



(19) **United States**

(12) **Patent Application Publication**

IRIE et al.

(10) **Pub. No.: US 2021/0364282 A1**

(43) **Pub. Date: Nov. 25, 2021**

(54) **THICKNESS MEASUREMENT METHOD, THICKNESS MEASUREMENT DEVICE, DEFECT DETECTION METHOD, AND DEFECT DETECTION DEVICE**

(71) Applicant: **PANASONIC INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY MANAGEMENT CO., LTD.**, Osaka (JP)

(72) Inventors: **Yousuke IRIE**, Nara (JP); **Hirotsugu INOUE**, Tokyo (JP); **Koutaro SAKAMOTO**, Fukui (JP)

(21) Appl. No.: **17/395,867**

(22) Filed: **Aug. 6, 2021**

Related U.S. Application Data

(63) Continuation of application No. PCT/JP2020/001048, filed on Jan. 15, 2020.

Foreign Application Priority Data

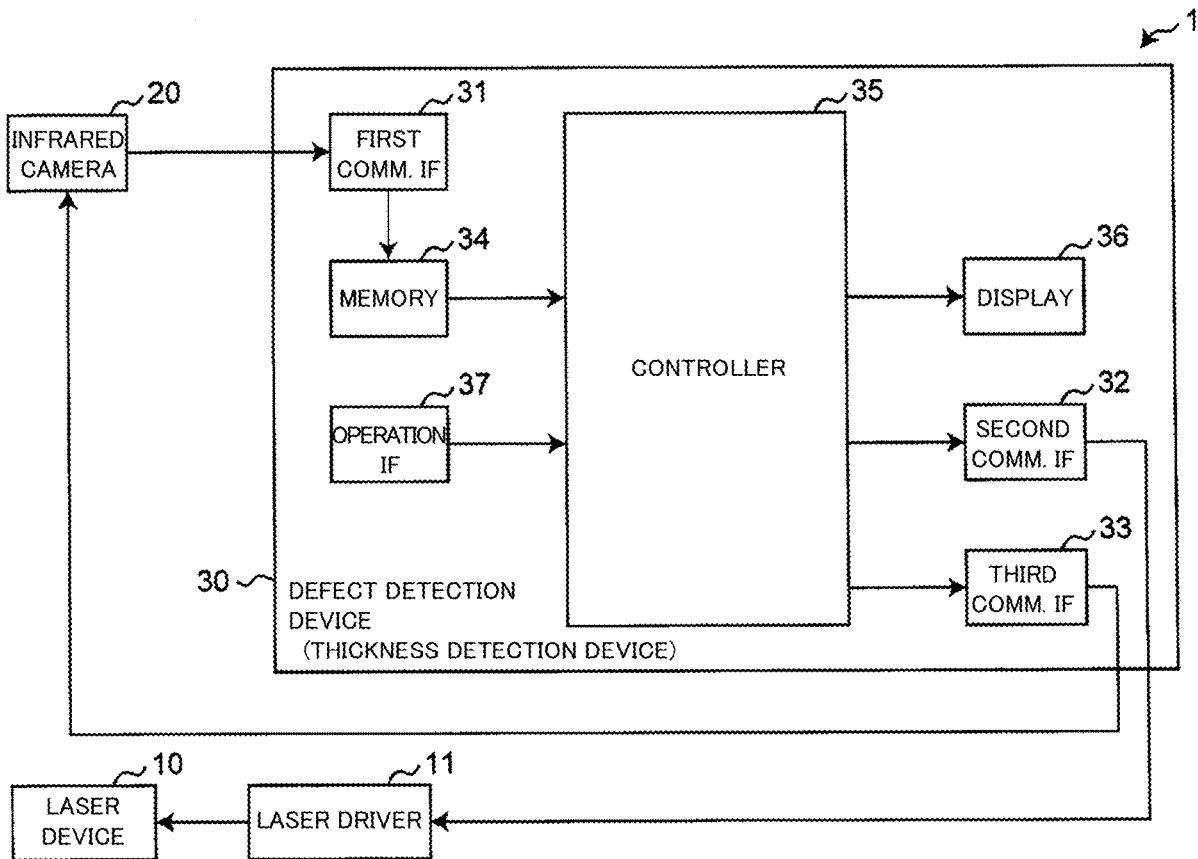
Feb. 6, 2019 (JP) 2019-019833

Publication Classification

(51) **Int. Cl.**
G01B 21/08 (2006.01)
G01J 5/00 (2006.01)
G01N 25/72 (2006.01)
(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC *G01B 21/085* (2013.01); *G01J 2005/0077* (2013.01); *G01N 25/72* (2013.01); *G01J 5/0003* (2013.01)

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A thickness measurement method includes: heating a surface of the measurement object in a dot shape by a heating device; generating a thermal image corresponding to a temperature of the surface of the measurement object by capturing an image of the heated surface of the measurement object at a predetermined time interval by an imaging device; acquiring temperature data indicating temporal changes in temperature at multiple positions on the surface of the measurement object based on the thermal image generated by the imaging device; fitting a solution function indicating a solution of a heat conduction equation corresponding to a point heat source and including a parameter related to the thickness of the measurement object to the temperature data; and calculating the thickness of the measurement object based on a value of the parameter in the fitted solution function.



