



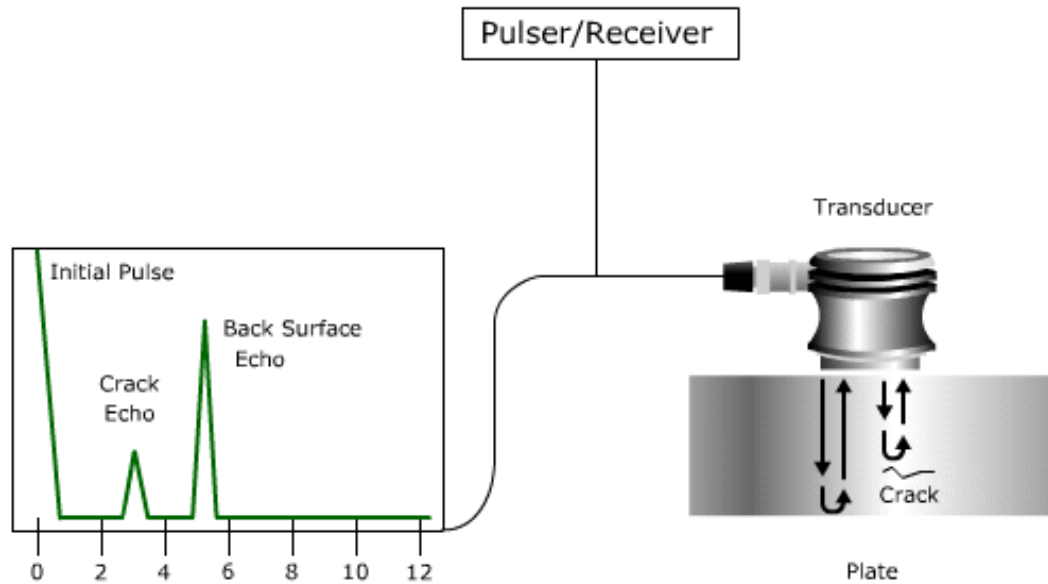
Ultrasonic Inspection of adhesively bonded Joints

M. Kaack, Th. Orth

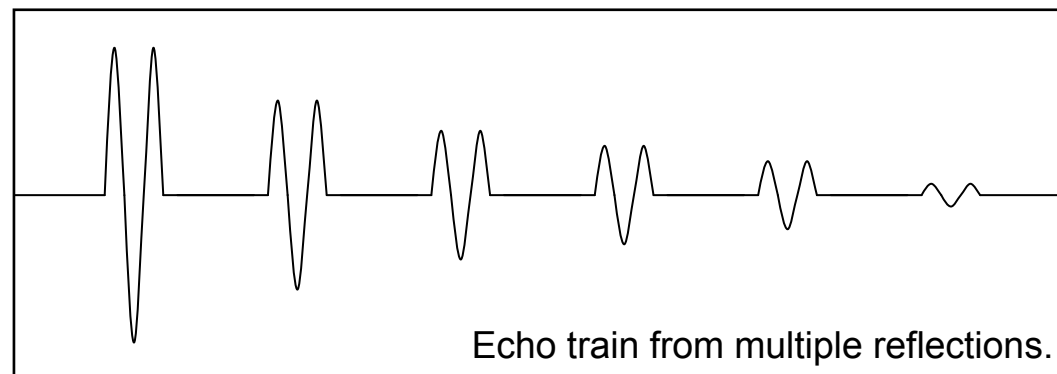
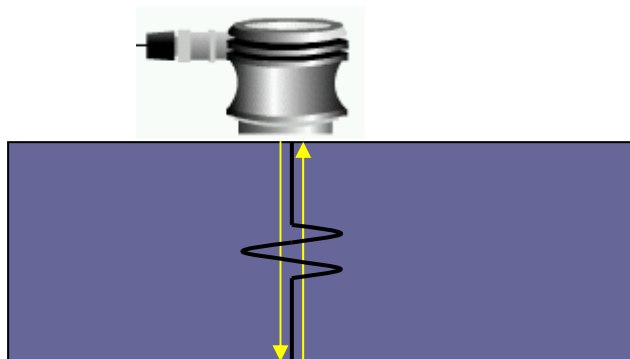
Duisburg , 2nd / 3rd December 2009

