

Schwingungen sehen!



- Schnell
- Zuverlässig
- Berührungslos



The Power of Light



Polytec, Waldbronn



Polytec Staff

- Polytec 230
- including PI 440
- worldwide ca. 600

Subsidiaries:

- Berlin
- France
- England
- Japan
- USA West- und East

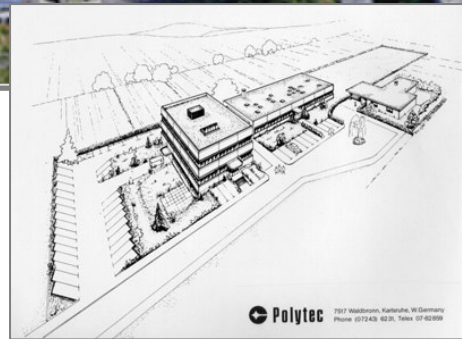
**Consolidated turnover of
Polytec– PI group:
120 Mio. €**



Polytec, Waldbronn



- 1967 Formation of Polytec
- 1972 1. Stage of expansion:
Waldbronn
- 1983 2. Stage of expansion



New PI-building Karlsruhe

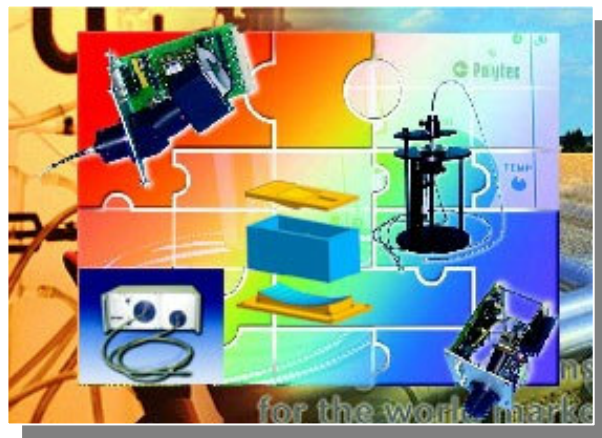
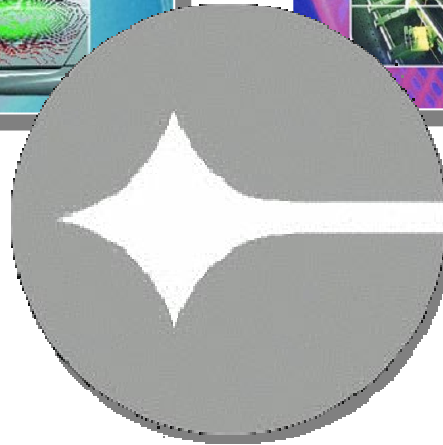
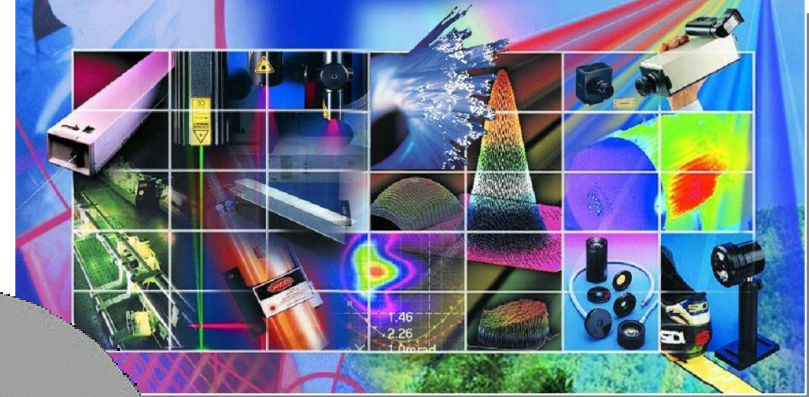
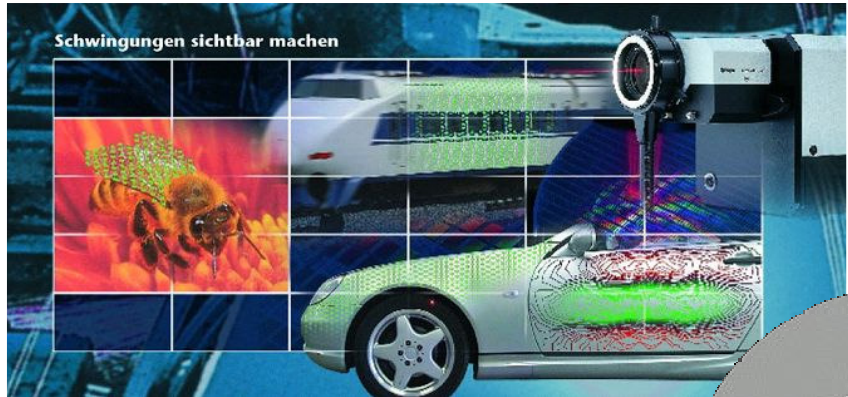


