



Performance assessment of RC Structures using Fiber Optic Sensing

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Objectives for performance assessment

Part 1: Post-earthquake performance assessment of RC structures

• Moderate damage and functional recovery

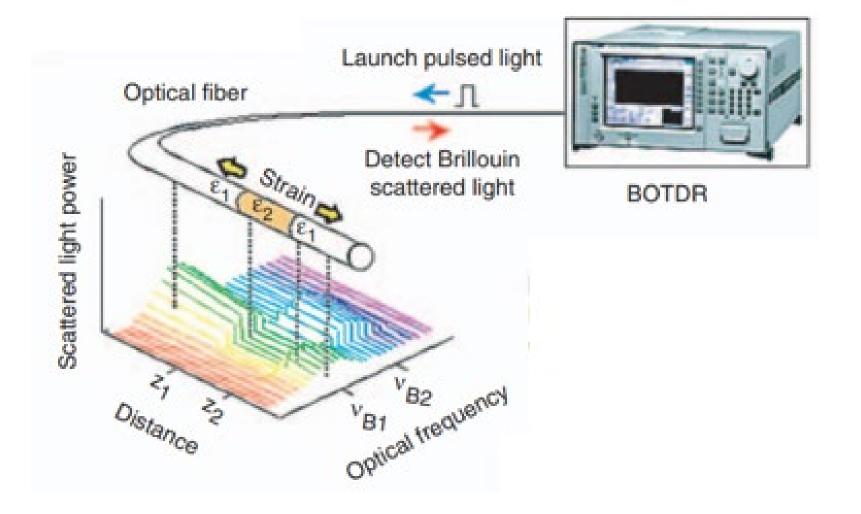
Part 2: <u>Service load</u> performance assessment of an RC bridge



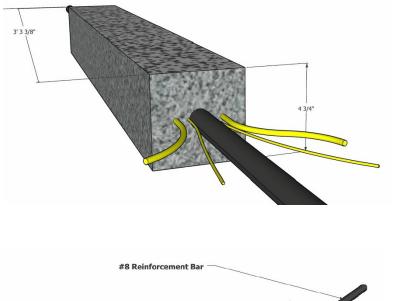


Background

Fiber optic strain sensing



(reference: Nicky De Battista https://www.repository.cam.ac.uk/handle/1810/255405)



