



DEPTH-ENCODED EDDY CURRENT INSPECTION FOR BOLT HOLES IN MULTI-LAYER AIRCRAFT STRUCTURES

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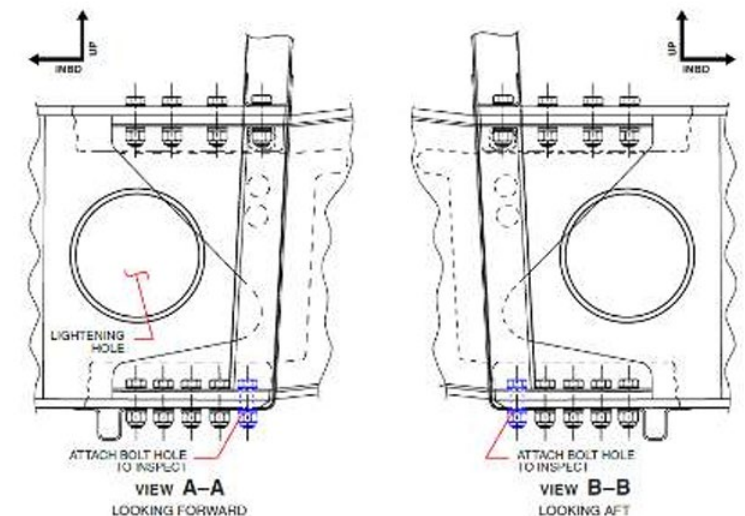
EDDY CURRENTS FOR BOLT HOLE INSPECTION

ROTATING ECT PROBES

EDDY CURRENTS FOR BOLT HOLES

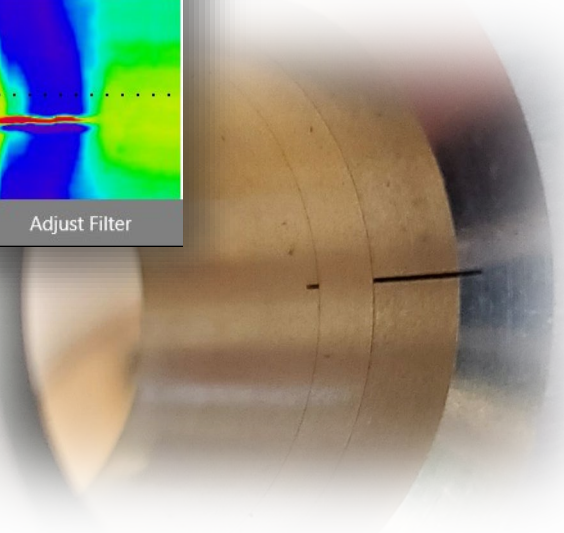
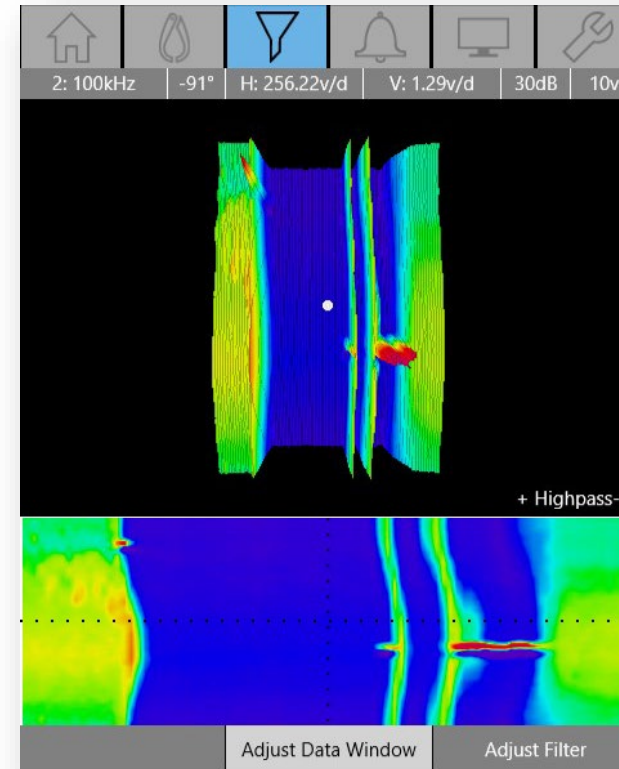
- Technique widely used for detecting cracks in critical aircraft structures
- Commonly applied to high-stress areas: wing spars, landing gear, engine mounts
- Uses rotating EC probes with signals shown on an impedance plane
- Detects presence of flaws but does **not indicate position** around the hole or through multiple layers
- Inspectors must infer flaw location, adding complexity to maintenance decisions

MIZ-21C detector and ZM-5 rotating scanner



EDDY CURRENTS FOR BOLT HOLES

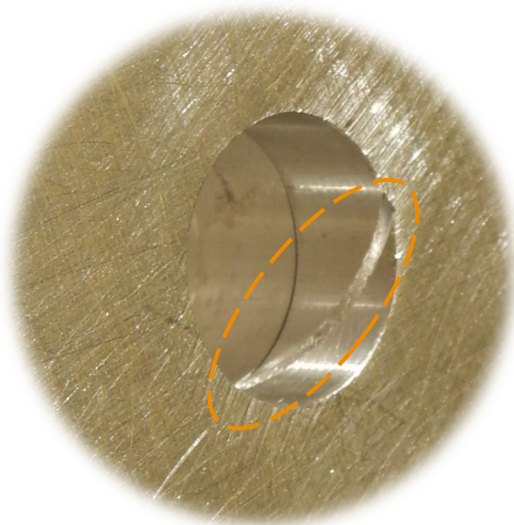
- Conventional method: effective at detecting flaws, but positional ambiguity remains
- **Challenge**: no clear circumferential location or depth info in multi-layer joints
- **Solution**: introduce **circumferential encoding + C-scan displays**
- Provides a 2D color map of defect signals around the hole
- Benefits:
 - ✓ Displays flaw position in degrees around circumference
 - ✓ Easier to judge length, orientation, and relevance
 - ✓ Creates intuitive inspection records and improves team communication



