

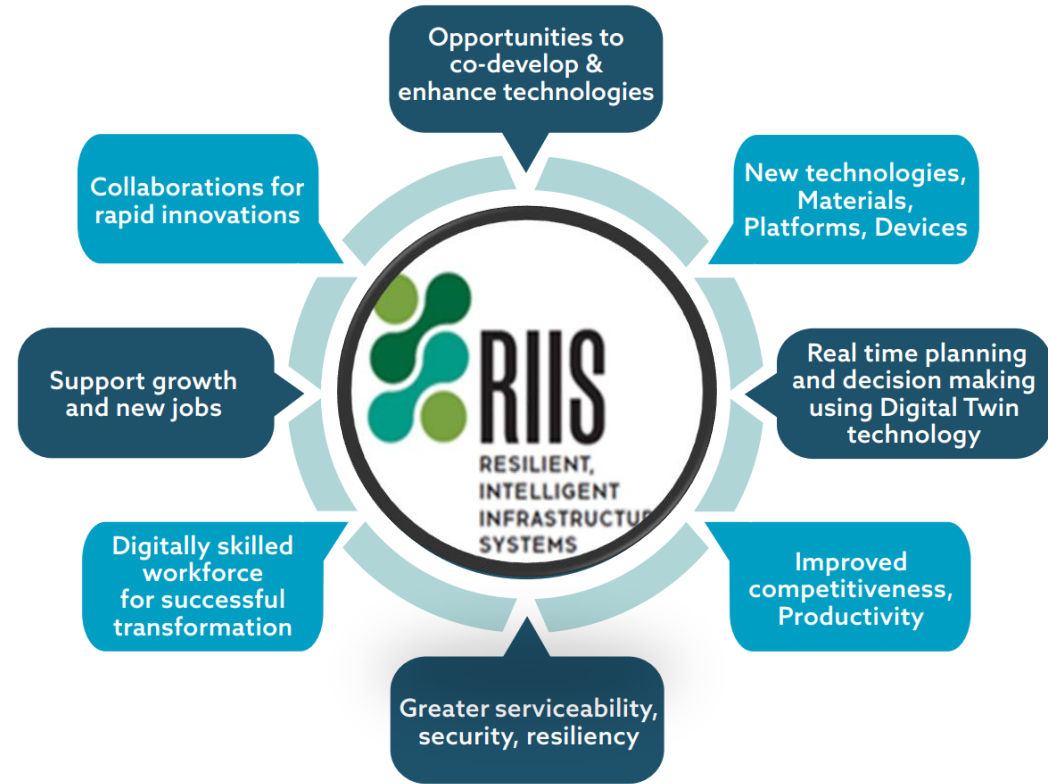
INDUSTRY TRANSFORMATION RESEARCH HUB

# Resilient and Intelligent Infrastructure Systems

in urban resources and energy sectors



## ARC Industry Transformation Research Hub



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# Vision

*“Towards productive, connected,  
sustainable and smart infrastructure”*

RIIS is an industry and ARC funded research and innovation hub for smart infrastructure. It engages with industry, government, and the community to develop and implement science-based policy and integrated practical solutions to the current and future challenges facing Australia’s urban resources and energy infrastructure.

- 
- Targeted sensing and data collection
  - Contact and non-contact data-driven structural integrity assessment
  - Data analytics and cyber security
  - Physics augmented AI and machine learning for real-time performance analysis
  - Robotics and autonomous systems
  - Quantification of damage and degradation
  - Remaining service life assessment, prolonging life technologies
  - Failure analysis and pre-emptive repair
  - Digital twinning, augmented reality and decision support for asset management



# MEETING THE CHALLENGES OF Infrastructure Engineering & Asset Management



Over \$400 billion are derived from infrastructure annually, contributing more than any other sector to Australia's GDP.

**Billions of dollars are expended each year on Australia's infrastructure.**

**Transport for NSW will be investing \$57.5 billion over the next four years on NSW's transportation network.**

The Federal Government in turn will spend \$110 billion on infrastructure over the next 10 years.



Infrastructure is in decline and lacks resilience to cope with increased demand and expected growth in economy and population.



By 2030 most hard infrastructure will have passed useful design life and will be in a substandard state of repair.



Urgent need for technologies to predict infrastructure integrity, renewal needs, pre-empt failure, remaining service life, and prolong life.



Deliver sustainable, resilient, smart, connected, and efficient infrastructure systems.



# Resilient Intelligent Infrastructures Systems (RIIS)

## The 4<sup>th</sup> industrial revolution for Australia's Infrastructure

### New Technologies

- Rapid advance in sensing and digital technologies
- Data analytics, machine learning, artificial intelligence (AI), internet of things (IoT)
- High-performance computing

### Drivers of Change and growth

- In the energy sector, digital technologies are used to manage off-grid systems to reduce cost and minimise carbon foot-print.
- In mining, oil and gas industries, the use of data-driven technologies, automation and robotics is adding \$1 billion to the domestic supply chain, and in the process generating 5000 new jobs.
- It is estimated that an increase of even 1% in the efficiency in mining operations translates to a productivity gain of approximately \$2.5 billion per annum.

