

Polarization-Sensitive Optical Coherence Tomography

Principles and applications outside the biomedical field

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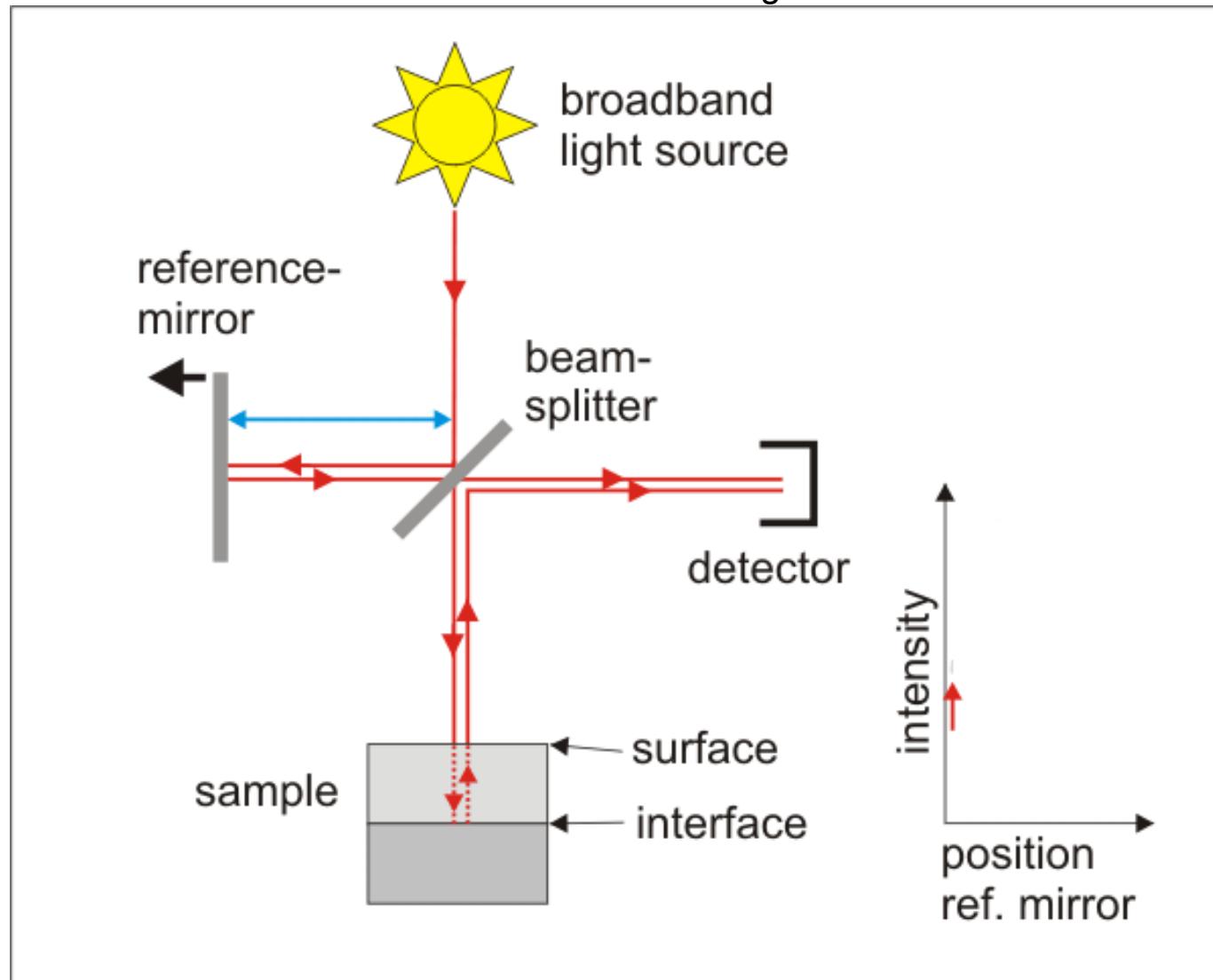
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Outline

- ▶ Introduction to PS-OCT & Motivation
- ▶ History and principles
- ▶ OCT for materials imaging: transversal UHR-PS-OCT
- ▶ Applications for non-biological material characterisation
- ▶ Outlook & Conclusions

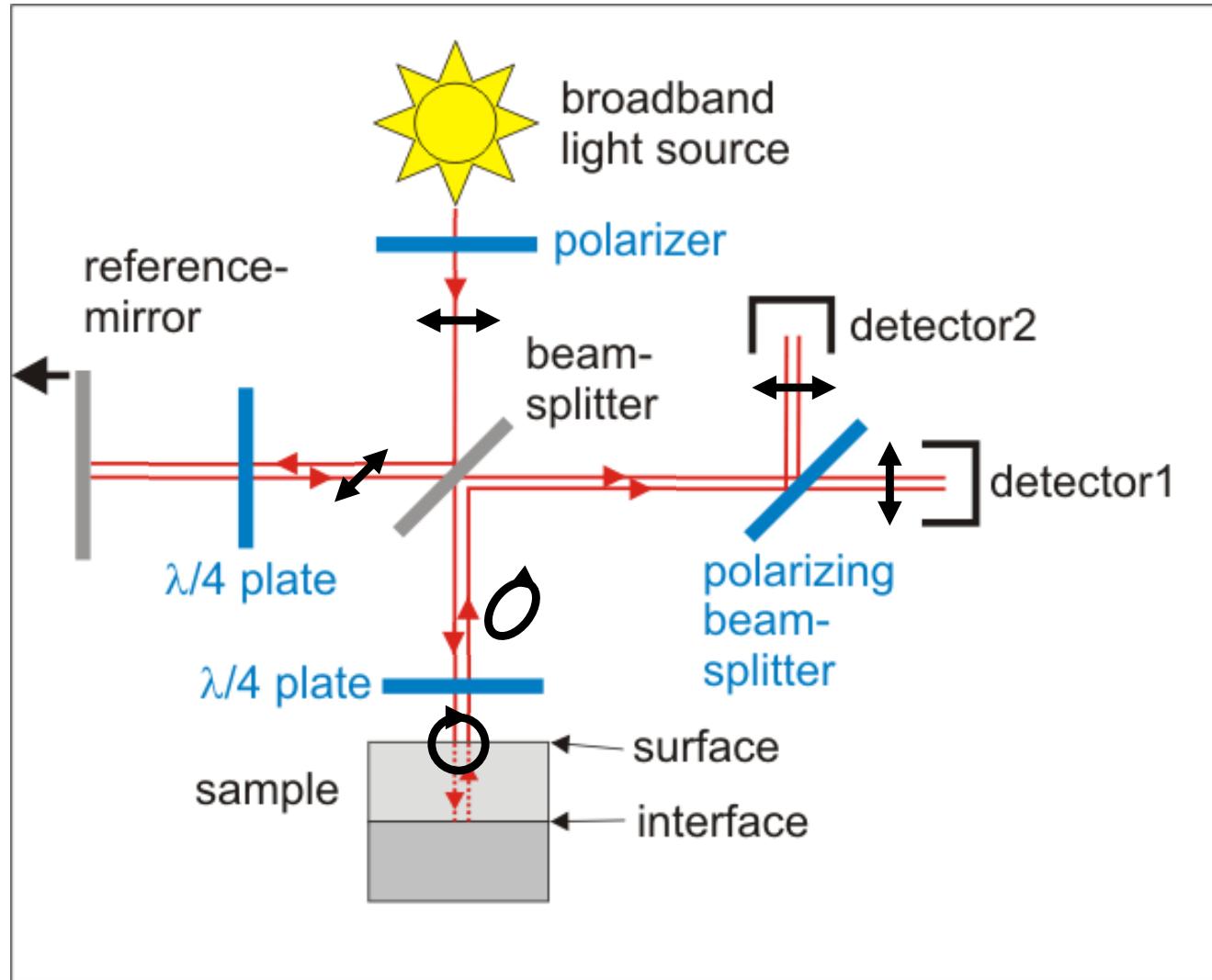
Standard OCT: Intensity-based reflectivity profile

