



Comando-Geral de Tecnologia Aeroespacial
Instituto de Aeronáutica e Espaço



Establishing Reliability of Inspection Interval for Structures Subjected to Fatigue Loads

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ASIP Conference 2007



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Establishing Confidence Level of Inspection Interval for Structures Subjected to Fatigue Loads

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Objective:

Determination of the Structure Reliability under fatigue loads, given the fracture mechanics analysis and the NDI Method.

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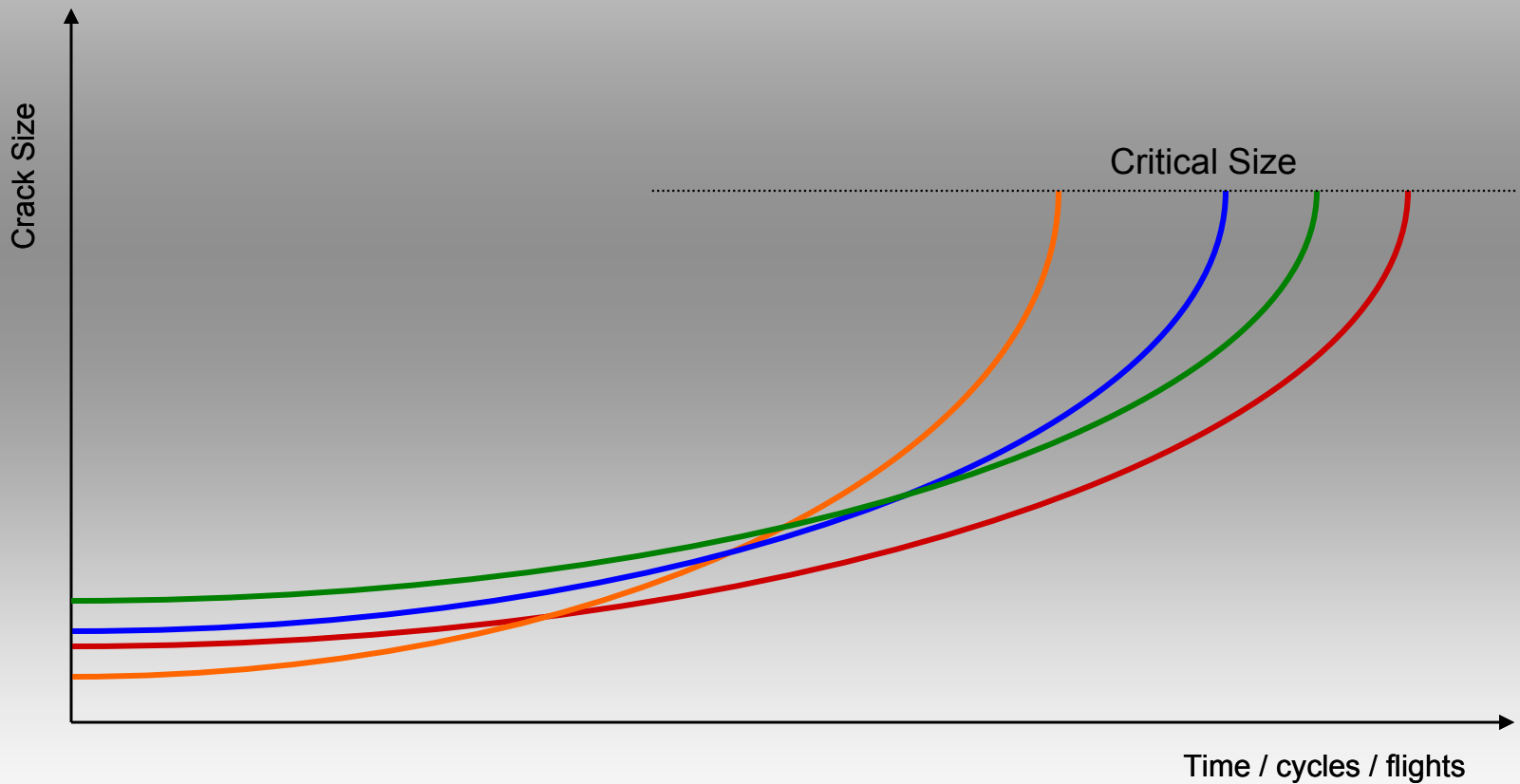
Motivation

ASIP Conference 2004

One speaker showed concern about DTA philosophy
Understandable considering how uncertainties can affect predicted life



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Outline

- **Uncertainties**
- **Methodology**
- **Results**
- **Summary**



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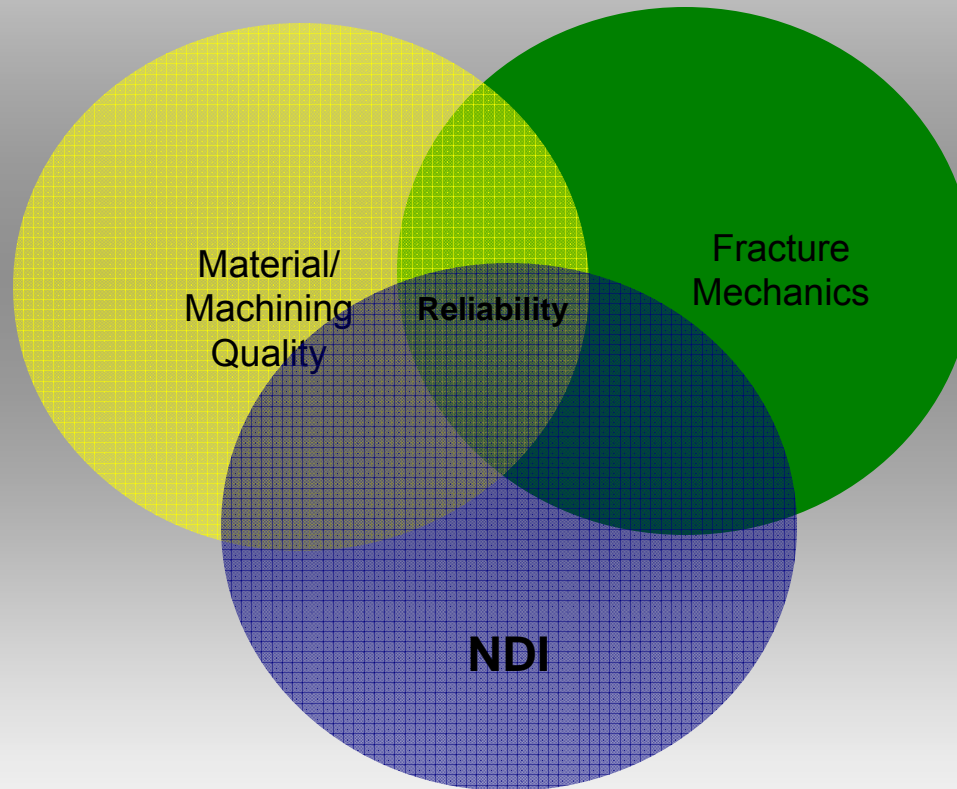
- Uncertainties



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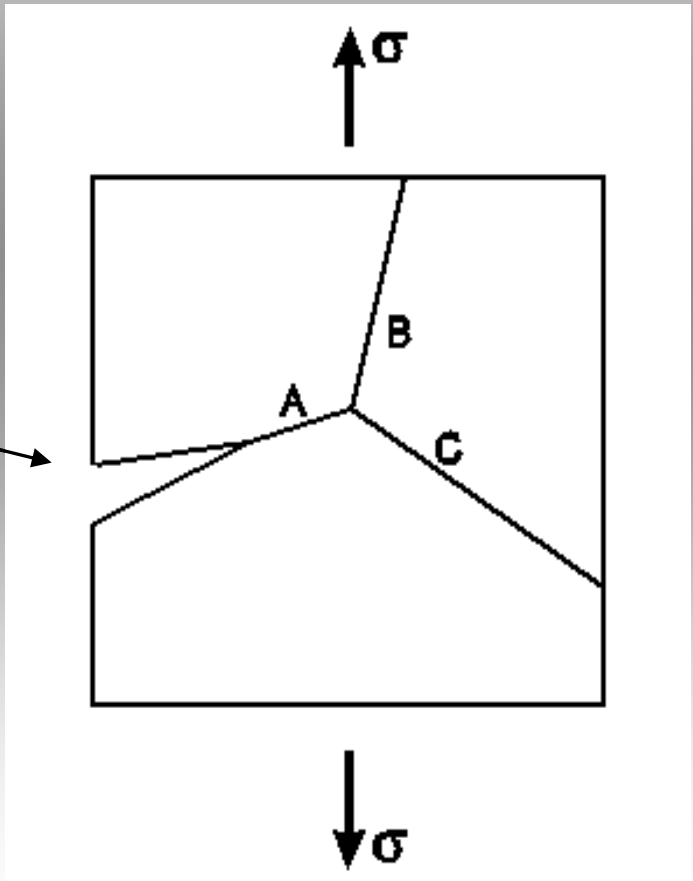
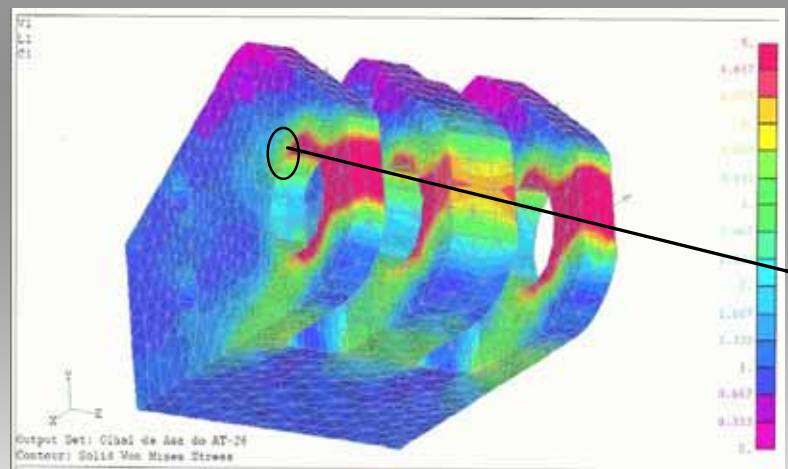


