

ASECAP DAYS



MILANO 2024



ORGANIZED BY



HOSTED BY



ASECAP DAYS



MILANO 2024

Structural Monitoring Of Viaducts of Milano Serravalle network

An application of modern AI-based technologies to create a digital twin to evaluate the safety level of structure under traffic

ORGANIZED BY

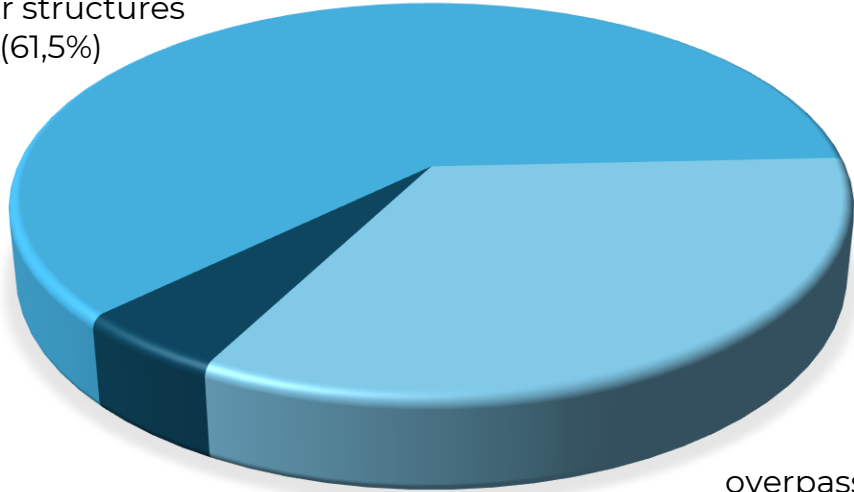


HOSTED BY



MSMT STRUCTURES CLASSIFICATION

minor structures
(61,5%)




major structures (5,1%)
under monitoring
system

overpass
(33,4%)

