



Presented to: September 2014



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Victor Sloan

FAA Approved Repair Station #BJ39399L



FAA - NDT RATINGS:

MP-Magnetic Particle

ET-Eddy-Current

UT-Ultrasonic

RT-Radiographic



Affiliate Research Companies



# *Cryogenic NDT Phase Transformation Testing*



# *Portable X-ray Diffraction Systems*

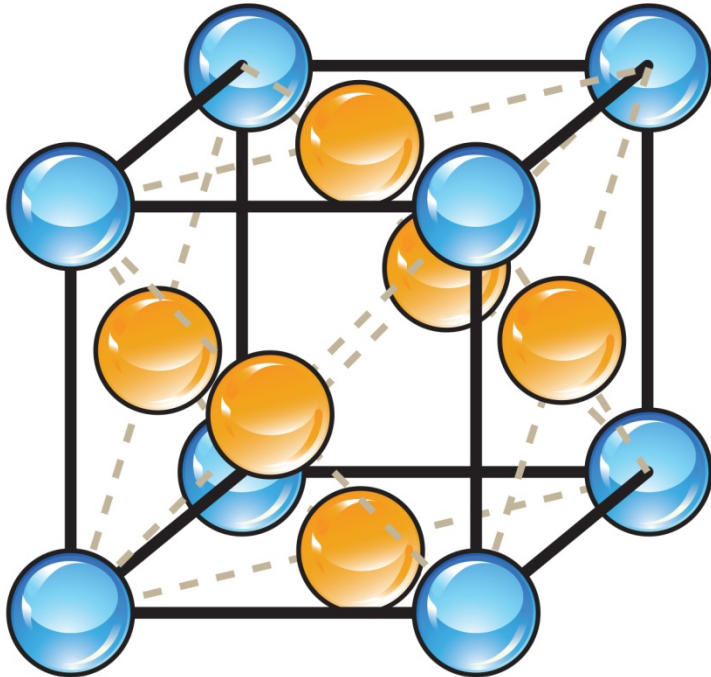


# ***Cryogenic Liquid Nitrogen NDT Phase Transition Detection***

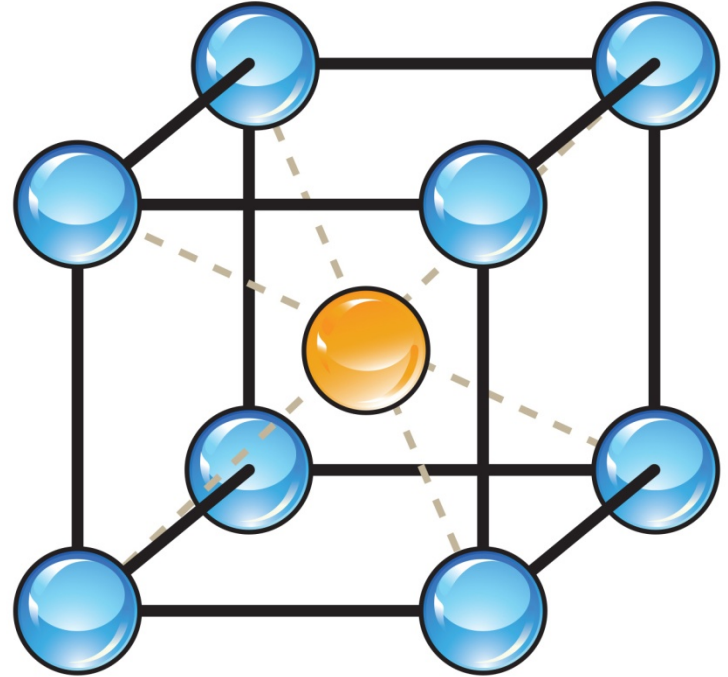


# Crystal Lattice Structure

**FCC** Face Centered Cubic



**BCC** Body Centered Cubic

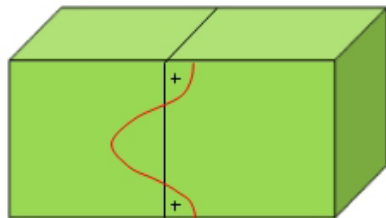


EXAMPLE: Destructive Residual Stress Measurement

# CONTOUR METHOD Los Alamos National Laboratory

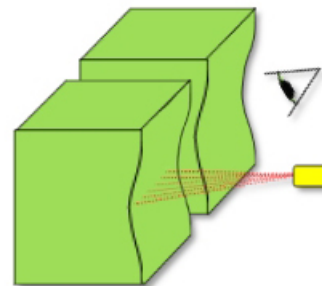
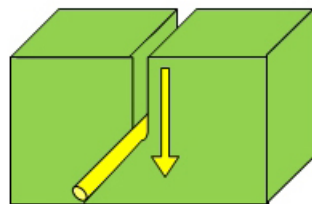
Cross-Sectional Mapping of Residual Stresses by Measuring the Surface after a Cut

Undisturbed body which contains residual stresses



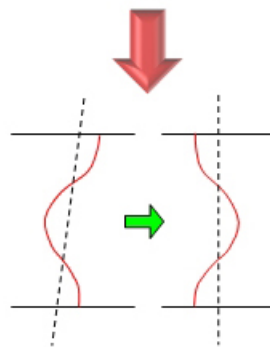
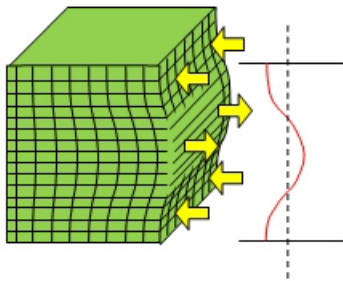
According to the **Theory of Elasticity**, a body containing residual stress will deform as a result of sectioning, and the tractions required to restore the deformed part to its original shape are equivalent to the residual stress released by sectioning.

**Step 1** - Section the part using electric discharge machine (EDM)



**Step 2** - Measure the distortion using computer measuring machine (CMM) or Laser Optics.

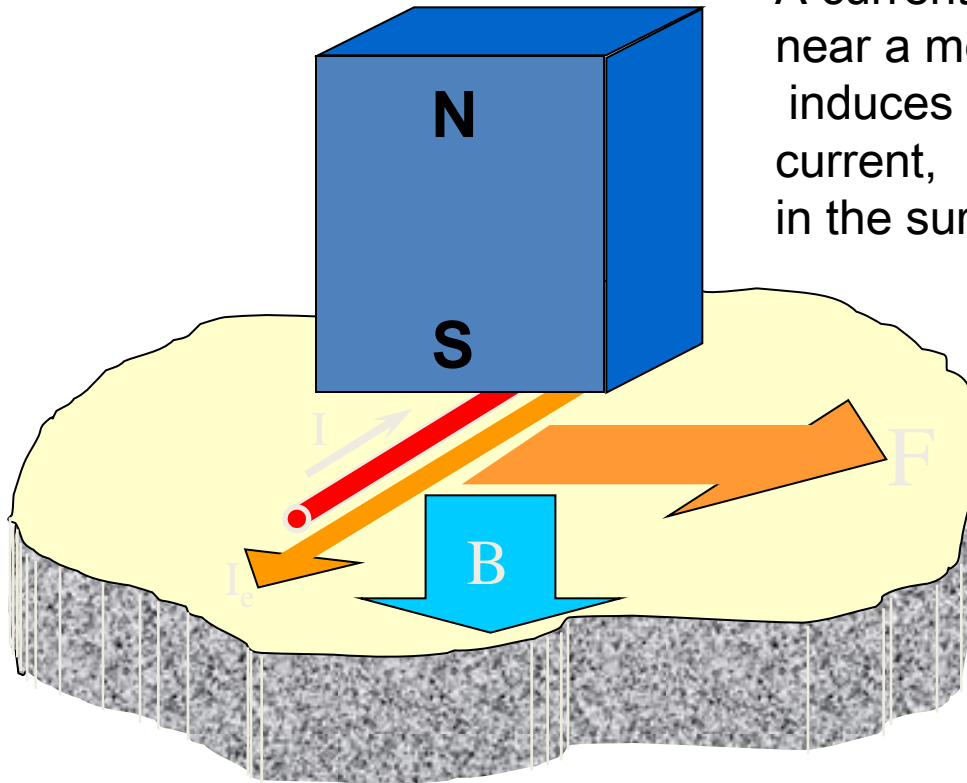
**Step 3** - Data analysis



# EMAT Transduction

EMAT only needs electrical conductivity in the sample to function.

A current,  $I$ , in a wire near a metal surface induces an equal and opposite eddy current,  $I_e$  in the surface of the metal.



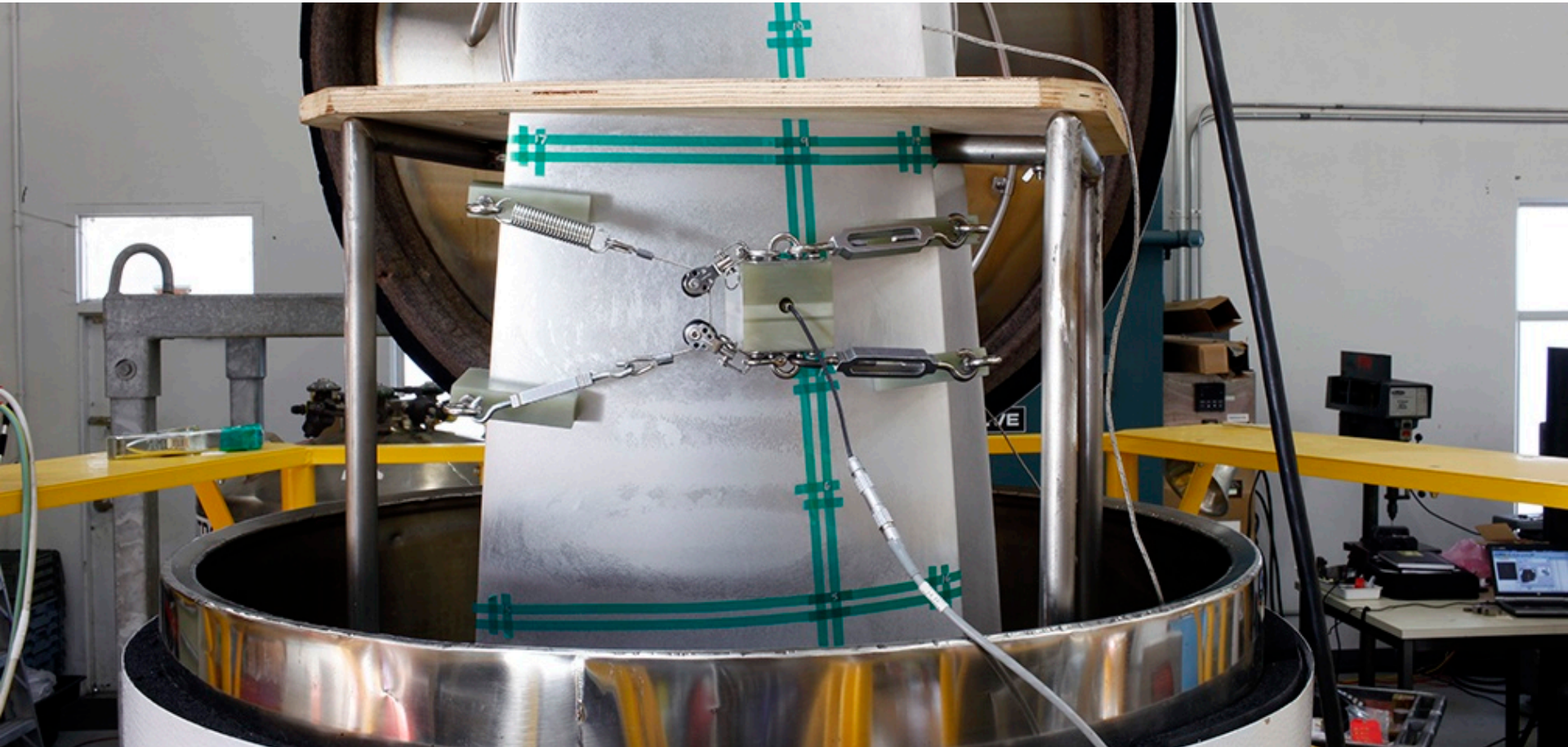
When the eddy current occurs in a magnetic field a force is created in the metallic surface.

