

# Laser-driven X-ray Sources for Non Destructive Testing in Industry : Opportunities and Challenges

---

28th of October 2024

Pierre-Mary PAUL

EPIC Online Technology Meeting on Photonics  
Technologies for Advanced Light Sources

*A Laser Bright Future* 



# / Ultra Short Pulse Laser Leader Since 2001



From the most renowned scientific installations



To high-tech surgical blocks



To the world's high-end factories



450+

Employees dedicated to ultrafast lasers



5,000+

m<sup>2</sup> state-of-the-art production area



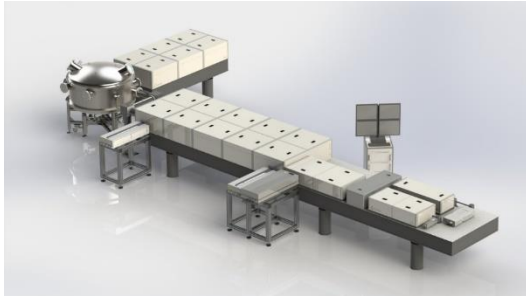
5,000+

Femto lasers running in the field

Amplitude Laser Group Headquarter,  
Bordeaux, France



# / 3 Main Markets



## Science

- > Lifescience
- > High Intensity and Energy Physics
- > Spectroscopy and Imaging
- > Instrumentation

## Industry

- > Display
- > Semiconductor
- > Consumer Electronics
- > Micro processing



## Medical

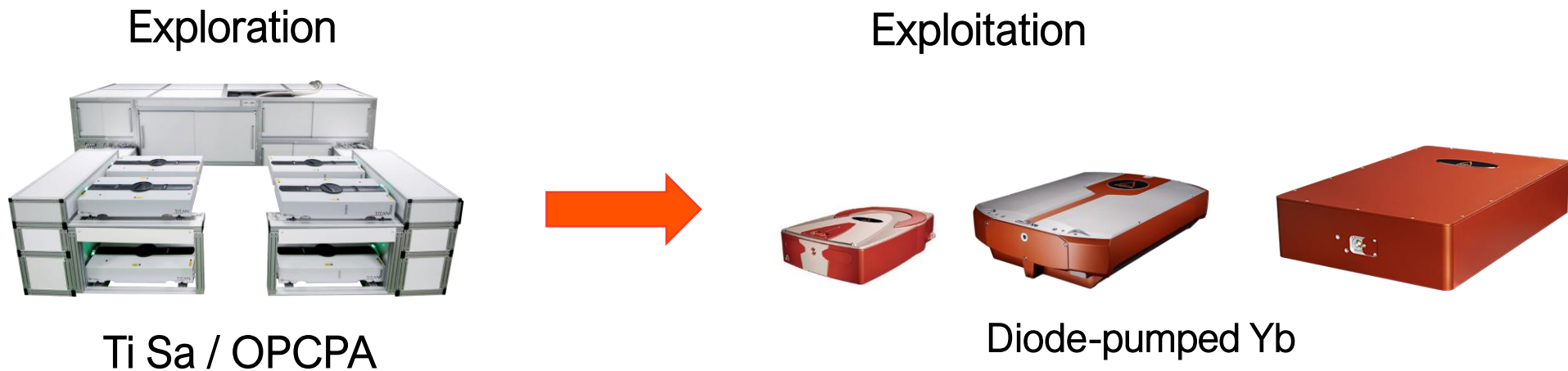
- > Ophthalmology
- > Protontherapy
- > X-Ray Imaging
- > Medical Device Manufacturing



