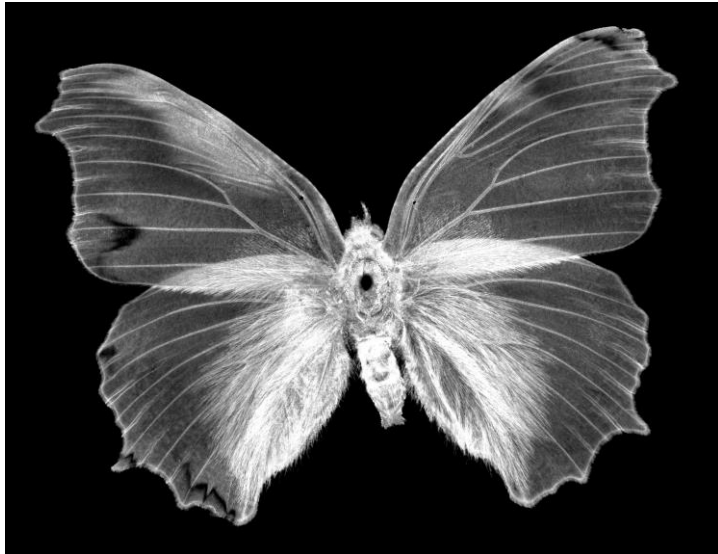


Optical coherence tomography for non-destructive testing and imaging applications



Ivan Zorin

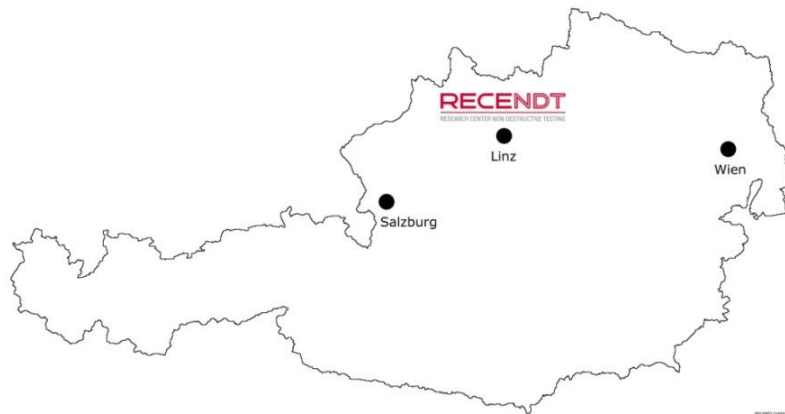
22.01.2019

General information

REsearch CEnter for Non-Destructive Testing



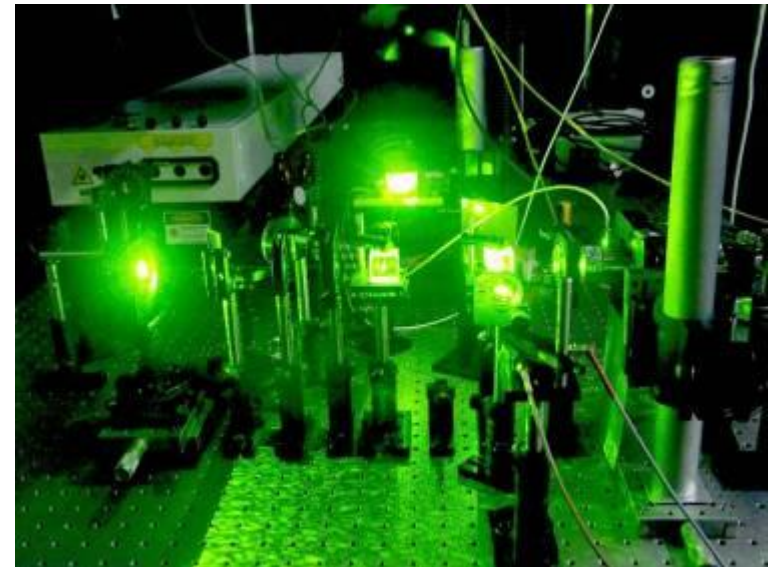
RECENTDT: located at JKU
in Science Park 2



Altenberger Straße 69, 4040 Linz
Tel.: +43(0)732/2468-4600
e-mail: office@recendt.at
Web: <http://www.recendt.at>

Research topics and groups

- Laserultrasound
- Photoacoustic
- Infrared-spectroscopy
- Terahertz technology
- Optical coherence tomography

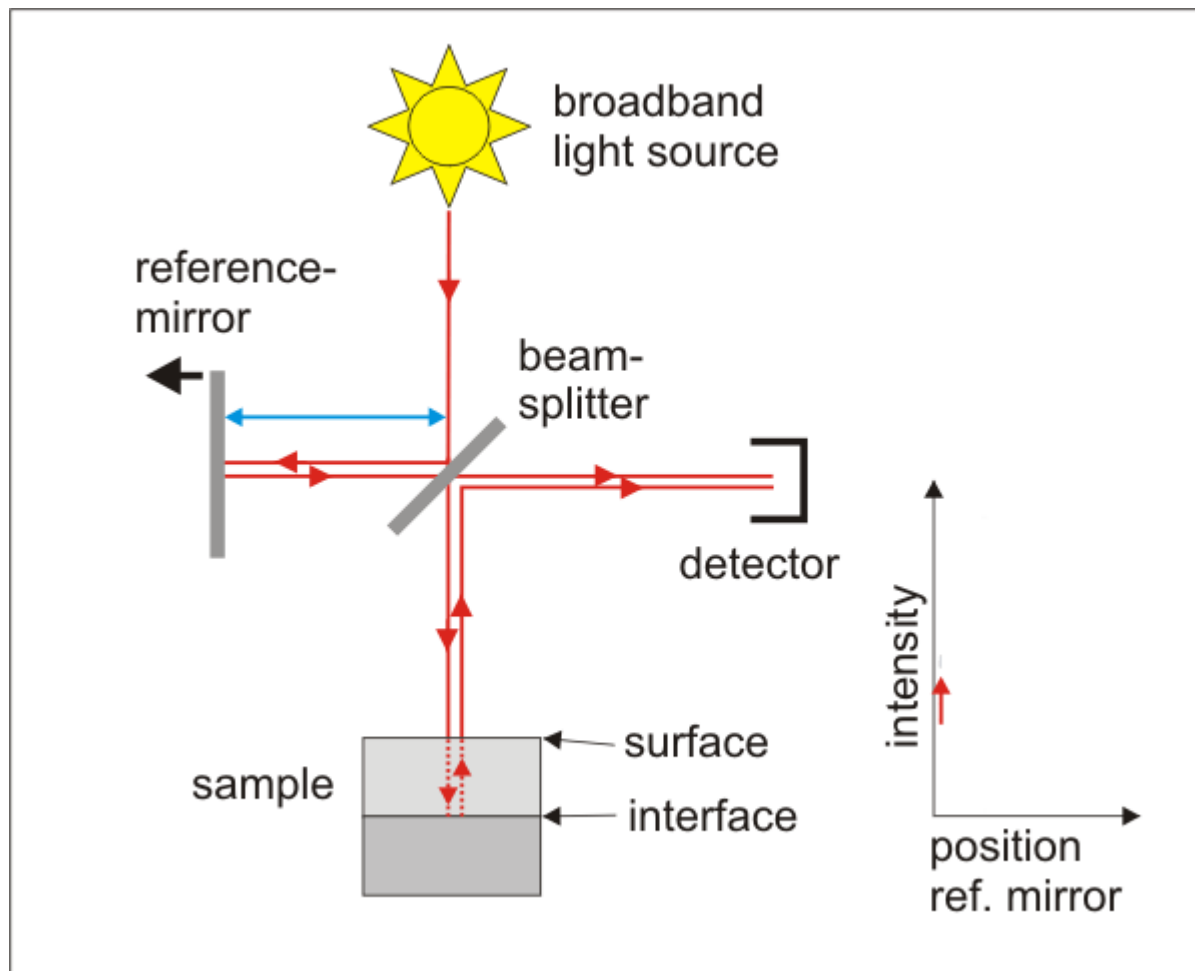


- **Quality control and quality assurance for batch production and production control**
contactless control by laser, ultrasound, infrared etc.
- **Non-destructive testing of materials, contactless analysis and material characterization**
for carbon fiber, composites, metals, etc.
- **Prototype construction for contactless sensors**
„From the idea to a marketable product“: by integration of optics, electronics, μ -processor technology, software (from basic research to a prototype)
- **Technology- and project management / special projects**
Sensor development for various areas of application and processes (research- and client-specific-projects)

