

# LIBS in Real-Life

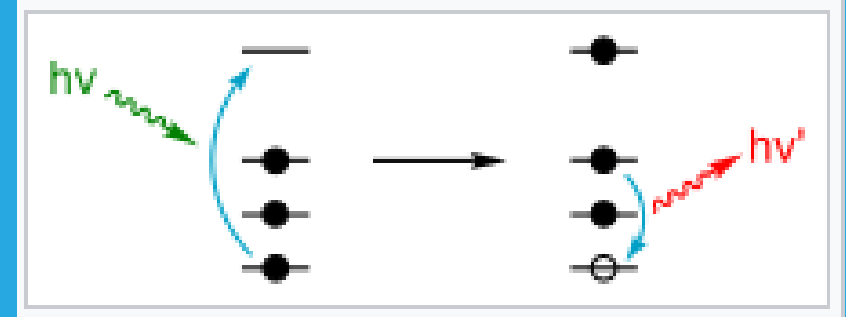
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# Practical Aspects and Applications

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- X-Ray Fluorescence
- Non-destructive technique
- Discrete transitions: element and concentration  $\leftrightarrow \lambda$  and  $I$
- **XRF has trouble:** Light elements cannot be measured due to x-ray excitation energy
- Li, Be, B, C, Na and Mg not doable
- Al or Steel alloys: Mg and Si content define alloy type
- C analysis (as low as 100 ppm needed for correct steel ID)



- Available as standard products
- About the size of a battery power drill
- MIL-STD-810-G compliant (drop & topple)
- Long battery lifetime
- Short NOHD (3B laser)

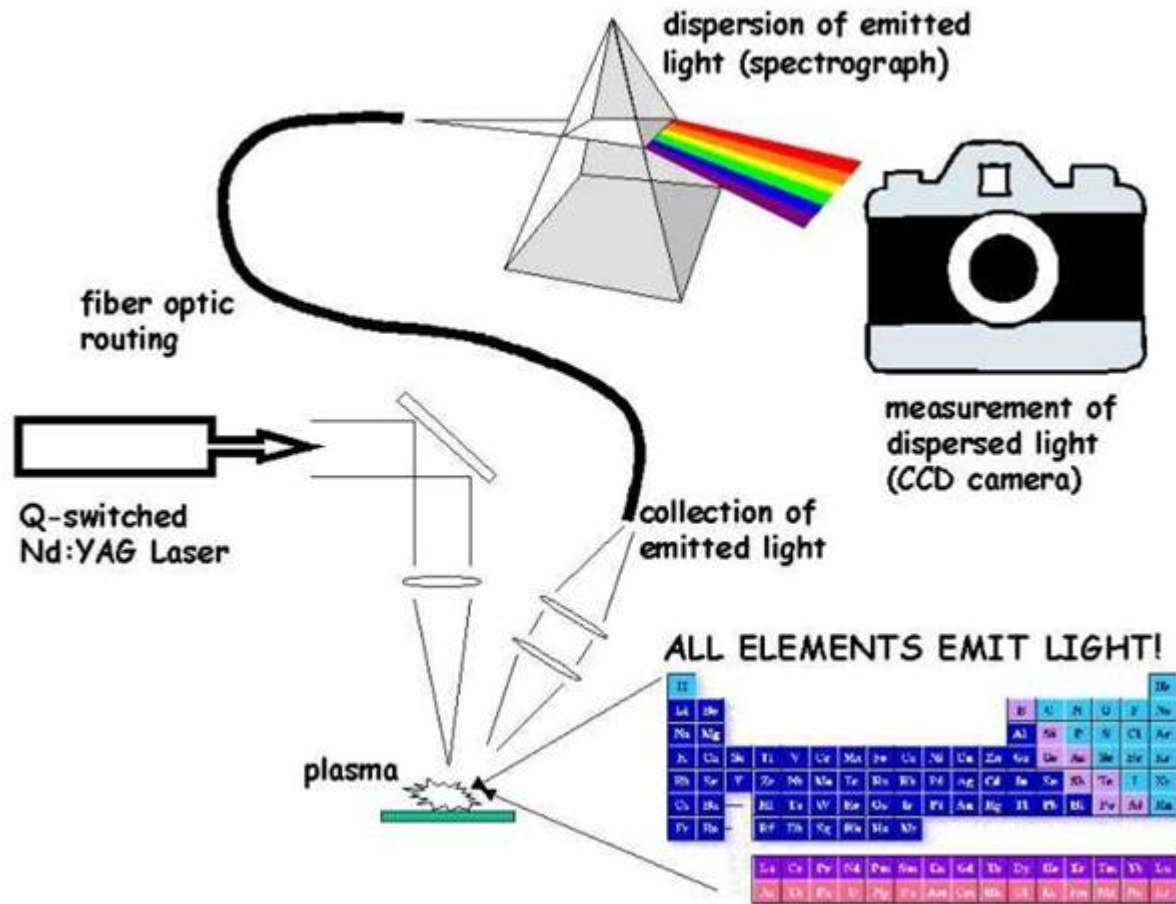
• In other words:

