



On Structural Health Monitoring Sensors in Aeronautics: Recent Research and Applications

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Shareholders



Background

- founded in 2009 on the initiative of the Free and Hanseatic City of Hamburg (FHH) based on the leading-edge cluster Hamburg Aviation
- successful Public-Private-Partnership
- status as an independent small and medium sized enterprise

Business Areas

- Research & Technology Expertise in 8 Technology Fields
- Research Infrastructures Project Planning,
Operational Management & Support
- FoLuHH Aviation Research Network
- ZAL TechCenter Rental & Building Operation

ZAL TechCenter in Numbers

- area ~ 26,000 m² (280,000 sq ft)
- workplaces ~ 600 / 35 partners
- construction/financing costs ~ 82 M€
- R&T infrastructures ~ 13.7 M€

ZAL Research Infrastructures

Cabin & Cargo Test Rig



AVANT Test Rig



Laser Shock Peening



Acoustics Lab



AI Lab



Fuel Cell Lab



ZAL R&T



approx. 35
Technical Experts



8 Technology
Fields

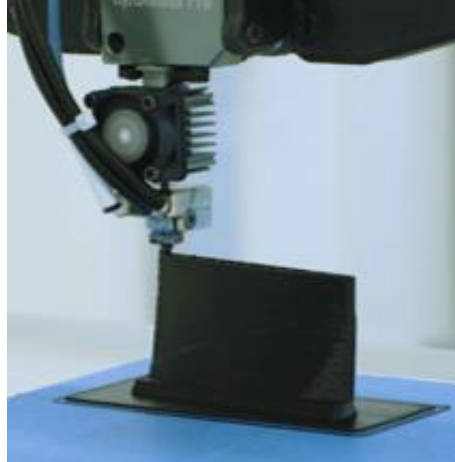


Industrial Projects:
1,8 Mio. € *2018



Research Funding:
0,8 Mio. € *2018

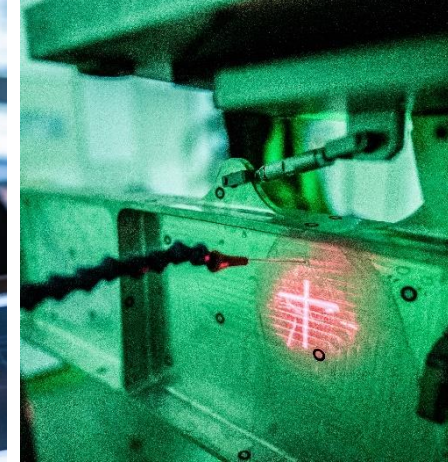
Additive Manufacturing



Automation & Robotics



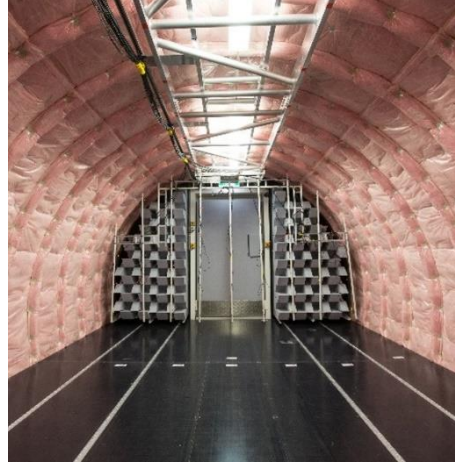
Laser Shock Peening



Industrial AI



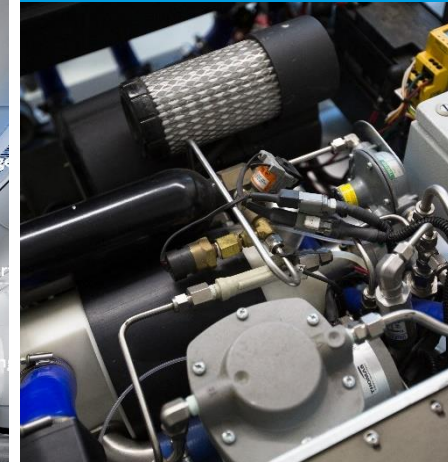
Acoustics & Vibration



Intelligent Digital Cabin



Fuel Cell & Electrical Power Systems



Data Acquisition & Processing



SHM Sensors in Aviation Present Situation

Present situation

- SHM is an important topic in the aviation industry
- 2009: Aerospace Industry Steering Committee *SHM-AISC* was formed
- 2013: *Guidelines for Implementation of Structural Health Monitoring on Fixed Wing Aircraft* was issued



Structure Health Monitoring

A real-time on-board 'stethoscope' for Condition-Based Maintenance



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Structural Health Monitoring (SHM) is an innovative way of on-board Non-Destructive Testing (NDT) to directly assess the integrity of aircraft structures. The principle of SHM is comparable to the human nervous system. Discrete sensors which form a network remain permanently mounted onto, or embedded into the aircraft structure, detect and diagnose inevitable structural damage, mechanical loads or abnormal conditions. The sensors are interrogated via an 'on-board' or 'off-board' diagnostic system and information on the structural state is reported to maintenance.

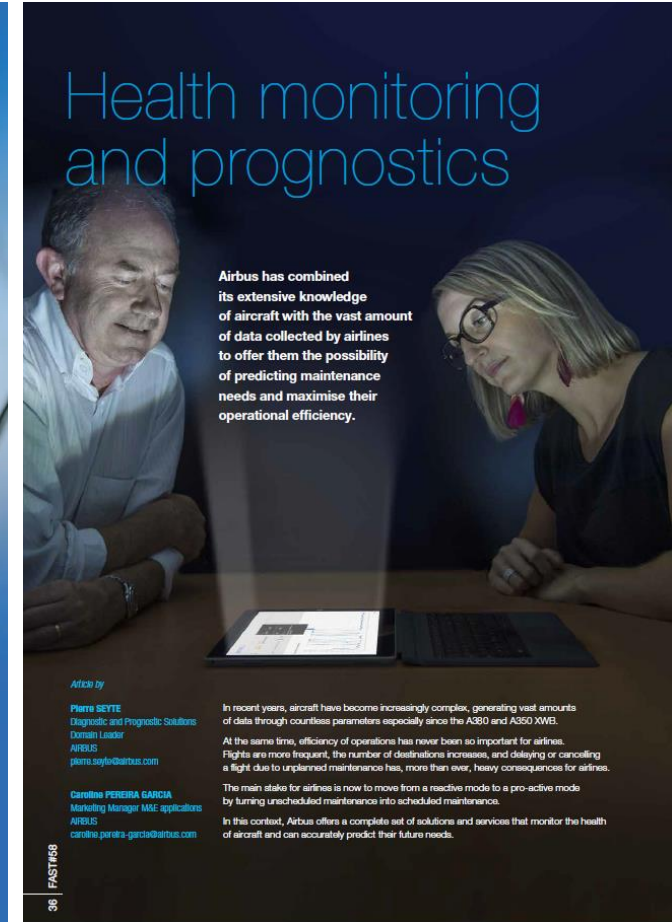
In contrast to conventional NDT, there is no need for a qualified NDT inspector to access the area of inspection and to perform the measurement by hand-held NDT probes which is in most cases costly and time consuming.

