

Predicting Condition of Reinforced Concrete Beams with Shear Cracks using Machine Learning

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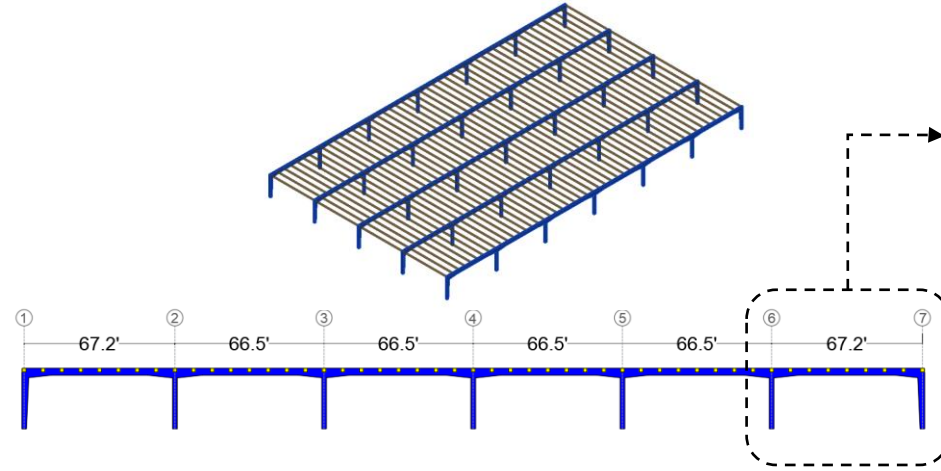
Department of Civil Structural and Environmental Engineering





Ohio, 1955

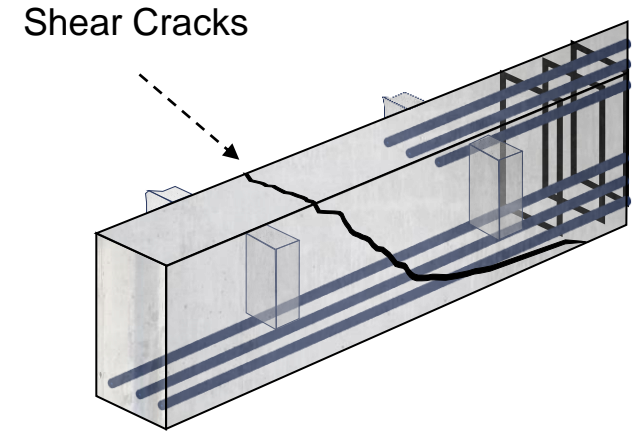
Source: Shelby Museum of History.



Wilkins Wilkins Warehouse

Source: ACI-ASCE Committee 326 1962

MOTIVATION

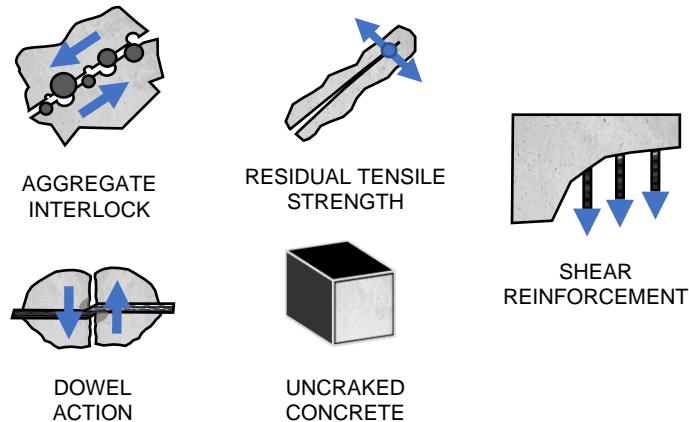


Adapted from: Deifalla 2021

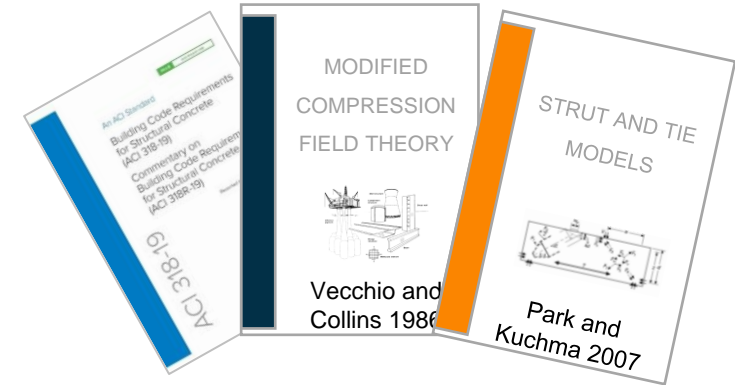


Source: Cuenca 2014

Shear Failure Wilkins Warehouse



ACI-ASCE Committee 326 (1962)



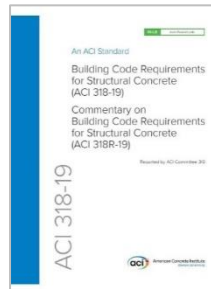
Accuracy varies

Can we estimate the shear condition in a timely manner?

US Bridges: 619,588 (40% RC)

Need rehabilitation: 223,972 (36%)

Source: ARTBA (2022)
FHWA-HIF-18-061 (2019)



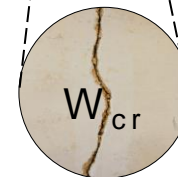
NO
SHEAR
STRENGTH
ONLY



YES/ NO
EXPERTISE
AND
MODELING
TIME
CONSUMING




YES
EASY
FAST
ACCURATE





Predict the **shear, stiffness** and **stirrup strain histories**
as a function of shear **crack width** in RC beams

EXPERIMENTAL DATA



Number of specimens:

122	100	46
NV	NK	Del. By

GAUSSIAN PROCESS REGRESSION

Testing

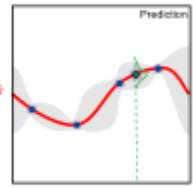
$$\begin{pmatrix} y \\ \sigma \end{pmatrix} \sim \mathcal{N} \left(\mu, \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma_y & \Sigma_{y,x} \\ \Sigma_{y,x}^T & \Sigma_x \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

$$K(y, x) = \sigma^2 \exp \left[-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} (y - \mu)^T (y - \mu) \right]$$

Predictions

$$\hat{y} = \mu + K^T K_y^{-1} y$$

$$\Sigma = K_{xx} - K^T K_y^{-1} K_x$$




Prediction

x_i

Predicted Value



EXPERIMENTAL DATA



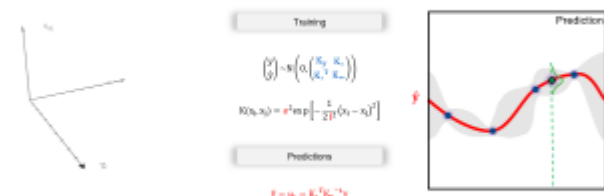
Number of specimens:

122	100	46
%V	%K	%S

GAUSSIAN PROCESS REGRESSION

Training

Prediction



$$\hat{\mu}_i = \mathbf{K}(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{x}_i) \mathbf{K}^{-1} \mathbf{y}$$

$$\mathbf{K}(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{x}_j) = \sigma^2 \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2l}(\mathbf{x}_i - \mathbf{x}_j)^T\right]$$

