

Micro-UAV Platforms for Structural Health Monitoring and Inspection

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Passive Wireless Sensor Workshop, Georgetown, Washington DC

May 21, 2013



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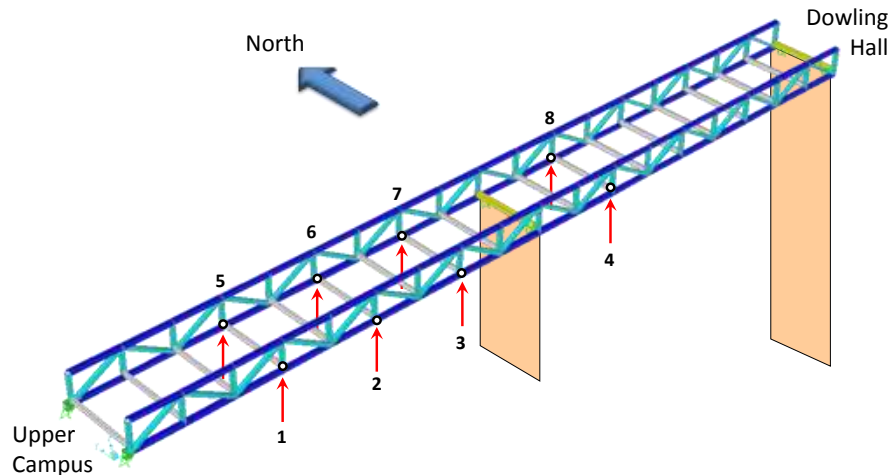
Dowling Hall Footbridge

- Length: 44m, width: 3.7m
- 2 spans: supported by an abutment and 2 piers
- Steel frame, reinforced concrete heated deck

