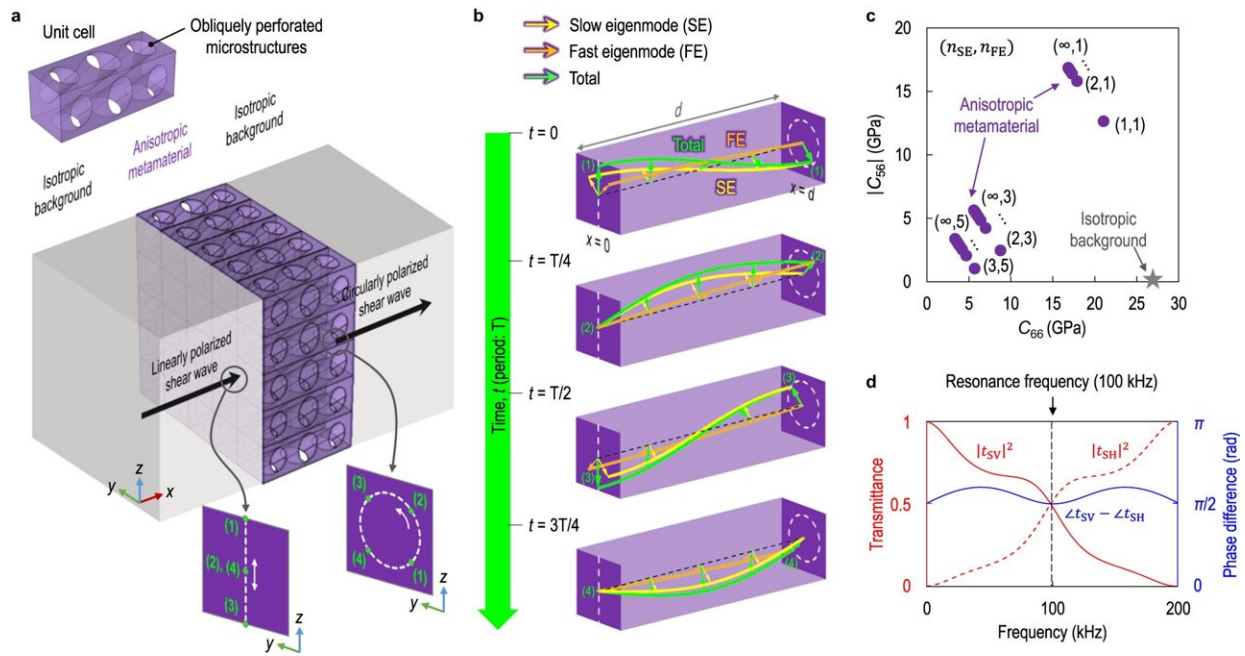


Novel metamaterial allows ultrasound detection of hidden structural faults

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Coupled resonance theory. **a** Schematic diagram of a 3D anisotropic elastic metamaterial sandwiched by an isotropic background to realize the perfect polarization conversion from linear to circular. The anisotropic metamaterial is composed of obliquely perforated microstructures. **b** Schematic diagram of the coupled resonance theory. The total displacement field (green) inside the anisotropic metamaterial is decomposed into the displacement fields of the half-wavelength-matched slow eigenmode (yellow) and quarter-wavelength-matched fast eigenmode (orange). **c** Physical properties of the anisotropic metamaterial satisfying the derived theoretical conditions with respect to n_{SE} and n_{FE} . The isotropic background is aluminum. **d** Frequency responses of the transmission coefficients under the SV wave incidence to the anisotropic metamaterial satisfying the coupled resonance theory with n_{SE} and $n_{FE} = 1$. Credit: *Nature*