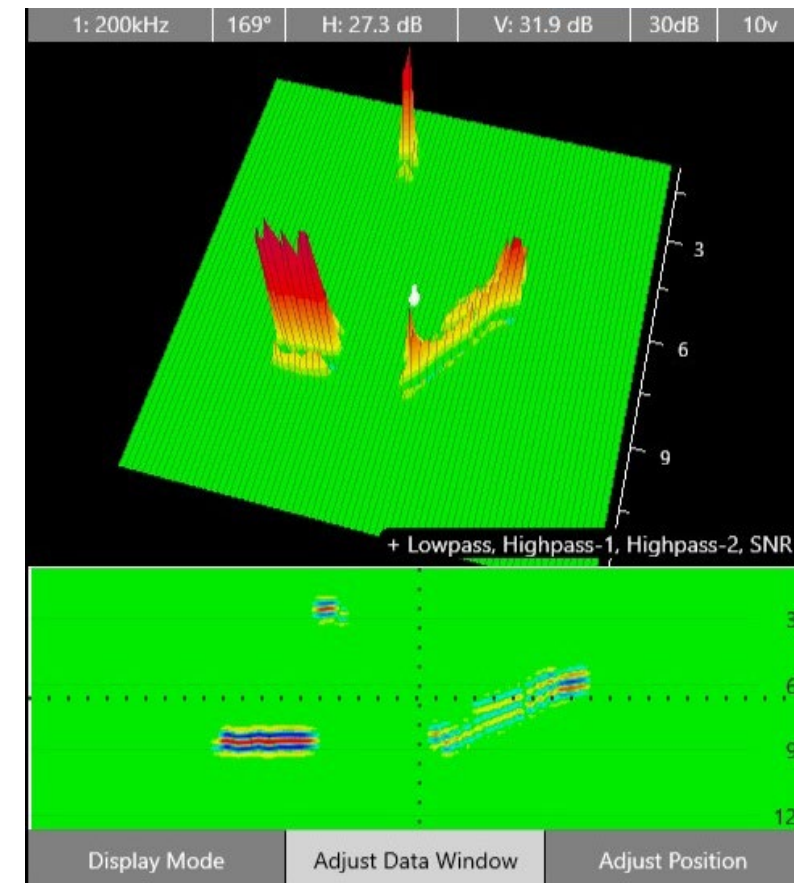
EDDY CURRENTS FOR BOLT HOLES

Bolt holes inspection

- Two EDMs starting from same interface
 - Layer 3, thru thickness notch, 9 o'clock
 - Layer 3, upper corner notch, 3 o'clock
- Helical gouge
 - Layer 1, from 6 to 9 o'clock



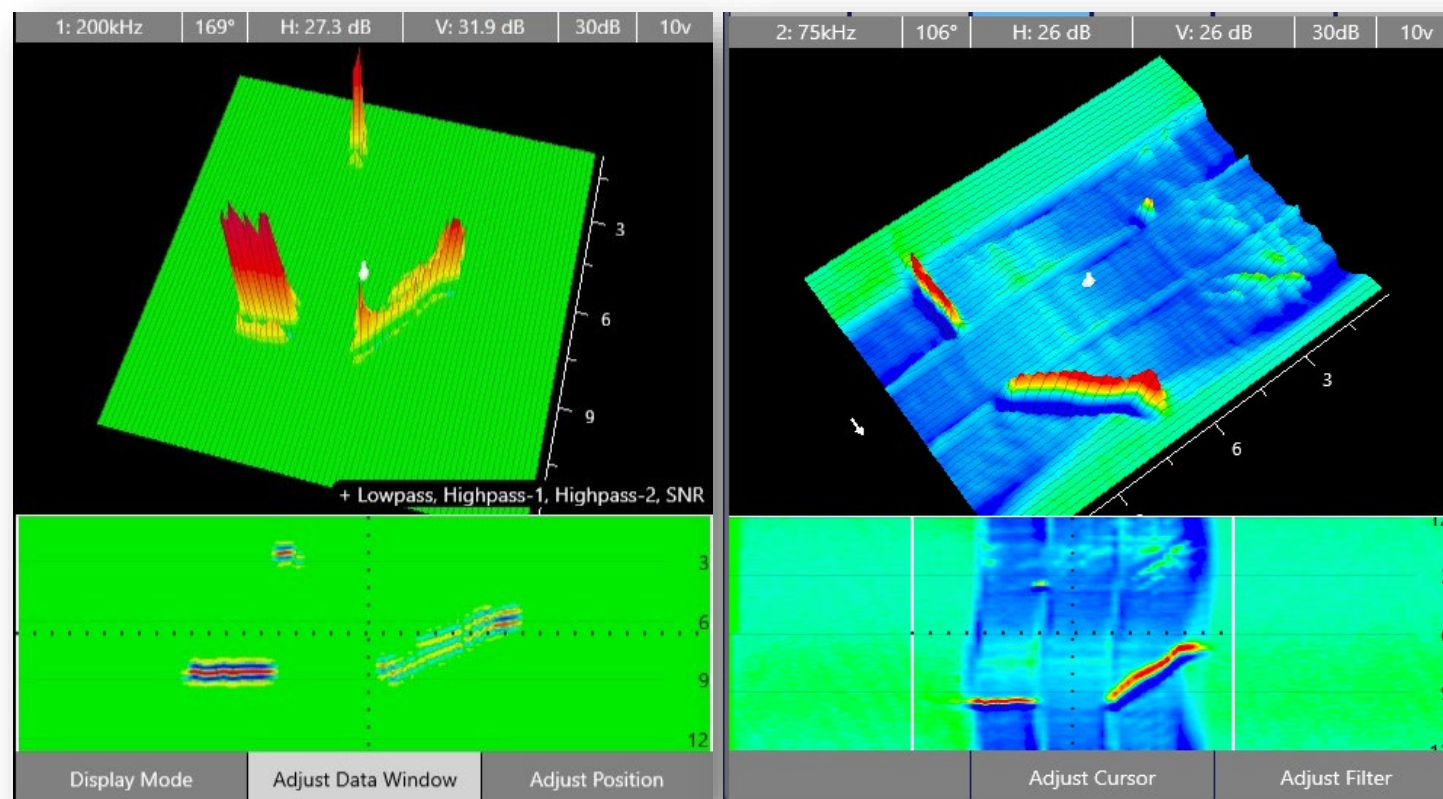
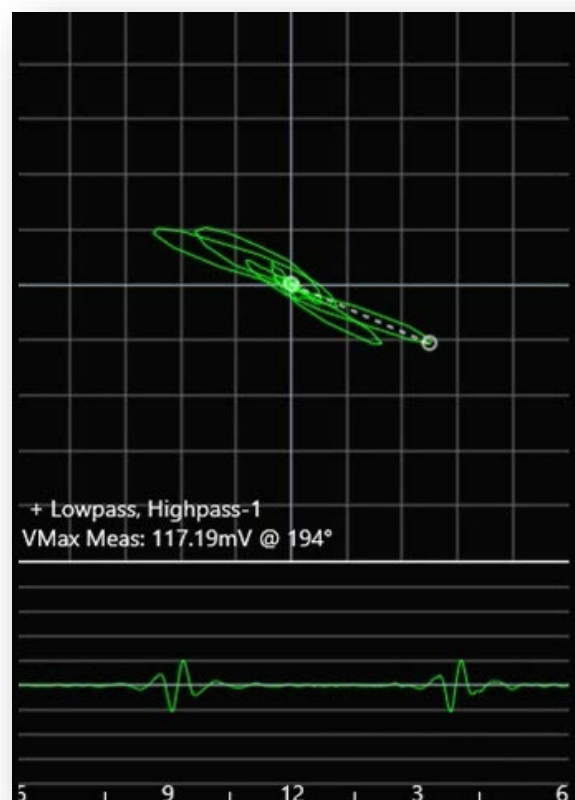
C-scan flaw detection



