

Structural Health Monitoring of Aerial Vehicles After Impact



Spring 2017 Space Grant Conference

April 7-8, 2017

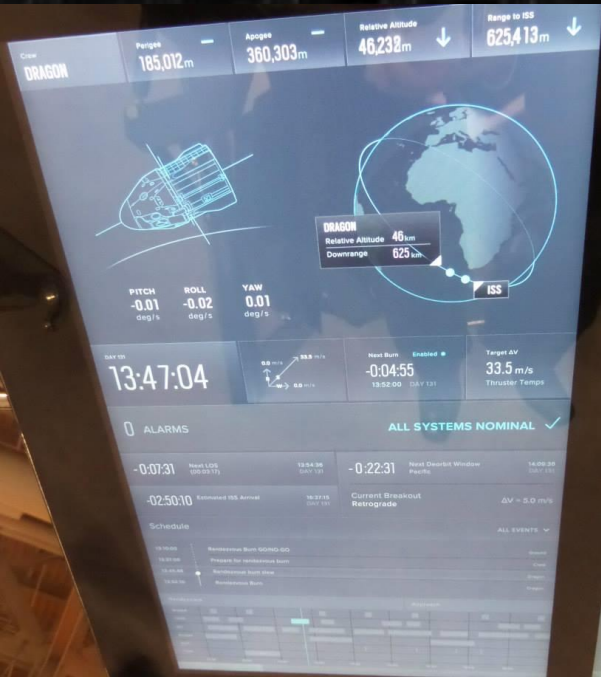
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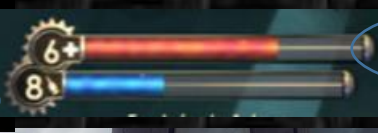


Agenda

- Health Concept
- Experiment Set-Up
- Results
- Possible Future Work



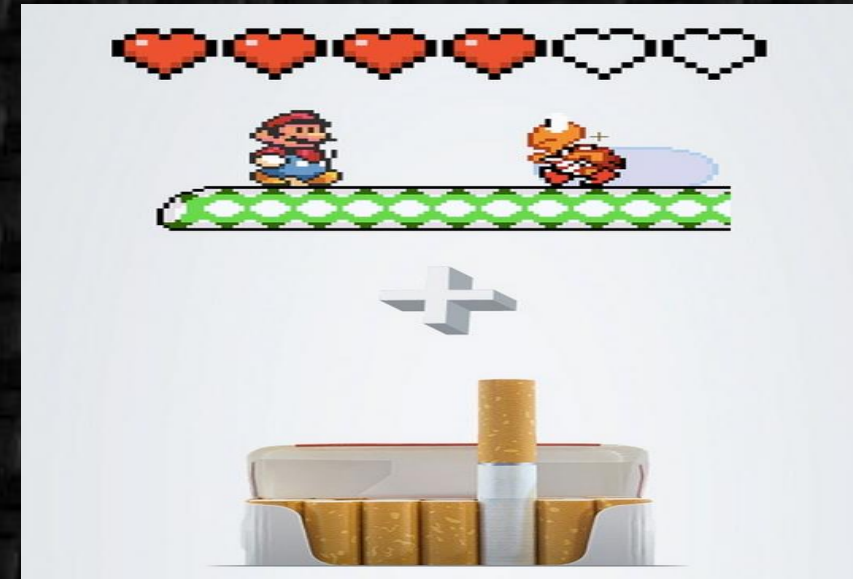
Trivial Health Monitor Examples



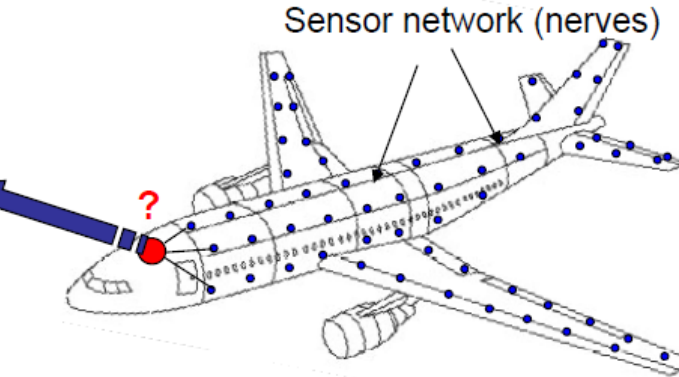
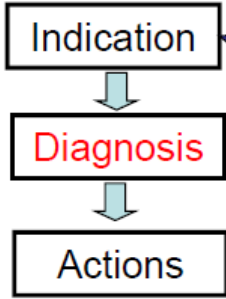
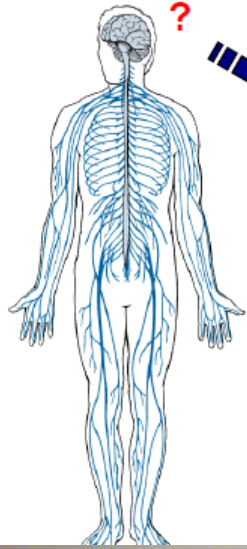
Health Monitoring

Nondestructive Inspection (NDI) – determine damage using technology without affecting its future usefulness