- 1987 3. Stage
- 1996 4. Stage
- 2001 5. stage

Business Units

Laser Measurement Systems

Photonics



Spectral Technologies

Synergy is
what happens
working together

Polymer Technologies

Laser Measurement Systems

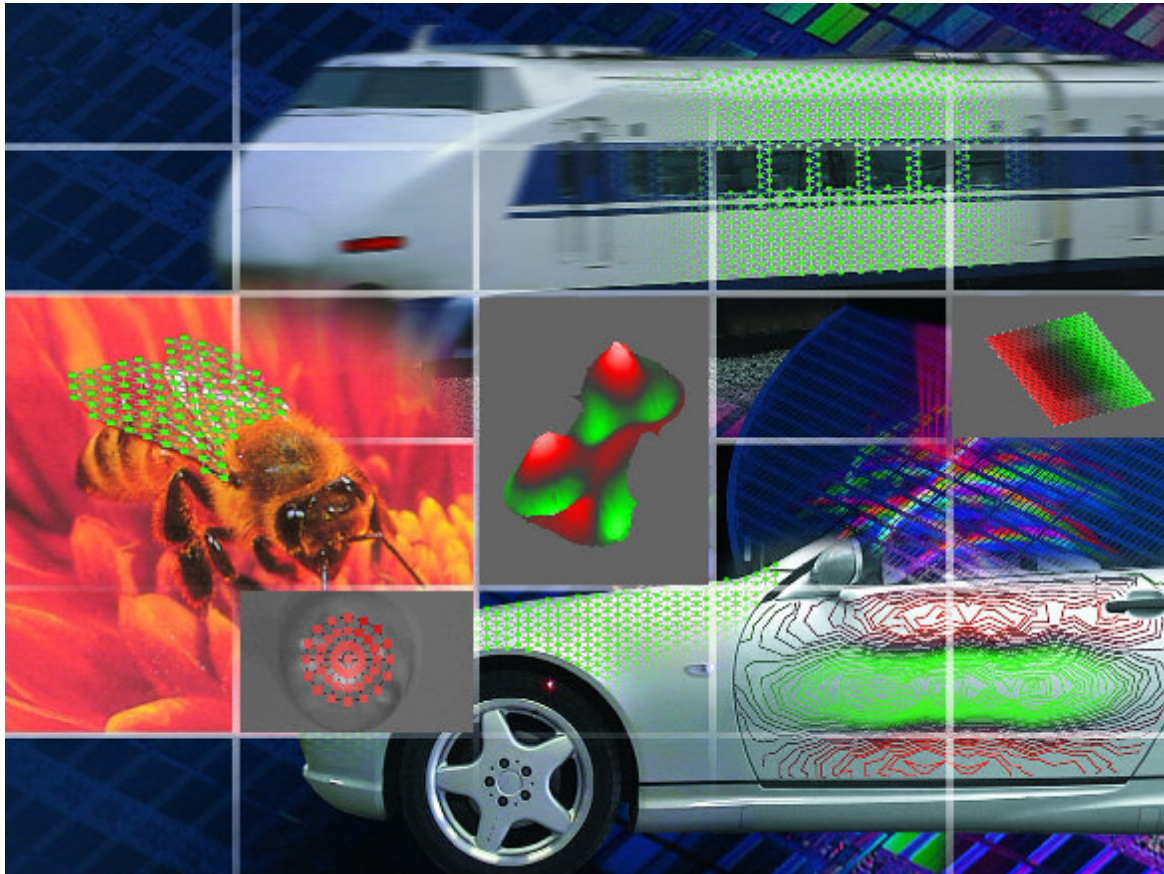


**Laser Doppler
Vibrometer**
for non-contact
vibration
measurement

**Laser Surface
Velocimeter**
for non-contact
length & speed
measurement

PNA Solutions for
noise analysis
and acoustic
quality control

Laser Measurement Systems



Vibration Analysis

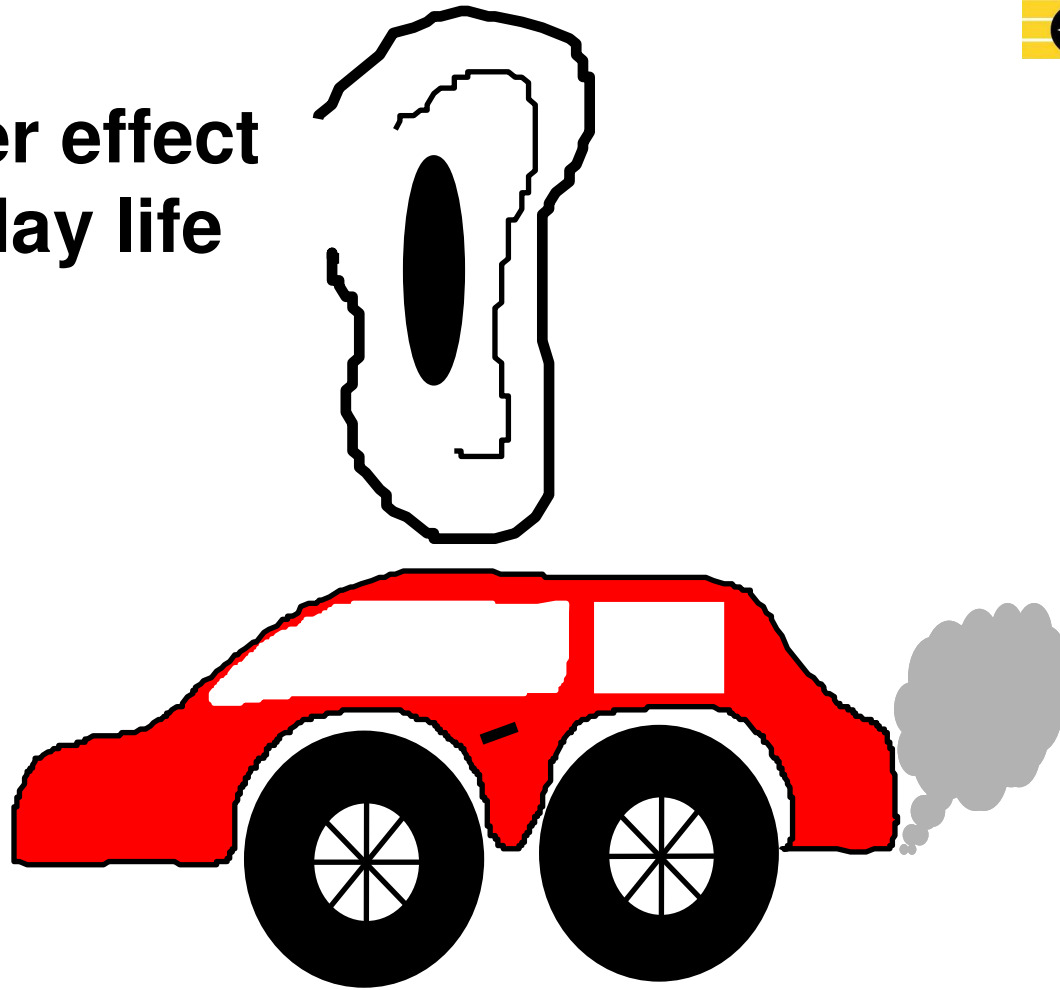
- Single-point or full-field
- 1- or 3-dimensional
- on tiny or large objects
- in R&D or production environments

