



Advancements in Eddy Current scanning of materials including AM, Carbon Fibre and Graphene

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Introduction



Handwritten mathematical derivations for the derivative of a function. The main derivation shows:

$$f(x) = \frac{3x-2}{2x+1} \quad x=1$$

$$y + \Delta y = \frac{3(x+\Delta x) - 2}{2(x+\Delta x) + 1} - \frac{3x-2}{2x+1}$$

$$\Delta y = \frac{(3x+3\Delta x-2)(2x+1) - (3x-2)(2x+\Delta x+1)}{(2x+\Delta x+1)(2x+1)}$$

$$\Delta y = \frac{(6x^2+3\Delta x x+3x+3\Delta x-2)(2x+1) - (6x^2+3\Delta x x-2)(2x+1)}{(2x+\Delta x+1)(2x+1)}$$

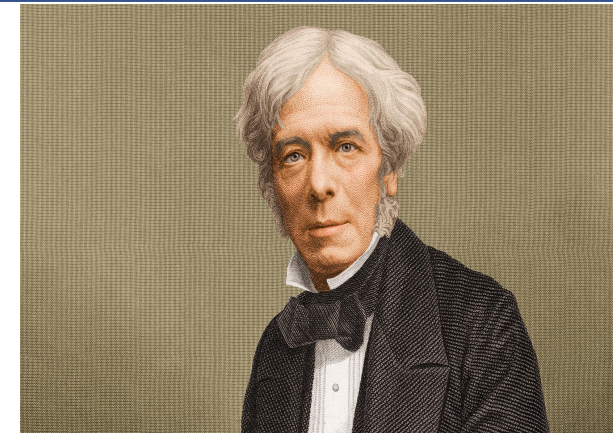
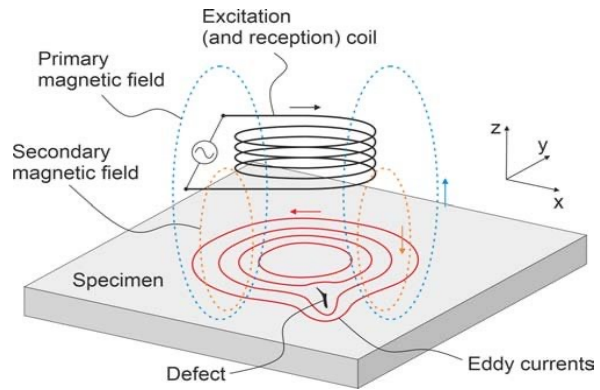
$$\Delta y = \frac{3\Delta x(2x+1)}{(2x+\Delta x+1)(2x+1)} = \frac{3\Delta x}{2x+\Delta x+1}$$

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \Delta y = \frac{3}{2x+1}$$

Other smaller derivations include:

$$x = \frac{y^2+3}{2y^2-1} \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2y}{2y^2-1} - \frac{2y(y^2+3)}{(2y^2-1)^2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2y(2y^2-1) - 2y(y^2+3)}{(2y^2-1)^2} = \frac{4y^3 - 2y - 2y^3 - 6y}{(2y^2-1)^2} = \frac{2y^3 - 8y}{(2y^2-1)^2}$$



- Our historical use and understanding of Eddy Current testing methods on airframe and aerospace structures constructed of metals is well known and documented.
- From meter display instrumentation to phase plane display instruments the use of the Eddy Current method has met the challenges of the aerospace industry.

Introduction



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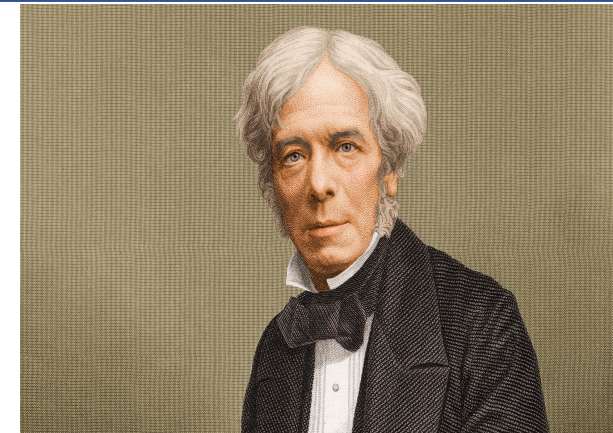
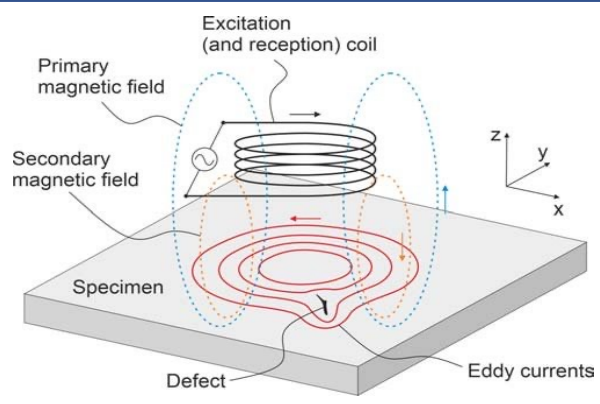
$$\Delta y = \frac{(6x^2+3\Delta x x-4x-2) - (6x^2+2\Delta x x-4x-2)}{(2x+\Delta x+1)(2x+1)}$$

$$\Delta y = \frac{3\Delta x x}{(2x+\Delta x+1)(2x+1)}$$

$$\Delta y = \frac{3\Delta x}{2x+1}$$

$$\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{3}{2x+1}$$

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{3}{2x+1}$$

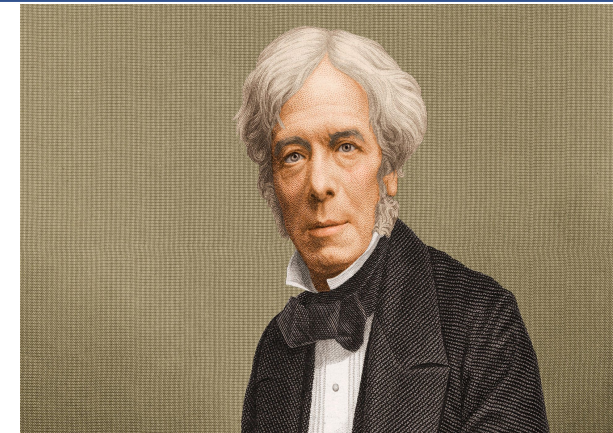
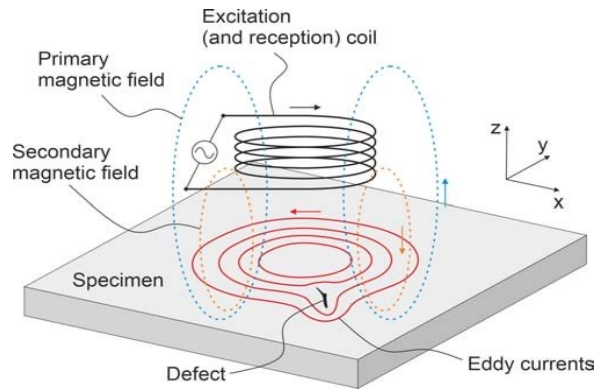


- As this industry evolves the use of other materials now adds to the test and detection challenges on not only Eddy Current but also the more conventional NDT methods such as Ultrasonics and X-Ray for example.
- These challenges remain the same with the introduction of thicker larger structures, more complex geometries and newer configurations such as engine blades now made from composites.

Introduction



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$$\Delta y = \frac{3(x+\Delta x) - 2}{2(x+\Delta x) + 1} - \frac{3x-2}{2x+1}$$
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$$\Delta y = \frac{(6x^2+3\Delta x x+3x+3\Delta x-2)(2x+1) - (6x^2-4x-2)(2x+\Delta x+1)}{(2x+\Delta x+1)(2x+1)}$$
$$\Delta y = \frac{12x^2+3\Delta x x+6x+3\Delta x-4x^2-4x\Delta x-4x-2\Delta x-4x-2}{(2x+\Delta x+1)(2x+1)}$$
$$\Delta y = \frac{8x^2-4x\Delta x+3\Delta x x-2\Delta x-4}{(2x+\Delta x+1)(2x+1)}$$
$$\Delta y = \frac{8x^2-4\Delta x x+3\Delta x x-2\Delta x-4}{(2x+\Delta x+1)(2x+1)}$$
$$\Delta y = \frac{8x^2-4\Delta x x+3\Delta x x-2\Delta x-4}{(2x+\Delta x+1)(2x+1)}$$



- This presentation will address the following:
 - Introduction of ETher NDE's standard off the shelf portable Eddy Current Testers and accessories used for these new challenging applications.
 - Imaging and signal analysis and how this can be used to assist the inspector for improved testing detection.
 - Additive Manufacturing and the integration of Eddy Current in the testing process
 - The implementation of ECTR

Portable EC Units w/Unique features

Offering industry leading performance display and eddy current detection capability.



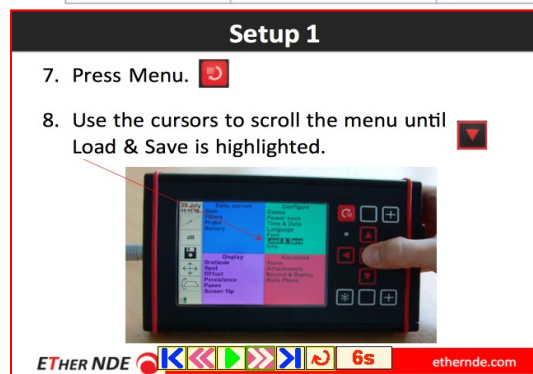
AeroCheck+

FEATURES

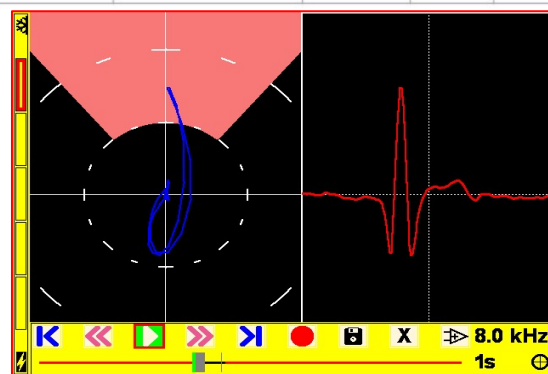
EQUIPMENT	ROTARY	DATA RECORDING	DUAL FREQUENCY WITH AUTO-MIX	CONDUCTIVITY	GUIDES	LOOP	TRACE	ENHANCED PROTECTION	FREQUENCY
AEROCHECK2	●	●			●	●	●	●	10Hz-20MHz
AEROCHECK+	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	10Hz-12.8MHz

FEATURES

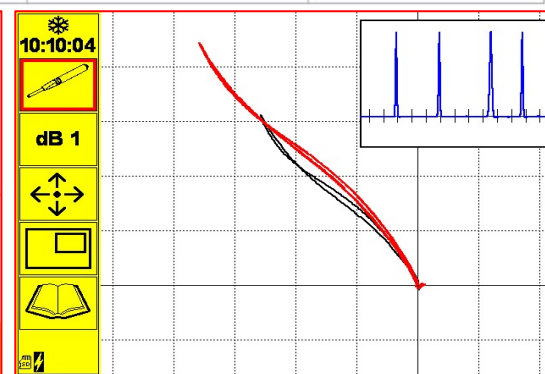
EQUIPMENT	DATA RECORDING	LIFT OFF GAIN COMPENSATION	CONDUCTIVITY	GUIDES	LOOP	TRACE	ENHANCED PROTECTION	FREQUENCY
WELDCHECK2	●			●	●	●	●	SINGLE 10Hz-20MHz
WELDCHECK+	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	DUAL 10Hz-12.8MHz



