

Reliability Assessment for NanoEngineered Fatigue Crack Sensor

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Metis Design Corporation | 14 September 2017

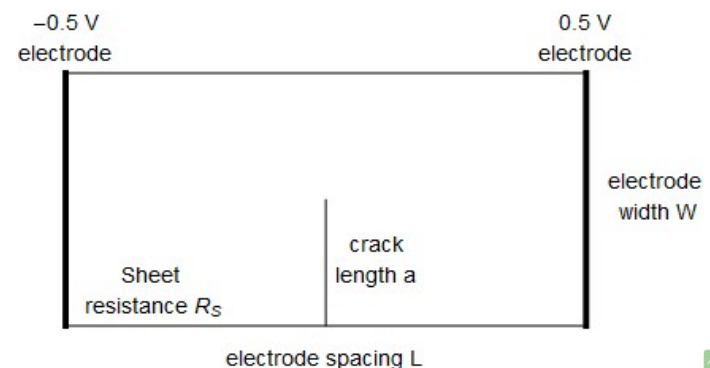
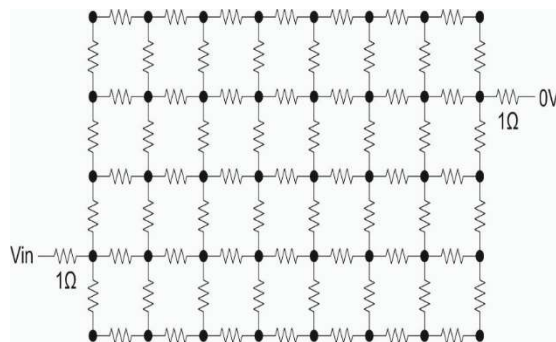


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AF14-065 Phase II SBIR – Continuum Crack Gauge

- Targeted detection of flaw growth in known location
 - Addressing fleetwide problems or critical locations
 - Alternative to traditional crack gauge
 - Focus on crack growth in metallic parts for fixed-wing aircraft
- Crack detection mechanism
 - Carbon Nanotube (CNT) assembly to be bonded to structure skin
 - CNT network electrical resistance changes proportional to crack length
 - Multiple electrode pairs can be used to detect crack orientation
 - Completely passive sensor, crack “recorded” even when no power applied



Modeling

- ANSYS 18.1 finite element model of the CNT sensor with a crack
 - Adjust electrode spacing & width, sheet resistance and crack length
 - 4096 eight node plane230 elements with voltage degrees of freedom

• Resistance increases as a function of crack length

• R, were fitted to:

$$R = R_0 - R_S \frac{4}{\pi} \ln \left(\cos \left(\frac{\pi a}{2W} \right) \right)$$

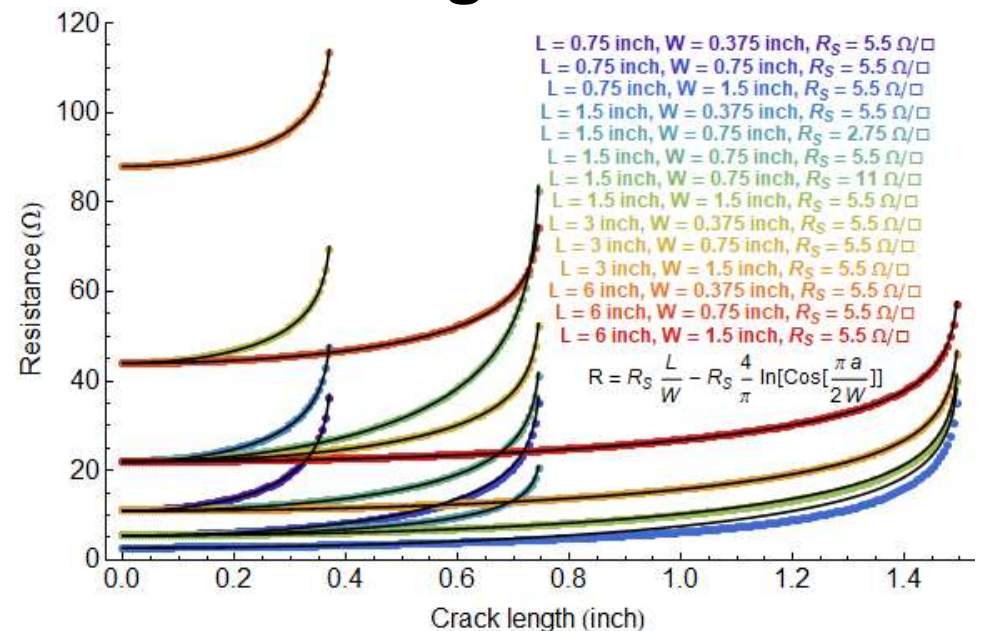
• R0 is resistance without crack:

