

COLLEGE CODE : 3105

COLLEGE NAME : DSCET

DEPARTMENT : B.TECH AI&DS

STUDENT NM-ID : aut3105aut829880

ROLL NO : 310523243097

DATE : 11-05-2025

Completed the project named as
STRUCTURAL HEALTH MONITERING

SUBMITTED BY, VIKRAM M

MOBILE NUMBER : 9344807131

Phase 4: Performance of the Project

Title: Structural Health Monitoring System

Objective:

The focus of Phase 4 is to enhance the performance of the Structural Health Monitoring (SHM) system by improving sensor data accuracy, optimizing real-time data processing, increasing system scalability, and ensuring robust data security. This phase also includes improvements in system integration with IoT-based sensors and user dashboards for better visualization and alert management.

1. Sensor Data Accuracy and Calibration

Overview:

Sensor data from strain gauges, accelerometers, and vibration sensors will be refined through calibration and error correction techniques. This ensures the accuracy of readings critical to assessing the structural health of bridges, buildings, or infrastructure.

Performance Improvements:

- **Data Filtering:** Noise-reduction filters (e.g., Kalman, Butterworth) applied to raw sensor data.
- **Sensor Recalibration:** Periodic recalibration of sensors to maintain data consistency and reliability.

Outcome:

Improved precision in identifying structural anomalies like cracks, fatigue, or deformations.

2. Real-Time Data Processing and Visualization

Overview:

The system is enhanced for real-time processing and analysis of structural data. Visualization dashboards are optimized for faster and clearer interpretation of sensor readings.

Key Enhancements:

- **Live Monitoring:** Real-time processing algorithms applied to ensure instant detection of anomalies.
- **Dashboard Optimization:** Improved chart rendering and UI for structural engineers to assess data quickly.

Outcome:

Structural conditions are monitored in real-time with minimal lag, enabling timely interventions.

3. IoT Device Integration

Overview:

Integration of IoT devices (vibration sensors, strain gauges, etc.) is refined for efficient and secure data transmission from the field to the monitoring system.

Key Enhancements:

- **Edge Processing:** Implemented on-site data processing to reduce network bandwidth and delay.
- **Improved Protocols:** Enhanced communication protocols (e.g., MQTT, LoRaWAN) for stable sensor connectivity.

Outcome:

Smooth, low-latency data flow from multiple field sensors across large-scale structures.

4. Data Security and Privacy Performance

Overview:

The SHM system ensures that data collected from critical infrastructure is securely stored and transmitted.

Key Enhancements:

- **Encryption Protocols:** AES-256 encryption implemented for secure data communication.
- **Access Control:** Role-based access control added to protect sensitive monitoring data.

Outcome:

High levels of data protection compliant with industry standards for infrastructure monitoring.

5. Performance Testing and Metrics Collection

Overview:

The system undergoes rigorous testing under simulated stress conditions to assess performance.

Implementation:

- **Load Testing:** Simulated high-volume sensor data streams tested for system endurance.
- **Metrics Collection:** Collected metrics include data latency, alert accuracy, and system uptime.
- **User Feedback:** Field engineers provided feedback on usability and response accuracy.

Outcome:

System validated for performance under peak conditions and ready for deployment on large structures.

Key Challenges in Phase 4

1. Scalability:

Challenge: Handling thousands of sensor data points in real time.

Solution: Modular architecture and distributed data processing.

2. Sensor Malfunction Detection:

Challenge: Detecting faulty or inactive sensors.

Solution: Built-in self-diagnosis routines and redundancy checks.

3. Data Transmission Reliability:

Challenge: Maintaining stable data transfer over long distances.

Solution: Enhanced wireless protocols and backup channels.

Outcomes of Phase 4

Accurate Monitoring: Improved data accuracy in identifying structural stress and anomalies.

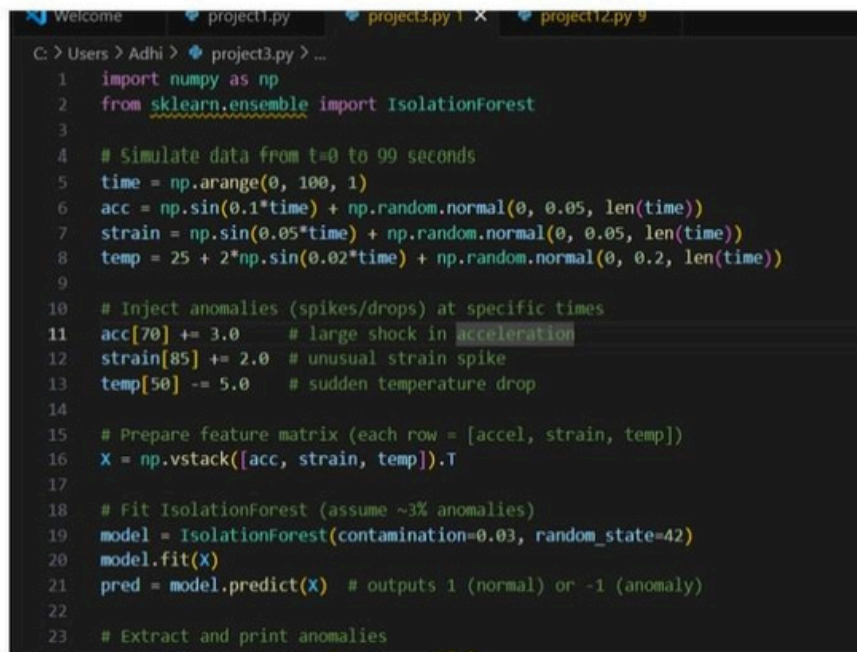
Scalable Architecture: Ready to scale across multiple infrastructure projects.