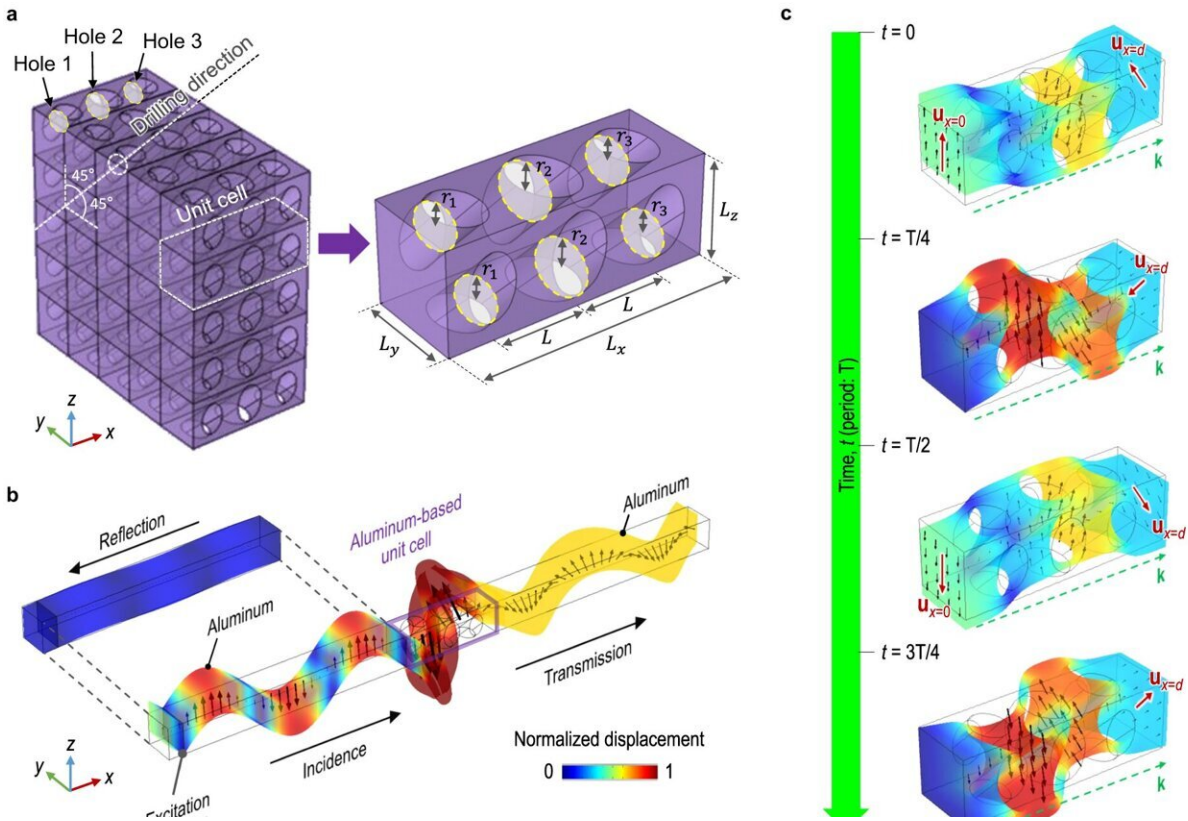
A high-efficiency circular vibration/polarization ultrasonic conversion technology capable of detecting internal fractures, which can occur in various directions within a structure, has been developed by a joint research team led by Min-woo Kweun of the Korea Institute of Machinery and Materials and Yoon Young Kim of the Seoul National University College of Engineering.

The metamaterial is theoretically capable of completely converting the linear vibration of [ultrasonic waves](#) into circular vibration and has a three-dimensional microstructure. The team has [announced](#) the outcome of this research in *Nature Communications*.

The joint research team of the KIMM and SNU first identified the unique anisotropic physical properties of the ultrasonic medium that converts the easily generatable linear vibration mode ultrasonic waves into circular vibration mode ultrasonic waves, which have been more difficult to generate.

Then, they designed a metamaterial to satisfy this feature by arranging a microstructure with three-dimensional cylindrical holes. The team then successfully measured the converted circular vibration mode ultrasound by conducting ultrasonic experiments.

Linear vibration mode ultrasound, which is commonly known as shear ultrasound, is widely used for ultrasonic non-destructive testing to detect weld defects and plate defects. However, in cases where the direction of the defect is parallel to the direction of the linear vibration, the reflectivity of the defect in ultrasonic waves becomes extremely low, making it difficult to detect the returning ultrasonic signal.



Realization with 3D anisotropic metamaterials. a The unit cell of the 3D anisotropic metamaterial with three different-sized holes. b The time-harmonic numerical simulation result with the designed unit cell. The unit cell is made of aluminum and inserted between aluminum (periodic conditions in the y - and z -directions). The SV wave is incident on the unit cell in the x -direction at 100 kHz. c The spatiotemporal displacement field inside the designed unit cell at the resonance frequency. $u_{x=0}$ and $u_{x=d}$ represent the displacement vector at the incident and transmission interfaces of the designed unit cell, respectively, and k represents the wave propagation direction. d The time-transient numerical simulation result with the designed unit cell. The output y - and z -displacements through the metamaterial are presented with the theoretical steady-state displacement trajectory (magenta) assuming full transmission. e Simulated transmission spectra of the designed unit cell (blue) with the theoretical transmission spectra (red) exhibiting the coupled resonance with $n_{SE} = 2$ and $n_{FE} = 3$. The magnitudes of the transmitted SV and SH waves are presented on the left and middle, and their phase difference is presented on the right. Credit:

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The newly developed technology using metamaterials is, in theory, capable of completely converting linear shear ultrasonic waves into circular shear ultrasonic waves. Moreover, as a small number of simplified cylindrical microstructures and low-loss metal materials are used for producing these [metamaterials](#), it is possible to generate circular [vibration](#) mode ultrasonic waves with substantially high efficiency.

Senior Researcher Kweun of the KIMM remarked, "We have developed a new ultrasonic mode capable of further improving the defect detection functionality of existing ultrasonic technologies. We will make our utmost efforts so that this new technology can be used in the fields of industrial ultrasonic non-destructive testing and [ultrasound](#) imaging in the future."

More information: Jeseung Lee et al, Perfect circular polarization of elastic waves in solid media, *Nature Communications* (2024). [DOI: 10.1038/s41467-024-45146-w](#)

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