

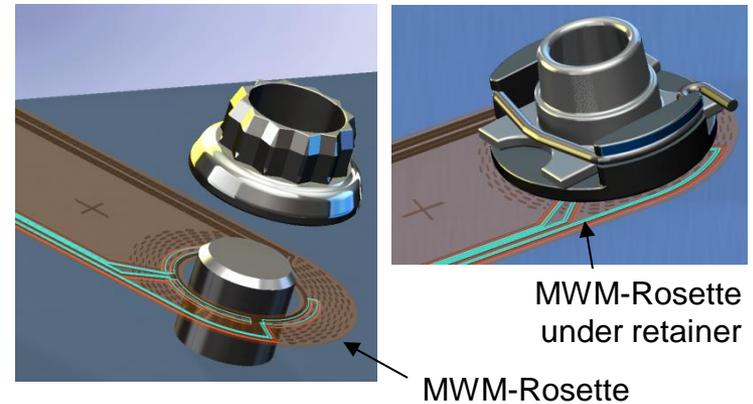
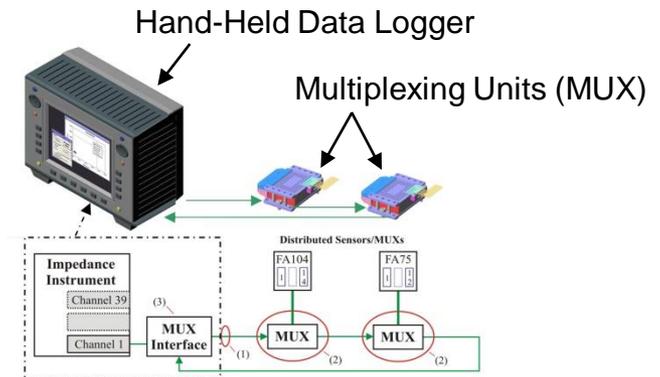
Numerous Embedded Inductive and Capacitive Sensors for Corrosion & Fatigue

Neil Goldfine, Darrell Schlicker, Dave Grundy, and
Andrew Washabaugh

JENTEK Sensors, Inc.
110-1 Clematis Avenue, Waltham, MA USA

MWM sensors and MWM-Arrays covered by issued and pending patents, including, but not limited to:

5,793,206; 5,966,011; 6,144,206; 6,188,218 B1; 6,198,279 B1; 6,727,691 B2; 6,995,557 B2; 6,992,482 B2;
6,952,095 B1; 6,798,198 B2; 6,784,662 B2; 6,781,387 B2; 7,188,532 B2; 7,183,764 B2; 7,161,351 B2; 7,161,350 B2;
7,106,055 B2; 7,095,224, B2; 7,049,811 B2; 6,657,429 B1; 6,486,673 B1; 6,420,876; 6,380,747 B1; 6,377,039; 6,351,120
B1; RE39,206 E.



Need Addressed

Need/Problem:

Inspect for cracks at

- Numerous local and distributed features
- In difficult-to-access locations
- Without disassembly for inspection

Solutions:

1) Portable Data Logger

- Embedded MWM-Arrays and MWM-Rosettes (eddy current sensors) and
- Light weight cabling with
- Distributed multiplexing (MUX) units
- NDT data acquisition from easy access locations

2) Embedded Data Logger for continual in-flight or only ground-based NDT

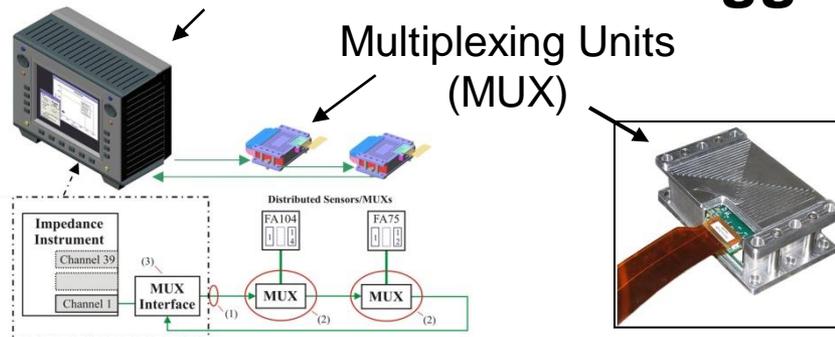
POD (Probability of Detection) for Embedded Sensors

- **New Phase II SBIR Awarded to JENTEK by Air Force**
 - Develop MWM-Rosettes for target applications
 - Develop low-cost POD curve generation method for embedded sensors
 - Use coupons monitored with embedded sensors to generate what vs a data
 - Generate POD curves using Military Standard-1823 like process
 - Perform environmental and durability testing for target applications
- **Obstacles for Transition to Fleet Use**
 - POD/performance validation
 - Durability
 - Costs
 - Flight test funding for target applications

Sensing Modes Supported

- **Eddy Current Testing**, for High Frequency and Low Frequency
Using *Linear MWM[®]-Arrays and MWM-Rosettes*
 - Enhanced Durability under fastener heads and between layers
 - Curved surface monitoring
 - Crack detection, surface and buried (first, second or third layer)
 - Corrosion monitoring through protective coatings/gaskets/metals/composites
 - Moderate area coverage (several inches)
- **Capacitive Sensing**, Using *IDED[™] (interdigitated electrode dielectrometer, and Segmented Field Dielectrometer Arrays (SFD-Arrays)*
 - Sealant, CPC age degradation monitoring
 - Moisture ingress detection through protective layers
 - Corrosion product detection
 - Environmental monitoring (humidity, etc.)

Hand-Held Data Logger

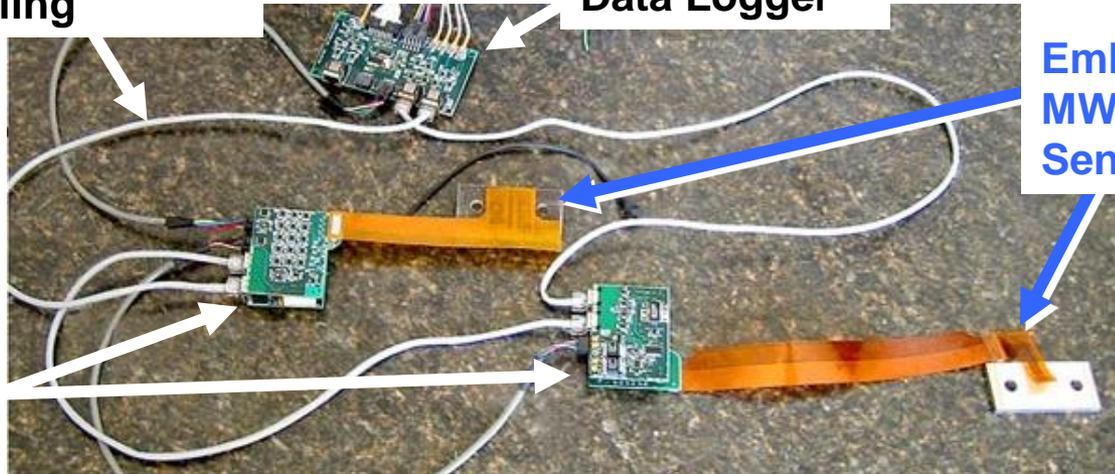


Light Weight
Reconfigurable
Cabling

MUX Interface
for Hand-Held
Data Logger

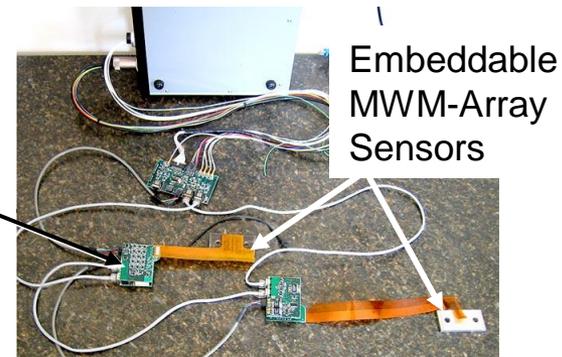
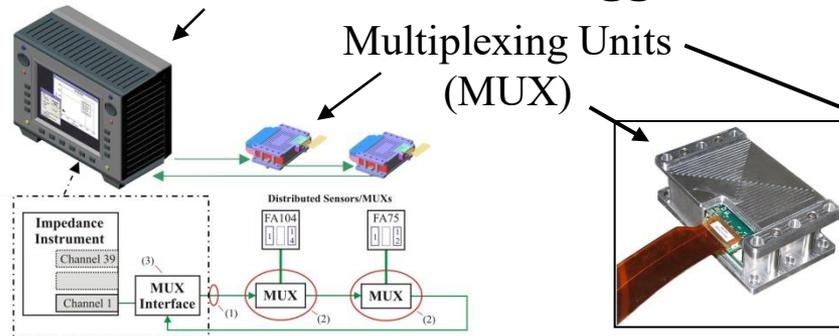
Two Different
Embeddable
MWM-Array
Sensors

Distributed
MUX Units



(as demonstrated at Phase II status meeting)

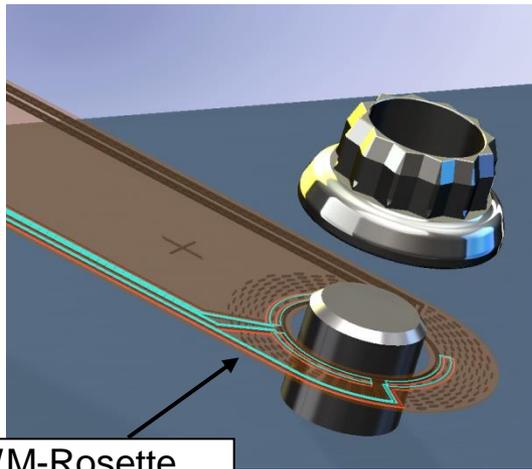
Hand-Held Data Logger



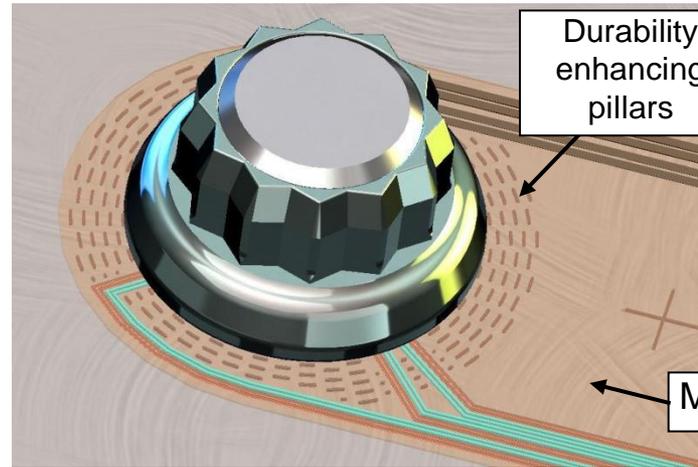
(as demonstrated at Phase II status meeting)

Features	Advantages	Benefits
Hand-Held Data Logger	Adds to the existing JENTEK high-end product line, providing a low cost field implementation and adds the support of multiplexed sensor networks to monitor numerous corrosion and fatigue sensors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low cost, field hardened • Supports MWM-Array fatigue and corrosion monitoring • Remote NDT without disassembly in difficult-to-access locations • Supports scanning MWM-Array NDT, e.g., bolt-hole ET
MWM-Array	Embeddable in difficult to access locations, light weight, conformable, durable, and can monitor corrosion and fatigue, without disassembly or collateral damage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corrosion and fatigue detection • Higher reliability than ET, LPI • Works thru paint and coatings • Enables frequent low cost inspection to detect damage early, from easy access locations
IDED-Array	Embeddable for moisture detection, corrosion product detection, and monitoring sealant aging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect thru coatings and sealants • Embeddable under sealant • Thin • Conformable
MUX	Multiplexing networks for numerous sensors, for MWM-Arrays and IDIED-Arrays, with support for other sensors, e.g., temperature, strain.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Light weight cabling • Low cost • Reconfigurable • Supports temperature, strain and other sensing
Calibration and data processing	Reduction of drift and noise for MWM-Arrays. Provides reliable crack detection and metal loss monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Needed to provide practical long term fatigue and corrosion monitoring • Simplifies installation and data processing