As a result, SHM shows for selected use cases a great potential to reduce time and cost for maintenance, to increase the aircraft availability and to realise innovative aircraft design for the reduction of weight.

Airbus is developing SHM onto its new generation aircraft to ease structural maintenance, beyond the wider Condition-Based Maintenance (CBM), meaning doing maintenance when the need arises (i.e. after one or more indicators show that equipment or structure is going to fail or is deteriorating).


The evolving integration of on-board systems into the avionics' network and broadband data communication capabilities are setting the scene for a step change that aims at bringing significant benefits to the operators.

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Health monitoring and prognostics

Airbus has combined its extensive knowledge of aircraft with the vast amount of data collected by airlines to offer them the possibility of predicting maintenance needs and maximise their operational efficiency.



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In recent years, aircraft have become increasingly complex, generating vast amounts of data through countless parameters especially since the A350 and A350 XWB. At the same time, efficiency of operations has never been so important for airlines. Flights are more frequent, the number of destinations increases, and delaying or cancelling a flight due to unplanned maintenance has, more than ever, heavy consequences for airlines. The main stake for airlines is now to move from a reactive mode to a pro-active mode by turning unscheduled maintenance into scheduled maintenance. In this context, Airbus offers a complete set of solutions and services that monitor the health of aircraft and can accurately predict their future needs.

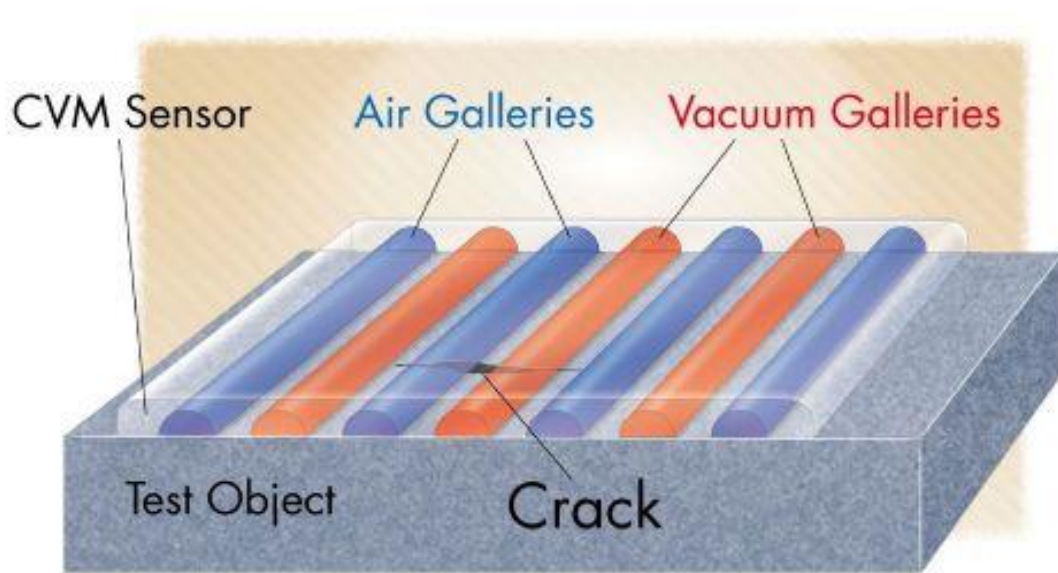
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Source: Airbus FAST Magazine, 08/2014 and 08/2016

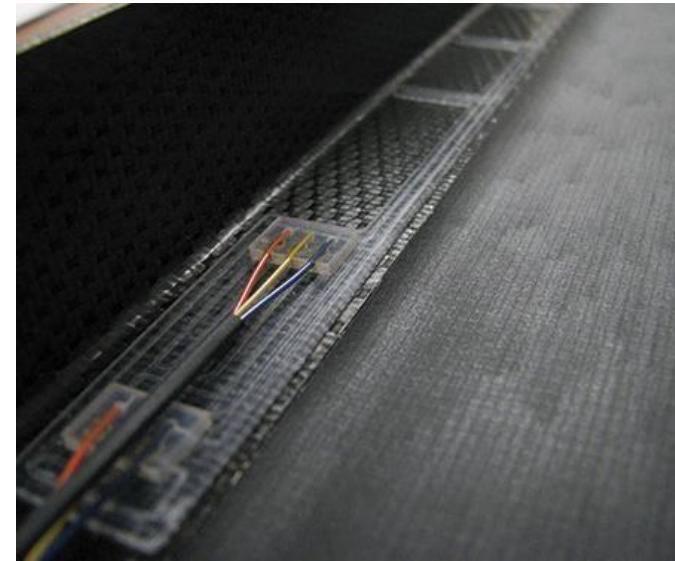
Deployed SHM sensors

Comparative Vacuum Monitoring (CVM)

- Sensor consists of air- and vacuum galleries
- Structure is part of the sensor
- Surface cracks lead to a change in vacuum that can be measured



Source: Structural Monitoring Systems plc



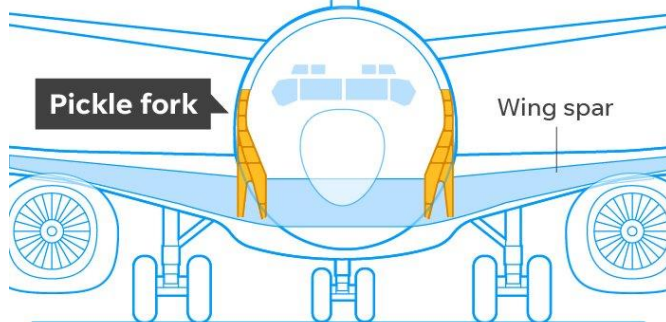
Source: Structural Monitoring Systems plc

Deployed SHM sensors

Comparative Vacuum Monitoring (CVM)

What is a pickle fork?

