

Analysis of the Composite Materials using the Wavelet Transforms

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The present work carries on the use of a method based on the wavelet transform to detect internal flaws of composite materials. The objective of this work consists in working out a data processing sequence of an ultrasonic signal identifying nearly flaws in composite laminate materials and estimating their position. The use of a numerical signal processing technique, based on the Fast Wavelet Transforms was applied. The method was implanted and optimized for detection and classification of delamination and porosity flaws in manufactured materials. Since the information about the signal requires a large amount of computation time and resources, a technique was used to reduce the dimensions of the sampling signals. In Non-destructive evaluation of stratified composite materials, the identification of some defect features requires more recent and advanced methods than classical techniques. Notably, in thin composite materials, the reflected NDE ultrasonic signals were overlapping. As a result, the flaws evaluation was becoming unfeasible. Many works dedicated to advanced signal processing based on time-frequency analysis had been widely used In Non-Destructive Evaluation (NDE) applications. To evaluate the near surface flaw detection of delamination and porosity enclosed in composite multilayer plate, the wavelet analysis was applied to ultrasound waveforms acquired by immersion pulse-echo technique. The obtained results offer some defect features relating their nature and position. The applied wavelet analysis provided excellent results for the investigated materials containing artificial delamination and porosity flaws.

Keywords: Ultrasounds, wavelet transforms, signals, composites, nearly flaws, evaluation.

Introduction

For some years, the composite materials replaced the structural or utilitarian components normally using aluminium. This is due to the specific and high properties of these materials, their direct impact on the mass and therefore on the economic profit of the hole structure. The composites find large technological applications in the aeronautical industry, the naval constructions and the car industry. However, the design and analysis of composite materials being more complex and more expensive than the conventional materials, such as the steel and the aluminium, their anisotropic behaviour of make their structural analysis difficult, so the use of more sophisticated methods is required. Moreover, the mechanical behaviour of these materials still remains obscure. This study consists in working out a data processing sequence of an ultrasonic signal for the detection of a flaw in a material, the estimation of its exact position in order to operate at the good place, the identification of a signal by a well-known

software, such as MATLAB and the application of the wavelet transform for the time-frequency analysis to measure the thickness of a flaw¹.

Materials and Methods

Methods of applications of the wavelet transform

The methods of wavelets anticipate powerful tools to analyze, quantify, compress, rebuild and model signals and images. They are useful to locally capture, identify and analyze processes, with multi-scales, non-stationary signals, to make it possible to explore aspects of data that other analysis techniques omit. A family of elementary functions is constructed by translation and dilation (or contraction) starting from a basic function, the mother or analyzing wavelet. There exist an infinite number of wavelets. The most often used wavelet is called Morlet wavelet or Mexican hat; it is due to Morlet². It is expressed by Eq. 1:

$$\psi(t) = \exp(ict) * \exp(-t^2/) \quad \dots (1)$$

We use a family of functions $\psi^{a, b}$ indexed by two labels (a and b):

$$\psi^{a,b}(t) = (1/\sqrt{a}) * \psi((t-b)/a) \quad \dots (2)$$

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Where a , is the translation parameter and b the dilation or contraction parameter. The functions $\psi^{a, b}$ are called "wavelets"; the function ψ is called the "mother wavelet". Note that ψ is implicitly assumed to be real and if not, complex conjugate has to be introduced. As a changes, Eq. 2 with $b = 0$ covers different frequency ranges (large values of a , correspond to low frequencies, while small values of a , correspond to high frequencies). This wavelet transform allows leading to a multi-resolution analysis. Changing the parameter b as well allows moving the time localization centre: each t is localized around $t = b$. It follows that the wavelet transform provides a time-frequency description. The wavelet coefficients are then computed using the inner product of the analyzed signal and the family of wavelets translated in time and dilated of the scale parameter a as follow. They are obtained by calculating the scalar product of the signal to be analyzed and the family of wavelets shifted in time and dilated or compressed by using the parameter a and b (Eq. 3):

$$S(b,a)=(1/\sqrt{a}) \int s(t) * \psi^*((t-b)/a) \dots (3)$$

Where $s(t)$ is the signal to be analyzed and ψ the daughter wavelet.

