

Infrastructure Amnesia Index

A Novel Approach into Quantifying Repair Efficacy

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ABSTRACT

This project developed and validated the first-of-its-kind index for quantifying repair efficacy using three main parameters: Frequency recovery (60%), mode shape preservation (25%), and damping recovery (15%). Machine learning models (ANN for baseline identification with 80% confidence, Random Forest for damage specification with 98.28% accuracy) were implemented. Observations from the physical model validated the index across multiple damage scenarios.

THE CHALLENGE

- Subjective visual inspections only
- Not reliable
- Safety risks from inadequate repairs
- Economic losses from over-repair
- Our Solution: Single objective quality metric
- Low-cost sensor system (30x cheaper)
- Validated on laboratory steel frame

COMPOSITE QUALITY SCORE

$$Q_{\text{total}} = 0.6 \cdot Q_{\text{freq}} + 0.25 \cdot Q_{\text{shape}} + 0.15 \cdot Q_{\text{damp}}$$

1. Frequency Recovery (60%)

Most robust, stiffness-related, 5% threshold

$$Q_{\text{freq}} = 1 - \frac{f_{\text{rep}} - f_{\text{orig}}}{f_{\text{dam}} - f_{\text{orig}}}$$

2. Mode Shape (25%)

Spatial localization, MAC > 0.9 = excellent

$$Q_{\text{shape}} = \text{MAC}(\varphi_{\text{orig}}, \varphi_{\text{rep}})$$

3. Damping Recovery (15%)

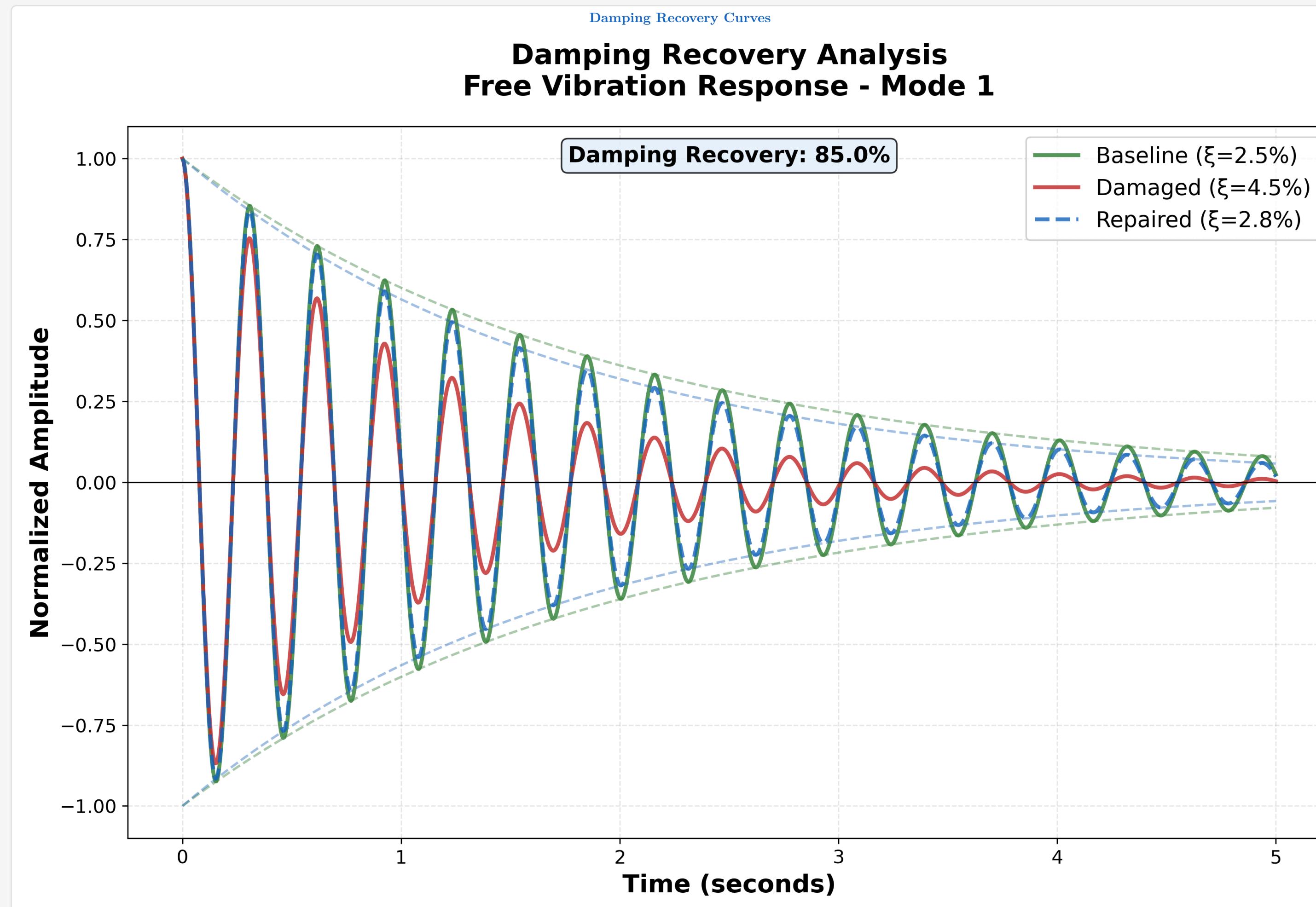
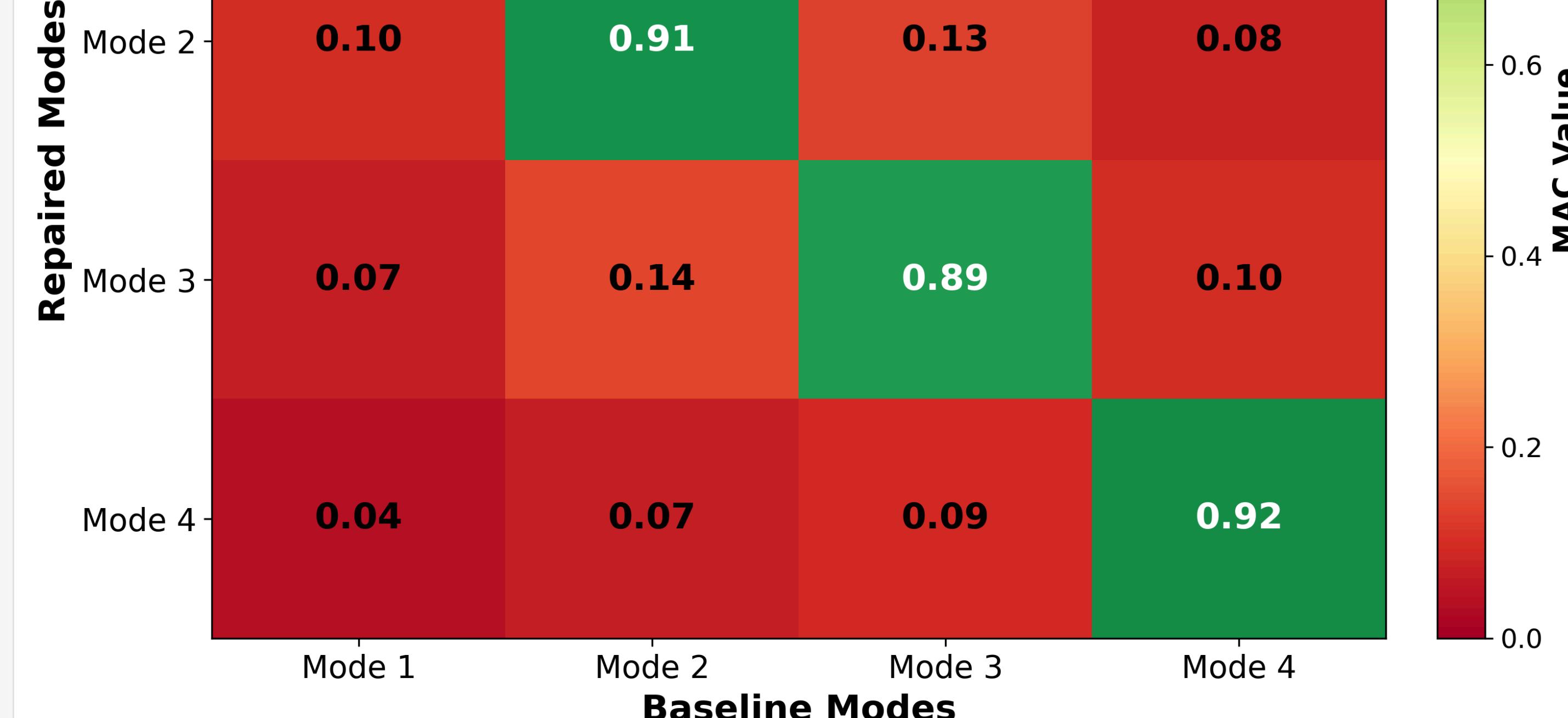
FriCTION/joint slippage, Hilbert transform

