

COMSOL  
CONFERENCE  
2015 CURITIBA

# Simulation of an ECT Sensor to Inspect the Reinforcement of Concrete Structures

Naasson Pereira de Alcantara Jr.; Luiz Gonçalves Jr.

São Paulo State University – Unesp/Bauru

## Simulation of an ECT Sensor to Inspect the Reinforcement of Concrete Structures



**Reinforced Concrete:** The main building material in many countries, including Brasil.

- Origem histórica do Concreto: Roma antiga (Cal hidráulica e cimento pozolânico)
- Cimento Portland: inventado no ano de 1824.
- Concreto armado: surgiu na segunda metade do século XIX, especialmente na França e Estados Unidos.

## Simulation of an ECT Sensor to Inspect the Reinforcement of Concrete Structures



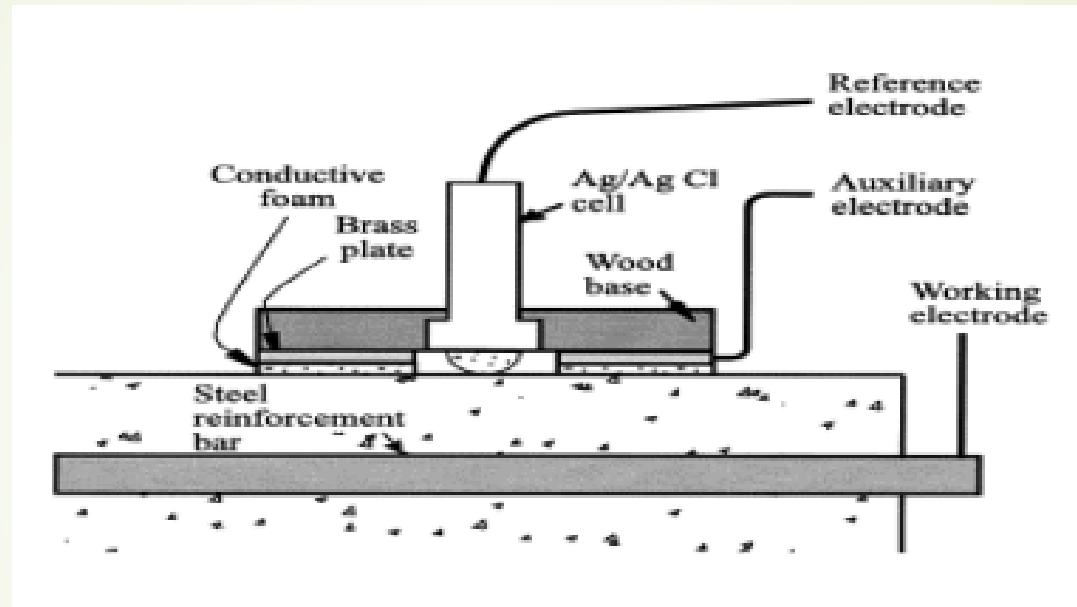
**Corrosion:** One of the main causes of deterioration of reinforced concrete structures

It is estimated that **3%** of the Brazilian GDP is consumed by corrosion annually.

(Source: [abraco.com.br](http://abraco.com.br))

