



The Evolving Role of AI-enabled Digital Twins in Bridge Management

Dr Vahid Mousavi

Postdoctoral Researcher

Centre for Infrastructure Engineering (CIE)

School of Engineering, Design and Built Environment



Overview

- **About SAHM Team**
- **Evolution of Digital Twin in Infrastructure**
- **Components of a Bridge Digital Twin**
- **Role of AI in Digital Twin**
- **Real-time Data Integration and Analysis**
- **Real time Sensor Technology for Digital Twin**
- **The Real-time AI-enabled bridge Digital Twin**
- **Case Study: Real-time Monitoring System**

ABOUT SAHM TEAM

SAHM team at **Western Sydney University** offers specialised engineering consulting and research capabilities aimed at identifying practical solutions to clients' needs.

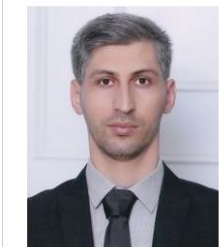
- Inspection and Condition assessment
- Asset digitalisation
- Structural analysis and health monitoring
- Heritage preservation
- Maintenance planning and priority ranking



Liaison for
Technical
Services



SAHM
Team
Leader



Team
Member



Team
Member



The Challenges of Ageing in Bridge Infrastructure

- ❑ In the past two decades, the deficiencies related to ageing bridges have become a common problem throughout the world.
- ❑ A large number of bridges are constructed over **50 years ago** and are subjected to deficiencies due to **overloading**, **harsh weather** and **limited maintenance**.



USA

42% of all bridges are at least **50 years old**
7% are structurally **deficient**

UK

A large number of bridges were built in **early 1950s**
35% of them are sub-standard

AUS

More than **50%** of bridges are more than **50 years old**



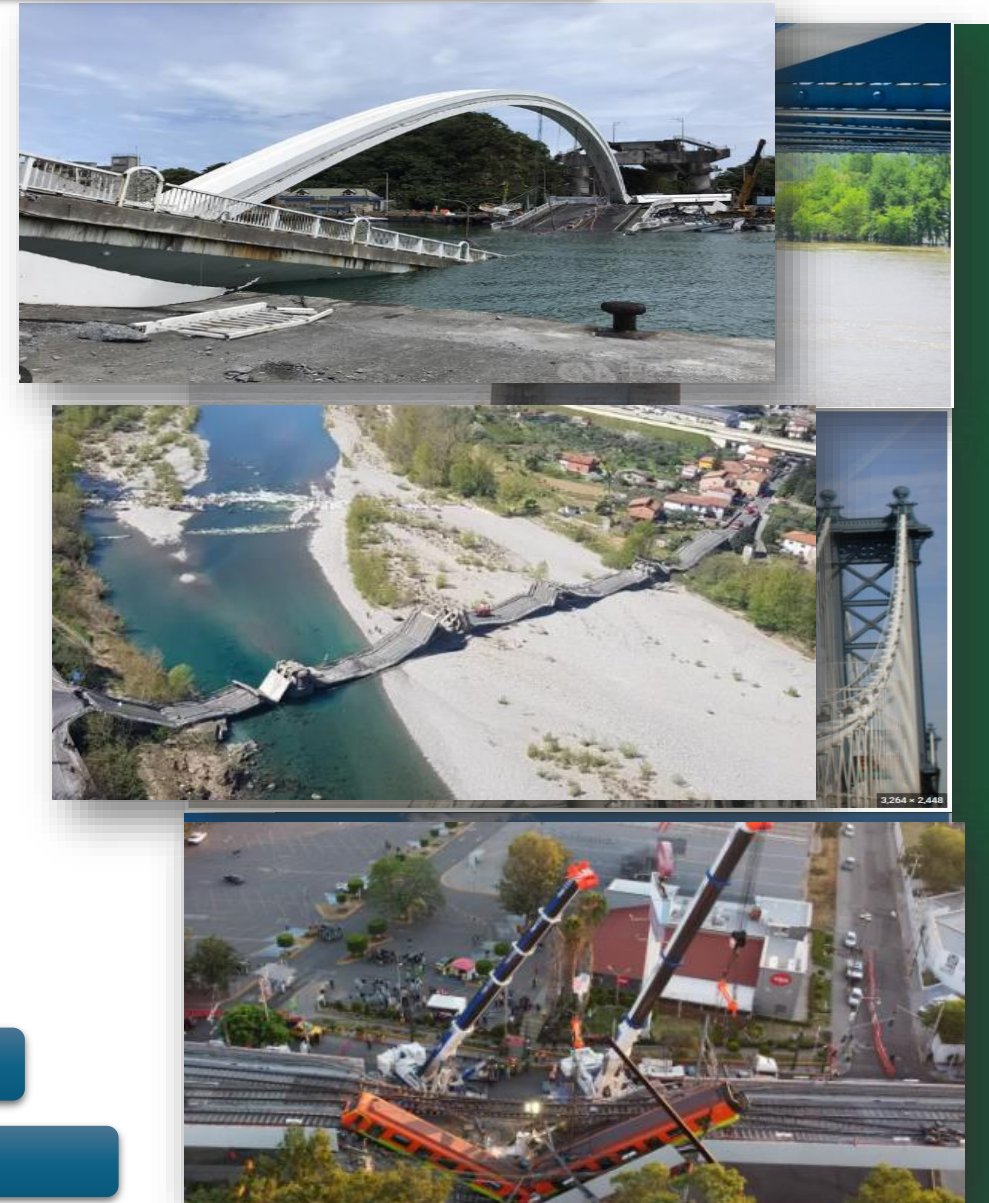
The Challenges of Ageing in Bridge Infrastructure

- ❑ The **repair and maintenance** of the existing bridges has become the priority to bridge managers.
- ❑ Traditional inspection ➡ **on-site inspectors**
 - laborious
 - time-consuming
 - unsafe
 - expensive**
- ❑ Bridge Management based on regular inspections have been proven to be ineffective.
- ❑ The results of ineffective management would be **severe**:

Taiwan bridge collapse in 2019

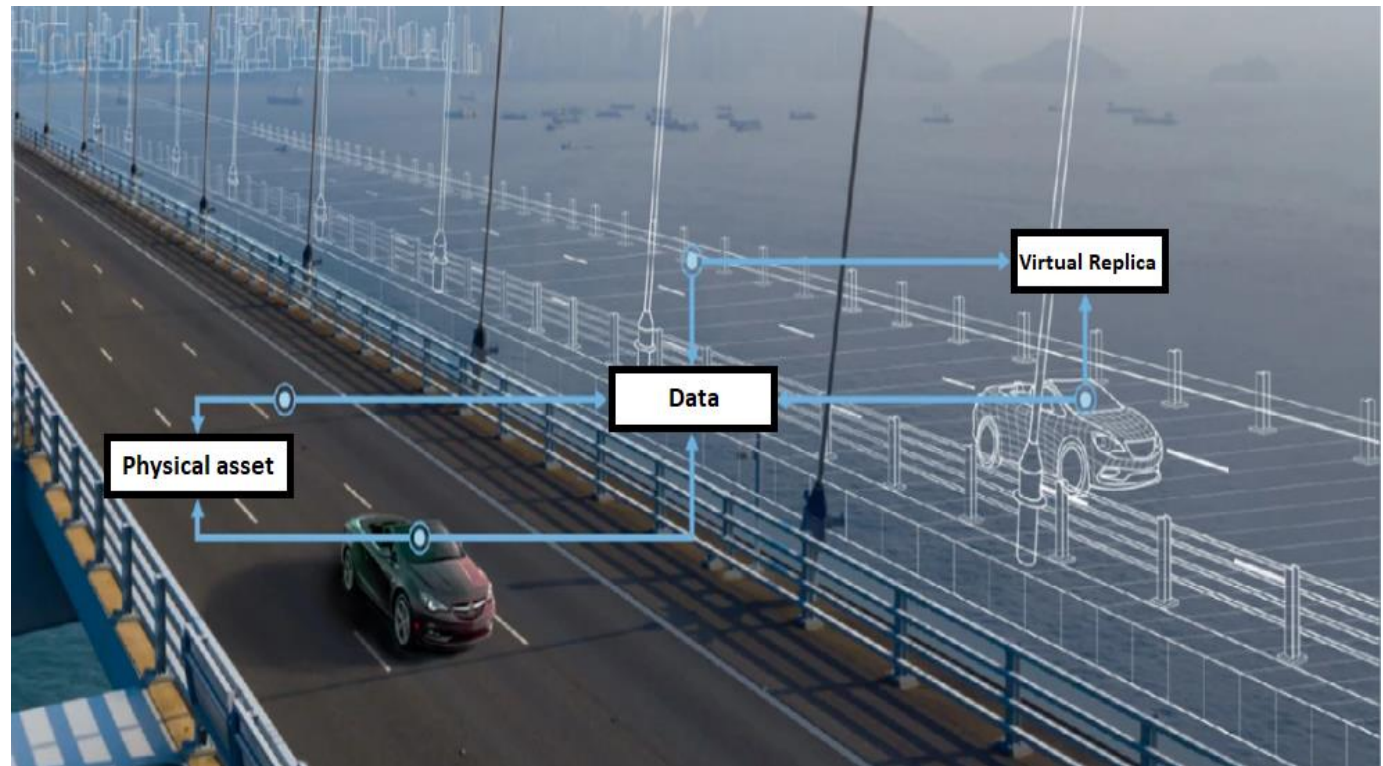
Caprigliola bridge collapse in Italy in 2020

Mexico City railway bridge collapse in 2021



Digital Twins: Transforming the Bridge Maintenance

- ❑ **Digital Twins** have been developed to overcome the limitations of conventional bridge management methods, representing a significant advancement in this field.
- ❑ Bridge Digital Twins represents a **virtual replica** of the **physical asset** that is employed for monitoring in-operation bridges.
- ❑ Enables Monitoring:
 - Condition
 - Performance
 - Behaviour
 - Real time- near real time

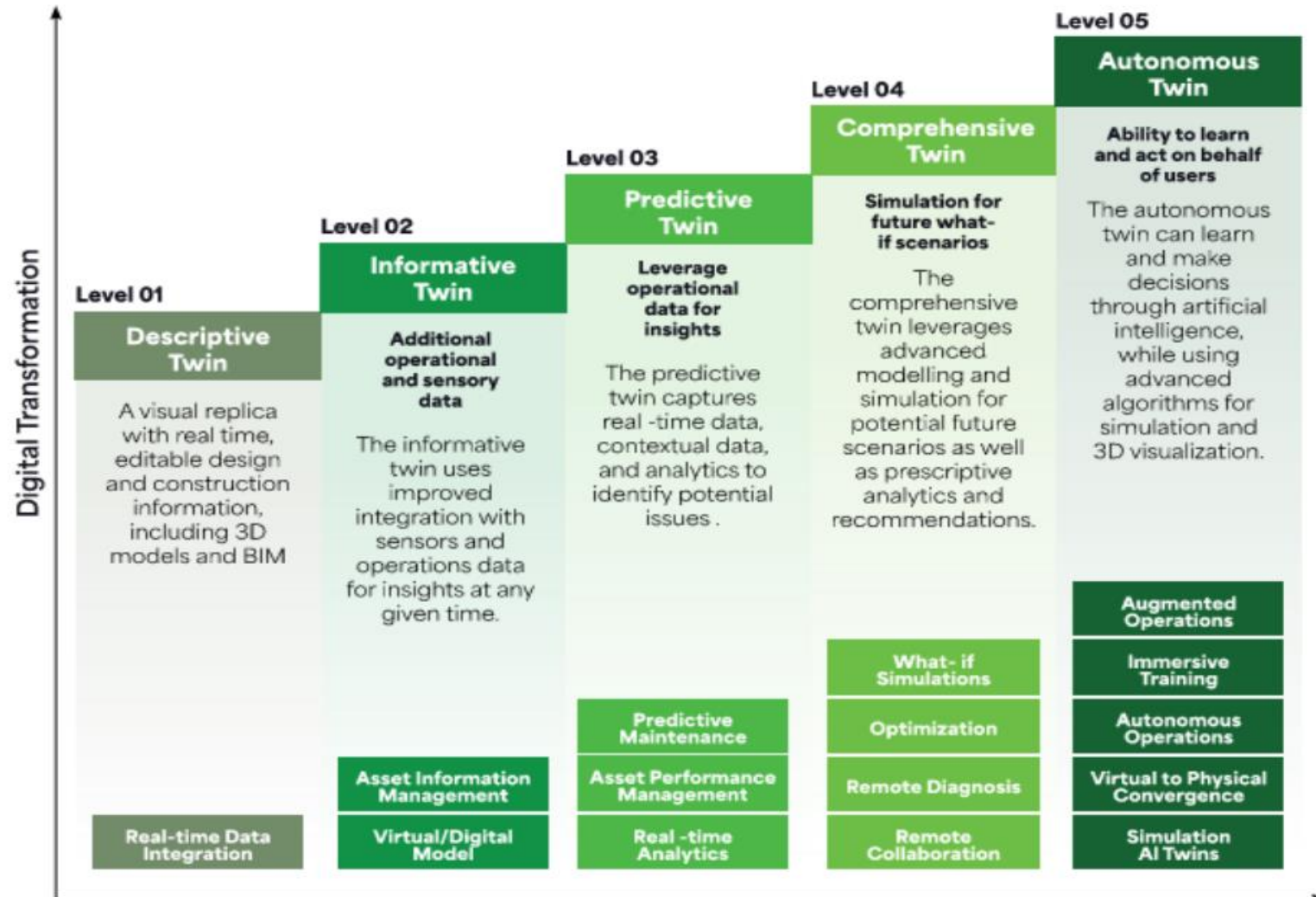




Digital Twins: Transforming the Bridge Maintenance

❑ Digital Twins Maturity Model

To make the most of Digital Twins
Development of Digital Twin
should move along maturity
levels



