

**2014 NETL Crosscutting
Research Review Meeting**
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EMBEDDED ACTIVE FIBER OPTIC SENSING NETWORK FOR STRUCTURAL HEALTH MONITORING IN HARSH ENVIRONMENTS

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Zhihao Yu, Anbo Wang
Virginia Tech Center for Photonics Technology
Blacksburg, VA 24061
zhyu@vt.edu, awang@vt.edu
<http://photonics.ece.vt.edu/>

Outline

- Motivation and Objectives
- Background and Fundamental Technology
- Project Progress
- Summary

MOTIVATION AND OBJECTIVES

Motivation

- Health condition monitoring of key materials and structures can ensure safety and minimize system shutdowns.
- Challenges from a new set of extreme physical and chemical conditions:
 - Ultrahigh temperature
 - High pressure
 - Severe chemical corrosion

Impacts

- Currently available methods:
 - X-ray defect detection
 - Ultrasonic tomography
 - Remote techniques using piezoelectric transducers
- Advantage of new fiber-based technology:
 - Can be attached or embedded
 - Multi-parameters monitoring with single sensor
 - High temperature
 - Remote, no on-site power required
 - Potential of multiplexing

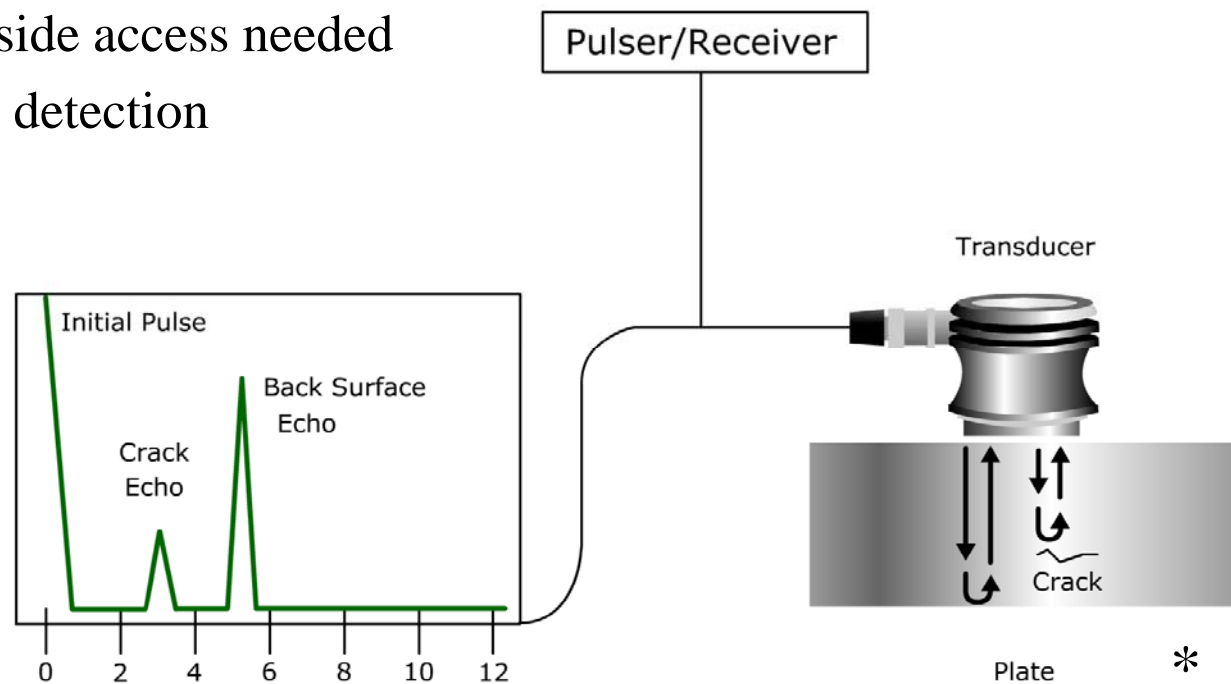
Project Overview & Objectives

- Three-year project beginning 4/1/2013.
- Objectives:
 - Develop a fiber-based multi-parameter (temperature, strain, corrosion, and defects) health monitoring sensor
 - Develop the attachment or embedment technology of the sensor to steel
 - Demonstrate the feasibility of sensor multiplexing

BACKGROUND AND FUNDAMENTAL TECHNOLOGY

Ultrasonic Non-Destructive Evaluation (NDE)

