



Shape reconstruction of additively manufactured waveguides with smooth thickness variation using laser-induced Lamb modes

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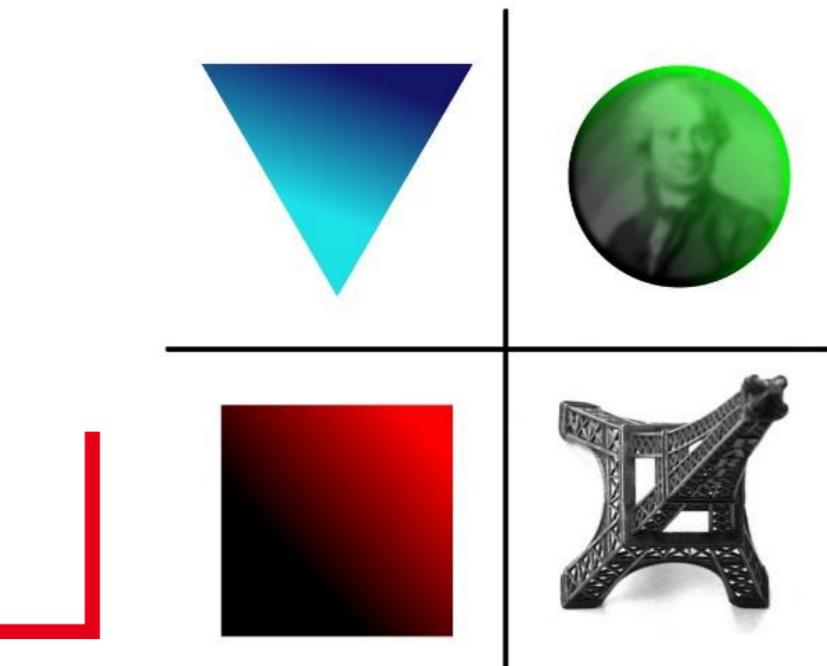
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Shape reconstruction of additively manufactured waveguides with smooth thickness variation using laser-induced Lamb modes

Les modes de Lamb: de la théorie à la pratique.
Workshop 6th February 2024, Paris, France.

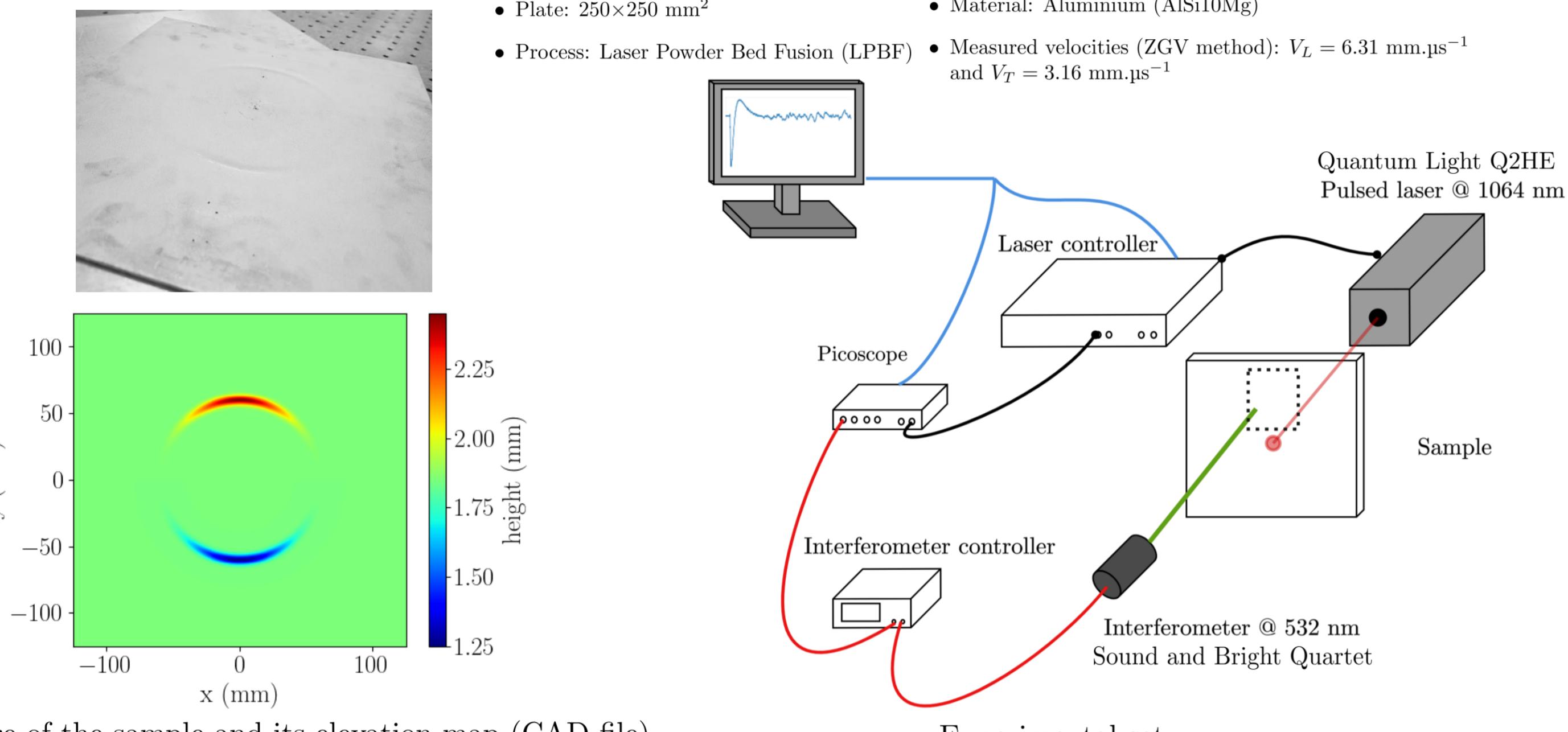
Alexandre Charau^{1,2}, Jérôme Laurent¹ and Tony Valier-Brasier²

