



UNIVERSITY OF  
CAMBRIDGE

CSIC

Cambridge Centre for  
**Smart Infrastructure  
& Construction**



Smart infrastructure – getting more from our strategic assets

@CSIC-IKC

[www.centreforsmartinfrastructure.com](http://www.centreforsmartinfrastructure.com)

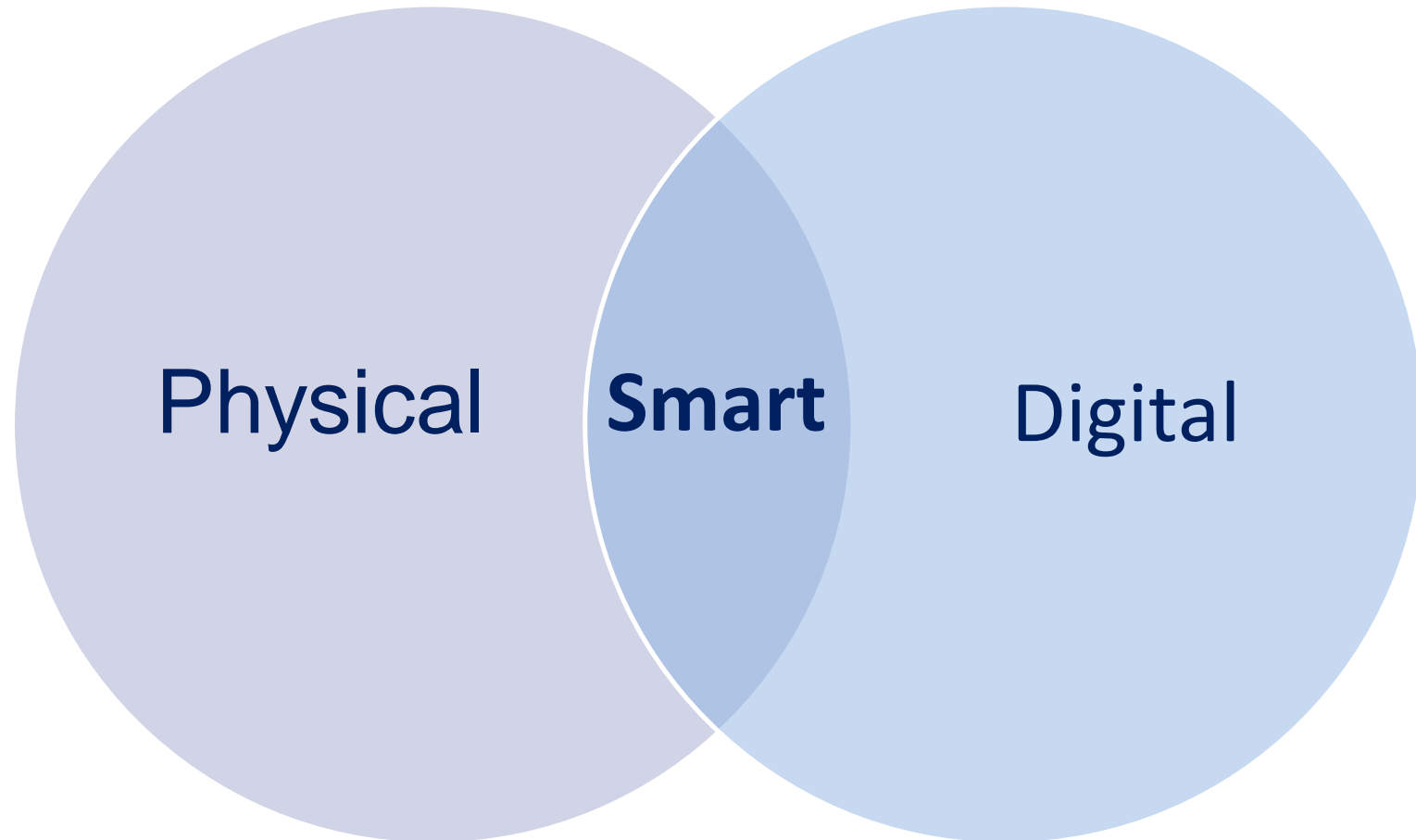
Innovate UK

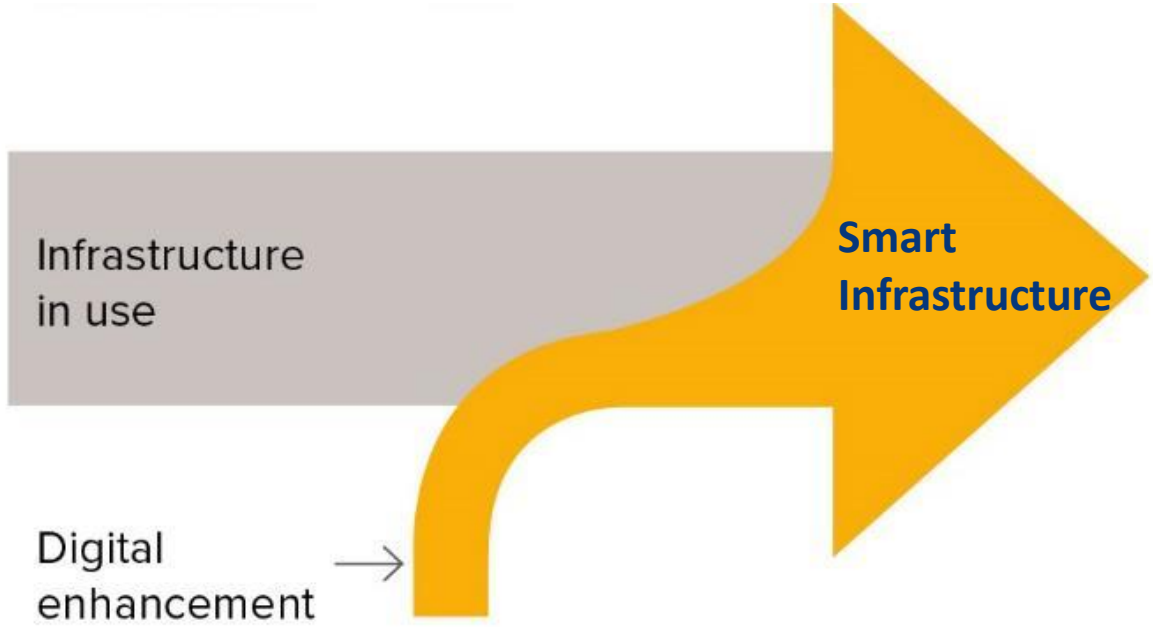
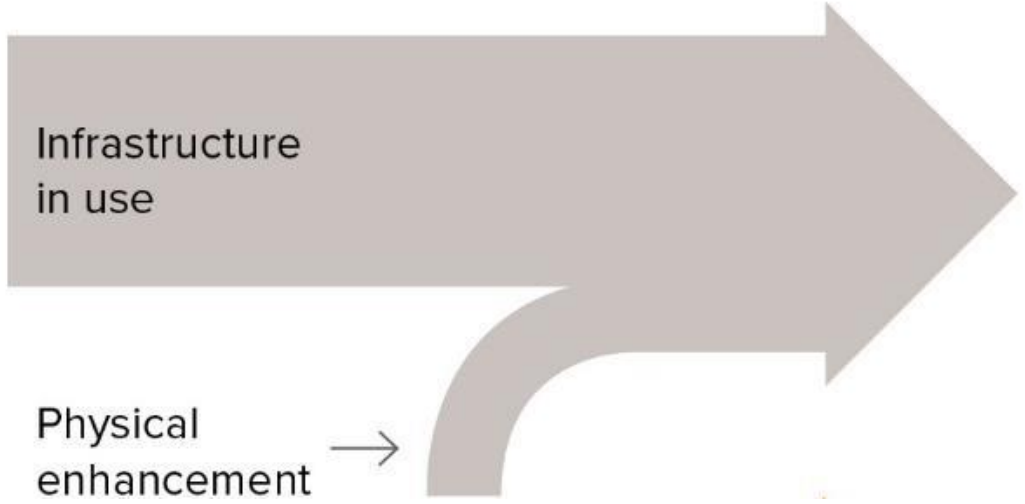
EPSRC