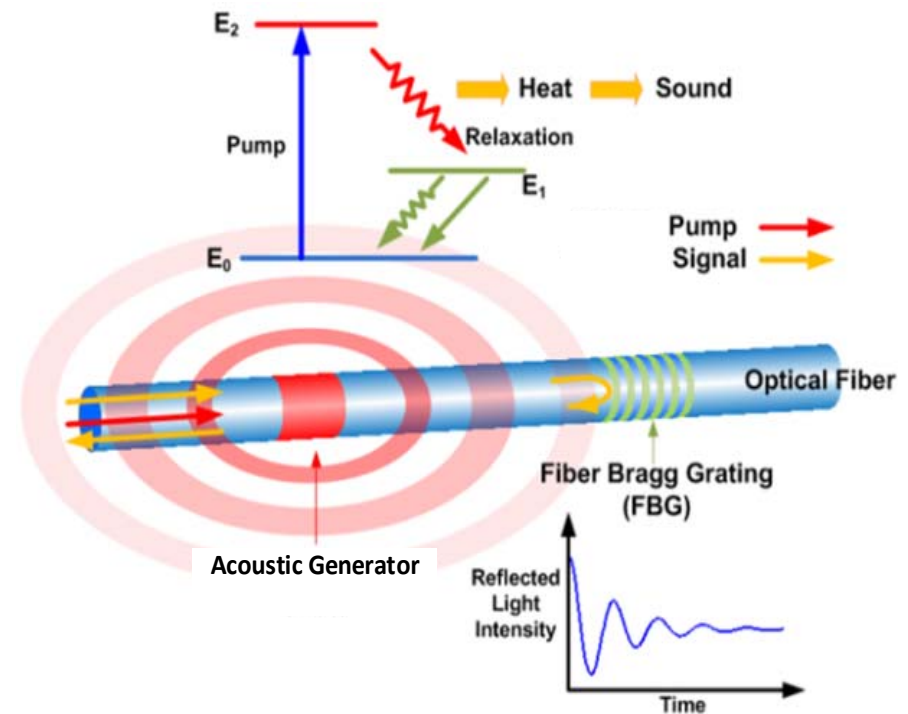
- Widely used and versatile technique of material defect detection.
 - One-side access needed
 - Deep detection



* Figure from www.ndt-ed.org

Active Fiber-Optic Non-Destructive Evaluation (FO-NDE)

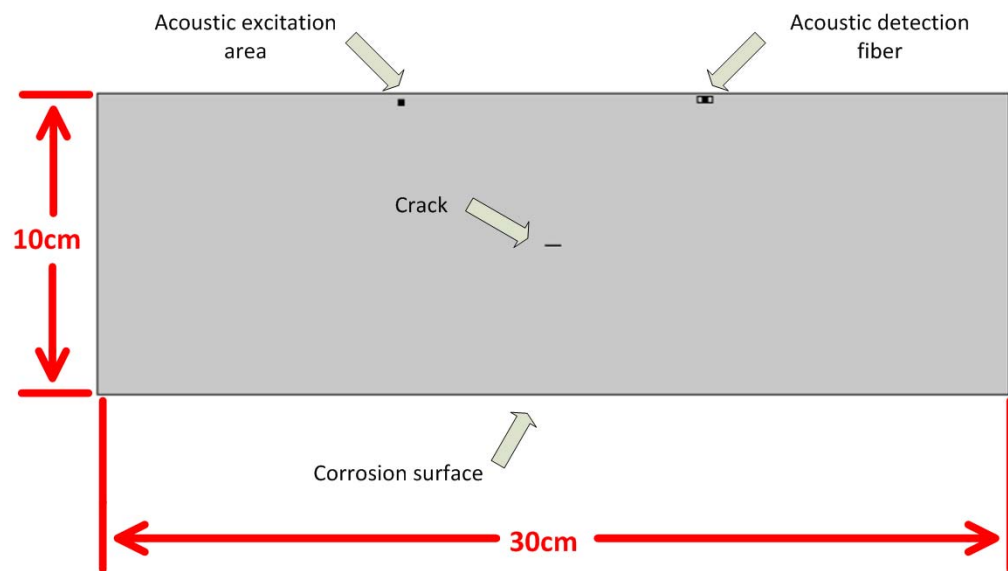
- An acoustic wave is generated to detect defects optically in a fiber.
- A Fiber Bragg Grating (FBG) is used to detect the acoustic signal modulated by the material as well as other parameters.