- Uncertainties



- Uncertainties

Initial and detectable size Quality Control



Crack is always there
Most NDI Method has resolution of
0.05 inch or worse

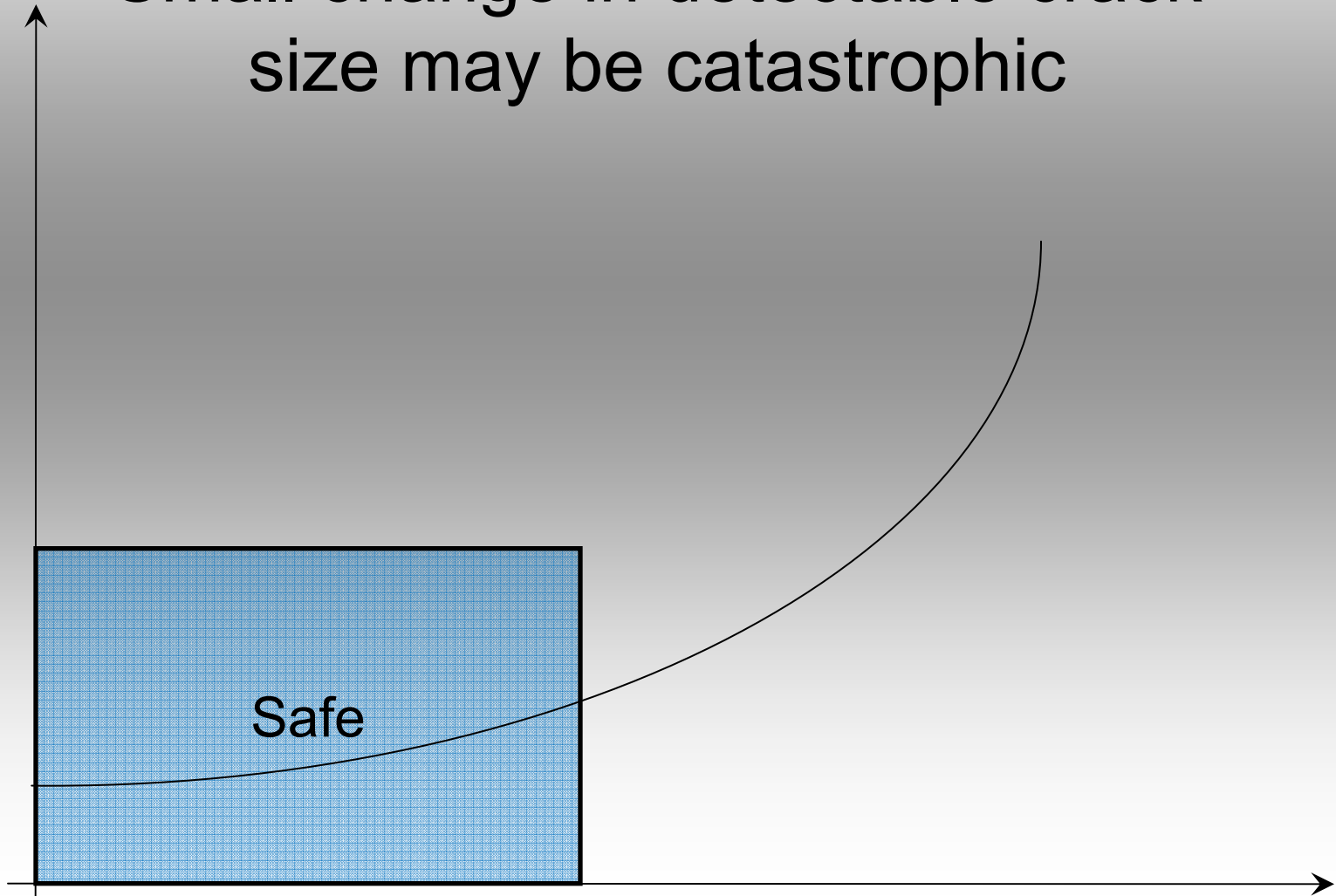


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- Uncertainties

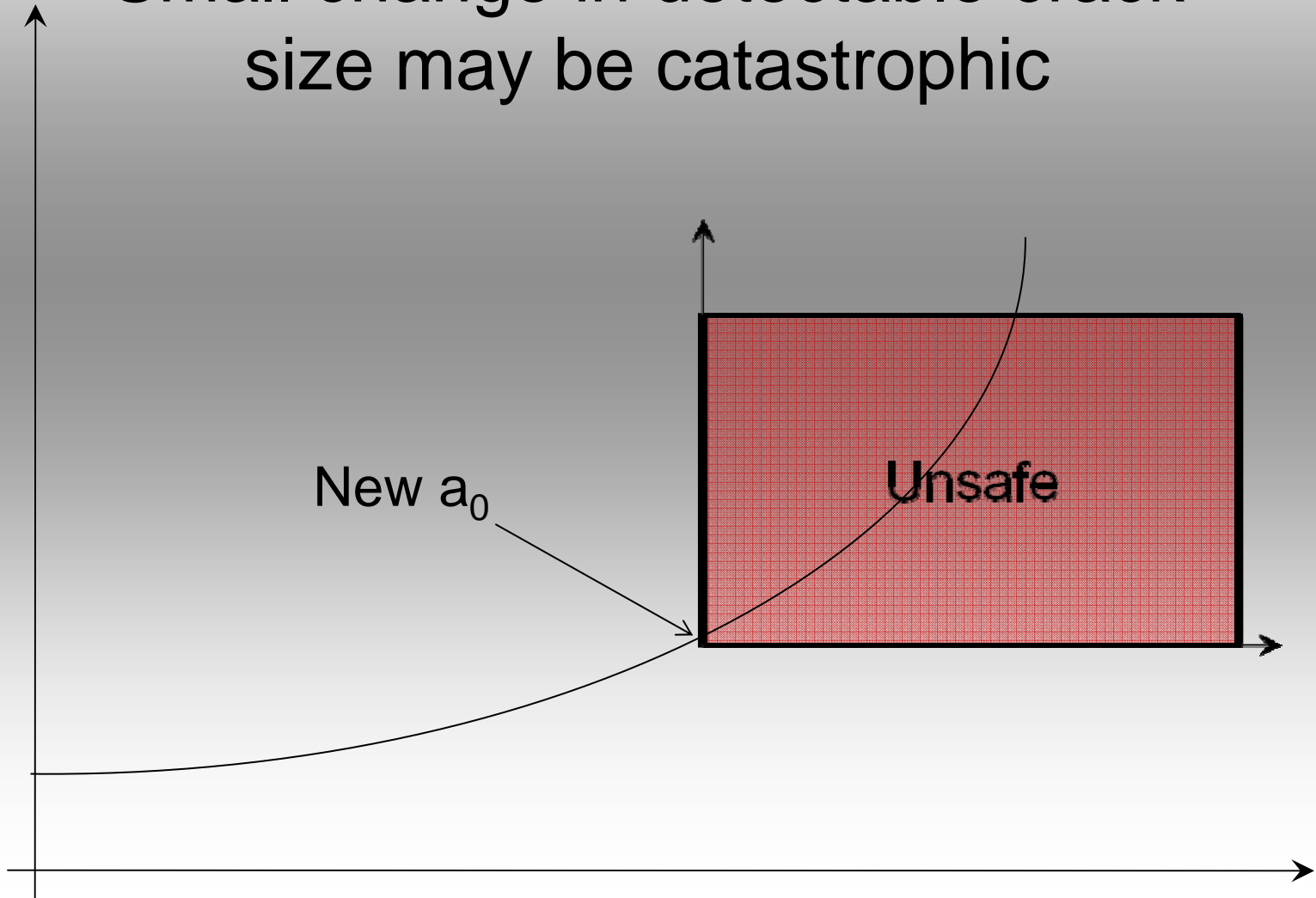
Small change in detectable crack size may be catastrophic





