



Structural Sensors for Condition Based Maintenance and Prognostics

Dr. Kenneth L. Taylor

Mr. Glen Haponek

Dr. Darin Lockwood

Mr. Robert Heath

Ms. Mary Schleider, PE

Mr. Stan Yarbrough

Mercer Engineering Research Center
WR-ALC

Mercer Engineering Research Center

Mercer Engineering Research Center

Mercer Engineering Research Center

Mercer Engineering Research Center



- Overview: Condition Based Maintenance and Prognostics (CBM+) Program
- Structural sensor selection/evaluation criteria
- Structural sensor testing
- Path forward



Overview

Whereas

- ASIP ensures safety:
 - MIL-STD-1530C
 - Inspections
 - FSMP
- CBM+ enhances functionality
 - Reliability Centered Maintenance (RCM)
 - Necessary maintenance items
 - On-condition maintenance items
 - Depot scheduling on-condition via
 - Sensors
 - Usage
 - Cost effectiveness via Business Case Analysis



Overview

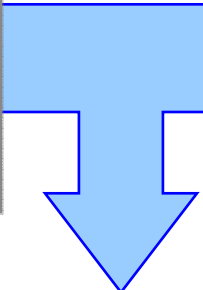
- Condition Based Maintenance and Prognostics (CBM+) program seeks to:
 - Schedule maintenance based on individual aircraft condition rather than prescribed calendar dates
 - Determine necessary maintenance actions
 - Integrate airframe sensors where effective to identify and prioritize aircraft maintenance needs
 - Increase weapon system availability
 - Increase efficient use of depot resources
 - Increase mission capability rate
 - Reduce unscheduled field maintenance
 - Reduce induced failures



Structural sensor selection/evaluation criteria

REMIS Data

PDMSS Data



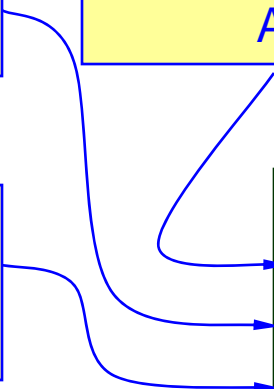
Business Case Analysis

Reliability Centered Maintenance (RCM) Analysis

Sensor Viability Analysis

CBM+ Sensor Package Design

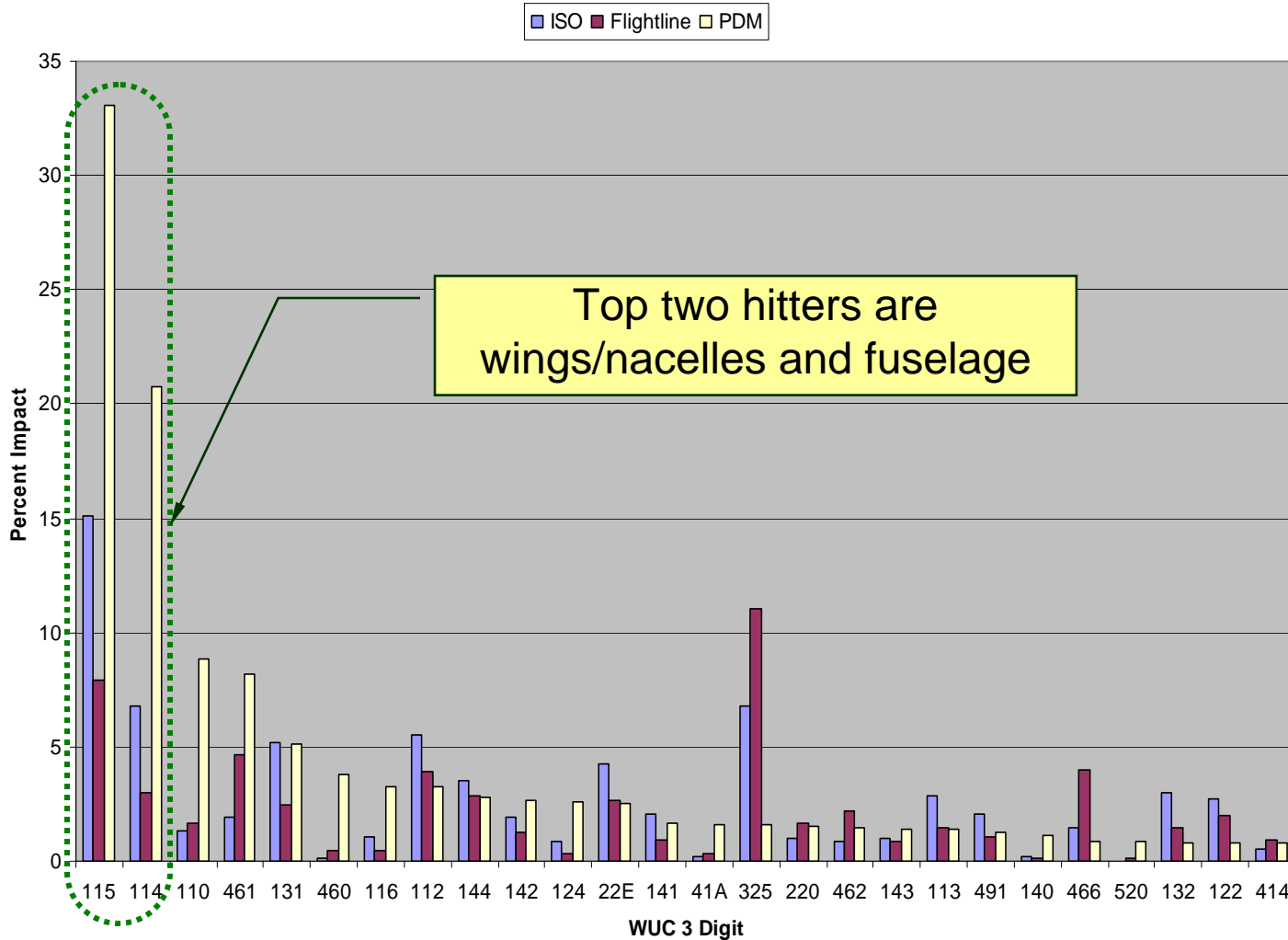
- On-condition tasks suitable for sensors
- Sensor payback
- Viable, feasible, "deployable" sensors





