

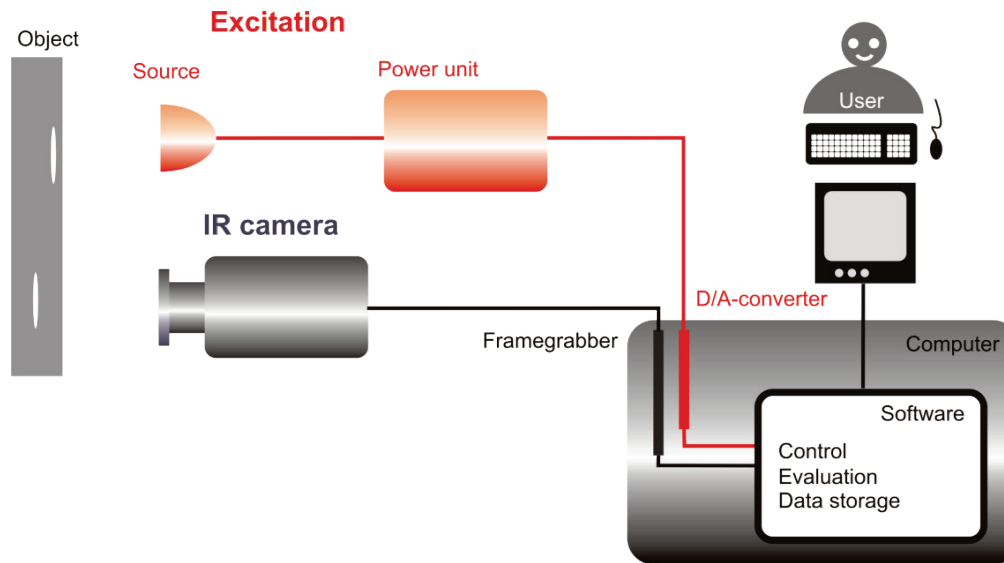
INSPECTION OF CFRP USING ACTIVE THERMOGRAPHY – STATE OF THE ART AND CHALLENGES

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STUTTGART

OUTLINE

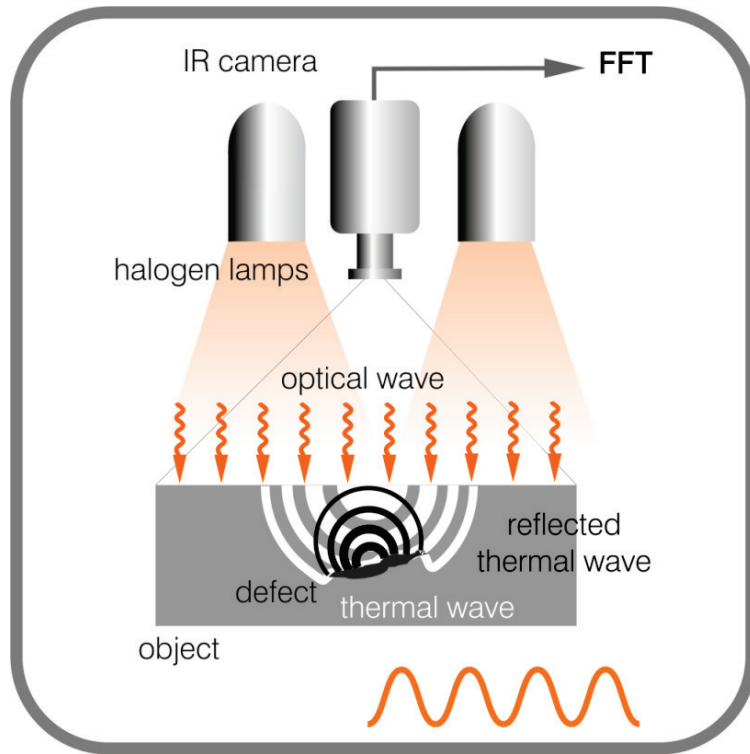
- What is Active Thermography?
- Properties of Optically Excited Thermography
- Applications in Manufacturing and Maintenance of CFRP components

