

Computer Tomography
3D-Measurement
Non-Destructive Testing
3D-Object Scanning
www.XRAY-LAB.com



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X-RAY LAB

- Founded in 1998 as a small family business focused on rework and audit support
- Currently multinational company, with resident engineers providing a broad spectrum of services
- Research and Development:
 - PolyCT <u>www.polyct.com</u>
- Departments:
 - > X-Ray
 - > NDT
 - Quality Engineering
 - Special Machines and Systems Development





What sets us apart?

Expertise in:

- 2D, 2.5D Radiography (RT)
 - Electronic
 - Solder Joints
 - Mechanical Assemblies
- Computed Tomography (CT)
 - Voids and Porosity Analysis
 - Wall Thickness Measurements
 - Fiber Orientation
 - CAD Comparison
 - 3D Measurements
- Ultrasonics Inspection (UT)
- Eddy Current Inspection (ET)
- Magnetic Particle Inspection (MT)
- Dye Penetrant Inspection (PT)
- Custom Systems and Machine Development



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Global service infrastructure



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Case Study: CAP

Challenge:

How to inspect and analyze thousands of parts in just one hour?

Background:

Case study component is being mass produced at a rate of up to 3600 units each hour. The components are made from a polysulfite mix.

To pass quality check the component has to be within allowable CAD tolerances and be analyzed for internal voids, with additional accept-reject criteria.



SETUP

Source: 300kV Microfocus Detector: 2024 x 2024 pixel detector

kV: 150 kV Pixel Size: 200µm

μA: 350 μA Scan time: 90 seconds

Timing: 125 ms Total Cycle Time: 120 seconds

Geometric Magnification: 2.5x Filter: 0.3 mm Cu

Scan capacity: 125 components (1 stack) Averaging: none

Load/unload time: 30 sec (auto/semi automated)



Initial approach:

- Batch (stack) fast scan
- Full volume reconstruction
- VG Studio Max 3.0 processing
 - Separation of individual CAPs
- Extraction
 (This task was initially done manually.
 Very time consuming.)
 - Followed by analysis.

Writting Macros in VG Studio Max 3.0:

Surface determination

CAD Import

CAD Allignment

Actual Nominal Comparison

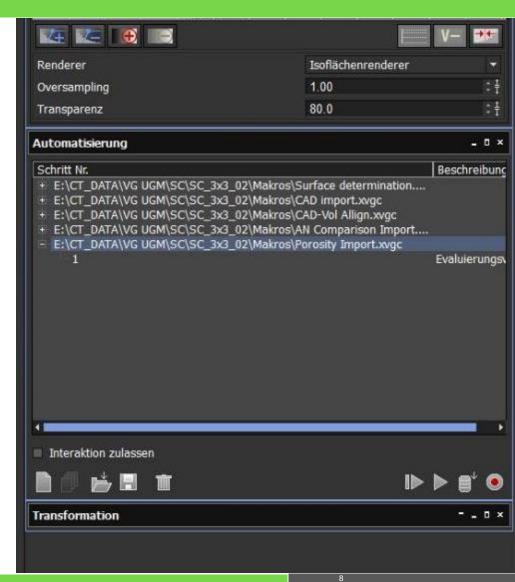
Porosity Analysis

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Writting Macros in VG Studio Max 3.0:

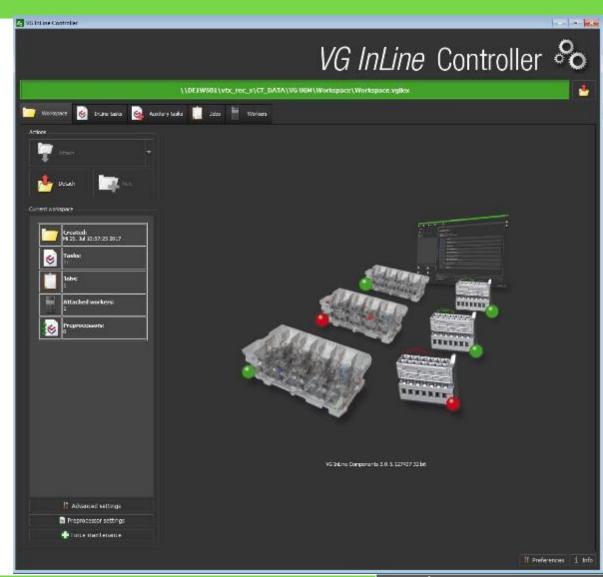
- Some tools are macro compatible
- Some tools involve work around solutions