Source: Inspired by the Verdantix's five-level maturity model

Digital Twins Components

Digital Twin Data collection methods

- Effective data collection play a vital role in Digital twins development.
- They provide valuable information about different aspects of the physical object's performance.
- Different methods can be used to collect data for bridge Digital twins:

RGB Image



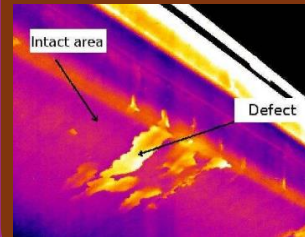
Ground Penetrating Radar



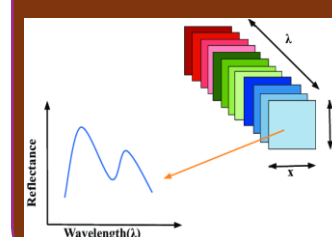
Point cloud



Infrared thermography



Hyperspectral Imaging



Contact sensors



Digital Twins Components

Digital Twin virtual models

- The generation of the **virtual models** for the bridge, serves as the **main skeleton** of the Digital Twin.
- Virtual models can be categorized into **four groups** based on their components and functionalities:



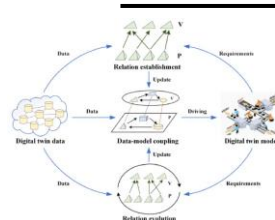
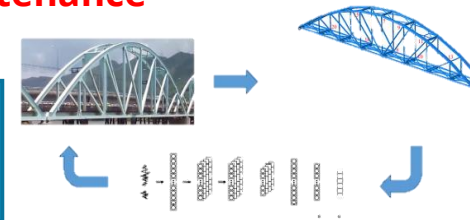
- Determining bridge geometry changes
- Defect detection

Geometric-based Models

Functions

- Real time Monitoring
- Predictive Maintenance

Data-driven Models



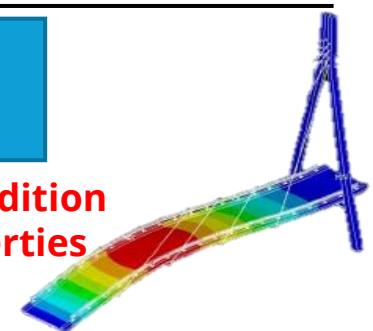
Information Models

- Life-cycle maintenance data storage
- Analysis of historical data

Functions

FEM-based Models

- Structural condition
- Physical properties





Role of **AI** in Digital twin

- ❑ **AI-Enabled Digital Twin** offer numerous capabilities and benefits in infrastructure management and maintenance.