ACTIVE THERMOGRAPHY



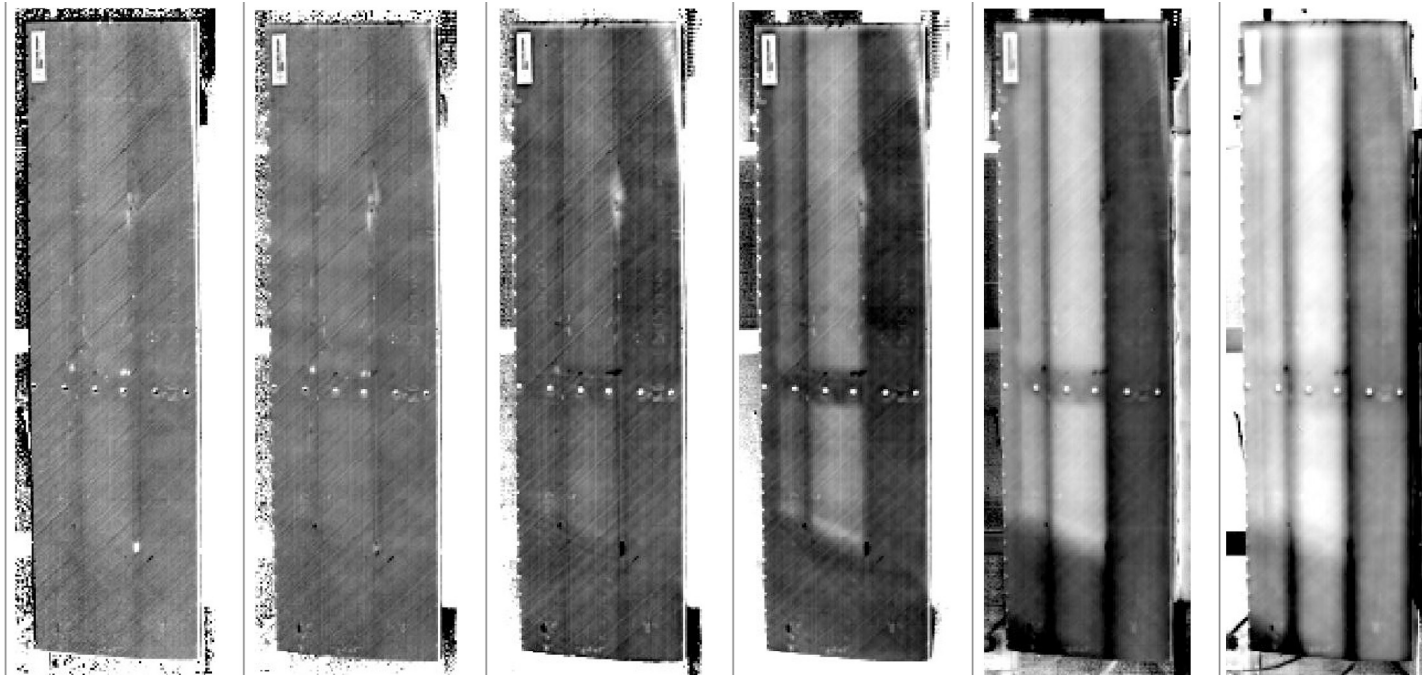
Using excitation sources in combination with infrared thermography is called “Active Thermography”

OPTICALLY EXCITED LOCKIN THERMOGRAPHY (OLT)



DEPTH RESOLVED MEASUREMENTS

Landing flap measured at different modulation frequencies



decreasing modulation frequency →

decreasing lockin frequency → increasing thermal diffusion length



OPTICALLY EXCITED LOCK-IN THERMOGRAPHY

PROPERTIES



Advantages

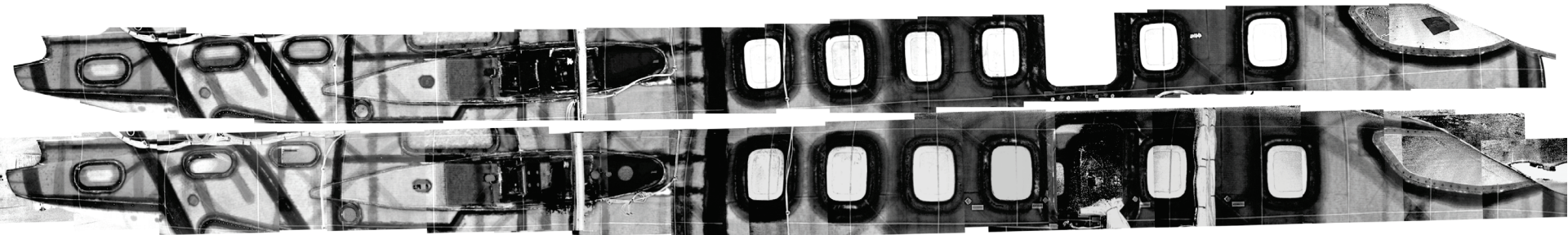
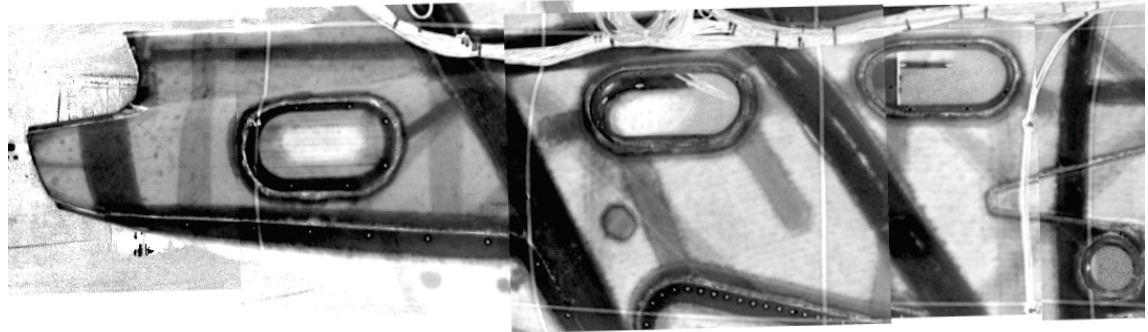
- Depth resolved measurement
- Non-contact
- one-sided access
- Fast
- Robust
- Independent of inhomogeneous heating
- Inspection of complex structures

