



Engineering, Operations & Technology
Boeing Research & Technology

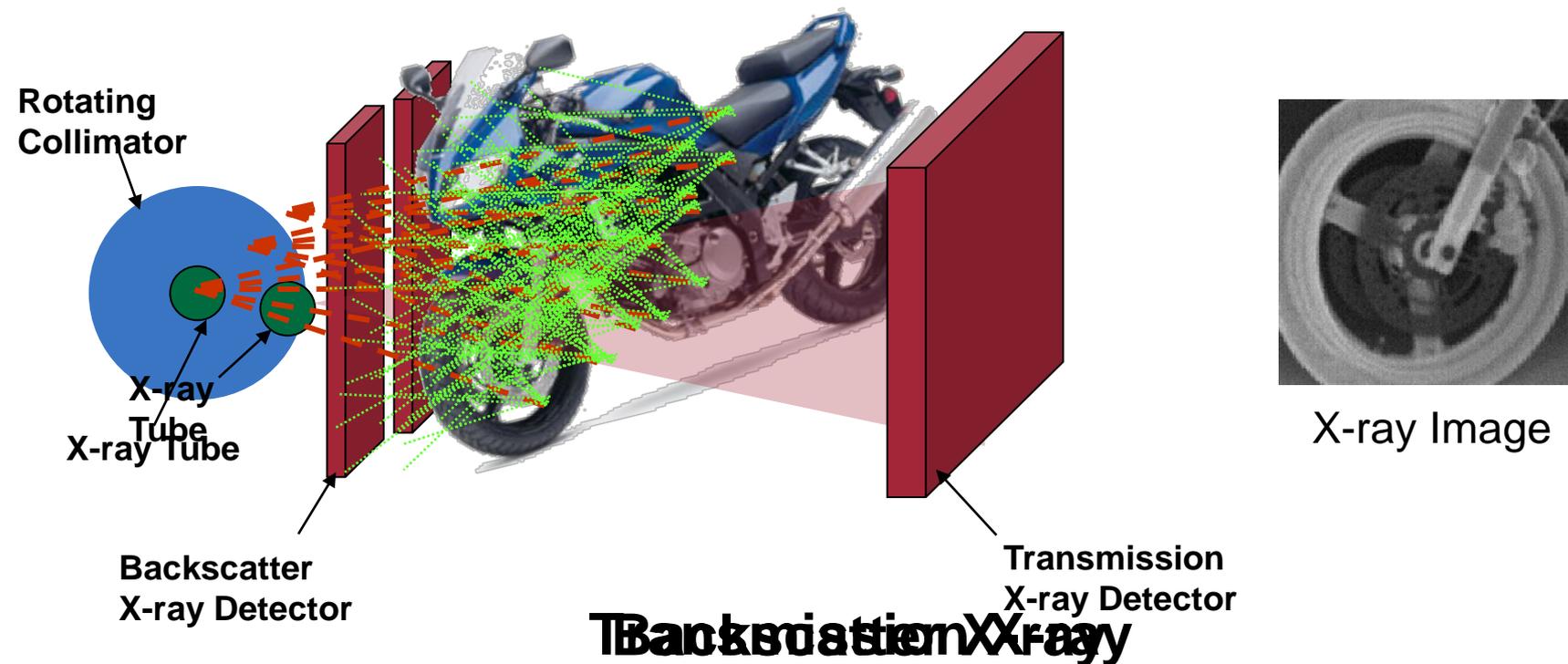


Scatter X-ray Imaging

X-ray Backscatter Imaging for Aerospace Applications

Gary Georgeson, Talion Edwards, Jim Engel – Boeing Research & Technology
Dan Shedlock – NuSAFE Inc.