**Done!**



Element	Percent	Grade Spec.
Ni Nickel	8.01%	7.50 - 9.50
Cr Chromium	16.8%	16.00 - 20.00
Mo Molybdenum	0.49%	0.00 - 0.70
Fe Iron	72.6%	63.00 - 75.00
Mn Manganese	1.74%	0.00 - 2.00
Ti Titanium	ND	0.00 - 0.15

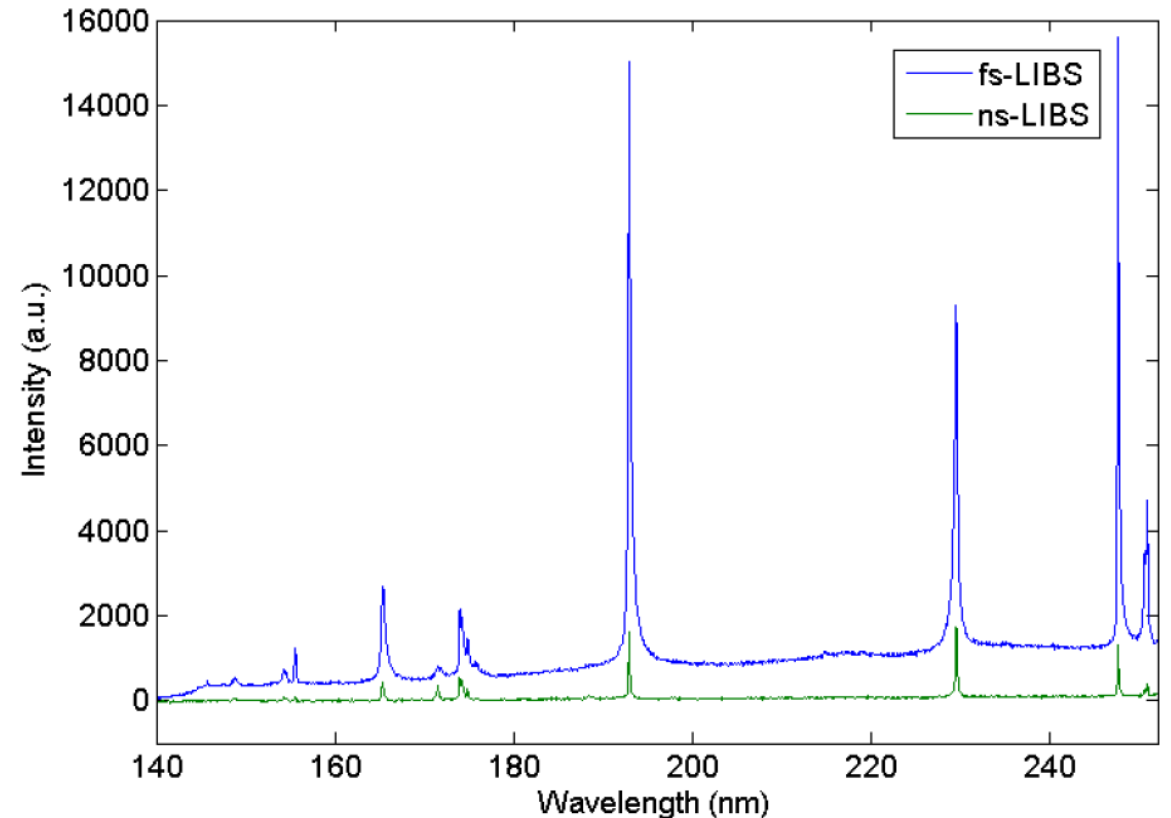




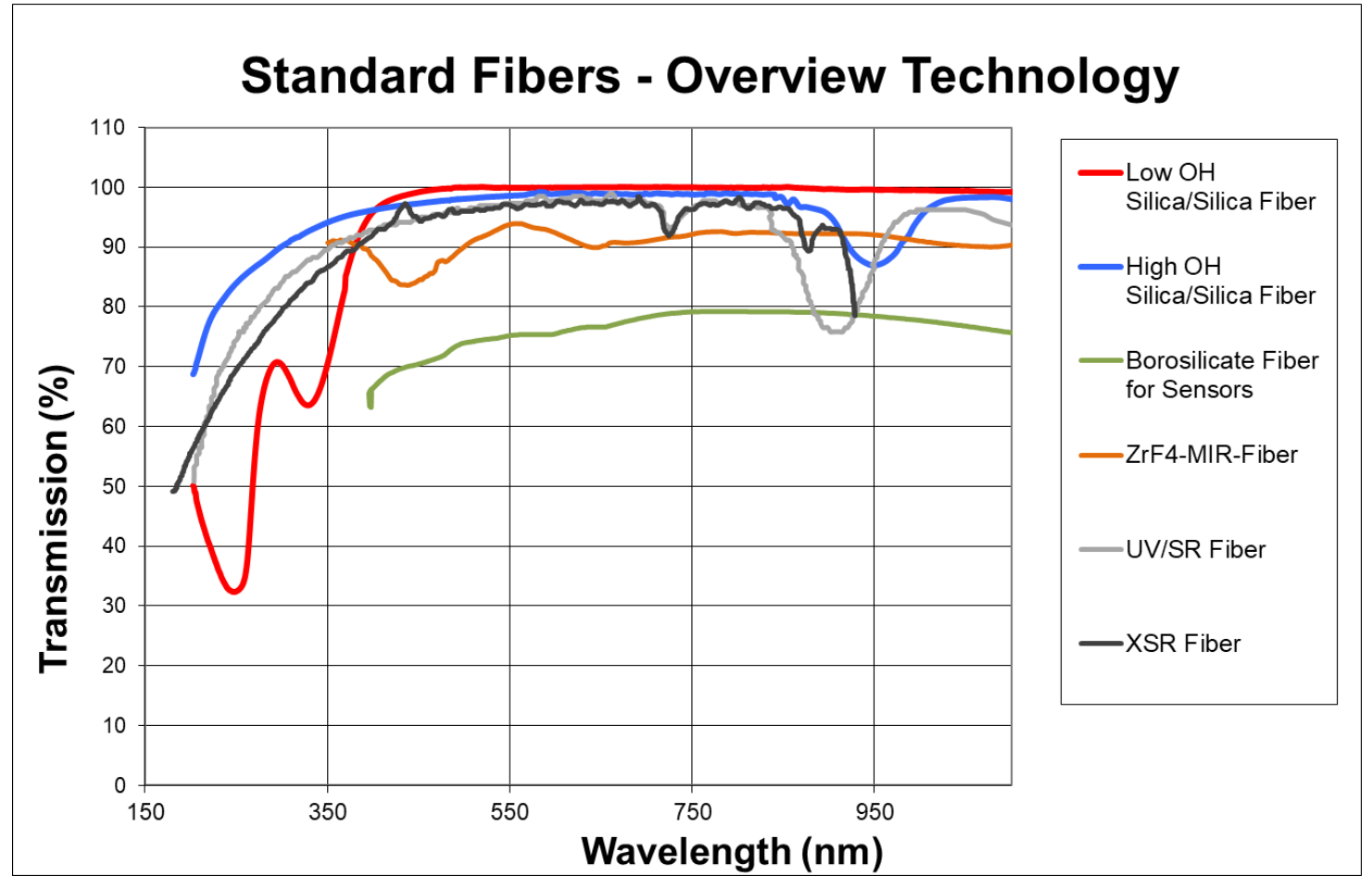
- Pulsed laser (focused on sample)
- Ablates, superheats, ionizes material
- Light from plasma is collected
- Wavelength dispersed in spectrometer
- Discrete transitions, element and concentration  $\leftrightarrow \lambda$  and I