$$F = I \times B$$

This force can generate elastic waves, ie. ultrasonic Guided Waves

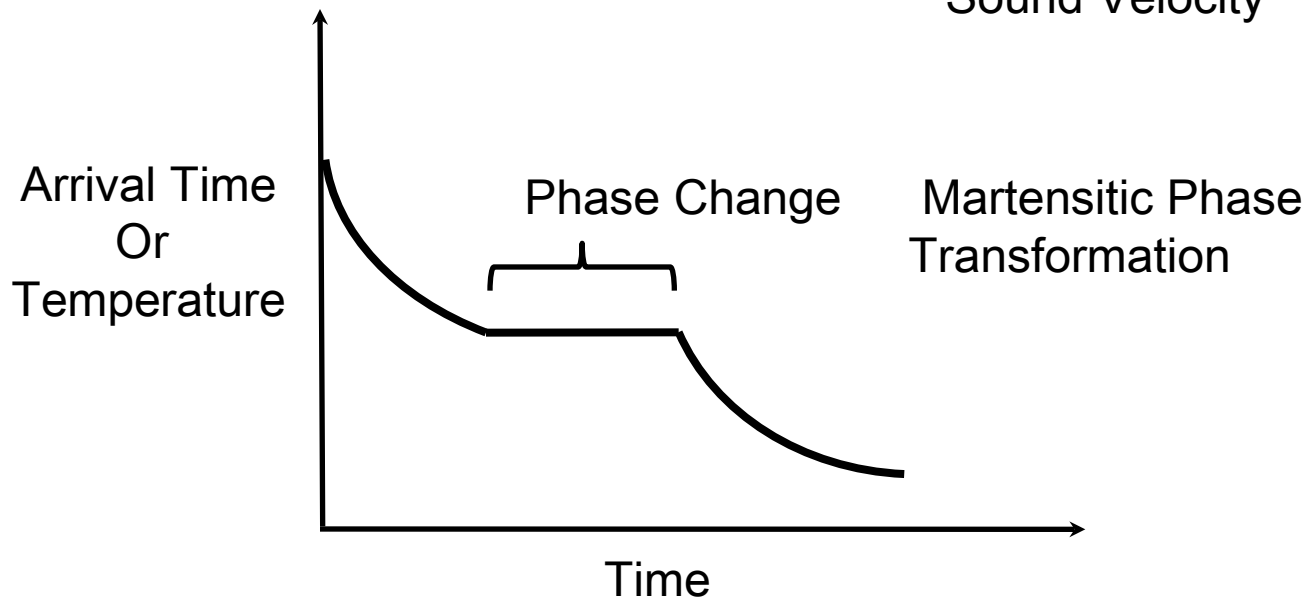


# *Real-Time EMAT Analysis*



# Phase Transition Change During Thermal Processing

$$\text{Acoustic Arrival Time} = \frac{1}{\text{Sound Velocity}}$$



Metal

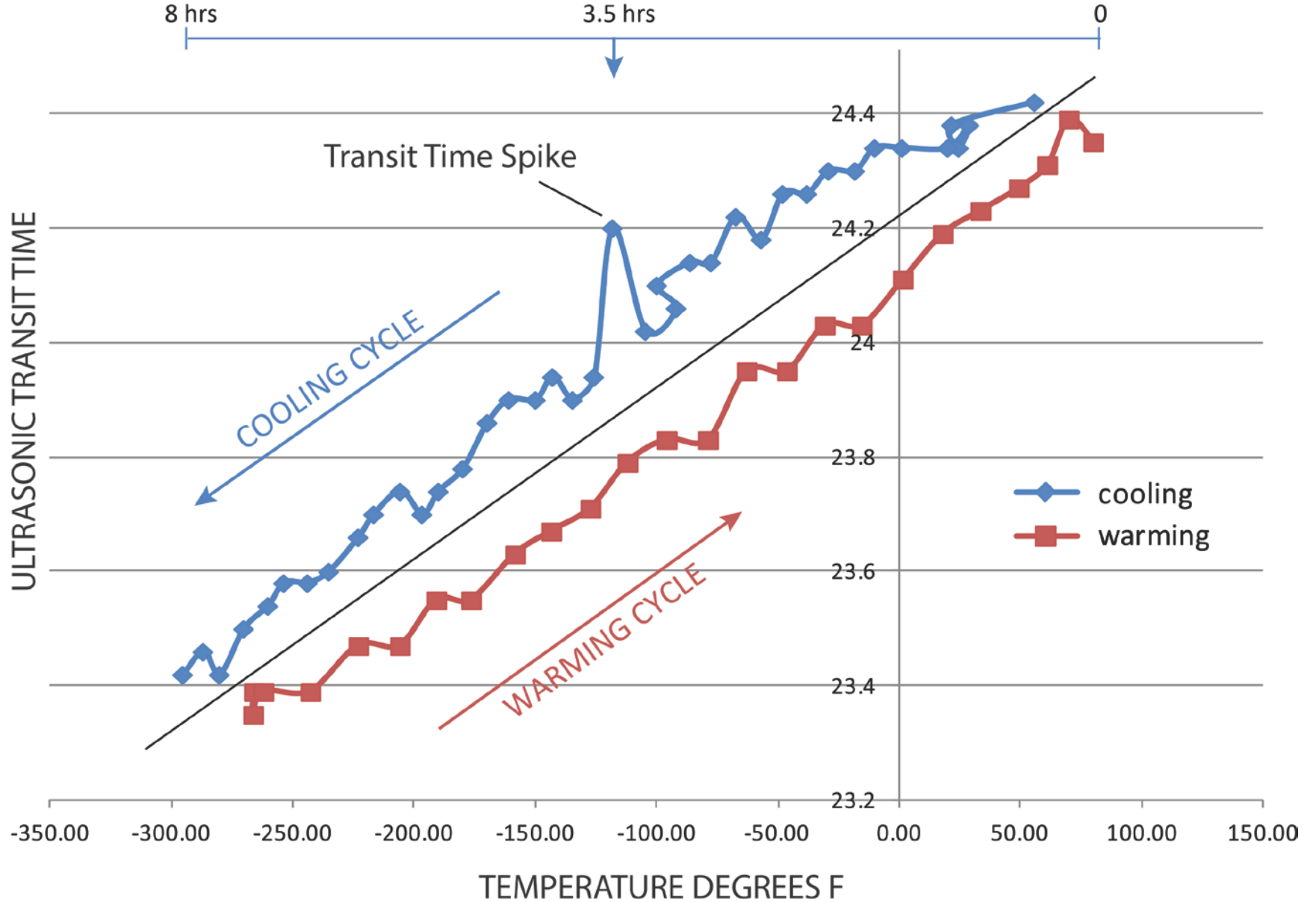
Metal submerged in LN2 during EMAT Velocity Monitoring



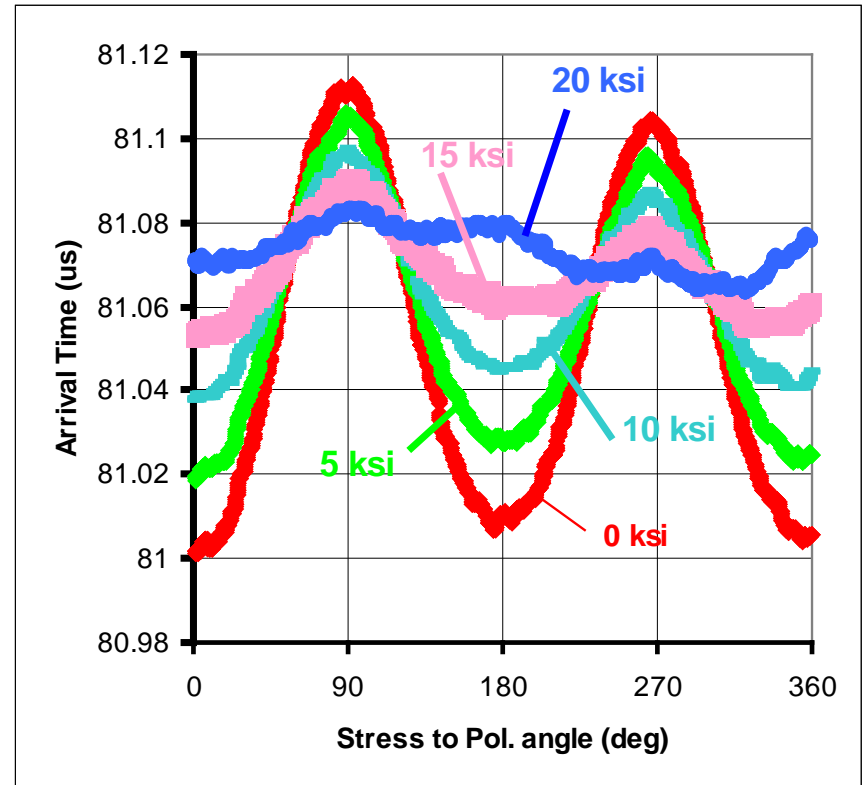
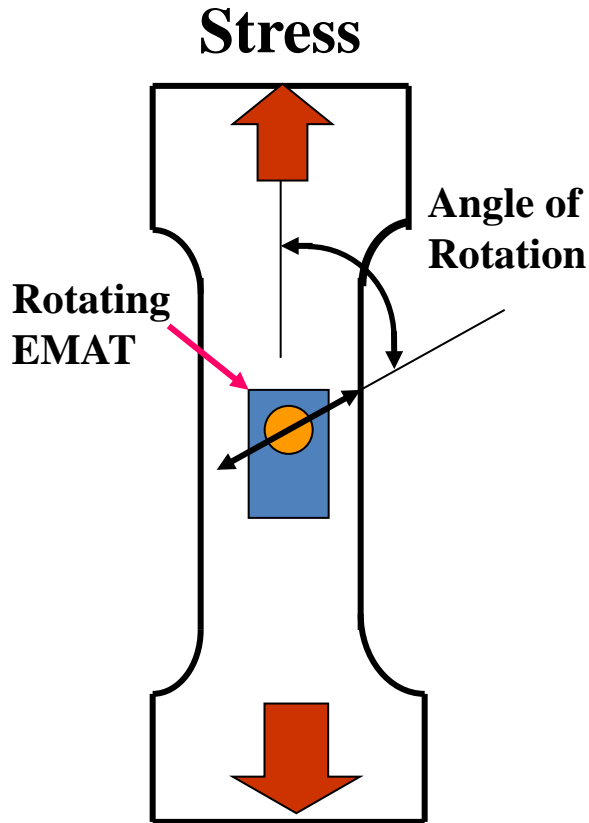
**Heat Treating  
Society™**

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# Hysteresis Graph - EMAT Ultrasonic / NASA Turbine Blade



# Stress Measurement with EMAT



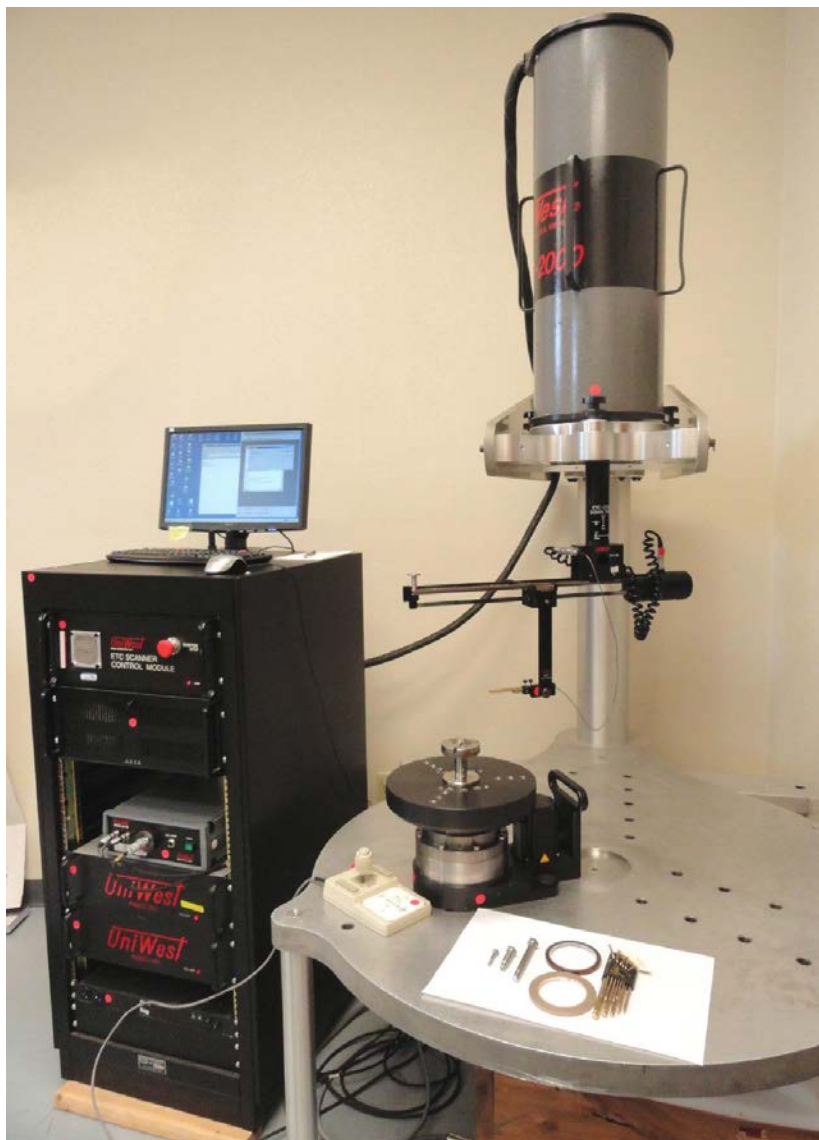
Shear Waves are polarized perpendicular to their propagation direction. Rotating the polarization relative to stress can **find** and **measure** the principal stress in a part.

