



Instrumentation and Sensors: Acoustics

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LA-UR-23-21806

Motivation

Development of **acoustic monitoring** techniques that can be coupled with **embedded sensors** for **in-situ structural monitoring** of an inaccessible microreactor core block

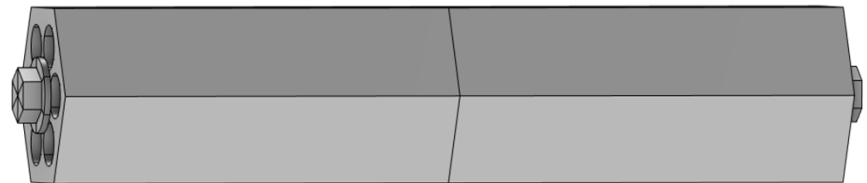


Diagram from LA-UR-20-20824

Goals

Demonstrate acoustic sensitivity to the **stress state** and **structural integrity** of joints between sections of a modular microreactor core-block-like object

- Use **nonlinear elasticity** to detect changes in material properties and joint integrity
- Apply **machine learning** to identify state-of-stress and the data features to prioritize in future embedded sensor deployments



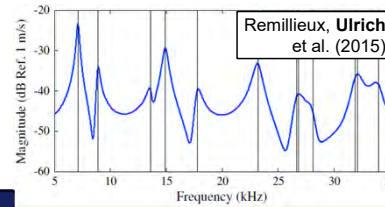
Structural monitoring using acoustics

Experiment



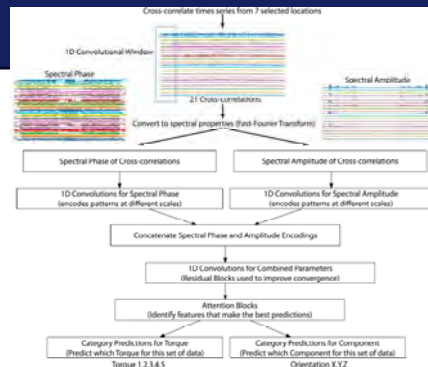
Acoustic testing of stressed core-block proxy
intact (baseline), then damaged