Optical Coherence tomography for non-destructive testing

OCT Principle

Common TD-OCT System



Axial Resolution:

$$l_c = \frac{2 \ln 2}{\pi n} \cdot \frac{\lambda_0^2}{\Delta\lambda} \approx 0.44 \cdot \frac{\lambda_0^2}{\Delta\lambda}$$

Lateral Resolution:

$$\omega_0 \approx \frac{4\lambda_0}{\pi} \cdot \frac{f}{d} \propto \frac{\lambda_0}{\text{NA}}$$

Probing depth:

$$b = 2z_r = 2 \frac{\pi \omega_0^2}{\lambda_0}$$

λ_0 – center wavelength
 $\Delta\lambda$ – spectral bandwidth
 n – refractive index

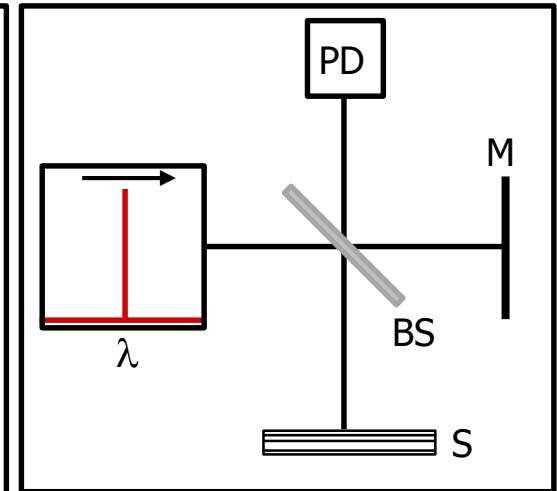
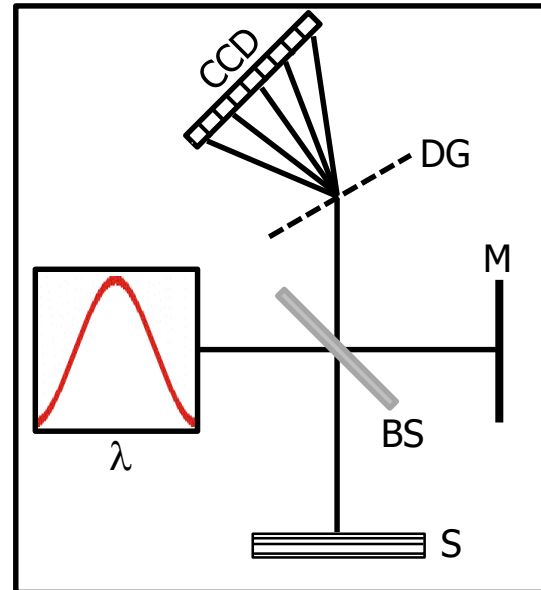
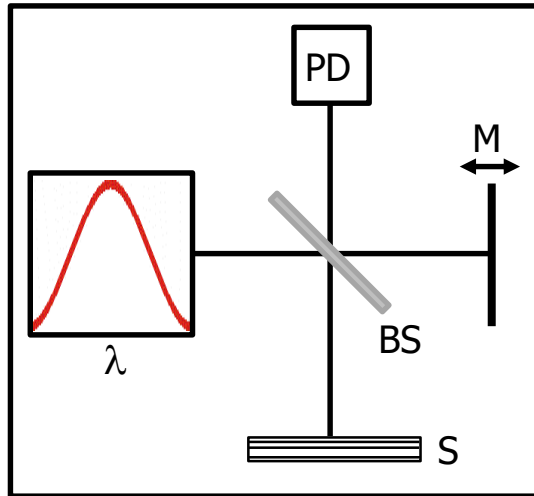
Optical Coherence Tomography

Time Domain OCT

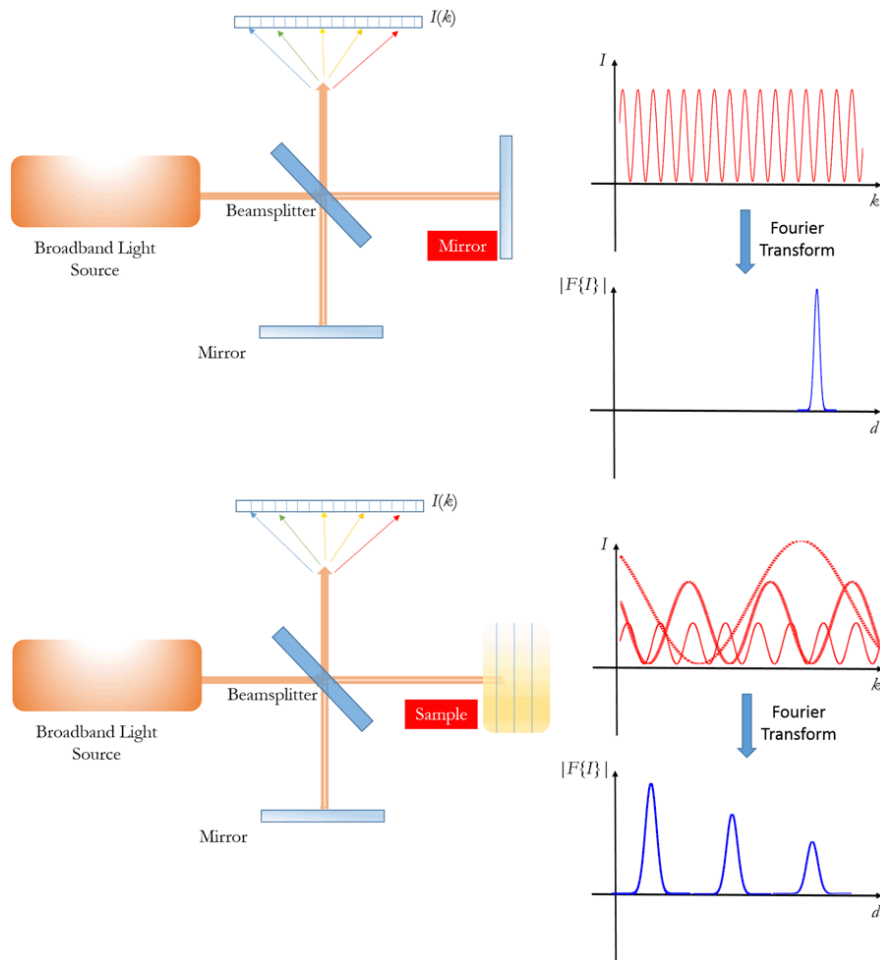
Fourier Domain OCT

Spectral Domain OCT

Swept Source OCT



Fourier domain OCT



Reference spectrum and raw signal for the mirror in sample arm (MIR OCT Setup)

