



FOUR NDT, CM AND SHM EVENTS
IN ONE WEEK IN THE MIDDLE
OF THE EUROPE

WE GO HYBRID!

A Simulation Platform for Structural Health Monitoring : CIVA SHM

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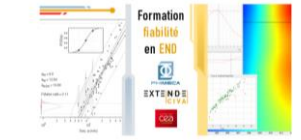
EXTEN·D·E
CIVA

Outline

- | Introduction to EXTENDE & CIVA Platform
- | Benefits of simulation for SHM
- | Validation and application of CIVA SHM

EXTENDE activities

World wide CIVA DISTRIBUTION
and technical SUPPORT



TRAINING COURSES :
CIVA, « Reliability in NDE »

CONSULTING : qualifications,
design, expert assessment,
computations, ...



TraiNDE : Virtual training tool
for NDE operators

CIVA in a few words

| Software platform **dedicated** to NDE & SHM simulation & analysis

| Multi-technique **Simulation**:



UT: Ultrasounds



RT-CT: Radiography (X-rays & Gamma Rays) & Computed Tomography



ET: Eddy Current



GWT: Guided Waves



SHM-GWT: Structural Health Monitoring by Guided Waves



TT : Thermography Testing



« CIVA Script » option available

| Developed by R&D Center : **CEA LIST**



| Exclusive Distribution : **EXTENDE** **N·D·E** **CIVA**

| **UT Data Analysis**

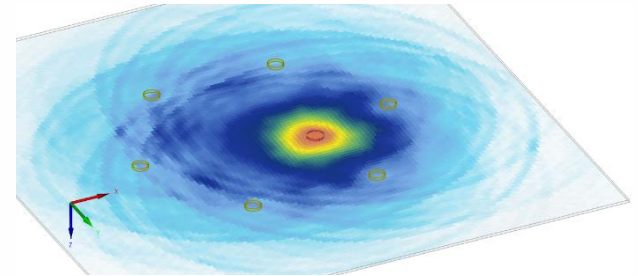
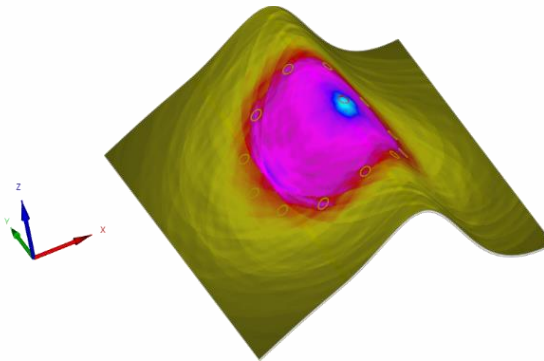
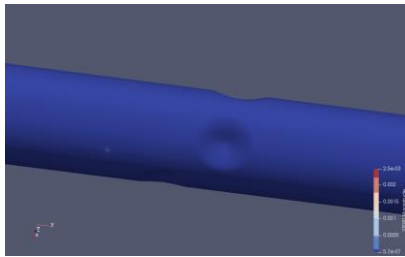
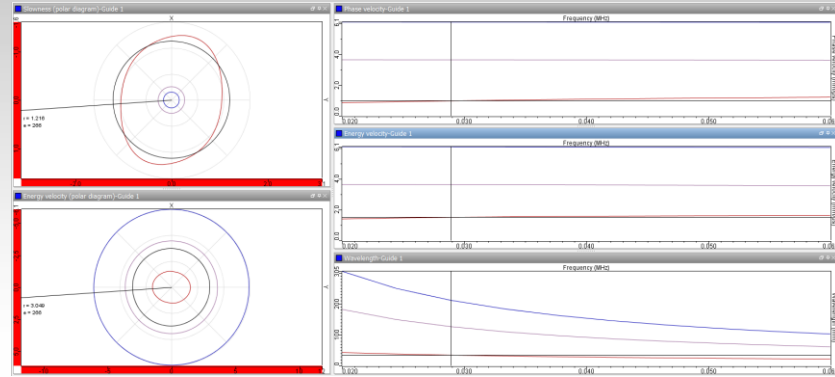




