Real-Time Bridge Monitoring
Requirements Specification

Version 0.02

Revision History

Date	Version	Description	Author
2013-11-06	0.01	Initial Version	Nikola Radisavljevic Miraldi Fifo Dzana Kujan
2013-11-07	0.02	Changed the structure of requirements definitions and edited text for requirements Improved the text Captions for illustrations added	Dzana Kujan

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1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose of this document

The purpose of this document is to state all gathered requirements and to explain system in more details. This document will be used to proof that development team and customer have the same view of what the system is supposed to do and how. The document will also be helpful to the developing team in the design and implementation phase in order to implement the desired functional and non-functional requirements. The requirements that are specified in this document are written in a way that makes them testable, so they will be further used in the testing phase to ensure that all the requirements have been met. Finally, the document will also be object of supervision from the supervisor of the project.

1.2 Scope

The document is split into five major parts: Description of the system, Requirements description, Requirements definition, Future development and Appendix.

In the part “Description of the system”, at the beginning brief recall of the background of the existing system is given. After that the functions of each actor from use case diagram is explained. The constraints and assumptions are also covered in this part.

The second part of this document is “Requirement description”. All requirements, regarding Sensor data presentation, engineer functionality, administrator functionality, external user functionality and calculations are described in details in this section. Also, future development requirements are stated in this section, although they will not be considered in the further development phases of this project, for now.

The purpose of the third section, “Requirement definition”, is to give a priority to each requirement described in Requirement description section. This is done by putting all the requirements in a table along with their priorities.

At the end, table of parameters used in document is given, this way it is easier to understand the document and meaning of the requirements.

1.3 Definitions and acronyms

1.3.1 Definitions

Keyword	Definitions
Labview Encode	Number of seconds that have elapsed since 1st January 1904, on the Greenwich meridian
Debris	Obstacle stuck on the pillar 30 of the bridge

1.3.2 Acronyms and abbreviations

Acronym or abbreviation	Definitions
ANE1	Mean wind speed in 10 minutes
ANE2	Maximum wind speed in 10 minutes
ANE3	Mean wind direction in 10 minutes
ANE4	Direction of the maximum wind speed in 10 minutes
IDRO1	Mean water depth/water height in 10 minutes
IDRO2	Variance of the sample in 10 minutes
Data of type ①	Parsed sonar height value, with format Rxx.xx
Data of type ②	Parsed sonar height value, with format Rxx.xxE
Data of type ③	Parsed sonar height value, with format xx.xx
Data of type ④	Parsed sonar height value, with format R99.99E
Data of type ⑤	Parsed sonar height value, E1 or missing data
SONAR1	Mean value of the height of the bottom (only with data of type ① and ②), in 10 minutes
SONAR2	Variance of the sample (only with data of type ① and ②)
SONAR3	Percentage of data of type "① + ②" used compared to the 600 elements of the sample data, in 10 minutes
SONAR4	Percentage of data of type "③" there are in the sample data, in 10 minutes
SONAR5	Percentage of data of type "④" there are in the sample data, in 10 minutes
SONAR6	Percentage of data of type "⑤" there are in the sample data, in 10 minutes
SONAR7	Percentage of data of type "②" there are, considering as sample the "① + ②" set of data (so not all the 600 data), in 10 minutes
S_{Vplank}	The push of the wind on the planking
S_{Vtraf}	The push of wind on the traffic.
$V_{EFFwind}$	Effective value of the wind speed
C_{Dwi}	Drag planking
ρ	Air density
A_{PLANK}	Planking area
$S_V(A1\,traf)$	Traffic combination A1
$S_V(A2\,traf)$	Traffic combination A2
$S_V(A3\,traf)$	Traffic combination A3
h_{water}	IDRO1
Q	Flow rate value
V_{water}	Relative value of water speed
$h_{MAXwater}$	Maximum water height. If $h_{water} > h_{MAXwater}$, the river has overflowed.
$PP_{structure}$	Portion of palking

1.4 References

It is necessary to read through the following documentation in order to fully understand the system that is being developed.

[1] Project plan and description document of the project Real-Time Bridge Monitoring
[2] Real-Time Assessment of Bridge Vulnerability, Gianluca C., Francesco B. et al.
[3] Sistema di monitoraggio di Borgoforte, Francesco B., Alfredo C, Gianluca C. et al.

2. Description of the system

2.1 Background

The bridge we are monitoring, named "Borgoforte", is situated on the Po river. On the bridge some of the piles are enforced but there is one pile which is week and needs to be monitored. On this pile there is a number of sensors measuring physical force that different sources make on bridge. Moreover, two cameras are providing pictures from both sides of the bridge. All data from sensors and pictures from cameras are stored in files and sent to the server in packages each hour.

Our goal is to make a system for storing, calculating and presenting all relevant data of the bridge. We have to extract data from .txt files and store them to a database. After that calculations have to be done according to a large number of parameters which all influence the bridge status. The calculated level of danger of the bridge is also stored in the database. Finally, both current and history data along with pictures can be presented to the user.

