

Module description

Lifecycle engineering is currently one of the great challenges for new and existing civil and geotechnical applications. Rapid developments in sensor technology and monitoring techniques have opened many possibilities in this domain. In this module, you will be introduced to a large variety of state-of-the-art monitoring options to assess the health and integrity of civil structures, rock-, and soil masses. You will learn about the physics of structural health; how to process and interpret data for monitoring this health, and how to create and update models from the data. The module is taught using theoretical sessions on monitoring methods and data collection/processing, live coding sessions, and workshops. We conclude with case study projects in which you apply your gained knowledge to real-world monitoring problems in different domains.

Unit 1: Theory & Techniques [6EC]

The first unit provides you with knowledge on the theory and techniques required to answer the questions 'what, when, how, why and where to monitor?'

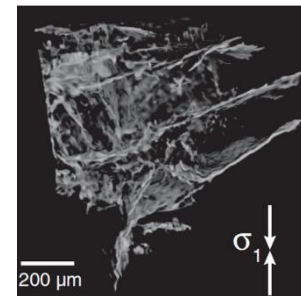
Topics we'll cover:

- Degradation & failure mechanisms
- Relation loading ↔ materials ↔ mechanisms ↔ time- & spatial scales
- Sensors & data acquisition
- Advanced data processing (beyond MUDE)
- Inversion & prediction
- System identification & model updating
- Feature engineering, deep learning, anomaly detection & decision-making

Assessment: Written exam [30%]

Unit 2: Case studies [4EC]

In combined groups, you'll apply your gained knowledge to 2 case studies, one in the Civil Engineering [2EC] and one in the Earth, Climate and Technology domain [2EC].



Case study examples

Civil Engineering:

Structural Health Monitoring of Bridges

You receive a data set containing accelerations and strains measured on a bridge and are asked to

- 1) perform operational modal analysis to identify the dynamic properties of the structure,
- 2) update a (given) simplified model of the bridge using the identified properties,
- 3) design features that can be used to monitor the global vibrational response of the bridge,
- 4) implement an algorithm for detecting anomalies in the response, and
- 5) suggest improvements to the monitoring system (locations/types of sensors, data acquisition).

Assessment: Report [35%]

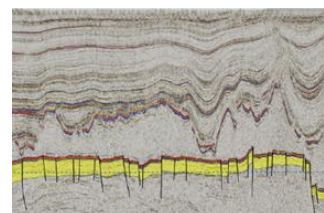


Earth, Climate and Technology:

Monitoring of surface deformation and changes in subsurface structures

You receive seismic reflection data, surface deformation measurements, a subsurface fault model, and seismicity data from a subsurface reservoir (e.g. from Groningen) and are asked to

- 1) perform an assessment of the seismicity locations,
- 2) perform fault slip processes modelling,
- 3) assess what the role of subsurface properties has on the outcomes of these analyses, including the role of possible changes in production during continuous production, and
- 4) devise an improved monitoring plan to improve the quantification of subsurface seismicity properties.



Assessment: Report [35%]



Hosting sections

- Dynamics of Solids and Structures
- Geoscience and Remote Sensing
- Railway Engineering
- Applied Geophysics and Petrophysics
- Pavement Engineering
- Concrete Structures
- Mechanics and Physics of Structures



Noise and Vibrations

Generation, Propagation and Effect on Humans and Environment

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Module Description

Noise refers to the unpleasant, loud, and disruptive sound that arises from structural vibrations. While urban noise and vibrations from transportation or construction works bring a negative influence on human health, underwater noise pollution (from pile driving, seismic surveys, etc.) threatens the living space of marine mammals and fish. In striving for a sustainable environment, tackling noise pollution and excessive vibrations is crucial. In this module, you will learn the fundamentals of noise and vibrations by focusing on (i) structural vibrations generating noise, (ii) propagation of waves, (iii) noise and vibrations perception by inhabitants, and (iv) noise and vibration control strategies to mitigate adverse effects on the urban and marine environments.

Teaching Staff

- Apostolos Tsouvalas
- Andrei Metrikine
- Kumar Anupam
- Alfredo Nunez Vicencio
- Zhen Yang
- Katerina Varveri
- Yaxi Peng
- Andrei Faragau

Environmental Impact of Offshore Renewables

Affordable and clean renewable energy remains one of the crucial global Sustainable Development Goals. However, the extraction of energy from the marine environment comes with a serious by-product; the underwater noise pollution and the vibrations of the seabed. Underwater noise can cause harm to marine mammals by interfering with their communication, feeding and navigation. During this module, you will learn how to assess the environmental impact of anthropogenic activities using state-of-the-art modelling and how to compose technically solid environmental assessment reports.



