

HIGHLIGHTING NEW POSSIBILITIES: A COMPARISON OF SLOT AND CT IN THE ANALYSIS OF 3D PRINTED OPTICAL ELEMENTS

Ole Hill^{1,4}, Tobias Biermann^{2,3}, Gerrit Eckert^{3,4,5}, Khodor Sleiman^{1,3}, Lennart Mesecke², Katharina Rettschlag^{1,3}, Peter Jäschke¹, Stefan Kaierle^{1,3,6}, Nadja Bigall^{3,5}, Tammo Ripken¹, Roland Lachmayer^{2,3}, Merve Wollweber¹

¹ Laser Zentrum Hannover e.V., 30419 Hannover, Germany
² Institute of Product Development, Leibniz University Hannover, 30823 Garbsen, Germany
³ Cluster of Excellence PhoenixD (Photonics, Optics and Engineering – Innovation Across Disciplines), 30167 Hannover, Germany
⁴ School for Additive Manufacturing (SAM), 30823 Garbsen, Germany
⁵ Institute of Physical Chemistry and Electrochemistry, 30167 Hannover, Germany
⁶ Leibniz University Hannover, Institute for Transport and Automation Technology, 30823 Garbsen, Germany

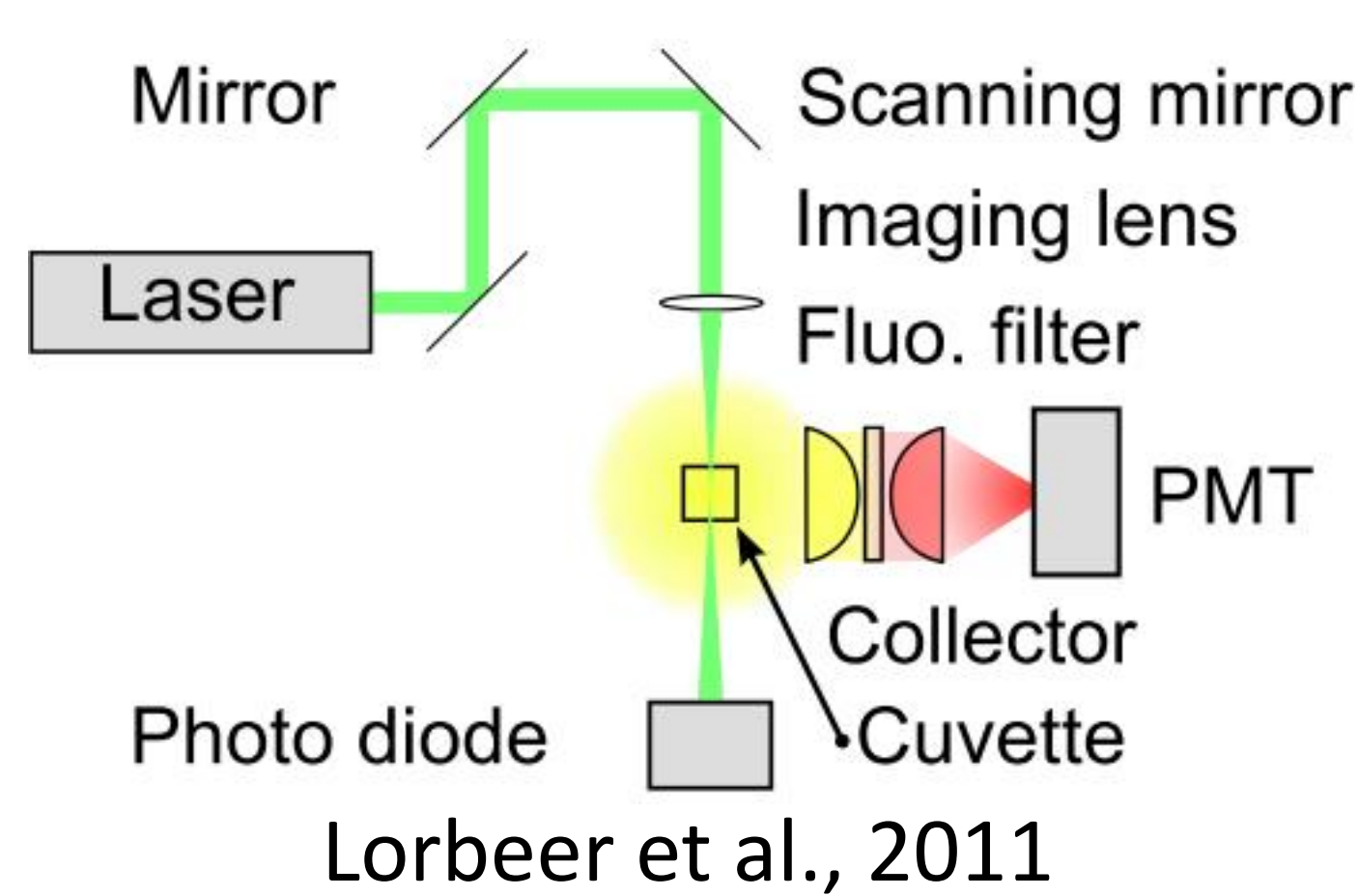


Ole Hill, M. Sc.

Introduction

- Comparison of Scanning Laser Optical Tomography (SLOT) and Computed Tomography (CT)
- Two examples:
 - a glass cube manufactured by Laser Glass Deposition (LGD) with poor optical quality at printing interfaces
 - Functionalized silicone waveguide with fluorescent core
- SLOT yields different information than CT such as light absorption and fluorescence

Method



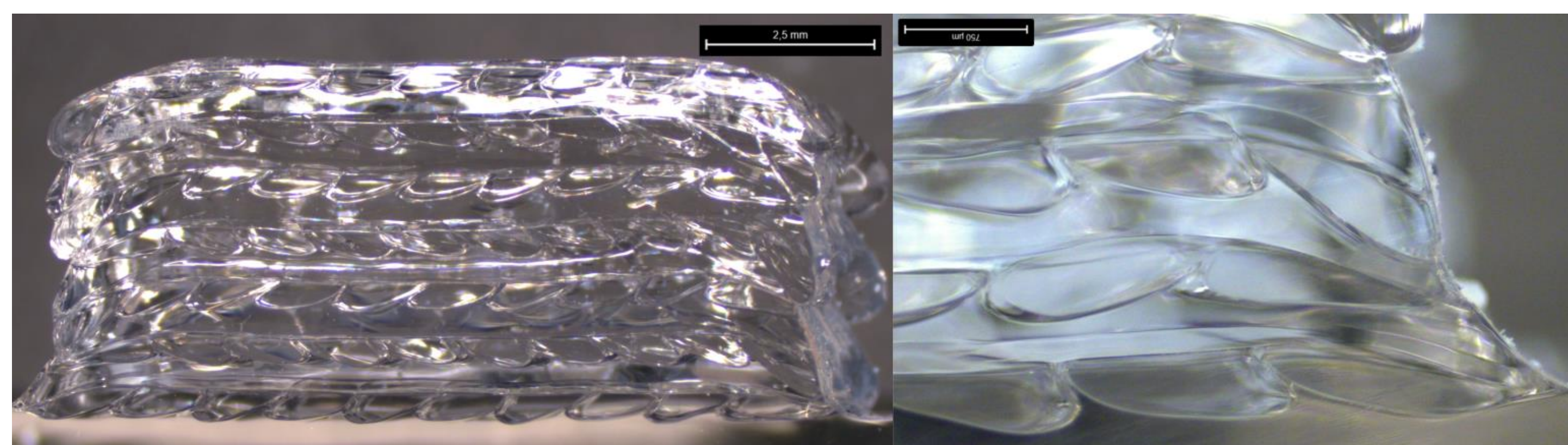
Experimental scheme of SLOT

- Low focused laser beam is scanned over sample
- Pointwise measurement of optical transmission and fluorescence
- Projections over 360° rotation are acquired
- Reconstruction yields volumetric data of optical transmission and fluorescence

