

REBEL Sensor

- Real-time concrete monitoring without maturity curve



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Lyles School of Civil Engineering



CENTER FOR
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INFRASTRUCTURES



The Challenge



- Open too early cause pre-mature failure and frequent patching



Requirement for Determining In-place Concrete Strength



- Construction delay causing traffic jam



<https://lacrossetribune.com/news/local/traffic-jam/>



Conventional Testing

Current Methods

- Compression/ cylinder break
- Flexural/ beam break



Disadvantages

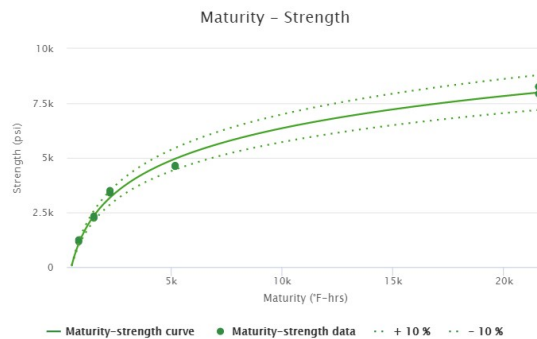
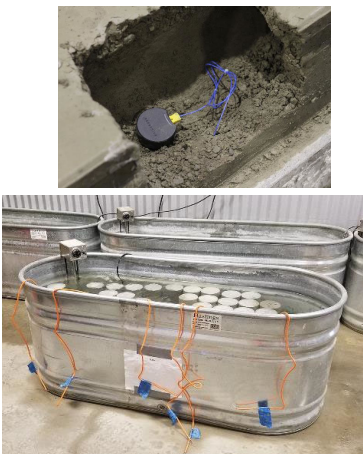
- Up to 50% error
- Typically have lower breaks
- Time consuming
- Requires skilled labor
- The actual in-place concrete is not being tested



Maturity Method

Maturity testing (ASTM C-1074, IMT 402-15T)

Requires maturity curve, mix-dependent, 7-14 days, > \$3000



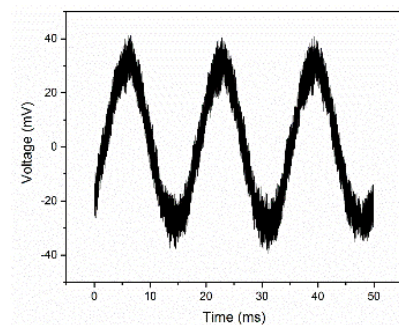
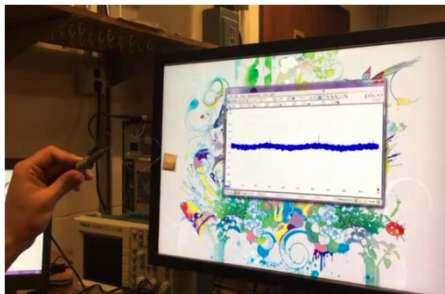
http://wikipave.org/index.php?title=Maturity_Testing



Our Solution – Direct Mechanical Testing using piezoelectric sensor



PVDF-GO Piezoelectric Nanogenerator



- Piezoelectric sensor – directly convert mechanical energy into electricity or vice versa.

E. Ghafari, N. Lu, et. al, *Composites B: Engineering*, 116, 40, 2017.

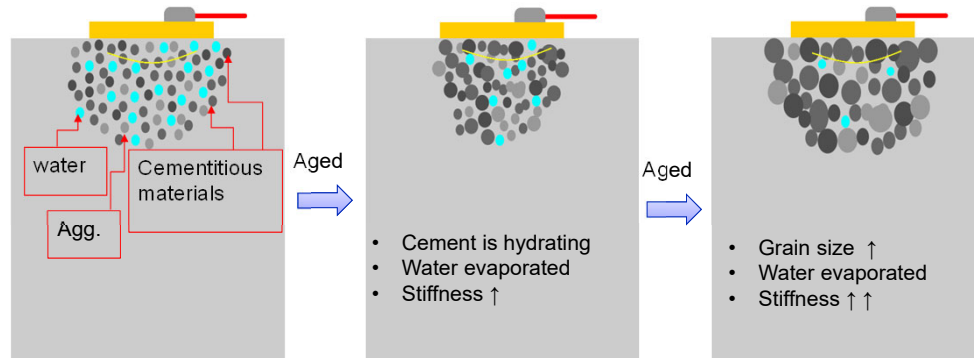
N. Lu, et. al, *Advanced Composites & Hybrid Materials*, 1:332-304, 2018

E. Ghafari, N. Lu, et. al, *Composites B*, 160, 1-9, 2019

**How does this apply to
Concrete sensing?**



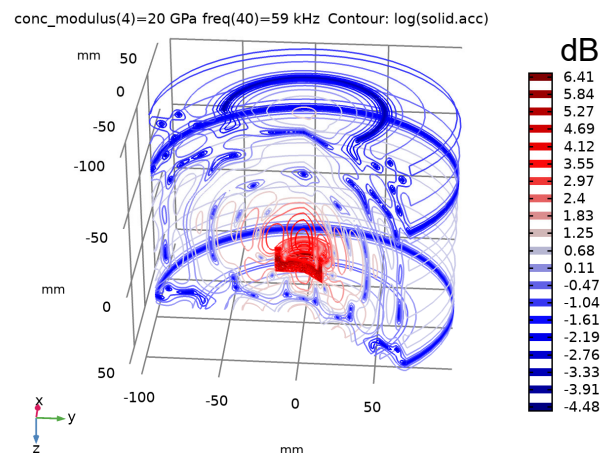
Piezo-sensor for Concrete Strength Monitoring



Using piezoelectric sensor to understand the concrete stiffness and strength through electromechanical coupling effect.



