

BRACE²: Bridge Rapid Assessment Center for Extreme Events

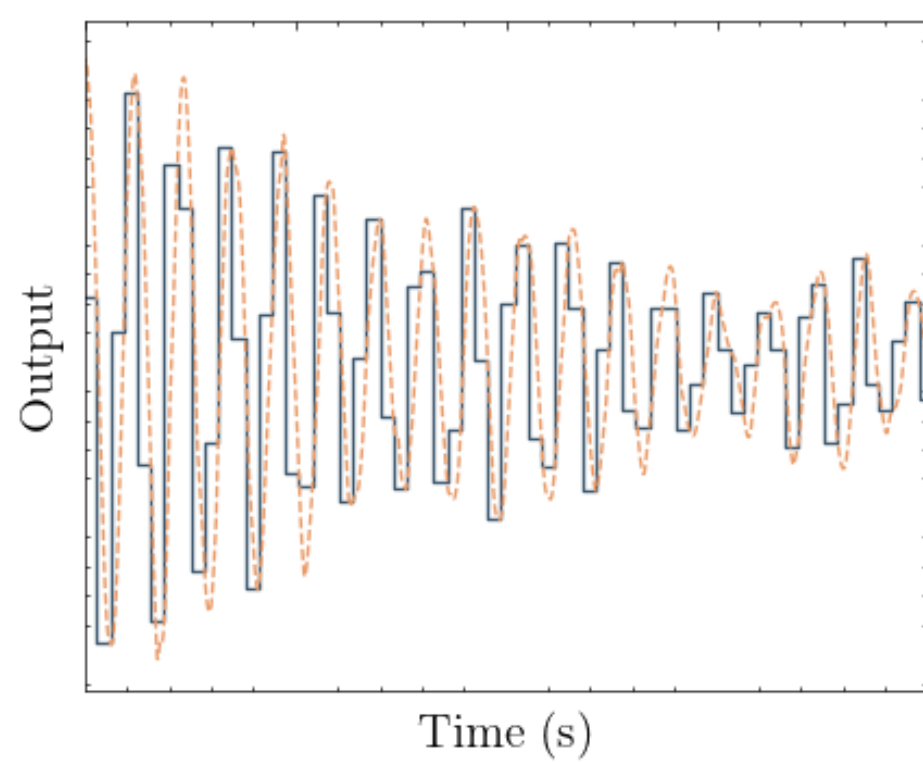


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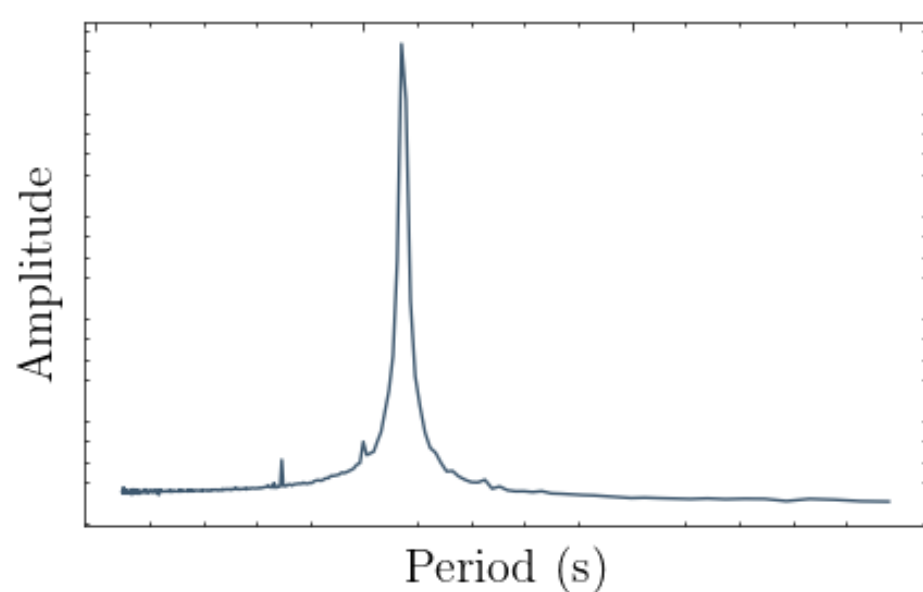
objective: invert the conventional analysis problem
 $\text{val}, \text{vec} = \text{eigid}(\text{inputs}, \text{outputs})$

Two Approaches



Idea: Fit an ideal continuous system to the discrete response in the time domain.