Ultrasonic Inspection Techniques for adhesively bonded joints

Perpendicular Inspection

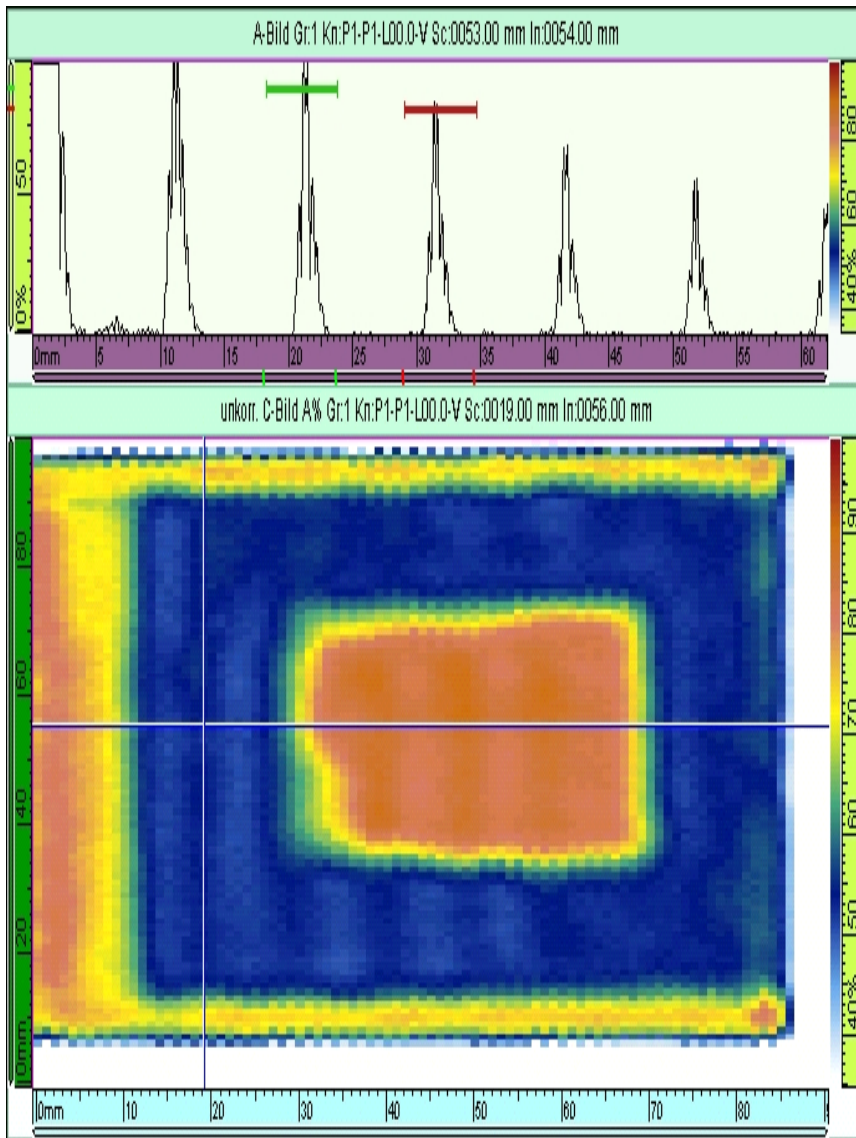


- Ultrasonic wave is generated by piezoelectric transducer supplied by some 100 volts.
- Coupling by oil or immersion technique.
- Reflections from interface layers.
- Ultrasonic wave runs several times through the sample.
- Wave is attenuated.

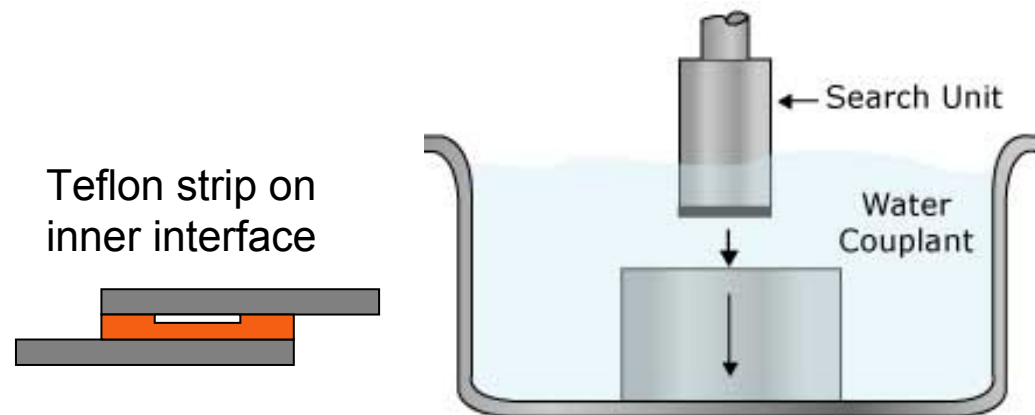


Ultrasonic Inspection Techniques for adhesively bonded joints

Different defect types



- Amplitudes of third backwall echo was recorded by automated scanning the sample.
- Immersion technique in water bath was used.
- Circular void is clearly visible!
(scaling on x- and y- axis different)