The pickle fork is attached to the aircraft's wing spar. It is a primary load carrying component that helps attach the wings to the fuselage



SOURCE USA TODAY research
Karl Gelles/USA TODAY



Source: Structural Monitoring Systems plc

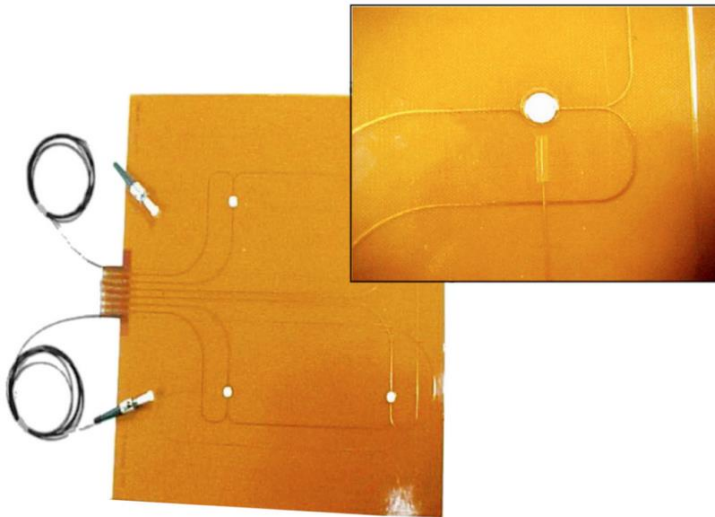


Source: Federal Aviation Administration

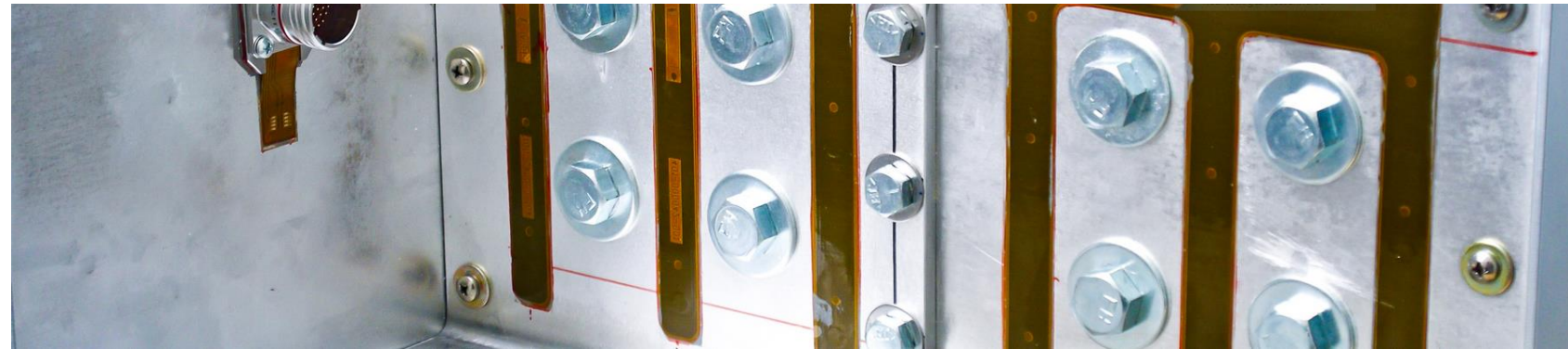
Deployed SHM sensors

Acousto-Ultrasonics (AU)

- Piezo actuators induce ultrasonic elastic waves in solid media
- Piezo sensors detect secondary waves in case a defect is present



Source: Acellent

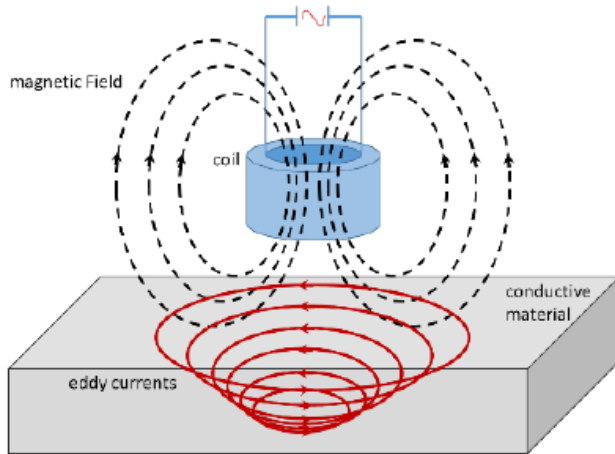


Source: Acellent

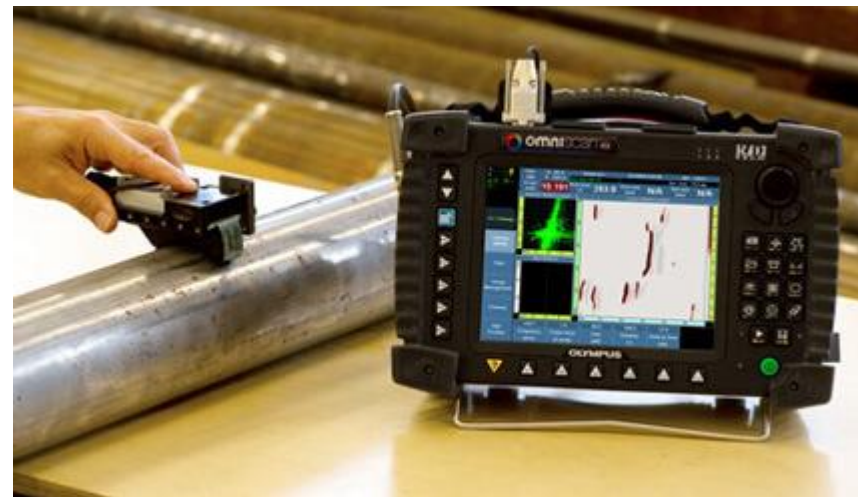
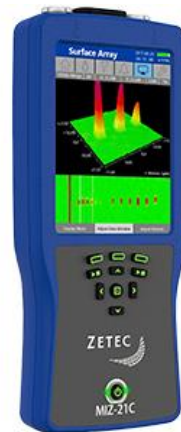
Deployed SHM sensors

Eddy-Current Inspection

- Eddy-current field is generated by a sensor and distorted by present defects in metallic materials
- Usually NDT sensors, but can be deployed as thin foil sensors for SHM



