

# SMART Geotechnical Asset Management for Transport Systems

***Mazzanti Paolo***

***Ground Related Risk to Transportation infrastructure Conference***

***London, UK, 26-27 October 2017***

## *SMART?*

“SMART” (adj.): **equipped with, using, or containing electronic control devices**



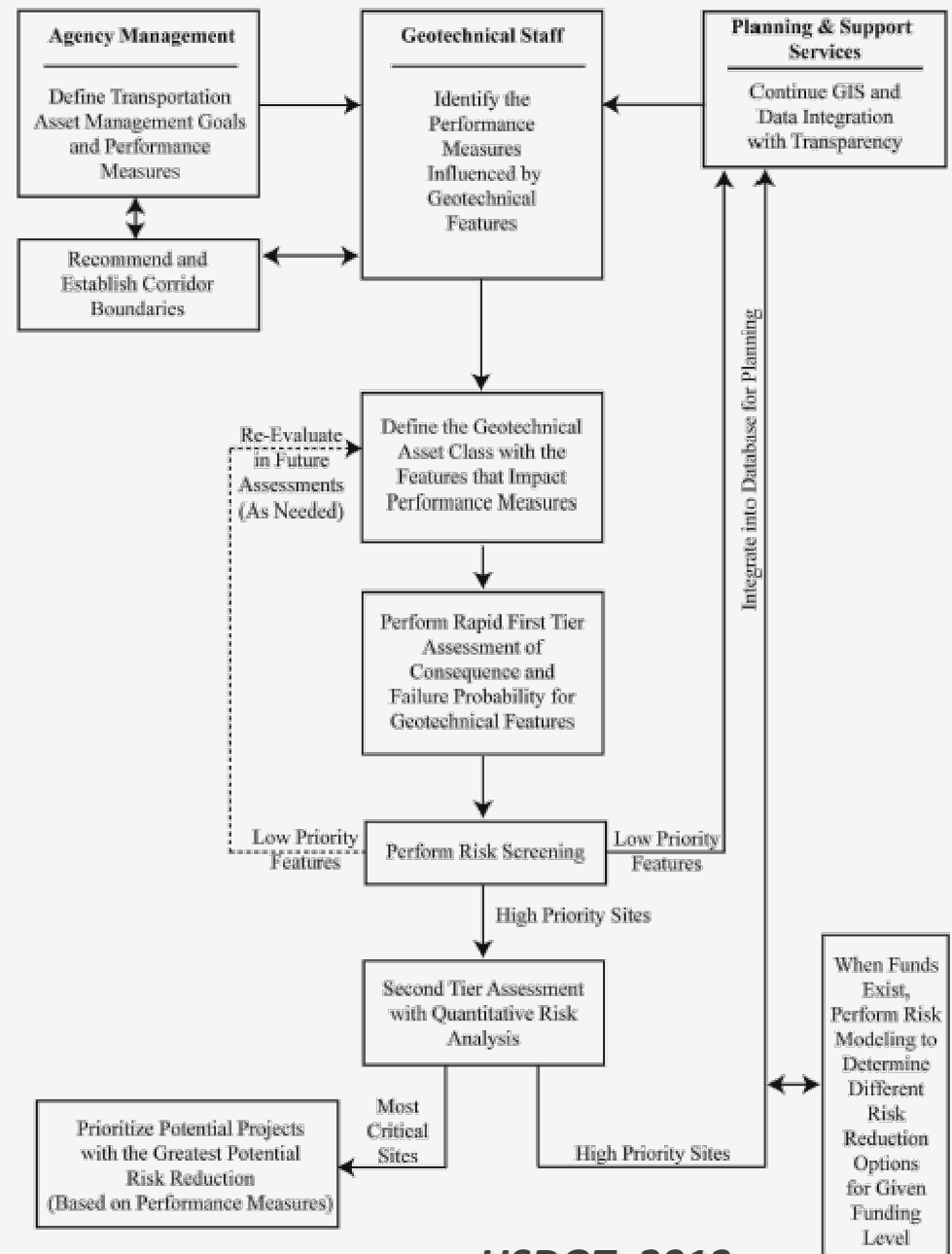
**Smart....car**

**Smart....phone**

**Smart....house**

**Smart....GAM?**

# Geotechnical Assets Management

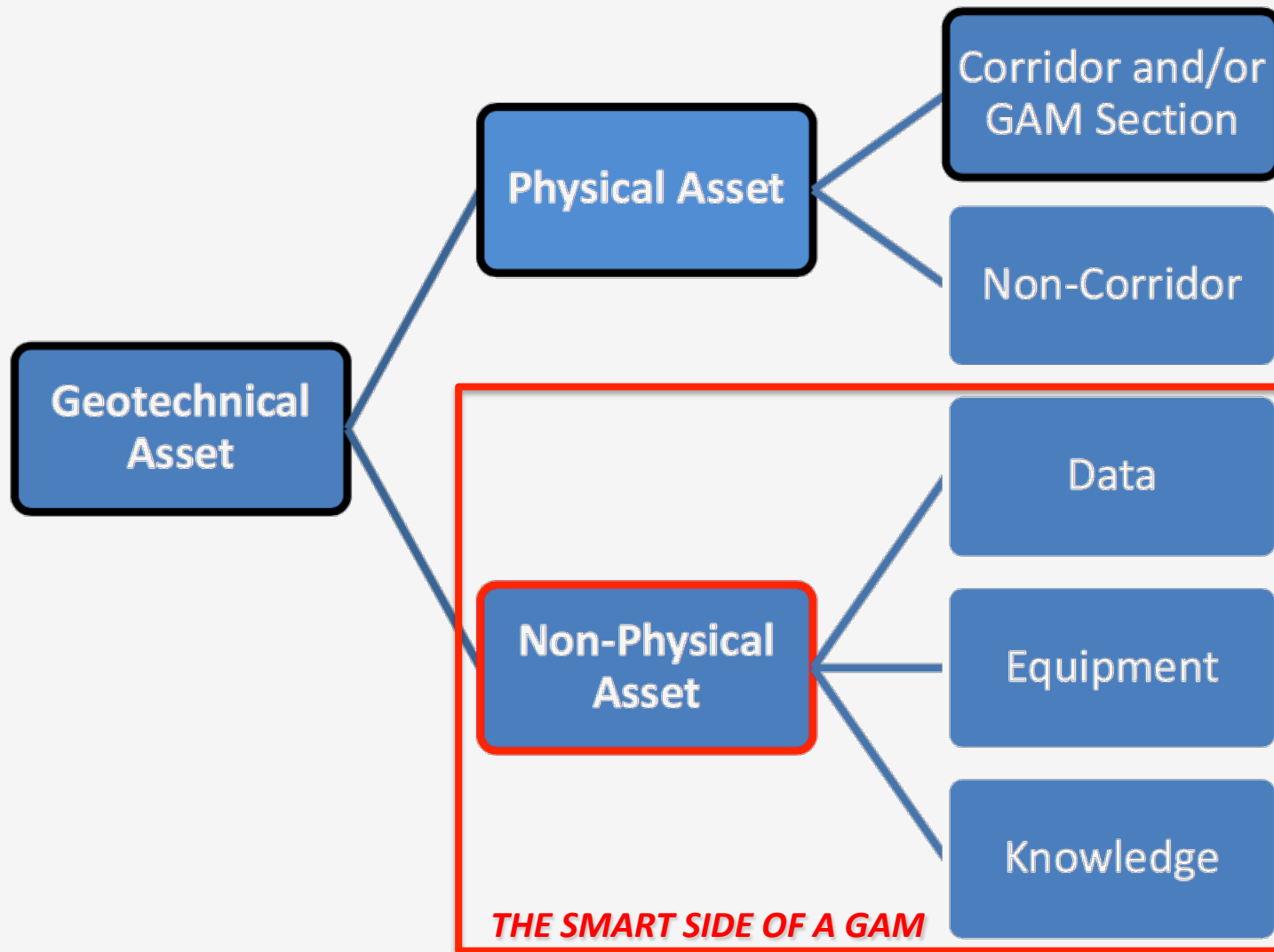


# Geotechnical Assets Management





# "SMART" Geotechnical Assets Management



**DATA & KNOWLEDGE ARE CONTINUOUSLY UPDATED BY USING SUITABLE MONITORING EQUIPMENT!**

## *The leitmotif*

# **Application of New Sensing and Monitoring Technologies to the Assessment and Control of Natural Hazards and Civil Structures and Infrastructures**

## **THE OBSERVATIONAL METHOD!**

Karl Terzaghi 1937



Settlement of structures in Europe and methods of observations. American Society of Civil Engineers. Proceedings, Vol. 63, pp. 1358-1374

Ralph Peck 1969



Advantages and limitations of the observational method in applied soil mechanics. Géotechnique, 19(2), 171-187

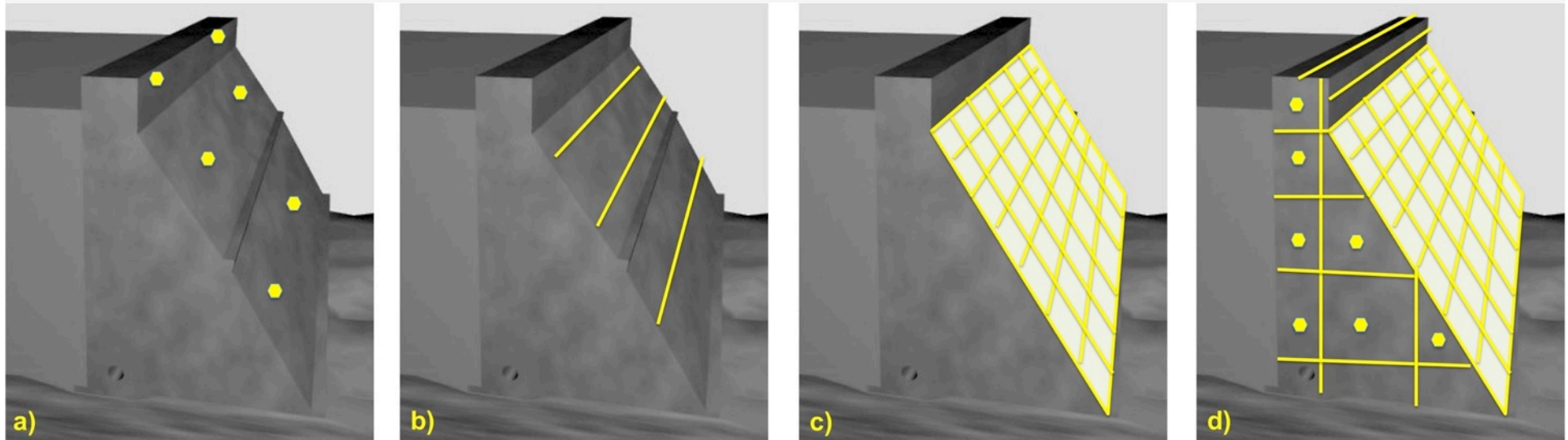
***The need of geotechnical measurement equipment....  
....60 years of technological “r”evolution***

Stressmeter						
Levelling			Continuous Monitoring			
Theodolite			US standards	Early Warning Monitoring	European Standards	Digital Image Correlation
Extensometer	Vibration Monitoring		Total Station	GSM data transmission	Laser Scanner	Drones
Piezometer	Submarine Monitoring	Data-logger	Time Domain Reflectometry	Fibre Optics technology	Multi-parametric borehole systems	Web based data management
Load cell	Inclinometer	Laser distance-meter	In place inclinometers	GNSS Technology	Interferometric Radar technology	Wireless monitoring
