



# CFLUX Project- EASN 2020

Eddy current inspection of Carbon fibre raw materials and cured parts in the Aerospace industry



M. Wright & Sons Ltd.  
Engineered Textile Structures  
(Established 1860)



# Non destructive testing of composite materials in aerospace.

Complex geometry



Disadvantages of other techniques-

- Ultrasonic , Laser, Air coupled

Why use eddy current ?-

- Non contact, safe, sensitive, volume fraction detection, weave flaws detection

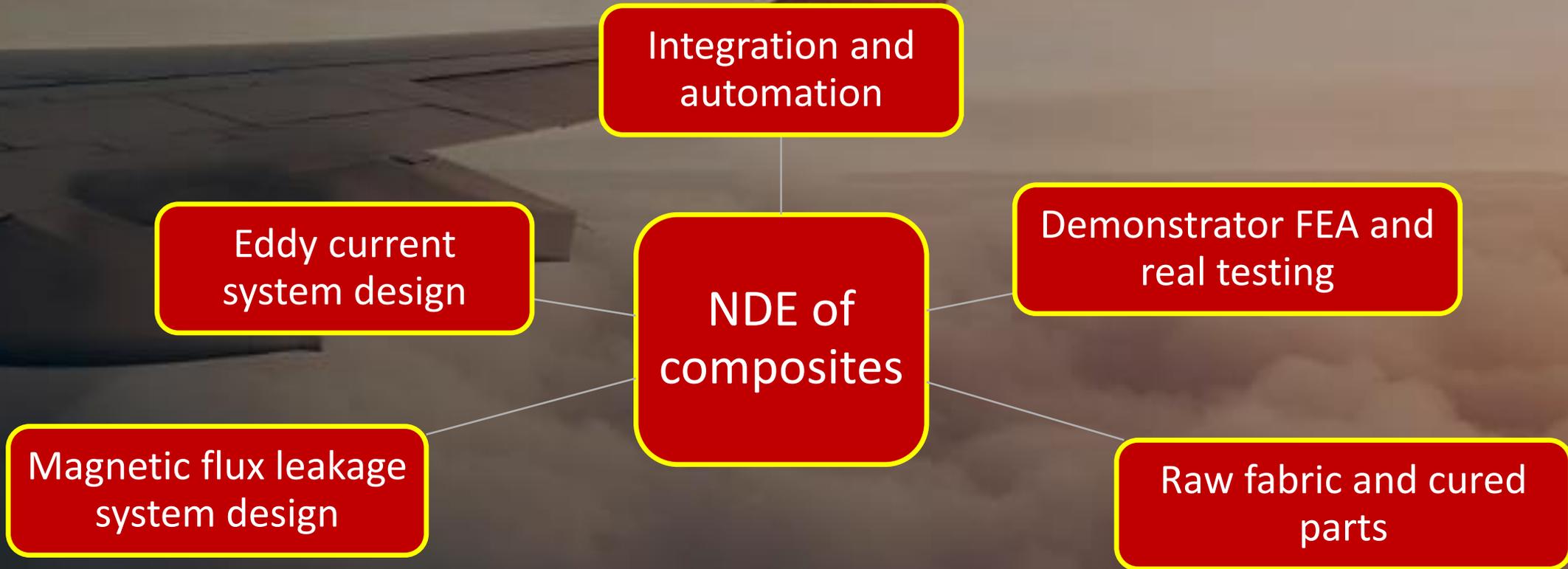
The challenges-

- Signal to noise ratio, vibrations, constant standoff, equipment integrations

## Development of two non-contact:

- Dry NDE techniques for carbon fibre parts.
- Eddy current and Magnetic flux leakage to retrieve high-resolution signals from carbon fibre surfaces

# How will we achieve this?

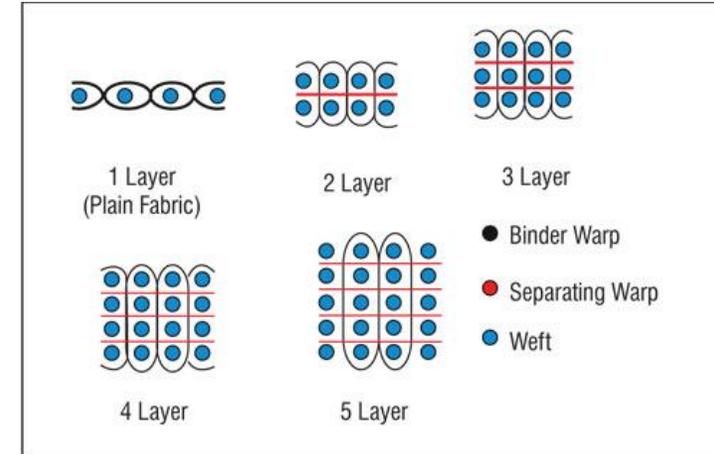


# Key activities of consortium partners

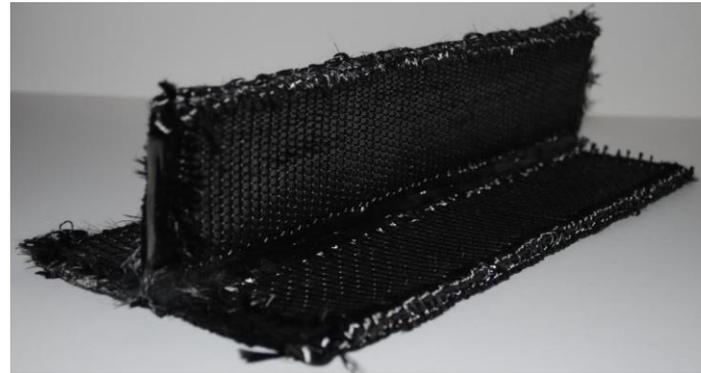
Company	Key activity
M. Wrights and sons	Use of advanced testing equipment in production, and manufacture all of the 3D woven fabric for project reference samples. Project management.
TWI	Create Eddy current viewing and interrogation software, by integration of positional and eddy current signals from a 2D scanner, 3D Cobot and EtherNDE unique probes. Validation against conventional methods. Project management.
EtherNDE	Manufacture the Eddy current end effectors and control systems for CFLUX, marketing the entire automated systems. They will also develop high-sensitivity hardware applicable for additional markets beyond CFLUX
AHS	Manufacture the MFL sensor head and control systems for CFLUX, marketing the entire automated systems. They will also develop high-sensitivity hardware applicable for additional markets beyond CFLUX
FAR	Design of reference samples, and performing FEA and tool design for the project, alongside mechanical testing and validation

# M Wrights and sons 3D woven textiles in carbon fibre for aerospace

- Weight saving
- Space saving
- High temperature performance
- Chemical resistance
- Flame retardant
- High strength, low extension at failure
- Creep resistance
- Ballistic performance
- Cut and penetration resistance
- Significant cost reduction opportunities



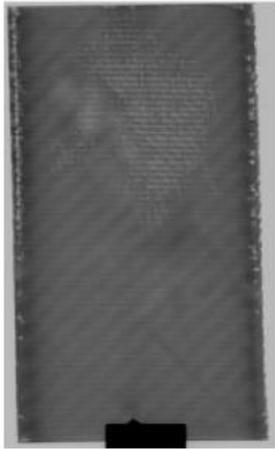
# 3D woven fabric-woven flat-unfolded into T shape, and then infused with resin



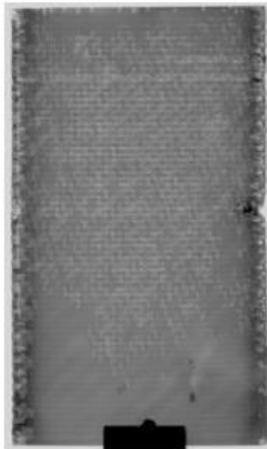
# Reference samples

- Raw fabric and cured parts.

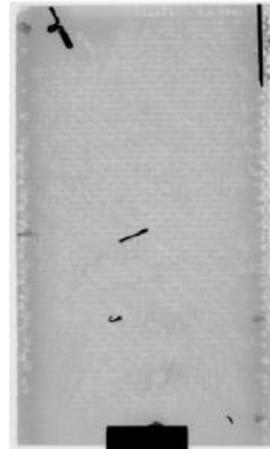
# X-ray and Conventional Eddy current of initial samples



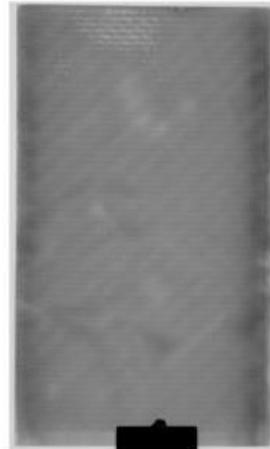
NORMAL



MISSING TOWS

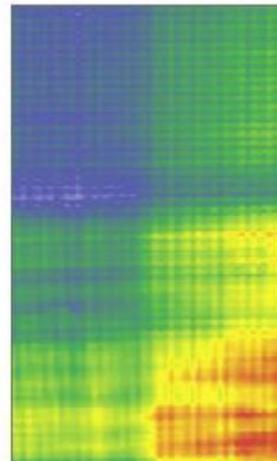
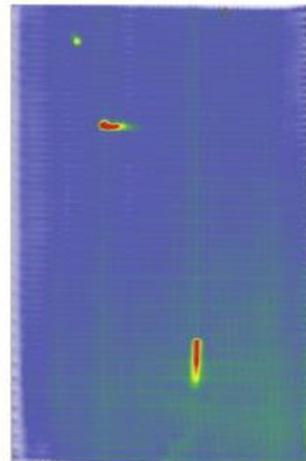
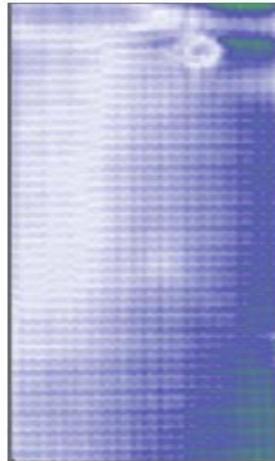
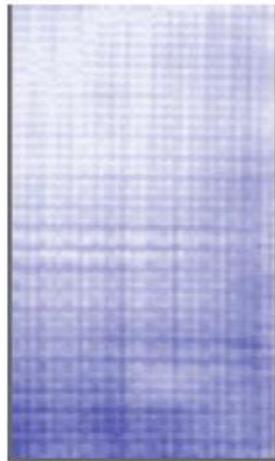


METAL INCLUSIONS



VOIDS

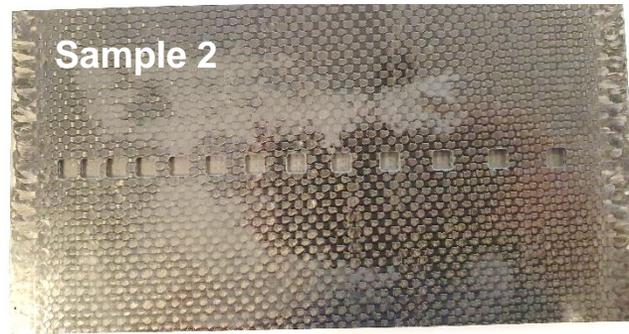
80kV,160uA,SDD 1148mm, SOD  
619mm, Mag x1.85  
Resolution 0.11,1000msec  
exposure,8 frames averaged