EDDY CURRENTS FOR BOLT HOLES

Bolt holes inspection

- Data interpretation of conventional impedance display vs rotating probe C-scan:



EDDY CURRENTS FOR BOLT HOLES

MIZ-21C in inspection procedures:

- Boeing service bulletins:
 - 737 models, including the MAX
 - 777 models
 - 777X fatigue tests
- Airbus service bulletins
- US Air Force and French Air Force
- GE Engines procedure: *“High speed eddy current inspection of circular holes in aircraft engine hardware”*



DUAL ENCODING: CIRCUMFERENCE & DEPTH

ROTATING ECT PROBES

DEPTH ENCODING

Limitations of Circumferential-Only Encoding

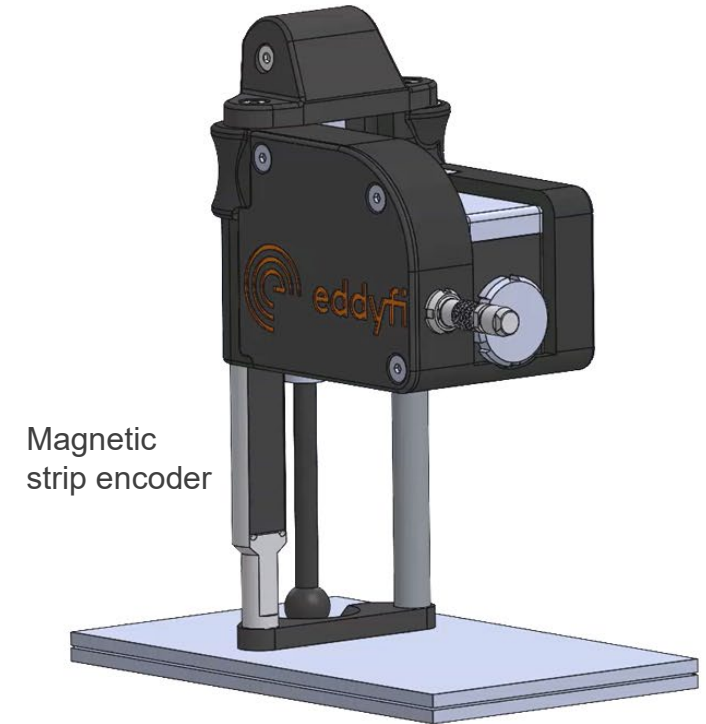
- C-scans solved the **circumference challenge** but not the **depth challenge**
- In multi-layer joints, flaws can exist in different structural layers
- **Current limitation:** cannot precisely measure flaw length in a specific layer
- Critical maintenance decisions can depend on flaw length and on which layer is affected
- Need: a **dual-encoded method** (circumference + depth) for full 3D defect positioning
- **User dependence:** speed of scan affects filters



DEPTH ENCODING

Axial Encoder for standard rotating probe

- Unlock axial flaw length sizing in a specific layer
- Differentiate types of layer material, thickness or potential detachment
- In combination with circumferential information, the flaw footprint can be defined
- Compatible with any rotating probe type (even if not provided by Eddyfi or Zetec)
- User independence, apply filters based on encoder information
- **Extra:** Customization options are possible if needed



DEPTH ENCODING

Two Topology mode for optimal data interpretation

Absolute:

- Raw and unfiltered data
- Identify different layers
- Measure layer thickness and potential detachment