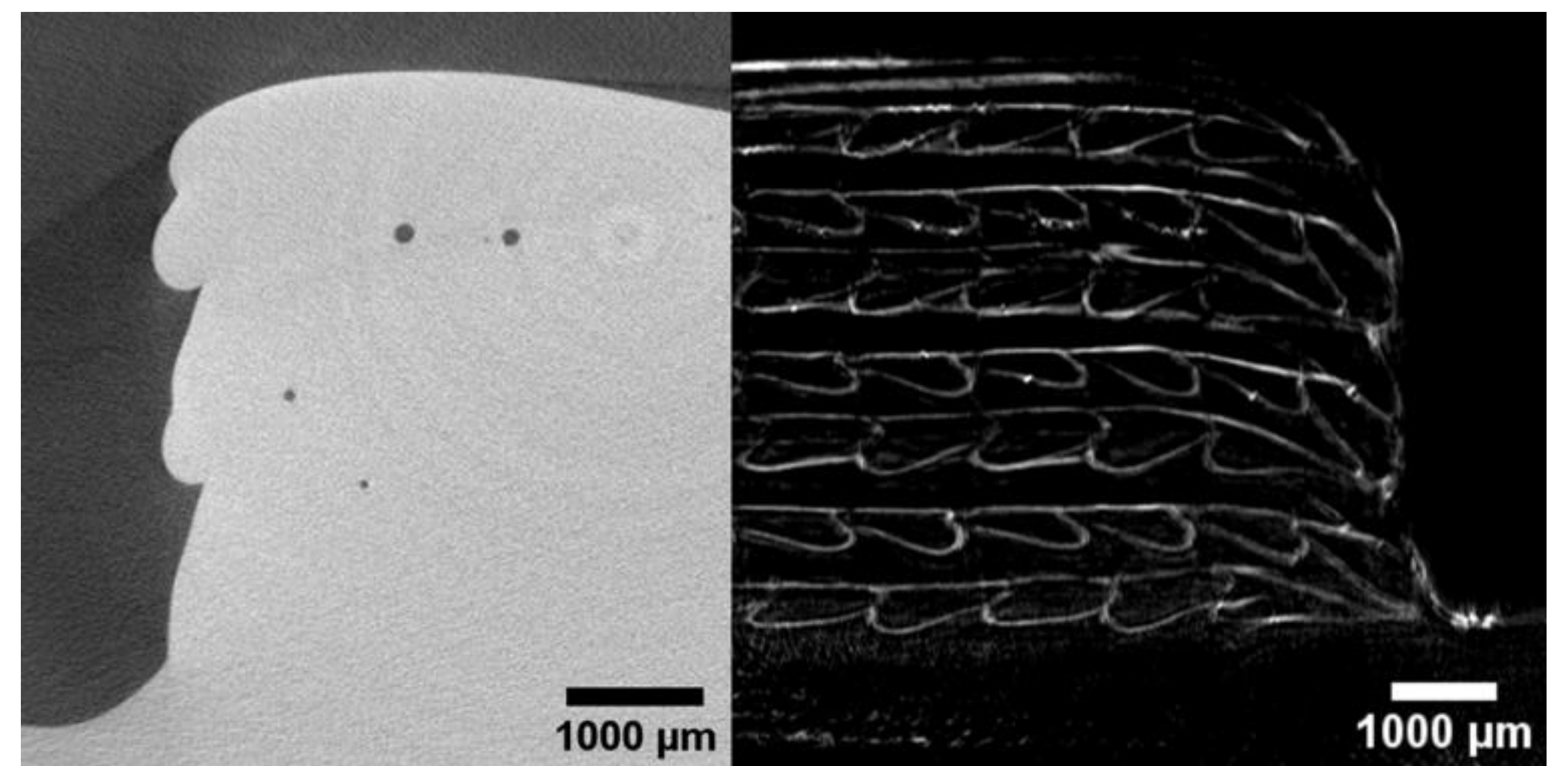
Glass Cube Printed by Laser Glass Deposition

SLOT shows the poor optical quality at layer interfaces

- Photographs show poor optical quality at layer interfaces
- CT shows specimen geometry with high precision and air cavities
- CT cannot resolve optical properties such as refractive index inhomogeneities
- SLOT shows layer interfaces with high precision as well as air cavities

