

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
20 February 2003 (20.02.2003)

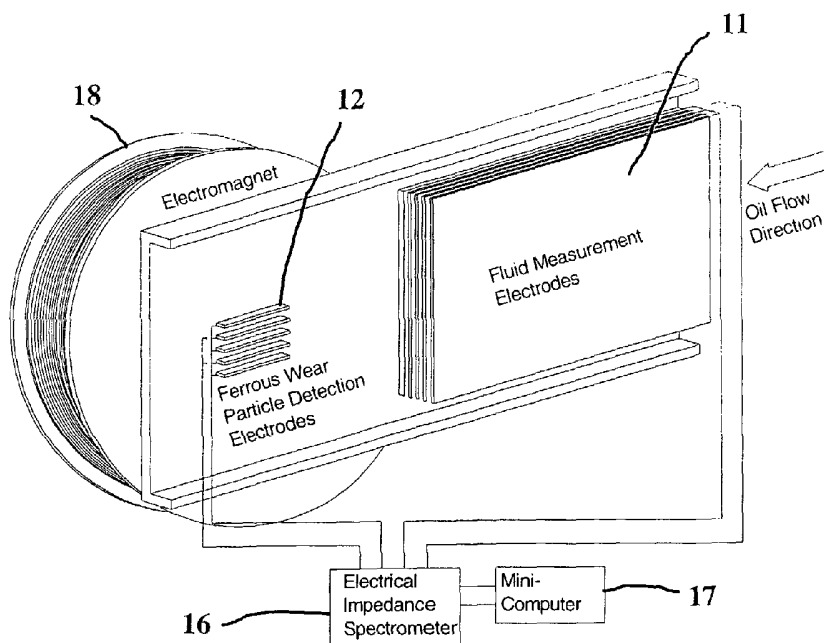
PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 03/014729 A1

- (51) International Patent Classification⁷: **G01N 33/28**, 27/02
- (74) Agent: **GRIFFITH HACK**; Level 10, 167 Eagle Street, Brisbane, Queensland 4000 (AU).
- (21) International Application Number: PCT/AU02/01070
- (22) International Filing Date: 9 August 2002 (09.08.2002)
- (25) Filing Language: English
- (26) Publication Language: English
- (30) Priority Data:
PR 6922 9 August 2001 (09.08.2001) AU
- (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): **COMMONWEALTH SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH ORGANISATION** [AU/AU]; Limestone Avenue, Campbell, ACT 2612 (AU).
- (81) Designated States (national): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW.
- (84) Designated States (regional): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).
- (72) Inventor; and
- (75) Inventor/Applicant (for US only): **HU, Shenggen** [AU/AU]; 22 Barcoorah Street, Westlake, Queensland 4074 (AU).
- Published:
— with international search report

[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: A METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR DETECTING EXTRANEEOUS MATTER IN A FLUID



(57) Abstract: A method for detecting extraneous matter in a fluid including the steps of applying an energy source to electrodes located in a fluid, measuring real and imaginary electrical impedance values across the electrodes for a plurality of different frequencies of alternating energy and identifying at least one characteristic of an extraneous matter in the fluid.



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For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

A METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR DETECTING EXTRANEIOUS MATTER IN
A FLUID

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to analysis of
5 fluids such as oil. The invention is particularly
concerned with monitoring fluid quality for extraneous
matter such as contaminants.

Background to the Invention

It has been estimated that the repairs and down
10 time caused by oil-related engine or other machine
failures represent about 30-50% of the operation cost in
Australian mining industry. In the economies of developed
countries the damage from machine and engine wear
represents about 6% of the gross national product. Thus,
15 the development of effective techniques for the reliable
prognosis of wear and maintaining the effectiveness of
working lubrication oils is of substantial interest.
Current diagnostic tests based on Scheduled Oil Sampling
can not promptly detect a rapidly progressing component
20 failure or a sudden ingestion of oil contaminants.

Furthermore, in many situations the timing of any
oil change is associated with the measured use of the
vehicle or machine using the oil rather than the actual
condition of the oil. Ideally it would be desirable to
25 monitor the condition of the oil so that information can
be obtained about deterioration or contamination in the
oil before any catastrophic failure of the machine or
machine components can take place.

Different methods have been adopted for
30 monitoring the condition of oil. For example, the
specification of US Patent No. 4831362 discloses an
apparatus for detecting ferromagnetic particles in
lubricating oil. The apparatus consists of two windings
inductively coupled via the lubricating oil. A permanent
35 magnet located behind a sensor winding generates a
magnetic flux which attracts ferromagnetic particles
giving rise to pulses in the sensor winding.

US Patent No. 5262732 describes a system which utilises both a permanent magnet and electro magnet to simultaneously impose their magnetic fields upon the lubricating oil so as to attract ferromagnetic particles in the oil.

US Patent No. 6204656 discloses an array of sensors in conjunction with a magnetic field intensity gradient to obtain a particulate distribution of ferrous particles across the array. Unfortunately, the systems of both of these patents are sensitive to mechanical vibration commonly encountered in moving machines. Furthermore, only limited information can be obtained about degradation of the oil which is being monitored.

Other systems have also been devised for monitoring oil contamination, such as those that measure dielectric constant. However, there is no system which is currently able to monitor a range of oil contaminants and which may be applicable to analysis and monitoring of other fluids.

Summary of the Invention

The present invention provides an alternative method and assembly for detecting extraneous matter in a fluid.

According to one embodiment of the invention an on line detection system for lubrication oils is provided based on an Electrical Impedance Spectroscopy technique. This detector system is capable of providing on line information on the type and extent of contaminants and oil degradation, particularly the concentration and average size of ferrous wear particles. The information would enable an early detection of problems before they lead to costly repairs and down time.

According to one aspect of the present invention there is provided a method for detecting extraneous matter in a fluid including the steps of applying an energy source to electrodes located in a fluid, measuring real and imaginary electrical impedance values across the

electrodes for a plurality of different frequencies of energy and identifying at least one characteristic of at least one type of extraneous matter in the fluid.

5 It is preferred that the method is able to detect the type and level of extraneous matter in a fluid and to identify the type and/or level of extraneous matter in the fluid.

It is preferred that the energy source provides an alternating current or voltage to the electrodes.

10 The electrodes may be configured in one or more pairs so as to provide a voltage drop across the pairs of electrodes.

It is preferred that the electrodes are configured with a plurality of first electrodes connected together and a plurality of second electrodes connected together.

20 Real and imaginary impedance values preferably include real and imaginary components of mathematically related parameters such as impedance, admittance, modulus and dielectric permittivity, etc.

Preferably the method includes identifying one or more features of extraneous matter present in the fluid.

25 The extraneous matter preferably includes matter such as gas, solid, liquid or energy such as heat, electric charge, etc or different combinations of the above.

According to one embodiment, the invention involves measuring the real and imaginary parts of the impedance at a selected frequency or over a frequency range of 0.1Hz to 1MHz.

30 The measuring step may include displaying a frequency spectrum for the real and imaginary parts of the impedance.

It is preferred that the method includes the step of measuring temperature of the fluid at each measurement frequency or measured impedance spectrum.

The method may include the step of displaying

and/or producing a frequency spectrum for the real and imaginary impedance values.

The method may include the step of displaying an impedance spectrum in the form of a complex plane plot of imaginary verses real impedance values or in the plotting of quantities derived from the real and imaginary impedance values.

Preferably the method includes the step of determining concentration and/or average particle size of ferrous wear particles.

It is preferred that concentration and/or size of ferrous wear particles is determined from the impedance spectrum.

The frequency range is preferably between 0.1Hz and 1MHz.

The method may include the step of determining the extraneous matter from the impedance spectrum measured.

Preferably the method includes the step of determining the number of peaks and/or position of peaks in the measured impedance spectrum.

It is also preferred that the method includes the step of determining the height of peaks and/or the relative height of peaks in the measured impedance spectrum.

The method may include the step of measuring the impedance spectrum over a predetermined period of time.

According to one embodiment, the method includes the step of measuring the impedance at a selected frequency over a period of time.

The method preferably includes the step of analysing the impedance spectrum and producing a graph of impedance spectrum peak height versus degree of extraneous matter such as oxidation degree.

It should be noted that reference to impedance spectrum refers to EIS (Electrical Impedance Spectrum).

The extraneous matter preferably includes soot,

water, coolant, diesel, ferrous particles, oxidation products.

It is preferred that the method includes measurement from the EIS of matter concentration and size,
5 type of fluid etc.

It is preferred that the method includes the step of applying a magnetic field to attract ferrous particles between the electrodes, whereby the gap between the electrodes is able to be filled by a packed bed of the
10 ferrous particles.

Preferably the magnetic field is generated using a DC electromagnet.

The method may include measuring electrical impedance at a selected frequency across the packed bed of
15 ferrous particles in the gap between the electrodes for a period of time.

The method may include providing a graphical display of one or more characteristics of extraneous matter measured in the fluid.

20 Preferably the particle concentration is determined from the rate of change of impedance in the gap between the electrodes.

The method may include providing a first and second set of electrodes, the first set for detecting
25 ferrous particles and the second set for detecting other extraneous matter.

The method preferably includes providing a magnetic field generation means for generating a magnetic field through a region in which the first set of
30 electrodes is located.

The magnetic field is preferably applied by a DC electromagnet.

