

A vertical teal bar on the left side of the slide.

Structural health monitoring on racing sailboats

By Romain GUYARD

Content

About Pixel sur Mer

Introduction to fiber optic measurement systems

Fiber optic sensors implementation on sailboats

Future leads to make fiber optic sensing more efficient



Key figures.

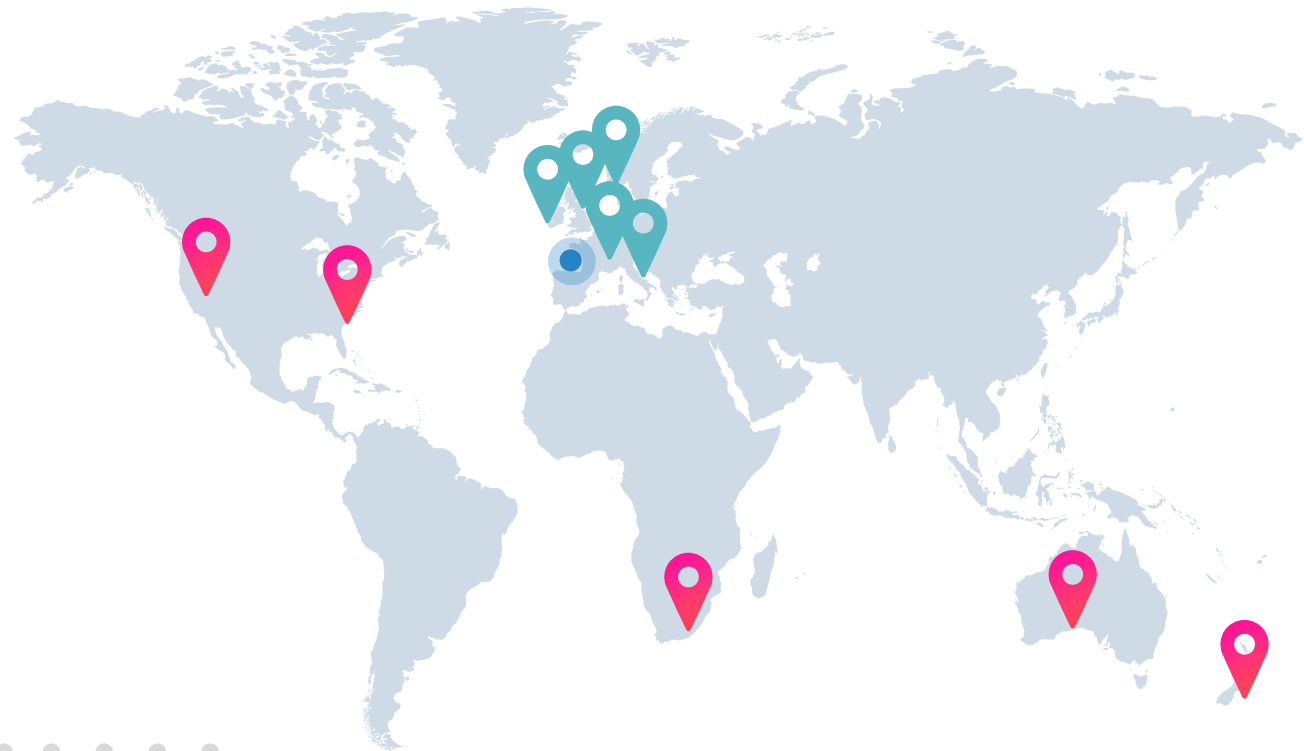
Turnover **€2M**

Employees **21**

Hiring in 2022 **+10**

R&D employees **70%**

Projects abroad **50%**



Romain Guyard



EPIC Online Technology Meeting on Optical Fiber Sensing for Structural Health Monitoring

Our services.

Our activity is based on 3 areas of expertise:

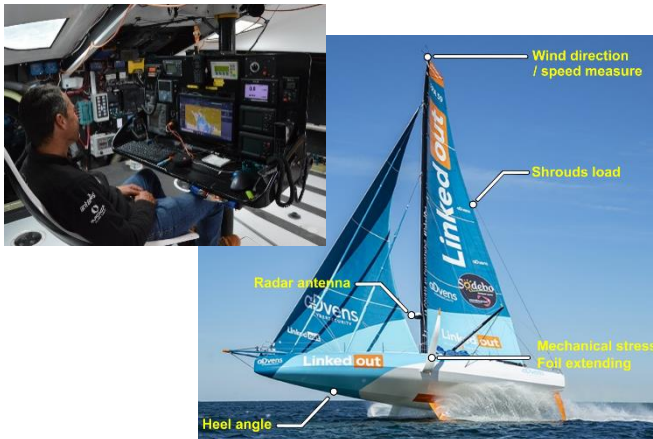
Integration of on-board electronics, instrumentation and **fiber optic** measurements, **custom engineering** in computer science and robotics.



INTEGRATION

Installation of all the electronic systems on board:

- ◆ navigation unit
- ◆ autopilot
- ◆ on-board communication
- ◆ energy supply system...



FIBER OPTICS

Supply of valuable data for boat design as well as real-time structural monitoring and performance :

- ◆ Structure monitoring system design and setting
- ◆ Installation on site
- ◆ Fiber optic components supplying
- ◆ R&D processes in the fiber optic sensors field



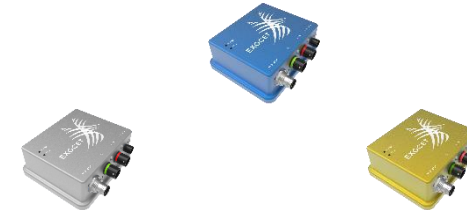
ENGINEERING

Development of some homemade electronic systems for :

- ◆ high frequency acquisition
- ◆ data supervision
- ◆ automatic piloting
- ◆ control of boats in flight

Exocet Blue

Data acquisition



Exocet Silver

Pilot & on-board calculator

Exocet Gold

Flight controller

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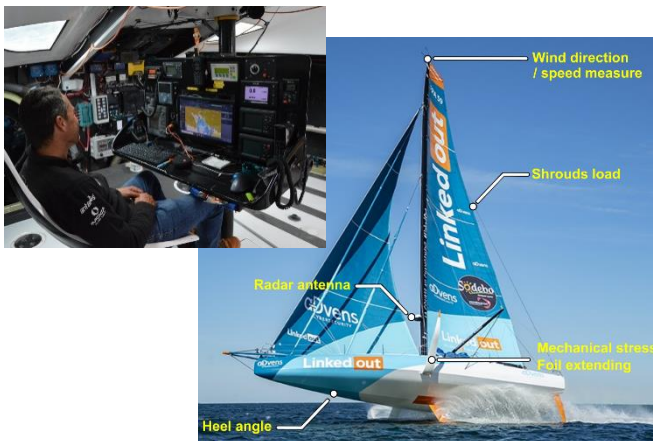
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A few applications

AC75 Americas Cup



Ultims



Skorpios Swan 125



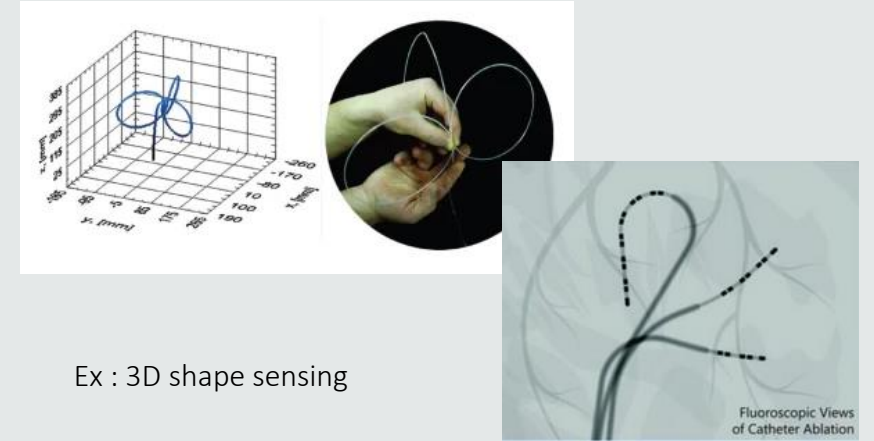
IMOCA



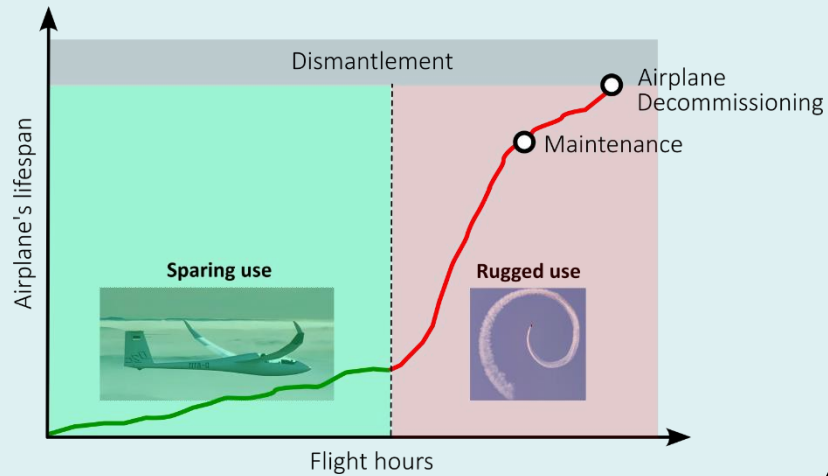
Security and safety purposes



Input data for complex operations

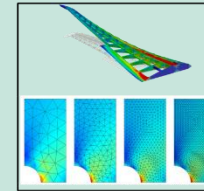


Why SHM ?



