

# Brain-Inspired Learning Framework to Bridging Information, Uncertainty and Human-Machine Decision-Making for Decoding Variance in Pipeline Computational Models

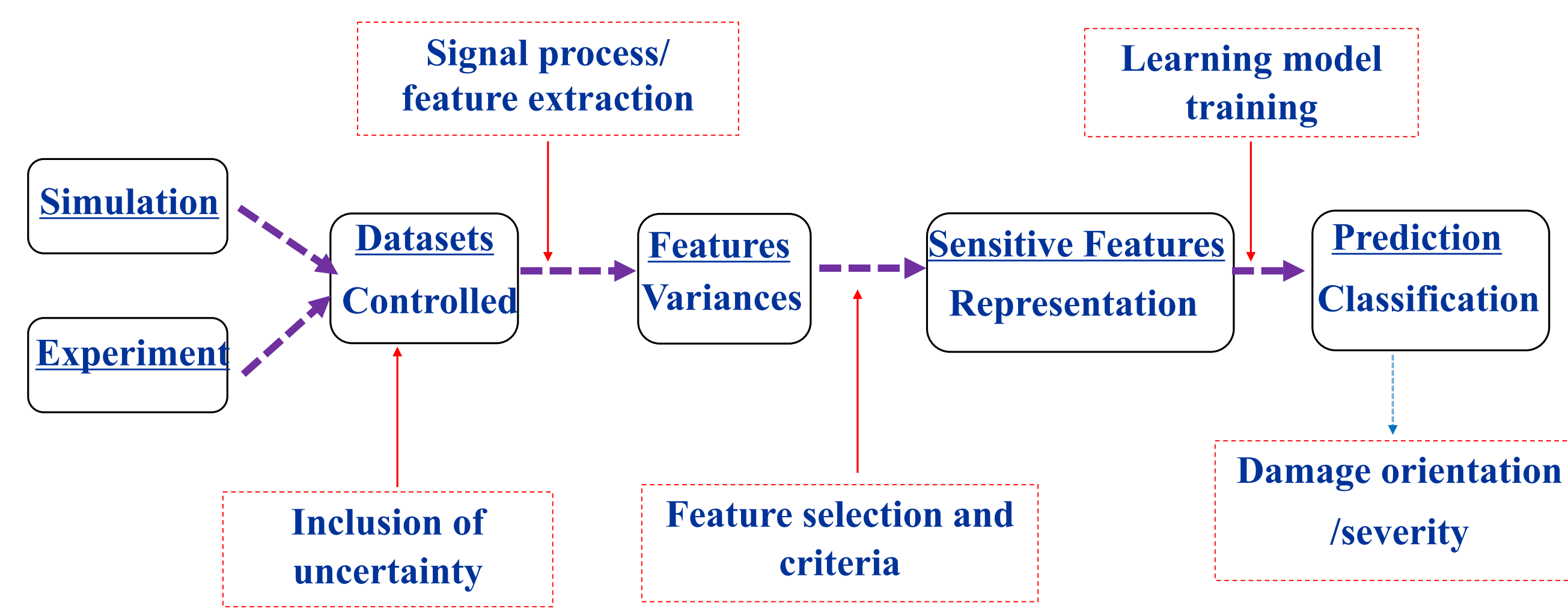


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## Main Objective

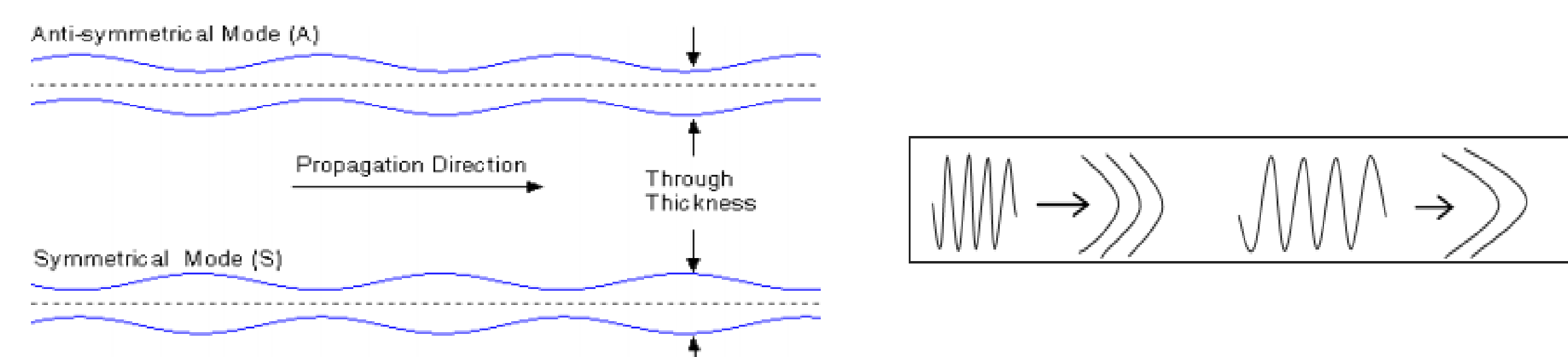
*This study is to develop and implement new learning framework to bridge information, uncertainty and human-machine decision making to meet pipeline environments that are becoming increasingly complex and demanding because of the high uncertainty, and heterogeneous data.*