Piezoelectric EMI-Resonance Sensor

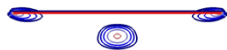


Directly measure the elastic modulus of concrete based on vibrational resonance

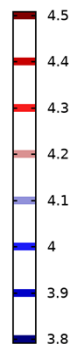


Piezoelectric EMI-Resonance Sensor

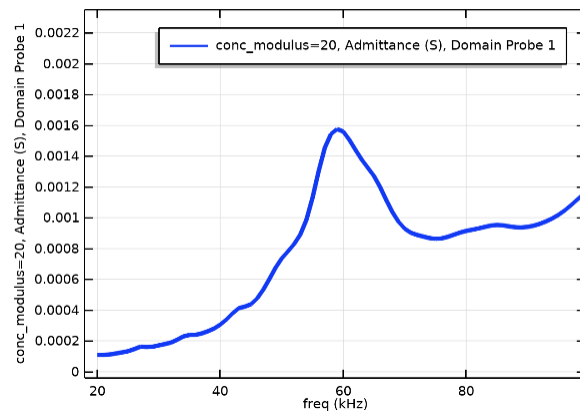
conc_modulus(4)=20 GPa freq(1)=20 kHz Contour: log(solid.acc)



dB



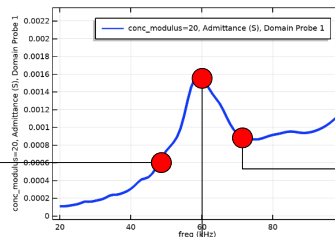
Dynamic modulus= 20 GPa



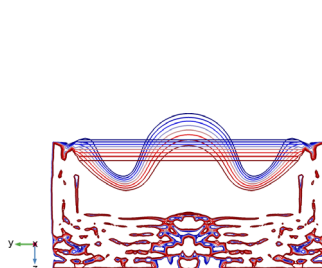
Wave field behavior vs. wave frequency emitted by the sensor



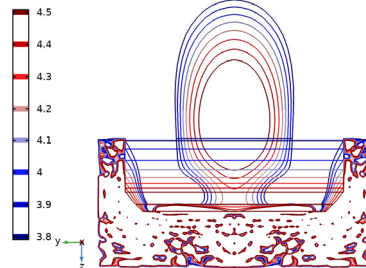
Piezoelectric EMI-Resonance Sensor



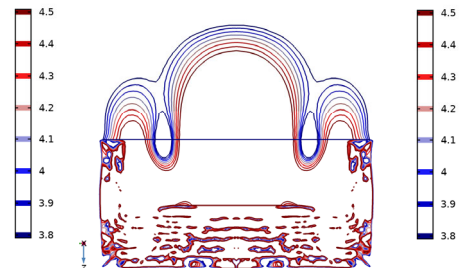
conc_modulus(4)=20 GPa freq(31)=50 kHz Contour: log(solid.acc)



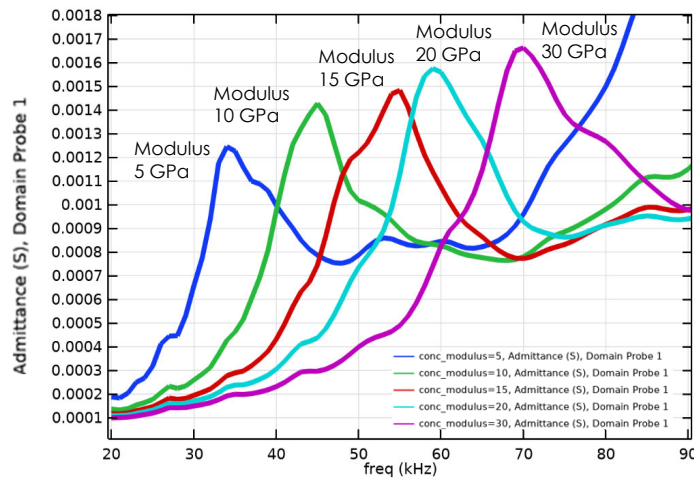
conc_modulus(4)=20 GPa freq(41)=60 kHz Contour: log(solid.acc)



nc_modulus(4)=20 GPa freq(51)=70 kHz Contour: log(solid.acc)



Piezoelectric EMI-Resonance Sensor



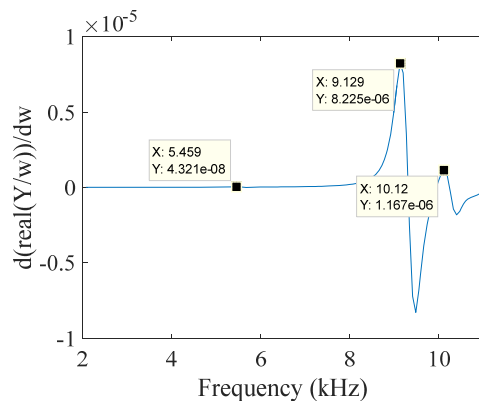
Resonant peak of sensor vs. dynamic modulus of concrete