Structural sensor selection/evaluation criteria

Top 25 Maintenance Drivers
2002-2006 REMIS/PDMSS





Structural sensor selection/evaluation criteria

	Cracks	Component Life	Corrosion	Functional
L/ESS	Usage Sensor	NDI based on tracked usage, severity, DTA concepts	Cumulative tracked usage, severity, correlation to testing	Usage, severity as SCC drivers
	Event Sensor	Damage detection sensors at specific locations/components	Damage detection/assessment sensors	
	Degradation & Corrosion Sensor			Sacrificial sensors measure cumulative exposure/wash effects
	Functional System/ Other Sensor			Engine vibration, avionics power consumption



Structural sensor selection/evaluation criteria

- Usage sensors

- Sensors/flight parameters for flight controls
 - MIL-STD 1553
 - ARINC-429
- USAF has L/ESS programs underway

- Usage sensor systems

- Sensor technology largely known, reliable
 - SHMS
 - USCG recorded flight data
 - DFDR
 - Self powered strain gage with memory
- Recording technology advances make high bandwidth, multichannel, full flight data acquisition feasible and desirable



Structural sensor selection/evaluation criteria

- Usage sensors directly benefit ASIP tasks
 - Individual Aircraft Tracking
 - Inspection Interval
 - Loads/Environment Spectra Survey
- Usage sensors directly benefit CBM+ tasks
 - Higher fidelity correlation of condition with usage
 - Forecasting condition for depot planning
 - Correlation of event sensor data to usage history



Structural sensor selection/evaluation criteria

- Event sensors
 - Damage detection sensors at critical structural areas
 - Passive acoustic sensors
 - Pitch-catch acoustic sensors
 - Residual plastic strain indicators
 - MWM methods
- Degradation and corrosion sensors
 - Environmental sensors in multiple locations
 - Sacrificial environmental exposure devices
 - Acoustical sensors
- Functional systems
 - Vibration sensors for engines/power trains/props
 - Hydraulic pressure / temperature sensors



Structural sensor selection/evaluation criteria

- **Sensor functionality**

- Do they detect desired events?
- Do they detect them at advantageous thresholds?
- Are detections conveyed in a timely manner?