Source: Zetec



Source: Geartest, IXT



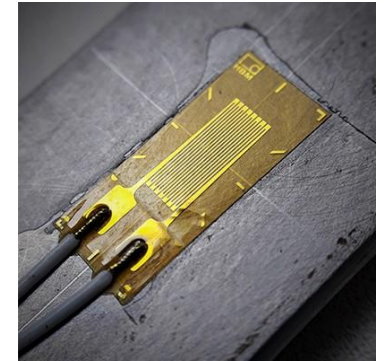
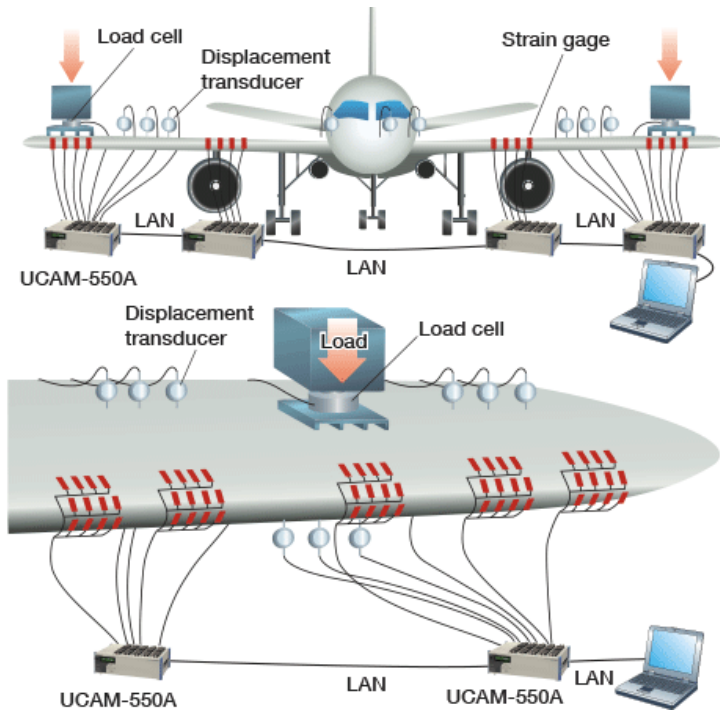
Source: Airbus – Speckmann, Henrich

Deployed SHM sensors

Strain Gauges

- Common sensor that measures strain
- Useful to monitor overload and load cycles