XY scanner-2MHz  
probe, 1mm increment

# Machined reference samples

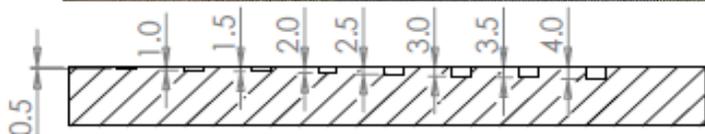
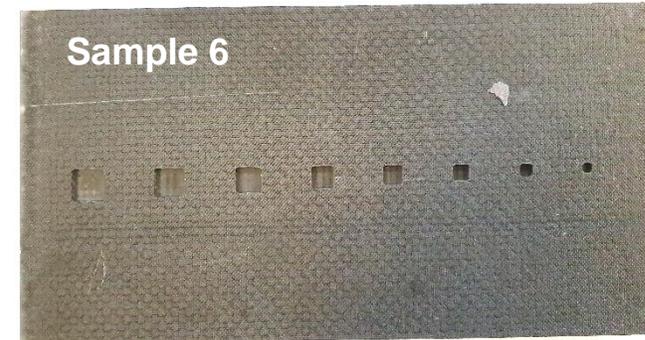
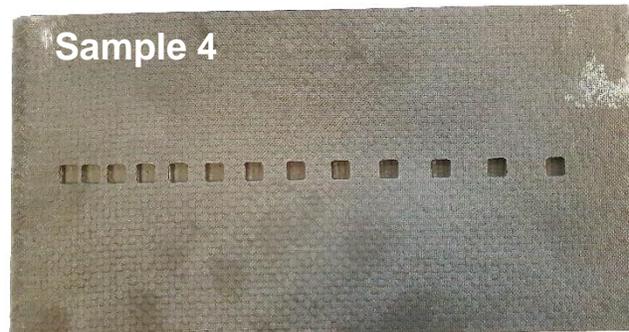
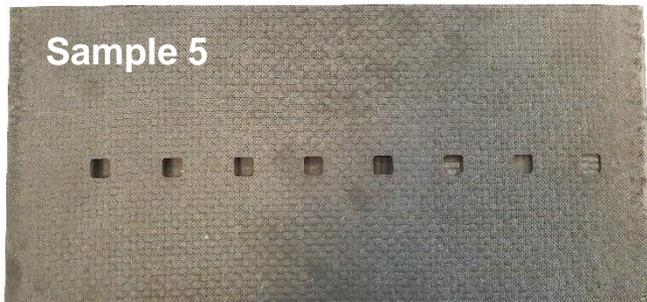
4.2mm SAMPLES



FLAW DEPTHS

RESOLUTION-DIFFERING SPACING

FLAW SIZES



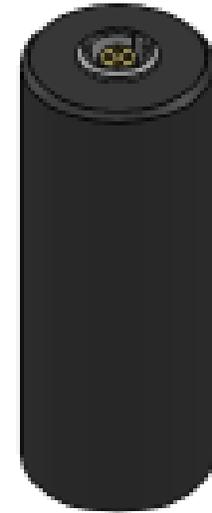
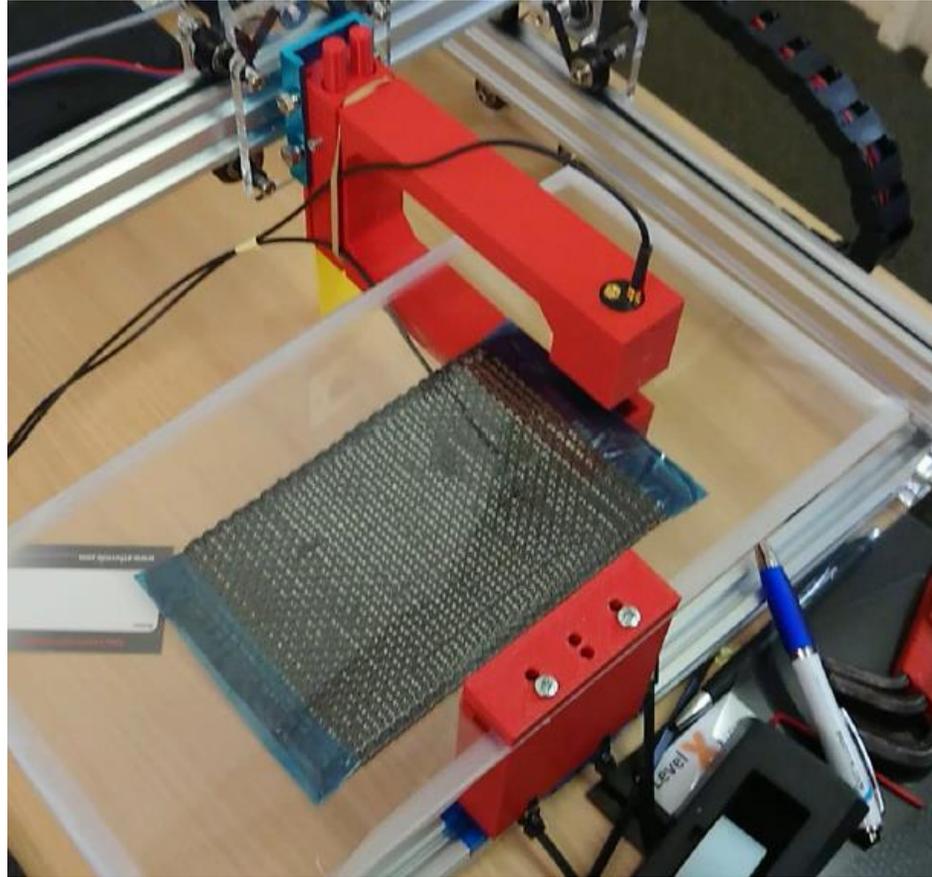
15mm SAMPLES



# Approach

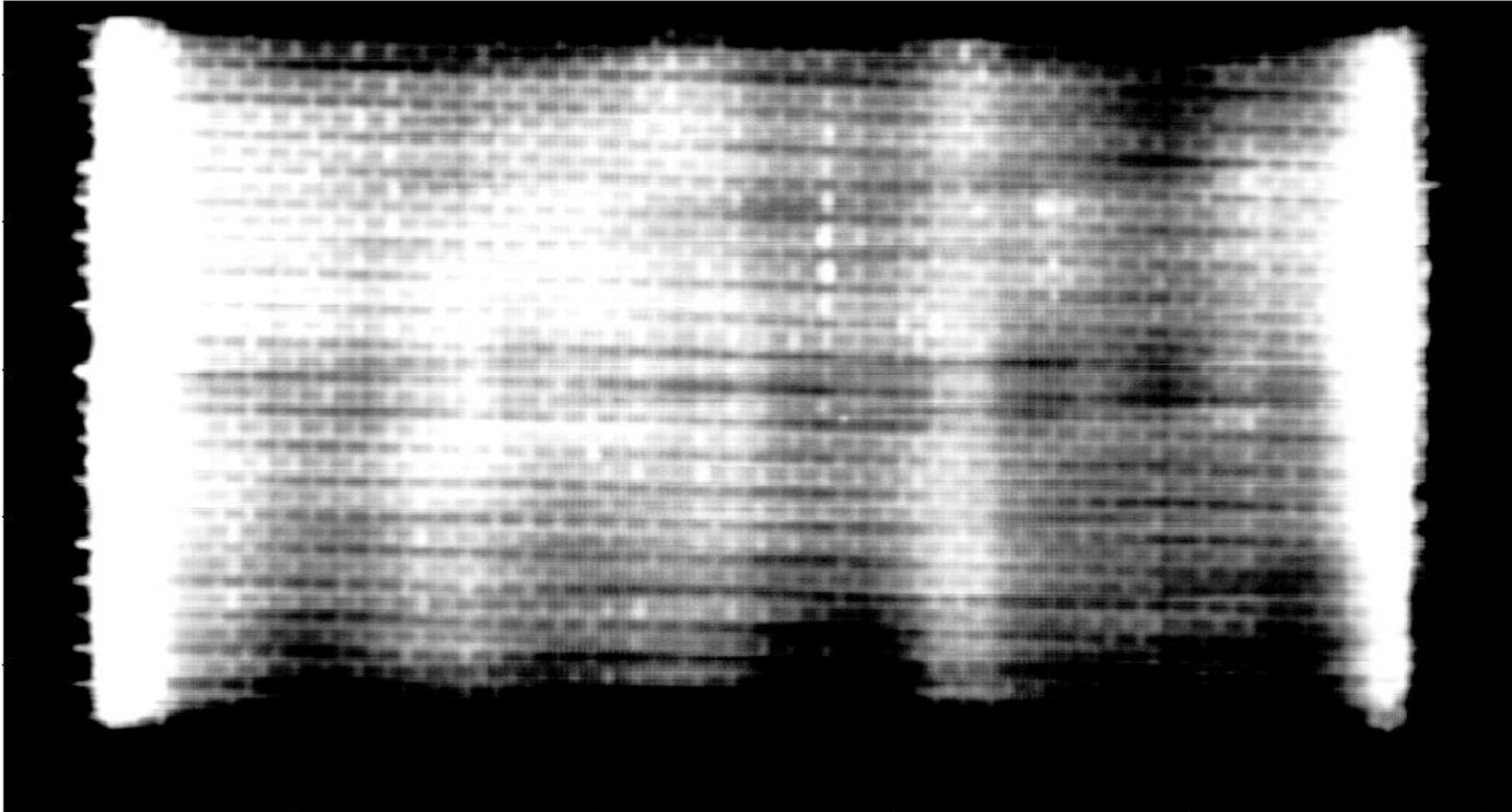
- Development of Eddy Current techniques for carbon fibre parts.