$$R_0 = R_S \frac{L}{W}$$

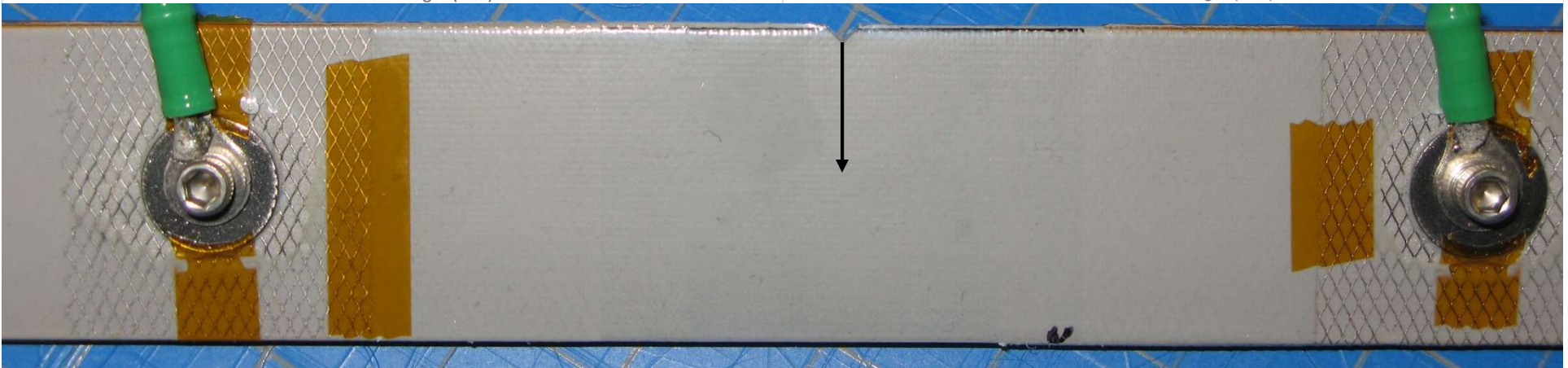
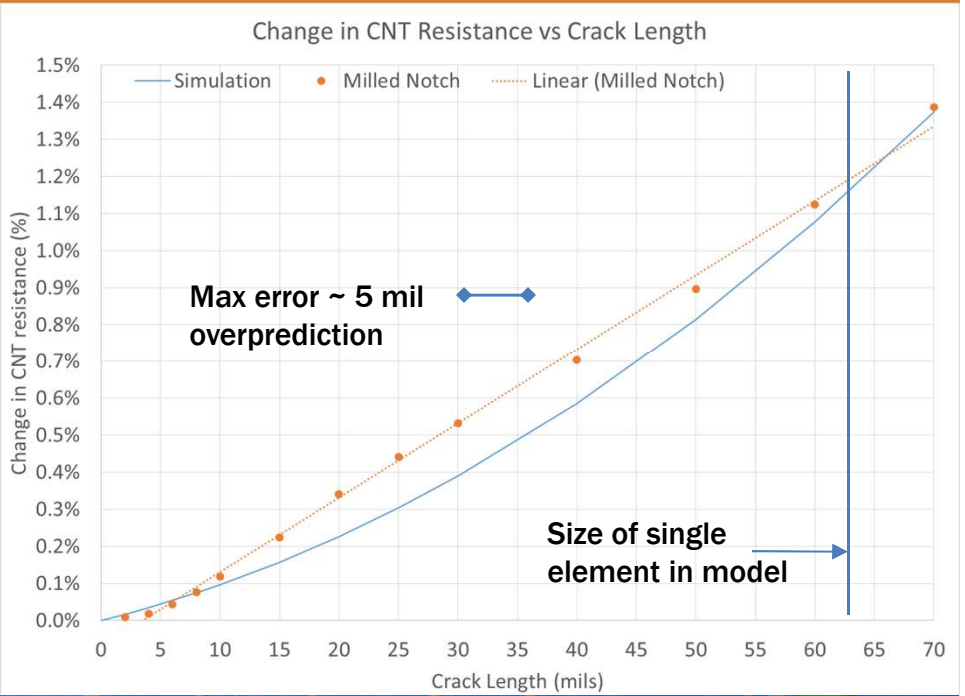
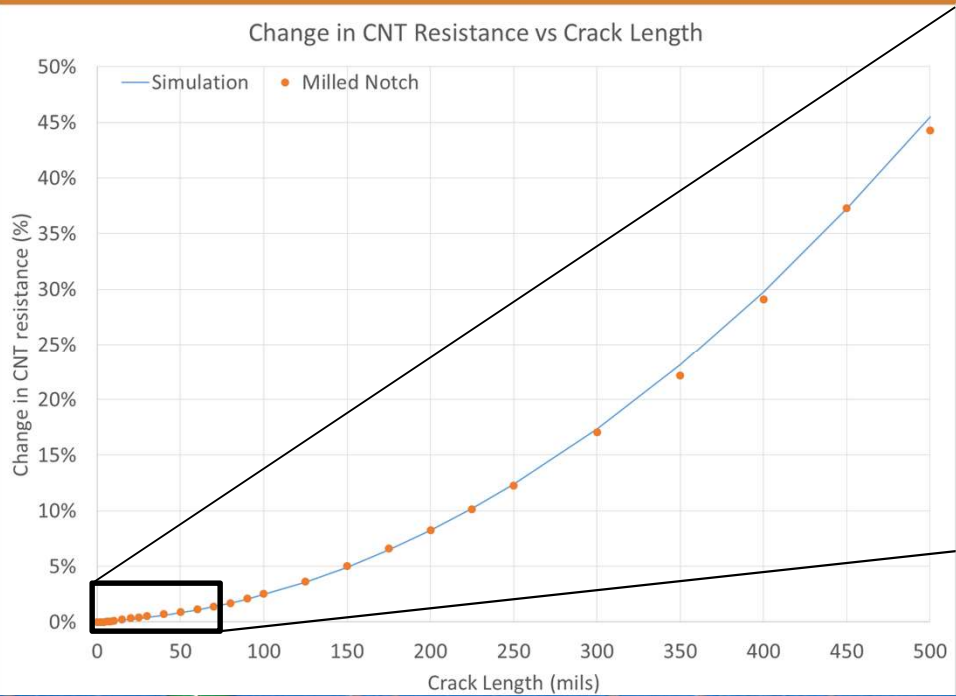
• Equations fits well to results

➤ Except for $W / L \geq 2$ small crack lengths compared to the width

➤ Equation is approximately given by: $R = R_0 + R_S \frac{\pi a^2}{2W^2}$ *small a/w*