- Ho-Kalman/Eigensystem Realization Algorithm
- Subspace Identification
- Least Squares Methods



Idea: Represent the system in the frequency domain.

- Fourier Spectrum
- Response Spectrum

Limitations

Identification methods must be scalable such that they can be applied to a growing and changing network of bridges.

High complexity systems
Frequency domain methods are ill-suited for identifying higher modes, and are limited to single-input, single-output, or **SI** signals.

SVD
The singular value decomposition is heavily used in subspace and least squares methods. It is notoriously numerically intensive.

$$A = U \Sigma V^H$$

Solution

SRIM
State space system identification techniques such as System Realization with Information Matrix reveal the underlying fundamental dynamic system for a multi-input, multi-output, or **MIMO** signal.

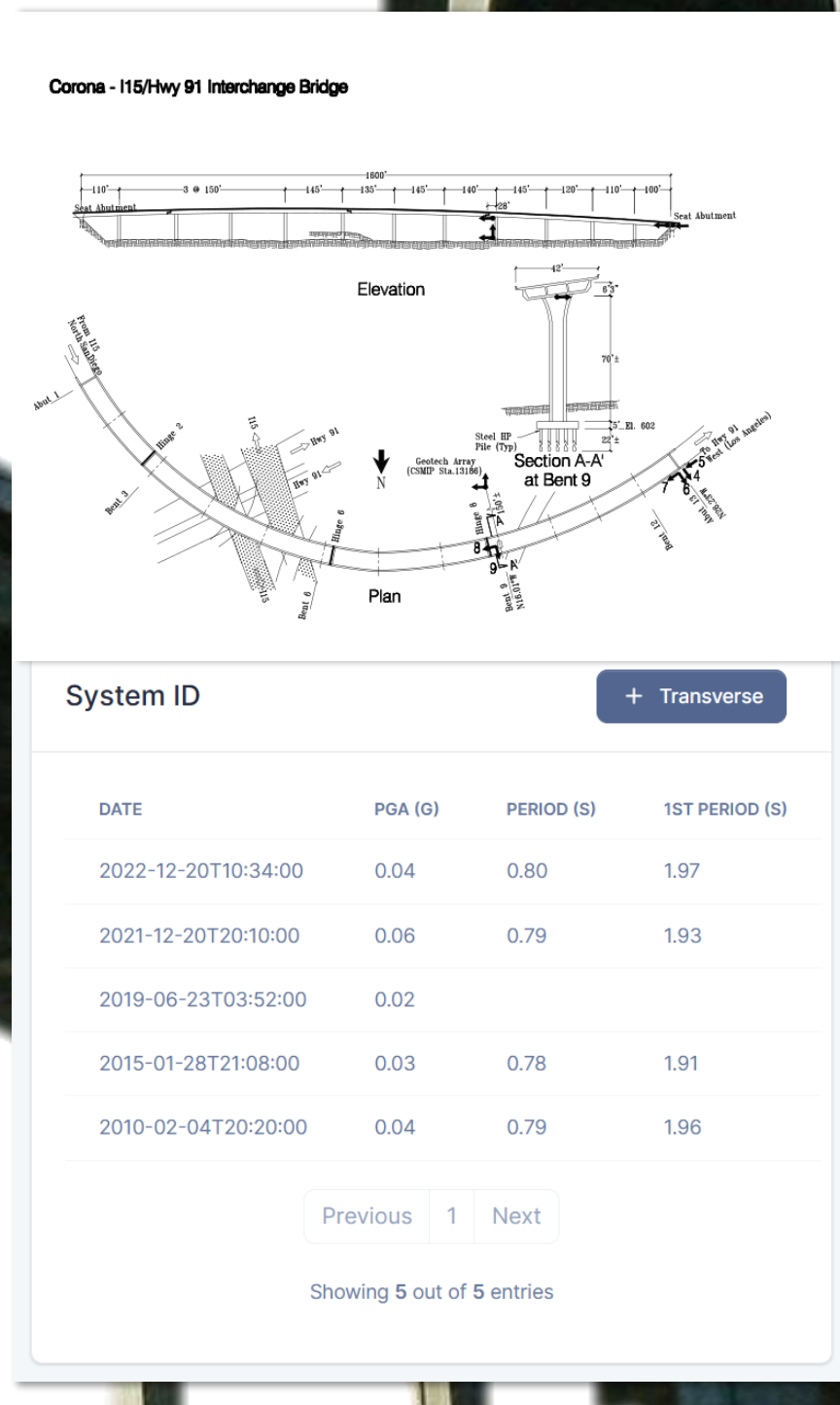
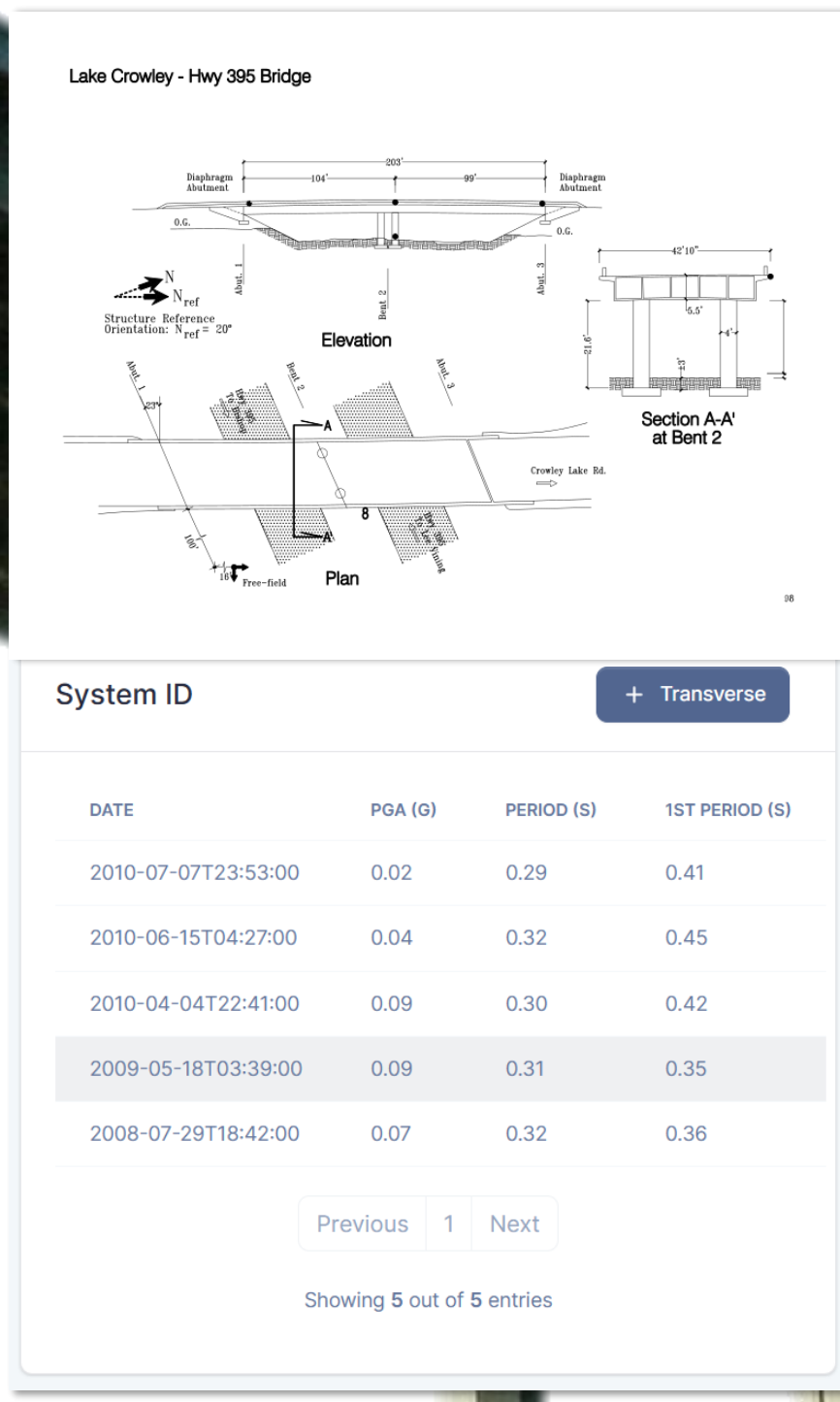
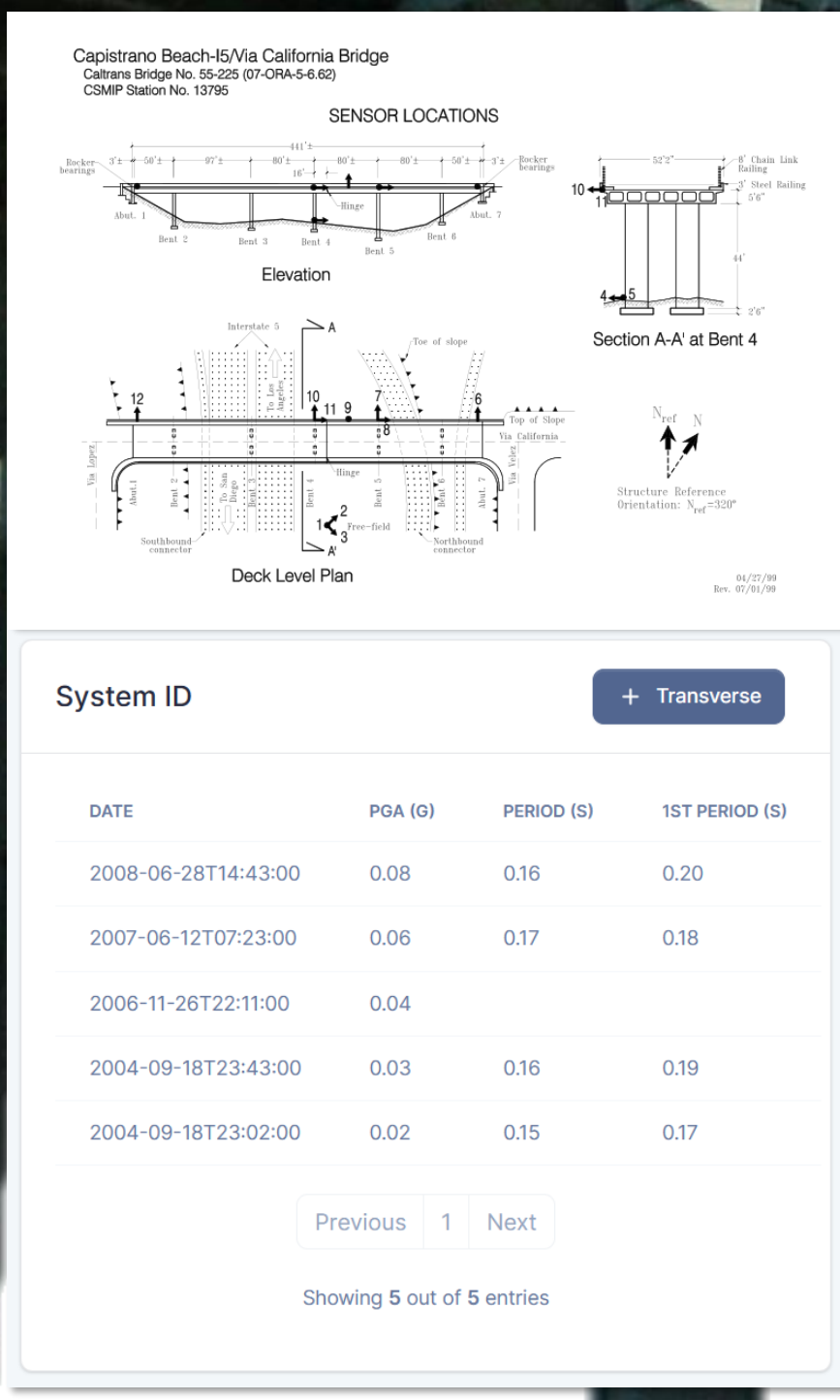