Methods



Resonant Ultrasound Spectroscopy
linear & nonlinear

Machine Learning
neural network



Outcomes

Elastic material properties

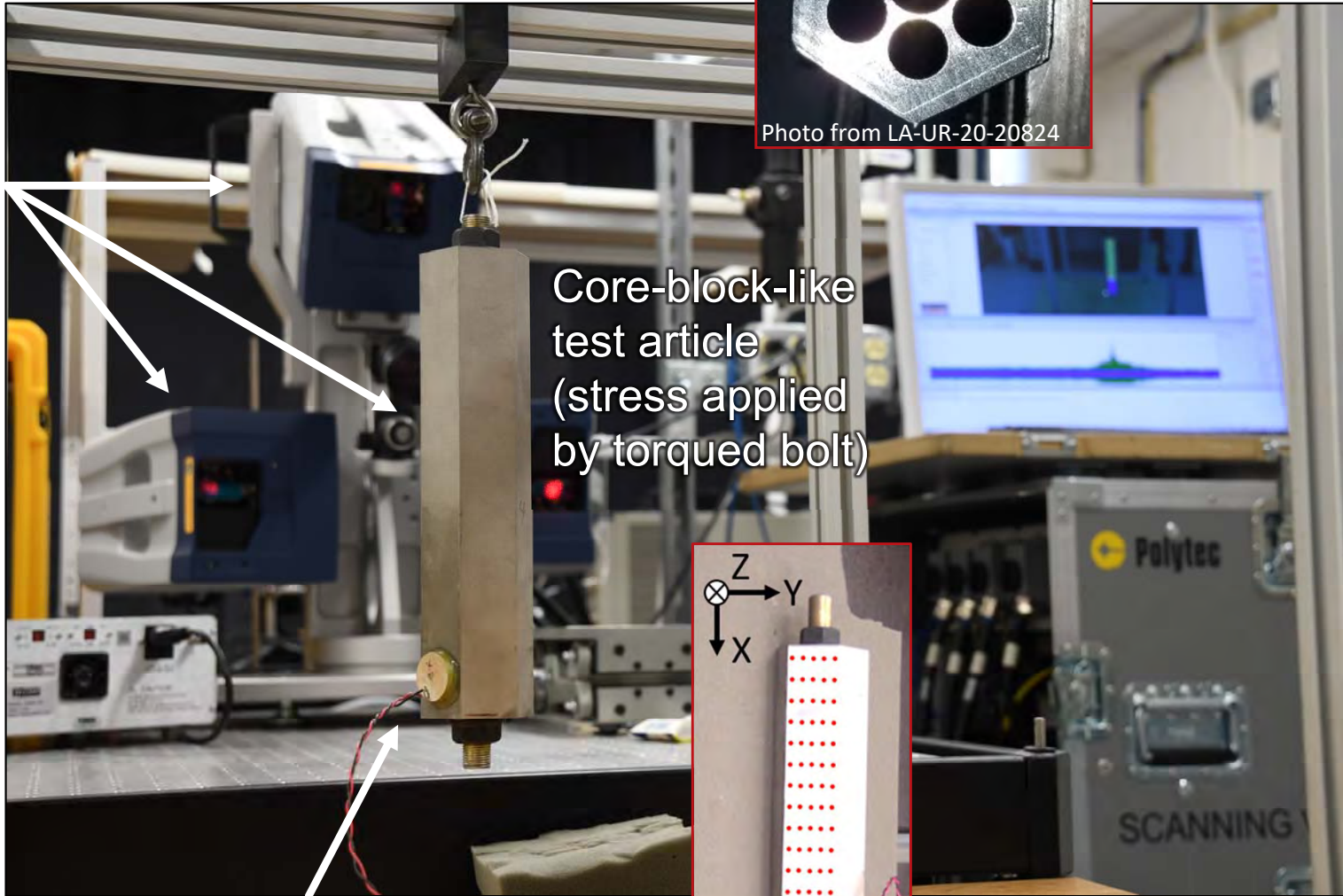