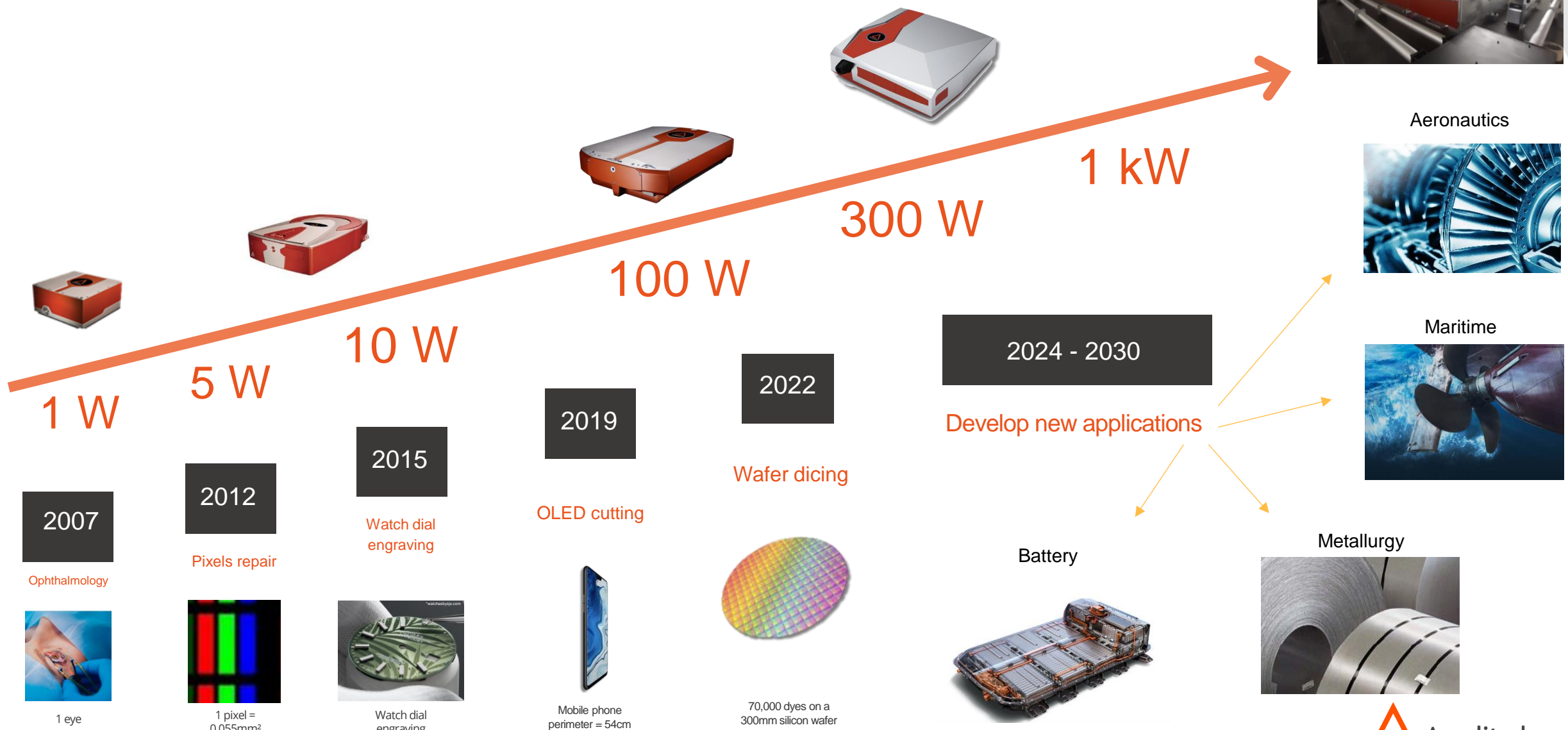
# / From Science to Industry

Our Motivation :

- > Provide state-of-the-art lasers for **scientific exploration**
- > Develop **compact industrial** lasers for real-world applications



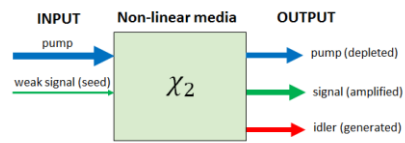
# USP laser opens new markets since 2007



