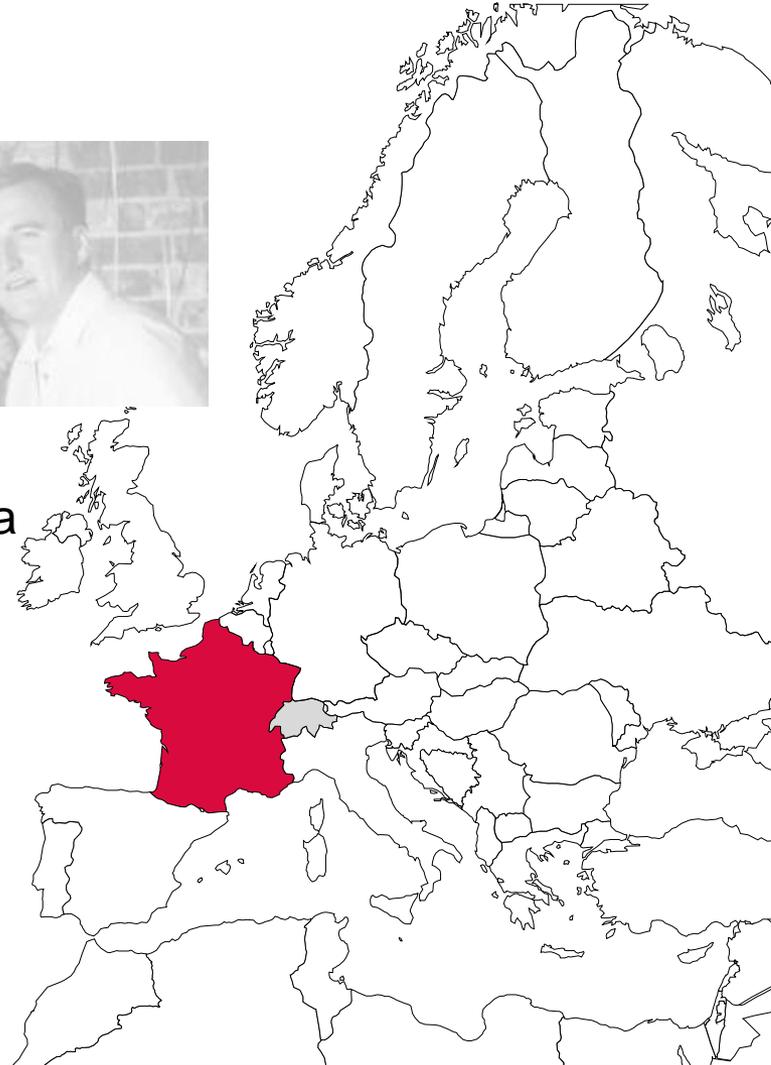
ESR5 Bartek Sawicki

@



ESR6 Mariia Nesterova

@



# ESRs of WP2



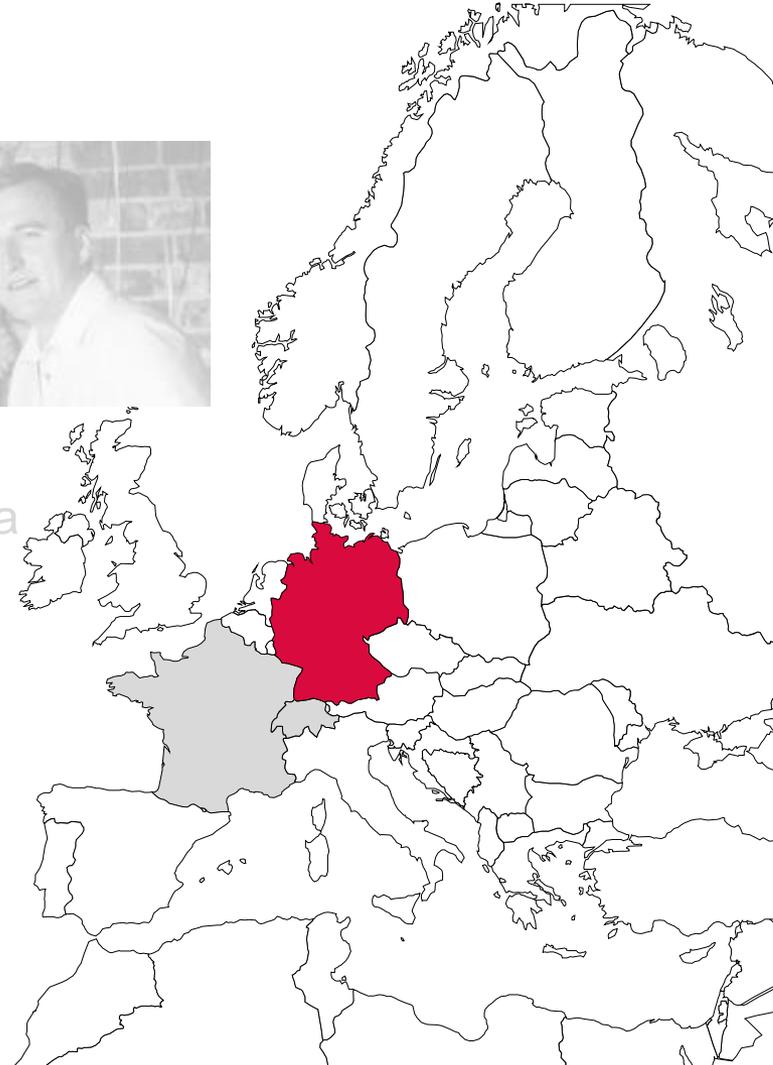
ESR5 Bartek Sawicki

@



ESR6 Mariia Nesterova

@



ESR7 Gianluca Zorzi

@



# ESRs of WP2



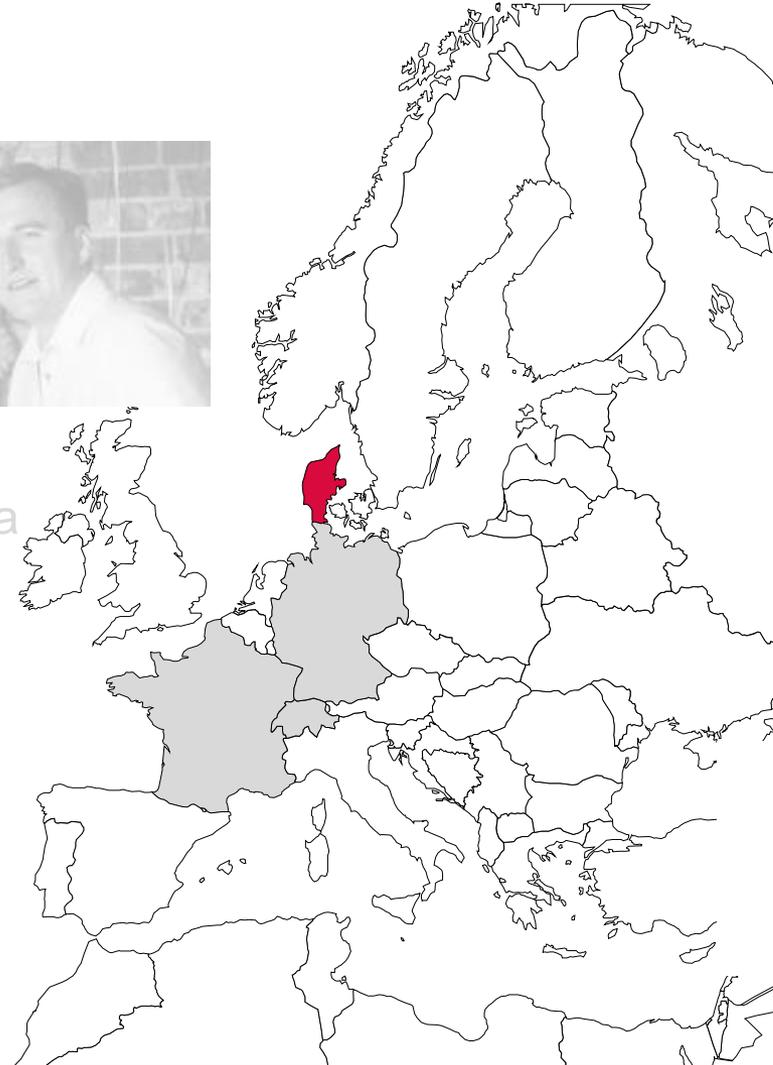
ESR5 Bartek Sawicki

@



ESR6 Mariia Nesterova

@



ESR7 Gianluca Zorzi

@



ESR8 Joey Velarde

@



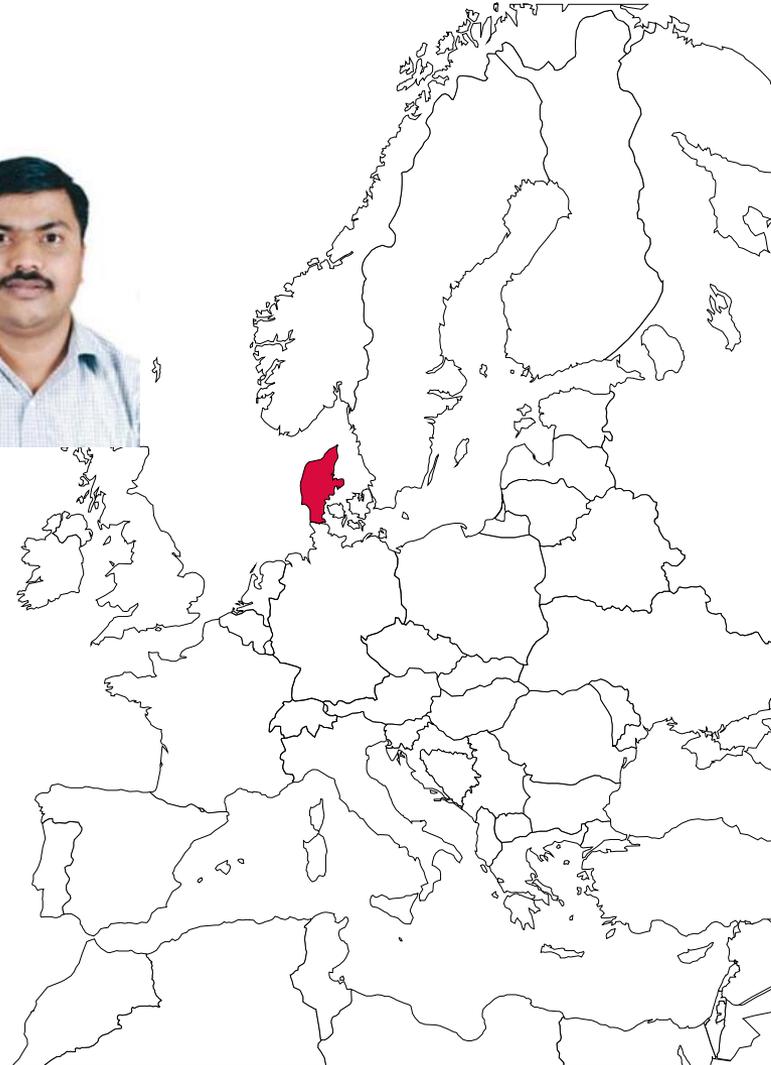


ESR9 Amol Mankar

@



AALBORG UNIVERSITY  
DENMARK





ESR9 Amol Mankar

@



AALBORG UNIVERSITY  
DENMARK



ESR10 Morteza Ahmadviala

@



PHIMECA  
Solutions for robust engineering



# ESRs of WP3



ESR9 Amol Mankar

@



AALBORG UNIVERSITY  
DENMARK



ESR11 Sima Rastayesh

@



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DENMARK

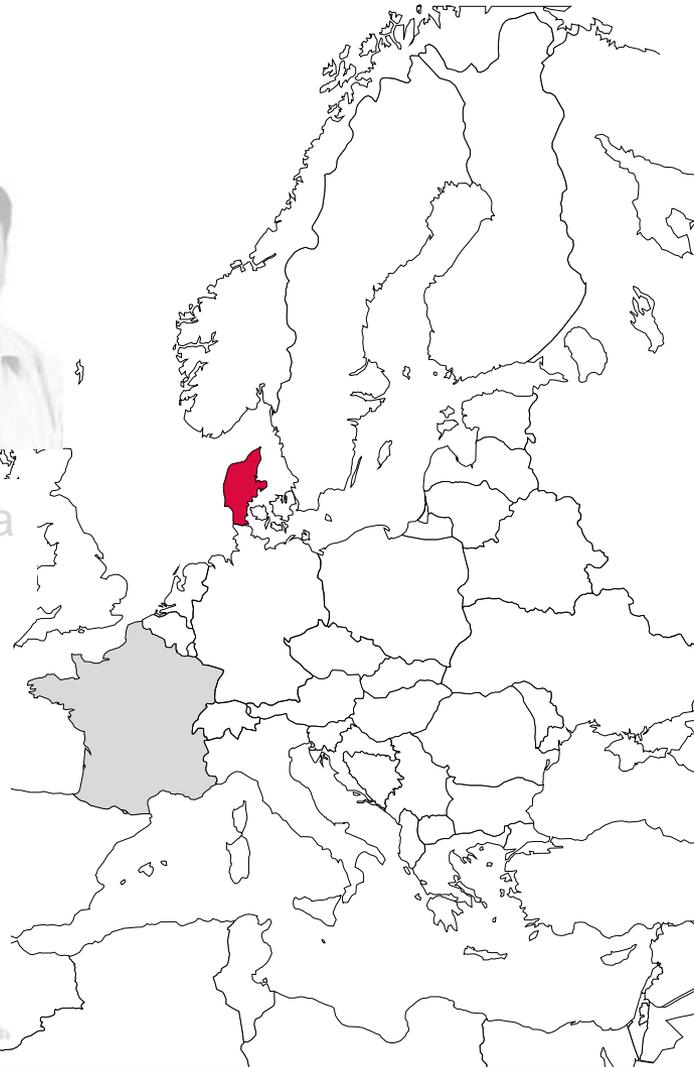


ESR10 Morteza Ahmadviala

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PHIMECA  
Solutions for robust engineering



# ESRs of WP3



ESR9 Amol Mankar

