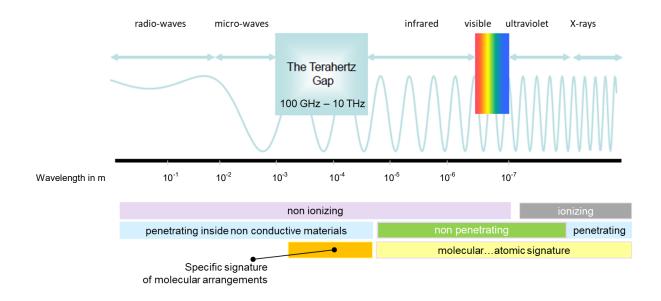
NON-DESTRUCTIVE ANALYSIS & CONTROL INTO THE MATTER

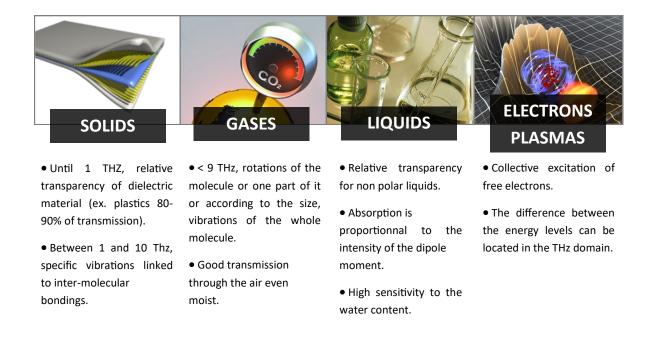
# PRINCIPLES, SYSTEMS & APPLICATIONS



## A new domain of electromagnetic waves with huge potential of applications

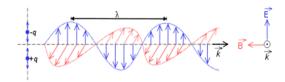


#### Relevant capabilities for analyzing the matter in different phases



#### TeraHertz measurement systems for in-heart non destructive testing of the matter

These active systems consist of an emitting source and a sensor ; they allow to measure the amplitude, the phase and the polarization state of the TeraHertz waves. This measurement can be punctual, linear or matrix one depending if the spatial distribution analysis is required.

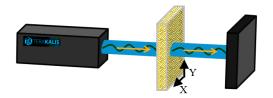


The opto-mechanical system configuration must be adapted according to the type of control problem to solve and also to the level of performances expected in terms of spatial resolution, time of acquisition and detection or characterization sensitivity. Parameters such as emitting frequency, polarization state, focal distance, analysis beam size, incident angle must be selected for system effectiveness optimization.

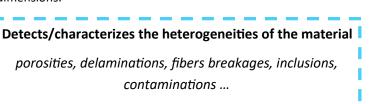
There are two main analysis mode : transmission and reflection, depending on the material context and the application targeted.

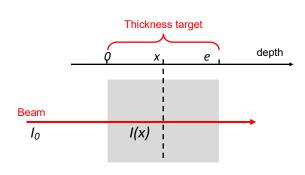
## Ist principle : attenuation of the amplitude of the wave

 $\Rightarrow$  Example of transmission mode :

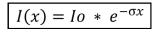


The attenuation of the TeraHertz wave amplitude, through a material, is influenced by several interaction phenomena : reflection at each interface, scattering and internal absorption. The local heterogeneities of the material create amplitude variations of the transmitted wave according to their types and dimensions.





Simplified attenuation law :



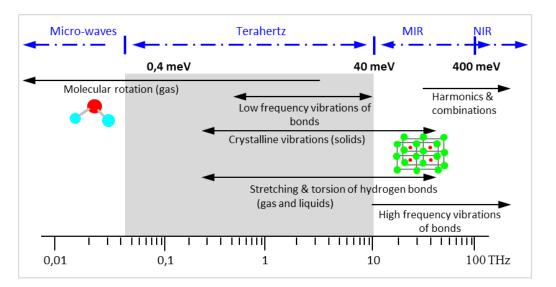
*x* = depth inside the sample

*I*<sub>o</sub> = Intensity of the incident beam

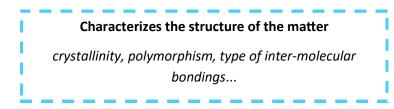
 $I_{(x)}$  = Intensity of the beam at the depth x

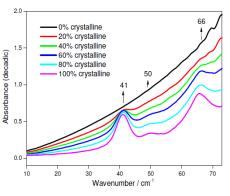
 $\sigma$  = absorption coefficient

## > 2nd principle : resonance of the matter at specific frequencies



According to the frequency, the TeraHertz wave interacts with the matter based on different excitation modes described in the graph above ; the level of the values of the absorbed or reflected wave is indicative of the structural properties of the matter such as crystallinity displayed in the graph on the right side.