- **Sensor costs**

- Cost of the transducer and other on-board equipment
- Ground support infrastructure
- Cost to acquire the data, store, and evaluate
- Cost of status quo
 - For example, wing inspections cost approx. 400k\$ and 10-12 months to extend wing service life from 38k EBH to 45k EBH



Structural sensor selection/evaluation criteria

- Sensor added value
 - Can sensors prioritize, delay component replacements?
 - Can sensors augment new components?
 - Can sensors detect cracks between scheduled inspection intervals?
- Sensor “deployability”
 - Packaged for flight/field versus lab
 - Skill level/training required to use
 - Reliable
 - Maintainable
 - Fit in available spaces
 - Placement both accessible and functional



Structural sensor selection/evaluation criteria

- Technology identification/viability assessment
 - Transducer intersects with CBM+ needs
 - Functional in a field environment
 - History of application
 - NAVAIR, AFRL, AFMC and others
 - Available
- Lab tests on full scale parts, full scale loads demonstrate
 - Form, fit, function in available space and existing constraints
 - Suitability for flight test considerations
- Infrastructure for data retrieval, interpretation, and management

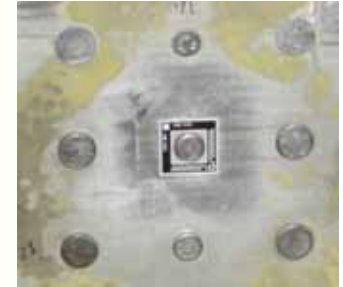


Structural sensor selection/evaluation criteria

- Lab testing currently focused on these sensors:

- Direct Measurements Incorporated

- Residual plastic strain indicator
- Requires camera to capture image, compare to reference state
- Also provides IUID capability



- Ultra/AAIMS

- Acoustic sensor array
- Packaged for flight, includes data recorder
- Functional in several field tests already



- Physical Acoustics

- Acoustic sensor technology
- AFRL funded research underway at Penn State





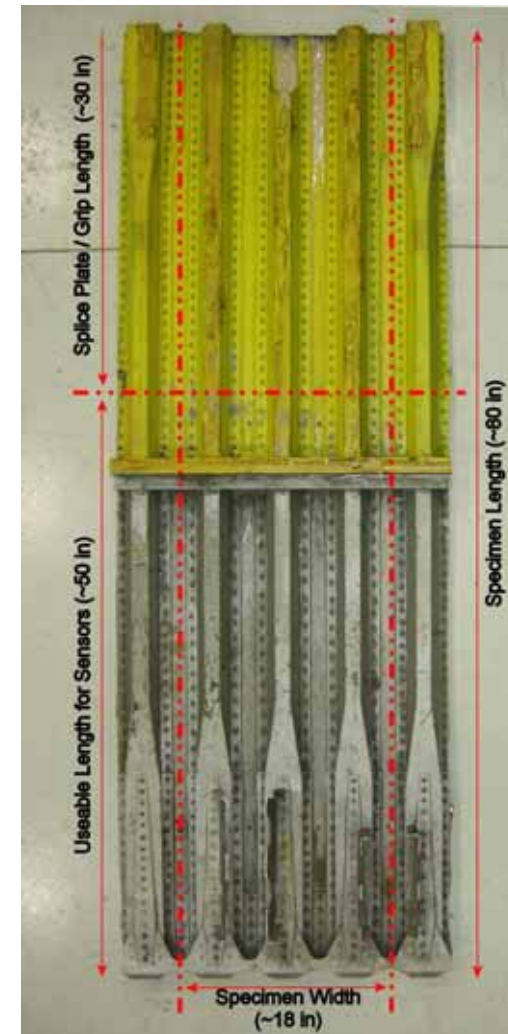
Structural sensor selection/evaluation criteria





Structural sensor selection/evaluation criteria

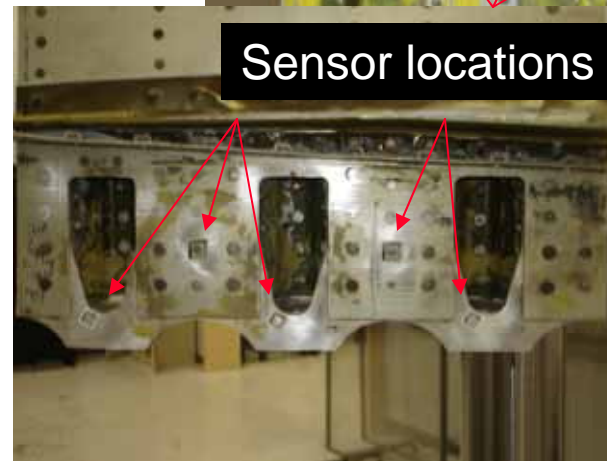
- Wing lower surface assembly selected for test article
 - Structure, loading, cracking locations well known
 - Includes fittings, stringers, panel
 - Eddy current scans of test article revealed no cracks
- Sensor technologies not exclusively focused on wing panel structures
 - Conclusions of sensor effectiveness or ineffectiveness are applicable to other structure besides wing lower surface
- Test simulates operational loads to evaluate sensor viability
 - Can the sensors detect real cracks on real structures?
 - Not a service life test
 - Not a POD test





