



PCRT

PROCESS

COMPENSATED

RESONANCE

TESTING

**A Resonance-Based
Approach for Life
Monitoring of Fan
Blades**

**-Leanne Jauriqui, Lem Hunter, Greg
Weaver, Thomas Köhler**

What does **Vibrant** do?

Vibrant Corporation uses its proven **PCRT services** to:

- Help reduce field failures by screening population outliers
- Support Big Data Analytics
 - Quantitatively monitor part streams, via 100% NDE, to evaluate correlation to manufacturing and operational variables, aid in process control, and provide quantitative life-monitoring feedback.

CERTIFIED:

AS9100 Rev D and ISO 9001:2015

Resonant Ultrasound Spectroscopy (RUS) and PCRT application are described by ASTM Standard Guide E2001-13 and ASTM Standard Practice E2534-10.

PCRT is FAA-approved for gas turbine engine blade inspection.



▶ **PWC presents PCRT Success**

Sep 18

▶ **A4A 2016 - Better Way Award**

Sep 18

Aug

Nov

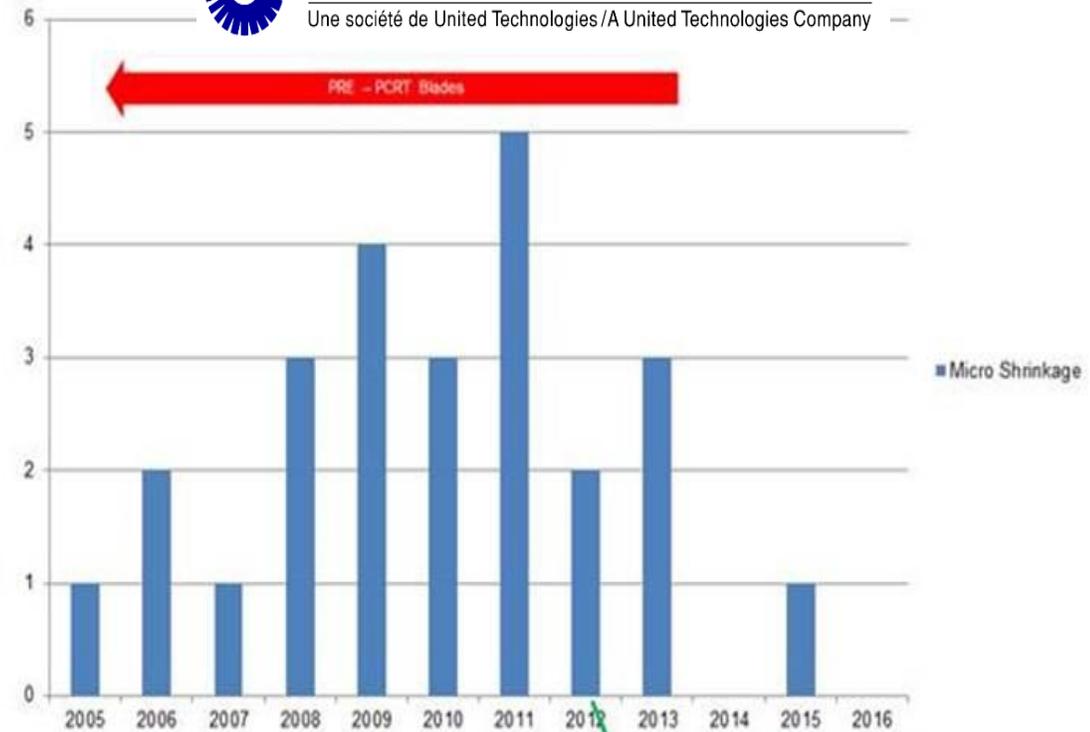
Feb

May



Pratt & Whitney Canada

Une société de United Technologies / A United Technologies Company



PCRT
implemented
October 2012



Delta TechOps updates PCRT Success

Sep 18

PWC presents PCRT Success

Sep 18

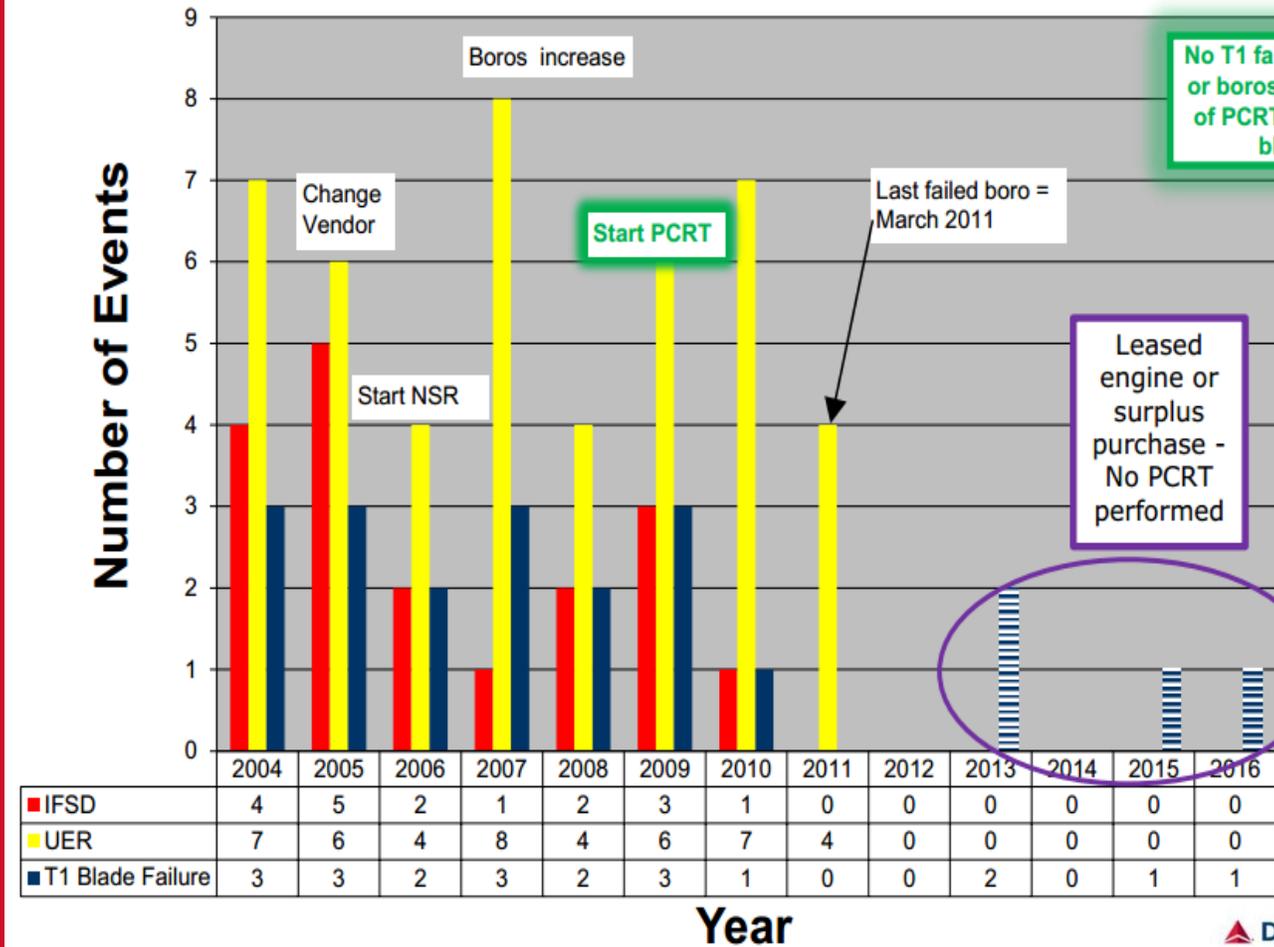
A4A 2016 - Better Way Award

Sep 18

Aug

Nov

Feb



No T1 failures, IFSD, or boroscope (UER) of PCRT inspected blades

Leased engine or surplus purchase - No PCRT performed