Source: Kyowa



Source: EncardioRite

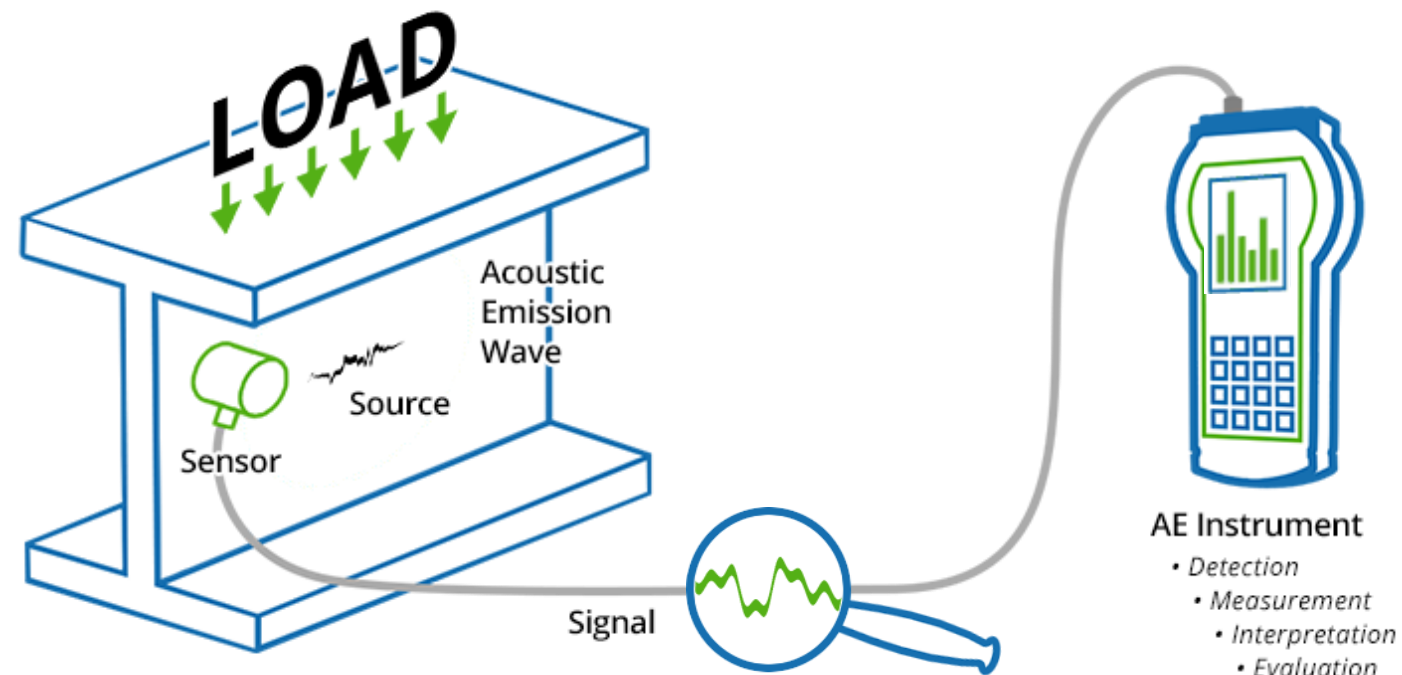


Source: Marsh Group

Deployed SHM sensors

Acoustic Emission

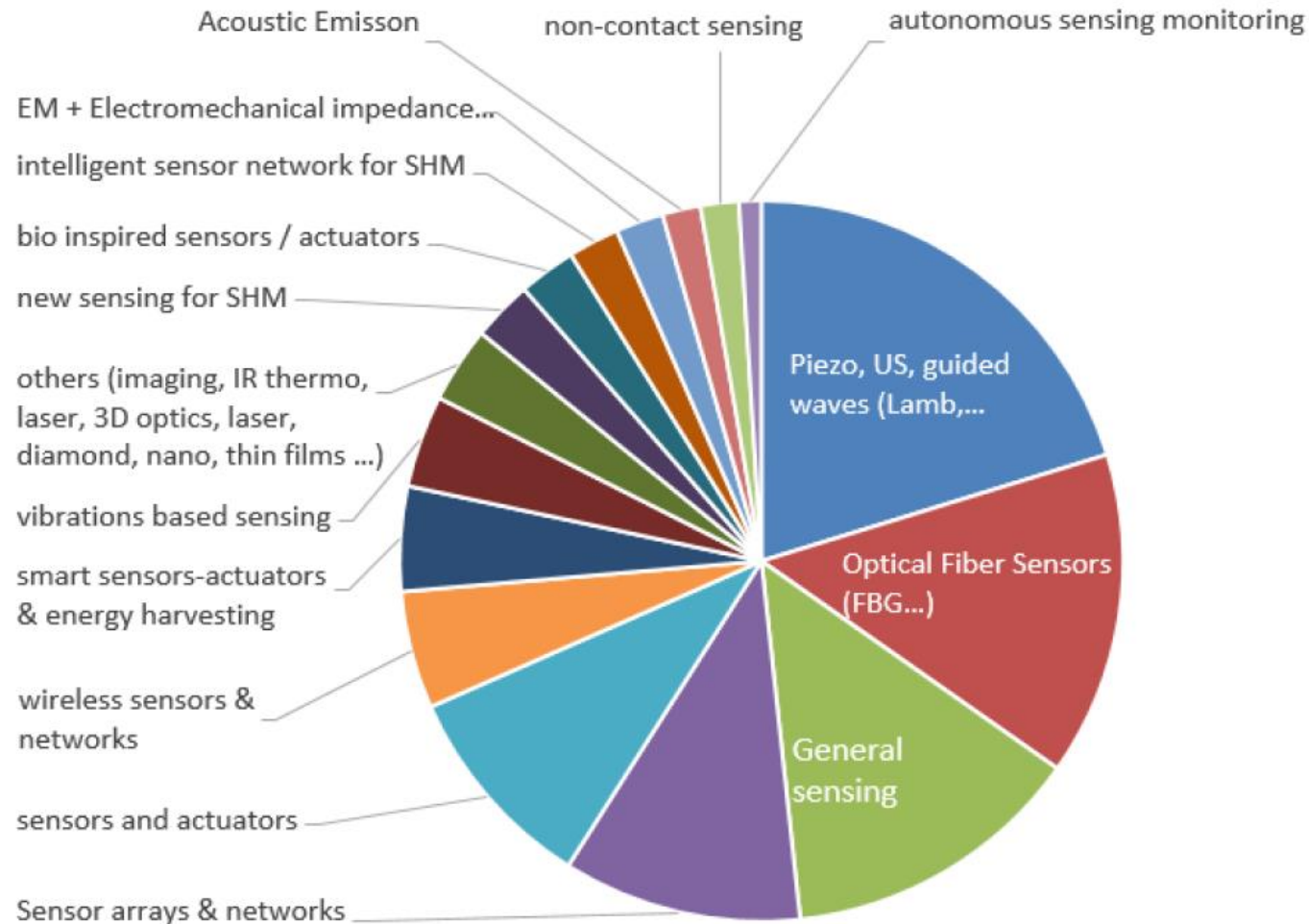
- Sounds of failing materials are detected by a microphone
- Depending on the post-processing algorithms, occurring sounds can be classified



Source: PhysicalAcoustics

SHM Sensors in Aviation Ongoing Research

Ongoing research on SHM sensors

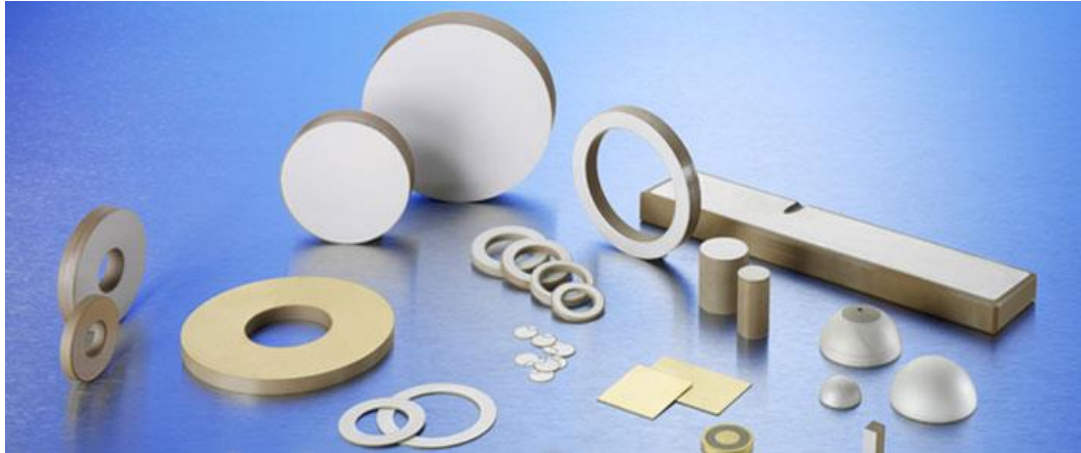


- Overview of SHM sensing techniques by QUELLE.
- Diagram describes amount of contributions in the conferences EWSHM and IWSHM between 1999 and 2014

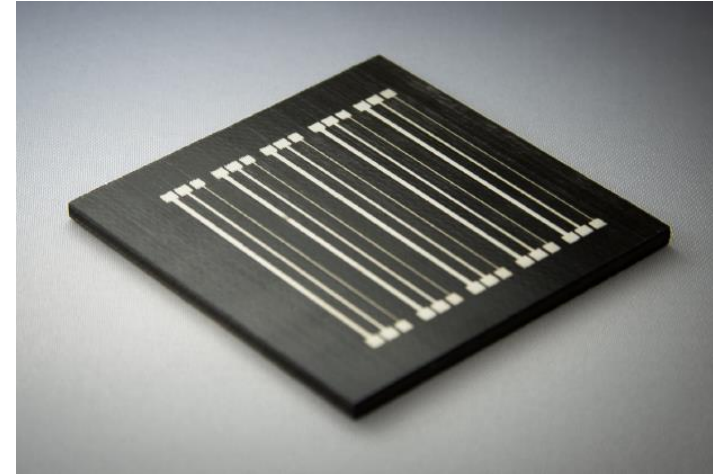
Source: Ferdinand, 2014

Ongoing research on SHM sensors

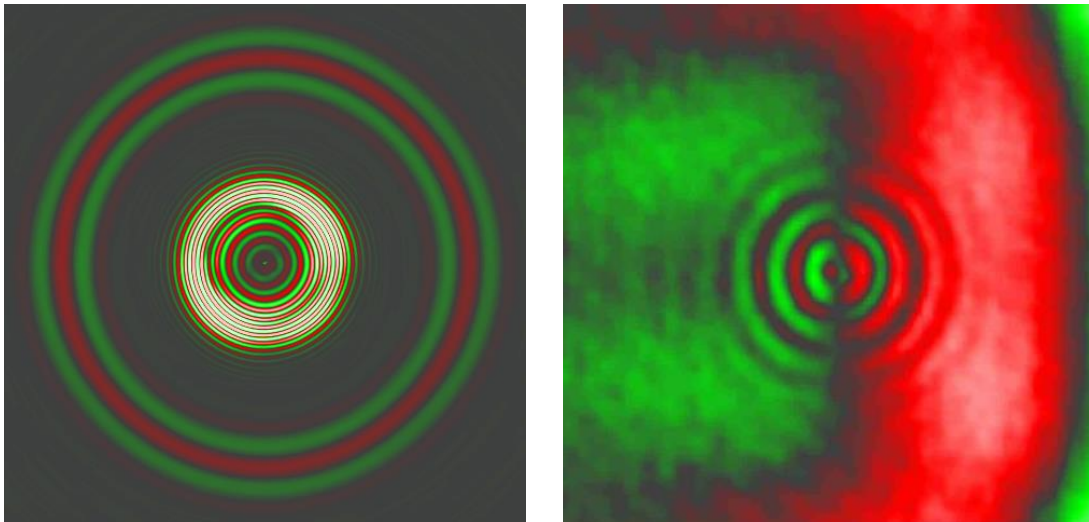
Piezo elements & Guided ultrasonic waves