# **Cryogenic NDT Phase Transformation CASE STUDY Aircraft Wing Bolts**

**Tom Guettinger**  
Manager of Complex Systems  
UniWest Pasco, WA



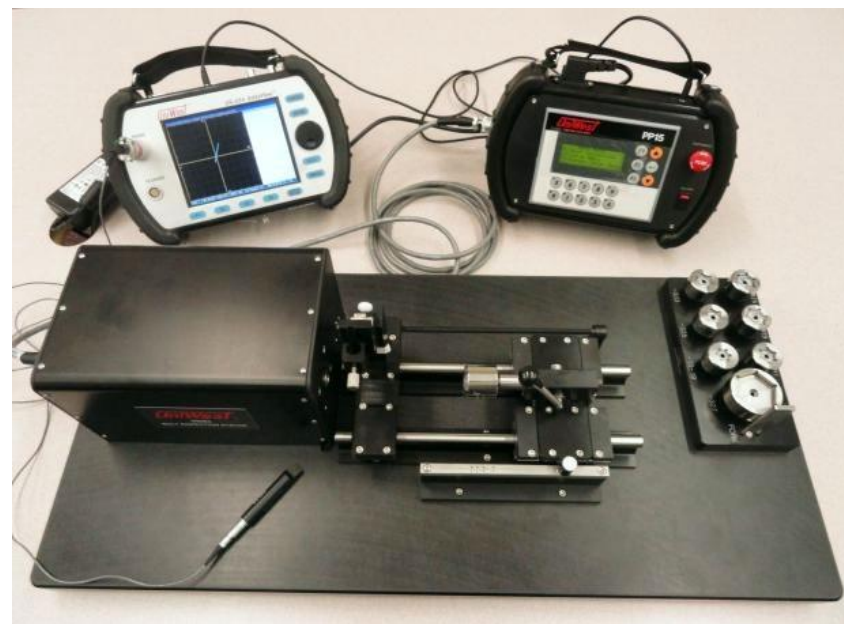
# EDDY CURRENT SETUP for Cryogenic NDT Phase Transition



ETC-2000 Setup



Specialty Probe



Bolt-Inspection System

# BEFORE

## Cryogenic NDT Phase Transition

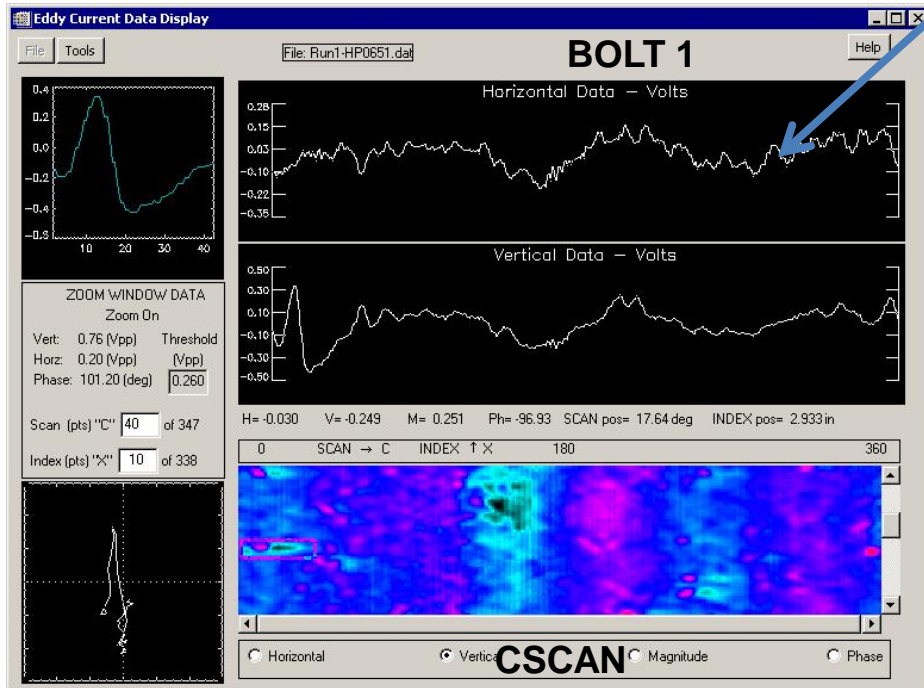
Bolt was classified as  
“UNINSPECTABLE”

**SIGNAL NOISE**

# AFTER

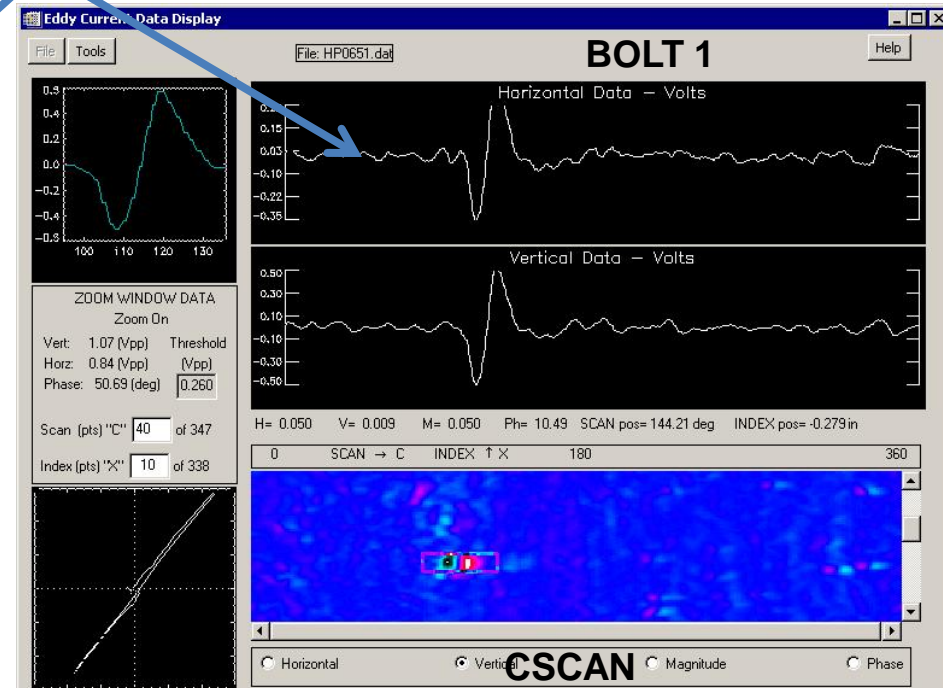
## Cryogenic NDT Phase Transition

Bolt was classified as  
“INSPECTABLE”



Flaws NOT Detectable

High Signal Noise



Flaws Detected

Significant Reduction of Signal Noise

# BEFORE

## Cryogenic NDT Phase Transition

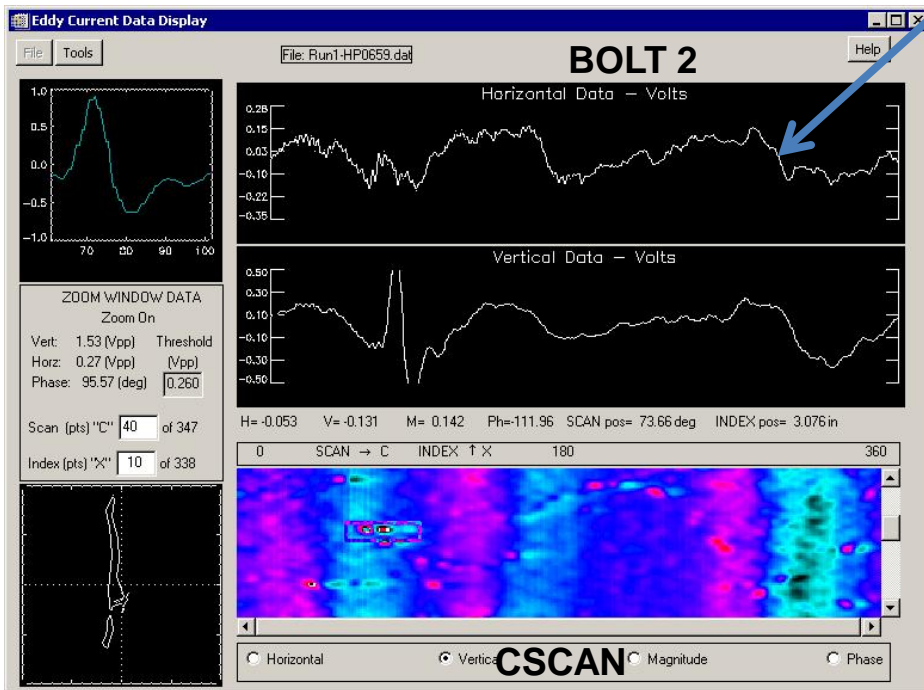
Bolt was classified as  
“UNINSPECTABLE”

**SIGNAL NOISE**

# AFTER

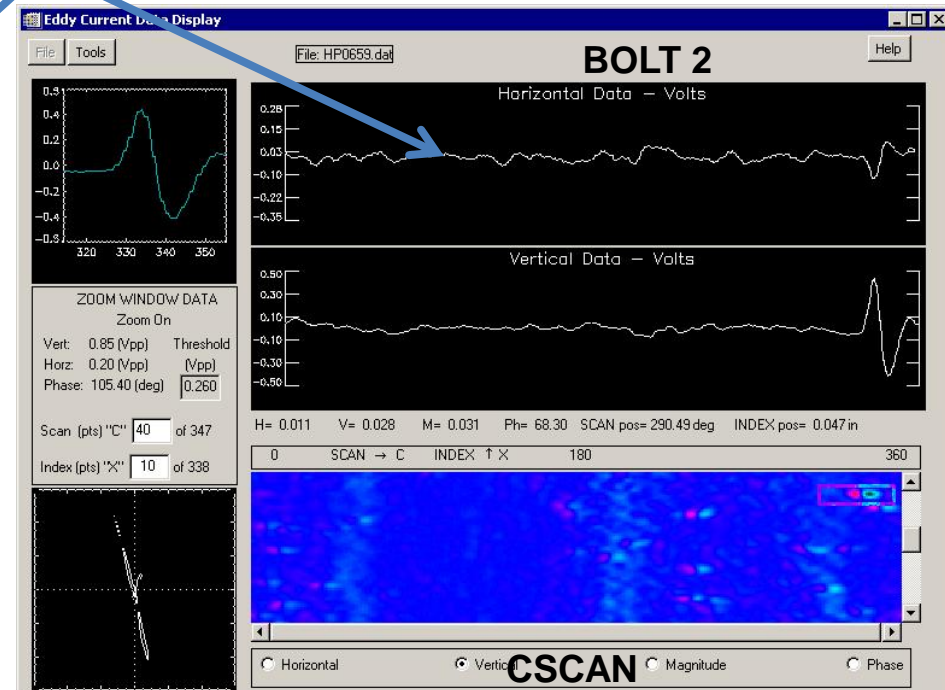
## Cryogenic NDT Phase Transition

Bolt was classified as  
“INSPECTABLE”



Flaws NOT Detectable

High Signal Noise



No Flaws Detected

Significant Reduction of Signal Noise



# Aluminum 7075 Steering Wheel CASE STUDY

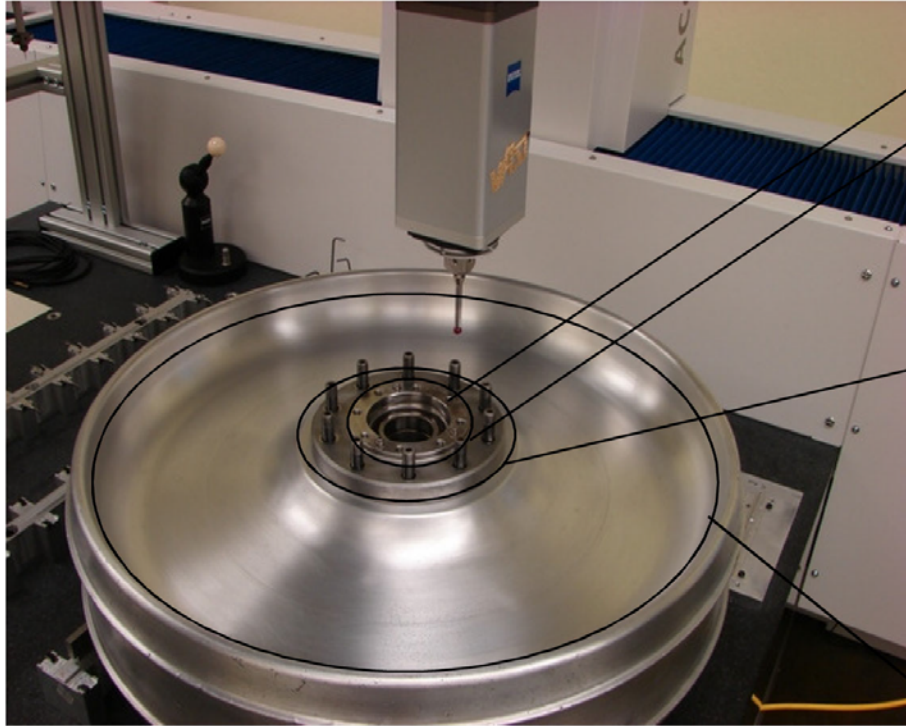


**F-104**

***North American Eagle***

# Zeiss CMM Computer Measuring Machine Before and After Cryogenic NDT Shape Data

Eugen F 05.31.2011

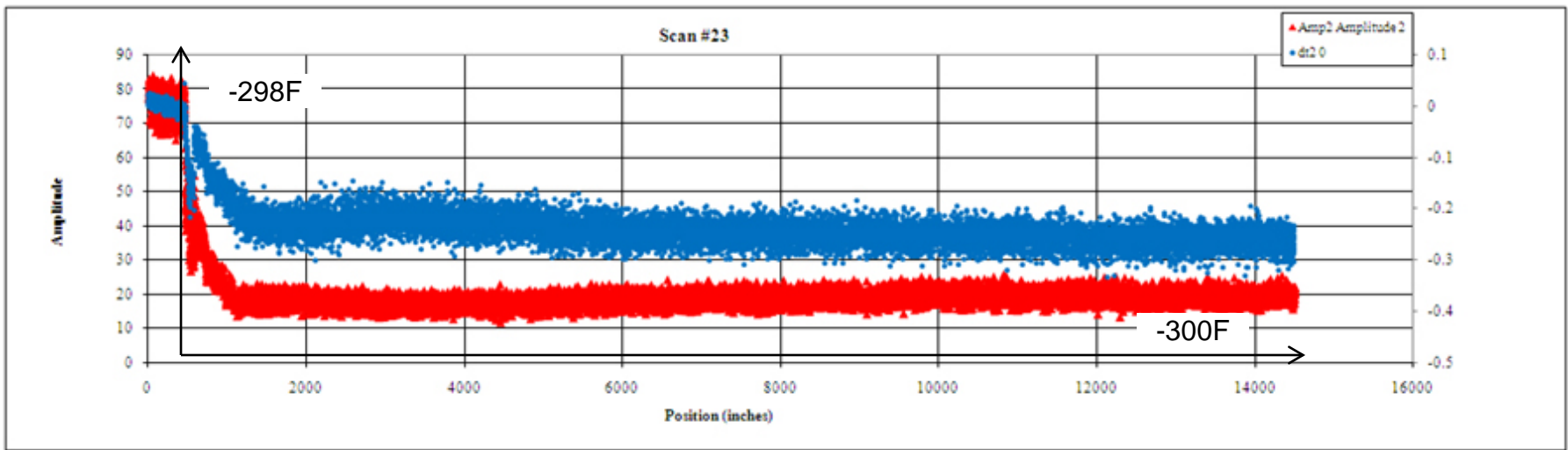
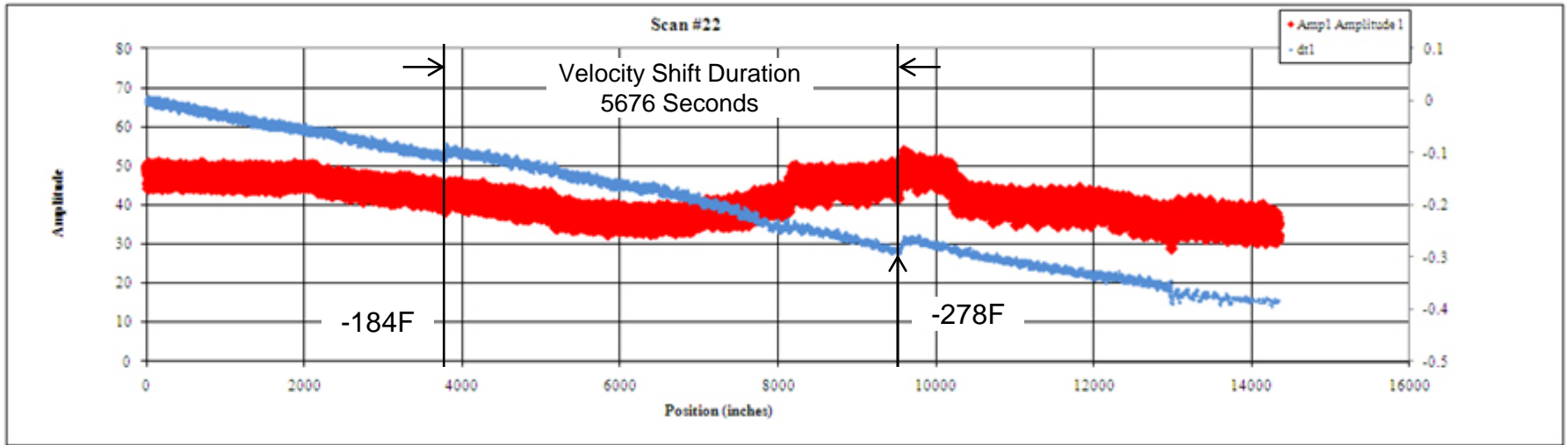