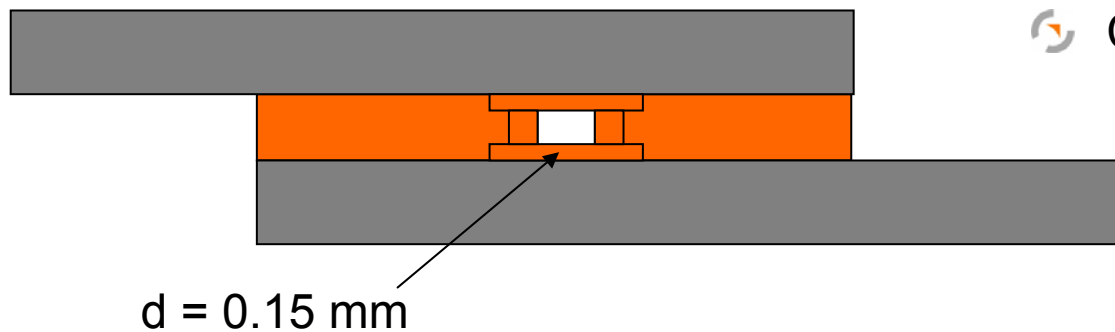


Ultrasonic Inspection Techniques for adhesively bonded joints

Real adhesively bonded samples

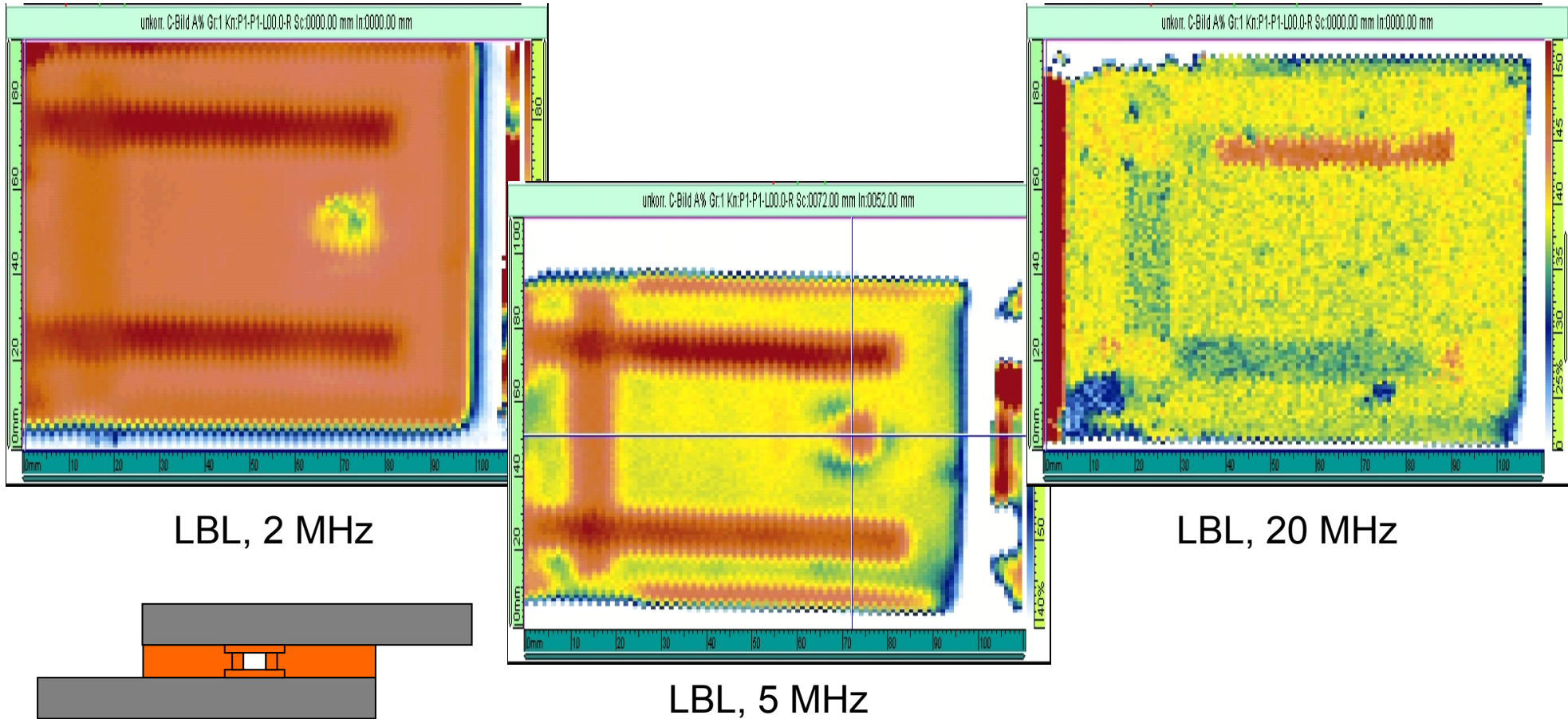


- In real samples a thin adhesive layer is present around an air void.
- Comparable test defects were made.



Ultrasonic Inspection Techniques for adhesively bonded joints

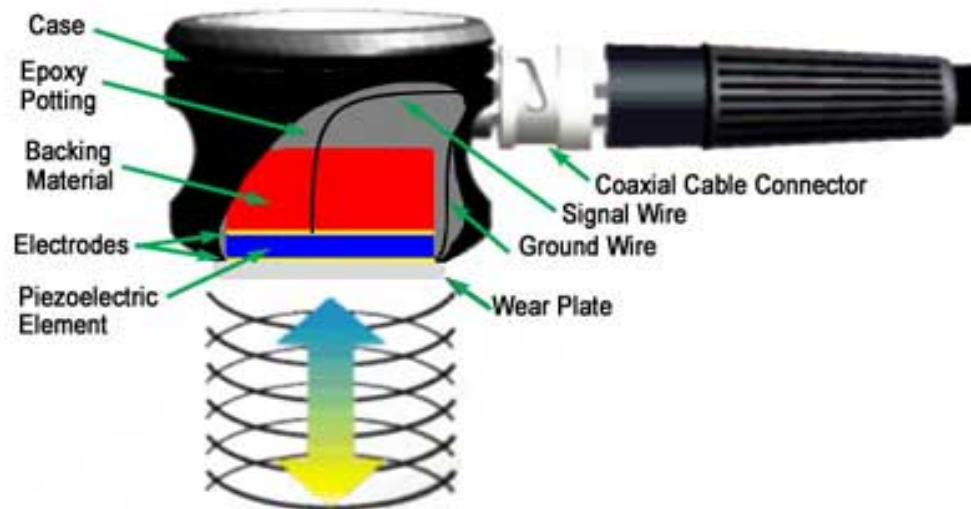
Frequency dependence



 Significant **dependence** on frequency particularly for high frequencies.

