

Buildings and Road Bridges Structural Condition Monitoring Against Cracks and Vibration Using Embedded System.

Priyanka R S¹, Dr. Nataraj K R²

¹Mtech student Digital Electronics, SJBIT, Bangalore ²Head of the Department, ECE, SJB Institute of Technology, Bangalore ***______

Abstract - Presently days in urban zones the checking auxiliary soundness of a building and states of an extensions and flyover framework assumes a critical part. There are occurrences of splits and vibration which cause the building fall and numerous mishaps will accurse. It is basic to have a framework to screen the soundness of these scaffolds and report when and where upkeep activities are needed. In this undertaking it is proposed to build up an implanted based framework to identifying and observing a building, extensions and flyover against breaks, vibration, falling and fire utilizing sensors with GSM and GPS. So as to actualize the proposed framework, each building proprietor and security individual end ought to be given a versatile application comprising of such a large number of choices for the client to record the outcomes from the vibration sensor, flex sensor and fire sensor and to transmit the same to a remote observing station utilizing GSM and GPS the data can be passed to numerous mindful officers phone with an area for quick activity. The entire framework is screen by the central processing unit ARMLPC2148 microcontroller to educate the dependable individual at whatever point the break, vibration or fire happens.

Key Words: Building crack, vibration, GSM, bend, GPS and Accelerometer

1. INTRODUCTION

Lately, much consideration has been given to basic wellbeing observing innovation to analyze the state of structures utilizing a sensor connected to them, and the quantity of research extends on the wellbeing checking of building structures is on the ascent. In the event that we need to lessen life cycle expenses of a working from development to support, it is extremely viable to screen auxiliary wellbeing of a building.

Harm identification and wellbeing observing are arranged into two techniques. The principal technique depends on vibration estimation, and the other one depends on wonders, for example, splitting or warm. Every strategy has its solid focuses and its feeble focuses. A harm recognizable proof framework in view of vibration estimations is viable for harm identification of entire structures or the tale of a structure however it isn't powerful for harm discovery of a particular segment of a building, for example, its basic individuals. Then again, harm discovery in view of wonders, for example, splitting or warm is powerful for harm recognition of a particular bit of a building, for example, its basic individuals. By joining these two strategies, it ends up conceivable to screen basic wellbeing unequivocally. For

splits recognition flex sensor and vibration sensor for vibration identification are utilized and the entire framework is screen by the focal preparing unit ARMLPC2148 microcontroller to advise the dependable individual at whatever point the a break or vibration happen. It is proposed to utilize a Global System for Mobile Communication (GSM) and Global Positioning System (GPS) for remote correspondence with the goal that the data can be passed to numerous dependable officers phone for prompt activity.

In this venture a thought of extension wellbeing observing framework utilizing remote is proposed. GSM is utilized for long separation (between the extension and the administration focus) information correspondence. This innovation can be called MBM (Monitoring Based Maintenance) that empowers the extension upkeep engineers screen the state of the scaffold continuously. The sensors introduced on different parts of the scaffold as appeared in Fig.1 screens the curve, weight of the vehicles and so on. Anytime of time if any of these parameters cross their edge esteem the correspondence framework advises the administration focus giving a caution for taking careful steps.

The total parameters of the extension are taken by an ARMLPC2148 microcontroller and sent to another module which is situated in a long separation. Here the correspondence built up is utilizing GSM module that utilizations remote Transmitter and Receiver hardware. The correspondence built up between the transitional module and the database focus is utilizing GSM and GPS innovation. The tactile sources of info are procedure to speak to the state of the extension against splits, loads and so on.

2. PROPOSED MODEL

In this project, it is prescribed that the assistant prosperity seeing of a building, augmentation and flyover against parts and vibration. By executing this proposed system in a continuous; plainly it will have the ability to control the mischief of structures and frameworks in the private districts. In our work, the proposed to develop an introduced based remote watching, reckoning structure by constantly recording outcomes of sensors.

In this task first we mount the split sensor, vibration sensor, flex sensor, accelerometer sensor and fire sensor in the building dividers and augmentations if any vibration happens, immediately the information will took care of by controller and the sensors moreover give the result if it accomplish the cutoff regard at that point chime on and give proposal by making sound to alert neighbor building social orders and a short time later careful individuals get message where incident happens with region information by GSM and GPS development.