- Uncertainties

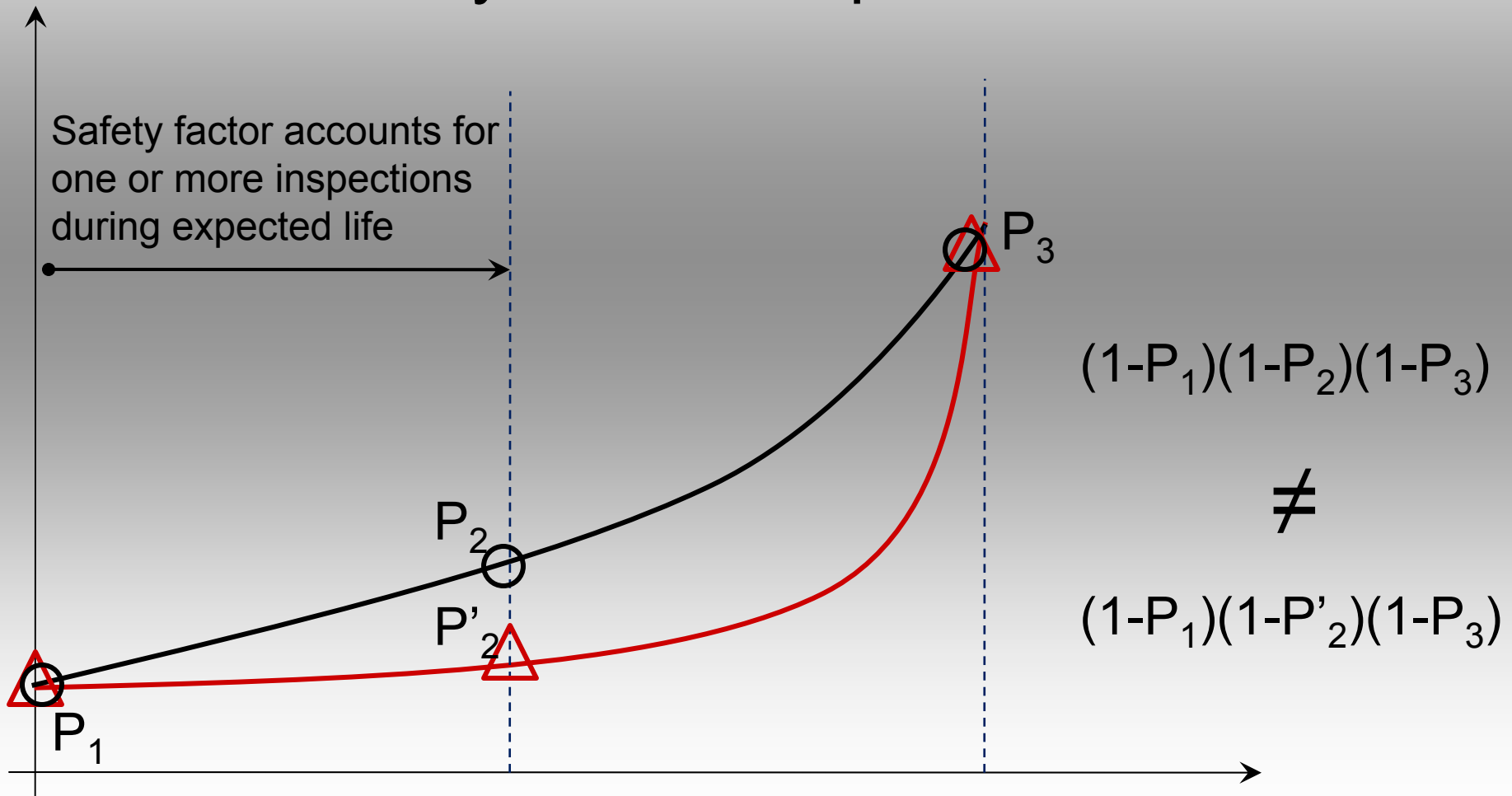
Small change in detectable crack size may be catastrophic