Limitations

- Limited depth range, approx. up to 5 mm in CFRP
- Lateral resolution strongly deteriorates for larger depths
- Cracks perpendicular to the surface are usually not detectable
- Kissing bonds are usually not detectable
- Disbonds between honeycomb and skin are usually not detectable

OPTICALLY EXCITED LOCK-IN THERMOGRAPHY

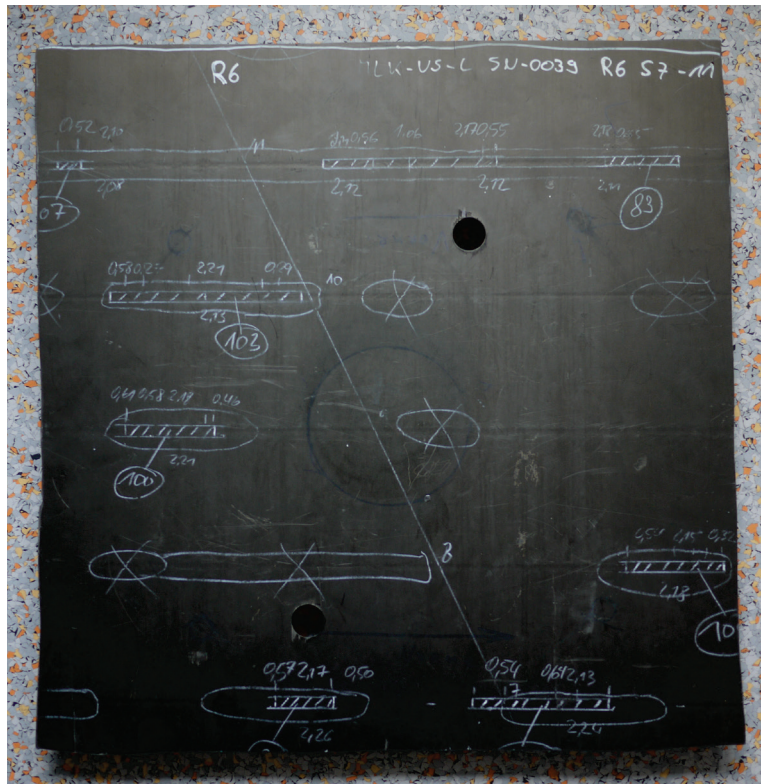
TESTING OF LARGE STRUCTURES



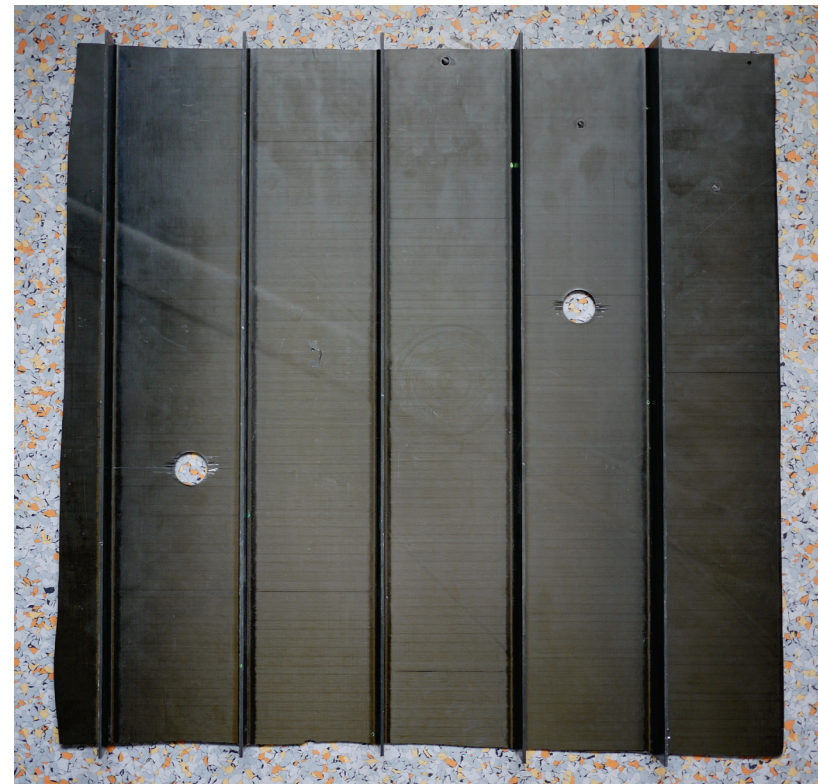
DETECTION OF SURFACE-NEAR VOIDS

Tested object:

Stringer-reinforced CFRP panel with hidden voids and porosity



Front side

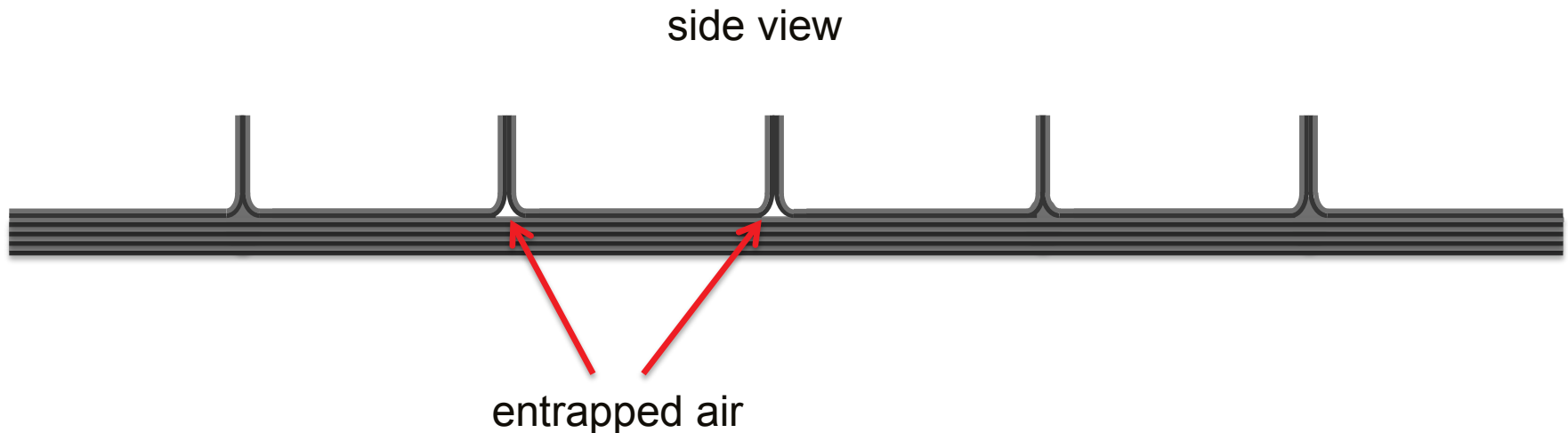


Back side

DETECTION OF SURFACE-NEAR VOIDS

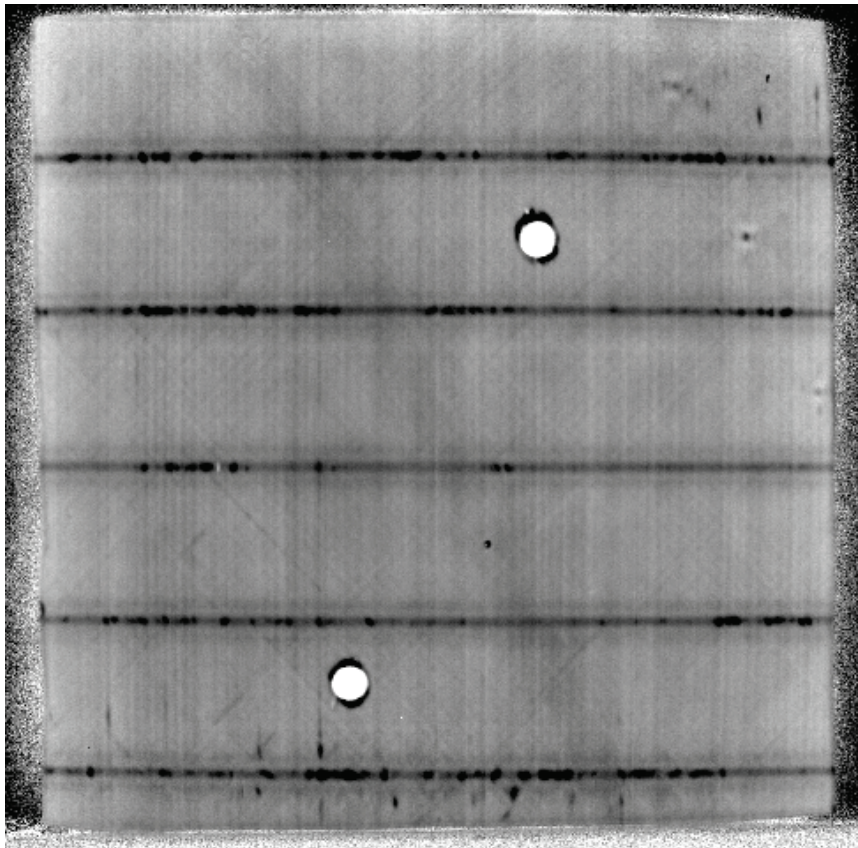
Tested object:

Stringer-reinforced CFRP panel with hidden voids and porosity

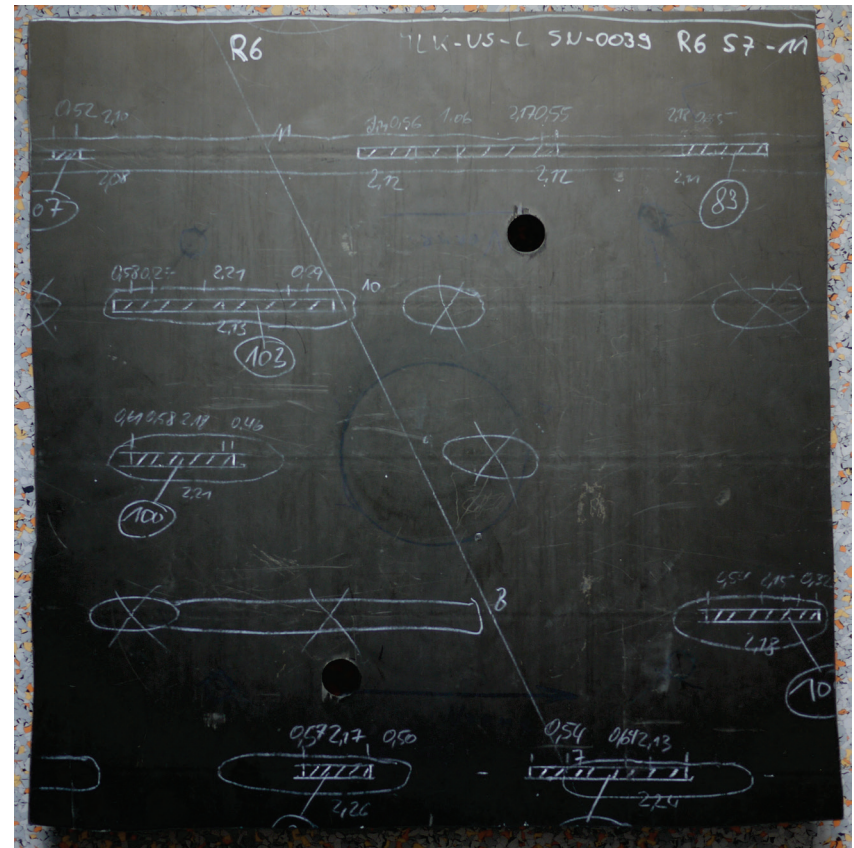


DETECTION OF SURFACE-NEAR VOIDS

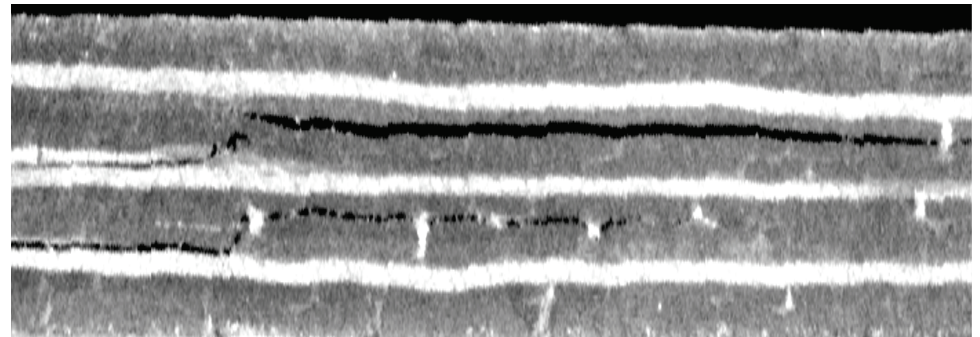
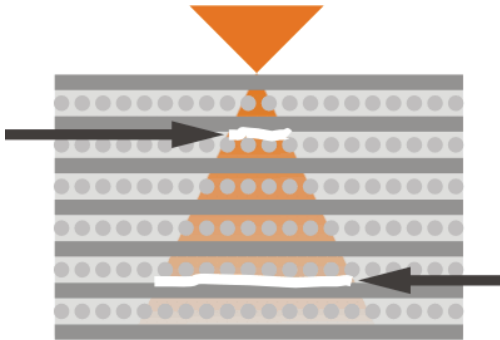
Thermography



