

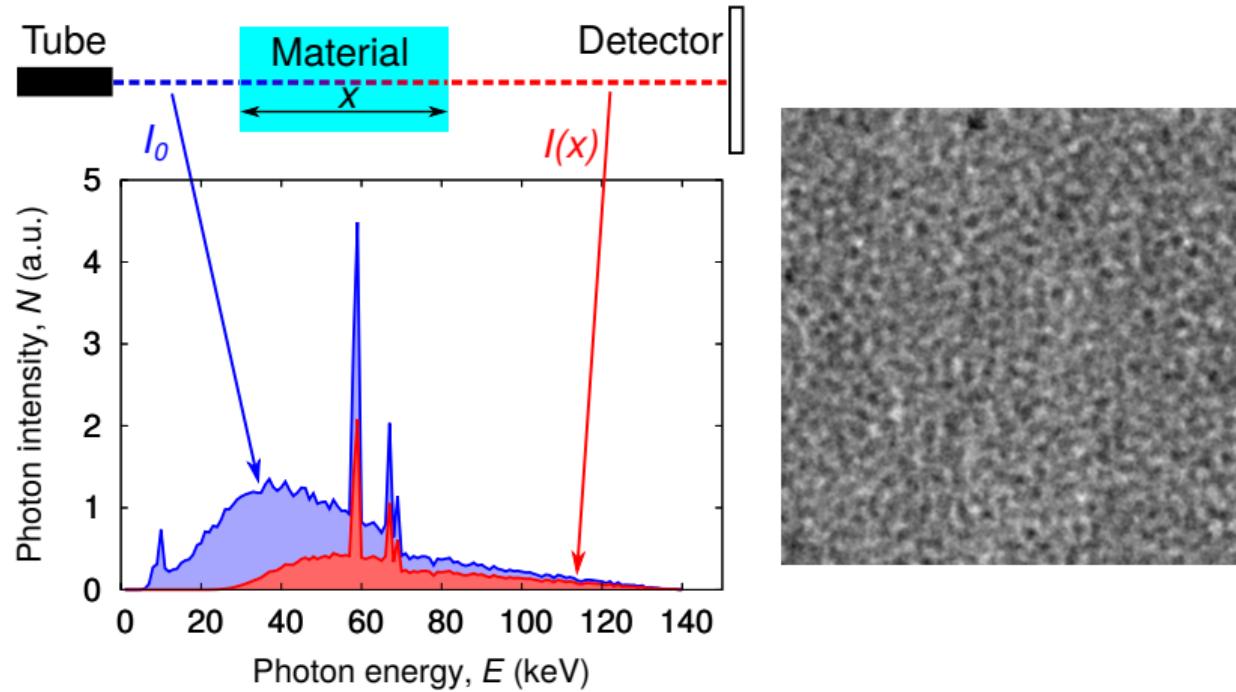


PhD defense **Manuel Baur**

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Federal Ministry for
Economic Affairs and
Energy, grant no. 50WM

1653

X-ray radiography of granular systems – particle densities and dynamics



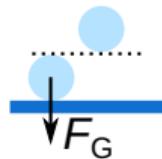
X-ray radiography of granular systems – particle densities and dynamics



X-ray radiography of granular systems – particle densities and dynamics



Granular materials are athermal



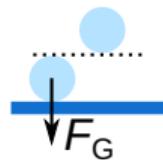
$$E_{\text{pot}} \approx 10^{10} E_{\text{thermal}}$$



X-ray radiography of granular systems – particle densities and dynamics



Granular materials are athermal

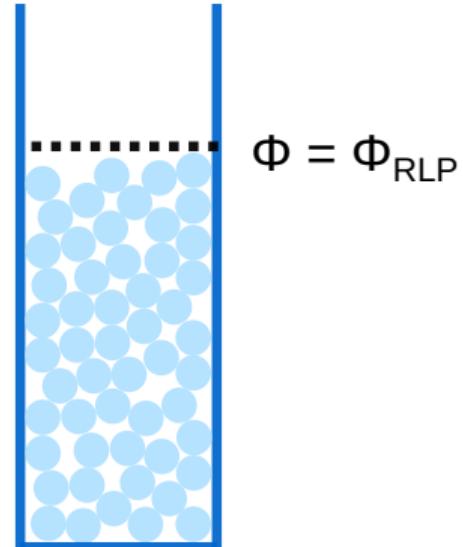


$$E_{\text{pot}} \approx 10^{10} E_{\text{thermal}}$$



Volume fraction

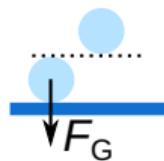
$$\Phi = \frac{V_{\text{Particles}}}{V_{\text{Container}}}$$



X-ray radiography of granular systems – particle densities and dynamics

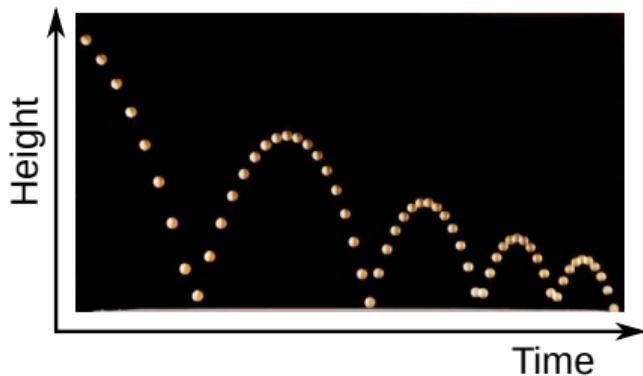


Granular materials are athermal



$$E_{\text{pot}} \approx 10^{10} E_{\text{thermal}}$$

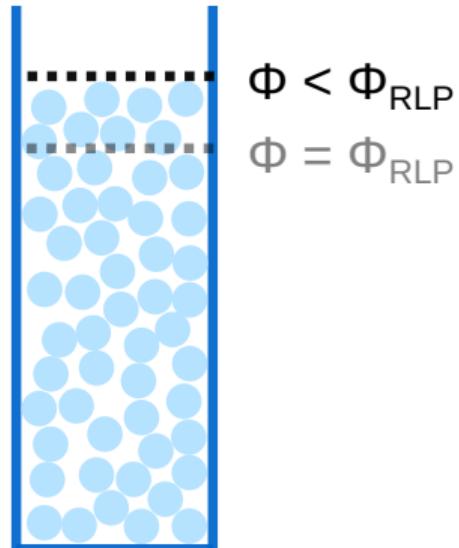
Dissipative interactions



Driscoll *et al* (2016)

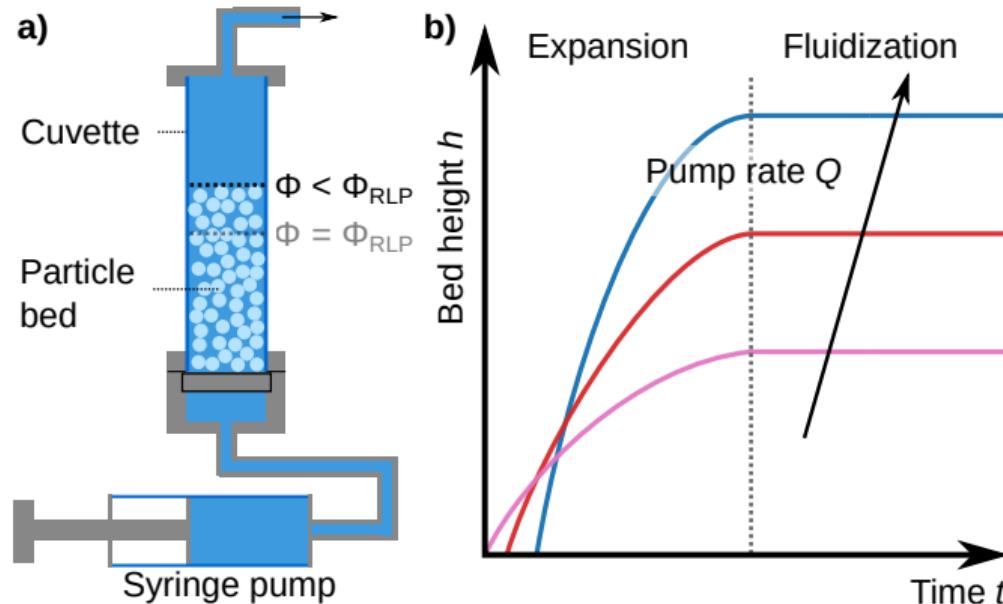
Volume fraction

$$\Phi = \frac{V_{\text{Particles}}}{V_{\text{Container}}}$$



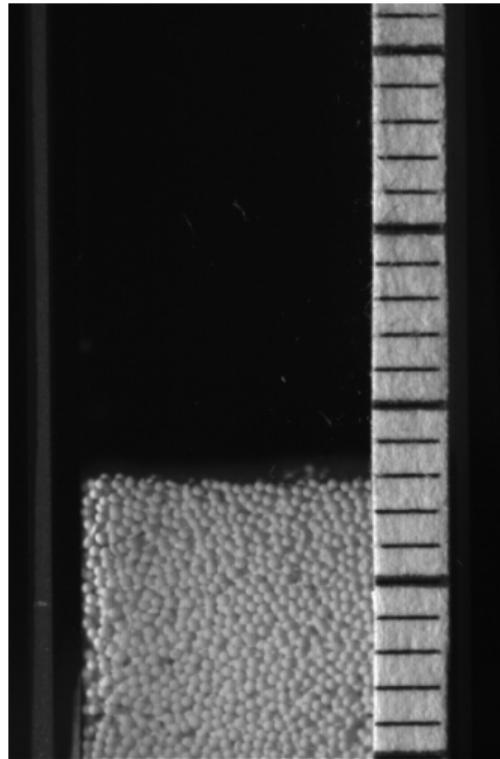
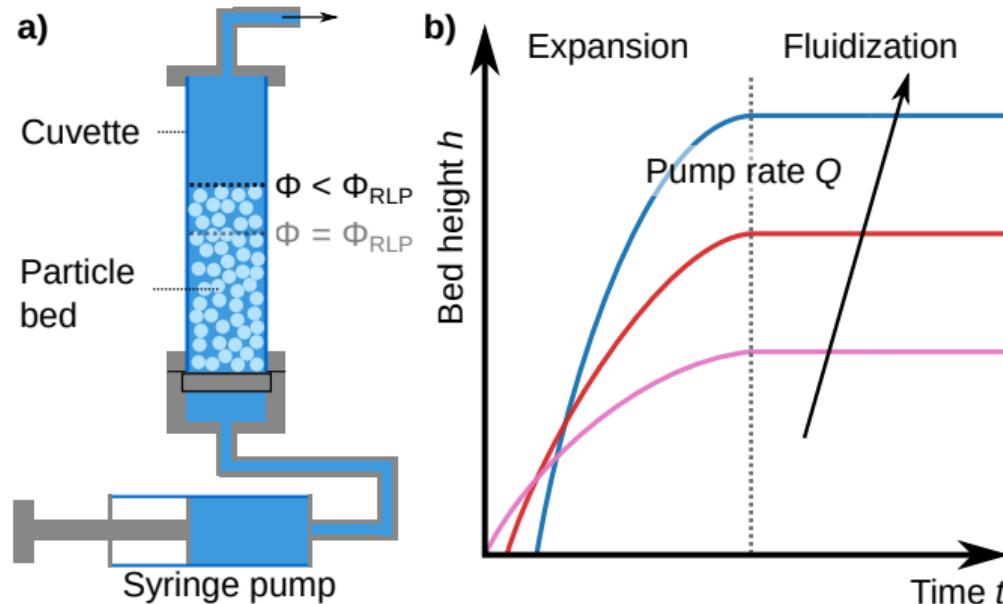
X-ray radiography of granular systems – particle densities and dynamics

Liquid fluidized bed



X-ray radiography of granular systems – particle densities and dynamics

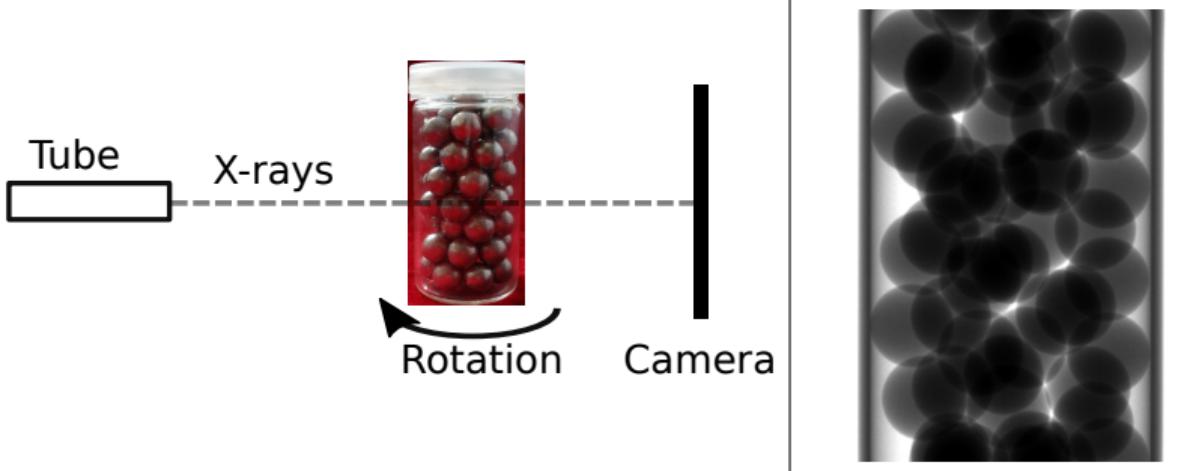
Liquid fluidized bed



Master thesis Welm Pätzold

Particulate flows are opaque

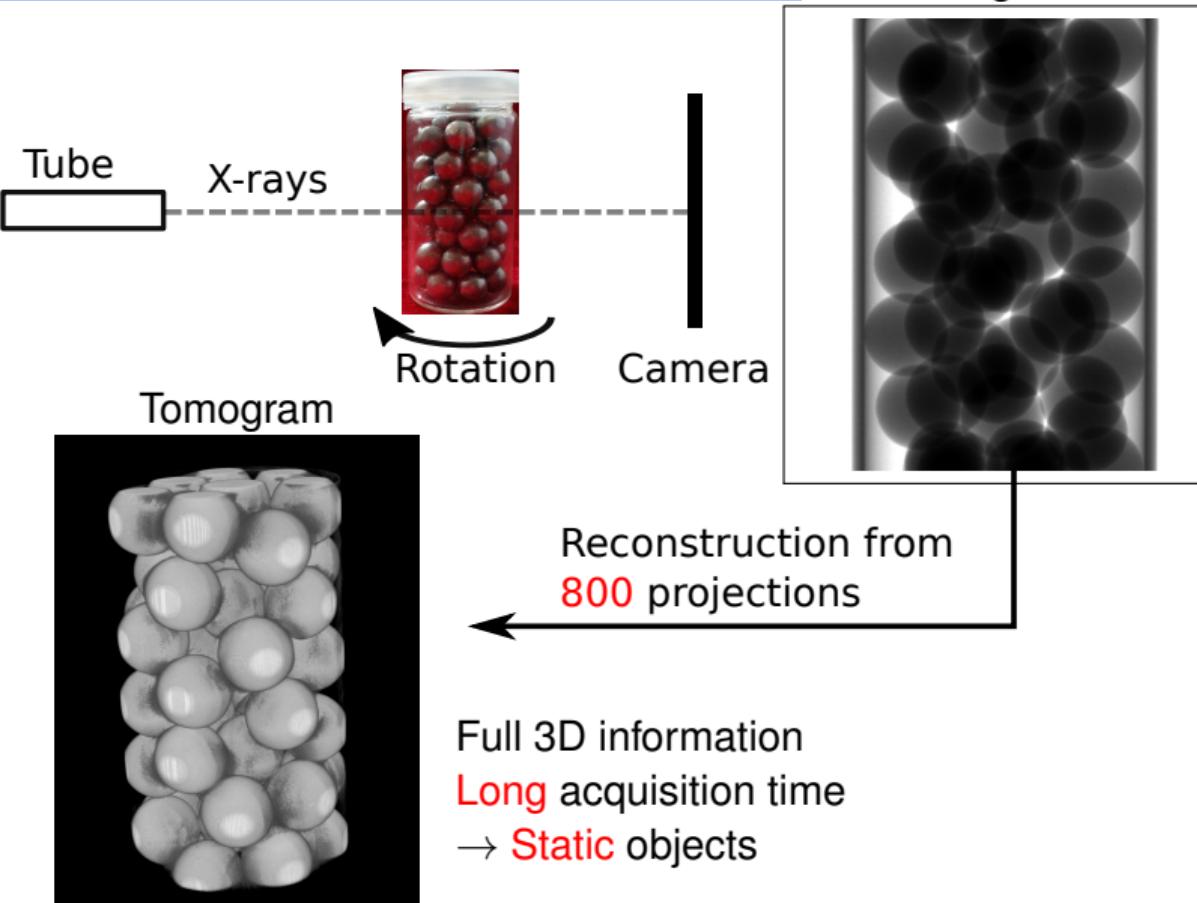
X-ray radiography & tomography



Radiogram

2D projections of 3D object
Short acquisition time
→ Dynamic system

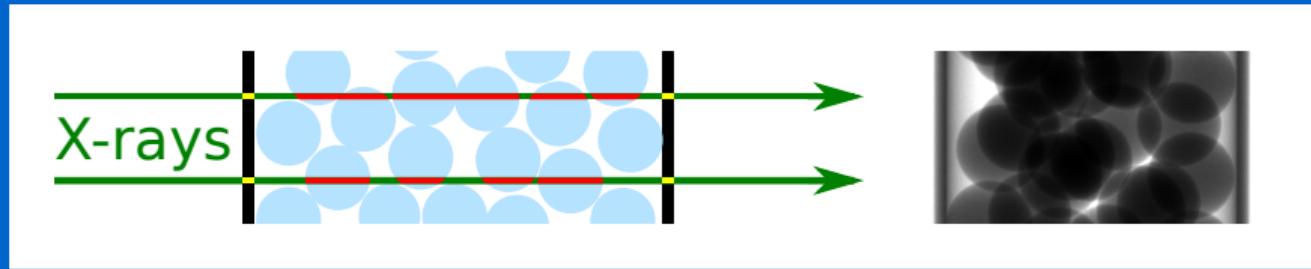
X-ray radiography & tomography



2D projections of 3D object
Short acquisition time
→ Dynamic system

Full 3D information
Long acquisition time
→ Static objects

Measuring the volume fraction of **dynamic** granular systems

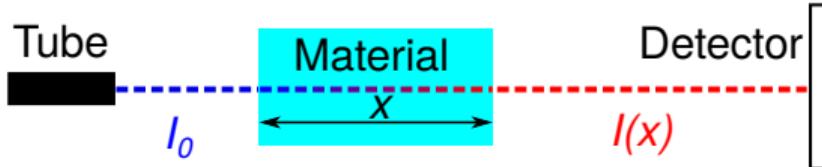


Correction of beam hardening
in X-ray radiograms

Baur *et al*, *Rev. Sci. Instrum.* (2019)