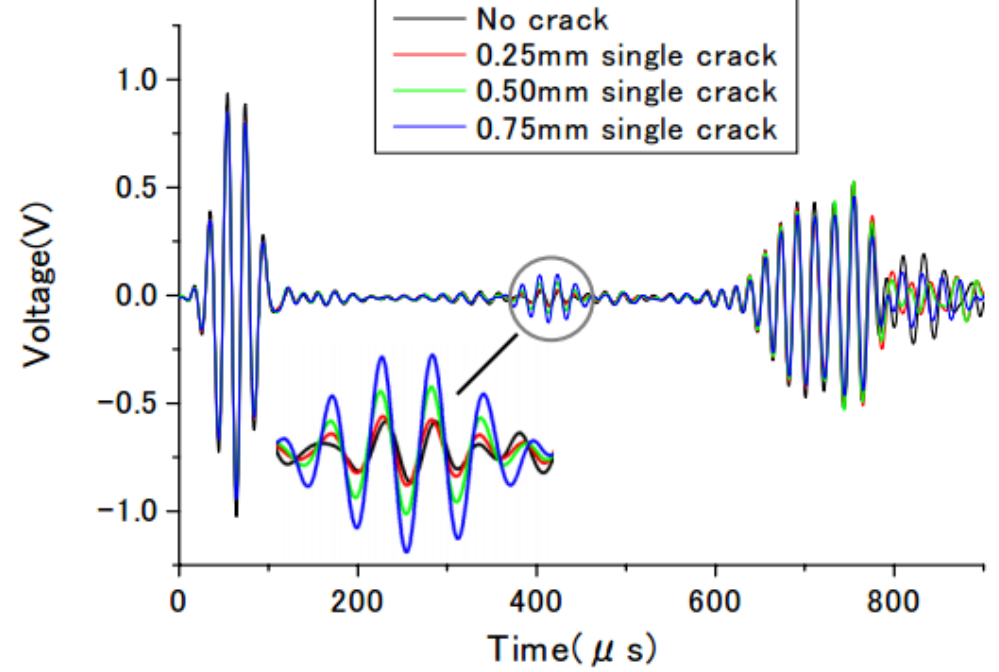
Structural Health Monitoring (SHM) – use of NDI coupled with sensing to allow for rapid, remote, and real-time condition assessments



Human Nervous System



Smart sensors + intelligent algorithms



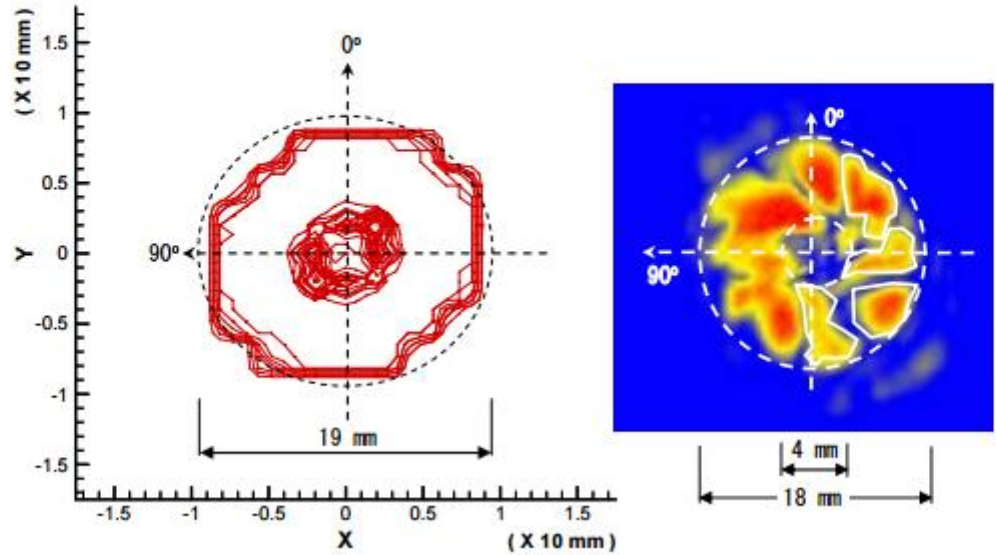
Digital Oscilloscope

Charge Amplifier

Specimen

Impulse Hammer

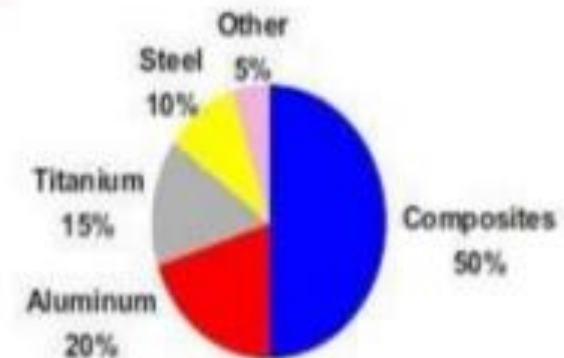
Computer



Composite Materials Used in Boeing 787 Body



- Carbon laminate
- Carbon sandwich
- Fiberglass
- Aluminum
- Aluminum/steel/titanium pylons



Material Acquisition: Thermo-Lite Board®

Fiber-reinforced urethane product ideal for applications subjected to static and dynamic loads including uses in

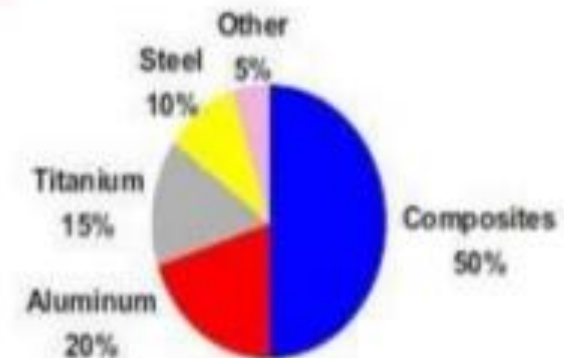
- Boat Hulls
- Ambulance
- RVs
- Multipurpose Arenas



Composite Materials Used in Boeing 787 Body



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Experimental Plan of Attack

```
graph TD; A((Prepare/Acquire Material)) --- B((Conduct Impact Tests)); B --- C((Evaluate Damage)); C --- D((Predict/Test Residual Strength)); D --- E((Simulate Effect on Flight Attitude)); E --- A;
```