@



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DENMARK



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ESR10 Morteza Ahmadviala

@

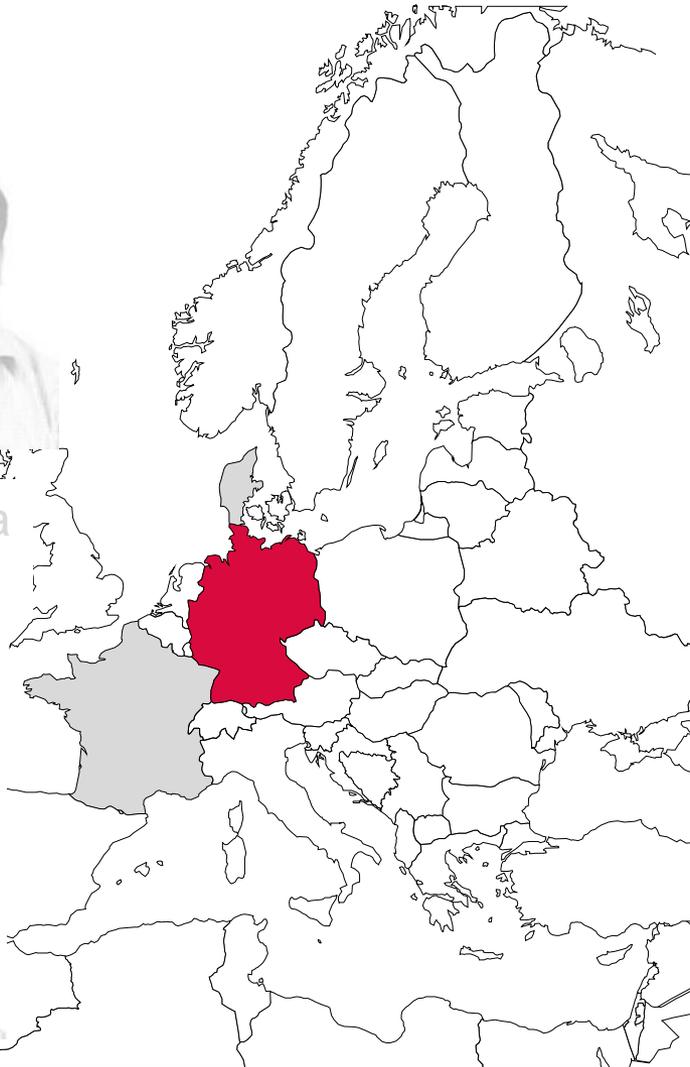


PHIMECA  
Solutions for robust engineering



ESR 12 Lijia Long

@



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### To smarten the structures.

Embedded  
ultrasonics

Fibre Optics



NDT parameters ↔  
fatigue

Data fusion



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**



# 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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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**

# Co-operation



# Shared objects

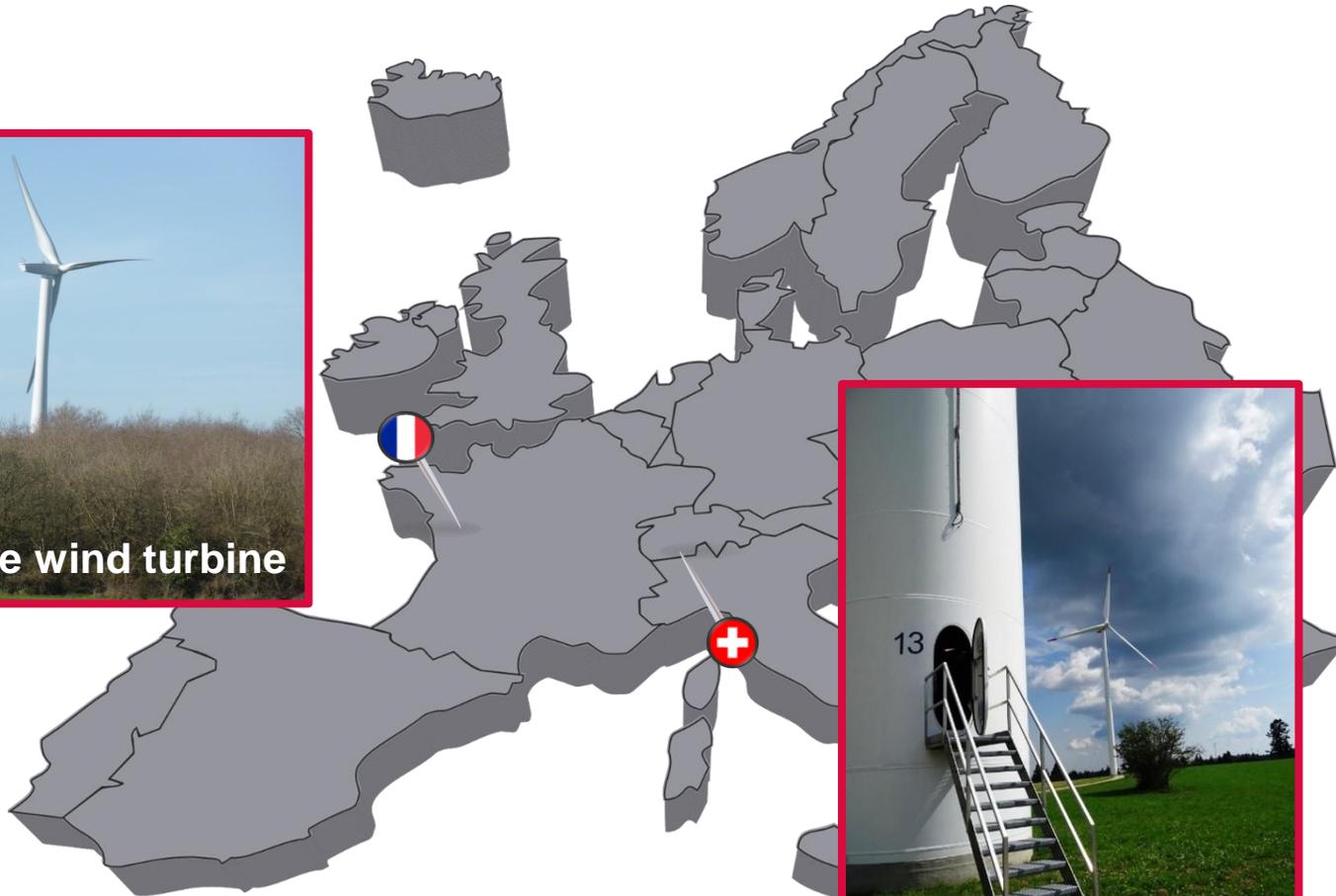
- Aims:
  - To promote collaboration between WPs
  - To boost ESRs collaboration
  - To exemplify the inter-sectoral approach
- Nature:
  - On site structures
  - Reduced scale lab specimen
  - Models
  - Data sets
  - etc



