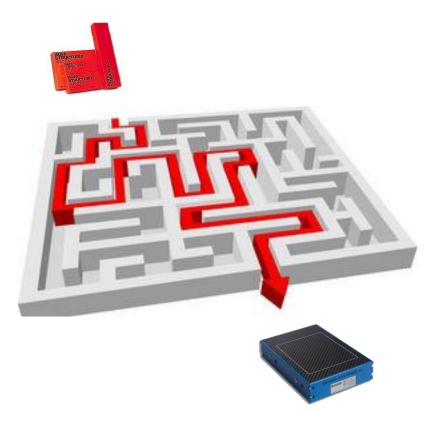
# Digital Radigraphy in Aerospace

Underlying principles and migration from film technology





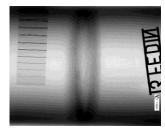
# The big challenge?



# Different applications



- Disbonds
- Cracks
- Delaminations



- Cracks
- Pores
- Inclusions

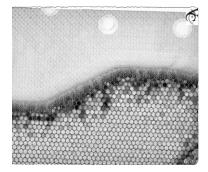


- Porosities
- Inclusions
  - Geometry

٠

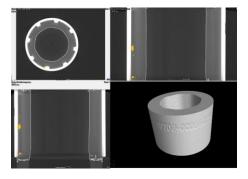


- Delaminations
- Pores
- Inclusions





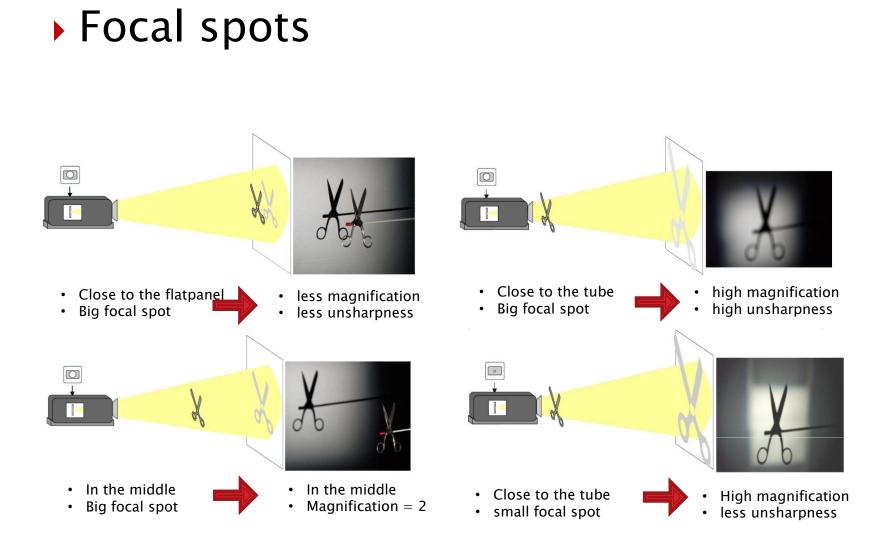




### X-ray tube types

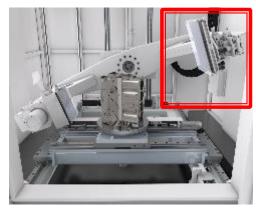


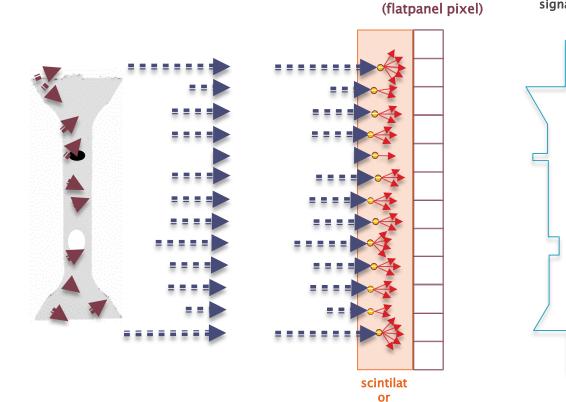
	Nanofocus- Tube	Microfocus-Tube	Minifocus-Tube
Focal spot size d	150 nm	2 µm – 300 µm	0,3 – 1 mm
Voltage U	Up to 190 kV	Up to 450 kV	Up to 600 kV