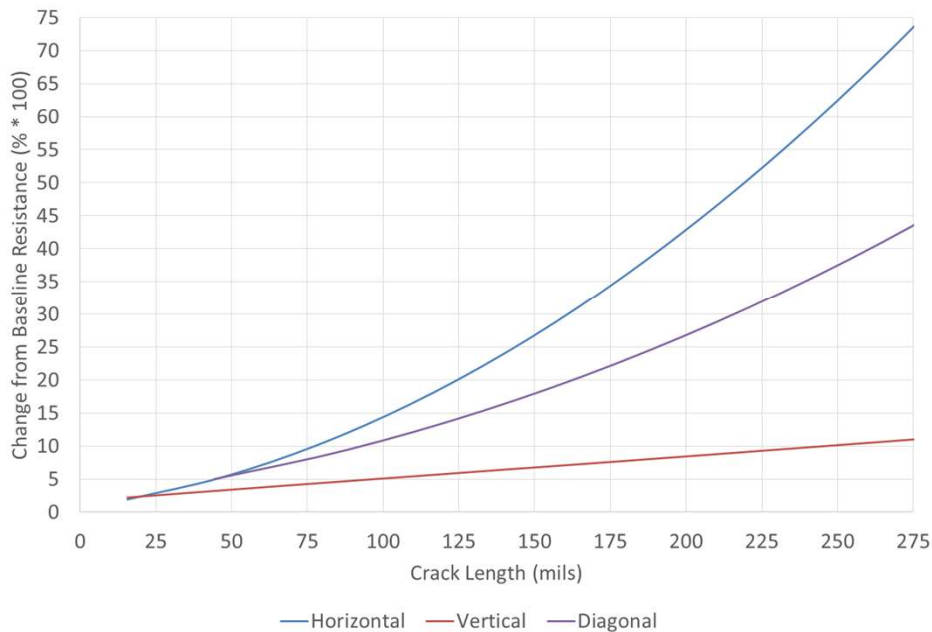


Continuum Crack Gauge Model 1D Validation

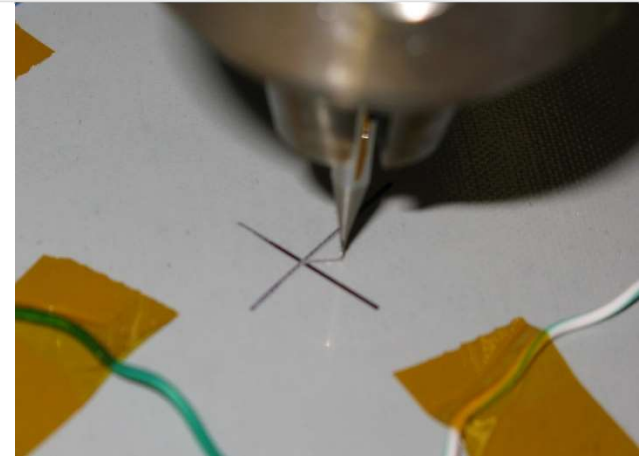
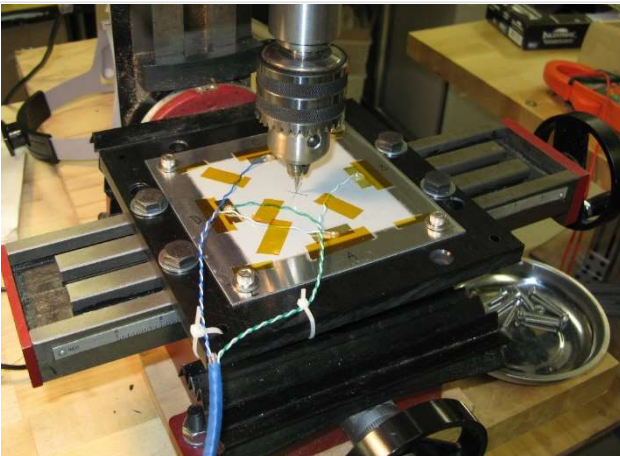
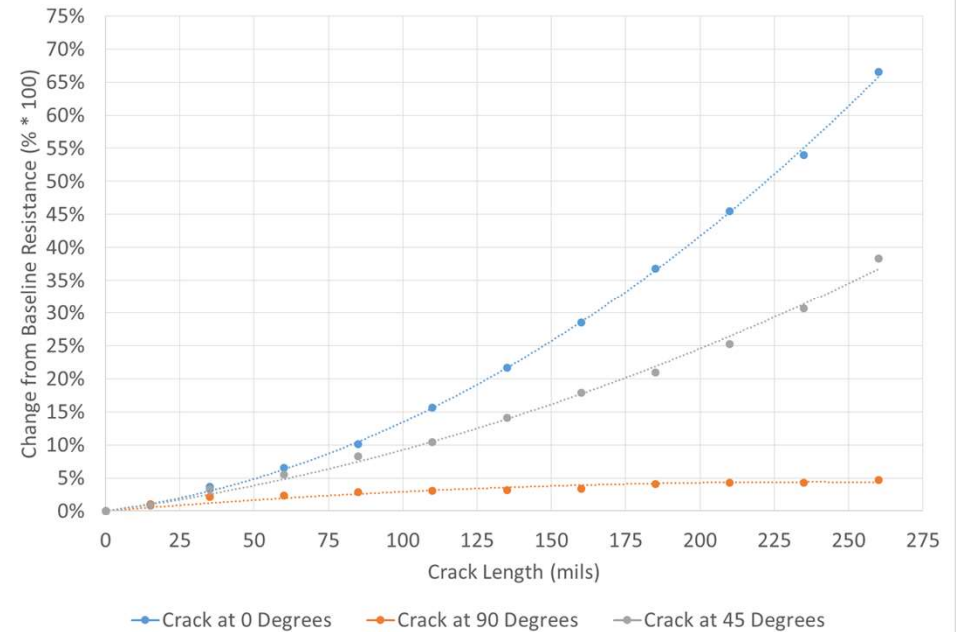


Continuum Crack Gauge Model 2D Validation

CNT Network Resistance % Change vs Crack Length (Predicted)