Sensitivity to varying stress states & damage

Inform future embedded sensing designs

Baseline data collection



DAQ system

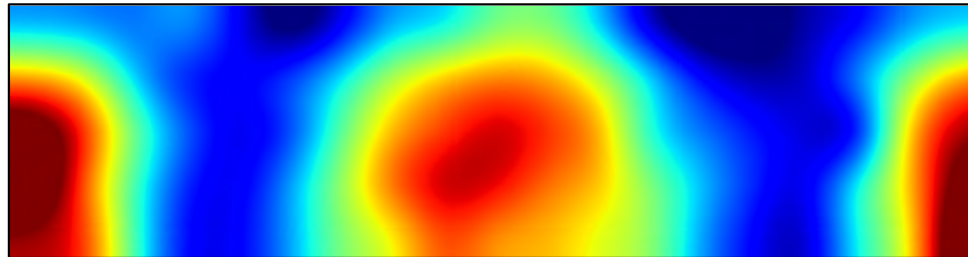
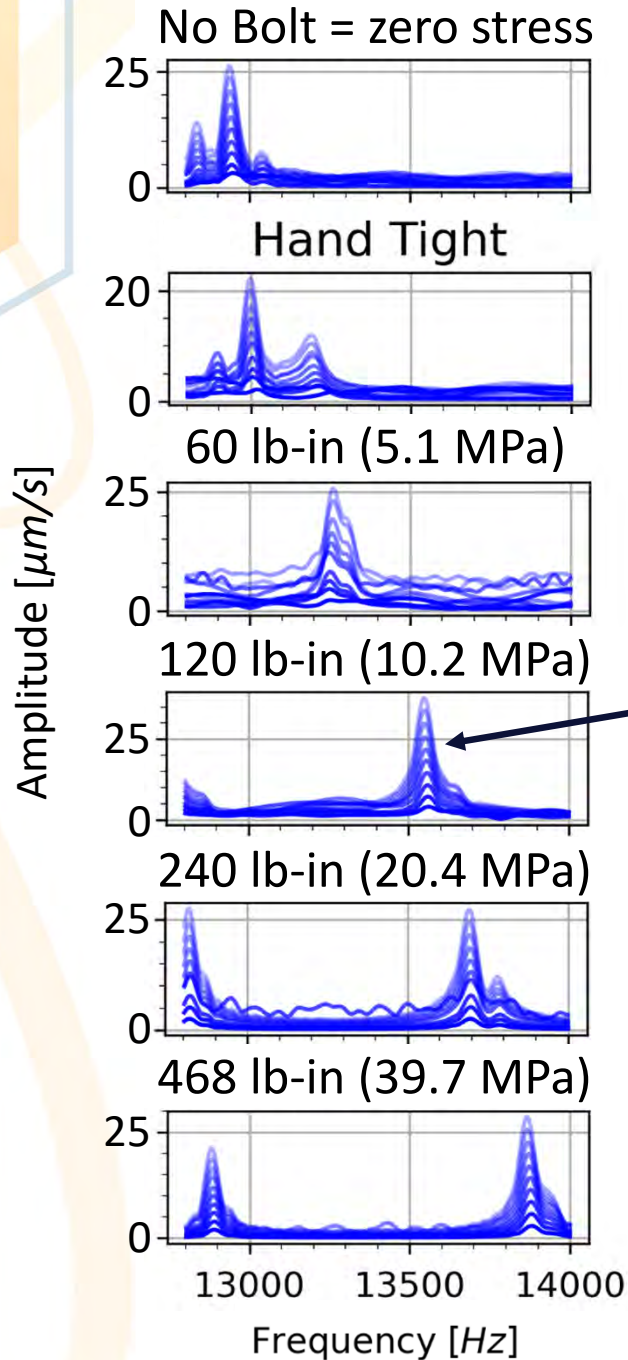


