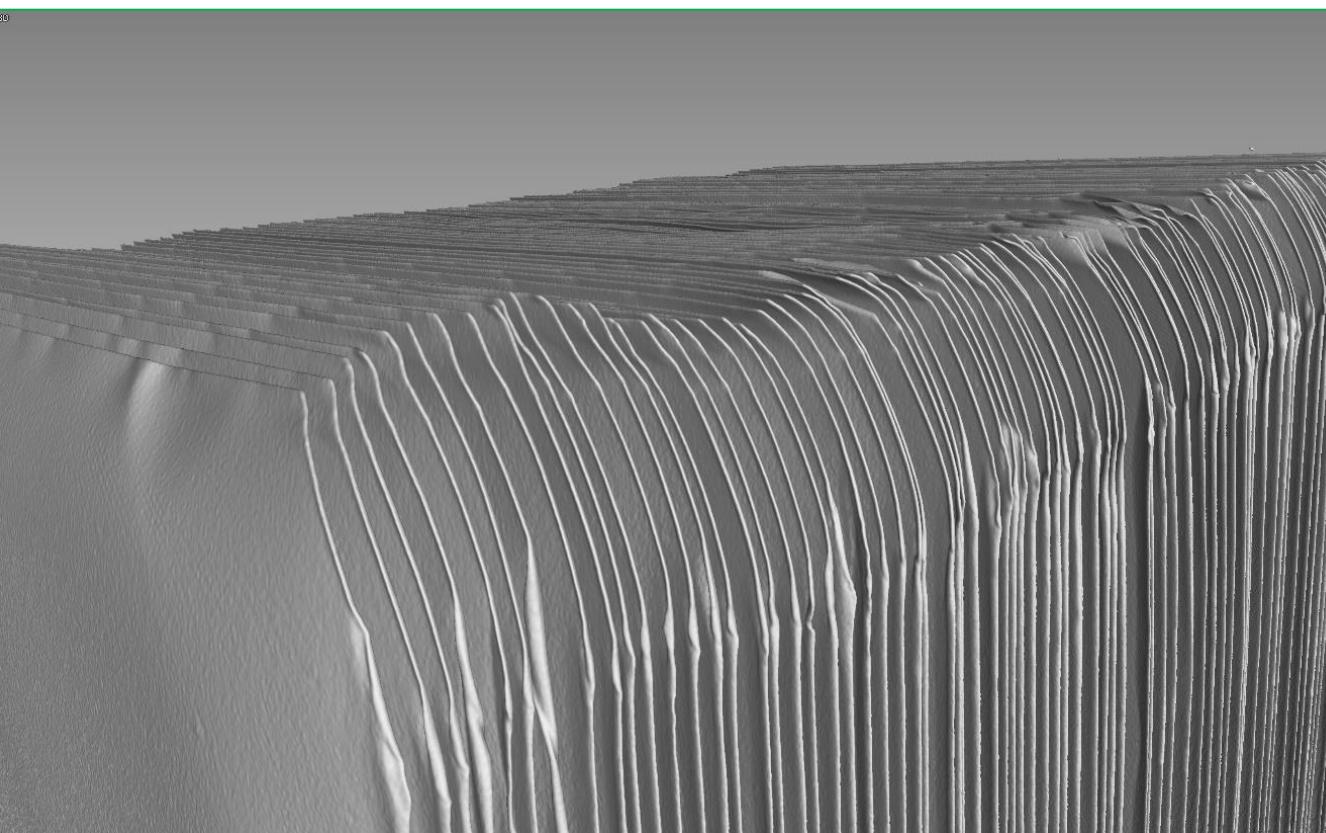




GWL A.S.
Czech Republic

Applications Report 0056-21



Summary

Customer requirements

Samples: 4 batteries – LPF

Systems: Phoenix **V|tome|x M300, V|tome|x L450**

Inspection request:

- Overview scan with maximum resolution
- Region of interest CTs of stack/jelly roll for overhang area
- Scan housing for welding and porosity observation
- Show separators, connectors and other details

Application approach

- Overview CT on the Phoenix **V|tome|x L450** for given samples with reasonable voxel resolution and best achievable contrast resolution
- Region of interest CTs on the Phoenix **V|tome|x M300** with very high voxel resolution and best achievable contrast resolution to show welding quality, porosity, separators, connectors

Conclusions

- The Phoenix **V|tome|x L450** X-Ray system is capable to achieve high contrast CT overview results for all delivered batteries. The reasonable voxel size is about 60-70 μm .
- The region of interest CTs on the Phoenix **V|tome|x M300** show also very high quality for the contrast resolution, but at a much smaller voxel size for 2 different regions of each battery. By this the welding quality, porosity, separators and connectors can be well inspected.

Baker Hughes Digital Solutions GmbH,
CSC Wunstorf

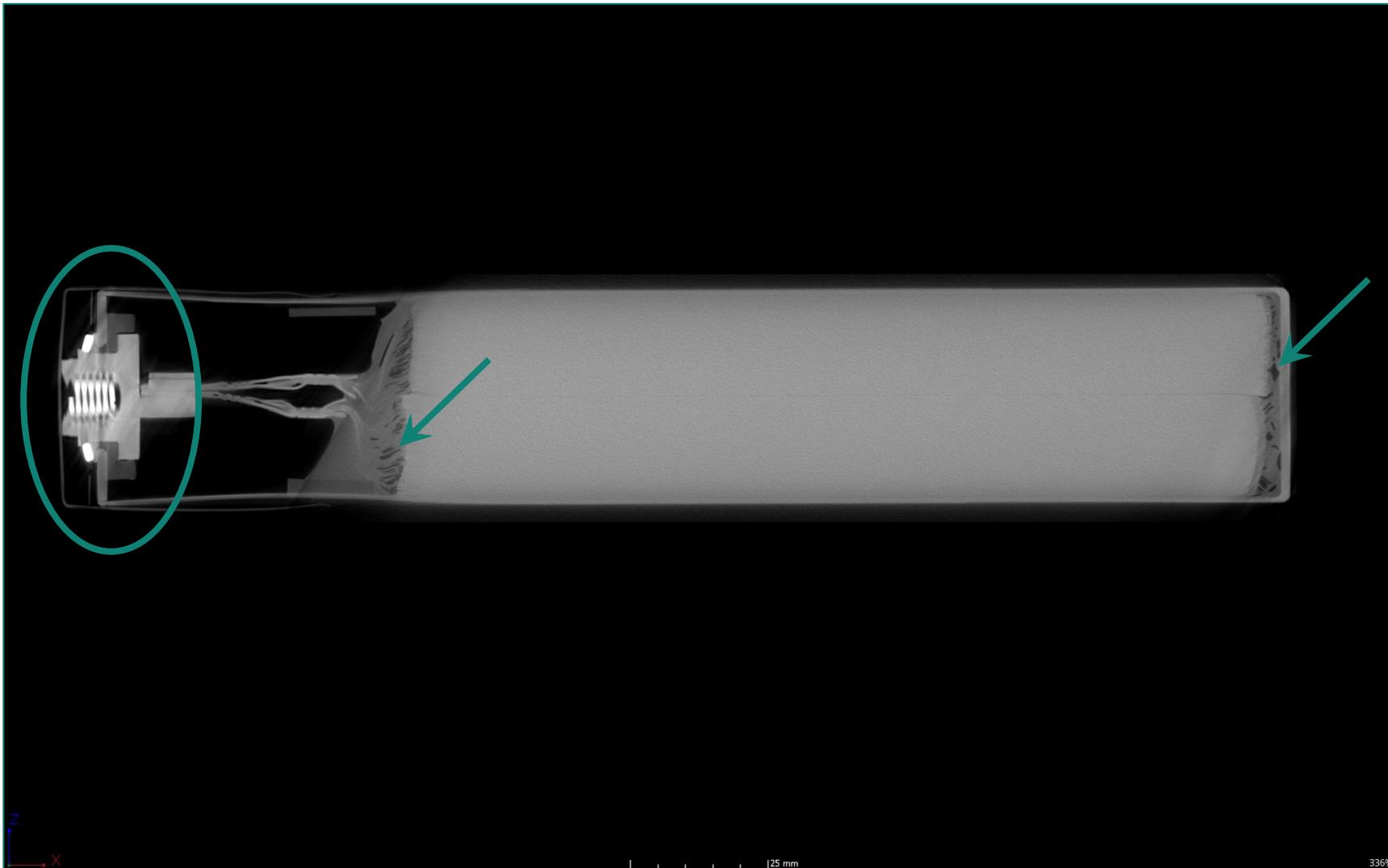
Hanna Jacobs
Applikationsingenieur

Dr. Tobias Neubrand
Technical Lead, Electronics

Results

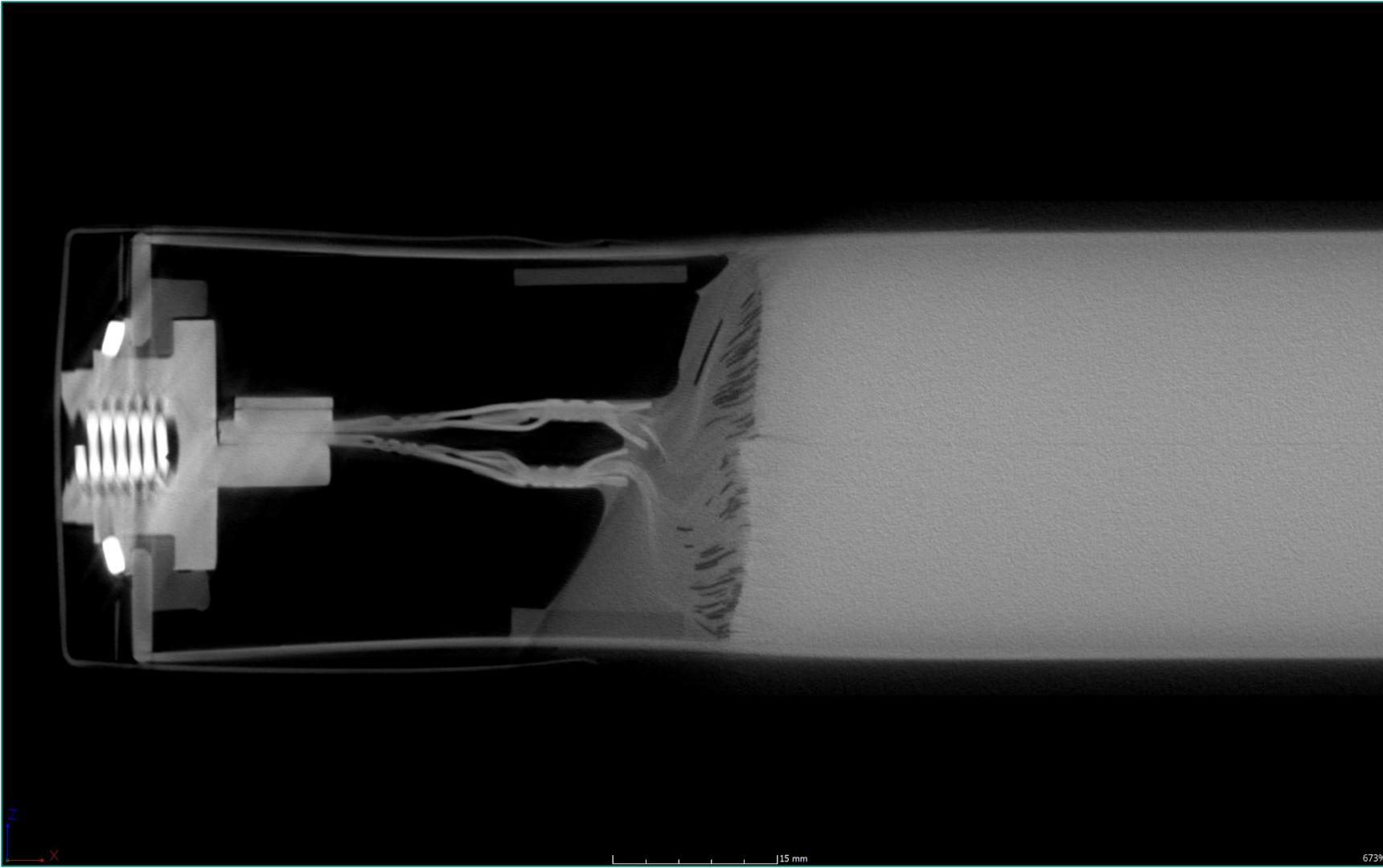
Adjacently some representative results are displayed.

Elerix 110Ah overview scan



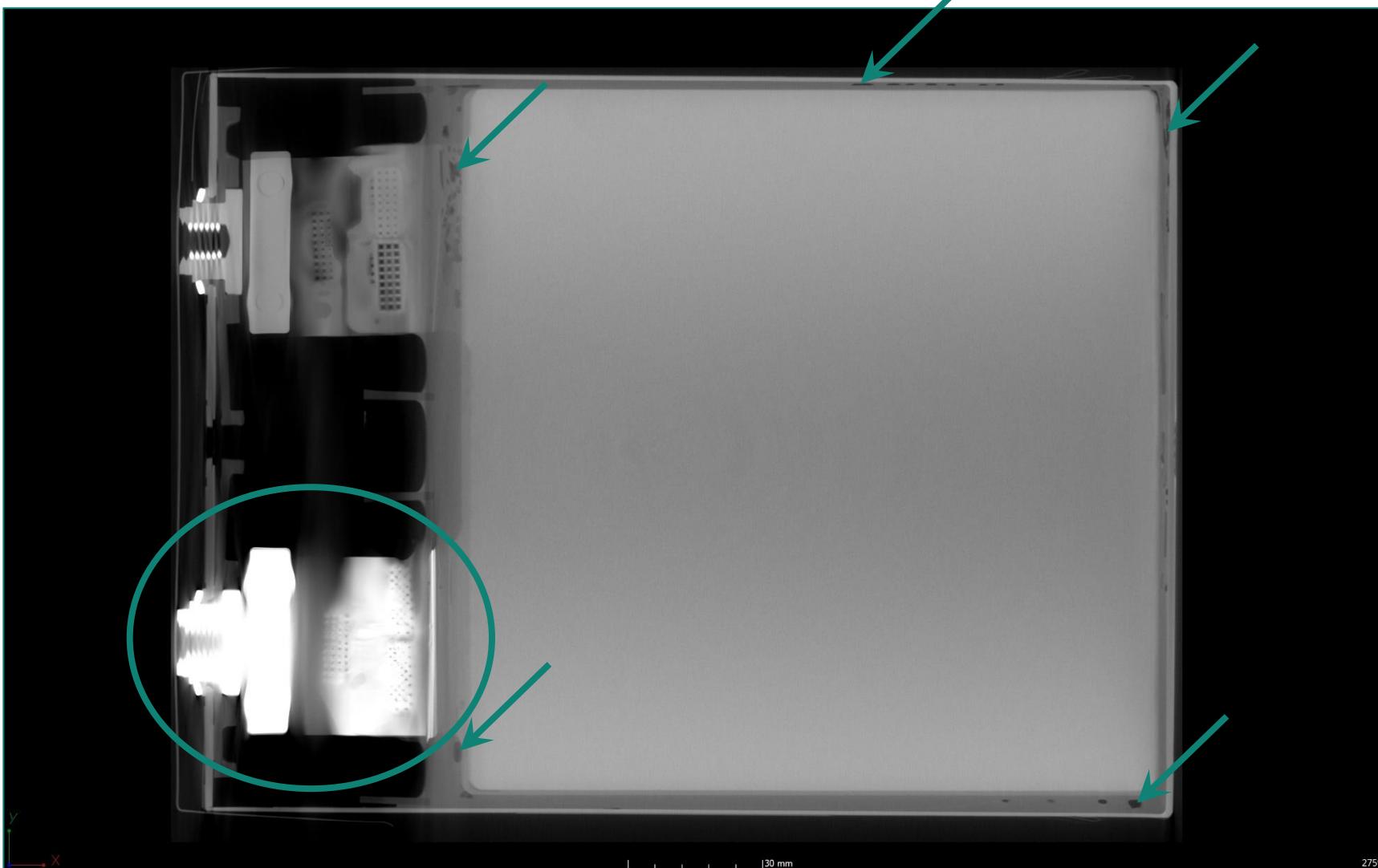
Elerix 110Ah
CT X-Ray image
V|tome|x L450
450 kV / 1500 μ A
Scan time 2.8 h
Voxel size 70 μ m
Slice of side view
through the
cathode. Some pores
are visible.

Elerix 110Ah overview scan



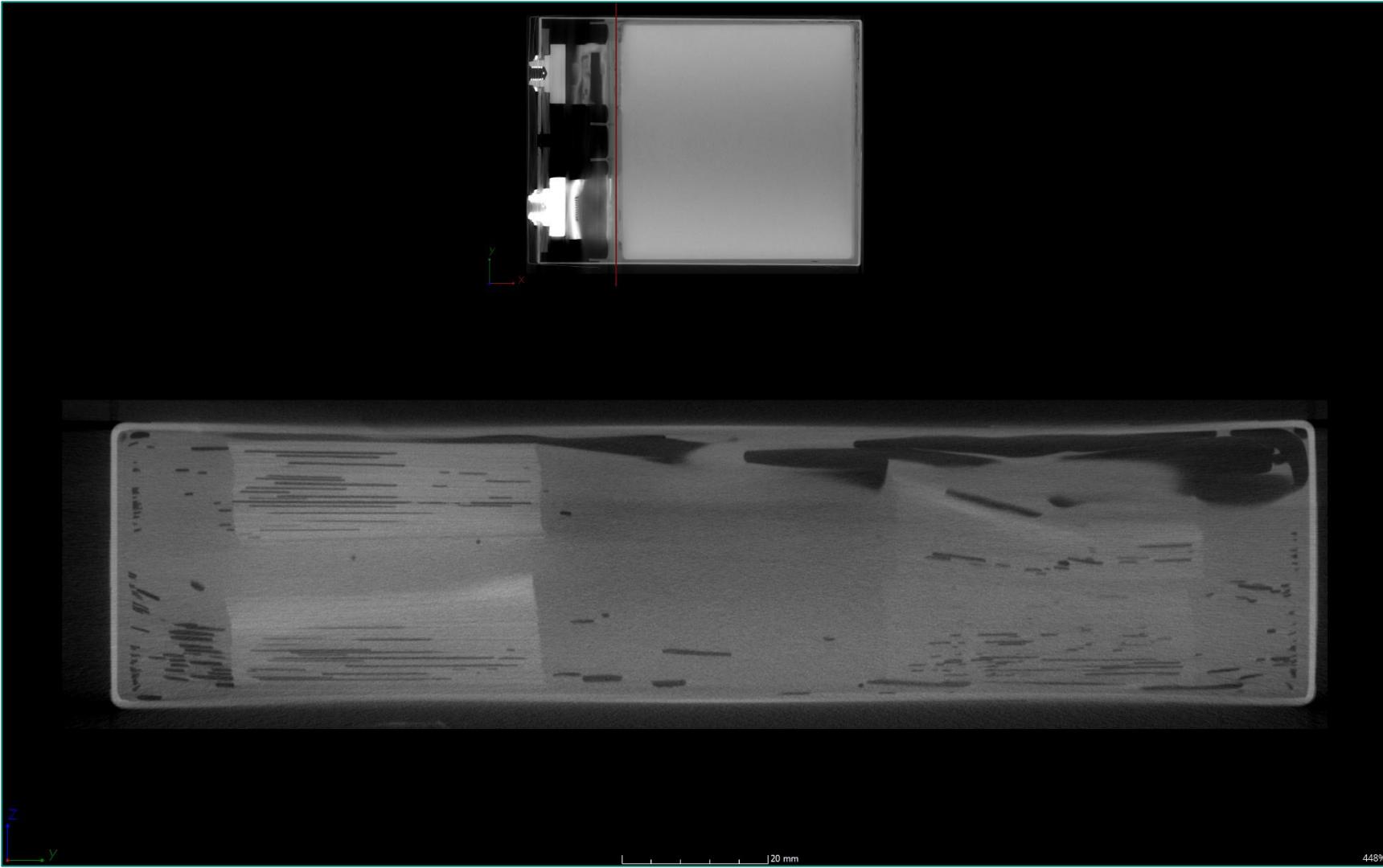
Elerix 110Ah
CT X-Ray image
V|tome|x L450
450 kV / 1500 μ A
Scan time 2.8 h
Voxel size 70 μ m
Higher magnification
of the top part of the
previous image. Even
at this voxel size of 70
 μ m some small
details can already
be detected.

Elerix 110Ah overview scan



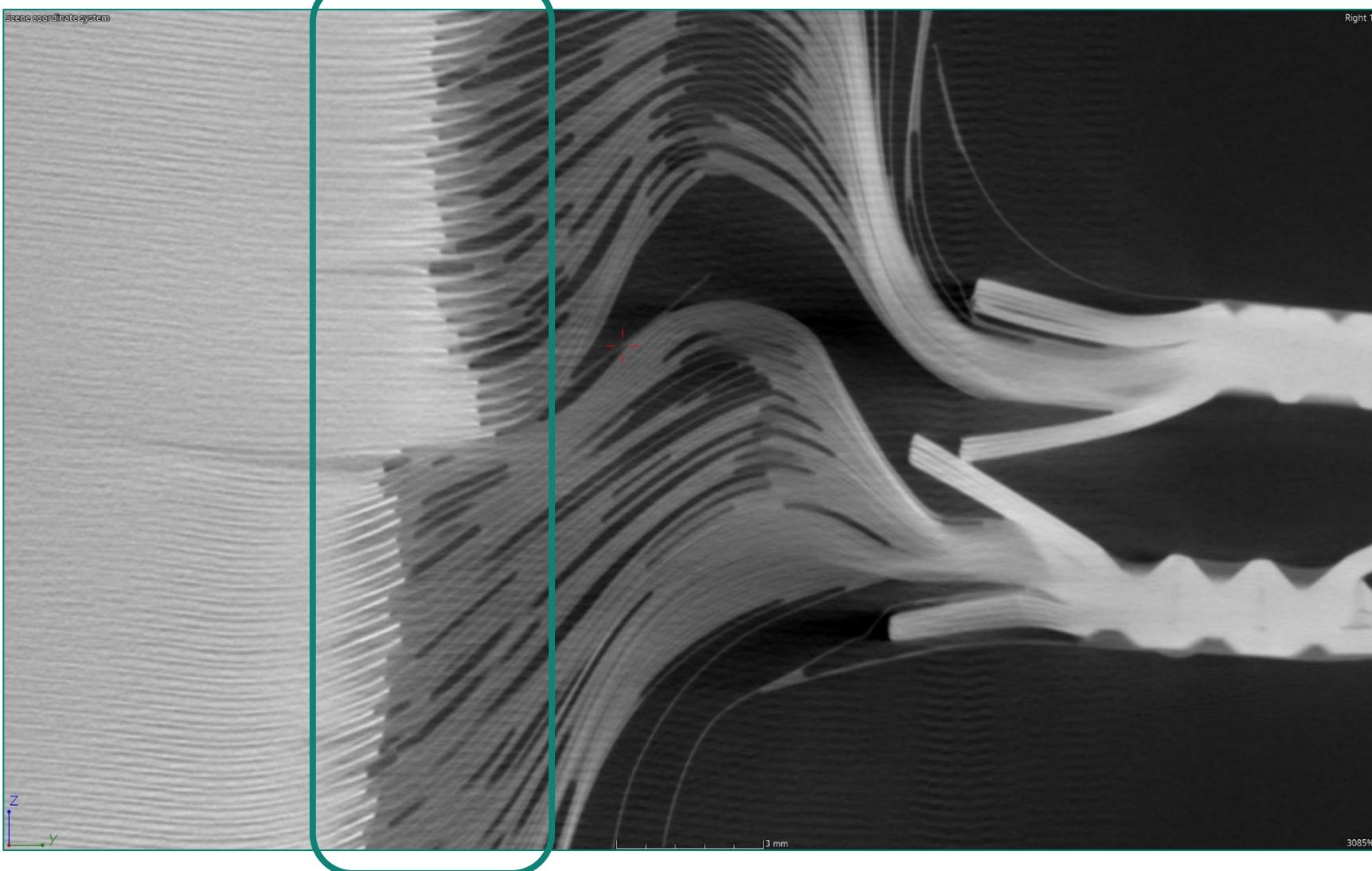
Elerix 110Ah
CT X-Ray image
V|tome|x L450
450 kV / 1500 μ A
Scan time 2.8 h
Voxel size 70 μ m
Slice of perpendicular view through anode (white because of a lot of copper) and cathode. Some pores can be identified.

