

# The SETScan Patternator

## An Overview



## En'Urga Inc.

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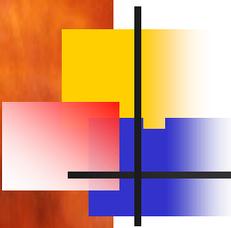
 765-497-3269

<http://www.enurga.com>



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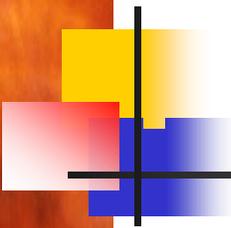
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# Outline

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- **Background on optical tomography**
- **Sample applications such as spray diagnostics**
- **Quality assurance using optical patternator**

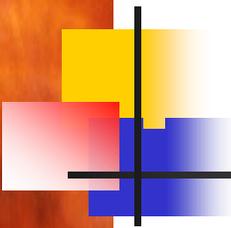


# Background on Optical Patternation



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# Why Optical Patternation?

**Purpose: Obtain a cross-section profile of materials**

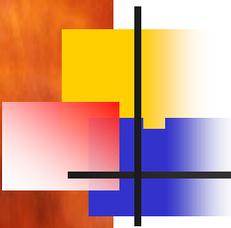
- **Fast, capable of obtaining transient data**
- **Greater reproducibility than mechanical devices because no moving parts**
- **No interference with the spray**
- **Greater spatial resolution**
- **Low maintenance and operational cost**



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# Principal Types of Optical Patternators

- **Laser sheet imaging**
- **Planar Laser Induced Fluorescence**
- **Extinction based systems (SETscan)**

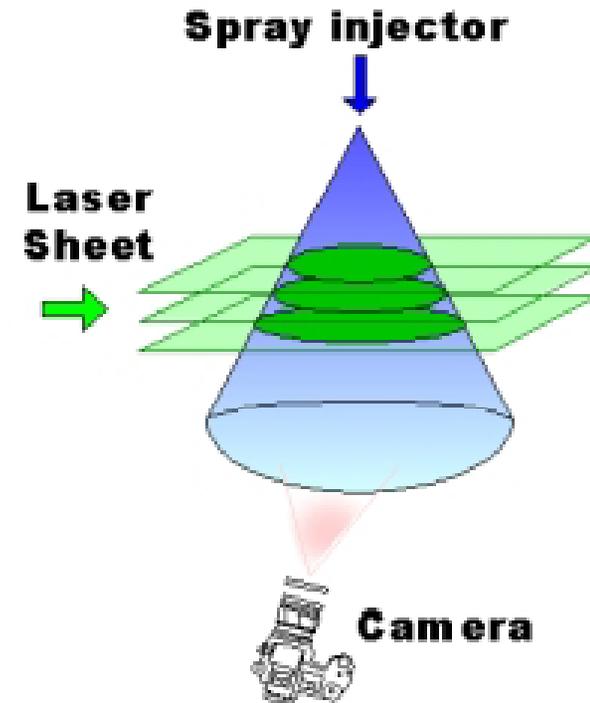
# Laser Sheet Imaging

- Laser sheet to illuminate spray
- Image taken using a CCD camera at an oblique angle
- Intensity proportional to drop surface area per unit volume

## Potential Errors

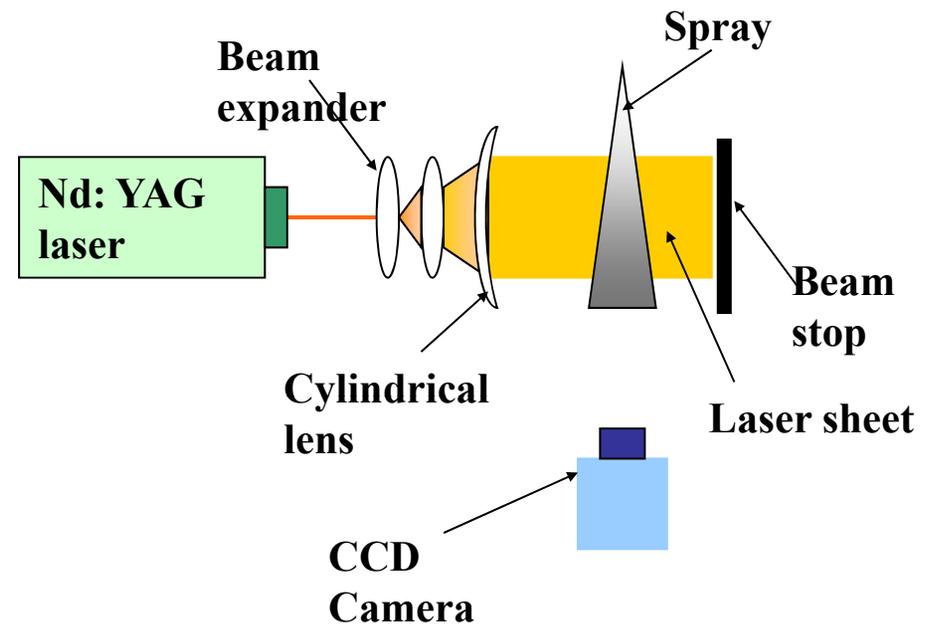
- Laser extinction
  - Signal attenuation
  - Secondary emission
- Source: Brown et al., ILASS - 2003