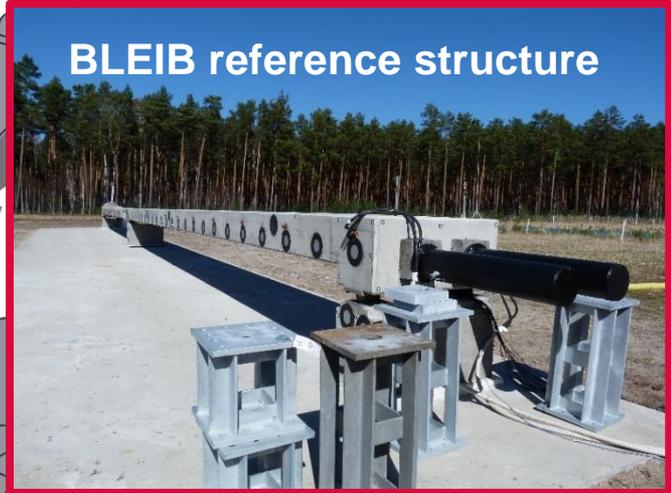
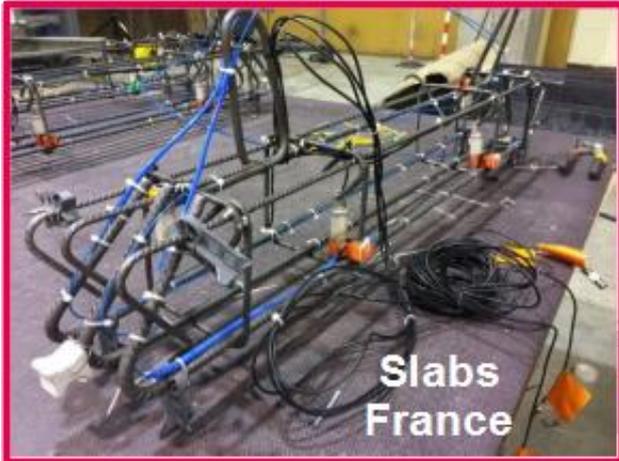
# Shared objects / Bridges



# Shared objects / Wind Turbines



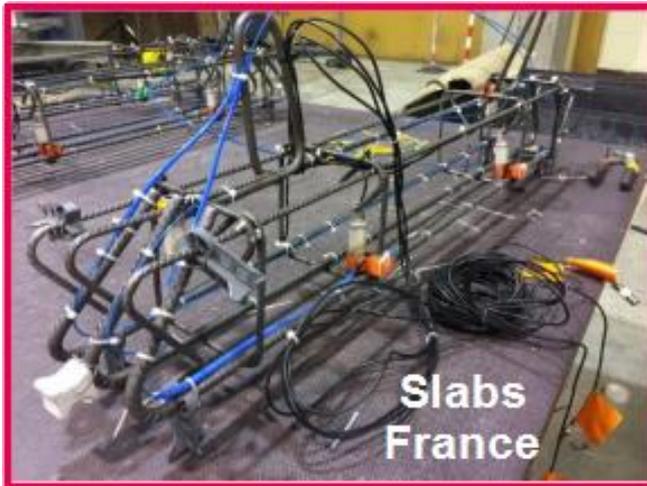
# Shared objects / Lab specimen



# Co-operation



# Co-operation: Ex. 1



**INFRASTAR** Innovation and Networking for Fatigue and Reliability Analysis of Structures – Training for Assessment of Risk  
 Shared object: Reliability of using different NDT technics to detect cracks

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

<b>ESR1:</b> Topic: Advanced ultrasonic instrumentation for interformants Monitoring Supervisor: Dr. Ernst Niecherleibhäger	<b>XIN WANG</b> ESR1	<b>Antoine Bassil</b> Topic: Fibre-optic sensor for crack detection and fatigue monitoring Supervisor: Dr. Xavier Chapeleau	<b>Amol Mankar</b> Topic: Fatigue reliability of concrete elements in wind turbines and bridges Supervisor: Prof. JO Sarraoan
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**Fusion of two NDT techniques (DFOS and CODA Wave) for crack monitoring**

**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 flaw (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 homogeneous 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.

**Quantification**

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 Bayane<sup>1</sup>, Lijia Long<sup>2,3</sup>, Sebastian Thöns<sup>2,3</sup>, Eugen Brühwiler<sup>1</sup>

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, lijia.long@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.

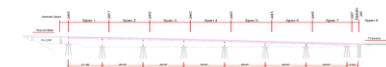


Figure 2 Plan view of Crêt de l'anneau

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)

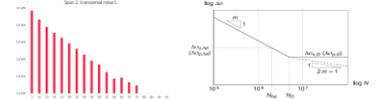


Figure 4 Fatigue evaluation using rain flow algorithm (left) and S-N curve (right)

### 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

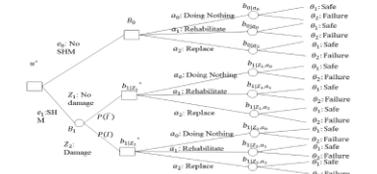


Figure 3 Illustration of decision tree and quantification of Value of Information

### 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.



Crêt de l'Anneau viaduct

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under the Marie Skłodowska-Curie grant agreement No 6761139.



# Co-operation: Ex. 3

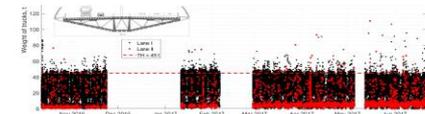
## Reliability and Risk Analysis Based on Weight In Motion Data in Case of a Traffic

**IFSTTAR** Mariia NESTEROVA ESR6 – IFSTTAR, Paris, FRANCE Supervisor: Franziska SCHMIDT  
Sima Rastayesh ESR12 – AAU, Aalborg, Denmark Supervisor: John Dalsgaard Sørensen

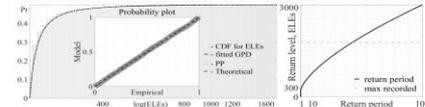
DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING  
AALBORG UNIVERSITY

### 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.



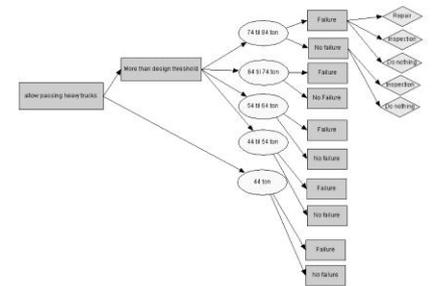
Therefore, the increase of traffic in axle and total weight is estimated, with following reliability indexes. This information provides the basis for decision tree for the risk analysis.

### 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.

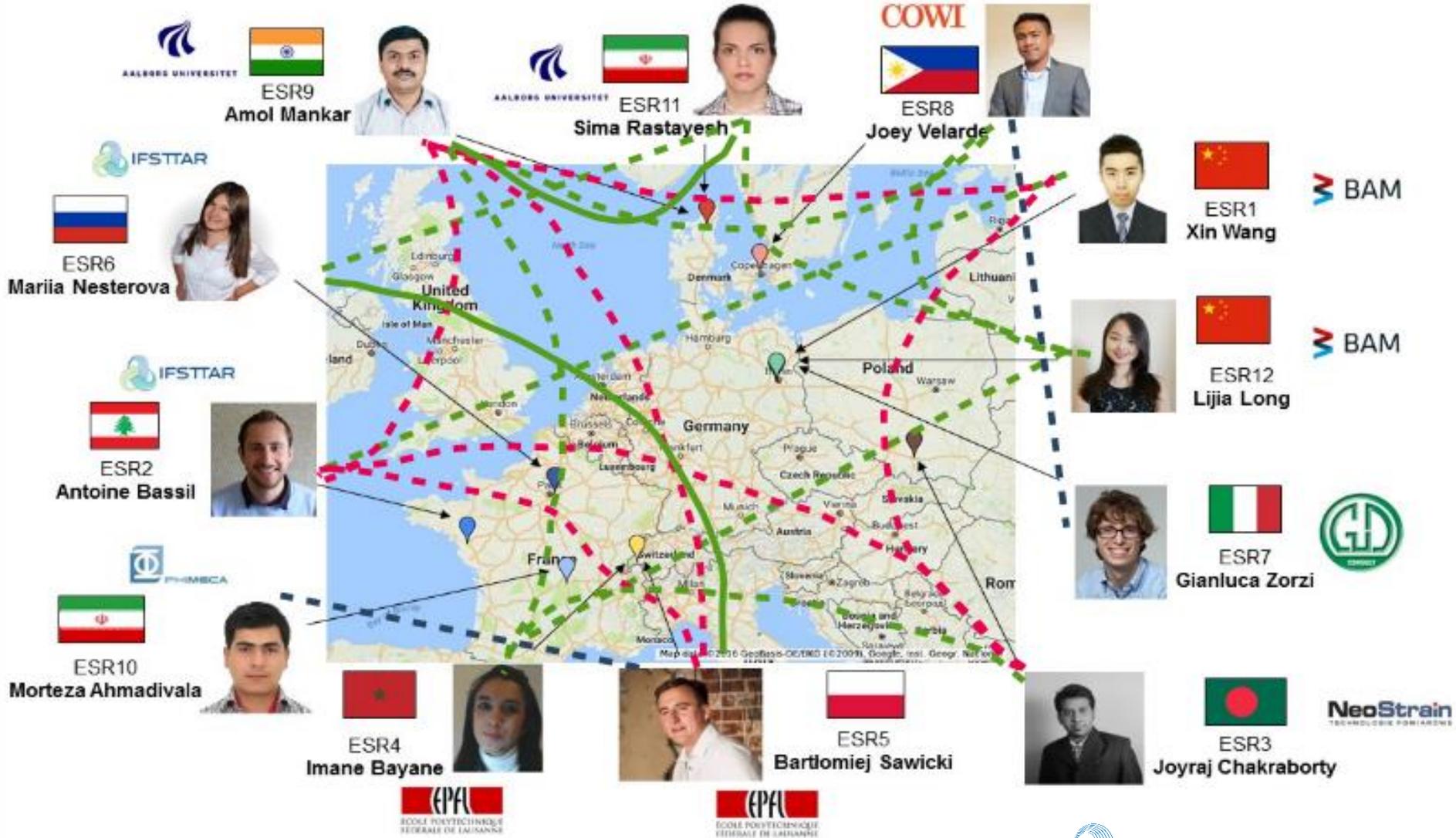


This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under the Marie Skłodowska-Curie grant agreement No 676139.



Millau viaduct

# Co-operation



The image features a central map of Europe with various project routes highlighted in green and red dashed lines. Surrounding the map are 12 participant profiles, each including a photo, name, ESR number, and organizational affiliation. The participants are:

- ESR9 Amol Mankar**: Aalborg Universitet, India
- ESR11 Sima Rastayesh**: Aalborg Universitet, Iran
- ESR8 Joey Velarde**: COWI, Philippines
- ESR1 Xin Wang**: BAM, China
- ESR12 Lijia Long**: BAM, China
- ESR7 Gianluca Zorzi**: GECON, Italy
- ESR3 Joyraj Chakraborty**: NeoStrain, Bangladesh
- ESR5 Bartomiej Sawicki**: EPFL, Poland
- ESR4 Imane Bayane**: EPFL, Morocco
- ESR10 Morteza Ahmadviala**: PHIMECA, Iran
- ESR2 Antoine Bassil**: IFSTTAR, Lebanon
- ESR6 Maria Nesterova**: IFSTTAR, Russia

- Scientific
  - Context, objectives, main results, network synergy
- **Training**
  - **Programme, complementary skills, secondments, open training events**
- Networking
  - Interaction, dissemination, outreach activities
- Management
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# 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 their work in an industrial context.