Elerix 110Ah overview scan



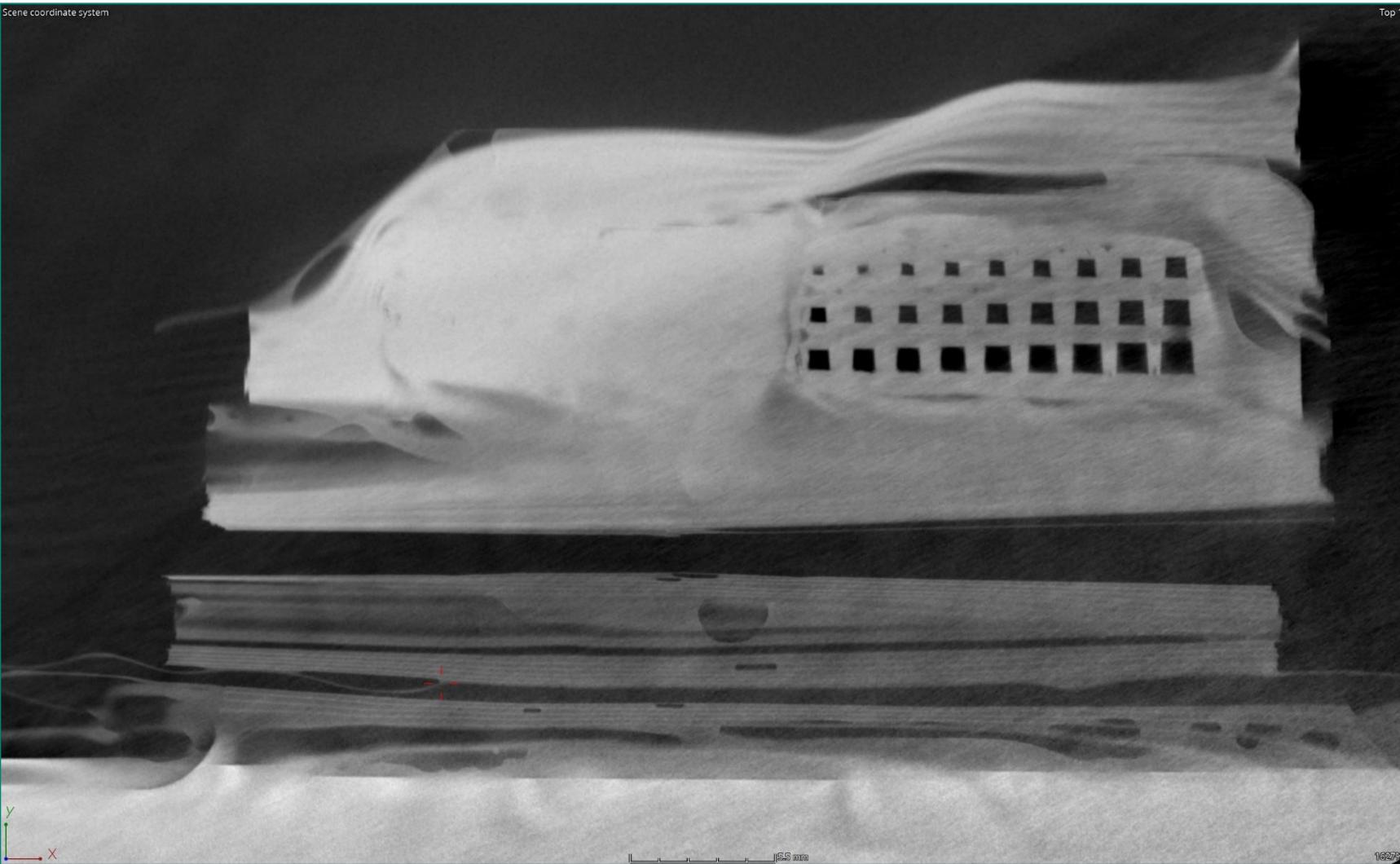
Elerix 110Ah
CT X-Ray image
V|tome|x L450
450 kV / 1500 μ A
Scan time 2.8 h
Voxel size 70 μ m
Slice view (along red line of small image above).

Elerix 110Ah scan of top part



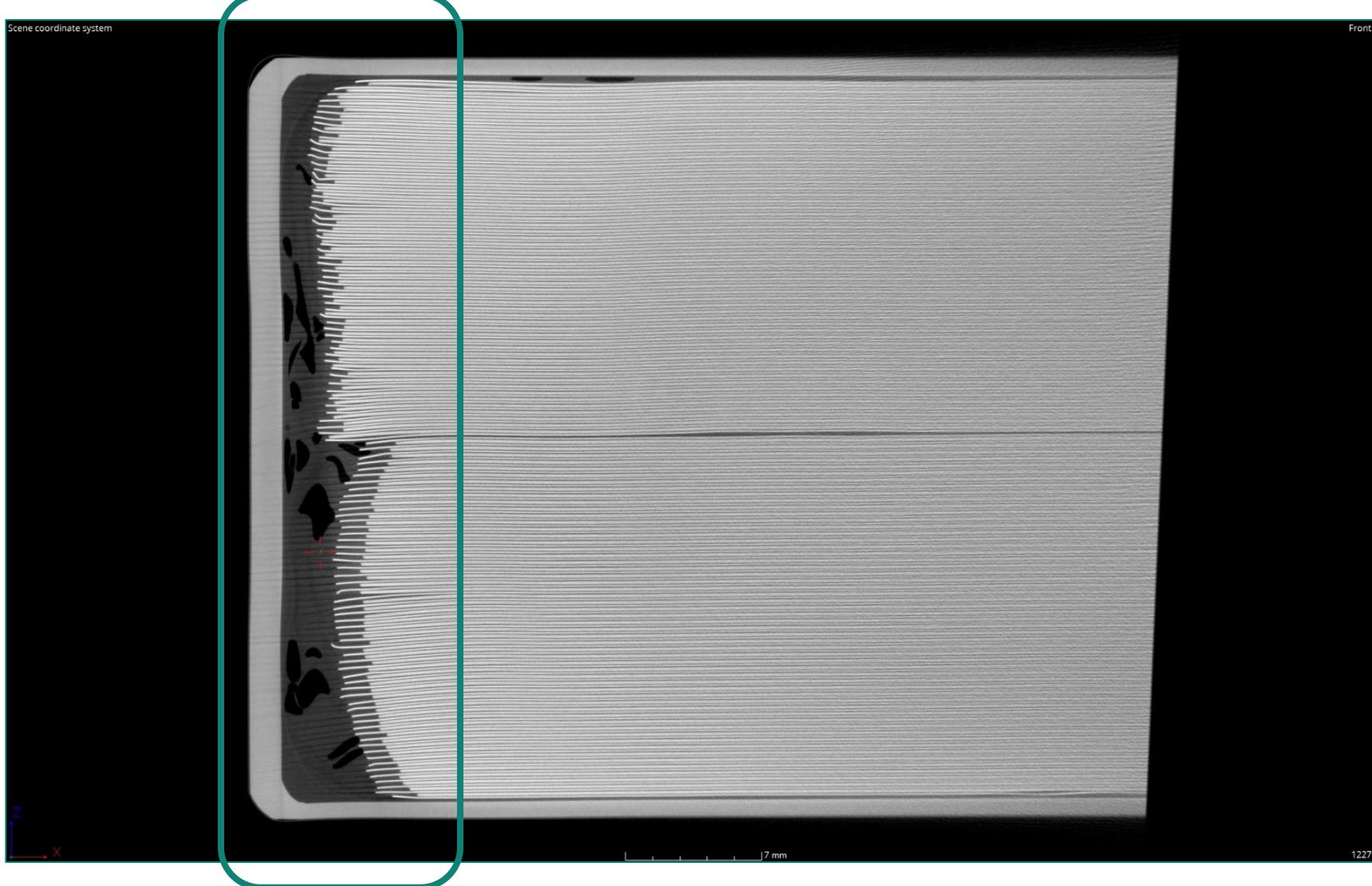
Elerix 110Ah top part
CT X-Ray image
V|tome|x M300
260 kV / 110 μ A
Scan time 2 h
Voxel size 22 μ m
(Resolution 2)
Higher magnification
showing alignment of
electrodes. – Red
cross area is shown
in next slide in
perpendicular view.

Elerix 110Ah scan of top part



Elerix 110Ah top part
CT X-Ray image
V|tome|x M300
260 kV / 110 μ A
Scan time 2 h
Voxel size 22 μ m
Red cross area from
previous slide in
perpendicular view.

Elerix 110Ah scan of bottom part



Elerix 110Ah bottom
part

CT X-Ray image

V|tome|x M300

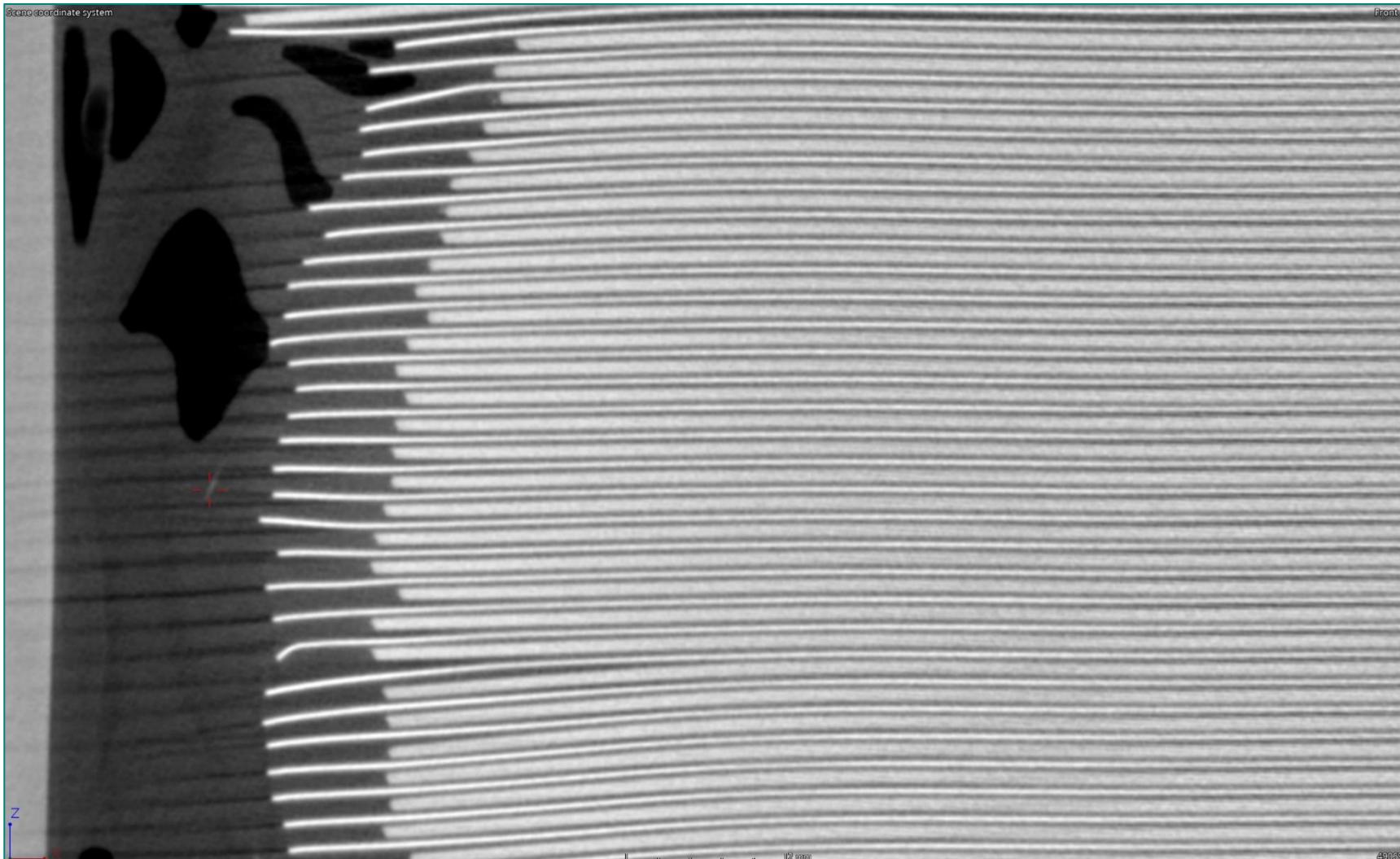
260 kV / 110 μ A

Scan time 2 h

Voxel size 19 μ m
(Resolution 2)

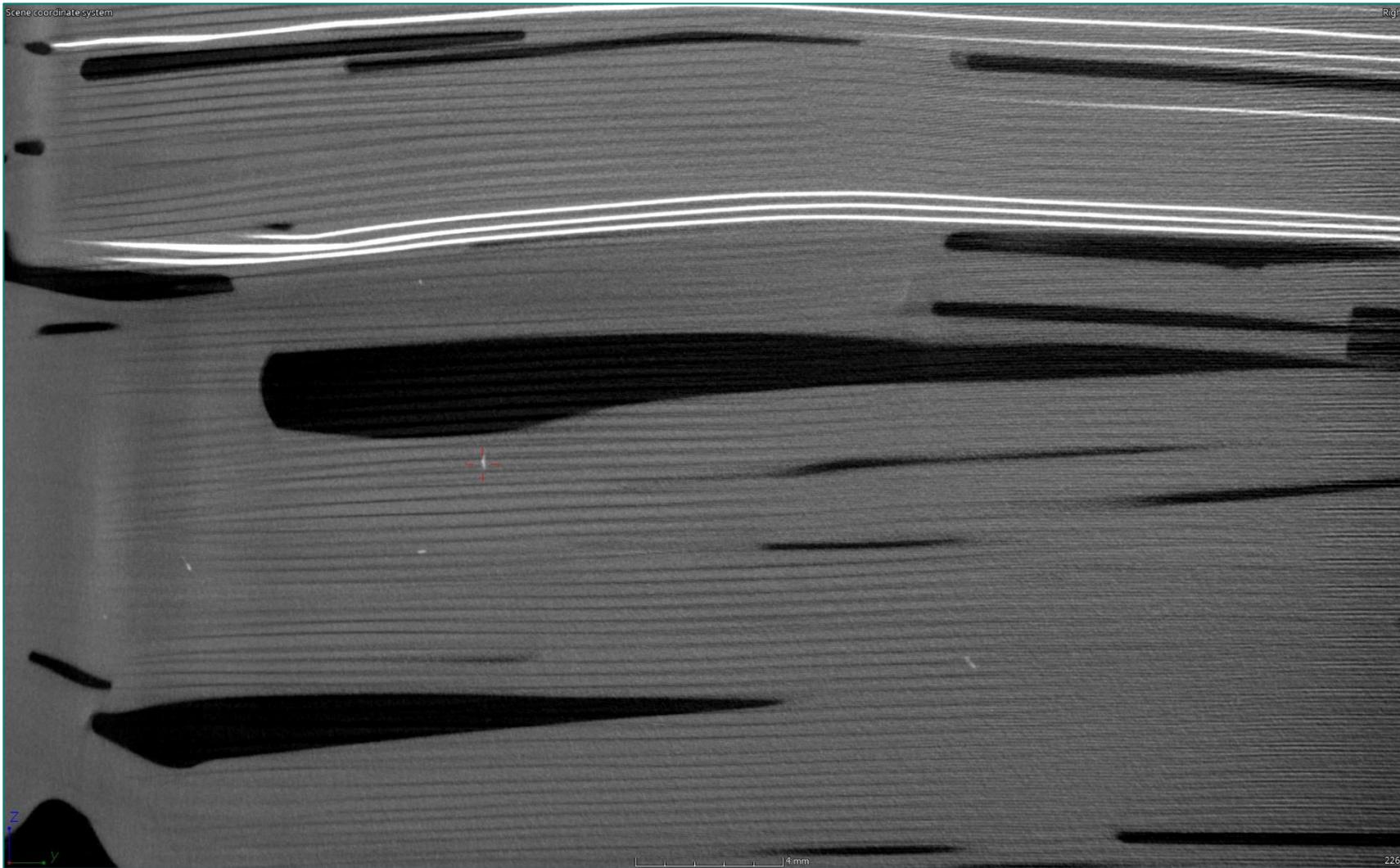
Alignment of
electrodes at the
bottom. – Red cross
again in next slide.

Elerix 110Ah scan of bottom part



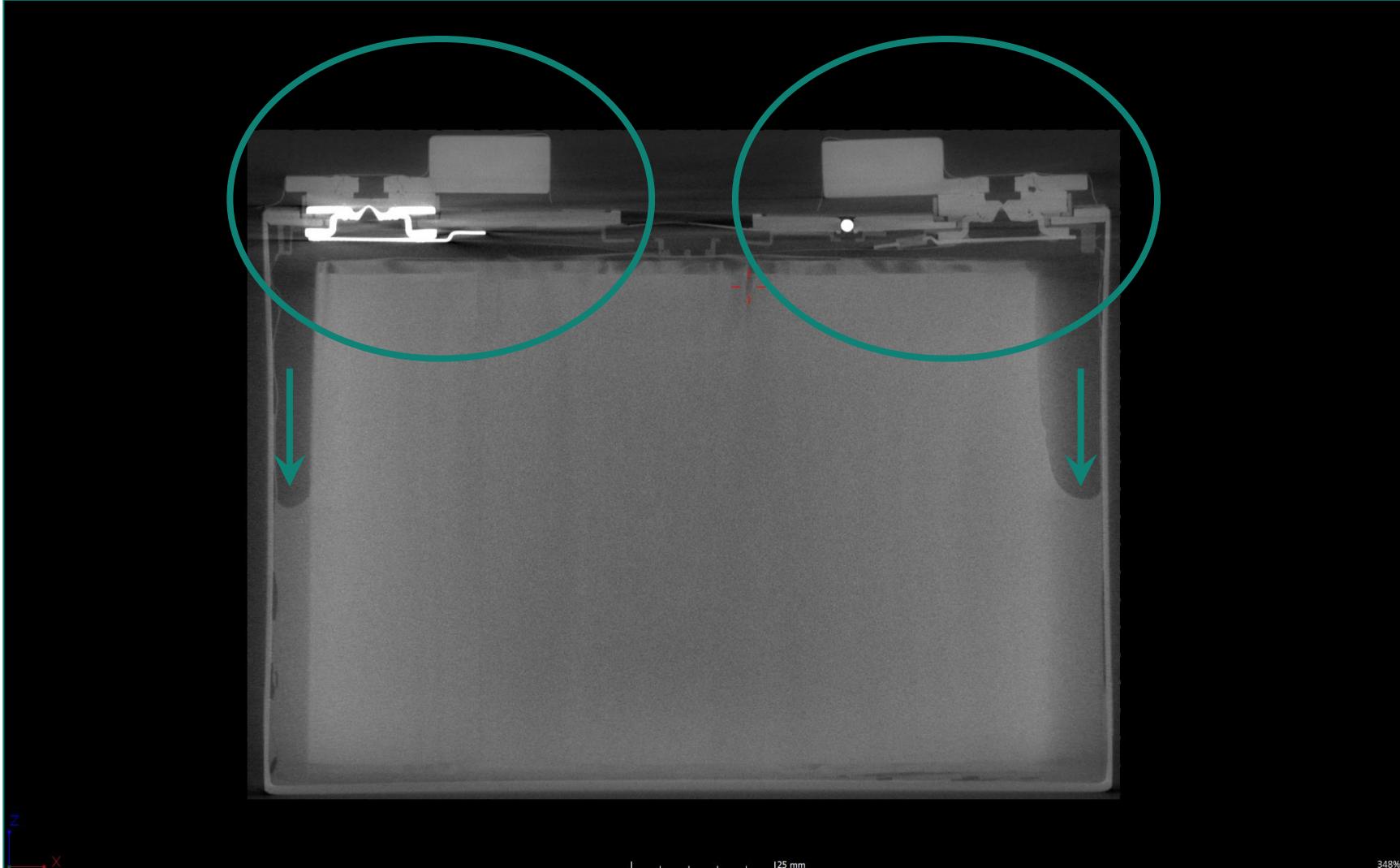
Elerix 110Ah bottom part
CT X-Ray image
V|tome|x M300
260 kV / 110 μ A
Scan time 2 h
Voxel size 19 μ m
Higher magnification of red cross area of the previous image.
Alignment of anodes and cathodes is presented.

Elerix 110Ah scan of bottom part



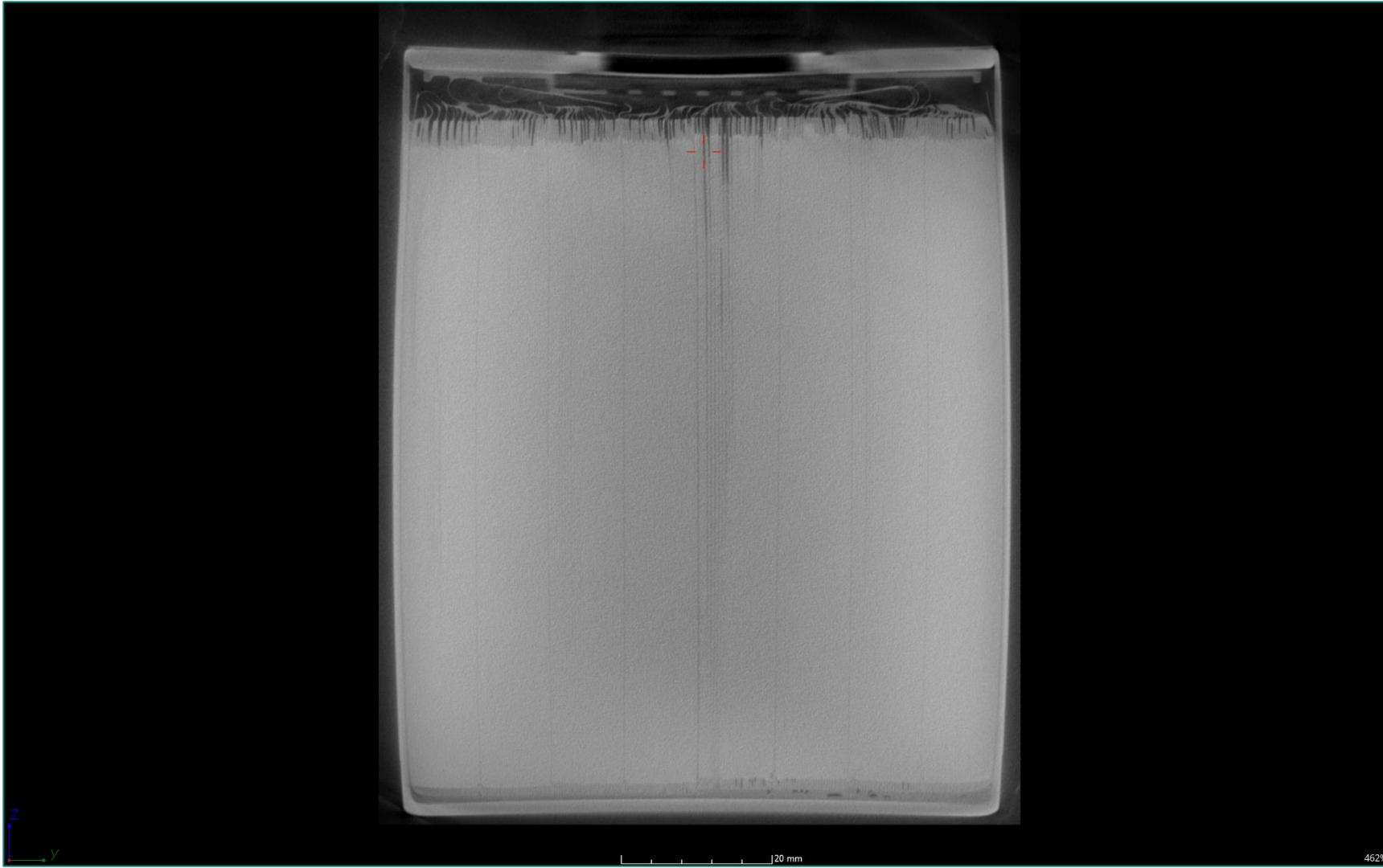
Elerix 110Ah bottom part
CT X-Ray image
V|tome|x M300
260 kV / 110 μ A
Scan time 2 h
Voxel size 19 μ m
Perpendicular view of the previous image.

