

Problem Chosen

A

2025

**MCM/ICM
Summary Sheet**

Team Control Number

25M656

Neophocaena Asiaeorientalis in Vortex

Abstract

Keywords:

Contents

1	Introduction	3
1.1	Problem Background	3
1.2	Restatement of the Problem	3
1.3	Our Work	4
2	Assumptions and Justifications	4
3	Notations	4
4	Model Preparation	5
4.1	Guidance on Obtaining Information	5
4.2	Step Load Interaction Model	7
4.3	Step Load Interaction Model	7
4.4	Step Load Interaction Model	7
5	Synergizing Mechanics with Mathematical Modeling	8
5.1	Friction Model	8
5.2	Bending Model	9
6	Step Load Interaction Model	11
6.1	Model preparation	11
6.2	Walking patterns and Landing point analysis	13
6.3	Conclusion	14
7	MESH Analysis Model	14
7.1	Wear depth analysis of a single step	14
7.2	15
8	Conclusion of Basic Predictions	17
8.1	Question A: Usage frequency	17
8.2	Question B: Directional preference	17
8.3	Question C: Usage mode	17
9	Guidance Based on Stairwell Usage	18
9.1	Question D: The fit consistency	18
9.2	Question E: Age of the stair	18
9.3	Question F: Repairs and renovation	18
9.4	Question G: Consistency of mechanical parameters	20
9.5	Question H: Number of people and time scale	20
10	Sensitivity Analysis	22
11	Evaluation of Strengths and Weaknesses	23
11.1	Strengths	23
11.2	Weaknesses and Further Improvements	23
12	Conclusion	23
References		24
Appendices		25

1 Introduction

1.1 Problem Background

Stairs are a common architectural element in our daily lives and an indispensable part of architectural history. From modern buildings to ancient temples and churches, stairs are often found and serve as records of human history. However, as time passes, the surface of stairs gradually develops uneven wear due to long-term use. These wears not only reflect how often and how the stairs were used, but also contain information about when they were built and the materials used, providing archaeologists with important clues about the history of the building.

Despite the important research value of stair wear, there are still relatively few targeted and systematic studies. Up to now, most analyses rely on qualitative observations and lack an analytical framework that can quantify wear patterns and their effects. To fill this research gap, there is an urgent need to develop mathematical models that combine the wear characteristics of stairs with information on foot traffic frequency, weight distribution, and environmental factors.

The wear traces of stairs exhibit complex and diverse patterns, combining these features, the goal of our article is to provide archaeologists with a feasible measurement method and quantitative analysis of stair wear by building a mathematical model to excavate the historical and cultural information in the wear of stairs.

1.2 Restatement of the Problem

The wear of stairs is a complex object of study influenced by multiple factors combined. By analyzing the background of the problem in depth and combining the specific constraints, the problem can be restated as follows:

- **Problem 1:** Clarify the data requirements

Under the assumption that archaeologists can employ low-cost, simple, and non-destructive measurements, clarify the key types of data that need to be acquired.

- **Problem 2:** Build an analytical model

Build a mathematical model to analyze the wear of stairs and predict how the target stairs will be used, using the key data types acquired in Problem 1. Specifically include:

- A. The consistency between the wear patterns simulated by the model optimization and the actual wear patterns of the staircase;
- B. The direction in which the stairs are primarily used (upward or downward preference);
- C. The number of people using the stairs simultaneously and their mode of use (e.g. side-by-side walking or single-passing).

- **Problem 3:** Further exploration of issues related to specific conditions

Provided being able to estimate the age exists, clarifying the way the stairwell was used, and understanding the daily pattern of life in the structure, analyse the following aspects in depth:

- D. Whether the wear patterns are consistent with the available information;

- E. The estimation of the age of the stairs and its reliability;
- F. Identify the repairs and renovations conducted;
- G. The consistency between the material mechanical parameters used in the model and those obtained experimentally from the sources believed by archaeologists as the material origins;
- H. The information that can be determined includes the number of people using the stairs on a typical day and the usage frequency (whether it involves a large number of people over a short time or a small number over a longer period).

1.3 Our Work

2 Assumptions and Justifications

- **The materials from which the stairs are made have constant mechanical properties and for the same material, the mechanical properties are consistent throughout the stairs.**

Explanation: In practical scenarios, the internal variation of the material is minimal and can be disregarded, supporting the validity of this assumption.

- **The effect of special shoes such as high-heeled shoes on the wear of stairs is not considered in the analysis, and only the role of common soles is investigated.**

Explanation: The wear effect of special shoes such as high-heeled shoes is usually concentrated in localized areas and happens less frequently, which has a modest influence on the overall wear pattern.

- **The data obtained by the simulation expedition in the article is accurate and can truly reflect the wear of stairs and usage patterns.**

Explanation: Assumptions about the data that accurately reflect the wear of stairs and patterns of use will prevent data quality issues from interfering with the study.

- **This study focuses on stone or wooden staircases that have been in use for a long time. It requires that the width of the stair treads be greater than the average foot length of Americans.**

Explanation: The problem statement explicitly specifies that the study is limited to stone or wooden stairs that show uneven wear after long-term use.

- **All stair users walk at a normal gait , and the effects of intentional friction or other abnormal use behaviors on the wear of stairs are not considered.**

Explanation: Assuming that all stair users walk at a normal gait allows the study to focus on regular use and natural wear and tear, thus simplifying the model and avoiding the introduction of unnecessary complexity due to unusual behaviors(such as intentional rubbing or fast running).

Additionally, to simplify the analysis, additional assumptions were introduced and are discussed in the relevant sections.

3 Notations

Some important mathematical notations used in this paper are listed in Table 1:

Note: Some variables are not listed here and will be explained in detail in the relevant sections.

Table 1: Notations and Definitions

Symbol	Definition	Unit
W	Wear volume	cubic meters (m^3)
R	Wear rate	cubic meters/second (m^3/s)
F_q	Contact friction force	newtons (N)
F_G	Vertical pressure	newtons (N)
CE	Actual wear depth	meters (m)
X	Wear depth caused by friction	meters (m)
α	Wear depth caused by bending	meters (m)
K	Number of people passing per unit time	dimensionless
LEN	Length of a single step	meters (m)
WID	Width of a single step	meters (m)
HIG	Height of a single step	meters (m)
h	Distance from the corresponding point to the lower tread	meters (m)

4 Model Preparation

4.1 Guidance on Obtaining Information

Before studying the wear of stairs, archaeologists must collect a variety of information about the target stairs to support subsequent modeling and analysis. This includes the following two components: measurement, literature search.