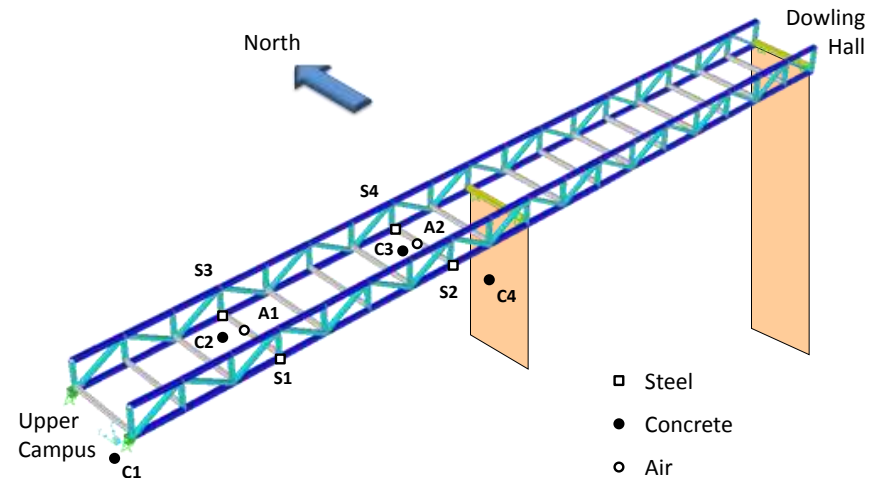


Monitoring System

■ Eight accelerometers

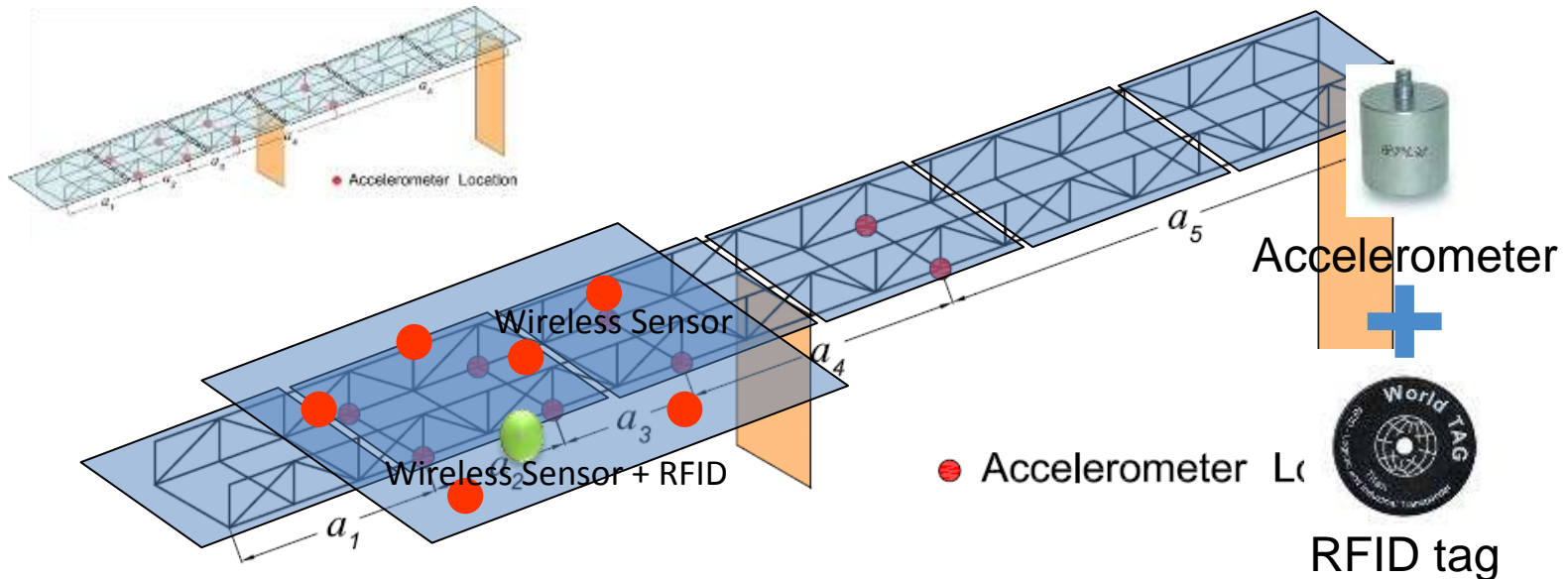


■ Ten thermocouples



- Records 5-minute sample each hour or as triggered
- Data transfer via wireless bridge
- Automated modal identification based on hourly data

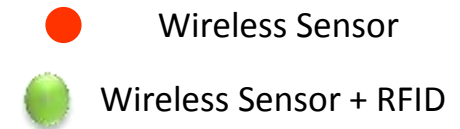
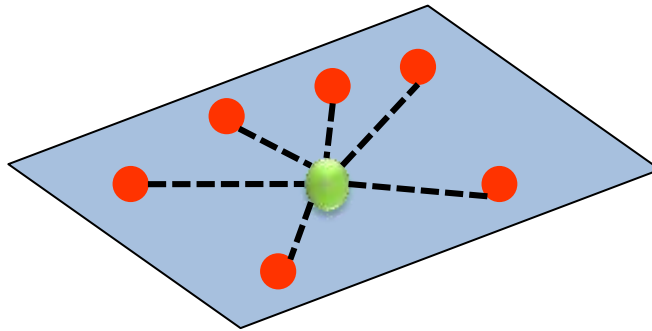
Proposed Approach: Wireless sensors



- Divide the bridge into distinct sub-structures
 - Instrument each component with several sensors
- Equip a local leader with an RFID tag