#### Basics of X-ray inspection

#### FLAT PANEL





Photodiodes

signal

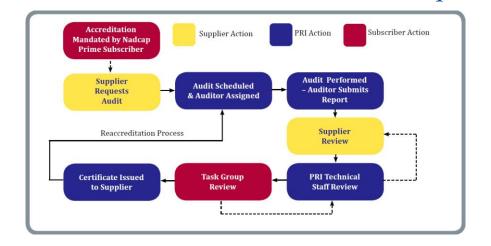
#### Standards and qualification

#### Customer requirements

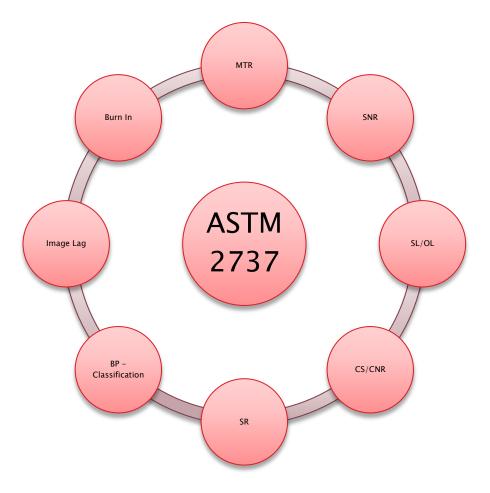
• Boeing (BSS 7044), Airbus (AITM), etc.

# Industry requirements NADCAP, ISO 9100 etc.

Method standards
ISO, ASTM, etc.

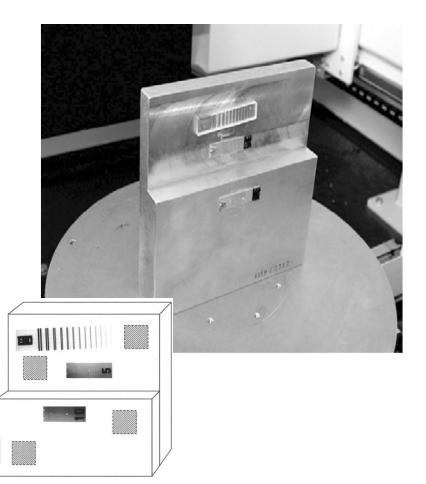


#### System Performance Checks



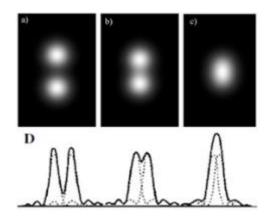
#### Long-term eval. - ASTM2737

- DR phantom for detector evaluation
- Containing: Step wedge, two hole penetrometers, 2 Duplex IOI's
- Standardized performance evaluation
- Report generation according to ASTM
- Other company specific phantoms available as well

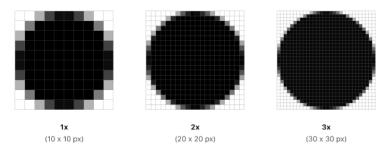


#### Spatial Resolution (SRb)

#### **IMAGE QUALITY – RESOLUTION**



http://physwiki.apps01.yorku.ca/images/thumb/3/3e/Fig15 \_airy.png/400px-Fig15\_airy.png



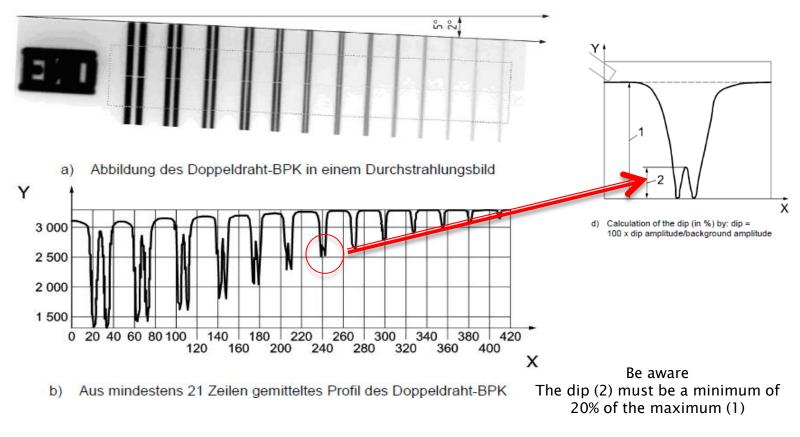
https://developer.apple.com/ios/human-interfaceguidelines/icons-and-images/image-size-and-resolution/



