

- L'Azienda
- Introduzione
- Generalità
- IOT e M2M
- Sensori
- Energia
- Trasmissione
- Elaborazione
- Applicazioni
- Conclusioni

L'Azienda



- Fondata nel 1993 con sede a Caserta
- Progetta e produce sistemi di misura e controllo per la ricerca e l'industria
- Applicazioni: geotecnica, aerospazio, biomedica e automotive
- Clienti: Università italiane, Centri di ricerca, Industrie (FCA, TGS, Controls/WF...)
- Competenze: integrazione e progettazione di sistemi elettromeccanici completi di software



Obiettivi

Geotecnica

Sviluppo di sistemi di misura e controllo per l'ingegneria geotecnica e ambientale rivolti a università, centri di ricerca e laboratori

Automotive

Cooperazione ventennale con FCA: progetto e produzione elettronica per HIL, sistemi di misura per prototipi e testing di componenti

Aerospace

Progetto strumentazione di misura e controllo in cooperazione con centri di ricerca, università e aziende del settore

Industria

Sviluppo di sistemi personalizzati e di controllo del processo, inclusi sensori e attuatori speciali

Protezione territorio e prevenzione disastri

Motore elettrico

Sicurezza alla guida

More Electric Aircraft

Manutenzione e prevenzione (SHM, HM&M)

Introduzione



HM&M (Health Monitoring & Management)

- *Sensori installati sul sistema*
- *Monitoraggio dello stato*
- *Elaborazione e fusione di dati*
- *Analisi stato di salute*
- *Gestione della struttura*

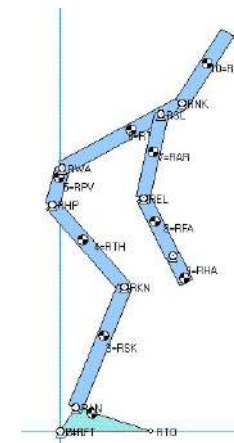


SHM (Structural Health Monitoring)

CBM (Condition Based Maintenance)



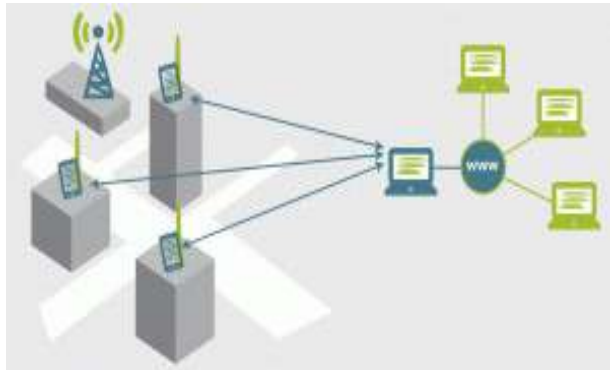
- Osservare continuamente il sistema (struttura, organismo..)
- Valutare i cambiamenti (diagnosi, prognosi)
- Proporre strategie manutentive



Obiettivi HM&M

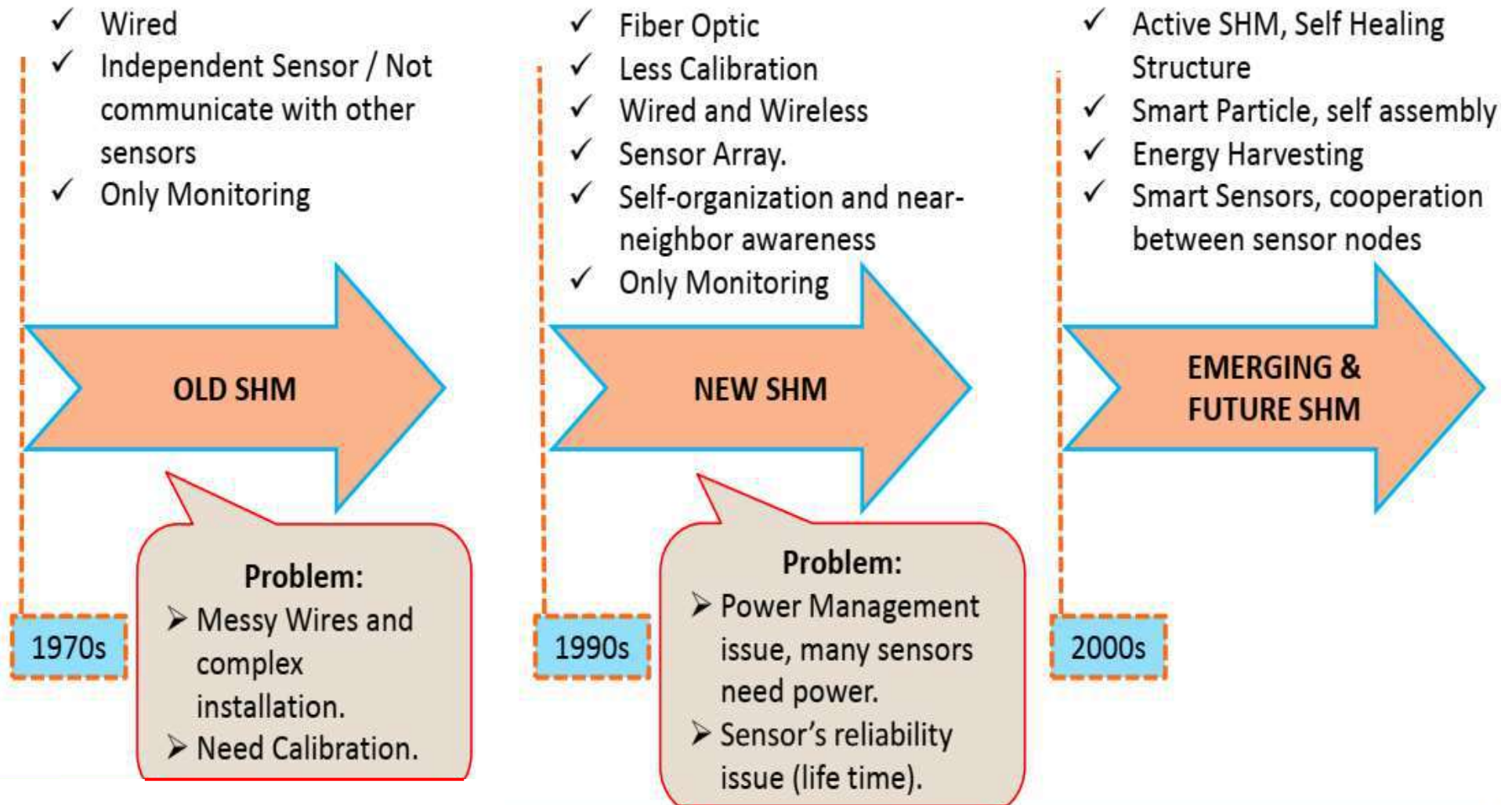


- Minimizzare ed essenzializzare la manutenzione
- Migliorare la disponibilità del Sistema
- Ridurre le ridondanze progettuali
- Estendere la vita del prodotto e stimarne la vita utile residua
- Accrescere la sicurezza e l'affidabilità del Sistema
- Ridurre l'impatto ambientale

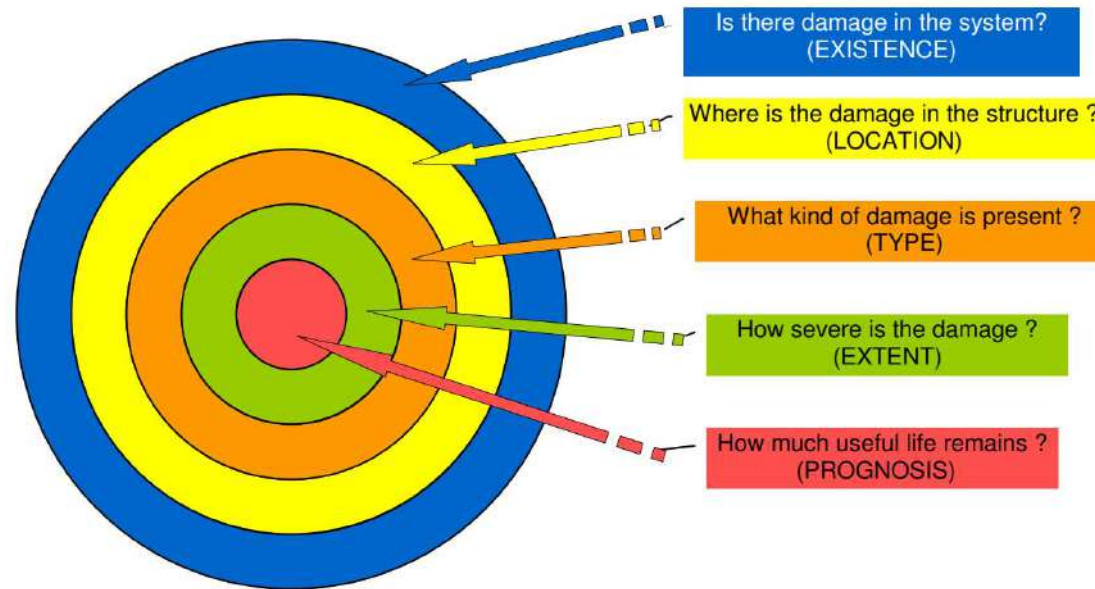


- Consentire un progetto che tenga conto dell'esistenza del Sistema di monitoraggio e gestione della struttura

Evoluzione



Classificazione (A. Rytter - 1993)



1. Determinazione della presenza di un danno (esistenza)
2. Determinazione della posizione e geometria del danno (collocazione)
3. Quantificazione della severità del danno (tipo e gravità)
4. Previsione della vita utile residua del sistema (prognosi)

Select Sensors!



Data



Identify important features

Fault Mode Analysis

Available resources
RUL
Mission due dates

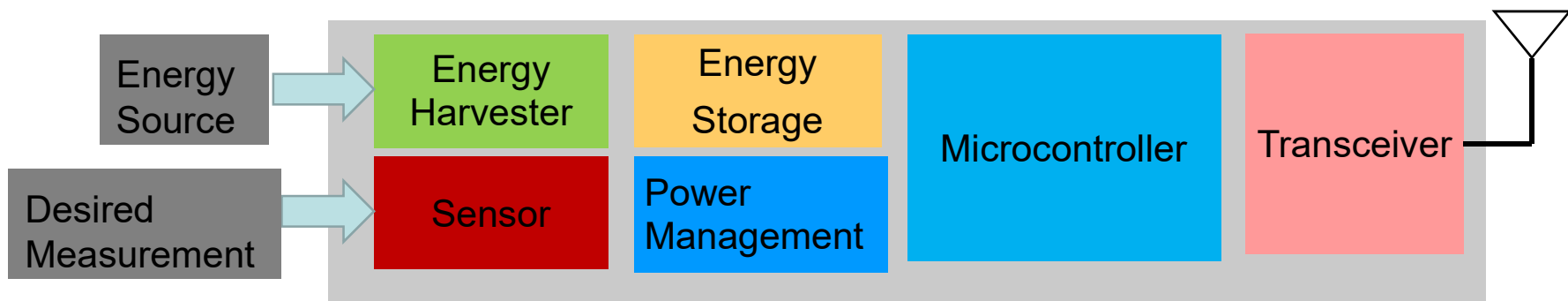
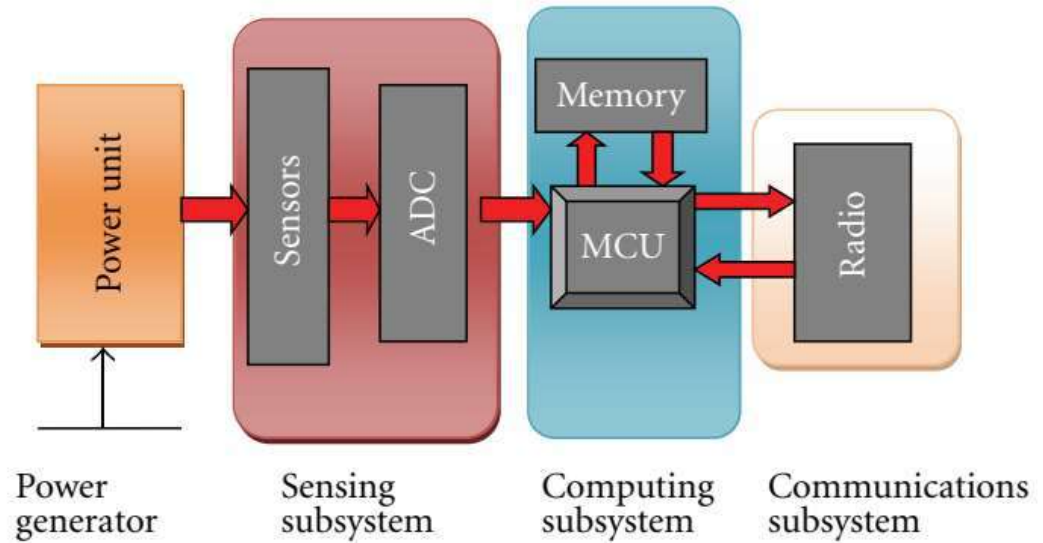
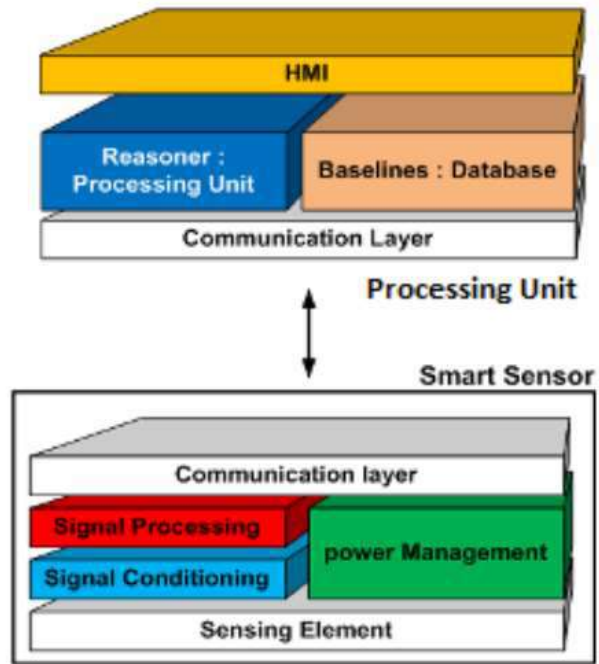
Machine legacy failure data