New Enhanced Durability MWM-Rosettes



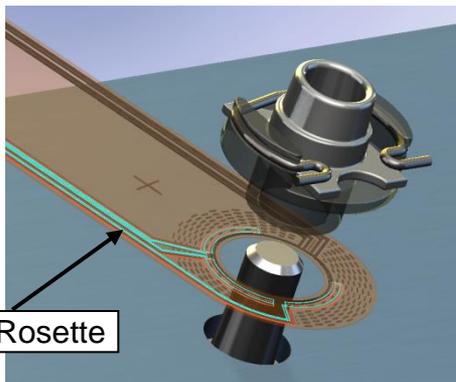
MWM-Rosette



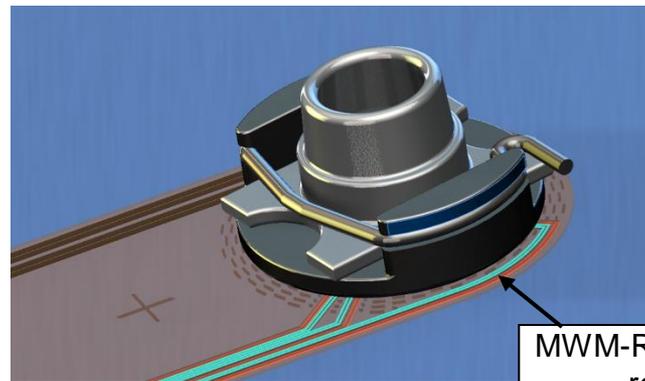
Durability enhancing pillars

MWM-Rosette

PATENTS ISSUED AND PENDING



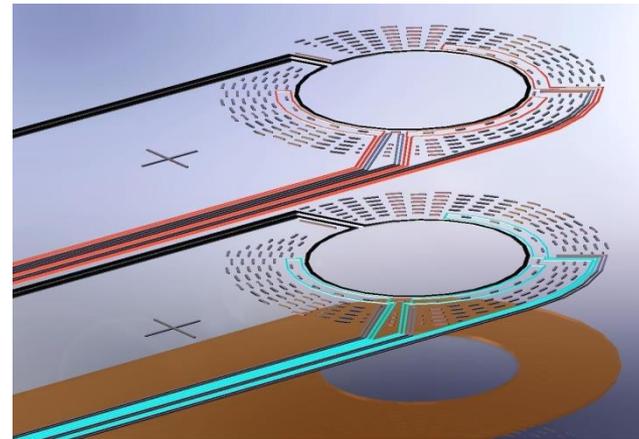
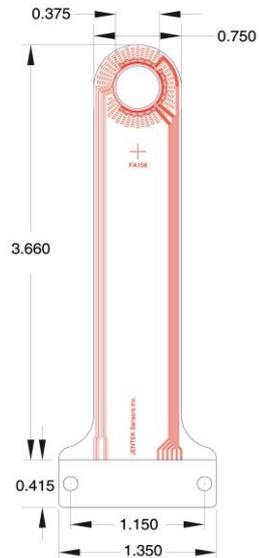
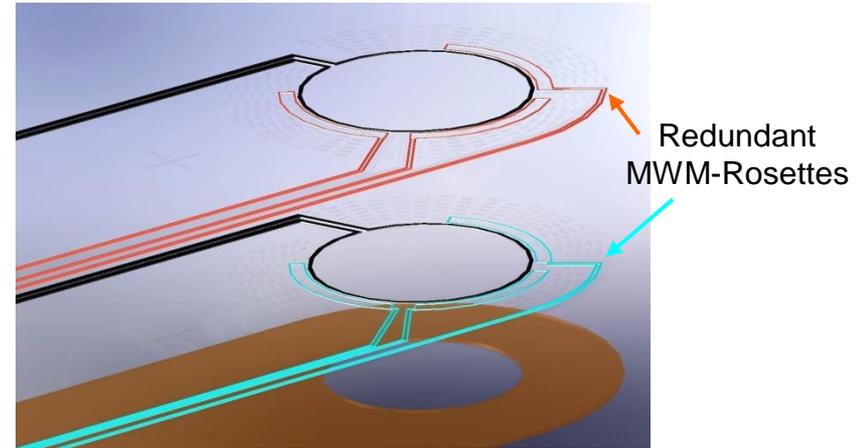
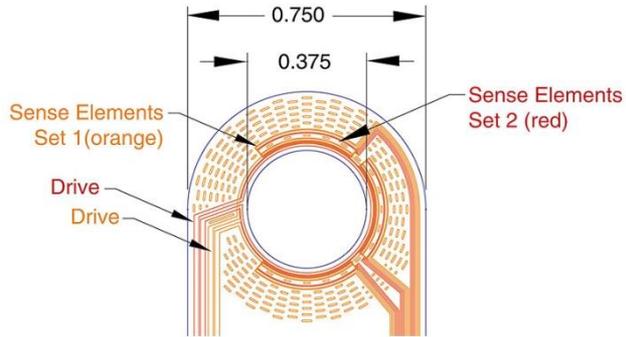
MWM-Rosette



MWM-Rosette under retainer

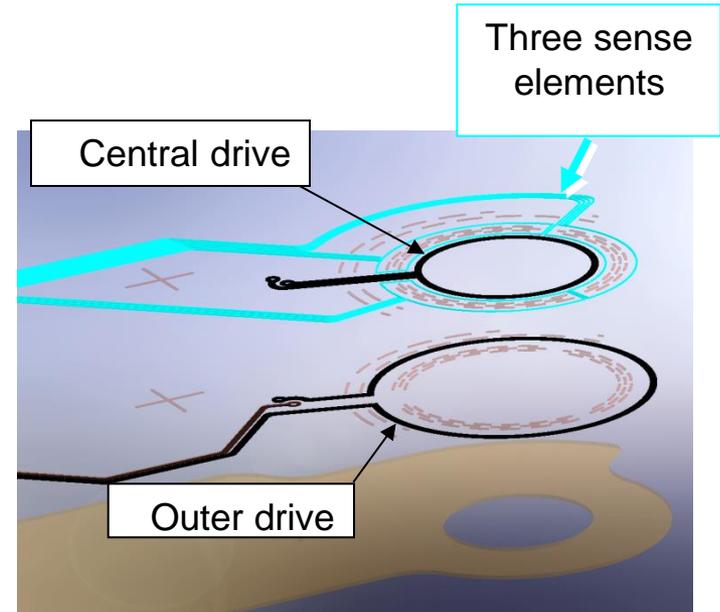
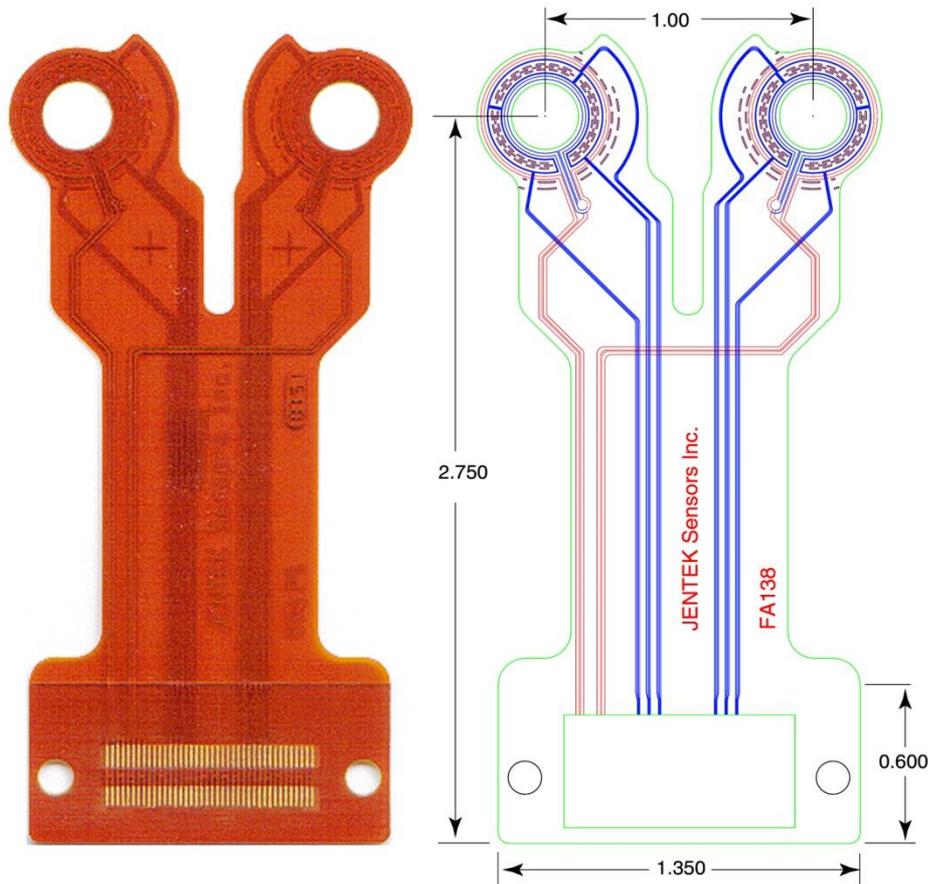
Redundant Drives and Durability Enhancing Pillars

FA158 MWM-Rosette



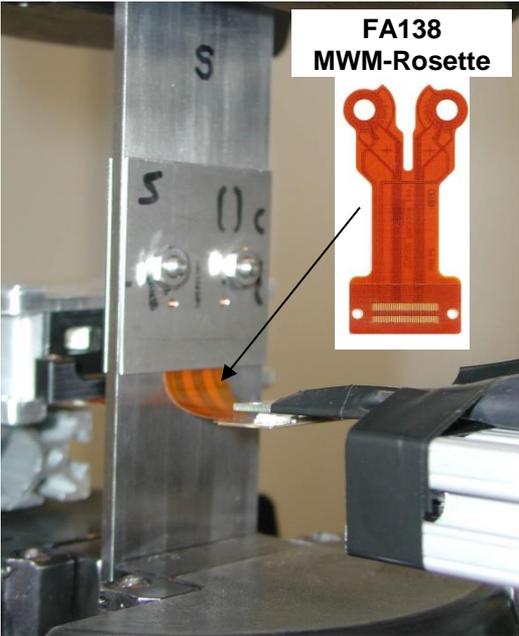
PATENTS ISSUED AND PENDING

Low Frequency Dual Drive MWM-Array FA138

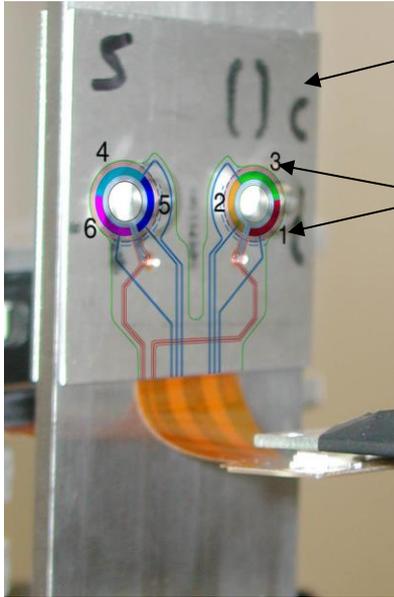


PATENTS ISSUED AND
PENDING

Fatigue Specimen Setup

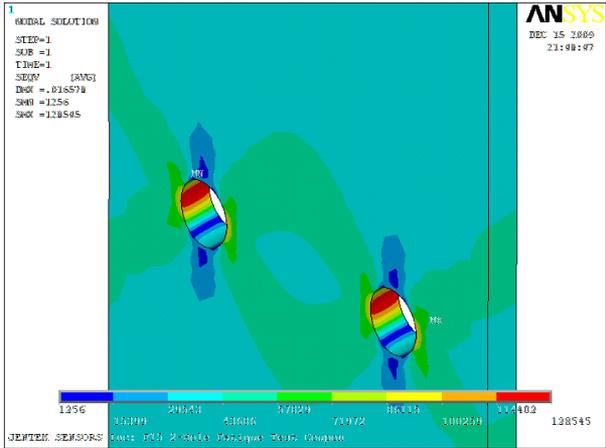
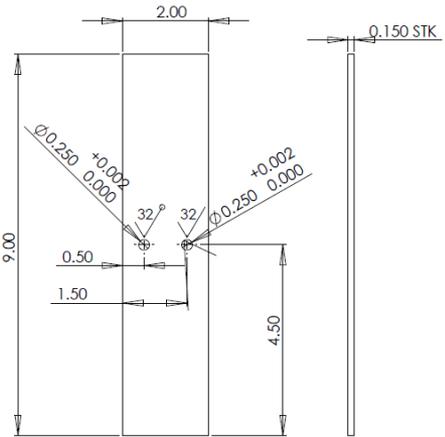
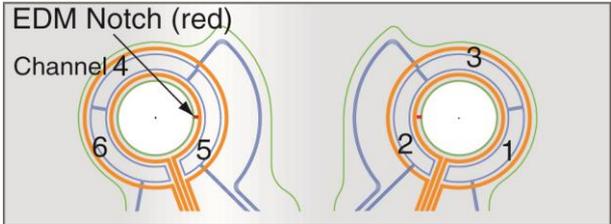


Fatigue test coupon



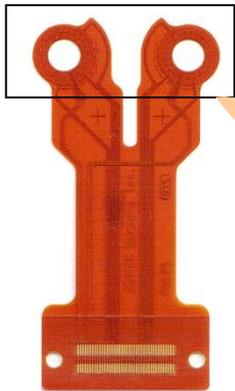
0.04-in. thick protective cover plates

Schematic overlay - location of the individual sensing elements

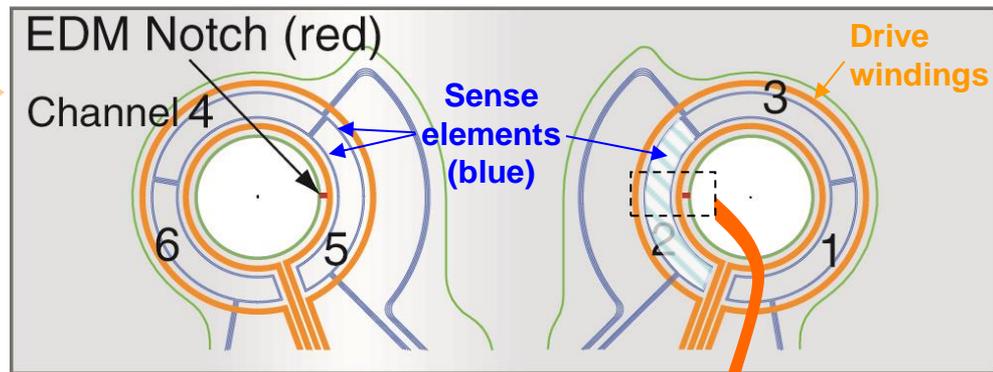


von Mises stress distribution determined by FEA of the geometry

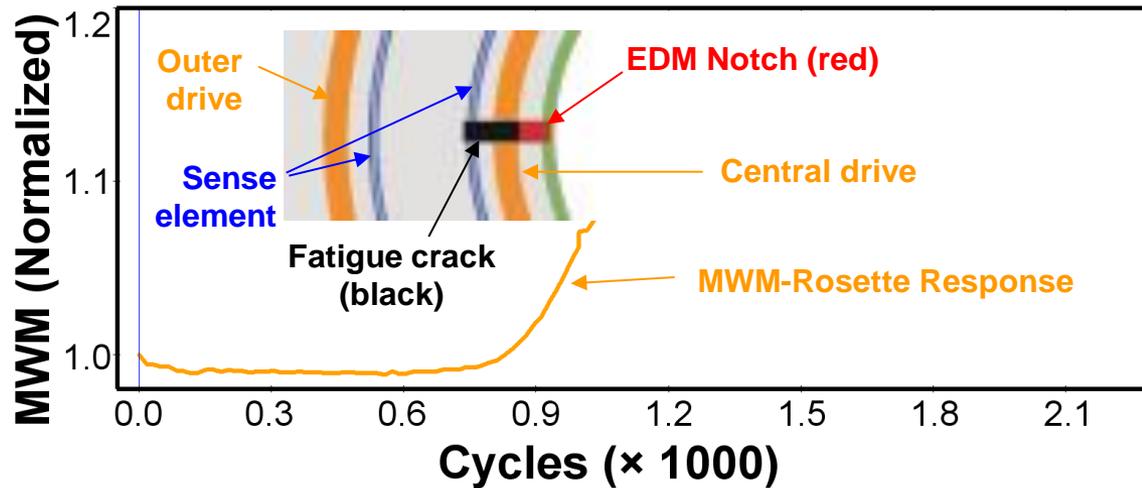
The FEA assured the specimen could be loaded sufficiently given the limits of the servohydraulic fatigue machine.