Predictions

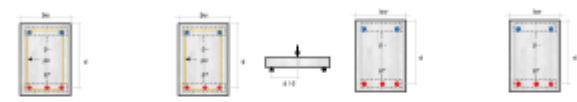
$$f = \mu_i + \mathbf{K}_i^T \mathbf{K}_i^{-1} \mathbf{y}$$

$$\Sigma_i = \mathbf{K}_{ii} - \mathbf{K}_i^T \mathbf{K}_i^{-1} \mathbf{K}_i$$

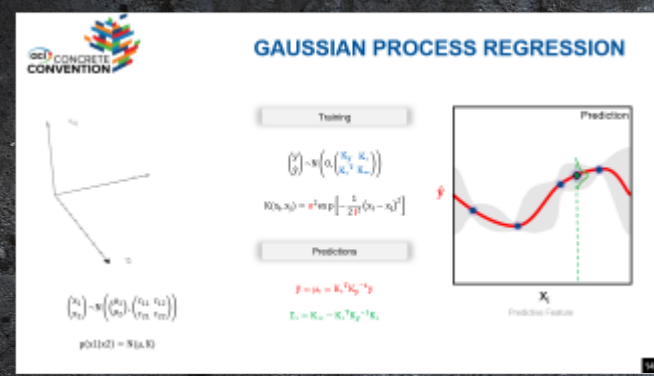
$p(\mathbf{x}|\mathcal{D}) = \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{x}, \Sigma)$

PREDICTING SHEAR

Source: Shwehdi (2005), Poljanec (2005), Oke et al. (2010) and Lee et al. (2016)



GAUSSIAN PROCESS REGRESSION



Training

$$\hat{y} = \mathbf{X} \left(\alpha \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

$$K(x_i, x_j) = \sigma^2 \exp \left[-\frac{1}{2l} (x_i - x_j)^2 \right]$$

Predictors

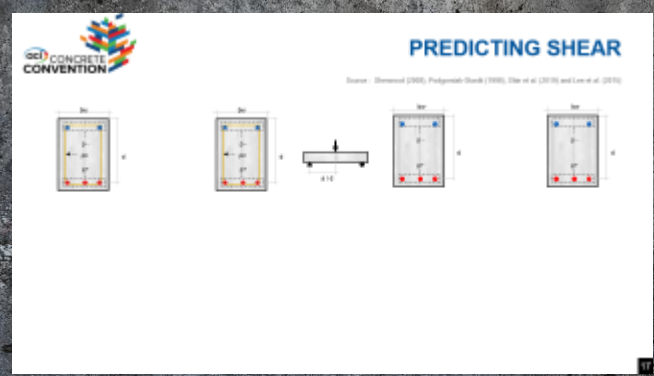
$$\hat{y} = \mathbf{X}_* \mathbf{K}_*^{-1} \mathbf{y}$$

$$\hat{\Sigma} = \mathbf{K}_{**} - \mathbf{K}_*^T \mathbf{K}_*^{-1} \mathbf{K}_*$$

$\mu(x) = \mathbf{K}(x, \mathbf{X})$


PREDICTING SHEAR

Source: Ghossein (2002); Padgett and Beale (1998); Sill et al. (2010) and Lee et al. (2010)




UBEAM





PREDICTING SHEAR

Source: Shennar (2005), Pedergnani-Schub (1998), Oke et al. (2012) and Lee et al. (2016)



The diagram illustrates the shear behavior of concrete beams. It shows four cross-sections of a beam with width b_w and height h . The first two sections show the initial state with vertical cracks. The third section shows a beam under a shear force V applied at a distance a from the support. The fourth section shows the beam with diagonal shear cracks. A small diagram below shows a beam with a shear force V and a shear angle θ .



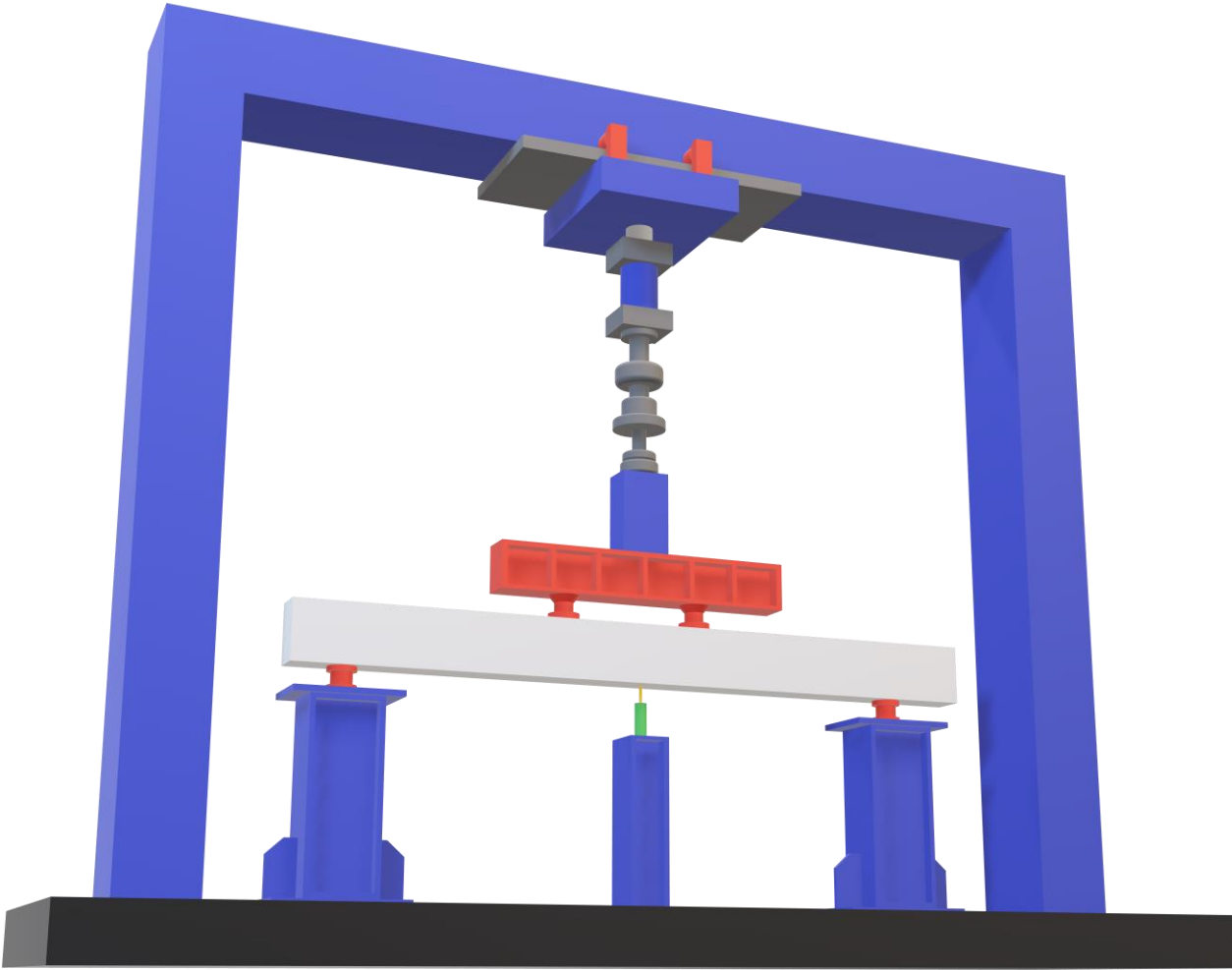
UBEAM



The image shows a smartphone displaying the UBEAM app interface. The app features a top image of a concrete beam, a list of input parameters, and a calculation area. The parameters listed include:

Parameter	Value
Concrete Strength (f_c)	40 MPa
Concrete Strength (f_{ck})	48.3 MPa
Concrete Strength (f_{cm})	44.8 MPa
Concrete Strength (f_{td})	41.3 MPa
Concrete Strength (f_{td})	37.8 MPa
Concrete Strength (f_{td})	34.3 MPa
Concrete Strength (f_{td})	30.8 MPa
Concrete Strength (f_{td})	27.3 MPa
Concrete Strength (f_{td})	23.8 MPa
Concrete Strength (f_{td})	20.3 MPa
Concrete Strength (f_{td})	16.8 MPa
Concrete Strength (f_{td})	13.3 MPa
Concrete Strength (f_{td})	9.8 MPa
Concrete Strength (f_{td})	6.3 MPa
Concrete Strength (f_{td})	2.8 MPa

EXPERIMENTAL DATA



Number of specimens:

122

%V

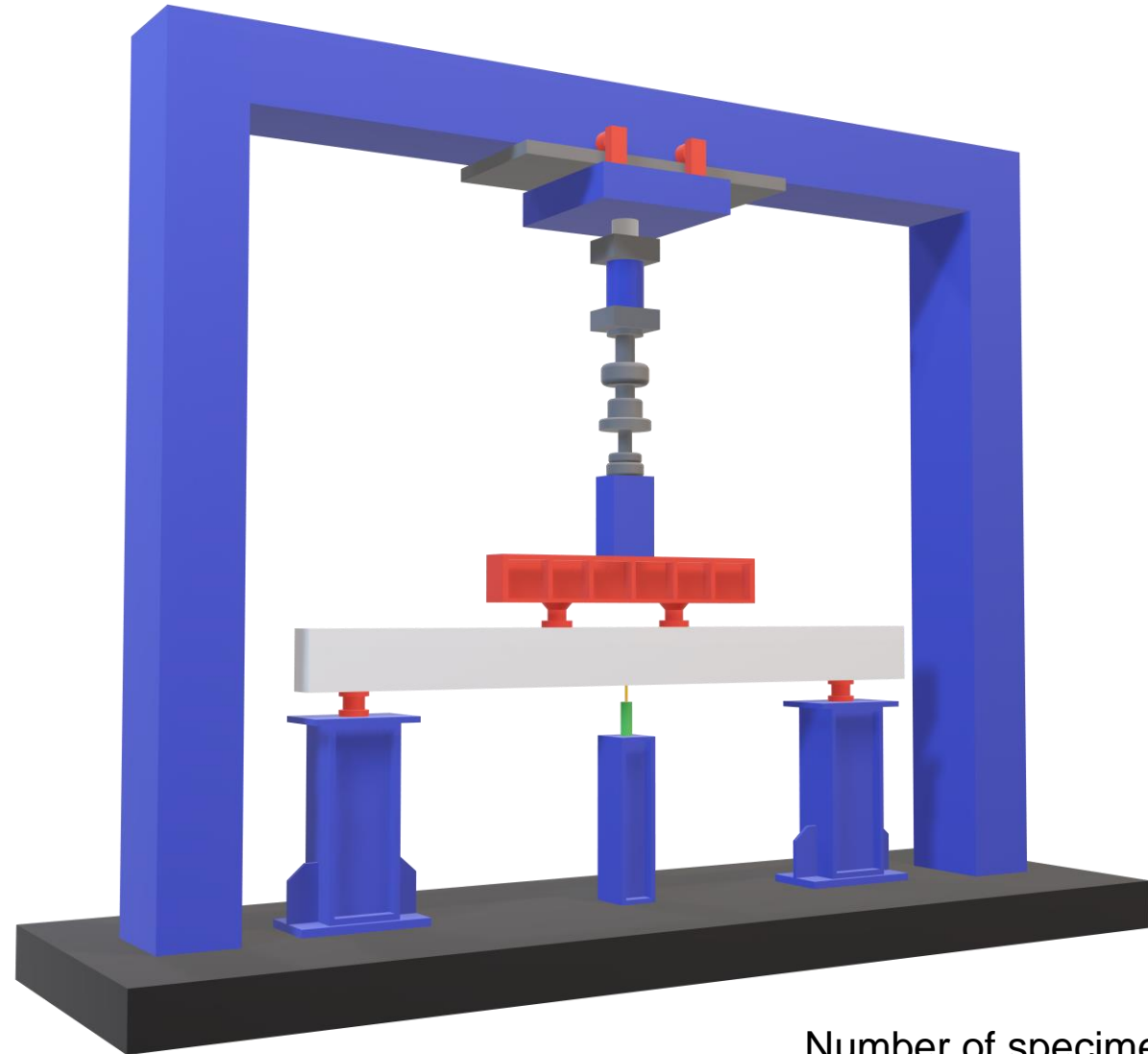
100

%K

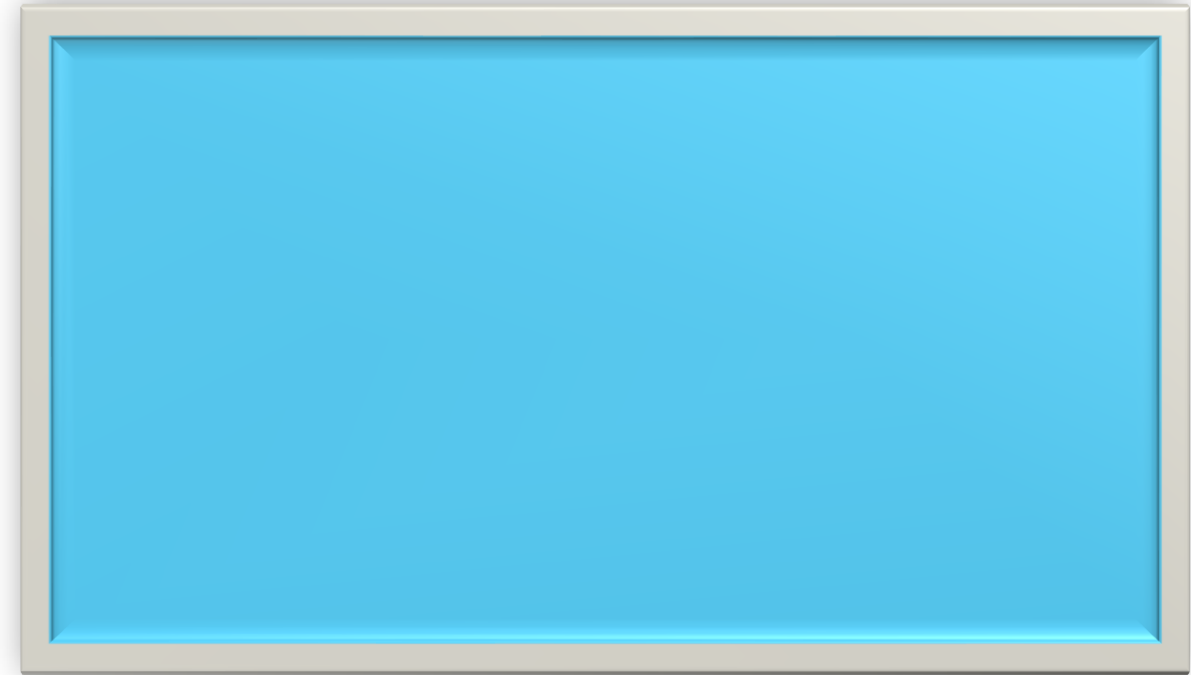
46

ϵ_s / ϵ_y

EXPERIMENTAL DATA



Number of specimens:



122

%V

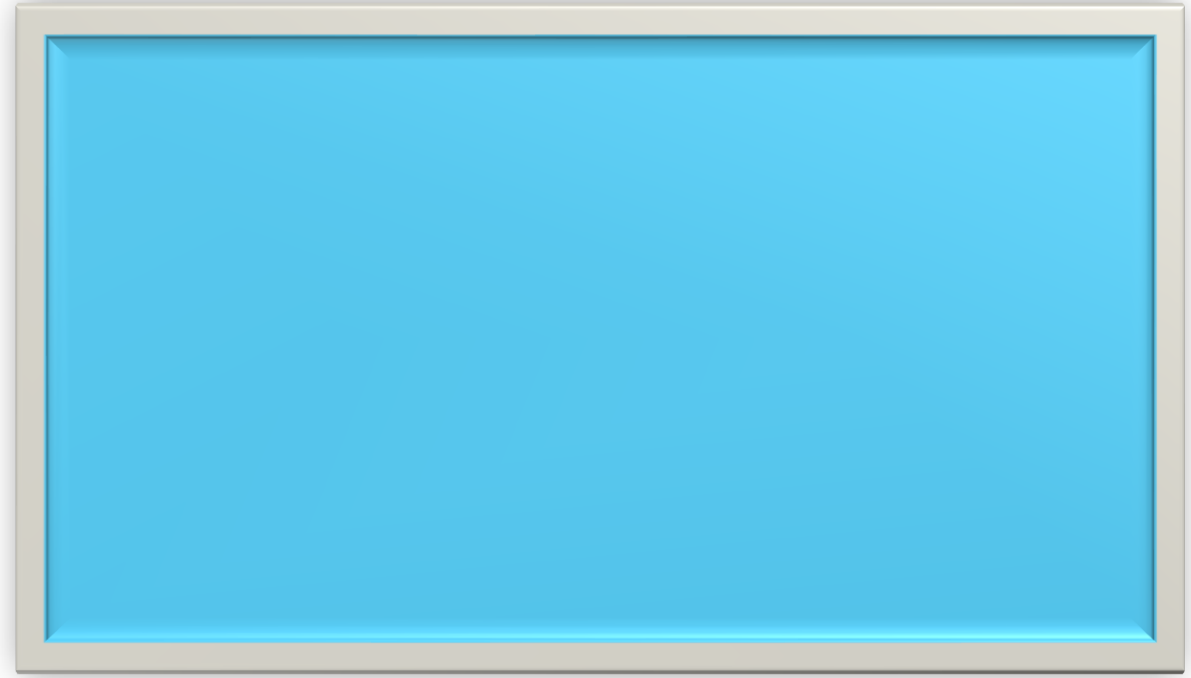
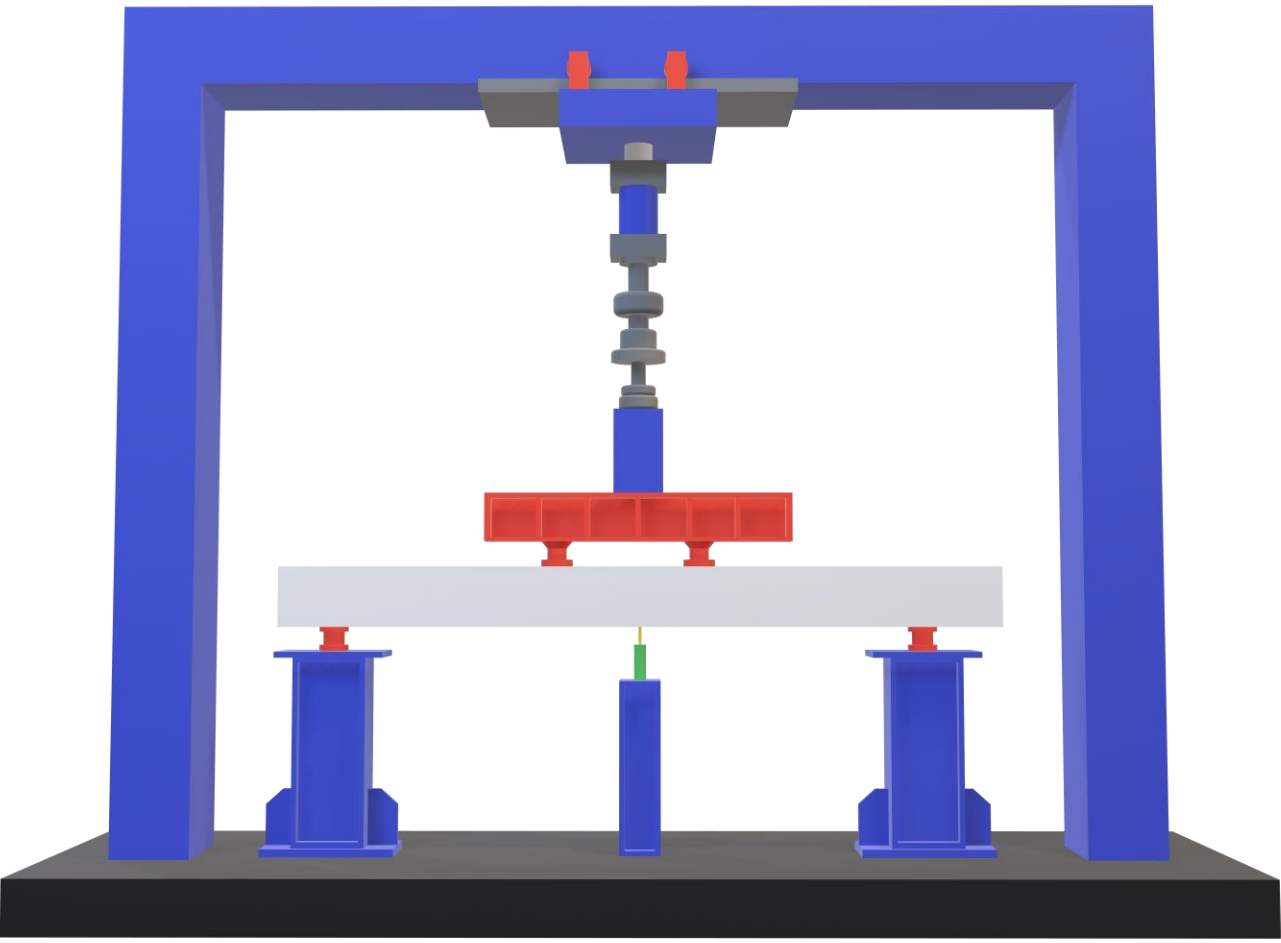
100

%K

46

ϵ_s / ϵ_y

EXPERIMENTAL DATA



Number of specimens:

122

%V

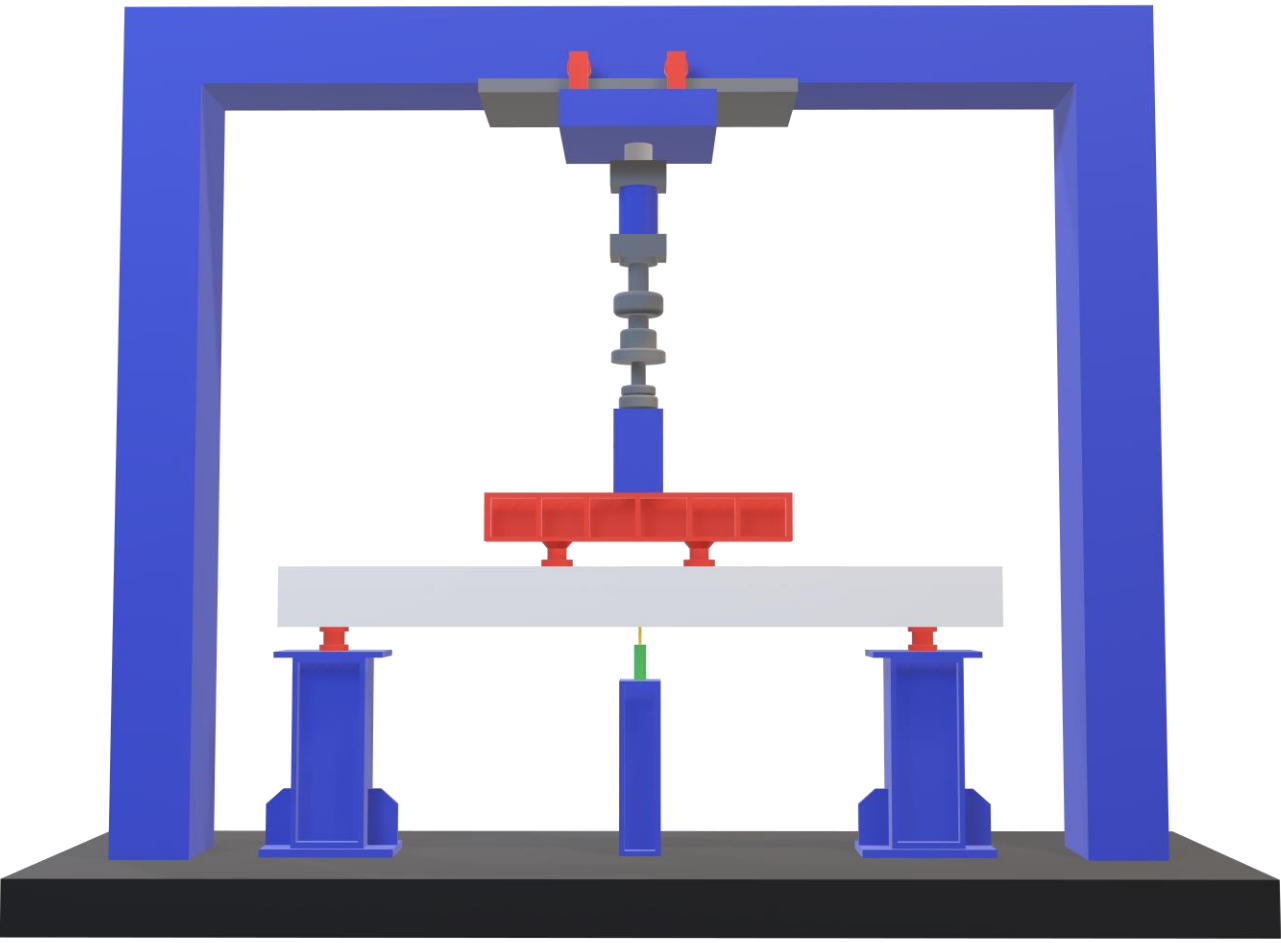
100

%K

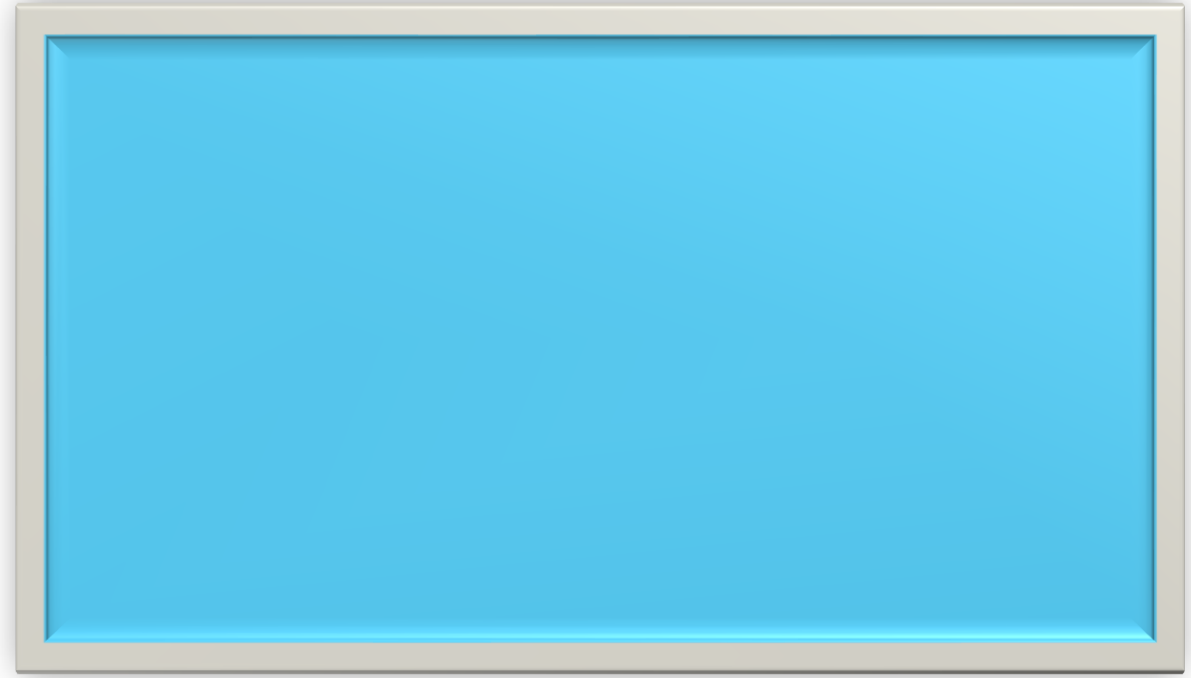
46

ϵ_s / ϵ_y

EXPERIMENTAL DATA



Number of specimens:



122

100

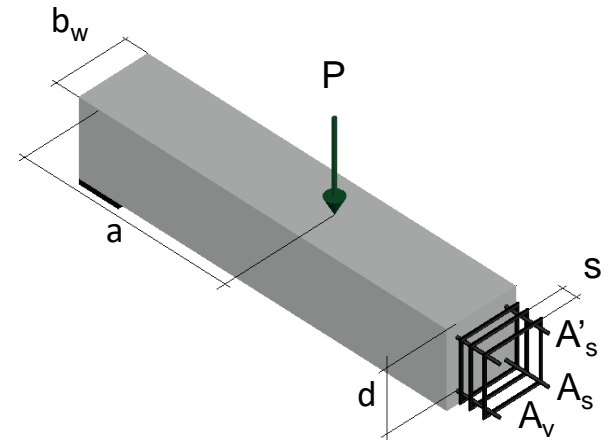
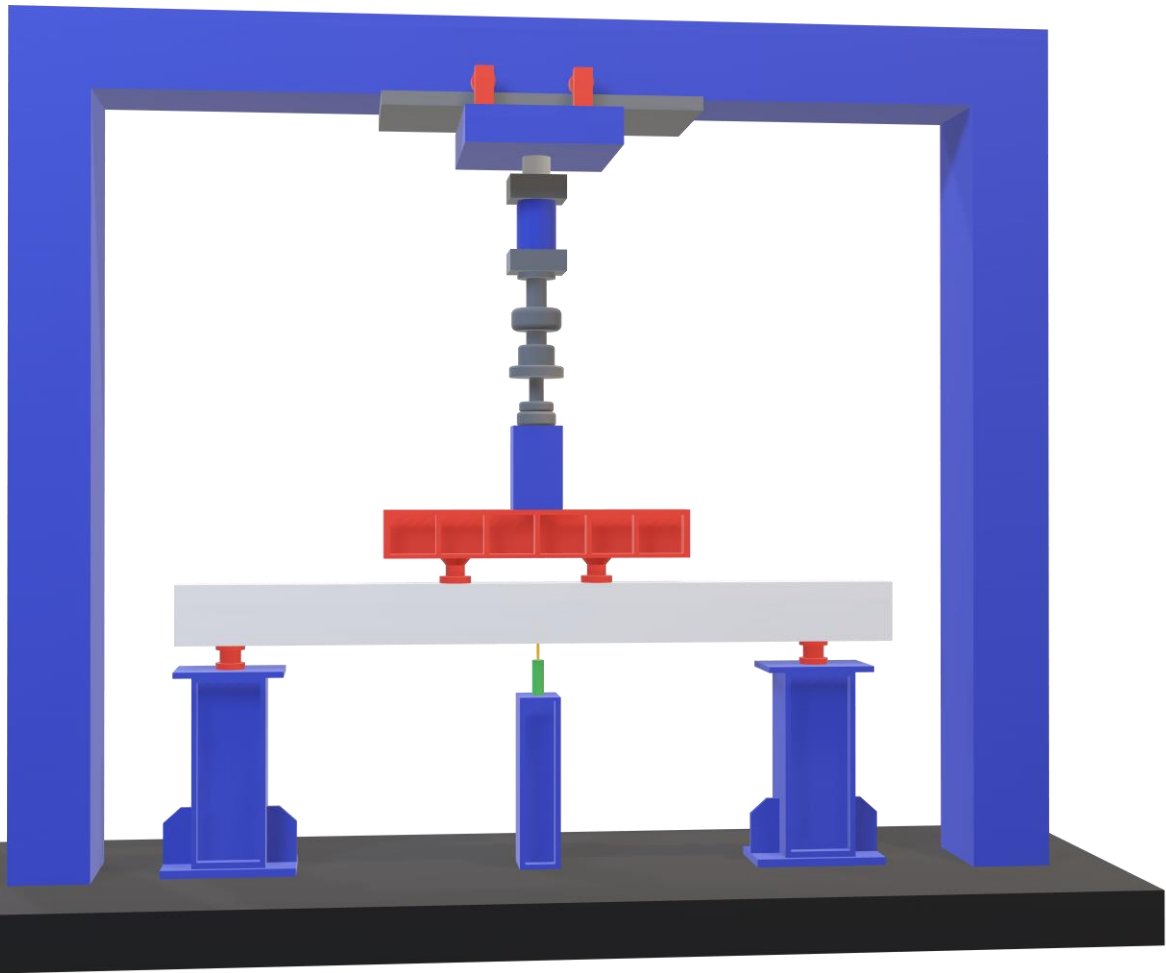
46

