Second Magenta

Windshield Uniformity (WUS) Test Software

User Manual

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Contents

1	Intro	oduction	3
2	Soft	tware Installation	.4
3	Usir	ng the Software	5
	3.1	Initialisation and Connecting the Thermal Camera	5
	3.2	Catalogue	.5
	3.3	FLIR A310	.6
	3.4	Power Constants	.6
	3.5	Temperature Spread	7
	3.6	Windshield Data	7
4	Soft	tware functions	8
	4.1	Catalogue	.8
	4.1.2	1 Editing an Existing Windshield	.8
	4.1.2	2 Defining a New Windshield	.9
	4.1.3	.3 Deleting an Existing windshield	10
	4.2	Power Constant Test Procedure	10
	4.2.1	1 Test Procedure	11
	4.2.2	2 Initiate Test	11
	4.2.3	3 Power Test	12
	4.2.4	4 Power Test Results	13
	4.2.5	5 Save	14
	4.2.6	.6 Print	14
	4.3	Temperature Spread Test Procedure	14
	4.3.1	1 Test Procedure	15
	4.3.2	2 Align the Heated Zone (if defined)	15
	4.3.3	3 Capture Temperatures	16
	4.3.4	4 Unfreeze	18
	4.3.5	5 Save	18
	4.3.6	.6 Print	19
AI	NNEX 1	L: Power Constant Measurement for Heated Aircraft Windshields Using Thermal Camera	i

1 Introduction

The Windshield Uniformity (WUS) Test Software is designed to measure the thermal uniformity of an electrically heated aircraft windshield using a Thermal camera. The WUS software operates with the FLIR A310 Thermal Camera and is part of the test procedure.

The outer face-ply is tested separately during the windshield fabrication process. This can be a dynamic test using the temperature rise during the powering up phase from ambient temperature, or a steady-state test, to determine the thermal uniformity across the surface of the windshield.

NOTE: In addition to the provision of a suitable working area and method of heating the windscreen at the required voltage, a practical small hot heat source arrangement is needed to reference the windscreen within the Thermal Camera's field of view. An example of such a heat source might be a small tungsten filament bulb or a soldering iron with a small tip.

The WUS software calculates the power constants for the windshield under test, based on using a dynamic approach. The power constants are quality control parameters used by windshield manufacturers in supply of product. The requirements are specific to a windshield product and the pass/fail criteria are provided in the windshield product specification. Within the test constraints, the temperature rises are proportional to the power dissipation across the windshield. The theoretical background for this is provided at Annex A, along with the mathematical calculation description.

In addition, this version of WUS (130607) includes a new feature for temperature spread measurement and display designed for steady-state testing. This allows the user to capture a thermal image at any time and, using the cursor, determine the temperature spread based on any number of user-selected locations.

The WUS software is designed and written to run on a modern PC platform with the following minimum requirements:

- Processor speed: >2 GHz; Intel Pentium or equivalent
- Available RAM: >256MB
- Available Disk space: >100 MB
- CD Reader: >48x
- Screen Resolution: >1024 x 768

The WUS software relies on the following system and supporting software being installed on the PC platform:

- Operating system: Microsoft Windows 8, 7, Vista or XP
- Enabled software: Microsoft .NET Framework version 4.0 or higher
- Enabled software: Microsoft Internet Explorer version 6 or higher
- Enabled software: FLIR A310 supporting software, including SDK v2.06 and an appropriate licence

2 Software Installation

The WUS Test Software is supplied on CD. The contents of the CD are protected by copyright. The WUS source code is written in C# and no source code is provided on the CD.

The CD application WUS-Test-Software-Installer, contains all the files necessary to run the software on a PC platform as specified in section 1, with the exception of

- Microsoft .Net 4.0
- The FLIR A310 Thermal Camera Drivers

The FLIR Thermal Camera drivers need to be installed separately before the WUS Test Software will work properly with the camera.

To install the software, insert the CD into the disk drive and run WUS-Test-Software-Installer. This will automatically create a [WUS Test Software] folder in c:\ Program Files and copy the software application and its associated files and folders into that folder.

The installer will check whether Microsoft .Net 4.0 is installed on the target computer and will display an error message if it is not available. If the installer cannot detect it then .Net 4.0 will need to be installed separately. Microsoft .Net 4.0 is available for download from the Microsoft web site.

It is advisable to set up a desk-top icon shortcut for ready access to starting the software. Help on setting up a desk-top icon is available through the Microsoft Windows 8, 7, Vista or XP help menu.

Any files created or accessed by the software application are not encoded or protected. Since the data structure within the files is proprietary format, bespoke to the software, it is not advisable to manually alter their contents. Editing or manipulating these files manually could result in the software becoming unstable, not functioning correctly or producing erroneous data results.