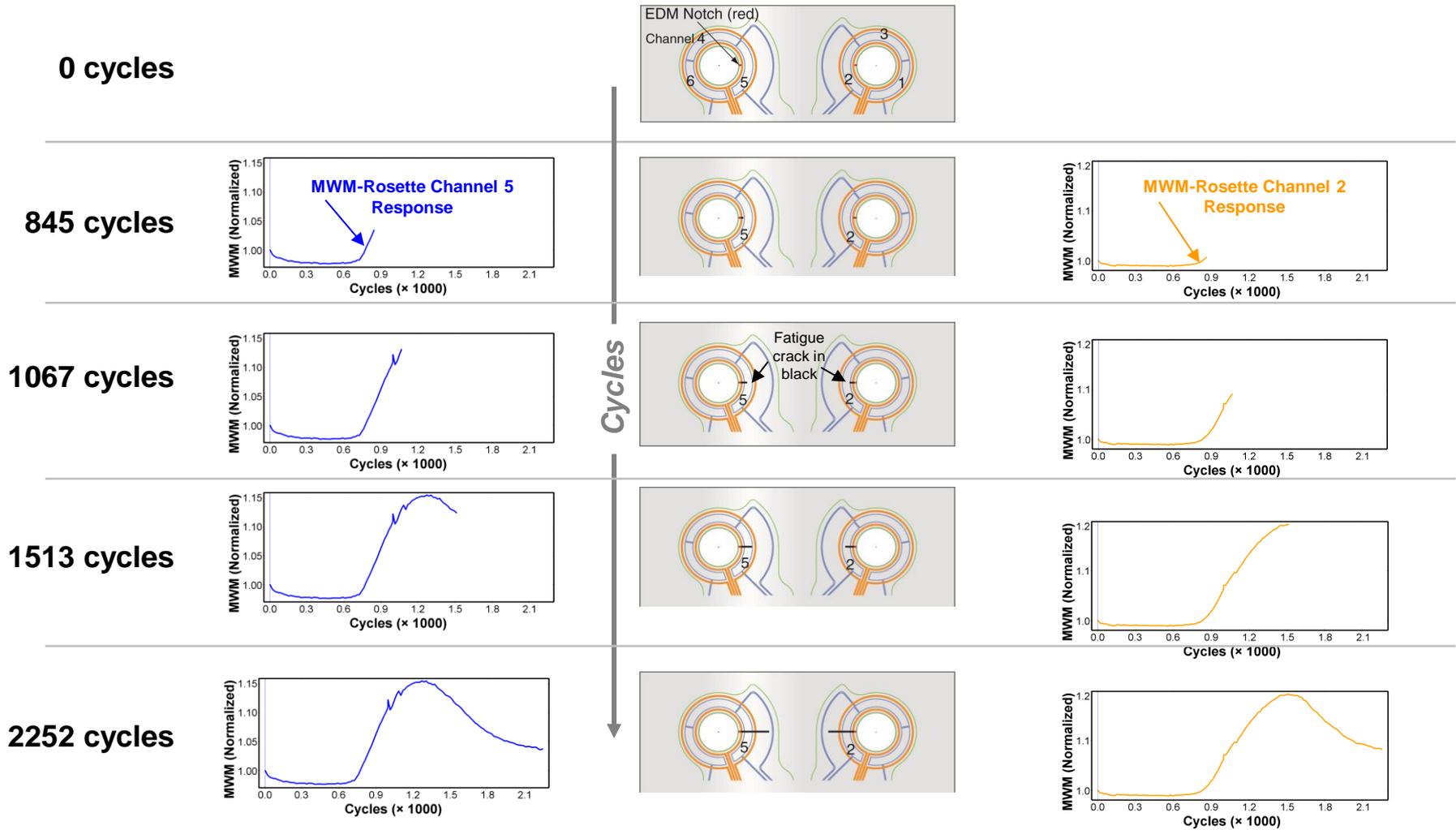
FA138
MWM-Rosette



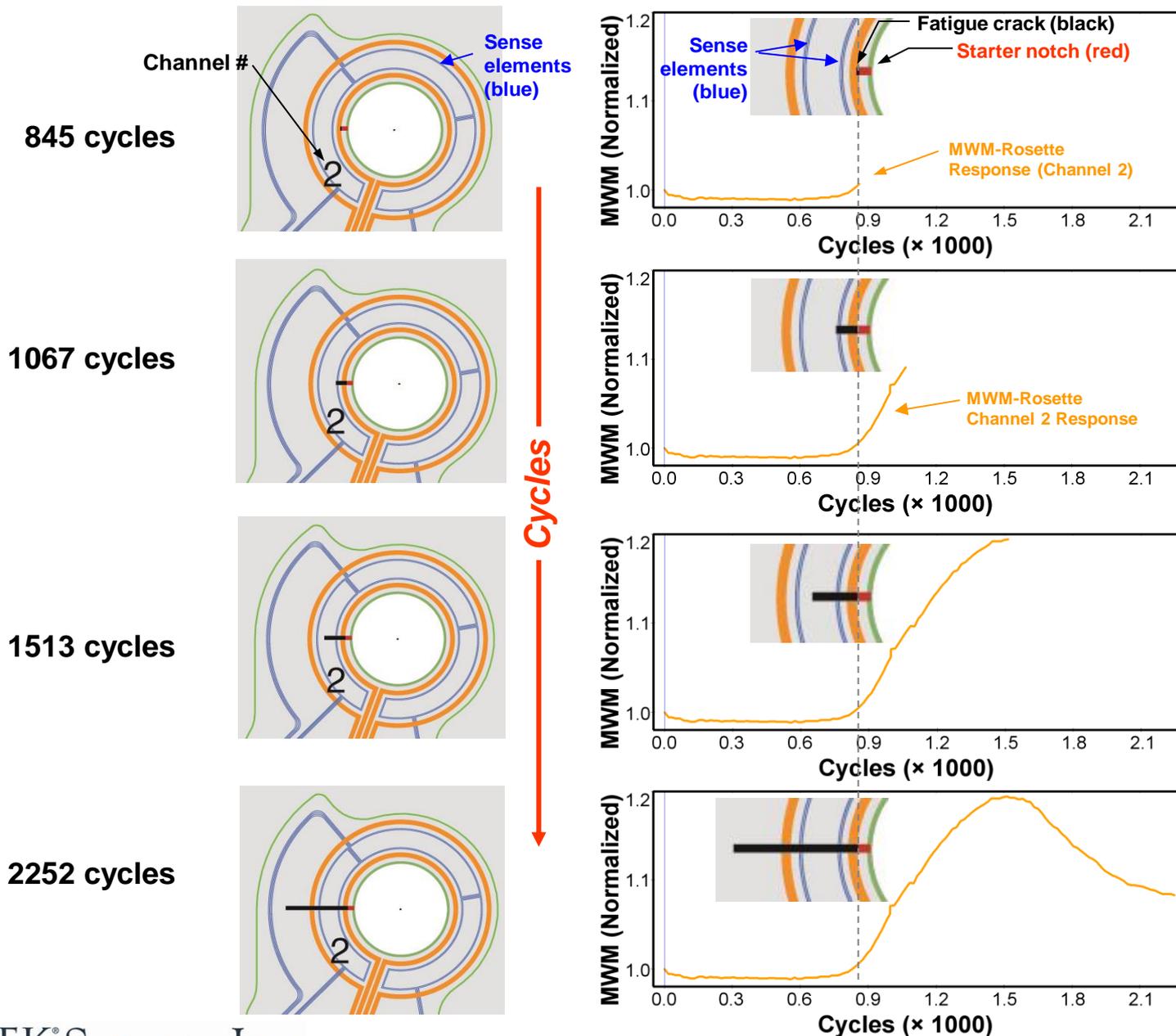
Example shown is Channel 2, at 1067 cycles



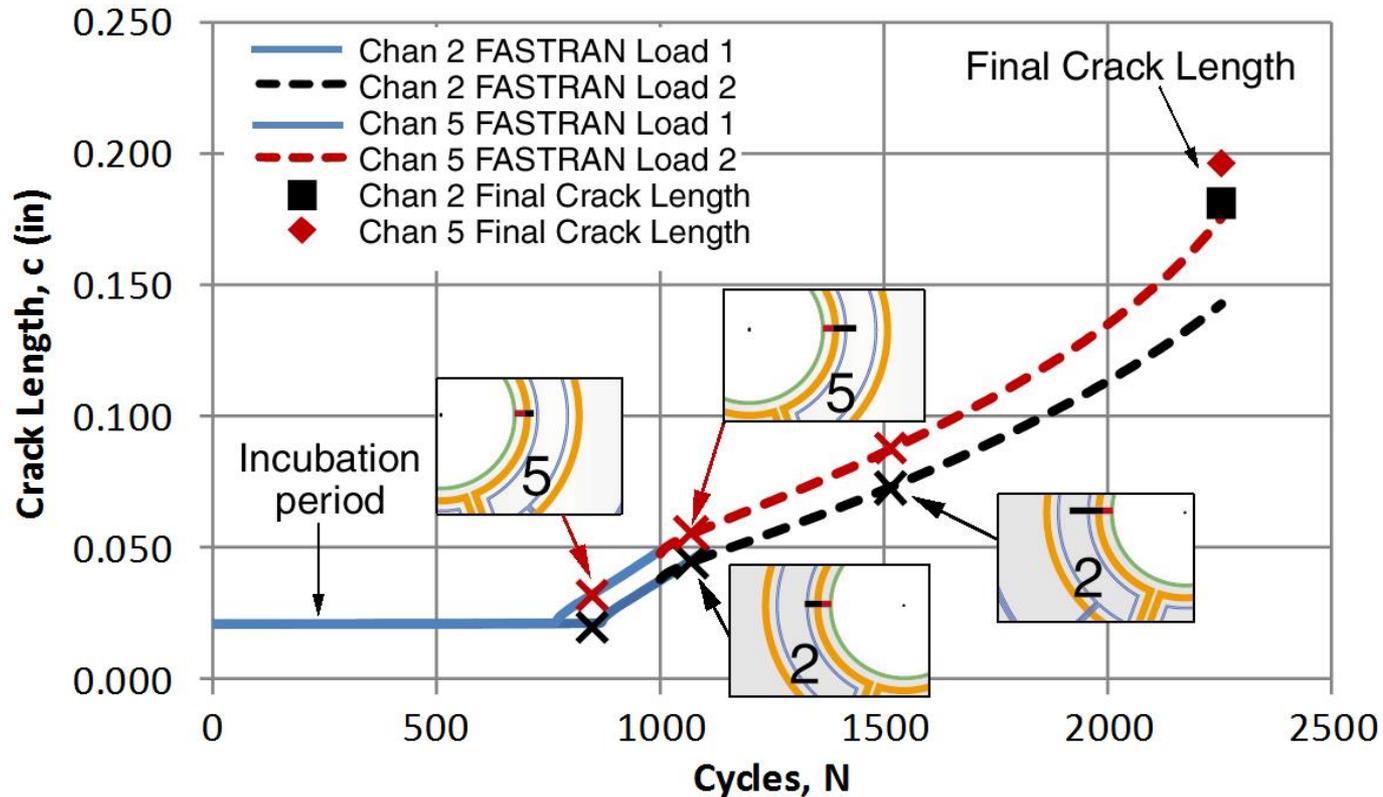
FA138 MWM-Rosette Responses During the Fatigue Test of a Two-Hole Coupon



Expanded view of FA138 MWM-Rosette Responses for Channel 2



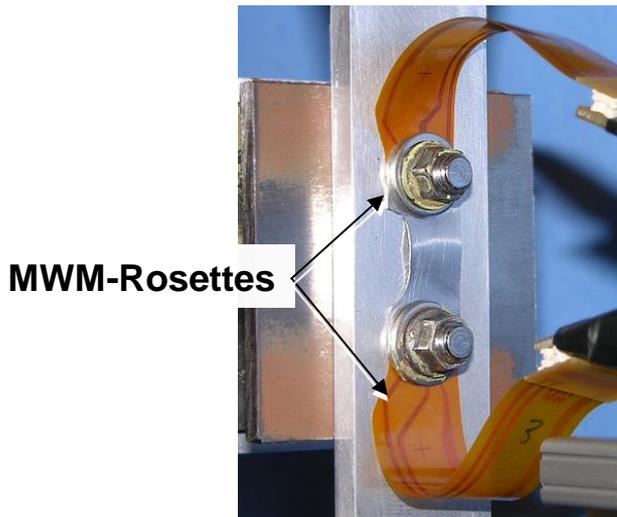
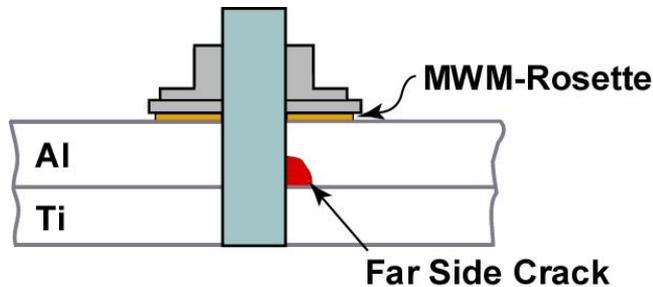
Crack Growth Monitoring Capability