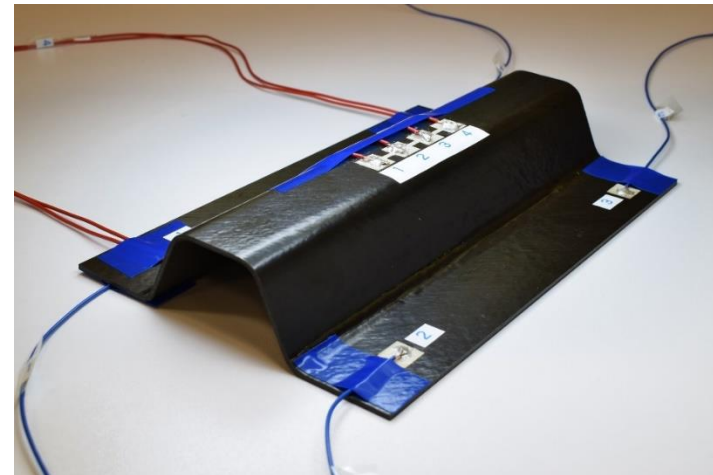
Source: Ceramtec



Source: Heinrich, 2018



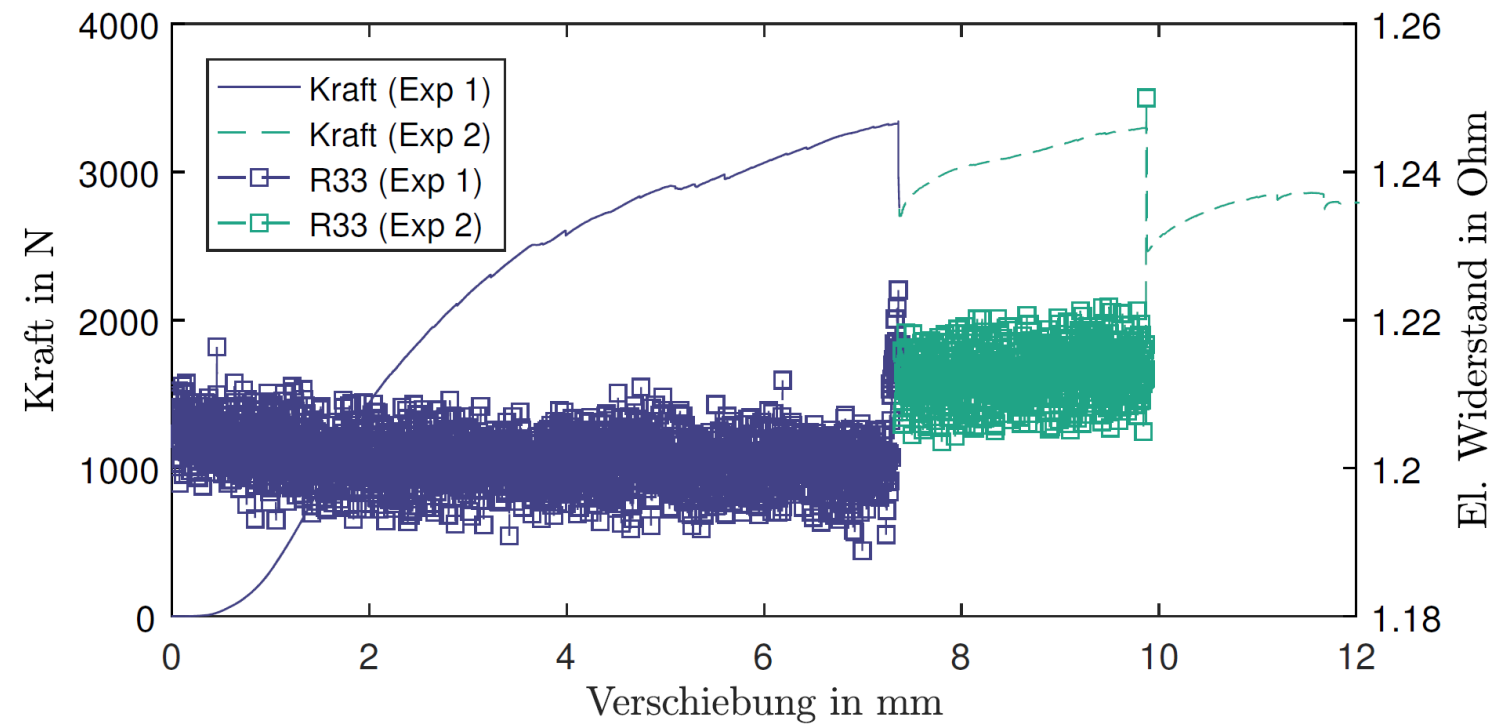
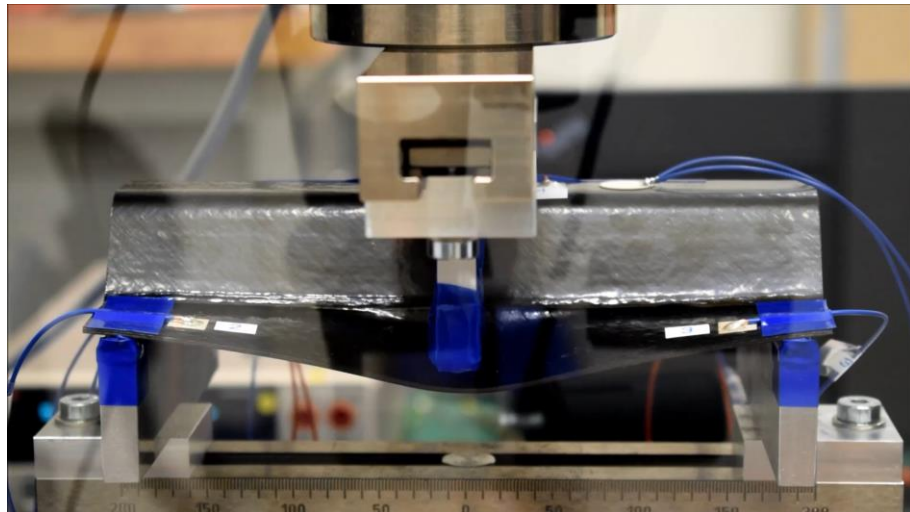
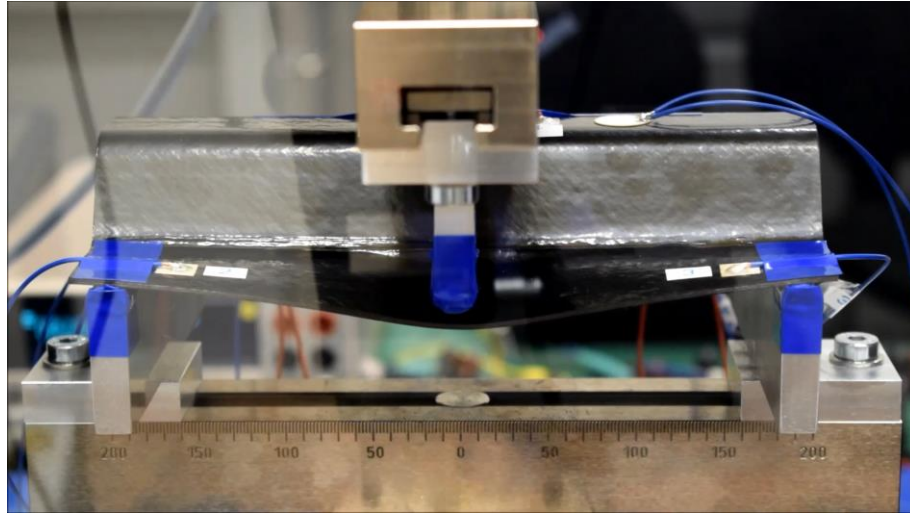
Source: Neumann, Hennings, Lammering, 2014



