In-situ test of pultruded parts with the Non-Ionizing Direct Imaging Testing method NIDIT



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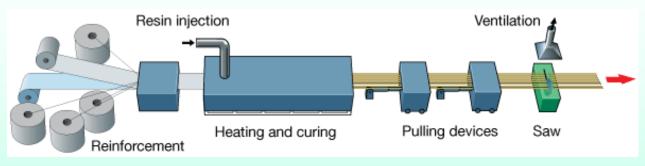
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- 1. Introduction
- 2. Principles of the non-destructive test method NIDIT
- 3. Examples
- 4. Conclusions

Examples
 Conclusion

Pultrusion with control loop





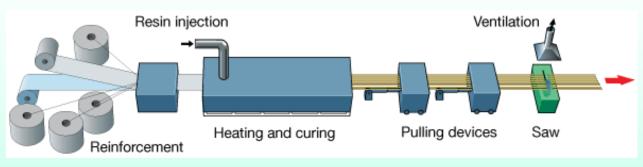
Basic principle of pultrusion plant, https://fiberline.com/pultrusion

- Process parameters: temperature of resin, temperature of die, pulling speed, ...
- Desirable: adjust process parameters quickly in a closed control loop
- >> In-situ non-destructive testing (NDT) in the control loop

Examples
 Conclusion

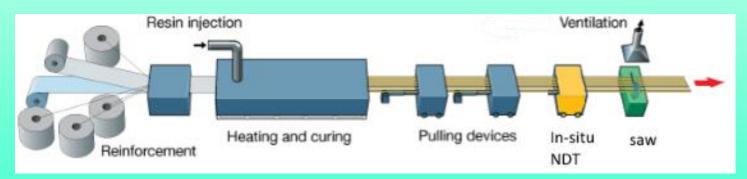
Control loop with in-situ NDT





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Basics of microwave testing (µT)

 microwaves: electromagnetic waves in the frequency region 300 MHz ... 300 GHz

 microwave testing makes use of local variations of dielectric constant ε_{R} of the transparent material

---> refraction, diffraction and reflection as in optics.

 <u>dielectric constants</u> ε_R: E-Glas 5.8 ... 6.7; epoxy 2 ... 3; air 1.0

Two priciples are possible:





transmission and

- >> basically local methods
- may be time-consuming when scanning over certain areas
- direct imaging procedure is desirable

reflection

Introduction
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Basics of NIDIT

X-ray radiography:

- powerful, direct imaging method of NDT
- high spatial resolution
- however: X-rays are ionizing and therefore harmful >> high safety measures necessary
 > limits industrial use

NIDIT:

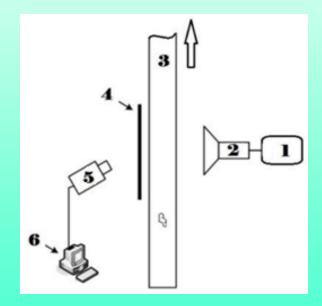
- If the devices under test (DUTs) are electrically insulating and
- high spatial resolution of X-rays are not absolutely necessary
- >> direct imaging with microwaves (NIDIT Non-Ionizing Direct Imaging Testing)
- microwaves are non-ionizing and therefore harmless

The basic NIDIT setup

- (1) microwave source
- (2) antenna: irradiates widespread the

(3) <u>device under test</u> (DUT). The homogeneously incident microwave radiation is affected by inhomogeneities, i.e. defects, and such inhomogeneously leaks the DUT. It hits the (4) <u>microwave absorbing foil</u> which accordingly is heated inhomogeneously. This heat distribution is recorded by an
(5) <u>infrared camera</u> and forwarded to a
(6) computer where it is instantly displayed and represents

(6) <u>computer</u> where it is instantly displayed and represents the defect distribution. Foil and camera act as a microwave detector.

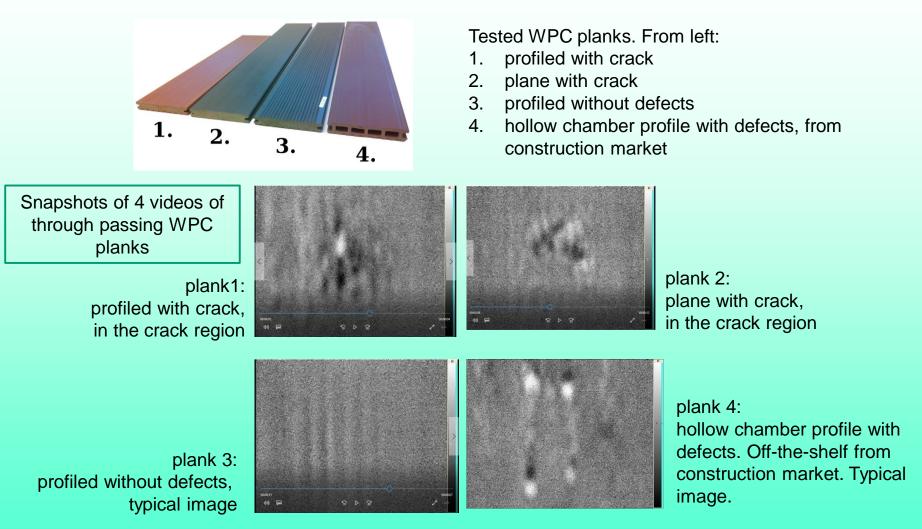


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NIDIT test of extruded WPC planks

WPC – wood plastic composite



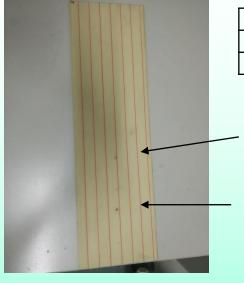


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NIDIT test of pultruded GFRP plank

GFRP – glass fibre reinforced plastic



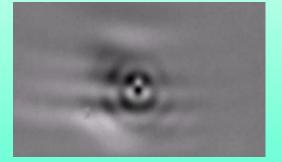


Length (mm)	450
Width (mm)	150
Depth (mm)	2.5

Defect 1: 1 mm diameter artificially drilled hole, 1 mm deep

Defect 2: 1 mm diameter artificially drilled through hole, 2.5 mm deep

Snapshots of video of through passing GFRP plank with artificial defects



Snapshot of video sequence of induced defect 1



Snapshot of video sequence of induced defect 2

Conclusion

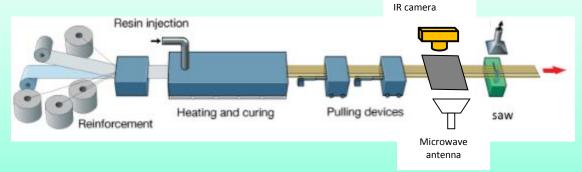
Remarks:



• GFRP plate: contacting absorbing foil with sacrificial PE foil in between

Suggestion:

In-line NIDIT NDT system for fast reacting control loop in pultrusion process



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