

Flash Thermographic Inspection of Composites

Shining Light on a Hot Topic

Gaétan POELMAN^{1,2}, Saeid HEDAYATRASAA^{1,2}, Joost SEGERS¹, Wim VAN PAEPEGEM¹ and Mathias KERSEMANS¹

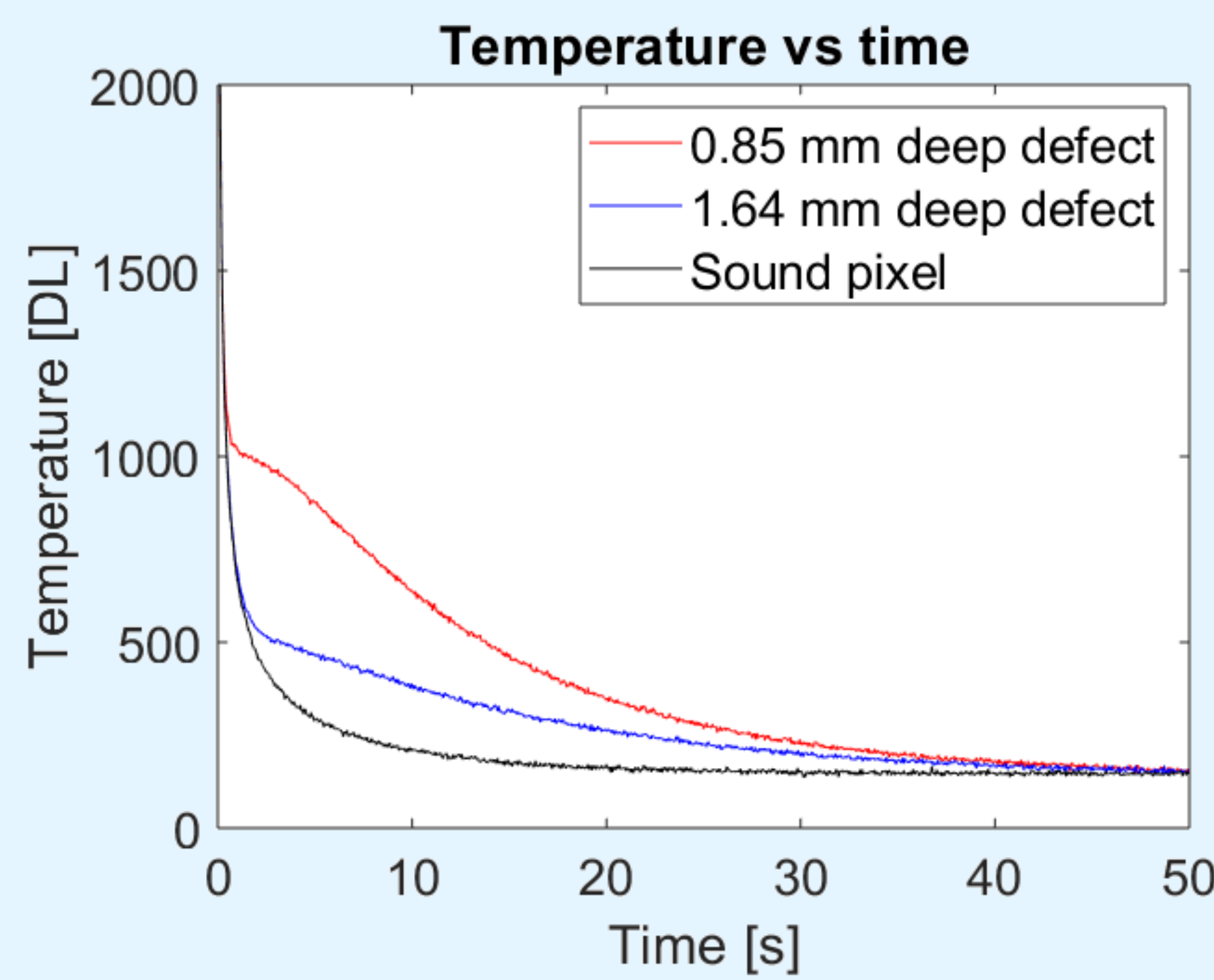
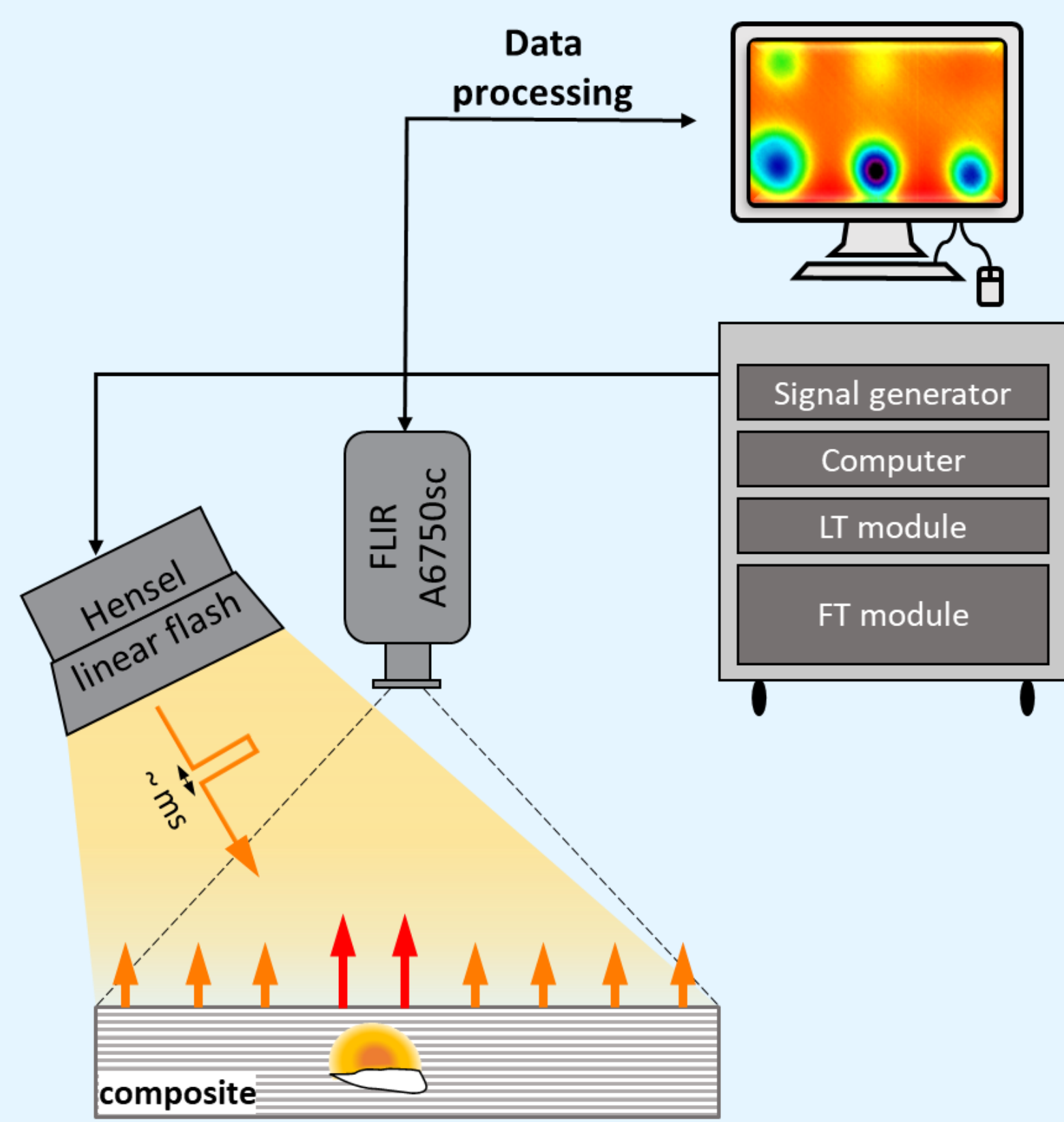
¹Mechanics of Materials and Structures (MMS), Ghent University, Technologiepark 46, B-9052 Zwijnaarde, Belgium.