CIVA SHM

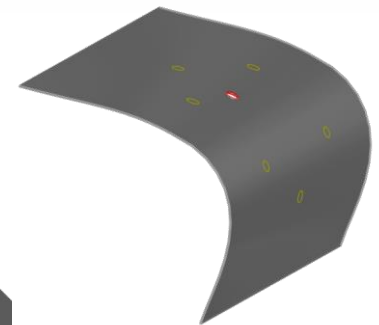
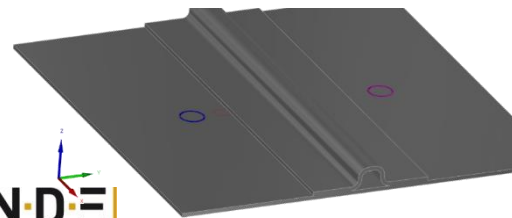
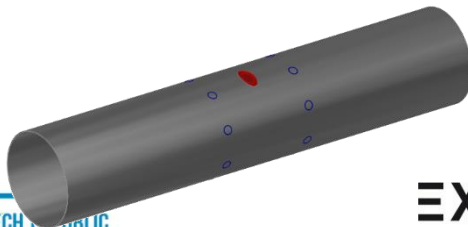
CIVA SHM by Guided Waves includes:

- Dispersion curves computation tool :
- Inspection Simulation tool :
 - Simulations of all sensors signals with/without defect(s)
 - Reconstruction imaging on 3D view
 - Local displacement/stress fields extraction



Covers:

- Metallic and composite plates with potential curvatures and stiffeners
- Metallic pipes
- Defects: Holes, Cracks, Delamination, Erosion



Simulation for SHM

- | Structural Health Monitoring still suffers from a lack of industrial deployment. Why ?
- | Some reasons: High cost ?
 - Needs to optimize the monitoring setup to find the best compromise “Cost” vs “Number of sensors” vs “Detection performance”
 - Virtual prototyping shall help to :
 - Try and select some sensors (Size ? Frequency ?)
 - Position the sensors
 - Optimize the number of sensors
 - Without having to invest “before” in many costly sensors, physical prototypes and instrumented mock-ups.
 - Once a monitoring scenario looks promising, start the physical implementation and tests

Simulation for SHM

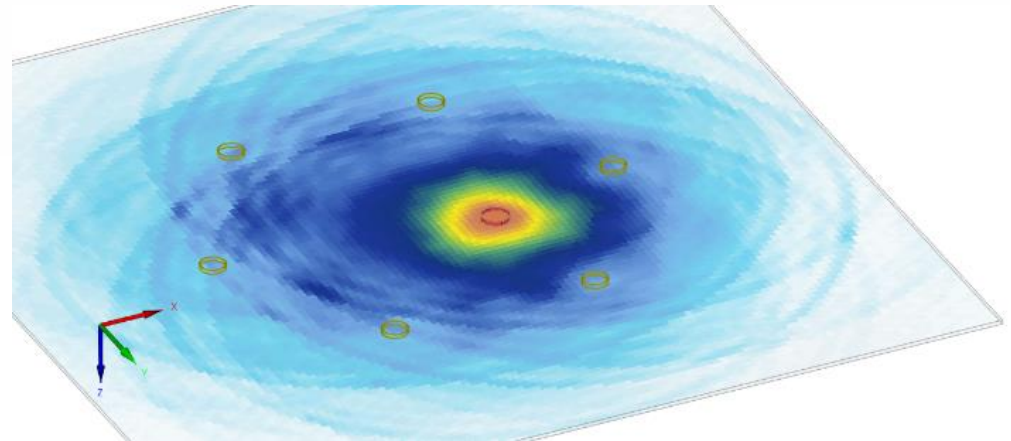
| Structural Health Monitoring still suffers from a lack of industrial deployment. Why ?

| Some reasons: Lack of reliability ?