<b>1950s</b>	<b>1960s</b>	<b>1970s</b>	<b>1980s</b>	<b>1990s</b>	<b>2000s</b>	<b>2010s</b>

## What we monitor...

Parameters	Contact instruments	Remote instruments
Displacement (deformation)	Surface and probe tiltmeter, inclinometer, extensometer, liquid level gauge, crack gauge, TDR, fibre optic, pendulum, deflectometer, convergence gauge	GNSS, total station, optical levelling, lidar, satellite SAR interferometry, terrestrial interferometric radar, digital image correlation, photogrammetry
Vibration	Accelerometer, velocimeter, seismometer, geophone	Terrestrial interferometric radar, digital image correlation
Acoustic emission		
Groundwater pressure	Piezometer, observation well	n.a.
Stress	Earth pressure cell, stress-meter	n.a.
Load and strain	Load cell, strain gauge	n.a.
Temperature	Thermometer, thermocouple	InfraRed camera

## Where we monitor...





## Example 1: Monitoring of one Geotechnical Asset





## *Example 1: Monitoring of one Geotechnical Asset*





## *Example 1: Monitoring of one Geotechnical Asset*





## *Example 1: Monitoring of one Geotechnical Asset*



## ***Example 1: Monitoring of one Geotechnical Asset***

- ✓ 2 years of monitoring whose aims are:
  - ✓ *“Knowledge” the landslide features and behaviour*
  - ✓ *“Control” the evolution of the slope during re-construction*
  - ✓ *Re-activate the transit of the highway by “emergency monitoring”*
  
- ✓ Monitoring is performed by:
  - ✓ *Periodic and continuous inclinometer monitoring in some boreholes*
  - ✓ *Continuous monitoring by 3 Robotic Total Stations*
  - ✓ *Continuous monitoring by 2 Terrestrial SAR Interferometers*
  - ✓ *Data managed by a suitable web based data distribution platform*