—Background—

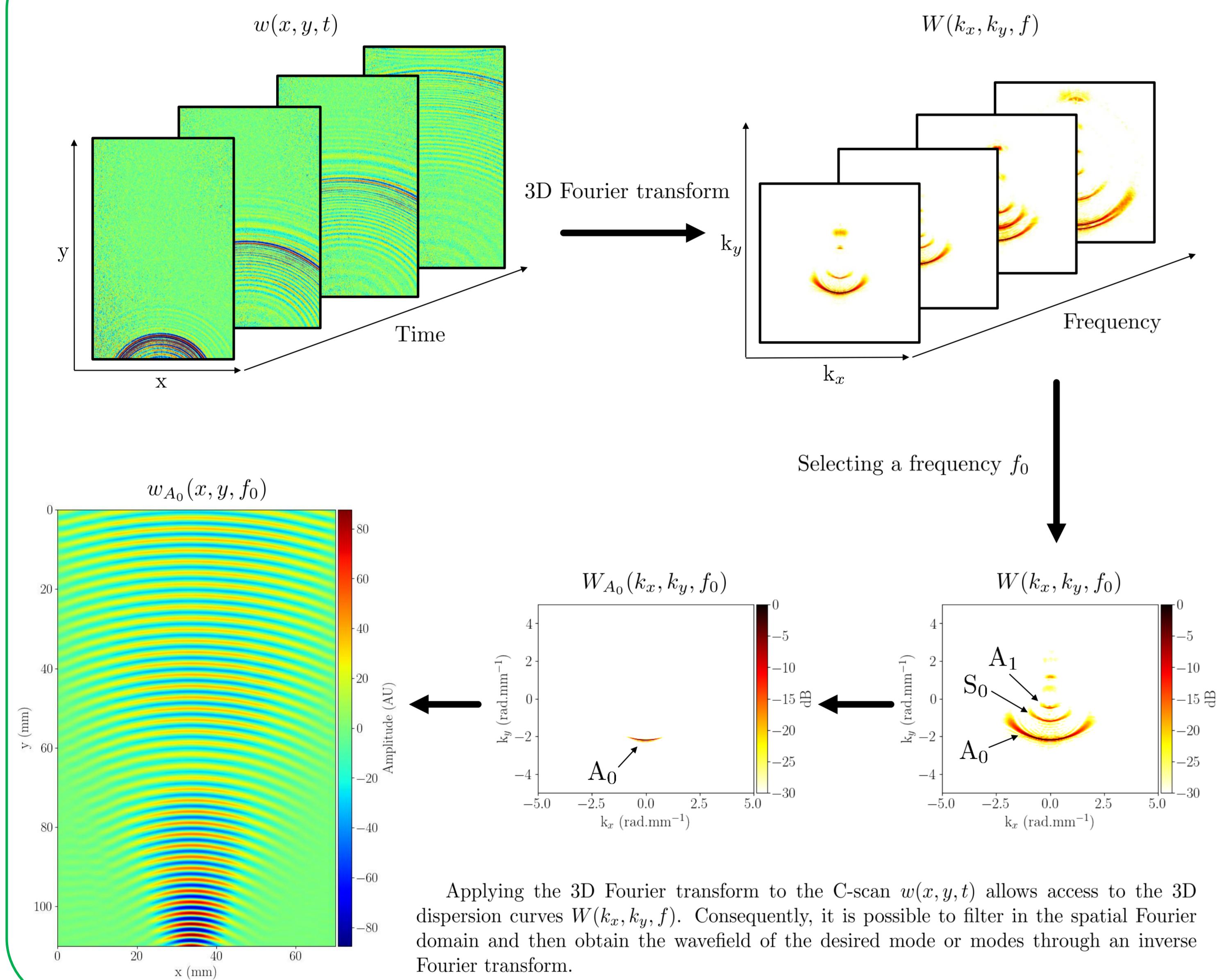
The increasingly widespread use of the metallic additive manufacturing process enables the design of components with intricate geometry, such as structures featuring waveguides, which may exhibit “complex” dispersion due to their inhomogeneous characteristics. There is a high demand to characterize the geometric defects associated with phenomena occurring during the manufacturing of the sample, such as thickness variations. Through experimental investigations, we explore the propagation of ultrasonic waves in additively manufactured elastic plates, with a specific emphasis on accurately reconstructing its shape using two methods based on propagative Lamb modes induced by laser. Our results demonstrate strong agreement between the calculated profiles and the references.

