

Tom Jenkins

# Ultrasonic Inspection: Transducer Design for Bolt Inspection

# Outline

1. How to Model PAUT Applications
2. What are the Major Steps in the Process
3. How We Solved Real-World Problems
4. Conclusions

# Project Overview

Current inspection technique

```
graph TD; A[Current inspection technique] --> B[Critical Requirements]; B --> C[Model Current technique for baseline. Model improvements];
```

Critical Requirements

Model Current technique for baseline.  
Model improvements

# Why

SAVINGS

BETTER POD

RELIABILITY

CONFIDENCE

TIME SAVINGS

# Outside Factors

## Instruments

- 16:64 / 32:128 / 64:128
- Linear / Sector / Matrix / DDF / FMC

## Inspection Locations

- Flat, Curved, ID / OD
- Access

## Inspection Requirements

- Speed / POD / Data Storage
- Cost

# Modeling Inputs

## Specimen

- Geometry
- Material

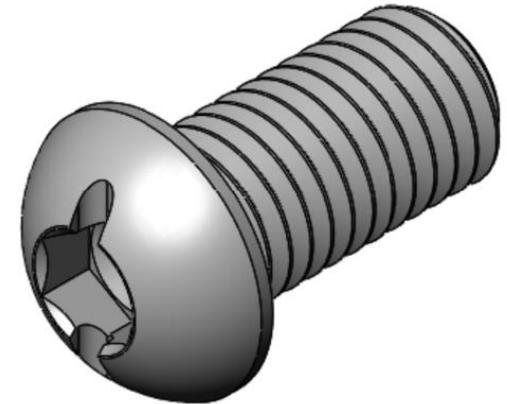
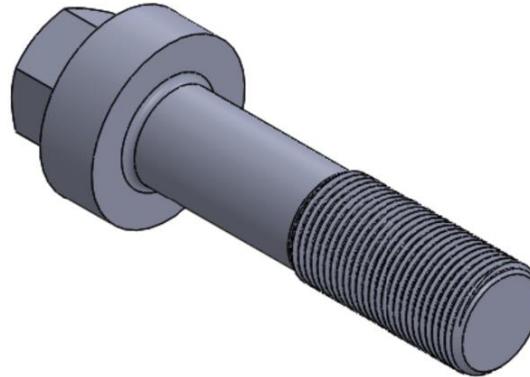
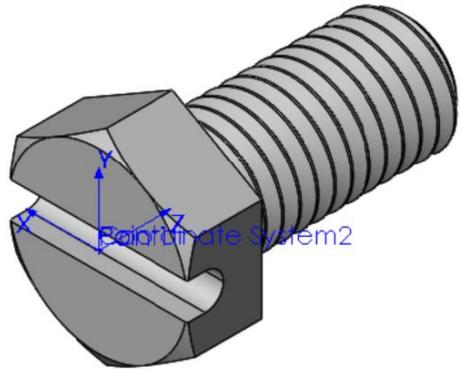
## Probe / Wedge

- Acoustic Performance
- Style / Inspection Type

## Flaws

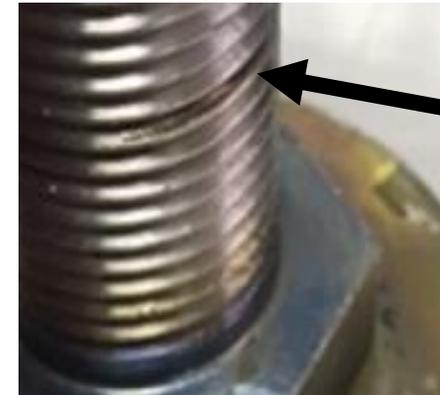
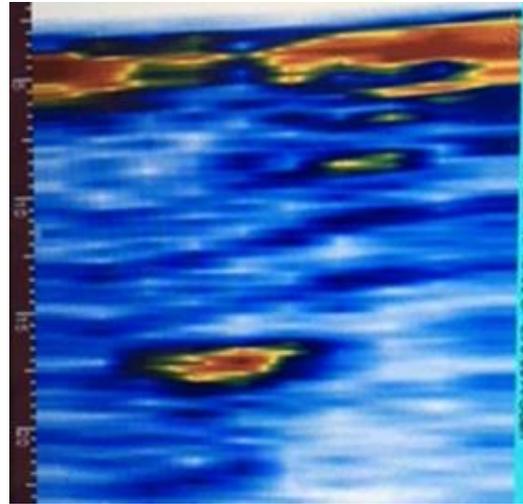
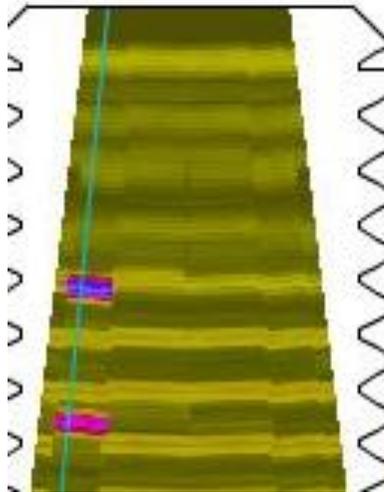
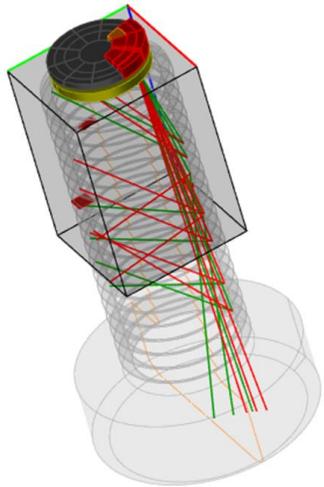
- FBH , Notch, SDH, Multifaceted

