



Ridgetop Group INC
ENGINEERING INNOVATION

Smart Sensors for Distributed Event-Triggered System Health Monitoring

Ridgetop Group, Inc.

Doug Goodman, President & CEO

Kyle Ferrio, VP Advanced Research

Agenda

- Quick Introduction to Ridgetop Group
- Event-Driven Inspection
- Smart Sensors



Ridgetop Group, Inc.



Ridgetop Group Facilities in Tucson, AZ

- Worldwide nanotechnology R&D partners in industry and academia
- Foundation and focus in physics-of-failure for electronic systems

- Arizona-based firm, founded in 2000, with focus on electronics for critical applications
- Two divisions: Semiconductor & Precision Instruments (SPI) and Advanced Diagnostics & Prognostics (ADP)
- Technology leader in precision test structures for QA and prognostic applications
- Wide range of commercial and government customers



Ridgetop Europe Facilities in Brugge, Belgium



Ridgetop Accreditations



ISO9001:2008 Quality Management System



AS9100C Quality Management System



Microelectronics Trusted Supplier (Defense Microelectronics Activity)

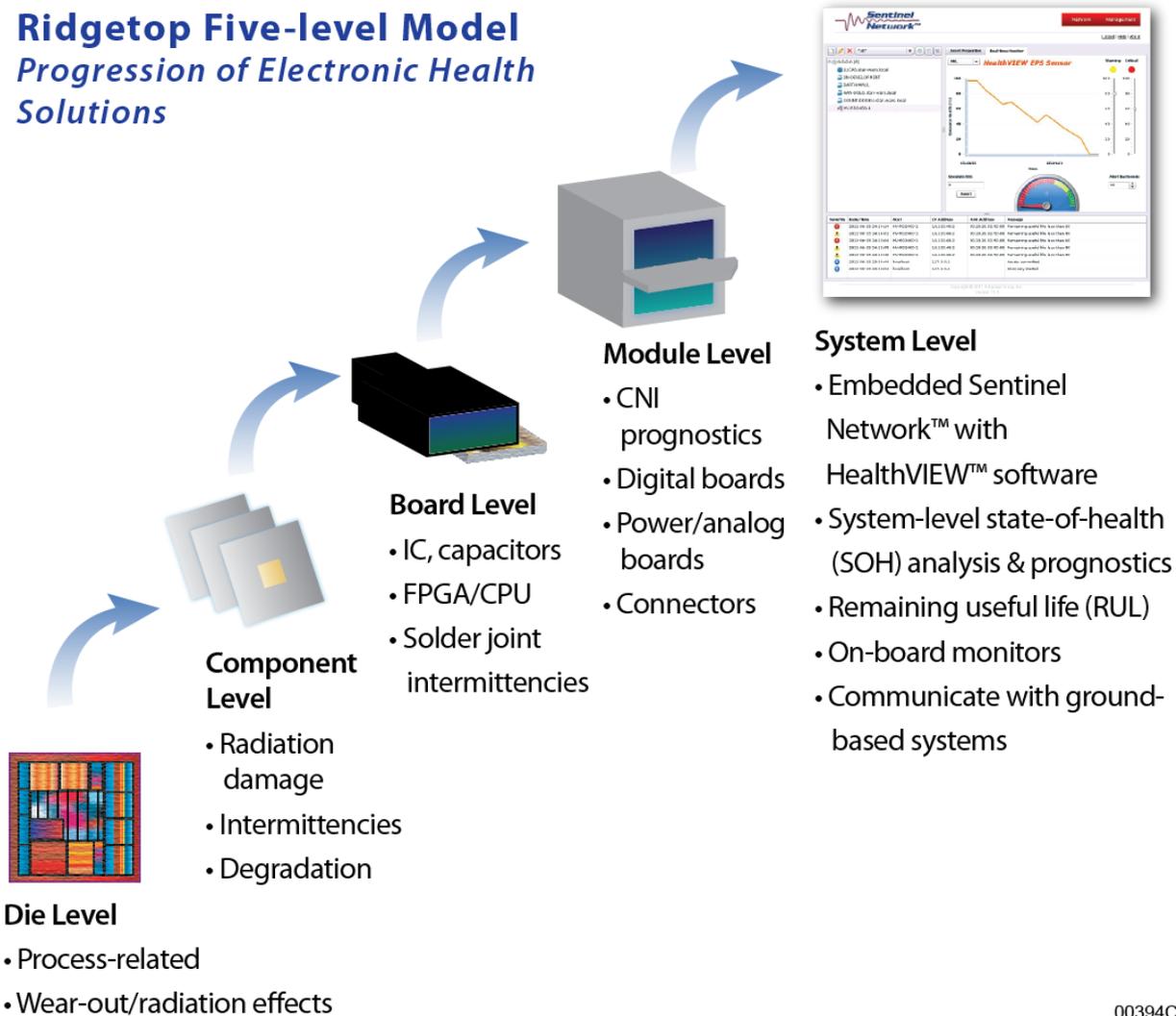


Partners and Customers



Faults Occur at Multiple Levels in Systems

Ridgetop Five-level Model Progression of Electronic Health Solutions

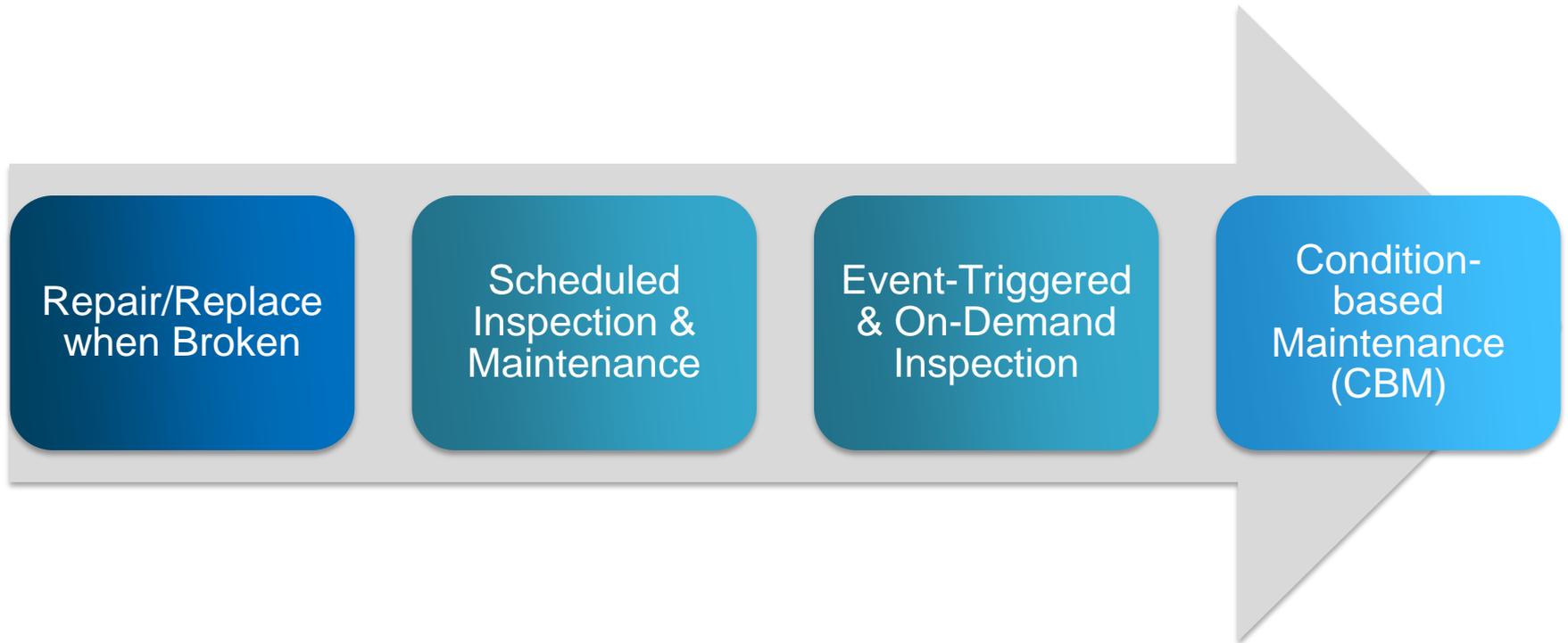


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Evolution of Maintenance Practices

Going from REACTIVE to PROACTIVE



Evolution of Maintenance Practices

Going from REACTIVE to PROACTIVE

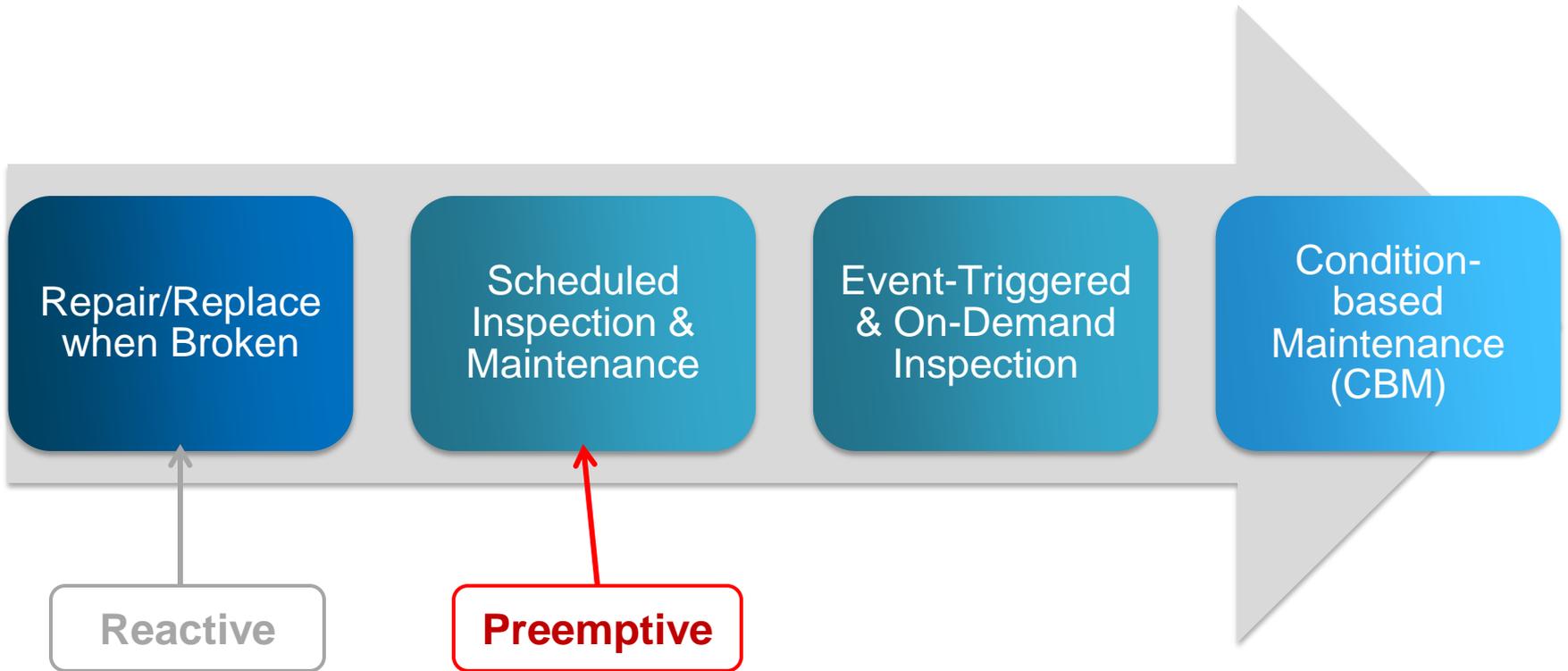


Reactive maintenance plans are unacceptable for critical systems.