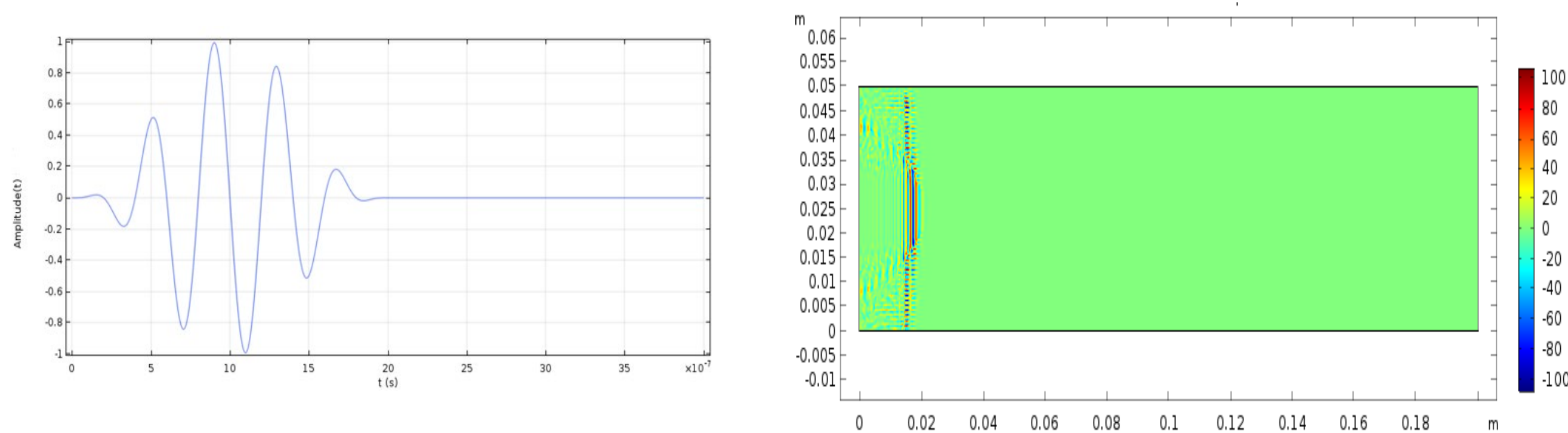
## Project Approach/Scope

*The current work mainly focuses on the variance widely ranging from material/structural integrity (e.g., damage types, damage size and morphology) using experimental and numerical studies through different datasets:*