Concrete Specimen

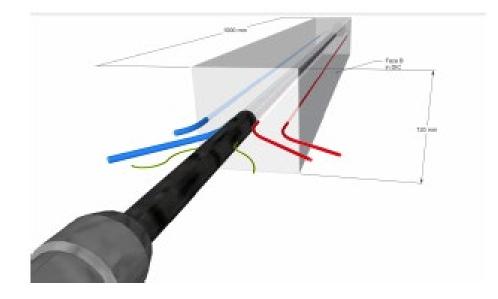
Optic Fiber in Concrete Specimen

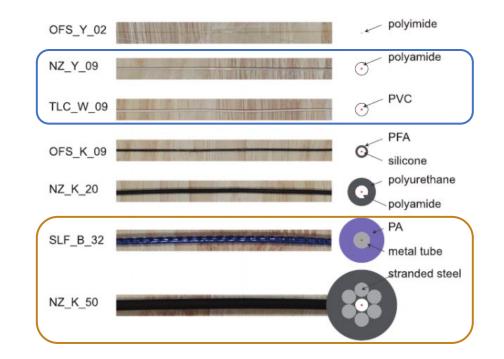


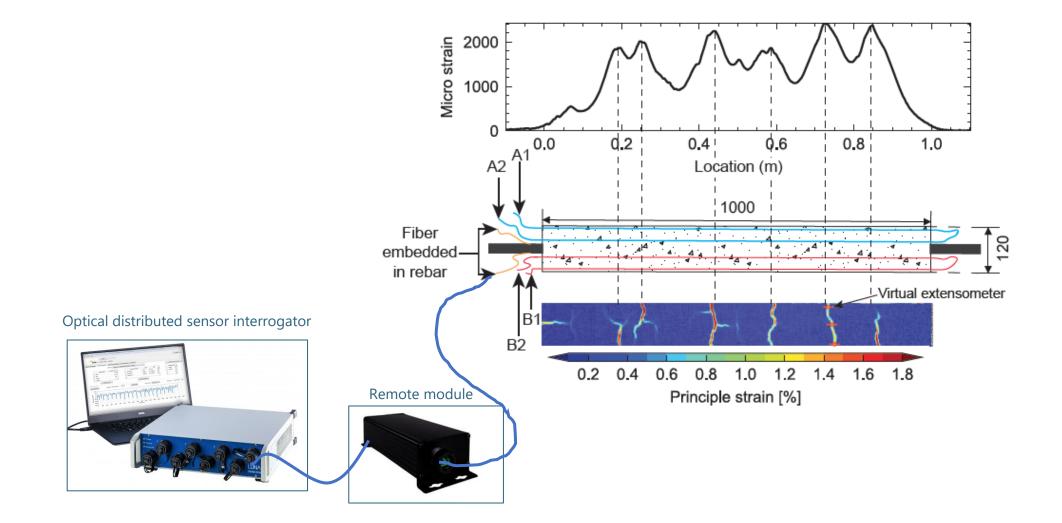


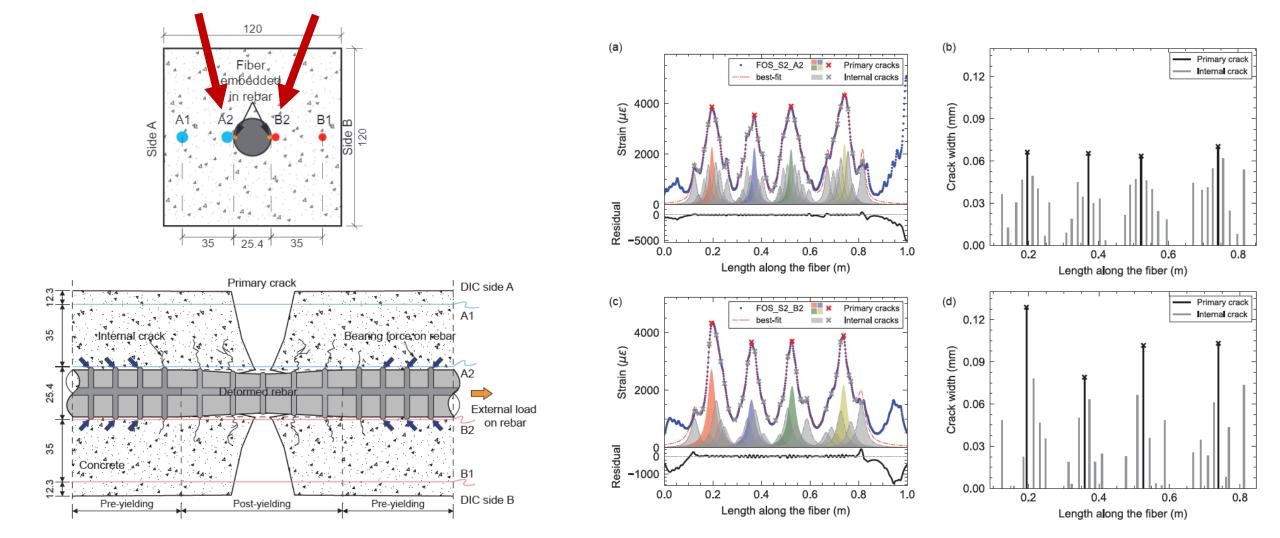


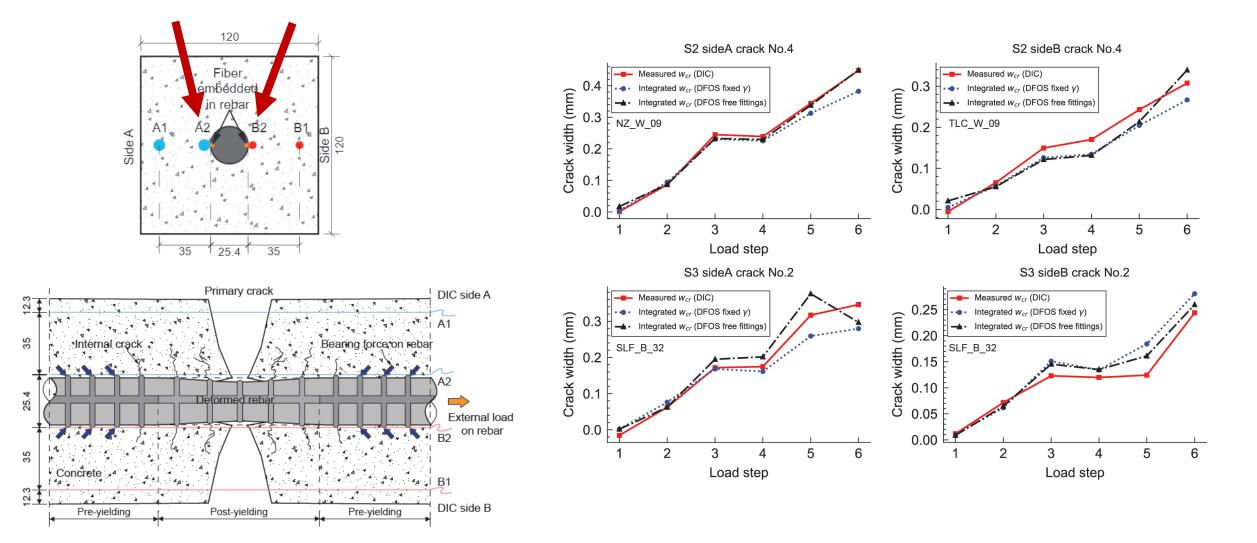












Part 1: Post-earthquake performance assessment



Evaluate potential for post-earthquake damage (moderate) assessment using only post-event data

RC Arch Bridge Tests

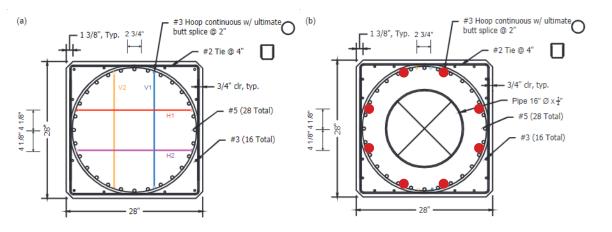
- High axial load plus cyclic bending
- Monitor Plastic Hinge Formation & Curvature