2.2 User Characteristics

Four types of actors have been identified: the Administrator, the Human Controller, the Engineer and the External User. The way of interacting with the system depends on the type of the user. The users are presented in the following illustration.

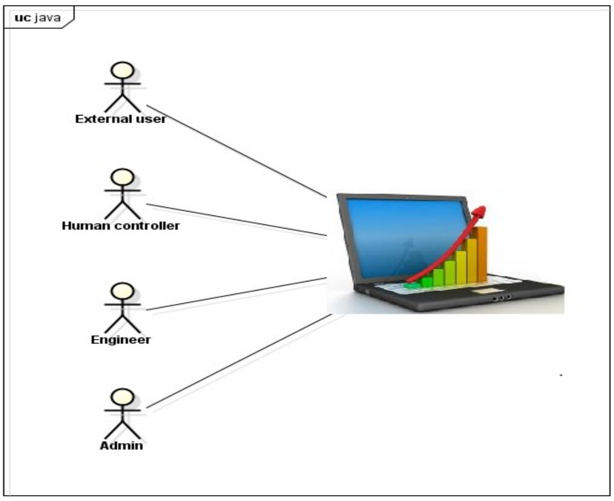

Illustration 1: Users of the system

The Administrator manages the users accounts , the human controller monitor the bridge and reacte by giving inputs, the Engineer is the one who has all knowledge about equations and is aloud to change parameters, and the external user doesn't need to have any knowledge of the system since he is only allowed to see reduced set of current state and history status of the bridge.

2.3 Product functions

2.3.1 Administrator functions

The Administrator can only manage the users and does not have authorization to change any system parameters. He can register a new user, delete a current user and log out. The administrator does not need to have knowledge about the calculations or how the system works at all.

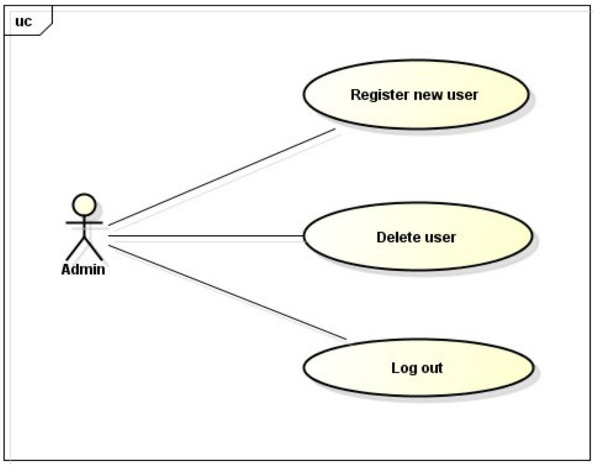

Illustration 2: Administrator functionalities

2.3.2 Human Controller functions

The purpose of the Human Controller is only to monitor the condition of the bridge and input the information if there is debris on the bridge or not. This input is basically a radio button and can be active or inactive. According to his input and all the parameters calculation are made. The human control can see the current status of the bridge and the historical status of the bridge. This information includes also the safety factor and alarm state. The safety factor is a product of the calculations. The alarm state represents the level of current danger of bridge to collapse. The Human Controller can log out and then interacts with the system as an external user.