# Resilient Intelligent Infrastructures Systems (RIIS)

## The 4<sup>th</sup> industrial revolution for Australia's Infrastructure

### Opportunities

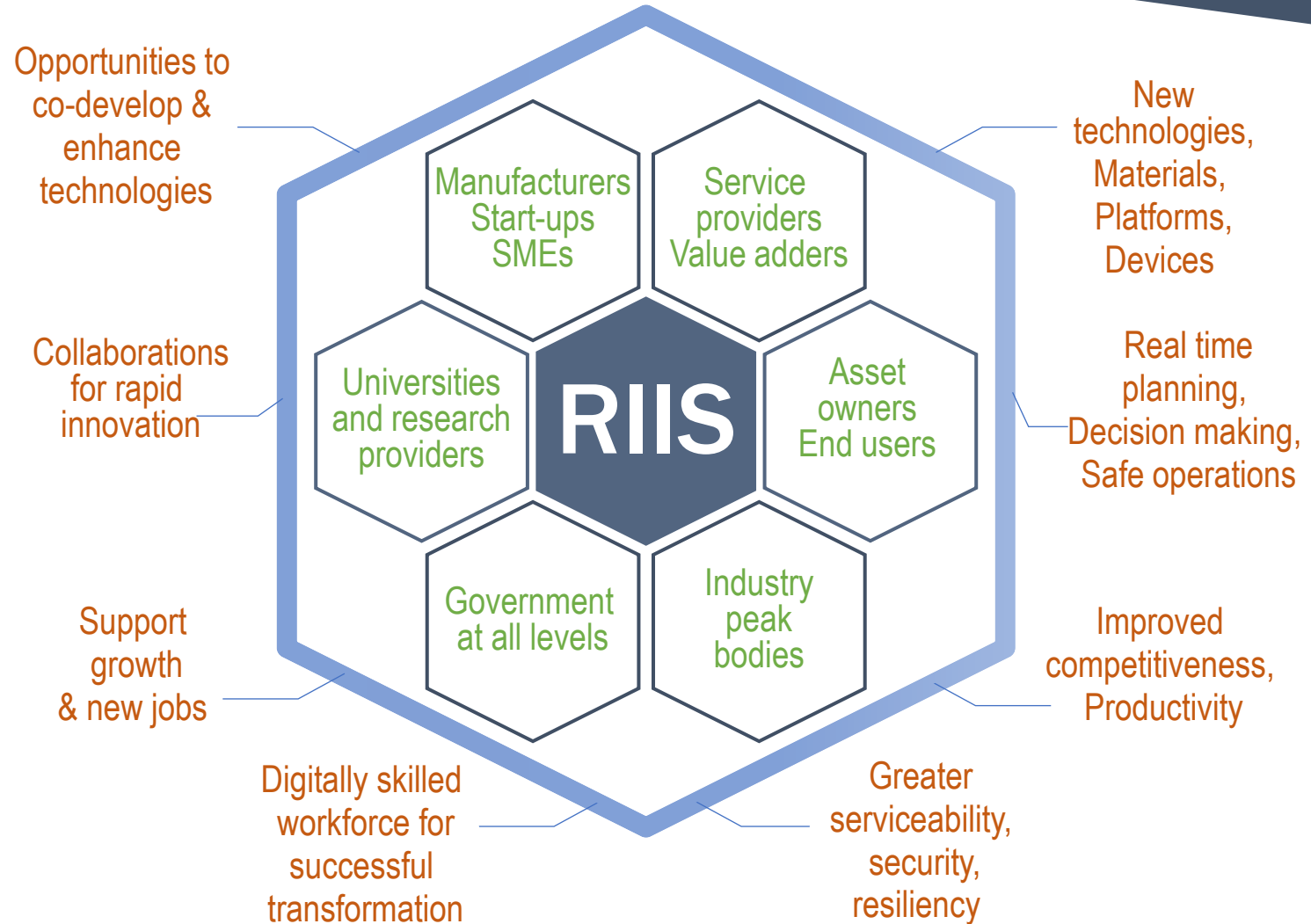
- Adoption of digital technologies in infrastructure engineering has been agonisingly slow.
- Lack exposure to digital technologies and technologists
- Lack of fit-for-purpose sensing mobility platforms.
- Lack of tailored data acquisition, transmission and storage systems.
- Lack of realistic material modelling and computational simulations of boundary value and initial value problems.
- Lack of capabilities for real-time data analytics and predictive machine learning
- Lack of training

### Opportunities

- The current 'best practice' for asset management often comprise visual inspection in conjunction with ad-hoc maintenance and, coupled occasionally with rudimentary analysis and modelling.
- Performance monitoring is achieved through localised sensing, such as displacement and inclination transducers, strain gauges, and/or the use of discrete sensors for acquiring data.
- Uneconomical, inefficient and tedious; pointwise, lacking the necessary densification for data analysis.
- Data used is primarily for visualisation and precedent-based decision making.
- No real-time diagnostic and prognostic analyses

## COLLABORATION

To create  
resilient  
intelligent  
infrastructure  
systems



# The Team

- 4 Universities
- 9 Schools
- 5 Institutes/Centres
- 22 CIs
- 18 Industry Partners
- 5 Government Agencies
- 11 Postdoctoral Fellows
- 24 PhD Students







## Industry Partners



Lindenbaum Pty Ltd



Roboworks Pty Ltd



Azure Mining Technology

Azure Mining Technology Pty Ltd



AAM Pty Ltd



Spatial Vision Innovations Pty Ltd



BHP Group Limited



South East Water Corporation



Linke & Linke Surveys Pty Ltd



Asset Institute Limited



Mincka Engineering Pty Ltd



Roobuck Pty Ltd



Kumul Petroleum Holdings Limited



Crypsys Pty Ltd

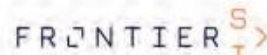


N2n Ai Pty Ltd



EMERSON

Emerson Automation Solutions



FrontierSI



Geoscape

Geoscape Australia



NSW  
GOVERNMENT



# Research and Innovation Themes

## THEME 1 Sensing, intelligent and adaptive systems

- Robust, low energy sensors and actuators
- Ubiquitous positioning, sensing & communications
- Internet of Things (IoT) & sensing platforms
- Signal processing, network and sensing optimization

## THEME 2 Data collection, security and integration

- Robotics, satellite, UAV, autonomous systems for data collection
- Big data management storage & transmission
- Data security, robustness and reliability

## THEME 3 Modelling, simulations and prognostics

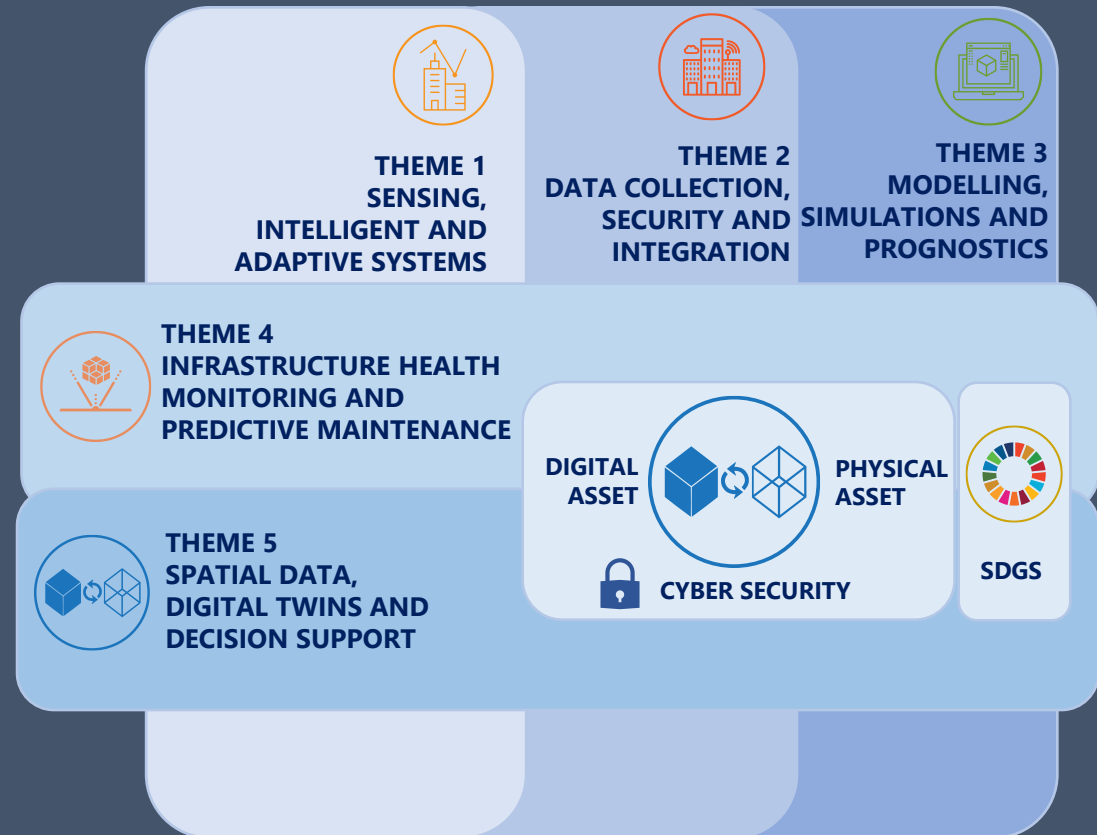
- Predictive modelling simulation & performance assessment
- Physics-informed artificial intelligence machine learning & explanation
- Real-time analytics – adaptive decisions