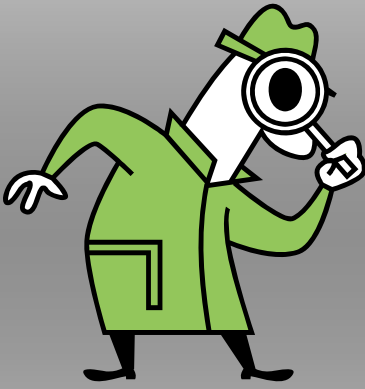


- Uncertainties

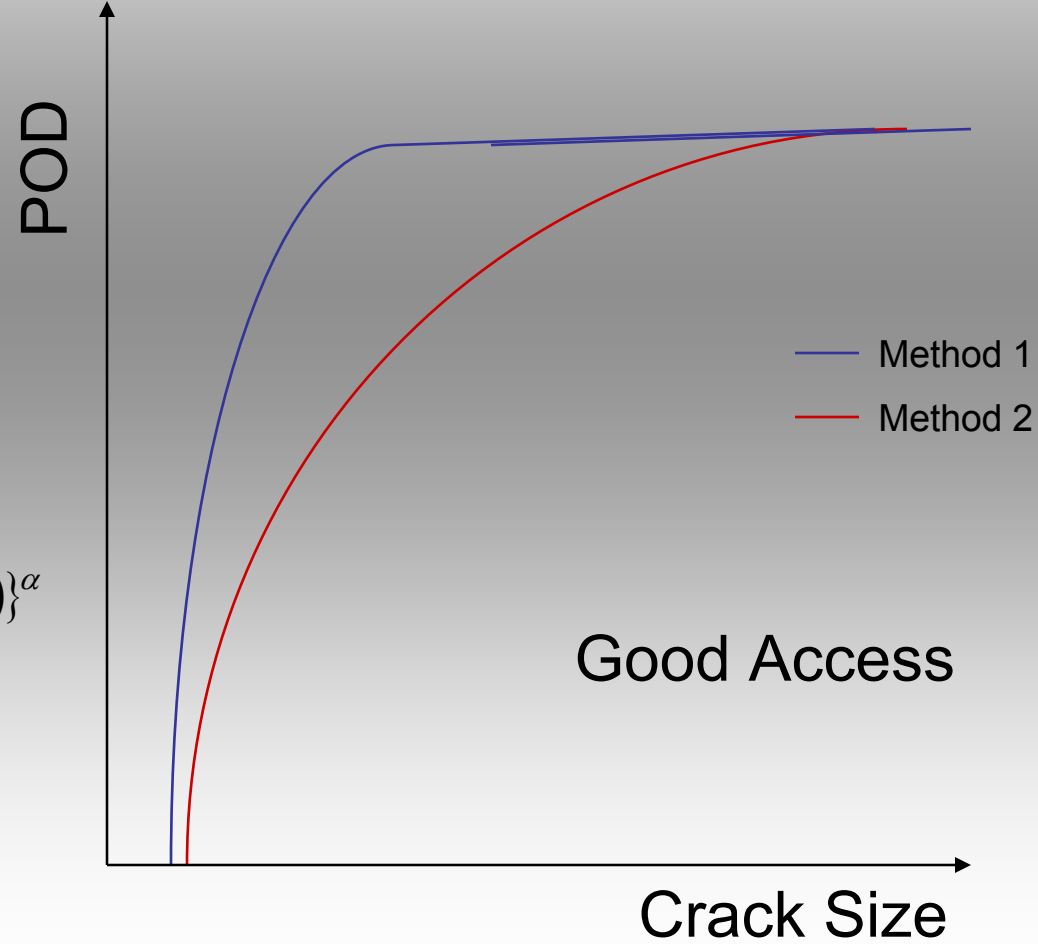
Usually, curve shape not a factor



- Uncertainties

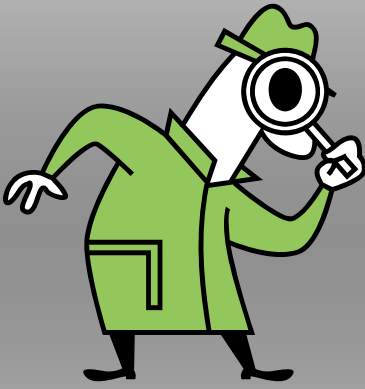


NDI

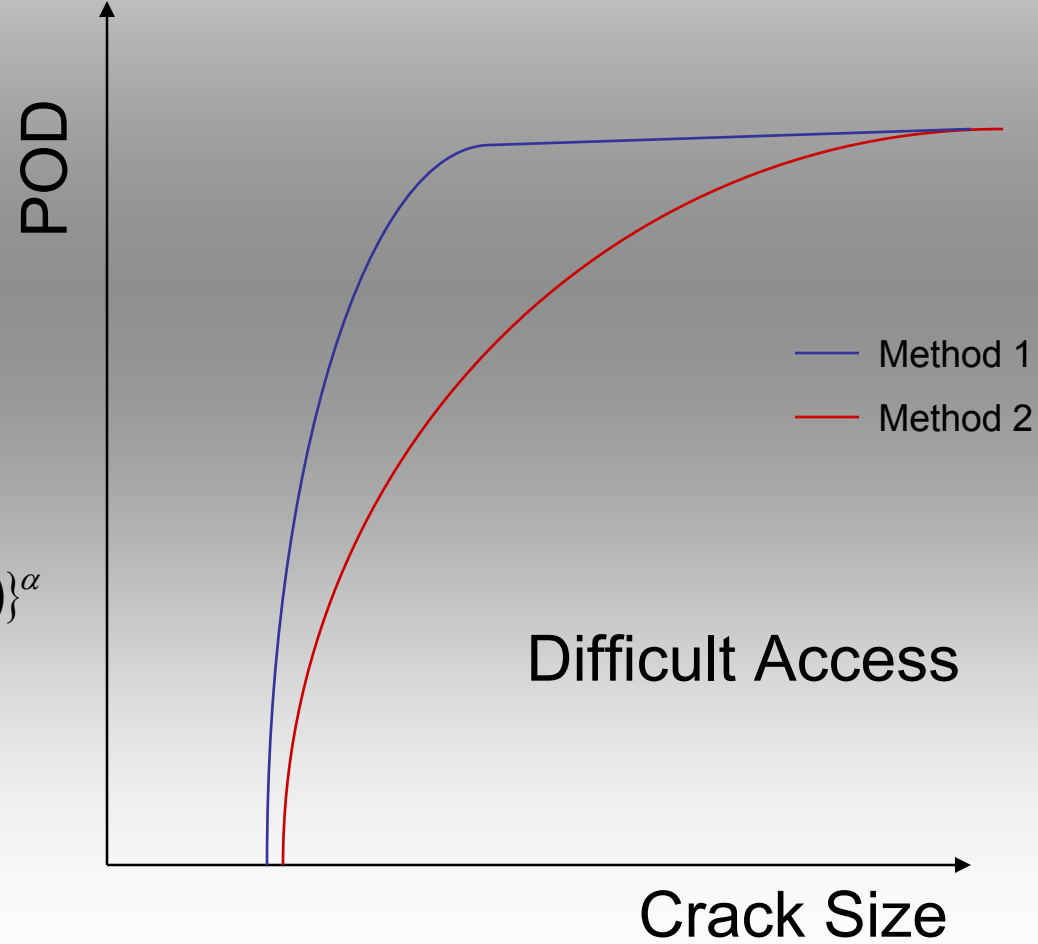


$$p_{od} = 1 - e^{-\left\{\frac{a-a_0}{\lambda-a_0}\right\}^\alpha}$$

- Uncertainties



NDI



$$p_{od} = 1 - e^{-\{(a-a_0)/(\lambda-a_0)\}^\alpha}$$

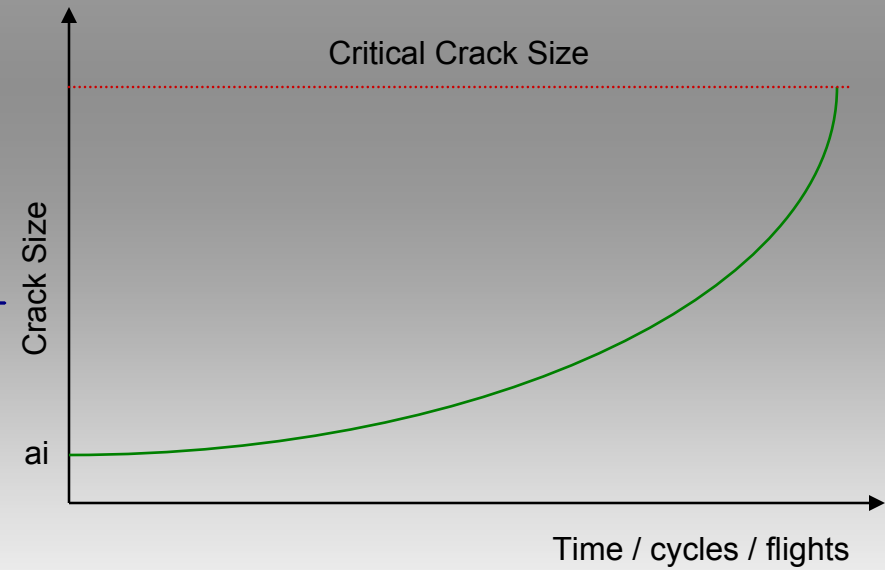
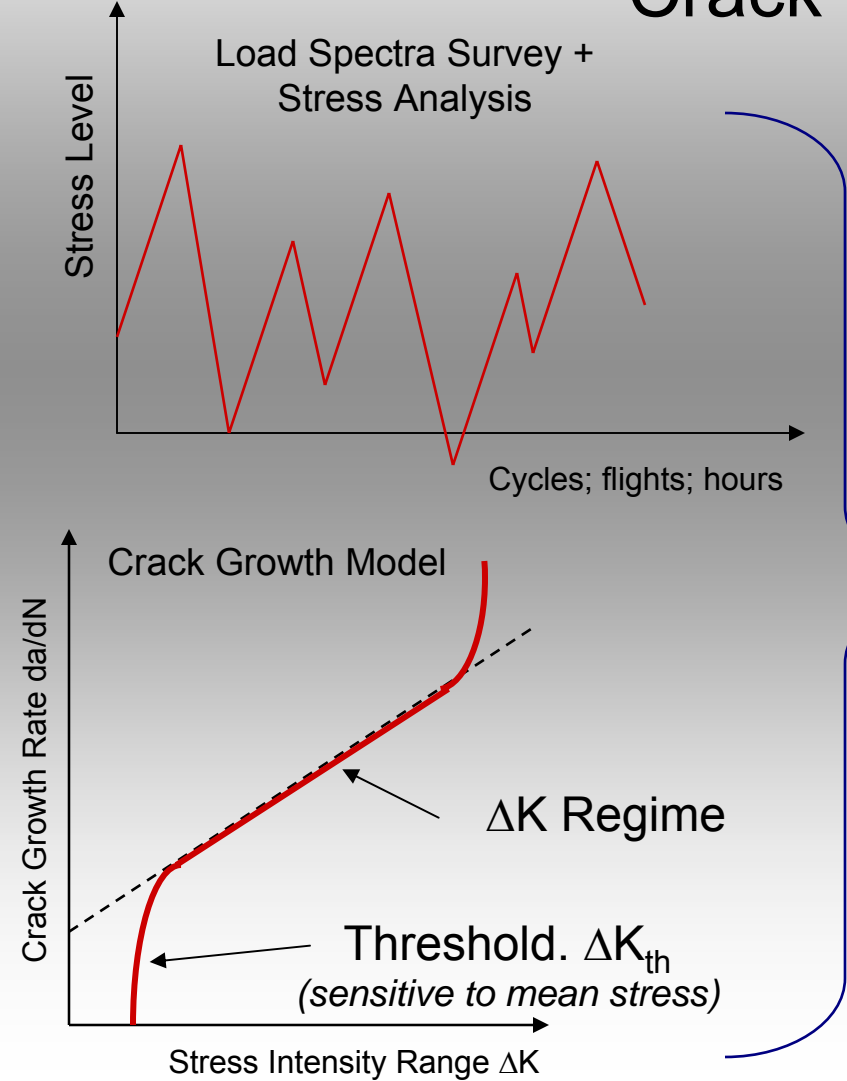
Difficult Access