24" Wheel

	Before	After	Difference
Flatness1	0.000572	0.000584	0.0000
Diameter_ID	3.000668	3.000748	-0.0001
Roundness1	0.000251	0.000245	0.0000
X Value_Pin	-1.87668	-1.87674	0.0001
Diameter_Pin	0.250095	0.250103	0.0000
Roundness2	0.000268	0.000277	0.0000
X Value_OD	6.94E-05	8.64E-05	0.0000
Y Value_OD	9.04E-05	9.61E-05	0.0000
Diameter_OD	6.998888	6.999025	-0.0001
Z Flange_Point1	-1.01239	-1.01251	0.0001
Z Flange_Point2	-1.01267	-1.01276	0.0001
Z Flange_Point3	-1.01132	-1.01141	0.0001
Z Flange_Point4	-1.01095	-1.01103	0.0001
Z Value_Point5	-2.48978	-2.48992	0.0001
Z Value_Point6	-2.48927	-2.48936	0.0001
Z Value_Point7	-2.49329	-2.49341	0.0001
Z Value_Point8	-2.49373	-2.49383	0.0001
RawDataCurve	0.009661	0.008896	0.0008
FilterDataCurve	0.002527	0.002602	-0.0001
Diameter_Circle4	22.52557	22.5261	-0.0005
Roundness3	0.00075	0.000346	0.0004
X Value_Circle4	-0.00079	-0.00076	0.0000
Y Value_Circle4	-0.00063	-0.00061	0.0000

Aluminum 7075 Steering Wheel

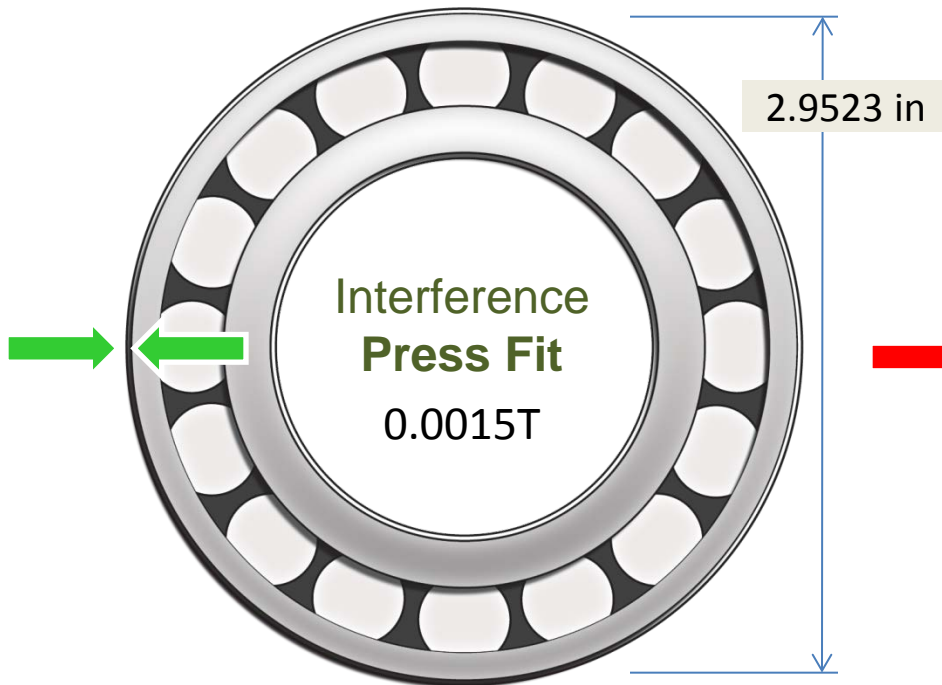
# EMAT Real Time Velocity & Conductivity Changes of Aluminum 7075 Wheel ( -150F ramp down -300F)



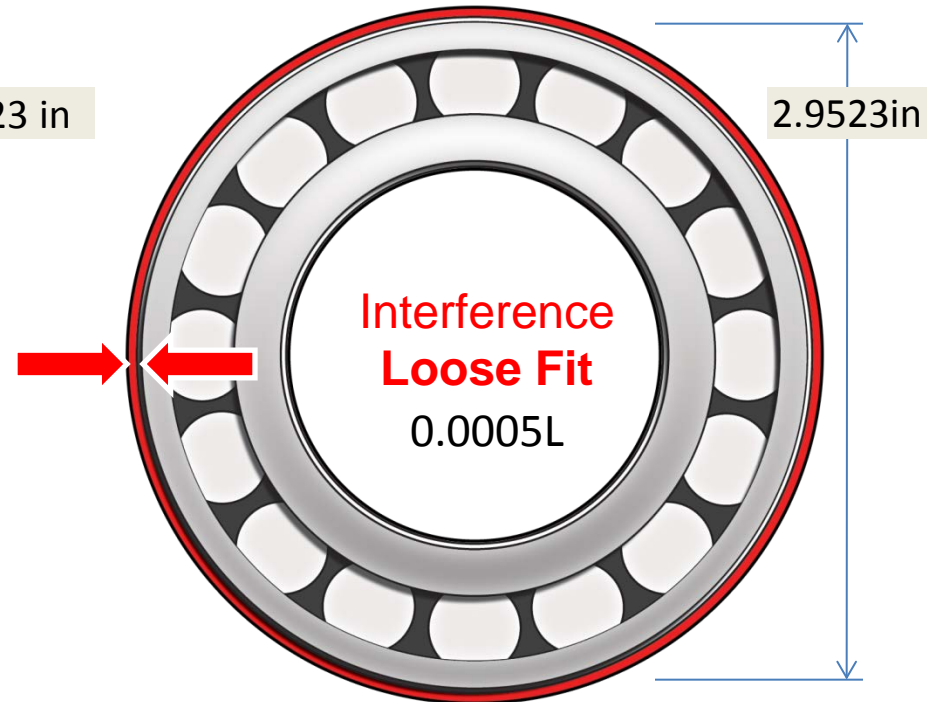
# After Cryogenic NDT Testing 24" American Eagle 7075 Aluminum Wheel

Interference Fit of Wheel Bearing Outside Dimension  
Vs. Wheel Bearing Bore Inside Dimensions Grew Larger

PRIOR TO Cryogenic NDT Testing



AFTER Cryogenic NDT Testing



micro  
 **$\mu$ -X360** FULL 2D



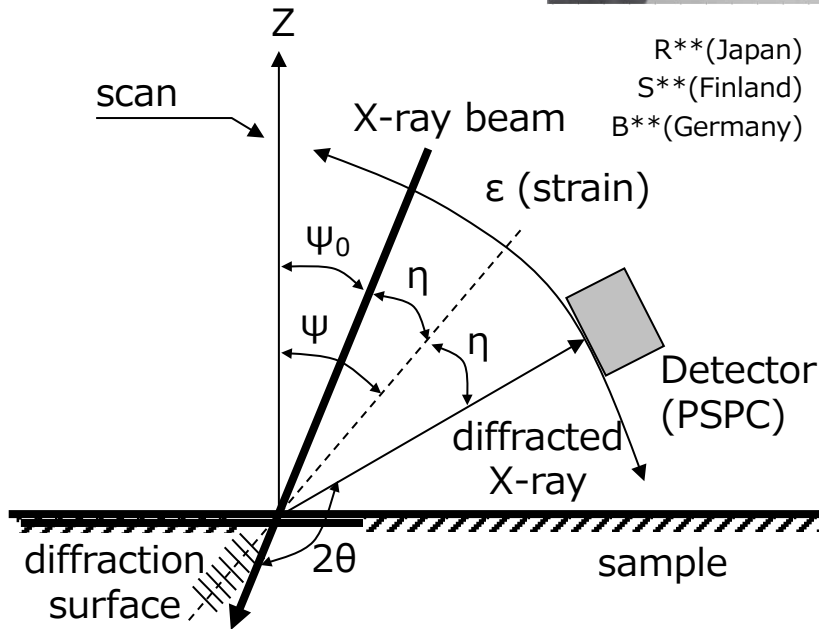
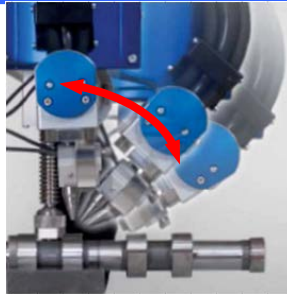
***Portable  
X-RAY  
Residual  
Stress  
Analyzer***



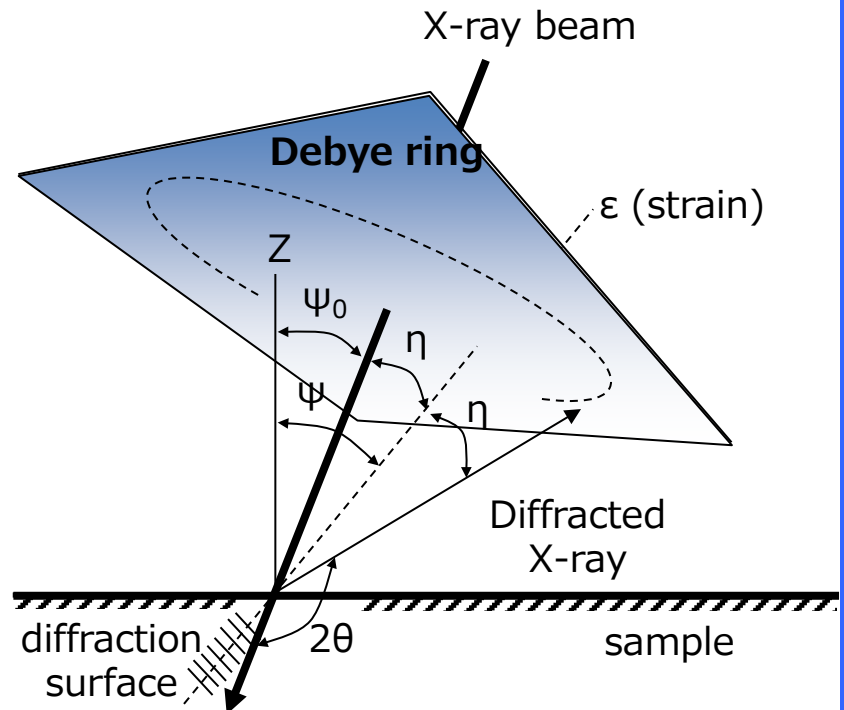
# The $\text{Cos } \alpha$ & $\text{Sin}^2\psi$ Methods Compared

Comparison between the  $\text{Sin}^2\psi$  and  $\text{Cos } \alpha$  techniques – the  $\text{Cos } \alpha$  requires only a single angular measurement for complete analysis .