## *Example 2: Monitoring of one Geotechnical Asset*

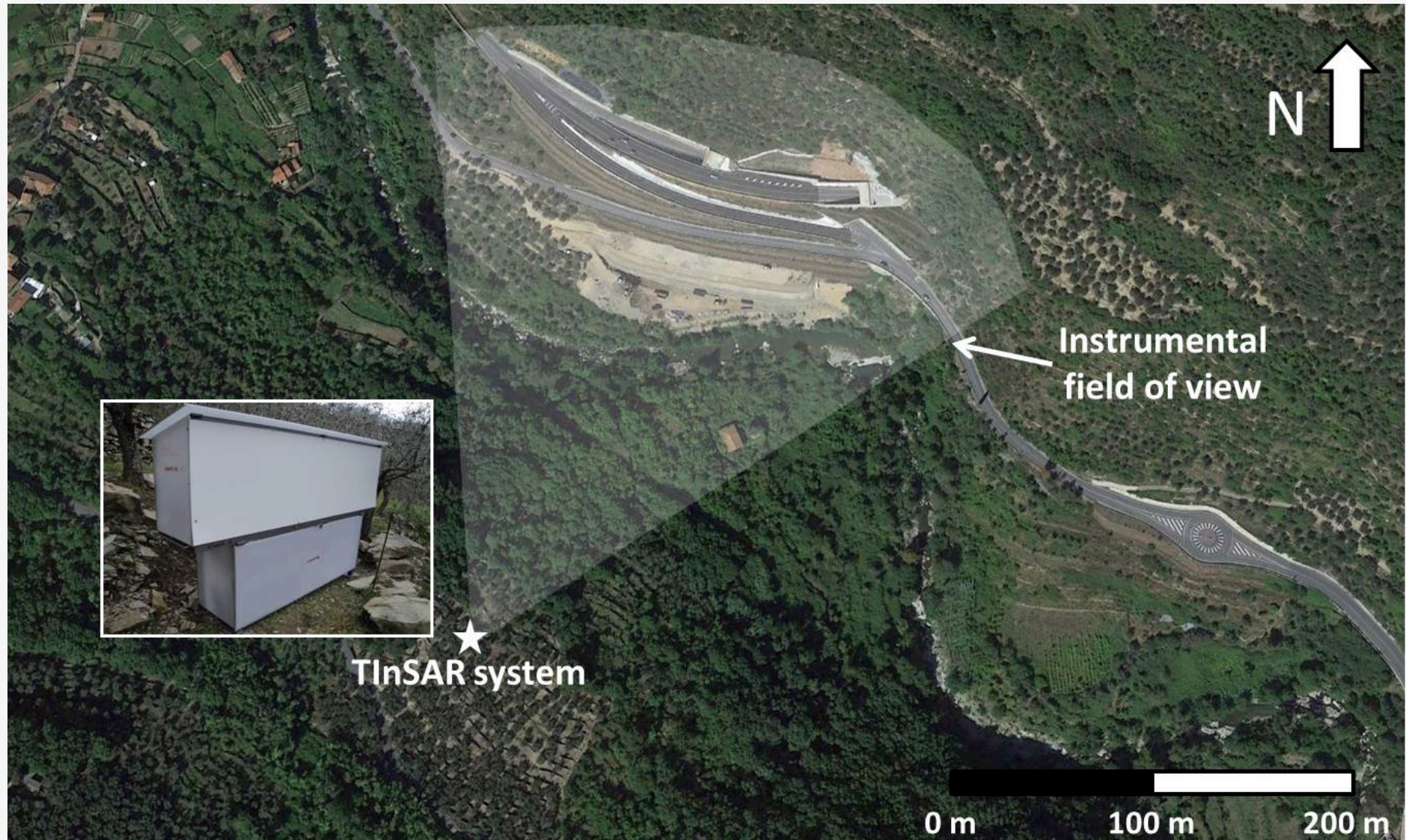


## *Example 2: Monitoring of one Geotechnical Asset*



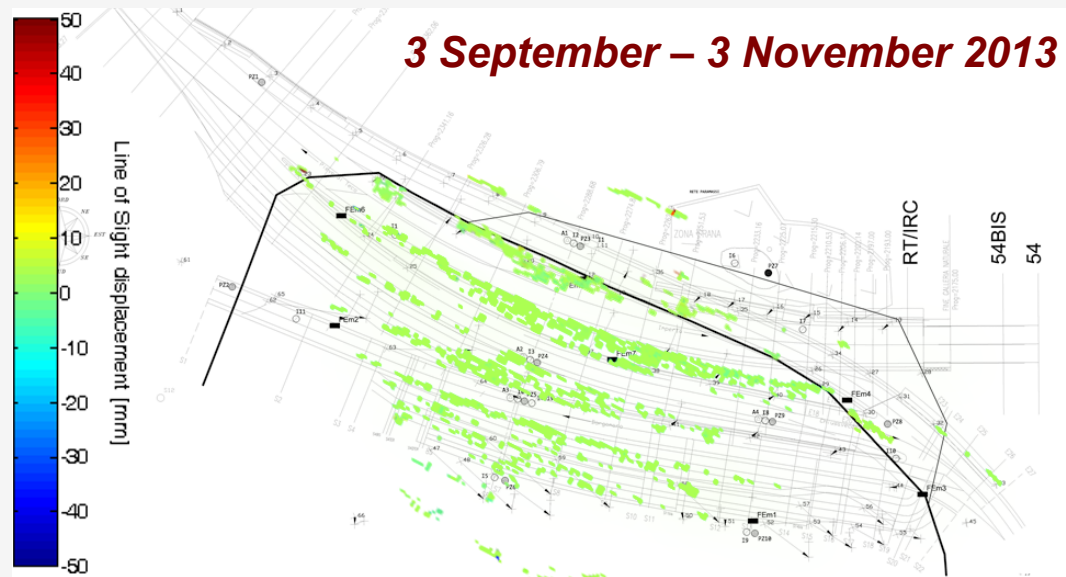
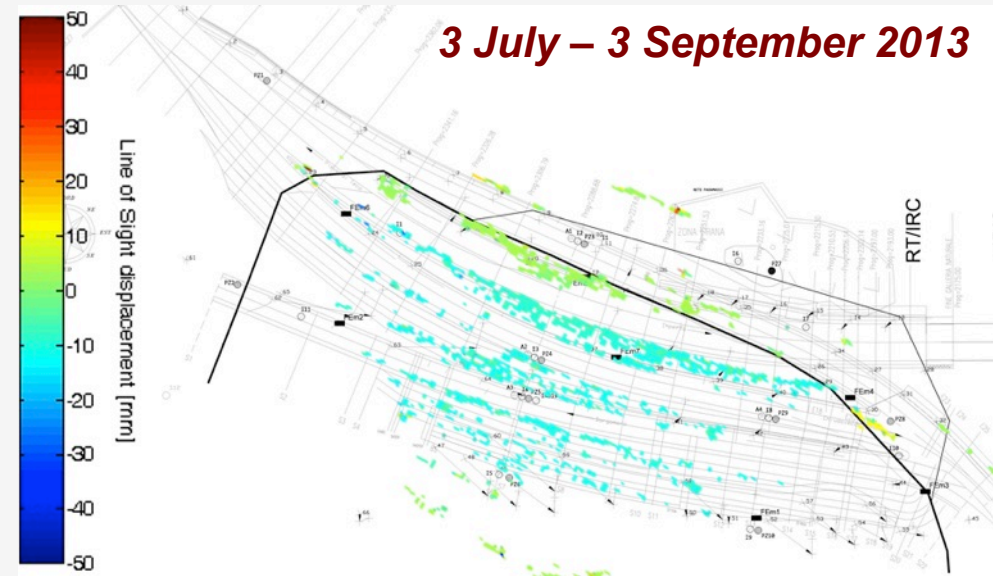
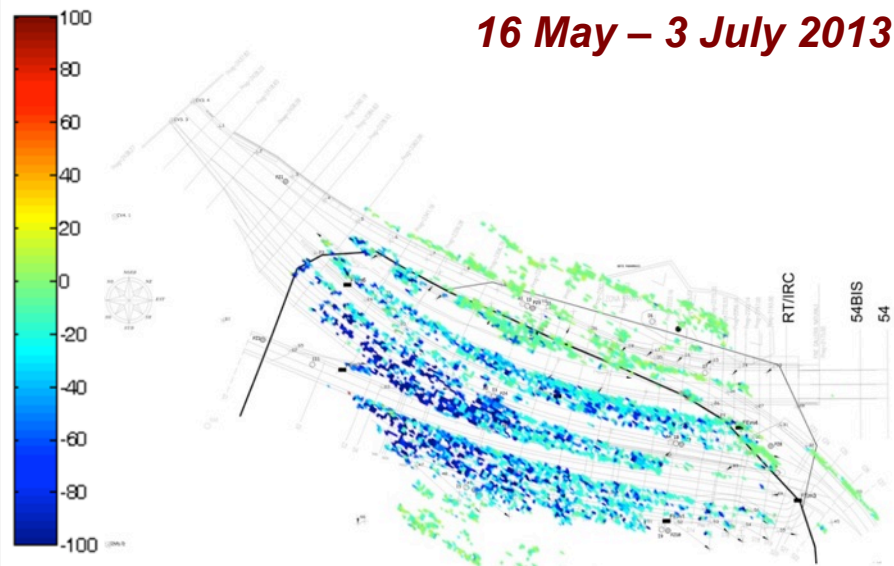


