Bridge Maintenance RL Project Idea



Punna Chowdhury, Jane Slagle, and Diana Krmzian



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Our goal is to reduce costs, prioritize repairs and allocate resources efficiently

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Questions from the class





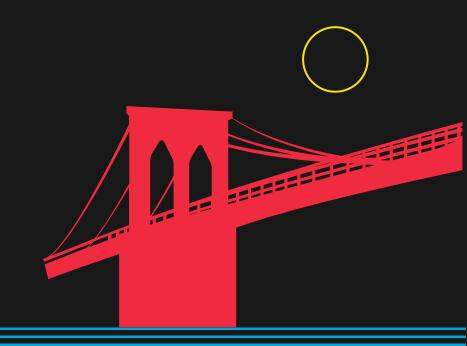


Problem

Challenges facing bridge infrastructure

221,800

of America's 623,147 bridges need repair, which span over 6,100 miles





Aging, Usage & Deterioration

Maintenance & Intervention

Inspection and Monitoring Accuracy





Proposal

Explain the concept of the project and proposal

Research Paper on Bridge Maintenance

Hierarchical reinforcement learning for transportation infrastructure maintenance planning by Zachary Hamida and James-A. Goulet

Background of the paper

- Adaptive decision-making
- Resource optimization
- Policy for long-term planning and cost savings



Project proposal



Hierarchical Decision-Making

Using RL methods to
breakdown bridge
maintenance planning into
different levels such as
focusing various aspects to
the bridge, with each level of
hierarchy



Reward for Prioritization

Assign rewards based on the urgency and condition of bridge components to prioritize critical tasks, such as cracks or deteriorated beams



Cost-Efficiency Simulation

Apply multiple maintenance scenarios to help the model learn to optimize resources over time. Through situations, the agent will select maintenance actions that minimizes costs





Existing working environment

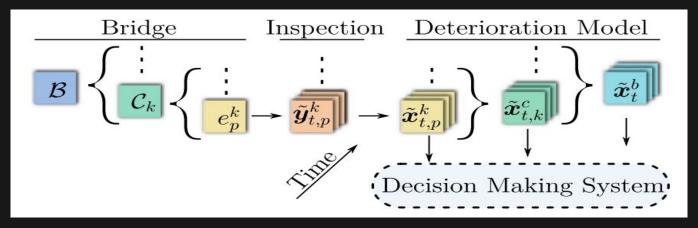
Environment Provided on Github



https://github.com/CivML-PolyMtl/InfrastructuresPlanner/blob/main/infra_planner.py

Structure of the Environment:

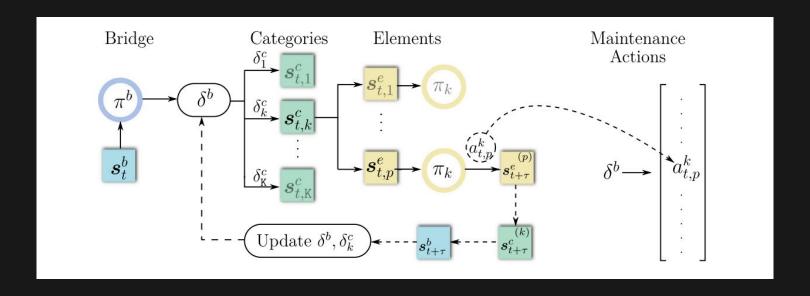
Bridge Inspection and Deterioration Model



- Bridge (B) entire bridge system being monitored
- Categories (Ck) The bridge is divided into different categories (e.g., structural components, sections, or materials). The bridge is divided into different categories (e.g., structural components, sections, or materials)
- Inspection (ykt,p) inspection process generates observations or measurements that will observe wear, detect defects, or measurements of structural integrity
- Deterioration Model Uses inspection data to update the predicted condition for each element

Structure of the Environment, Cont'd:

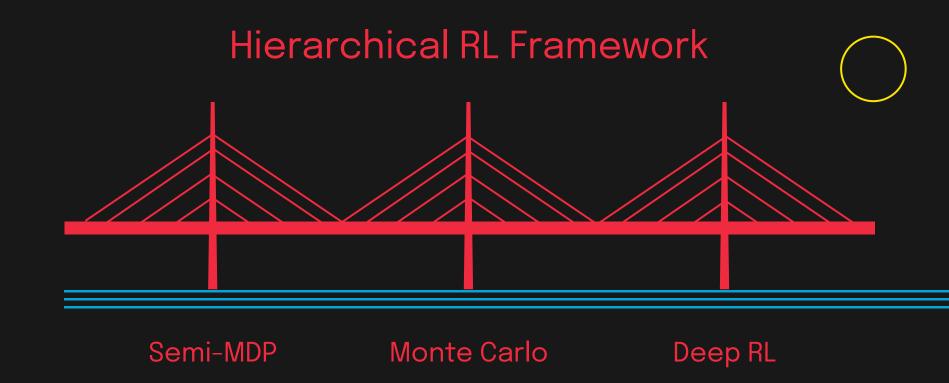
Decision-Making Flow for Maintenance Actions





04 Methodologies

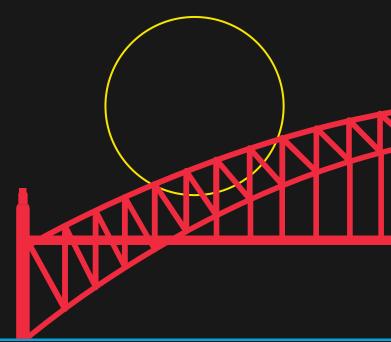
Application of reinforcement learning methods



Semi-Markov decision processes (SMDP)

- Model sequential decision making
- Handle actions over time intervals with varying duration
- Accommodate temporal flexibility

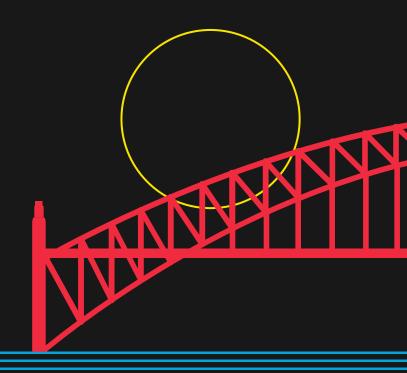
All leads to more realistic representation



Monte Carlo

 Simulate various maintenance policies over multiple scenarios to estimate long-term costs associated with different strategies

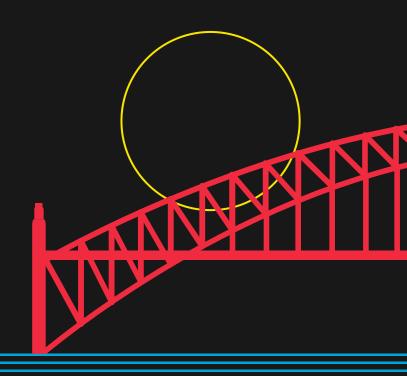
Helps evaluate effectiveness of maintenance plans without needing a complete model of the system



Deep RL

- Addresses complexity of large state-action spaces
- Provides scalable alternative to tabular Q-learning

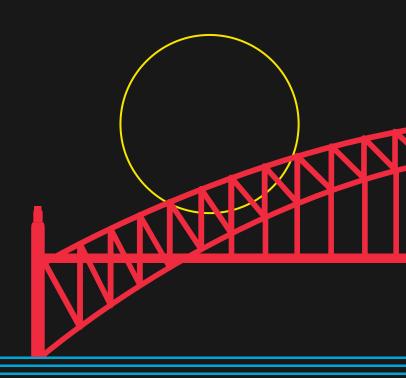
Makes capable of generalizing from experiences, efficiently solving problems in complex environments → like bridge maintenance