**Training Weeks**

**Secondments**

**Implementation days**



## 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



# Training programme

**TECHNICAL VISITS**

**ON**



# Training programme



**Lectures by industrials**

# Training programme

**Presentations**

**ustrials**



# Training programme

## Presentations



## Presentations



## Presentations



## Presentations



## Presentations



## Presentations



## Presentations



## Presentations



## Presentations



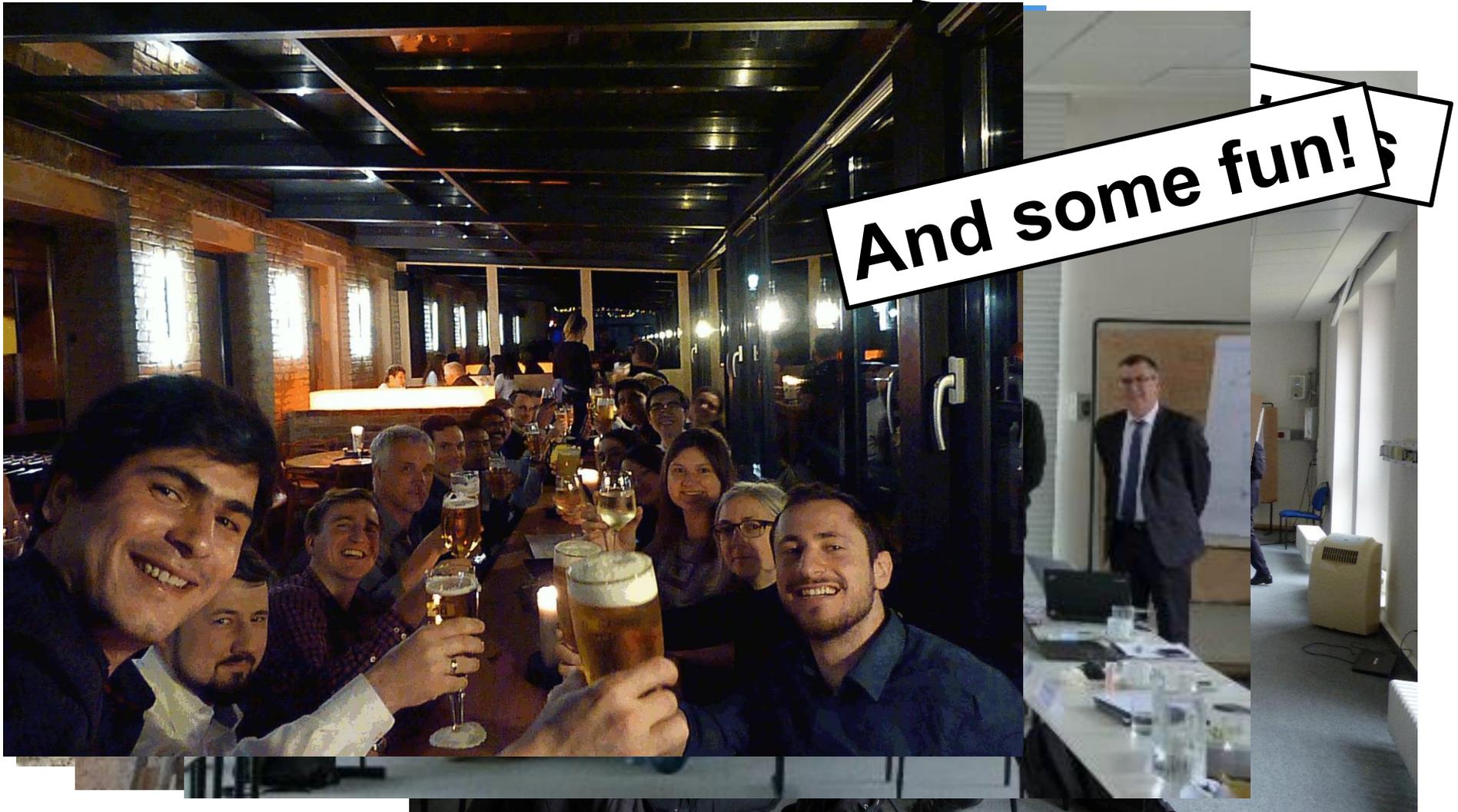
## Presentations



# Training programme

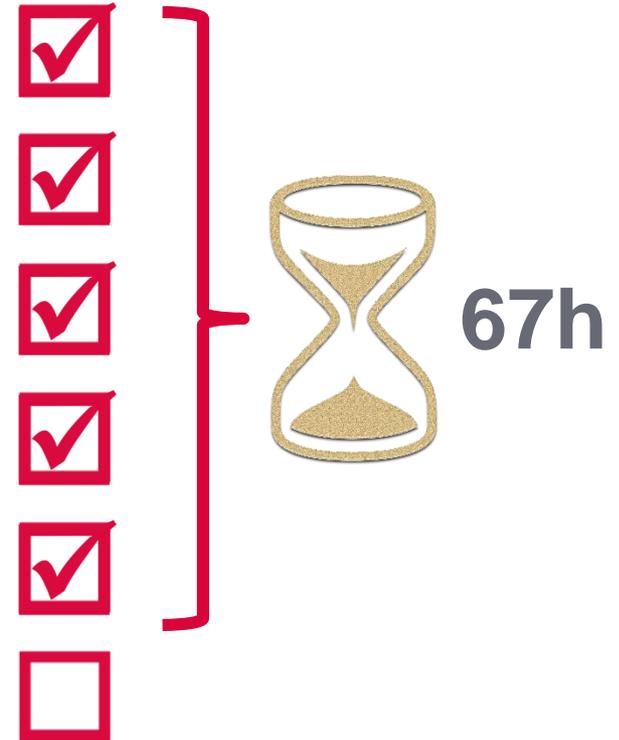


# Training programme



# 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



- **Scientific**
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# Interaction with private sector

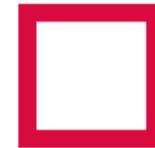


To boost networking opportunities.