#### > 3rd principle : optical activity of the matter

The optical activity of a material is the property possessed by an anisotropic or asymmetric structure at the molecular scale of interacting with an electromagnetic radiation.

It is manifested in particular by the existence of a birefringence or a circular or linear dichroism.

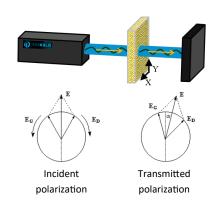
The measurement of the polarization state variation between the incident wave and the transmitted one allows to characterize some structural properties of the matter such as anisotropy or enantiomeric purity. The polarization states to be considered can be of linear, circular or elliptic type.

Characterizes the structure of the matter

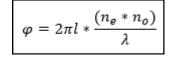
distribution and orientation of the fillers or fibers, spatial

arrangements of the molecules, chirality, birefringence,

material stress...



#### Formula for birefringence :



 $\varphi$  = phase shift l = thickness of the crossed material  $\lambda$  = wavelength of the light  $n_{ee} n_o$  = material indexes.

### 4th principle : reflectivity on interfaces of two materials

The TeraHertz waves penetrate the non conductive materials and reflect on all types of material.

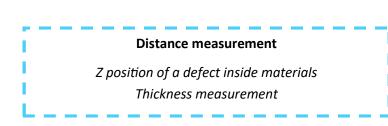
The time of flight measurement is used.

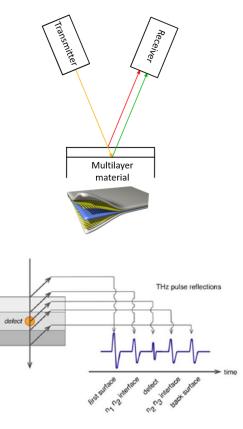
In the case of a mono or multi layer material, each interface between two materials owning different optical indexes or between the air and the material will generate a wave reflection.

After a calibration phase characterizing the optical indexes of each layer (indexes ni), the measurement of the temporal delays  $\Delta t$  between two pulses will provide the value of the distance between two interfaces according to the formula :

$$\Delta e = (c * \Delta t)/ni$$

c = light celerity





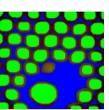
n1 n2

n3

## **Examples of TeraHertz imaging application linked to industrial materials cases**

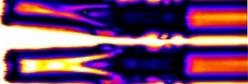
## Internal Damage





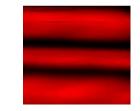
Welding Defect





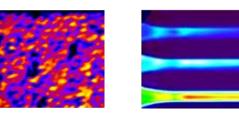
## Heterogeneity



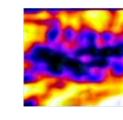


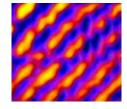
Porosities

Adhesive Bonding Defect

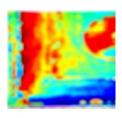


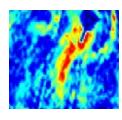
### Delamination



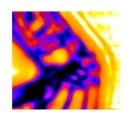


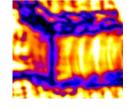
## **Fibers Orientation**



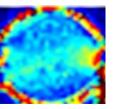


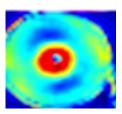
## Fiber Breaks

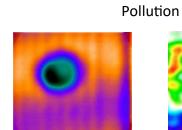


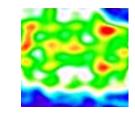




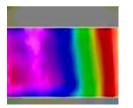


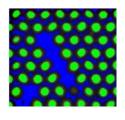






## Water Content





## **OUR COMPETENCIES**

- Opto-electronics
- Mechanical
- Physics, chemistry of materials
- Software development
- Signal & image processing
- Systems engineering

#### **OUR SOLUTIONS**

- Measurement of water content
- Measurement of filler content
- Heterogeneity imaging
- Anisotropy imaging
- Thickness measurement
- Spectrometry

#### OUR EQUIPMENT OF ANALYSIS AND CONTROL

#### IN-DEPTH

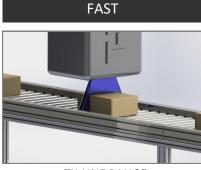


TK-LAB RANGE

### OUR SERVICES

- Feasibility studies Tests on samples
- Technical specification elaboration
- Prototyping
- Design & development
- Assistance to commissioning
- Training

## ► CONTACT



TK-LINE RANGE





TK-FIELD RANGE

## OUR TECHNICAL MEANS

- Multidisciplinary team
- Materials characterization platform
- TeraHertz waves simulation software
- TeraHertz multimodal analysis benches
- Oven with controlled temperature and humidity



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