

Introduction to industrial use of X-Ray



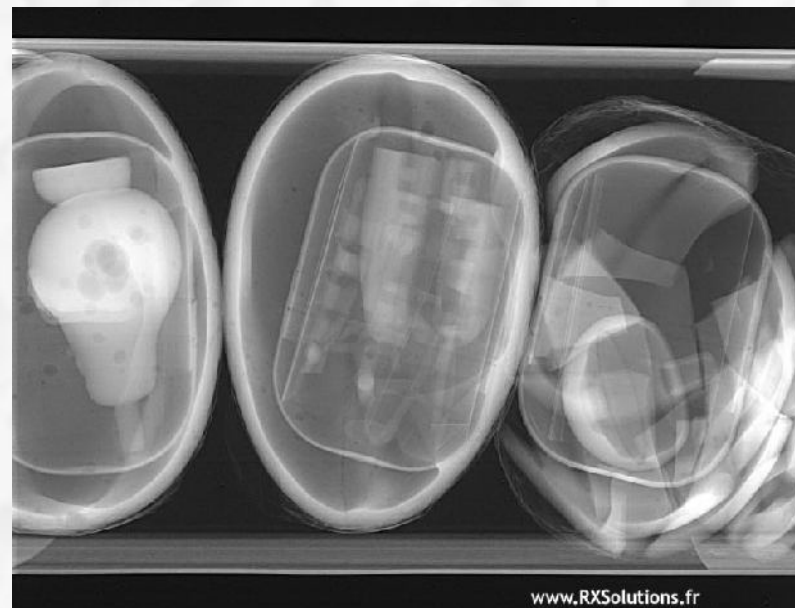
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Short introduction : Non Destructive Testing

- **Why NDT ?**
 - Inspect, control, investigate without destruction of the part
 - To realise more inspections, tests, etc...
 - To continue using the part
 - To prevent from corrupting the part during destruction (like slicing)
- **When ? all phase of a product life**
 - R&D
 - Design
 - Manufacturing process
 - Quality control (100%, statistical control...)
 - Customer return

X-ray NDT

- **Why ?**
 - Look through
 - See inside matter
 - Real time inspection



Principles of X-ray imaging

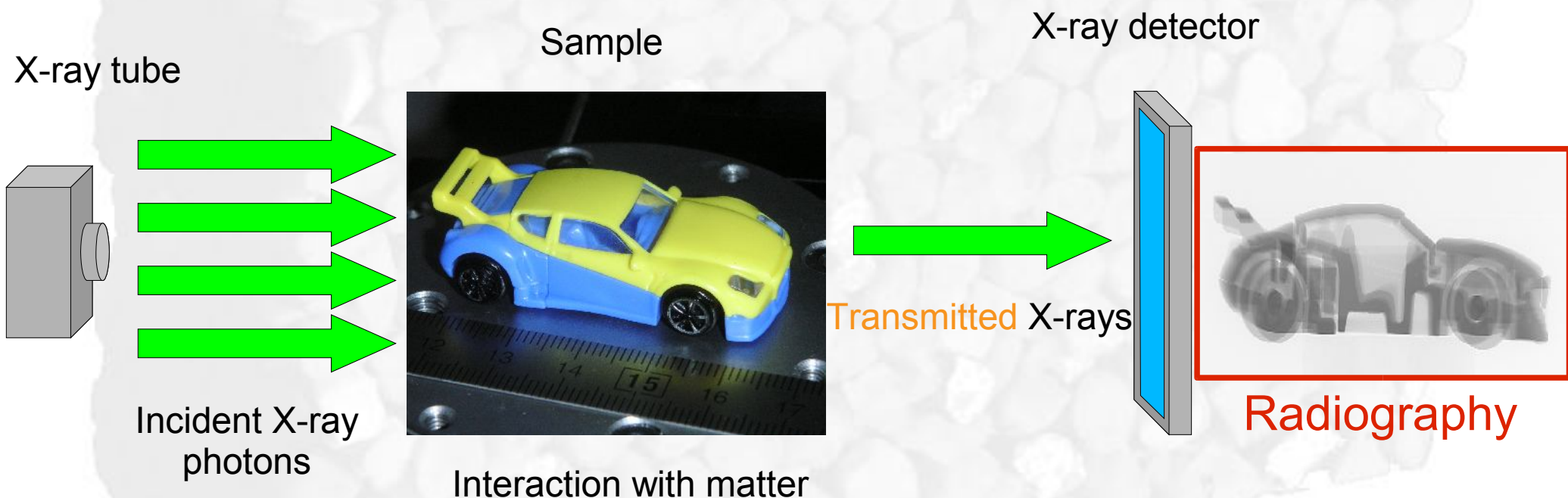
- What are X-rays ?
 - An electro-magnetic wave (like light)
 - A penetrating radiation
 - With interactions with matter



- Radiation energy : electron-Volt (eV)
- Energy range for our interest : from 20 keV to a few hundreds keV

Principles of X-ray imaging

Transmission imaging



First industrial solution : **Radiography**

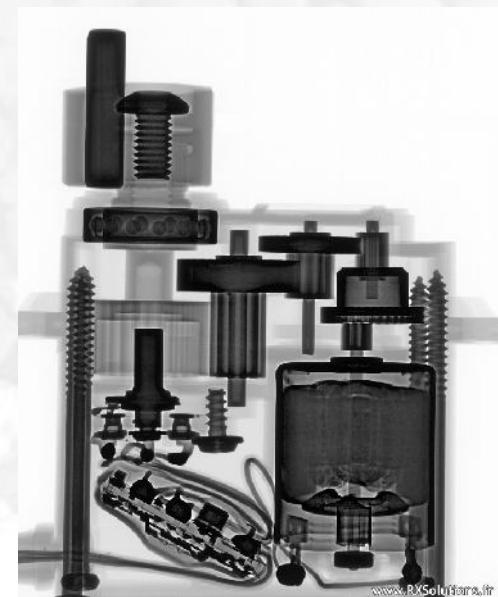
- **Harmless for the sample** : used also for food ! The sample does not turn radioactive
- **Harmful for human beings** : need for protection (lead cabinets) or special care
- **Radiography** = Image of the X-rays photons that went through the sample



One of the very first radiographs, taken by Röntgen (1895)

