Composites: Part B 65 (2014) 109–116

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Composites: Part B

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/compositesb

Defect localization based on modulated photothermal local approach

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ARTICLE INFO

Article history:
Received 5 June 2013
Received in revised form 27 November 2013
Accepted 12 December 2013
Available online 27 December 2013

Keywords:
D. Non destructive testing
B. Defects
Modulated photothermal method

ABSTRACT

A new method dedicated to macroscopic-like defect localization in composite materials is presented in this paper. The proposed method is based on non intrusive measurements of the sample temperature resulting from a local periodic low energy heating. In such an approach, the low temperature increases of the investigated material avoid damages which can occur with usual flash techniques. Since thermal waves propagation is modified due to the heterogeneity induced by the defect, analysis of both modulus and phase lag spatial distributions provides relevant knowledge. Up to now, macroscopic-like defect detection based on local periodic heating has not been widely investigated. Thus, differences between the global approach and the local approach have to be pointed out in order to verify the local method's attractiveness. A mathematical model based on complex temperature is developed and provides a relevant predictive tool. In several configurations interest of local periodic heating is highlighted. For example, while several defects are included in the sample, the method capability to distinguish one from each other is shown considering a scanning approach. In order to validate these results, an experimental device has been developed. Several non destructive inspections are performed and defect detection is achieved using an infra-red camera providing observations of the sample surface.

1. Introduction

An accurate inspection of structural material properties combined with relevant structural health monitoring (SHM) is nowadays required to guarantee the quality of any structure. In such an aim, defect embedded in a composite structure can be localized and analyzed using acoustic techniques. Unfortunately for such techniques (C-SCAN for example [1]) a fluid vector is usually required and can damage the investigated material. In order to avoid sample contamination, a non-destructive approach based on thermal observations of the sample surface using an infra-red camera can enable defects detection; see for example [2] for crack detection at micrometric scale, [3,4] for recent applications. More specifically, the active thermography method proposed in [3] is the step heating and consists in sample heating for a given time length (ranged between 60 s and up to 1 h). Then thermal observations are considered during the whole relaxation process. Main drawbacks of this approach is to potentially induce high temperature and modifies (or damages) the investigated structure. Another thermal testing is based on modulated heating which allows small relevant temperature oscillations (induced by a low periodic heating). Propagation of low energetic thermal waves in samples has been investigated in [5–7]. Several applications devoted to parametric identification are presented in [8–10] for millimetre scale and in [11,12] for micrometric investigation. Modulated thermal heating have been recently carried out for macroscopic-like defect detection. A quite original application is proposed in [13]: a mural paint (XIVth century) is examined before its possible restoration (non-destructive techniques is obviously a key requirement). One can refer to [14,15] for other examples dedicated to composite non-destructive inspection. In [16], fatigue cracks in steel bridges are investigated. Usually, the sample is periodically heated on a surface which is quite larger than the suspected defect. Thus, such approach is devoted to the detection of a defect which is located under the heated surface. The approach proposed in the following is based on a local excitation (heated surface can be lower than the defect). Indeed, in thin plate, propagation of thermal waves from the side can be more revealing than a vertical propagation. A preliminary feasibility study has been presented in [17] and the complementary work presented in this communication is focused, on one hand, on the comparison between global and local approach and, on the other hand, on the localization of the heterogeneity modifying the thermal waves propagation.

This paper is organized as follows. First of all, partial differential equation system describing the temperature evolution in the sample is given in the specific case of periodic input. Complex

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1359-8368/$ - see front matter
http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.compositesb.2013.12.012

temperature is introduced in order to avoid consuming computational time. Principle of periodic method is briefly exposed and the mathematical model satisfied by temperature expressed in its complex formalism is presented. Numerical resolution based on finite element method is performed and both global and local approaches are investigated in order to illustrate the defect effect on both modulus and phase lag spatial distributions. Then several configurations are considered and assess the method attractiveness.

2. Mathematical model

2.1. State equations

Let us consider that the periodic heating flux can be expressed without lack of generalities as follows:

$$\Phi(x,y,z;t) = \phi_0(x,y,z)\cos(\omega t) \tag{1}$$

where $(x,y,z) \in \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ is the space variable, t is the time variable, $\phi_0\,(x,y,z)$ is constant on a disk (radius R on the heated sample surface $\Gamma_0 \subset \partial\Omega$), ω is the pulsation in (rad s^{-1}). For a realistic periodic signal, $\Phi(x,y,z;t)$ is the first harmonic. Temperature evolution for each sample point tends towards a periodic state after a transient one. Such oscillations are completely defined by their amplitude $|T(x,y,z)|$ (also called modulus) and their phase lag $\varphi(x,y,z)$ when compared with a reference signal (heating input for example). Let us introduce the complex notation $\widetilde{T}(x,y,z) = |T(.)|\exp(j\phi(.))$ solution of the following partial differential equations system (see for example [8,9,18,19]):

$$\forall(x,y,z) \in \Omega \quad \widetilde{T}(x,y,z) + \frac{j}{\omega}\mathrm{div}(\vec{\vec{\alpha}}\ \overrightarrow{\mathrm{grad}\,\widetilde{T}(x,y,z)}) = 0 \tag{2}$$

$$\forall(x,y,z) \in \Gamma_0 \quad -\lambda \Rightarrow \frac{\partial\widetilde{T}(x,y,z)}{\partial\vec{n}} = h\widetilde{T}(x,y,z) - \phi_0 \tag{3}$$

