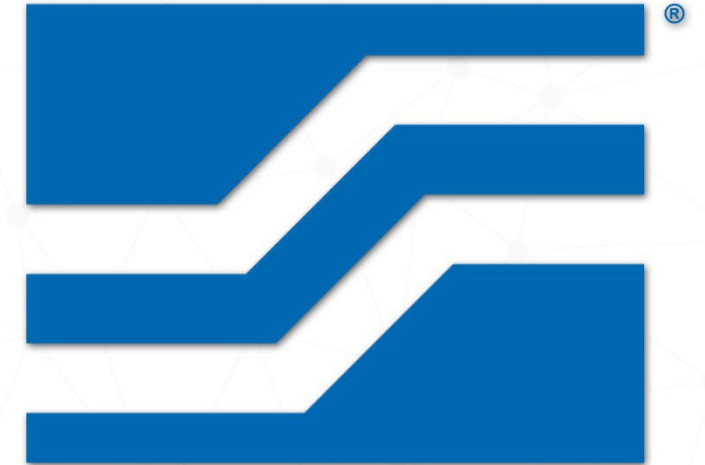


# IFS Business Unit

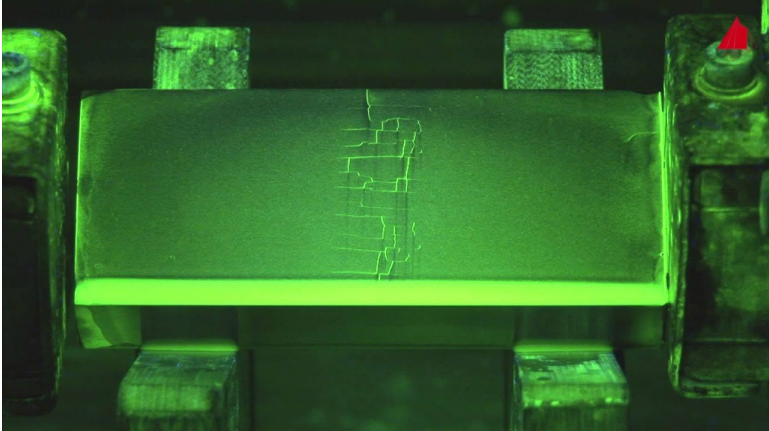
NDT Testing – Acoustic Emission Testing

