

from disaster

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Recovery

from disaster

Temperature Effects on the Vertical Movements of the Severn Suspension Bridge's Suspension Cables measured by GNSS

Gethin Wyn Roberts and Xu Tang The University of Nottingham Ningbo, China Christopher J. Brown Brunel University London













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Structural Health Monitoring using GNSS, towards Disaster Prevention

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Outline

- Historical data
- Layout of the Severn Bridge experiment
- Focus on location B (2010) and B' (2015)
- Results
- Conclusions and future work















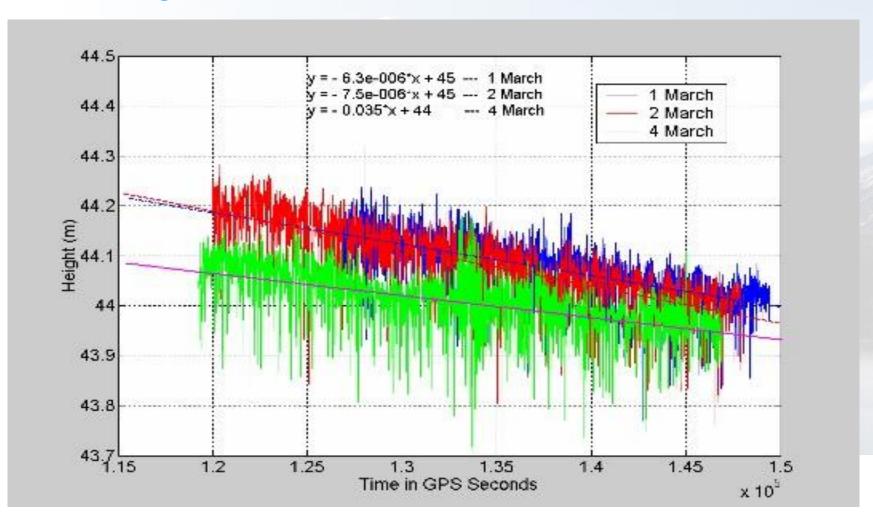


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Humber Bridge

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Roberts G.W., Brown C.J., Meng X., The Use of GPS for Disaster Monitoring of Suspension Bridges, *Proceedings of the IAG Congress*, 21 – 25 August 2005, Cairns, Australia.



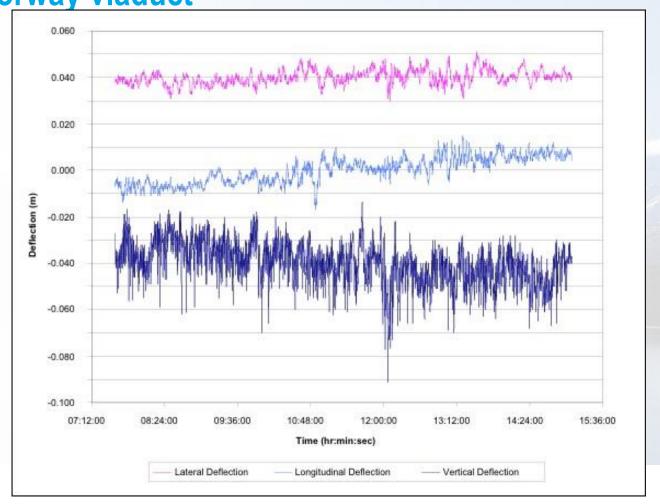


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Recovery

M5 Motorway viaduct

from disaster



Roberts, G. W.; Brown, C. J.; Tang, X.; (2014) A Tale of Five Bridges; the use of GNSS for Monitoring the Deflections of Bridges. The Journal of Applied Geodesy. Volume 8 Issue 4. DOI:10.1515/jag-2014-0013. ISSN 1862-9024.



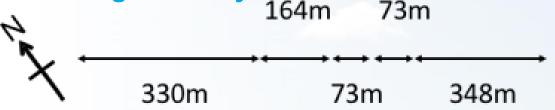


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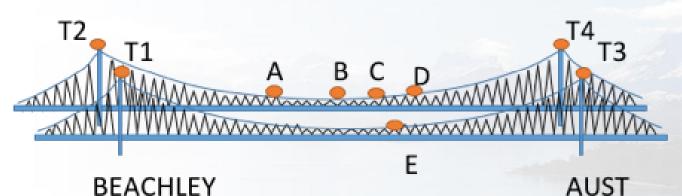
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Not to scale