The first set of electrodes may be mounted to a non-conductive substrate which is perpendicular to the
35 axis of the magnet.

The size of the first set of electrodes is preferably much smaller than the second set of electrodes.

A first set of electrodes is preferably aligned axially to the flow of fluid down stream of the second set of electrodes.

5 Preferably the method includes the step of analysing the impedance spectrum using pattern recognition algorithms to identify the type and/or level of extraneous matter in the fluid.

10 Preferably the method includes the step of determining whether a particular matter is present in the fluid by determining the change of characterisation parameters of the impedance spectrum.

15 According to another aspect of the present invention there is provided an assembly for detecting extraneous matter in a fluid comprising a first set of electrodes located in a fluid chamber, the electrodes being aligned axially with the flow of fluid through the fluid chamber, a measuring device connected to the electrodes for measuring real and imaginary impedance values across the electrodes for a plurality of frequencies, whereby a data processor is able to display changes in the real and imaginary impedance values for the plurality of different frequencies.

20 It is preferred that the measuring device is adapted to measure the electrical impedance spectrum across the electrodes.

25 It is preferred that the apparatus includes a second set of electrodes located in the fluid chamber and connected to the measuring device for detecting a different extraneous matter to that detected by the first set of electrodes.

30 The first set of electrodes is preferably located downstream of the second set of electrodes.

The assembly may include a magnetic field generator such as an electromagnet.

35 The assembly preferably includes an adaptor housing with a fluid chamber in which the electrodes are located.

It is preferred that the method includes the step of determining whether a particular matter is present in the fluid by determining the change of characterisation parameters, such as first and second auto derivatives, average values of imaginary impedance component over a selective range of real impedance, and etc. extracted from the measured impedance spectrum.

Preferably the step of calculating the rate of impedance decrease from the average slope of the curve of relative impedance verses time in the initial 50 seconds starting from when the magnetic field is applied to the first set of electrodes.

It is preferred that the method includes recording a curve of impedance magnitude versus time and converting the curve into a curve of relative impedance, which is defined as the ratio of impedance magnitude to the impedance magnitude without any ferrous particles in the gap, versus time.

According to a further aspect of the present invention there is provided a method of analysing extraneous matter in a fluid including the steps of receiving impedance data, being data including real and imaginary impedance values measured across electrodes located in a fluid, recording the impedance spectrum at a plurality of time intervals, calculating the peak height of the impedance spectrum for the received impedance data, comparing the peak height of the impedance spectrum with a reference impedance spectrum peak height and determining a feature of the extraneous matter from the comparing steps.

The method preferably includes determining how many peaks are present in the impedance spectrum of the received data.

The method may include the step of determining whether a particular matter is present by the number of peaks in the impedance spectrum and the height of the or each peak.

Preferably the method includes the step of

determining whether a particular matter is present by determining the height of a single peak or the impedance spectrum and determining whether this is within a predetermined range such as 30 to 50K Ω .

5 The range of 30 to 50K Ω may change as the configuration of the electrodes changes.

 It is preferred that the data processor is programmed to display the change of impedance magnitude over a period of time.

10 The method may include the step of determining whether a particular matter is present by determining if the or each peak of the impedance spectrum is deformed and has a significant tail.

 The method may include the step of determining
15 whether a particular matter is present by determining if the or each peak of the impedance spectrum is deformed and has a significant tail in a range of low frequency.

 Accordingly, the present invention provides a method of detecting contamination in a fluid, the method
20 including:

 applying an electric field to an electrode pair supported within a fluid and measuring changes in field characteristics between the fluid and an uncontaminated sample of the same fluid.

25 The method may also include applying a magnetic field to the fluid in the vicinity of the electrode pair in order to attract ferrous particles to the electrode pair.

 The present invention also provides apparatus for
30 detecting contaminants in a fluid, the apparatus including an electrode pair supported on a non-conductive base for emersion in a fluid,

 means for applying an electric field to the electrodes, and

35 measuring means for measuring changes in field characteristics.

 The apparatus may also include means for applying

a magnetic field in the vicinity of the electrode pair.

Brief description of the drawings

Preferred embodiments of the present invention will now be described by way of example only with
5 reference to the accompanying drawings in which:

Figure 1 shows a schematic diagram of an assembly for detecting extraneous matter in a fluid according to a first embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 2 shows an impedance spectrum showing
10 imaginary impedance versus real impedance for a range of frequencies from 0.1Hz to 1MHz in accordance with the first embodiment of the invention;

Figure 3 shows a graphical representation of an impedance spectrum for oil having water contamination
15 according to a second embodiment of the invention;

Figure 4 shows a graphical representation of an impedance spectrum according to a third embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 5 shows a graphical representation of an
20 impedance spectrum according to a fourth embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 6 shows a graphical representation of an impedance spectrum according to a fifth embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 7 shows a graphical representation of
25 oxidation degree (allowable %) versus EIS Peak Height (ohms $\times 10^4$) in accordance with a sixth embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 8 shows an impedance spectrum according to
30 a seventh embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 9 shows a schematic diagram of a method for detecting and analysing extraneous matter in a fluid according to one embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 10a shows a graphical representation of
35 impedance verses time between particle detecting electrodes reaching a limiting value when the gap is fully filled with ferrous particles, in accordance with one

embodiment of the invention.

Figure 10b shows a graphical representation of impedance versus time across electrodes in a fluid according to one embodiment of the present invention;

5 Figure 11 shows a graphical representation of rate of impedance decrease versus iron particle concentration in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention;

10 Figure 12 shows a graphical representation of an impedance spectrum for varying iron particle size in accordance with one embodiment of the invention; and

 Figure 13 shows an adaptor for housing the assembly shown in Figure 1.

Detailed description of the invention

15 It should be noted that values of impedance shown in the Figures are given in ohms.

 As shown in Figure 1 an assembly for detecting extraneous matter in a fluid consists of a set of fluid measurement electrodes 11 typically spaced 1.6mm apart and
20 a set of ferrous wear particle detection electrodes 12 typically 0.6mm apart. These electrodes are located in a fluid stream in an adaptor housing 13 as shown in Figure 13.

 The fluid measurement electrodes 11 are much
25 larger than the ferrous particle detection electrodes 12 and are located upstream of the ferrous particle detection electrodes 12.

 The ferrous particle detection electrodes 12 are also aligned in parallel at right angles together to the
30 axis of alignment of the fluid measurement electrodes 11.

 The ferrous particle detection electrodes being much smaller than the fluid measurement electrodes 11 are located in a smaller fluid chamber 14 of the adaptor 13.

 A DC electromagnet 18 is located in close
35 proximity to the fluid chamber 14 so as to provide a magnetic field through this chamber.

 The other chamber 15 in which the fluid

measurement electrodes are provided is preferably isolated from the chamber 14.

Each set of electrodes consists of successive pairs of electrodes with alternate electrodes of each pair electrically connected together.

An electrical impedance spectrometer 16 is connected to each of the sets of electrodes as well as to a data processor such as a mini computer 17.

In operation oil flows through the adaptor 13 and passes between the plates of the fluid measurement electrodes 11 and the ferrous wear particle detection electrodes 12.

By energising the electromagnet or solenoid 18 a magnetic field is established through chamber 14.

The electrical impedance spectrometer 16 is then operated to record the electrical impedance across the electrodes 12 at a selected frequency typically 10kHz.

Under the effects of the magnetic field ferrous wear particles in the oil such as lubrication oil will be moved into the gap between the electrodes. Over a period of time ferrous particles will gradually fill the gap between each pair of electrodes and finally the electrodes 12 will be completely buried in a pile of ferrous particles. Therefore, over a period of time the impedance across each pair of electrodes will gradually decrease until the impedance is approaching a limiting value as shown in Figure 10a.

The higher the concentration of ferrous particles the shorter the time interval between a limiting value of the impedance across the electrodes 12 is approached.

Due to the enrichment effect of the magnetic field and the use of a narrow gap between each pair of electrodes the assembly is able to detect iron particles with a concentration as low as a few parts per million.

By using a number of pairs of electrodes as in Figure 1 the sensitivity of the assembly is increased further.

The use of a strong magnetic field allows most of the ferrous particles, including the size range of 5 to 20 micrometers, to travel from the bulk oil phase into the gap between the electrodes.

5 As shown in Figure 10b the effect of concentration of iron (ferrous) particle on the measured relative impedance decreases with time during the time of ferrous particles having the size range 63 to 102 micrometers accumulate in the gap between the electrodes.

10 The relative impedance is defined as the ratio of the impedance in the gap having the action of magnetic field to that without any ferrous particles in the gap. Thus Figure 10b shows how the impedance in the gap between electrodes 12 for the case with the higher ferrous

15 particle concentration, for example 200 parts per million (PPM) decreases faster than those for lower ferrous particle concentration.

 The effect of iron particle concentration and size on the rate of impedance decrease is shown in Figure

20 11. The rate of impedance decrease is defined as the average slope in the initial 50 seconds of the impedance decrease curve, as shown in Figure 10b. From this figure it can be seen how the larger particle size has a greater rate of impedance decrease for a particular iron particle

25 concentration.

 In Figure 12 the effect of iron particle size on EIS of packed bed in the fully filled gap between the detecting electrodes 12 is shown. It can be seen that for each iron particle size there is a peak imaginary

30 impedance value, which decreases with an increase in particle size.