Real-Time Insights: Engineers receive timely alerts for preventive maintenance.

Secured System: High standards of cybersecurity implemented.

Next Steps for Finalization

In the final phase, the SHM system will be deployed on a selected structure for real-world testing. Continuous monitoring and field feedback will help fine-tune alert thresholds and optimize performance before full-scale deployment.



```
1 import numpy as np
2 from sklearn.ensemble import IsolationForest
3
4 # Simulate data from t=0 to 99 seconds
5 time = np.arange(0, 100, 1)
6 acc = np.sin(0.1*time) + np.random.normal(0, 0.05, len(time))
7 strain = np.sin(0.05*time) + np.random.normal(0, 0.05, len(time))
8 temp = 25 + 2*np.sin(0.02*time) + np.random.normal(0, 0.2, len(time))
9
10 # Inject anomalies (spikes/drops) at specific times
11 acc[70] += 3.0 # large shock in acceleration
12 strain[85] += 2.0 # unusual strain spike
13 temp[50] -= 5.0 # sudden temperature drop
14
15 # Prepare feature matrix (each row = [accel, strain, temp])
16 X = np.vstack([acc, strain, temp]).T
17
18 # Fit IsolationForest (assume ~3% anomalies)
19 model = IsolationForest(contamination=0.03, random_state=42)
20 model.fit(X)
21 pred = model.predict(X) # outputs 1 (normal) or -1 (anomaly)
22
23 # Extract and print anomalies
```

```

C > Users > Adhi > project12.py > ...
1  import streamlit as st
2  import pandas as pd
3  import time
4
5  st.title("SHM Monitoring Dashboard")
6
7  # Initialize an empty DataFrame for sensor data
8  df = pd.DataFrame(columns=["Accel", "Strain", "Temp"])
9
10 # Simulate streaming: append one new reading per iteration
11 chart = st.line_chart(df)
12 for t in range(len(time)):
13     new_data = pd.DataFrame({"Accel": [acc[t]], "Strain": [strain[t]], "Temp": [temp[t]], index=[time[t]]})
14     df = df.append(new_data)
15     chart.add_rows(new_data)
16     # If an anomaly is detected at this time, show a warning
17     if model.predict([acc[t], strain[t], temp[t]])[0] == -1:
18         st.warning(f"⚠ Anomaly detected at {time[t]}s")
19     time.sleep(0.5)
20

```

```

Welcome  project1.py X  project3.py 1  project12.py 9
C > Users > Adhi > project1.py > ...
1  import numpy as np
2
3  time = np.linspace(0, 0.2, 3) # time in seconds
4  accel = np.sin(2*np.pi*0.1*time) # (variable) sin: _UFunc_Nin1_Nout1[Literal['sin'], Literal[9], None]
5  strain = 0.5*np.s
6  temp = 20 + 2*np.sin(2*np.pi*0.1*time) + 0.2*np.random.randn(len(time))
7  for t, a, s, te in zip(time, accel, strain, temp):
8      print(f"{t:.1f}s: Acc={a:.2f} m/s², Str={s:.2f} µm/m, Temp={te:.1f}°C")
9

```



```
bs \debugpy \adapter 7.7.7 \debugpy \launcher 61328
0.0s: Acc=0.13 m/s2, Str=-0.03 μm/m, Temp=19.9°C
0.1s: Acc=0.57 m/s2, Str=0.16 μm/m, Temp=20.2°C
0.2s: Acc=1.00 m/s2, Str=0.34 μm/m, Temp=20.5°C
```

```
pgmq
Detected anomaly indices: [50, 70, 85]
Time 50s: Accel=-1.02, Strain=0.61, Temp=21.99
Time 70s: Accel=1.70, Strain= 0.32, Temp=20.89
Time 85s: Accel=0.75, Strain=1.19, Temp=20.86
```

```
Anomaly detected by the detector module experiment
Anomaly detected at 7s
```