# Specimen Types



# Verification

## Modeled Results $\approx$ Empirical Results 5MHz Segmented Annular Transducer

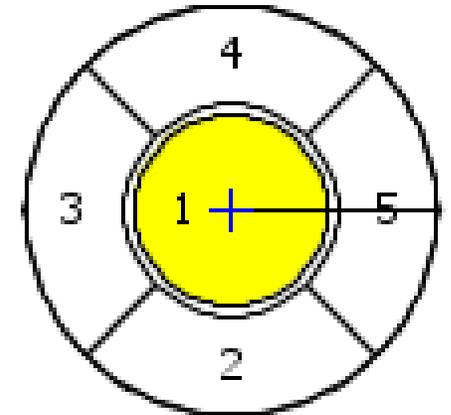
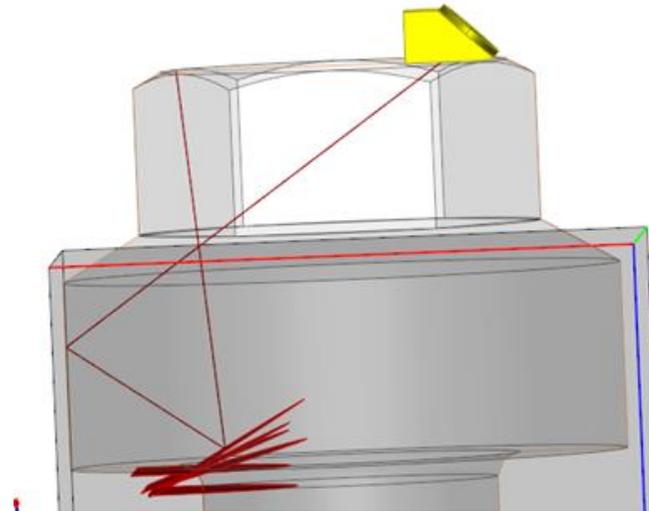
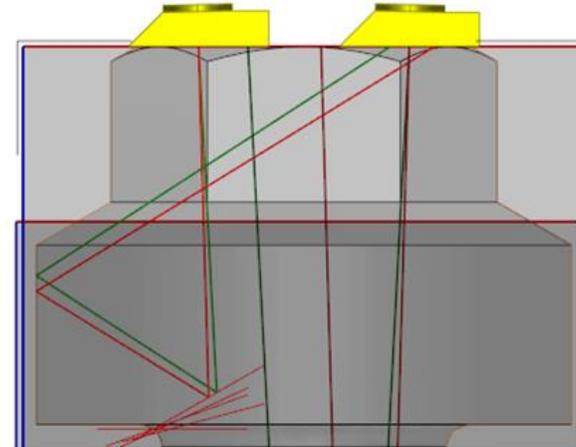
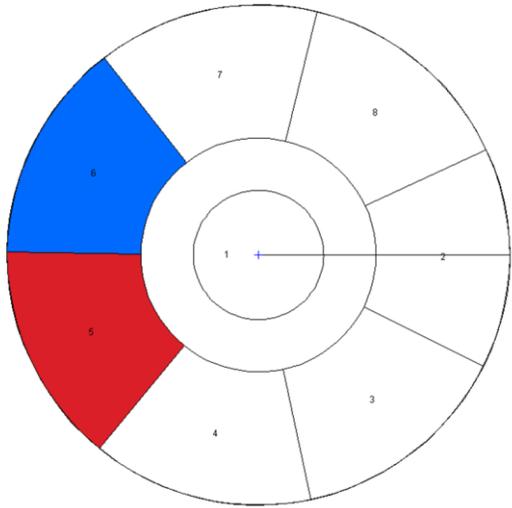