Prepare/Acquire
Material

Conduct
Impact Tests

Evaluate
Damage

Simulate Effect
on Flight
Attitude

Predict/Test
Residual
Strength

Low Velocity Impact Tests

NDSU Steel Bridge Team

Design Steel Drop Tower

$$PE = mgh,$$

here PE = *potential energy*, measured in Joules (J); m = *mass*, measured in kilograms (kg);

g = *gravitational force* = 9.81 m/s^2 on Earth; and

h = *height*, measured in meters (m)



Low Velocity Impact Tests

Instron 9250 HV Dynatup Shock Tower

- Applications in aerospace, automotive, and the biomedical materials
- Pneumatic hydraulic system used to raise and lower weight
- Follows ASTM D2444 Testing Standard
- Spectrometer used to collect velocity data
- Calibration of load cell prior to tests
- Electronic control to jog the height of weight



Low Velocity Impact Data

Summary of 5 4"x4" Specimens

- Heights: 0.05 - 0.25 m
- Velocities: 1.00 - 2.25 m/s
- Energies: 4 - 20 J

Impact Energy Level (J):	4 J	8 J	12 J	16 J	20 J
Drop Weight (kg):	7.7271	7.7271	7.7271	7.7271	7.7271
Height (m):	0.0528	0.1056	0.1585	0.2113	0.2642
Input Velocity (m/s):	1.0175	1.4389	1.7624	2.035	2.2752
Measured Velocity (m/s):	0.9808	1.421	1.7389	2.026	2.2695

Impacted elephant skin side image

Opposite sanded side image



High Velocity Impact Tests

Ballistic Gas Gun

- Gas tank rated at 350 psi
- Electronic control system
- Pneumatic ball valve
- Aluminum bullet-shaped sabot

$$KE = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

where KE = *kinetic energy*, measured in Joules (J); m = *mass*, measured in kilograms (kg); and v = *velocity* of the projectile, measured in meters per second (m/s).

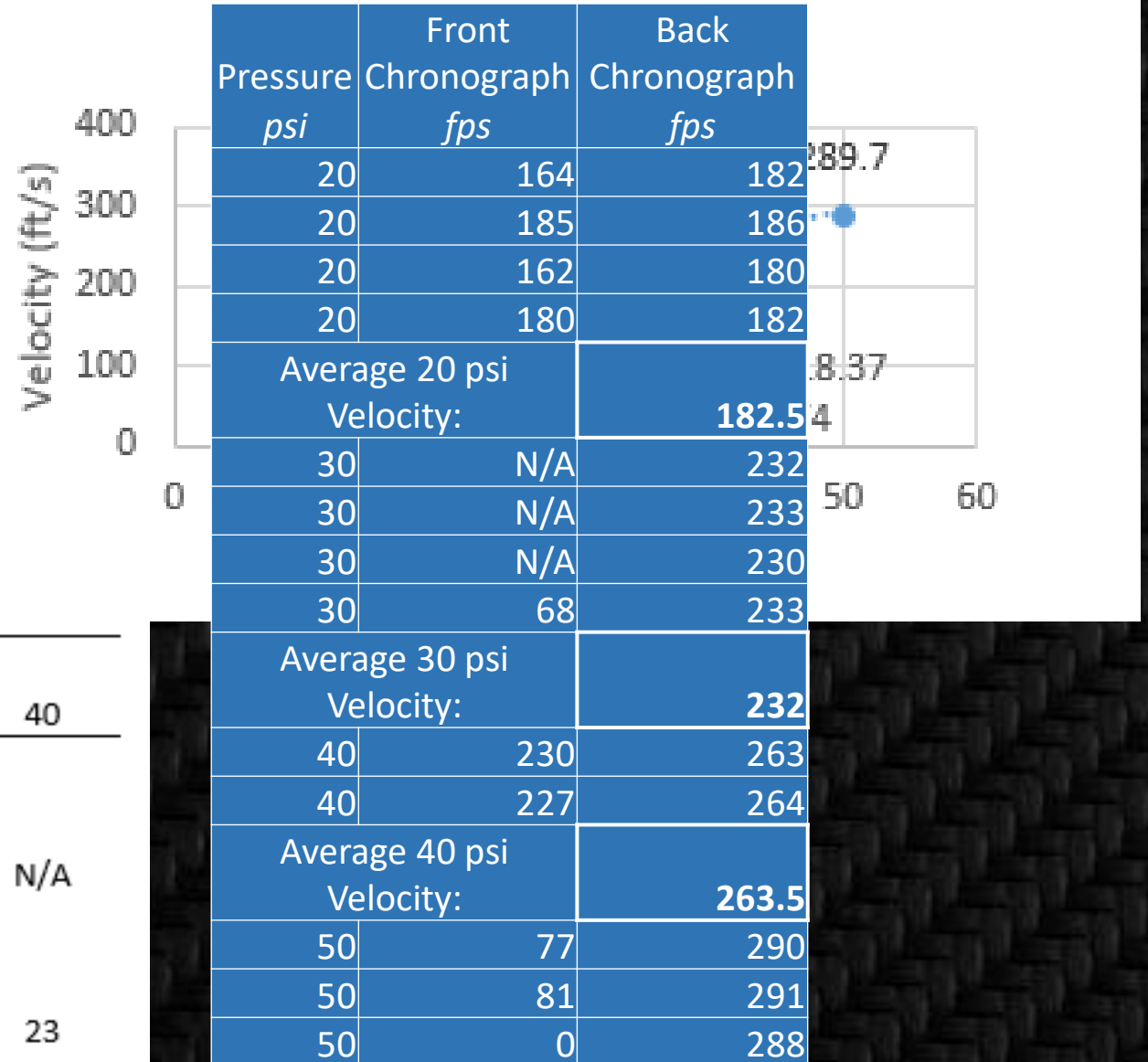


Velocity Calibration of Infrared Chronographs



Chronograph Reading Raw Data

Input Pressure	<i>psi</i>	30	20	30	50	40
Front Chronograph Velocity	<i>ft/s</i>	197	164	N/A	N/A	N/A
Back Chronograph Velocity	<i>ft/s</i>	N/A	182	232	233	23