Ultrasonic Inspection Techniques for adhesively bonded joints

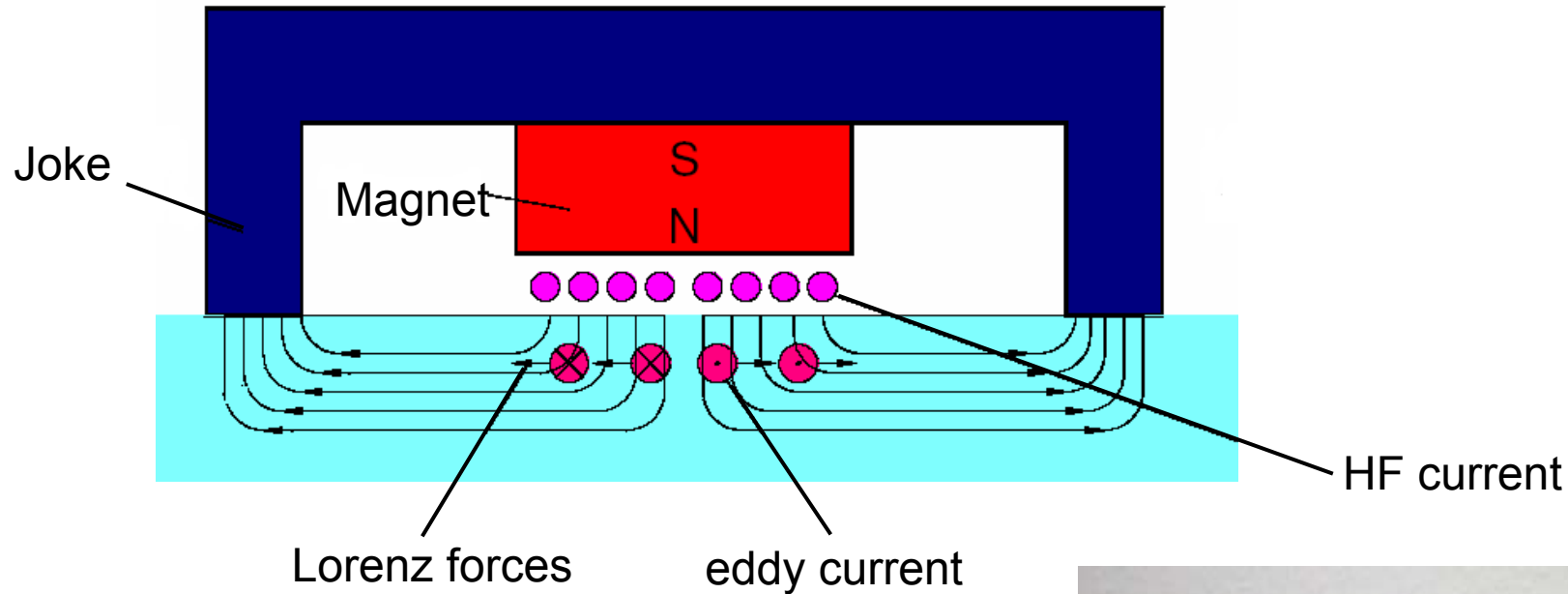
Piezoelectric Transducer Heads



- Ultrasonic heads are equipped with a piezoelectric device (transducer).
- Typical frequencies: 0.5 MHz to 25 MHz
Typical voltages : a few 100 V
- Depending on orientation longitudinal or transversal waves can be generated.

Ultrasonic Inspection Techniques for adhesively bonded joints

EMAT-Technique



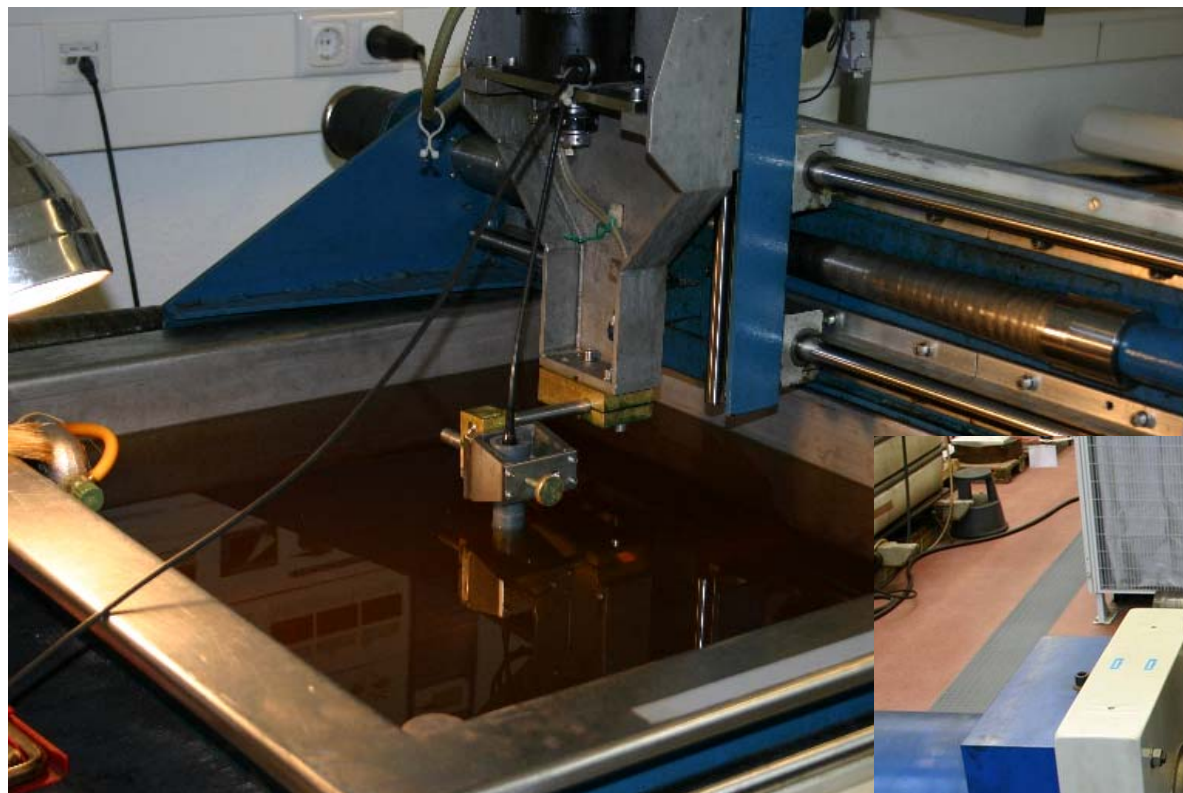
Properties of EMAT-inspection:

- No coupling medium required.
- More sensitive to disturbances.
- Generation of transversal waves.