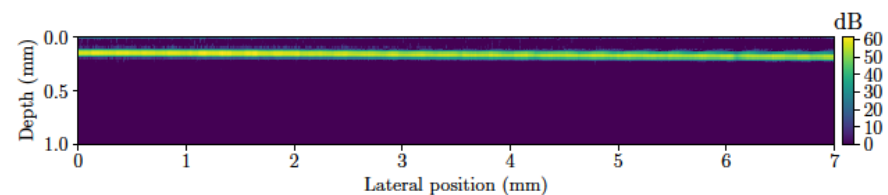
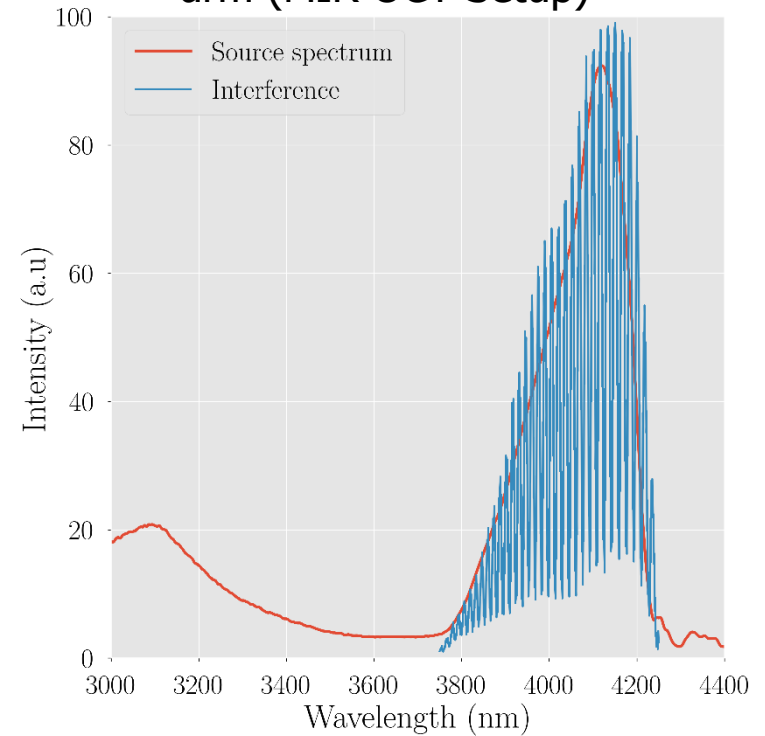
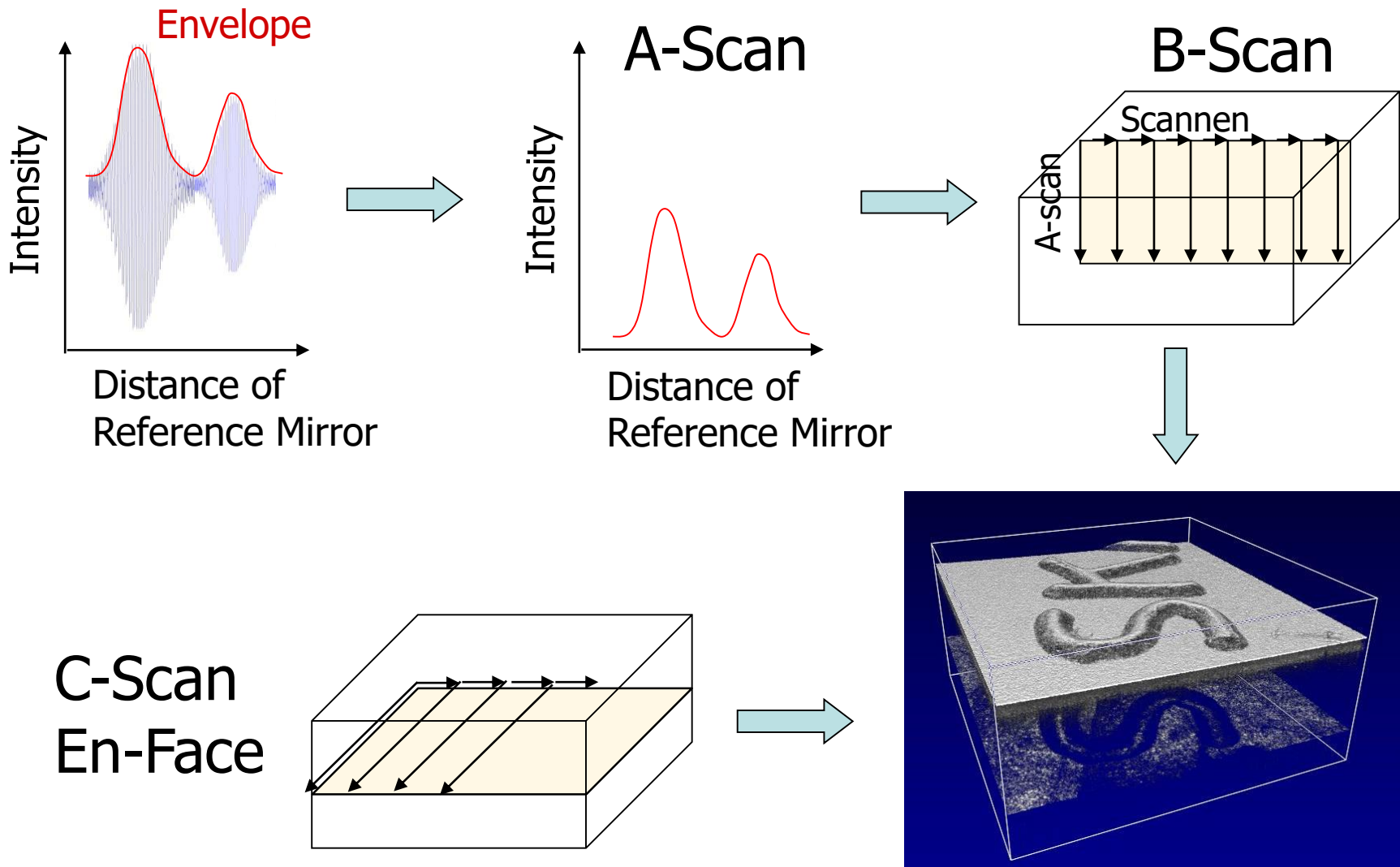


Image formation

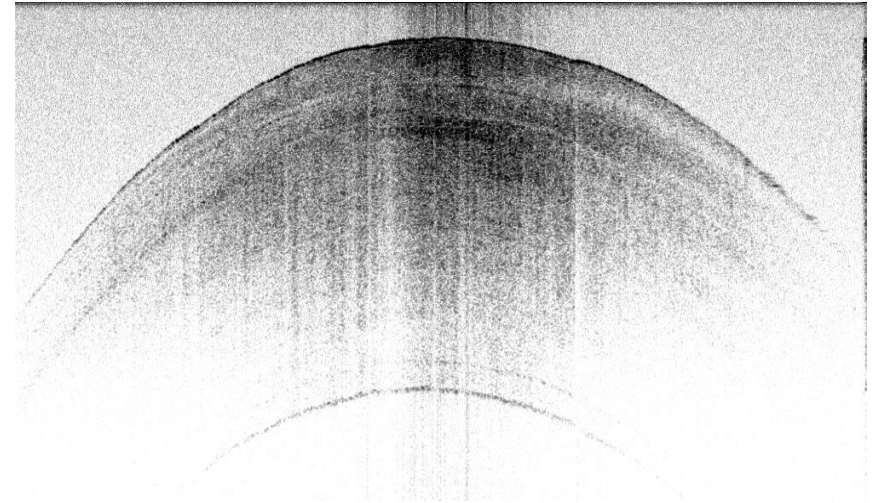
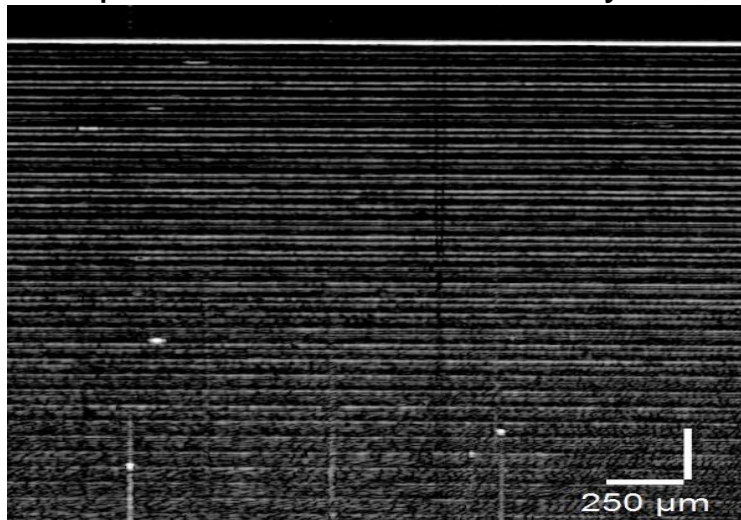


