

MATLAB EXPO

클라우드 기반 교량의 장기 성능 평가 시스템 개발

박종웅 교수, 중앙대학교



목차

1. 회사 및 발표자 약력 (Introduction to Organization and Business)
2. 프로젝트 개요 (Project Overview)
3. 기술적인 해결과제 및 결과 (Project Goals, Challenges, Methods, and Results)
4. 결론 (Concluding Remarks)

회사 및 발표자 약력



학력

- KAIST 건설환경공학 공학박사 (2013)
- KAIST 건설환경공학, 석사(2009)
- 한양대학교 토목공학과 학사 (2008)

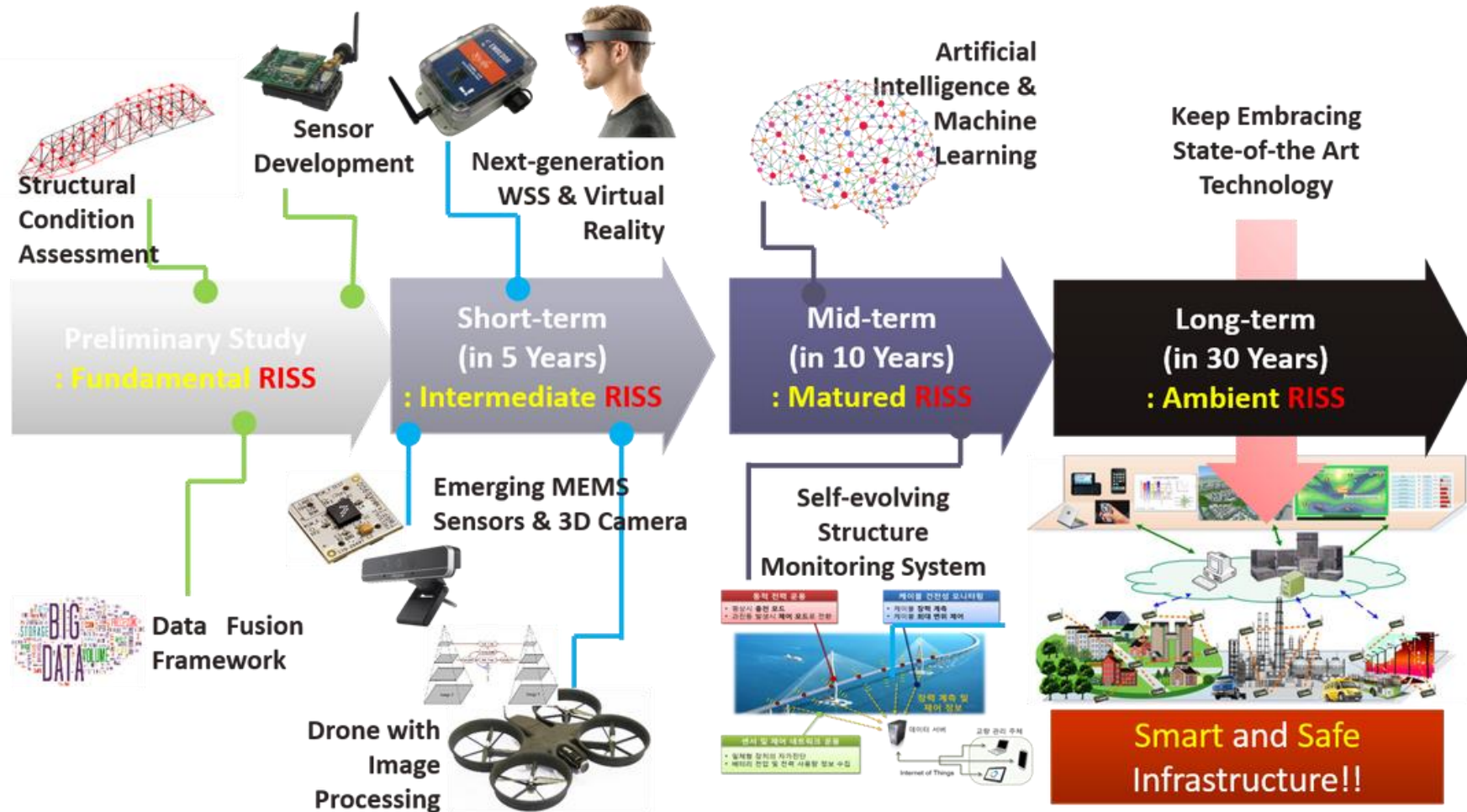


경력

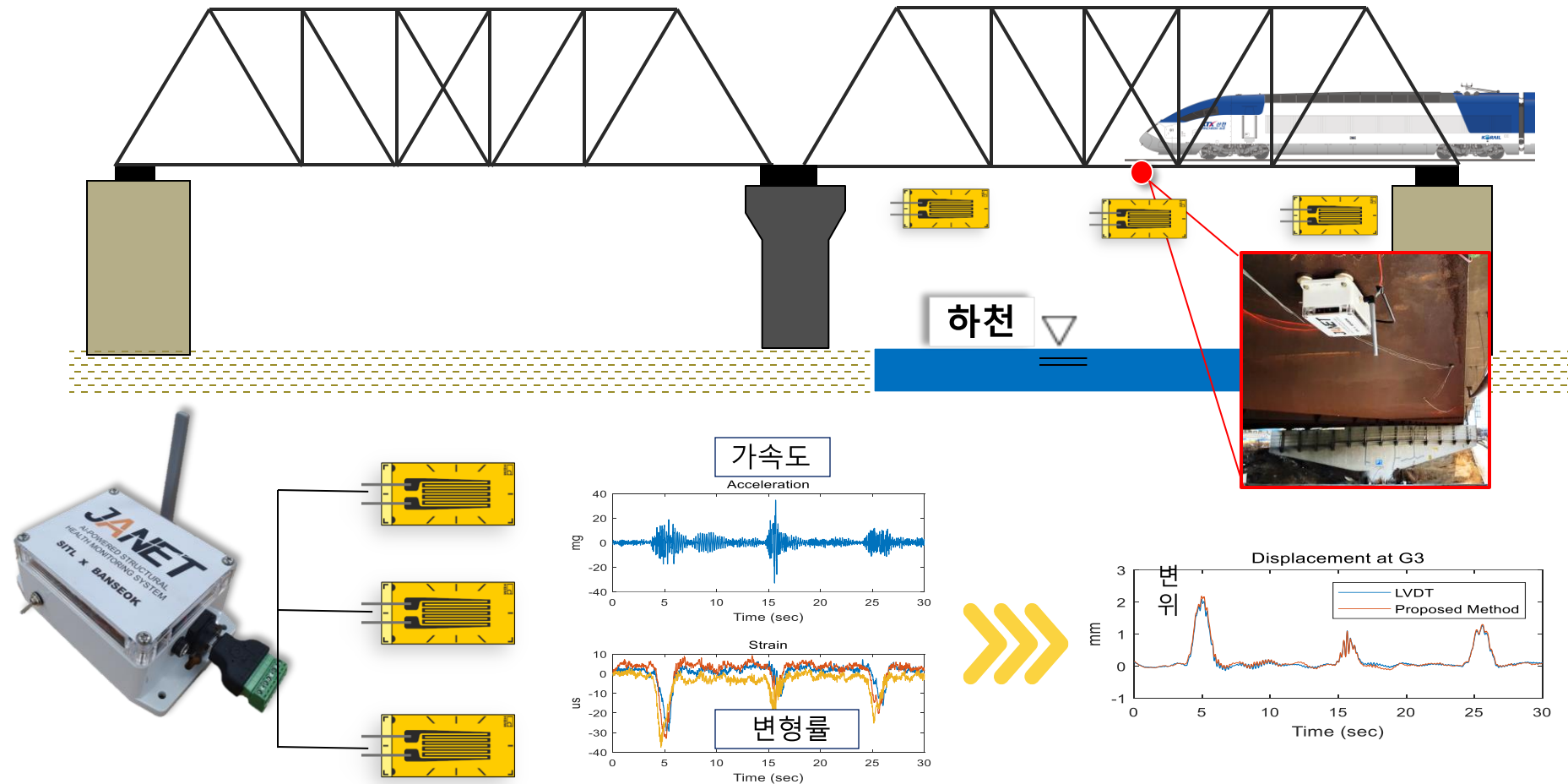
- 스마트 인프라 구조 연구실 Director
- 중앙대학교 부교수 (2021 - 현재)
- 중앙대학교 조교수 (2017 - 2020)
- 일리노이주립대학교 박사 후 연구원 (2014-2017)

스마트 인프라 구조 연구실 (Smart Infrastructure Technology Lab)

Resilient and Intelligent Structural Systems

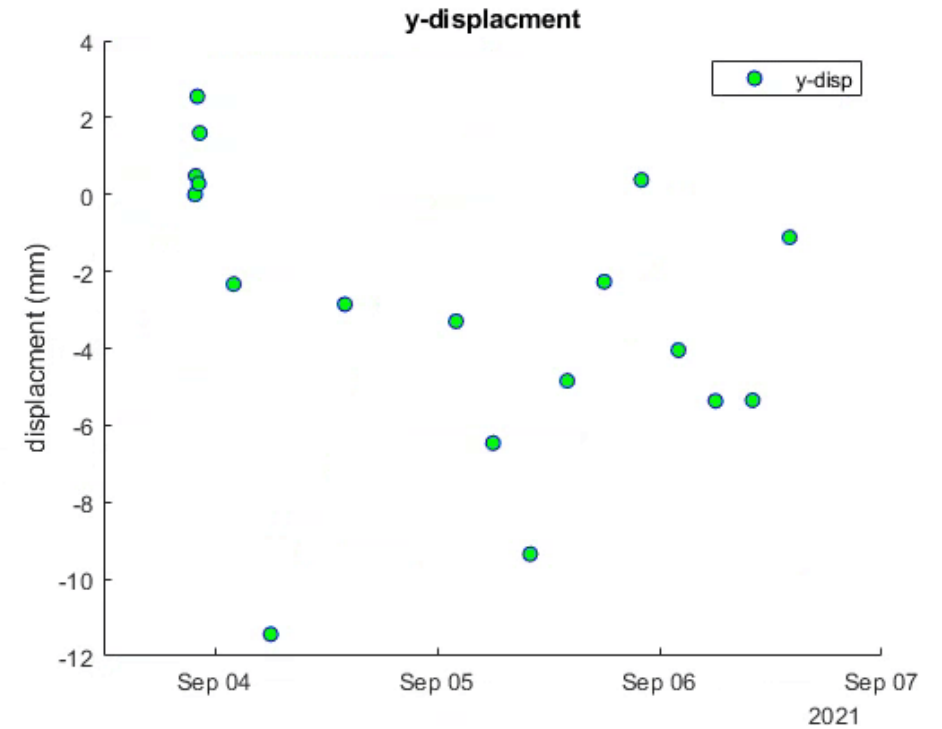
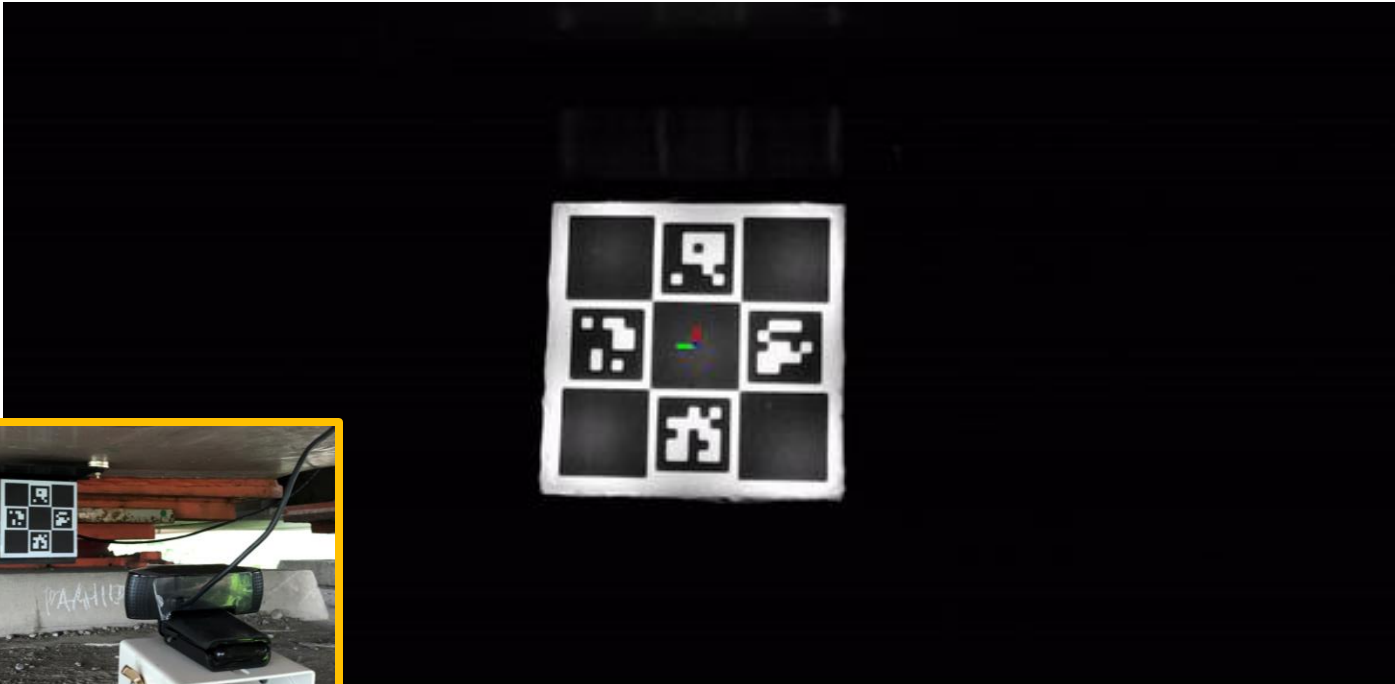