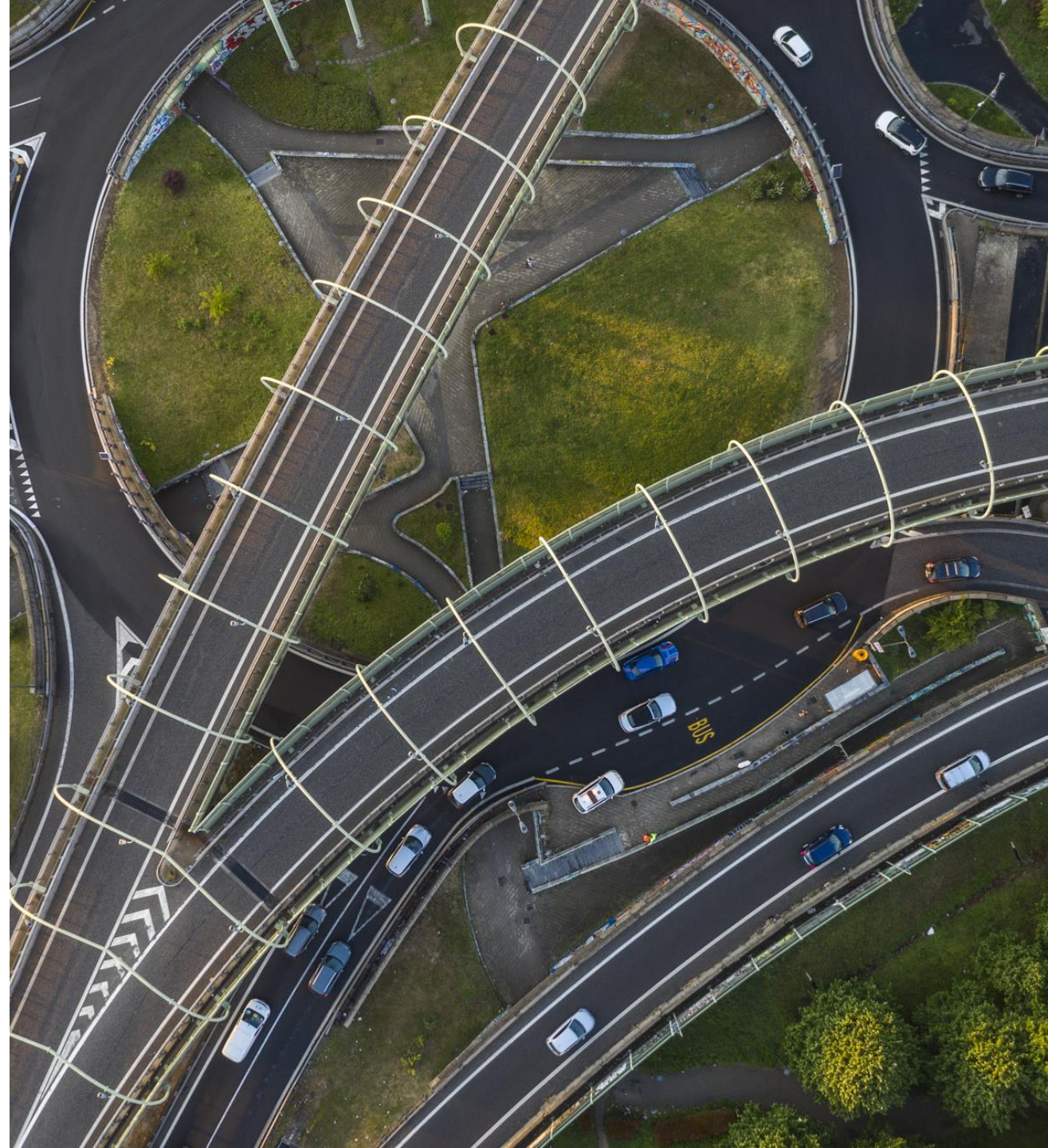


TARGET OF MONITORING SYSTEM

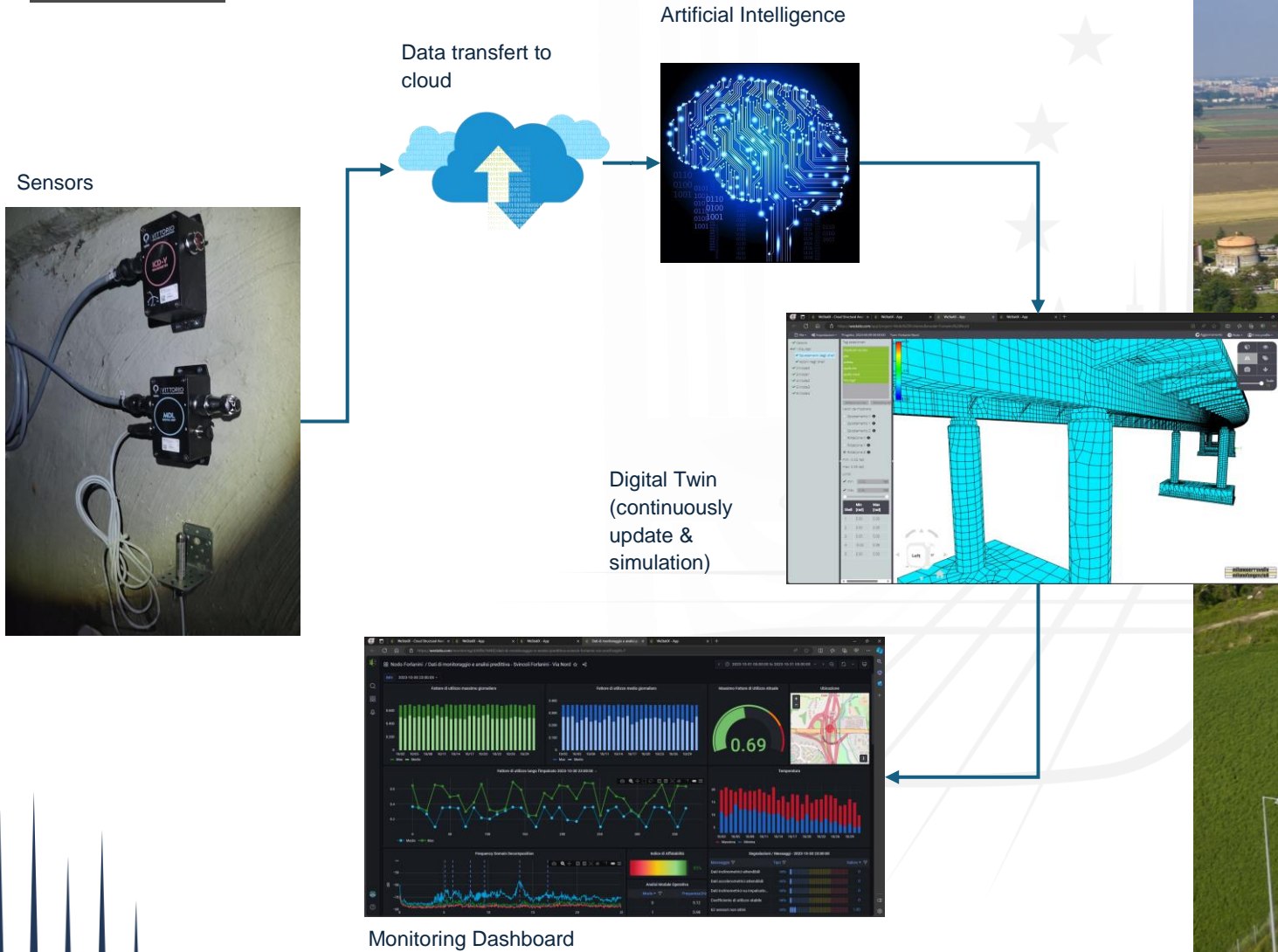
- Along the network managed by Milano Serravalle over 400 structures are included in the surveillance program based on periodic visual inspections and local non-destructive tests.
- More recently Serravalle has designed and realized a structural health monitoring system that allow to verify, from remote and almost in real time, the safety level of the main viaducts present in the network.
- The system has been co-financed through the PNRR (Recovery and Resilience Facility) 
- The system is still in the testing phase (learning curve) and it's expected to be completed by the end of 2024.

