



AND EXPERTISE

ACCURATe project

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Introduction

Aerospace

Composite

Components

Ultrasonic

Robot

Assisted

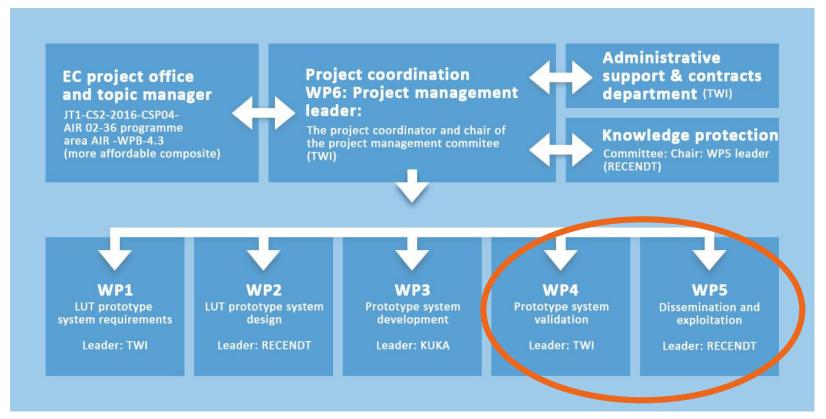
Testing







Project Work Packages



Current Work Packages



The ACCURATe Project - Background

- Part of Clean Sky 2 framework
- Specifically "More Affordable Composite Fuselage"
- EU's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme
- c. €2M grant funding received
- 44 month project
- Project commenced June 2017









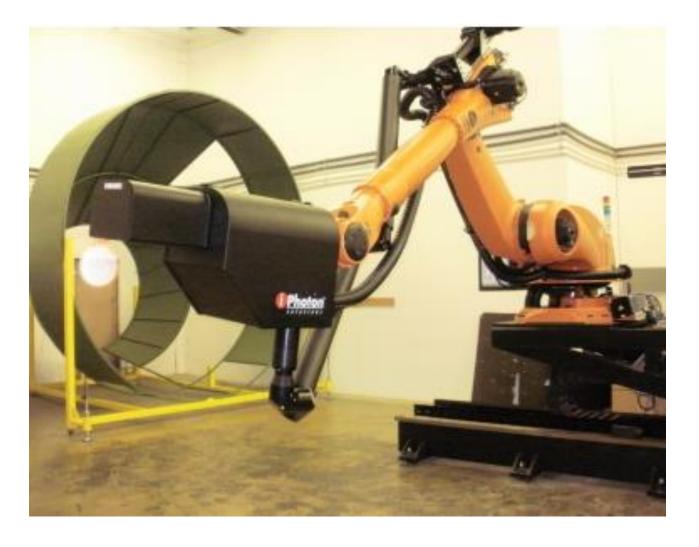


The ACCURATe Project - Overview

- Composites are key to reducing fuel costs and emissions
- State of the art aircraft contain up to 80% by weight of composites in their load bearing structures
- Two key barriers to overcome:
 - □ (i) High cost of manufacture
 - (ii) Increased risks of both internal defects and impact damage leading to structural failure
- Hence the requirement for more efficient, effective and comprehensive inspection processes and systems

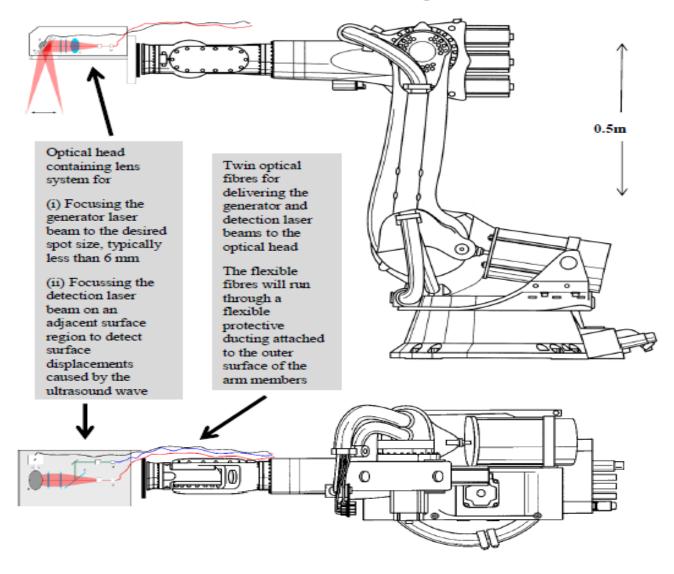


The history of LUT in Aerospace





Why Laser ultrasonic testing?