Systems & Signal processing

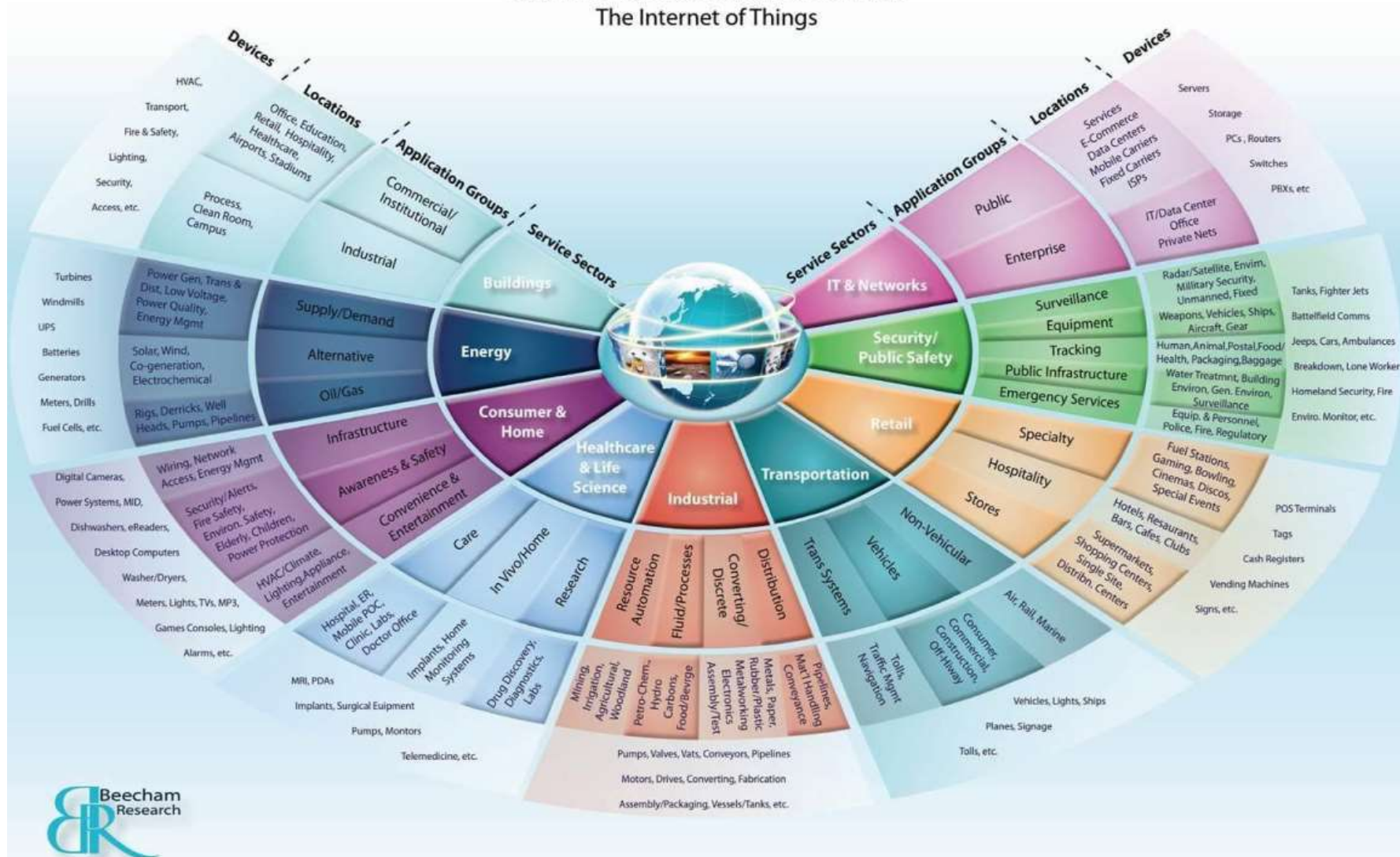
Diagnostics

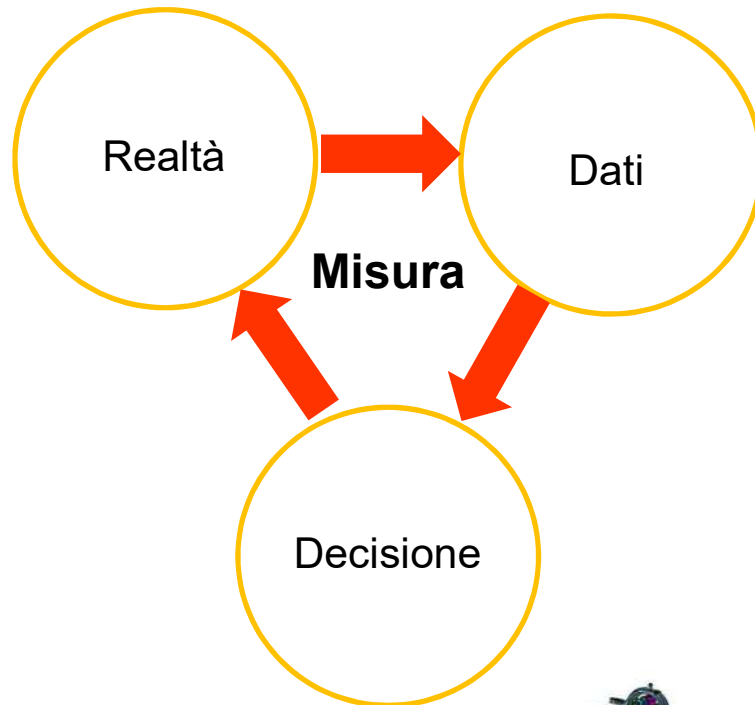
Prognostics

Maintenance Scheduling

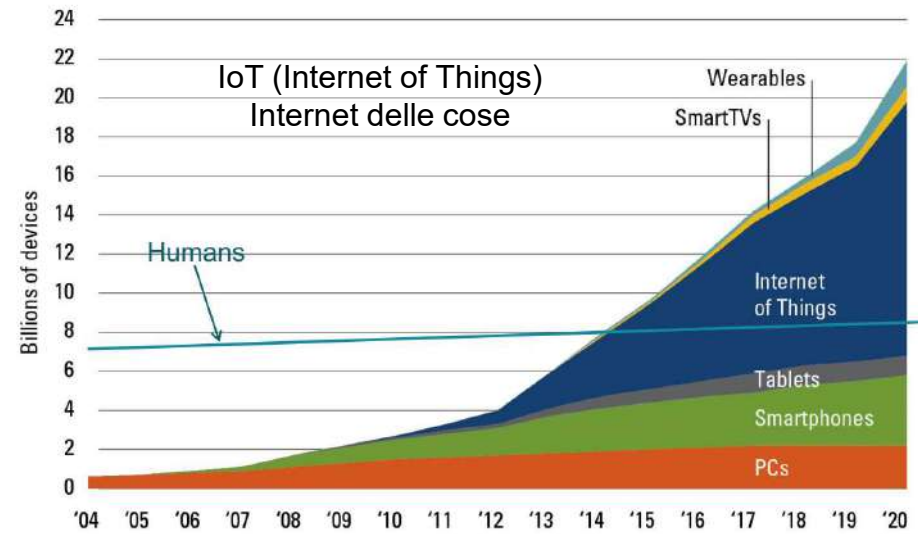


M2M World of Connected Services The Internet of Things





Connected Devices



Sources: Gartner, IDC, Strategy Analytics, Machina research, company filings, BII estimates

Sviluppo sistemi di misura che pre-elaborino l'informazione con algoritmi evoluti basati sulla conoscenza dell'applicazione per il monitoraggio e/o la gestione decisionale

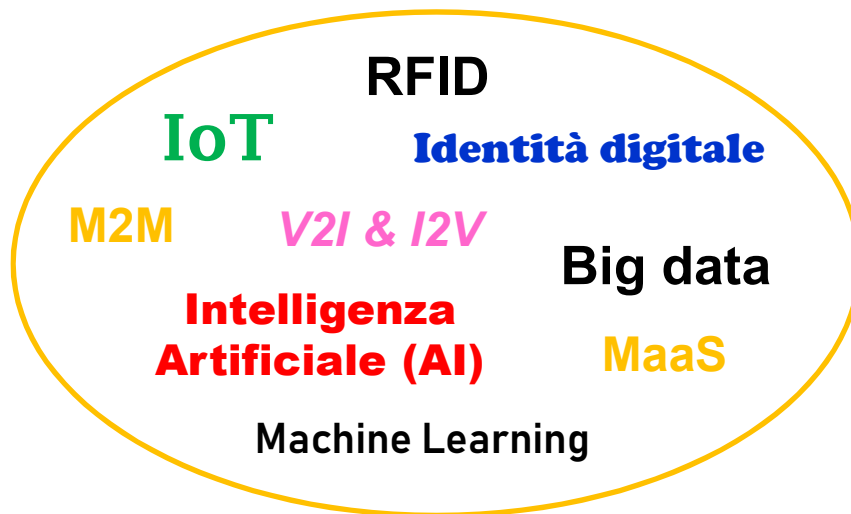
- Infrastrutture (SHM, HM&M)
- Salute e Sport

Quesiti dello IoT



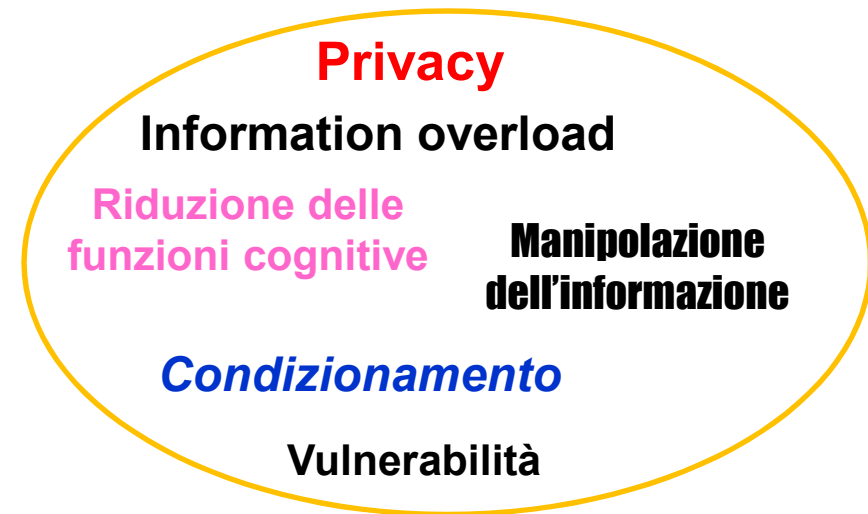
Opportunità

- Mondo interconnesso con un enorme numero di oggetti collegati fra loro
- Grande quantità di dati, elaborata automaticamente che semplifica i processi e crea nuovi servizi

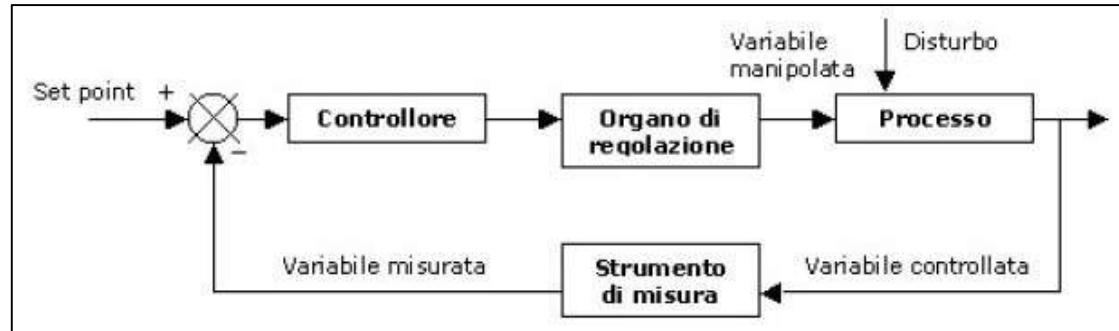
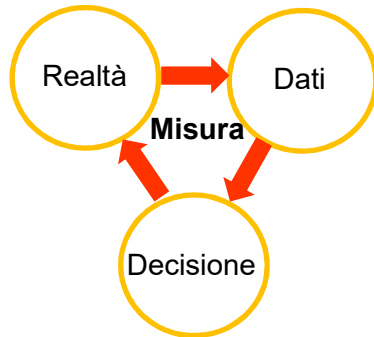