CFM56-7 Fan Blade

Failure

Aug 27

Delta TechOps updates PCRT Success

Sep 18

PWC presents PCRT Success

Sep 18

A4A 2016 - Better Way Award

Sep 18

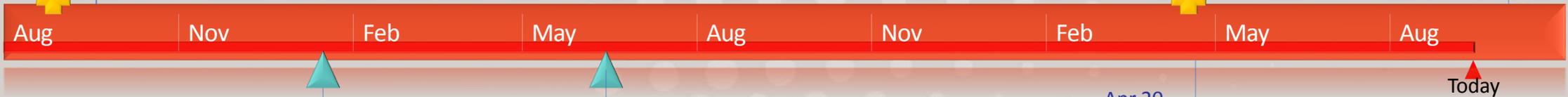


2nd CFM56-7 Fan Blade Failure - Passenger Killed

Apr 17

Pending AD

Oct 1



Jan 15

OEM develops inspection in response to failure, incorporates into Repair

Jun 13

OEM recommends inspection of ALL fan blades

Apr 20

OEM issues SB requiring inspection of fan blades older than 20,000 cycles, every 3000 cycles

FAA issues emergency AD requiring inspection of fan blades older than 30,000 cycles

Today



Meeting AD Requirements...

Is a **SCRAMBLE!**

- Purchase new equipment
- Train/Hire new NDT personnel
- Modify maintenance schedules
- Manage replacement part inventory
- Update Programs/Documentation
- Manage PR
- Get ready to do it again real soon...



How does this happen?

Best Industry Practice Design
Risk-Based Inspection
FAA Oversight

That shouldn't
have happened ...

It must have
been ...

It could be ...

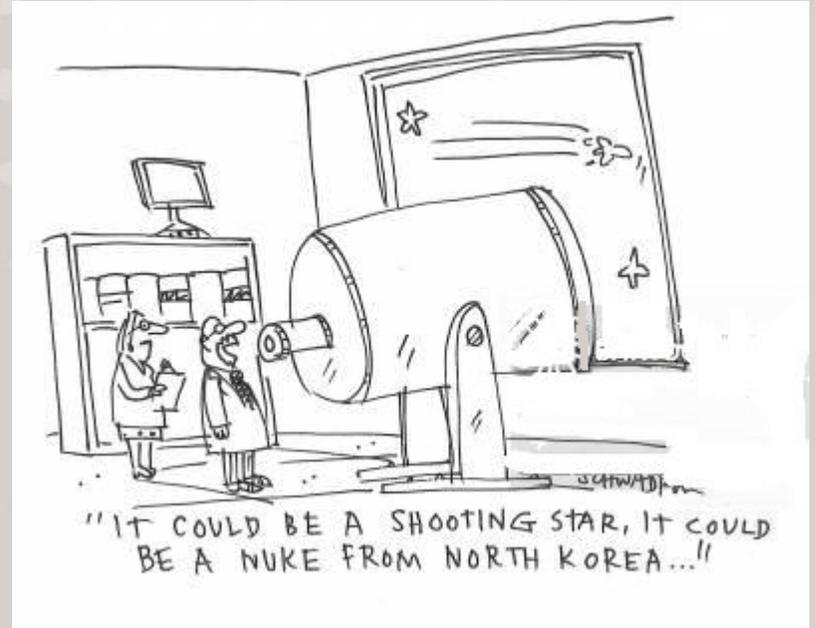
Uncertainty



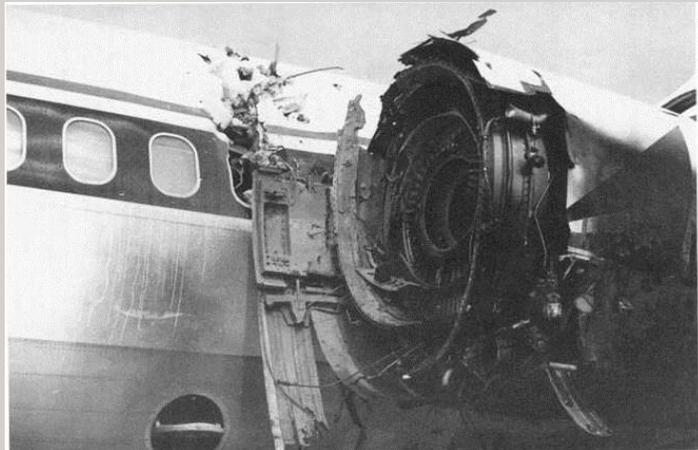
Uncertainty in Life ... and Work



PARENTING TEENS
Am I Doing a
Good Enough Job?



What did all of these have in common?



What did all of these have in common?



They all received industry-standard inspections prior to failure.



Are we doing everything we could?