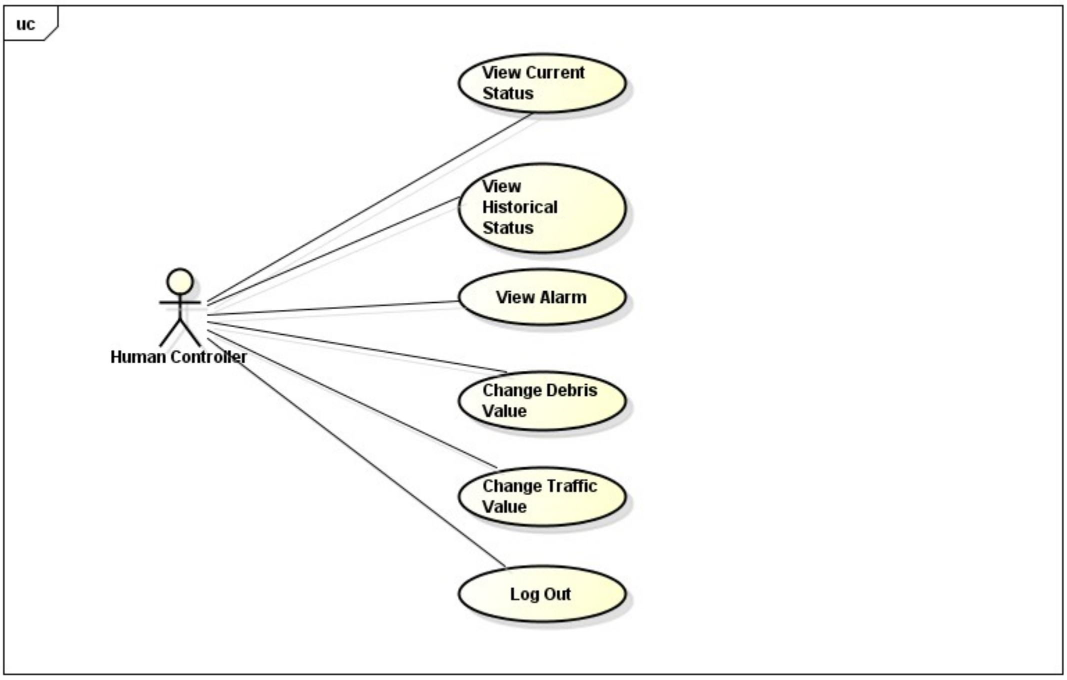

Illustration 3: Human Controller functionalities

2.3.3 Engineer functions

The Engineer has the same functions as the Human Controller and the additional ones. The Engineer can change all variable parameters that are taken into account while performing the calculations. He also can change the boundary values of each state of the alarm. Moreover, engineer can log out and then interacts with the system as an external user.

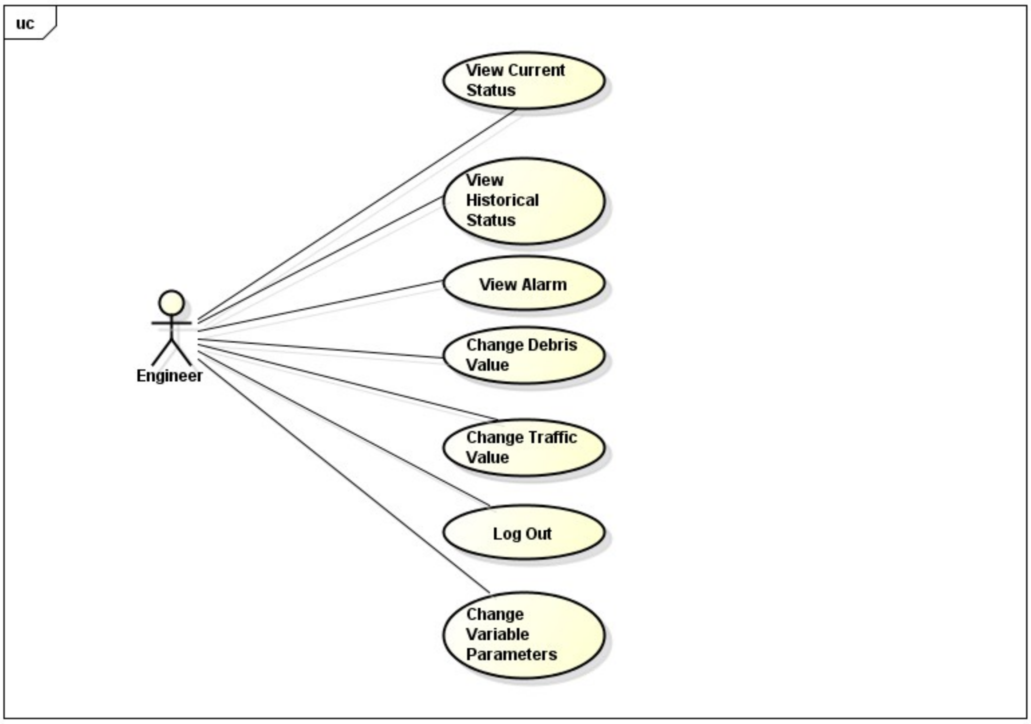

Illustration 4: Engineer functionalities

2.3.4 External User functions

The External User doesn't need to have any knowledge of the system since he is just a guest. The External User can see just basic information of the Bridge. This information is current status of the bridge and basic historical information about the status of the bridge. The external user can see the same data as the human controller except the safety factor and alarm. He can log in and then interacts with the system as a registered user.