In collaboration with Norman Uhlmann, Fraunhofer EZRT

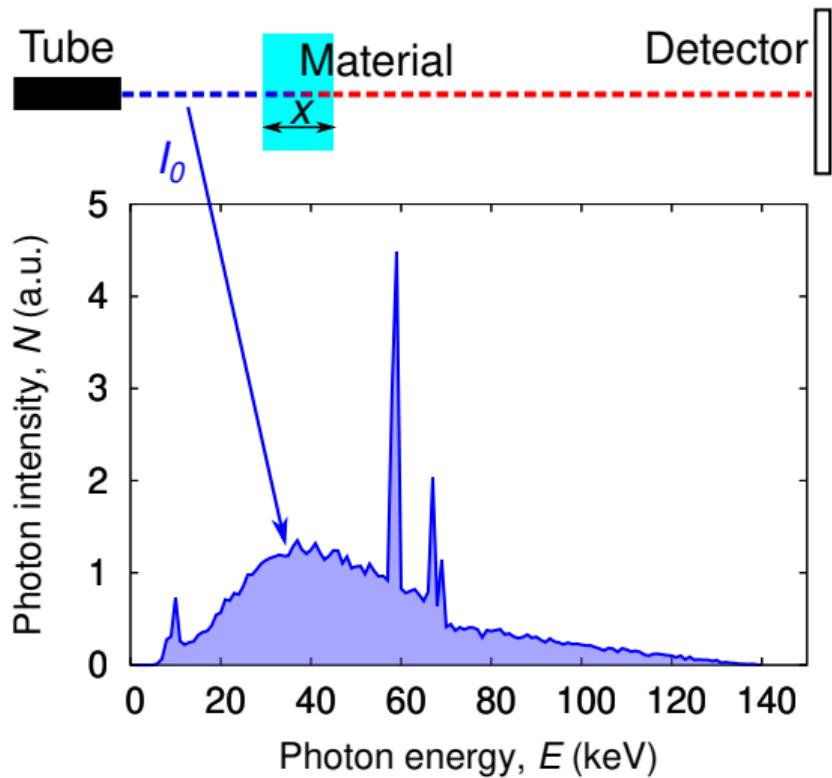
Attenuation of X-rays



Beer-Lambert's law

$$I(x) = I_0 \exp(-\mu x)$$

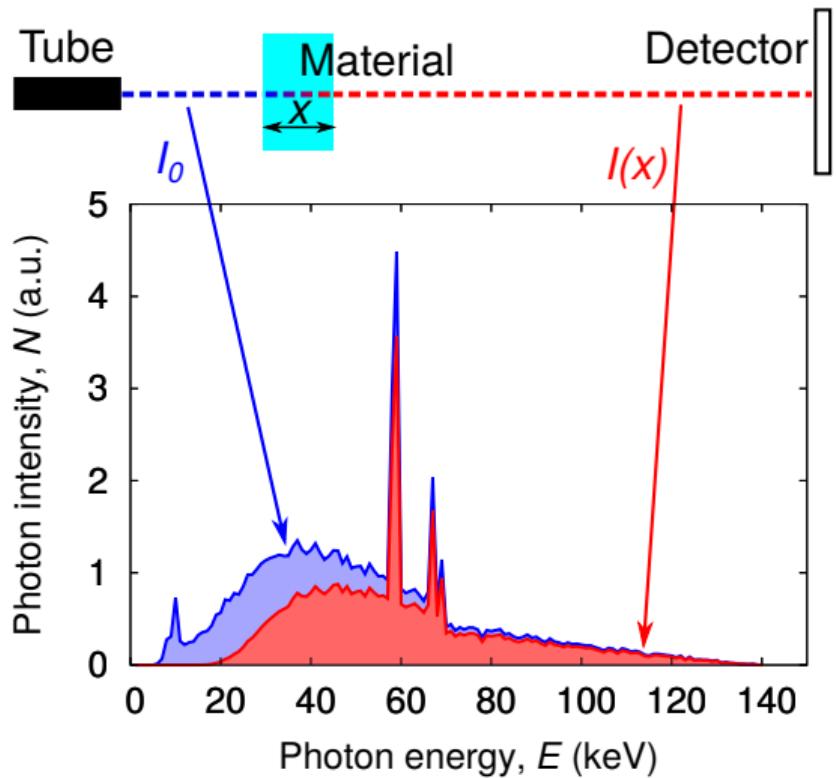
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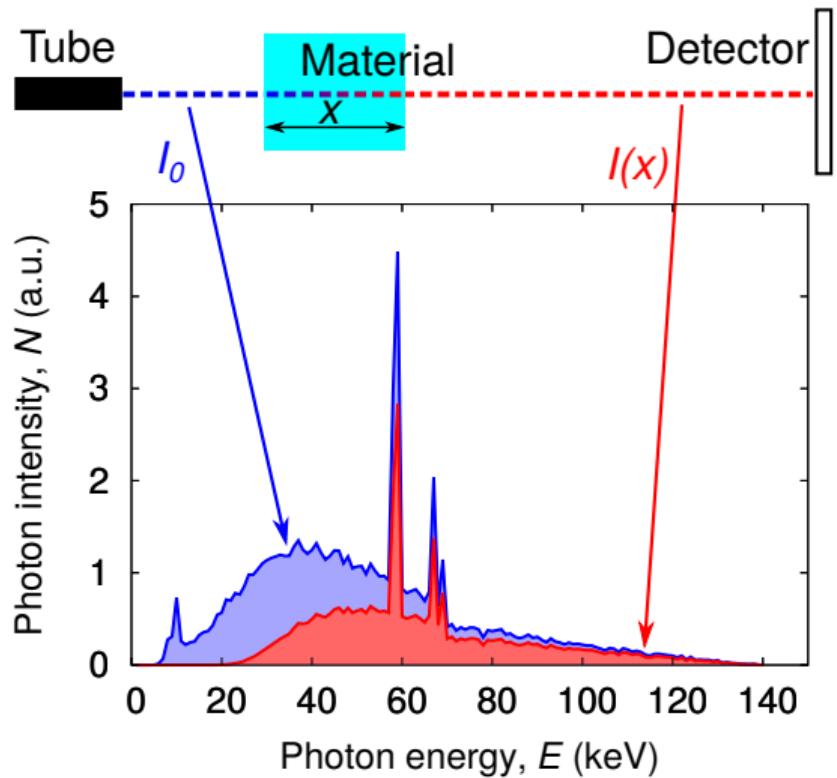
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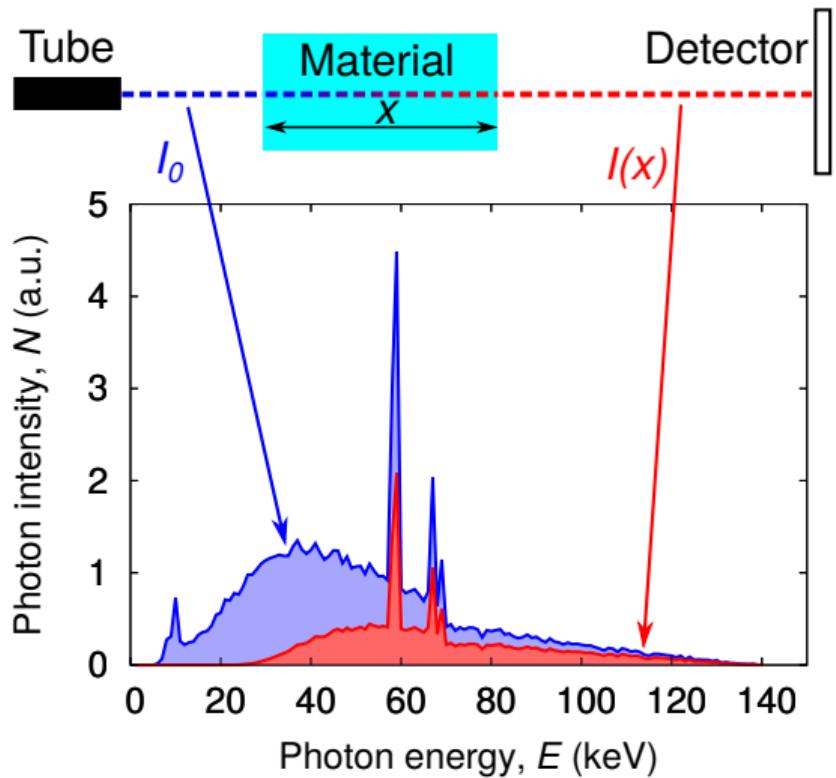
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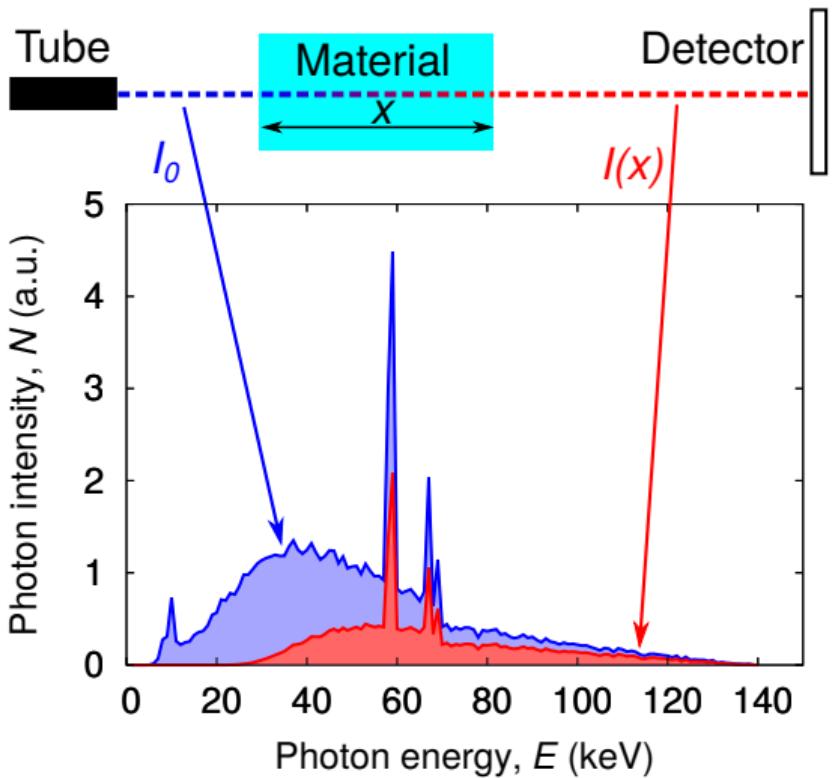
Attenuation of X-rays



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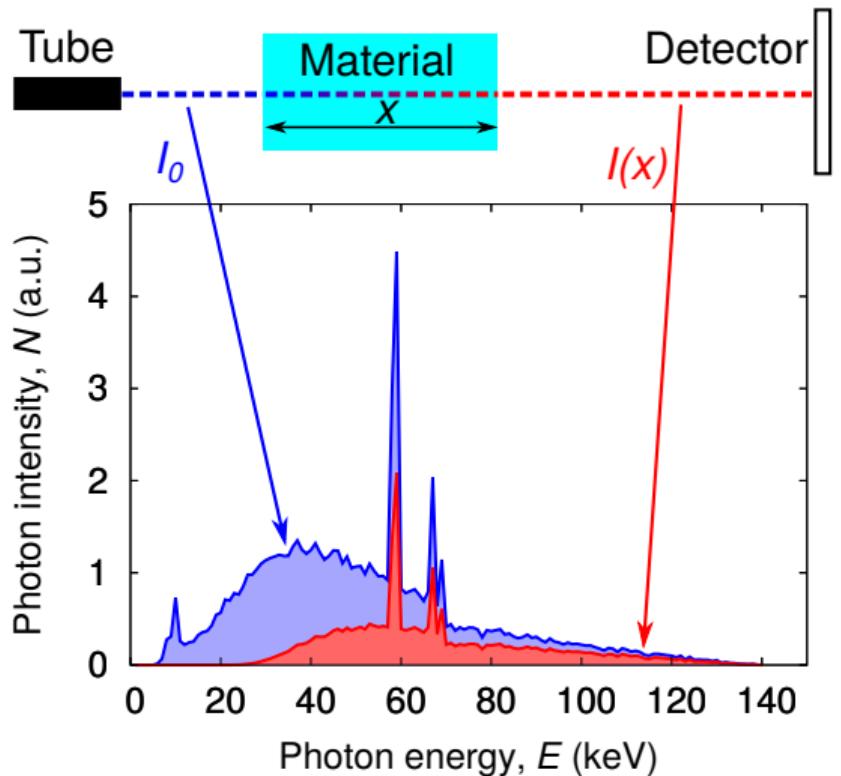
Attenuation of X-rays



Beer-Lambert's law

$$\begin{aligned} I(x) &\equiv I_0 \exp(-\mu x) \\ I(x) &= I_0 \exp(-\mu_{\text{eff}}(x) x) \end{aligned}$$

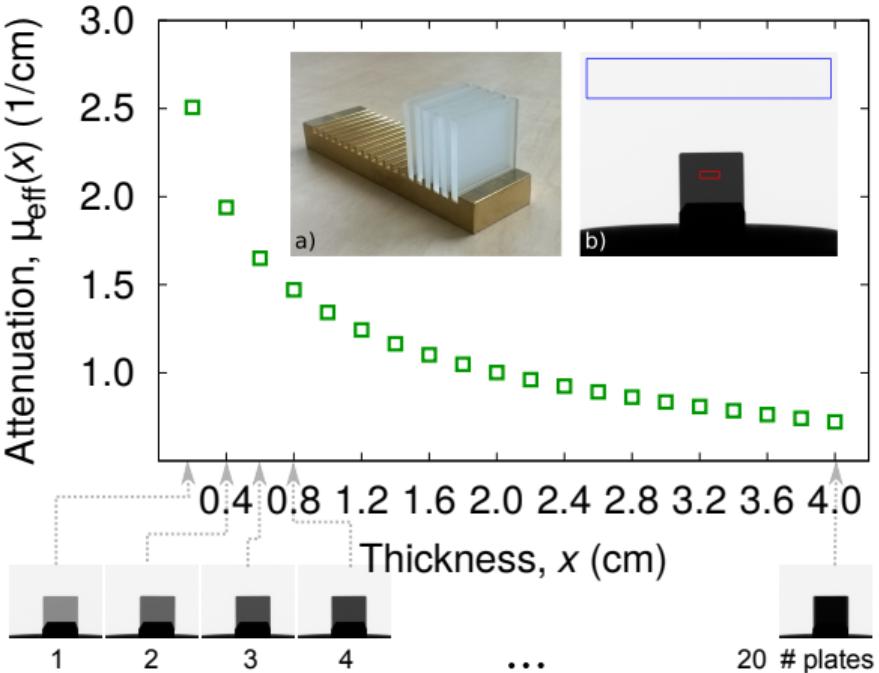
Attenuation of X-rays



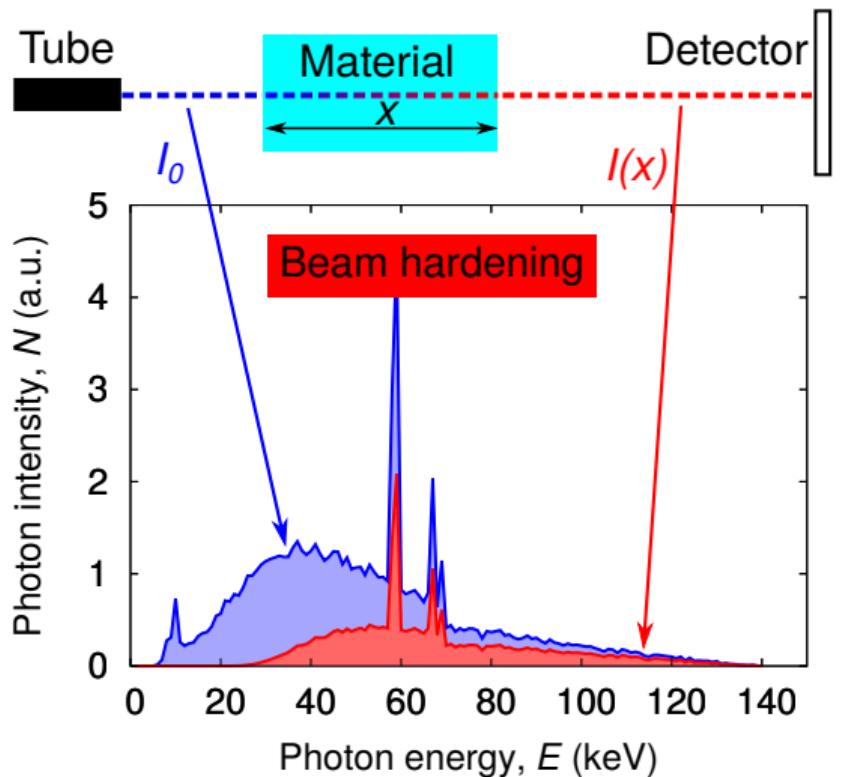
Beer-Lambert's law

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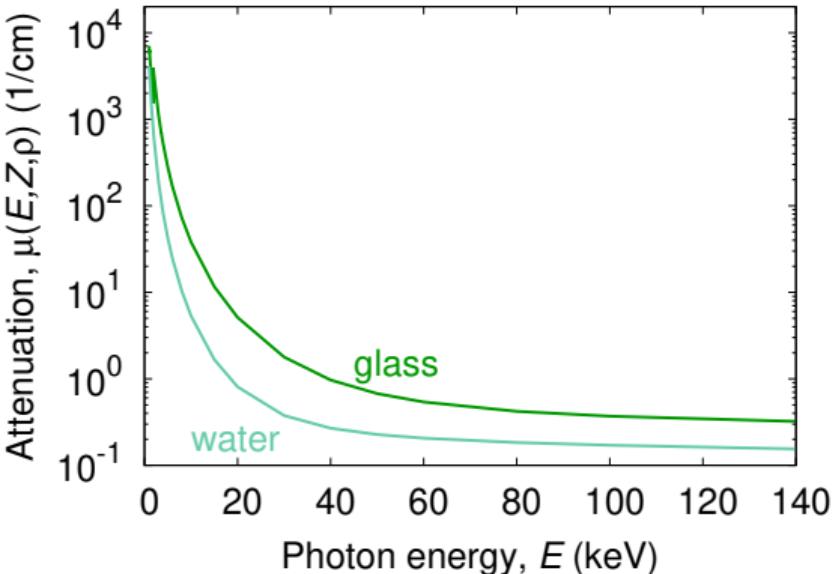