Structural sensor selection/evaluation criteria

- MERC Test Facility





Structural sensor selection/evaluation criteria

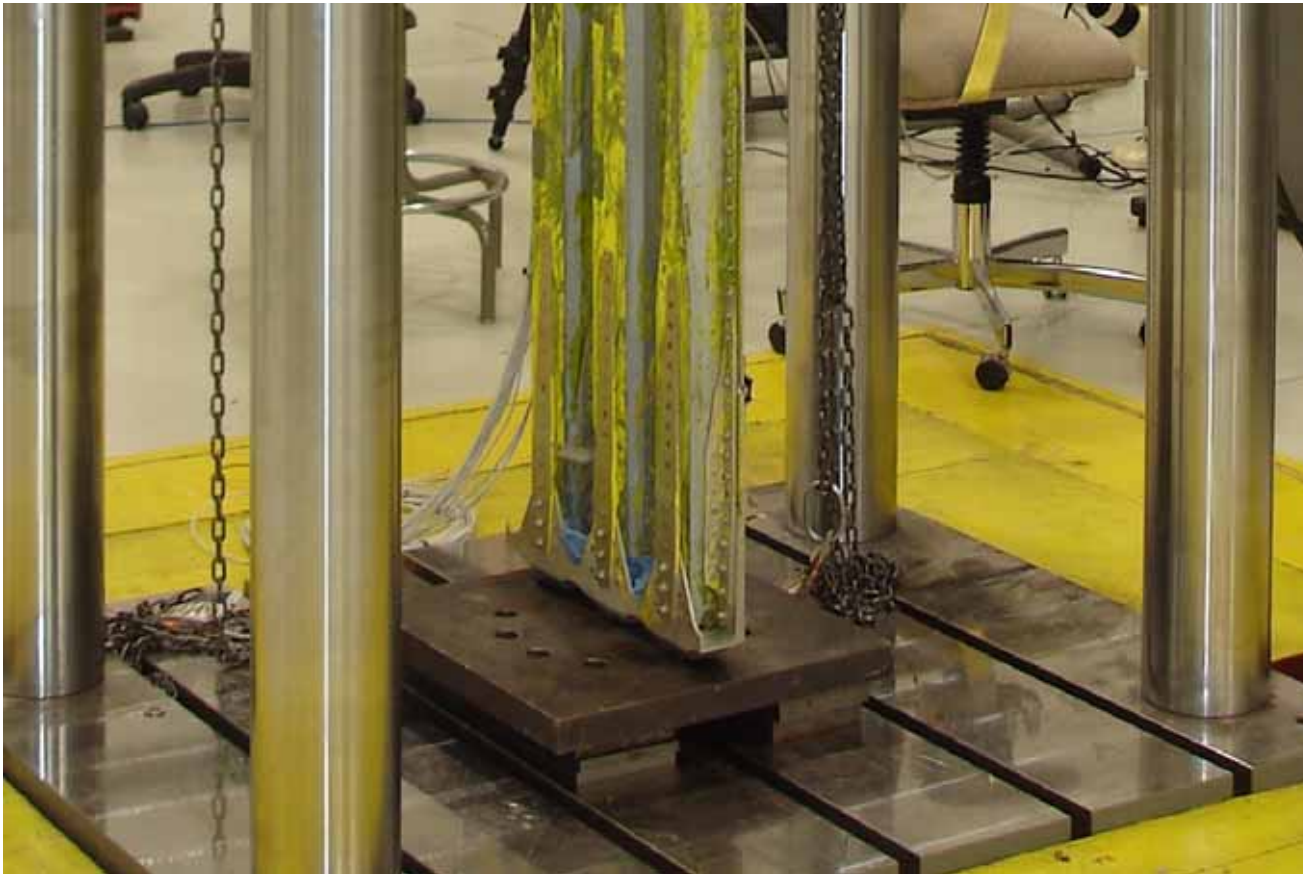
- Grips are stepped leaves to smoothly and uniformly transfer test load into the test article panel and stringers