# Ether NDE design and build of 2D scanner and 3D printed probes



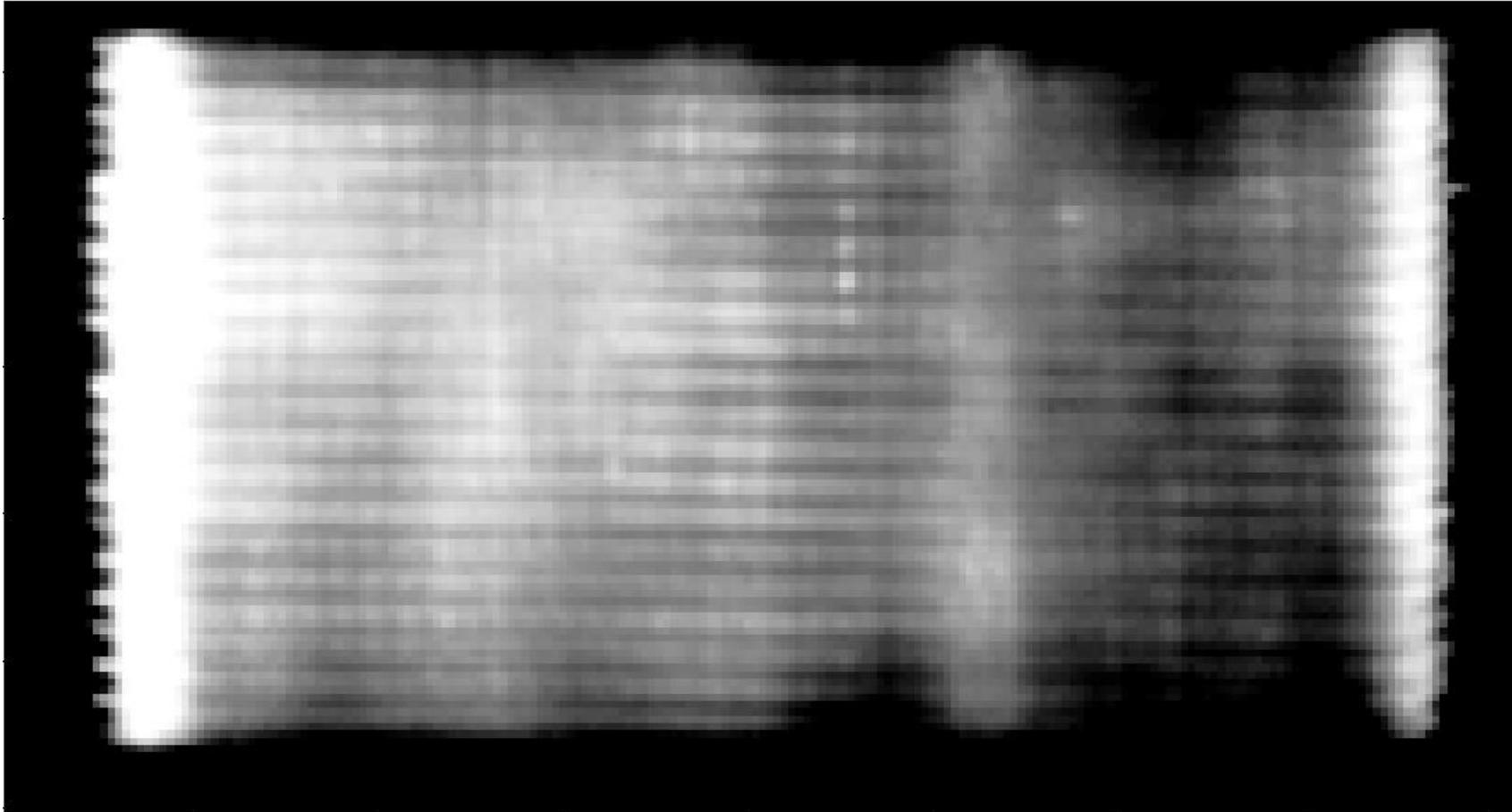
# 4.2 mm Reference Sample 2

4 MHz Sample 2 Pencil Probe .2 mm Resolution

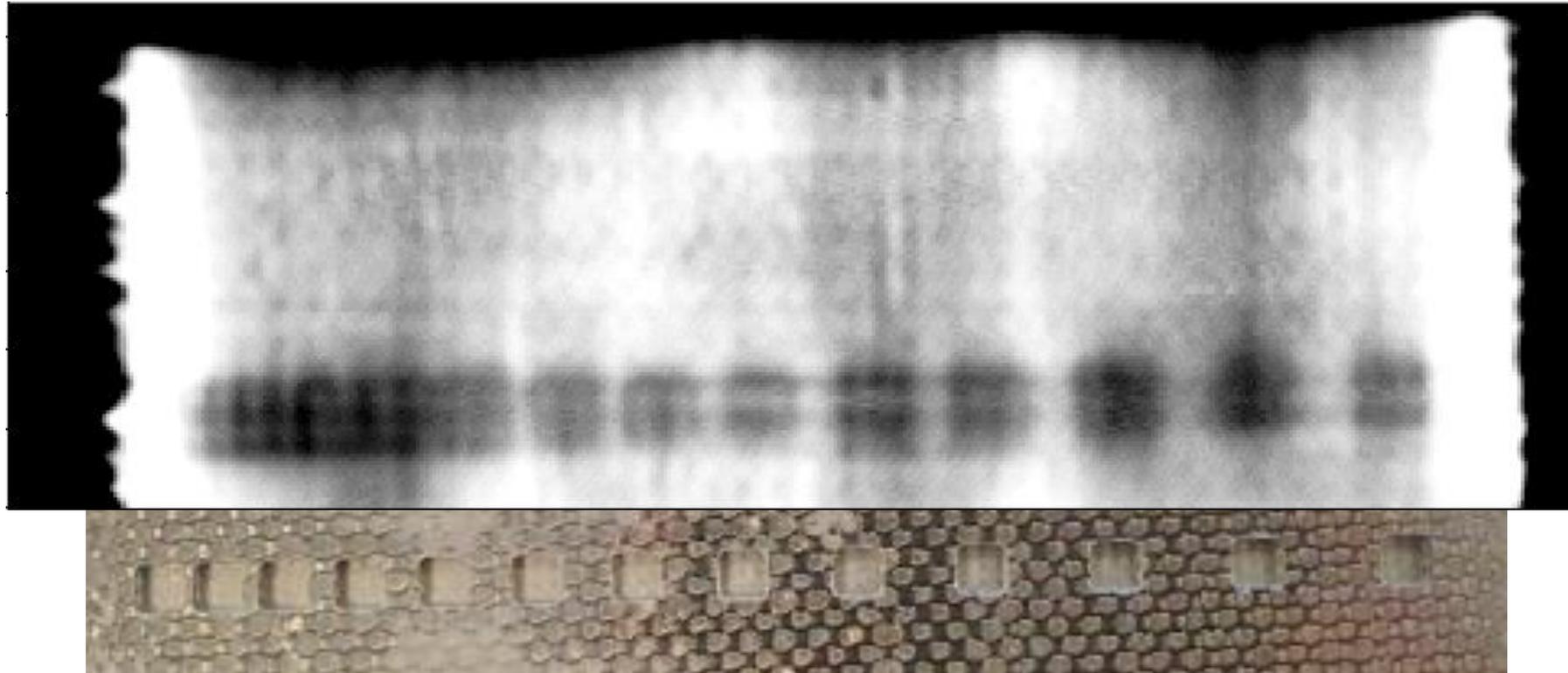


# 4.2 mm Reference Sample2

10 MHz Sample 8mm Probe 1 mm and 0.25mm Resolution



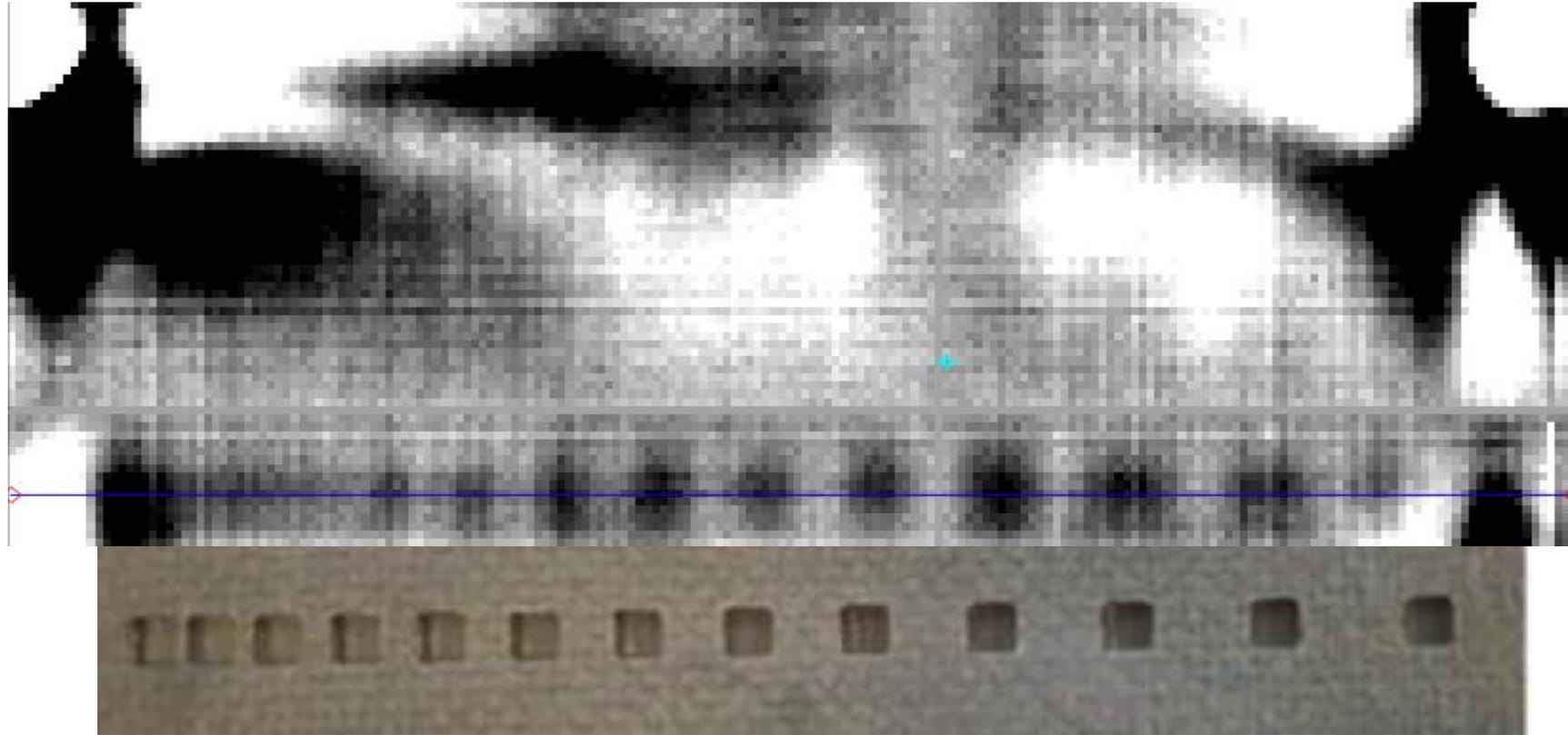
## 4.2 mm Reference Sample 2



9 MHz Sample 2 8mm Probe



# 15mm resolution sample with filtering



# Notched 4.2 mm sample



Notches

Left to Right

Top

2.3mm deep by 17mm

1.28mm deep by 12mm

0.7mm deep by 10 mm

Bottom

2.5mm by 18mm

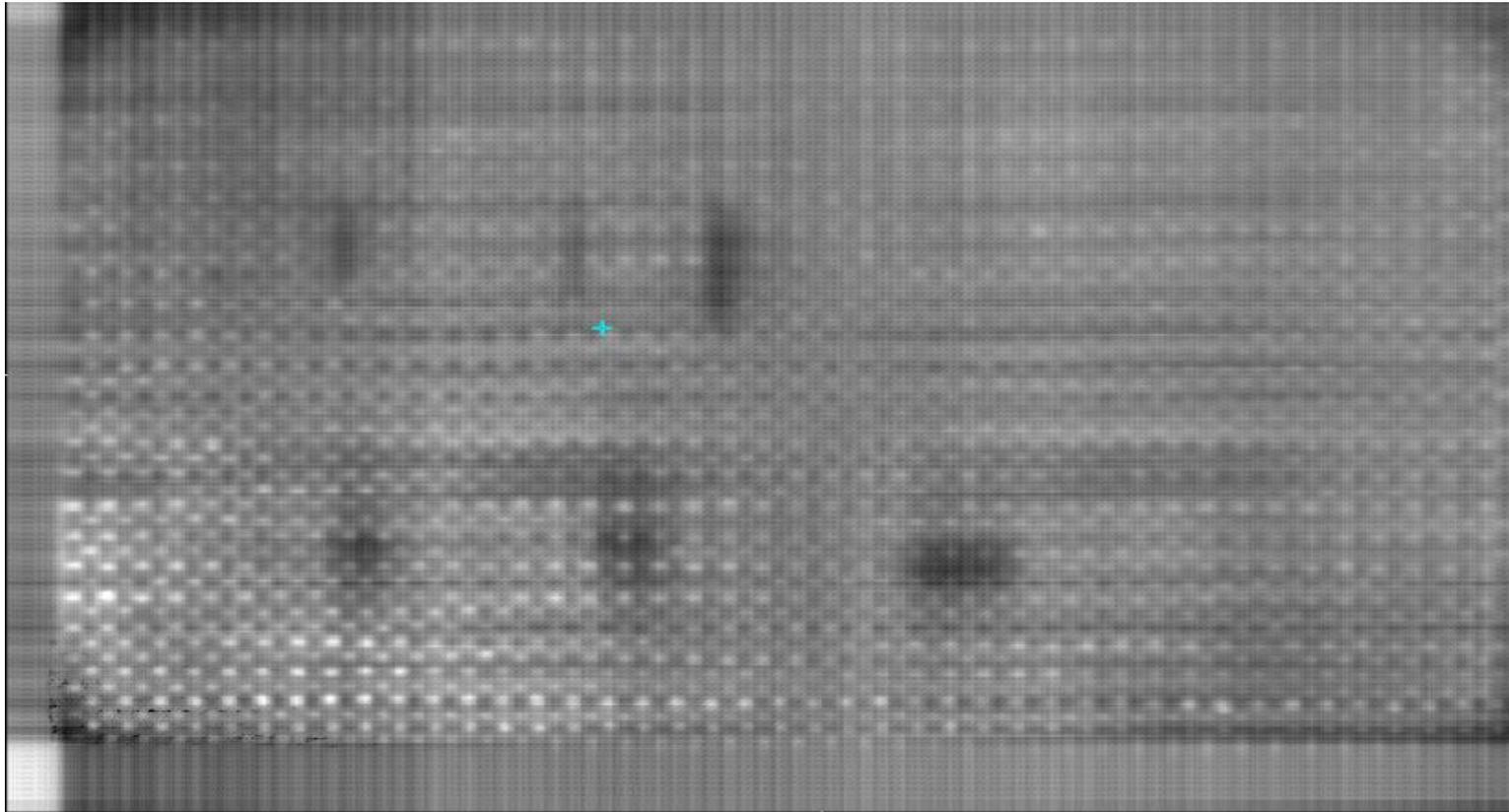
1mm by 11mm

0.9mm by 10.5 mm

Sample nominal 4.2mm but  
Right side 4.3mm left side  
3.8mm

# 4mm Sample with surface notches

2MHz Pencil Probe at 4MHz 0.25 mm resolution (164215)

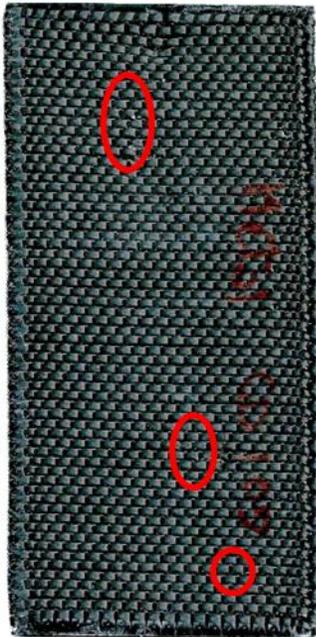


