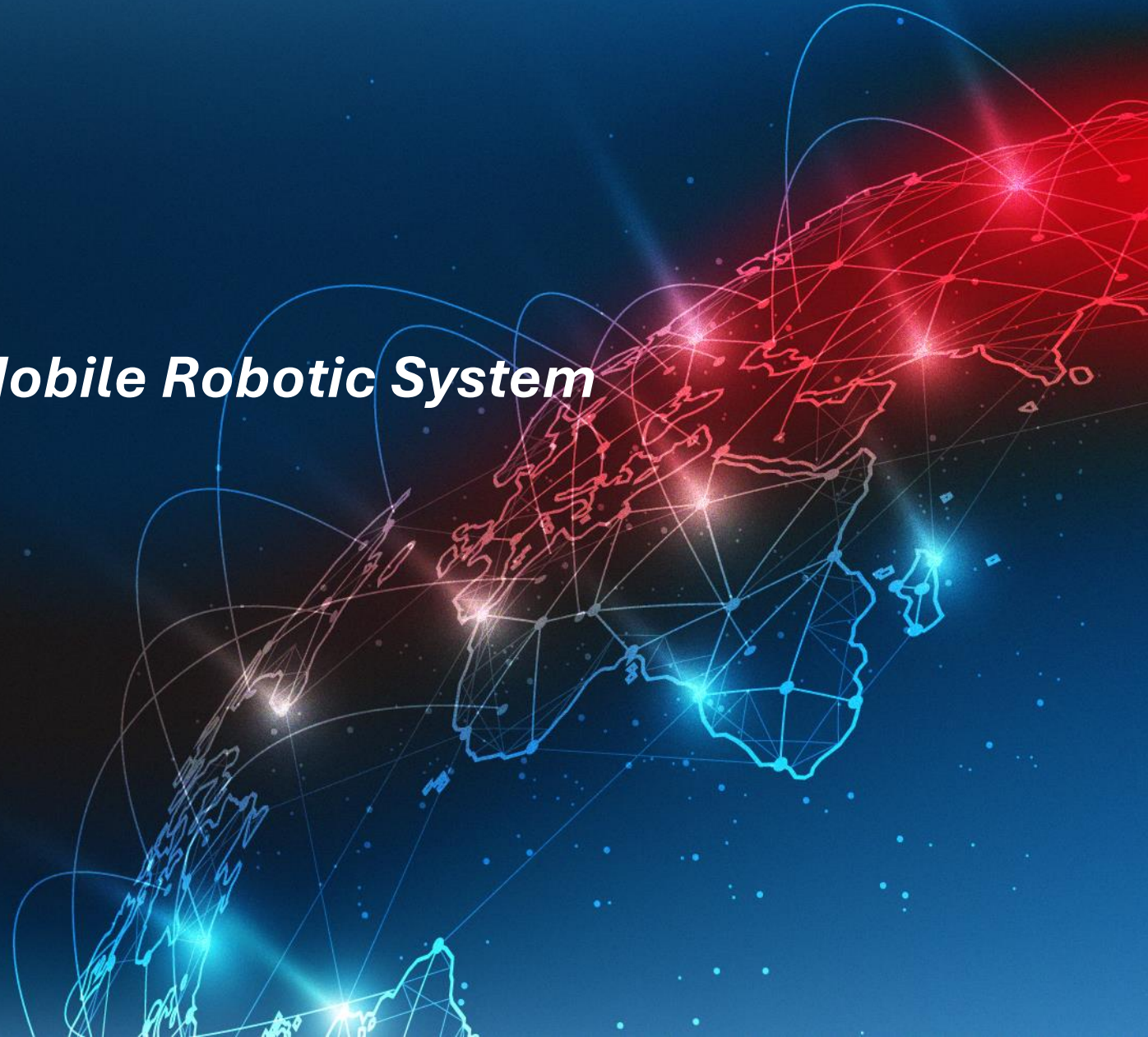




Non-Destructive Testing Using Mobile Robotic System

**BINDT – AeroSpace Event
Bristol April 29th-30th 2026**





01

Introduction

Background

Structural integrity of aeronautic and aerospace components is critical for safety and performance. Traditional inspection solutions have real limitations.