V

%K

ϵ_s / ϵ_y

EXPERIMENTAL DATA



V

122

%K

100

ϵ_s / ϵ_y

46

Number of specimens

GAUSSIAN PROCESS REGRESSION

Training

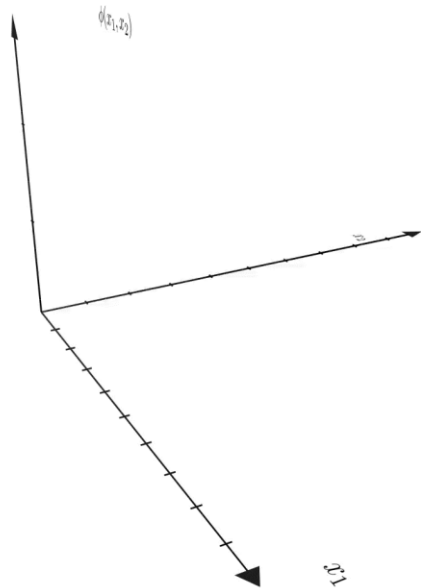
$$\begin{pmatrix} y \\ \hat{y} \end{pmatrix} \sim N \left(0, \begin{pmatrix} K_y & K_* \\ K_*^T & K_{**} \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

$$K(x_i, x_j) = \sigma^2 \exp \left[-\frac{1}{2l^2} (x_i - x_j)^2 \right]$$

Predictions

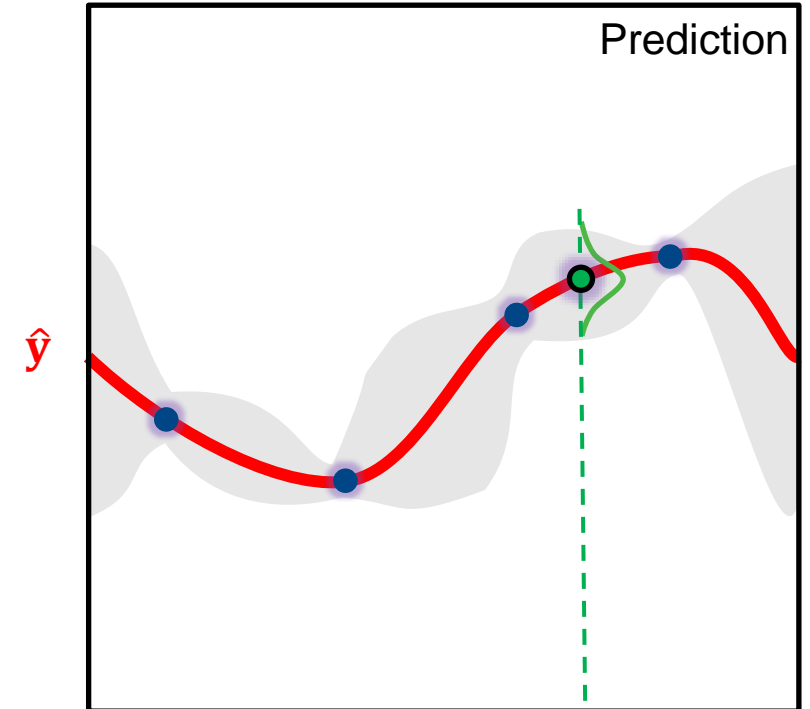
$$\hat{y} = \mu_* = K_*^T K_y^{-1} y$$

$$\Sigma_* = K_{**} - K_*^T K_y^{-1} K_*$$



$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} \sim N \left(\begin{pmatrix} \mu_1 \\ \mu_2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} \\ c_{21} & c_{22} \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

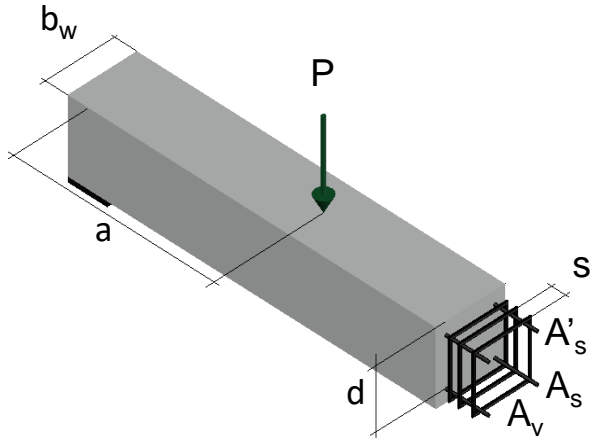
$$p(x_1|x_2) = N(\mu, K)$$



x_i

Predictive Feature

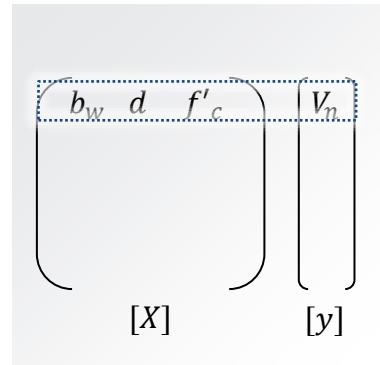
MACHINE LEARNING PROCESS



STEP 01

RAW DATA

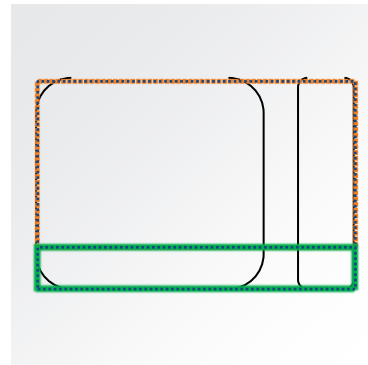
Predictive Features
Target Feature



STEP 02

DATA PREPARATION

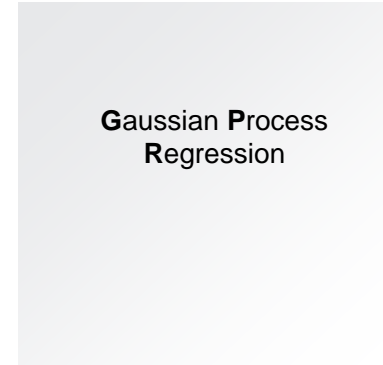
Training Sets
Validation Sets



STEP 03

TRAINING

Using Training Sets

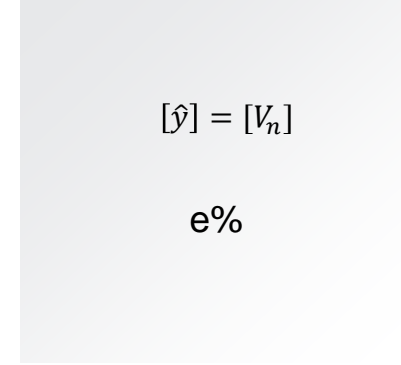


(Murphy 2012)