Elerix 135Ah overview scan



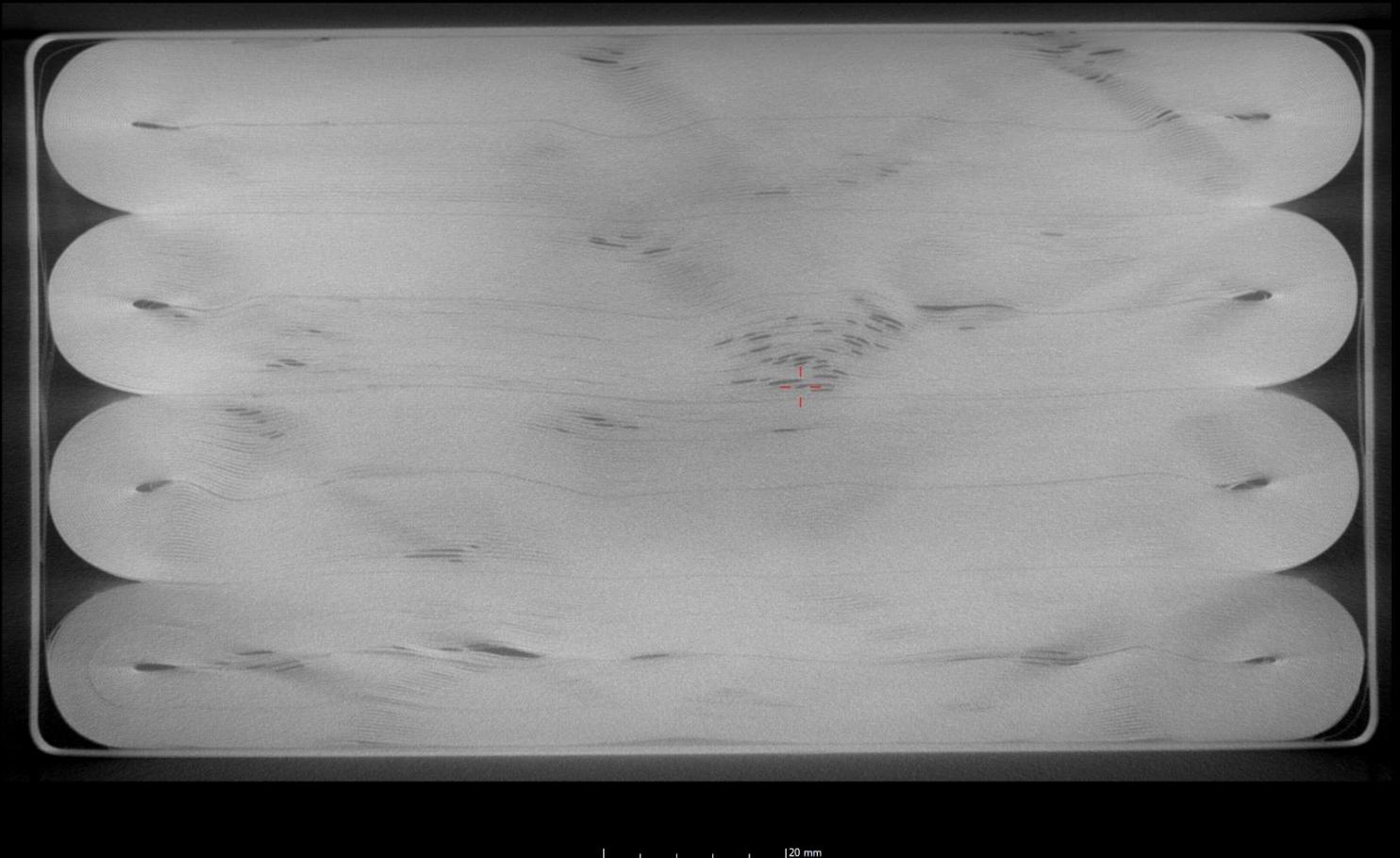
Elerix 135Ah
CT X-Ray image
V|tome|x L450
450 kV / 1500 μ A
Scan time 2.8 h
Voxel size 65 μ m
Slice view. Poles and isolation can be controlled (left anode, right cathode). Arrows: Filling height of electrolyte can be clearly seen.

Elerix 135Ah overview scan



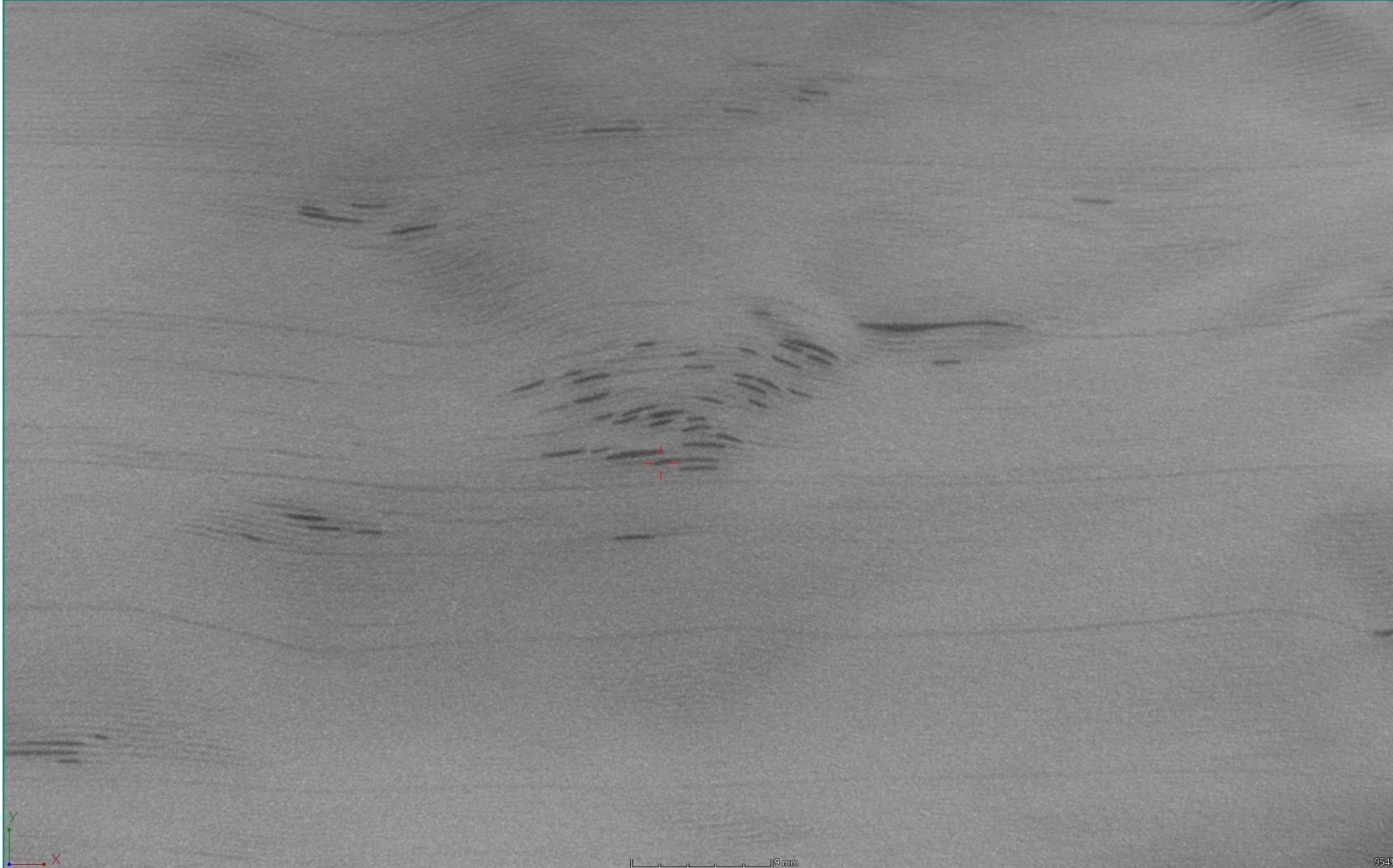
Elerix 135Ah
CT X-Ray image
V|tome|x L450
450 kV / 1500 μ A
Scan time 2.8 h
Voxel size 65 μ m
Slice view. Red cross
of previous page in
perpendicular view

Elerix 135Ah overview scan



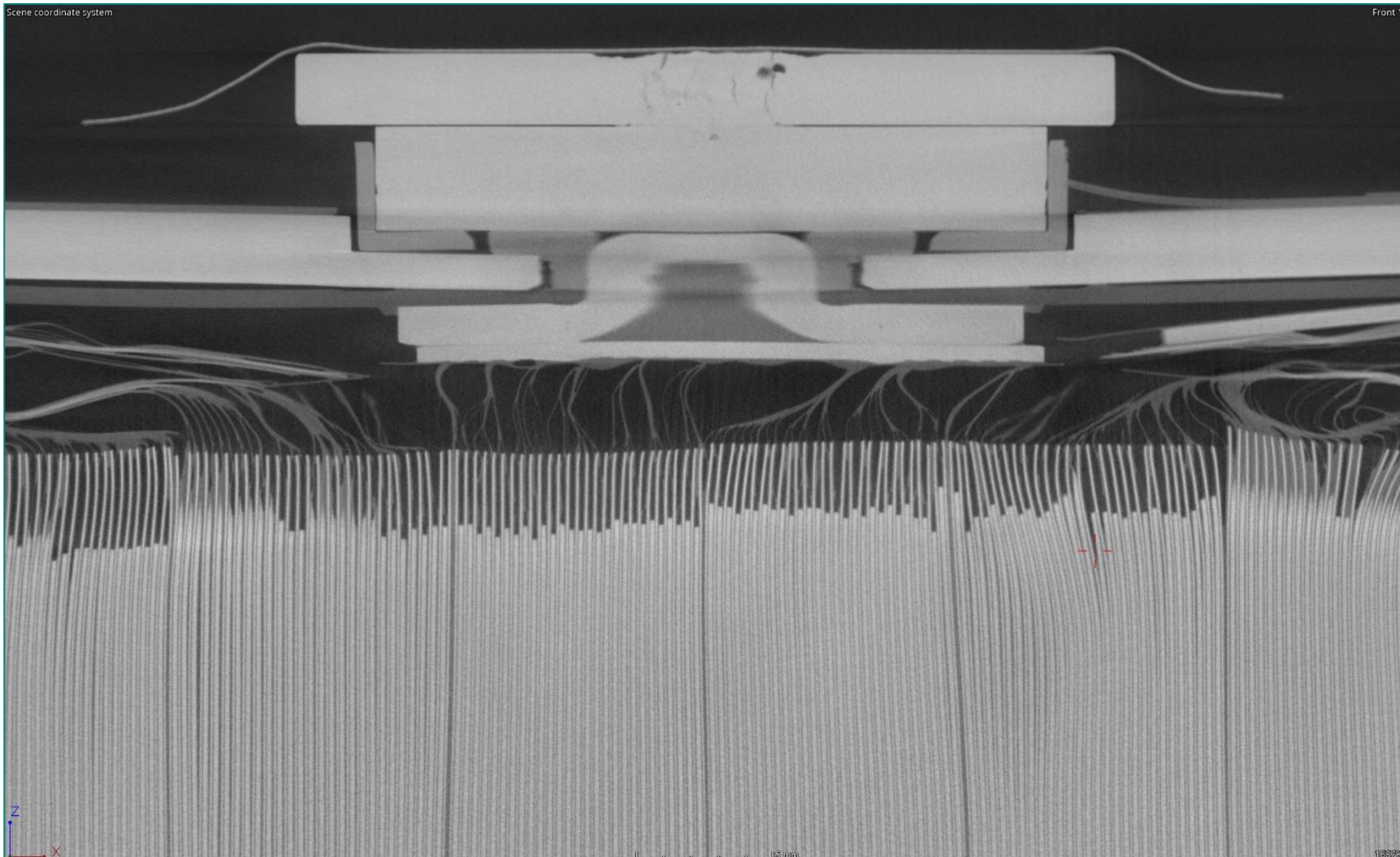
Elerix 135Ah
CT X-Ray image
V|tome|x L450
450 kV / 1500 μ A
Scan time 2.8 h
Voxel size 65 μ m
Cross section
through all 4 jelly
rolls.

Elerix 135Ah overview scan



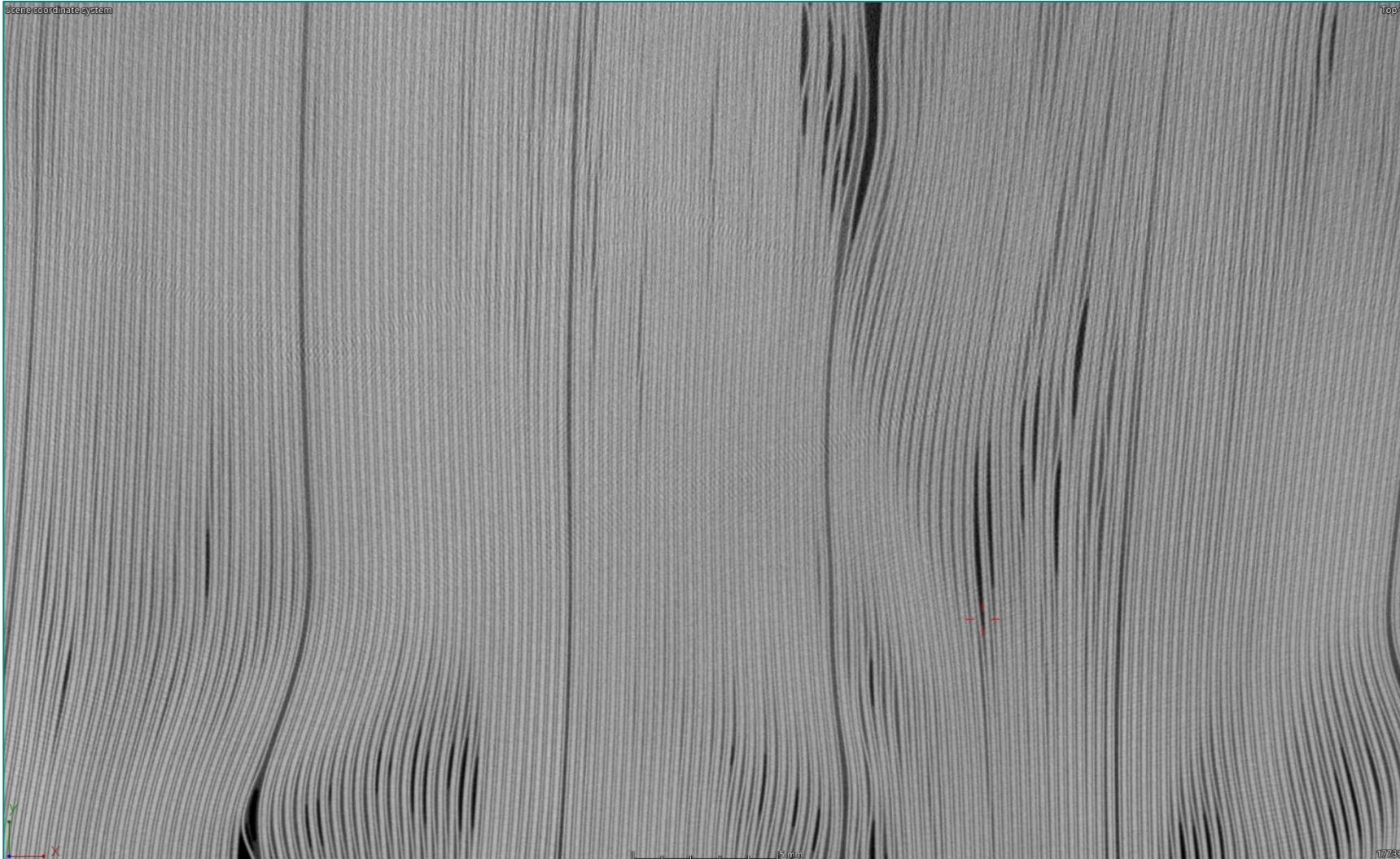
Elerix 135Ah
CT X-Ray image
V|tome|x L450
450 kV / 1500 μ A
Scan time 2.8 h
Voxel size 65 μ m
Higher magnification
of the previous
image (red cross
area).

Elerix 135Ah scan of top part



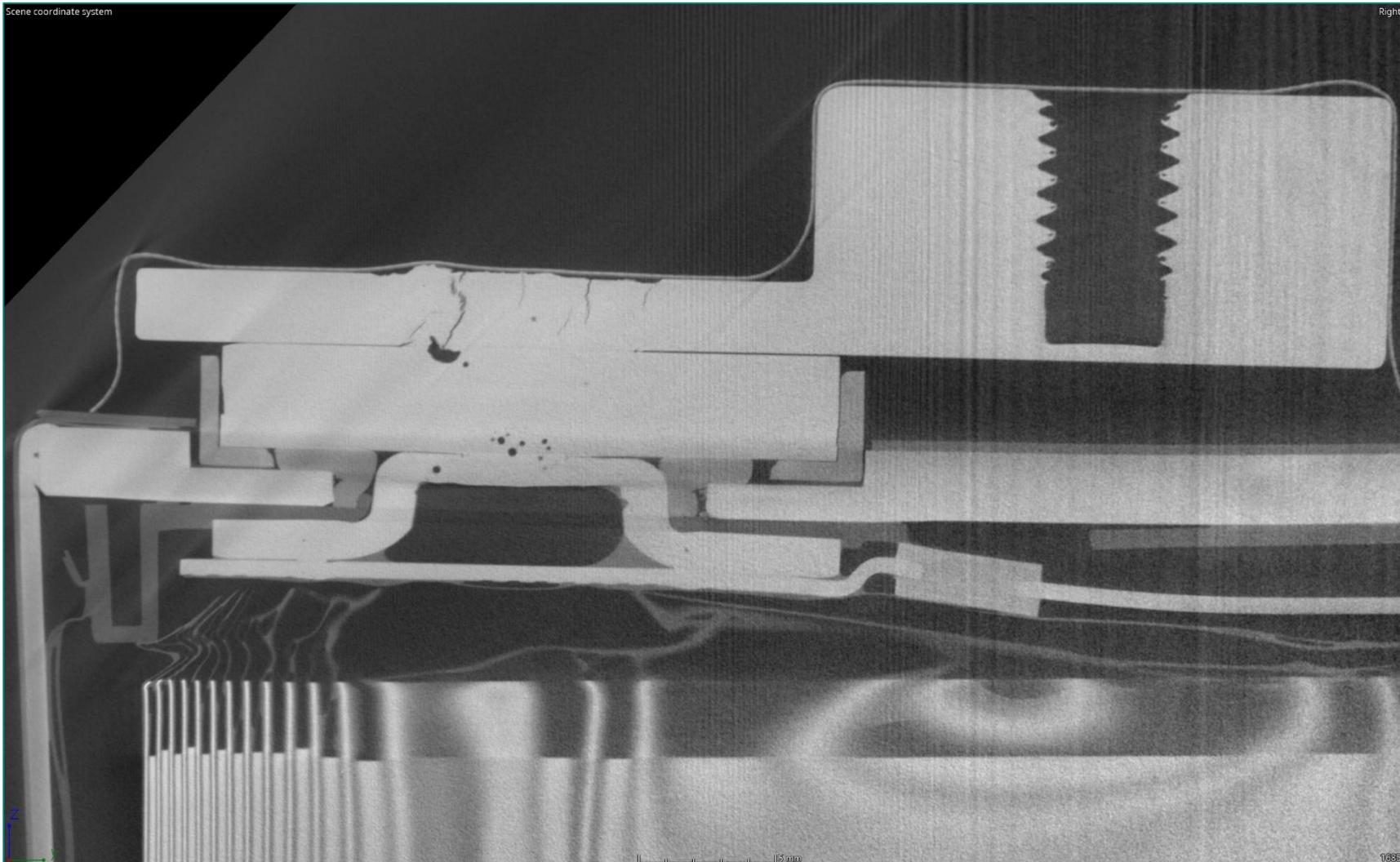
Elerix 135Ah top part
CT X-Ray image
V|tome|x M300
260 kV / 110 μ A
Scan time 2 h
Voxel size 19 μ m
(Resolution 2)
Slice view. Pole and
overhang area. – Red
cross on next page in
perpendicular view.

Elerix 135Ah scan of top part



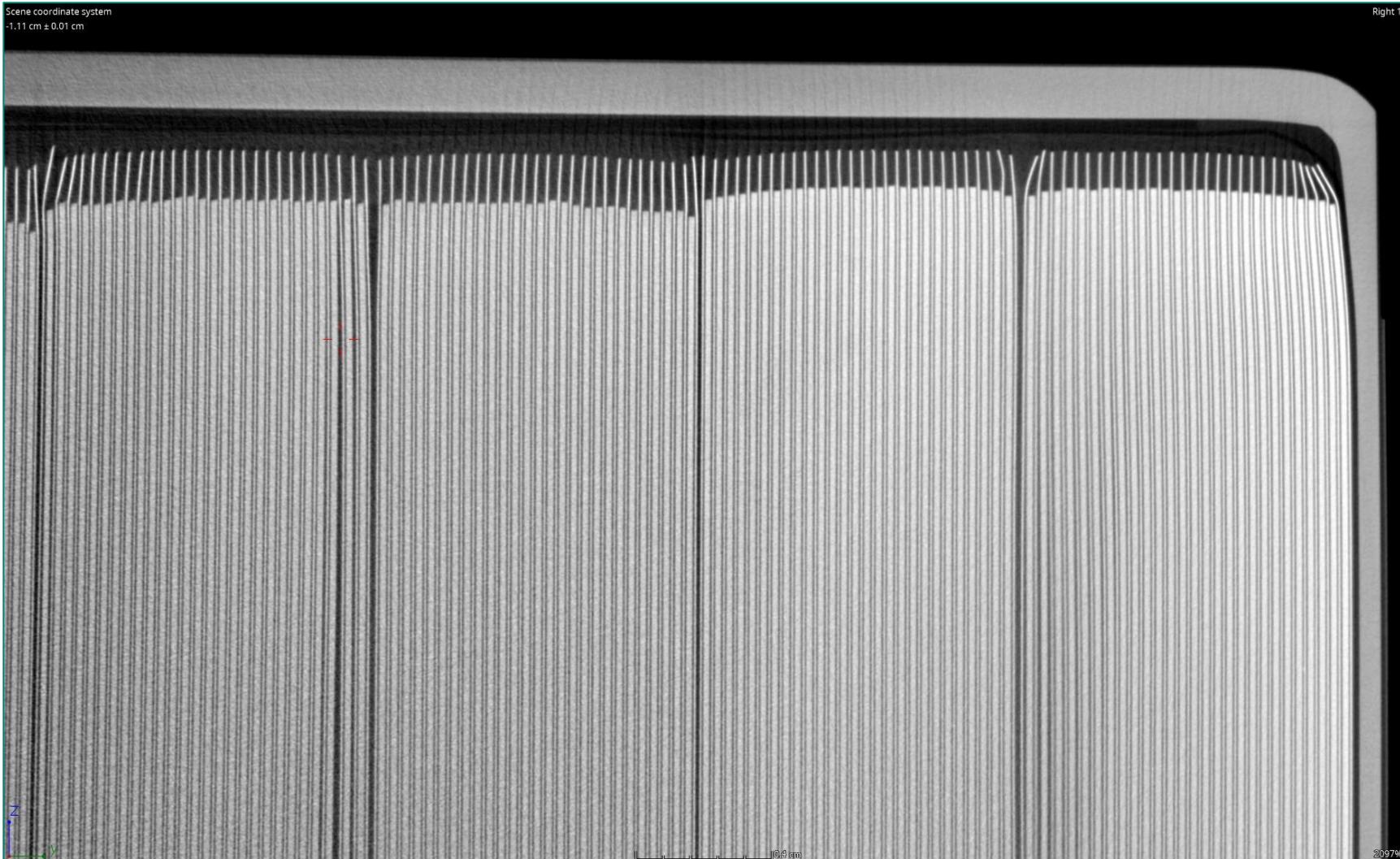
Elerix 135Ah top part
CT X-Ray image
V|tome|x M300
260 kV / 110 μ A
Scan time 2 h
Voxel size 19 μ m
Cross section
through the jelly rolls.