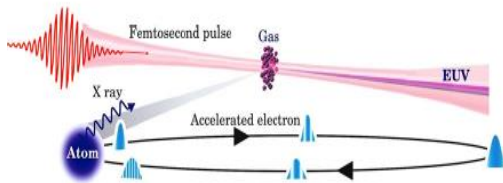
# / Secondary sources

## Gigawatt

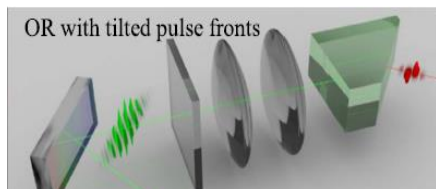
UV-VIS-MIR sources



XUV sources

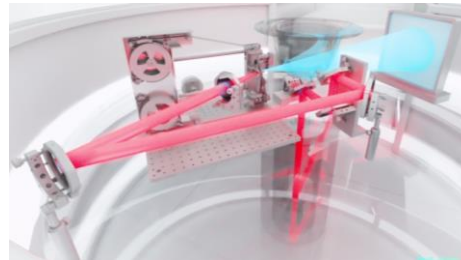


THz sources

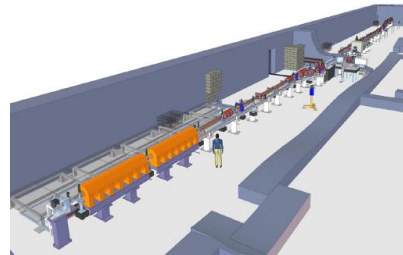


## Terawatt

LPP X-ray sources

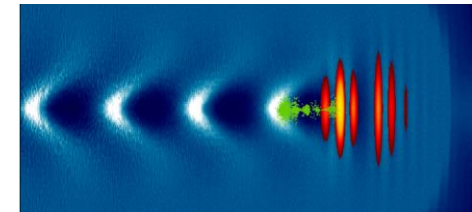


ICS X/γ-ray sources

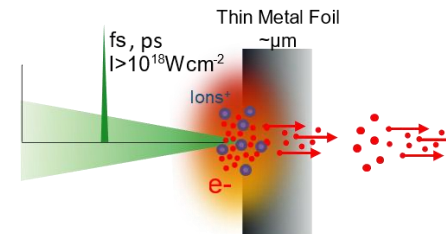


## Petawatt

GeV electron sources



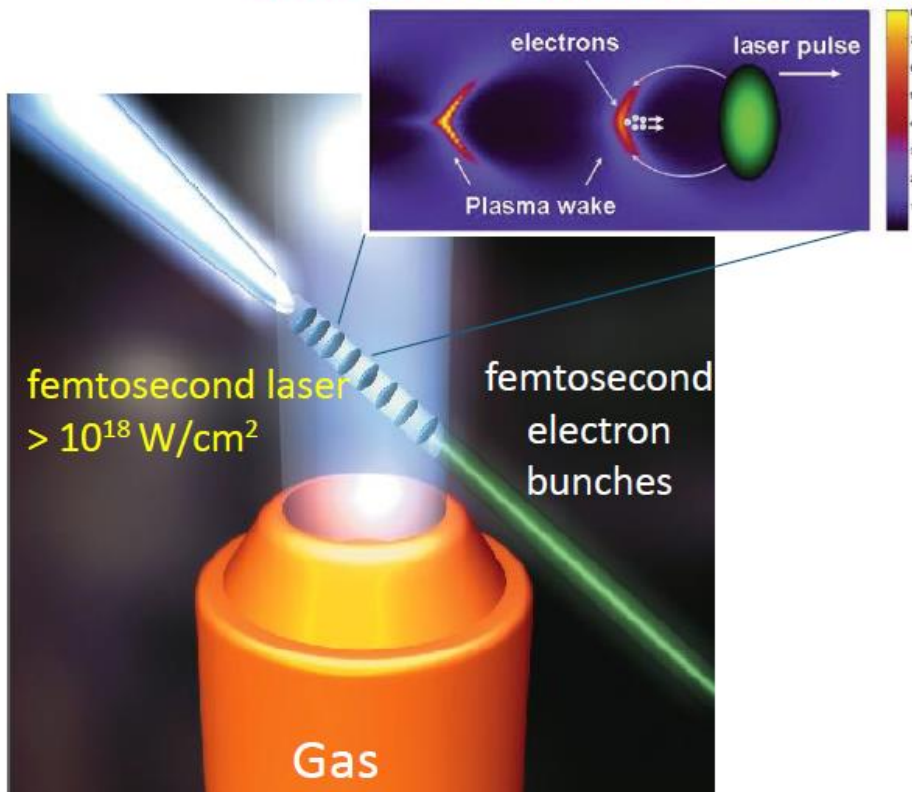
MeV proton sources



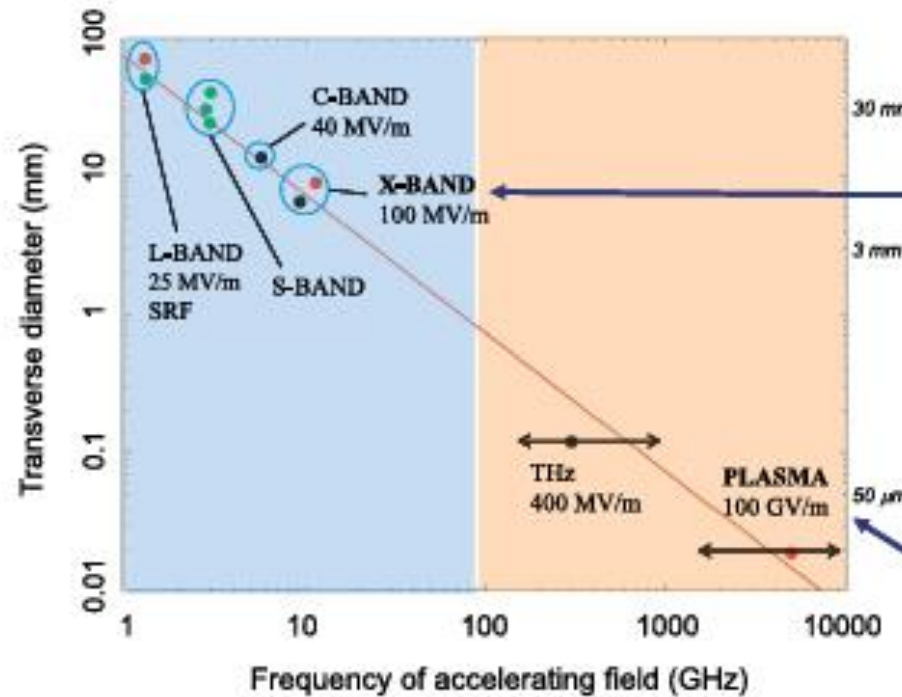


# / Laser Wakefield Acceleration revolution

## Electrons accelerated in laser-plasma wakefield



- > Gradient ~100GV/m vs 25-100MV/m in conventional LINAC