Equipment management

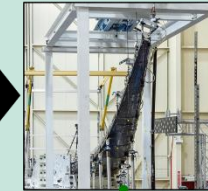
Numerical design (FEM)



Manufacturing



Mechanical test



Commissioning



Strain measurements

FEM design tools improvement
Best correlation numerical projection / reality

Weight reduction
Area to lighten?
Area to make more flexible?

More efficient certification process

Lower energy consumption
Operating cost reduction
More comfortable in operation

(By keeping the safety requirements)

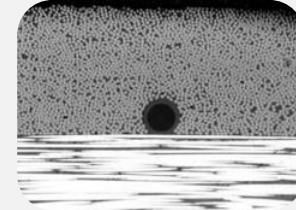
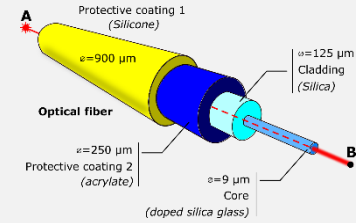
Structure improvement

Why optical fiber ?



Highly compact

- ◆ Easily integrable
- ◆ Lightweight



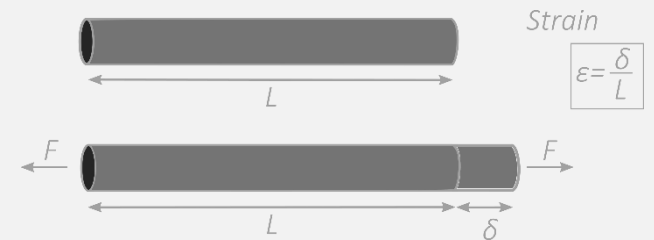
Suitable for harsh environment

- ◆ No corrosion
- ◆ Electromagnetic Immunity



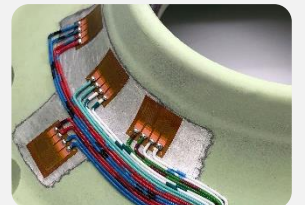
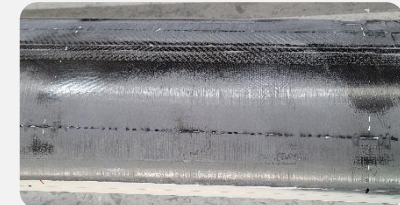
High-precision measurements

10 μm lengthening of 1 m long bar



Usable in a series

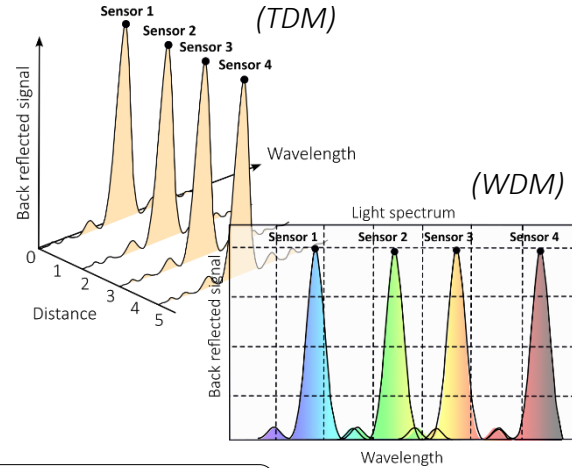
- ◆ Less cables
- ◆ Cost-effective



Which fiber optic technologies ?



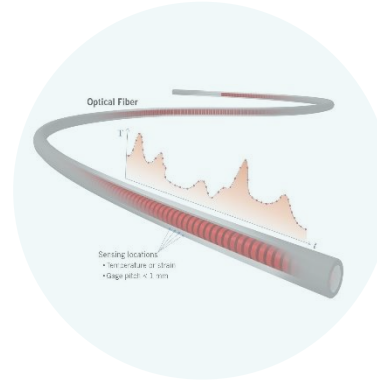
- ◆ No ideal fiber optic technology for structures health monitoring applications
- ◆ Selection depends on numerous parameters (*structure size, goal, sampling, etc...*)



Quasi-distributed
Discrete measures along the optical fiber

Principle : Consist of some isolated sensors in a series (*Fiber Bragg gratings, Fabry-Perot cavity ...*)

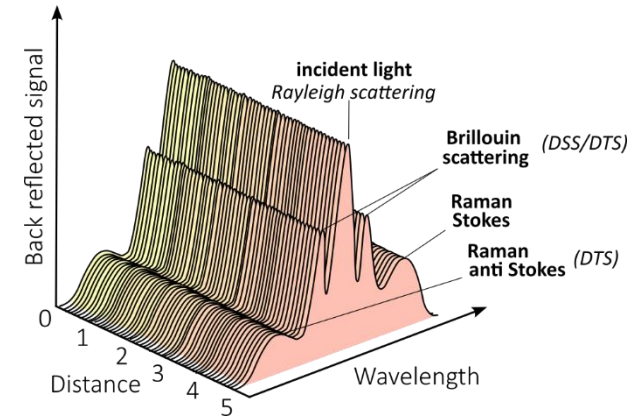
- Advantages :**
- ◆ Precise localisation of the measure
 - ◆ Cost-effective and embarkable interrogator unit
 - ◆ Suitable to monitor medium structures (*from 1m to 100 m*)



Distributed
Continuous measures along the optical fiber

Principle : Use the optical scattering phenomena within optical fibers

- Advantages :**
- ◆ Usable with existing optical fibers
 - ◆ Cost-effective for the big structures (*>100 m*)
 - ◆ Efficient to monitor civil engineering structures (*pipeline, submarine cable...*)

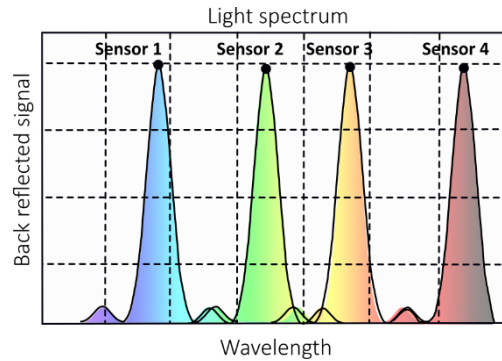


Which fiber optic technologies ?

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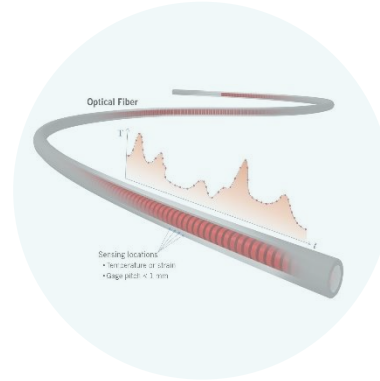
Fiber Bragg gratings – wavelength division multiplexing



