

CLEARED For Open Publication

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Department of Defense
OFFICE OF PREPUBLICATION AND SECURITY REVIEW

AWTS Certification Test Protocol - Solving Intermittent Issues

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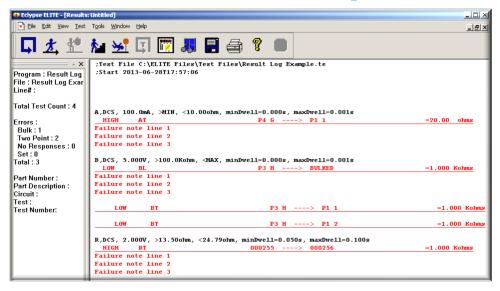


AWTS ESATS II

- Selected for ADDEWIS
- Army Platforms
 - ► HH-60
 - ► CH-47
 - ► AH-64
- ► 160th SOAR
 - ► HH-60
 - ► CH-47
 - MH-6

AWTS is a complete Test system





National Institute of Standards (NIST) Compliant

- All Configurations Provide Test Execution and Development
- ELITE™ v2.11 software
- Used at each level of maintenance (I, O, D)
- Precision Measurements extremely accurate
- Records all test measurements, allowing data analysis and trending
- Meets Mil-PRF-28800 Class 1 and 2.

- Received Authorization to Operate
 - Commander Naval Air System Command
 - "This authority means the AWTS software meets the Navy's stringent cyber security risk requirements for use in the fleet to help our maintainers conduct electrical testing of aircraft and systems."
- Authorized by Army 160th SOAR
 - For use with Logbooks on Digital Integrated Maintenance Environment (DIME)
- MAPPING Ability to implement Self-Learn to map circuits and create a Test Program rapidly.

Applications

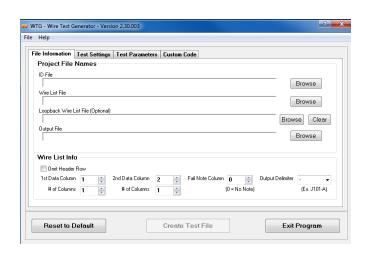


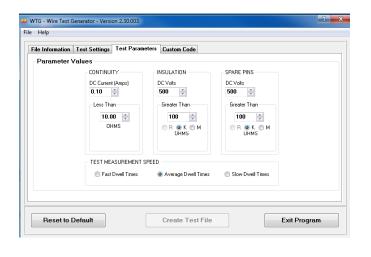
- Resistors
- Capacitors
- Diodes
- Zeners
- Transformers
- Relays
- Switches
- Circuit Breakers
- ▶ 1553 couplers
- Rate Gyro

- Variacs (variable transformer)
- Potentiometers
- LEDS
- Light Bulbs
- Time Delay Relays
- Oscillators
- Operational Amplifiers
- Stepper Motors
- DC Motors
- AC Motors (-03)

- LVDT
- Synchro
- Resolver
- Contactors







Wire Mapping/Wire Test Generator

- Wire Mapping/Self-Learn
 - Will create a TPS by connecting to a known good cable.
 - ▶ TPS can then be ran multiple times.
- Wire Test Generator (WTG)
 - Will create a TPS from a wire list.
 - Wire list can be created from a schematic diagram.





What is an Intermittent System Failure?

- "Intermittent System Failure" is a functional failure that does not always occur.
 - The most common Intermittent System Failures occur in the harsh inflight environment, and do not occur on the ground, making detection and repair difficult and often result in a No Fault Found (NFF)/Can Not Duplicate (CND). Thus, the fault often recurs inflight.
- Many Intermittent System Failures are caused by a fault in the EWIS.
 - The <u>Fault</u> or root cause of the Intermittent System Failure is not intermittent.
 - ► Typical faults corrosion, loose pins, sticky relay etc., are present until repaired.
- AWTS CTP detects the root cause or fault.
 - Detecting the always present root cause is more reliable than trying to detect the Intermittent Functional Failure which rarely occurs on the ground.





Detecting the Root cause of In-Flight pilot reported discrepancies

- To detect the root causes of pilot reported discrepancies the AWTS employs multiple testing methods.
 - First traditional electrical testing methods are used to identify and eliminate existing hard faults in the EWIS system.
 - Next the AWTS uses precision testing protocols referred to as Certification Test Protocols (CTP).
- ▶ CTP analyzes the physical uniformity of the wiring to identify subtle hard to find anomalies.
- Using a series of electrical tests, the AWTS constructs a physical uniformity model of a given electrical circuit.
 - Although thresholds are used to identify the physical uniformity of a given circuit or group of wires, these thresholds do not determine a pass/fail criteria.
 - Once the physical uniformity of a group of wires is established the "outliers" (those wires that differ in physical uniformity) can be further analyzed to determine the root cause of the physical difference.
 - That root cause can then be traced back to in-flight reported discrepancies.
 - Often the root cause is found to be degradation and not hard faults (open/Shorts).