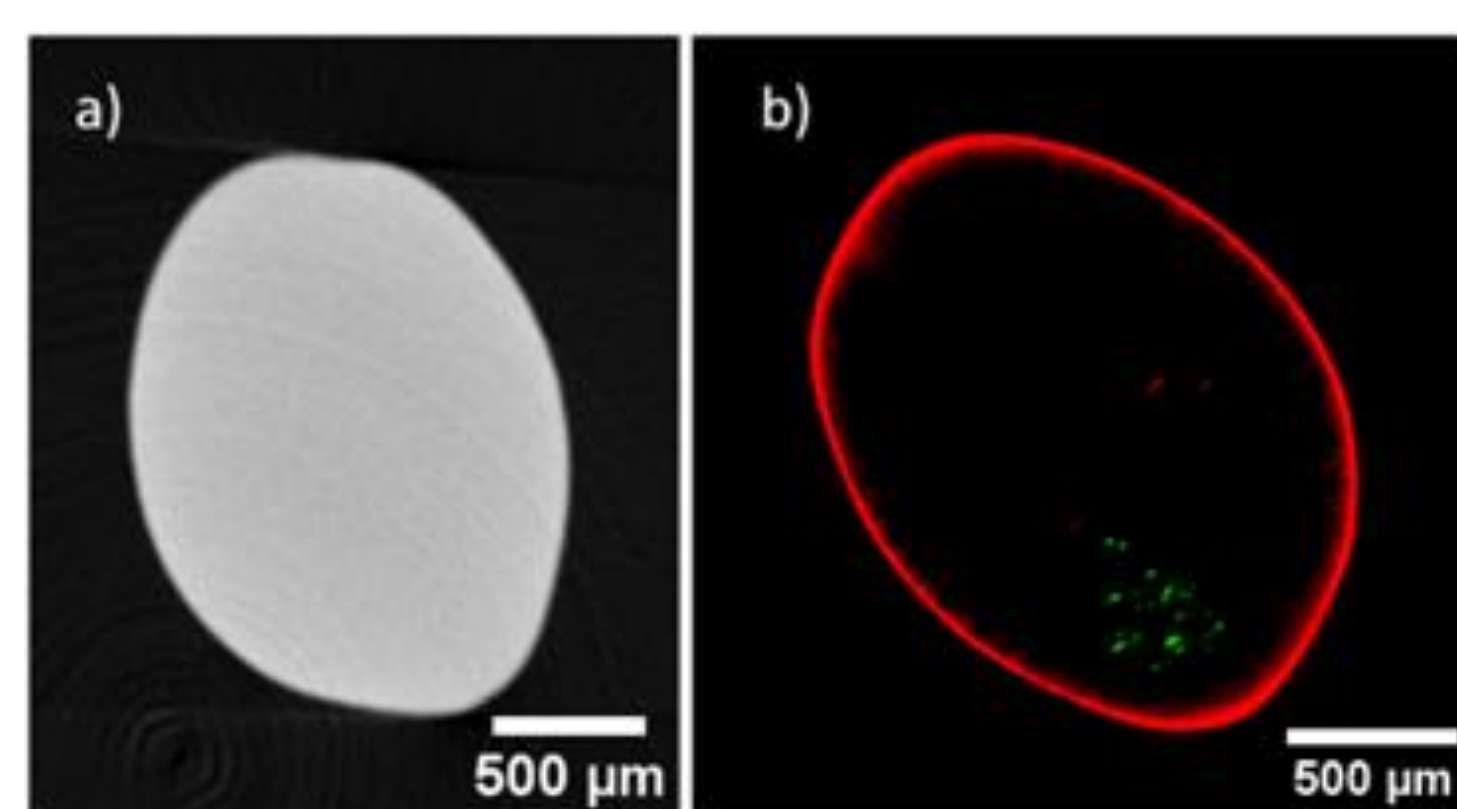


Photographs of a glass cube manufactured by LGD, Sleiman et al., 2023

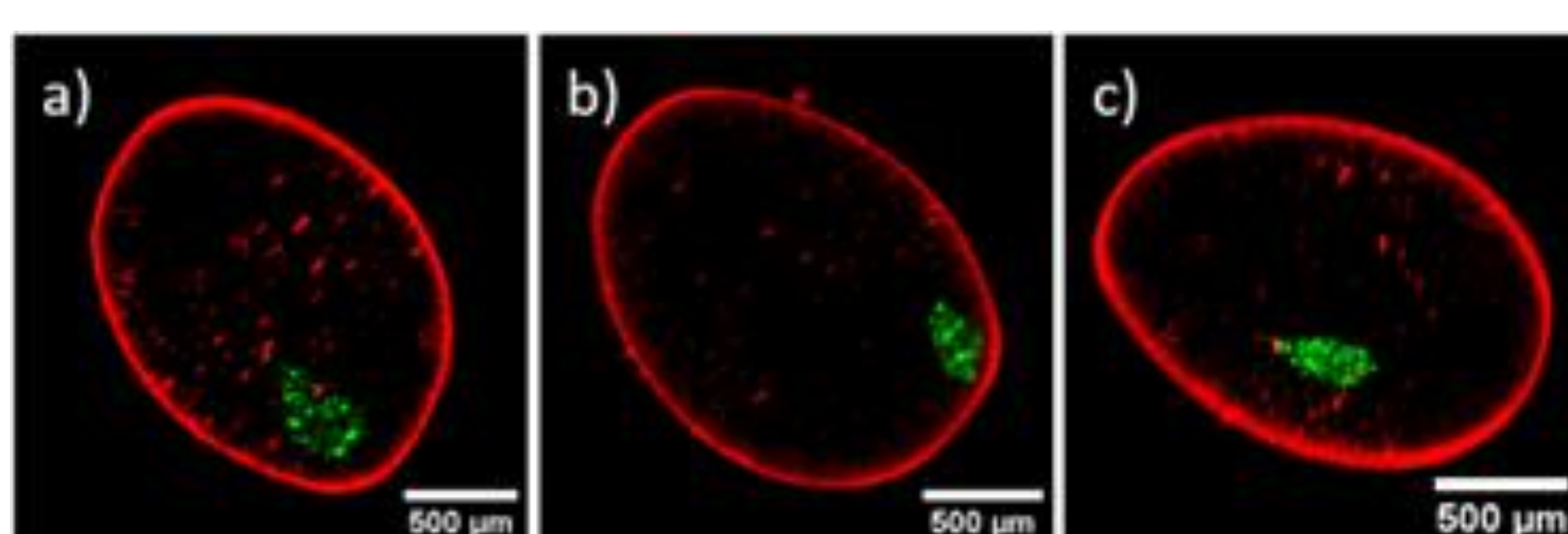


Left: μCT reconstruction shows air cavities; Right: SLOT transmission reconstruction shows printing interfaces

Silicone Waveguides Printed by Embedded Mosquito Printing



Left: μCT image shows only the contour of the specimen; Right: SLOT shows absorption (red) and fluorescence (green)



Three different waveguides: Slot illustrates the position and geometry of the fluorescent core (green) and absorbing structures within the specimen (red)

SLOT allows volumetric resolution of fluorescent core

- The top figure shows the comparison of CT and SLOT reconstructions for a silicone waveguide with a fluorescent core.
- No information about the fluorescent nanoparticles can be drawn from the CT image
- The geometry, absorption and fluorescence of the waveguide can be analyzed in 3D using SLOT
- The bottom figure shows three different waveguides that were printed with different parameters

References

- Lorbeer, R.-A., Heidrich, M., Lorbeer, C., Ojeda, D. F. R., Bicker, G., Meyer, H., & Heisterkamp, A. (2011). Highly efficient 3D fluorescence microscopy with a scanning laser optical tomograph. *Optics Express*, 19(6), 5419. <https://doi.org/10.1364/oe.19.005419>
- Sleiman, K., Rettschlag, K., Jäschke, P., Kaierle, S., & Overmeyer, L. (2023). Experimental Investigation of Additive Manufacturing of Fused Silica Fibers for the Production of Structural Components in the Laser Glass Deposition Process. In R. Lachmayer, B. Bode, & S. Kaierle (Eds.), *Innovative Product Development by Additive Manufacturing 2021* (pp. 273–285). Springer International Publishing.