*Implication: Difficult to get for quantitative patternation*



# Planar Laser Induced Fluorescence

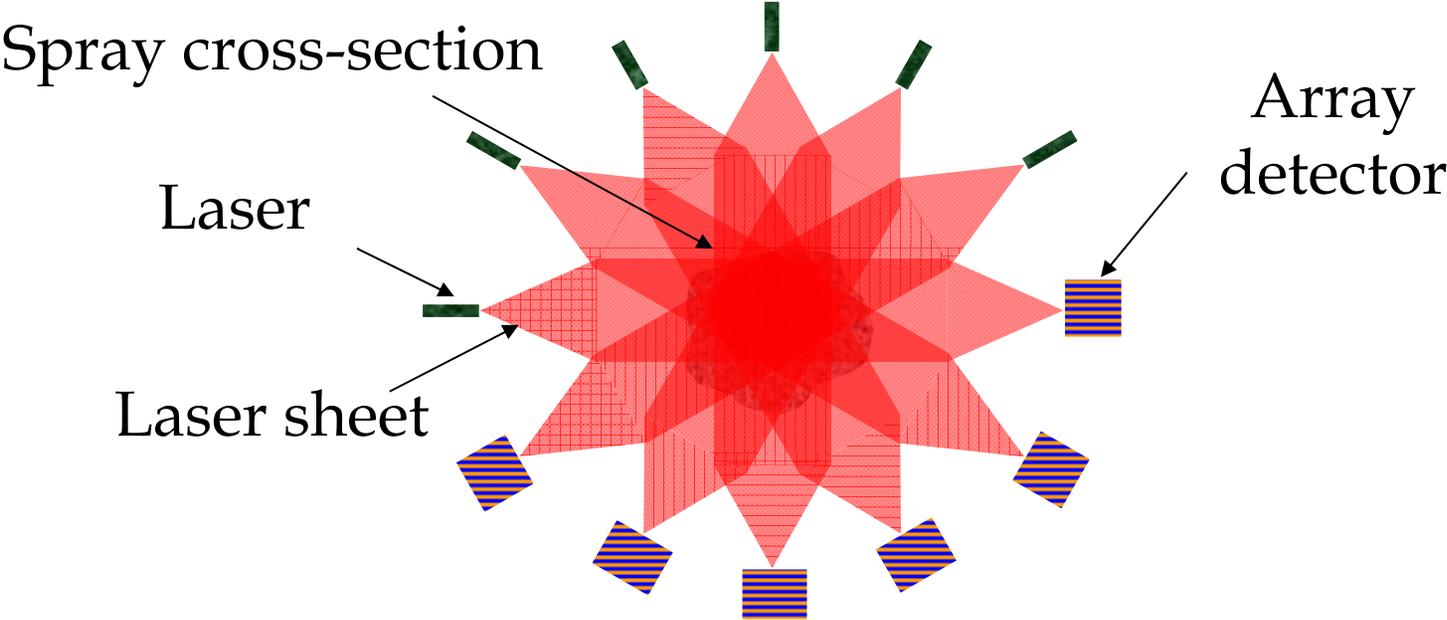
- Excited with laser sheet
- Fluorescence observed with CCD array
- Intensity proportional to fuel volume fraction



## Potential Errors

- Laser extinction Source: Pastor et al., Opt. Express, 2002
- Signal attenuation
- Shot-to-shot variation

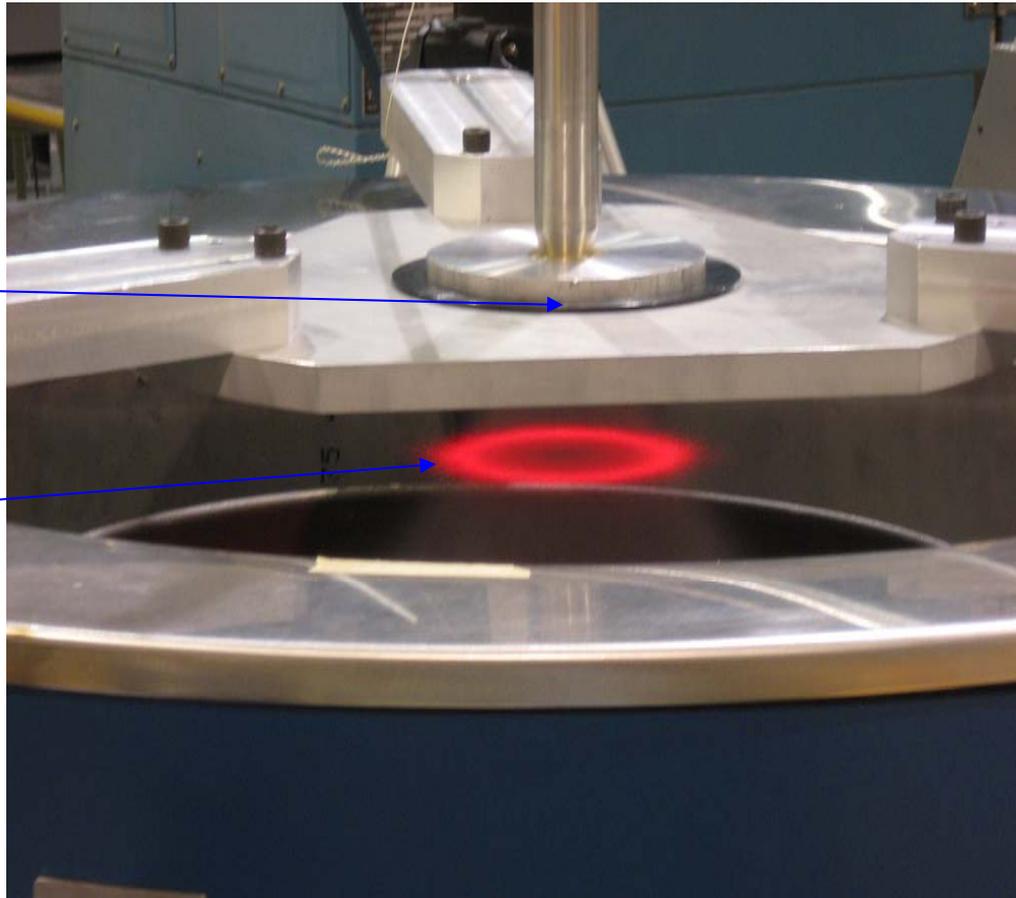
# The SETscan Patternator (Extinction Based)