To uninstall the software, use the uninstaller [WUS Test Software] folder in c:\Program Files.

3 Using the Software

3.1 Initialisation and Connecting the Thermal Camera

Turn-on the FLIR A310 Thermal camera and allow it to reach operational status.

Start up the software by clicking on the desk-top icon (if installed) or by selecting WUS Test Software application from Program Files.

The following screen is displayed:

	Andrew Sijan	No windshield selected						
eo Camer	a settings Demo			Power Constants	Temperature Spread Windshield D	lata		
				Windshield				
				Windshield ID:		Seria	al Number:	
		WUS			Initiate Test	- Align windshield Reference	1 Reference 2	1
				Power test				
		Tert			Turn power on	11	Turn power off	
		I EPL						
	-							
	5	oftwa	re					
	_	_,						
	and it is not the second	-	onnected					
	I ne ca	imera is not c	onneeteu					
	The ca	imera is not c	onneeteu					
	I he ca	imera is not c	onneoteu					
58.2°C	Ine ca	imera is not c	[0.0] 0'	c				
58.2°C	Max temperature		0.0 0°	¢				
58.2°C	Max temperature	A300 - Arbus A300 B737MP - Beerg 737 Man Pict H400MP - Hawker 400 Man Pict	(0.0) 0"	c				
8.2°C	Max temperature	A300 - Arbus A300 B737MP - Boeng 737 Main Pilot H400 MP - Hawker 400 Man Pilot	[0.0] 0 Select >>	C Agandon	Internet Explor NET Ve		00.16618 6 Save	Print

Note: the Software will take the current computer user as the default operator. If the inspector is someone other than the default computer user, the inspector name should be changed.

From the [Camera settings] tab, select the settings option and confirm the correct camera type has been selected. Click on the [Connect] button to connect to the Thermal camera and a real-time image from the camera will appear in the window. Check the other camera settings are as required by the test procedure and product specification for the windshield under test.

For User instruction on control and setting of the Thermal camera, refer to the appropriate camera user manual. This user manual covers the navigation and operation of the WUS Test Software.

3.2 Catalogue

The Catalogue is used to store and recover essential data about specified windshield products in order to perform the thermal uniformity testing. The specified windshield products are listed in the lower left hand side of the display panel. This Catalogue stores the measurement points and sensor position data, as well as the power constants pass/fail criteria for the products. The Catalogue reduces the need for entry of key data at each thermal uniformity test.

The buttons [New], [Edit], [Delete] and [Select] allow the user to select existing windshield products from the catalogue for thermal uniformity testing, add new windshield products to the catalogue or delete unwanted windshields from the catalogue. It also allows the data to be modified or amended.

3.3 FLIR A310

This function is used to connect to, or disconnect from, the FLIR A310 Thermal Camera. The camera type is selected from the Settings option and the camera settings can be reviewed and re-configured, if required, from this panel.

WUS Test Software - Version: 130607				A DESCRIPTION OF	- 0 -×
spector: Andrew Sijan No windshield selected					
ideo Camera settings Demo	Power Constants	Temperature Spread Windshield Data			
Main About Current settings Conners: Thermovision A strains	Windshield Windshield ID:		Serial Nu	mber:	
Device: File Status		Initiate Test	- Align windshield Reference 1	Reference	e 2
	Power test	Turn power on 🥒		fum power off	1 ³⁹
Connect Settings					^
Edit A300 - Arbust A300 B737MP - Boning 72 Main Plot H400MP - Handrer 400 Man Plot					
New	Abandon	test		Save	Print
Veiete					

The Demo panel is used of software testing purposes and is not described in this User Manual. FO further information on this facility, contact Second Magenta.

3.4 Power Constants

This function allows the User to start the test procedure for determining the Power Constants of the windshield. It will require the User to enter the serial number of the windshield and the inspector's identity before the test can begin.

The test procedure falls into two distinct phases:

- Identify the reference points with the bulb procedure
- Apply power to the windshield to capture thermal images of the windshield as it heats up

The WUS Test Software will map the specified measurement points and sensor positions for the windshield product onto the actual windshield presented within the field of view of the Thermal camera. It will mark the video image with the sensor positions and measurement points, allowing the User to verify that the windshield appears to be correctly aligned.

The WUS Test Software will then request the User to start powering up the window and to turn off the power at the appropriate times. It will record an initial thermal image at the specified time delay after the WUS Test Software has been notified that power has been applied to the windshield under test.

3.5 **Temperature Spread**

This function allows the User to capture a thermal image of the windshield. This can be done at any stage, but normally it will be done when the windshield is being controlled by a temperature controller.

It will require the User to enter the serial number of the windshield before the test can begin.