# Optimization

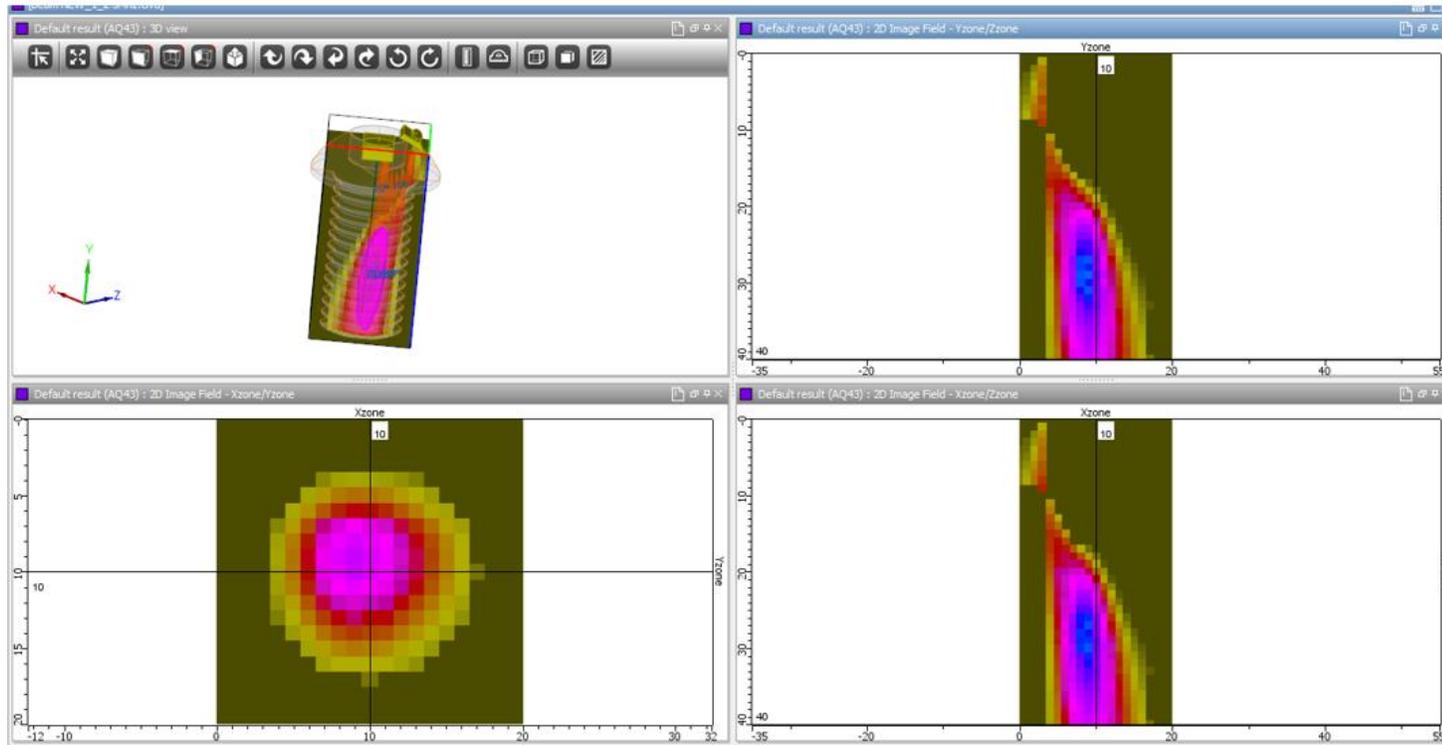
## Probe

- Frequency
- Style
  - Annular
  - Matrix
  - Segmented
- Virtual Probe
- Instrument Setting
  - Angles
  - Focus