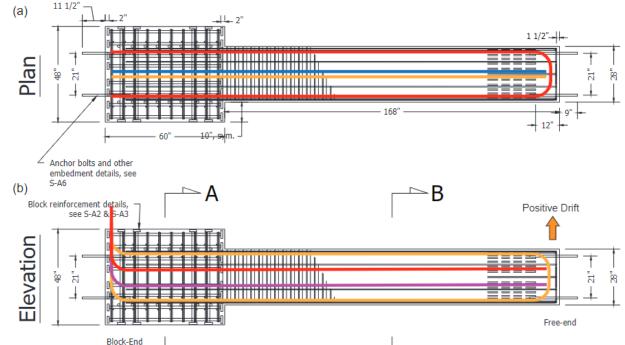




**In collaboration with: Prof Jack Moehle, Diego De La Mora Bayardo

RC Arch Bridge Tests



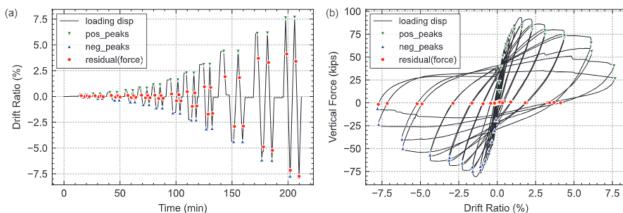


۰B

S-A5







►А 5-А4



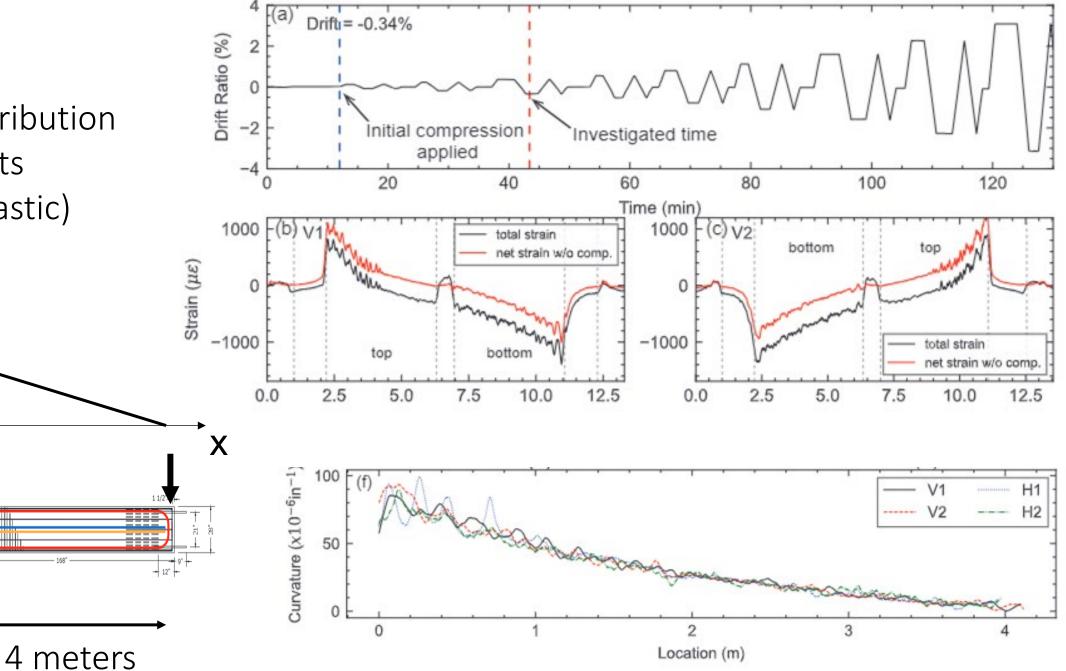
Μ

11 1/2" –

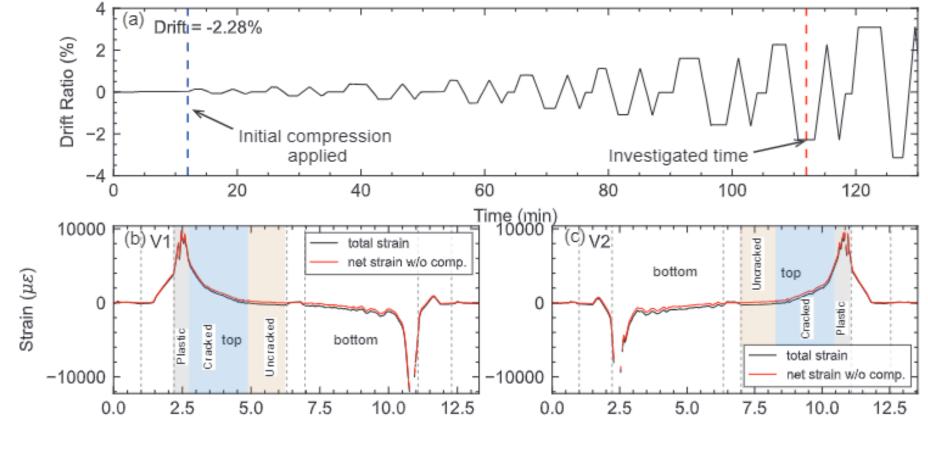
(a)

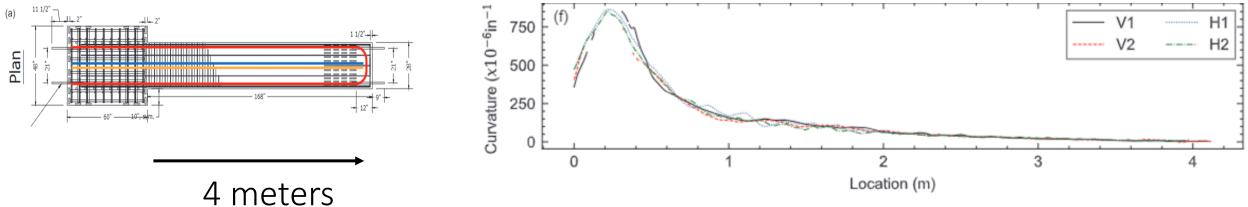
Plan

Strain Distribution at low drifts (mostly elastic)

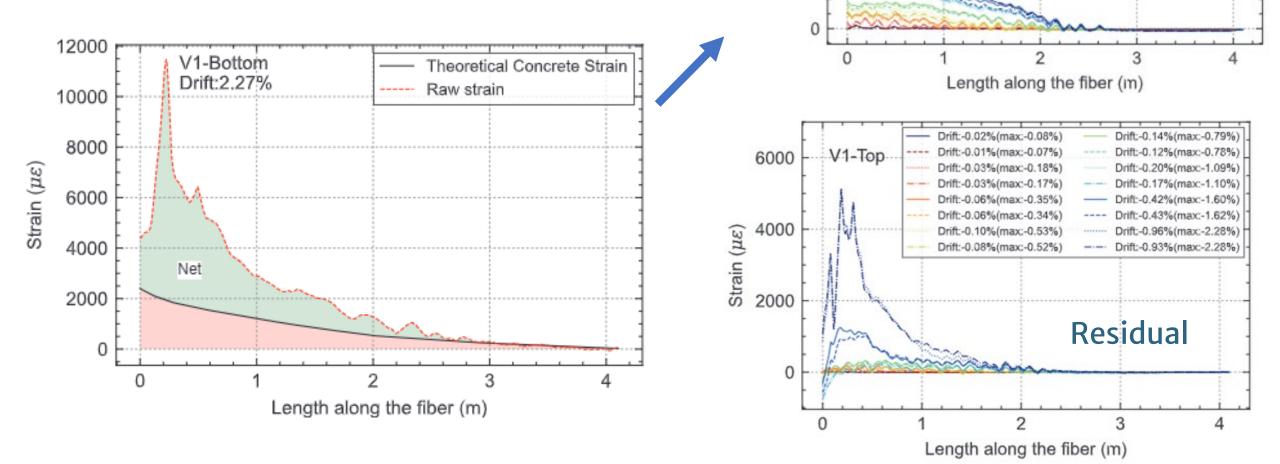


Strain Distribution at large drift (plastic hinge formed)





- Net Strain (at each peak load): $\epsilon_{net} = \epsilon_{raw} \epsilon_{c,theo}$
- Residual Strain (after each peak)



(b)

Strain (µE)