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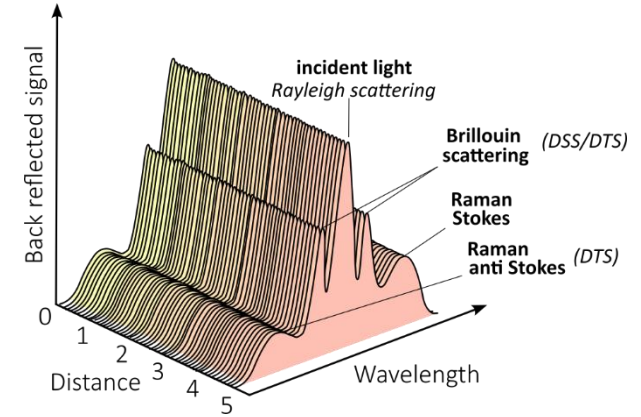
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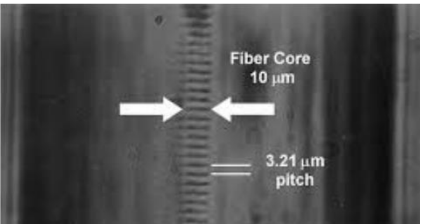
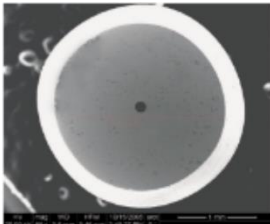
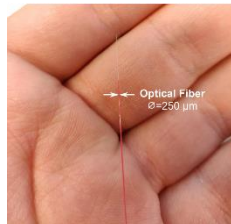
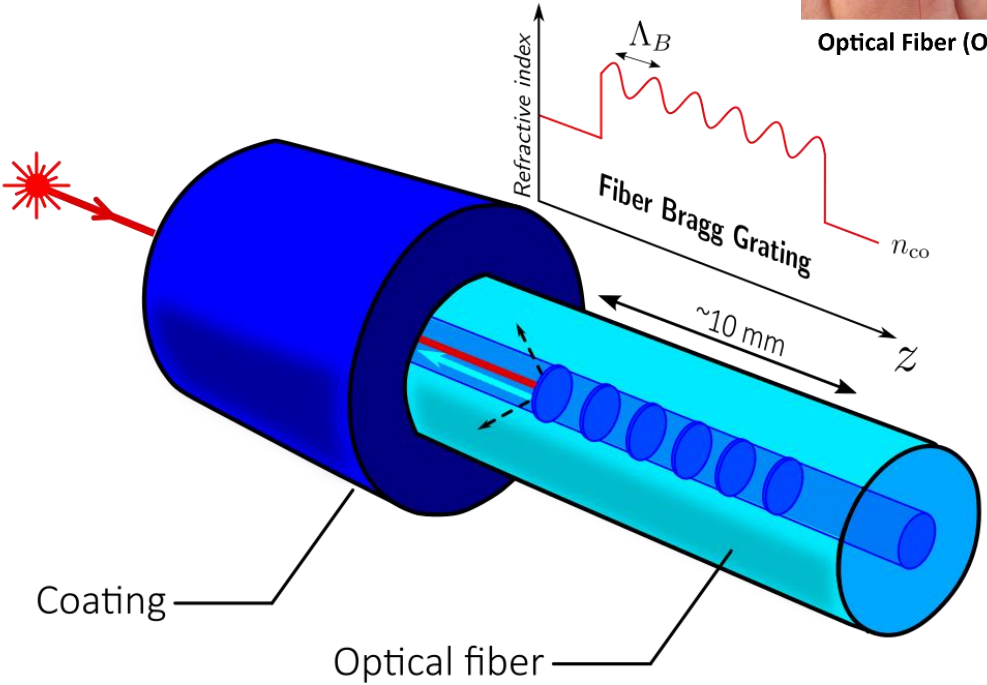
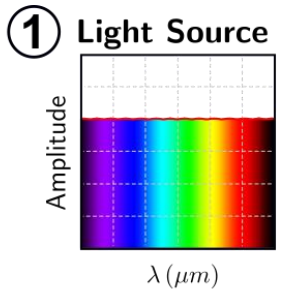
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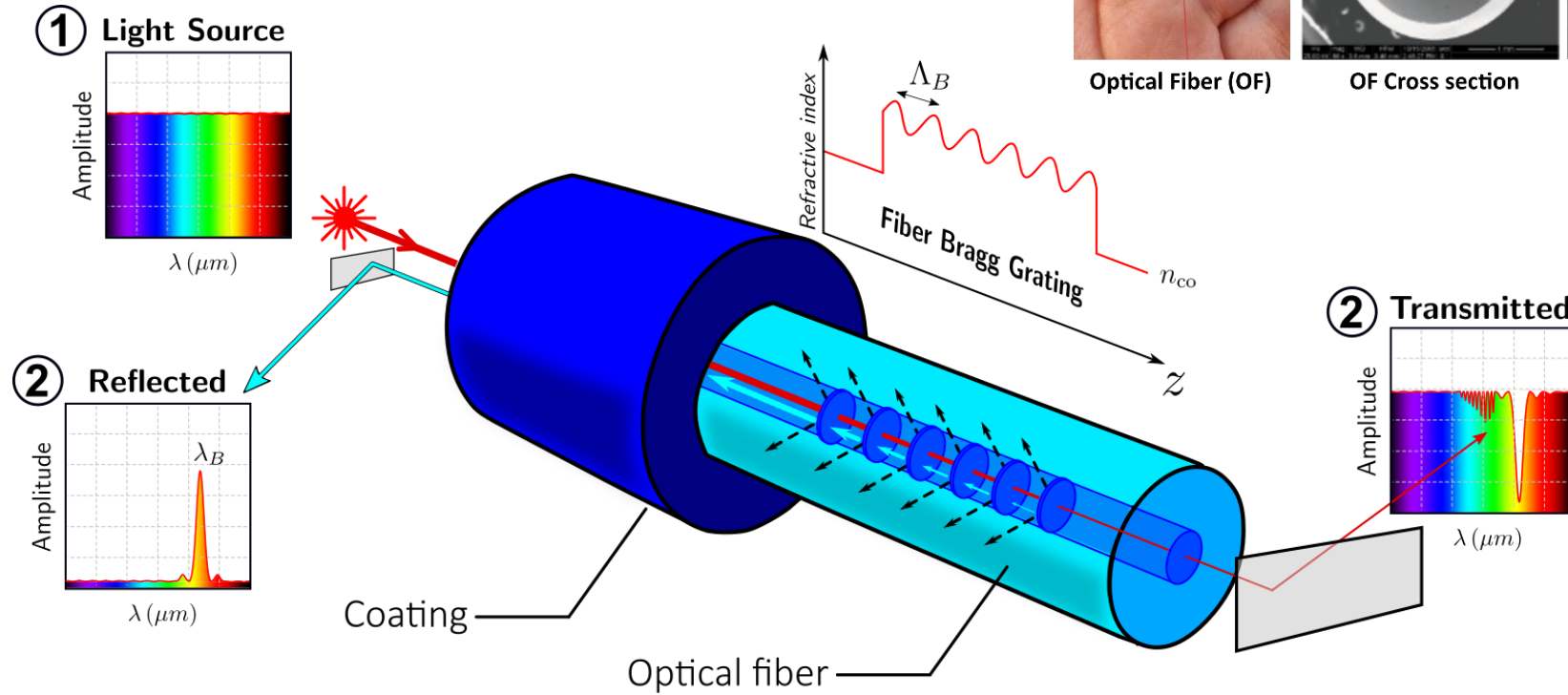
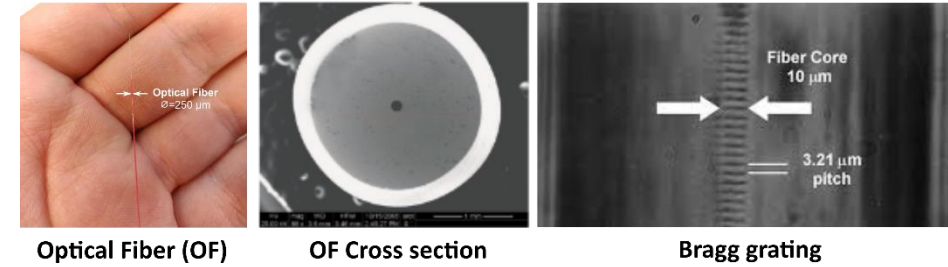
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Fiber Bragg grating principle

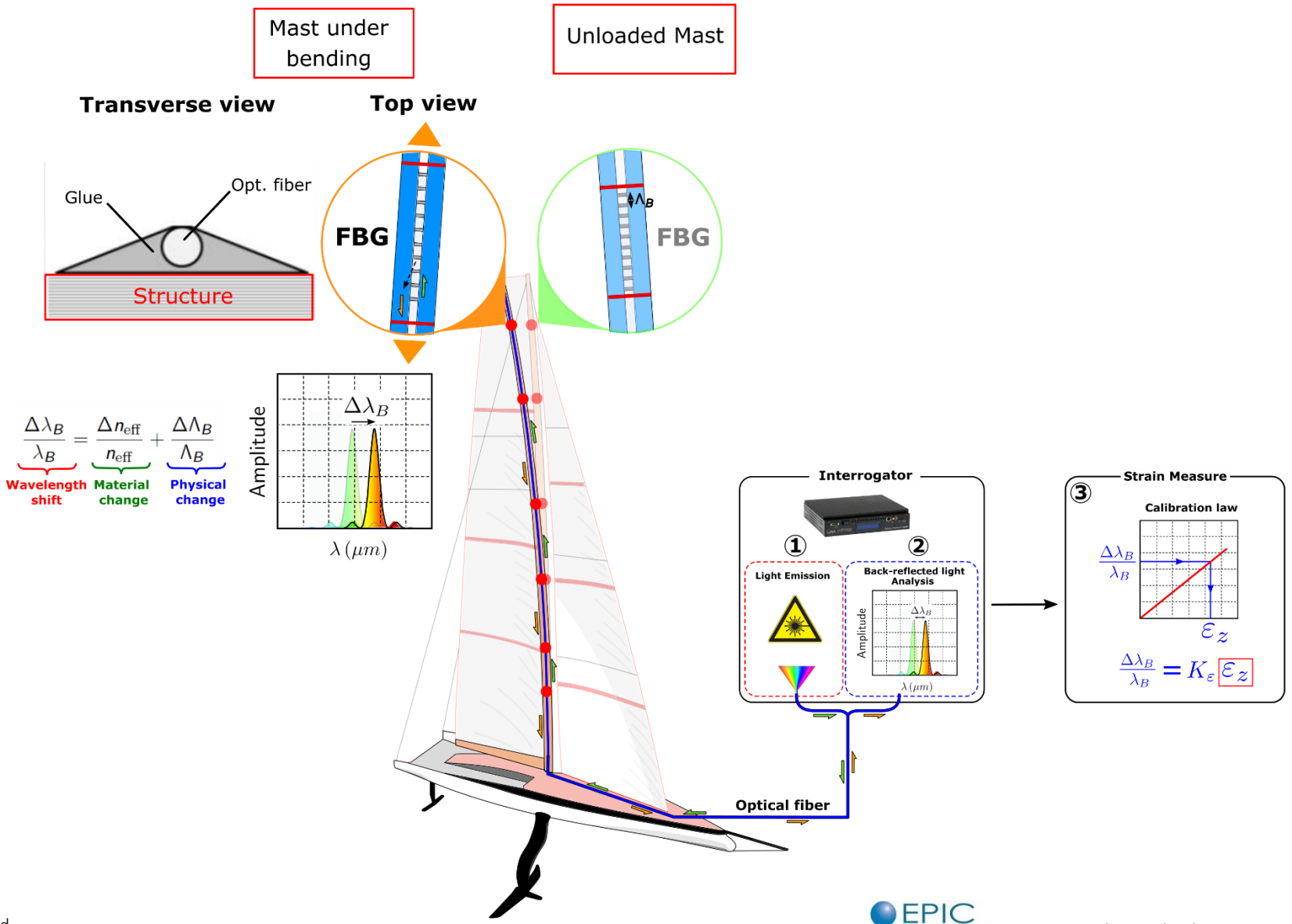
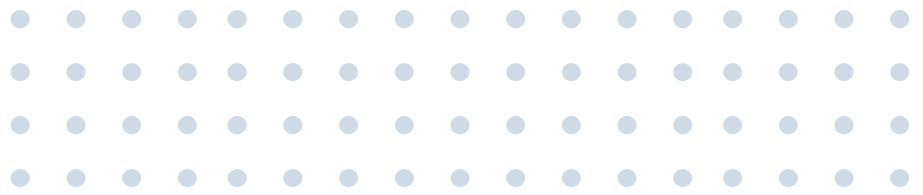