PROJECT PROGRESS

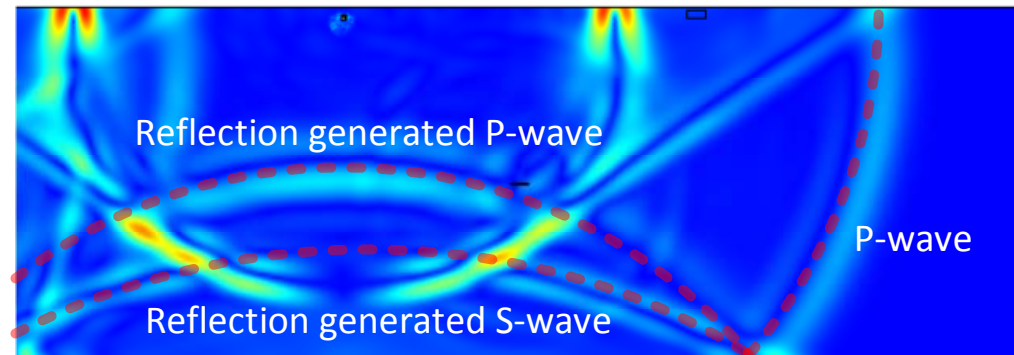
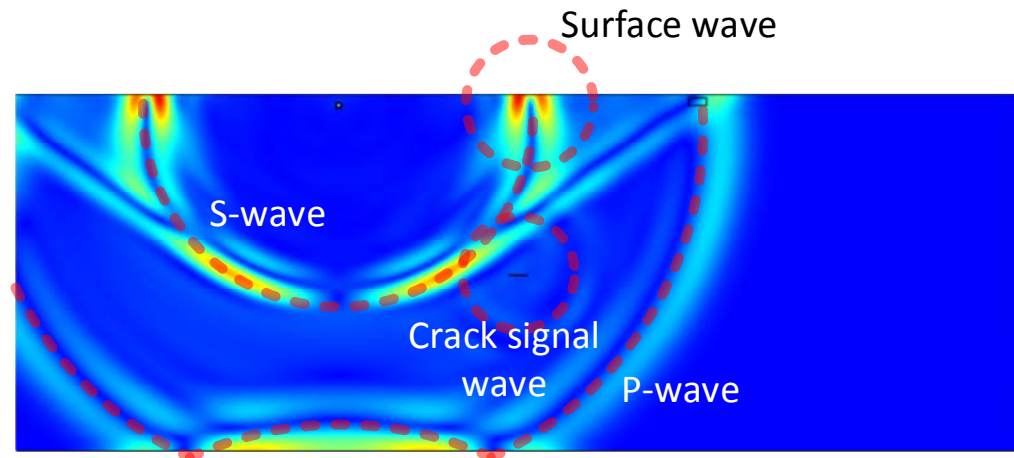
Computational Modeling

- A 2D computational model was built to simulate acoustic propagation in a bulk material.
- Cracks and corrosions were placed on the block to simulate acoustic responses of the system.



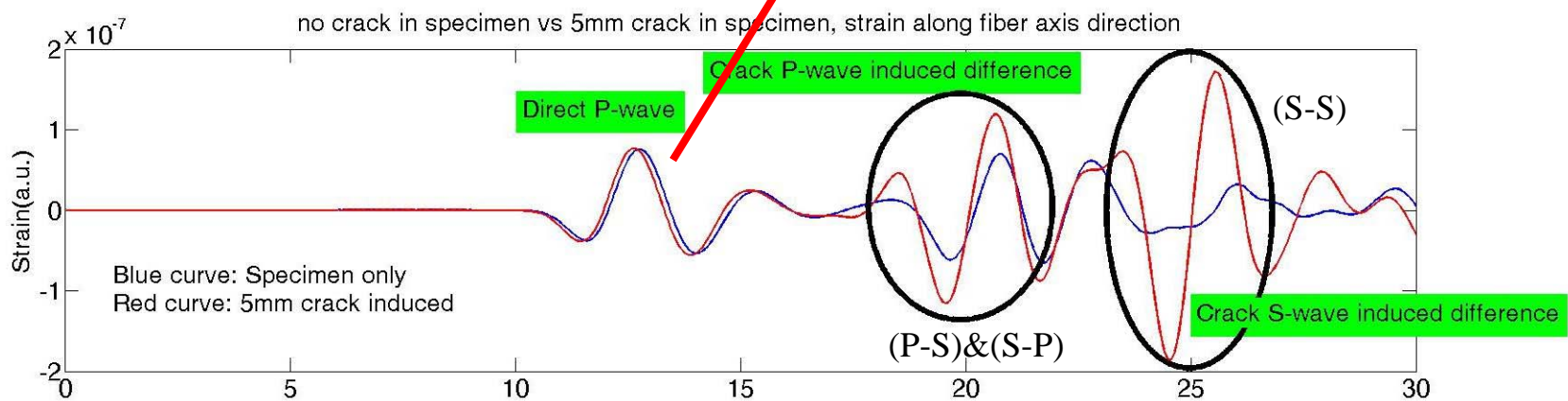
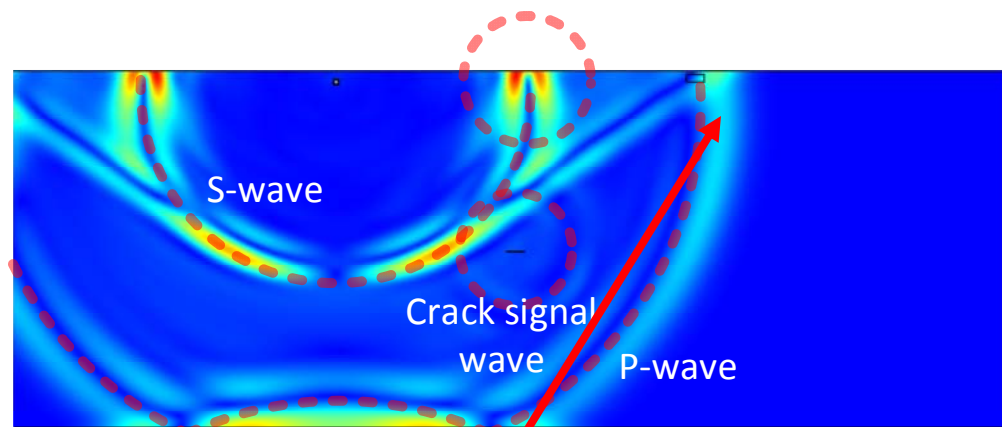
Acoustic Wave Simulation