Monitored structures

	STRUCTURE	LENGH [m]	# SPANS
1	viadotto dei parchi - Nord (A51)	2.920,19	121
2	viadotto dei parchi - Sud (A51)	3.064,19	126
3	Forlanini Nord (A51)	371,00	8
4	Forlanini Sud (A51)	376,00	8
5	ghisolfa M1 (A50)	72,00	3
6	ghisolfa M2 (A50)	101,00	3
7	ghisolfa M3 (A50)	123,00	4
8	ghisolfa M4 (A50)	56,00	2
9	ghisolfa M5 (A50)	123,00	4
10	ghisolfa M6 (A50)	126,00	4
11	piazza Maggi - La Spezia (A7)	131,02	4
12	piazza Maggi - Schiavoni (A7)	124,30	4
13	Scrvia (A7)	282,00	11
14	Tortona (A7)	217,79	8
15	Po sud (A7)	831,84	12
16	Po nord (A7)	762,41	11
17	Ticino (A7)	251,70	6
18	sovrappasso SS35 (A52)	300,00	5
	TOTAL	10.233,44	344



SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE



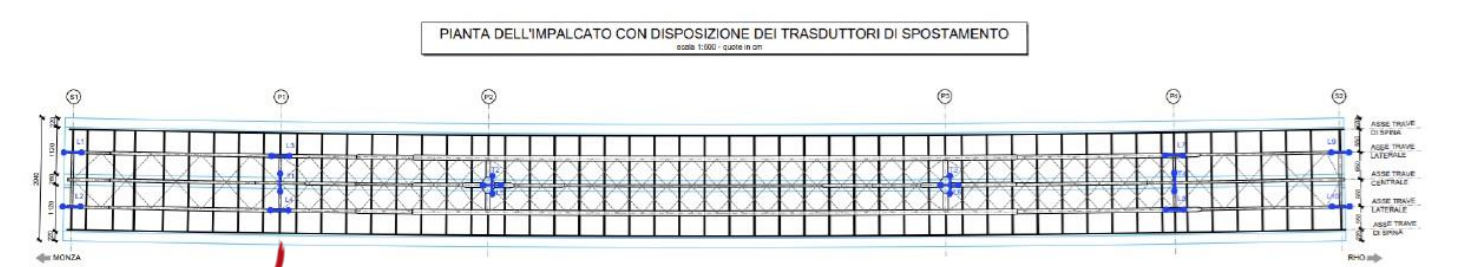
Digital Twin
(continuously
update &
simulation)

SENSORS NETWORK

BI-AXIAL INCLINOMETERS
 (sampling rate = 1 Hz)

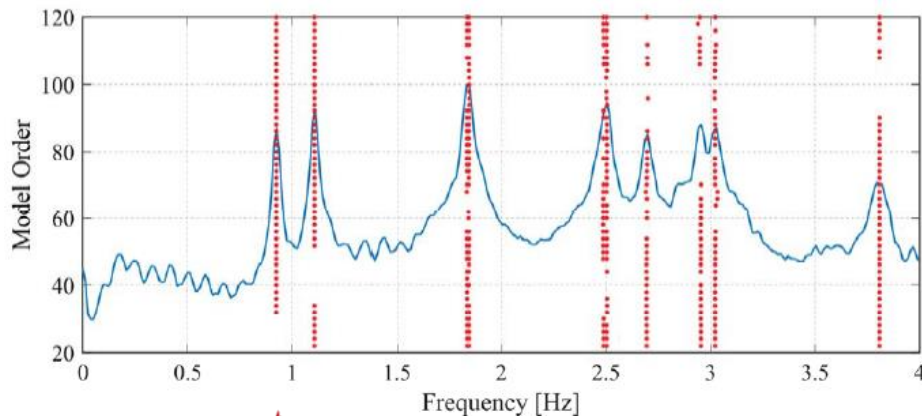


TRI-AXIAL
 ACCELEROMETERS
 (sampling rate = 125 Hz)