- > Compact accelerator
- > Promising for TeV colliders & light sources (FEL)



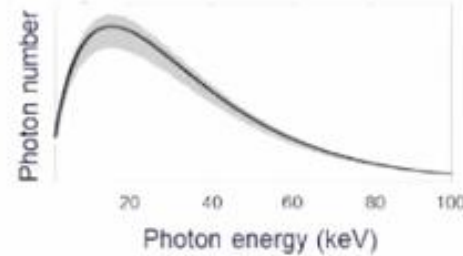
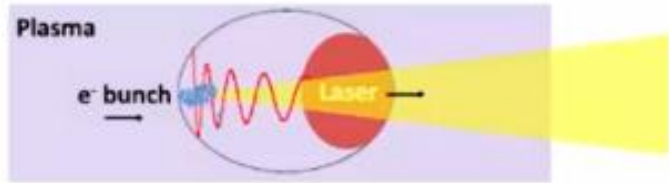
Electron energy gain  $\Delta E \propto \tau^2 \propto \lambda_p^2$

Laser energy scaling  $E_L \propto \tau^3 \propto \lambda_p^3$

30 fs  $\rightarrow$  1 J  $\rightarrow$  100 MeV-1 GeV

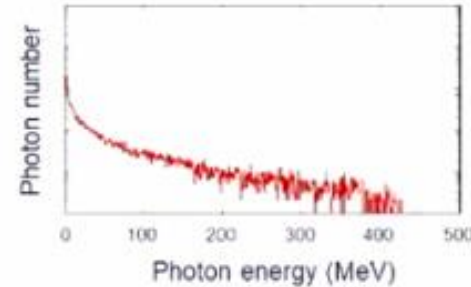
3 fs  $\rightarrow$  mJ  $\rightarrow$  1-10 MeV

# Converting electrons into X-rays



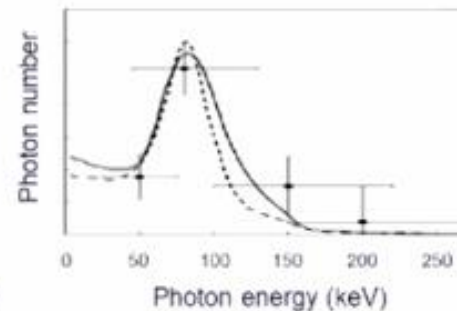
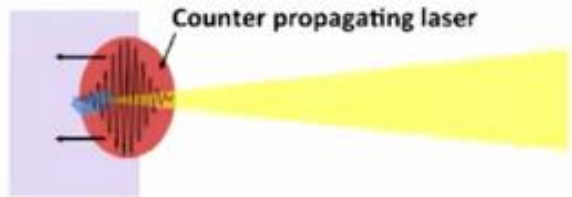
## Betatron

