

## Introduction

There is a limit to the strength of composite sheet after which stiffeners are required to make cost effective stronger assemblies. The stiffeners are often constructed from different materials and are connected to the sheet using an adhesive. The integrity of the connection is vital to ensure the strength of the structure. Inspection is a critical process in ensuring the integrity.

The manufacturing processes must be carried out and verified under strict inspection and testing guidelines. Ultrasonic inspection is a proven method to provide the necessary assurance.

With advances in composite design and manufacturing to satisfy new applications, complex geometries are often required. Ultrasonic equipment and application processes has also advanced and become more sophisticated to resolve the difficult access problems and complex inspection requirements.

This application note identifies the hardware and software solutions to help overcome such inspection challenges.



Figure 1 – RSFlite, Probe & UTMap combined

### General Inspection Techniques

### Application Note

#### Industries

- Aerospace Aeronautical Inspection
- Aerospace Astronautical Inspection
- Wind Power Renewables Sector
- Maritime Shipping Industries
- Automotive Industry
- Construction and Infrastructure
- Technology & Research
- NDT Service Providers
- NDT Education

### Application

- Composite Material Inspection
- Material Bonding Inspection
- Asset Integrity
- Flaw Detection and Evaluation

#### Typical Parts

- Aircraft parts
- Reinforced composite structures.
- Bonded joints

#### Inspection Techniques

- Manual UT Backwall echo monitoring
- Phased Array L-Scan C-scan mapping

#### Features and Benefits

- D, high-resolution scans
- Large recording scale
- capabilities
- Data-to-photo visualisation
- Typical identification of
- structural defects (dis-bound,
- void, inclusion & resin pool)

The more layers within a composite the higher the risk of surface or internal defects occurring during manufacture.

Pulse echo monitoring and through transmission (twin probe pitch and catch) are currently the most common NDT methods for such applications.

The pitch-catch technique identifies disbonding while the pulse-echo technique targets resin pool, de-lamination and fibre excess. In many applications it is not possible to access both sides of the component and/or complex geometry restricts direct access. In these circumstances innovative methods and equipment are required.

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#### Inspection of Stringer connections

Graphite-epoxy stringers are used to increase the stiffness of the composite sheet. They are glued to the composite and the integrity of the connection has to be inspected. The entire top surface is mapped using a linear phased array probe such as the X3A with a soft rubber glider which ensures that the probe moves smoothly across the surface. The pulse-echo method is used.

The A-Scan will show if the stiffener is not bonded to the composite. The use of RS Flite with a WheelProbe provides exceptionally fast inspection and data acquisition.

C-Scans are created and can be stitched together utilising UT Map software to create a full map of the component.



Figure 3 – UTMap software



Figure 4 – Typical composite flaws

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The combination of RSflite unit and UTmap software provide full visualisation allowing accurate analysis and the subsequent report is comprehensive and created automatically. Importantly, UTmap can automatically highlight flaws based on the amplitude and the time-of-flight distance with pre-defined rejection criteria.

With customised annotation boxes, the defect criteria and geometrical properties are exported to CSV data files along with a full PDF report as required with a click of a button.

For further information or support, please contact the Sonatest Applications Team: applications@sonatest.com

# Recommended Tool Package

Category	Part #	Description
Acquisition Unit	• VEO3	Phased array L-Scanning
	• RSFlite	data acquisition units
Probe (s)	<ul> <li>X3A-003 (5M64E)</li> <li>3AG-0L25 (glider wedge)</li> <li>Axis/Odi encoders</li> <li>X6A-004 (5M128)</li> <li>X6AW-0L25-IHC wedge</li> <li>WP2 Wheel Probe</li> </ul>	Range of Phased array transducers and encoders that are capable of composite inspection.

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