Manual ultrasound testing



OPTICALLY EXCITED THERMOGRAPHY IMPACT DETECTION



OPTICALLY EXCITED THERMOGRAPHY

IMPACT DETECTION AT TAIL ROTOR AXLES

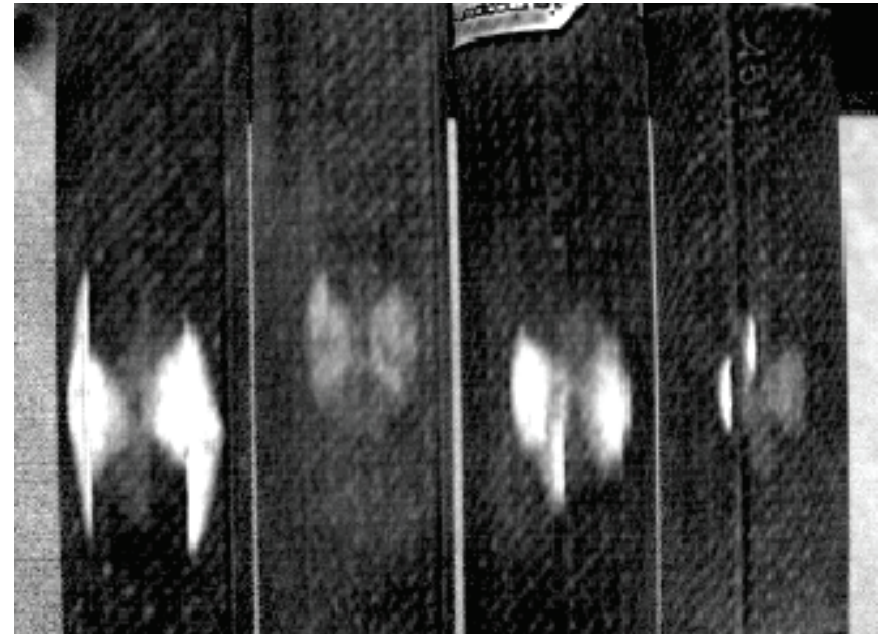


CFRP tubes at different impact energies

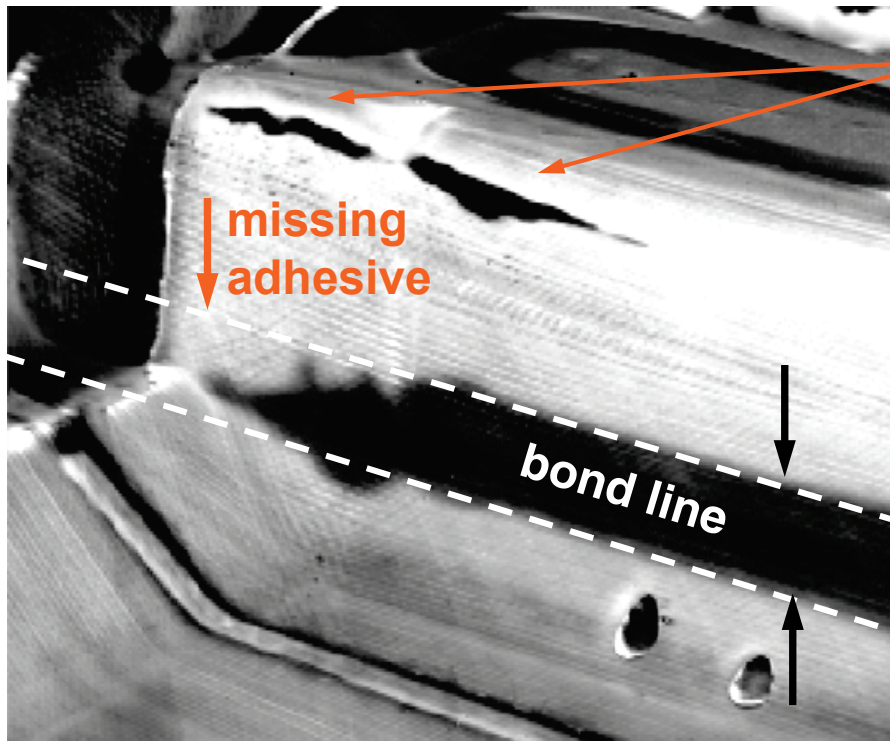