- Timing: Often delayed to avoid thermal background
- Minimal damage to surface, small crater

- Laser Energy per Pulse is critical
- General rule of Thumb: A lot helps a lot!
- BUT: Too much is not good.
- Higher pulse energy = higher background
- Higher pulse energy = more destructive
- Higher pulse energy = higher shockwave

→ Enough to get a signal, but try to be minimum invasive / just fast enough

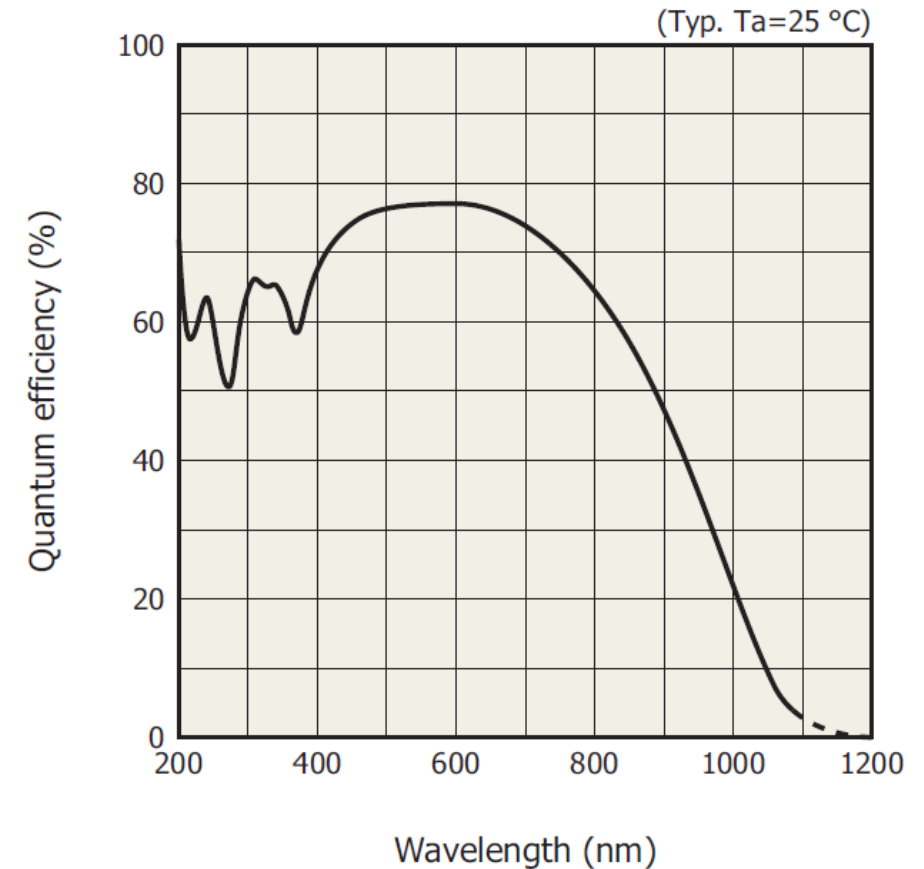


- Light still needs to get to the spectrometer!
- Fibers limited to 185nm +
- All else needs to be free space!