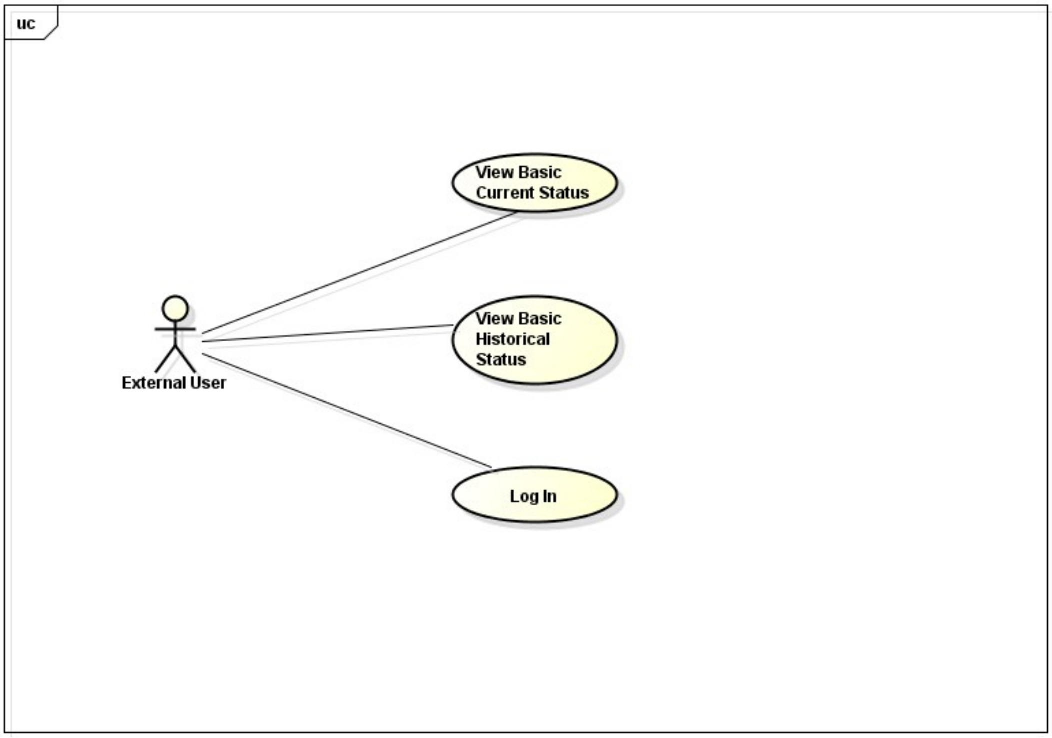

Illustration 5: External User functionalities

2.4 Use Cases

2.4.1 Register New User

Goal: To add a new registered user.
Participating Actors: Administrator
Related Use Cases: none
Precondition: The user must be logged in as an administrator
Main flow of events:

1. The user enters all the information of the new user
2. The user defines the permission level of the new user.
3. The user clicks on "Save" button.
4. The system checks all the entered information.
5. The system shows the message "Added new registered user".

Alternatives

5. a. The system shows the message "Incorrect entered information".
   b. Resume at 1.

2.4.2 Delete User

Goal: To delete a current registered user.
Participating Actors: Administrator

Related Use Cases: Register User
Precondition: The user must be logged in as an administrator
Main flow of events:

6. The admin. selects a user.
7. The admin. clicks on “Delete” button.
8. The system shows a confirmation window.
9. The admin. clicks on “yes”
10. The system shows the message “ xxx user is deleted” where “xxx” is the username of the user.

Alternatives

4. a. The admin. clicks on “no”.
   b. The system closes the confirmation window.
   c. Resume at 1.

2.4.3 Log out

Goal: To log out a registered user.
Participating Actors: Administrator, Human Controller, Engineer
Related Use Cases: Log In
Precondition: The user must be logged in as a registered user
Main flow of events:

11. The user clicks on “Log Out” button.
12. The system logs out the user.
13. The system redirects the user to the home page.

2.4.4 View Current Status

Goal: To let the user see the current status of the bridge.
Participating Actors: Human Controller, Engineer
Related Use Cases: none
Precondition: The user must be logged in as a Human Controller or as an Engineer
Main flow of events:

14. The user clicks on “Current Status” button.
15. The system shows the information about the current status of the bridge.
16. The user views the information of the current status.

2.4.5 View Historical Status

Goal: To let the user see the historical status of the bridge.
Participating Actors: Human Controller, Engineer
Related Use Cases: none
Precondition: The user must be logged in as a Human Controller or as an Engineer
Main flow of events:

17. The user clicks on “Historical Status” button.
18. The system shows the page with information about the historical status of the bridge.
19. The user chooses the “Start Date” and the “End Date”.
20. The system shows the historical status of the bridge between the selected dates.
21. The user views the information of the historical status.

2.4.6 View Alarm

Goal: To let the user see the current status of alarm.
Participating Actors: Human Controller, Engineer
Related Use Cases: none
Precondition: The user must be logged in as a Human Controller or as an Engineer
Main flow of events:

22. The system shows the level of alarm.
23. The user views the level of alarm.

2.4.7 Change Debris Value

Goal: To let the user change the debris parameter.
Participating Actors: Human Controller, Engineer
Related Use Cases: none
Precondition: The user must be logged in as a Human Controller, Engineer
Main flow of events:

24. The user change the Debris Parameter by checking a check box.
25. The system updates the database.
26. The user views the change of the safety factor in the next calculations.

2.4.8 Change Variable Parameters

Goal: To let the user change the boundary values of different levels of alarm.
Participating Actors: Engineer
Related Use Cases: none
Precondition: The user must be logged in as an Engineer
Main flow of events:

27. The user changes the variable parameters.
28. The user clicks on "Save" button.
29. The system shows a confirmation window.
30. The user clicks on "yes".
31. The system shows the message "variable parameters are updated".

Alternatives

4. a. The user clicks on "no".
   b. The system closes the confirmation window.

2.4.9 View Basic Current Status

Goal: To let the user see the basic current status of the bridge.
Participating Actors: External User
Related Use Cases: none
Precondition: The user must be logged out.
Main flow of events:

32. The user clicks on "Current Status" button.
33. The system shows the information about the current status of the bridge without displaying information regarding the safety factor.
34. The user views the information of the current status.