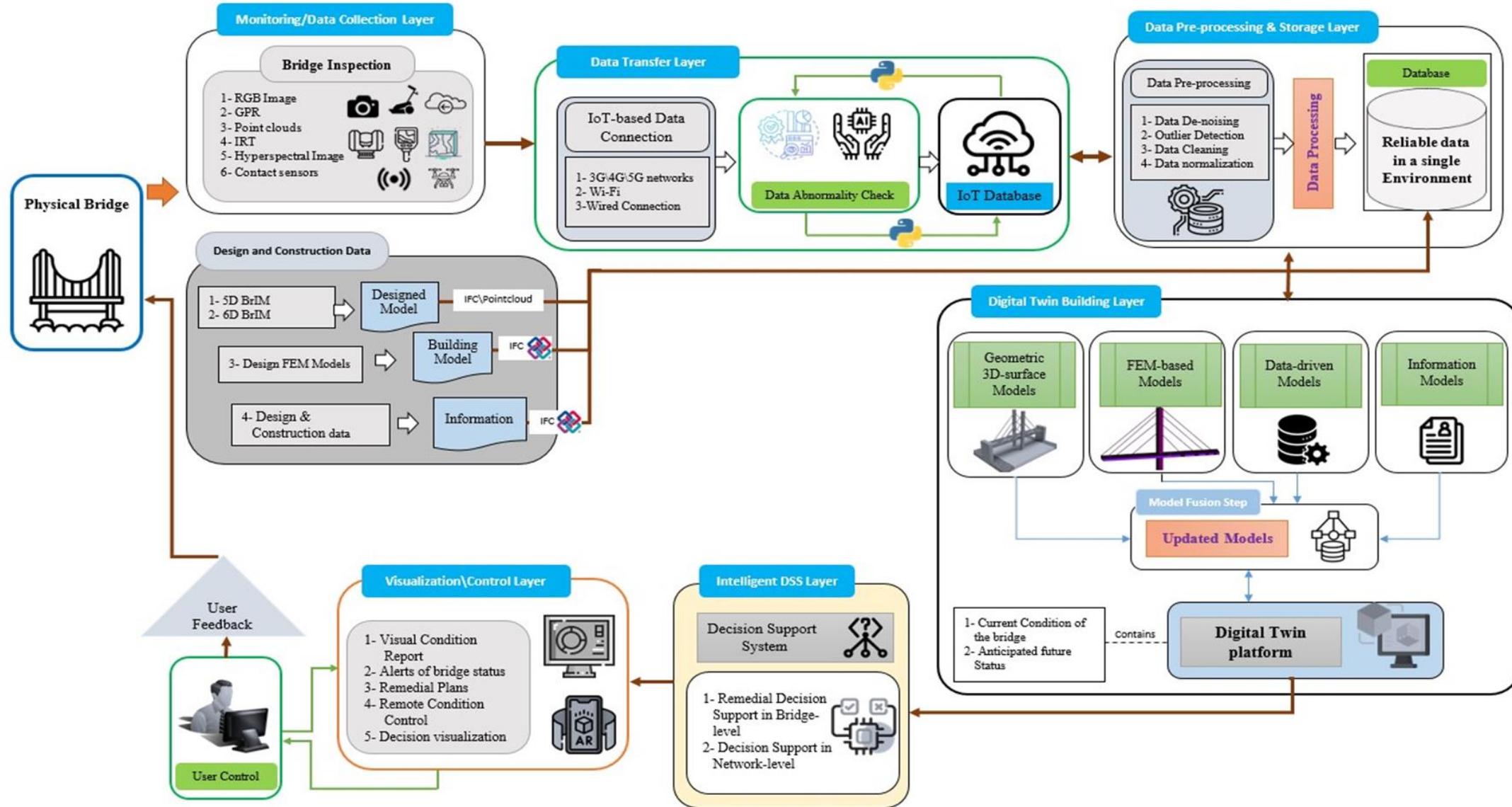
Real-time Data Analysis and Processing

Predictive Analytics and Maintenance

Enhanced Simulation Capabilities

Improved User Interaction and Experience

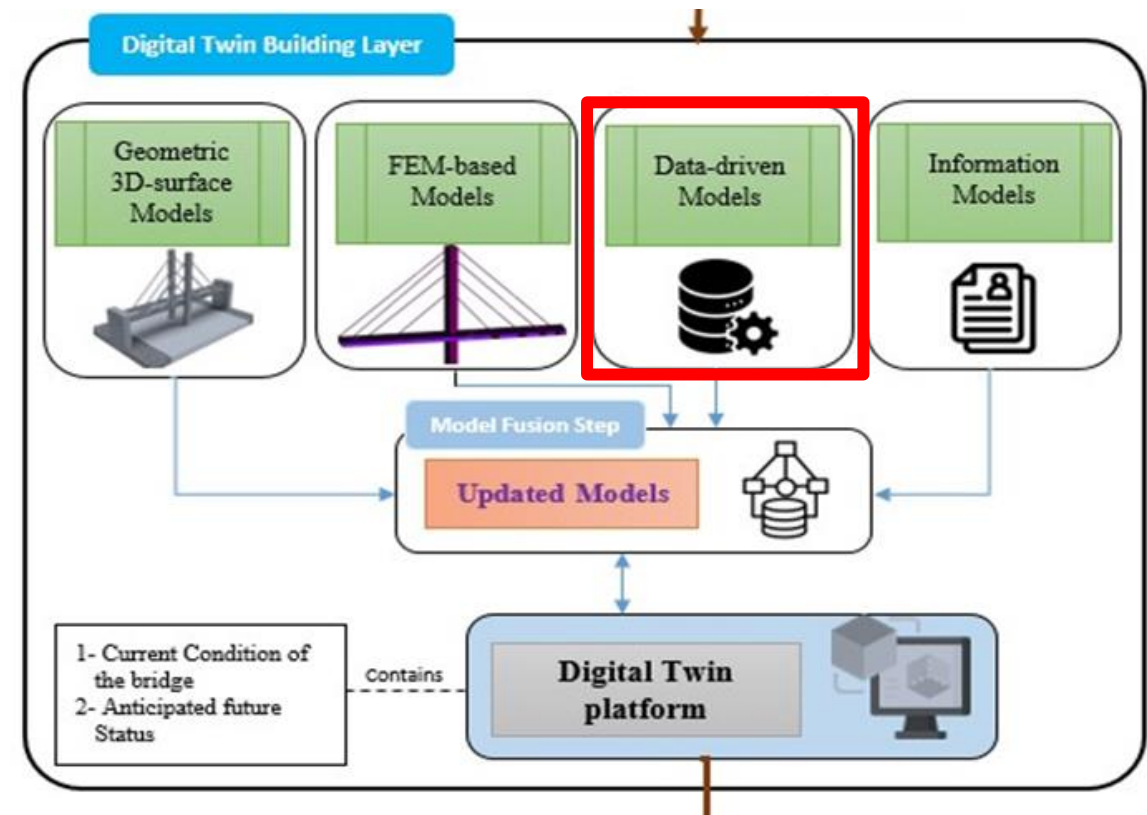
An Evolved AI-enabled Digital Twin Framework



Role of **AI** in Evolved Digital twin

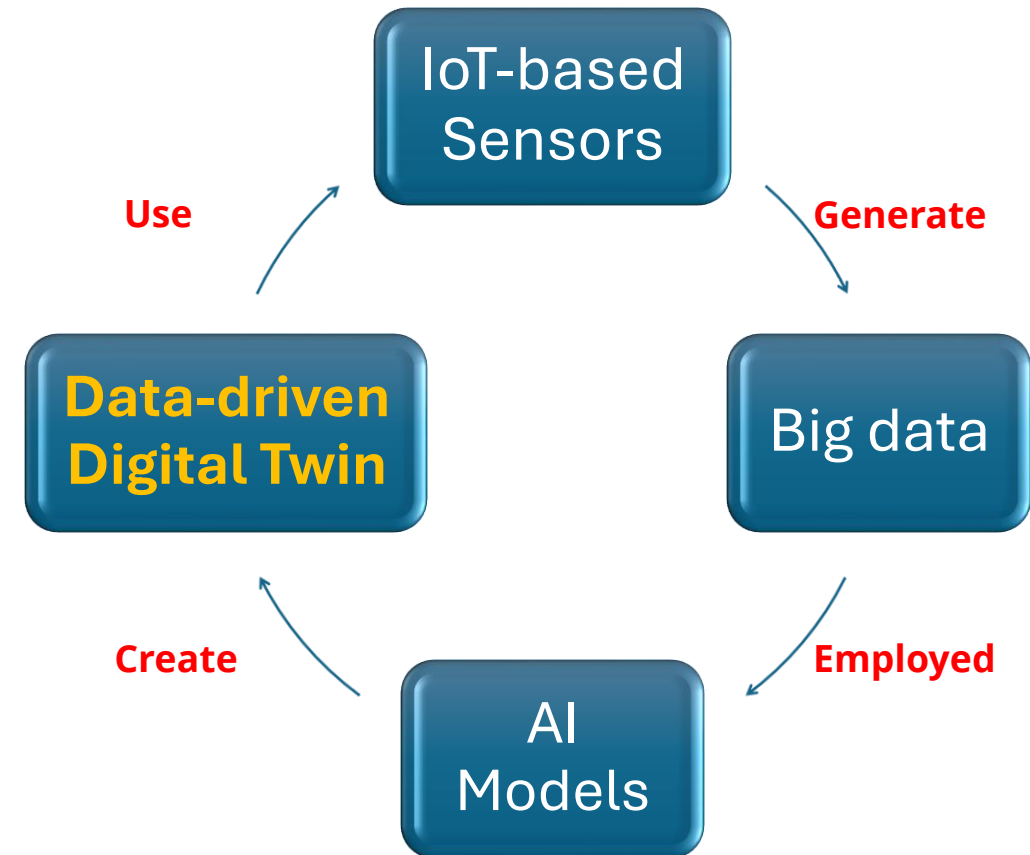
Data-driven models are computed through AI-based mathematical models that approximate the behaviour of the bridge based on exploration of the relationship between data.

