An Experimental Study on Damage Detection of Structures Using a Timber Beam

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Abstract

Using vibration methods for the damage detection and structural health monitoring in bridge structures is rapidly developing. However, very little work has so far been reported on timber bridges. This paper intends to address such shortcomings by experimental investigation on a timber beam using a vibration based method to detect damage. A promising damage detection algorithm based on modal strain energy was adopted and modified to locate/evaluate damage. A laboratory investigation was conducted on a timber beam inflicted with various damage scenarios using modal tests. The modal parameters obtained from the undamaged and damaged state of the test beam were used in the computation of damage index, were then applied using a damage detection algorithm utilising modal strain energy and a statistical approach to detect location of damage. A mode shape reconstruction technique was used to enhance the capability of the damage detection algorithm with limited number of sensors. The test results and analysis show that location of damage can be accurately identified with limited sensors. The modified method is less dependent on the number of modes selected and can detect damage with a higher degree of confidence.

Keywords: Structural health monitoring; Damage detection; Timber beam

1. Introduction

Damage detection and structural health monitoring of bridge structures, which increasingly experience deterioration, aging and traffic overloads, have attracted a great deal of attention among researchers. Among various proposed damage detection algorithms, the methods based on vibration of structures have shown great potential. However, not much work has been reported on timber bridges using vibration based methods to detect or to evaluate damage (Peterson *et al.*, 2001a,b). The fact that Australia has approximately 27,000 aging timber bridges (Crews *at al.*, 2004), justifies that a systematic and reasonably sensitive damage inspection, identification and health

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monitoring schemes are developed for health monitoring of these bridges. Due to this shortcoming, the current project is to contribute to the knowledge of locating/evaluating damage in timber bridges.

It is a challenge to study damage detection in wood products such as timber bridges, which is a complex natural product and system, especially using vibration-based methods as a global non-destructive damage detection tool. Many methods of damage detection, based on vibration technique, have been developed for civil engineering structures. Some of these methods have shown to be applicable to steel and concrete bridges (Salawu and Williams, 1995; Yoon *et al.*, 2001; Morrison *et al.*, 2002; Patjawit et al., 2005). One of the promising methods to detect damage is damage index method developed by Stubbs *et al.* (1995). This paper has adopted and modified the damage index method, which utilises
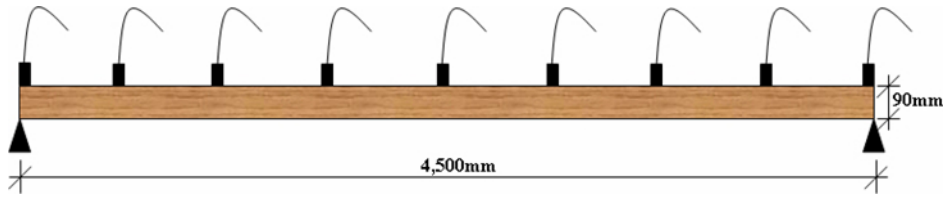
Fig. 1. Side elevation of the laboratory timber beam with 9 accelerometers.

Fig. 2. The pin support.

Fig. 3. A typical inflicted damage.

modal strain energy and a statistical approach, to detect damage in an experimental timber beam under various damage scenarios.

2. Description of test sample

2.1 Undamaged model

A timber beam was used in the experimental work, which intended to represent the scaled girders of typical timber bridges in Australia. The basic dimensions of the beam are shown in Fig. 1. The beam is of treated radiate pine sawn timber measuring 45mm by 90mm in cross section with a span length of 4,500mm. A specially designed support system was used between the girder and the concrete supports to provide a well-defined boundary condition that is very close to a pin-pin condition as depicted in Fig. 2.

2.2 Damaged model

The goal of this study was to detect damage typically found in timber bridges. It is intended to locate damage in multiple locations on a timber beam.

Table 1. Dimensions of inflicted damage.