Noise and Vibrations from Railway Traffic

Noise and vibrations are significant concerns due to their impact on the passenger comfort, infrastructure durability and environment. Throughout this module you will learn the fundamentals of noise and vibrations. Additionally, you will learn how to measure noise and vibrations and analyse the resulting data.



Noise and Vibrations from Vehicles

In pavement engineering, Structural-borne noise and vibrations are caused by the interaction between the vehicle's tires and the pavement, this can lead to significant noise pollution. In this module you will learn how to model structure-media interaction and design noise mitigation strategies to reduce excessive noise and vibrations.



Unit 1: Theory

Unit 2: Project

Key topics

- Fundamentals of acoustics and vibrations
- Urban and underwater noise and vibrations
- Analysis of noise generation by structural vibrations
- Effect of noise and vibrations on humans and other species
- Noise control strategies
- Eye on real-life applications
- Interdisciplinary groups

Form of instruction



Laboratory tests



Laboratory tests



Lectures and hands-on workshops



Group work on project



Assignments and self-study



Feedback sessions

Assessment



Report and in-class presentation (100%)



Scan the QR code for more info!

Ecoengineering solutions for climate resilient and healthy cities

How sustainable is your city quarter?

Sustainability is a broad notion that includes environmental, social, and economic performance aspects. The sustainability performance of a city quarter is therefore not easy to define or quantify. In this module we are going to analyse two city quarters, a recently built one (see Figure 1) and one originating from the 1950's (see Figure 2) on the basis of a number of sustainability related indicators.

These indicators relate to and cover:

- 'Climate resilience'
- 'Climate mitigation'
- 'Circularity'
- and 'Wellbeing' performance of city quarters.



Seven specific sustainability indicators

Seven specific sustainability indicators are addressed and the performance of the two city quarters with respect to these are quantitatively assessed in this module. The seven indicators are:

1. Quality of outdoors air, water and/or soil (including presence of litter)
2. State of maintenance and quality of present buildings and infrastructure (service life-, circularity-, energy performance)
3. Risk of heat stress occurrence (specifically in summertime)
4. Risk of flooding (specifically during intense rain showers)
5. Noise occurrence
6. Recreational- and social interaction opportunities (quantity and quality of present public spaces)
7. Quality and quantity of nature ('natural capital'): biodiversity and goods and services that nature can provide to city inhabitants

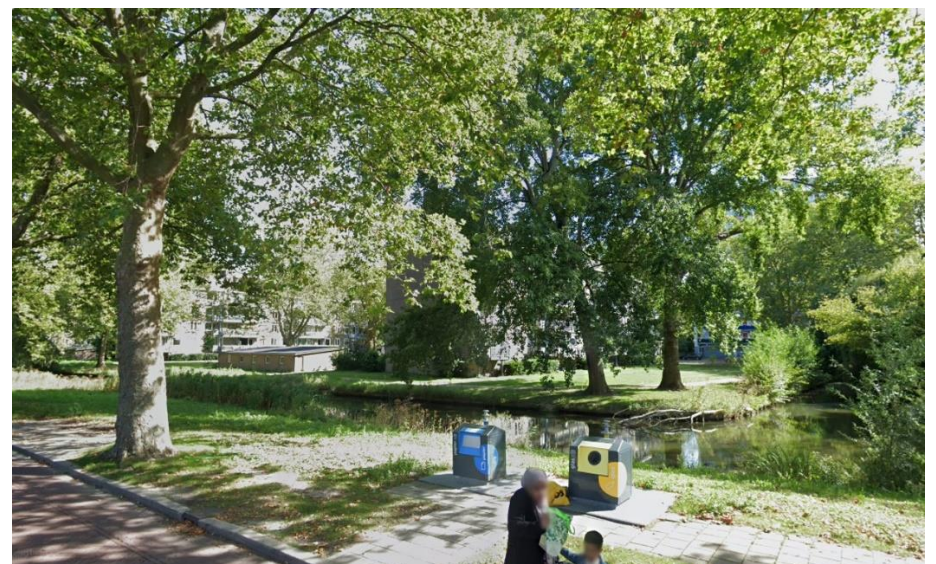
Students from different Master programs and tracks will work in multidisciplinary teams and are asked to advice and implement (design) integral nature-based sustainability improvement actions, after the current performance of the two city quarters with respect to the seven sustainability indicators have been quantitatively assessed.