Evolution of Maintenance Practices

Going from REACTIVE to PROACTIVE

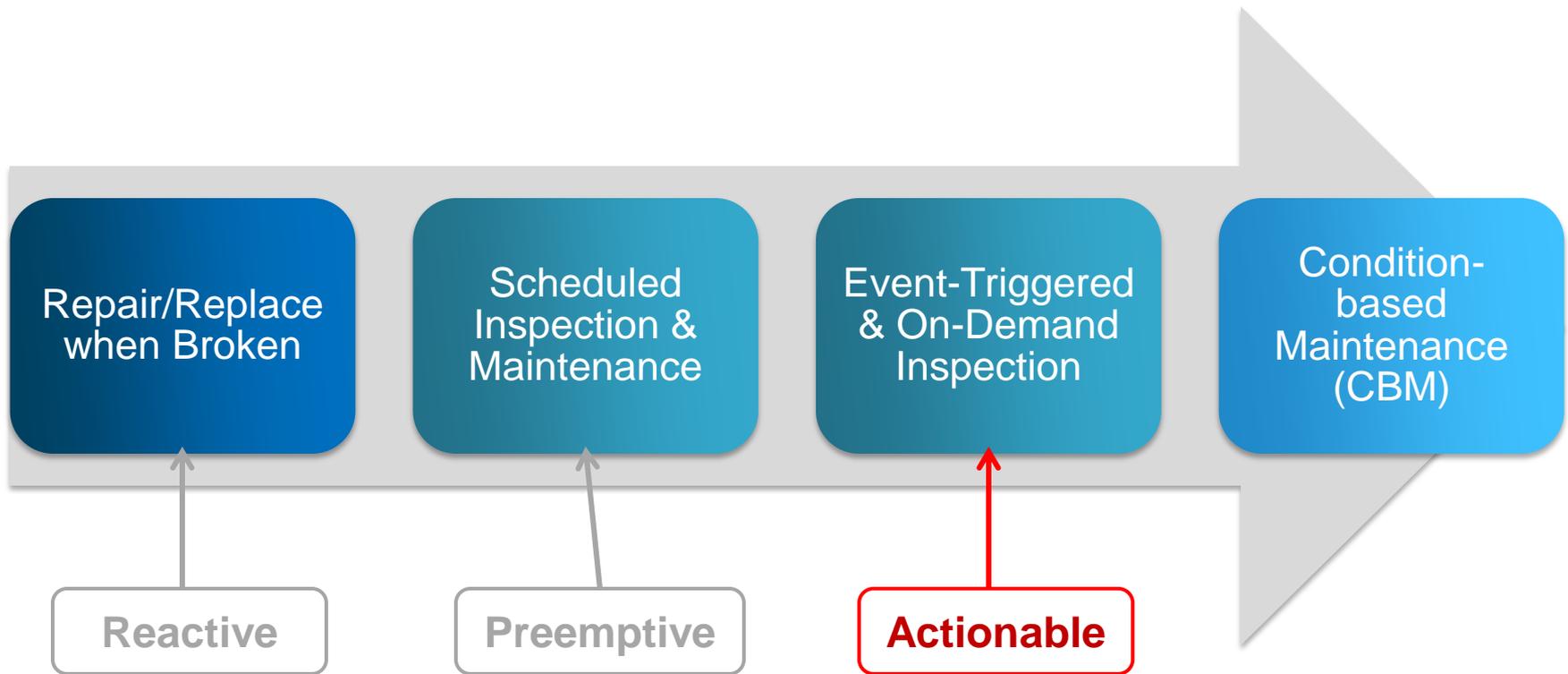


Preemptive maintenance may increase risk to crew and vehicle.



Evolution of Maintenance Practices

Going from REACTIVE to PROACTIVE

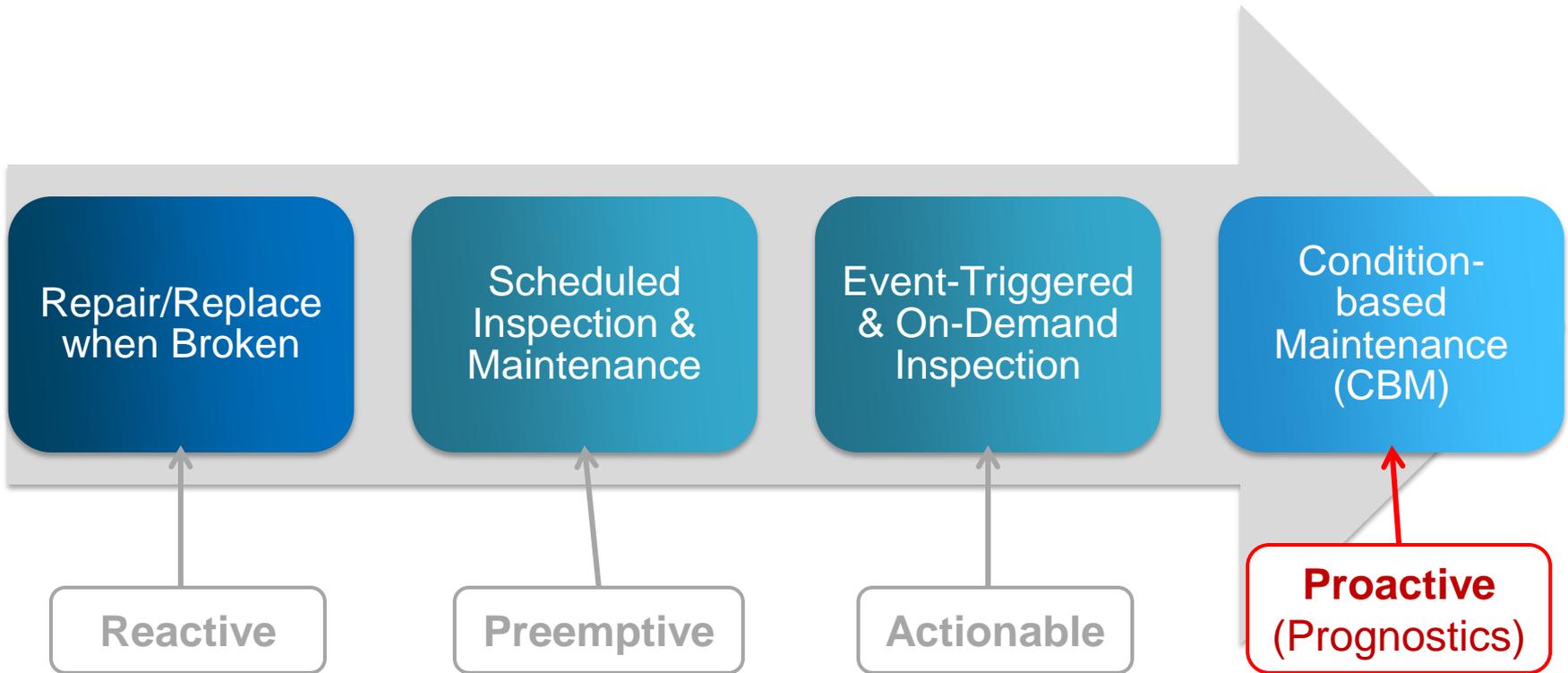


Event-triggered maintenance is based on *timely and actionable* information.



Evolution of Maintenance Practices

Going from REACTIVE to PROACTIVE



Smart sensors and algorithms provide the prognostic horizon for CBM.



The Challenge: Situational Awareness

- Cannot be in all places at all times
- Slow, dangerous work
- High risk to crew and vehicle
- Autonomous monitoring should be the norm



NASA STS-116

<http://spaceflight.nasa.gov/gallery/images/shuttle/sts-116/html/s116e05983.html>



Sensors, Everywhere?

