

PROJECT OVERVIEW AISHA II

DETECTION OF CORROSIVE AND HYDRAULIC LIQUIDS BY GAUGES BASED ON THE COLLAPSE OF PERCOLATION CONDUCTIVITY - Basic concept and applications

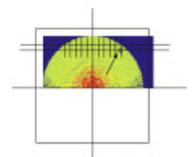
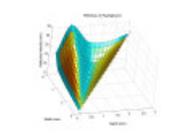
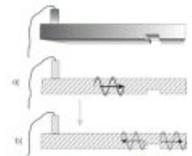
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1) Katholieke Universiteit Leuven
Material Performance and Non-destructive Testing
Department of Metallurgy and Materials Engineering (MTM)

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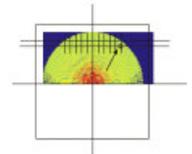
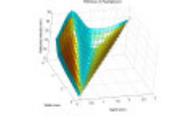
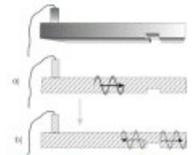
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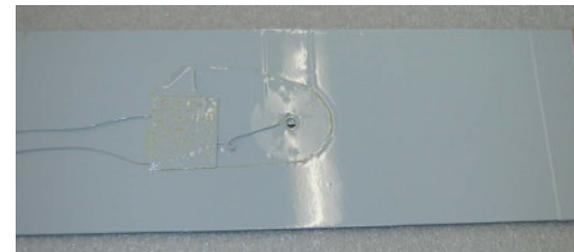
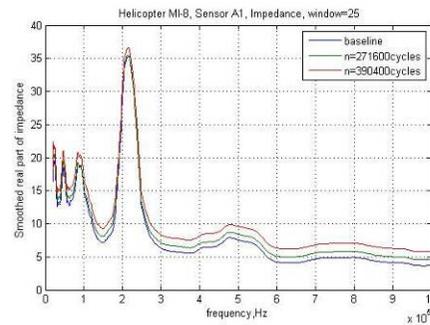
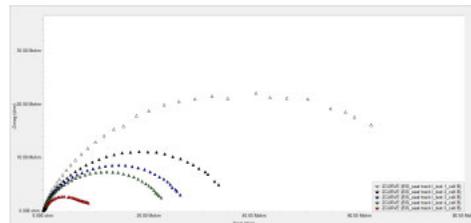
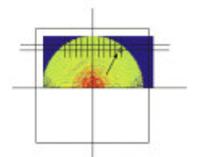
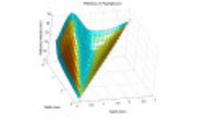
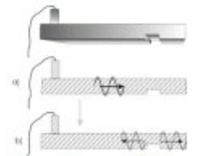
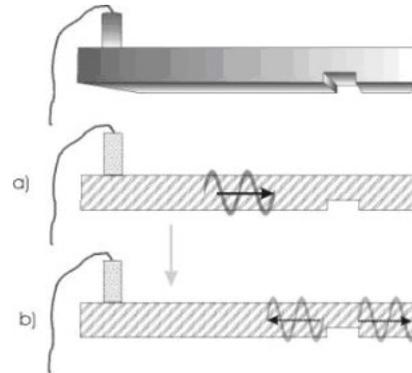
PLACE:
EASN Workshop - Paris



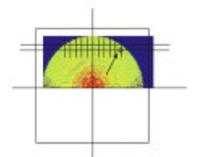
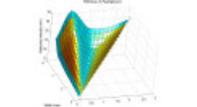
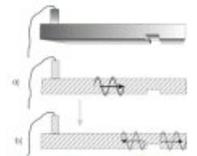
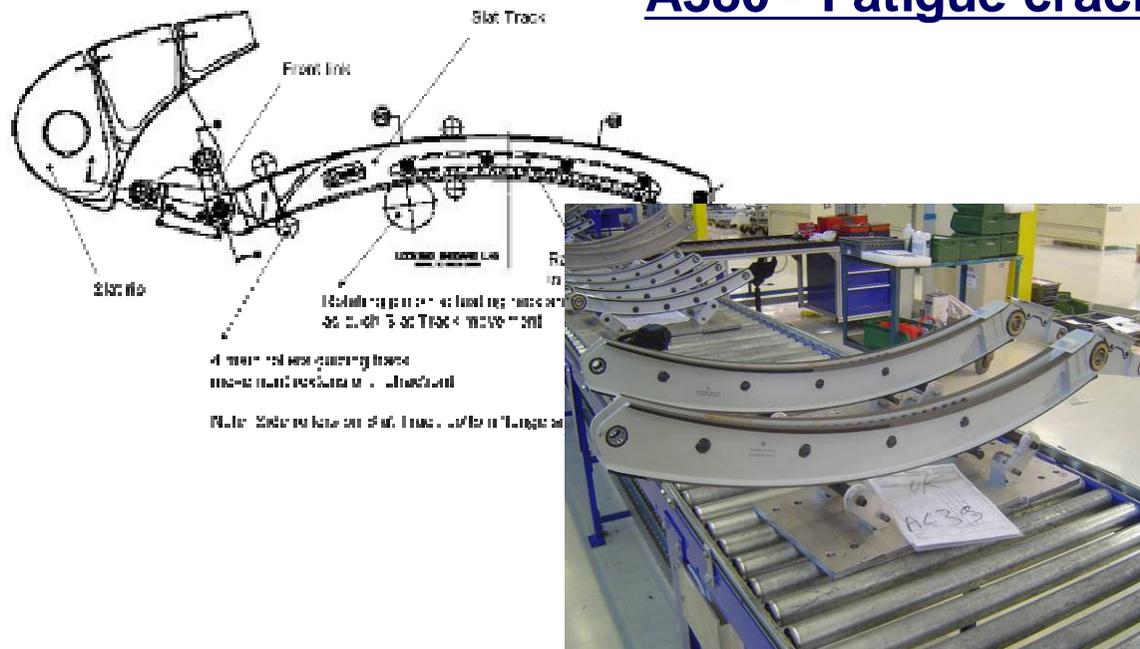


AIRCRAFT INTEGRATED STRUCTURAL HEALTH ASSESSMENT II (2008-2011)

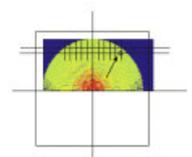
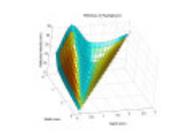
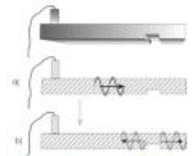




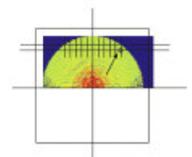
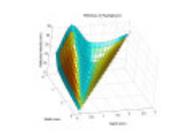
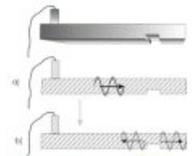
1/5 Slat Tracks - Airbus A 320 – A380 - Fatigue crack monitoring