Rischi

- Qualità della misura
- Sovrainformazione e disinformazione
- Errata interpretazione nella complessità
- Sicurezza dei dati



Quesiti del M2M



Misura

- ❖ Precisione
- ❖ Accuratezza
- ❖ Risoluzione
- ❖ Sensibilità

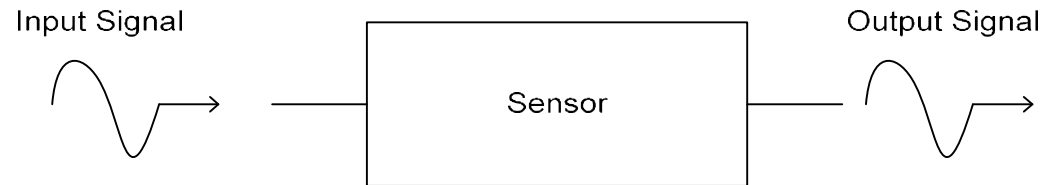


Controllo

- ❖ Instabilità
- ❖ Saturazione
- ❖ Non Linearità
- ❖ Adattamento



- Un sensore converte una quantità fisica in un segnale adatto al processo (elettrico, meccanico, ottico).
- L'elemento attivo del sensore è il trasduttore che converte una forma di energia in un'altra



- I sensori sono ovunque, nelle auto, aeroplani, telefoni cellulari, impianti chimici, industriali, nei nostri corpi, ecc..
- L'integrazione del sensore con la struttura è molto critica e le posizioni dei sensori non devono diventare posizioni di innesco del danno
- Il danno a un sensore posto in un nodo può essere tollerato usando altri nodi
 - Sensore:
Ingresso fisico > Uscita elettrica
 - Attuatore:
Ingresso elettrico > Uscita fisica

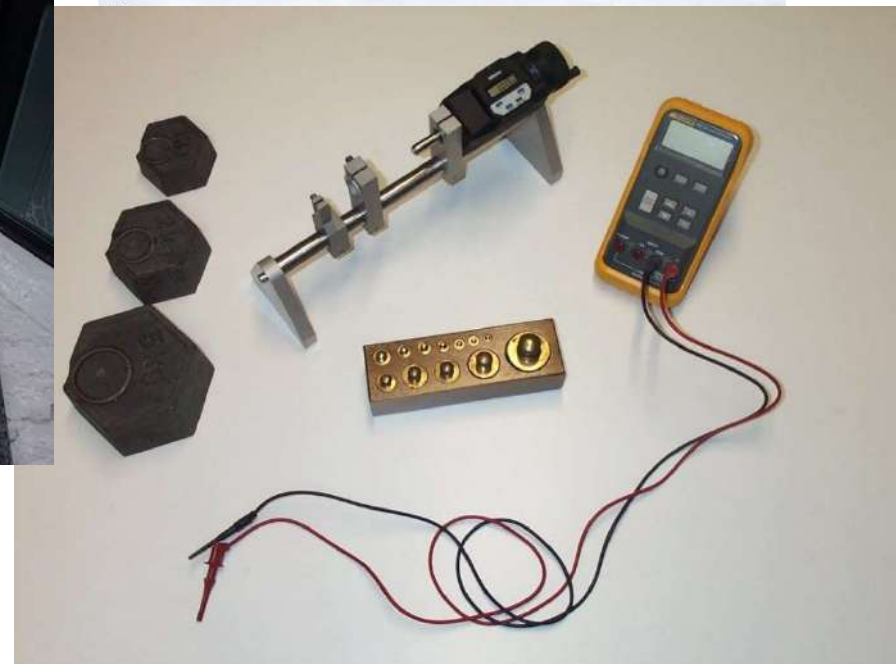
Misura e Calibrazione



Misurare: rapportare una grandezza a un'altra omogenea

Elementi:

- Strumenti
- Metodologia



Sensori (statici)



MONITOR BRIDGE PERFORMANCE

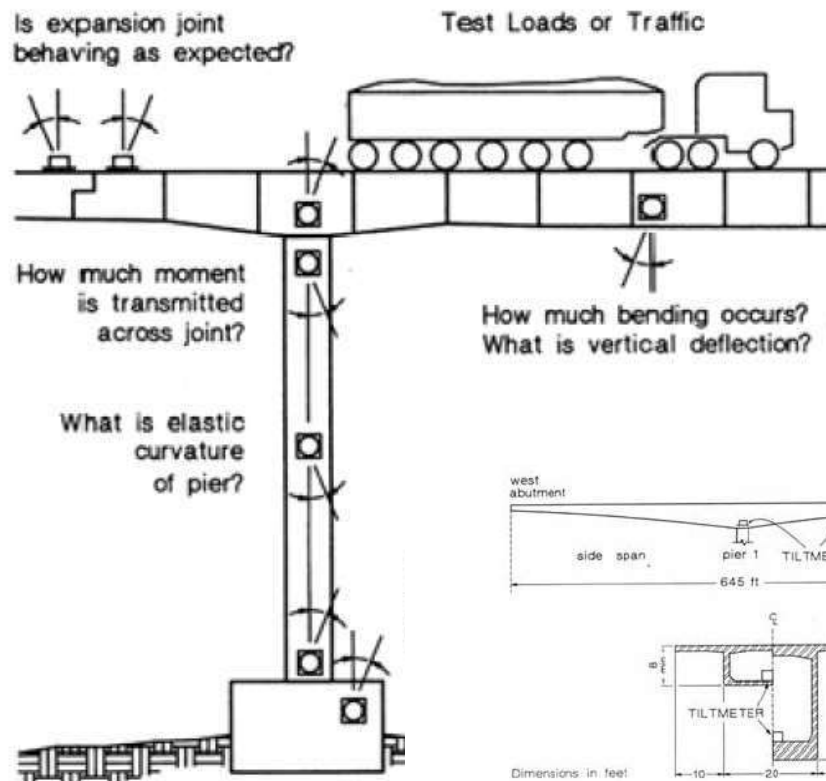
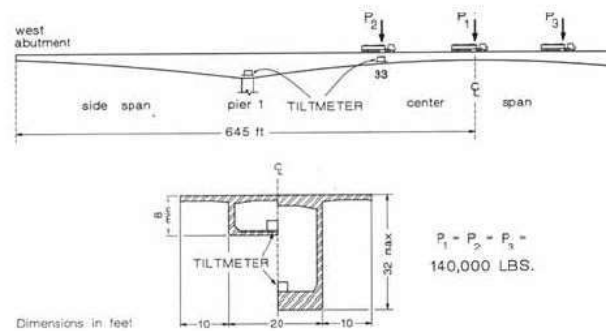
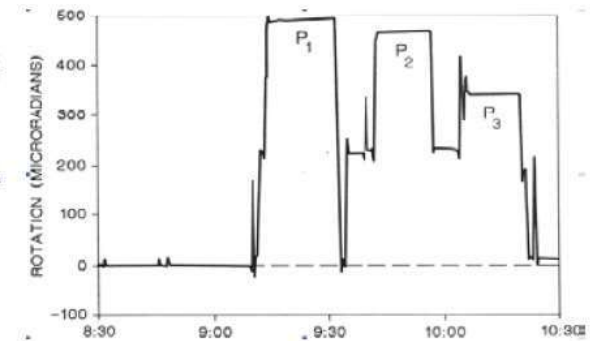


Fig. 11.8 Tiltmeters mc



(a) load testing



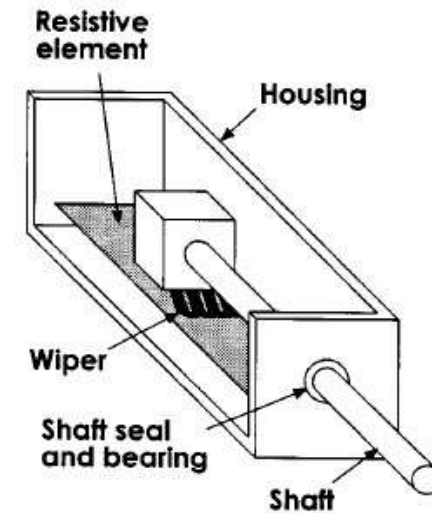
(b) Tiltmeter on joint 33

Sensori di movimento

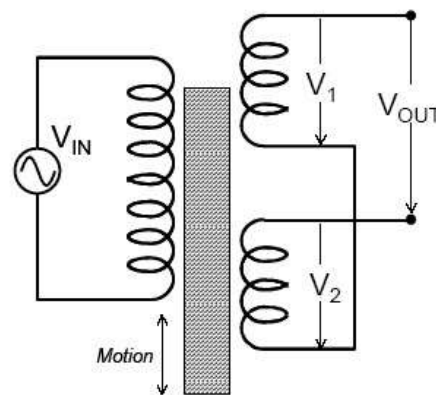


- Grandezza monitorata
 - Posizione assoluta o relativa
 - Spostamento angolare assoluto o relativo
 - Prossimità
 - Parametri dinamici

Potentiometro

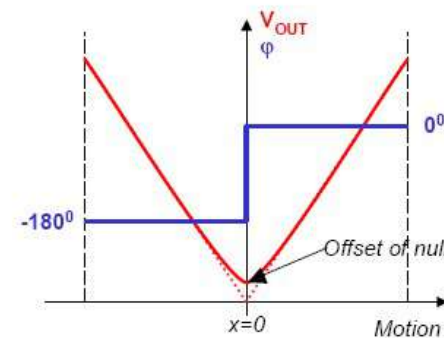


LVDT Displacement Sensor:



Primario

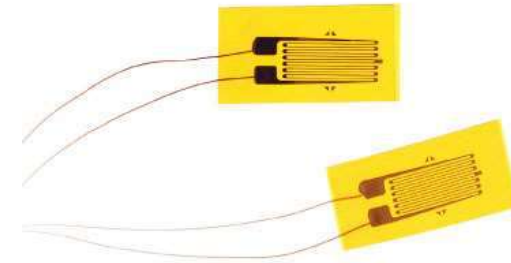
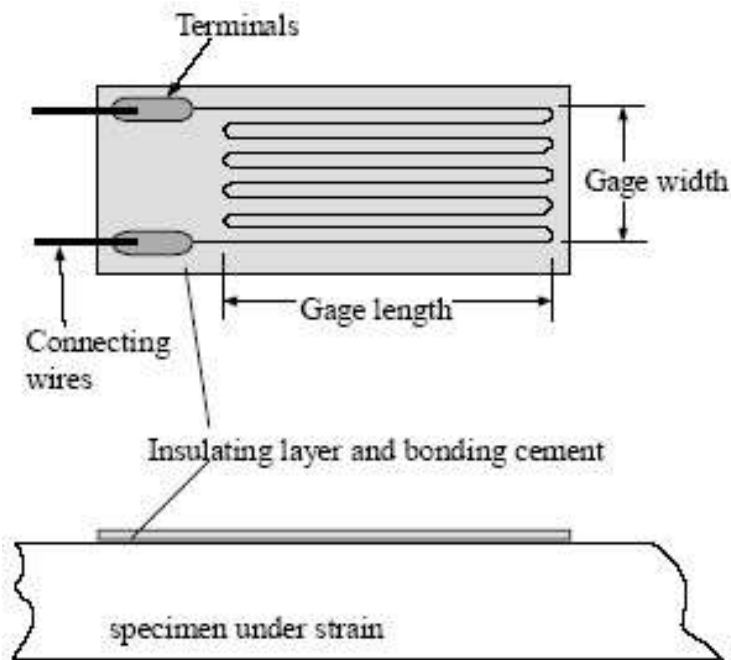
Secondario



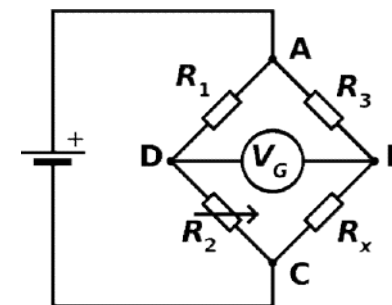
- Principio base
 - Magnetico
 - Resistivo
 - Capacitivo
 - Induttivo
 - Eddy current ecc..

Estensimetri

- Gli estensimetri sono usati per misurare deformazioni e quindi stati tensionali, pressioni, ecc..