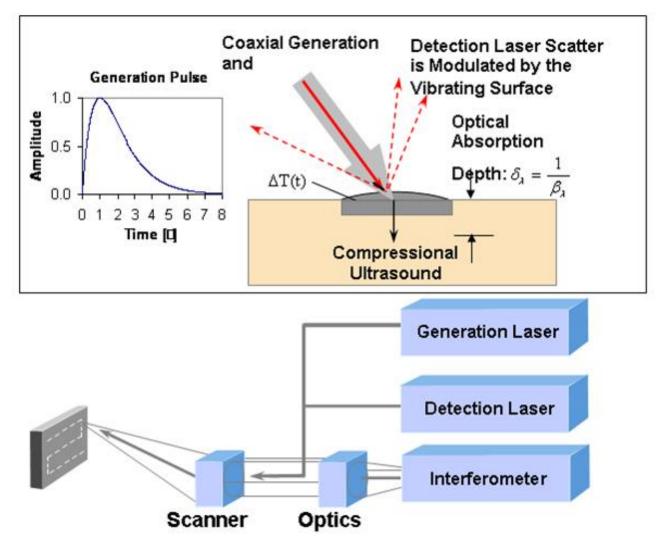


Project Partners





Laser Ultrasonic testing-LUT





The challenges of LUT

Defect detection in highly dampening materials and therefore requiring the detection of weak signals (caused by highly ultrasonic damping dampening materials) the project has aimed to create innovations to improve the Signal to noise ratio:



ZPT+, courtesy by RECENDT GmbH.





Advantages of Laser UT

- High speed inspection process
- Lightweight scanning head with small footprint
- Broadband UT frequency generation
- Low maintenance
- High accuracy
- Non contact
- No couplant



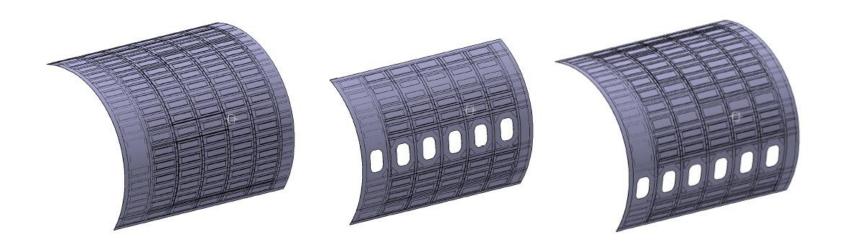
Offline path planning and simulation for efficient working





Project Aims

- Develop a prototype laser ultrasonic testing (LUT) system for non-destructive inspection (NDI) of :
 - Large scale aircraft hybrid and thick composite structures
 - Structures containing acoustic damping materials
 - Materials which highly attenuate ultrasound







Challenges of the project

- Laser & robot safety
- Inspection speed critical
- Laser power optimisation
- System vibration & noise
- Multiple systems integration
- Physical space constraints and robot reach