Attenuation of X-rays



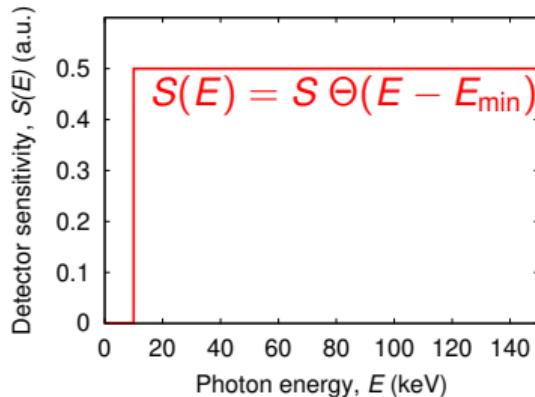
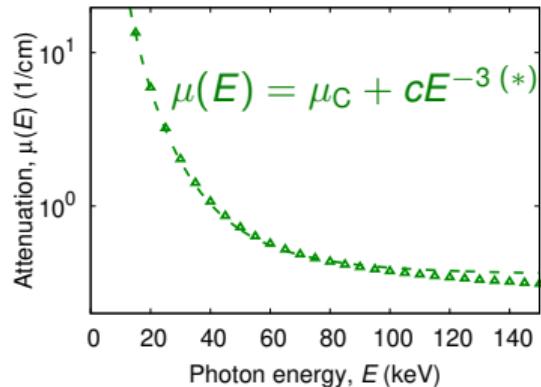
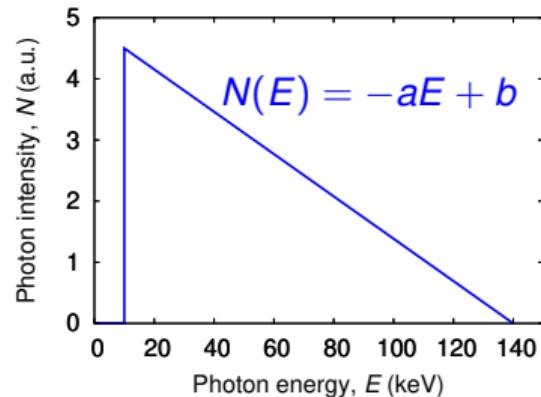
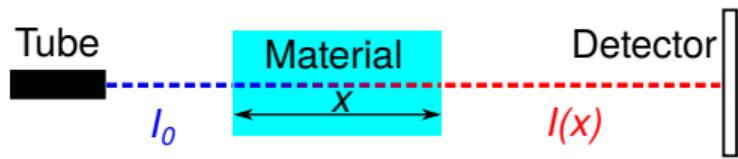
Beer-Lambert's law

$$I(x) = I_0 \exp(-\mu(E, Z, \rho) x)$$



Tabulated attenuation coefficients from NIST.gov

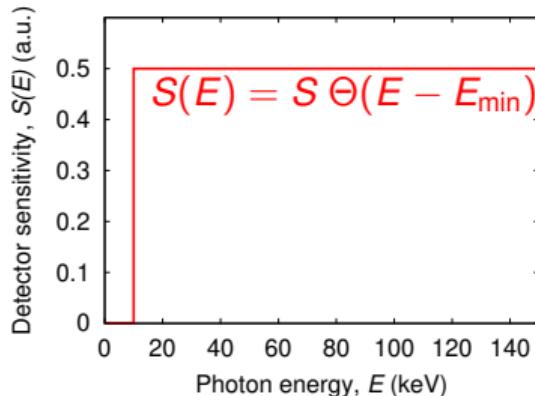
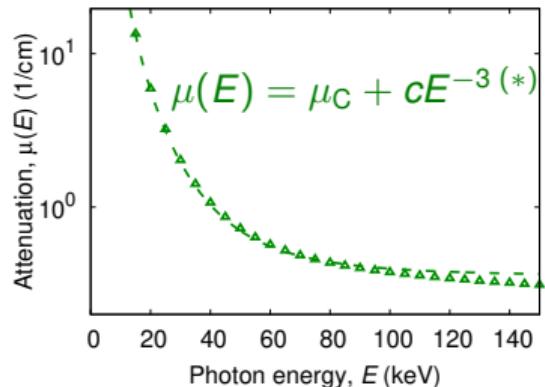
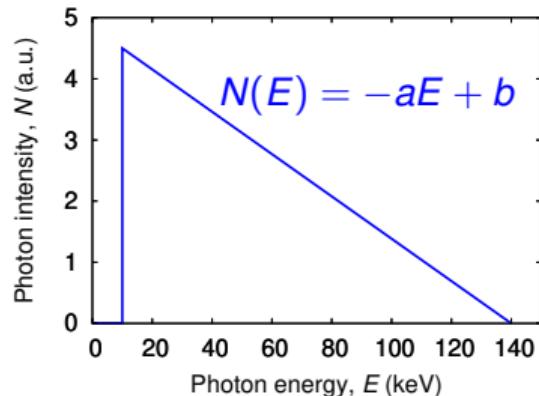
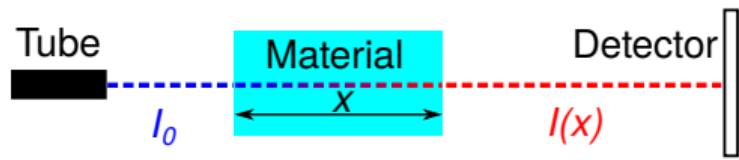
Modeling of $\mu_{\text{eff}}(x)$



$$I(x) \propto \int N(E) \exp\{-\mu(E)x\} S(E) dE$$

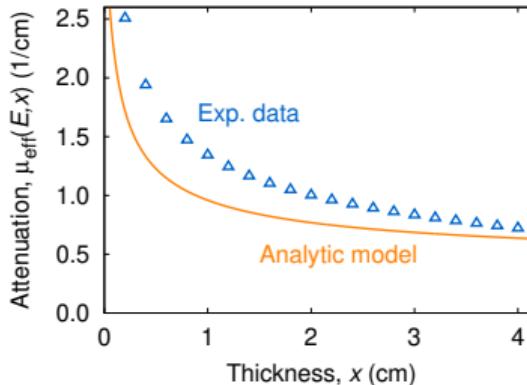
(*) XCOM supplied by NIST

Modeling of $\mu_{\text{eff}}(x)$



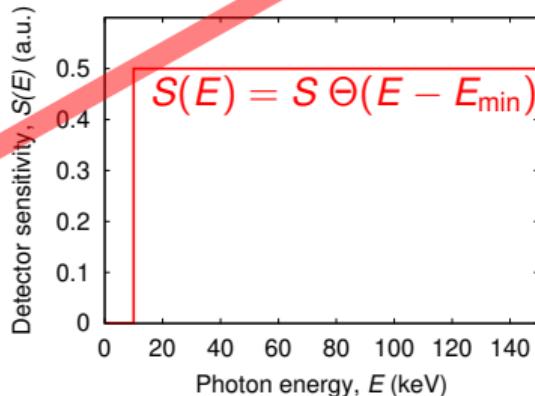
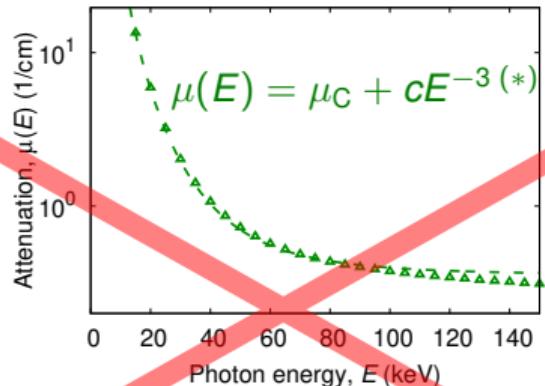
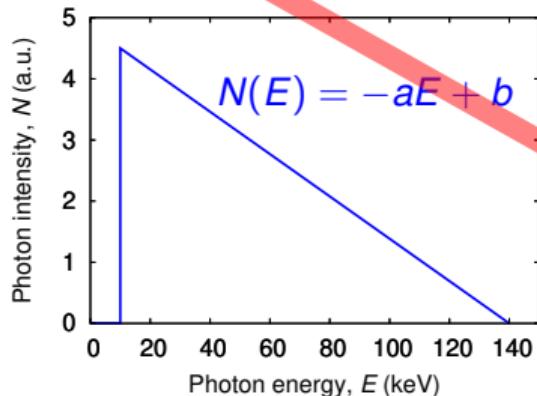
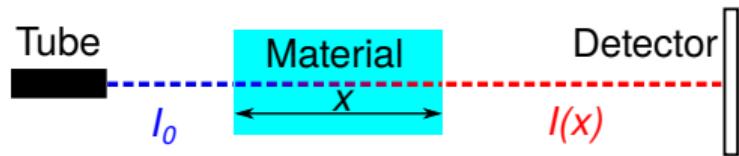
$$I(x) \propto \int N(E) \exp\{-\mu(E)x\} S(E) dE$$

$$\propto S \int_{E_{\min}}^{E_{\max}} (-aE + b) \exp\{-(\mu_C + cE^{-3})x\} dE$$



(*) XCOM supplied by NIST

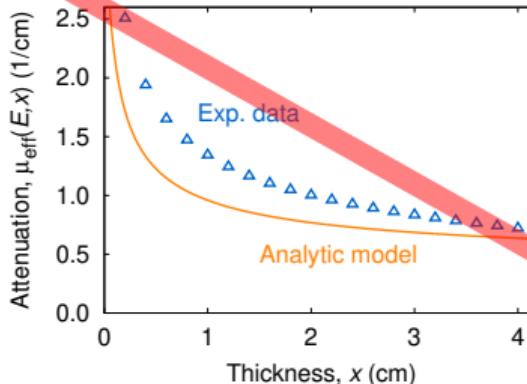
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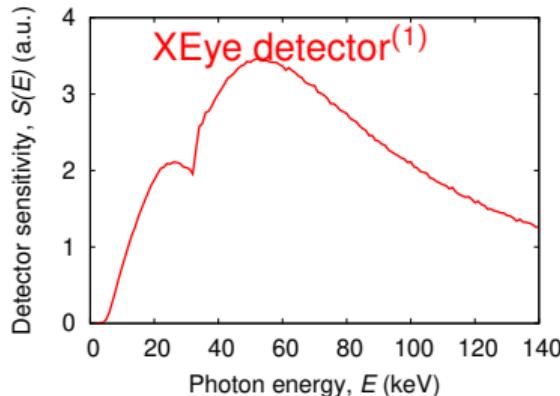
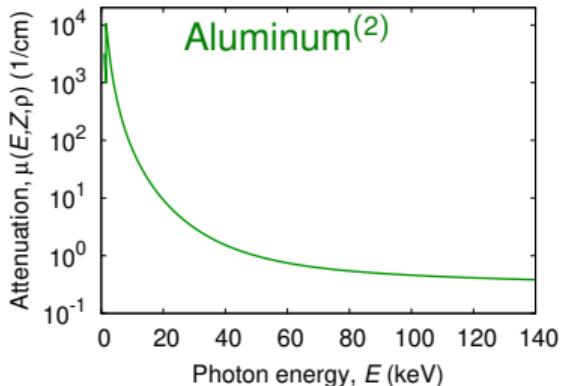
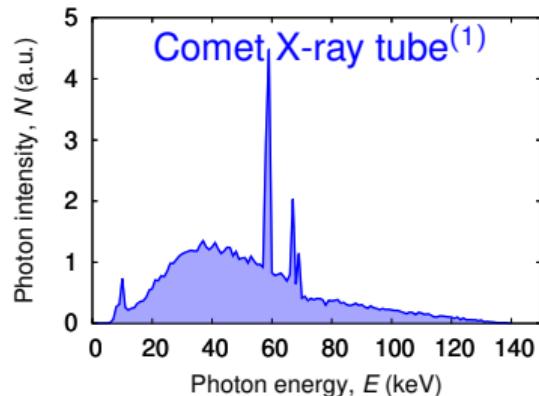
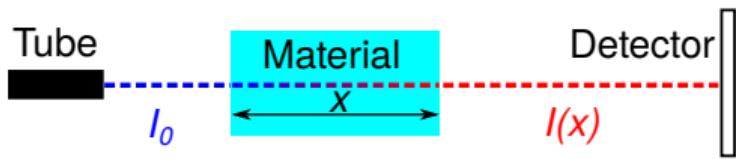
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Numerical approx. of $\mu_{\text{eff}}(x)$



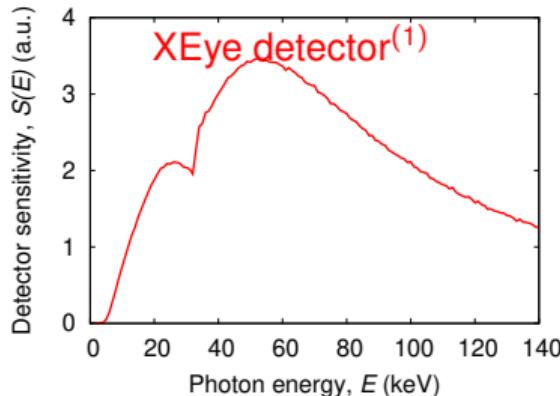
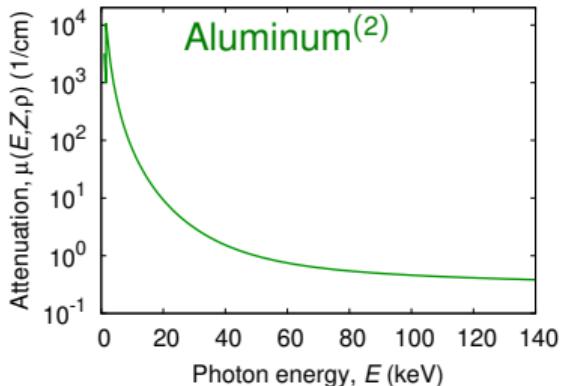
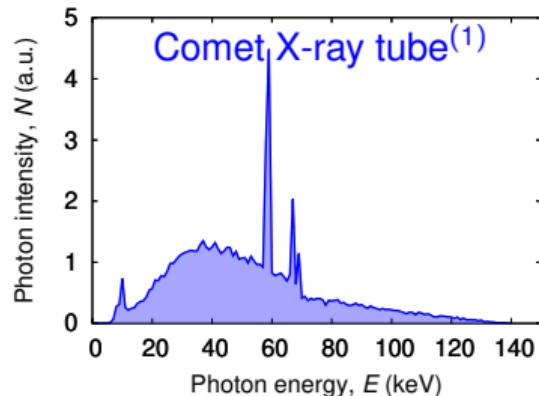
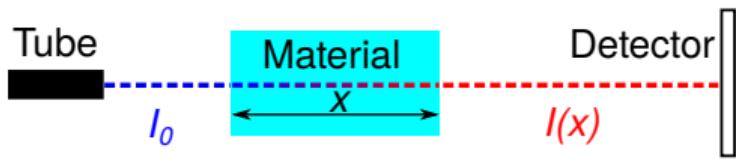
$$I(x) \propto \int \mathbf{N}(E) \exp\{-\mu(E)x\} \mathbf{S}(E) dE$$

$$\int \rightarrow \sum$$

(1) Supplied by Norman Uhlmann, Fraunhofer EZRT

(2) XCOM supplied by NIST

Numerical approx. of $\mu_{\text{eff}}(x)$

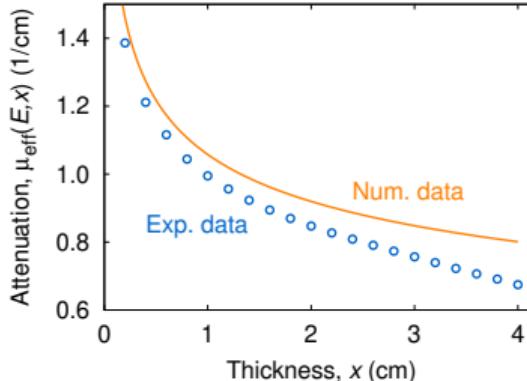


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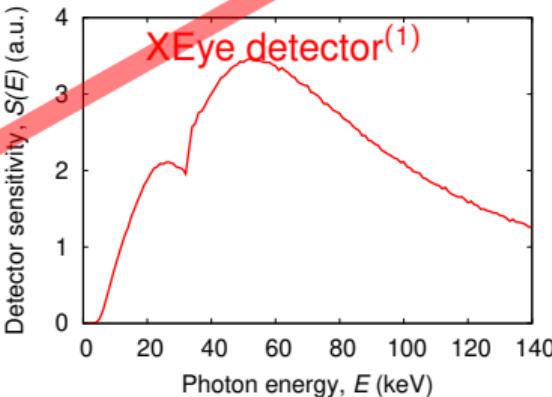
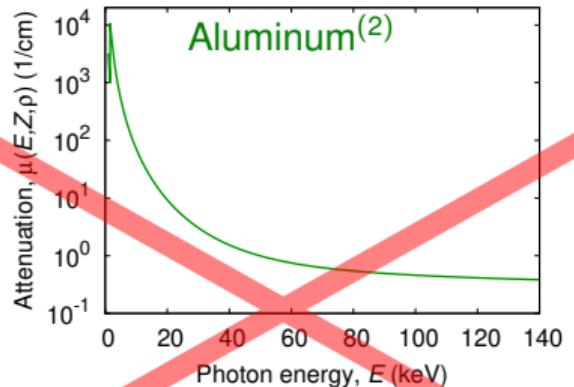
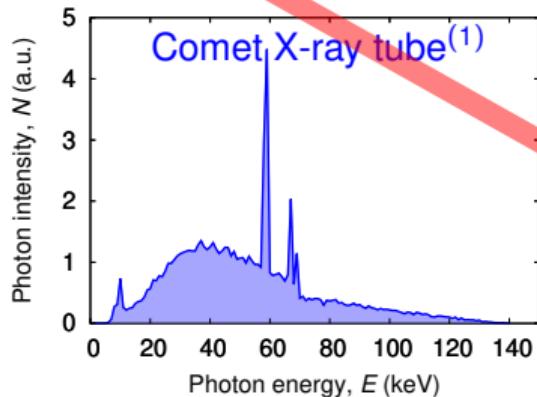
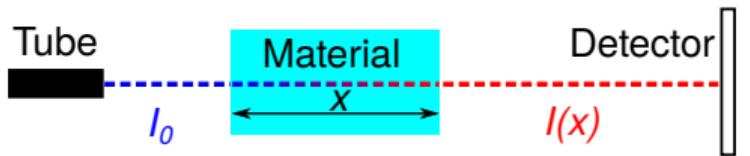
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Numerical approx. of $\mu_{\text{eff}}(x)$

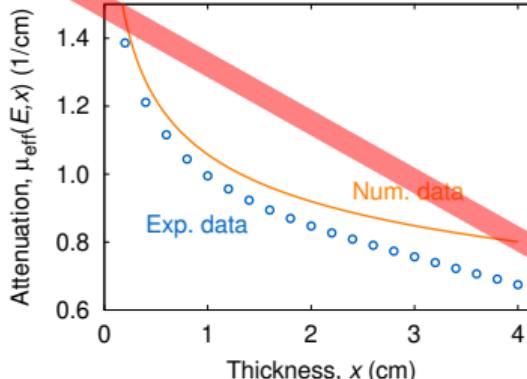


$$I(x) \propto \int N(E) \exp\{-\mu(E)x\} S(E) dE$$

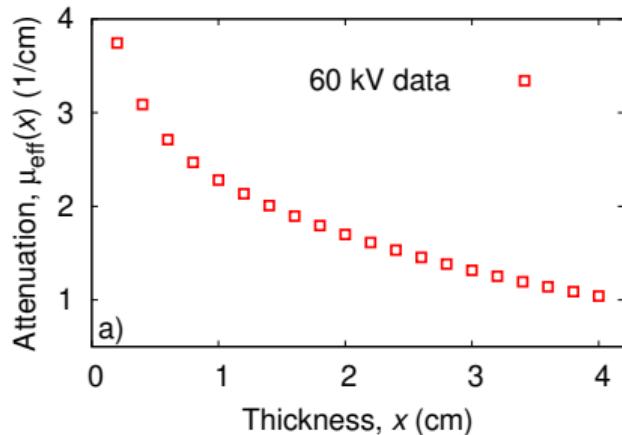
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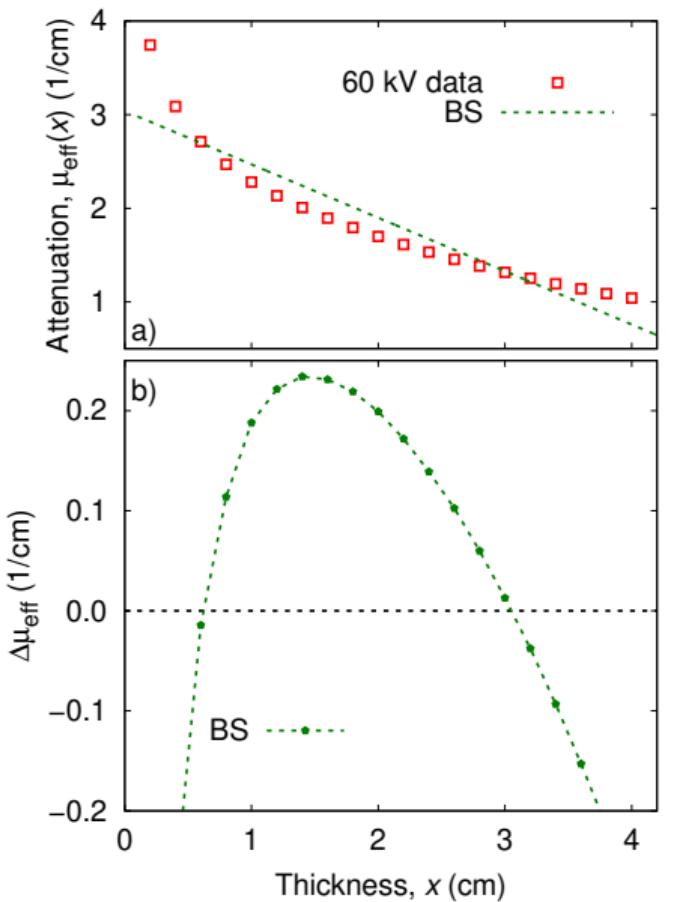
(2) XCOM supplied by NIST