X-ray Backscatter vs. Traditional X-ray



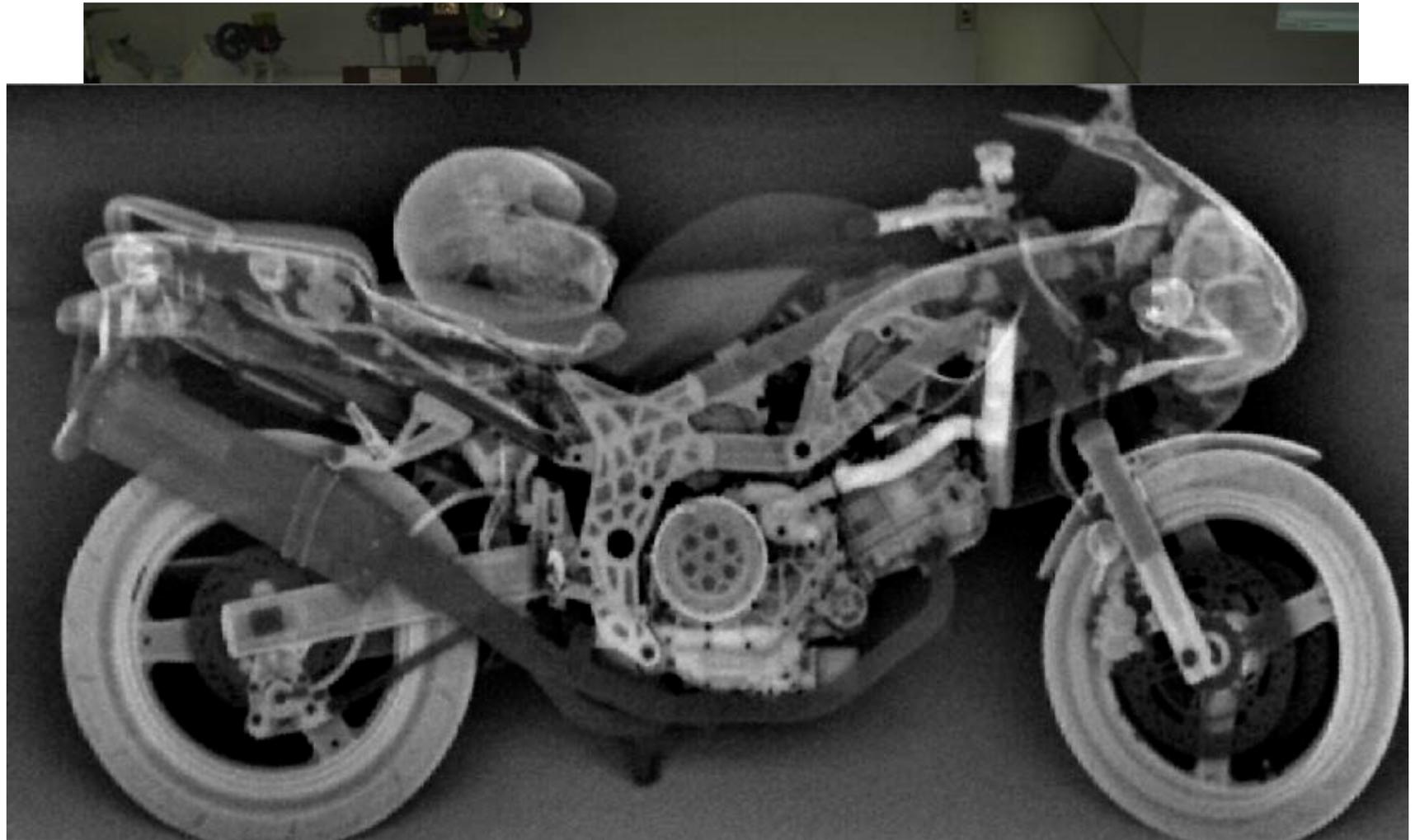
Pros

- Simple Equipment
- High Data Collection Rate
- Access to small areas
- Single sided process
- Large area images

Cons

- High radiation field
- Physical size is too bulky for system
- Resolution coverage is not steady
- Images require post processing for most

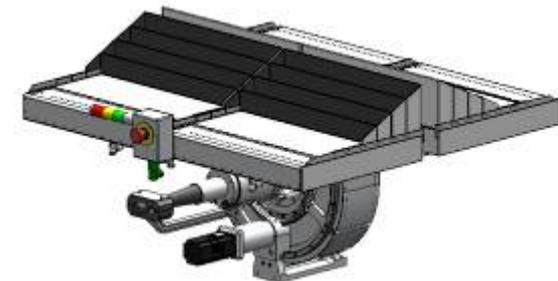
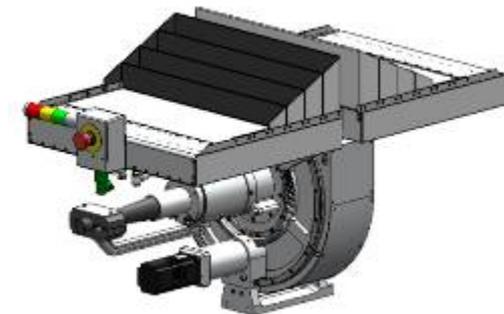
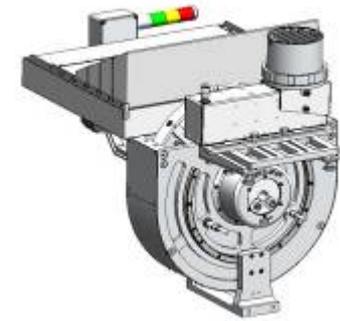
Example Image