Damage Case	Location per 8th of span length	Width (mm)	Depth (mm)	% reduction of 'I'
4S	4	45	45	87.5
4S6S	4, 6	45	45	87.5
4S5S6S	4, 5, 6	45	45	87.5
2S4S5S6S	2, 4, 5, 6	45	45	87.5

The damage cases are described in Table 1. All damage scenarios consist of a rectangular opening from the soffit of the beam, located at 2/8, midspan, 5/8 and 6/8 of the span length to simulate pockets of rotten wood, which usually starts from the top surface in timber girders. In this paper and the discussions that follow, 'S' denotes severe damage. All inflicted damage are 1% of the total span length (45mm) and consist of 50% of the beam depth, designated as damage cases 'S' as shown in Table 1. A typical inflicted damage is shown in Fig. 3.

3. Experimental set up

The instrumentation layout used during the modal tests is shown in Fig. 4. An impact hammer was used to excite the beam. Nine accelerometers were used to measure dynamic response of the beam. One of the accelerometers was used as the driving point measurement. Each accelerometer was attached onto a small steel plate using magnetic base and was then screwed onto the top of the girders. These accelerometers were located at 1/8 intervals of the span length starting from one end of the beam as shown in Fig. 1. The impact location, at ¾ of the span length, was selected so that more modes can be excited, simultaneously. The HP E1432A and LMS were used to record the dynamic response at 10,000 Hz sampling rate for 8,192 data points. Frequency domain direct measurement curve-fitting technique was used to obtain the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of the measured data. From the experimental tests, five vibration modes were captured. The resulting mode
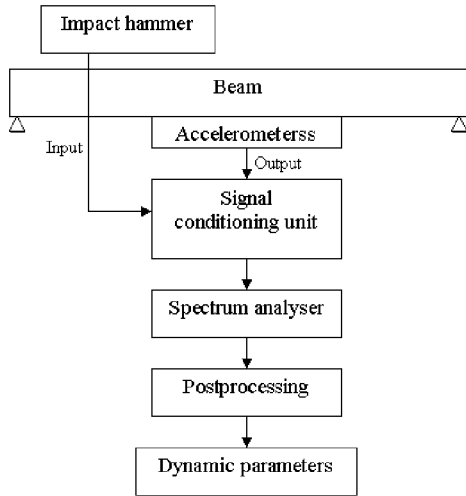
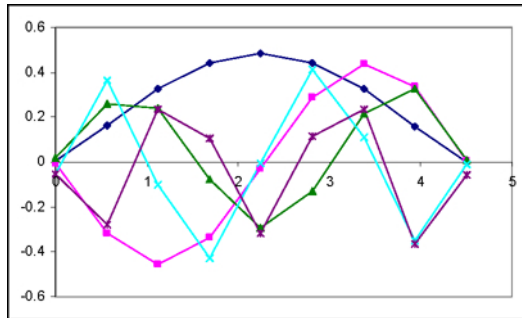Fig. 4. Instrumentation used for modal test.

Fig. 5. Experimental mode shapes.

shapes are shown in Fig. 5. It should be noted that the fourth flexural mode (mode 4) was not very good because the impact location falls on its inflection point. Nevertheless, this mode was still used in the subsequent discussions.

4. Modified Damage Index (MDI)

The derivation of Equation 1, in more details, is discussed in Li *et al.* (2005). In this equation, the terms $\overline{\phi}_i^{//*}$ or $\overline{\phi}_i^{//}$ are normalized mode shape curvature coordinates, which are normalised with respect to the maximum value of the corresponding mode of the beam. The asterisk denotes the damage cases.

$$\overline{\beta}_{ij} = \frac{\left[\int_j \left\{\overline{\phi}_i^{//*}(x)\right\}^2 dx + \int_0^L \left\{\overline{\phi}_i^{//*}(x)\right\}^2 dx\right]\int_0^L \left\{\overline{\phi}_i^{//}(x)\right\}^2 dx}{\left[\int_j \left\{\overline{\phi}_i^{//}(x)\right\}^2 dx + \int_0^L \left\{\overline{\phi}_i^{//}(x)\right\}^2 dx\right]\int_0^L \left\{\overline{\phi}_i^{//*}(x)\right\}^2 dx}$$

(1)