# Probe Styles

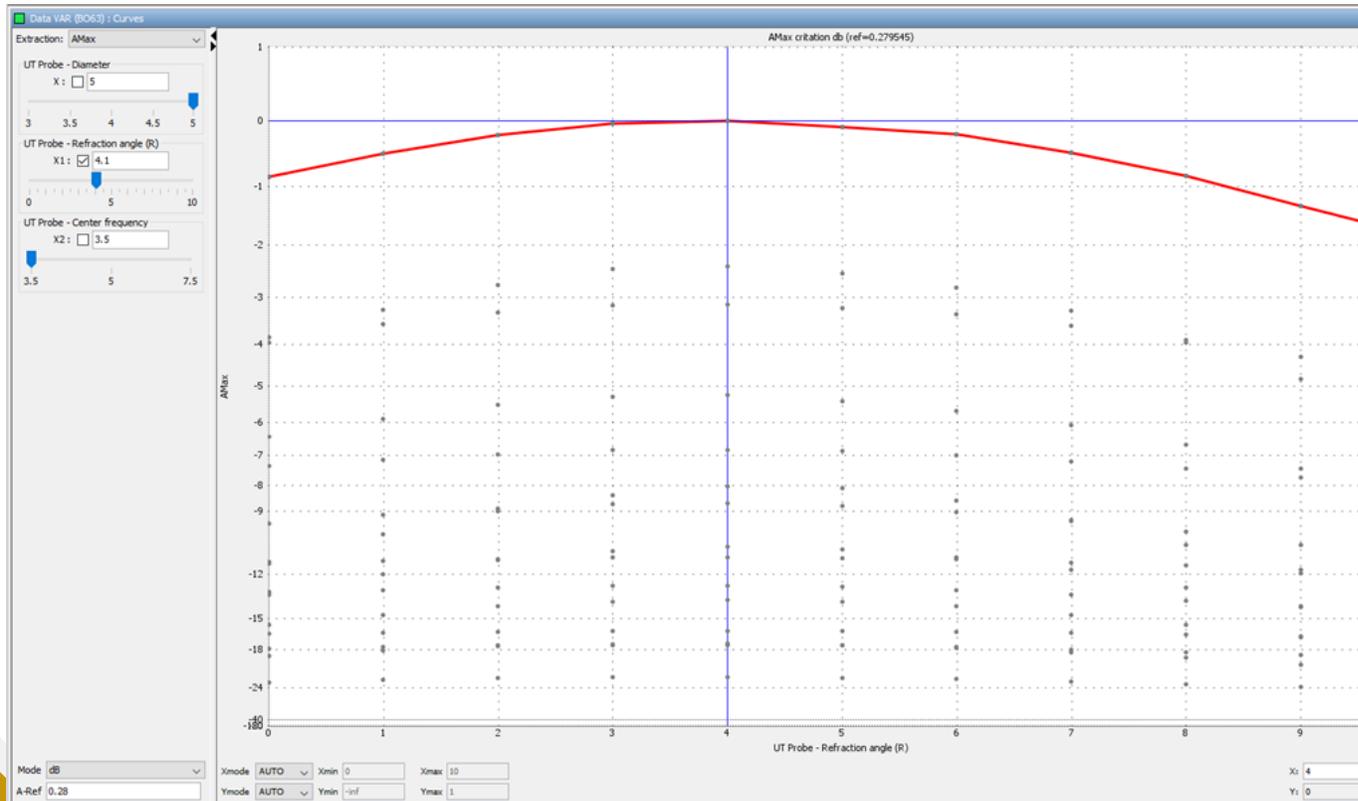


# BEAM PROFILES



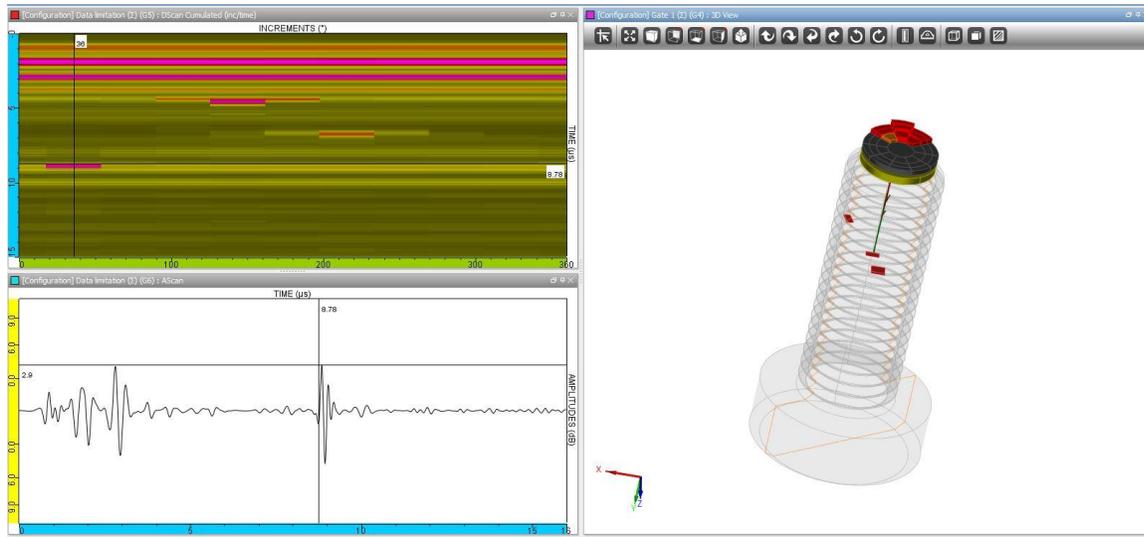
- **SOUND INTENSITY**
- **GEOMETRY RESTRICTIONS**

# Optimizations – Variation Study



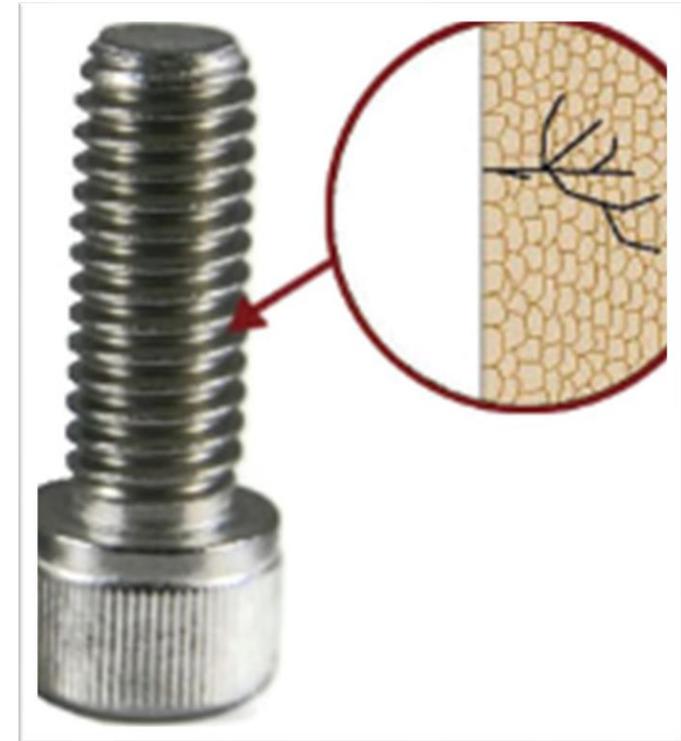
- PROBE SIZE
- REFRACTION ANGLE
- FREQUENCY