- La resistenza di un tratto di conduttore cambia con la deformazione a cui è sottoposto
- Uno o più estensimetri collocati in un ponte (Wheatstone) consentono misure di piccole variazioni di resistenza



Deformazioni



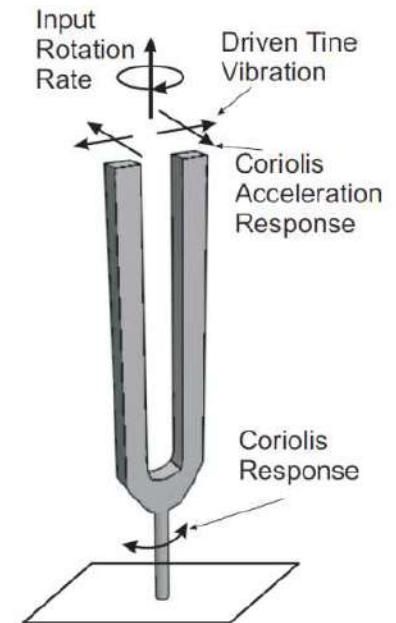
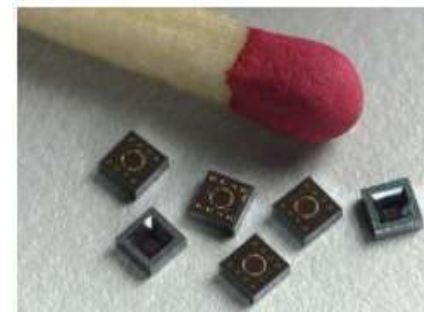
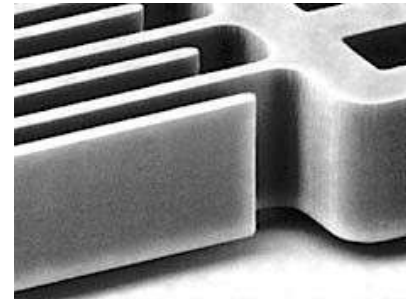
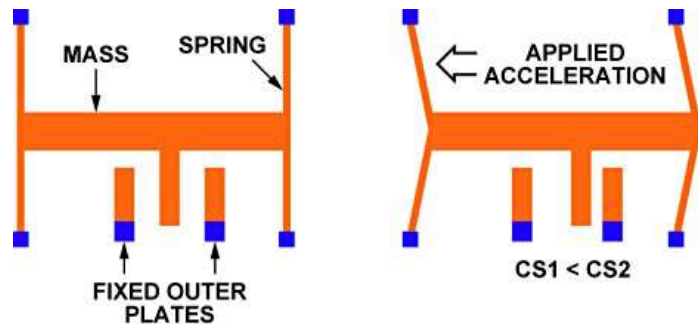
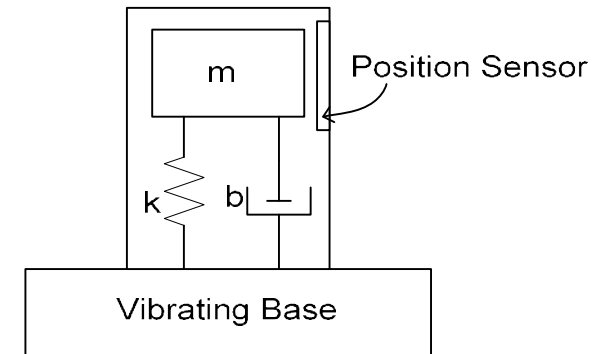
Sensor Type:	Advantages	Disadvantages	Applications	Example
Piezoresistive	1. Capable of recognizing static forces	1. Requires sensor to be mounted to structure	1. Measure strains in gas turbine fan blades	
	2. Simplicity of mounting to the surface	2. Susceptible to external sources of noise and temperature	2. Measure helicopter blade deflections	
Optical	1. Not susceptible to electromagnetic interference	1. Requires fiber optic cable to be run to each sensor	1. Strain monitoring of civil structures, for instance bridges, dams, buildings, pipelines	
	2. Multiplexing capability	2. Requires a power source	2. Monitoring ship hull strains	

Sensor Type:	Advantages	Disadvantages	Applications	Example
Piezoresistive	1. High stiffness allows direct insertion in machine structures	1. More expensive than other types	1. Recording impact forces in military applications	
	2. High natural frequencies, ideal for quick transient forces	2. The output can be nonlinear	2. Measuring wave forces on off-shore oil platforms	
Optical	1. Multiplexing capability	1. Requires fiber optic cable to be run to each sensor	1. Monitoring traffic loads over the span of a bridge	
	2. Ideal for high temperature applications	2. Requires a power source	2. Measure clamping force of a car window closing	

Accelerazione e velocità angolare



- MEMS : Microlavorazione del silicio (Micro Electro Mechanical Systems)
- I MEMS hanno larga diffusione e costi ridotti
- Grandezze misurate con tecnologia MEMS: accelerazione, velocità angolare
- Principio, moto di una massa sismica con rilevatore piezoresistivo o capacitivo







Advantages:

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| • Miniaturized size, | • Integrated wireless, |
| • Lower power consumption, | • Low cost, |
| • Improved linearity, | • Mass production, |
| • Extended FS range, | • Three-dimensional detection. |

Tipi di accelerometri



Sensor Type:	Advantages	Disadvantages	Applications	Example
Capacitive	1. Higher sensitivities than piezoresistive accelerometer.	1. Must compensate for drift and interference affects.	1. Measure aircraft wing flutter response	
	2. Measures static acceleration	2. Low resolution and fragile	2. Measure hard disk drive acceleration due to writing process	
MEMS	1. Small, lightweight, high g acceleration.	1. Performance/Specifications can degrad over time	1. Used for automotive airbag development measurements	
	2. Lower cost then other accelerometers	2. Expensive to repair due to their small size.	2. Monitor laptop computer vibration and stop harddrive processes to prevent damage	
Piezoelectric	1. Wide dynamic range, low output noise	1. Low bandwidth, not suited for low frequency testing.	1. Measuring vibration response in an exhaust system	
	2. Can produce high output voltage	2. Requires sensor to be mounted to structure resulting in possible mass loading affects	2. Measuring acceleration response of TPS panel impact.	
Piezoresistive	1. Not adversely affected by electromagnetic fields	1. Limited resolution due to resistive noise	1. Measure accelerations of ejection seats	
	2. Measures static acceleration	2. Primarily for low to mid frequency applications	2. Measure crash test dummy acceleration due to collisions	

Piezoelettrici



→ Mechanical energy → Electrical energy (direct effect) and vice versa (converse effect).

1. Piezoelectric Ceramics (PZT):

- Inexpensive,
- Small,
- Light weight,
- Easily fabricated,
- Less sensitive to temperature variation,
- Low power consumption,
- (-) Inflexible.

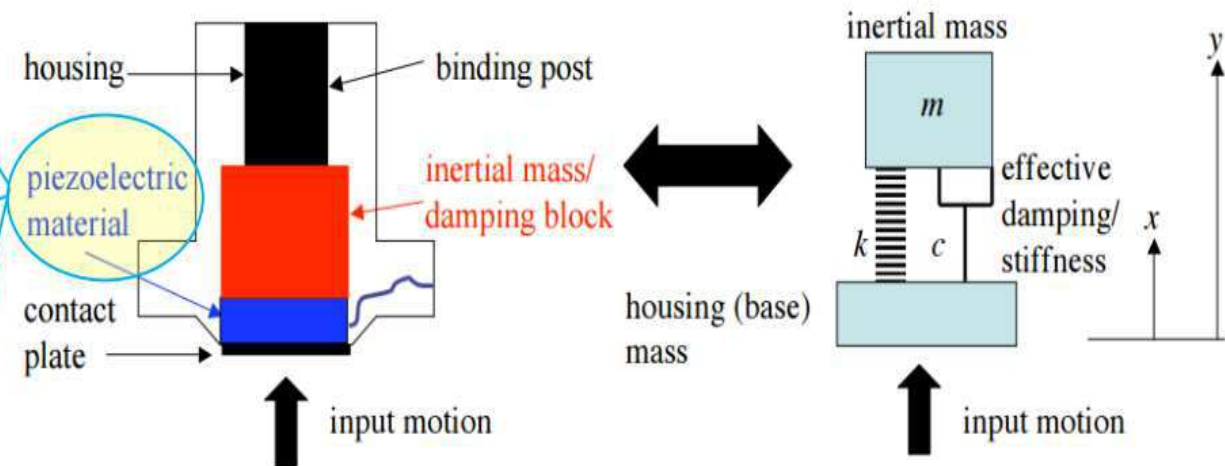
2. Piezoelectric Polymers (PVDF):

- Very flexible,
- (-) High cost of fabrication

3. Piezoelectric Ceramic / Polymer Composites

Application:

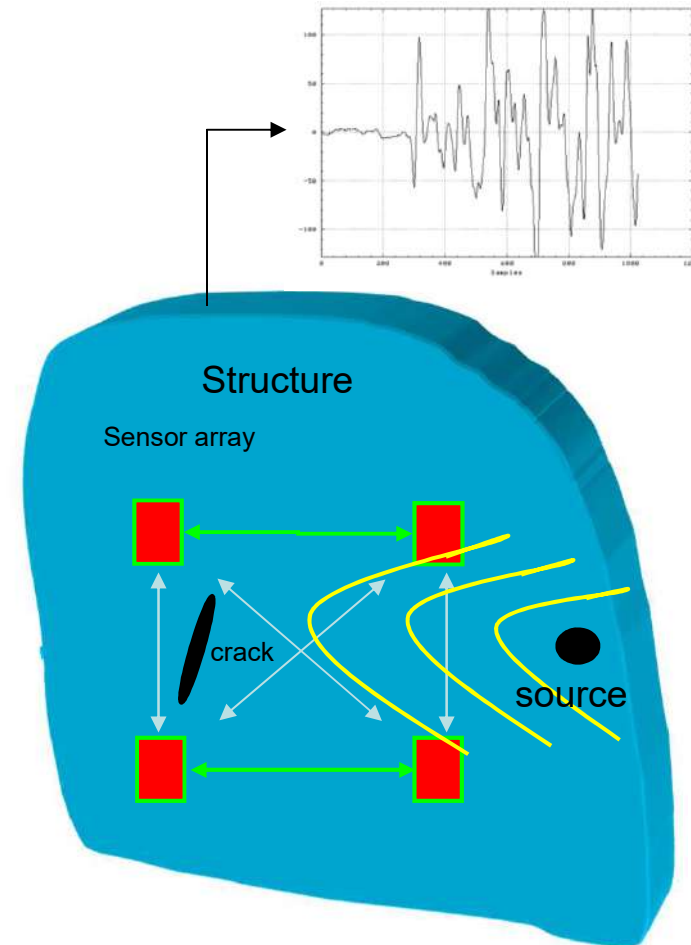
- ✓ to investigate the deformation and deflection (damage detection) for the structures including loaded pipes, beams, and plates.
- ✓ to identify, locate, and quantify the structural performance of the system by the vibration and frequency response from a network of piezoelectric sensors.



Sensing e attuazione piezo


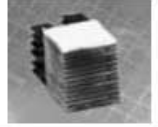






- Use low frequency narrowband sensors to record modal response.
- Use high frequency broadband sensors to record motion due to wave propagation.
- Analyse recorded data using a damage index.
- The process is nearly autonomous requiring minimum operator intervention.