Current Solution & Challenges



Manual: inspection is hands-on and operator-dependent.



Time-consuming: slow throughput limits production and maintenance.



Variable results: outcomes varies with operator skill and conditions.



Lack of skilled operators: shrinking talent pool makes staffing harder & more expensive



Evident Scientific — Mobile Robotic NDT Platform

Our Proposed Alternative

Evident Scientific — a mobile robotic NDT system combining:



Automation

removes manual effort



Precision

consistent, repeatable
results



Adaptability

handles varied components



Versatility

manufacturing +
maintenance



02

Beyond Manual PAUT

System Overview

Mobile robotic NDT platform — principal components

Main Components

- 1 Stack light** · Visual status indicator
- 2 Collaborative robot arm** · 6-axis cobot, CRX-family
- 3 HMI / Control PC** · Main control and acquisition interface
- 4 Z platform** · Telescopic pillar
- 5 Water management** · Water tank and filters
- 6 Electrical components** · Controller, reel, electrical box, Phased-array unit
- 7 AeroSpace Water Wedge EOAT** · Polymer wedge + PAUT probe
- 8 Alignment lasers** · 2D scan for cart indexing
- 9 Cart mobile base** · Manually controlled movement
- 10 Leveling feet** · Stability during inspection
- 11 3D Vision** · Surface recreation and trajectory planning



Vision

From 3D surface capture to collision-free trajectory planning

1. Capture

3D image acquisition

1

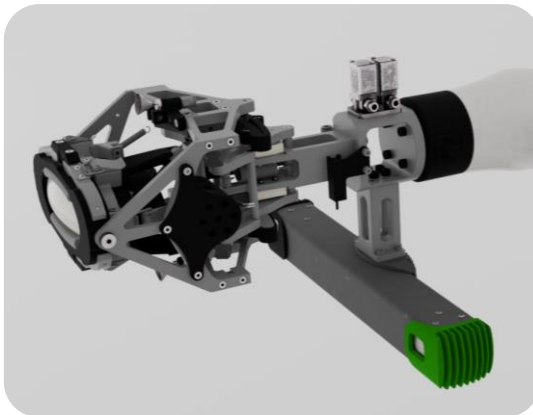
Close capture imaging

Robot moves the 3D camera close to the part and captures the first image.

2

Multi-view capture

Robot repositions across the full zone and takes successive 3D images.



End-of-arm tooling — 3D camera + PAUT probe

2. Point-cloud processing

Build a clean surface model

3

Merged PCD

Full combination point cloud from all viewpoints.

4

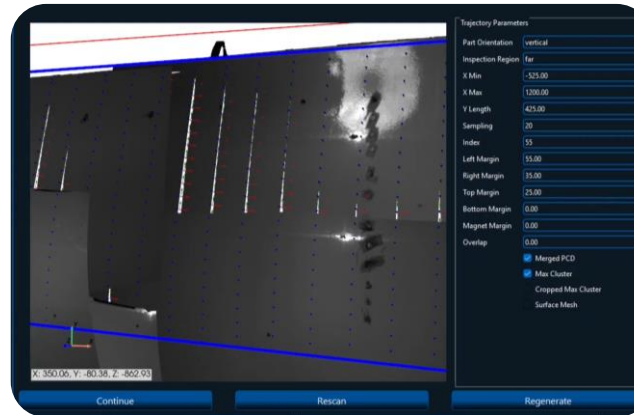
Max Cluster & Cropping

Largest connected group of points — filters stray noise. Cluster restricted to the inspection region.

6

Surface Mesh

Triangulated surface from the point cloud.