$\text{Sin}^2\psi$  technique (existing)  
(Multi-positions of detector)

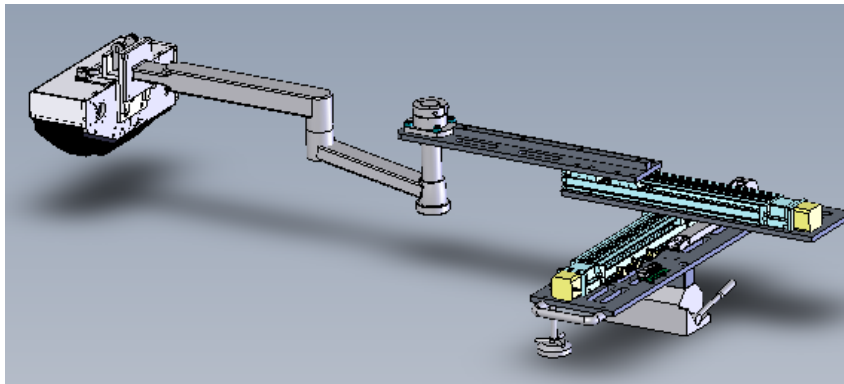


$\text{COS } \alpha$  technique ( $\mu$ -X360)  
(Single position of detector)



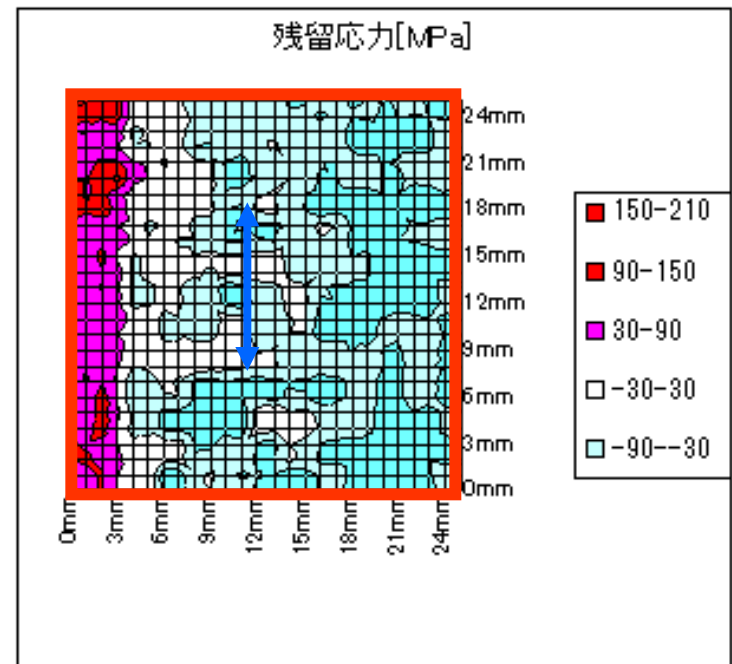
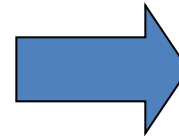
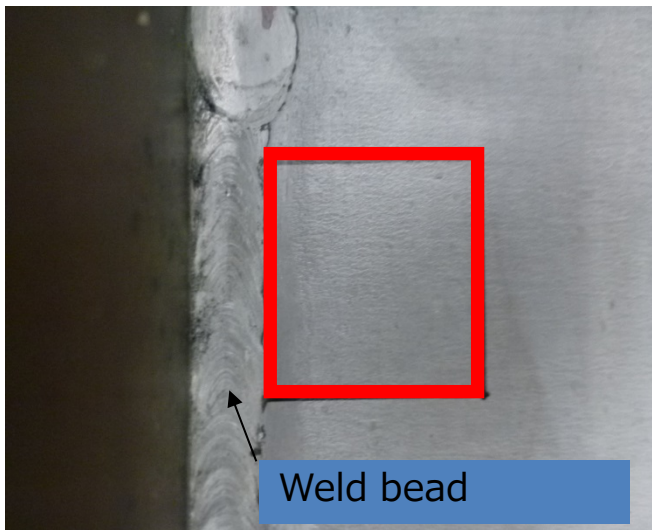
# X & Y Stage – Stress Mapping

Stress mapping by controlling X & Y axis stage.



Measure 25mm (1inch)  
by 1mm (0.04inch) Step.  
 $26p \times 26p = 676$  point

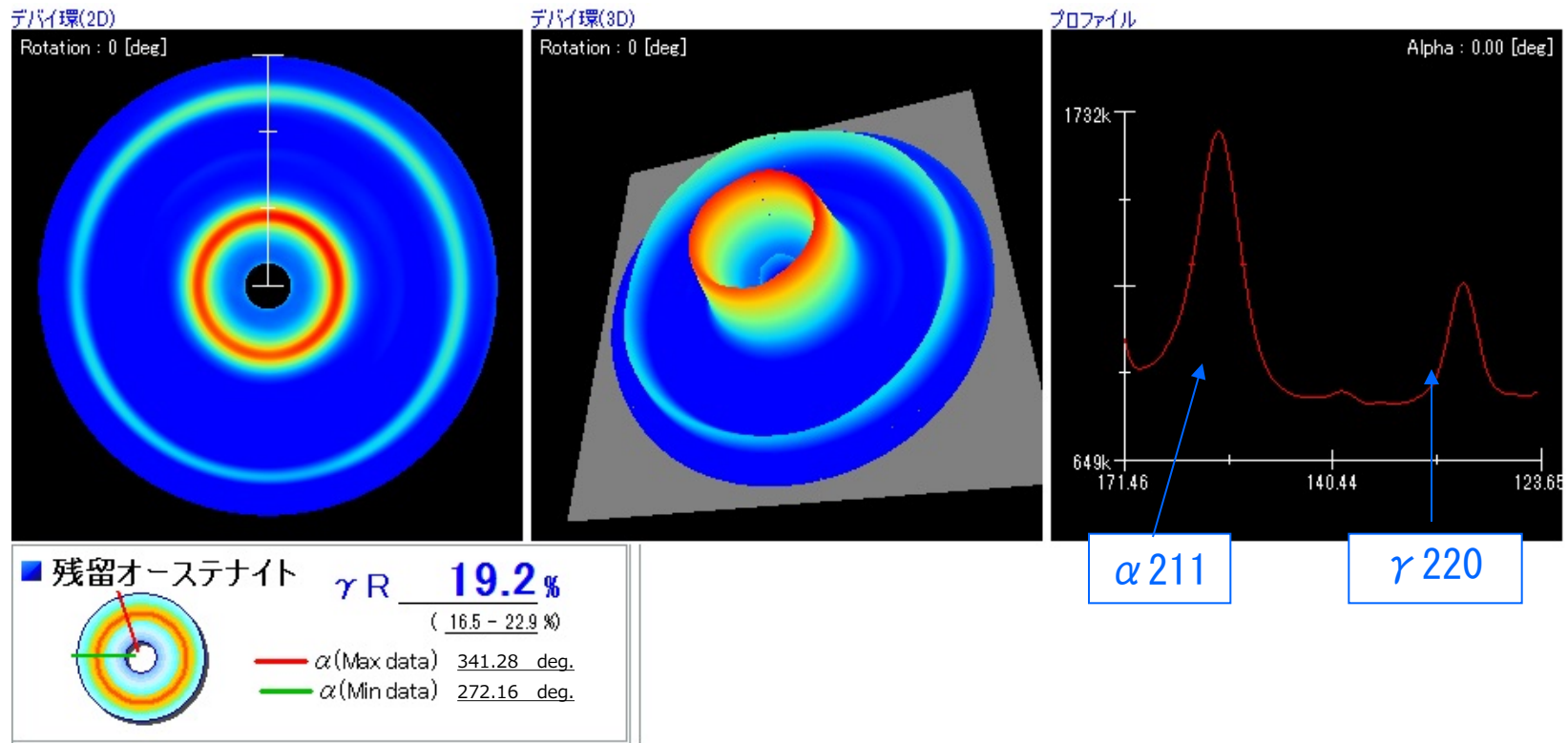
Mapping result



\* 2 axis stage(X/Y) + Application software

# Retained Austenite Analysis

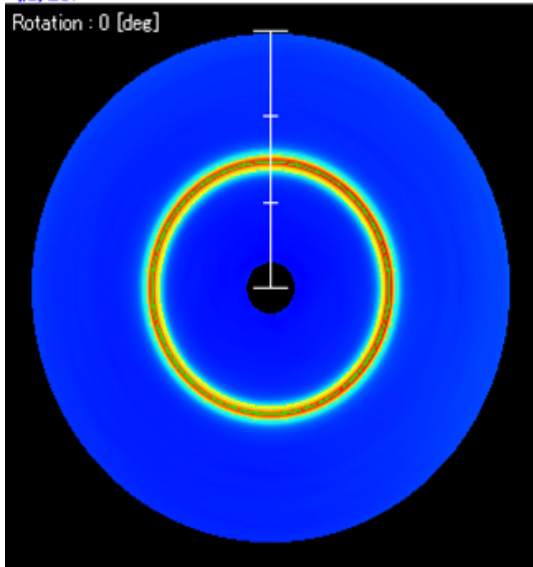
Displays the percentage of the **retained austenite** that has not transformed even at ambient temperature.



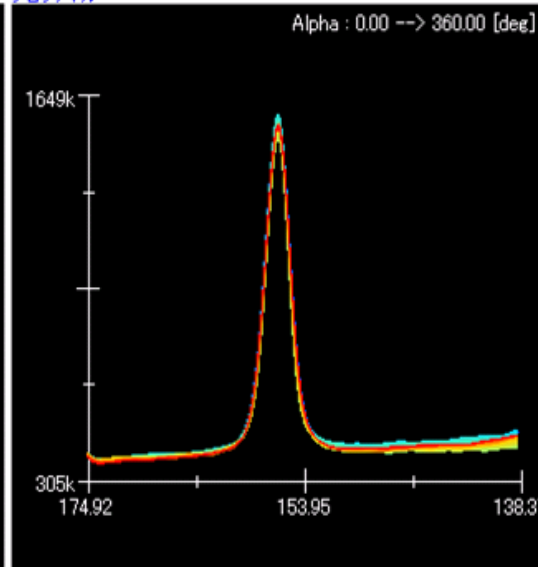


# Full Width Half Maximum / Grain Size

円周(2D)

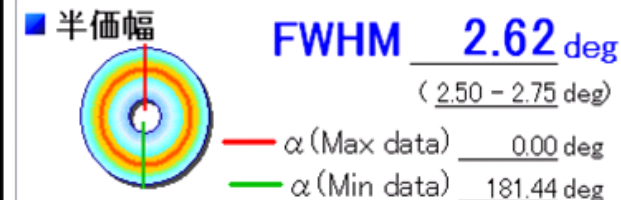


プロファイル

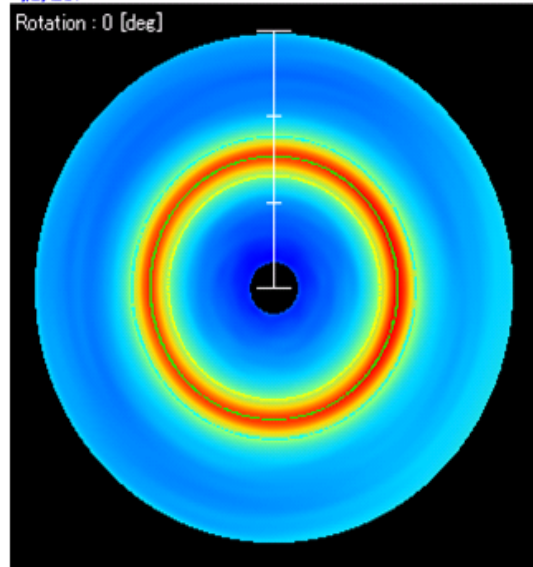


Grain size 5~10um

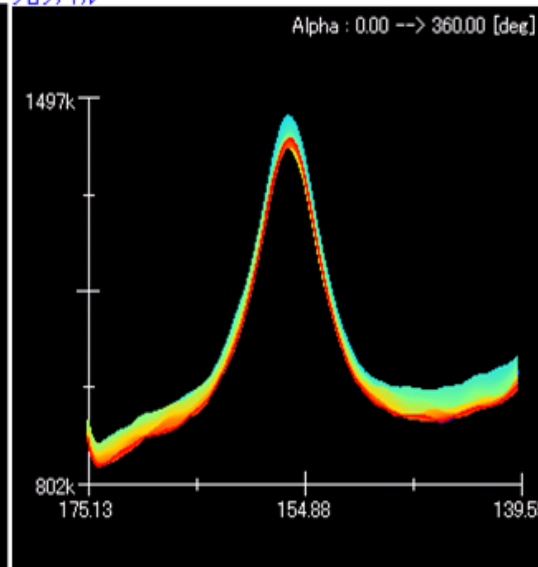
半価幅



円周(2D)

