

Table of Contents

| | |
|--|----|
| Foreword | 11 |
| Chapter 1. Introduction to Structural Health Monitoring | 13 |
| Daniel BALAGEAS | |
| 1.1. Definition of Structural Health Monitoring | 13 |
| 1.2. Motivation for Structural Health Monitoring | 15 |
| 1.3. Structural Health Monitoring as a way of making materials and structures smart | 18 |
| 1.4. SHM and biomimetics | 21 |
| 1.5. Process and pre-usage monitoring as a part of SHM | 24 |
| 1.6. SHM as a part of system management | 26 |
| 1.7. Passive and active SHM | 27 |
| 1.8. NDE, SHM and NDECS | 28 |
| 1.9. Variety and multidisciplinarity: the most remarkable characters of SHM | 32 |
| 1.10. Birth of the Structural Health Monitoring Community | 36 |
| 1.11. Conclusion | 38 |
| 1.12. References | 39 |
| Chapter 2. Vibration-Based Techniques for Structural Health Monitoring | 45 |
| Claus-Peter FRITZEN | |
| 2.1. Introduction | 45 |
| 2.2. Basic vibration concepts for SHM | 49 |
| 2.2.1. Local and global methods | 52 |
| 2.2.2. Damage diagnosis as an inverse problem | 54 |
| 2.2.3. Model-based damage assessment | 57 |
| 2.3. Mathematical description of structural systems with damage | 62 |

6 Structural Health Monitoring

| | |
|--|-----|
| 2.3.1. General dynamic behavior | 62 |
| 2.3.2. State-space description of mechanical systems | 65 |
| 2.3.3. Modeling of damaged structural elements | 73 |
| 2.4. Linking experimental and analytical data | 77 |
| 2.4.1. Modal Assurance Criterion (MAC) for mode pairing. | 77 |
| 2.4.2. Modal Scaling Factor (MSF) | 78 |
| 2.4.3. Co-ordinate Modal Assurance Criterion (COMAC) | 79 |
| 2.4.4. Damping | 79 |
| 2.4.5. Expansion and reduction | 80 |
| 2.4.6. Updating of the initial model | 84 |
| 2.5. Damage localization and quantification | 88 |
| 2.5.1. Change of the flexibility matrix | 88 |
| 2.5.2. Change of the stiffness matrix | 90 |
| 2.5.3. Strain-energy-based indicator methods and curvature modes | 91 |
| 2.5.4. MECE error localization technique | 95 |
| 2.5.5. Static displacement method | 96 |
| 2.5.6. Inverse eigensensitivity method | 97 |
| 2.5.7. Modal force residual method | 100 |
| 2.5.8. Kinetic and strain energy-based sensitivity methods | 104 |
| 2.5.9. Forced vibrations and frequency response functions | 108 |
| 2.6. Solution of the equation system | 118 |
| 2.6.1. Regularization. | 119 |
| 2.6.2. Parameter subset selection | 120 |
| 2.6.3. Other solution methods | 125 |
| 2.6.4. Variances of the parameters. | 126 |
| 2.7. Neural network approach to SHM | 127 |
| 2.7.1. The basic idea of neural networks | 128 |
| 2.7.2. Neural networks in damage detection, localization and quantification | 129 |
| 2.7.3. Multi-layer Perceptron (MLP) | 131 |
| 2.8. A simulation example. | 132 |
| 2.8.1. Description of the structure | 132 |
| 2.8.2. Application of damage indicator methods | 137 |
| 2.8.3. Application of the modal force residual method and inverse eigensensitivity method. | 142 |
| 2.8.4. Application of the kinetic and modal strain energy methods | 149 |
| 2.8.5. Application of the Multi-Layer Perceptron neural network | 152 |
| 2.9. Time-domain damage detection methods for linear systems | 153 |
| 2.9.1. Parity equation method | 154 |
| 2.9.2. Kalman filters | 163 |
| 2.9.3. AR and ARX models. | 168 |
| 2.10. Damage identification in non-linear systems | 168 |
| 2.10.1. Extended Kalman filter. | 168 |
| 2.10.2. Localization of damage using filter banks. | 171 |
| 2.10.3. A simulation study on a beam with opening and closing crack | 172 |