# Example Spray in Laser Sheet

Hollow Cone  
Aircraft Engine  
Nozzle

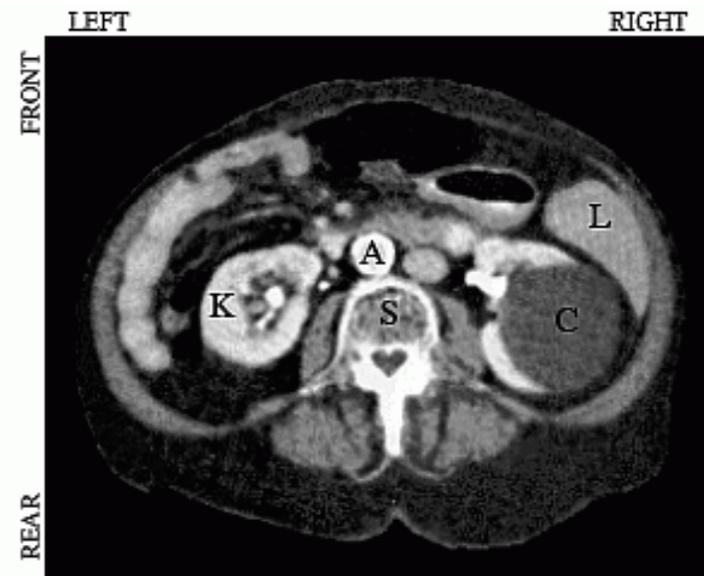
Laser Sheet



# What is Tomography?

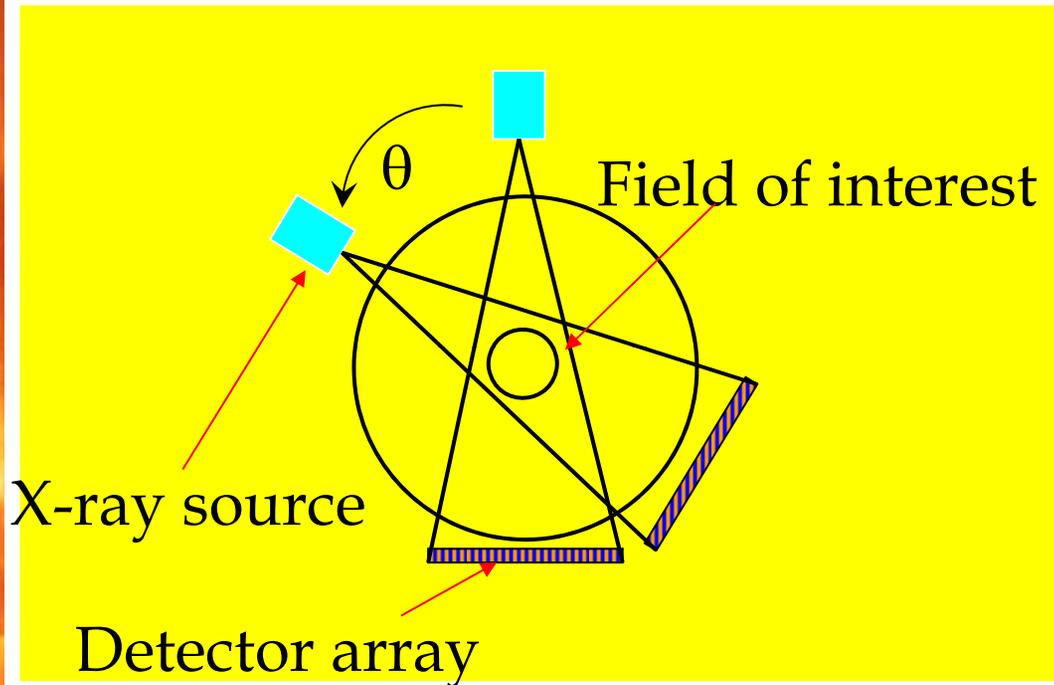
- Tomography means “a picture of a plane.”

FIGURE 25-13  
Computed tomography image. This CT slice is of a human abdomen, at the level of the navel. Many organs are visible, such as the (L) Liver, (K) Kidney, (A) Aorta, (S) Spine, and (C) Cyst covering the right kidney. CT can visualize internal anatomy far better than conventional medical x-rays.



Cross-section plane  
of a human abdomen

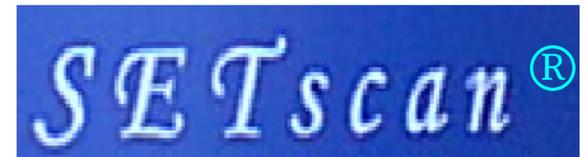
# Primer on Tomography

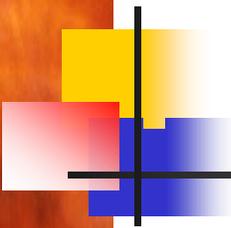


*Most successful medical diagnostic tool!*



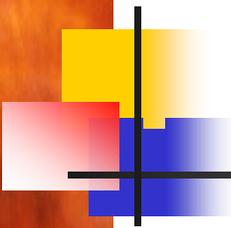
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# Principle of SETscan Operation