High Velocity Impact Data

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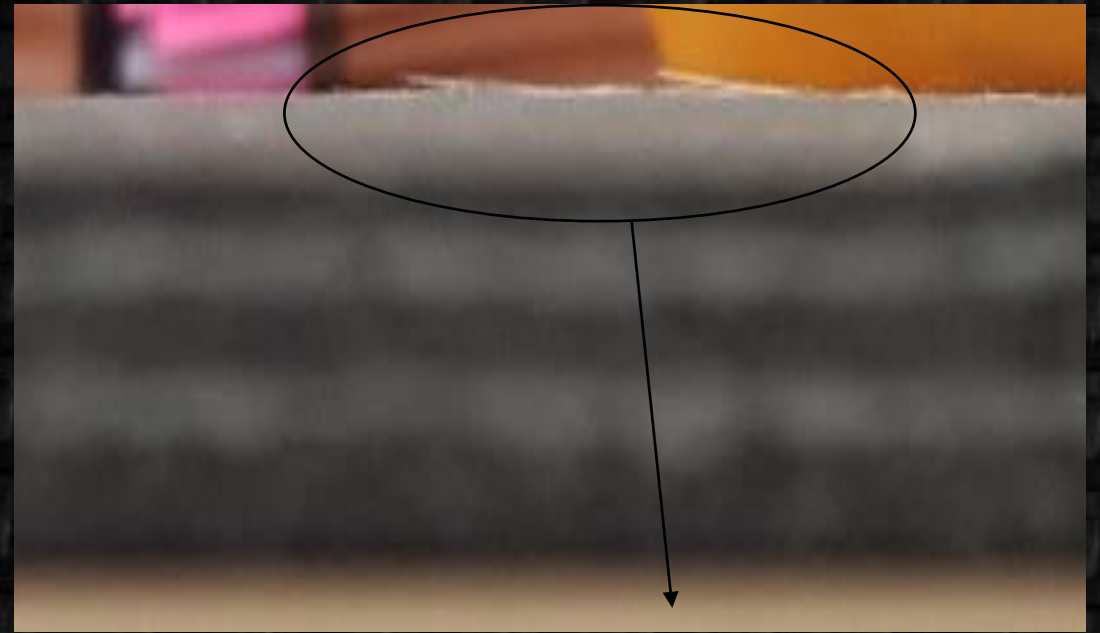


Opposite sanded side image

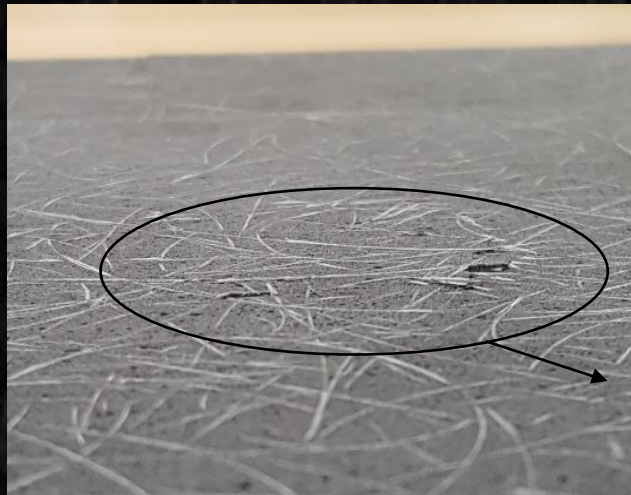




Invalid test by
ASTM standards



Fiber Delamination
& Breakage



Barely visible damage

Damage Characterization

Sheep Ultrasound Workshop



Dec. 1, 2012

11 a.m. – 3 p.m.

NDSU Sheep Unit in Fargo (corner of I-29 and 19th Ave. N.)