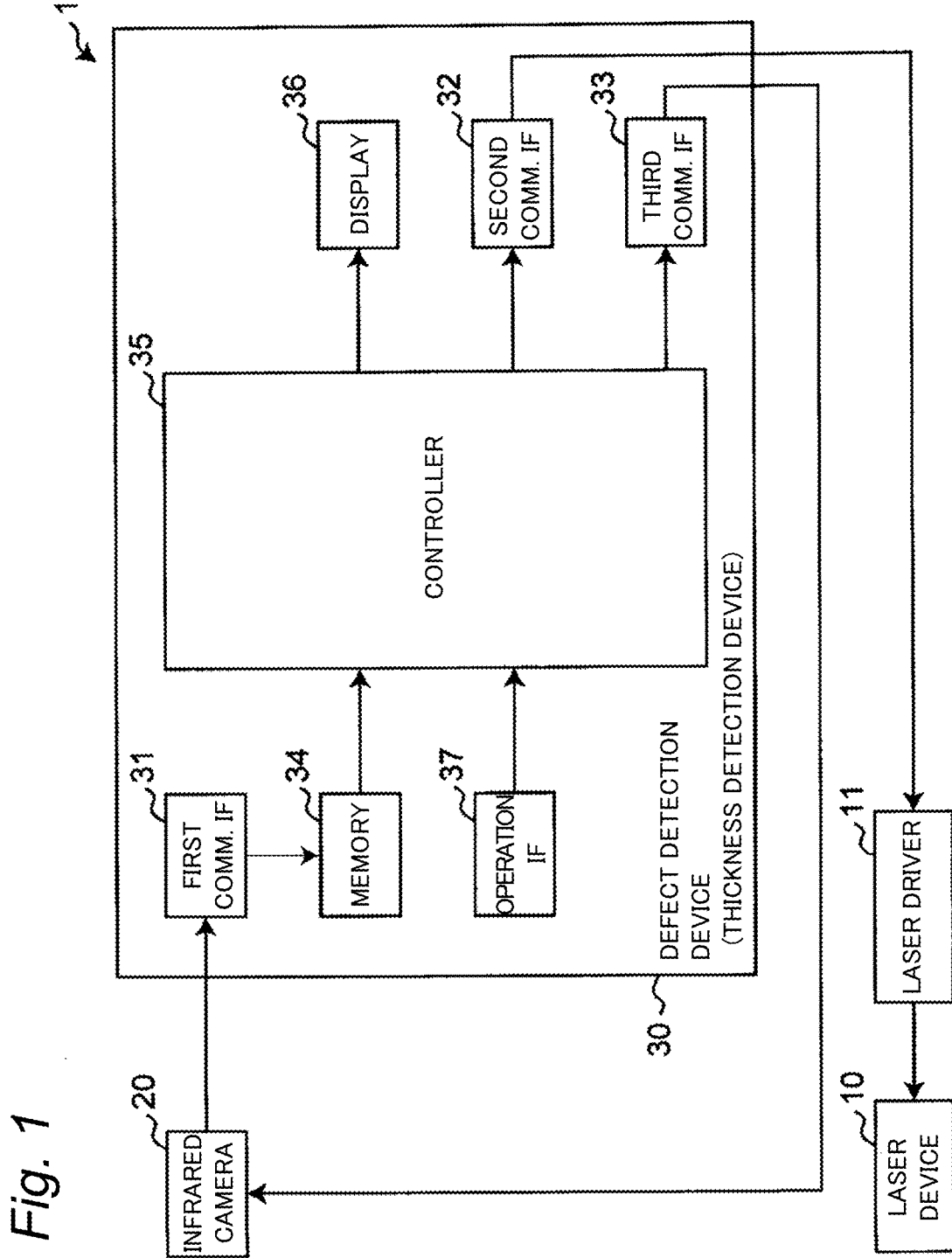


Fig. 2

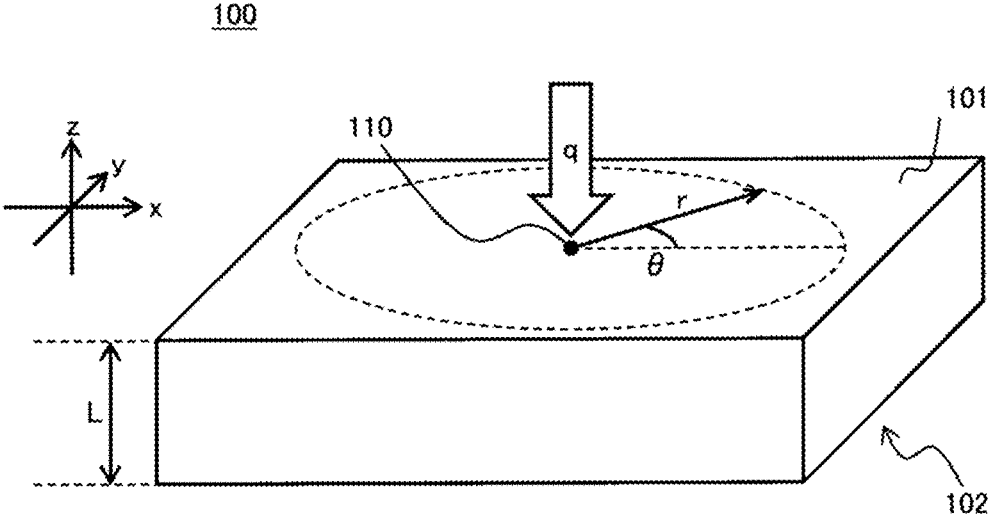


Fig. 3

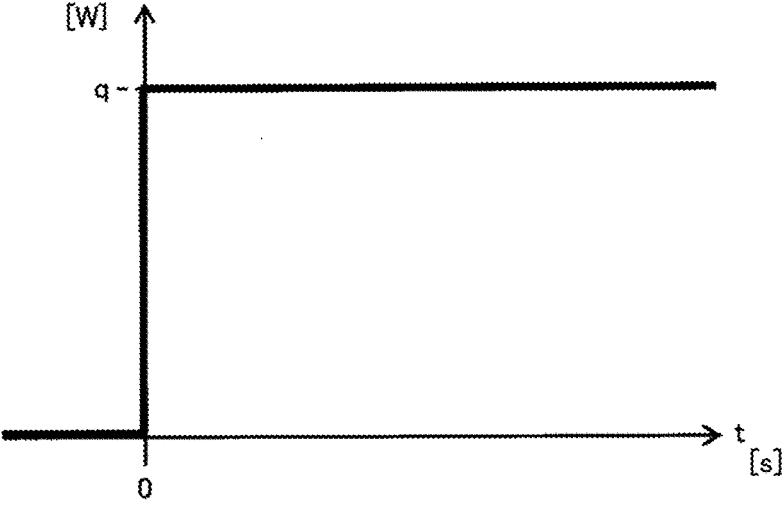


Fig. 4

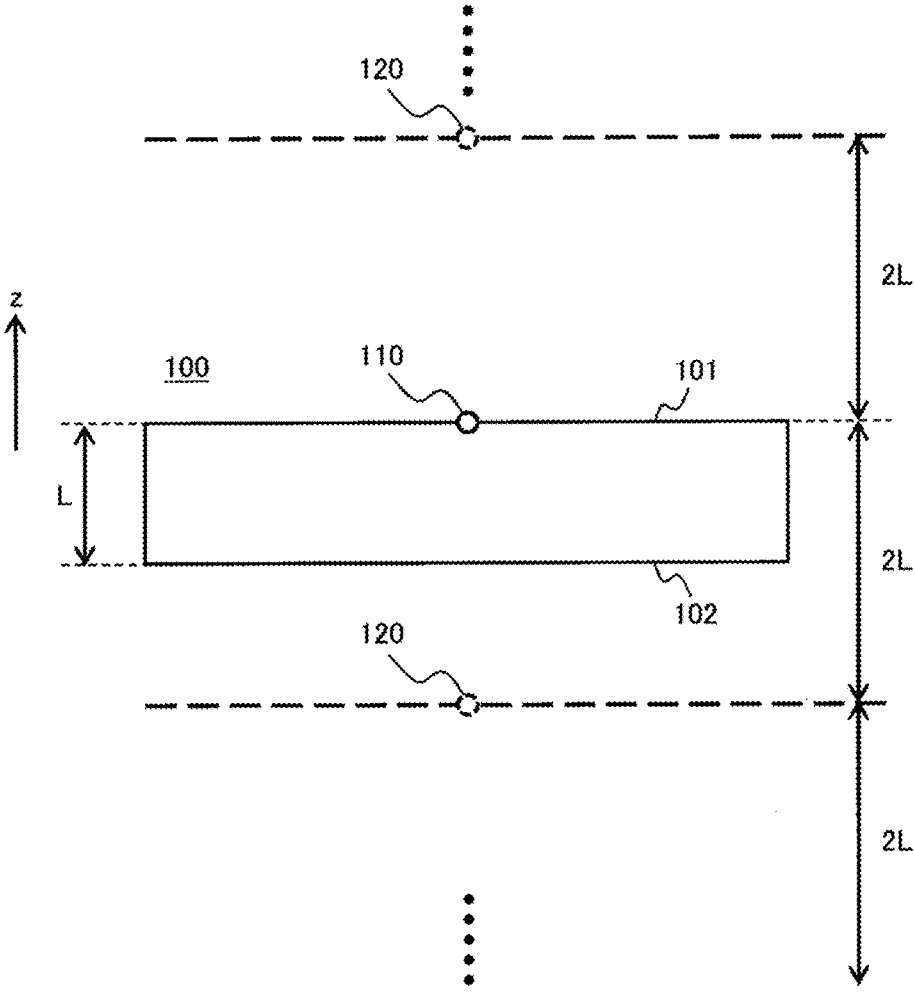


Fig. 5

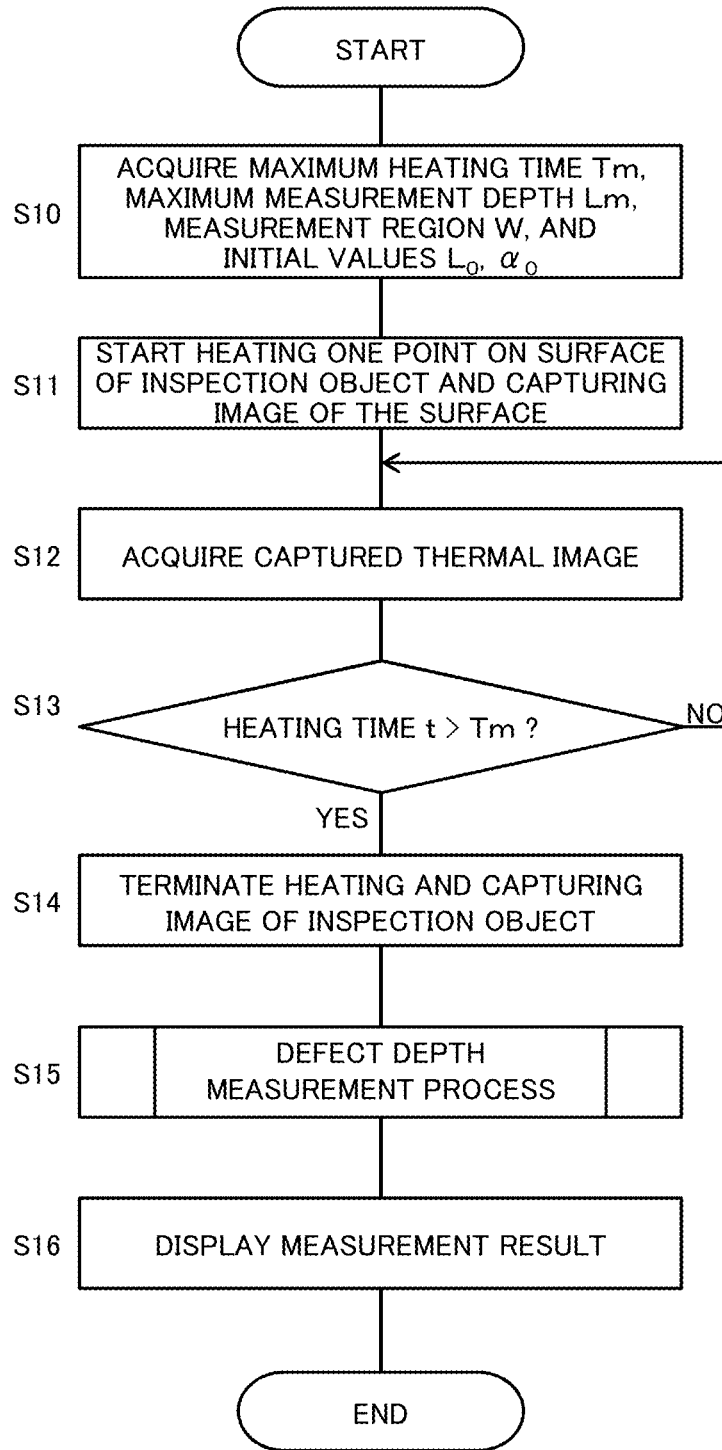


Fig. 6

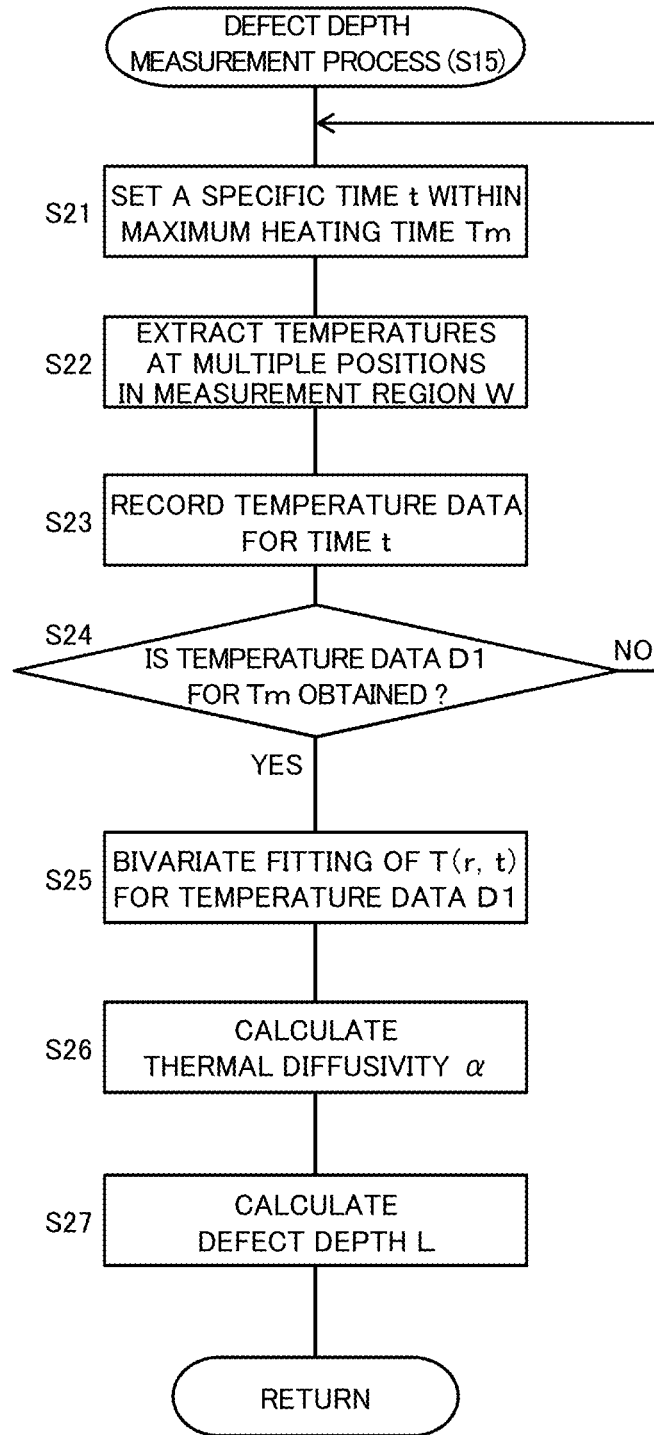


Fig. 7

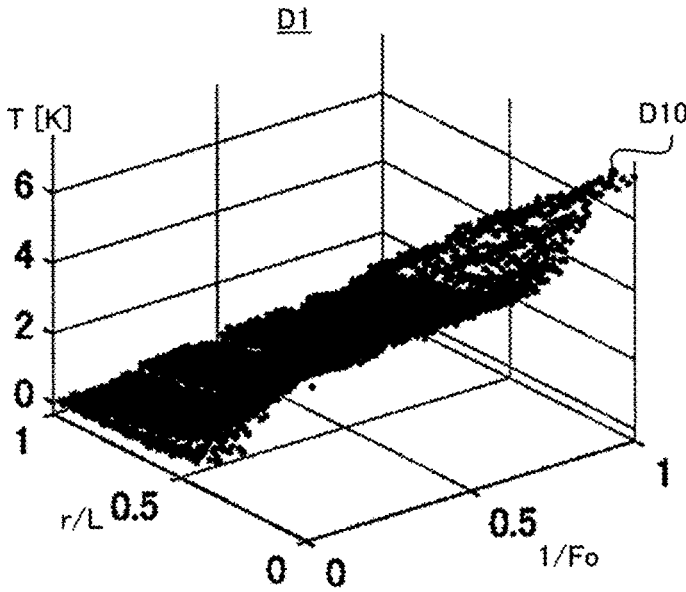


Fig. 8

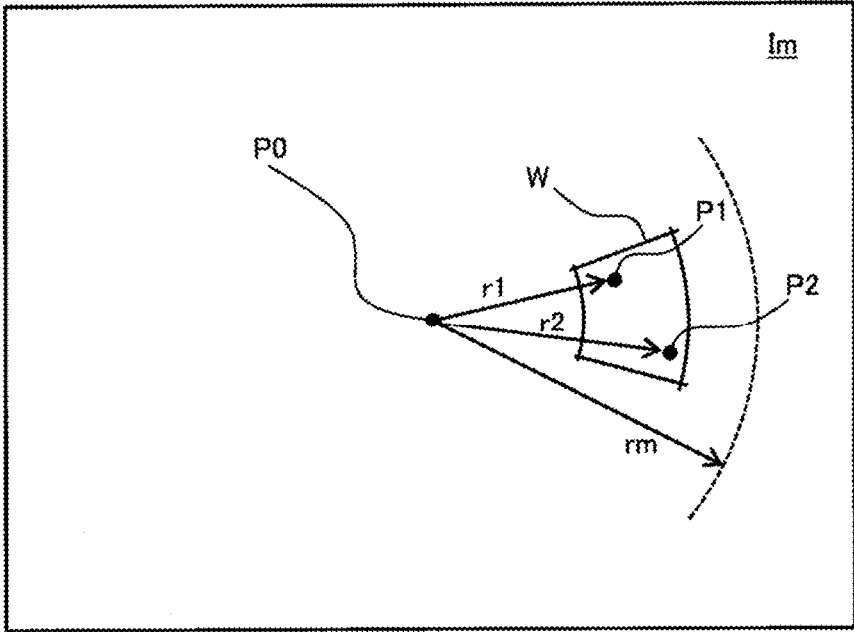


Fig. 9

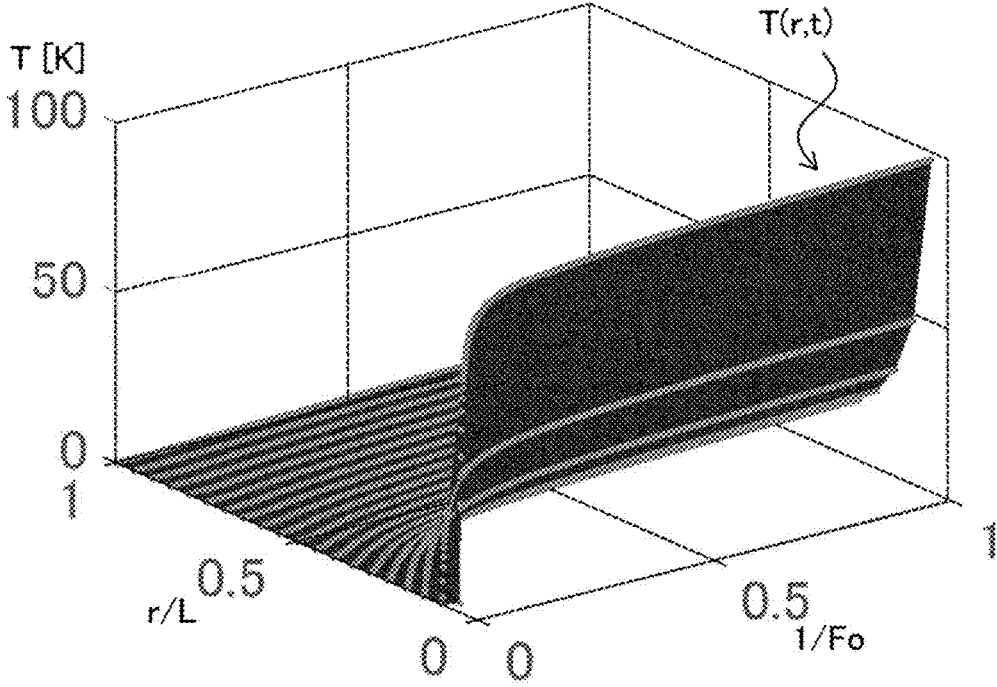


Fig. 10A

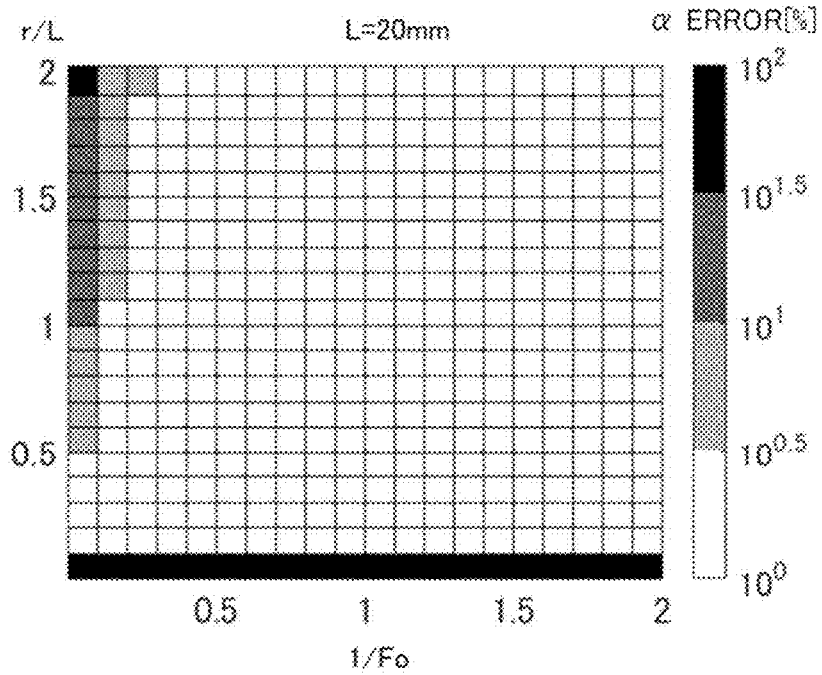


Fig. 10B

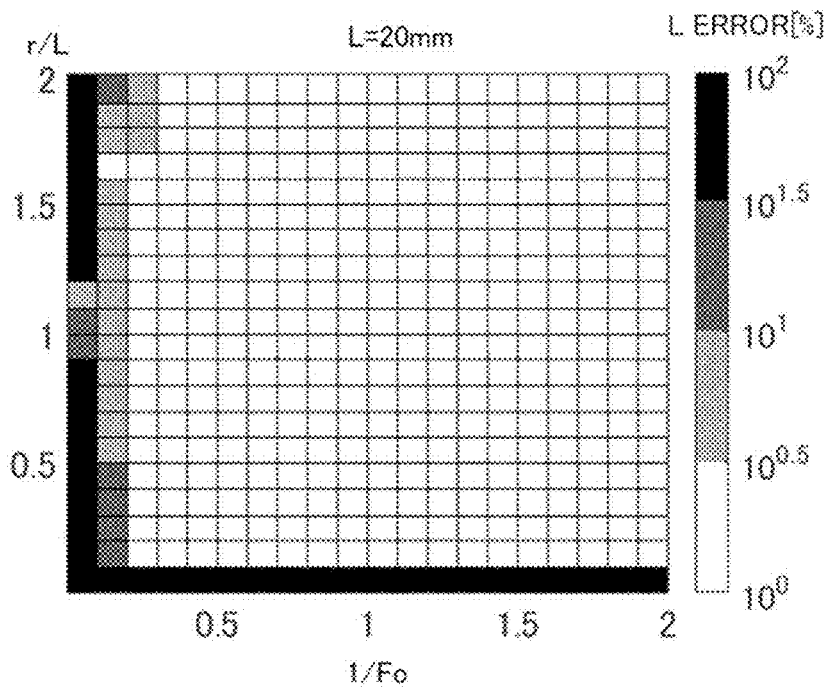


Fig. 11A

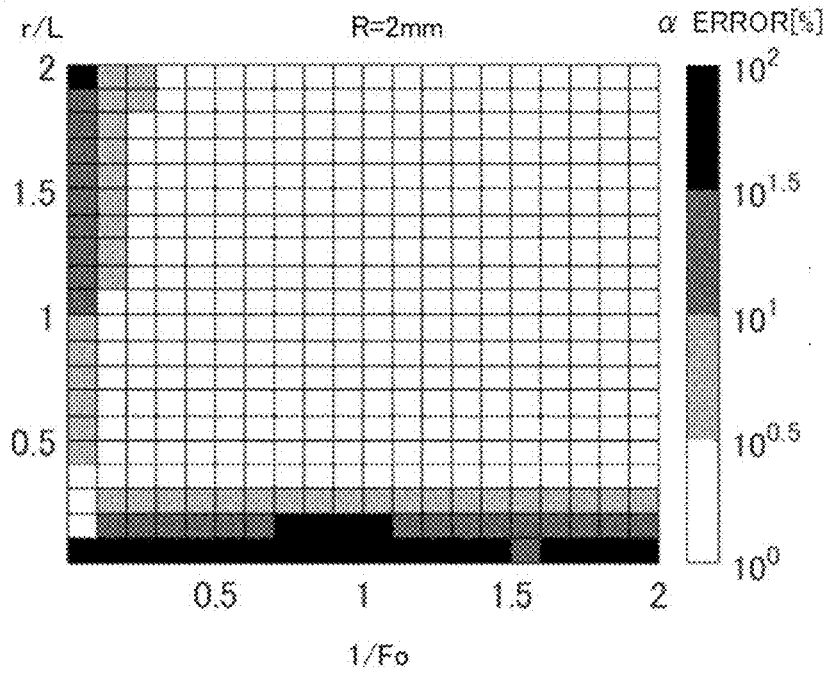


Fig. 11B

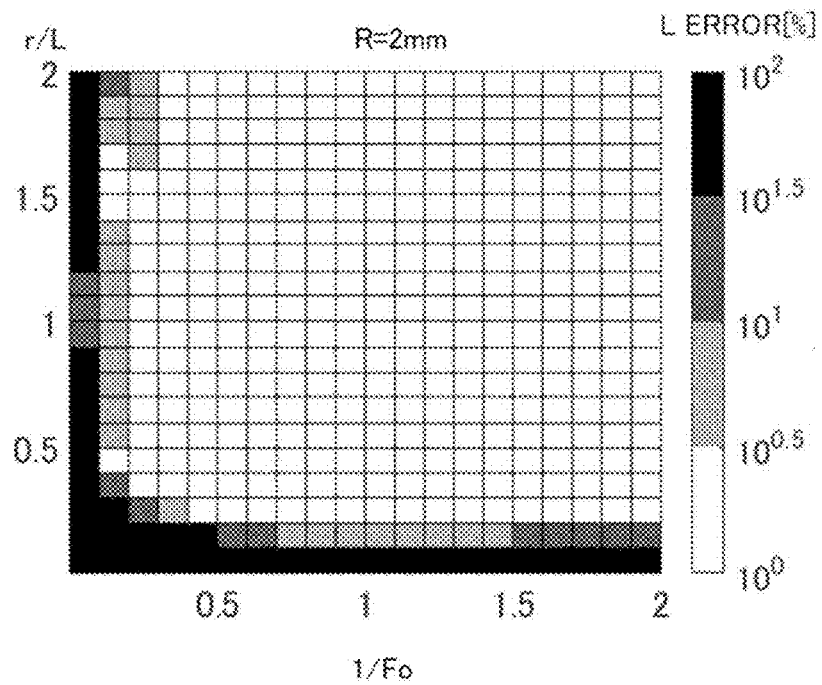


Fig. 12A

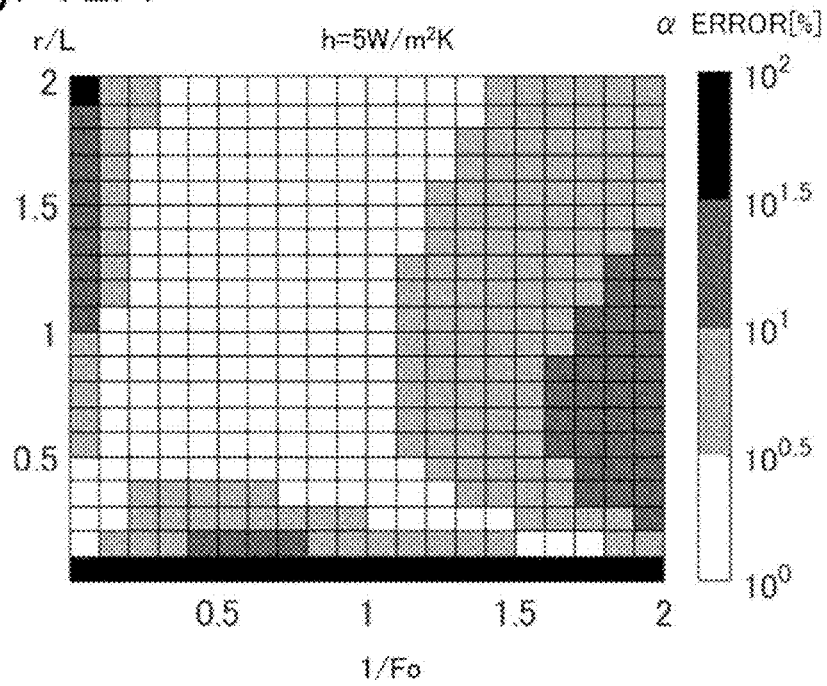


Fig. 12B

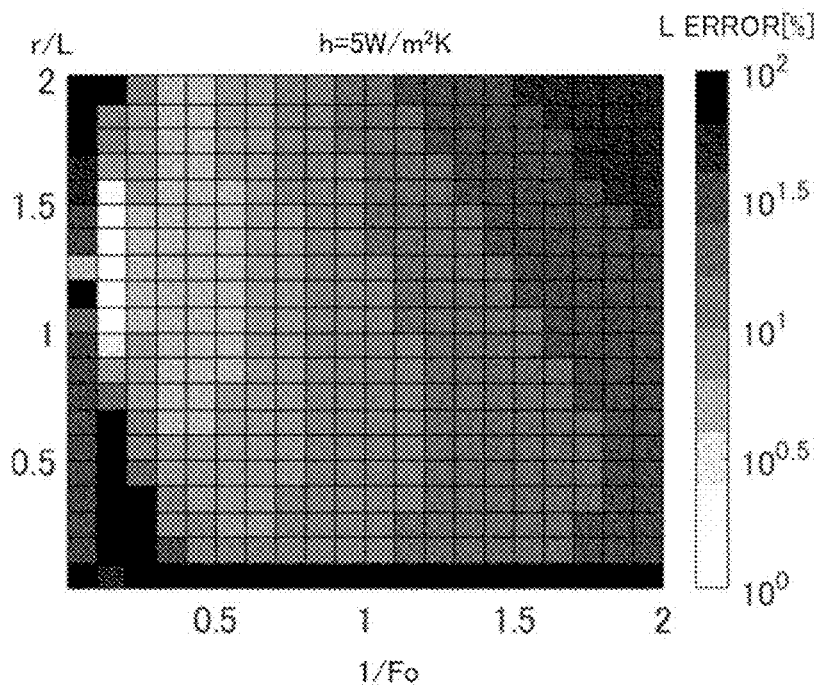


Fig. 13A

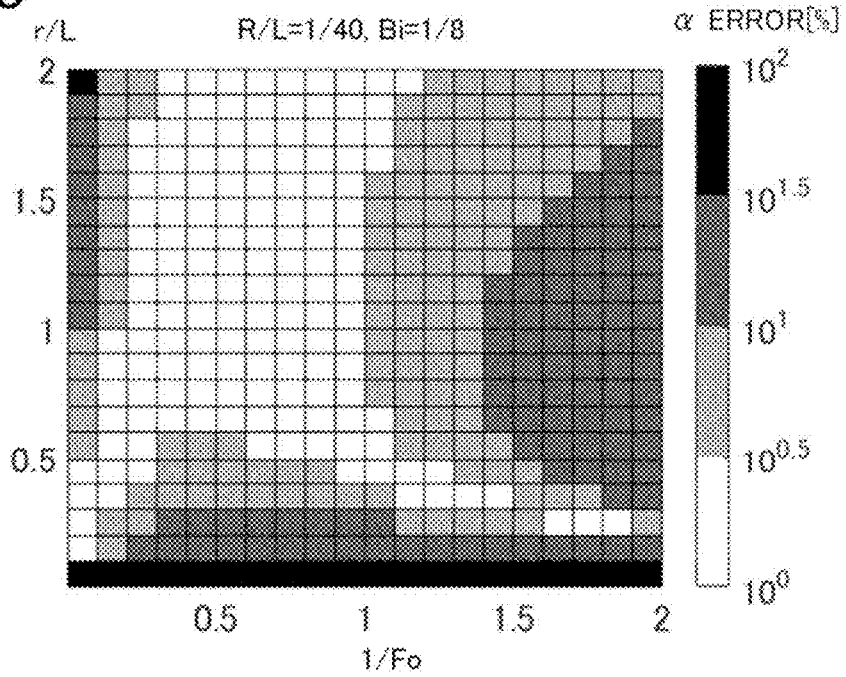


Fig. 13B

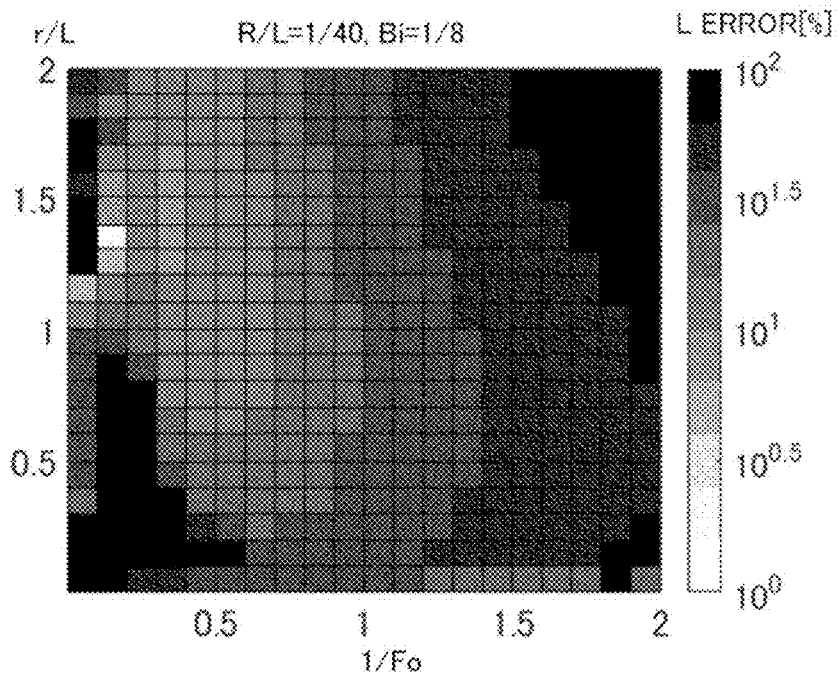


Fig. 14A

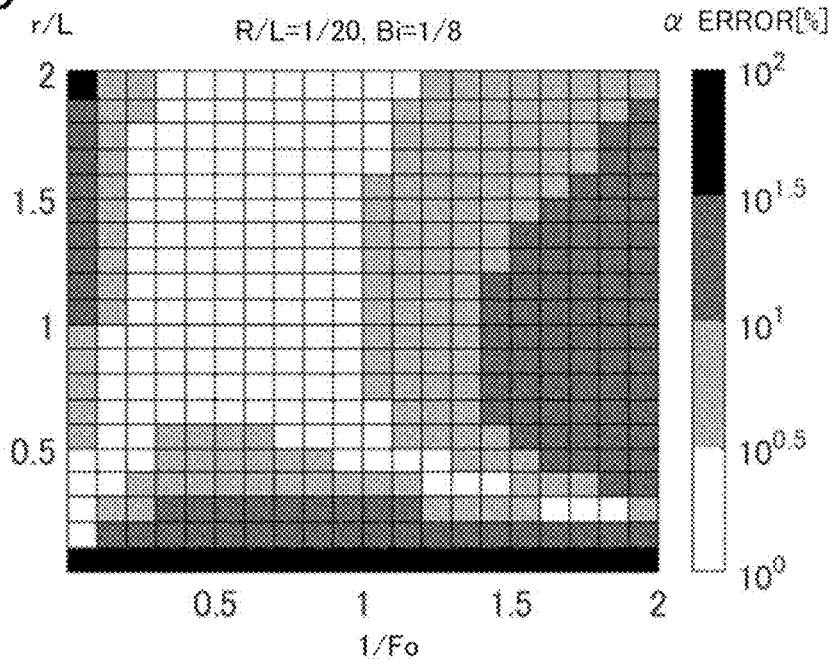


Fig. 14B

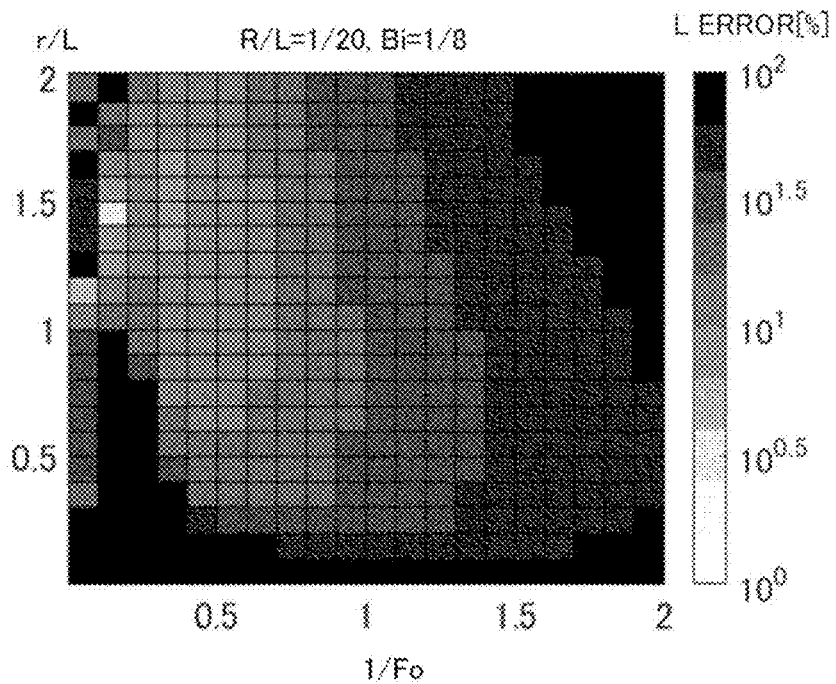


Fig. 15A

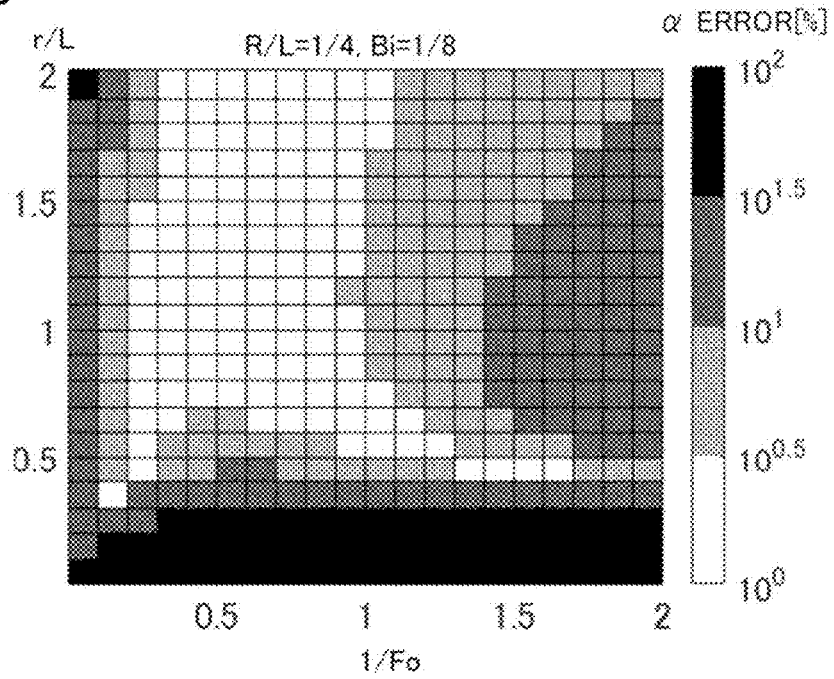


Fig. 15B

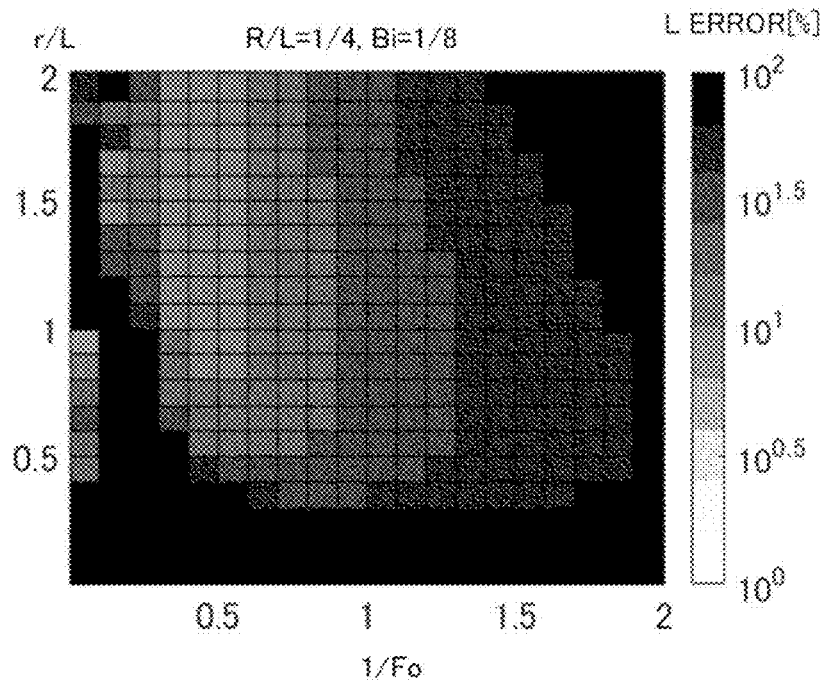


Fig. 16A

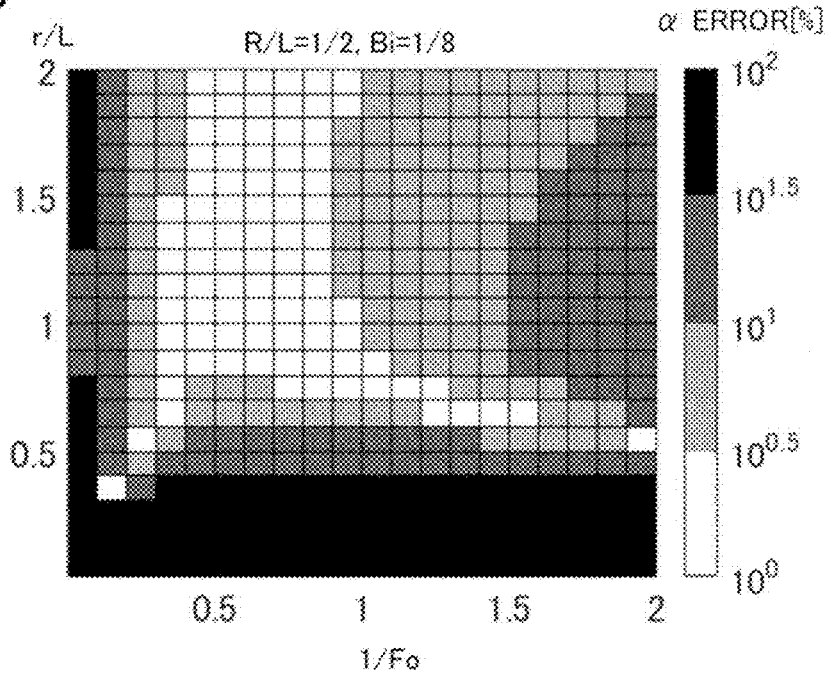
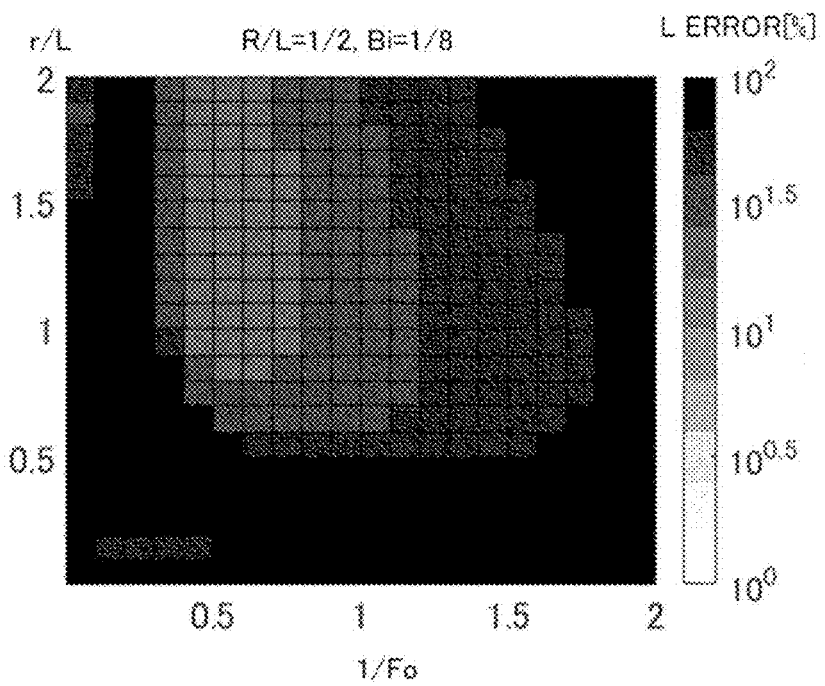


Fig. 16B



**THICKNESS MEASUREMENT METHOD,
THICKNESS MEASUREMENT DEVICE,
DEFECT DETECTION METHOD, AND
DEFECT DETECTION DEVICE**

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0001] The present disclosure relates to a method and a device for measuring a thickness of a measurement object, and a method and a device for detecting a defect of an inspection object.

BACKGROUND ART

[0002] JP 2011-122859 A discloses a defect diagnosis method (defect detection method) enabling measurement of a depth from a surface of a defect such as a separation or a cavity in a structure (inspection object) by using an infrared thermography method. The infrared thermography method is a method of detecting a depth of a defect by an infrared camera (imaging device) capturing a change in surface temperature caused by interruption of thermal migration due to a thermal insulation property of the defect such as a separation or a cavity inside a structure. The infrared thermography method requires heating or cooling of a structure for causing thermal migration inside the structure. Methods of heating/cooling include an active method using a heating device such as a heater or a lamp and a passive method using solar radiation or natural air cooling.

[0003] The defect diagnosis method (defect detection method) of measuring a defect depth inside a structure (inspection object) is applicable to a thickness measurement method of measuring a thickness of a measurement object.

SUMMARY

[0004] The present disclosure provides a thickness measurement method and a thickness measurement device capable of accurately measuring a thickness of a measurement object. The present disclosure also provides a defect detection method and a defect detection device capable of accurately detecting a defect depth of an inspection object.