Faults Detected by AWTS - Commonly Root cause of Intermittent Failures

- Broken wires making intermittent contact
- Degradation
 - Corrosion in connectors
 - Salt residue on pins and connectors
 - Loose connections
 - Terminal loose nut
 - Loose connectors
 - Recessed pin
 - Loose crimp
 - Dirty Relay Contacts
 - Insulation Leakage
 - Cracked Insulation

- Poor maintenance
 - Bad Crimps on pins
 - Bad solder joints
 - Bad wire splices
 - Loose connector
 - Damaged or recessed pin
 - Mis-wire
 - Incorrect wire routing
- Other Physical Non-Uniformities



How Does CTP Work



- CTP was developed in concert with the Men and Women of the 160th Special Operations Aviation Regiment Ft Campbell KY.
- CTP is designed to detect non-linear and or unstable conductive paths.
- CTP starts by making multiple precision resistance measurements made with different current or voltage.
 - AWTS is designed to do this with a couple milliohm accuracy and repeatability.
- Set pass/fail limits based on expected resistance for the continuity path.
- Process the multiple measurements just made on the conductive path to detect non-linear and or unstable resistance.
 - A good conductive path will be linear and stable (all measurements will be equal).
 - ▶ Non-Linear caused by dirt, corrosion, etc.
 - Unstable caused by loose terminal, recessed pin, bad crimps etc.

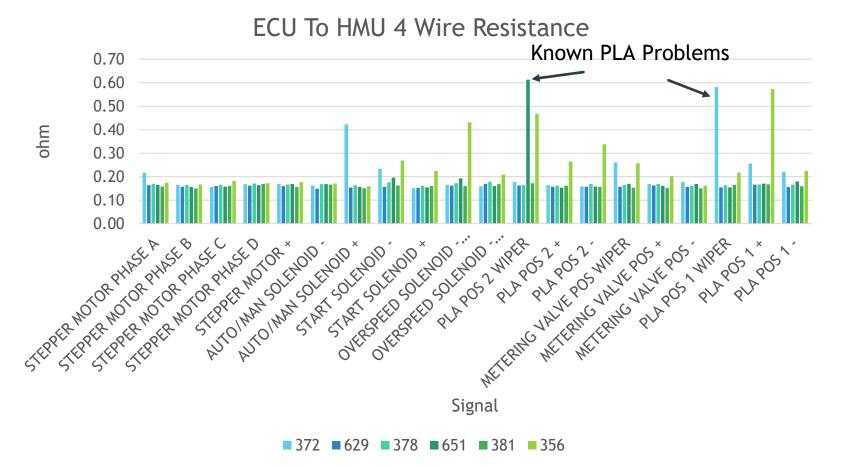
For more information on Army usage contact 160th SOAR/TAG

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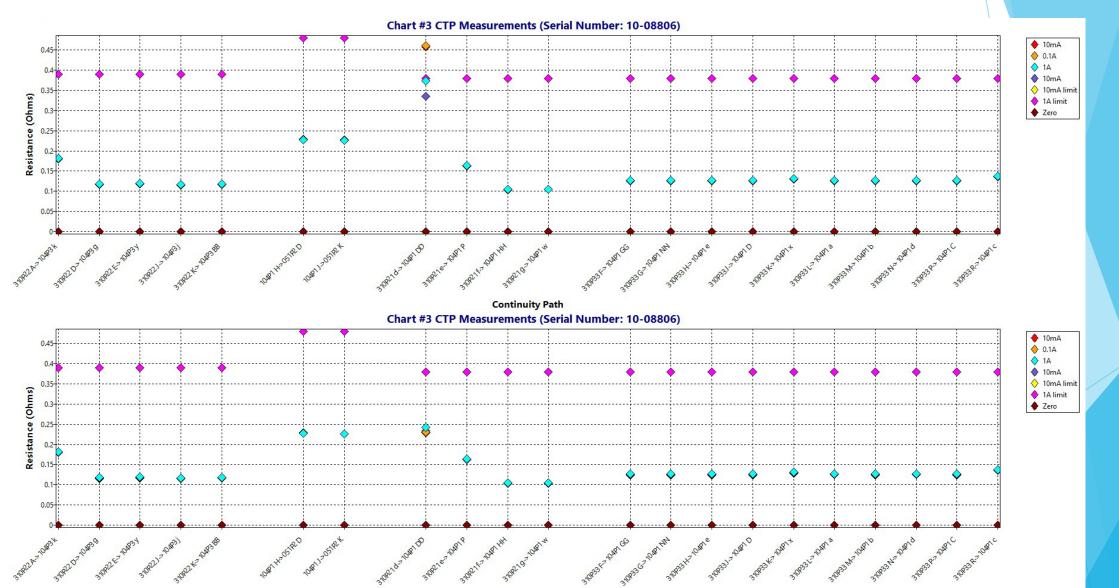




- Measurement clearly detects 2 aircraft with known Intermittent Symptoms.
- Functional Failure Limits of 1 to 5 ohm would not detect problem.