## Example 2: Monitoring of one Geotechnical Asset





## Example 2: Monitoring of one Geotechnical Asset



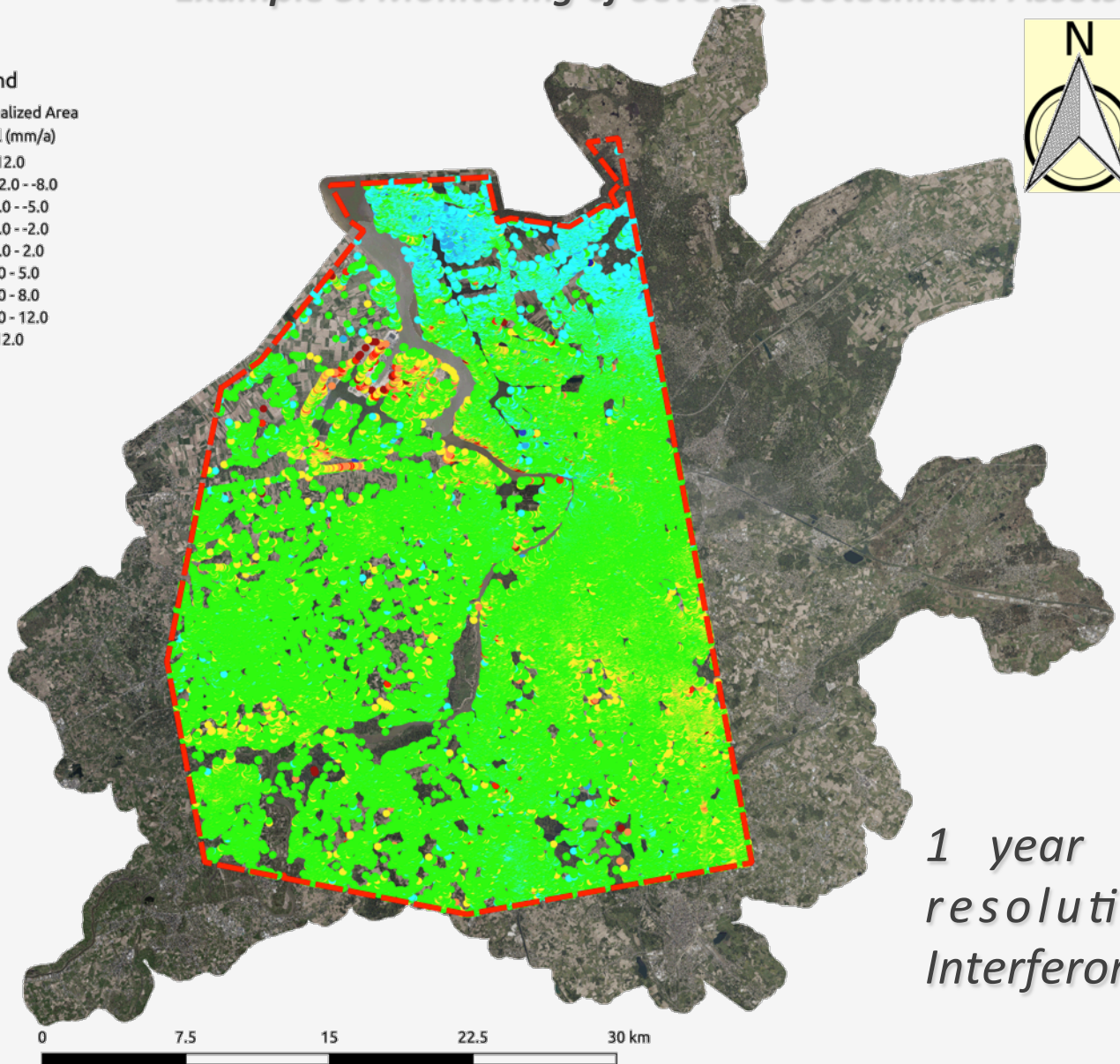
### Example 3: Monitoring of Several Geotechnical Assets...in Europe

#### Legend

 Analyzed Area

LOS Vel (mm/a)

-  <-12.0
-  -12.0--8.0
-  -8.0--5.0
-  -5.0--2.0
-  -2.0-2.0
-  2.0-5.0
-  5.0-8.0
-  8.0-12.0
-  >12.0



*1 year monitoring by high resolution Satellite SAR Interferometry*



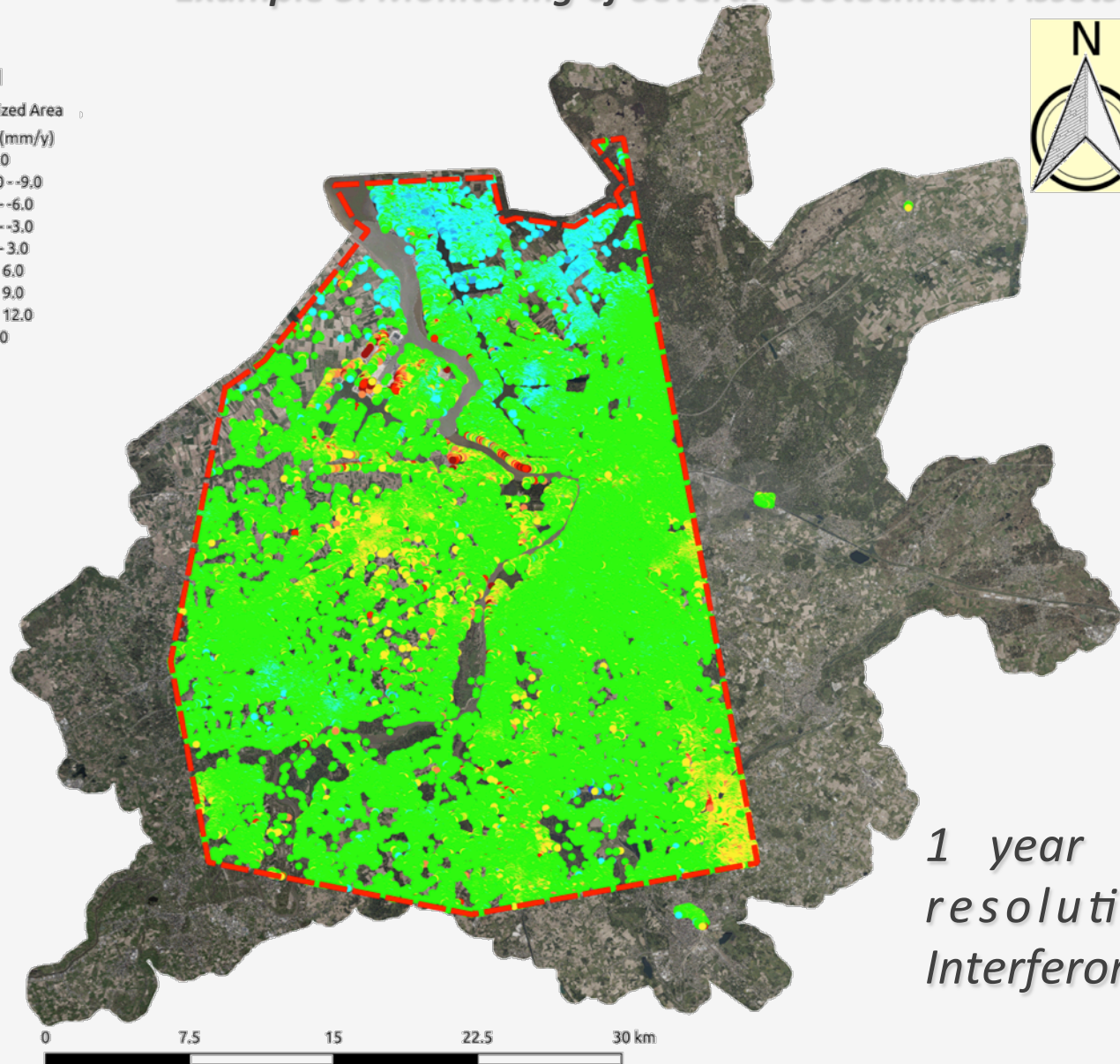
### Example 3: Monitoring of Several Geotechnical Assets...in Europe