- ◊ **Measurement and data preprocessing of the depth of wear on stairs**

To ensure that the measurements are non-destructive, inexpensive, and can be done by a small number of people using minimal tools while maximizing the accuracy of the measurements, the following tools and measurement methods are chosen (Some of the tools can be referenced in Fig.1):

Table 2: some Tools Used for Measurement and Their Benefits

Name	Function	Benefits
Laser Rangefinder	Measures step depth and surface depressions	High accuracy, cost-effective Facilitates data collection
Slide Rail	Stabilizes laser rangefinder during movement	Ensures precise measurements
Measuring Tape	Measures basic dimensions	Easy to use, low precision needs
Vernier Caliper	Measures hard-to-reach areas	Affordable, ensures completeness
D435	Modeling and visualization	Partially visualizes measurements
PC and Adapter Cable	Used for data processing	

Choose 20 steps of the target stairs and complete the following operations using the laser rangefinder and the vernier caliper for one steps:

1. Fix the laser range finder in a constant horizontal plane using a sliding table and set the height of the stair root as the reference height;



Figure 1: Measuring tools

2. Randomly select 100 sample points for each square meter of the stair plane and record the 2D coordinates (x,y) of each sample point and its measured height.
3. Corners and other data that cannot be measured with a laser distance meter are measured with vernier calipers.

Next, based on the data obtained from the measurements, we can use the following formula to calculate the depth of wear for each sampling point:

$$CE = h_{\text{sampling point}} - h_{\text{reference}}$$

All the x , y , CE data from the sampling points will be integrated to construct the subsequent ideal staircase wear model.

◊ Step size measurement and data preprocessing

Randomly select 10 steps from the target staircase and use a meter ruler to measure the length, width, and height of each step, record the data for each group and calculate the average to obtain the standard dimensions of the steps:

$$LEN_{\text{average}} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{10} LEN_i}{10}$$

$$WID_{\text{average}} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{10} WID_i}{10}$$

$$HIG_{\text{average}} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{10} HIG_i}{10}$$

◊ Data Retrieval from Literature and Sources

The required information includes the construction period given by the archaeological team and the rough judgment on the types of materials made at the time of the inspection. Meanwhile, based on the rough judgment of the materials, query the data table and obtain the material mechanical parameters as shown in Table 2.

Table 3: Material Properties for Analysis

Property	Symbol
Elastic Modulus	E
Poisson Ratio	ν
Coefficient of Wear	k
Material Hardness	H

4.2 Step Load Interaction Model

To analyze the wear of stairs, it is essential to study how the force acts on the stairs when a person walks on them. Based on previous studies, we establish the Step Load Interaction Model (SLIM) to analyze the way forces act on stairs when a person walks on them.

When a person walks on the stairs, the shoe is the only part that directly contacts the ground. Based on assumption 2, without considering footwear such as high-heeled shoes, which significantly change the way the force acts, and neglecting the mass of the shoe itself, we can consider the force of the shoe on the ground to be equivalent to the force of the foot on the shoe. That is, under this simplified condition, the shoe does not affect the magnitude and distribution of the force.

4.3 Step Load Interaction Model

To analyze the wear of stairs, it is essential to study how the force acts on the stairs when a person walks on them. Based on previous studies, we establish the Step Load Interaction Model (SLIM) to analyze the way forces act on stairs when a person walks on them.

By reviewing the literature, we obtained an Infrared pressure distribution diagram of the force on the foot when a person is walking up and down stairs^[1](Fig.2). The blue part of this map indicates the minimum pressure and the orange and red parts indicate the maximum pressure. The parts with the highest pressure correspond to three parts of the foot, i.e. the Hallux region (first metatarsal), the Metatarsals two and three& the Metatarsals four and five regions, as well as the Medial and Lateral Calcaneus regions, which are defined as the main force-bearing areas. To further study the area of the main force-bearing areas and its relationship with the total area of the foot, we first outlined the projection profile of the foot with a black line on the infrared distribution map. Subsequently, the grid method was used to process the images: when a certain grid was covered by one-half or more of the image area, it was counted as one grid, otherwise, it was ignored.

4.4 Step Load Interaction Model

To analyze the wear of stairs, it is essential to study how the force acts on the stairs when a person walks on them. Based on previous studies, we establish the Step Load Interaction Model (SLIM) to analyze the way forces act on stairs when a person walks on them.

Then, we counted 32 grids covered by the main force-bearing areas and 118 grids covered by the

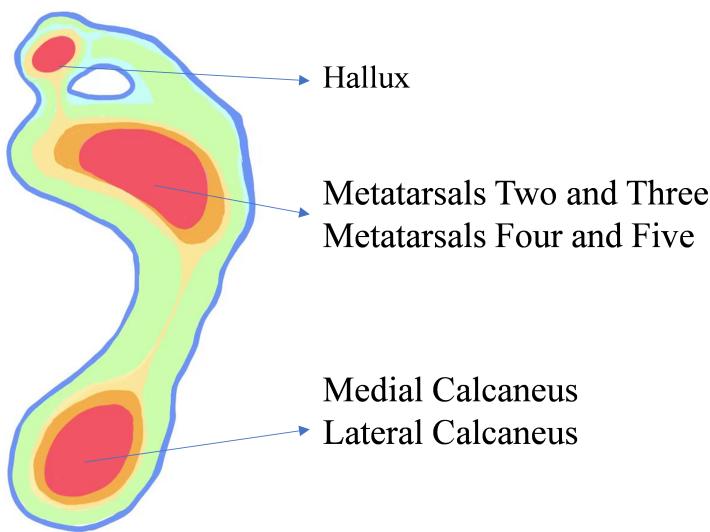


Figure 2: Infrared foot pressure zoning map

total projection of the foot, with the area share of the main stress portion being about 0.2712. Based on the average foot area of a U.S. citizen (approximately 245 cm^2), we calculate the average area of the main force-bearing areas to be 66.44 cm^2 , taking 66 cm^2 to simplify the problem.

Thus, we can abstract the force of the foot on the stairs to the action of the main force area. According to the assumption 4, we can believe that when walking, the tips of the feet will not be in close contact with the inner edge of the stairs, the force exerted by a person walking on the stairs can be further simplified into the model shown in Figure n. Figure n shows that a countertop of stairs can be divided into two parts: the actual footprint section and the weathering section. To simplify the model, we assume that all stepping occurs in the actual footprint section and analyze the wear only in this section in the formal modeling.

5 Synergizing Mechanics with Mathematical Modeling

5.1 Friction Model

The Mills model is used to characterize the wear of materials under multiple loading conditions and is suitable for complex wear scenarios by considering the microscopic changes in the material surface and its elastic recovery properties.