Applications in

- Automotive industries
- Aerospace industries
- Data Storage
- Microstructures
- Transportation
- Audio and Acoustics
- Mechanical Engineering
- Biology and Medicine
- And in your business!

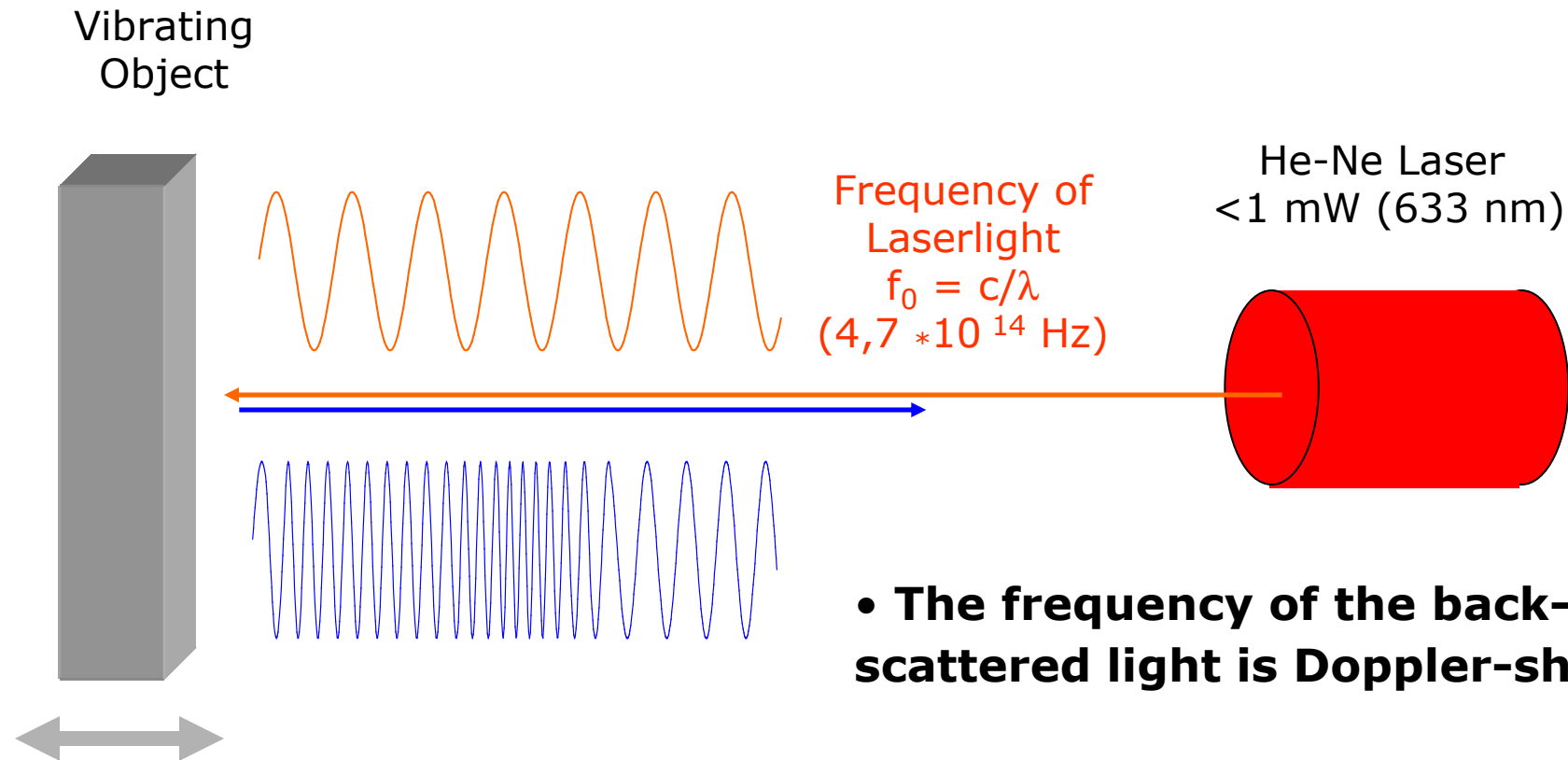
Laser Doppler Interferometry

The Doppler effect in every day life



Frequency shift can be heard directly

2 Ways of looking at it: Doppler shift



- The frequency of the back-scattered light is Doppler-shifted
- Doppler-Shift is proportional to object velocity
- $1 \text{ m/s} = 3,16 \text{ MHz}$