[0005] A thickness measurement method according to an aspect of the present disclosure is a method of measuring a thickness of a measurement object. The thickness measurement method comprises: heating a surface of the measurement object in a dot shape by a heating device; generating a thermal image corresponding to a temperature of the surface of the measurement object by capturing an image of the heated surface of the measurement object at a predetermined time interval by an imaging device; acquiring temperature data indicating temporal changes in temperature at multiple positions on the surface of the measurement object based on the thermal image generated by the imaging device; fitting a solution function indicating a solution of a heat conduction equation corresponding to a point heat source and including a parameter related to the thickness of the measurement object to the temperature data; and calculating the thickness of the measurement object based on a value of the parameter included in the fitted solution function.

[0006] A thickness measurement device according to an aspect of the present disclosure is a device measuring a thickness of a measurement object. The thickness measurement device comprises: an input interface inputting a thermal image generated by capturing an image of a heated

surface of the measurement object at a predetermined time interval; and a processor performing a calculation for obtaining a thickness of the measurement object based on the thermal image. The processor acquires temperature data indicating temporal changes in temperature at multiple positions on the surface of the measurement object based on the thermal image, fits a solution function indicating a solution of a heat conduction equation corresponding to a point heat source and including a parameter related to the thickness of the measurement object to the temperature data, and calculates the thickness of the measurement object based on a value of the parameter included in the fitted solution function.

[0007] A defect detection method according to an aspect of the present disclosure is a method of measuring a depth of a defect inside an inspection object. The defect detection method comprises: heating a surface of the inspection object in a dot shape by a heating device; generating a thermal image corresponding to a temperature of the surface of the inspection object by capturing an image of the heated surface of the inspection object at a predetermined time interval by an imaging device; acquiring temperature data indicating temporal changes in temperature at multiple positions on the surface of the inspection object based on the thermal image; fitting a solution function indicating a solution of a heat conduction equation corresponding to a point heat source and including a parameter related to the depth of the defect of the inspection object to the temperature data; and calculating the depth of the defect of the inspection object based on a value of the parameter included in the fitted solution function.