In the case of stairs, which are used under stable conditions (e.g. constant flow of people and gait characteristics), the friction process is dominated by sliding wear due to the low sliding velocities. In this case, the contact state of the stair surface (including pressure and temperature distribution) remains stable during the friction process. Based on this assumption, the amount of wear W is usually linearly related to the n th power of the sliding velocity V , where n is the velocity factor, which is related to the material properties and contact conditions

On this basis, to more accurately analyze the wear behavior of staircase materials (e.g. stone or wood), we will modify the classical Mills model and develop a mathematical model suitable for staircase wear analysis.

First, the normal load F acting on the surface of the staircase material is calculated with the following expression:

$$F(t) = \frac{F_q \cdot \mu}{1 + e^{t-\varepsilon}}$$

Where FG is the average value of normal pressure, ε represents the adjustment coefficient, and μ represents the coefficient of kinetic friction. The F obtained above is used as an independent variable in the wear volume model to further calculate the material wear amount W:

$$W = \int_0^t \frac{K \cdot V^n \cdot F(t)}{H} dt$$

Where V represents the average sliding velocity of the contact producing friction, and K and H are the wear coefficient and hardness of the staircase material, respectively.

5.2 Bending Model

To describe the wear behavior of stairs more accurately, a mathematical model based on beam bending theory is developed to predict the wear under different conditions through the relationship between deflection and loading.

1. Variable description

- W_r : Deflection, the depth of deformation under external forces, measured in meters (m).
- ν : Poisson's ratio.
- k : Shear correction factor.
- q : Uniformly distributed load, measured in newtons per meter (N/m).
- E : Elastic modulus, measured in pascals (Pa).
- I : Moment of inertia of the stair cross-section, in meters to the fourth power (m^4).
- A : Cross-sectional area of the stair, measured in square meters (m^2).
- g : Gravitational acceleration, with a value of 9.81 meters per second squared (m/s^2).
- X : Horizontal coordinate of the force application point, measured in meters (m).

2. Coordinate axis description

The coordinate axis of the stair adopts the left-handed rectangular coordinate system, the outer edge of the staircase coincides with the Y-axis, and the Z-axis is along the vertical direction of the stair, indicating the change of deformation and deflection, and the origin of the coordinate system is located at the bottom of the stair, as illustrated in the Figure 3.

3. model building

Upon calculating the total number of individuals on each walkway, we subsequently aggregate these values to determine the overall number of individuals utilizing the stairs, as expressed by the following formula:

$$W_r = \frac{9X}{24EI} \left[X^3 - 2LEN \cdot X^2 + LEN^3 - \frac{12EI}{kgA} (X - LEN) \right]$$

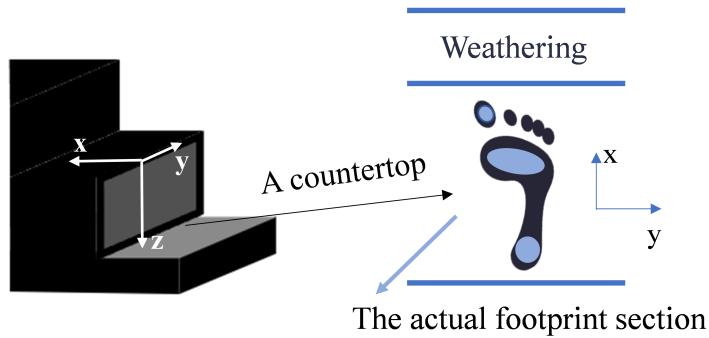


Figure 3: Establishment of stair coordinate axes and empirical partitioning of tread surfaces

From the above equation, We established the functional relationship between the deflection Wr and the horizontal coordinate of the force application point X and plotted the corresponding Figure 4. The Figure shows that the deflection reaches its maximum value near $X=X_{\max}$.

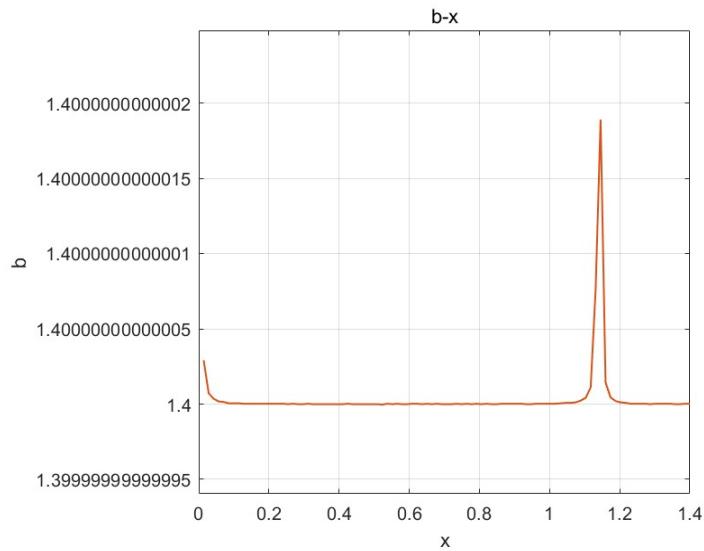


Figure 4: The depth of the depression on the staircase caused by the bending deformation

We further abstracted the overall bending deformation of the stairs as a concave region centered at X_{\max} , corresponding to the maximum deflection Wr . It is assumed that the cross-sectional profile of this region conforms to the shape of a catenary (while ignoring the deformation and concavity at other positions). The indentation caused by each normal load corresponds to the perimeter is calculated using the following equation:

$$b = 2Wr \sinh\left(\frac{L_1}{2Wr}\right)$$

Where L_1 refers to The width corresponding to the indentation caused by each normal load.(b and L_1 are specifically indicated in Figure 6)

Through calculation, the wear width L_1 caused by each applied load is determined to be 0.1 ± 0.01 . For the sake of simplification in subsequent calculations, L_1 is treated as a constant value of 0.1.