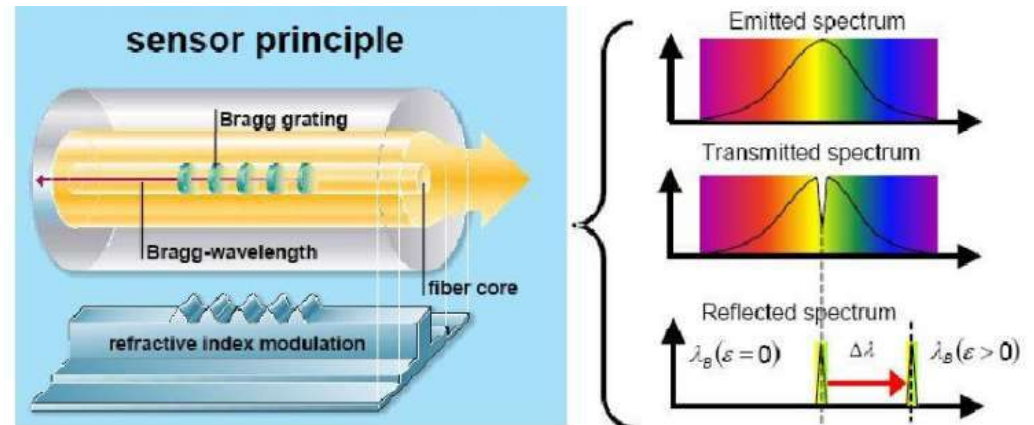
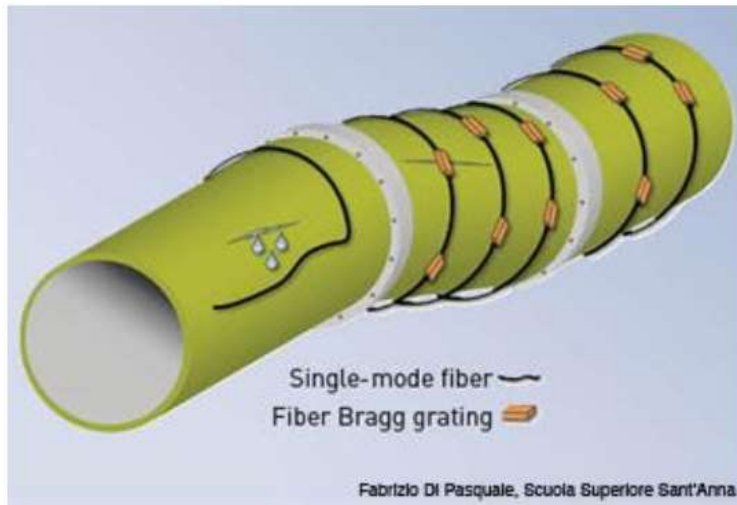
Tipi piezoelettrici



Configuration:	Sensing Direction	Advantages	Disadvantages	Applications	
Stack	Transverse	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ideal for static and low frequency applications. 2. Capable of applying tension and compression loads 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low electro-mechanical coupling 2. Requires strong bonds to ensure high fidelity. 3. Stability problems for large displacement 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fine tuning of laser equipment 2. Alignment of fiber optics. 3. Control injection valves in the automotive industry 	
	Shear	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Extremely reliable (>10⁹ cycles). 2. High resonant frequencies. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Needs to be pre-loaded to avoid un-poling resulting in lowered operation frequencies. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Atomic force microscopy. 2. Active vibration cancellation. 	
Tube	Transverse	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Capable of measuring displacements along all three axes. 2. Sub-nanometer resolution 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Small Displacement 2. Relative to stack actuators, small force 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hard drive read/write head testing. 2. Needle valve actuation. 	
Ring	Transverse	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Available with clear apertures for transmitted-light applications. 2. High resolution for static/dynamic applications. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. More delicate than other configurations due to the center bore 2. Low force 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Image positioning. 2. Micropositioning. 	
Disk	Transverse	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide a relatively large travel range for their size. 2. Fast response w/sub-nanometer resolution 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low force 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Knife edge control in extrusion tools. 2. Tuning of circular boring, drilling process. 	
Bimorph (PVDF)	Transverse/ shear	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low operating voltage. 2. Excellent resistance to humidity. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low frequency operation. 2. Low resolution (unsuitable for precision). 3. Low force and slow response 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Position control of pneumatic valves. 2. Measuring accelerations of flexible structures. 	

Fibre ottiche

In SHM, type of FOS commonly used is **Fiber Bragg Grating (FBG)** sensors, with multiplexing capacity.



Fiber Bragg Grating principle

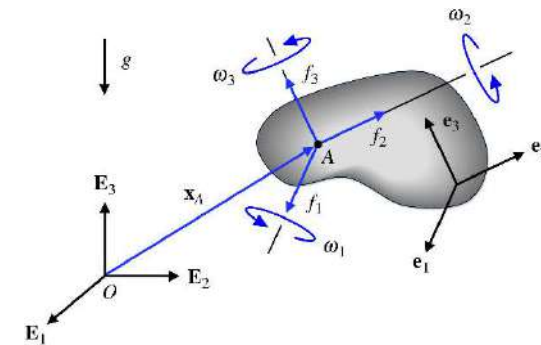
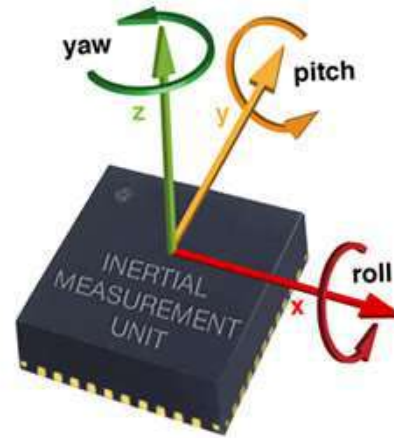
Advantages:

- Suitable for long-term permanent.
- More accuracy and reliability
- No calibration needed
- One cable can have hundreds of the Sensors
- Simple installation
- Light weight
- Cable can run kilometers, no length limit
- FOS uses light signal: High Bandwidth, No Electrical sparking, EMI immunity, etc.

IMU (Inertial Measurement Unit)

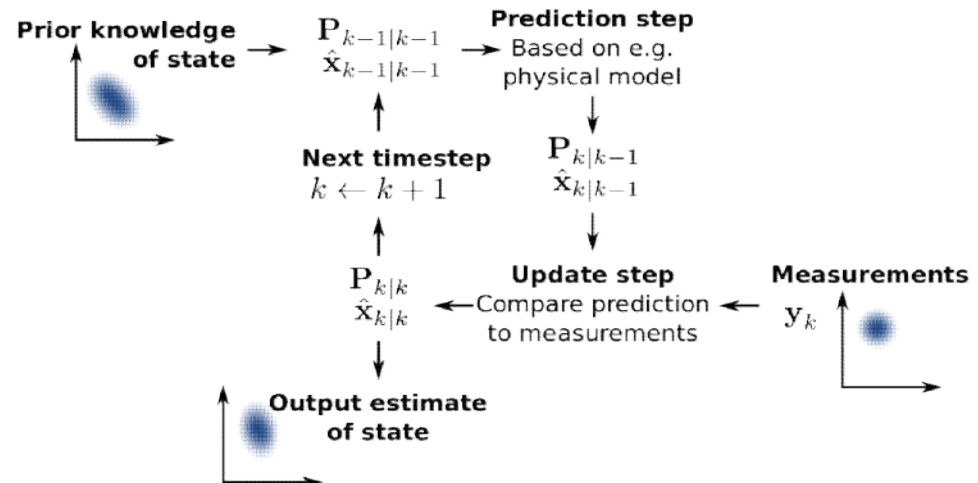


- Sensori
 - Accelerometro triassiale
 - Giroscopio triassiale
 - Magnetometro triassiale
 - Barometro
 - GPS







- Funzioni
 - Statica e assetto
 - Moto e moto coordinato
 - Dinamica inversa

Kalman filtering



Temperatura



Sensor Type:	Advantages	Disadvantages	Applications	Example
Acoustic	1. Capable of operating in cryogenic temperature range	1. Susceptible to external sources of noise	1. Measuring temperature inside catalytic converters	
	2. Immune to high levels of radiation	2. Sensors must be mounted to surface	2. Temperature measurement for feedback control of engine combustion	
Optical	1. Negligible electromagnetic interference affects. 2. Small and flexible for easy installation	1. fiber optic cables are delicate and limit maximum temperature 2. Slow data processing	1. Measuring temperature of electric generators 2. Temperature monitoring in semi-conductor manufacturing	
Thermoresistive	1. Typically cheaper than other sensors	1. Resistance vs. temperature is nonlinear causing limited temperature range	1. Measuring automotive engine oil and coolant temperatures	
	2. Easy implementation due to small size	2. Limited operating temperature range	2. Measure inside air temperature in HVAC systems	
Thermoelectric	1. Offer higher temperature range than thermoresistive sensors	1. Have upper temperature limit of 3100F	1. Engine and turbine exhaust gas monitoring	
	2. Are cheapest of all temperature sensors	2. Measured temperatures drift over time	2. Heat treating and metals processing temperatures	

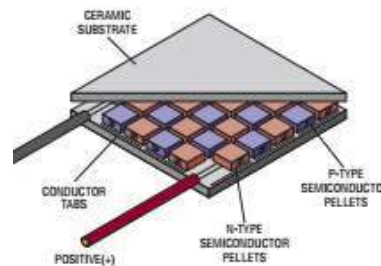
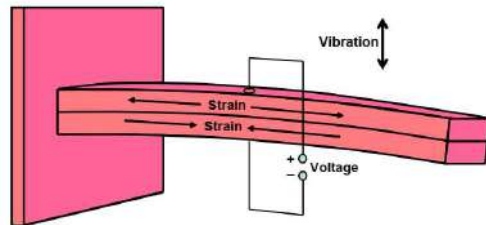
La dislocazione di sensori sulla struttura permette misure locali di temperatura per il monitoraggio delle sollecitazioni termiche e valutazione energetiche

Energia (harvesting)

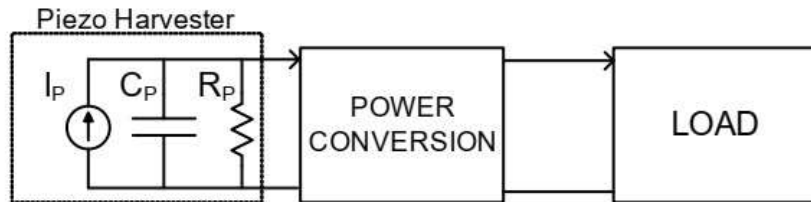


- Produzione di piccole potenze (mW) per elettronica a basso consumo
- La sorgente energetica è nell'ambiente ed è gratuita
- L'energia convertita può essere immagazzinata in condensatori per l'uso a breve termine o in batterie per un uso a lungo termine
- Piezoelettrico
- Termoelettrico
- Fotovoltaico
- Energia cinetica (vento, onde, moto, vibrazione, ecc..)
- Radiofrequenza

Energy Source	Maximum Power ($\mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2$)
Vibration/Motion	
Human activity	4
Industrial	100
Thermal	
Human activity	25
Industrial	10,000
Light/Solar (Photovoltaic)	
Indoor	10
Outdoor	10,000
RF Radiation	
GSM cellular (900 MHz)	0.1
WiFi (2.4 GHz)	0.01

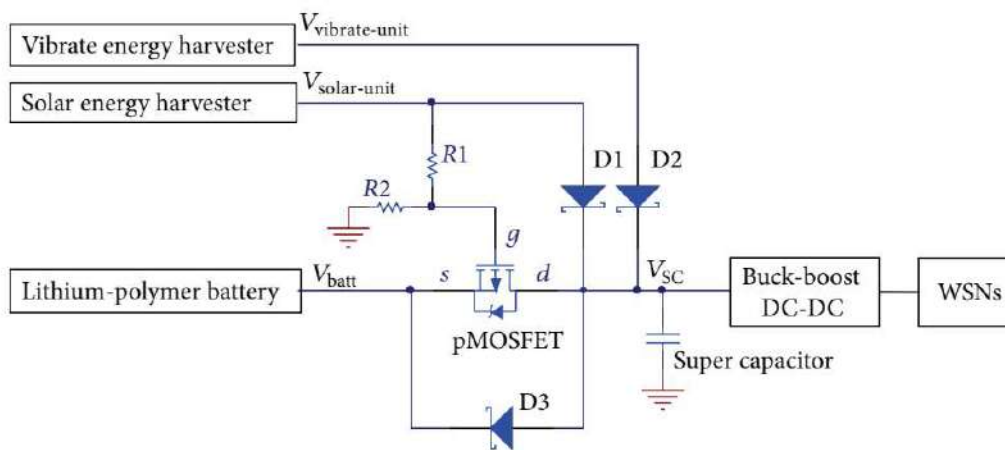


Energia (immagazzinamento e conversione)



- Thin-film, solid state batteries
 - Cymbet
 - Infinite Power Solutions
- Ultracapacitors
 - CAP-XX

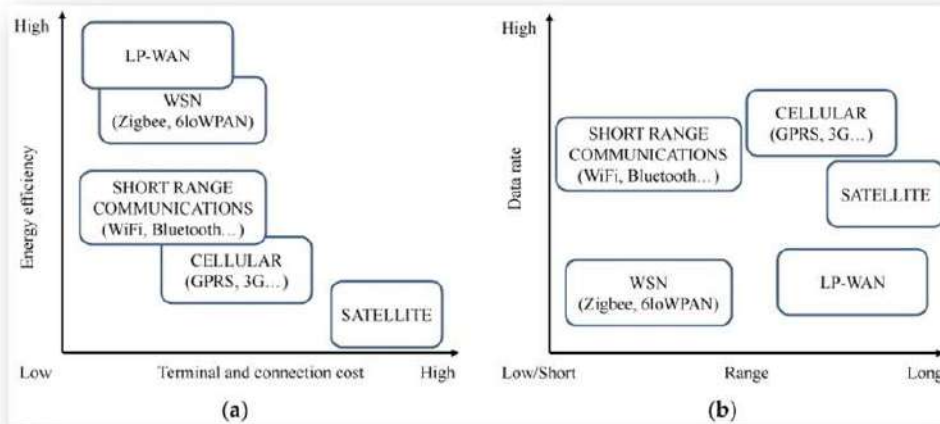
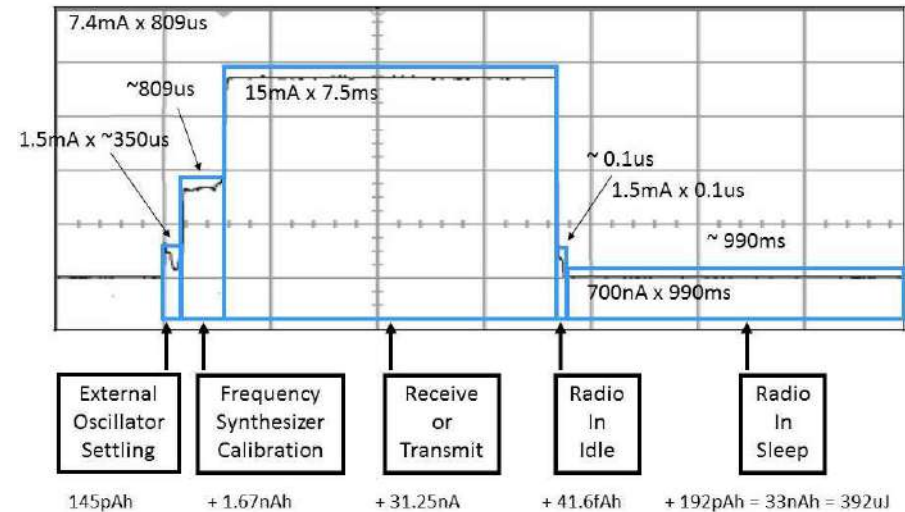
Characteristic	Battery		Supercapacitor
	Li-ion	Thin film	
Operating voltage (V)	3–3.70	3.70	1.25
Energy density (W h/l)	435	<50	6
Specific energy (W h/kg)	211	<1	1.5
Self-discharge rate (%/month) at 20°C	0.1–1	0.1–1	100
Cycle life (cycles)	2000	>1000	>10,000
Temperature range (°C)	–20/50	–20/+70	–40/+65