[0008] The defect detection device according to an aspect of the present disclosure is a device measuring a depth of a defect inside an inspection object. The defect detection device comprises: an input interface inputting a thermal image generated by capturing an image of a heated surface of the inspection object at a predetermined time interval; and a processor performing a calculation for obtaining the depth of the defect of the inspection object based on the thermal image. The processor acquires temperature data indicating temporal changes in temperature at multiple positions on the surface of the inspection object based on the thermal image, fits a solution function indicating a solution of a heat conduction equation corresponding to a point heat source and including a parameter related to the depth of the defect of the inspection object to the temperature data, and calculates the depth of the defect of the inspection object based on a value of the parameter included in the fitted solution function.

[0009] With the thickness measurement method and device in the present disclosure, the thickness of the measurement object can accurately be measured. The defect detection method and device in the present disclosure are used for measuring a defect such as a separation or a cavity inside an inspection object so that the defect can accurately be measured.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[0010] FIG. 1 is a diagram showing a configuration of a defect detection system and a defect detection device according to a first embodiment.

[0011] FIG. 2 is a diagram for explaining an inspection object and a point heat source in the theory of the defect detection system.

[0012] FIG. 3 is a graph showing a state of heating by the defect detection system

[0013] FIG. 4 is a diagram for explaining boundary conditions of heat conduction in the inspection object of FIG. 2.

[0014] FIG. 5 is a flowchart illustrating a defect detection operation by the defect detection device according to the first embodiment.

[0015] FIG. 6 is a flowchart illustrating a defect depth measurement process by a controller of the defect detection device according to the first embodiment.

[0016] FIG. 7 is a diagram illustrating temperature data in a defect detection system.

[0017] FIG. 8 is a diagram for explaining a position where the temperature is to be extracted in the defect detection system.

[0018] FIG. 9 is a diagram for explaining fitting by the defect detection system.

[0019] FIG. 10A is a diagram showing a calculation result of thermal diffusivity from a simulation in an ideal case.

[0020] FIG. 10B is a diagram showing a calculation result of thickness from the simulation of FIG. 10A.

[0021] FIG. 11A is a diagram showing a calculation result of thermal diffusivity from simulation with an influence of a laser diameter taken into consideration.

[0022] FIG. 11B is a diagram showing a calculation result of thickness from the simulation of FIG. 11A.

[0023] FIG. 12A is a diagram showing a calculation result of thermal diffusivity from simulation with an influence of heat transfer taken into consideration.

[0024] FIG. 12B is a diagram showing a calculation result of thickness from the simulation of FIG. 12A.

[0025] FIG. 13A is a diagram showing a calculation result of thermal diffusivity from simulation in the case of $R/L=1/40$ and $Bi=1/8$.

[0026] FIG. 13B is a diagram showing a calculation result of thickness from the simulation of FIG. 13A.

[0027] FIG. 14A is a diagram showing a calculation result of thermal diffusivity from simulation in the case of $R/L=1/20$ and $Bi=1/8$.

[0028] FIG. 14B is a diagram showing a calculation result of thickness from the simulation of FIG. 14A.