Z. Kong, and N. Lu, *Journal of Aerospace Engineering* 33, no. 6 (November 2020): 04020079.
[https://doi.org/10.1061/\(ASCE\)AS.1943-5525.0001196](https://doi.org/10.1061/(ASCE)AS.1943-5525.0001196)



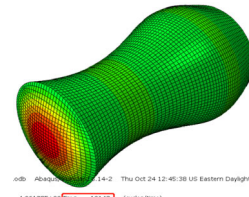
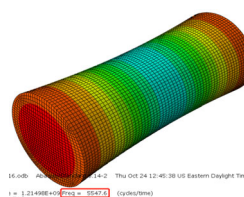
Mathematical Principle of Sensing Methods

A mathematical computation of mechanical properties of concrete using piezoelectric sensors and vibration resonance



Coupled electric admittance of the PZT patch

$$Y(\omega) = \frac{I}{V} = i\omega \frac{w_a l_a}{h_a} \left[\bar{\epsilon}_{33}^T + \left(\frac{z_a}{z_s + z_a} \right) d_{31}^2 \bar{E}_p \left(\frac{\tan \kappa l_a}{\kappa l_a} \right) - d_{31}^2 \bar{E}_p \right]$$



Z. Kong et. al *Journal of Aerospace Engineering*, 33, 04020079, 2020



Mathematical Principle of Sensing Methods

- A mathematical formulation of the electrical admittance of the piezoelectric transducer bonded onto the concrete specimen

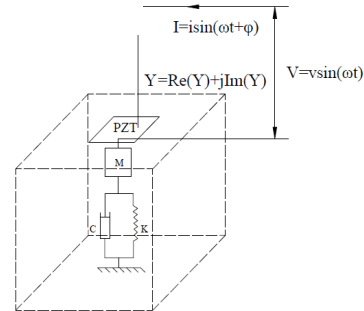
Coupled electric admittance of the PZT patch

$$Y(\omega) = \frac{I}{V} = i\omega \frac{w_a l_a}{h_a} \left[\bar{\epsilon}_{33}^T + \left(\frac{z_a}{z_s + z_a} \right) d_{31}^2 \bar{E}_p \left(\frac{\tan \kappa l_a}{\kappa l_a} \right) - d_{31}^2 \bar{E}_p \right]$$

Mechanical impedance of the PZT actuator Z_a

$$z_a = \frac{\bar{E}_p w_a h_a}{i\omega l_a} \cdot \frac{\kappa l_a}{\tan \kappa l_a}$$

Mechanical impedance of the concrete Z_s



S. Shin, *et. al.* Smart. Mater. Struct. 17, (2008) 055002

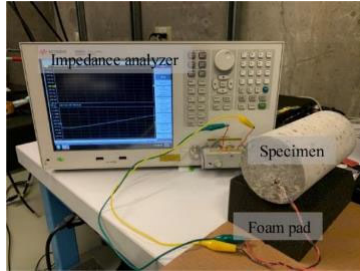


Laboratory Testing and Validation

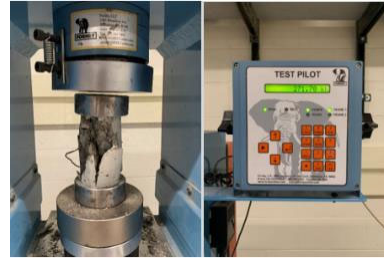


Compression Testing Comparison

No pre-developed database is needed, direct measurement



Modulus 6024 psi
Strength 8847 psi



Modulus 5981psi
Strength 8784 psi

- Sensing and compressive testing conducted on the exactly same cylinder
- Modulus and Strength results are identical

Z. Kong et. al *Journal of Aerospace Engineering*, 33, 04020079, 2020



Compression Testing Comparison

Overall, the sensed strength value has accuracy > 95% compared to traditional mechanical compression test.



Specimen Name	Strength by Compression (MPa)	Strength by EMI-R (MPa)	Error (relative to compression test)
GH-1	69.03	65.45	-5.2%
GH-2	71.87	71.68	-0.3%
GH-3	81.87	79.82	-2.5%
GH-4	78.57	76.07	-3.2%

Z. Kong et. al *Journal of Aerospace Engineering*, 33, 04020079, 2020



Sensor Testing for Different W/C

- Mortar experiments
- Sensing vs Compressive test
- **Very early age (4-8 hrs), early age (1-3 days)**

Cement Type

Type I

Type III

W/C ratio

0.38

0.40

0.42

0.44

0.46

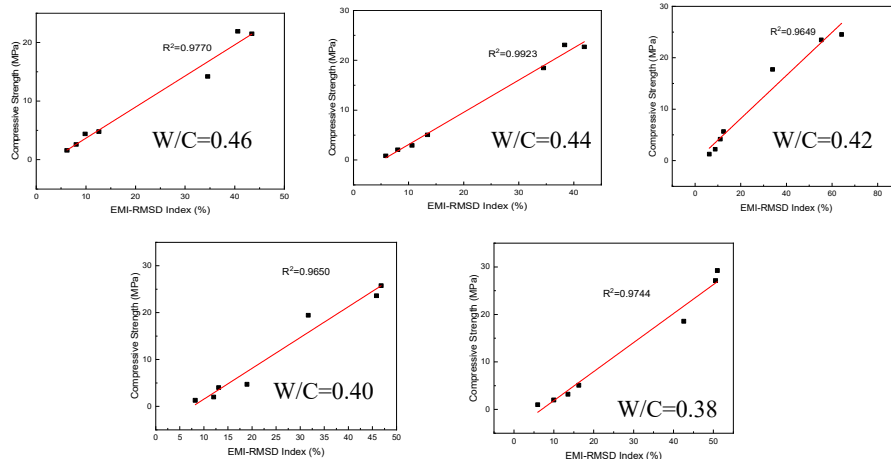
Testing Age

Very early
age
(4 – 8 hrs)