# Nuclear Vessel Shroud Support Bolts



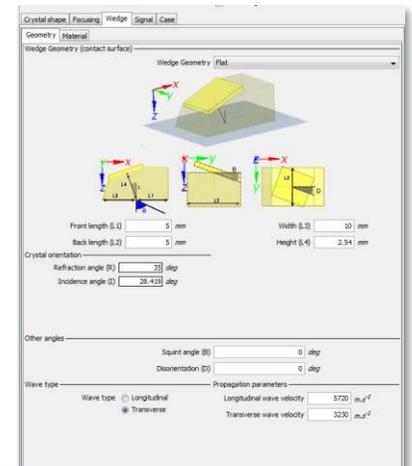
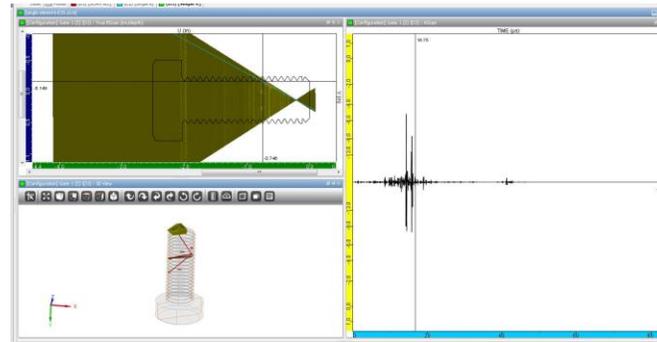
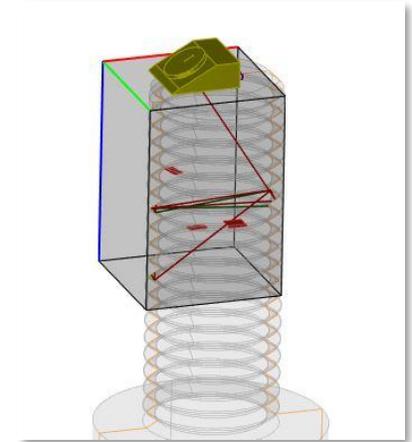
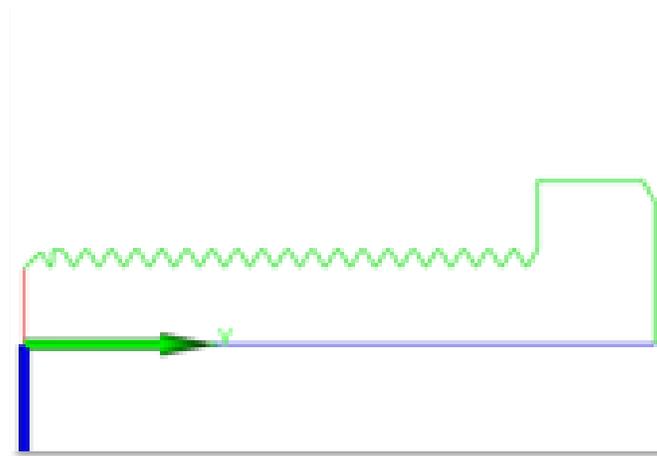
# Test Requirements / Inputs

- Contact test
- Full 360 scan electronically
  - eliminate need to rotate probe
- Fixed access area- max OD of probe 0.580"
- Set location for defects
- Maximum 32 element probe
- Topaz instrument

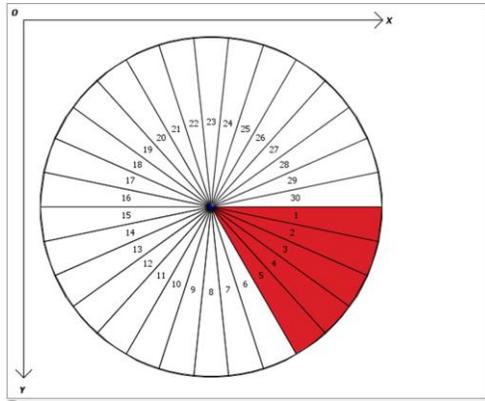


# Initial Model Setup

- Input bolt geometry
- Input current probe/wedge
- Add defects to bolt
- Verify model

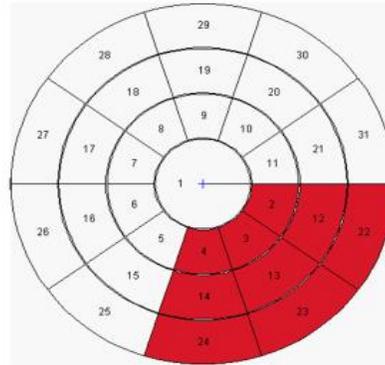


# Optimization



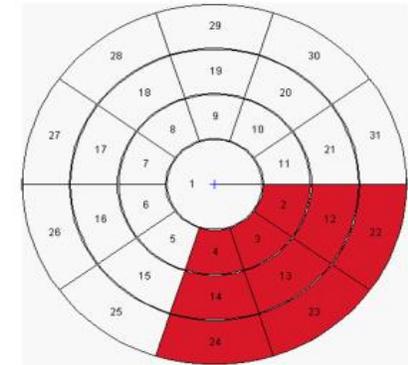
Set-up 1

30 Elements  
 12.7mm Element Dia  
 12 Degree segments  
 5 element Virtual probe  
 1 element step  
 0 Delay laws



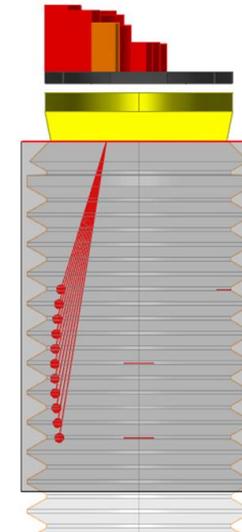
Set-up 2

31 Elements  
 12.7mm Element Dia  
 36 Degree segments  
 9 element Virtual probe  
 1 sector element step  
 Direction & Depth Scan  
 9 deg @ 25.4 to 17 degree @ 12.7