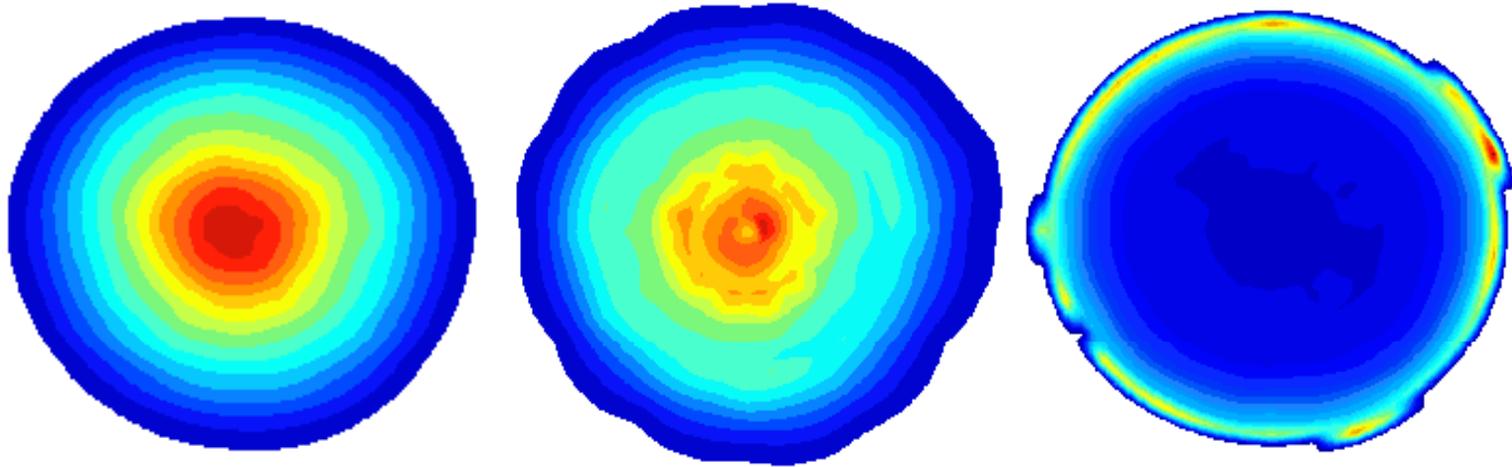
- **Path integrated extinction of laser sheets**
- **Minimal noise from scattering due to line detectors**
- **Multiple view angles for non-axisymmetric turbulent flows**
- **Multiple slices to obtain high spatial resolution**
- **Local extinction coefficients obtained by statistical tomography (MLE method)**
- **For liquid sprays, the local extinction coefficient is equal to the drop surface areas per unit volume**



# Performance Highlights

- **Fast Data Acquisition** ⇒ Up to 10,000 Hz, transient patternation of fuel injector sprays
- **Extinction** ⇒ Well developed technique
- **Maximum Likelihood Extinction MLE Deconvolution** ⇒ Accurate (+/- 2%), Fast (~2 seconds)
- **High repeatability** (+/- 2% on patternation number)
- **Six-axis** ⇒ Angular resolution up to 5 degrees
- **512 element array** ⇒ Spatial resolution up to 0.2 mm

# Basic Information for Quality Control



*Mean, RMS, and RMS/Mean of drop surface areas to look at different aspects (uniformity, steadiness, drop size variations, presence of streaks and voids) of the spray*

# Why Surface Area Density?

- Total amount of fuel or liquid evaporated is proportional to heat release rate in combustion and solid mass fraction in spray drying.
- Statistical Correlation coefficient (R) of different parameters with total fuel evaporated
  - Mass flux  $R = 0.903$
  - Diameter  $= 0.681$
  - Velocity  $R = -0.239$
  - **Surface area density = 0.961**

For combustion, spray drying, and urea dosing applications, surface area density is optimal method of comparing different nozzles or checking uniformity

# Comparison with Competitive Technology

## SETscan Advantages:

- Extinction  $\Rightarrow$  Immune to environmental lighting
- Diode lasers  $\Rightarrow$  Class II, No safety issues
- Monolithic  $\Rightarrow$  Out-of-box factory floor deployment
- Adaptive grids  $\Rightarrow$  Alignment of nozzle not critical
- Advanced GUI  $\Rightarrow$  Easily operated by technician
- Reliable  $\Rightarrow$  100% quality assurance of nozzles

*Only quantitative (+/- 2% on absolute values, +/- .5% repeatability) patternator on the market*



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# Sample Applications



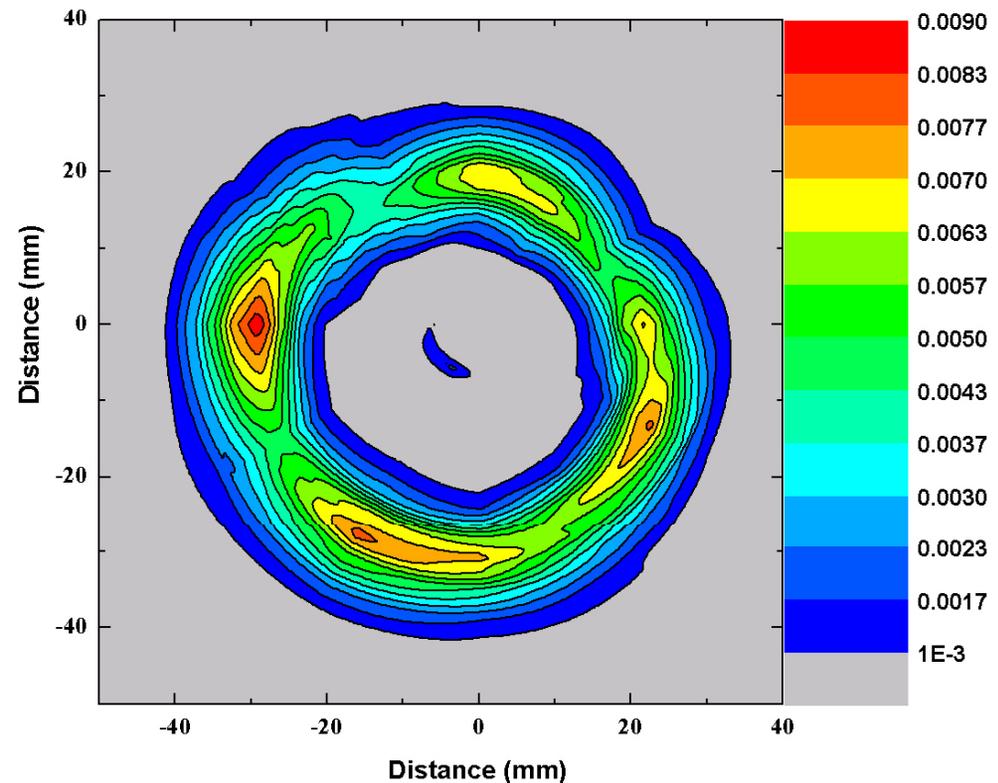
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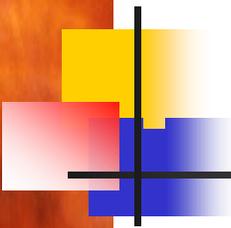


