

Investigating historic masonry structures at different depths with active thermography

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Abstract

As shown recently, the quantification of damages in historic masonry structures is possible by using active thermography. In this paper, a case study is presented concerning systematic studies of the determination of damage depth and size by using different approaches of active thermography. Various heating sources as well as impulse and periodic heating will be compared. A combination with geometrical 3D data recorded with a laser scanning system (light section methods) demonstrates the complementarities of both methods. Reproducible investigations in regular time intervals for structural monitoring are possible.

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