PZT transducer

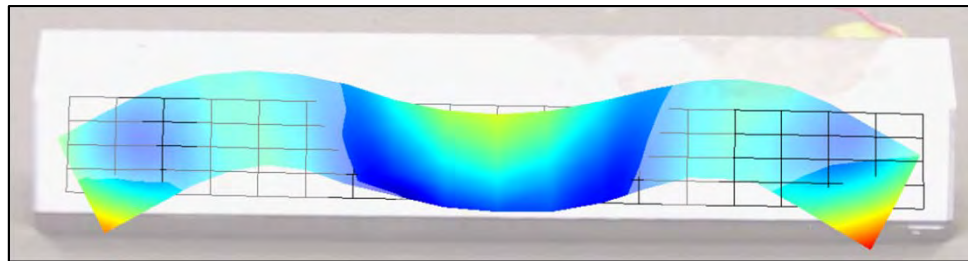
pseudo-random input



Resonant Ultrasound Spectroscopy: linear (RUS) & nonlinear (NRUS)



Out-of-plane
(Z) motion

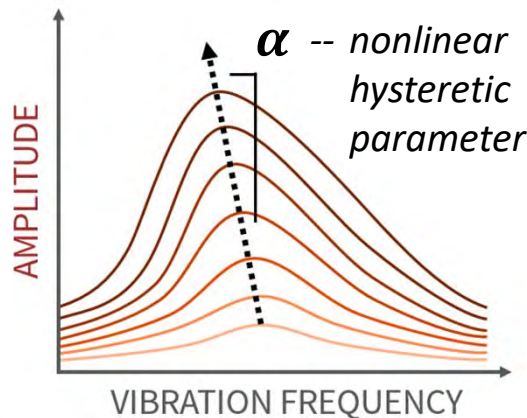


3D mode
image

10 drive amplitudes
at each applied
torque level (NRUS)

Best-fitting
RUS solution
(5 modes):

$\rho = 8024 \text{ kg/m}^3$
 $E = 187.0 \text{ GPa}$
 $\nu = 0.303$



Payan, C., Ulrich, T. J., et al. (2014). Quantitative linear and nonlinear resonance inspection techniques and analysis for material characterization: Application to concrete thermal damage. *Journal of the Acoustical Society of America*.

Remillieux, M. C., Ulrich, T. J., et al. (2015). Resonant ultrasound spectroscopy for materials with high damping and samples of arbitrary geometry. *Journal of Geophysical Research: Solid Earth*.

