

Figure 1 The prototype scanning system showing, the frame, linear axes, servo assembly, ultrasonic transducer/holder, X, Y, Z movement motors, suction cups holding the frame to the blade and other system components e.g. vacuum trap



Figure 2 Automated inspection device mounted to vertical turbine blade section at TWI (5m x 1.2m)

Table 1 Laser Sources and Parameters used for Processing GFRP

		UV-laser	VIS-laser	NIR-laser	MIR-laser
Wavelength	λ	355 nm	532 nm	1062 nm	9250 nm
Pulse frequency	f	80 kHz	45 kHz	30 kHz	110 kHz
Laser power	P_L	28 W	14 W	42 W	48 W
Pulse duration	τ	38 ns	16 ns	240 ns	100 ns

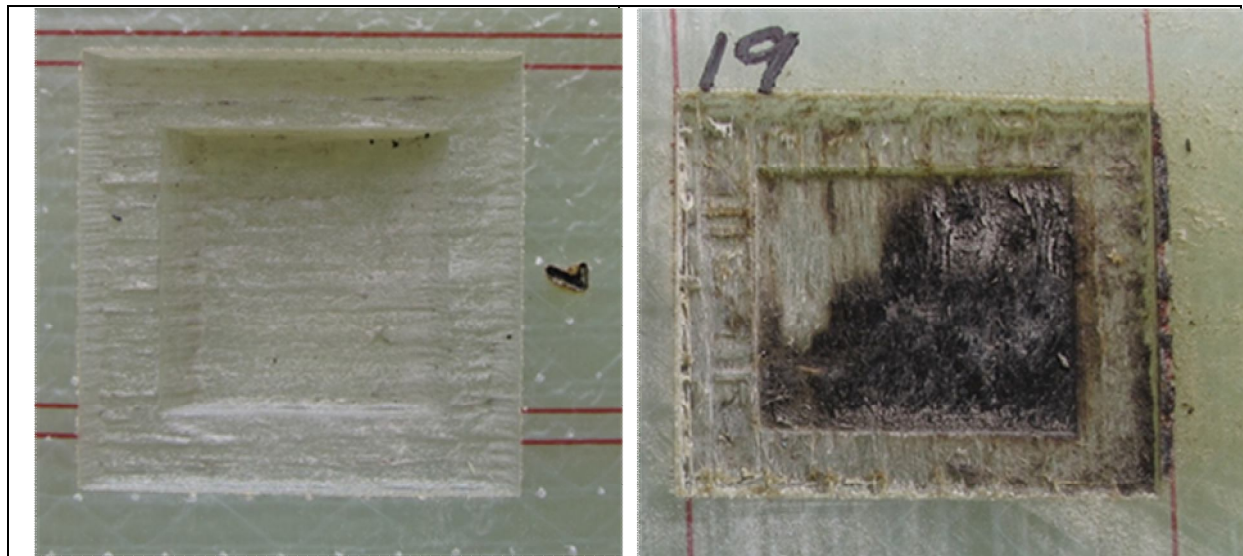


Figure 3 Results for laser ablation using UV-laser (left) and VIS-laser (right)

Table 2 Summary of Laser processing of wind blades

Maximum dimensions of the area to be treated		
DoW Specification for Laser processing	Expected results	
	Laser processing	Semi-automated mechanical milling
Length (X): 100cm. Width (Y): 100 cm.	Unlikely without robotic arm	Length>1m Width> 1m
Diameter of material to be removed: 20cm	Yes, but low quality	D>50cm
Thickness of structure: 3mm (i.e. 24 plies)	Yes, but low quality	Yes
Radius of curvature (single or double) will not	Yes, but low quality	Yes
Number of stepped layers per side: 24	Yes	Yes
Minimum width of each step: 5mm	Yes, but low quality	Yes
Minimum thickness of each step: 0.125mm	Yes	Yes
Consecutive plies may be of the same or different orientations	Yes	Yes
Other system requirements		
DoW Specification for Laser processing	Expected results	
	Laser processing	Semi-automated mechanical milling
Laser Scanner easily mountable on structure to	Unlikely	N/A
Lightweight overall system configuration.	No	Yes
Flexible part of minimum 5m cable.	Yes (only for certain laser configurations)	N/A
Grinding should be performed in either circular	Yes	Yes
Scarfig instead of stepping should be considered.	Yes	Yes
Main innovations introduced by the new laser device		
DoW Specification for Laser processing	Expected results	
	Laser processing	Semi-automated mechanical milling
High automation of the process, to avoid human and positioning errors.	Yes *	Avoidance of human and positioning errors is achieved in an alternative way
High repeatability of operations.	Yes *	Yes
Geometry introduced via software, so the accuracy of the operation is guaranteed.	Yes *	Accuracy is achieved in an alternative way
High automation of the process, to avoid human and positioning errors.	Yes *	Avoidance of human errors is achieved in an alternative way
High repeatability of operations.	Yes *	Yes

(*) : Subject to quality restrictions



Figure 4 Heating blankets for use with different size and shape damage areas



Figure 5 A 3 meter long and variable width blanket consisting of 2 heating zones, 4 thermocouples and 2 cables for connection of power and thermocouple sensors. The main heating blankets specification is: Operating ambient temperature $>0^{\circ}\text{C}$, Power density of 2500 watts per square meter and a maximum blanket area of 4 Square meters.

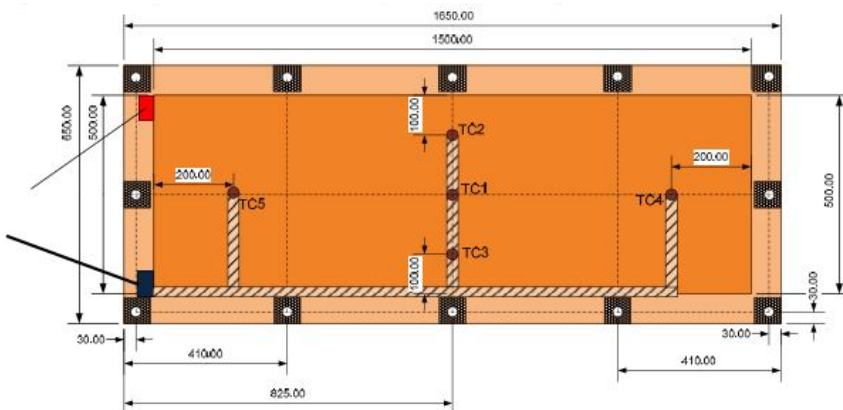


Figure 6 Conductive heating and vacuum blanket with dimensions and thermocouple positioning



Figure 7 Robust, “push-button” conductive heating console for use in-situ repair of wind turbine blades