Engineering and Physical Sciences  
Research Council

# Smart Infrastructure:

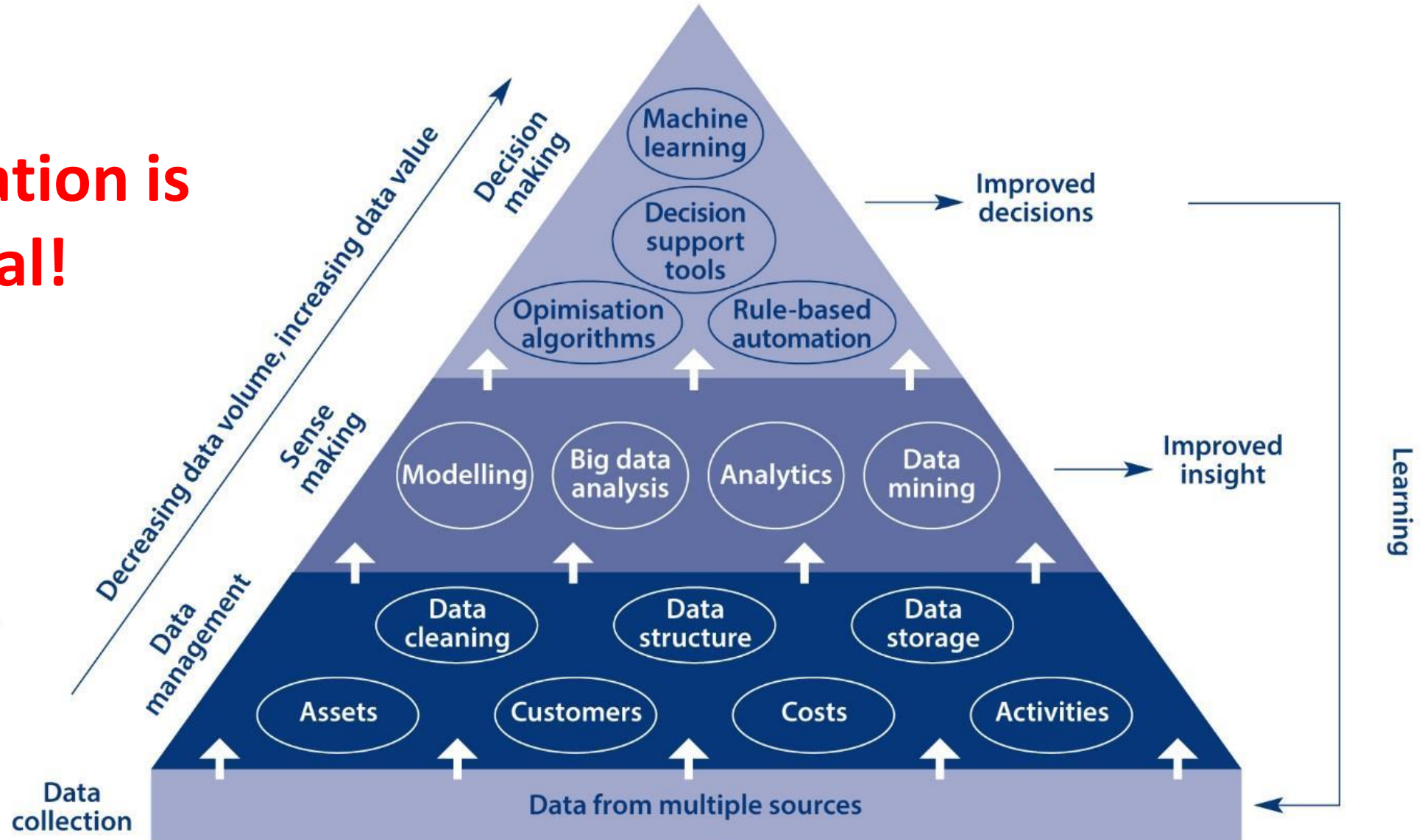
*Better decisions faster and cheaper  
for the benefit of the ultimate customer or user*





# The value of data

**Data curation is crucial!**



# Data for the Public Good - NIC

- Identified key challenges around data in the UK economic infrastructures:
  - Lack of integration of data between infrastructure systems / silos
  - Failure to use data optimally to enable improved operation of infrastructure systems (data driven decision-making)
- Data as Infrastructure
  - Vastly increased quantities of data
  - New mechanisms to collate, manage and process - >
  - New opportunities for society to better utilise resources, solve problems and provide most social good
- Data Sharing in Infrastructure
  - Improve efficiency through better informed decisions
  - Better infrastructure planning
  - Improved resilience
  - Increased competition and innovation



# There are many sources of data!

## REMOTE SENSING

- Use of satellite data to monitor large-scale structural and ground movement
- Drone surveys
- Laser scanning
- Photogrammetry