스마트 인프라 구조 연구실 (Smart Infrastructure Technology Lab)



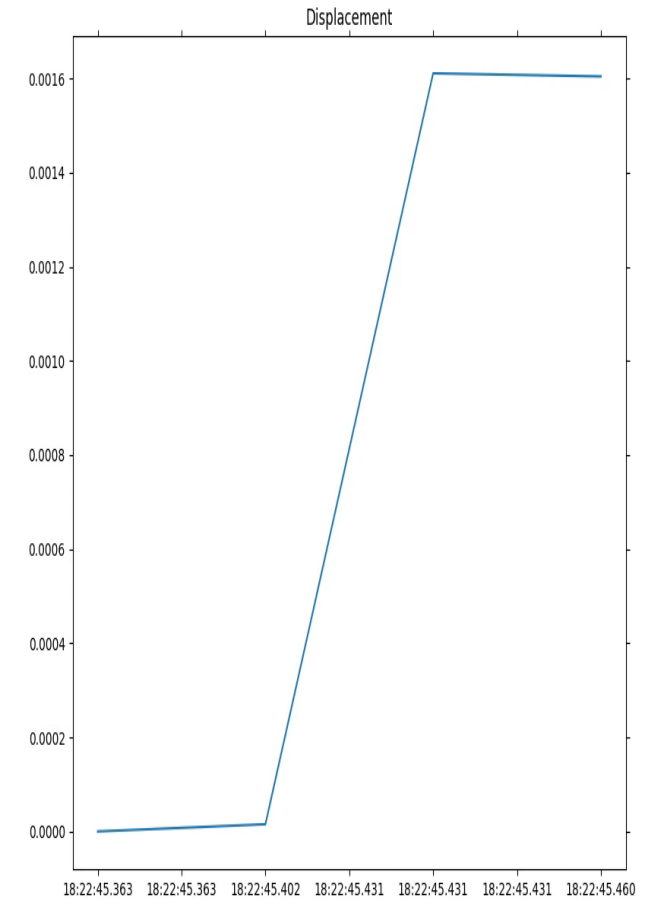
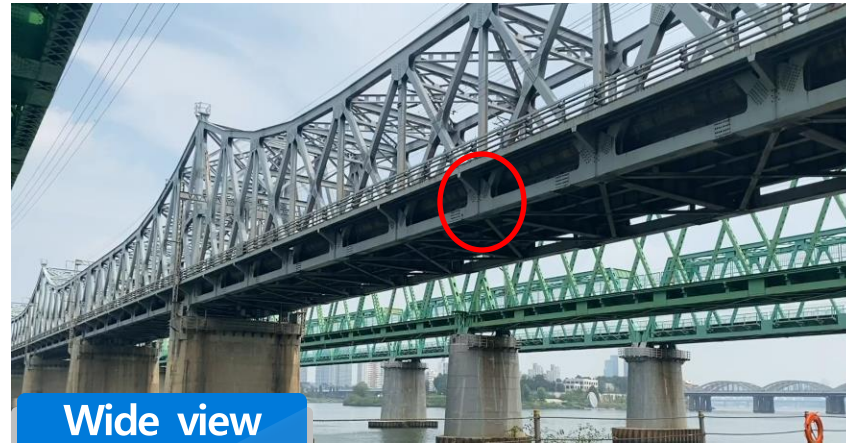
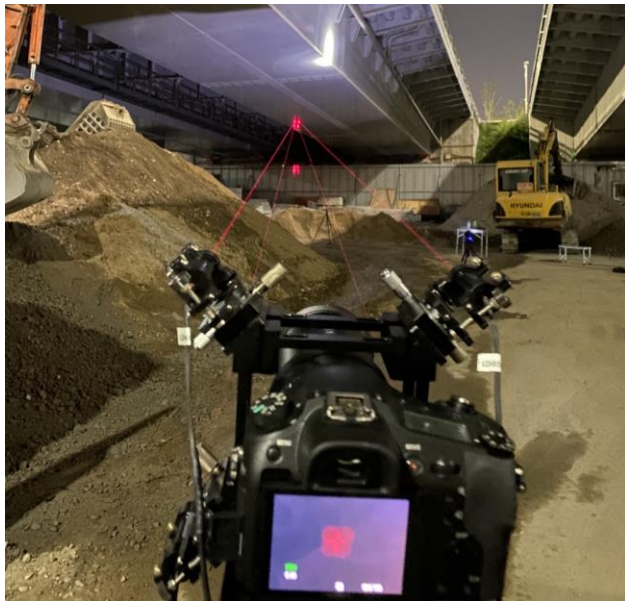
- 가속도 및 변형률 측정이 가능한 센서를 이용하여 기준점이 필요없는 계측 수행
- 모든 교량에 적용이 가능한 교량 변위 측정 시스템
- 건설신기술 (959호) 지정

스마트 인프라 구조 연구실 (Smart Infrastructure Technology Lab)



- 교량 하부 받침부 모니터링 시스템
- 클라우드 기반 데이터 관리

스마트 인프라 구조 연구실 (Smart Infrastructure Technology Lab)



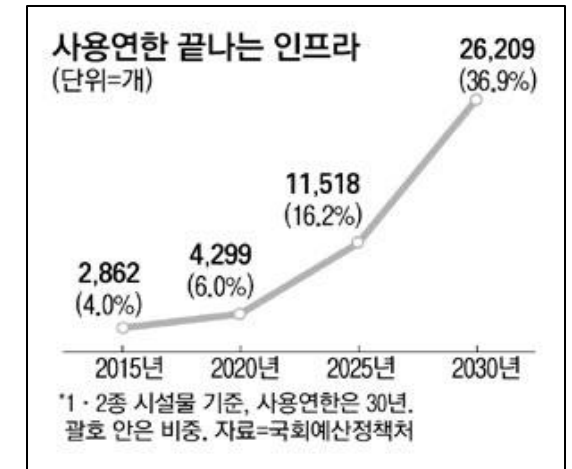
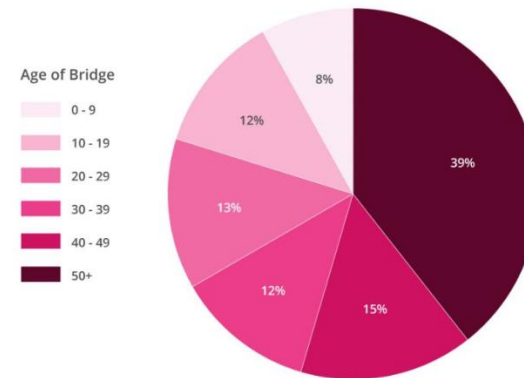
- 원격 구조광 기반 교량 변위 측정 시스템

프로젝트 개요 (Project Overview)



- Manual visual inspection is still currently the main form of assessing the condition of civil infrastructure
- Manual visual inspections dominant
- Korea: inspections every 1-3 years
- 9 IDOT districts perform bridge inspections every 18-24 months, equating to inspecting 36-48 bridges/month per district.

America's Bridges by Age



- Over **600,000** highway bridges in the US
- 39% over 50-year design period in the US
- In South Korea, 46% (4,175) of 8,163 bridges are aged, with over 30 years in service.

프로젝트 개요 (Project Overview)



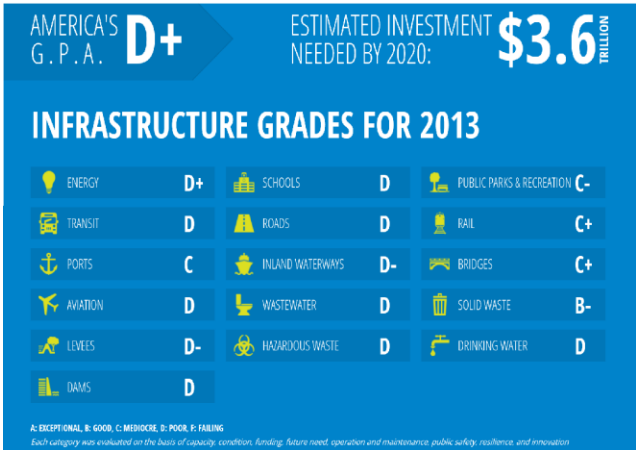
I-35W Bridge, US (2007)



Sungsoo Bridge, Korea (1994)



Jungja Bridge, Korea (2023)



Kobe Earthquake (M=7.2, 1995)
Casualty: 6,308, Damage: \$100Billion



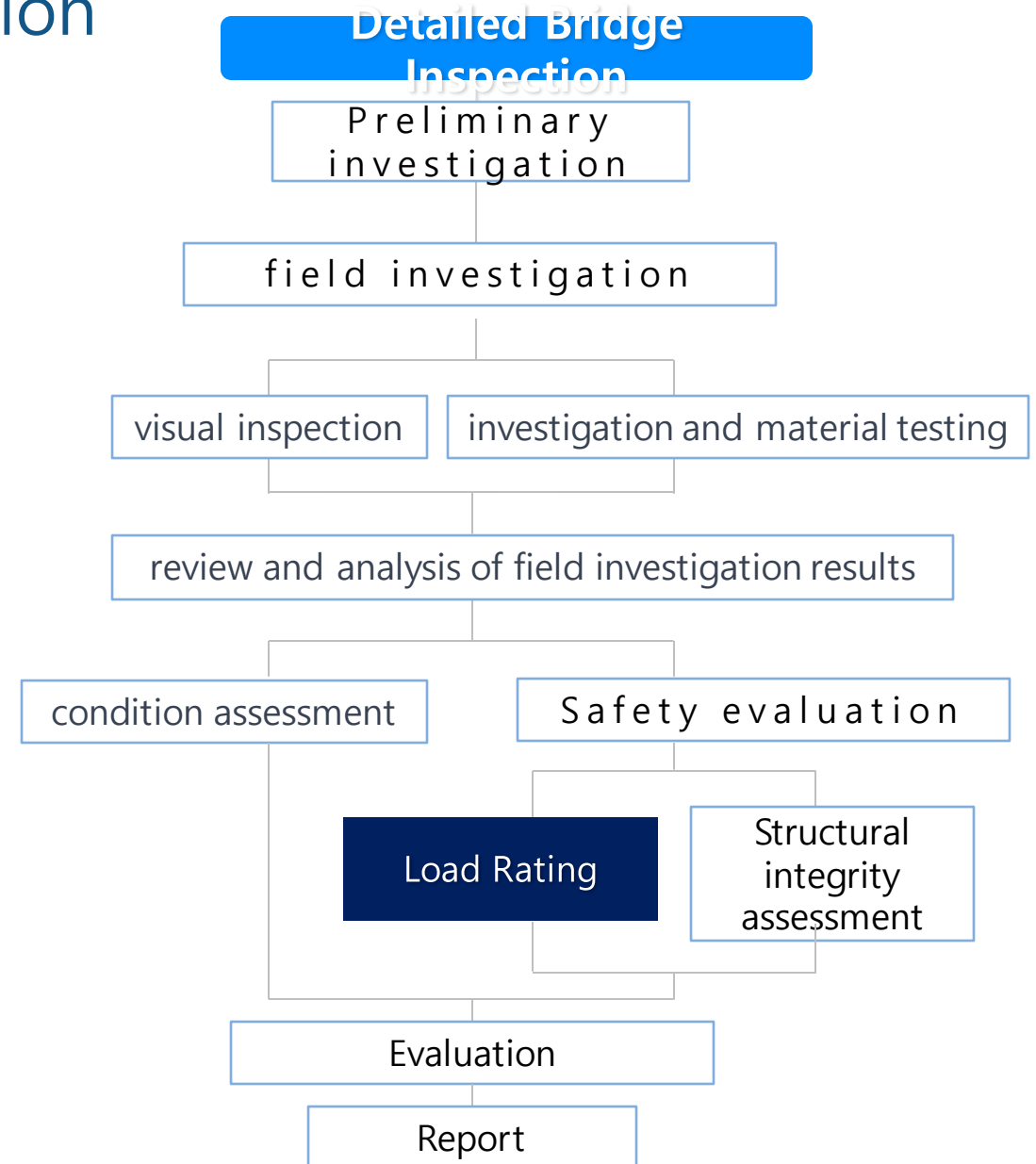
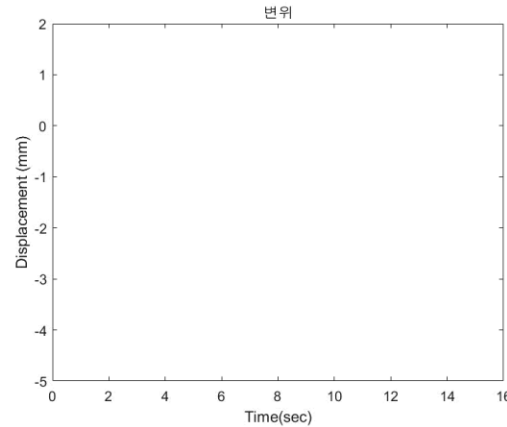
Typhoon in Korea (2003)
Casualty: 135, Loss: \$5Billion