Fast wavelet transform and applications

Experimental Results

The detection of the flaws implies many factors, which influence the transmitted ultrasonic signal³ in the materials under investigation. The acoustic theory of propagation in the materials shows that the parameters of the transmitting ultrasonic signal depend on many factors. The most important are as follows:

- Frequency and bandwidth of the ultrasonic signal
- Inspection of the trajectory and distance
- Position of flaws and their dimension
- Properties of the Materials
- The ultrasonic signals processing methods among which, the wavelet transform

The whole measurements are performed by an ultrasonic bench including ultrasonic transducers with longitudinal waves, excited by a generator of ultrasounds transmitter-receiver. Control is done in a tank filled with water or any other medium ensuring a satisfactory coupling between the transducer and the part to be controlled and mobility with three

directions of these transducers, so the possibility of examination of the complex parts by using a remote-controlled manipulator arm. The signals are visualized on a numerical oscilloscope allowing their samplings. The unit is controlled by a micro-computer via a GPIB interface. Then the wavelet transform of the ultrasonic signal was analyzed and the preliminary obtained results were presented. The training set was comprised of scanned signals from both damaged and undamaged samples using stratified composite materials. One dimensional wavelet transform is used to test our algorithm. This allowed us to study and identify the changes introduced in an ultrasound waveform by the presence of flaws. Scale-time plots were studied. Some flaws (delamination, porosity) in some composite materials were investigated for initial time-position of flaw peaks. When an ultrasound signal propagates through a material, the frequency components are modified. The frequencies are modified and degraded by the composite materials. So the defects behave as frequency filters⁴. The above problems confirm that testing composite materials require a fine frequency selection and a good signal interpretation. The filtering action can be formulated as a change in transmission and reflection coefficients as follows⁵:

- For low wavelength, transmission and reflection coefficients stay unchanged
- For high wavelength, the wave is completely transmitted, that is doesn't interact with the defect
- For intermediate wavelength, reflection/transmission coefficients decrease/increase linearly

Fast wavelet transform flowchart

The use of a straightforward Algorithm with a prohibitive number of points in a sample leads to a prohibitive computation time and a non-comprehensible decomposition. The first purpose of the proposed algorithm (Fig.1) is a more effective computation procedure to compress the data sets needed for the calculation of the wavelet coefficients by simplifying the multidimensional data sets to lower dimensions. This allowed us to achieve a very high processing rate whose consequence is a better decomposition of a signal and a better interpretation of its graph. The wavelet transform of $S(t)$ is given by Eq.3 where ψ^* denotes the complex conjugate of ψ ; a is tied to the frequency and b to the time. To compute the coefficients, the real part of the Morlet wavelet is used.

Discussion

Analysis and results

The time-frequency analysis allows observing the nature of the signal whose parameters are unknown (rate of amplitude, frequency modulation). It also allows a global and a local analysis of the signal, i.e., a panoramic and a detailed analysis. The scalogram, by its positive character can assume the energy density function, which is not the case for a number of time-frequency representations (i.e. Wigner-Ville representation which is a pseudo-representation of the energy since it can be negative). An algorithm is used to compute the wavelet coefficients by means of numerical methods for obtaining results whose time and space complexities are more reduced. The results are exact and do not admit any approximations due to the truncation of the wavelet since the wavelet is taken on the same number of samplings. The decomposed ultrasound signals for undamaged stratified composite material are shown (Fig. 3a, 3b). While in Fig. 2a and 2b, decompositions of damaged stratified composite materials are presented. For both materials, the front surface echo (a) and the front defect echo (b) can easily be detected. For the undamaged material, the noise could be eliminated by suppressing some wavelet coefficients not corresponding to any current frequency. So, the composite materials modify the frequency (they act like filters) and degrade the frequency. When the material is undamaged, the oscillogram presents only oscillations due to the entering side and those due to the bottom of the piece of material. On the other hand, if there is a defect near