Early age
(1–3 days)



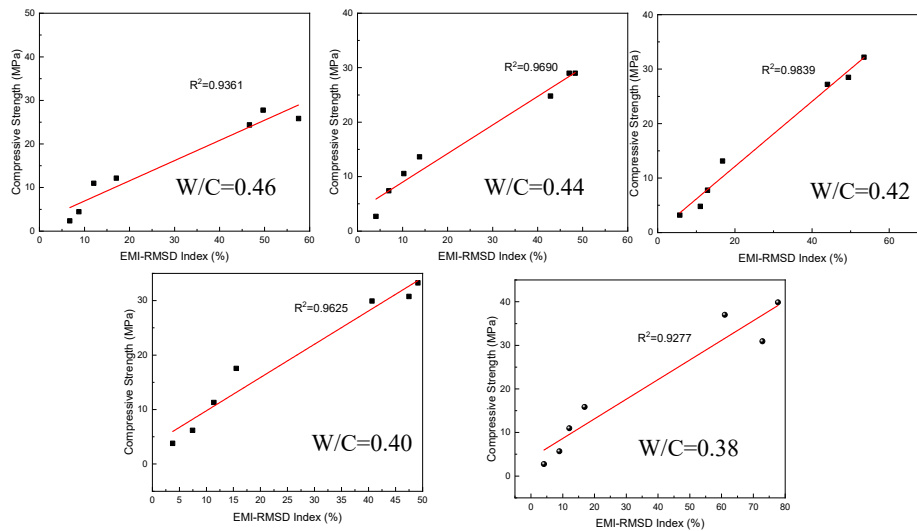
Type I cement



R^2 values are above **0.95**, indicating good linear correlation



Type III cement



Y. Su et. al., *Construction and Building Materials*, 259, 119848, 2020



Sensor Performance with Various SCMs

- Build the data base for various SCMs
- EMI, Compressive test
- Very early age (4-8 hrs), early age (1,3,7 days)

Cement Type

Type I,
 $W/C=0.42$

SCMs

Slag 15%

Fly ash 15%

Silica Fume
15%

Testing Age

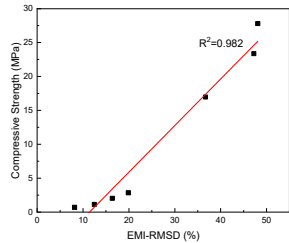
Very early
age
(4 – 8 hrs)

Early age
(1,3,7 days)

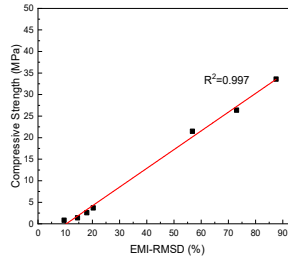


Sensor Performance with Various SCMs

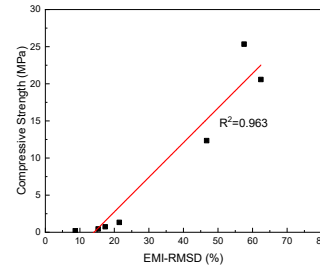
Slag 15%



Silica Fume 15%



Fly Ash 15%



R^2 value are above **0.96** , high accuracy

INDOT PCCP with different mixes

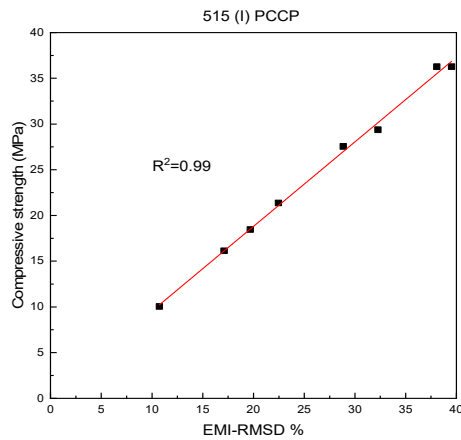
- 4,6,8,10,12 hrs, 1,3,7,28 days
- Testing age : 1,3,7,28 days

Mixes Design (lbs/cyds)

Cementitious				Aggregates			
Cement (Type) - SCMs	Fly Ash	Slag	W/C ratio	FA	CA	CA/FA ratio	SCMs Replaced %
515 (I)			0.42	1459	1773	1.22	0.0%
515 (III)			0.42	1459	1773	1.22	0.0%
564 (I)			0.42	1344	1800	1.34	0.0%
564 (III)			0.42	1344	1800	1.34	0.0%
564 (I)+10%CA			0.42	1344	1980	1.47	0.0%
564 (I)-10%CA			0.42	1344	1620	1.21	0.0%
440 (I) – FA	70		0.42	1455	1769	1.22	14%
350 (I) – SLAG		200	0.42	1310	1840	1.40	36%
480 (I) – FA	120		0.42	1277	1687	1.32	20%
480 (I) - SLAG		120	0.42	1277	1687	1.32	20%