Hurricane Katrina in the US (2005)
Casualty: 2,541, Loss: \$100Billion

Current Practice of Bridge Inspection

종류	안전등급	A 등급	B·C 등급	D·E 등급
정기안전점검		반기에 1회 이상	반기에 1회 이상	1년에 3회 이상
긴급안전점검		재난 또는 재해 발생 우려 있는 경우	재난 또는 재해 발생 우려 있는 경우	재난 또는 재해 발생 우려 있는 경우
정밀안전진단		6년에 1회 이상	5년에 1회 이상	4년에 1회 이상



Bridge Load Rating

- The Rating Factor (RF) is useful in understanding the factor of safety on the bridge

$$RF^* = \frac{R-D}{L(1+i)} K_S$$

RF: Rating Factor for live load capacity

R: Load the bridge can safely carry

D: Dead load of the bridge

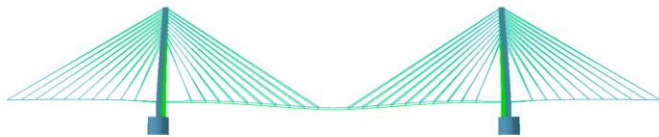
L: Live load due to the rating truck model

i: Impact factor

Compensation Factor

$$K_S = \frac{\delta_{FEM}}{\delta_{Measured}} \times \frac{1 + i_{FEM}}{1 + i_{Measured}}$$

Reflect current status of measurement into calculation



Displacement from FE Model

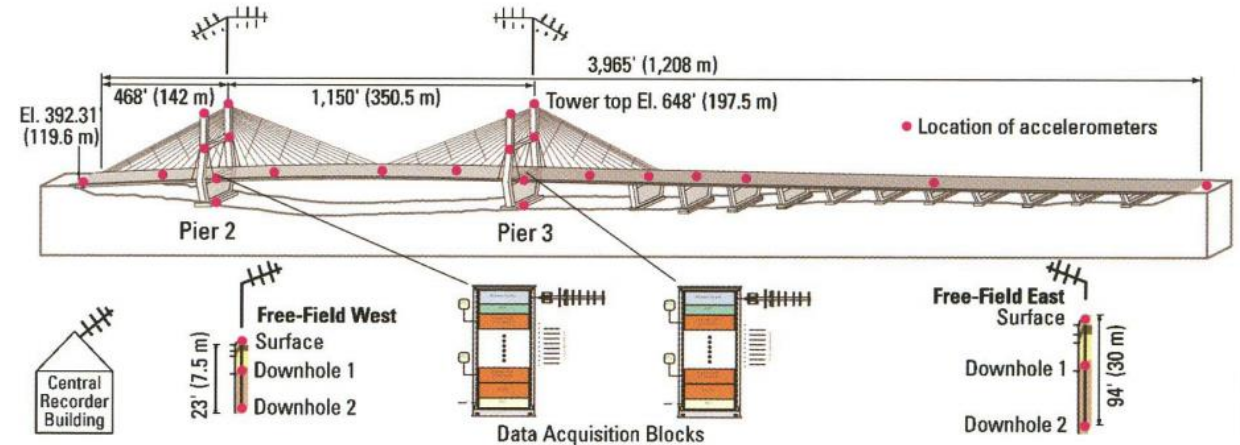


Actual Measured Displacement

Sensing-based SHM



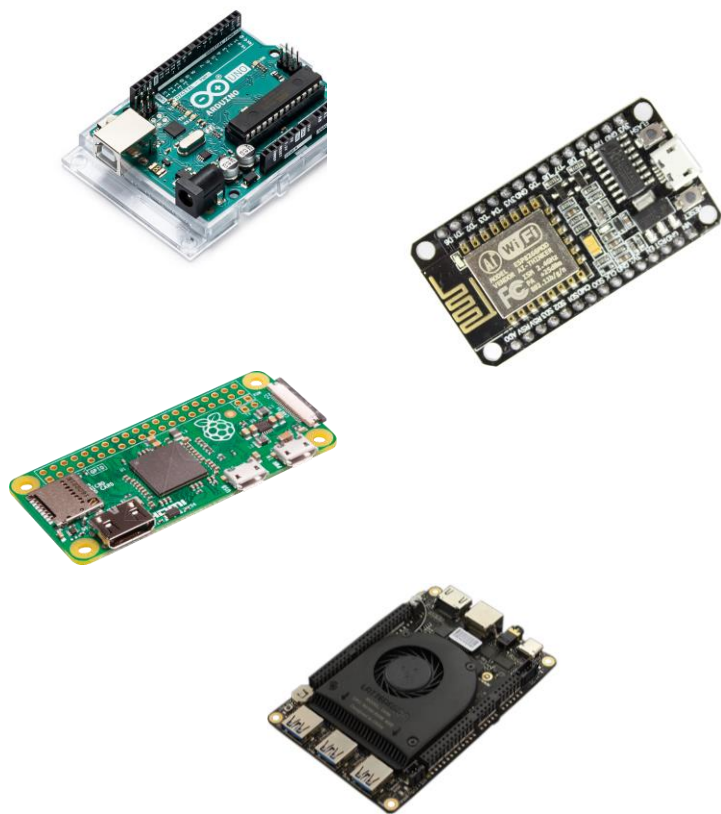
Cabling & instrumentation
for 400 **wired strain** sensors



Bill Emerson Memorial Bridge SHM system
\$1.3M for 86 sensors, **\$15k/sensor**
(Caicedo et al. 2002; Celebi et al. 2004)

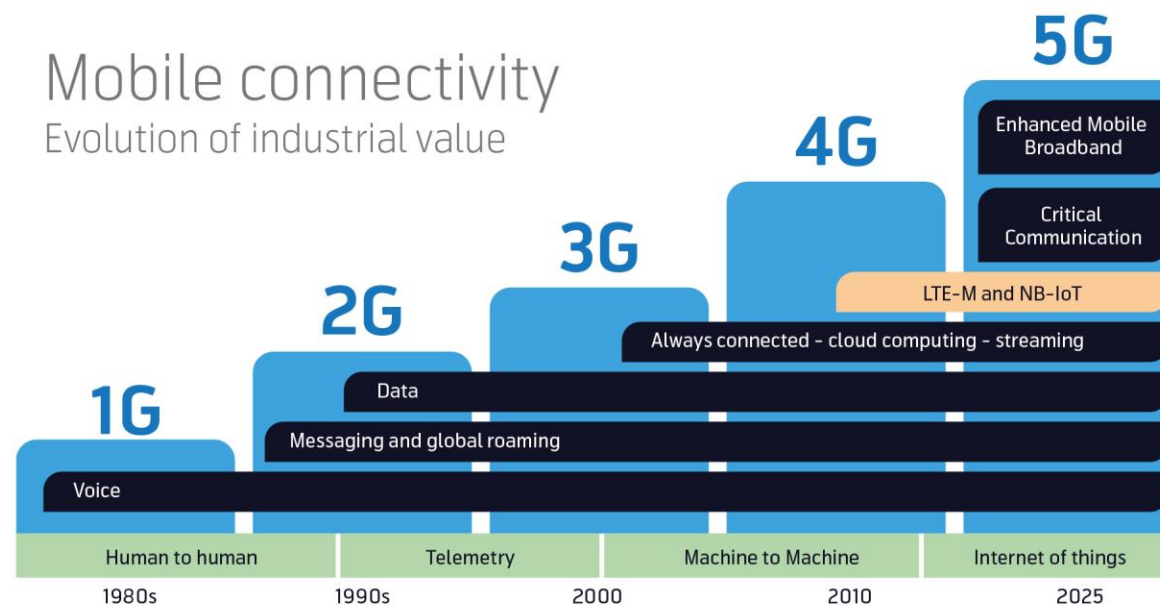
- Proper SHM technology must be applied for preemptive and predictive management
- Expensive wired monitoring systems
- Not scalable to dense-array of sensors
- Generally single-metric measurement