Duplex Image quality indicator (IQI)

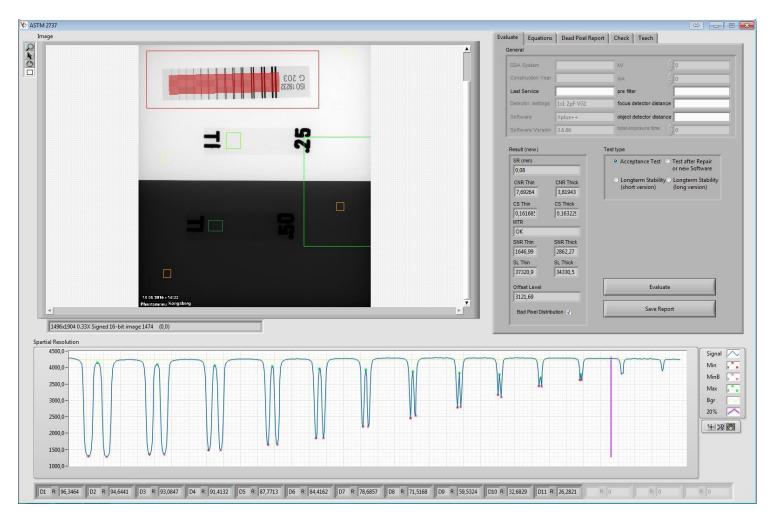


#### Spatial Resolution (SRb)



This calculation has to be done by Software and not by human eyes

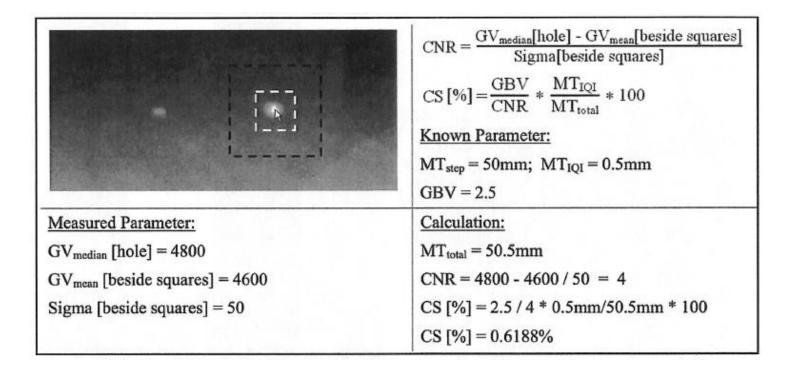
#### Spatial Resolution (SRb)



#### Contrast Sensitivity (CS)



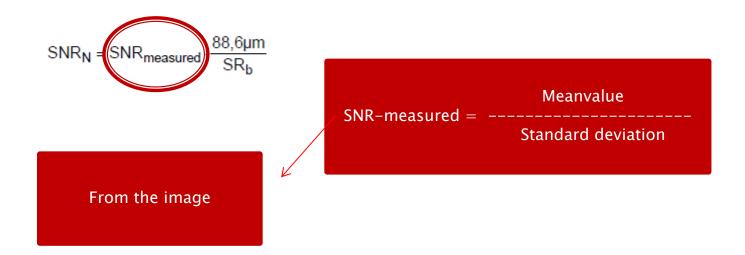
#### Contrast Sensitivity (CS)