Standard time-domain OCT in Michelson Configuration



Polarization-sensitive low-coherence reflectometry

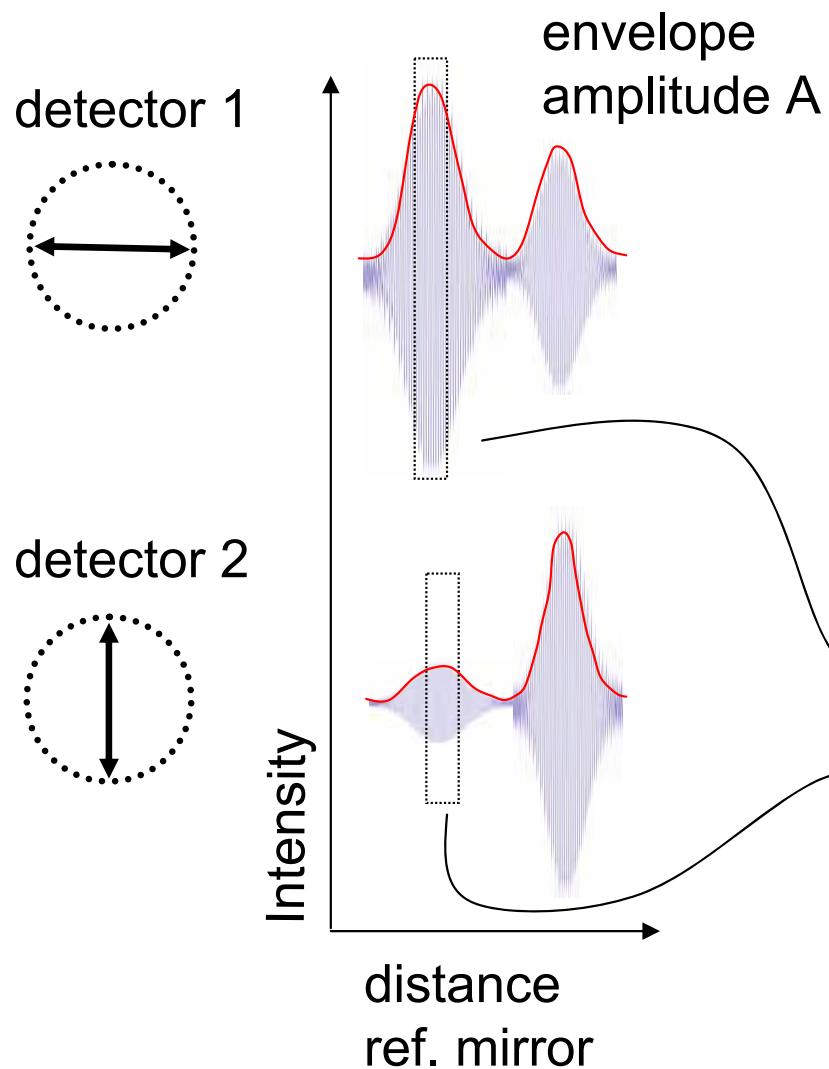
Michelson interferometer



→ M.R. Hee et al., J. Opt. Soc. Am. B 9, 1992.

PS-OCT images

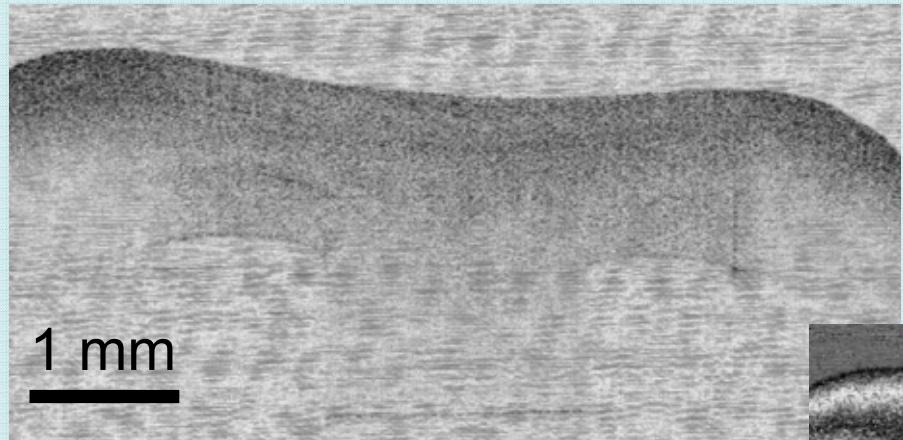
3 Images:



1. **Intensity image:** $\sim (A_1^2 + A_2^2)^{1/2}$
2. **Retardation image:** $\sim \text{atan}(A_1 / A_2)$
3. **Image of orientation of optical axis:**
 $\sim \phi$

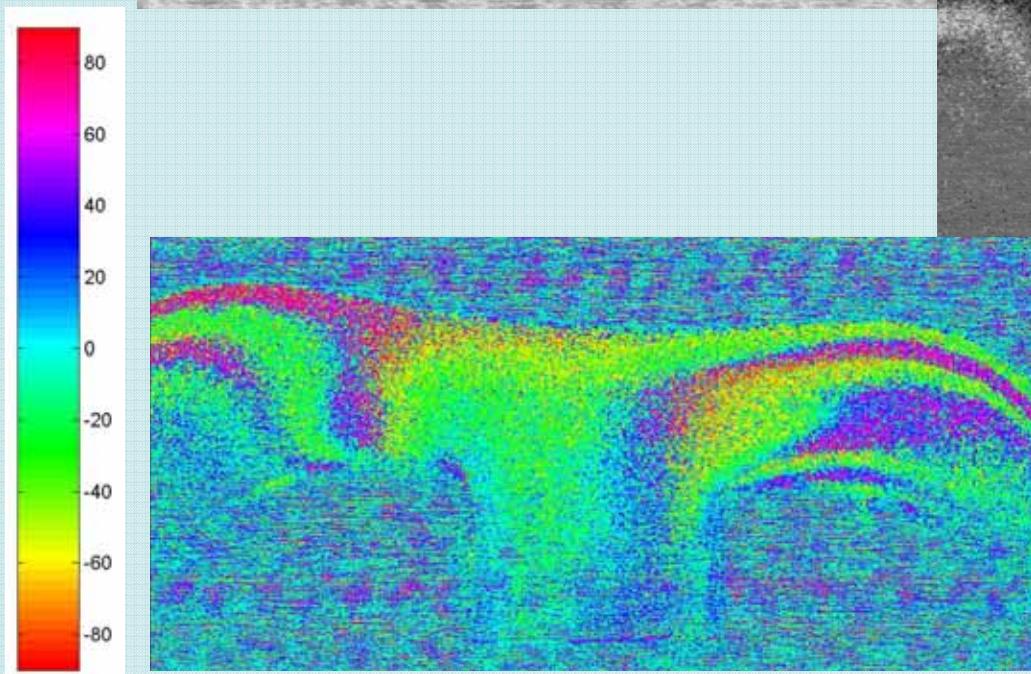
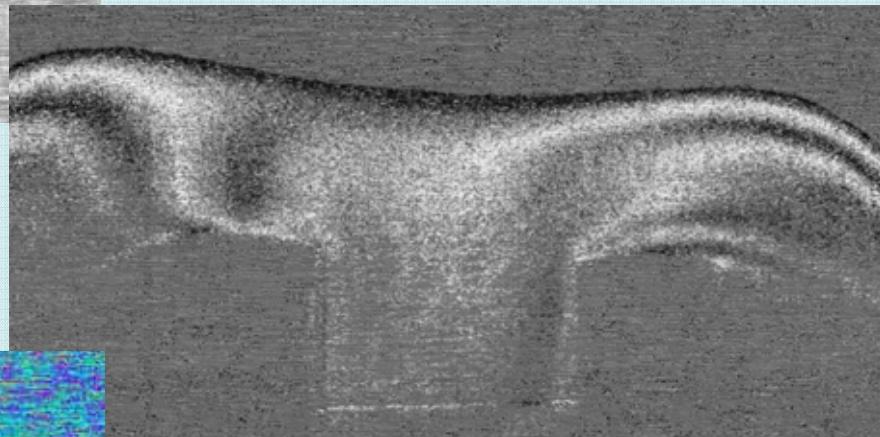
phaseshift ϕ