 The position of the imaginary impedance peak also varies in relation to the real impedance value for different iron particle sizes.

35 From the above it can be seen that by observing the electrical impedance spectrum it is possible to identify size and concentration attributes of iron or

ferrous particles in a fluid such as oil.

Before starting the next measurement cycle, the electromagnet should be switched off to release the ferrous particles attracted in the gap between the first set of electrodes. A new measurement is started by switching on the electromagnet and immediately followed by measuring and recording the magnitude of impedance in the gap as a function of time. Recording is stopped when the impedance magnitude reaches a limiting value or changes very slowly with time. Then the electrical impedance spectrum across the fully filled gap is determined by measuring real and imaginary electrical impedance values for a plurality of different frequencies of alternating energy. Characterisation parameters, including the peak height, impedance magnitude or real and imaginary component values at selected frequencies are determined from the electrical impedance spectrum and compared with those reference parameters stored for different ferrous particle sizes so as to determine the size of ferrous particles in the gap. The curve of impedance magnitude verses time is converted into a curve of relative impedance verses time by dividing the impedance magnitude with that without any ferrous particles in the gap. The rate of impedance decrease is then calculated from the average slop of the curve of relative impedance verses time in the initial 50 seconds. The rate of impedance decrease is compared with reference rate of impedance decrease stored for different ferrous particle sizes so as to determine the concentration of ferrous particles in the fluid.

Because fluid such as oil includes other contaminants than ferrous particles, the assembly shown in Figure 1 includes the larger electrodes 11.

By measuring the electrical impedance spectrum across the fluid measurement electrodes 11, information about extraneous matter in the fluid can be identified.

For example as shown in Figure 2 the effects of

oil type/brand on electrical impedance spectrum of fresh lubrication oils can be ascertained.

For a frequency range of 0.1 Hz to 1MHz different types of oils represented by references 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 can be obtained. In each case the impedance spectrum produces a peak imaginary impedance value at a particular frequency which drops off on either side of the peak. This graphical or corresponding mathematical representation of the spectra therefore provides a reference curve for particular types of fluids (in this case oils). These reference curves can be established for a range of temperature points.

In order to identify extraneous matter such as gases, oxidates, soot etc. the EIS can be observed to identify extraneous matter such as contaminants in the fluid.

Therefore as shown in Figure 3 the EIS for oil having water contamination is shown.

For oil having 0.5% water contamination the impedance spectrum still exhibits a peak but this peak drops off with decreasing frequency value to a stepped region 25 before tailing off through region 26. As the amount of water contamination increases (2% water) the EIS spectrum produces two peaks 27, 28. By observing the number of peaks, their height and their position it is therefore possible to identify whether water is a contaminant.

In Figure 4 an EIS is produced for oil having coolant (ethylene glycol) as a contaminant. In this case for a 0.1% coolant a curve is produced having two peaks of different heights. As the coolant contaminant increases (0.5% coolant) in percentage terms the second peak reduces in size relative to the first peak as referenced by item 29 and 30.

Depending upon the type of oil the shape of the peaks and the difference in height will vary. Thus for some oils contaminated with water or a coolant, the second

peak may be greater in height than the first peak. However, by using the uncontaminated EIS curve and comparing this with EIS curves for different amounts of water or coolant contaminant it is possible to identify the amount of water or coolant by comparing a detected EIS curve with prerecorded data showing EIS curves with different water or coolant contamination and matching the detected EIS curve in a field application with the prerecorded EIS curves to obtain a best estimate of the amount of water or coolant contamination.

Figure 5 shows another example of EIS curves for an oil having a diesel contaminant. Curve 31 shows the uncontaminated oil curve whereas curve 32 shows the contaminated oil curve.

By obtaining data on how the EIS curves change with diesel contamination it is possible to produce a data base which can be used a reference point for any field testing of oils for diesel contamination.

Figure 6 shows the EIS change of oil with usage time in hours. It can be seen that for this particular oil the peak imaginary impedance value increases with usage time till 200 hours then decreases. For other oils the peak values can always decrease with usage time.

In Figure 7 a graphical representation is provided of how the EIS peak height in its decreasing stage as shown in Figure 6 gives an indication of the oxidation degree in allowable percentage. Similar relationship for the peak height increasing stage can be also established. Therefore by observing the peak height of an EIS curve it is possible for a particular oil to identify the degree of oxidation.

In Figure 8 the shape and height of the peak of the EIS curve varies according to soot content. The curves show how the peak is deformed and tails off more with increasing soot content.

Based on observations derived from EIS measurements taken using the aforementioned detection

assembly it is possible to employ an automated procedure to identify extraneous matter in oil. This automated procedure which may be implemented by a computer program is described with reference to Figure 9.

5 Once an oil change has occurred referenced by item 40 the electrical impedance spectrum is measured for a range of temperature points and recorded using the aforementioned detection apparatus. If the oil type/brand is right for the particular application as referenced by
10 item 41 a controlling computer is able to activate the detection apparatus so as to measure and record the EIS say every 5 minutes as referenced by item 42. Alternatively if the right type of oil has not been provided an alarm signal is provided to a display to
15 notify an observer that the right type of oil needs to be used.

 After the EIS has been measured and recorded the data processor is programmed to calculate the number of peaks and the peak height and characterise the peak shape
20 for each curve produced as referenced by item 43. Then data processor performs data analysis to identify whether the EIS has dual peaks as referenced by item 44. If the answer is yes the data processor is programmed to identify whether the height of the peaks is less than a
25 predetermined threshold, for example 30k Ω , as identified by item 45. If it is then the data processor is able to produce an output indicating that water or coolant contamination has been identified in the oil, as referenced by item 46. Alternatively if the height is
30 greater than the predetermined threshold an output is produced by the data processor, as referenced by item 47 which indicates that there is diesel fuel contamination. Returning to item 46 if in the alternative the data processor identifies that the EIS does not have dual peaks
35 it performs a comparison step as referenced by item 48, in which the height of the EIS curve measured is compared with those in the base or reference EIS as well as the

previous EIS. If the height is greater than both the reference EIS and the EIS from the previous measurement the data processor records this and continues to instruct the detection assembly to measure and record EIS every
5 five minutes. In the alternative if the height is lower than that in the reference EIS or the previous one an additional analysis step is performed in item 49. If the height of the EIS is lower than the previous EIS then an additional analysis is performed by the data processor to
10 identify whether the height of the peak is in a predetermined range, for example 30 to 50k Ω , as identified by item 50. If the data processor identifies that the height is within this range it produces an output, as referenced by item 51 indicating that high oxidation and
15 sulfur products could be the cause of the contamination.

If the height is not in a predetermined range the data processor analyses the peak to identify whether it is deformed and contains a significant tail, as represented by item 52. If the data processor identifies there is
20 sufficient deformation an output is produced indicating that there is soot contamination, as identified by reference 53.

If there is no peak deformation then the data processor deduces that the oil is not heavily contaminated
25 by any of the previously mentioned contaminants and continues to measure and record EIS in accordance with item 42. Likewise if the height of the peak is lower than the last one as in item 45 the measurement and recording step of item 42 is repeated.

30 The above procedure can be implemented by using the detector assembly as shown in Figure 1 with the mini computer 17 appropriately programmed to control the electrical impedance spectrometer to take EIS measurements and to then analyse the EIS results.

35 It is also possible for the detection assembly to be controlled on line by remote telemetry for example.

According to another embodiment of the invention

the detection assembly can be modified to combine the electrodes into a single bank of electrodes so as to combine detection of iron particles with other extraneous matter.

5 Although the preferred embodiment of the invention has been described utilising an electronic impedance spectrometer, alternative devices may be used to record real and imaginary impedance values over a range of frequencies. For example a voltage source could be
10 utilised having a variable frequency. An amp meter could then be utilised to measure the change in current. Alternatively an oscilloscope could be utilised to record the impedance spectrum.

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CLAIMS

1. A method for detecting extraneous matter in a fluid including the steps of applying an energy source to electrodes located in a fluid, measuring real and
5 imaginary electrical impedance values across the electrodes for a plurality of different frequencies of alternating energy and identifying at least one characteristic of an extraneous matter in the fluid.
2. The method as claimed in claim 1 wherein
10 the energy source provides an alternating voltage to the electrodes.
3. The method as claimed in claim 1 or 2 wherein electrodes are configured with a plurality of first electrodes connected together and a plurality of
15 second electrodes connected together.
4. The method as claimed in claim 3 wherein the measuring step includes displaying an impedance spectrum for the real and imaginary parts of the impedance.
- 20 5. The method as claimed in any one of the previous claims including the step of comparing the impedance spectrum measured with a reference impedance spectrum to determine a feature of extraneous matter present in the fluid.
- 25 6. The method as claimed in claim 5 including the step of determining at least one type of extraneous matter present in the fluid from a comparison of the measured impedance spectrum relative to a reference impedance spectrum for the fluid without extraneous matter
30 present.
7. The method as claimed in claim 6 wherein the frequency spectrum is measured in the range of 0.1Hz to 1MHz.
8. The method as claimed in claim 7 including
35 the step of determining the number of peaks in the measured impedance spectrum and determining from the or each peak whether a particular extraneous matter is

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present in the fluid.