Surface model — point cloud

3. Trajectory preparation

ROI and path planning

7

Inspection Region adjustments

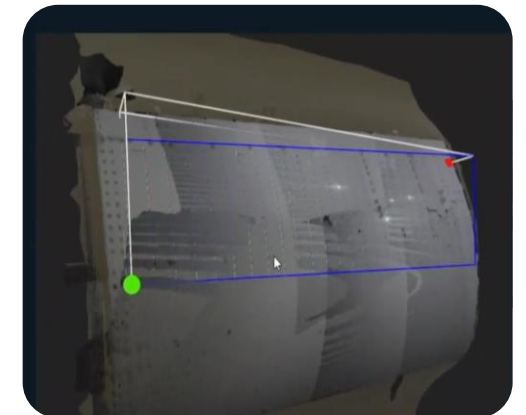
Define ROI within the inspectable zone.

8

Obstacle identification

Identify obstacles in the ROI for trajectory exclusion.

9



Trajectory approval screen

Robotic Trajectory

From 2D raster to collision-free robot path

1

Configure the inspection frame

Define a 2D plane — vertical or horizontal — depending on the use case (manufacturing vs. maintenance).

2

Generate the raster scan pattern

Create a 2D raster on the plane: ROI width & height (bounds), point density (path step size) and index distance (probe indexing between lines).

3

Project onto the surface mesh

Project each raster point onto the 3D surface model to resolve its actual position and probe orientation (local X-Y-Z frame).

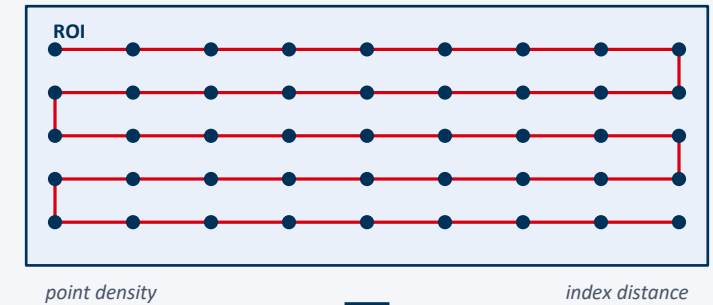
4

Convert to robot path

Pass the projected points to the post-processor script to produce the final robot trajectory.

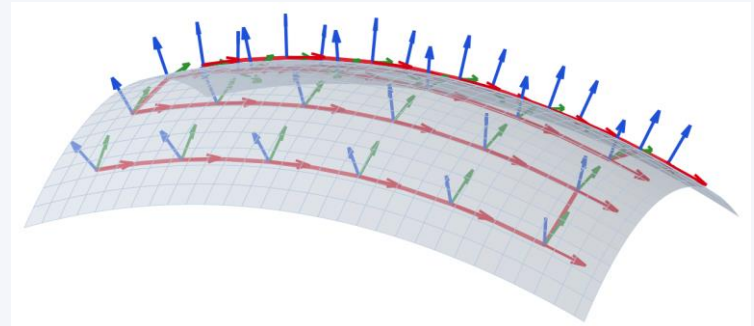
Raster → Projected path

2D plane (raster)



project onto mesh

3D projected path



AeroSpace Water Wedge

Full coverage including edges, minimal water, self-adapting to curvature



Objective Scan all edges of the part — no untested length & Limit water loss

Main Components



3 axes of freedom

Mechanism articulates in three directions to optimally follow the surface of the part.



Magnet to lock axis

Axes can be locked in position via integrated magnetic lock.



Polymer interface to the probe

Protected by a rugged film in direct contact with the part.