PS-OCT: injection moulded polymer part



OCT intensity cross-section

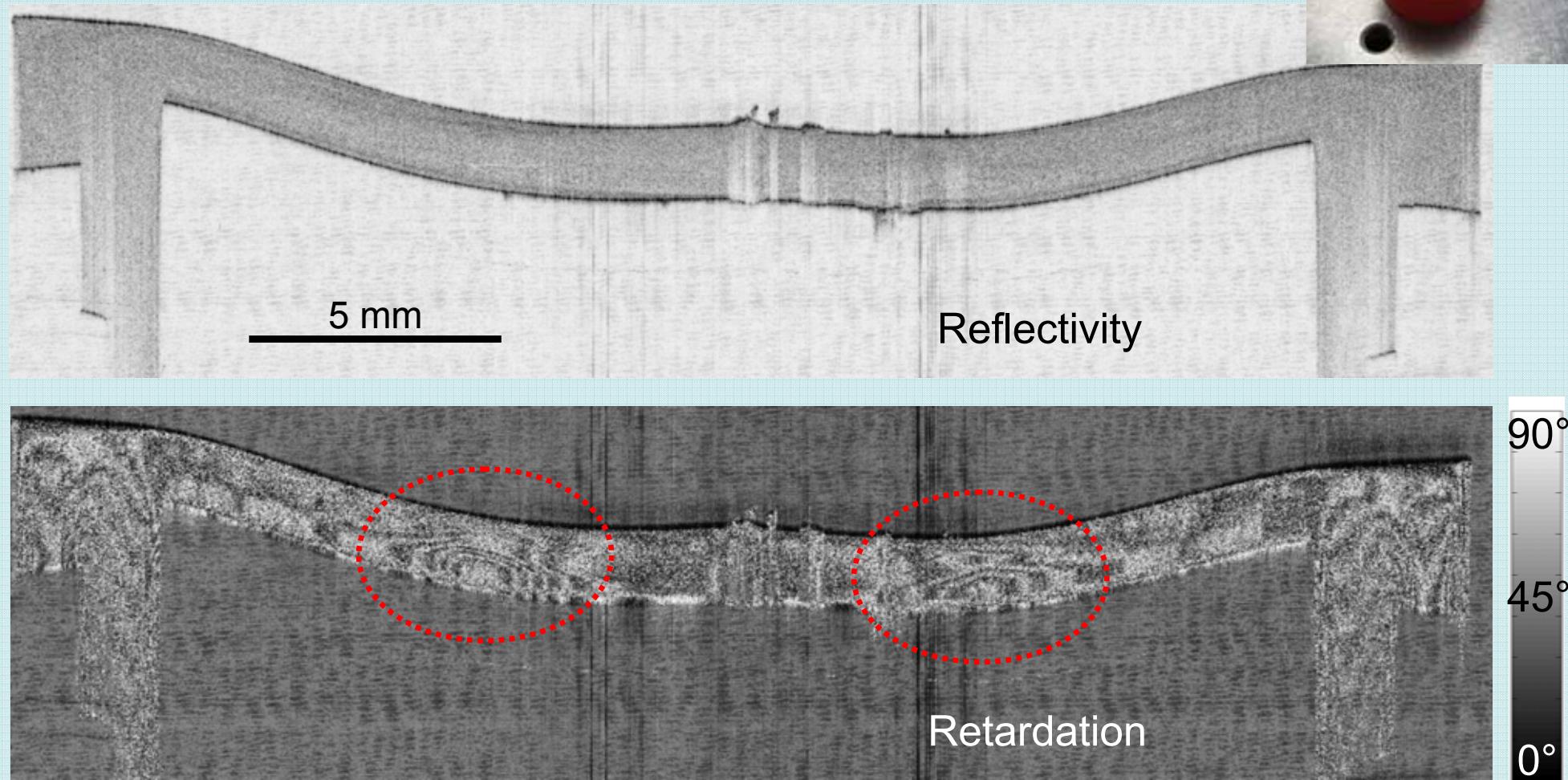
PS-OCT
retardation image



PS-OCT
Optical axis orientation image

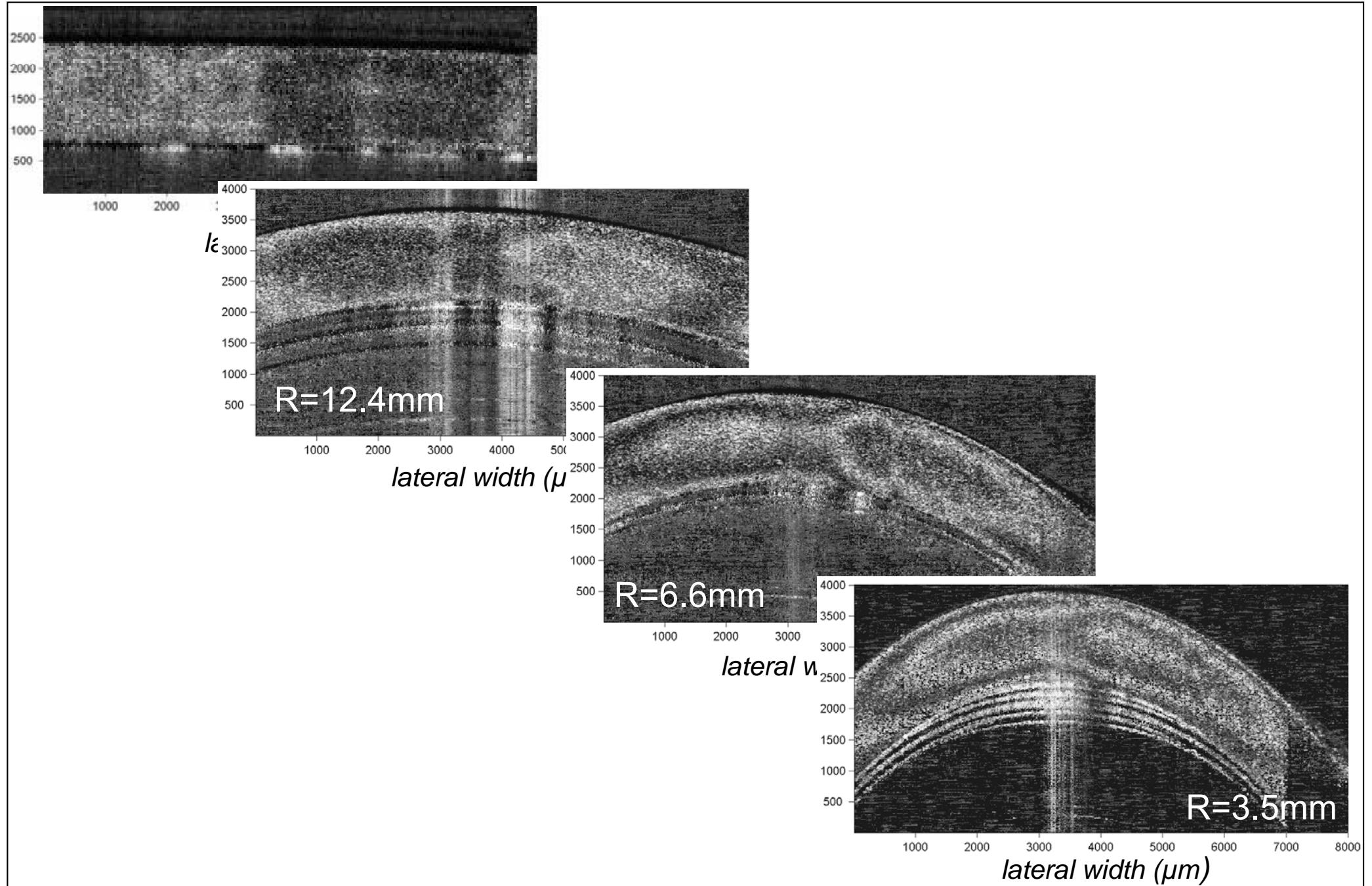
Internal stress/flow pattern

Polymer injection moulded part

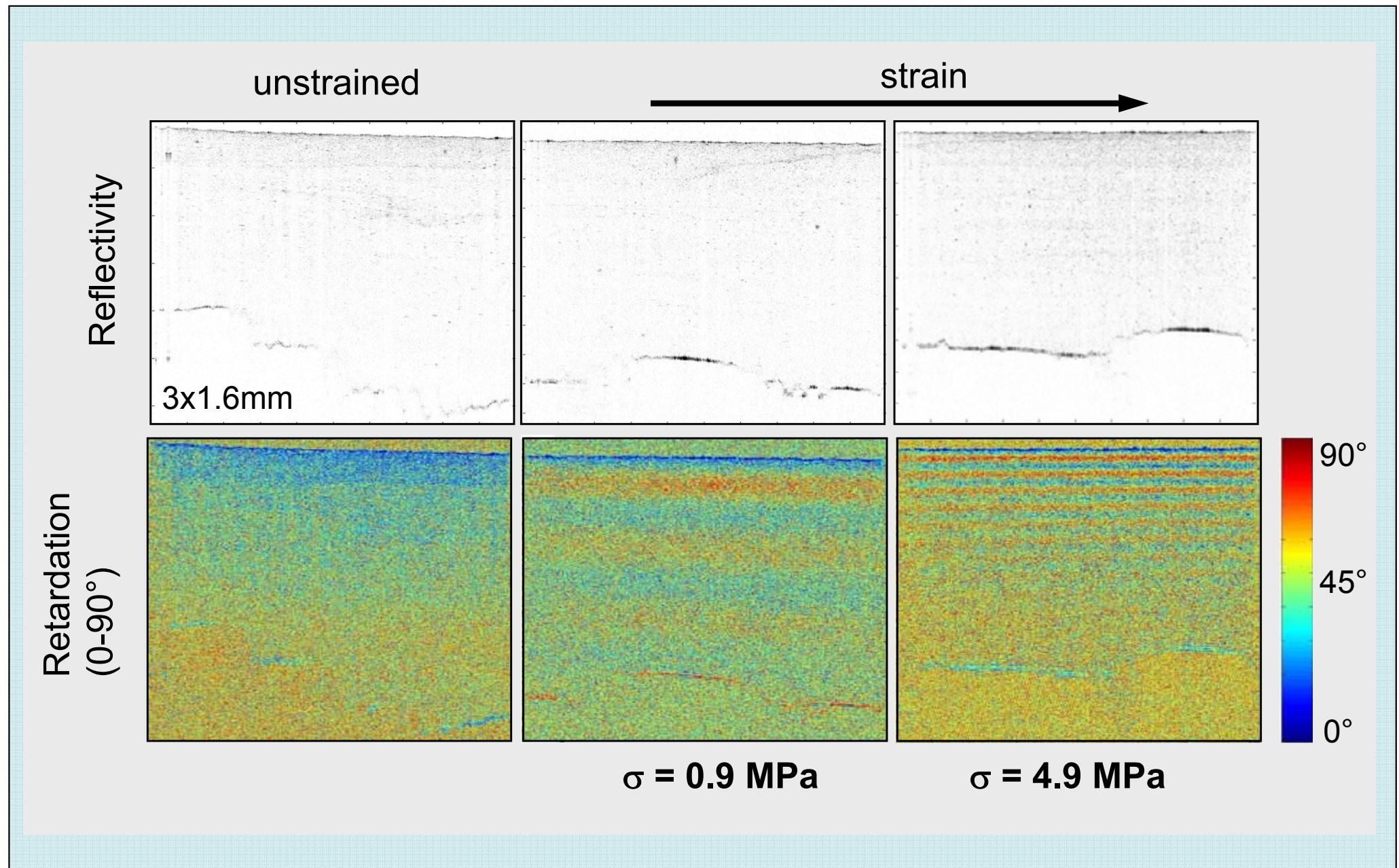


D. Stifter et al., Appl. Phys A 76, 2003

PS-OCT: observation of strain



PS-OCT: strain/stress – birefringence



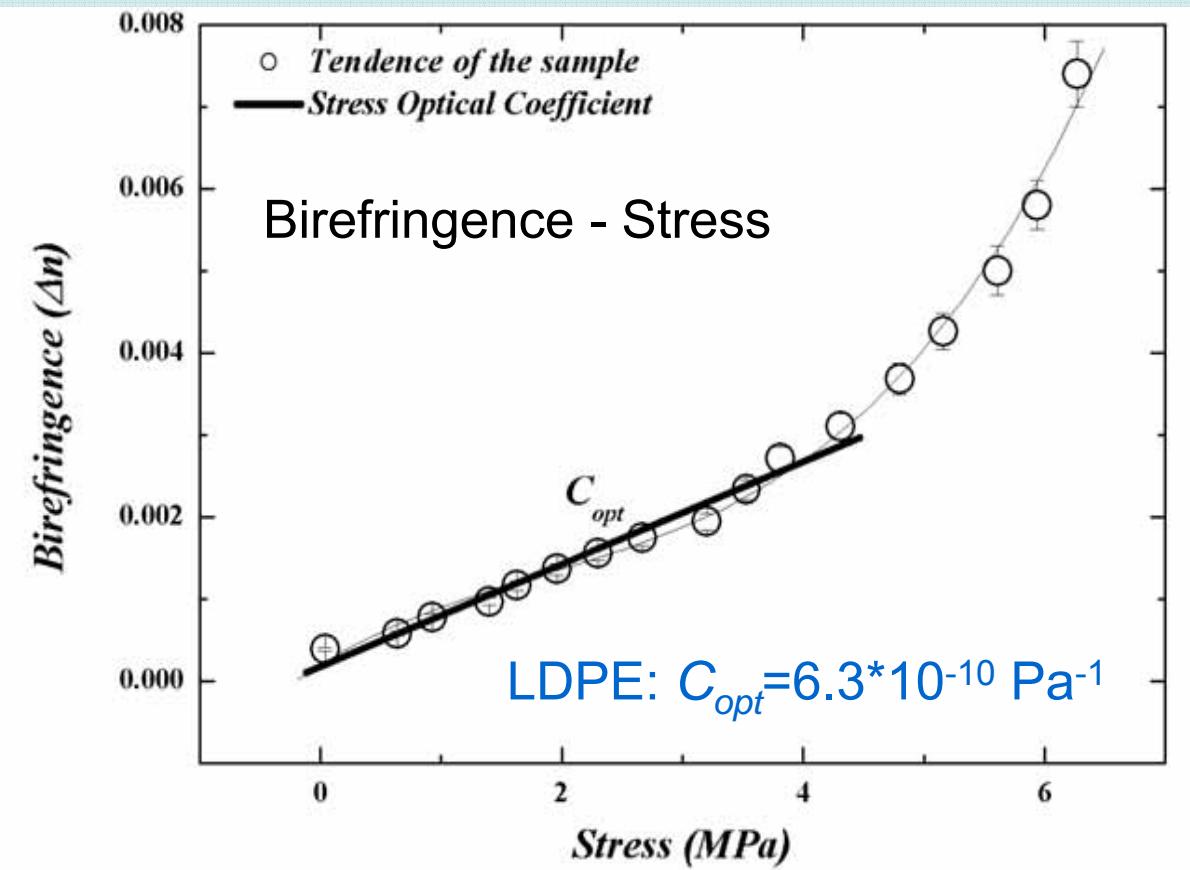
PS-OCT: stress – birefringence calibration

Birefringence Δn :

$$\Delta n = \frac{\lambda}{360} \frac{d(\text{retardation})}{d(\text{depth})}$$

Stress optical coefficient C_{opt} :

$$C_{opt} = \frac{\Delta n}{\sigma}$$



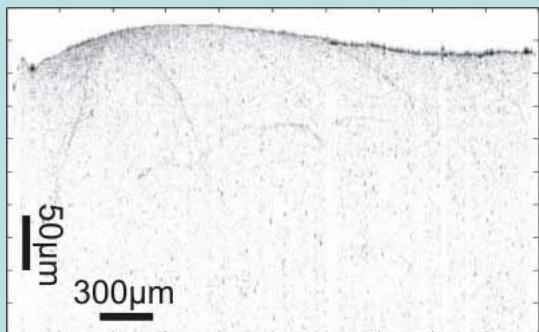
→ K. Wiesauer et al., Acta Materialia 53, 2005

PS-OCT – orientation of optical axis

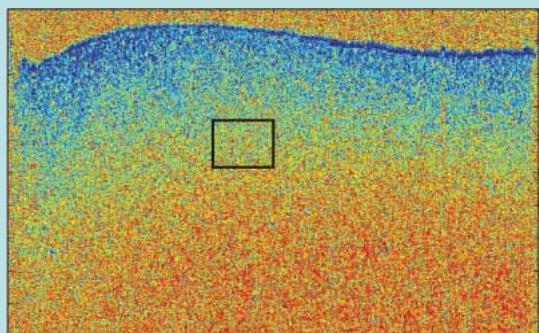