Date: 30 April 2026

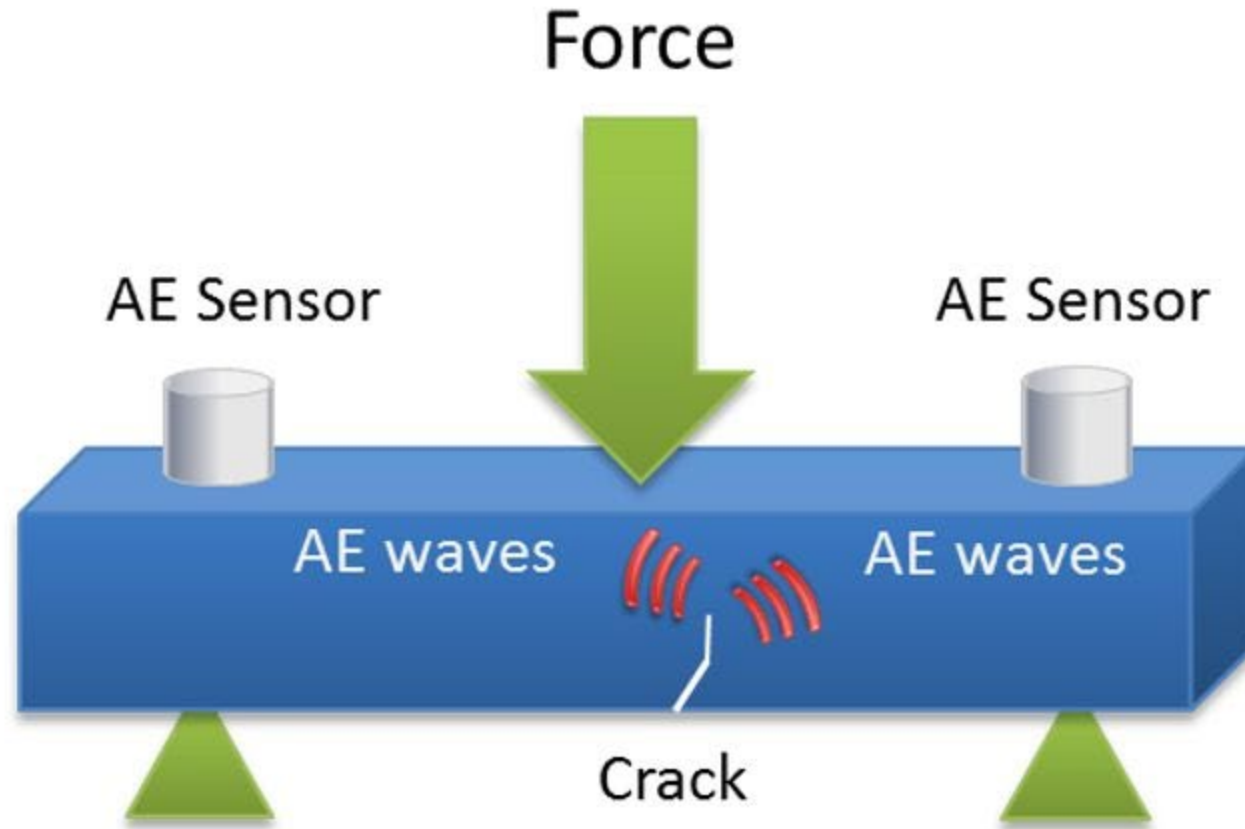


# ENGINEERED SOLUTIONS

# NDT INTRODUCTION



# Acoustic Emission Testing

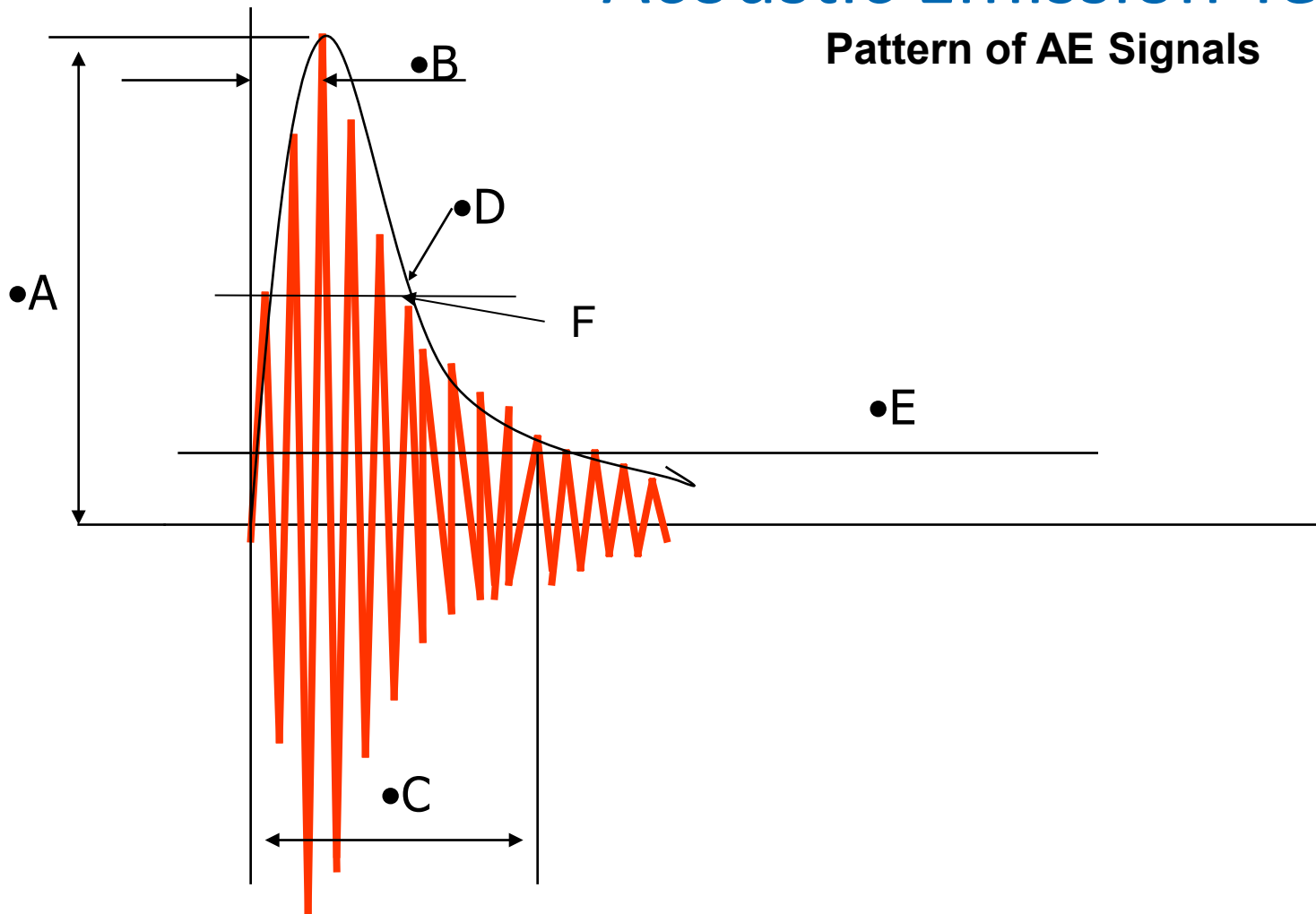