OP & Procedure Guide



Record & Replay with Auto Mix



Trace & Loop



PhaseCheck

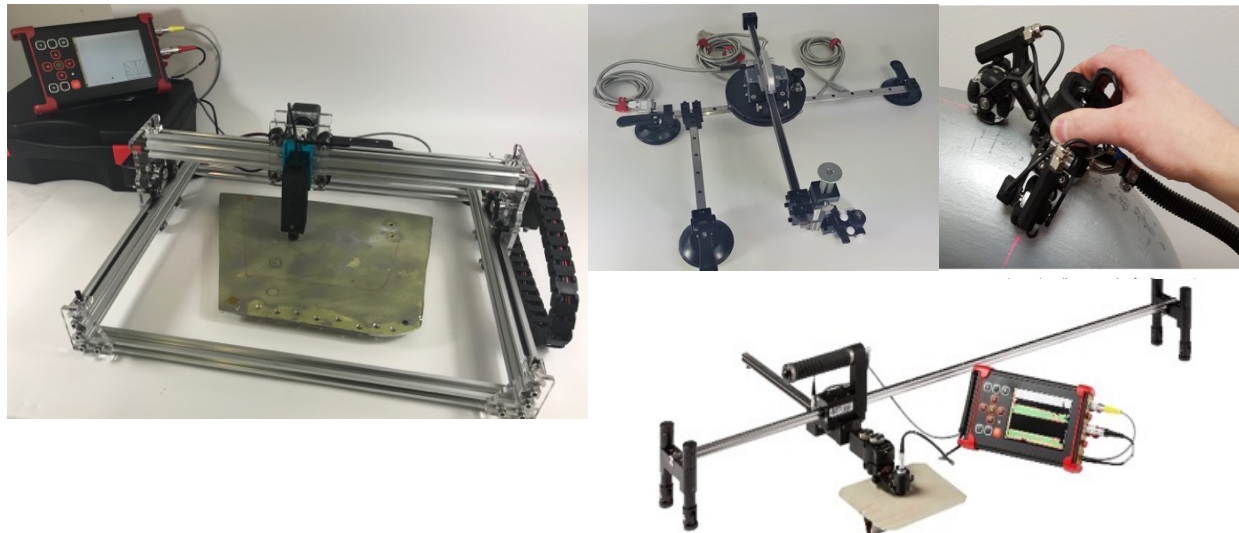
ETherNDE PhaseCheck Portable Instrument

“A picture is worth a thousand words” – Eddy Current C-Scan imaging made easy

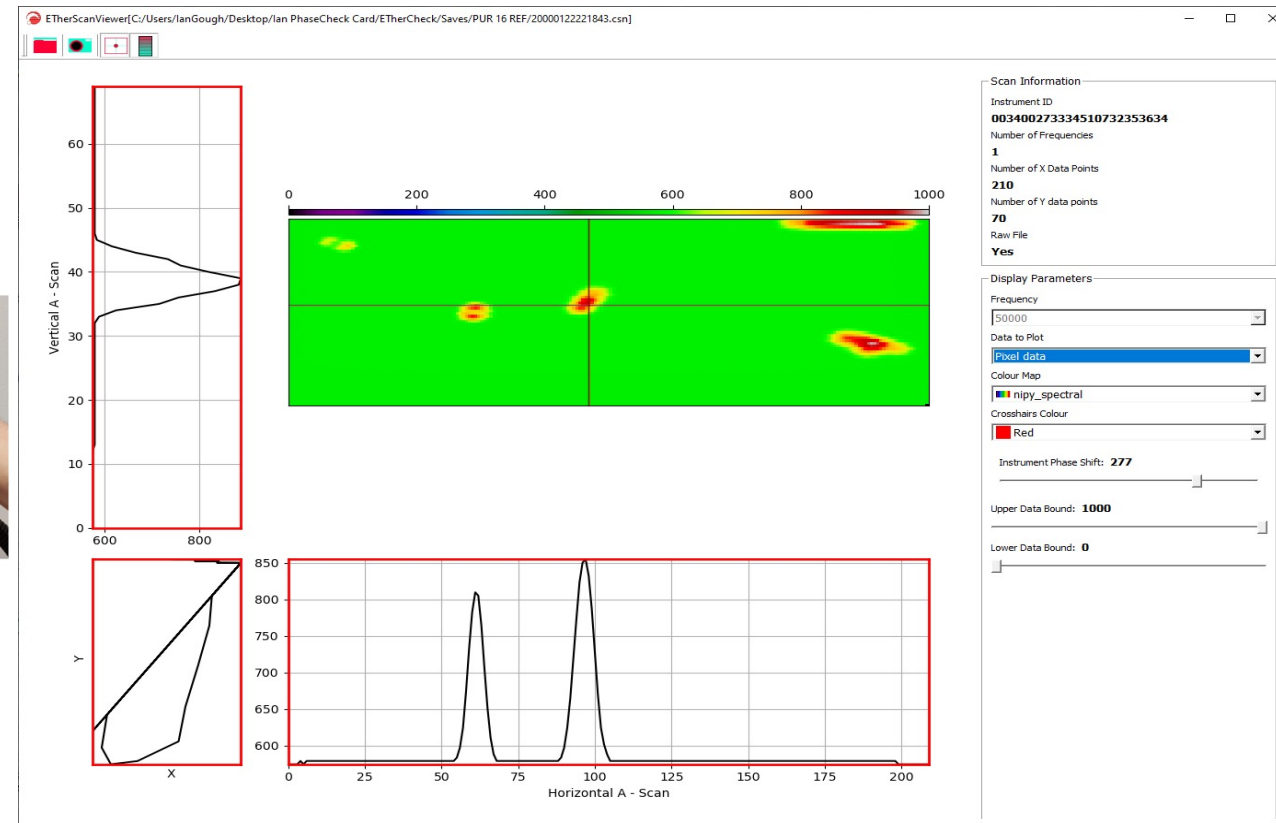
To date “pictures” (C-Scan) in Eddy Current has been limited to expensive large laboratory instruments.

Dual Frequency High Performance Eddy Current Flaw Detector with C-Scan Capability – allows the connection of up to two encoders and two probes

Supporting Encoders and Manipulators

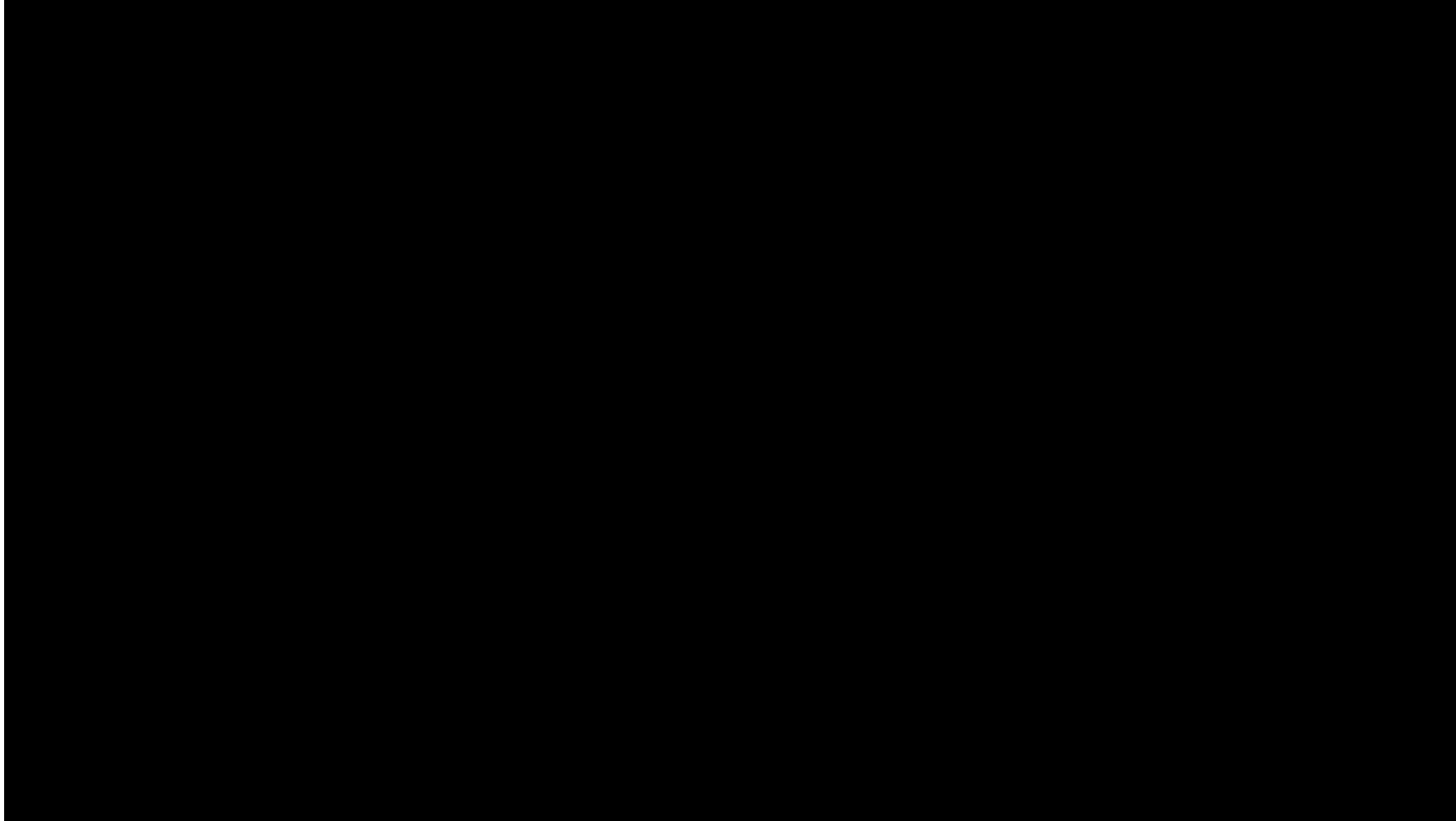


The PhaseCheck instrument was used in conjunction with the ETher Imaging and Measurement Software for the detection and display analysis of these test.