[0029] FIG. 15A is a diagram showing a calculation result of thermal diffusivity from simulation in the case of $R/L=1/4$ and $Bi=1/8$.

[0030] FIG. 15B is a diagram showing a calculation result of thickness from the simulation of FIG. 15A.

[0031] FIG. 16A is a diagram showing a calculation result of thermal diffusivity from simulation in the case of $R/L=1/2$ and $Bi=1/8$.

[0032] FIG. 16B is a diagram showing a calculation result of thickness from the simulation of FIG. 16A.

DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS

[0033] Embodiments will now be described in detail with reference to the drawings as needed. It should be noted that detailed description will not be provided more than necessary in some cases. For example, detailed description of already well-known facts and repeated description of substantially the same constituent elements may not be provided. This is for the purpose of avoiding unnecessary redundancy of the following description and facilitating understanding by those skilled in the art. The accompanying drawings and the following description are provided by the present inventor for sufficient understanding of this disclo-

sure by those skilled in the art, and it is not intended to limit the subject matter described in claims thereto.

First Embodiment

[0034] A defect detection system of a first embodiment will hereinafter be described with reference to the drawings.

[1-1. Configuration]

[1-1-1. Defect Detection System]

[0035] FIG. 1 is a diagram showing a configuration of a defect detection system 1 according to the first embodiment. As shown in FIG. 1, the defect detection system 1 measures a depth of a defect such as a separation or a cavity inside an inspection object, thereby performing defect detection. The defect detection system 1 includes a laser device 10, a laser driver 11, an infrared camera 20, and a defect detection device 30.

[0036] The laser device 10 is an example of a heating device applying a laser beam to heat a surface of an inspection object. The laser device 10 includes a laser light source such as a shutter LD for starting and stopping a heating output, and an optical system collimating (or condensing) the laser light to a predetermined laser diameter and emitting the laser light. The laser diameter is appropriately set to a size such that a portion irradiated with the laser beam can be regarded as a dot in practical use, and the size may be several cm or less, for example. The laser device 10 may have a simple configuration such as a laser pointer, for example.

[0037] The laser driver 11 is a device driving the laser device 10. The laser driver 11 controls the start and stop of the heating output of the laser device 10 under the control of a controller 35 of the defect detection device 30. Therefore, the laser driver 11 controls opening and closing of the shutter of the laser device 10. The laser driver 11 may control the start and stop of the heating output of the laser device 10 through starting and stopping a power supply to the laser device 10. The laser driver 11 may include an actuator or the like for adjusting the position, direction or the like of the laser beam applied by the laser device 10.