#### Signal to Noise (SNR)

 $\label{eq:constraint} \begin{array}{l} \mbox{Tabelle D.1} \mbox{ } - \mbox{ } Erforderliche \mbox{ } SNR_{measured} \mbox{-} Werte \mbox{ } für \mbox{ } ausgewählte \mbox{ } CR-Systeme \mbox{ } mit \mbox{ } unterschiedlichen \mbox{ } SR_b, \mbox{ } die \mbox{ } den \mbox{ } jeweiligen \mbox{ } SNR_N \mbox{-} Werten \mbox{ } aquivalent \mbox{ } sind \mbox{ } \end{array}$ 

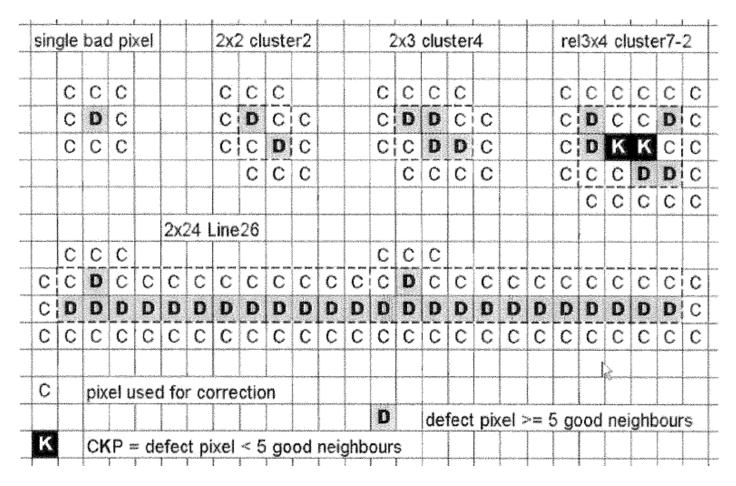
System- parameter	Hochauf	lösendes	System	Standardsystem								
Doppeldraht- BPK- Qualifizierung	13+	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6			
Basis- Ortsauflösung SR <sub>b</sub>	40 µm	50 µm	<mark>63 µm</mark>	80 µm	100 µm	130 µm	160 µm	200 µm	250 µm			



#### Report generation

DDA System											voltage	k٧				
Construction Year											e current	mА				
Last Service							pre filte	er (ma	ter	ial and t	hickness)					
Detector Settings								fo ci	JS (	detector	distance	mm				
Software											distance	mm				
Software Version							tota	expo	sur	e time p	er image	5				
		kon	an Tar	-1-					7	E Greev	e-Wedge			-	П	Aluminium
			ice Tes		. Cottore	-					Plate Phar	to to		-   ·		Titanium
					v Softwar						Vire IQI (E		251	Material of		
				liby (long	t version)		Used IC	ᆔᆤ		Hole IQI		31 40	e-uj	the used		UNLO
Test		ngterm	1 8030	itty (iong	versioni		Useule	E P	_			41		- IQIs		
											I (EN 462	-1)		-		
								L		no IQI re	equireu					
Tests			Unit	Result	t (new)	Li	mit		Rei	sult	Remark					
1 USLS				thin	thick.	thin	thick	thir	1	thick						
Spatial Re	solution	SR	μm					-								
Contrast Se	ensitivity	CS	%													
Material Thickness	: Range	MTR	mm													
Signal-to-Nois	se Ratio	SNR											A.			
Sign	al Level	SL														
Im:	age Lag	Lag	%													
	Burn In															
Offs	et Level	OL														
Bad Pixel Dist	ribution														_	
Date of Tests										-						
Conclusion																
Operator																