Elastomer sample

- Reflectivity

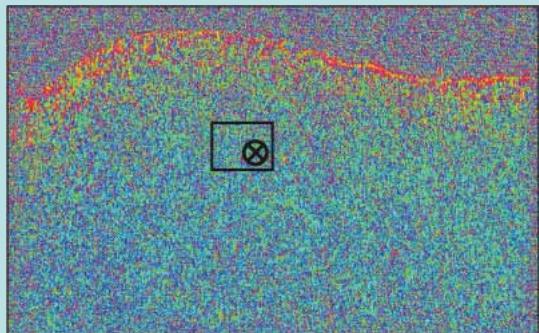
Unstrained



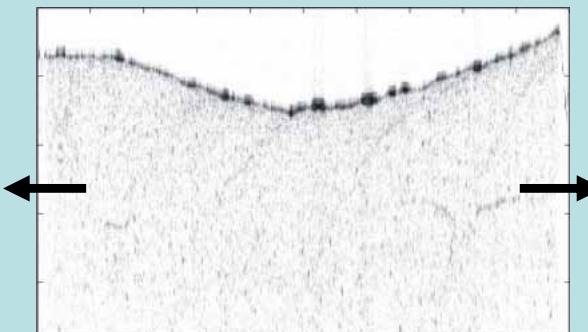
- Retardation



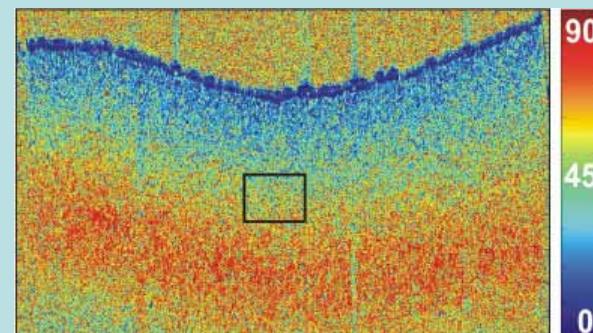
- Orientation of optical axis



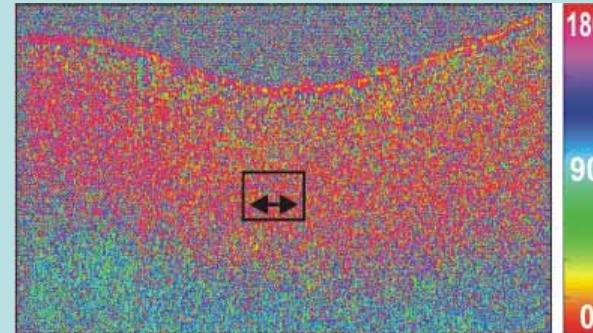
Stretched



- Structural imaging



- Birefringence – strain, anisotropies



- Orientation of strain fields

Advanced OCT techniques for material testing

Useful add-ons and extensions

OCT Concepts and Extensions

- spectral domain OCT
- swept-source OCT
- stretched pulse OCT

Concepts:

- time domain OCT
- Fourier-domain OCT
- Quantum OCT
- linear OCT

Resolution:

- UHR-OCT

OCT

Contrast principle

- Doppler-OCT
- spectroscopic OCT
- PS-OCT
- DPC-OCT
- non-linear (SHG, CARS)

Modifications:

- dynamic focus
- adaptive optics
- endoscopic OCT

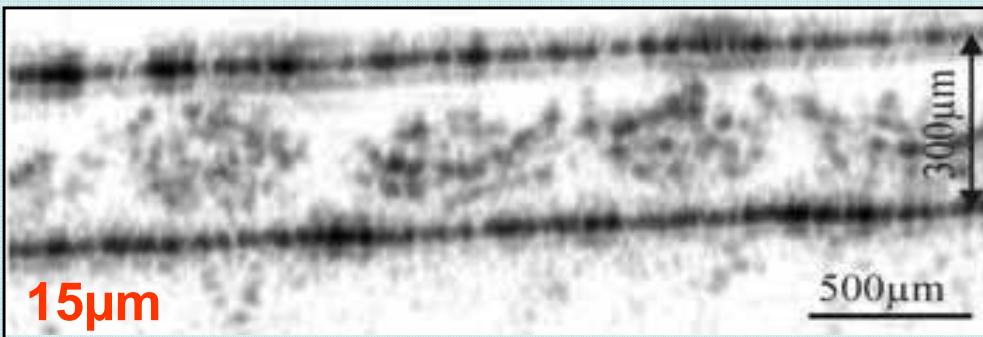
Scanning mode:

- cross-sectional
- transversal
- full-field-OCT

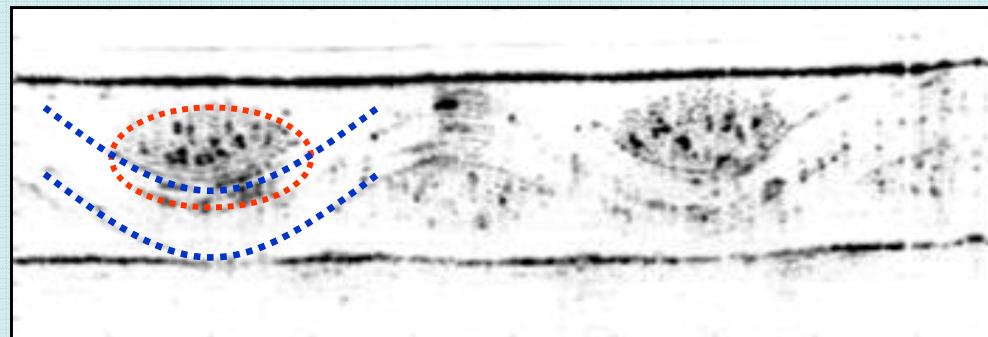
UHR-imaging

SLD

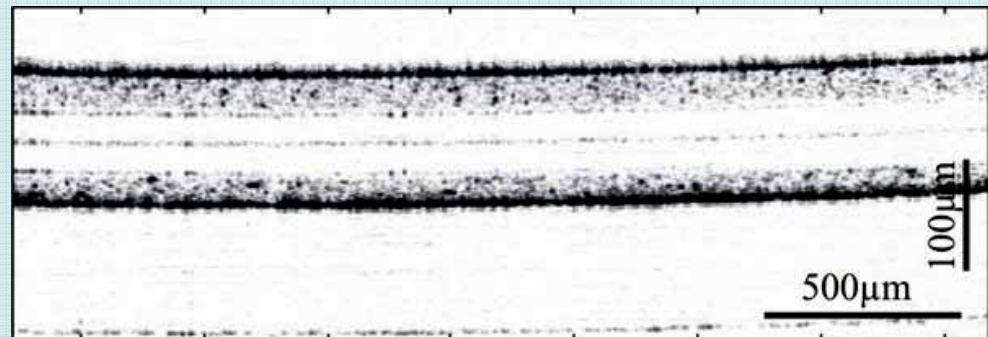
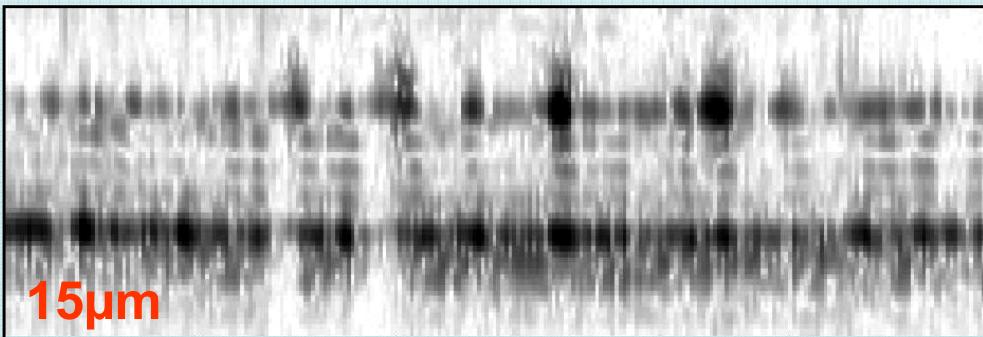
- ▶ Epoxy-glass fibre sheet:



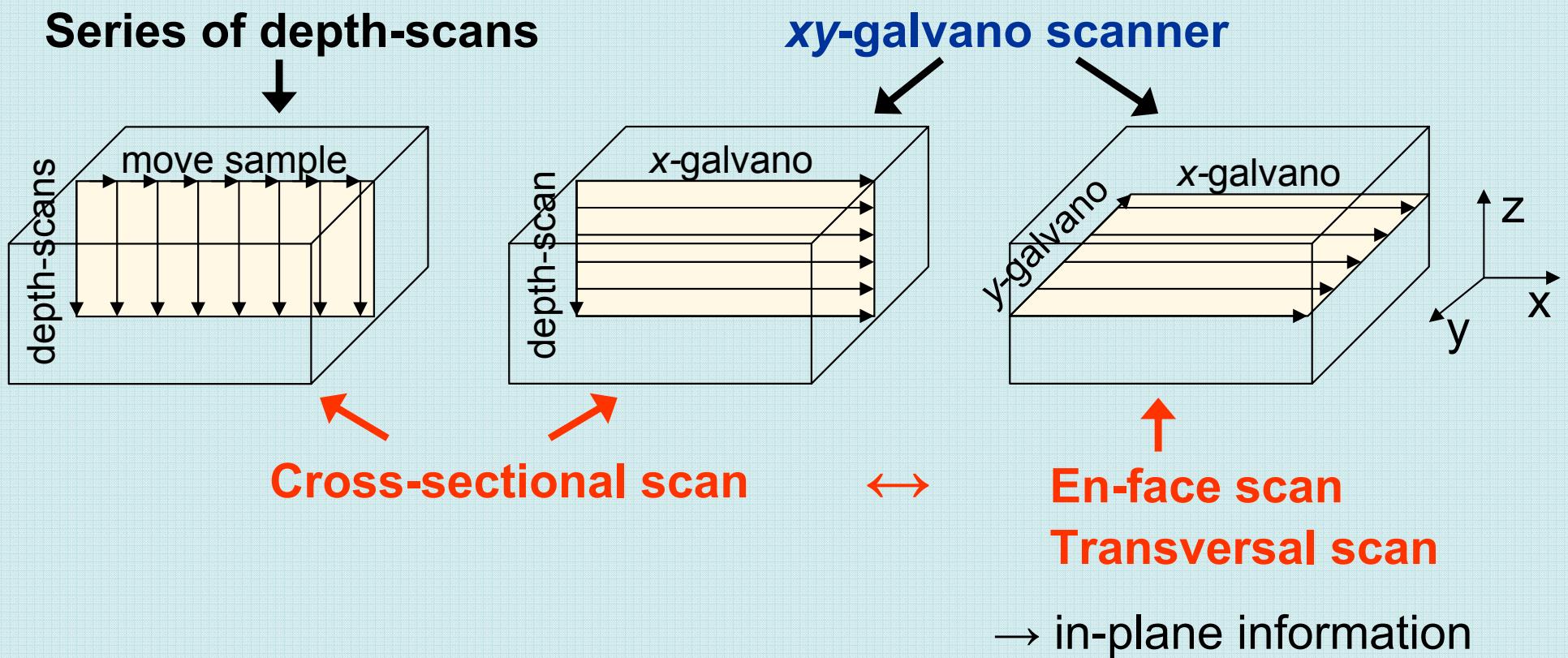
fs - laser: < 2μm



- ▶ Multi-layer foil:



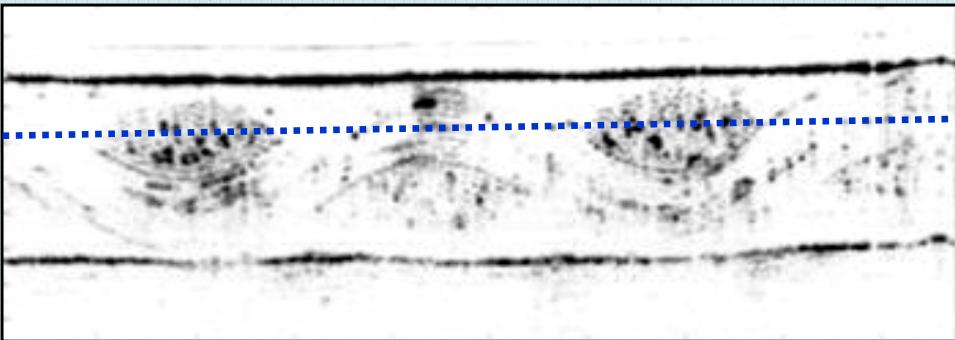
Transversal scanning



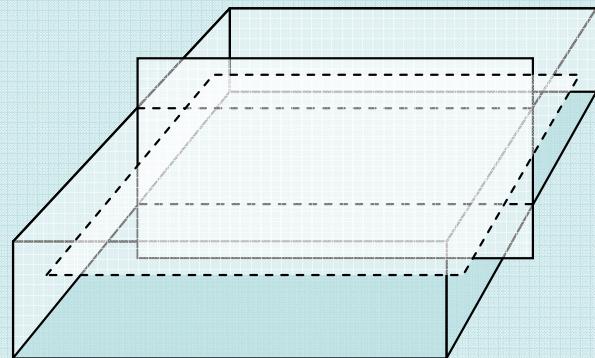
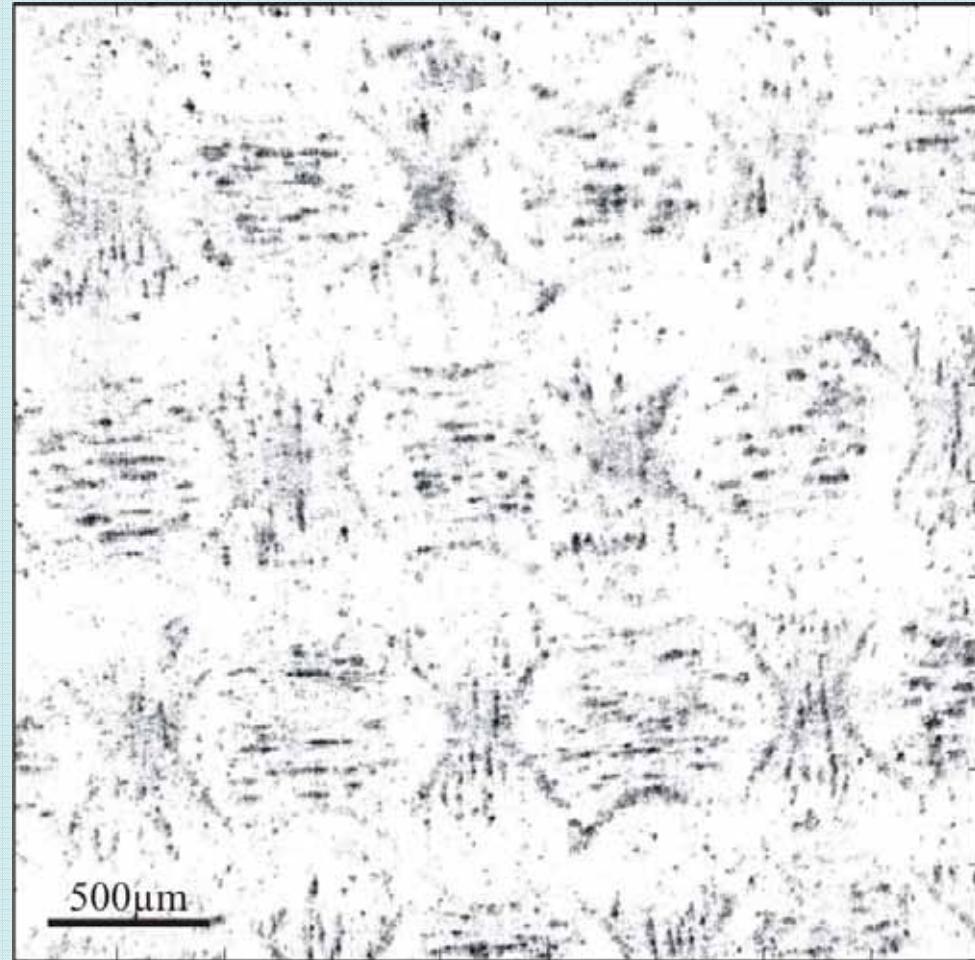
Transversal imaging

Epoxy-glass fibre sheet

Cross-sectional scan



3x3mm² en-face scan



In-plane information **without**
evaluation of whole 3D dataset

Combination of 3 add-ons in one setup:

UHR

+

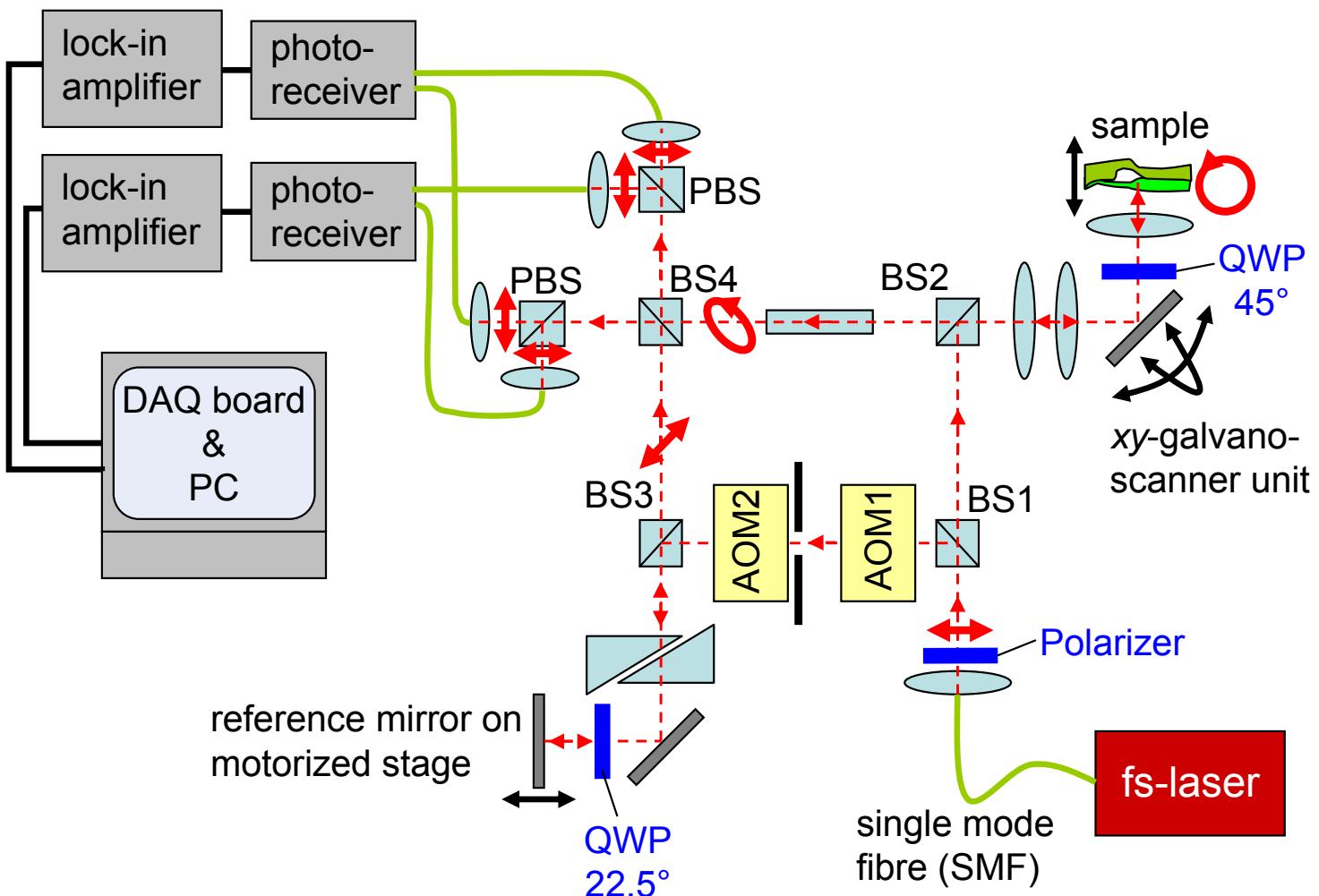
Transversal scanning incl. dynamic focus

+

PS-imaging

Experimental setup: transversal UHR-PS-OCT

Mach-Zehnder interferometer



Extension to
PS-OCT:

- ▶ Polarizer
- ▶ Quarter-wave plates
- ▶ Polarizing beam-splitters

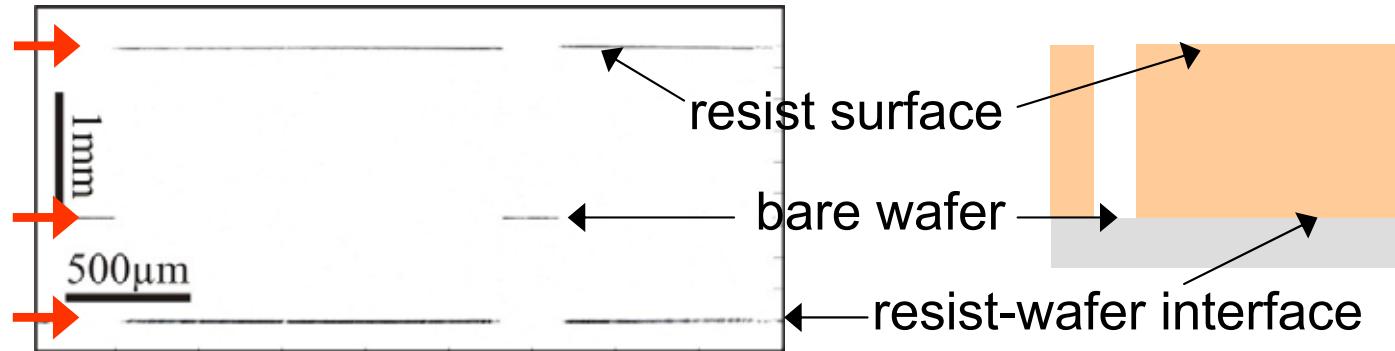
Transversal
UHR-PS-OCT

Applications...