# ACOUSTIC EMISSION SENSORS



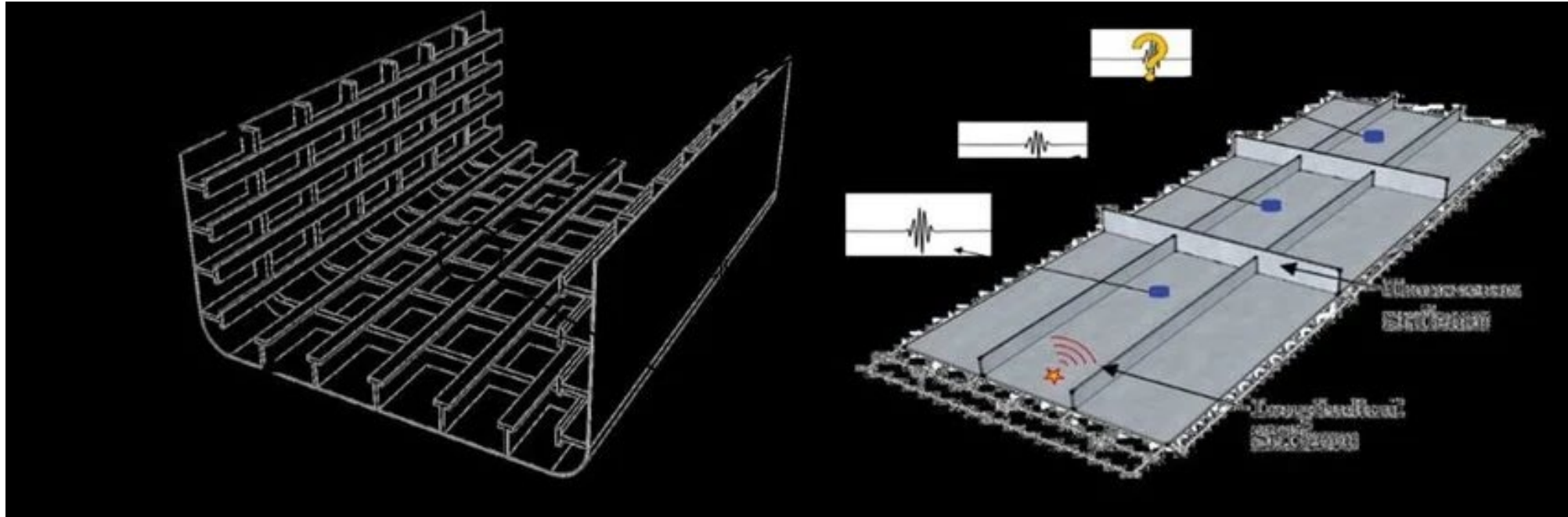
# Acoustic Emission Testing

## Pattern of AE Signals