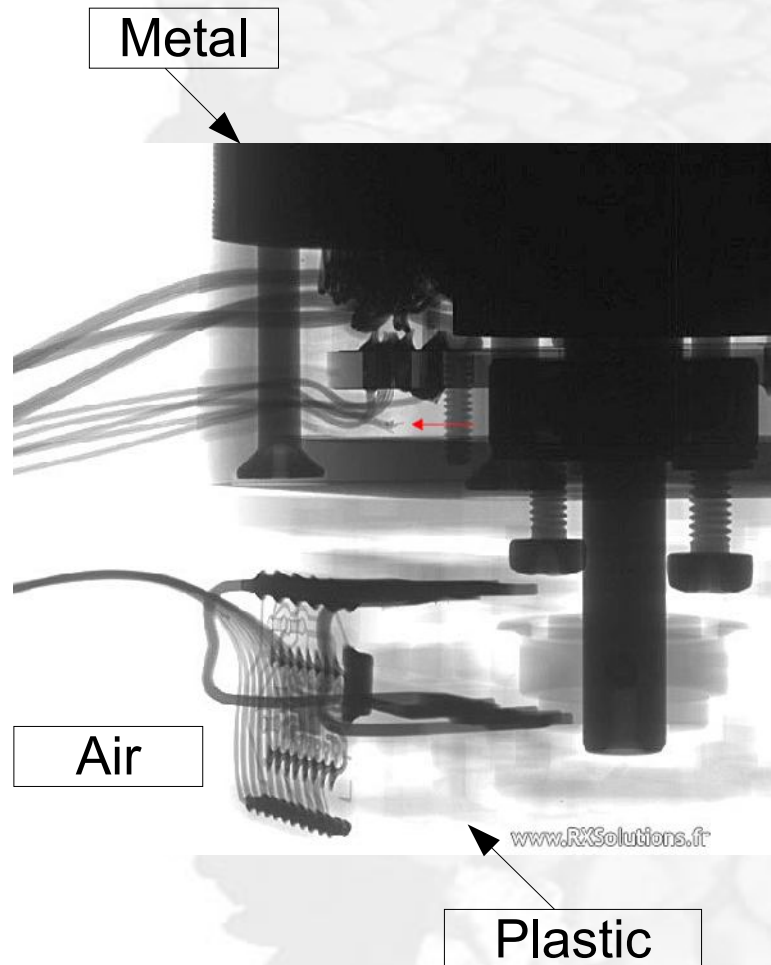


Foreign bodies detection in chicken wings



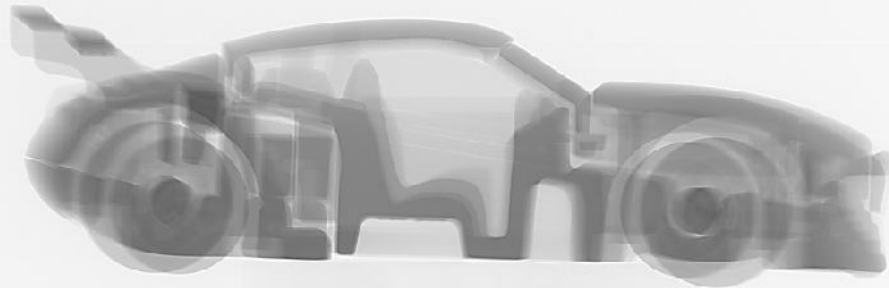
Radiography of a motor

What is to be observed ?

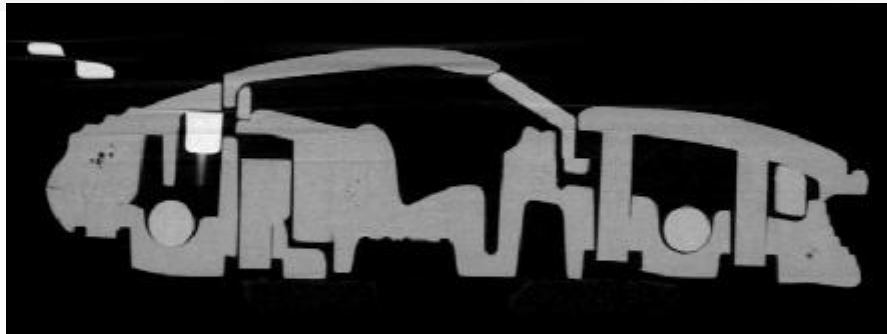


- The interaction between X-rays and matter depends on :
 - X-ray photons energy,
 - Atomic number of the atoms,
 - Density of the matter.
- X-ray photon easily go through the matter if :
 - Their energy is high,
 - Material os made of light atoms
 - Material has low density

Second industrial solution : Computer Tomography



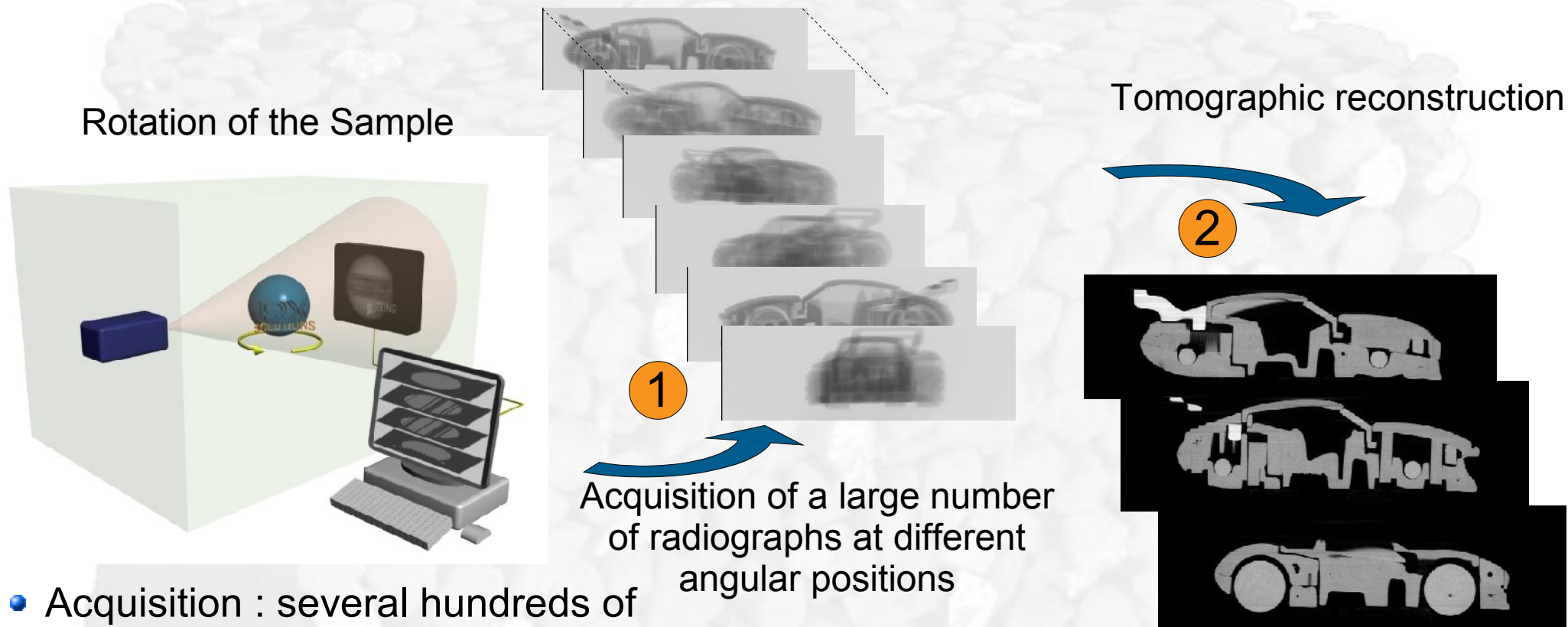
- **Limitations** of radiography : impossible to determine depth position of the elements, difficulties to interpret complex structure, components hidden by dense parts...