- Uncertainties

Crack Growth Curve

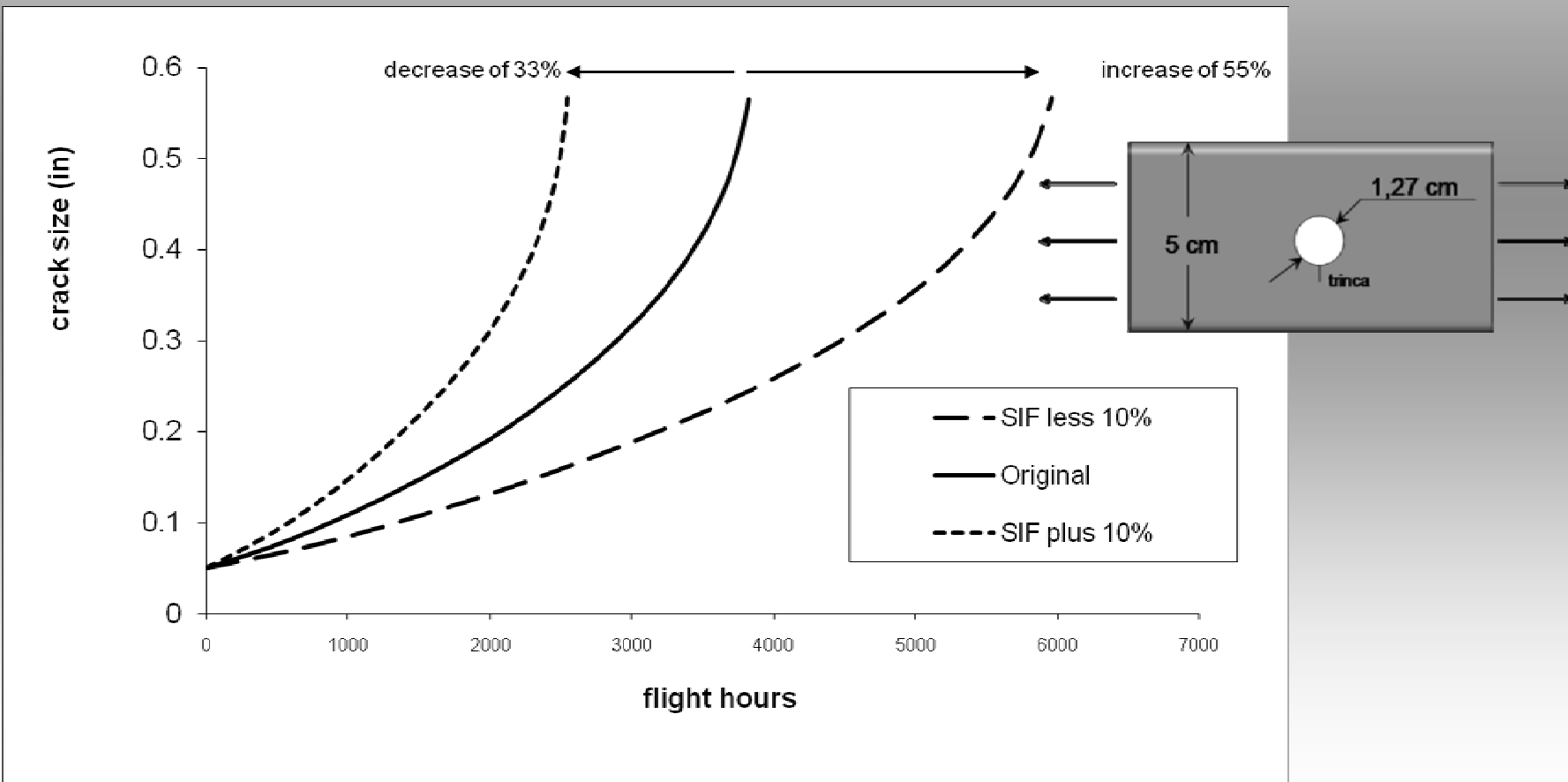
Past use to predict future



- Uncertainties

Uncertainties in the CGC

One simple example





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- Methodology



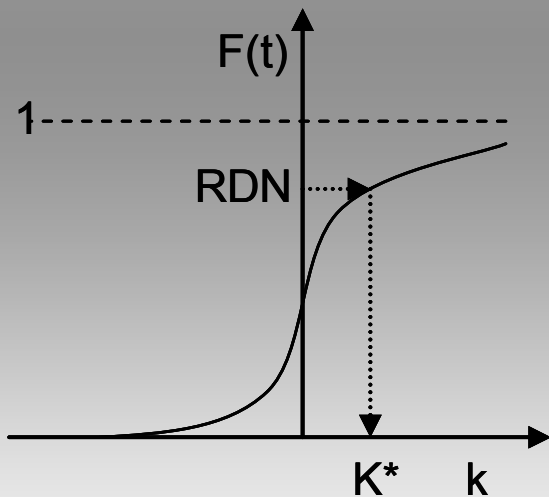
- Methodology

- Use of Monte Carlo Simulation – With option for Latin Hypercube
 1. Initial crack is distributed between the intrinsic flaw defect and the minimum detectable size;
 2. All parameters have uncertainties represented by their distribution. Crack growth curve may be pre-analyzed and growth rate summarized with just one (normal) distribution;
 3. Probability of detection considered cumulative.