The Doppler effect follows the equation:

$$f_D = 2 \cdot \frac{v}{\lambda}$$

The Doppler frequency is:

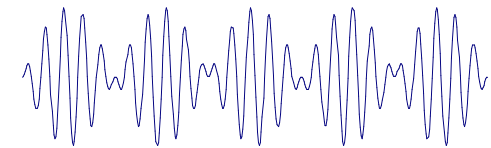
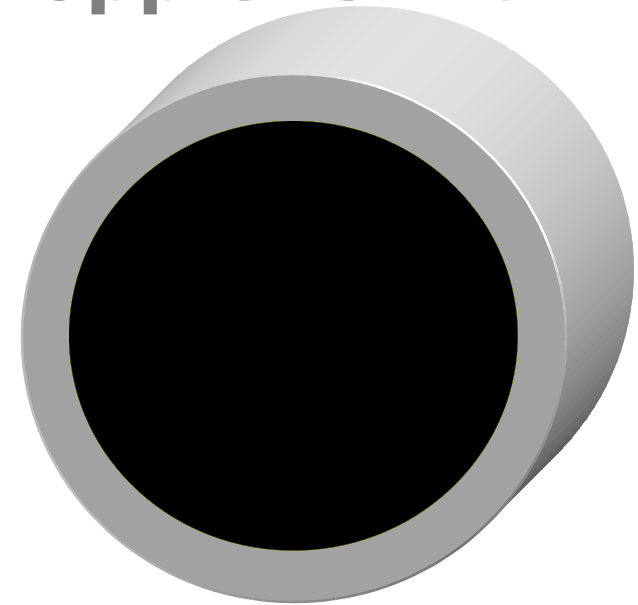
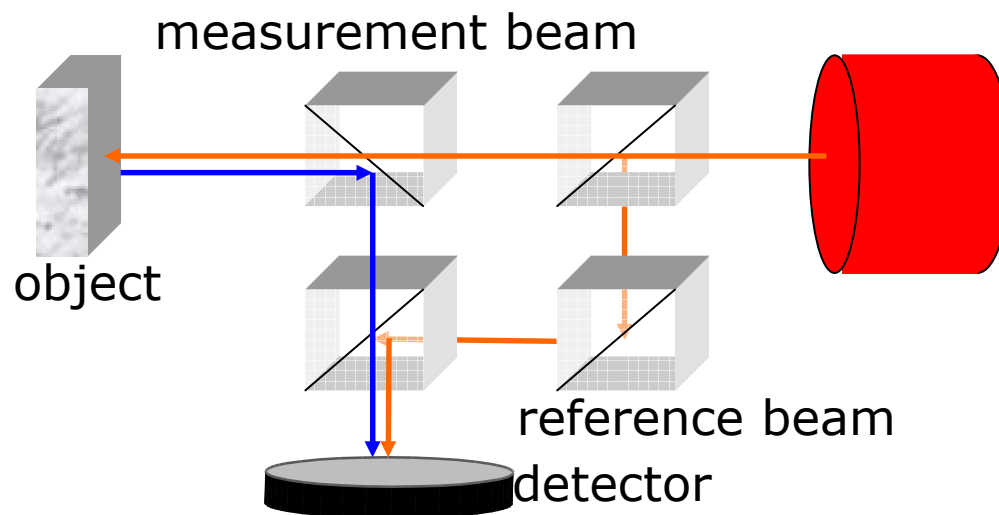
$$f_D = 3.16 \cdot 10^6 \cdot v$$

v in m/s

f_D in Hz

$\lambda = 632,8 \text{ nm}$

2 ways of looking at it: Doppler shift



Interference of measurement and reference beam:

Intensity modulation with exactly the Doppler frequency

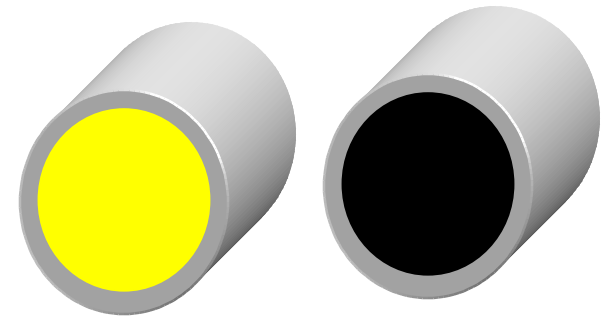
Displacement and velocity

2 Ways of measuring (the same vibration...) :

1. Count light and dark fringes on detector:

Displacement

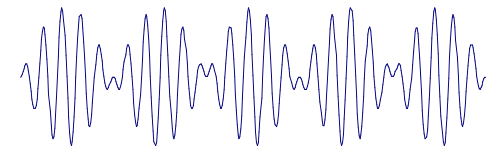
(linked to phase of Doppler signal)



2. Determine frequency of this intensity modulation

Velocity

(linked to frequency of Doppler signal)