The test procedure falls into three distinct phases:

- Define the heated zone on the windshield (default is not heated zone)
- Freeze the live thermal image and capture the temperatures,
- Select locations on the image for recording the temperature using the cursor

The WUS Test Software will automatically find and display the maximum temperature and will recorded temperature at user-selected locations once the image is captured. The temperatures will be displayed both on the thermal image and in the results table. If a heated zone is defined, the WUS Test Software will also automatically find and display the minimum temperature in the zone.

3.6 Windshield Data

This function presents the current data for a selected windshield product, its existing values and test variables. It is also the area where the User can enter a new windshield product values-set and test pass/fail criteria, or edit those for an existing windshield product values-set and test variables.

Note: Data for both Power Constants and Temperature Spread tests are set in Windshield Data

4 Software functions

4.1 Catalogue

The Catalogue is displayed in the lower left hand side of the display panel under the heading [List of windshields to be used under test]. In addition, below these, there are four (4) buttons:

- SELECT >> Use the highlighted windshield in the Power Constants panel
- NEW Add new windshield products to the Catalogue
- EDIT Edit the details of the highlighted windshield
- DELETE Delete the selected windshield from the Catalogue

4.1.1 Editing an Existing Windshield

When an existing windshield in the Catalogue needs to be updated:

- Select the windshield to be edited from the list
- Select the [Windshield Data] tab. Below is an example screen-shot for the B737 MP windshield:



- Enter the data directly or use the up/down icons where available
- The Temperature Spread parameters are individual entries
- The Power Constant parameters, K value limits and windshield parameters are individual entries
- The heated zone (if defined), the sensor position and measurement points are entered as coordinate pairs, each coordinate separated by a comma and each pair on a separate line

• The heated zone coordinates must be entered in a continuous circular fashion around the perimeter, either clockwise or anticlockwise.

Note: The coordinate system required is set by the FLIR A310 Thermal Camera. This defines the origin (0, 0) at the top left corner of the array. Thus the

x values increase from left to right, and

y values increase from top to bottom.

This same coordinate system MUST be used for defining the sensor positions and measurement points of the windshield.

Once the data has been entered satisfactorily, click on [Save] to save the information to disk and the pick list will be updated automatically.

4.1.2 Defining a New Windshield

When a new windshield is required to be added to the Catalogue

• Click [New] under the list and the following window will appear

🖳 WUS Test Software 🔹 Version: 140923	
Inspector: Andrew Sijan No windshield selected	
Video Camera settings Demo	
58.2°C Max temperature (0.01 0'C	Power Constants Temperature Spread Windshield Data
	Windshield name: Product Code:
	Max remp: 42 - A remp: 6.0 - Start delay: 5 - Emissivity: 0.35 - Votage: 0 -
WIS	K Values
	Kn max: 1.45 Ra max: 1.10 Kn min: 0.62 R
	Komin: 0.65 🐨 Kamin: 0.90 🐨 Km2min: 0.60 🐨
	Windshield Reference Points
l est	Point 1 [X, Y]: 0 🚖 0 🚖 Point 2 [X, Y]: 0 🚔 0 🚖
	Hartina Zana Canaar Bastiana Marauramant Bastiana
	0 perimeter points 0 sensor positions 0 measurement positions
30ttware	
,	
The compare is not comparied	
The camera is not connected	
Edit A300 - Airbus A300 Select >>	
H400-MP - Hawker 400 Main Pilot	
New	Cancel Save
Delete	

- Enter the appropriate data for the new windshield name and its part number. This includes parameter limits for both Power Constant testing and the Temperature Spread testing.
- Default data is provided for a number of the required data entries. Enter the new data directly, or use the up/down icons where available
- The heated zone (if defined), the sensor position and measurement points are entered as coordinate pairs, each coordinate separated by a comma and each pair on a separate line. This can allow for using the Microsoft Windows Copy and Paste facility to bring in the data from other sources, if desired, rather than having to enter manually
- Click [Save]

After clicking [Save], the information will be saved to disk and the selection list will be updated automatically.

4.1.3 Deleting an Existing windshield

When a windshield is required to be deleted from the Catalogue

- Click [Delete].
- Confirm delete in the dialogue box that appears

The windshield and its associated data will be permanently deleted and the pick list will be automatically updated.

4.2 **Power Constant Test Procedure**

The [Power Constants] tab allows the User to:

- Enter the serial number of the Windshield under test
- Initiate the Test by aligning the windshield reference points using the bulb procedure
- Perform the Test (Turn power on / Turn power off)

In order to perform a Test, first the User must select a windshield from the Catalogue. If the desired windshield is not in the Catalogue, the User must then enter the new data as described in Section 4.1.2

On selecting the [Power Constants] tab, a screen will appear, similar to the one below. This example demonstrates a B737 MP windshield from the Thermal Camera video stream. The current location of the sensor positions and measurement points are also shown in the [Video] panel.