Set-up 3

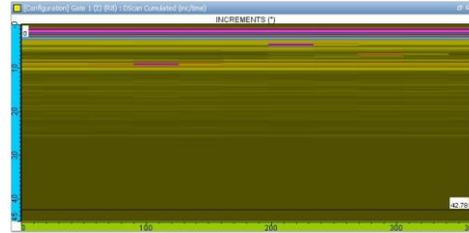
31 Elements  
 16mm Element Dia  
 36 Degree segments  
 9 element Virtual probe  
 1 sector element step  
 Direction & Depth Scan  
 9 deg @ 25.4 to 17 degree @ 12.7



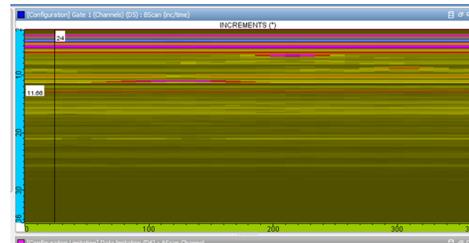
# Model Results

- Larger diameter produced better response
- Delay caused noise issues (NOT SHOWN)
- Segmented outperformed annular

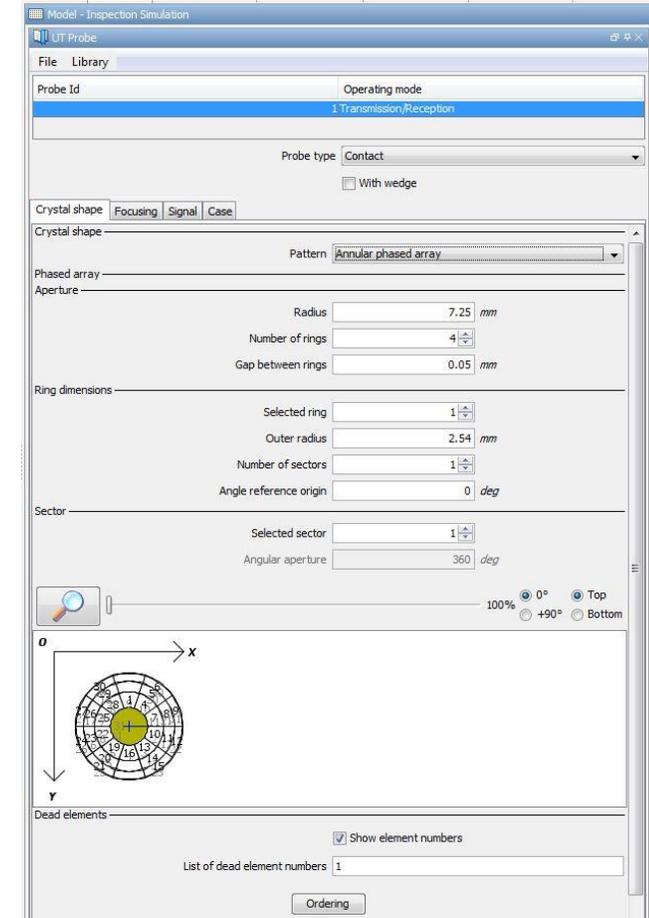
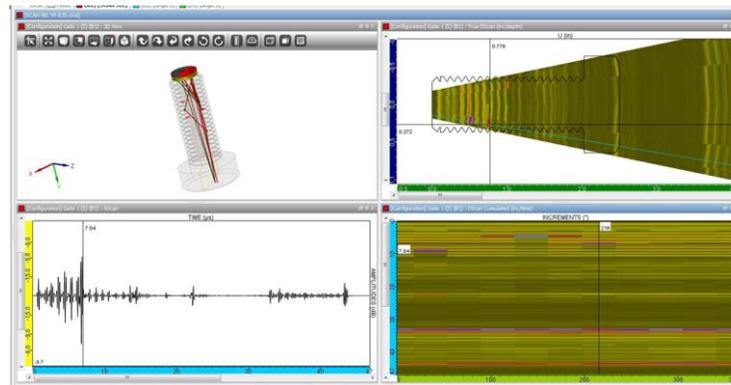
Set-up 1