Elerix 135Ah scan of top part



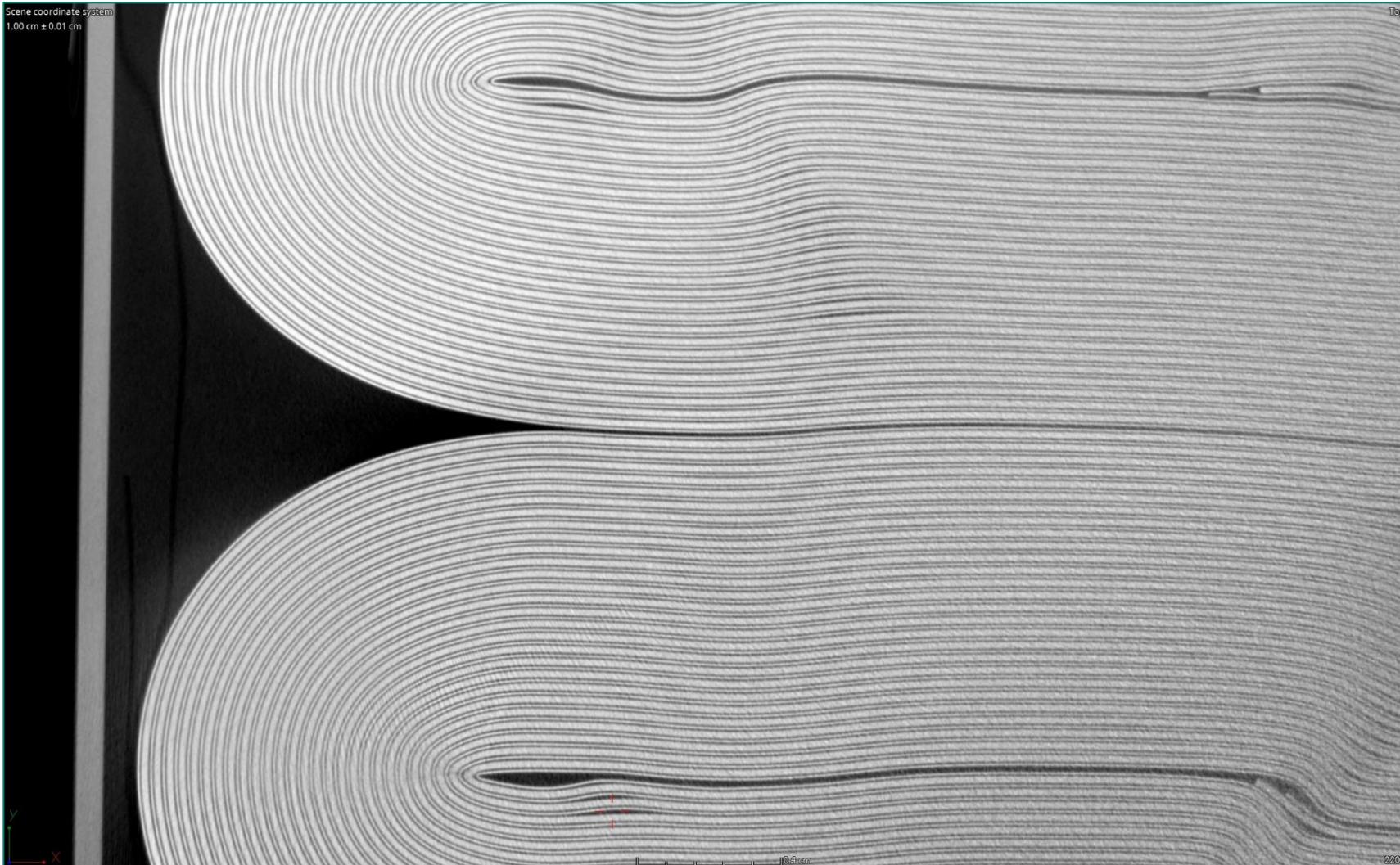
Elerix 135Ah top part
CT X-Ray image
V|tome|x M300
260 kV / 110 μ A
Scan time 2 h
Voxel size 19 μ m
Slice view. Cathode area and a part of the housing are detected.

Elerix 135Ah scan of bottom part



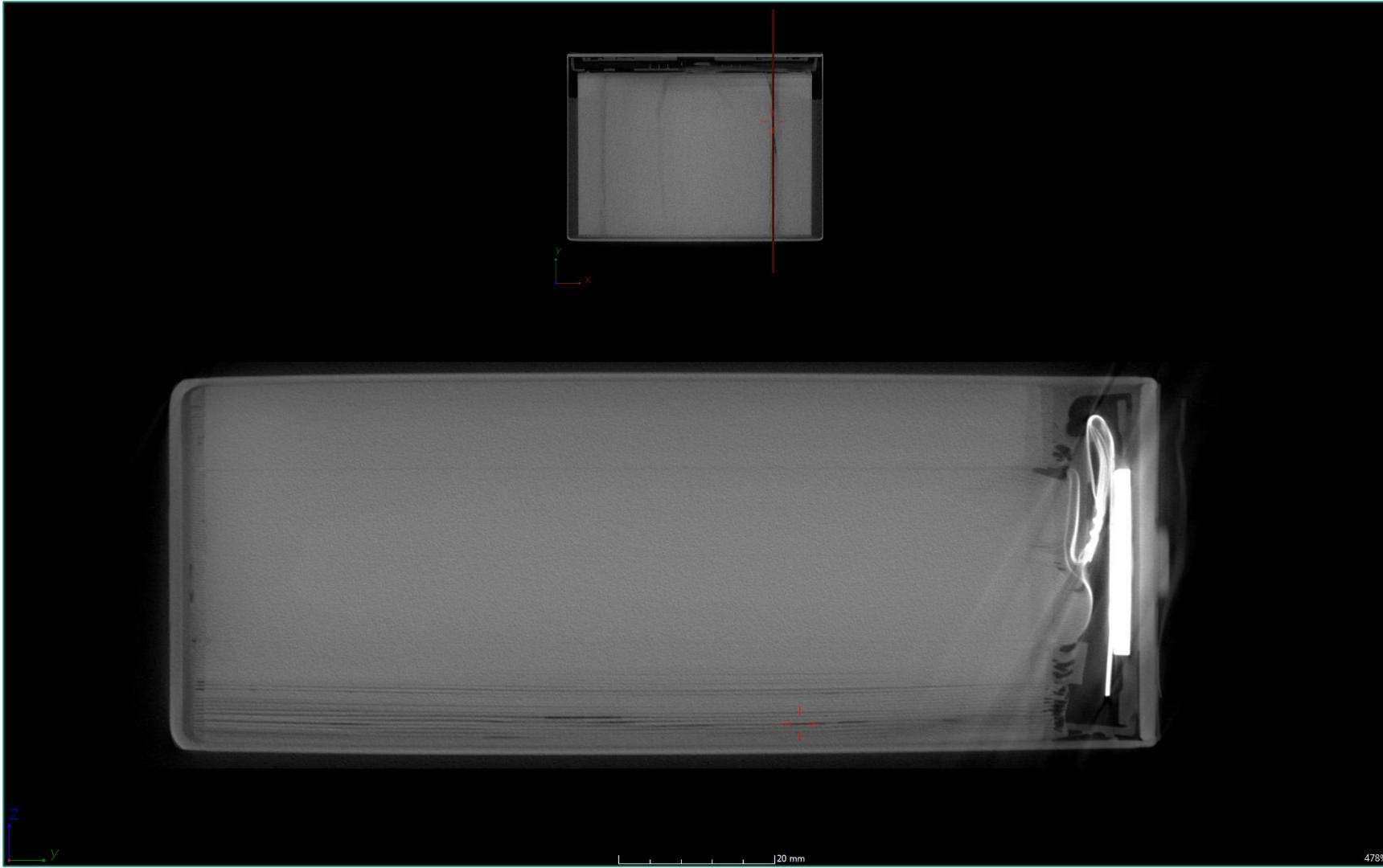
Elerix 135Ah bottom part
CT X-Ray image
V|tome|x M300
260 kV / 110 μ A
Scan time 2 h
Voxel size 20 μ m
(Resolution 2)
Overhang area at medium magnification. - Red cross on next page in perpendicular view.

Elerix 135Ah scan of bottom part



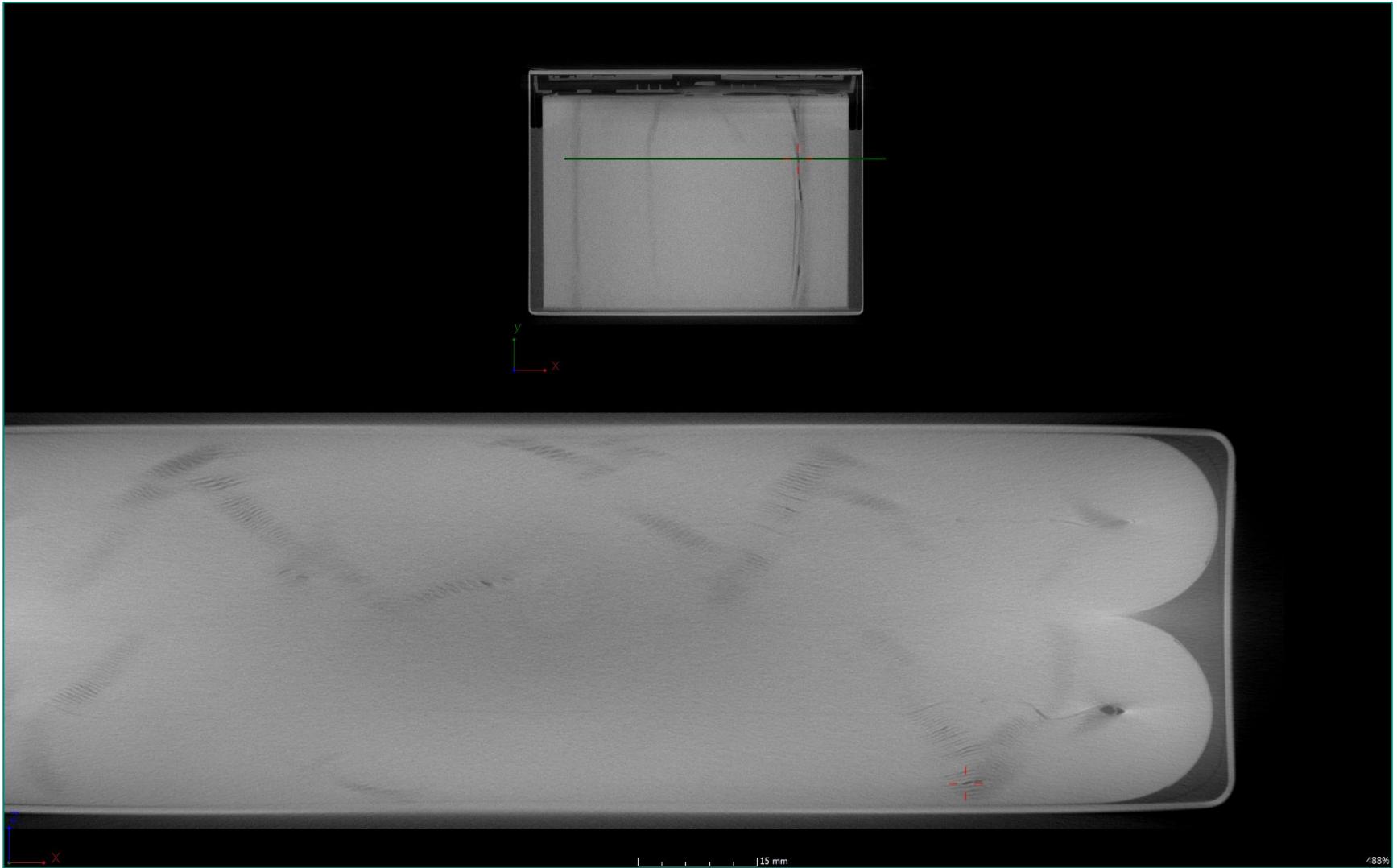
Elerix 135Ah bottom part
CT X-Ray image
V|tome|x M300
260 kV / 110 μ A
Scan time 2 h
Voxel size 20 μ m
Red cross from previous slide in perpendicular view. The alignment of the anodes and cathodes in the jelly rolls is presented.

Elerix 100Ah overview scan



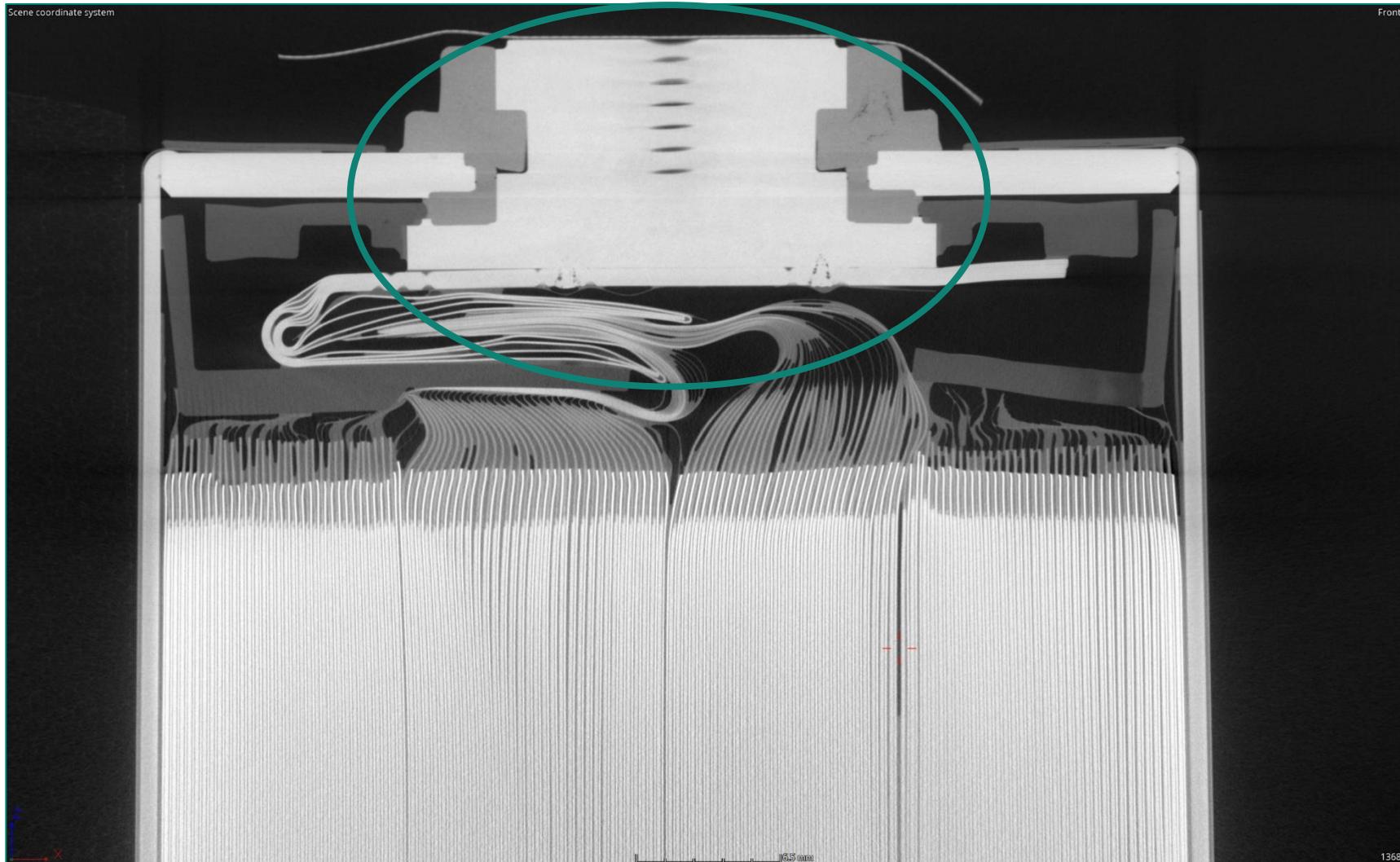
Elerix 100Ah
CT X-Ray image
V|tome|x L450
450 kV / 1500 μ A
Scan time 2.8 h
Voxel size 65 μ m
Slice view through
anode (along red line
of small image
above).

Elerix 100Ah overview scan



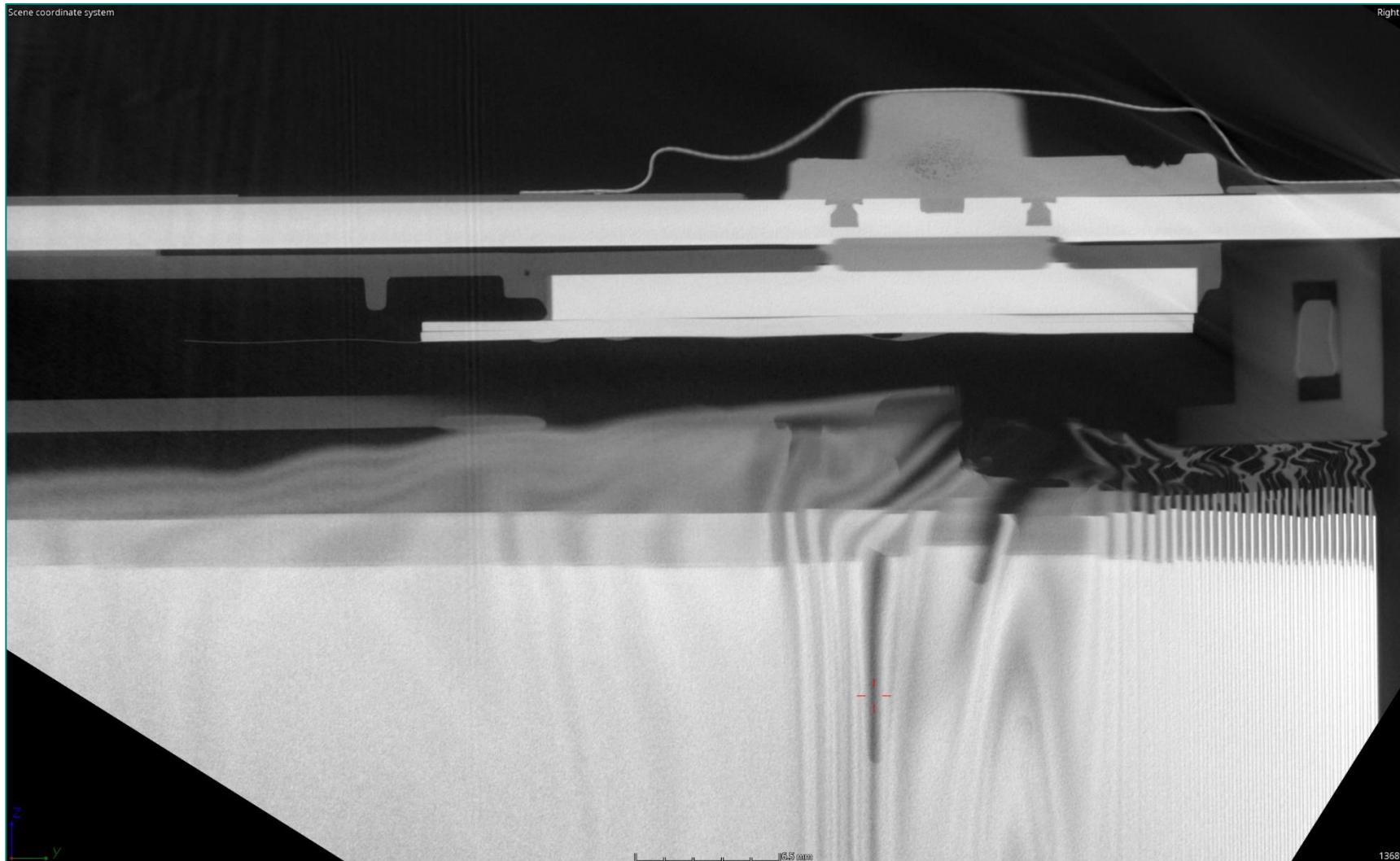
Elerix 100Ah
CT X-Ray image
V|tome|x L450
450 kV / 1500 μ A
Scan time 2.8 h
Voxel size 65 μ m
Slice view (along
green line of small
image above). –
Cross section
through jelly rolls.

Elerix 100Ah scan of top part



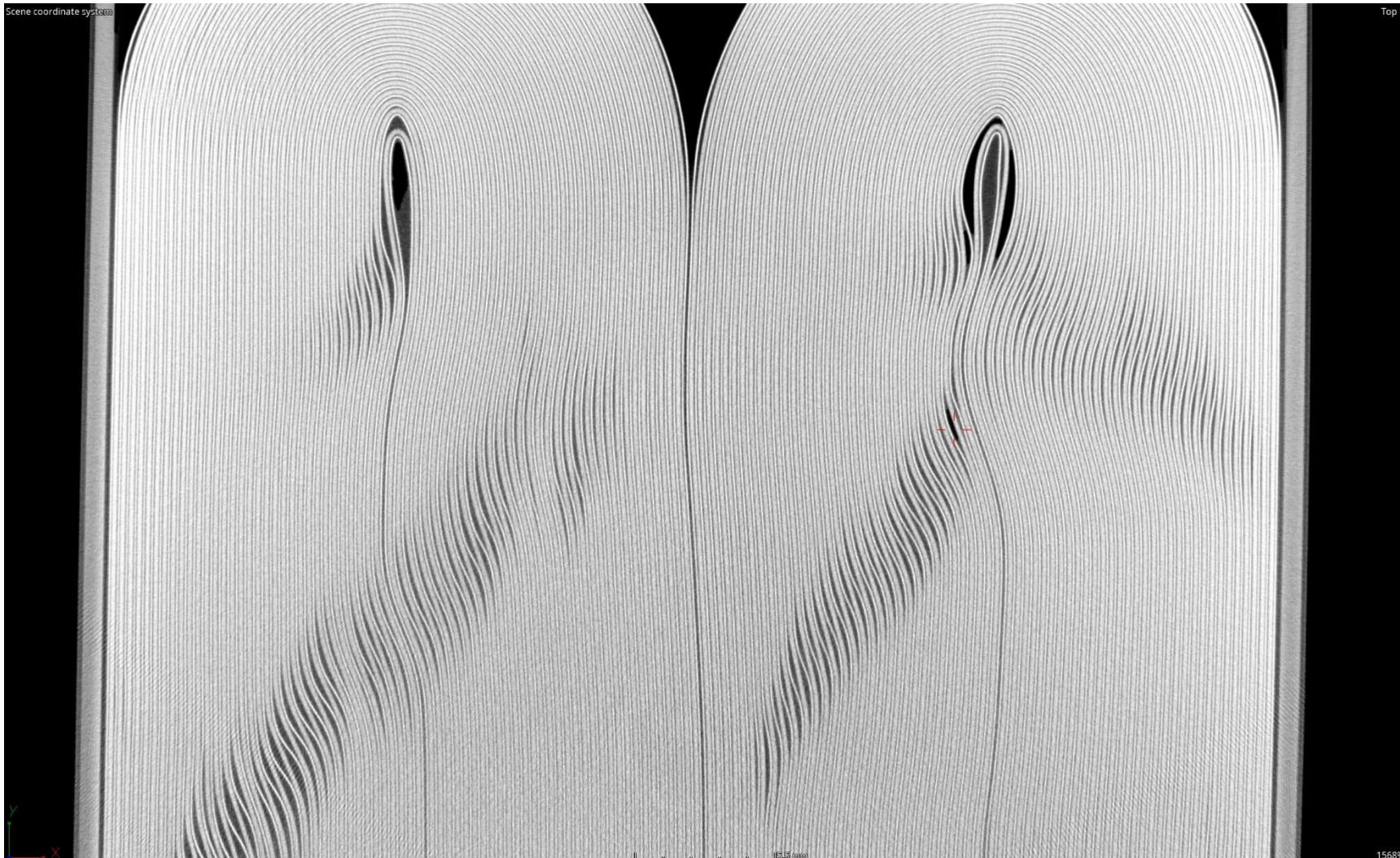
Elerix 100Ah top part
CT X-Ray image
V|tome|x M300
260 kV / 110 μ A
Scan time 2 h
Voxel size 20 μ m
(Resolution 2)
Slice view. Cathode
and its welding. – Red
cross on next slide
perpendicular.

Elerix 100Ah scan of top part



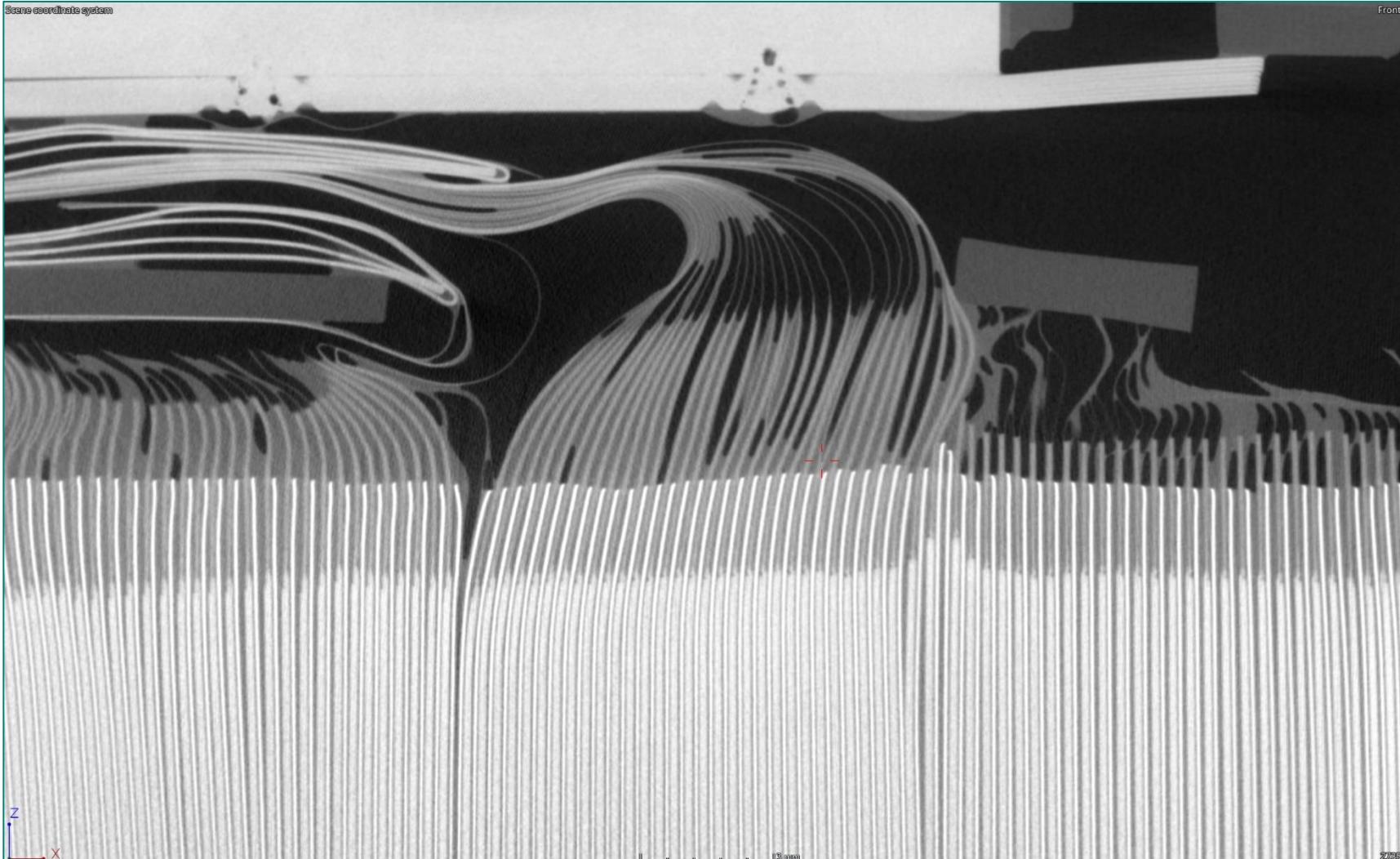
Elerix 100Ah top part
CT X-Ray image
V|tome|x M300
260 kV / 110 μ A
Scan time 2 h
Voxel size 20 μ m
Slice view. Red cross
of previous slide in
perpendicular view.