	Andrew Silan	using - 8737MP - Rosi	ing 737 Main Pilot					
ins Comer	Autore Dama	ing contraction	ory ror rourr au					
Camera	secings Demo				Power Constants	Temperature Spread Windshield Data	a	
					Windshield			
					Windshield ID:	8737MP - Boeing 737 M	Main Pilot Serial Nu	umber:
							Align windshield	
						Initiate Test	Reference 1	Reference 2
					- Provertext			
		CHARLES AND	State of the second state of			T	2	The second second
						ium power on 🥬		rum power on D*
				+				
		and the second se						
			+	+				
			÷	÷				
			+	÷				
0.3°C	Maxtemperature		+	+ Frame 1051 [43.0]	19 <i>5</i> °C			
0.3°C	Max temperature		÷	+ Frame: 1051 [49.0]	19.5°C			
0.3°C	Max temperature	[400- Ather # 200	+	+ Rune: 1051 [49.0]	19.5°C			
0.3°C	Max temperature Edit	A300 - Arbus A300 BRANUS Doce 2001	+	+ France: 1051 [45.0]	195°C d >>			
0.3°C	Max temperature Edit	A300 - Arbus A300 B20-M28 Detrop 7927 H400-MP - Hanker 400	Han Pict	+ Frame: 1051 [43,0]	195°C d >>			
0.3°C	Max temperature Edit	A000 - Arbud A000 H2001 - Arbud A000 H2001 MP - Hauster 400	+ Man Piet	+ France: 1051 [45,0]	195°C d. >>	WUS Te		Vare 16618
0.3°C	Max temperature Edit	A300 - Arbus A300 Brankra Goren 2921 H400MP - Hanker 400	+ Man Piet Man Ret	+ Frame: 1051 [43,0]	19.5°C a >>	MUS Te		Vare 16618 Save Print

Note: In this example, the coordinates are larger than the frame size and so they do not all appear within the frame, only four (4) points can be seen.

4.2.1 Test Procedure

In the [Power Constants] panel:

- The windshield data product code is automatically entered when selected from the Catalogue.
- Enter the windshield face-ply serial number
- Check the Inspector identifier. The default taken is the current user on the computer and is displayed above the [Video] panel. Change if required

4.2.2 Initiate Test

Immediately prior to performing a windshield thermal uniformity test, it is necessary to map the measurement points contained in the Catalogue onto the test windshield currently in the field of view of the Thermal Camera. This is done by using a small light bulb, as described below.

NOTE: The practical light bulb arrangement will be subject to the local area facilities and constraints. The User will need to make the light bulb available to undertake the test and use the WUS Test Software.

- Click [Initiate test]
- When the bulb is in view it will also be seen in the [Video] panel
- Place bulb at reference position 1. An example of this stage is shown below



- Click [Record Reference 1] and the captured (x, y) coordinate will appear on the main screen
- Place bulb at reference position 2
- Click [Record Reference 2] and, similarly, the captured (x, y) coordinate will appear on the main screen

The location of both the sensor positions and measurement points mapped onto the windshield are now shown in the [Video] panel. The following screen-shot shows the status after both reference points have been captured. At this point the User should ensure that the positions are as expected, before conducting the Thermal Uniformity Test:

55 TEST 50	itware - version: 1	30607					
ector:	Andrew Sijan	using → B737MP - Boeing 737 Main Pilot					
o Camera	settings Demo			Paura Canadanta T			
				Fower Constants Temperature	Spread Windshield Data		
				Windshield	070700 0.000 70710-0	Card North	100/60
				windshield IU:	B/3/MP - boeing /3/ Main P	senai Numo	ber: 123406
					ALCONT OF A	Align windshield	
				Test ru	inning	Reference 1	Reference 2
				Powertest			
			X	Tower tex			a arr #
				lu	m power on 🥬	lun	n Power OFF
				Peference Point 1:	[111 155]		
				Reference Point 2:	[237 64]		
		十七五五十十		Reference round z.	[257,04]		
		<u> </u>					
		T Branch					
			and the second				
			and the second se				
000							
.9.0	Max temperature		Frame: 1985 [309.0] 20.0°C				
	Edi	t A300 - Airbus A300	Select >>				
		H400-MP - Hawker 400 Main Pilot					
	Ner	N		Abandon test			Save Prir
	Dele	te	+				
		1016					

4.2.3 **Power Test**

When ready to perform this aspect of the test, ensure the bulb (and any other significant heat sources) are out of the field of view of the Thermal Camera:

- Turn on the power to the windshield
- Click [Turn power on]

The WUS Test Software will respond with [Test will begin in [x] secs] to the value specified in the template file.