## AUTOMATED SENSING SYSTEMS

- Automated visual inspection
- Remote controlled boat for underwater surveying
- Mixed reality automated solutions for construction progress monitoring



## SOCIAL MEDIA AND OTHER DATA SOURCES

- Geo-tagged social media data for assessing use of infrastructure and sentiment mapping
- Ticketing information
- Mobile phone GPS, wifi
- On-vehicle GPS, vehicle mounted sensors

## EMBEDDED SENSING SYSTEMS

- Fibre optic strain sensors
- Fibre-optic geogrid systems
- Wireless sensors for earthworks monitoring

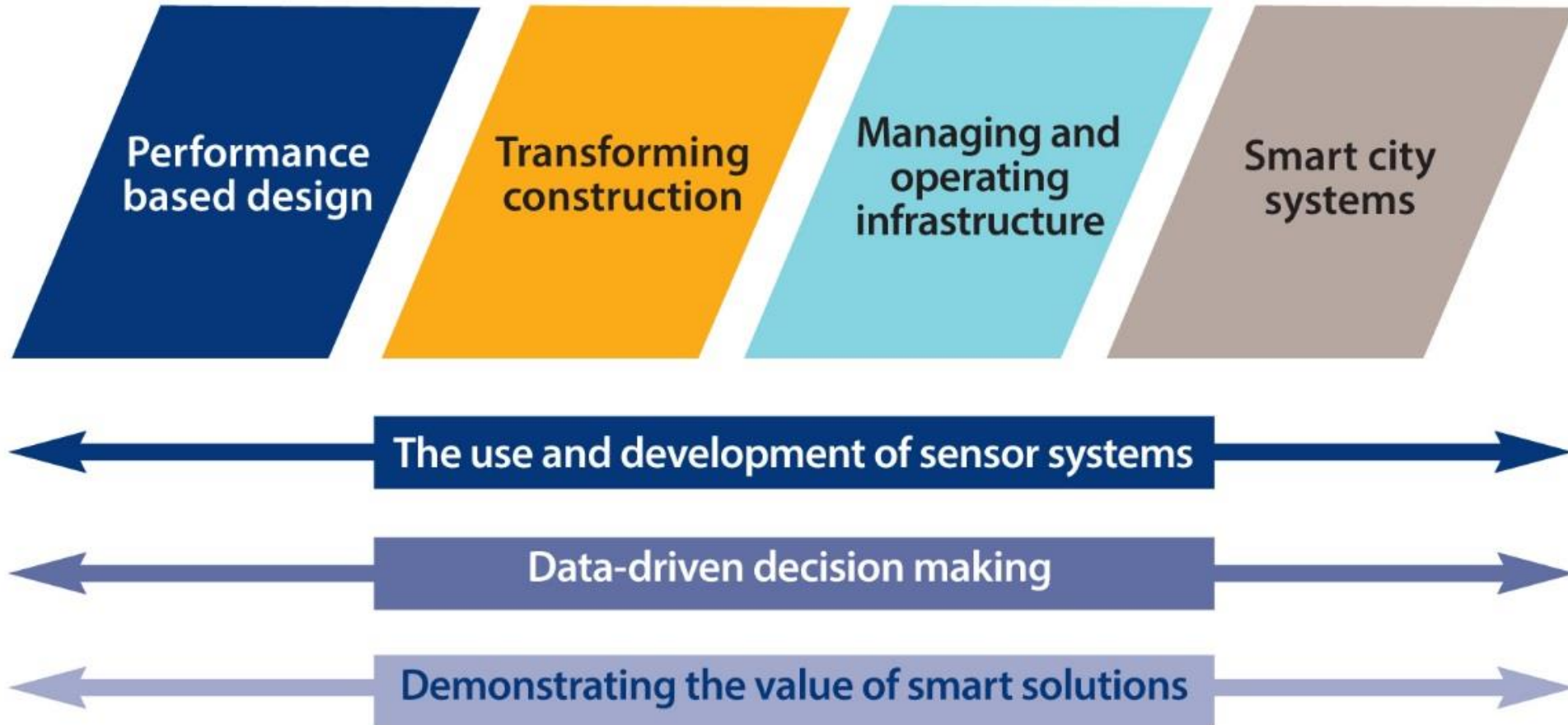
## ATTACHED SENSING SYSTEMS

- Autonomous, low-cost and low-power wireless sensing technology for long-term monitoring
- Wireless fatigue sensor
- Vehicle mounted sensing
- Combined strain and displacement wireless sensors
- Temperature, tilt, etc

## DATA ANALYTICS APPROACHES

- Geospatial data analysis
- Data-centric engineering – AI

So what can we do with better data?



# OPPORTUNITIES

## Design

- Validating models
- Demonstrate cost saving and value
- Design for whole life value
- Better resilience, less resource use

## Construction

- 'As-built' BIM
- Quality assurance
- Construction progress monitoring
- 3<sup>rd</sup> party asset monitoring
- Reducing waste, improving quality

## Ops & Maintenance

- Condition monitoring and predictive maintenance
- Risk-based maintenance
- Futureproofing
- Whole-life, value based asset management