Testing Result for 10 Different PCCP Mixes

- Sensing and cylinder testing are highly correlated



Mixes	EMI- R^2
515 (I)	0.99
515 (III)	0.98
564 (I)	0.99
564 (III)	0.94
564 (I)+10%CA	0.97
564 (I)-10%CA	0.95
440 (I) – FA	0.96
350 (I) – SLAG	0.97
480 (I) – FA	0.94
480 (I) - SLAG	0.94

G. Han et. al., *Journal of Intelligent Systems and Materials*, 32(10), 1128, 2021

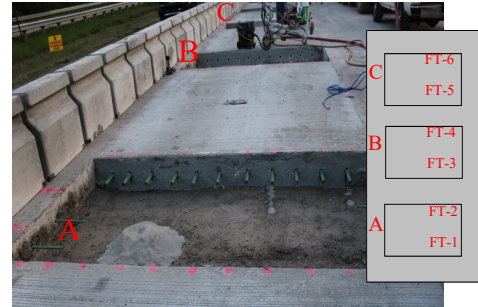
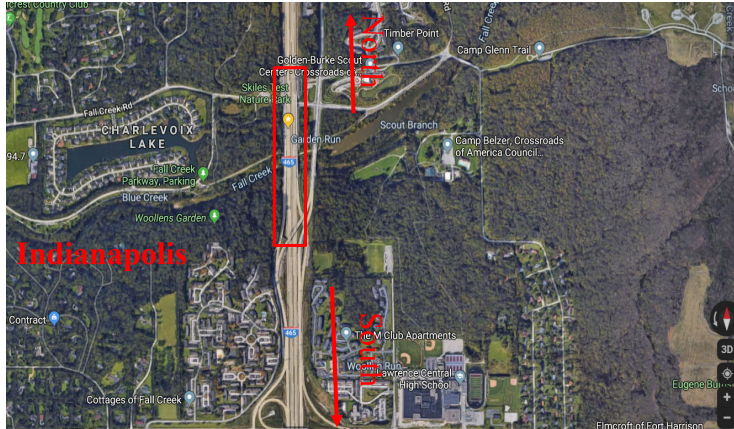


Field Study in 2019



Pilot Testing in I-465

- I-465 (Indy, 38.55MM-41MM)



Hole (6' x 12') preparation



Testing Results

- Reference Compressive strength of 1 day sample

Hole 1	Hole 2	Hole 3	Sensing Data	Cylinder Testing
18.5 MPa	16.7 MPa	18.0 MPa	17.8 MPa (2581psi)	11.4 MPa (1653psi)

Due to the high internal temperature of mass concrete, the strength of the in-place concrete is higher than that of cylinder testing

Y. Su et. al., *ACI Materials Journal*, 118(1), 147, 2021

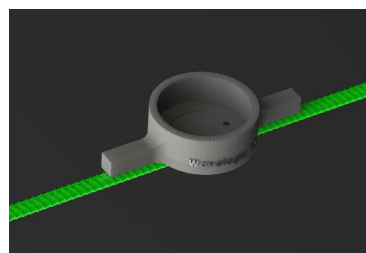
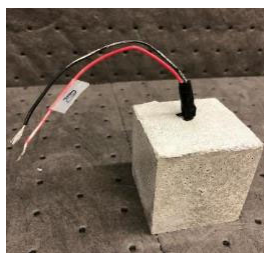
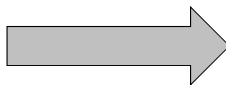
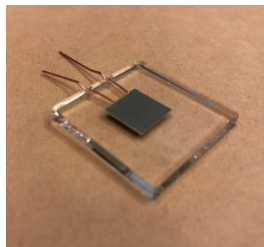


Pilot Testing in I-465



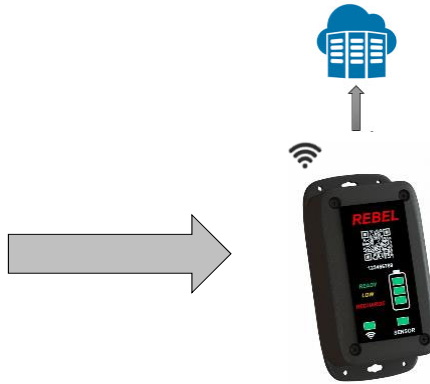
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Developed Robust Sensors



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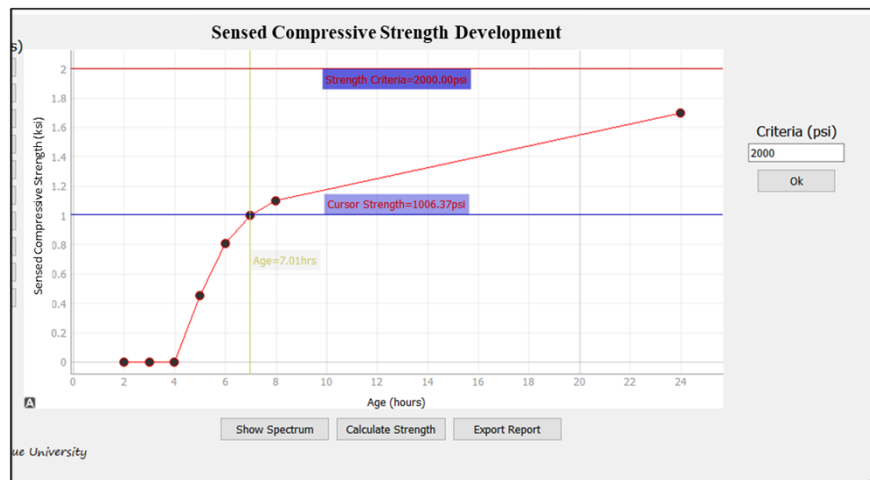
Data Acquisition and Wireless Communication