- Solution : **Computer Tomography** : virtual slicing of the part
→ similar to medical CT Scan



Computer Tomography

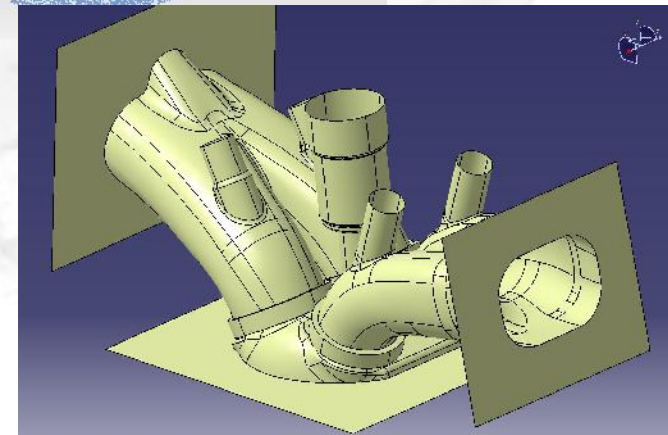
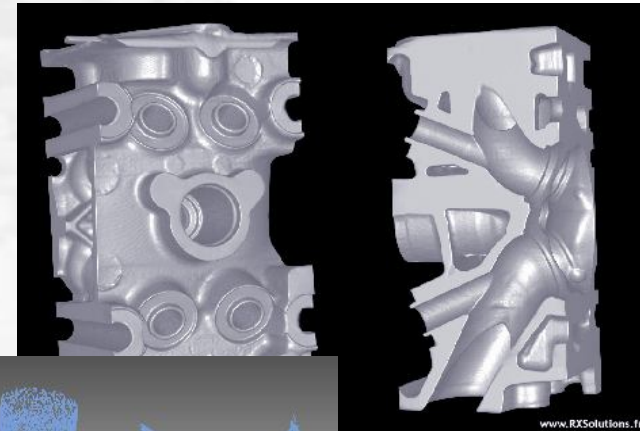


- Acquisition : several hundreds of radiographs acquired around the sample (preferably, the sample is rotated instead of the imaging system, contrary to medical imaging)

- Then : Tomographic reconstruction of the part in 3 dimensions as a stack of thin slices through the part (computerized calculation)

Design

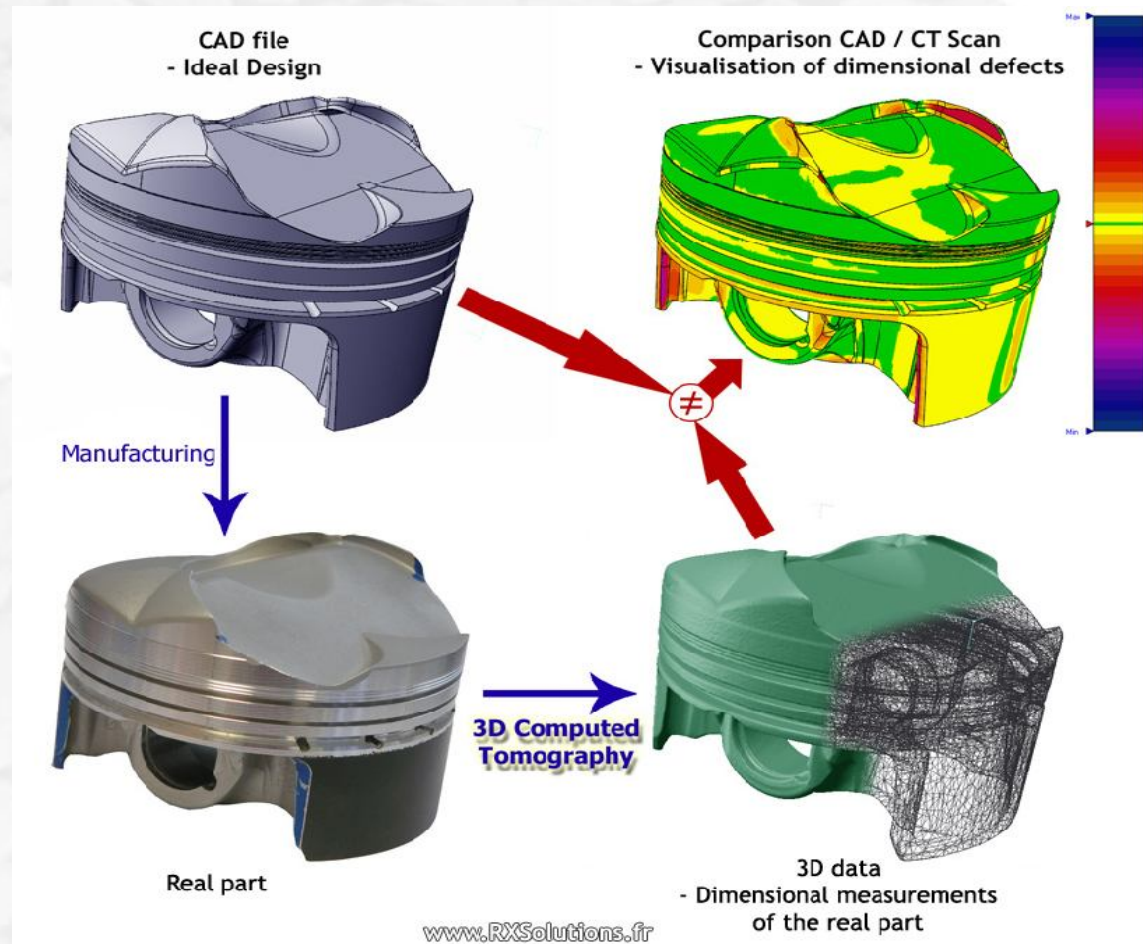
- **Reverse engineering** : Building of the CAD model from a prototype
 - From a Computer Tomography : **Surfaces are extracted** from the reconstructed volume at the interface between air and matter and a cloud of points is defined on them.
 - **Reconstruction of the CAD Surfaces** from the point cloud given by CT
- Pros : Extraction of the point cloud Completely independant of the complexity of the part
- Cons : Requires a homogeneous part
- Used a lot in industrial espionage...