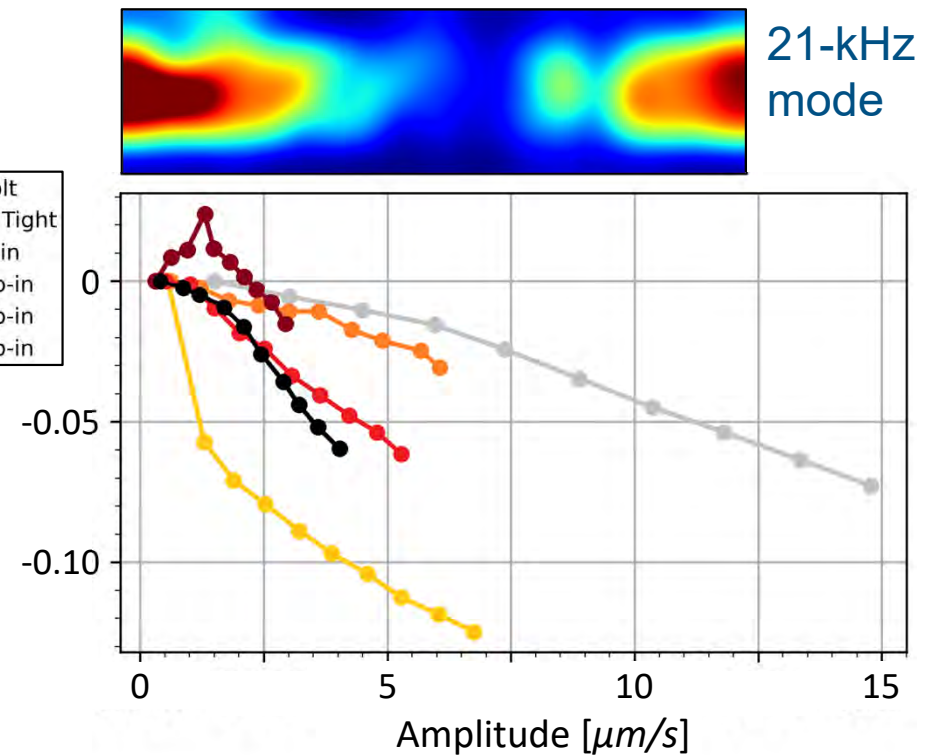
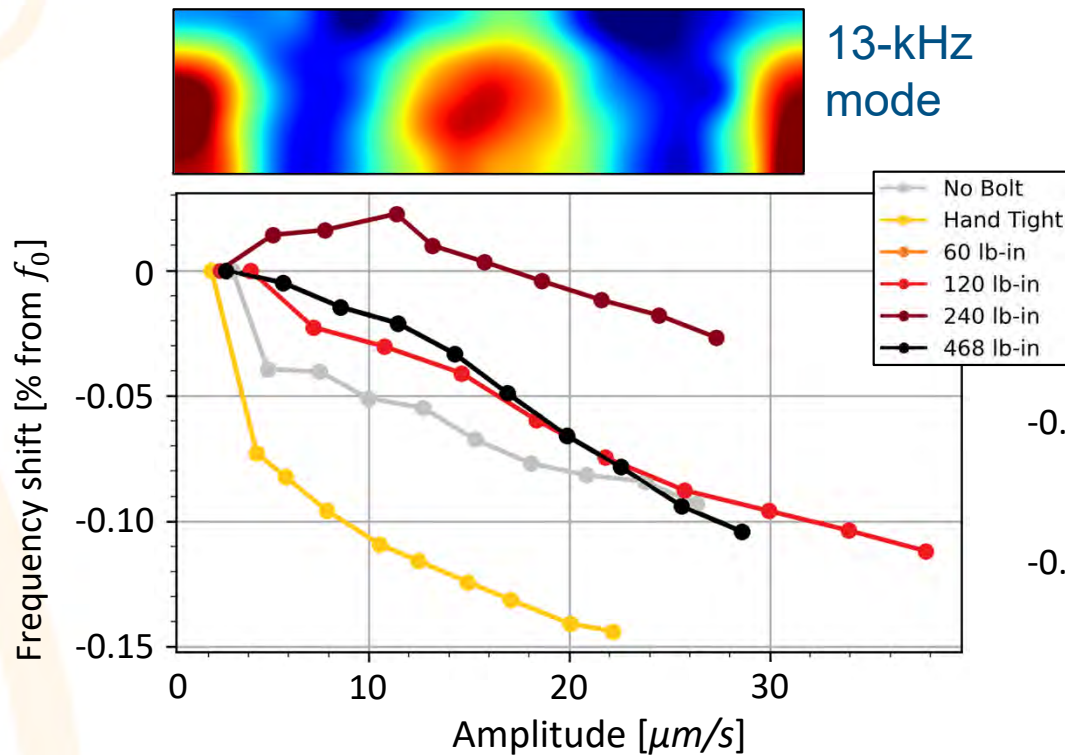
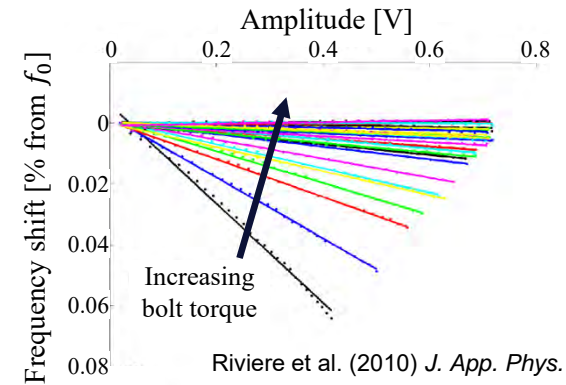
Beardslee, L. B., Remillieux, M. C., & Ulrich, T. J. (2021). Determining material properties of components with complex shapes using Resonant Ultrasound Spectroscopy. *Applied Acoustics*.