- Detectors are usually surprisingly sensitive outside their operating range
- One Example:  
Hamamatsu S10420-1106-01
- Quartz Window is limiting performance

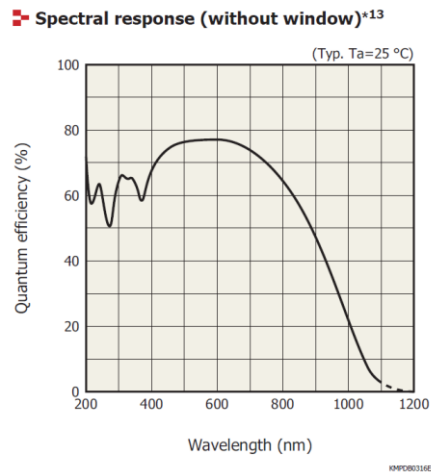
■ **Spectral response (without window)\*13**



KMPDB0316EA



- Detectors are usually surprisingly sensitive outside their operating range
- (with modifications)

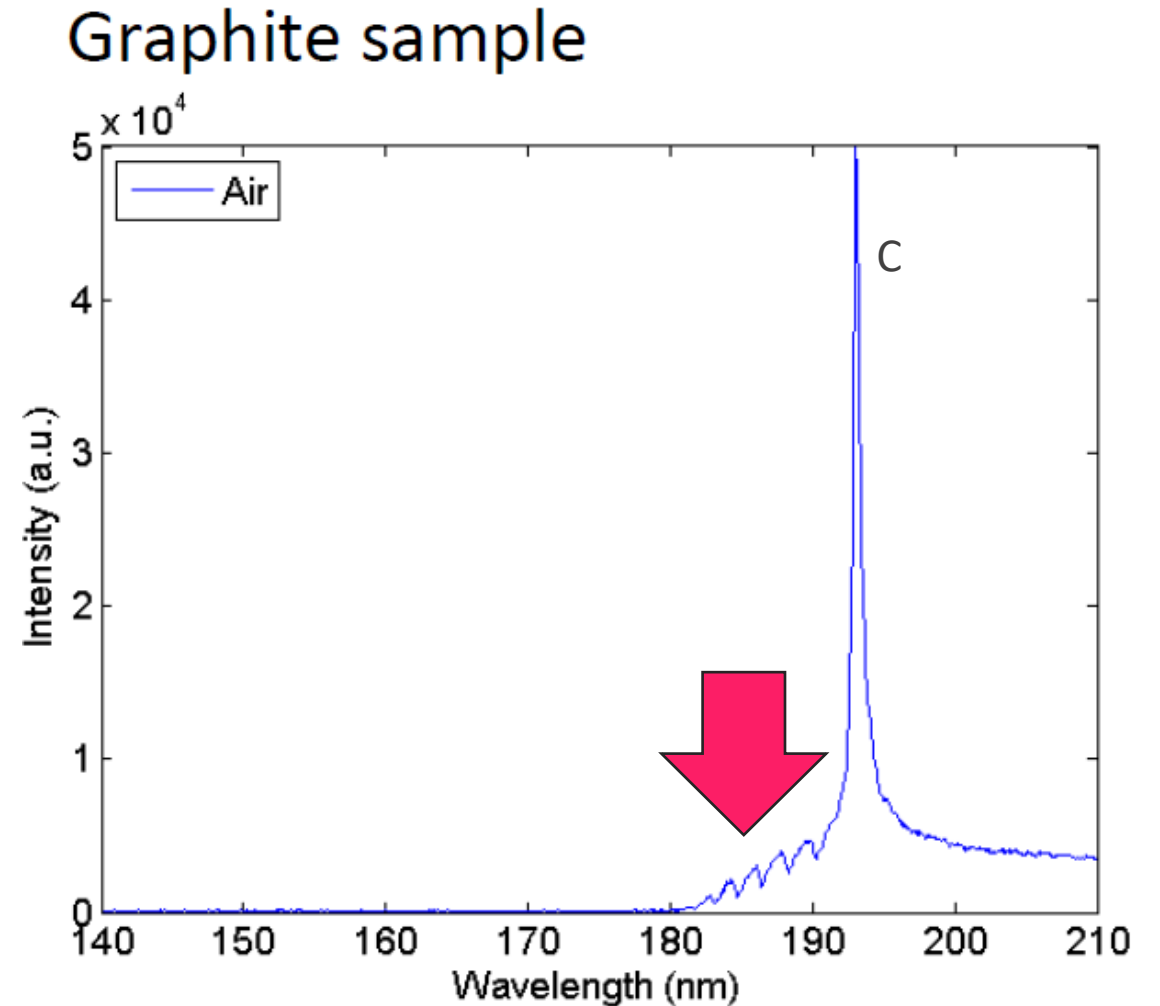


- Here: Hamamatsu S10420-1106-01 with alternative MgF cover glass (for dust protection)