[0038] The infrared camera 20 is an imaging device capturing an image of a surface of an inspection object. The infrared camera 20 has multiple pixels and generates thermal image data corresponding to the temperature of the surface of the inspection object at a predetermined frame rate.

[0039] The defect detection device 30 controls the laser driver 11 to control the start and stop of the heating output of the laser drive 10. The defect detection device 30 controls an image-capturing operation of the infrared camera 20. The defect detection device 30 measures a depth of a defect inside the inspection object based on the thermal image data from the infrared camera 20, thereby performing defect detection. A configuration of the defect detection device 30 will hereinafter be described.

[1-1-2. Defect Detection Device]

[0040] The defect detection device 30 is a computer, for example. As shown in FIG. 1, the defect detection device 30 includes first to third communication interfaces 31, 32, 33, a memory 34, the controller 35, a display 36, and an operation interface 37.

[0041] The first to third communication interfaces **31**, **32**, **33** are each a communication interface (e.g., USB, HDMI (registered trademark)), for example. The first communication interface **31** is an input interface sequentially receiving from the infrared camera **20** the thermal image data captured at a predetermined frame rate.

[0042] The second communication interface **32** receives lamp control information related to a heating start, a heating stop or the like of the laser device **10** from the controller **35** and transmits the information to the laser driver **11**. The third communication interface **33** receives camera control information related to an image-capturing start, an image-capturing end or the like of the infrared camera **20** from the controller **35** and transmits the information to the infrared camera **20**.

[0043] The memory **34** is a recording medium and includes an HDD or an SSD, for example. The memory **34** sequentially stores the thermal image data received by the first communication interface **31**. The memory **34** stores various setting values input from the operation interface **37** described later, the setting values being necessary for measuring the depth of the defect of the inspection object. The memory **34** also stores various programs for the controller **35**.

[0044] The controller **35** includes a CPU, an MPU or the like and executes various programs stored in the memory **34** to control the entire defect detection device **30**. The controller **35** controls the laser driver **11** to control the start and stop of the heating output of the laser device **10**. The controller **35** controls the image-capturing operation of the infrared camera **20** such as start and stop of image-capturing. The controller **35** functions as a processor performing calculations for obtaining the depth of the defect of the inspection object, based on the thermal image data stored in the memory **34**. Details of this function will be described in description of operation described later.

[0045] The display **36** is a display, for example, and displays the depth of the defect obtained by the controller **35** as color information or gradation information, for example.

[0046] The operation interface **37** includes a keyboard or a touch panel, for example. The operation interface **37** is a device operated by a user when setting various setting values necessary for measuring the depth of the defect of the inspection object.

[1-2. Operation]

[0047] The operation of the defect detection system **1** and the defect detection device **30** configured as described above will hereinafter be described.

[1-2-1. Overview of Defect Detection]

[0048] When a surface of an inspection object such as concrete constituting a road surface is heated, heat conduction occurs from the surface (high temperature side) of the inspection object to the inside (low temperature side). In this case, when a defect such as a separation or a cavity exists inside the inspection object, the heat conduction is prevented by the defect so that thermal reflection occurs. As a result, a surface temperature becomes higher in a defective portion having the defect existing therein as compared to a surface temperature of a sound portion having no defect existing therein. This temperature difference on the surface is utilized for detecting a defect in a known method.

[0049] For example, a technique is proposed that the image of the surface of the inspection object is captured while being heated with a halogen lamp or the like, and the defect depth in the defective portion of the inspection object is obtained based on information obtained from a heat conduction equation related to the inspection object being heated (see WO 2017/130251). In this technique, a theory of one-dimensional heat conduction corresponding to the depth direction of the inspection object is applied by heating a wide area including a region in which temperature is to be measured on the surface of the inspection object. In this case, if the thermal diffusivity of the inspection object is known, the defect depth (or the thickness of the inspection object) can be obtained by using the known thermal diffusivity for a theoretical solution of a one-dimensional heat conduction equation.

[0050] However, for example, the thermal diffusivity of concrete takes a value in a wide range of approximately 1.0 to 2.0×10^{-6} m²/s and may vary depending on various influences such as a condition of water content and a bias of aggregate. Therefore, it is anticipated that the thermal diffusivity is not known before the defect detection is performed. In the prior art, it is difficult to accurately measure the defect depth when the thermal diffusivity of the inspection object is unknown.

[0051] To address this, the present disclosure provides a defect detection method in which the thermal diffusivity and the defect depth of the inspection object are simultaneously obtained. According to this method, the defect depth can be measured even when the thermal diffusivity of the inspection object is unknown, and the detection accuracy of the defect depth can be improved.

[0052] In the defect detection method of the present disclosure, the surface of the inspection object is heated in a dot shape by a heating device such as the laser device **10** of the defect detection system **1**, and the image of the surface temperature of the inspection object is captured by the infrared camera **20** or the like during heating to generate a thermal image corresponding to the surface temperature of the inspection object. The defect detection method of the present disclosure uses, for the defect detection, the temperature data based on this thermal image and theoretical equations for two-dimensional heat conduction occurring around a point heat source on the surface due to heating (equations (1) to (4) described later).

[1-2-2. Theory of Defect Detection]

[0053] A theoretical equation of temperature change obtained from the heat conduction equation (i.e., the theoretical solution of the same equation) used in the defect detection method and the defect detection system **1** of the present disclosure will hereinafter be described with reference to FIGS. **2** to **4**.

[0054] FIG. **2** is a diagram for explaining an inspection object **100** and a point heat source **110** in the theory of the system **1**. In FIG. **2**, the inspection object **100** is theoretically assumed as a flat plate having infinite front surface **101** and back surface **102**. It can be assumed that the point heat source **110** corresponding to the heating by the system **1** is located on the front surface **101** of the inspection object **100**. Such a theoretical assumption can appropriately be applied with an allowable error at the time of actual measurement.

[0055] The inspection object **100** as described above is assumed to have a thickness of L corresponding to a defect

depth. For example, the position of the point heat source **110** is defined as the origin to use two-dimensional orthogonal coordinates (x, y) on the front surface **101** of the inspection object **100** and three-dimensional coordinates (x, y, z) using the z coordinate indicating the thickness direction of the inspection object **100**. Polar coordinates (r, θ) can be used instead of the two-dimensional orthogonal coordinates (x, y) (provided that $x=r\cos\theta$, $y=r\sin\theta$). At the three-dimensional coordinates (x, y, z), an unsteady heat conduction equation is expressed as Eq. (10).

[Mathematical 1] (10)

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} - \alpha \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}\right)\right) T(x, y, z, t) = \frac{Q(x, y, z, t)}{\rho c}$$

[0056] In Eq. (10), $Q(x, y, z, t)$ is a heat quantity [W/m³] generated per unit time and per unit volume at a certain position and time t at the three-dimensional coordinates (x, y, z) is shown. Additionally, α is the thermal diffusivity [m²/s] of the inspection object **100**, and $\alpha=k/\rho c$ is satisfied. Additionally, k is the thermal conductivity [W/(m·K)] of the inspection object **100**, ρ is the density [kg/m³] of the inspection object **100**, and c is the specific heat [J/(kg·K)], and ρc is the volume specific heat [J/(m³·K)] of the inspection object **100**.

[0057] In this system **1**, $Q(x, y, z, t)$ in Eq. (10) corresponds to the point heat source **110**. FIG. 3 is a graph showing a state of heating by the system **1**. In FIG. 3, the horizontal axis indicates the time t corresponding to a heating time [s], and the vertical axis indicates the heat quantity [W] (=J/s) per unit time in the vicinity of the position (z=0) of the point heat source **110** on the front surface **101**. In the system **1**, as shown in FIG. 3, it is assumed that heating is performed in a step shape in which a constant heat quantity q [W] is supplied from the time t=0 at the start of heating. At z≠0 away from the point heat source **110**, $Q(x, y, z, t)=0$ is satisfied regardless of the time t. Before the start of heating, $Q(x, y, z, t)=0$ is satisfied regardless of the z coordinate.

[0058] FIG. 4 is a diagram for explaining boundary conditions of heat conduction in the inspection object **100** of FIG. 2. A mirror image method, which uses the front surface **101** and the back surface **102** of the inspection object **100** as mirror surfaces, can be applied to the boundary conditions causing heat reflection in the inspection object **100**. In this case, since the front surface **101** and the back surface **102** face each other at an interval of a thickness L, a multiplicity of mirror images **120** of the point heat source **110** on the front surface **101** is lined up in periods 2L in the thickness direction (z direction), as shown in FIG. 4.

[0059] For example, by applying the mirror image method to the Green's function of the heat conduction equation, $T(x, y, z, t)$ can be obtained as the theoretical solution of Eq. (10) so that the boundary conditions are satisfied (see K. Brugger, "Exact Solutions for the Temperature Rise in a Laser-Heated Slab", Journal of Applied Physics, vol. 43, no. 2, pp. 577-583, February 1972). For example, when the theoretical solution $T(x, y, z, t)$ is on the front surface **101**, $T(x, y, z=0, t)=T(r, t)$ is represented by Eq. (11).

[Mathematical 2] (11)

$$T(r, t) = \frac{q}{2\pi k} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{r^2 + 4n^2 L^2}} \exp\left(-\frac{r^2 + 4n^2 L^2}{4\alpha t}\right)$$

[0060] In Eq. (11), $\exp(\)$ is an exponential function and n is the circular constant. Σ takes the sum of the integer n from the negative infinity to the positive infinity, and constitutes the infinite sum.

[0061] $T(r, t)$ is an example of a solution function indicating the solution of the heat conduction equation (Eq. (10)) according to the point heat source **110**, and represents the (incremental) temperature at the time t based on the heating start at a distance r from the point heat source **110** on the front surface **101**. $T(r, t)$ includes the infinite sum of the period 2L as shown in Eq. (11) in accordance with the heat reflection in the inspection object **100**.

[0062] For example, $T(r, t)$ of Eq. (11) can be made dimensionless as shown in Eq. (1) below by a Fourier number Fo using initial values α_0 , L_0 (see Eq. (12)) and a dimensionless distance r/L_0 (hereinafter, "r/L₀" may be abbreviated as "r/L").

[Mathematical 3] (12)

$$F_0 = \frac{L_0^2}{\alpha_0 t}$$

[Mathematical 4] (1)

$$T(r, t) = A \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{r}{L_0}\right)^2 + 4n^2 B^2}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{CF_0} \sqrt{\left(\frac{r}{L_0}\right)^2 + 4n^2 B^2}\right)$$

$$A = \frac{q}{2\pi k L_0} \quad (2)$$

$$B = \frac{L}{L_0} \quad (3)$$

$$C = \frac{\alpha_0}{\alpha} \quad (4)$$

[0063] In Eq. (1), the arguments r, t of $T(r, t)$ on the left side correspond to dimensionless two variates r/L, Fo on the right side, respectively. The right side includes three parameters A, B, C based on Eqs. (2), (3), (4). The defect detection system **1** of this embodiment uses Eqs. (1) to (4) to perform fitting of three variable with two variates in the defect detection device **30** for measured temperature data.

[1-2-2. Defect Detection Operation]

[0064] A defect detection operation by the controller **35** of the defect detection device **30** according to the first embodiment will hereinafter be described with reference to a flowchart of FIG. 5.

[0065] As shown in FIG. 5, at first, the controller **35** acquires a maximum heating time T_m, a maximum measurement depth L_m, a measurement region W, and various initial values L₀, α_0 as setting values (S10). These setting values are input by a user using the operation interface **37** and in advance stored in the memory **34**.

[0066] The maximum measurement depth L_m is a maximum value of a depth to be measured in this defect detection and is set depending on a desired depth to which a defect is detected. For example, in the case of detecting a defect of a highway or the like, the outermost steel frame is present at 50 cm from the surface. Thus, it is required to detect whether a defect such as a separation or a void exists up to the depth of about 50 cm from the surface. In such a case, the maximum measurement depth L_m is set to 50 cm.

[0067] The maximum heating time T_m is set in relation to the maximum measurement depth L_m . For example, the maximum heating time T_m is set to a heating time so as to sufficiently make a difference between the surface temperature of the defective portion and the surface temperature of the sound portion at the maximum measurement depth L_m , at a position separated by a maximum distance r_m from a heating position P_0 heated in a dot shape on the surface of the inspection object (see FIG. 8).