- Elastic wave propagation model
- Simulated
 - P-wave
 - S-wave
 - Surface wave
 - Reflection
- Demonstrated acoustic propagation in a specimen with crack and corrosion



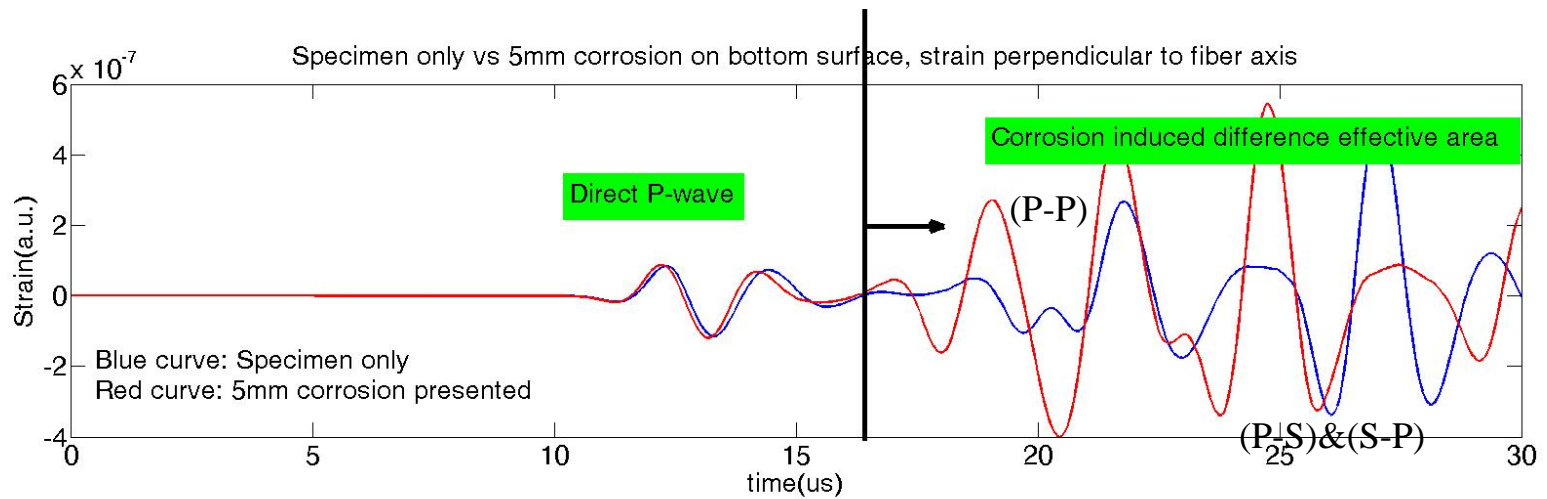
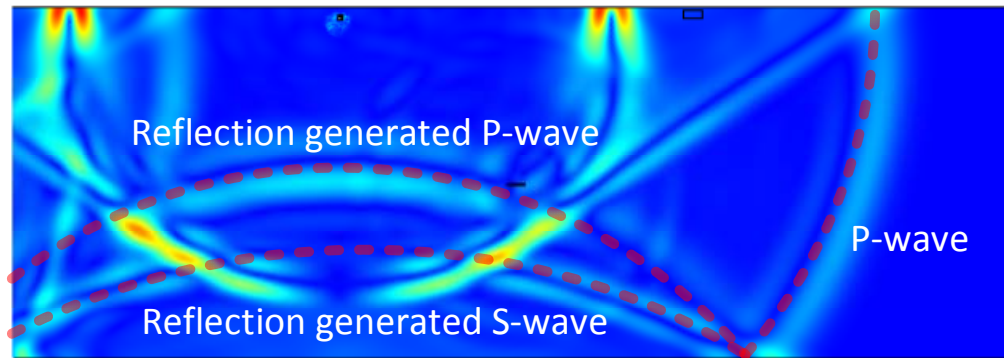
Crack Detection