# Simulation of an ECT Sensor to Inspect the Reinforcement of Concrete Structures

## Detection by electrochemical techniques

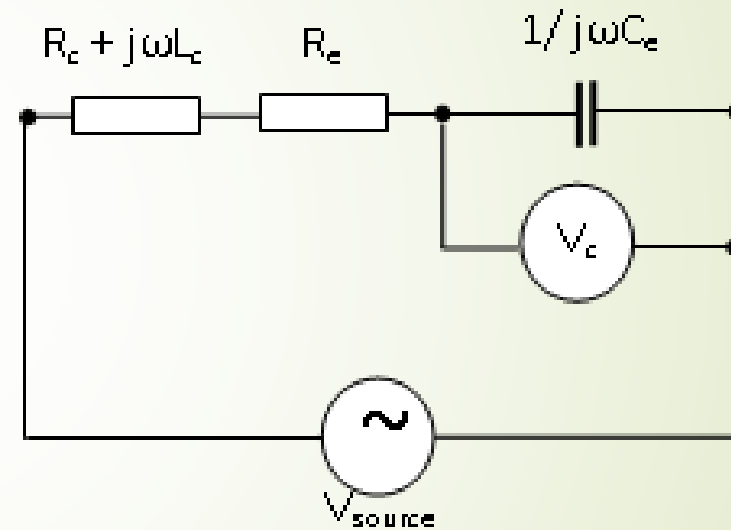
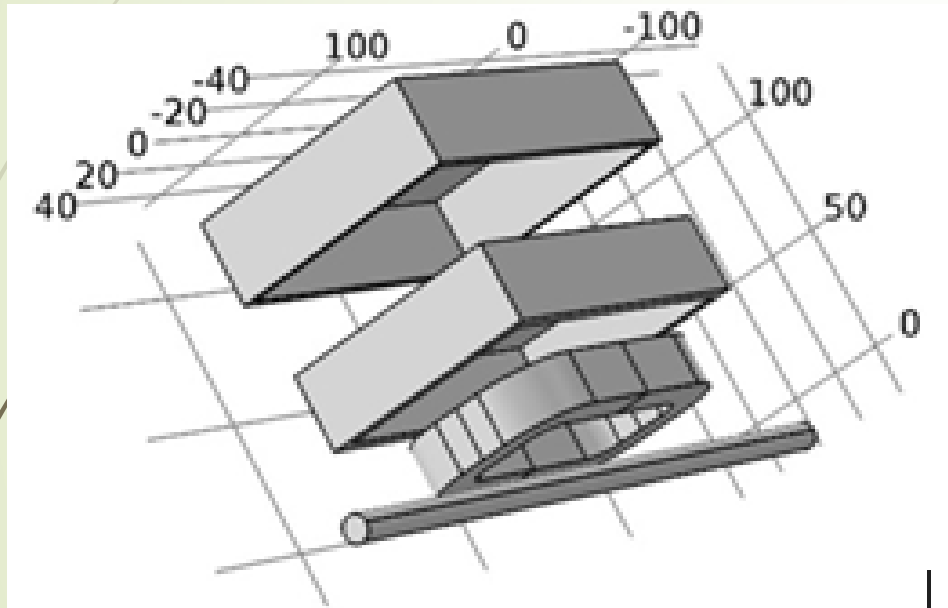


Ha-Won Song, Velu Saraswathy,  
Corrosion Monitoring of  
Reinforced Concrete Structures  
- A Review.  
Int. J. Electrochem. Sci., 2 (2007)  
1- 28

Polarization resistance method

## Simulation of an ECT Sensor to Inspect the Reinforcement of Concrete Structures

An electromagnetic sensor, based on Eddy Current Testing (ECT) method.



## Simulation of an ECT Sensor to Inspect the Reinforcement of Concrete Structures

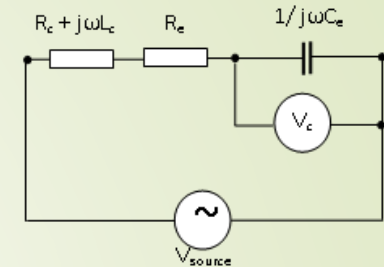
$$V_{source} = (R_c + R_e)i_{sensor} + j\left(\omega L_c - \frac{1}{\omega C_e}\right)i_{sensor}$$

$$i_{sensor} = \frac{V_{source}}{(R_c + R_e) + j\left(\omega L_c - \frac{1}{\omega C_e}\right)}$$

$$f = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{L_c C_e}}$$

$$i_{sensor} = \frac{V_{source}}{R}$$

$$V_{cap} = -j\frac{V_{source}}{\omega R C_e}$$



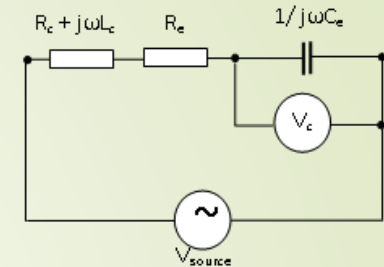
## Simulation of an ECT Sensor to Inspect the Reinforcement of Concrete Structures