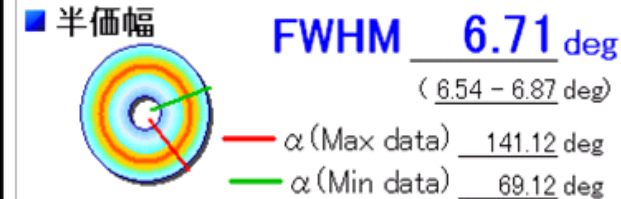


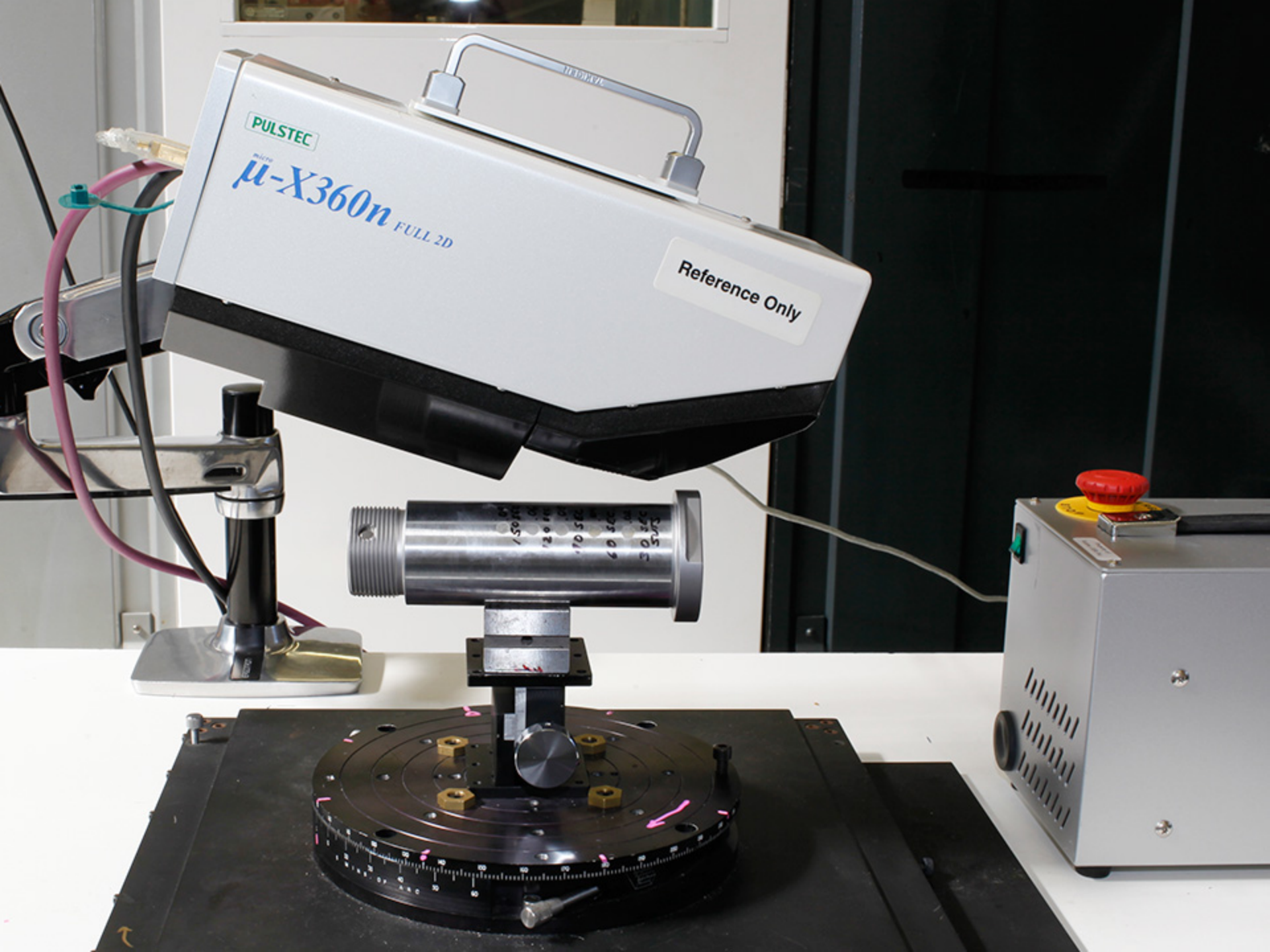
プロファイル



Grain size 3~5um

半価幅





PULSTEC

$\mu$ -X360n FULL 2D

Reference Only

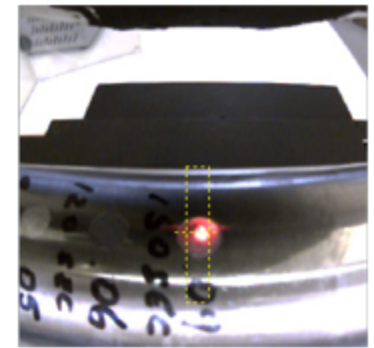


# Measurement Information

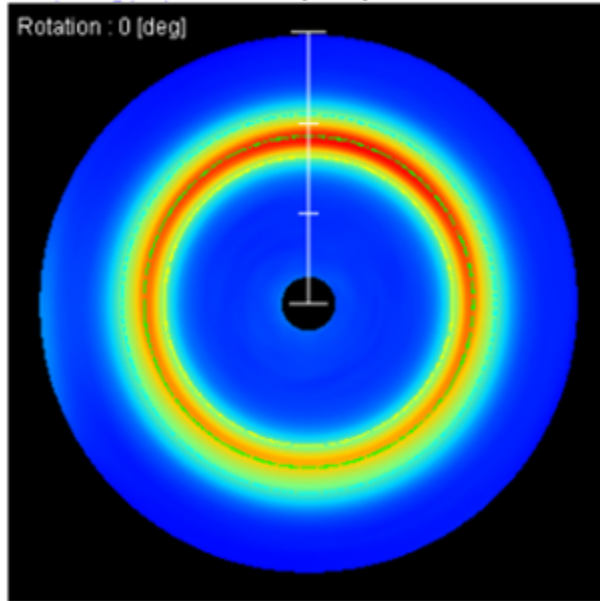
Measurement time 2014/03/25 04:00 - 04:02

Comment 1 BOEING 757 PIN 161N4001-1

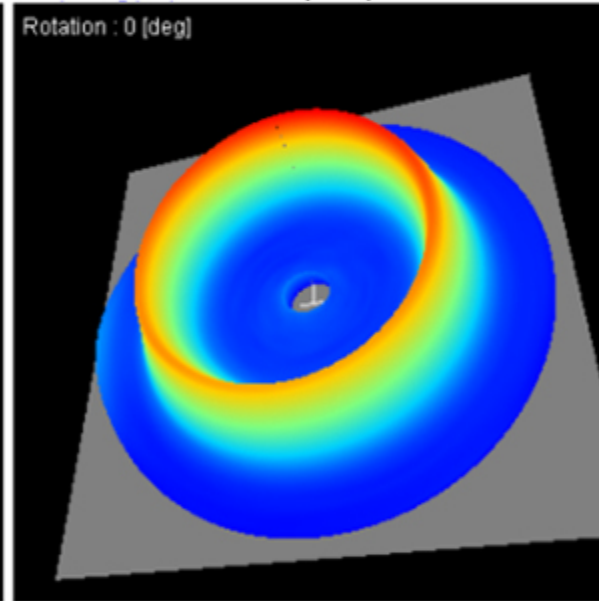
Comment 2 **90 Degree** .09mm Etched Axial



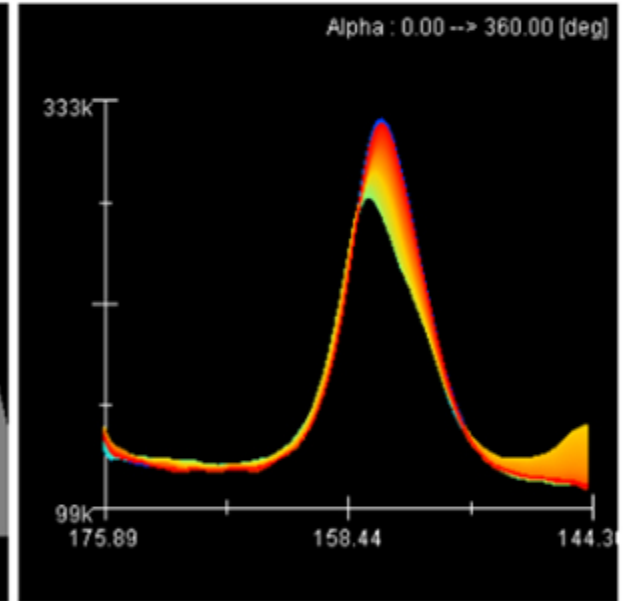
### DEBYE RING (2D)



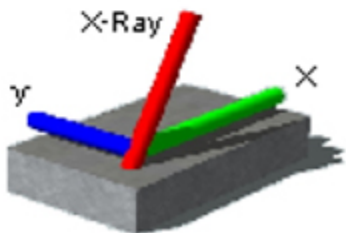
### DEBYE RING (3D)



### PROFILE

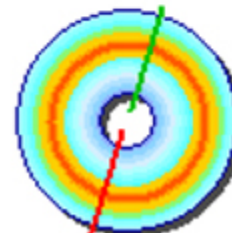


### Residual stress



**Sigma(x)**           -416 MPa  
(Std. Dev.           8 MPa)  
**Tau(xy)**           45 MPa  
(Std. Dev.           5 MPa)

### FWHM



**FWHM**           5.94 deg  
( 5.67 - 6.38 deg )  
— Alpha(Max data)           198.00 deg  
— Alpha(Min data)           18.00 deg

# Measurement Information

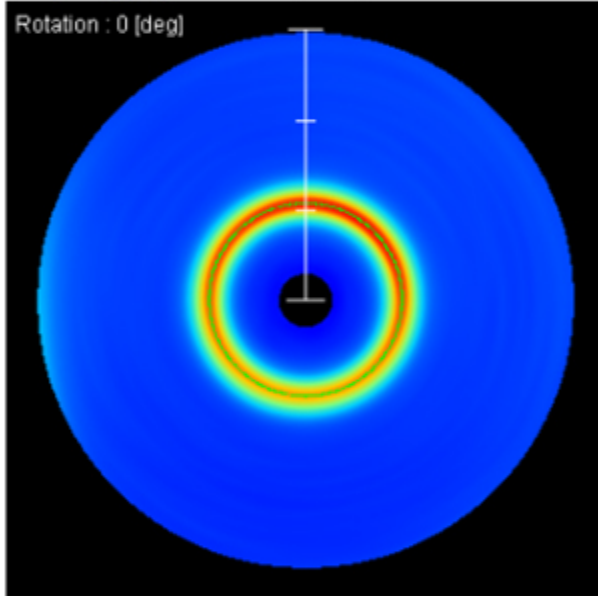
Measurement time 2014/03/23 06:26 - 06:28

Comment 1 BOEING 757 PIN 161N4001-1

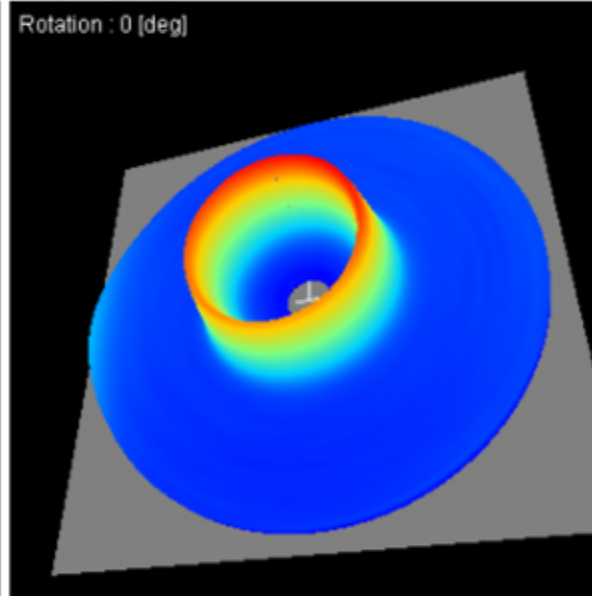
Comment 2 **90 Degree** .09mm Etched Axial



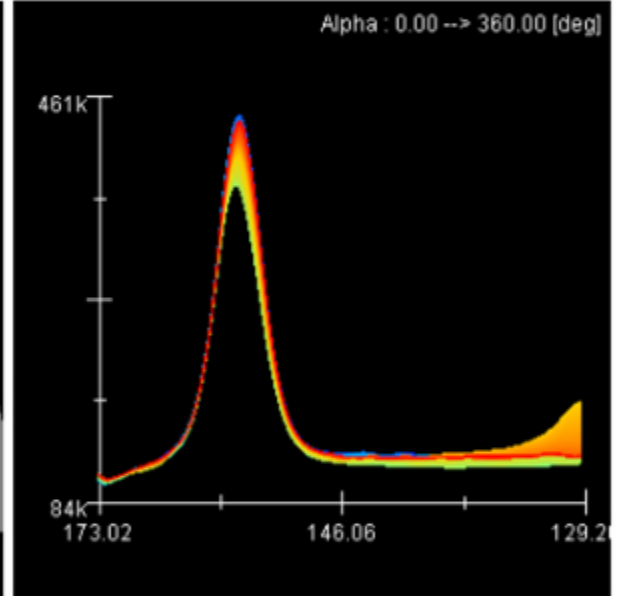
### DEBYE RING (2D)



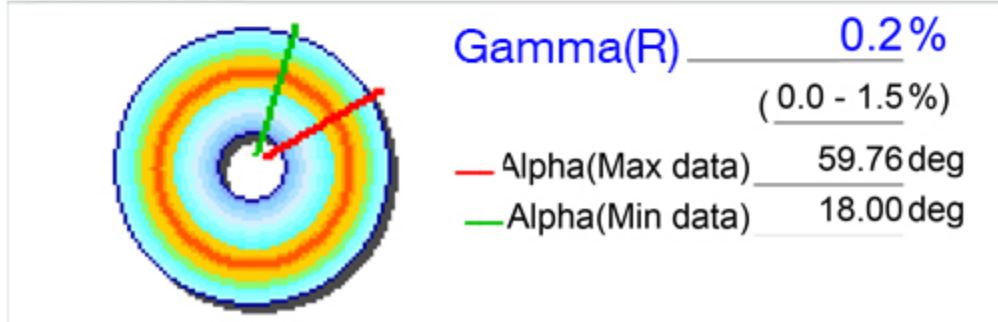
### DEBYE RING (3D)



