

Structural Health Monitoring Using Statistical Pattern Recognition

Damage-Sensitive Features II

The Structural Health Monitoring Process

1. Background
 2. Operational evaluation
 3. Data acquisition & networking
 4. **Feature selection & extraction**
 5. Probabilistic decision making
- Data Cleansing
 - Data Normalization
 - Data Fusion
 - Information Condensation

Material in this module is covered in Chapter 8 of the Course Reference Book

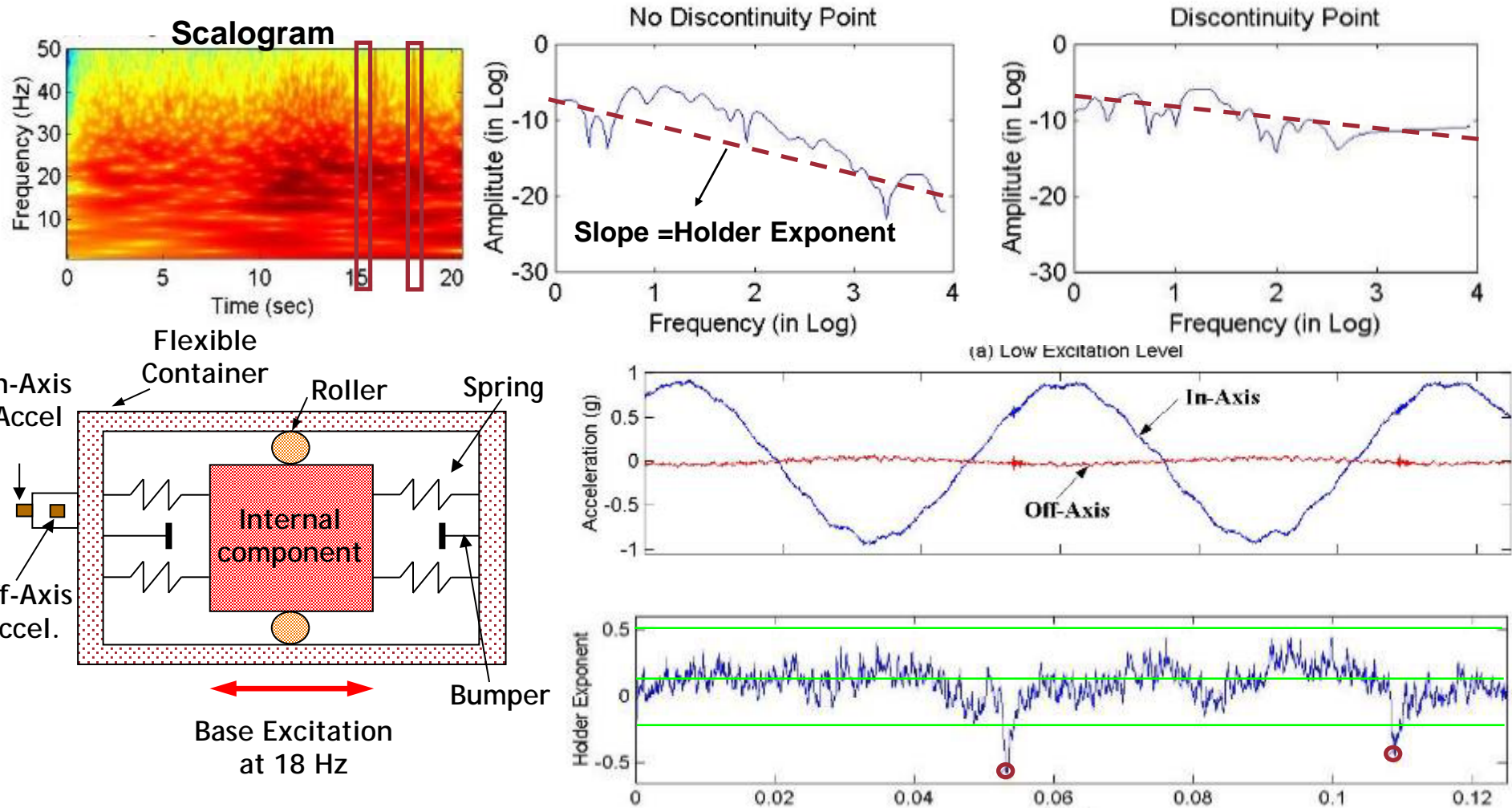
Outline

- Features based nonlinear system modeling and identification
 - Waveform comparisons: Nonlinear detection
 - Coherence function
 - Harmonic distortion
 - Linearity and reciprocity checks
 - Information theory/statistical tests
 - Time-frequency analysis
 - Nonlinear modeling
 - Residual errors from linear models
 - Nonlinear time series model
 - Chaotic interrogation methods
 - Automated feature selection

Holder Exponent

- The Holder exponent estimates the discontinuity (or regularity) of a signal.
- The measure of singularity provided by the Holder exponent can be used to detect discontinuities in a signal.
- The Holder exponent quantifies to what order a function is differentiable.
- The more continuous the signal, the closer the value is one and a Holder exponent of 0 indicates the presence of a singularity (discontinuity).
- Using a Wavelet Analysis, the signal discontinuity can be located in time.

Feature Extraction Using Holder Exponent Analysis



Challenges for Feature Selection and Extraction

- Developing an analytical approach to feature selection.
 - Feature selection is still based almost exclusively on engineering judgment
- Quantifying the features sensitivity to damage
- Quantifying how the feature's change with damage level.
- Understanding how the feature will change with changing environmental and operational conditions
 - One of the biggest barriers to in situ deployment of SHM systems!
- There are many more features defined in the literature than the ones presented in last two lectures