$$L_{ef} = L_c + \Delta L_r$$

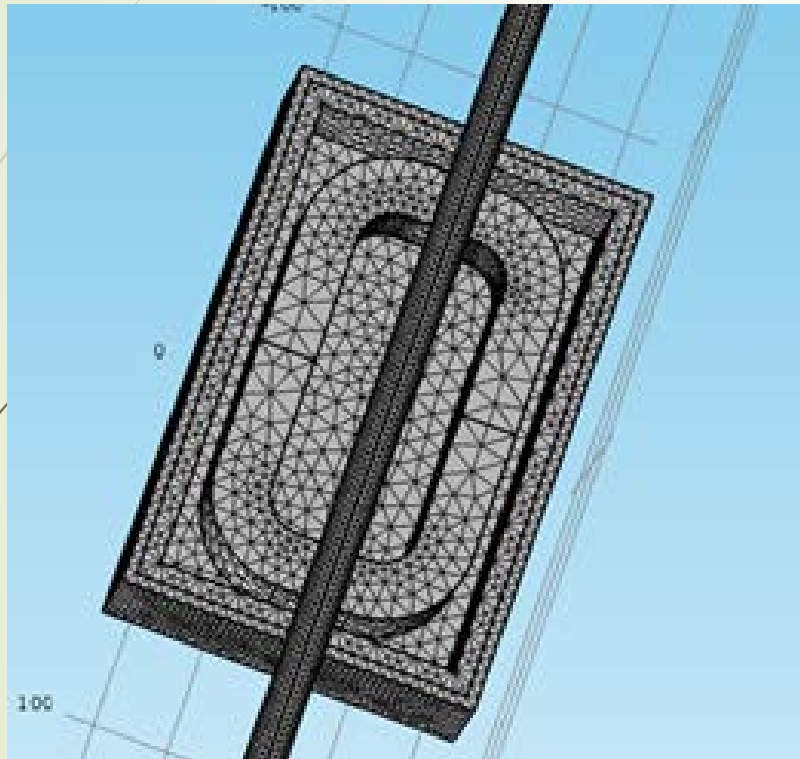
$$V_{source} = (R_c + R_e)i + j \left( \omega L_c - \frac{1}{\omega C_e} \right) i + j\omega \Delta L_r i$$

$$V_{source} = Ri + j\omega \Delta L_r i$$

$$V_{cap} = -j \frac{V_{source}}{[R + j\omega \Delta L_r]} \frac{1}{\omega C_e}$$



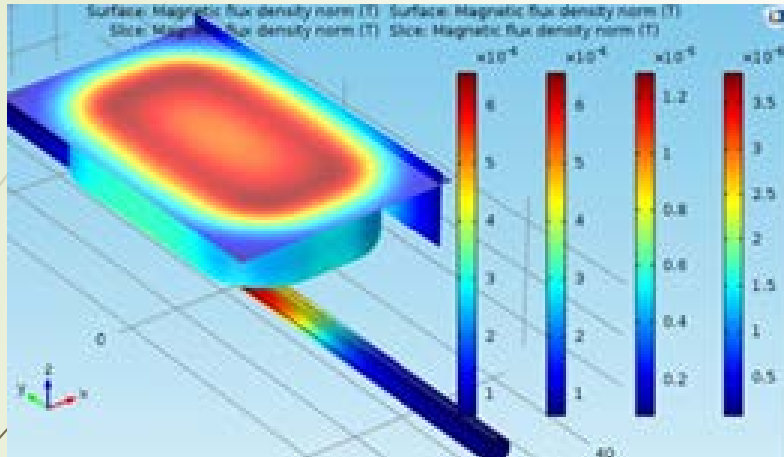
## Use of COMSOL Multiphysics



Meshing was chosen according to the regions of interest, using predefined size options. Coarse to the air up to extra fine, to the shielding. Free tetrahedral elements were used. No special features, like sweep and boundary layers were necessary.

