

Strength has been traditionally calculated by breaking sample cylinders cast from the same concrete material used for the building of a structure. In fact, using compression to test concrete strength has existed since the late 19th century. Today, this method still dominates construction sites, even though it causes delays, since cylinders have to be transported offsite to a laboratory for testing. Moreover, one sample cannot accurately account for local variations across the structure. As a result, data measurement errors can occur, which often creates even more delays.

Learn more about embedded wireless sensors and how data collection can be analyzed to provide deeper insights into the performance and predictability of concrete properties in [this blog](#).

Take a look at the full article on Tech Briefs [here](#).