• ImpDay#01 @



• ImpDay#02 @



Save the date:  
Friday 12  
October 2018

• ImpDay#03 @



Save the date:  
June 2019

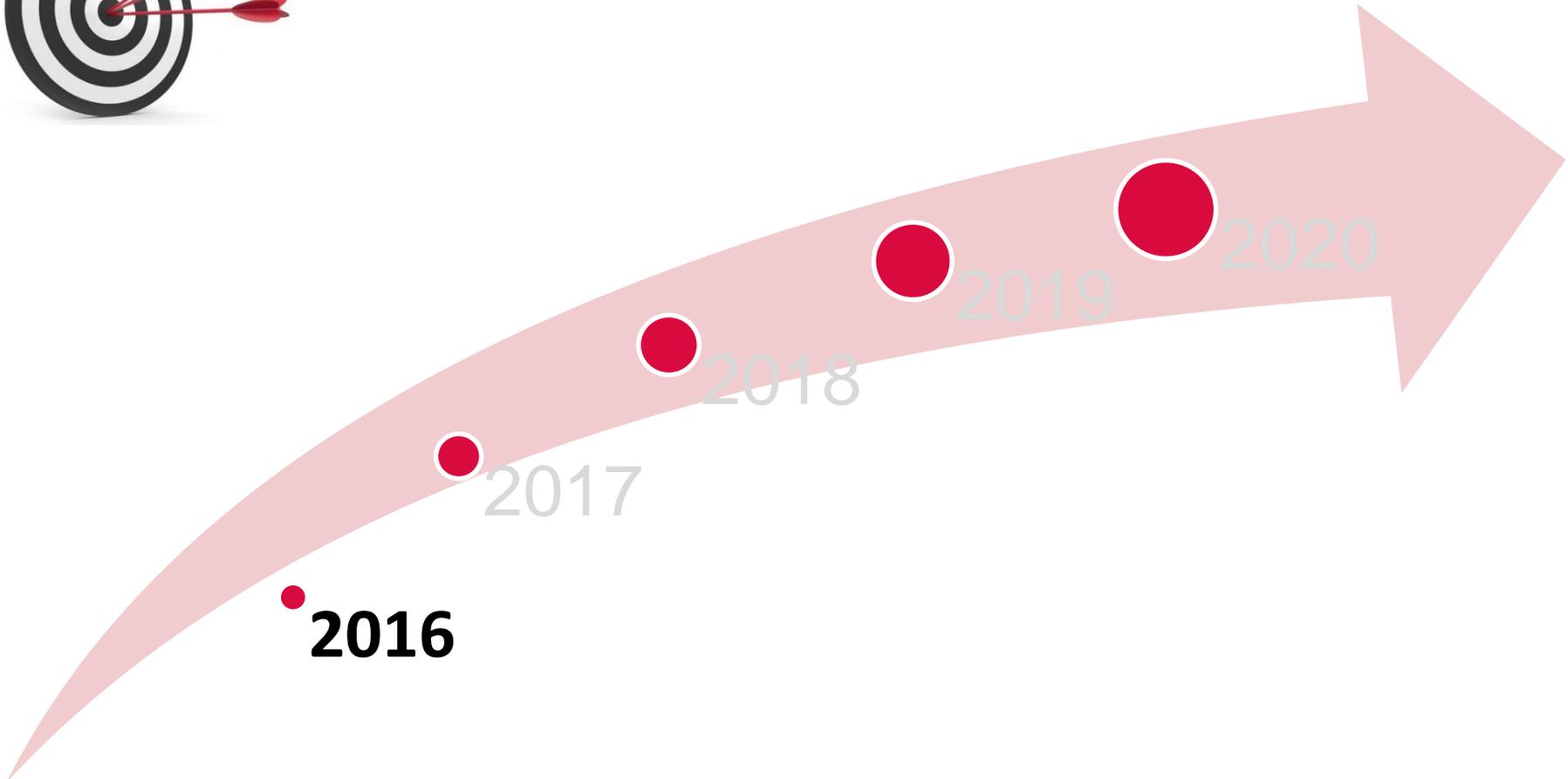
# Interaction with private sector



# Dissemination



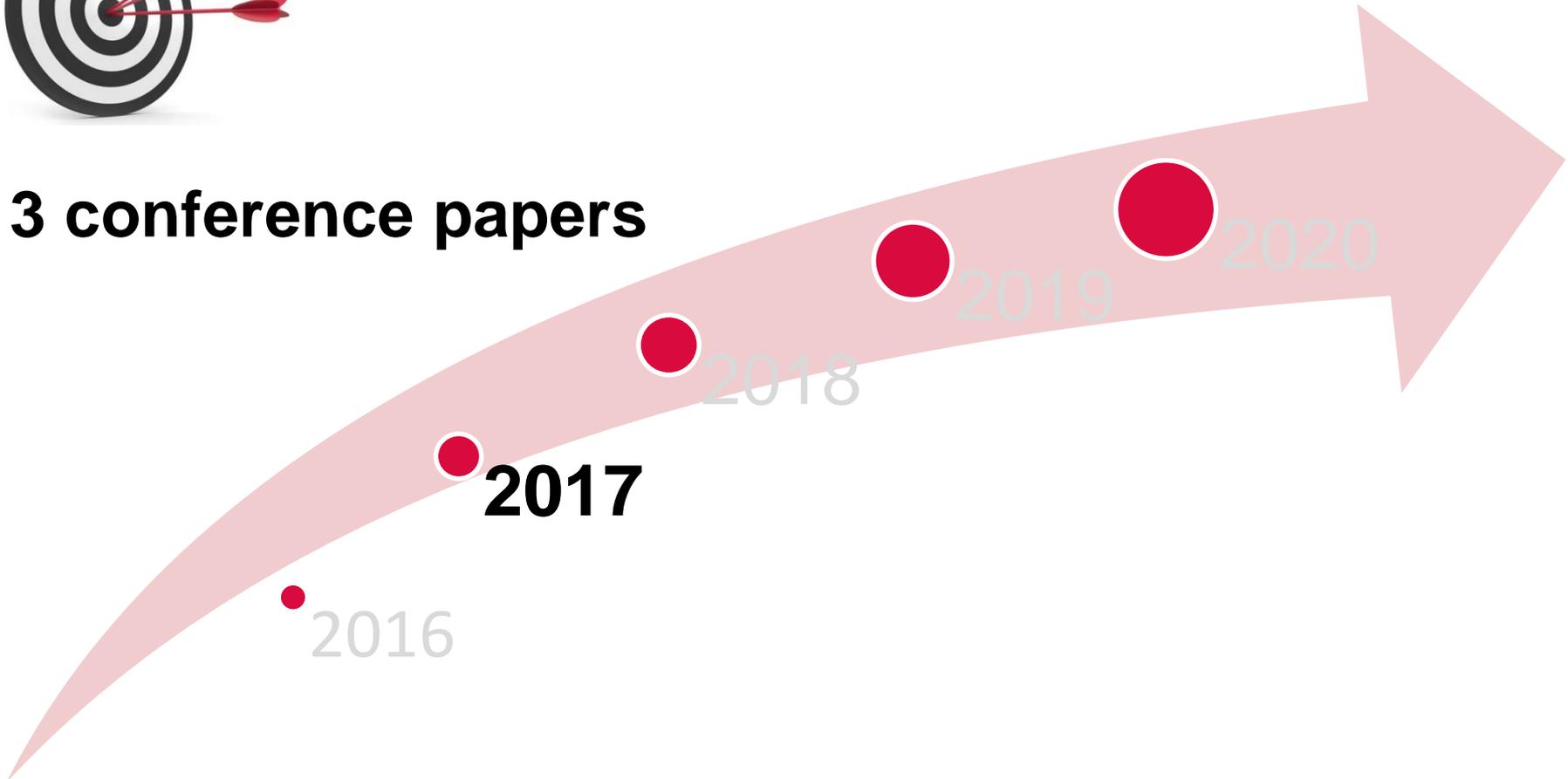
**Communication to the scientific community.**





**Communication to the scientific community.**

**3 conference papers**

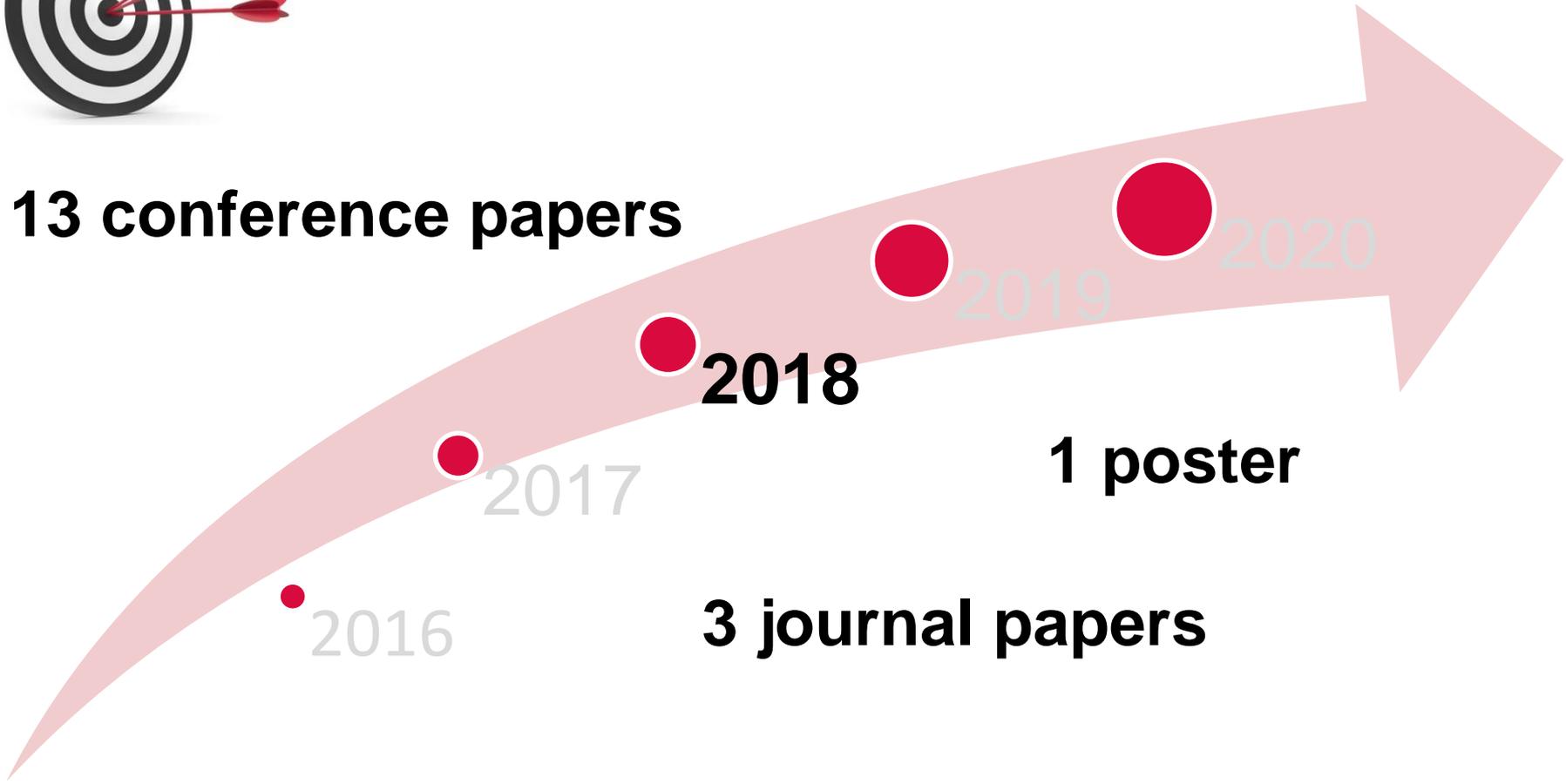


# Dissemination



Communication to the scientific community.

**13 conference papers**

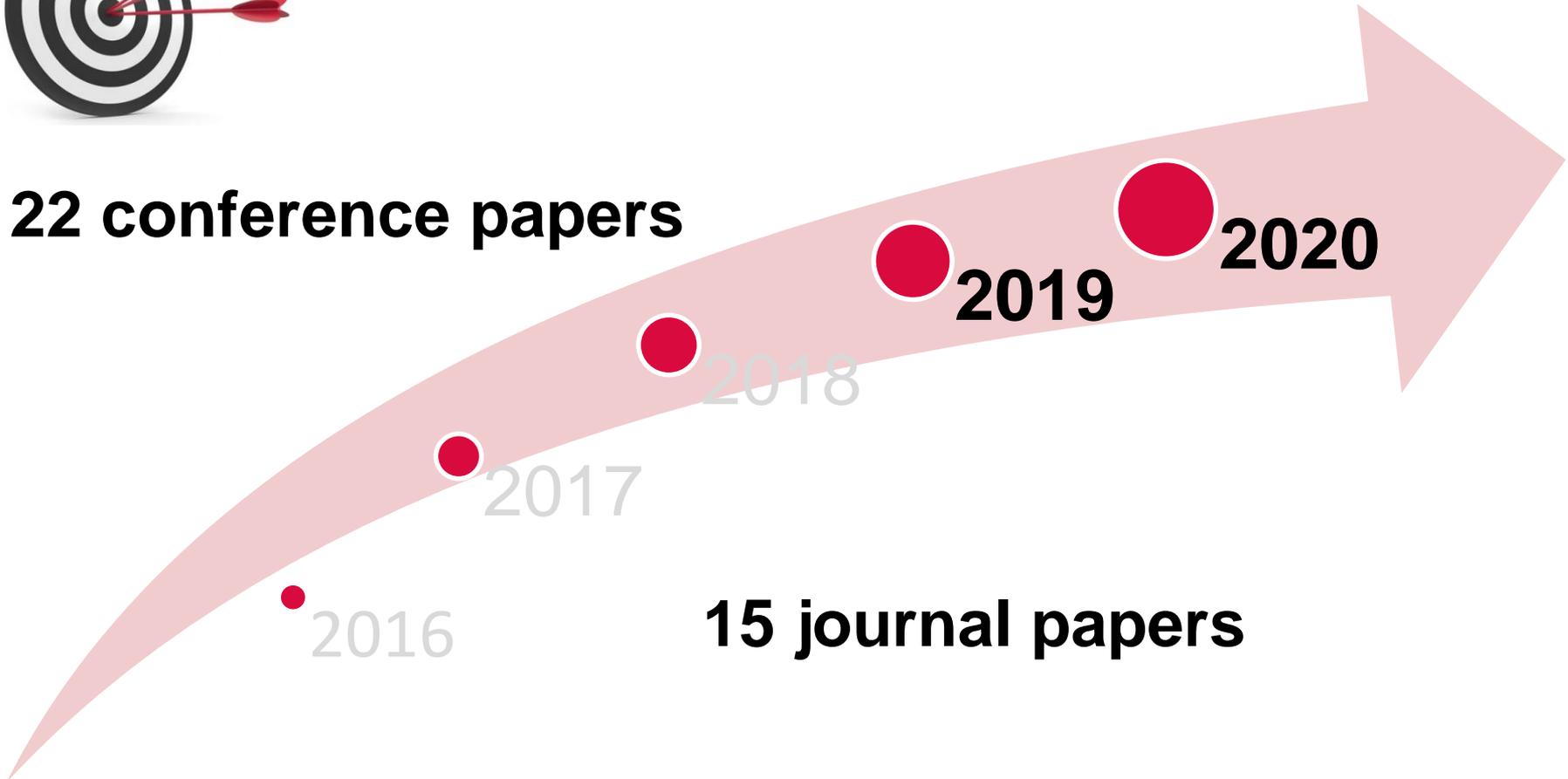


# Dissemination



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



## 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

- Blogs
- Through
- Fête
- Ph
- Videos



78 pos

2017

# Outreach activities



tion to the public.