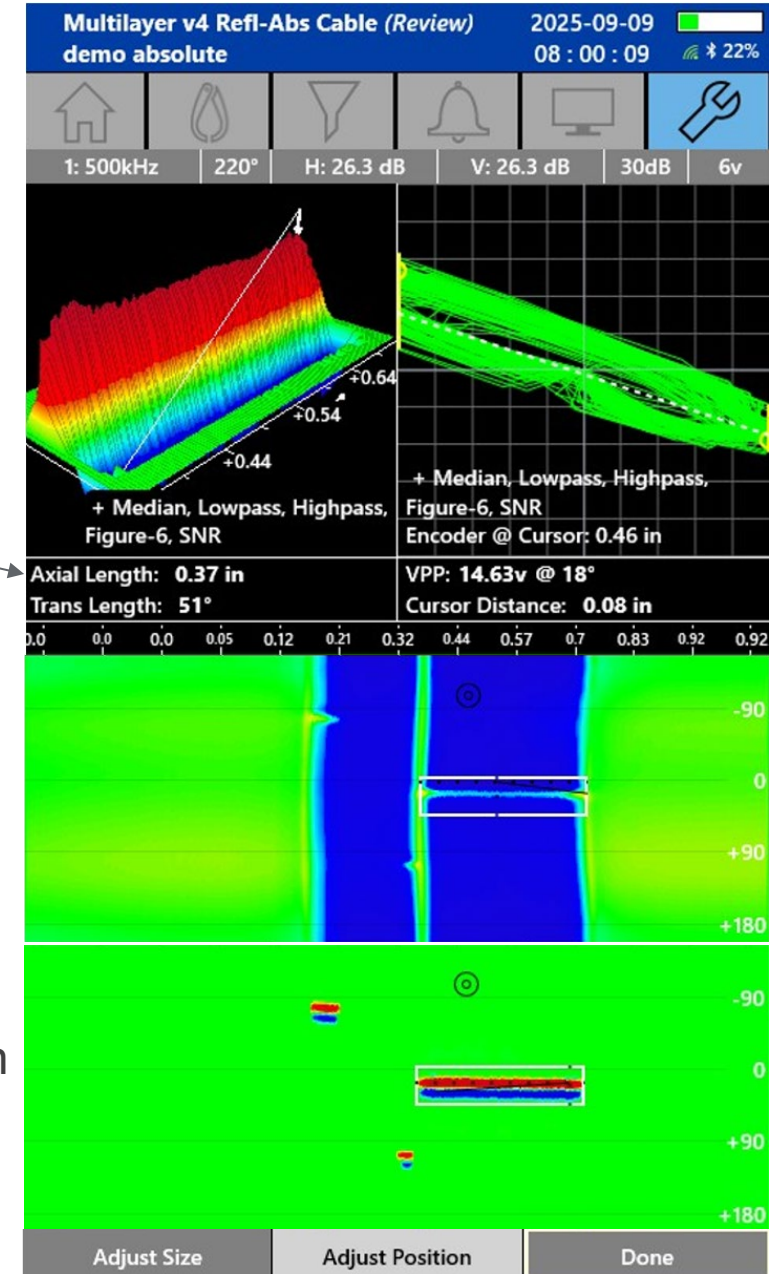
Reflection (T/R):

- Filtered data → find flaws easily
- Measure crack length
- Locate circumferential position