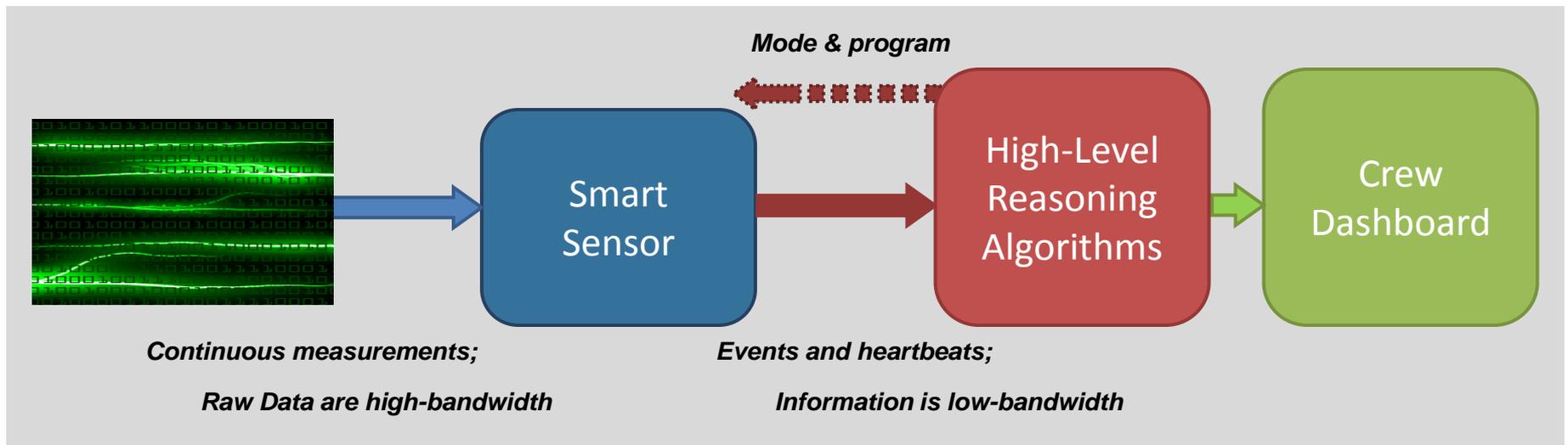
- Sensors improve situational awareness
 - But data is not the same as information!
- New challenges
 - Big Data
 - Proliferation of sensors implies growth of data
 - Extracting actionable information from big data is hard, even on earth
 - Compute burden
 - Power draw
 - Cooling load



Google press release
<http://www.google.com/about/datacenters/>

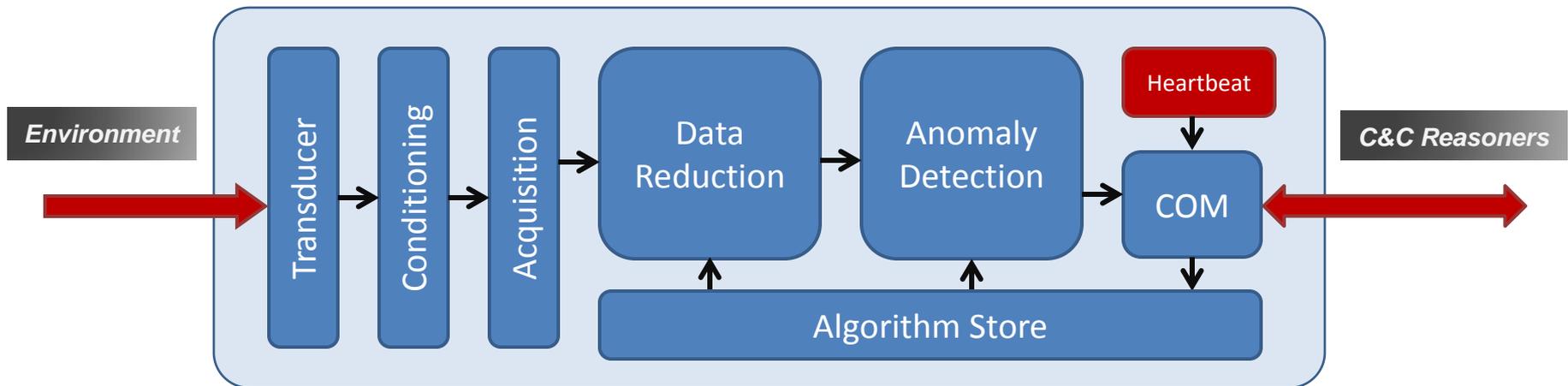
Smart Sensors Ease Data Burden

- Big Data in Space can borrow from Big Data on Earth
 - Don't move (much of) the data to the algorithms
 - Move routine computation to the data
 - Monitor *locally* and persistently with low-power sensors
 - Reduce data to events *locally*, at the sensor
 - Communicate *events* over low-bandwidth, low-power channel
 - Stream *data* at full (or fractional) bandwidth only when commanded



Smart Sensors Ease Data Burden

- Smart Sensors transform data into information by combining...
 - Physical instruments
 - Dynamic data acquisition scheduling
 - First-order data reduction → event detection
 - Low-bandwidth communication and control
 - Remotely reconfigurable algorithms
 - Integrate (except transducer) in a rad-hard ASIC





Ridgetop Group INC
ENGINEERING INNOVATION

RotoSense™

NASA Spinoff 2012 – RotoSense™

Office of the Chief Technologist

Value for NASA, Benefits for the Nation

NASA Spinoff

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Spinoff 2012

Wireless Sensors Pinpoint Rotorcraft Troubles

Transportation

NASA Technology

Helicopters present many advantages over fixed-wing aircraft: they can take off from and land in tight spots, they can move in any direction with relative ease, and they can hover in one area for extended periods of time. But that maneuverability comes with costs.

For example, one persistent issue in helicopter maintenance and operation is that their components are subject to high amounts of wear compared to fixed-wing aircraft. In particular, the rotor drive system that makes flight possible undergoes heavy vibration during routine performance, slowly degrading components in a way that can cause failures if left unmonitored. The level of attention required to ensure flight safety makes helicopters very expensive to maintain.

As a part of NASA's Fundamental Aeronautics Program, the Subsonic Rotary Wing Project seeks to advance knowledge about and improve prediction capabilities for rotorcraft, with the aim of developing technology that will meet future civilian requirements like higher efficiency and lower noise flights. One of the program's goals is to improve technology to detect and assess the health of critical components in rotorcraft drive systems.

Ridgetop's wireless MEMS accelerometer can gather quality data from spots inaccessible to the sensors typically employed today.

Full article here: http://spinoff.nasa.gov/Spinoff2012/t_6.html



Problem Statement

Helicopters suspended as gearbox fault blamed for Super Puma ditching

STV 13 May 2012 12:02 BST

The owners of a helicopter which ditched in the North Sea last week grounded more aircraft today after an early investigation revealed a fault in its gearbox.