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# Aircraft Engine Nozzle

- Struts signature seen in drop surface area map
- Hollow cone seen as hollow
- Drip from nozzle seen at the center





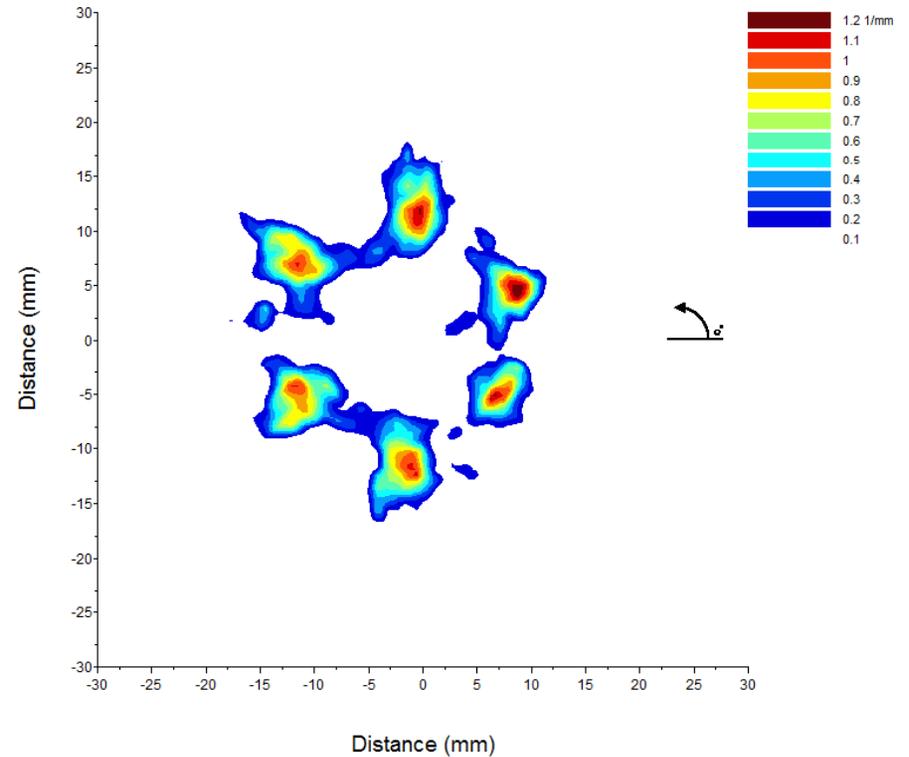
# Interpretation of Data

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- **The data is the ensemble average of drop surface area per unit volume**
- **Differs from mechanical patternator (which is time average of mass flux)**
- **High surface area indicates streaks**
- **Low surface area indicates voids**
- **95% ring typically used for spray angle**

# Automotive Injector

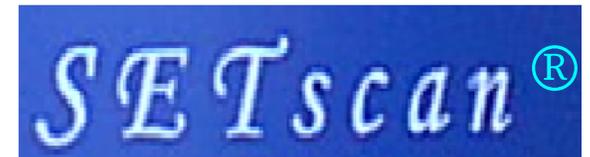
Mean plume angles (deg.)	% area in plume
10.89	19.32
5.73	4.69
11.53	21.71
10.48	17.91
11.51	23.06
9.35	12.93
Mean centroid (x, mm)	Mean centroid (y, mm)
3.26	-5.69
-4.84	14.28
-22.13	1.97
-29.04	-10.75
-15.37	-18.49
0.10	-20.01



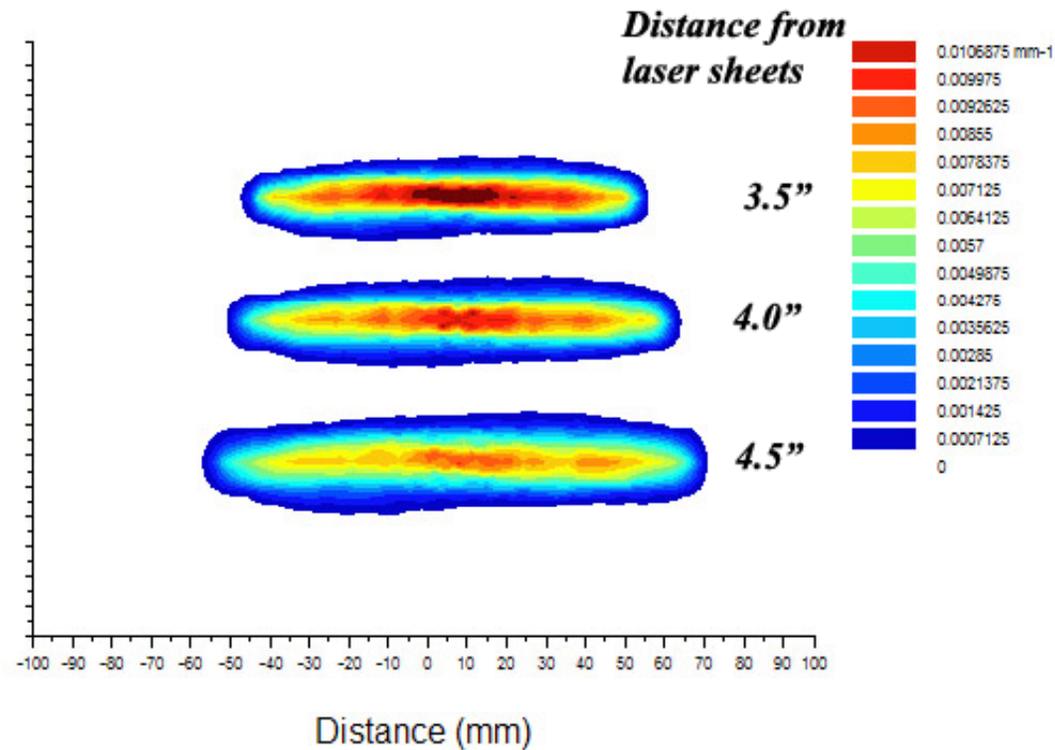
*Reliable data with multiple orifice injectors*