- WUS reports the maximum temperature seen on the windshield by the Thermal Camera every single second until it reaches the limit value specified in the template file.
- When the limit is reached, WUS reports [Turn power off] in the main panel and the [Turn Power-OFF Now] button turns red to alert the User, as shown below.

WUS Test	t Software - Version: 130607	The other second s	- 0 - X
Inspector	Andrew Sijan using - B737MP - Boeing 737 Main Pilot		
Video Car	mera settings Demo		
_		Power Constants Temperature Spread Windshield Data	
		Windshield	
	경험 전화학생님 이거나 왜 잘 다 있는 것이 가지 않는 것이 없는 것이 없다.	Windshield ID: B737MP - Boeing 737 Main Pilot Serial Number: 123456	
		Align windshield	
		Initiate test Reference 1 Reference 1	ce 2
		Powertest	
		Turn power on 💋 Turn Power OFF Now	2 ⁴
40.3	*C Maxtemperature Engen 132 [316.87] 19.012	Turn power off	
	New Delete	Abandon test Save	- Print

• Once the User clicks the [Turn Power Off] button to confirm the test is finished, the software calculates the power constants.

Note: The User can abort the thermal uniformity test by clicking on the [Abandon Test] button, after the test has started.

Note: WUS will record the final image and calculate the power constants based on the information it has in memory.

4.2.4 **Power Test Results**

The WUS Test Software will automatically calculate the power constants and present them on the screen. An example screen-shot of the results is shown below:

nera settina, Demo.	Power Constants Temp Windshield Windshield ID:	perature Spread W	ndshield Data		
	Windshield ID:	perature opread 11	ridsheid Data		
	Windshield Windshield ID:				
	Windshield ID:				
		B737MP	Boeing 737 Main Pilot	Serial Number:	
	In	nitiate test	- Align winds	Reference 1	Reference 2
X	Powertest				
		Turn power or	1	Turn Power (DFF Now
	Boeing 737 Main	Pilot			
	Product Code: 8737M	1P			Test Date: 21/06/2013
445544	Serial Number: 123456	6			Inspector: Andrew Sijar
+ * * * 2 + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +					
+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	Specifications:	Km = 0.81 Km2	0.67 Kh 1.85 Ka-0.93	to 1.10 Kc + 0.05	
	Windshield Values:	Km = 0.84 Km2	= 0.45		
		PASS FAI			
	Sensor Position	Kh	Ка	Kc	Pass/Fail
	[\$00,440]	1.39	1.17	1.03	FAIL
	[350,440]	1.32	1.12	0.98	FAIL
	[500,440]	1.28	1.08	0.95	PASS
	[450,440]	1.22	1.03	0.90	PASS
	[400,440]	1,17	0.99	0.86	PASS
C Herberger (122) 122 201 101	[250,440]	1.17	0.98	0.86	PASS
Max temperature	1200,4401	1.15	0.97	0.85	PASS
	[230,440]	1,14	0.96	0.84	PASS
Edit A300 - Arbus A300 E773/MP Boeng 7/37 Man Pict H400-MP - Hanker 400 Man Pict	»»				
New	Abandon tast				Save Print
Delete	- Abandon test				THE

4.2.5 Save

Click [Save] to save the thermal uniformity test results for this windshield.

The default filename structured as [*product code*]_[*serial number*].html, for example: B737MP 123456.html.

WUS Test Software - Version: 130607	A REAL PROPERTY OF A REAL PROPER	- 0 ×
Inspector: Andrew Sijan using - B737MP - Boeing 737 Main Pilot		
Video Camera settings Demo		
	Power Constants Temperature Spread Windshield Data	
	Windshield	
	Windshield ID: B737MP - Boeing 737 Main Pilot	Serial Number:
	Same Ar	×)
	and the second s	and the second second
	Software > WUS Thermal Uniformity Software >	• • • Search WUS Thermal Uniformi •
	Organize - New folder	III • 😡
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	^ Name	Date modified Type
	Demo_120824	19/06/2013 21:20 File folder
	WUS Thermal Uniformity screenshots	22/09/2012 15:07 File folder
11444	Pictures	31/05/2013 22:46 HTML Document
	C Videos	22/09/2012 15:07 HTML Document
	E C TS_A300_123.htm	08/06/2013 10:23 HTML Document
	🜏 Homegroup	
	Computer	
	BECOVERY (D:)	
		· · · · ·
	File name: B737/MP_123456.htm	•
	Save as type: HTML (*.html)	•
40.3°C Max temperature Frame: 5047 [22,76] 18.9°C		
	Hide Folders	Save Cancel
Edit A300 - Arbus	L	
H400-MP - Hawker 400 Main Pilot		*
New	C. Destated	Carrow Dard
Delete	W Abandon test	Save Frit

The default location for the saved file is the folder [Application data] associated with the WUS application. The User can choose alternative folders if required.