Heuristic model functions for $\mu_{\text{eff}}(x)$



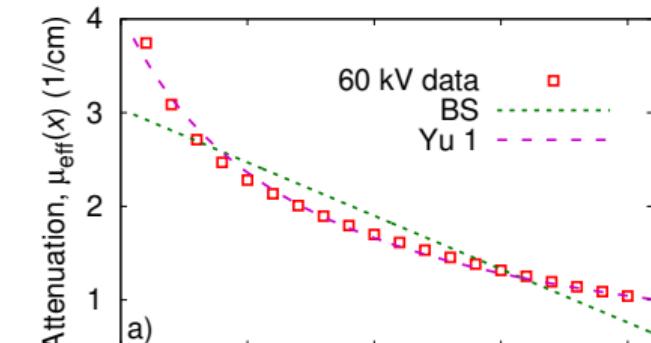
Heuristic model functions for $\mu_{\text{eff}}(x)$



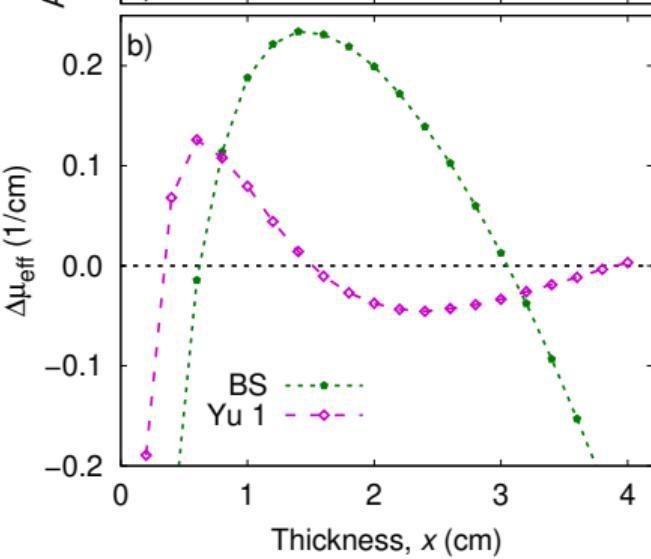
$$\mu_{\text{eff}}(x) = \mu_0 - \lambda x$$

Bjärngard & Shackford
(1994)

Heuristic model functions for $\mu_{\text{eff}}(x)$



$$\mu_{\text{eff}}(x) = \mu_0 - \lambda x$$

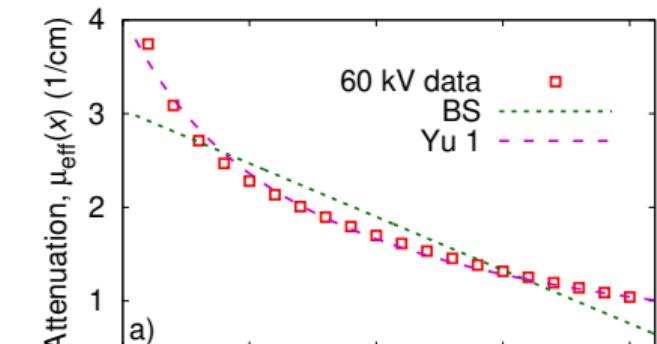


$$\mu_{\text{eff}}(x) = \frac{\mu_0}{1 + \lambda x}$$

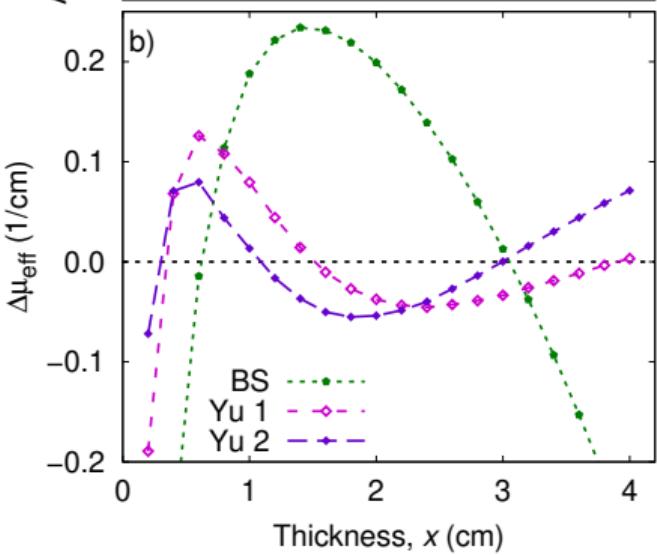
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Yu *et al.* (1997)

Heuristic model functions for $\mu_{\text{eff}}(x)$



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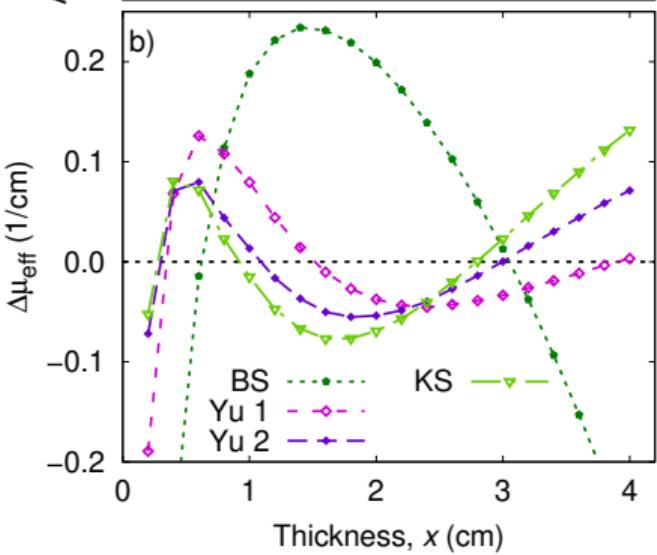
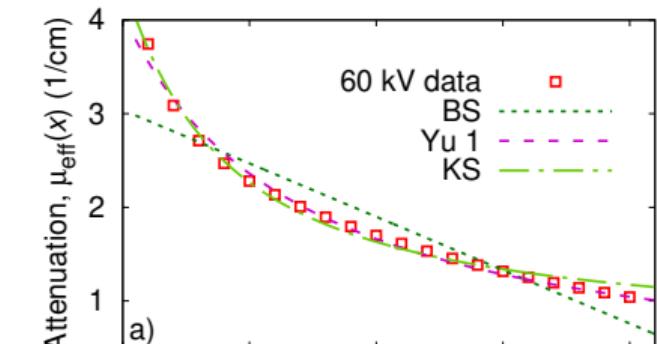
$$\mu_{\text{eff}}(x) = \frac{\mu_0}{1+\lambda x}$$

$$\mu_{\text{eff}}(x) = \frac{\mu_0}{(1+\lambda x)^\beta}$$

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Heuristic model functions for $\mu_{\text{eff}}(x)$



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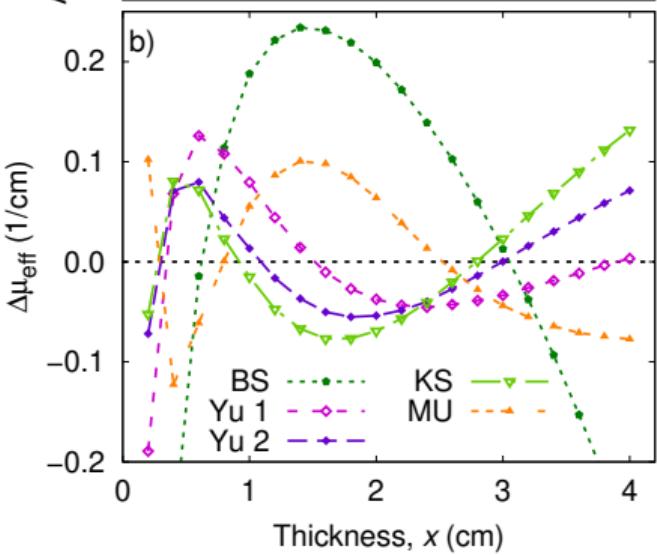
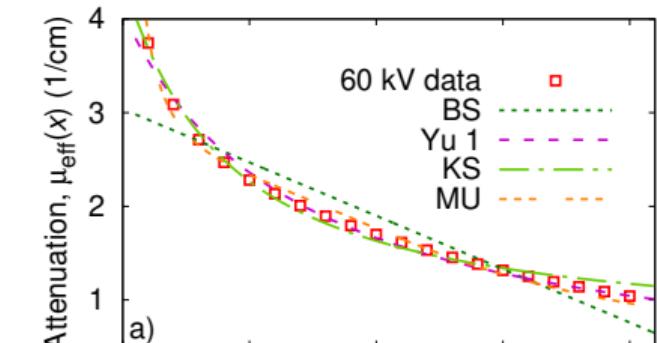
Yu *et al.* (1997)

$$\mu_{\text{eff}}(x) = \mu(E_{\max}) + \frac{2\mu_1}{x\sqrt{-\lambda_1^2 + 4\lambda_2}} \times$$

$$\left[\arctan\left(\frac{\lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2 x}{\sqrt{-\lambda_1^2 + 4\lambda_2}}\right) - \arctan\left(\frac{\lambda_1}{\sqrt{-\lambda_1^2 + 4\lambda_2}}\right) \right]$$

Kleinschmidt (1999)

Heuristic model functions for $\mu_{\text{eff}}(x)$



$$\mu_{\text{eff}}(x) = \mu_0 - \lambda x$$

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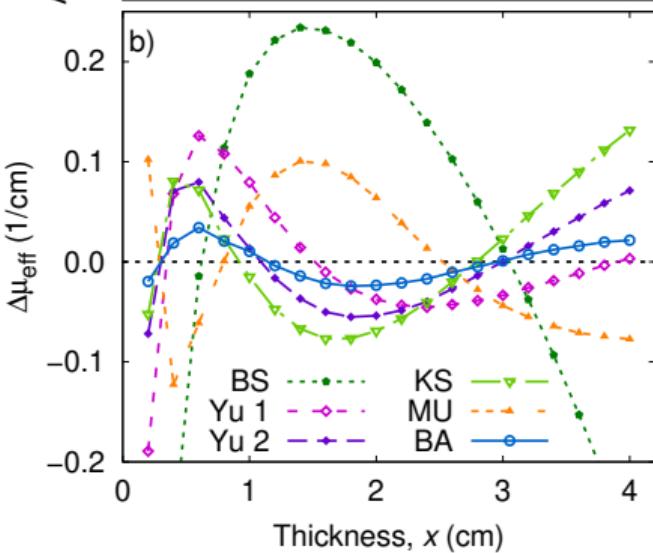
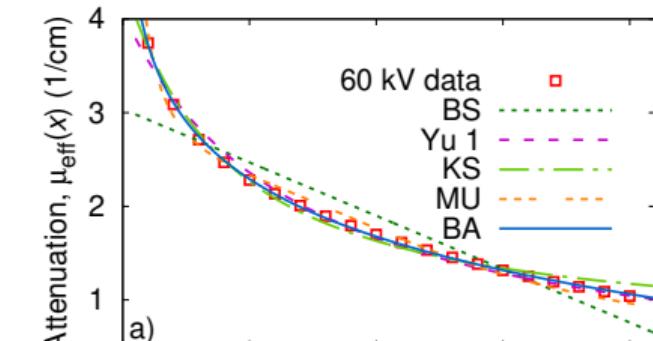
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Kleinschmidt (1999)

$$\mu_{\text{eff}}(x) = -\frac{1}{x} \ln [A + B \exp(-x/C)]$$

Mudde *et al.* (2008)

Heuristic model functions for $\mu_{\text{eff}}(x)$



$$\mu_{\text{eff}}(x) = \mu_0 - \lambda x$$

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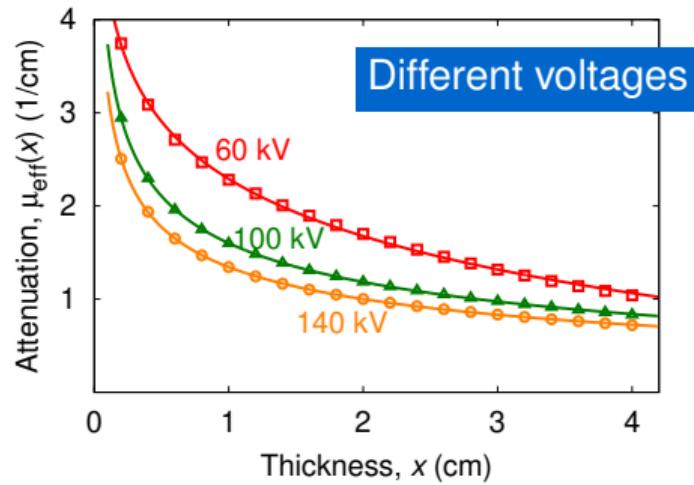
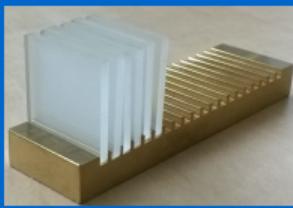
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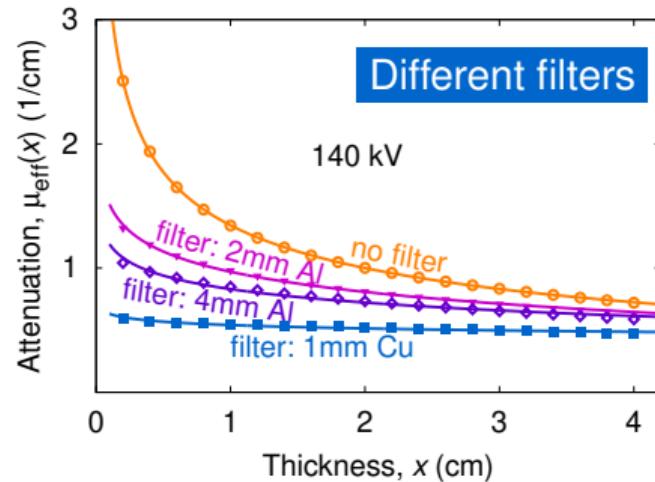
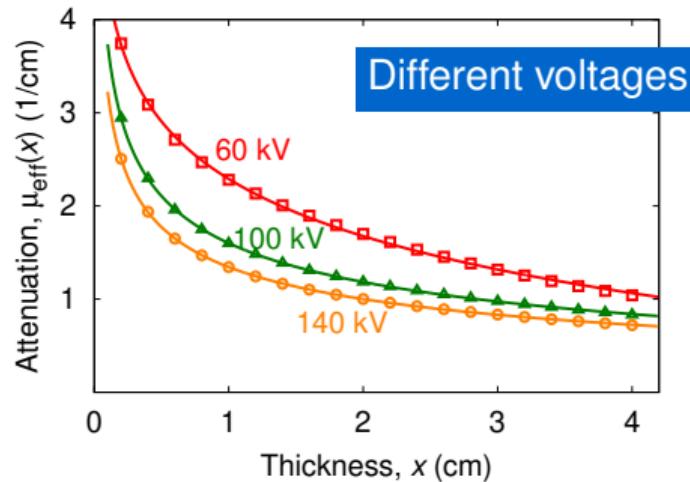
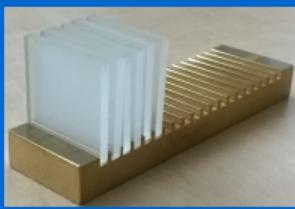
$$\mu_{\text{eff}}(x) = a + \frac{b}{x^\alpha}$$

Baur *et al.* (2019)
(this work)

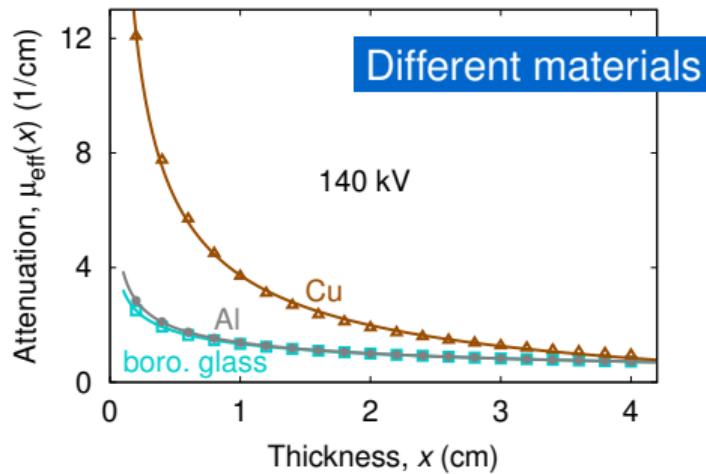
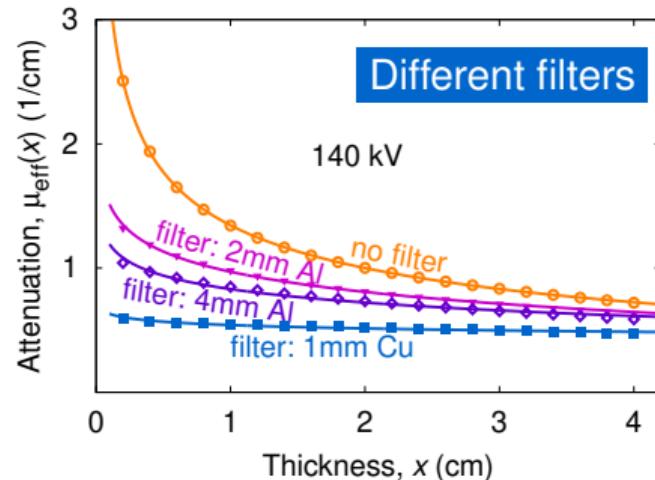
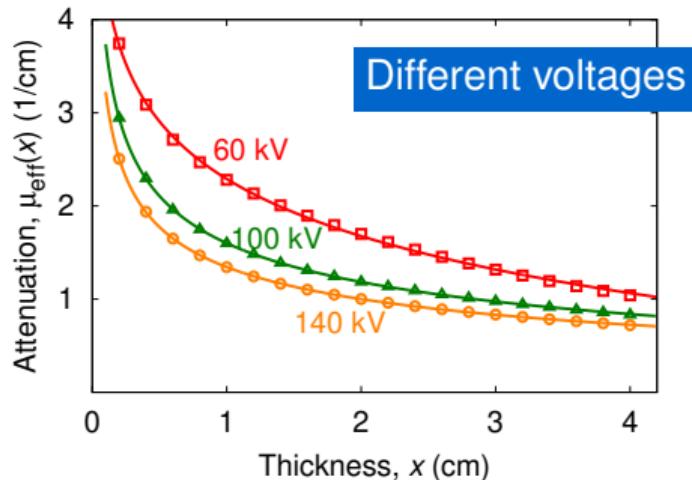
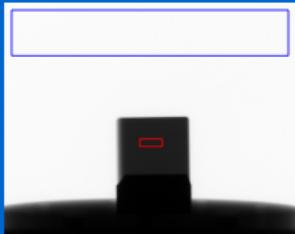
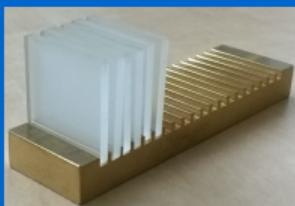
Applicability of
 $\mu_{\text{eff}}(x) = a + \frac{b}{x^\alpha}$