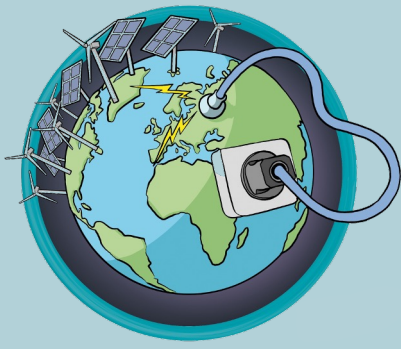
An expert multidisciplinary team of teachers will inform and guide the students on theory and practice related to the seven sustainability indicators through lectures, a practical ('build and apply your own environmental sensor'), field studies and workshops. Field surveys targeting the quantification of sustainability performance of the two city blocks comprise a significant part of the student activities.

Figure 1: Schoemakerplantage



Figure 2: Wippolder





Subsurface Storage

Hadi Hajibeygi & Mark Bakker

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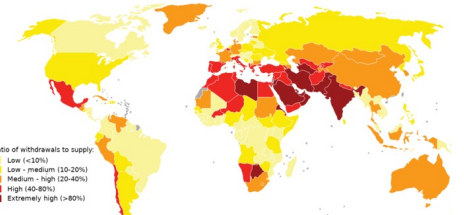
Why Subsurface Storage?

Storage technology allows to buffer oversupply to survive the period of under supply!

It is relevant to all significant topics **“Water, Energy & Climate!”**

Subsurface Storage is the only viable technology which allows **large-scale** (TWh energy, Gt Fluids)

Netherlands	USA	China	Brazil
			
~800 TWh 151 Mt of CO ₂	~30,000 TWh 4,921 Mt of CO ₂	~37,000 TWh 9,528 Mt of CO ₂	~3,300 TWh 406 Mt of CO ₂



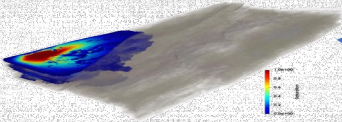
To reach net-zero, several TWh energy must be supplied (& stored) & gigatons of CO₂ must be captured & stored!

Fresh water must be captured & stored at large scale, underground!

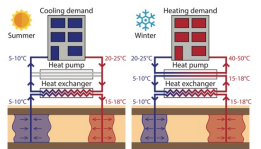
UN Water Scarcity Map!
(Red: high, yellow: low)

What will you learn?

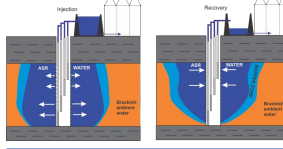
Fundamental **Science** & Applied **Engineering** Tools to store:



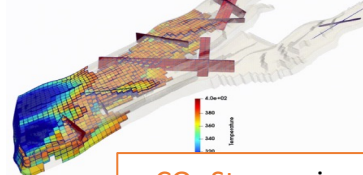
TWh hydrogen energy storage in salt caverns & porous reservoirs



Aquifer thermal energy storage!



Underground Water storage!

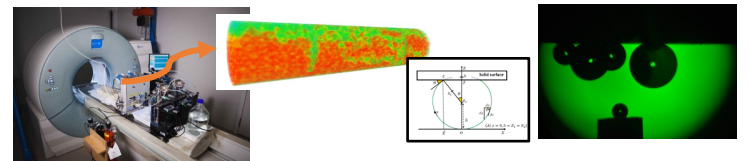


CO₂ Storage in a North Sea field!

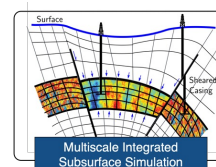
Multi-disciplines: transport in porous media, fluid-rock interactions, geoscience field development, multiscale modeling, ...

Active Learning!

Discover in the Lab, **Model** with Pen, **Simulate** with Laptop, **Discuss** with friends, present to public!



Analyze CT-Images of hydrogen/CO₂ in real rocks!



Experience the science, Work on **real challenges**, find a way to **make it work!**
Be creative! Be critical! Be Happy 😊

Model & Simulate & Analyze!

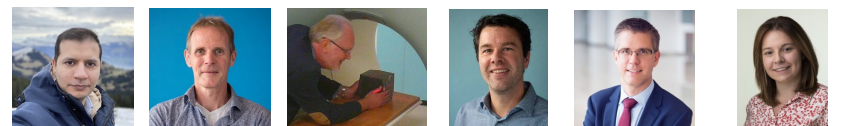
How do we assess you?