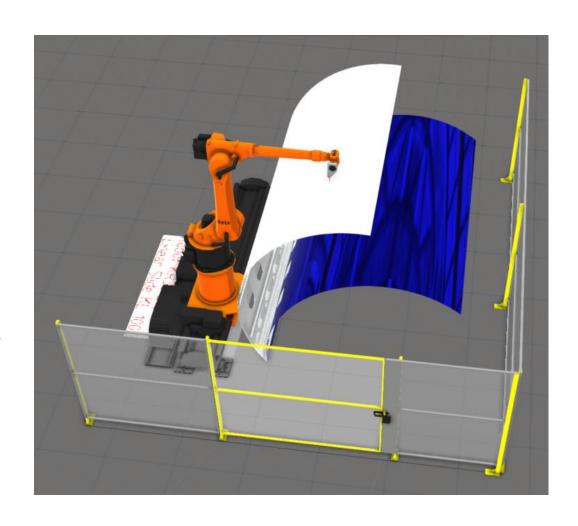






System Overview

- 6-axis robot mounted on linear track
- Fibre coupled, pulsed generation and detection lasers
- Interferometer and signal processing unit
- Fully integrated software for laser & robot control, data acquisition and data analysis
- Two position superpanel mounting fixture







Specification and performance*

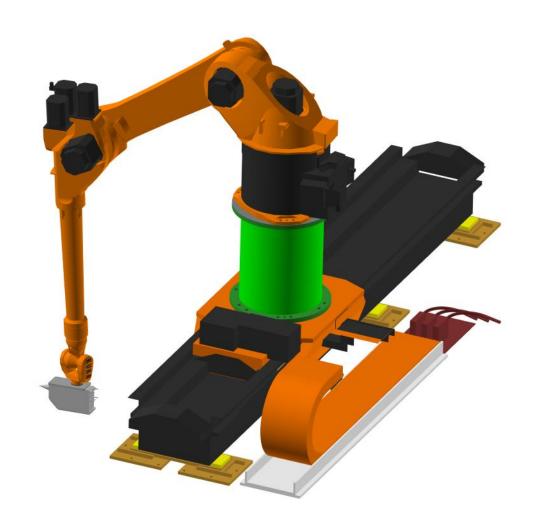
- Inspection cell size (m): 8 x 7 x 5 (W x D x H)
- Inspection material types: Hybrid composite laminates
- Largest component: c. 17m²
- Maximum component thickness: 30ply + additional layers
- Inspection rate: >8m²/h
- Minimum detectable defect size: 6mm square
- Robot positional accuracy: ±0.7mm
- Robot pose repeatability: ±0.1mm
- Minimum robot step size: 0.1mm
- Scanning index: 0.5 3 mm (0.5 mm increments)





Robotic system

- KR30-L16 robot manipulator
- KL1000 Linear Track with 2700mm travel
- KRC4 Robot Controller
- 5200mm wide loading doors & cell access doors
- Integrated Fortress Interlock door locking / access system







Laser Systems

Generation Laser:

Type: diode pumped solid state laser

Wavelength: 532 nm

Pulse length: 10 ns

Pulse repetition rate: 400 Hz

Beam diameter: 4 mm

Pulse energy 30 mJ (at fibre output)

Detection Laser:

Type: diode pumped continuous wave /

Nd:YAG laser

Wavelength: 1064 nm

Pulse repetition rate: 400 Hz

Pulse length: 50 μs

Pulse energy 29mJ (at fibre output)





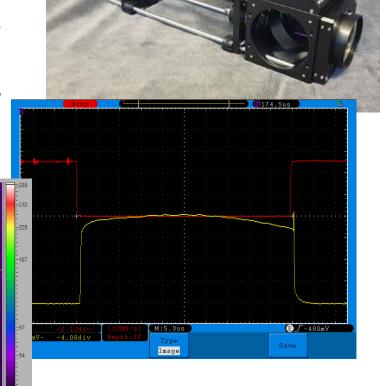


Optical Systems

- Passive optical laser head
- Fibre coupled to stationery two wave mixing (TWM) interferometer unit
- Back scattered light from sample surface converted to amplitude changes

Amplitude changes measured by photodetectors (photodiodes)