System Description

X-ray Backscatter Scanning Head

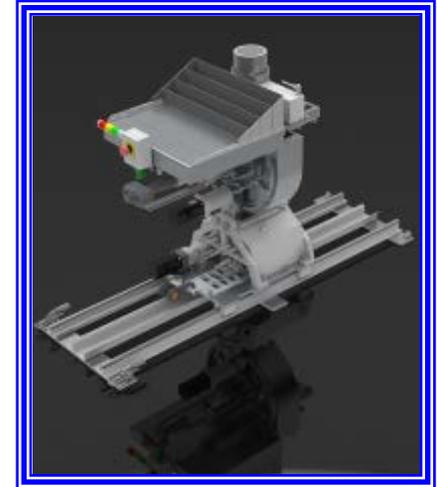
- Scanning head consist of
 - x-ray tube
 - Illumination beam collimator
 - Detectors to measure the backscatter signal
- Can be adapted to use any X-ray energy
 - Energy required dependant on application
 - Uses COTS X-ray tubes
 - Currently systems available from 160-225 kV
- Design of collimator and aperture
 - Can be pointed in different directions
 - Tailoring of aperture size for different applications
- Configurable Detector Arrays
 - Different size detectors and detector combination allow for easy customizations to applications
 - May use Radiography by Selective Detection (RSD) to enhance image contrast and subsurface resolution



System Description (cont)

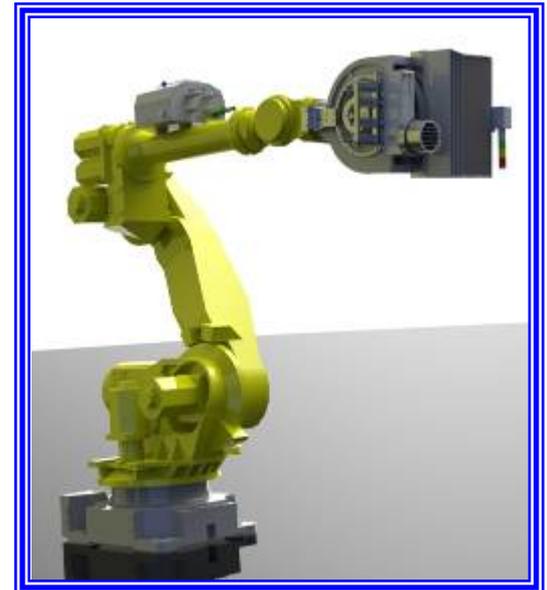
Mobile System

- The linear rail system is mobile and can be expanded to image different lengths
- Designed to work in different orientations (straight-up, up-side-down)
- Modular to setup and move with 2 people



Robotic System

- X-ray backscatter imaging for any complex motion profile
- Allows end user customized motion
- Combines state-of-art off the shelf motion with x-ray backscatter imaging
- Robotic System offers customized motion for each application



Aerospace Operational Considerations - Portability

- **Packaging design for use in and around aircraft**



Compatibility with Ground Support Equipment



Sized for ingress and egress

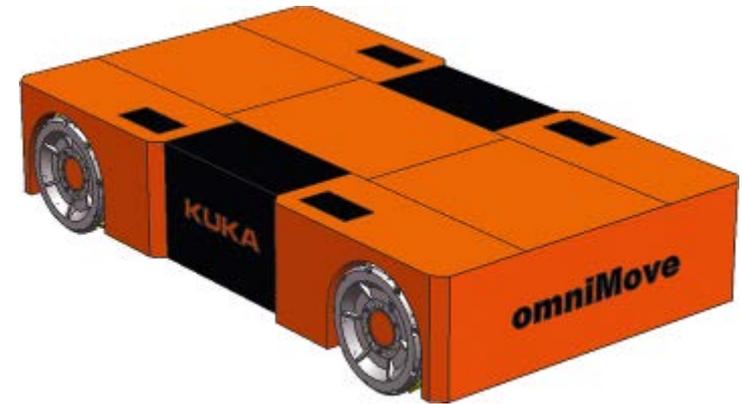
- **Minimize Potential for FOD**
- **Portability and Setup**
 - Shipping size and Transportability
 - High Voltage Connections
- **Power Service Requirements**

Aerospace Operational Considerations - Automation

- **Integration into manufacturing area**



Availability of Shop Floor Space



Compatibility with Ground Support Equipment

- **Motion programming**
- **Multiple DOF require additional safety planning**
- **Mounting provisions and power service**

Aerospace Operational Considerations (cont.)

- **Safety to aircraft electronics**
 - FCC testing for EMI/EMR shielding
 - Affect of ionizing radiation on sensitive solid state electronics
- **Radiation safety**
 - Long exposure times required create the need to implement multiple layers of safety into deployable system
 - Occupational & nonoccupational exclusion zones
 - Defeating perception of danger based on experience with traditional transmission X-ray
 - Challenge in measuring field strength of highly collimated moving source with traditional field survey meters
- **Other safety considerations**
 - Robotic motion hazards
 - Ergonomics of handling, assembling and disassembling in confined areas

Application of X-ray Backscatter for Aircraft NDE

- **Low z materials typical to aircraft suited to backscatter**
- **Many NDE inspections at known locations and depths**
- **Ability to image through multiple layers**
- **Continuous contact with nested layers not required as with other NDE techniques**