Learning objectives:

- Evaluate how earth underground resources can be used for **cyclic storage of fluids and energy**
- Design a conceptual framework for a given storage project considering **geology & geomechanics** of the rock and **fluids physics**
- Evaluate the **performance** of storage systems
- Evaluate **hydro-thermo-mechanical** and **geochemical** processes beneath the success of a storage system
- **Assess** the various advantages and disadvantages of subsurface storage options against each other and propose an **optimal solution**
- **Communicate** their findings clearly in an appropriate comprehensive manner for **various technical and non-technical stakeholders**

[50%] Portfolio of individual learning activities : Individual cumulative grade, combination of weekly assignments

[50%] Integrated module assessment: Group project, group report, Group presentation, with 1-2 pages of individual reflections



Hadi Mark Karl-Heinz Martin Sebastian Anne-Catherine

Subsurface Storage is a unique module that is relevant to all topics of Energy, Climate and Water!

Course description

Data Science (DS) and **Artificial intelligence (AI)** will revolutionize all aspects of *Civil Engineering, Environmental Engineering* and *Earth Climate and Technology*. Our interdisciplinary module will offer students the opportunity to learn these powerful tools and apply them from the very beginning.

We will focus primarily on *Probabilistic Machine Learning* and *Deep Learning methods*, effective approaches to deal with the uncertainty and the complexity characterizing the challenges of the interconnected natural, living and built environments.

In this module, the students will broaden their engineering understanding through collaboration with peers working on *real-world case studies*, with experts in DS/AI across various programs.

By the end of the module, the students will have acquired a practical and holistic understanding of DS and AI, and their applications in their fields of choice, which will be extremely valuable for the students' **future** career.

Unit 1: Data Science & Probabilistic Machine Learning	Unit 2: Deep Learning	Unit 3: Project
Key topics		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Probabilistic machine learning • Generative machine learning • Ensembling and kernel methods • Data handling and preprocessing • Coding and visualization skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convolutional neural networks • Recurrent neural networks • Physics-based machine learning • Advanced AI topics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Group work • Application of acquired skills on real case studies

Forms of instruction and Assessment

Unit 1:	Unit 2:	Unit 3:
Form of instruction		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lectures Coding workshops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lectures Coding workshops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Online tutorials Group work
Assessment		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual written exam (50%) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Final presentation (50%)

45 to 50 hours of lectures
 >85 hours for project work
 Plenty of time for reviewing the material!

Instructors

Lead Instructors

R. Taormina
 I. Rocha
 H. Wang

Project Instructors

R. Taormina	D. Voskov
I. Rocha	F. van der Meer
H. Wang	P. Krishnakumari
O. Cats	K. Anupam
G. Rongier	O. Colomes Gene
M. Schleiss	

Example of Project Topics

Structural Mechanics

Rainfall Nowcasting

Find the list of all projects and fill out our survey!

Defect Detection

Flood Modelling

Plastic Pollution

Fill out our survey!

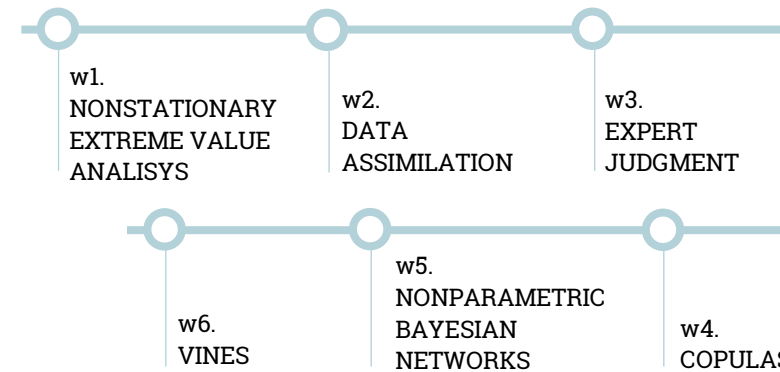
Tell us which **advanced topics** and **projects** may interest you the most. It takes 2 minutes!