The User should not change the filename or its structure unless specifically required or directed to by an appropriate authority.

HTML files can be viewed and printed using browser software such as Microsoft Internet Explorer.

4.2.6 **Print**

Ensure the printer is connected to the PC, then click [Print] to print the current contents on display in the results panel.

4.3 **Temperature Spread Test Procedure**

The [Temperature Spread] tab allows the User to:

- Enter the serial number of the windshield under test
- Align the heated zone of the windshield to the image displayed
- Capture a thermal image of the windshield
- Determine the temperature spread across the windshield at the time of the capture image by manually selecting multiple locations using the cursor

In order to perform a test, first the User must select a windshield from the Catalogue. If the desired windshield is not in the Catalogue, the User must then enter the new data as described in Section 4.1.2

On selecting the [Temperature Spread] tab, a screen will appear, similar to the one below. This example demonstrates an unspecified windshield and uses the B737 data, including a defined heated zone, from the catalogue is used for convenience.

🖳 WUS Test Softw	are - Version: 140923		and the second second	Case owned the state of the second	A REAL PROPERTY AND INCOME.	_ 0 <u>_ ×</u>
inspector:	Andrew Sijan	No windshield selected				
Video Camera se	ttings Demo					
58.2°C	Max temperature	[217,228] 18,2°C	Power Constants	Temperature Spread Windshield Data		
			Windshield		Control Number	
			windsheid fb.		Senar Number.	
			Сар	ture Temperatures	Zone Align Retain	
						*
	The second					
	Edit	A3UU - Anbus A3UU B73/MP - Boeing 737 Main Pilot H400-MP - Hawker 400 Main Pilot				-
	New		Reset	Grayscale	Save	Print
	Delete	+				

4.3.1 Test Procedure

In the [Temperature Spread] panel:

- The windshield data product code is automatically entered when selected from the Catalogue.
- Enter the windshield face-ply serial number
- Check the Inspector identifier. The default taken is the current user on the computer and is displayed above the [Video] panel. Change if required

4.3.2 Align the Heated Zone (if defined)

To align the windshield accurately, the bulb (or other point heat source) technique described in Section 4.2.2 should be used. In the [Temperature Spread] panel:

- Click the [Align] check box.
- By default, the [Retain] check box will become ticked.
- Identify Reference point 1 on the real windshield with a point heat source and click [Capture Temperatures].
- Double-click at Reference Point 1 on the image in the [Video] panel. A cross will appear at the selected point.
- Click [Unfreeze].

- Re-enter the windshield serial number.
- Identify Reference point 2 on the real windshield with a point heat source and click [Capture Temperatures].
- Double-click at Reference Point 2 on the image in the [Video] panel. A cross will appear at the selected point, the heated zone will be outlined on the image and the maximum and minimum temperatures in the heated zone will be displayed.
- To enhance the heated zone in the image click [Greyscale]. An example of this stage is shown below.
- Click [Unfreeze] and the windshield is now ready for the Temperature Spread Test.



Note: to re-define the Reference points on the image, for example when moving on to test a new windshield, click [Reset] and start again.

4.3.3 Capture Temperatures

At the desired time, typically when the windshield has reached the control temperature or the power to the windshield is being actively controlled:

- Click [Capture Temperatures]
- Move the cursor over the thermal image in the [Video] panel to the first desired location to report the temperature
- Double-click and a cross will mark the location and report the temperature at that location
- The temperature will also be reported in the Results Table on the [Temperature Spread] panel. An example of this stage is shown below

🖳 WUS Test Soft	tware - Version: 140923			And in case of the local division of the loc	or owned the set of set	and the second second	and in case of the	
Inspector:	Andrew Sijan	using → B737MP - Boeing 737 Main Pilot						
Video Camera :	settings Demo							
10.300	Management		(110 104) 20 020	Power Constants Ter	mperature Spread Windshield D	ata		
40.5 C	Max temperature	Pianie, 202	[116,104] 20.6 C	Windshield				
				Windshield ID:	B737MP - Boeing 73	7 Main Pilot	Serial Number:	
				Captu	re Temperatures	Zone Align Retain		
				Boeing 737 Ma	in Pilot			*
				Product Code: 8733	MP			Test Date: 08/11/2014
		21.2*		Serial Number: 2				Inspector: Andrew Sijan
	×	× ^{20.4°} × ^{20.6°} × ^{20.8°} × ^{20.7°} × ^{20.3°}		Specifications: Windshield Values:	∆Temp = 8 ∆Temp = 1.94 PASSED			
				Pixel Position	Temperature	Pixel Position	Temperature	
		19.3*		181, 81	21.2°C	220, 143	19.3°C	
				113, 94	20.4°C 20.8°C	132, 94	20.6°C	
				116, 104	20.3°C			
	Edit	A300 - Airbus A300 18737MP - Boeing 737 Main Pilot 1400-MP - Hawker 400 Main Pilot	^ Select >>					-
	New Delete		Ŧ	Reset	Grayscale			Save Print