²SIM M3 program, Technologiepark 48, B-9052 Zwijnaarde, Belgium

E-mail: Gaetan.Poelman@UGent.be

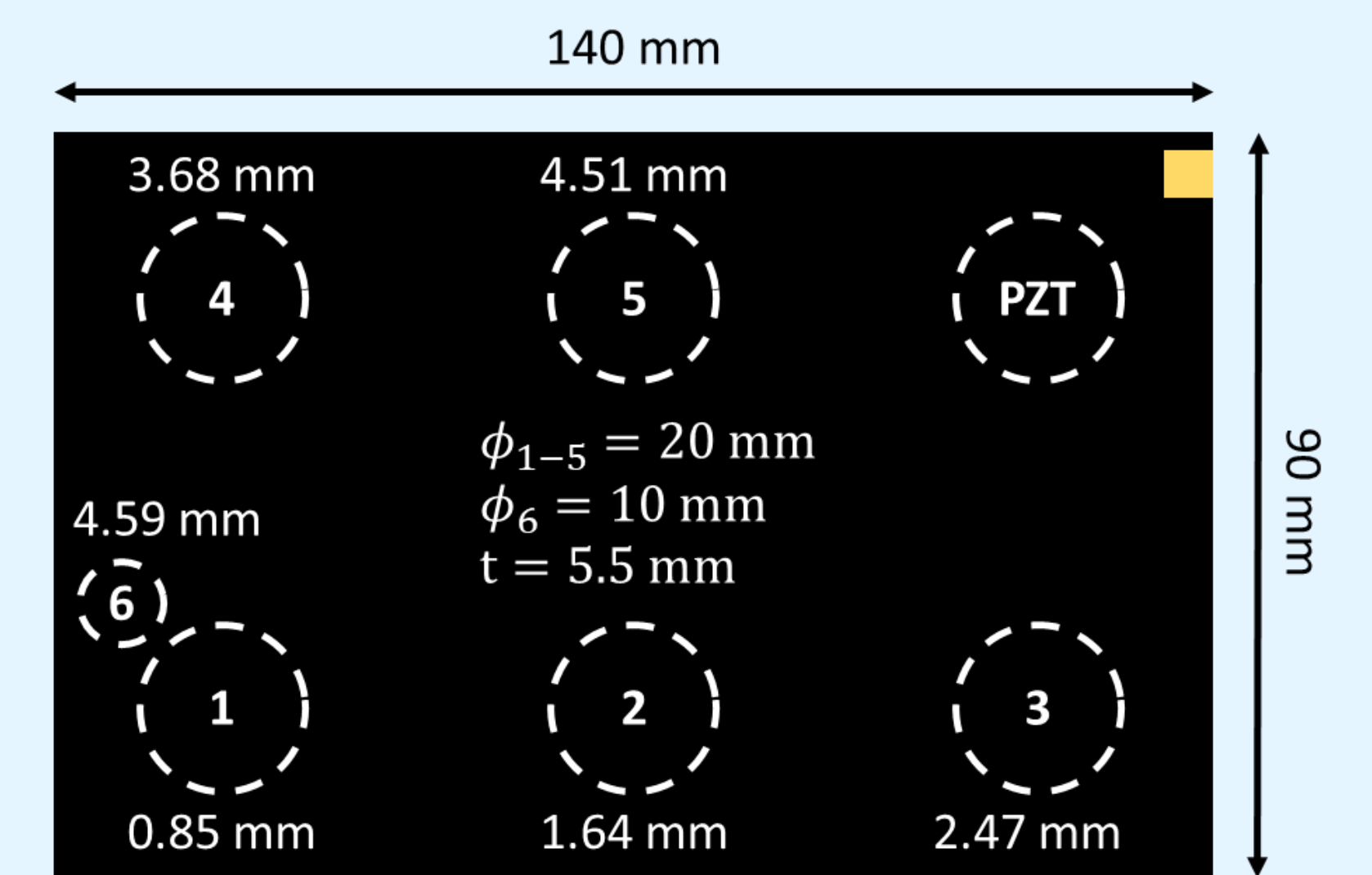
Infrared thermography is a novel and promising technique in the field of **non-destructive testing (NDT)**. In optical flash thermography, a short and intense **flash is used to thermally excite** the specimen to be investigated, after which the cooling down regime is captured using a high-end **infrared camera**. The optical excitation causes **thermal waves** to travel through the component's thickness, where local anomalies obstruct their propagation, leading to temperature gradients at the measured surface. The raw temperature data is not always sufficient for defect detection, hence, **advanced data processing approaches** are needed to **maximize the detection probability**.