Geimer, P. R., Ulrich, T. J., Beardslee, L. B., et al. (2022). Finite-element-based resonant ultrasound spectroscopy for measurement of multi-material samples. *Journal of the Acoustical Society of America*.

Baseline nonlinear elasticity of the sample is largely consistent regardless of stress state

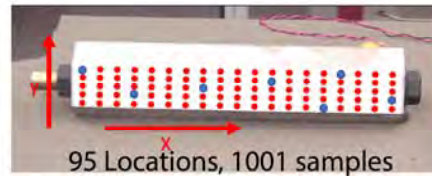
Nonlinear hysteretic response (α) is highly sensitive to damage and stress

We expect α to correlate with stress after introducing a defect to the sample \rightarrow nonlinearity generated at “soft” interface

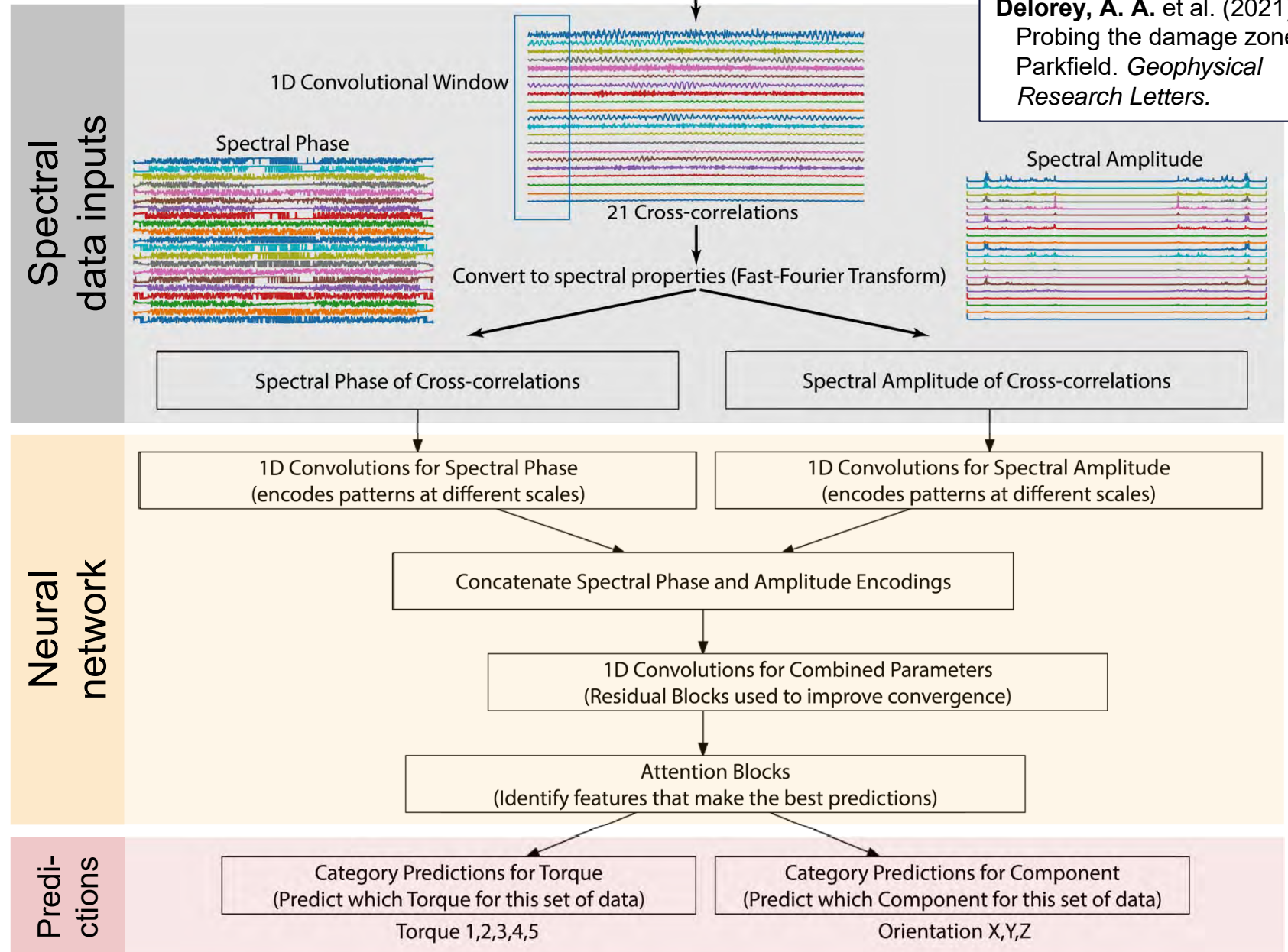


Machine Learning

Neural network predicts state of stress and informs sensor design



Cross-correlate times series from 7 selected locations



Delorey, A. A. et al. (2021).
Estimation of the orientation of stress in the Earth's crust without earthquake or borehole data. *Communications Earth & Environment*.

Delorey, A. A. et al. (2021).
Probing the damage zone at Parkfield. *Geophysical Research Letters*.

ML model predicted stress state correctly in 94% of time windows using Y-component data