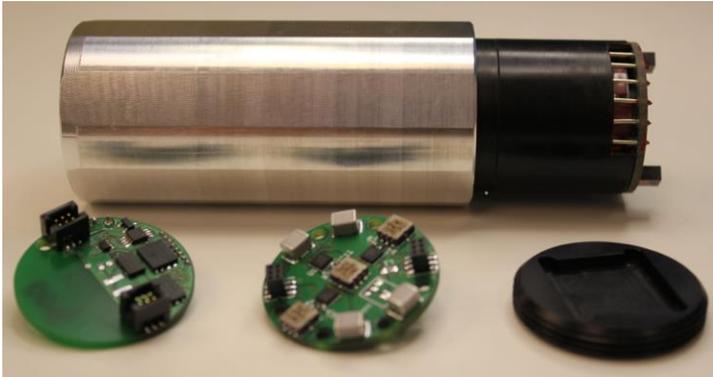
The move comes after an initial Air Accidents Investigation Branch examination of the EC225, which went down while carrying 12 passengers and two crew, showed it suffered a crack to a gearbox shaft.



Source: <http://news.stv.tv/north/99554-helicopters-suspended-as-gearbox-fault-blamed-for-superpuma-ditching/>



Solution: RotoSense



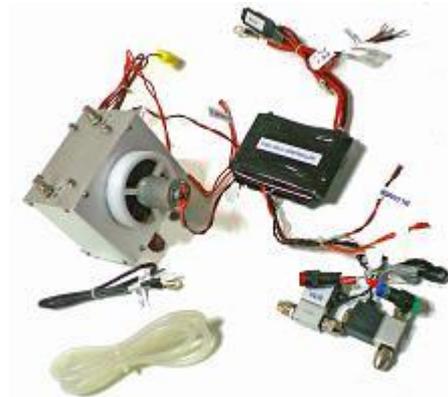
- RotoSense is a wireless rotational vibration sensor
- IEEE standard 802.15.4 wireless implementation
- Sensing tool wear, chatter, or spindle balance in CNC applications
- Detecting prognostic vibrational signatures in rotating shafts or pinions to give early warning of gear tooth cracking or spalling in wind turbines and transmissions
- Applications include:
 - CNC
 - Down-hole oil & gas drilling
 - Wind turbines and transmissions

Specification	Value
MEMS accelerometer peak impact	>200 g
Operating temperature	93 °C
Sensor housing	1.5" diameter x 3" length
Sensor data memory	2 Mbits
Accelerometer sensitivity	<20 mV/g at 100 Hz
Wireless data rate	75 kbaud nominal
Battery powered	3.6 V high-temp battery, 4.5 Ah, 200 °C
Battery life	4 months at a 50% duty cycle
Sensor and signal conditioning bandwidth	20 kHz
ADC resolution	16 bits
ADC sample rate	>250 kHz



Intermittencies

- **Electrical based intermittent/No Fault Found (NFF) issues are amongst the most difficult to identify and deal with in complex systems.**
- **Ridgetop's unique approach to addressing this will be critical to enabling reliable system performance for years to come**

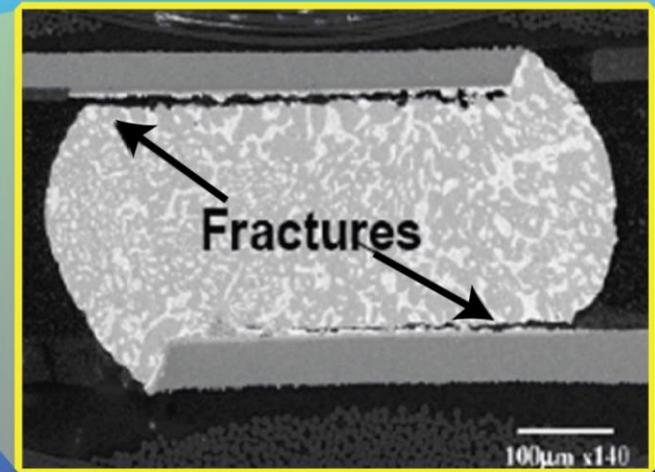
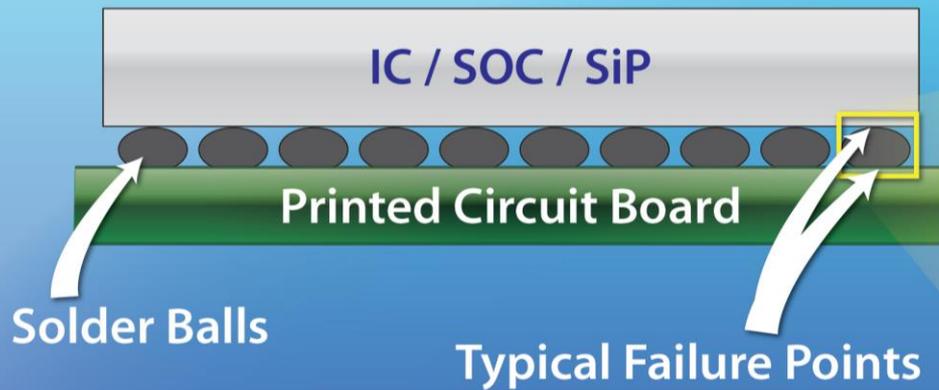


Intermittencies

- With present technology, reported electronic system problems in the field cannot be duplicated at the service point or in the lab
- “Three/Four-letter” words (CND, NTF, RTOK)
 - Could Not Duplicate (CND)
 - No Trouble Found (NTF)
 - Retest OK (RTOK)
- 50 to 80% of these CND/NTF/RTOK problem categories are reported by service personnel.
- Major culprits – Solder joint intermittencies, connectors, and NBTI effects in deep submicron ICs



