

# Laser-Ultrasound as powerful technology for defect detection and material characterization

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## Kurzfassung

Following advances in laser technology and significant methodological developments, laser ultrasound has now become a measurement technique with high potential for problems in non-destructive material testing and characterization. Ultrasonic waves excited with focused laser light propagate in the specimen and are subsequently detected again with a laser vibrometer. Reconstruction algorithms allow inclusions to be located and physical models can be used to determine material properties. The method is non-contact, and flexible laser guidance - e.g. with optical fibers - also allows uneven samples to be scanned robotically and automatically. The potentially in-line-capable measurement technology can thus make an important contribution to increasing the resource efficiency of production processes. Furthermore, a very wide frequency range (industrially suitable typically 500kHz to 50MHz, but also up to the GHz range) is available for evaluation at each measurement point, which enables not only high-resolution defect detection but also new insights into the elastic properties and microstructure of materials even during thermal treatments. In this presentation we show examples of applications starting from in-situ monitoring of metallurgical processes during thermal treatment to the characterization of acoustic wave filters in the GHz-range for wireless communication.

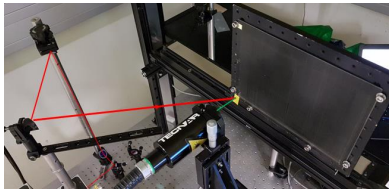
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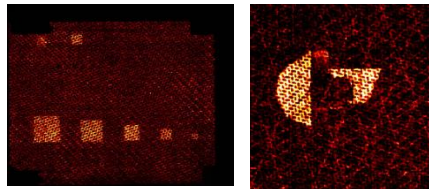
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BROAD SPECTRUM OF LASER ULTRASOUND APPLICATIONS

## DEFECT DETECTION IN FIBER REINFORCED PLASTIC



The laser ultrasonic scanning system for CFRP plates moves continuously allowing 100 measuring points per second

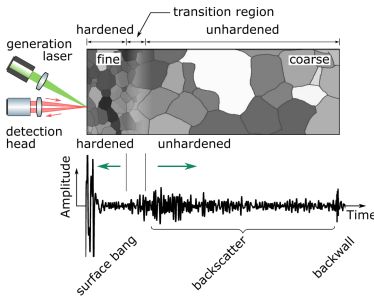


Laser ultrasound C-scans showing samples with delaminations induced by incorporated foils (left) and impact damage (right)

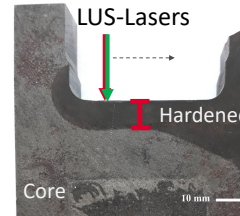


Robotized LUS-system with fiberized scan-head for aerospace applications

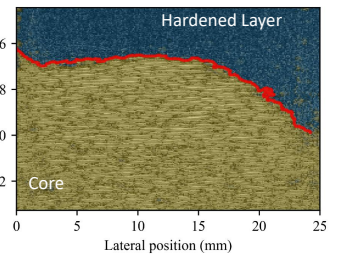
## DETERMINATION OF HARDNESS PENETRATION DEPTH



- Laser excitation
- ↓
- Launch acoustic pulse
- ↓
- Backscattering at coarse grains
- ↓
- Interferometric detection

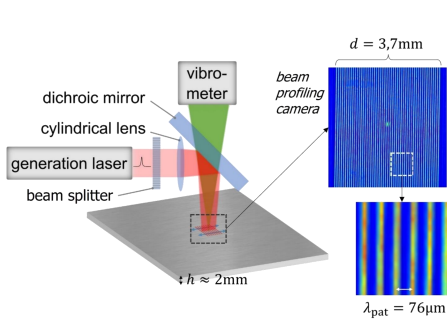


Optical cross section image of a crank shaft



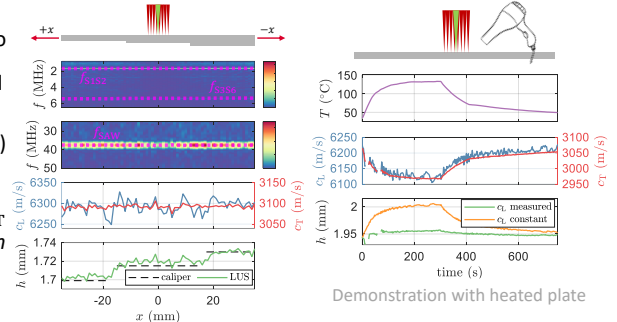
Laser ultrasonic evaluation with hardness penetration depth by machine learning

## SINGLE SHOT FULL PLATE CHARACTERIZATION



Measurement setup generating a periodic excitation pattern

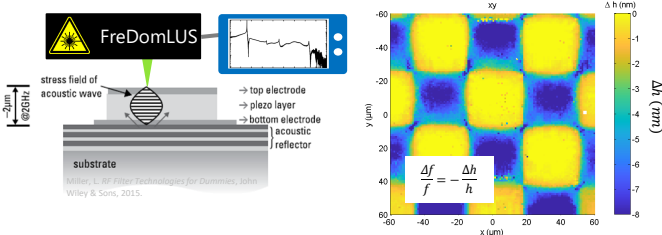
- Periodic pattern couples into
- 2 plate resonances and
- 1 surface wave (fixed  $\lambda$ )
- ↓
- sound velocities  $c_L, c_T$
- and thickness  $h$



Demonstration with steps in plate (AA7075)

## CHARACTERIZATION OF GHz RESONATORS AND COMPOUNDS

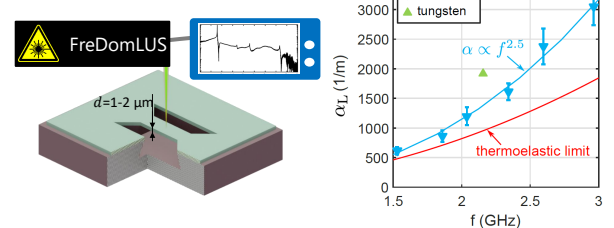
Thickness mapping based on local resonance frequencies



Scan on bulk acoustic wave-resonator

Thickness map

Material loss measurements



Free standing membranes of tungsten and aluminum

Longitudinal attenuations