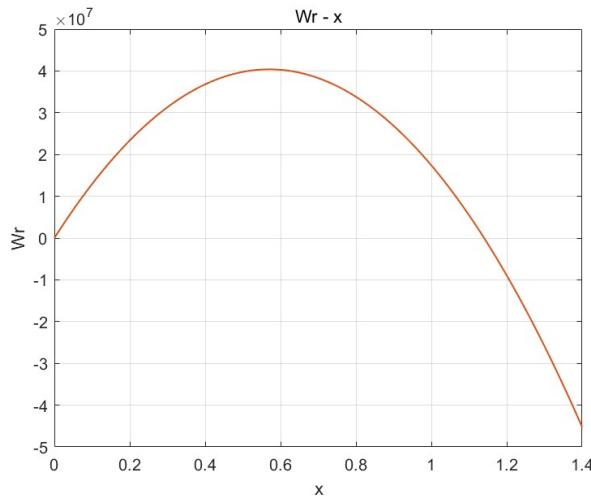


Figure 5: Length of catenary line

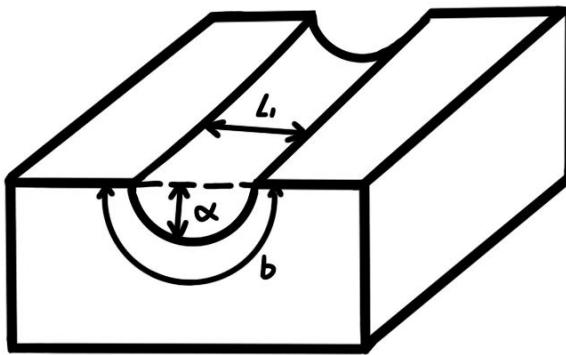


Figure 6: Bending model diagram

6 Step Load Interaction Model

To investigate the wear of stairs further, we first need to clarify the mechanical mechanism of human action on stairs during walking. To this end, this article developed the Step Load Interaction Model to quantify the distribution of each step's landing points during walking.

6.1 Model preparation

Based on the FSCM, we have simplified the force exerted by a person walking on a stair. By analyzing the IR pressure distribution map using the grid method, the length and area of the foot as a whole and the three main force regions can be obtained as follows:

$$L_m = L_c = 54.44 \text{ mm}, \quad L_h = 13.61 \text{ mm}$$

$$S_m = 35 \text{ mm}^2, \quad S_h = 4.15 \text{ mm}^2, \quad S_c = 27 \text{ mm}^2$$

Where L_i represents the length of region i and S_i refers to the area of region i .

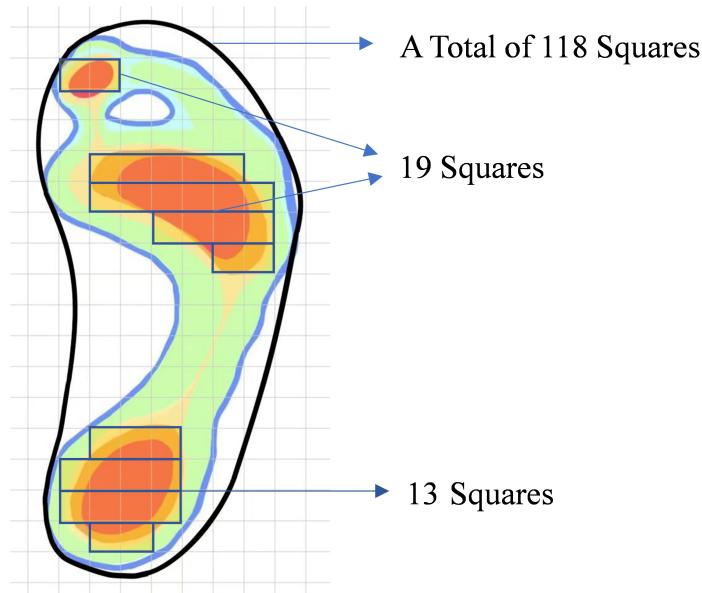


Figure 7: Foot sole grid

Then, Take the x-axis of Figure 5 as the tread coordinate axis., According to relevant studies, the average width of the stair treads is about 32.5 cm and the height of staircase façade is about 14.5 cm [2]

Using half the length of the grid edge in Figure n as a unit of measurement, therefore, the width of the stair treads is about 48

$$D = 48$$

unit lengths and the height is about 21 unit lengths.

To ensure that the landing point always remains within the countertop of the stairs, their range of values must satisfy the following constraints (due to space limitations, only the coordinate range of point M is presented here. The coordinate ranges for points U and C will be derived and explained in detail later based on the relationships among the three points):

Table 4: Range of *M* Landing Coordinates

	Forefoot Landing	Full Foot Landing
Ascending	[0, 14]	[18, 30]
Descending		[4, 14]

Where:

U: The pressure centers of Hallux

M:The pressure centers of Metatarsals Two and Three Metatarsals Four and Five

C: The pressure centers of Medial Calcaneus Lateral Calcaneus

This section sets the geometric foundation for the subsequent analysis and provides a rational coordinate frame.

6.2 Walking patterns and Landing point analysis

In this model, it is assumed that a person walks up and down stairs in two ways and only two ways:

- Full-foot Walking: The entire foot applies force to the stairs.
- Forefoot Walking: Only the forefoot region applies force, while the rear foot remains suspended in the air.

In addition, each individual used only one walking style during a complete flight of stairs. To standardize the analysis, M is used as a benchmark.

◊ Calculation of standard coordinates

The standard coordinates on the $i+1$ st step can be obtained recursively from the standard coordinates of the i -th step:

$$X_n = X_{n-1} + L_{\text{stride}} - D$$

Although walking styles vary, regardless of the style, the human stride length tends to keep the landing point of the next step within a “comfort zone”. When the expected landing point is outside the comfort zone, the walker adjusts the stride length to bring it back within a reasonable range. The comfort zone can be defined by:

$$\text{Full-foot Walking: } L_{\text{stride}} = [38, 58], \quad \text{Forefoot Walking: } L_{\text{stride}} = [36, 60]$$

On this basis, the standard coordinates of the $i+1$ -th stair need to be adjusted according to the constraints of the comfort zone. The specific calculation process is shown in Figure 10.

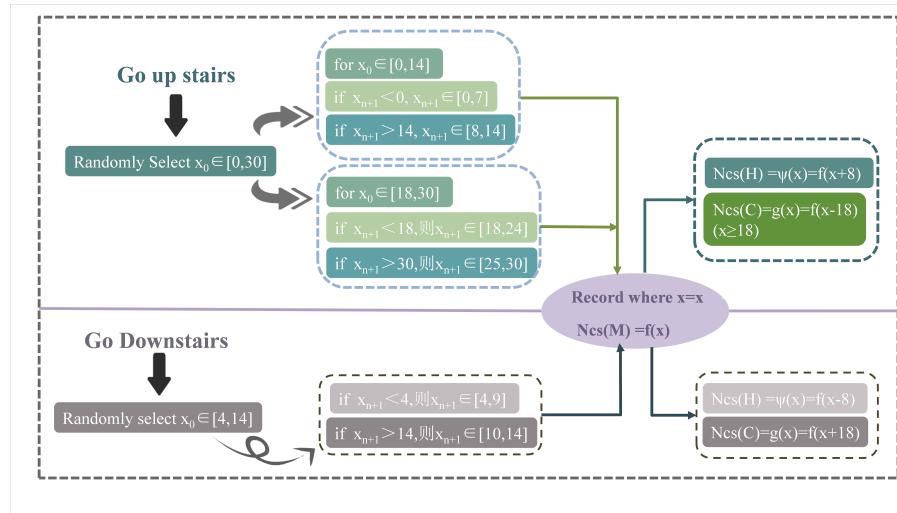


Figure 8: The flowchart for calculating the cumulative number of landing points

After multiple iterations, combining the coordinate relationships of the three main force regions, the model generates a distribution curves of the three main force-bearing areas of human feet