...of transversal UHR-PS-OCT

Surfaces and interfaces

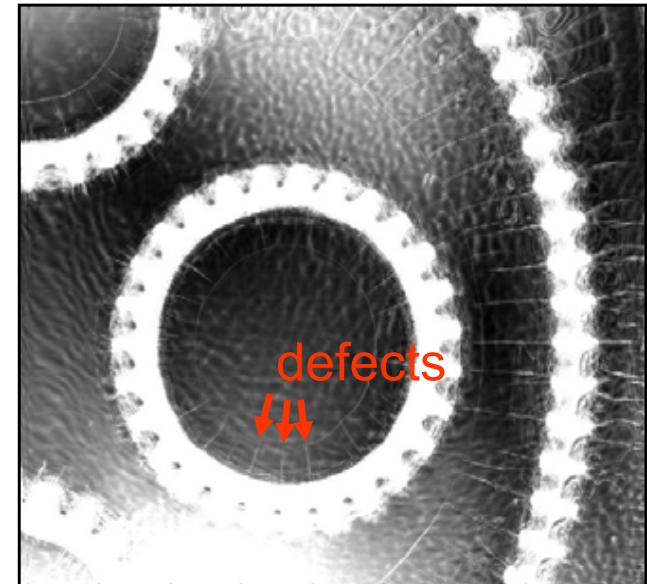
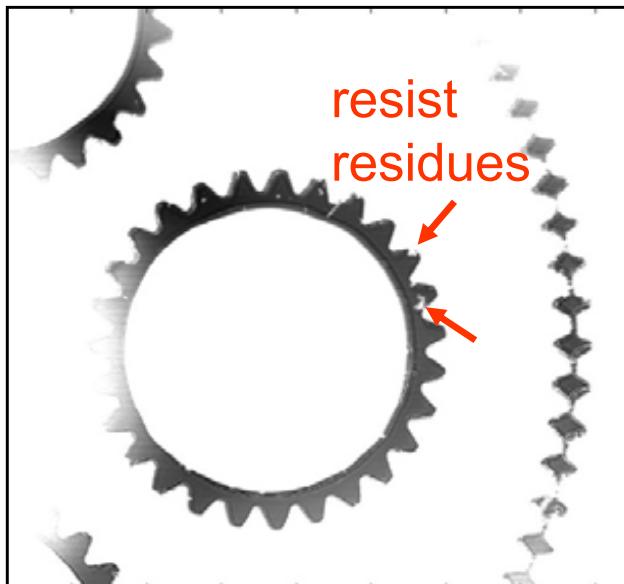
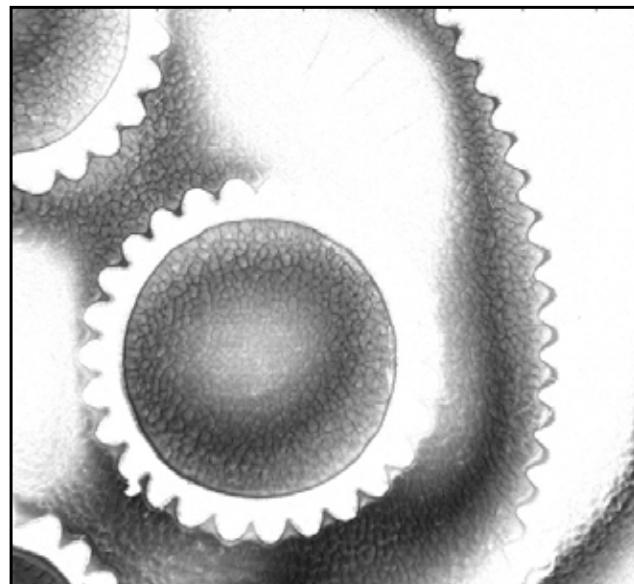
cross-sectional scan



Photoresist moulds for
miniature gear-wheels*

*Design of the wheel structures
by Micromotion GmbH

en-face scans ($\sim 3 \times 3 \text{mm}^2$)

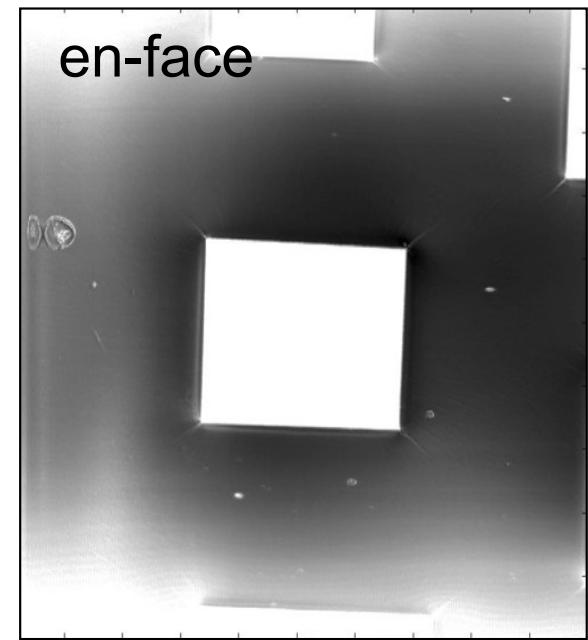
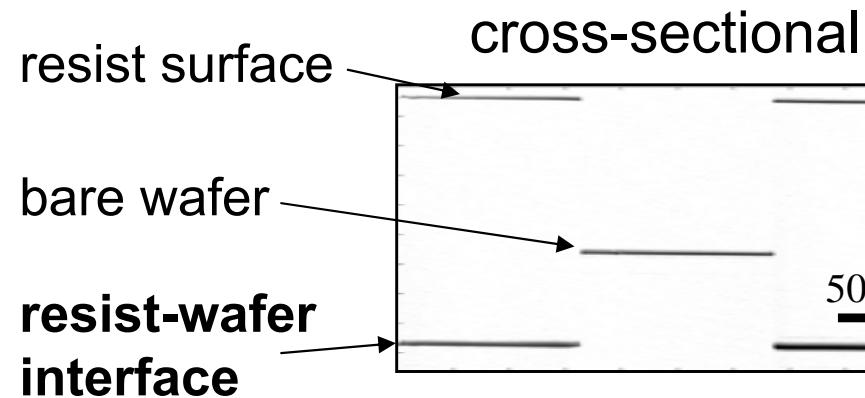


resist surface

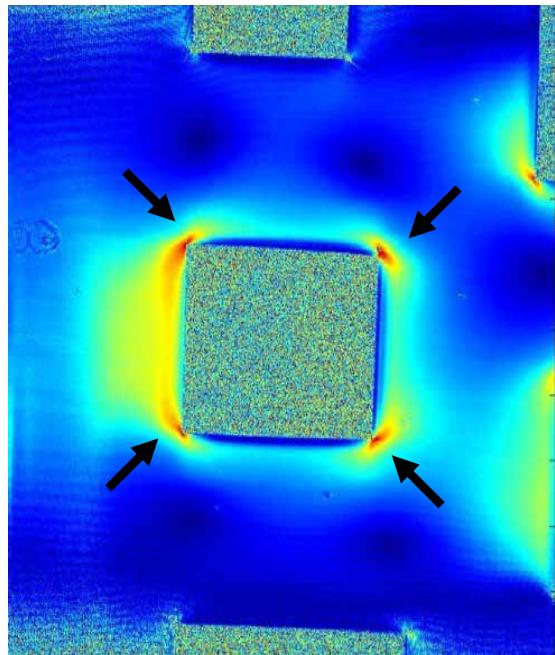
bare wafer

resist-wafer interface

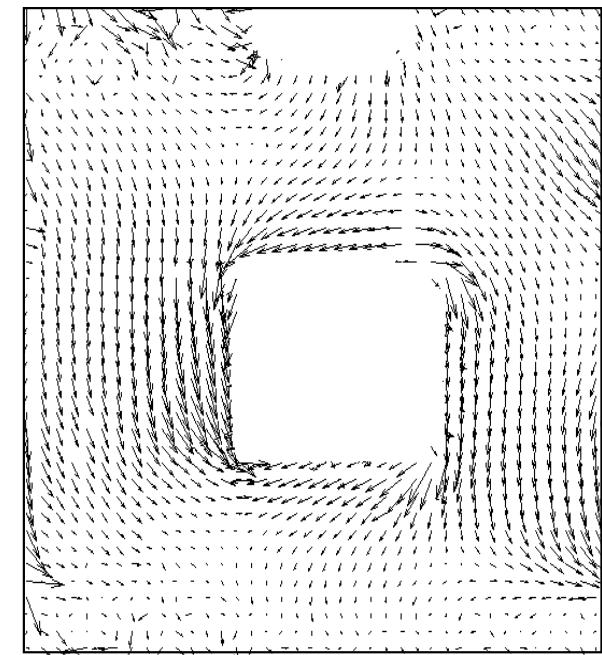
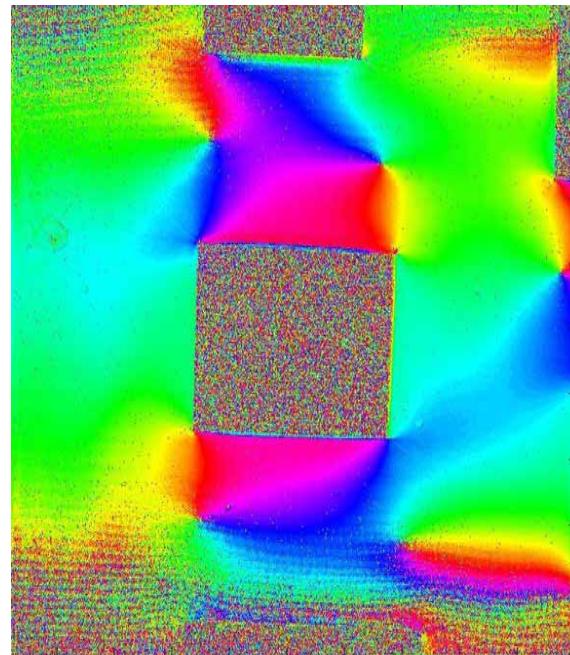
PS-OCT: Strain distribution in photoresist moulds



retardation (0-90°)

