

"Hvussu stutt- og langtíðar 4D GNSS tíðarrøðir kunnu avdúka deformatiónir av heingibrúgvum"

Short and Long Term 4D GNSS Time Series of long span suspension bridges

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Overview

- Use of GNSS to measure the movements
- 7 Bridges, only some case studies here
- Large and small suspension bridges, one viaduct, one cable stayed bridge
- New tests on the Severn Suspension Bridge, antennas on cables and towers

GNSS

- Global Navigation Satellite System
- GPS is one type
- GLONASS, BeiDou, Galileo and local systems
- Around 120 + satellites
- Geodetic GNSS receivers allow
 mm precision



Humber Bridge, UK

- Large suspension bridge
- Movements of up to 4m
- First research started in 1996
- 1.2km between towers



- Various types of movements
- Three consecutive days
- Frequency analysis can be made of the time series



Forth Road Bridge, UK





Severn Suspension Bridge, UK

- 9 GNSS receivers
- 2 reference stations
- Synchronised movements
- Tests in 2010 and 2015



Antenna locations, tower and cable





• Height 4 locations 10 mins



 Movements location A, 40 min period





• Location B 1 min







• Location B spectral analysis





Conclusions

- Valuable monitoring tool and technique
- Forth and Severn suffer wire breaks
- Long term monitoring
- Combination of data with Finite Element Models for Structural Health Monitoring
- Similar thinking led to the Granskingarráðið funded project for ship monitoring

