Data-driven Concrete Autogenous Shrinkage Prediction

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Research Objective

Outline

- The goal of the project is to use data-driven methods to perform predictive modelling of the autogenous shrinkage from limited experimental dataset
- The work proposes new physics guided deep learning model B5Net to predict autogenous shrinkage



Problem and Data Augmentation Workflow



A typical autogenous shrinkage curve is shown below.

- One can see a sharp decrease in strain followed by a slower plateau
- Not all tests look as "neat" as this one
- Swelling can be observed for certain tests

For autogenous shrinkage

B5 Model

$$\varepsilon_{\text{auto}} = \varepsilon_{s\infty} \left(\frac{wb}{1+ab}\right) \left((wb/4) \frac{1}{1 + (\tau_{sw}/t)^m} - (1 - wb/4) * \frac{1}{1 + (\tau_{au}/t)^n} \right)$$

- 1. Use B5 model to perform **curve fitting** for each shrinkage set and calculate the value of parameters (epsilon_inf, tsw, tau, m, n)
- 2. Perform **data augmentation** by using B5 model and parameters for each shrinkage set (create 100 data point each)
- 3. Use the augmented data to train the **deep neural network** with following layers [1024-512-256-128-64-32-1]



B5Net Results

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- We used deep neural networks with augmented data to learn the physics behind the nature of the autogenous shrinkage curve to reproduce similar curve for test set
- The prediction suggests we were able to learn the physics via the augmented data to produce physics guided deep neural network

Future Work

- Establish relationship between B5 coefficients and compositional parameters (currently no strong correlation for one of the constants)
- Create Website



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