- Crack-induced acoustic signal



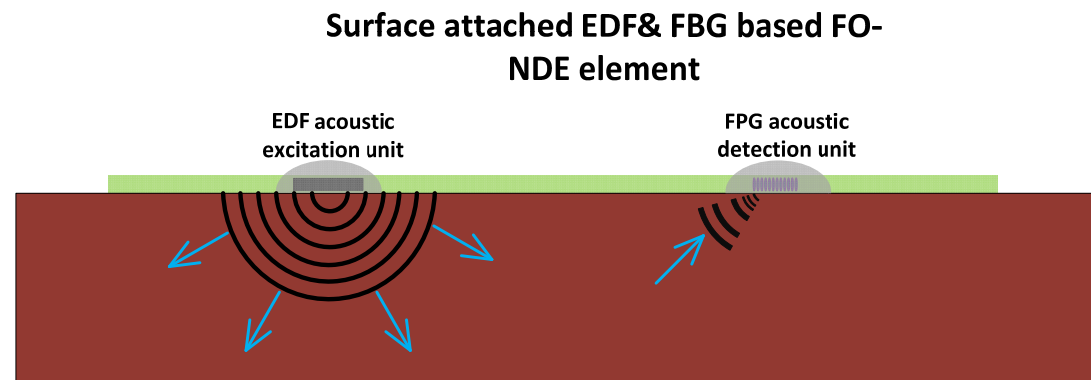
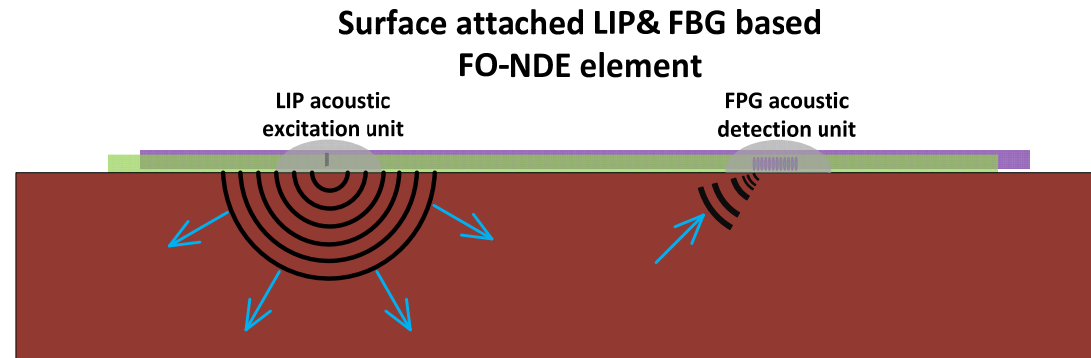
Corrosion Detection

- Corrosion induced acoustic signal change

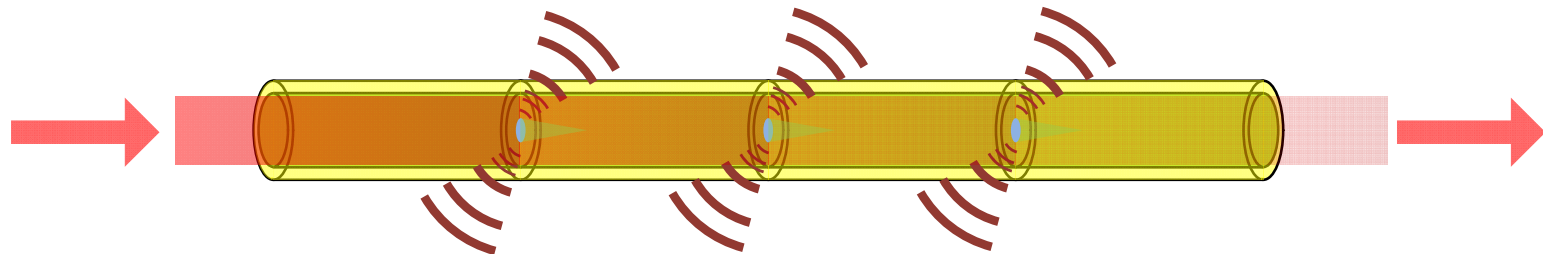


Sensor Element Design

- Two acoustic generation candidates
 - Laser Induced Plasma (LIP)
 - Erbium-Doped Fiber (EDF)