Local phase method using A₀-mode

Sample and Laser-Ultrasound setup



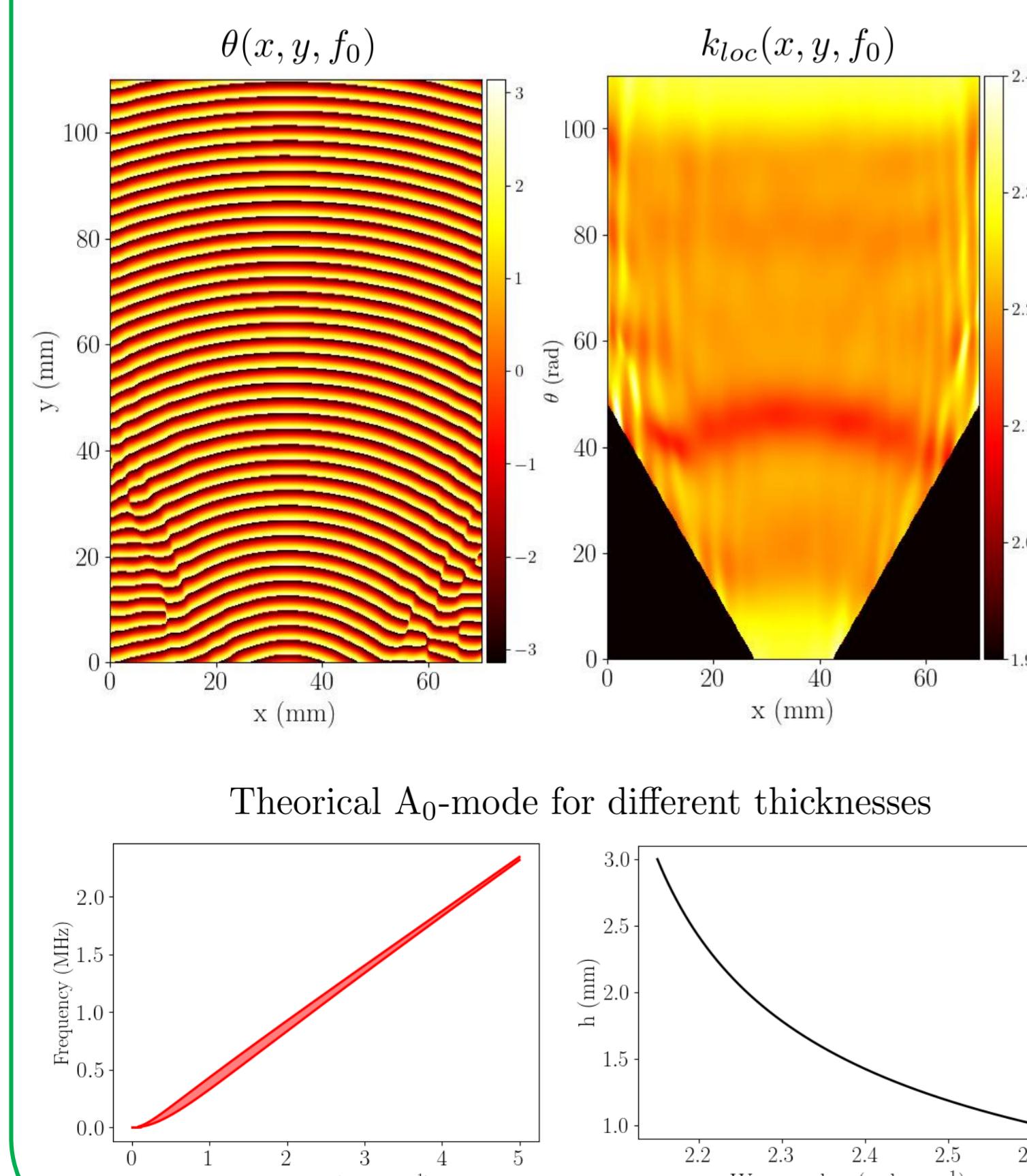
Contribution of the incident A₀-mode



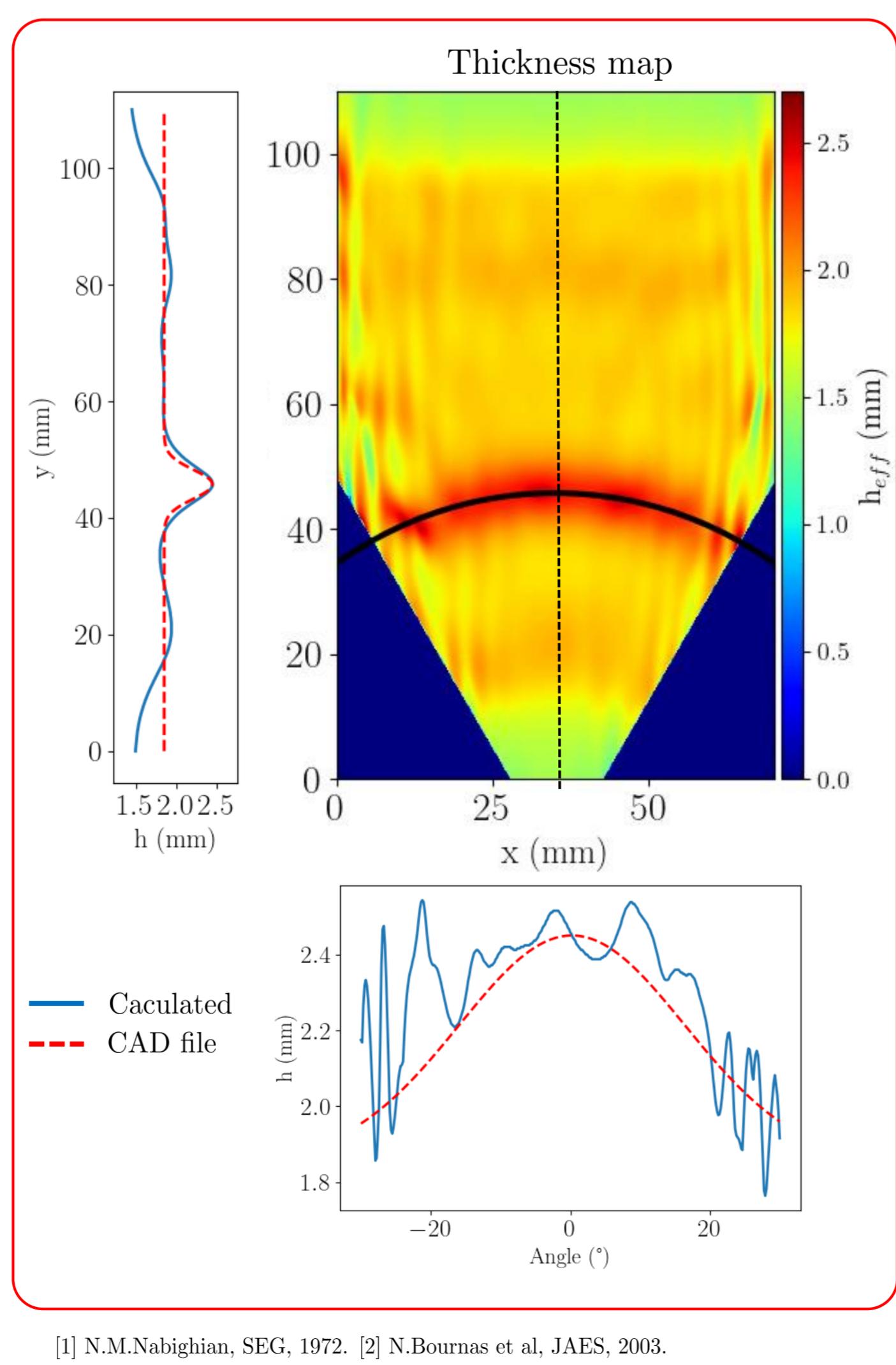
Local wavenumber map to thickness map

Due to the Fourier transform, w_{A_0} is a complex wavefield