[0068] The measurement region W is a region for measurement performed in the image-capturing range of the infrared camera 20 (see FIG. 8). The measurement region W is set within a range of the maximum distance r_m from the heating position P_0 . At step S10, the controller 35 may acquire the maximum distance r_m and the heating position P_0 .

[0069] The initial values L_0 , α_0 are appropriately set in a predetermined range such as $L_0 < L_m$, e.g., in the vicinities of the values assumed as the thickness L and the thermal diffusivity a , respectively, of the inspection object. As a result, the convergence accuracy of the fitting described later can be improved.

[0070] Subsequently, the controller 35 controls the laser driver 11 to open the shutter of the laser device 10 to start dot-shaped heating, i.e., point heating, for the specific heating position P_0 on the surface of the inspection object in a step-like manner such that a supplied heat quantity q per hour becomes constant as shown in FIG. 3 (S11). Specifically, the heating is performed such that a heating input is achieved as a step input. Simultaneously with the start of heating of the inspection object, the controller 35 controls the infrared camera 20 to start capturing the image of the surface of the inspection object (S11).

[0071] $T(r, t)$ of Eq. (1) is a function that is a theoretical solution of the heat conduction equation for the step response. Therefore, to actually measure the temperature data for fitting to this function, heating is started in a step-like manner. In this embodiment, the controller 35 in advance supplies electric power to the laser device 10 and controls the opening and closing of the shutter of the laser device 10 to start heating of the surface of the inspection object in a step-like manner.

[0072] The controller 35 then acquires thermal image data representing a thermal image corresponding to the surface temperature of the inspection object from the infrared camera 20 (S12). The acquired thermal image data is stored in the memory 34.

[0073] The controller 35 then determines whether a heating time t from the start of heating exceeds the maximum heating time T_m (S13). The controller 35 continues the acquisition of thermal image data (S12) until the heating time t exceeds the maximum heating time T_m . The processes of steps S12, S13 are repeated at predetermined time intervals, e.g. frame intervals of thermal images.

[0074] On the other hand, when the heating time t exceeds the maximum heating time T_m at step S13, the controller 35 controls the infrared camera 20, to terminate the image-capturing of the surface of the inspection object (S14). The controller 35 also controls the laser driver 11 to close the shutter of the laser device 10 and terminate the heating of the surface of the inspection object (S14). As a result, the thermal image data acquired during the maximum heating time T_m is accumulated in the memory 34.

[0075] The controller 35 then performs a defect depth measurement process (S15). This process will be described later.

[0076] The controller 35 then displays a measurement result of the defect depth on the display 36 (S16) and terminates the defect detection operation. The controller 35 may display information of the defect depth L as color information or gradation information on an image showing the surface of an inspection object, for example.

[0077] The defect depth measurement process of FIG. 5 will hereinafter be described with reference to FIGS. 6 to 9.

[0078] At first, the controller 35 performs a process of acquiring temperature data $D1$ indicating temporal changes in temperature at multiple positions on the surface of the inspection object based on the thermal image data accumulated during the maximum heating time T_m (S21 to S24). FIG. 7 is a diagram illustrating the temperature data $D1$ in the system 1. For example, as shown in FIG. 7, the temperature data $D1$ includes multiple data points $D10$ at which the Fourier number Fo corresponding to the heating time t , the dimensionless distance r/L , and the (incremental) temperature T [K] are associated with each other.

[0079] For example, the controller 35 sets a specific time t within the maximum heating time T_m (S21) and extracts respective temperatures at multiple positions within the range of the measurement region W in the thermal image of the frame corresponding to the specific time t (S22). FIG. 8 illustrates positions that are temperature extraction objects.

[0080] FIG. 8 shows an example in which two positions $P1$, $P2$ in a thermal image I_m are temperature extraction objects. The respective positions $P1$, $P2$ are within a range of the measurement region W and have distances $r1$, $r2$ from the heating position $P0$ where the point heat source is located. The distance $r1$ of one of the two positions $P1$, $P2$ and the distance $r2$ of the other position $P2$ are different from each other. The multiple positions $P1$ to $P2$ of the extraction objects are not particularly limited to two positions and may be set as all pixels in the measurement region W or may be set at predetermined intervals.

[0081] At step S22, the controller 35 may calculate an average value of temperature of multiple pixels when the temperature is extracted at one position. From the viewpoint of avoiding a temperature drift of the infrared camera 20, the controller 35 may subtract a temperature of a pixel at a position expected as background from a temperature of a pixel at a position of the extraction object in the thermal image I_m so as to calculate a temperature of an extraction result.

[0082] The controller 35 then records the temperature data for the set time t in the memory 34, for example (S23). As the temperature data for the set time t , for example, the Fourier number $1/Fo$ corresponding to the same time t , the dimensionless distance r/L corresponding to the respective positions $P1$ to $P2$, and the temperature of the extraction result for each position are associated with each other.

[0083] For example, until the temperature data D1 for the maximum heating time T_m is obtained (S24), the controller 35 repeats the process subsequent to step S21 (NO at S24), at the time t defined in each predetermined time interval (referred to as " Δt "). For example, the time interval Δt is a frame interval of the thermal image I_m or a multiple thereof. The time interval Δt in the temperature data D1 may not be constant and may be set to be relatively short in the vicinity of the start of heating and longer toward the end of heating, for example.

[0084] When the temperature data D1 is obtained (YES at S24), the controller 35 executes bivariate fitting of the function $T(r, t)$ of Eq. (1) described above for the obtained temperature data D1 (S25). FIG. 9 illustrates $T(r, t)$ according to the fitting of the system 1. In this case, the controller 35 changes the parameters A, B, C (Eqs. (2) to (4)) in Eq. (1) to perform the fitting so that the residual is minimized by using a nonlinear least squares method. The values of the parameters A, B, C are calculated by the fitting at step S25.

[0085] The controller 35 then calculates the thermal diffusivity a from Eq. (4) based on the value of the parameter C of the fitting result, for example (S26). The controller 35 calculates the defect depth L from Eq. (3) based on the value of the parameter B of the fitting result, for example (S27).

[0086] After the defect depth L is obtained (S27), the controller 35 terminates the process of step S15 of FIG. 5 and goes to step S16.

[0087] According to the defect depth measurement process (FIG. 6), both the thermal diffusivity a and the defect depth (or thickness) L of the inspection object can be obtained (S25, S26) from the acquired temperature data D1 by the bivariate fitting of $T(r, t)$ of Eq. (1) (S24). The order of the processes of steps S26, S27 is not particularly limited, and the processes may be executed at the same time. Step S26 may be omitted as appropriate.

[0088] At steps S21 to S24 described above, an example of acquiring the temperature data D1 for the maximum heating time T_m has been described. Steps S21 to S24 are not limited thereto, and the temperature data D1 for a predetermined period T1 shorter than the maximum heating time T_m may be acquired. Also in this case, the same bivariate fitting as step S25 can be performed, taking into account the range of the predetermined period T1 for the heating start time $t=0$.

[0089] In the above description of the defect detection operation (FIG. 5), when the one heating position P0 is point-heated on the surface of the inspection object by the laser device 10, the defect depth L is measured in the one measurement region W in the described example; however, the defect detection operation of the system 1 is not limited thereto. For example, the defect detection device 30 of the system 1 may measure the defect depth L in multiple measurement regions W for the one heating position P0.

[0090] The system 1 may perform point heating by using multiple positions on the surface of the inspection object as heating positions to measure the defect depth L for each of the heating positions. For example, the controller 35 of the defect detection device 30 may measure the defect depth L such that multiple heating positions are scanned by repeating the flowchart of FIG. 5 at predetermined time intervals. Alternatively, the point heating at multiple heating positions may be performed at the same time by using multiple laser devices 10, for example. For example, by making the distance interval between the multiple heating positions

larger than the maximum distance r_m , the defect depth L can be measured while influences of different point heat sources are suppressed.

[1-2-3. Numerical Simulation]

[0091] The defect detection method described above can be applied even when an influence of heat transfer in the inspection object and an influence of a size of laser diameter exist to some degree. By using a numerical simulation, the present inventor verified the effect that the defect depth L can accurately be measured by fitting of $T(r, t)$ according to the equation (1) even with the influences as described above. The numerical simulation performed by the present inventor will hereinafter be described with reference to FIGS. 10A to 16B.

[0092] FIG. 10A shows a calculation result of the thermal diffusivity a from a simulation in an ideal case. FIG. 10B shows a calculation result of the thickness L from the same simulation as FIG. 10A.

[0093] In FIGS. 10A and 10B, simulation was performed for that case that the inspection object 100 (FIG. 2) is adiabatic and the point heat source 110 is exactly a point (within an error range of a mesh). In this case, $k=1.6$ W/mK, $q=1$ W, $L=20$ mm, and $\alpha=1 \times 10^{-6}$ m²/s were set. For the temperature data of the simulation results, the same bivariate fitting as S25 of FIG. 6 was performed for each data section of a rectangular region shown in FIGS. 10A and 10B to calculate the thermal diffusion a and the thickness L (S26, S27). FIGS. 10A and 10B show errors of the calculated heat diffusion a and thickness L for each data section (the same applies to FIGS. 11A to 16B).

[0094] According to FIGS. 10A and 10B, the heat diffusion a and the thickness L can accurately be calculated in most of the data sections by the bivariate fitting of $T(r, t)$ corresponding to the point heating. The data section of $r/L=0$ to 0.1 is considered as an error due to the mesh size in the numerical simulation.

[0095] FIGS. 11A and 11B show respective calculation results of the thermal diffusivity a and the thickness L from simulation with an influence of a laser diameter taken into consideration with respect to the ideal case described above. In FIGS. 11A and 11B, simulation was performed for the case that the diameter R of the point heat source 110 is 2 mm in accordance with the size of the laser diameter, and the bivariate fitting of $T(r, t)$ (Eq. (1)) as performed for the simulation results.

[0096] According to FIGS. 11A and 11B, although the error is larger than the case of FIGS. 10A and 10B only at $r/L=0.1$ to 0.2, the thermal diffusivity a and the thickness L are calculated with sufficiently good accuracy. Therefore, in this case, it was verified that the theoretical solution $T(r, t)$ corresponding to the point heating is theoretically applicable even when the point heat source 110 has a finite size in actual measurement.

[0097] FIGS. 12A and 12B show the respective calculation results of the thermal diffusivity a and the thickness L from simulation with an influence of heat transfer taken into consideration with respect to the ideal case described above. In FIGS. 12A and 12B, the heat transfer coefficient $=5$ W/(m²·K) was set for the heat transfer between the front surface 101 of the inspection object 100 and the outside air, and the same simulation as described above was performed.

[0098] According to FIGS. 12A and 12B, it can be seen that as the heating time becomes longer, the errors of the

thermal diffusivity a and the thickness L increase due to an influence of the heat transfer. On the other hand, sufficient accuracy is ensured in the data section near $Fo=0.5$. Therefore, in this case, it was verified that the thermal diffusivity a and the thickness L can accurately be calculated by performing the fitting including the data section as described above.

[0099] The influences of laser diameter and heat transfer as described above can be organized by using the dimensionless diameter R/L and the Biot number $Bi=hL/k$. For example, in the case of FIGS. 11A and 11B, $R/L=1/10$ and $Bi=0$ are satisfied, and in the case of FIGS. 12A and 12B, $R/L=0$ and $Bi=1/16$ are satisfied.

[0100] FIGS. 13A and 13B show the respective calculation results of the thermal diffusivity a and the thickness L from simulation in the case of $R/L=1/40$ and $Bi=1/8$. Similarly, FIGS. 14A to 16B show the respective calculation results of the thermal diffusivity a and the thickness L in the cases of $R/L=1/20$ and $Bi=1/8$, $R/L=1/4$ and $Bi=1/8$, and $R/L=1/2$ and $Bi=1/8$.

[0101] According to FIGS. 13A to 16B, it was verified that the thermal diffusivity a and the thickness L can accurately be calculated by appropriately setting the data sections of the fitting even in the case of $R/L=1/2$, for example.