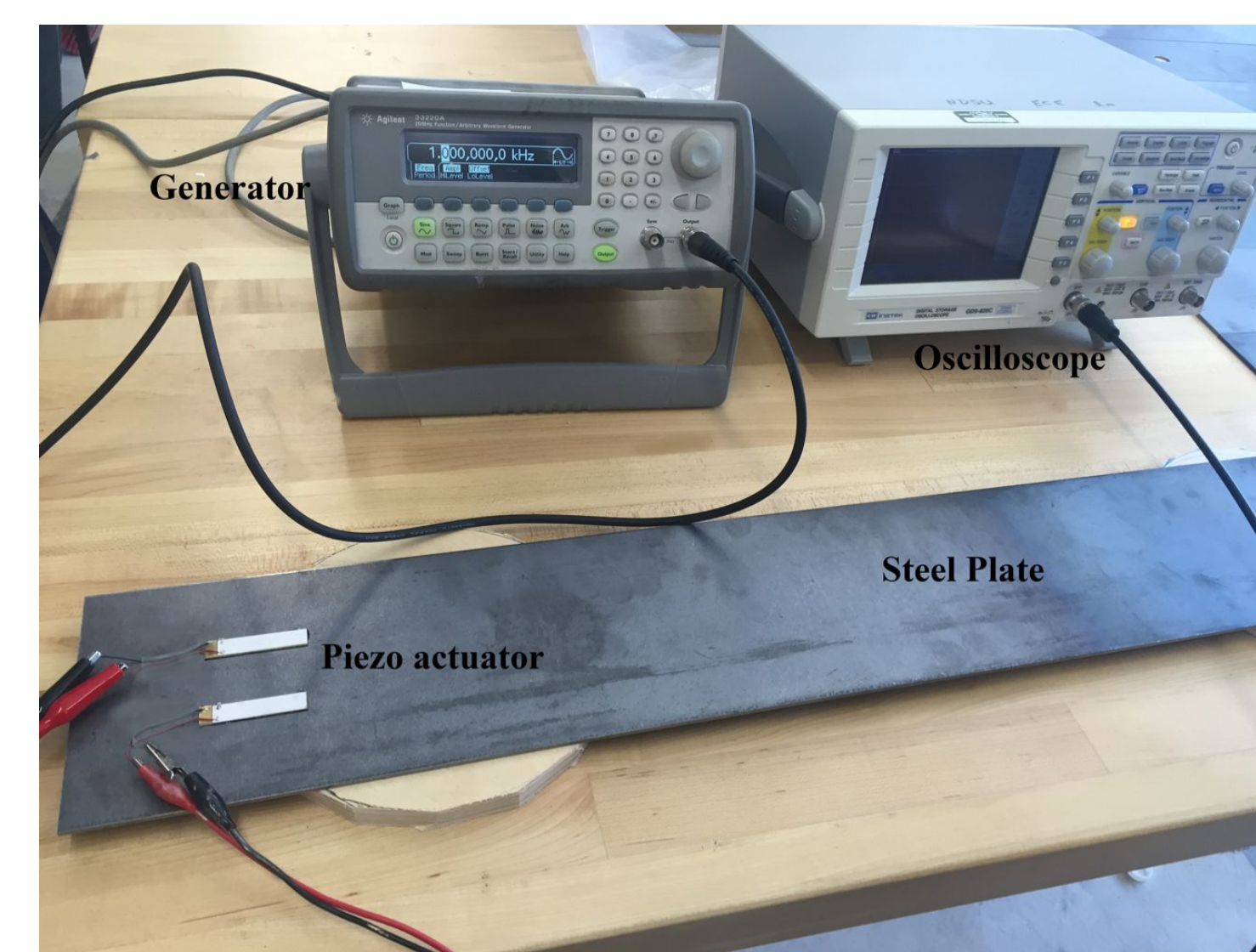
- Simulation of different scenarios with damage
- Experimental validation and verification
- Characterization of damage features
- Identification of unique features



Lamb wave propagation



Excitation signal and simulation (Multiphysics software COMSOL®)



Test setup



Samples with damage types and size

## Results to Date

*The inclusion of damage/cracks experienced in the structure (see Fig. 1) into the model provided change of signals in time-domain (DWT), frequency domain (FFT), or time-frequency domain (CWT), as shown in Figs. 2 and 3.*