9. The method as claimed in claim 7 or 8 including the step of determining the height of each peak in the impedance spectrum and comparing the height of each peak measured to the height of the or each peak in a reference impedance spectrum for the fluid without extraneous matter so as to determine a type of extraneous matter present in the fluid.

10. The method as claimed in any one of the preceding claims including the step of determining whether the height of a peak measured in the impedance spectrum is within a predetermined range.

11. The method as claimed in claim 8, 9 or 10 including the step of analysing the impedance spectrum measured to identify whether a peak is present which is deformed and contains a significant tail, so as to determine if extraneous matter in the form of soot is present in the fluid.

12. The method as claimed in any one of claims 4 to 11 including the step of analysing the impedance spectrum using pattern recognition algorithms to identify the type and/or level of extraneous matter in the fluid.

13. The method as claimed in claim 1, including the step of applying a magnetic field across at least one pair of electrodes so as to attract ferrous particles between the electrodes.

14. The method as claimed in claim 1 or 13 including the step of storing reference impedance spectra for the fluid for particular extraneous matter.

15. The method as claimed in claim 14 including the step of comparing the measured real and imaginary electrical impedance values with reference real and imaginary electrical impedance values stored for the fluid in memory and outputting the type of extraneous matter present in the fluid if the impedance spectrum measured is substantially the same as one of the impedance spectra stored in memory.

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16. The method as claimed in claim 13 including the step of providing a first and second set of electrodes, the first set for detecting ferrous particles and the second set for detecting other extraneous matter.

5 17. The method as claimed in claim 16 including the step of providing a magnetic field generation means for generating a magnetic field through a region in which the first set of electrodes is located.

10 18. An assembly for detecting extraneous matter in a fluid comprising a first set of electrodes located in a fluid chamber, the electrodes being aligned axially with the flow of fluid through the fluid chamber, a measuring device connected to the electrodes for measuring real and imaginary impedance values across the electrodes for a
15 plurality of frequencies, whereby a data processor is able to display changes in the real and imaginary impedance values for the plurality of different frequencies.

19. The assembly as claimed in claim 18 including a second set of electrodes located in the fluid
20 chamber and connected to the measuring device for measuring a different extraneous matter to the first set of electrodes.

20. The assembly as claimed in claim 18 or 19 wherein the first set of electrodes is located downstream
25 of the second set of electrodes.

21. The assembly as claimed in claim 20 including an adaptor housing with a fluid chamber in which the electrodes are located.

22. A method of analysing extraneous matter in
30 a fluid including the steps of receiving impedance data, being data including real and imaginary impedance values measured across electrodes located in a fluid, recording the impedance spectrum at a plurality of time intervals, calculating the peak height of the impedance spectrum for
35 the received impedance data, comparing the peak height of the impedance spectrum with a reference impedance spectrum peak height and determining a feature of the extraneous

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matter from the comparing step.

23. The method as claimed in claim 22 including the step of determining how many peaks are present in the electrical impedance spectrum of the received impedance data.

24. The method as claimed in claim 23 including the step of determining whether a particular matter is present by the number of peaks in the electrical impedance spectrum and the height of the or each peak.

25. The method as claimed in claim 23 including the step of determining whether a particular matter is present by determining if the peak of the electrical impedance spectrum is deformed and has a significant tail.

26. The method as claimed in claim 23 including the step of determining whether a particular matter is present by determining whether the height of a single peak is within a predetermined range of real impedance values.

27. The method as claimed in claim 21 including the step of determining whether a particular matter is present in the fluid by determining the change of characterisation parameters.

28. A method for detecting a characteristic of ferrous particles in a fluid including the steps of applying a magnetic field to fluid in the vicinity of a first set of electrodes to attract ferrous particles into a gap between the electrodes, measuring the magnitude of the impedance across the electrodes as a function of time until the gap is bridged by ferrous particles, measuring real and imaginary electrical impedance values across the electrodes for a plurality of different frequencies of alternating energy and identifying at least one characteristic relating to ferrous particles.

29. The method as claimed in claim 28 wherein the characteristic relating to ferrous particles includes one of the size and concentration of ferrous particles.

30. The method as claimed in claim 28 or 29 including the step of removing the magnetic field when the

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ferrous particles bridge the gap, whereby ferrous particles are released into the fluid before starting a next measuring step.

31. The method as claimed in claim 30 including
5 the step of recording the measured magnitude of impedance across the gap between the first set of electrodes as a function of time and determining whether the gap is fully filled with ferrous particles by observing whether the impedance magnitude reaches a limiting value or changes
10 very slowly with time.

32. The method as claimed in claim 30 including the step of recording a curve of impedance magnitude verses time and converting the curve into a curve of relative impedance.

15 33. The method as claimed in claim 32 including the step of calculating the rate of impedance decrease from the average slope of the curve of relative impedance verses time in the initial 50 seconds starting from when the magnetic field is applied to the fluid.

20 34. The method as claimed in claim 33 including the step of determining one or more characterising parameters of the ferrous particles from the peak height, impedance magnitude or real and imaginary component values at selected frequencies, or from the impedance spectrum
25 measured in the fully filled gap between the first set of electrodes and comparing the or each characterising parameter with those reference parameters stored for different ferrous particle sizes so as to determine the size of ferrous particles in the gap.

30 35. The method as claimed in claim 34 including the step of comparing the rate of impedance decrease with reference rate of impedance decrease stored for different ferrous particle sizes so as to determine the concentration of ferrous particles in the fluid.

35 36. The method as claimed in claim 3 including the step of measuring the real and imaginary parts of impedance over a frequency range of 0.1Hz or 1.0MHz and

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displaying an impedance spectrum in the form of the complex plane plot of imaginary verses real impedance values.

5 37. The method as claimed in claim 3 wherein the measuring step includes measuring the real and imaginary parts of impedance over a frequency range of 0.1Hz to 1.0MHz and displaying an impedance spectrum by the plotting of quantities related to the real and imaginary impedance values.

10 38. The method as claimed in claim 37 including the step of extracting measured impedance spectrum parameters characterising the spectrum pattern.