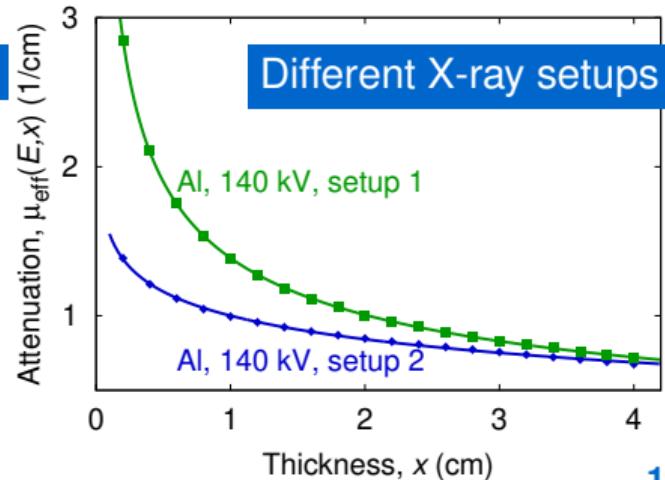
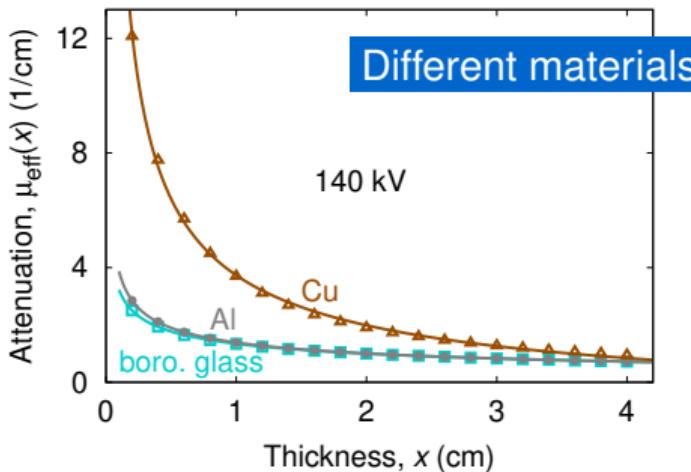
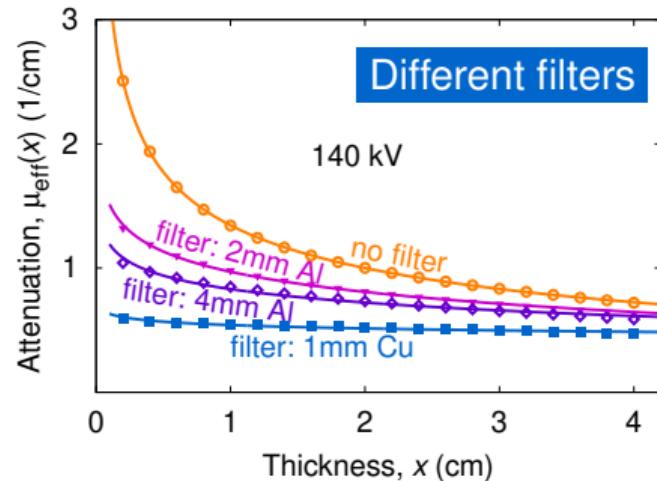
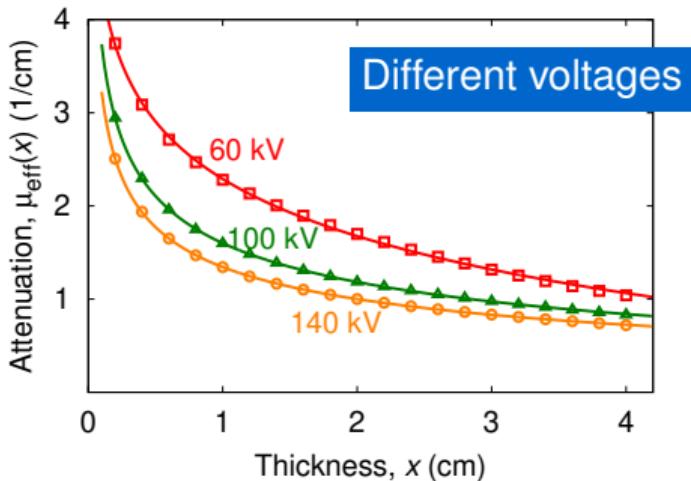
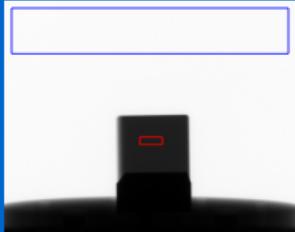
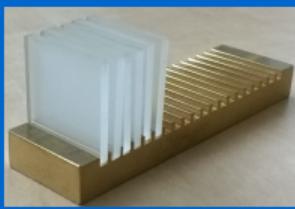
Applicability of
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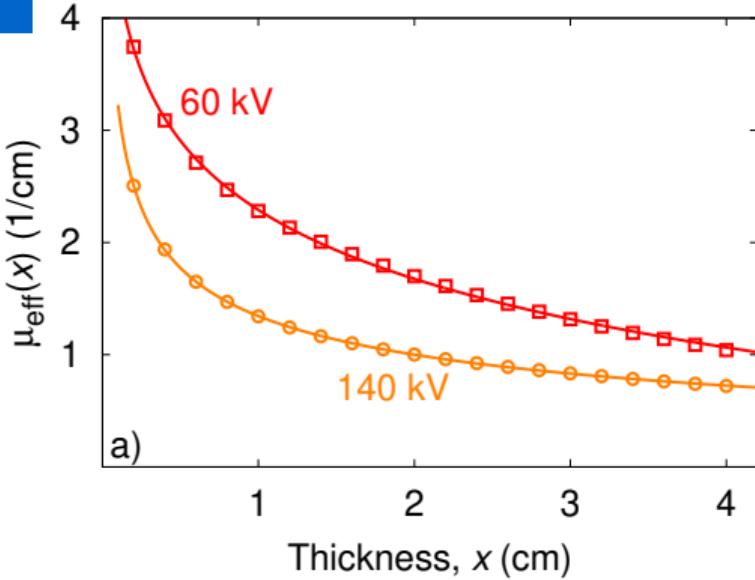
Determining the material thickness x

Generalized Beer-Lambert

$$I(x) = I_0 \exp(-\mu_{\text{eff}}(x) x)$$

Model function

$$\mu_{\text{eff}}(x) = a + \frac{b}{x^\alpha}$$



Determining the material thickness x

Generalized Beer-Lambert

$$I(x) = I_0 \exp(-\mu_{\text{eff}}(x)x)$$

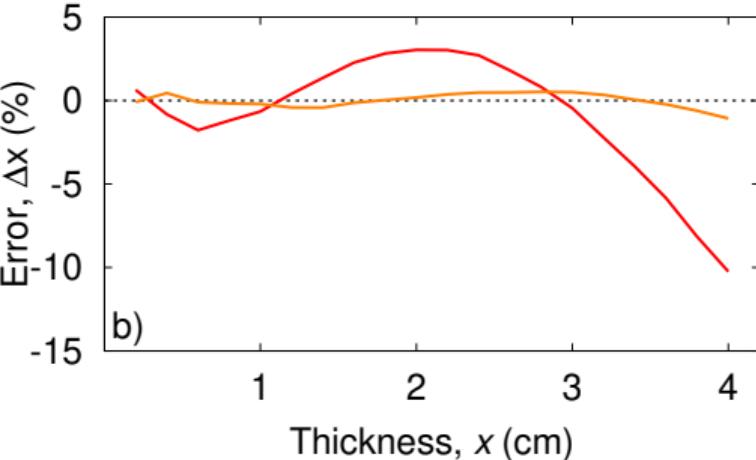
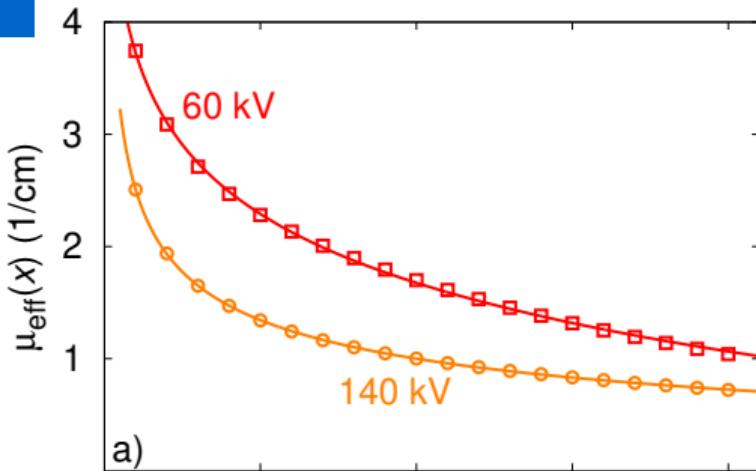
Model function

$$\mu_{\text{eff}}(x) = a + \frac{b}{x^\alpha}$$

Solve

$$ax + bx^{1-\alpha} + \ln\left(\frac{I(x)}{I_0}\right) = 0$$

e.g. Newton's method or look-up table



Determining the material thickness x

Generalized Beer-Lambert

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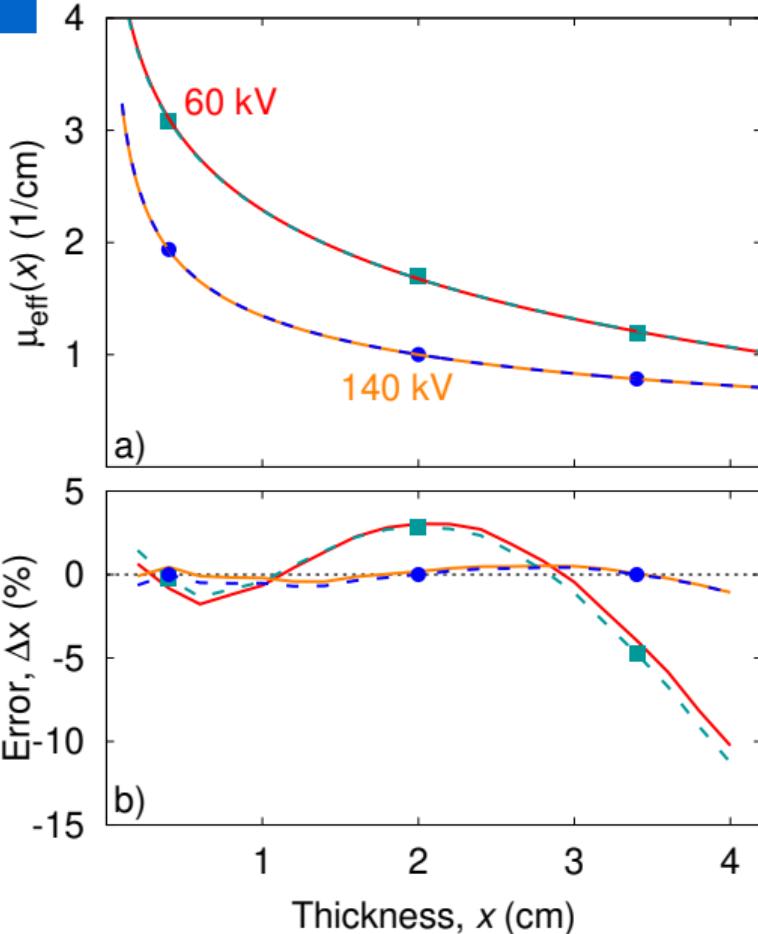
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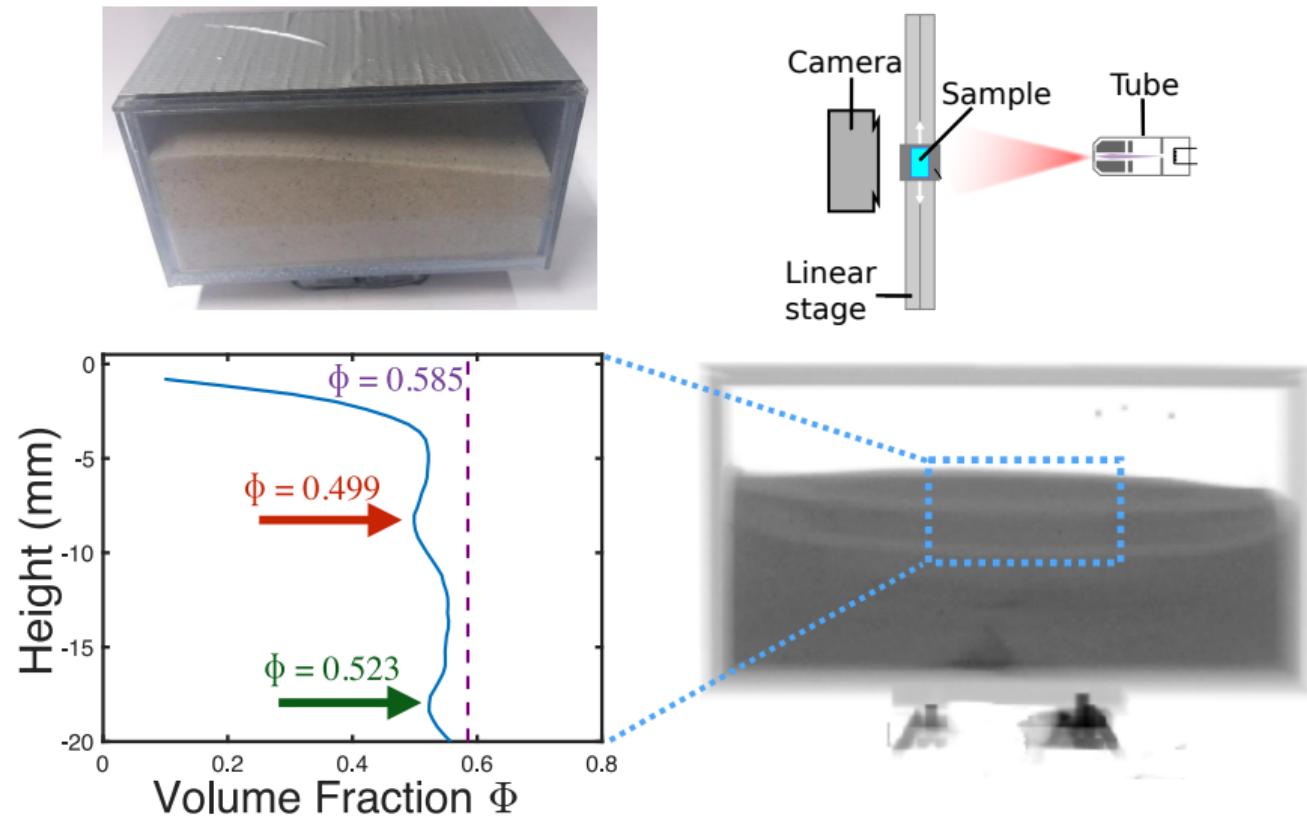
Solve

$$ax + bx^{1-\alpha} + \ln\left(\frac{I(x)}{I_0}\right) = 0$$

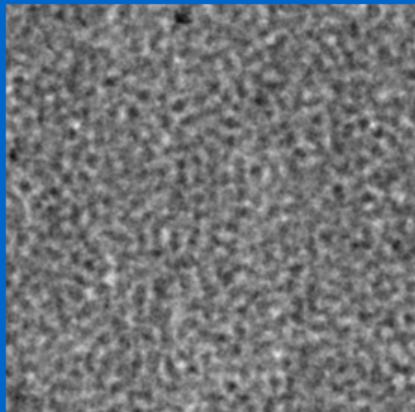
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Migrating shear bands in shaken granular matter, Kollmer *et al* (2020)

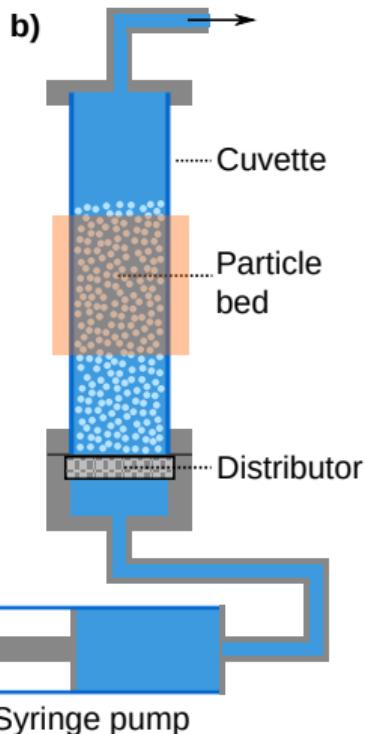
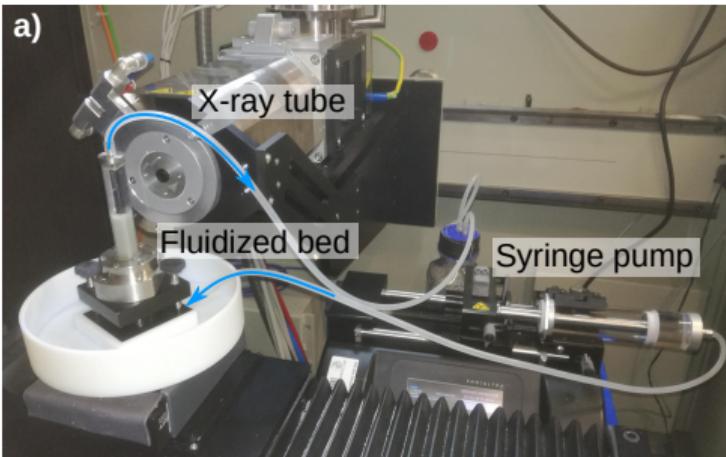


Measuring granular dynamics with X-ray Digital Fourier Analysis (X-DFA)