$$\forall(x,y,z) \in (\partial\Omega/\Gamma_0) \quad -\lambda \Rightarrow \frac{\partial\widetilde{T}(x,y,z)}{\partial\vec{n}} = h\widetilde{T}(x,y,z) \tag{4}$$

where $\vec{\vec{\alpha}} = \frac{\vec{\vec{\lambda}}}{C}$ is the thermal diffusivity tensor in ($m^2\,s^{-1}$), $\vec{\vec{\lambda}}$ is the thermal conductivity tensor in (W m^{-1} K^{-1}), C is the volumetric heat in (J m^{-3} K^{-1}), $\vec{n}$ is the unit vector external outward-pointing normal to $\partial\Omega$, h is the convective heat transfer coefficient in (W m^{-2} K^{-1}).

For an isotropic material, at a given frequency $f = \frac{\omega}{2\pi}$ diffusion length defined as $\mu = \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{\pi f}}$ in (m) is a key parameter for periodic methods. In fact, in thermal sciences, it is usually considered that effect of thermal wave vanishes at distance greater than 3μ from the heating excitation. In the context of experimental investigations, frequency has to be carefully adapted to the sample size. In the following several configurations are studied in order to illustrate the differences between the global approach (corresponding to a large disk radius) versus the local one (corresponding to a small disk radius). "Large" and "small" radius are defined according to the sample geometry (thickness, ...) and the defect size.

2.2. Transmission

In this section, direct problem (2–4) is solved using finite element method and Comsol® software (see [20–24]). A semi infinite thin plate (thickness $e = 5$ mm) is considered. Thermo physical parameters corresponding to a Teflon (also called PTFE for Polytetrafluoroethylene) sample are presented in Table 1. Let us consider that observations are performed by an infrared camera on the opposite face than the heated one; such configuration is called transmission. Both modulus (temperature oscillations amplitude) and phase lag are investigated on the non heated face. If the modulus is too attenuated, phase lag analysis is meaningless. Then, for each point of the heating surface, if $|T(x,y,z)| \leqslant 0.01\max_{\Gamma_0}|T|$ then $\varphi(x,y,z) = -150°$.

A small aluminum disk (1 cm radius, 1 mm thickness) is located inside the previous PTFE sample. Defect thermal diffusivity is $\alpha_{def} = 6.5\ \ 10^{-5}$ ($m^2\,s^{-1}$) while defect thermal conductivity is $\lambda_{def} = 160$ (W m^{-1} K^{-1}). This defect is located at a distance of 2 cm from the PTFE plate center. Two approaches are compared. For the first one, heating disk radius is greater than the plate size in order to heat the whole PTFE surface. This first approach is called in the following "global approach". For the second approach, a smaller heating disk radius is taken into account $R = 1$ cm in order to provide a local heating (in the centre of the heated face). A coarse mesh is considered: 4806 nodes and 19,633 quadratic Lagrange-type tetrahedral elements. The following figures are proposed in order to illustrate the differences between global and local approaches (excitation frequency is $f = 0.001$ Hz):

- Fig. 1: oscillations modulus (amplitude) for both global and local approaches. Spatial distribution of $|T(x,y,z)|$ are drawn for $R = \infty$ (global) and for $R = 1$ cm (local). Modulus range for global heating is [4.7, 13.1] while for local heating modulus range is [0, 5.4].
- Fig. 2: modulus comparison with material without defect (for both approaches). Spatial distribution are compared without defect $|T(x,y,z)|_{ref}$ and with defect $|T(x,y,z)|_{def}$ and the following distribution is drawn:

$$\frac{|T(x,y,z)|_{def} - |T(x,y,z)|_{ref}}{\max(||T(x,y,z)|_{def} - |T(x,y,z)|_{ref}|)} \tag{5}$$

Such distribution is called reduced contrast. "Contrast" means that it takes into account the difference between the modulus distributions obtained with the defected sample and with the sample without defect. "Reduced" means that contrast is normalized in order to be compared with other configurations. Modulus reduced contrast range for global heating is [0.15, 1] while for local heating reduced contrast range is [−1, 0.41]. Effect of defect on thermal waves propagation is highlighted for the local approach.

- Fig. 3: phase lag for both global and local approaches. Phase lag range for global heating is [−0.5, 74.5] while for local heating phase lag range is [−160, 0.6]. Unit is degree of arc denoted by °.
- Fig. 4: phase lag comparisons with material without defect (for both approaches). The following spatial distribution is plotted: $\frac{\phi_{def}(x,y,z)-\phi_{ref}(x,y,z)}{\max(|\phi_{def}(x,y,z)-\phi_{ref}(x,y,z)|)}$. Phase lag reduced contrast range for global heating is [−0.05, 1] while for local heating reduced contrast range is [−0.15, 1]. Effect of defect on thermal waves propagation is highlighted for the local approach.

Considering these figures, it is shown that global approach is not as sensitive as the local one. Moreover, the defect location

Table 1
Thermophysical parameter (PTFE sample).

Diffusivity ($m^2\,s^{-1}$)	Conductivity (W m^{-1} K^{-1})	Convective coefficient (W m^{-2} K^{-1})	Heating flux (W m^{-2})
$\alpha = 1.035 \times 10^{-7}$	$\lambda = 0.24$	$h = 7.5$	$\Phi_0 = 5 \times 10^2$