## Smart City Systems

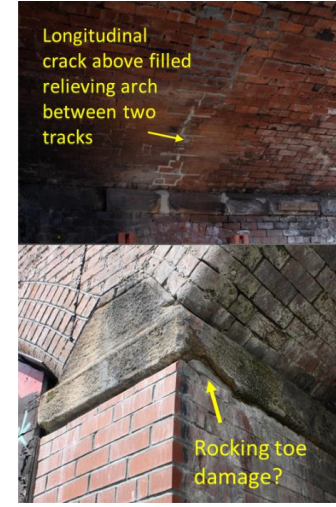
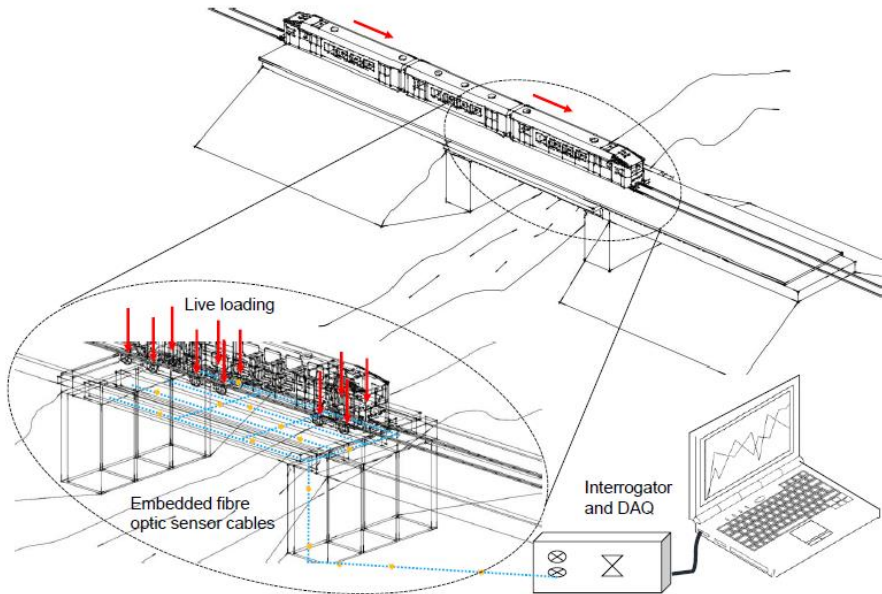
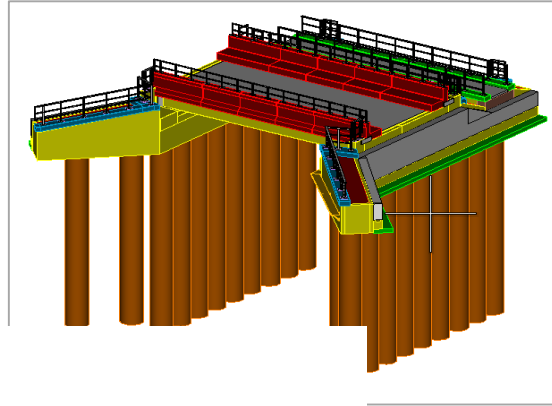
- Demand forecasting
- Optimised network management
- Planning in 3-d
- Energy assessments and modelling
- Meeting infrastructure needs



# At the asset scale

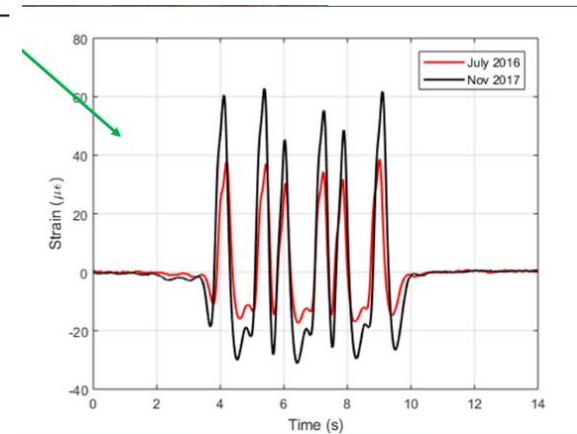
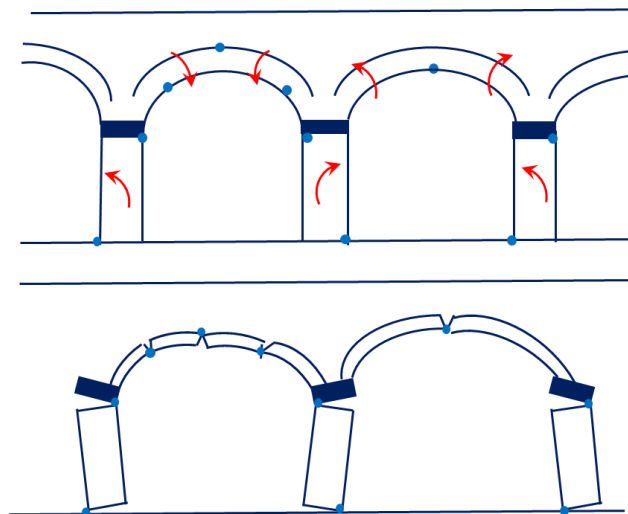
Design verification & construction monitoring

Health monitoring, capacity assessment and degradation prediction



Span opening

Span closing

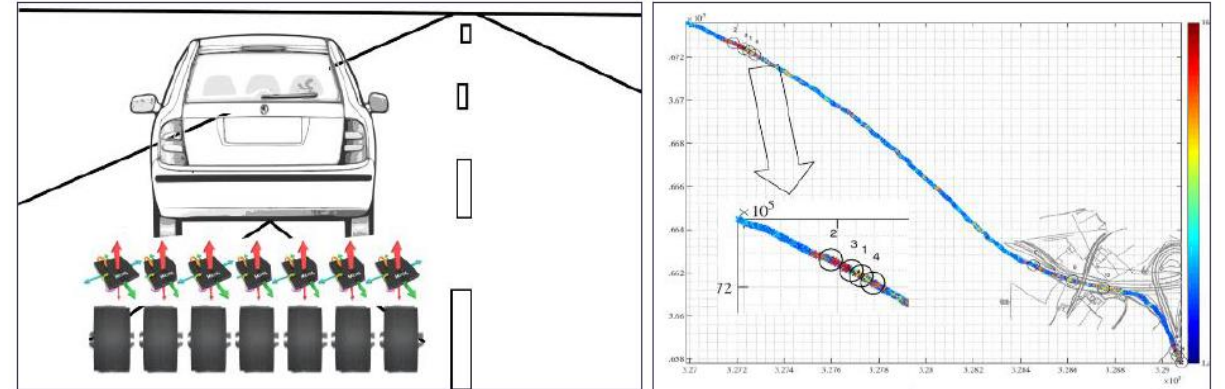


# At the asset scale

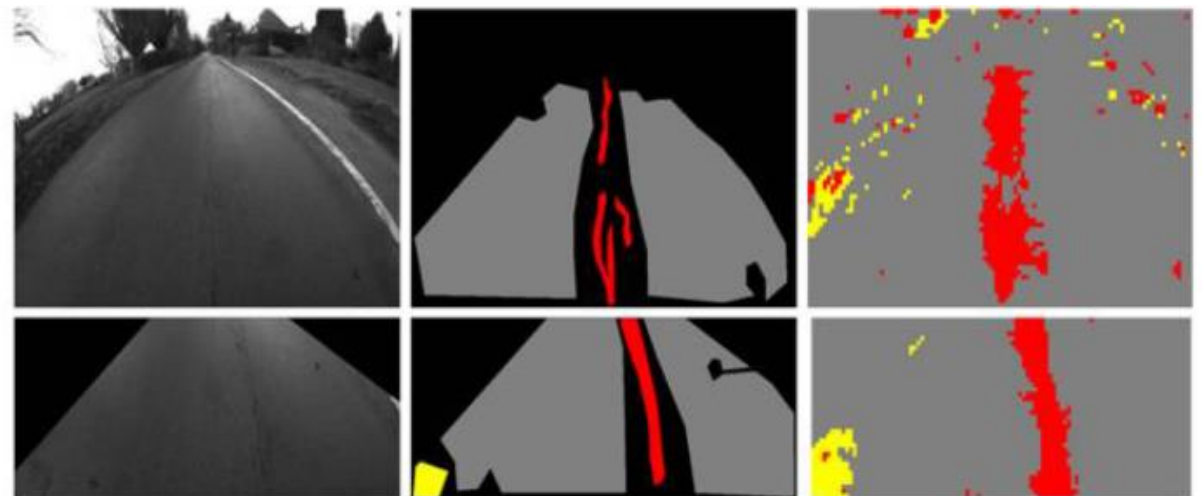
Health monitoring, capacity assessment and degradation prediction