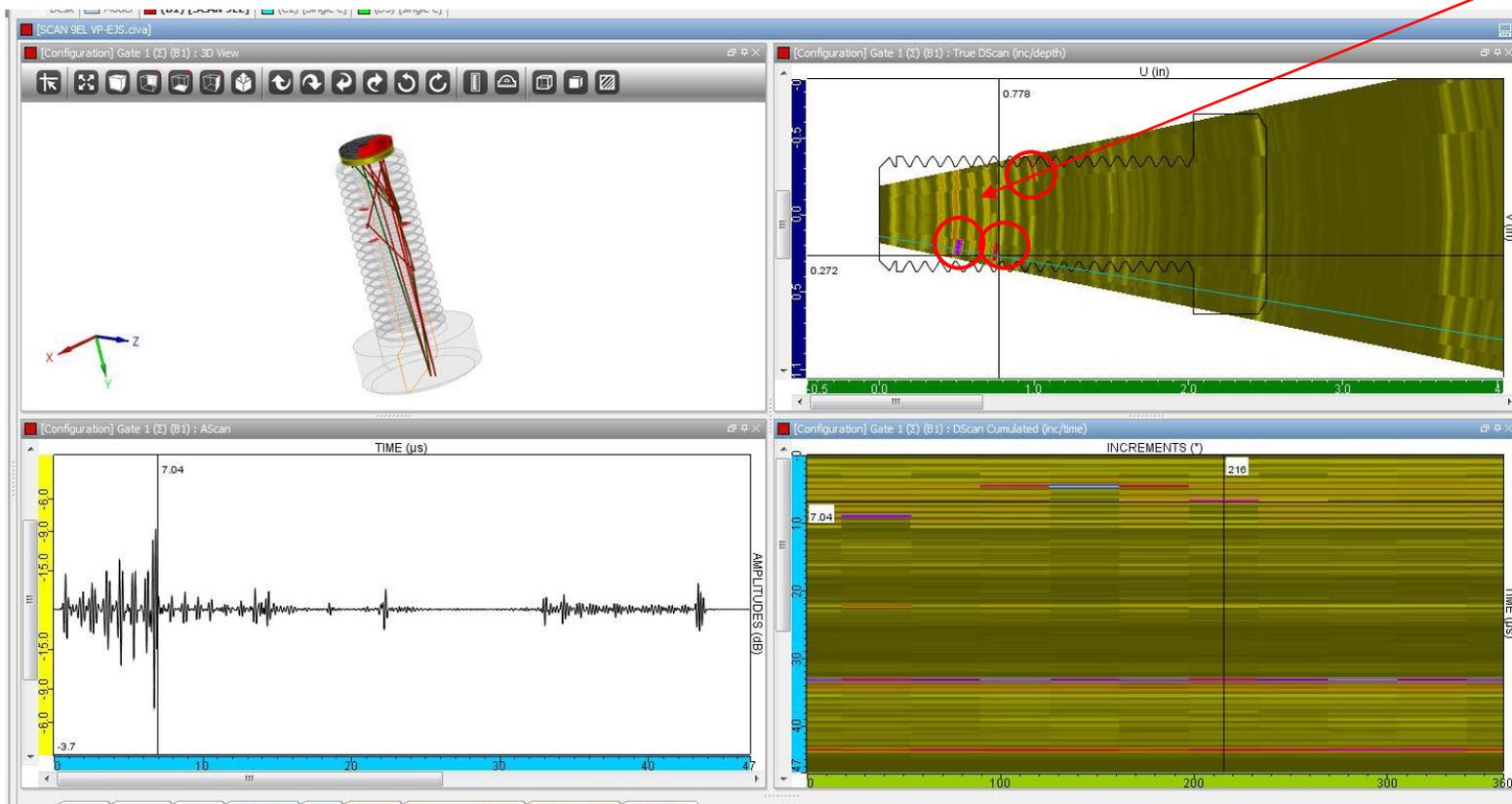
Set-up 2



Set-up 3

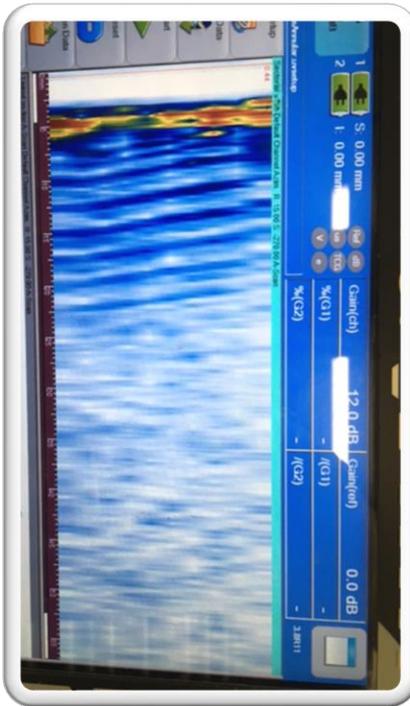


# Prototype Design Build Model Results

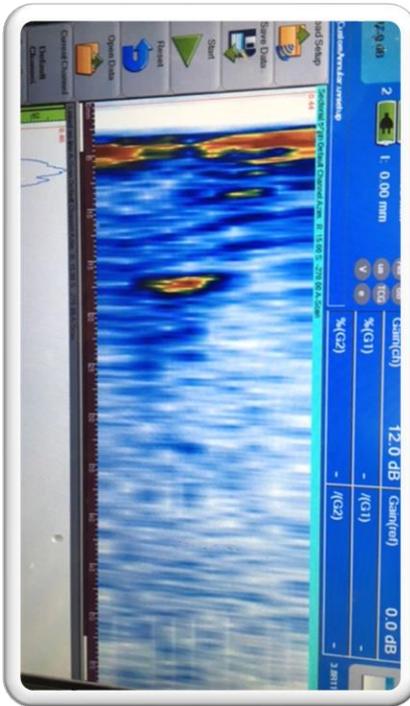


**3 notches  
Thread noise**

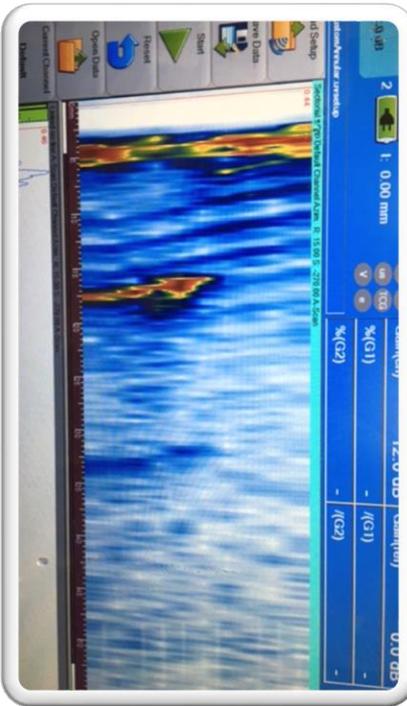
# Empirical Results



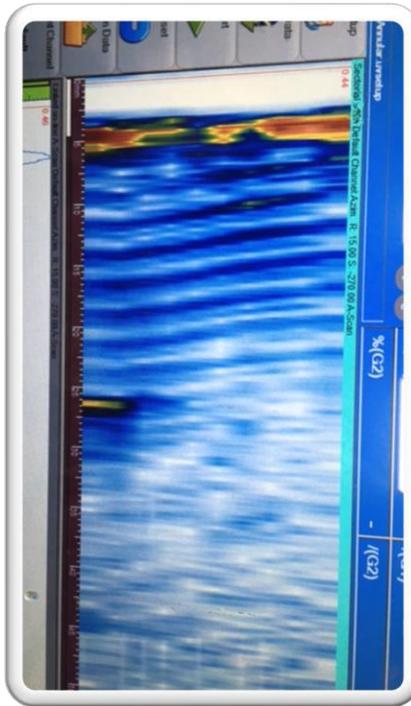
CLEAN



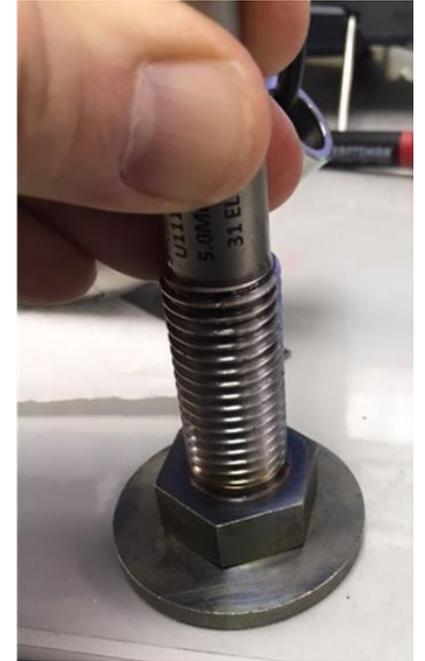
EDM NOTCH 1



EDM NOTCH 2

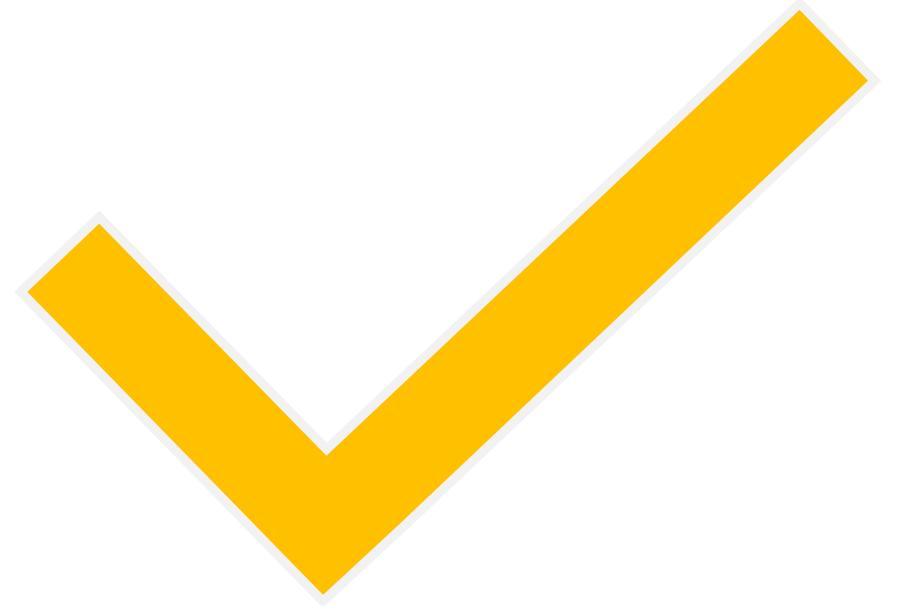


EDM NOTCH 3



# Project Conclusion

- **Production probes were made and used for inspection with great results**
- **New order received for production probes for other inspections**
- **New project for a smaller diameter bolt with smaller access area started and completed with customer**



# Conclusions

- Modeling saves time
  - Dozens of configurations modeled in a week compared to months to build custom probes
- Modeling saves money
  - Confidence to manufacture one probe compared to multiple probes
- Modeling provides confidence
  - Provided technical validation of inspection
- Model results can only be as good as the data provided to the model