Opportunity

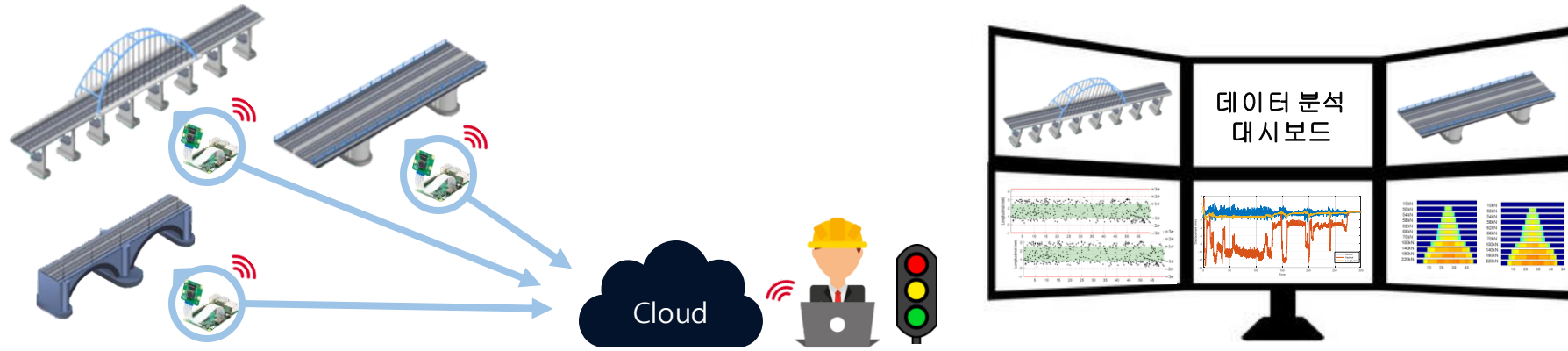


Google Cloud

Mobile connectivity
Evolution of industrial value



Cloud-based Real-time Bridge Monitoring



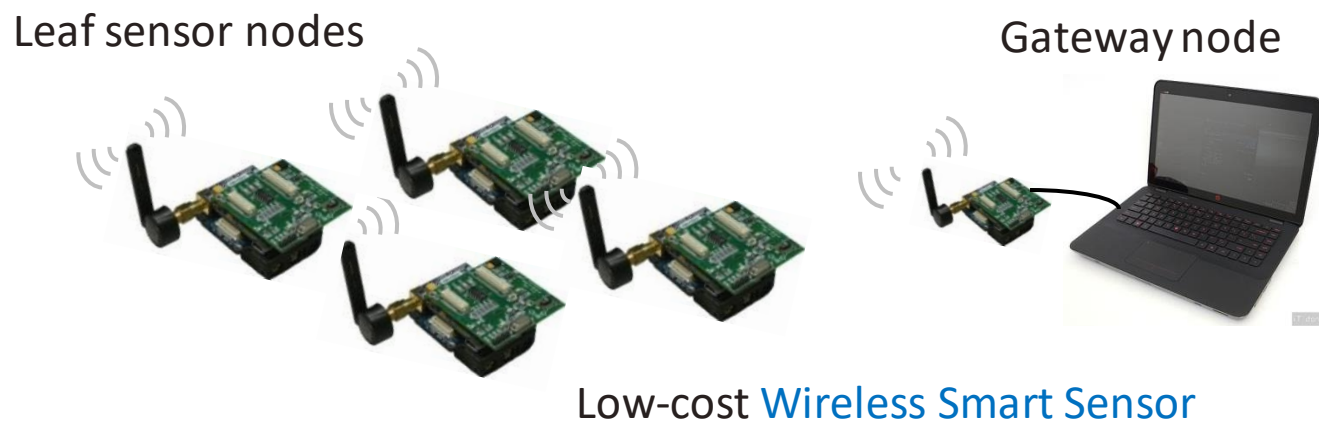
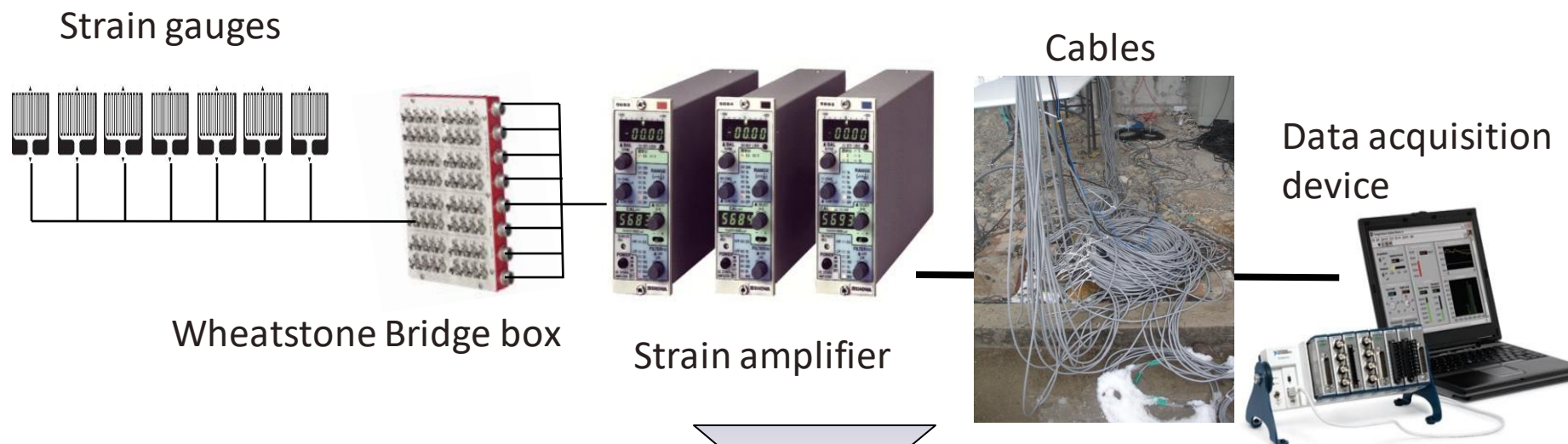
1. 스마트 센서

2. 클라우드 시스템

기술적인 해결과제

1. Smart Sensor
2. Cloud-based System

Hardware Development

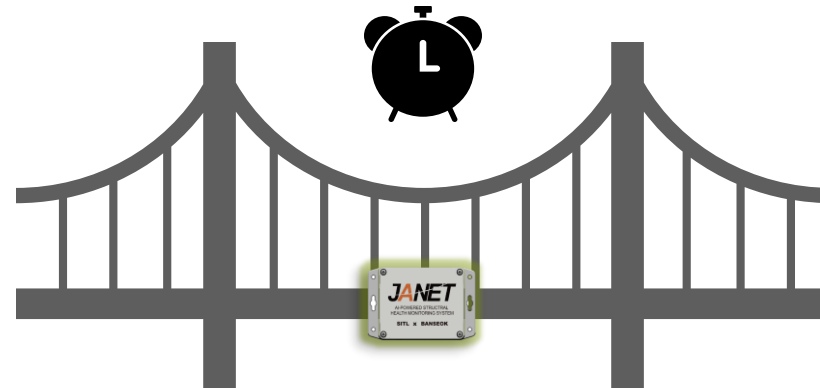


Software Development



Vibration-based Trigger

설정 이상 진동 발생 시 계측



Timer-based Trigger

정해진 시간에 깨어 계측

Current Practice of Sensing-based SHM



WaspMote



V-link



Imote2



Martlet



Xnode

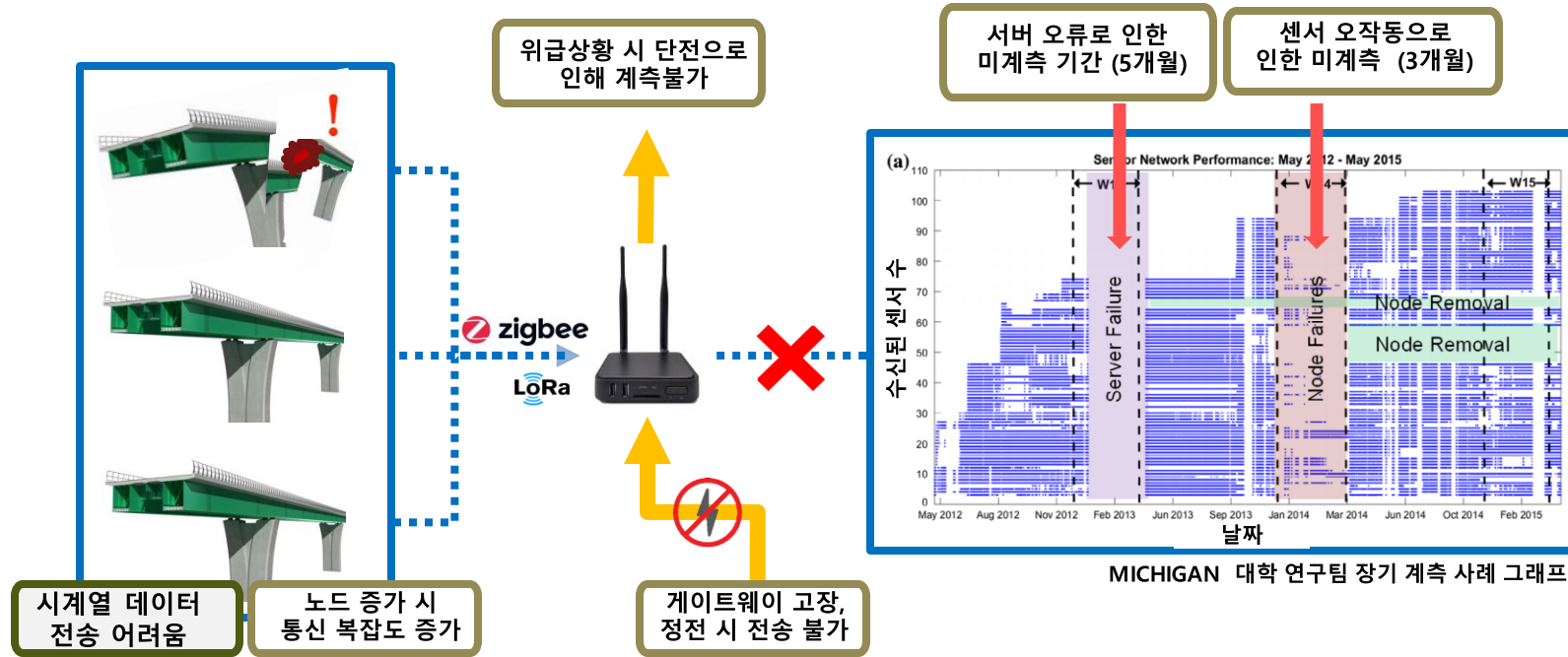


JANET

Platform	Maximum Processor Frequency (MHz)	Data Storage	Radio Range	ADC Resolution (bits)	Number of Sensing Channels	Sampling Rate	Energy Harvesting
WaspMote	14	2GB	7 km	-	7	-	O
V-Link	N/A	4 MB	2 km	16	7	10kHz	X
iMote2	416	-	300 m	-	-	-	O
Martlet	80	32GB	>500 m	12	9	3kHz	X
Xnode	204	4GB	1 km	24	8	16kHz	O
JANET*	600	128GB	LTE	24	8	1kHz	O

*Breezy.info.service@gmail.com

Software Development



- 기존 IoT 센서에 자주 쓰이던 Zigbee, Lora, bluetooth 통신은 느린 전송속도, 짧은 통신범위, 복잡한 네트워크구성, 게이트웨이 요구 등의 특징 존재

Cloud System



```

idx: 1064,
c1: -1872.58,
c2: -1859.34,
c3: -2864.74,
c4: -1235.044,
c5: -664.2209,
c6: 1413.208
},
{
idx: 1065,
c1: -1872.58,
c2: -1859.19,

```

1. Raw Sensing Data



전송완료

2. Database

	sen_idx	event_time	Vbat	isdel	regdt	Vcur	NOE
0	536	2021-10-19 08:03:07	4.111385	N	2021-10-19 08:03:07	0.025634	5.0
1	537	2021-10-19 08:06:23	4.083308	N	2021-10-19 08:06:23	0.022527	4.0
2	538	2021-10-19 08:09:40	4.099788	N	2021-10-19 08:09:40	0.022527	3.0

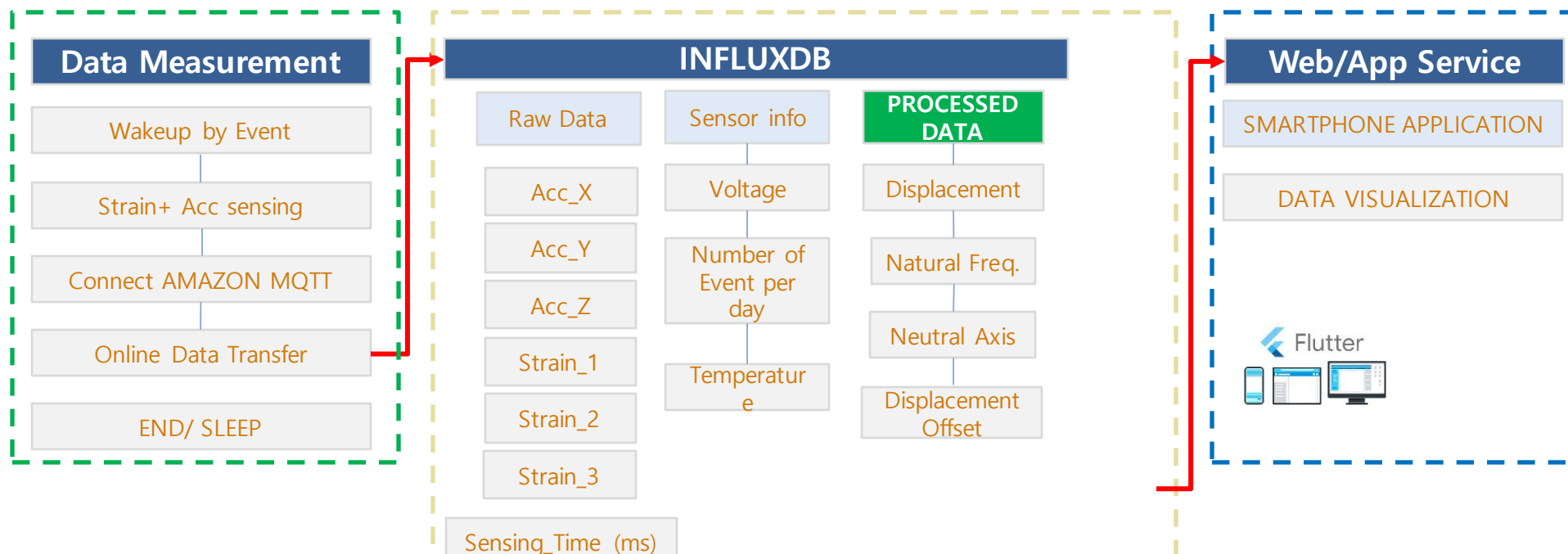
- ✓ 트리거 시간, 트리거 횟수, 전압, 전류, 온도, 습도 등 부가 데이터 전송