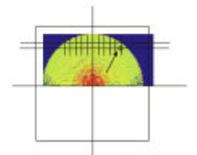
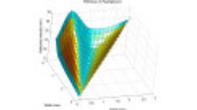
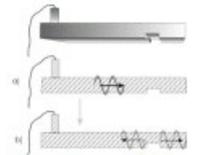
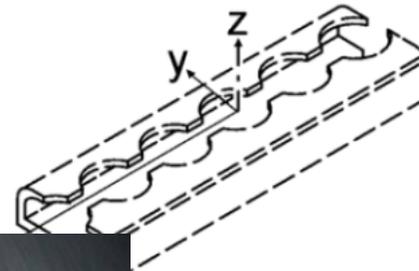
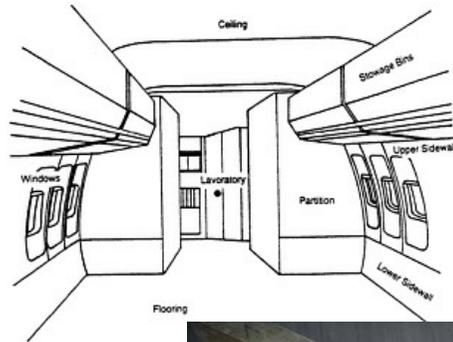
2/5 Tailboom - EC 135 – Impact damage



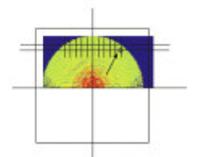
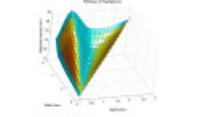
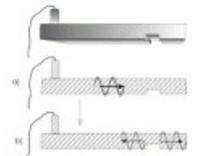
3/5 Tailboom - Mil 8 – Fatigue cracks



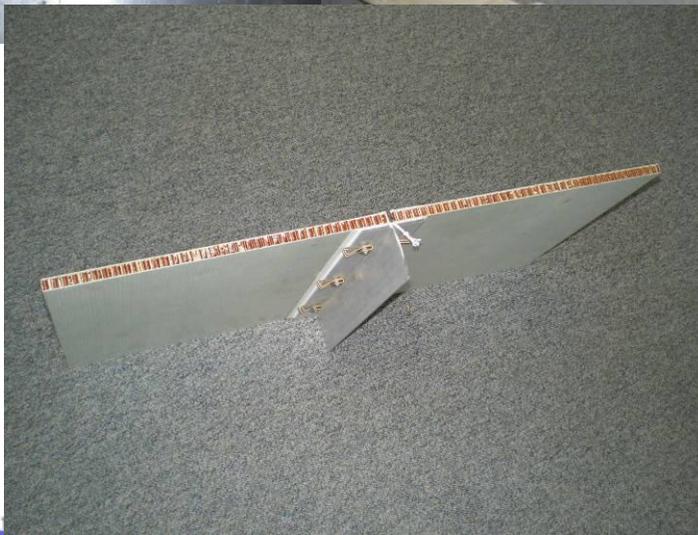
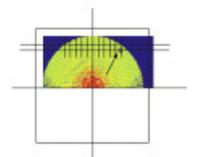
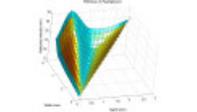
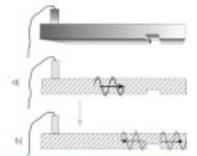
4/5 Floorbeam/Seat tracks - corrosion prevention and detection



5/5 Doublers repairs - Fatigue cracks in critical rivet rows



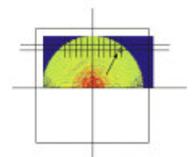
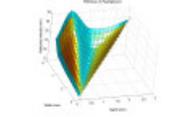
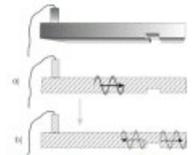
Floor beam – corrosion prevention



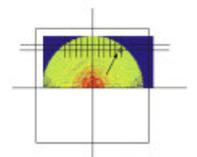
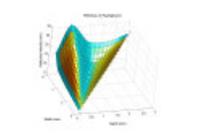
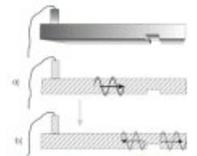
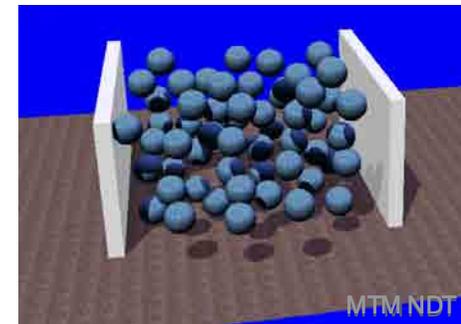
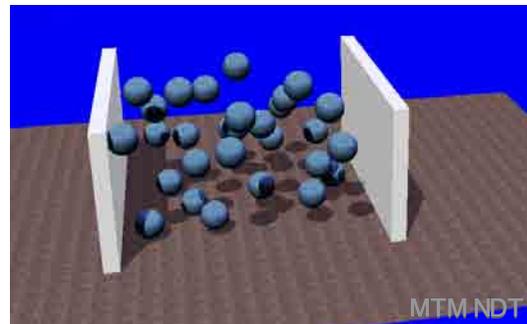
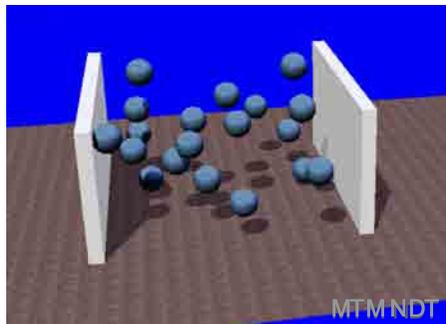


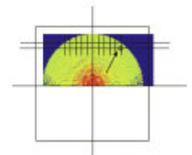
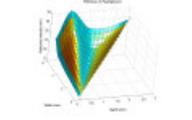
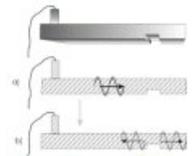
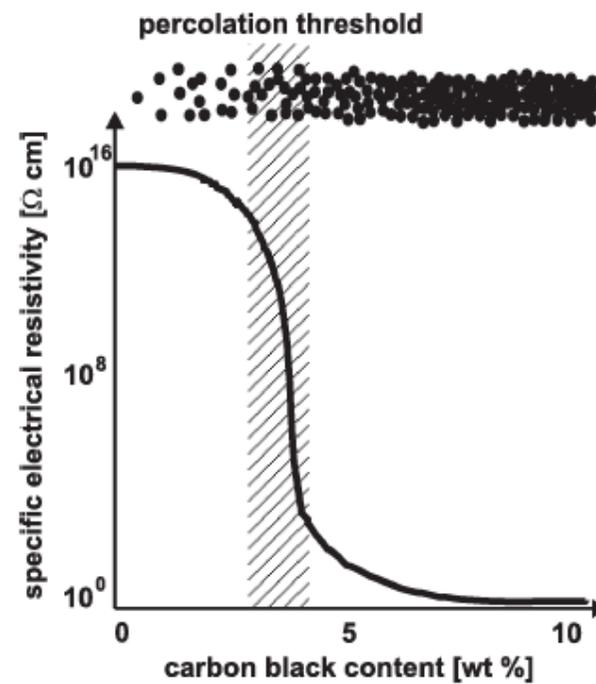
PLAN B