2 mm

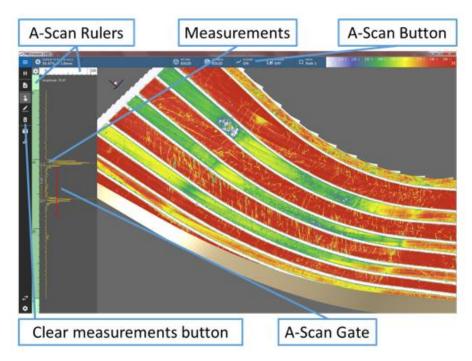






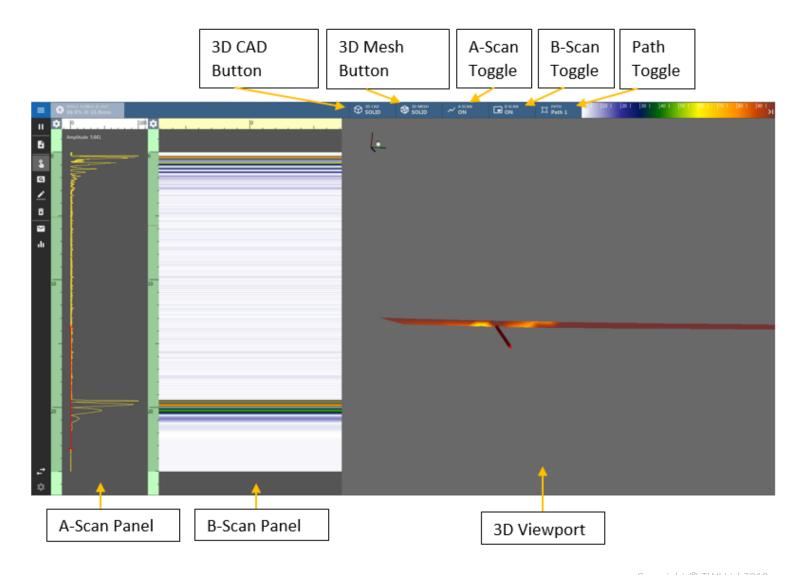
Software

- Bespoke software for data acquisition, analysis and visualisation of inspection results
- Display and analyse data in A-scan, B-Scan and 3D view
- Offline data processing & visualisation
- Full interaction with the 3D model
- Indication logging and reporting