Samples of EADS - Eurocopter

lock-in thermography phase image



TESTING OF ADHESIVE JOINTS



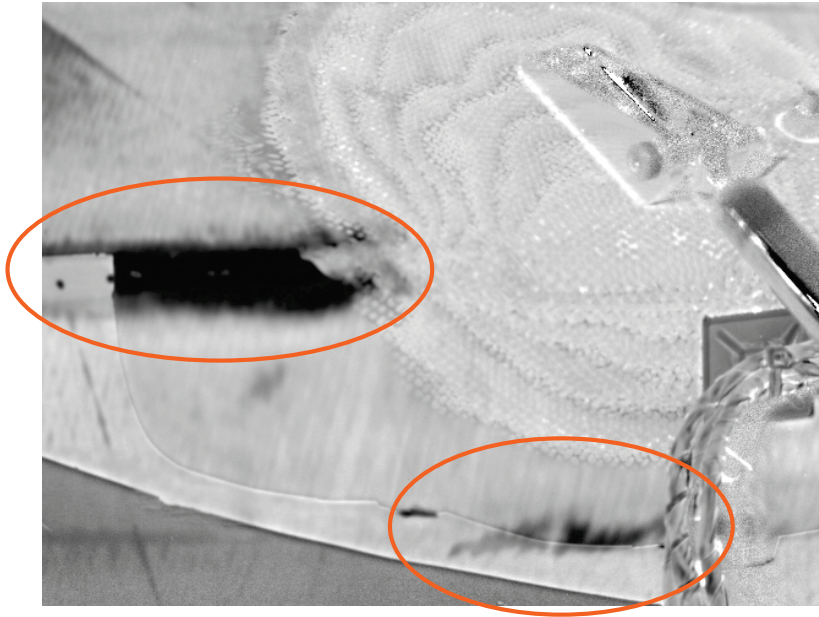
dry fibers – absence of resin

missing adhesive

bond line

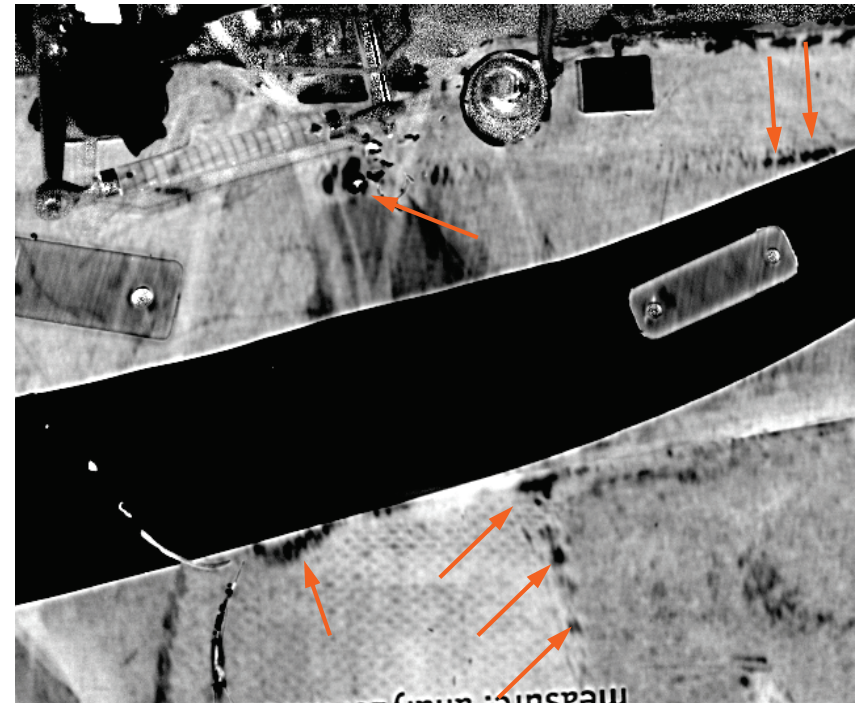
CFRP car body (foot space)
OLT Phase image at 0.01 Hz