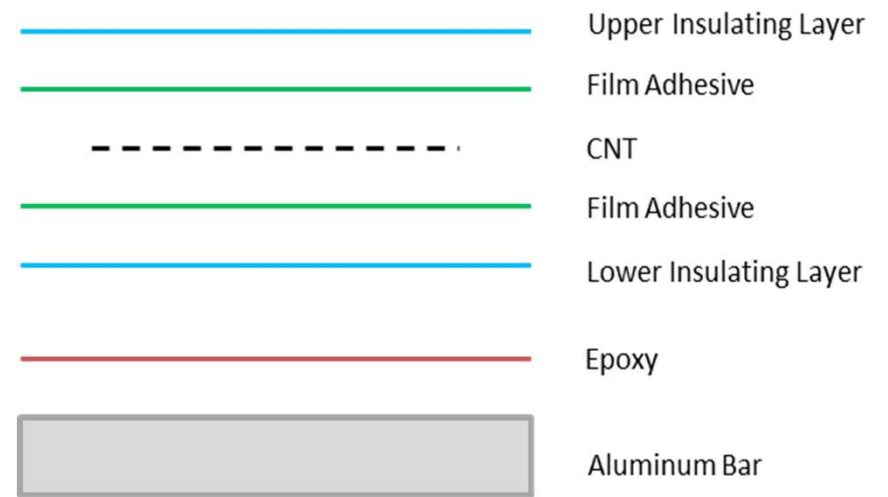


CNT Network Resistance % Change vs Crack Length

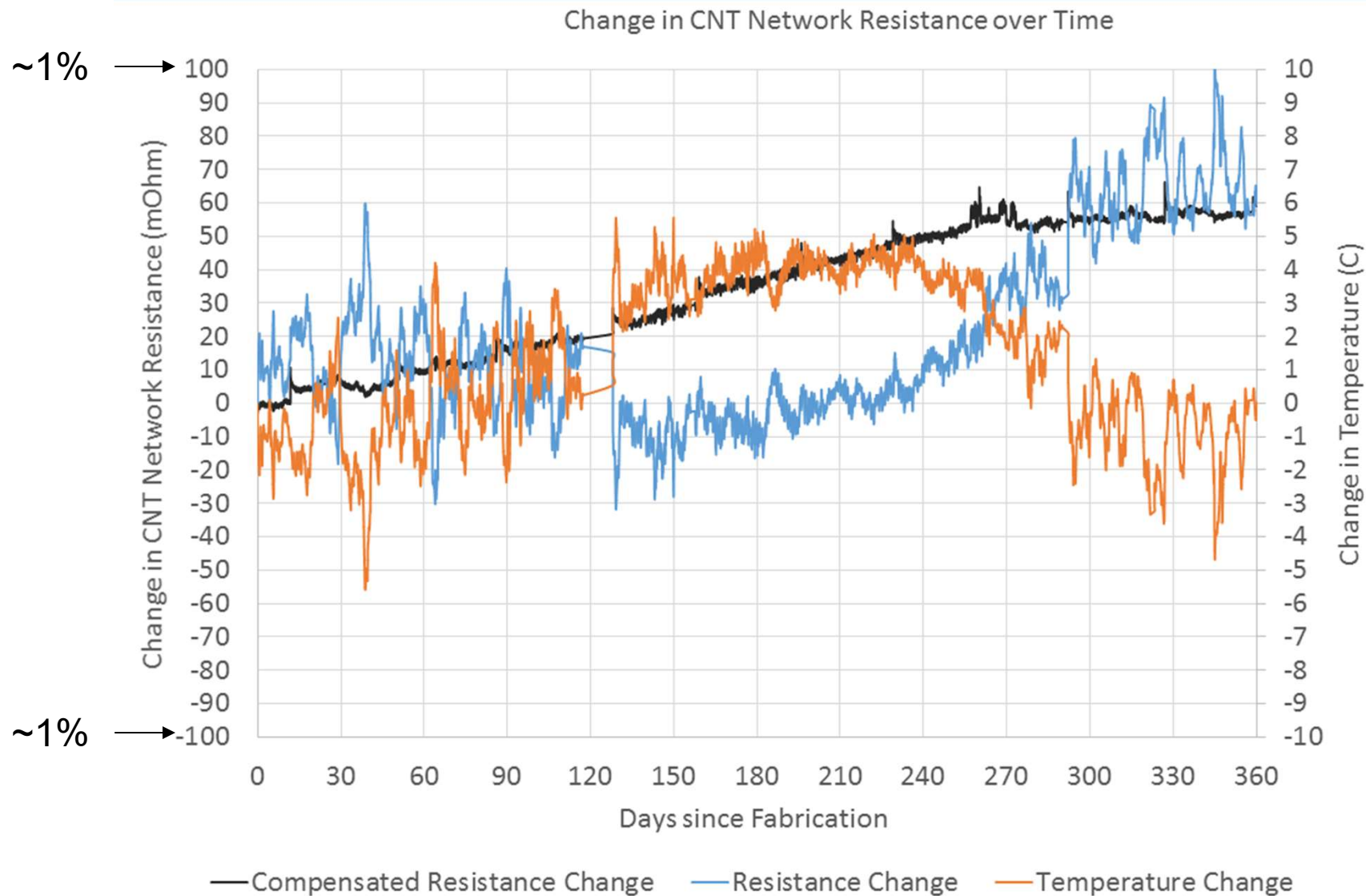


Sensor Design

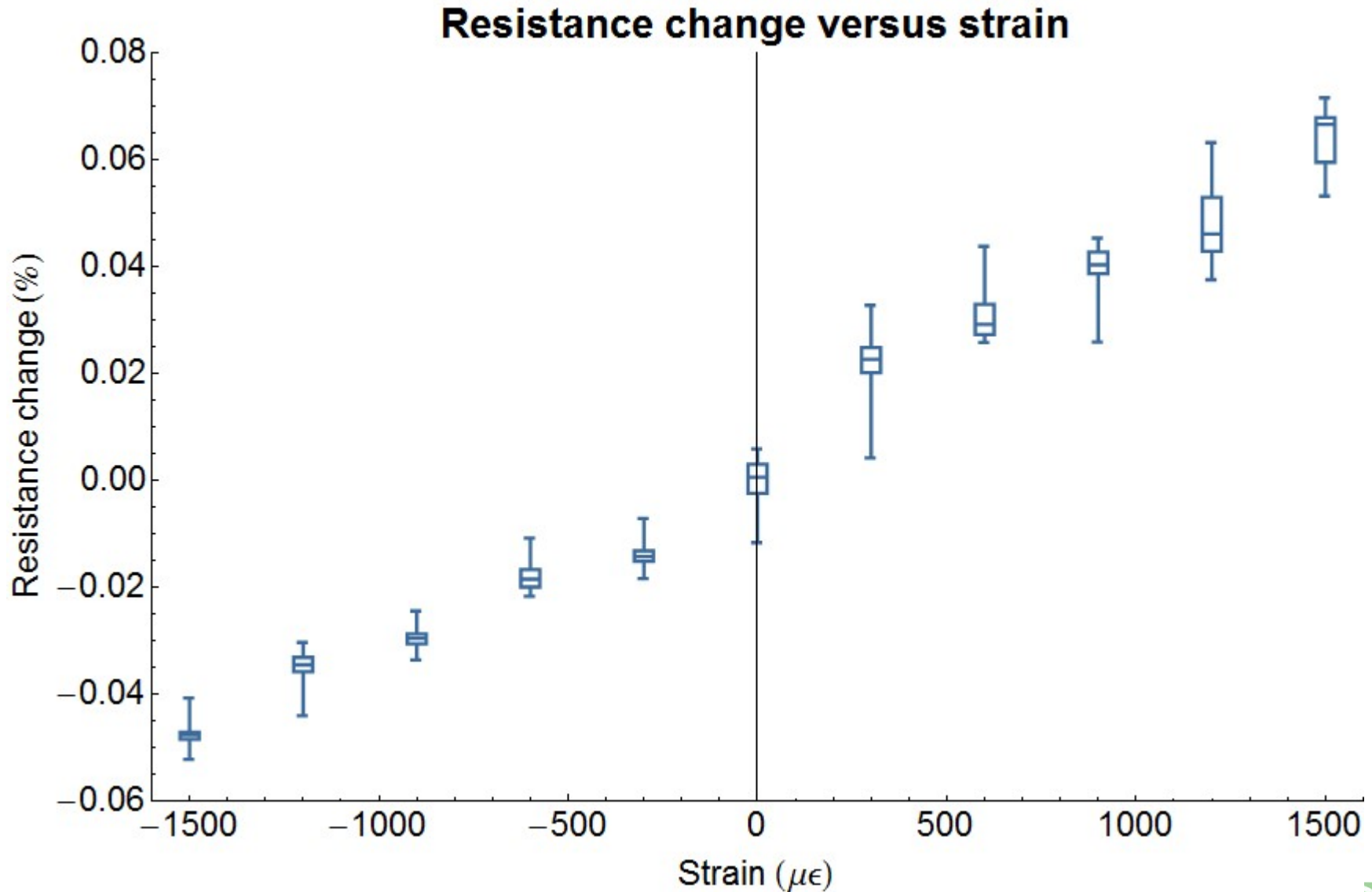
- **Sensor patches are comprised of several stacked layers**
 - **Upper insulation layer (0.001" thick)**
 - **Film adhesive (0.001" thick)**
 - **CNT layer (0.001" thick, "disappears" into adhesive when integrated)**
 - **Film adhesive (0.001" thick)**
 - **Lower insulation layer (0.001" thick)**
 - **Strain gauge epoxy (~0.001" thick)**