Sources of Uncertainty

In Part Models, which are used to predict risk:

Material
Properties

“Normal”
Service
Conditions

Extreme
Service
Conditions

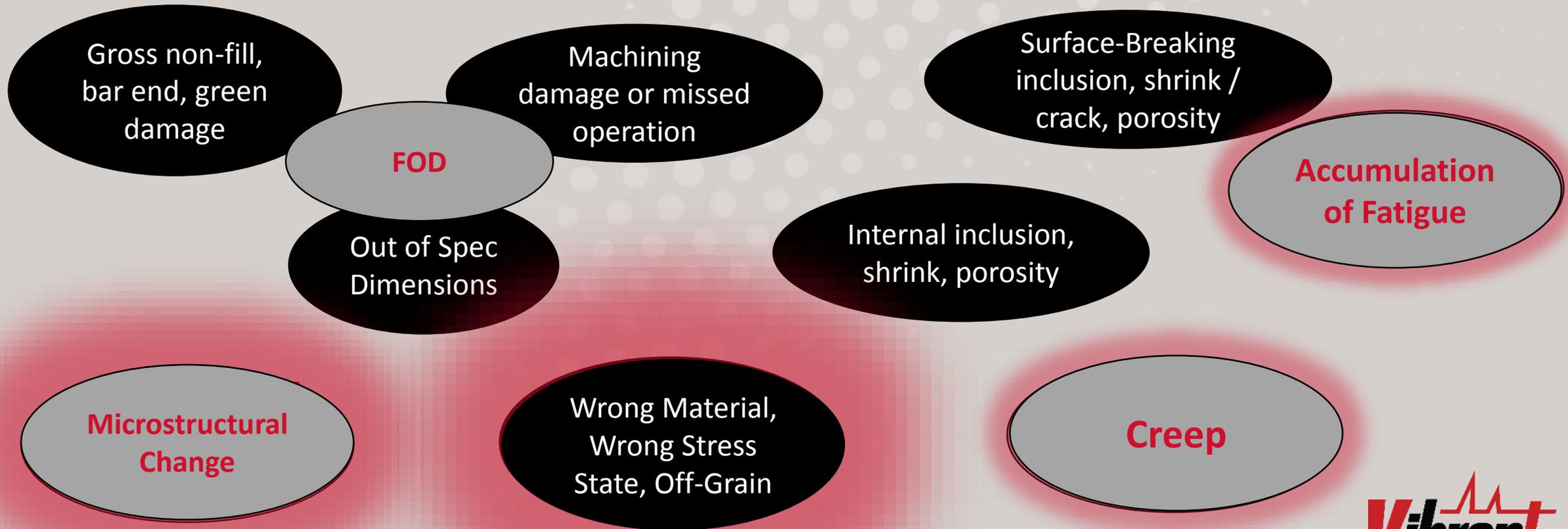
Post-Processing
Effectiveness –
HT, SP, HIP

Best Manufacturing
Control Scenarios

Repair
Processes

Mitigating Uncertainty

Inspections to reduce risk:



Mitigating Uncertainty

Inspections to reduce risk:

100-300% Visual Inspection

Gage, Visual

100% Xray

usion,
osity

100% EC

100% FPI, UT

crack, pe

Accumulation
of Fatigue

Microstructural
Change

Wrong Material,
Wrong Stress
State, Off-Grain

Gage, Visual

Mitigating Uncertainty

Inspections to reduce risk:

Gross non-fill,
bar end, green
damage

Machining
damage or missed

Surface-Breaking
inclusion, shrink /
crack, porosity

PCRT is sensitive to changes in the
material

Accumulation
of Fatigue

Microstructural
Change

Wrong Material,
Wrong Stress
State, Off-Grain

Creep

For the Fan Blades

- Was the Design model wrong?
Was the Operational model wrong?
Are the stresses different? Do cracks form sooner? Propagate faster?
 - Should we inspect more frequently? Start earlier?
 - Which parts are at the most risk?
 - How should we change the model? Are other parts at risk as well?
- Was the inspection done? Was it done correctly?
 - Should we do it again?
 - Should someone else do it?



For the Fan Blades

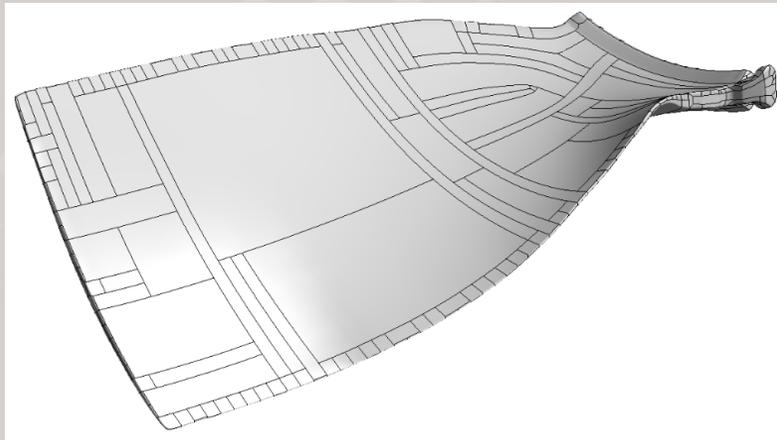
- Why did “theirs” fail? Are “ours” different?
 - How critical are operating conditions?
 - How different are they?
- Should we replace them all?
 - With new parts of the same Design?
 - Or is a new design required?
- What if another one fails?
 - What if it fails differently?



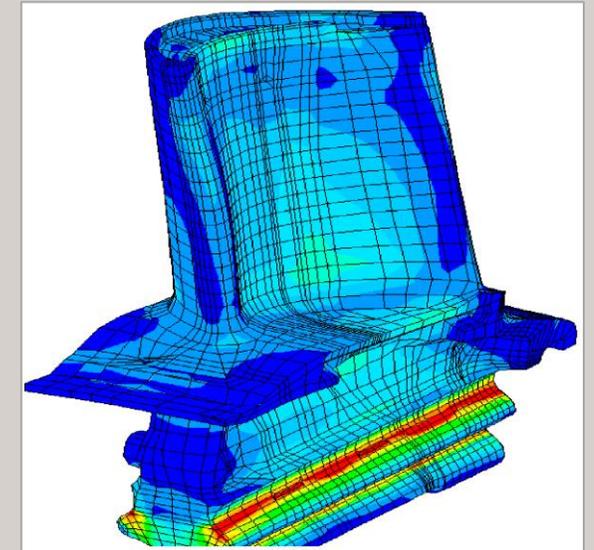
Let's Reduce Uncertainty

PCRT data can:

- Help validate models AND parts
 - Material properties are not invisible, and ARE reflected in resonance measurements.
 - Get smarter about material properties, material variation, and the effects of aging and damage.

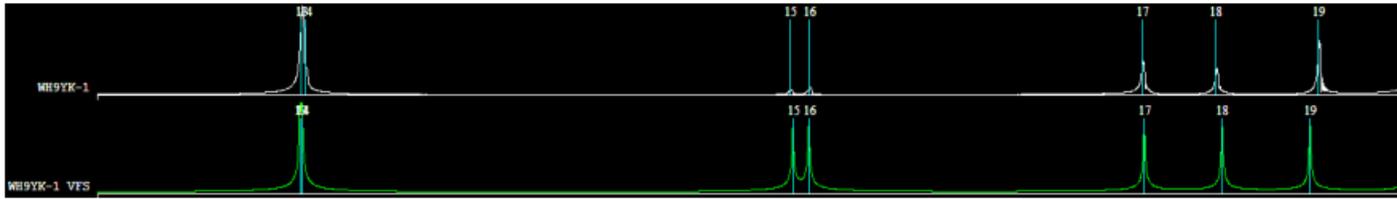


Is our part
what we
modeled?