2.4.10 View Basic Historical Status

Goal: To let the user see the basic historical status of the bridge.
Participating Actors: External User
Related Use Cases: none
Precondition: The user must be logged out.
Main flow of events:

35. The user clicks on "Historical Status" button.
36. The system shows the page with information about the historical status of the bridge without displaying information regarding the safety factor.
37. The user chooses the "Start Date" and the "End Date".
38. The system shows the basic historical status of the bridge between the selected dates without the information regarding the safety factor.
39. The user views the information of the basic historical status.

2.4.11 Log in

Goal: To log in an external user.
Participating Actors: External User
Related Use Cases: Log Out
Precondition: The user must be logged out
Main flow of events:

40. The user enters the username and password.
41. The user clicks on "Log In" button.
42. The system logs in the user with his predefined permission level from the administrator.

2.5 Constraints

The main constraint of this project is that the requirements are still incomplete because of the poor communication with the costumer. There is documentation which explains the requirements, which is only in Italian language so it is being translated.

2.6 Assumptions

Since the pictures of the camera do not provide information about the traffic above the bridge, we have to take into account all possible scenarios and possibilities of this parameter for the final calculations.

Assume the human controller can change the traffic model so that we dont have to calculate for all scenarios??

3. Requirements Description

In this section, all the functional, non-functional and future requirements will be defined. They will be presented in tables which contain the ID of requirement, the requirement definition, the priority and the status of the requirement.

Each requirement will have a unique identification value that will also contain the information of what type of functional requirement it belongs to.

The definition of each requirement is defined in a way that makes the requirement suitable for testing. The definitions will be used as input for the testing phase.

The requirements in the tables are sorted by priority so that it can be made sure that the requirements with higher priority are more visible and fulfilled earlier in the development phase. The highest priority is 1, and lowest is 5. //**TODO prioritize the reqs in the tables**

The status of each requirement will be tracked. The status can be one of the following:

I = initial (this requirement has been identified at the beginning of the project),
D = dropped (this requirement has been deleted from the requirement definitions),
H = on hold (decision to be implemented or dropped will be made later),
A = additional (this requirement was introduced during the project course).
F = future requirement

3.1 Functional requirements

The functional requirements are divided into eight sections: External User Functionalities, Human Controller Functionalities, Engineer Functionalities, Administrator Functionalities, Parsing, Calculations, External Interfaces and Warning Messages.

3.1.1 External User functionalities

The table below shows the requirements for the external user of the system.

Identity EU	Requirement Definition	Priority	Status
EU1	The external user must be able to see the current value of the Wind speed level.	3	I
EU2	The external user should be able to see the latest pictures of the both sides of the bridge.	3	I
EU3	The external user should be able to see the graph showing the change of value of wind speed in last 24h.	3	I
EU4	The external user should be able to see the diagram showing the change of value of wind direction in last 24h.	3	I

EU5	The external user should be able to see the diagram showing the change of water level in last 24h.	3	I
EU6	The external user should be able to see the diagram showing the change of depth of river bed in last 24h.	3	I
EU7	The external user should be able to see a diagram showing force on each pillar in the last 24h.	3	I
EU8	The external user should be able to see diagram showing force on each pillar during period of last 24h.	3	I
EU9	The external user should be able to see history diagram showing force on each pillar during chosen period of time.	3	I
EU10	The external user should be able to see history diagram showing depth of river bed during chosen period of time.	3	I
EU11	The external user should be able to see history diagram showing water level during chosen period of time.	3	I
EU12	The external user should be able to see history diagram showing wind speed during chosen period of time.	3	I
EU13	The external user should be able to see history diagram showing wind direction during chosen period of time.	3	I
EU14	The external user must be able to see current value of the Wind Direction.	3	I
EU15	The external user must be able to see current value of the Water level.	3	I
EU16	The external user must be able to see current value of the River Bed level.	3	I

3.1.2 Human controller functionalities

The table below shows the requirements for the human controller user of the system.

Identity	Requirement Definition	Priority	Status
HC1	The human controller must be able to log into the system with username and password.	4	I
HC2	The human controller must be able to see current value of the Wind speed level.	1	I
HC3	The human controller should be able to see the latest pictures of the both side of the bridge.	2	I
HC4	The human controller should be able to see the graph showing the change of value of wind speed in last 24h.	1	I
HC5	The human controller should be able to see the diagram showing the change of value of wind direction in last 24h.	1	I
HC6	The human controller should be able to see the diagram showing the change of water level in last 24h.	1	I
HC7	The human controller should be able to see the diagram showing the change of depth of river bed in last 24h.	1	I
HC8	The human controller should be able to see diagram showing force on each pillar during period of last 24h.	1	I