the surface of the damaged material, the oscillogram presents two overlapped oscillations: echo of the surface of the investigated material and the one due to the defect (Fig. 3a and 3b). Comparing with non-defect and defect signals using the wavelet transform, the results of the decomposition show that specific signal characteristics appear only at defect regions. This provides that the amplitude of the waveform and the peak magnitude of frequency are parameters of defects (delamination, porosity) ⁶. Concerning the analysis of the artificial defect relating to the delamination, the default echo represented in the ultrasound signal, the experimental $s_1(t)$ in table 1 has been detected at t_2 while t_1 is the entering echo. The time separating the

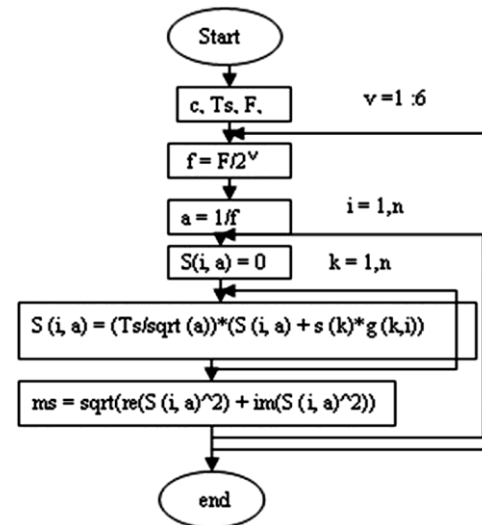


Fig. 1—Flowchart of the improved wavelet algorithm

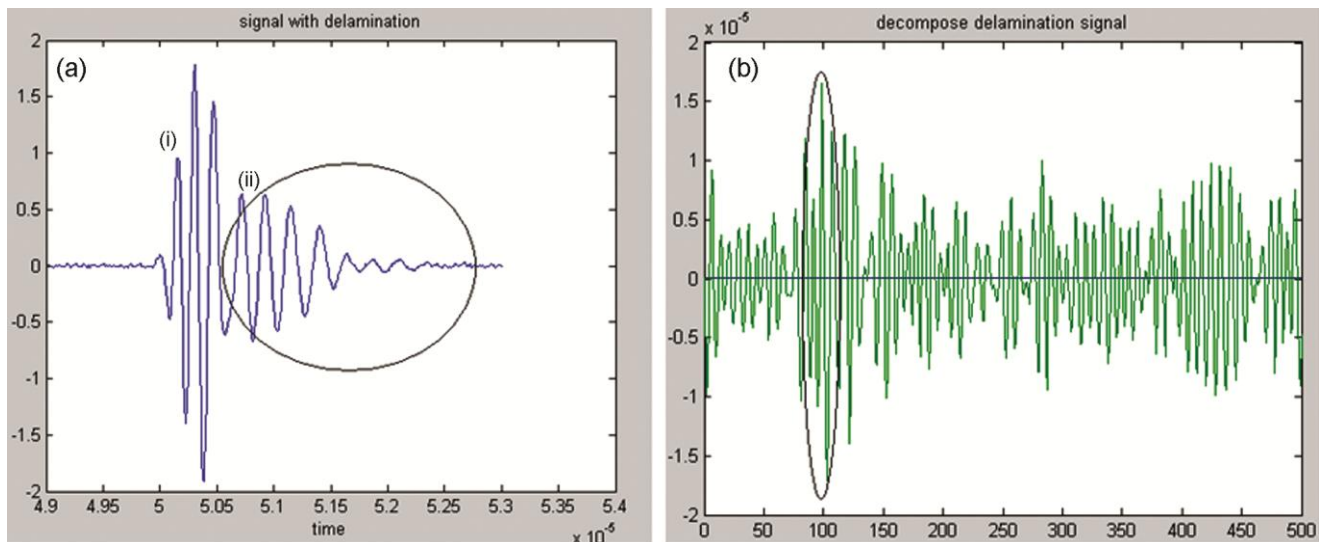


Fig. 2—(a) Ultrasound Measured Signal with Delamination Defects, (b) its Wavelet transform