Damage Characterization

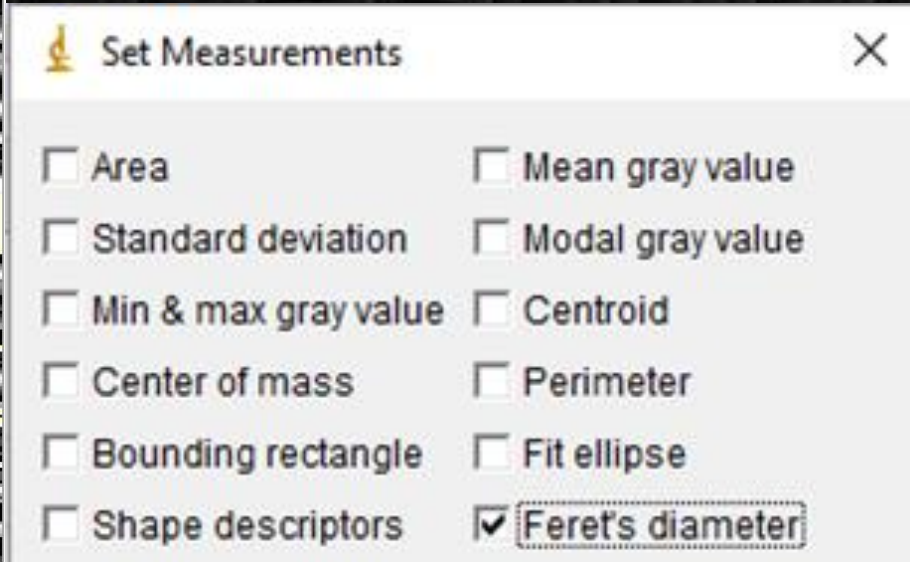
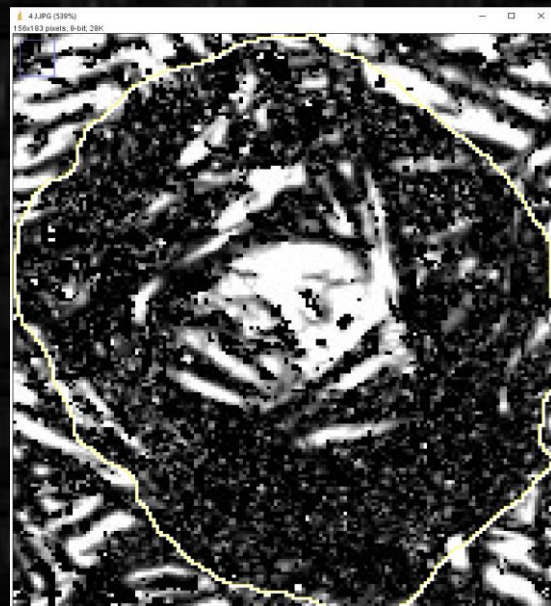
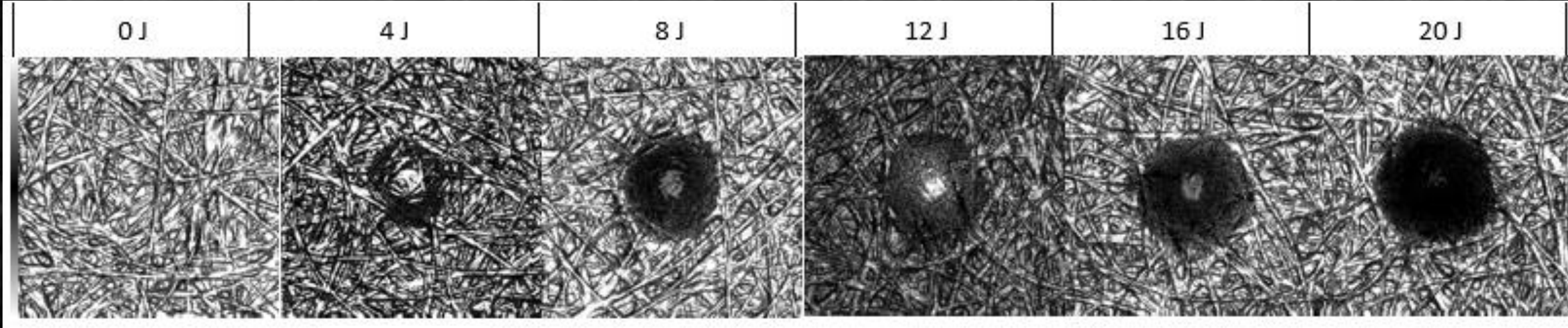
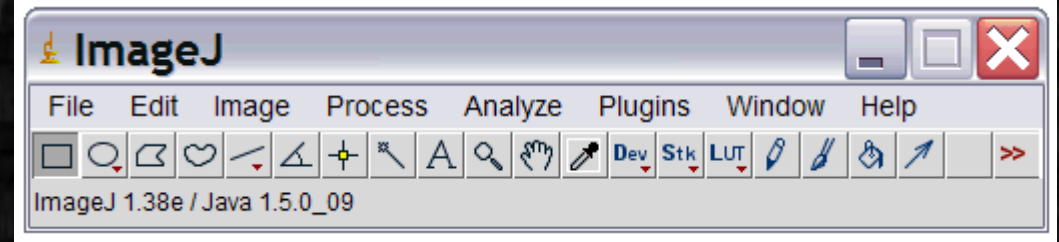
Sonoscan Gen5™ C-Mode Scanning Acoustic Microscope (C-SAM)

Input Parameters

- Frequency of wave = 30 MHz
- Time of flight = 17.2 μ s
- Trigger = 1.165
- Top gain = 33.0 dB
- Bottom gain = 26.5 dB
- Scanning area = 1.008" x 1.008"
- Resolution = 512 x 512 pixels
(this resolution was sufficient compared to higher resolutions, but did not take as long to scan)



Ultrasonic Images



Residual Strength Predictions

$$I = T^T dT$$

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix}, \quad d = \begin{bmatrix} \gamma_{max} & 0 \\ 0 & \gamma_{min} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \text{and} \quad T^T = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix},$$

$$I = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \gamma_{max} & 0 \\ 0 & \gamma_{min} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Health Points} = HP = \left\{ 1 - \frac{[I(\gamma_{max})]}{L} \right\} U_0$$

Impact Energy Level	Maximum Feret Diameter	Minimum Feret Diameter	Maximum Feret Diameter	Minimum Feret Diameter	Feret Angle	Length Along Maximum Damage
KE	γ_{max}	γ_{min}	γ_{max}	γ_{min}	θ_F	L
(J)	(pixels)	(pixels)	(inches)	(inches)	(°)	(inches)
4	185.7	149.4	0.366	0.294	101.5	4.285
8	217.2	190.0	0.428	0.374	147.4	4.947
12	220.0	197.8	0.433	0.389	95.5	4.211
16	240.1	223.9	0.473	0.441	163.3	4.361