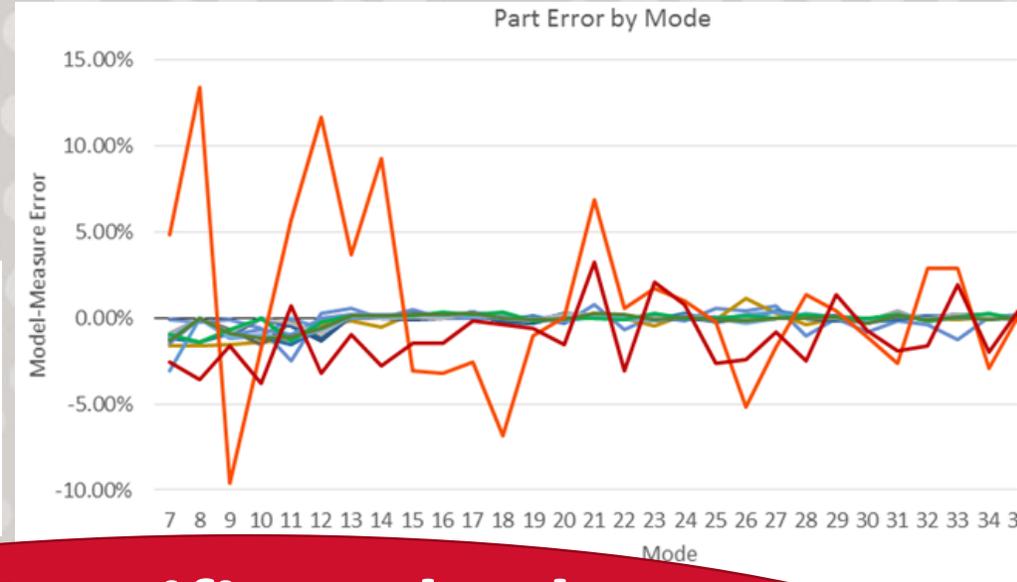
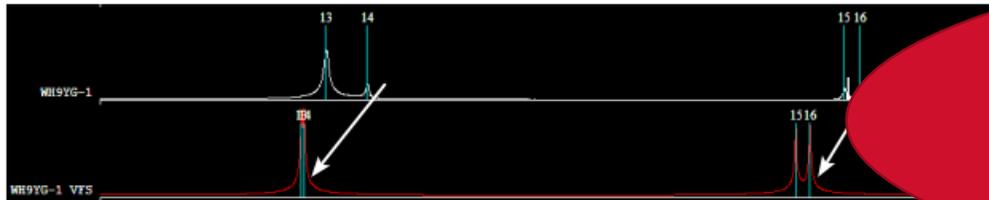


Validating Models

Sample WH9YM-1: Good Match (white = measured, green = modeled)



Sample WH9YG-1: Poor Match (white = measured, red = modeled)



PCRT verifies whether material properties match the model

Part	Cast Bar Laue	Inversion	Re-Laue Side A	Re-Laue Side B
WH9YC-2 (6)	37.9°	37.0°	37.0°	30.4°
WH9YG-1 (13)	8.7°	13.3°	13.3°	14.1°
YB2WN-1 (53)	6.6°	6.0°	7.7°	14.1°
YB2YF-2 (66)	0.9°	0.0°	0.5°	0.6°