Trasmissione (wireless)



RF module	V (V)	Reception mode current, I_{RX} (mA)	Transmission mode current, I_{TX} (mA)	Current at power down mode, I_{PD} (μ A)
CC2420	2.1~3.6	18.8	17.4	0.9
MC13192	2.0~3.4	42	35	1
UZ2400	2.7~3.6	18	22	2
xBee	2.8~3.4	50	45	<10
xBee-PRO	2.8~3.4	55	270	<10
NanoPAN5360	2.8~3.6	35	78	1.5
NanoPAN5361	2.8~3.6	35	78	1.5



Caratteristica	Sigfox	LoRaWAN	NB-IoT
Modulazione	BPSK	CCS	QPSK
Frequenza	Banda libera 868 Mhz EU 915 Mhz USA 433 Mhz Asia	Banda libera 868 Mhz EU 915 Mhz USA 433 Mhz Asia	Banda licenziata LTE
Larghezza di Banda	100 Hz	250 kHz – 125 KHz	200 KHz
Data rate massimo	100 bps	50 kbps	200 kbps
Bidirezionale	Limitato /Half duplex	Si /HalfDuplex	Si /HalfDuplex
N° max di messaggi giornalieri	140	Illimitati	Illimitati
Range	10 km area urbana 40 km area rurale	5 km area urbana 20 km area rurale	1 km area urbana 10 km area urbana
Immunità a interferenze	Molto alta	Molto alta	Bassa
Autenticazione e cifratura	No	Si	No
Adaptive data rate	No	Si	No
Localizzazione	Si	Si	No
Reti private	No	Si	No
Standardizzazione	Sigfox company	LoRa-Alliance	3GPP

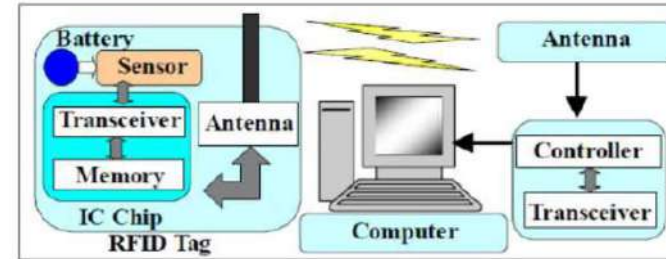
RFID



- ✓ Wireless use of electromagnetic fields to transfer data,
- ✓ Automatically identifying and tracking tags attached to objects.

Advantages:

- Wireless data collection, Non-contact communication
- Small Size
- Stored data in built-in memory
- Readable by both fixed RFID reader and hand held reader



General configuration of RFID tag with sensor and built-in memory

RFID Type	Active RFID	Passive RFID	Battery-Assisted Passive (BAP)
Tag Power Source	Internal to tag	Energy transfer from the reader via RF	Internal power source to power on, and energy transferred from the reader via RF to backscatter
Tag Battery	Yes	No	Yes
Availability of Tag Power	Continuous	Only within field of reader	Only within field of reader
Required Signal Strength from Reader to Tag	Very Low	Very high (must power the tag)	Moderate (does not need to power tag, but must power backscatter)
Available Signal Strength from Tag to Reader	High	Very Low	Moderate
Communication Range	Long Range (100m or more)	Short range (up to 10m)	Moderate range (up to 100m)
Sensor Capability	Ability to continuously monitor and record sensor input	Ability to read and transfer sensor values only when tag is powered by reader	Ability to read and transfer sensor values only when tag receives RF signal from reader

Elaborazione (processore)



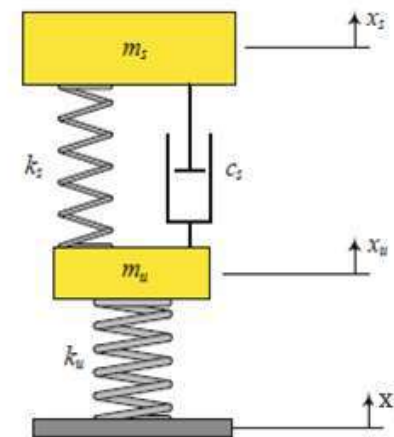
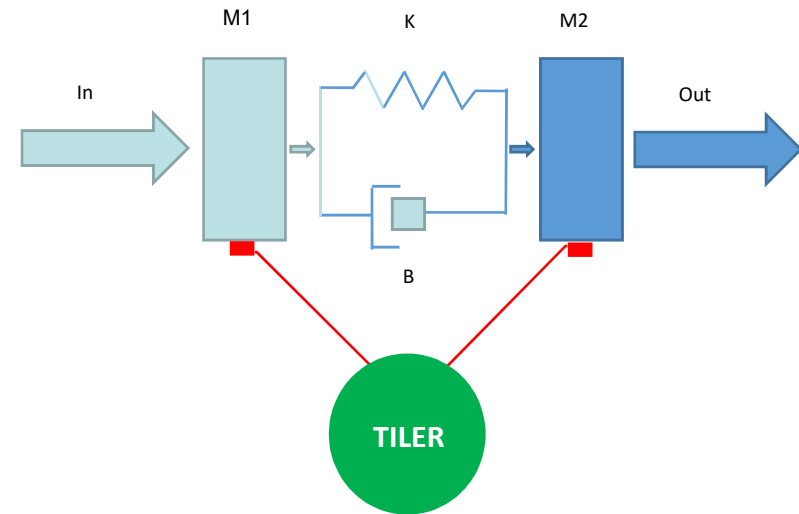
- CISC: (Complex Instruction Set Computing)
 - Slower than memory parts
 - Clock cycles per instruction
- RISC: (Reduced Instruction Set Computing)
 - Competitive
 - Easy to develop
 - Cheap
- Adoption of ARM technology has increased efficiency and lowered costs
 - High performance
 - Low code size
 - Low power consumption
 - Low silicon area

Microprocessor	Supply current, I (mA)	Supply voltage (V)	Run frequency (MHz)	Current at power down mode, I_{PD} (μ A)
C8051F930	4.25	0.9	25	0.05
PIC18F4620	16	4.2	40	0.1
MC9s08GT	6.5	3	16	2.5
AMTEGA 128L	5.5	3	4	<5
MSP430CG4618	0.4	2.2	1	0.35
ML610Q431	0.65	1.1	4	0.25

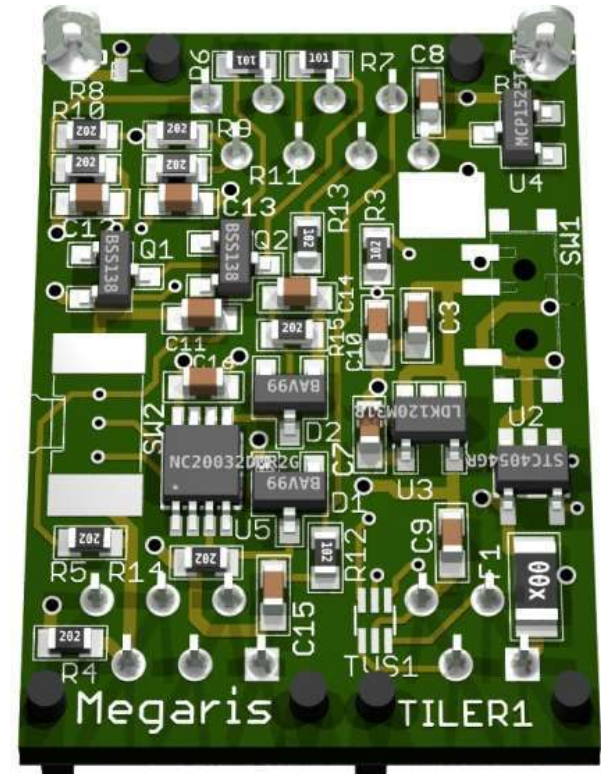
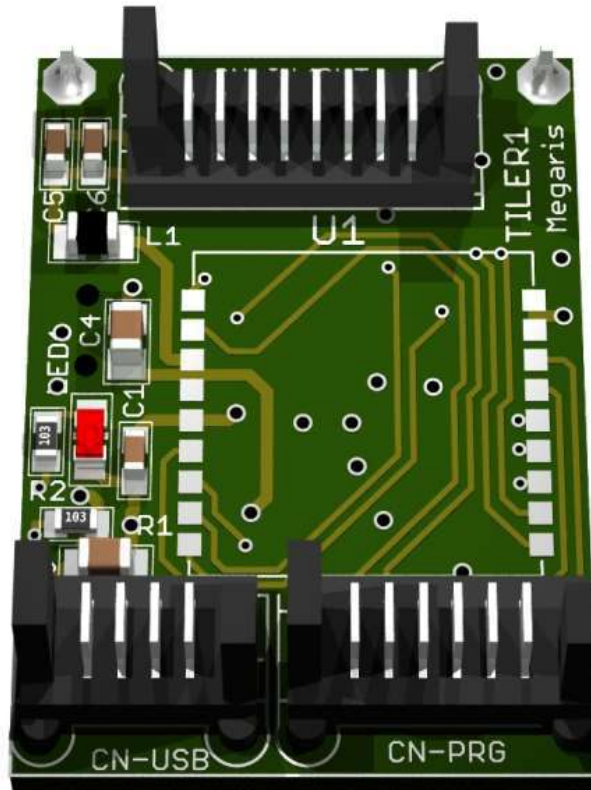
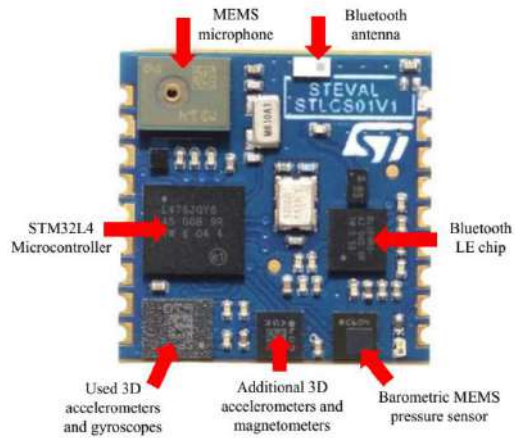
Applicazioni

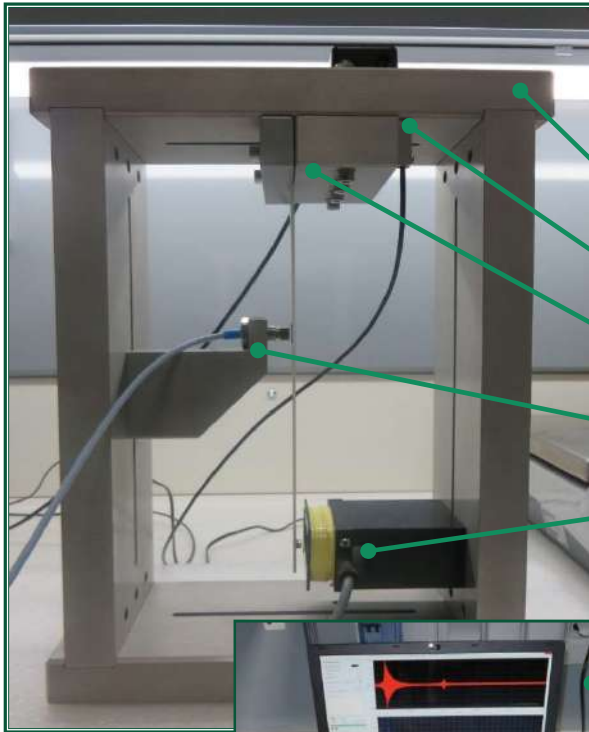


- Health Monitoring con MEMS in punti peculiari della struttura (analisi differenziale)
- Elaborazione locale con algoritmi d'identificazione, di analisi in frequenza e di analisi statistica
- Estrazione di parametri sintetici (impedenza meccanica, intensità vibrazioni e impatti, assetto relativo fra le parti, cedimenti, giochi dei giunti, ecc...)
- Sperimentazioni effettuate su componenti integri e danneggiati artificialmente
- Il confronto dei parametri permette di evidenziare le modifiche