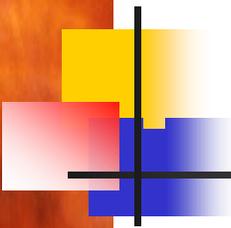


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# Flat Fan Paint Nozzle





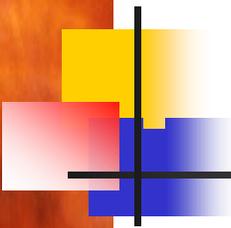
# Quality Assurance of Nozzles



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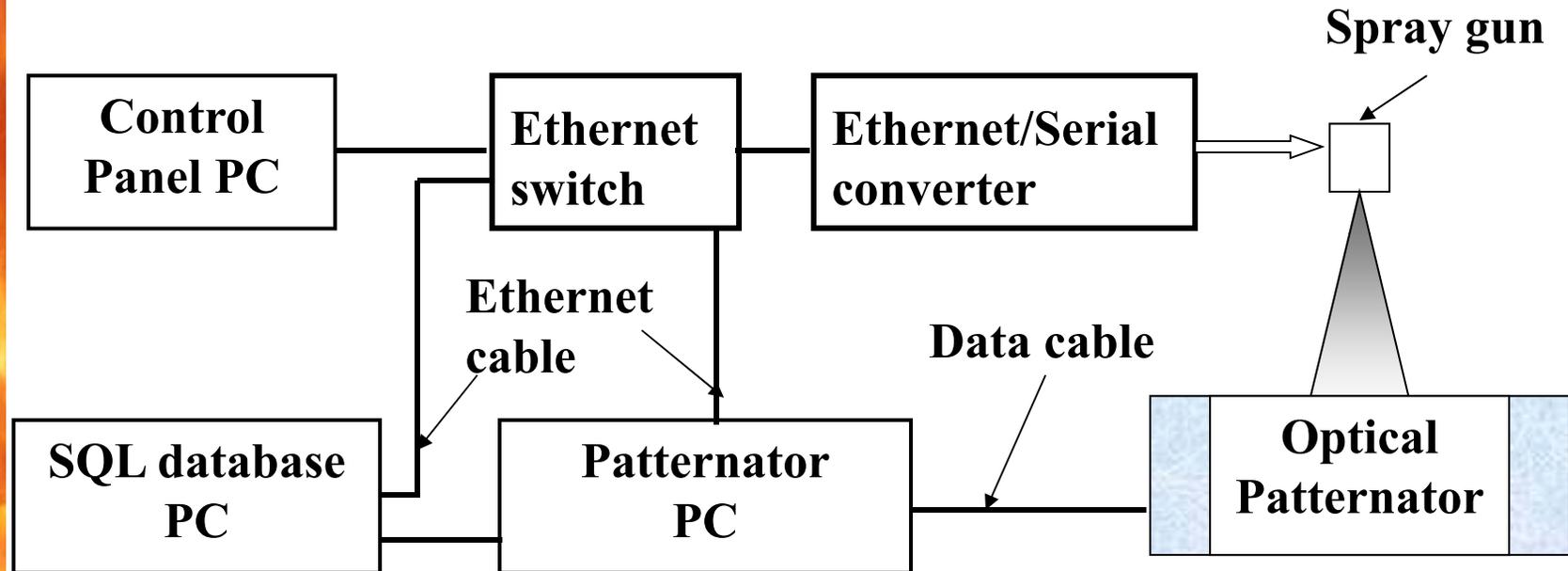


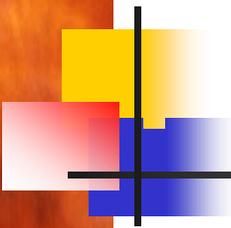
# Quality Control Objectives

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- **Define QC parameters**
- **Set tolerance limits**
- **Generate master template**
- **Compare each nozzle with master template**
- **Accept/reject nozzle based on patternation result**