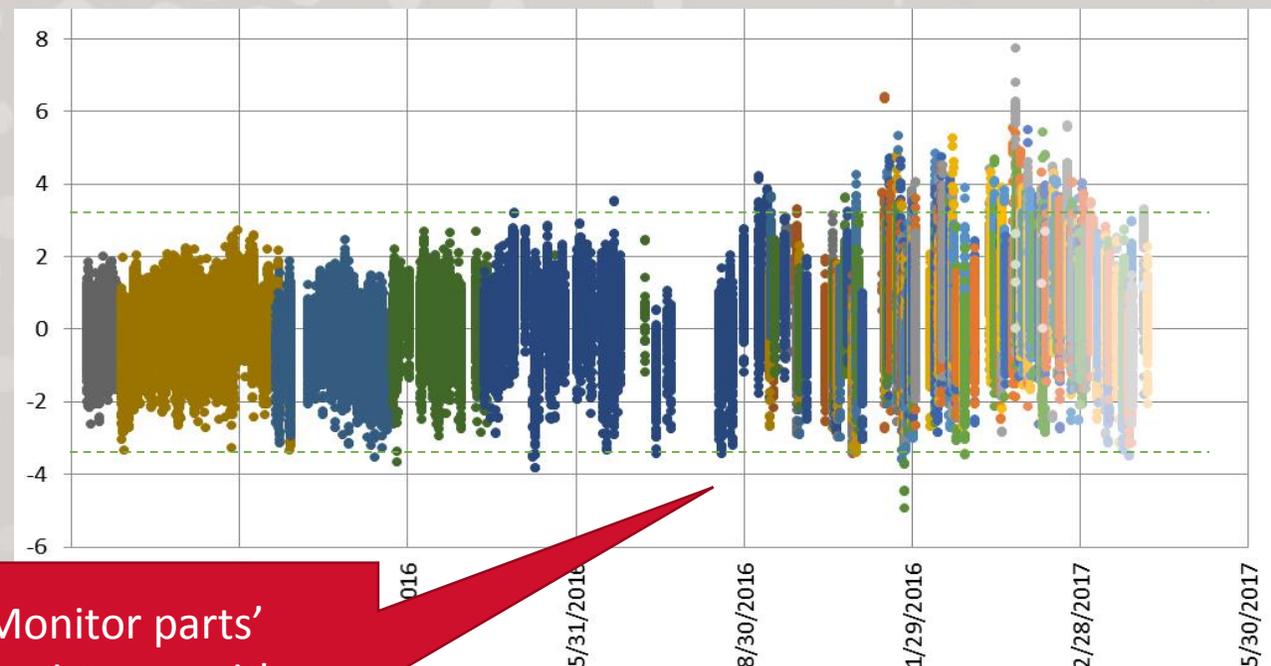
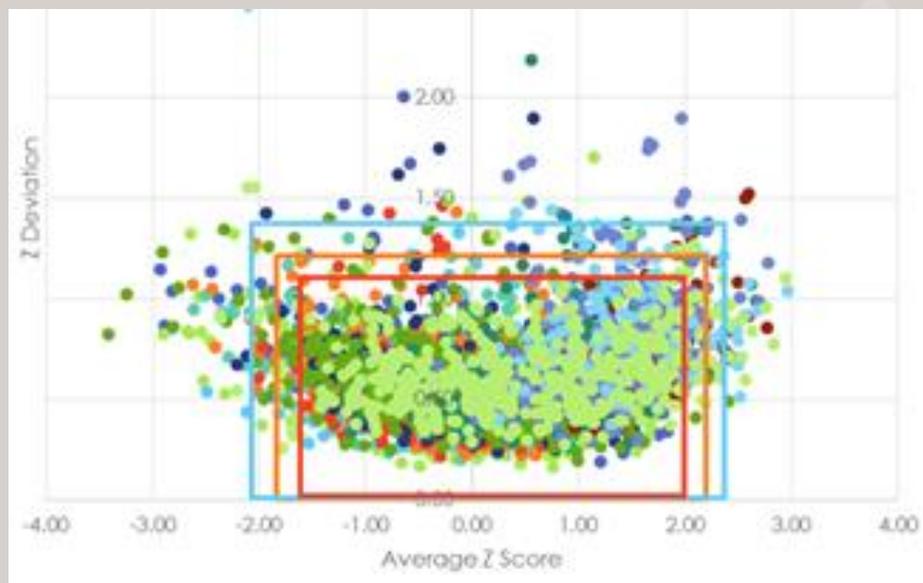
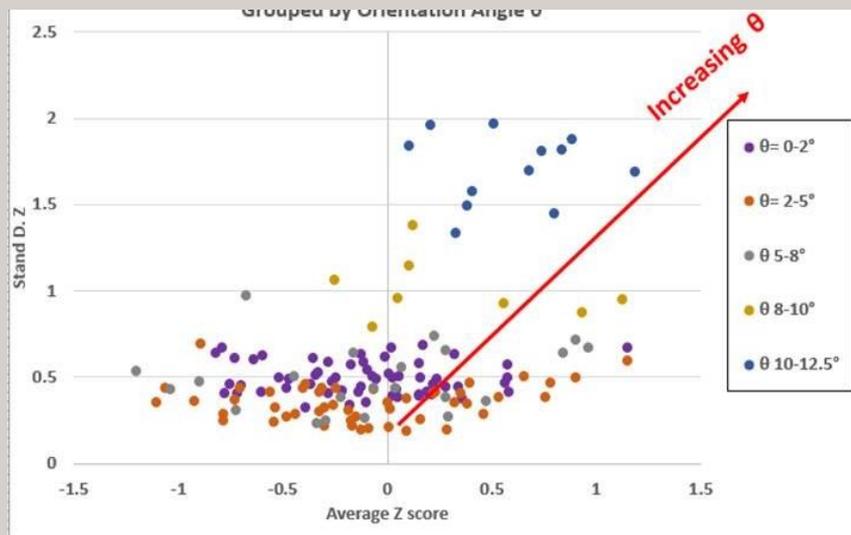
Let's Reduce Uncertainty

PCRT data can:

- Help validate models
- Evaluate the Part Stream over time
 - Assure supply is consistent with qualification parts
 - Identify/Correct process drift
 - Assure suppliers are making the same part
 - Combine part data with manufacturing data to improve process control

**Are we (still)
making the part
we qualified?**

Process Control for Part Supply



Monitor parts' consistency with qualification parts. Detect Process Drift!

Let's Reduce Uncertainty

PCRT data can:

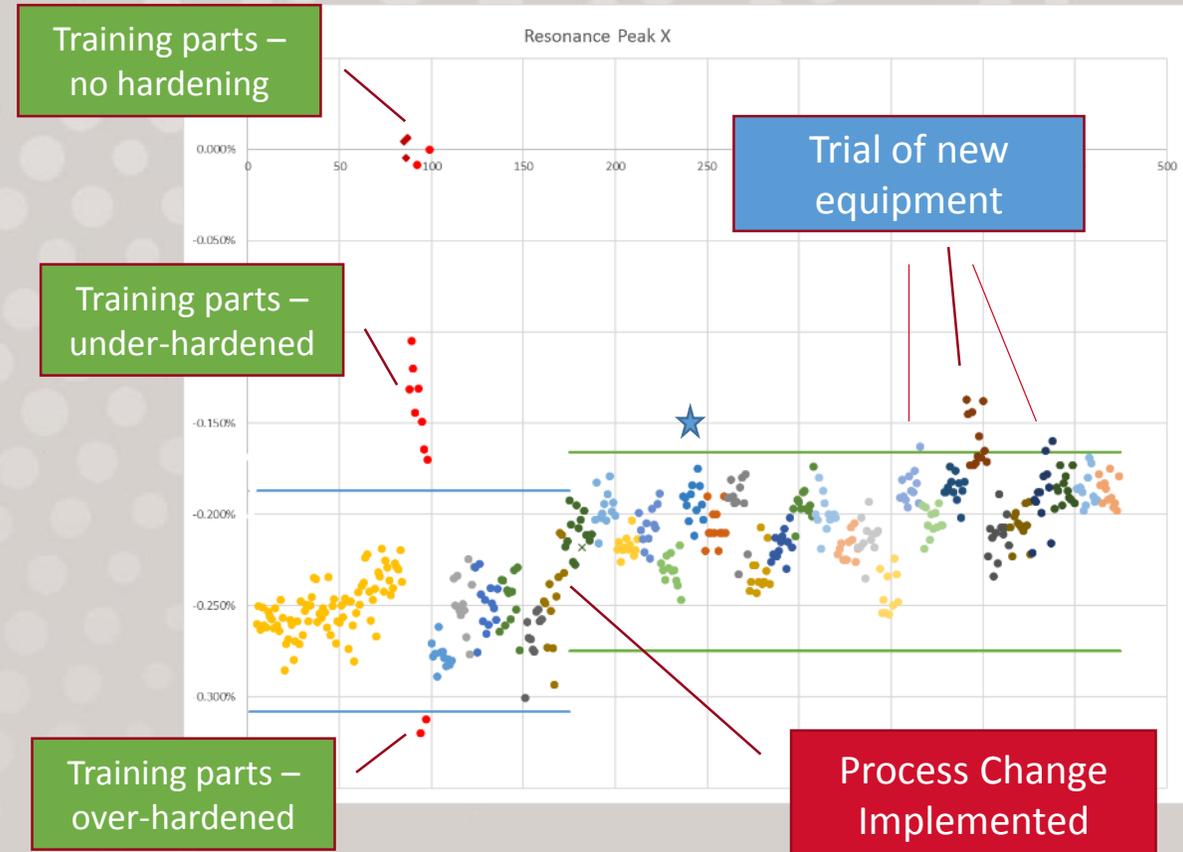
- Help validate models
- Correlate to manufacturing control points
- Verify post-processing operations 100%
 - Consistent Heat Treat, regardless of furnace position
 - Quantify how much HIP changes part density