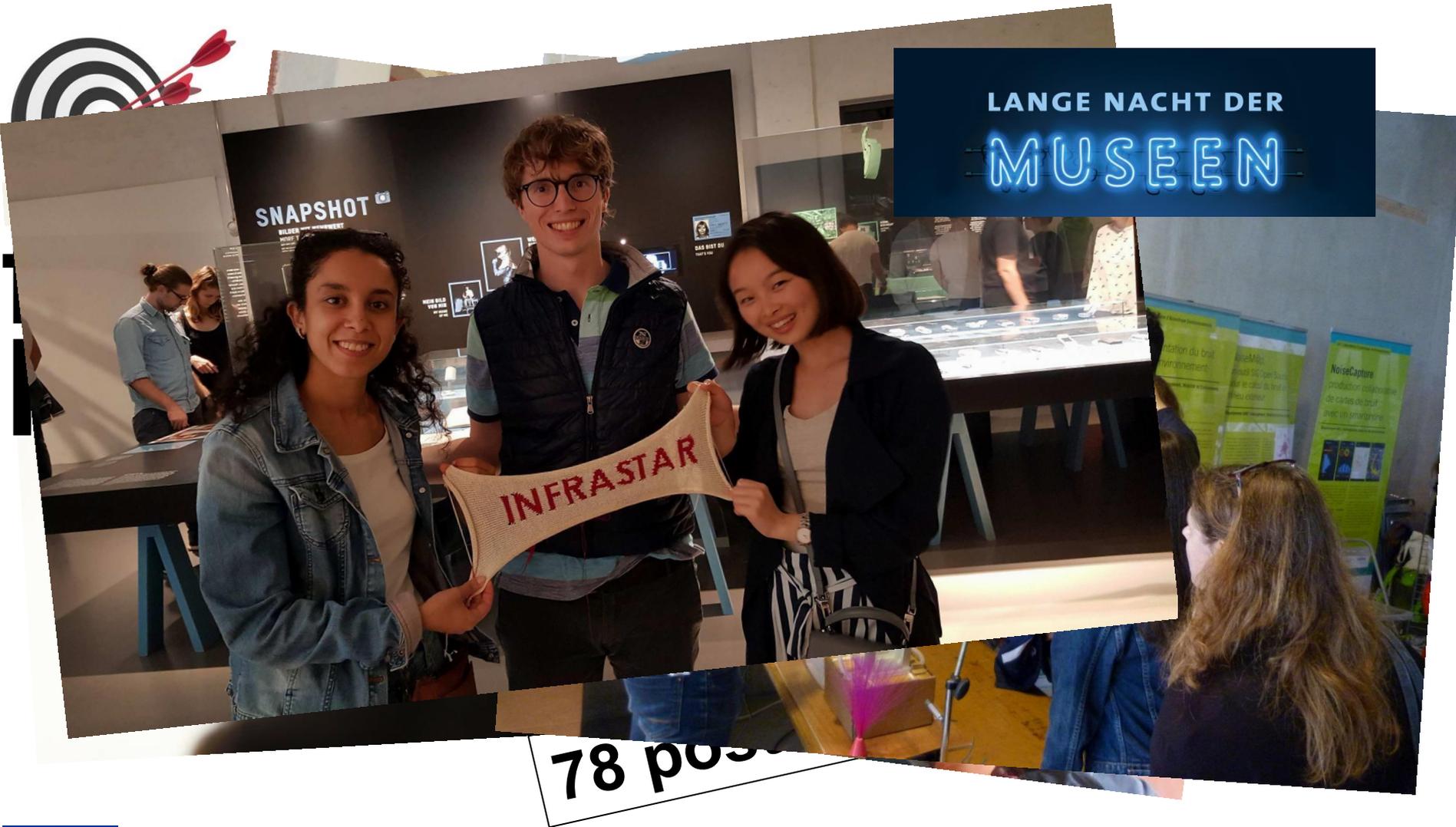


## fête de la Science

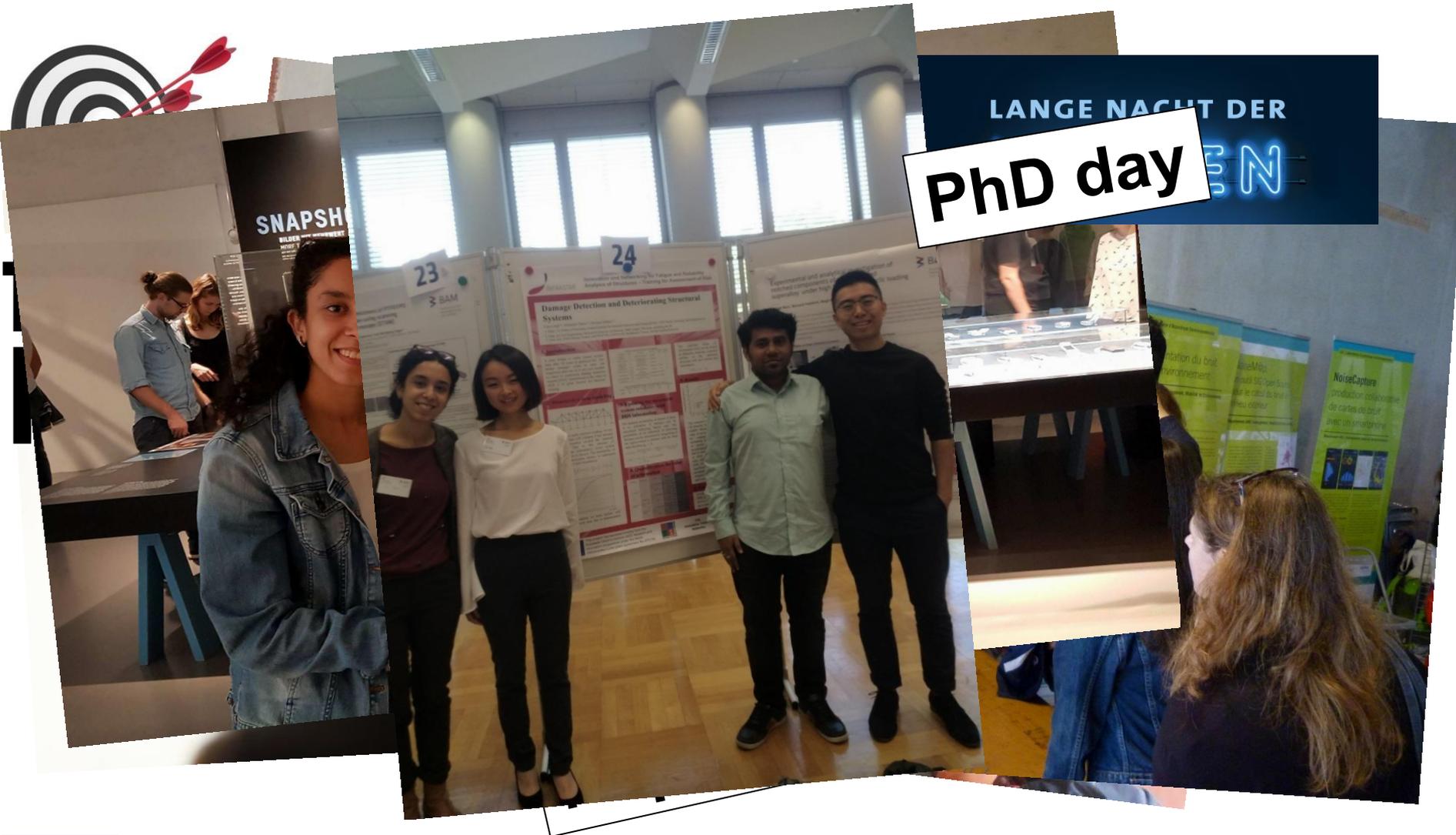


78 posters

# 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.



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

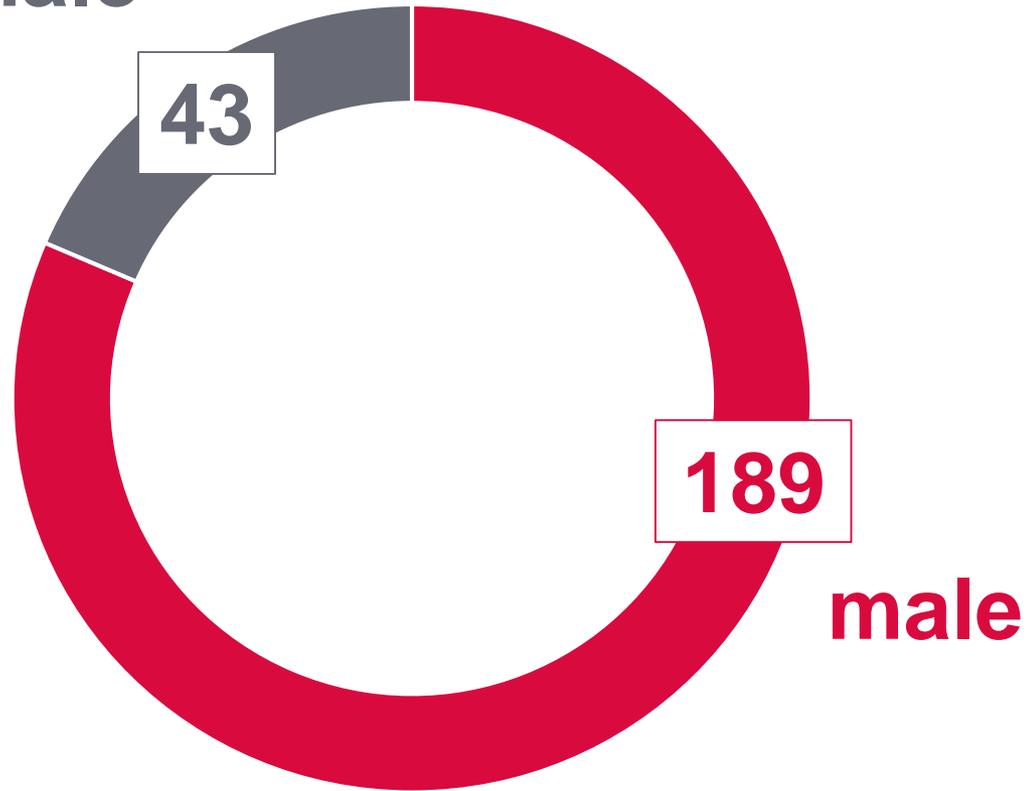
# Recruitment

Open, transparent, impartial, equitable and merit-based



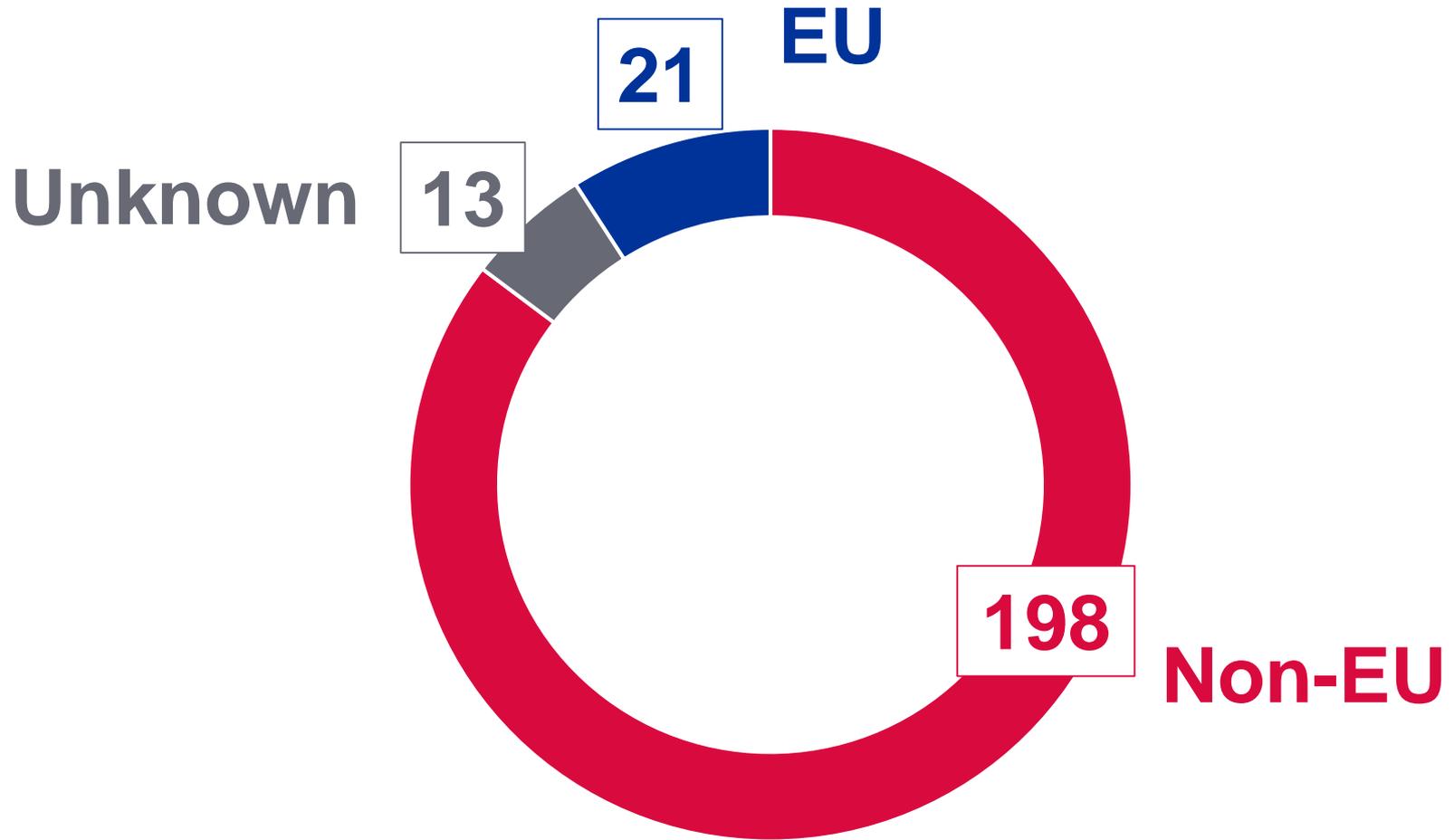
# Recruitment

female



male

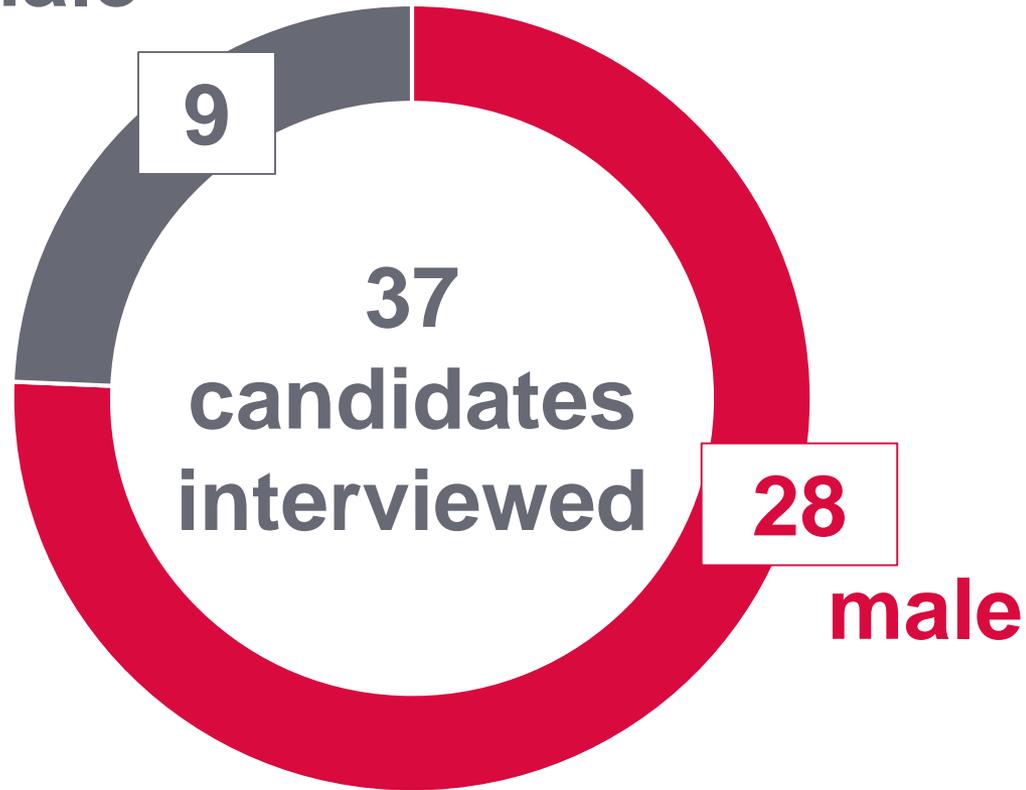
# Recruitment





# Recruitment

female