Manufacturing process

- CAD/Real comparison

- ➔ Digitization of the part by computation of the point cloud (similar to reverse engineering)
- ➔ Distance measurement between CAD volume and digitized part



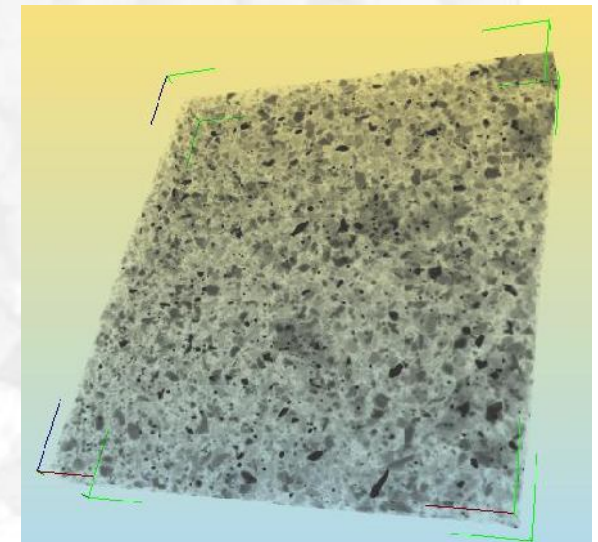
Manufacturing process

- **Gauging the manufacturing process** : Analysis, comparison, control of manufactured parts obtained with different parameters in the manufacturing process (molds, matter, temperature, tools...)
- **Porosity detection and quantification**

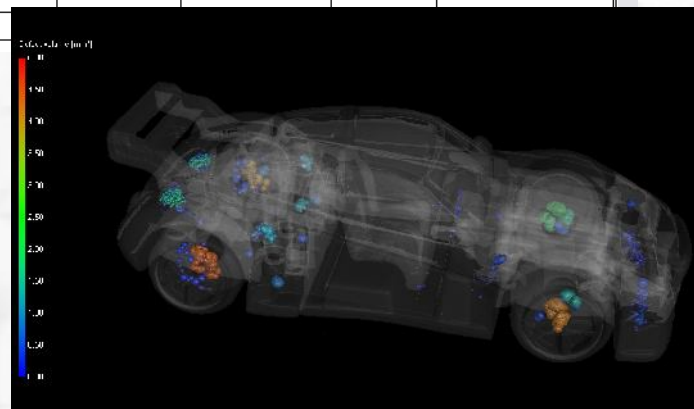
Microsoft Excel - Analyse Porosités.xls

	A	B	C	D	E	F
	Volume [mm³]	Nombre de voxels	Position X	Position Y	Position Z	Surface [mm²]
1	4.51	17373	337	164	79	41.39
2	4.24	16328	345	641	69	32.35
		15768	60	162	85	33.66
		8167	70	637	85	13.03
		7546	73	627	63	14.37
		6164	70	654	73	10.49
		5772	266	97	137	30.44
		5428	145	94	139	27.28
		5147	344	656	93	10.37

- **Fibres orientation, particles in composites**

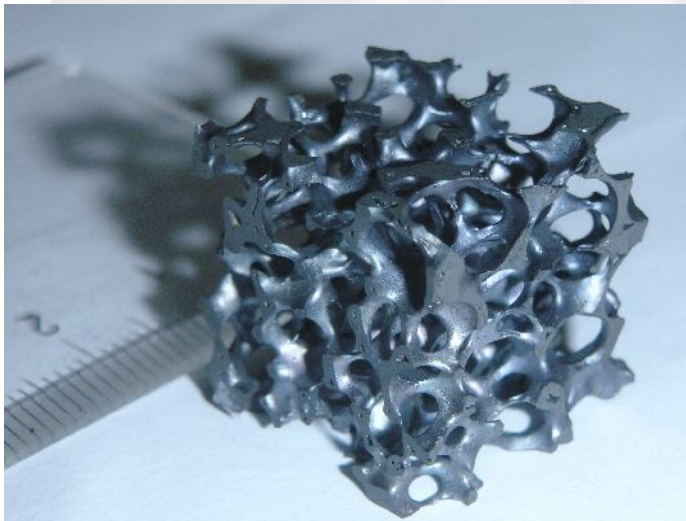


Reinforcement in composite material



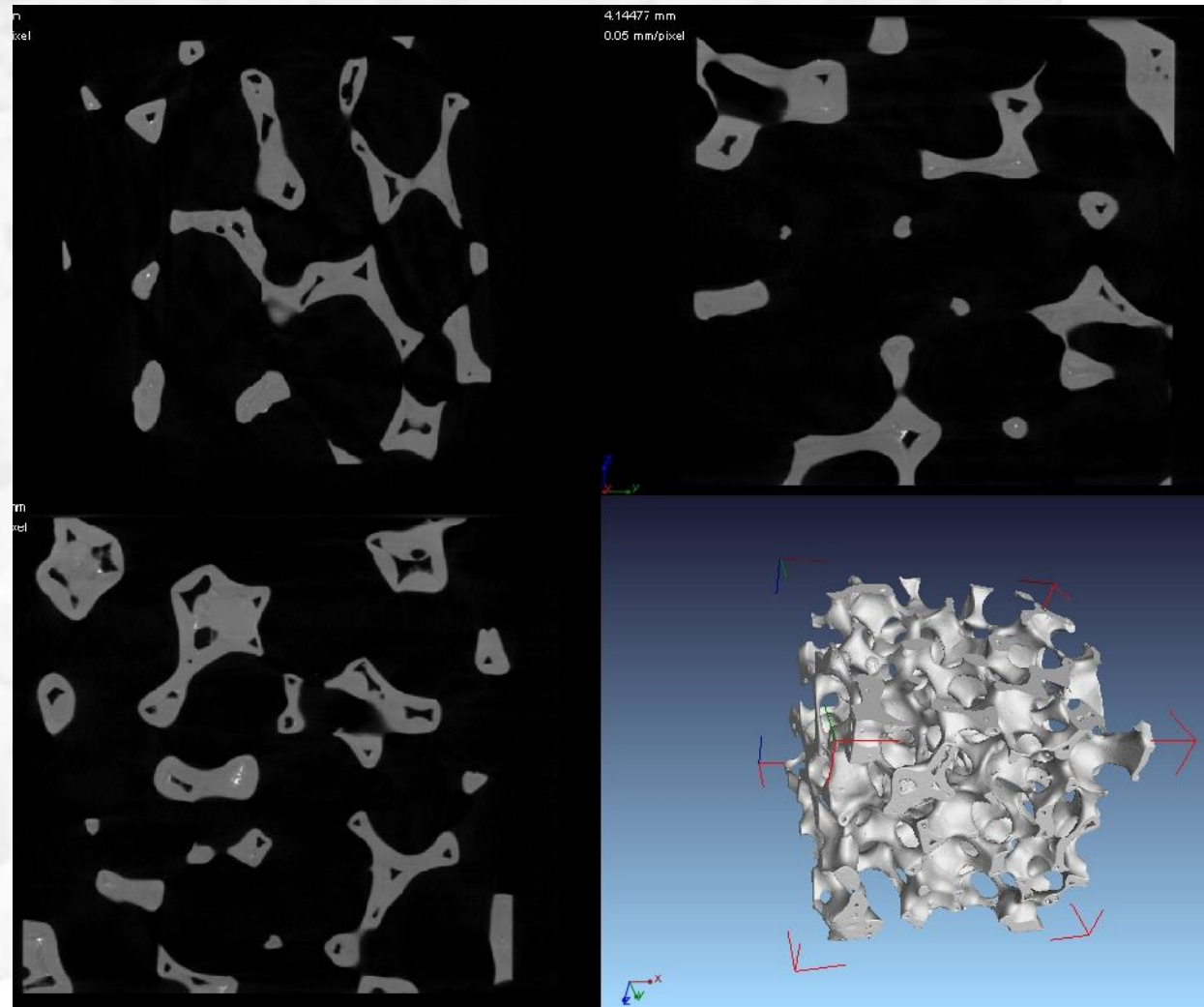
Extraction of **characteristic numerical parameters** :