Fiber Bragg grating principle

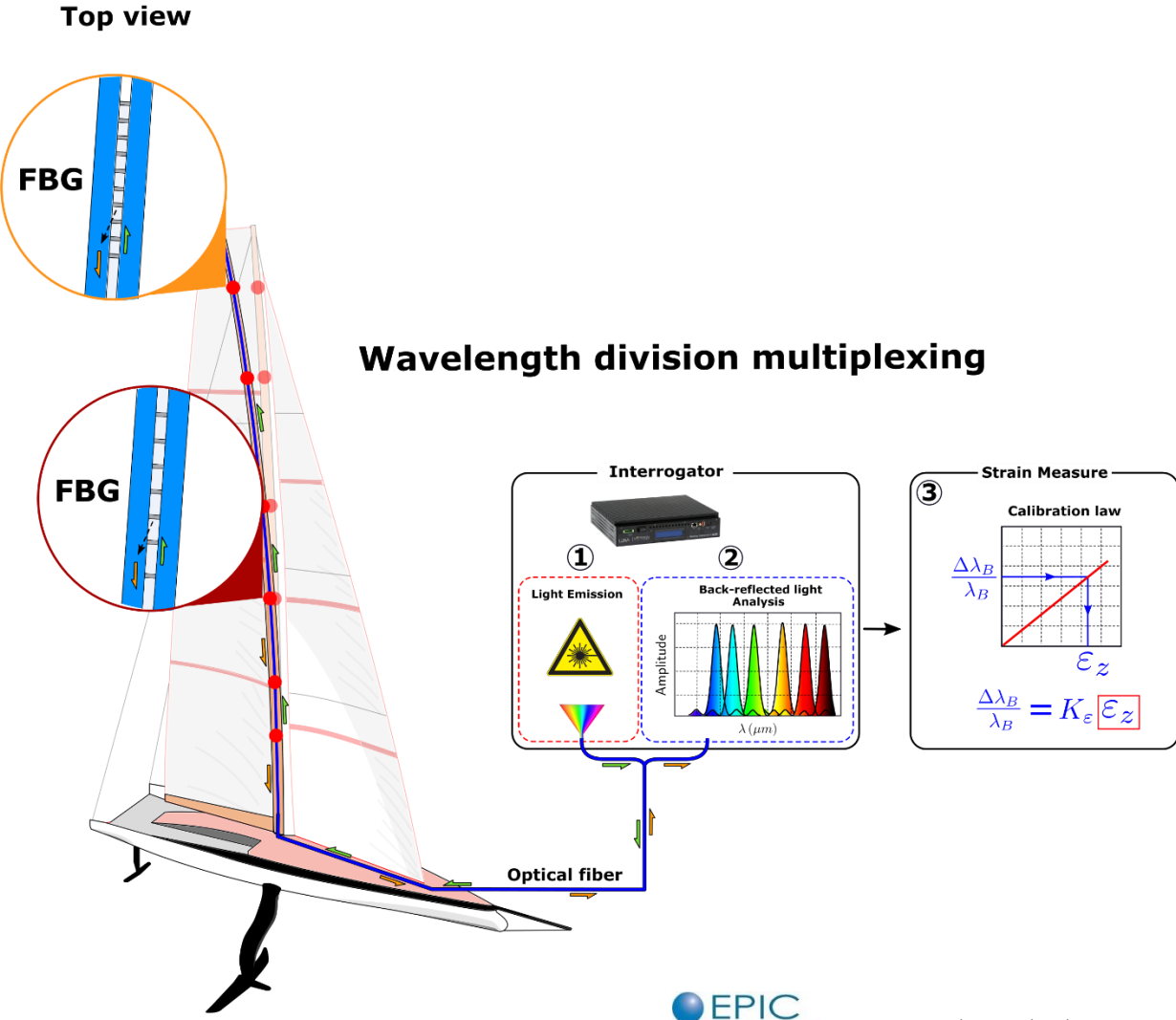
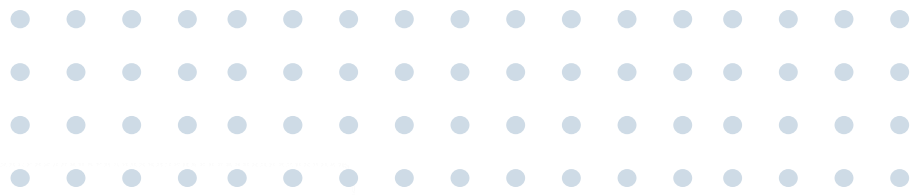