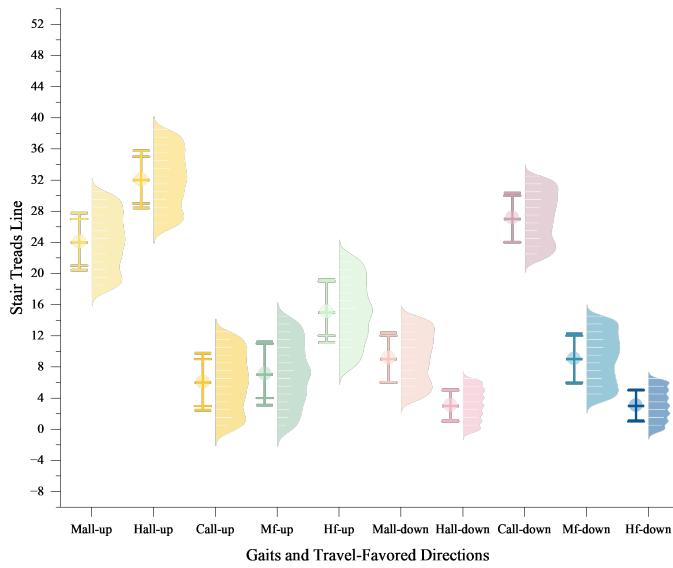


Figure 9: The Distribution of the Number of Landing Points of M,H and C

6.3 Conclusion

The Distribution of the Number of Landing Points of M, H and C has been obtained, laying the foundation for the derivation of the Staircase Section Worn Pit Profile Line.

7 MESH Analysis Model

7.1 Wear depth analysis of a single step

- ◊ **Full-foot Walking** Literature [3] provides proportional relationships between the forces exerted by the three main force regions of the foot when a person walks on stairs. These ratios reflect the magnitude of the forces exerted on the stairs by the different regions. The results were plotted as a trilinear diagram below:

Table 5: Proportional Relationships Between Forces in Three Main Force Regions

Direction	$\frac{F_{G_h}}{G}$	$\frac{F_{G_m}}{G}$	$\frac{F_{G_c}}{G}$
Up	$\frac{10}{23}$	$\frac{41}{115}$	$\frac{24}{115}$
Down	$\frac{40}{209}$	$\frac{50}{209}$	$\frac{29}{209}$

Where $G = 1624 \pm 19.2 \text{ N}$ (from [?])

Where F_{Gi} is the vertical pressure exerted by region i on the stairs and G is the total vertical pressure.

Assume that the wear volume can be approximated as a regular quadrangular pyramid, then based on its geometric characteristics, the wear depth in region m is calculated as:

Where W_m and S_m represent the wear volume and area of the m-th region, respectively.

◊ Forefoot Walking

The wear analysis of forefoot walking is similar to that of full-foot walking, but the proportional distribution of forces is different from that of full-foot walking due to the fact that there are only two main force regions applying forces. In Fig. N, a trilinear diagram was plotted to show the relationship between the force distribution in the two regions. The depth of wear was calculated in the same way as for full-footed walking, with only the parameters adjusted.

To study stair wear due to friction when a person walks, MESH analysis model is constructed. A walkway width a person walks on stairs is at least equal to the average shoulder width (disregarding extreme crowding) and does not walk tightly against the edges of the stairs.

On this basis, we divide the plane of the staircase into several walkways, each with a width approximately equal to the average shoulder width. Multiple walks cover almost the entire width of the stairs, with the excess width evenly distributed between the left and right sides of the stairs in the direction of travel.

◊ Delineation of the target area of the stairs

Combining the actual walking pattern, the force of human walking on stairs can be classified into the following four patterns:

7.2

To analyze the effect of walking patterns on the stairs more accurately, the actual stepping area at the intersection of each step of the stairs and the walkway is defined as the target area. In the plan view of the stairs, the target areas are divided into four sub-areas, numbered 1, 2, 3, and 4, based on the functional characteristics of walking patterns(shown in Fig. 10).

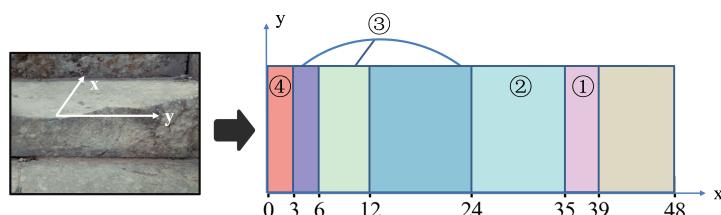


Figure 10: Explanation of the Division of the Pathways

Sub-areas 1, 2, and 3: These areas correspond to the combined effects of different walking patterns, and their wears need to be analyzed separately according to the force characteristics of different patterns.

Sub-area 4: Located at the edge of the staircase, its influence is ignored in this study due to the large and rather small area affected by accidental factors.

With the above division, we clarify the force characteristics of different sub-regions by combining the four walking modes.

First, process the data measured by the archaeologists using the following formula:

$$X_1 = CE_1 - Wr^{\frac{35+28}{2}} \cdot (k_A + k_B + k_C + k_D)$$

$$X_2 = CE_2 - Wr^{\frac{24+34}{2}} \cdot (k_A + k_B + k_C + k_D)$$

$$X_3 = CE_3 - Wr^{\frac{12+23}{2}} \cdot (k_A + k_B + k_C + k_D)$$

$$X_4 = CE_4 - Wr^{\frac{6+11}{2}} \cdot (k_A + k_B + k_C + k_D)$$

$$X_5 = CE_5 - Wr^{\frac{3+5}{2}} \cdot (k_A + k_B + k_C + k_D)$$

Next, the force on each sub-region is quantitatively calculated using the relevant formulas:

$$X_1 = K_A \cdot A_{35 \rightarrow 38} - \alpha \quad (1)$$

$$X_2 = K_A \cdot A_{24 \rightarrow 24} + K_B \cdot B_{24 \rightarrow 34} - \alpha \quad (2)$$

$$X_3^* = K_A \cdot A_{12 \rightarrow 23} + K_C \cdot C_{12 \rightarrow 23} + K_D \cdot D_{12 \rightarrow 23} - \alpha \quad (3)$$

$$X_3^{**} = K_A \cdot A_{6 \rightarrow 11} + K_B \cdot B_{6 \rightarrow 11} + K_C \cdot C_{6 \rightarrow 11} + K_D \cdot D_{6 \rightarrow 11} - \alpha \quad (4)$$

$$X_3^{***} = K_A \cdot A_{3 \rightarrow 5} + K_B \cdot B_{3 \rightarrow 5} + K_C \cdot C_{3 \rightarrow 5} + K_D \cdot D_{3 \rightarrow 5} - \alpha \quad (5)$$

Where X_i represents the total depth of wear due to friction in sub-area i ; K refers to the number of people; $A_{i \rightarrow j}$ refers to the depth of friction due to friction at a time corresponding to the range of distance from the edge of the staircase from i to j ; and α is the amount of wear in the target area due to environmental factors (e.g. temperature changes, humidity fluctuations, extreme weather, etc.).

The formula for subregions (1), and (2) have been given above, and since there is no direct function to calculate X_3 for subregion (3), Probability-based fitting method is designed to calculate the total depth of wear due to friction. The pseudo code is as follows:

Algorithm 1 Calculation of Material Correction Coefficients

Input: $X_3, X_4, X_5, K_A, K_B, A, B, C, D, \alpha, \Phi(x)$

Output: K_c, K_D

for $K_c \in \text{Range}(100, 100000)$ **do**

$$K_D = (X_5 - K_A A_{12-23} - K_c C_{12-23} - \alpha) / D_{12-23}$$

$$X_{I_3} = K_A A_{3-5} + K_B B_{3-5} + K_c C_{3-5} + K_D D_{3-5} - \alpha$$

$$X_{I_4} = K_A A_{6-11} + K_B B_{6-11} + K_c C_{6-11} + K_D D_{6-11} - \alpha$$

$$\mathcal{E} = \Phi(X_{I_3} - X_3) - \Phi(-X_{I_3} - X_3)$$

$$\mathcal{U} = \Phi(X_{I_4} - X_4) - \Phi(-X_{I_4} - X_4)$$

$$\text{Result}[i] = \left[\frac{\mathcal{E}}{\mathcal{U}}, K_c, K_D \right]$$

$$i = i + 1$$

end

Find the maximum $\text{Result}[n][1]$

Output: $K_c = \text{Result}[n][2], K_D = \text{Result}[n][3]$

8 Conclusion of Basic Predictions

Initially, we assume that when only one person is walking on the stairs, the walkway selection for each step remains consistent, meaning they will walk along the same walkway throughout. Based on the results obtained from the pseudocode, we can derive the total number of people on each walkway as follows:

$$K_i = K_{Ai} + K_{Bi} + K_{Ci} + K_{Di}$$

Using this expression, we can calculate the total number of people on each path, which is then visually represented using a bar chart (as shown in Figure n).

After calculating the total number of people on each walkway, we further sum these values to obtain the total number of people using the stairs, which could be expressed as:

$$K_{\text{total}} = \sum_{i=1}^n K_i$$

8.1 Question A: Usage frequency

The question of "How often were the stairs used?" is quantified as the average usage frequency of the stairs over the total usage time, with the calculation formula as follows:

$$\text{usage frequency} = \frac{K_{\text{total}}}{\text{total usage time}}$$

On this basis, the average time interval between uses of the stairs is obtained as

8.2 Question B: Directional preference

The total number of people descending the stairs can be defined by:

$$K_{\text{downstairs}} = K_B + K_D$$

The total number of people ascending the stairs can be defined by:

$$K_{\text{upstairs}} = K_A + K_C$$

By comparing the total numbers of ascending and descending, We can draw the following conclusions regarding the direction of travel favored by the people using the stairs:

- If $K_{\text{upstairs}} > K_{\text{downstairs}}$, it indicates that the travel direction favored by the people using the stairs is **ascending**.
- If $K_{\text{upstairs}} < K_{\text{downstairs}}$, it indicates that the travel direction favored by the people using the stairs is **descending**.

8.3 Question C: Usage mode

The Z-scores formula can be used to determine outliers in the data. When the Z_i corresponding to the i th data in a data set satisfies the condition $Z_i > 3.5^{[4]}$, it can be considered that this data point is a peak. The Z-scores formula is as follows:

$$Z_i = \frac{K_i - \bar{K}}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(K)}}$$

Where $\text{Var}(K)$ refers to the variance of the number of people on walkways and represents the mean value of the number of people on walkways.

If a peak exists, it indicates that the number of people on a certain walkway is significantly higher than on other paths, suggesting that people tend to walk in a line;

If there is no peak, it indicates that the distribution of people across walkways is relatively uniform, suggesting that people prefer to walk side by side.

9 Guidance Based on Stairwell Usage

9.1 Question D: The fit consistency

When evaluating the model fit with $\varepsilon + \eta$, if the confidence is greater than 95% (i.e. less than 1.9), the model is considered to have a good fit with the actual data. Additionally, if the confidence is less than 0.95, the fit is considered excellent.

9.2 Question E: Age of the stair

Based on the wear data shown in (Figure x), the wear in the 39-48 range is primarily influenced by environmental factors, exhibiting a Micro-weathering effect, and it is assumed that no significant wear is caused to the stairs.

**!!WARNING Figure x is a placeholder, please replace it with the actual figure number
WARNING!!**

On this basis, using the principles of probability theory, we can assume that the wear amount of the stairs caused each year follows a Gaussian distribution.

The total wear rate of the stairs is determined by both the average annual wear rate and the time (i.e. the number of years since construction), and their relationship is expressed by the following formula:

$$R_{\text{total}} = R_{\text{year}} \cdot T$$

Where R_{total} represents the total wear amount, R_{daily} is the annual wear amount, and T refers to the time span, which is the total number of years since the stairs were constructed.

Since division operations do not alter the distribution pattern of a Gaussian distribution, the estimated value of the construction year of the stairs also follows a Gaussian distribution. Therefore, we can further calculate the probability of the time period provided by the archaeologist within this estimated Gaussian distribution. The higher the probability, the more reliable the estimated value.

9.3 Question F: Repairs and renovation

The primary repair method for building materials is crack reinforcement using polymer materials^[5]. Steel plate bonding is also commonly used to strengthen flexural or tensile members (e.g. stair platform beams, slabs, and treads) under normal working and static loads. Another option is wrapping original staircase components with steel plates for protection.

For visible repairs or renovations, their presence can usually be confirmed by direct observation. However, for polymer reinforcement methods not easily visible, we designed the following detection approach:

First, we calculate the difference between the original depth data of surface depressions and the optimized depth data from the result of pseudo-code, identifying points with significant positive differences as abnormal depressions, which may indicate repairs.