Elerix 100Ah scan of top part



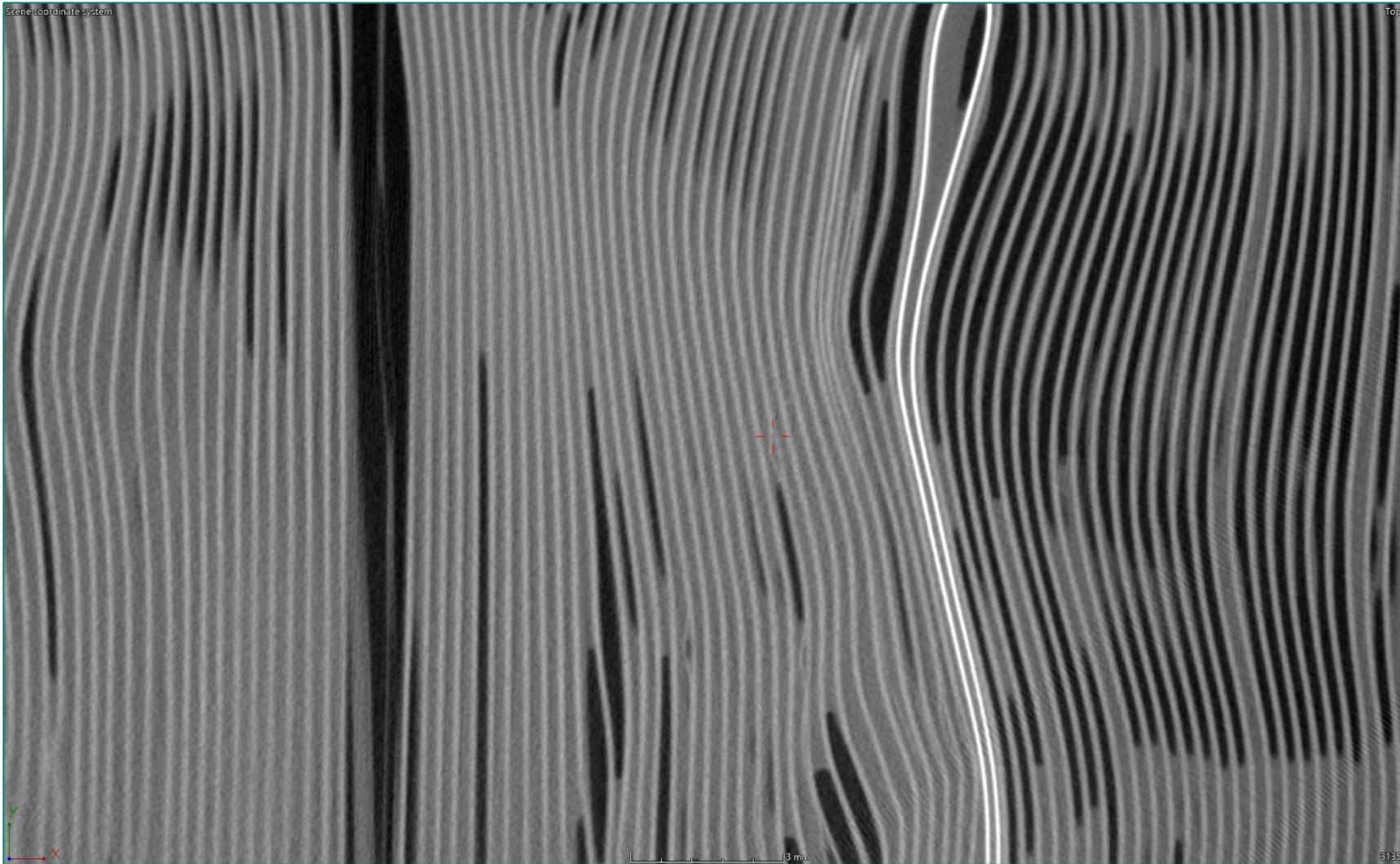
Elerix 100Ah top part
CT X-Ray image
V|tome|x M300
260 kV / 110 μ A
Scan time 2 h
Voxel size 20 μ m
Slice view. Red cross
shows details of slice
25 again. Alignment
of cathodes and
anodes in jelly rolls.

Elerix 100Ah scan of top part



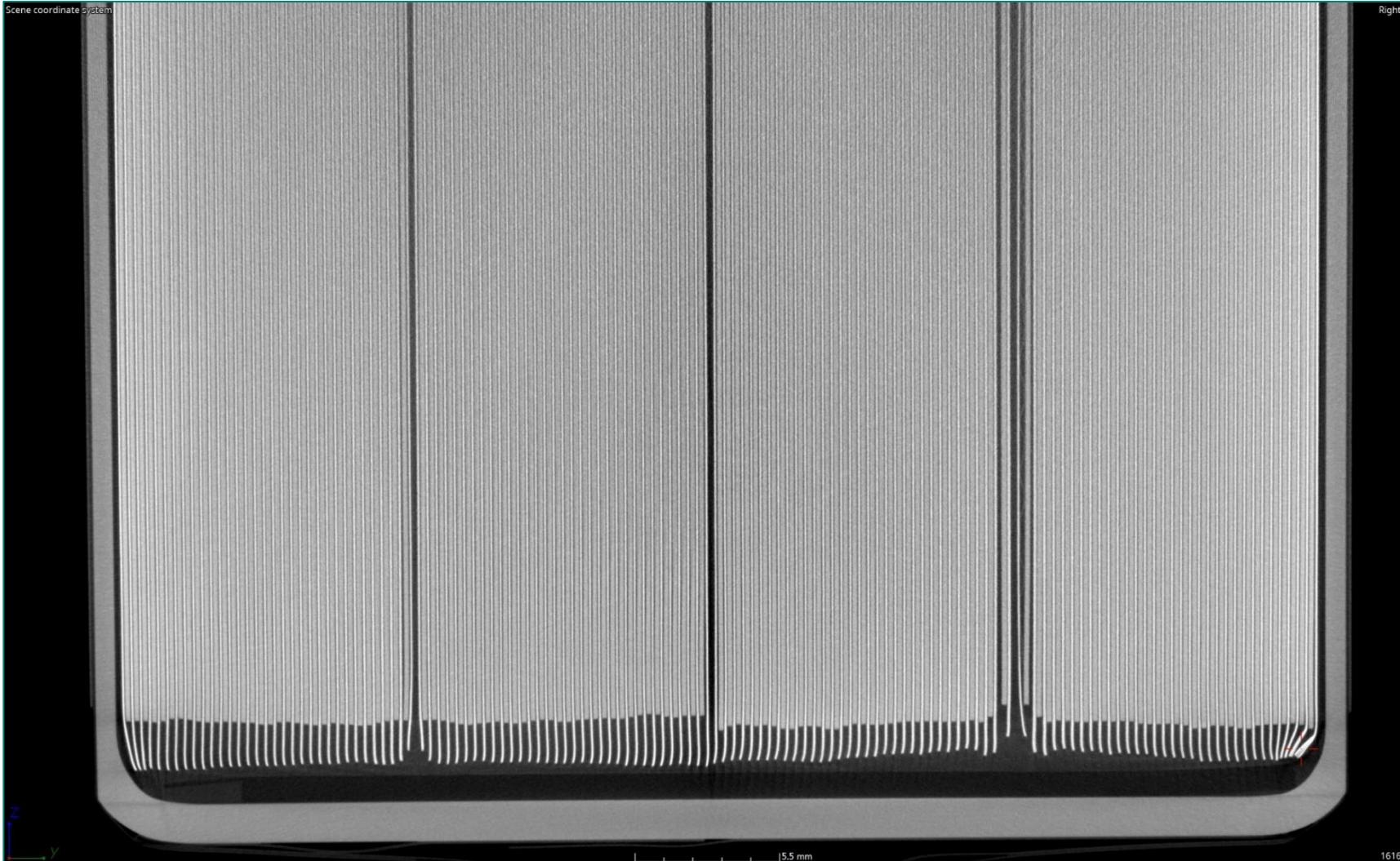
Elerix 100Ah top part
CT X-Ray image
V|tome|x M300
260 kV / 110 μ A
Scan time 2 h
Voxel size 20 μ m
Slice view in cathode area. Welding quality can be inspected. –
Red cross highlights cross section of next page in overhang area.

Elerix 100Ah scan of top part



Elerix 100Ah top part
CT X-Ray image
V|tome|x M300
260 kV / 110 μ A
Scan time 2 h
Voxel size 20 μ m
Red cross highlights
cross section of
overhang area of
previous page in a
perpendicular view.

Elerix 100Ah scan of bottom part



Elerix 100Ah bottom part

CT X-Ray image

V|tome|x M300

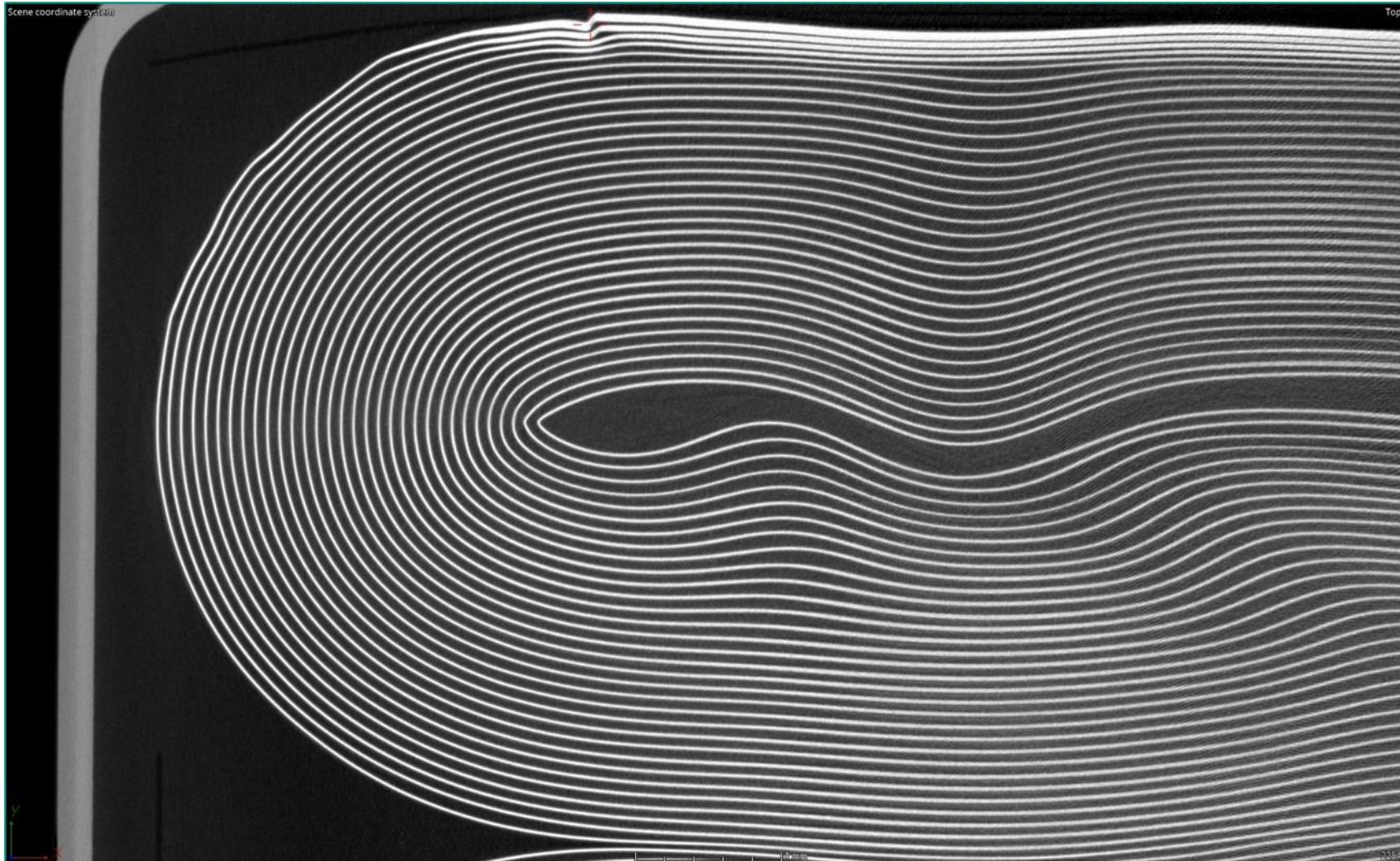
260 kV / 110 µA

Scan time 2 h

Voxel size 17 µm
(Resolution 2)

Red cross indicates cross section of next slide.

Elerix 100Ah scan of bottom part



Elerix 100Ah bottom part

CT X-Ray image

V|tome|x M300

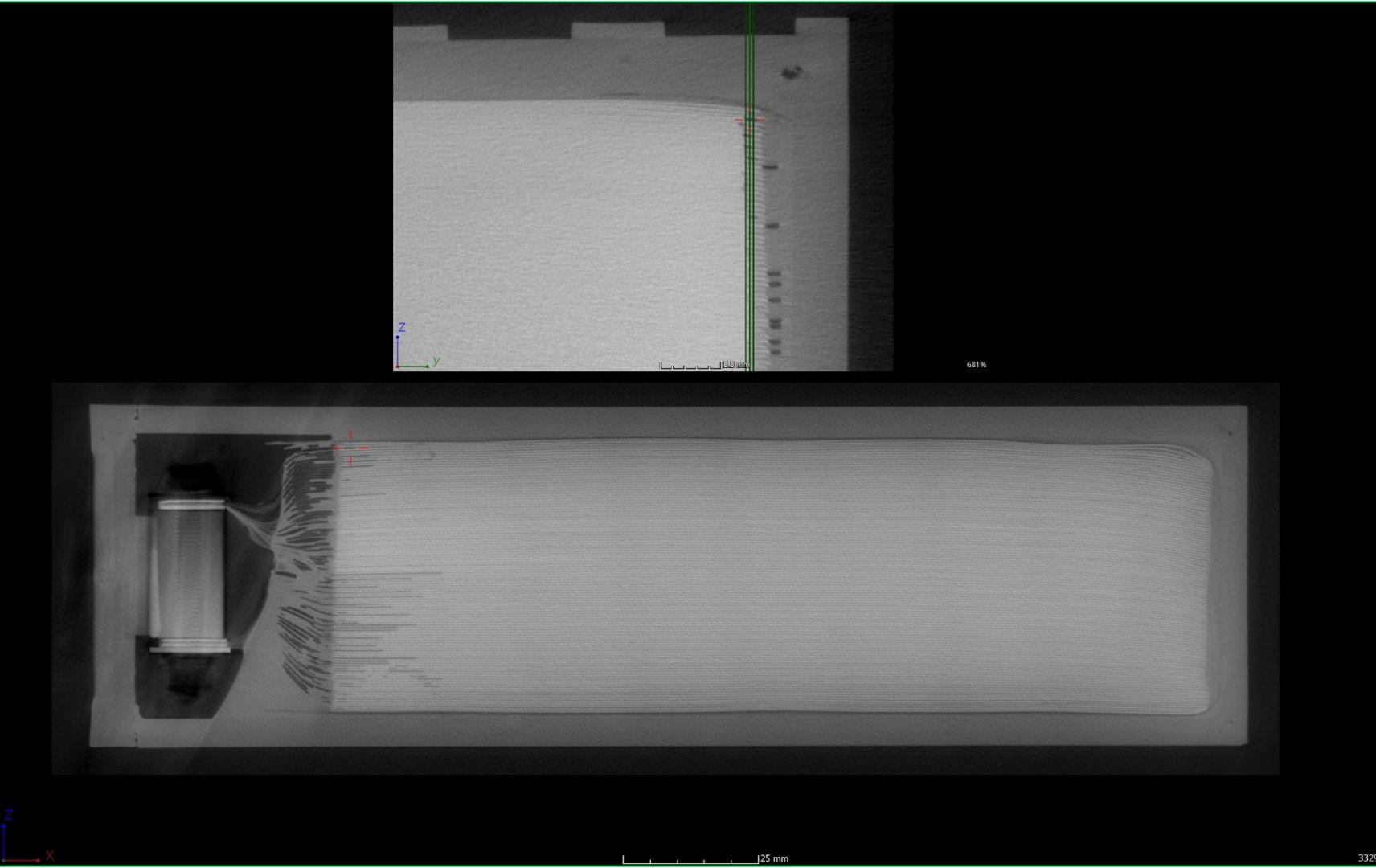
260 kV / 110 μ A

Scan time 2 h

Voxel size 17 μ m

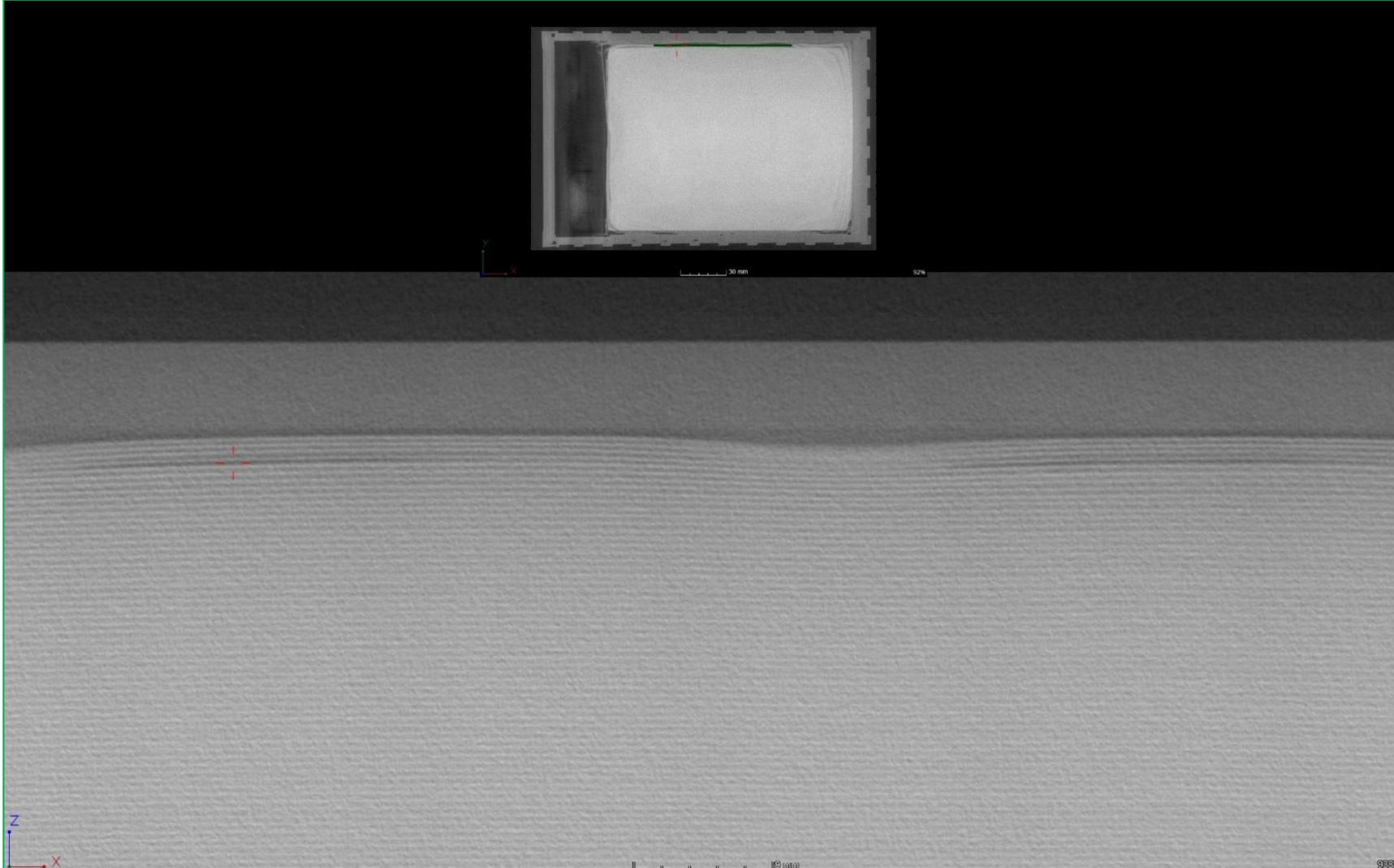
Red cross area of previous slide (perpendicular) showing alignment quality.

Winston 100Ah overview scan



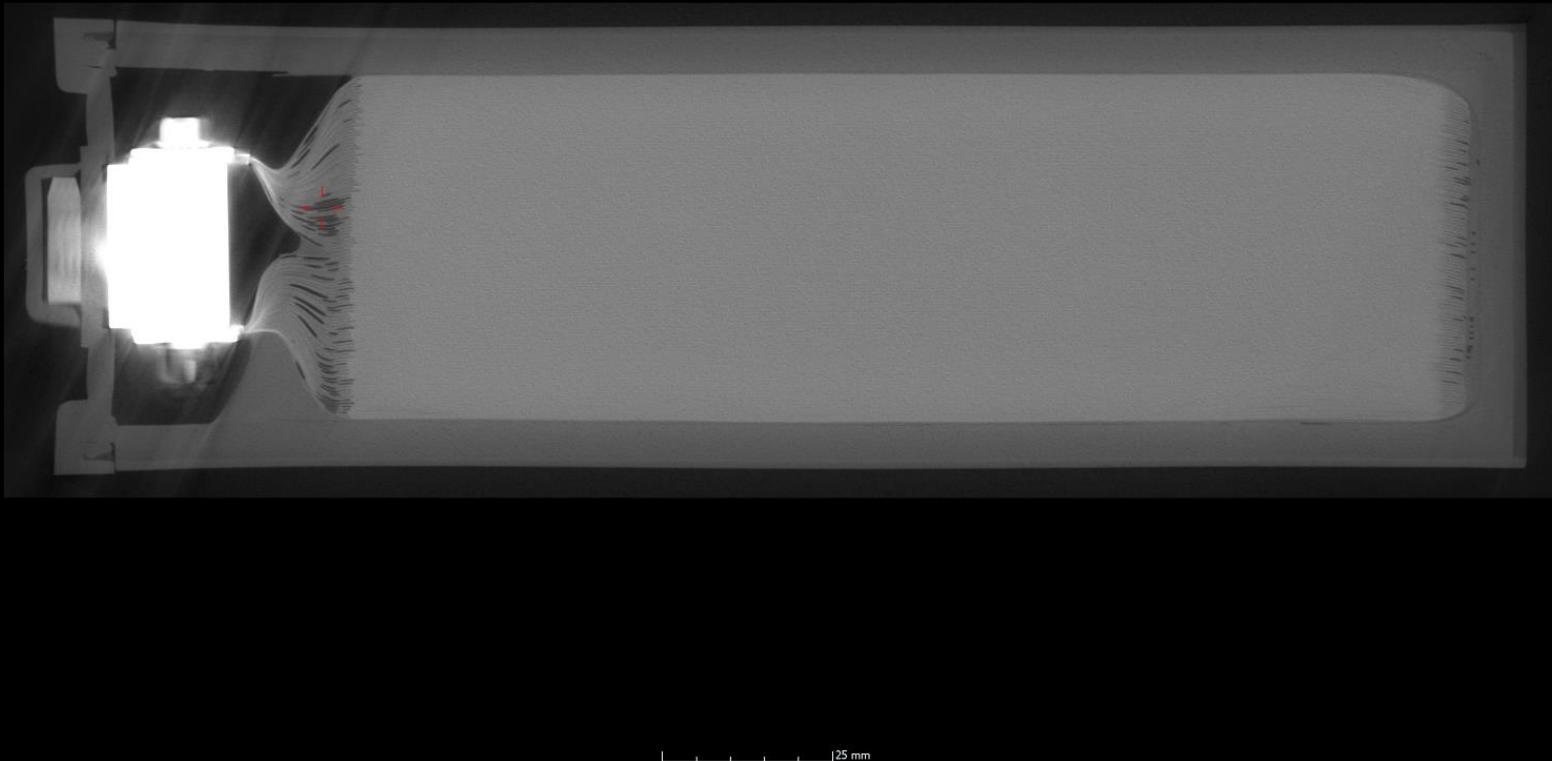
Winston 100Ah
CT X-Ray image
V|tome|x L450
450 kV / 1500 μ A
Scan time 130 min
Voxel size 70 μ m
Two overview slice views. Red cross presents always the same “point” in the slice views.