- Repeat the process to select further locations for displaying the temperature and calculating the temperature spread across the windshield.
- The temperature at the locations will build up both on the thermal image and on the results table as shown in the example below

WUS Test Softwar	re - Version: 140923					a course like				
Inspector:	Andrew Sijan	using → B737MP - Boeing 737 Main Pilo	t							
Adeo Camera setti	ings Demo									
40.200			1.4		Power Constants Ten	nperature Spread	Windshield Data			
40.3 °C	Max temperature		Frame: 330	[193,175] 18.8°C	Windshield					
					Windshield ID:	B737M	P - Boeing 737 Main Pilot	Serial Number:		
					Captur	e Temper	atures Zone ✓ Align ✓ Reta	n		
					Boeing 737 Mai	n Pilot				~
					Product Code: B737	MP			Test Date: 08/11/201	4
		21.2*			Serial Number: 2				Inspector: Andrew Sija	an
	×	$20.4^{\circ} \times 20.6^{\circ} \times 20.8^{\circ} \times 20.7^{\circ}$ $\times 20.3^{\circ} \times 20.6^{\circ} \times 20.6^{\circ} \times 20.6^{\circ}$ $\times 20.2^{\circ} \times 20.4^{\circ} \times 20.4^{\circ} \times 20.3^{\circ}$			Specifications: Windshield Values:	∆ Temp = 8 ∆ Temp = 1.94	PASSED			
		× ^{20.2°} × ^{20.4°} × ^{20.5°} × ^{20.1°}			Pixel Position	Temperature	Pixel Pr	sition Temperature		
		$\times^{20.4^{\circ}}$ $\times^{20.5}$ $\times^{20.2}$ $\times^{19.8}$	19.3°		181, 81	21.2°C	220,	143 19.3°C		
	_				113, 94	20.4°C	132.	94 20.6°C		
					153, 93	20.8°C	178,	92 20.7°C		
					116, 104	20.3°C	134,	106 20.6°C		
					154, 105	20.6°C	178,	104 20.6°C		
					119, 116	20.2°C	137.	117 20.4°C		
					122 128	20.4 C	144	129 20.4°C		
					164, 129	20.5°C	191.	128 20.1°C		
					123, 139	20.4°C	148,	138 20.5°C		
					172, 138	20.2°C	202,	138 19.8°C		
	Edit I New Delete	A300 - Arbus A300 27/37/MB-bareno 7/37 Man Pilot 1400-MP - Hawker 400 Main Pilot		* Select >>	Seset	Grays	icale		Save	đ

Note: In the case where a heat zone is defined, temperature measurements can be taken at locations outside the heated zone, but the software will notify the user and require confirmation to proceed.

Windshield Uniformity (WUS) Test Software.....User Manual

4.3.4 Unfreeze

When the desired number of locations has been selected as described in 4.3.2 above,

- Click [Unfreeze]
- The [Video] panel will return to the live feed from the Thermal camera.
- The software will calculate the temperature spread based on the maximum and minimum values recorded and automatically compare this value to the criteria set in the [Windshield Data] panel
- The Report will be composed and include the captured image from the [Video] panel with marked measurements at their locations.

Note: The User can unfreeze the thermal image at any time and re-start or repeat the test with a new capture image.

Note: The User cannot undertake a Temperature Spread test at the same time as a Power Constant test. However, a Temperature Spread test can be undertaken immediately after a Power Constant test.

4.3.5 Save

Click [Save] to save the temperature spread test results for this windshield.

The default filename structured as TS_[*product code*]_[*serial number*].html, for example: TS B737MP 123456.html

Inspector: Andrew Sijan using → 8737MP - Boeing 737 Main Pilot	
Video Camera settings Demo	
40 3°C Maxtemperature Spread Windshield Data Power Constants Temperature Spread Windshield Data	
Windshield	
Windsnied LD: B/3/NP - Boeng /3/ Main Pilot Senal Number:	
Zone	
😥 Save As	
Construction of the second sec	~
	Den: 00/11/2014
Organize + New folder Biz: + W	ector: Andrew Sijan
X 204 205 A	
2012CL38700/4	
20.2* 20.4* 🔒 cygwin	
20 4 20 Firefox	
→ FPC = 94 20.6°C	
1.92 20.7C	
Perflogs 106 20.8°C	
Program Ties 1.04 20.6°	
SoSetup 116 20.3°C	
File name: T5_8737MP_2.htm - 128 20.1°C	
Save as type: HTML (".html)	
File A300 - Arbus A300 Cancel Save Cancel	
1737/14F Boeley 7 1400/04F Hawker 70U Man Flot	
	÷
New Sa	e Print
Delete	

The default location for the saved file is the folder [Application data] associated with the WUS application. The User can choose alternative folders if required.