OCT Scans examples

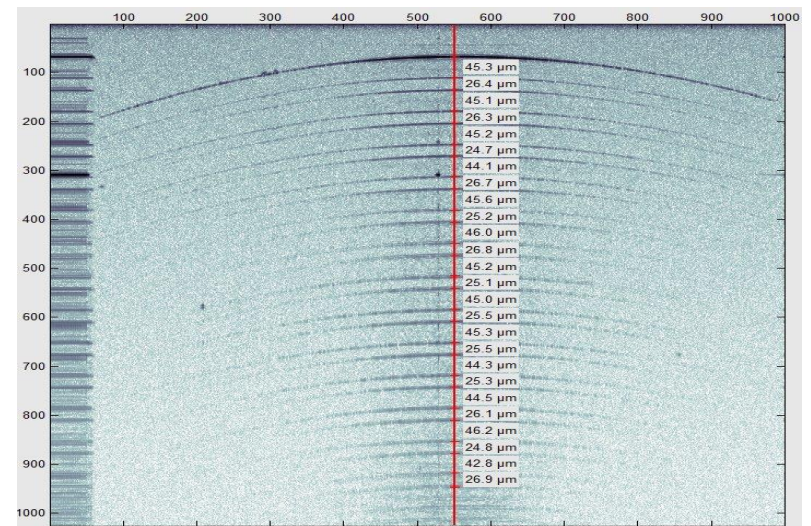
Pearl



Tape Commercial Thorlabs System

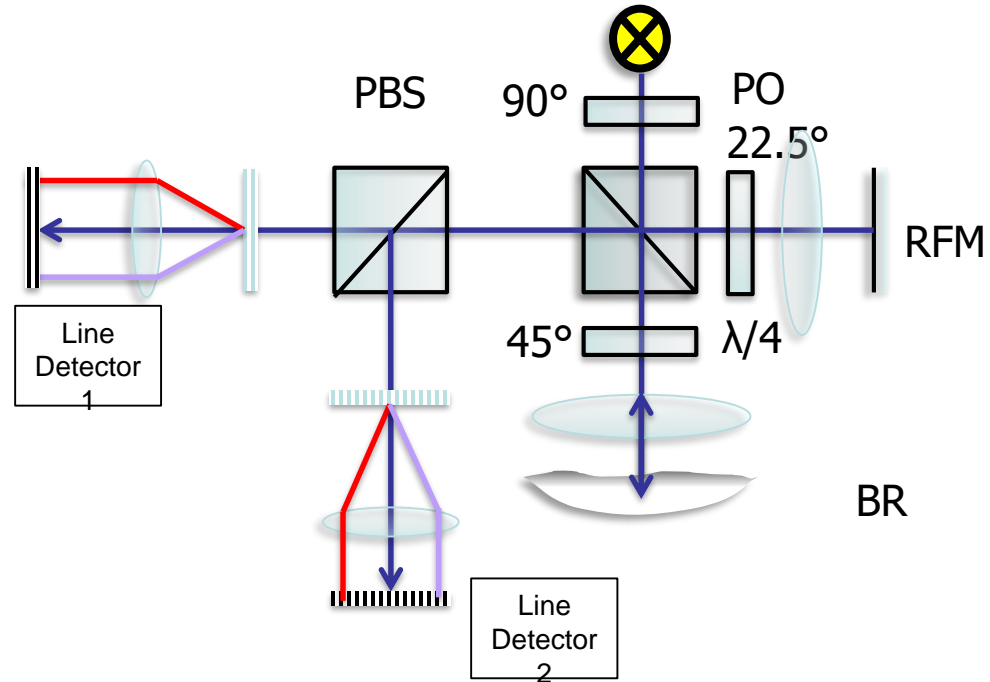
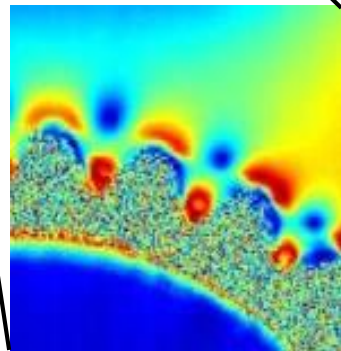
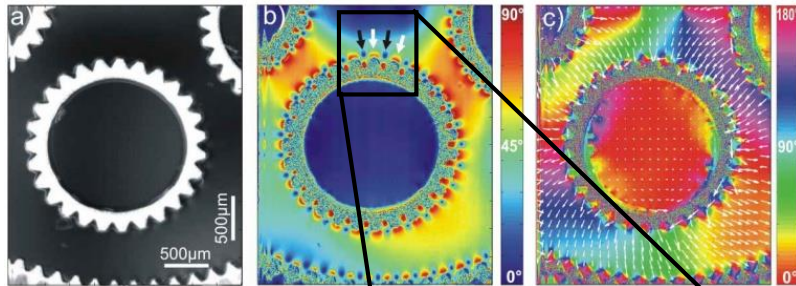


Sub2mu system at RECENDT



Polarization sensitive OCT

Reflectivity Birefringence Optical Axis orientation



Optical Axis Orientation:

$$\Delta\varphi(z) \sim \varphi_1(z) - \varphi_2(z)$$

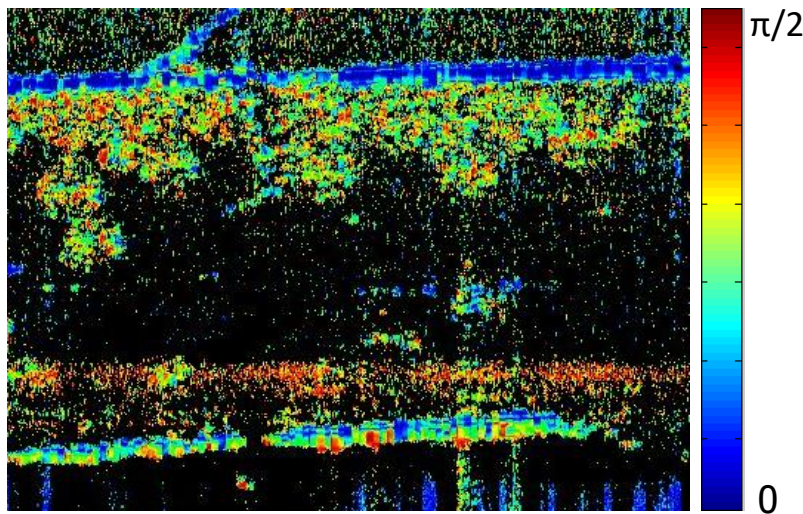
Reflectivity: $R(z) \sim A_1^2(z) + A_2^2(z)$

Retardation: $\delta(z) \sim \text{atan}(A_1(z) / A_2(z))$

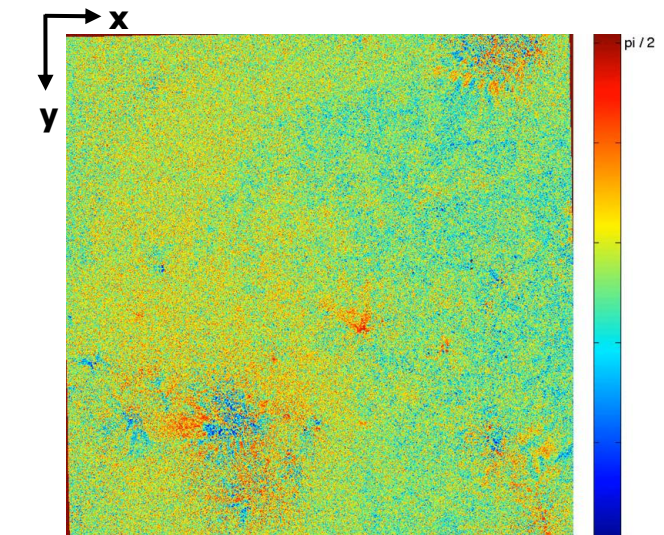
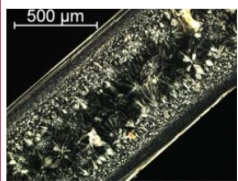
$$\theta(z) = \frac{\pi - \Delta\varphi(z)}{2}$$

■ Micro-crystallites in turbid materials

Extruded polypropylene with internal defects (micro-crystallites)



PS – raster scanning OCT:
Cross-sectional (ac) retardation
image (5 x 3 mm)



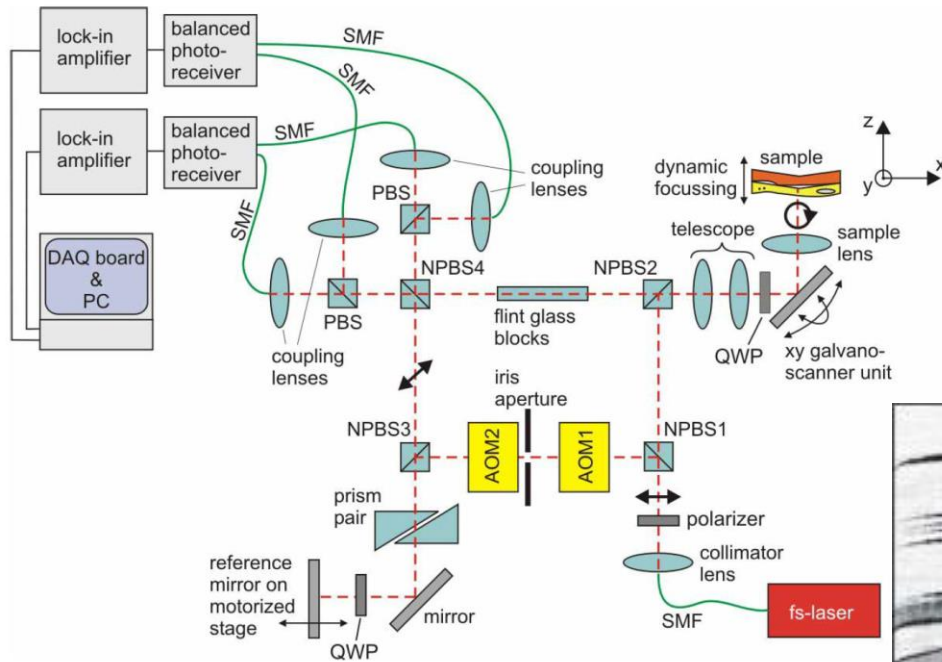
PS-Full Field-OCT:
En-face (ac) retardation
image (1 x 1 mm x 200 nm)

➤ P. Hierzenberger et al.; Macro Molecules 47, (2014).