- Needs for more performance demonstrations and technical justifications as already required in many NDE sectors and applications
- What are the influential & uncertain parameters ?
Is the monitoring strategy robust :
 - In case of some sensor deficiencies ?
 - For many defect sizes, types, locations and orientations ?
 - Regarding structural or environmental changes ?
- While physical tests can be well suited with a few mock-ups to study the impact of some uncertainties (temperature, ageing, etc.)
- To build a rigorous demonstration performance for all defect scenarios is just too costly with a pure experimental approach

Simulation for SHM

- | Structural Health Monitoring still suffers from a lack of industrial deployment. Why ?
- | Some reasons: What to do with the data ?
 - Complex signals to interpret (many modes, dispersive, etc.)
 - Huge amount of data generated
 - Imaging techniques bring one way to help defect identification (detection, location, sizing maybe) and avoid false alarms



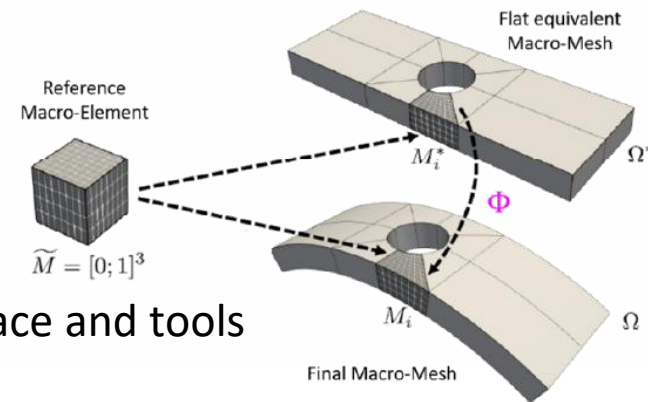
Simulation for SHM

- | You need a model but which model ?
 - SHM involves network of sensors distributed at different locations on a specimen therefore 3D modelling of guided wave propagation is required
 - “Traditional” 3D FEM packages generally produce heavy models difficult to use in real industrial environment (needs skilled users, requiring supercomputers) and leading to very long simulation times

Simulation for SHM

You need a model but which model ?

- CIVA SHM has a dedicated and optimized strategy:
 - Based on High Order Spectral Finite Elements method*
 - Mesh is parametrized vs geometric features (specimen, sensors, defects)
→ “Macro-Mesh” from which the FEM mesh is automatically generated
 - Shows very competitive performances**:
A factor 100 versus most of traditional FEM engines !
(both for computation times and memory footprint → It can work on a classical PC)
- It benefits from the CIVA dedicated user interface and tools (parametric studies, metamodels, scripting)
- CIVA SHM provides imaging tools helping the defect signature interpretation

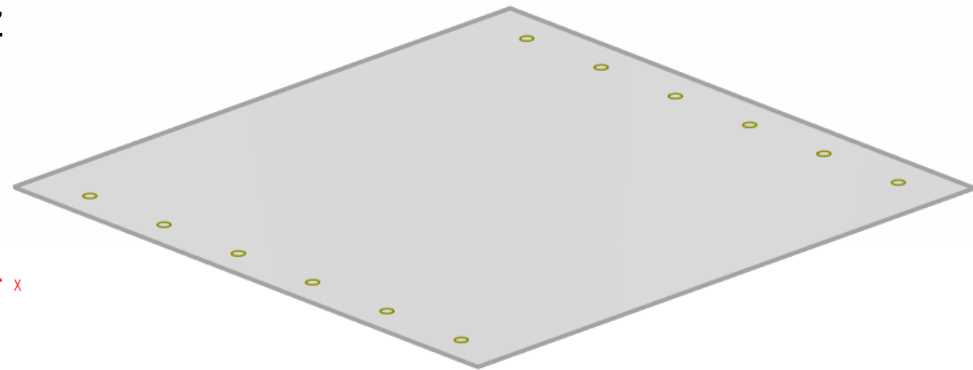
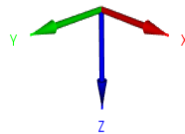


*Imperiale, A., Demaldent, E. (2019). A macro-element strategy based upon spectral finite elements and mortar elements for transient wave propagation modeling. Application to ultrasonic testing of laminate composite materials. *Int. Journal for Numerical Methods in Engineering*, vol. 119(10), pp. 964–990.