Identity	Requirement Definition	Priority	Status
HC9	The human controller should be able to see history diagram showing force on each pillar during chosen period of time.	2	I
HC10	The human controller should be able to see history diagram showing depth of river bed during chosen period of time.	2	I
HC11	The human controller should be able to see history diagram showing water level during chosen period of time.	2	I
HC12	The human controller should be able to see history diagram showing wind speed during chosen period of time.	2	I
HC13	The human controller should be able to see history diagram showing wind direction during chosen period of time.	2	I
HC14	The human controller must be able to view the safety factor value.	1	I
HC15	The human controller must be able to view the graph showing the change of the value of the safety factor in the last 24h.	1	I
HC16	The human controller must be able to view the history graph showing the safety factor during chosen period of time.	2	I
HC17	The human controller must be able to change the debris value in real time. The debris value is a boolean.	2	I
HC18	The human controller must be able to see current value of the Wind Direction.	1	I
HC19	The human controller must be able to see current value of the Water level.	1	I
HC20	The human controller must be able to see current value of the River Bed level.	1	I
HC21	The human controller must be able to log out of the system.	4	I

3.1.3 Engineer functionalities

The table below shows the requirements for the engineer user of the system.

Identity	Requirement Definition	Priority	Status
E1	The engineer must be able to log into the system with username and password.	4	I
E2	The engineer must be able to see current value of the Wind speed level.	2	I
E3	The engineer must be able to see the latest pictures of the both side of the bridge.	2	I
E4	The engineer should be able to see the graph showing the change of value of wind speed in last 24h.	2	I
E5	The engineer should be able to see the diagram showing the change of value of wind direction in last 24h.	2	I
E6	The engineer should be able to see the diagram showing the change of water level in last 24h.	2	I

Identity	Requirement Definition	Priority	Status
E7	The engineer should be able to see the diagram showing the change of depth of river bed in last 24h.	2	I
E8	The engineer should be able to see diagram showing force on each pillar during period of last 24h.	2	I
E9	The engineer should be able to see history diagram showing force on each pillar during chosen period of time.	3	I
E10	The engineer should be able to see history diagram showing depth of river bed during chosen period of time.	3	I
E11	The engineer should be able to see history diagram showing water level during chosen period of time.	3	I
E12	The engineer should be able to see history diagram showing wind speed during chosen period of time.	3	I
E13	The engineer should be able to see history diagram showing wind direction during chosen period of time.	3	I
E14	The engineer must be able to view the safety factor value.	2	I
E15	The engineer must be able to view the graph showing the change of the value of the safety factor in the last 24h.	2	I
E16	The engineer must be able to view the history graph showing the safety factor during chosen period of time.	3	I
E17	The engineer must be able to see current value of the Wind Direction.	2	I
E18	The engineer must be able to see current value of the Water level.	2	I
E19	The engineer must be able to see current value of the River Bed level.	2	I
E20	The engineer must be able to change bounds of the each risk range.	3	I
E21	The engineer must be able to change the debris value in real time. The debris value is a boolean.	3	I
E22	The engineer must be able to change the value of each variable parameter that is used for calculations.	3	I
E23	The engineer must be able to log out of the system.	4	I

3.1.4 Administrator functionalities

The table below shows the requirements for the administrator user of the system.

Identity	Requirement Definition	Priority	Status
A1	The administrator must be able to log into the system with username and password.	4	I
A2	The administrator must be able to register a new user by entering information about the user: first name, last name, username, email and permission level (Engineer or Human Controller).	4	I

Identity	Requirement Definition	Priority	Status
A3	The administrator should be able to delete a registered user from the system.	4	I
A4	The administrator must be able to log out of the system.	4	I

3.1.5 Parsing

Identity	Requirement Definition	Priority	Status
P1	Each received package must be parsed into the database in the following way. Every hour the system receives a packet in which there are an analog file, a sonar file both with 3600 values and two images, one for camera. All these values are to be converted from the parser into the db, in the table of Raw_data(1sec). Each values has to fill one row of the table.	1	I
P2	For the analog and sonar sensors, the name of the files should be parsed in the following way. In the file names, analog*********.txt and sonar**********.txt, the ID (**...) represents the number of seconds that have elapsed since 1st January 1904 (using Labview encode), on the Greenwich meridian.	1	I
P3	For the picture files, the ID of the name Modean[Mantova]********.jpg should represent the exact time and date when the picture was taken.	1	I
P4	The first column of the analog*********.txt file should be parsed in the following way. Each row in the column represents the wind speed (measured in mA). It should be converted to [m / s] by using the following formula: V [m / s] = (((V [mA] ⋆ 1000) − 4) ⋆ 3,75).	1	I
P5	The second column of the analog*********.txt file should be parsed in the following way. Each row in the column represents the distance between the hydrometer and the level of water (measured in mA). The actual distance [m] should be parsed by using the following formula: h [m] = 20 + (((h [mA] ⋆ 1000) − 4) ⋆ (−1,25)). The water height should be parsed by using the following formula: h_{water}[m] = 29,86 − h [m].	1	I
P6	The third column of the analog*********.txt file should be parsed in the following way. Each row in the column represents the wind direction (measured in mA). It should be converted to [°] by using the following formula: dir [°] = (((dir [mA] ⋆ 1000) − 4) ⋆ 22,5).	1	I
P7	The fourth column of the analog*********.txt file should be parsed in the following way. Each row in the timestamp of the detection of the sample (Labview encode). The decimals for the timestamp are allowed to be dropped.	1	I
P8	The first column from the sonar**********.txt file should be parsed in the following way. The first column is the distance between sonar and the bottom of the river (measured in meters). The height of the bottom [m] should be parsed by using the following formula: hBottom[m] = 12,3 − xx.xx [m].	1	I
P9	The second column from the sonar**********.txt file is the timestamp of the detection of the sample and should be parsed by using the Labview	1	I

Identity	Requirement Definition	Priority	Status
	encode: the number represents the number of seconds that have elapsed since 1st January 1904, on the Greenwich meridian.		