# Approach

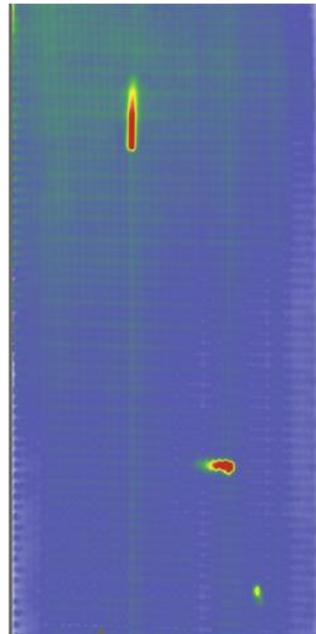
- Application of Magnetic flux leakage to retrieve high-resolution signals from carbon fibre surfaces

# Quarter 1-3 : Preliminary Tests (MFL)

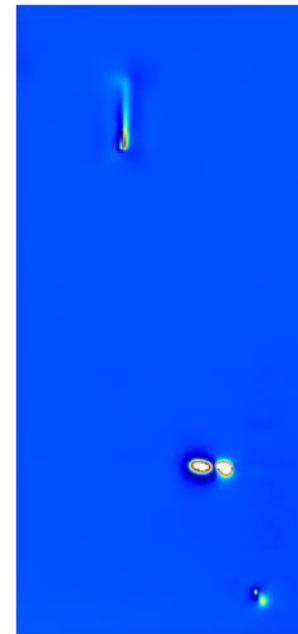
- A flaw in a material causes a deflection of the magnetic field which is detected by the sensor
- **Only occurs** if permeabilities are significantly different as in the case of any ferromagnetic metal



CD107  
(Metal Fragments)

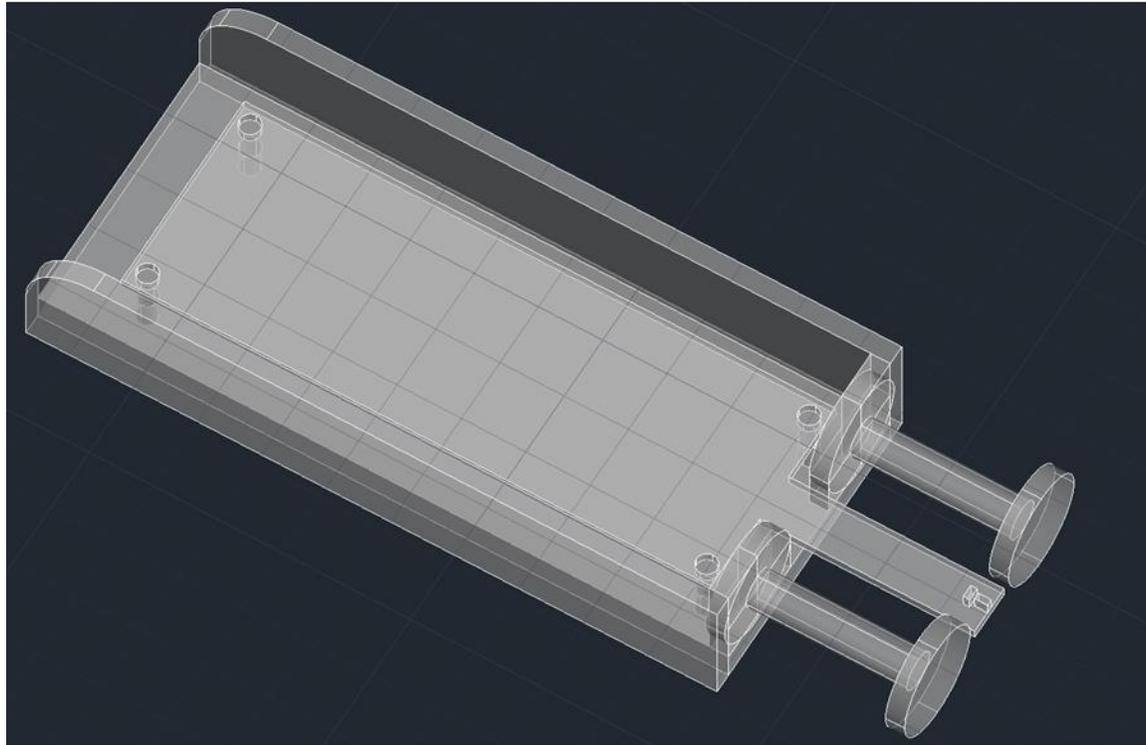


Eddy Current  
Measurement  
[TWI]

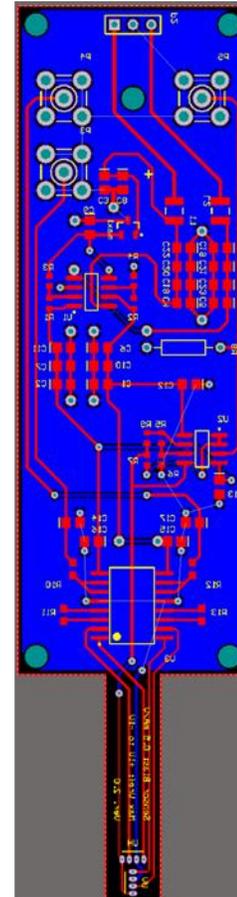


MFL  
Measurement  
[AHS]

# Quarter 4 : High-Frequency Probe Gen 1



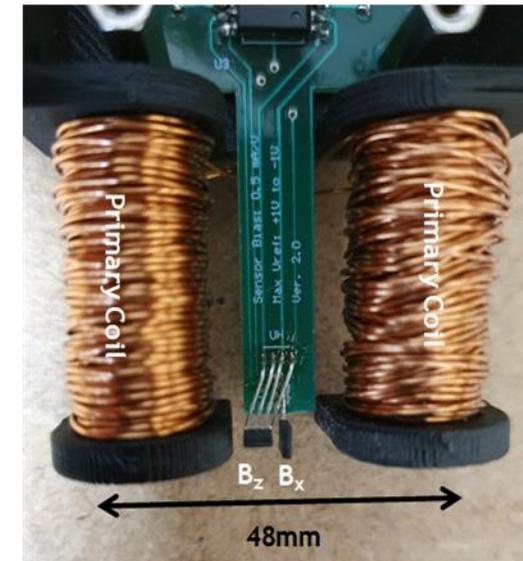
Probe dimension: 135.5mm × 48mm × 15mm  
Coil dimension:  $\varnothing$ 17mm x 25mm (300 Turn each)  
Sensor to single-coil centre horizontal distance: 13.5mm