8000

6000

4000

2000

V1-Top

Drift:-0.08%

Drift:-0.07%

Drift:-0.18%

Drift:-0.17%

Drift:-0.35%

Drift:-0.34%

Drift:-0.53%

Drift:-0.52%

Drift:-0.79%

Drift:-0.78%

Drift:-1.09%

Drift:-1.10%

Drift:-1.60%

Drift:-2.28%

----- Drift:-1.62%

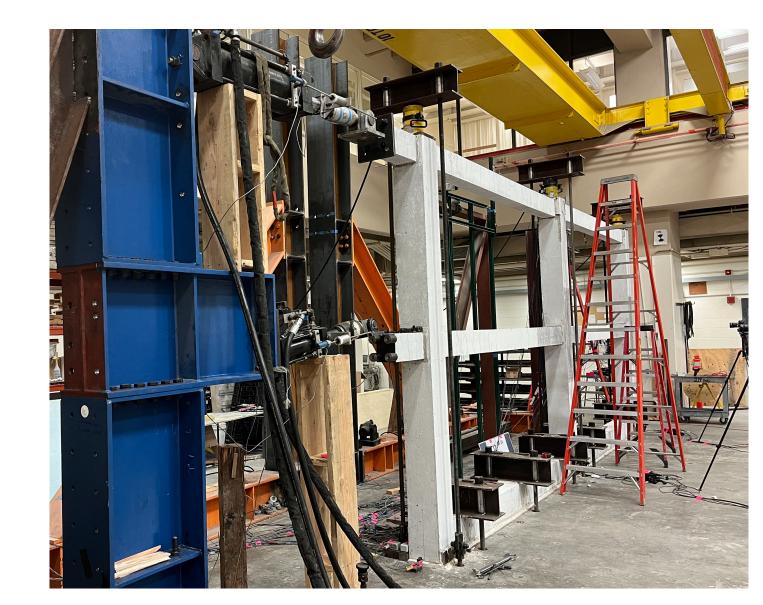
---- Drift:-2.28%

Peak

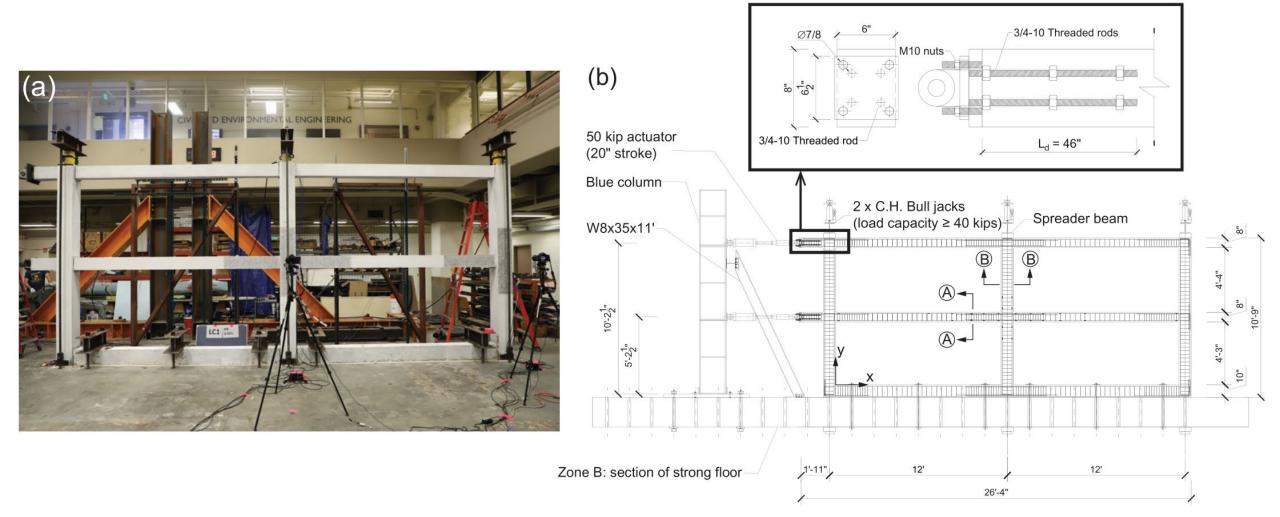
RC Moment Frame Test

Objectives:

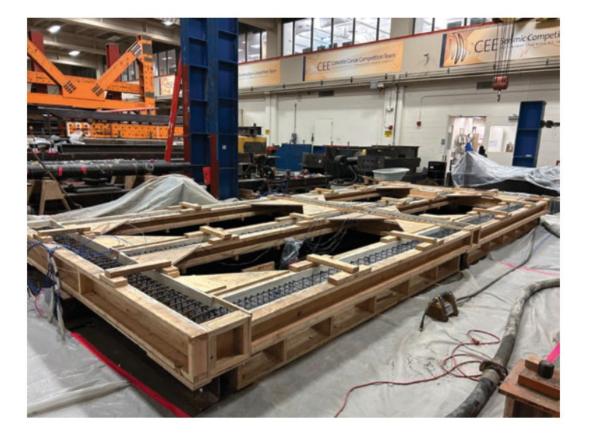
- Detect damage progression
- Evaluate post-earthquake damage evaluation capability
- Evaluate retrofit effectiveness
 - globally
 - locally