Source: Heinrich, Genco, Lammering, 2018

Ongoing research on SHM sensors

Piezo elements & Guided ultrasonic waves

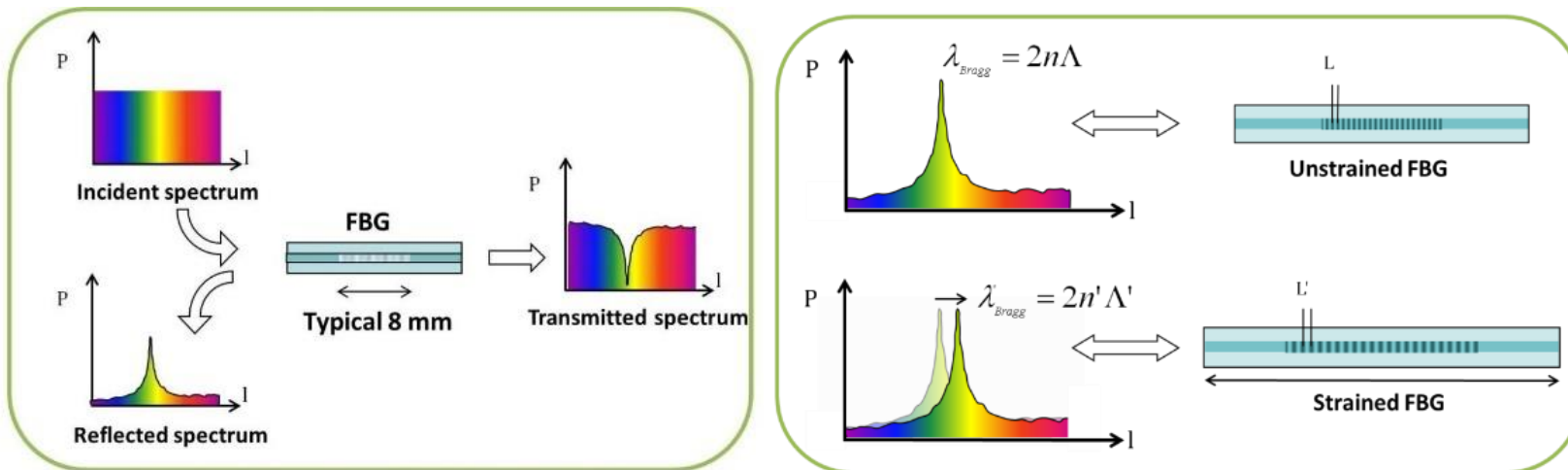


Source: Heinrich, Genco, Lammering, 2018

Ongoing research on SHM sensors

Fiber Bragg Grating Sensors

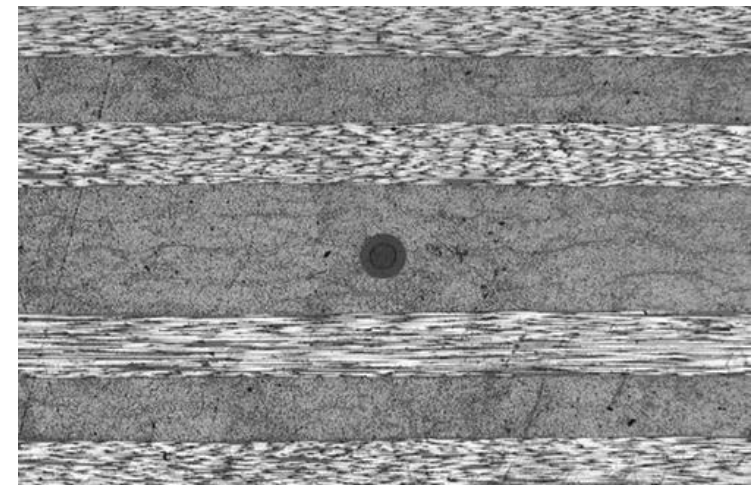
- Optical sensors that act as a band-pass wavelength filter
- Can be integrated into composite structures