** Mesnil, O., Imperiale, A., Demaldent, E., & Chapuis, B. (2019, May). Validation of spectral finite element simulation tools dedicated to guided wave based structure health monitoring. In *AIP Conference Proceedings* (Vol. 2102, No. 1, p. 050018). AIP Publishing LLC.

Validation

- | Application case coming from the “Open Guided Wave”* initiative
 - Monitored Carbon-Epoxy composite panel
 - 16 plies
 - 2mm thickness
 - 12 Piezo sensors $\Phi 10$ mm on both sides of the plate
 - Excitation frequency: 40kHz
 - Round Robin mode

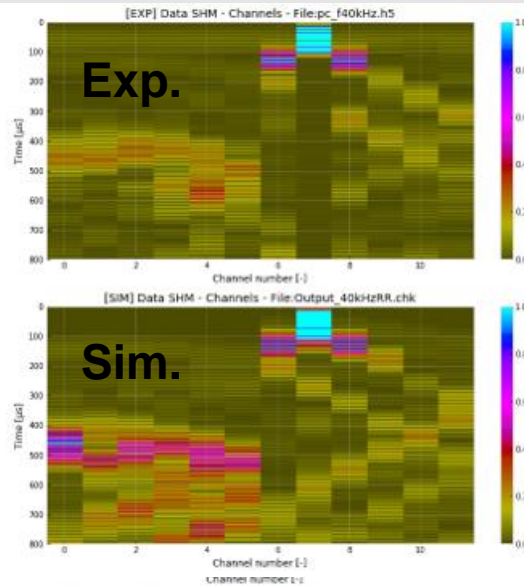
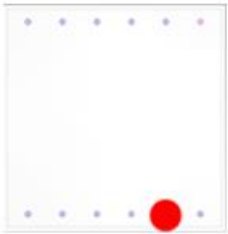


*Moll, Jochen, et al. "Open guided waves: online platform for ultrasonic guided wave measurements." *Structural Health Monitoring* 18.5-6 (2019): 1903-1914. <http://openguidedwaves.de>