Bragg cell

Doppler frequency shift depends on the absolute value of the object velocity, it is not possible to detect the direction of the object movement (as no negative frequency can be measured):

$$f_{\text{mod}} = f_D = 2 \frac{|v|}{\lambda}$$

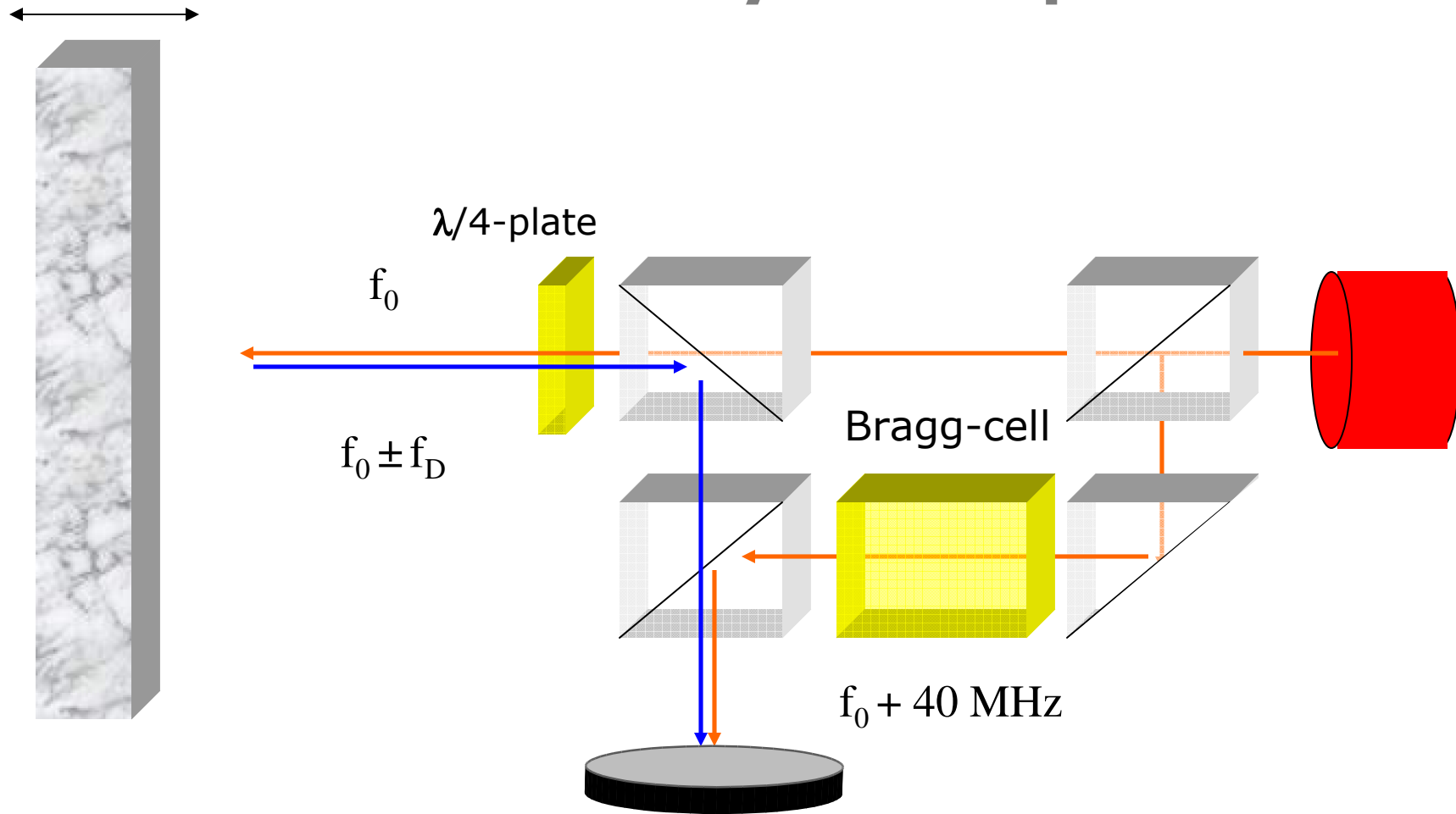
Introduce offset by a “Bragg cell”

Which offsets by f_B (e.g. 40 MHz)

$$f_{\text{mod}} = f_B + 2 \frac{v}{\lambda}$$

This also enables precise measurement of small velocities (small Doppler frequencies)