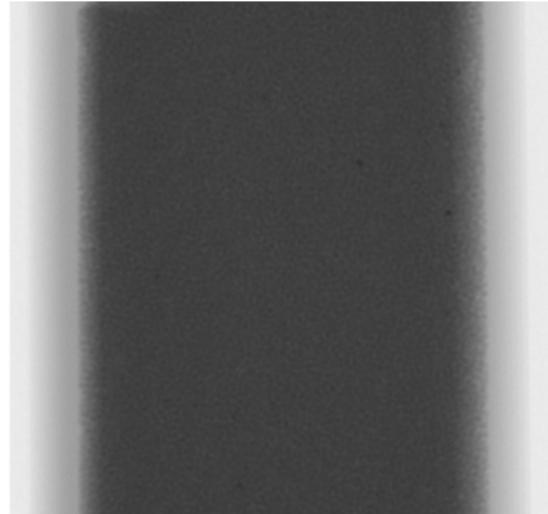


In collaboration with M. Escobedo & S. Egelhaaf, University of Düsseldorf

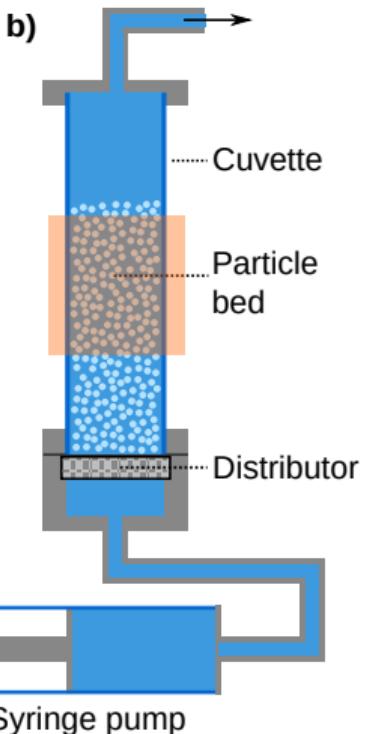
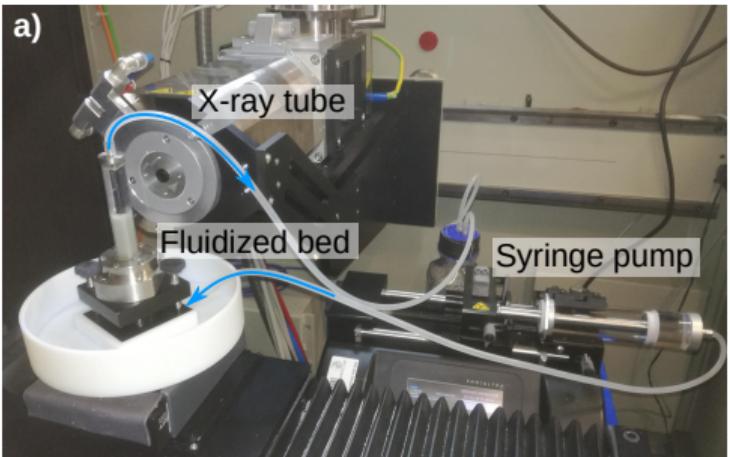
The system: A liquid fluidized bed



Radiogram

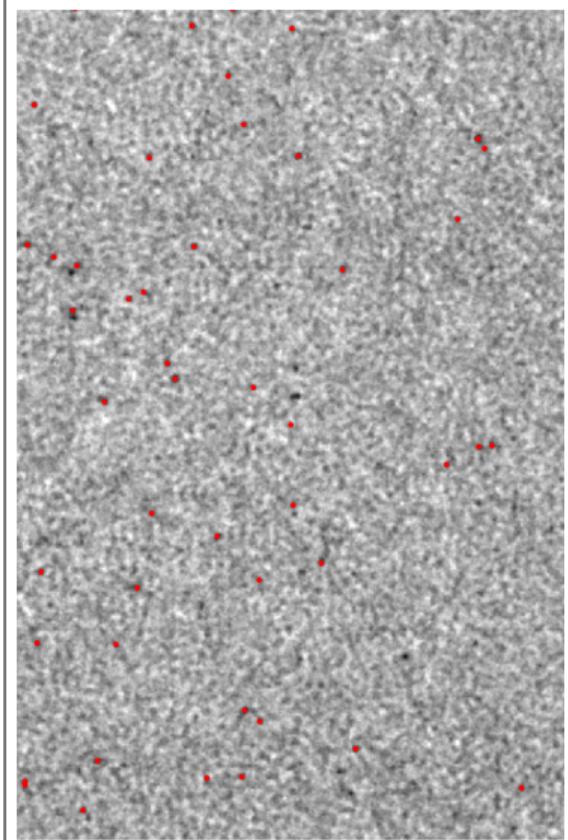


The system: A liquid fluidized bed

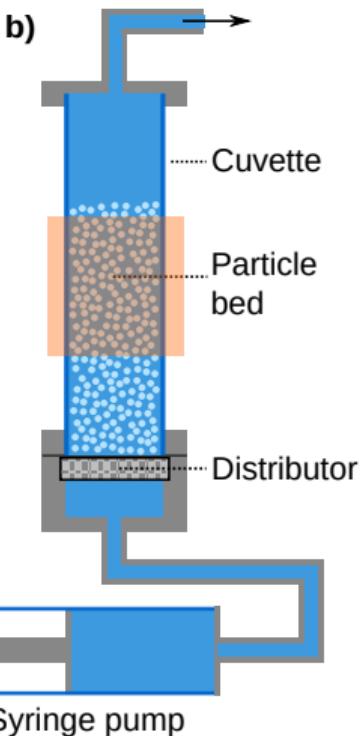
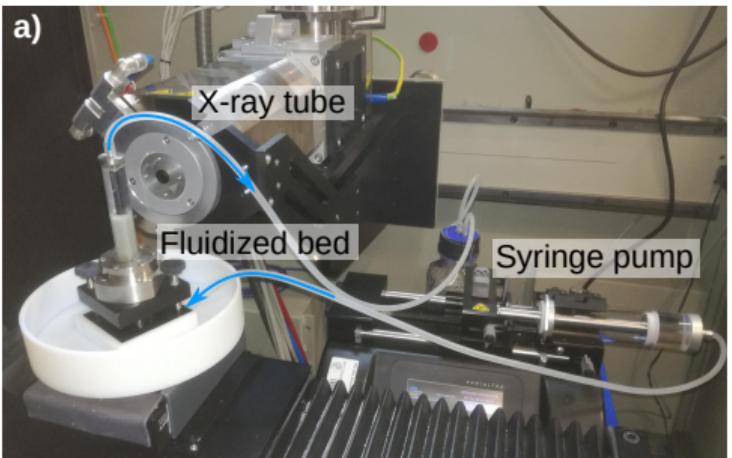


Particle tracking

Contrast: $\rho_{\text{tracer}} > \rho_{\text{bed}}$

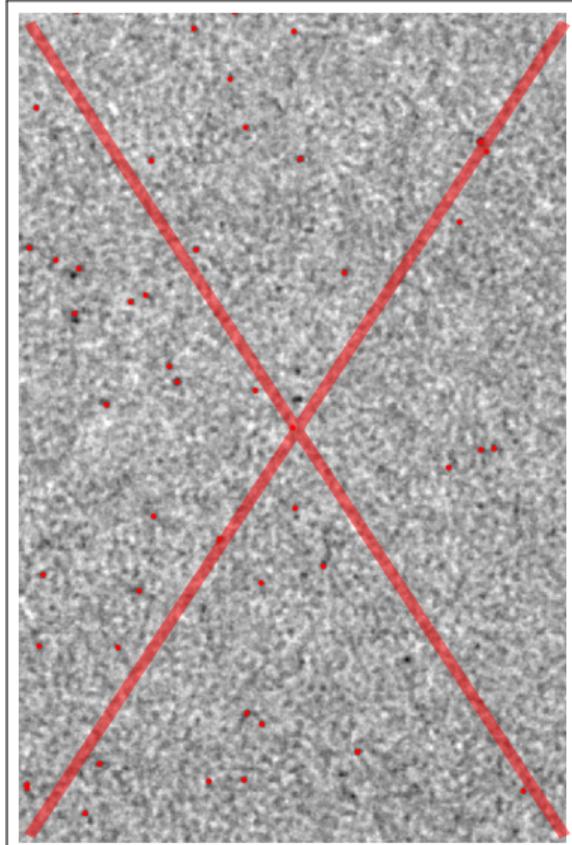


The system: A liquid fluidized bed

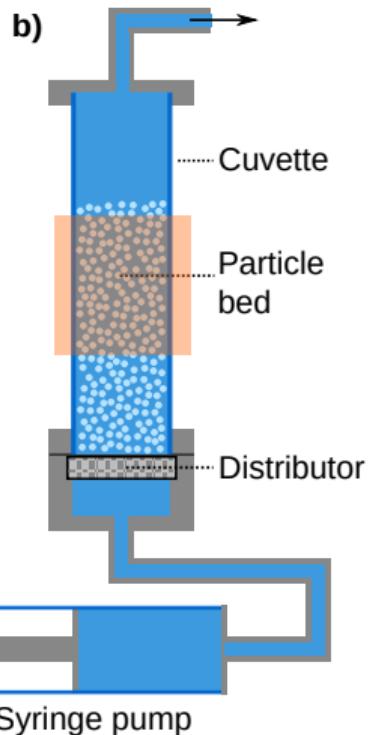
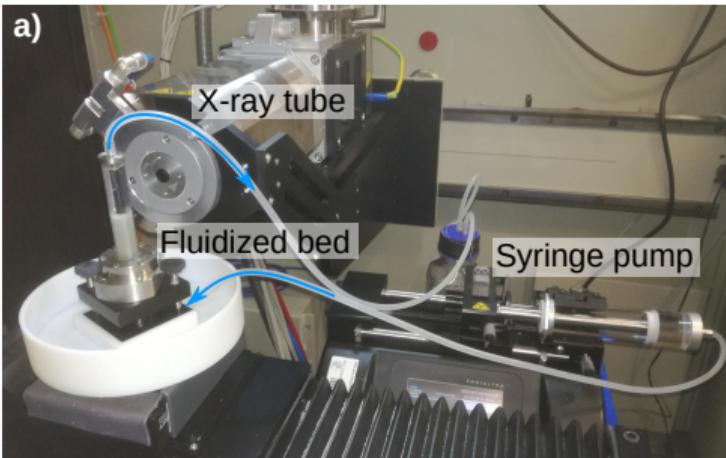


Particle tracking

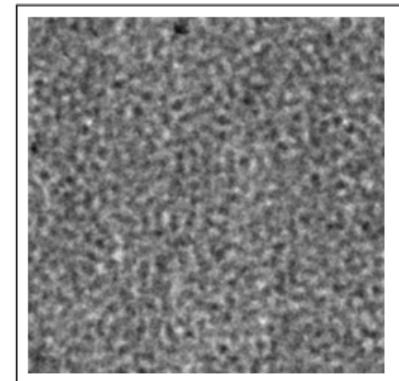
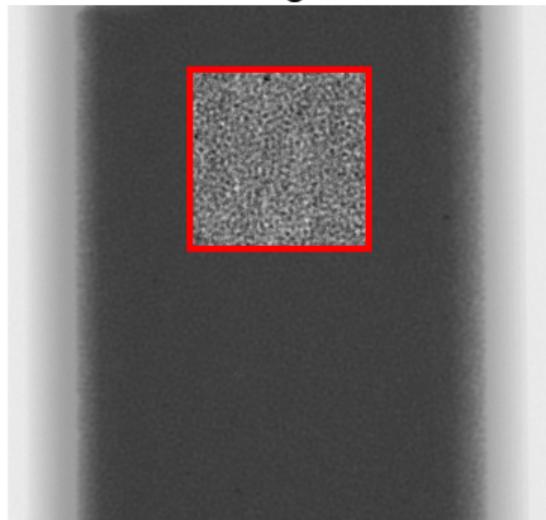
Contrast: $\rho_{\text{tracer}} > \rho_{\text{bed}}$



The system: A liquid fluidized bed



Radiogram



Differential Dynamic Microscopy (DDM)

	Up to now	This work
System	Dispersion, gels	Fluidized bed
Particles	Colloids $< 1 \mu\text{m}$	Granulates ($150 - 180 \mu\text{m}$)
Volume fraction	$\Phi \leq 0.33$	$0.45 < \Phi < 0.56$
Imaging	Light microscopy	X-ray radiography
Dynamics	Brownian motion, caging, glassy, collective motion	

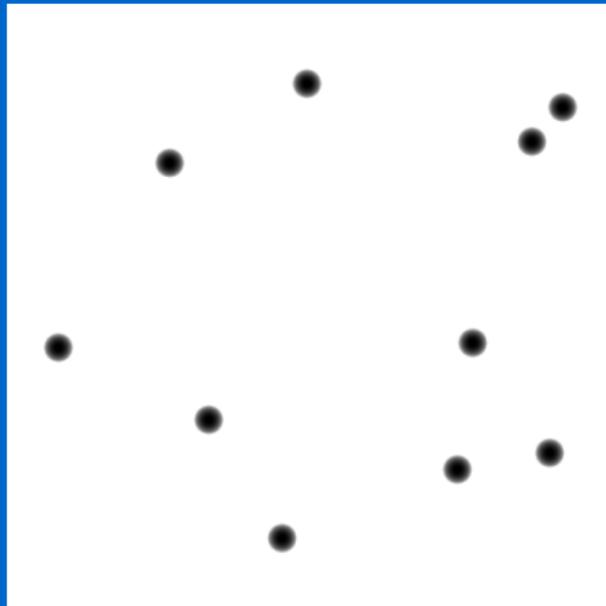
Extending Differential Dynamic Microscopy (DDM) to X-ray imaging

	Up to now	This work
System	Dispersion, gels	Fluidized bed
Particles	Colloids $< 1 \mu\text{m}$	Granulates (150 – 180) μm
Volume fraction	$\Phi \leq 0.33$	$0.45 < \Phi < 0.56$
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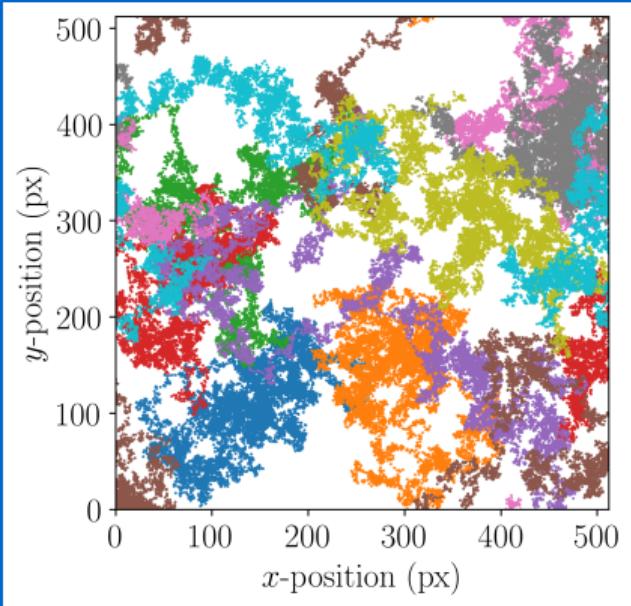
Digital Fourier Analysis of X-Ray radiograms (X-DFA)

Introduction to X-ray Digital Fourier Analysis (X-DFA)

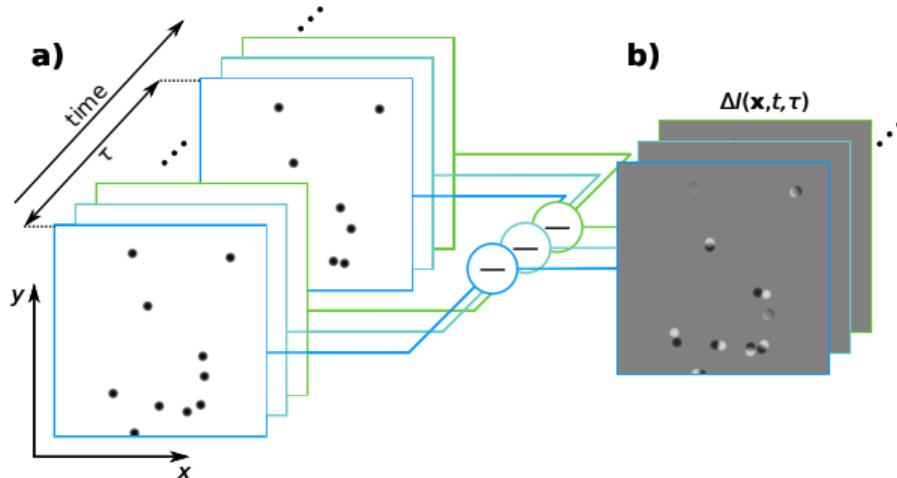
Synthetic radiograms



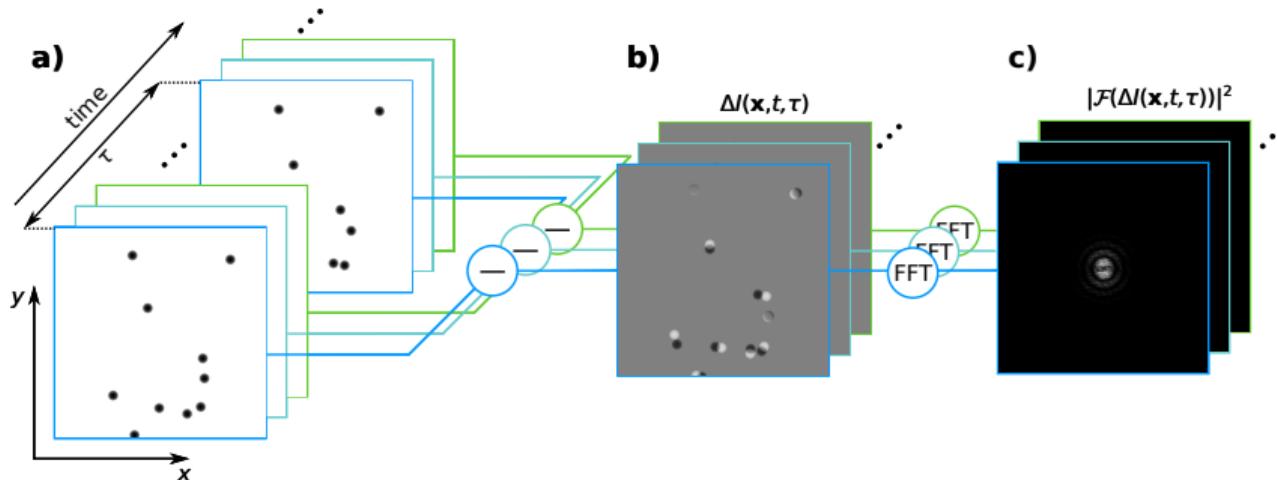
Particle trajectory



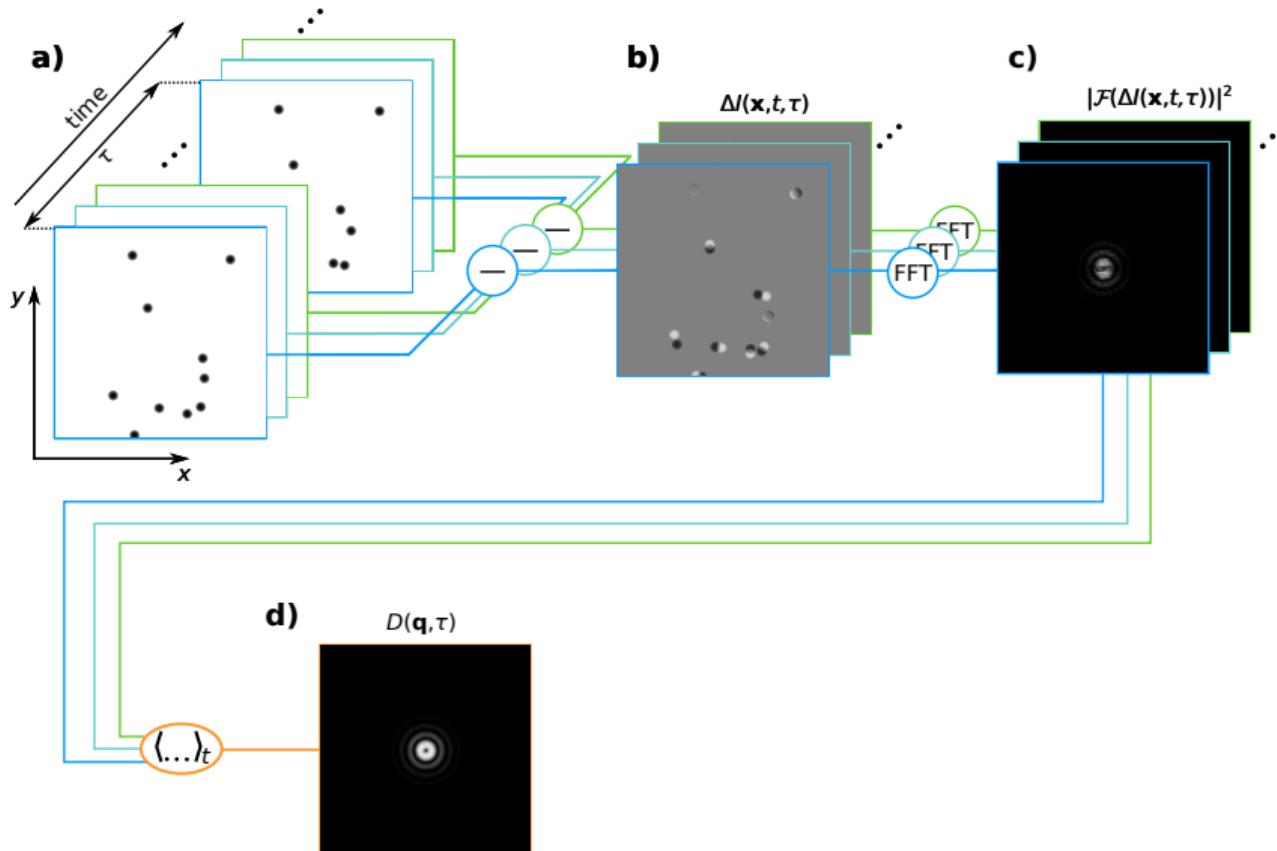
The image structure function $D(\mathbf{q}, \tau)$