- Broad energy distribution
- 10 – 100 keV
- Source size  $\sim 1 \mu\text{m}$



## Bremsstrahlung

- Broad energy distribution
- Multi-MeV
- Source size  $< 100 \mu\text{m}$



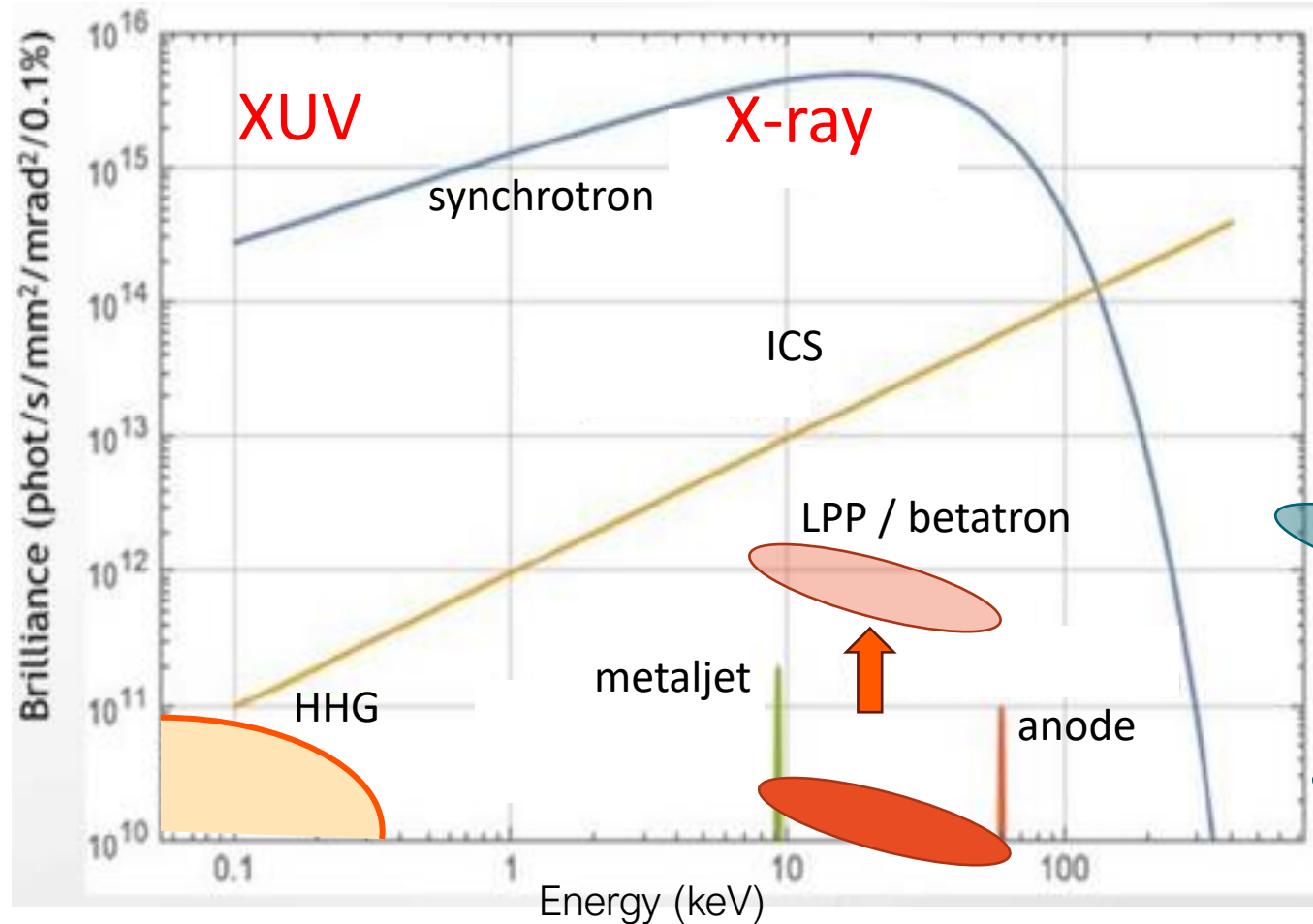
## Inverse Compton Scatter

- Narrow energy spread
- 50 keV – 10s MeV
- Source size  $\sim 10 \mu\text{m}$

Albert & Thomas PPCF **58**, 103001 (2016);  
Tsai et al, Phys. Plasmas **22**, 023106 (2015)