Source: FBGS



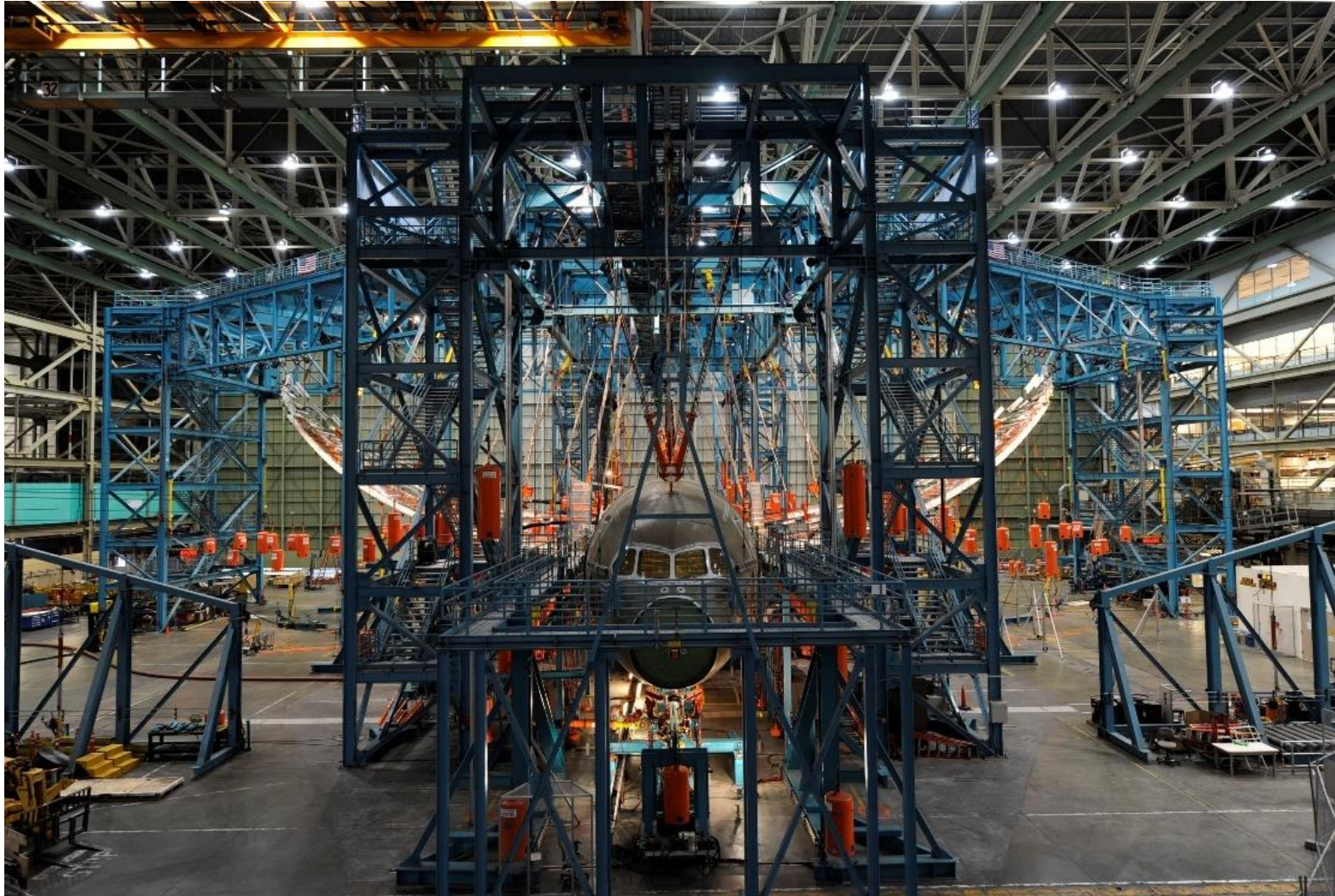
Source: Strantech



Source: LaserFocusWorld

Ongoing research on SHM sensors

Fiber Bragg Grating Sensors



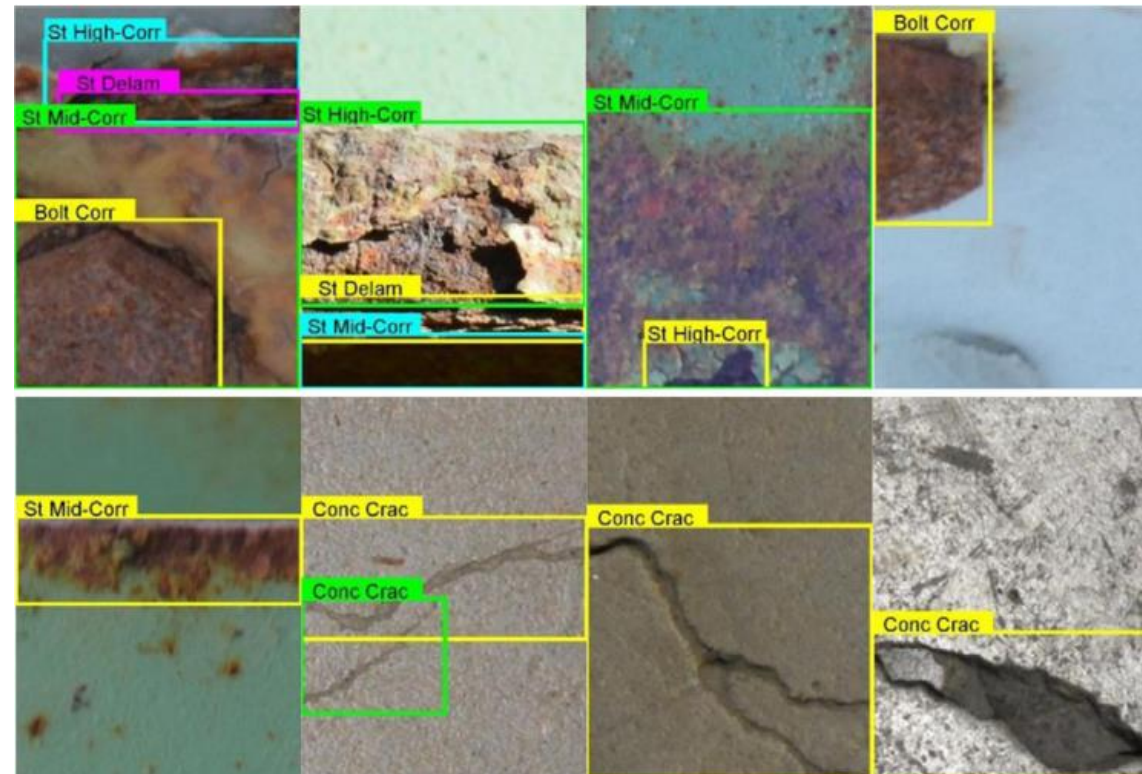
Potential application?

Source: Wired

Ongoing research on SHM sensors

Image based crack detection

- Image based defect detection:
 - Conventional image recognition for simple defect geometries or
 - Deep Learning based algorithms for complex defect geometries



Source: Cha et al., 2018

SHM Sensors in Aviation

What the ZAL offers

The ZAL offers SHM related support in the following areas:



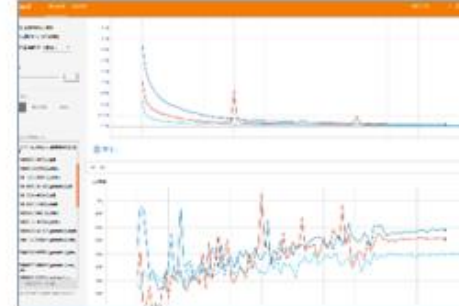
- ✓ Data
- ✓ Sensors
- ✓ Algorithms



- ✓ Test bench set-up
- ✓ Data recording
- ✓ Data simulation



- ✓ Data preprocessing
- ✓ Algorithm selection



- ✓ Algorithm optimization
- ✓ Fine-tuning



- ✓ Accuracy
- ✓ Precision & recall
- ✓ Test in real environment



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