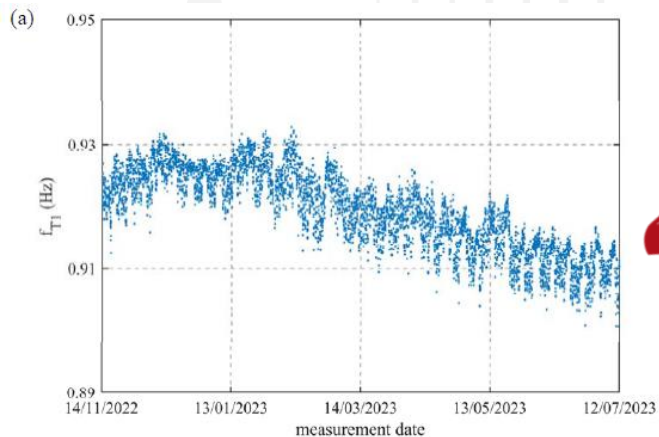


SINGLE-DIRECTIONAL
 DISPLACEMENT
 TRANSDUCERS
 (SR= 1 Hz)

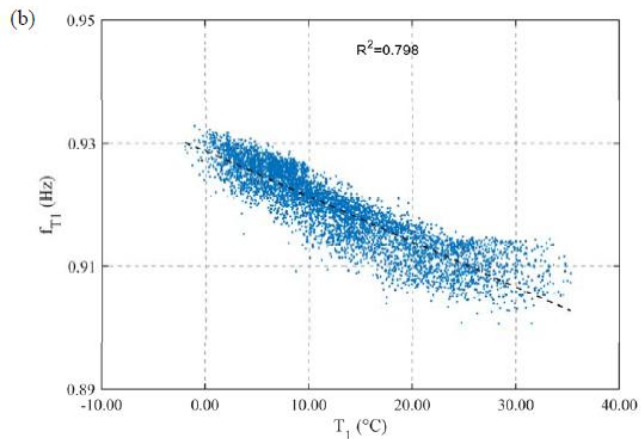
Covariance-driven Stochastic Subspace Identification (SSI-COV)



a) Temporal evolution of longitudinal displacement over pier n. 2; b) long. disp-temperature correlation in the period from 11/14/22 to 07/12/23



a) Temporal evolution of first (torsional) proper frequency; b) frequency-temperature correlation in the period from 11/14/22 to 07/12/23



a) Temporal evolution of longitudinal displacement over pier n. 4; b) long. disp-temperature correlation in the period from 11/14/22 to 07/12/23

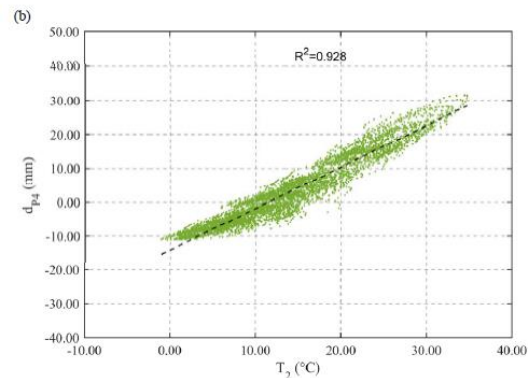
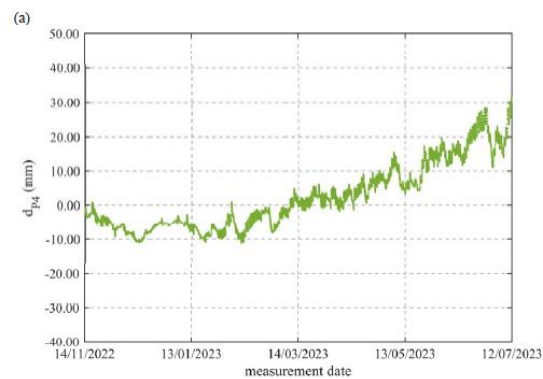


Fig. 6.6 Evoluzione temporale dello spostamento longitudinale medio in corrispondenza del vincolo dell'impalcato su pila P4 nel periodo 14 novembre 2022 – 12 luglio 2023.