#### Legend

 Analyzed Area

LOS Vel (mm/y)

-  <-12.0
-  -12.0--9.0
-  -9.0--6.0
-  -6.0--3.0
-  -3.0-3.0
-  3.0-6.0
-  6.0-9.0
-  9.0-12.0
-  >12.0



*1 year monitoring by high resolution Satellite SAR Interferometry*



### Example 3: Monitoring of Several Geotechnical Assets...in Europe



About 100 \$ per km<sup>2</sup>  
Few \$ for each asset  
0,02 \$ per monitored point!



## Example 4: Monitoring Several Geotechnical Assets...in Italy





## Example 4: Monitoring Several Geotechnical Assets...in Italy



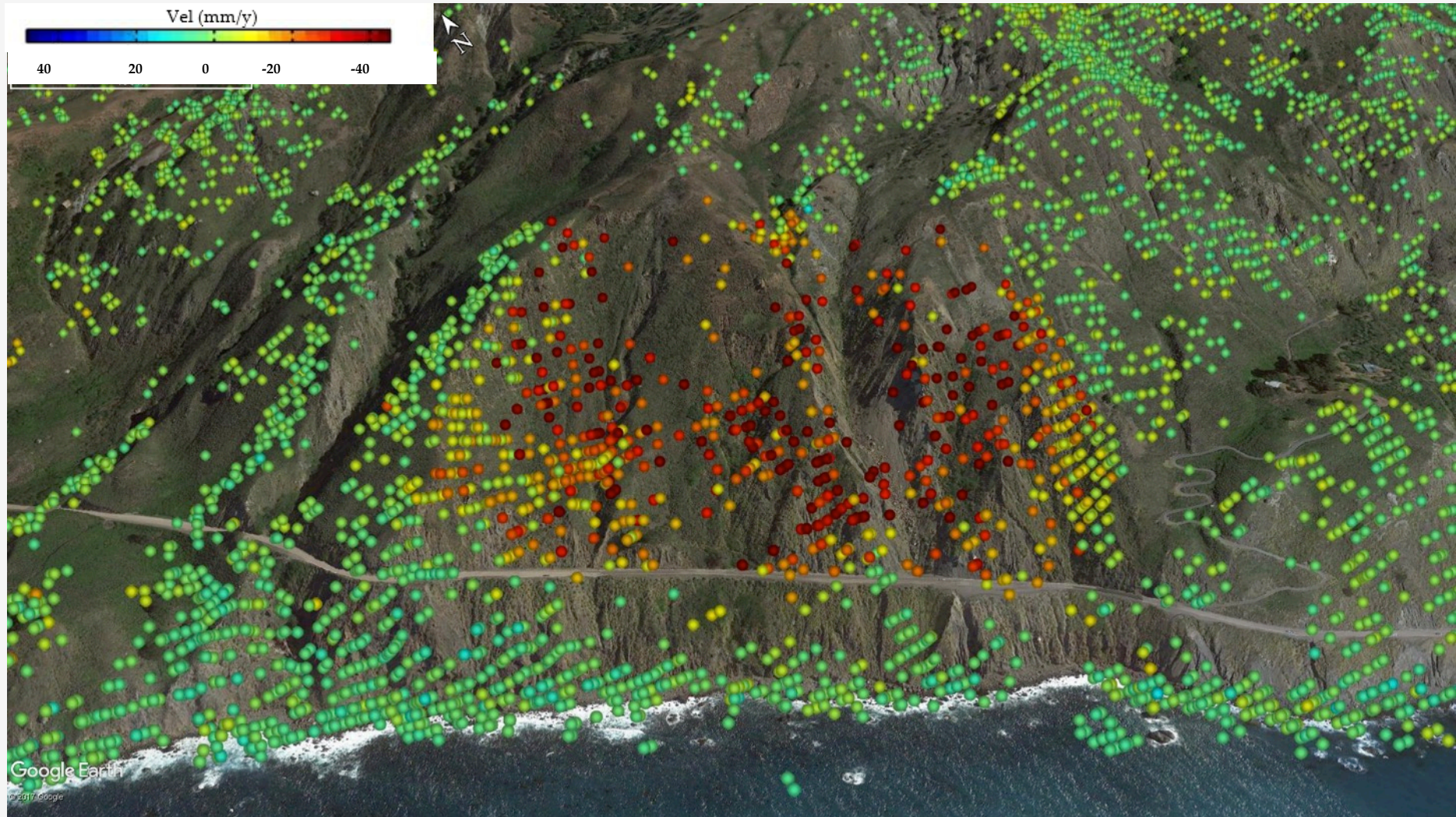
## *When and why we monitor....*

	Common applications	Common instruments
Knowledge monitoring	Design phase Standard maintenance Screening after paroxysmal events (earthquakes, floods, etc.)	LiDAR, satellite SAR interferometry, terrestrial interferometric radar, GNSS, photogrammetry, observation well, piezometer, inclinometer, TDR, earth pressure cell, accelerometer, velocimeter, seismometer
Control monitoring	Construction phase in medium risk areas Advanced maintenance (critical segments) Verification of high risk area	LiDAR, satellite sar interferometry, terrestrial interferometric radar, GNSS, photogrammetry, total station, optical levelling, digital image correlation, observation well, piezometer, inclinometer, TDR, extensometer, earth pressure cell, stress-meter, load cell, strain gauge, fibre optic, pendulum, deflectometer, convergence gauge, surface and probe tiltmeter, liquid level gauge, crack gauge, accelerometer, velocimeter, seismometer
Emergency monitoring	Construction phase in high risk areas Early warning systems for operation in high risk areas	LiDAR, terrestrial interferometric radar, GNSS, total station, piezometer, inclinometer, extensometer, strain gauge, fibre optic, pendulum, surface and probe tiltmeter, liquid level gauge, crack gauge, TDR, convergence gauge, accelerometer, velocimeter, seismometer