Correctly predicts torque

Correctly rejects value

Predicted torque

No Bolt

Hand Tight

60 lb-in

120 lb-in

468 lb-in

No Bolt

Hand Tight

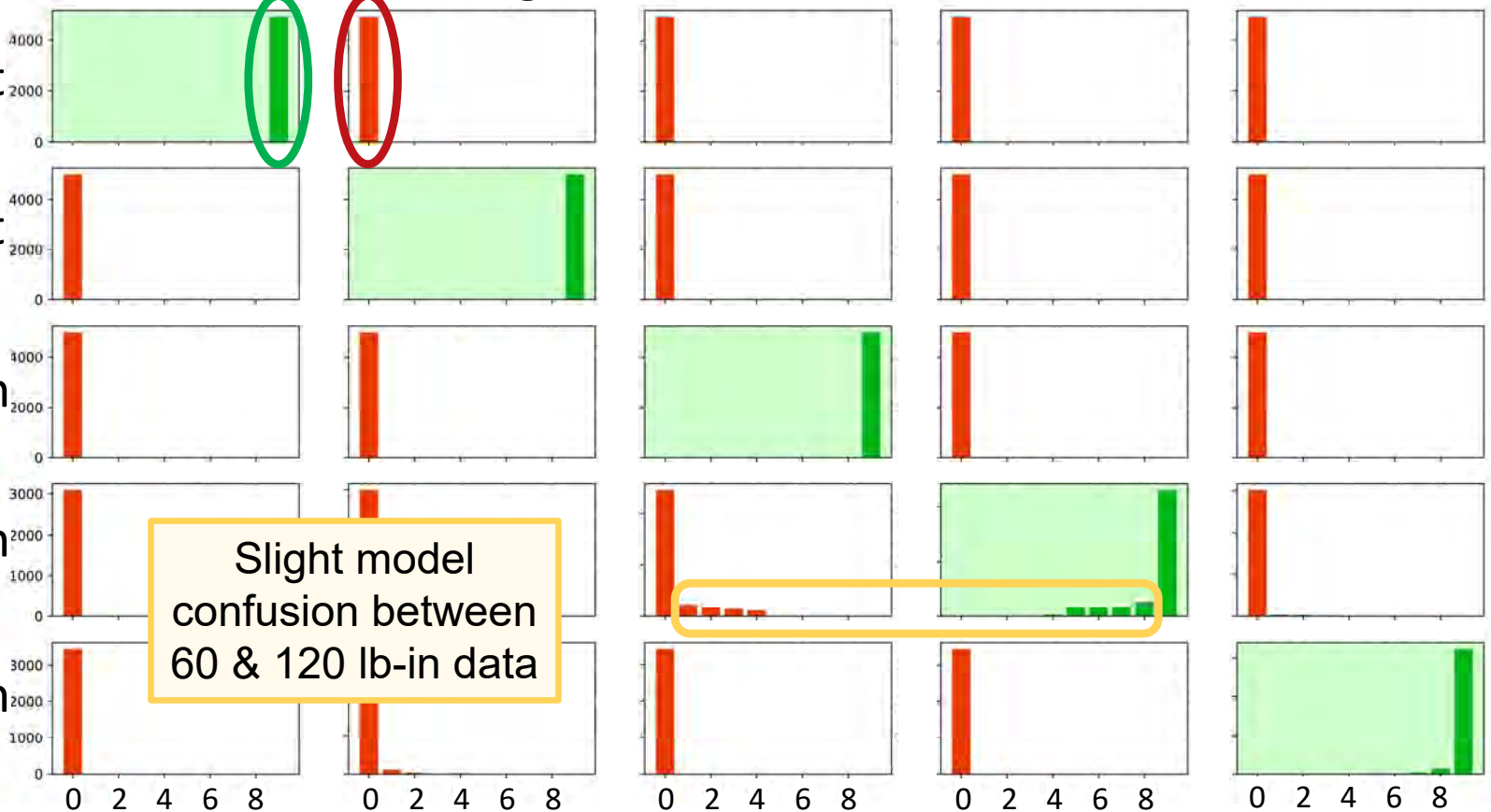
60 lb-in

120 lb-in

468 lb-in

Actual torque

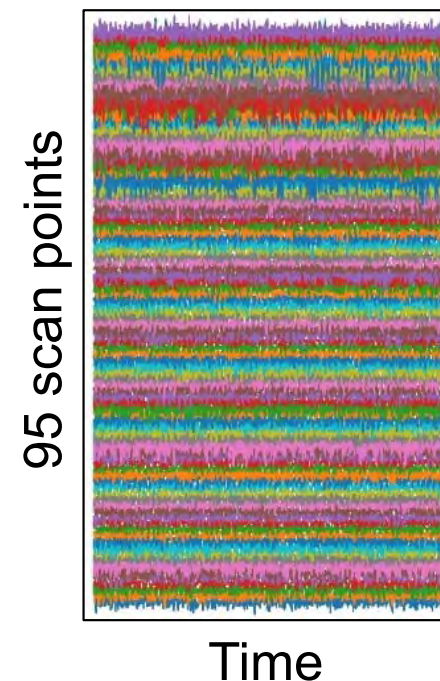
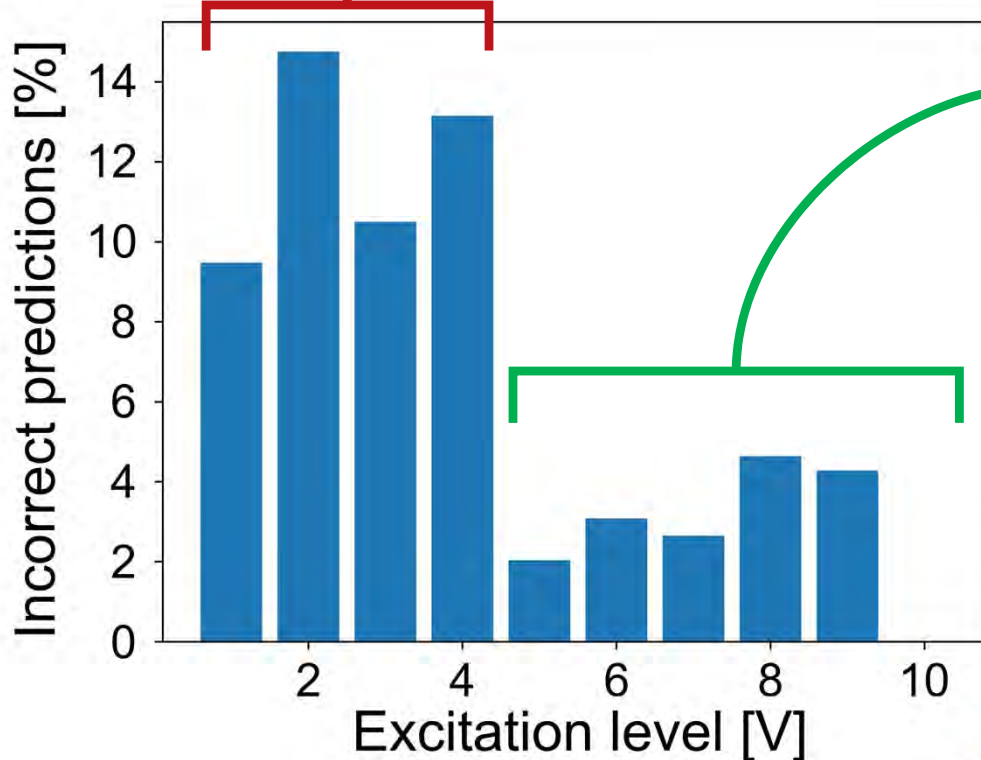
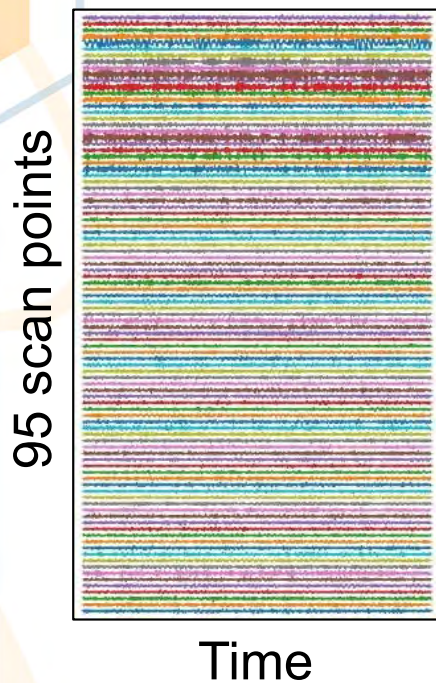
of time windows



Slight model confusion between 60 & 120 lb-in data

Most important data features for correct prediction are amplitude (SNR) & Y-component of motion

Amplitudes of correct predictions are ~50% higher than incorrect



Milestone status

- **M3 report (LANL)**
 - Preliminary results and work plan to accomplish M2 objectives
 - ***Delivered on schedule*** (Feb. 10, 2023)
- **M2 report (LANL)**
 - Demonstration of acoustic sensitivity to stress changes and defects, in preparation for future embedded sensors
 - ***On track to meet due date*** (June 30, 2023)

Upcoming work

- Repeat data collection for intact sample in vertical orientation (ongoing)
 - 6 torque & 10 excitation levels
- Cut sample in half and restress, test
- Alter surface roughness of cut interface to test sensitivity to defect changes
- Integrate results with embedded sensing plan from ORNL