**Are we getting
the improvement
that we want?**

Verification of Critical Processing

Resonance Data is:

- Highly repeatable gage data
- Easily tracked like other SPC data sources
- Able to correlate with production settings to facilitate better control



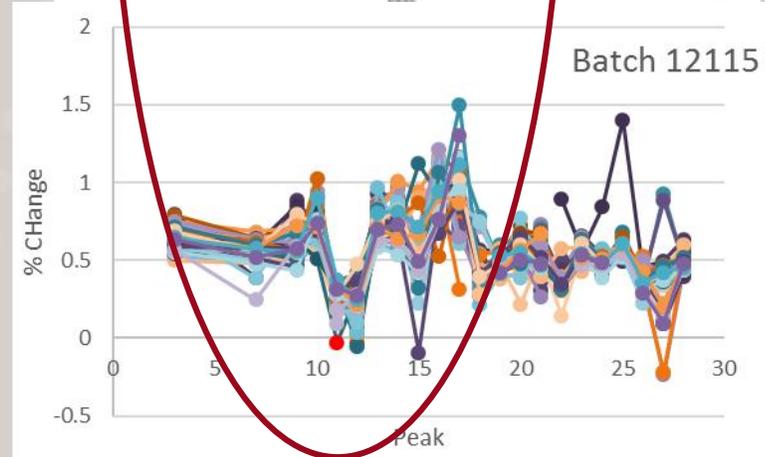
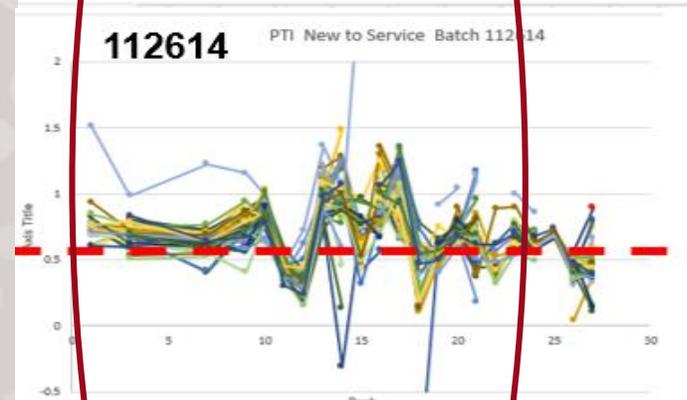
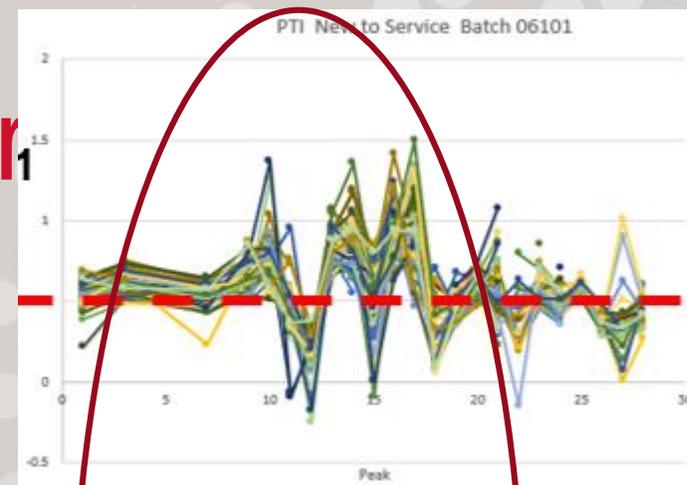
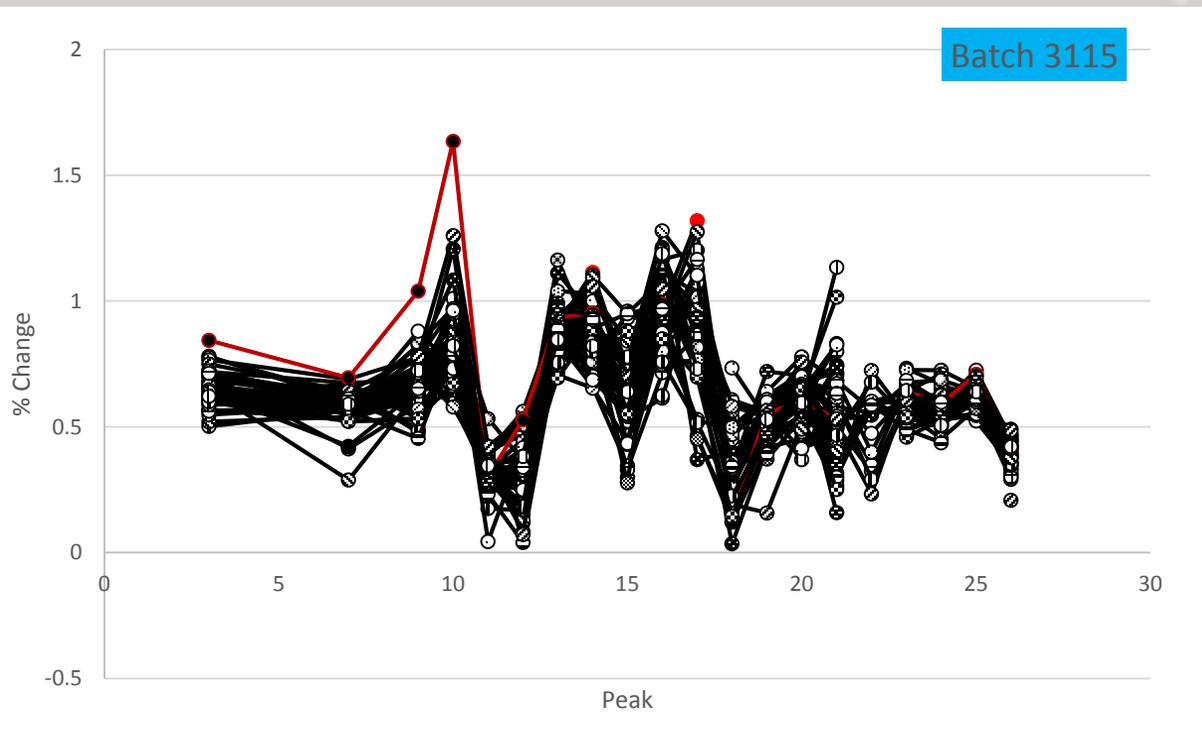
Let's Reduce Uncertainty