VOIDS AND POROSITIES



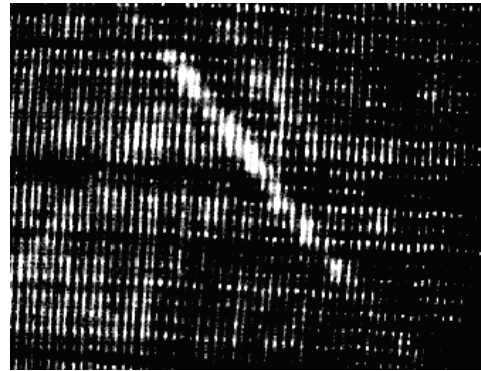
wheel suspension area

monocoque, side view

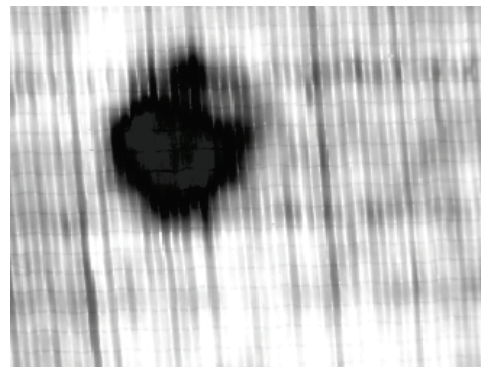


CHARACTERIZATION OF CARBON FIBER PREFORMS

Carbon fibre preforms are made of **Stitch bonded fabrics** (multi-axial interlaid complexe of non crimped fabrics (NCF))



Detection of a gap (missing roving in the -45° direction)



Detection of stitched fuzz ball

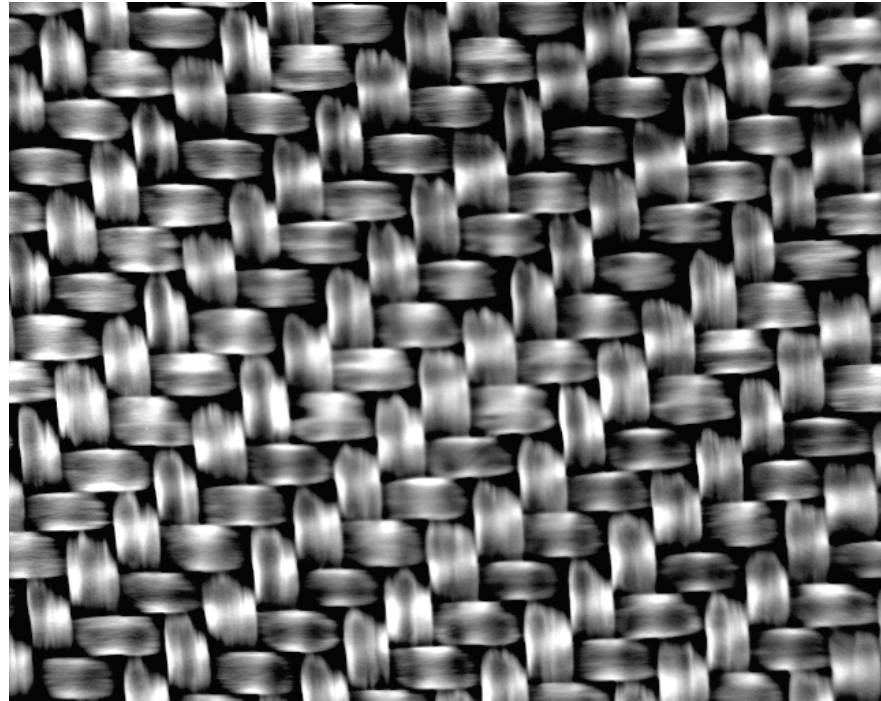
OLT Phase signatures at 0.1 Hz

OPTICALLY EXCITED THERMOGRAPHY

FIBER ORIENTATION MEASUREMENTS (FIRST PLY)



Fiber orientation hardly detectable in the visible region of the spectrum



Very good contrast in the infrared

CONCLUSIONS

- Optically excited thermography is applicable to a wide range of applications
- The method is limited in its depth range but very sensitive near the surface
- CFRP components can be tested during manufacturing and maintenance
- Applications range from testing of inserts, characterization of repaired areas, testing of fiber preforms, thickness measurements, detection of voids, detection of dry areas, detection of undulation, testing of fiber preforms, etc.



THANKS FOR LISTENING!

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