

DYNAMIC **INSPECTION OF COMPOSITE TO** METAL BOND WITH AIR COUPLED AND **SQUIRTER ULTRASONIC SYSTEM** 



Advances composite in manufacturing technology have led to the widespread application of composites owing to their very less weight to strength ratio compared to metals. They are used as substitutes for metals like in aircraft wings, casings as in satellites, and a variety of other applications. One of the important applications of composites is in thermal insulation as in the case of rockets and missiles. The motor tube which encloses the propulsion motor or the fuel is lined with a composite layer to give protection as well as thermal insulation. In this case, the steel motor tube is lined with a sheet of high silica cloth and phenolic resin

which is baked in an autoclave for perfect bonding of the composite to the metal. Due to variables like several poor vacuuming, poor mixing of composites, temperature and pressure variations, etc., there are chances of improper bonding leading to a dis-bond between the metal and composites. The interface between the metal and lining is inspected in pulse-echo as well as through transmission modes using Squirter Pulse-Echo and air-coupled Through Transmission UT. Two air-coupled transducers scan the sample through transmission mode while an immersion probe scans the sample in a squirter mode where water is continuously pumped in between the probe and sample.

After the inspection, the data is subjected to an automatic defect reporting algorithm according to the party's acceptance criteria resulting in complete computergenerated reports.

UT Transducers used	
Air Coupled UT	225kHz transducers
Squirter UT	5 MHz transducers

Both the inspections are carried out simultaneously with the aircoupled inspection leading the squirter mechanism, without any water drops falling onto the Aircoupled transducer surface, as the



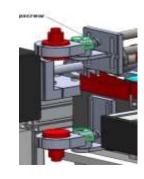


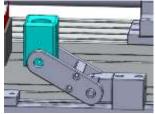




presence of water on the surface may result in variations with the air-coupled readings.

Air coupled TT probes (red)





Squirter PE UT probe (blue)

The cycle time for one barrel is 30 minutes. The system used for the inspection is SHRUTI®. Scanning **High-Resolution** Ultrasonic Inspection System is indigenously developed and is a customizable, automated, multi-axis robotic scanner. Along with an ultrasonic probe, advanced data analysis (extut®), and image analysis package (imagine® & SimScan®), SHRUTI facilitates easy inspection of samples and components. **SHRUTI®** offers very highresolution images of the test coupon with very high scanning speeds. The complete instrument

control is through the software. Skelton of the system is being built lightweight aluminum from extrusions which are upgraded to Stainless Steel for heavy-duty applications. All the electrical connections rugged are properly routed following industrial standards offering very durable and reliable running. The system employs rugged servo motors for motion requirements and had industrial standard safety interlocks.



System with sample

The system employs a centralized lubrication system to cater to the **lubrication** requirements, centering rollers, pendent mechanism, and auto cycle to reduce human intervention. The system can run 24x7 with minimal human intervention. Both the pulser-receivers are synchronized and interfaced with a central computer that controls the pulserreceiver electronics and motion hardware at the same time and records the data to a central repository.



ULTICISONIC TEST REPORT

Spain Areas, Then

Sample Inspection report

The machine is calibrated with a reference sample that has simulated defects using Teflon inserts. The baseline data obtained from the reference sample is fed to the reporting algorithm for automatic defect identification.







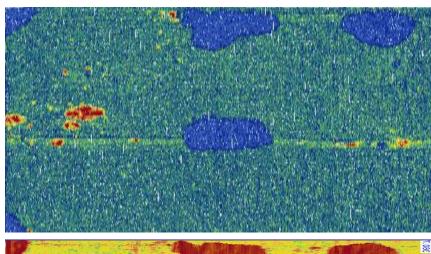


**Dynamic** Inspection of composite to metal bond with aircoupled and Squirter Ultrasonic system -**Application** Note

> A Dhvani Research **Application Note**

> > Chennai, INDIA







Air coupled Thru-Transmission (above) and squirter Pulse-Echo (below) UT C Scan images. The lengthier portion is along the horisontal axis and the width is along the circumference.

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