- used to elaborate or run **numerical simulations** (Finite Element Models...)
- used to characterise samples and build **statistical studies** (experimental design...)



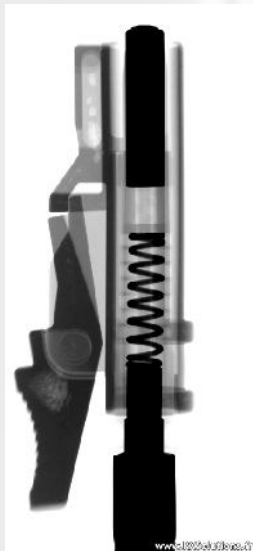
Si-SiC foam sample (above) and CT reconstruction (right)

Manufacturing process

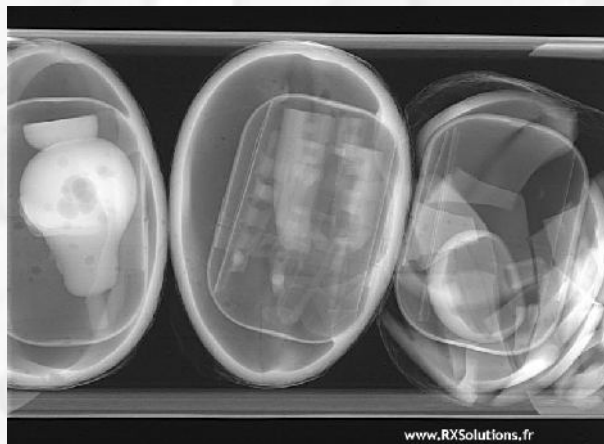


Quality Control

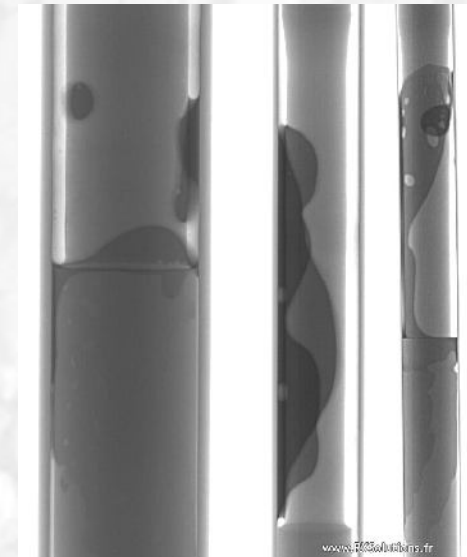
- **100 % online control** : generally radiographic control for rapid and automated rather qualitative control (presence of components, position, global aspect...)



Optical fiber
connector



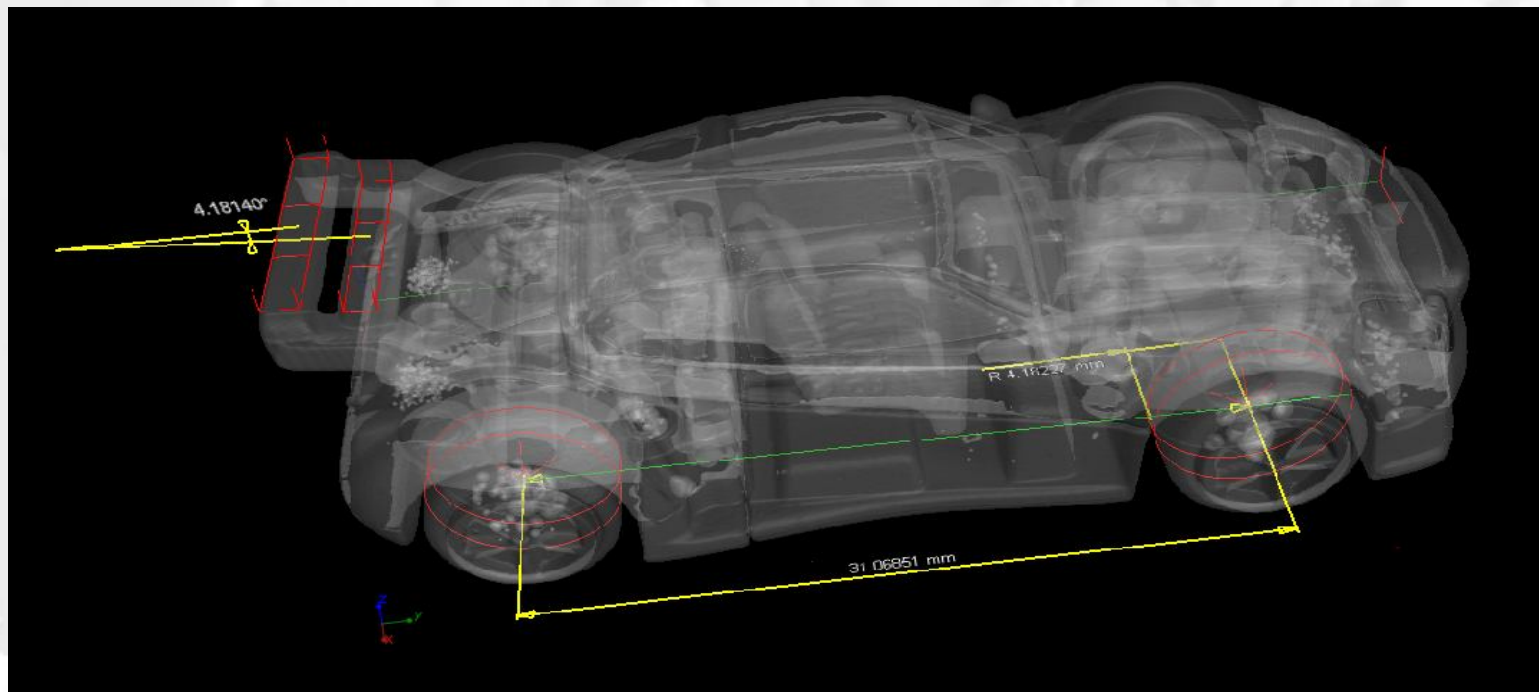
Chocolate eggs



Brazing

Quality Control

- **Statistical process control** : allows longer, thus deeper analysis, via radiography or even CT, to perform quantitative controls : metrology, porosity analysis, etc.