SMART

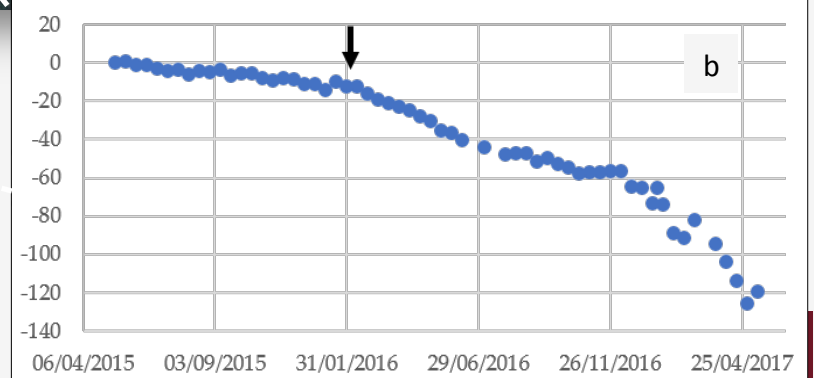
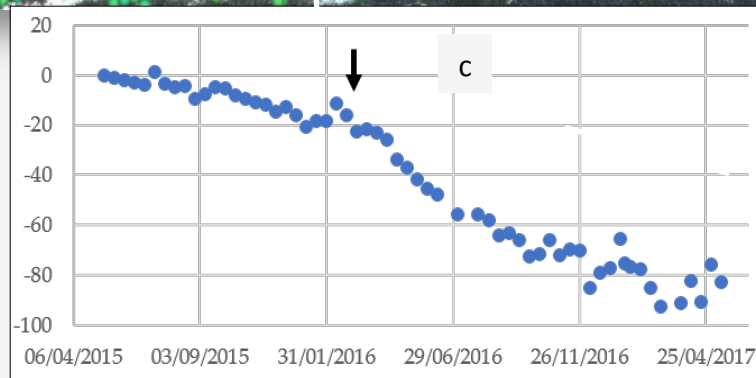
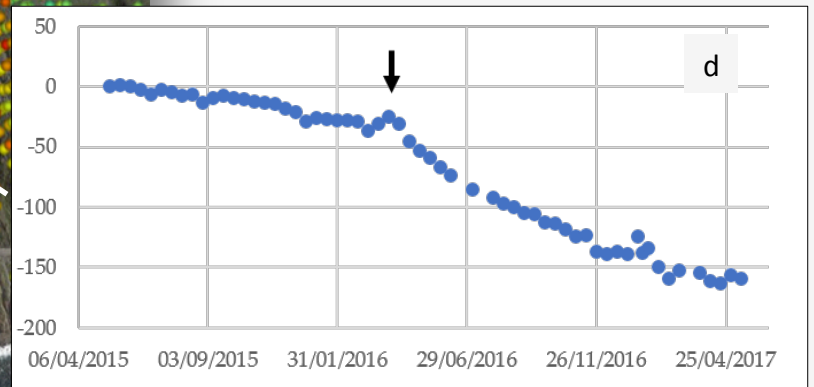
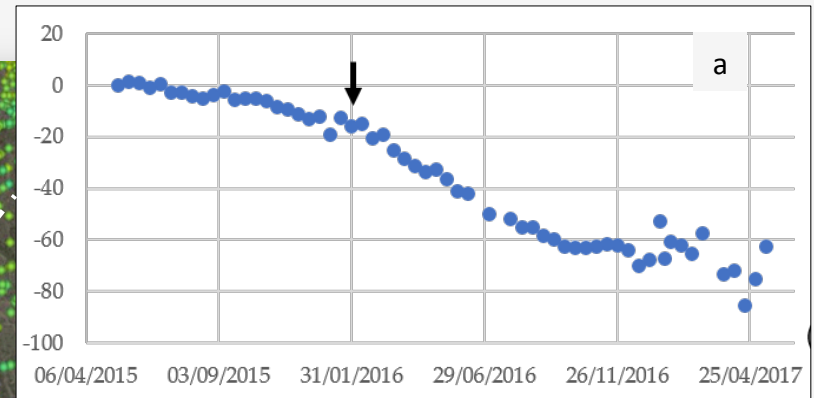
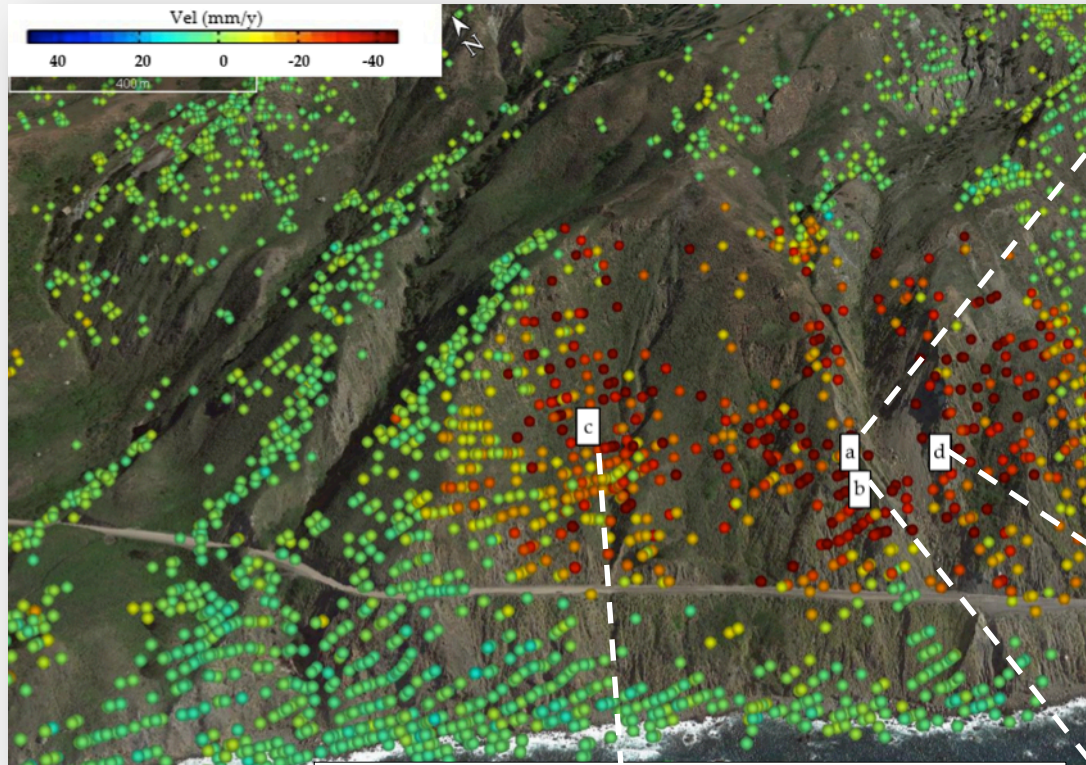