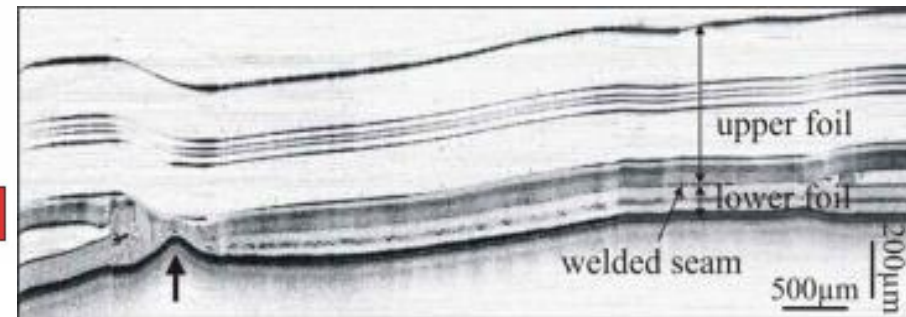
Ultra High Resolution OCT System

UHR System at RECENDT

Quality Control in Packaging Industry



Multi-layer foil



Femtosecond laser/SuperK 800 nm,
 resolution < 2 µm, balanced detection,
 PS-OCT

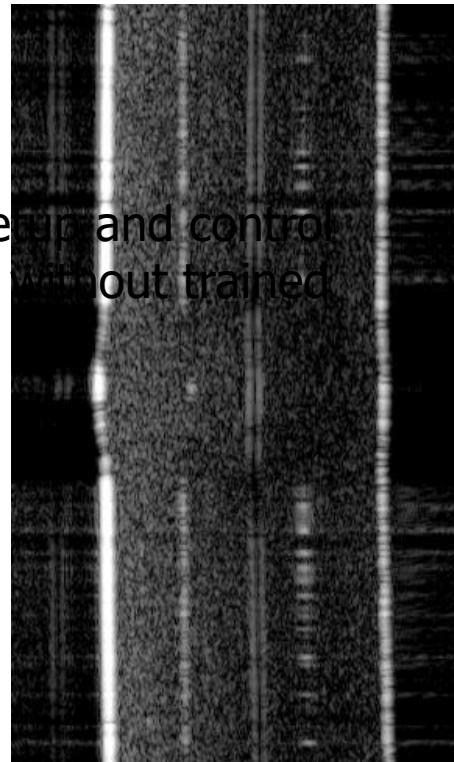
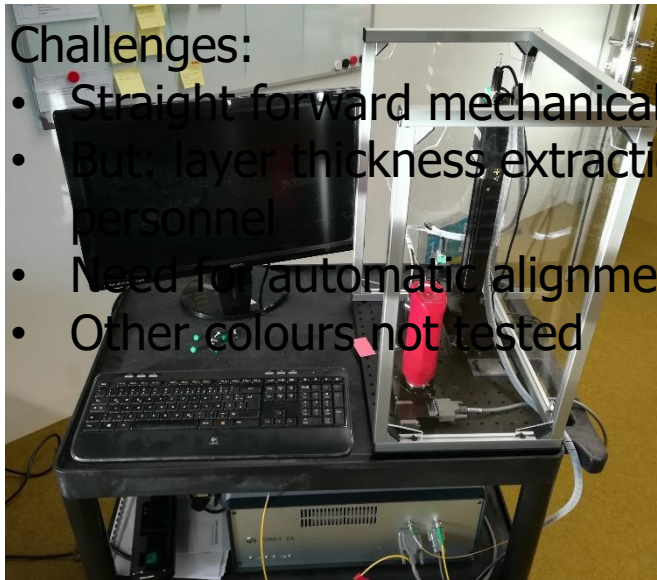
Wiesauer et al., Optics Express **13**, 1015 (2005)

Semi-automated thickness measurement of wall-layer-thickness

- Plastic bottle, three layer structure: PP / EVOH / PP
- At-line setup for easy measurement at 16 points
- New bottle geometries possible
- Colours: transparent and red

Challenges:

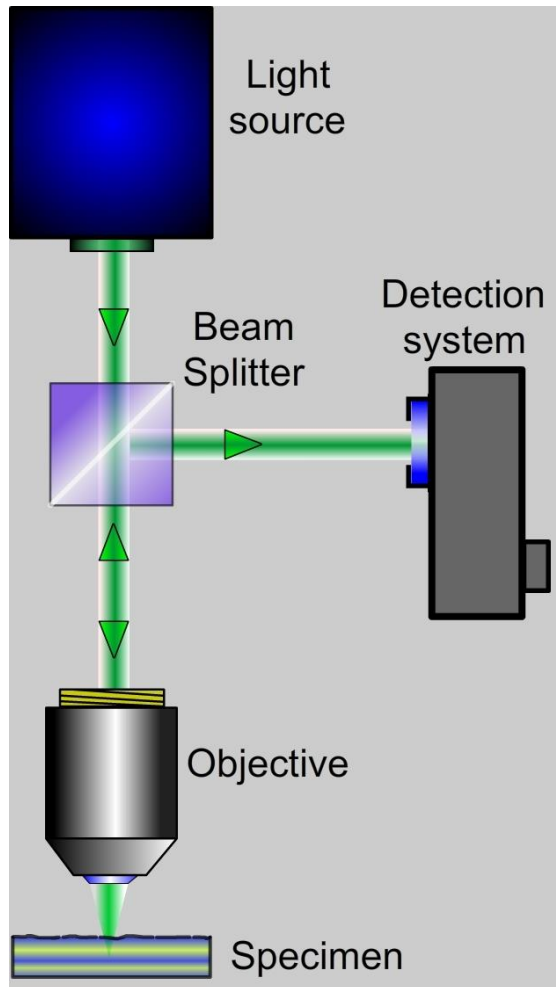
- Straight forward mechanical setup and control
- But: layer thickness extraction without trained personnel
- Need for automatic alignment
- Other colours not tested