- Portable, fully automated data logger
- On chip data collection, analysis
- Wireless data transmission

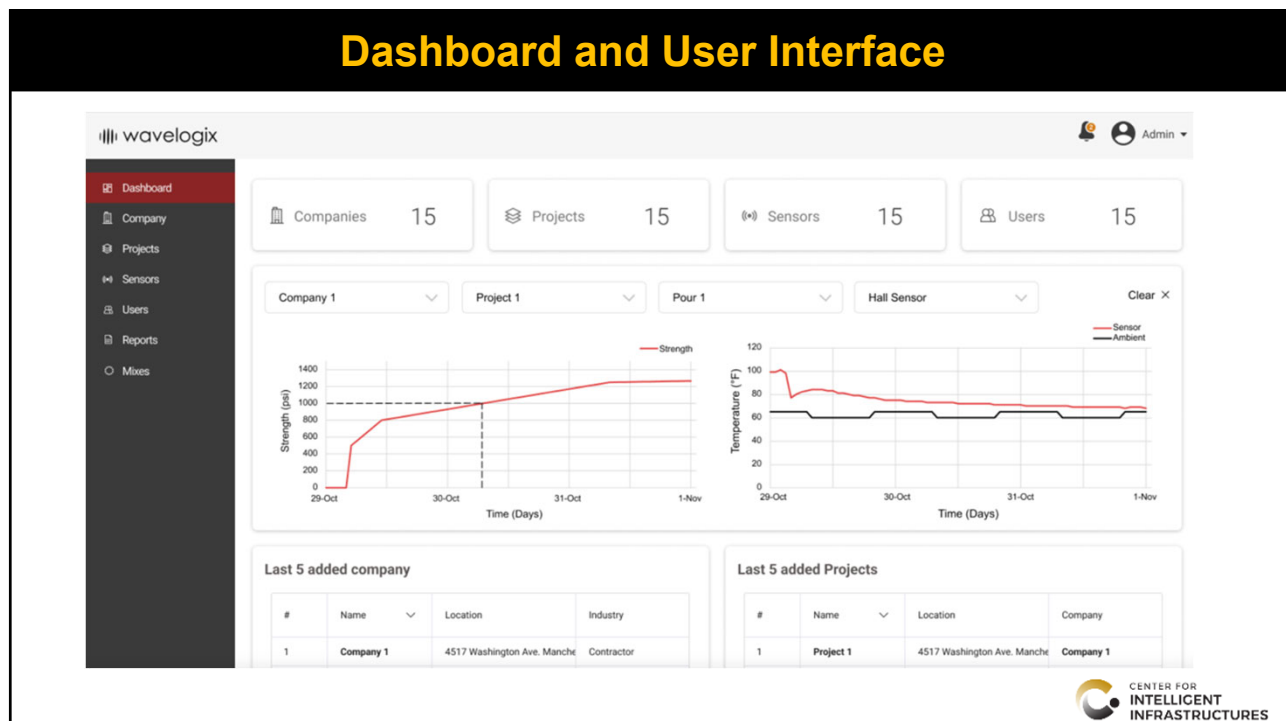
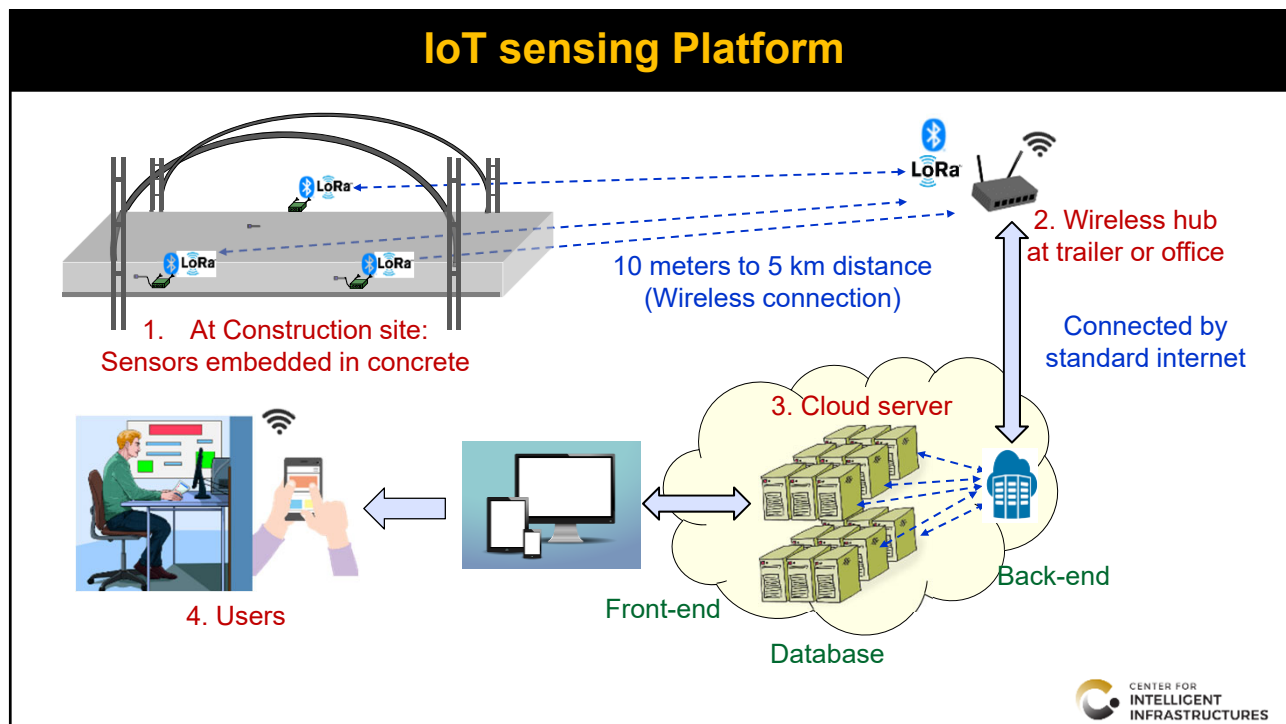