Fig-1: System Architecture for detecting and monitoring buildings and structural conditions.



Fig-2: Receiver section

The entire framework is screen by the focal preparing unit ARMLPC2148 microcontroller to educate the dependable individual at whatever point the split, vibration or fire happens. It is proposed to utilize a Global System for Mobile correspondence (GSM) and Global Positioning System (GPS) is utilized to speak with the clients for quick activity.



Fig-3: Flow chart

As shown in the flow chart when system is initialized the different sensors senses their parameter and these are processed by microcontroller and send the data to the base station where all the data stored and updated, the stored data analysis if threshold reaches its value then it sends the message to the respective person through GSM with a particular location using GPS. If threshold does not reaches its value it go back and process again continuously until it reach its value.



Chart -4: Hardware Implementation.

The framework is executed as appeared as appeared above, it comprise of ARMLPC2148, Vibration sensor, Flex sensor, Accelerometer sensor, Fire sensor, GSM, GPS with radio wire and Buzzer alert.

The entire framework is screen by the focal handling unit ARMLPC2148 microcontroller to advise the dependable individual at whatever point the break, vibration or fire happens. It is proposed to utilize a Global System for Mobile correspondence (GSM) and Global Positioning System (GPS) is utilized to speak with the clients for prompt activity.

3. RESULTS

The results are acquired in the form of messages. The outputs from various sensors the output stored in Mobile base station database are as shown below and send message displayed to the users phone as shown below.

When vibration is detected, the vibration sensor collects data in analog form the sensor data is sent to mobile base station database via GSM modem.



International Research Journal of Engineering and Technology (IRJET)e-ITVolume: 05 Issue: 04 | Apr-2018www.irjet.netp-I

e-ISSN: 2395-0056 p-ISSN: 2395-0072

VIBRATION AT:<u>https://</u> www.google.co.in/maps/place/ SJB+Institute+of+Technology/ @12.8998893,77.4935995,17z/ data=!3m1!4b1!4m5!3m4! 1s0x3bae3f15cd2b48fb: 0x46277e17c8b2ccc3!8m2! 3d12.8998841!4d77.4957882? hl=en&authuser=0



Fig-5: Vibration detected sends message with Location

When crack is detected, the Crack / Flex sensor collects data in analog form the sensor data is sent to mobile base station database via GSM modem. The mobile base station database stores the value coming from sensor which can be visualized remotely in the cloud dashboard.

The cloud dashboard has sensor data which is collected at every time instant with data and time. These values are monitored continuously and when the desired threshold is reached, a warning message is sent to authorized person as well as to the public.



BUILDING CRACK AT:<u>https://</u> www.google.co.in/maps/place/ SJB+Institute+of+Technology/ @12.8998893,77.4935995,17z/ data=!3m1!4b1!4m5!3m4! 1s0x3bae3f15cd2b48fb: 0x46277e17c8b2ccc3!8m2! 3d12.8998841!4d77.4957882? hl=en&authuser=0

Fig -6: Crack detected sends message with Location



Fig-7: Fire detected sends message with Location

4. CONCLUSION

A System is outlined with various sensors for estimating different parameters like vibration, break, bowing and fire identification and administration. Sudden mishaps initiates loss of live and property, which can be decreased to some degree through early location and cautioning so the delayed consequences of fiascos can be lessened and preventive measures, can be taught and the danger of peril or risk can be minimized. The sensors utilized as a part of this venture measures the event of vibration, avalanche, and furthermore break so by utilizing assortment of sensors on diminish the impacts of calamity. Finally the consistent evaluation and checking of the framework ought to be worried on for appropriate task at exactly that point the framework can be advocated and guaranteed for better task.