$$\lambda_B = 2n_{eff} \Lambda_B$$

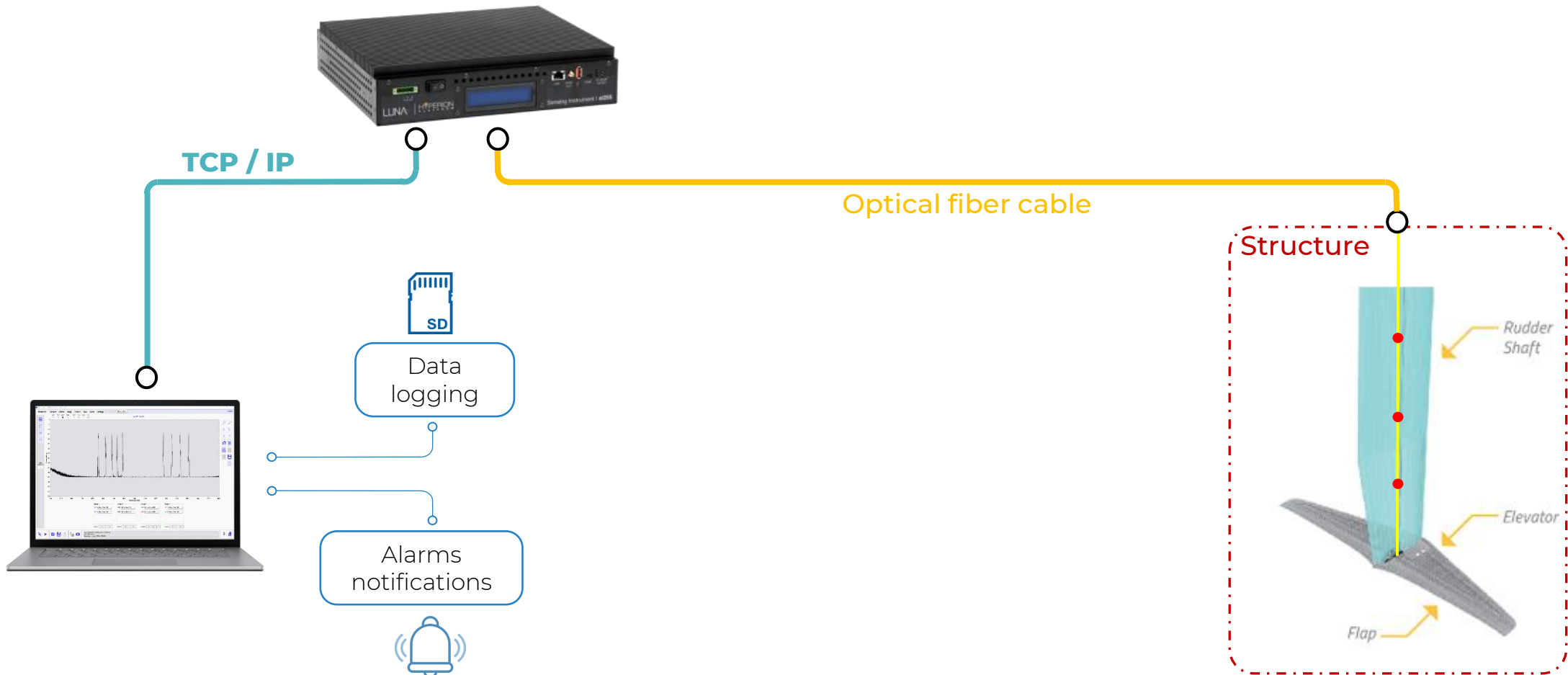
Optical fiber implementation



Optical fiber implementation



Fiber optic sensing basic requirements



Fiber optic sensing **basic requirements**



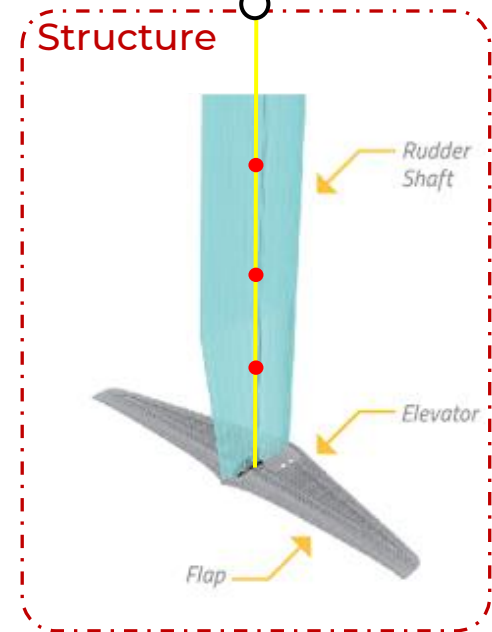
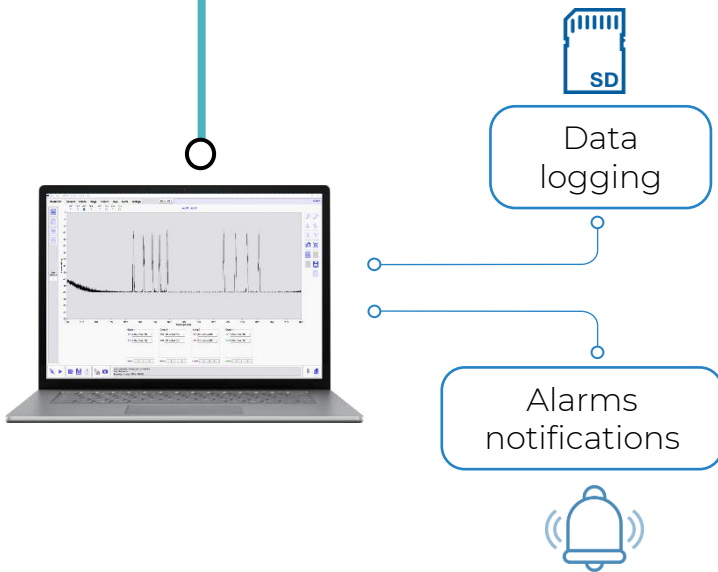
Weight : 4,3 kg **Cons :** 35W
H x W x D : 307 x 274 x 69 mm
Freq : > 100 Hz **Precision :** < 10 $\mu\epsilon$
Sensors per channel : up to 20
Channel nb : 4, 8 or 16