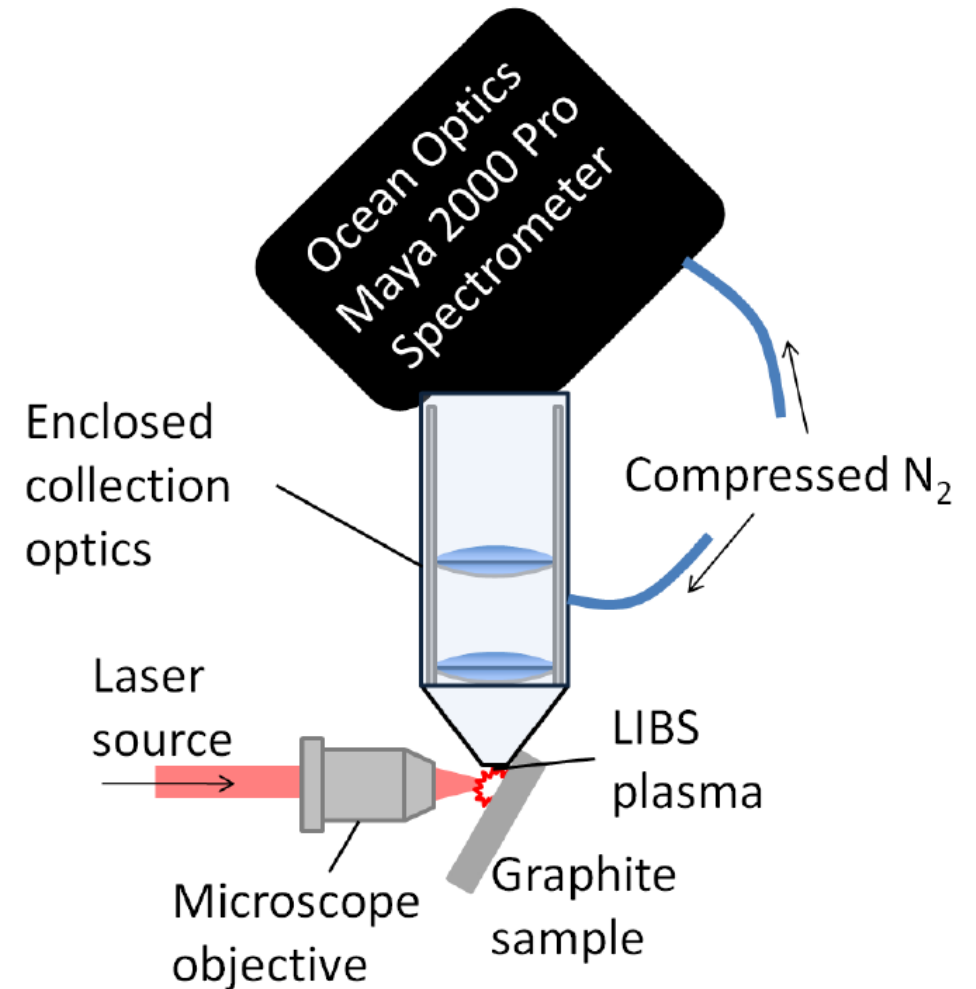


Image courtesy to CREOL, UCF, Orlando, FL, US.