# Technology comparison



**γ-ray**

Bremstrahlung

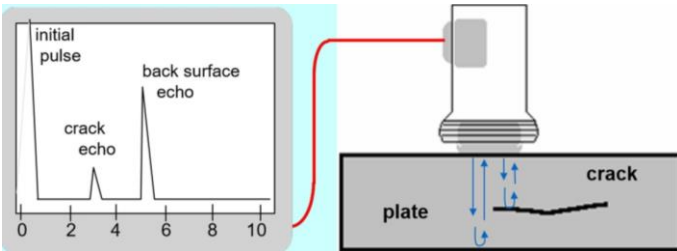
100Hz – 1kHz laser driver



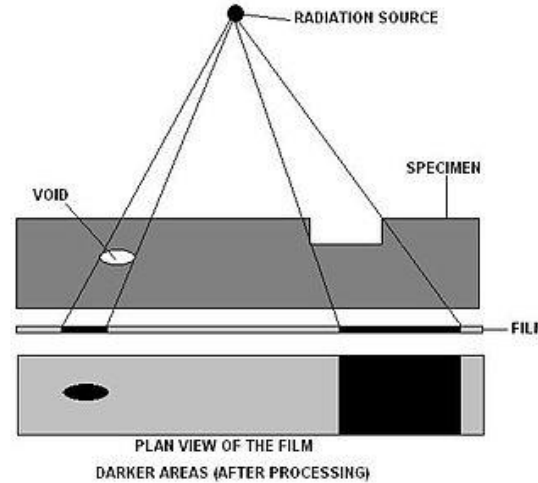
0,1 – 1Hz laser driver

# / Non Destructive Testing

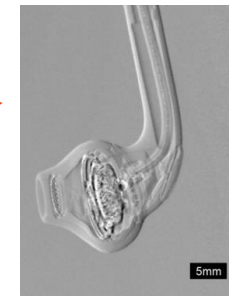
## Ultrasonic



## Radiography



Absorption imaging

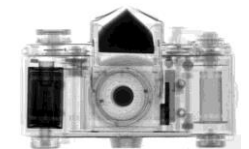


Phase contrast imaging

## X-rays

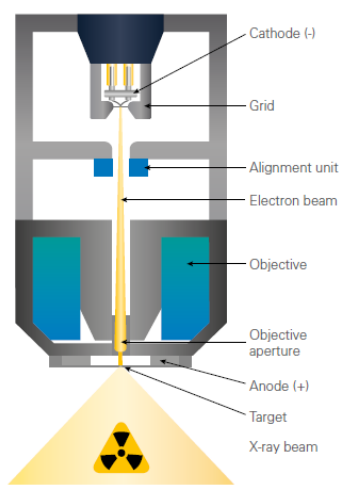


## neutrons



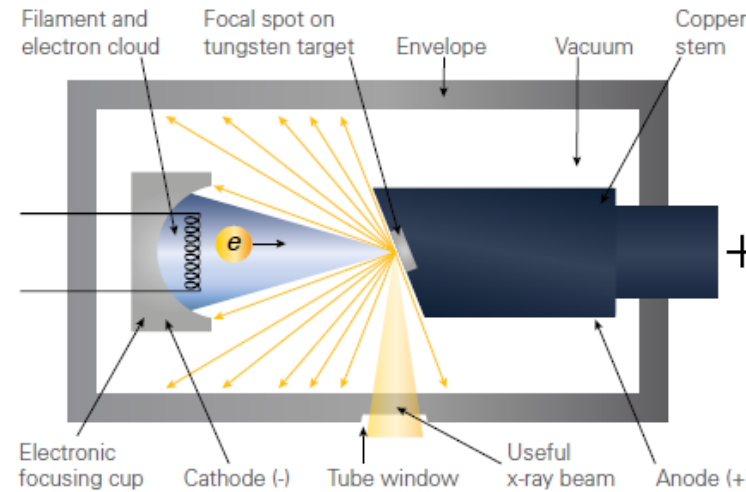
# / X-ray sources for NDT

Precision radiography



Microfocus  
 Electron beam power : 10-100W  
 Spot size : typ 1 $\mu$ m  
 Penetration ~20mm (160kV)

Standard CT/radiography



Rotating anode  
 Electron beam power : Multi kW  
 Spot size : typ 0,1-1mm  
 Penetration 50-70mm (300-450kV)

Deep radiography



LINAC  
 Electron beam power : kW  
 Spot size : typ 1-2mm  
 Deep penetration/dense objects(3-9MeV)



# / Precision tomography ( $\mu$ CT)

Pioneered with synchrotron light sources

$\mu$ focus & nanofocus sources provide portable solutions with high resolution

Limitation : low penetration & low flux

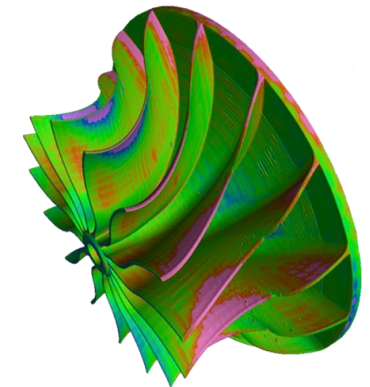
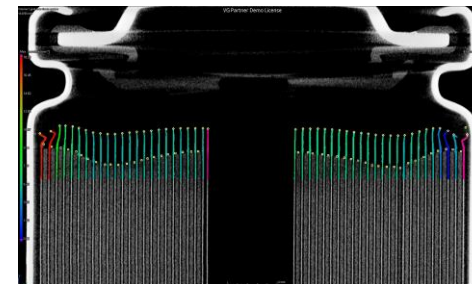
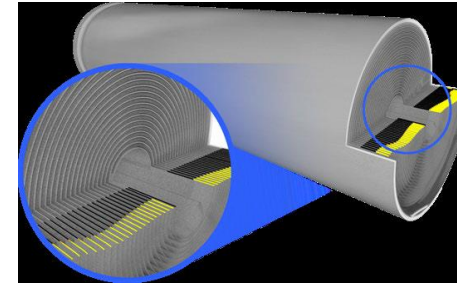
Motivation : detect small voids & defects