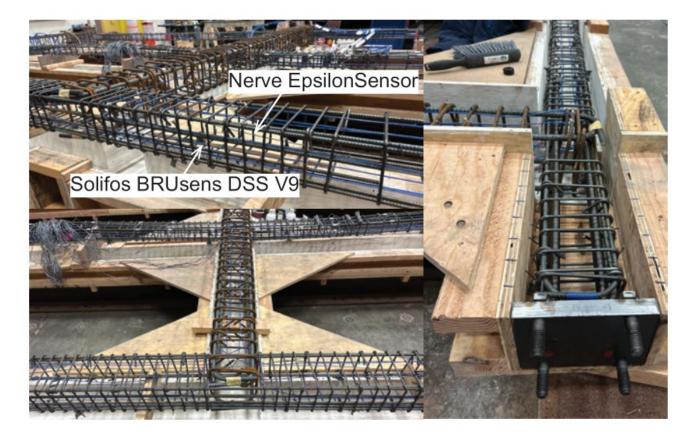


RC Moment Frame Test - Setup

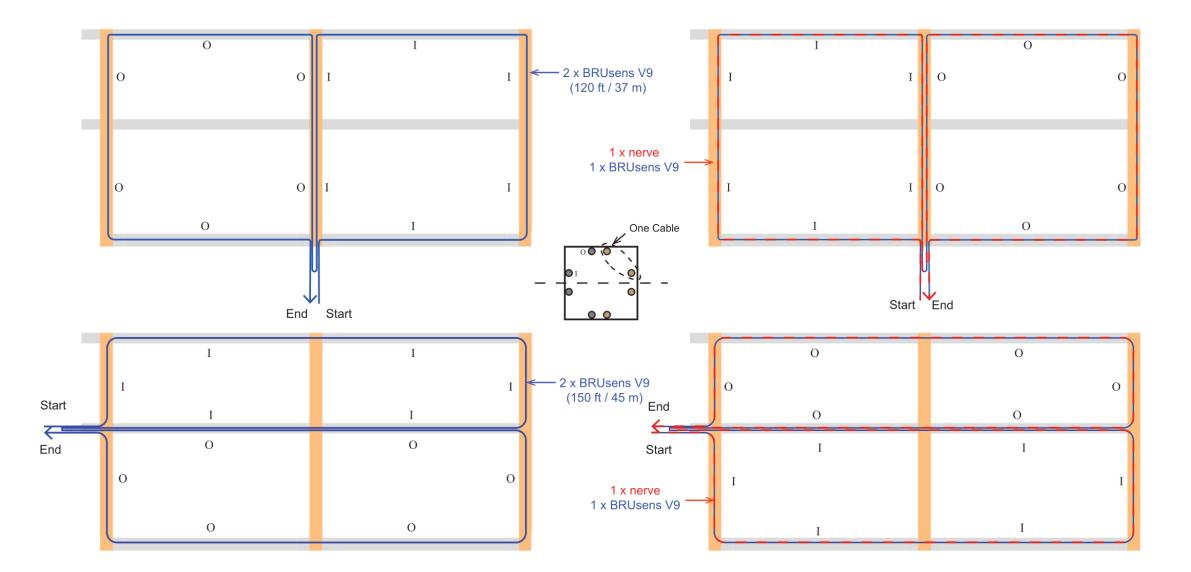


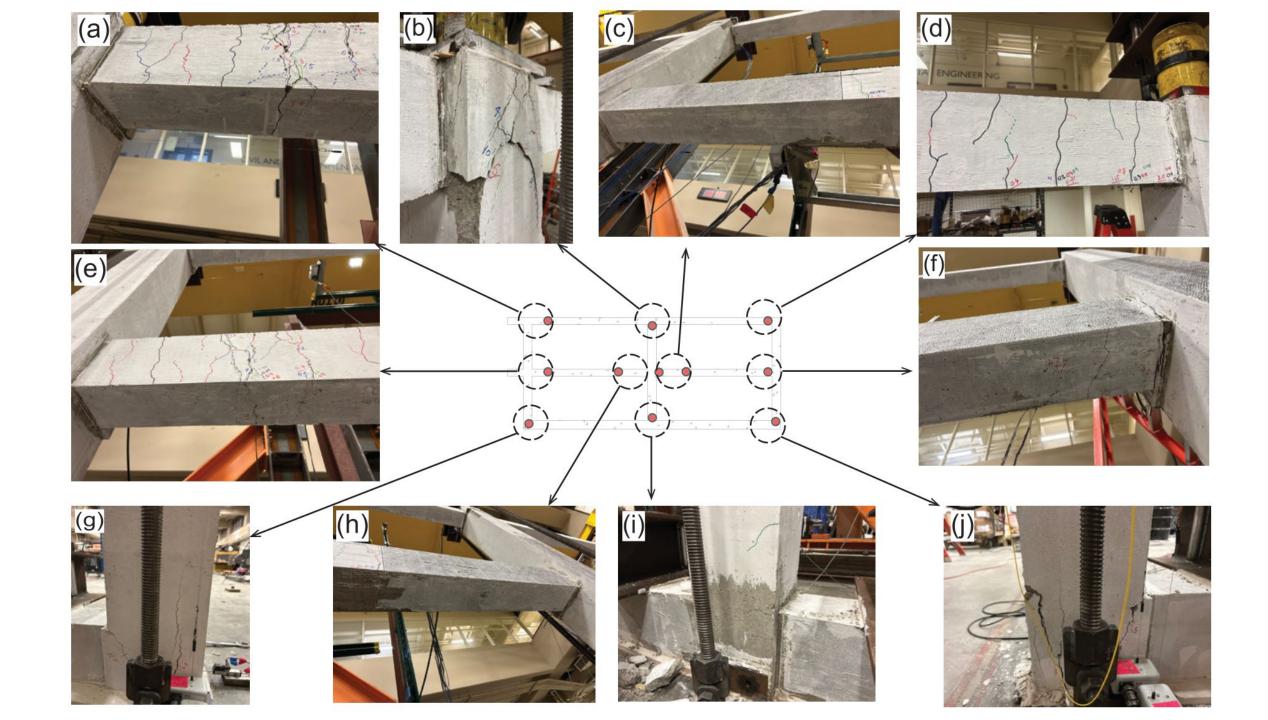
RC Moment Frame Test – Construction

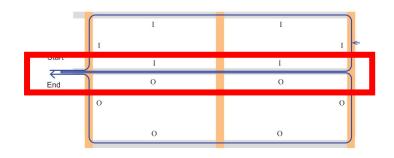




RC Moment Frame Test – Fiber Layout

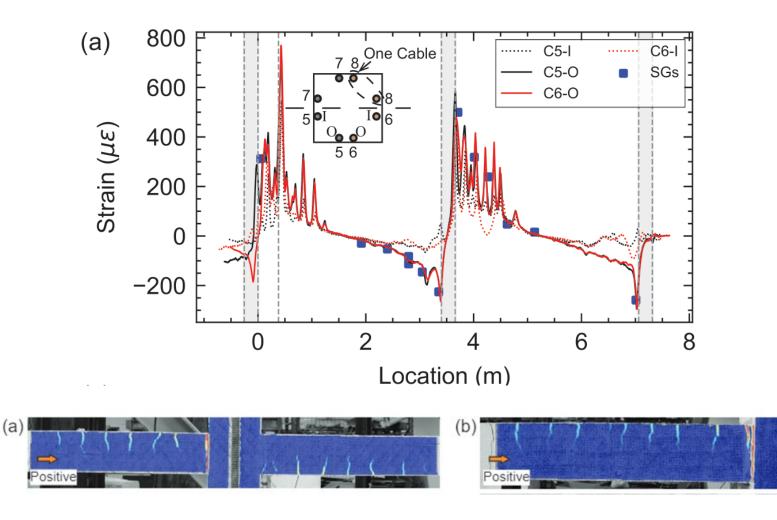


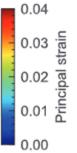


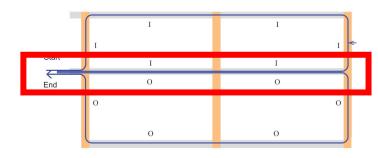


Strain Distribution in Central <u>Beam</u> @ Peak Loads

(a) 0.2%

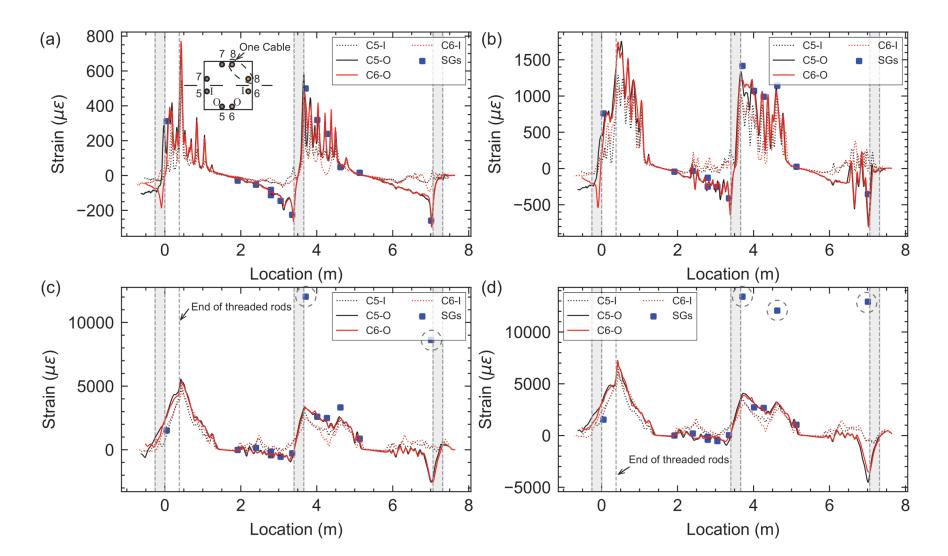


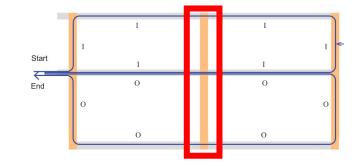




Strain Distribution in Central <u>Beam</u> @ Peak Loads

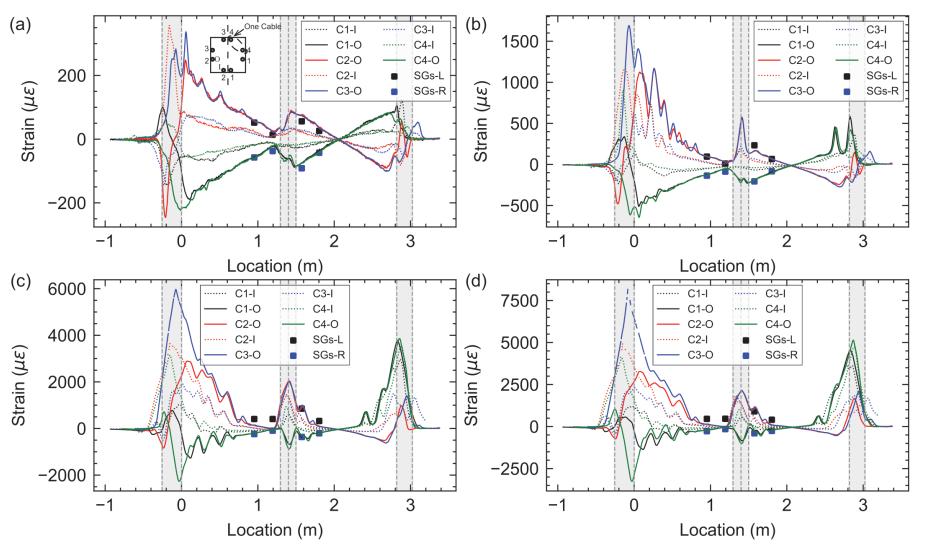
(a) 0.2%
(b) 0.7%
(c) 2.1%
(d) 2.6%

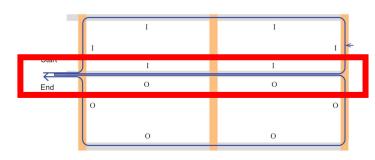




Strain Distribution in Central <u>Column</u> @ Peak Loads