Structural sensor selection/evaluation criteria

- Test article rainbow fitting anchored to base plate at bottom of test fixture





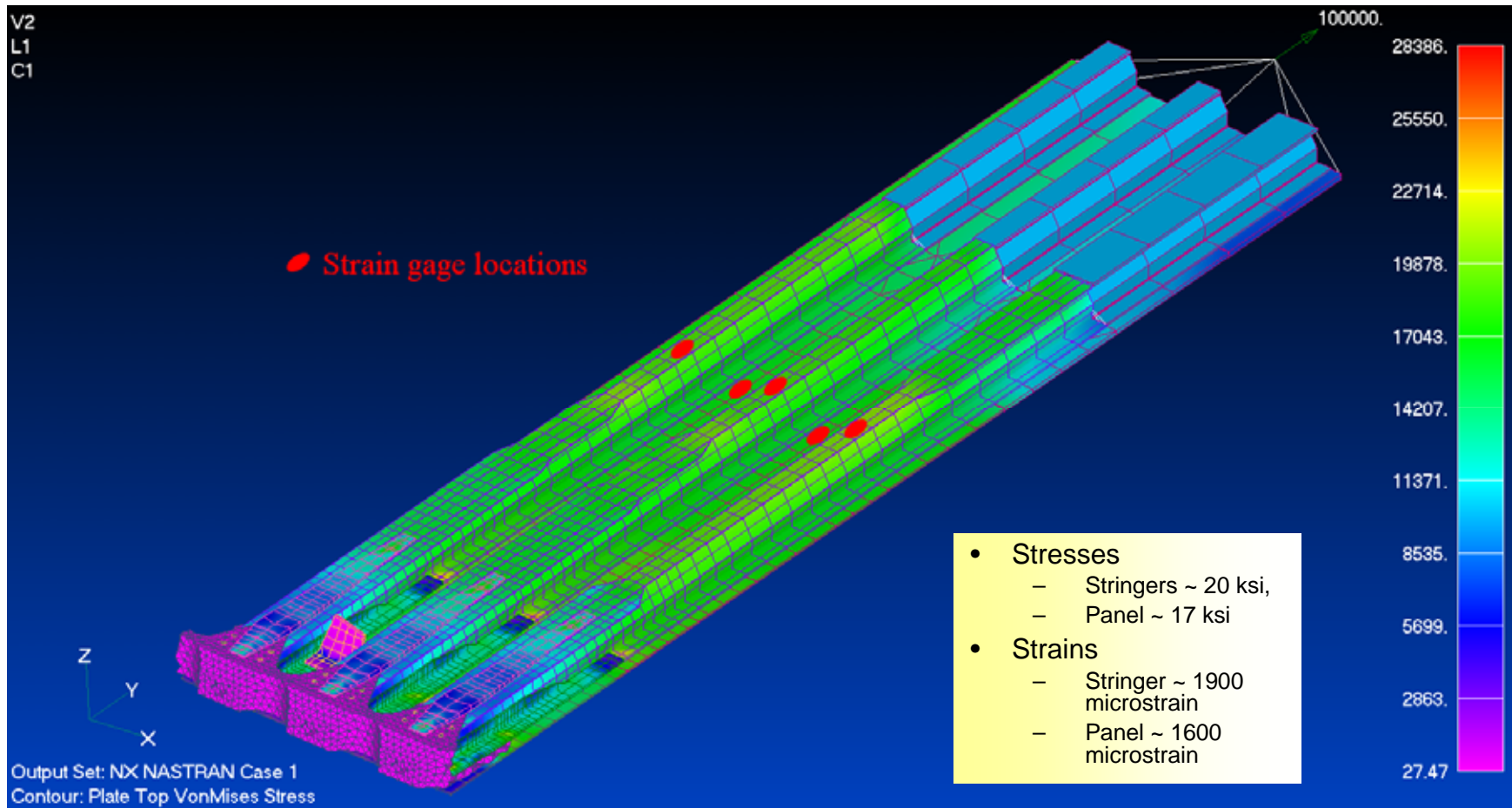
Structural sensor selection/evaluation criteria