# Detection of precursors....is really SMART





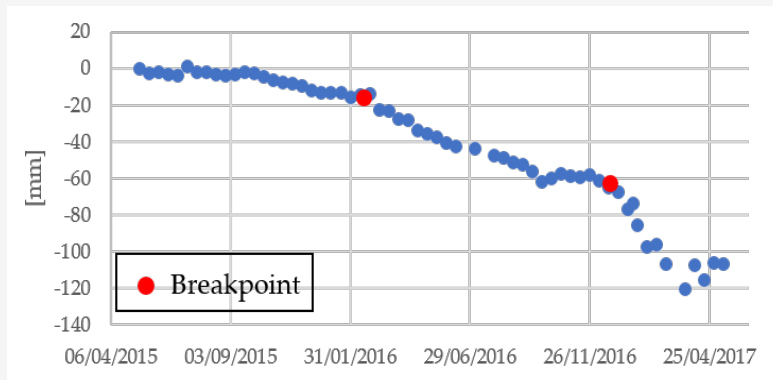
# Detection of precursors....is really SMART



# Detection of precursors....is really SMART

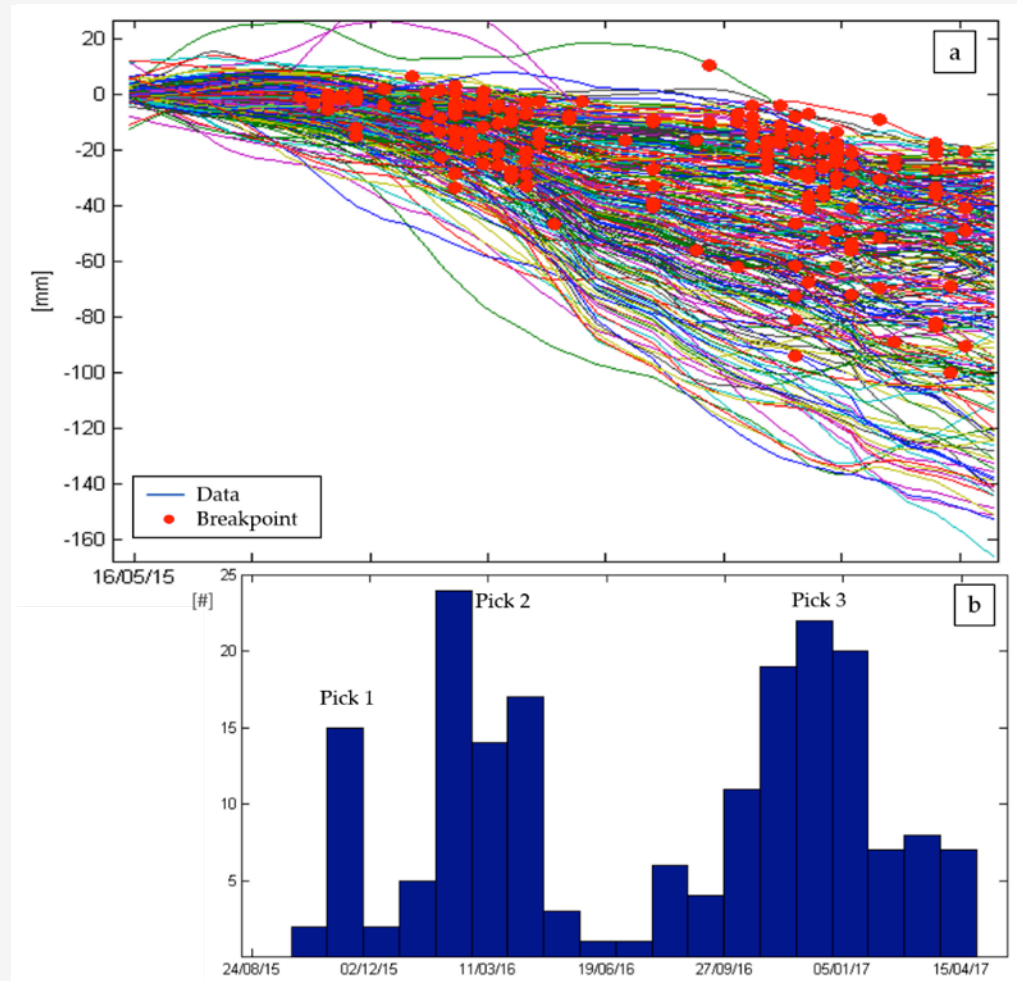
## Trend Change Detection (TCD)

Example of breakpoints



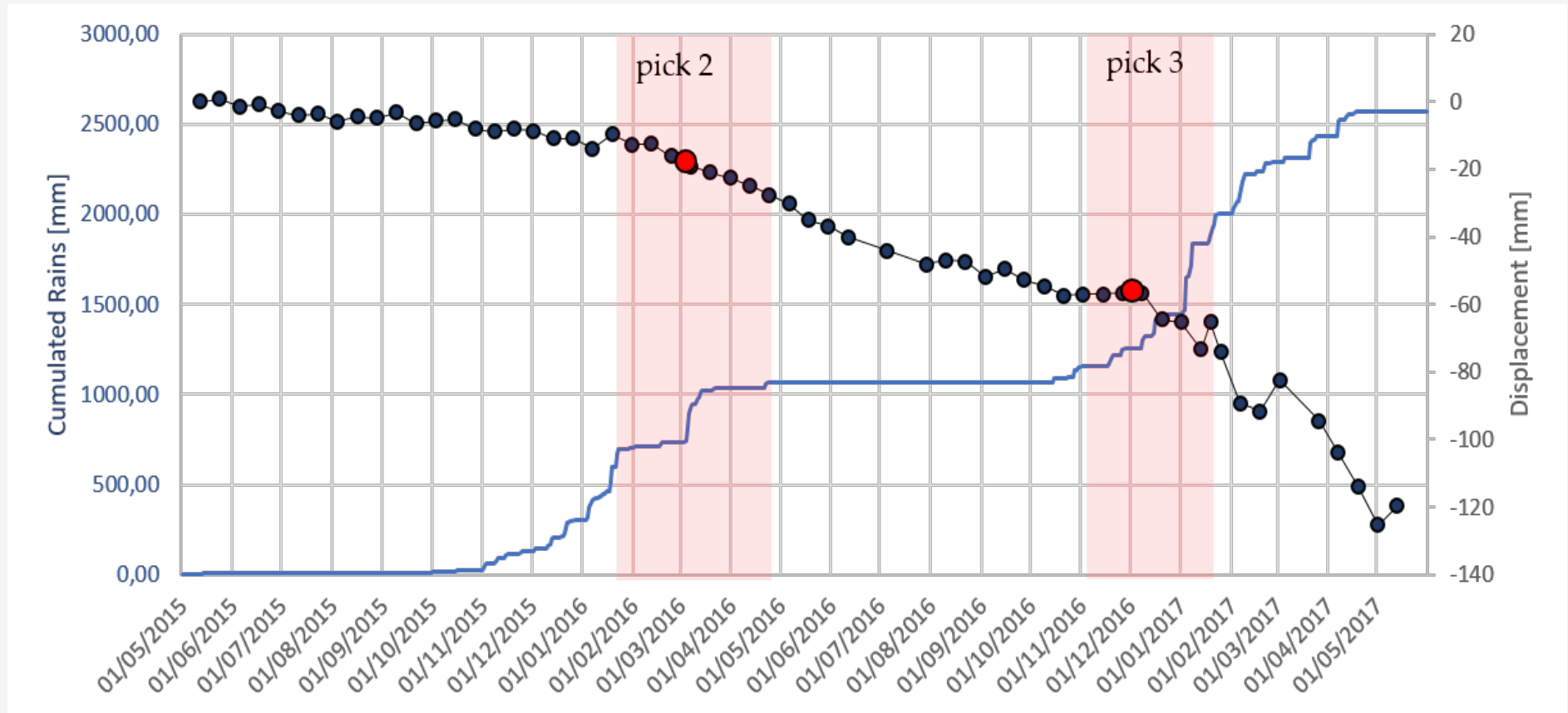
## Results:

Modified Sliding Window (MSW) segmentation method



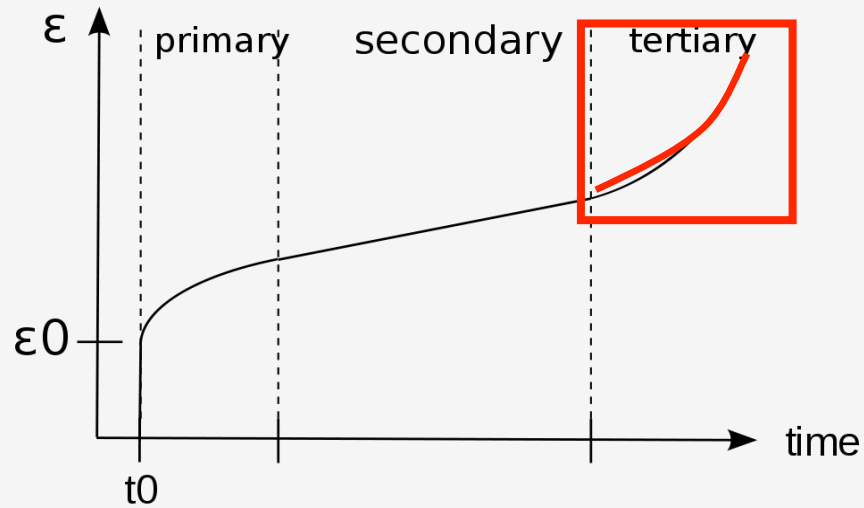
## Detection of precursors....is really SMART

### Trend Change Detection (TCD)

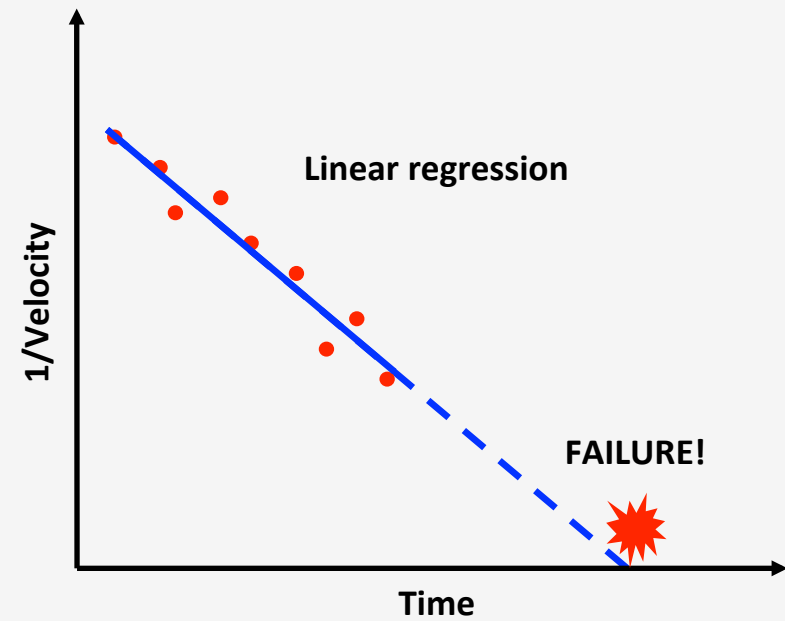


Correlation between the displacements (black dots) and the rainfall records (blue line). Pick 2 and pick 3 correspond to the time intervals detected using the MSW segmentation algorithm. The red dots represent the computed breakpoints in this time series.

## Prediction of failure...is even more SMART



Three-stage **creep** model (Varnes 1978)





## Displacement Monitoring!

(Saito 1960; Fukuzono 1985; Voight 1989)

## *How we can move forward with the SMART GAM?*


Reduce the distance between innovative monitoring solutions and GAM managers:

1) Training

organized by  **NHAZCA** SRL in collaboration with  **SAPIENZA**  
UNIVERSITÀ DI ROMA

**5<sup>th</sup> IcGSM**  
International Course on **GEOTECHNICAL**  
and **STRUCTURAL MONITORING**  
**22-25 May 2018 | Rome**  
Master Classes - 21 May 2018 | Rome

Join us





## How we can move forward with the SMART GAM?

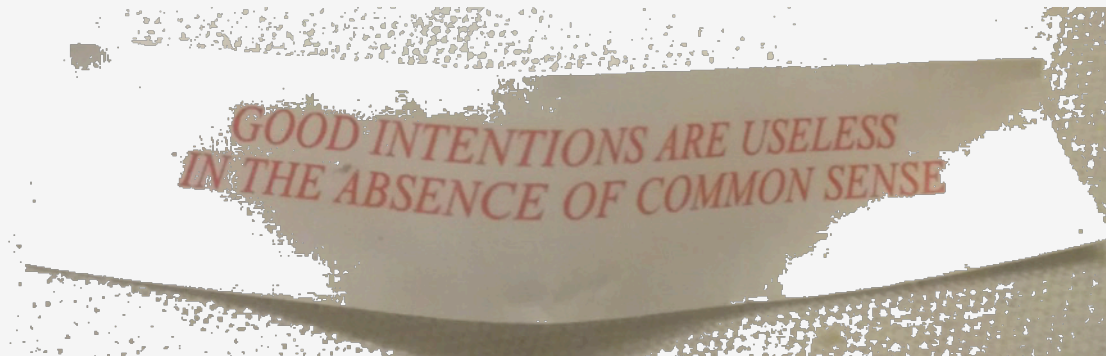
Reduce the distance between innovative monitoring solutions and GAM managers:

### 2) Developing suitable tools

The screenshot displays the NHAZCA InSAR feasibility web application. The interface is divided into a left sidebar and a main map area. The sidebar contains a 'QUERY' section with the following fields: 'Your area of interest' (with a note: 'No area of interest specified, please specify your area of interest using the red draw button in the map'), 'Your period of interest' (with 'Start Date' set to '31 August 2015' and 'Stop Date' set to '30 August 2017'), and 'Minimum coverage of your area of interest (in %)' (set to '50'). A 'SEARCH' button is located at the bottom of the sidebar. The main map area shows a world map with a search bar at the top containing the text 'Trova luogo o indirizzo'. The map is overlaid with a color-coded InSAR feasibility heatmap. The top right corner of the application features the text '© NHAZCA S.r.l. - All rights reserved' and 'powered by GEOCENTO earth imaging'. The bottom right corner of the map area includes the text 'Esri, HERE, Garmin, NGA, USGS' and the Esri logo. The URL 'projects.geocento.com/nhazca' is displayed at the bottom right of the application frame.

## *What I hope for the future*

- Monitoring will become a key part of each geotechnical asset program and not just an option
- The word “monitorability” will enter in the dictionary of designers and infrastructure owners



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