| | |
|---|------------|
| 2.11. Applications | 177 |
| 2.11.1. I-40 bridge | 177 |
| 2.11.2. Steelquake structure | 185 |
| 2.11.3. Application of the Z24 bridge | 192 |
| 2.11.4. Detection of delamination in a CFRP plate with stiffeners | 198 |
| 2.12. Conclusion | 205 |
| 2.13. Acknowledgements | 207 |
| 2.14. References | 208 |
| Chapter 3. Fiber-Optic Sensors | 225 |
| Alfredo GÜEMES and Jose Manuel MENENDEZ | |
| 3.1. Introduction | 225 |
| 3.2. Classification of fiber-optic sensors | 229 |
| 3.2.1. Intensity-based sensors | 229 |
| 3.2.2. Phase-modulated optical fiber sensors, or interferometers | 232 |
| 3.2.3. Wavelength based sensors, or Fiber Bragg Gratings (FBG) | 235 |
| 3.3. The fiber Bragg grating as a strain and temperature sensor | 237 |
| 3.3.1. Response of the FBG to uniaxial uniform strain fields | 237 |
| 3.3.2. Sensitivity of the FBG to temperature | 239 |
| 3.3.3. Response of the FBG to a non-uniform uniaxial strain field | 240 |
| 3.3.4. Response of the FBG to transverse stresses | 248 |
| 3.3.5. Photoelasticity in a plane stress state | 251 |
| 3.4. Structures with embedded fiber Bragg gratings | 262 |
| 3.4.1. Orientation of the optical fiber optic with respect to the reinforcement fibers | 263 |
| 3.4.2. Ingress/egress from the laminate | 265 |
| 3.5. Fiber Bragg gratings as damage sensors for composites | 265 |
| 3.5.1. Measurement of strain and stress variations | 266 |
| 3.5.2. Measurement of spectral perturbations associated with internal stress release resulting from damage spread | 270 |
| 3.6. Examples of applications in aeronautics and civil engineering | 274 |
| 3.6.1. Stiffened panels with embedded fiber Bragg gratings | 275 |
| 3.6.2. Concrete beam repair | 281 |
| 3.7. Conclusions | 283 |
| 3.8. References | 284 |
| Chapter 4. Structural Health Monitoring with Piezoelectric Sensors | 287 |
| Philippe GUY and Thomas MONNIER | |
| 4.1. Background and context | 287 |
| 4.2. The use of embedded sensors as acoustic emission (AE) detectors | 290 |
| 4.2.1. Experimental results and conventional analysis of acoustic emission signals | 293 |

8 Structural Health Monitoring

| | |
|--|-----|
| 4.2.2. Algorithms for damage localization | 296 |
| 4.2.3. Algorithms for damage characterization | 300 |
| 4.2.4. Available industrial AE systems | 304 |
| 4.2.5. New concepts in acoustic emission | 305 |
| 4.2.6. Conclusion | 308 |
| 4.3. State-of-the-art and main trends in piezoelectric transducer-based acousto-ultrasonic SHM research | 308 |
| 4.3.1. Lamb wave structure interrogation | 309 |
| 4.3.2. Sensor technology | 313 |
| 4.3.3. Tested structures (mainly metallic or composite parts) | 325 |
| 4.3.4. Acousto-ultrasonic signal and data reduction methods | 325 |
| 4.3.5. The full implementation of SHM of localized damage with guided waves in composite materials | 334 |
| 4.3.6. Available industrial acousto-ultrasonic systems with piezoelectric sensors | 347 |
| 4.4. Electromechanical impedance | 352 |
| 4.4.1. E/M impedance for defect detection in metallic and composite parts | 352 |
| 4.4.2. The piezoelectric implant method applied to the evaluation and monitoring of viscoelastic properties | 353 |
| 4.4.3. Conclusion | 364 |
| 4.5. Summary and guidelines for future work | 365 |
| 4.6. References | 365 |

Chapter 5. SHM Using Electrical Resistance

Michelle SALVIA and Jean-Christophe ABRY

| | |
|--|-----|
| 5.1. Introduction | 379 |
| 5.2. Composite damage | 380 |
| 5.3. Electrical resistance of unloaded composite | 381 |
| 5.3.1. Percolation concept | 381 |
| 5.3.2. Anisotropic conduction properties in continuous fiber reinforced polymer | 382 |
| 5.3.3. Influence of temperature | 386 |
| 5.4. Composite strain and damage monitoring by electrical resistance | 388 |
| 5.4.1. 0° unidirectional laminates | 388 |
| 5.4.2. Multidirectional laminates | 396 |
| 5.4.3. Randomly distributed fiber reinforced polymers | 401 |
| 5.5. Damage localization | 401 |
| 5.6. Conclusion | 405 |
| 5.7. References | 405 |