Vehicle-mounted monitoring techniques

In the UK, **99.8%** of monitoring relies upon **manual** inspection with the remainder performed using expensive automated vehicles equipped with laser scanners, pavement profilers. Due to budget constraints inspection is thus limited to **once** per year.



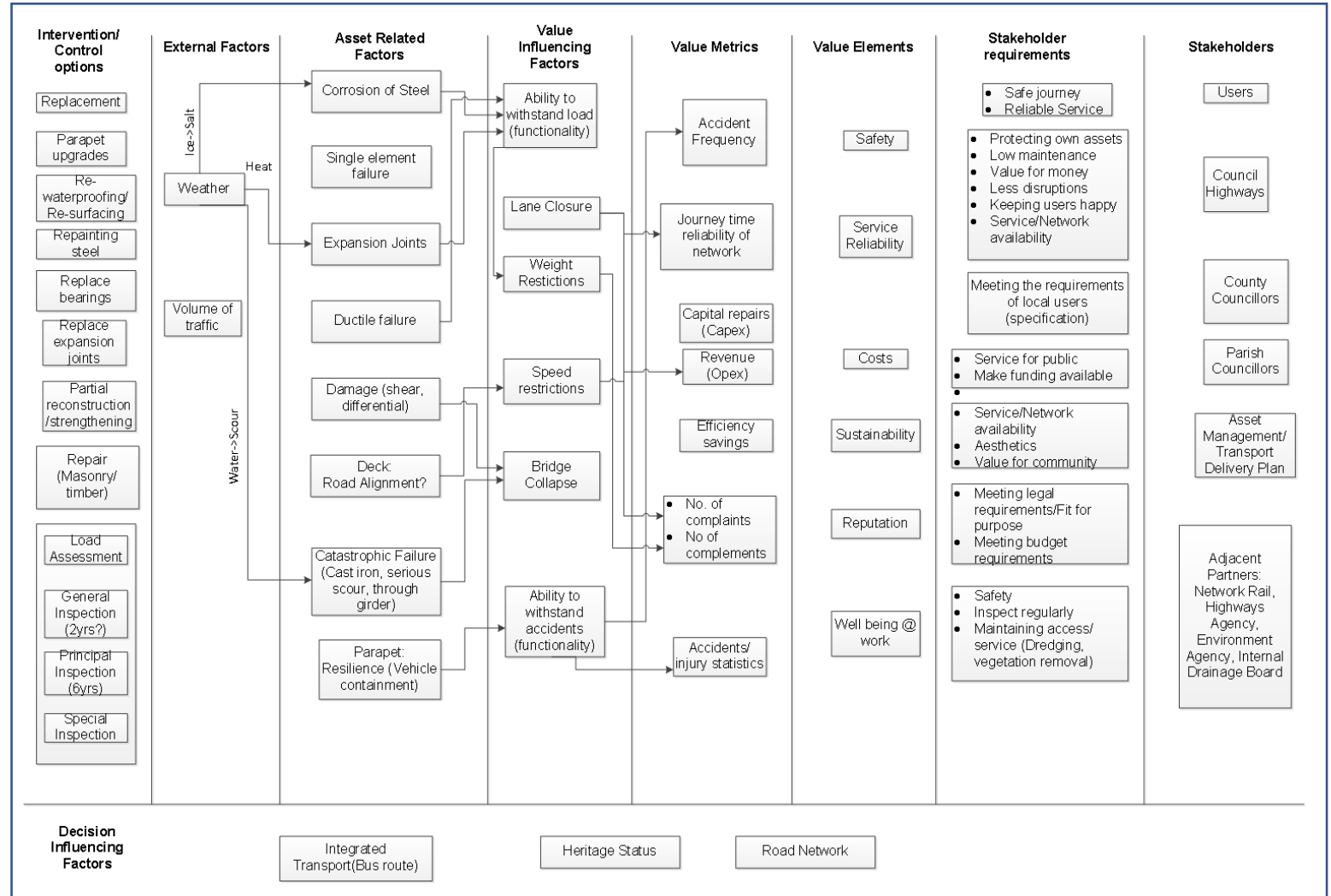
(Project carried by CSIC on the A55 in 2015)



(Radopoulou & Brilakis 2017)

# At the system level

- **Problem:** The council has to maintain around 1500 bridges. Budget constraints limit the amount of maintenance work that can be performed each year.
- **Approach:** Developed prioritisation tool based on value and criticality of different bridges.
- **Benefits:**
  - Confidence to justify expenditure and maintenance programming of the structures
  - Target limited resources to the benefit of the local communities