Axial Length: 0.37 in

Absolute

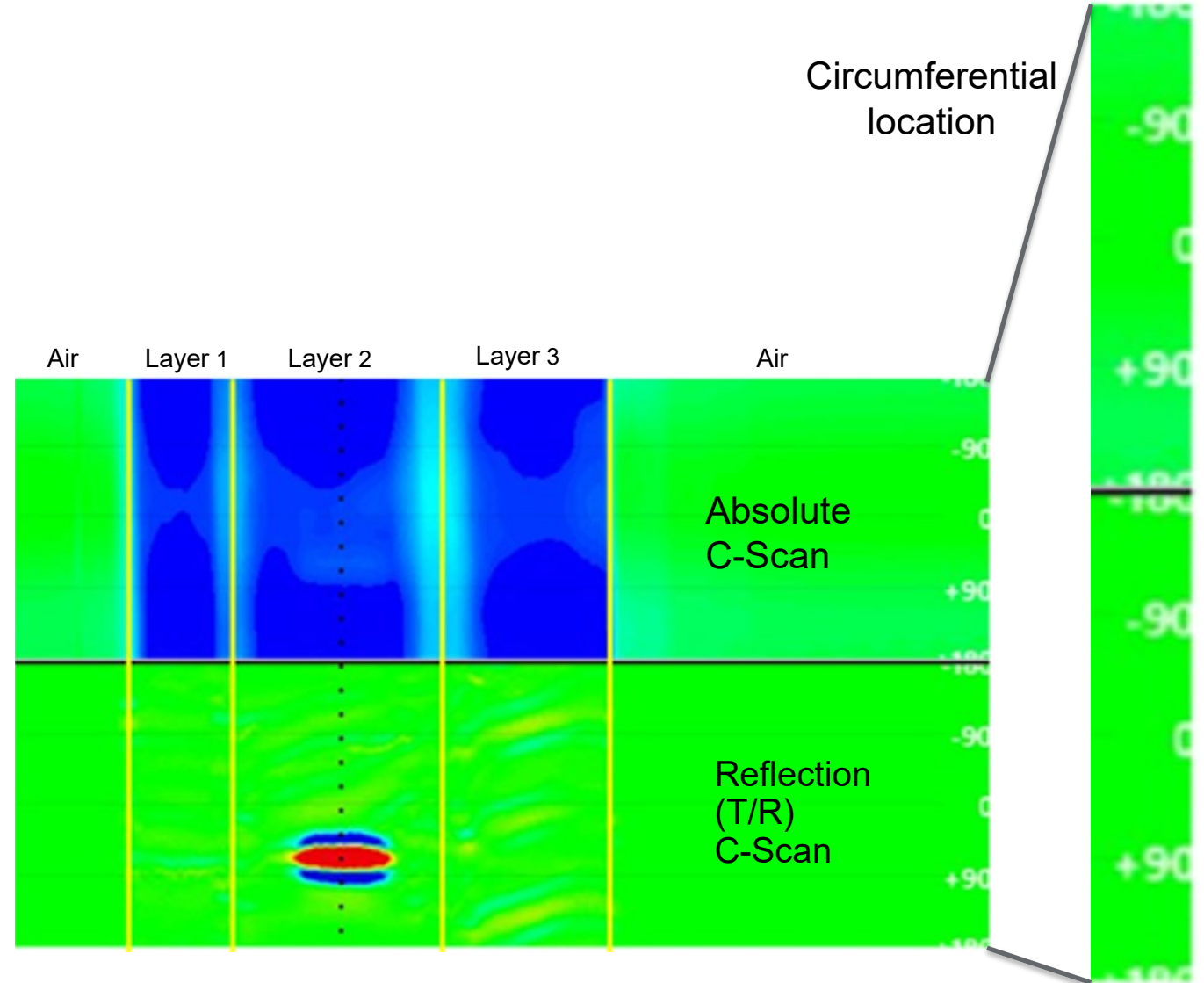
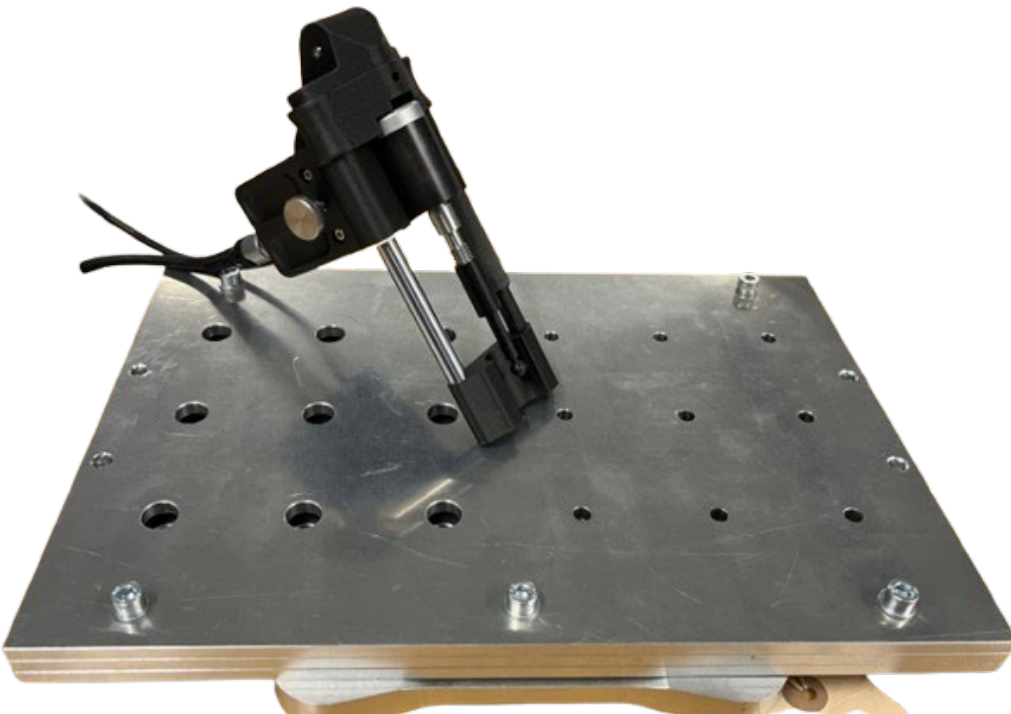
Reflection
(T/R)



DEPTH ENCODING

Example C-Scan data:

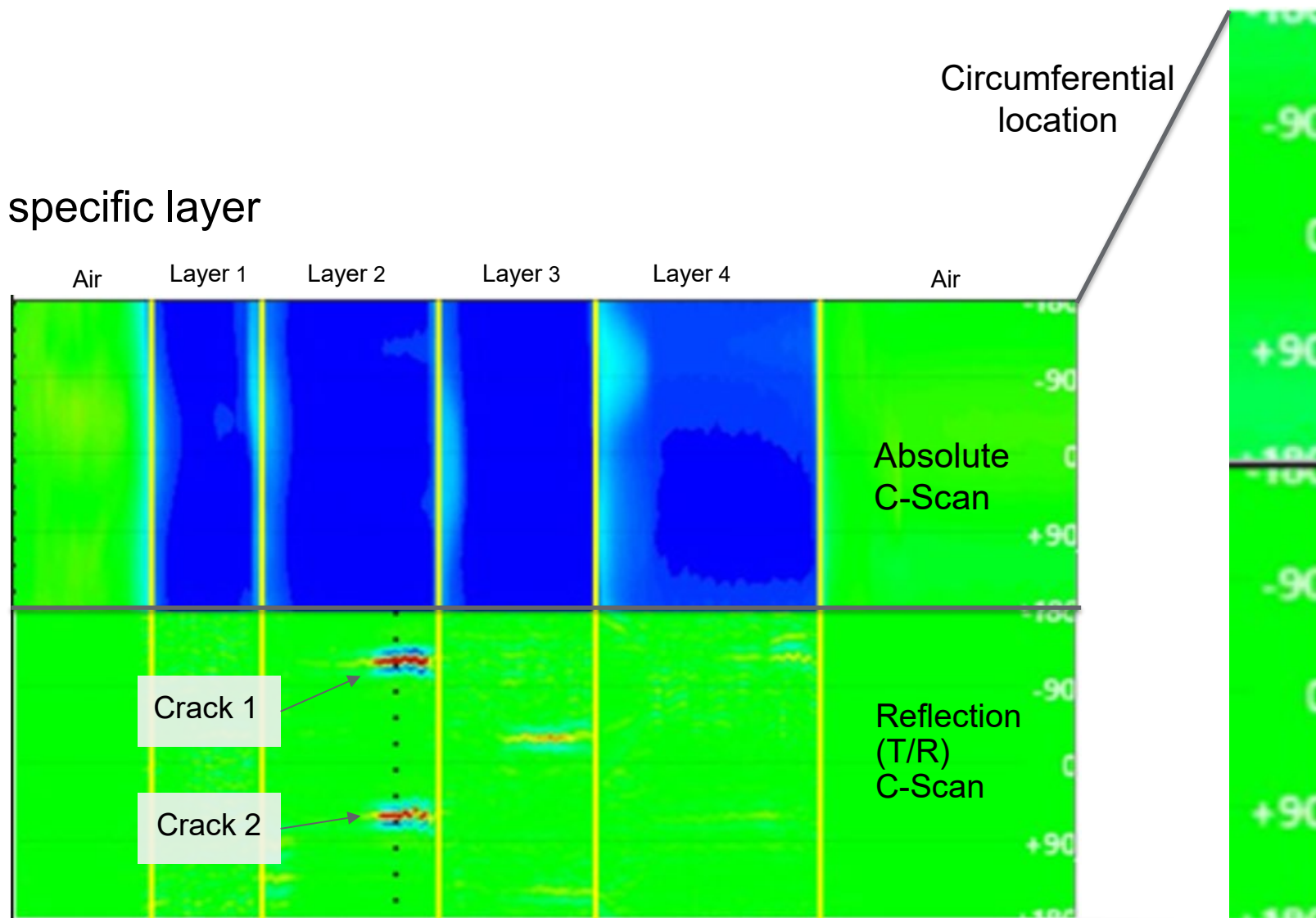
- calibration block with real life cracks
- 3 Different layers