male



## Beneficiaries



IFSTTAR



AALBORG UNIVERSITY  
DENMARK



PHIMECA  
Solutions for robust engineering

COWI

NeoStrain



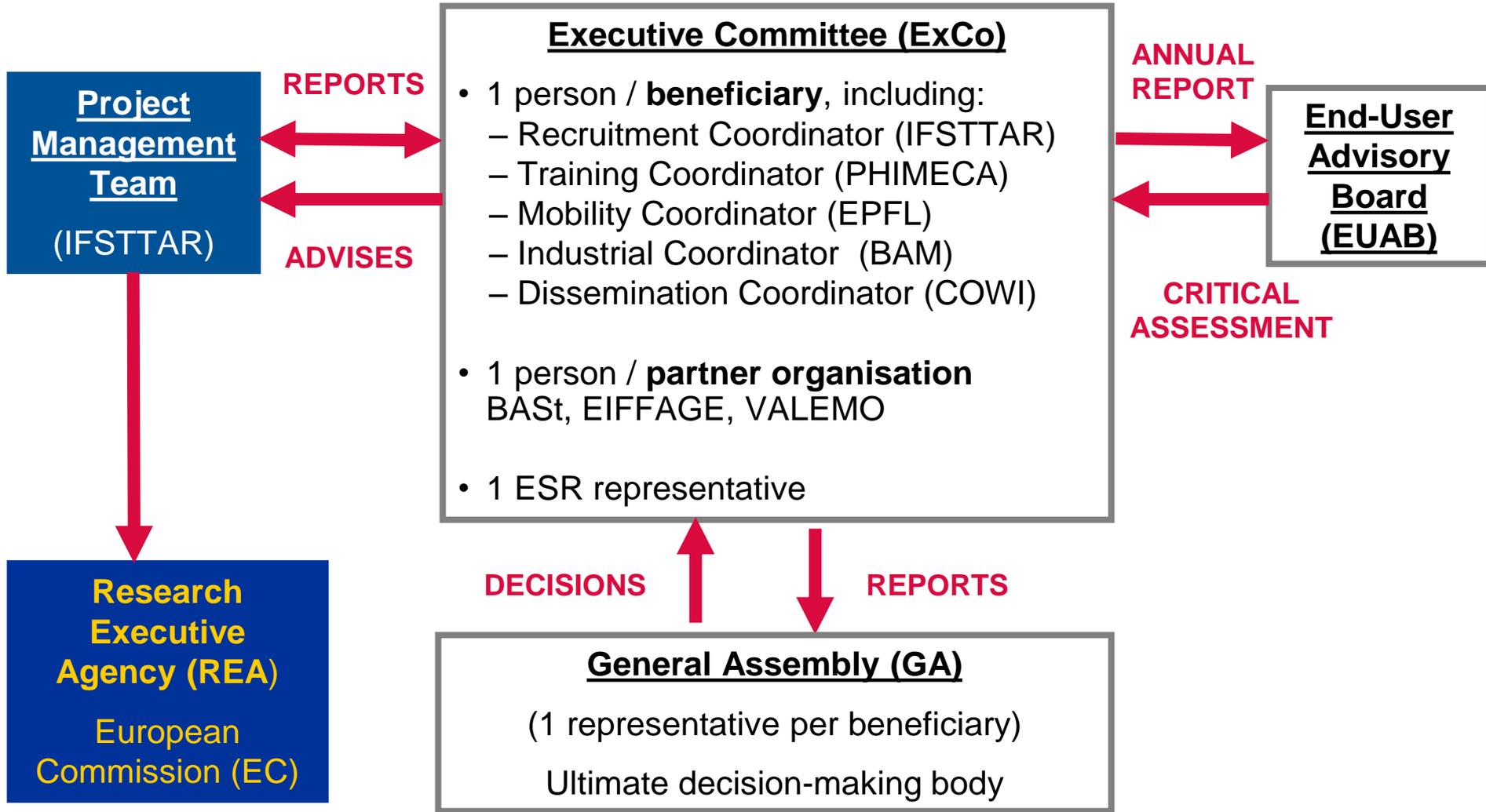
#MSCA FELLOWS #MSCA FELLOWS

12 ESRs

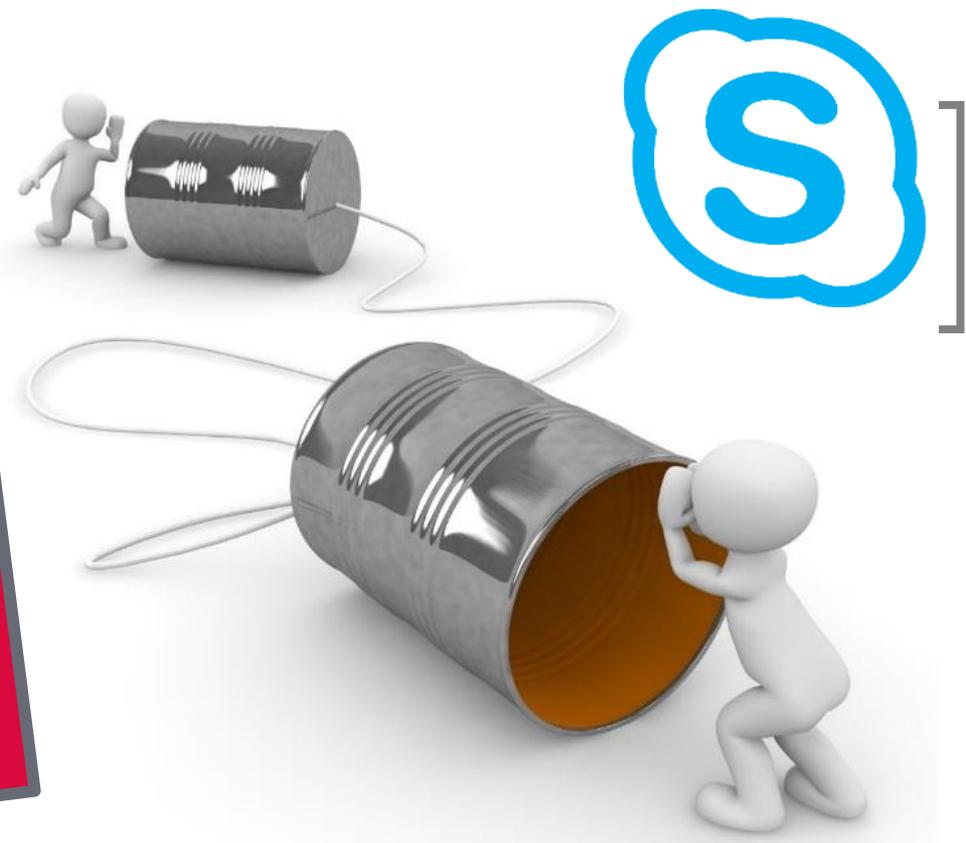
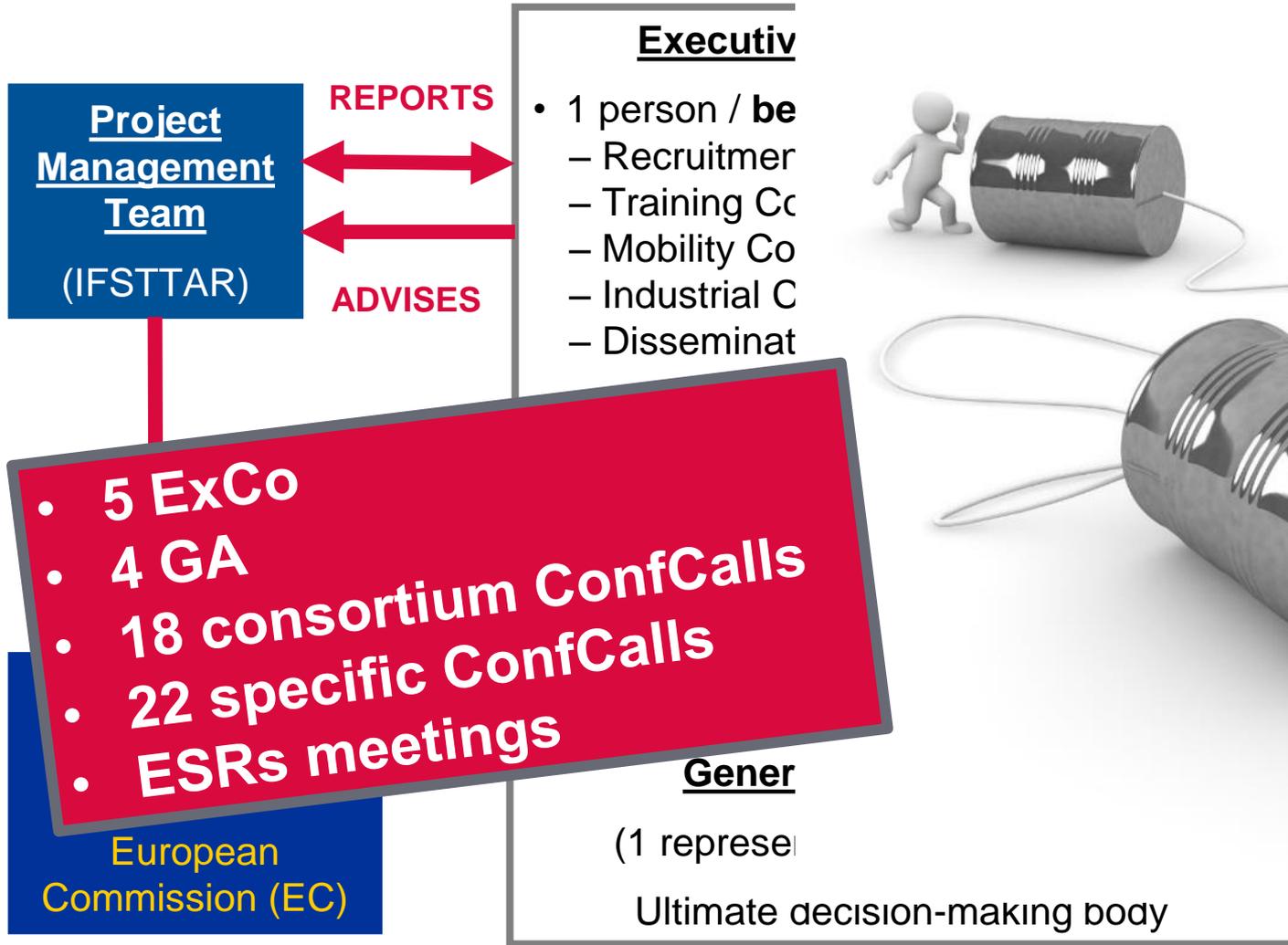
## Partner organisations



# Management



# Management





1<sup>st</sup> May  
2016



30<sup>th</sup> April  
2020

## Mid-term meeting

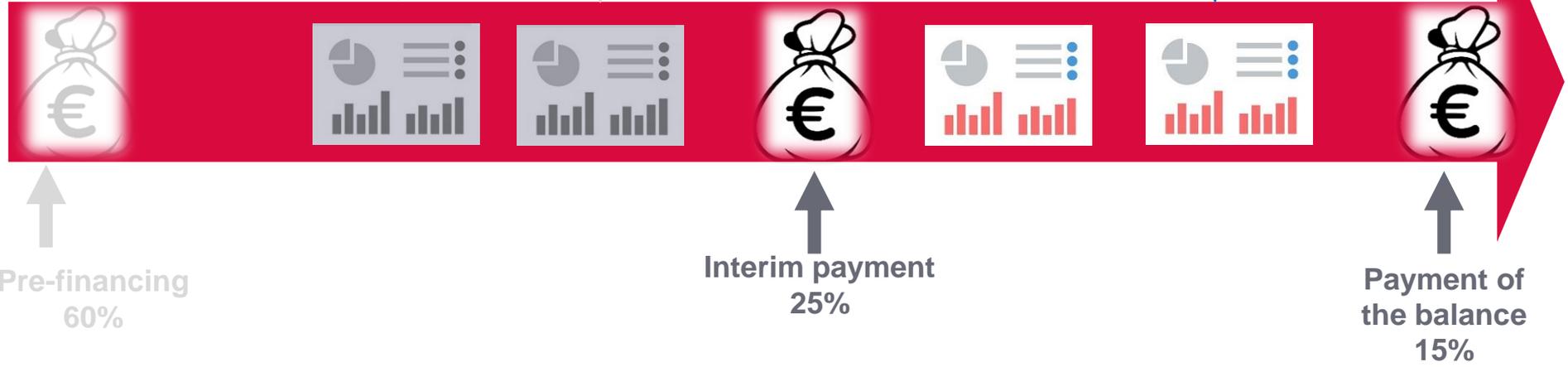
1<sup>st</sup> periodic report  
