Development of Strain-Sensing Fins (FINsight)

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# Pitchfork contains three strain gauge integrated fins to capture in-flight fin strain (aerodynamic loading) data.

- Fins are inset with flex PCBs with custom strain gauges.
- Fins deform during flight, causing gauge resistance changes.
- Resistance changes are recorded via Wheatstone bridges.



FIG 1. Integrated fin PCB





## Why FINsight?

Fin strain data informs fin design decisions and simulations.

### For example:

- 1. Uneven fin loading = Better fin mounting procedure necessary
- 2. Large flutter oscillations = Decrease mass or increase stiffness

### Why custom strain gauges?

Easy to mount and integrate
No wire bumps or extrusions
Traversive with large surface

3. Inexpensive with large surface area







## Electronics and Circuit Diagram

- 1. Resistance changes and unbalances the Wheatstone bridge
- 1. NAU7802 ADC converts voltage to digital signal
- 1. MUX TCA9548A transmits to Teensy 4.1 via I2C
- 1. Teensy records to flash memory

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# What is modal analysis?

- Modal analysis is the study of how systems/objects vibrate.
- Experimental modal analysis is performed via impact testing.





FIG 4. A modal impact hammer

FIG 3. Duke AERO modal impact setup



# Optimal Placement of Strain Gauges

- Optimal placement is in areas of high curvature.
- Impact testing data and FEA modal study predicted frequencies/mod e shapes.





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FIG 5. Fin PCB with optimal strain gauge placement





1st mode







3rd mode

# **Mode Shape Results**

	Mode-1		Mode-2		Mode-3	
Blue Reaper Modal	190	Hz	464	Hz	1109	Hz
Pitchfork FEA	287	Hz	641	Hz	1287	Hz
TABLE 1. Blue Reaper modal analysis results v. Pitchfork FEA in agreement with scaling laws						



# **PCB Design Specifications**

- 0.4 mm thick flex PCB
- 1.2 inch x 2.1 inch copper tracing strain gauges
- 0.127-mm-diameter wire
- UV-cured solder mask



FIG 8. PCB straingauge undergoing treatment

FIG 7. A PCB strain-gauge

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### Manufacturing

Tip to Tip

Fin Sandwich Composite

Tip to Tip



Fiberglass / Carbon Fiber sandwich

- PCBs placed off center to detect more deflection
- Symmetric sandwich layup prevents torsion under loading
- Wires from PCB threaded through fin can



FIG 11. SMM with mounted electronics



# Strain Measurement Module (SMM)

- 3D-printed mounting bracket houses all circuitry in power section:
  - Wheatstone bridges
  - o 24-bit ADCs
  - Teensy microcontroller with flash memory and mux
  - Two single cell lithium-ion batteries
- Fits all circuitry in 1" radial space between motor casing and body tube

# **Static Load Testing**



FIG 11. Test PCB mounted in extensometer

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# **Wind Tunnel Testing**



FIG 13. Pitchfork in the wind tunnel for strain testing



FIG 14. Windtunnel data indicating ADC voltage varies with the square of wind speed Duke PRATT SCHOOL of ENGINEERING





FIG 15. Thermal calibration curves for thermocouple (yellow)and strain gauges (blue)

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**Thermal Testing** 



FIG 16. Thermal calibration setup Duke PRATT SCHOOL of ENGINEERING

#### FINsight is calibrated, tested, and ready to collect in-flight data!

#### Future Improvements:

- 1. Improved calibration schemes
- 2. Thermal noise reduction
- 3. More sensitive strain gauge materials
- 4. Optimization of tracing patterns
- 5. Higher quality electrical components
- 6. Improved wire and component management

# Currently creating software for data analysis, visualization, and optimization



FIG 17. A finished fin before mounting

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# THANK YOU

Does anyone have any questions?

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