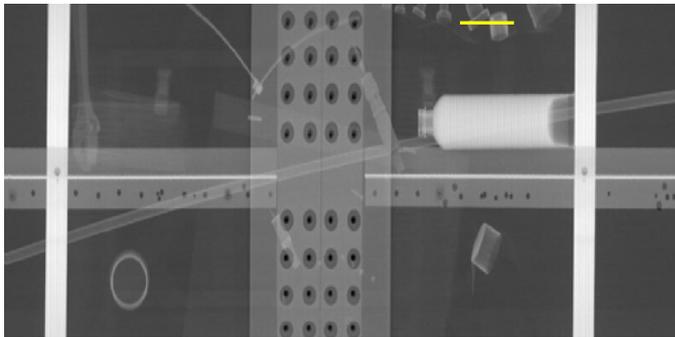
Contributors to Image Quality

- **Speed – directly related to image quality by counting statistics (inherence noise in the image)**
- **Standoff**
 - Illumination pencil beam diverges from the x-ray source
 - Backscatter signal decreases with a $1/R^2$
- **Size and Weight – related to image quality at given speeds**
 - More intense x-ray sources (higher mA) require larger tubes, generators and cooling capacity
 - Larger area detectors can increase capture of scatter
 - Type of detector material

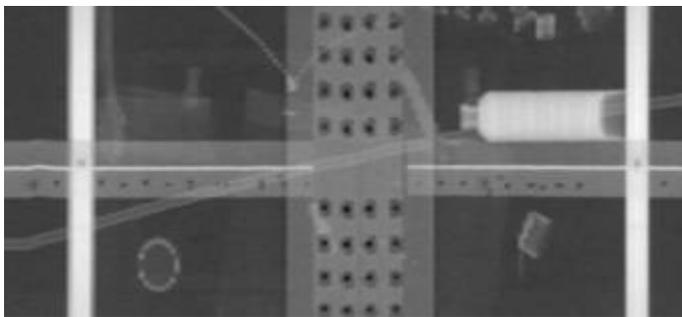
Affects of Standoff on Image Resolution

- Standoff is driver in spatial resolution of images
- At reduced standoff, edge definition is significantly improved, contrast has increased, and much smaller features can be resolved