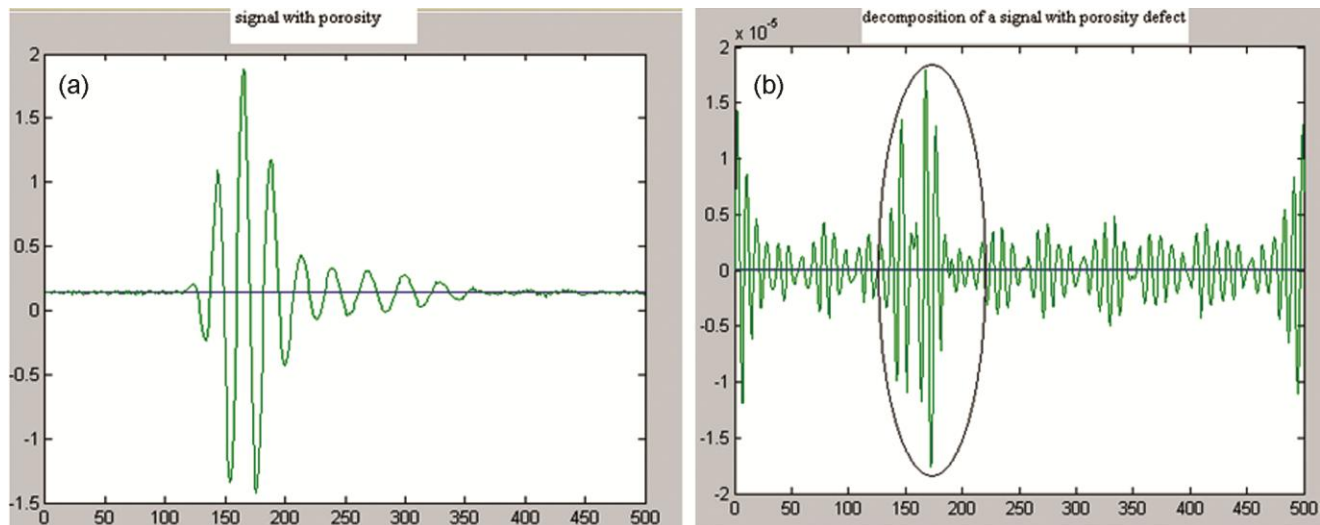


Fig. 3—(a) Ultrasound Measured Signal with Porosity Defect, (b) Its Wavelet transform