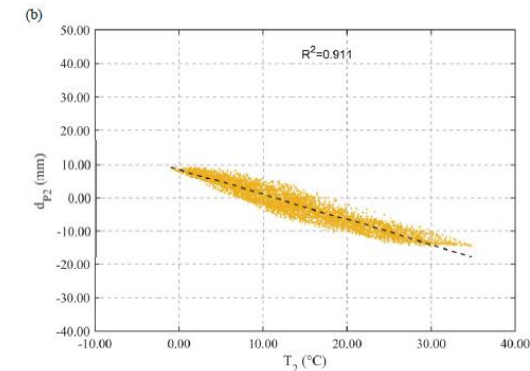
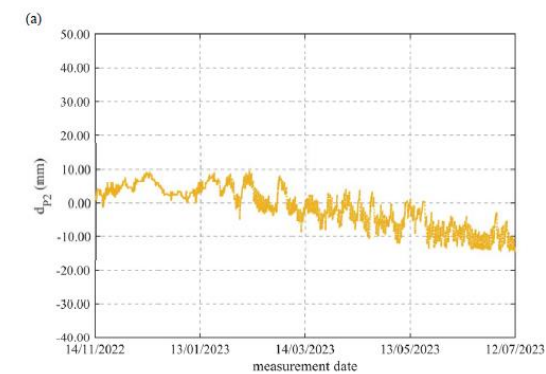


Fig. 6.4 Evoluzione temporale dello spostamento longitudinale medio in corrispondenza del vincolo dell'impalcato su pila P2 nel periodo 14 novembre 2022 – 12 luglio 2023.

The FEMs have been developed with an elevated geometrical precision, including rebars and prestressing cables.

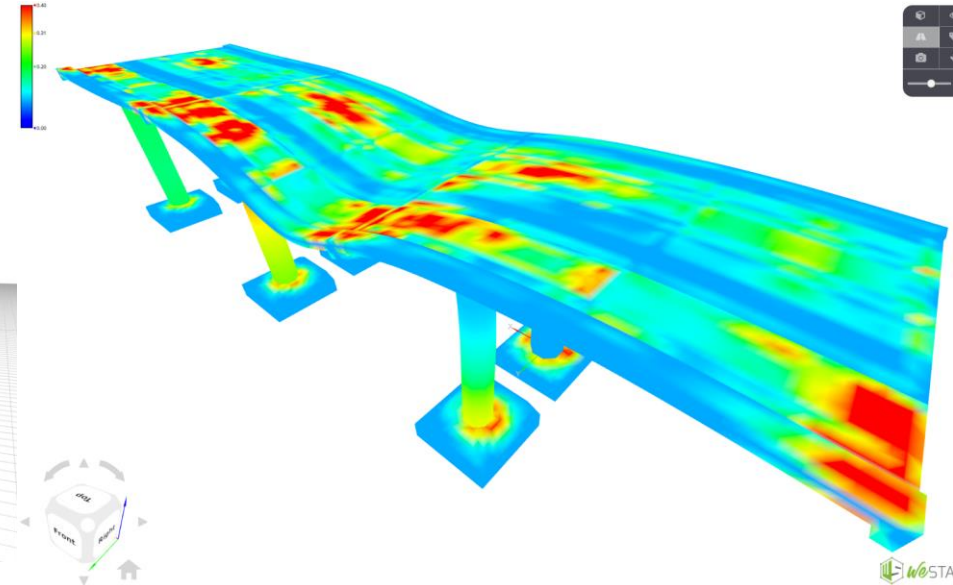
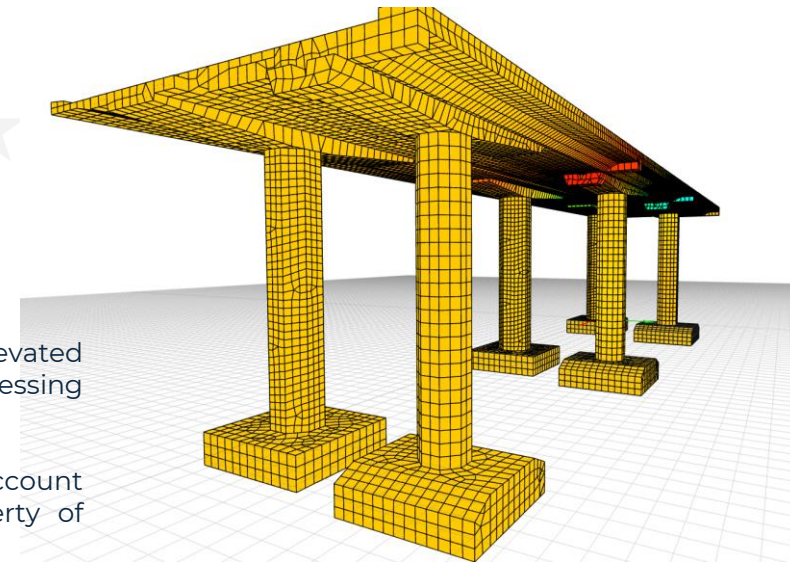
The present level of stress is evaluated keeping into account the construction phases and the rheological property of concrete (shrinkage and creep).