## THEME 4 Infrastructure health monitoring and predictive maintenance

- Degradation quantification & failure prediction
- Risk & safety
- Service life assessment
- Remedial & renewal technologies

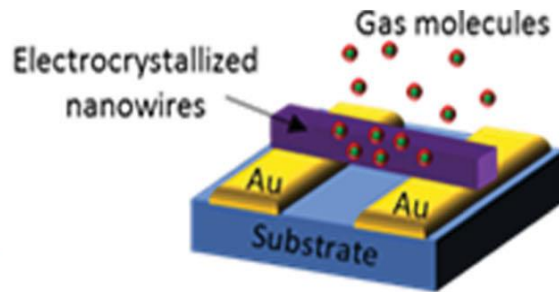
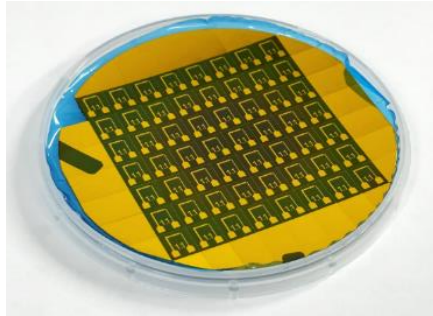
## THEME 5 Spatial data, digital twins and decision support

- Integration & structuring of data & prognosis
- Digital twins & decision support
- Visualisation, virtual reality & interactive guidance systems
- Adaptive, intelligent & resilient design

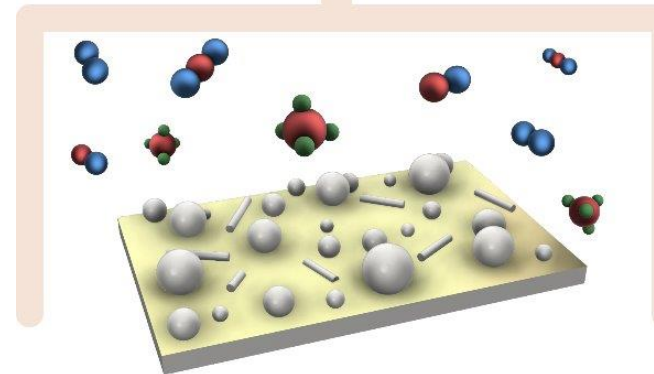


# Theme 1

## Nanosensor Technology for Safe Mining



Sensing methods



Improved sensitivity

Portable

Networkable

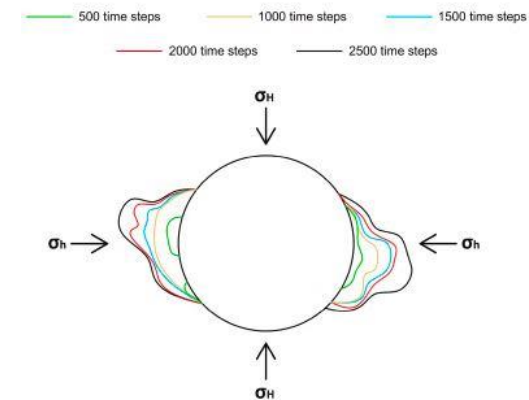
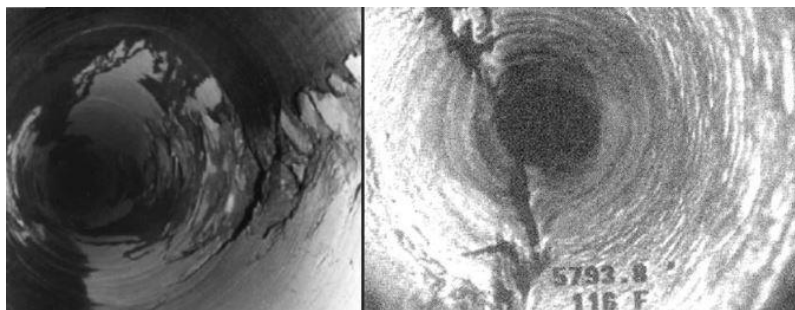
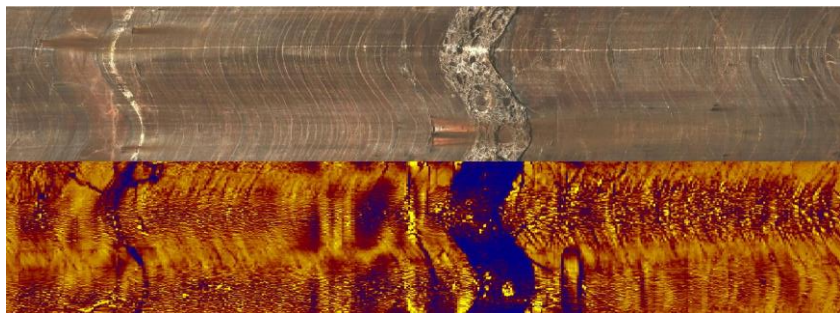
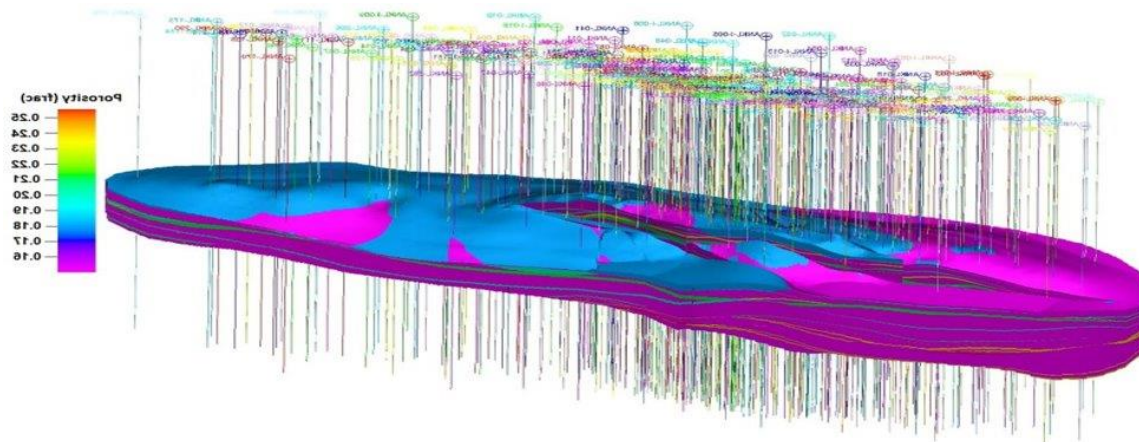
Lightweight