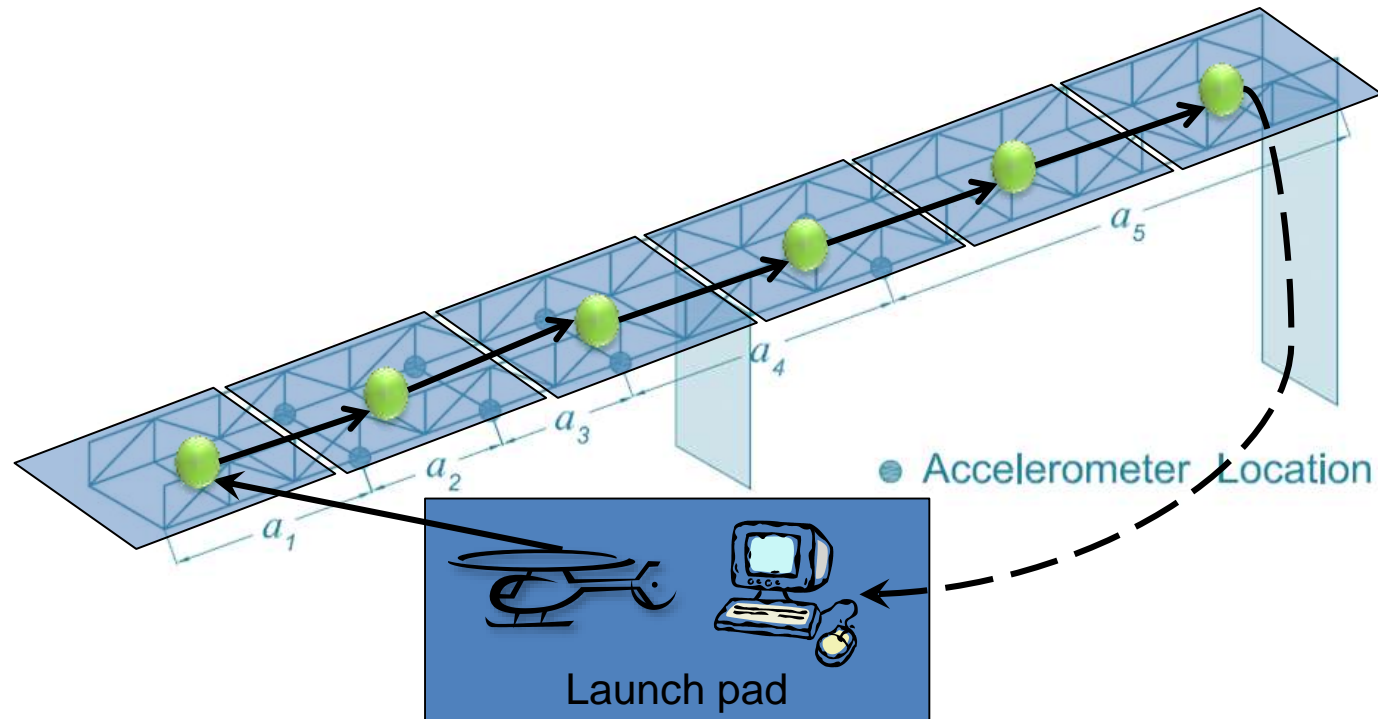
Proposed Aerial Approach: Low-power

- Sub-structure dimensions ~3m-5m



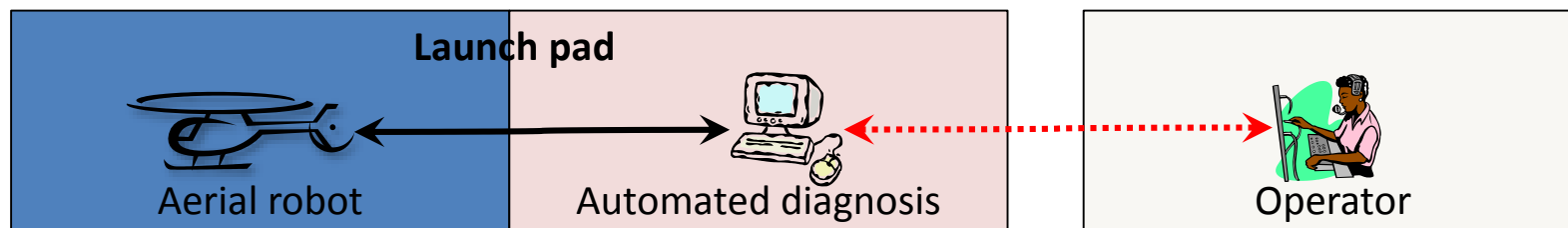
- Each sensor
 - wakes up every X (=6hrs) and collects data for Y (=5mins)
 - computes a local feature (peak, amplitude of PSD) from time-series
 - transfers the features to **the local leader** over **short-distances**
- At the end, the leader writes the relevant statistic on the RFID

Proposed Aerial Approach: Data collection



- Each sub-structure has a local leader with an RFID tag
- A quad-copter **self-navigates** to each RFID tag and collects data