1 Interrogator LUNA

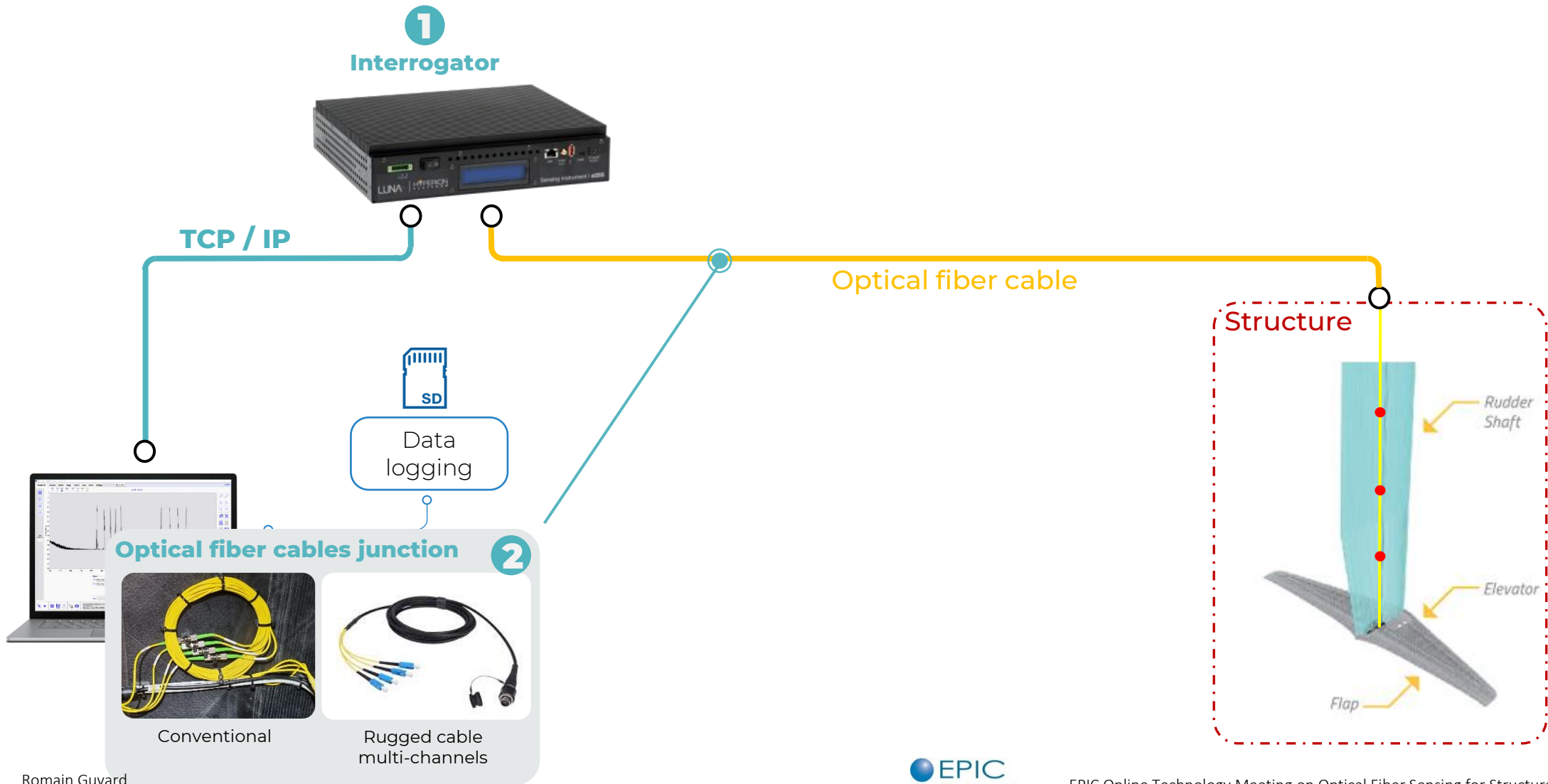


TCP / IP

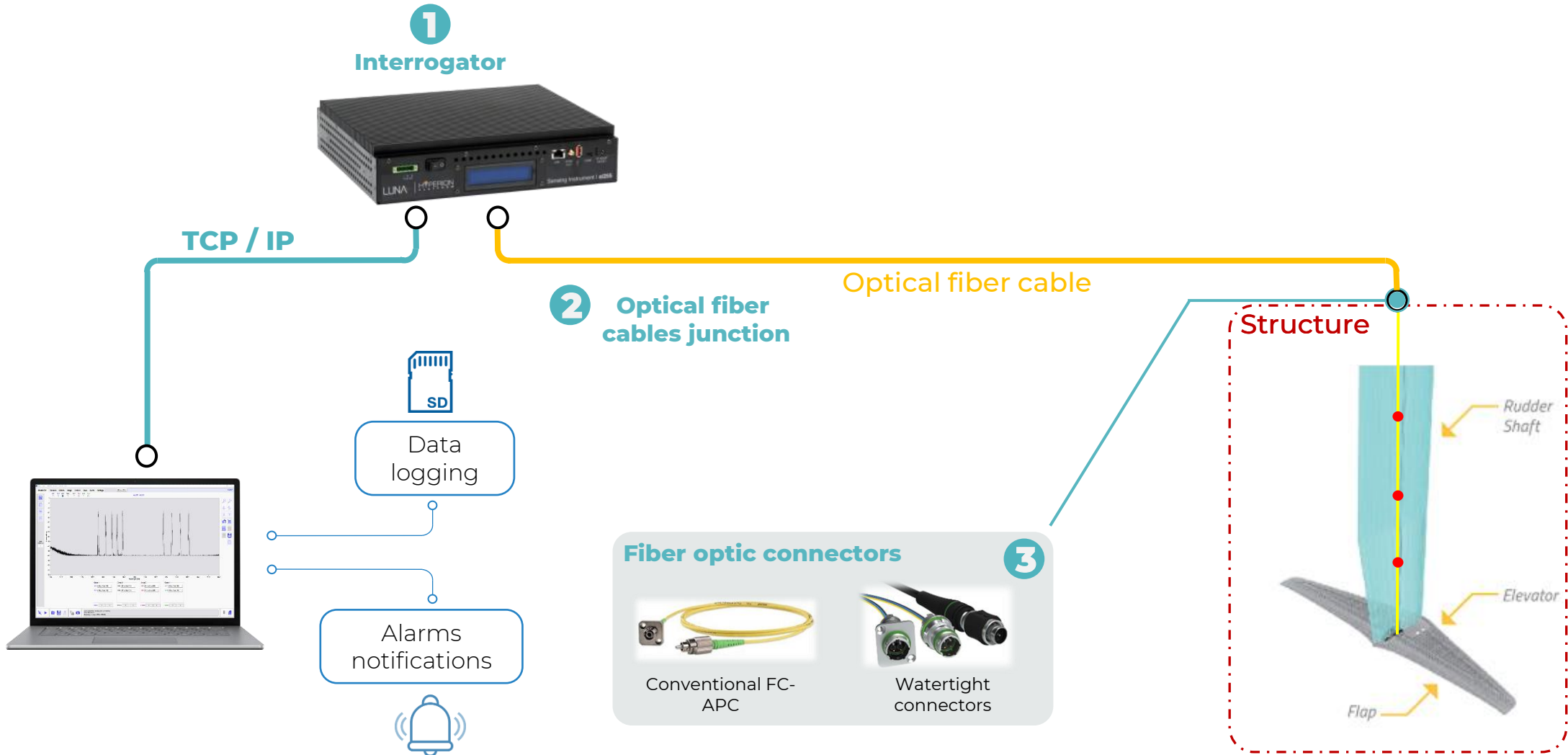
Optical fiber cable



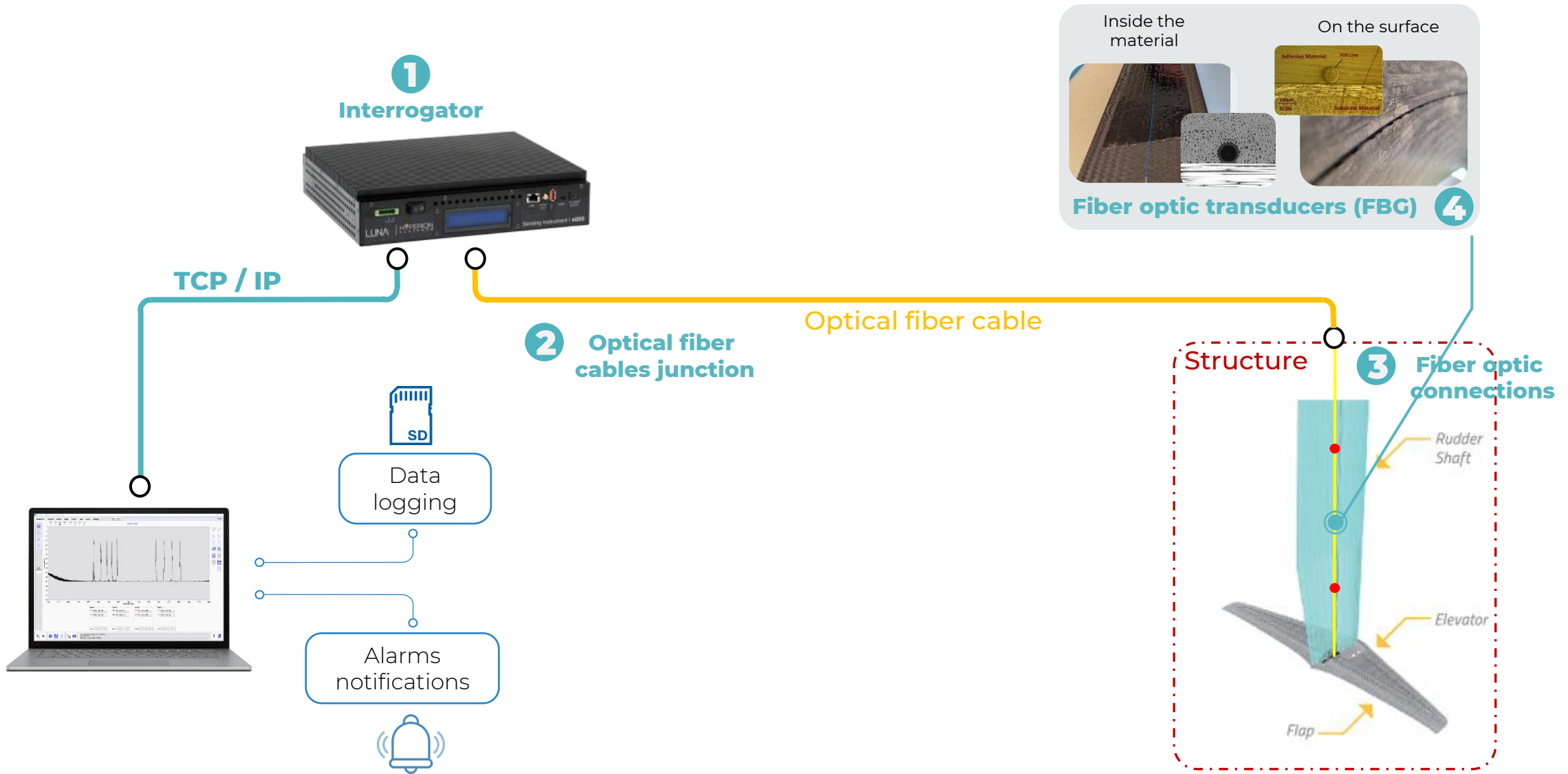
Fiber optic sensing basic requirements



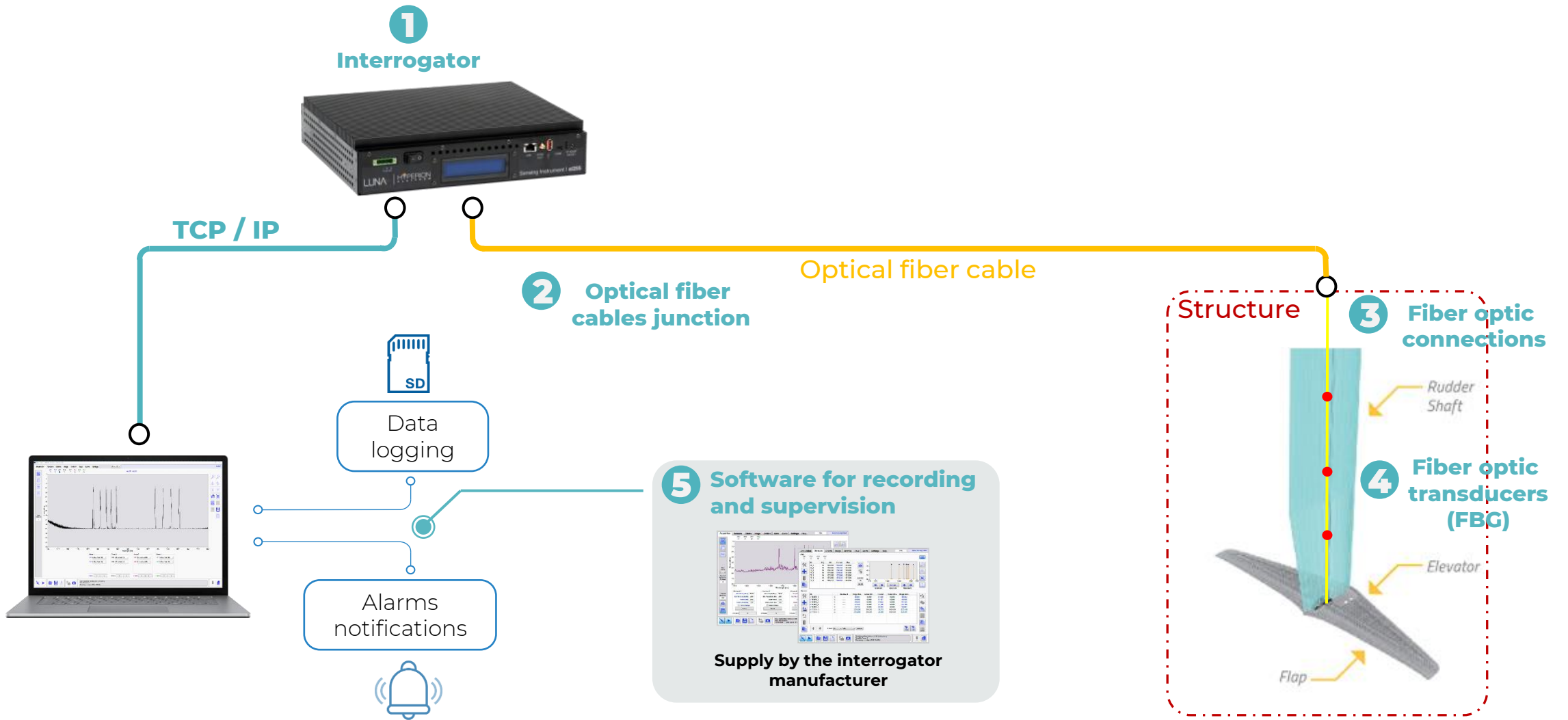
Fiber optic sensing basic requirements