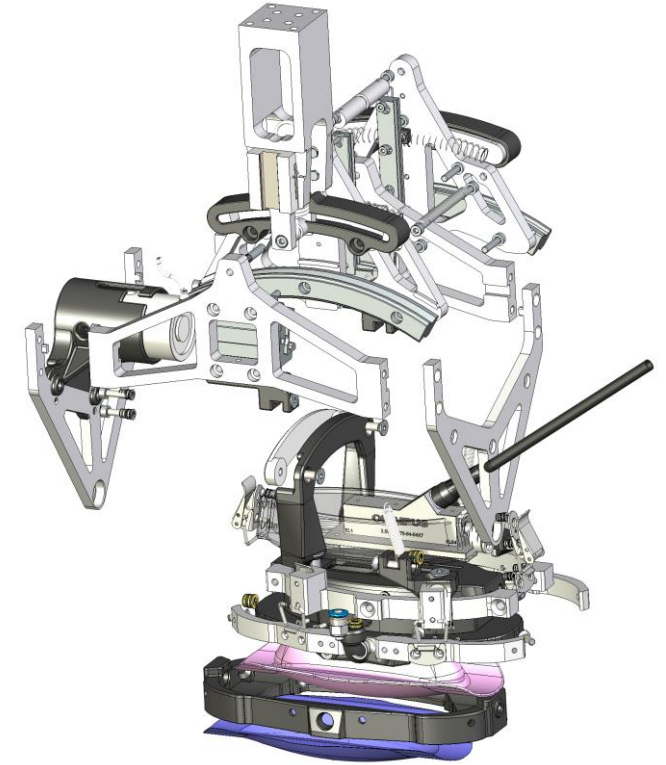


Integrated mist nozzle

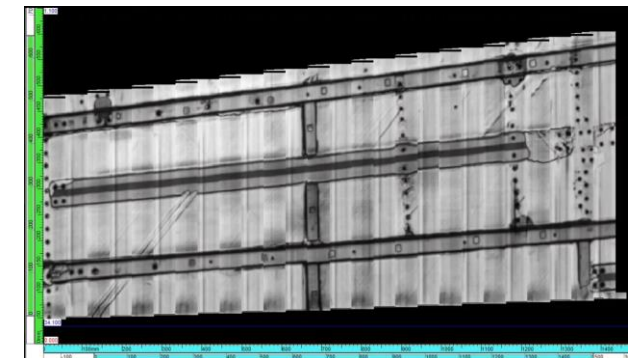
Small nozzle pre-wets the part for reliable acoustic coupling.

Benefits

- ✓ No untested length
- ✓ Minimal water use — almost no water loss
- ✓ Self-adapts to surface curvature



AeroSpace Water Wedge — exploded view





03

Fully Autonomous PAUT

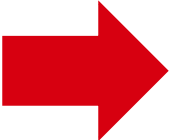
Path Forward — The Next Step in Autonomy

From the Aero Cart (operator-moved, mobile) to Aero AGV (self-navigating, AGV-based)

TODAY Aero Cart



Mobile robotic NDT — repositioned manually by the operator



next step

NEXT Aero AGV



Self-navigating AGV

Noovelia AGV with LiDAR front+rear; 5 000 lb payload



Extended envelope

Up to 6.5 m working envelope (+3.0 m vs. Aero Cart)



Up to 8 hrs of continuous operation

Contactless inductive charging; off-the-shelf 48 V batteries



Forklift moveable

Integrated bumpers + fork slots for facility transport

What this unlocks

✓ Tall components

Reaches full-height fuselages and longer wing sections

✓ No manual operations

AGV navigates between inspection zones autonomously

✓ Continuous operation

Inductive top-up — no shift-end plug-in

✓ Easier logistics

Forklift-compatible for facility moves between bays

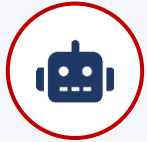


04

Conclusion

Conclusion

Flexible, precise and adaptable NDT — today in the Aero Cart, tomorrow fully autonomous



From Automated to Autonomous

Mobile & autonomous robotic NDT replaces hands-on, operator-dependent scanning — faster throughput and consistent, repeatable results.



Simple, less operator dependent

3D vision builds the surface, then projects a raster into a collision-free robot trajectory that self-adapts to each part.



High Data quality, no untested lengths

The AeroSpace Water Wedge reaches every panel edge with minimal water — no untested length on complex geometries.



From Aero Cart today to Aero AGV tomorrow

Operator-moved mobility evolves into a self-navigating AGV platform — extended envelope, continuous operation

✓ Safety & quality

✓ Higher throughput

✓ Complex geometry coverage

✓ Ready for autonomy

Thank you!