30<sup>th</sup> June 2018

Final  
report

Grant Agreement  
signature

Financial  
report

Financial  
report

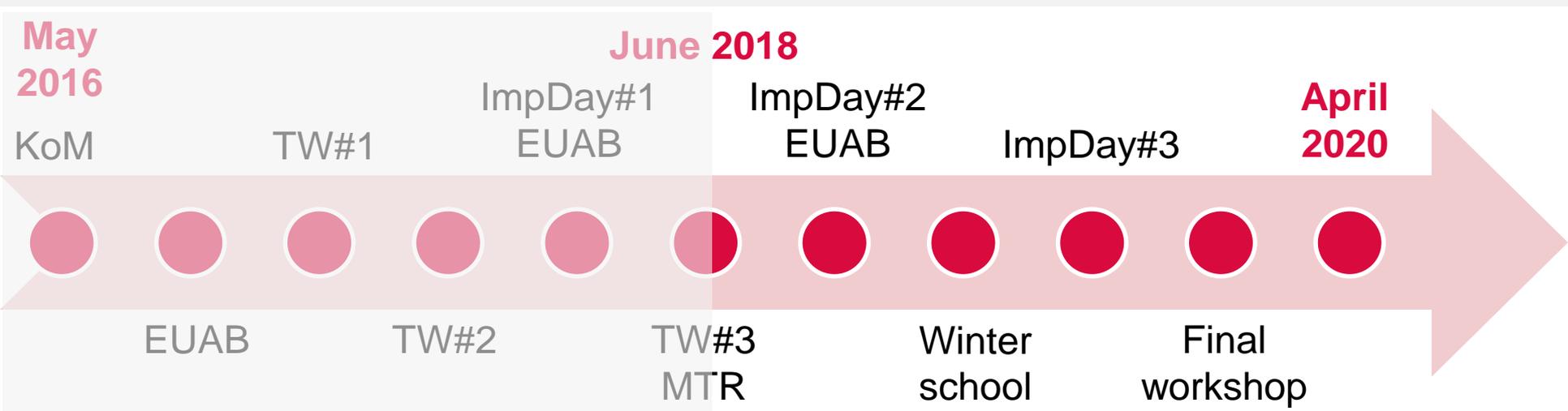


Pre-financing  
60%

Interim payment  
25%

Payment of  
the balance  
15%

# 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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technology for transport,  
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Stay tuned

<http://infrastar.eu>



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