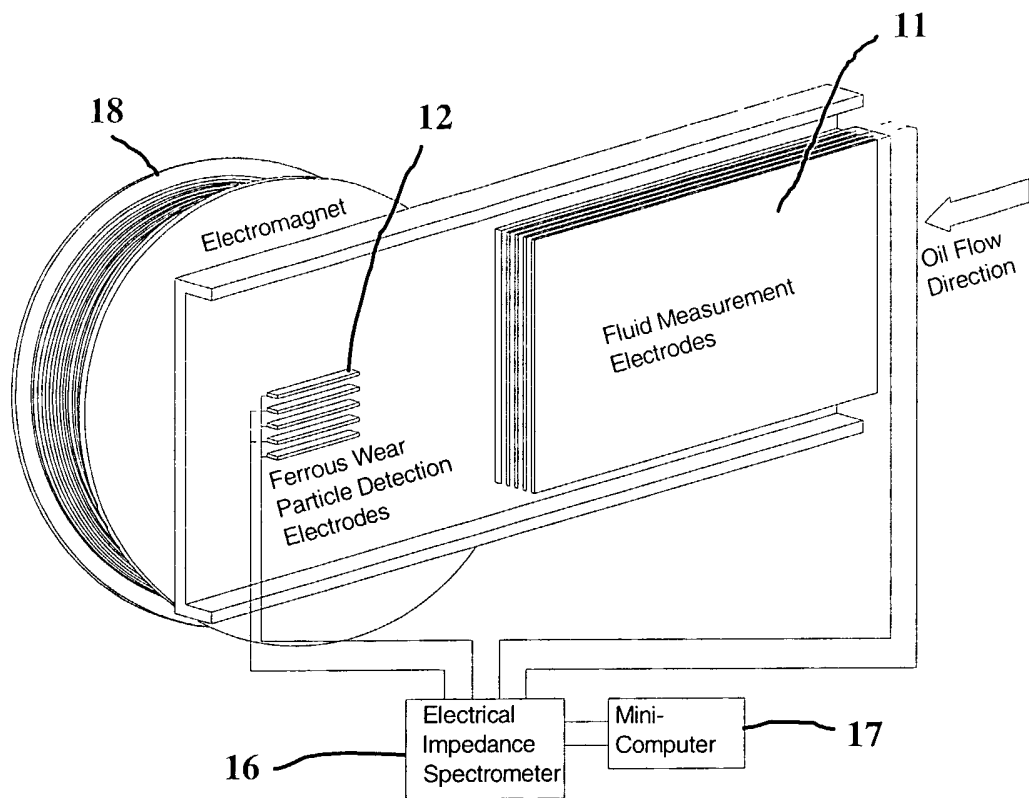


Figure 1

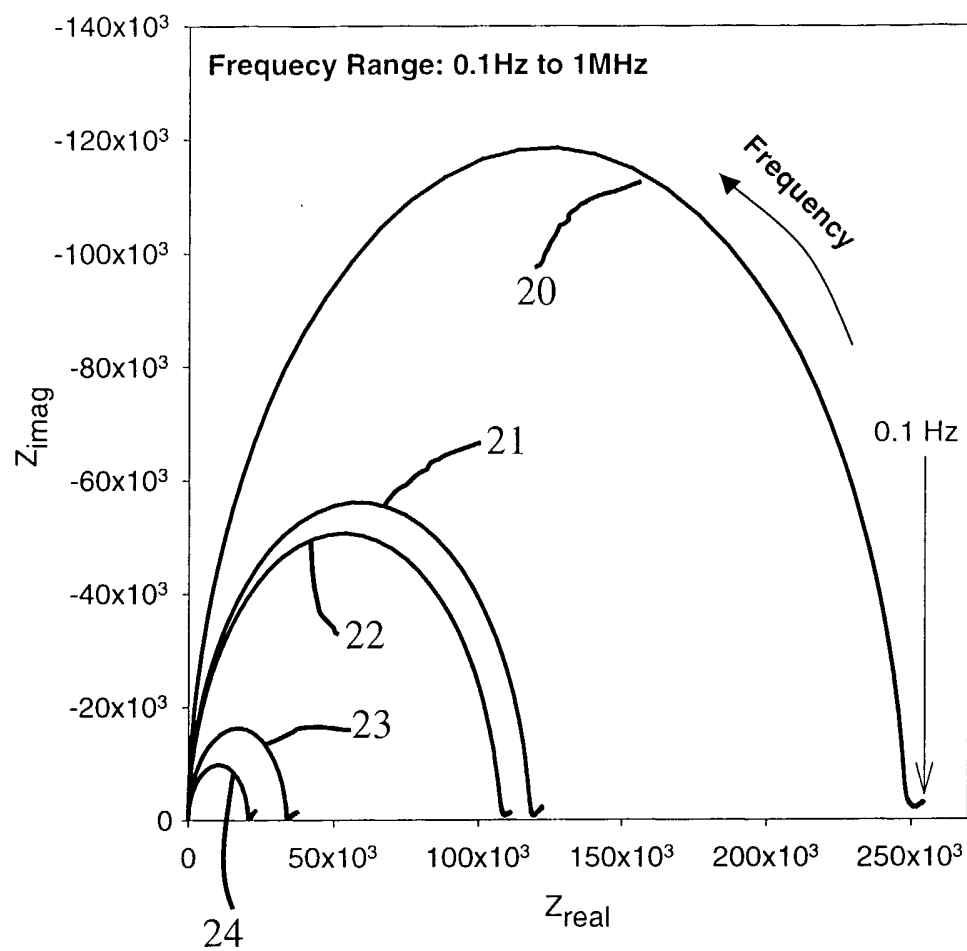


Figure 2

Figure 3

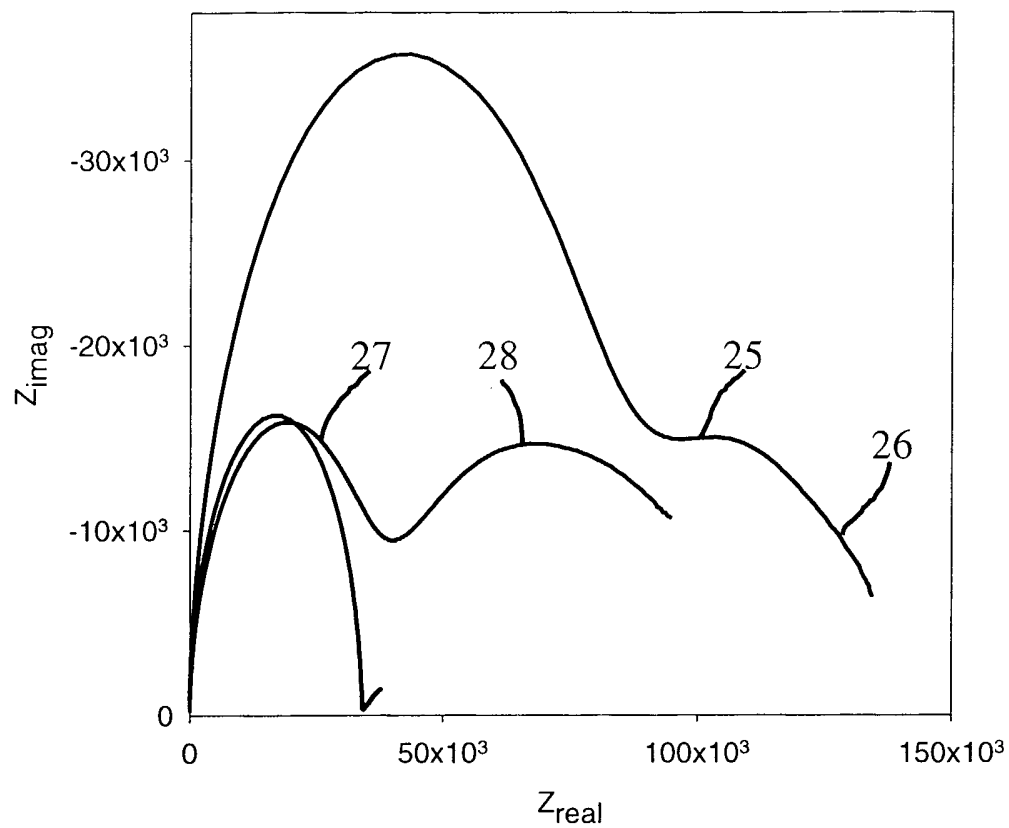


Figure 4

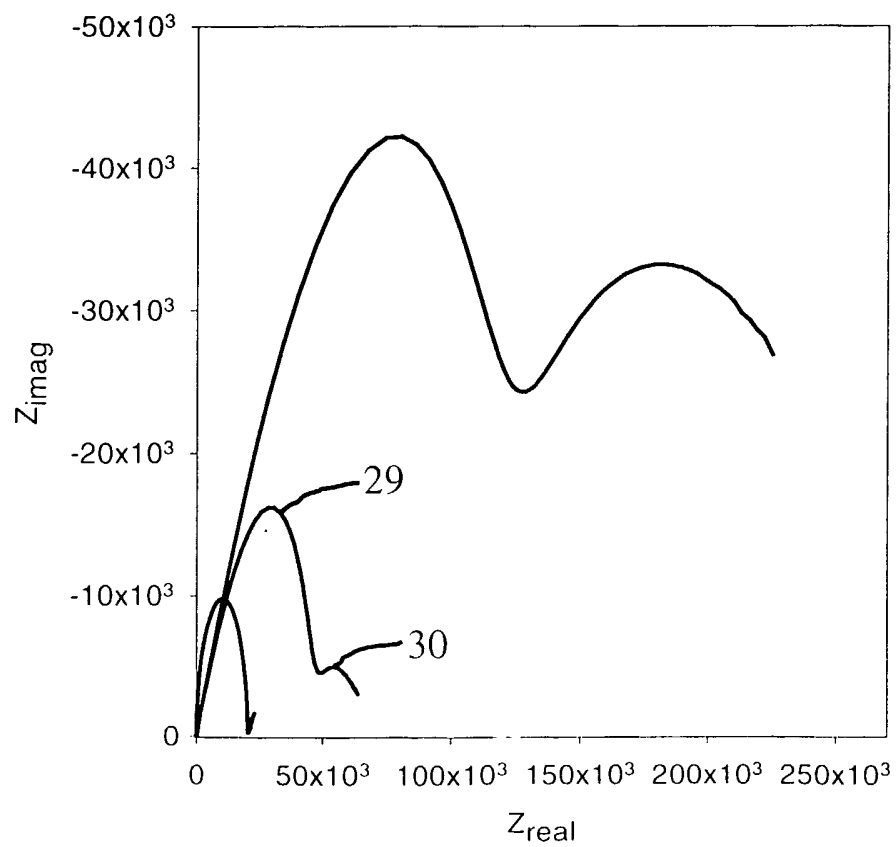
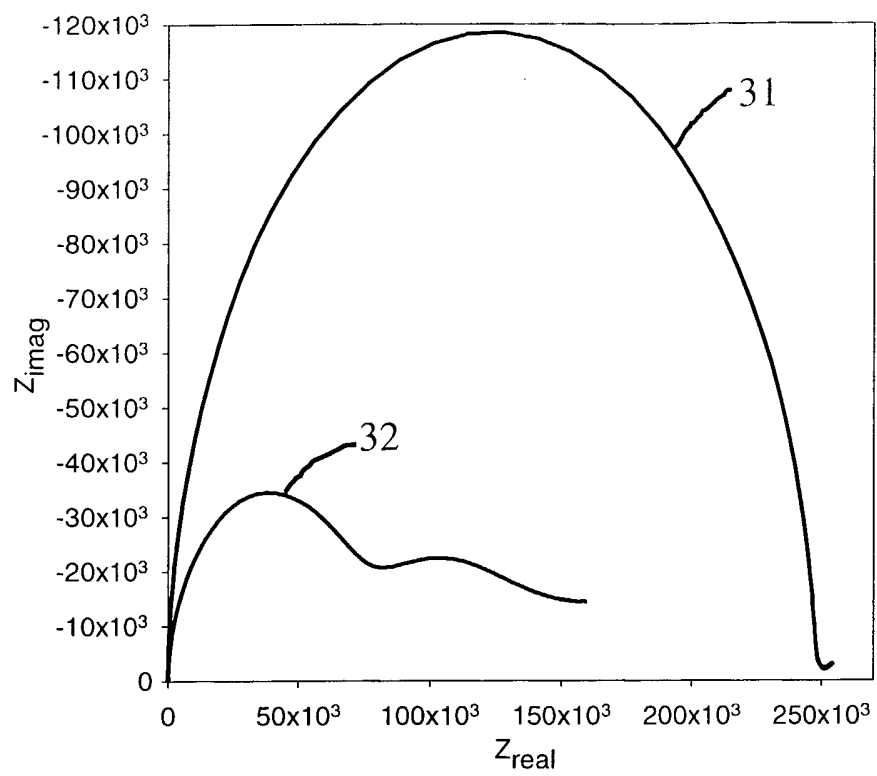
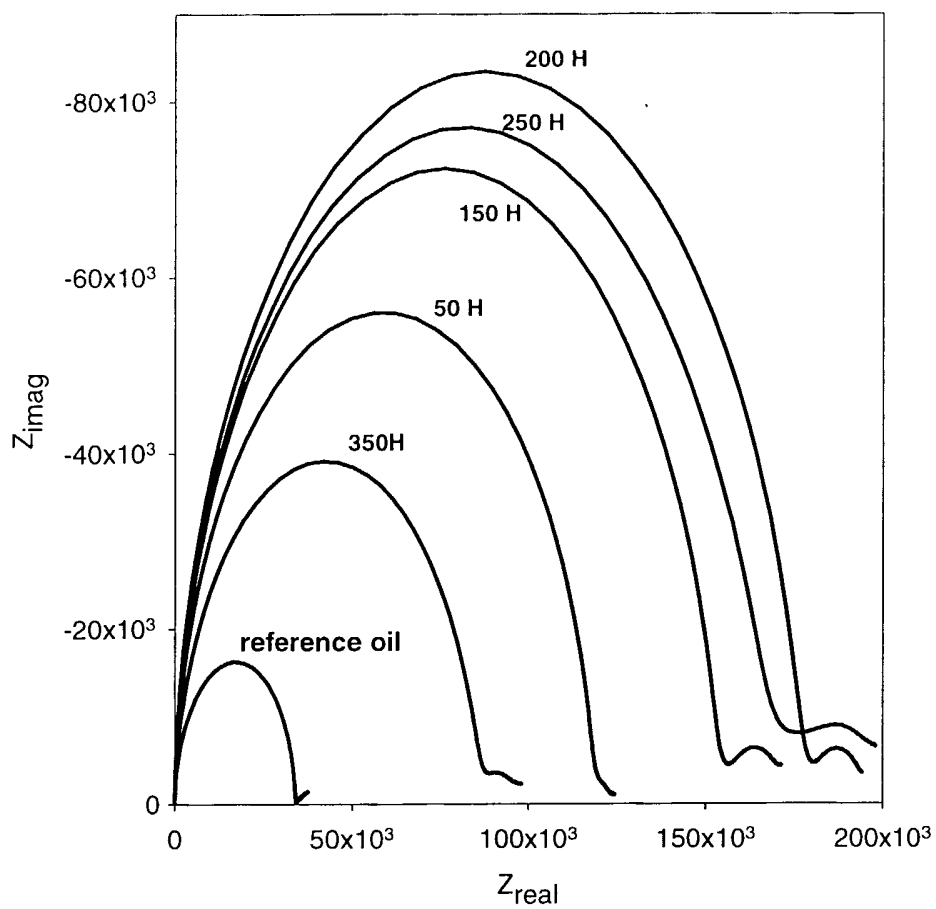