VG InLine Programming:

- Setting up the workspace
- Adding workers
- Creating jobs





Writing up Jobs in VG InLine



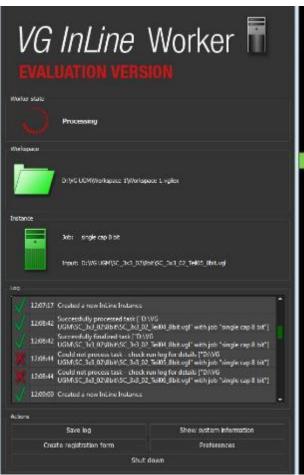


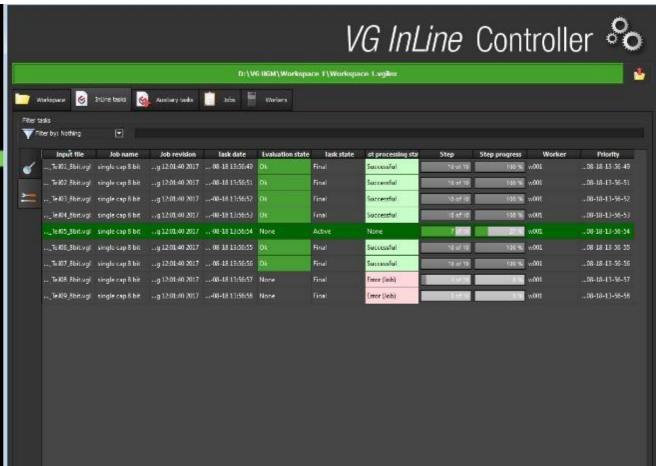
Starting up the worker





Executing the Job in VG InLine







Monitoring the process in VG Inline





The Results?

The analysis of one single component came down to 1 minute and 30 seconds.

Not good enough.

What next?



Bottlenecks

The following steps were bottlenecks in the process:

- 1. Reconstruction of the entire volume
- 2. Extraction of individual CAPs as separate volumes
- Transition time between completing the analysis of one component and moving to the next component



Solutions

The following steps were taken to remove the bottlenecks in the process:

1 and 2.

Writing macros in the acquisition and reconstruction software. Reconstruction is on the fly and allows creation of individual volume files for each component in the stack.

Reduction of data files (both raw data as well as reconstructed data) to smaller formats. Acquisition, reconstruction, and analysis is performed much faster. on the small data set.

Results: Analysis time reduced to 30 seconds for each component.

Improvements can be made with an upgraded worker (work station) and analysis is estimated to be reduced to approximately 15-20 seconds.



Solutions

The following steps are future developments to remove the bottlenecks in the

process:

3. Implementation of multiple workers will allow the processing of multiple individual volumes at the same time.

Est. analysis time: 15-20 sec/part

Recommended Work force: 15 workers

Output: 80 – 120 parts per scan cycle

Scan Cycle: 120 seconds

will allow volumes VG InLine Worker 1

Input directory

Insurance VG InLine Worker 2

Workspace

Workspace

VG InLine Worker n

Overall output: up to 30 stacks per hour (approx. 3600 parts per hour.)



Conclusion

Lessons learned:

- Batch scanning to allow increased throughput
- Reducing the size of the data sets to allow faster processing
- Automation using macros (acquisition, reconstruction, analysis, processing)
- Scaling up the computing resources to meet the required production rates



Future Developments

POLY CT Technology

- Implementation of POLY CT to increase the throughput of scaned parts
- More development required from the current configuration

www.POLYCT.com





Questions?

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