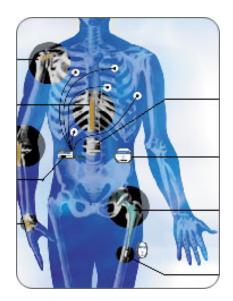
Wireless Strain Gauging

Ian Ramage

Techni Measure

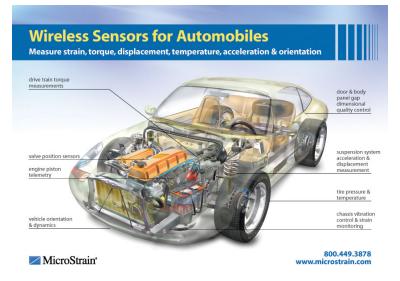
TECHNI MEASURE



BSSM seminar for Advanced Strain Gauge Applications, March 31st 2009, Southampton University.

MicroStrain[®]

Sensors for Wireless Technology







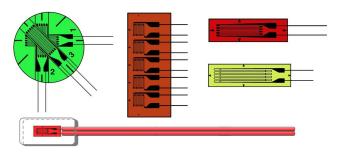








Strain Gauges or Transducers?













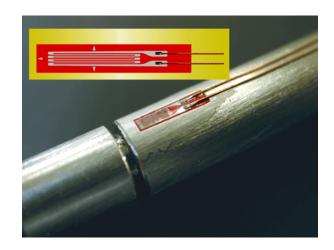




Requirements for Wireless Strain Gauges

- Regulated bridge excitation
- Offset adjust
- Gain adjust
- Shunt calibration
- Control of sample rates

All wireless?















Wireless Strain Amplifier Node

- 4 differential channels
- 3 single ended channels
- 1 internal temperature sensor
- Programmable gain and offset
- Optional on-board bridge completion resistors
- On-board shunt calibration