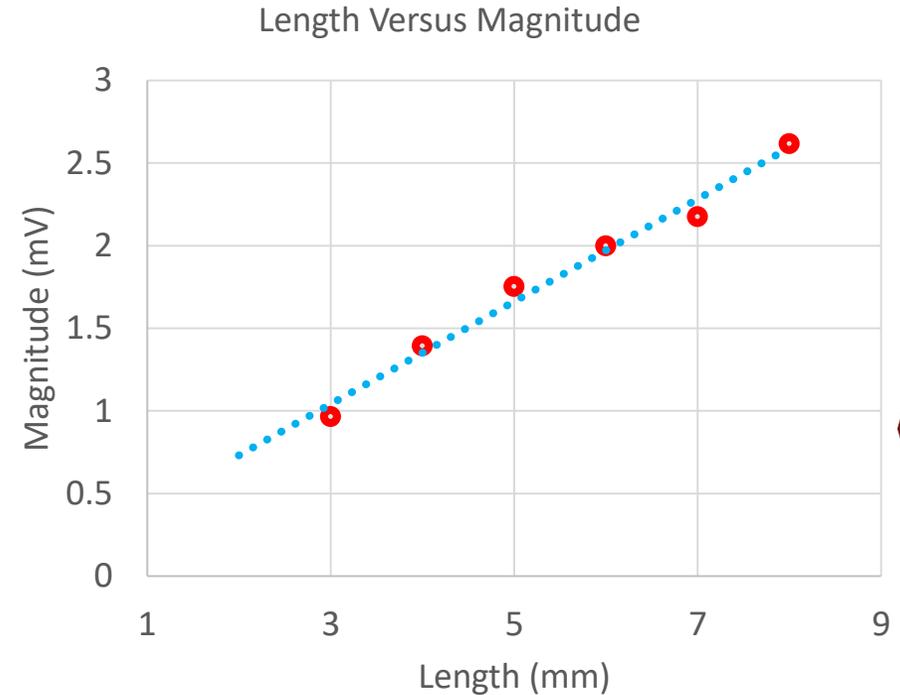
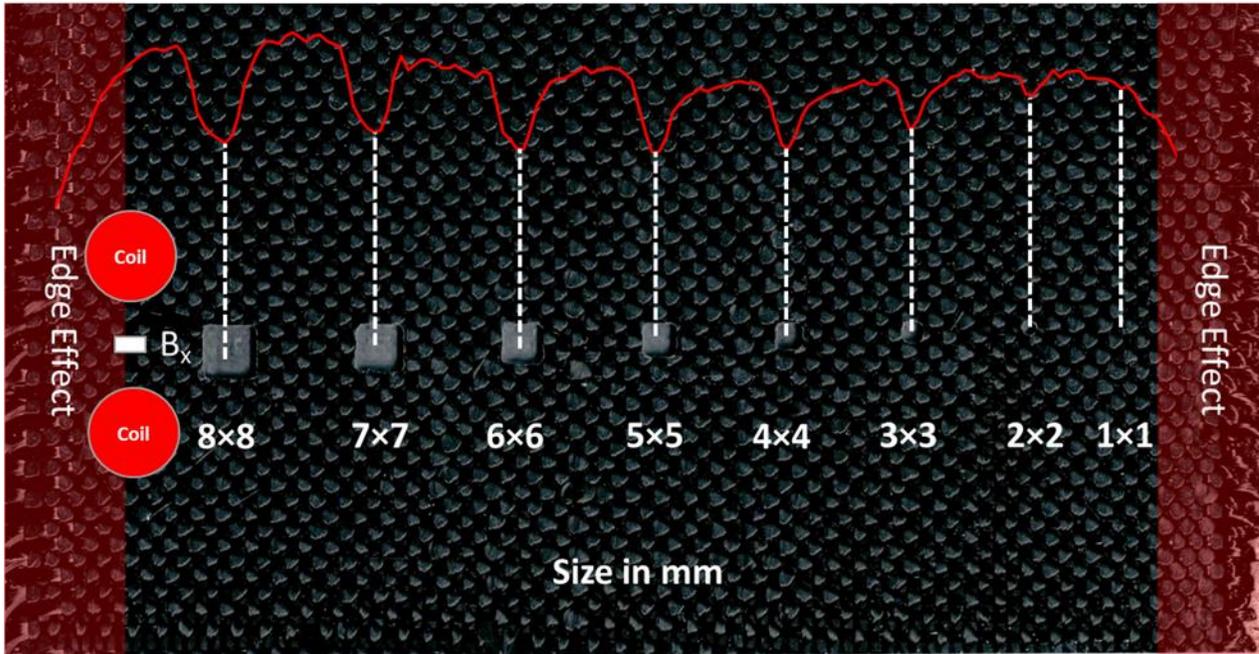
Frequency Range: 100-700kHz

No of sensor: 2 ( $B_x$  and  $B_z$ )

Field Strength  $\sim 1\mu\text{T}$  (500kHz)



# Quarter 4 : Sample 1 – Flaw Size



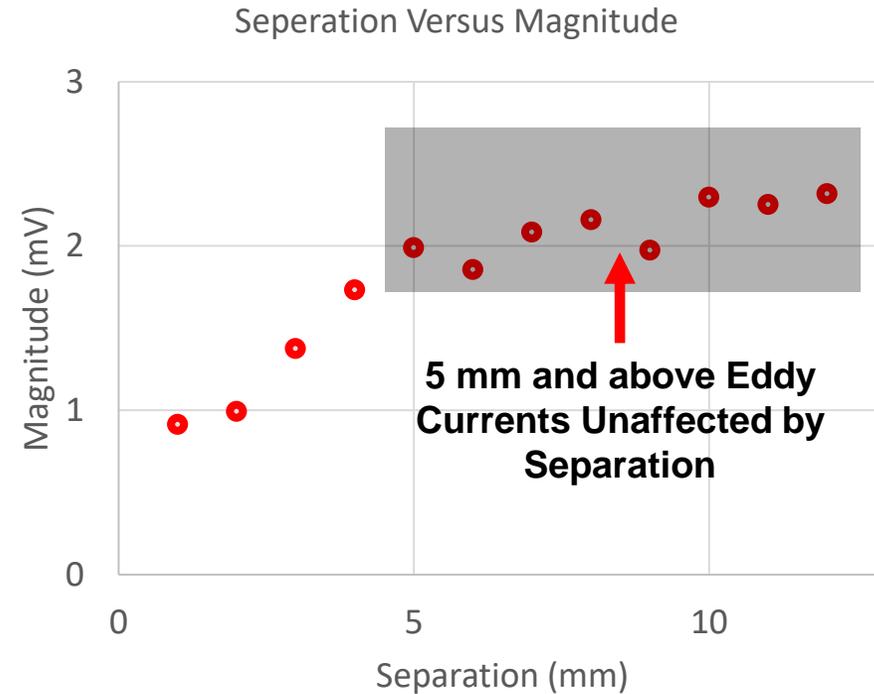
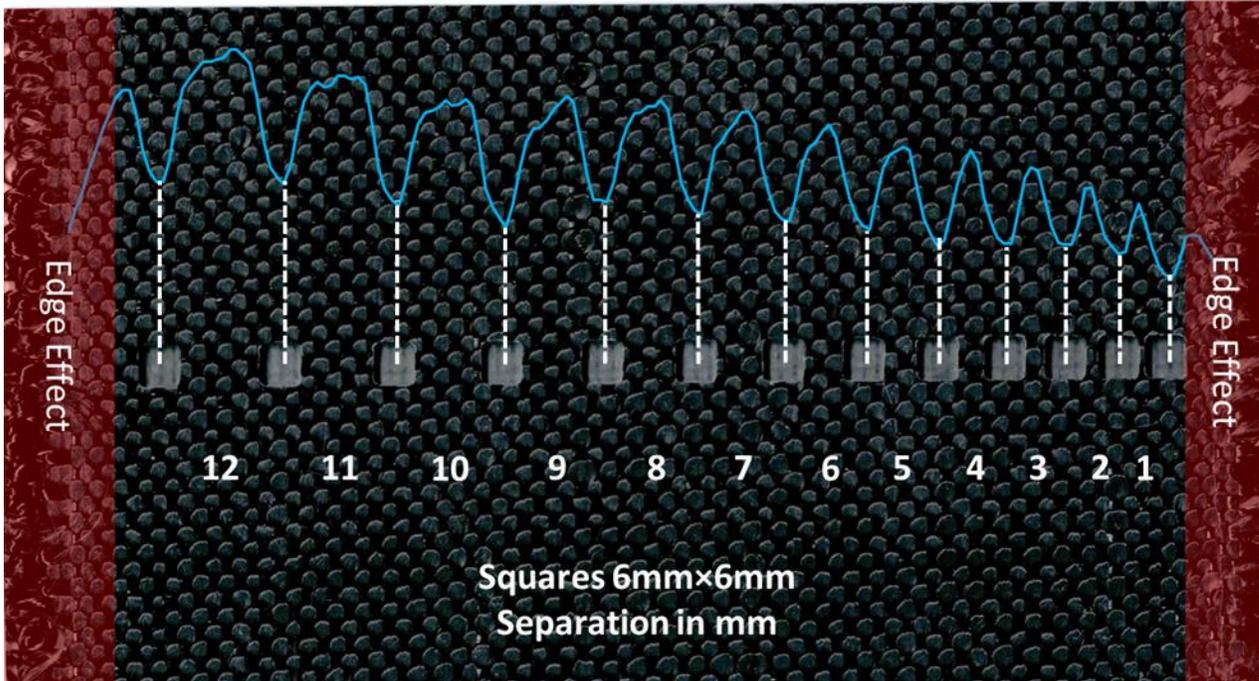
## Results Summary :

Eddy currents are disturbed by a flaw → Magnetic Field affected related to Length



Minimum Flaw Size Detected 2mm×2mm

# Quarter 4 : Sample 2 – Resolution



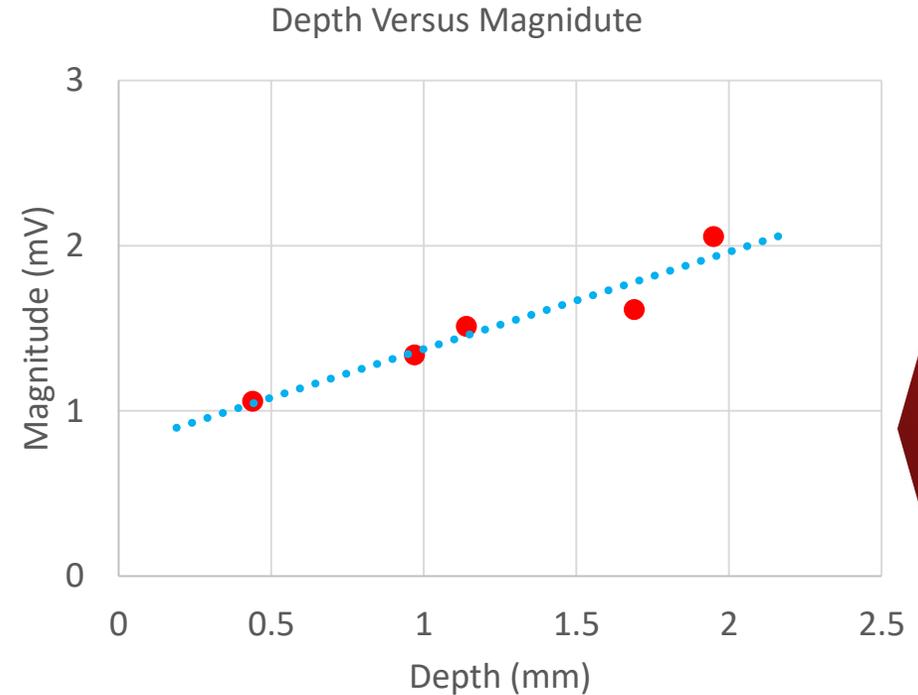
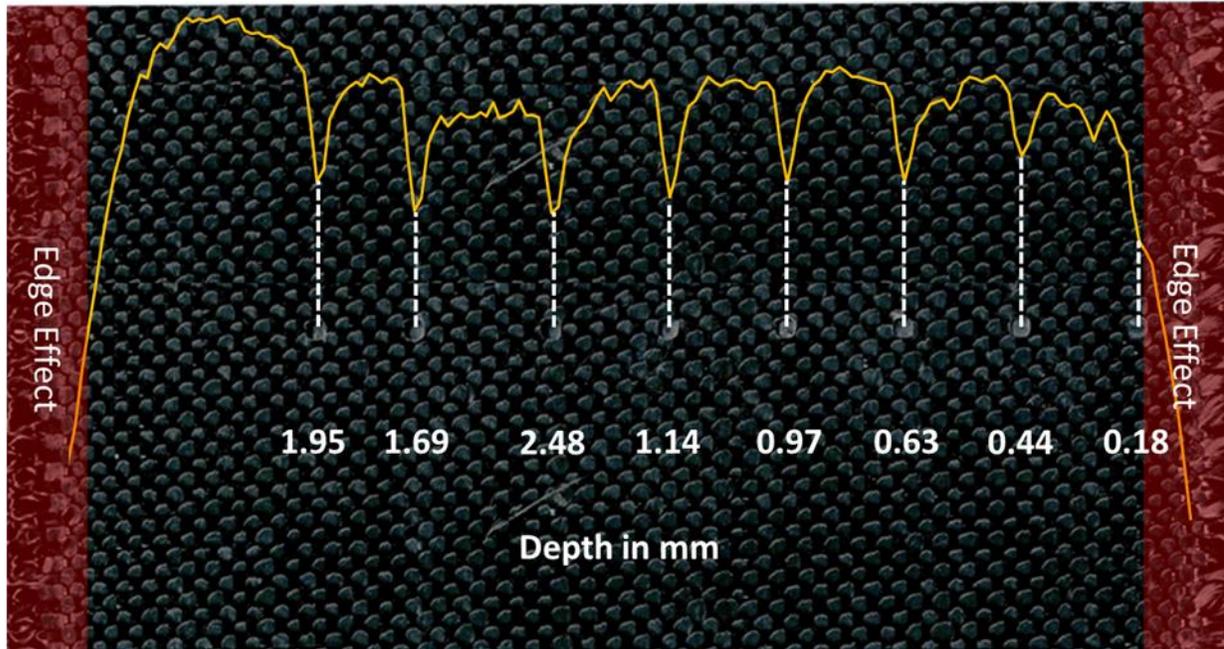
## Results Summary :