which gives access to the spatial phase θ for each point of the grid. Therefore by calculating the variation of this local phase, it is possible to estimate the local wavenumber k_{loc} [1-4].

$$k_{loc}(x, y, f_0) = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial \theta(x, y, f_0)}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial \theta(x, y, f_0)}{\partial y}\right)^2}$$

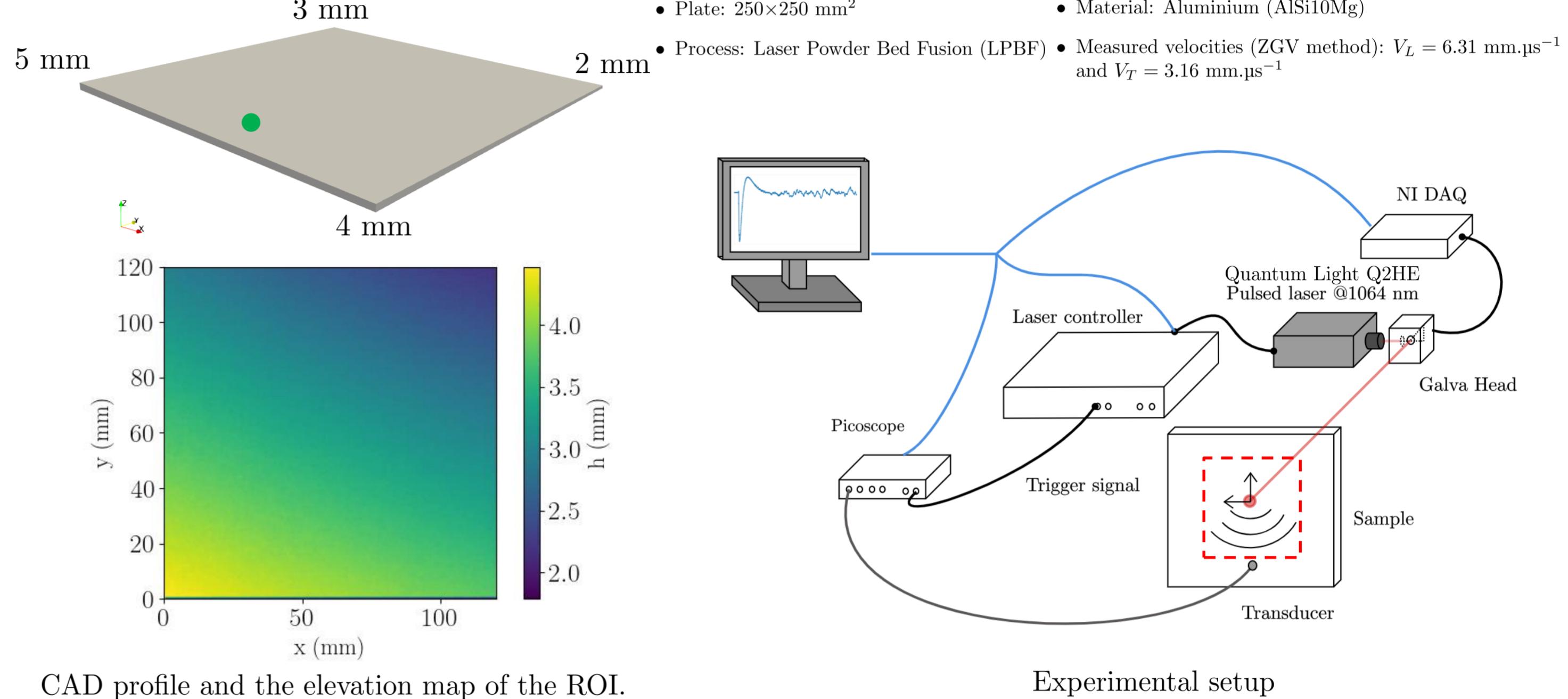


Knowing the dispersion curve of A_0 -mode for different thicknesses, it's possible to convert the local wavenumber map to a thickness map.