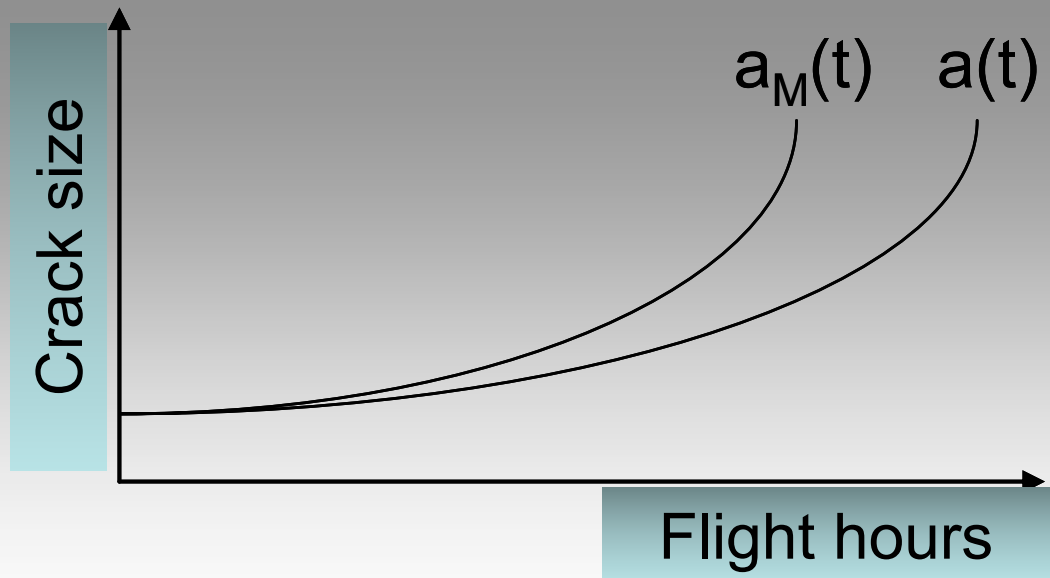


- Methodology

Basic process

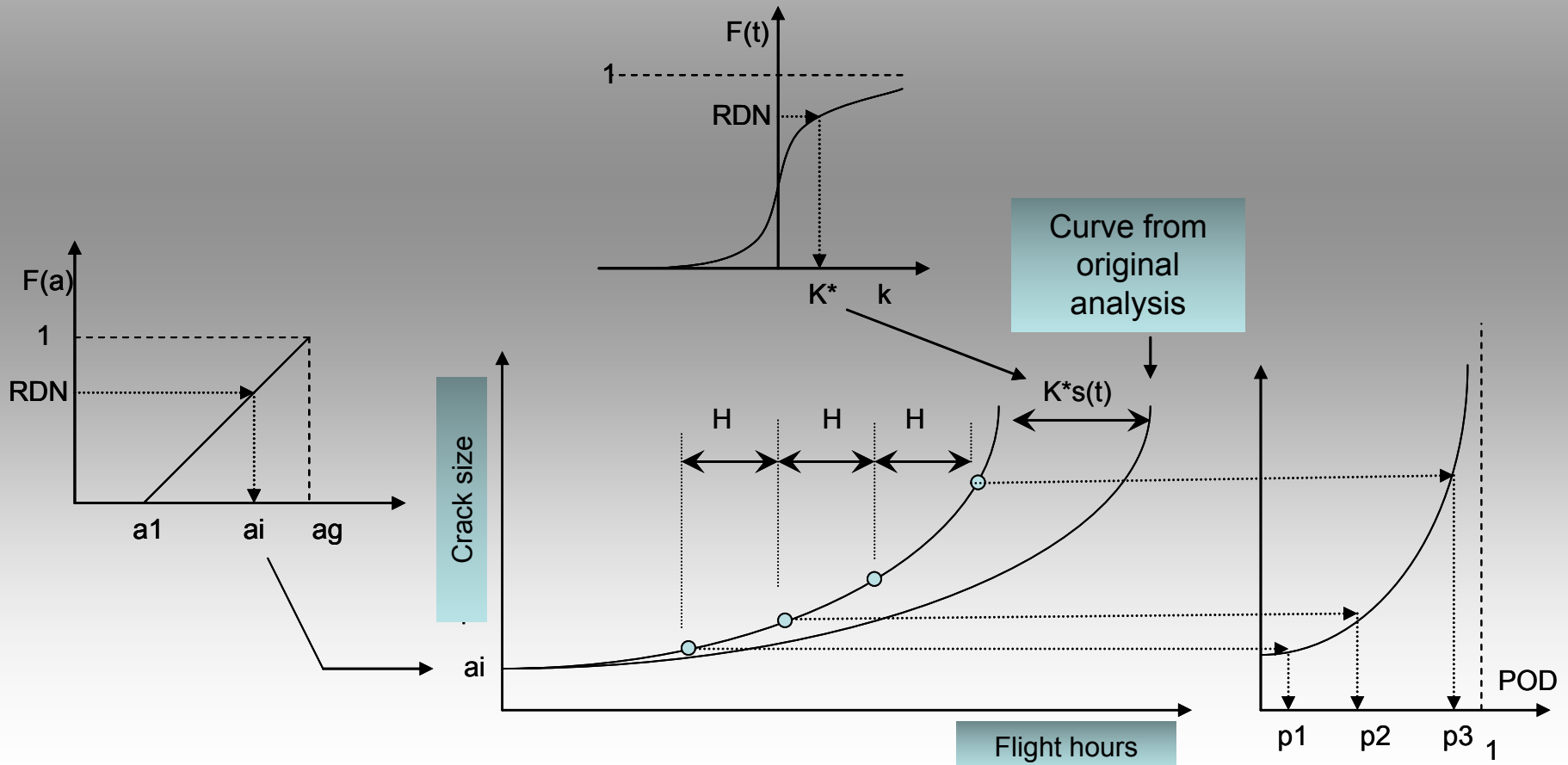


$$a_M(t) = a(t) + k^*s(t)$$



- Methodology

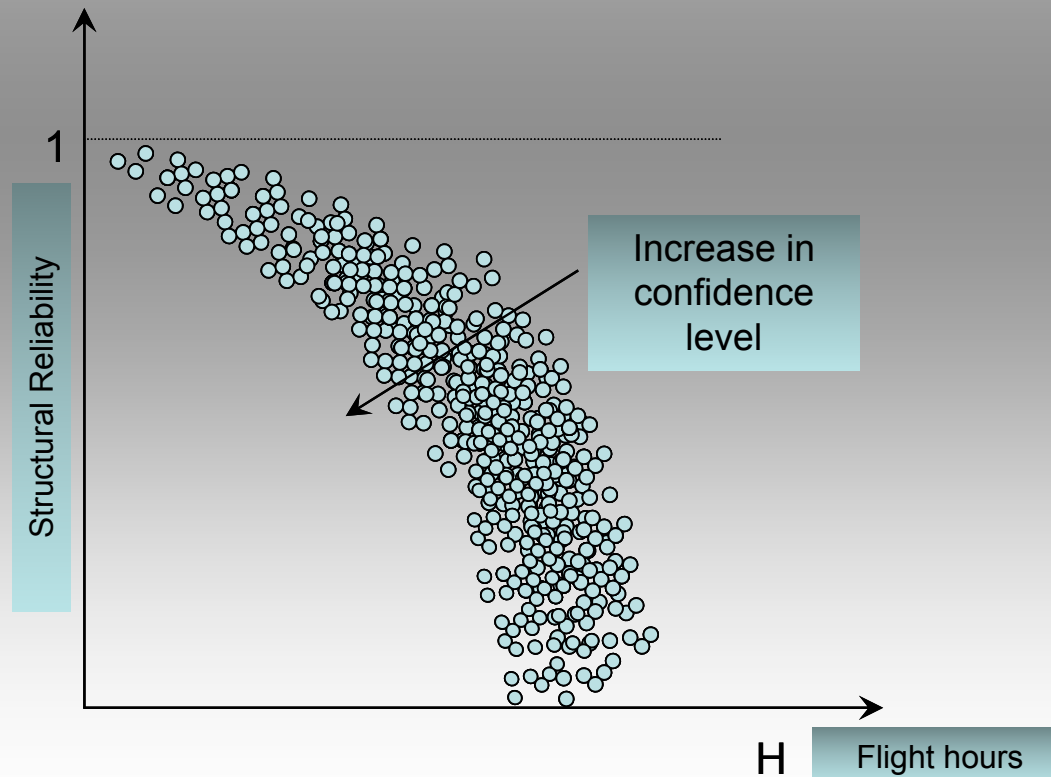
Overall Process





- Methodology

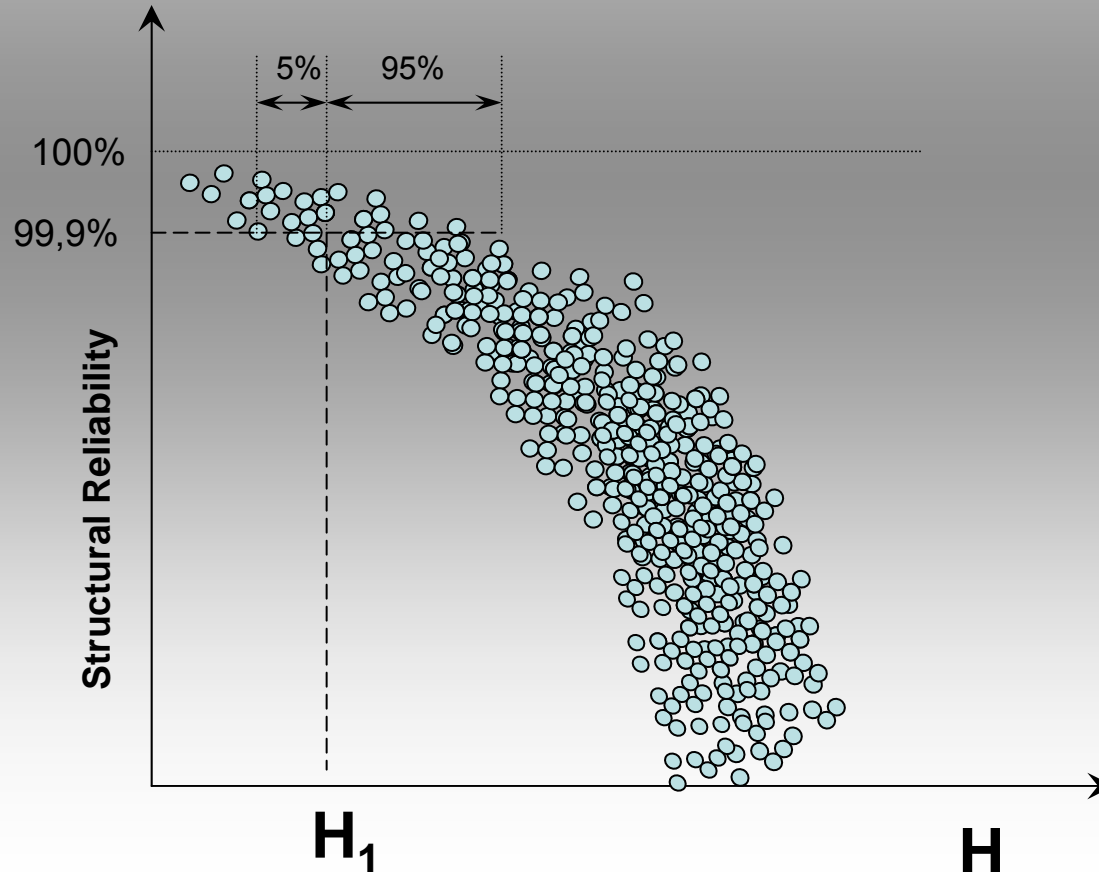
Expected Distribution in the H vs *Reliability chart – “cascade”*





- Methodology

Example of NDE interval characterization for 99.9% During H_1 with 95% CL



For this case:

Risk during H_1
period = 0.001

Risk per flight
hour defined as:

$$R = 0.001/H_1$$



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- Results



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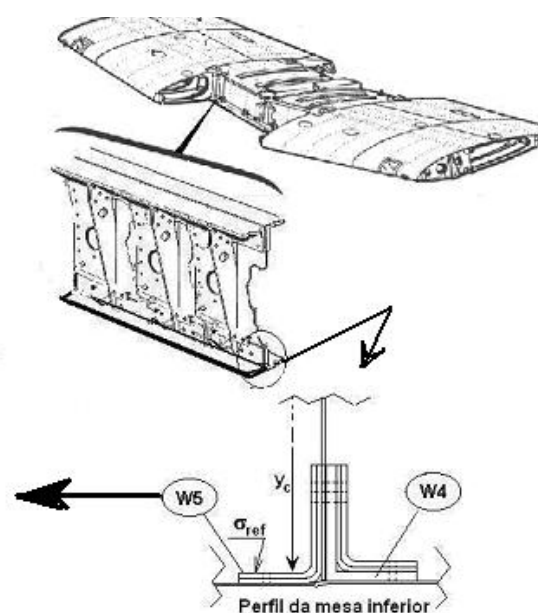
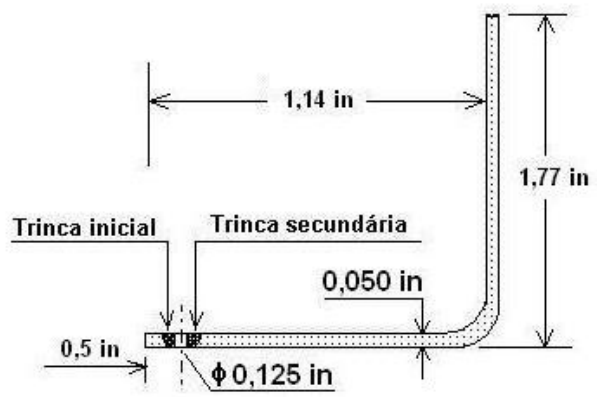
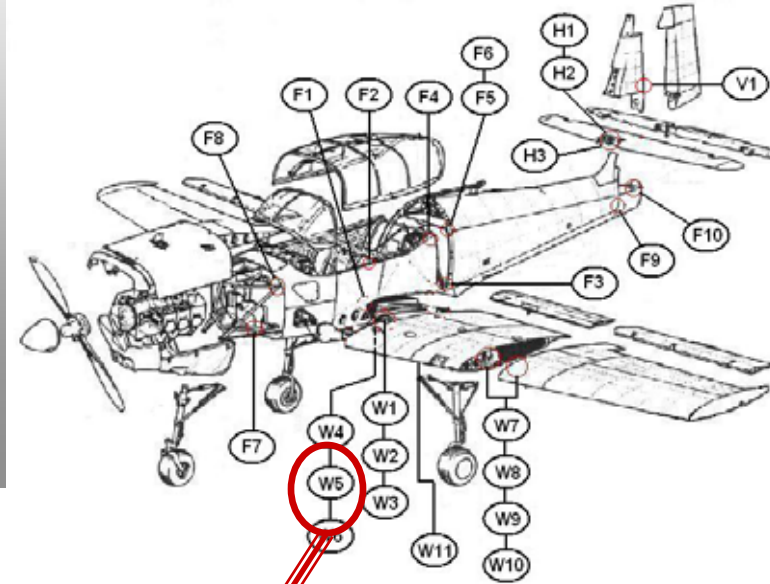