Energy-efficient

# Theme 1



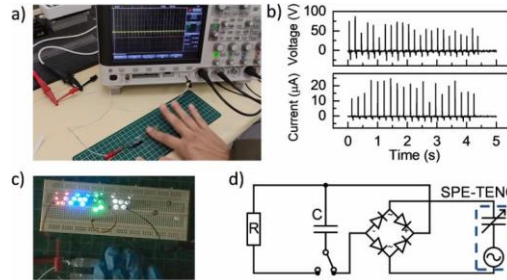
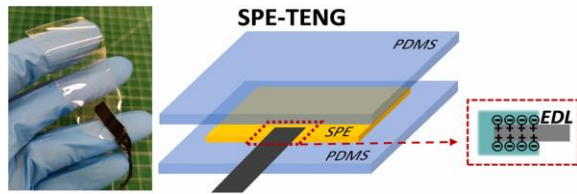
## Characterisation and 3D Reconstruction Based on Photogrammetry, Acoustics, geophysical, AI and Edge Computing



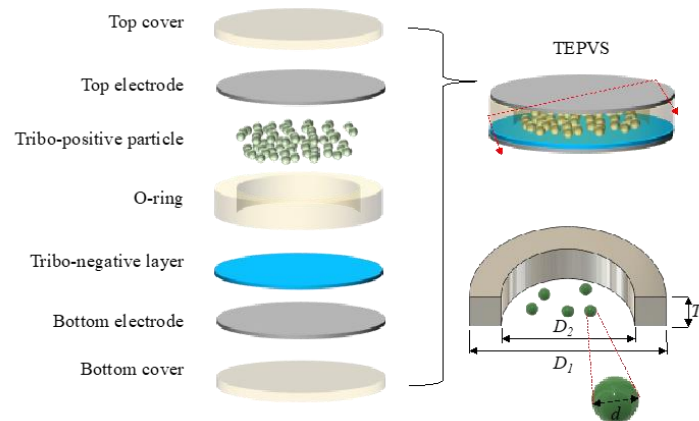


# Theme 1

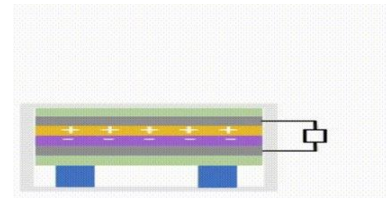
## Self-powered sensor system for remote condition monitoring



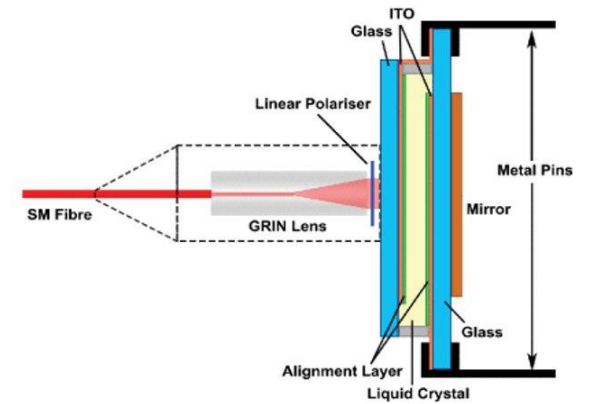
## Bouncing particles vibration sensor



## Clapping vibration sensor



## Optical transducer



# Theme 2

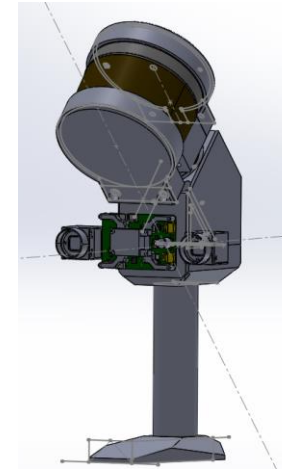
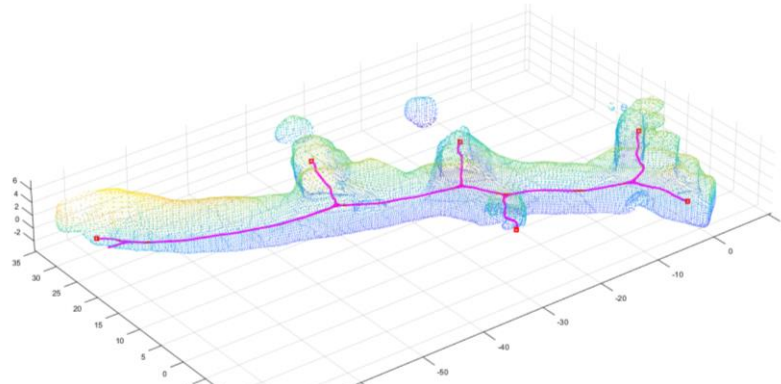
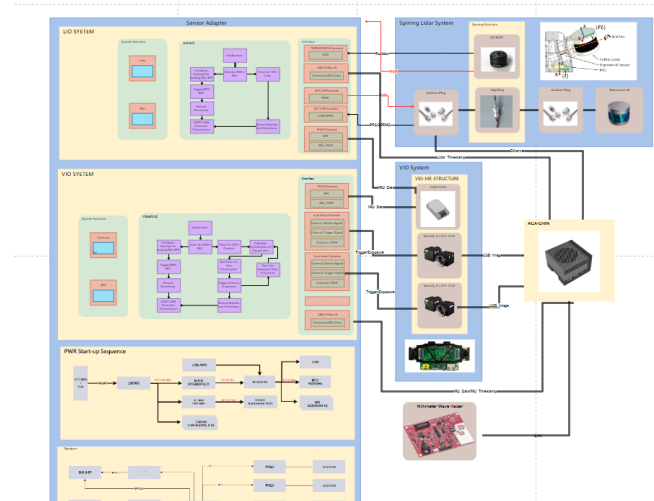
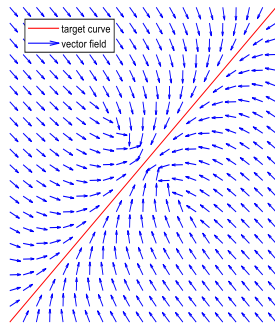


## Underground Navigation and Obstacle Avoidance for Unmanned Equipment

### Aims

Integrate multiple sensors to achieve high accurate positioning, path planning, navigation, and obstacle avoidance for future autonomous operation in an underground mine.