Research projects

MORSPEC Main Idea

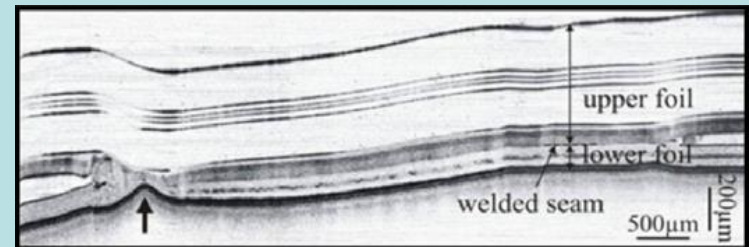
Optical Techniques



Optical Coherence Tomography



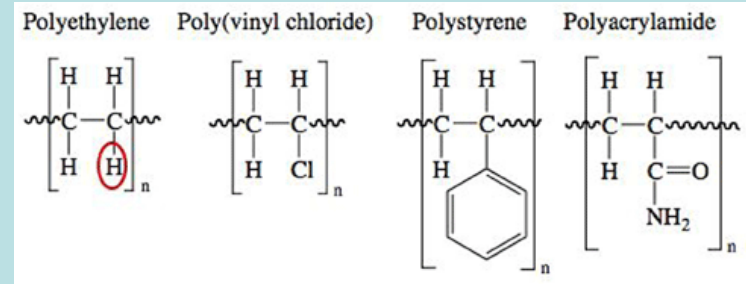
Morphological information



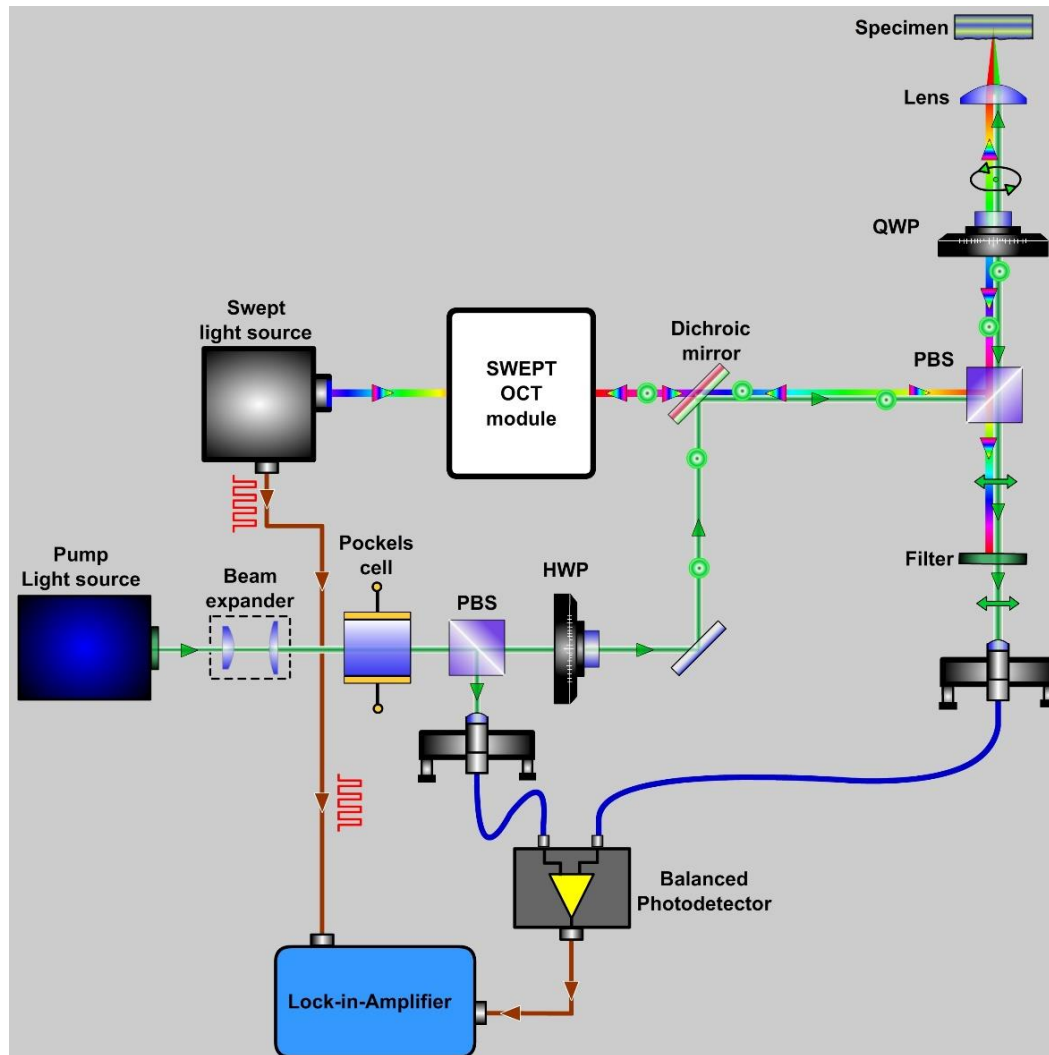
SRS Spectroscopy



Spatially resolved chemical compositions



SRS+OCT



Key parameters:

Covered spectral range:

$1493 - 2018 \text{ cm}^{-1}$

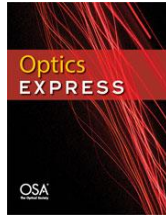
Spectral resolution $\approx 4 \text{ cm}^{-1}$

Lateral resolution $\approx 10 \mu\text{m}$

Acquisition time $\approx 2.5 \mu\text{s}$ per
single spectrum

Higher depth penetration
because of NIR excitation

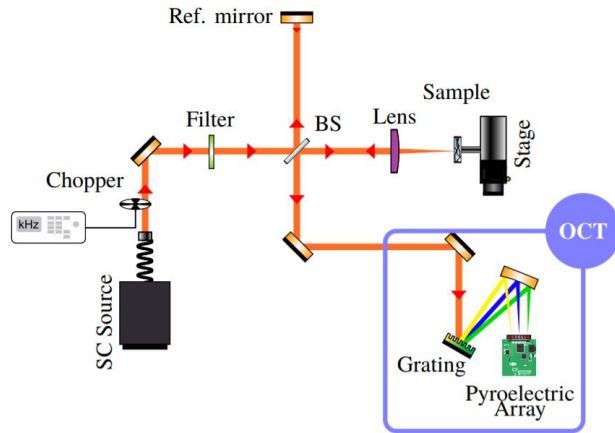
MID IR OCT



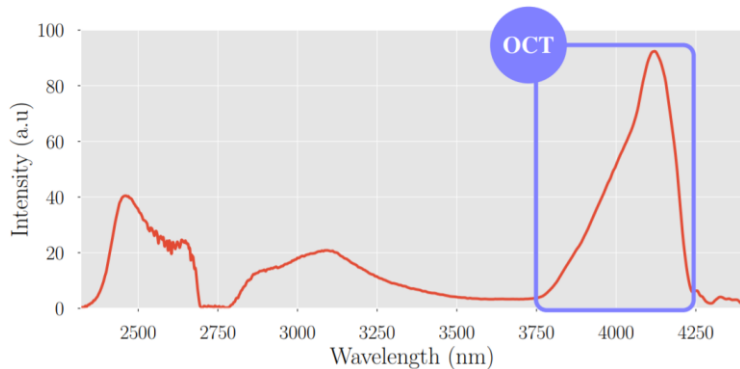
Mid-infrared Fourier-domain optical coherence tomography with a pyroelectric linear array

Ivan Zorin, Rong Su, Andrii Prylepa, Jakob Kilgus, Markus Brandstetter, and Bettina Heise

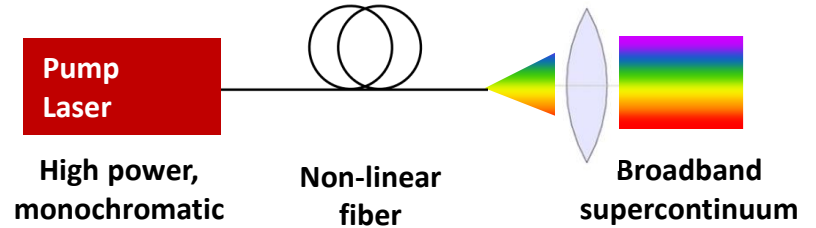
Optical scheme and spectral range



Lateral resolution: 35 μm
Axial resolution: 50 μm

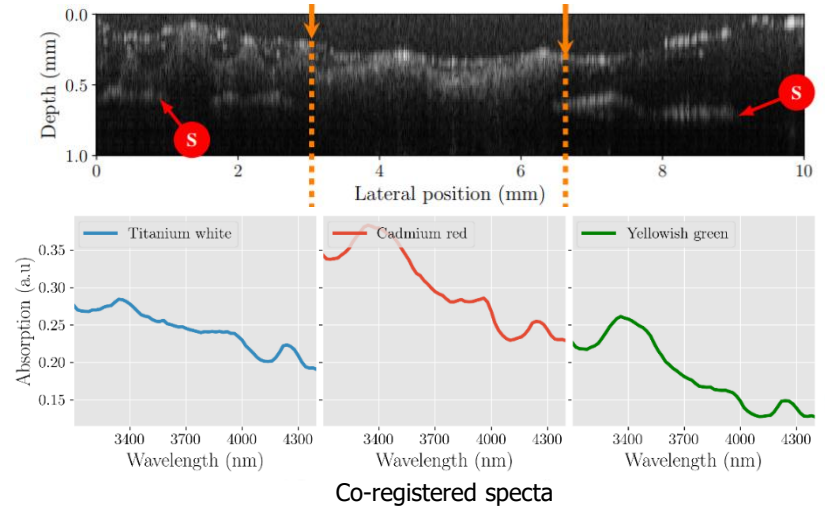


Supercontinuum Source



- High power
- High brightness
- Spatial coherence

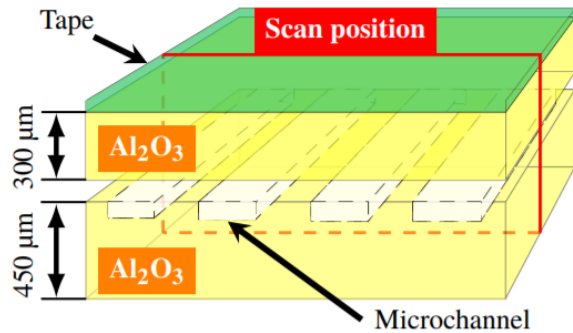
Enhanced Penetration depth has been achieved



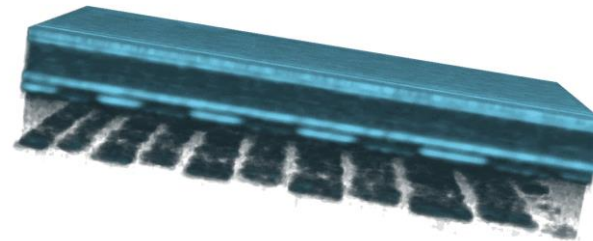
MID IR OCT

High potential for new types of materials: ceramics, polymers, paints etc.