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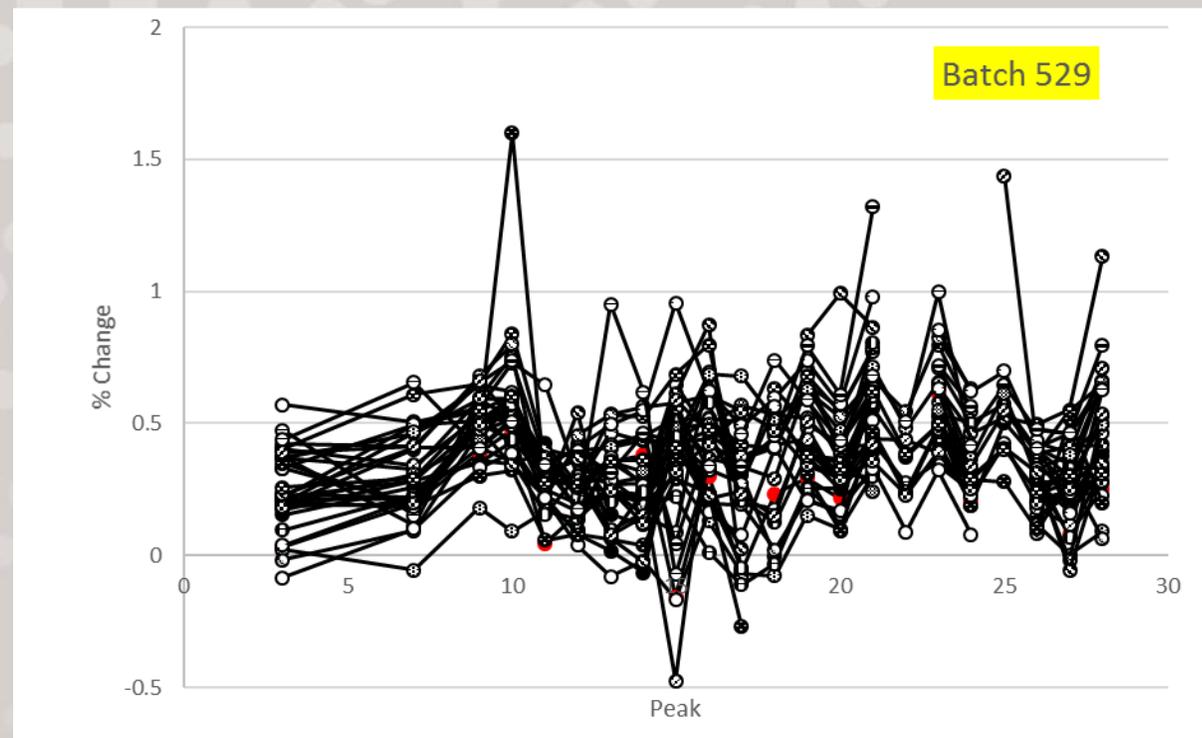
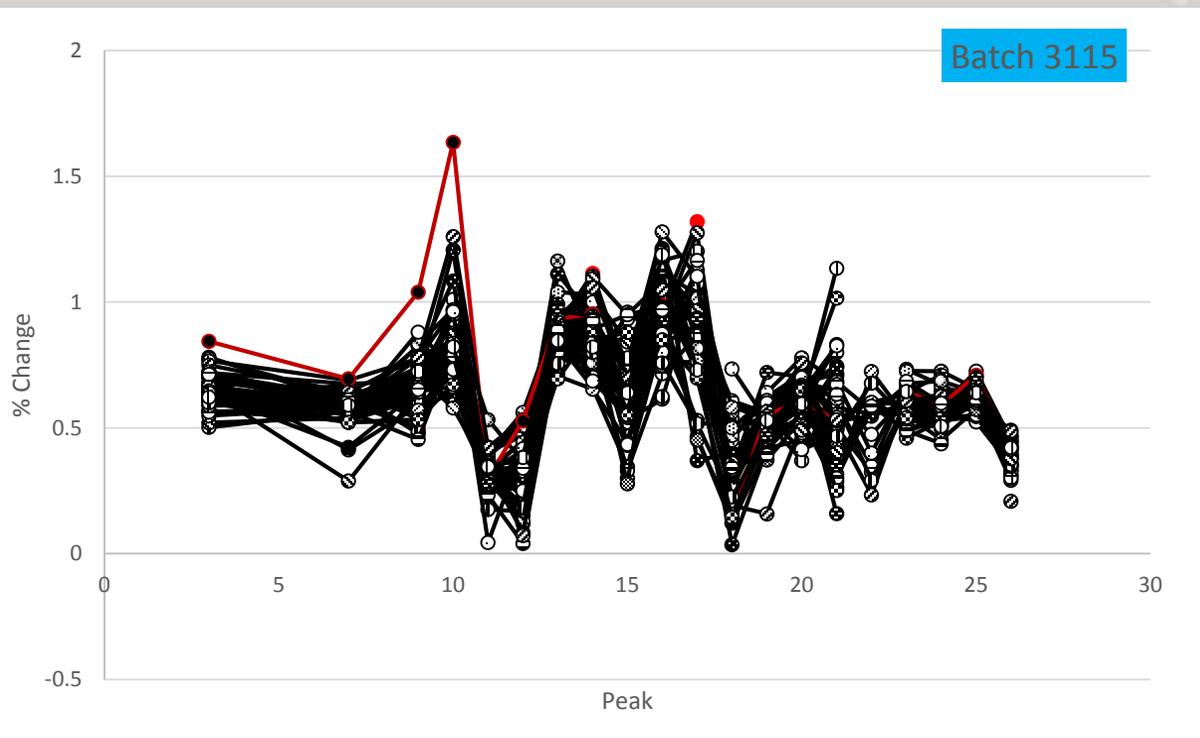
- Help validate models
- Correlate to manufacturing control points
- Verify post-processing operations
- Monitor changes in parts, by serial number, over time
 - Measure HOW parts change
 - Detect changes in stress due to material change or crack propagation
 - Detect changes in parts that other NDT methods don't see
 - Combine part data with operational data and other NDT data to better understand aging and damage mechanisms