The modified damage index method above has been introduced to account for all available mode shapes. The mode shape vectors have been normalised with respect to the Euclidean norm of the matrix. A cubic spline data interpolation function, provided in Matlab program, was used to perform mode shape reconstruction for the experimental data. Nine experimental mode shape points were acquired and were expanded to 41 data points using reconstructed mode shape technique, which would provide a better accuracy on damage localisation. The reconstructed mode shape was then numerically differentiated to obtain mode shape curvature. This was followed by normalisation of the mode shape curvatures used for the damage index calculation. The importance of the normalisation steps is that the summation of non-normalised mode shape curvatures will distort the damage index in favour of higher modes, which results in false damage detections. Transforming the damage indicator values into the standard normal space, the normalized damage index Z_j is obtained as follows:

$$Z_j = \frac{\overline{\beta}_j - \mu_{\overline{\beta}_j}}{\sigma_{\overline{\beta}_j}}$$

(2)

where $\mu_{\overline{\beta}_j}$ = mean of $\overline{\beta}_j$ values for all j elements and $\sigma_{\overline{\beta}_j}$ = standard deviation of $\overline{\beta}_j$ for all j elements.

5. Experimental results

In the following results, the statistically normalised damage indicator values (Zj) for each of the damage cases are plotted against the element number. The actual damage locations are indicated with dashed lines in all figures.

The damage detection of single damage case 4S, using 2 and 5 modes to compute the modified damage index (MDI), are shown in Figs. 6(a) and 6(b), respectively. The damage region is picked up by the Damage Detection (DD) algorithm. However, there are some "false indications of positive damage locations" (referred to as false positive) in both Figs. 6(a) and 6(b). The latter provides a higher confidence in detecting the damage as there is only one false positive and it is negligible. The false positive may be attributable to noise present in the experimental data,
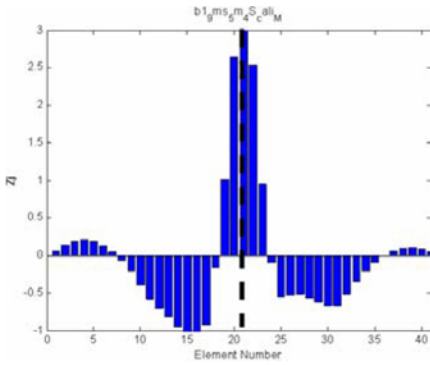
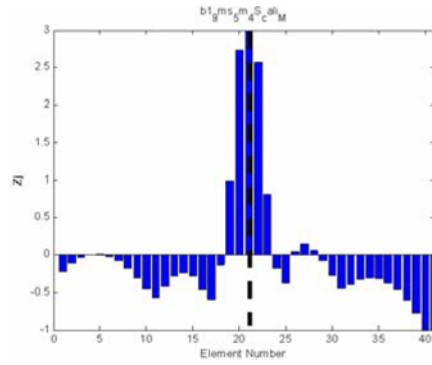Fig. 6(a). Damage Case 4S (2 modes).

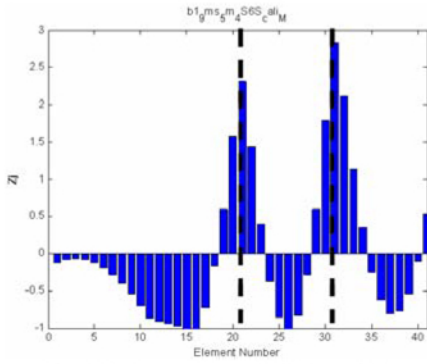Fig. 6(b). Damage Case 4S (5 modes).
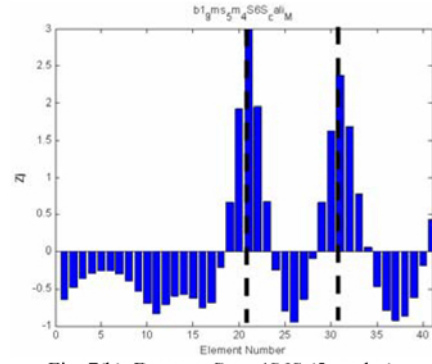

Fig. 7(a). Damage Case 4S6S (2 modes).