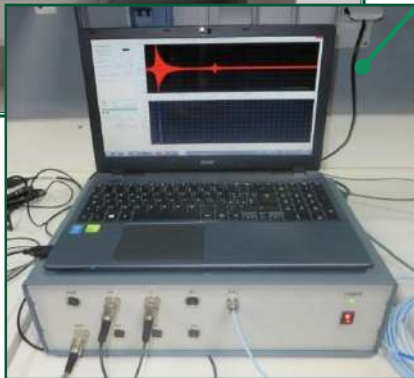
TILER1



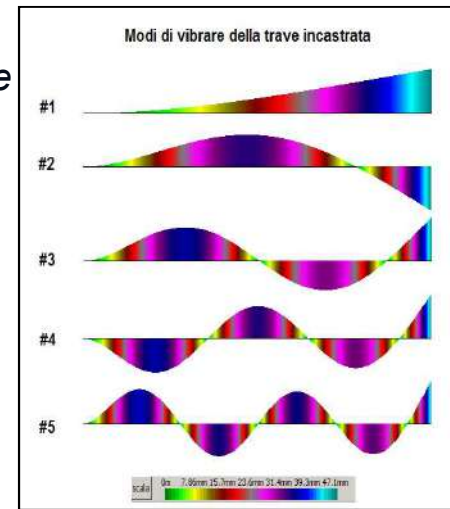


Oberst beam test - dynamic modulus measurement of metallic, composite and plastic materials

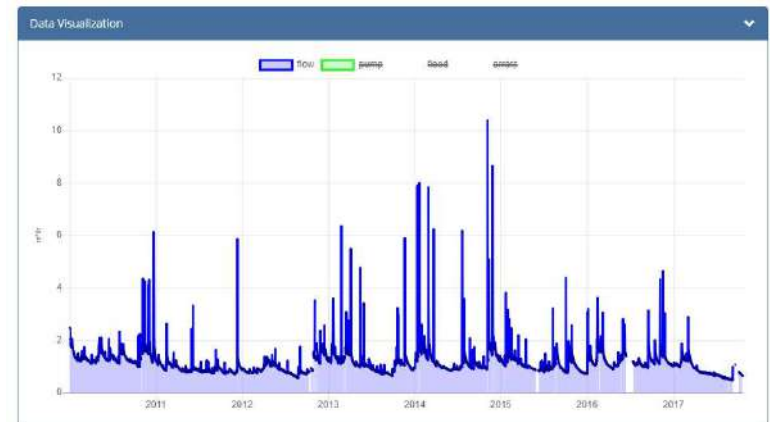
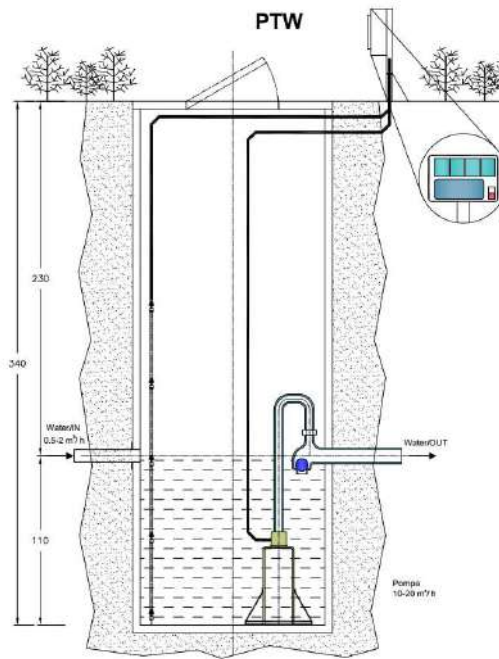
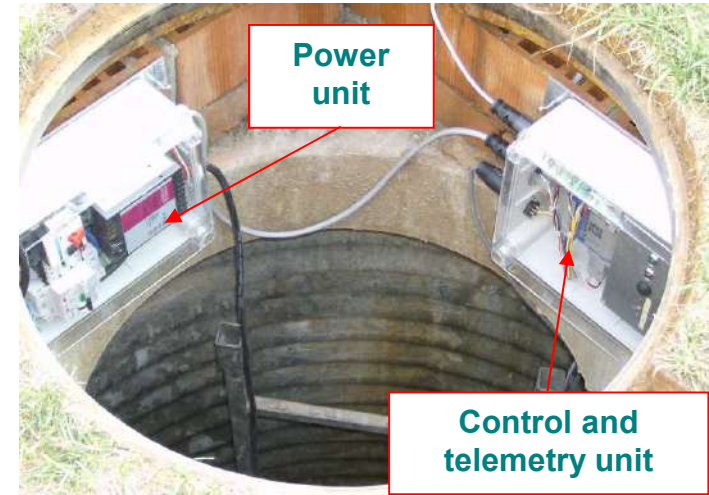
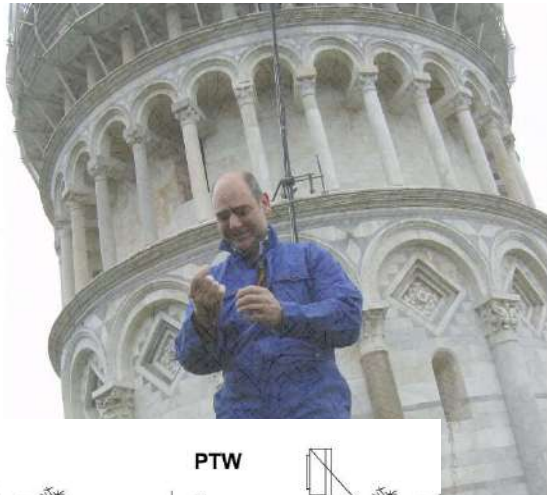
- Rigid yet light aluminum frame
- Temperature sensor (climatic chamber tests)
- Massive joint for specimen clamping
- Non-contact sensor for motion acquisition
- Electromagnetic non-contact actuator
- Control system and data analysis software



Compliant with ASTM E756
"Standard Test Method for
Measuring Vibration-Damping
Properties of Materials"



PTW



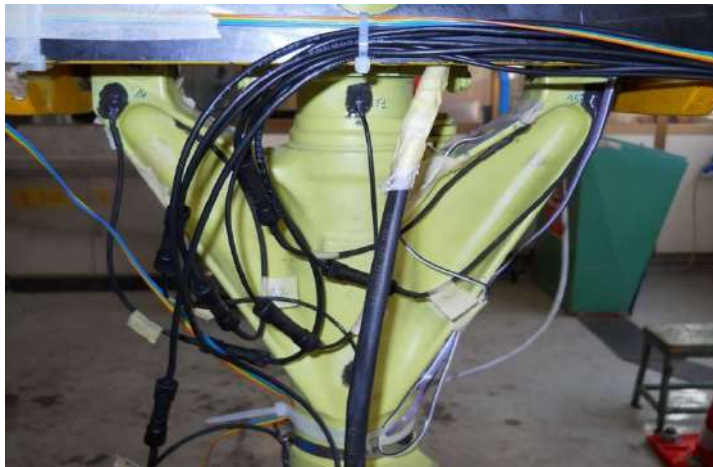
Data Table

Show 25 entries

Date Time	Description	Pump time	Pump rate	Water Flow time	Water Flow rate
21/10/2017 07:06:06	Measurement	182"	12,7 m³/h	3375"	0,651 m³/h
20/10/2017 07:04:58	Measurement	183"	12,7 m³/h	3327"	0,661 m³/h

Carrello di atterraggio

- Uso di accelerometri MEMS per la valutazione delle prestazioni dell'ammortizzatore

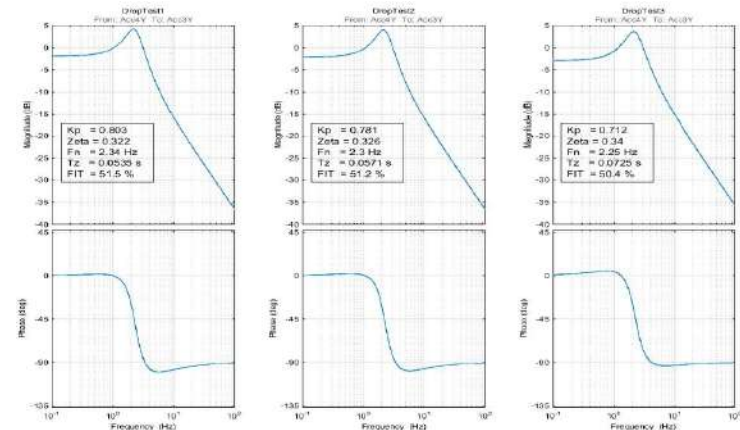
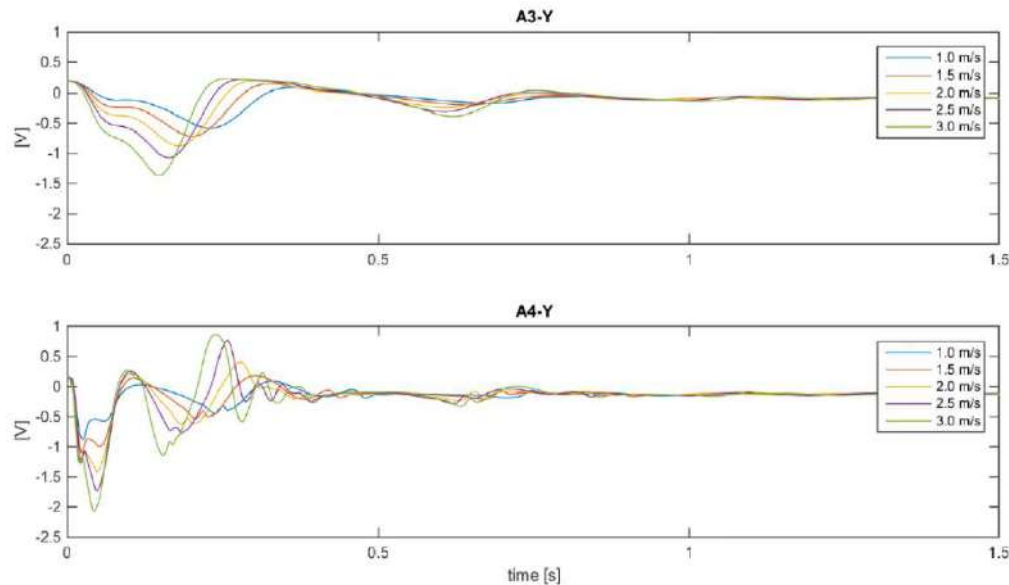
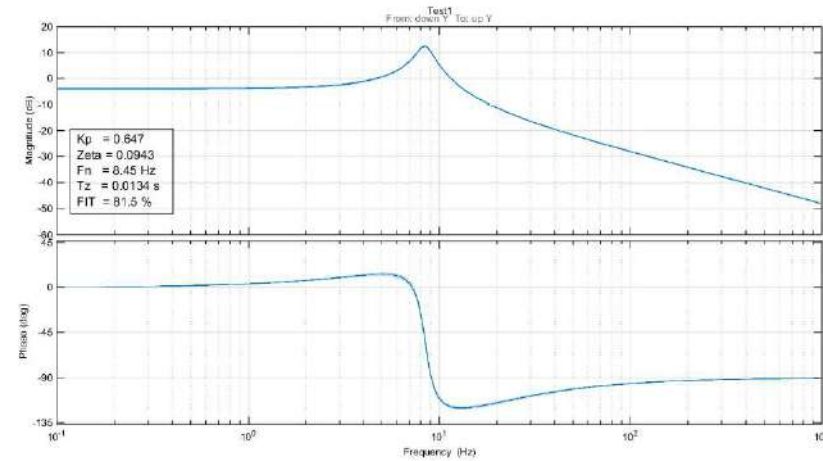


Esiti Test



Diagrammi di Bode dell'ammortizzatore del carrello di atterraggio con i relativi parametri

Nella figura è riportato il FIT, che esprime la percentuale dei dati sperimentali che viene correttamente predetta a partire da quelli simulati