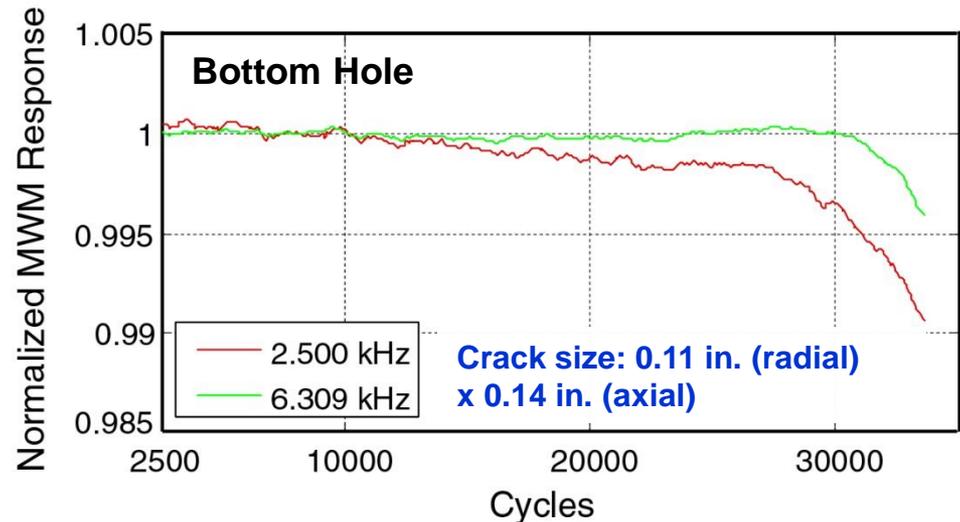
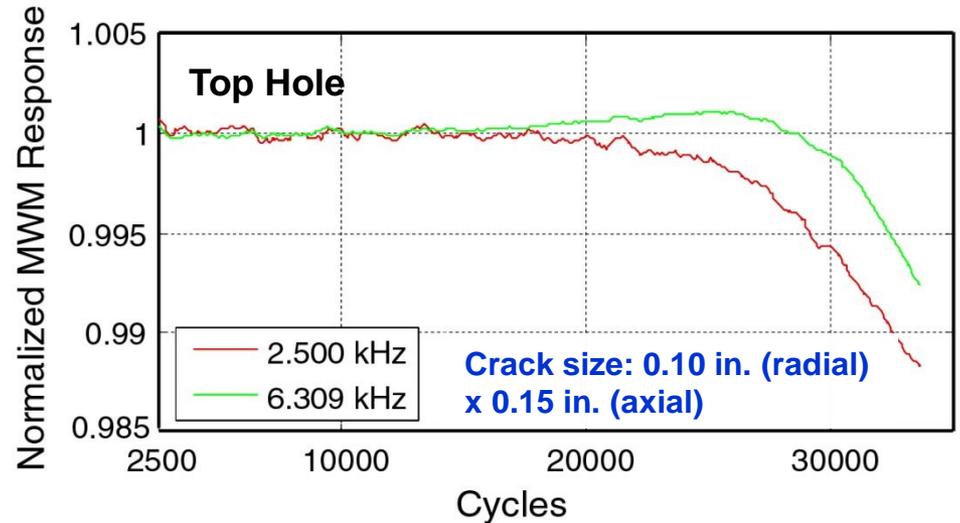
FASTRAN response with illustrations of MWM-Rosettes to show crack size relative to central drive and sense elements

Buried Crack Detection with MWM-Rosettes

“Smart Washer”



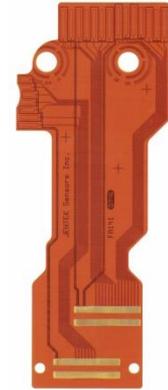
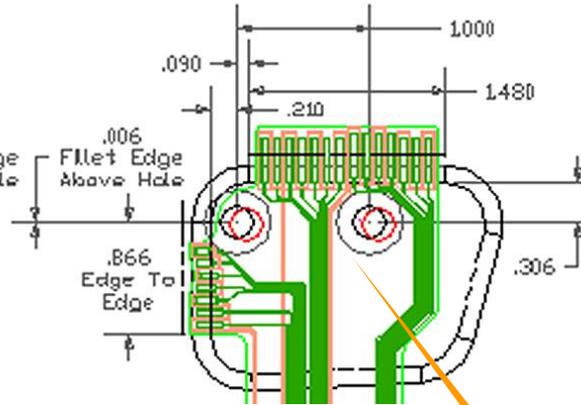
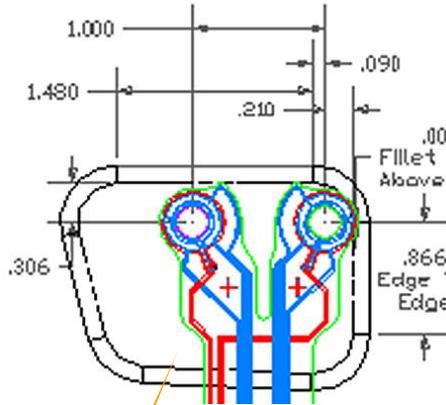
Durability:
Both MWM-Rosettes operable
after 90,000 fatigue cycles, in two
separate tests



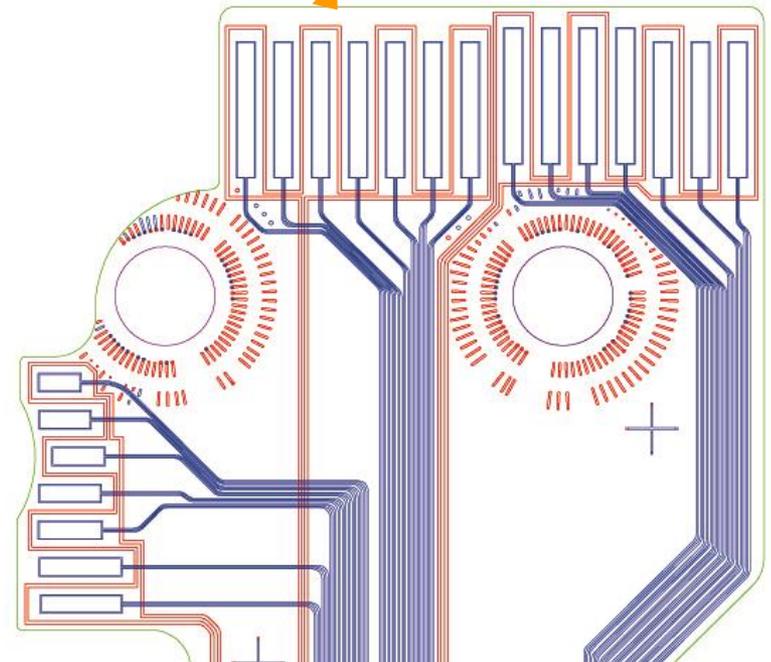
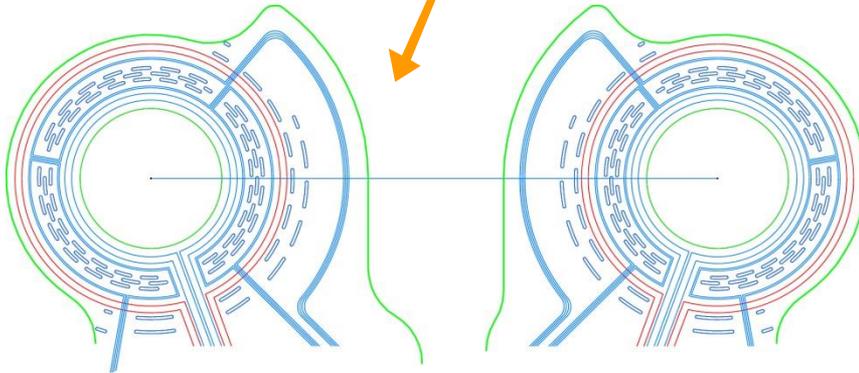
Stackable Low and High Frequency Solutions



MWM-Array
FA138

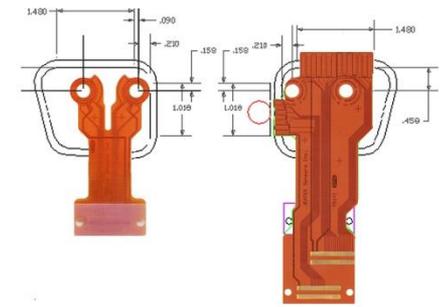
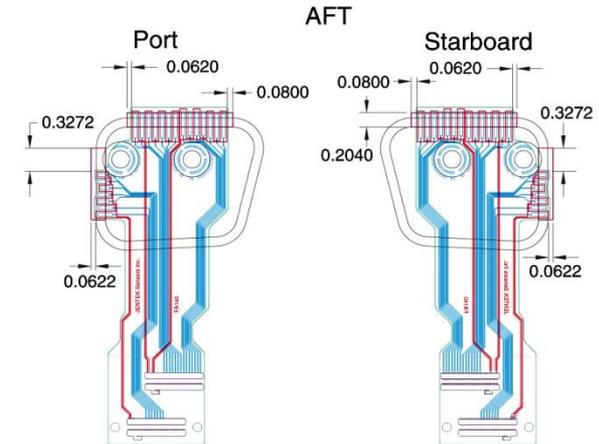
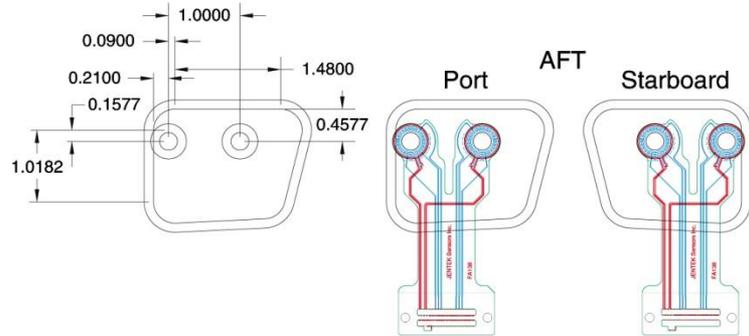
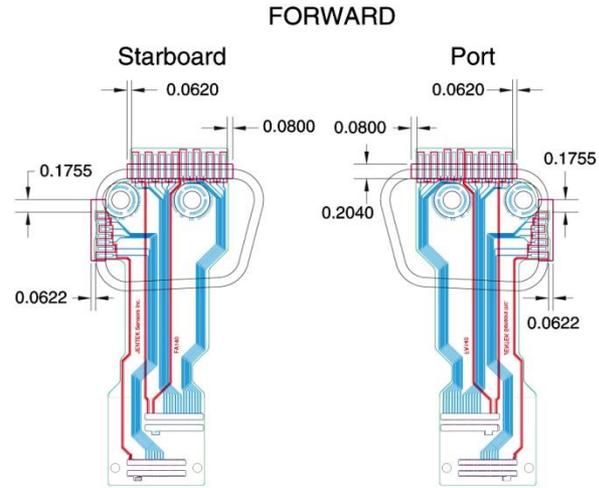
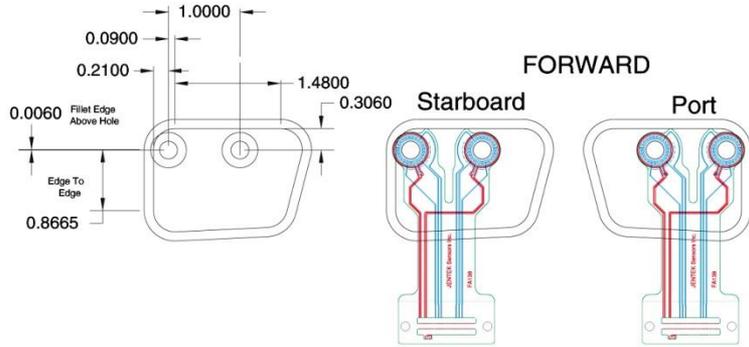


MWM-Array
FA140



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Fatigue Sensor Network

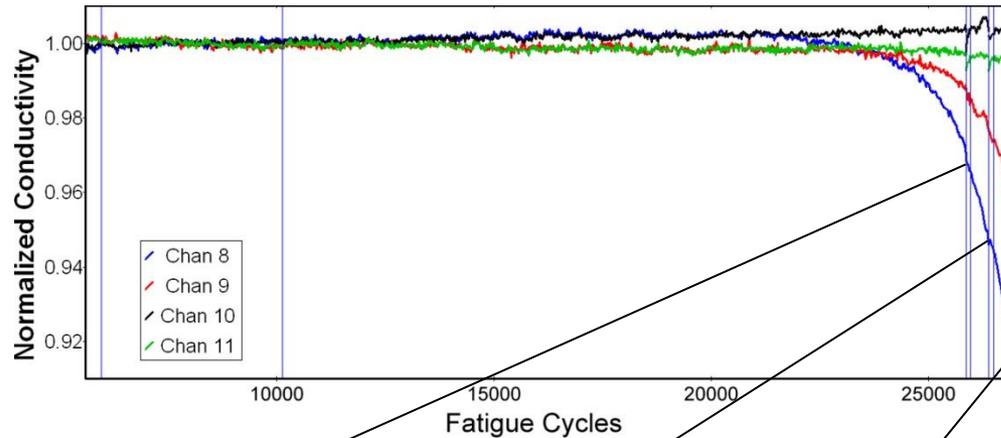
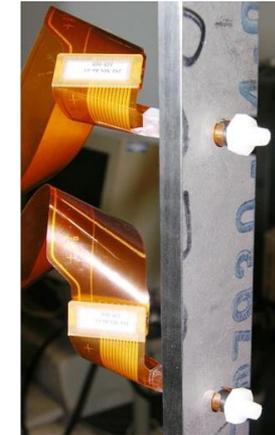
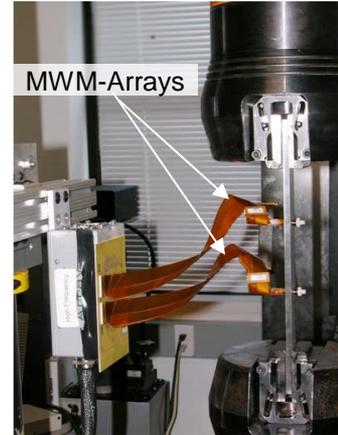
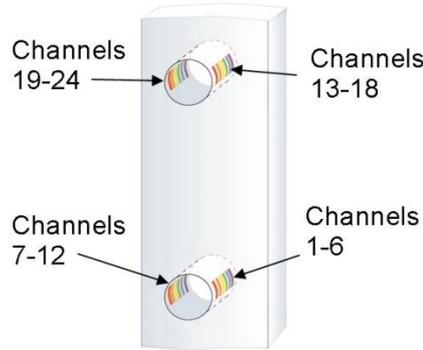
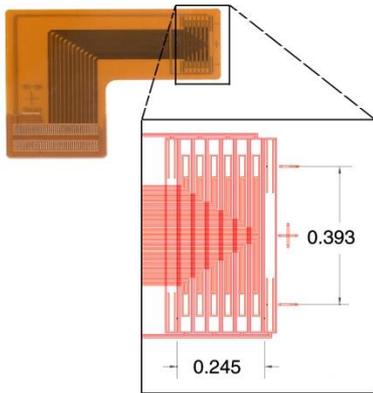