Toll Booths' **Building with** reference GNSS receiver located on top















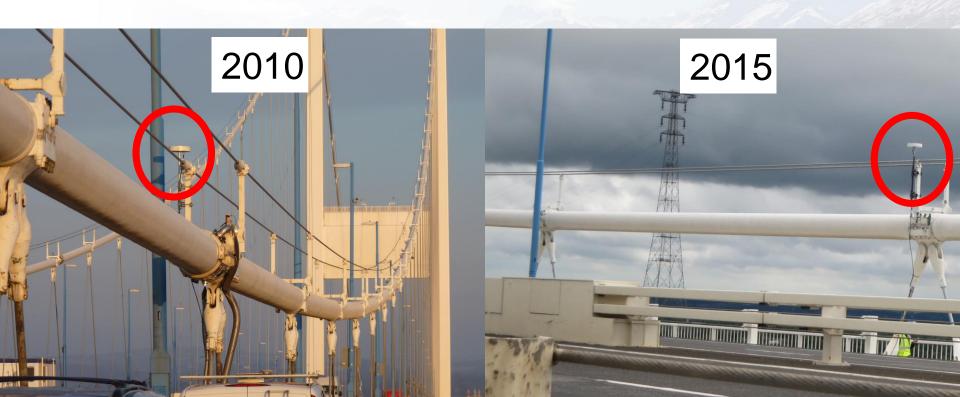


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- 2010, not ideal, close to a lamppost. Possible problems in processing some of the data
- 2015 much better
- 20Hz GNSS (GPS), 10min temperature





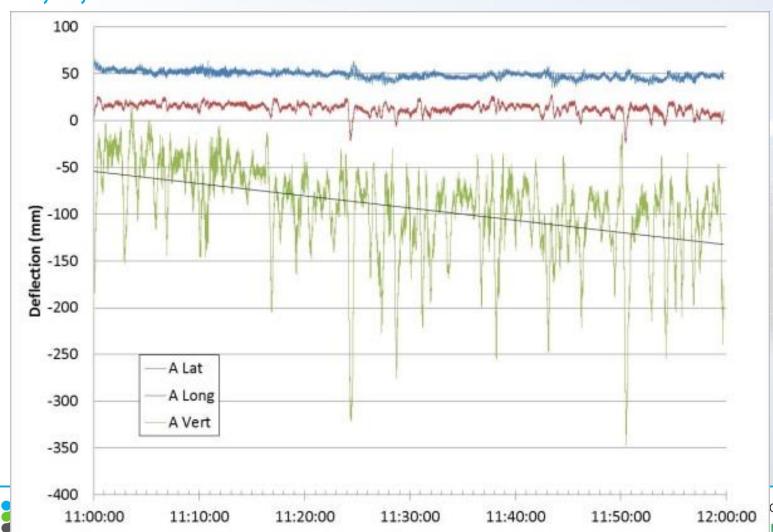


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1 hour, A, 2010





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Land Information
New Zealand

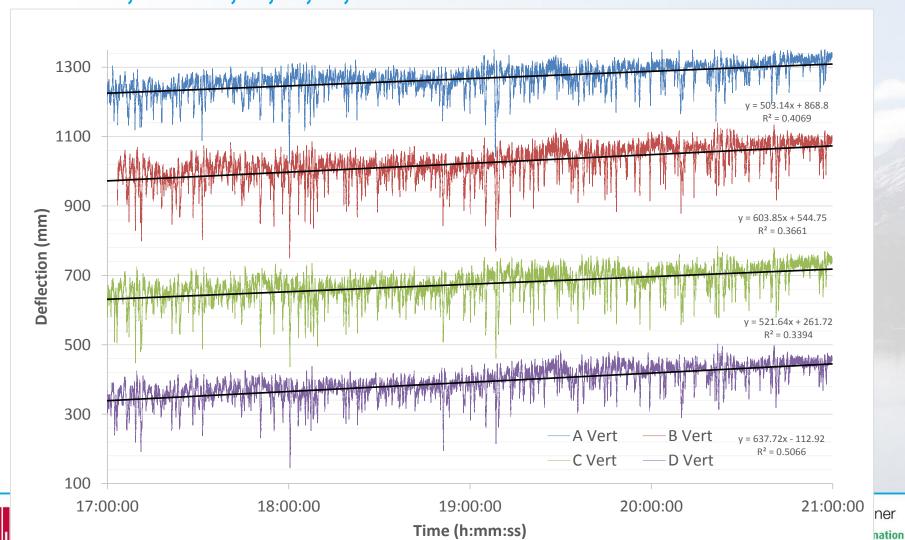


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4 hours, Vert A, B, C, D, 2010