Also available here:
<https://forms.gle/ffxgmoVnmqQDtpUx7>

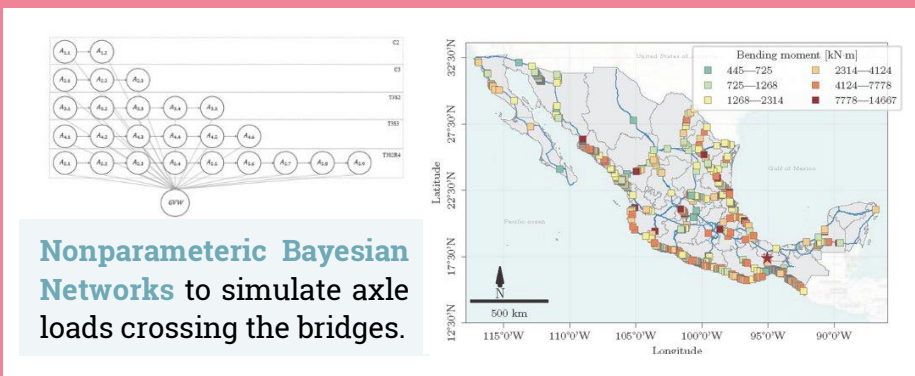
Content

Real-world phenomena (e.g., rainfall, earthquakes, cars crossing bridges, ocean waves) are random and **unpredictable!** How can we take this into account in our engineering research and design? In this module, you will use advanced probabilistic methods that **incorporate observations and expert opinion to support decisions** that make our lives **safer and more manageable**. The module is of the methodological type, and you will also learn how to translate theoretical knowledge into computer codes. As part of this course, you will apply the methods learned in an interdisciplinary group project around a specific theme of your choice.