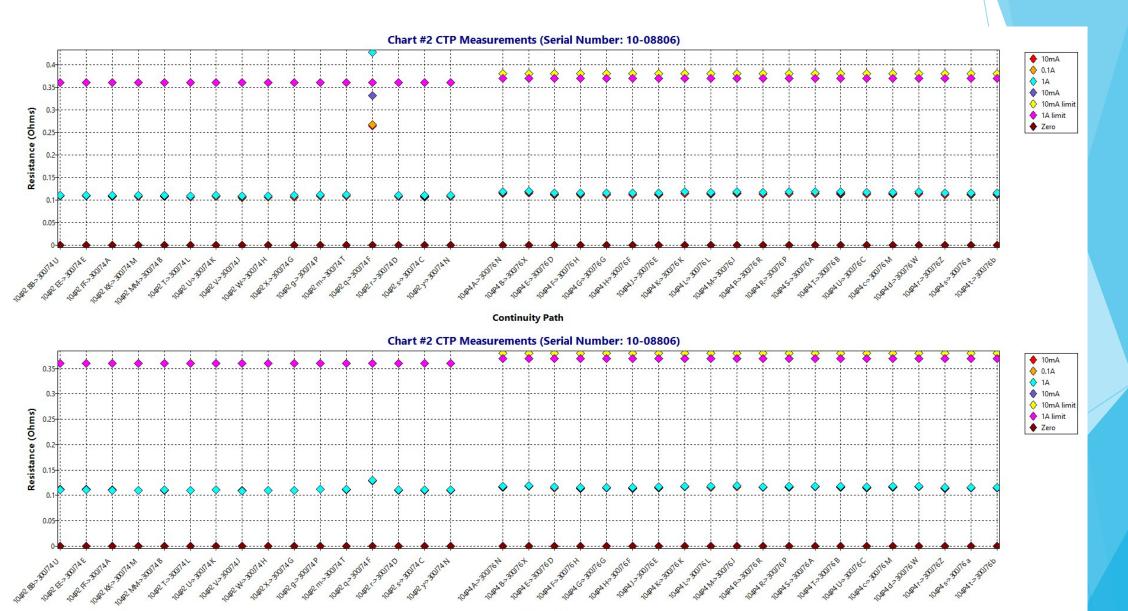
Aircraft 10-08806 - Data Concentrator





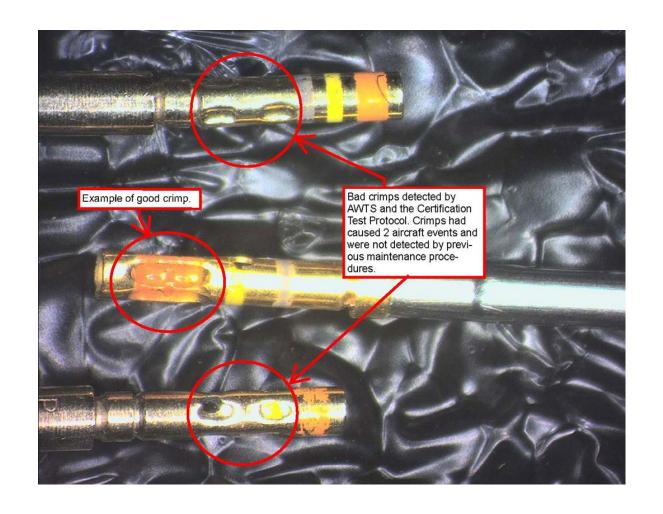
Aircraft 10-08806 - FADEC





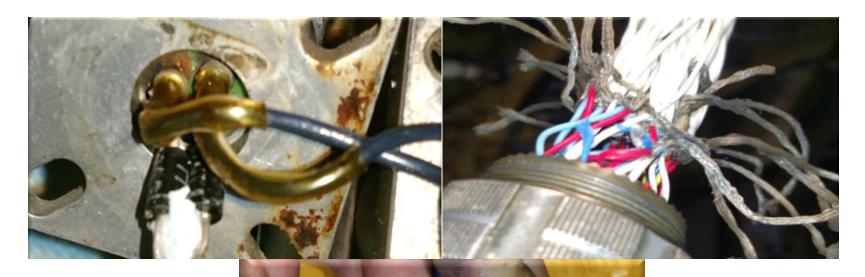


This caused 2 in-flight events, and 2 NFF/CND AWTS CTP found fault missed by BIT and ring out





CTP Success





AWTS and CTP

- Using the AWTS with CTP:
 - Is proving to be the most effective method for identifying and eliminating the root cause of intermittent inflight reported discrepancies.
 - Allows for preventive EWIS maintenance by identifying EWIS degradation before it becomes an in-flight reported discrepancy/intermittent failure.









Questions?