Detection of corrosive liquids



Conductor versus isolator
Percolation conductivity

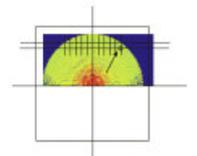
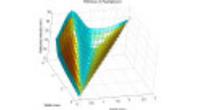
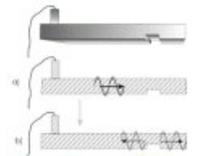
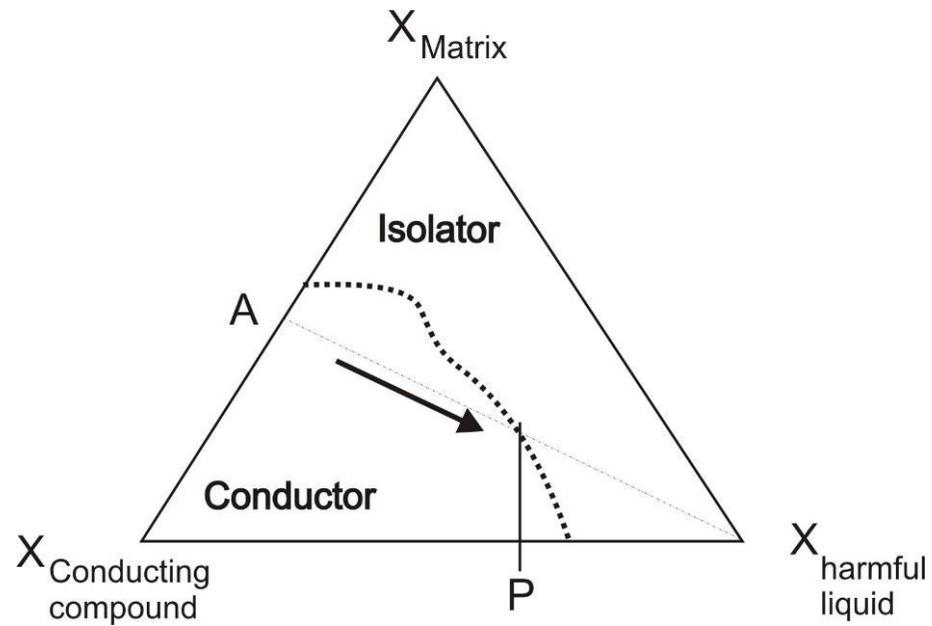




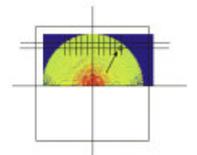
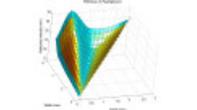
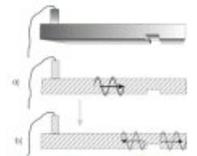
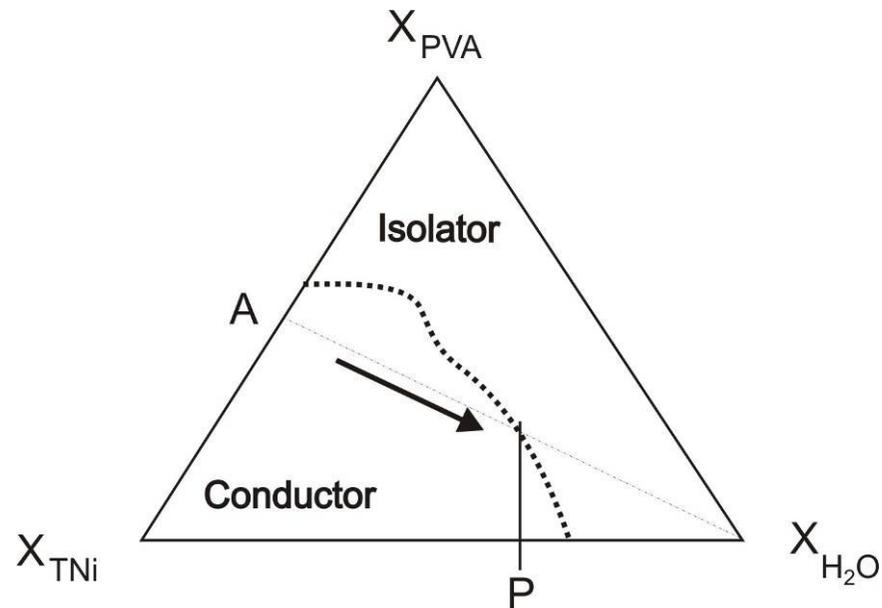
Electrically conductive glass fibre reinforced epoxy resin

Mat Res Innovat (1998) 2:164–169

PCS – Percolation conductivity sensor

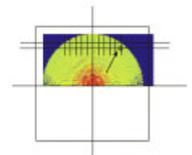
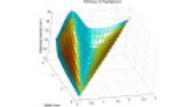
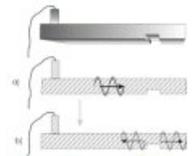


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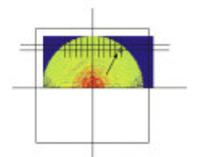
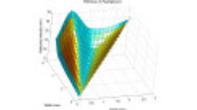
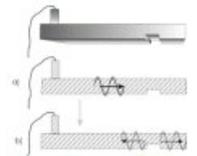
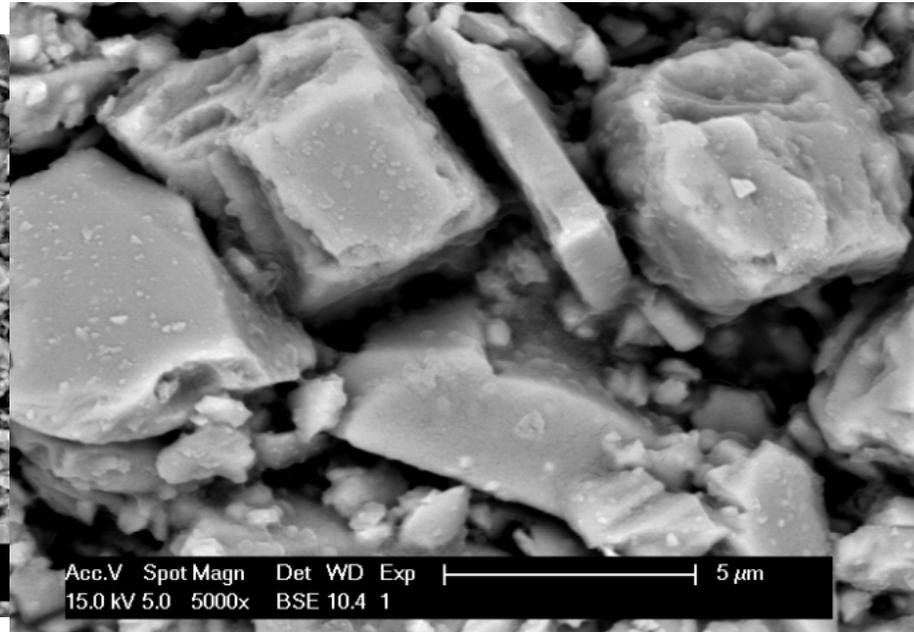
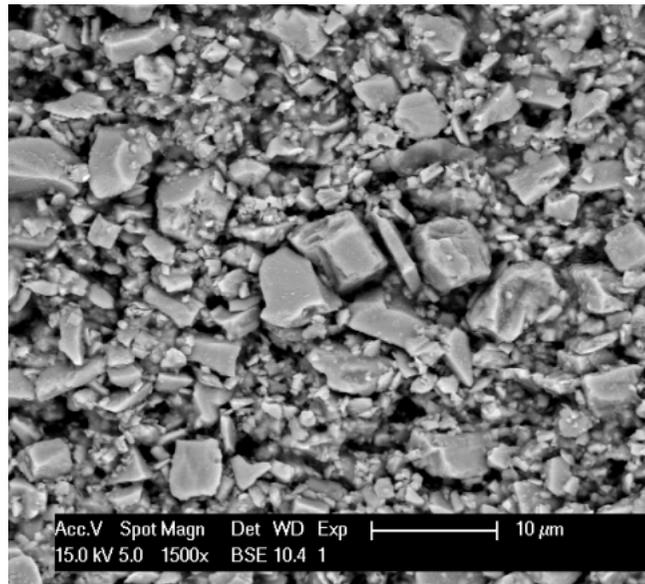