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## Value of bridge

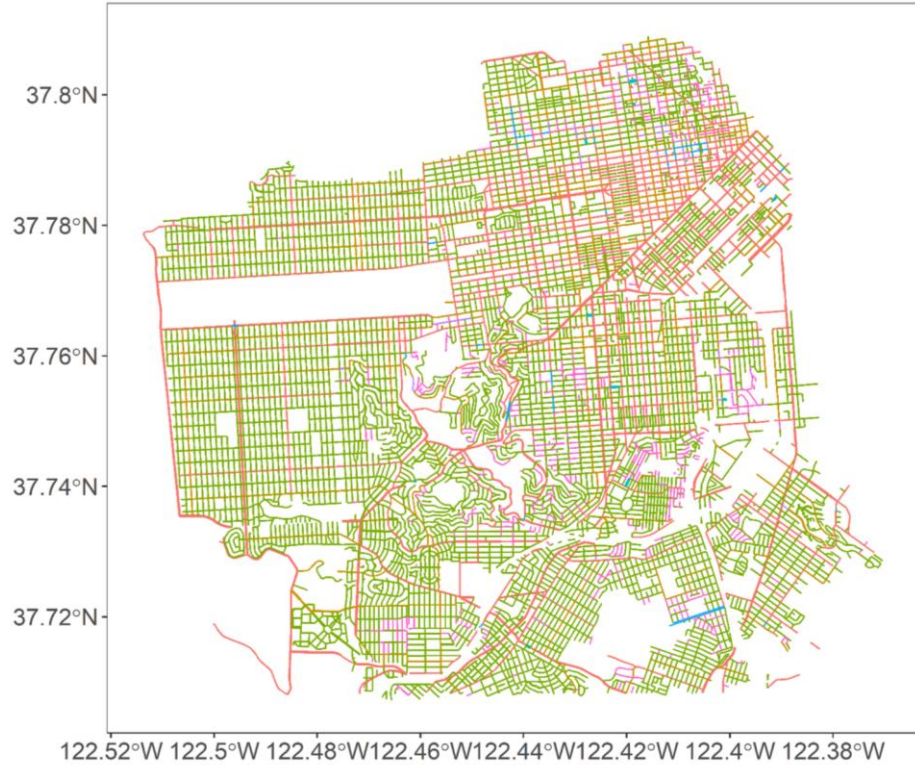
Bridge	Impact to Network	Road Classification	Traffic Volume	Integrated Transport	Heritage Status	VALUE SCORE	Classification
Huntingdon River Bridge	Minor impact on network	B road	>1000 HGVs & >12500 veh/day	Bus route or strategically important	Listed or heritage structure	80	High
Alconbury Bridge	Minor impact on network	Unclassified (U)	0-10 HGVs & <200 veh/day	Bus route or strategically important	Listed or heritage structure	50	Medium
Whittlesford Railway Bridge	Major impact on network	A road/Strategic A road	501-1000 HGVs & 7001-12500 veh/day	Bus route or strategically important	No heritage or local interest	80	High
Split Drove Junction	No impact on network	Unclassified (U)	0-10 HGVs & <200 veh/day	No bus route and or not strategically important	No heritage or local interest	20	Low
Milebrook Bridge	No impact on network	Unclassified (U)	0-10 HGVs & <200 veh/day	Bus route or strategically important	No heritage or local interest	30	Low
New Bedford River Bridge	Minor impact on network	Unclassified (U)	0-10 HGVs & <200 veh/day	No bus route and or not strategically important	No heritage or local interest	30	Low



## Prioritisation of works

Bridge	Before (If work is not carried out)			After (If work is carried out)			Change in Risk	Classification	Impact of work and value of bridge	Cost	Cost Score	Final Impact
	Fat	Safety	Service	Risk Score (before)	Safety	Service						
Huntingdon River Bridge	Frc	Minor Safety Problem	Major impact on service	80	No impact on safety	No service disruption	0	80 High	100	> 2M	50	150
Alconbury Bridge		Minor Safety Problem	Major impact on service	80	No impact on safety	Less impact on service	20	60 Medium	60	0.1M > <0.5M	90	150
Whittlesford Railway Bridge		Minor Safety Problem	Minor impact on service	60	Minor Safety Problem	No service disruption	30	30 Low	60	0.5M > <1M	80	140

# At the city scale

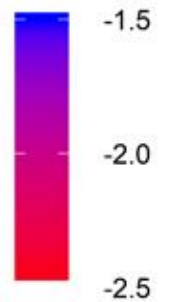


Surface material + street functional class

- CA: arterial, asphalt concrete overlaid on Portland cement concrete
- CC: collector, asphalt concrete overlaid on Portland cement concrete
- CR: residential, asphalt concrete overlaid on Portland cement concrete
- OA: arterial, asphalt concrete overlaid on asphalt concrete
- OR: residential, asphalt concrete overlaid on asphalt concrete
- PA: arterial, Portland cement concrete
- PC: collector, Portland cement concrete
- PR: residential, Portland cement concrete