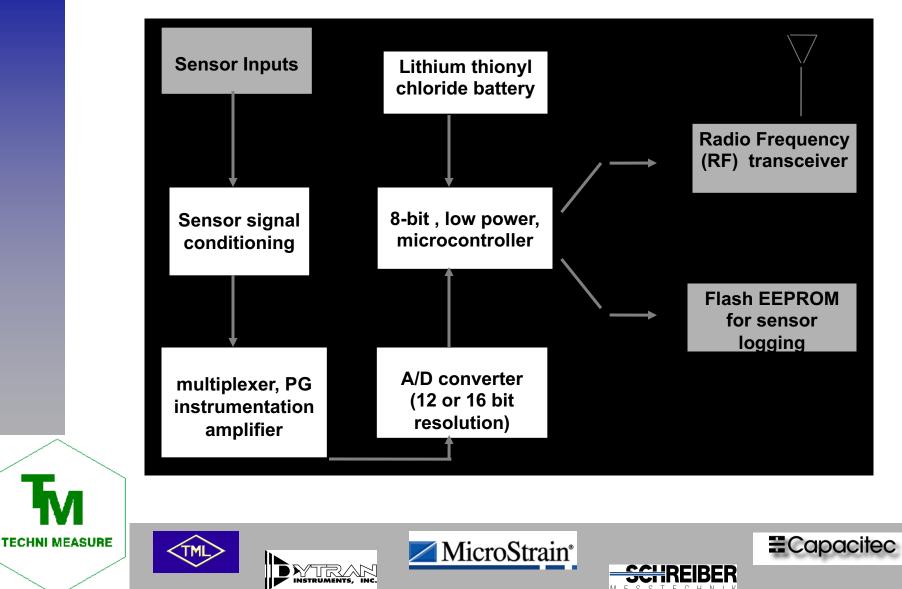




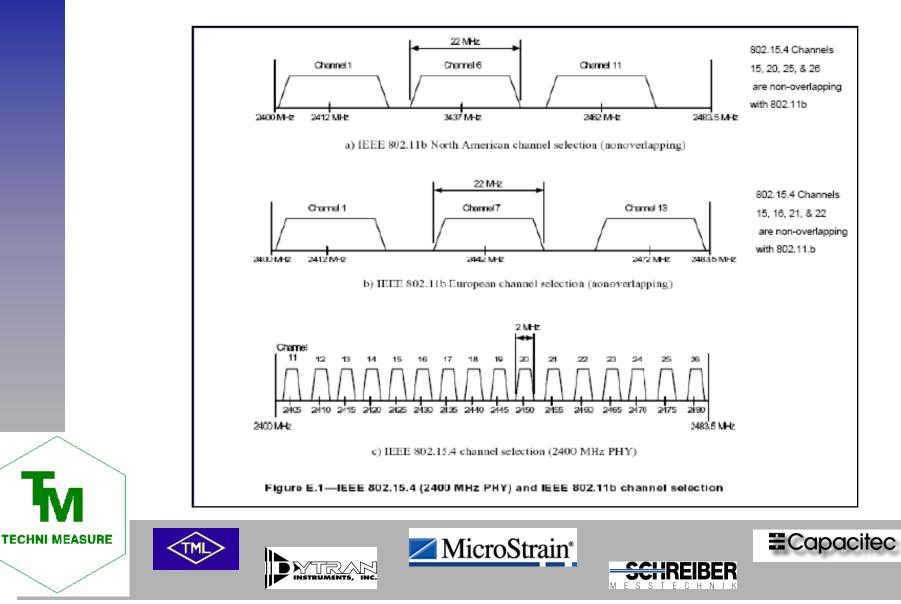




What is a Wireless Sensor Node



2.4 GHz licence free bands

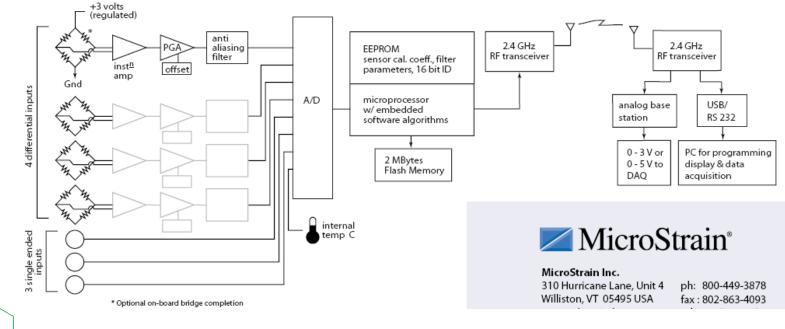


Wireless Strain System





MicroStrain













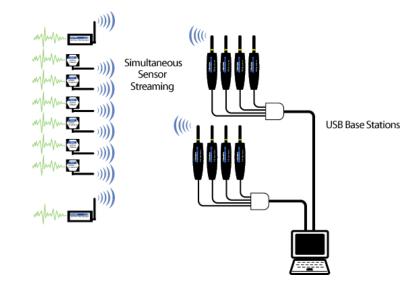
SCHREIBER

Wireless networks





Multiple nodes access a single base station using CSMA



Carrier Sense Multiple Access (CSMA) Frequency Division Multiple Access (FDMA)













Dead Batteries – Power Solutions

- Harvest & store energy from the environment eg. light, strain, motion
- •Use power management to balance the energy "checkbook"
- •Use embedded processors to compress data, classify operations, estimate fatigue life







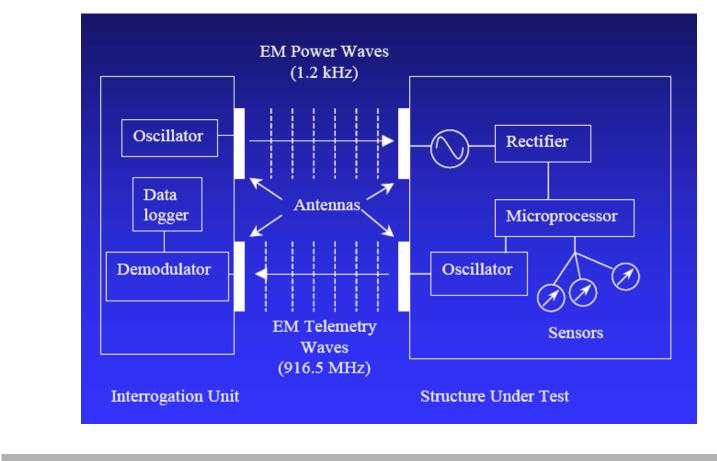








Remote power and communications















EmbedSense

- EmbedSense node with power coil around periphery
- Circular PCB with strain gauge amplification
- Coil to coil separation up to 30mm















Sensor transponders

- No batteries required
- Small size
- Close range









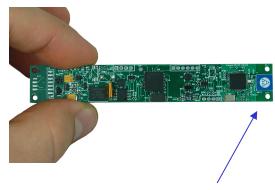






Embedded firmware optimised for strain gauges

- Wireless offset adjust
- Wireless gain adjust
- Wireless time synch 0.1 msec
- Wireless control of sample rates