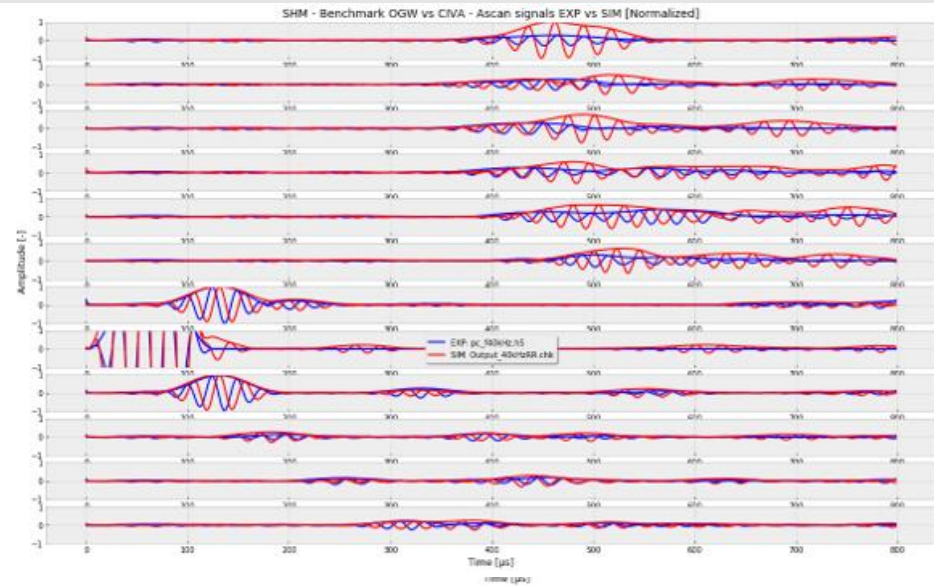
Validation

Comparison between measurements and simulation data

Transmitter #8



B-Scan for 12 channels

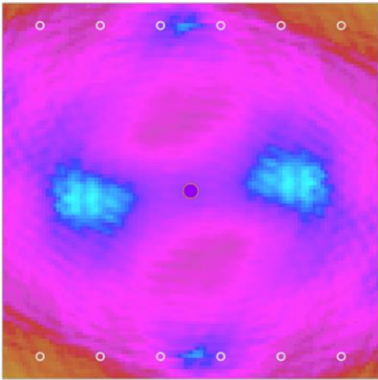


A-Scan for 12 channels (exp. , sim.)

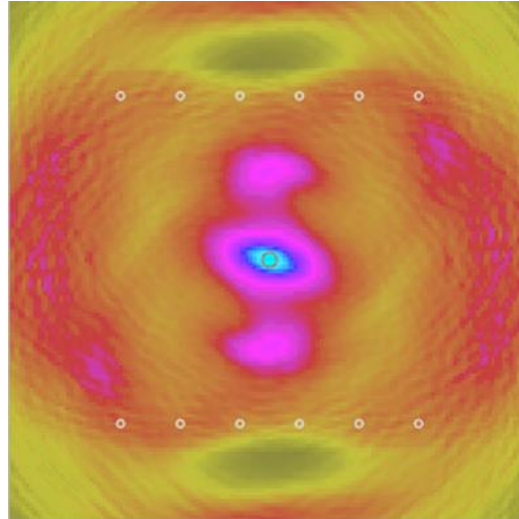
- Good agreement (modal contributions S0 and A0, times of flight, signal shapes, overall amplitudes)
- Despite uncertainties (sensor are really close to the edges) and model limitations (attenuation has been neglected)

Applications

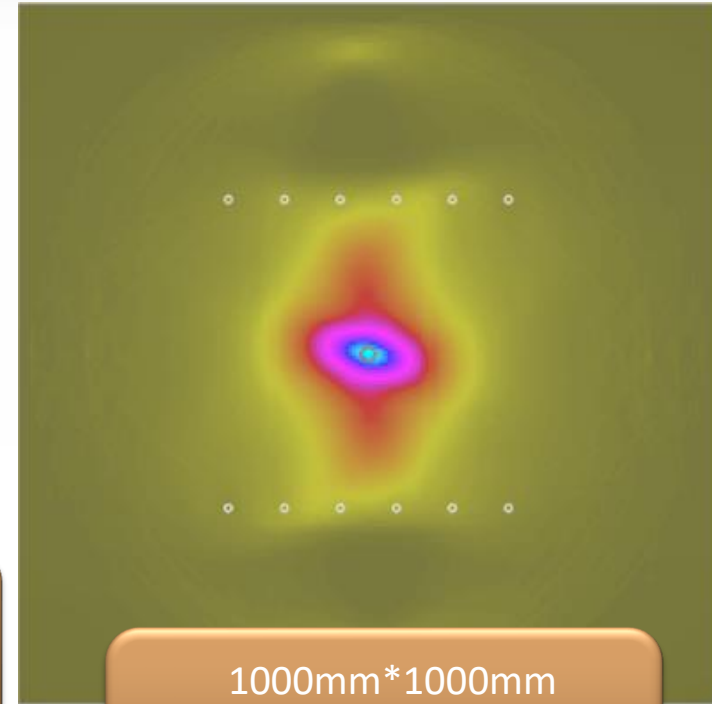
- | Imaging tools highlight the impact of many parameters
 - Delay And Sum algorithm: Reconstruction using all signals with and without flaw ($\Phi 10$ mm Hole at the center of the specimen) and A0 mode
 - Sensitivity of the distance to edges :