Winston 100Ah overview scan



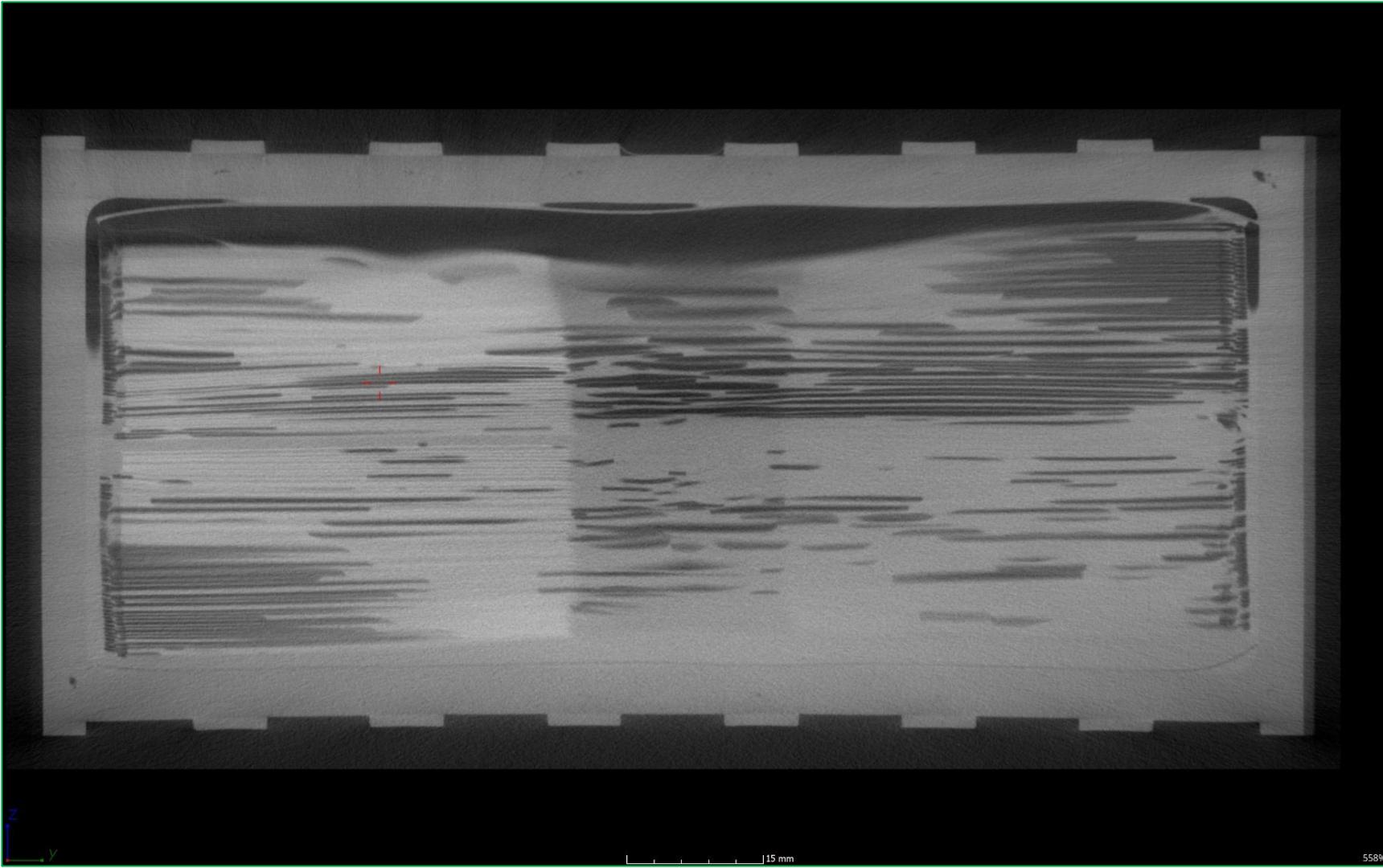
Winston 100Ah
CT X-Ray image
V|tome|x L450
450 kV / 1500 μ A
Scan time 130 min
Voxel size 70 μ m
Slice view (along
green line of small
image above). –
Alignment of
cathodes and
anodes is visible.

Winston 100Ah overview scan



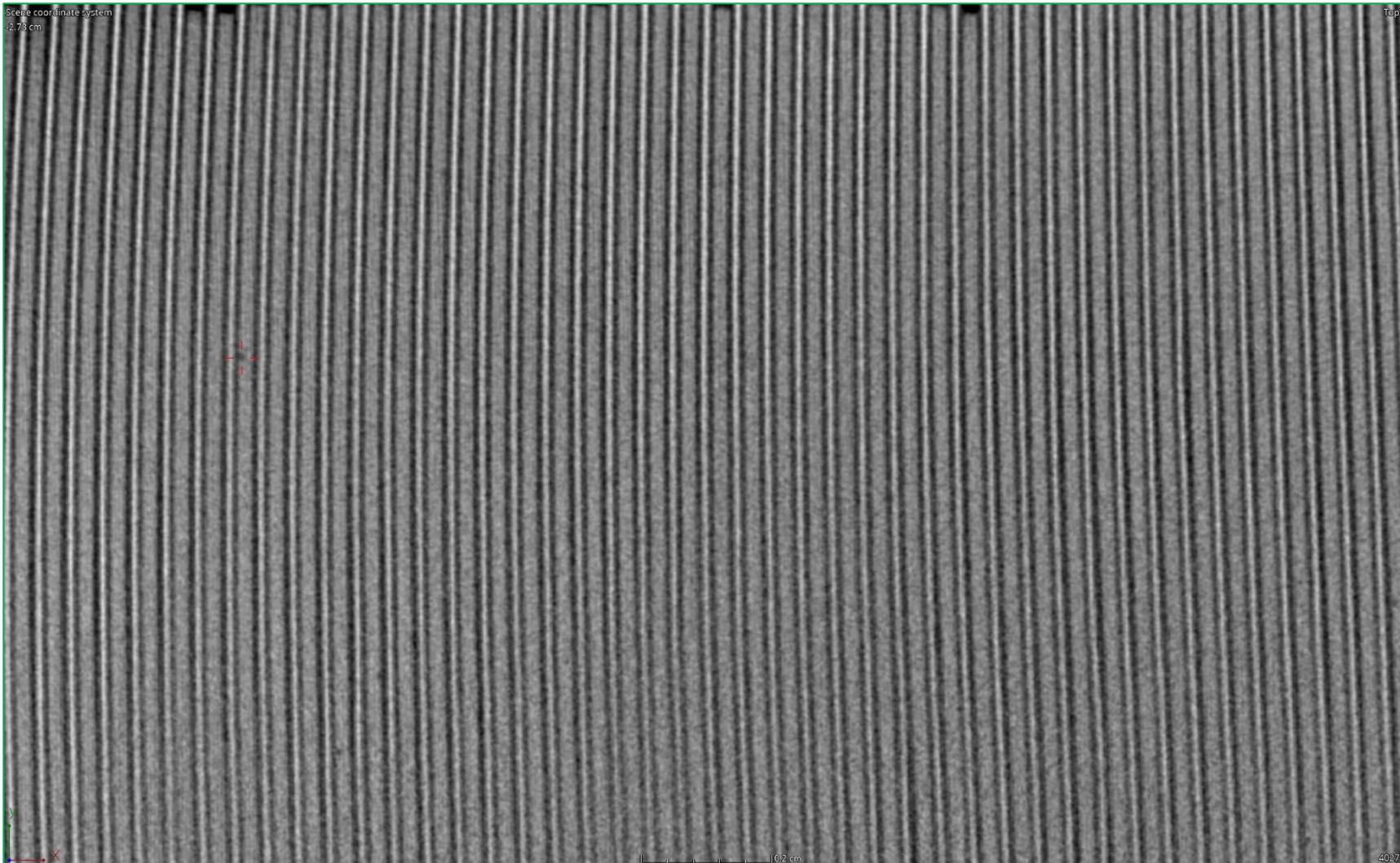
Winston 100Ah
CT X-Ray image
V|tome|x L450
450 kV / 1500 μ A
Scan time 130 min
Voxel size 70 μ m
Slice view of anode
(copper, white) area.
Red cross in area is
shown on next slide in
cross section.

Winston 100Ah overview scan



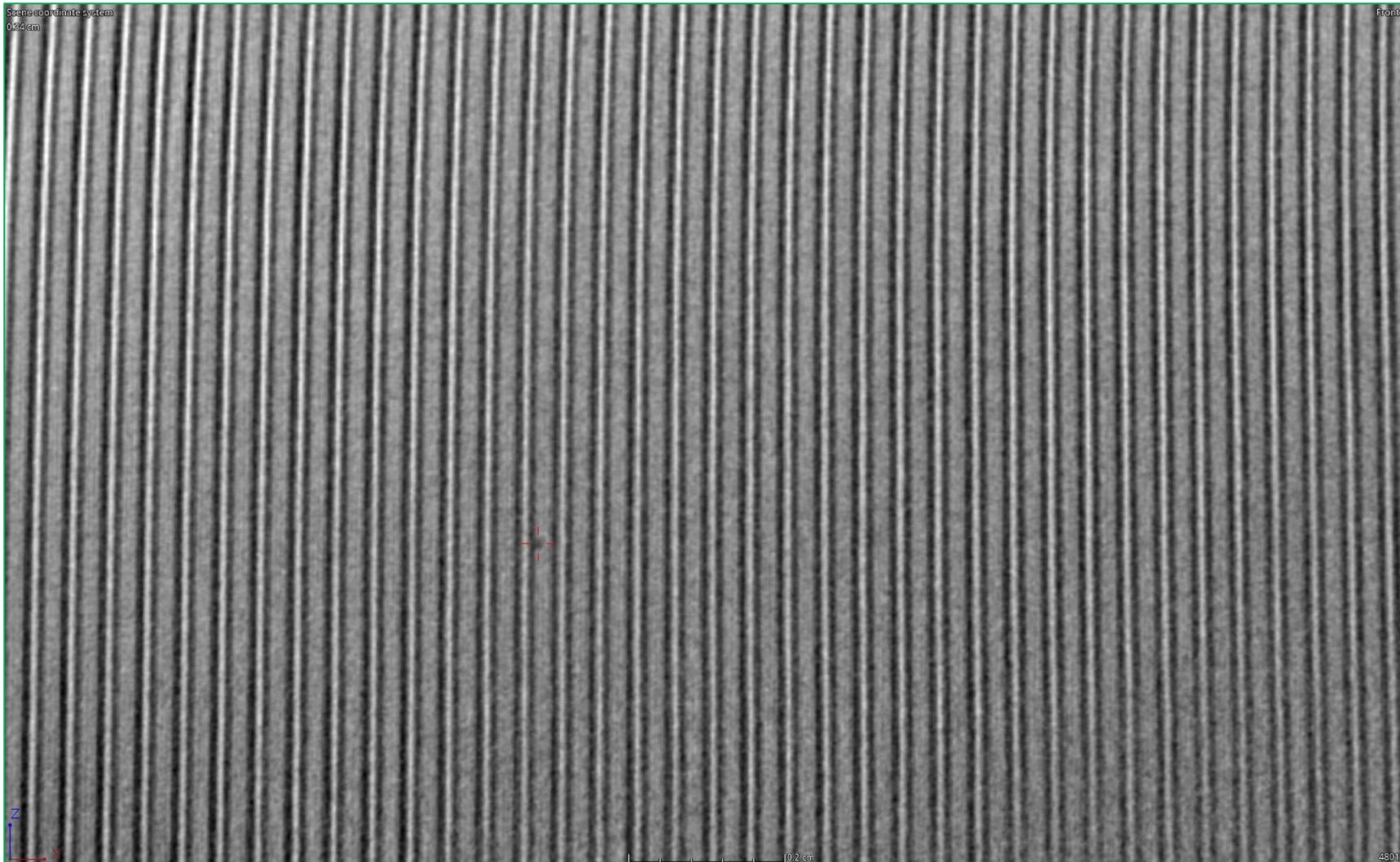
Winston 100Ah
CT X-Ray image
V|tome|x L450
450 kV / 1500 μ A
Scan time 130 min
Voxel size 70 μ m
Slice view. Red cross
in the region of the
overhang area which
was presented on
previous slide.

Winston 100Ah scan of top part



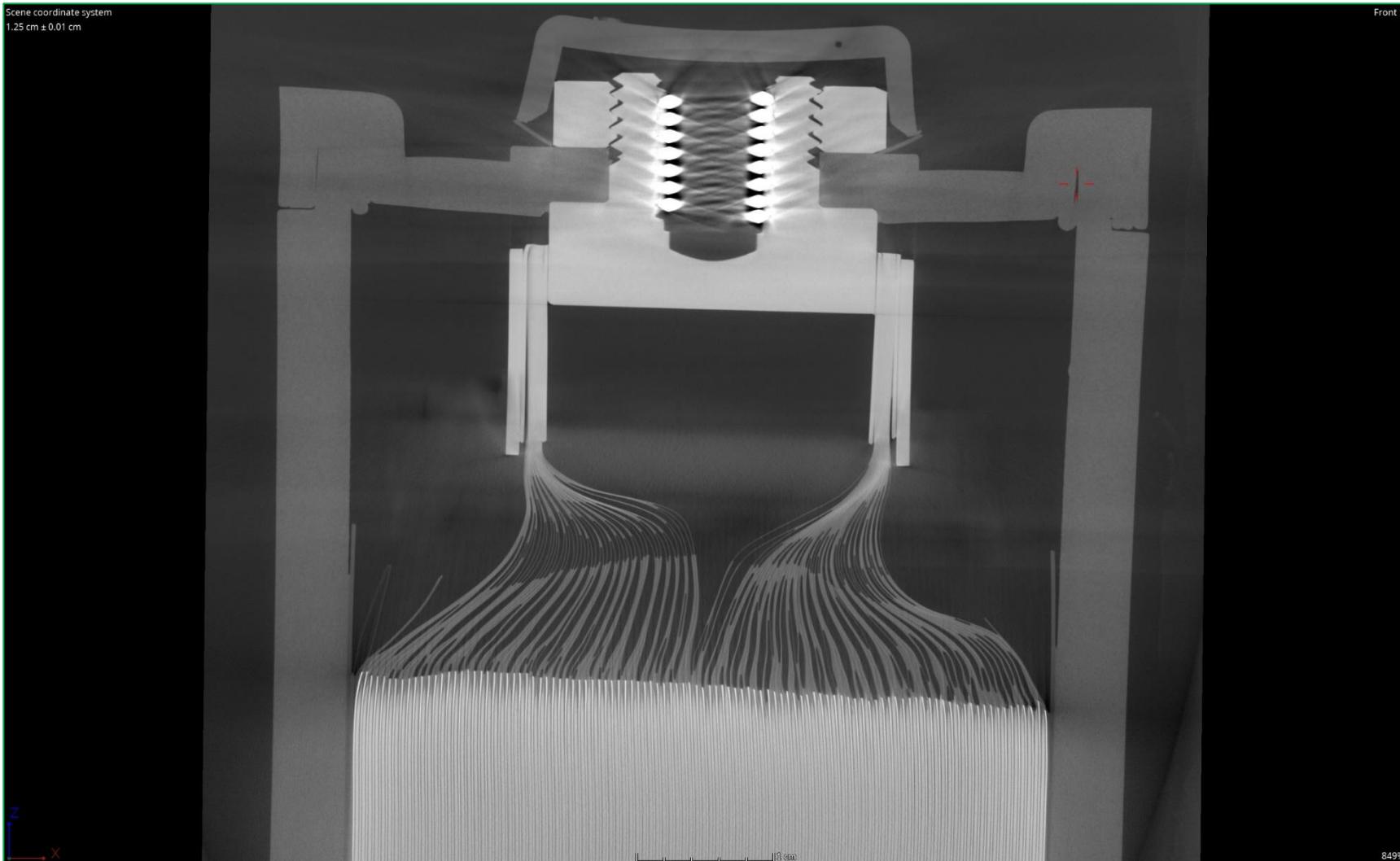
Winston 100Ah top part
CT X-Ray image
V|tome|x M300
260 kV / 110 μ A
Scan time 2 h
Voxel size 20 μ m
(Resolution 2)
Slice view. Alignment of cathodes and anodes.

Winston 100Ah scan of top part



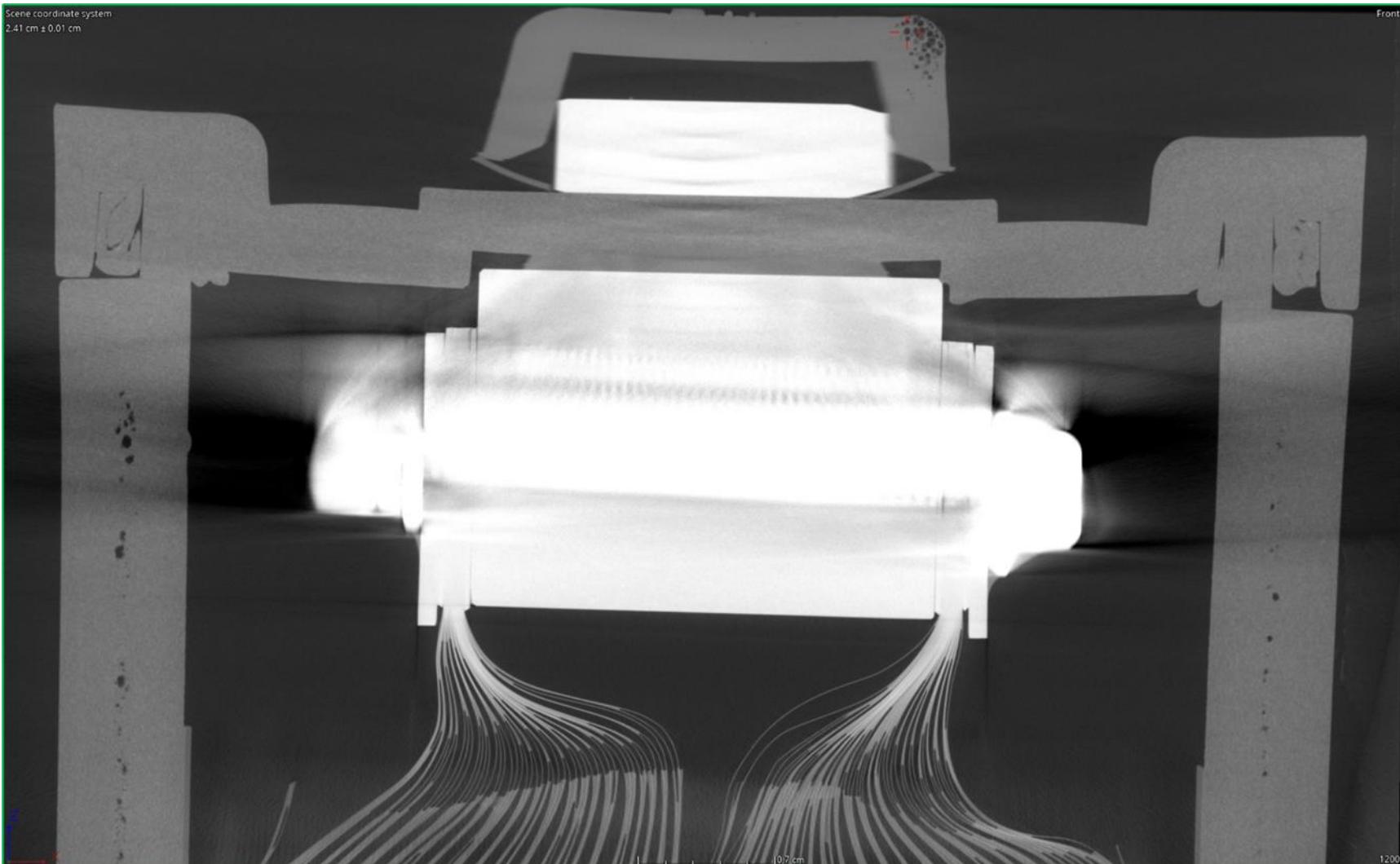
Winston 100Ah top part
CT X-Ray image
V|tome|x M300
260 kV / 110 μ A
Scan time 2 h
Voxel size 20 μ m
Slice view. Higher magnification of previous image.

Winston 100Ah scan of top part



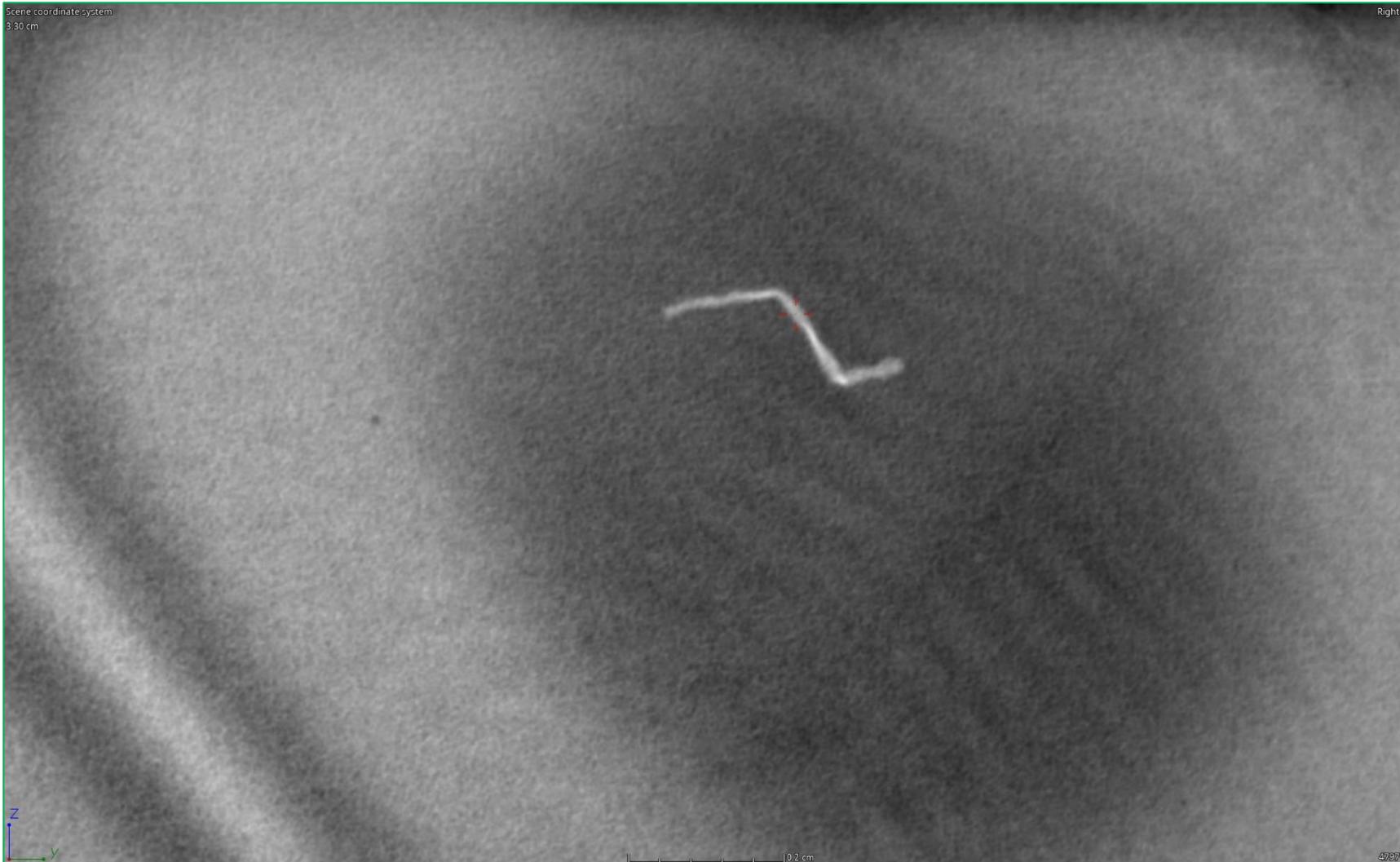
Winston 100Ah top part
CT X-Ray image
V|tome|x M300
260 kV / 110 μ A
Scan time 2 h
Voxel size 20 μ m
Slice view of cathode, overhang area and a part of the housing.