Health Points

HP

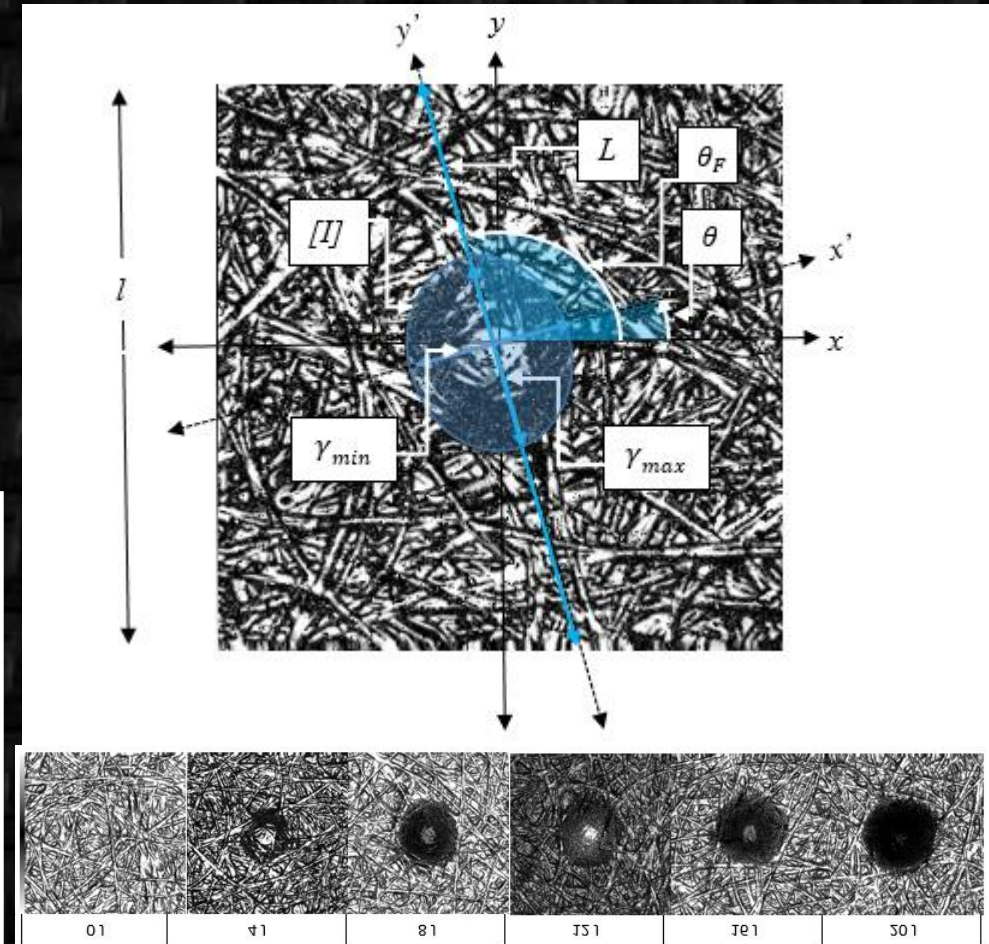
% of U_0

0.915

0.914

0.897

0.892



** U_0 = original health or strength

Future Work

For publication,

- Tensile testing
- Scans of high-velocity impacts
- Verify compare residual health prediction
- Aerodynamic model?

For research topic,

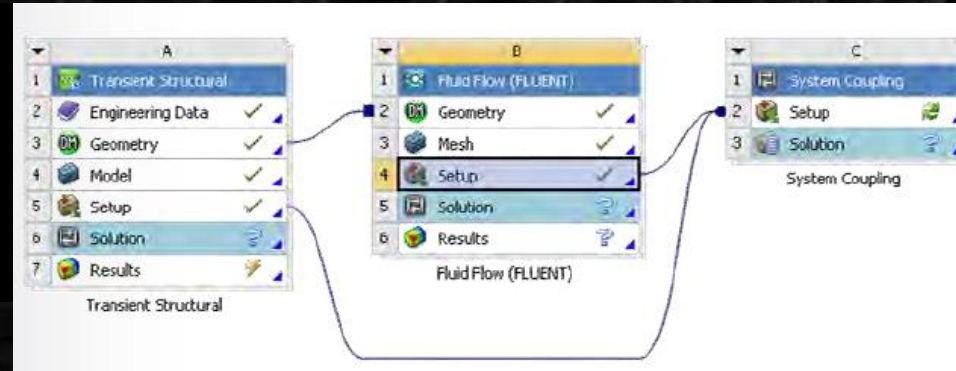
- More impact data (effect of multiple impacts?)
- Varying material
- Defining how much damage is critical
- Building full-circle algorithm
- Optimizing software
- Lab testing & In-service testing
- Validation
- Standardization
- Proving its cost-benefit



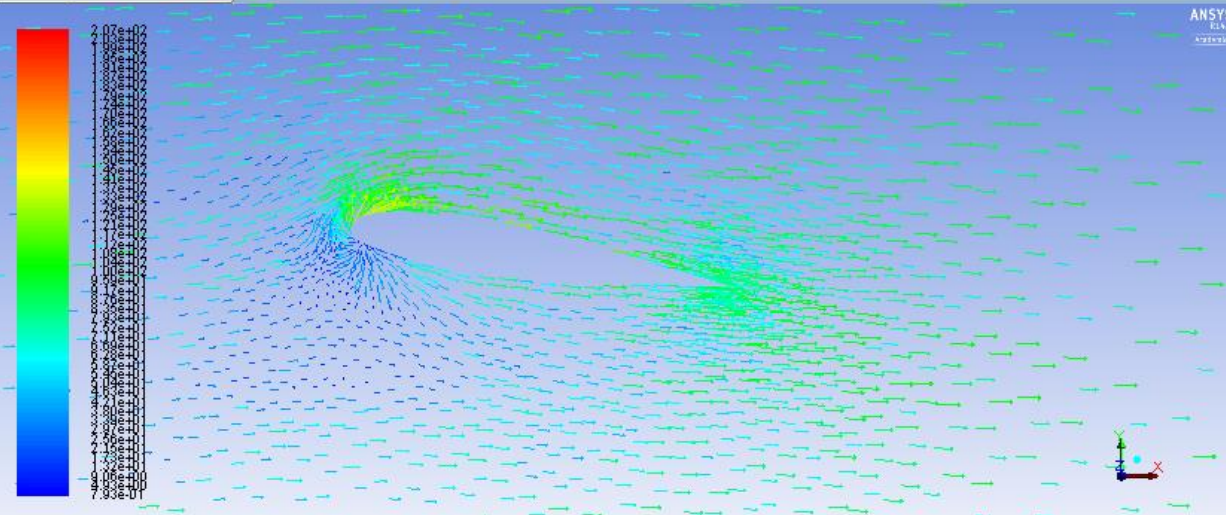
Stacking Sequence	Material Properties of Lamina
cfm/90/0/core/0/90/cfm	Young's Modulus = $E = 4,269 \text{ MPa}$ Density = $\rho = 40 \text{ lbs/ft}^3$