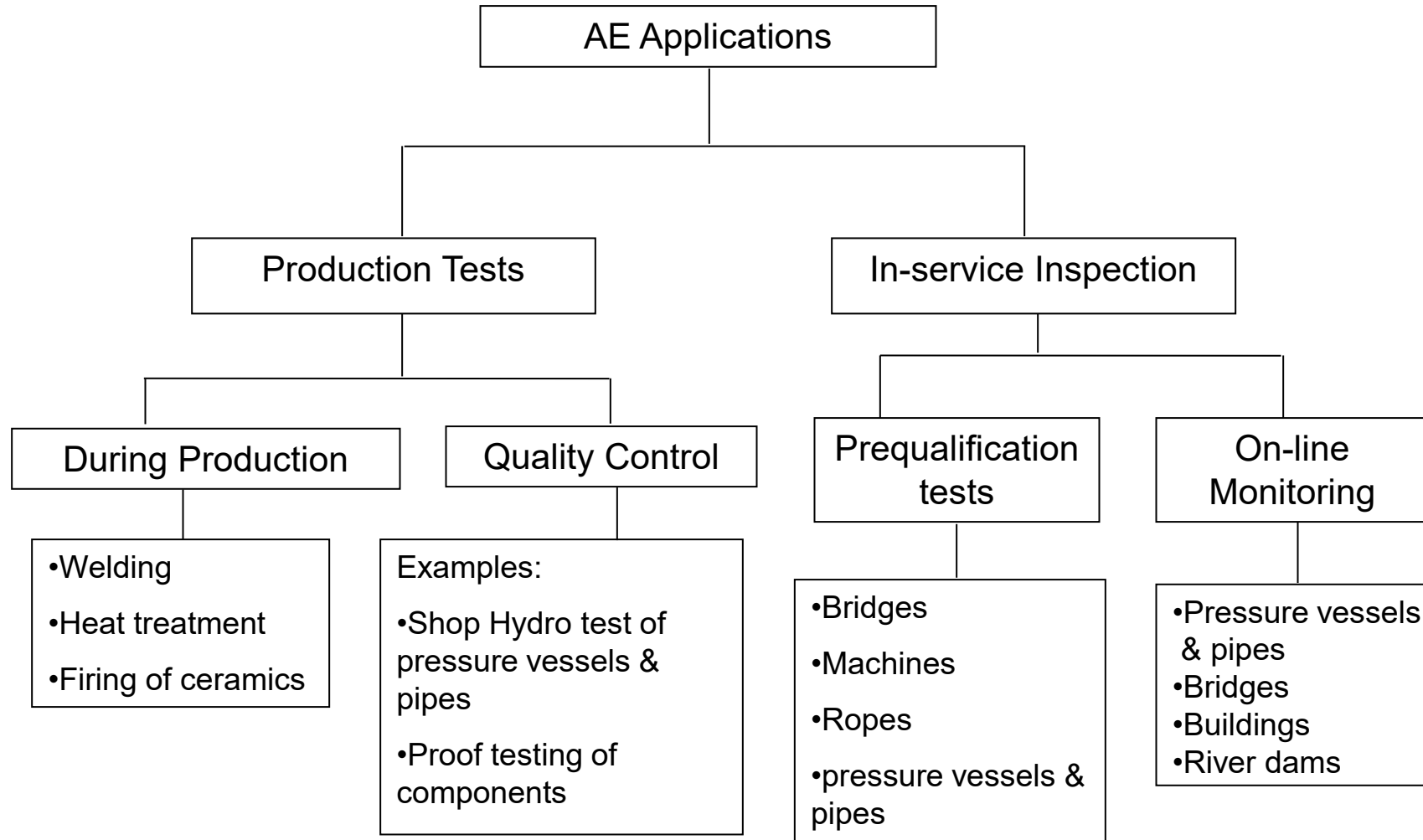


- A = Amplitude
- B = Rise time
- C = Counts & Duration
- D = Energy
- E = Threshold
- F = Average Signal Level