Winston 100Ah scan of top part



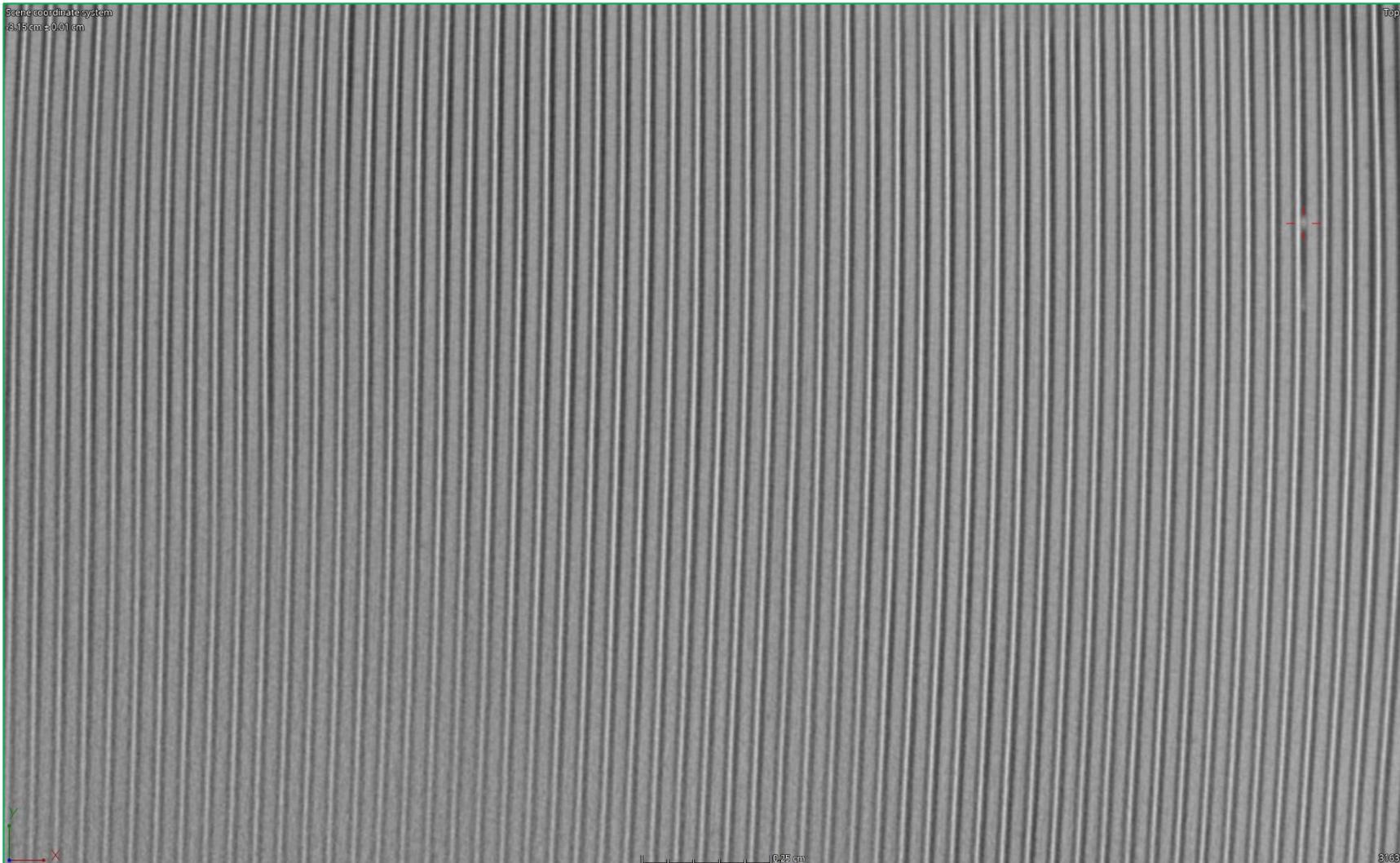
Winston 100Ah top part
CT X-Ray image
V|tome|x M300
260 kV / 110 μ A
Scan time 2 h
Voxel size 20 μ m
Slice view of anode and a part of the housing.

Winston 100Ah scan of top part



Winston 100Ah top part
CT X-Ray image
V|tome|x M300
260 kV / 110 μ A
Scan time 2 h
Voxel size 20 μ m
Slice view. Red cross indicates very high magnification of a small metal part.

Winston 100Ah scan of top part



Winston 100Ah top
part

CT X-Ray image

V|tome|x M300

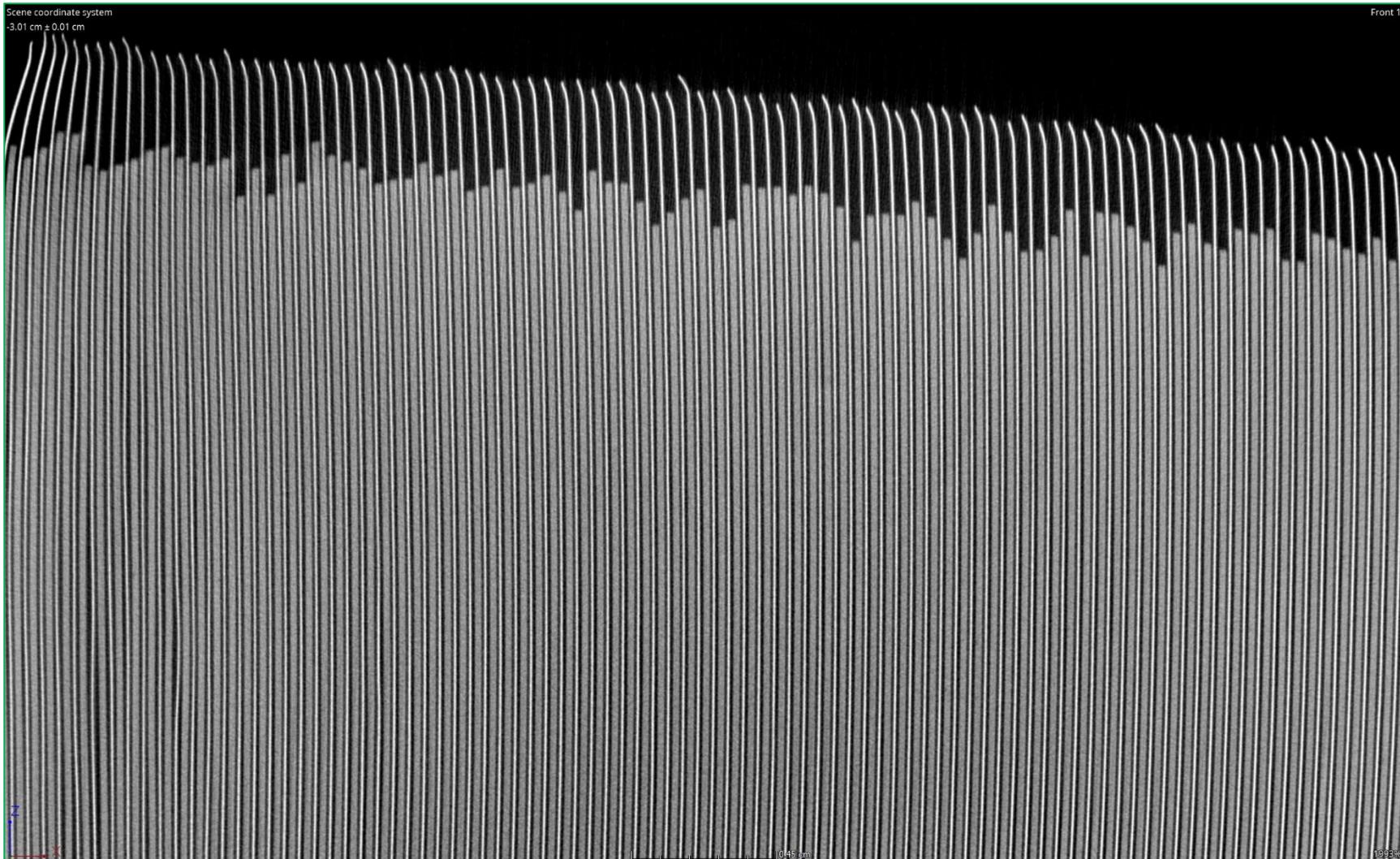
260 kV / 110 μ A

Scan time 2 h

Voxel size 20 μ m

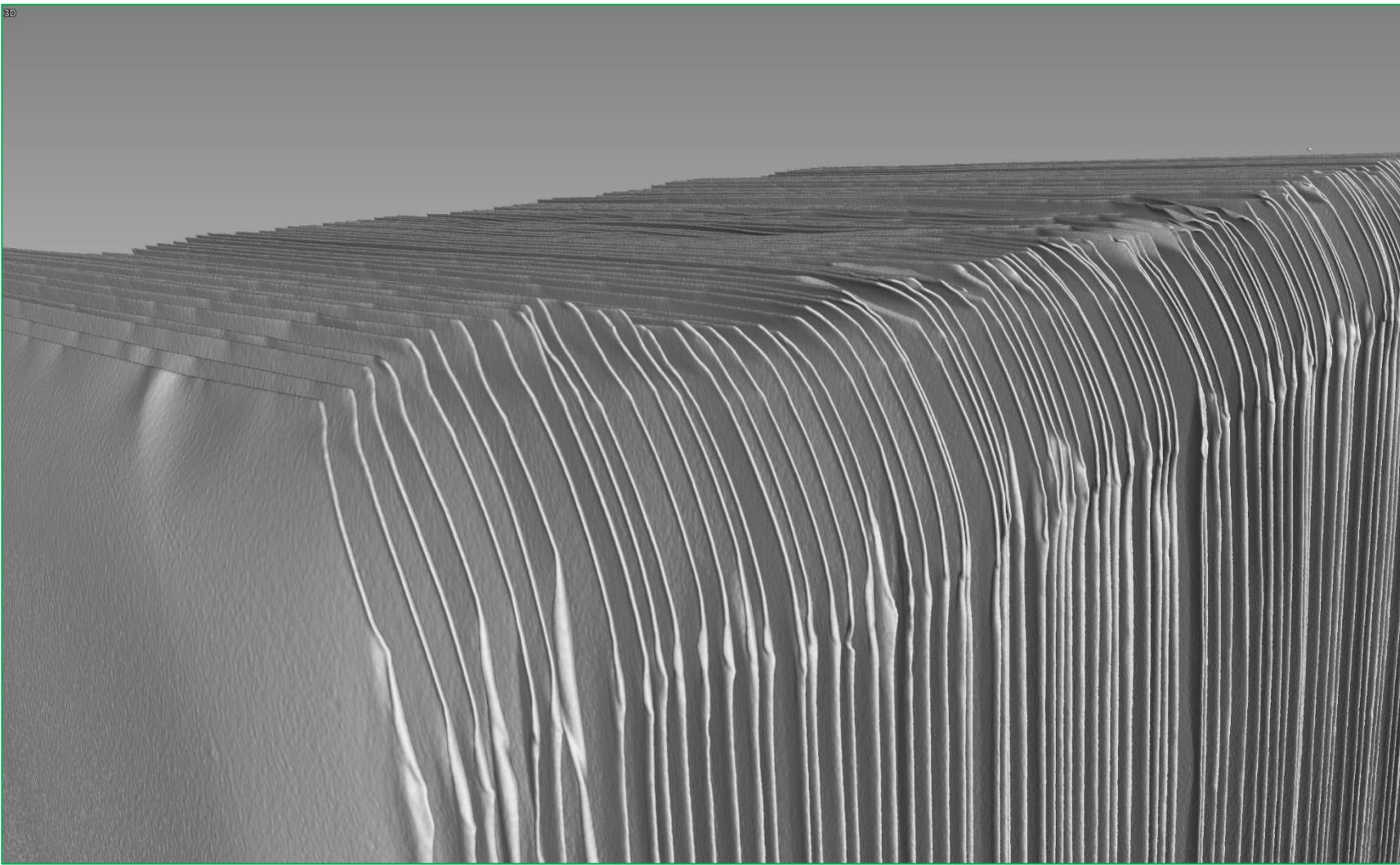
Lower magnification
of alignment of
cathodes and
anodes.

Winston 100Ah scan of bottom part



Winston 100Ah
bottom part
CT X-Ray image
V|tome|x M300
260 kV / 110 μ A
Scan time 2 h
Voxel size 17 μ m
(Resolution 2)
Presentation of
overhang at medium
magnification.

Winston 100Ah scan of bottom part



Winston 100Ah
bottom part
CT X-Ray image
V|tome|x M300
260 kV / 110 μ A
Scan time 2 h
Voxel size 17 μ m
3D view of electrodes
stack.

Scan Parameters

In this section you find the scan parameters for the scans.

Scan Parameters: CT Scans with V|tome|x L450

System

Phoenix V|tome|x L450

Acq./rec. software:

datos|x 2.9

Voxel size:

65-70 µm

Tube parameters: voltage, filter

450 kV / 1.0 mm Brass, 4.5 mm Sn

Tube current / target power:

1500 µA / 675 W

Focal spot size:

400 µm (calculated)

Exposure time (Average / Skip):

1000 ms (4/1), Winston 1000 ms (2/1)

No of images / total scan time:

2000 / 2.8 h (Winston 130 min)

Reconstruction time:

Less than 1 min

Scan Parameters: CT Scans with V|tome|x M300

System	Phoenix V tome x M300
Acq./rec. software:	datos x 2.9
Voxel size:	17-22 µm
Tube parameters: voltage, filter	260 kV / 0.5 mm Cu
Tube current / target power:	110 µA / 28.6 W
Focal spot size:	28.6 µm (calculated)
Exposure time (Average / Skip):	500 ms (6/1)
No of images / total scan time:	2000/ 2 h
Reconstruction time:	Less than 1 min

Recommended Solution

Adjacently we recommend an optimized technical solution including X-ray system and software as well as required options and accessories.

V|tomelx L450



- 450 kV / 1500 W bipolar minifocus X-ray tube
- Fast CT acquisition and brilliant images by next generation highly sensitive Dynamic 41|100 detector with 100 µm pixel pitch for detection of 2x smaller defects and inspection of larger objects at higher resolution (optional Dynamic 41|200) .
-
-

v|tome|x M300



- 300 kV / 500 W Open directional microfocus X-ray tube
- Temperature stabilized GE Dynamic 41|200 detector with superior image quality, 16" x 16", 200 µm pixel size, 2036 x 2036 pixels extremely high dynamic range > 10000:1
- Optional high-resolution 180 kV nano CT®
- Optional GE Dynamic 41|100 detector, 16 MP, 100 µm Pixel Size.
- Optional high-flux|target
- Optional fully automated robot
- Optional scatter|correct technology to perform cone beam CT scans with the quality level of up to 100 times slower fan beam CT

Glossary

On the following slides you find a glossary and some illustrations for the main technical terms in X-ray inspection and CT systems.

Terminology: X-ray tubes

tube voltage U_{Acc}	Acceleration voltage for the electron in the X-ray tube	
tube current I_{tube}	electric current of the electron beam in the tube	
hp tube	high power tube- standard sealed X-ray tube focal spot $200 \mu m .. 1000 \mu m$	
microfocus tube	an X-ray tube with focal spot $< 100 \mu m$	
nanofocus tube	an X-ray tube with focal spot $< 1 \mu m$	Waygate
open X-ray tube	an X-tay tube with a permanently pumped housing, can be opened to replace wear-out part	
sealed X-ray tube	an X-tay tube with a sealed housing, maintenance free	
focal spot size F, φ	diameter of the focal spot, i.e. the X-ray source	ASTM E1000

Terminology: CT Systems

Voxel	element of a tomographic volume	ASTM E1316
Voxel size Δv	Length, width height of a voxel $\Delta v = \frac{\Delta p}{v}$	ASTM E1441
FDD	Focus-Detector-Distance	
FOD	Focus-Object-Distance	
Cone beam CT	CT using a DDA, also 3D CT	ASTM E1441
Fan beam CT	CT using a LDA, also 2D CT	ASTM E1441

Terminology: CT Systems

roi scan	a CT scan only of a part of the sample diameter	
sector scan	a CT scan of only a section of the sample diameter in an incomplete rotation	Waygate
helix scan	scan with helix shaped trajectory (see image), free from Feldkamp artefact	
fast scan	scan under continuous rotation – saves manipulation time	Waygate
x-offset	scan with rotation off center to increase field of view	
virtual detector	the detector moves in x-direction to increase field of view	
multi bhc	software to correct multiple beam hardening artefacts	Waygate
scatter correct	physical apparatus to remove scatter effects from a scan	Waygate

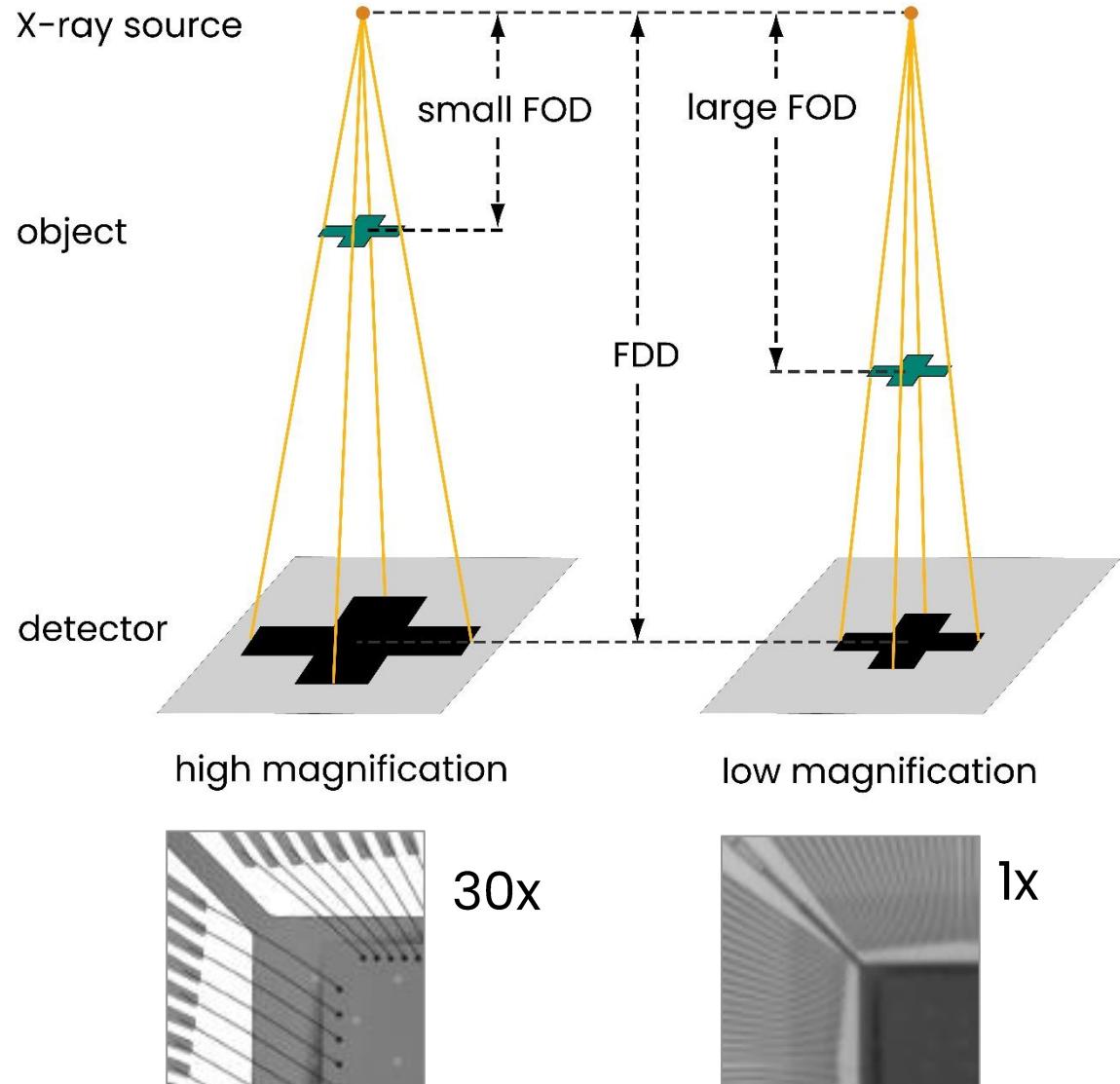
Terminology: Detectors

DDA	Digital Detector Array	ASTM E1441
LDA	Linear Detector Array	ASTM E1441
Pixel	smallest element of a DDA or LDA	ASTM E1316
Pixel pitch Δp	distance of pixels in X- or Y direction; raster size	ASTM E1316
Scintillator	layer in front of the diodes to convert X-ray to visible light	
Diodes	actuals light sensitive elemnts of the DDA/LDA	
Spider Diagram	standardised diagram to specify detectors	ASTM E2597
SR_b	basic Spatial Resolution	ASTM E2597

Terminology: Image Quality

v, M	geometric magnification $v = \frac{FDD}{FOD}$	ASTM E1000
U_g	geom. unsharpness $U_g = \varphi \left(\frac{FDD}{FOD} - 1 \right) = \varphi(v - 1)$	
SR_b	Basic spatial resolution of a DDA or LDA	ASTM E2597
SR_b^{image}	Spatial basic resolution in the image (Object Scale)	ASTM E2002
U_T	Total unsharpness	ASTM E1000, E 2002
SNR	Signal-to-Noise Ratio	ASTM E1441
CNR	Contrast-to-Noise Ratio	ASTM E1441
$MTF_{10\%}$	Measure for the resolution of a CT system	ASTM E1414, E1695
CDF	Measure for the detectability of features through noise	ASTM E1414, E1695

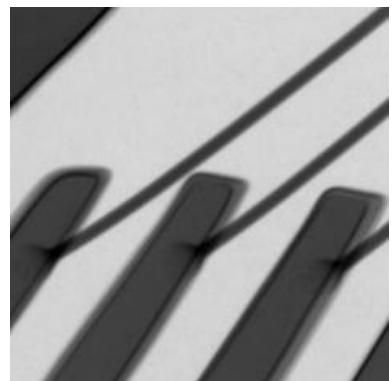
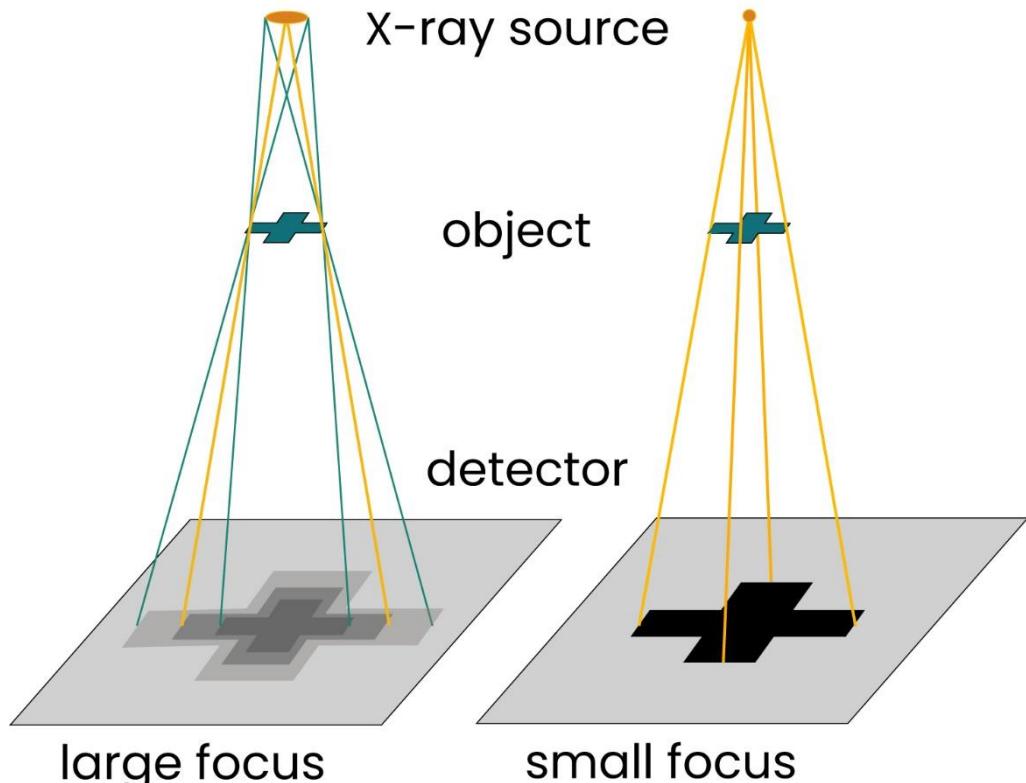
Why magnification?



The geometric magnification is needed to compensate the **large pixel pitch** of the detectors (100 to 200 μm)

An object feature must be **magnified** so that its image covers several pixels to be clearly detectable.