Aerodynamic Response

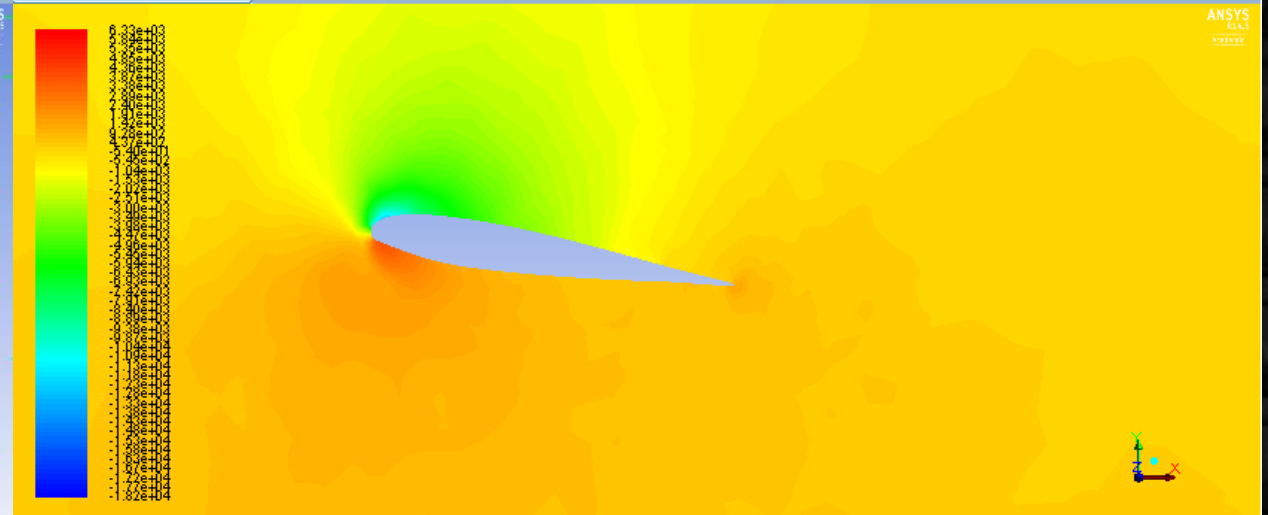
ANSYS®



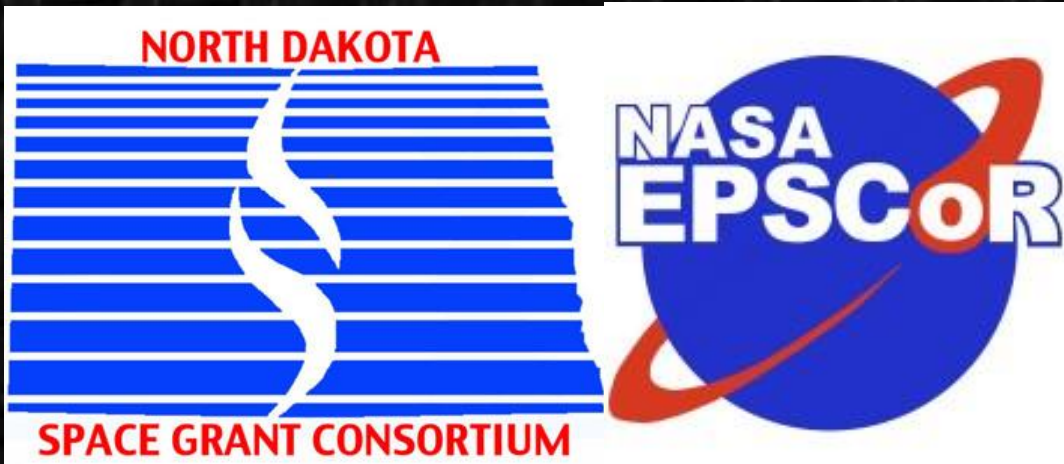
1: Velocity Vectors Colored B



1: Contours of Static Pressur



Acknowledgements



NDSU *Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering*
Educating tomorrows leaders today

ELECTRICAL AND COMPUTER ENGINEERING



NDSU **EXPLORE**
UNDERGRADUATE EXCELLENCE IN RESEARCH AND SCHOLARLY ACTIVITY

References

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Soutis, C. (2005). "Carbon fiber reinforced plastics in aircraft construction." *Material Science and Engineering*, 412, 171–176.

Material Preparation

- Manufacture In-House
- Seek Donation



Good News

Good News:
Flying manned/unmanned
aircraft/spacecraft is
beneficial

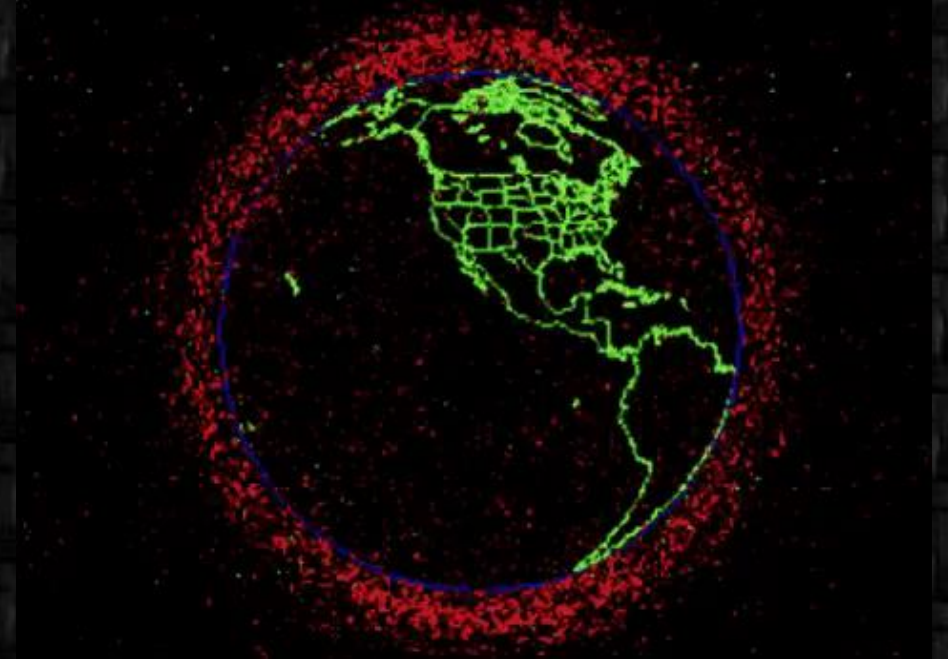
- Speed
- Comfort
- Cost
- Safety
- Space
- Science!!