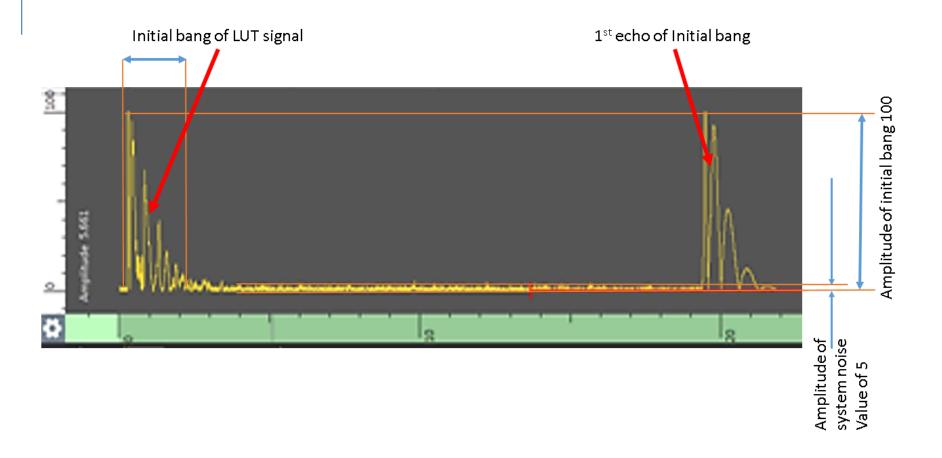


Software functions



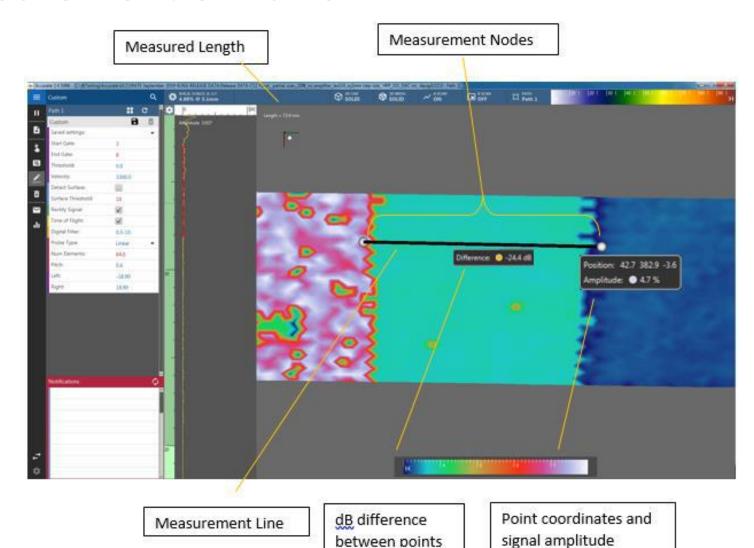


A scan features





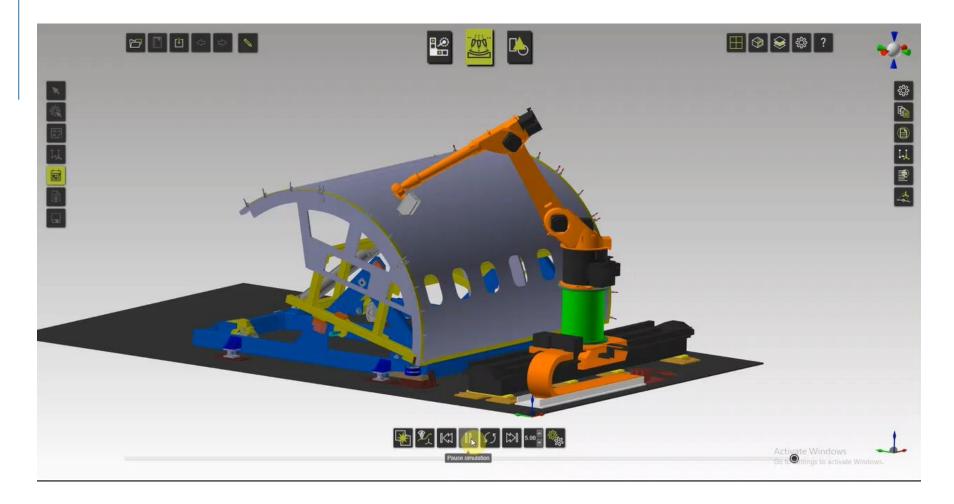
Measurement of flaws







Offline Path Planning & Simulation

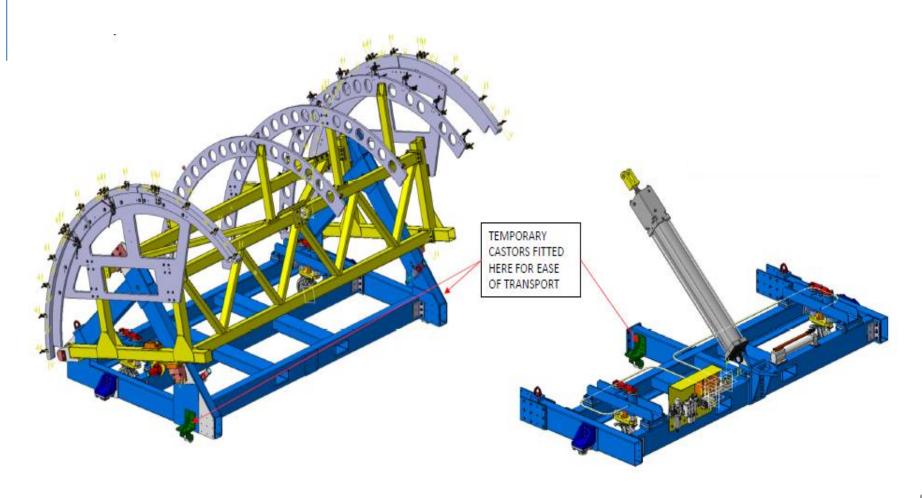








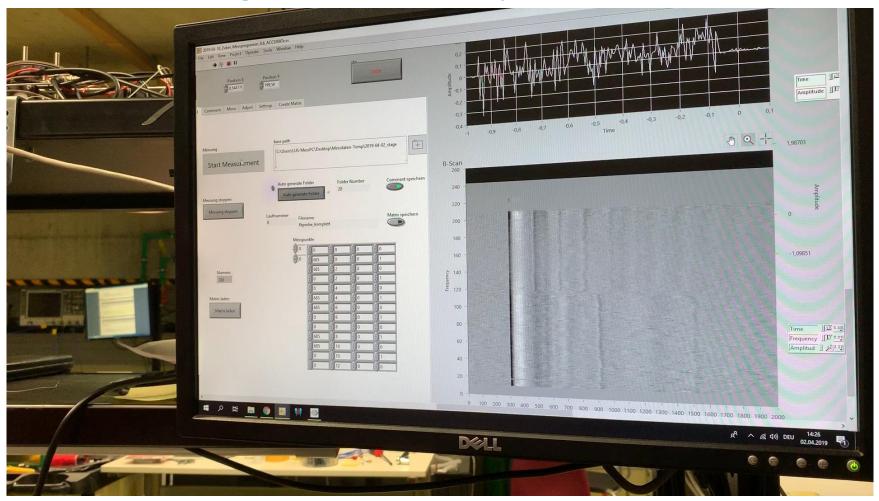