Hardware and Software



- Customized graphic user interface (GUI) for data report
- Easy to print the report in excel format





2021 Field Testing and Validation



Full Depth Paving – Fort Wayne



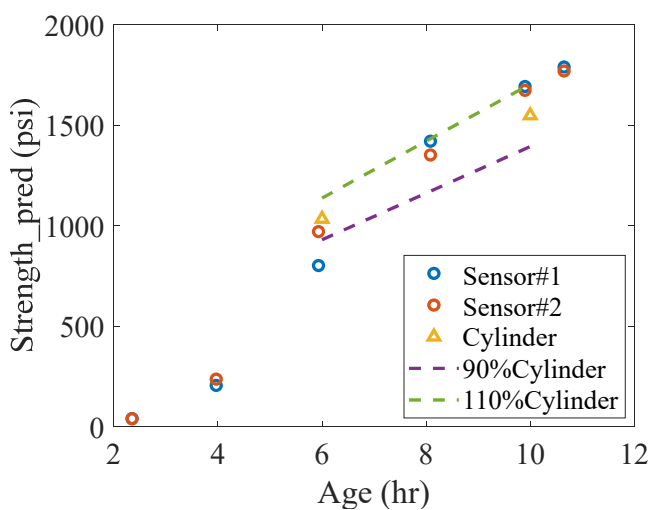
Contractor: Primco Construction, Sept-02-2021
Slab Thickness: 12"
Mix: w/c= 0.42, nano-silica incorporation



Testing Setup



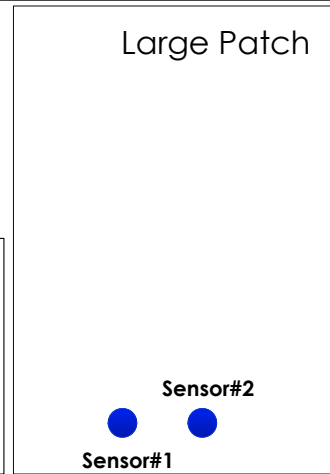
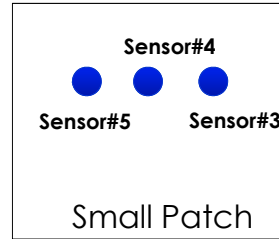
Testing Results



- Strength information can be obtained after 2 hrs concrete are poured, strength was around 300psi
- Different sensors' reading are very consistent
- Over 8hrs, sensors show higher strength value than the data obtained from the cylinder testing



Indianapolis International Airport Project



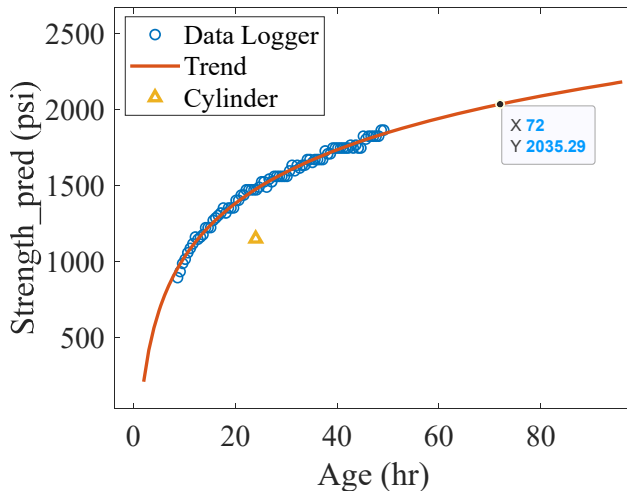
Concrete Contractor: Milestone Construction; Sept-10-2021
Slab Thickness: 18"
Mix design: w/c= 0.43 with 40% slag for ASR