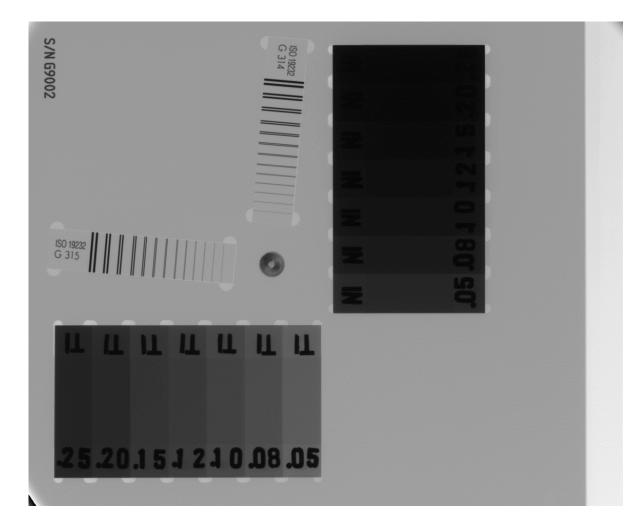
#### Bad pixel report – ASTM 2597



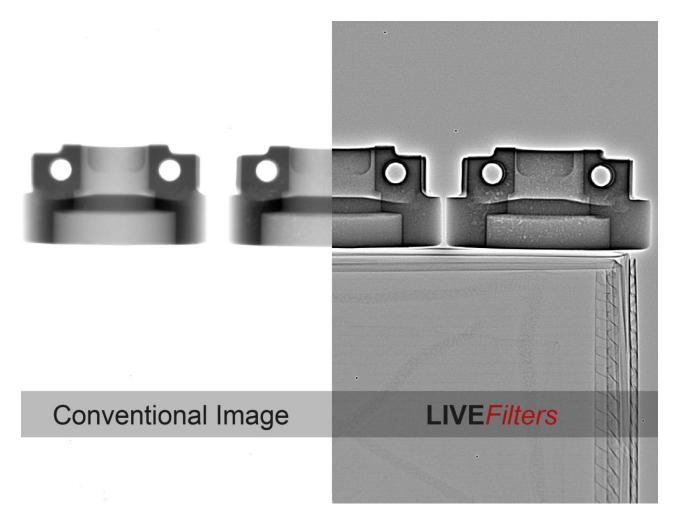
### Bad pixel report - ASTM 2597

#### C ASTM2597 Dead Pixel Detection Over responding Currrent Detectormode BadPixMap Under responding Non uniform Noisy Dead 1x1 2pF VG1 Overresponding AcqSettings \$0003000000+1300 kV80 100 kV10 100 kV50 100 mA80 4 mA10 2 mA50 Integration time (s) UseMultigain (if available) 10 D Progress Store Default Status Idle Detect Bad Pixel Bad Pixel identification according to ASTM 2597 This tool will identify bad pixel automatically by acquiring analyzing image series. Please make sure that there is nothing between tube and detector. Do this analyzation with 0.5mm copper filtering First usage (for every mode): - Set kV10, kV50 and kV80 to 100 - Select mA10, mA50 and mA80 so that the the detector saturation is 10%, 50% and 80% - Press "Store Defaults" to save default values for this detector mode Creation of bad pixel map: -(1 - Click "Detect Bad Pixel" 2156x1772 0.25X Signed 16-bit image 0 (0,0) - Wait until acquisiton and analyzation has finished. Save Over responding Pixel Map as .tiff - Check result - Press "Save Bad Pixel Map"