Cloud System

1. Sensor

2. Cloud Server

3. REST API – WEB SERVICE



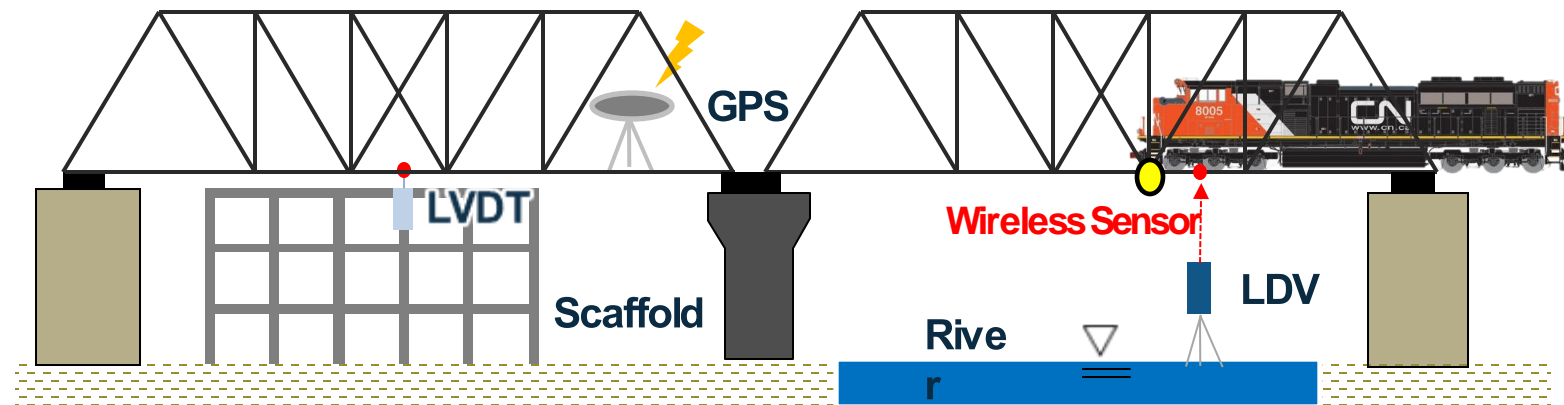
PROCESSING DATA

Cloud computing is Implemented using MATLAB

Cloud Computing

Bridge Displacement

- Therefore, **accurate measurement of displacement** is crucial for bridge load bearing capacity evaluation.
- However, it always has been **inaccurate, difficult, and limited**.



Linear Variable Differential Transformers
(LVDT)



Laser Doppler Vibrometer
(LDV)

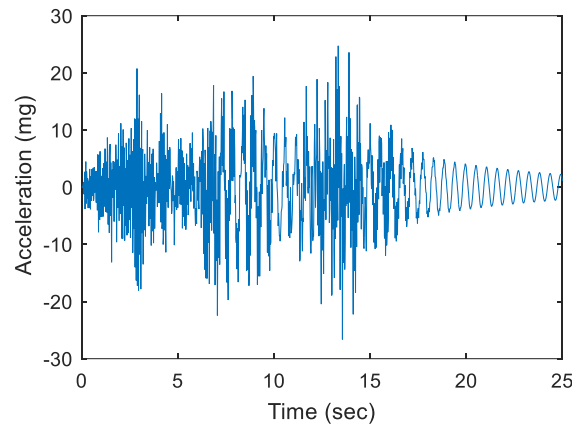


Global Positioning Systems
(GPS)

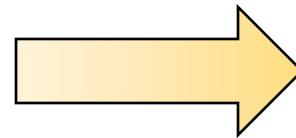


Cloud Computing

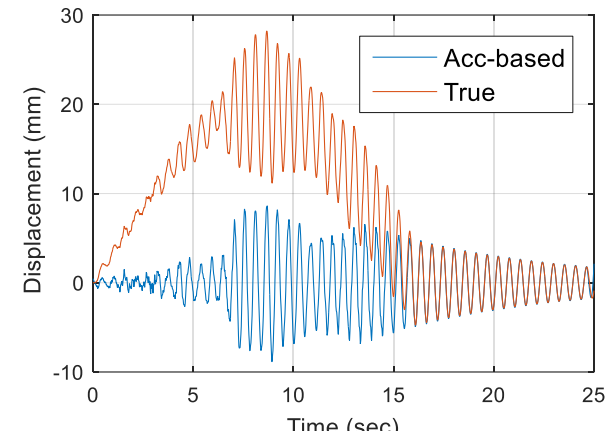
Acceleration-based Displacement Estimation



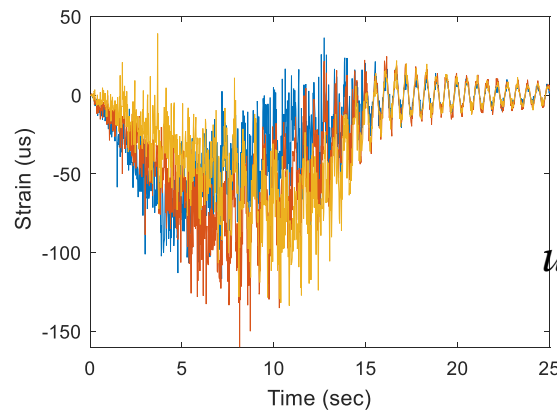
Conversion



✓ Zero-mean process

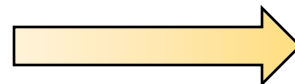


Strain-based Displacement Estimation

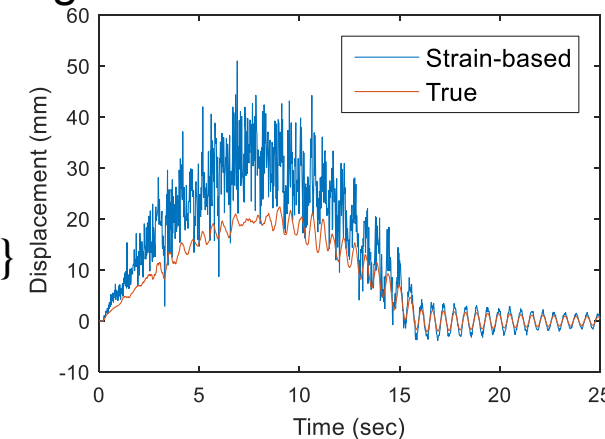


Set of strains into displacement through *modal transformation*

$$u_{strain} = \Phi \Psi^+ \{ \varepsilon \} = \frac{1}{y} \Phi \Phi^+ \{ \varepsilon \}$$

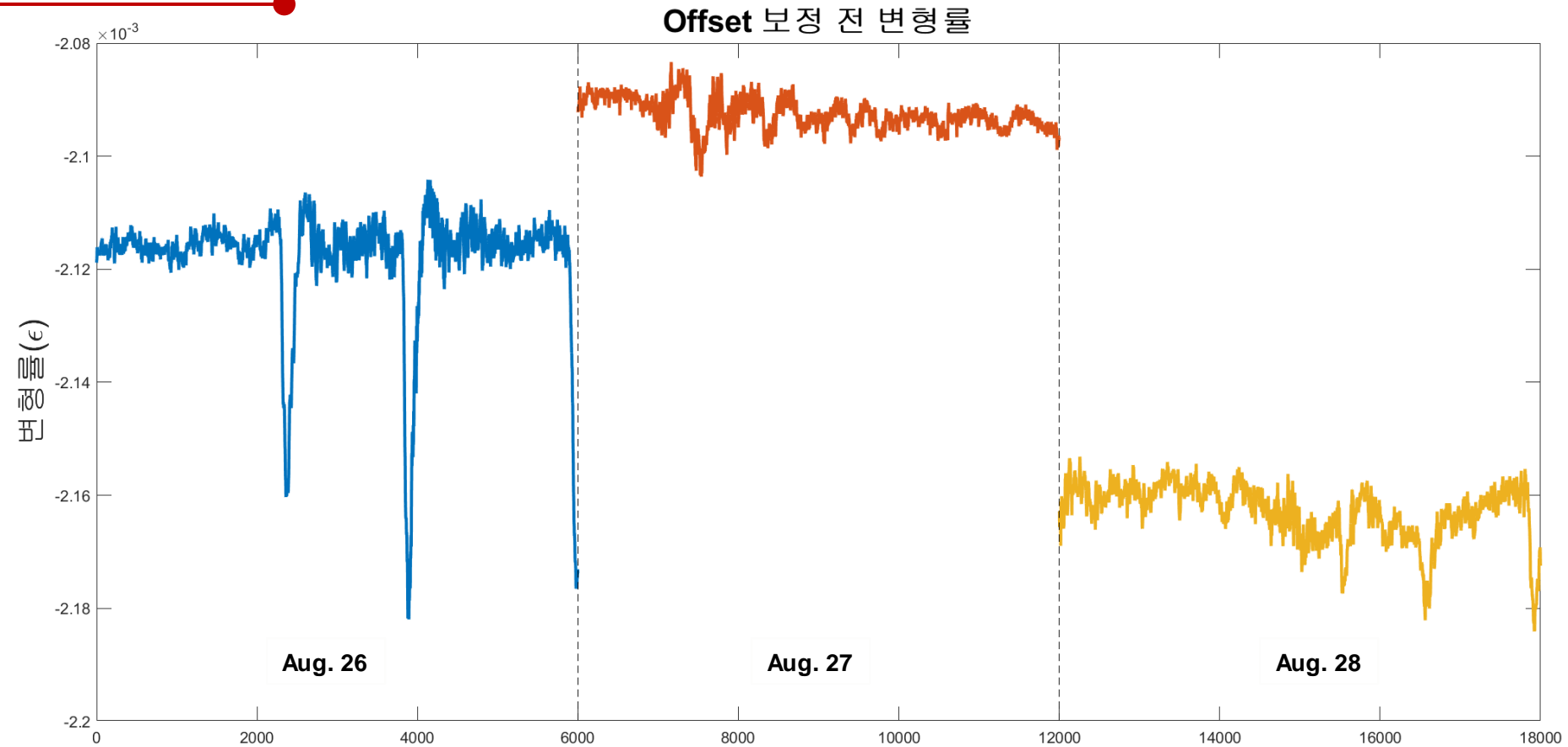


- ✓ Scaling (**field calibration** required)
- ✓ Require structural model
- ✓ Signal Noise