These models can be used to predict the bridge's response under different conditions without the need for extended and time-consuming simulations or physical testing



Real-time Data Analysis in Digital Twin

- ❑ Real-time data analysis enable predictive maintenance and early fault detection.
- ❑ Enhances the Digital Twin's fidelity and responsiveness to actual bridge conditions.
- ❑ Supports automated alerts and decision-making systems.



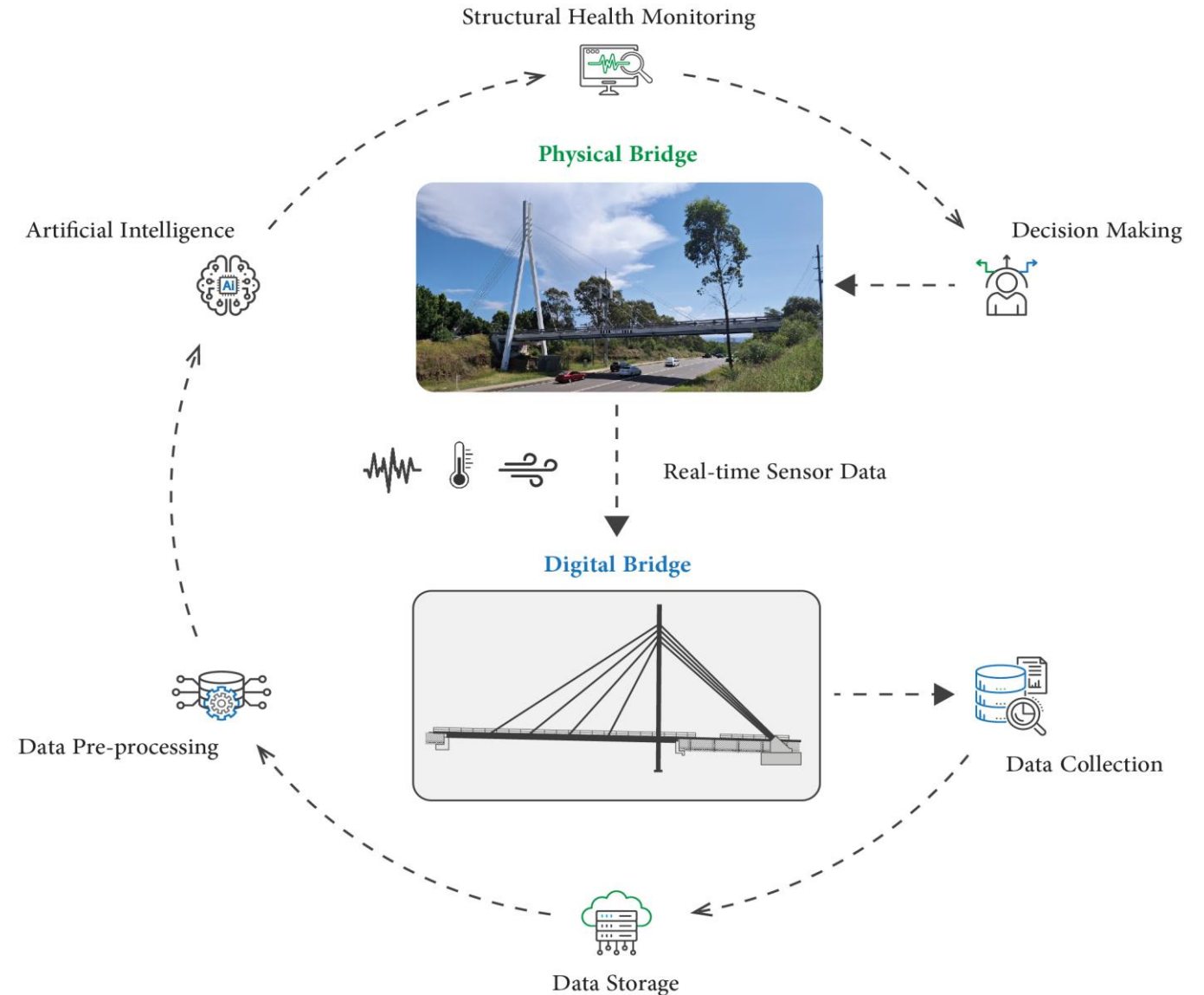
Real-time Sensor Technology for Digital Twin

- ☐ Strain Gauges
- ☐ Accelerometers
- ☐ Displacement Sensors
- ☐ GPS Sensors
- ☐ Fibre Optic Sensors



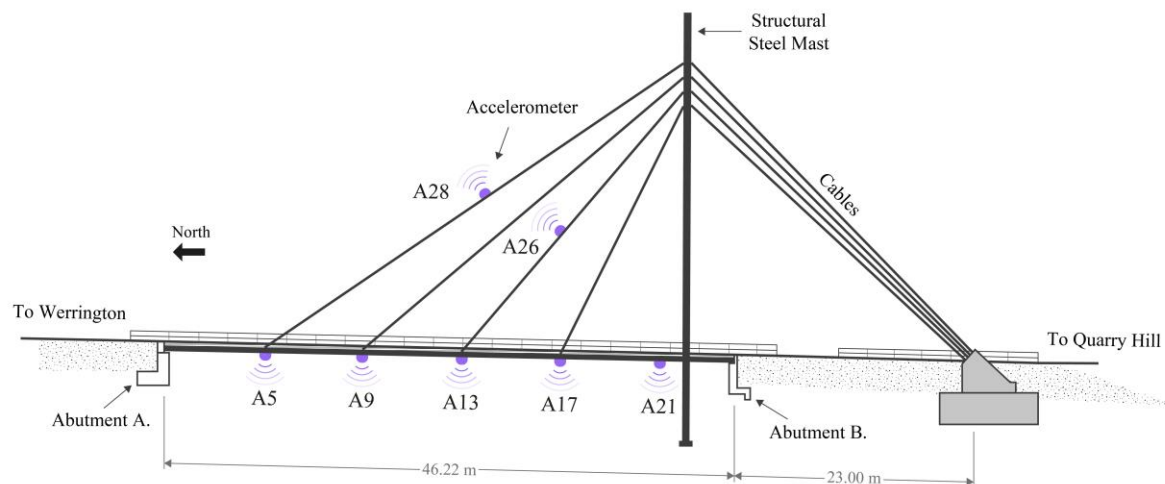
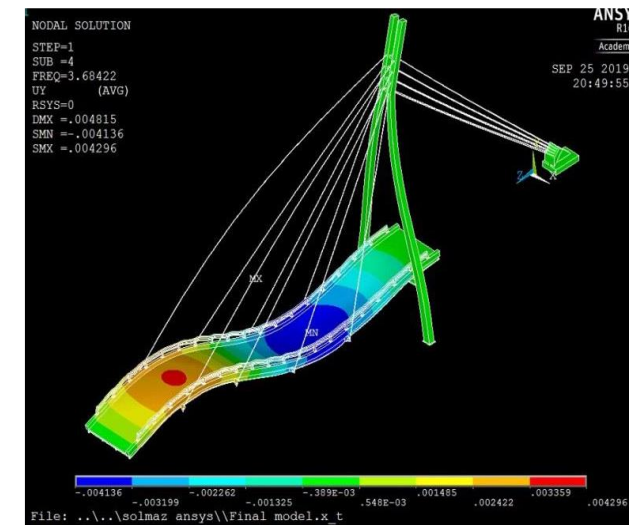
The Real-time AI-enabled bridge Digital Twin