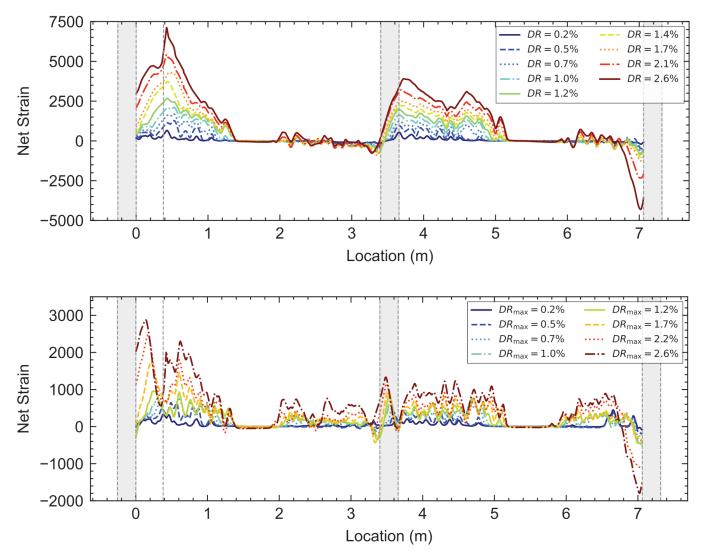
(a) 0.2%
(b) 0.7%
(c) 2.1%
(d) 2.6%





Net Peak Strain Distribution in Central <u>Beam</u> (elastic strain subtracted)

Residual Strain Distribution in Central <u>Beam</u>



Conclusions

- FOS effective for measuring
 - crack opening (through deaggragation)
 - Different FOS cables need calibration
 - detailed damage progression
 - post-earthquake damage level from residual distributed strain
 - Connect and measure post-earthquake
 - Detailed evaluation of epoxy retrofit effectiveness

Part 2: Service Load performance assessment

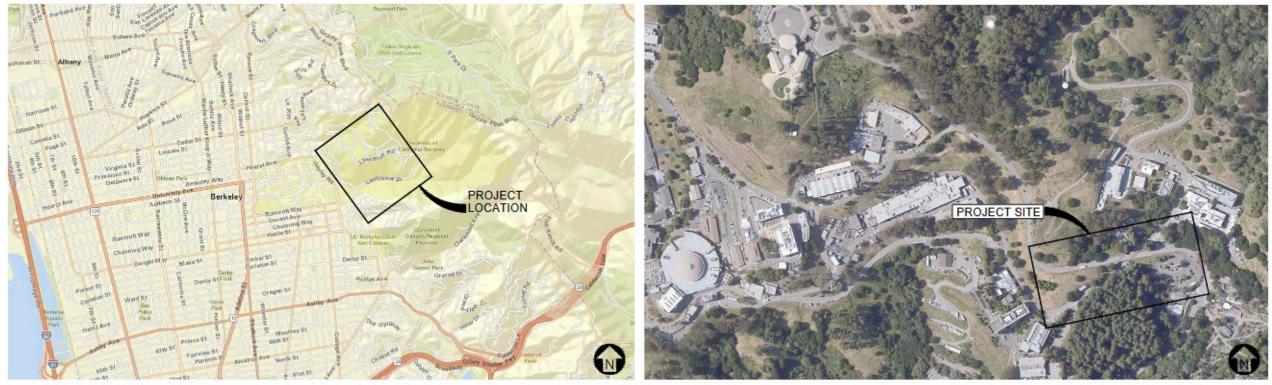




Motivation

Evaluate use of fiber optics for quantifying real service loads and structural performance (+ future post-eq seismic performance)