| | |
|--|------------|
| Chapter 6. Low Frequency Electromagnetic Techniques | 411 |
| Michel LEMISTRE | |
| 6.1. Introduction | 411 |
| 6.2. Theoretical considerations on electromagnetic theory | 412 |
| 6.2.1. Maxwell's equations | 412 |
| 6.2.2. Dipole radiation | 413 |
| 6.2.3. Surface impedance | 416 |
| 6.2.4. Diffraction by a circular aperture | 421 |
| 6.2.5. Eddy currents | 423 |
| 6.2.6. Polarization of dielectrics | 423 |
| 6.3. Applications to the NDE/NDT domain | 426 |
| 6.3.1. Dielectric materials | 426 |
| 6.3.2. Conductive materials | 428 |
| 6.3.3. Hybrid method | 432 |
| 6.4. Signal processing | 436 |
| 6.4.1. Time-frequency transforms | 436 |
| 6.4.2. The continuous wavelet transform | 437 |
| 6.4.3. The discrete wavelet transform | 439 |
| 6.4.4. Multiresolution | 441 |
| 6.4.5. Denoising | 443 |
| 6.5. Application to the SHM domain | 447 |
| 6.5.1. General principles | 447 |
| 6.5.2. Magnetic method | 448 |
| 6.5.3. Electric method | 450 |
| 6.5.4. Hybrid method | 450 |
| 6.6. References | 460 |
| Chapter 7. Capacitive Methods for Structural Health Monitoring in Civil Engineering | 463 |
| Xavier DÉROBERT and Jean IAQUINTA | |
| 7.1. Introduction | 463 |
| 7.2. The principle | 464 |
| 7.3. Capacitance probe for cover concrete | 466 |
| 7.3.1. Layout | 466 |
| 7.3.2. Sensitivity | 467 |
| 7.3.3. Example of measurements on the Empalot Bridge (Toulouse, France) | 469 |
| 7.4. Application for external post-tensioned cables | 471 |
| 7.4.1. Influence of the location of the cable | 473 |
| 7.4.2. Effect of air and water layers | 474 |
| 7.4.3. Small inclusions | 476 |
| 7.4.4. Example of an actual measurement | 477 |

| | |
|---|------------|
| 10 Structural Health Monitoring | |
| 7.5. Future work | 479 |
| 7.6. Monitoring historical buildings | 480 |
| 7.6.1. Capacitance probe for moisture monitoring | 481 |
| 7.6.2. Environmental conditions | 482 |
| 7.6.3. Study on a stone wall test site | 483 |
| 7.6.4. Water content monitoring of part of the masonry of Notre-Dame La Grande church (Poitiers, France) | 485 |
| 7.7. Conclusion | 488 |
| 7.8. Acknowledgements | 488 |
| 7.9. References | 489 |
| Short Biographies of the Contributors | 491 |
| Index | 493 |

Foreword

The origins of this book date back to a pre-conference course given at the First European Workshop on Structural Health Monitoring, which was held at the Ecole Normale Supérieure of Cachan (Paris) in July 2002. In 2004, this course was extended to form a continuing-education short course lasting three and a half days, organized by the Ecole Normal Supérieure of Cachan.

The motivation of the authors has essentially been to make the information collected for this short course more widely available, especially at the present time, which is characterized by the strong emergence of approaches in the technical community to the problems of Structural Health Monitoring.

The book is organized around the various sensing techniques used to achieve the monitoring. For this reason, emphasis is put on sensors, on signal and data reduction methods, and on inverse techniques, allowing the identification of the physical parameters affected by the presence of the damage on which the diagnosis is established. This choice leads to a presentation that is not oriented by the type of applications or linked to special classes of problems, but presents the broad families of techniques: vibration and modal analysis (Chapter 2), optical fibre sensing (Chapter 3), acousto-ultrasonics using piezoelectric transducers (Chapter 4), and electric and electromagnetic techniques (Chapters 5 to 7).

Each chapter has been written by specialists in the domain of the chapter, who have been working in the field for a long time and have wide knowledge and experience. The authors, who come from the academic world or from research centres, have written their contributions in a pedagogical spirit, so that this book can be easily understood by beginners in the field and by students. Nevertheless, the book aims to present an exhaustive overview of present research and development, giving numerous references that will be useful even to experienced researchers and engineers.

The Editors
D.L. Balageas, C.-P. Fritzen, A. Güemes