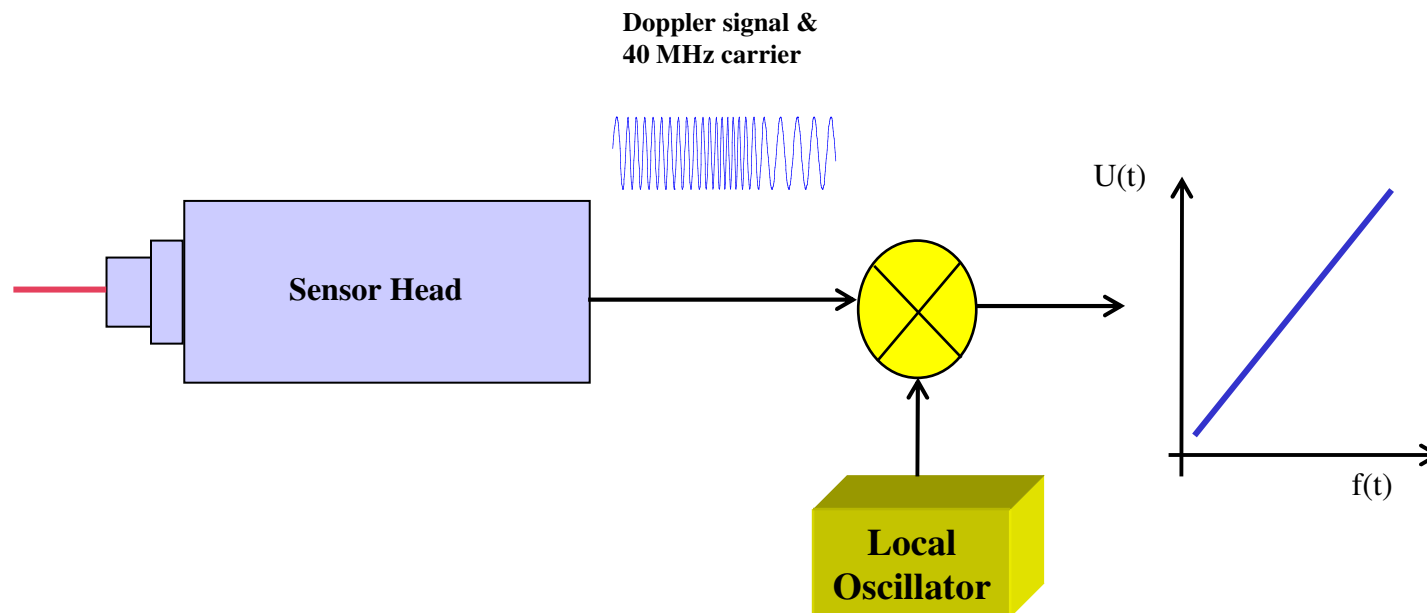
Heterodyne setup



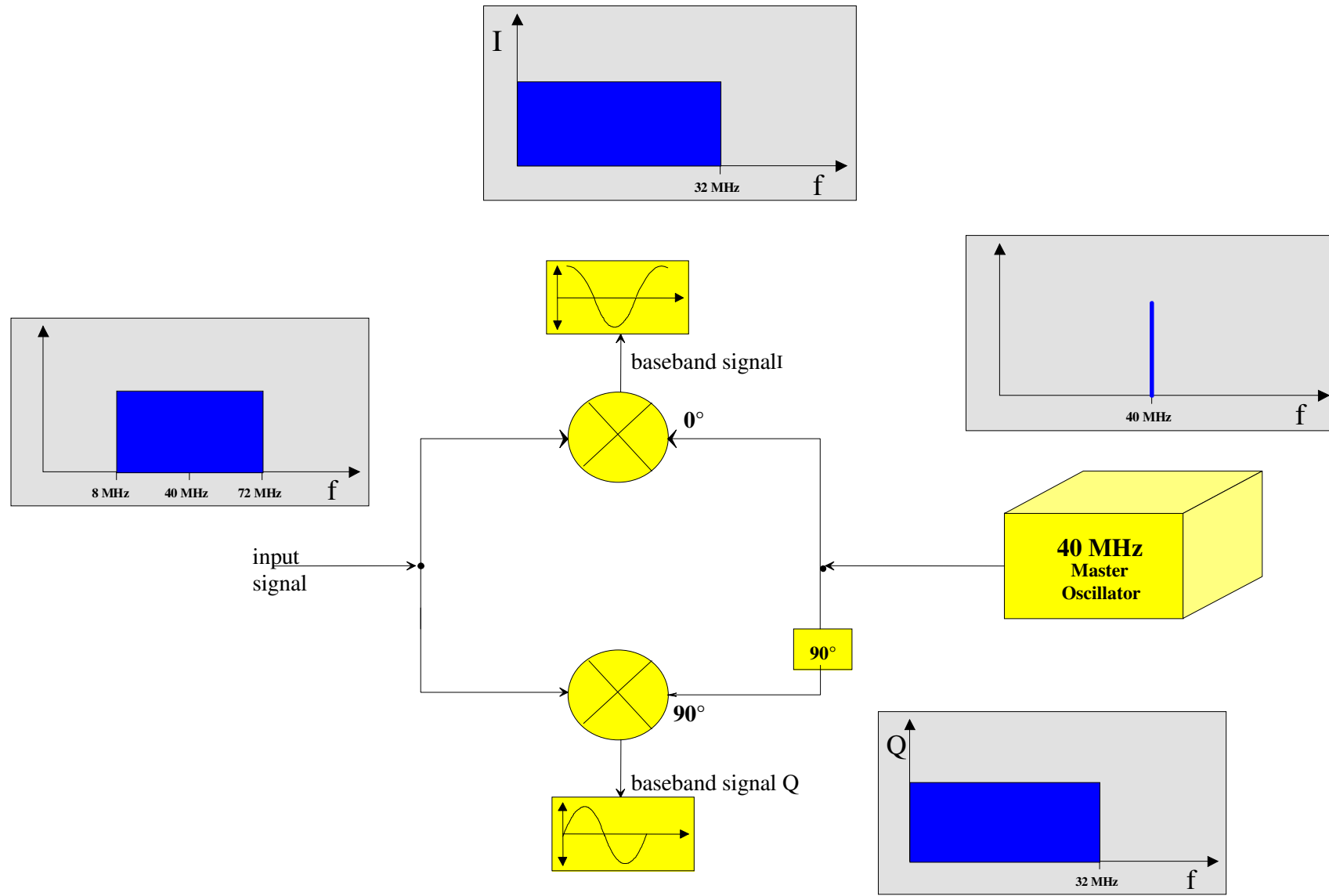
$$I_{\text{detector}} \propto \cos(40\text{MHz} \pm f_D)$$

Analog velocity demodulation

Surface motion will introduce a doppler shift to the optical frequency of the beam. Velocity is electronically derived by measuring the amount of doppler shift. This is done by mixing the detector signal with a variable local-oscillator frequency and subsequent FM demodulation. The output signal of a demodulator $U(t)$ is linked to the input frequency $f(t)$ via an in principle linear characteristic : $U(t) = \text{const. } f(t)$