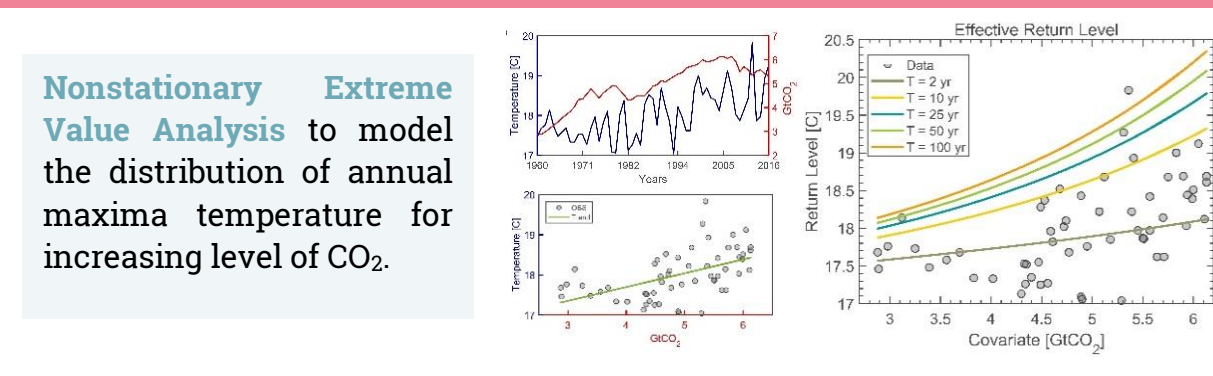


Team

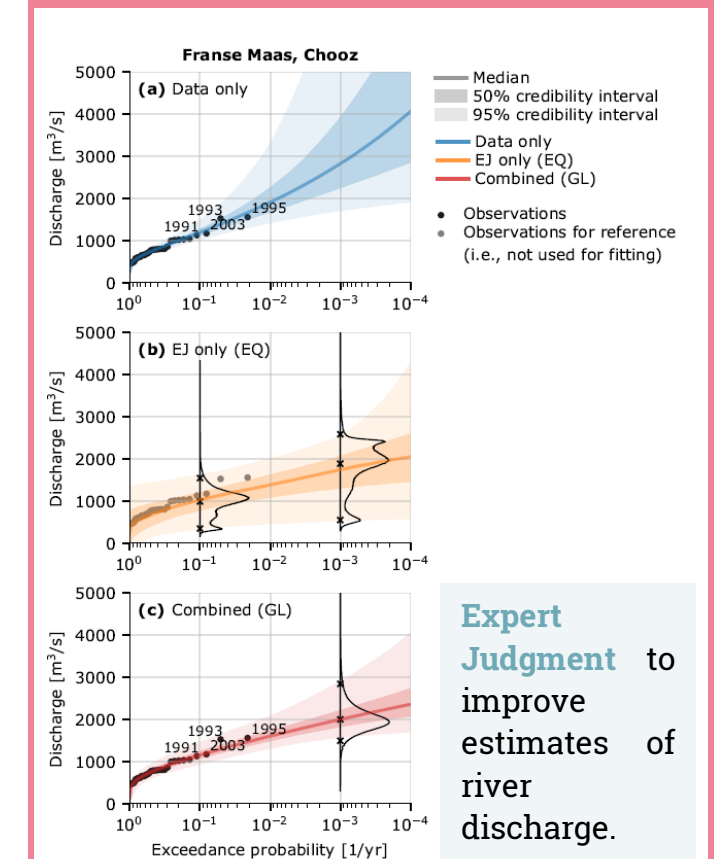
Extreme Traffic Load on Bridges



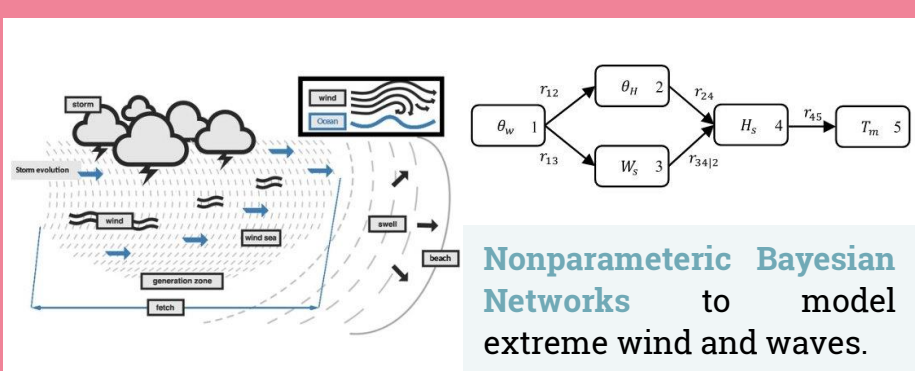
Temperature and CO₂



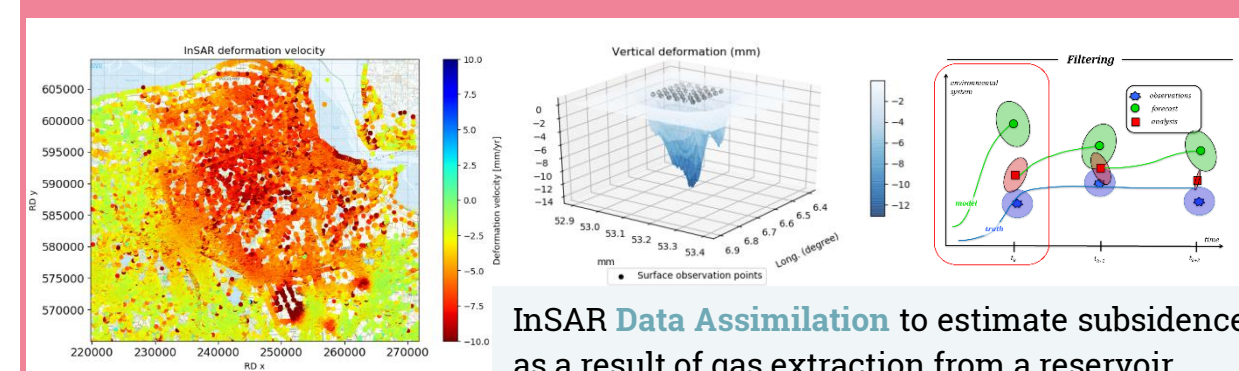
River Discharge



Extreme Wind and Waves



Land Subsidence



Engineering for Global Development

Dr.Ir. Maurits W. Ertsen

Water Resources Management / Civil Engineering and Geosciences / Delft University of Technology. Delft, The Netherlands
m.w.ertsen@tudelft.nl

What does this module aim for?

Focusing on engineering in the Global South, this module relates engineering applications (in global engineering) to a societal debate:

What is (desirable) development, a theme spanning domains, programs and tracks within the CEG Faculty, but possibly with different approaches and answers per domain.

You will learn about similarities and differences of techniques and methods from different domains. Building on the idea that engineering solutions – useful and needed as they are – are always positioned within a societal debate, students discover their own position.

You will learn how to engage their own expertise within debates with other experts and other stakeholders on issues of development, political aspects of engineering, options for interventions, contexts, etcetera.

You will discover the societal and political aspects of engineering!



Grading (always good to know!)

Unit 1: Individual essay on a theme that relates to the sessions and study material (consistency of the argument, references)

Unit 2: Individual feedback essay on the team project (position in the team, reflection, writing skills)

The final grade is the average of the two grades. Each grade required to be at least 5.8.



Unit 1: Themes and debates (5 credits)

In a series of workshops, with discussions, guest lectures, design sessions, etcetera, students are introduced to themes and applications in the Global Engineering domain. The exact setup of the sessions is decided on for each study year, as themes and topics are adapted to debates as they are encountered in relevant circles.



These sessions are related to this list of key topics:

- Development theory (societal development, power relations, economic issues, globalization)
- Role of technology (engineering decisions, innovation ideas, history of technology)
- Co-creation and design interventions (participatory design, tinkering, values in design)
- Sustainable development goals (Differences and connections, development cooperation, role of states and UN institutes).

