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Integrated Monitoring System of Maglev Guideway based on FBG Sensing System

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Wonseok Chung, Donghoon Kang, Inho Yeo and Jun S. Lee

Key Words : FBG(FBG), Maglev(), Guideway(가), Deflection(), (Monitoring)

ABSTRACT

This study presents an effective methodology on integrated monitoring system for a maglev guideway using WDM-based FBG sensors. The measuring quantities include both local and global quantities of the guideway response, such as stains, curvatures, and vertical deflections. The strains are directly measured from multiplexed FBG sensors at various locations of the test bridge followed by curvature calculations based on the plane section assumption. Vertical deflections are then estimated using the Bernoulli beam theory and regression analysis. Frequency contents obtained from the proposed method are compared with those from a conventional accelerometer. Verification tests were conducted on the newly-developed Korean Maglev test track. It has been shown that good agreement between the measured deflection and the estimated deflection is achieved. The difference between the two peak displacements was only 3.5% in maximum and the correlations between data from two sensing systems are overall very good. This confirms that the proposed technique is capable of tracing the dynamic behavior of the maglev guideway with an acceptable accuracy. Furthermore, it is expected that the proposed scheme provides an effective tool for monitoring the behavior of the maglev guideway structures without electro magnetic interference.

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: (Kang et al. 2007) (Chung and Kan et al. 2008).	가 ng 2008) (Chung	FBG		
grating (FBG)	Fiber Bragg 가		2. FBG	
t ; E-mail : wschung@krri.re.kr Tel: (031) 460-5353, Fax: (031) 460-5355)		(FBG) GeO2가	가
* **			. (1)	

$$\kappa_i = (\varepsilon_i^b - \varepsilon_i^t)/h \tag{3}$$

$$\varepsilon_i^t$$
 i FBG

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 $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{i}^{b}$

.

$$\kappa(x) = c_0 + c_1 x + c_2 x^2 + \dots + c_n x^n$$
 (4)

$$C_0, C_1, \ldots, C_n$$
 x
. FBG 7 h n
 $(n-1)$ 7 h.
 K_i

.

.

$$\kappa(x) = \frac{\frac{d^2 w(x)}{dx^2}}{\left[1 + \left(\frac{dw}{dx}\right)^2\right]^{3/2}}$$
(5)

$$\kappa(x) \cong \frac{d^2 w(x)}{dx^2} \tag{6}$$

$$w(x) = b_0 + b_1 x + \iint k(x) dx dx$$
 (7)

(7)
$$b_0 \quad b_1 \quad x = 0$$

 $x = L \quad w = 0$. 1

3. FBG 2 2

. ,
$$n_e$$

 Λ
 $\lambda_B = 2n_e\Lambda$ (1)

(Bragg wavelength)

$$\Delta \lambda_B = \lambda_B [(\alpha_f + \xi_f) \Delta T + (1 - p_e) \epsilon]$$
(2)

,
$$\alpha_f$$
 (thermal expansion
coefficient) ξ_f (thermo-optic coefficient) .
 p_e (photoelastic constant) .

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25	m			가	2		
;	가.		1,410mm				
가 1,900 r	nm.						
5 FBG	가				가		
	(1)		(2)		
3	3		1,600	mm	. FBG		
가							
. FBG							
가			가				
3							













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