- ❑ A layered architecture for efficient data analytics in bridge Digital twins.
- ❑ Data-driven digital twin framework facilitates proactive maintenance and operational efficiency.





Case Study: Werrington Bridge



Case Study: Werrington Bridge

Signal Processing and Extracted features:

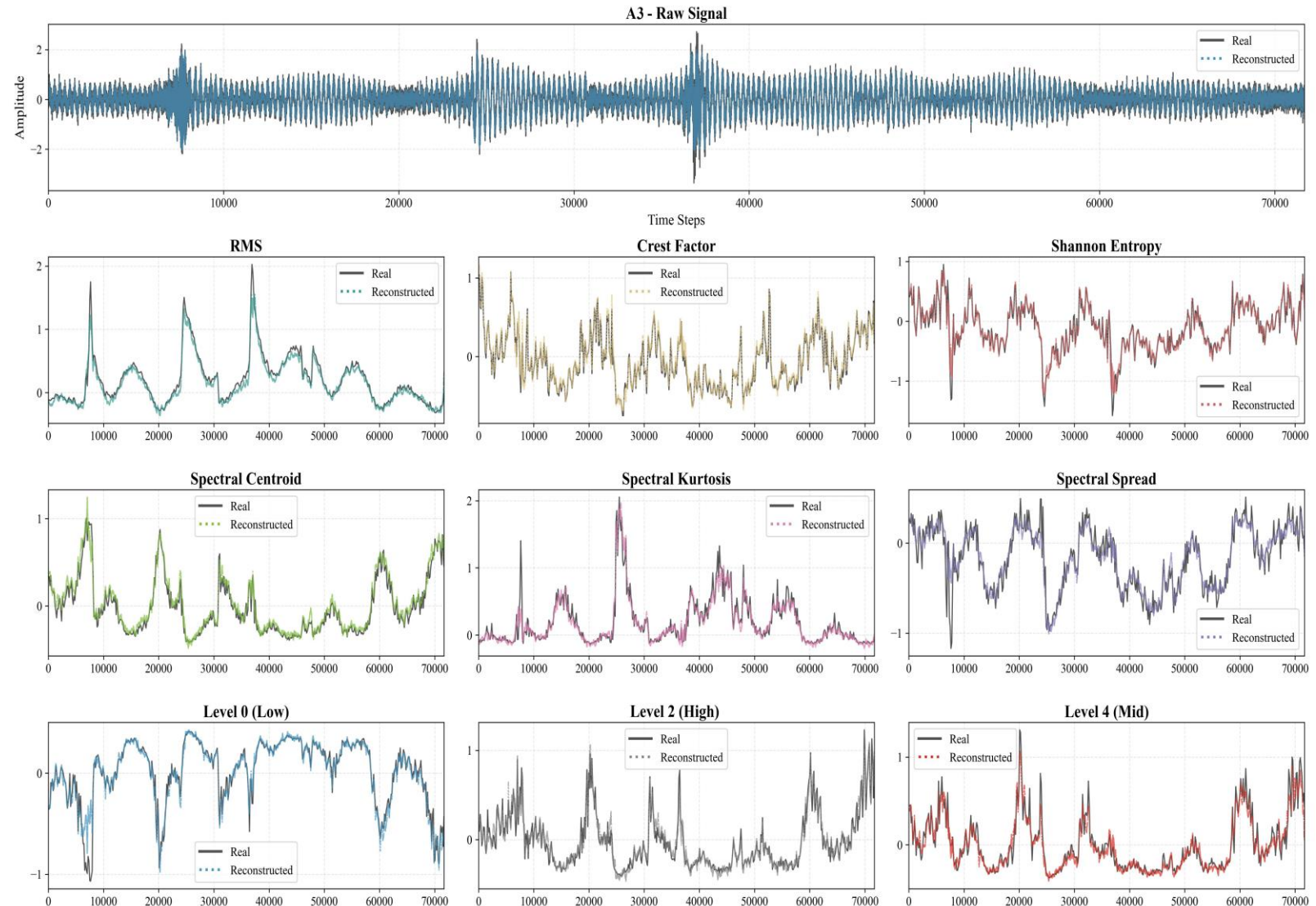
- ❑ Pre-processed acceleration signals and their corresponding extracted features
- ❑ These extracted features formed the foundation for training the AI model, providing a comprehensive representation of bridge's dynamic behaviour under normal operating conditions.