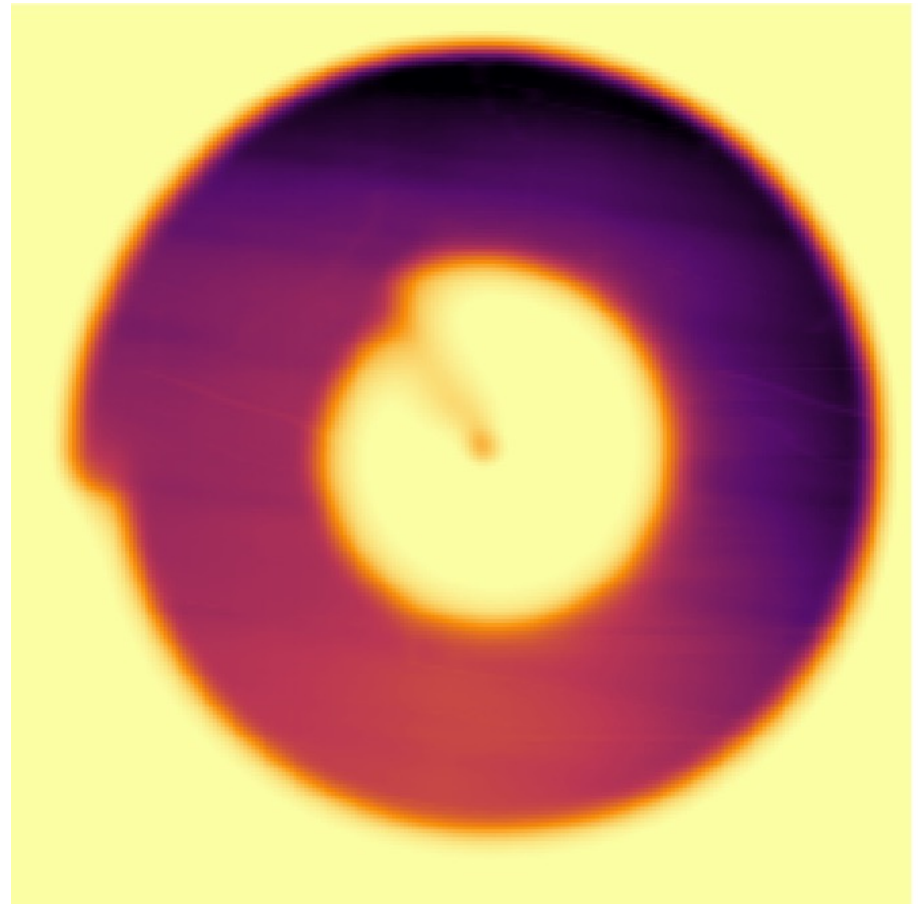
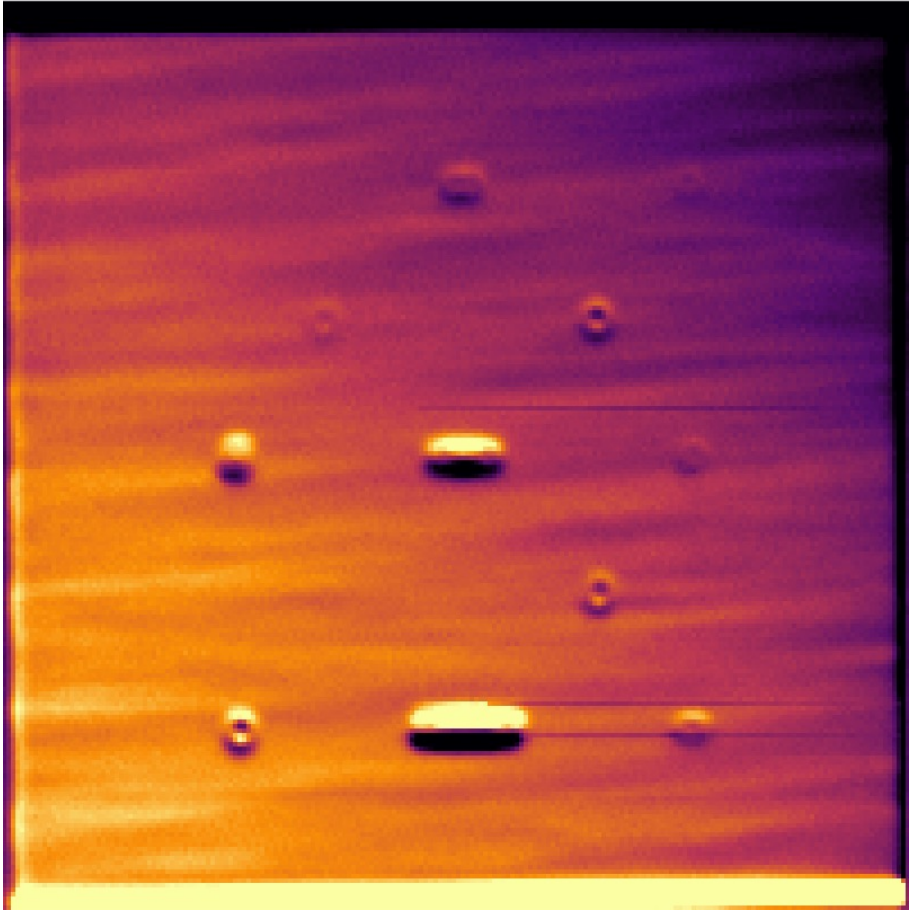


PhaseCheck

C-Scan Video



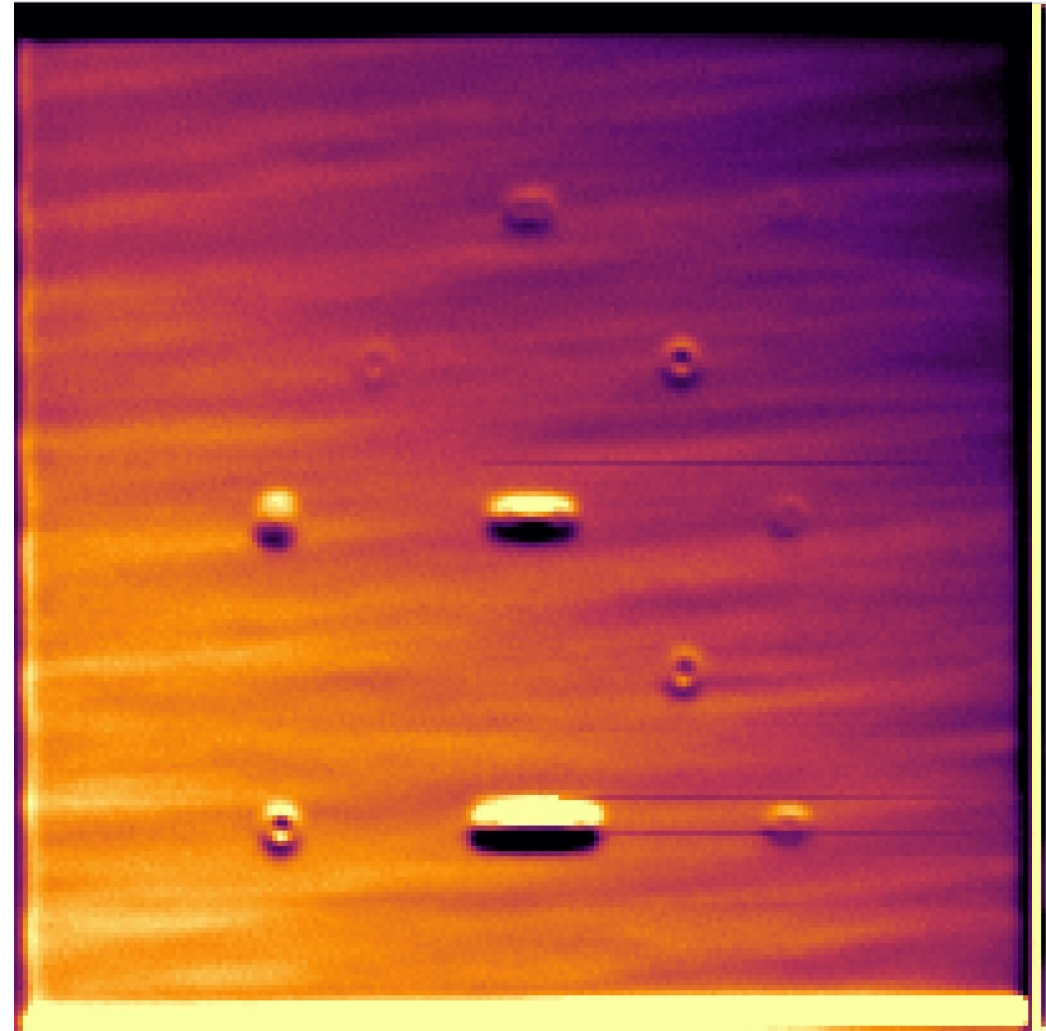
Metals Testing Application



Stainless 316 Plate

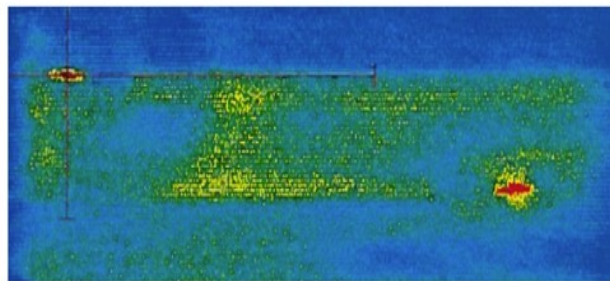
2MHz Differential Bi Directional Probe

- Developed a directional EC probe both Absolute and Differential.
- 0.2mm deep by 0.2mm diameter FBH note visible
- Surface condition circa 200 μm

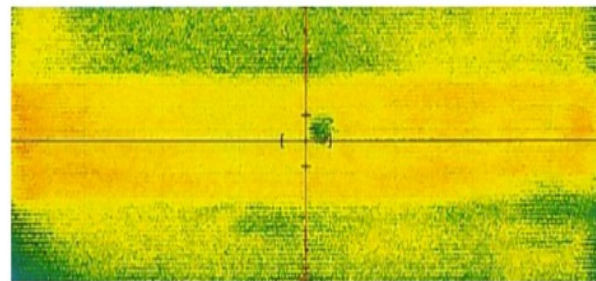


Carbon Steel Weld with Abs and 2D probe

Results on these welds are given in a paper presented at QNDE in 2018 by Manchester University, UK entitled [“Surface-Breaking Flaw Detection in Mild Steel Welds using Quantum Well Hall Effect Sensor Devices”](#) using co Z eqpt and R inspectors.



(a)



(b)