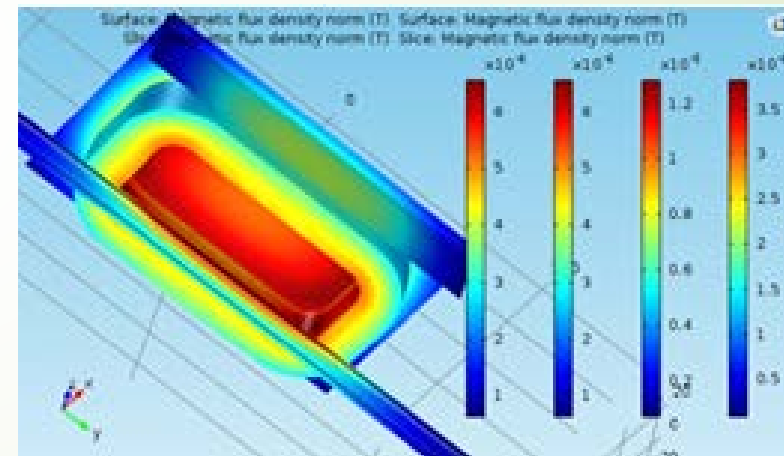


# Simulation of an ECT Sensor to Inspect the Reinforcement of Concrete Structures



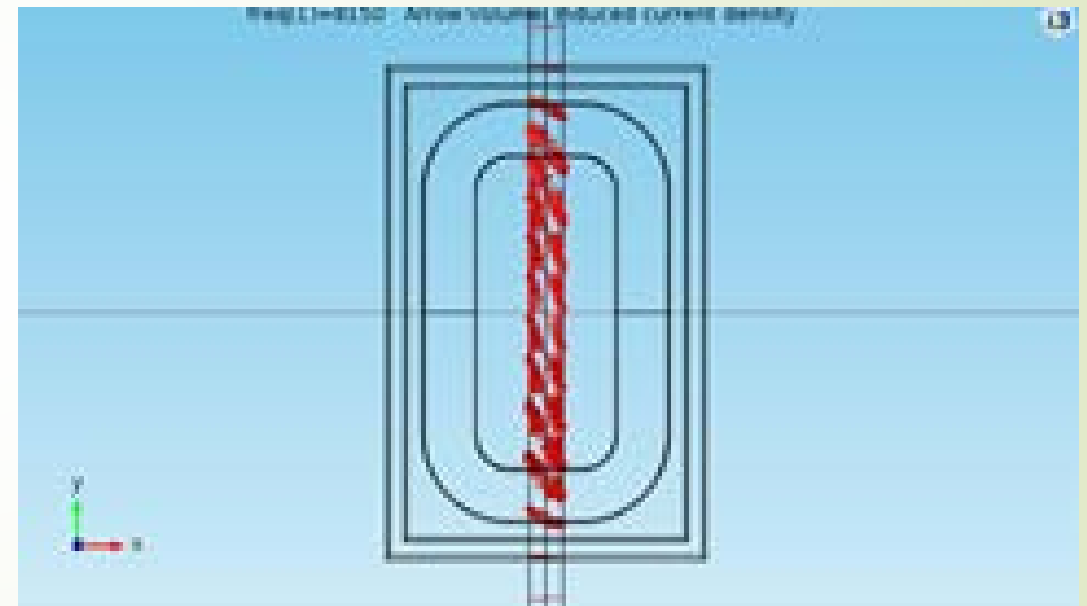
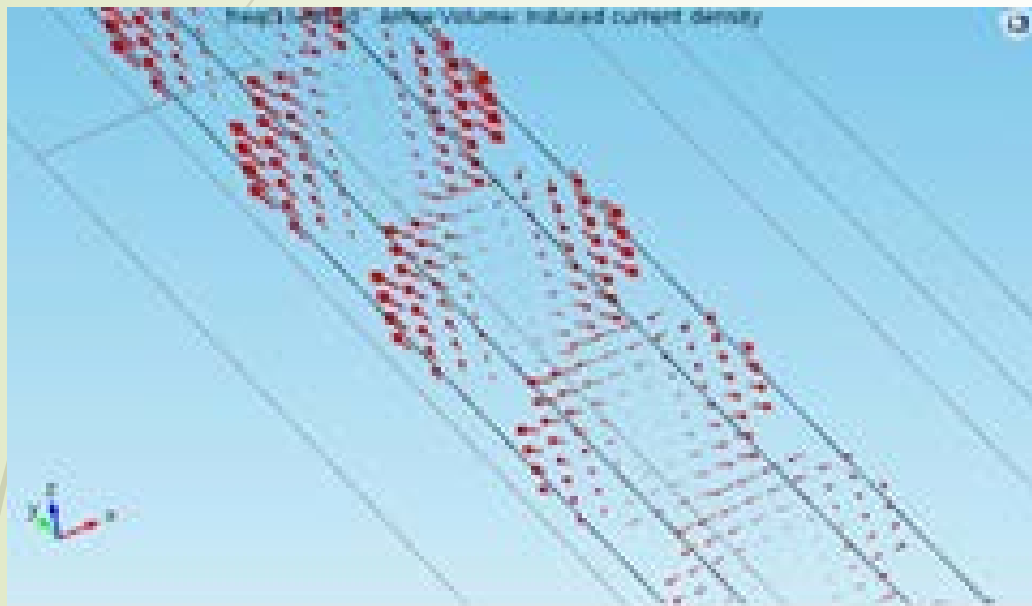
Magnetic flux density at the coil and steel bar surfaces, and within regions that would be occupied by the surrounding ferrite box (top perspective)