Customer returns

- Non destructive testing is essential in case of conflict : both parts need to **preserve the defective piece(s)** to preserve the evidences.
- Radioscopy and tomography are used to identify the origin of a problem to:
 - **correct** the production process
 - determine the **responsibility** of the default

Most demanding industries

- For quality : industries where reliability is critical
 - Aeronautics
 - Automotive
 - Medical
- Manufacturing process : specially when a very large number of pieces is involved
 - Molding
 - Injection
- X rays are more and more utilized for NDT in all industries thanks to better accessibility and lower prices.

Components of the systems

- **Electrical X-ray Tube :**
 - high tension generator
 - Electron tube
 - Target (often Tungsten) emits X-ray photons when hit by high energy electrons (« bremsstrahlung » or braking radiation)
 - Given voltage of the generator result in given maximum energy of the emitted photons
 - Given current of the generator result in given quantity of emitted photons (i.e. flux)
 - The power as the product voltage x current is limited
 - The size of the area of photon emission is related to the power

Components of the systems

- **Digital 2D X rays detector** (replace old films used for medical radiographs)
 - Indirect detection : a camera is sensitive to visible light, not to X rays. Photons are first converted for X rays to visible light before being detected by a digital camera
 - Direct Detection : X photons are directly detected by sensitive numerical sensor (more recent and more expensive)
 - Full size of the detector determines the maximum size of the observed area
 - Pixel size determines the level of détail detectable on the image (i.e. the resolution)
 - Impossible to have very large detector with very small pixel size : need for a compromise

Components of the systems

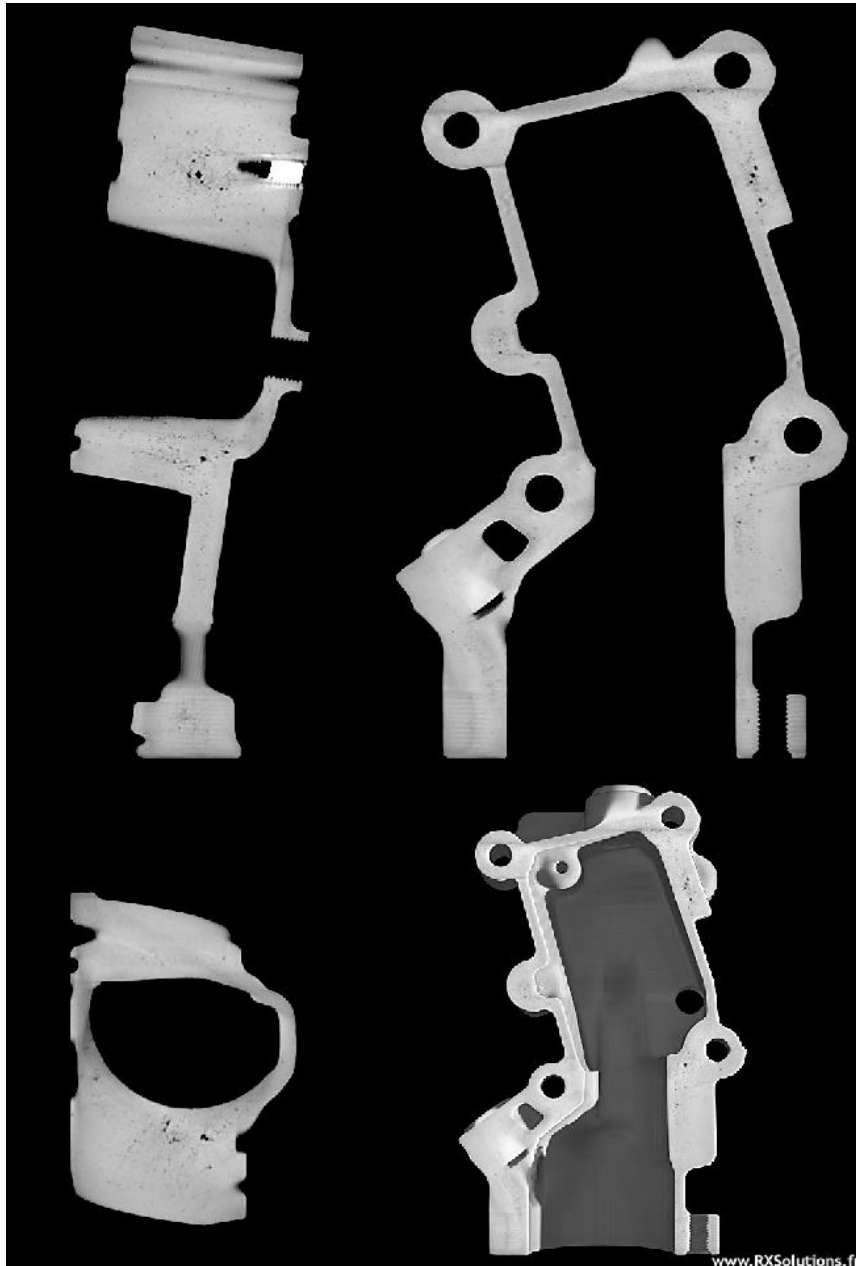
- Computer driven precise mechanics
- Lead cabinet to protect users from X-rays
- Image Acquisition software
- Image processing software

Every component is chosen for each application in order to optimize image quality according to the materials, the object size, cycle times...