- Dial indicator for measuring lateral movement under load



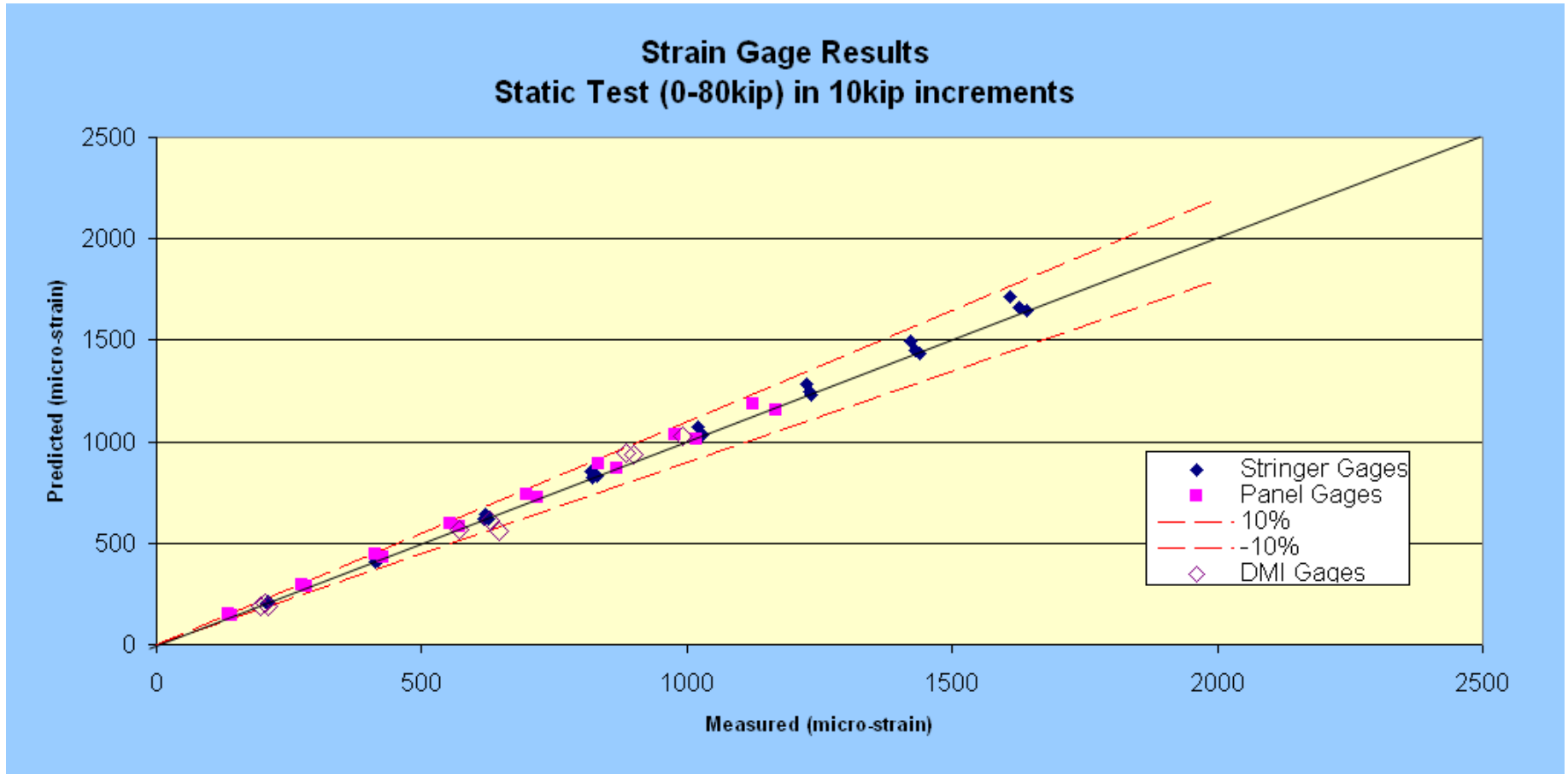


Structural sensor selection/evaluation criteria



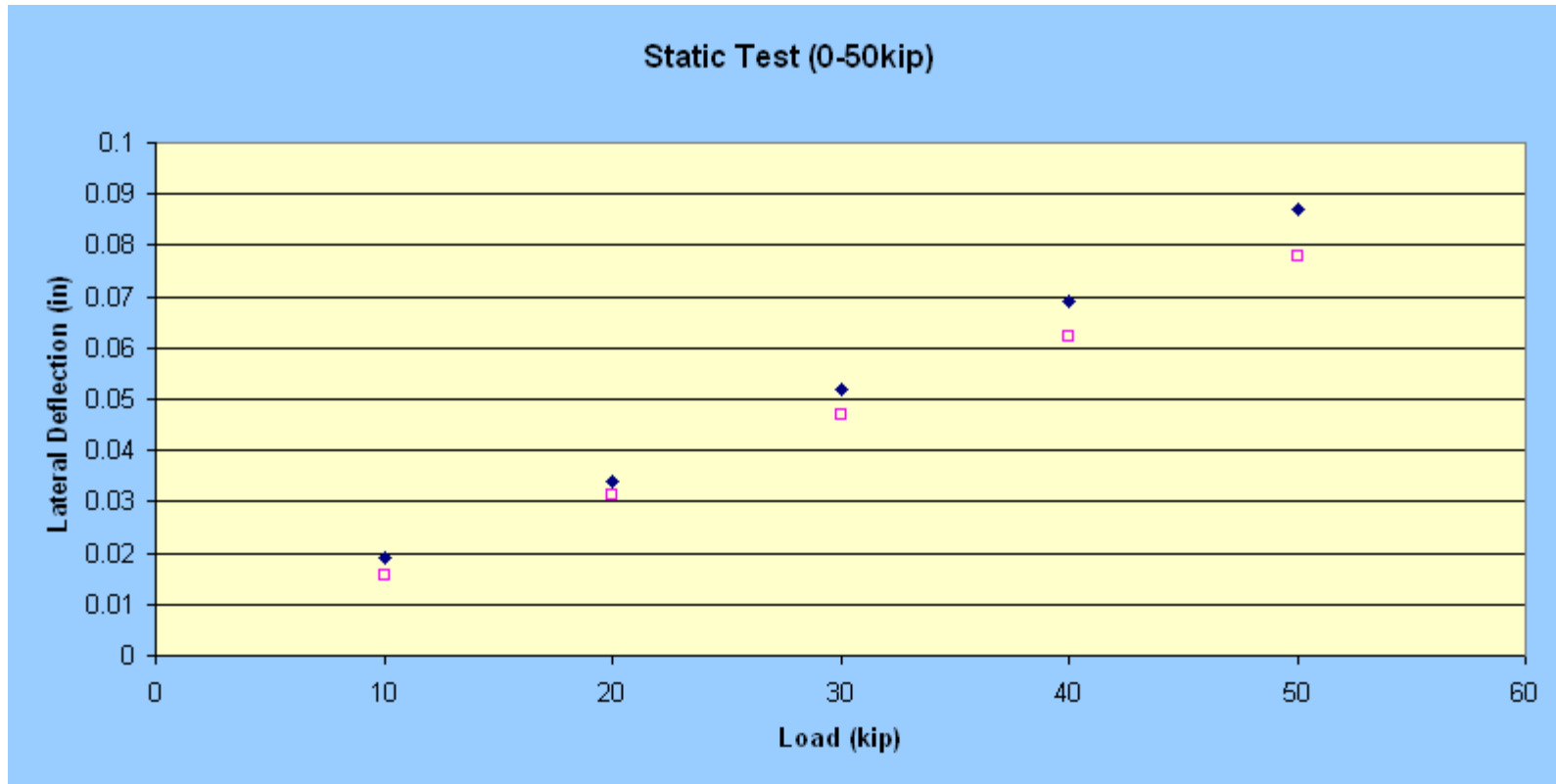


Structural sensor selection/evaluation criteria





Structural sensor selection/evaluation criteria





Structural sensor selection/evaluation criteria

- Run the load profile with periodic inspections
 - Compare sensors with visual and eddy current measurements





Path forward

- Complete viability evaluation
 - Lab testing on center wing sections with full scale loads
 - Matrix of sensor characteristics/trades, reliability concerns
 - Identifying/verifying whether or not the sensors detect cracks
- Cooperative alliance with NAVAIR, AFRL for identifying best technologies
- Identify technologies to fulfill needs identified in RCM analyses
- Sensor flight test considerations
 - Sensor system specs
 - MACC
 - CCB requirements
 - Flight test plan



Questions?