Fractal antenna

- Wireless shunt cal bits to microstrain
- Low tempco's: offset: -.007%/C , span: .004%/C
- Mux'd, pulsed & regulated bridge excitation











Bell Helicopter & Microstrain

- Structural health monitoring of commercial & military aircraft
- Fatigue tracking of rotating components (pitch link)
- Pitch link loads vary strongly with usage severity

















Pitch Link w/ Energy Harvesting, Sensing, Data Storage, & Wireless Communications

RF antenna

Circuit board module, microprocessor, and electrochemical battery

Piezoresistive strain gauge

Electrical insulation, EMI shielding, & protective covering

> Piezoelectric energy harvesting elements







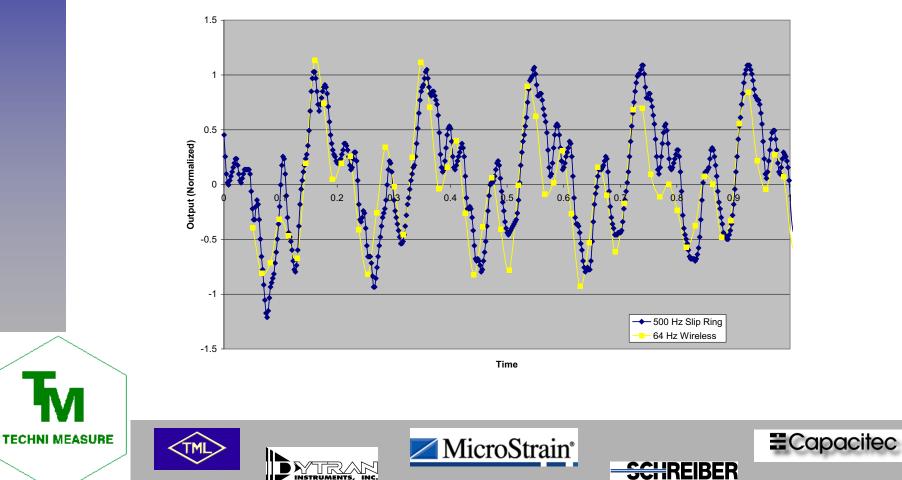






Wired vs. Wireless Flight Data

Wireless PitchLink Loads VNE dive test Flight Record #36 64 Hz wireless sensor sample rate - 500 Hz slip ring sample rate



Lockheed Martin Aerospace

- Requires thousands of strain gauges
- Wiring adds labor cost, reduces reliability
- Wire weight is significant (5000 lb)















SHIELD Joint Venture –

Caterpillar/MicroStrain/Motorola/NA Tech

Structural Health Integrated Electronic Life Determination System

- MicroStrain provided wireless strain nets and vertical gyros
- Wireless sensor networks are the "nervous system"
- System estimates loads & predicts failures on-board















Concrete Production

- Study feasibility of using wireless sensors in concrete production facility to monitor curing and handling
- Wireless nodes were used to measure temperature and strain during 12 hour curing cycle



TECHNI MEASURE









Hardwired System Vs Wireless



- Hardwired system was difficult to protect from the environment (cable breakage, moisture, dust)
- Wireless nodes were quickly installed and non-intrusive during production
- Wireless data transmitted to office location











Capitol Visitor Centre















Study & Technology

- •Monitor strain & temperature in selected beams over 6 months (Winter 2005). A very congested site meant that wireless technology was required
- •Strain gauge pairs spot welded on either side of each beam near the observed anomalies
- •Every pair of gauges were connected to a data logger, that collected data at 0.25 Hz
- •Data loggers wirelessly linked to data collection PC in the site offices through a base station and repeater









Strain Gauge Mounting

Strain gauge mounted above connection angle



V-Link connected to strain gauge to transmit data









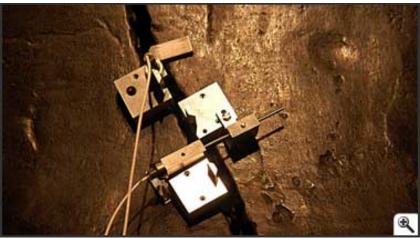




Moving the Liberty Bell

- Protect the Liberty Bell during move
- Batteries must last for 12 hours
- Continuous, high speed data transmission from multiple sensor nodes required















Ben Franklin Bridge

Strain sensing nodes go from low power level to high data rate strain acquisition when passenger trains are detected







