<u>SMARTSTRUCTURES</u>

advanced sensing and monitoring technology that enables our clients to optimize the design, construction and operation of the nation's transportation infrastructure.

What is the **SmartPile®** EDC System?



- Electronics/Sensors embedded in the pile core at both pile ends
- Wireless communication and data transmission from the pile
- Ruggedized Workstation to collect sensor data in Real Time
- Software to Analyze, Present, and Report
- Data Portal to organize and share results

SmartPile[®] Workstation

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Benefits

Owner Confidence – <u>Measuring</u> vs. Estimates/Assumptions

Job Site Safety – Wireless, Operation Transparent

Saves money – <u>Improves Quality</u>

Benefits

Unique Advanced Damage Detection (early detection saves \$\$)

Collision Avoidance – vs. – Costly Recovery/Replacement





Re-evaluation of the method to determine pile damage using the Beta Method

Verbeek, G.E.H. VMS, USA Goble, G. Goble Pile Test, USA "The theoretical review of the method showed clearly that the Beta Method cannot be a reliable indicator of pile toe damage.....the Beta method should not be used to protect against pile toe damage."

Verbeek, G.E.H. / Goble, G.

It's not about damage being detected, but rather *real damage going undetected*!

Pile Integrity

Limitations of damage detection measured at pile top only well documented

MPI – change in static pre-stress tracking aids in pile damage detection

ø Numerous pile extractions have confirmed results

Measured wave speed w/o pile end location assumptions – detect onset of / monitor material fatigue during driving

 Ability to confirm wave speed used for key calculations at the end of drive – Sensitivity on ultimate capacity results!

Ability to assess proper load transfer at pile toe in cases of damage detection – confirm vs. assume performance

Composite Capacity Realization (tip and skin) ^b Understanding driving resistance contribution by direct measurement (%tip vs. %skin) B Need to know in two places? Measure in two places! Measured static tip resistance - EOID & Soil Freeze - understanding true skin contribution (only) during restrike – knowing through confirming un-mobilized pile tip (*total capacity = skin capacity* with un-mobilized pile tip) k Improves quality by preventing potentially damaging

and unnecessary overdriving of piles

Comprehending Composite Capacity (EOD/BOR)

SR 46 over Lake Jesup Lake Jesup, Bent 36 Pile 1





GOOD SMARTSTRUCTURES SmartPile(TM) Review Version 3.781

Beyond Sensors ... Advanced Software Modeling and Analysis Environment



- Fully Integrated
- Common / electronically portable file formats
- Closed loop system provides for checks and balances during analysis
- Validated Signal Matching (using tip data)
- Driving Criteria for Test Piles

Validated Signal Matching

- Signal match performed at pile top, and results validated using pile tip data
 - 7 Validated solution for given pile top and pile tip boundaries
 - solutions soluti

 - ø No other approach provides for tip validated results
- Reverse Reverse Addition Reverse Addition Reverse Addition Reverse Addition Reverse Additional Reverse Additiona Reverse Additional Reverse Additional Reverse Add

Conclusion

A new approach to dynamic testing enabling all structural elements to be efficiently tested during installation

& Owner Advantages over "Top Only" Dynamic Testing:

- a Ability to confirm correct wave speed at the end of drive!
- ø Best-in-class damage detection/prevention It's not about damage being detected, but <u>real damage going undetected!</u>
- σ Skin capacity = Total Capacity (with a measured as un-mobilized pile tip)
- 🕫 <u>Signal Matching results validated using pile tip data!</u>