DEPTH ENCODING

Example C-Scan data:

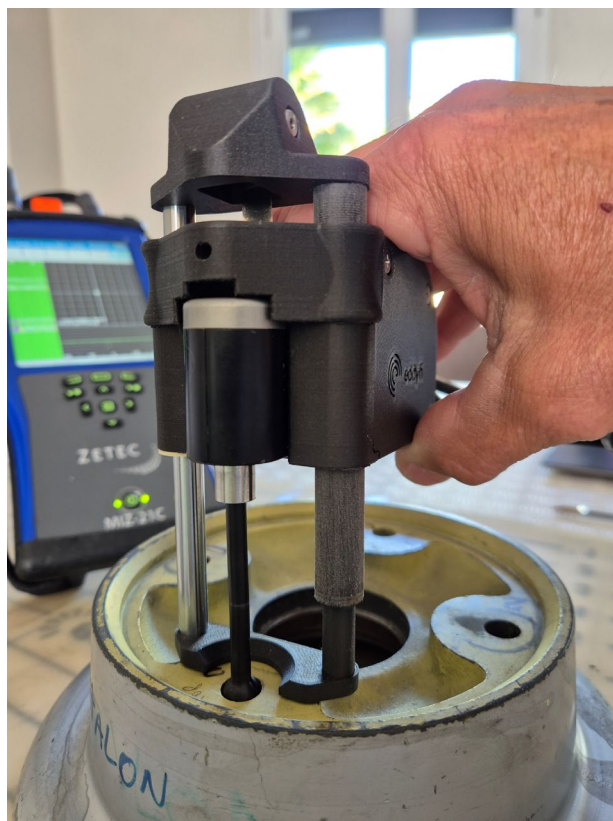
- Understand crack quantity in specific layer



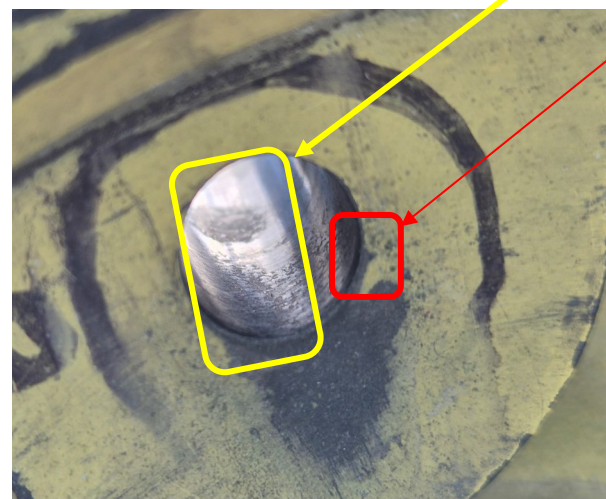
ALPHAJET WHEEL

Example C-Scan data:

- Corrosion and cracks

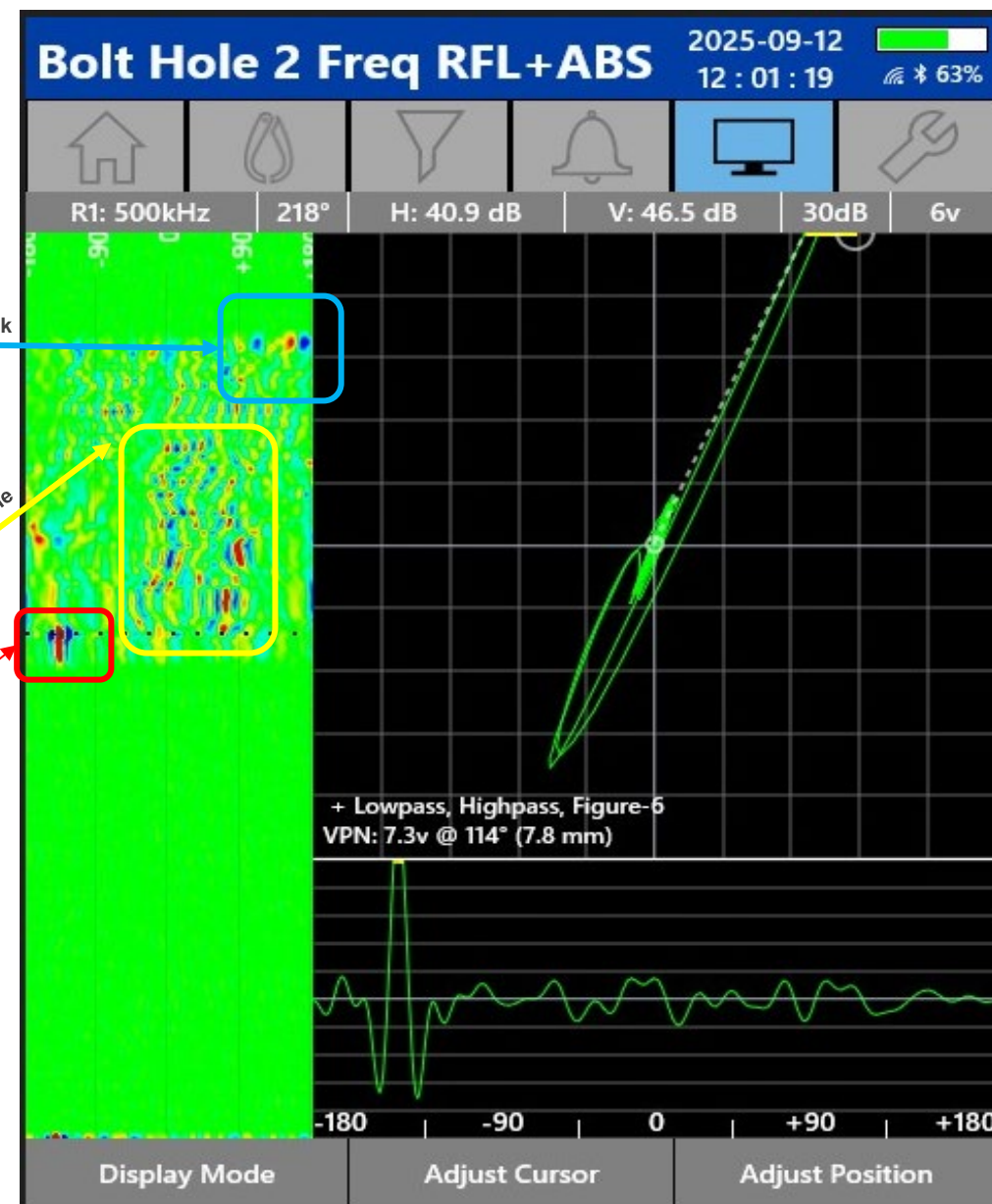


Bottom crack



Corrosion zone

Top crack



EDDY CURRENT ARRAY (ECA)



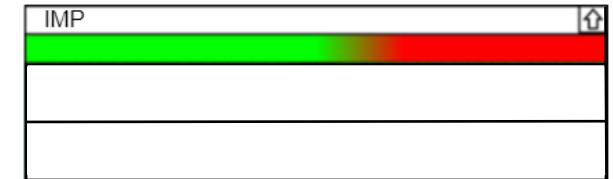
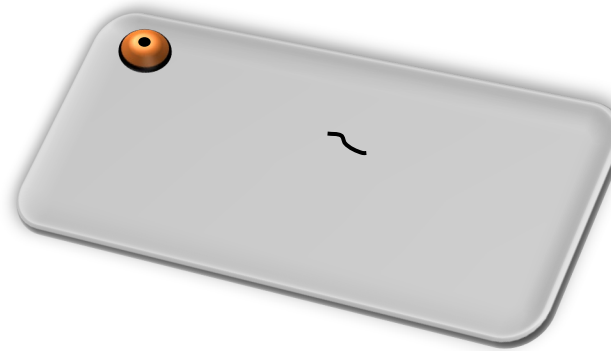
INSPECTION OF SURFACES

EDDY CURRENT ARRAY

Eddy current array (ECA) uses multiplexed coil sensors, allowing the inspection of large surfaces in a single linear scan.

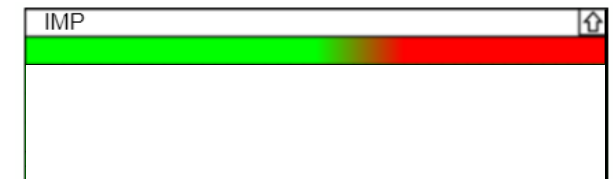
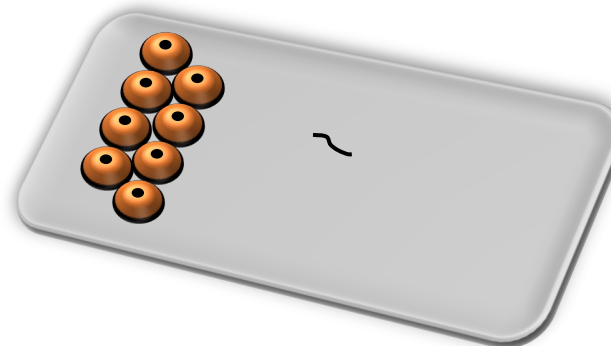
Single-element (ECT):

- Small footprint
- Slow inspection process
- Post-inspection analysis difficult



Array (ECA):

- Stable and repeatable scanning
- Fast inspection with wide coverage
- Intuitive surface visualization and post-inspection data analysis



EDDY CURRENT ARRAY

Wheel inspection

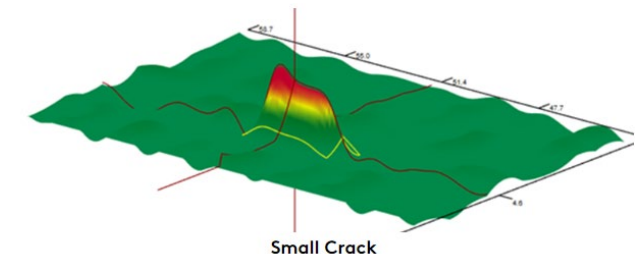
- Flexible tape probe for the detection of cracks in the wheel radius
- Highest flexibility allowing inspecting sharp radii curvatures and small wheel diameter
- Detection of 1-mm cracks in the wheel radius
- Manual or automated encoded scans for easy crack localization around the wheel circumference