• Results

T-25 Universal – Basic Trainer

Wing Main Spar

W5 – Spar lower cap
(PN 621-510-40)



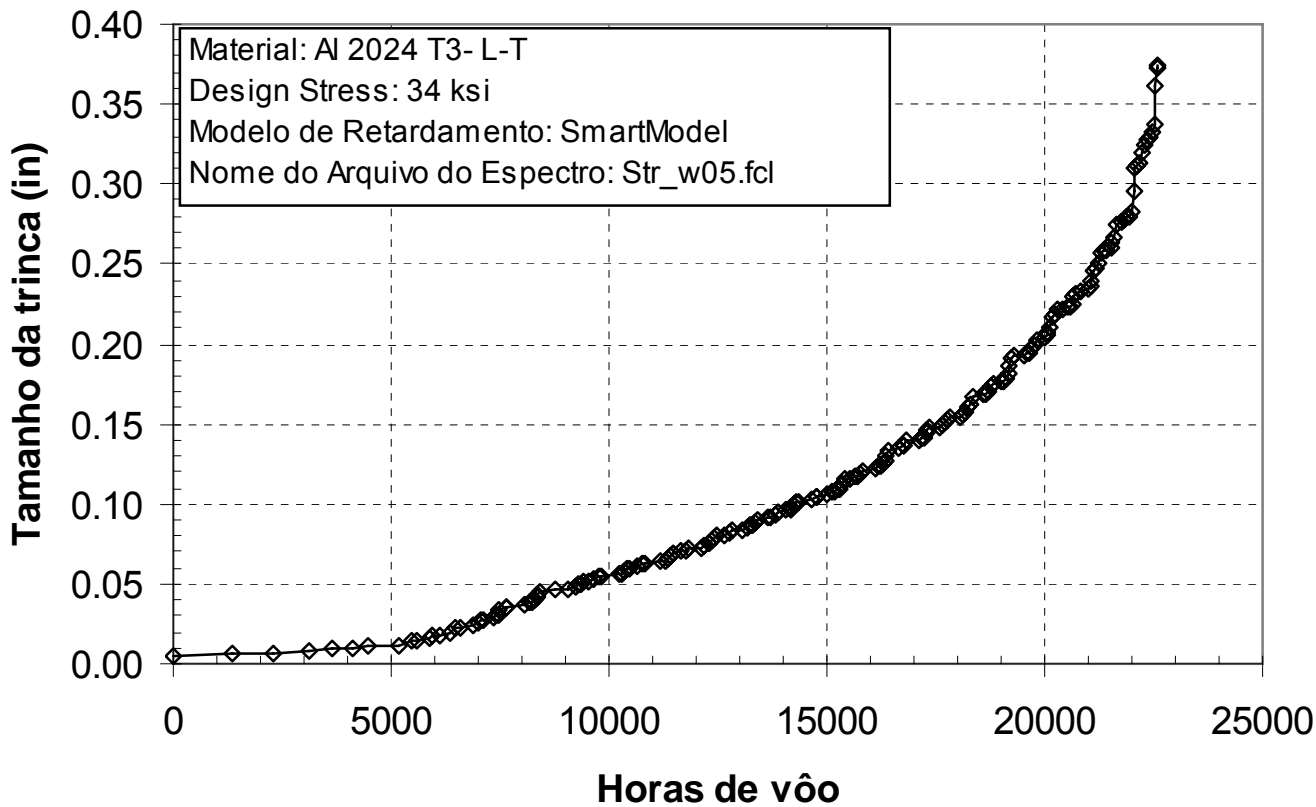


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- Results

Best available data gives:



NDI: Dye Penetrant

90/95% initial
detectable size:

$$a_{90/95} = 0.1 \text{ in}$$

$$SF = 2 \rightarrow$$

$$H = 4,175 \text{ FH}$$



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- Results

Parameter	Unit in mm	Units in inches
a_0	0,762	0,030
λ	1,65	0,065
α	0,50	0,50

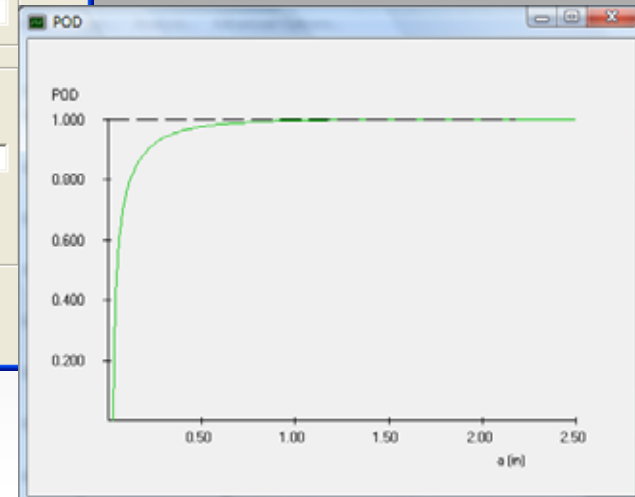
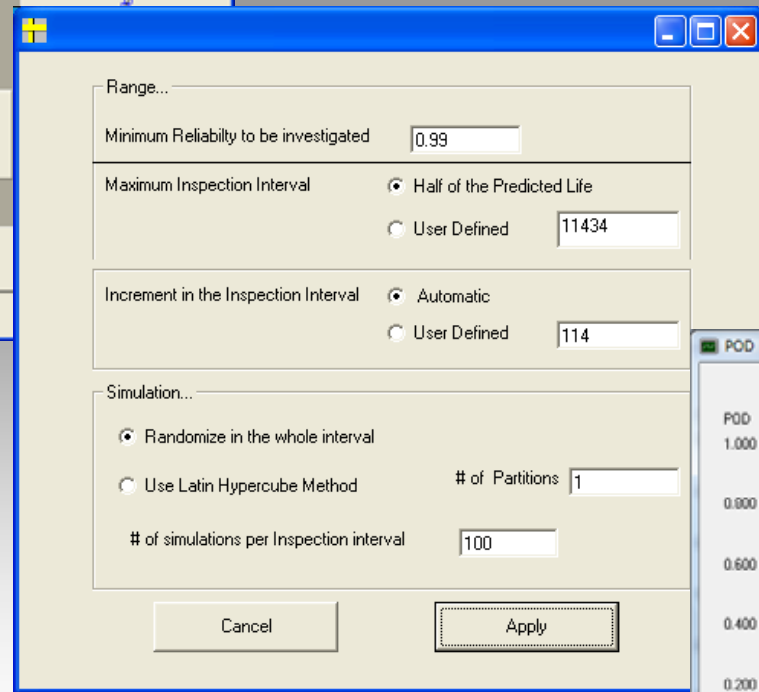
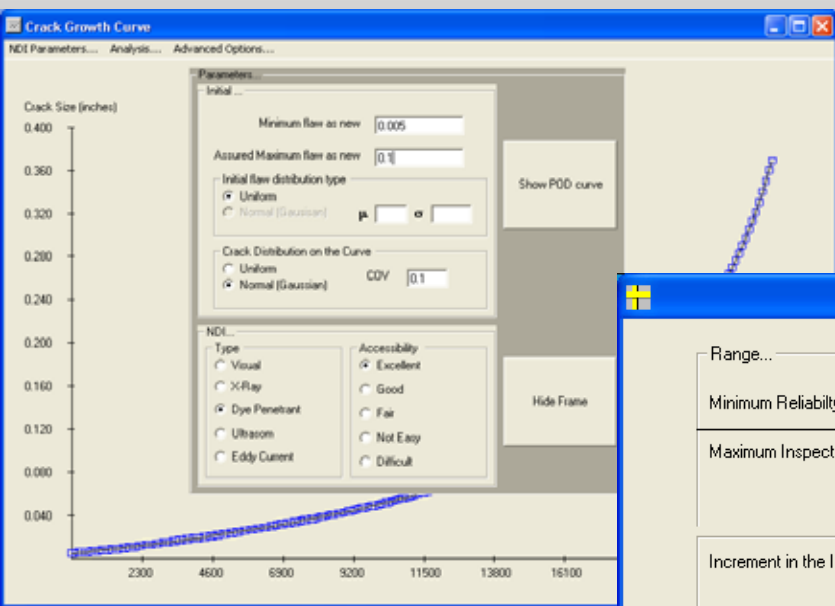
$$p = 1 - e^{-\left\{\frac{a-a_0}{\lambda-a_0}\right\}^\alpha}$$