Magnetic flux density at the coil and steel bar surfaces and within regions that would be occupied by the surrounding ferrite box (bottom perspective).

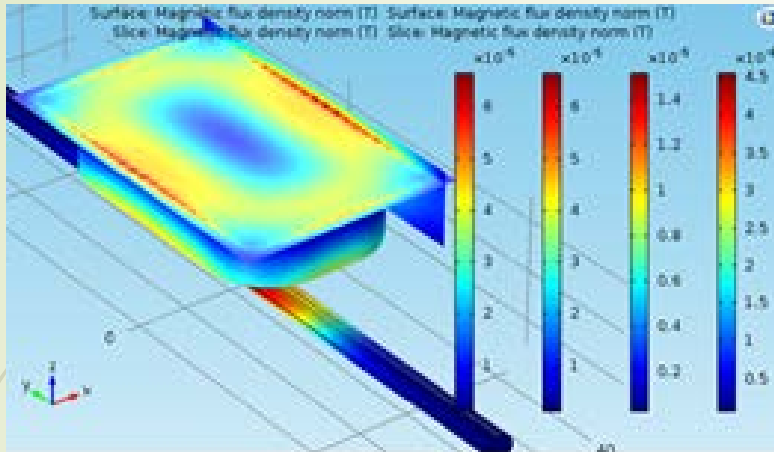


# Simulation of an ECT Sensor to Inspect the Reinforcement of Concrete Structures

Eddy current induced within the steel bar.