Superpanel Fixture design





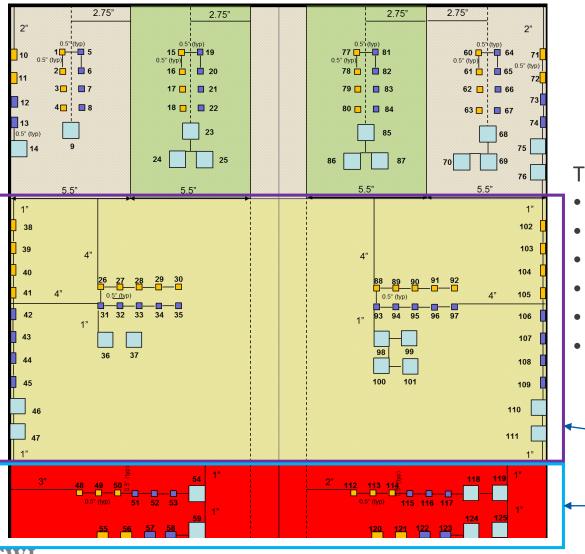


Initial Testing of the LUT system





The CS2 reference panel



The CS2 reference panel contains

- Artificial flaws 6 x 6mm
- Artificial flaws 17 x 17mm
- Visco-elastic layers
- 8 ply and 30 ply sections
- Fiberglass sections
- Copper mesh sections