Next, we conduct secondary sampling on the treads with abnormal depression points, increasing the sampling density to 300 samples per square meter. We repeat the abnormal point analysis on the new data. If the abnormal points show circular or strip-shaped clustering (as seen in Figure 11), we preliminarily conclude that the area may have been repaired with polymer reinforcement methods.

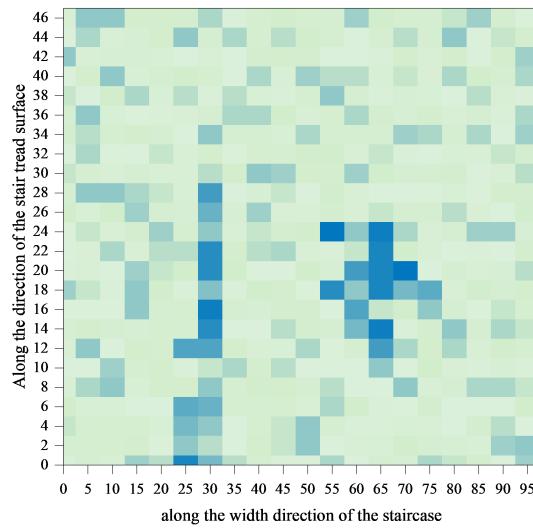


Figure 11: Illustrative cluster diagram of the renovated areas

To further verify the use of polymer materials for reinforcement, we employ the Torrent Permeability Test Method to measure the air permeability of the building material^[6]. Polymer materials typically exhibit strong adhesion, no powder residues, water resistance, and polishability. However, their air permeability differs significantly from that of the base stone material. By comparing air permeability values, we can further confirm the presence and extent of repaired regions.

When further analyzing areas with abnormal air permeability, we perform water absorption tests on the associated staircase treads. The specific method is as follows:

To further study areas with abnormal air permeability, we performed water absorption tests on the associated staircase treads. The specific steps are as follows:

- ◊ **Testing Procedure**

1. Attach cobalt chloride test paper, fully saturated with water and turned pink, to both the clustered abnormal points and the normal areas of the staircase treads.
2. Cover the test paper with appropriately sized covers to prevent water evaporation.
3. Use a d345 camera to continuously monitor and record the color change of the test paper.

- ◊ **Analysis of Test Results**

Cobalt chloride test paper turns blue upon water absorption. By monitoring the rate at which the paper turns blue, we can assess the water absorption capacity of different areas of the stone material. If the test paper in the clustered abnormal points turns blue at a delayed rate, it indicates poor water absorption capacity in that area, further supporting the conclusion that polymer reinforcement has been applied. Finally, by combining the test results with the surface water permeability characteristics of the material and comparing the water absorption differences between the clustered abnormal points and normal areas, the presence and spatial distribution of polymer material repairs can be further confirmed.

Through the above multi-level detection method, not only can the presence of repairs or renovations be scientifically determined, but the repaired areas can also be accurately identified.

9.4 Question G: Consistency of mechanical parameters

To determine whether the source of the target material aligns with the archaeologist's hypothesis, we recommend sampling from what the archaeologist believes to be the original source and conducting destructive mechanical experiments to obtain precise material parameters. These experimentally obtained parameters are then used to replace the tabulated values and are re-integrated into the Step Load Interaction Model to derive the optimal fitting result. Finally, this result is compared to the fitting result obtained using the tabulated parameters, with the coefficient of determination R^2 used as the evaluation criterion.

Goodness-of-fit calculation formula:

$$R^2 = \frac{SSR}{SST} = 1 - \frac{SSE}{SST}, \quad 0 \leq R^2 \leq 1$$

- The sum of Squares for Error (SSE): The sum of squared differences between the actual values and predicted values, reflecting the magnitude of errors.
- The sum of Squares for Regression (SSR): The sum of squared differences between the predicted values and the mean of the actual values, representing the variation explained by the model.
- The total Sum of Squares (SST): The sum of squared differences between the actual values and their mean, equivalent to the total variation. The relationship satisfies:

$$SST = SSE + SSR$$

R^2 represents the proportion of the total variation that can be explained by the model. The closer the R^2 value is to 1, the higher the consistency of the model. The R^2 value can be used to evaluate the match between the archaeologist's hypothesized material source and the actual results. When R^2 exceeds 0.8, it indicates that the source of the target material is consistent with the archaeologist's hypothesis.

9.5 Question H: Number of people and time scale

1. Number of Users in a Typical Day for Staircase

In ... (referenced analysis), we have already obtained the total number of users during the operational period of the staircase. Assuming that the number of people using the stairs per day remains constant during this period, the number of people using the stairs in a typical day can be defined by:

$$\text{Number of Users in a Typical Day} = \frac{\text{Total Number of Users}}{\text{Total Days of Usage}}$$

2. Short-Time High Traffic or Long-Time Low Traffic

Fatigue strength is significantly influenced by loading frequency, defined as the frequency at which force is applied to the material^{[7][8][9]}. Higher loading frequency accelerates the formation of micro-cracks within the material, which can rapidly propagate in a short period^{[10][11]}, ultimately leading to fracture. This indicates that higher loading frequencies directly increase the probability of fracture by expediting crack propagation. Consequently, when a large number of people use the staircase within a short period, the increased loading frequency makes the formation and propagation of cracks within the staircase more likely, thereby increasing the risk of fracture.

Additionally, due to abrupt geometric transitions, the outer edges of staircases often exhibit stress concentration, which further accelerates fatigue damage. This stress concentration makes cracks more likely to propagate, ultimately resulting in material fracture. Observations of real structures corroborate this phenomenon, as cracks are predominantly concentrated along the outer edges of staircases, confirming the role of stress concentration.

In summary, when a large number of people use the staircase within a short period, the increased loading frequency and stress concentration at the outer edges are primary contributors to crack formation and propagation, ultimately leading to material damage and even fracture.

To quantify this effect, we evaluate the depression depth X_6 in the 0–3 step region of the staircase using the following equation:

$$\text{LFP} = X_6 - k_A A_{0-3} - k_B B_{0-3} - k_C C_{0-3} - k_D D_{0-3}$$

In cases of significant normal wear, the fracture risk in this region increases notably.

To assess the relationship between X_6 and the loading frequency parameter LFP, a Mann-Whitney U test is used. Since X_6 and $X_6 + \text{LFP}$ share similar data distributions and do not require identical distributions, the test is applied to determine whether $X_6 + \text{LFP}$ is significantly greater than X_6 . The hypotheses are as follows:

- Null Hypothesis (H_0): $X_6 + \text{LFP}$ is not significantly greater than X_6 .
- Alternative Hypothesis (H_1): $X_6 + \text{LFP}$ is significantly greater than X_6 .