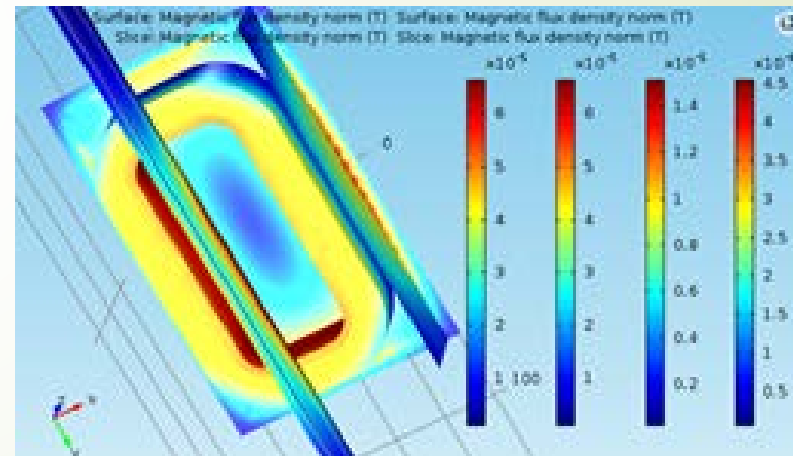


# Simulation of an ECT Sensor to Inspect the Reinforcement of Concrete Structures



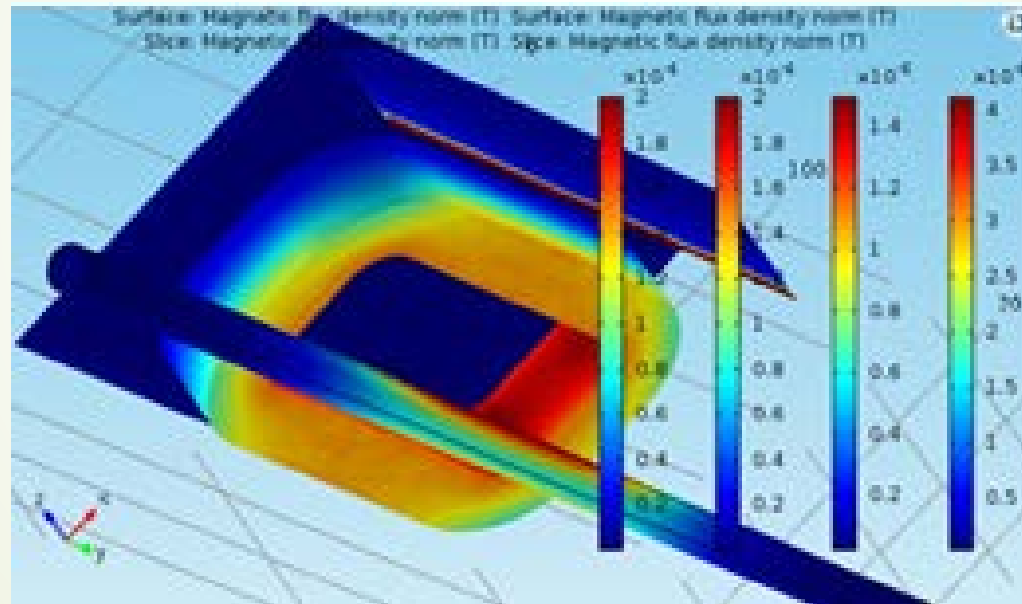
Magnetic flux density at the coil and steel bar surfaces, and within the walls of the ferrite box (perspective from the top).

Magnetic flux density at the coil and steel bar surfaces, and within the walls of the ferrite box (perspective from the bottom).



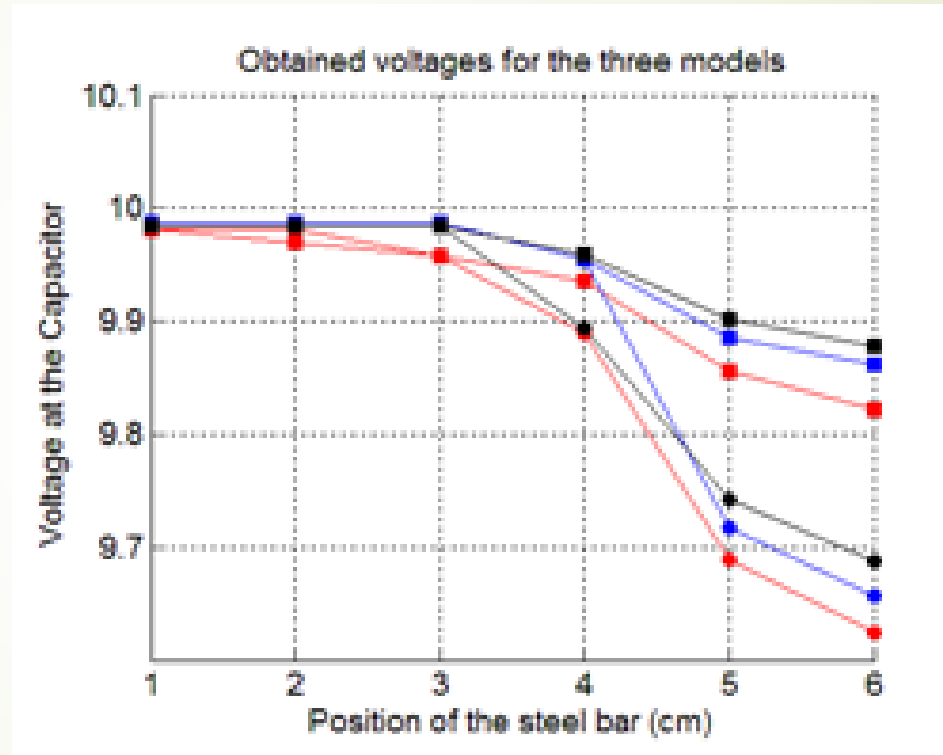
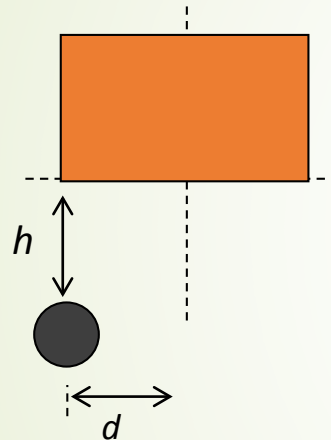
## Simulation of an ECT Sensor to Inspect the Reinforcement of Concrete Structures

Magnetic flux density at the coil and steel bar surfaces, and within the walls of the aluminum box (perspective from the bottom).