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Fatigue Monitoring with Linear MWM-Arrays in Bolt Holes

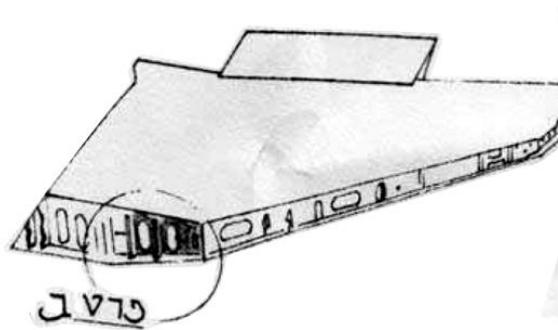
Suitable for "Smart Bolt" Development

MWM-Array FA75

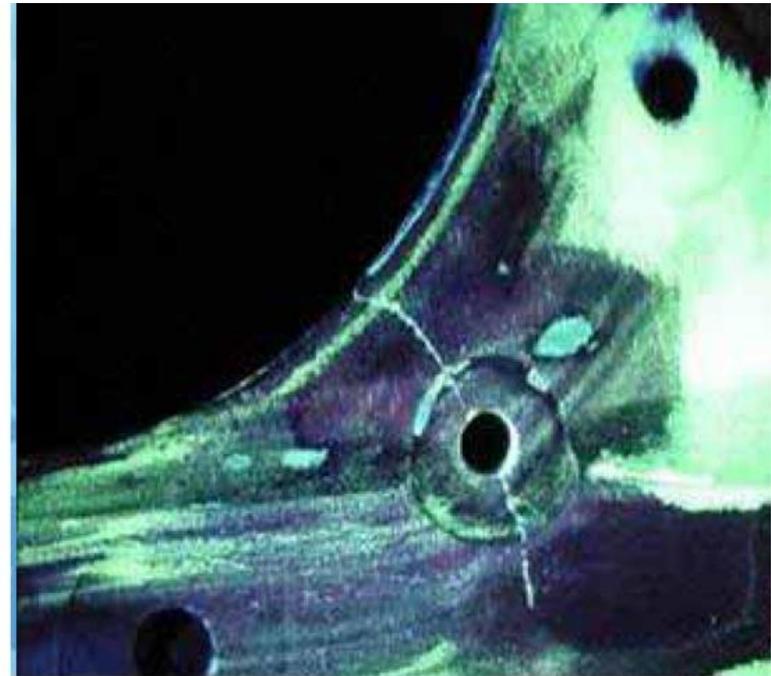


A-4 Application

MWM-Array Sensors to be installed under repair with access to connector

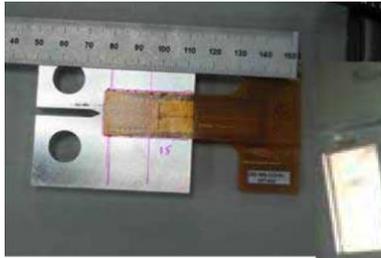


**A-4 front
spar cracking**

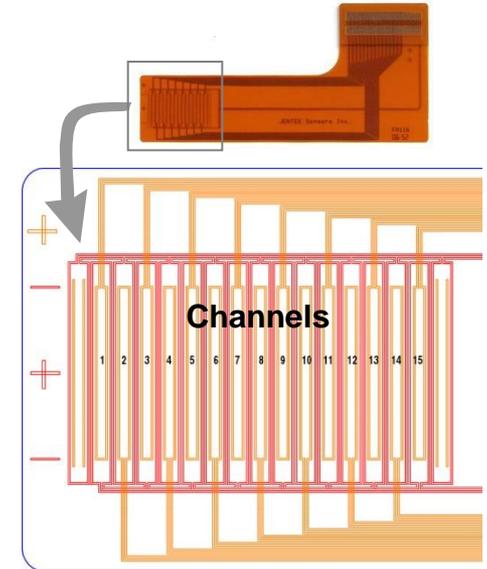


Photographs provided by IAF

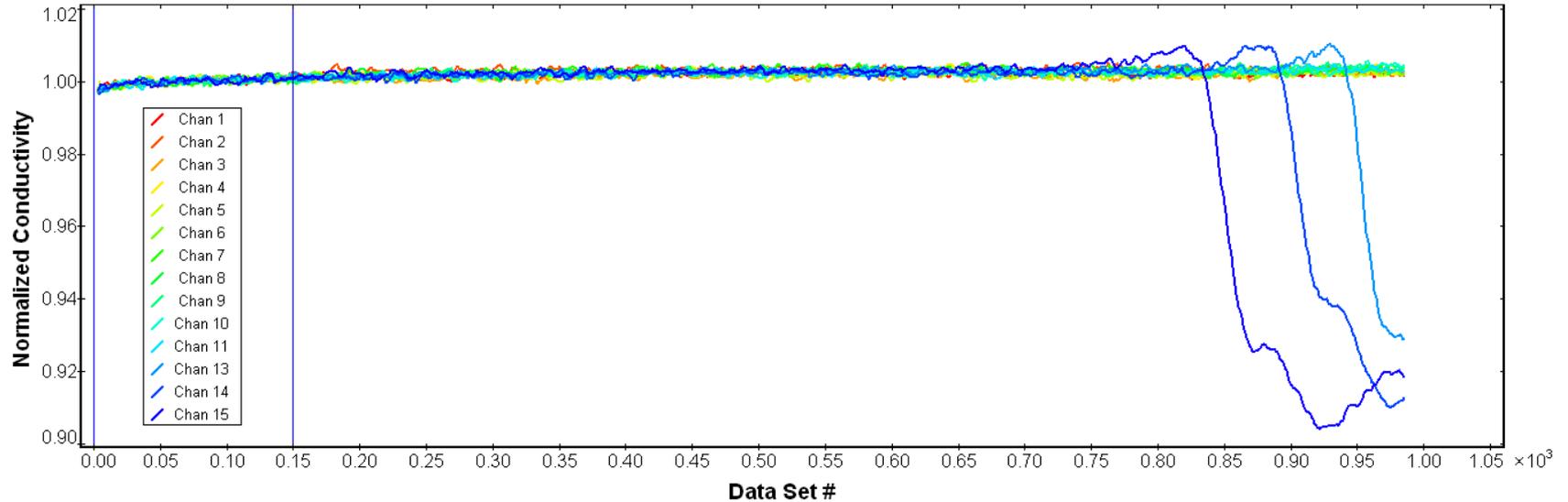
JENTEK/IAF Fatigue Test Results



MWM-Array FA116



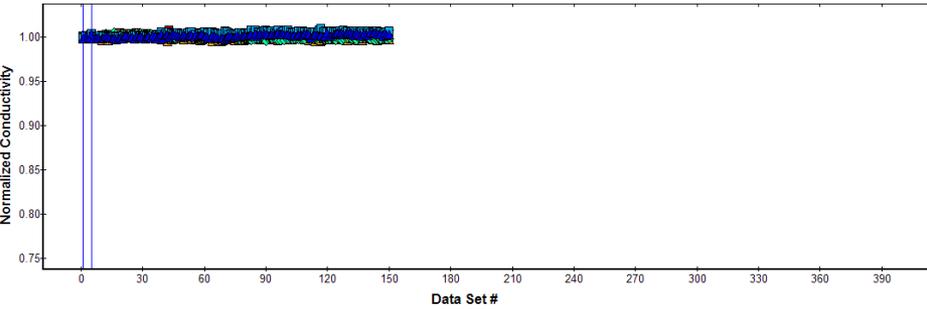
Conductivity vs. Set - 630.9 kHz - (Moving average, n = 5)