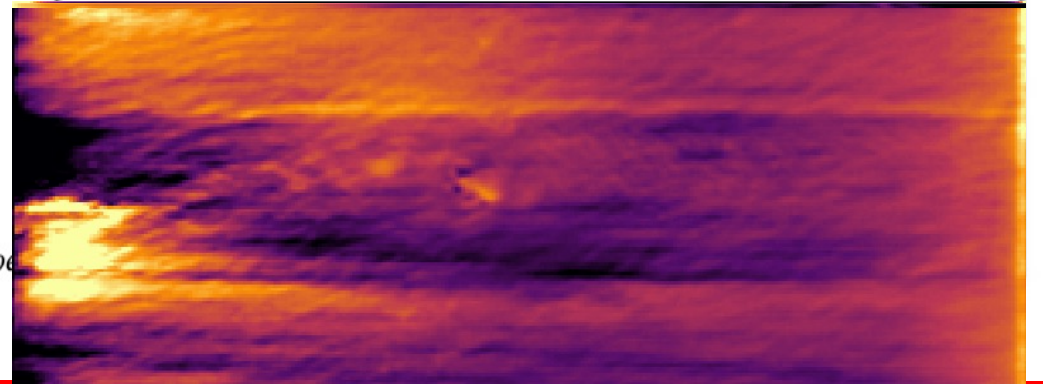
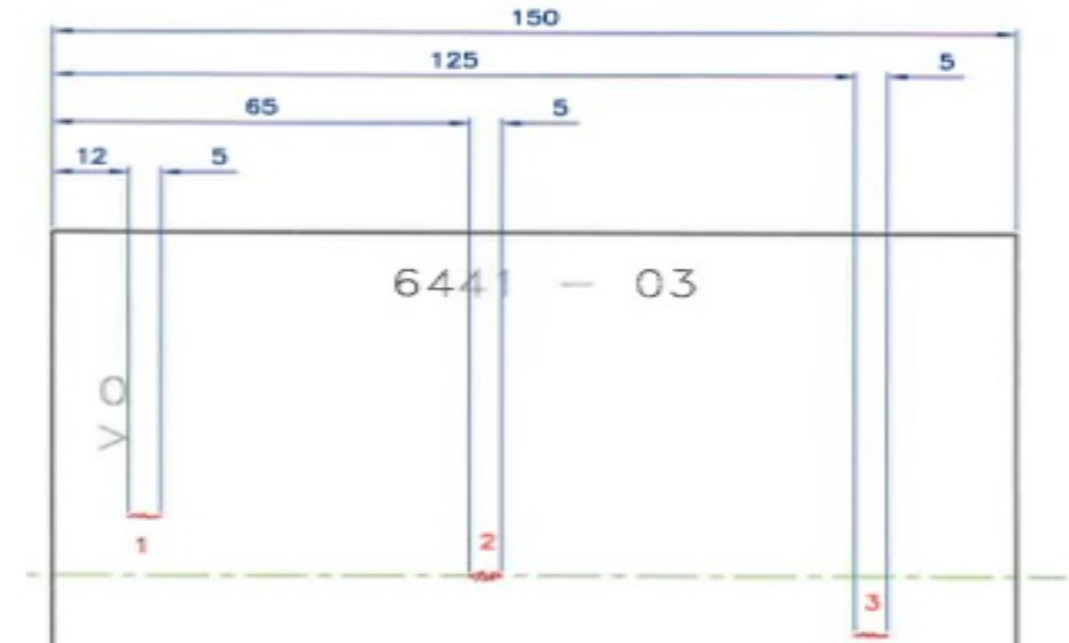
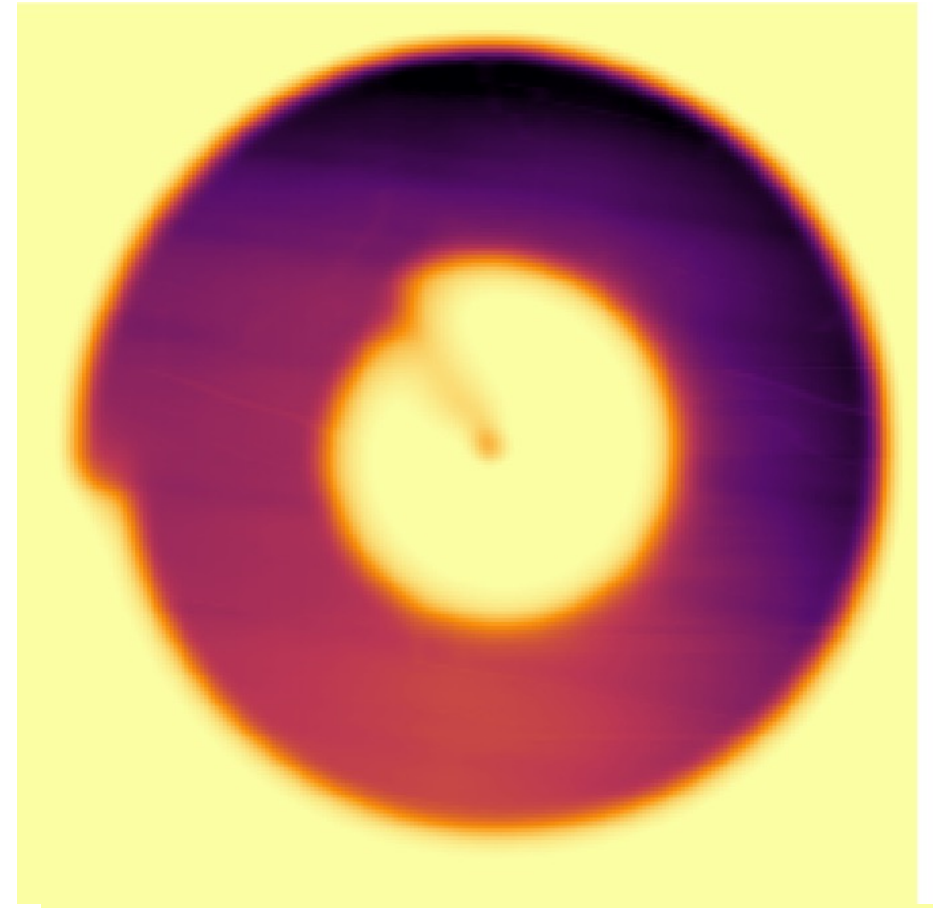
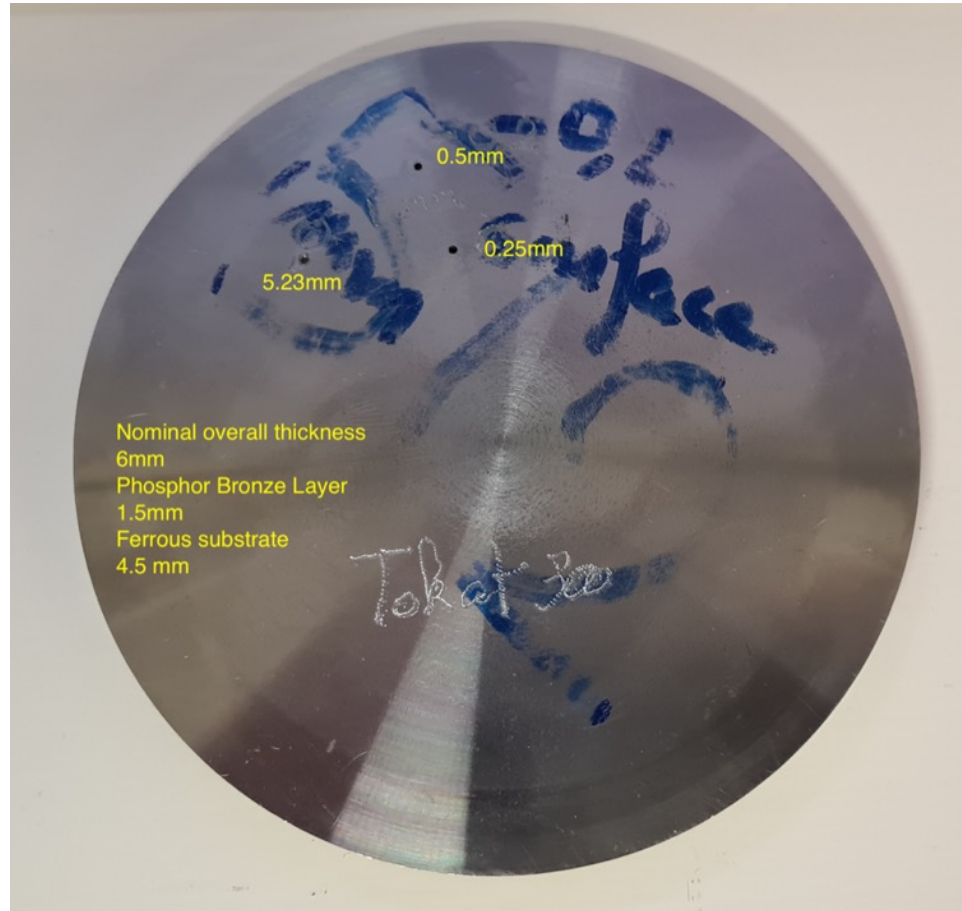
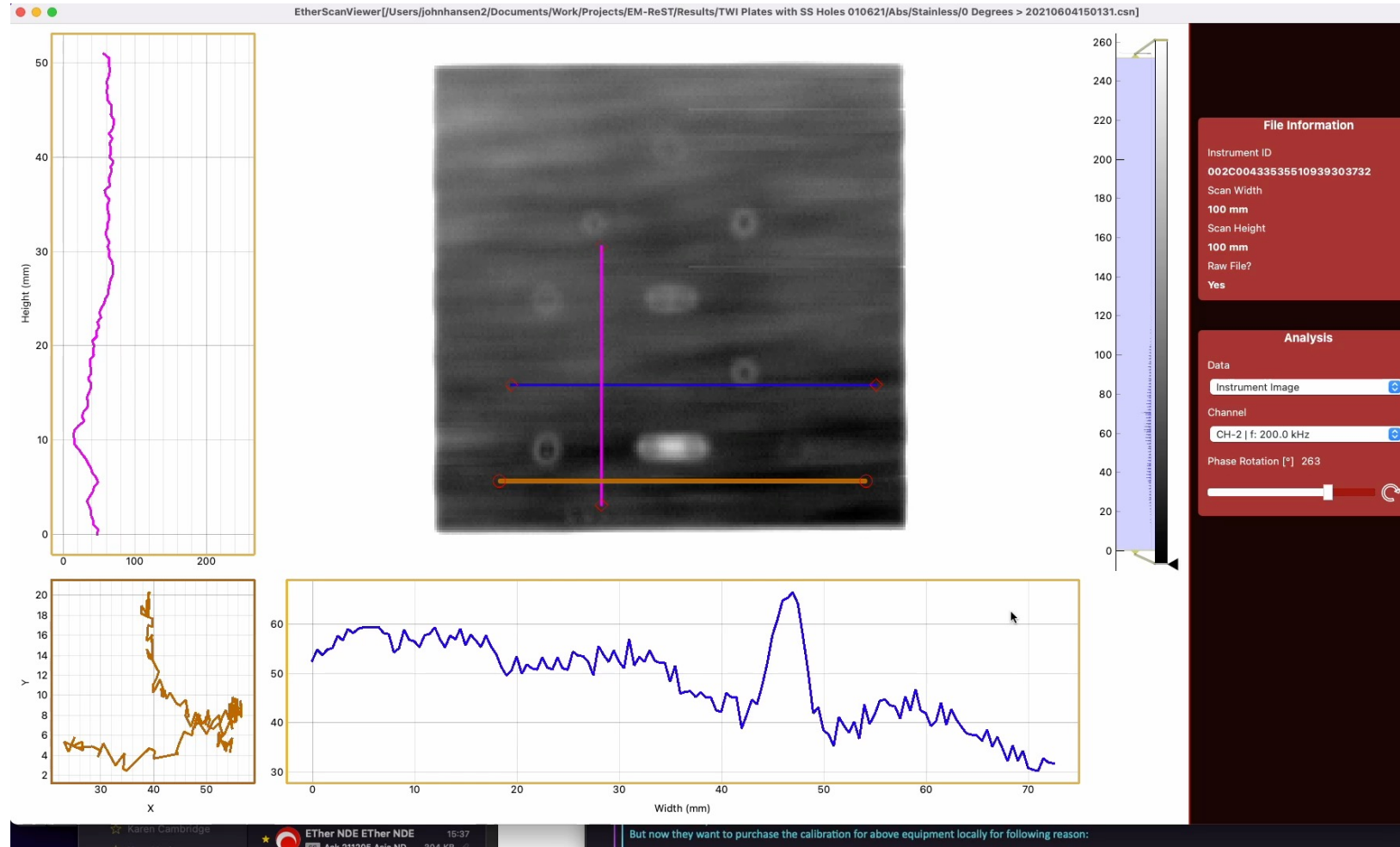


FIGURE 3. ECT phase shift images of complete weld scans of two samples from this study. (a) ECT indications of two 8 mm top surface cracks on sample 6441-02. (b) ECT indications of 5 mm linear porosity cluster on sample 6441-03.

Sub Surface Defects in Bimetallic Phosphor Bronze AM Layer on Carbon Steel Substrate



Demonstration of imaging/measurement SW

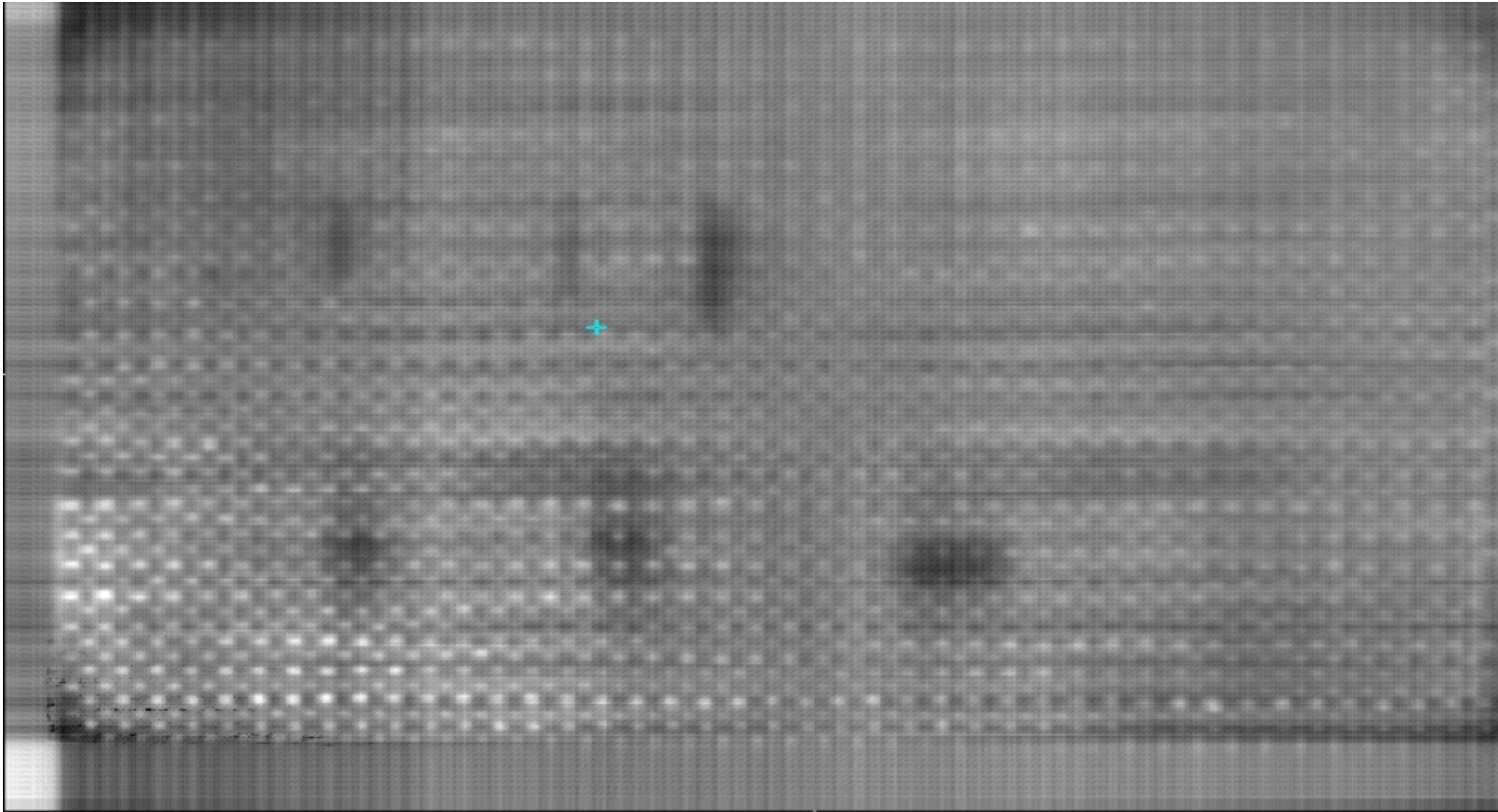


Preliminary Tests

Eddy current inspection of Carbon fibre raw materials and cured parts in the Aerospace industry