FAA AC AMJ 25-1309

Qualitative probability	Risk probability by flight hour
Extremelly improbable	10^{-9}
Extremelly remote	10^{-7}
Remote	10^{-5}
Probable	10^{-3}

- Results

Some setup screens

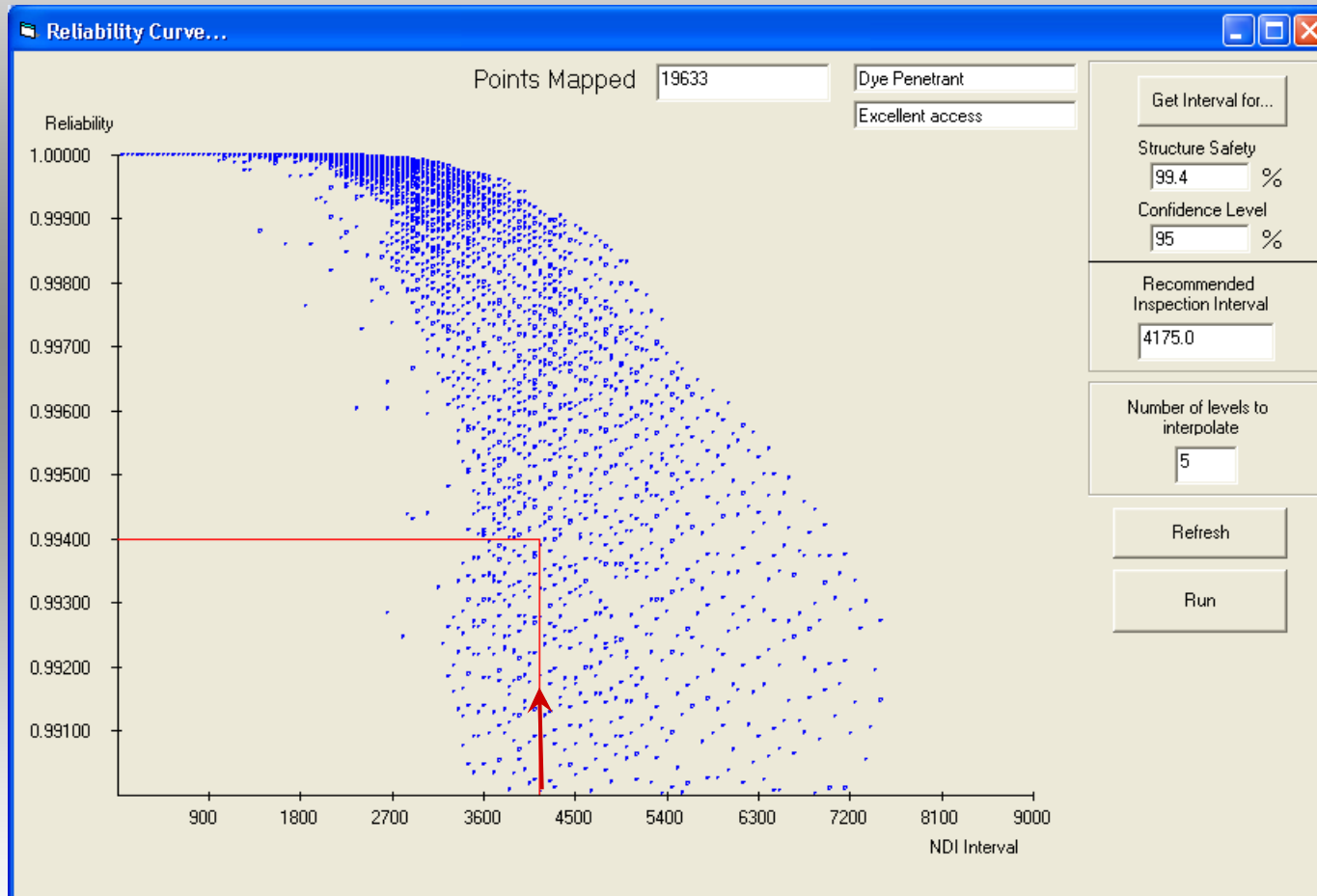




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- Results



Risk from original
DTA NDI interval:

$0,006/4175 \sim 10^{-6}$
per flight hour

➔ 1 in 1 million

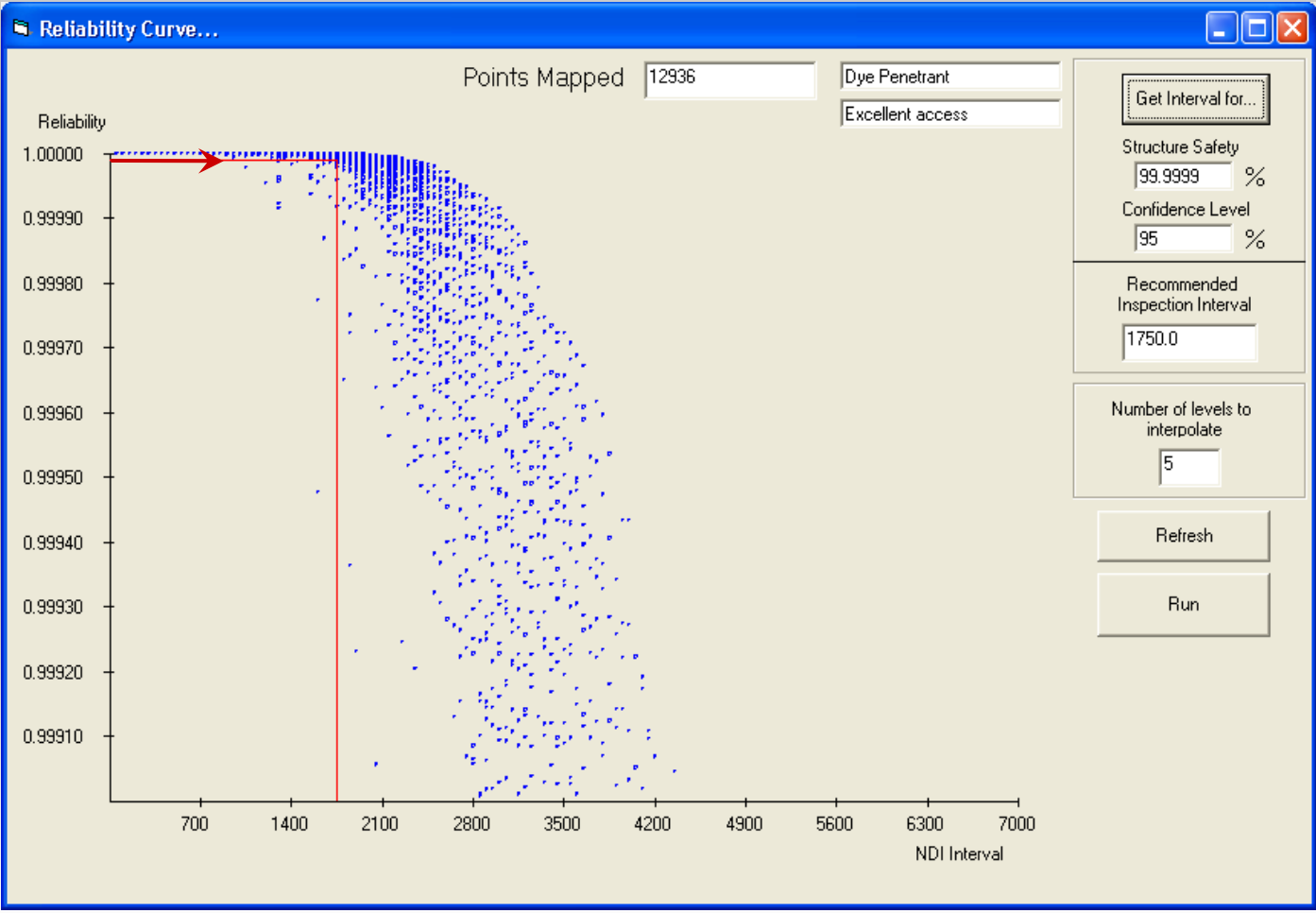
➔ Remote risk



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- Results



Define interval for
a risk of: 1 in 1
billion

$0,000001/1750 \sim$
 $6 \cdot 10^{-10}$ /flight hour

→ ~ 1 in 1 billion

Suggested
interval is 1.750
fh for this case



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- Summary



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- Summary
 - Initial crack size and crack growth curve considered to have scatter
 - POD was considered be a function of the NDI method, accessibility and crack size
 - Monte Carlo simulation is used to obtain the inspection Interval, given a desired safety and confidence level
 - It is necessary to run the program several times and refine the search according to the aimed reliability



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