# Quality audit configuration

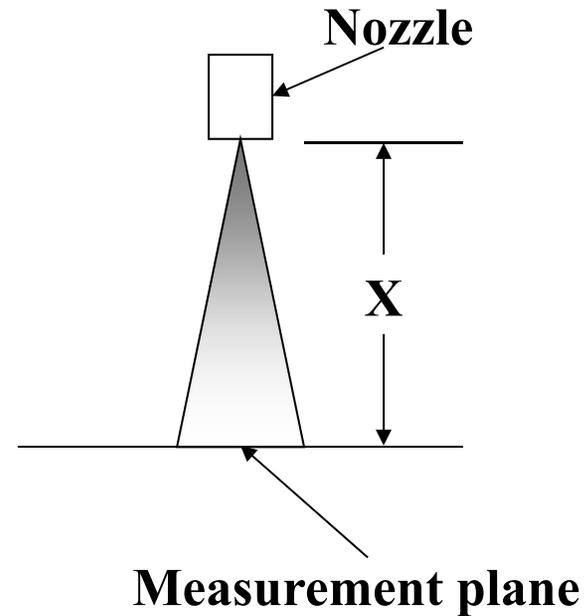
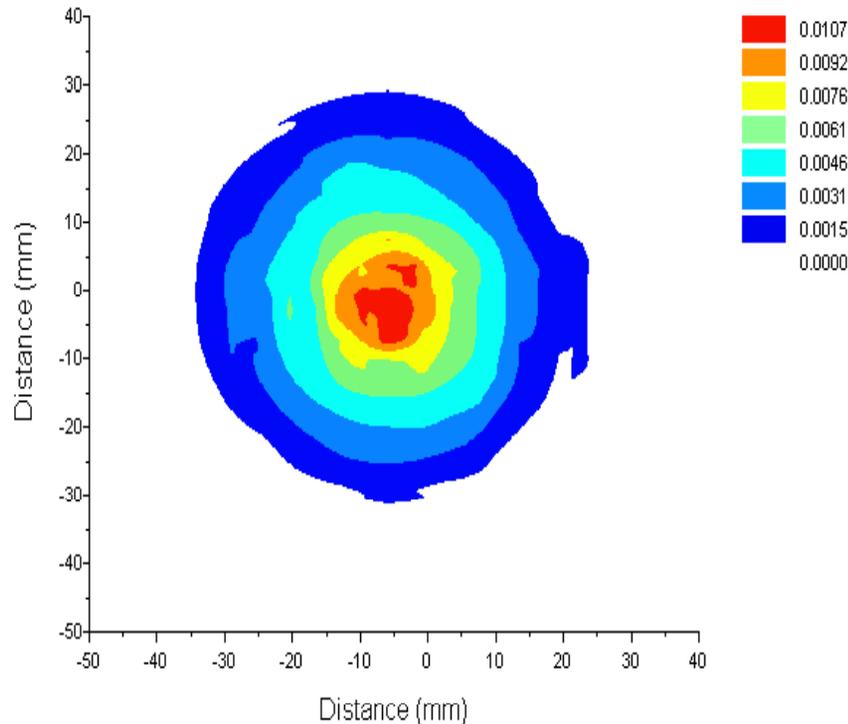




# Product Quality Implications

- **On-line 100% inspection of nozzles enabled**
- **Traceable and warehoused data**
- **Quick design verification tool**
- **Sorting of already manufactured nozzles**
- **Can provide Summary Report which includes Major Angle, deviation from center, unsteadiness, Y-integral, Custom parameters**

# Sample QC parameter (1): Spray Angle



$$\text{Angle} = 2 * (\tan^{-1} (R/X))$$

Integrate in concentric circles, each of larger radius, until 95% of Spray Surface Area Density is found.

# Sample Installation (OP-600)

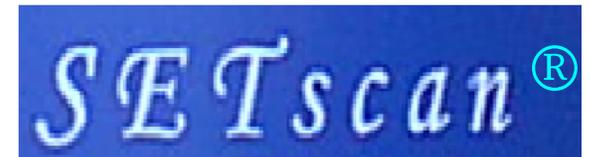


- 2 computer QA system
- Automatic nozzle mounts
- Booth by Alsmatik
- QA software by En'Urga
- Multiple types of nozzles
- Typical output: 1000/day

*Photograph: Courtesy Danfoss S/A*



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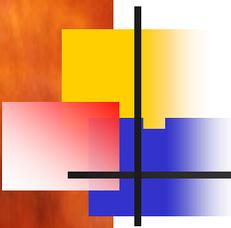
# Selected Patternator Customers

<b>Abbott</b>	<b>General Motors</b>	<b>Hitachi</b>
<b>Bend Research</b>	<b>Cummins</b>	<b>AVL</b>
<b>Pfizer</b>	<b>Emcom Technologies</b>	<b>FEV</b>
<b>S.C. Johnson &amp; Son</b>	<b>Faurecia</b>	<b>Nordson</b>
<b>Catalytica Energy</b>	<b>Donaldson</b>	<b>Delavan</b>
<b>Delphi</b>	<b>Proctor &amp; Gamble</b>	<b>Woodward</b>
<b>Ricardo</b>	<b>Honeywell</b>	<b>Tenneco</b>
<b>Continental</b>	<b>Bombardier</b>	<b>Synerject</b>
<b>Eaton</b>	<b>Rolls Royce</b>	<b>Danfoss</b>
<b>Columbian Chemical</b>	<b>General Electric</b>	<b>Boston Scientific</b>
<b>United Technologies Aerosapce System</b>	<b>Dow Agrosiences Laboratories</b>	<b>Vertex Pharmaceuticals</b>
<b>Toyota</b>	<b>Bosch LLC.</b>	<b>3M</b>



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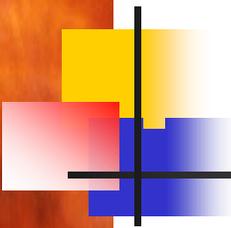
Any Questions?



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# Extra Slides

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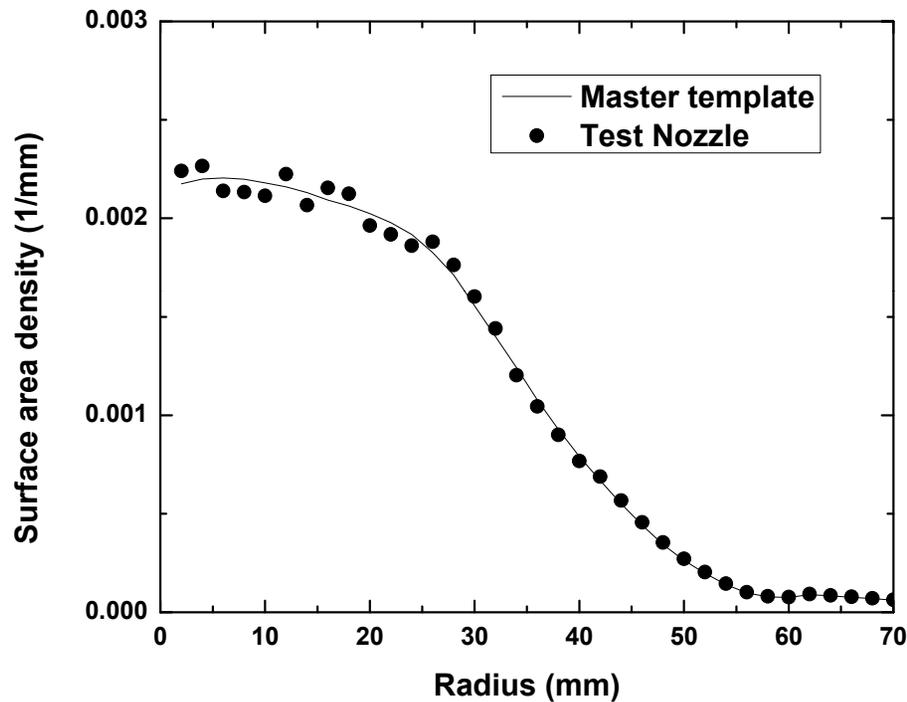