Case Study: Werrington Bridge

Training Performance:

- ❑ Comparison of the actual and reconstructed signals for a sample accelerometer
- ❑ The close alignment between the real and reconstructed signals across all domains indicates that the model successfully captured the underlying patterns associated



Case Study: Werrington Bridge

Evaluation Strategy:

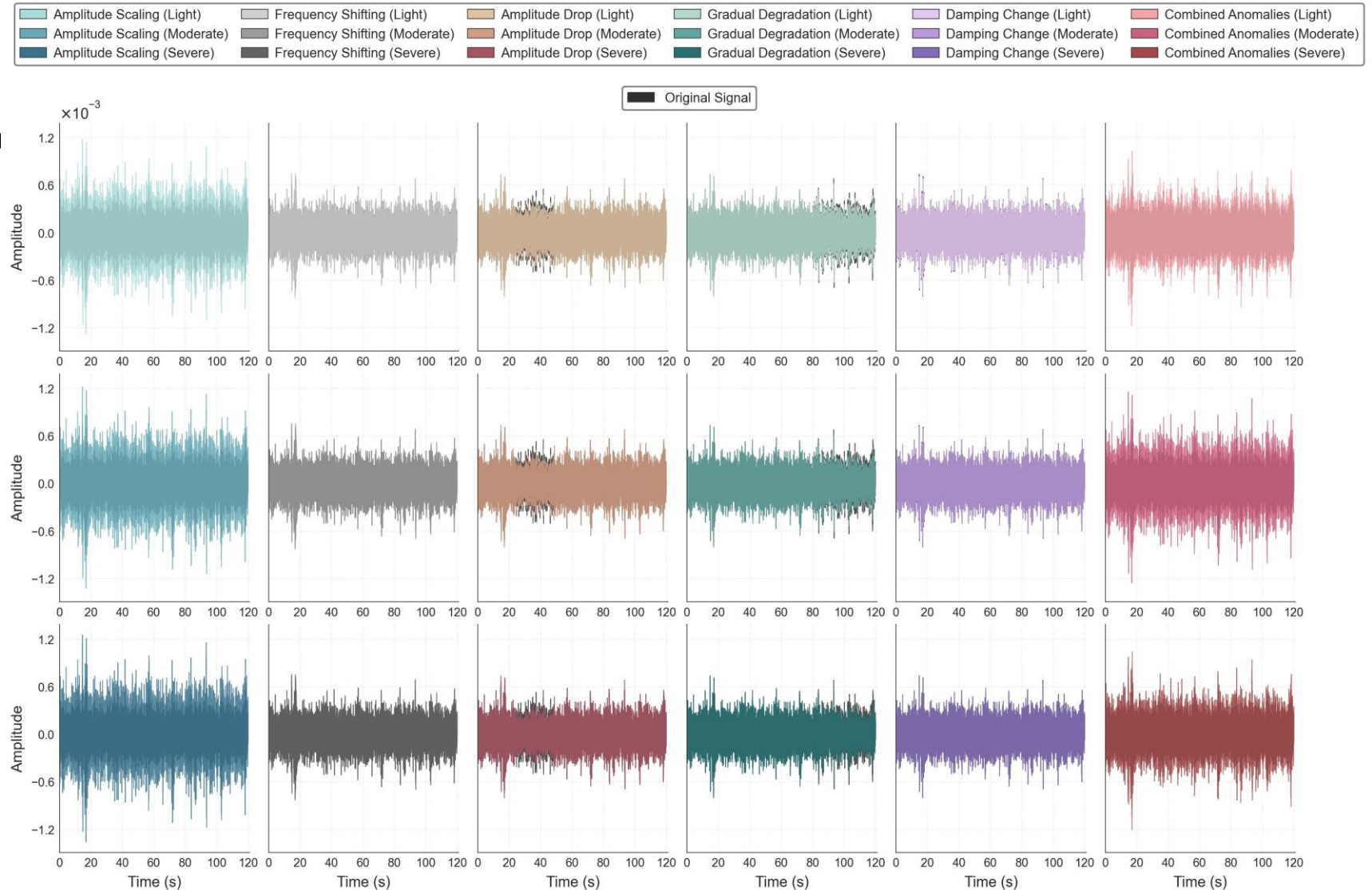
- ❑ The capabilities of the Digital Twin framework were evaluated by introducing a series of synthetic anomalies into the normal-condition data generated for **accelerometer** signal.

Anomaly Simulation			
Anomaly Type	Severity	Magnitude of Change	Description
Amplitude Scaling	Light	+10% increase	Uniform scaling of acceleration amplitude
	Moderate	+15% increase	
	Severe	+20% increase	
Frequency Shifting	Light	0.2 Hz shift	Changes in natural frequencies or modal shift
	Moderate	0.15 Hz shift	
	Severe	0.1 Hz shift	
Amplitude Drop	Light	15% reduction	Sudden localized amplitude reductions
	Moderate	20% reduction	
	Severe	25% reduction	
Gradual Degradation	Light	15% reduction	Gradual deterioration of structural response
	Moderate	20% reduction	
	Severe	25% reduction	
Damping Change	Light	30% redistribution	Modification of damping around the primary modal frequency
	Moderate	20% redistribution	
	Severe	10% redistribution	
Combined Anomalies	Light	+5% amplitude, 0.14 Hz shift, 10% damping change	Combined amplitude, frequency, and damping modifications
	Moderate	+7.5% amplitude, 0.1 Hz shift, 6% damping change	
	Severe	+12.5% amplitude, 0.06 Hz shift, 1% damping change	