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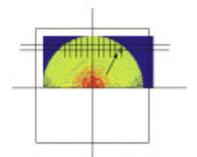
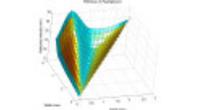
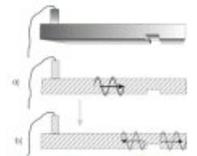
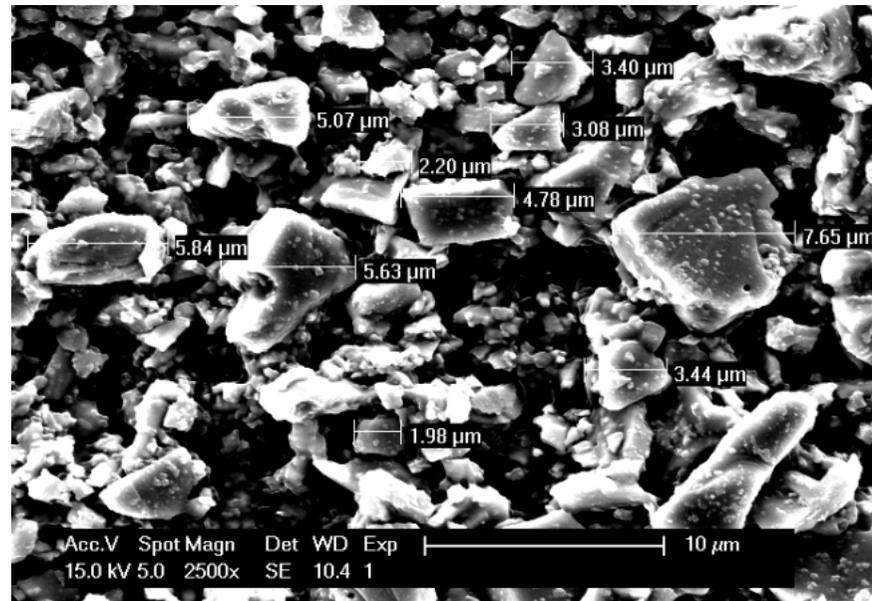
- **Detect aqueous liquids**
 - > Use hygroscopic matrix, e.g. PVA
- **Use an inert, unharmed conductive compound**
 - > conductive ceramic powder
- **Design appropriate mixture**
 - > close to percolation threshold



