

The Fourth Annual DHS University Network Summit
Panel 22 - Transportation System Resiliency
Enabling Technologies for Resilient Transportation Infrastructure

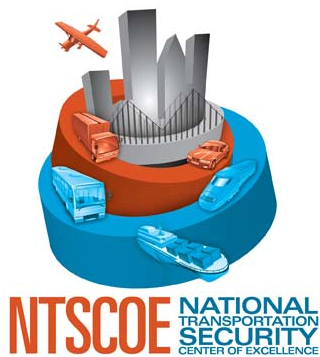
Professor Michael L. Accorsi
University of Connecticut

re·sil·ient

DEFINITION: CHARACTERIZED OR MARKED BY RESILIENCE:

A : CAPABLE OF WITHSTANDING SHOCK WITHOUT PERMANENT DEFORMATION OR RUPTURE

B : TENDING TO RECOVER FROM OR ADJUST EASILY TO MISFORTUNE OR CHANGE



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The Transportation Security Challenge

- Large interconnected networks with many infrastructure components
- Potential cascading effects due to loss of a single component
- Requires integrated risk assessment & management at both the network & component levels
- UConn focus = network analysis and physical infrastructure



Transportation
Networks

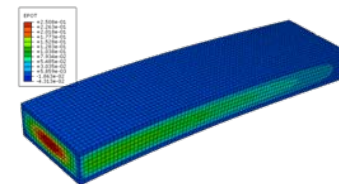
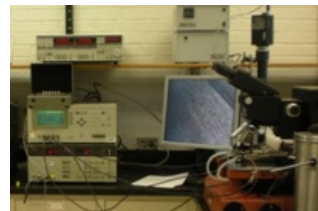
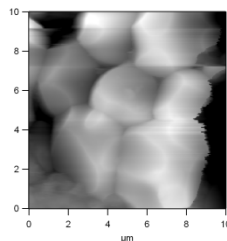


Transportation
Infrastructure
Components

Enabling Technologies – Engineering Perspective

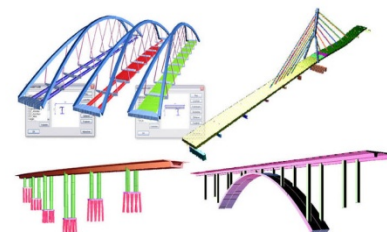
1. Advanced Materials

- Material synthesis
- Material characterization
- Material level modeling



2. Network & Structural Modeling & Simulation

- All-hazards modeling capability
- Model validation
- Validated predictive tools



3. Network & Structural Monitoring

- Sensor technology
- Sensor network design
- Damage detection



What are existing capabilities & gaps? What are short and long term goals?

Enabling Technologies – Security Perspective

Resilience = Prevent + Protect + Respond + Recover

Protect

- Network Simulation = design transportation networks for maximum resiliency
- Structural Simulation = integrated all-hazards design of infrastructure components
- Advanced Materials = strategic hardening of infrastructure components
- Sensor Networks = Optimize design at both the network & component levels

Respond

- Network Sensing = real-time information for network level decision making
- Structural Sensing = real-time assessment of structural damage
- Simulation = integrate network & structural simulations with real-time sensing
- ✓ Reliable real-time information for evacuation and emergency response

Recover

- Integrated Network Sensing & Simulation
 - = robust information for post incident, network level, decision making
- Integrated Structural Sensing & Simulation
 - = robust information for post incident structural repair

Transportation Network Vulnerability - Modeling, Sensor Deployment & Data Routing

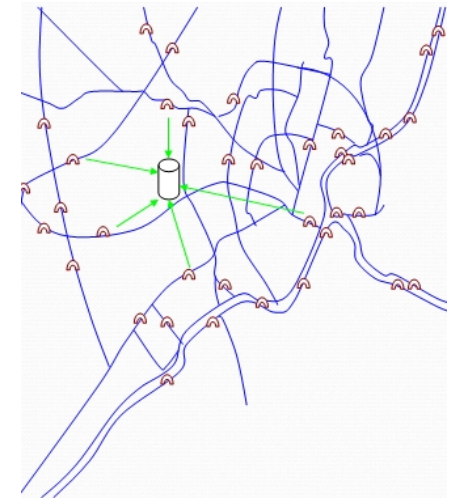
R. Ammar, S. Rajasekaran and N. Lownes

Goal: Maximize transportation network resiliency through real-time monitoring and intelligent response.