Bad News

Aerial vehicles are vulnerable to external impacts such as

- Birds
 - Debris
 - Micrometeorites,
- Which can be costly as well as life-threatening.





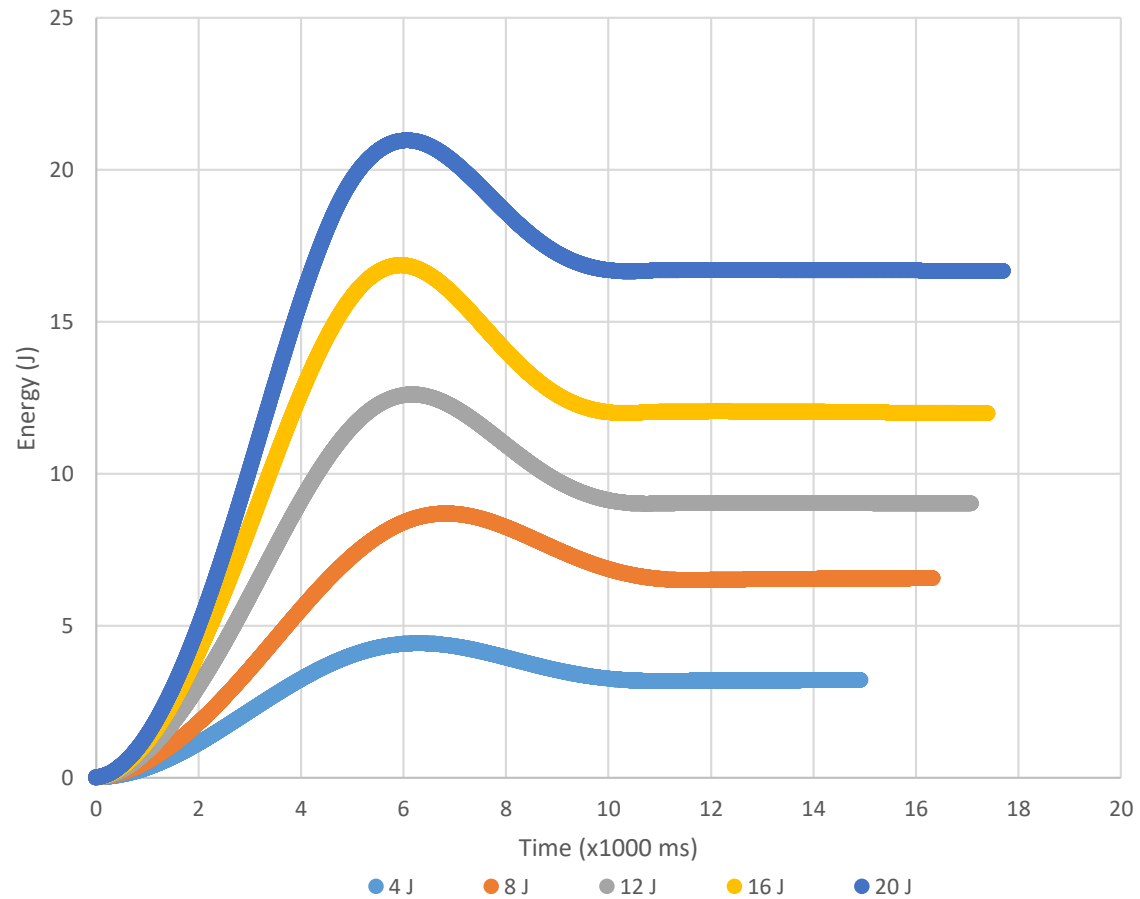
	Name	Cost	Quantity	Total Cost
<i>Carbon Fiber</i>	3K, Plain Weave Carbon Fiber Fabric	\$ 59.65 per 1-yd. roll	1	\$ 59.65
<i>Resin</i>	System 2000 Epoxy Resin	\$ 44.95 per quart.	1	\$ 44.95
<i>Tubing</i>	Superthane Polyurethane Tubing Ester	\$ - -	2	\$ -
<i>Vacuum Bagging Film</i>	Polyethylene Bagging Film	\$ 10.25 per 5-yd. roll	1	\$ 10.25
<i>Tape</i>	Gray Sealant Tape	\$ 7.95 per 25-ft roll	2	\$ 15.90
<i>Breather and Bleeder</i>	Breather and Bleeder	\$ 7.95 per 1-yd. package	1	\$ 7.95
<i>Peel Ply</i>	Nylon Release Peel Ply	\$ 13.45 per 1-yd. package	1	\$ 13.45
<i>Spiral Tubing</i>	Spiral Tubing	\$ 19.95 per 10-ft spool	1	\$ 19.95
<i>Mixing Cups</i>	1 Pint Plastic Cups	\$ 8.05 per sleeve	1	\$ 8.05



Σ \$ 180.15

Low Velocity Impact Data

Low-Velocity Impact Energies



Low-Velocity Impact Forces