Objectives

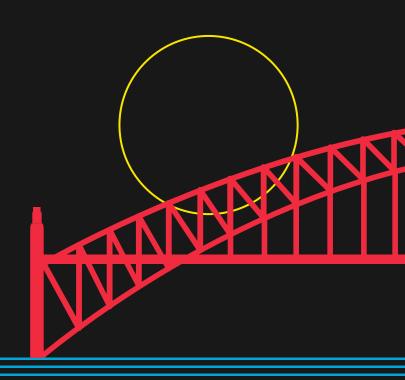
- Save money by planning our repairs better
- Fixing urgent issues when they need attention
- Manage large networks easily and efficiently



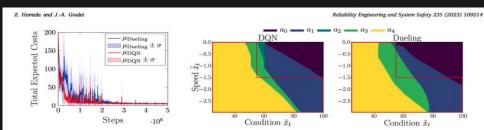
The Benefits

- Reduces disruptions by planning smarter repairs
- Provides clear, easy to understand policies
- Works well for large and complex systems
- Tracks damage to make fast decisions

HRL helps prevent costly breakdowns, improves safety and makes sure everything works well by fixing the most important things in a timely manner.



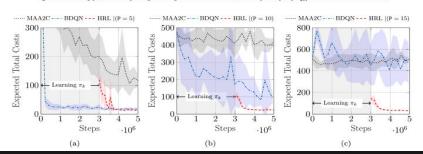
Performance of Different RL Agents



(a) Average performance based on 5 seeds for DQN and Dueling agents in learning the maintenance policy $\pi_{k=1}$ for a beam structural element.

(b) Two realizations for the optimal policy maps $\pi_{k=1}^*$ based on the DQN agent (left) and the Dueling agent (right), and according to the action space \mathcal{A}^e . The area within the red frame represents the predefined critical state region for the condition \tilde{x}_t and speed \tilde{x}_t .

Fig. 6. The training process of deep RL agents along with two realizations for the optimal policy π_{i-1}^* of a beam structural element.



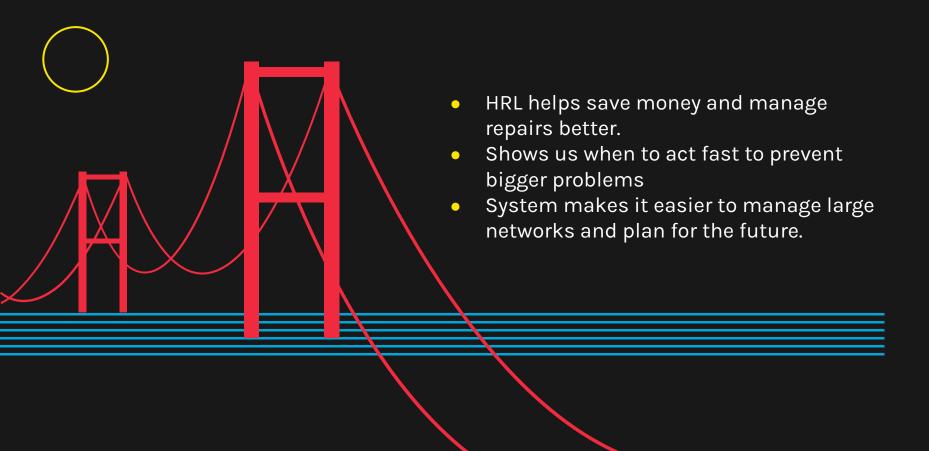
Performance Results

- We compared the average performance using different agents to learn the best maintenance policy
- HRP demonstrated better long-term cost savings across multiple tests

Optimal Policy Maps:

- Maps show how agents select actions based on infrastructure condition and deterioration speed.
- The red highlighted region marks critical areas that need to be quickly handled.

Conclusion and Future Potential



Thank you!





Questions from the class