Objectives: Model network vulnerability, optimize sensor placement, develop data routing strategies.

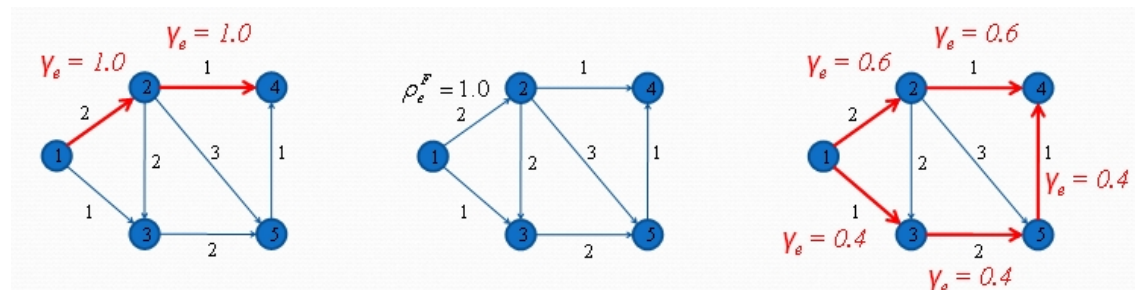
Approach

1. Vulnerability-Driven Sensor Placement
 - Vulnerability Modeling - Assess the risk level of each link
 - Sensor Placement - Utilize this information in optimizing sensor locations
2. Data Routing
 - Route collected data to appropriate stations



Network, Sensors & Data Routing

Game Theory Based Vulnerability Analysis



Strengthening and Modeling of Earth Embankments Under High Loads

M. Chrysochoou, D. Basu and A. Bagtzoglou

Motivation: Soil-structure interaction important in many infrastructure applications

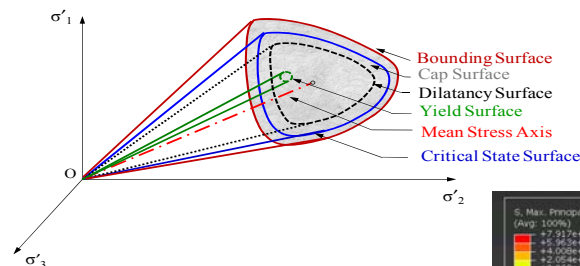
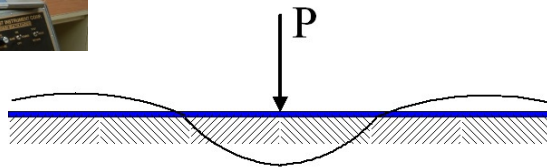
Goal: Soil strengthening & soil modeling for extreme loads

Approach:

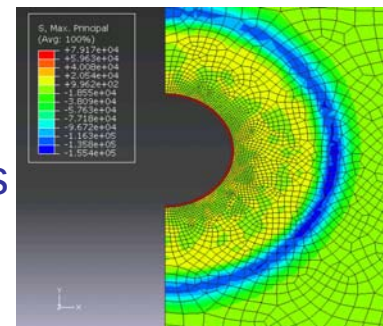
- Chemical strengthening with fly ash (under utilized material) + quantitative mineralogy = predictive design & enhanced properties (+500%)
- Soil constitutive model + material characterization = soil-structure interaction modeling for high rate loads



Soil Strengthening



Soil Constitutive
Model & Simulations



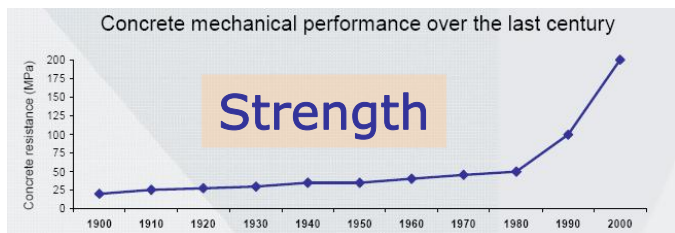
Mechanical Characterization of UHPC for Resilient Transportation Infrastructure

A. Zofka, M. Accorsi and J. Mahoney

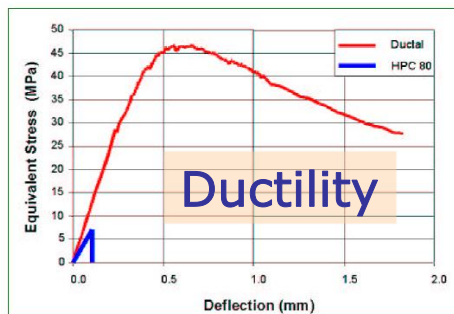
Motivation: Revolutionary advances in concrete technology in last decade