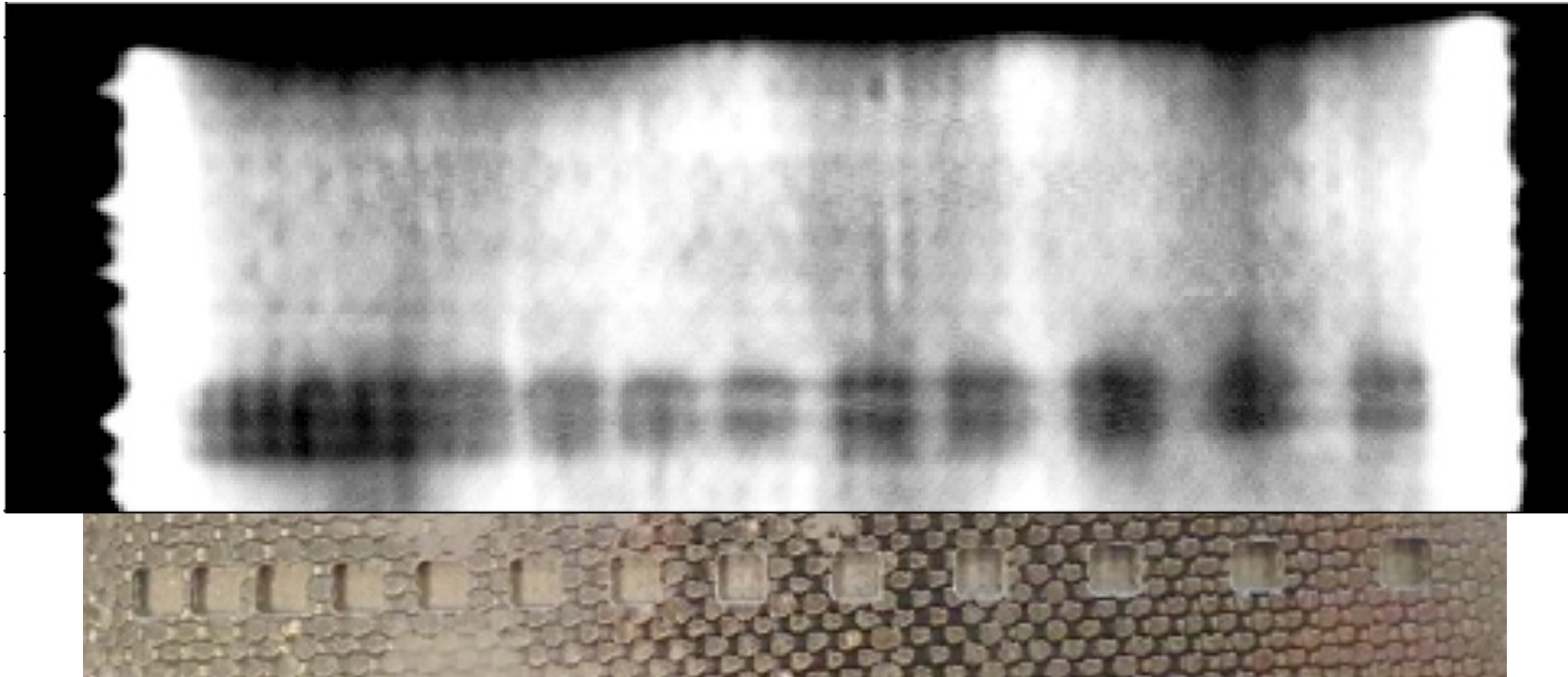


4mm Sample with surface notches



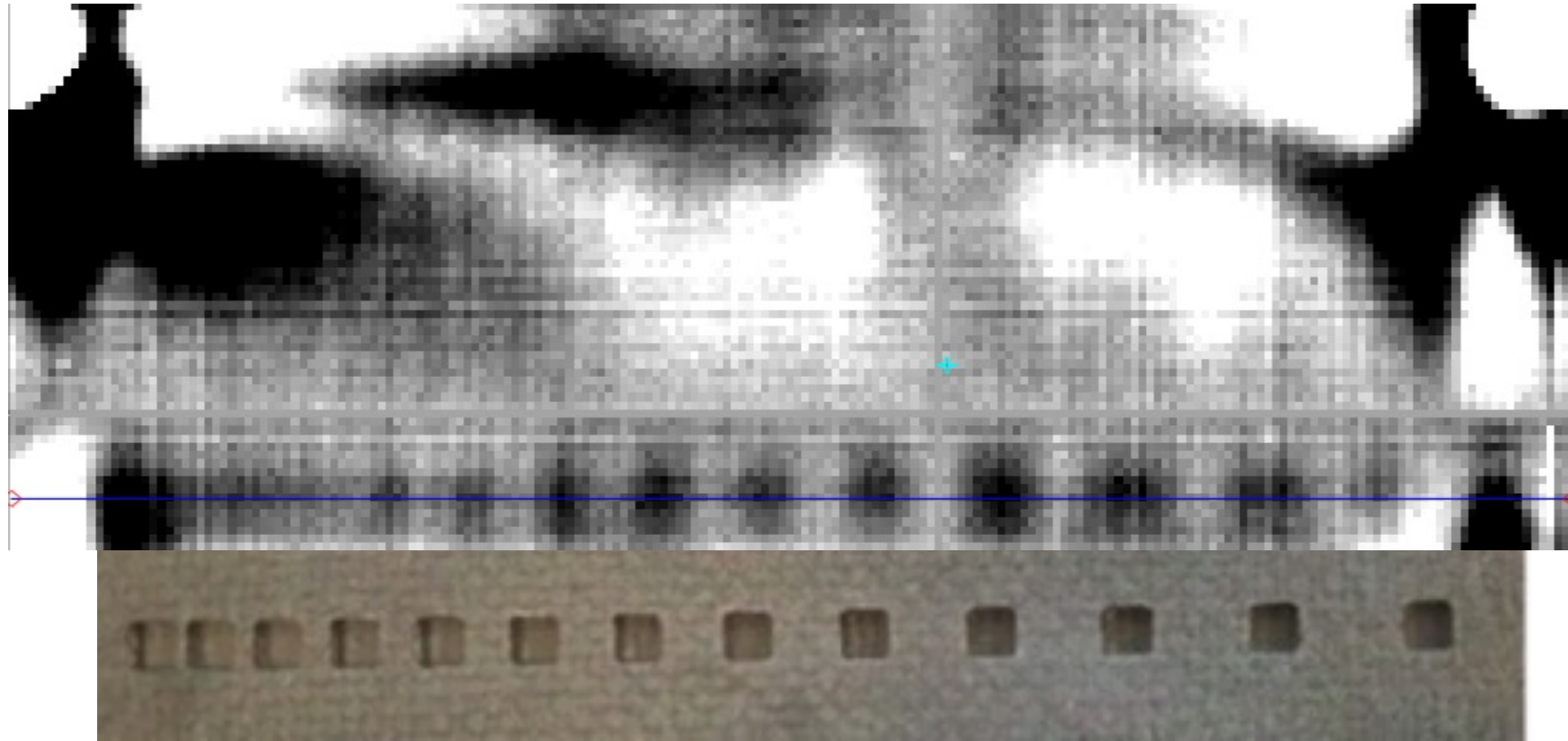
2MHz Pencil Probe at 4MHz @ 0.25 mm resolution (164215)

4.2 mm Resolution Sample



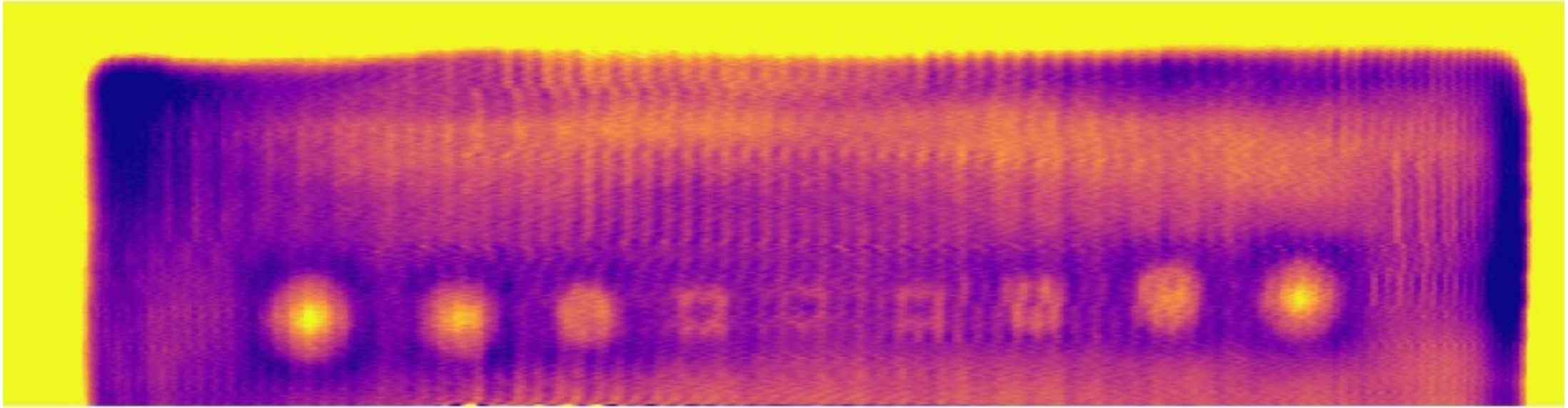
8mm TX-RX Probe @ 9MHz scan of 50% depth 6x6mm FB squares