EDDY CURRENT ARRAY

Orbital weld inspection

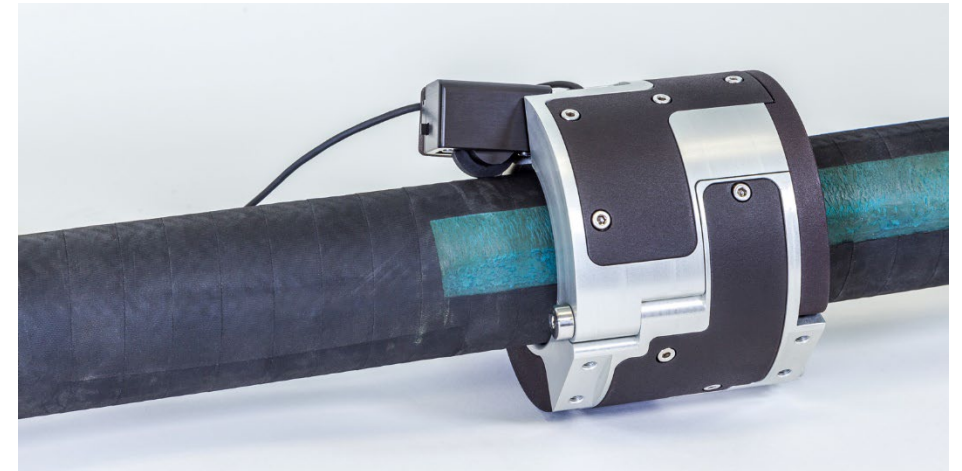
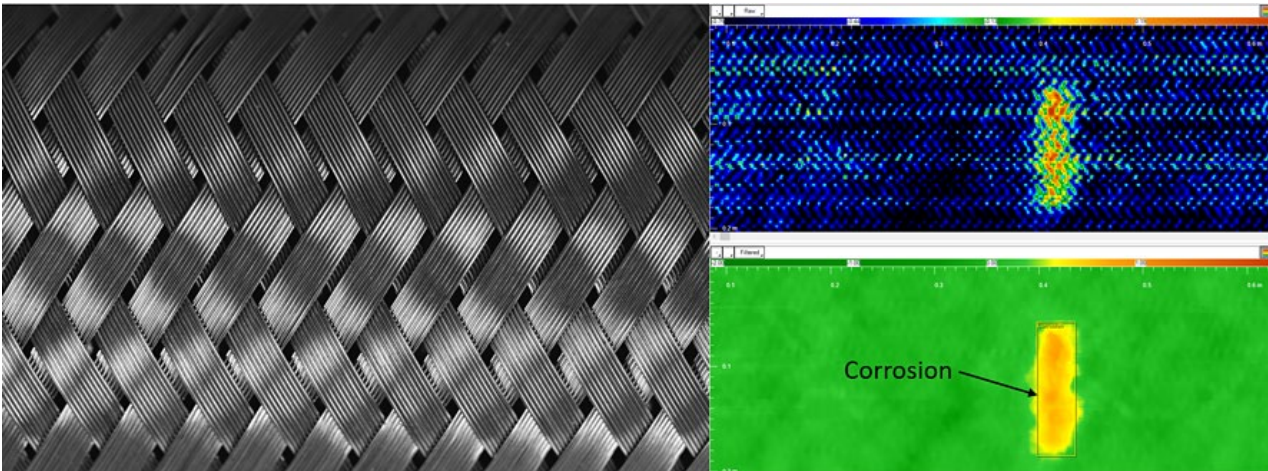
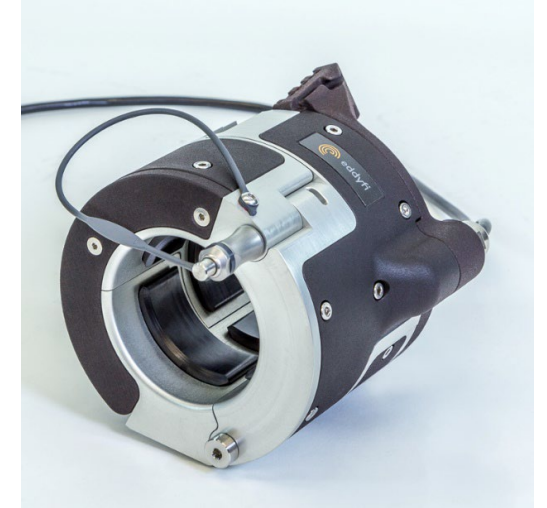
- Automated orbital welding used for small-diameter hydraulic lines / fuel lines
- Penetrant testing (PT) is the standard: up to 60 min of inspection per weld
- PT can be difficult and cumbersome due to restricted access to the welds
- Specialized ECA solution:
 - Small probe designed for restricted access
 - Scan time under 10 seconds
 - Detection of surface cracks 2 mm long (0.080 in)
 - Tight mechanical fit, encoding, and software interface make the solution user-friendly



EDDY CURRENT ARRAY

Refueling hoses inspection

- Detection of corrosion in the carbon steel braid of in-flight refueling hoses
- Full 360° coverage in one pass, scan speed up to 2 ft/s (600 mm/s)
- Automated corrosion detection with go/no-go criteria



CONCLUSION



BEYOND CONVENTIONAL EDDY CURRENTS

CONCLUSION

- EC bolt hole inspection is essential but historically limited by lack of spatial detail
- Advances in **circumferential** and **depth encoding** enable precise flaw measurement and 3D positioning within multi-layer structures
- This new capability sets a higher standard for accuracy, efficiency, and confidence in aviation maintenance
- New surface inspection capabilities enabled by eddy current array show immense potential for further improvement of conventional inspection procedures in aviation and aerospace