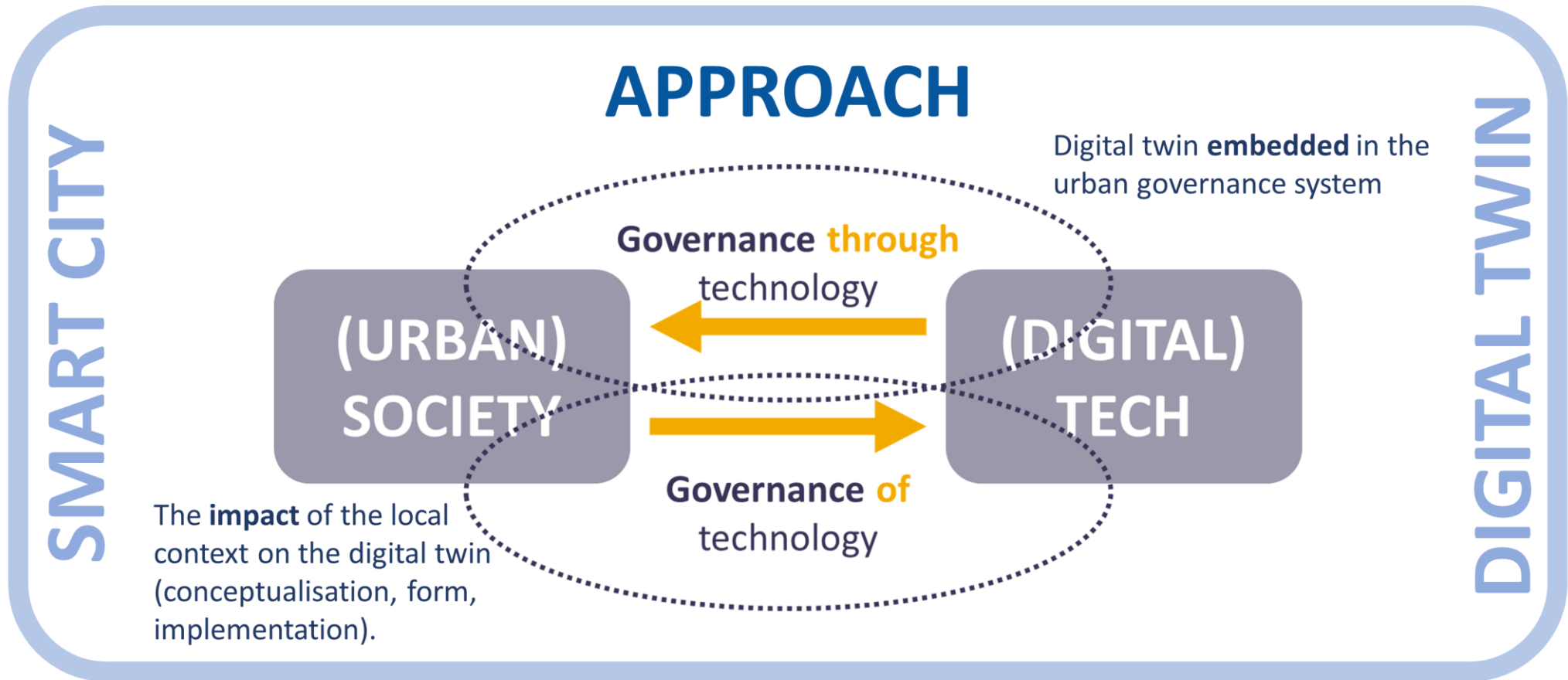


PCI change per year



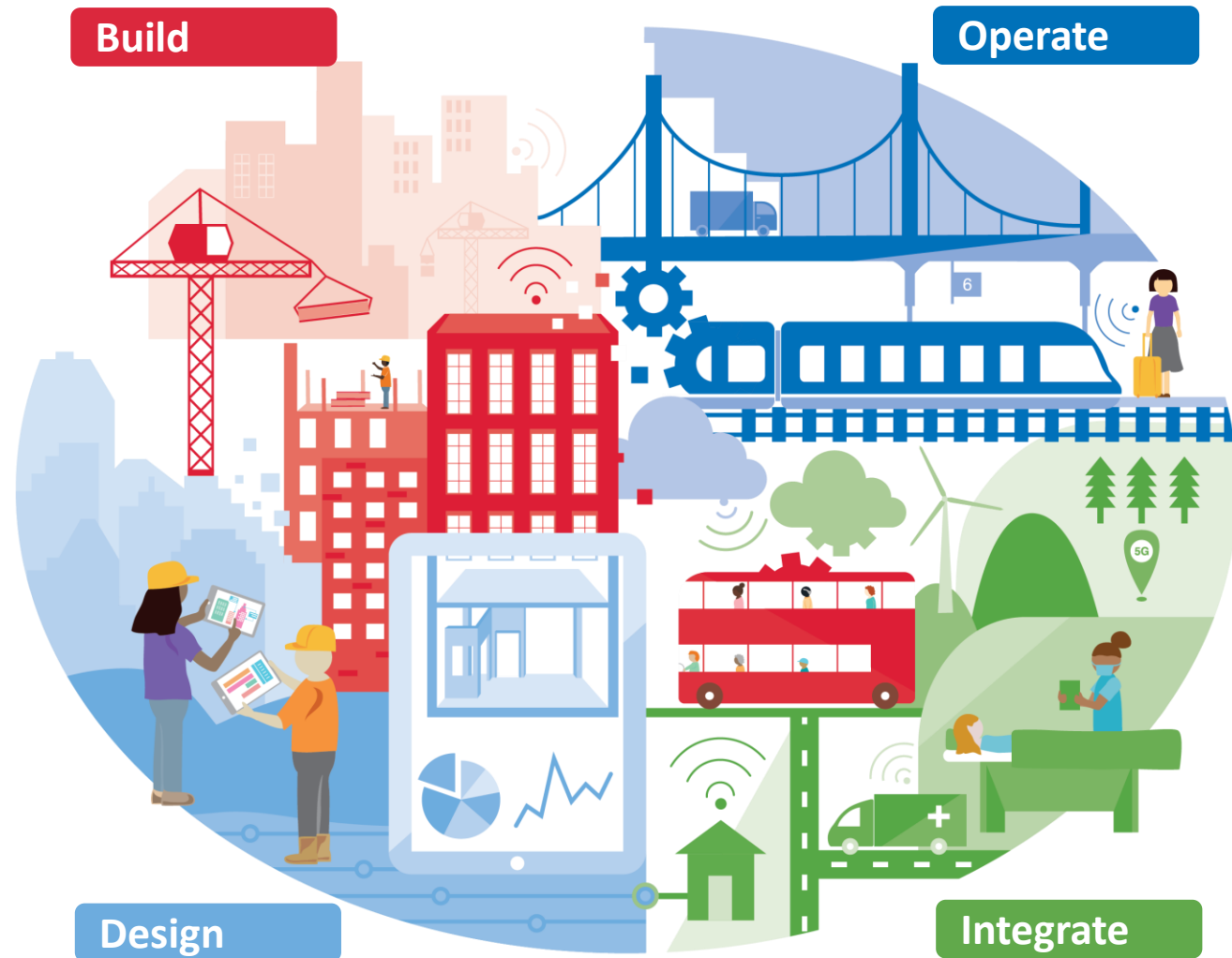
# City scale digital twins

- the Digital Cities for Change (DC<sup>2</sup>) project



## A digital built Britain:

- understanding what information is needed right from the start
- ensuring feedback loops are in place throughout an asset's lifecycle
- information enabling better whole life value and optimising services to improve socio-economic outcomes for citizens
- exploit new and emerging skills and technology to increase productivity.



# Values: the Gemini Principles



## The Gemini Principles

Digital twins of physical assets are helping organisations to make better-informed decisions, leading to improved outcomes.

Creating an ecosystem of connected digital twins – a national digital twin – opens the opportunity to release even greater value, using data for the public good.

This paper sets out proposed principles to guide the national digital twin and the information management framework that will enable it.

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**Purpose:**  
Must have clear purpose

**Public good**  
Must be used to deliver genuine public benefit in perpetuity

**Value creation**  
Must enable value creation and performance improvement

**Insight**  
Must provide determinable insight into the built environment

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**Trust:**  
Must be trustworthy

**Security**  
Must enable security and be secure itself

**Openness**  
Must be as open as possible

**Quality**  
Must be built on data of an appropriate quality

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**Function:**  
Must function effectively