15mm resolution sample with filtering



24mm TX-RX Probe @ 400kHz scan of 13% depth of 6x6 mm FB squares

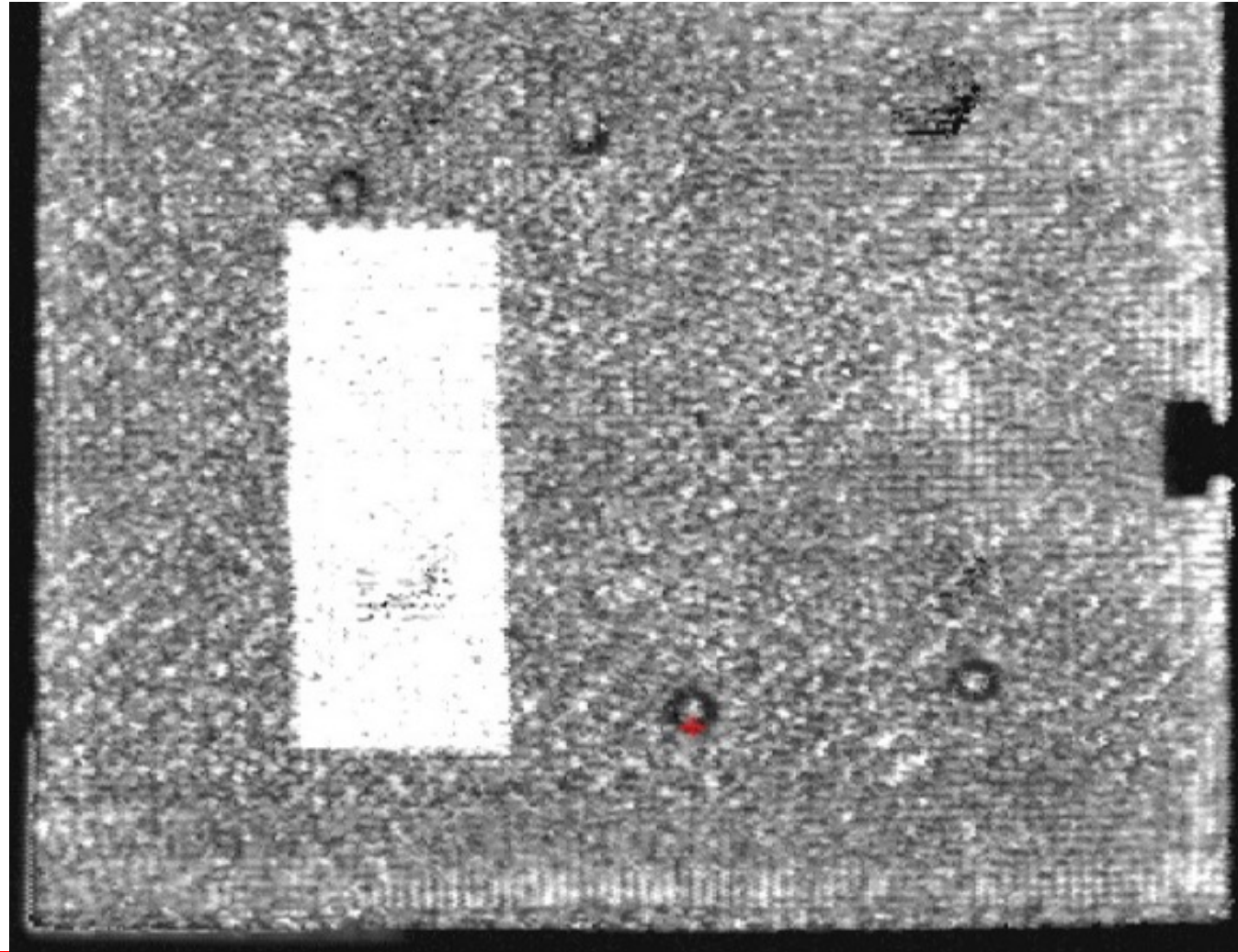
3mm CFRP 2 by 2 Twill 8 ply Sample Scan



9 embedded 1mm thick 10x2mm dia discs

UT Compared with EC

Illustrating the Orthogonal nature of UT and EX

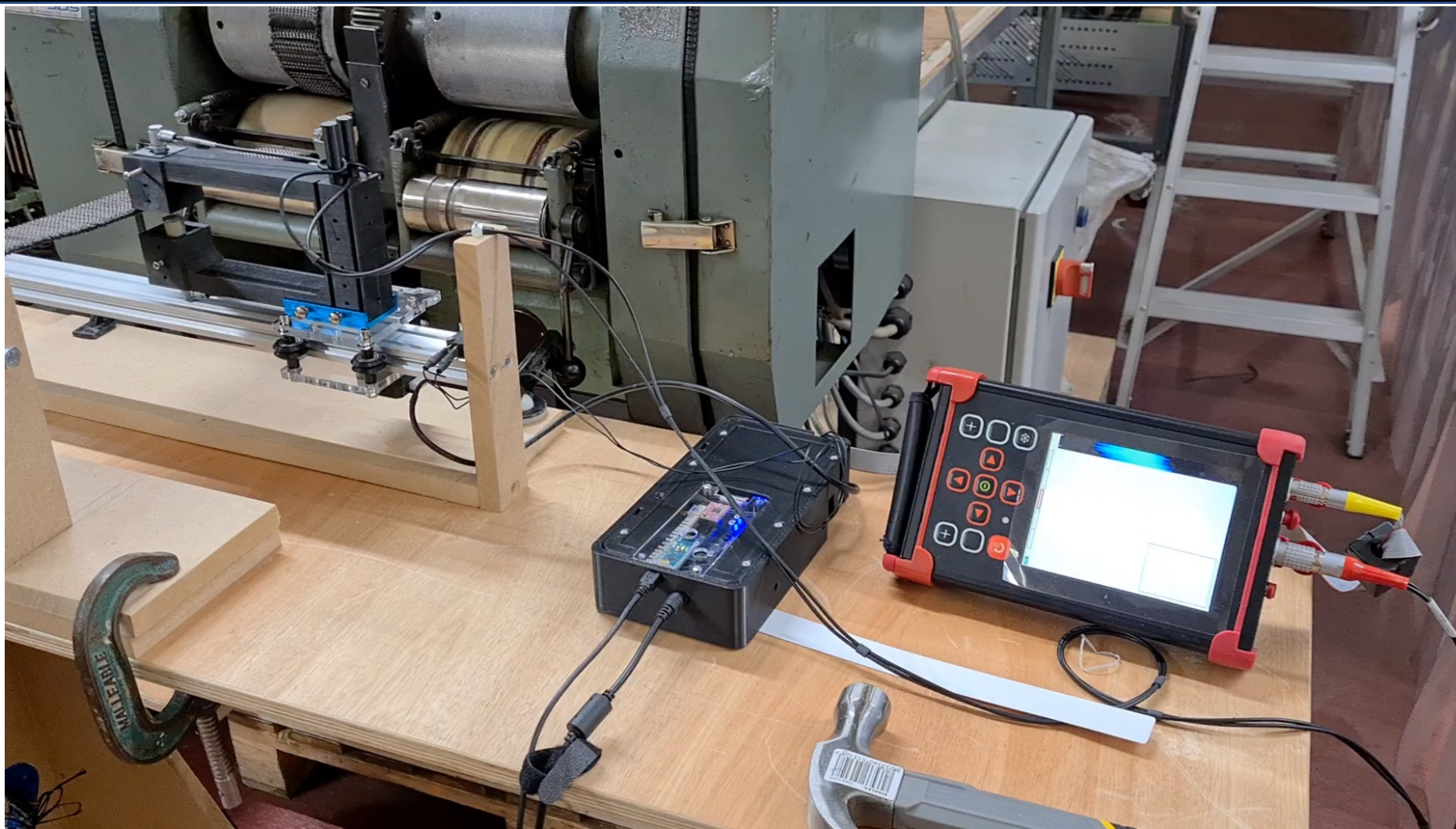


On Loom Inspection

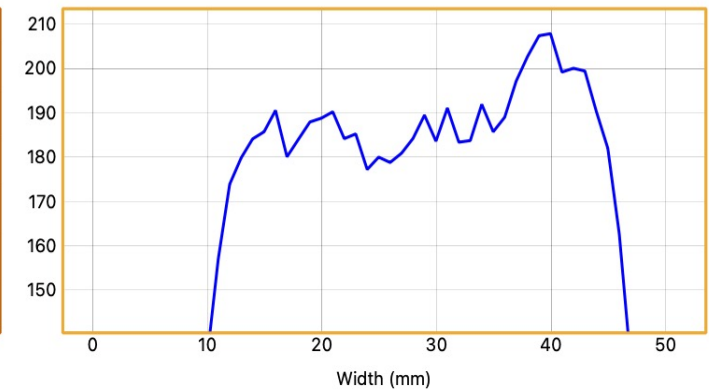
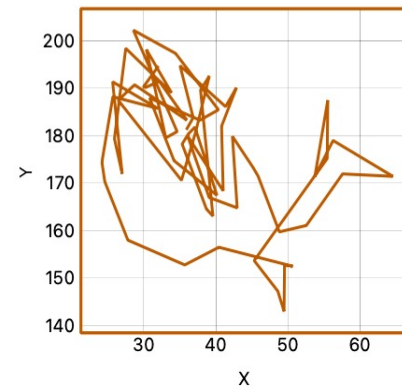
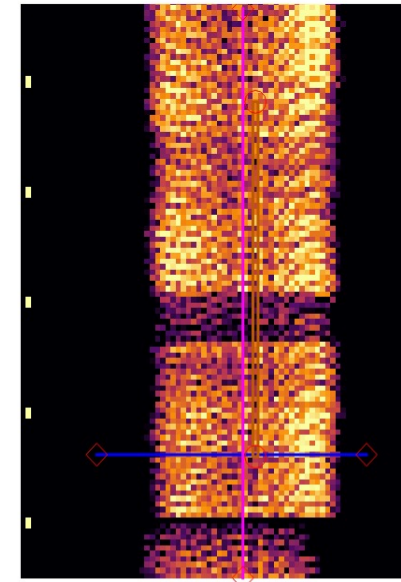
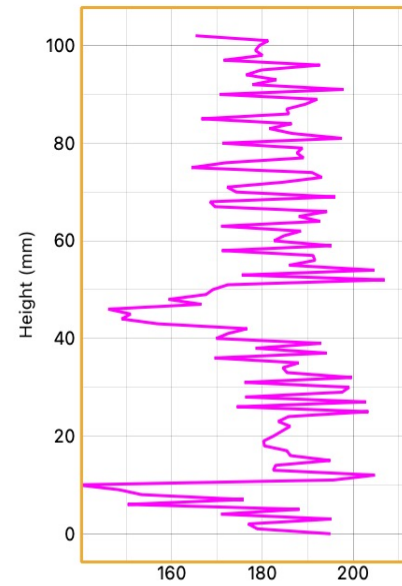
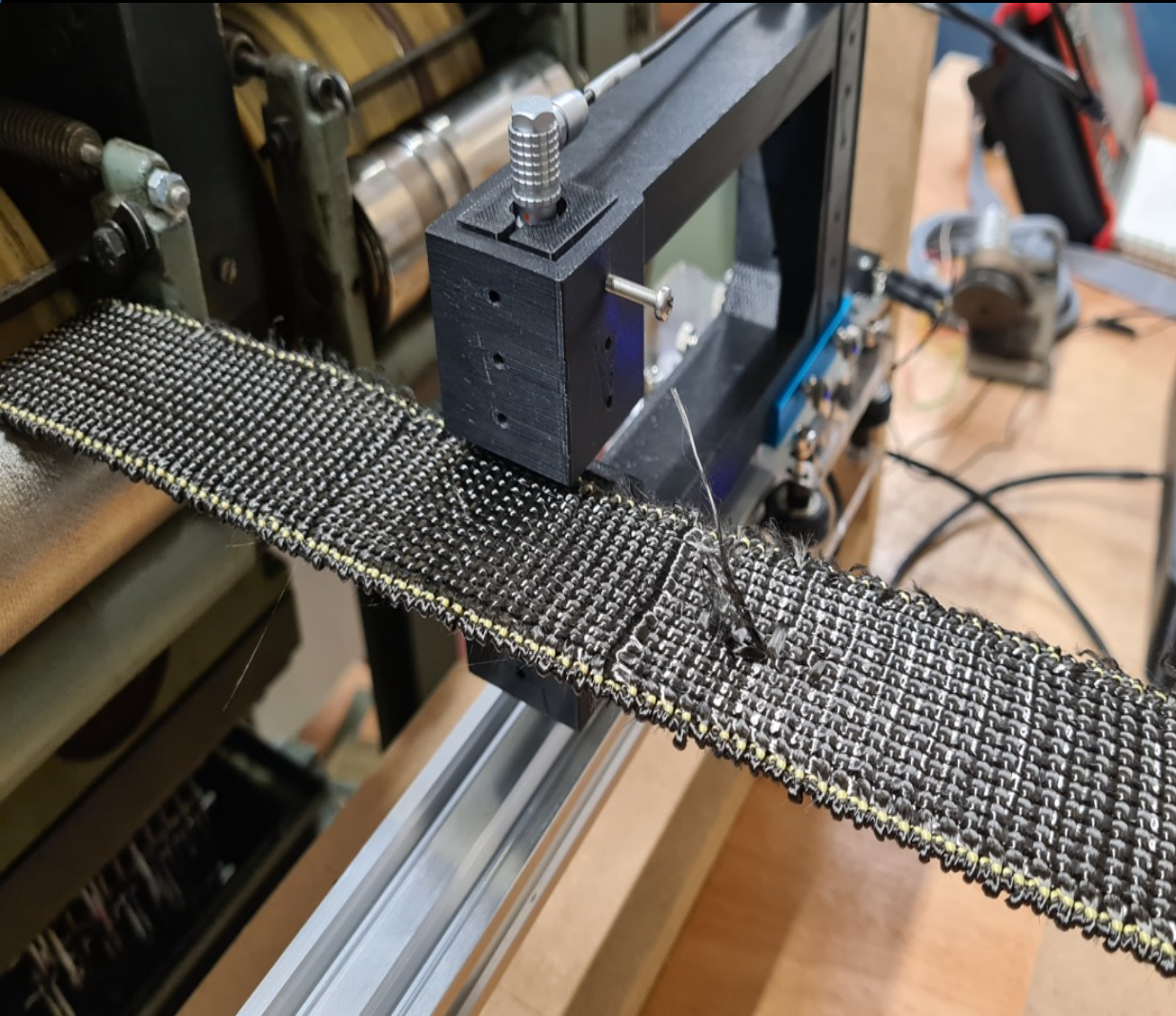


Integrated a prototype system at MWS for on-line defect detection for on loom defect detection.