500mm*500mm specimen:
Very bad flaw detection



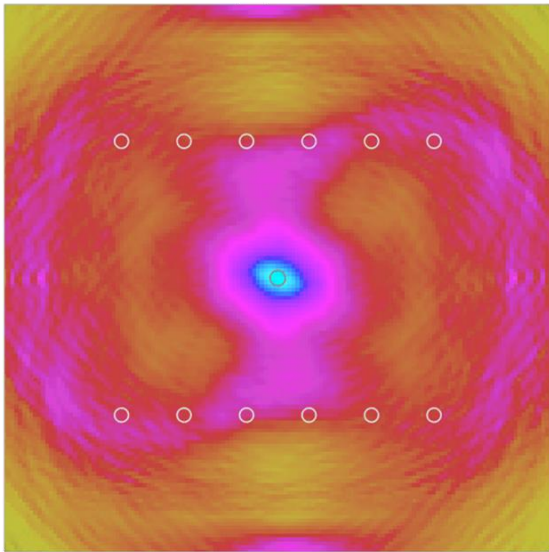
700mm*700mm specimen:
Flaw spot clearly visible



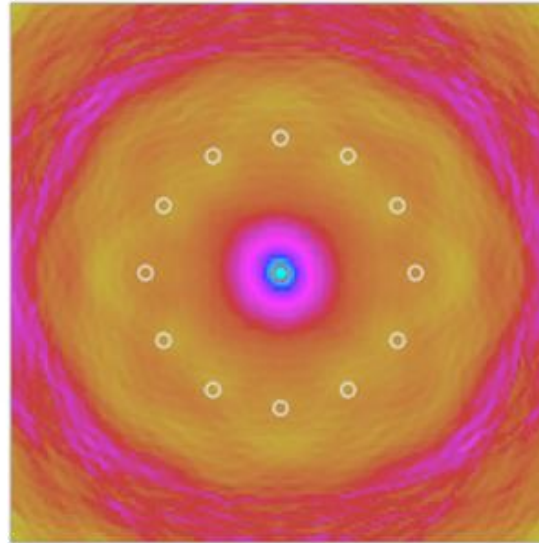
1000mm*1000mm
specimen:
Good resolution

Applications

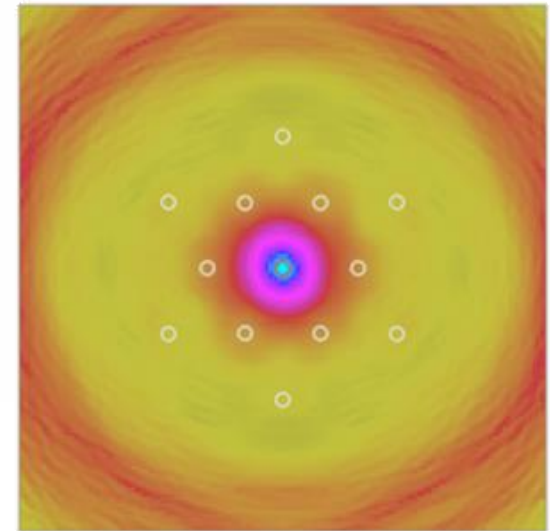
- | Imaging tools highlight the impact of many parameters
 - Delay And Sum algorithm: Reconstruction using all signals with and without flaw ($\Phi 10$ mm Hole at the center of the specimen) and A0 mode
 - Impact of different sensors implementation :