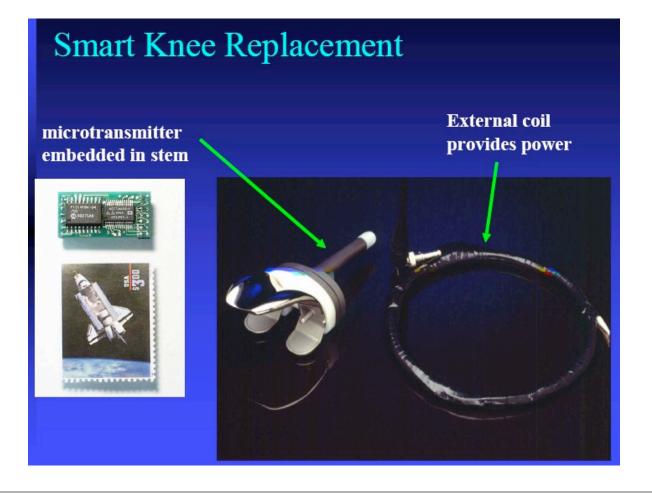








Smart Knee Replacement















Telemetry electronics and power coil

- Power induction coil wound inside stem
- Microprocessor and data communication mounted on PCB
- Load cells mounted at four positions







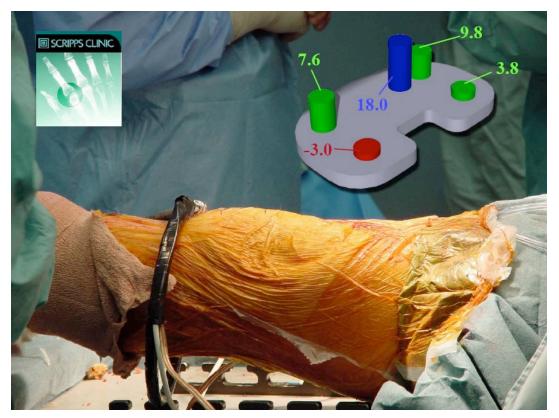








Smart Knee Replacement Forces (lbs) with no applied load







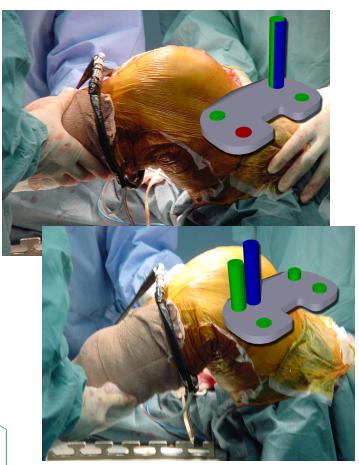








Smart Knee Replacement



• Measurements taken whilst twisting to the right and left

• Regular replacement made after tests







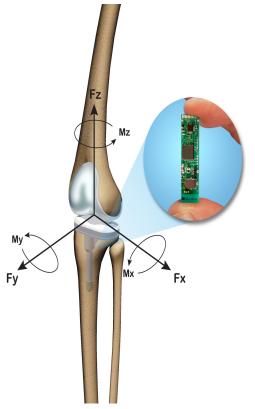






2nd Generation Smart Knee Replacement

- 2nd generation implant (2006)
- 12 channels of strain gauges
- Twisting, bending, compressive and shearing forces
- Monitored dynamically in vivo











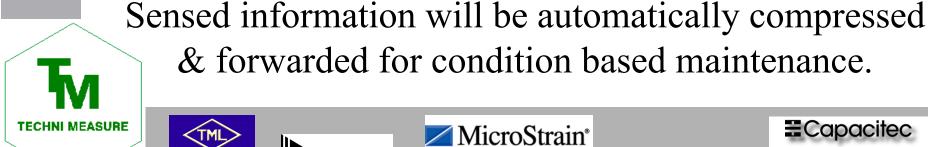




Sensing the Future



Wireless sensors, in the billions, will be deeply integrated within structures, machines, and the environment.









& forwarded for condition based maintenance.



Synchronizing Wireless Networks

MicroStrain's Data Aggregator™ Synchronizes both wireless & wired sensor nets *



* S.W. Arms et al., "Energy Harvesting, Wireless Structural Health Monitoring System", 4th ESHM, Cracow, Poland, Jul 2008

© microstrain, inc. 2008 patents pending













Data Aggregator Features

- Synchronizes wired and wireless networks
- Data from various sensors, at different sample rates are collected into a single, scalable data base
- Synchronizing beacon at start of test provides approx. 5ms timing accuracy over 2 hours
- Synchronizing with periodic (60s) beacon provides 0.05 ms timing accuracy over 13 hours
- Linux operating system











Questions?