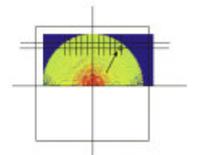
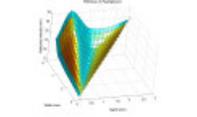
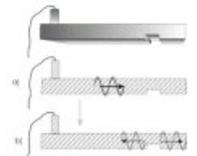
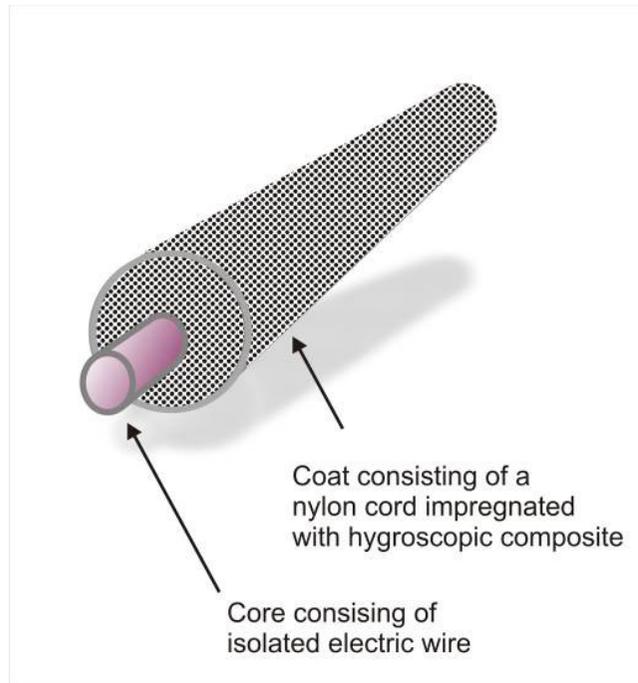
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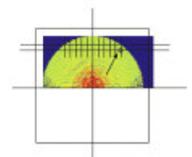
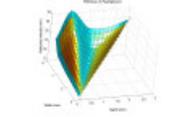
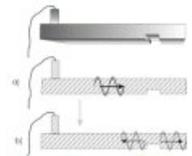
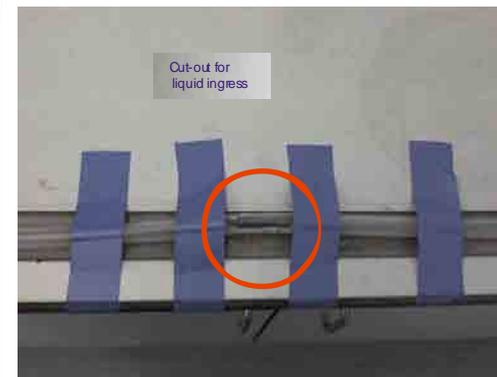
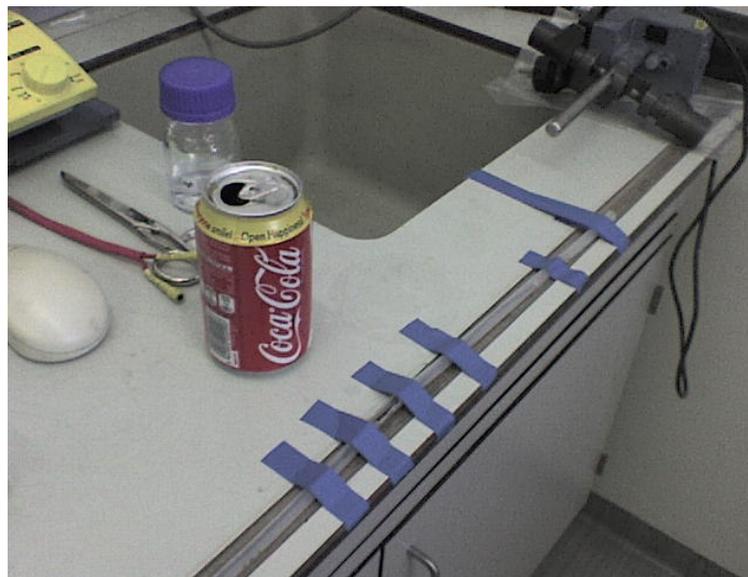
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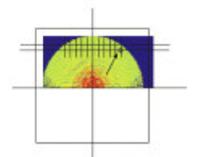
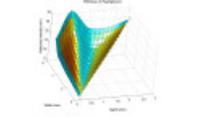
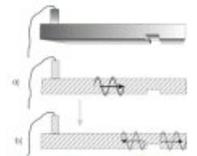
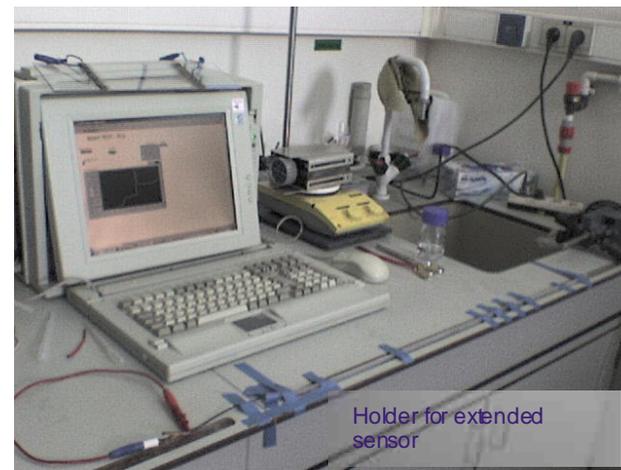
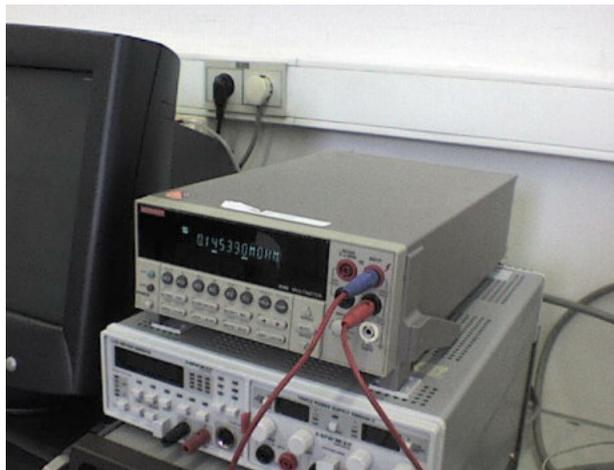
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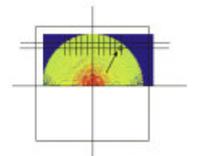
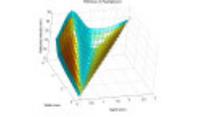
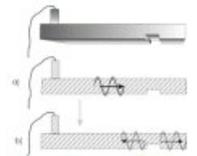
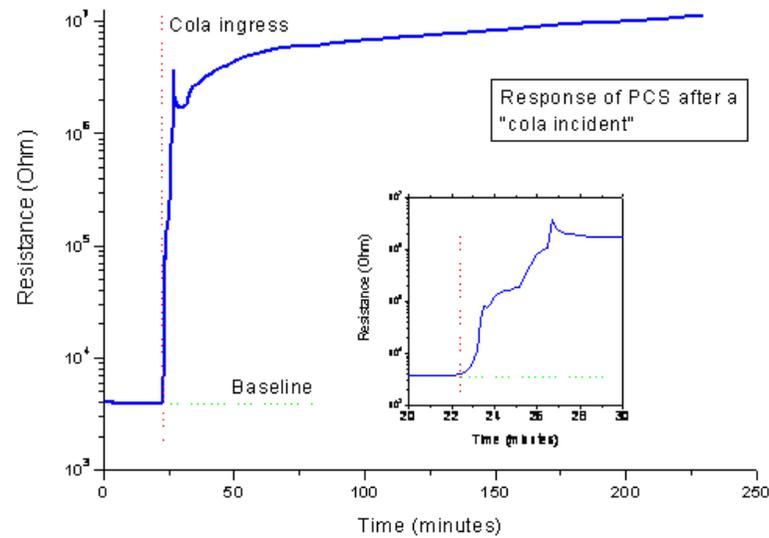
PCS – Percolation conductivity sensor

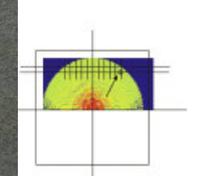
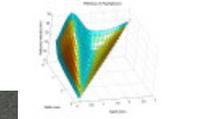
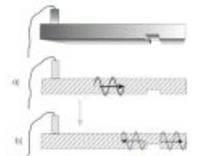
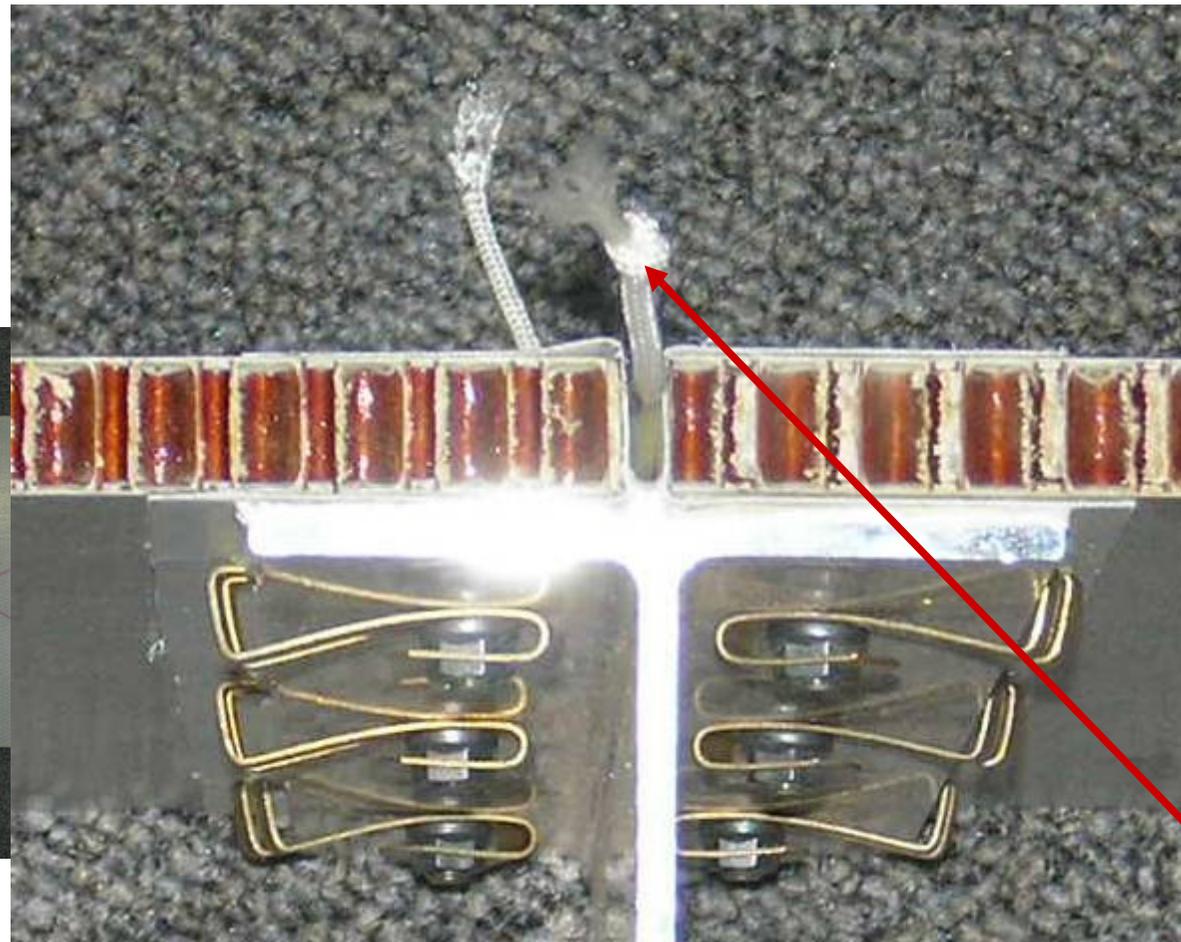