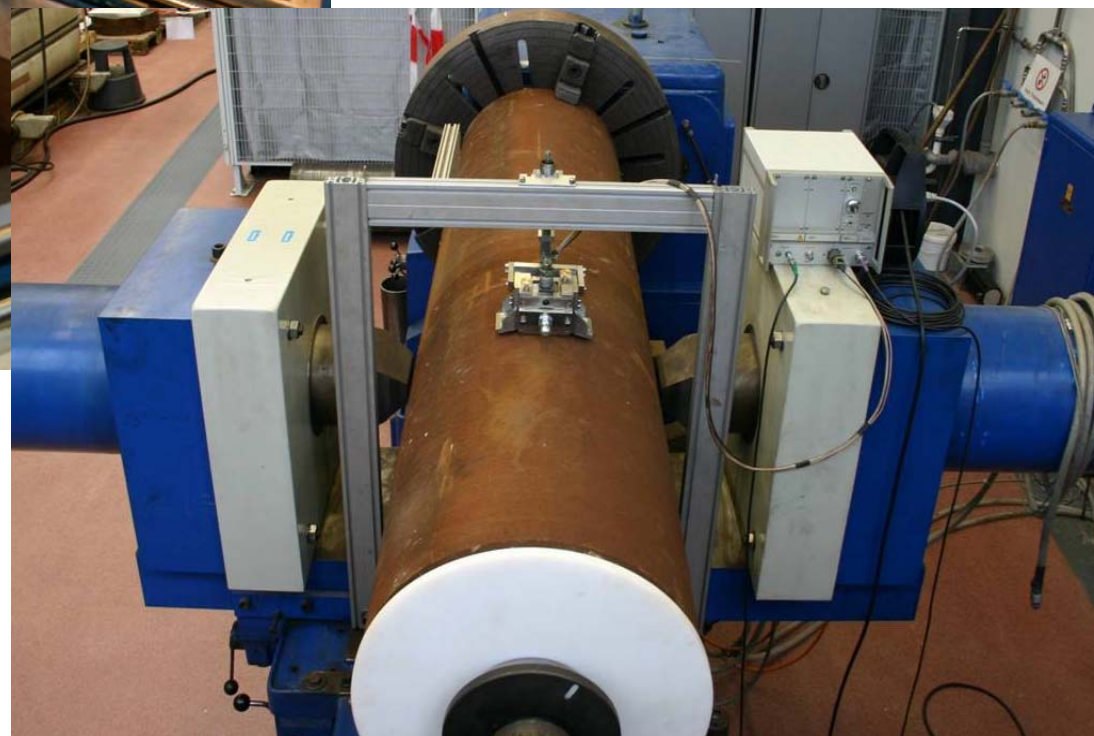


Ultrasonic Inspection Techniques for adhesively bonded joints

Piezo <-> EMAT-Technique



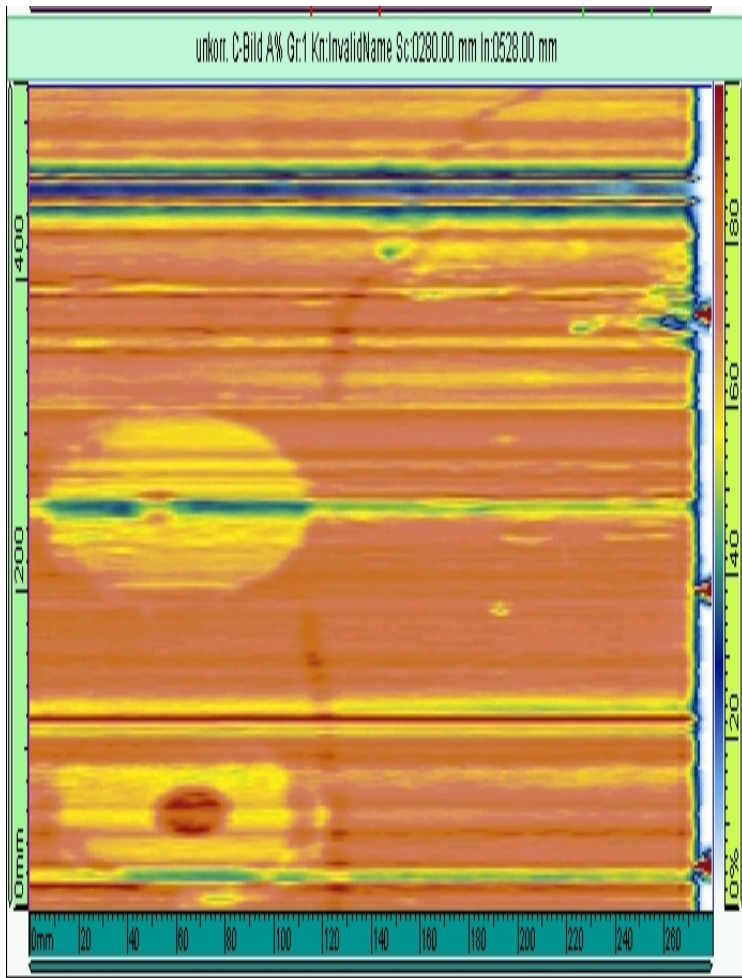
- Typical setup for Piezo - Testing
- Limitation in size of specimen



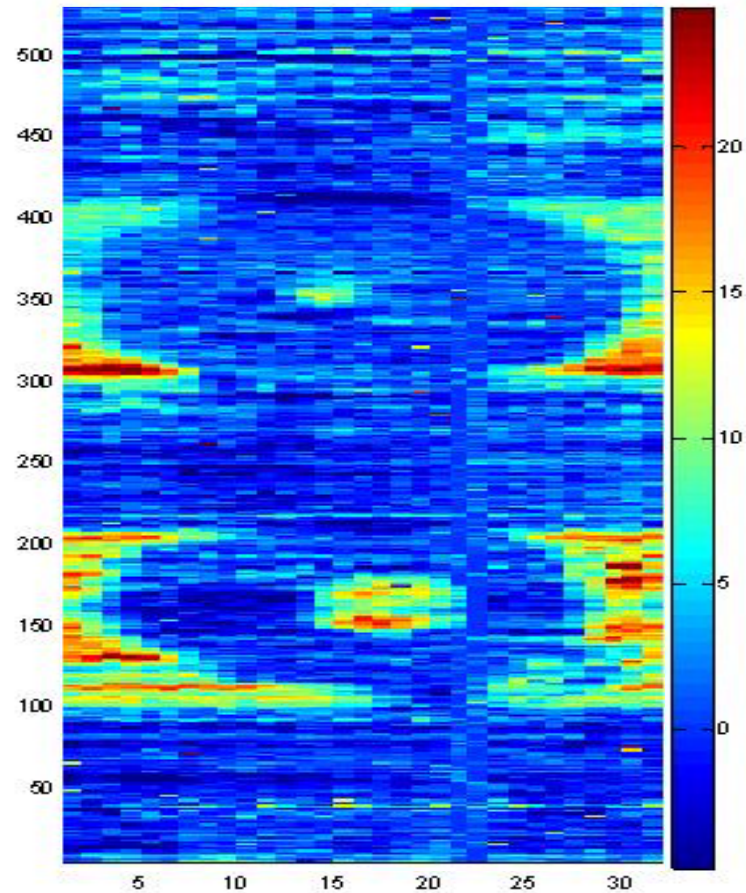
- Typical setup for EMAT - Testing
- Easy handling due to dry coupling