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## Sample QC Parameter (3): Radial Uniformity



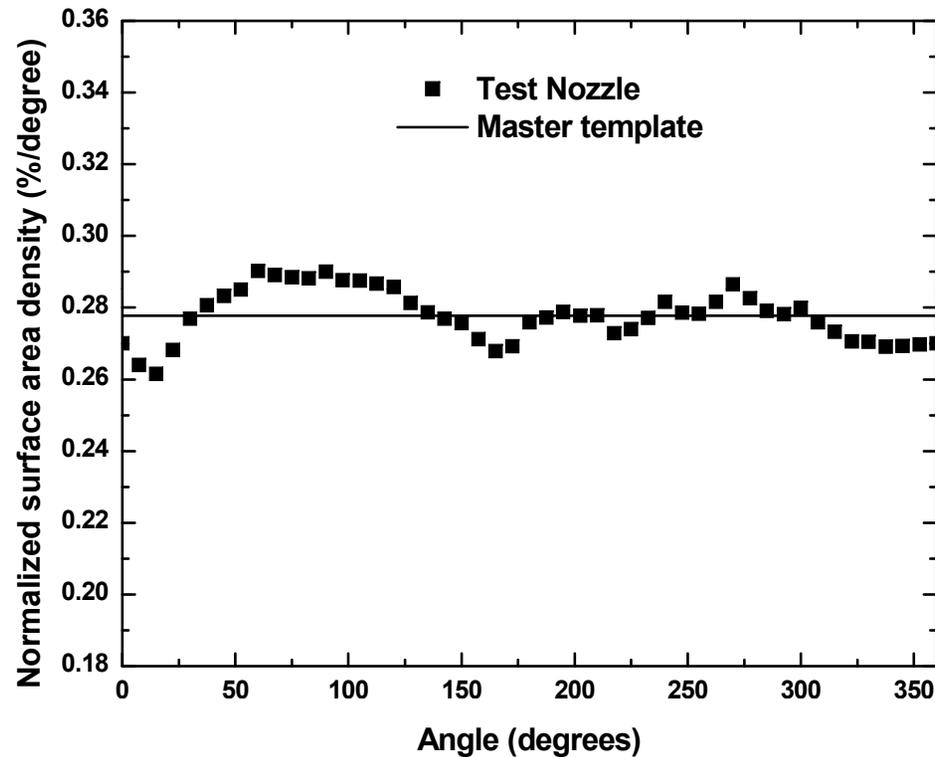
### ➤ Maximum distance

$$\Delta X_{\text{Max}} = |S_t^i - S_m^i|$$

### ➤ L2 Norm

$$L_2 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (S_t^i - S_m^i)^2}$$

## Sample QC parameter (2): Angular Distribution



➤ Maximum distance

$$\Delta\Gamma_{\text{Max}} = \left| S_t^i - S_m^i \right|$$

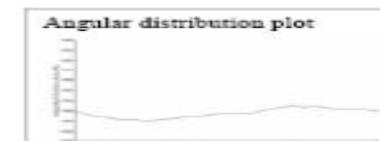
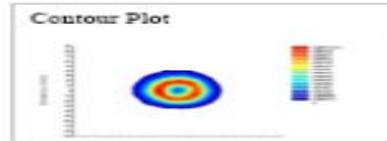
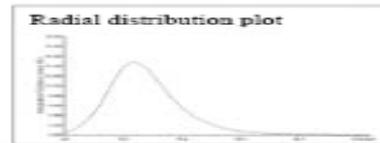
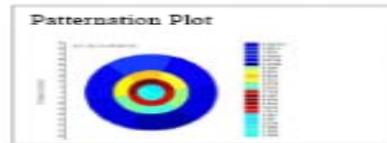
➤ L2 Norm

$$L_2 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (S_t^i - S_m^i)^2}$$

# Sample Report Generated by SETscan

Customer Logo

## *Optical Pattern Report*



### Master template limits

1. Angle: A1 - A2
2. L2 Norm Radial: B1 - B2
3. L2 Norm Axial: C1 - C2
4. Deviation angle: D1 - D2
5. Max. radial distance: E1 - E2
6. Max. axial distance: F1 - F2
7. Total surface area: G1 - G2

### Measured values

1. Angle: A
2. L2 Norm Radial: B
3. L2 Norm Axial: C
4. Deviation angle: D
5. Max. radial distance: E
6. Max. axial distance: F
7. Total surface area: G

### Standard nozzle report

Code No:  
Operator No.  
Nozzle No:  
Date:

### SETScan OP-600 patternator



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<http://www.enurga.com>



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# Selected Customer Comments

“We purchased the patternator and in six months we approached our customer with a request to tighten tolerances on the nozzles we produce”

“The SETscan patternator has given us an order of magnitude return on investment within one year after we purchased it”

“The first time I saw the patterning results obtained with our nozzles on the SETscan, I was amazed. I did not realize what was possible with current technology”

“Our department will most probably win the improved productivity award of our company, thanks in a large measure to the SETscan patternator”



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