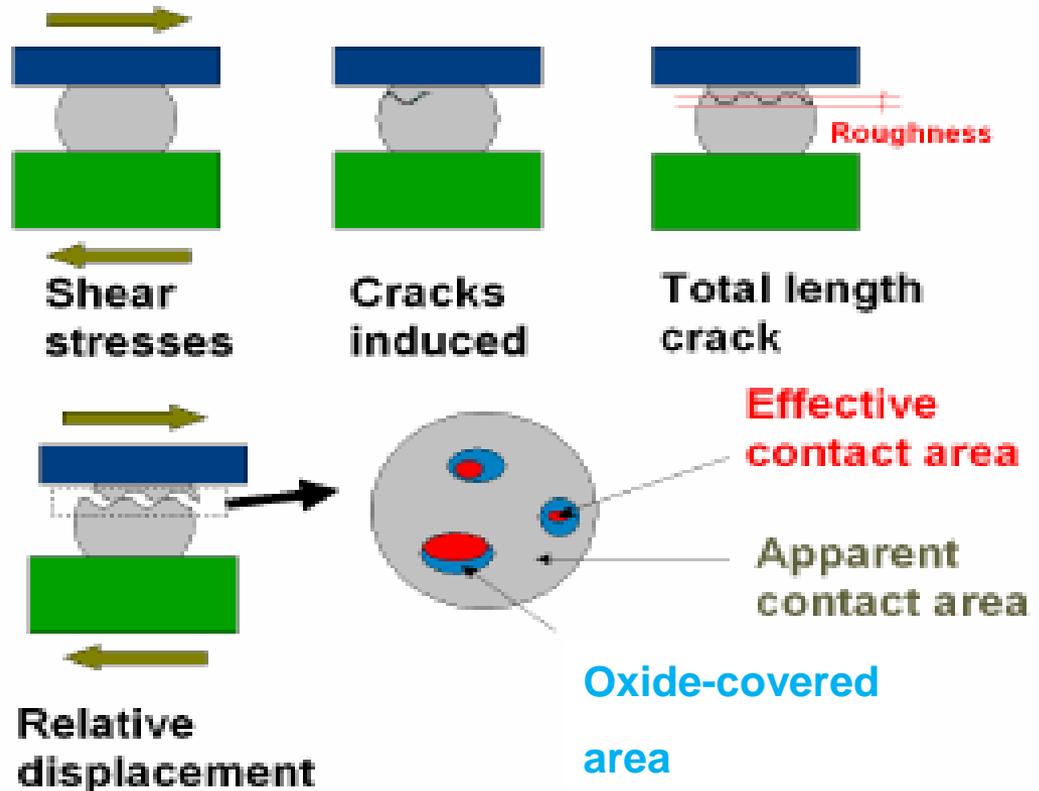
Solder Balls, Cracks and Fractures



Lall 2005 IEEE

Mechanisms of Failure

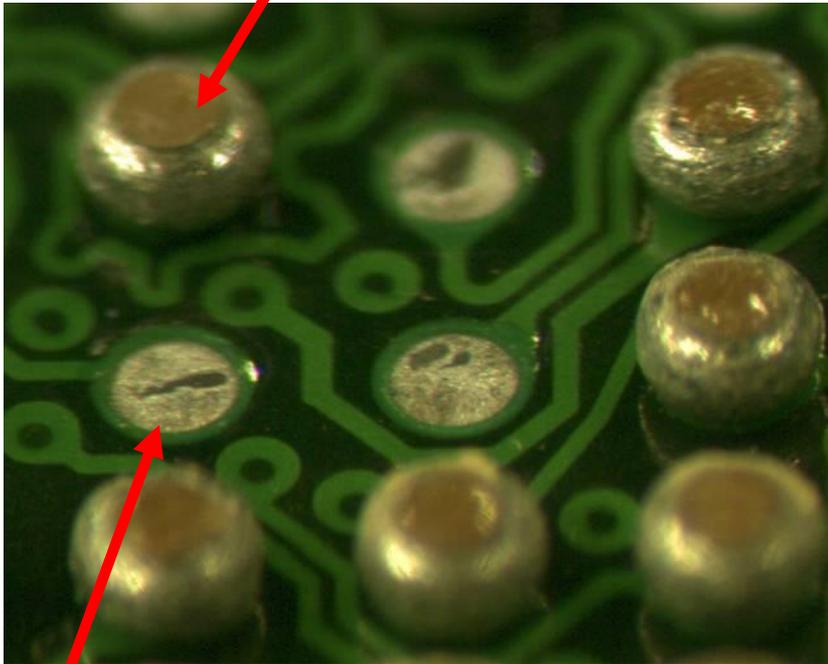
- Fatigue fractures (cracks) are caused by thermo-mechanical stress/strain
- During periods of high stress, fractured bumps tend to momentarily open and cause intermittent faults of high resistance for periods of ns to μ s
- Over time, contamination and oxidation films occur on the fractured faces: the effective contact area becomes smaller and smaller
- Transient opens can be detected by event detectors



