Detection of Second Layer Cracks in Riveted Aluminum Structure

P. Ross Underhill, Mary Jo Aquilina, Thomas W. Krause

Department of Physics and Space Science Royal Military College of Canada



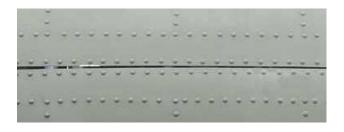


Outline

- Motivation
- Approach
- Results
- Summary
- Way FOrward
- Acknowledgements

Motivation

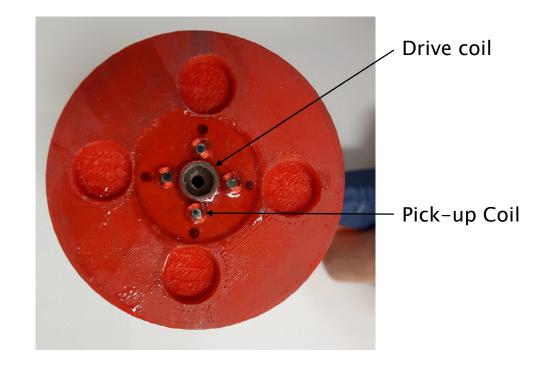




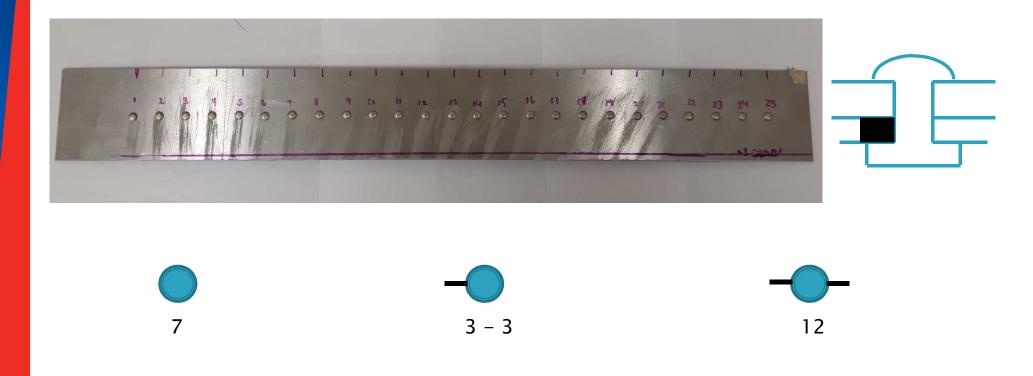
Approach – Probes I



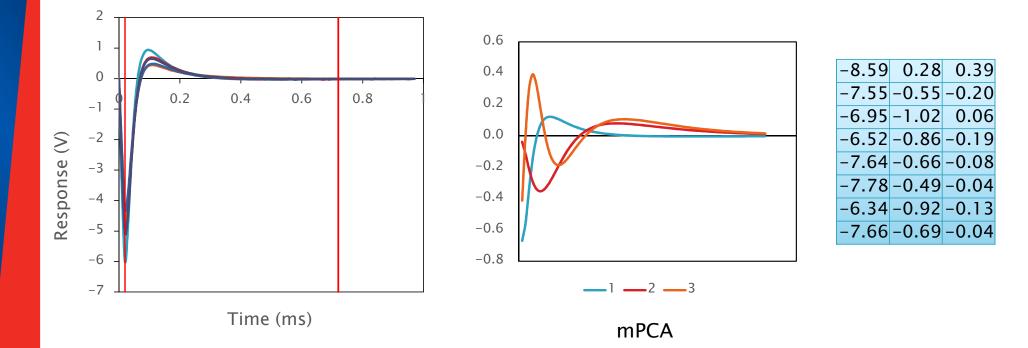
Approach – Probes II



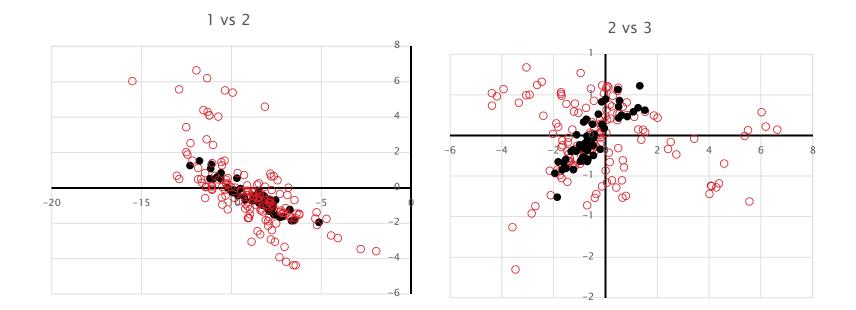
Sample



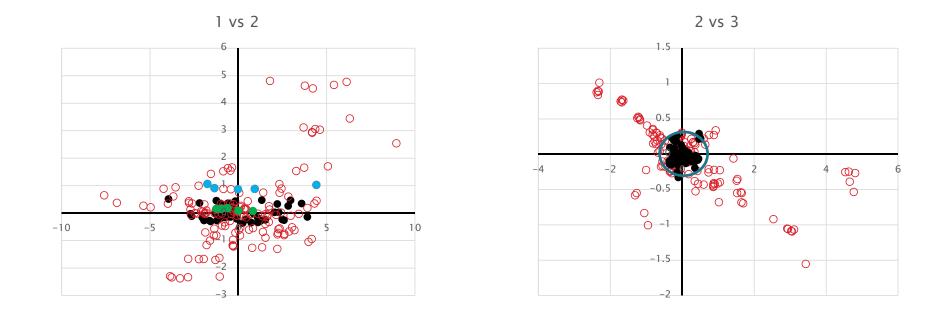
Approach – Analysis I



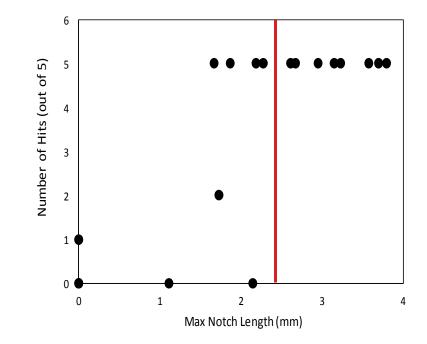
Approach – Analysis II



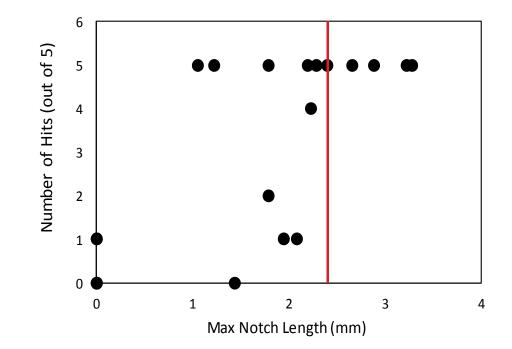
Approach – Analysis III



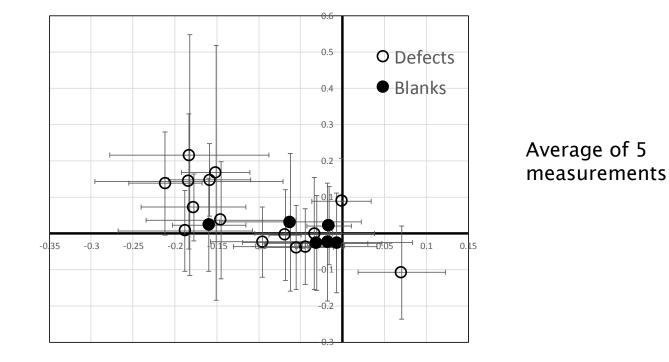
Results- 3/16 Rivet Longitudinal