**Are parts
changing the way
we expected?**

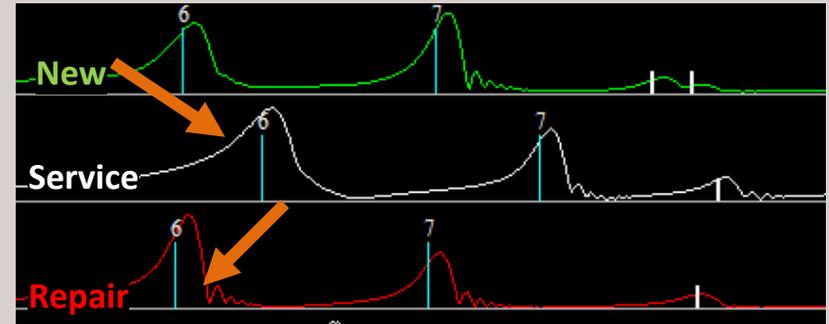
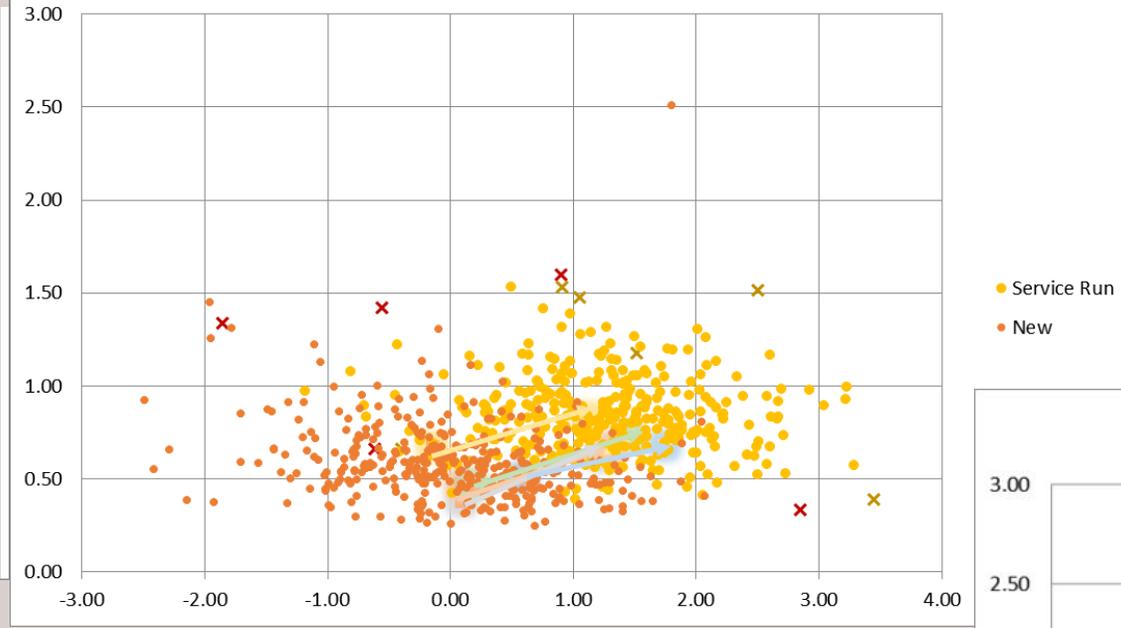
Monitoring Parts over 1



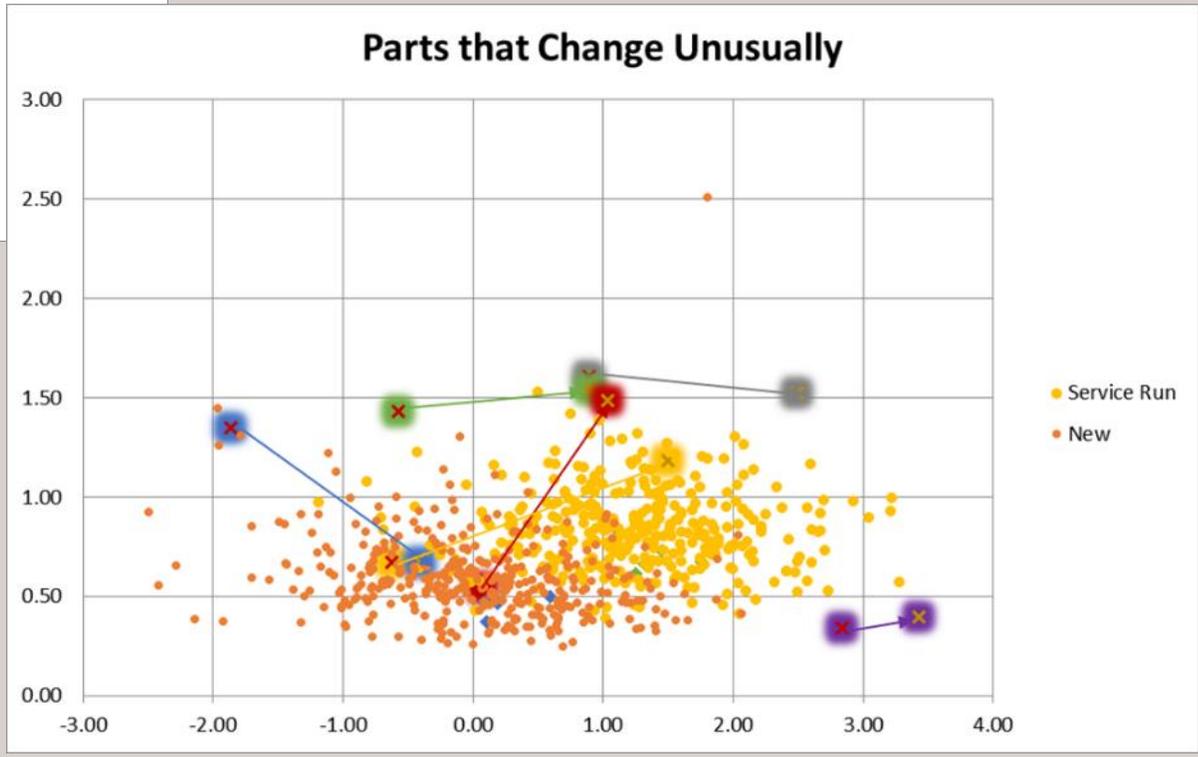
Monitoring Parts over their Life



Parts that Change Normally



Parts that Change Unusually



Let's Reduce Uncertainty

PCRT data can:

- Help validate models
- Correlate to manufacturing control points
- Verify post-processing operations
- Monitor changes in parts, by serial number, over time
- Combine with other data sources and inspection results for better risk management

**Where can we
take this next?**

Combine Forces

Combine PCRT part data with:

- Design intent and model inputs
- Manufacturing data to improve process control
- Operational data and other NDE data to better understand aging and damage mechanisms
- Other NDE results to identify when one result can help better interpret the other



Where do we start?

Fan Blades are a great opportunity.

- Identify and Quarantine outlying components → Reduce risk!
- Collect data at lube visit, every 1600 cycles.
- Evaluate changes in parts over time, identify parts that are changing more (or less?), evaluate further.
 - Many wheels/LG have friendlier inspection intervals as well.



THANK YOU.