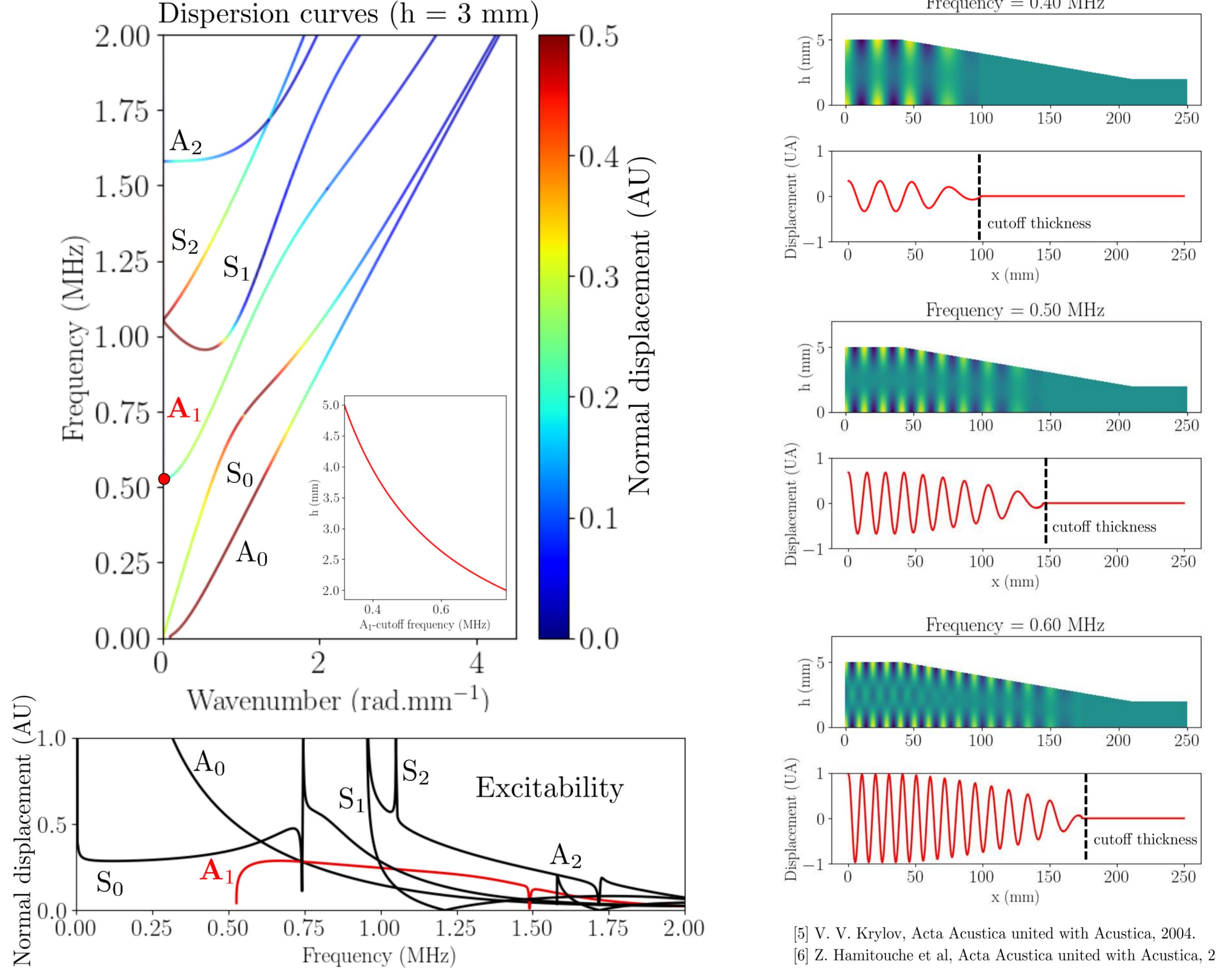


A₁-cutoff frequency based method

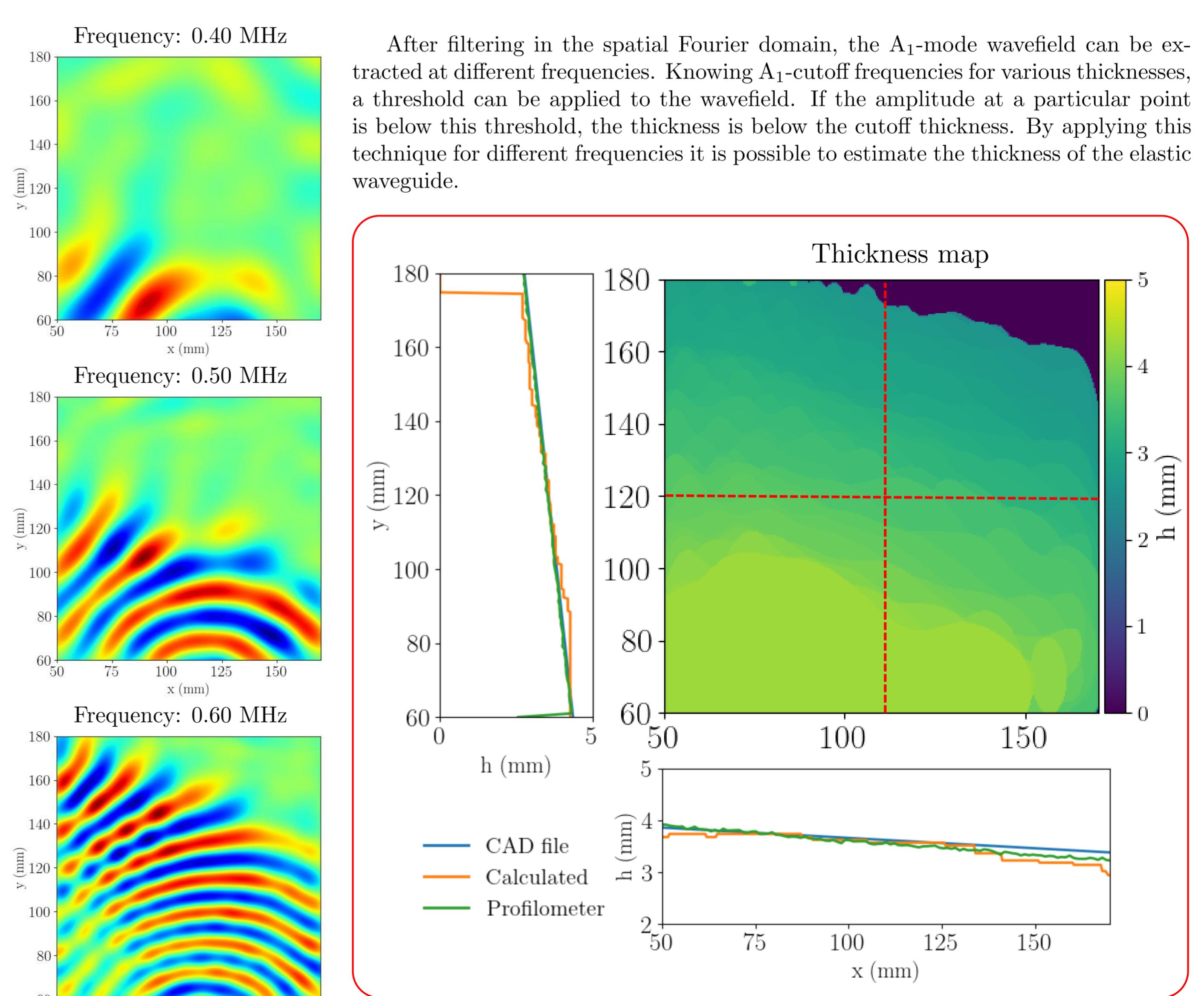
Sample and LU setup with reciprocity principle



A₁-mode and the cutoff thicknesses



After filtering in the spatial Fourier domain, the A_1 -mode wavefield can be extracted at different frequencies. Knowing A_1 -cutoff frequencies for various thicknesses, a threshold can be applied to the wavefield. If the amplitude at a particular point is below this threshold, the thickness is below the cutoff thickness. By applying this technique for different frequencies it is possible to estimate the thickness of the elastic waveguide.



Conclusion and future works

- ## Conclusion and future works