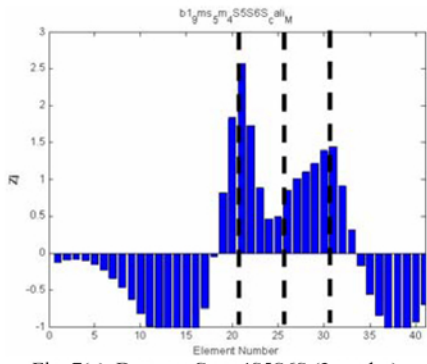Fig. 7(b). Damage Case 4S6S (5 modes).

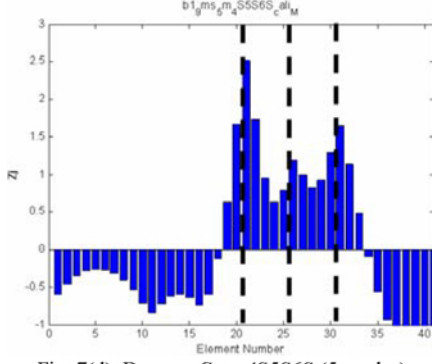Fig. 7(c). Damage Case 4S5S6S (2 modes).
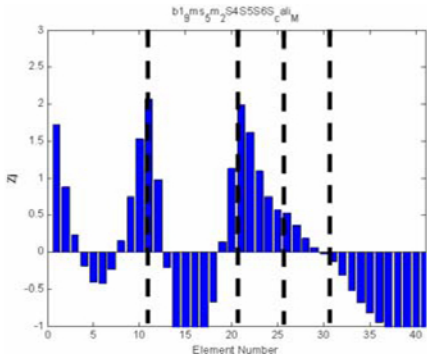

Fig. 7(d). Damage Case 4S5S6S (5 modes).
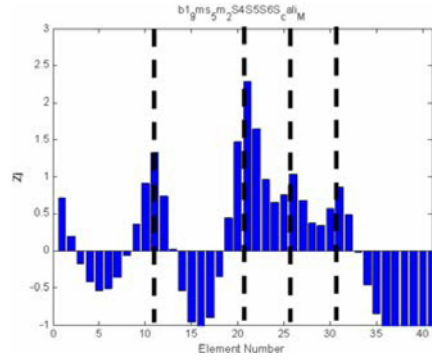

Fig. 7(e). Damage Case 2S4S5S6S (2 modes).

Fig. 7(f). Damage Case 2S4S5S6S (5 mod).

which does not appear in the numerical simulation results (not quoted in this paper). It is apparent that the MDI is capable of identifying the location of single damage and combination of higher modes depicts a more precise DD.

Similar process of DD was applied to the multiple damage scenarios. The results of damage detection for 2, 3 and 4 damage locations are illustrated in Fig. 7(a) to 7(f), respectively. All damage locations were successfully located by the DD algorithm computed using 5 modes despite the very few and low level of false positive. The false positive near the support may have been caused by the mode shape reconstruction technique. However, the MDI computed with 2 modes has missed one damage location (6/8th of the span length) for the Damage Case 2S4S5S6S [see Fig. 7e]. This may be due to the fact that higher flexural modes have shorter wavelength compared to lower modes, whereby shorter wavelength is more capable to capture closely spaced damage. In the 2 damage location case [see Figs. 7(a) and 7(b)], the probability of detecting the damage is quite similar for the two damage locations with the same damage intensity. However, for 3 and 4 damage location cases [see Figs. 7(c) to 7(f)], the mid-span damage was more pronounced than others. This may be caused by the close spacing of damage locations, which affect the mode shape more as it gets closer to the supports.

6. Conclusion

The modified damage index (MDI) is capable of detecting the damage locations from the experimental data, which is usually polluted by noise, for both single and multiple damage scenarios. The results also show that the damage detection (DD) algorithm, in general, is less 'mode dependent'. However, combination of higher modes is more favourable to detect multiple damage locations, which are closely spaced. With this development, it is possible to further explore the DD algorithm to estimate the severity of damage, especially in multiple damage scenarios.

Acknowledgement

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