Viscoelastic region

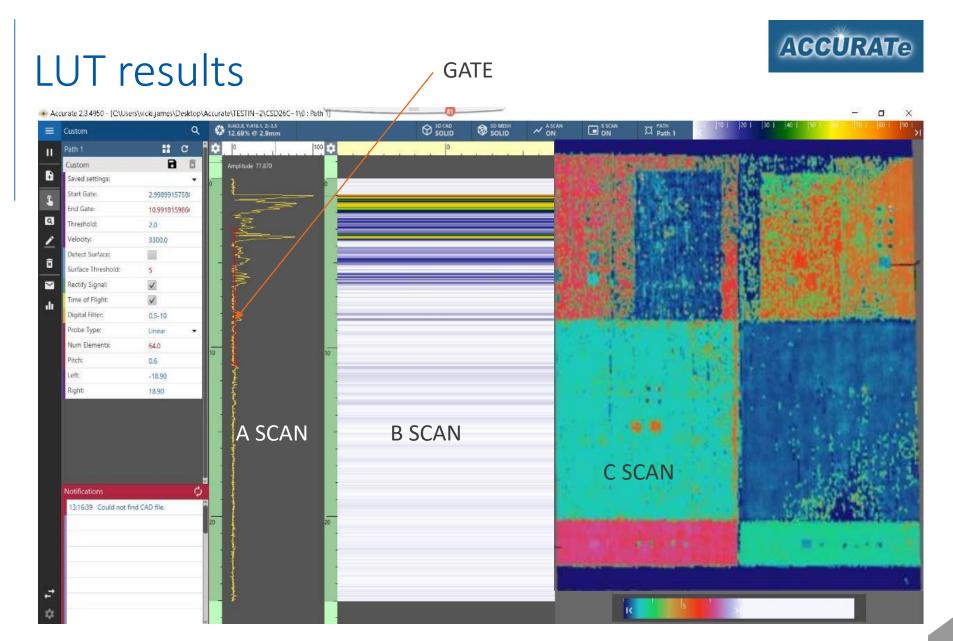
Black paint region



System Testing

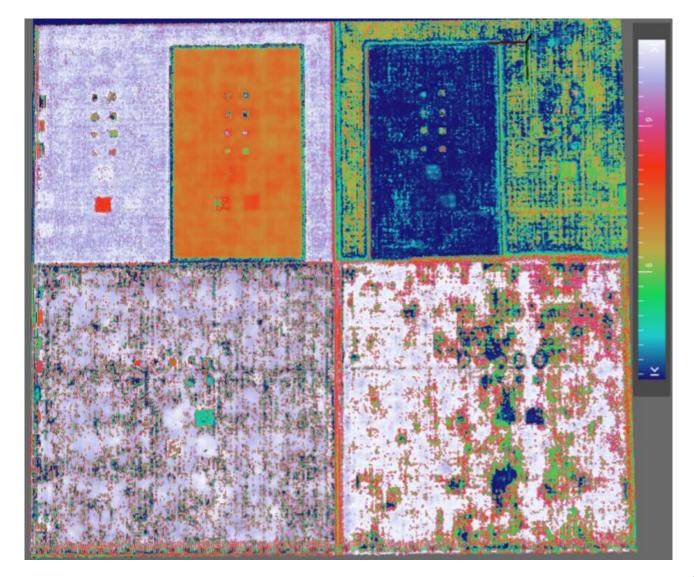






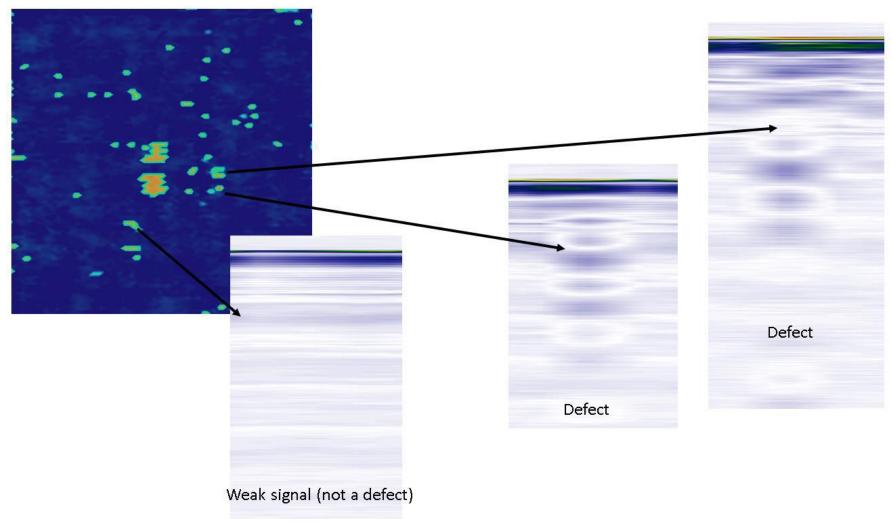


Colour coding of artificial flaws



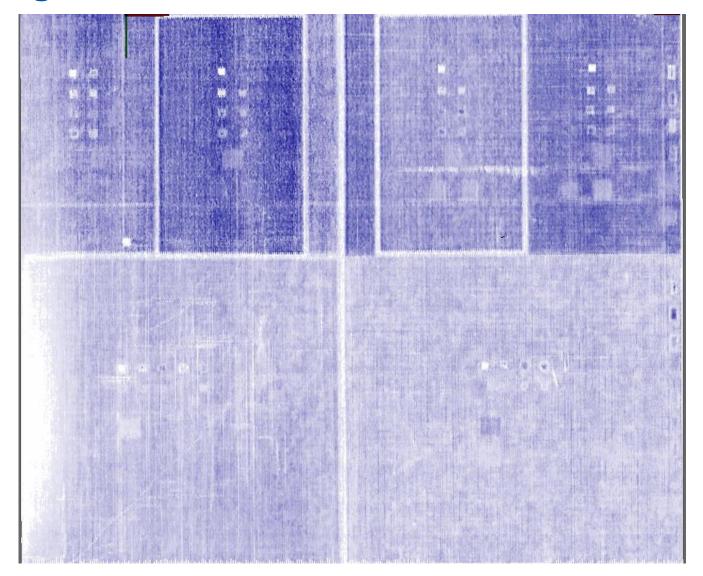


Flaw detection by viewing B scan-cross section





Histogram function







System Testing-Scrap fuselage panel







System Testing



Rear views of the panel showing stringers and ribs

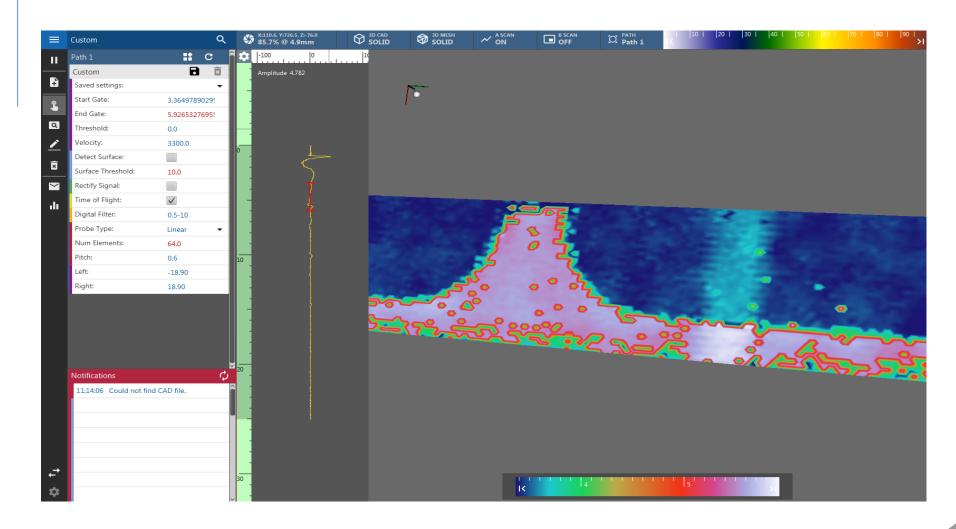








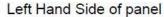
LUT results

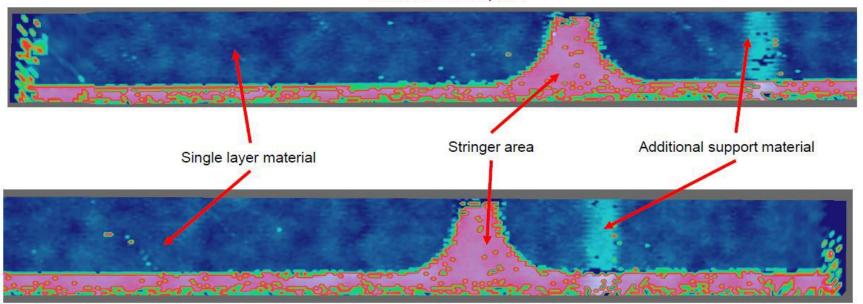




Scrap fuselage panel detailedresults







Right Hand Side of panel





Programme & Progress

Current status:

- Prototype LUT system commissioned
- LUT data acquisition and analysis software passed initial testing
- Proof of concept
- Completed integrated system tests

Next steps:

- Improvement of Signal to Noise ratio via electronic amplification
- Installation at Topic Manager site
- System validation trials & performance tests
- CE Marking
- □ Completion Q1 2021





Questions?

www.accurate-project.eu





Thank you for listening

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