150 mm Standoff

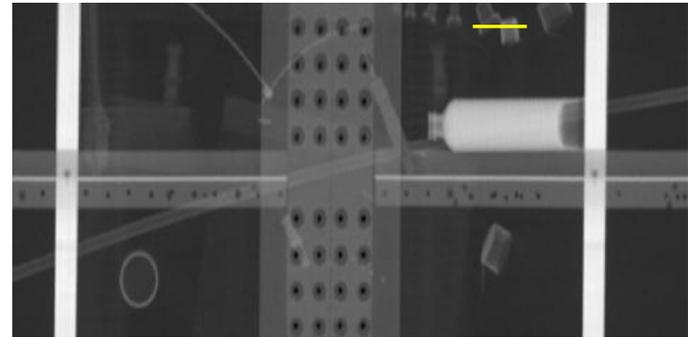


5 mm/s

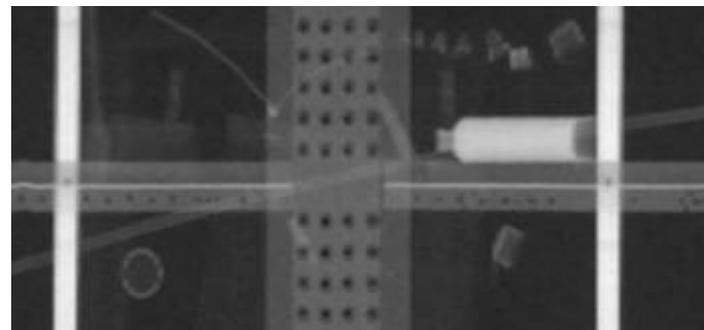


100 mm/s

450 mm Standoff

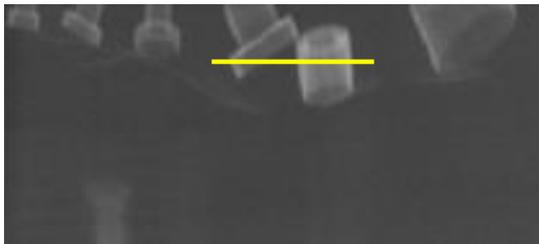


5 mm/s

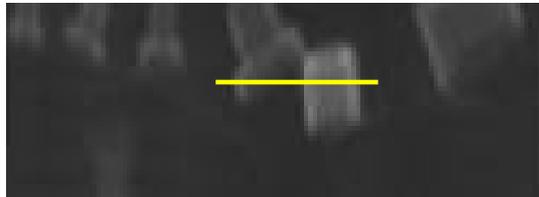


100 mm/s

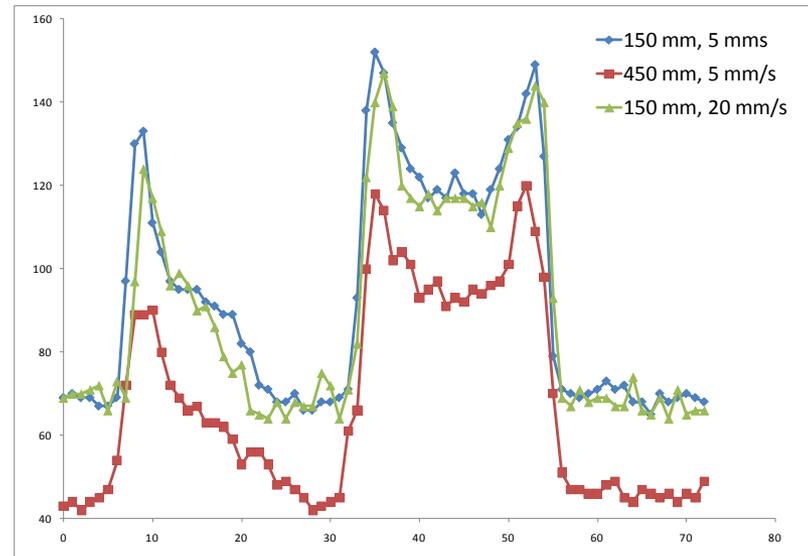
Affects of Standoff on Image Resolution (cont.)



SXI image at 150 mm standoff



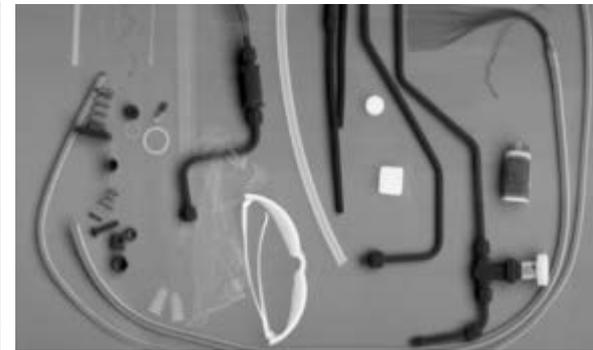
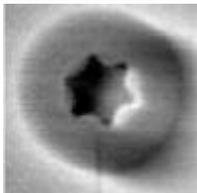
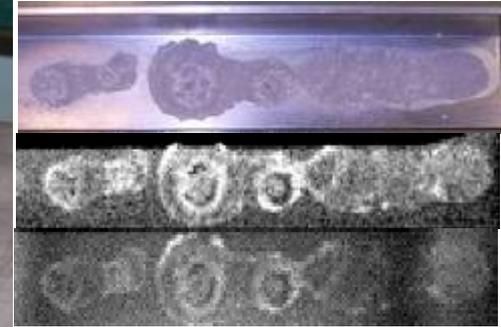
SXI image at 450 mm standoff



- At 3x the standoff, contrast decrease by about 9%
- Resolution falls off with contrast as the standoff is increased.
- Statistical noise increased from 1.26% to 1.54% or increased by 20%.
- Statistical noise increases with standoff follows Poisson counting statistics varying with the square root of the contrast intensity value.
- Resolution lost by standoff partially recoverable using smaller apertures
 - Scan speed must be reduced by a factor proportional to the reduction of the open area of aperture.
 - Standoff is critical to application development