3.1.6 Calculations

The table below shows the requirements for the calculations.

Identity	Requirement Definition	Priority	Status
C1	All calculations should be preformed after each parse of the data.	1	I
C2	The push of the wind on the planking should be calculated by the formula: $S_{Vplank} = \frac{1}{2} * C_{Dwi} * \rho_{air} * A_{traf} * V^2_{EFFwind}$	1	I
C3	The push of the wind on the traffic for traffic combination A1 should be calculated by the formula: $S_{V(A1\,traf)} = \frac{1}{2} * C_{Dwi} * \rho_{air} * (\beta_1 * A_{traf}) * V^2_{EFFwind}$	1	I
C4	The push of the wind on the traffic for traffic combination A2 should be calculated by the formula: $S_{V(A2\,traf)} = \frac{1}{2} * C_{Dwi} * \rho_{air} * (\beta_1 * A_{traf}) * V^2_{EFFwind}$	1	I
C5	The push of the wind on the traffic for traffic combination A3 should be calculated by the formula: $S_{V(A3\,traf)} = \frac{1}{2} * C_{Dwi} * \rho_{air} * (\beta_2 * A_{traf}) * V^2_{EFFwind}$	1	I
C6	The parameters a_i , b_i , c_i should be calculated using the table below.	1	I

Scale of estimate flow rates with fixed section			
Parameters	$h_{water} < 17m$	$17m < h_{water} < 22m$	$22m < h_{water} < h_{MAXwater}$
a_i	46	60	96
b_i	-902	-1350	-2800
c_i	4658	8000	22500

<table>
<tr><th>Identity</th><th>Requirement Definition</th><th>Priority</th><th>Status</th></tr>
<tr><td>C7</td><td>The flow rate should be calculated using the formula:
$Q = a_i * h^2_{water} + b_i * h_{water} + c_i$.</td><td>1</td><td>I</td></tr>
<tr><td>C8</td><td>The speed of water should be calculated using the formulas:
<table><tr><th colspan="3">2D analysis – fixed bottom</th></tr><tr><td>h_{water} [m]</td><td>Q [m^3/s]</td><td>V_{water} [m/s]</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>510</td><td>0,24</td></tr><tr><td>10,5</td><td>5400</td><td>2,73</td></tr><tr><td>14</td><td>10000</td><td>3,54</td></tr></table>
$V_{water} = a * h^3_{water} + b * h^2_{water} + c * h_{water}$</td><td>1</td><td>I</td></tr>
<tr><td>C9</td><td>The area of stack should be calculated using the formula:
$A_s = B_s * h_s$.

with

a. if [SONAR1] < bottom_ref → h_s = [IDRO2] – bottom_ref
b. if [SONAR1] > bottom_ref → h_s = [IDRO2] – [SONAR1]

and

a. if D = 0 → $B_s = B_{s0} = c$
b. if D = 1 → $B_s = B_{s1} = 2*D_{pylon}$</td><td>1</td><td>I</td></tr>
<tr><td>C10</td><td>The Area Stack and Swater should be calculated using the formulas:
<table><tr><th>(D = 0)</th></tr><tr><td>$A_s = B_{s0} * h_s$
$S_{water} = \frac{1}{2} * C_{D0} * \rho_{water} * A_s * V^2_{water}$</td></tr><tr><th>(D = 1)</th></tr><tr><td>$A_s = B_{s1} * h_s$</td></tr><tr><td>$S_{water} = \frac{1}{2} * C_{D1} * \rho_{water} * (A_s * \beta_A) * V^2_{water}$</td></tr></table></td><td>1</td><td>I</td></tr>
<tr><td>C11</td><td>The portion of palking should be calculated with the formula:</td><td>1</td><td>I</td></tr>
</table>

Identity	Requirement Definition	Priority	Status

$$PP_{structure} = P_s + [(2 * P_{pu} + 6 * P_{tp} + 2 * P_b) + 6 * (P_p * (h_{beam} - [SONAR1]))]$$

3.1.7 External interfaces

The table below shows the requirements for the external interfaces of the system.

Identity	Requirement Definition	Priority	Status
EI1	The current risk factor must be visualized by displaying the color associated with the current risk range the risk factor value is in. Each risk range is associated with a specific color. "Alarm": red, "Alert": orange, "Pre-alert": yellow.	1	I
EI2	A Google Earth picture of the bridge and an icon of a wind rose should be visible on each page.	5	I
EI3	A link to external webpages which show the measurements of river Po should be present on each page.	5	I
EI4	A film of the day, the week and month based on the pictures should be visible to the human controller, in order to see if there has been some debris in the river.	5	I

3.1.8 Warning messages

The table below shows the requirements for the warning messages.