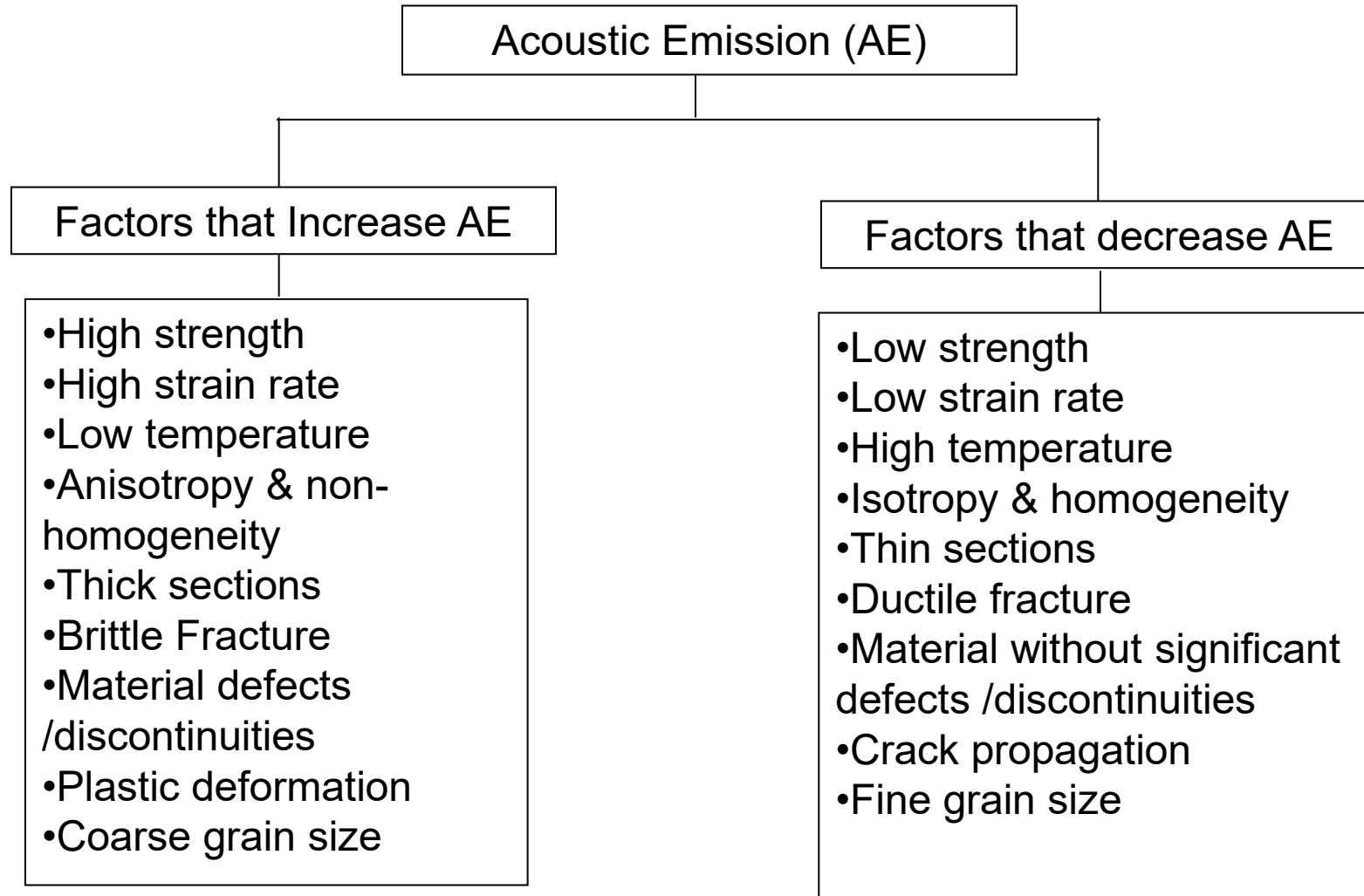
# ACOUSTIC EMISSIONS TEST



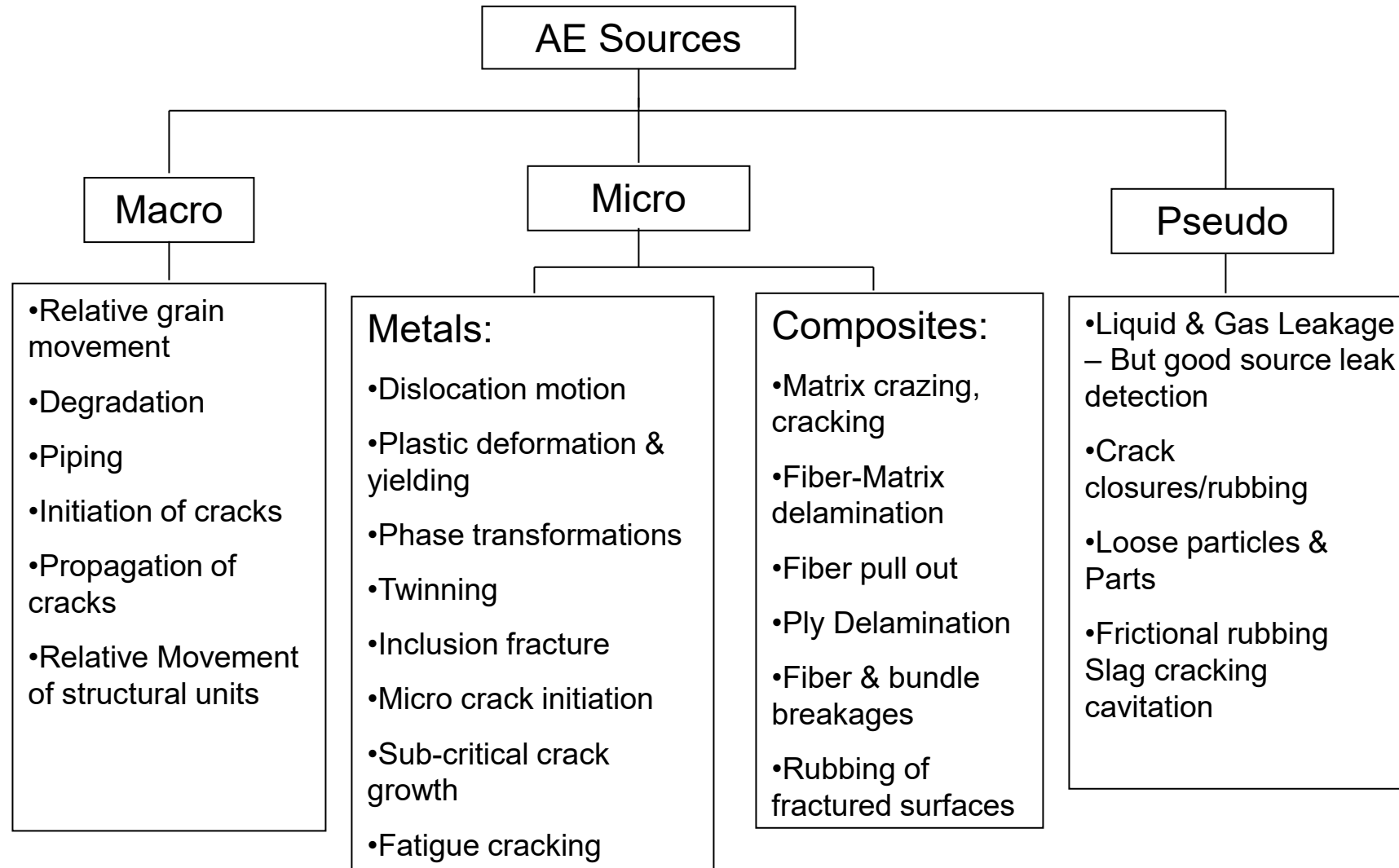
# Acoustic Emission Testing



# Acoustic Emission Testing



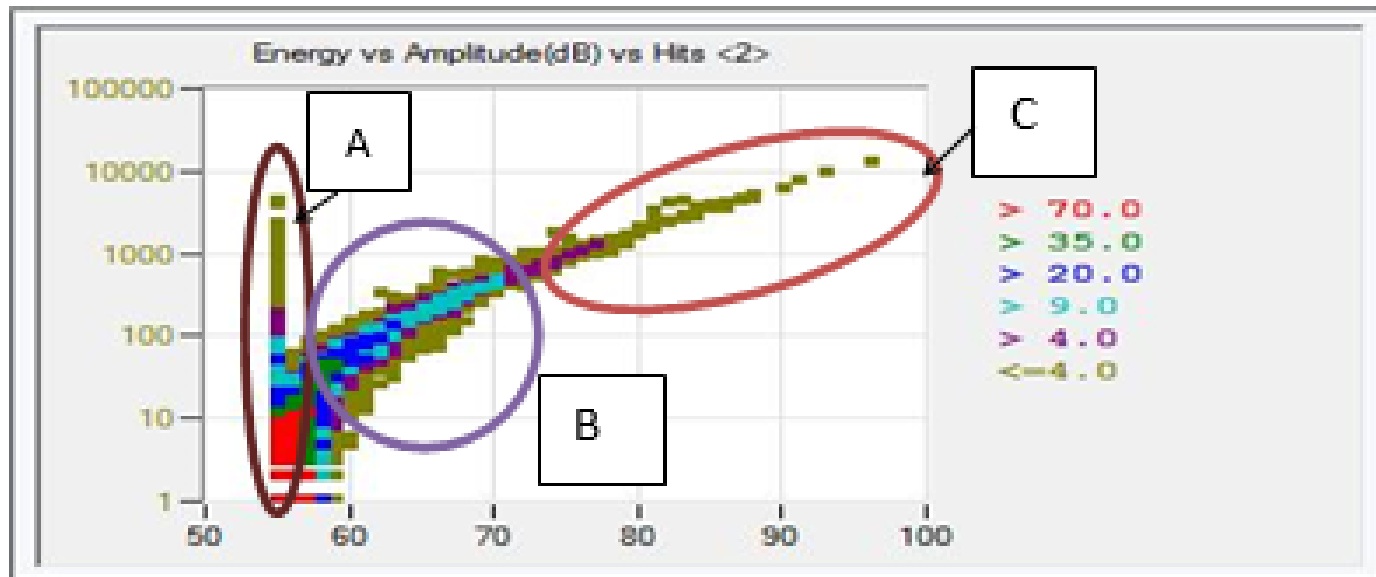