Fiber optic sensing basic requirements

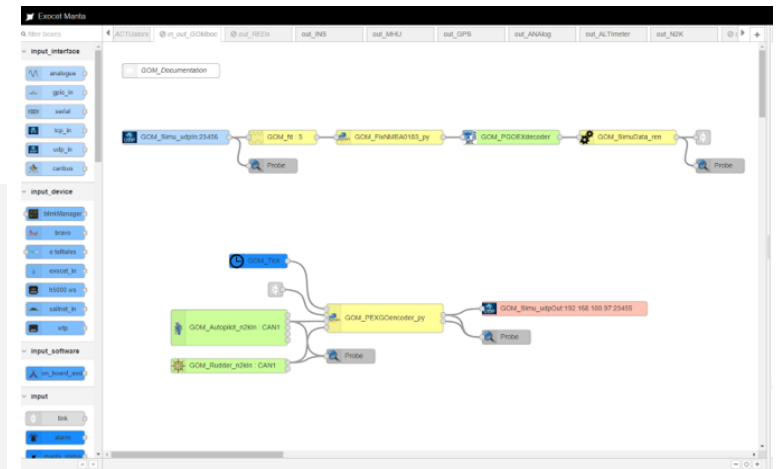
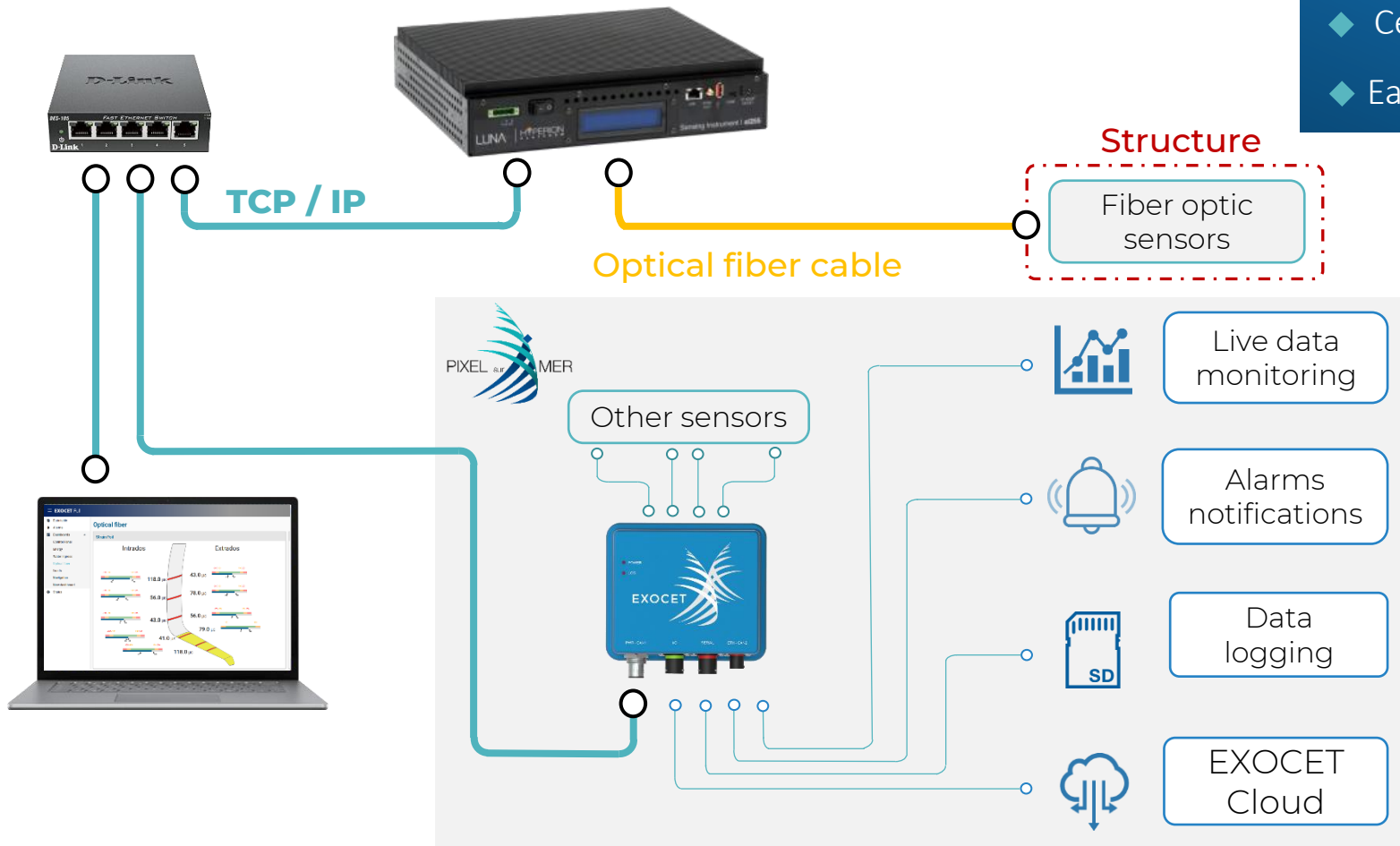


Fiber optic sensing basic requirements



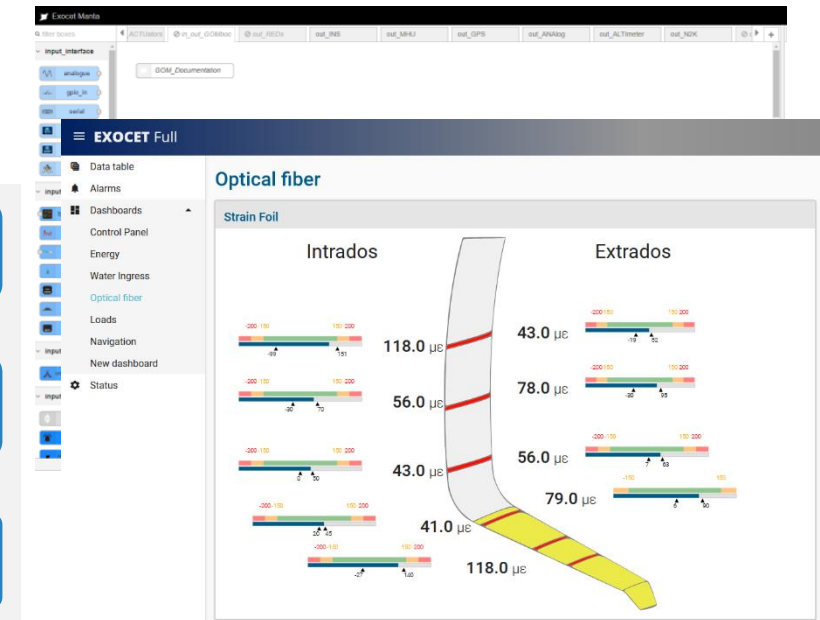
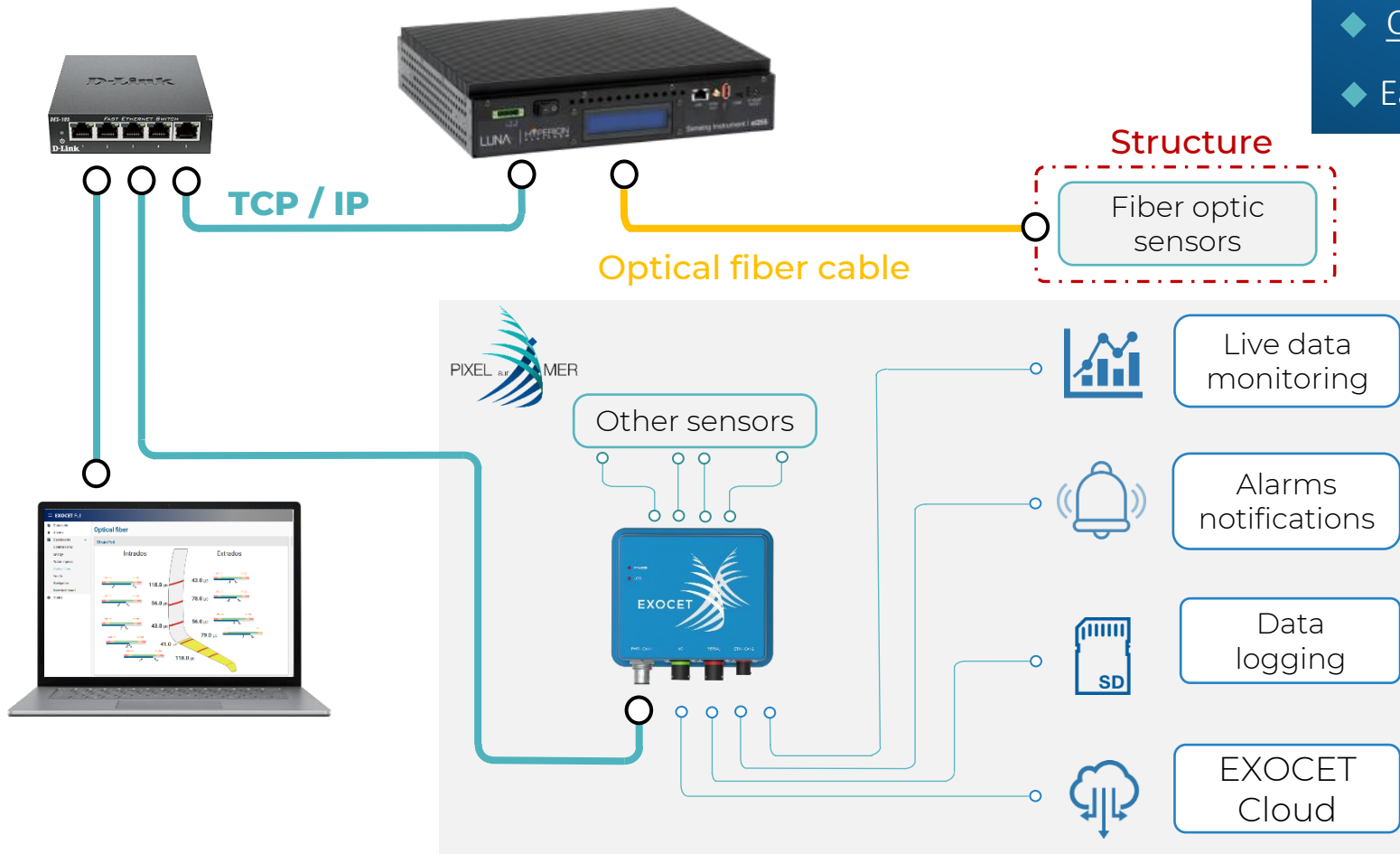
Fiber optic sensing completed requirements