Figure 5



**Figure 6**

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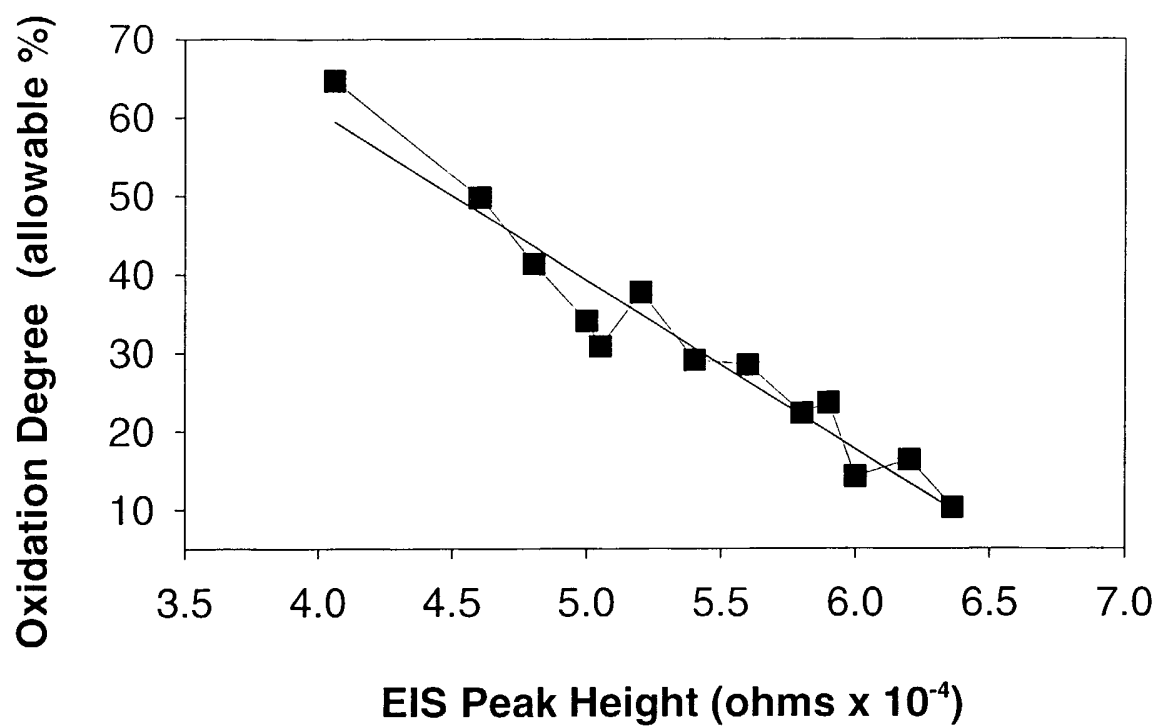


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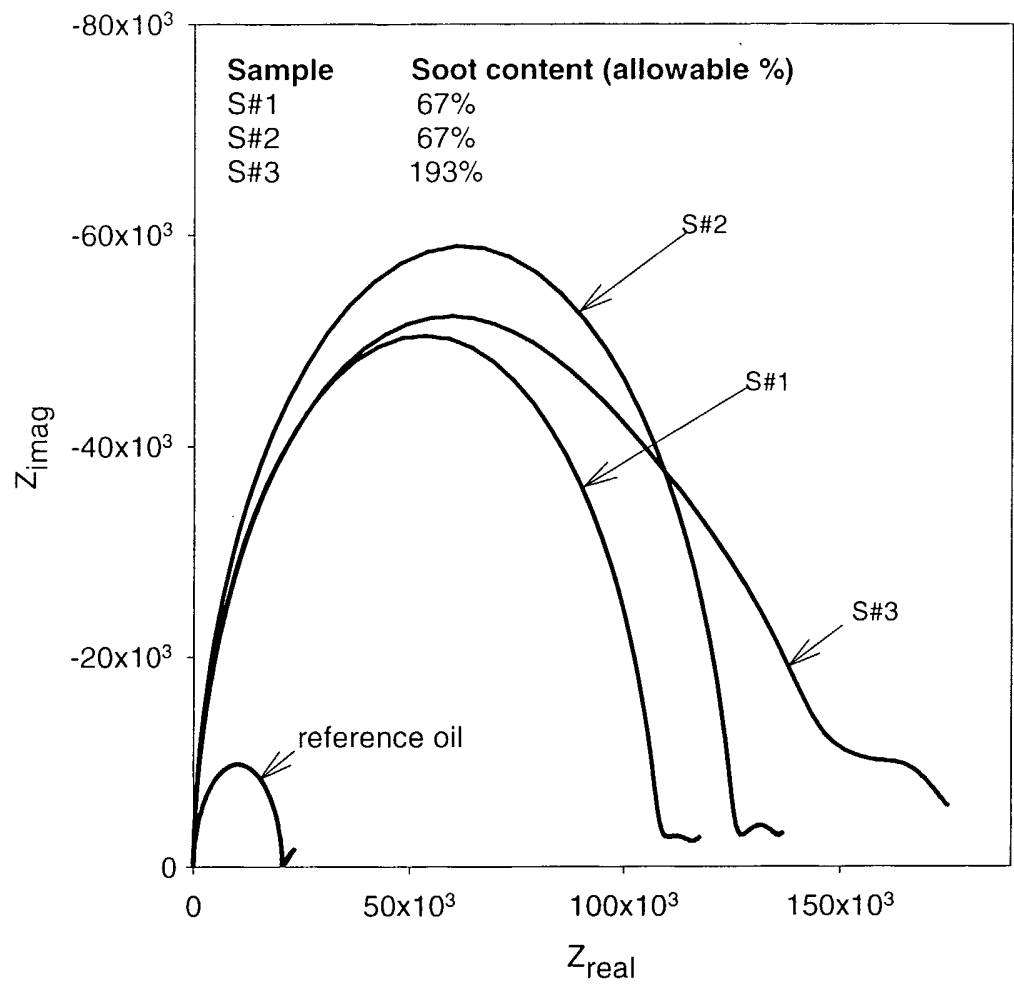