- Vector Field Strategy for Autonomous Subterranean Exploration
- Hardware development, multi-sensor integration including time synchronisation



# Theme 2

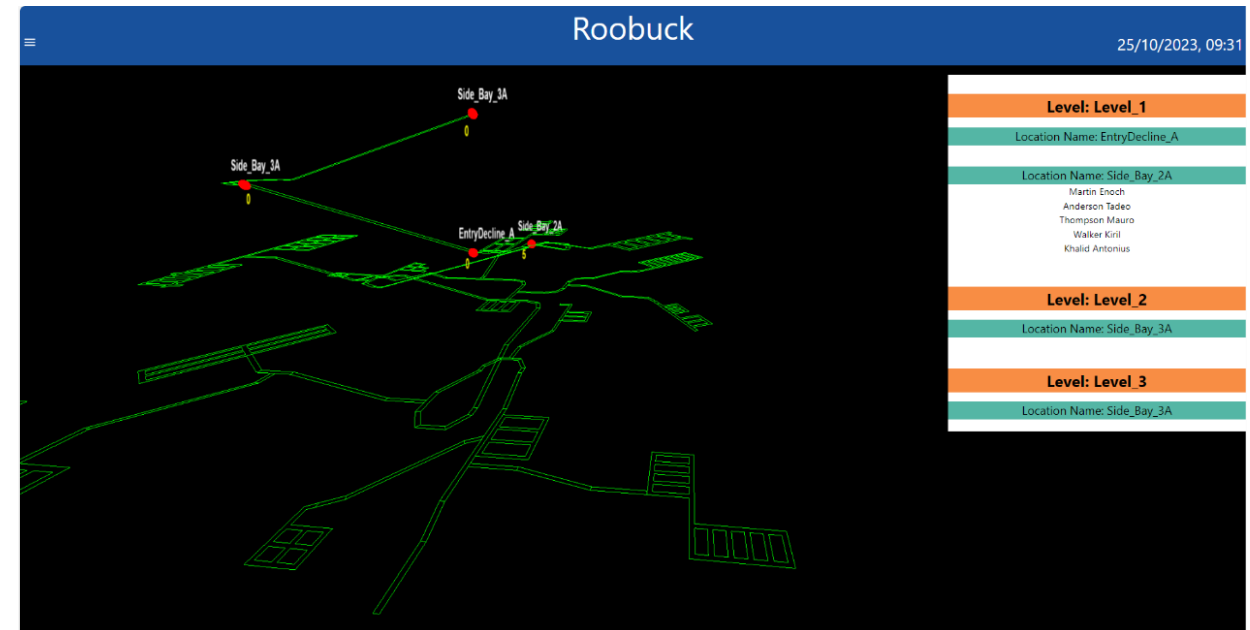
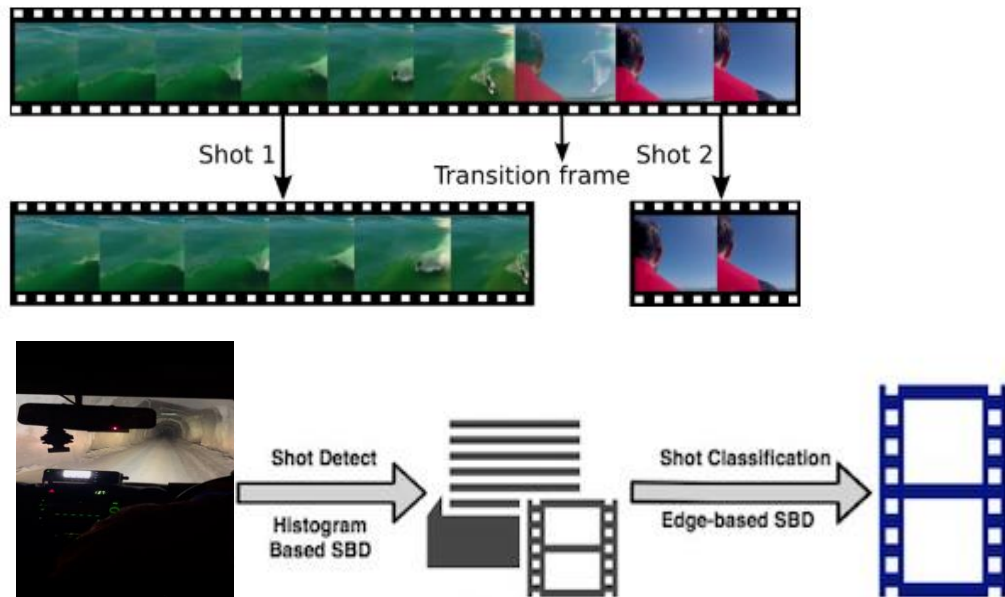


## Photogrammetry Based Tracking and Navigation for Underground Spaces



### Aims

- Camera based vehicle tracking – using image to identify the location of a vehicle in a tunnel
- Classifying and identifying transition frames within the camera footage by visual feature descriptor (done)
- Keyframes and intra-frame image identification from camera shots (undergoing)
- Designing a similarity image identification algorithm based on the keyframes (undergoing)





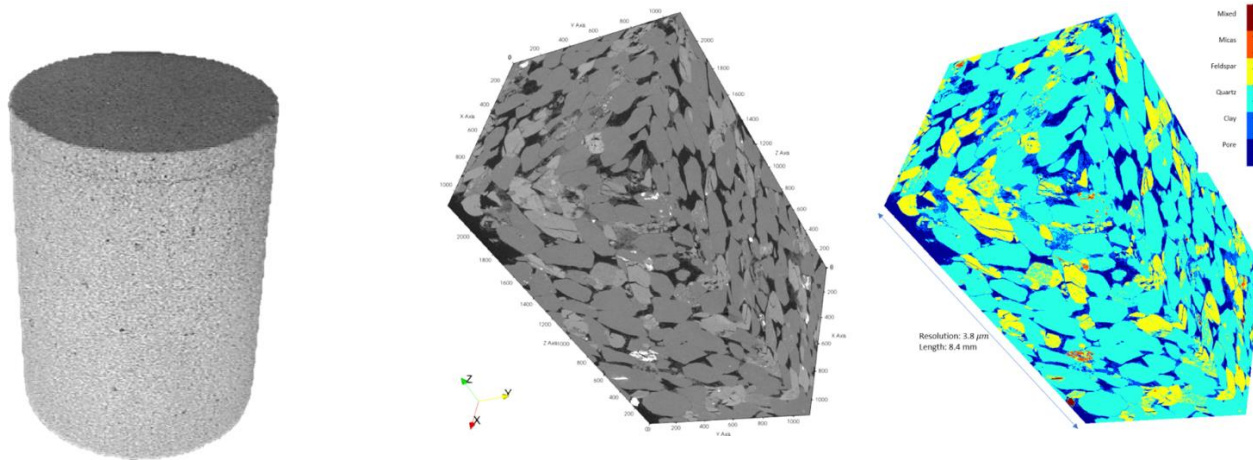
# Theme 2



## A Digital Technology for the Characterisation of Ore Grade and Distribution in a Rock Core

### Aims

- Develop convolutional neural networks (CNN) for multi-species segmentation of porous media images. This will convert a greyscale micro-CT image into a "coloured image" where the materials in each voxel are classified and segmented. This simple technology coupled with limited ML training will permit reliable reserve estimations, estimation of reservoir yield, and prediction and upscaling of physical properties of rock cores.