Ultrasonic Inspection Techniques for adhesively bonded joints

Artificial air voids



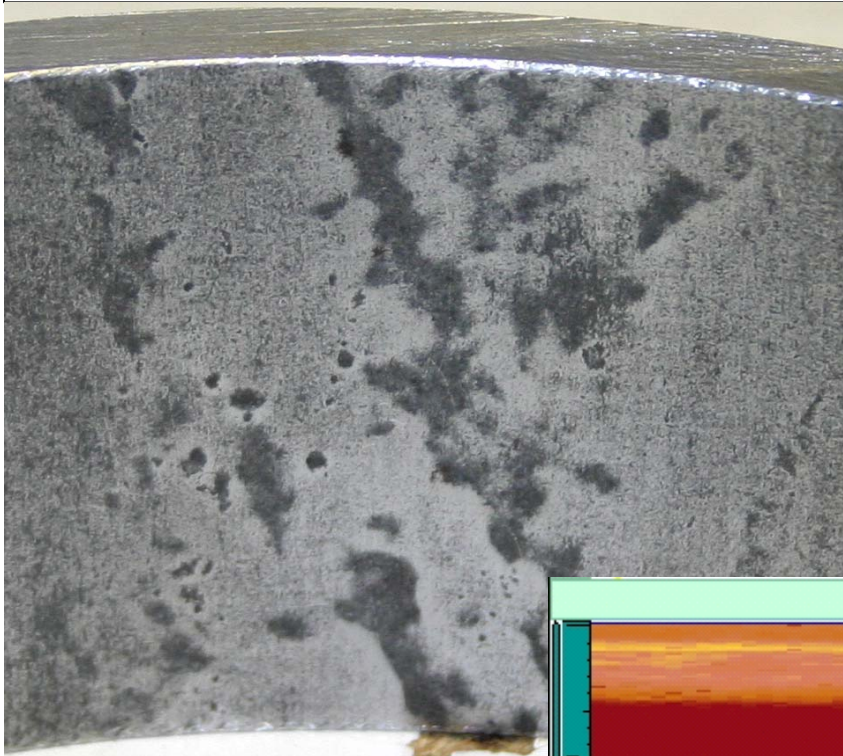
Piezo technique



EMAT technique
data processing

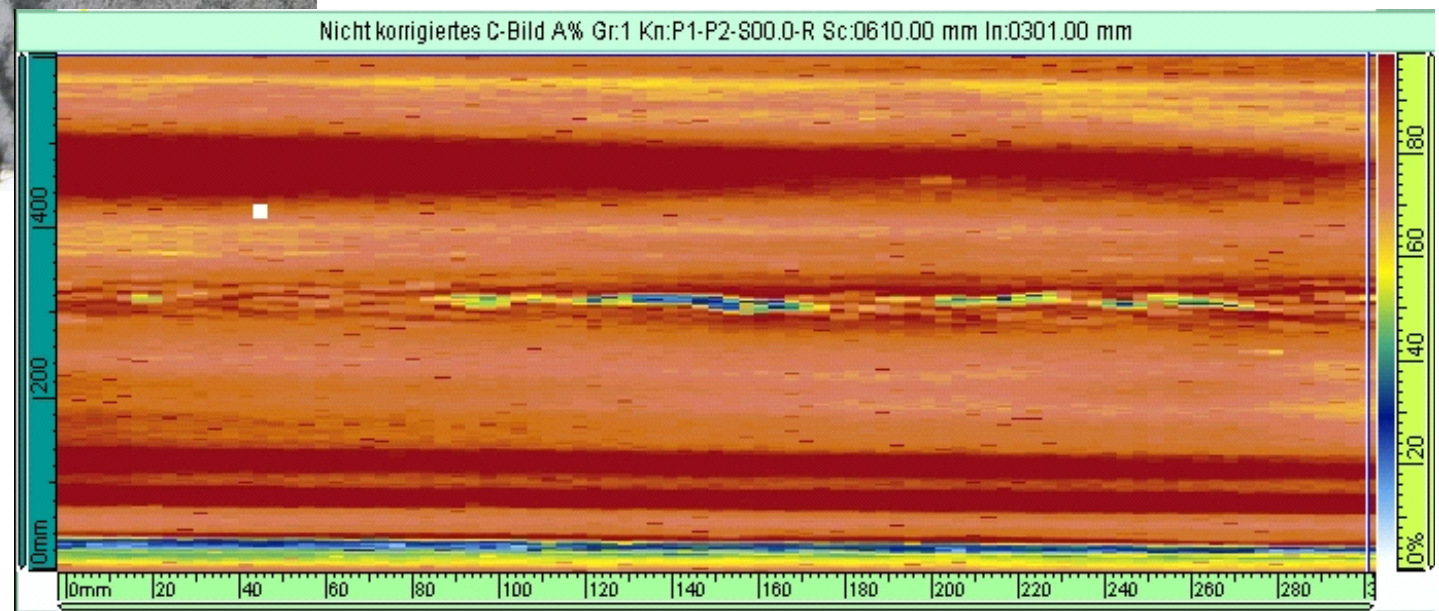
Ultrasonic Inspection Techniques for adhesively bonded joints

Investigation of sleeves



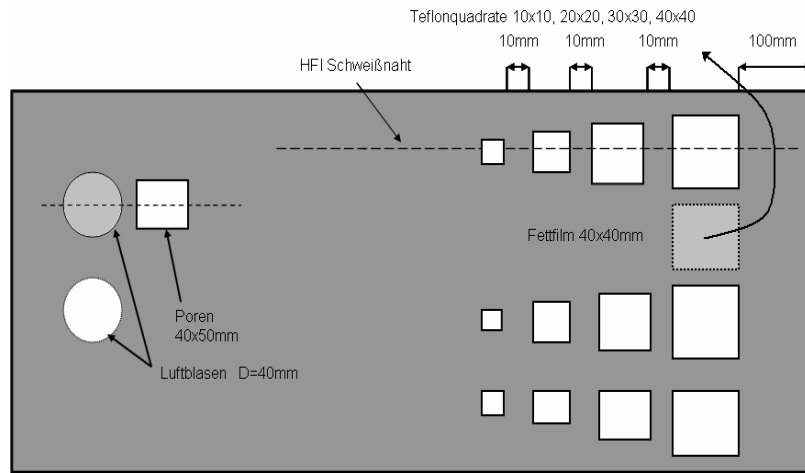
- Sleeves for 168 mm tubes have a 'corrosion line' opposite to the weld seam.
- These both lines lead always to UT-indications!