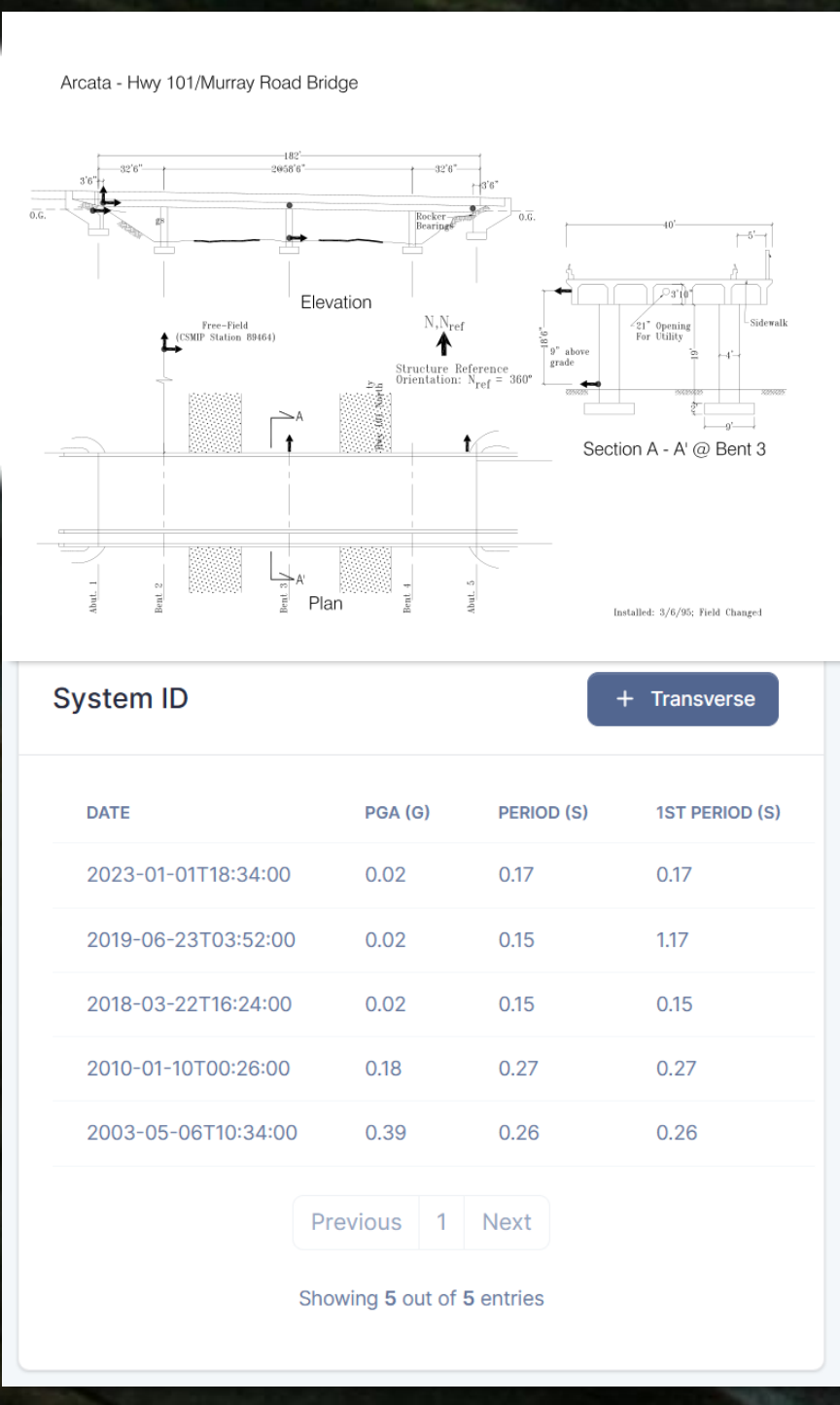
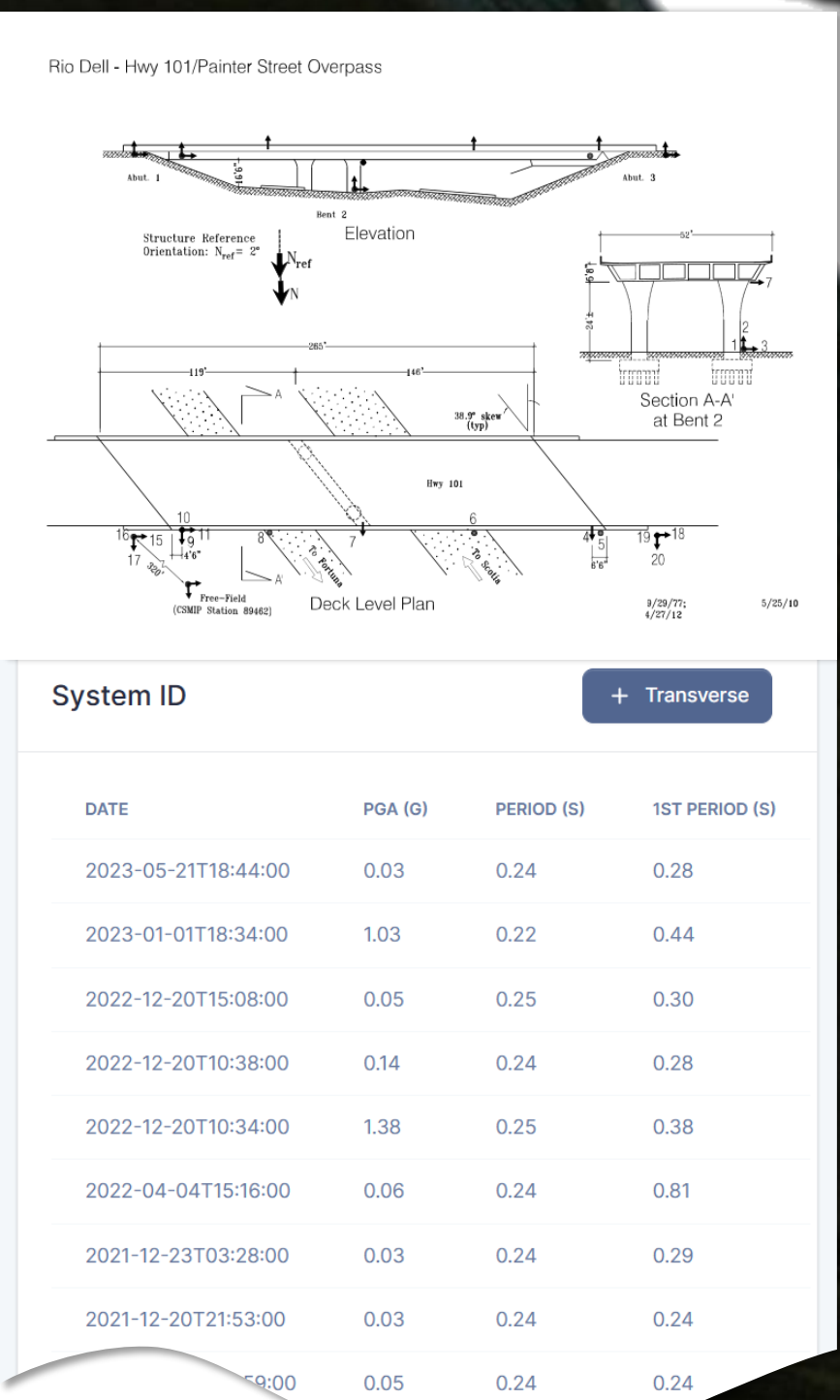
$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\mathbf{x}} &= \mathbf{A}_c \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{B}_c \mathbf{u} \\ \begin{bmatrix} \dot{\mathbf{u}}_f(t) \\ \ddot{\mathbf{u}}_f(t) \end{bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \mathbf{I} \\ -\mathbf{M}^{-1}\mathbf{K} & -\mathbf{M}^{-1}\mathbf{Z} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{u}_f(t) \\ \dot{\mathbf{u}}_f(t) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -\mathbf{I} \end{bmatrix} \ddot{\mathbf{u}}_g(t) \\ \mathbf{y} &= \mathbf{C} \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{D} \mathbf{u} \\ \ddot{\mathbf{u}}_f(t) &= [-\mathbf{M}^{-1}\mathbf{K} \quad -\mathbf{M}^{-1}\mathbf{Z}] \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{u}_f(t) \\ \dot{\mathbf{u}}_f(t) \end{bmatrix} + [-\mathbf{I}] \ddot{\mathbf{u}}_g(t) \end{aligned}$$

- Optimizations**
- A new, optimized algorithm has been developed that leverages **shared memory parallelism** to drastically reduce the computational demands of estimating a state space model.
 - Memory use has been optimized to efficiently leverage caching.

Package
All methods are accessible through the python **lilo** package.

pip install peer-lilo

Application



This project was made possible with support from:



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