# Acoustic Emission Testing



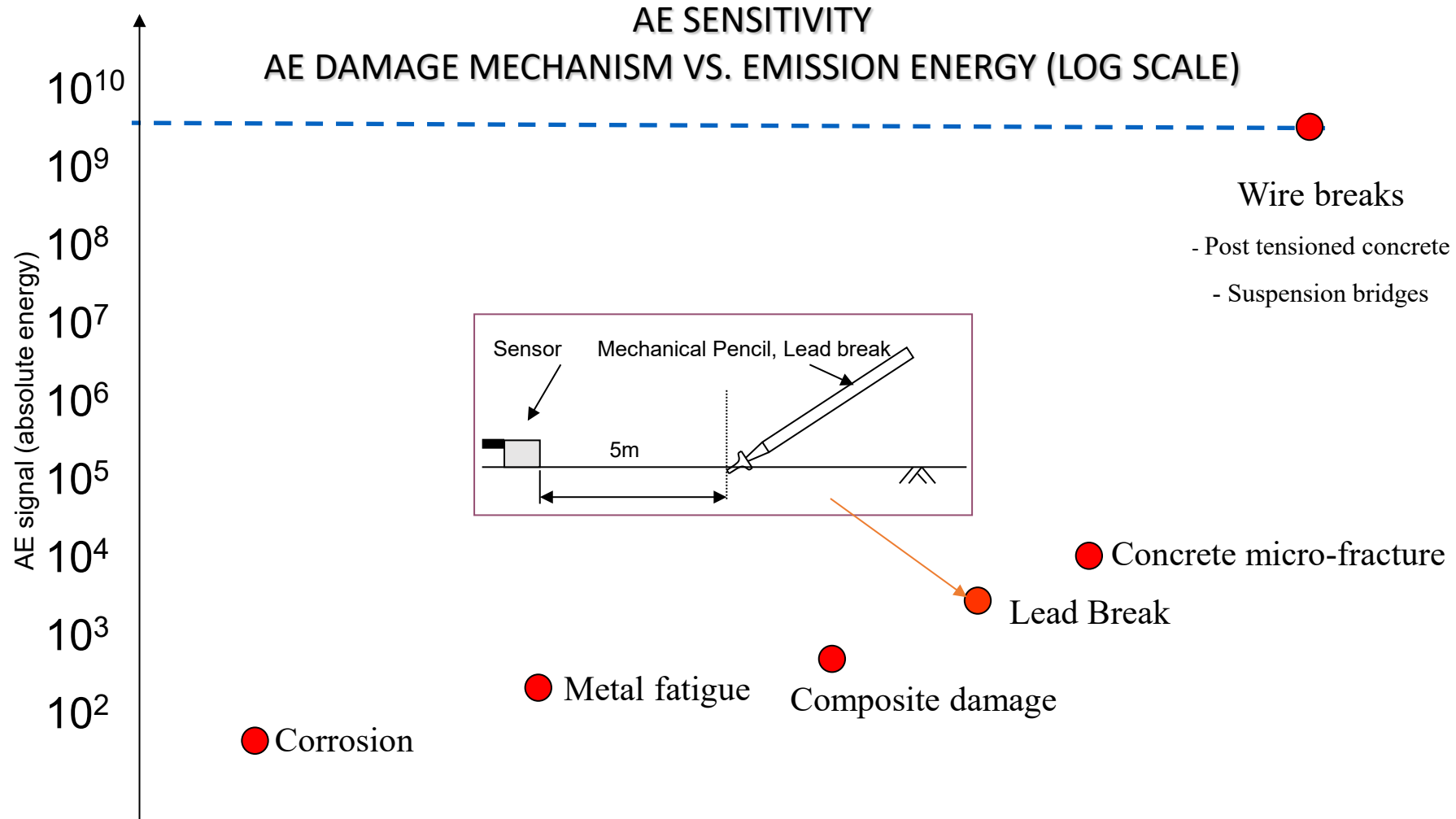
# Acoustic Emission Testing

## Pattern of AE Signals

A. Mechanical Rubbing. B Micro cracking. C Macro cracking.



# Acoustic Emission Testing



# Acoustic Emission Testing

## Stress loading methods?

Acoustic emission requires a material to be under stress or load in order to show flaw activity. These stresses include:

- Hydrostatic pressure, positive or negative (Product or water)
- Thermal, expansion or contraction (Heating up, or cooling down)
- Mechanical stresses (Presses, torsion, or loading)
- Real time stress (Vehicles, ocean, wind, or earth)

# Acoustic Emission Testing

## Qualifying vs Quantifying?

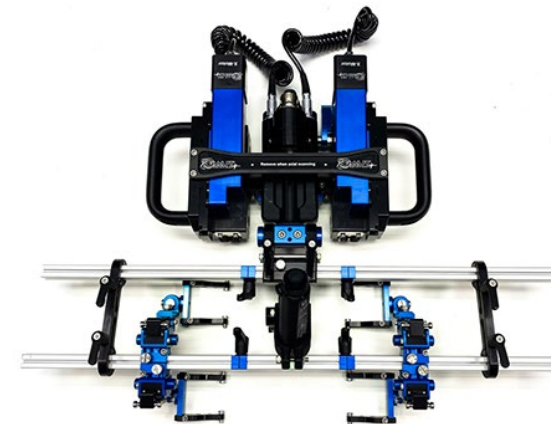
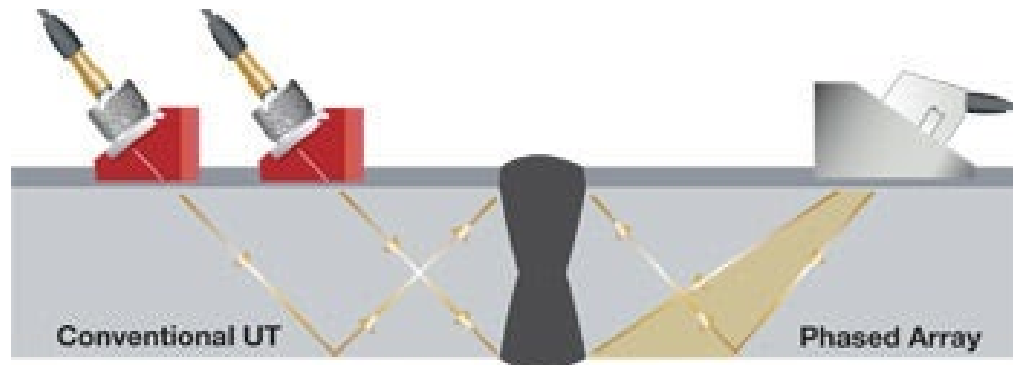
Acoustic emission is the best method for qualifying a damage mechanism as active.

AET is still considered a screening method and secondary inspection methods are required to finalize location and severity.

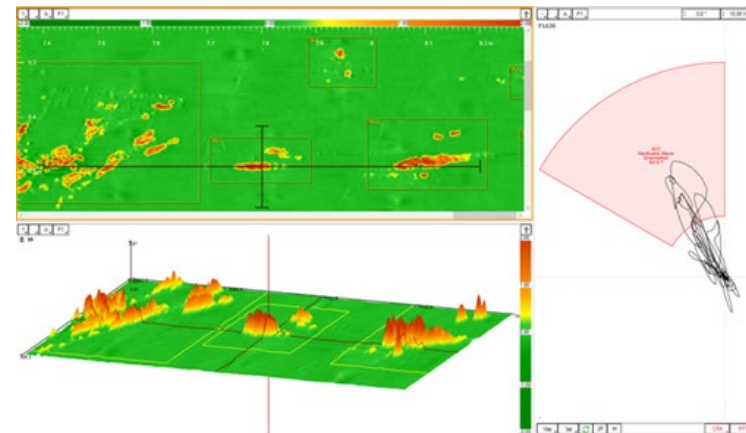
Methods used to quantify indications found by AET include:

- Eddy current testing (Conventional and Array)
- Phased array ultrasonic testing (Hand scan or automated scanners)
- Magnetic particle inspection (Can only show location and surface breaking length, not depth)
- Dye penetrant inspection (Can only show location and surface breaking length, not depth)

# Phased Array Ultrasonics



# Eddy Current Array



# Thank You

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