Resolution : few  $\mu$ m

Applications :

- Batteries
- Additive Manufacturing
- Electronics

Growing demand for fast measurement on large scale



# Composite analysis

Imaging composites during curing process

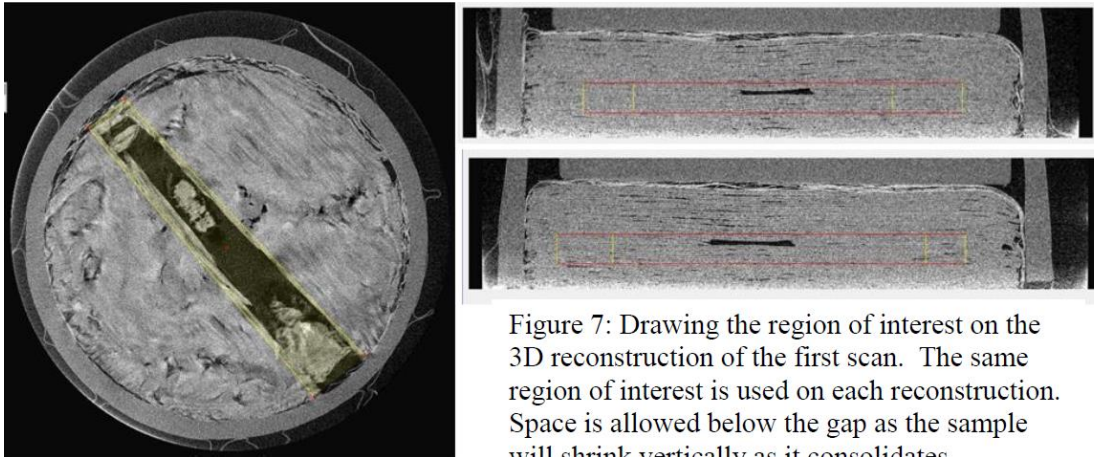
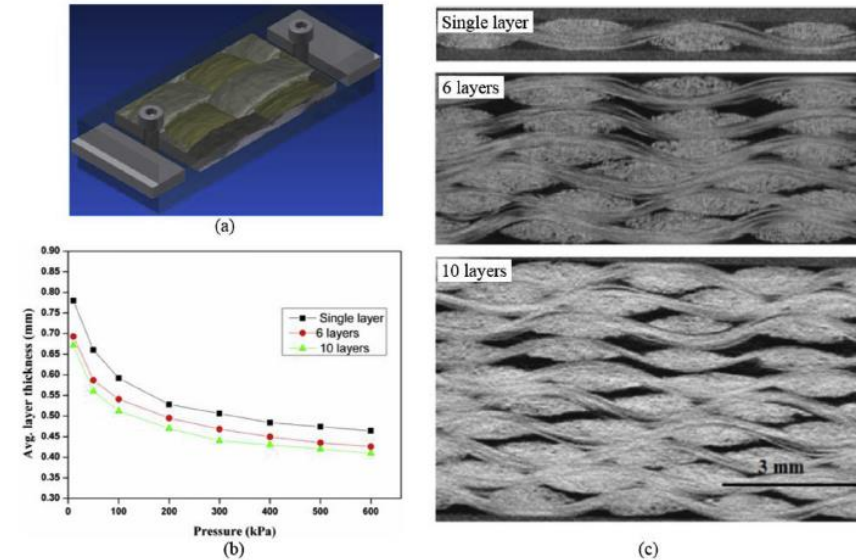


Figure 7: Drawing the region of interest on the 3D reconstruction of the first scan. The same region of interest is used on each reconstruction. Space is allowed below the gap as the sample will shrink vertically as it consolidates.

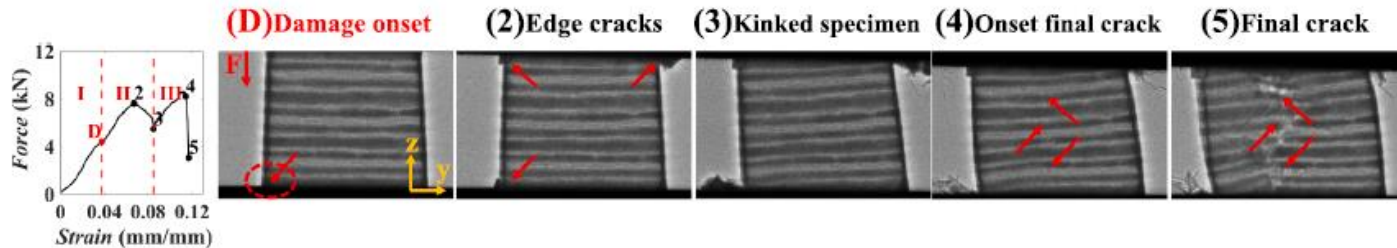
Pickard et al, Int Conf on Composite Mat, 2017