X-ray machines examples



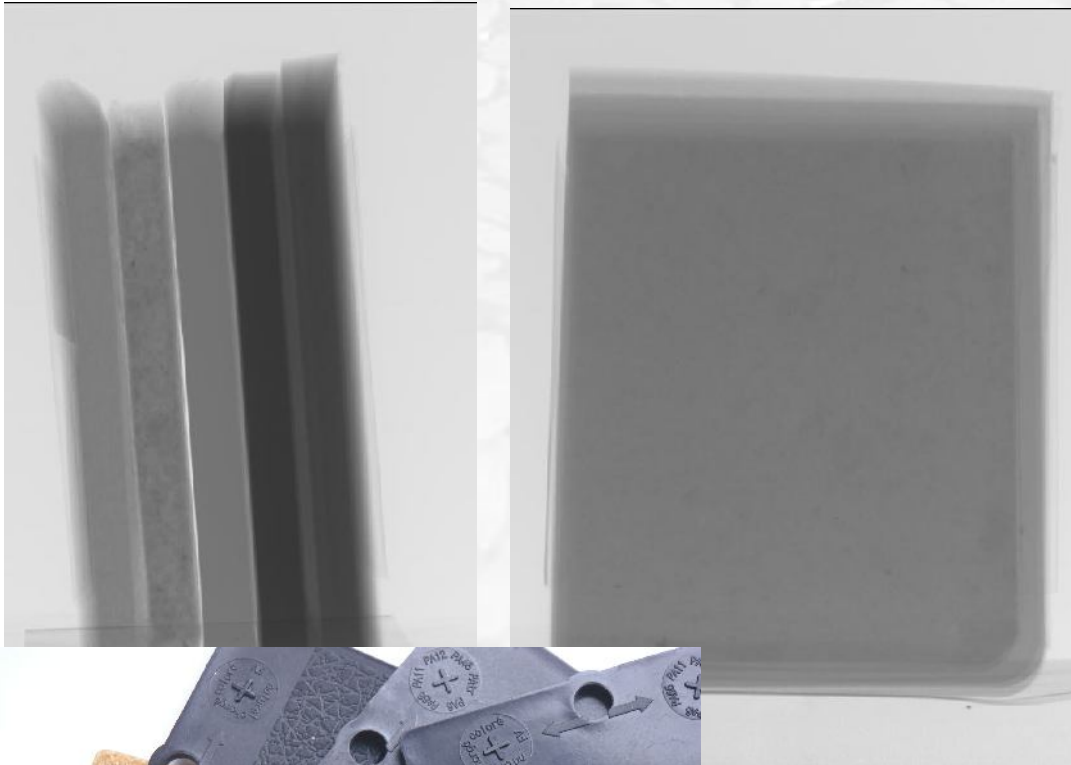




Application samples

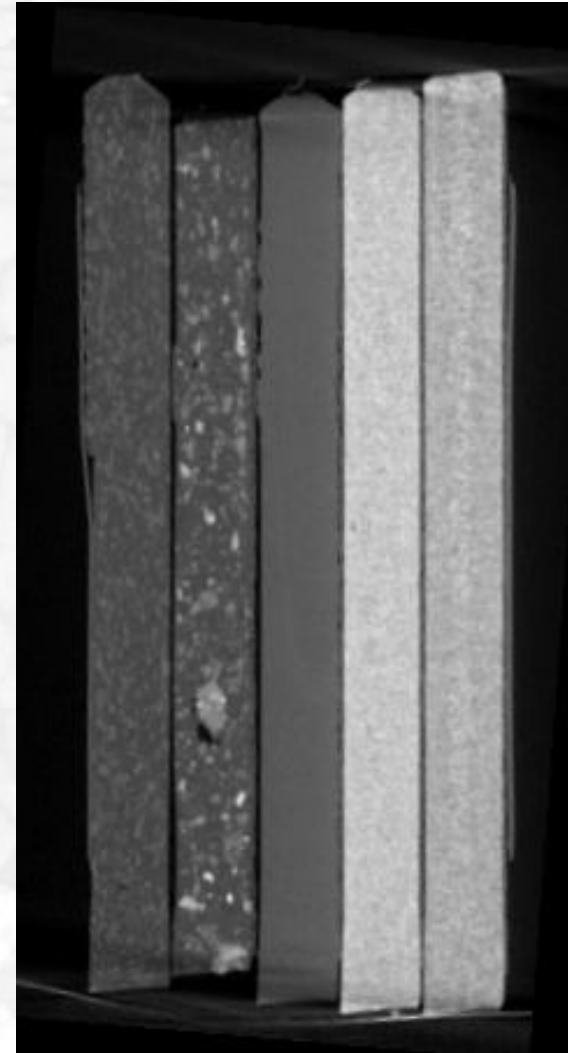
Porosities in Aluminium pump

Radiographies



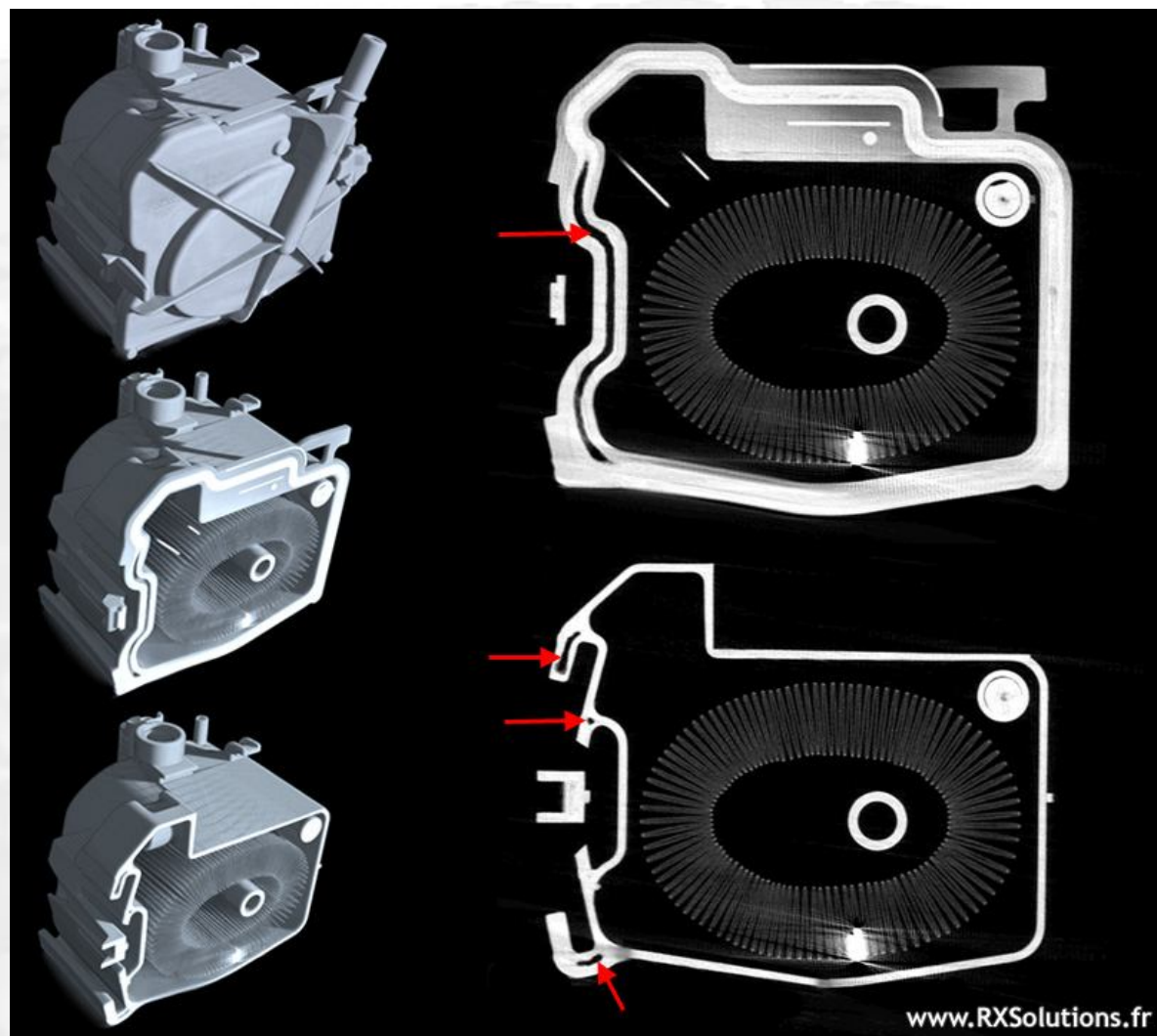
Samples : composite material