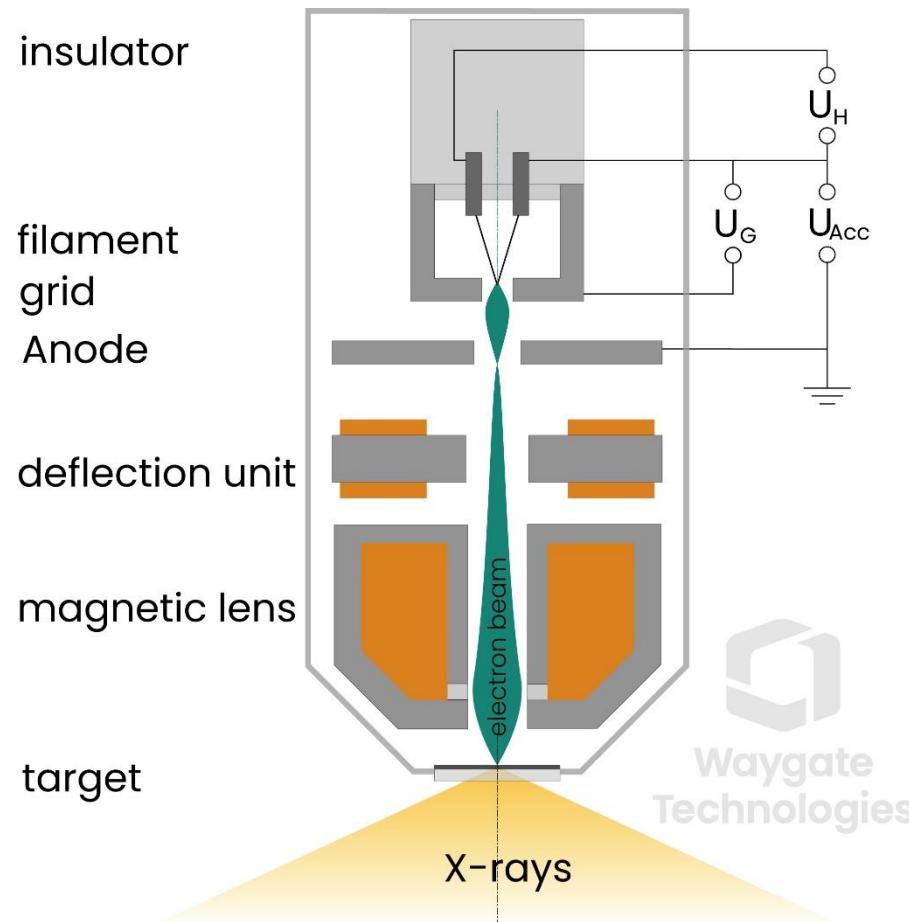
Why microfocus....?



The size of the focal spot or source causes a **penumbra** (half-shadow) or geometric unsharpness around the object points that compromises the resolution of the system.

By microfocus and nanofocus tubes we make the source small enough to minimize this effect.

How do microfocus ...?



Electrons are emitted from the filament heated by the heating voltage U_H and accelerated by the potential difference U_{Acc} (generator).

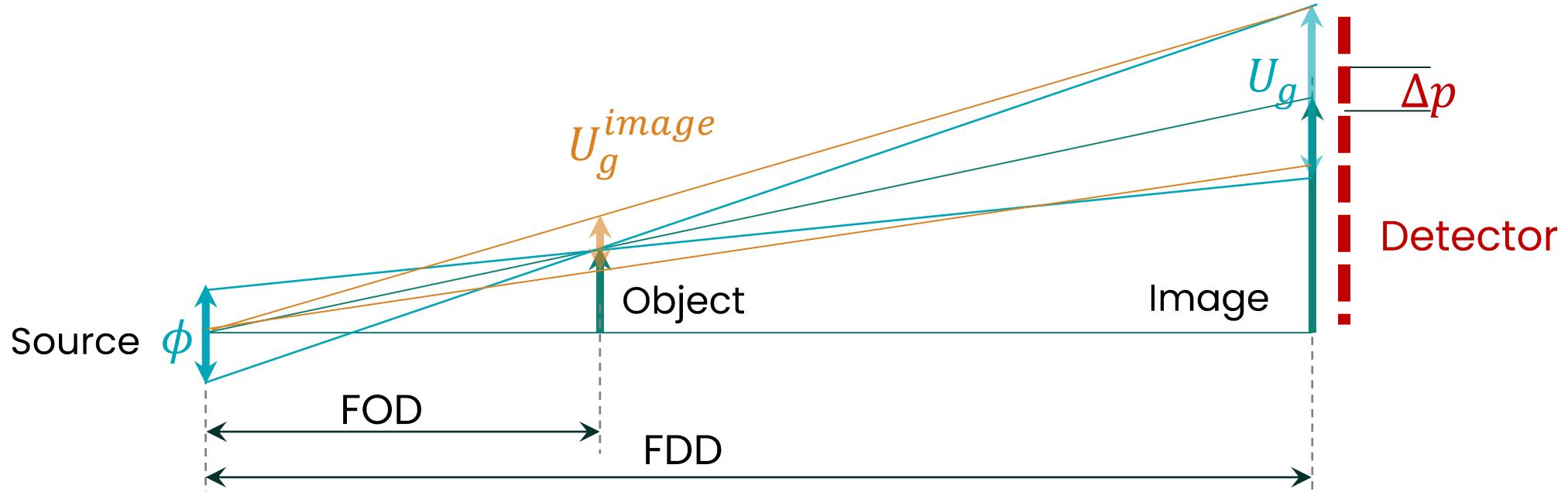
They propagate through a hole in the anode.

Then they drift in field-free space.

The beam is aligned by deflection units and focused by a magnetic lens on to a spot on the target, the focal spot which is the actual X-ray source.

The current is controlled by the grid electrode voltage U_G .

How to calculate total unsharpness?



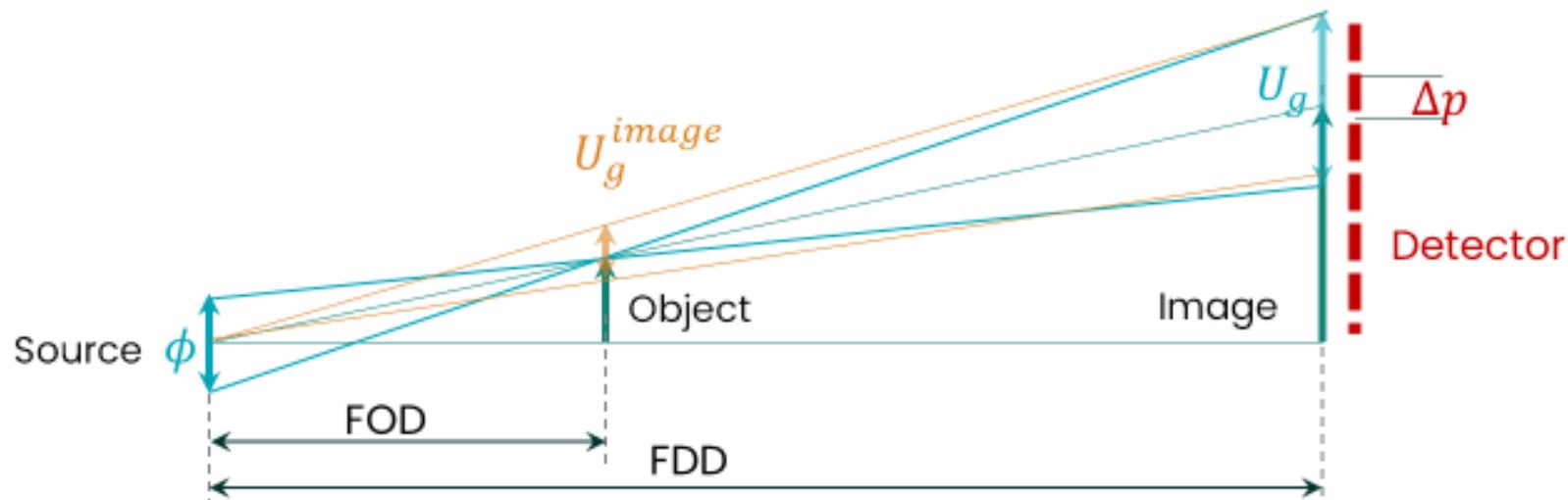
The detector SR_b and the geometric unsharpness U_g both contribute to total unsharpness U_T

The Formula from ISO 17636-2 (adapted)

$$U_T^{image} = \frac{1}{v} \cdot \sqrt{U_g^2 + U_{det}^2}$$

$$U_T^{image} = \frac{1}{v} \cdot \sqrt{((v - 1)\varphi)^2 + (2 \cdot SR_b)^2}$$

Tube Detector

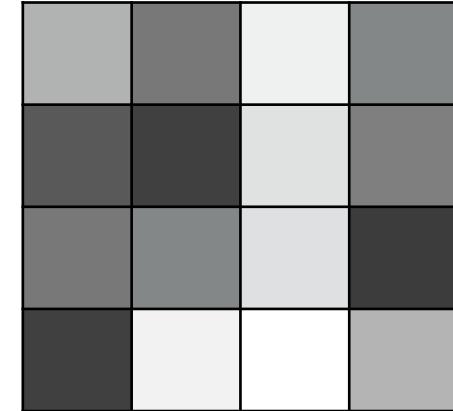


X-ray image and tomogram

An X-ray image is a 2D matrix of image element, the pixels.

Each pixel holds a pixel value which correspond to the received dose.

So each pixel contains information about the matter which was in the paths of the beams that hit this pixel:

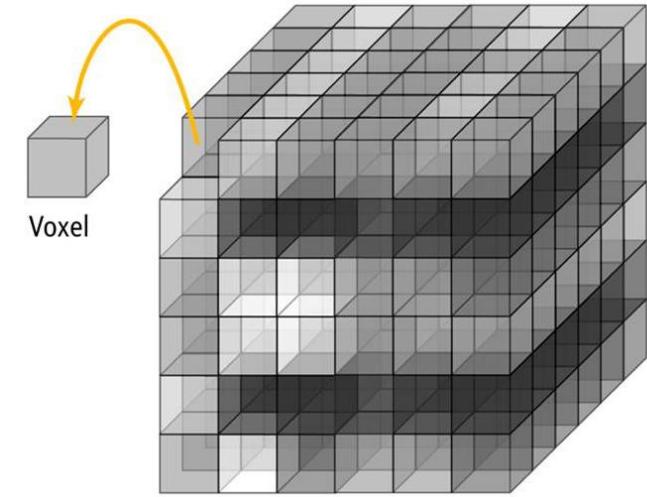


$$I_0 \rightarrow \begin{array}{cccc} \text{gray} & \text{white} & \text{gray} & \text{gray} \end{array} \rightarrow I(x, y) = I_0 e^{\int -\mu(x, y, z) ds}$$

X-ray image and tomogram

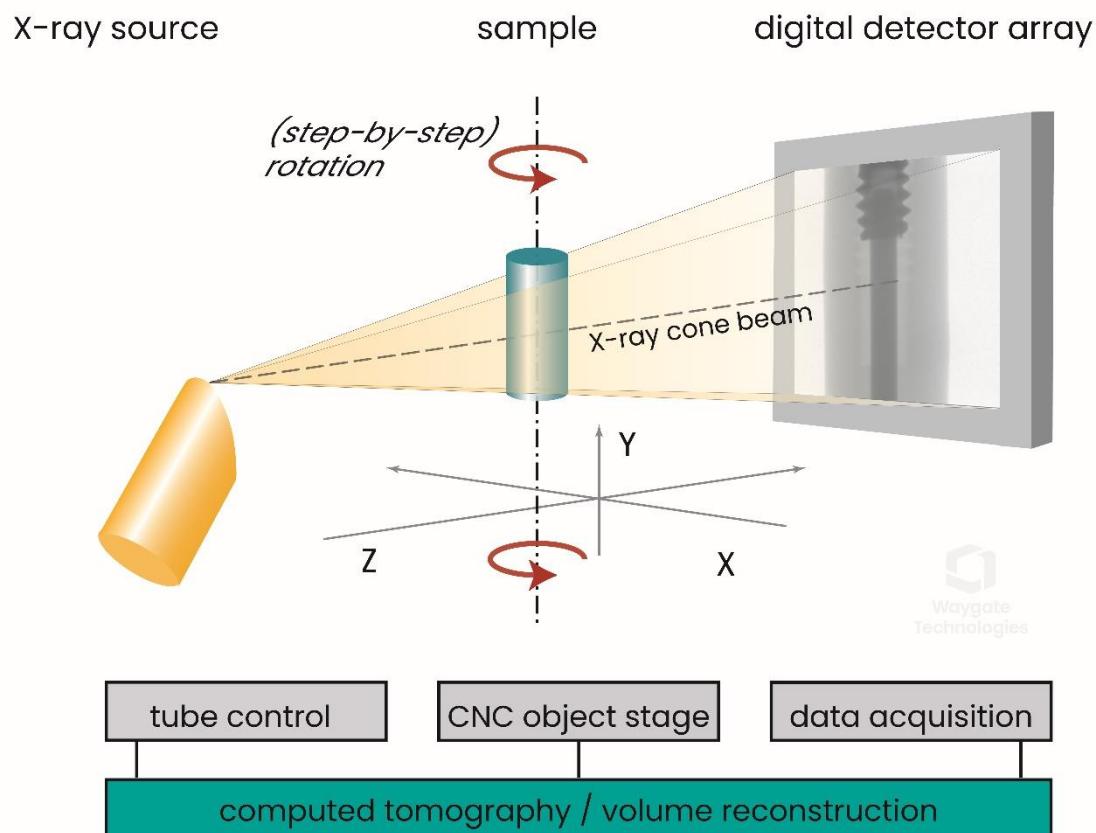
An tomogram is a 3D matrix of image element, the voxels. Each voxel holds a voxel value which correspond to the average attenuation coefficient $\mu(x, y, z)$ in the corresponding object area.

So there must be a way to retrieve this from X-ray images in which all the μ are mixed.



$$I_0 \rightarrow I(x, y) = I_0 e^{\int -\mu(x, y, z) ds}$$

CT Acquisition



Cone Beam CT

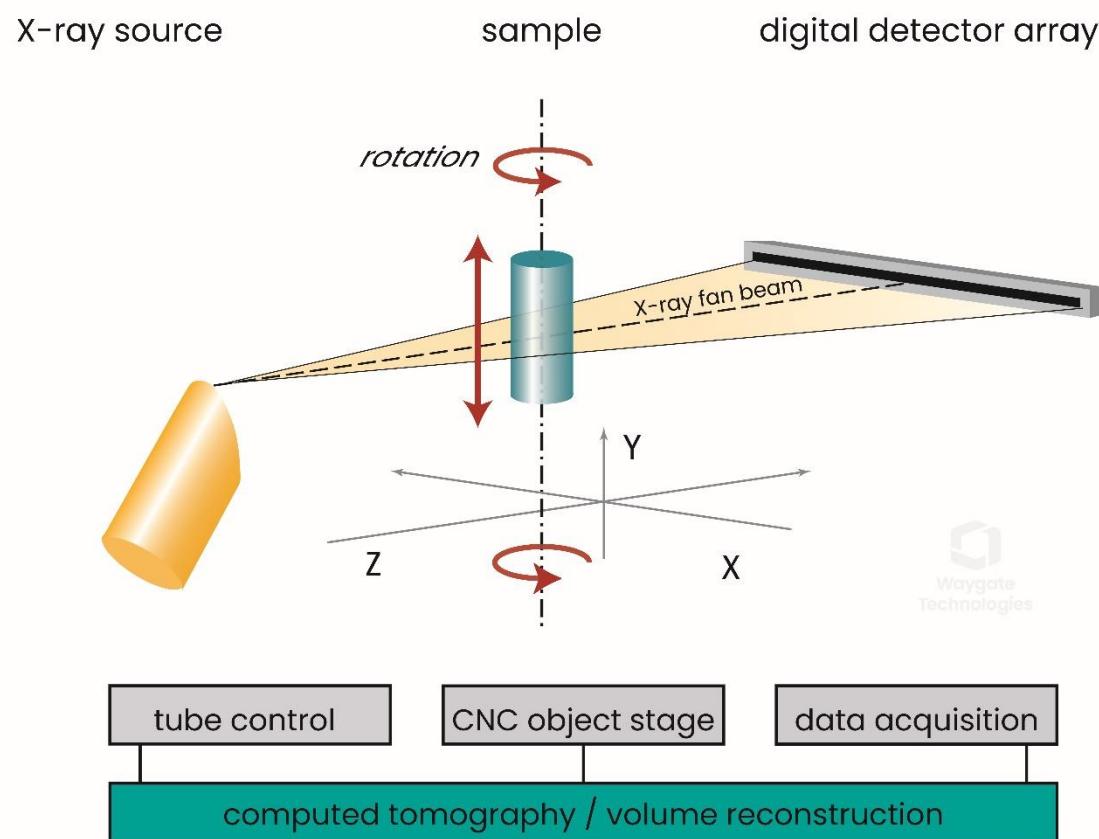
The sample is irradiated by a **cone** shaped X-ray beam to create a radiographs.

While rotating the sample continuously or step-by-step by 360° many radiographs (so called projections) are recorded and stored.

Using this set of projections and the geometry data of the apparatus the **3D volume** is reconstructed numerically.

The CT system automatically controls the acquisition process and log all relevant data.

CT Acquisition



Fan Beam CT

The sample is irradiated by fans shaped X-ray beam to create a line image.

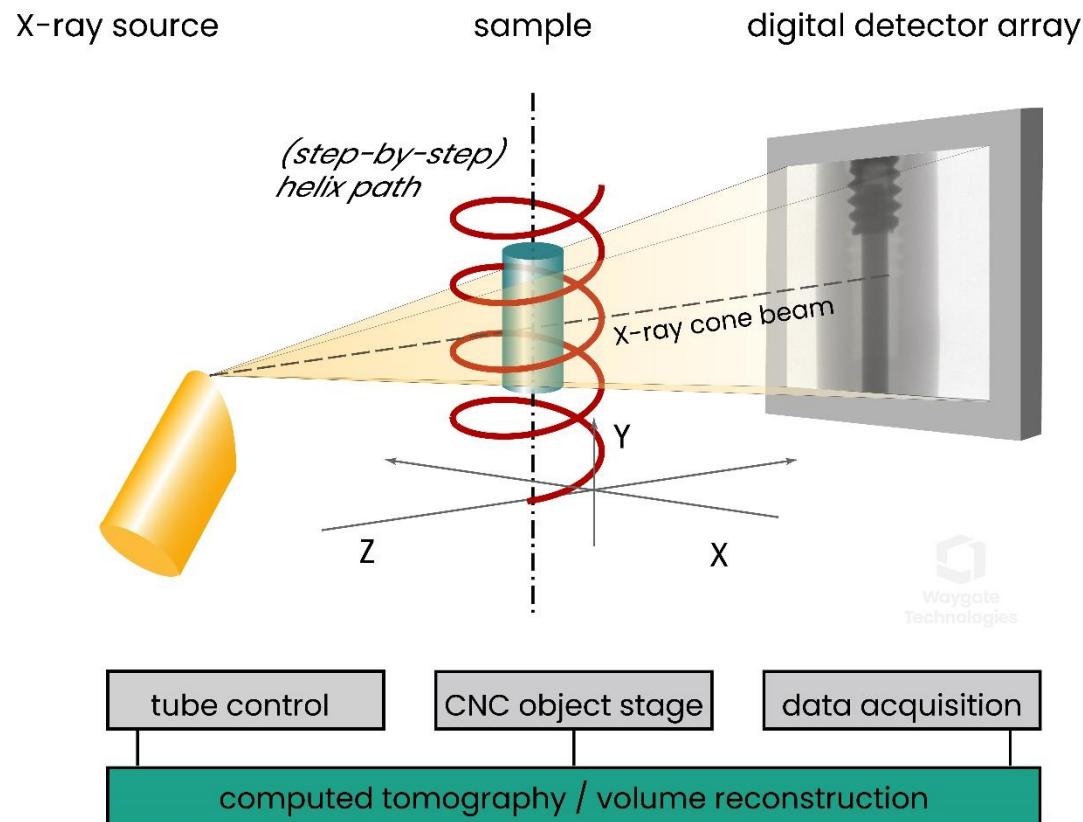
While rotating the sample by 360° many of these images (so called projections) are recorded and stored.

Using this set of projections and the geometry data of the apparatus a **slice image** is reconstructed numerically.

To scan the sample in different height the sample may **move in z direction** with respect to tube and detector

The CT system automatically controls the acquisition process and log all relevant data.

CT Acquisition



Helix CT

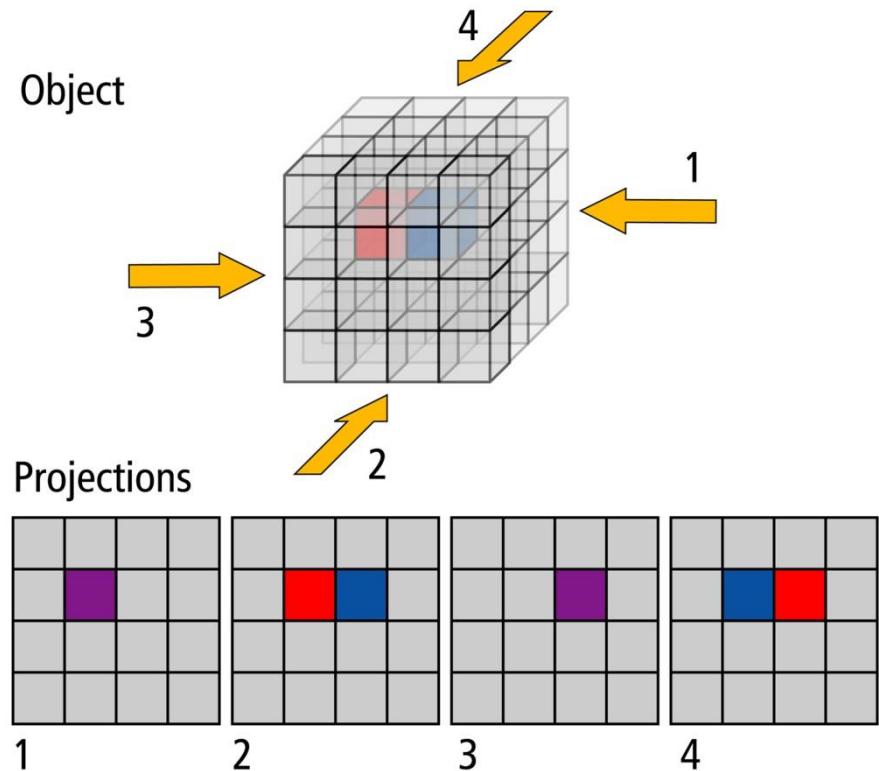
The sample is irradiated by fans shaped X-ray beam to create a line image.

While rotating the sample on a **helix path** many of these images (so called projections) are recorded and stored.

Using this set of projections and the geometry data of the apparatus a **slice image** is reconstructed numerically.

This kind of CT avoids **image artifacts** typical for cone beam CT.

How do we retrieve the 3D data?



Let's try something different:

Model of acquisition

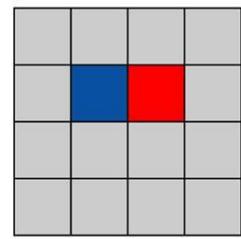
$4 \times 4 \times 4$ voxels

Are projected to four 4×4 pixel images

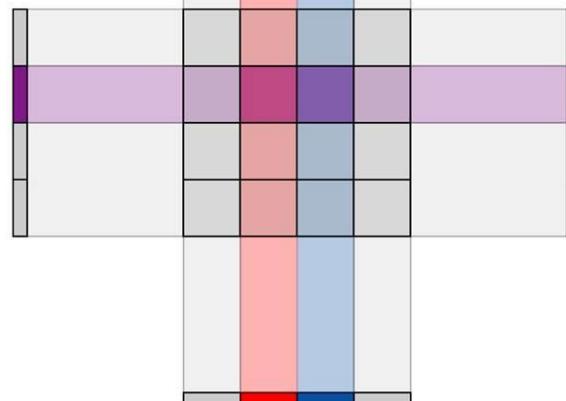
Obviously , the **four projections** contain information on the position an colour of the blue and red feature

How do we retrieve the 3D data?

Projection

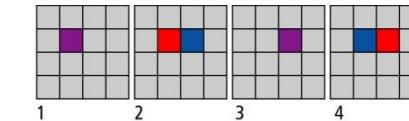
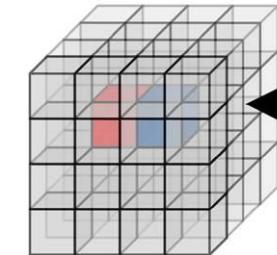


4



Reconstruction of slice #2

Superposition of all **back-projections**





Waygate
Technologies