Eddy currents are disturbed by a flaw → Magnitude reduces as separation reduces below 5mm



Minimum Flaw Size Detected 1mm

# Quarter 4 : Sample 3 – Flaw Depth



## Results Summary :

Eddy currents are disturbed by a flaw → Magnetic Field affected related to depth

**Minimum Depth Detected 0.44mm**

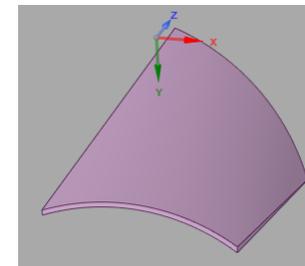
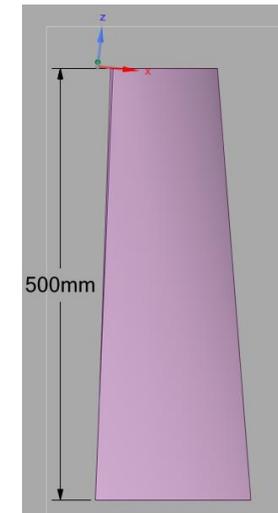
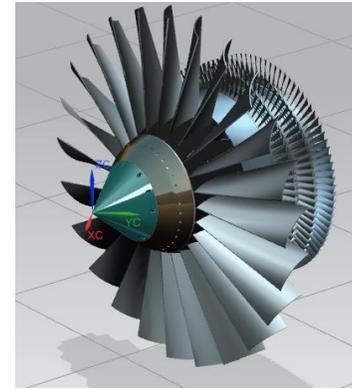


# Approach

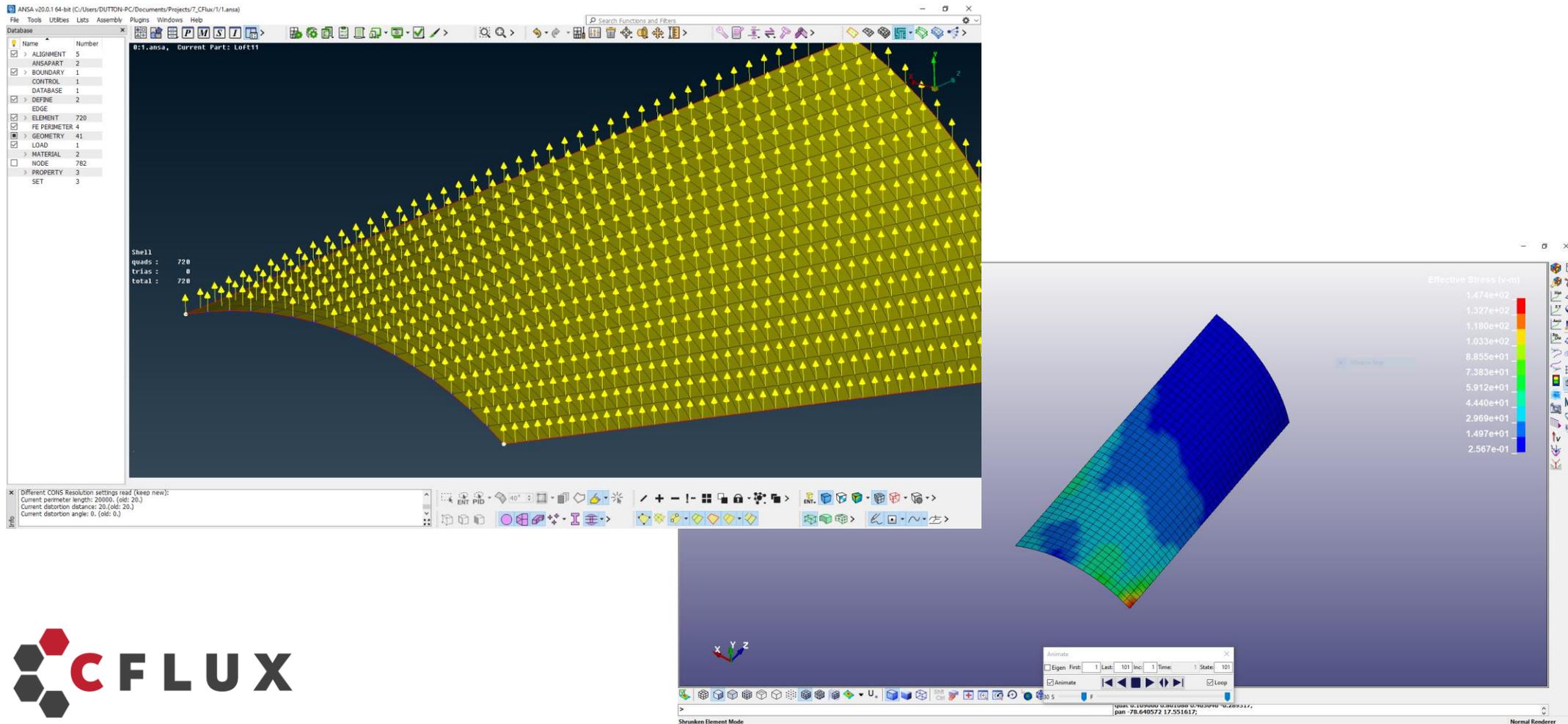
- Curved demonstrator (design and tooling), FEA and mechanical testing

# Curved Demonstrator design-FAR

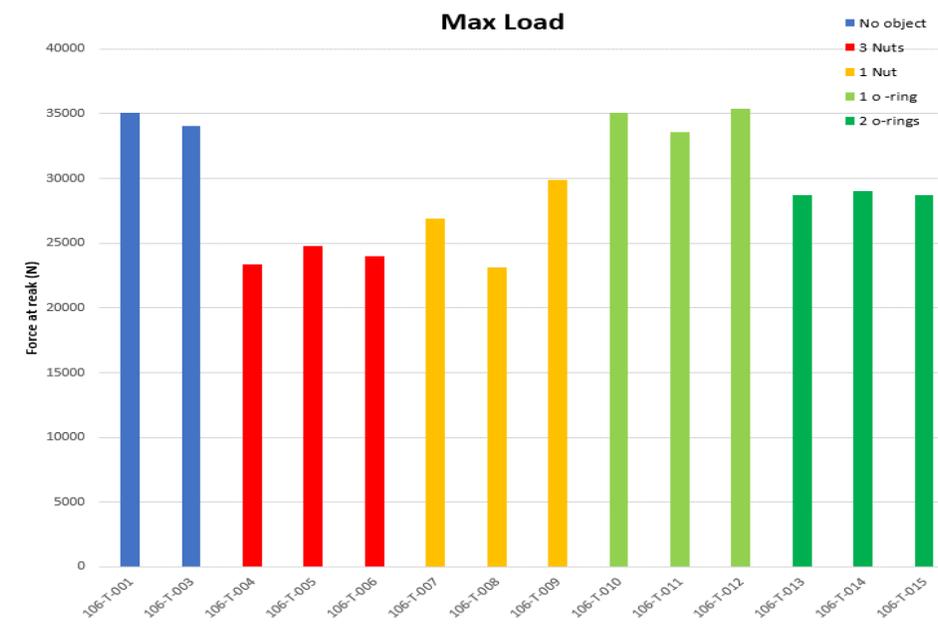
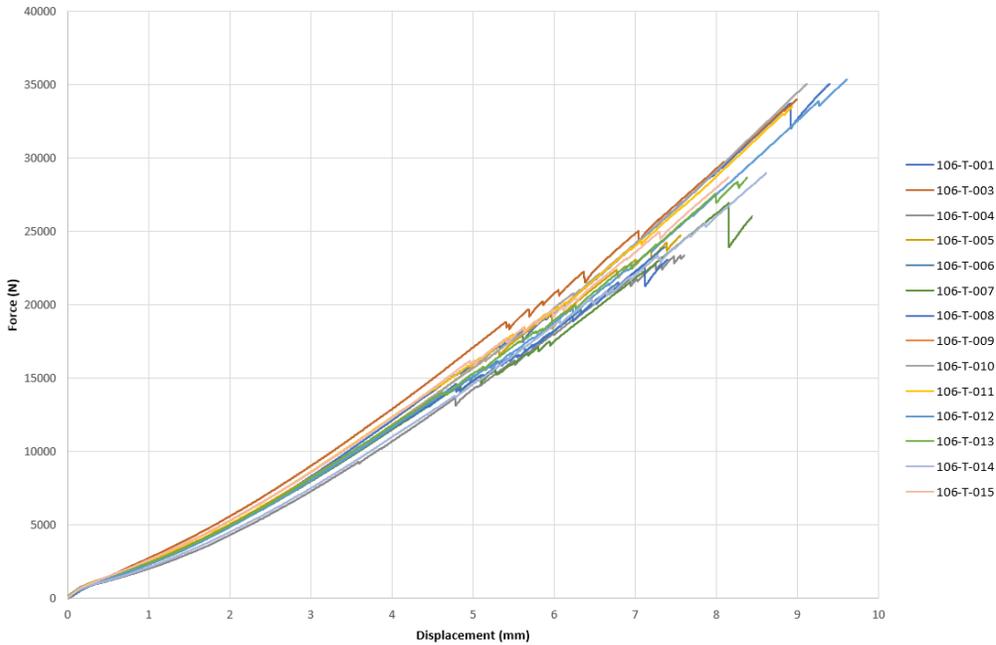
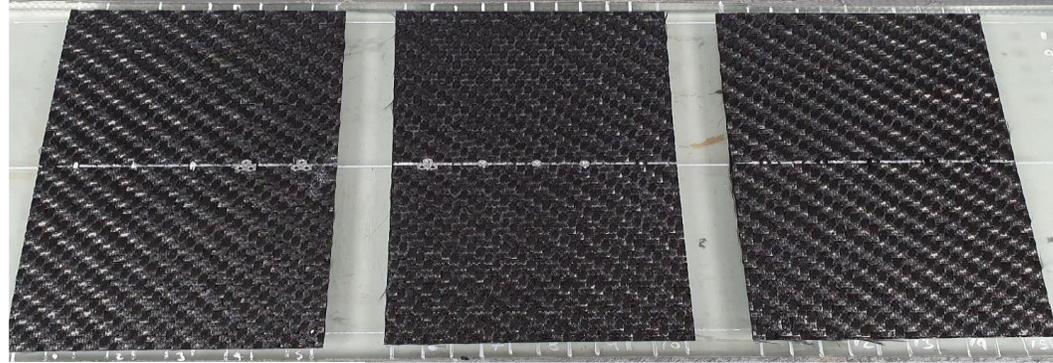
- Our curved demonstrator is a fan blade from a CMF56 engine, which is used in the A320 and A240 aircraft.
  - Minimum radius is 200mm.
- Typical volumetric flaw types can be placed into the part during manufacture
- The demonstrator allows for parts of different thicknesses to be produced from the same tool.
- We can apply load conditions of bounded at one end, and a point load applied at the other – creating a cantilever load case.



# FEA analysis of curved demonstrator



# Tensile testing of coupons-FAR

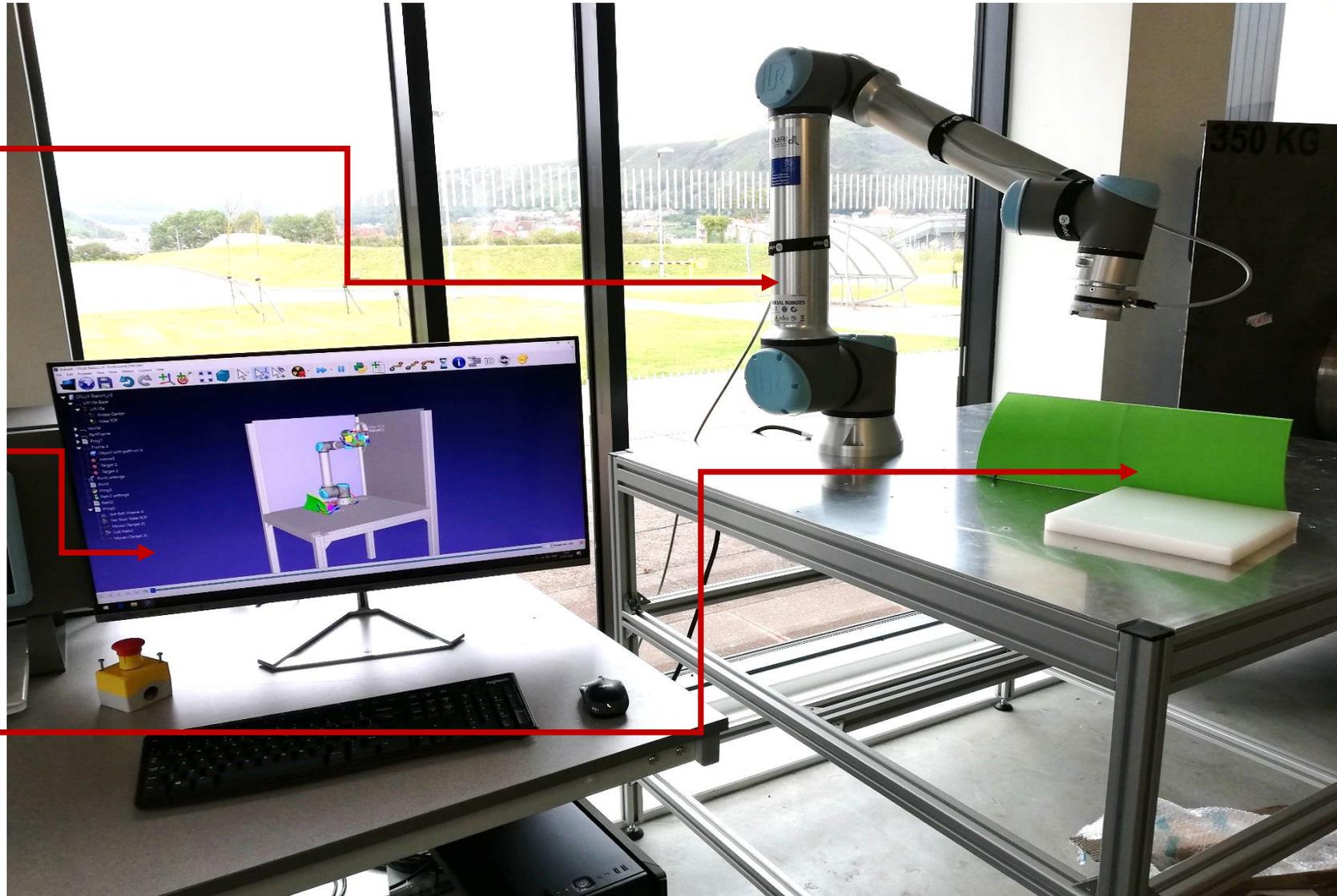


# Building the Eddy current automated prototype

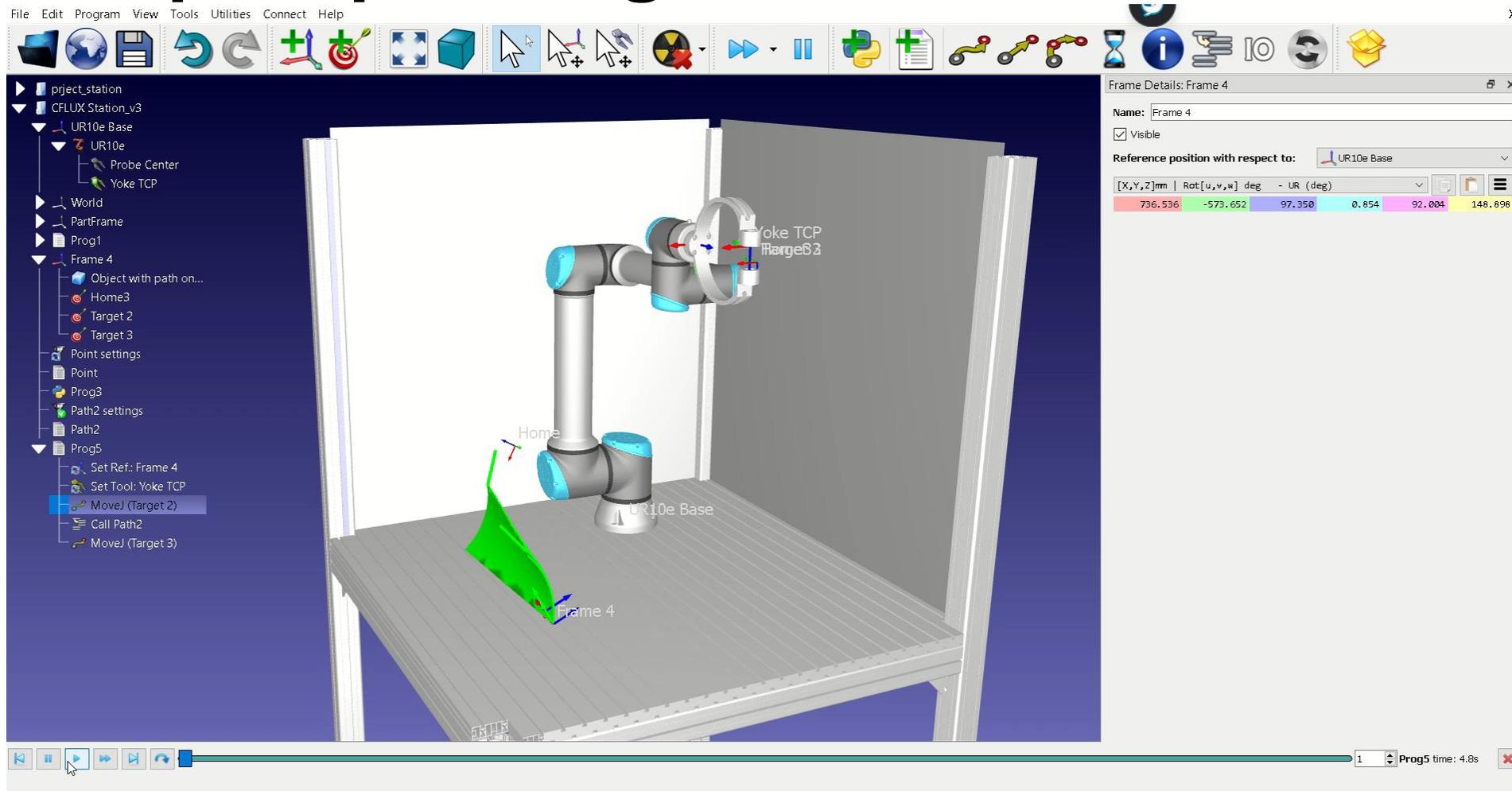
- Systems integration

# TWI-NDT validation, robot integration Probe assembly design

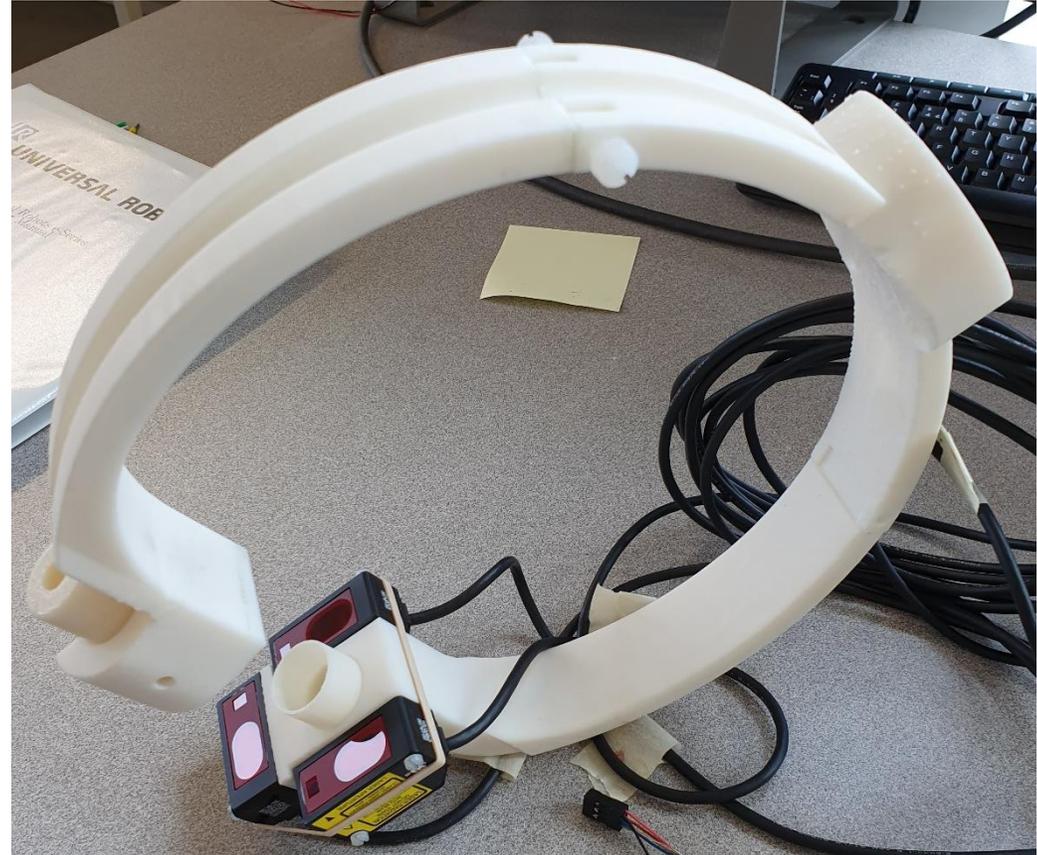
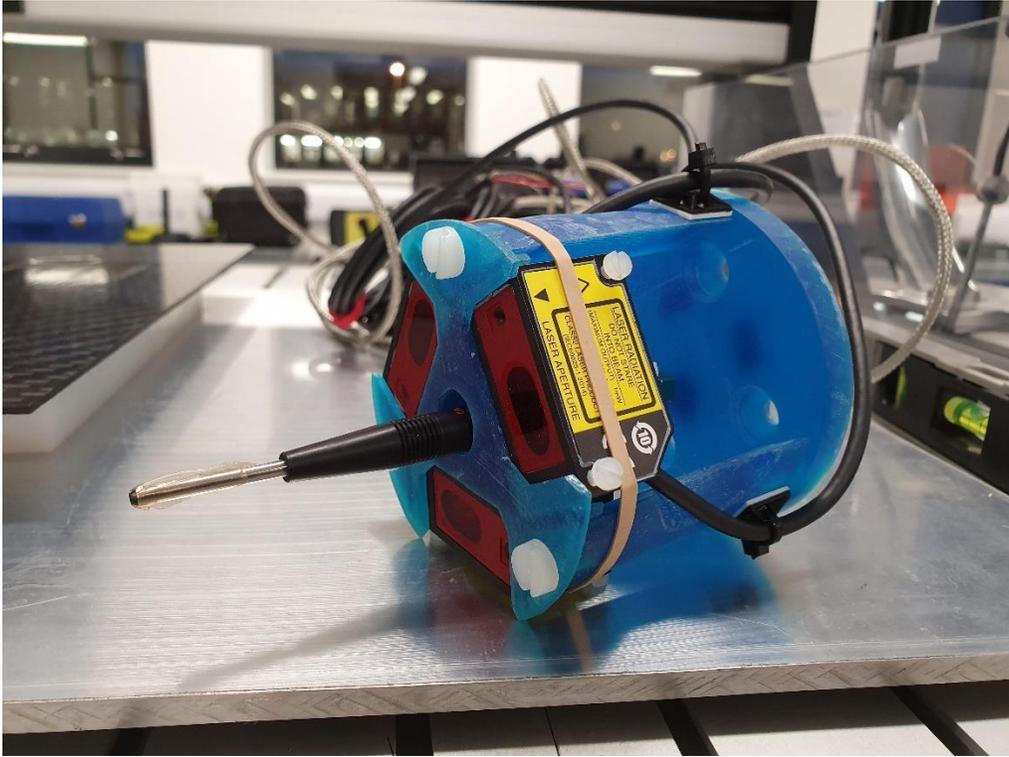
- Cobot for automatic Scanning of 3D parts
- Offline path Planning via RoboDK
- 3D printed Curved demonstrator, M. Wrights and sons



