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MIR-OCT

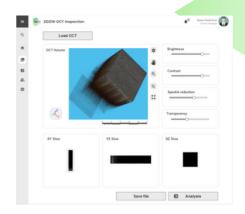
Real-time, non-contact, and non-destructive inspection of ceramic parts with ultra-high-resolution images, significantly reducing defect-related delays and energy waste

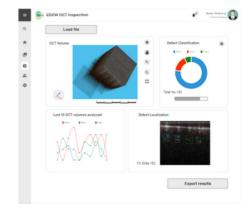
SOLUTION DESCRIPTION

MIR-OCT introduces an in-line, non-contact, and non-destructive **optical sub-surface inspection technology**. This innovative tool caters to companies involved in **additive ceramic manufacturing equipment** and those requiring **sub-surface inspection of coatings**.

In contrast to the utilization of traditional microscopebased post-manufacturing inspection methods, MIR-OCT **provides real-time fault detection**, leading to streamlined manufacturing processes and reduced waste.

By incorporating this technology, companies can notably elevate the productivity of zero-defect components while concurrently minimizing energy consumption.





MAIN BENEFITS

- Sample-dependent, requiring a combination of relatively low optical loss and scattering
- Fast, efficient, reliable and not dependent on an operator for defect detection and all algorithm for part quality inspection
- Optical fault detection and minimisation of delays in delivery of zero-defect products to the customer
- Easy optimization of manufacturing parameters and reducing energy/manufacturing waste
- Information can be forwarded to the operator in real time



SUCCESS STORIES

MIR-OCT system successfully takes the OCT to mid-infrared wavelengths that are suitable for **inspection of highly scattering materials**, such as **ceramics and coatings**, while maintaining ultra-high depth resolution and real-time frame rates.

• The MIR-OCT scanner has already successfully provided **imaging through 20+ layers of ceramics** and demonstrated that it can detect defects at all stages of the printing process.

The OCT technology, particularly at visible and near-infrared wavelengths, has also achieved remarkable success in **medical fields** like ophthalmology and dermatology, with some relevant achievements:

- Efficacy of deep learning algorithms in OCT images for **eye disease screening**, e.g. for scanning the retina for glaucoma.
- Near-infrared OCT system, achieving groundbreaking resolution in skin cancer imaging, applying convolutional neural networks on to demonstrate automatic segregation of the epidermis.

PRODUCT OWNERS:





