



SMART GAM: Using Monitoring Technologies to Manage Geotechnical Assets

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TRB2017
Implementation of Geotechnical Asset Management

Washington DC, 11-01-2017

SMART?

"SMART" (adj.): equipped with, using, or containing electronic control devices



Smart....car

Smart....phone

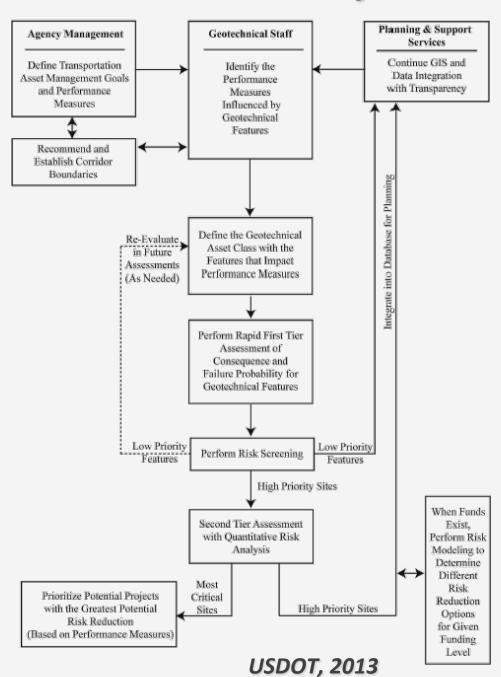
Smart....house



Smart....GAM?



Geotechnical Assets Management







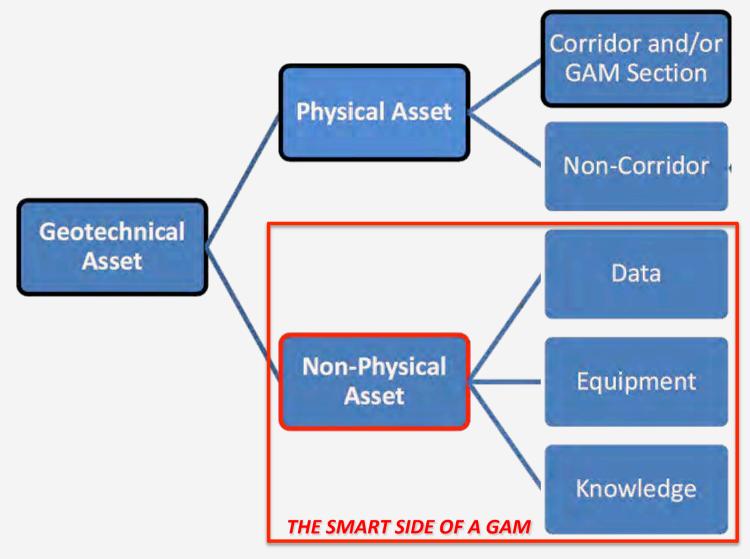
Geotechnical Assets Management

Goals and Policies and Strategy Starting Point **Asset Inventory** Condition Assessment Performance Modelling Level of Service and Demand Aspirations Performance Gaps and Lifecycle Planning Option Identification **Option Evaluation and Program Optimisation** and Risk Assessment **Decision Making Development of Investment Plans** Short Term- Forward Works Programme Service Delivery Long Term Plans - Physical works and services Program Implementation, Co-operation Checking Corrective action and management Performance review Monitoring





"SMART" Geotechnical Assets Management



DATA &
KNOWLEDGE ARE
CONTINUOSLY
UPDATES BY USING
SUITABLE
MONITORING
EQUIPMENT!!





The leitmotif

Application of New Sensing and Monitoring Technologies to the Assessment and Control of Natural Hazards and Civil Strutures and Infrastructures

THE OBSERVATIONAL METHOD!

Karl Terzaghi 1937



Settlement of structures in Europe and methods of observations. American Society of Civil Engineers.
Proceedings, Vol. 63, pp. 1358-1374

Ralph Peck 1969



Advantages and limitations of the observational method in applied soil mechanics. Géotechnique, 19(2), 171-187





THE NEED OF GEOTECHNICAL MEASUREMENT EQUIPMENT....60 YEARS OF TECHNOLOGICAL "r"EVOLUTION

1950s	1960s	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s	2010s
Load cell	Inclinometer	Laser distance- meter	In place inclinometers	GNSS Technology	Interferometric Radar technology	Wireless monitoring
Piezometer	Submarine Monitoring	Data-logger	Time Domain Reflectometry	Fibre Optics technology	Multi-parametric borehole systems	Web based data management
Extensometer	Vibration Monitoring		Total Station	GSM data transmission	Laser Scanner	Drones
Theodolite			US standards	Early Warning Monitoring	European Standards	Digital Image Correlation
Levelling			Continuous Monitoring			
Stressmeter						





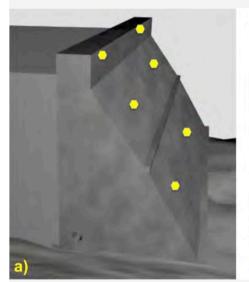
What we monitor....

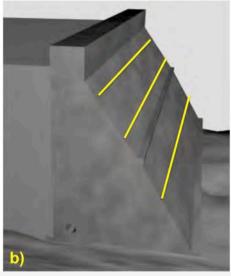
Parameters	Contact instruments	Remote instruments	
Displacement (deformation)	Surface and probe tiltmeter, inclinometer, extensometer, liquid level gauge, crack gauge, TDR, fibre optic, pendulum, deflectometer, convergence gauge	GNSS, total station, optical levelling, lidar, satellite SAR interferometry, terrestrial interferometric radar, digital image correlation, photogrammetry	
Vibration	Accelerometer, velocimeter, seismometer, geophone	Terrestrial interferometric radar, digital image correlation	
Acoustic emission			
Groundwater pressure	Piezometer, observation well	n.a.	
Stress	Earth pressure cell, stress-meter	n.a.	
Load and strain	Load cell, strain gauge	n.a.	
Temperature	Thermometer, thermocouple	InfraRed camera	

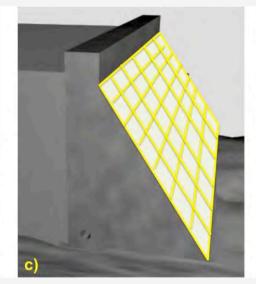


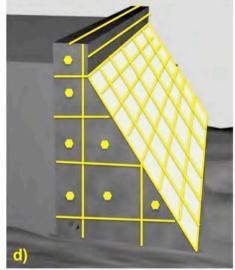


...where we monitor...













Monitoring Table for SMART GAM!

	Common applications	Common Instruments
Knowledge Monitoring	Design phase Standard maintenance Screening after paroxysmal events (earthquakes, floods, etc)	LiDAR, Satellite SAR Interferometry, Terrestrial Interferometric Radar, GNSS, Photogrammetry, Observation Well, Piezometer, Inclinometer, TDR, Earth Pressure Cell, Accelerometer, Velocimeter, Seismometer
Control Monitoring	Construction phase in medium risk areas Advanced maintenance (critical segments) Verification of high risk area	LiDAR, Satellite SAR Interferometry, Terrestrial Interferometric Radar, GNSS, Photogrammetry, Total Station, Optical Levelling, Digital Image Correlation, Observation Well, Piezometer, Inclinometer, TDR, Extensometer, Earth Pressure Cell, Stress-meter, Load Cell, Strain Gauge, Fibre Optic, Pendulum, Deflectometer, Convergence Gauge, Surface and probe Tiltmeter, Liquid Level Gauge, Crack Gauge, Accelerometer, Velocimeter, Seismometer
Emergency Monitoring	Construction phase in high risk areas Early warning systems for operation in high risk areas	LiDAR, Terrestrial Interferometric Radar, GNSS, Total Station, Piezometer, Inclinometer, Extensometer, Strain Gauge, Fibre Optic, Pendulum, Surface and probe Tiltmeter, Liquid Level Gauge, Crack Gauge, TDR, Convergence Gauge, Accelerometer, Velocimeter, Seismometer





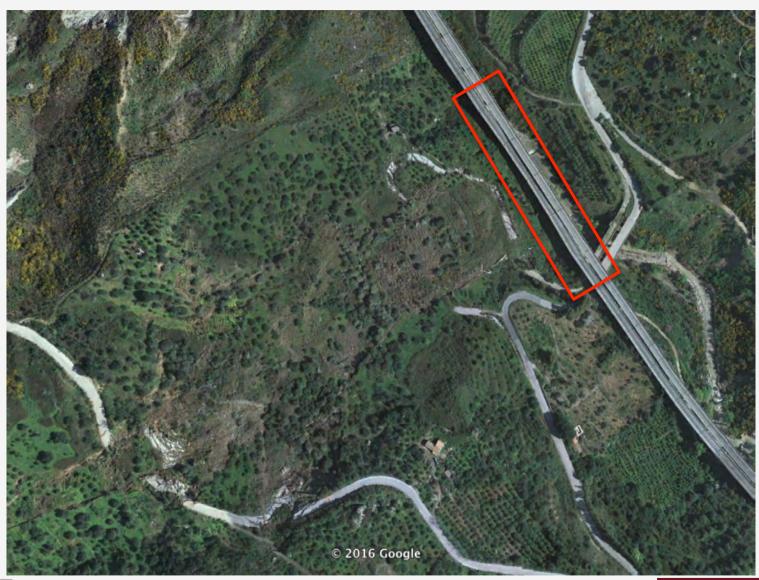
But...which equipment is SMART?







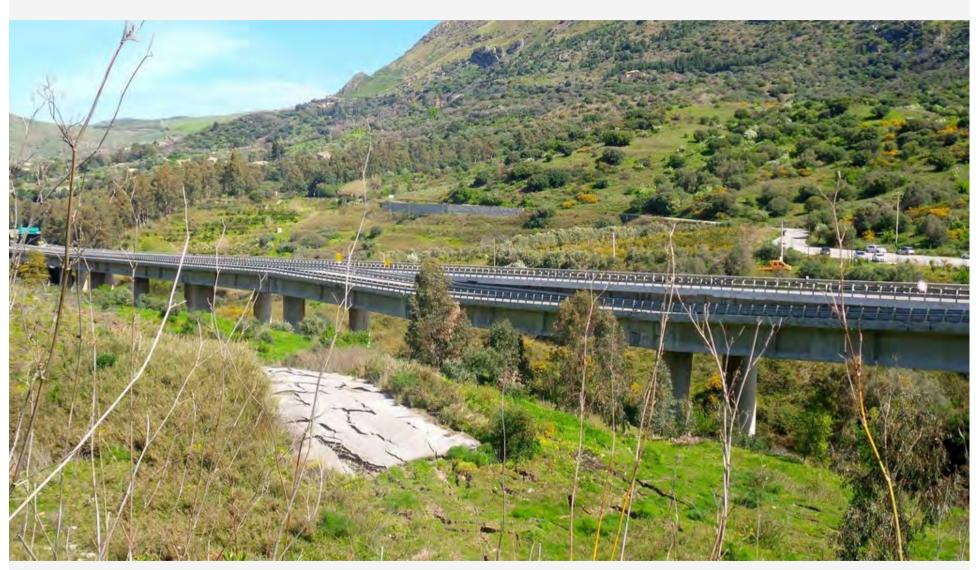
Example 1: Monitoring of one Geotechnical Asset







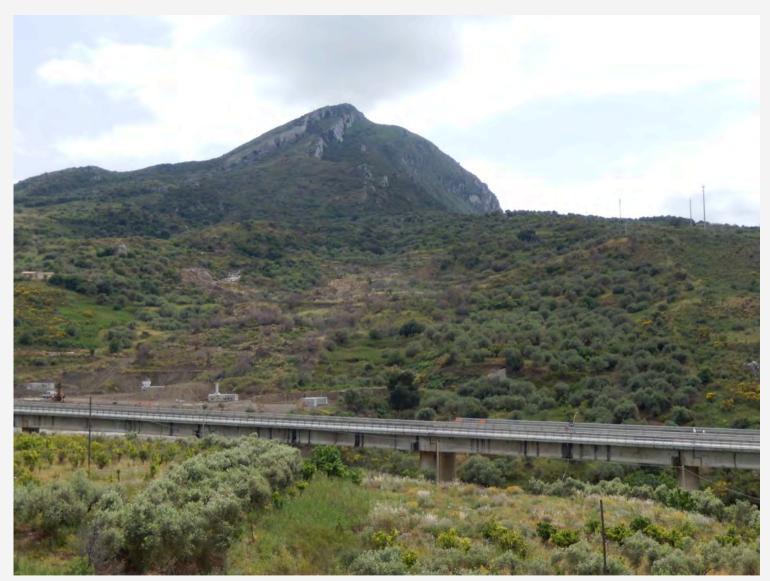
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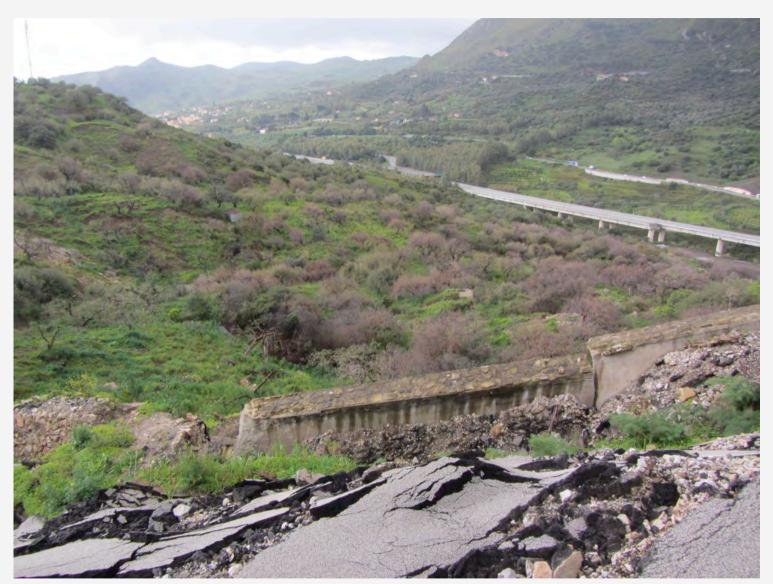
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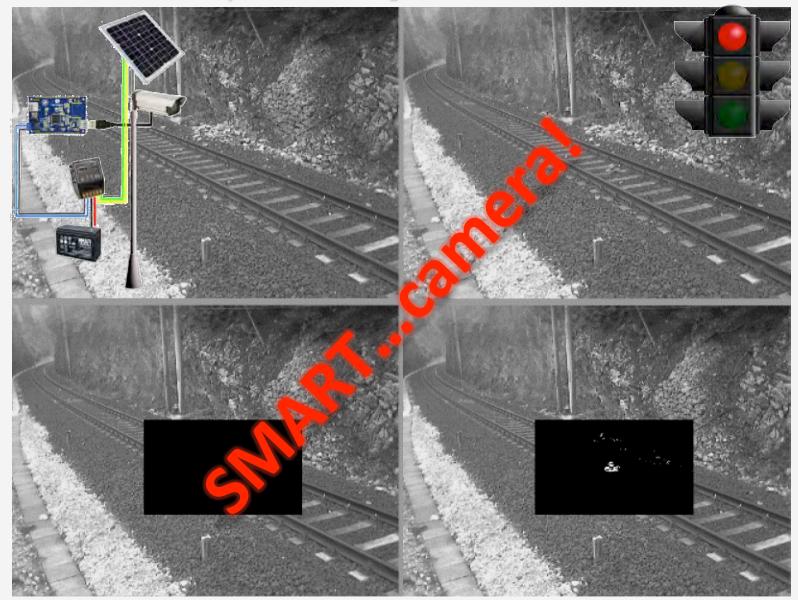
Example 1: Monitoring of one Geotechnical Asset





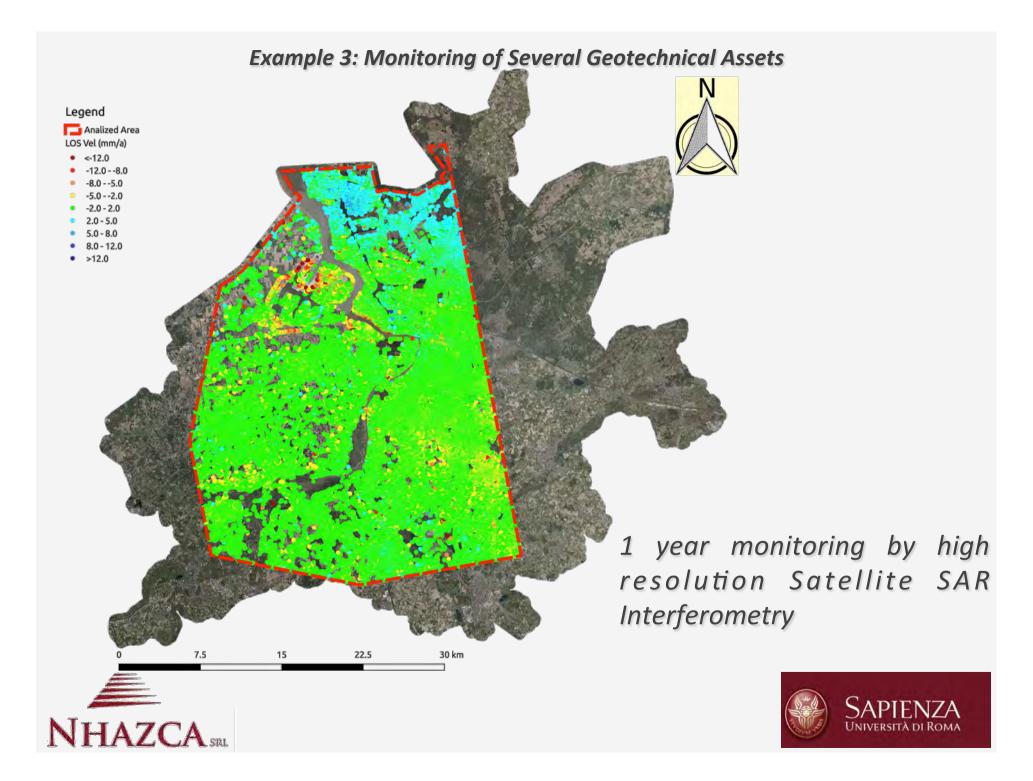


Example 2: Monitoring one Geotechnical Asset







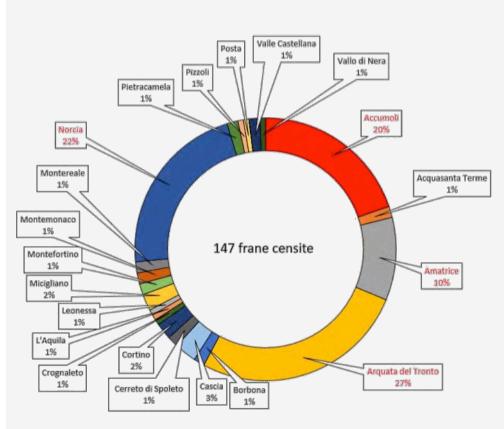


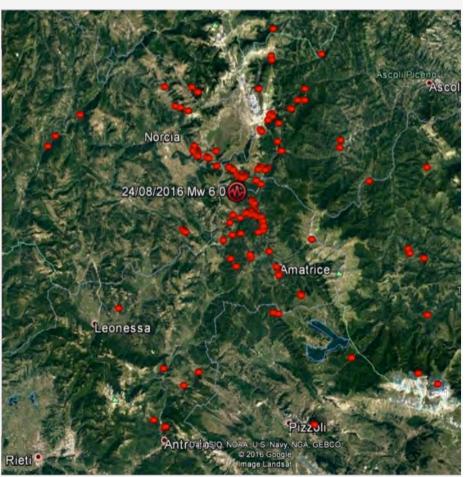
Example 3: Monitoring of Several Geotechnical Assets