Case Study: Werrington Bridge

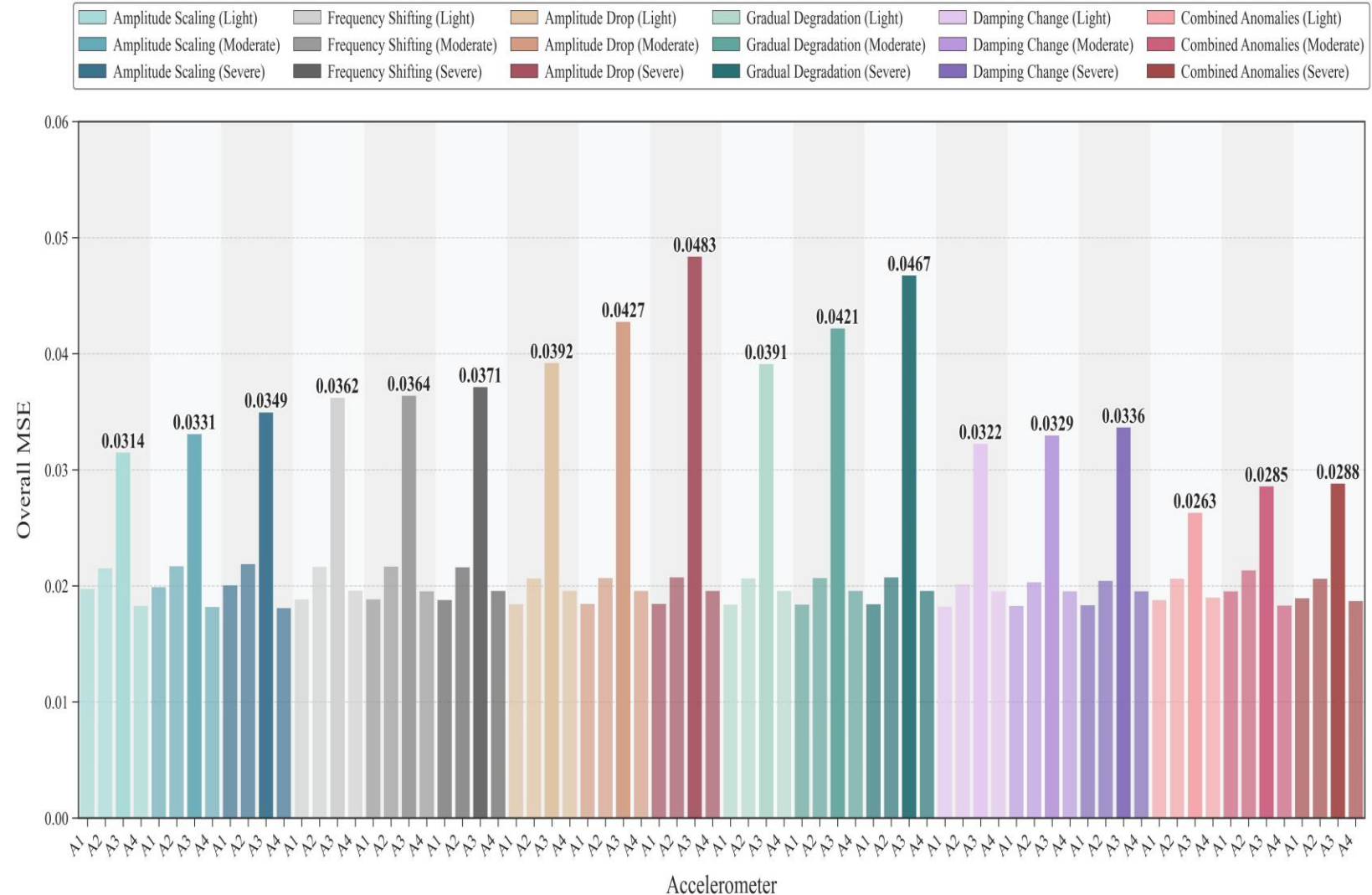
- Simulated anomalies in acceleration signals in three levels for a sample accelerometer





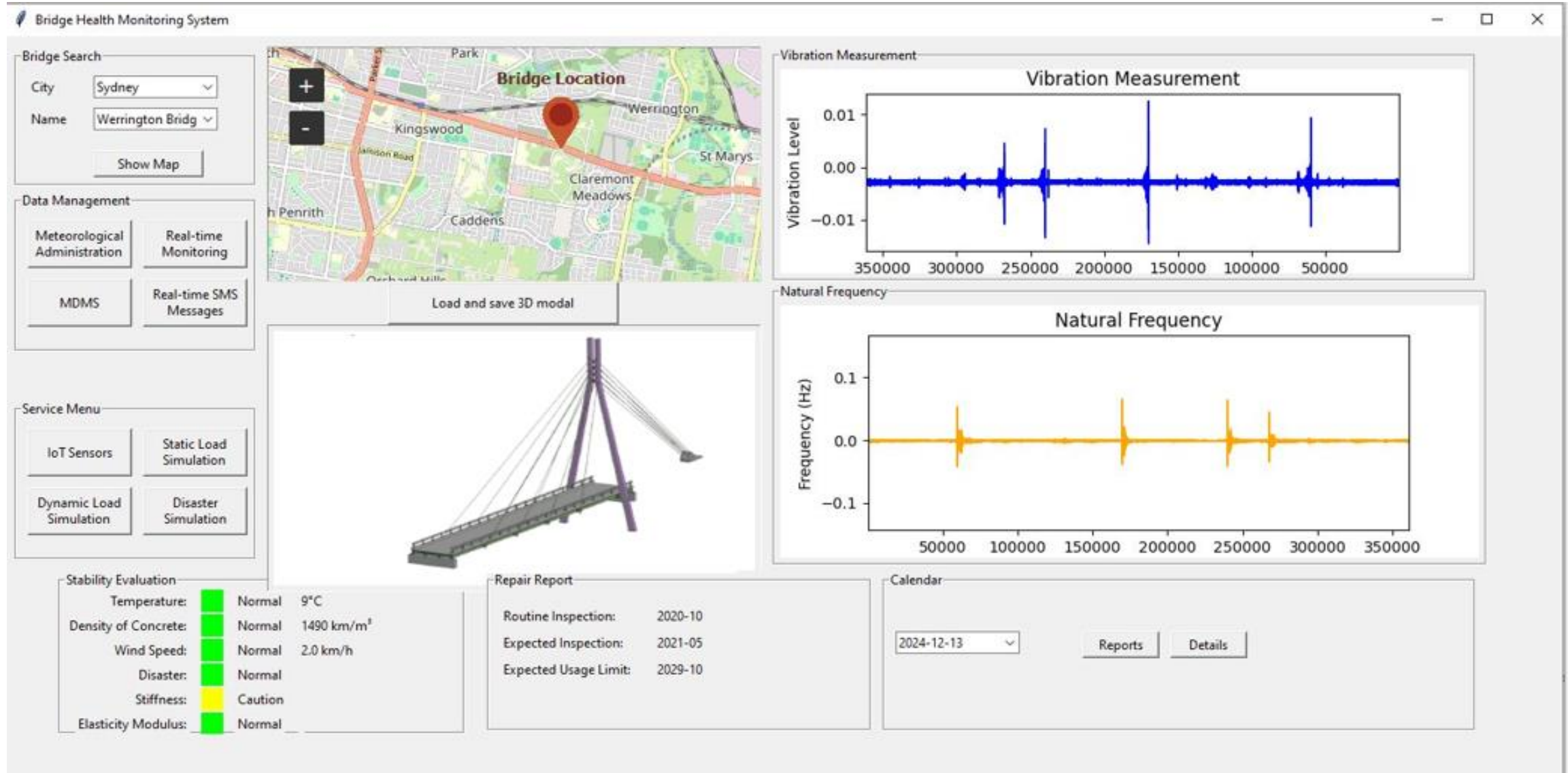
Case Study: Werrington Bridge

- ❑ The Mean Squared Error (MSE) values of all accelerometers for each anomaly scenario and severity level
- ❑ The MSE values at A3 consistently show elevated levels compared to other accelerometers, demonstrating the model's sensitivity to localized structural changes.





The final Digital Twin





Thank you for your Attention



v.mousavi@westernsydney.edu.au



<https://www.westernsydney.edu.au/cie/sahm>