- To be placed in 3 o'clock and 9 o'clock positions.

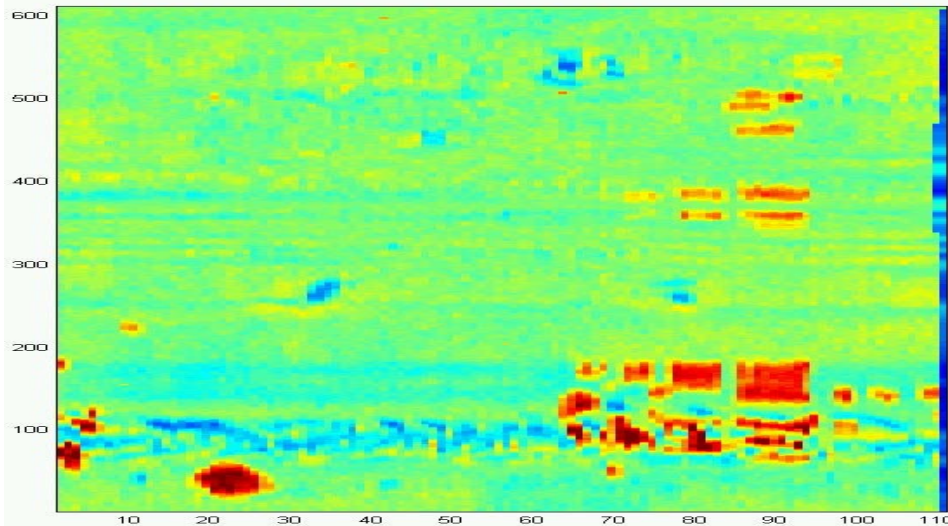


Ultrasonic Inspection Techniques for adhesively bonded joints

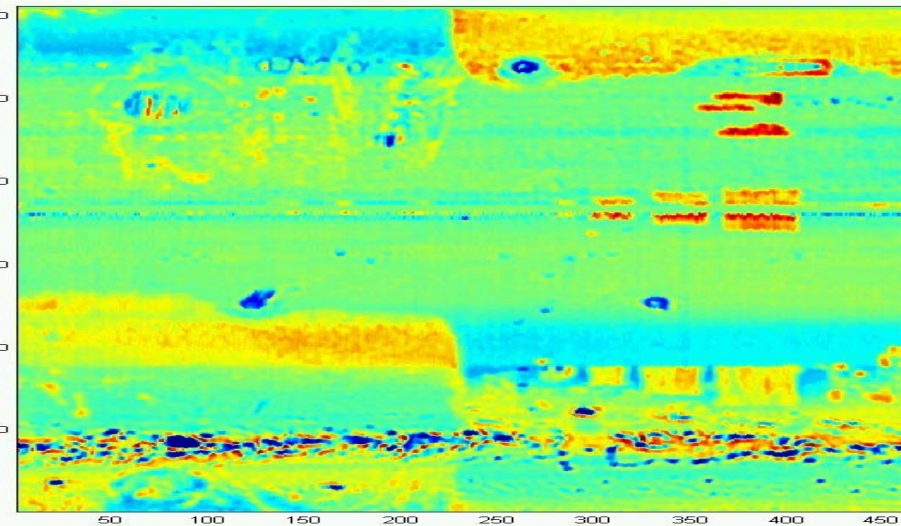
Prepared test tube



- A **test tube** was prepared in Salzgitter (Dr. Flügge) with several characteristic artificial defects.
- The relevant defects could be detected.
- Difficult to detect air voids on inner interface.