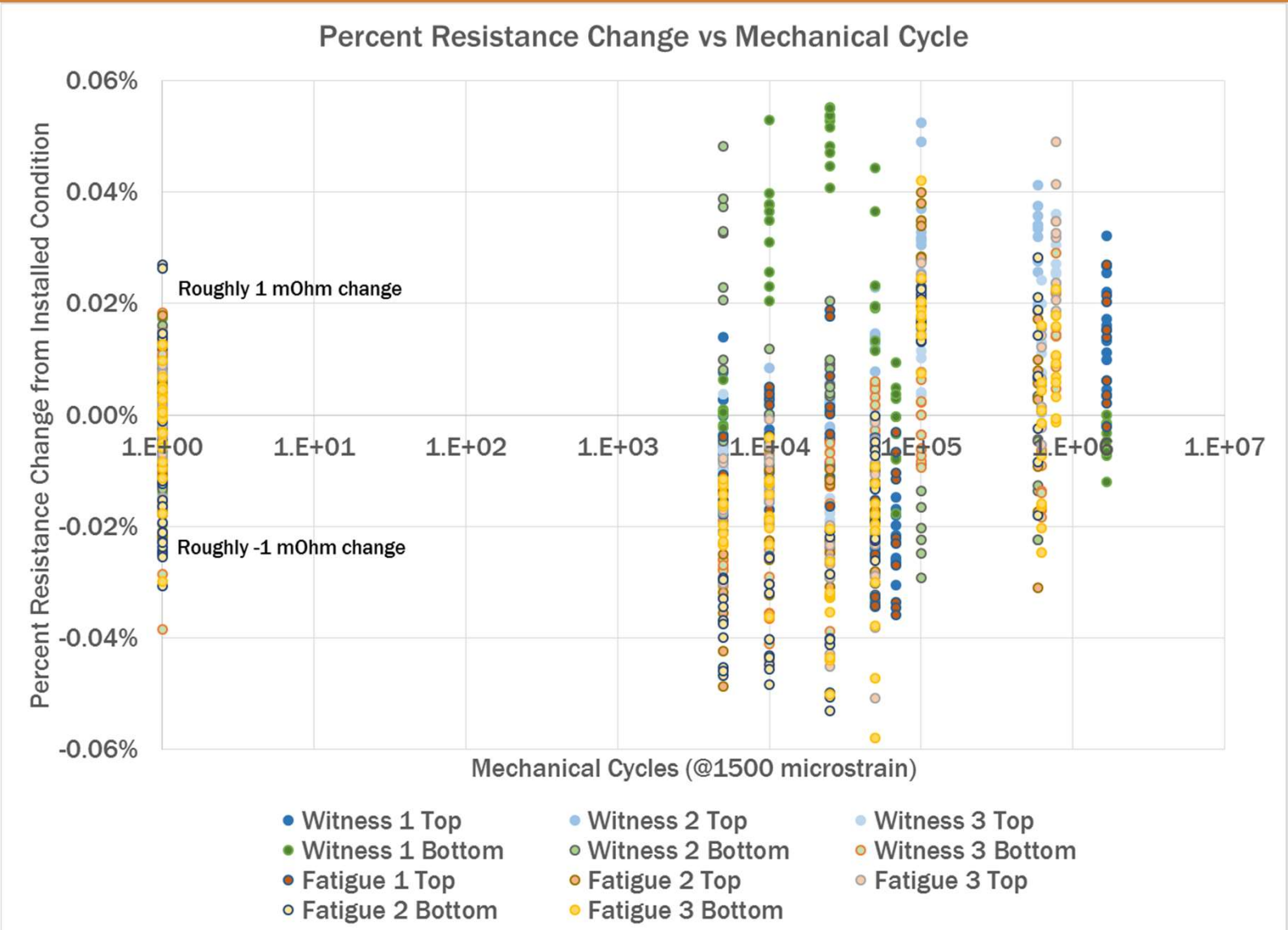
Measured Resistance Drift over 1 Year



Measured Resistance Under Enforced Strain

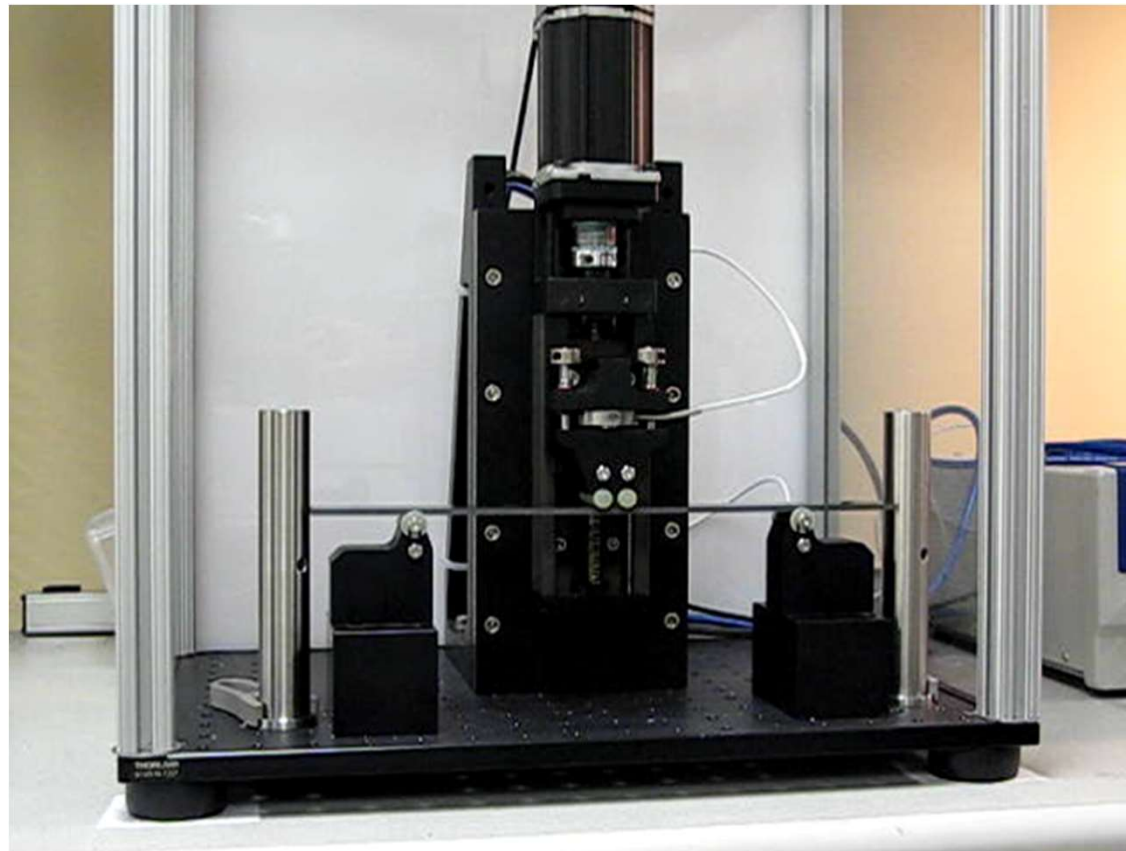


Measured Resistance Under Fatigue Loading

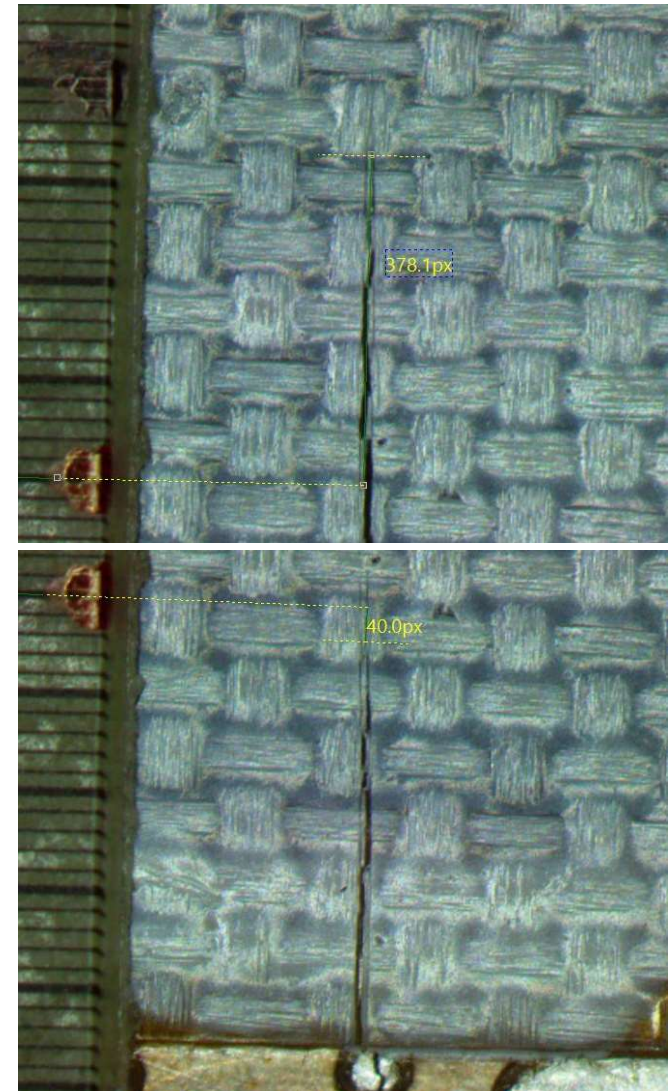
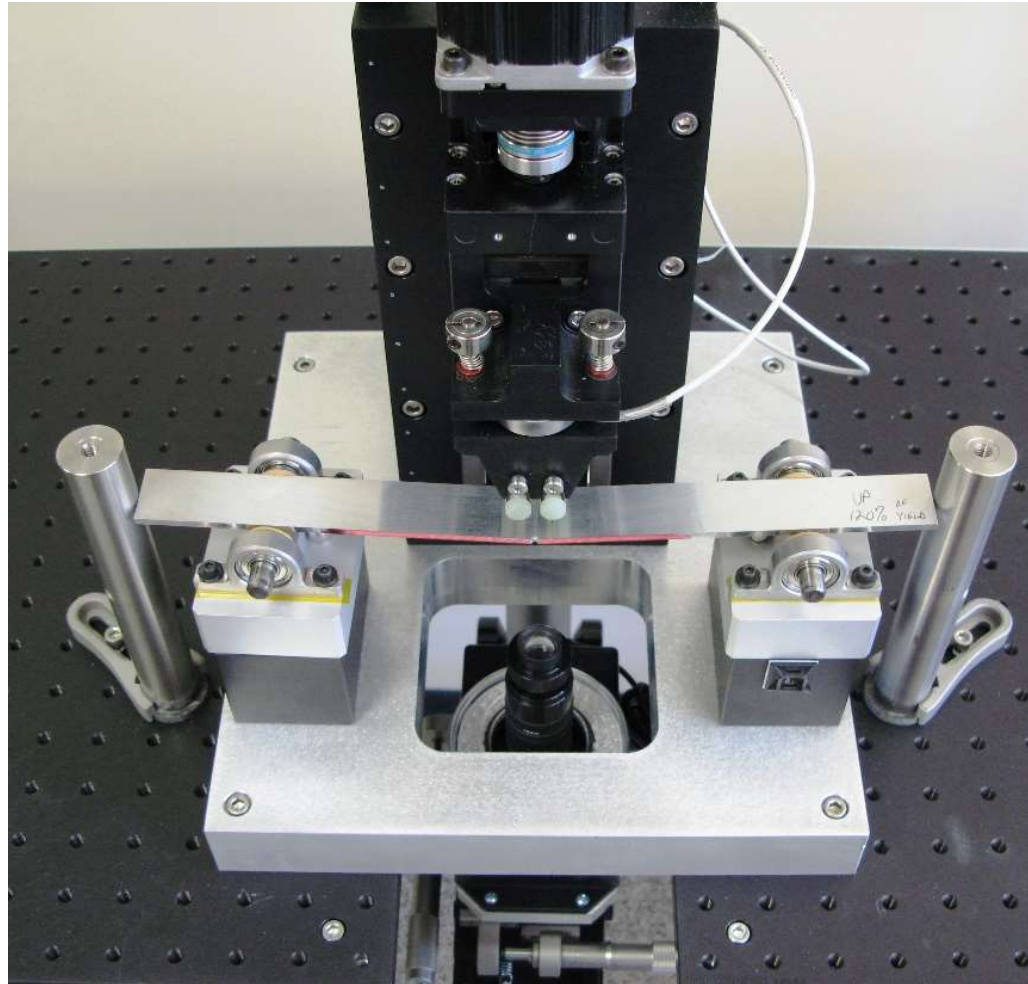