[1-3. Effects]

[0102] As described above, in this embodiment, the defect detection method is a method of measuring a depth L of a defect inside an inspection object. This method includes: a step S11 of heating a surface of the inspection object in a dot shape by the laser device (heating device) 10; a step S12 of generating a thermal image Im corresponding to a temperature of the surface of the inspection object by capturing an image of the heated surface of the inspection object at predetermined time intervals by the infrared camera (imaging device) 20; steps S21 to S24 of acquiring the temperature data D1 indicating temporal changes in surface temperature at multiple positions P1 to P2 on the inspection object based on the thermal image Im ; step S25 of fitting $T(r, t)$ that is a function indicating the solution of the heat conduction equation corresponding to the point heat source and including the parameters A, B, C related to the depth of the defect of the inspection object to the temperature data D1; and step S26 of calculating the depth L of the defect of the inspection object based on the values of the parameters included in the fitted $T(r, t)$.

[0103] In this embodiment, the defect detection device 30 measures a depth of a defect inside an inspection object. The defect detection device 30 includes the first communication interface (input interface) 31 and the controller (processor) 35. The first communication interface 31 inputs thermal image data generated by capturing an image of a heated surface of the inspection object at the maximum heating time interval (predetermined time interval) T_m . The controller 35 performs an arithmetic operation to obtain the depth of the defect of the inspection object based on the thermal image data. The controller 35 acquires temperature data indicating temporal changes in temperature at multiple positions on the surface of the inspection object, performs fitting of a solution function indicating the solution of the heat conduction equation according to a point heat source and including the parameters related to the depth of the defect of the inspection object to the temperature data, and

calculates the depth of the defect of the inspection object based on the values of the parameters included in the fitted solution function.

[0104] In this embodiment, the defect detection system 1 is a system measuring a depth of a defect inside an inspection object. The defect detection system 1 includes the laser device (heating device) 10, the infrared camera (imaging device) 20, and the defect detection device 30 described above. The laser device 10 heats the surface of the inspection object in a dot shape. The infrared camera 20 captures the image of the heated surface of the inspection object and generates a thermal image corresponding to the temperature of the surface of the inspection object. The defect detection device 30 measures a depth of a defect inside the inspection object based on the thermal image.

[0105] As a result, the defect depth can be obtained by using the thermal image data during heating in accordance with the theoretical equation at the time of step response of Eq. (1) obtained from the heat conduction equation. In this case, by fitting of $T(r, t)$ using the temperature data D1 of multiple positions different in the distance r depending on the point heating, the defect depth L can be calculated even when the thermal diffusivity a of the inspection object is unknown. Therefore, the defect depth L of the inspection object can accurately be measured.

[0106] In this embodiment, the solution function $T(r, t)$ has the first argument r (or r/L) corresponding to the distance r from the heated position P0 on the surface of the inspection object and the second argument t (or Fo) corresponding to the heated time t . The defect detection method further includes step S27 of calculating the thermal diffusivity a of the inspection object based on the values of the parameters included in $T(r, t)$ fitted over the first and second arguments r, t . As a result, the thermal diffusivity a can be obtained at the same time as the defect depth L of the inspection object.

[0107] In this embodiment, the temperature data D1 includes temporal changes in temperature at multiple positions P1, P2 at different distances r from the heated position P0 on the surface. The fitting of $T(r, t)$ can accurately be performed by using the temperature data D1 indicating the temperature change at the different distances r_1, r_2 .

[0108] In this embodiment, in the defect detection method, the heating of the surface of the inspection object by the laser device 10 is started in a step-like manner, and the infrared camera 20 starts capturing the image of the surface of the inspection object simultaneously with the start of heating of the inspection object to start the generation of the thermal image (S11). $T(r, t)$ is based on the step response. By obtaining the thermal image synchronized with the start of step-like heating, the fitting of $T(r, t)$ based on the step response can accurately be performed.

[0109] In this embodiment, $T(r, t)$ includes at least three independent parameters A, B, C . $T(r, t)$ is represented by Eq. (1) described above. In Eq. (1), $T(r, t)$ is the temperature [K] of the surface of the inspection object; r is the distance [m] from the heated position on the surface; L_0 is the initial value of the thickness [m]; L is the thickness [m] of the inspection object; t is the time [s]; Fo is the Fourier number; and $A, B,$ and C are respective parameters. The three parameters $A, B,$ and C are represented by Eqs. (2), (3), and (4), respectively. In Eqs. (2) to (4), q is the heat quantity [W] per unit time; k is the thermal conductivity [W/(m·K)] of the inspection object; α is the thermal diffusivity [m²/s] of the inspection object; and α_0 is the initial value of the thermal diffusivity

[m²/s]. The parameters A, B, and C are obtained by using a nonlinear least squares method to perform fitting such that a residual is minimized.

OTHER EMBODIMENTS

[0110] The first embodiment has been described above as exemplification of the techniques disclosed in this application. However, the techniques of this disclosure are not limited thereto and are applicable to embodiments with modification, replacement, addition, omission, or the like made as appropriate. The constituent elements described in the first embodiment can be combined to form a new embodiment. Therefore, other embodiments will hereinafter exemplarily be described.

[0111] In the first embodiment described above, a method and a device for measuring a depth of a defect inside an inspection object have been described. The idea of the present disclosure is applicable not only to the measurement of the depth of the defect inside the inspection object but also to a method and a device for measuring a thickness of a measurement object. In the first to sixth embodiments, a distance from an inspection object surface to an internal defect (cavity, separation) is obtained as the depth of the defect. Measuring the distance from the inspection object surface to the internal cavity or separation is the same as measuring the thickness of the measurement object. Therefore, the method of measuring a defect depth of an inspection object described in the first embodiment is obviously applicable to the method of measuring a thickness of a measurement object.

[0112] In other words, when the front surface of the measurement object is heated by the heating device such as the laser device **10**, heat reflection occurs on the back surface of the measurement object, so that a temporal change in temperature of the front surface of the measurement object differs depending on the thickness of the measurement object. Therefore, also in thickness measurement, when the image of the surface of the measurement object is captured by an imaging device such as an infrared camera while the surface of the inspection object is heated by the heating device, the thickness can be measured based on the same idea as the defect detection method of the first embodiment. In this case, in the description of the first embodiment, the terms “defect detection device”, “defect detection system”, “inspection object”, “defect depth”, “defect detection operation, defect depth measurement operation”, and “maximum measurement depth” may be replaced with “thickness measurement device”, “thickness measurement system”, “measurement object”, “thickness”, “thickness measurement operation”, and “maximum measurement thickness”, respectively.

[0113] In each of the embodiments, the laser device **10** has been described as an example of the heating device; however, the heating device is not limited to the laser device **10**. The heating device according to this embodiment may be various light source devices including, for example, an optical system collecting light to implement dot-shaped heating by application of the collected light. Furthermore, the heating device in this embodiment is not limited to the light source device and may be various devices heating the surface of the object in a dot shape by various methods.

[0114] The embodiments have been described as exemplifications of the techniques in this disclosure. For this purpose, the accompanying drawings and the detailed

description are provided. Therefore, the constituent elements described in the accompanying drawings and the detailed description may include not only the constituent elements essential for solving the problem but also constituent elements not essential for solving the problem for the purpose of illustrating the techniques. Therefore, even though those non-essential constituent elements are described in the accompanying drawings and the detailed description, these non-essential constituent elements should not immediately be recognized as being essential. Since the embodiments described above are intended to illustrate the techniques of this disclosure, various modifications, replacements, additions, omissions, or the like can be made within the claims and the scope equivalent thereto.

INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

[0115] The present disclosure is applicable to a thickness measurement method, a thickness measurement device, and a thickness measurement system for measuring a thickness of a measurement object. The present disclosure is also applicable to a defect detection method, a defect detection device, and a defect detection system for measuring a depth of a defect such as a separation or a cavity inside an inspection object.

1. A thickness measurement method of measuring a thickness of a measurement object, comprising:
 - heating a surface of the measurement object in a dot shape by a heating device;
 - generating a thermal image corresponding to a temperature of the surface of the measurement object by capturing an image of the heated surface of the measurement object at a predetermined time interval by an imaging device;
 - acquiring temperature data indicating temporal changes in temperature at multiple positions on the surface of the measurement object based on the thermal image generated by the imaging device;
 - fitting a solution function indicating a solution of a heat conduction equation corresponding to a point heat source and including a parameter related to the thickness of the measurement object to the temperature data; and
 - calculating the thickness of the measurement object based on a value of the parameter included in the fitted solution function.
2. The thickness measurement method according to claim 1, wherein
 - the solution function has a first argument corresponding to a distance from a heated position on the surface and a second argument corresponding to a heated time, and wherein
 - the method further comprises calculating a thermal diffusivity of the measurement object based on the value of the parameter included in the solution function fitted over the first and second arguments.
3. The thickness measurement method according to claim 1, wherein
 - the temperature data includes temporal changes in temperature at multiple positions at different distances from the heated position on the surface.
4. The thickness measurement method according to claim 1, wherein
 - the heating device starts heating the surface of the measurement object in a step-like manner, and wherein

simultaneously with the start of heating of the measurement object, the imaging device starts capturing the image of the surface of the measurement object to start generation of the thermal image data.

- 5. The thickness measurement method according to claim 1, wherein the solution function includes at least three independent parameters.
- 6. The thickness measurement method according to claim 5, wherein the solution function is represented by Eq. (1):

[Mathematical 1] (1)

$$T(r, t) = A \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{r}{L_0}\right)^2 + 4n^2 B^2}} \exp\left(\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{CF_o} \sqrt{\left(\frac{r}{L_0}\right)^2 + 4n^2 B^2}\right)$$

where T(r, t) is a temperature [K] of the surface of the measurement object; r is a distance [m] from the heated position on the surface; L₀ is an initial value of the thickness [m]; L is the thickness [m] of the inspection object; t is a time [s]; Fo is the Fourier number; and A, B, and C are the respective parameters, and wherein the three parameters A, B, and C are represented by Eqs. (2), (3), and (4), respectively:

[Mathematical 2]

$$A = \frac{q}{2\pi k L_0} \tag{2}$$

$$B = \frac{L}{L_0} \tag{3}$$

$$C = \frac{\alpha_0}{\alpha} \tag{4}$$

where q is a heat quantity [W] per unit time; k is a thermal conductivity [W/(m·K)] of the measurement object; a is a thermal diffusivity [m²/s] of the measurement object; and α₀ is an initial value of the thermal diffusivity [m²/s].

- 7. The thickness measurement method according to claim 1, wherein the parameters are obtained by using a nonlinear least-squares method to perform the fitting such that a residual is minimized.
- 8. A thickness measurement device configured to measure a thickness of a measurement object, comprising:
 - an input interface configured to input a thermal image generated by capturing an image of a heated surface of the measurement object at a predetermined time interval; and
 - a processor configured to perform a calculation for obtaining a thickness of the measurement object based on the thermal image, wherein

the processor is configured to:

- acquire temperature data indicating temporal changes in temperature at multiple positions on the surface of the measurement object based on the thermal image;
 - fit a solution function indicating a solution of a heat conduction equation corresponding to a point heat source and including a parameter related to the thickness of the measurement object to the temperature data; and
 - calculate the thickness of the measurement object based on a value of the parameter included in the fitted solution function.
- 9. A thickness measurement system for measuring a thickness of a measurement object, comprising:
 - a heating device configured to heat a surface of the measurement object in a dot shape;
 - an imaging device configured to generate a thermal image corresponding to a temperature of the surface of the measurement object by capturing an image of the heated surface of the measurement object; and
 - the thickness measurement device according to claim 8, configured to measure the thickness of the measurement object based on the thermal image.
 - 10. A defect detection device configured to measure a depth of a defect inside an inspection object, comprising:
 - an input interface configured to input a thermal image generated by capturing an image of a heated surface of the inspection object at a predetermined time interval;
 - a processor configured to perform a calculation for obtaining the depth of the defect of the inspection object based on the thermal image, wherein the processor is configured to:
 - acquire temperature data indicating temporal changes in temperature at multiple positions on the surface of the inspection object based on the thermal image;
 - fit a solution function indicating a solution of a heat conduction equation corresponding to a point heat source and including a parameter related to the depth of the defect of the inspection object to the temperature data; and
 - calculate the depth of the defect of the inspection object based on a value of the parameter included in the fitted solution function.
 - 11. A defect detection system for measuring a depth of a defect inside an inspection object, comprising:
 - a heating device configured to heat a surface of the inspection object in a dot shape;
 - an imaging device configured to generate a thermal image corresponding to a temperature of the surface of the inspection object by capturing an image of the heated surface of the inspection object; and
 - the defect detection device according to claim 10, configured to measure the depth of the defect inside the inspection object based on the thermal image.

* * * * *