Unit 2: Topics and projects (5 credits)

Teams of 5 to 7 students work on a real-life issue, relevant to at least a number of different stakeholders (design, planning, methods, etcetera), in the Global Engineering domain.

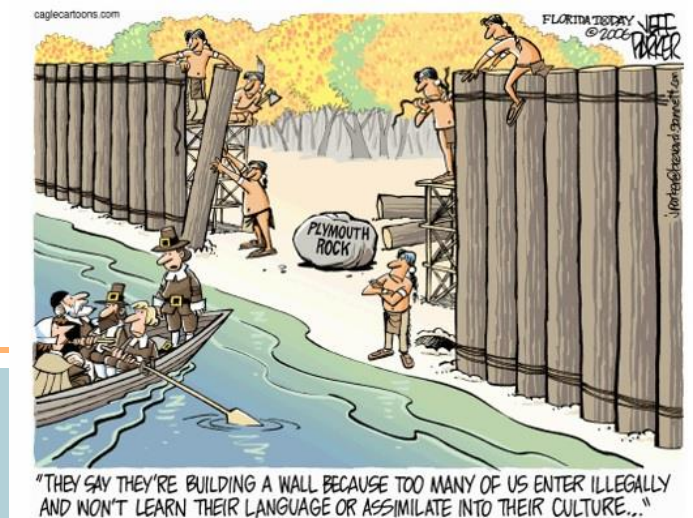
The teams mobilize content from unit 1 in their project, in applying concepts and bringing their team work into unit 1. The projects are made available through the Delft Global network and will vary each year.



During the project activities, team members discuss the project with members of other teams, to facilitate reflecting on team results

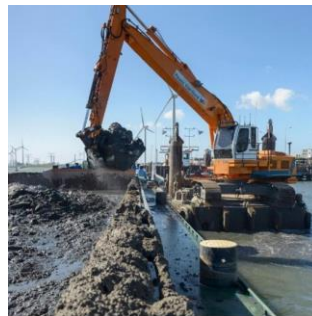
Examples of possible projects include:

- Water provision in urban or rural settings
- Plastic pollution
- Affordable housing
- Access to energy



From Sediments and Sludges to Solids and Soil (*Suspensions, Sludges and Soils*)

CEG2000

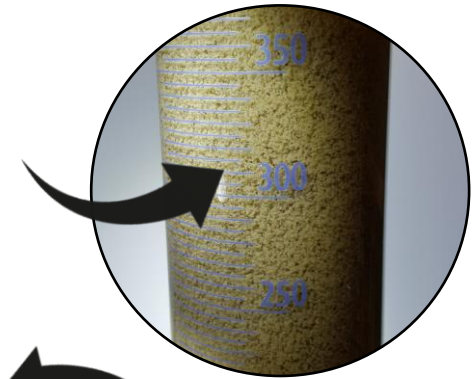


From theory to practice

- Learn about the how the MICROSCOPIC behaviour of particles influence the MACROSCOPIC properties of sludges, slurries and soils.
- Get aware of the influence of the ENVIRONMENT on the properties of sludges, slurries and soils.
- Discover the challenges faced by STAKEHOLDERS and how to MANAGE sediment.

The module consists of both theory and practice (laboratory and field work). Site visits and discussions with representatives of major companies (Boskalis, Port of Rotterdam...) are planned.

*Sludges and slurries have unique properties that dependent on their environment
(here you see flocculated clay)*



Today scientists and engineers look for eco-friendly solutions whereby sludges and slurries can be (re)used in, for instance, dike construction.

Resilient deltas *in times of climate change*

Dr. ir. Martine Rutten

Civil Engineering and Geosciences. Delft University of Technology. Delft, The Netherlands
m.m.rutten@tudelft.nl

The Challenge: Deltas as Prosperous yet Vulnerable Places

Deltas regions may be considered some of the wealthiest places in the world, drawing large populations with their rich environmental resources and strong economic potentials; they are hubs of innovation, biodiversity, industrial and agricultural productivity, and home to some of the world's fastest growing cities. Delta regions are also some of the most highly stressed areas in the world, with great competition for land and water use, and experiencing impacts from all activities occurring in the river basin. Natural characteristics of river deltas make them vulnerable to complex problems such as flooding, subsidence, cyclones and salt water intrusion. Deltas worldwide are under accelerating pressure of sea-level rise and hydrological extremes. Former high-end scenarios rapidly become thinkable futures that may push delta interventions outside common practice.