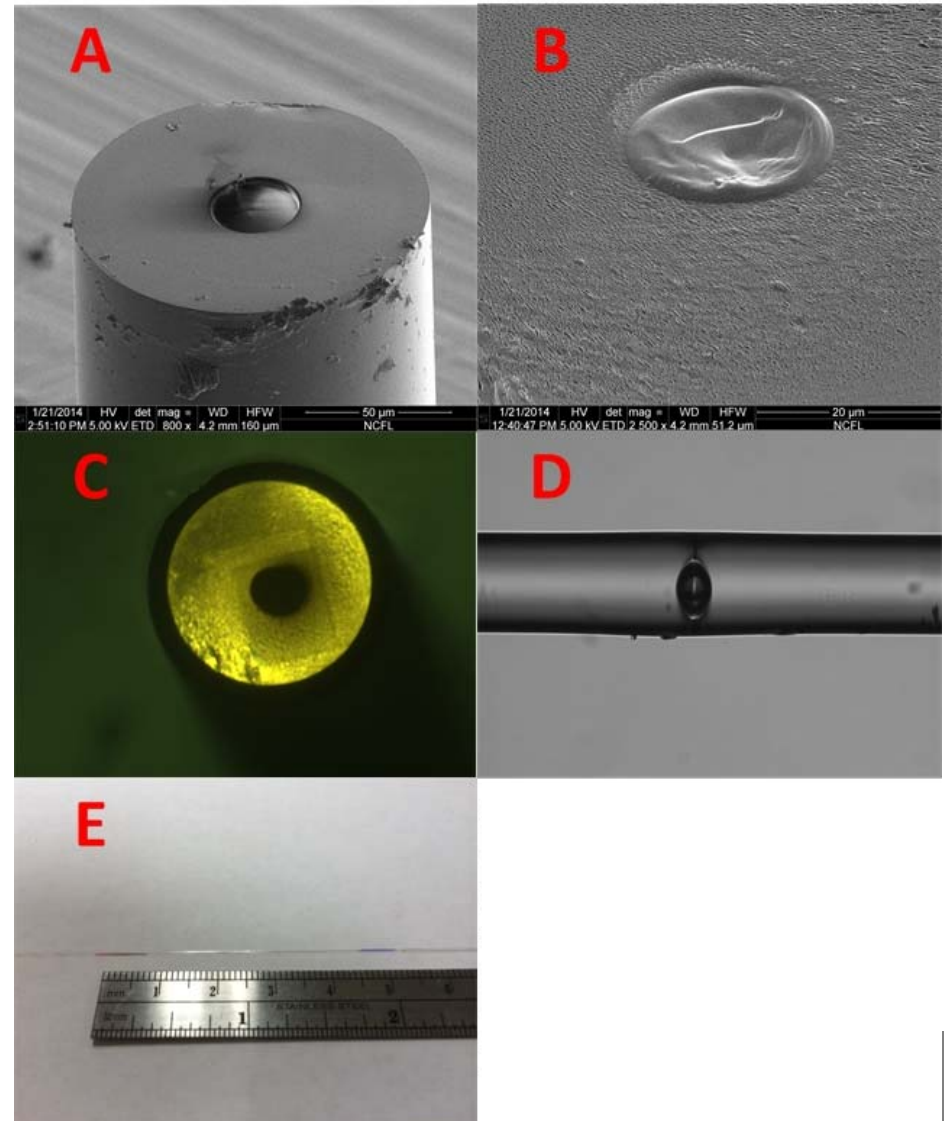
LIP Based Sensor Design



- Metal film embedded in multimode fiber
- Confined LIP
- Multiplexing through partial absorption on each element
- Pro: high acoustic signal level
- Con: dual fiber system, complicated sensor fabrication

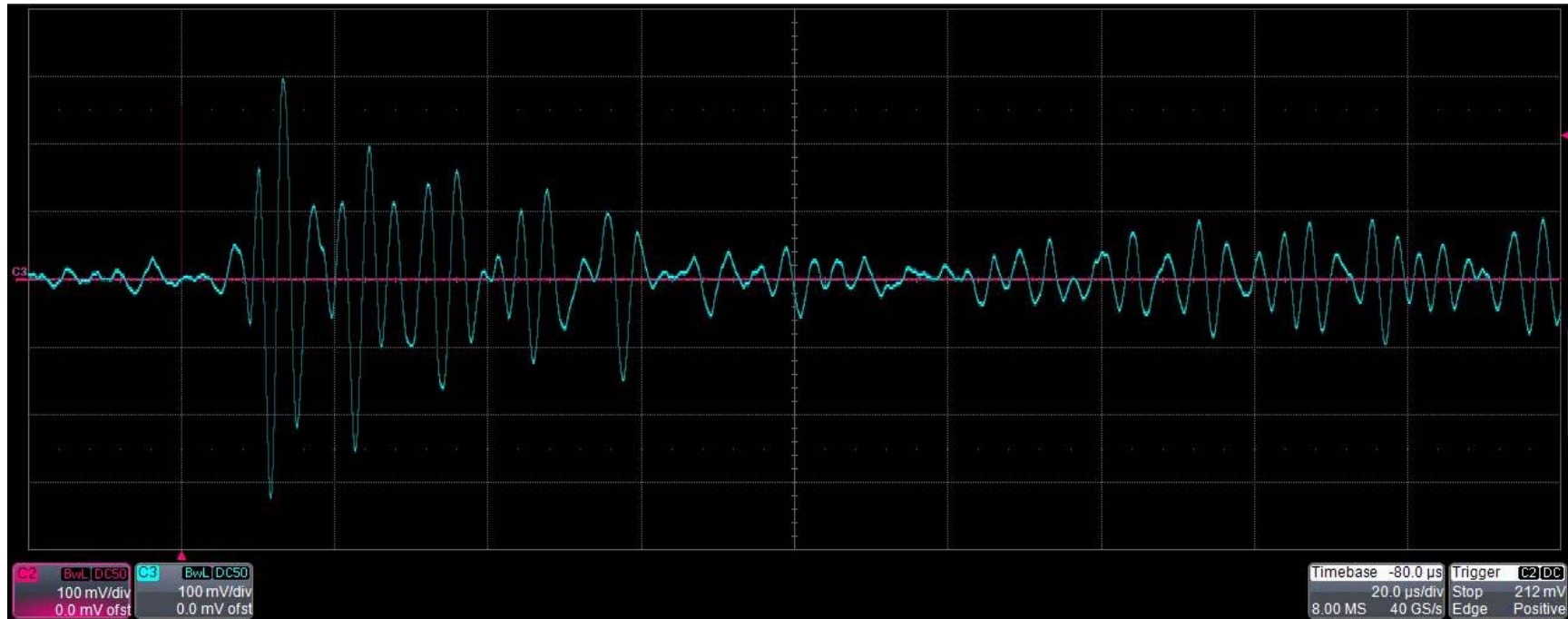
LIP Based Acoustic Generator Fabrication

- A. Well drilled on fiber end;
- B. Well filled with platinum using Focused Ion Beam (FIB);
- C. Microscope image;
- D. Splicing;
- E. Completed unit.