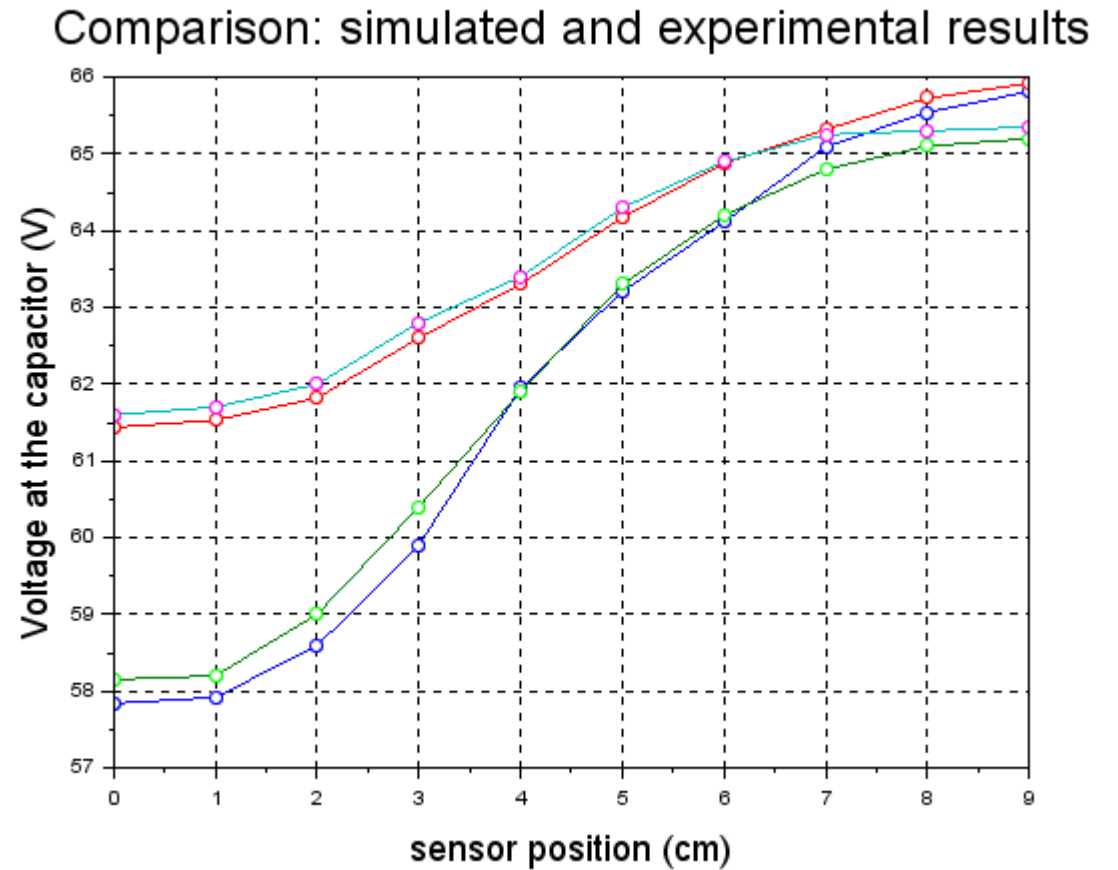
# Simulation of an ECT Sensor to Inspect the Reinforcement of Concrete Structures

## Simulation of the movement of the sensor



# Simulation of an ECT Sensor to Inspect the Reinforcement of Concrete Structures

## Comparison Simulation x Experimental Results



# Simulation of an ECT Sensor to Inspect the Reinforcement of Concrete Structures

## Conclusions

COMSOL Multiphysics proved to be very useful in the three-dimensional modeling of electromagnetic sensors based on Eddy Current Testing. It was possible to have a good perception of the physical phenomena involved. The results obtained from the simulations agree with the results obtained experimentally. COMSOL can, from this point on, be used to optimize the models of sensors, without the need for the construction of many prototypes.

## Acknowledgments

The authors express their gratitude to the FAPESP – São Paulo Research Foundation, for the financial support of this research, under the grants number 2014/08797-8