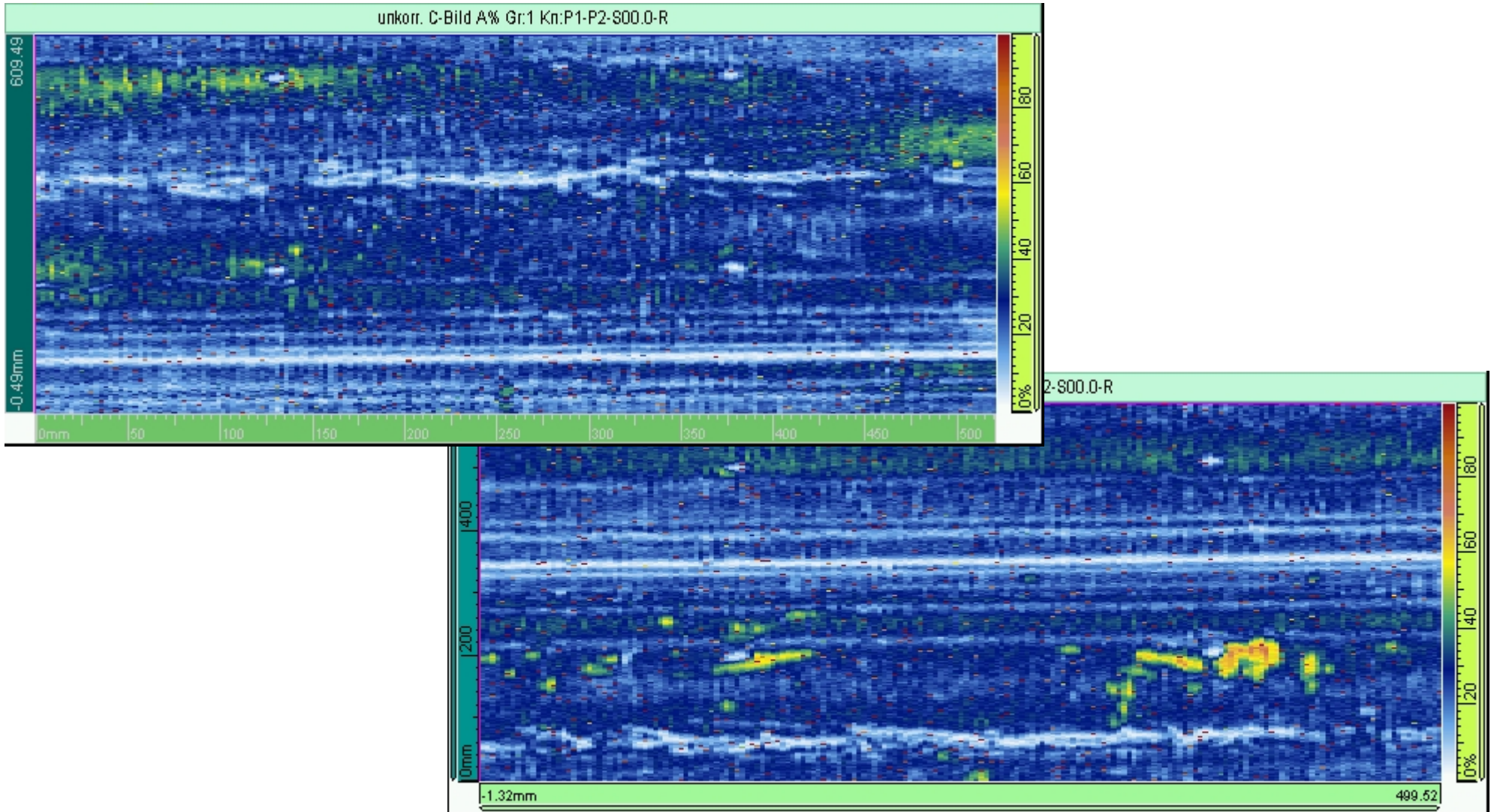
Result from EMAT- testing




Result from Piezo- testing

Ultrasonic Inspection Techniques for adhesively bonded joints

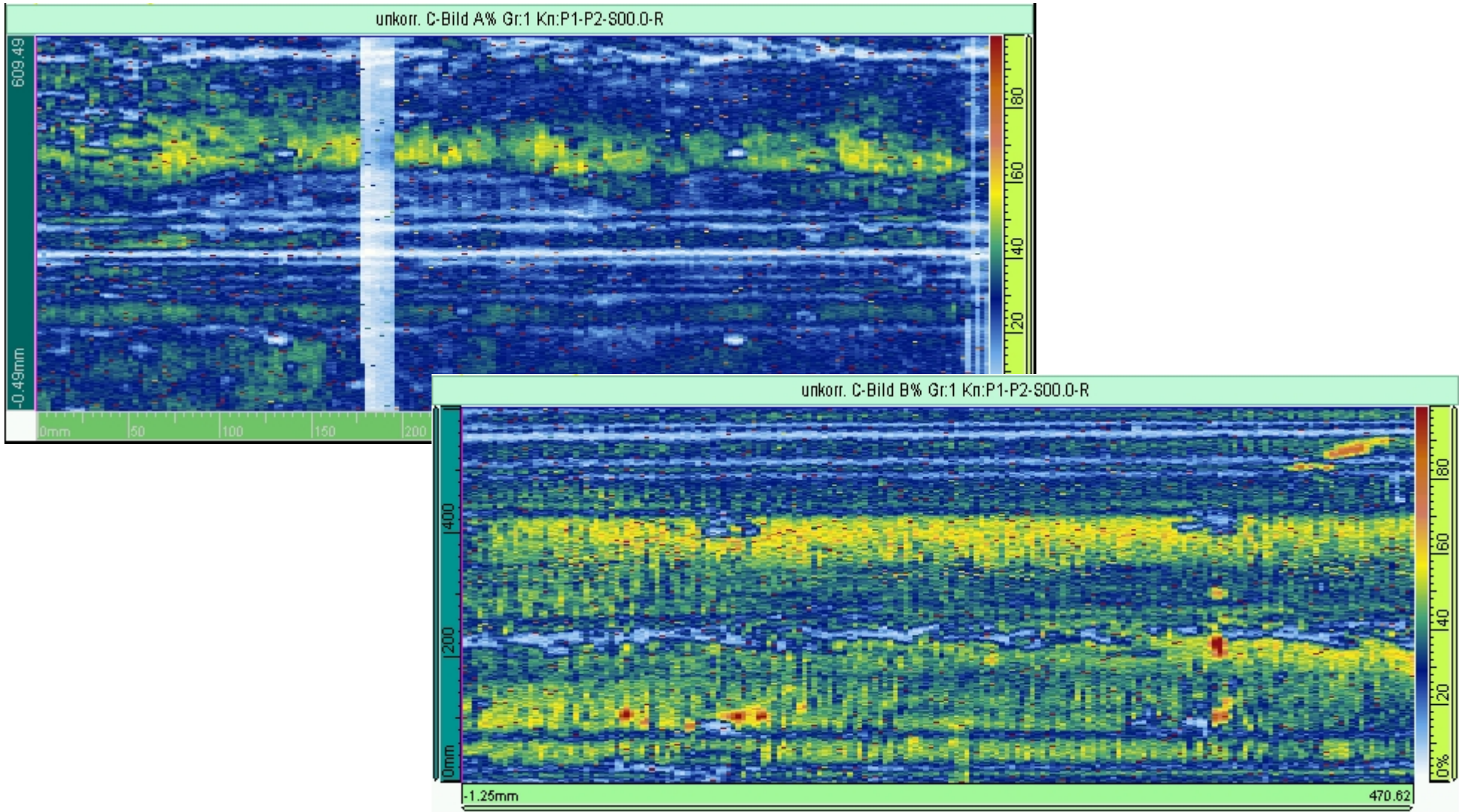
Detection of 'natural' air voids in bonded joints




 Results of inspection of bonded joints (168 mm tubes) before destructive testing.

Ultrasonic Inspection Techniques for adhesively bonded joints

Detection of 'natural' air voids in bonded joints



 Results of inspection of bonded joints (168 mm tubes) before destructive testing.

Results from tubes

- ↻ Piezo- and EMAT- technique can be used for inspection.
- ↻ EMAT has advantage in the field as coupling is easier, but more sensitive to disturbances.
- ↻ Weld seam cannot be inspected → 3 o'clock position.
- ↻ Sleeves with corrosion line on inside show always indication there.
- ↻ Relevant defects in test tube could be detected.
- ↻ Voids on inner side of gap are difficult to detect.
- ↻ Natural defects in bonded joints were found.
- ↻ Patent application.

Next steps

- ↻ Inspection of large diameter bonds.
- ↻ Transfer of technique to field application (mechanics !).