Quadrature demodulator



Displacement demodulation using Phase Decoding



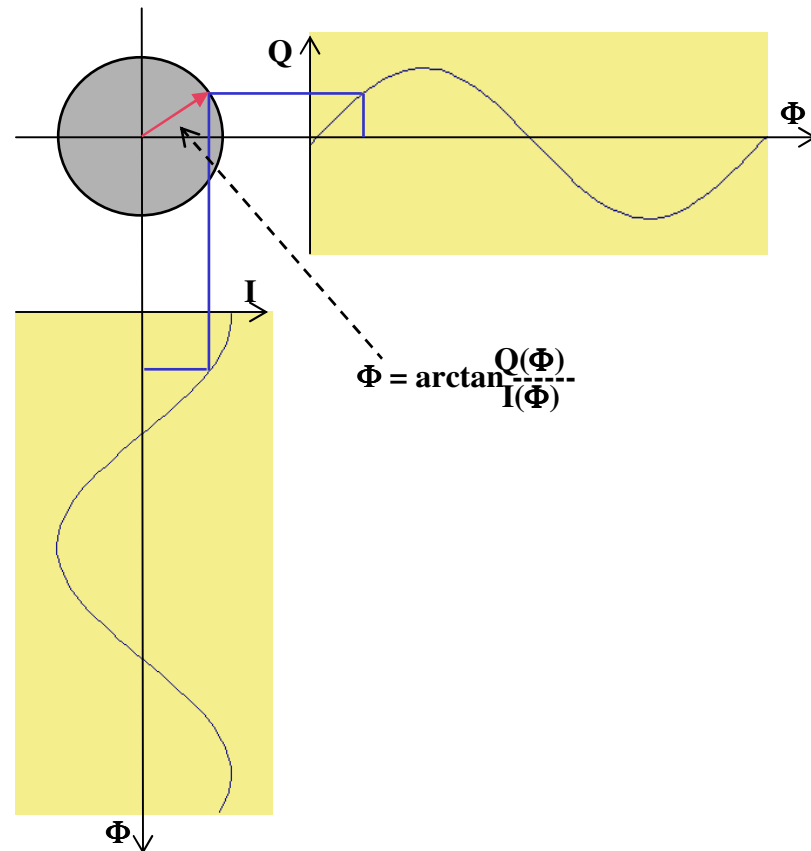
Phase relations:

$$\Phi(\Delta x) = \frac{4 \pi}{\lambda} \Delta x$$

$\Phi(\Delta x)$ = Interferometric phase

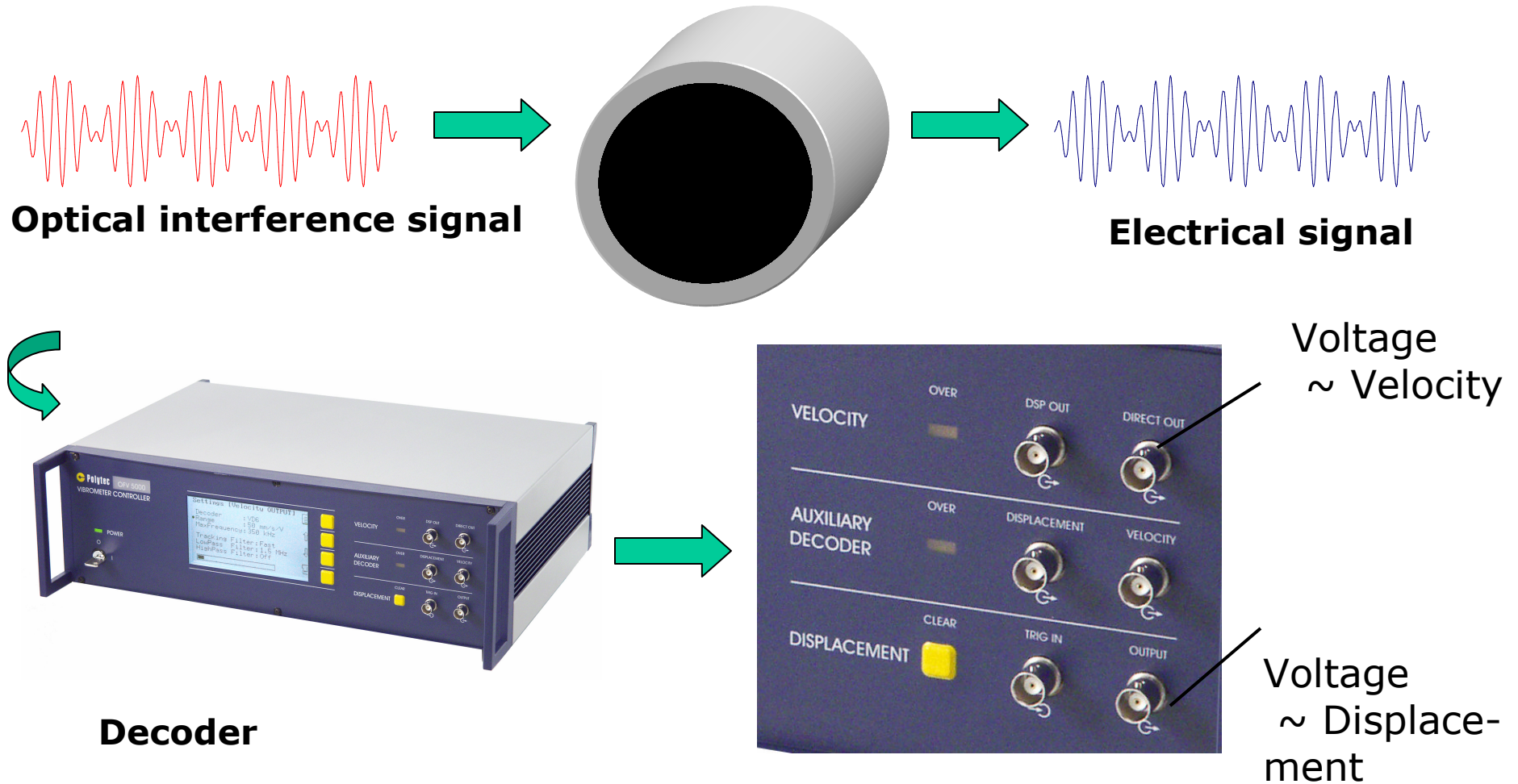
Δx = Object displacement

λ = Laser wavelength



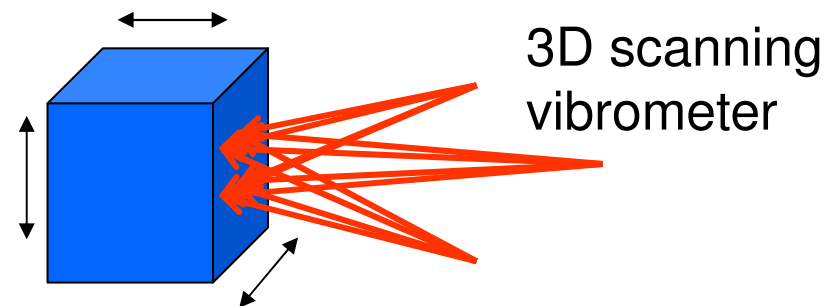
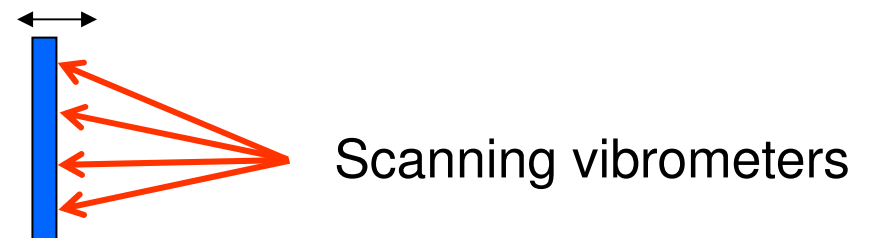
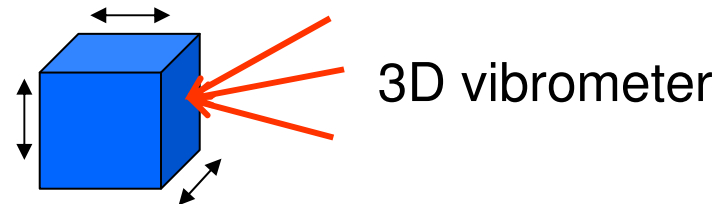
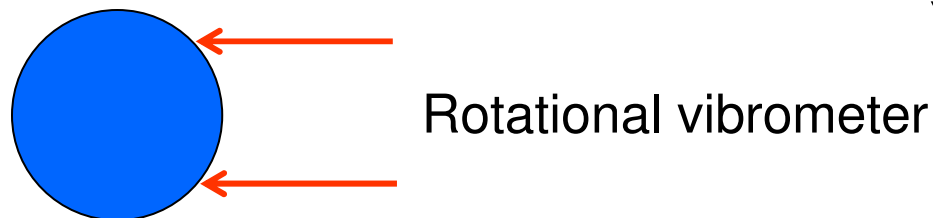
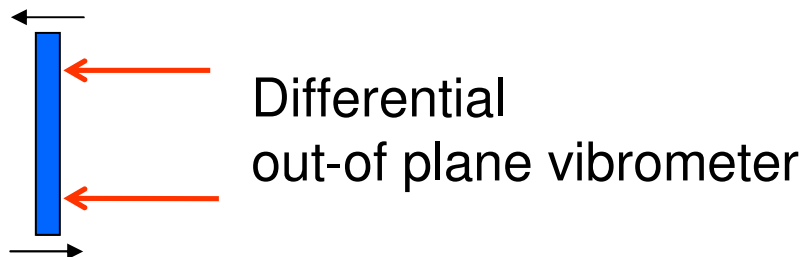
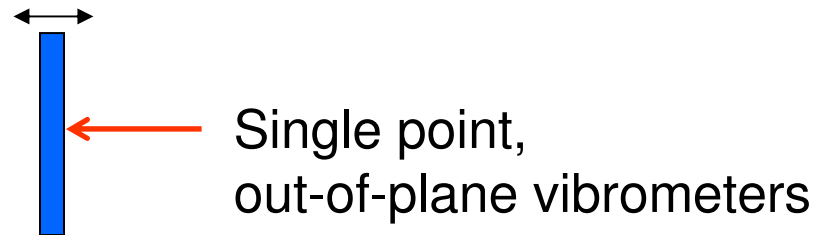
The I & Q signals can be represented by a vector in the I-Q diagram as shown above. This vector should describe a perfect circle. The circle can be distorted by amplitude variations, offset or phase variations ($\neq 90^\circ$) which are numerically compensated.

Demodulating the signal

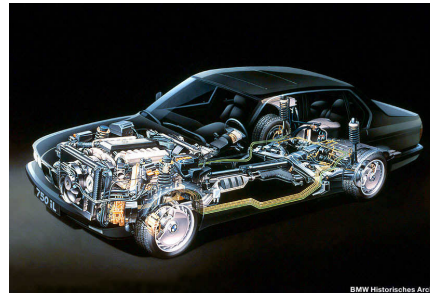


Laser-Doppler Vibrometer Typology

Laser-Doppler Vibrometer



Where are the application?



... and in your business !