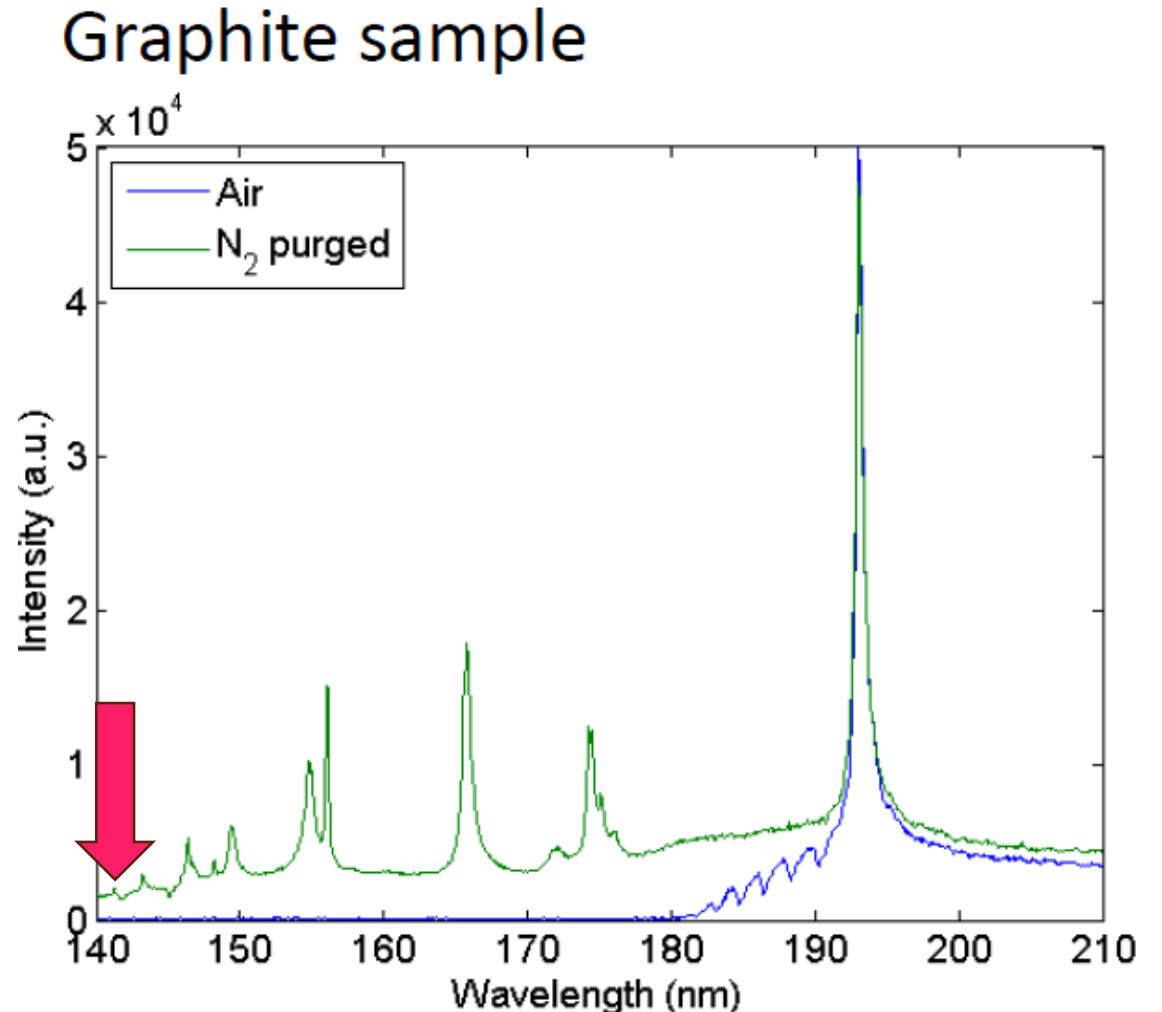
- Detectors are usually surprisingly sensitive outside their operating range
- (with modifications)
- Here: Hamamatsu S10420-1106-01 with MgF cover glass
- Issue: Oxygen absorption from ambient air