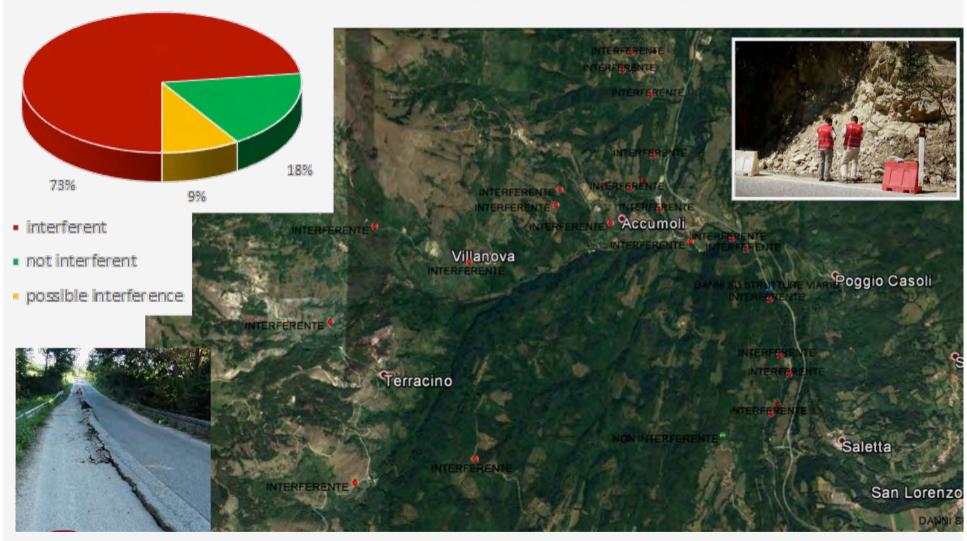




Field Surveys of Slope Failures



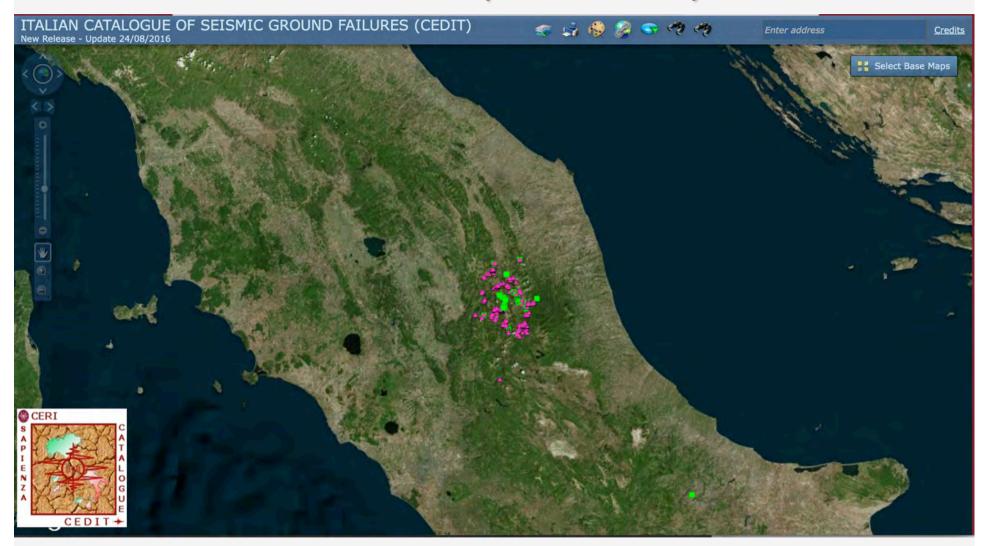




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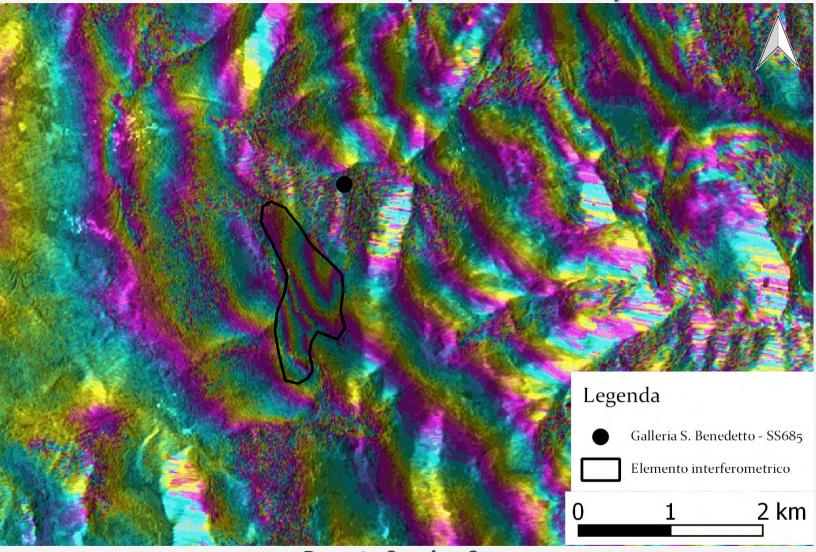




Online database











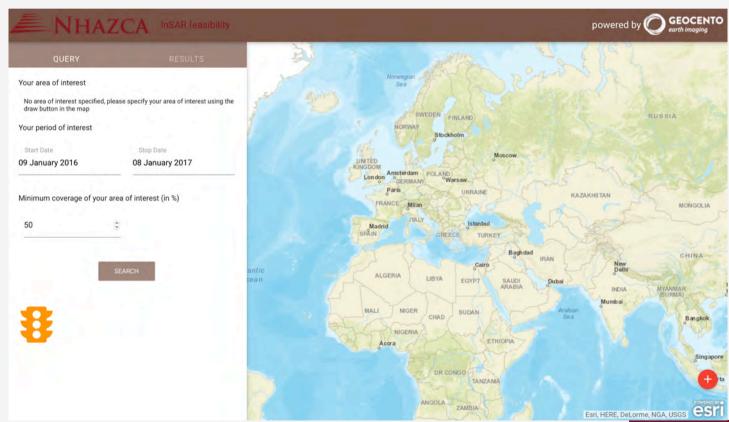


How we can move forward with the SMART GAM?

Reduce the distance between innovative monitoring solutions and GAM managers:

1) Development of suitable tools;

www.sarinterferometry.com







How we can move forward with the SMART GAM?

Reduce the distance between innovative monitoring solutions and GAM managers:

2) Training about geotechnical monitoring at graduate and post-graduate level

www.geotechnicalmonitoring.eu







What I see in the future

STEP 1: Monitoring will be a key part of each geotechnical asset program and not just an option

STEP 2: The "monitorability" concept will enter in the dictionary of designers and insfrastructure owners

".... Dear Paolo, after our meeting end of November last year, I talked the project leader responsible for the engineering project inHe was really interested in the concept of making the infrastructure (bridges, fly-overs, tunnels, retaining walls ...) monitorable."





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