On Loom Inspection Video



Defects detected



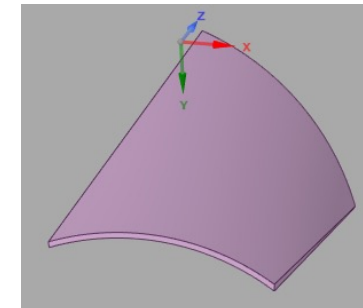
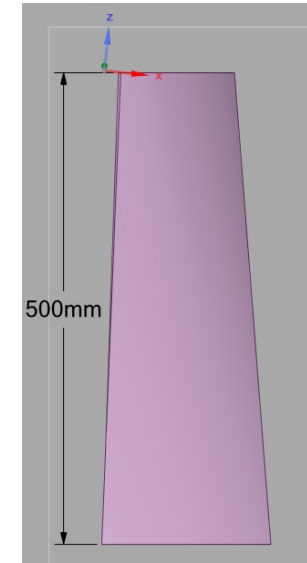
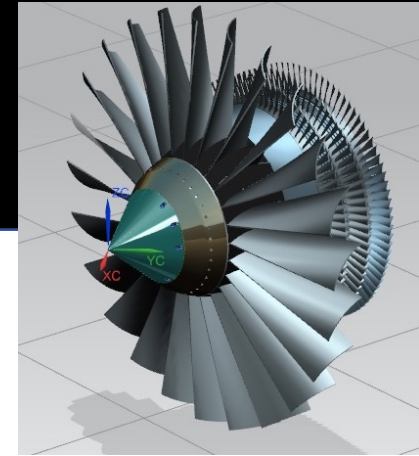
filename: 20210318163154.csn | channel: CH-1 | f: 3.0 MHz | image data: Y Component Image | phase rotation: 149°

Approach

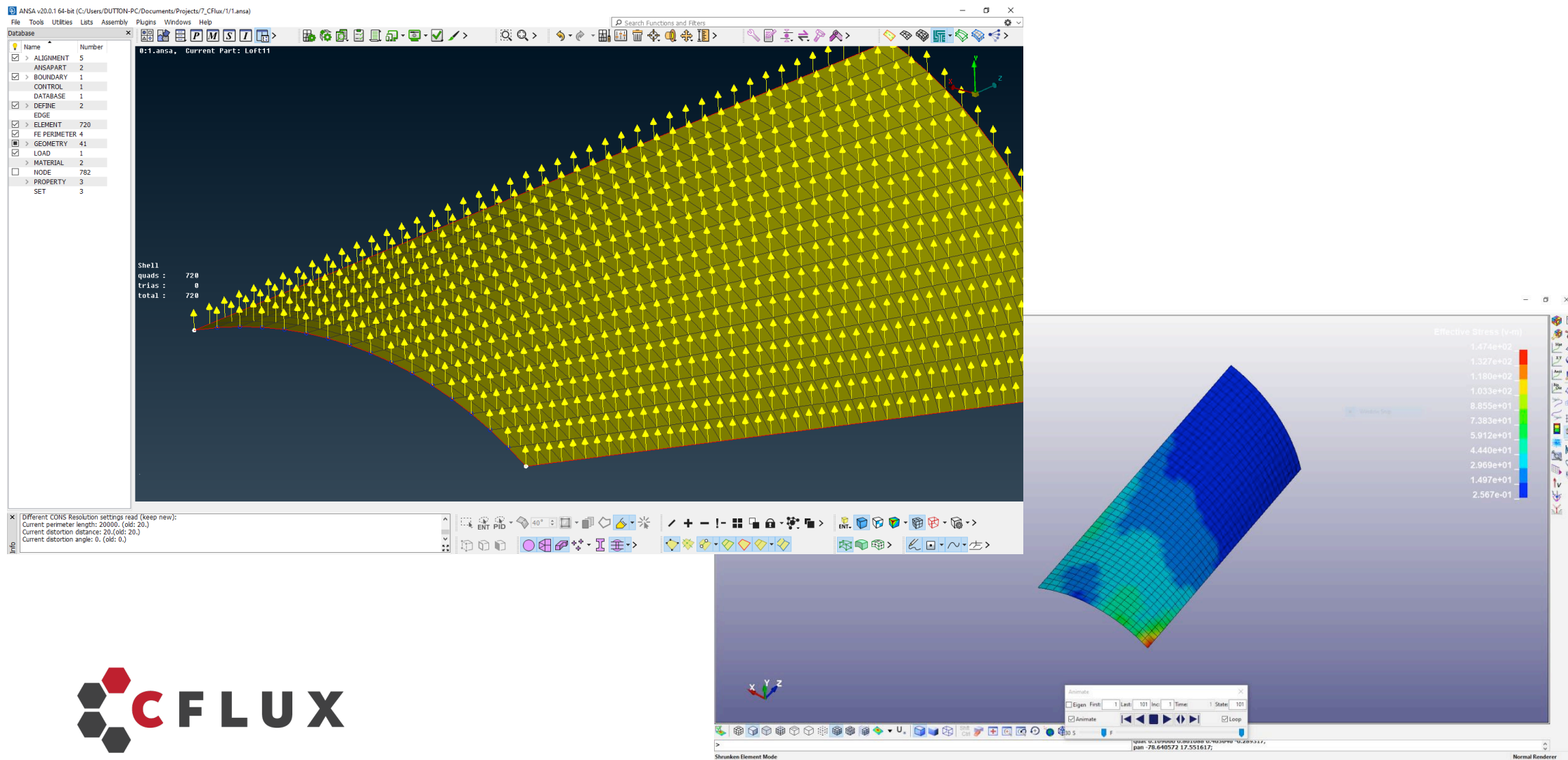
- Curved demonstrator (design and tooling), FEA and mechanical testing

Curved Demonstrator design-FAR

- Our curved demonstrator is a fan blade from a CMF56 engine, which is used in the A320 and A240 aircraft.
 - Minimum radius is 200mm.
- Typical volumetric flaw types can be placed into the part during manufacture
- The demonstrator allows for parts of different thicknesses to be produced from the same tool.
- We can apply load conditions of bounded at one end, and a point load applied at the other – creating a cantilever load case.