Linear Layout



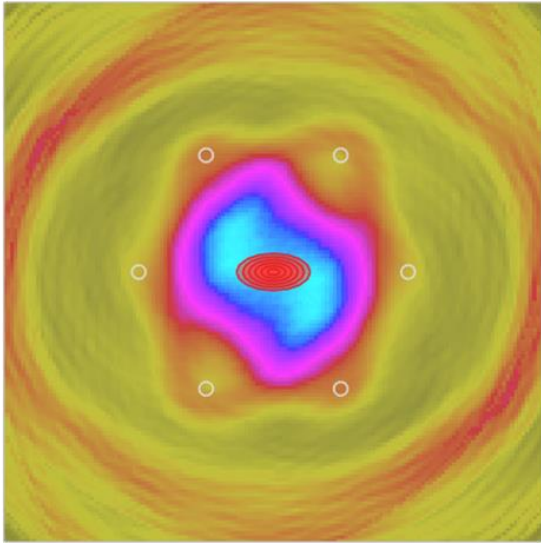
Circle Layout



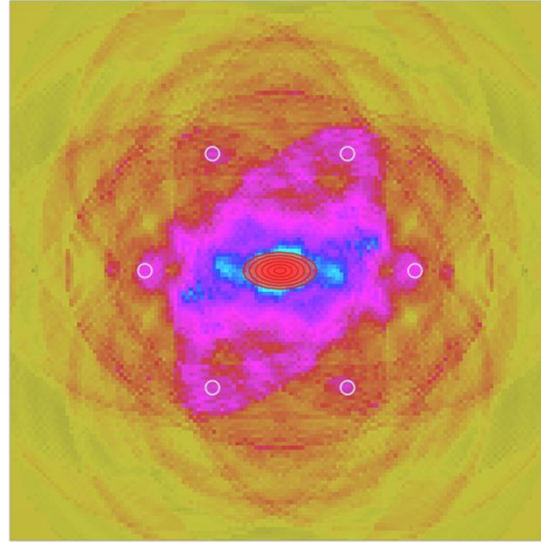
2 staggered circles layout:
Better SNR

Applications

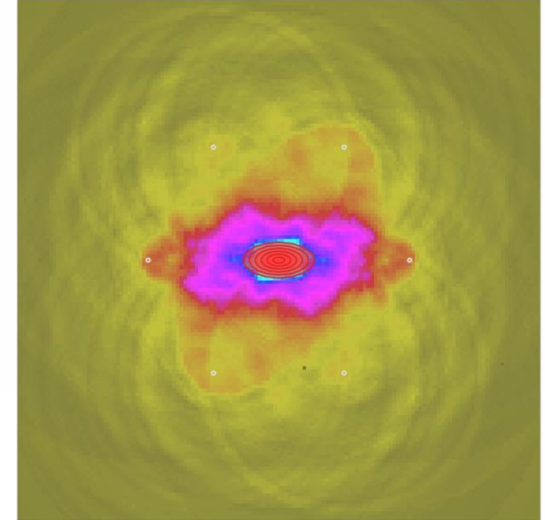
- | Imaging tools highlight the impact of many parameters
 - Delay And Sum algorithm: Reconstruction using all signals with and without flaw (**delamination** at the center of the specimen) and A0 mode
 - Try different sensors (size, frequency):



40kHz, Φ 18 mm sensor



100kHz, Φ 18 mm sensor



100kHz, Φ 5 mm sensor

Conclusion

- | CIVA SHM by guided waves:
 - A dedicated simulation tool to help increasing the industrial deployment of Structural Health Monitoring strategies
 - Optimized numerical implementation : Much faster than traditional FEM engines and usable on classical computers

- | More than a competition, there is a complementarity between simulation and experimental approach:
 - Experiment: Realistic SNR, Adapted to study the impact of environmental parameters
 - Simulation: Low-Cost and Massive parametric studies for multiple monitoring and structural damages situations

Thank you for your attention !

Visit our booth at the exhibition !

Booth #1 in the exhibition hall

Virtual booth: <https://endtcm21.gcon.me/page/home> then : 



&



&



youtube.com/user/extendechannel

www.extendec.com