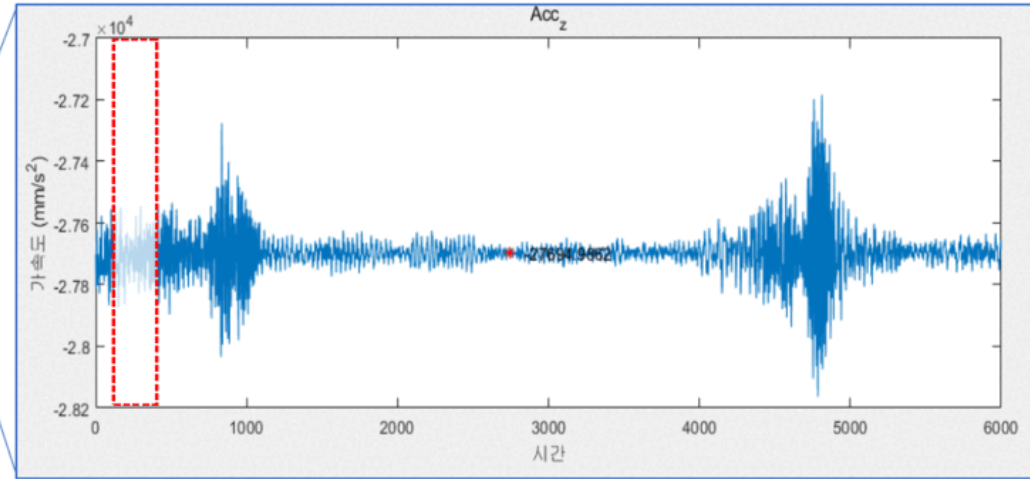
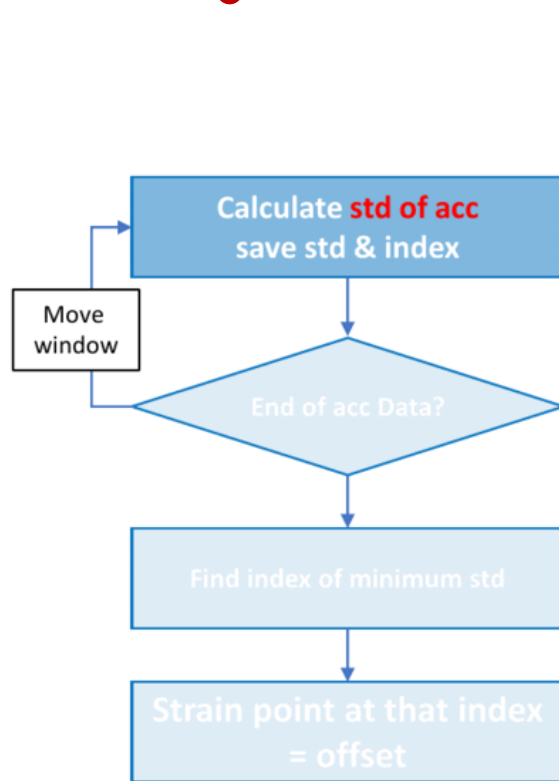
Cloud Computing

Offset Adjustment



Cloud Computing

Offset Adjustment



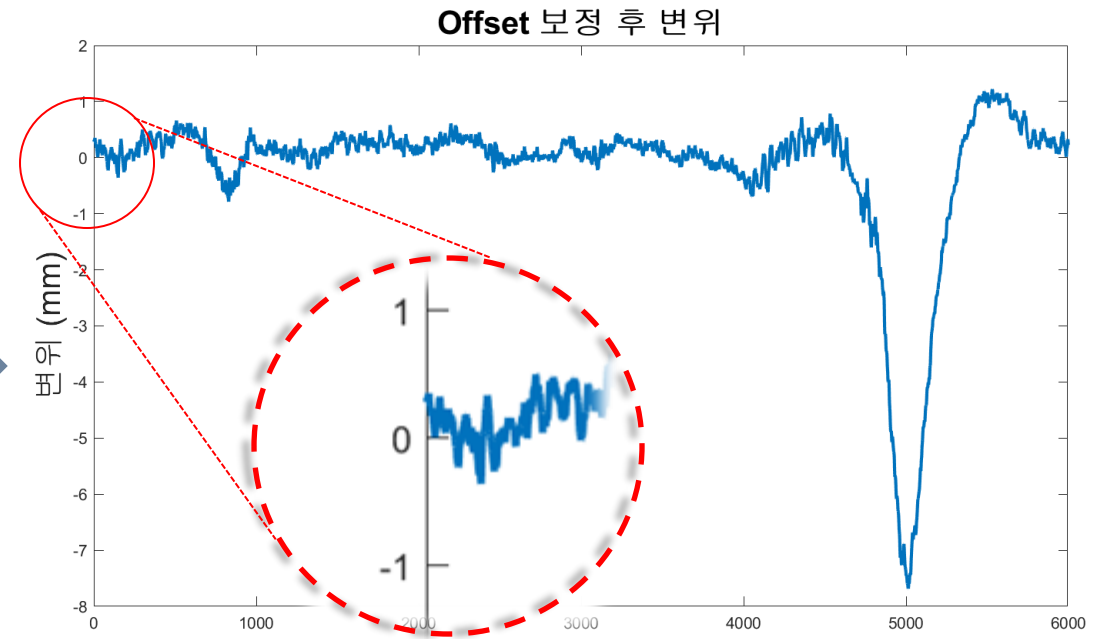
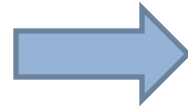
Index	σ_{\min}
20	67.7845

Cloud Computing

Offset Adjustment



정확한 변위 스케일을 알기 어려움



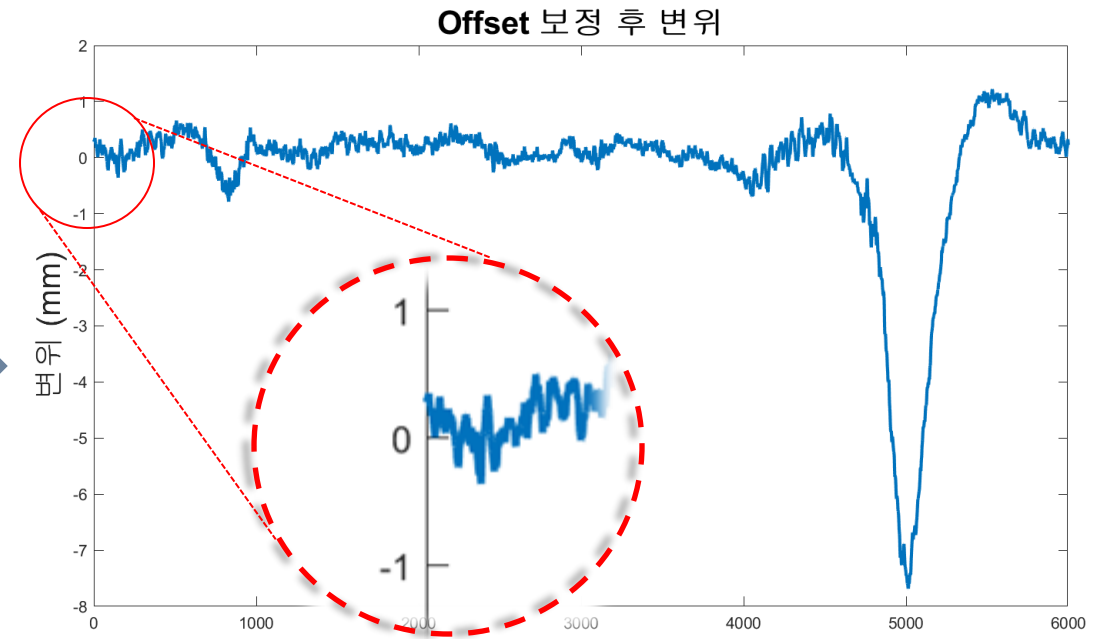
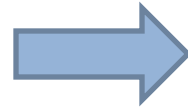
Strain offset 보정 이후 변위 스케일

Cloud Computing

Offset Adjustment



정확한 변위 스케일을 알기 어려움



Strain offset 보정 이후 변위 스케일

Field Application

Cheongdam 1 Bridge



Field Application

Cheongdam 1 Bridge



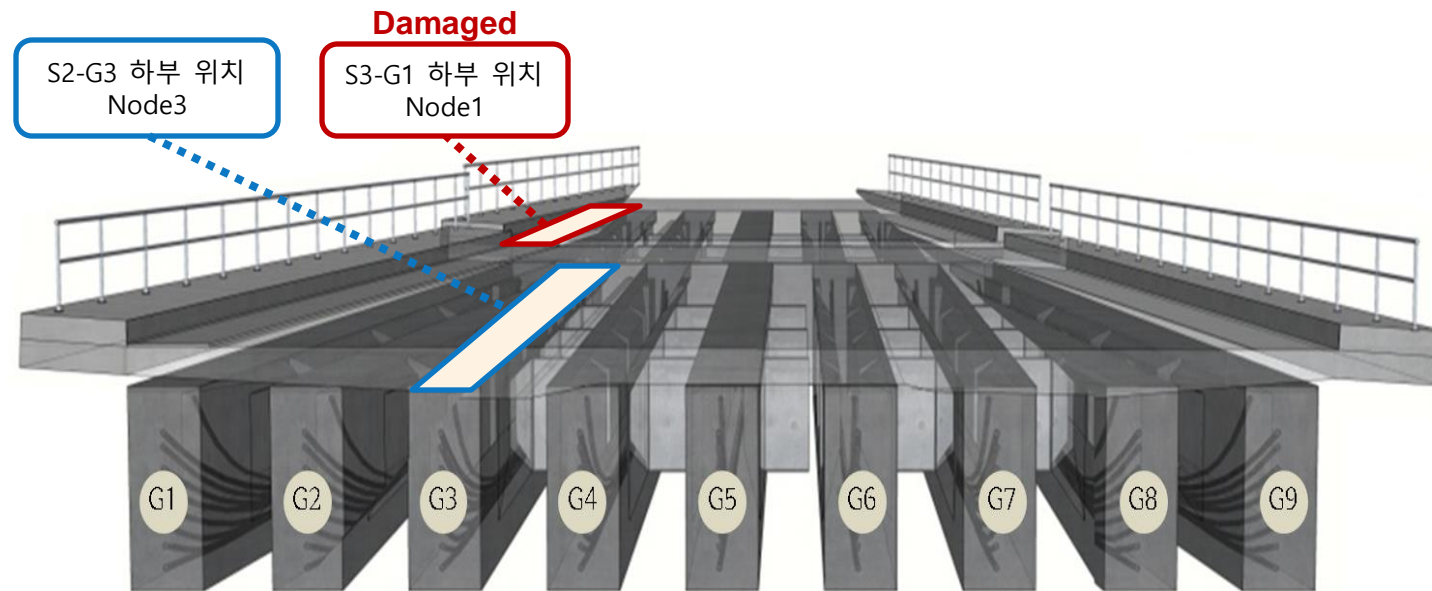
가압정착시스템

인장PS강선

8번	
7번	
6번	
5번	
4번, 3번 및 2번	
1번	

Field Application

Cheongdam 1 Bridge



Field Application

JANET

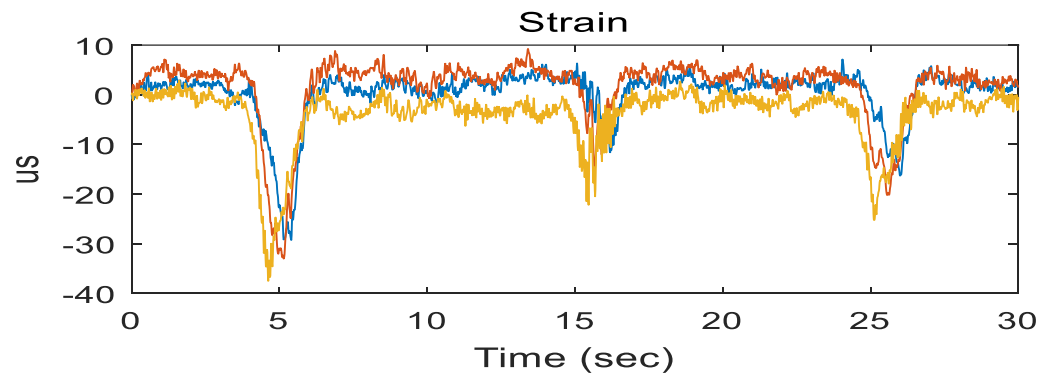
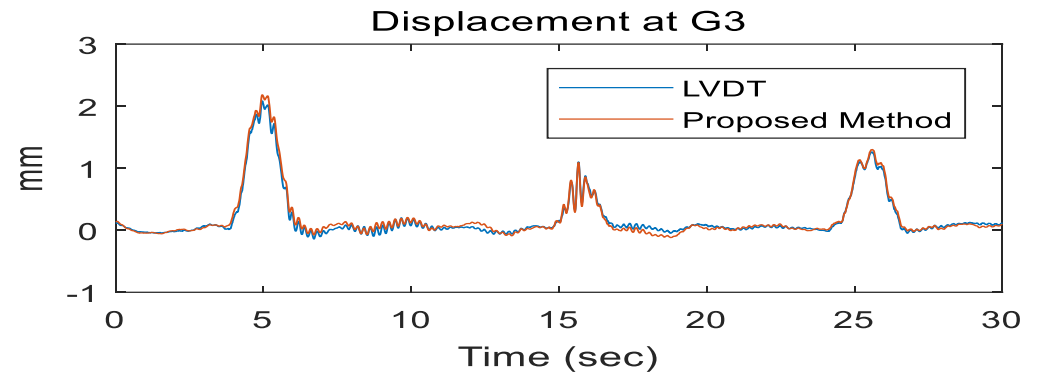
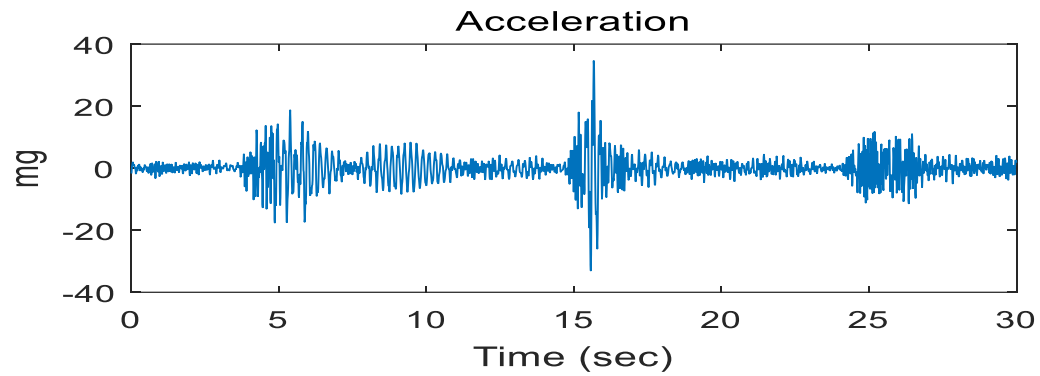