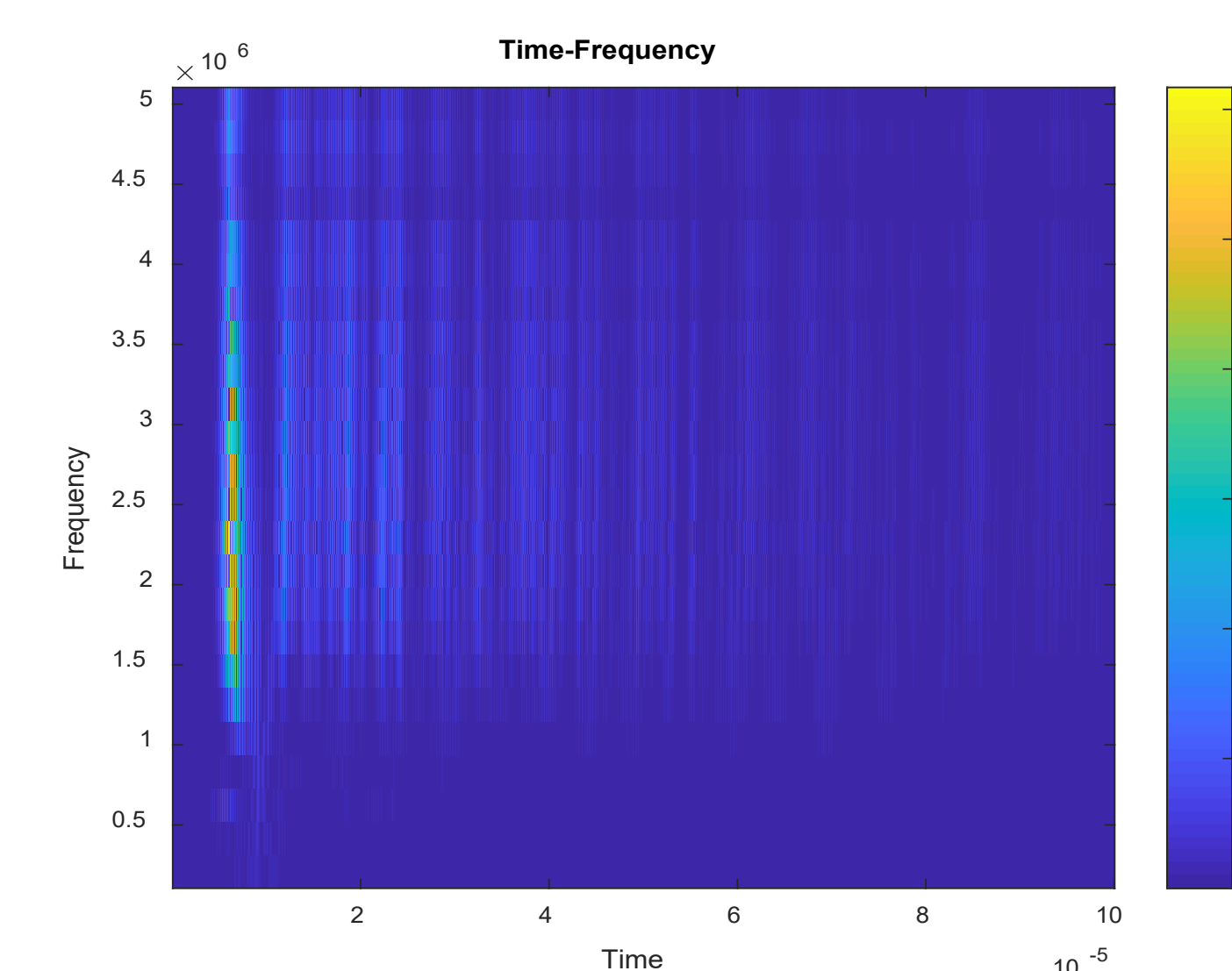


Figure 2. Signals in the CWT

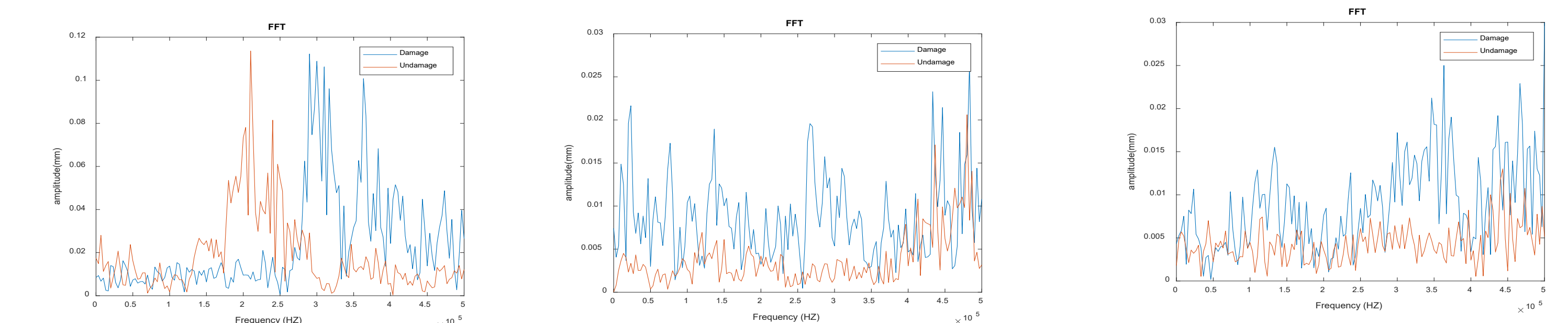
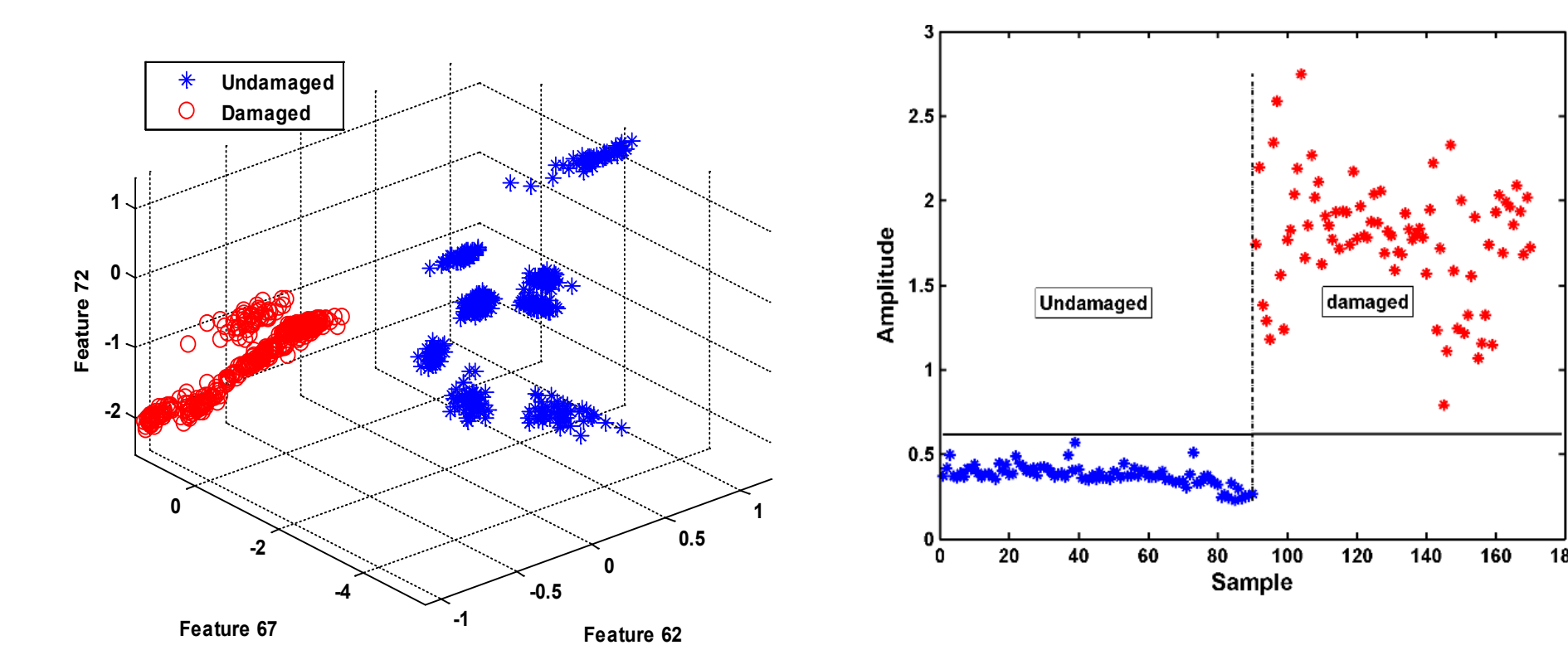


Figure 3. Signals and FFT in three locations

- work on the data on specified mechanical damage (type and size) will be analyzed as training features, while the lab data are used for calibration and training sets.