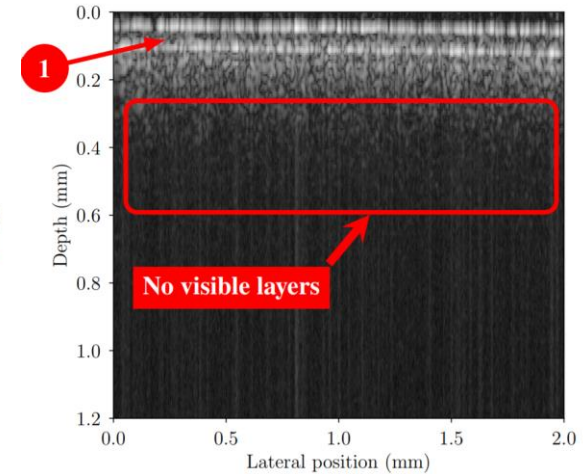
Multi-layer ceramic sample



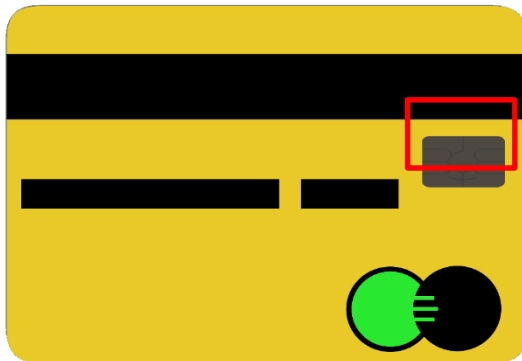
MIR OCT



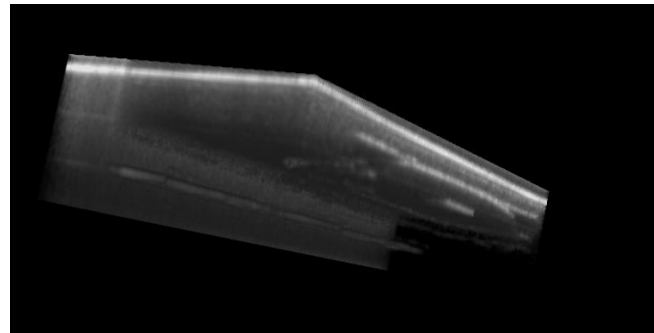
Commercial Thorlabs NIR OCT



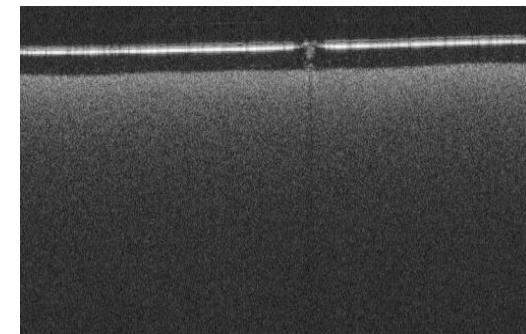
Polymers



MIR OCT



Commercial Thorlabs NIR OCT

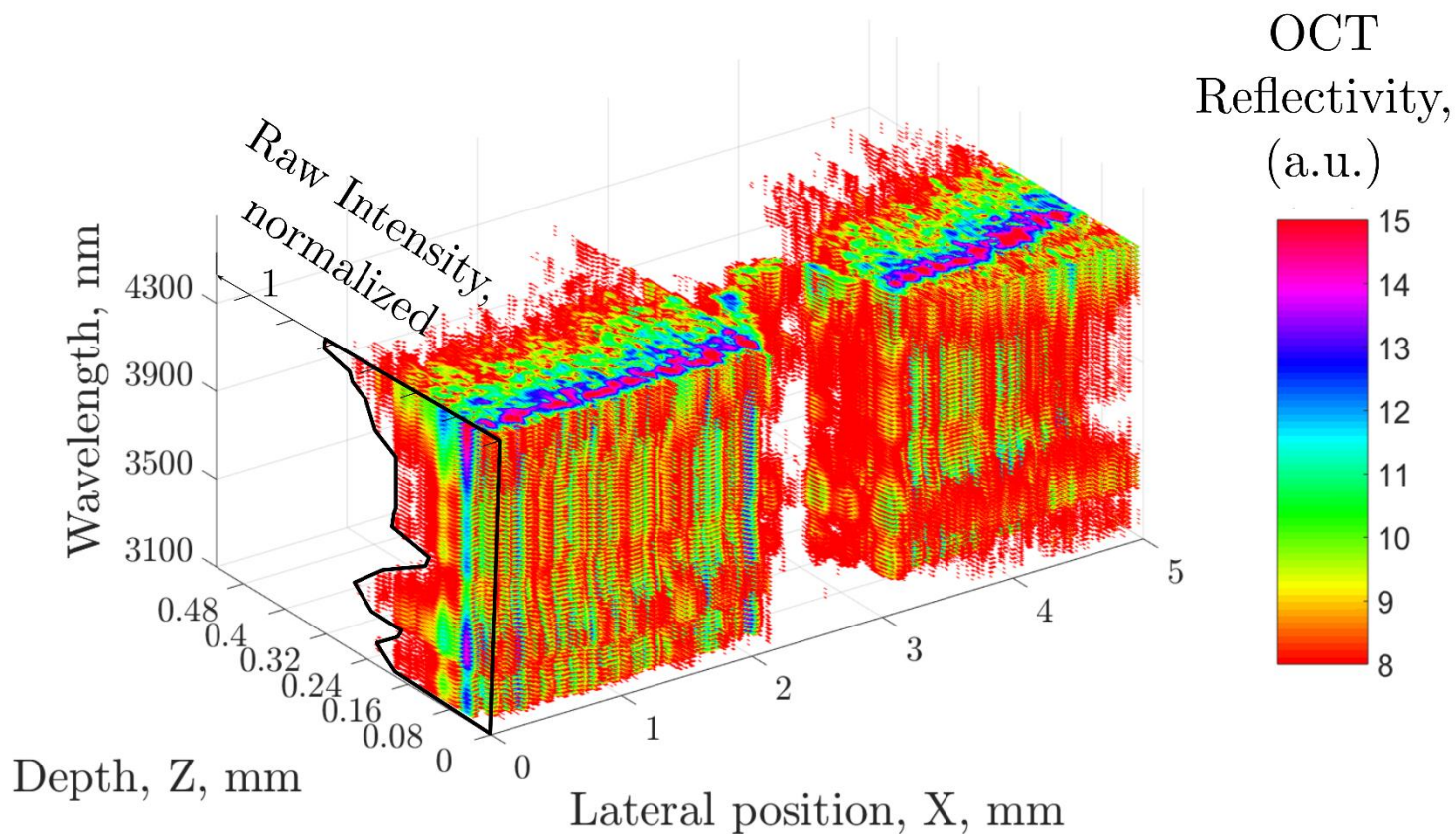


Multimodal mid-IR spectroscopy and optical coherence tomography, WP5

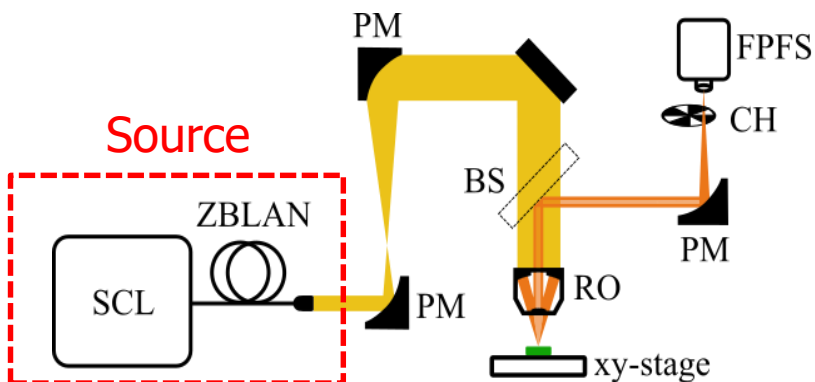
Results: Thermal barrier coating

Spatial information

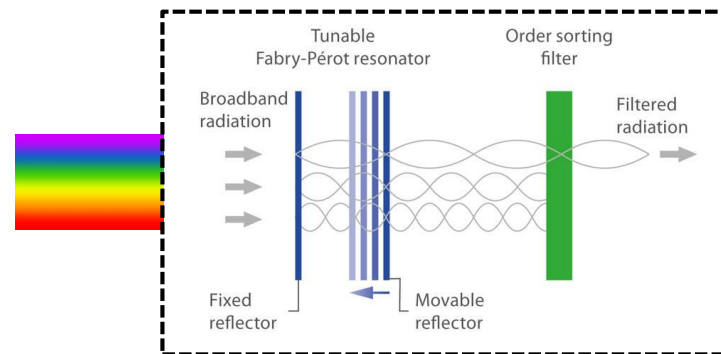
Spectral information



Diffraction limited Hyperspectral microscopy



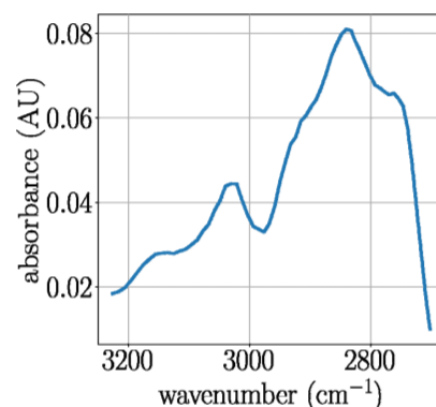
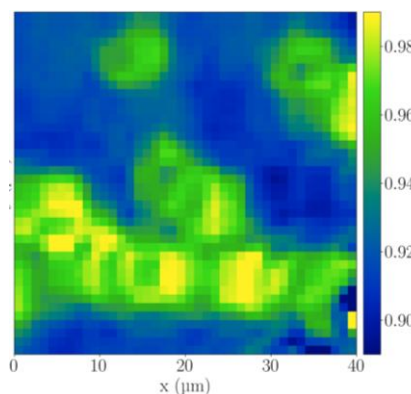
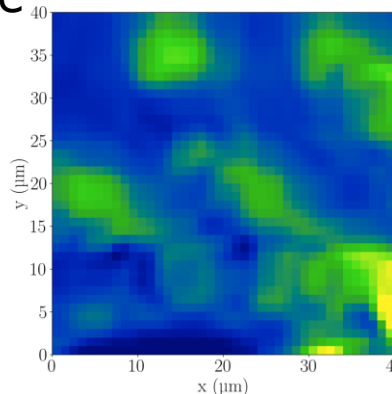
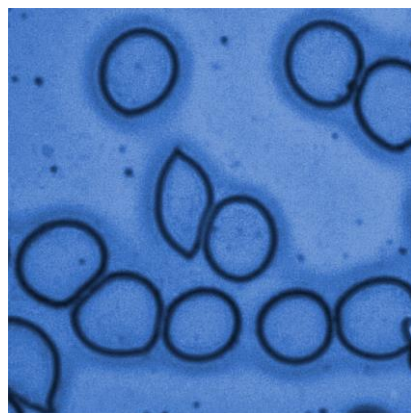