### PROFILE

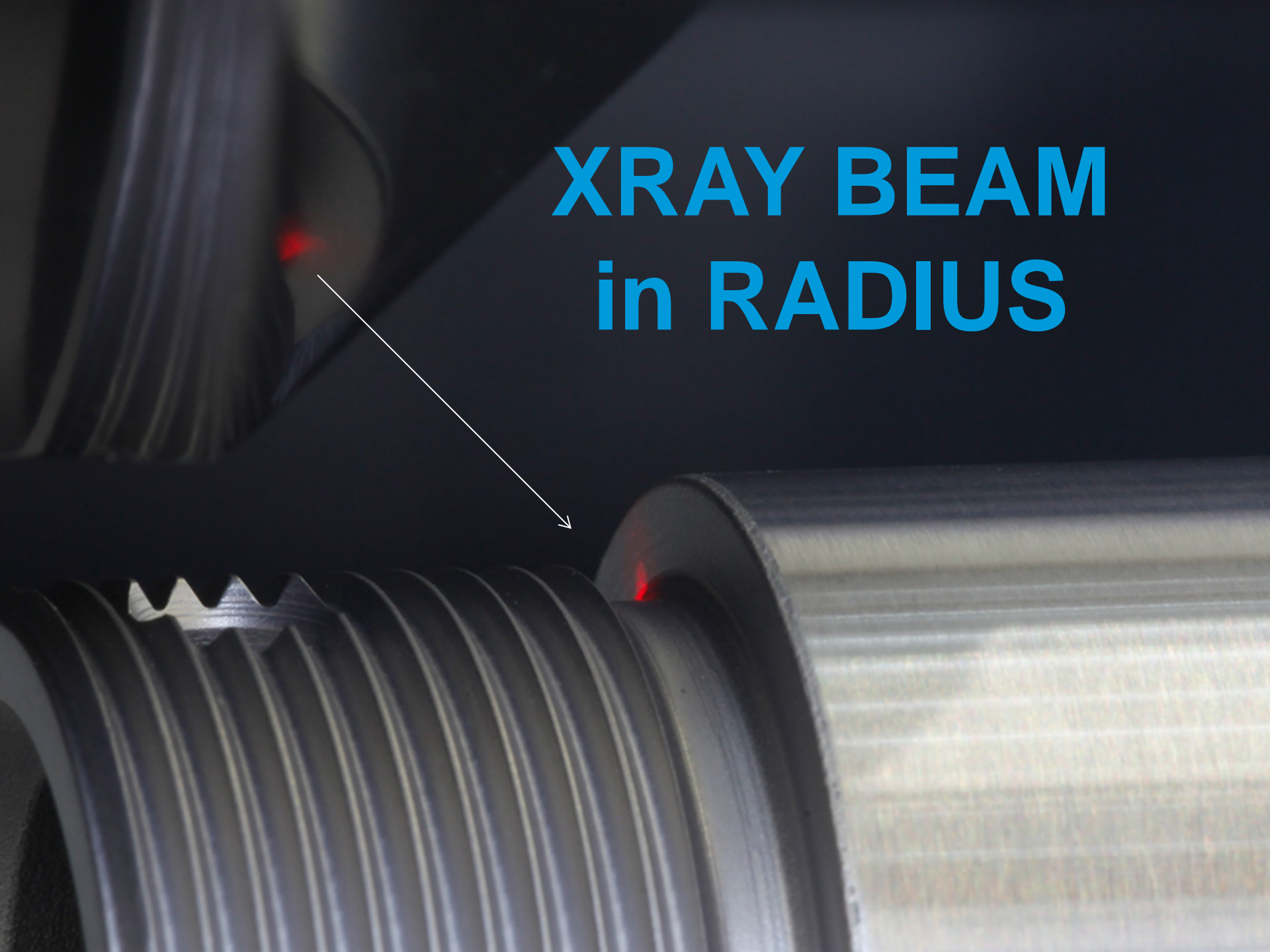


### Retained austenite

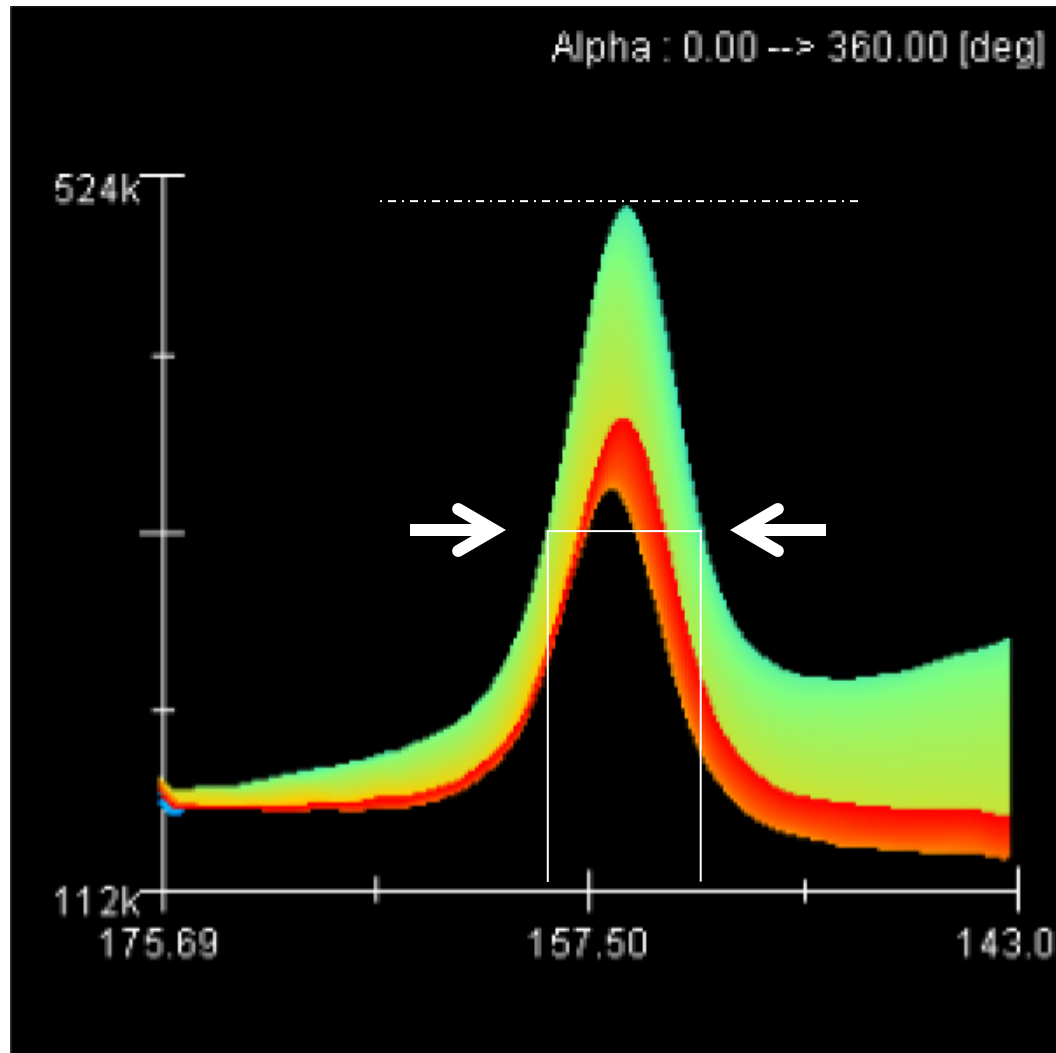


# Retained Austenite

# XRAY BEAM in RADIUS



# ***FWHM (Full Width Half Maximum)***

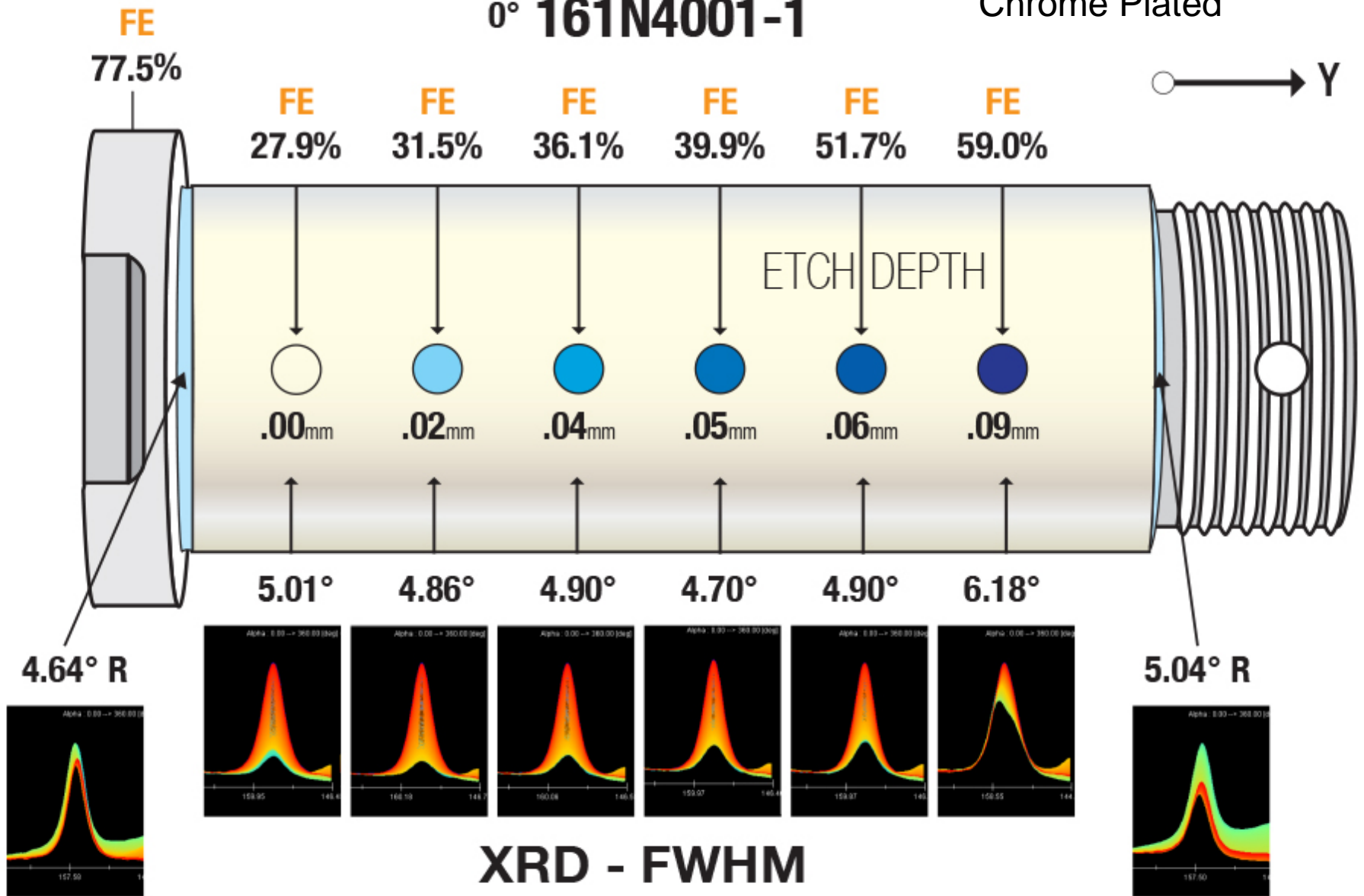


**1/2 max**

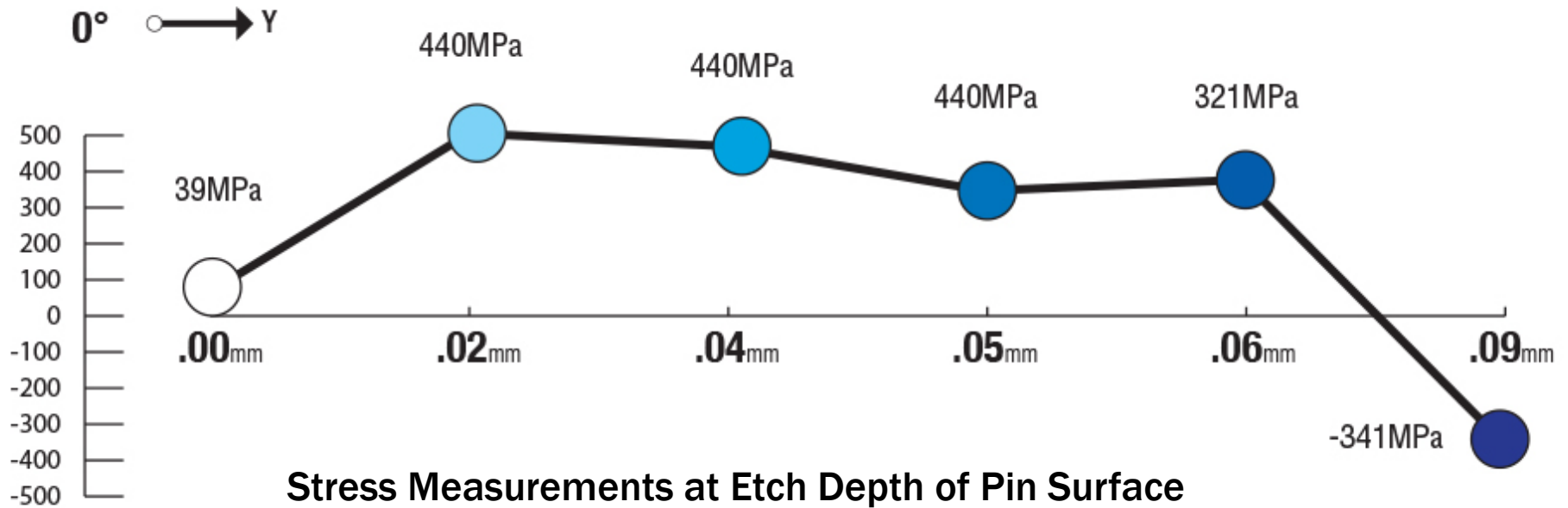
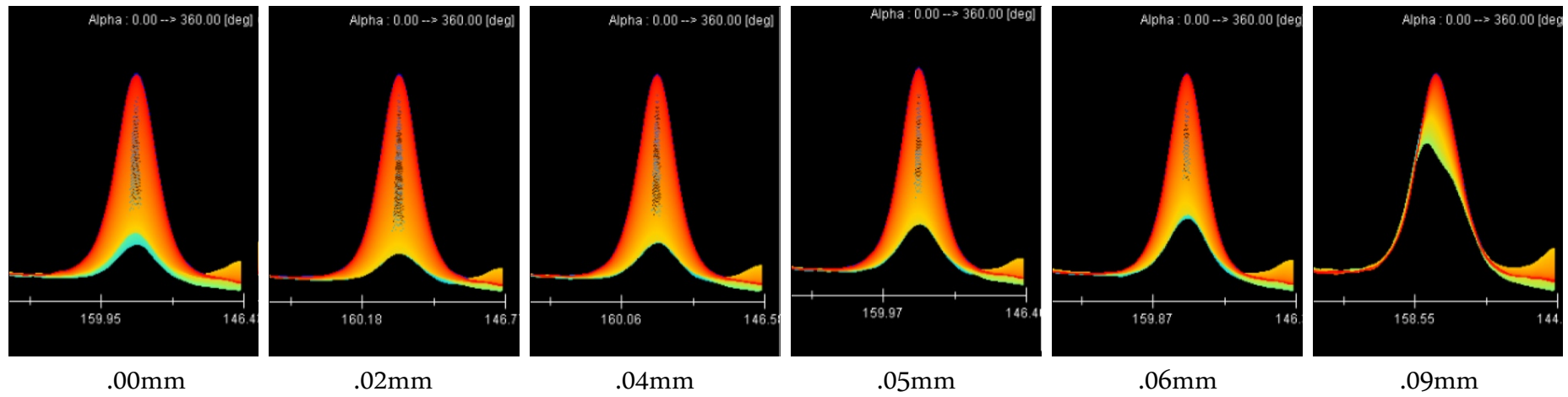
FE-Ferrite