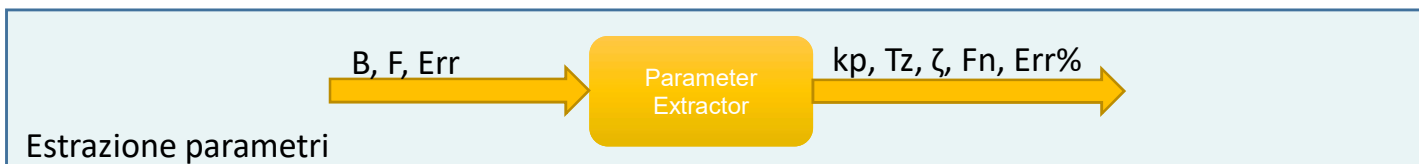
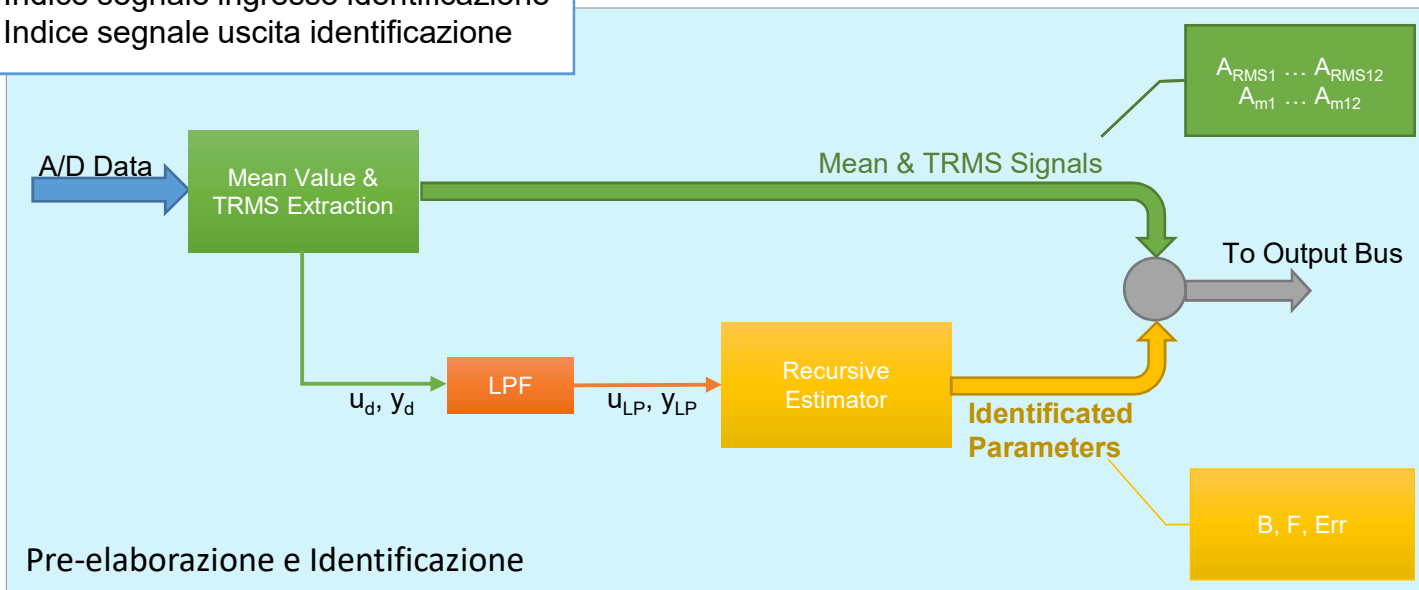


Architettura Software



Parametri elaborazione:

- F_s : Frequenza di campionamento
- F_{out} : Frequenza di aggiornamento uscita
- F_{lp} : Frequenza di taglio filtro passa basso
- A_{lp} : Pendenza filtro passa basso
- N_u : Indice segnale ingresso identificazione
- N_y : Indice segnale uscita identificazione



Altre elaborazioni



ζ ; Vrms; Varianze; Trasmissibilità; Cross-correlazione; Cross-Spettro; Filtraggi; Diagrammi di Bode

PARAMETRI “LENTI”

Intervallo 30-120 s
(stessa acquisizione
con filtraggio a 4Hz)
Parametri ausiliari
AP1, AP2, AP3, AP4

<*> Valore efficace
* Valore medio

$$AP1 = \frac{A_{MAX_T}}{\langle (A_T - \bar{A}_T) \rangle}$$

$$AP2 = \langle (A_T - \bar{A}_T) \rangle$$

$$AP3 = (A_s - \bar{A}_s) - (A_T - \bar{A}_T)$$

$$AP4 = \frac{\langle A_T \rangle}{\langle A_S \rangle}$$

PARAMETRI “VELOCI”
Intervallo 5-60 s e Fc = 1kHz
Parametro principale: MP

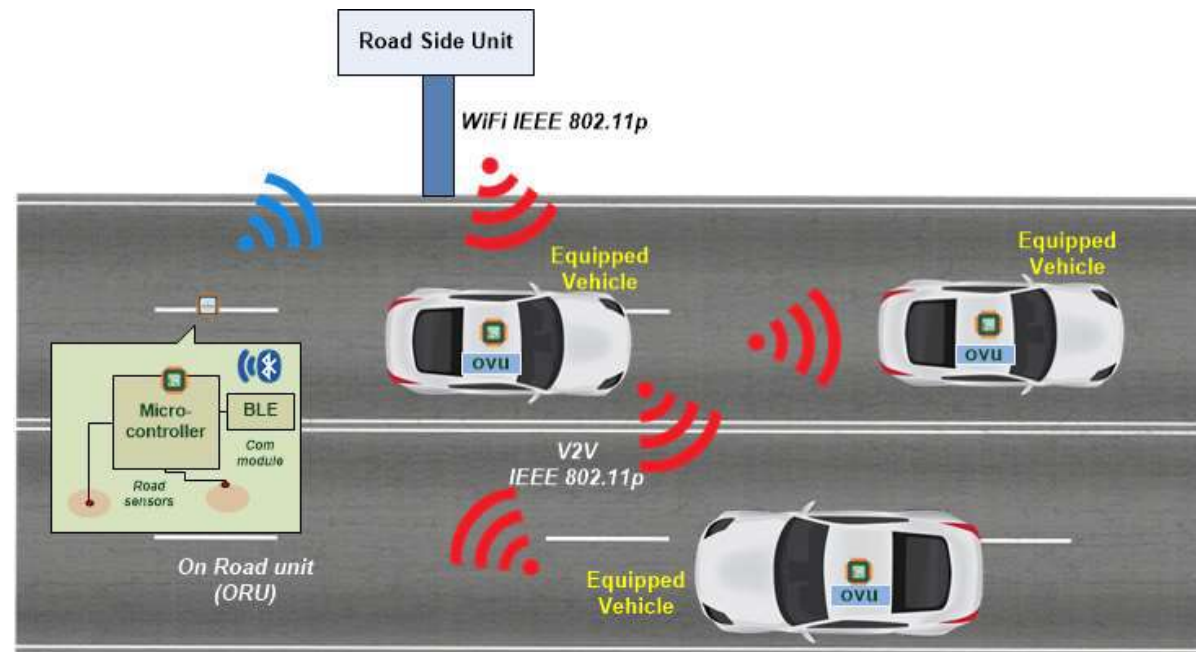
- Interventi anomali
- Irregolarità
- Entità delle vibrazioni
- Stile e valutazione percorso
- Posizione e movimento
- Intervento specifici
- Livello di comfort

Safe Strip

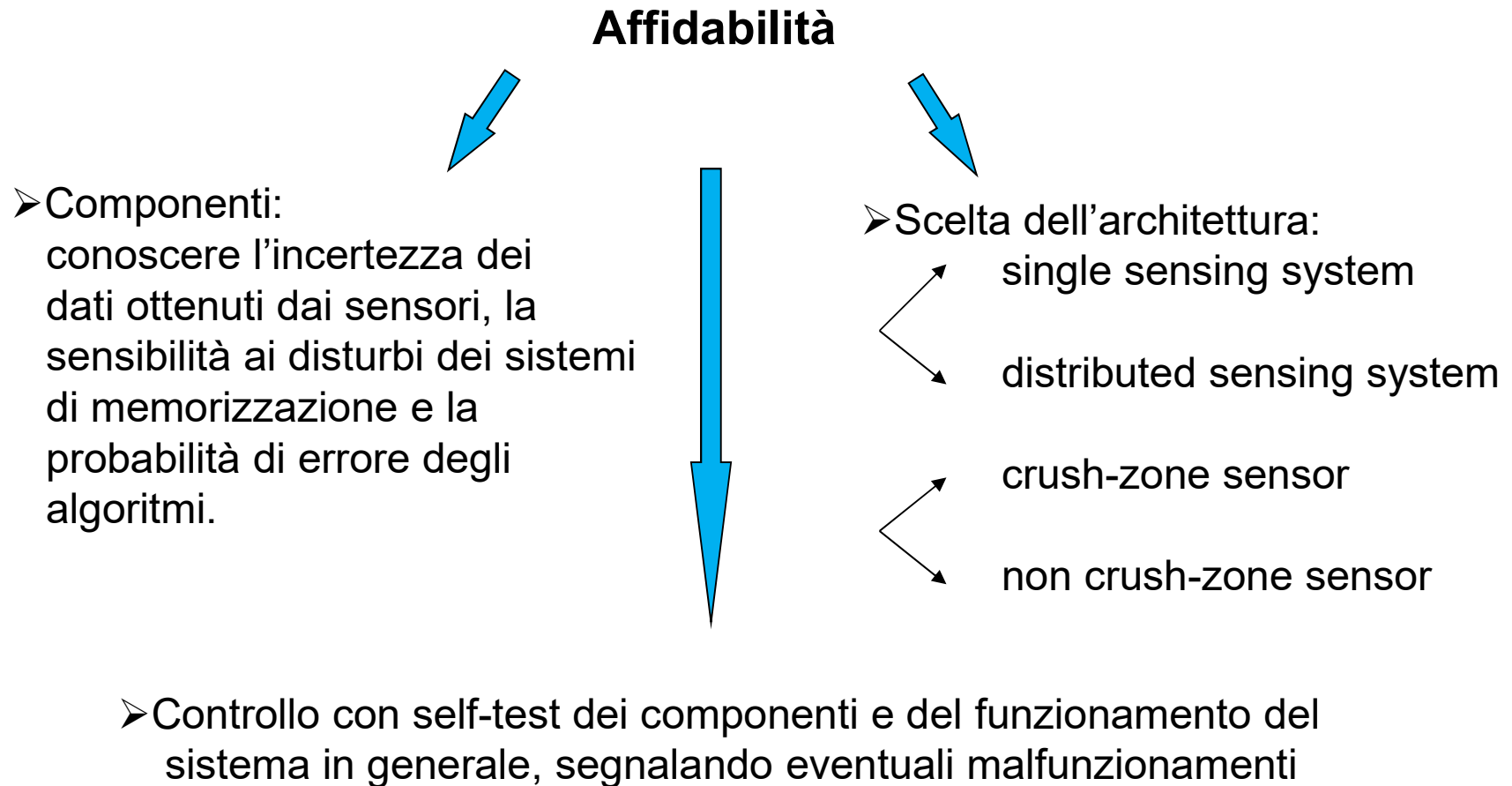


- SAFE STRIP - “Safe and green Sensor Technologies for self-explaining and forgiving Road Interactive aPplications”
- Interazioni fra:
 - Infrastruttura e Veicolo (I2V)
 - Veicolo a Infrastruttura (V2I)
 - Veicolo e Veicolo (V2V)

- ORU unità installata nelle strisce (IoT) con sensori (Umidità, temperature, gas, luce, ecc..)
- RSU unità installata lungo le strade che funge da collettore d'informazione e integra altri sensori



Affidabilità



➤ Componenti:
conoscere l'incertezza dei dati ottenuti dai sensori, la sensibilità ai disturbi dei sistemi di memorizzazione e la probabilità di errore degli algoritmi.

➤ Scelta dell'architettura:

- single sensing system
- distributed sensing system
- crush-zone sensor
- non crush-zone sensor

➤ Controllo con self-test dei componenti e del funzionamento del sistema in generale, segnalando eventuali malfunzionamenti

REPUTAZIONE

- Basata su informazioni pubbliche
- Opinione corrente
- Non necessariamente obiettiva

FIDUCIA

- Basata su informazioni sia pubbliche che private
- Personale
- Le informazioni riservate pesano più di quelle pubbliche

Conclusioni



- Il monitoraggio strutturale offre un'ampia gamma di possibilità per tenere sotto controllo lo stato di salute delle strutture durante il loro esercizio
- Attraverso una rete di sensori opportunamente scelti e algoritmi di calcolo dedicati allo specifico problema è possibile evidenziare criticità. Supportato da modelli numerici il monitoraggio consente di effettuare una diagnostica dettagliata
- Le informazioni ottenute dal monitoraggio consentono inoltre di effettuare ispezioni e manutenzioni **on condition**, ovvero quando effettivamente richieste
- Tale possibilità determina una riduzione dei costi di esercizio lasciando inalterate le condizioni di sicurezza

‘Continuamente la sensazione delle cose, grazie al continuo fluire delle stesse, si diffonde in tutte le parti circostanti ... spetta poi all'intelligenza conoscere la natura delle cose’

De Rerum Natura – Lucrezio - IV libro - La teoria delle sensazioni

Grazie dell’attenzione