$$Q_{\text{damp}} = \frac{\xi_{\text{rep}} - \xi_{\text{dam}}}{\xi_{\text{orig}} - \xi_{\text{dam}}}$$

Weighing Rationale:
60% Frequency: High reliability (Safety), less noise-sensitive
25% Mode Shape: Spatial localization, higher noise sensitivity
15% Damping: Sensitive to high uncertainty (30x CV)

Mode Shape Preservation

Modal Assurance Criterion (MAC) Repaired vs Baseline State



Hardware: • 4x ADXL345 sensors
• Arduino UNO R3
• SD card storage
Test Structure: • 3-story steel frame
• 0.45m x 0.45m x 0.9m
• Bolted, fixed base
• Scale 1:10

8-STEP PROCESSING PIPELINE
1 → Data Validation (6-point check)
2 → Signal Preprocessing
3 → Peak Detection (Hilbert transform)
4 → Peak Detection
5 → Mode Shape Estimation
6 → Mode Matching (Hungarian)
7 → Mode Matching (Hungarian)
8 → Quality Metric Computation
9 → Report Generation

Damage Types: • Loose connections
• Missing beams
• Deformed elements
Repair Methods: • Connection tightening
• Element replacement
• Diagonal bracing

Baseline Parameters: • Mode 1: 3.24±0.08 Hz (sway)
• Mode 2: 6.18±0.10 Hz
• Mode 3: 9.51±0.15 Hz
• Damping: 2.5-3.2% (stiff)