A Practical Deployment



- Launch pad terminal issues instructions based on processed data
 - to the aerial robot
 - (warnings) to the operator
- Operator may also access the terminal to modify the instructions
- Instructions
 - Sensor programming, wake-up and data collection times/intervals
 - Key locations where to take **images**

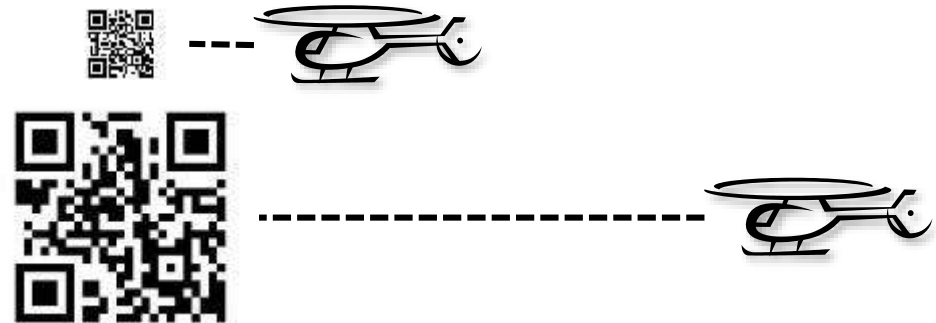
Aerial Robot Prototype at Tufts

- AR.Drone quad-copters
 - \$300, 12 minutes flight time
 - Available at toy stores
- RFID readers are mounted via a **microcontroller**
 - Arduino \$33; Reader \$50
- Quad-copters navigate to RFIDs
 - RFID tags \$2.50
- Total cost ~\$400 with 10 tags



Self-navigation

- Visual markers, QR codes
 - Varying sizes and shapes
 - Each code is distinct
- Larger size for long-range navigation
- Smaller size for use short-range navigation
 - close-in on the RFID tags
- Proof-of-concept demo:
 - <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0AuFXjXms>



Demos

- Proof-of-concept demo:
 - http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0AuF_Xj_Xms
 - Demo from the bridge
- Target tracking



Proposed Aerial Approach: Key features

- Sensors only require power for
 - short-range communication
 - intermittent sensing
 - low-order computation
- Local leaders, in addition, require power to write RFID tags
- RFID tags **do not require power** to transmit data
- The quad-copter flushes the tag when the data is read so the local leader can subsequently flush its memory etc.

Proposed Aerial Approach: Key features

- The statistics computed by local leaders enable **sub-structure level** diagnosis
- This information will be fused with the image data from the aerial robots to localize damage at the structural component-level (joints, beams, columns)

Bridge/Tunnel Inspection



- **Visual inspection** is the primary method used to evaluate the condition of the majority of the nation's highway bridges
 - [http://www.ndt-ed.org/AboutNDT/SelectedApplications/Bridge Inspection/Bridge Inspection.htm](http://www.ndt-ed.org/AboutNDT/SelectedApplications/Bridge%20Inspection/Bridge%20Inspection.htm)
- Texas DoT awarded \$28 million contracts over 2007-2009
 - <http://www.sao.state.tx.us/reports/report.aspx?reportnumber=10-017>
- FY2012 budget for bridge inspection, \$324 million per year
 - http://conferences.wsu.edu/forms/bridge/2011_pres/1A.pdf

Bridge/Tunnel Inspection



- Lane closures
- Proposed—self-navigating robots can automate inspection
 - Monitor paint flakes, corrosion, cracks, bearings, images of key structures
- Does not require any human intervention, lane closures
 - Periodically repeated at pre-specified intervals

Sensor Deployment

- Harsh unreachable environments
- An aerial robot self-navigates to locations of interest and deploys the sensor(s)

Proposed Aerial Approach: Data Analysis

- Image processing
- Pattern recognition
- Data-driven models
 - Subspace methods, clustering, support vector machines
 - Change point detection
 - Compressive sensing
- Decentralized (**at the quad-copter**) hypothesis testing
- Decentralized (**at the quad-copter**) estimation and learning
 - Decentralized PCA
 - Compute eigenvectors from geographically distributed data (matrix)

Summary

- Aerial monitoring and data collection features:
 - Low-power
 - Completely automated
 - Reprogrammable and reconfigurable sensing
- Applications
 - Inspection
 - Monitoring
 - Deployment