- ◆ Easy to configure
- ◆ Synchronised data from multiple sensors
- ◆ Alarm settings suitable for the context
- ◆ Centralized data monitoring displaying
- ◆ Easier data processing and accessible remotely



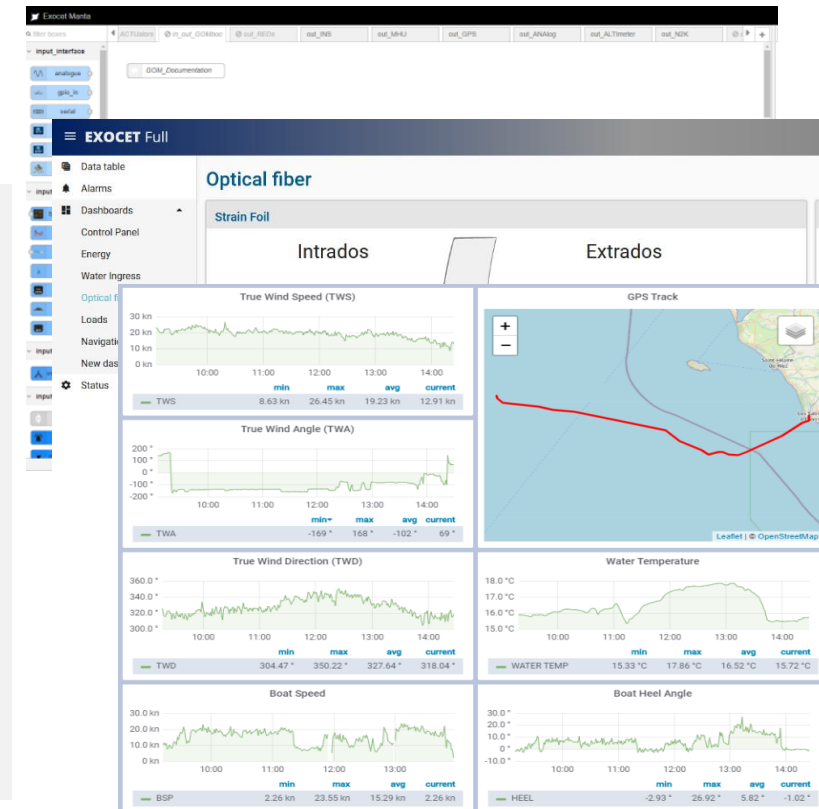
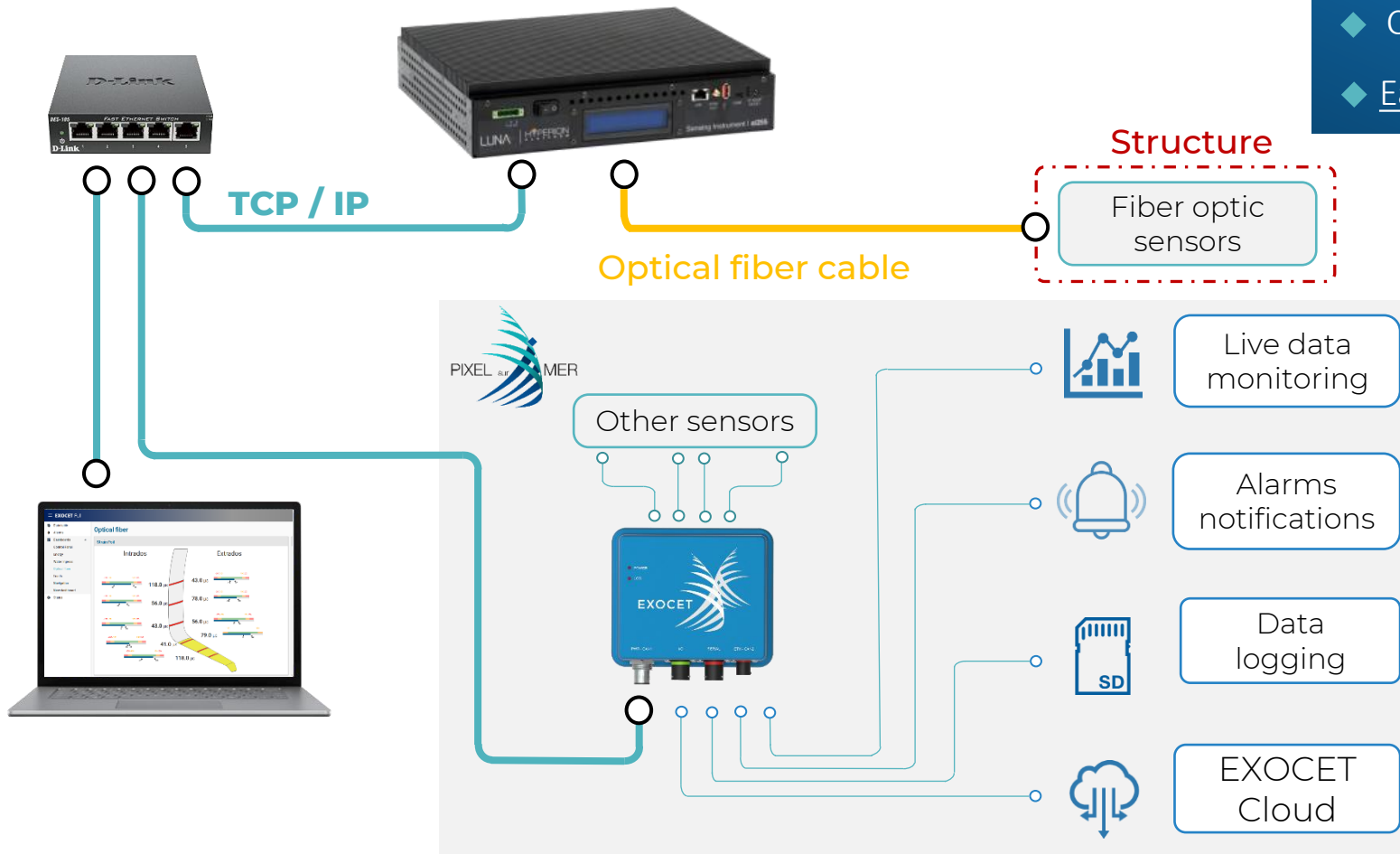
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Fiber optic sensing leads

Essential features :

Spectral width : > 80 nm

Cons. : < 10 W

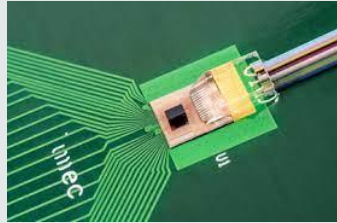
Weight : < 1 kg

Channels nb. : min. 4

Vibration resistance

Dimensions : similar to a smartphone

Cost : < 7000 € (make it more accessible)



Silicon photonics



1 Interrogator

Heat-resistant optical connectors (T > 120°C)

Temperature : > 120°C

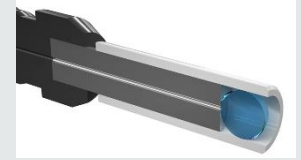
Coating : Flexible, polymer-based and rugged

Rugged optical connectors

Insensitivity to dirt and debris

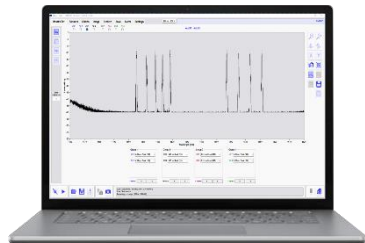
Easy to maintain

Compact ($\varnothing < 10$ mm)



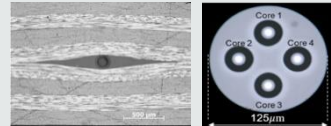
TCP / IP

2 Optical fiber cables junction



5 Software for recording and supervision

Measuring temperature separately from strain



Research project CAFCA



Multidirectional strain measurement (shear strain)



Need to be more compact
(grating writing within a see-through patch?)

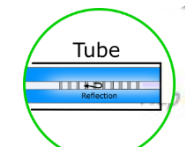
Improving optical fiber features for embedded installations



3 Fiber optic connections

4 Fiber optic transducers (FBG)

Temperature sensor



Rudder Shaft

Elevator

Contact



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