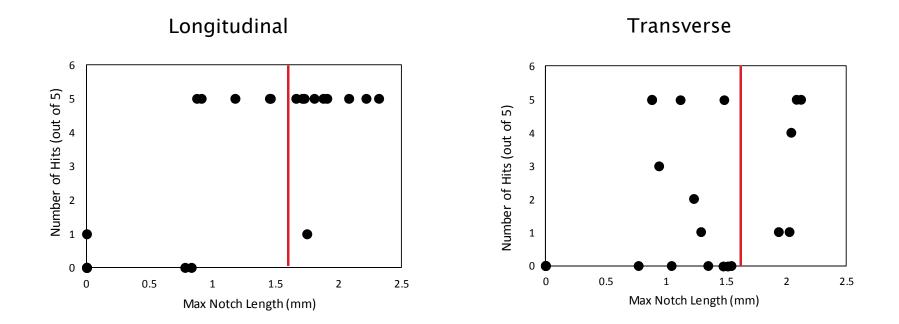
Results – 3/16 Rivet Transverse



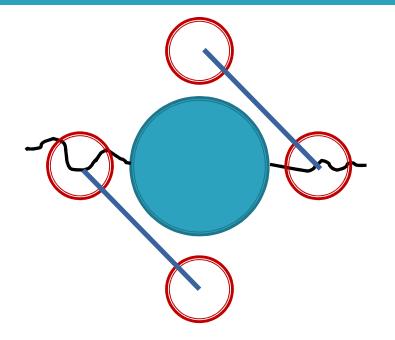
Results – Conventional EC



Results – 1/8" Rivet



Side by Side Configuration



Side by Side Configuration

- Longitudinal
 - 100% detection
 - 0 out of 30 false calls
- Transverse
 - 100% detection
 - 2 out of 35 false calls

Summary

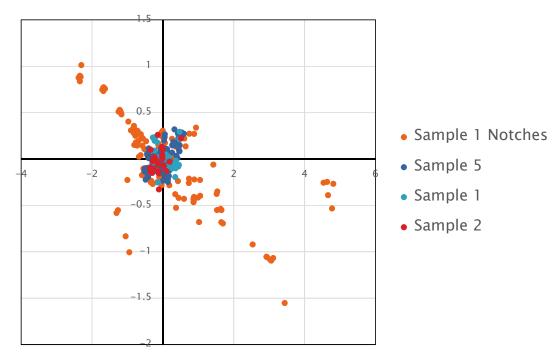
- Excellent detection rate with small number of false calls
- Side by side configuration appears to be superior

The way from here

- Confirm superior performance of side by side configuration with new probes
- Increase number of samples
 - Shape and position of 2nd layer
 - Hole position variability, especially with respect to edge

The way from here Simplify cluster detection

2 vs 3



Acknowledgments

AERAC committee of DTAES (DND)

Questions