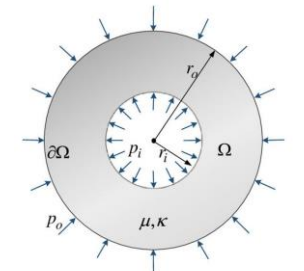
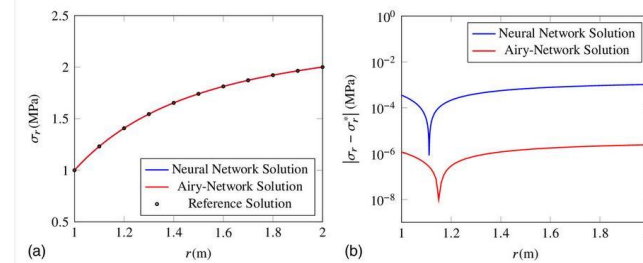
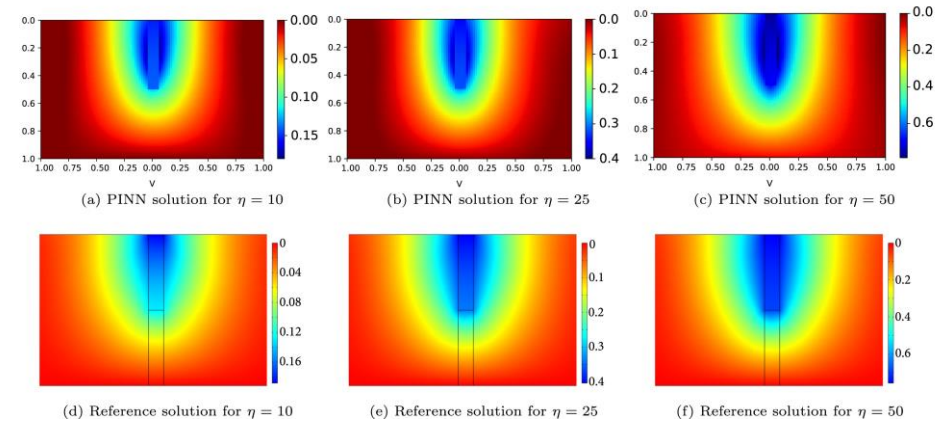
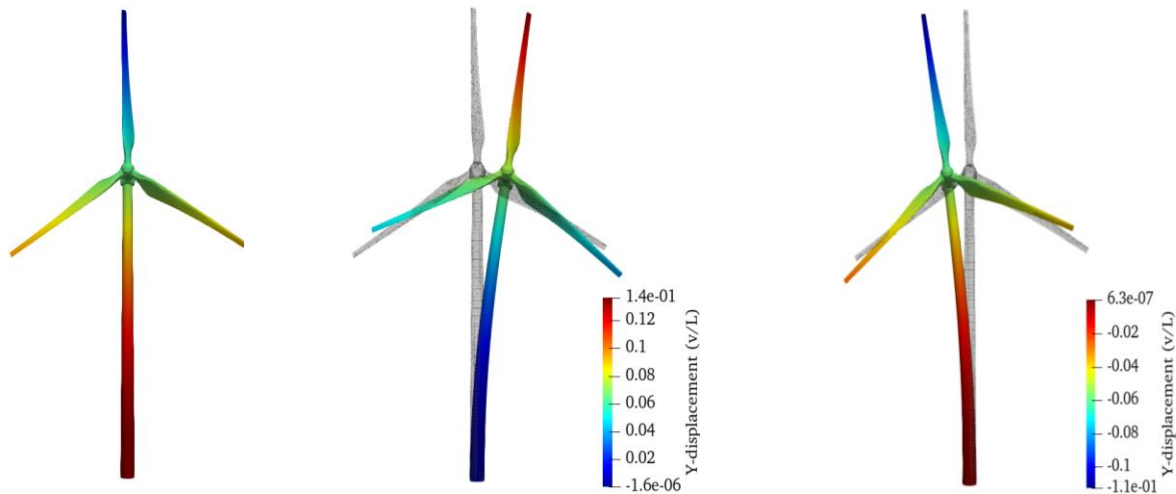
# Theme 3



## Physics Informed ML for forward and Inverse Analysis

### Aims

- Extend the predictive capacity of ML and permit forward and inverse analysis in real time based on sparse data