The data collected by the monitoring system are used by an **AI algorithm** to adjust, through reverse engineering processes, a group of parameters, such as:

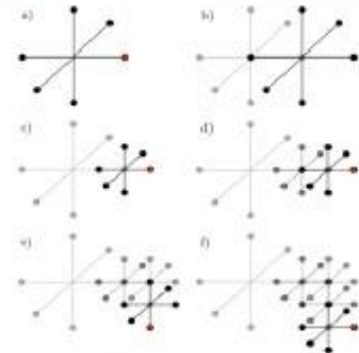
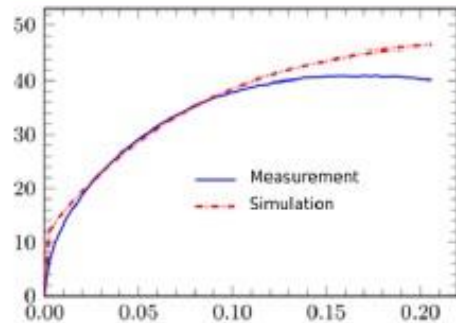
- Elastic Module of materials
- Rheological characteristics
- Level of prestressing
- Behaviour of bearings
- Soil-structure interaction

After a great number of iterations the model arrives to be a digital twin of real structure that can be used to predict the structural performances of the structure

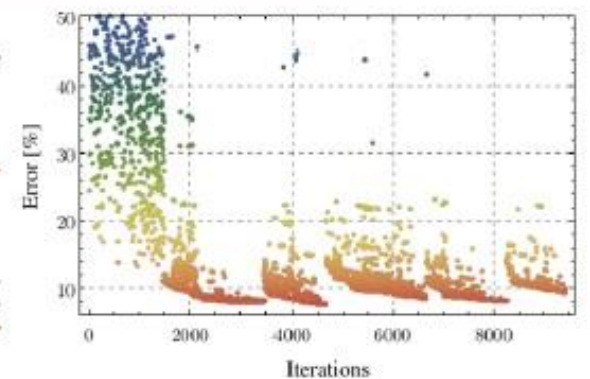
The software used to create the FE Model and the Digital Twin is «WeStatiX SHM», developed by CAEMATE.



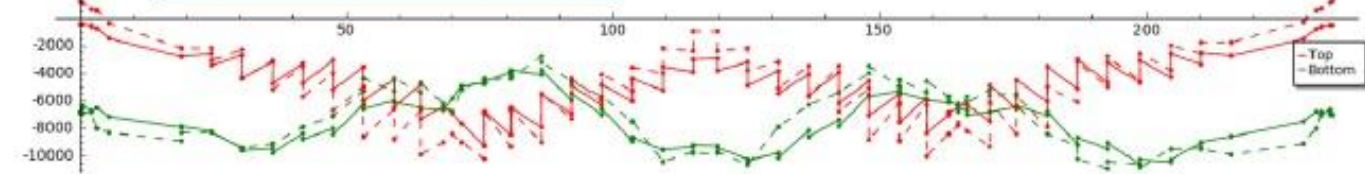
COMPARISON MEASUREMENT/CALCULATION



CALIBRATION THROUGH INVERSE ANALYSIS



PREDICTION OF STRUCTURE STATE



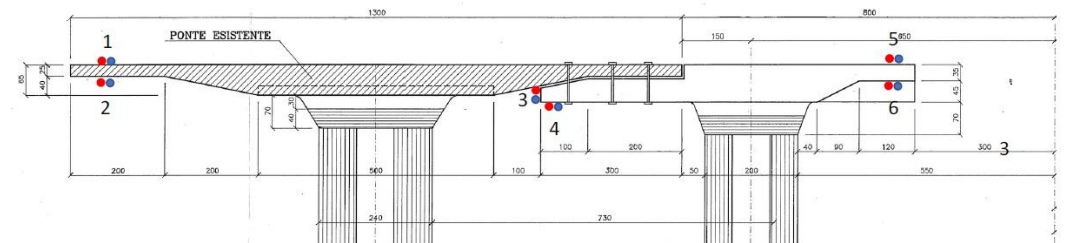
«PARCHI» VIADUCT MONITORING



The «viadotto dei Parchi» was realized in 1960 along the A51 highway with prestressed concrete structure. The number of spans is 121 for the carriageway in direction Venice and 124 in the opposite direction.