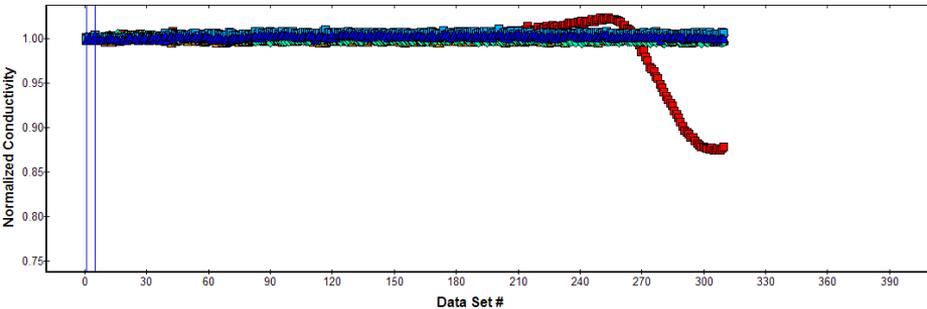
Continuous Monitoring: MWM-Array FA65



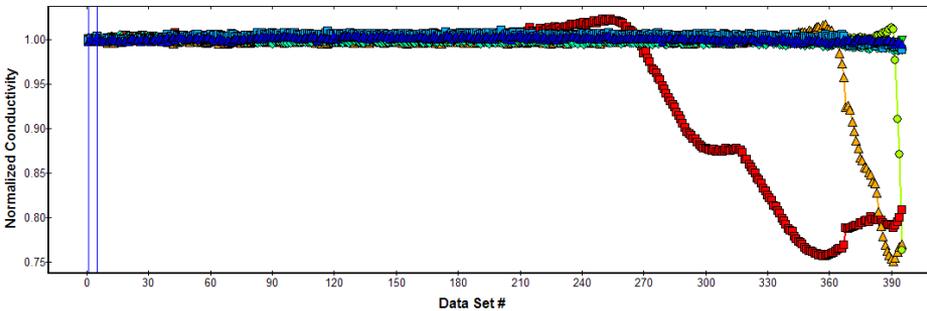
Conductivity vs. Set - 398.1 kHz



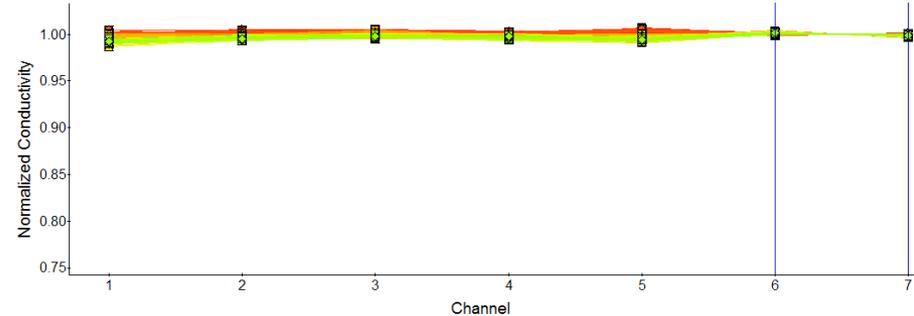
Conductivity vs. Set - 398.1 kHz



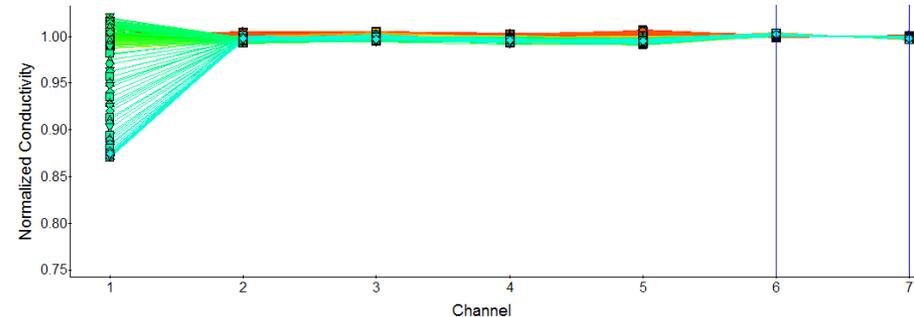
Conductivity vs. Set - 398.1 kHz



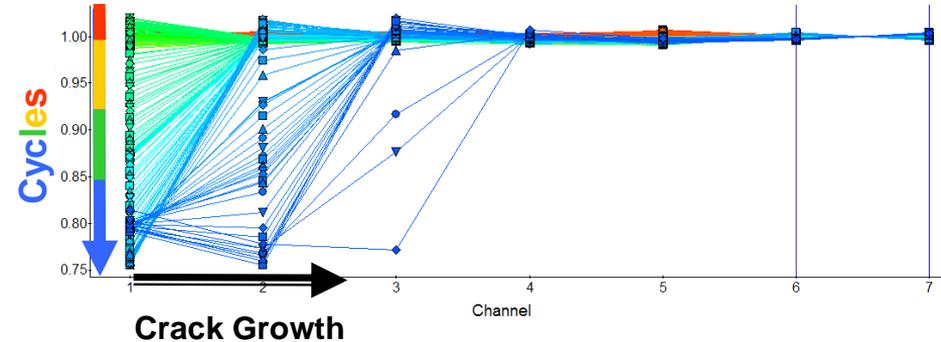
Conductivity vs. Channel - 398.1 kHz



Conductivity vs. Channel - 398.1 kHz



Conductivity vs. Channel - 398.1 kHz



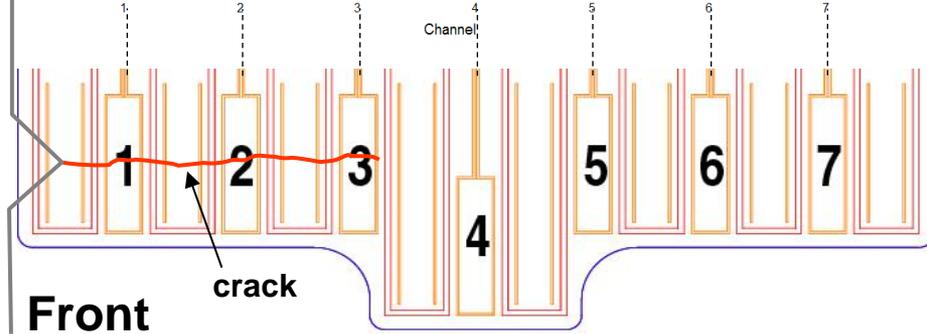
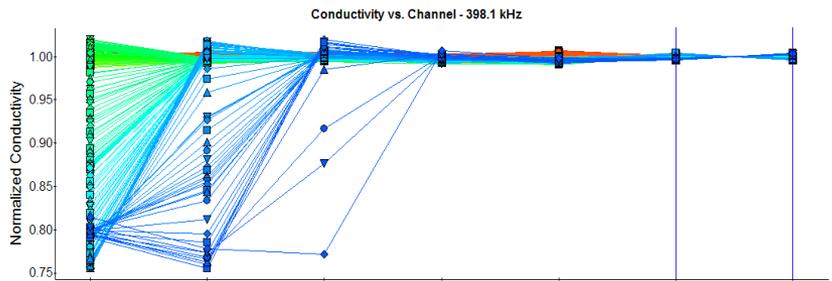
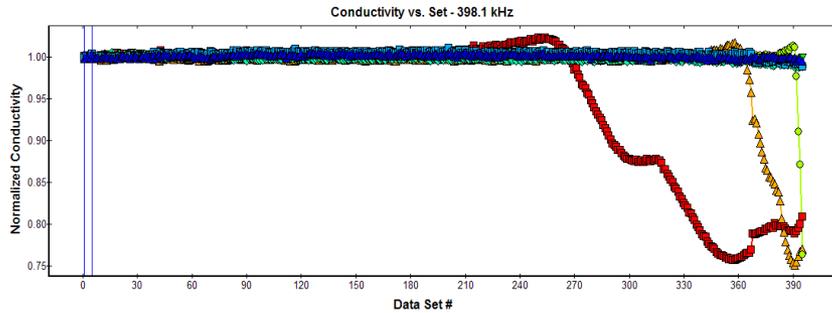
Crack Growth

Recent IAF Fatigue Test Compact Tension Specimen

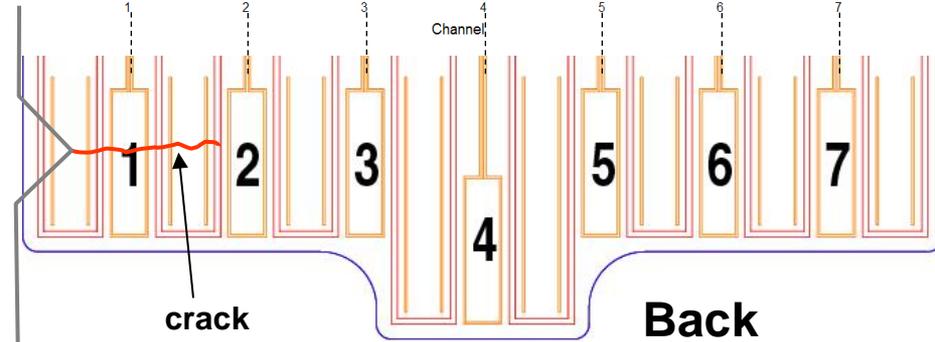
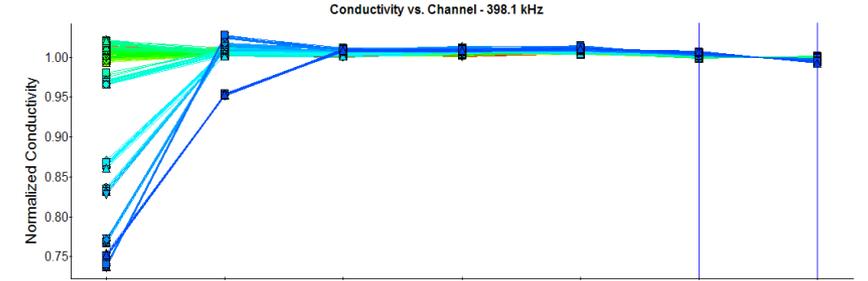
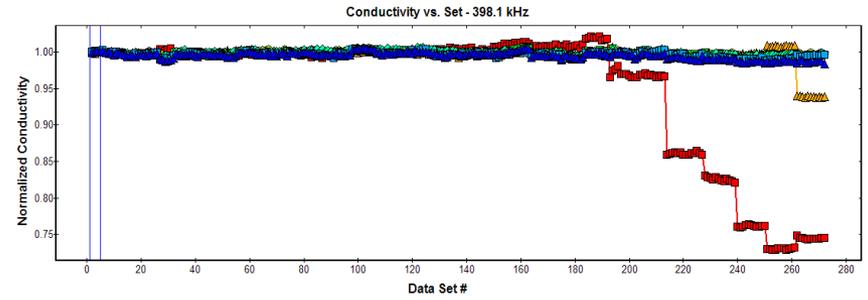
MWM-Array FA65



Continuous monitoring



Scheduled inspections to simulate on-aircraft use



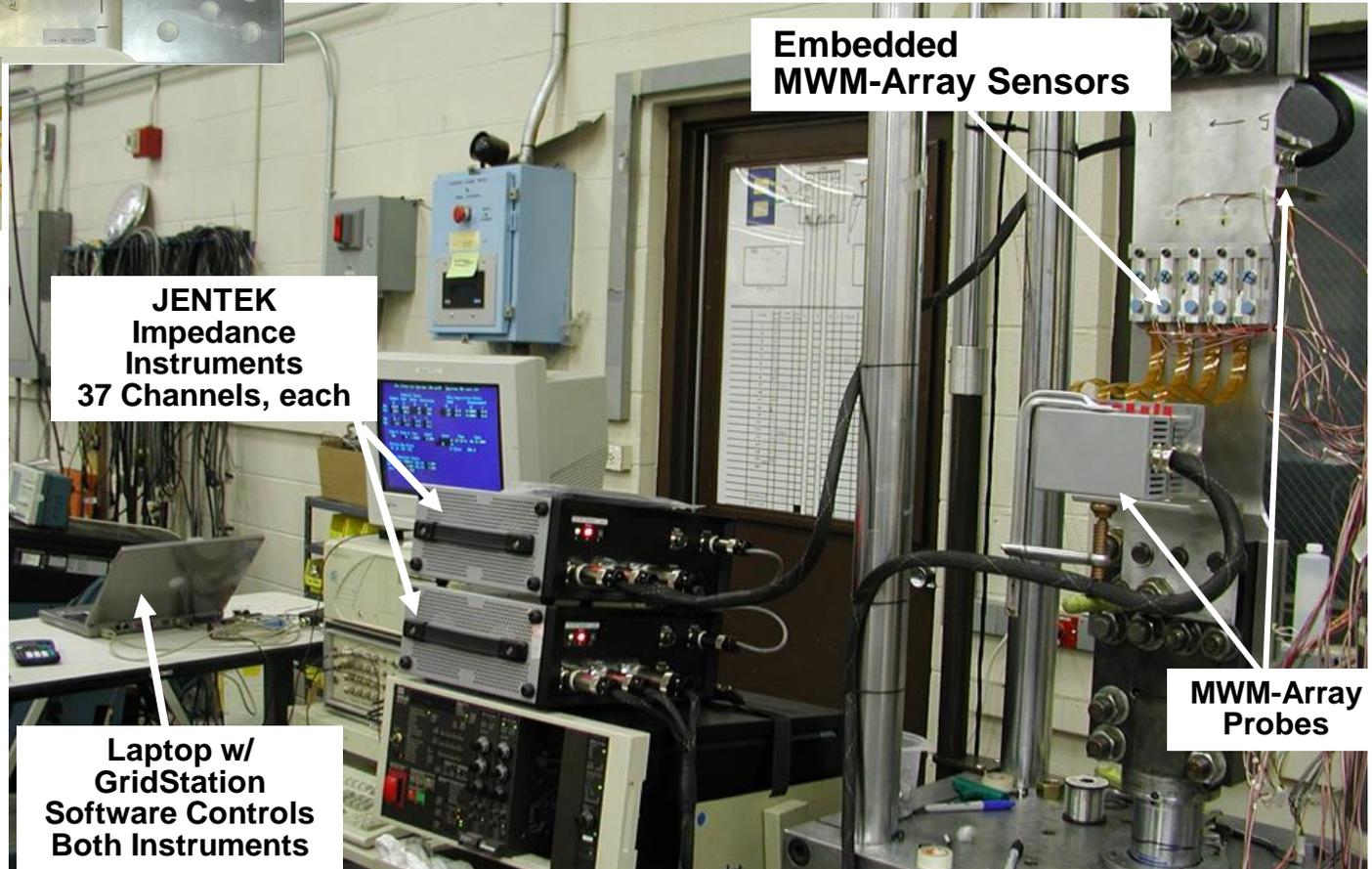
Previous Results for Multi-Site Fatigue Testing

Fatigue Test Monitoring: 10-Hole Specimen



**10-Hole Specimen
with MWM-Array
Networks**

MWM-Array FA45



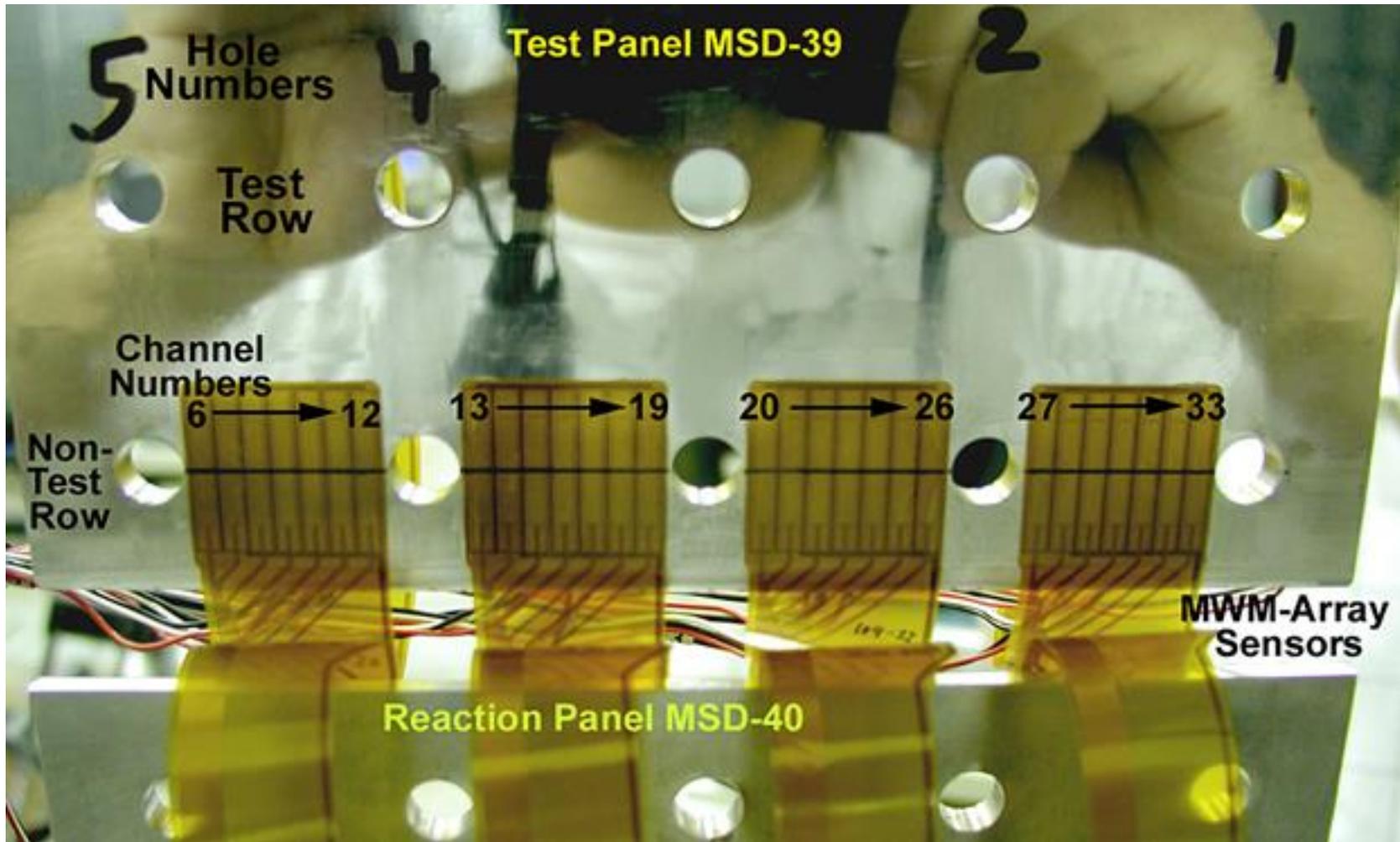
**Embedded
MWM-Array Sensors**

**JENTEK
Impedance
Instruments
37 Channels, each**

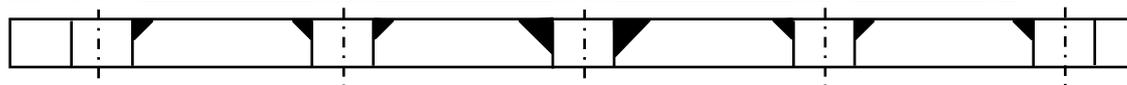
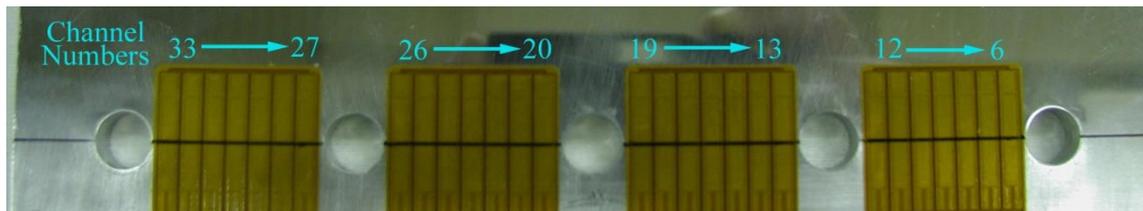
**Laptop w/
GridStation
Software Controls
Both Instruments**