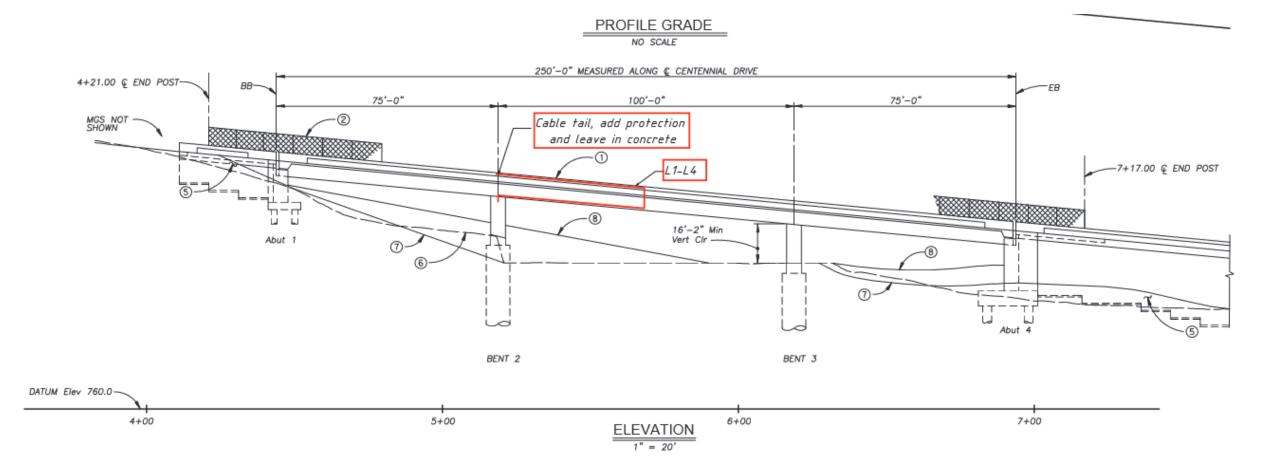
Centennial Viaduct



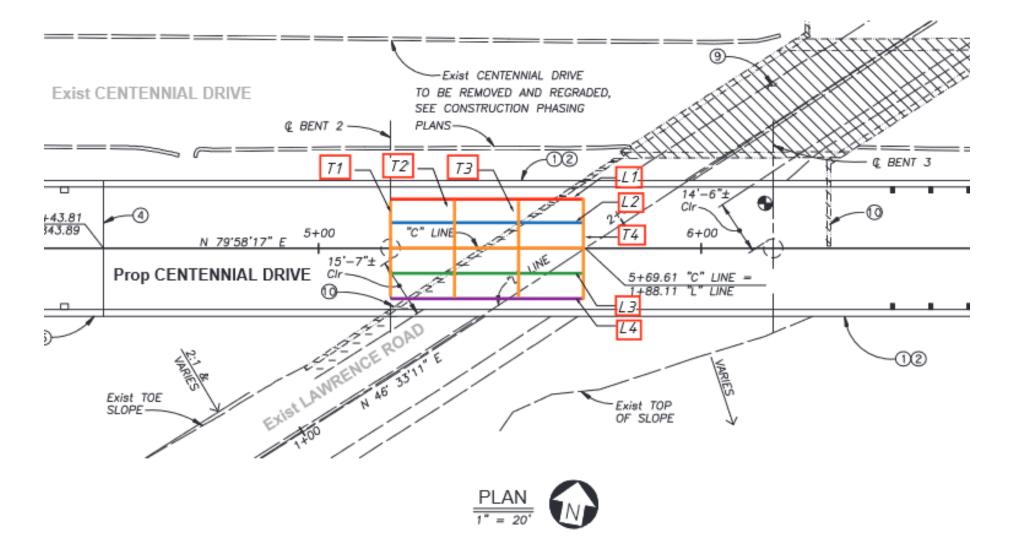
VICINITY MAP

LOCATION MAP

FO sensing plan - deck



FO sensing plan - deck

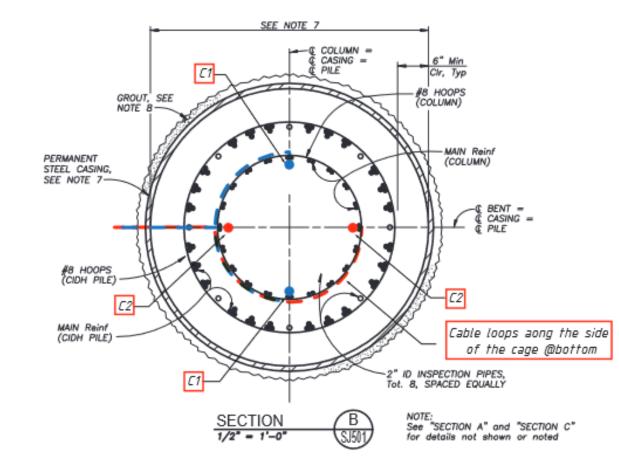


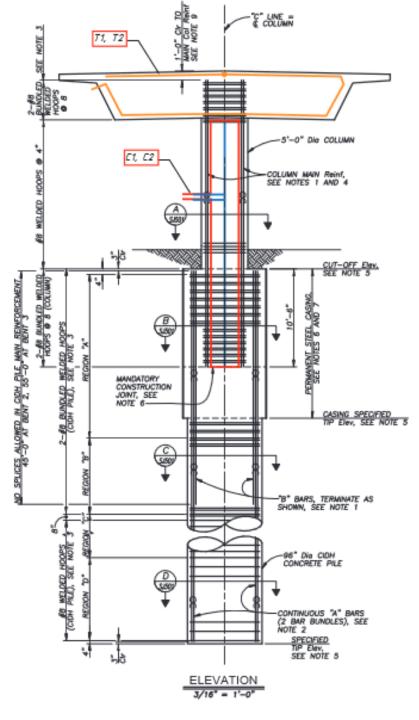
FO cables embedded in deck



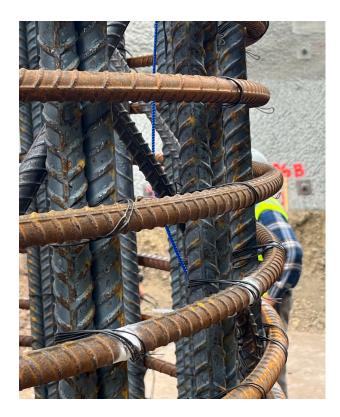


FO sensing plan - columns









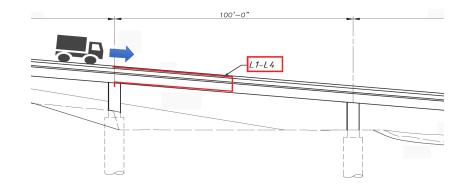