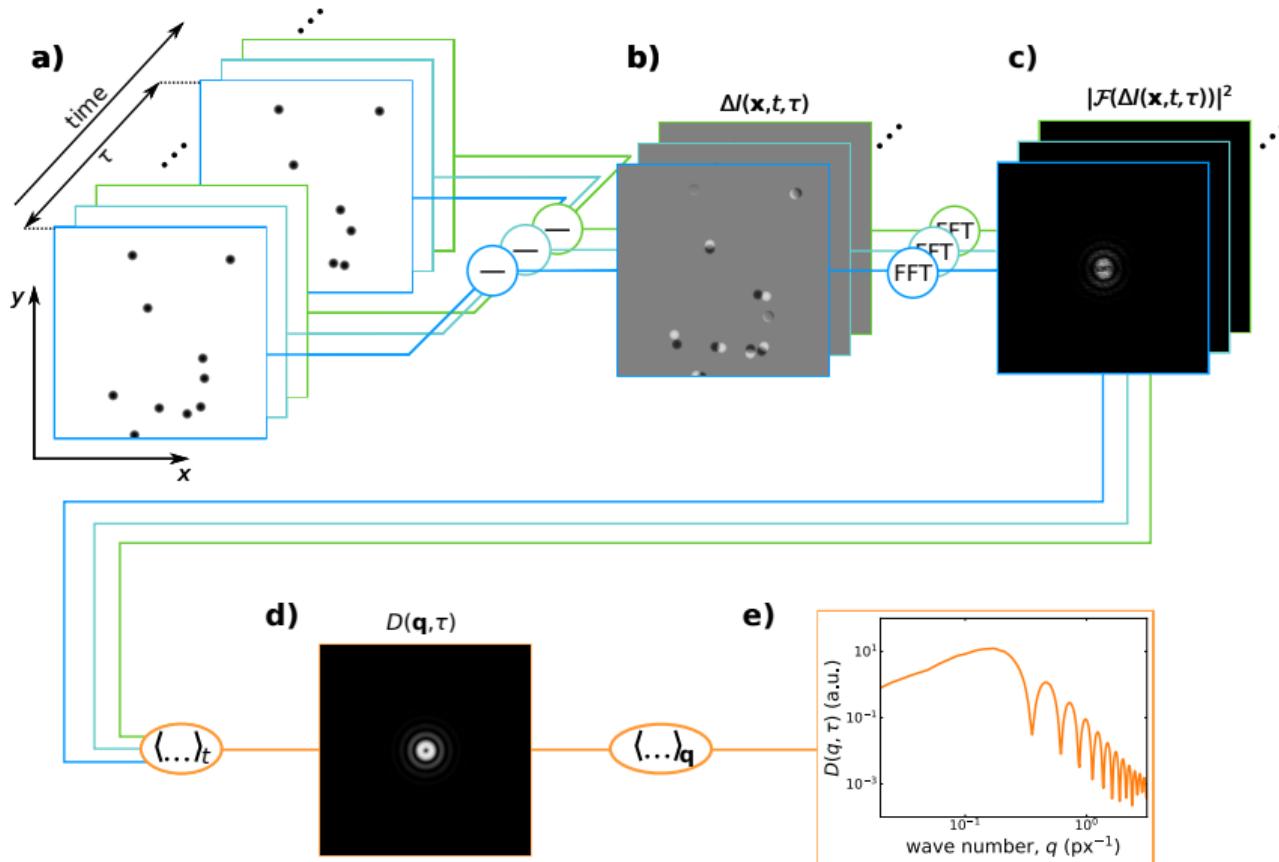
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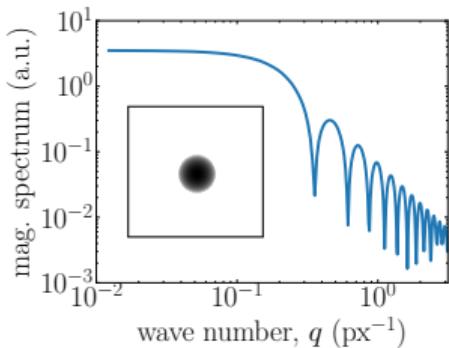
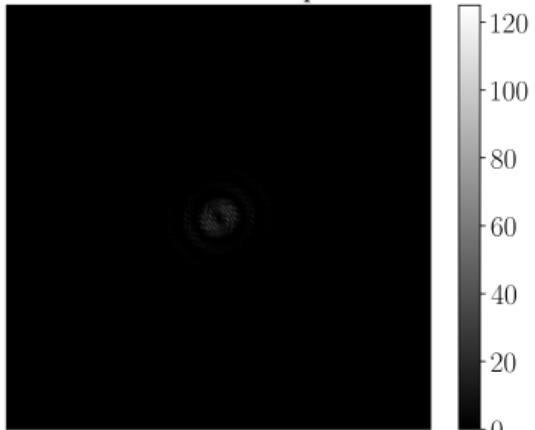


The image structure function $D(\mathbf{q}, \tau)$



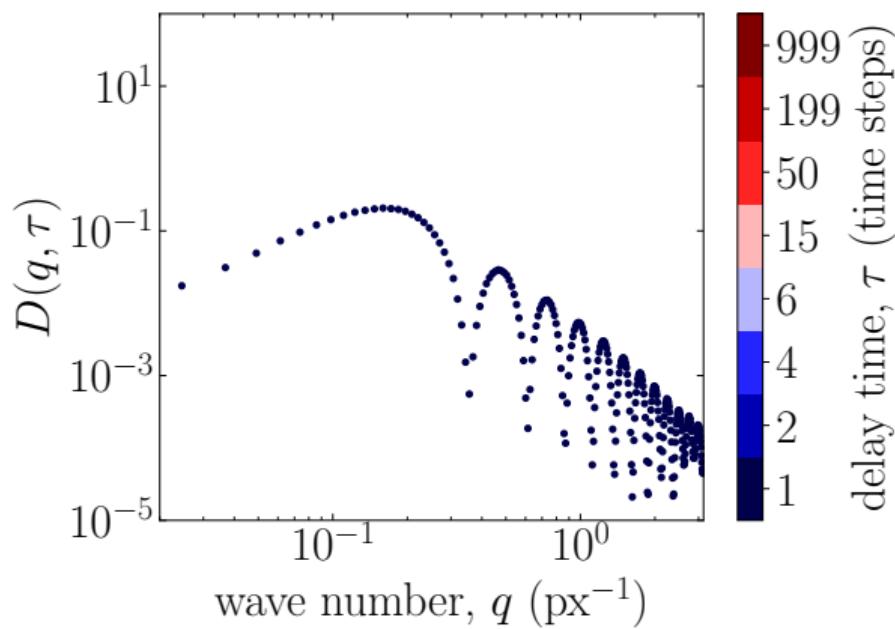
The image structure function $D(q, \tau)$

$\tau = 1$ time steps



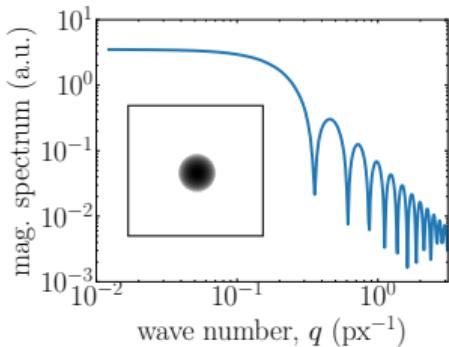
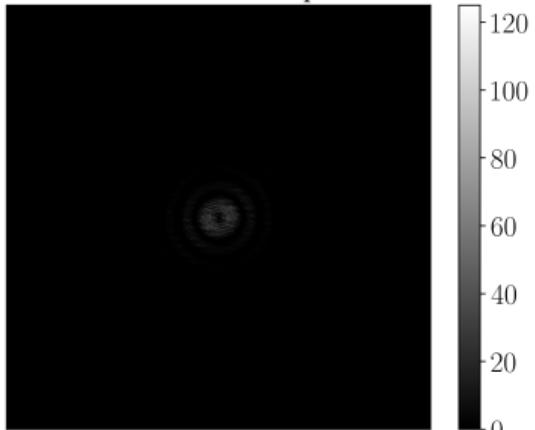
Time averaging: $D(\mathbf{q}, \tau) = \langle |\mathcal{F}(\Delta I)|^2 \rangle_t$

Azimuthal averaging: $D(\mathbf{q}, \tau) \rightarrow D(\mathbf{q}, \tau) \dots$



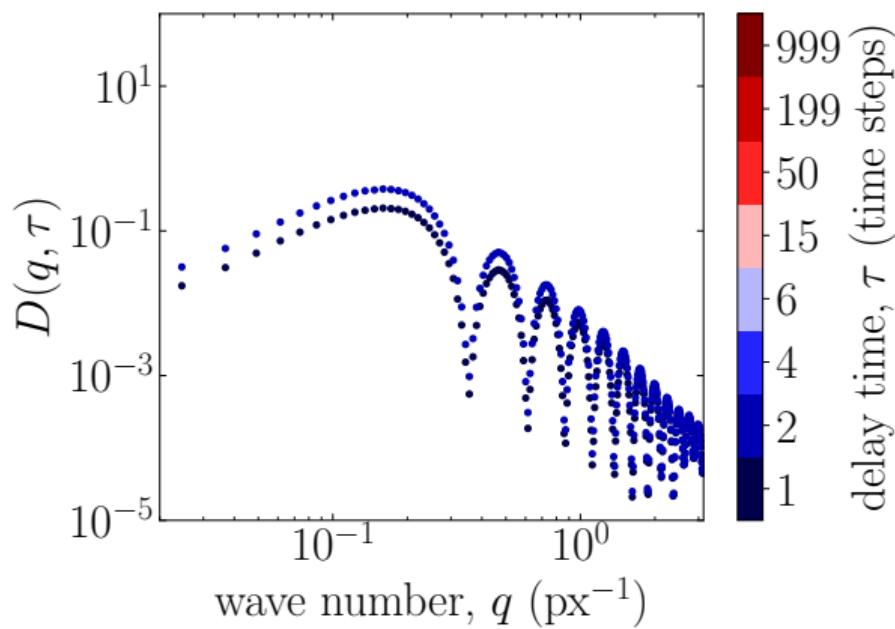
The image structure function $D(q, \tau)$

$\tau = 2$ time steps



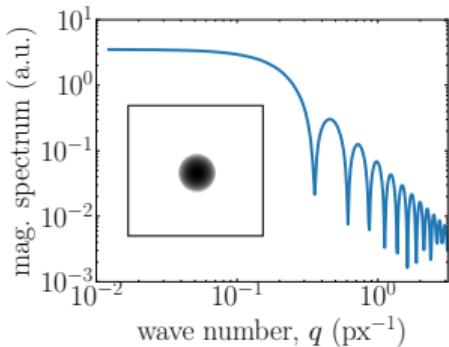
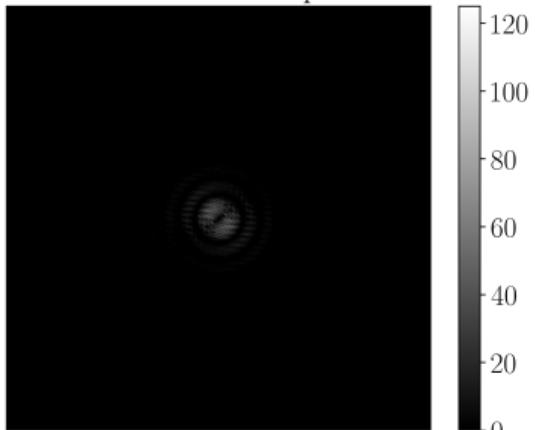
Time averaging: $D(\mathbf{q}, \tau) = \langle |\mathcal{F}(\Delta I)|^2 \rangle_t$

Azimuthal averaging: $D(\mathbf{q}, \tau) \rightarrow D(\mathbf{q}, \tau) \dots$



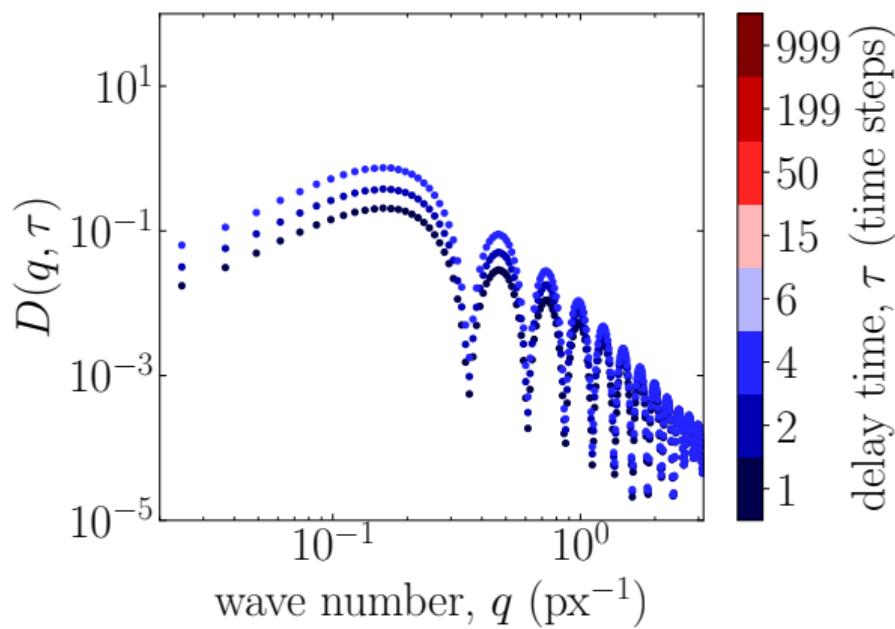
The image structure function $D(q, \tau)$

$\tau = 4$ time steps



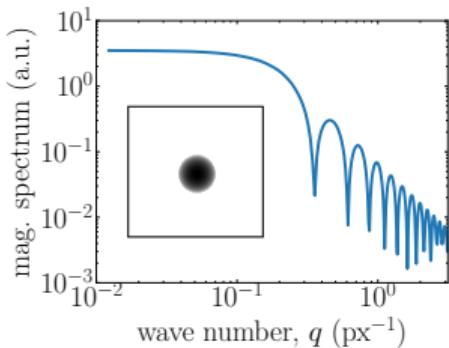
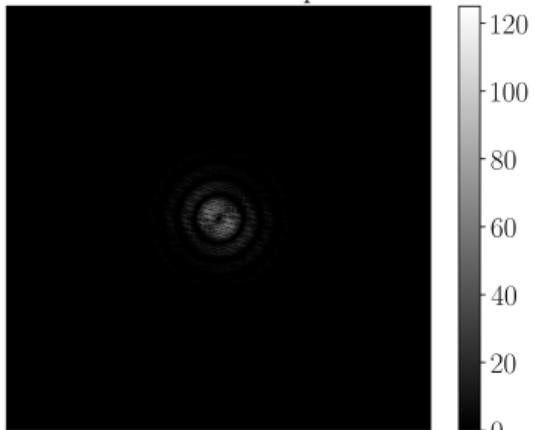
Time averaging: $D(\mathbf{q}, \tau) = \langle |\mathcal{F}(\Delta I)|^2 \rangle_t$

Azimuthal averaging: $D(\mathbf{q}, \tau) \rightarrow D(\mathbf{q}, \tau) \dots$



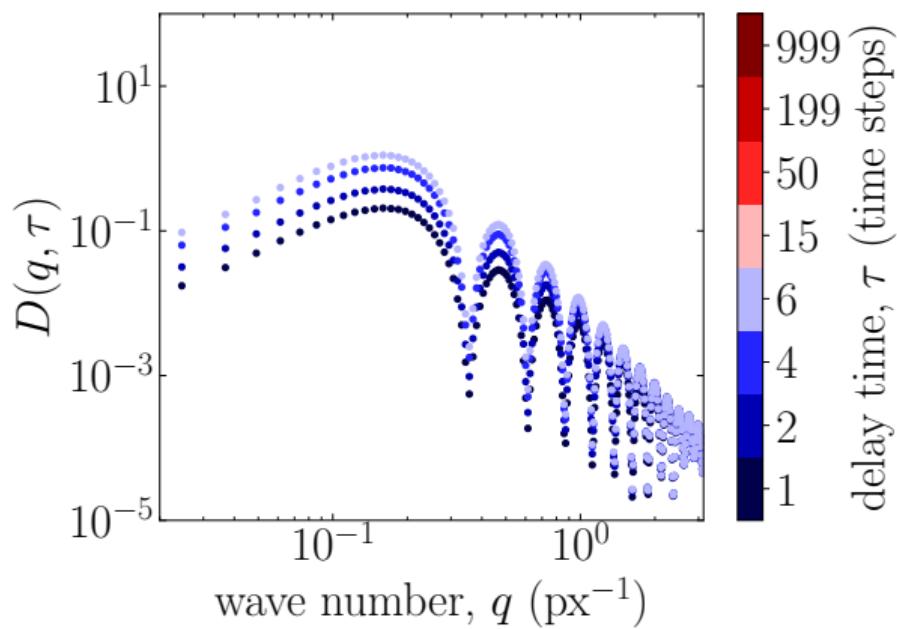
The image structure function $D(q, \tau)$

$\tau = 6$ time steps

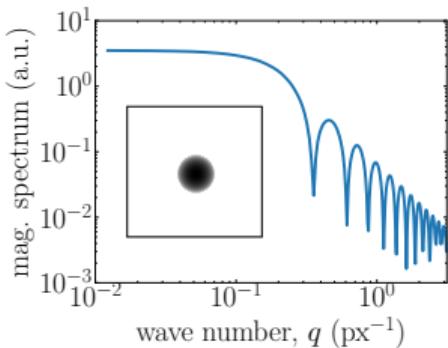
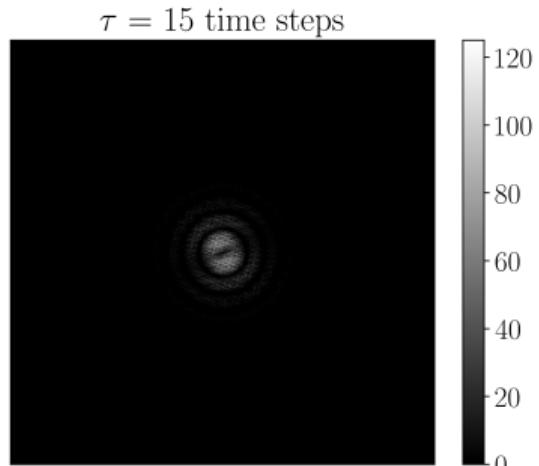