**MWM-Array
Probes**

Four FA45 MWM-Arrays Mounted to Test Panel MSD-39



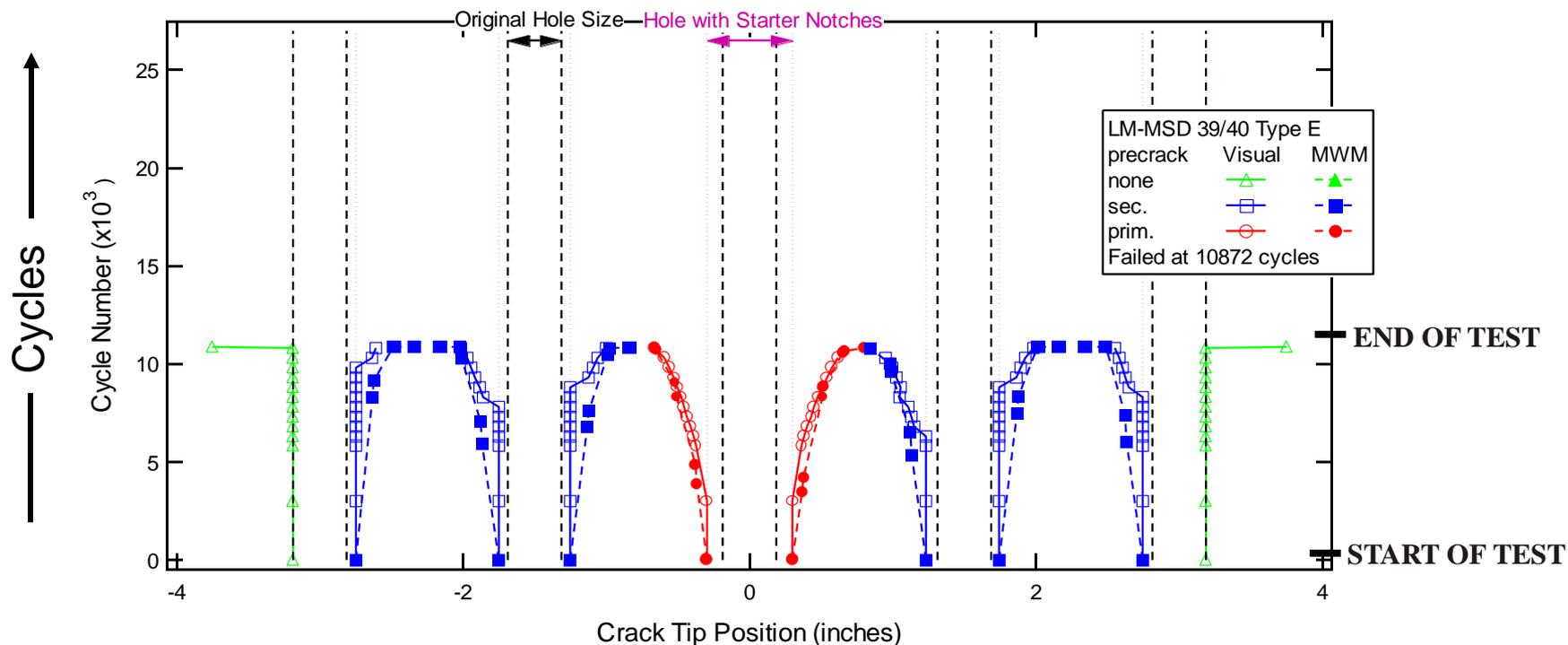
MWM-Array & Visual Crack Tip Position Results



START OF TEST

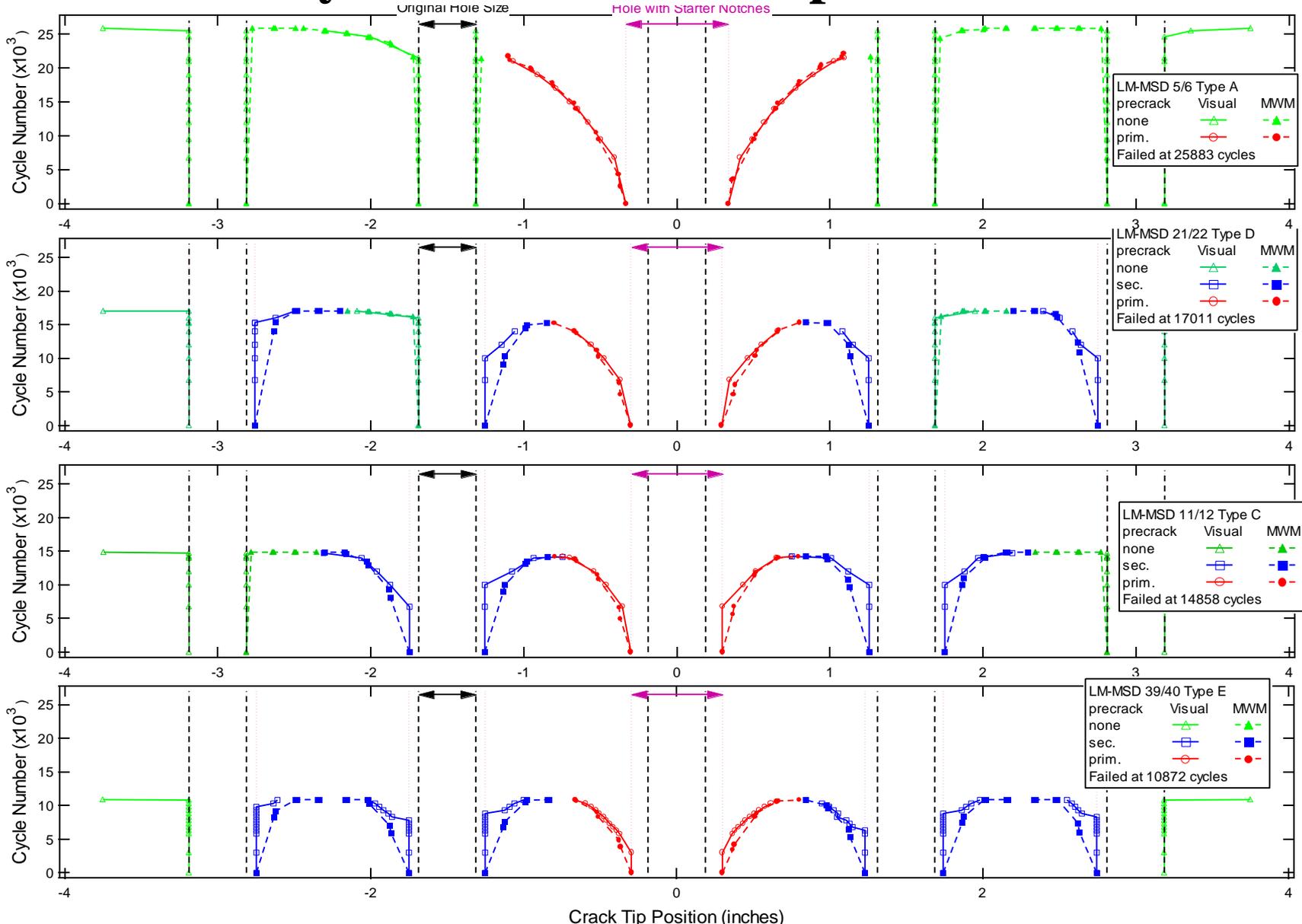


Fracture Surface



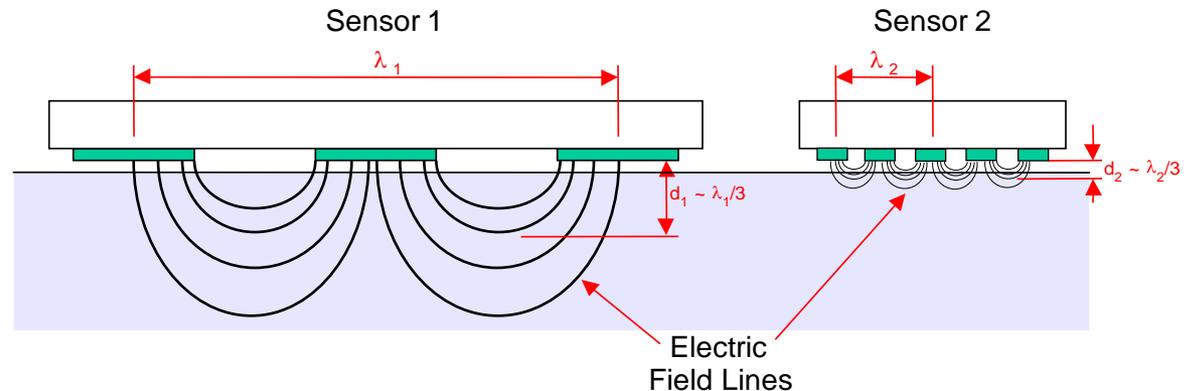
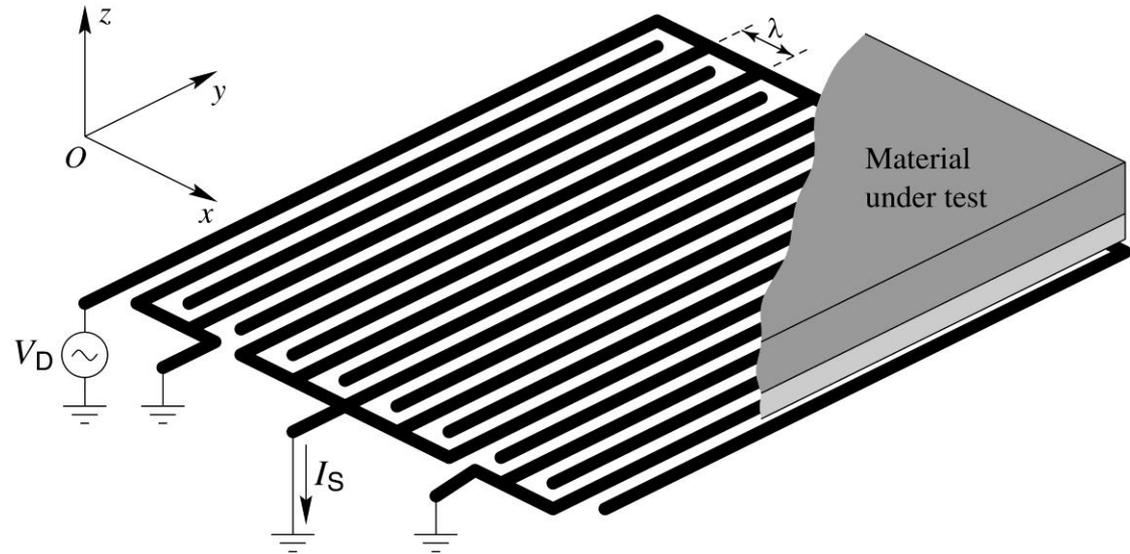
MWM-Array & Visual Crack Tip Position Results

Cycles



EQS: Interdigitated Electrode Dielectrometry (IDED[®])

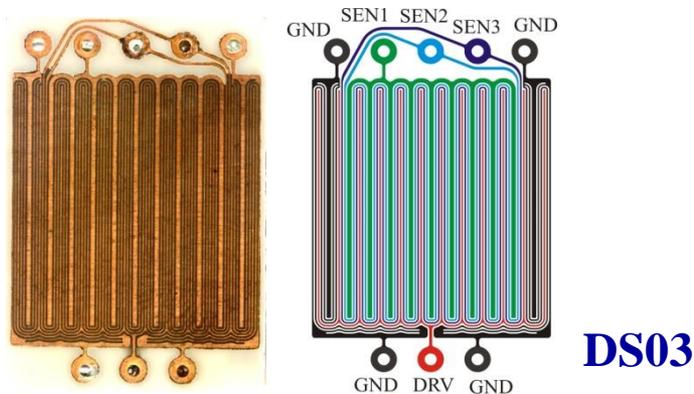
- Electric field based
- Material Properties:
 - Dielectric permittivity ϵ , ohmic conductivity s
 - Porosity, voids, delamination, etc. can affect these properties
$$\epsilon^* = \epsilon' - j\epsilon'' = \epsilon' - j\frac{\sigma}{\omega}$$
- One-sided measurements
- Imposed spatial and temporal frequencies
 - longer wavelengths penetrate further
 - spatial profiling