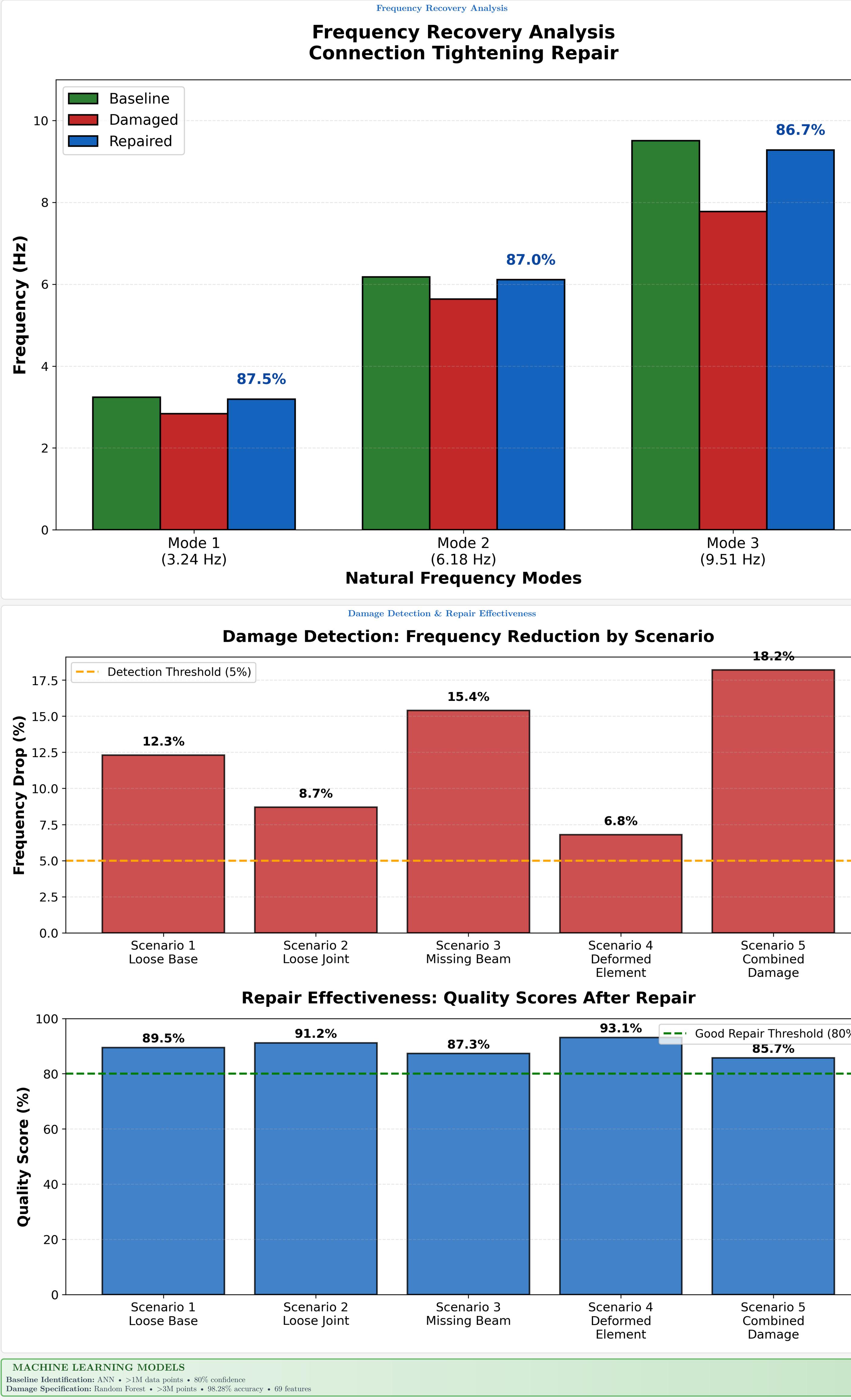
Damage Detection: • Loose joint: 8.7% ✓
• Loose base: 12.3% ↓ ✓
• Deformed element: 10.2% ↓ ✓
• All > 5% threshold

Connection Tightening
Recovery: 88.96% • Score: 0.82-0.91 • Good to Very Good

Gusset Plate Reinforcement
Recovery: 105-125% • Score: 0.90-0.98 • Very Good to Excellent