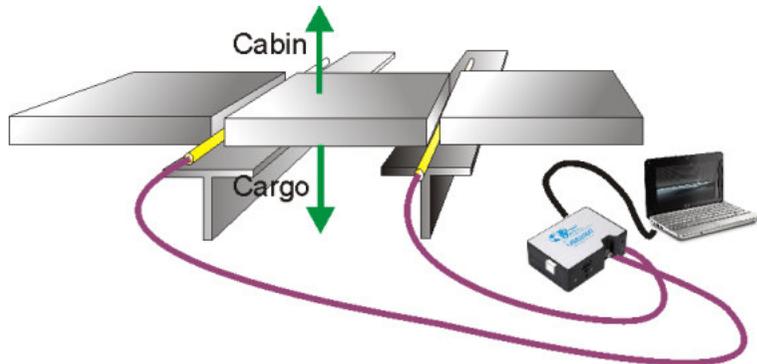
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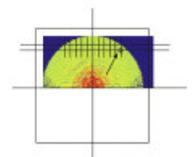
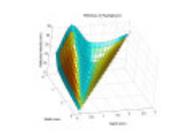
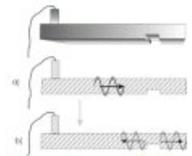
PCS – Percolation conductivity sensor

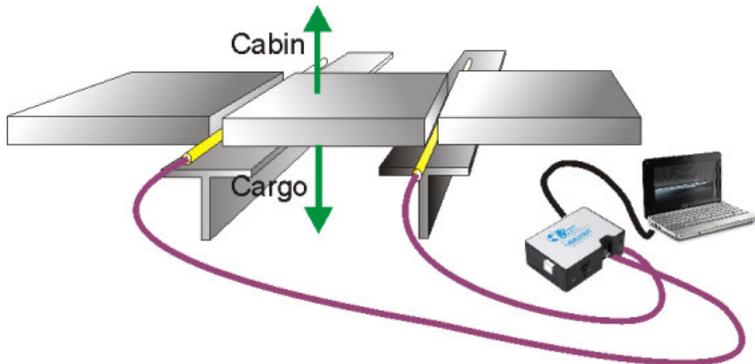




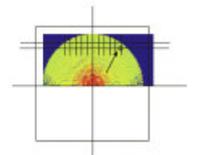
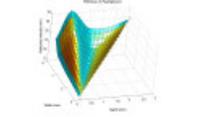
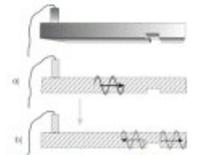


- Extended sensor
- A limited number of sensors cover liquid-exposed positions at the cabin area
- Sensor has buffer capabilities – small amounts of liquids are absorbed
- No heavy certification issues to be expected

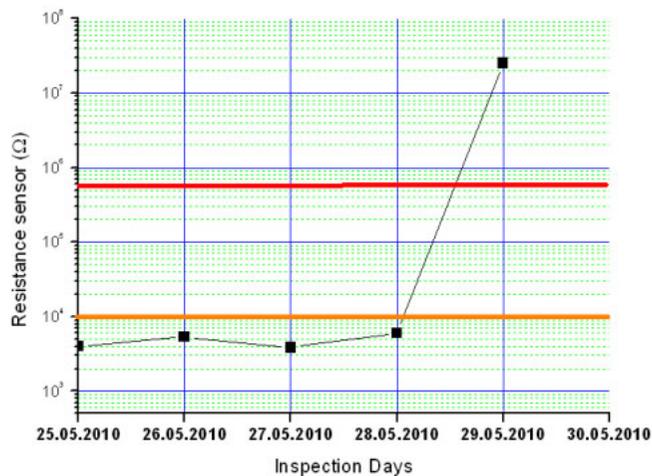




- Ingredients almost free of charge
- Reading out possible by a simple multimeter during light maintenance
- Ingredients unarmful

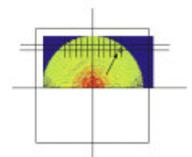
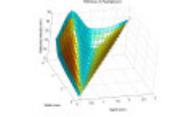
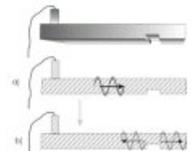