References

- Summary articles
 - K. Worden, C. R. Farrar, J. Hayward and M. D. Todd "A Review of Applications of Nonlinear Dynamics to Structural Health Monitoring," *Journal of Structural Control and Health Monitoring*, 2008, 15(4) pp.540-567
 - C. R. Farrar, K. Worden, M. D. Todd, G. Park, J. Nichols, D. E. Adams, M. T. Bement and K. Farinholt (2007) "Nonlinear system Identification for Damage Detection," Los Alamos National Laboratory report LA-14353-MS
- Time/Frequency, Holder Exponent
 - Prime, M.B. and D.W. Shevitz, 1996, "Linear and Nonlinear Methods for Detecting Cracks in Beams, in Proc. of the 14th International Modal Analysis Conference," 1437-1443.
 - Robertson, A. N., C. R. Farrar and H. Sohn "Singularity Detection for Structural Health Monitoring Using Holder Exponents," *Mechanical Systems and Signal Processing*, 2003, 17(6) pp. 1163-1184.
 - Robertson, A. N. H. Sohn, and C. R. Farrar, "Damage Detection Using Wavelet Transforms for Theme Park Rides," *Proceedings of the International Modal Analysis Conference (IMAC-XXII)*, Society of Experimental Mechanics, Dearborn, MI, January 26-29, 2004.
- Nonlinear Time series models
 - L. Bornn, C. R. Farrar, G. Park and K. Farinholt, (2009) "Structural Health Monitoring with Autoregressive Support Vector Machines," *ASME J. of Vibration and Acoustics* 131(2) 0121004.
 - L. Bornn, C. R. Farrar and G. Park, "Damage Detection in Initially Nonlinear Systems," *International Journal of Engineering Science*, 2010; 48(10), pp. 909-92
- Other Nonlinear Feature Articles
 - Stabio, D. and Storer, D., 1999, "Development and Application of an Experimental Procedure for Detecting Damage in Gears," *Damage Assessment of Structures*, Gilchrist, M.D., Dulieu-Barton, J.M., Worden, K., Eds., Trans Tech Publications, pp. 189-196.
 - Adams, D., and C. R. Farrar "Classifying Linear and Nonlinear Structural Damage Using Frequency Domain ARX Models," *International Journal of Structural Health Monitoring*, 2002, 1(2) pp. 183- 201.