The User should not change the filename or its structure unless specifically required or directed to by an appropriate authority.

HTML files can be viewed and printed using browser software such as Microsoft Internet Explorer.

4.3.6 **Print**

Ensure the printer is connected to the PC, then click [Print] to print the current contents on display in the results panel.

ANNEX 1: Power Constant Measurement for Heated Aircraft Windshields Using Thermal Camera

In aircraft windshield specification and manufacture, it is normal to specify the thermal uniformity requirement of the windshield in terms of, what are known as, power constants. These have specific definitions, but in general relate the average power dissipated across the whole windshield to the power dissipated in specific areas such as, for example, the temperature sensor positions.

An accepted method for determining the power constants is with the use of a Thermal camera, which can capture the temperature distribution across a windshield quickly and accurately, with a very high resolution.

This document shows that there is a direct relationship between temperature rise and power constants and describes the theory and practice used in the WUS Test Software supplied by Second Magenta.

Relationship between Temperature Rise and Power Dissipation.

When a constant power is applied to a conducting coating on a windshield face-ply, the temperature of the face-ply rises until a steady-state temperature equilibrium is reached. The graph below provides the modelled transient temperature time profile for a typical windshield face-ply on power-up from ambient. The three lines shown represent three different power dissipation levels on the windshield, exemplifying a hot-spot, the average and a cold spot for a poorly graded windshield. For the purposes of this illustration, values of 4988, 3750 and 2475W/m2 have been used.



Page i of iv



A closer examination of the early stages of the transient state produces the graph below:

It is evident that during the early stages of power-up, the temperature rises are very linear (the correlation coefficients very close to 1) and the gradient is directly proportional to the power density, certainly to within experimental error. This is used to good effect in a measurement system using a thermal camera by capturing the trial temperature distribution across the windshield at the start of the linear region and again at a second point in the linear region.

For the purposes of a test, the linear portion can be specified by time, or more usually temperature, but needs to ensure that the end-point measurements are still in the linear region. This is readily determined by thermal modelling or practical measurements.

Measurement Points, Co-ordinates Systems and Transformation

As indicated above, in order to calculate the power constants, the trial temperature distribution needs to be determined. For practical measurements, this is most easily done by defining discrete measurement points, either as per the customer's windshield specification or by the design rules used by the company. In addition to the measurement points, the temperature sensor positions are defined.

Generally, measurement points are a series of regularly spaced coordinates over the heated area to be measured. Typically 20-40 measurements points are required to provide a reasonable representation on the heating distribution. Although a modern Thermal camera can provide a much higher resolution, this number of points has historical links to accommodate other test methods used in the industry.

Measurement points and Sensor positions are given as (x,y) coordinates in a Windshield Reference system, such as the product drawings. Setting up the windshield for a test with an Thermal camera, creates a new Camera Frame Reference system defined by the camera's focal plane array and it is necessary to transform between coordinate systems to perform the power constant calculation.

The following image shows the data points required to perform the calculation of power constants and this example is based on the Hawker 400 geometry for illustration only.



The windshield position in the Camera Reference System is created by use of a small hot source, such as an electric bulb. Two reference points are required (as shown in the previous image) and the transformation, which is a general mathematical treatment, is in two parts:

First is a linear scaling factor:

$$L = \frac{\sqrt{](a_2 - a_1)^2 + (b_2 - b_1)^2]}}{\sqrt{](x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2]}}$$

Second is an angular scaling factor

$$\theta = \arctan 2[(a_2-a_1), (b_2-b_1)] - \arctan 2[(x_2-x_1), (y_2-y_1)]$$

The transform function then is

$$\begin{split} X &= \quad](x-a_1).L\cos\theta + (y-b_1).L\sin\theta] . x_1 \\ Y &= \quad]-(x-a_1).L\sin\theta + (y-b_1).L\cos\theta] . y_1 \end{split}$$

Calculation of Power Constants

The power constant criteria are defined by the windshield specification.

The power constants for the Sensor Positions are calculated as

- Kh = <u>Highest temperature rise of the Measurement Points</u> temperature rise at the Sensor Position
- Ka = <u>Average temperature rise for all the Measurement Points</u> temperature rise at the Sensor Position

The more critical performance of the windshield is also calculated as

- Km =
 Average temperature rise for all the Measurement Points

 Highest temperature rise of the Measurement Points
- Km2 =Average temperature rise for all the Measurement PointsHighest temperature rise anywhere on the windshield