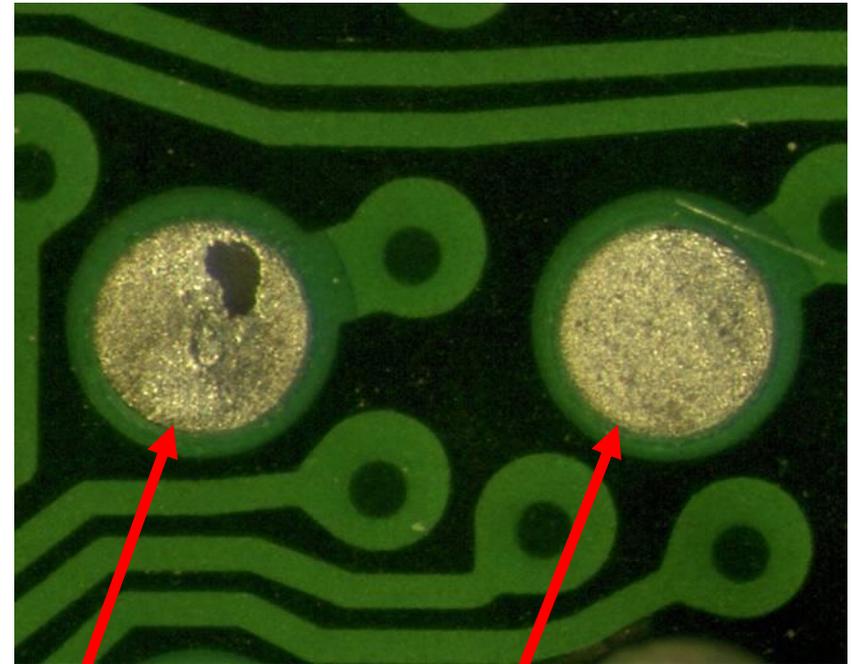
Mechanics of Failure

HALT results - Pulled FPGA – Damaged Solder Balls

Undamaged



Damaged: Cracked

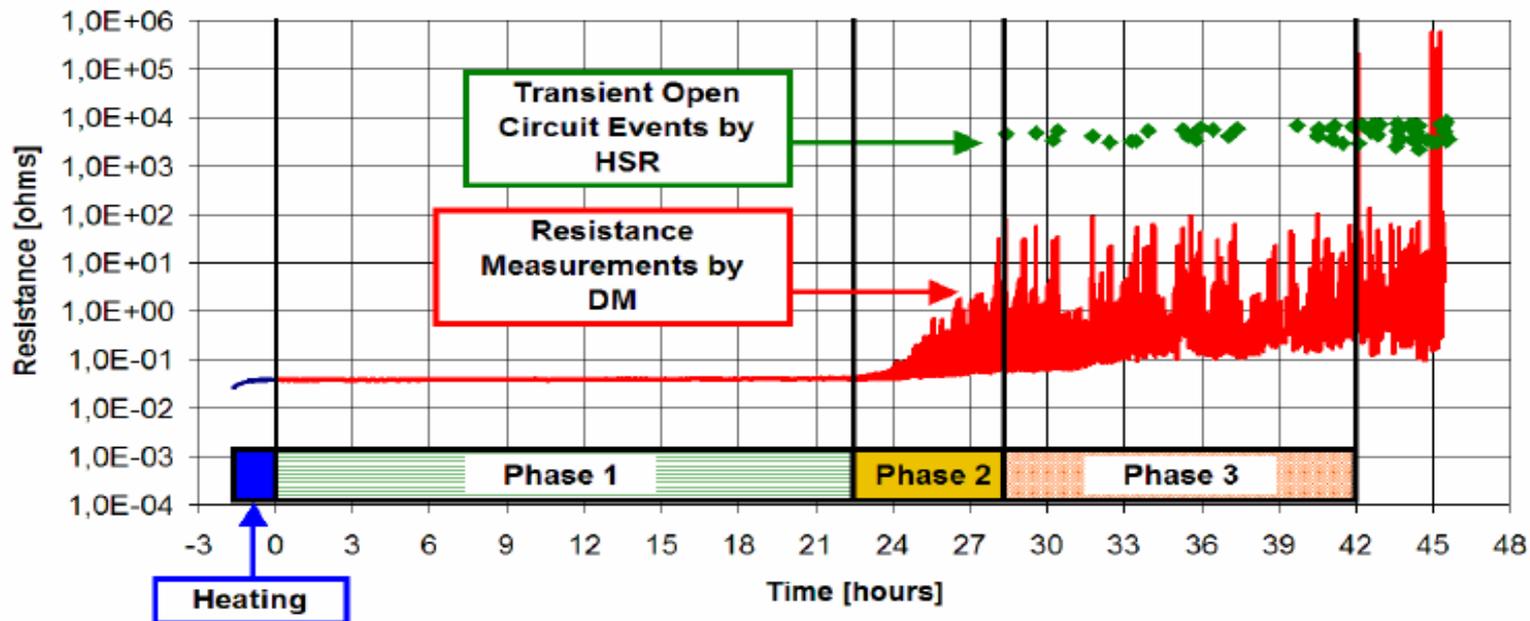


**Cracked, not
detectable**

Fractured, detectable

Intermittent Faults

- Faults are intermittent: confirmed by CAVE, Auburn Univ., German automobile manufacturer, BAE Systems and other firms
 - Occur during periods of increasing strain
 - Multiple occurrences per cycle
 - Industry standard: 200 ohms +, 200 ns +



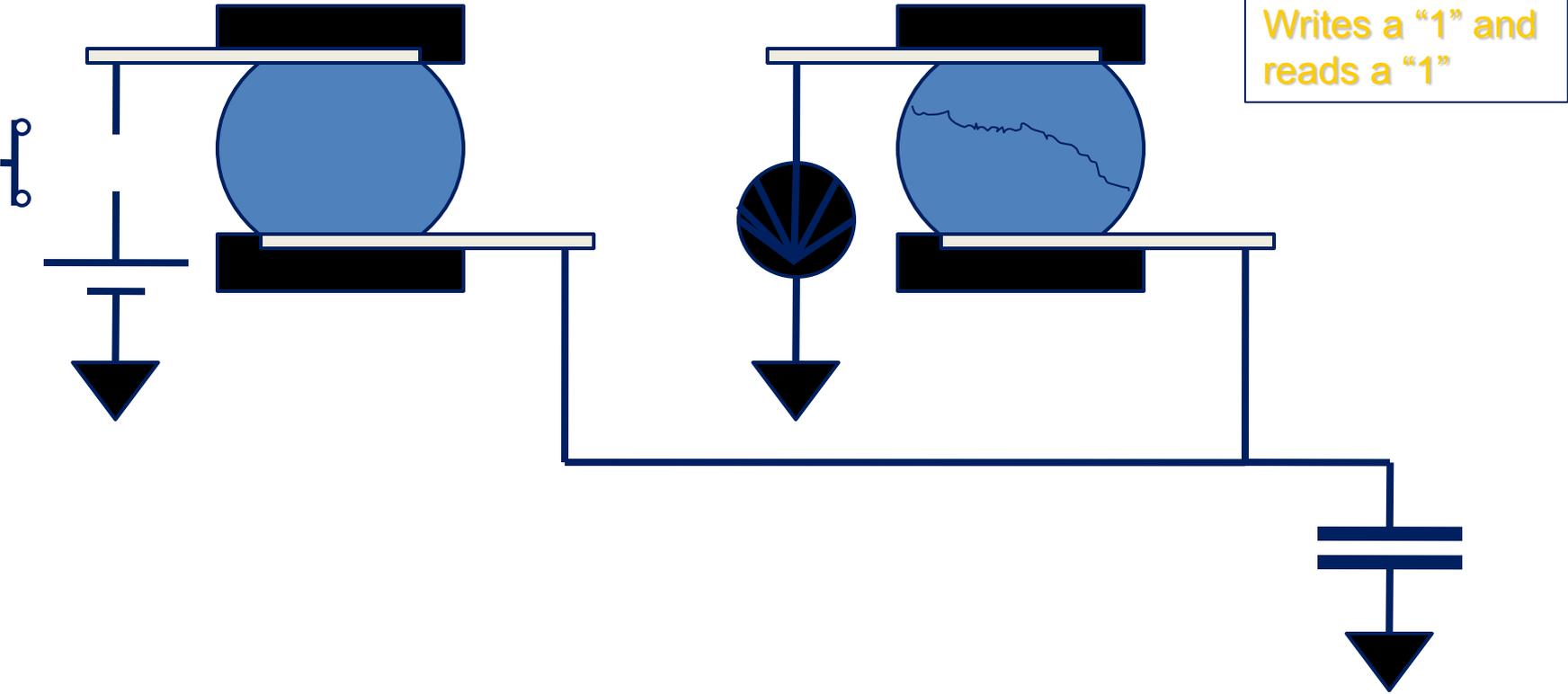
SJ BIST™ Objectives & Features

- Objectives
 - Detection of impending interconnect failures
 - Unique in-situ testing in operating circuits
 - Technology-independent
- Feature and Benefits
 - Detects ball fractures prior to catastrophic failure of circuit
 - Provides actionable maintenance data
 - Independently tested and verified
 - Endorsed by leading automotive and aerospace customers