I. Optical Flash Thermography

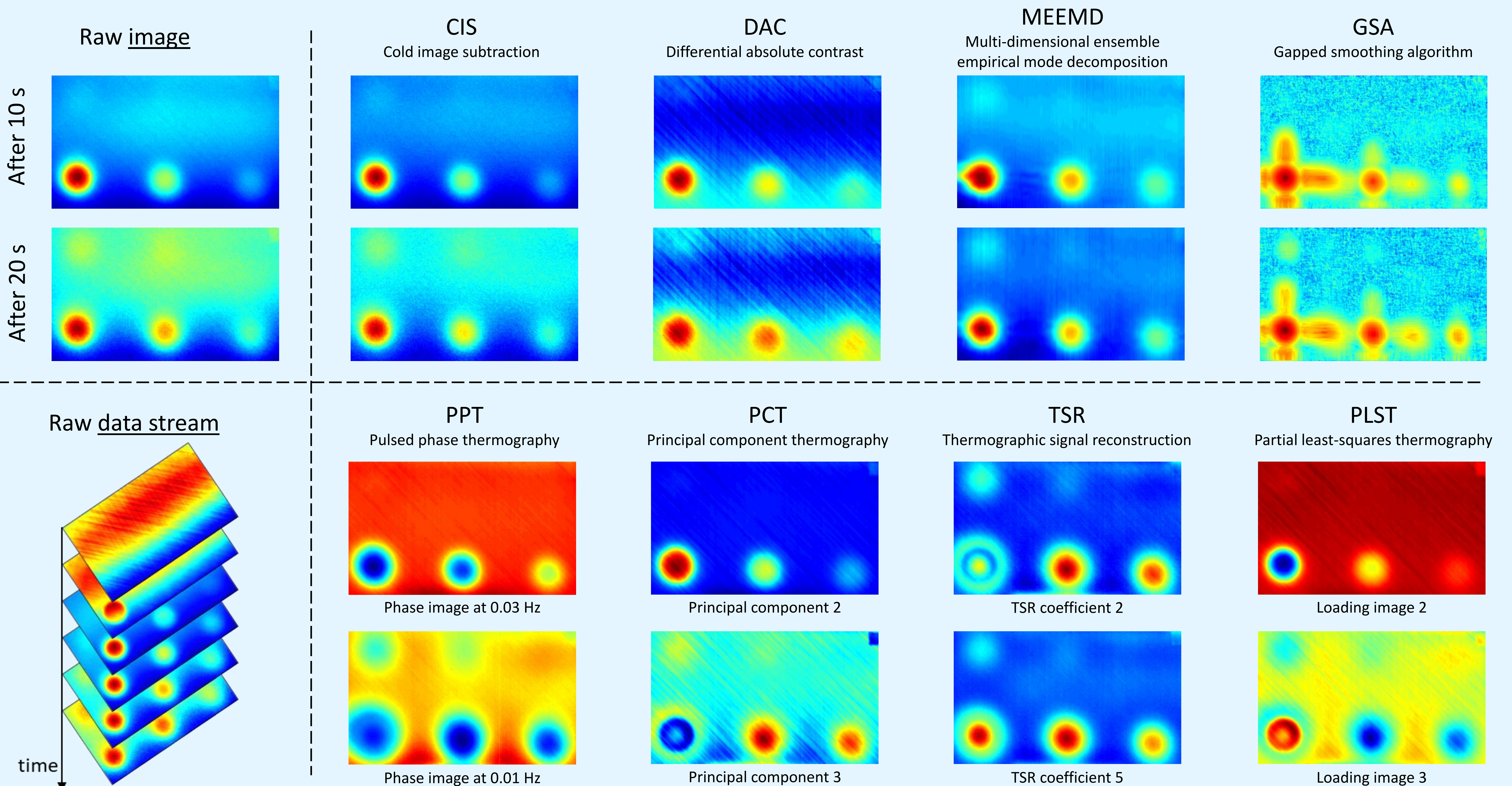


II. Inspected Composite Sample

- Carbon fiber reinforced plastic (CFRP)
- Layup [+45/0/-45/90]_{3s}
- Defect type: flat bottom holes (FBH)



III. Results of Optical Flash Thermography and Post-Processing Techniques



IV. Prospects

- Defects can be detected with optical flash thermography
- Intelligent post-processing techniques are indispensable
- Combination of different data analysis approaches is optimal

Acknowledgement

The work leading to this poster has been funded by the SBO project DETECT-IV, which fits in the research program MacroModelMat (M3) coordinated by Siemens (Siemens PLM software, Belgium) and funded by SIM (Strategic Initiative Materials in Flanders) and VLAIO (Flemish government agency Flanders Innovation & Entrepreneurship).