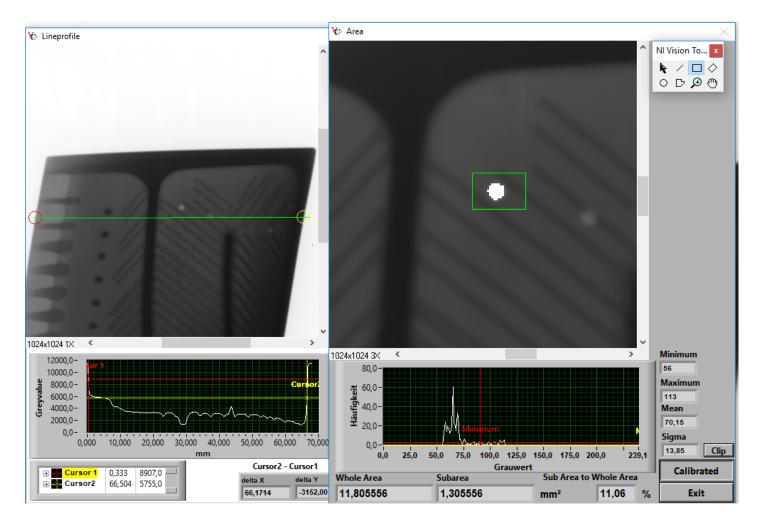
#### Alternative: TAM Phantom



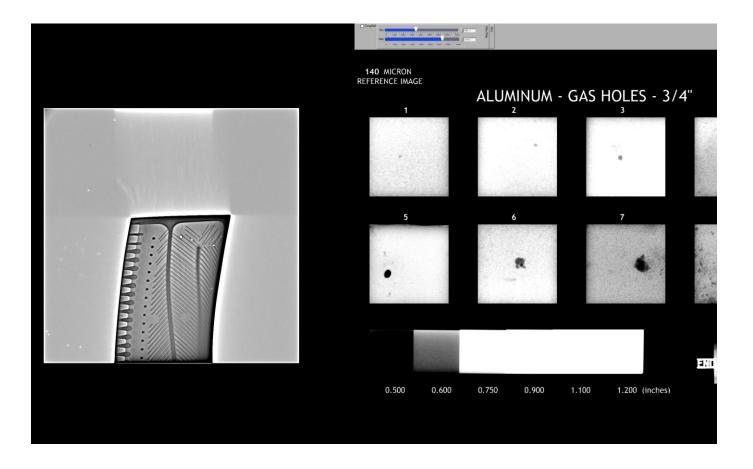
#### Digital filters



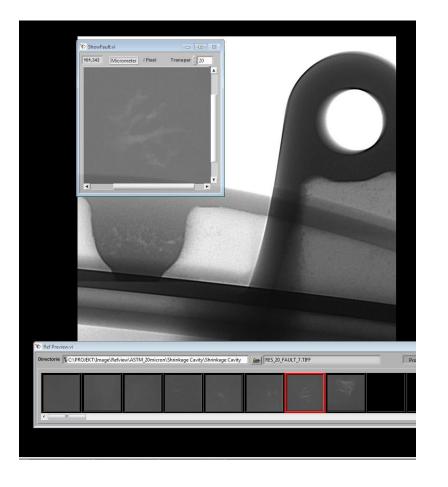
#### Measurement

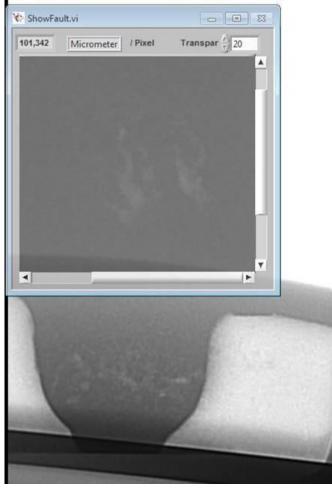


#### Digital references images

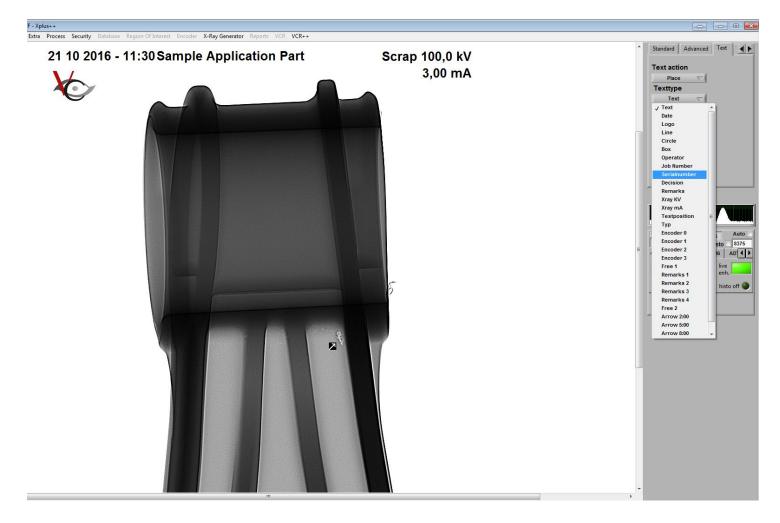


#### Digital reference images



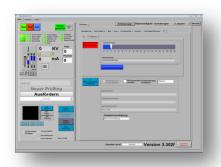


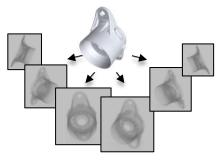
#### Digital overlays



### Computed Tomography

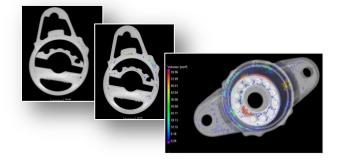
• QUICKScan