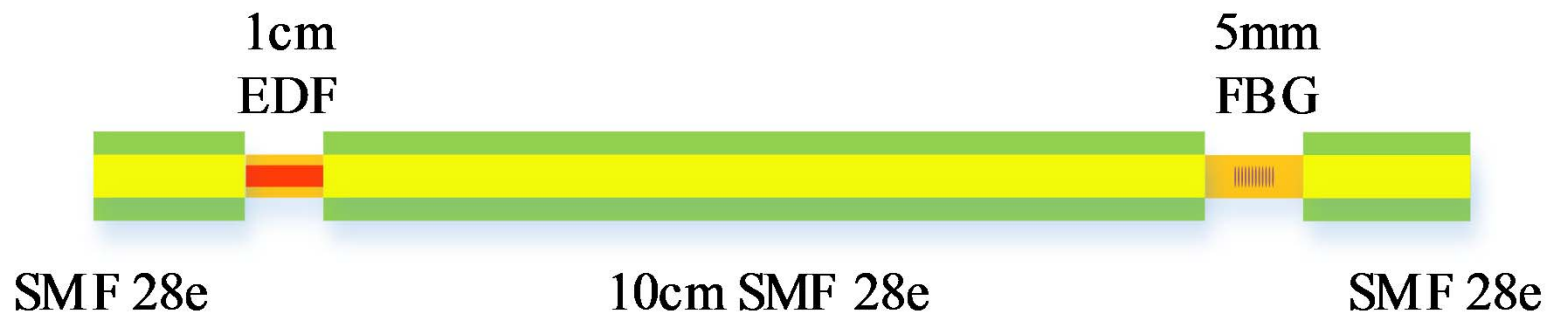


LIP Based Sensor Preliminary Test

- Strong acoustic wave generated by single unit in water



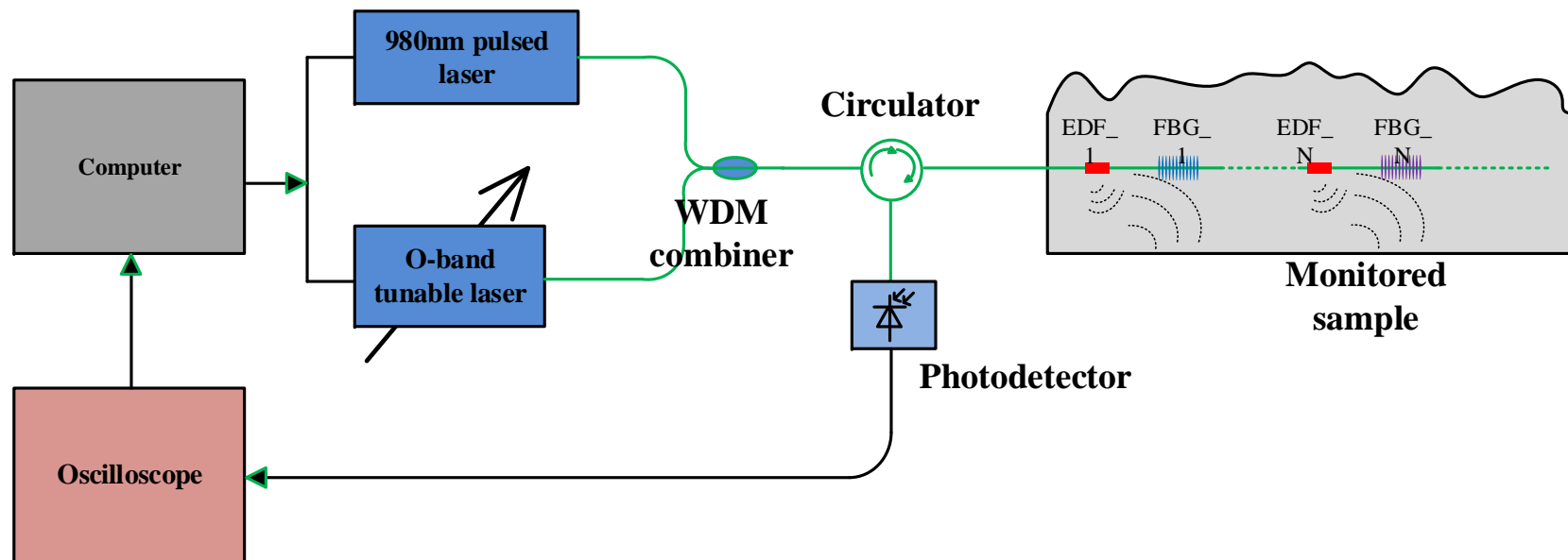
EDF Based Sensor Design



- Using the absorption and thermal relaxing of EDF for acoustic generation
- Pro: easier fabrication, single fiber structure
- Con: weak acoustic signal