X-Ray Backscatter NDE Applications

- Corrosion Detection
- FOD Detection
- Fluid Intrusion
- Cracks and Defects



Conclusions

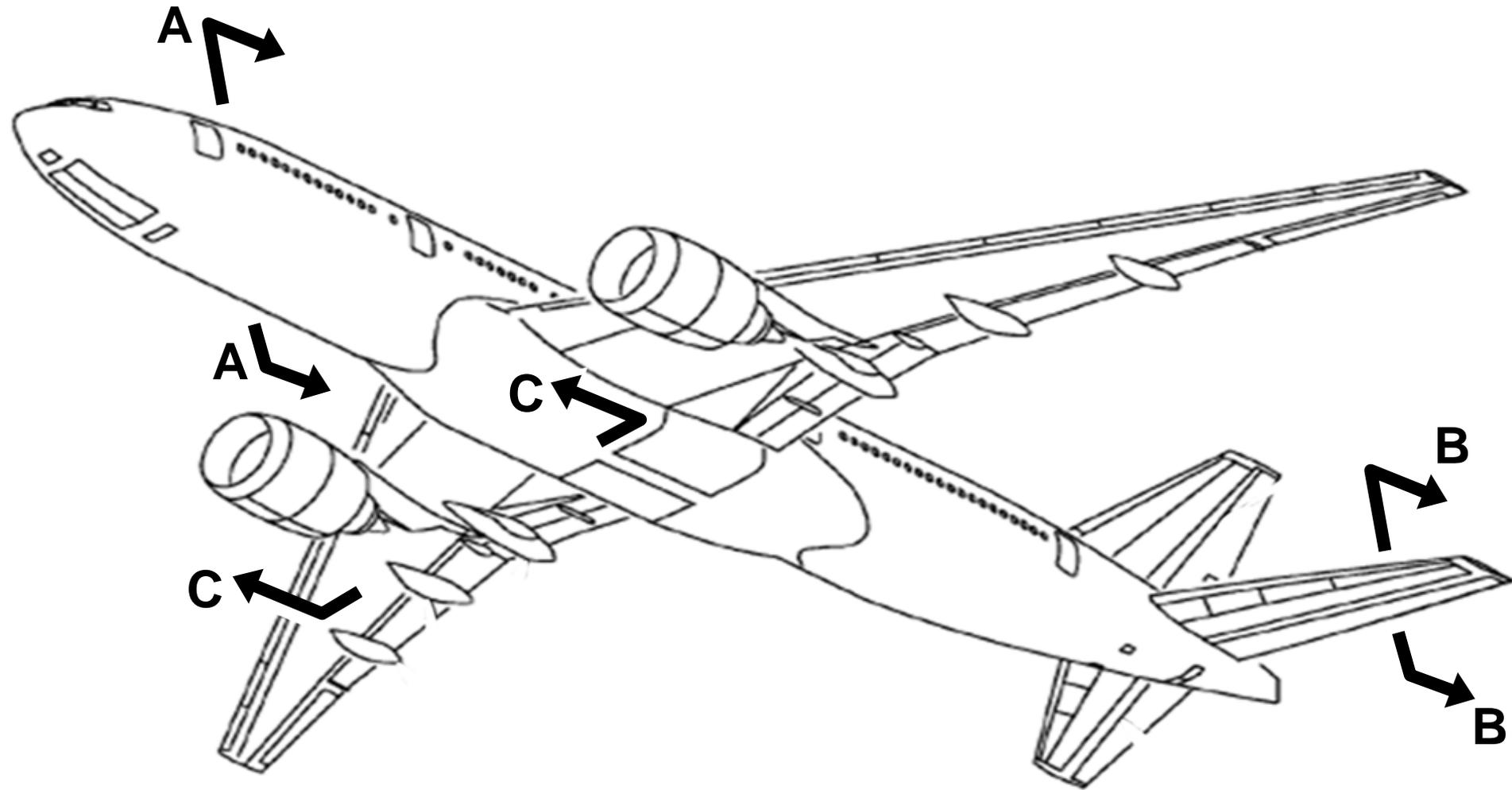
- **Advantages of X-ray Backscatter Imaging**
 - Ability to image large area from with single sided access
 - Real time imaging allows recursive scanning
 - Low radiation field allows smaller exclusion zones
 - No continuous media required for second layer inspection
 - Image based technique allows for easy interpretation
- **Challenges to adoption of technique**
 - Development of new standards/procedures
 - High scan speeds require large equipment
 - Limited available of tailored x-ray sources
 - Detailed depth information requires longer scans
 - Site specific radiography requirements

Snakes on a Plane

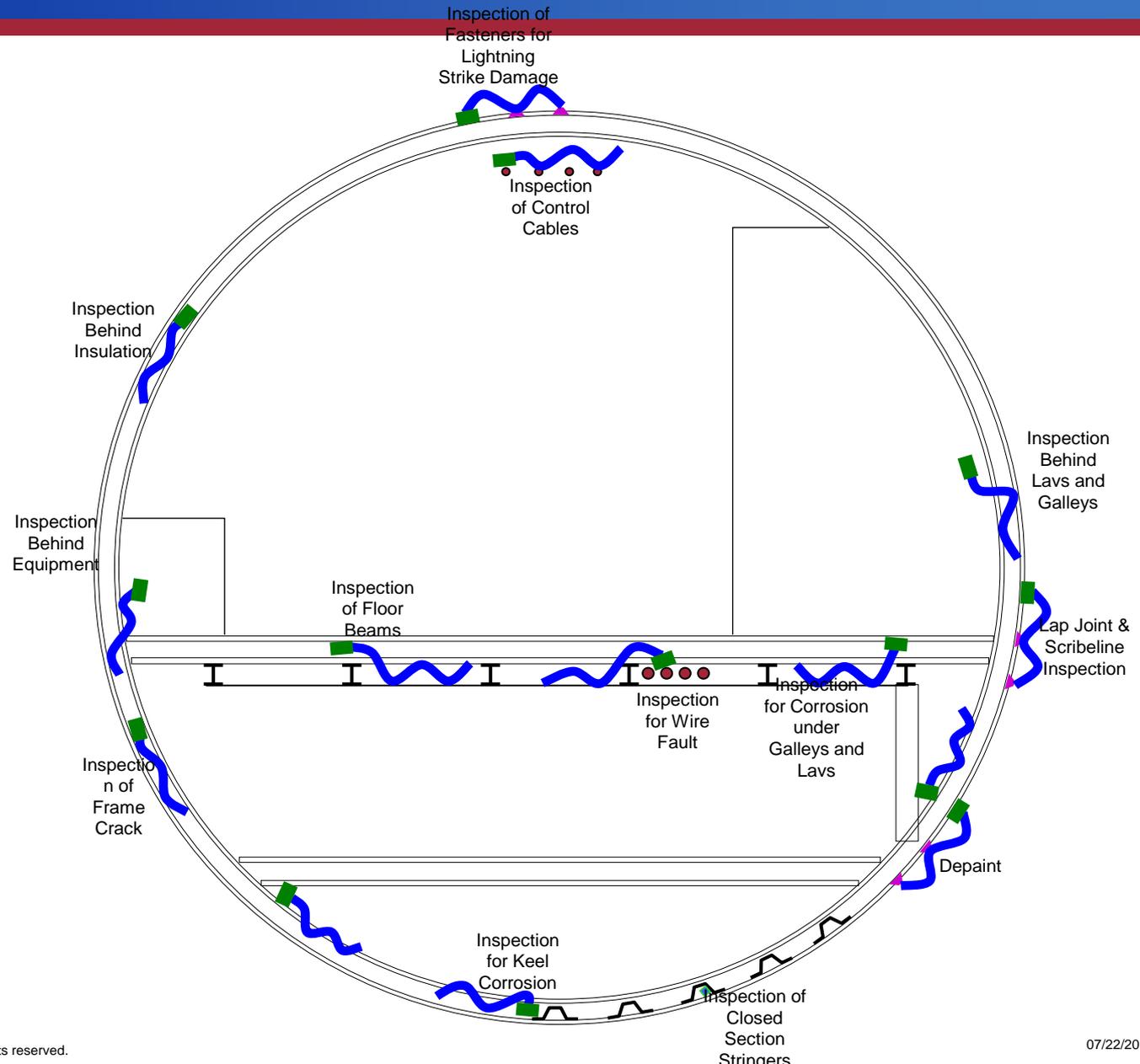
Gary Georgeson, Joe Hafenrichter, Bill Motzer
Boeing Research & Technology
Seattle, WA