Three-Wavelength, IDED Constructs

Single-Sided Capacitive Monitoring and Imaging

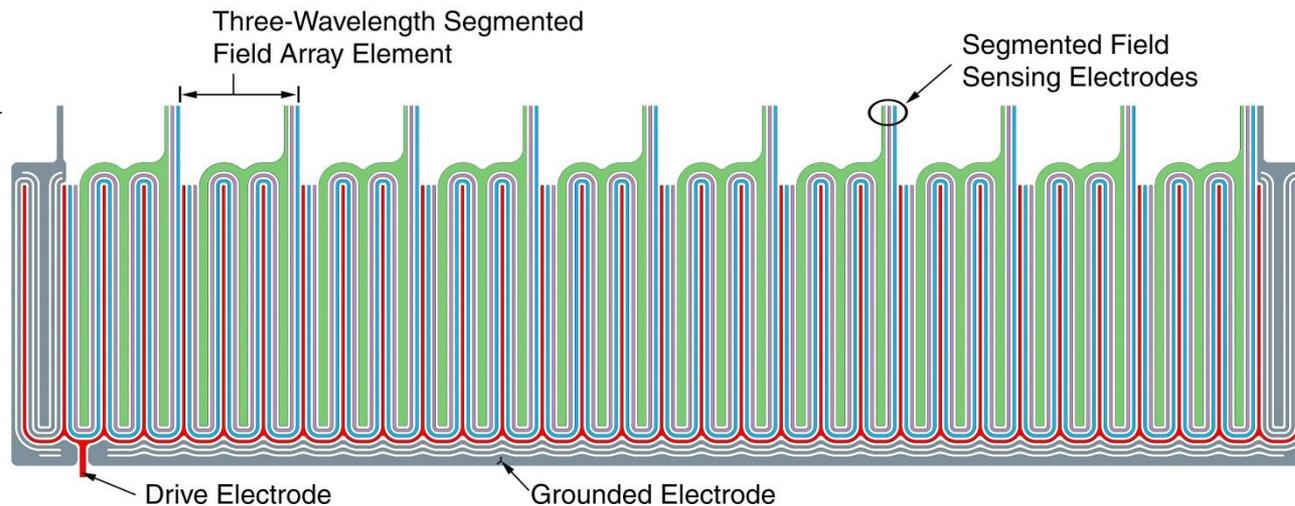
- **Single Sensing Element**



Flexible Dielectrometer



- **Array**



Embedded Sealant Monitoring

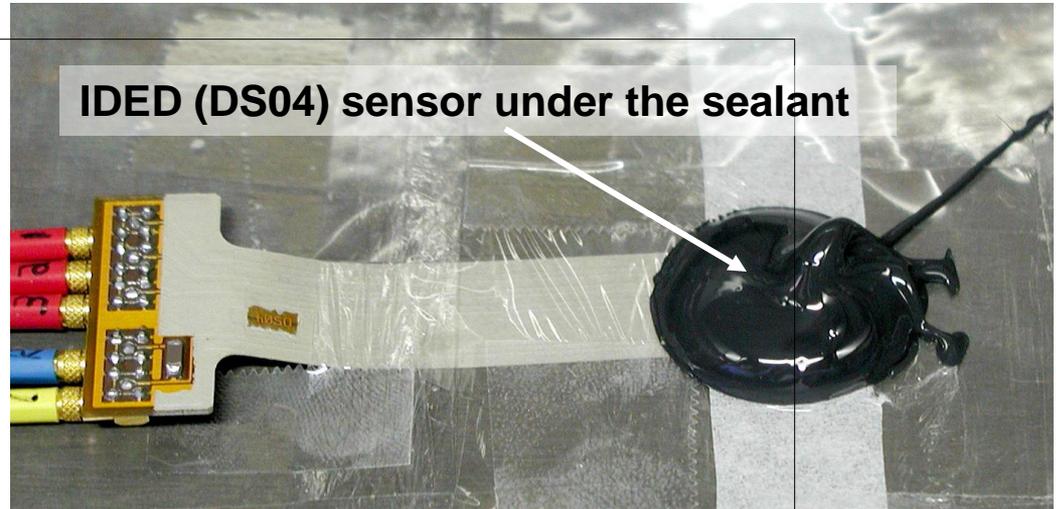
Components

Sealant: PR 1826-Class B (DeSoto International) provided by Lockheed Martin. It is a 2-part, epoxy cured polythioether compound used for aircraft fuel tanks and structures.

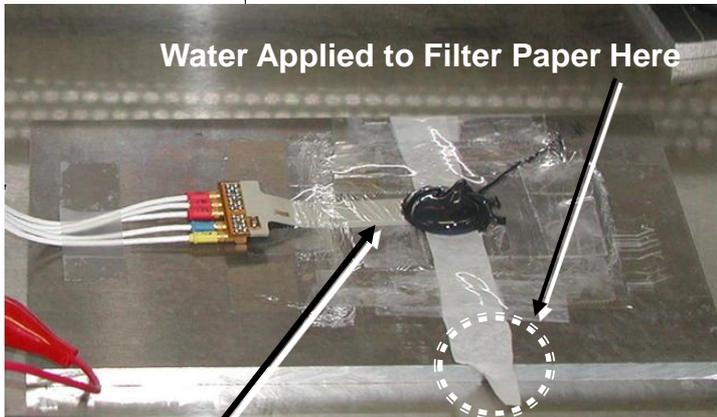
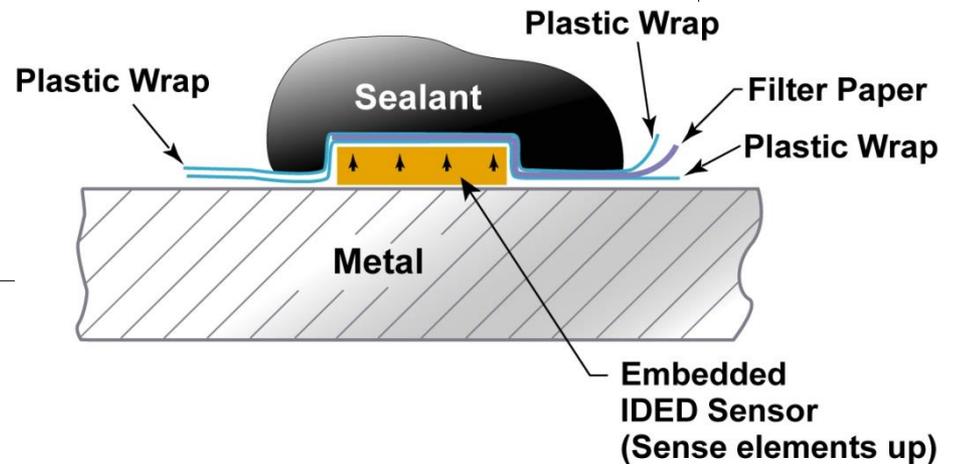
Sensor: IDED dielectrometer DS04, three spatial wavelength sensor.

Metal: Aluminum alloy plate provided by Lockheed Martin.

View of IDED Sensor Embedded Under Sealant



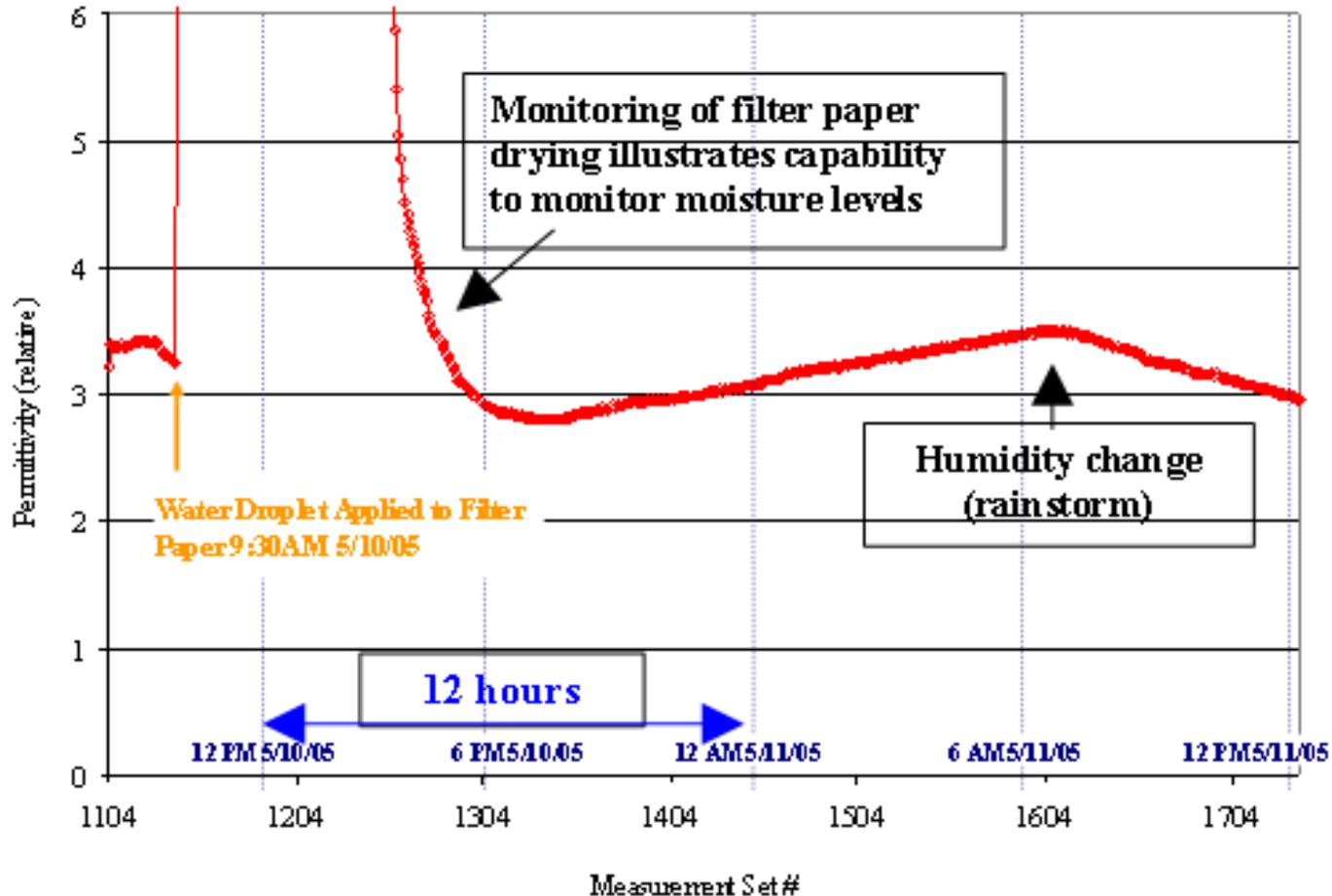
Cross Sectional Representation



IDED (DS04) sensor

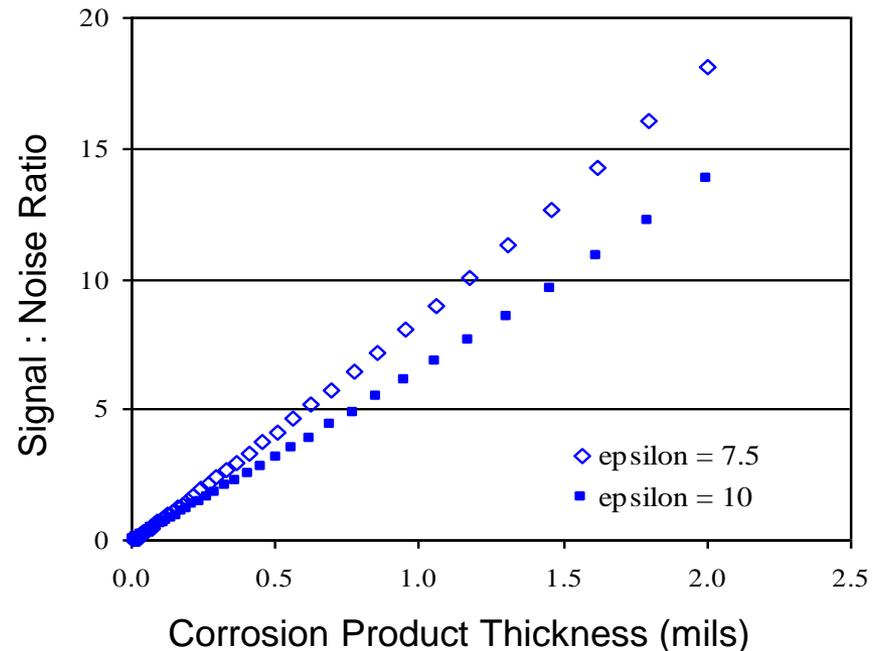
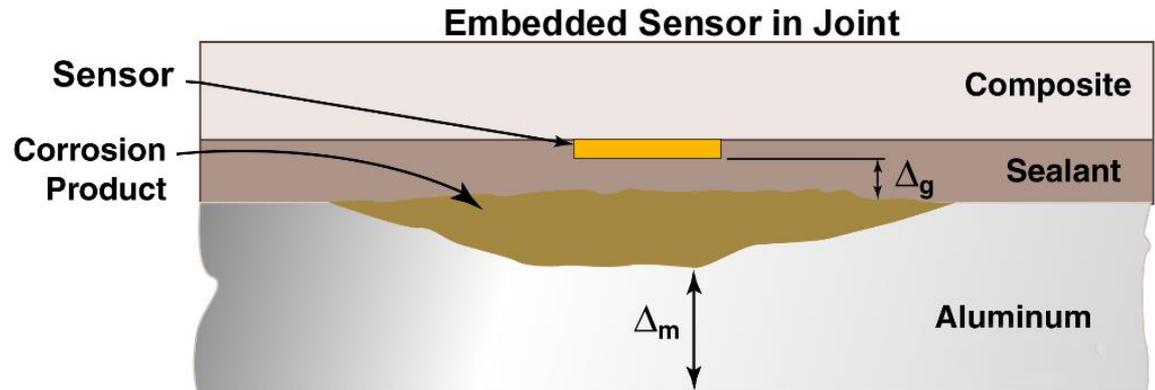
Real Time In-Process Monitoring

- Embedded IDE for monitoring moisture diffusion transient
 - Water added to filter paper to represent moisture change penetrating sealant



Corrosion Product Monitoring

- Simulated use of an IDEED to monitor formation of corrosion products
- Assumed an aluminum surface with an IDEED embedded at the top of the CPC
- The IDEED responds to the thickness and dielectric constant difference between the CPC and the product layer



Need Addressed

Need/Problem:

Inspect for cracks at

- Numerous local and distributed features
- In difficult-to-access locations
- Without disassembly for inspection

Solutions:

1) Portable Data Logger

- Embedded MWM-Arrays and MWM-Rosettes (eddy current sensors) and
- Light weight cabling with
- Distributed multiplexing (MUX) units
- NDT data acquisition from easy access locations

2) Embedded Data Logger for continual in-flight or only ground-based NDT

Questions?