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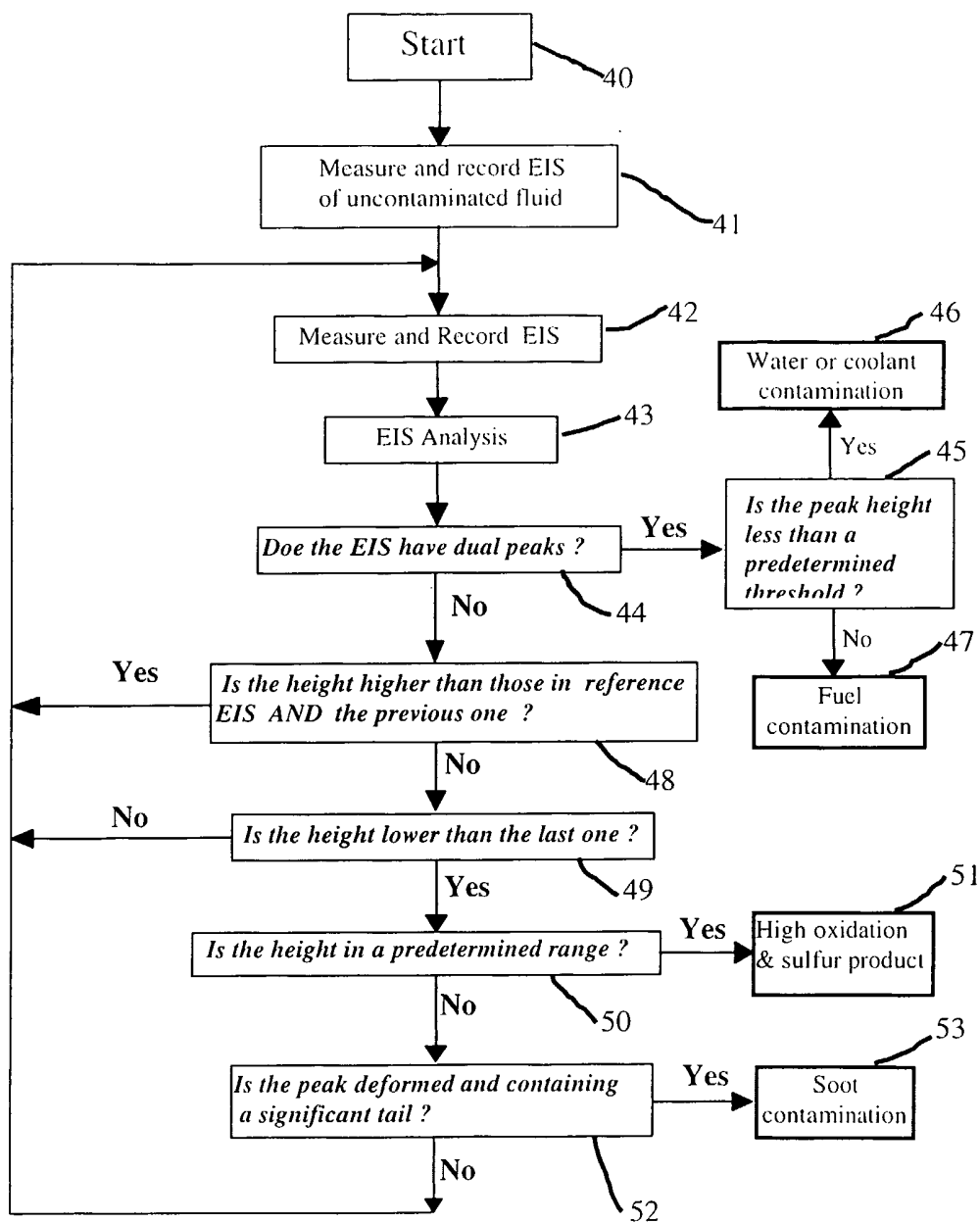


Figure 9

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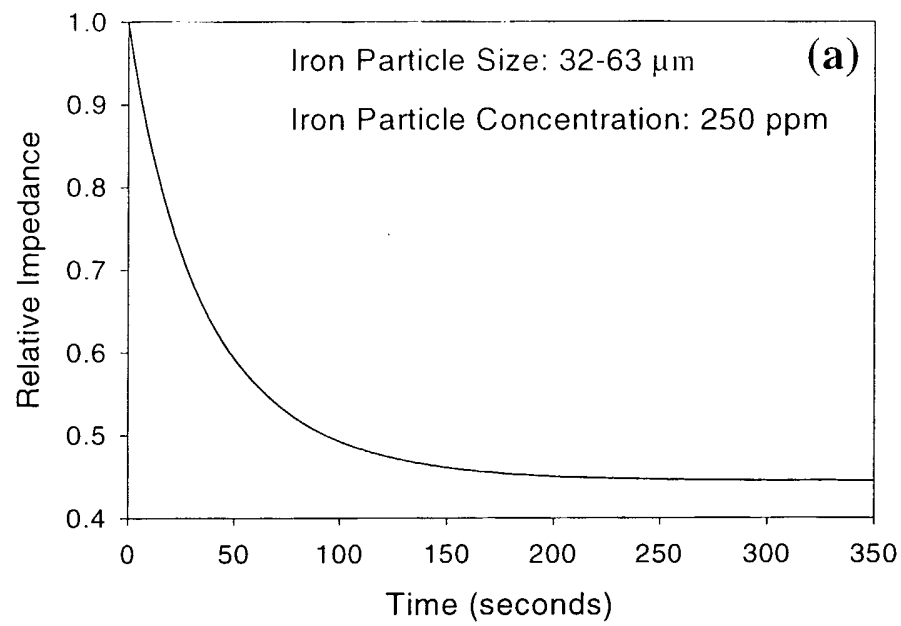