REFERENCES

- [1] Bridge Vibration Monitoring System Based on Vibrating-Wire Sensor and ZigBee Technologies" by Qiang Fu and Bing Han, China National Institute of Standardization Beijing, China 2017 9th IEEE International Conference on Communication Software and Networks.
- [2] IOT Based Building Monitoring System Using GSM Technique" by C.Hemalatha, M.Valan Rajkumar, M.Gayathri (Department of Electrical and Electrical Engineering, Gnanamani College of Technology, Namakkal, India).
- [3] Structural Health Monitoring System Using IOT and Wireless Technologies" by Prof. Sunil Bakhru, Prof. Vijay Mehta, Brinda Chanv, Department of mechanical engineering, Rajkot, Gujarat. in 2017 International Conference on Intelligent Communication and Computational Techniques (ICCT) Manipal University Jaipur, Dec 22-23, 2017.
- [4] Structural Health Monitoring system using WSN for bridges" by Prof.Dr.S.R.Patil and Miss.Pooja Krishnath Patil Department of Electronics and Telecommunication Bharati Vidyapeeth's College of Engineering for Women, Pune, India.
- [5] Safety technologies for high rise buildings with intelligent crack detection using IOT" by Vinay Kumar G, Deepak, Bharath D R, Manasa D Student, Department of ECE, RRCE, Karnataka, India.

International Research Journal of Engineering and Technology (IRJET) e-ISSN: 2395-0056

Volume: 05 Issue: 04 | Apr-2018

www.irjet.net

- [6] Design and Analysis of Wireless System for
 Detecting Vibrations from a Distance" by Shruti V.
 Kohale1 and P. S. Choudhari , Department of
 Electrical and Electronics Engineering, PRMCEAM,
 Amravati University, Badnera.
- [7] Wall Crack Detection Based on Image Processing" by Dongna Hu, Tian Tian, Hengxiang Yang, Shibo Xu and Xiujin Wang.
- [8] A Wireless sensor network monitoring system for highway bridges." by Amro Al-Radaideh1, A. R. Al-Ali1, Salwa Bheiry, Sameer Alawnah Computer Science and Engineering Department, Civil Engineering Department, American university of Sharjah, Sharjah, UAE 1st International Conference on Electrical and Information Technologies ICEIT'2015.
- [9] "A Threat Model for Building and Home automation" by Dominik Meyer, Jan Haase, Marcel Eckert, and Bernd Klauer (19-21 July, 2016 IEEE 14th International Conference on Industrial Informatics INDIN).
- [10] "Development of Crack Detection System with Unmanned Aerial Vehicles and Digital Image Processing" by Jong-Woo Kim, Sung-Bae Kim, Jeong-Cheon Park and Jin-Won Nam (Aug 25-29 2015 Advances in structural Engineering and Mechanics, Incheon, korea).
- [11] J. P. Lynch and J. L. Kenneth, —A summary review of wireless sensors and sensor networks for structural health monitoring,|| Shock and Vibration Digest, vol. 38, no. 2, pp. 91–130, 2006.
- [12] T. Nuortio, J. Kytöjoki, H. Niska, and O. Bräysy, —Improved route planning and scheduling of waste collection and transport, Expert Syst. Appl., vol. 30, no. 2, pp. 223–232, Feb. 2006.
- [13] A. R. Al-Ali, I. Zualkernan, and F. Aloul, —A mobile GPRS-sensors array for air pollution monitoring, IEEE Sensors J., vol. 10, no. 10, pp. 1666–1671, Oct. 2010.
- [14] The Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake Investigative Report Editorial Committee (1997), The Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake Investigative Report: Architecture Part 3, Maruzen, (in Japanese).
- [15] Tomatsu, T. and Mimura, H.(2005), "A Study of the Evaluation of Progress of Cracking in the Welded Joint of Posts and Beams under Repeated Stress," Proceedings of the Annual Convention of the Architectural Institute of Japan, Vol. C-1, 831-832 (in Japanese).

- [16] Xiaoya Hu, B.Wang, and Han Ji, "A Wireless Sensor Network-Based Structural Health Monitoring System for Highway Bridges," Computer-Aided Civil and Infrastructure Engineering, vol. 28, pp. 193-209, 2013.
- [17] B Arun Sundaram, K Ravisankar, R Senthil, and S Parivallal, "Wireless sensors for structural health monitoring and damage detection techniques," Current Science, vol. 104, pp. 1496-1505, 2013.
- [18] "An embedded wireless system for remote monitoring of bridges," in The 15th International Symposium on: Smart Structures and Materials & Nondestructive Evaluation and Health Monitoring, pp. 8, 2008.