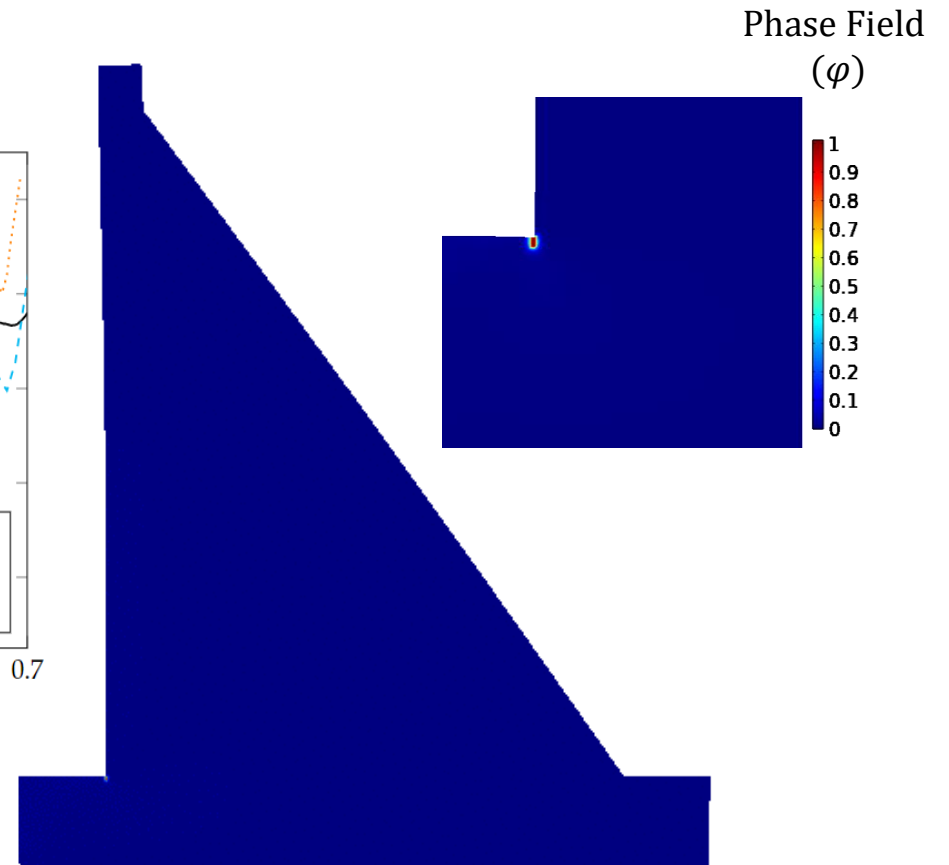
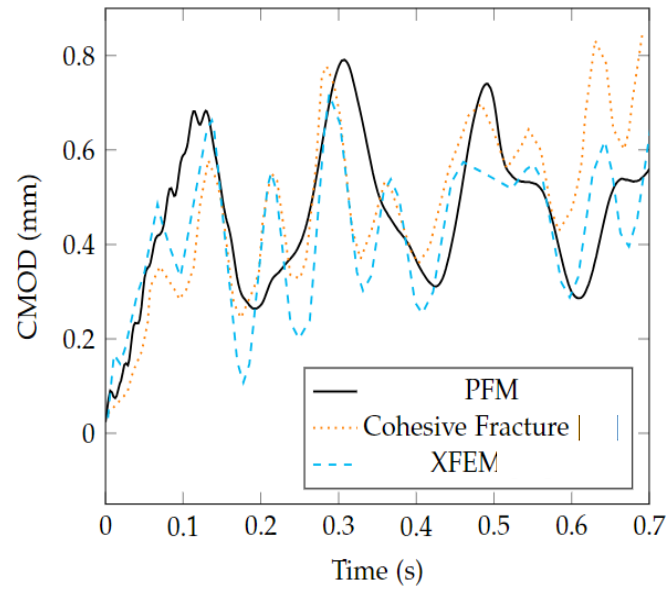
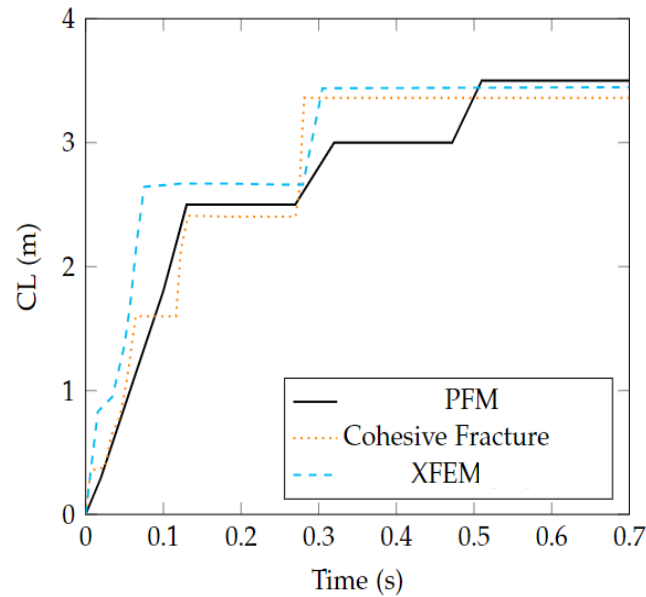
# Theme 3



## Physics Informed ML for forward and Inverse Analysis

### Aims

- Extend the predictive capacity of ML and permit forward and inverse analysis in real time based on sparse data





# Theme 3



## Structural Integrity Assessment through Anomaly Detection Using Dynamic Signature Analytics

- Ports Australia
- RMS

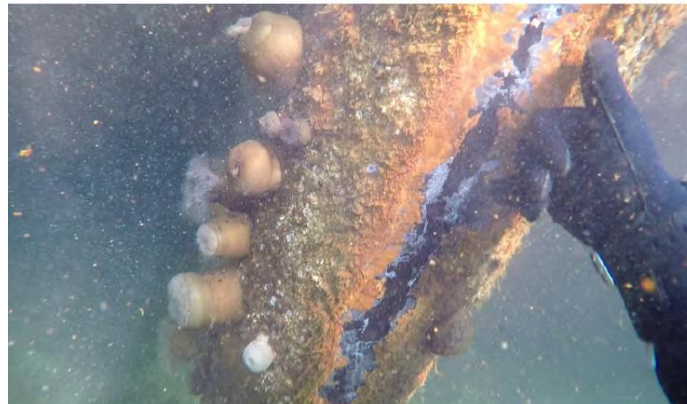


## Remotely Operated/Autonomous Submersibles for Pier Defect Detection and Integrity Assessment

- Ports Australia

## Degradation modelling and remaining service life assessment of piers

- Ports Australia



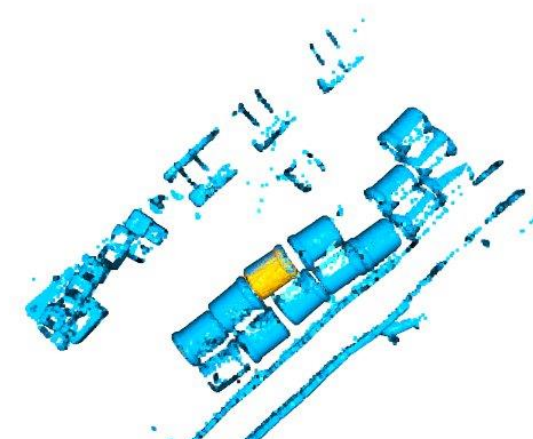
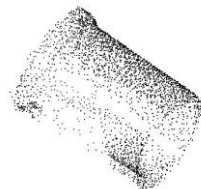
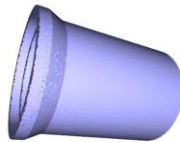
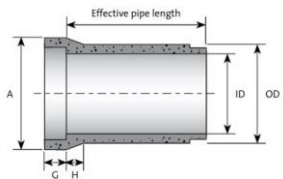
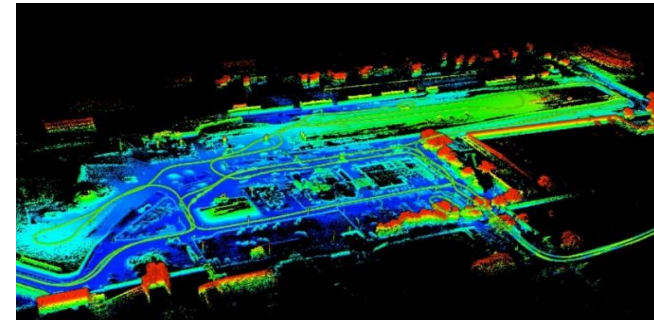
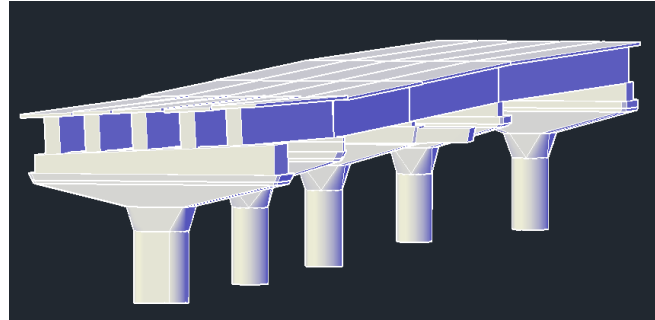
# Theme 4



## Automated Scan-vs-BIM for Real-Time Construction Progress Management

### Aims

- Address the research gap between conventional data collection/processing approaches and demands for intelligent real time decision support during construction
- Automate spatial data processing, including imagery/laser point cloud data fusion
- Investigate robotic and autonomous for delivering real-time reporting of project progress including daily schedule update and cost analysis against project plan , in addition to resource tracking





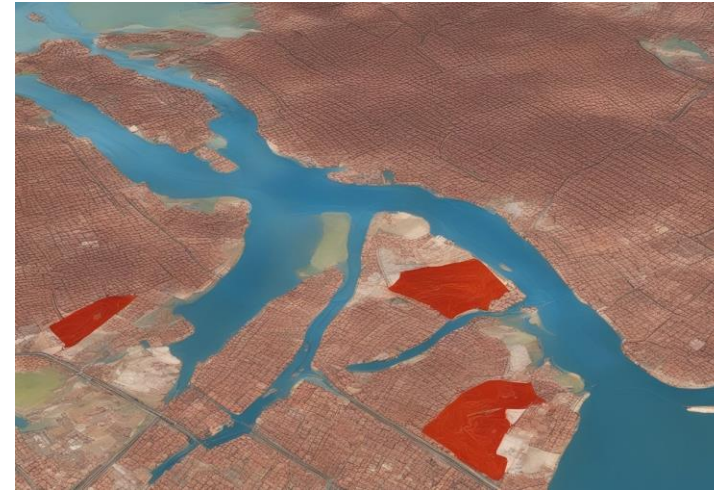
# Theme 5



## Real-Time Monitoring for Affected Catchments for Predictive Flash Flooding

### Aims

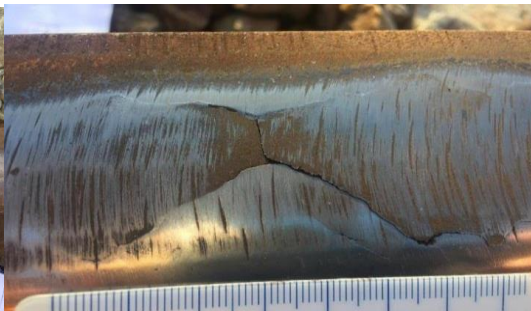
- Capture data from distributed sensors (water level, rainfall, soil moisture) across a river catchment in real time using sensor deployment.
- Develop a pipeline in transmitting live data in RIIS database for integration into a digital twin.
- Develop predictive modelling and ML / AI algorithms within a system development architecture for flood maps utilising live data sets.



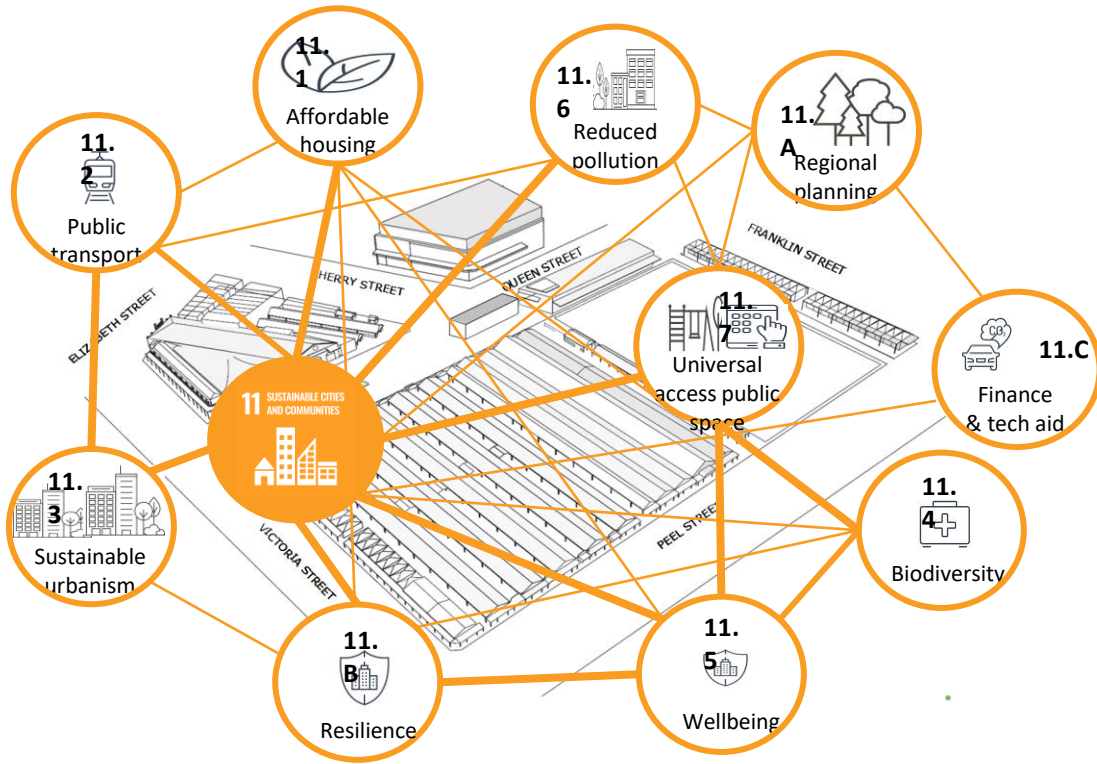
## Predictive Maintenance Strategies for Railway Surface Defects

### Aims

- Rail maintainers currently use time-based (scheduled) approaches to balance the costs and benefits of inspections and maintenance.
- Changing to condition-based inspection and maintenance planning has the potential to reduce costs and improve rail surface condition.
- Design an automated detection process for the health of underground and above-ground infrastructure – real time







# Thank You

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