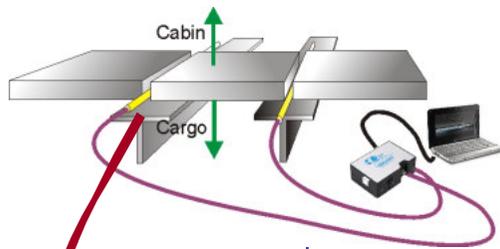
PCS – Percolation conductivity sensor



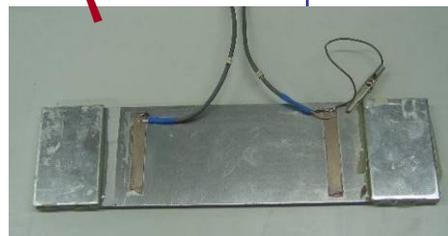
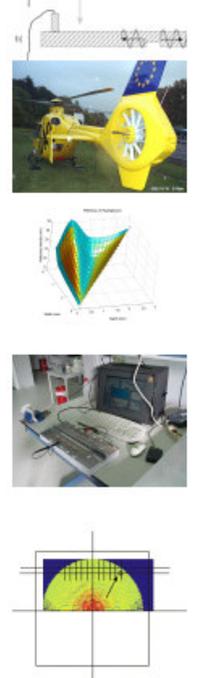
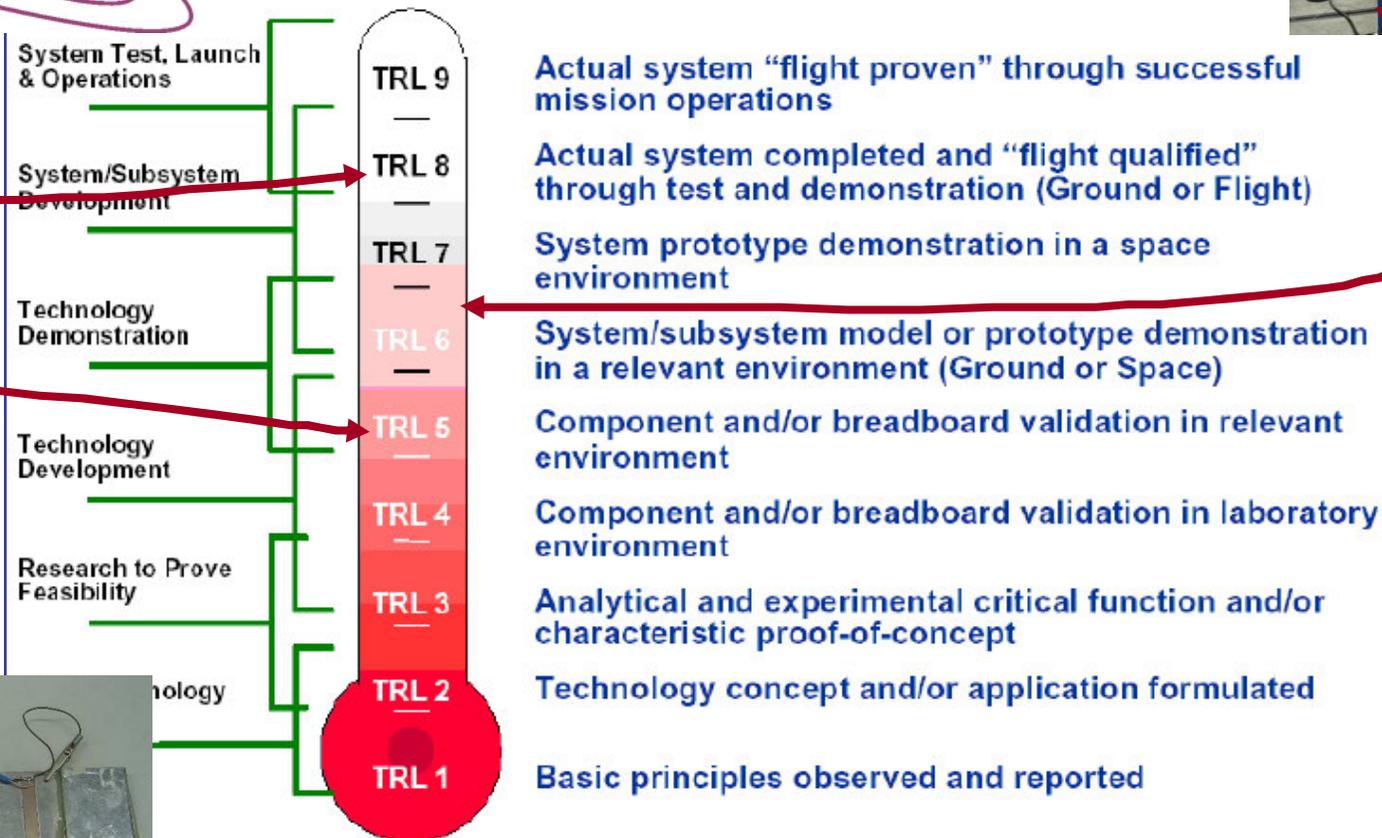
Next steps

- For AISHA II Implementation in airplane before end of 2010 (galley, lavatory, service door area)
- Data are collected during light maintenance and analysed by LHT/MTM
- “success” difficult to measure when no liquid ingress happens

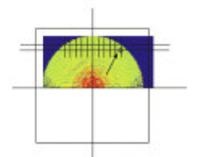
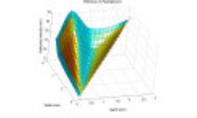
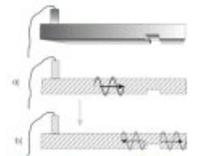
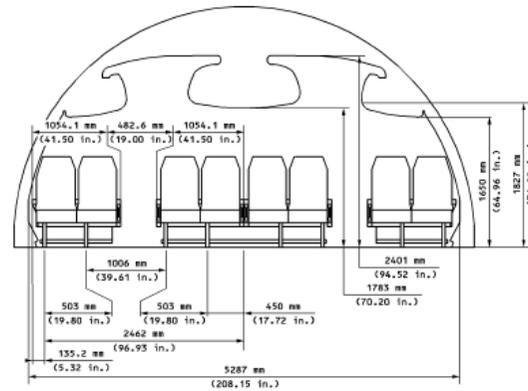




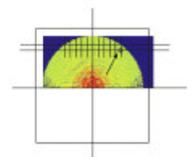
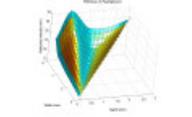
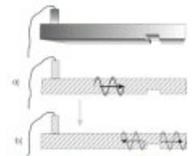
TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENTS TECHNOLOGY READINESS LEVELS



First implementation area



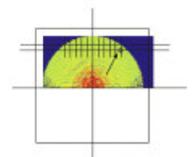
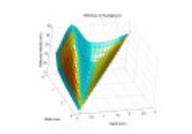
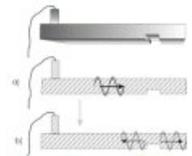
PCS – Percolation conductivity sensor



End of 2010, ready to take off for the AISHA II sensors?