The U statistic is calculated as follows:

$$U = n^2 + \frac{n}{2}(n+1) - R(X_6)$$

Here, R represents the calculation of the sum of ranks.

At a significance level of $\alpha = 0.05$, the rejection region is $U < 8$. The decision criteria are:

- If $U < 8$, the alternative hypothesis H_1 is accepted, indicating material loss at the staircase edges caused by fractures.
- If $U \geq 8$, the null hypothesis H_0 is accepted, suggesting that material loss at the staircase edges is primarily due to normal wear and bending, with no additional fractures.

Based on the Mann-Whitney U test results, the following conclusions can be drawn:

- If a significant difference exists between X_6 and LFP, it indicates that material loss at the staircase edges is not solely caused by normal wear and bending but is also due to a large number of people using the staircase in a short time.
- If no significant difference exists between X_6 and LFP, it indicates that a small number of people use the stairs over an extended time.

By integrating the Mann-Whitney U test results with the theoretical analysis, this method enables a reasonable determination of whether the staircase was used by a large number of people over a short time or by a small number of people over a long time.

10 Sensitivity Analysis

Due to the orientation of a person's stance during walking, which is taken into account by the model, the preferences for going up or down are not fixed. Any change in parameters may lead to a different profile of the worn pit in the staircase section. Consequently, by changing a certain parameter and solving the model, the sensitivity of the model can be verified.

Maintaining the total number of people unchanged, by changing the ratio of K_{upstairs} to $K_{\text{downstairs}}$ and simulating, the shapes of the depressions under different parameters can be obtained (Fig.12). As can be seen from the Fig.12 with the decrease of the proportion of people walking up stairs, the depth of the depression near the edge increases, while the depth of the depression in the area far from the edge decreases. The change in the ratio of the number has a significant impact on the result, indicating that the model is highly sensitive. Therefore, the fitting of K is feasible and accurate.

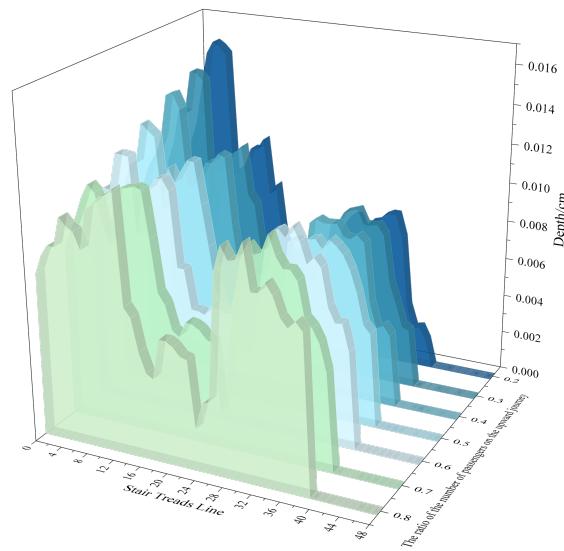


Figure 12: Staircase section Worn Pit Profile Line varies with the ratio of the number of passengers on the upward journey

11 Evaluation of Strengths and Weaknesses

11.1 Strengths

11.2 Weaknesses and Further Improvements

12 Conclusion

References

- [1] Y. Ke, L. Yihui, Z. Zeyi, Z. Meizhen, W. Xiaogang, and C. Weiyi, "The effects of backpack types on the kinematics of stair walking and plantar pressure of college students," *Medical Biomechanics*, vol. 38, no. 03, pp. 580–593, 2023.
- [2] F. Diker, M. Arslan, and I. Erkan, "Estimating tread width values for stair design appropriated to people's comfort and safety needs with adaptive network-based fuzzy inference system," *International Journal of Architectural Computing*, vol. 21, pp. 188–205, Mar 2023.
- [3] Z. Ping, M. Zhidong, W. Pengyu, and D. Zhihong, "Pedestrian stride-length estimation based on bidirectional lstm network," pp. 3358–3363, 2020. Chinese Automation Congress (CAC), Shanghai, People's R China, Nov 06-08, 2020.
- [4] A. E. Curtis, T. A. Smith, B. A. Ziganshin, and J. A. Elefteriades, "The mystery of the z-score," *Aorta*, vol. 4, no. 04, pp. 124–130, 2016.
- [5] D. Wuxiu, C. Jianping, F. Xianting, Z. Hui, and W. Shimin, "Research on the weathering characteristics of surrounding rock of longmen grottoes in luoyang," *Rock and Soil Mechanics*, no. 01, pp. 145–148, 2004.
- [6] B. Sena da Fonseca, A. Castela, R. Duarte, R. Neves, and M. Montemor, "Non-destructive and on site method to assess the air-permeability in dimension stones and its relationship with other transport-related properties," *Materials and Structures*, vol. 48, pp. 3795–3809, 2015.
- [7] T. Yokobori and K. Sato, "Title of the paper," *Engineering Fracture Mechanics*, vol. 8, p. 81, 1976.
- [8] S. Takezono, K. Tao, and K. Kanezaki, "Title of the paper," *Journal of Pressure Vessel Technology*, vol. 102, p. 257, 1980.
- [9] H. Heimbach and H. Heimbach, "Zum einfluß der belastungsfrequenz auf die zeit- und dauerfestigkeit von stahl/ influence of loading frequency on the fatigue strength of steel for finite and infinite life/ l' influence de la fréquence des contraintes sur la résistance à la fatigue de p' acier pour une durée de vie finie et infinie," *Materials Testing*, vol. 12, no. 11, pp. 377–380, 1970.
- [10] R. Zeng, E. Han, and W. Ke, "A critical discussion on influence of loading frequency on fatigue crack propagation behavior for extruded mg–al–zn alloys," *International Journal of Fatigue*, vol. 36, no. 1, pp. 40–46, 2011.
- [11] Y. Nakai and C. Hiwa, "Effects of loading frequency and environment on delamination fatigue crack growth of cfrp," *International Journal of Fatigue*, vol. 24, no. 2, pp. 161–170, 2002.
- [12] M. Levinson, "A new rectangular beam theory," *Journal of Sound and Vibration*, vol. 74, no. 1, pp. 81–87, 1981.
- [13] M. Weili, P. Fan, S. Zexin, L. Xianfang, and D. Jingbo, "Research on the analysis of beam bending behavior based on the comparison of two classical beam theory and higher-order beam theory," *Journal of Shijiazhuang University of Railway Technology (Natural Science Edition)*, no. 04, pp. 1–9, 2024.

Appendices