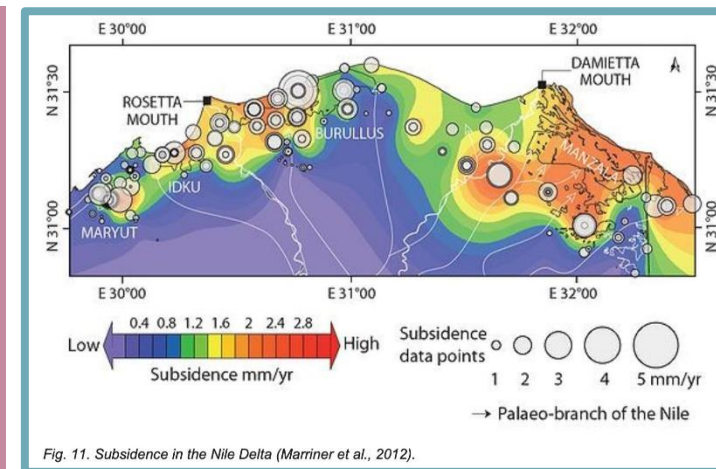


The Cross Over: Resilient Deltas

This topical cross-over deals with the societal challenge of making deltas resilient to climate change, subsidence, unprecedented economic growth and urbanisation. Future increases in sea level rise, droughts, extreme precipitation and flooding can have adverse effects on the physics and dynamics of delta's, salt intrusions and groundwater, which requires new delta interventions to be developed. The focus is on deltas globally, using the Dutch Delta as a nearby example and laboratory.

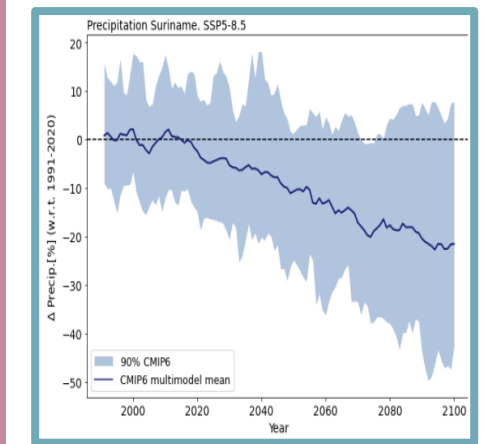
Unit 1: Physics of the Delta System

Provides you with the scientific understanding of the atmospheric, fluvial and marine processes that shape river deltas, how they respond to human interventions, and their sensitivity to climate change. Focus will be on timescales and equilibrium, changes in sediment supply, tidal amplification and salt intrusion, water quantity, quality and ecology, subsidence and sea level rise, coastal erosion, and morphological responses to sea level rise.



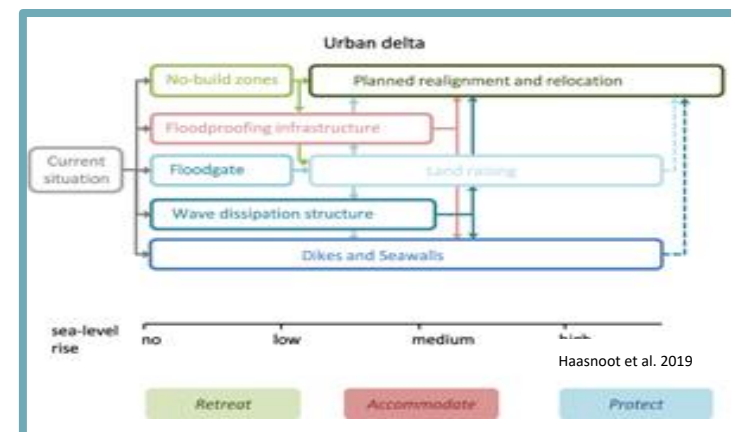
Unit 2: Climate Change and Scenarios

Provides you hands-on experience on the use of statistical and dynamical downscaling techniques and long-term observational datasets, which they need to analyse to understand the impact of natural and man-made climate change on the delta system. Focus will be on the specific climate variables: (extreme) precipitation/droughts and sea-level rise.



Unit 3: Adaptation Pathways for Deltas

Guides you to develop pathways towards new delta technologies (flood defence and water treatment) based on climate model/data analysis using the Dynamic Adaptive Policy Pathway method, system dynamics modelling and other analytical method guided by SCRUM project management.



Staff involved

Martine Rutten m.m.rutten@tudelft.nl
Bas van Maren, Pier Siebesma, Riccardo Riva
Joep Storms, Caroline Katsman
and guest lecturers.