Figure 10a

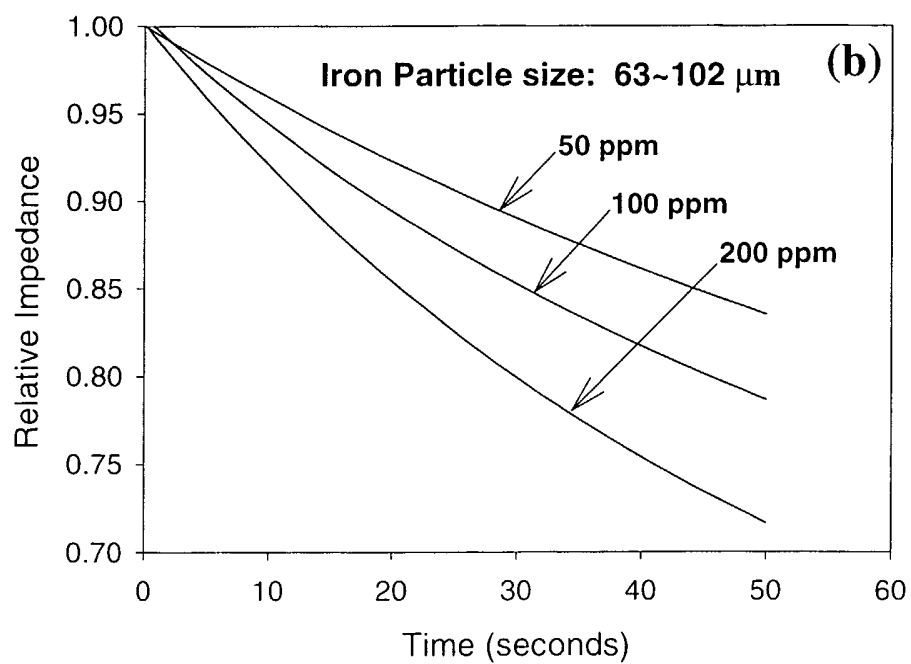


Figure 10b

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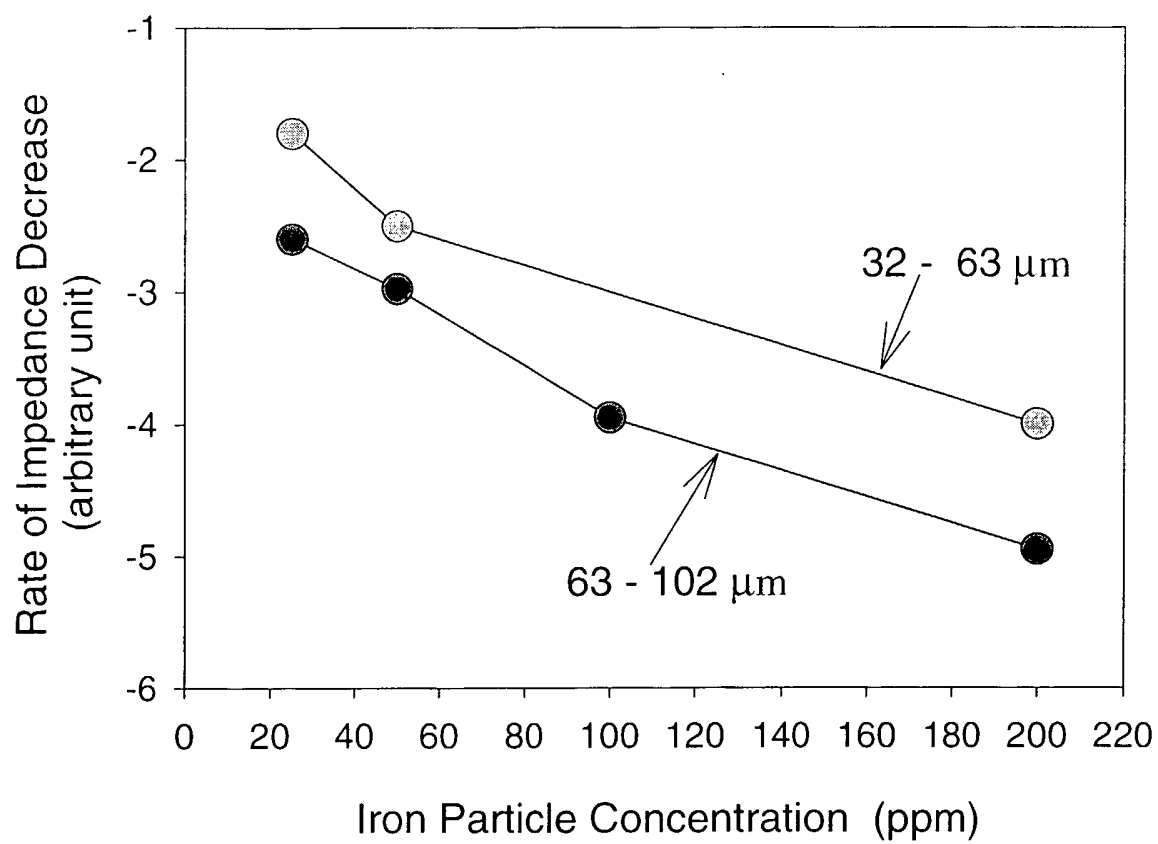


Figure 11

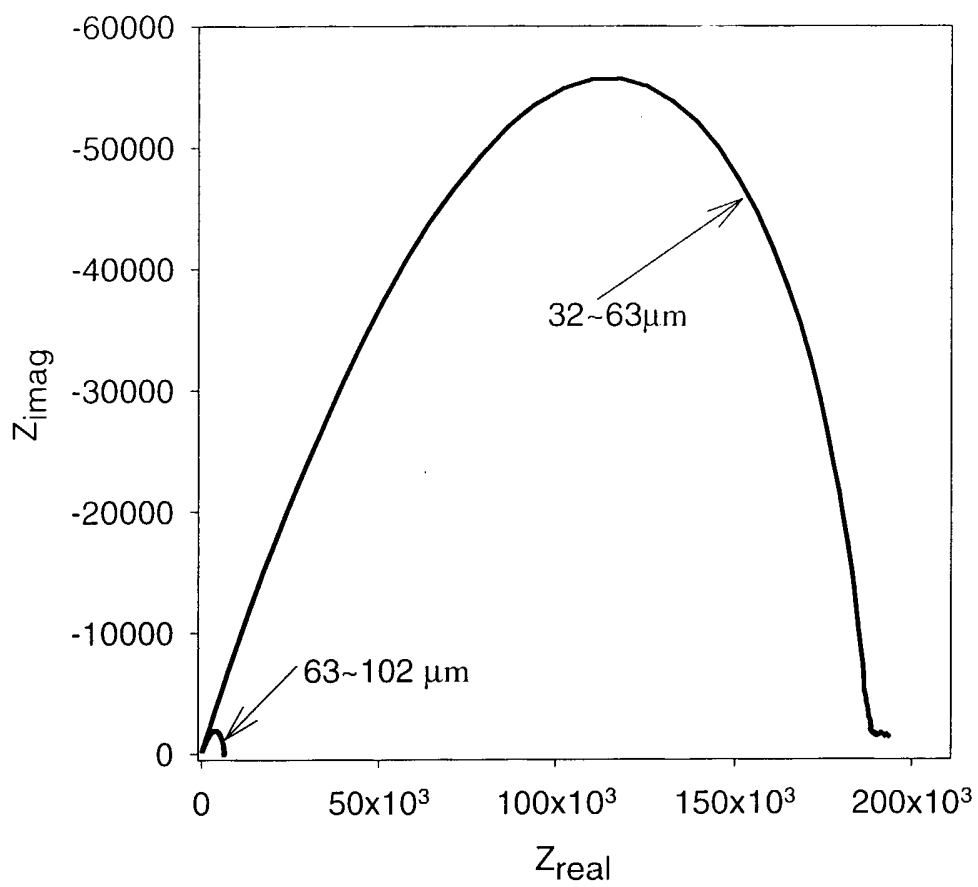


Figure 12

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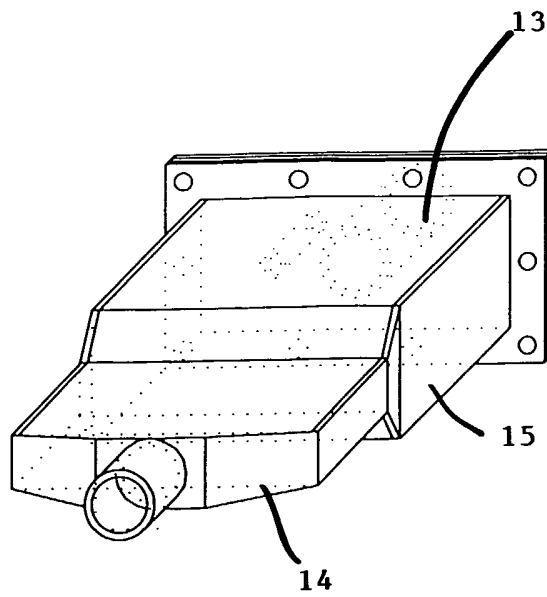


Figure 13

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/AU02/01070

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTERInt. Cl. ⁷: G01N 33/28, 27/02

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

DWPI: /ic g01n-033 or g01n-027 or g01n-022 or g01n-015, (real and imaginary) or complex, oil? or fluid? or liquid?, (metal or iron or ferrous) and (particle? or particulate?), soot or contamina+ or dirt or pollut+ or foul+ or impair+, deteriorat+ or degrad+ or spoil+ or coolant or water, eis or (electrical and impedance and spectroscop+), impedance or (resistance and (reactance or capacitance or inductance)), frequenc+ or wavelength? or wave-length?, ac or (alternat+ and (current or voltage or energy)), detect+ or identifi+, electr+, peak? or maxim+

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	EP 1111383 A1 (SC2N) 27 June 2001 Whole document	1-7,18-21
X	EP 1098196 A2 (EATON CORPORATION) 9 May 2001 Whole document	1-7,18-21
X	EP 1098197 A2 (EATON CORPORATION) 9 May 2001 Whole document, especially Figs. 13A, 13B	1-7,18-21

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C☒ See patent family annex

* Special categories of cited documents:	
"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date	"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or taken alone
"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	"&" document member of the same patent family
"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	

Date of the actual completion of the international search
23 September 2002

Date of mailing of the international search report

27 SEP 2002

Name and mailing address of the ISA/AU

AUSTRALIAN PATENT OFFICE
PO BOX 200, WODEN ACT 2606, AUSTRALIA
E-mail address: pct@ipaaustralia.gov.au
Facsimile No. (02) 6285 3929

Authorized officer

RAJEEV DESHMUKH

Telephone No : (02) 6283 2145

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/AU02/01070

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
	EP 1014082 A (EATON CORPORATION) 28 June 2000	
X	Whole document	1-7,18-21
	WO 99/58965 A2 (ENTEK IRD INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION) 18 November 1999	
A	Whole document	
	EP 922963 A2 (FRAUNHOFER-GESELLSCHAFT ZUR FÖRDERUNG DER ANGEWANDTEN FORSCHUNG E.V.) 16 June 1999	
X	Whole document	1-7,18-21
	US 5852404 A (AMINI) 22 December 1998	
X	Whole document	1-7,18-21
	WO 98/52073 A2 (REID ASSET MANAGEMENT COMPANY) 19 November 1998	
X	Whole document	1-7,18-21
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X	Whole document	1-7,18-21
	DE 19706486 A1 (FRAUNHOFER-GESELLSCHAFT ZUR FÖRDERUNG DER ANGEWANDTEN FORSCHUNG E.V.) 20 August 1998	
A	Whole document	
	GB 2306660 A (COLLISTER) 7 May 1997	
X	Whole document	1-7,18-21
	US 5370776 A (CHEN) 6 December 1994	
X	Whole document	1-7,18-21
	US 4701713 A (EATON et al.) 20 October 1987	
A	Whole document	

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No.

PCT/AU02/01070

This Annex lists the known "A" publication level patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report. The Australian Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

Patent Document Cited in Search Report		Patent Family Member					
EP	1111383	FR	2803038				
EP	1098196	AU	200069641	BR	200005347	CN	1295250
		JP	2001183218	US	6380746		
EP	1098197	AU	200069640	BR	200005348	JP	2001188054
		US	6377052				
EP	1014082	BR	9907347	CN	1258002	JP	2000193619
		US	6278281				
WO	9958965	AU	21122/99	WO	9935254		
EP	922963	DE	19755417				
US	5852404	NONE					
WO	9852073	AU	73679/98	EP	1125147	US	6028433
DE	19708067	NONE					
DE	19706486	WO	9837412				
GB	2306660	NONE					
US	5370776	NONE					
US	4701713	NONE					
END OF ANNEX							