EDF Based System Design

- Wavelength Division Multiplexing (WDM) technique for signal demodulation in a multiplexed system



Next Steps

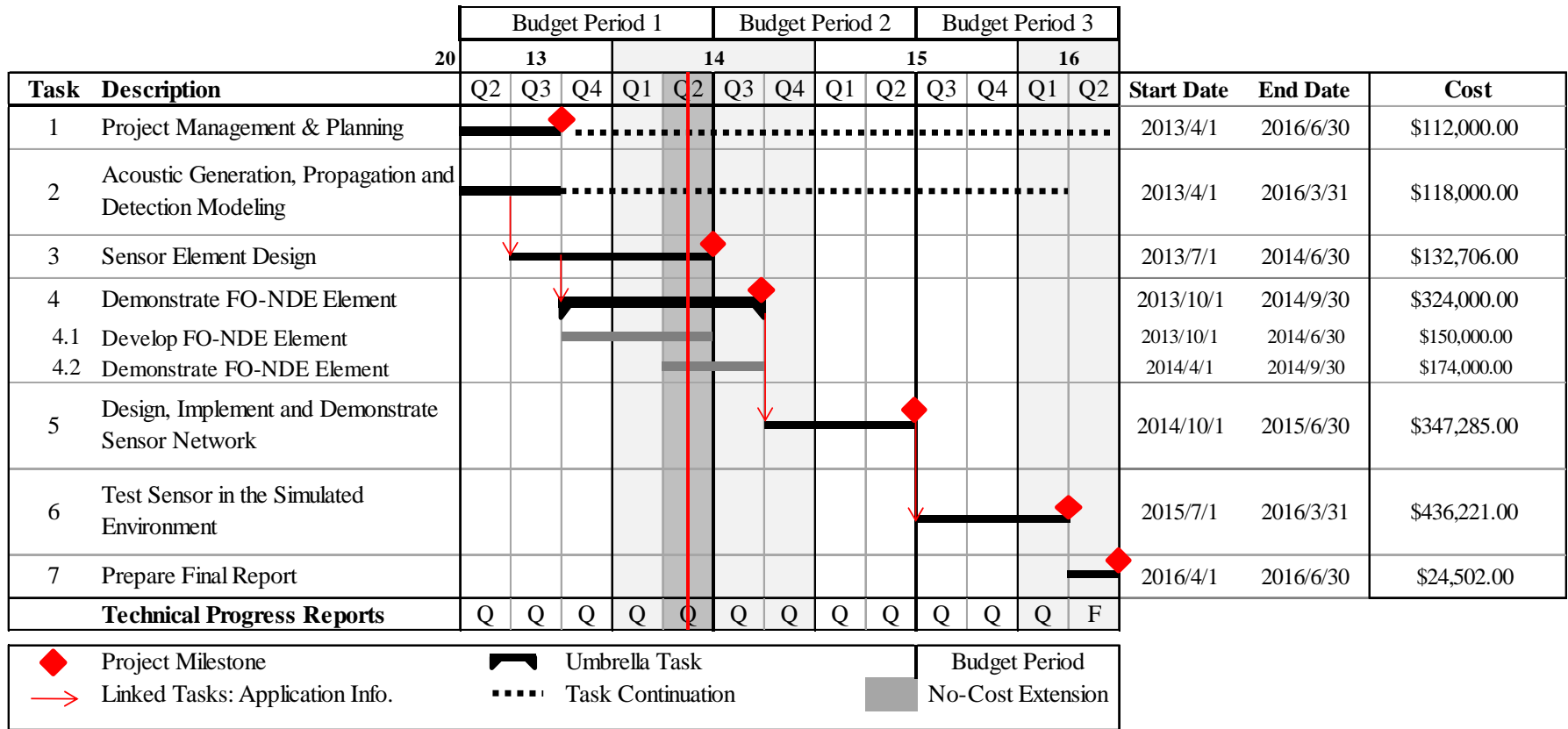
- Develop of both LIP and EDF based acoustic generation units, and compare their performance and choose one for the final scheme
- Fabricate and demonstrate a complete single FO-NDE unit
- Develop fiber sensor embedding technique in target metal
- Demonstrate sensor unit multiplexing

SUMMARY

Task Status

1. Project Management & Planning
2. Acoustic Generation, Propagation and Detection Modeling
3. Sensor Element Design
4. Demonstrate FO-NDE Element
5. Design, Implement and Demonstrate Sensor Network
6. Test Sensor in the Simulated Environment
7. Prepare Final Report

Project Progress Summary



THE END