FEA analysis of curved demonstrator

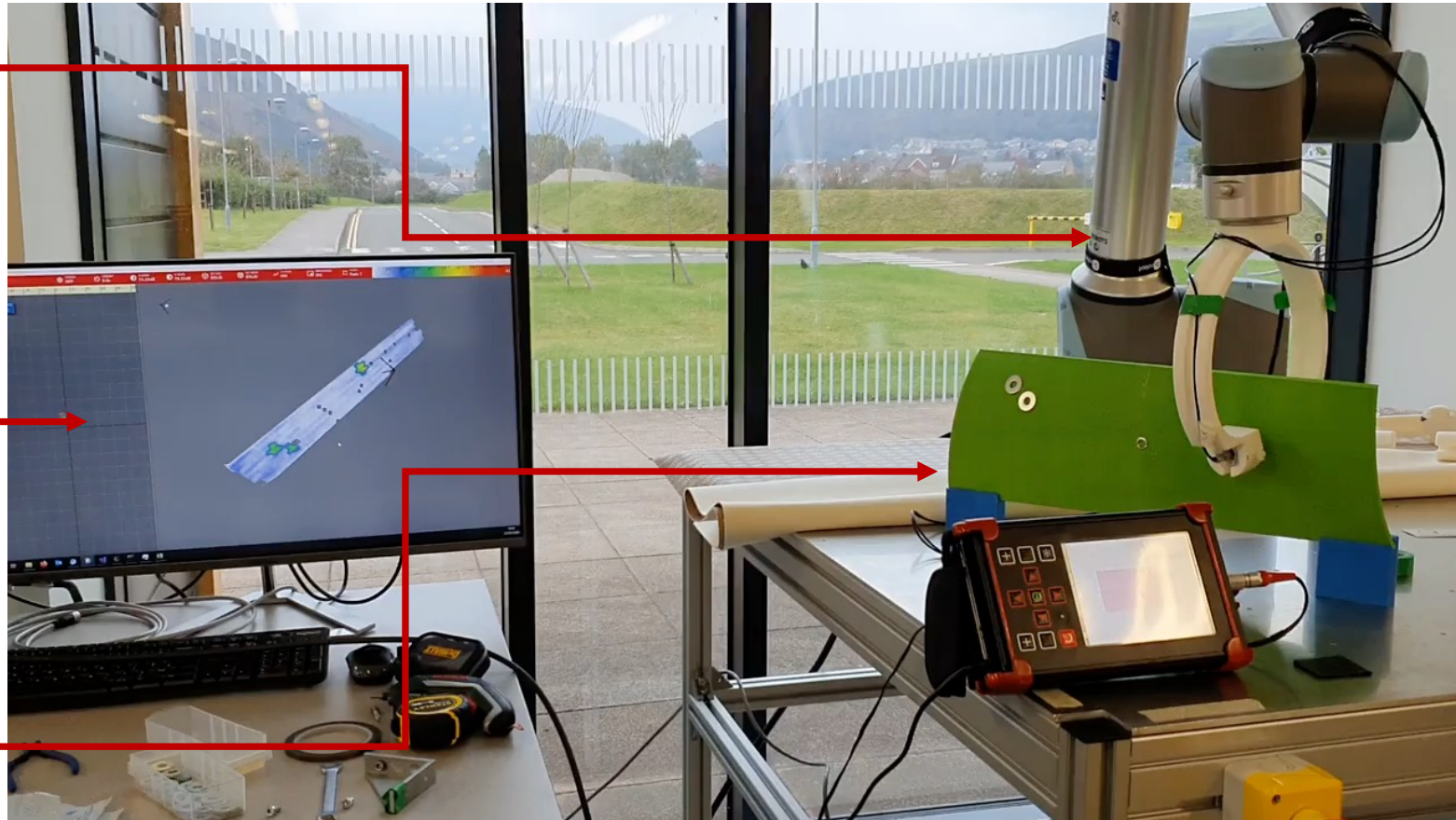


The CFLUX 30236 Program Consortium Robot Integration Probe Assembly Design

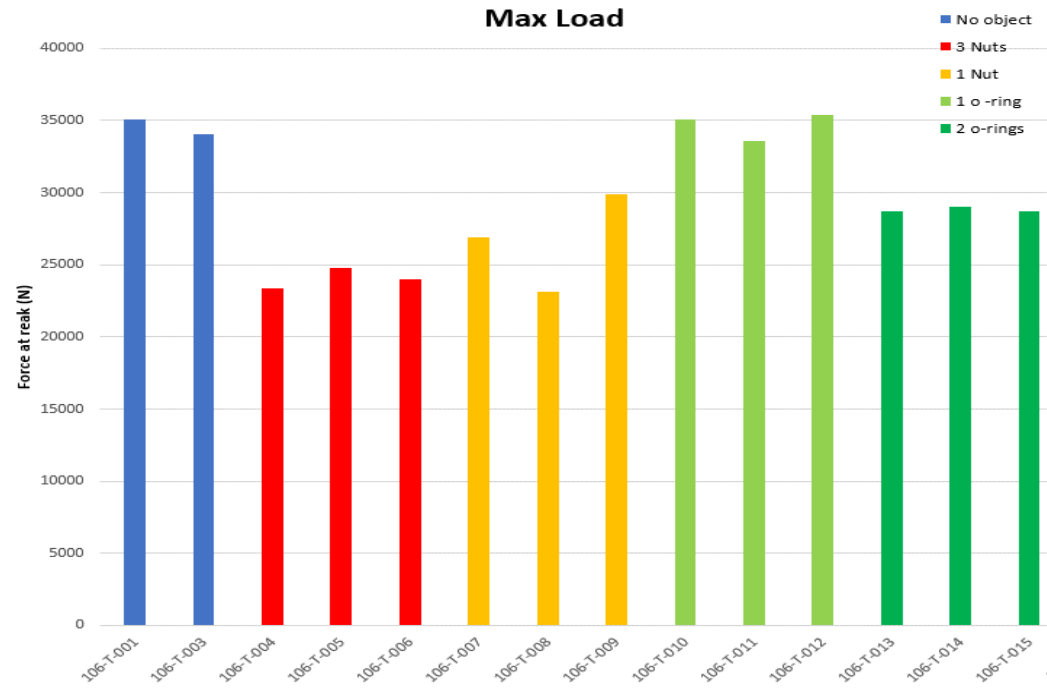
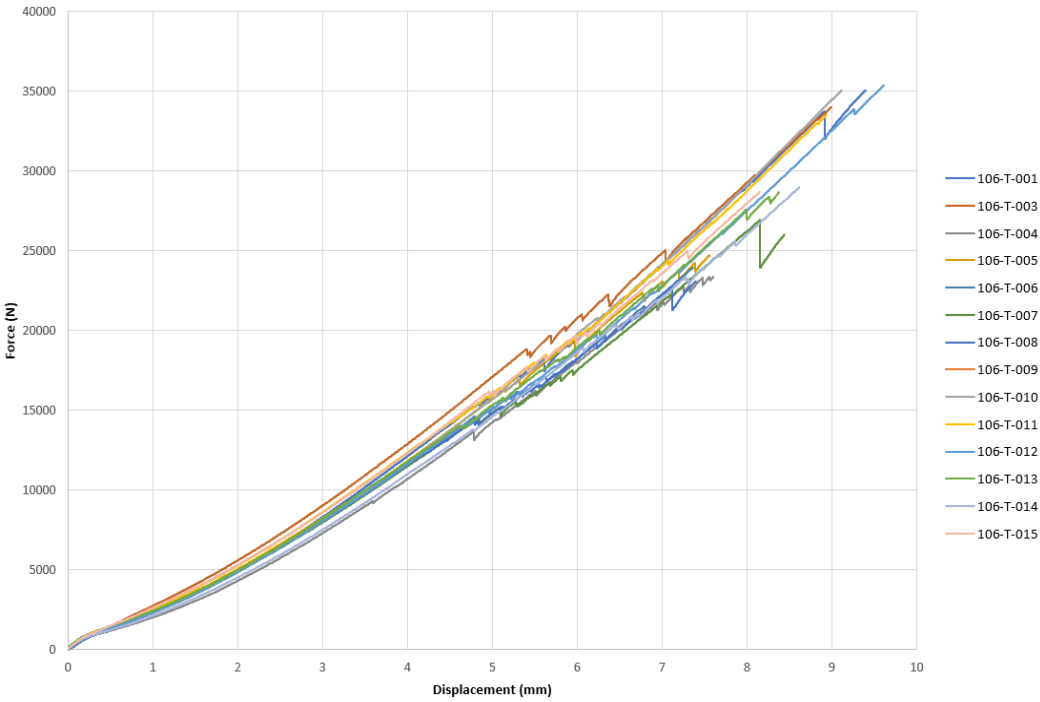
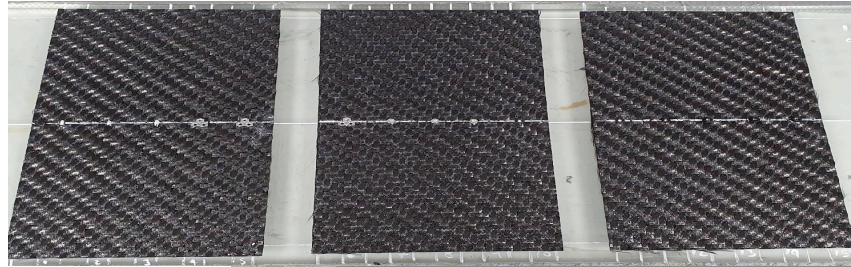
- Cobot for automatic scanning of 3D parts

- Offline path Planning via RoboDK

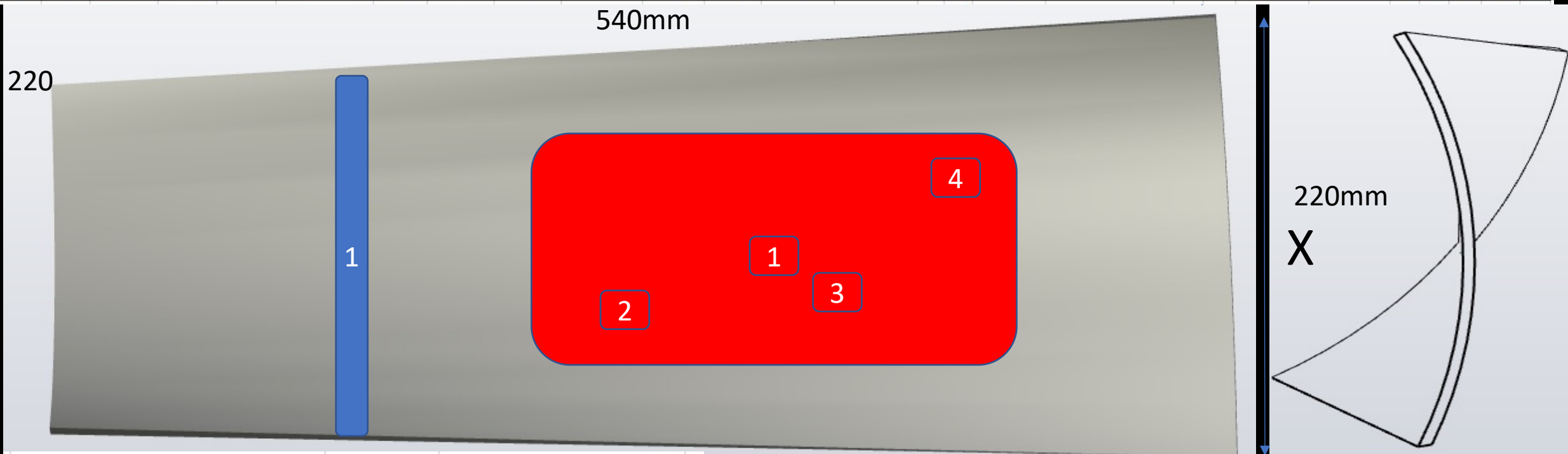
- 3D printed Curved demonstrator, M. Wrights and sons



Tensile testing of coupons-FAR



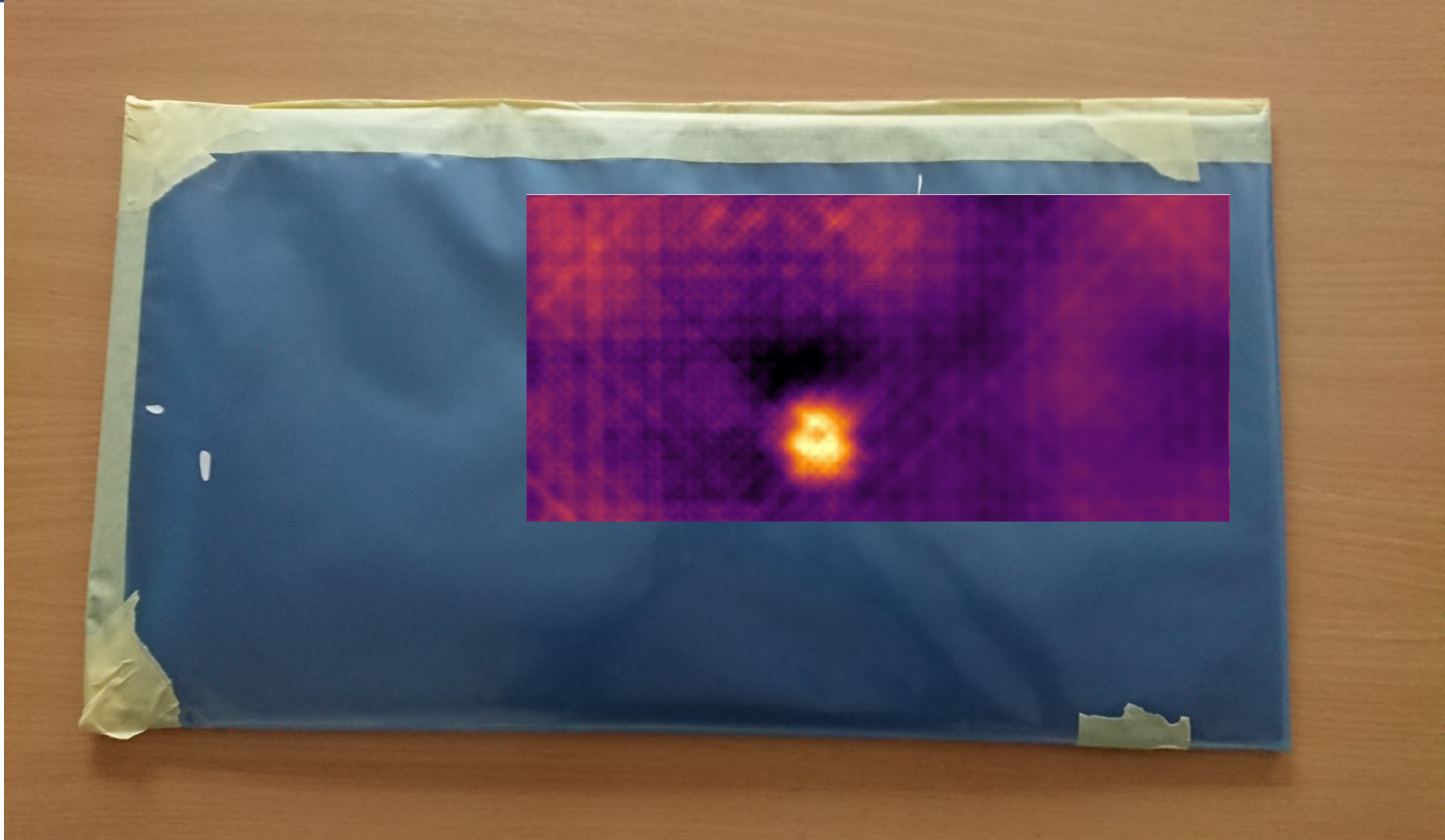
Sample number	Thickness MM	Defect number																		Off Machine						
		Y	X	Def-FLAW 1	Flaw Material	Y	X	Def-flaw 2	Flaw Material	Y	X	Def-FLAW 3	Flaw Material	Y	X	Def-FLAW 4	Flaw Material	Y	X	Def-FLAW 5	Flaw Material	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Depth (mm)	Weight (g)	CURED
A4-4	4	150	ALL	MW																		217	535	7	472	Y
A4-4	4	200 - 450	30 - 180	FO	SAWDUST	220	60	FB		320	80	FB		420	160	FB						217	535	7	472	Y



Types of flaws	Acronym	Created by	Types of flaws	Acronym	Created by
Raw fabric			Cured		
Delamination	D	Thin object insertion	Voids	V	Hollow balls
Knots	K	Add artificially	Microcracking	MC	Contaminate fabric
Missed weft insertion	MW	Mechanical damage	Delamination	D	Thin object insertion
Filamentation bundles	FB	Add artificially	Fibre undulation	FU	Mechanical damage
Missing tows	MT	Mechanical damage	Variance in Vf	VVf	Mechanical damage
Cut fibres	CF	Mechanical damage	Foreign object	FO	Object insertion
Edge effects	EE		Blister	B	Surface heating?
			Surface damage	N	notches

Lightning Strike On Graphene Sample

Tx RX 2 MHz inspected in its wrapping



CONCLUSION

Why is this important?

“A picture is worth a thousand words”

Eddy Current is no longer held to the conventional conductive metal's applications.

As the industry is tasked with making lighter, cheaper parts and structures while still maintaining strength and integrity, Eddy Current methods are being re-visited to see how they can be applied to meet the detection criteria and demands of the OEM and vendors.

There is no silver bullet you still must ask the basic questions in order to best determine the method to use. With the advent of more powerful imaging and processing of raw data and probe design, Eddy Current continues to add its name to new and immerging processes.