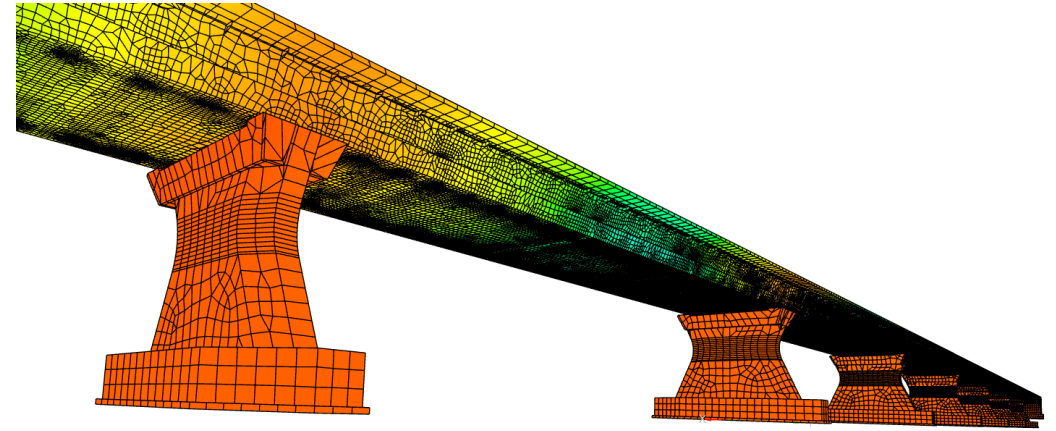
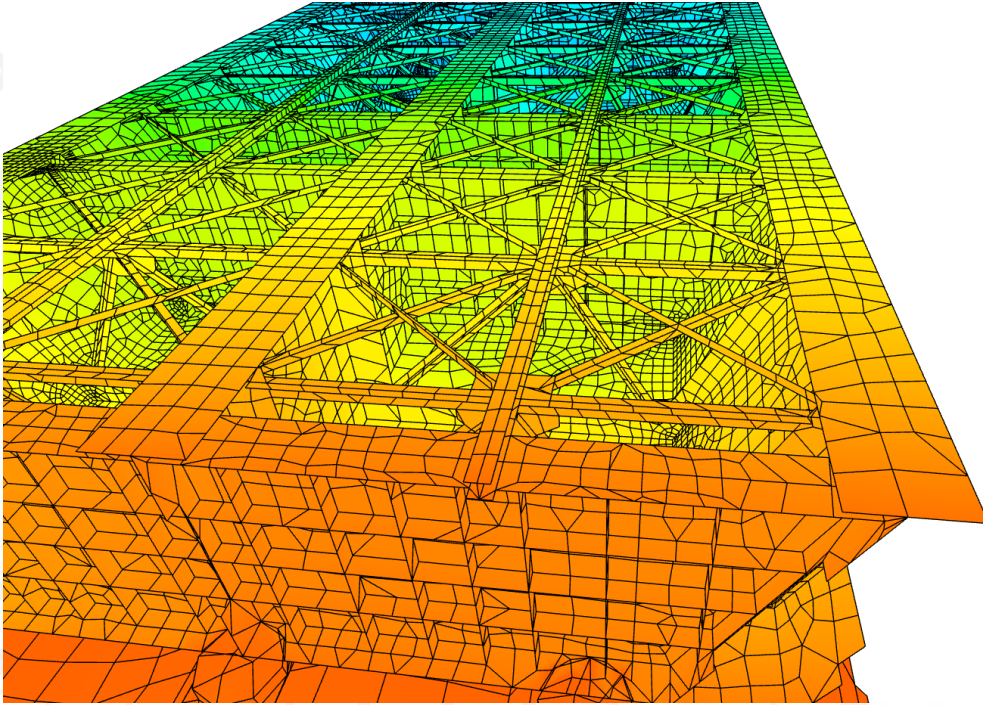
The high number of spans led to the choice to use, instead of discrete sensors such as accelerometers and inclinometers, a **system of distributed optical fiber sensors (DOFs)**.

The measurement principle is based on a coherent detection of the non-linear **Brillouin phenomenon** which returns an absolute measurement of the fiber deformation with resolution of a few micro-epsilons in deformation, and spatial resolution which can be varied from a few meters up to a few centimeters (in function of the query time). The measurement is automatically temperature compensated, a parameter that can also be read using the interrogator itself.



The DOFs are therefore able to measure the **variations in length** of the individual spans and their **rate** with great precision. By arranging the fibers both on the intrados and extrados of the deck it is possible to determine the curvatures and, by integration, the rotations and lowerings of the structure. From the measure of strain rate it's possible to apply the OMA to obtain the **modal parameters**

Model of the Bridge over the river Po (highway A7)



The structure is a steel box girder with a reinforced concrete slab, prestressed over the piers. The total length is 831 m and the viaduct presents 12 spans.

The simulation model is built with solid, shell, and bar finite elements defining the prestressing tendons. The nonlinear calculation is temperature- and time-dependent, taking into account the entire load history of the structure.



Model of the Forlanini viaduct



The Forlanini Viaduct is a structure located at the Forlanini interchange on the Milan East Ring Road (A51), built in 2008. The static scheme is a continuous beam with 8 spans with around 50 meters length, made of a mixed steel-concrete structure with two main beams and solid crossbeams.