2021-07-23(금)
서울시 청담 1교 센서설치

Ring Gauge

Data Analysis

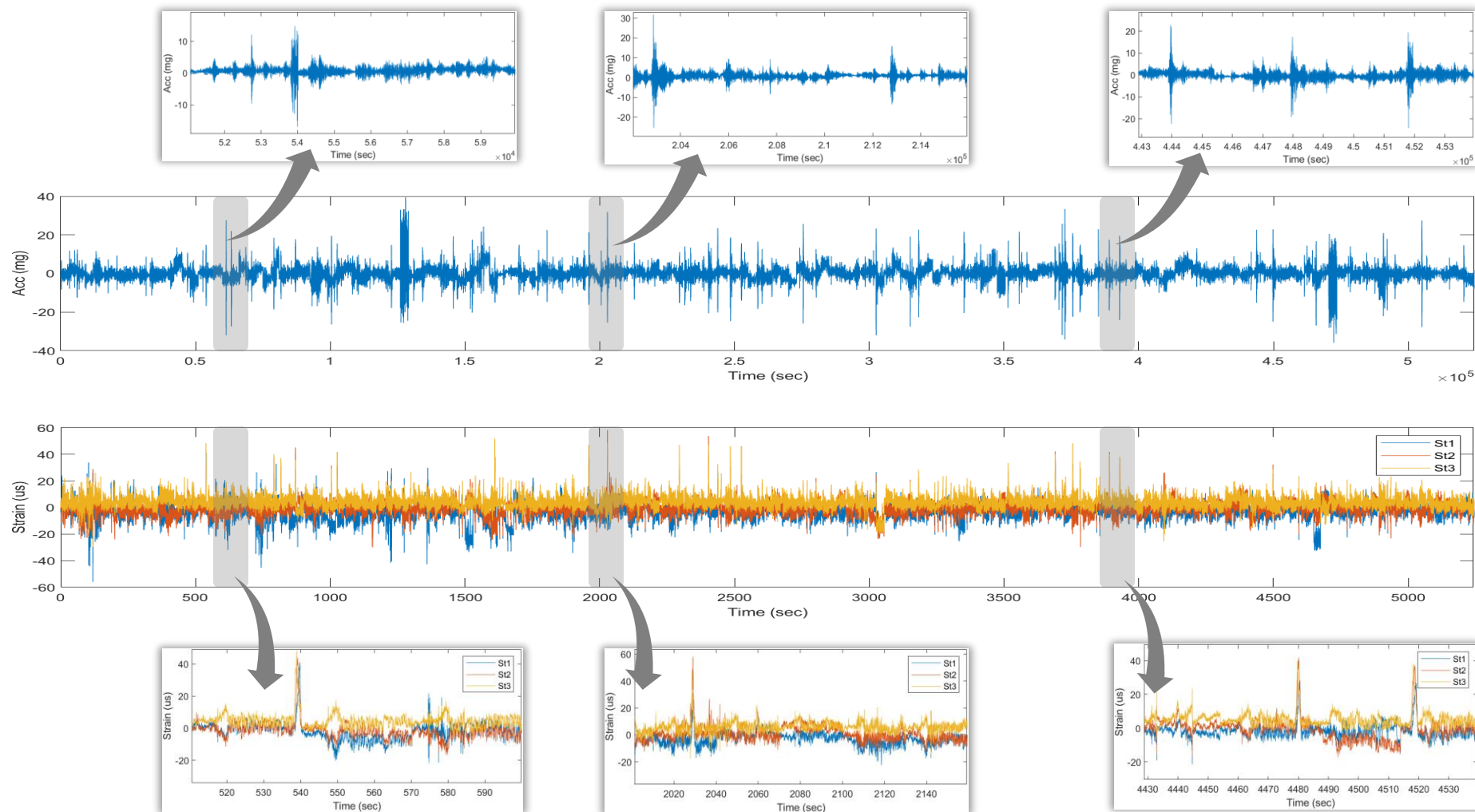
Displacement Measurement



LVDT	JANET	차이
2.08mm	2.18mm	0.1mm
1.01mm	1.09mm	0.08mm
1.26mm	1.31mm	0.05mm

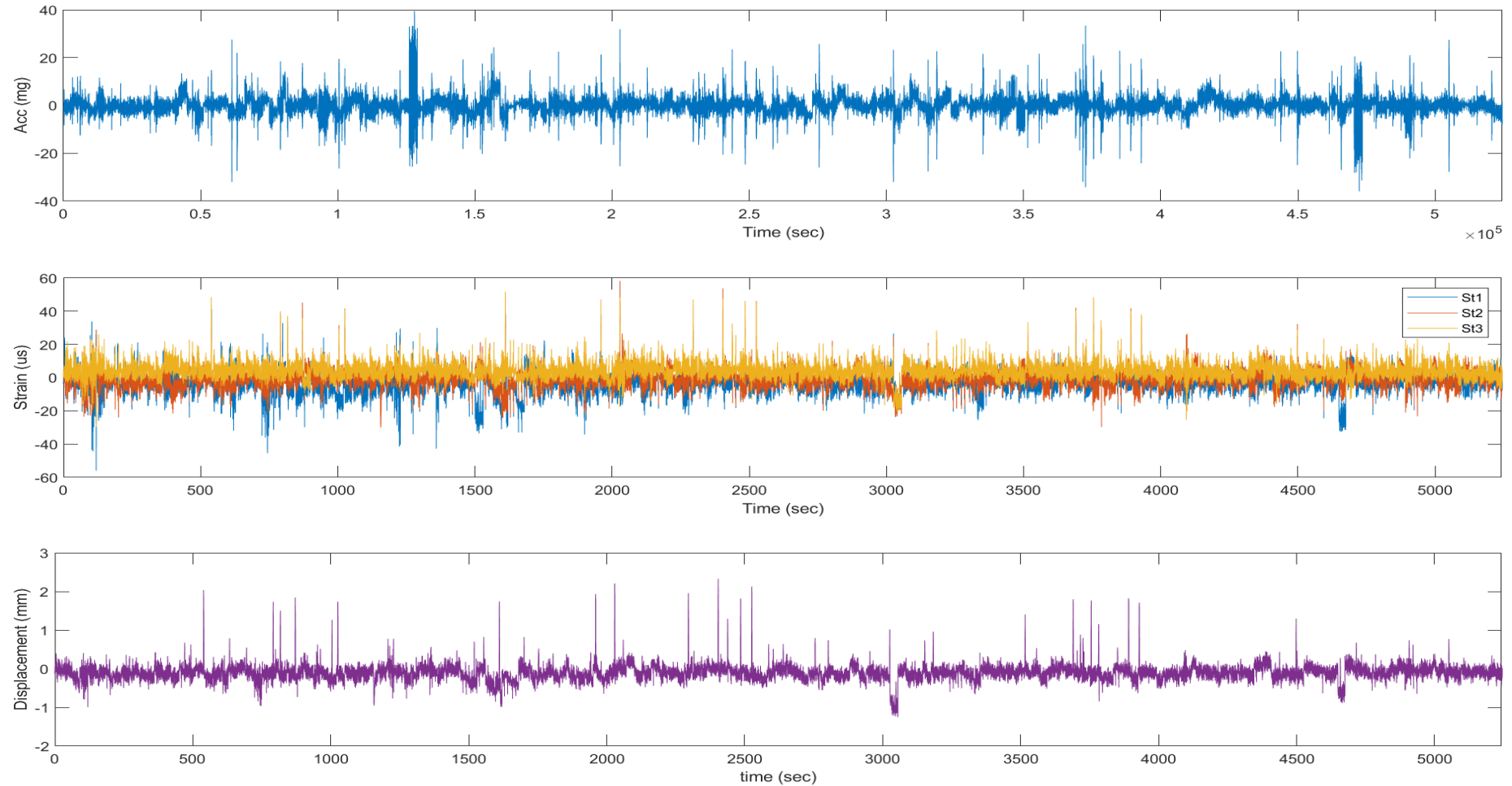
Data Analysis

Raw Data Measurement



Data Analysis

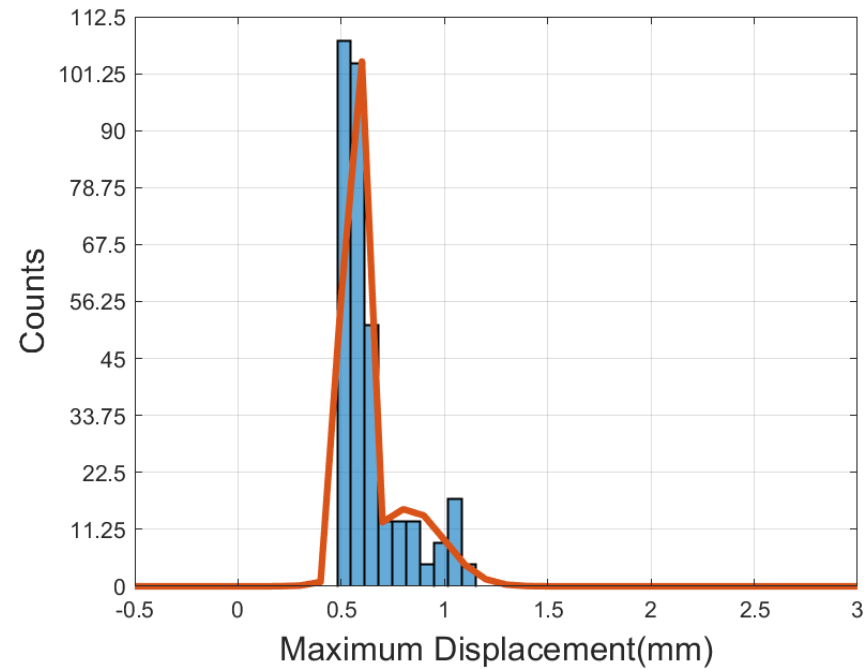
Displacement Conversion



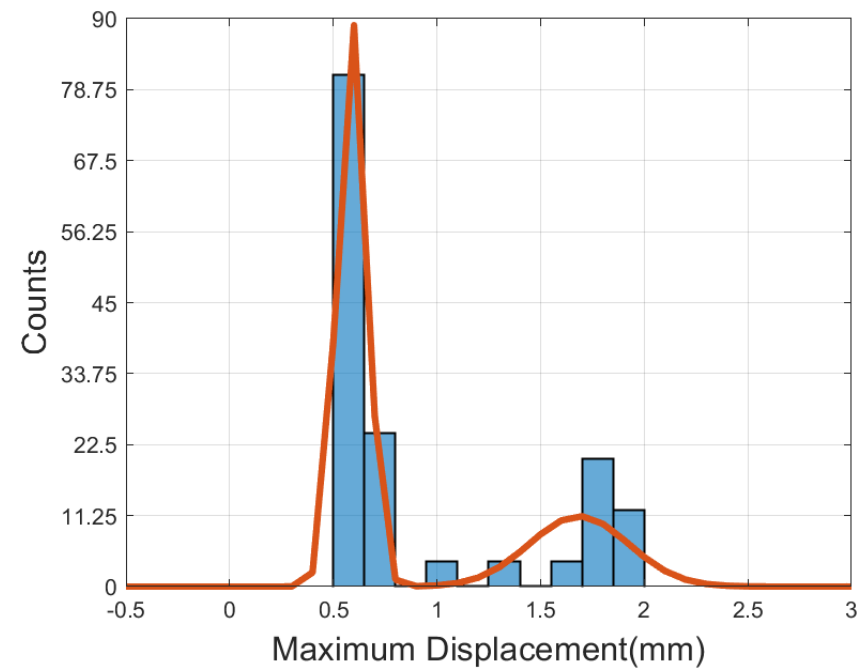
Data Analysis

Displacement Measurement

S3-G1 Damaged

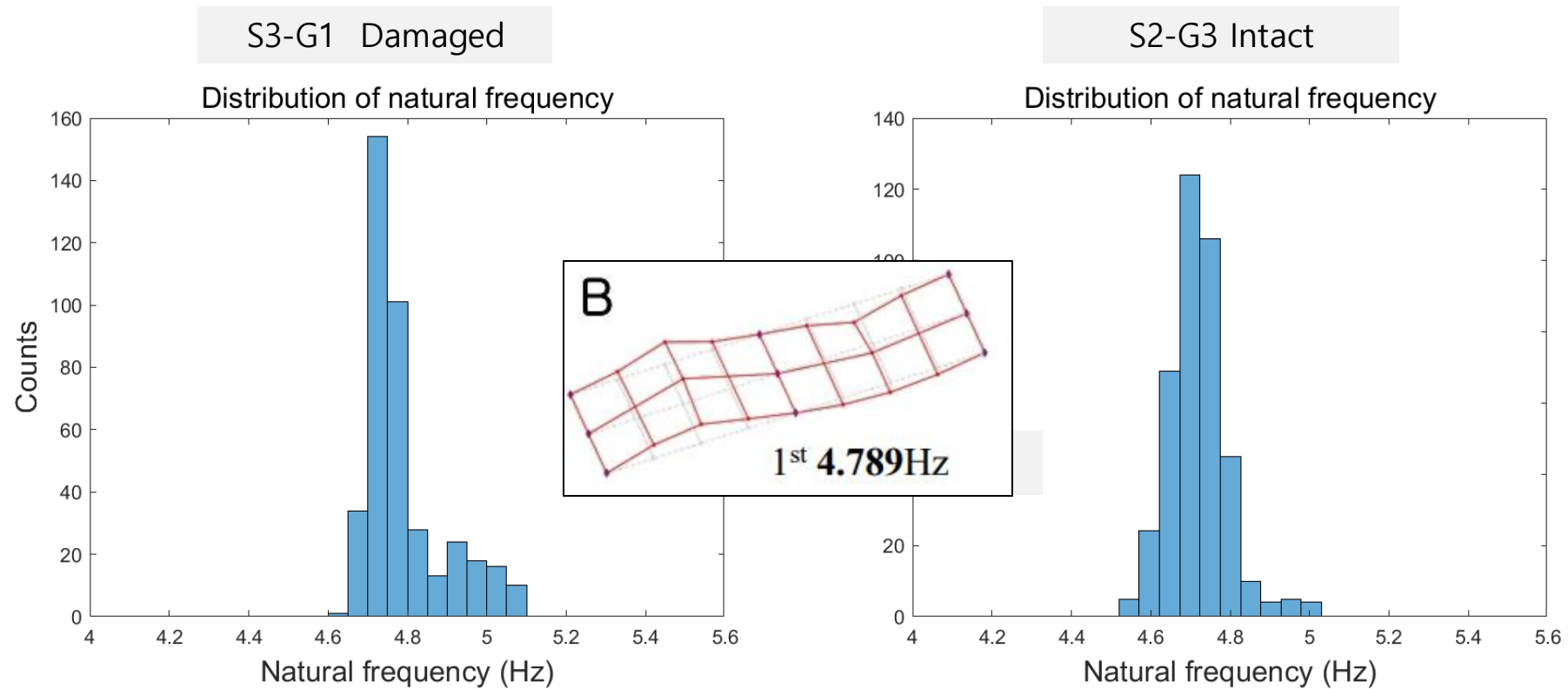


S2-G3 Intact



Data Analysis

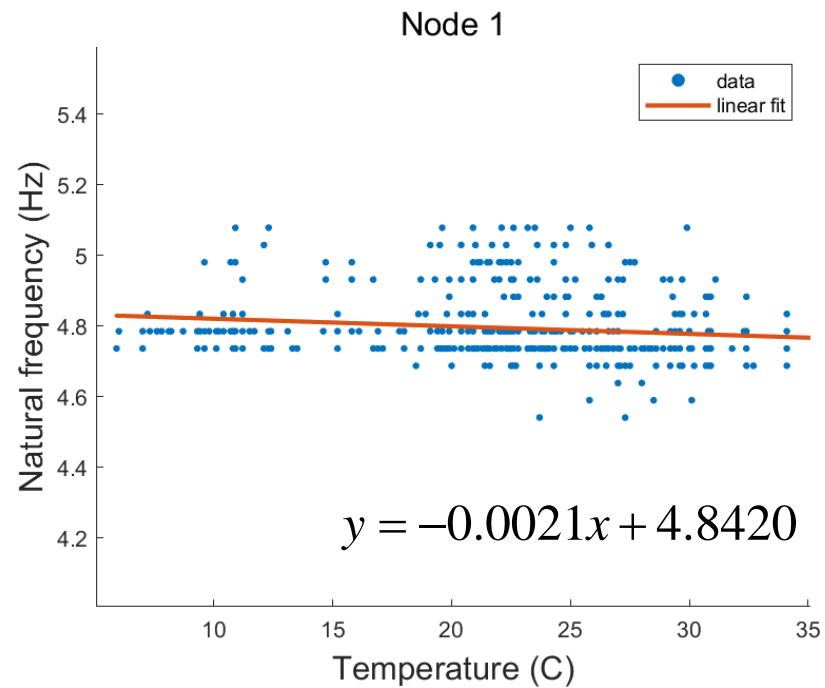
Natural Frequency



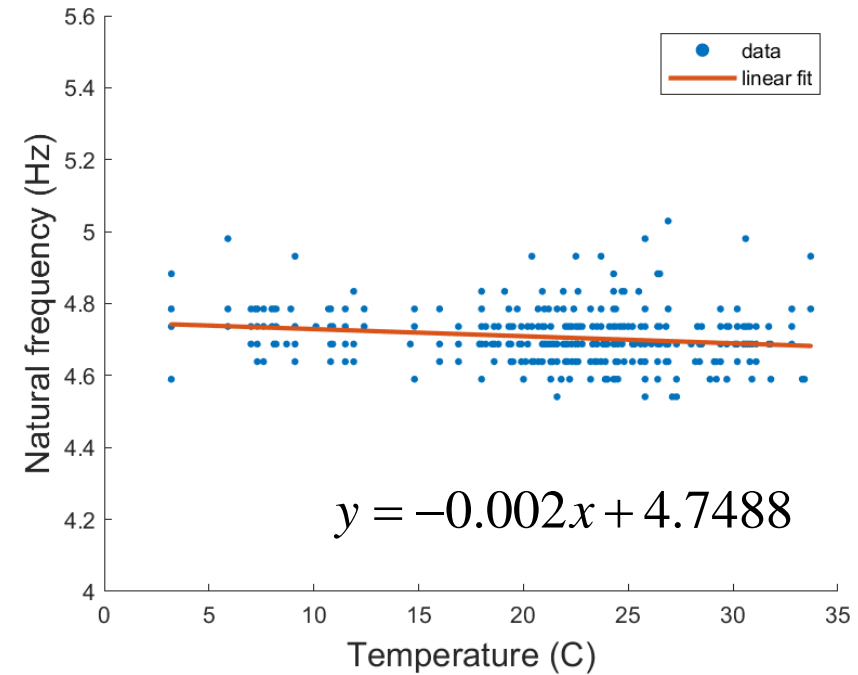
Data Analysis

Natural Frequency

S3-G1 Damaged