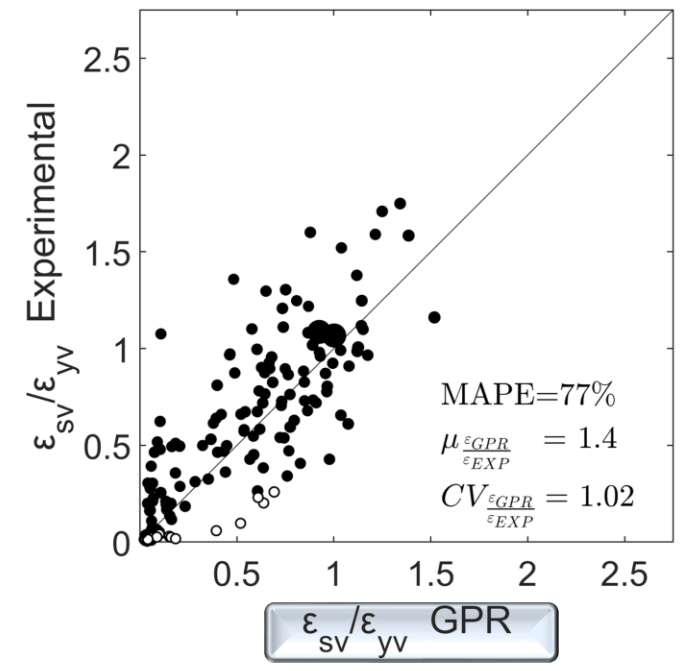
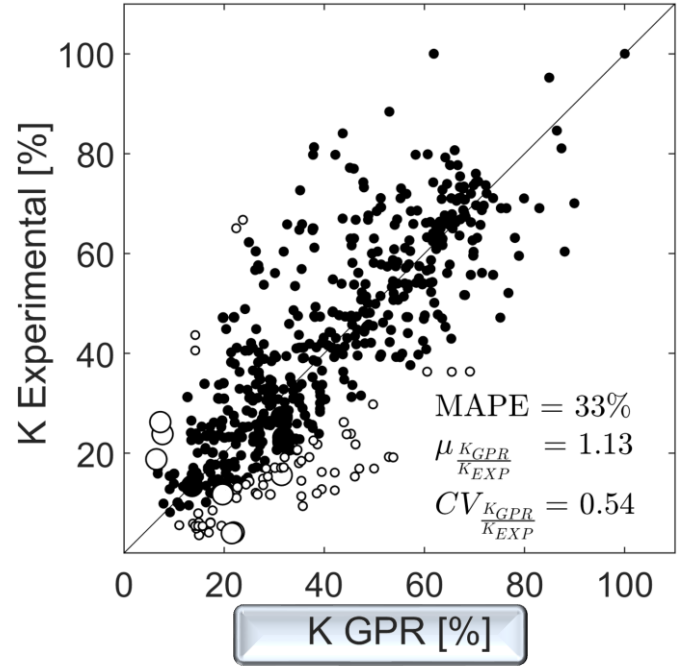
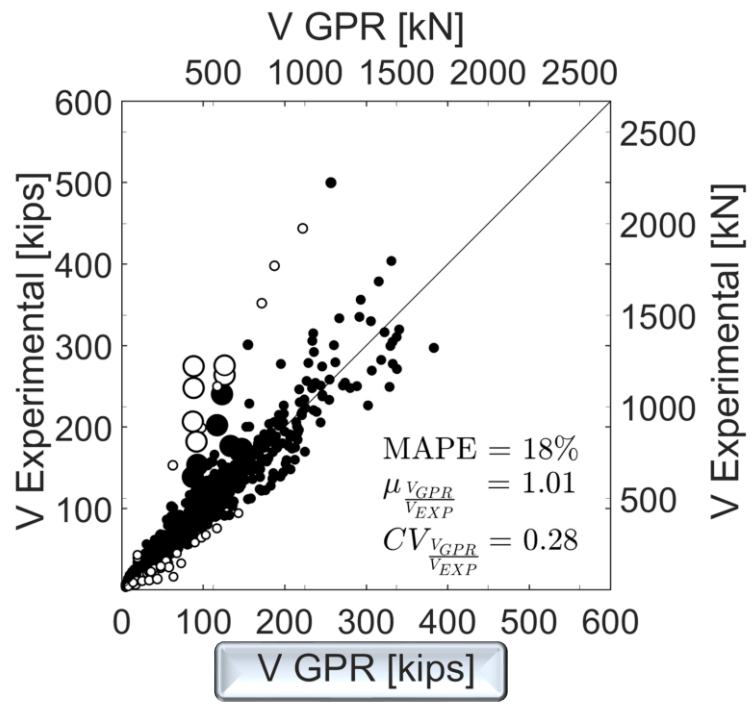
STEP 04