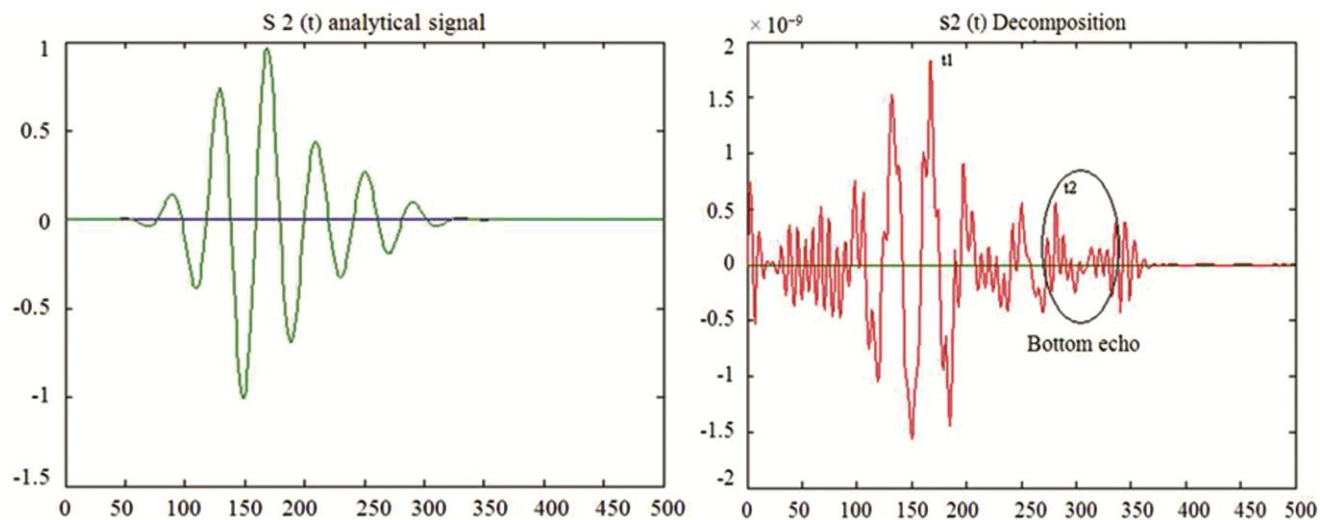


Fig. 4—an analytical signal without noise and its decomposition for the experimental signal

Table 1—Comparison of theoretical measures

Measured defect	Performed measurement using the method	Reference measurement	Performed depth (mm)
Experimental $s_1(t)$	$\hat{\delta} = 0.757 \mu \text{ sec}$	$\hat{\delta} = 0.766 \mu \text{ sec}$	$d = 1.482$
Simulated $s_2(t)$	$\hat{\delta} = 0.4455 \mu \text{ sec}$	$\hat{\delta} = 0.475 \mu \text{ sec}$	$d = 0.872$

entering echo and the defect echo denotes the time of flight. For $s_2(t)$, in Fig.4, $\tau = 0.757 \mu \text{s}$. The depth of the artificial defect is computed by Eq. 4:

$$d = V \cdot t / 2 \text{ And } \hat{\delta} = t_2 - t_1$$

Where V is the velocity and τ represents the time of flight. Taking $V = 3.916 \cdot 10^6 \text{ mm/s}$, $d = 1.482 \text{ mm}$ for $s_1(t)$ (fig. 4). For theoretical validation, we presented

an analytical signal ($s_2(t)$) that simulates an overlapping resulting from two signals: an interface signal and a reflected signal caused by an obstacle (bottom echo).

Conclusion

The main objective of this work was to detect manufacturing defects and calculate their thicknesses using ultrasonic immersion technique. The use of a

numerical signal processing technique, based on the FWT was applied. The method was optimized and implanted for detection and classification of delamination and porosity defects in composite materials. Since the information about the signal requires a large amount of computation time and resources, a technique to reduce the dimensions of the sampling signals was used. The implementation presented improves the time complexity of the basic algorithm by an exponential factor while compressing the data sample. The scalogram characterizes the distribution of the signal energy in the time-frequency plane. In echograms, the wavelet analysis is useful for locating defects in some composite materials. A signal is emitted then received and the analysis of the perturbed area of the received signal allows to localize exactly the area of the defect, since having the velocity of the beam and the time the perturbation appears, the distance is just velocity times time. It would be interesting to establish in a practical way, in each domain a semantic better adapted to simplify interpretations of the results. The treatment of the signals by the wavelet transform makes it possible on one hand, to better understand the physical phenomena brought into action and on the other hand, to improve the ratio signal noise of the impact echo signals. Starting from a visual inspection of ultrasonic echoes, delamination and porosity defectiveness were

illustrated in our program. In case of delamination, the decomposed signal presents an initial peak initiated by the reflection of the ultrasonic signal on the medium surface and a second peak initiated by the reflection on the defect. While for porosity, the first peak is due to the reflection of the ultrasonic signal on the medium surface while the other peaks are generated by the reflection on the defect which, in this case is represented by multiple peaks. The peak amplitude in the case of porosity flaw is strongly lower than that of the delamination case.

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