The thermomechanical finite element model includes shell and three-dimensional solid elements able to simulate reliably long-term and transitory effects. The interaction between the steel substructure and the concrete slab is modeled in detail through appropriate one-dimensional connection elements.

The Dashboard

Daily average coefficient of exploitation

Maximum coefficient of exploitation at present

Localization of structure

Daily max coefficient of exploitation

Daily max and min temperature

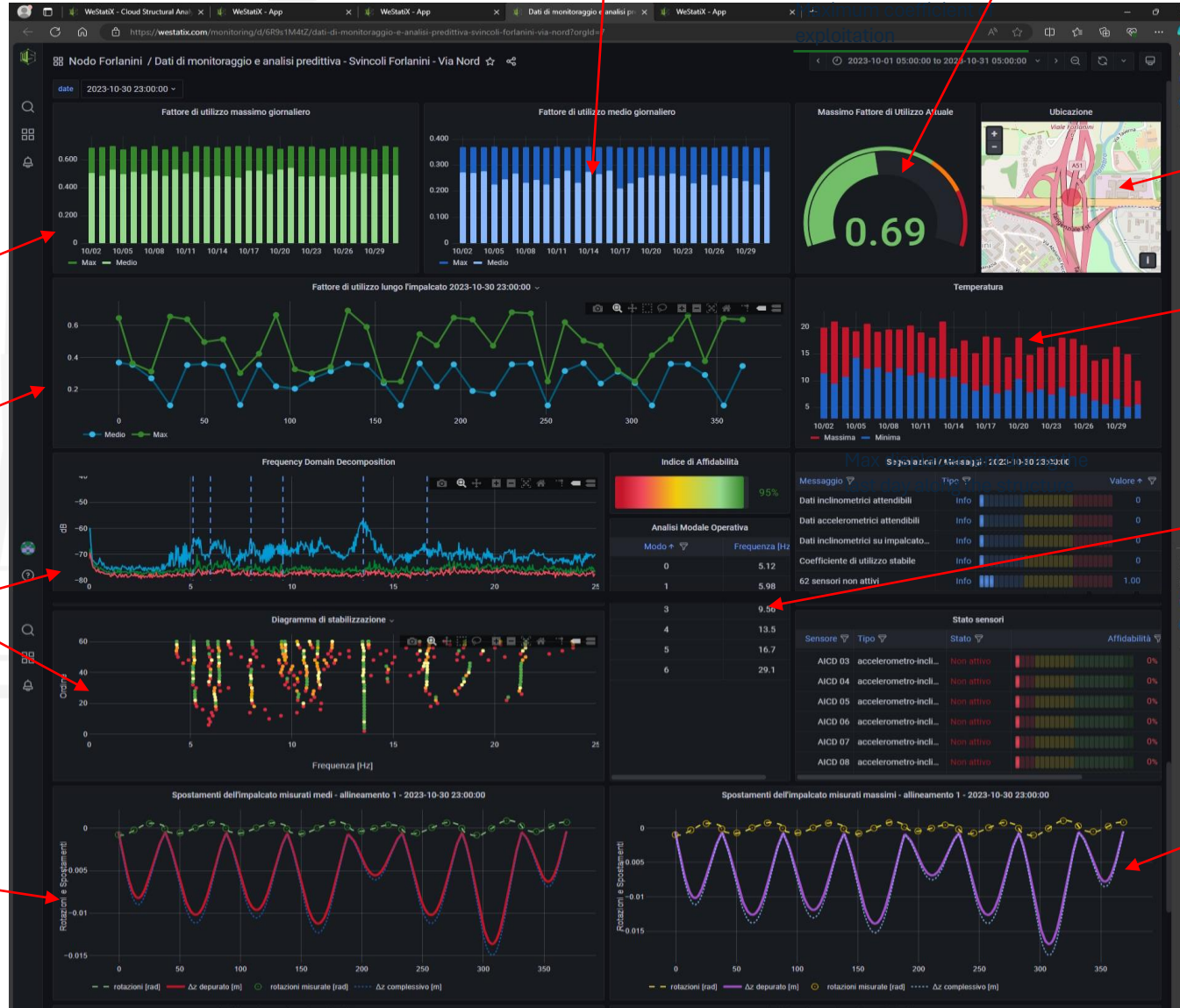
Coefficient of exploitation along the structure

Values of proper frequencies (from OMA)

Frequency domain decomposition

Average displacement during the last day along the structure

Maximum displacement during the last day along the structure





milanoserravalle
milanotangenziali

ASECAP DAYS



MILANO 2024

THANK YOU

GRAZIE

Giuseppe Colombo
Giuseppe.colombo@serravalle.it

Massimo Penasa
massimo@caemate.com



HOSTED BY



ORGANIZED BY