Data collection



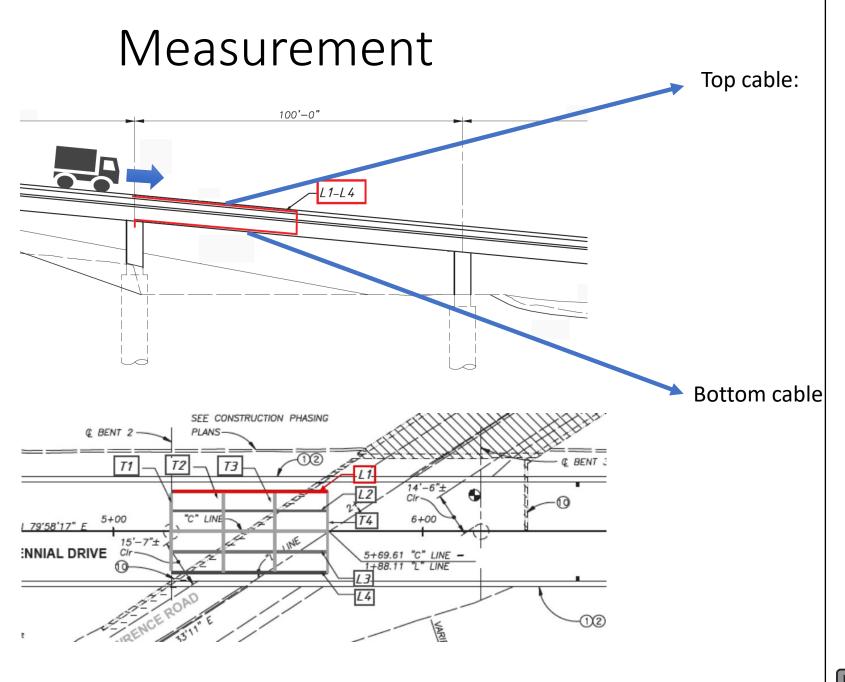


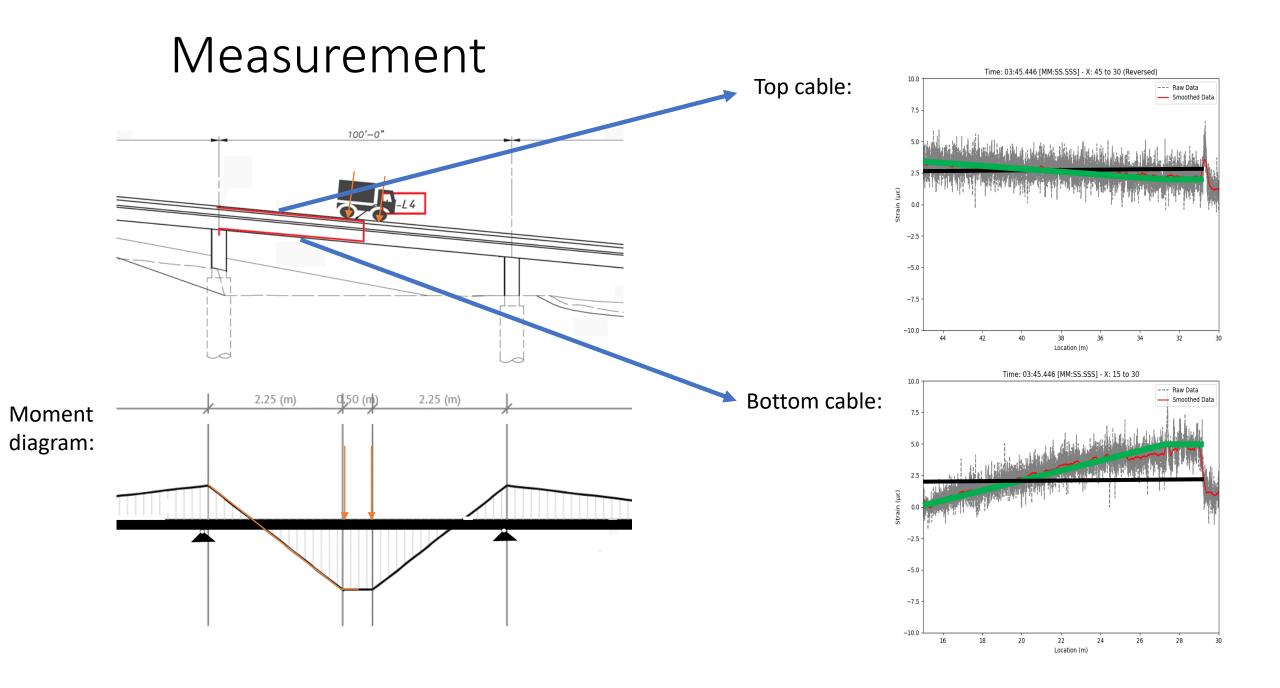


Example measurement



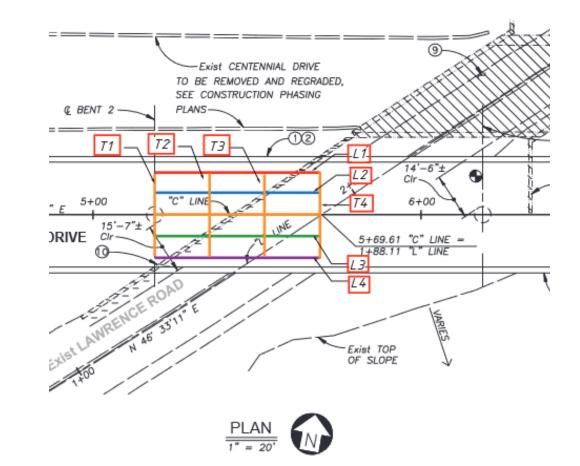






Future work

- Data collection
- Automated data interpretation
- Characterization of load distribution
- Computational modeling
- Weight in motion
- (Post-eq assessment)



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