Goal: Develop modeling & simulation capabilities for thermo-mechanical behavior of ultra-high performance concrete (UHPC) structures

Approach: Thermo-mechanical testing + constitutive modeling



Revolutionary Advances



Structures
subjected to fire



Regular Concrete



Ductal UHPC



Advanced Composite Materials for Blast and Fire Resistance

R. Hebert, B. Huey, G. Rossetti, J.H. Kim - University of Connecticut

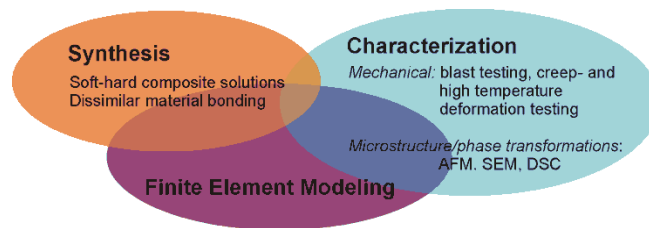
Richard Riman - Rutgers University

Arun Shukla - University of Rhode Island

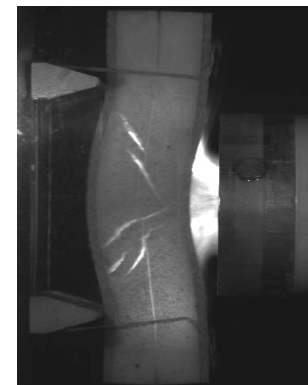
Motivation: Existing solutions for blast loading are not suitable for elevated temperatures; conversely, existing solution for fire resistance are not blast resistant.

Goal: Development of new composite sandwich materials with combined blast & fire resistance.

Approach: Metallic, oxide & ceramic materials & sandwich architectures, material synthesis and characterization, microstructural analysis, high temperature & blast loading, material level modeling



Synthesis, Characterization
& Modeling



Shock
Tube
Testing
at URI

Integrated Sensing and Control System Development for Bridge Structures

R. Christenson and J. Tang

Goal: Develop and demonstrate an integrated framework of sensing and control of bridge structures

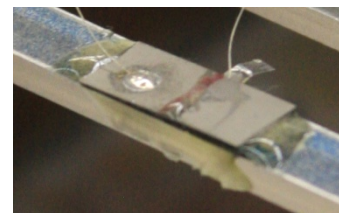
Approach: Integrated sensing & control methodology, scaled bridge test bed, novel impedance sensor system, magneto-rheological fluid dampers (control), modal & impact testing, numerical modeling & simulation

Bridge Test Bed

- Impedance Sensors
- MRF Dampers
- Permanent Magnet Shaker
- Drop Weight Testing



Impedance Sensors



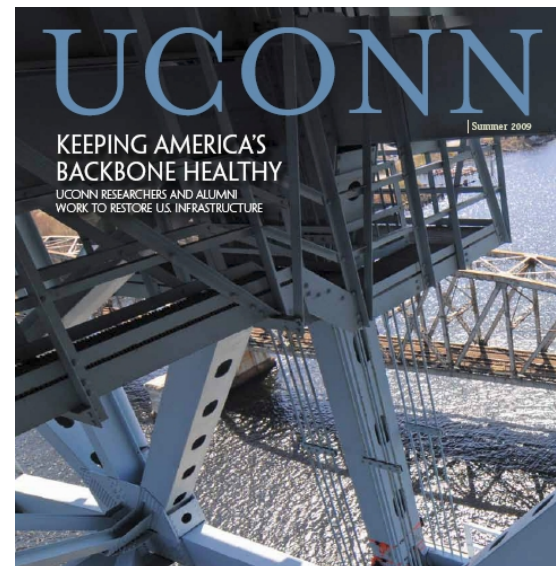
MRF Dampers



Conclusions:

- Strong national need for next-generation resilient infrastructure
- Utilize existing and emerging technologies
- Strong need for basic research and development
- Area that is ripe for innovation!

Thank you

**Integrated Technologies**

Advanced Materials
Modeling & Simulation
Sensors & Monitoring
Hardening & Control
All-Hazards Analysis

Technology Implementation

- ◆ Infrastructure Protection
- ◆ Risk Assessment & Management
- ◆ Response & Recovery

◆ Sustainable &
Resilient
Infrastructure