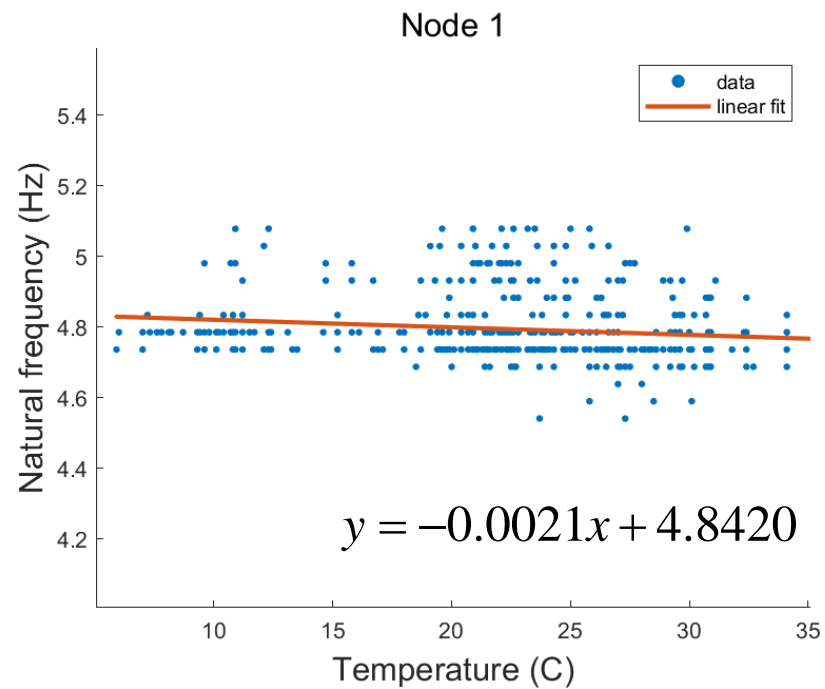
S2-G3 Intact



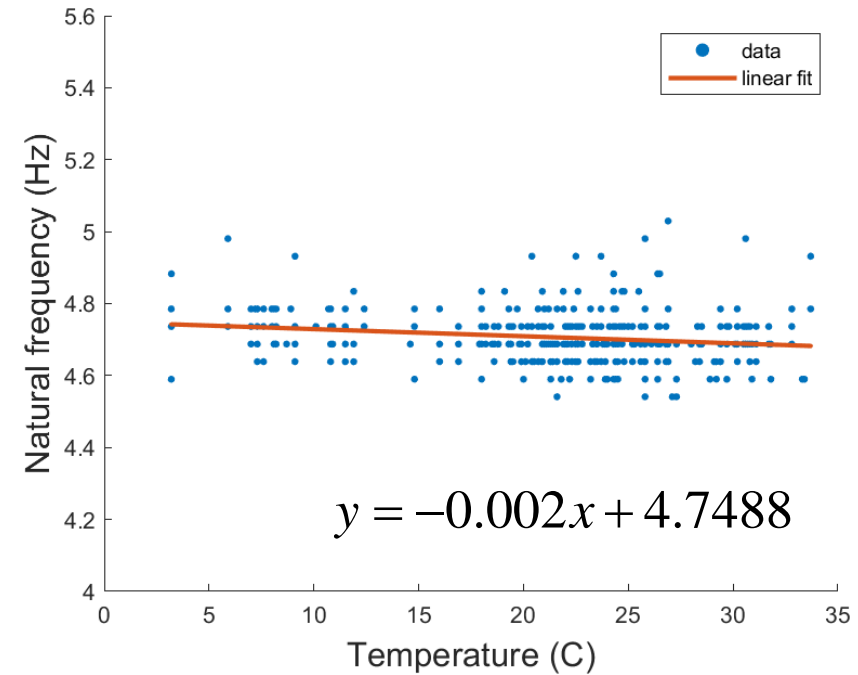
Data Analysis

Natural Frequency

S3-G1 Damaged



S2-G3 Intact



Conclusion

- Proposed cloud-based sensing system improves bridge monitoring by addressing infrequent visual inspection limitations
- JANET, a sensing system designed for long-term multi-channel sensing, was developed to capture bridge motion through strain and acceleration data
- Implemented cloud-based architecture streamlines data processing in bridge monitoring
- Future developments involve incorporating sophisticated data processing algorithms for tailored monitoring solutions

MATLAB EXPO

Thank you



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