Fabry-Pérot Filterspectrometer (FPFS)



- SCL ... Supercontinuum Laser
- FPFS ... Fabry-Pérot Filterspectrometer
- PM ... Parabolic Mirror
- BS ... Beamsplitter
- CH ... Chopper
- RO ... Reflective Objective

Dried blood smear on
microscopic glass slide

VIS microscopic image



Measured in reflection

Thank you!

- **RECENDT GmbH**

- **Ivan Zorin:**

- ivan.zorin@recendt.at

- **Head of OCT:**

- Dipl.-Phys. Dr. **Bettina Heise**

- Bettina.Heise@recendt.at

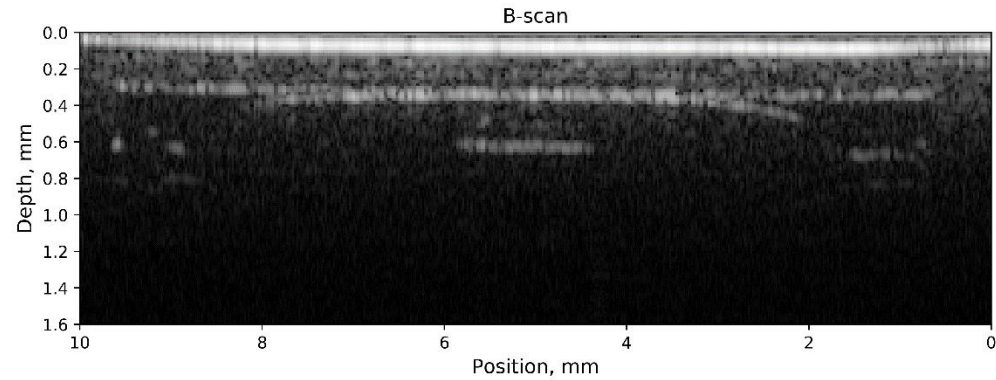
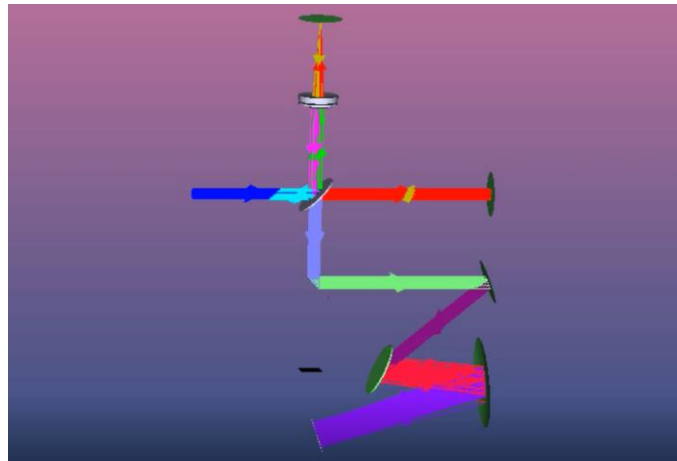
- +43 / 732 / 2468-4666

- www.recendt.at

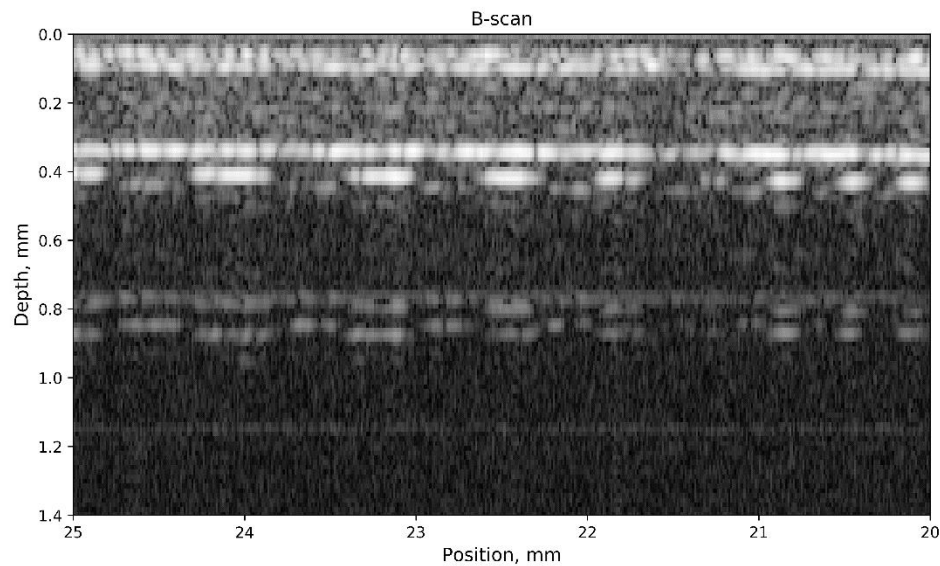
- A – 4040 Linz, Altenberger Straße 69, Science Park 2



MIR OCT



Bank card, b-scan



Ceramic sample, b-scan