NASA In-Space NDI Workshop
February 29- March 1
Houston, TX

Planes have many difficult to access areas.

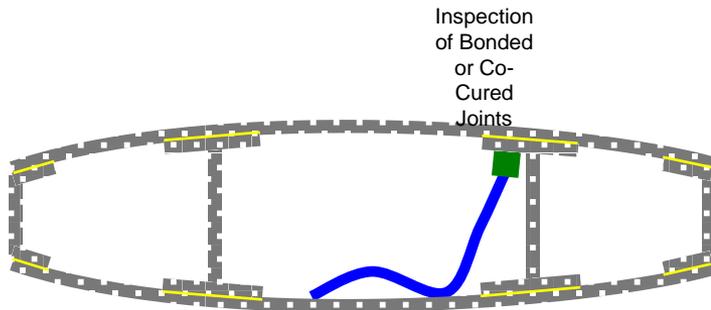


Potential Fuselage Applications

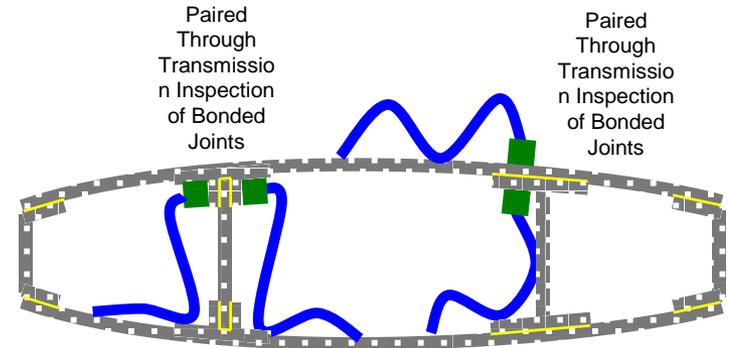


A - A

Inspection of Bonded Joints

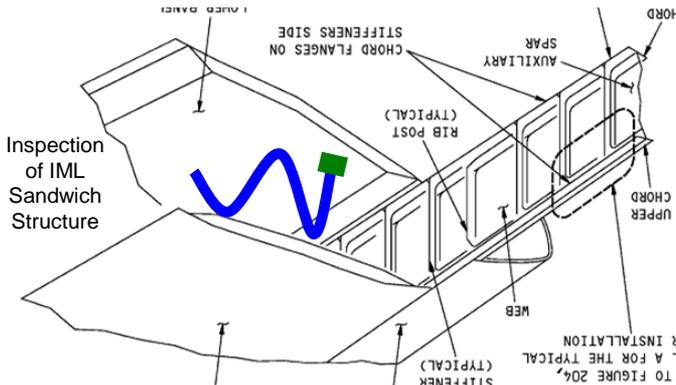


B''' – B'''

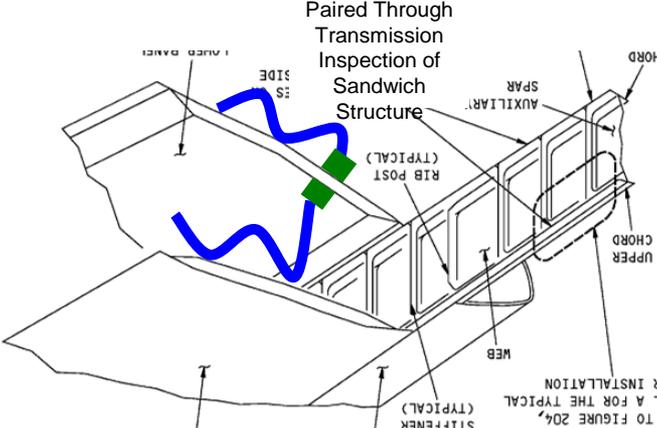


B''' – B'''