Identity	Requirement Definition	Priority	Status
WM1	A warning message "Are you sure you want to delete this user?" should appear if the administrator chooses to delete a registered user.	5	I
WM2	A warning message "Are you sure you want to change the range of risk factors" should appear if the engineer chooses to change ranges of risk factors.	5	I

3.2 Non-Functional requirements

There are five types of non-functional requirements: Performance (PE), Usability (U), Extensibility (Ex) and Security (S). They are presented in the following table.

Identity	Requirement Definition	Priority	Status
PE1	The system should parse the data from the sensors and perform calculations every one hour.	3	I
PE1	The loading time for each page should be less than 20 seconds.	4	I
U1	Each new user of the system should be able to learn how to operate with the system within one day of tutorial.	4	I
Ex1	Ex1. It should be able to add new sensors to the system in the future.	4	I
S1	A log in is required to sign into the system and view internal data.	4	I

3.3 Requirements for the future

The requirements for the future will not be prioritized since no plan is made for their implementation yet. They represent possible extensions to the system that is being developed.

Identity	Requirement Definition	Priority	Status
F1	Create an Android application of the system.	N/A	F
F2	Have a local and remote Database. Local with 'current' data (last X years). Remote with 'historical data (older than X years ago).	N/A	F

4. APPENDIX

GEOMETRY OF THE STACK N.30			
D_{pylon}	1.5	m	Diameter of the pylon
c	9.5	m	Distance between two line of pylon
h_{beam}	17.5	m	Height of the lower beam
bottom_ref	10	m	Height of the reference of the bottom of the river
WIND THRUST			
α	6	°	Planimetric inclination of the bridge form the north
C_{Dwi}	2	-	“Drag planking” coefficient
ρ_{air}	1.2	Kg/m^3	Air density
A_{stack}	160	m^2	Planking area exposed to the wind pressure
A_{traf}	177	m^2	Surface of traffic exposed to the wind pressure
β_1	1	-	Coefficient of reduction for A1 and A2 traffic scenarios
β_2	0.5	-	Coefficient of reduction for A3 traffic scenario
r	2.25	m	-
eimp	1.91	m	-
etraf	3.41	m	-
HYDRODYNAMIC THRUST			
C_{D0wa}		-	“Drag planking” coefficient (D=0)
C_{D1wa}		-	“Drag planking” coefficient (D=1)
ρ_{water}		Kg/m^3	Water density
β_A		-	Area reduction for D=1
a		-	Coefficient for the relation $V_{water(}$[IDRO1])
b		-	Coefficient for the relation $V_{water(}$[IDRO1])
c		-	Coefficient for the relation $V_{water(}$[IDRO1])
h_{water1}	17	m	Height limit of the river for parameters a1,b1,c1
a1	46	-	Coefficient for Q(h) when [IDRO1] < h_{water1}
b1	-902	-	Coefficient for Q(h) when [IDRO1] < h_{water1}
c1	4658	-	Coefficient for Q(h) when [IDRO1] < h_{water1}
h_{water2}	22	m	Height limit of the river for parameters a2,b2,c2
a2	60	-	Coefficient for Q(h) when [IDRO1] < h_{water2}
b2	-1350	-	Coefficient for Q(h) when [IDRO1] < h_{water2}

c2	8000	-	Coefficient for Q(h) when [IDRO1] < h_{water2}
h_{max}	25.3	m	Max height level of river and limit for use parameter a3,b3,c3
a3	96		Coefficient for Q(h) when h_{water2} < [IDRO1] < h_{max}
b3	-2800		Coefficient for Q(h) when h_{water2} < [IDRO1] < hmax
c3	22500		Coefficient for Q(h) when h_{water2} < [IDRO1] < hmax
WEIGHT OF THE STACK			
Ps	10710	kN	Plank weight on the stack
Ppu	1680	kN	Weight of single pulvino
Ptp	1601	kN	Weight of the trunk of pylon
Pb	1007	kN	Weight of the single beam
Pp	44	kN/m	Weight per meter of pylon
Mt	9720	kNm	Moment generated asymmetry
SHIFTING WEIGHTS			
N(A1)		kN	Axial load for load combination A1
Mxx(A1)		kNm	Bending moment for load combination A1
Myy(A1)		kNm	Bending moment for load combination A1
N(A2)		kN	Axial load for load combination A2
Mxx(A2)		kNm	Bending moment for load combination A2
Myy(A2)		kNm	Bending moment for load combination A2
N(A3)		kN	Axial load for load combination A3
Mxx(A3)		kNm	Bending moment for load combination A3
Myy(A3)		kNm	Bending moment for load combination A3
Vehicle braking			
F_r	206	kN	Value of the force due to the braking
n	3.3	m	“arm” for the vehicle braking moment