• Reconstruction and analysis

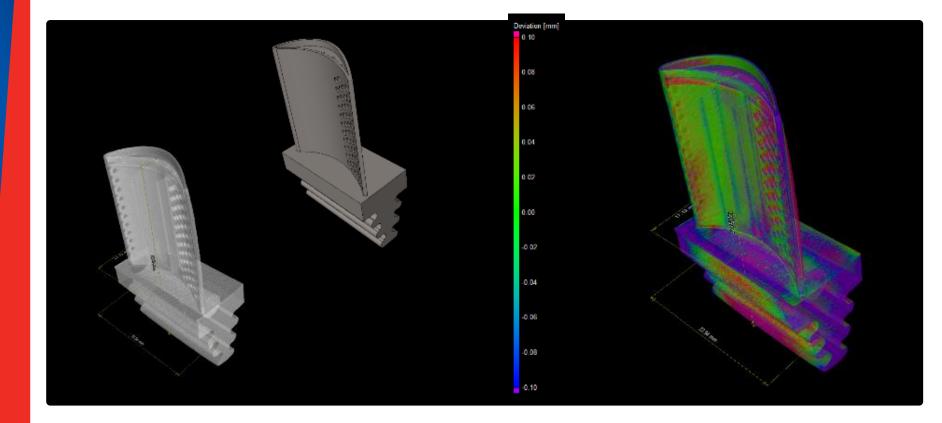




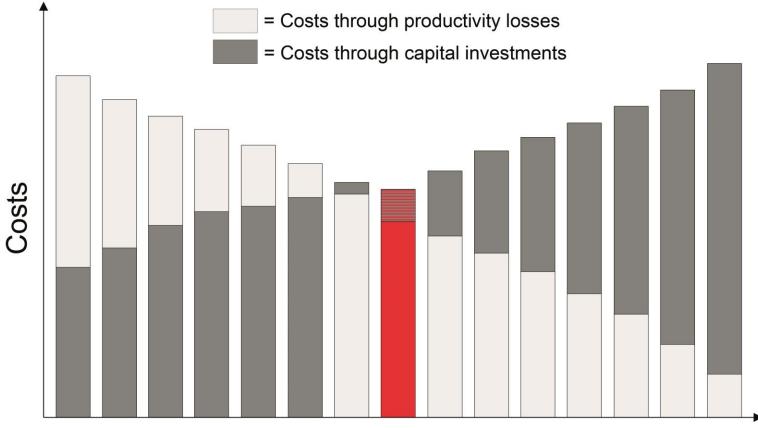
• Statistics and decisions

Material	
Materialvolumen [mm³]	100654.29
Defektvolumen [mm³]	1160.60
Verhältnis Defekte/Gesamtvolumen [%]	1.14

#### Compute Tomography

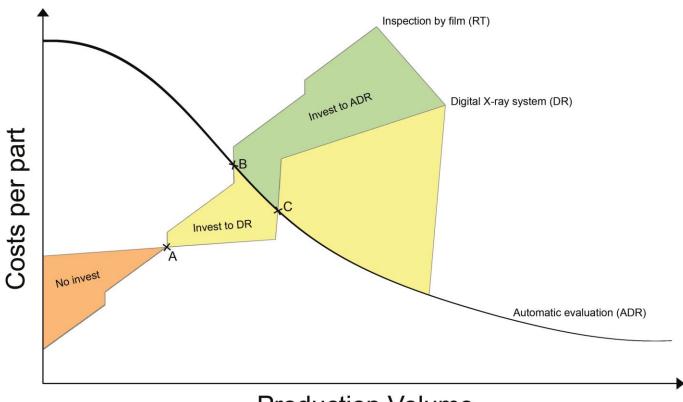


# Commercial justification



**Degree of Automation** 

## Commercial justification



**Production Volume** 

#### Thanks for your attention





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