Automated 4-Point Test Bending Rig

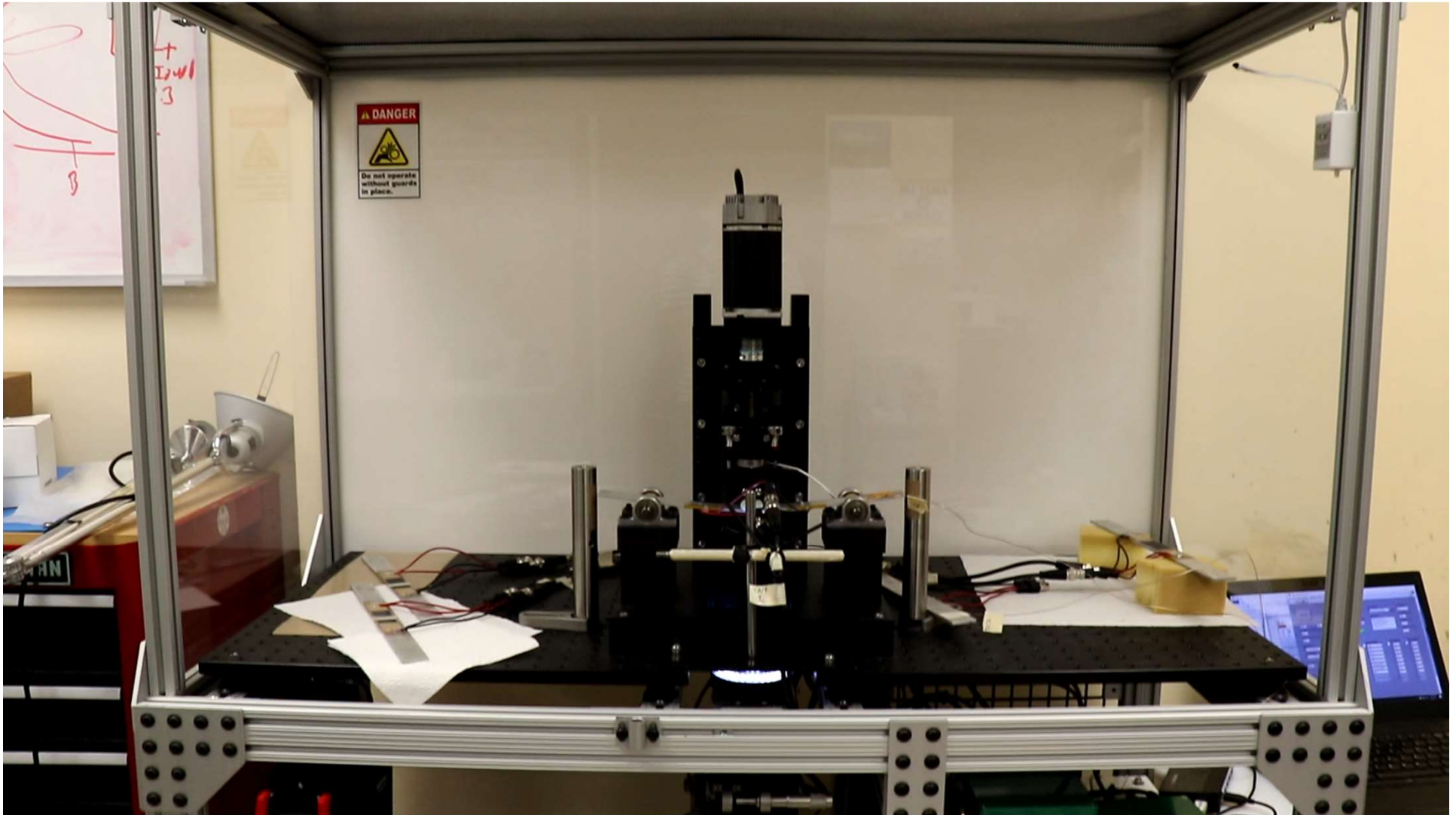
- **1”** between inner rollers, **8”** between outer rollers
- **Constant moment between inner rollers, 3000 $\mu\epsilon$ (80% yield)**
- **Cycles at 1Hz while collecting load, stroke, temp, CNT resistance**