Nesting effect in composites production process



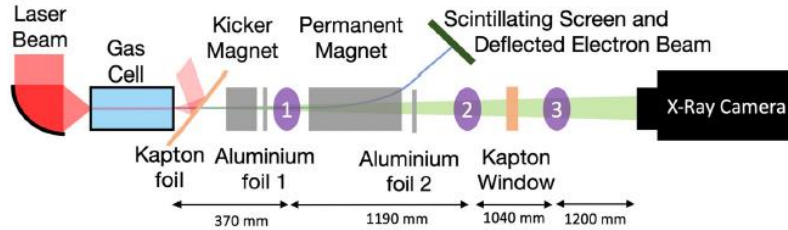
Garcea et al, Composite Sc & Tech, 2018

Cracking process of composites under compression



# / Radiography of batteries & composites with betatron

7J 50fs @3shot/min (Gemini – STFC)

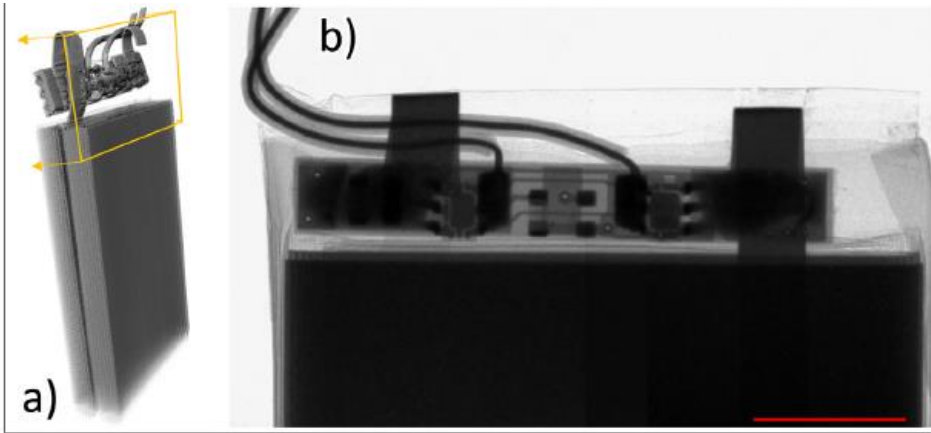


Synchrotron-like spectrum with  $E_{cr}=14\text{keV}$

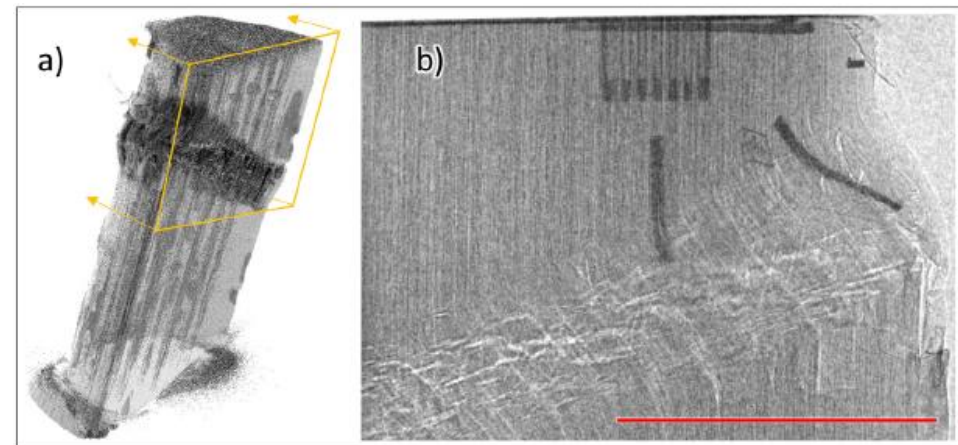
Average flux :  $10^9$  ph/s

$\mu\text{m}$  spot size, fs pulse duration

Brightness  $5.2 \pm 1.7 \times 10^7$  ph/mrad<sup>2</sup>/shot



Pouch cell battery



Composite material, phase enhanced

Recording time : 10 shots = 3min



# / Conclusion and perspectives

- > Synchrotrons and XFELs open new modalities for industry
- > Growing need for quality control with X-rays (AM, CFRP, batteries) require precision & fast scanning
- > Fast improving laser technology opens new secondary sources
- > Industrial & medical applications will benefit from increasing average power TiSa AND Yb technologies
- > ... while other technologies make big progress also
- > XFEL will open new applications in ultrafast X-ray dynamics, such as fusion ignition