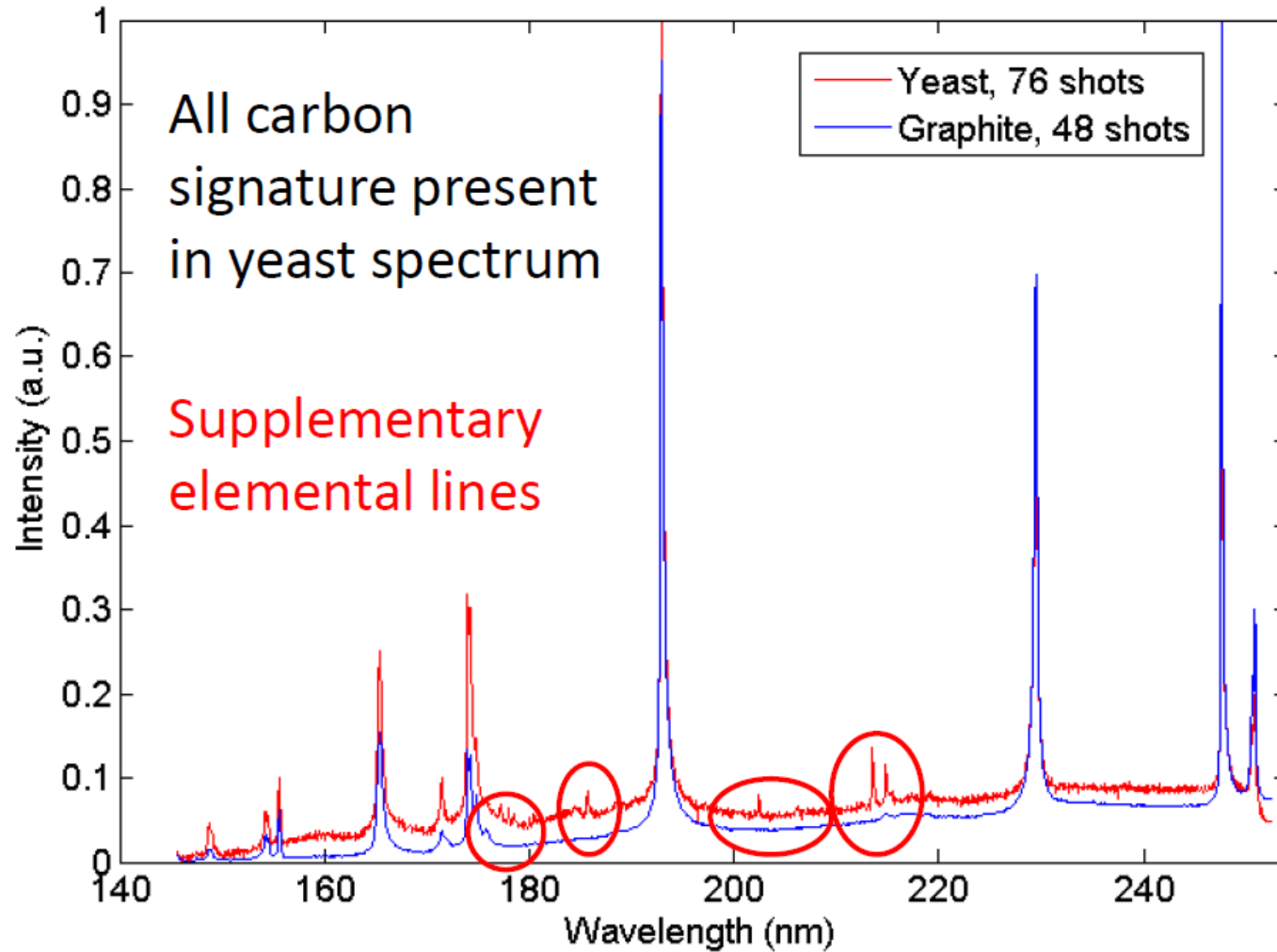


- Detectors are usually surprisingly sensitive outside their operating range
- (with modifications)
- Here: Hamamatsu S10420 with MgF protective glass



- Detectors are usually surprisingly sensitive outside their operating range
- (with modifications)
- Here:
  - Hamamatsu S10420 w/o cover glass
- MgF slide installed instead
- Whole system (including MgF lenses) purged with oxygen-free Nitrogen
- Sensitivity down to 142nm