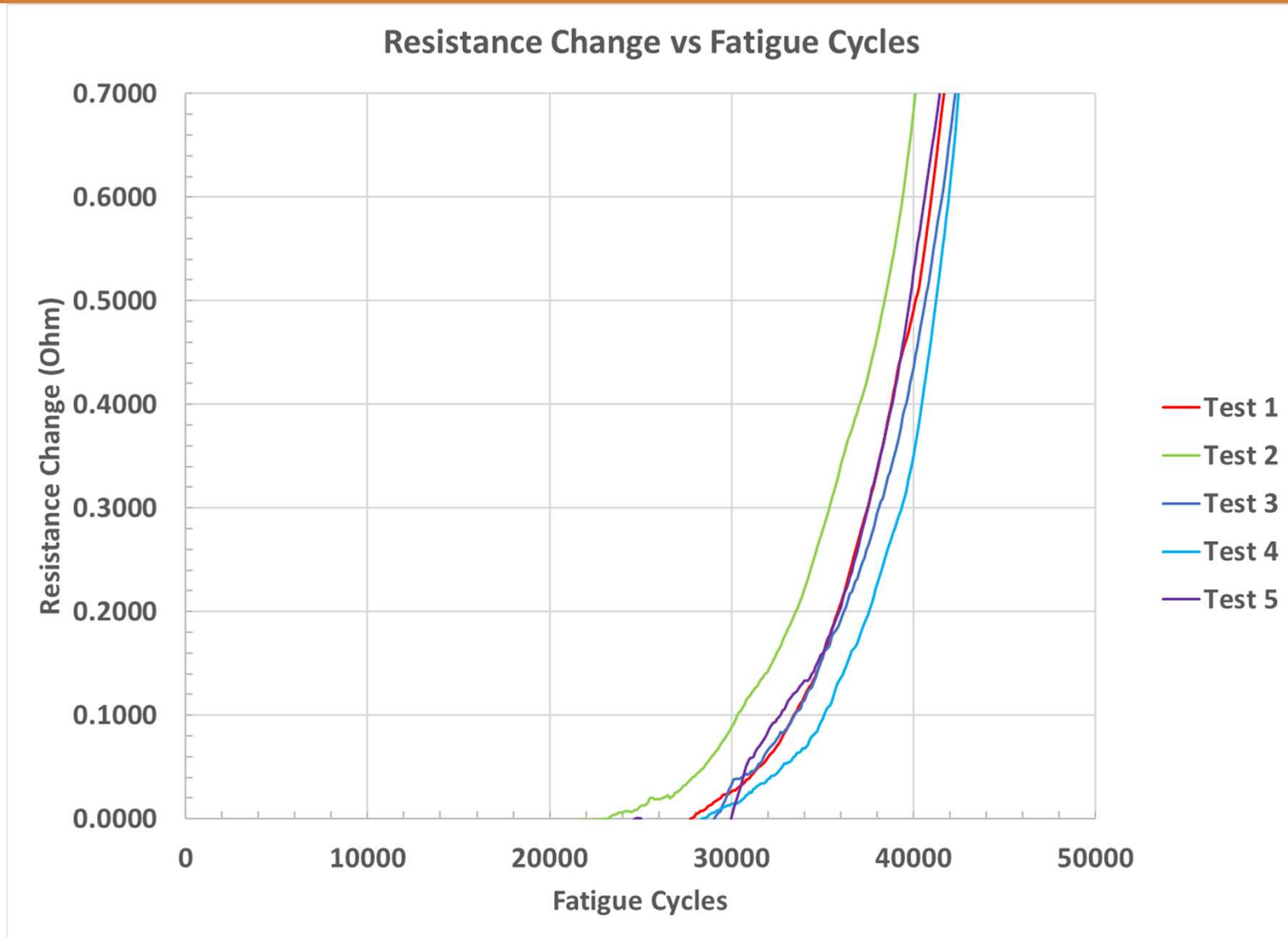
Crack Imaging System



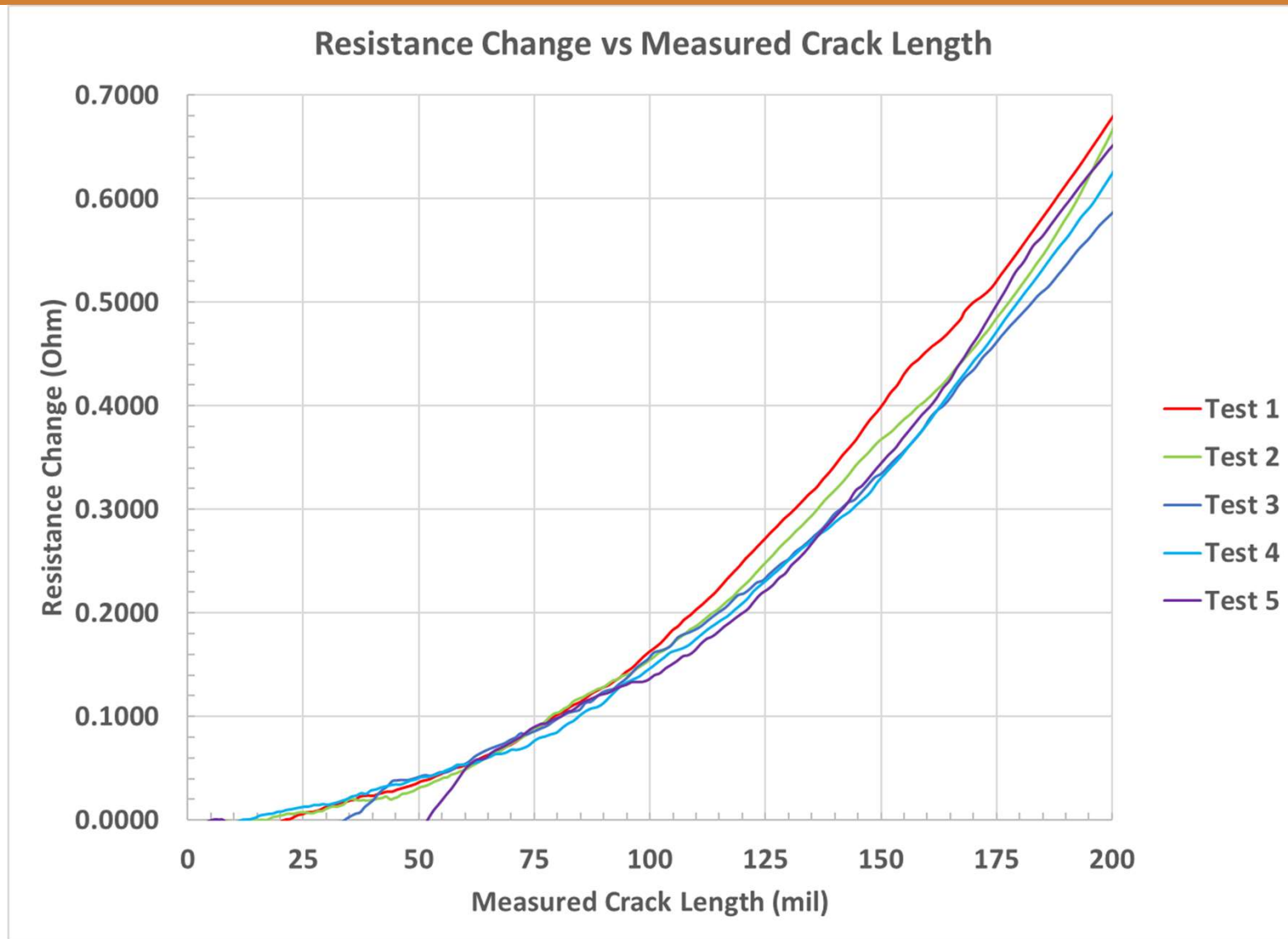
Continuum Crack Gauge Performance Assessment



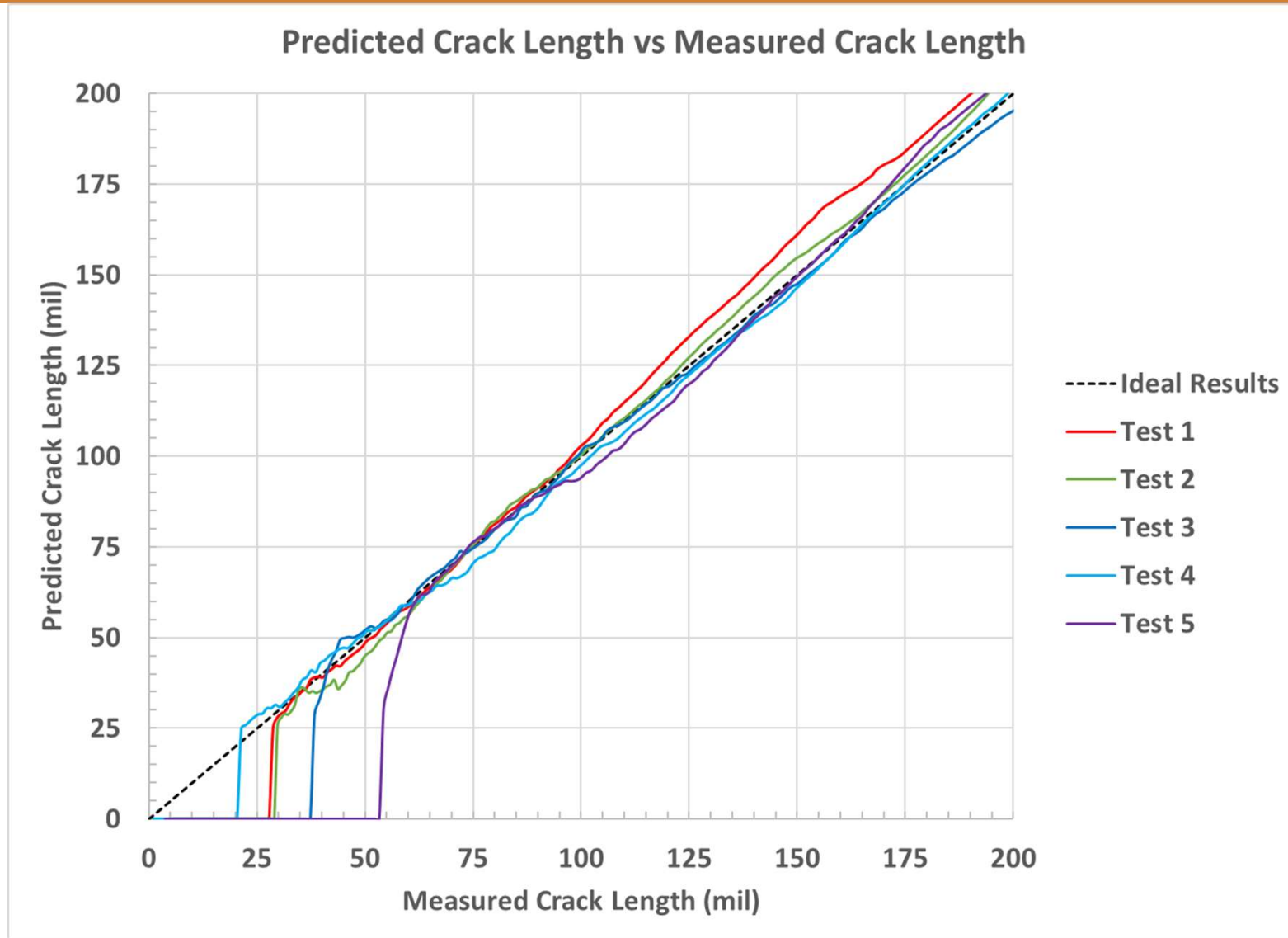
Change in Resistance VS Fatigue Cycles



Change in Resistance VS Fatigue Crack Length



Comparison of Prediction to Measured Crack



CNT Continuum Crack Gauge Summary

- **Developed passive means for measuring fatigue crack growth**
- **CNT-based sensing element changes resistance with crack growth**
- **Excellent correlation between theory/model & calibrated cuts**
- **Good correlation between predicted & measured crack growth**
- **Method is simple and does not require a power source**
- **Provides a path to wireless sensing (see future work)**

Future Research

- **Probability of Detection Testing**
 - More 4-pt bending specimens being manufactured for testing
 - Also testing at higher/lower temperatures & strain levels for variability
 - Analysis by Prof. Bill Meeker @ Iowa State U to assess statistical reliability
- **RFID Integration**
 - Co-developing hardware for wireless measurements w/Analog Devices
 - Will test with calibrated CNT cuts to assess accuracy
 - Will test with RFID configuration on fatigue specimen
- **Blind Testing**
 - Will demonstrate integrated RFID sensor on blind specimen(s)
 - Testing with AFRL @ WPAFB

Technical & Business Contact

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