PCS – Percolation conductivity sensor

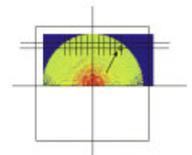
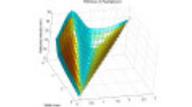
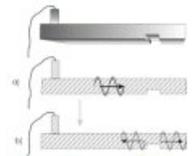
-> Extension to different liquids



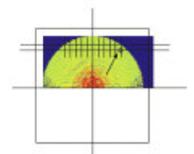
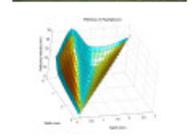
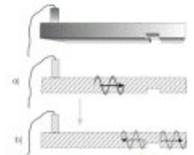
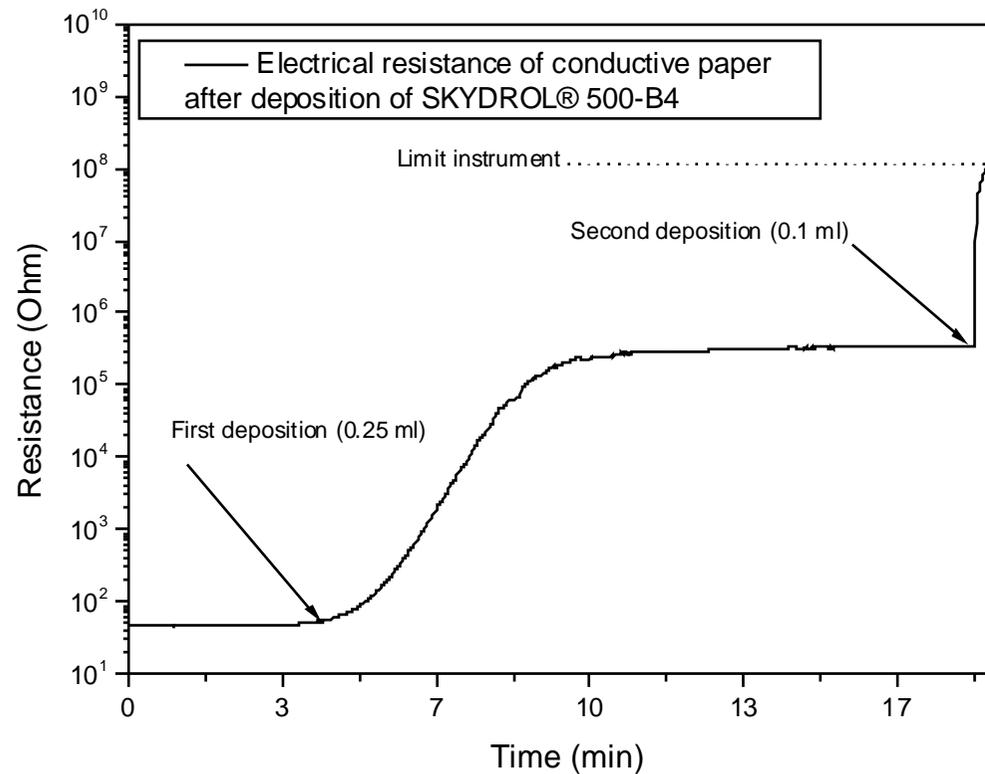
Pinhole cracks in hydraulic tubes – SKYDROL detection

When the cracks go through the complete tube:

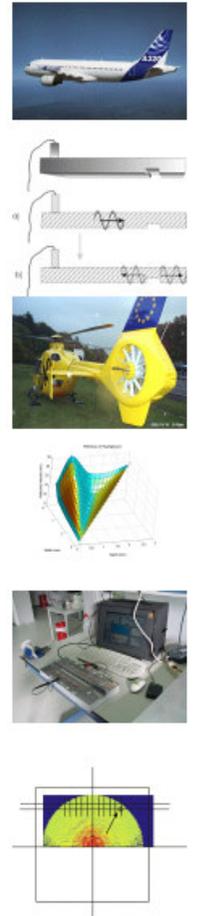
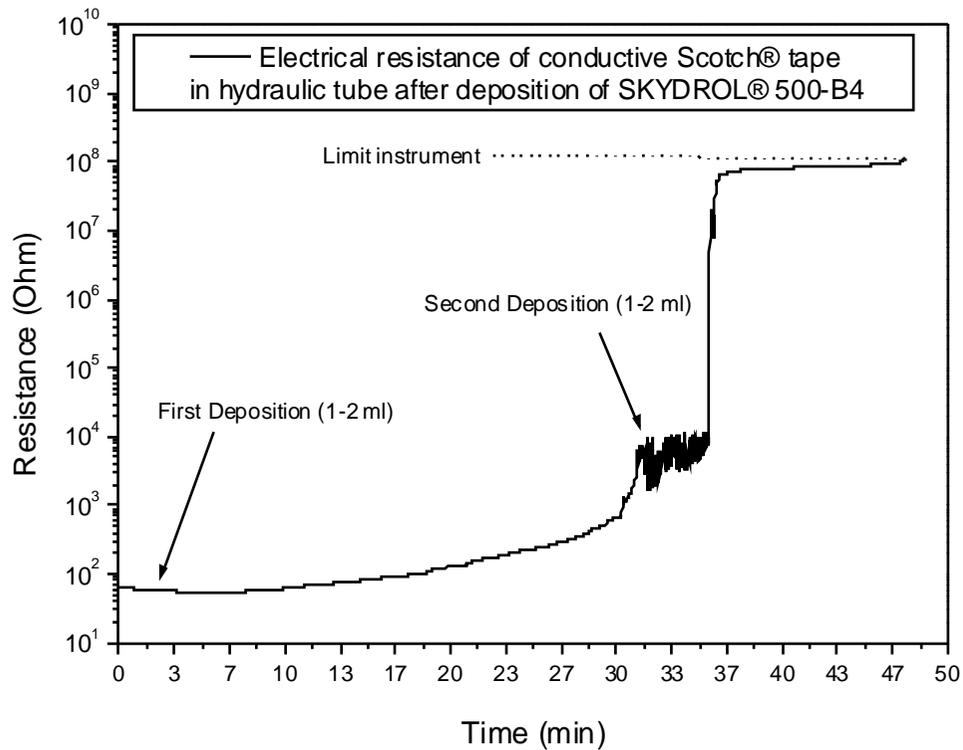
- Initially, a fine hair crack exists, and the hydraulic fluid leaves the tube like in an aerosol spray – the aerosol condenses and/or it is spread by e.g. the airconditioning
- Later, plenty amounts of hydraulic liquid leave the crack



Pinhole cracks in hydraulic tubes – SKYDROL detection



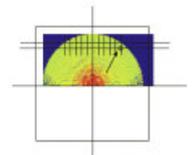
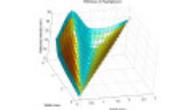
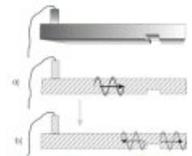
Pinhole cracks in hydraulic tubes – SKYDROL detection



Conclusion

- Percolation threshold sensors developed for
 - aqueous liquids (galley area, lavatory, service door, ...)
 - phosphate ester based hydraulic liquids (SKYDROL etc)
- Extreme cheap materials
- Mainly rely on certified components
- Low certification threshold expected
- “Fuse” functionality (sensor keeps its state)
- Signal many orders of magnitude above baseline variations
- Reading out by a simple multimeter

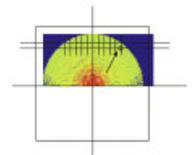
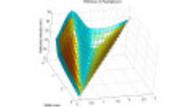
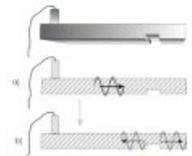
Is this structural health monitoring??? ... you protect your structure by detecting harmful liquids passing through damaged sealings, pipes, ...



Acknowledgements

The research leading to these results has received funding from the European Community's Seventh Framework Programme [FP7/2007-2013] under grant agreement n°212912 (Project: Aircraft Integrated Structural Health Assessment II - AISHA II).

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Thank you for your attention