Tomographic slice

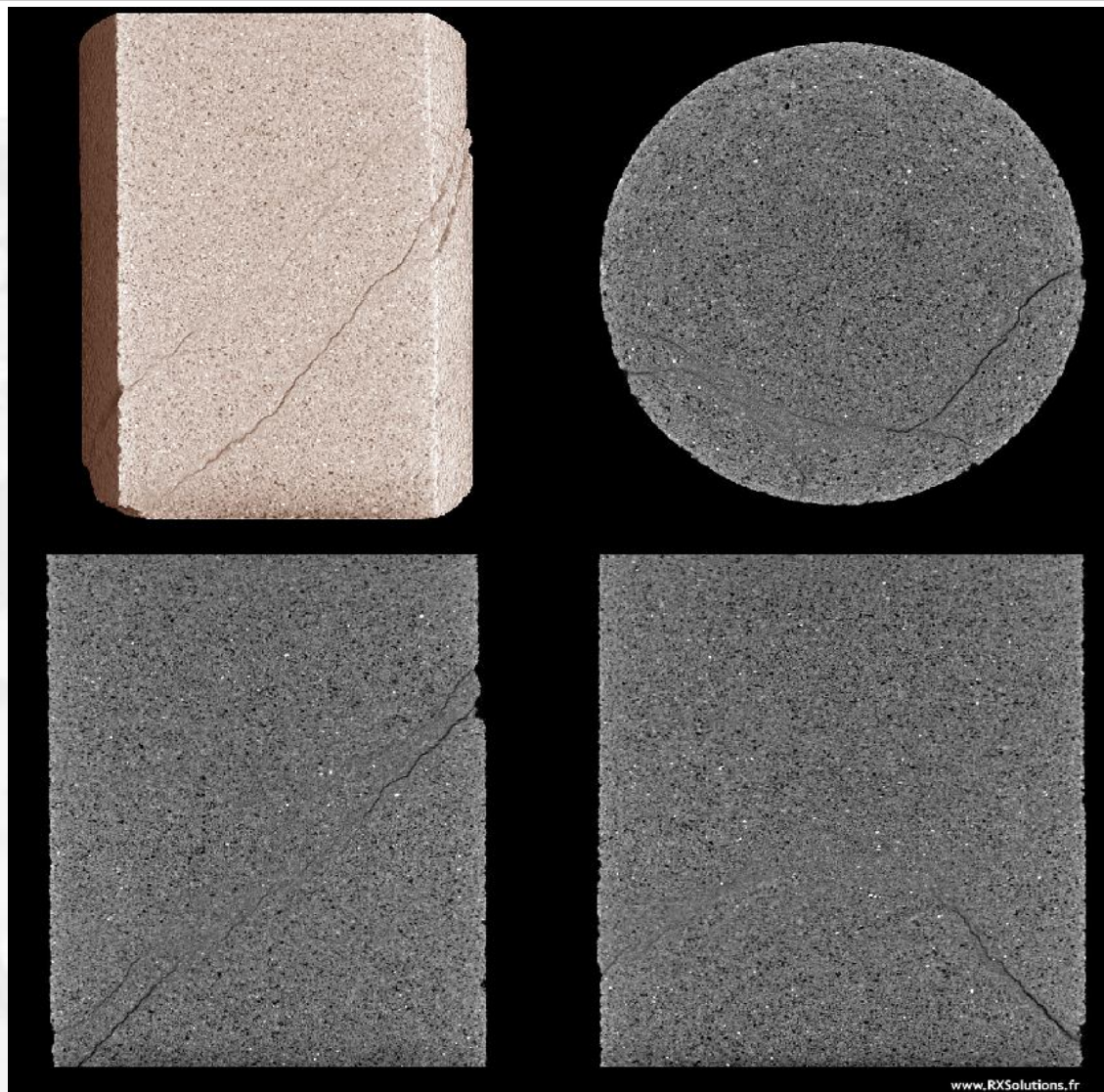




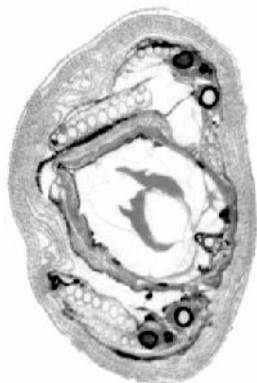
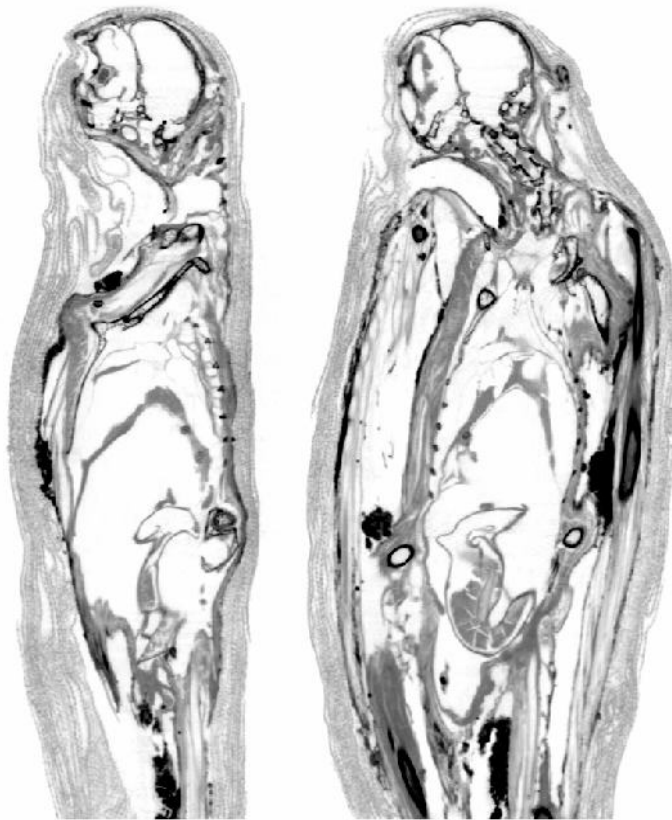
Porosities in plastic oil shutter



Filter (automotive)



Geomaterial sample after
compression



Falcon mummy (Egypt)