Inspection of Sandwich Panels

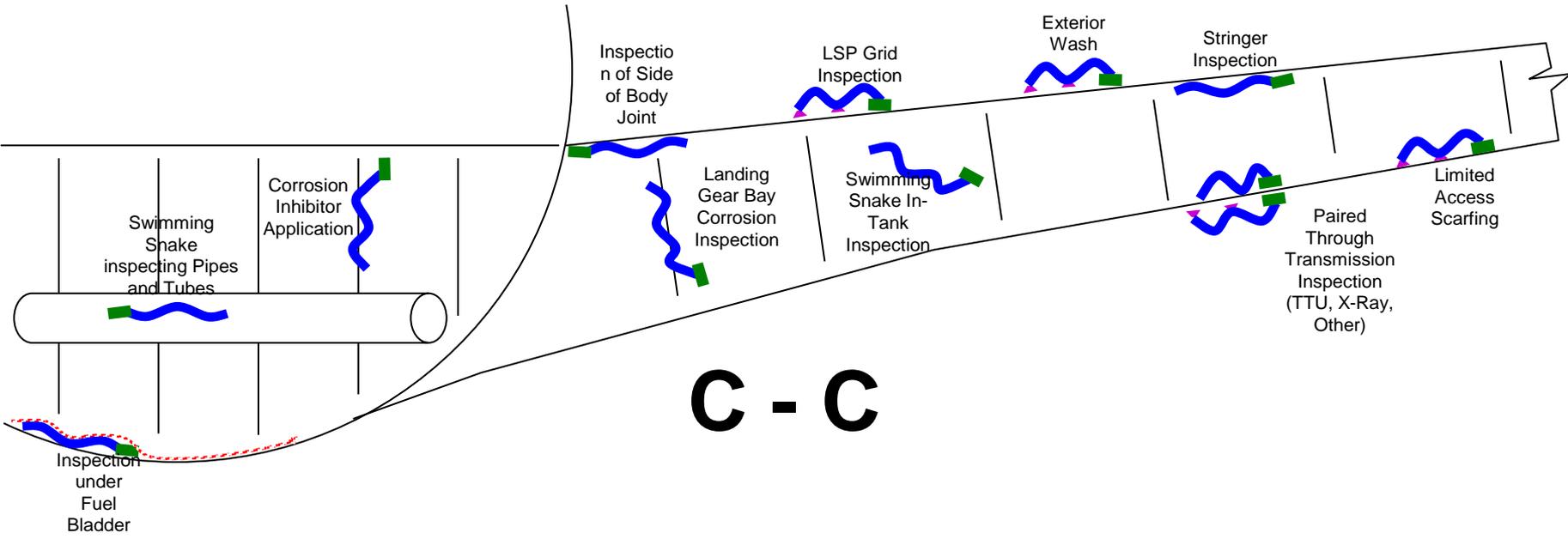


B - B



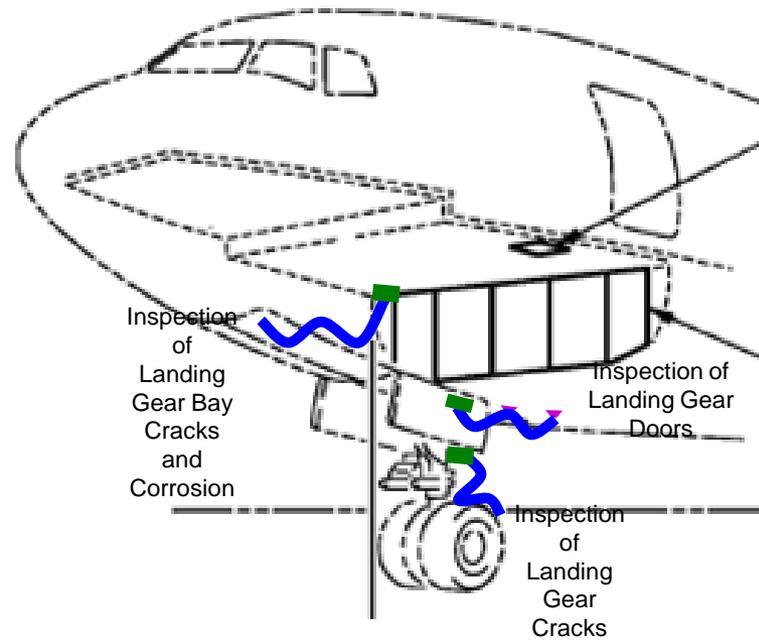
B - B

Potential Wing and Fuel Tank Applications



C - C

Landing Gear and Wheel Wells



Robotic Snakes are of interest to Boeing