**Federation**  
Must be based on a standard connected environment

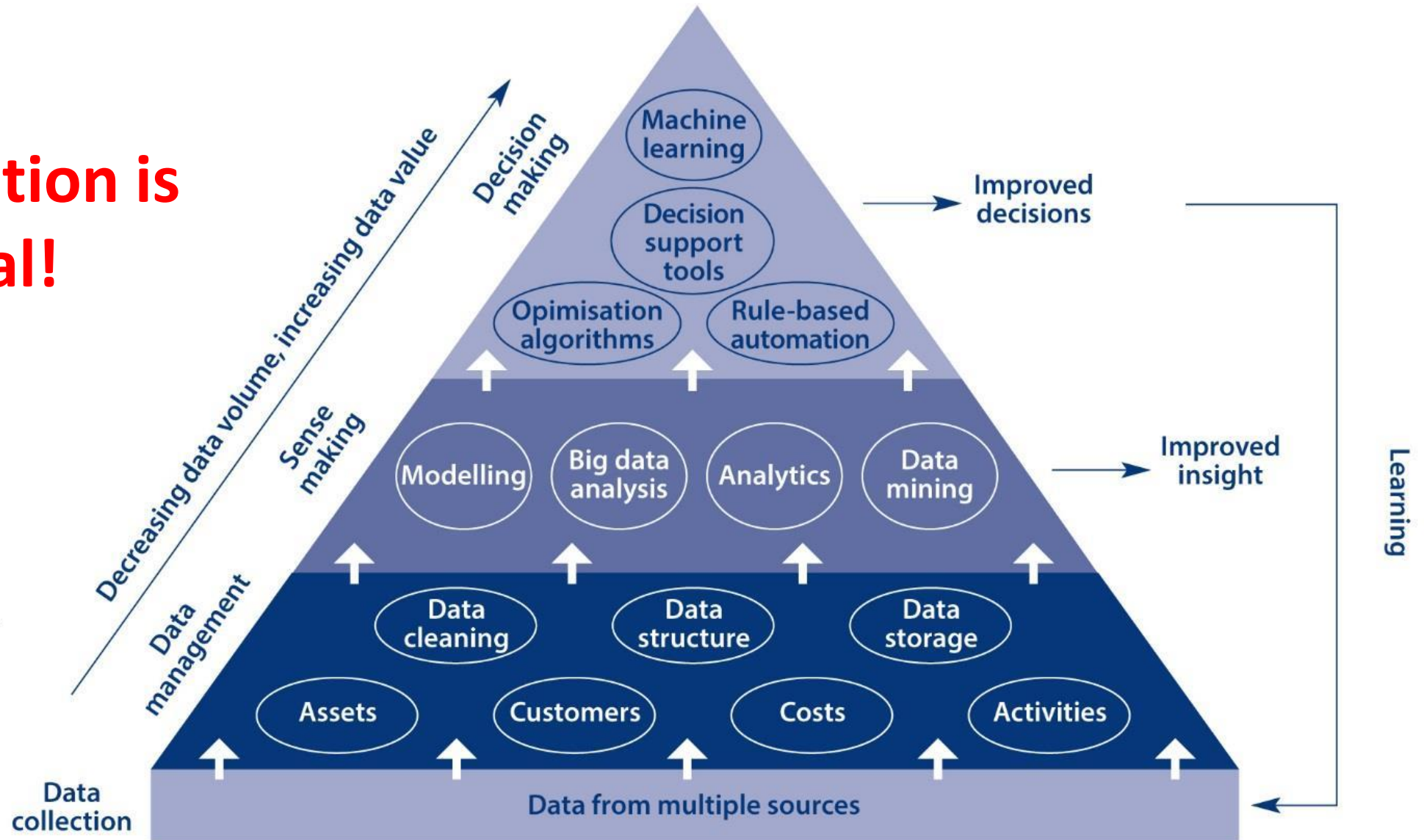
**Curation**  
Must have clear ownership, governance and regulation

**Evolution**  
Must be able to adapt as technology and society evolve

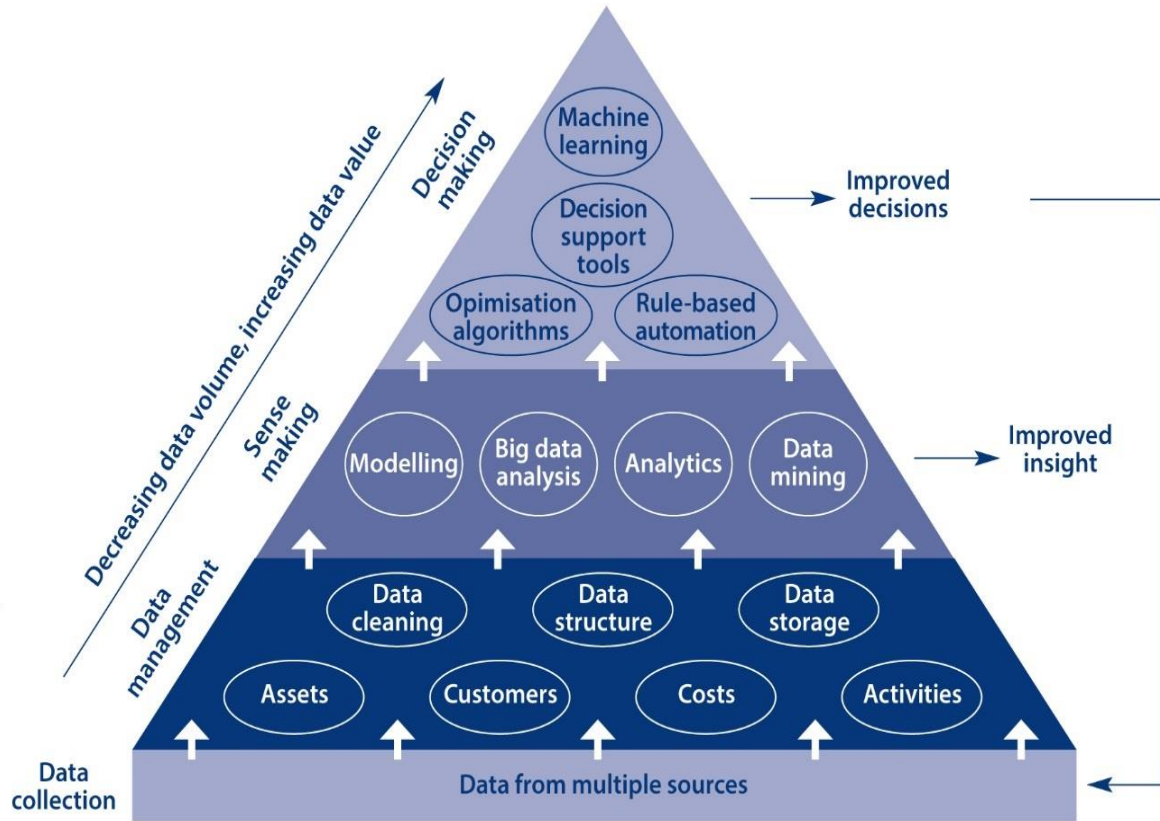


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