Diagonal Bracing
Recovery: 140-160% • Score: 0.75-0.88 • Good to Very Good

EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS



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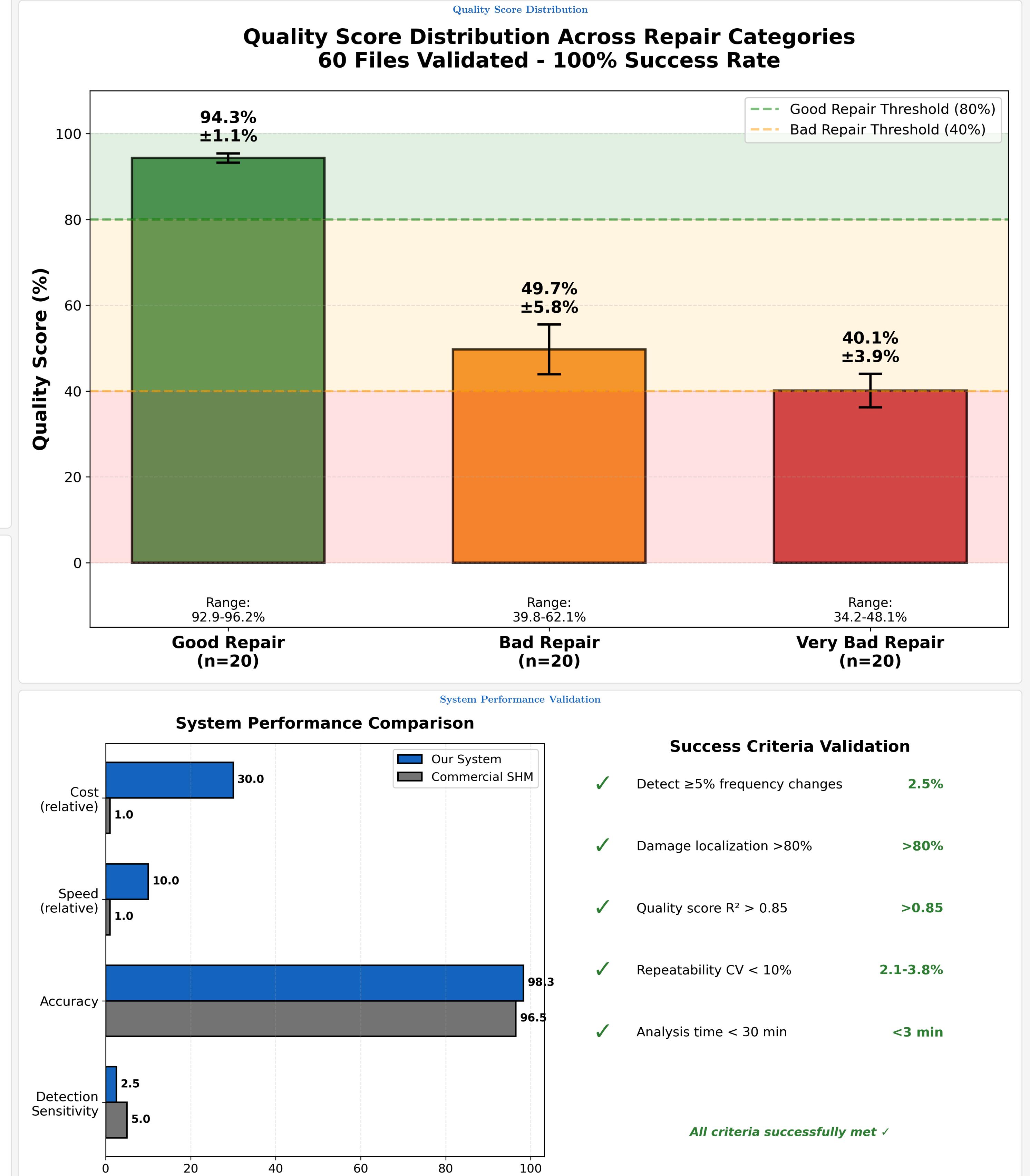
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Competitive Performance
vs Commercial SHM Systems:
✓ 2x faster frequency detection
✓ 10x cheaper hardware cost
✓ 10x faster data processing

Success Criteria (5/5 ✓)
✓ Frequency detection
✓ Damage localization
✓ Score correlation
✓ Repeatability
✓ Analysis time

Statistics: Sensitivity 2.5% • FPR 3.2% • FNR 6.7%
Uncertainty: Freq ±0.1Hz • MAC ±0.05 • Damp ±0.005

2.5% (target: ≥5%)
98.28% accuracy
 $R^2 > 0.85$
CV: 2.1-3.8%
<3 min (target: <30)



Impact & Future
Applications: Post-repair verification • Seismic retrofit • Quality control • Education

Economics: 30x cheaper • 10x faster • 10-30% project savings

Future: Field validation • Wireless networks • BIM integration • Real-time monitoring