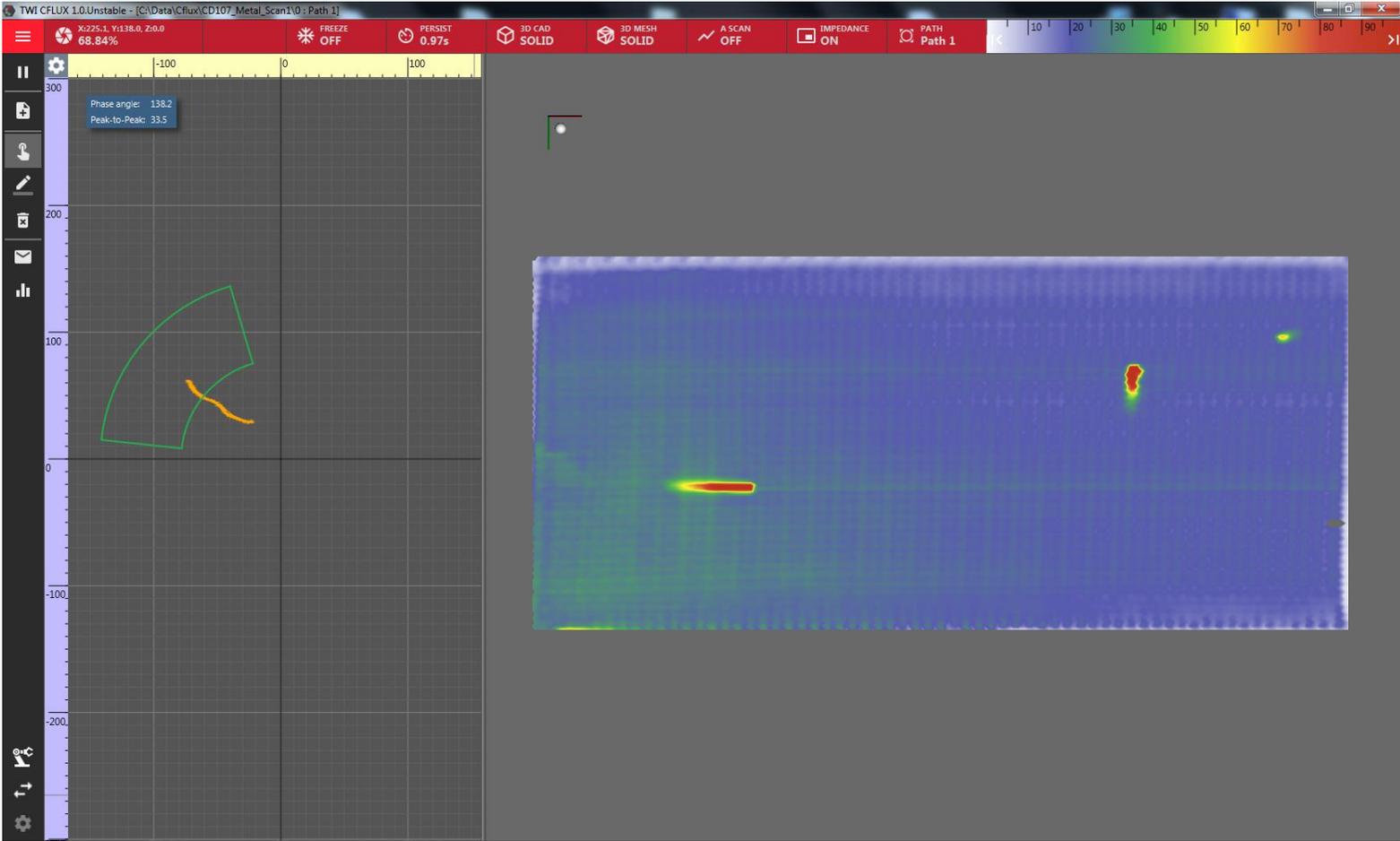
# Cobot path planning on RoboDK software

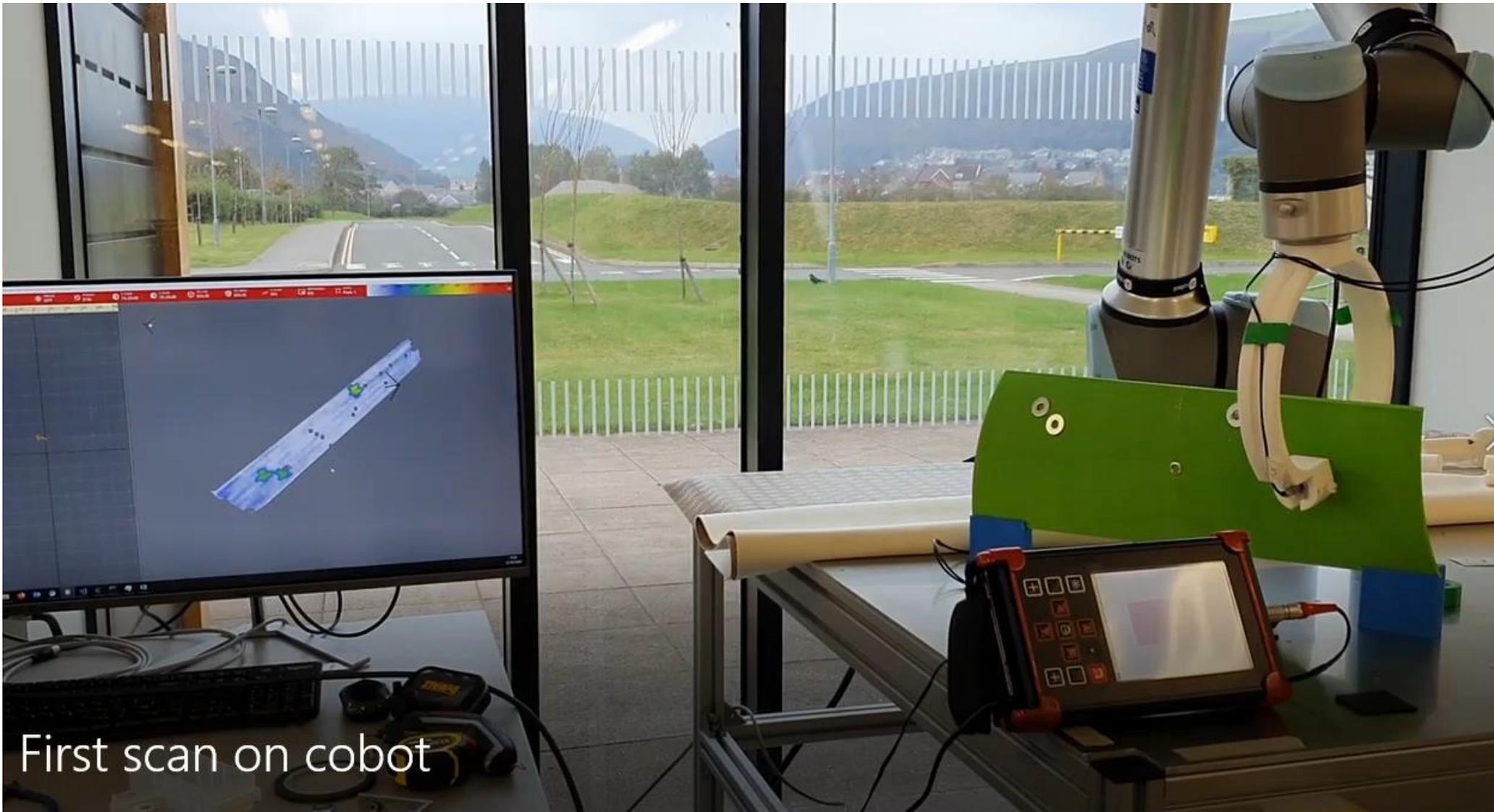


# 3D printed laser measurement head, with integral Eddy current probe holder, and through transmission version



# TWI Software





First scan on cobot

# Conclusions

## Where are we now?

Eddy current systems all proven in principle

Eddy current probes designed

2D thru transmission scanner complete

MFL system proved in principle

Curved demonstrator raw materials and tooling available

## Next actions for the project

Create curved demonstrator parts with artificial flaws

Finalise integration of Eddy current system and optimise and test

Build MFL system, optimise and test

Mechanical testing of curved demonstrator parts

Exploitation of our new technologies

**To find out more  
information  
and discuss some  
possible applications  
don't hesitate  
to contact us.**

## **CFLUX Project Coordination Team**

Granta Park, Great Abington  
Cambridge, CB21 6AL, UK

+44(0)1223 899000

[info@cfluxproject.com](mailto:info@cfluxproject.com)

[vicki.james@twi.co.uk](mailto:vicki.james@twi.co.uk)

**cfluxproject.com**