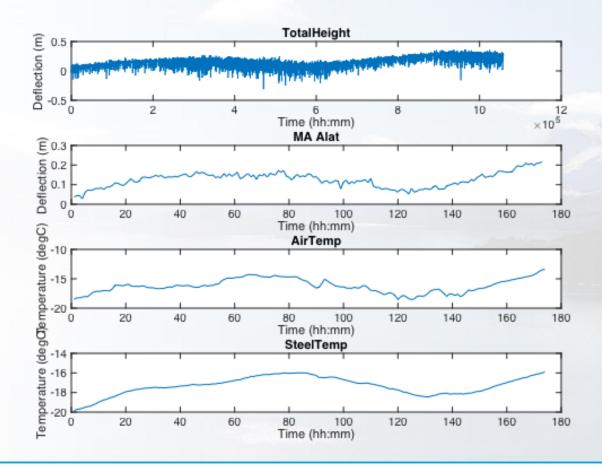


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39 hours, Vert B', 2015

















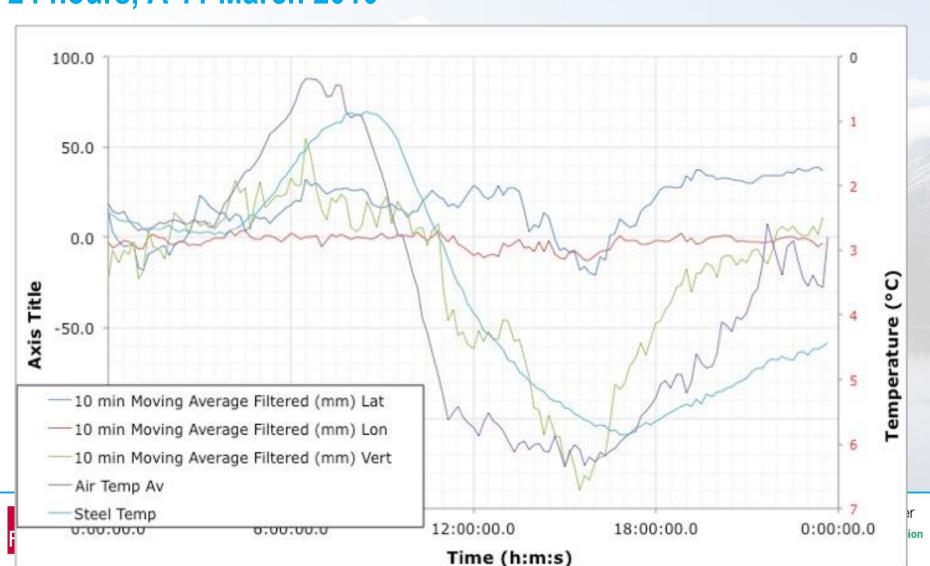


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24 hours, A 11 March 2010





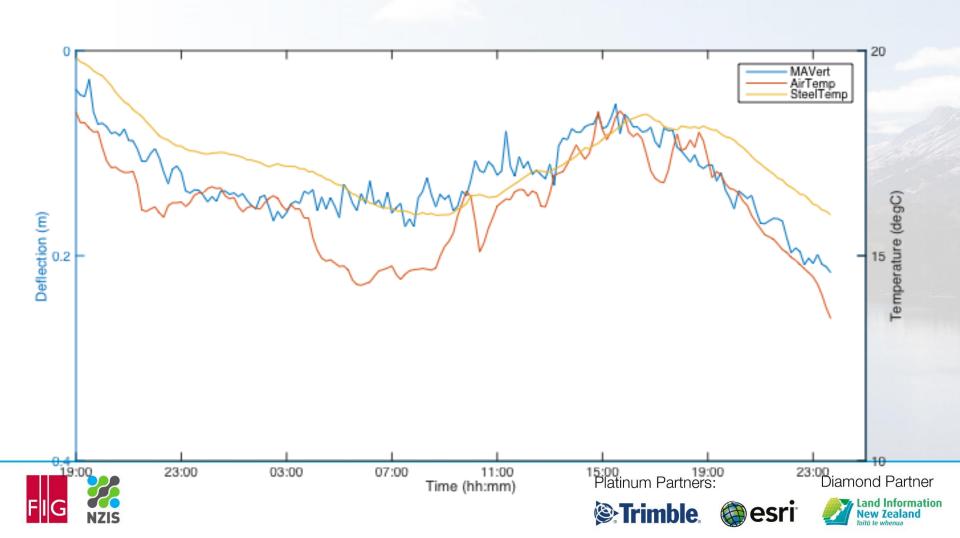
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Location B, 2015



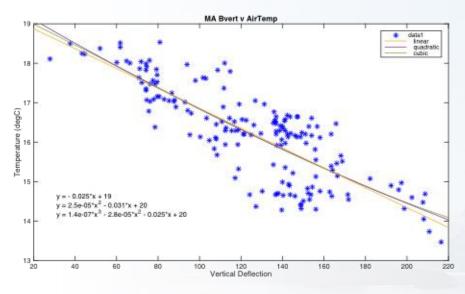




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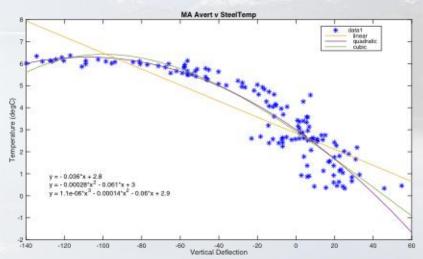
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2015, Location B, 39 hours

2010, Location A 24 hours











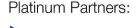




- Clear relationship between temperature changes and vertical deflections
- Due to elongation of the Bridge's steel members
- Could be used in a Structural Health Monitoring model
- Clearance calculations
- Our results; 200mm over 6°C (air), 5°C (steel) changes
- Reality could be up to ~40°C in extremities over the lifetime of the Bridge. Linear this could be 1,300mm













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Next Steps

- 4 days of data from 2010 at location B, 2°C to 16°C
- 4 days of data from 2015 at location B', 14°C to 22°C
- Investigate the advantages of multi-GNSS
- Correlate the two pieces of data
- Look at similar trends at the other locations
- Investigate the changes in the Bridge's frequencies with changes in temperature













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