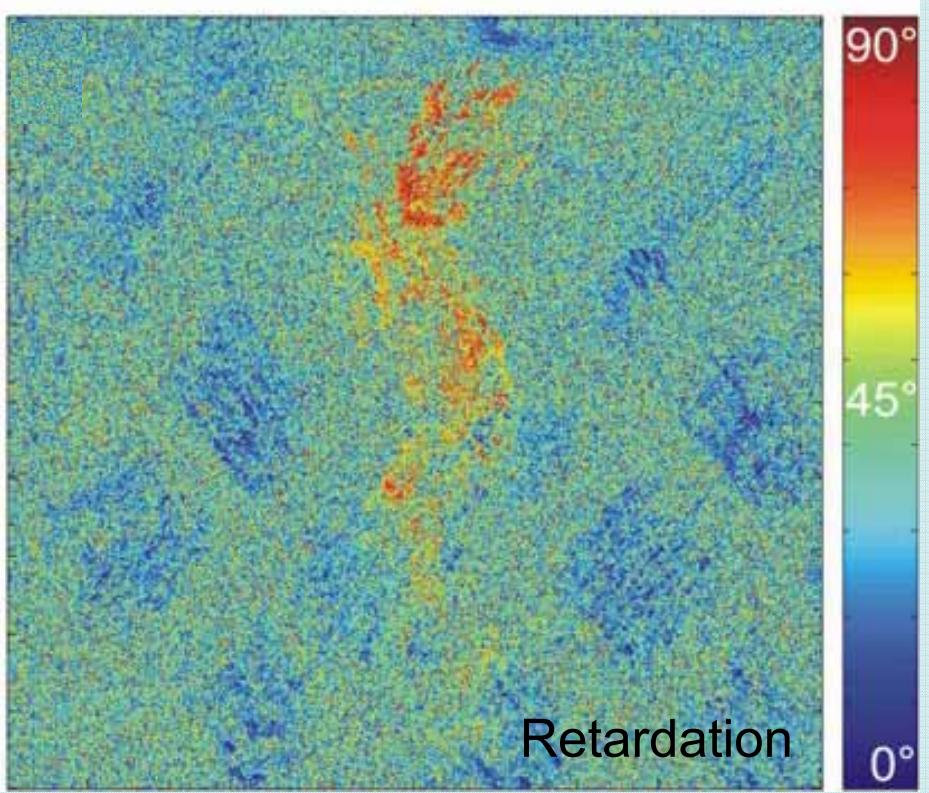
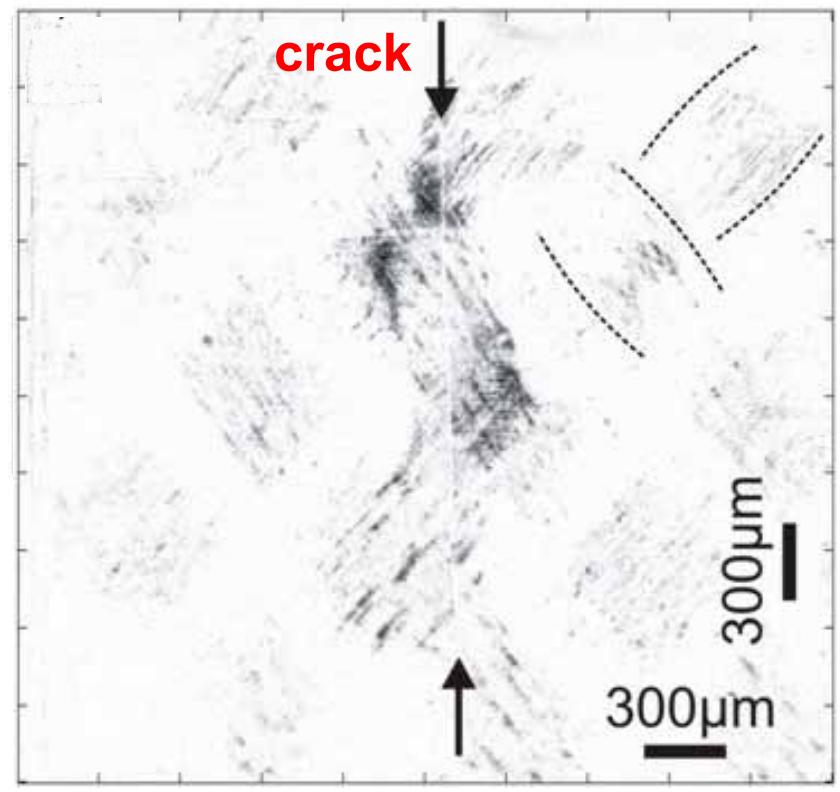


orientation fast opt. axis (0-180°)



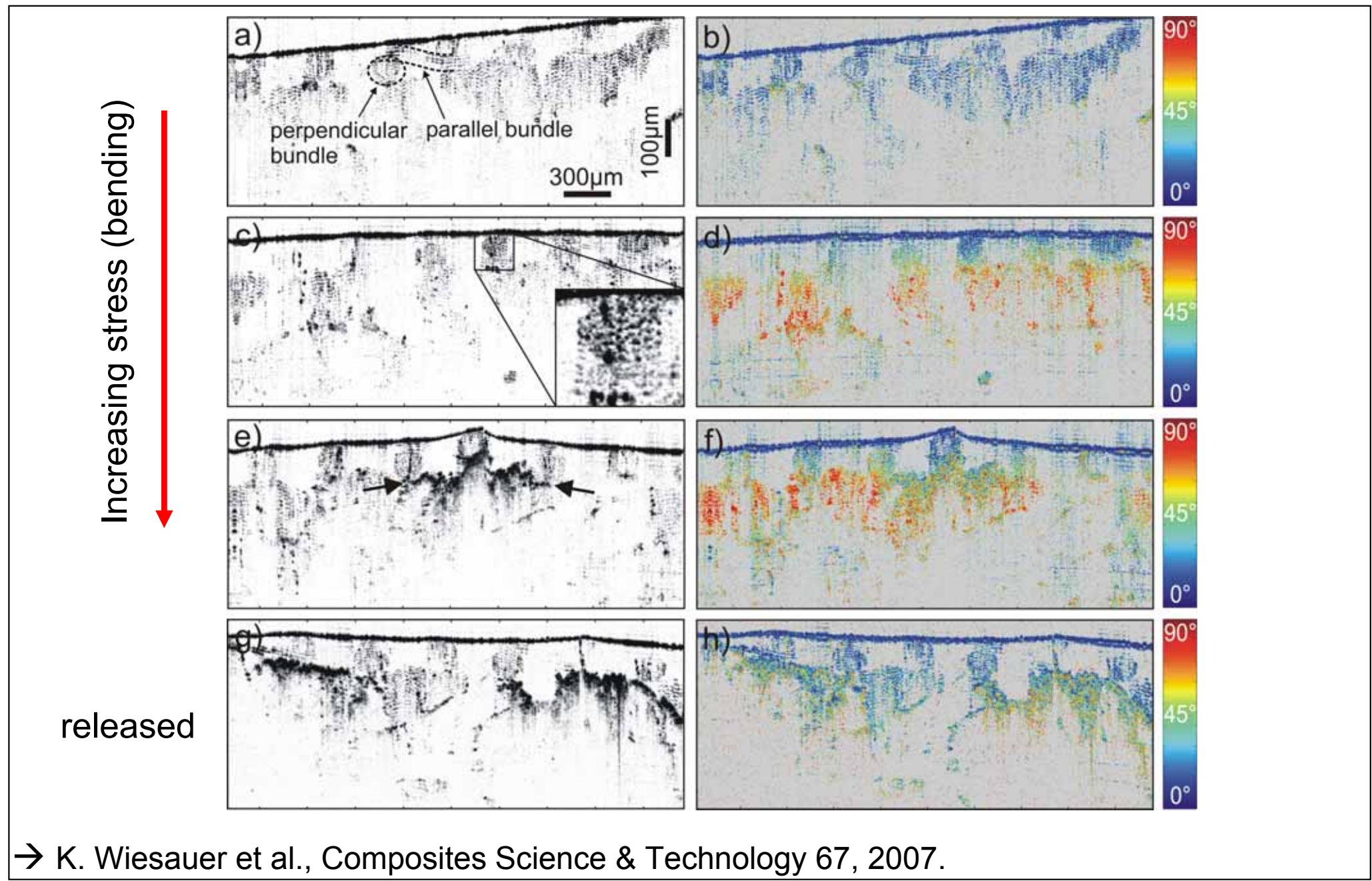
Cracks in glass-fibre composites

Glass-fibre composite (GFC) material:
→ crack-formation due to loading tests



Increased birefringence in fibre bundles near crack

Damage formation in fiber composites



Advanced PS-OCT: Conclusions

PS-OCT: a powerful new method also for non-biomedical applications

PS imaging for

- ▶ PS – additional contrast
- ▶ Strain-mapping at defined optical depths

Combination with:

UHR for

- ▶ Features with μm size

Transversal / en-face scanning for

- ▶ additional in-plane information
- ▶ selective investigations of interfaces

Application to different types of materials and samples
(e.g. resist layers, GFC materials, bulk polymers...)

Outlook: Potential applications...

...for art diagnostics

PS-OCT: Potential applications for art diagnostics

- ▶ Anisotropy
 - ▶ Preferential orientation (e.g. fibre orientation)
- ▶ Strain / stress
 - ▶ Glaze layers
 - ▶ Lacquer layers (antique furniture)
 - ▶ Varnish (?)
 - ▶ Glass and precious stone objects
 - ▶ Ceramic objects
 - ▶ ...

Thank you for your attention !

Acknowledgements

UAR:

- ▶ Dr. Karin Wiesauer (UHR-PS-OCT)
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