757 LANDING GEAR PIN  
0° **161N4001-1**

3.6 Thousandths  
Chrome Plated

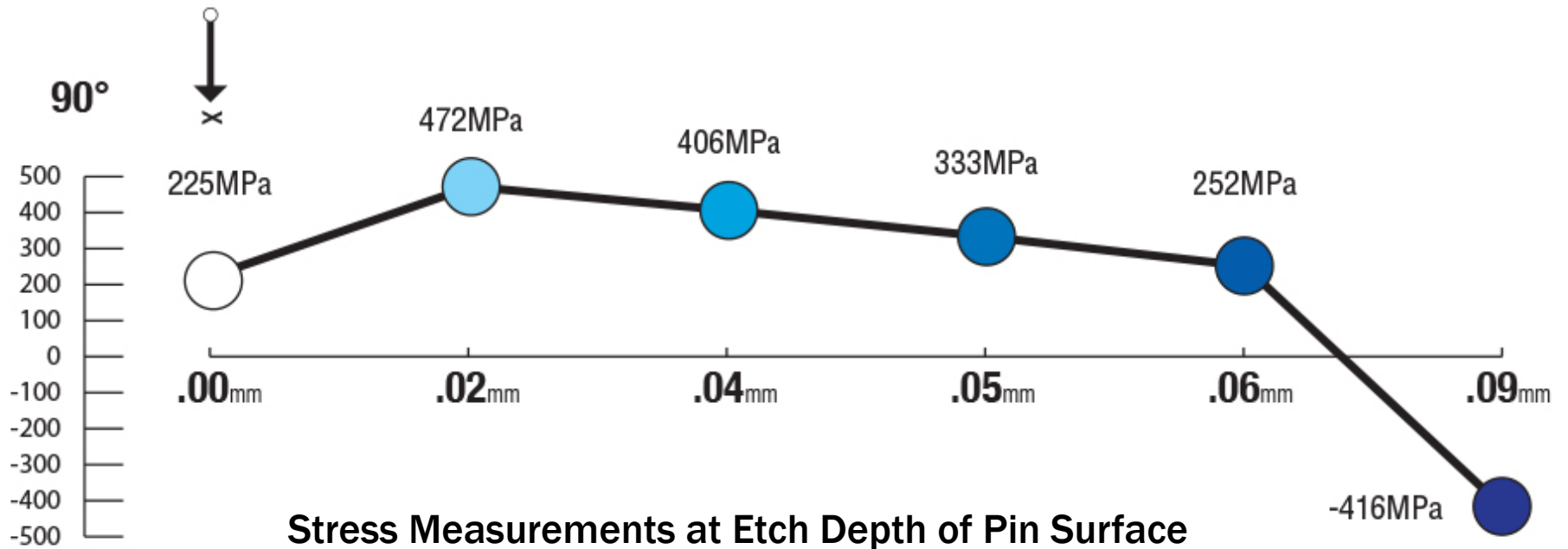
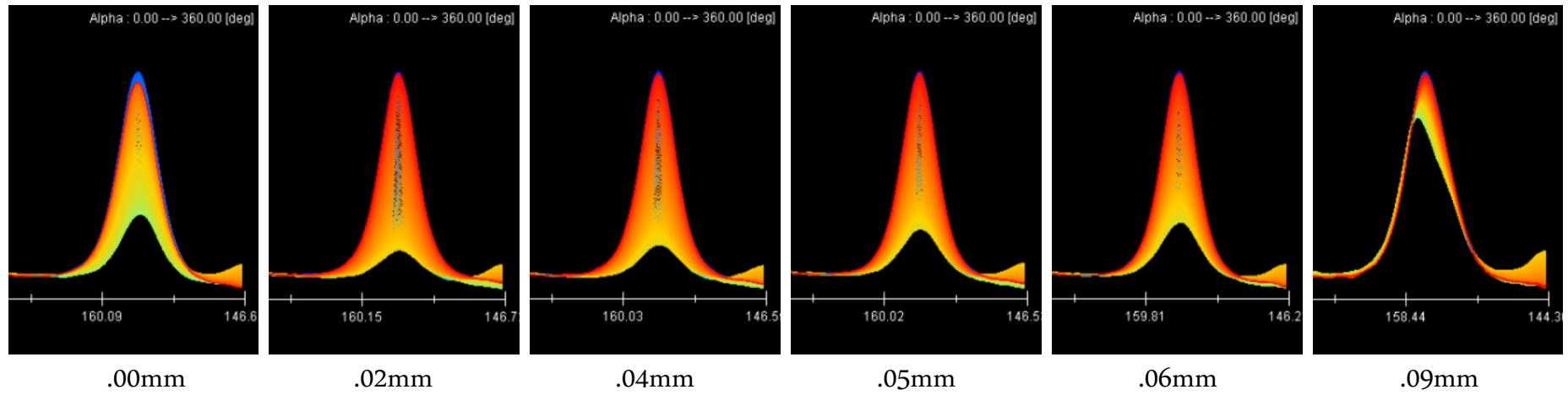


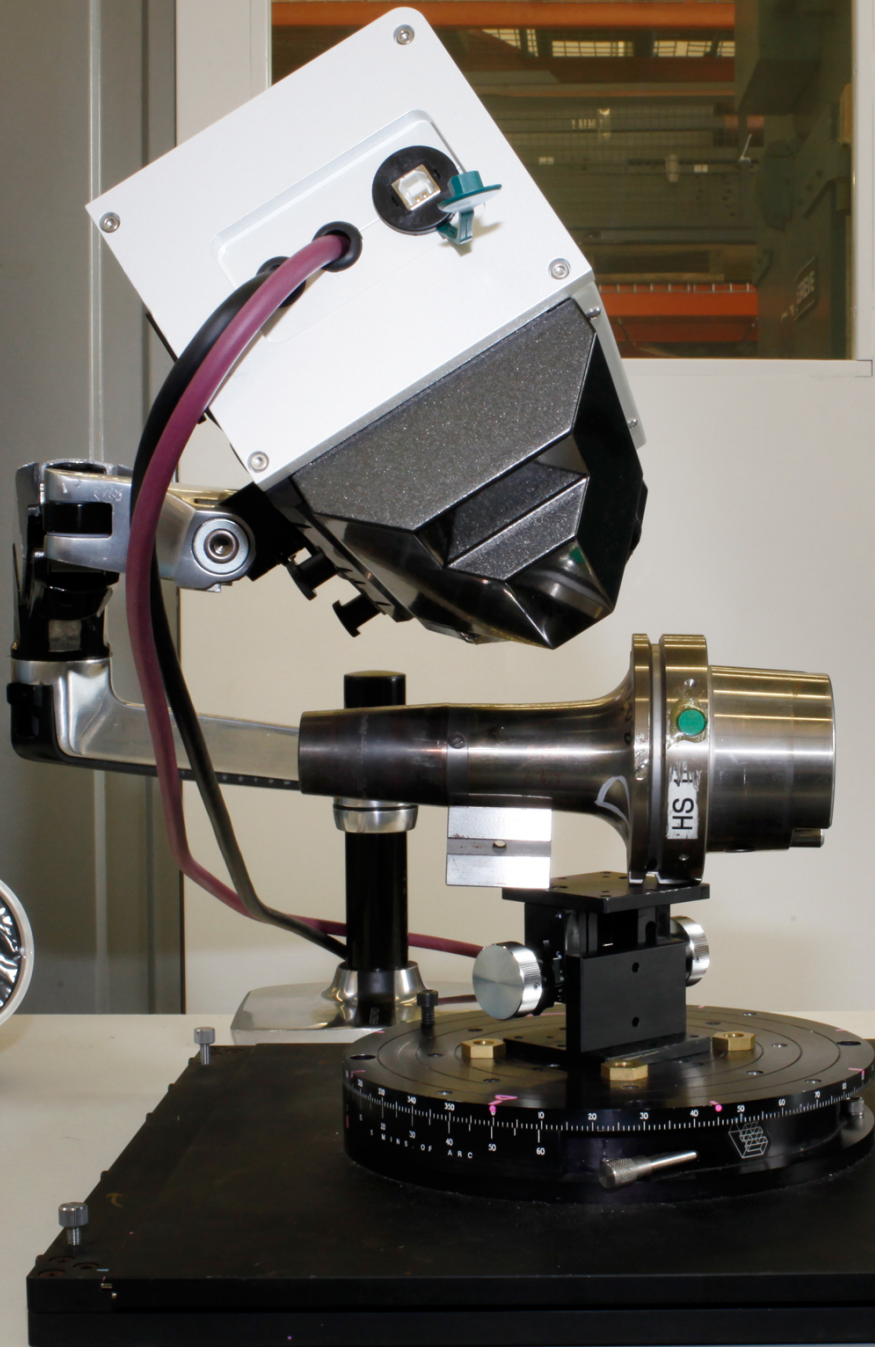
# X-ray Peak Profiles of 757 Gear Pin





# X-ray Peak Profiles of 757 Gear Pin



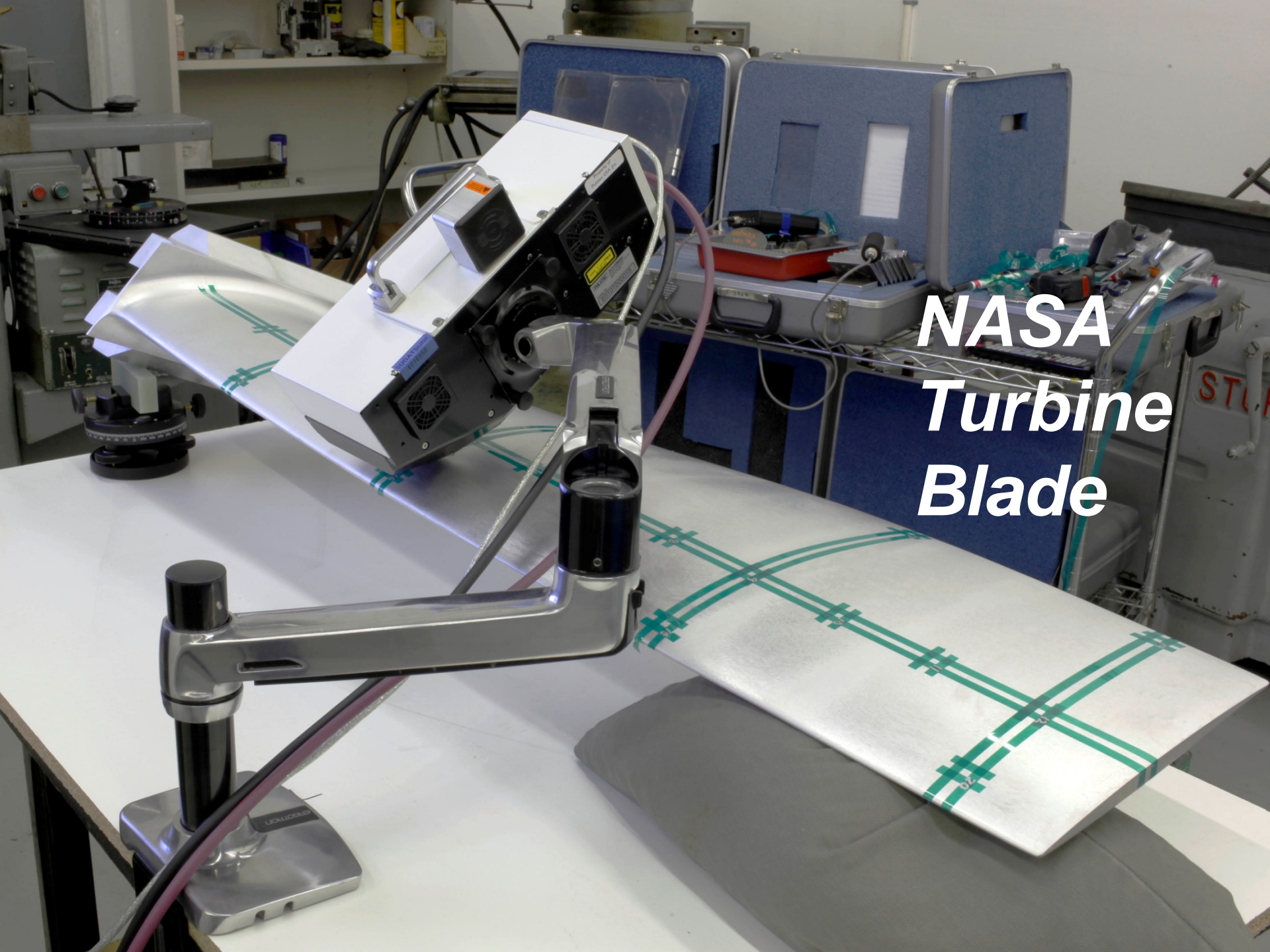


X-RAY

# *Tooling Fixture*

FRAGILE  
DO NOT OPEN



A photograph of a NASA turbine blade in a laboratory. The blade is a long, curved metal piece with green crosshairs painted on its surface. It is mounted on a white table. A large, silver microscope is positioned over the blade, with its lens focused on a specific area. The microscope has a black body and a silver arm. In the background, there are several blue equipment cases on a metal cart, some with their lids open. The setting appears to be a technical or research facility.

**NASA**  
*Turbine*  
*Blade*



**Victor  
Aviation™**