Sensor Installation



Testing Data



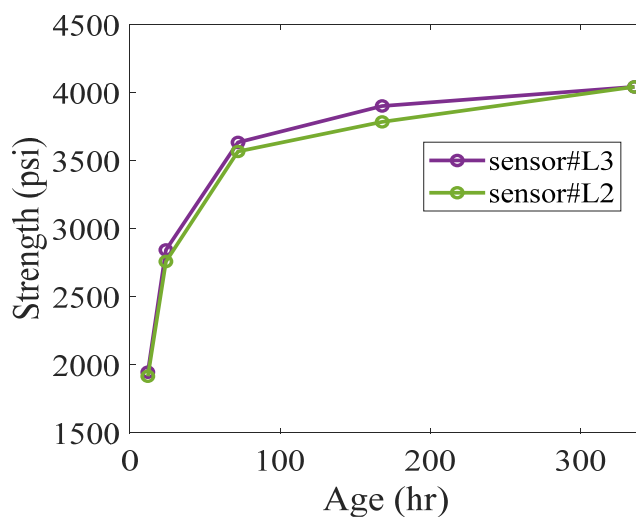
- Continuous monitoring of strength has been achieved
- Sensor reading is very consistent
- Cylinder reading is discrete
- Sensor reading is higher than cylinder results as expected

I-469 Bridge Deck Full Depth Paving

I-469 Bridge Deck Full Depth Paving



I-469 Bridge Deck Full Depth Paving



Data from two sensors in RC deck

- Continuous monitoring of strength has been achieved
- Sensor readings are very consistent



2021 ASCE GameChanger

2021 REPORT CARD FOR AMERICA'S INFRASTRUCTURE



PurdueTODAY 150 GIANT LEAPS

August 29, 2019 Current web edition

IN THE SPOTLIGHT



Science to reveal how long highway construction should actually take

Ever wonder why your commute or vacation route has a lane closed down for days or even months at a time? It could be because a construction project wrapped up before the concrete was ready to take on heavy truck traffic, causing the pavement to fail too soon and need repairs more frequently throughout the year. Indiana, the "Crossroads of America," is doing something about it: Asking researchers to find out exactly how long it takes for concrete to mature on a highway.

August 29, 2019

aci Concrete SmartBrief

News for and about concrete professionals

SIGN UP FORWARD

INDUSTRY NEWS

Purdue engineers collecting data on concrete maturity for INDOT

Engineers at Purdue University have designed sensors that are being used to monitor real-time concrete strength development through factors such as hydration, stiffness and compressive strength. The Indiana Department of Transportation plans to adopt the sensors on highways to keep contractors informed on concrete distress.

[EurekAlert/Purdue University](#) (9/29)

[in](#) [f](#) [g+](#)



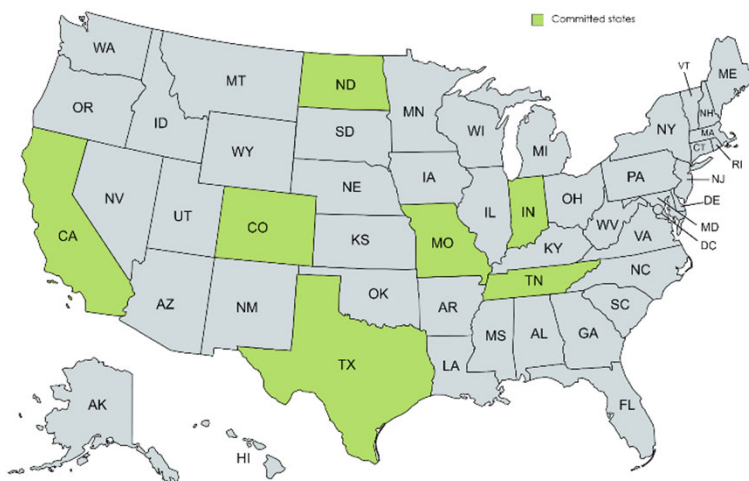
News

Project Uses Highway Sensors To Track Lifecycle Of Concrete

[editor@ashto.org](#) September 6, 2019 0 COMMENTS



FHWA Pooled Fund Study – 1499



Committed states

- Caltrans
- Colorado DOT
- Indiana DOT
- North Dakota DOT
- Missouri DOT
- Texas DOT
- Tennessee DOT

New AASHTO Standard

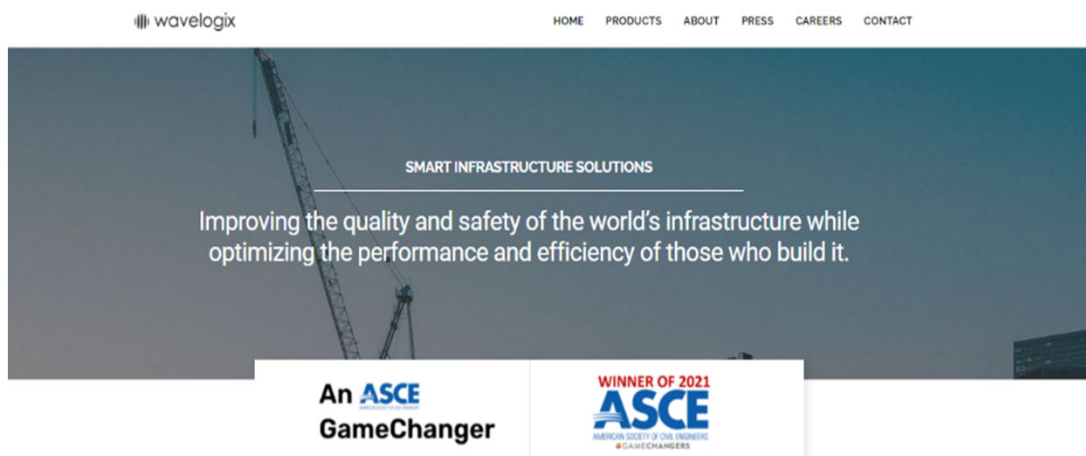


From Lab to Market Timeline



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