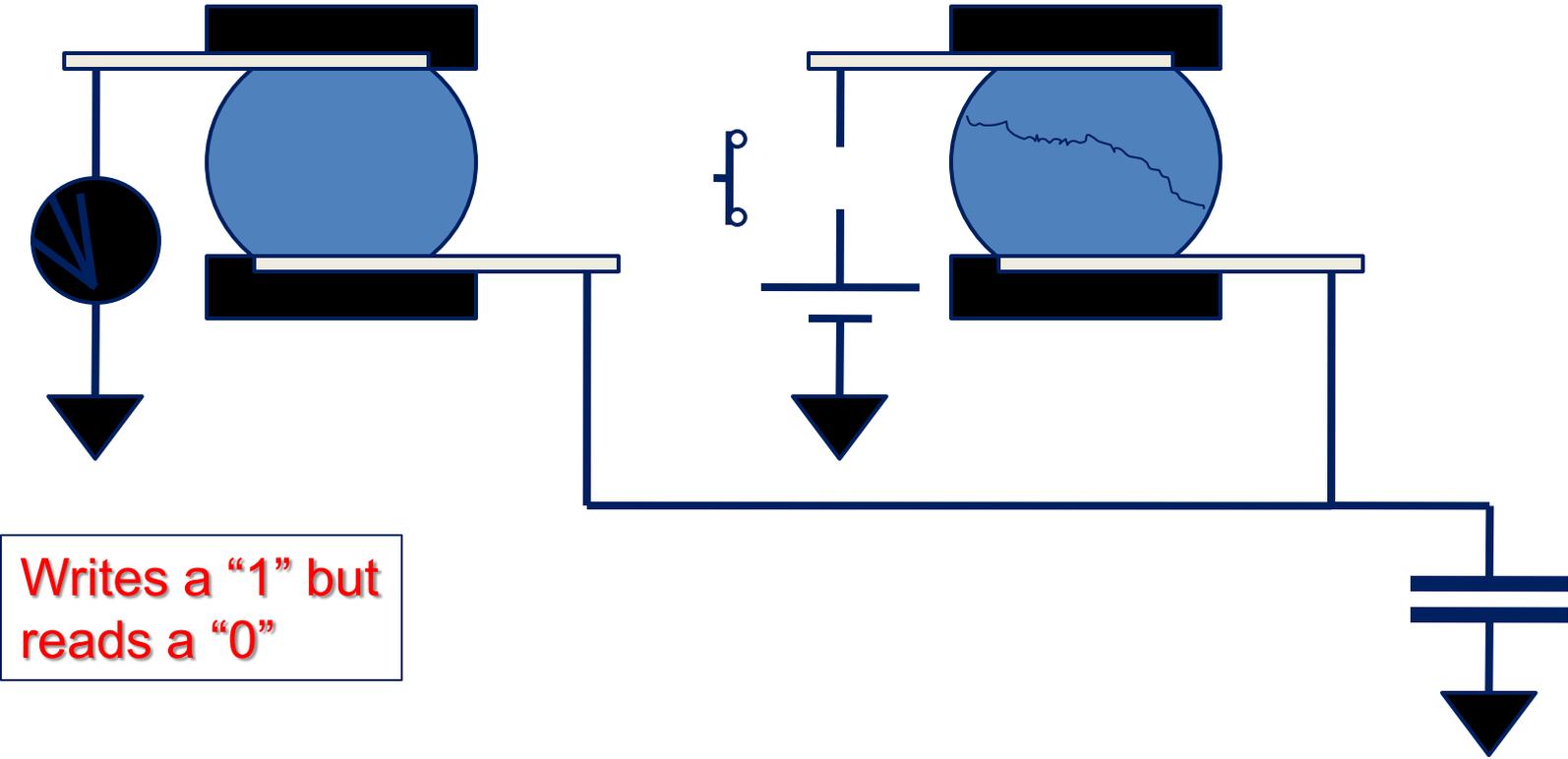
SJ BIST Operation

Healthy Solder Joint



SJ BIST Operation

Faulty Solder Joint



SJ BIST Summary

- Available as:
 - Verilog or VHDL core for FPGA
 - Microcontroller code
- Requires dedicated I/O + capacitor
- Runs concurrently
- Interconnect reliability verification
 - Process qualification
 - Lifetime observation



SJ BISTView GUI

The screenshot displays the SJ BISTView GUI interface. The window title is "SJ BIST view". The interface includes the SJ BIST logo and the Ridgetop Group Inc logo with the tagline "ENGINEERING INNOVATION".

On the left side, there are control elements:

- Buttons for "About" and "Reset Errors".
- A frequency display showing "10000000 Hz".
- A vertical slider control with tick marks at 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, and 25.
- A "Disconnect" button.
- A dropdown menu currently set to "COM4".

The central part of the GUI is an "FPGA BGA grid", which is a 16x16 grid of cells. Four specific cells are highlighted with red circles and labeled with "00":

- Top-left corner (Row 1, Column 1).
- Top-right corner (Row 1, Column 16).
- Second row from top, second column from left.
- Second row from top, second column from right.

Red lines connect these labels to the corresponding cells in the grid:

- B1 points to the top-left corner cell.
- B2 points to the second row, second column cell.
- B3 points to the top-right corner cell.
- B4 points to the second row, second column from right cell.
- R1 points to the bottom-left corner cell.
- R2 points to the bottom-right corner cell.



Contact Information

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SJ BIST Demo Kit Hardware

- The SJ BIST Demo Kit, built into an impact-resistant case, contains a control board that is connected to a 324-pin test integrated circuit (Xilinx XC6SLX16-2CSG324C FPGA) in a fine-pitch ball grid array package.
- SJ BIST is designed and programmed to monitor the health of the solder balls in 12 I/O ports that have been configured to form six groups of two pairs of pins.
- There are four push buttons used for manual fault injection, and two dials that adjust the resistance between the FPGA pins in order to demonstrate the sensitivity of SJ BIST to resistance changes.



Demonstration Kit Hardware



Hardware

- **Assigned I/O Pins**

- In the test board, pairs of I/O pins are wired together to form test groups for monitoring by SJ BIST. The pins being monitored are configured as six groups of two pins each, for 12 pins total.

- **SJ BIST Fault Injection**

- To simulate a failure, the SJ BIST Demo Kit has fault injection push buttons and dials that allow to inject various types of faults into six of the FPGA pin pairs.
- Faults injected by pushing the SJ BIST Demo fault injection push buttons (B1, B2, B3, or B4) or by adjusting the dials (R1 or R2), are being monitored by SJ BIST cores and can lead to detection depending on the selected observation frequency.