PREDICTIONS

Using Validation Sets

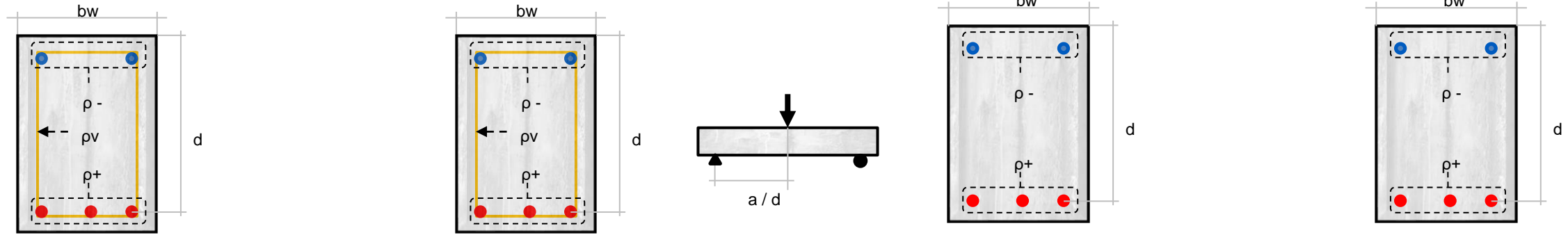


TRAINING ERRORS



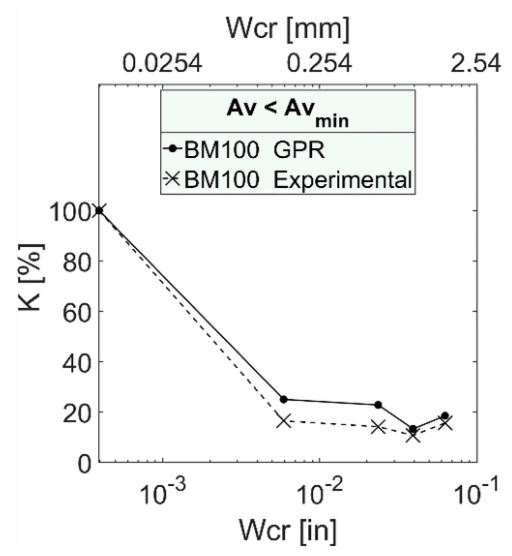
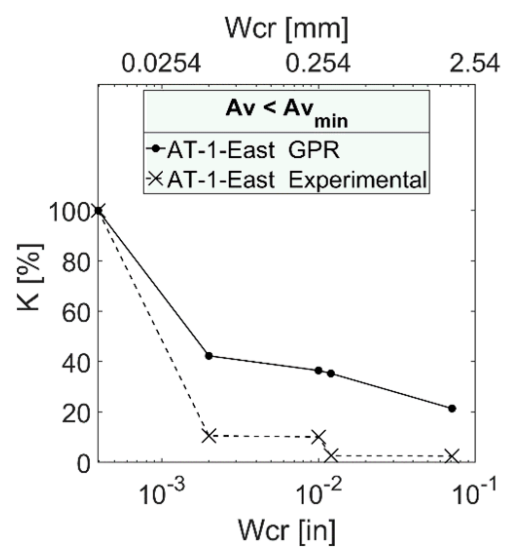
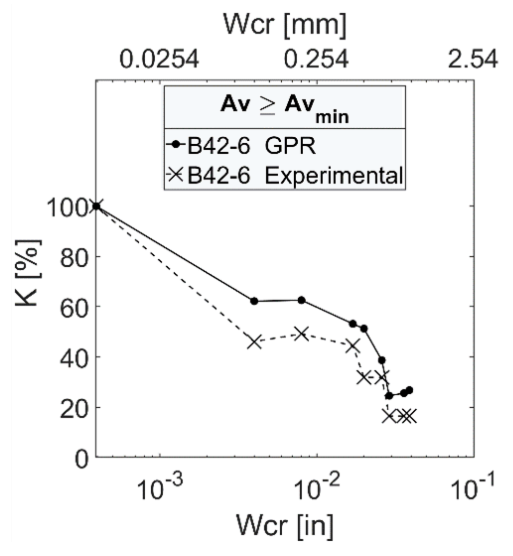
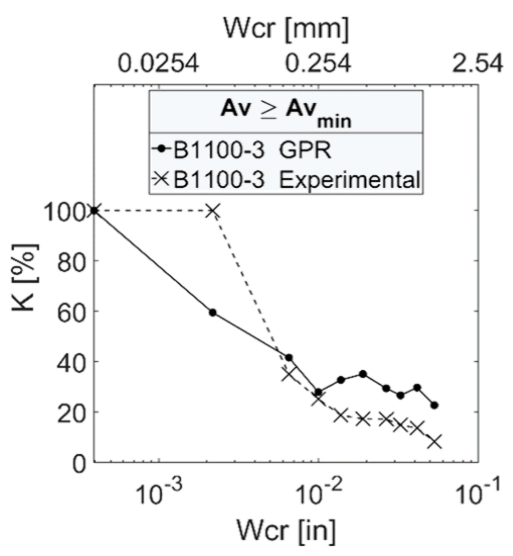
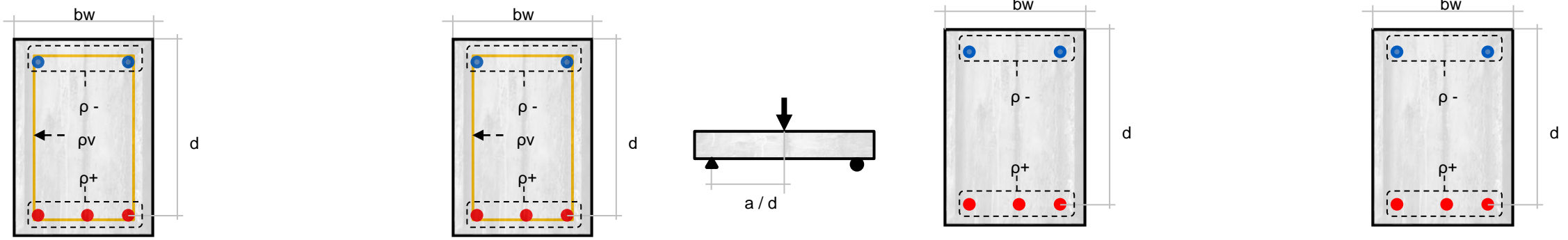
PREDICTING SHEAR

Source : Sherwood (2008), Podgorniak-Stanik (1998), Shin et al. (2019) and Lee et al. (2015)



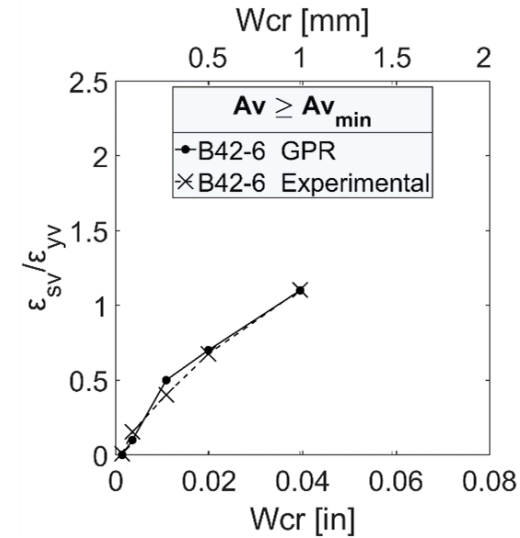
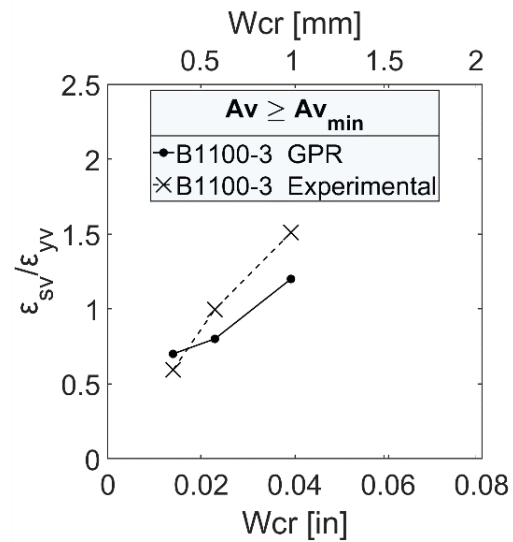
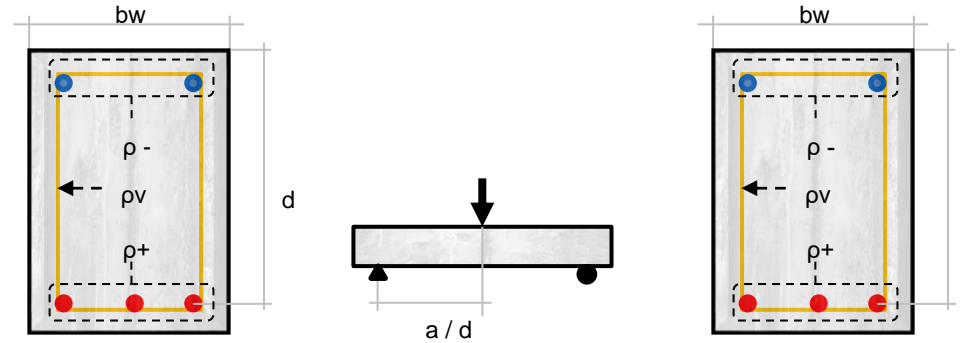
PREDICTING STIFFNESS

Source : Sherwood (2008), Podgorniak-Stanik (1998), Shin et al. (2019) and Lee et al. (2015)





PREDICTING STIRRUP STRAIN

Source : Sherwood (2008), Podgorniak-Stanik (1998), Shin et al. (2019) and Lee et al. (2015)









$b_w =$ in

$d =$ in

$a/d =$

$f'c =$ psi

$\rho+ =$

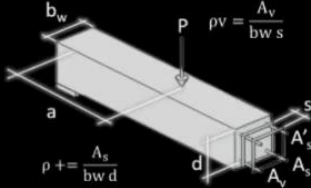
$f_y+ =$ ksi

$\rho_v =$

$f_{yv} =$ ksi

$W_{cr} =$ in

Warnings



$\rho_v = \frac{A_v}{b_w s}$

$\rho+ = \frac{A_s}{b_w d}$

Read File

File Location :

Evaluation

Information
RUN >>>

	Prediction	Variance
V_n [kips]	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>
V [kips]	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>
V / V_n	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>
K [%]	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>
$\epsilon_{sv} / \epsilon_{yv}$	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>

Region	L dist	R dist
	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>

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- Lee, J.-Y., Do H. Lee, Jin-Eun Lee; and Seong-Ho Choi 2015, "Shear Behavior and Diagonal Crack Width for Reinforced Concrete Beams with High-Strength Shear Reinforcement", 112 <https://doi.10.14359/51687422>
- Shin, D., M. Haroon, C. Kim, B.-S. Lee; and J.-Y. Lee 2019, "Shear Strength Reduction of Large-Scale Reinforced Concrete Beams with High-Strength Stirrups", ACI Structural Journal. 116 (5): 161-71. <https://doi.10.14359/5171675>



THANK YOU !

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Previous publications:

Castillo, R., P. Okumus, N. E. Khorasani; and V. Chandola 2022, "Machine Learning for Shear Strength of Reinforced-Concrete Beams", Structural Journal. 119 (5): 83-94.