**This sample is  
biologically  
contaminated!**

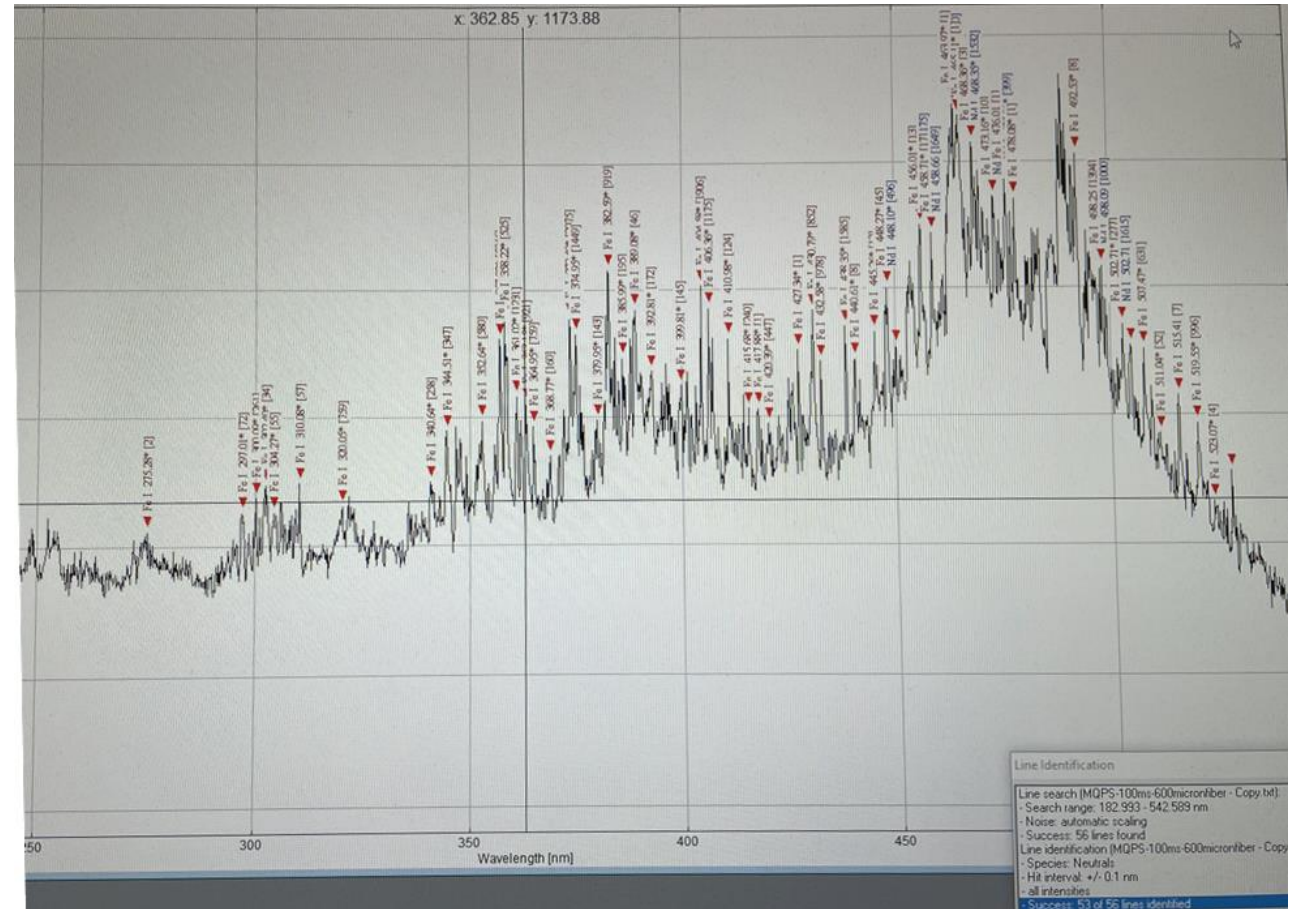


Image Source: <https://www.slm-solutions.com/>



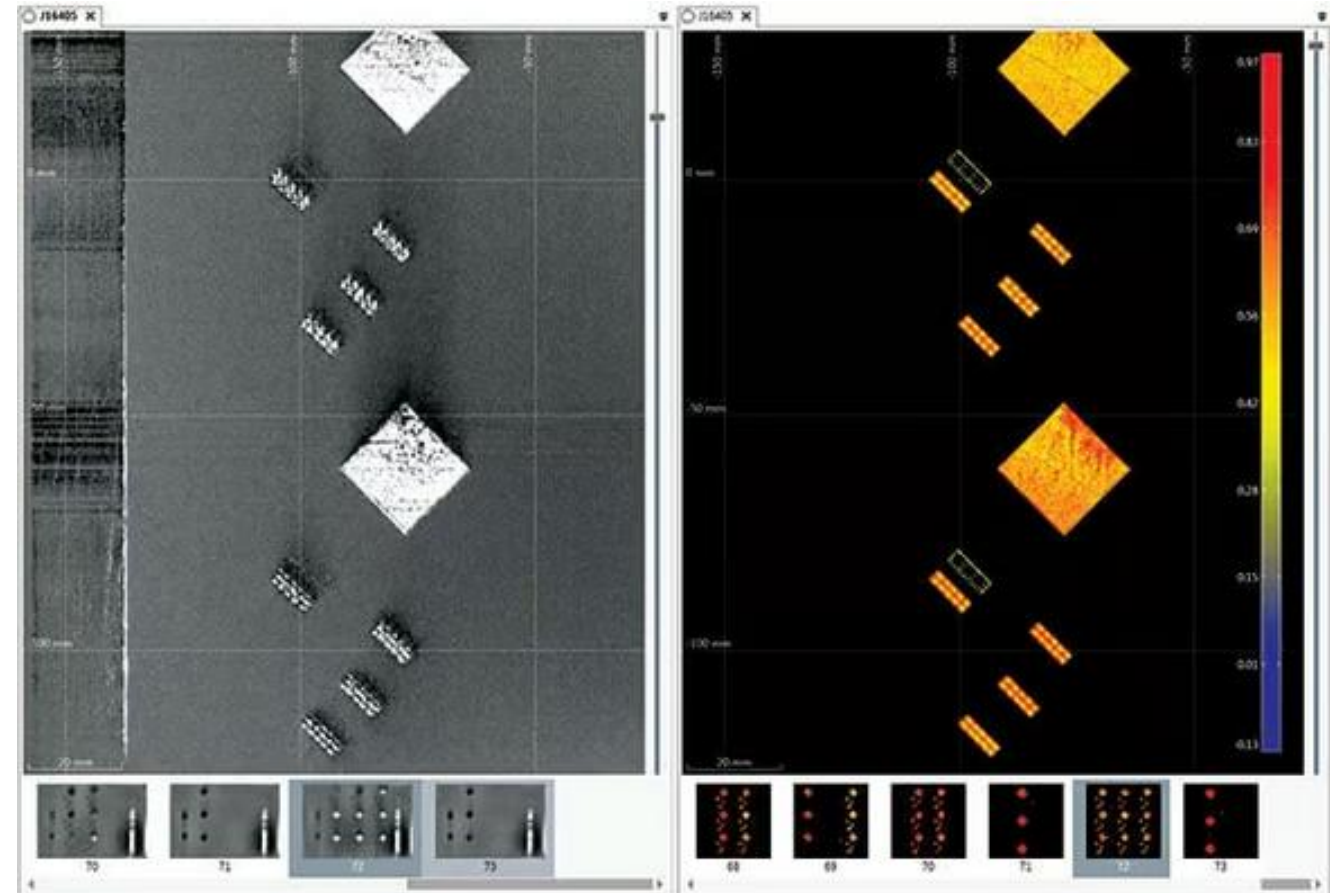
Source: <https://www.3dsystems.com/>

- Use the process emitted light
- Obtain a spatially resolved map of composition (per layer)
- Typically 100 000 points per layer
- 8+kHz data rate with 2 Ocean-FX
- Typical data cube >200 GiB
- Identify and quantify all relevant elements in the powder mixture / resulting alloy
- Try running that with XRF. 😊



- Obtain a map of each elements relative distribution
- User-Interface similar to melt pool monitors
- Allows Zooming, layer-by-layer view & Outlier detection (limits)

→ Full Quality Control by Design



\*Concept Illustration of GUI





**I am sure there are questions!**

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