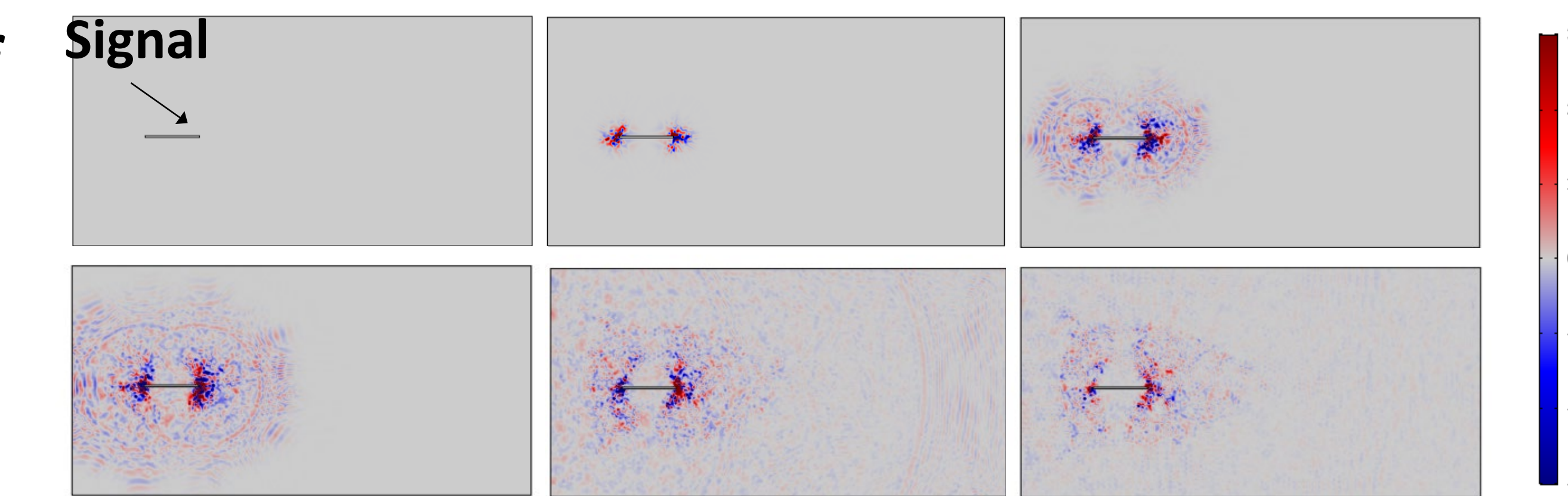
## Acknowledgments

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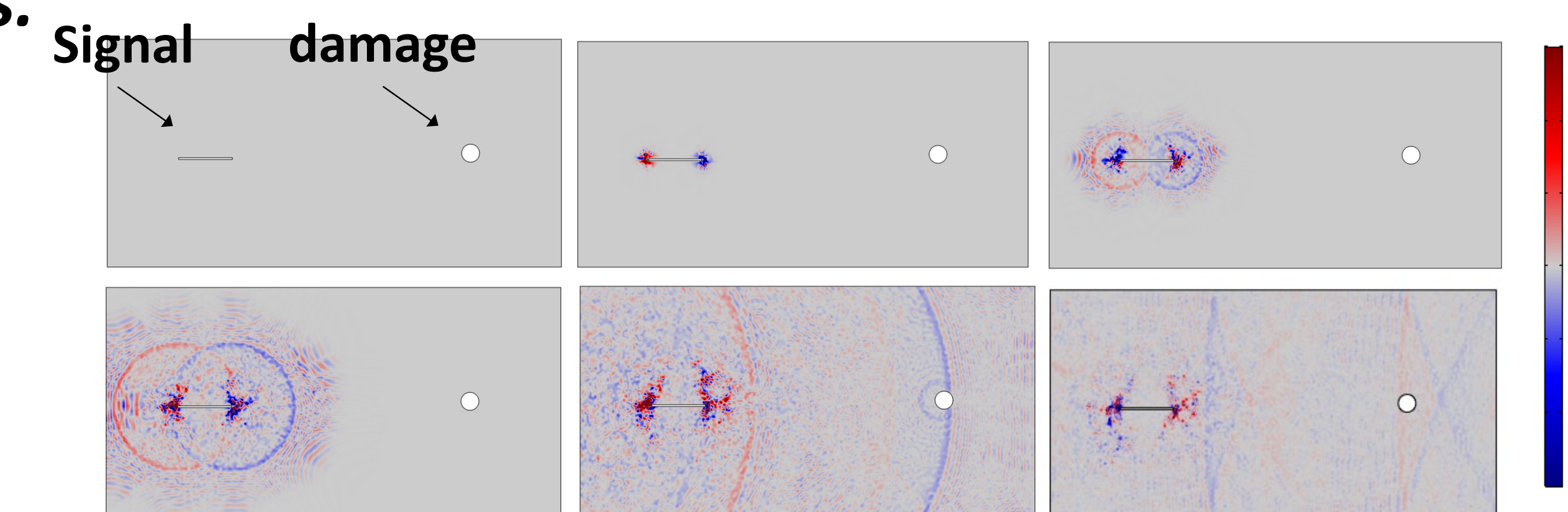
## Public Project Page

Please visit the below URL for much more information:

<https://primis.phmsa.dot.gov/matrix/PrjHome.rdm?prj=788>



(a) Undamaged state



(b) Undamaged state

Figure 1. Lamb wave propagation (a) and (b)