Time averaging: $D(\mathbf{q}, \tau) = \langle |\mathcal{F}(\Delta I)|^2 \rangle_t$

Azimuthal averaging: $D(\mathbf{q}, \tau) \rightarrow D(\mathbf{q}, \tau) \dots$

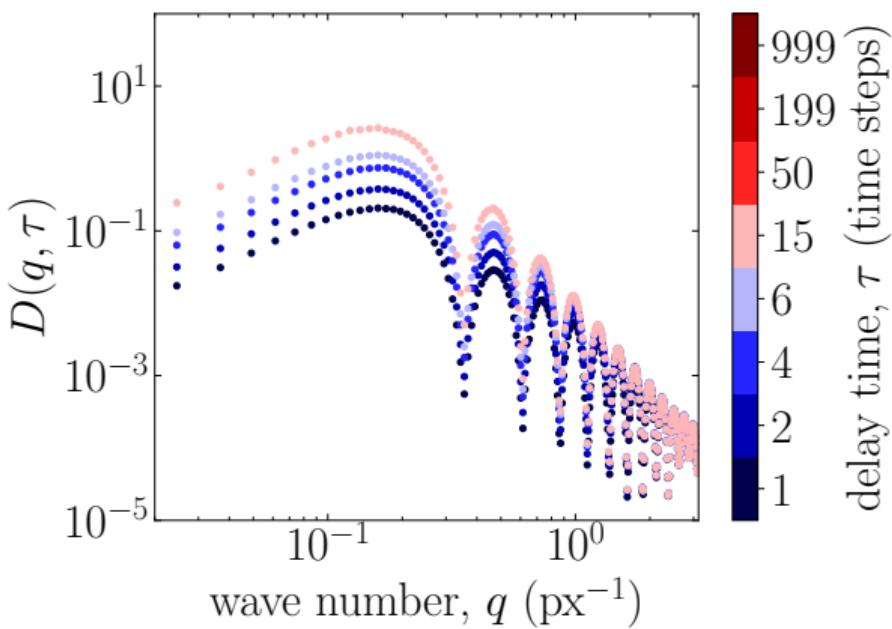


The image structure function $D(q, \tau)$

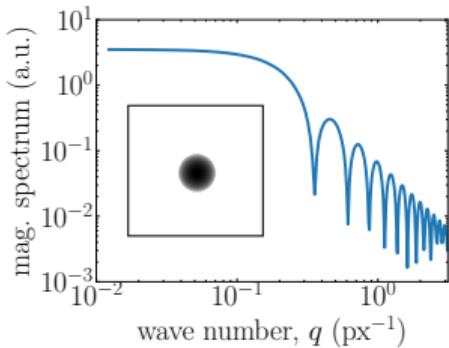
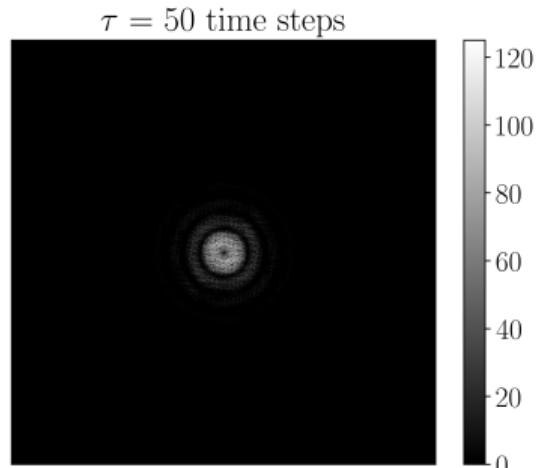


Time averaging: $D(\mathbf{q}, \tau) = \langle |\mathcal{F}(\Delta I)|^2 \rangle_t$

Azimuthal averaging: $D(\mathbf{q}, \tau) \rightarrow D(\mathbf{q}, \tau) \dots$

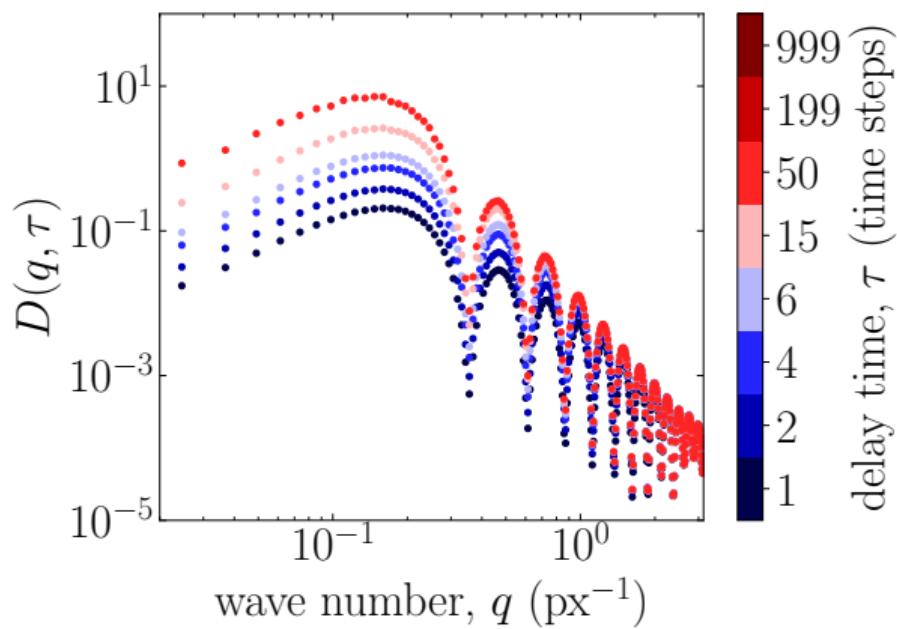


The image structure function $D(q, \tau)$



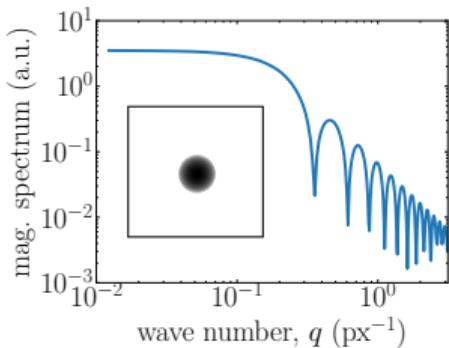
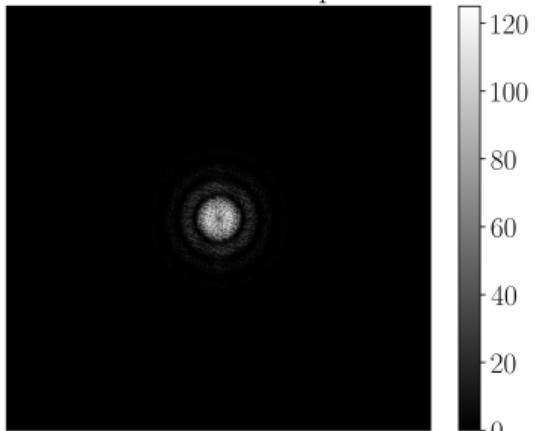
Time averaging: $D(\mathbf{q}, \tau) = \langle |\mathcal{F}(\Delta I)|^2 \rangle_t$

Azimuthal averaging: $D(\mathbf{q}, \tau) \rightarrow D(\mathbf{q}, \tau) \dots$



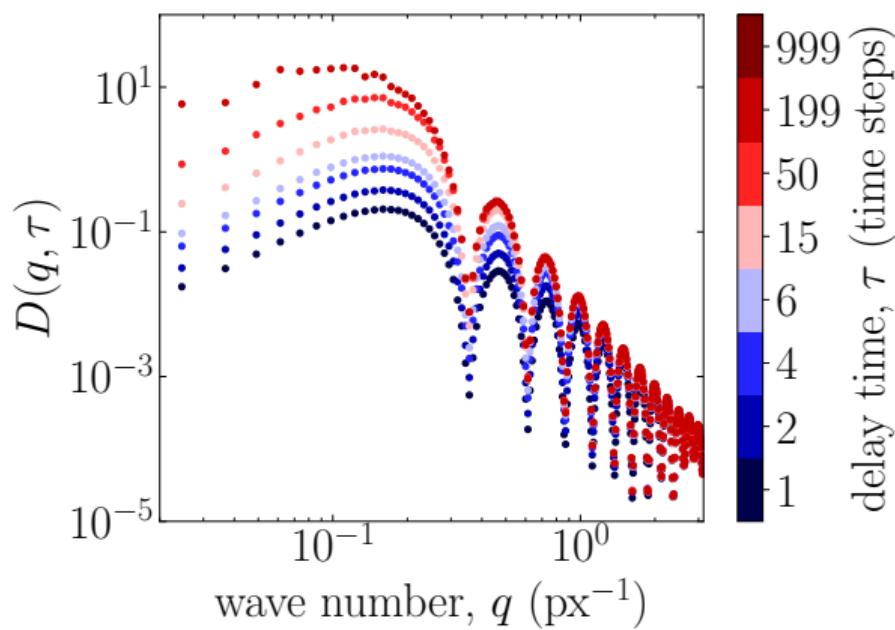
The image structure function $D(q, \tau)$

$\tau = 199$ time steps

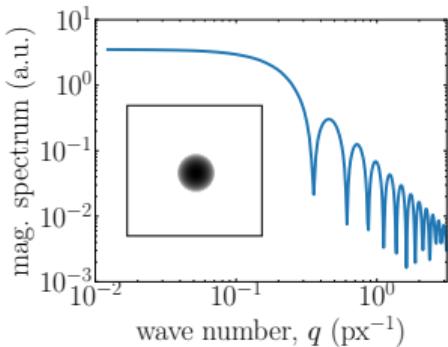
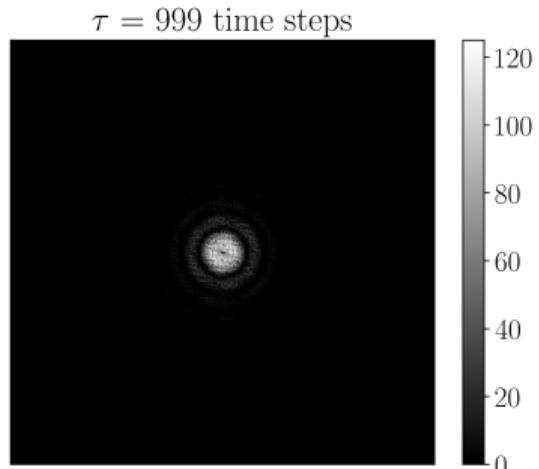


Time averaging: $D(\mathbf{q}, \tau) = \langle |\mathcal{F}(\Delta I)|^2 \rangle_t$

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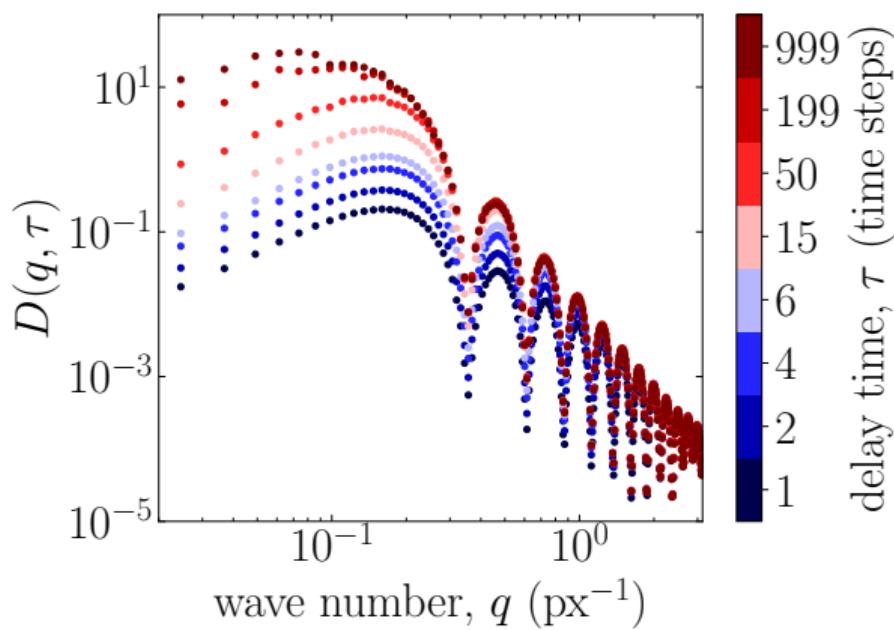


The image structure function $D(q, \tau)$

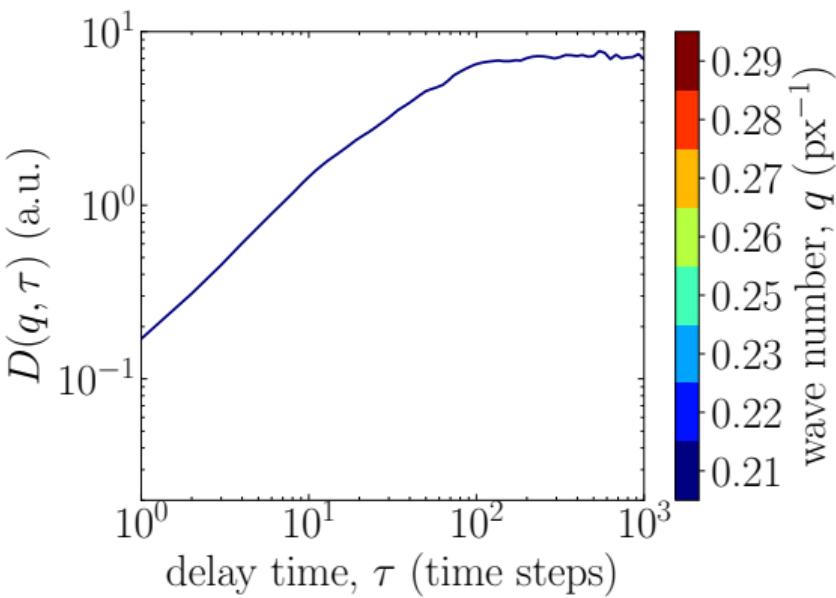
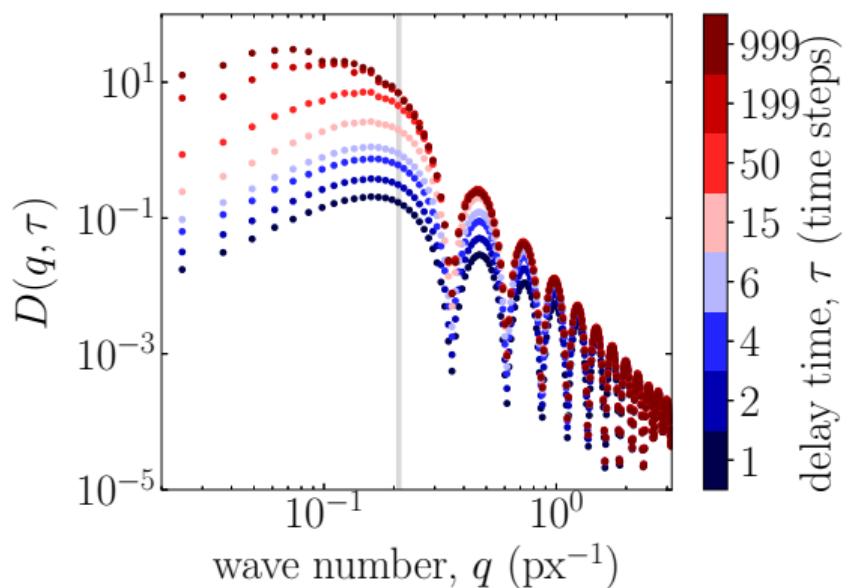


Time averaging: $D(\mathbf{q}, \tau) = \langle |\mathcal{F}(\Delta I)|^2 \rangle_t$

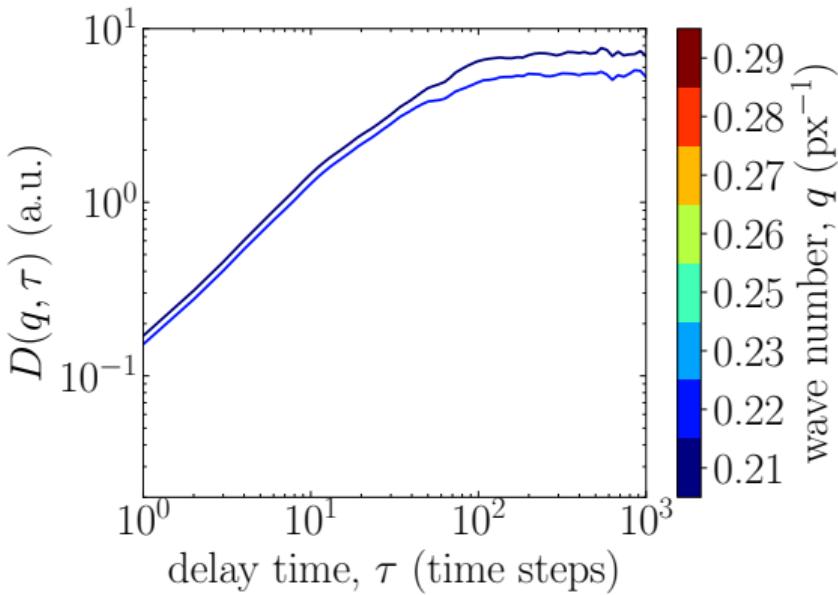
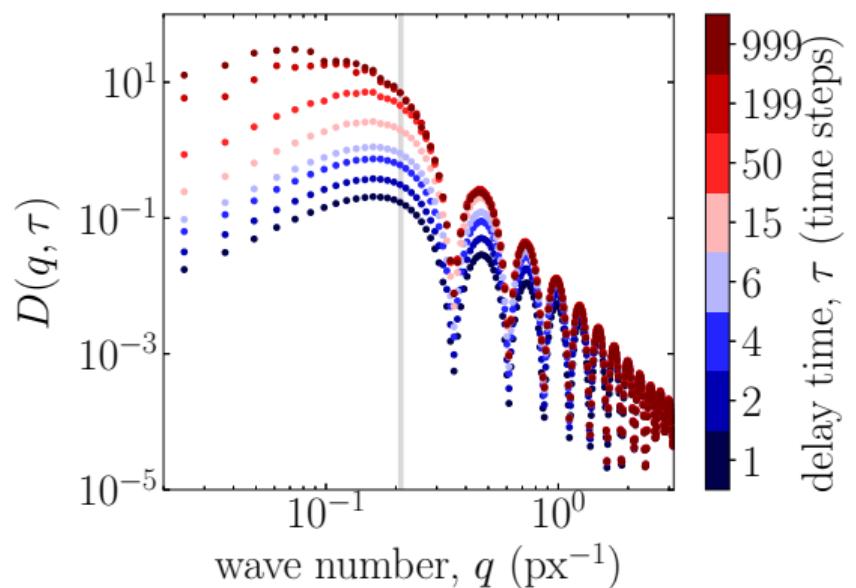
Azimuthal averaging: $D(\mathbf{q}, \tau) \rightarrow D(\mathbf{q}, \tau) \dots$



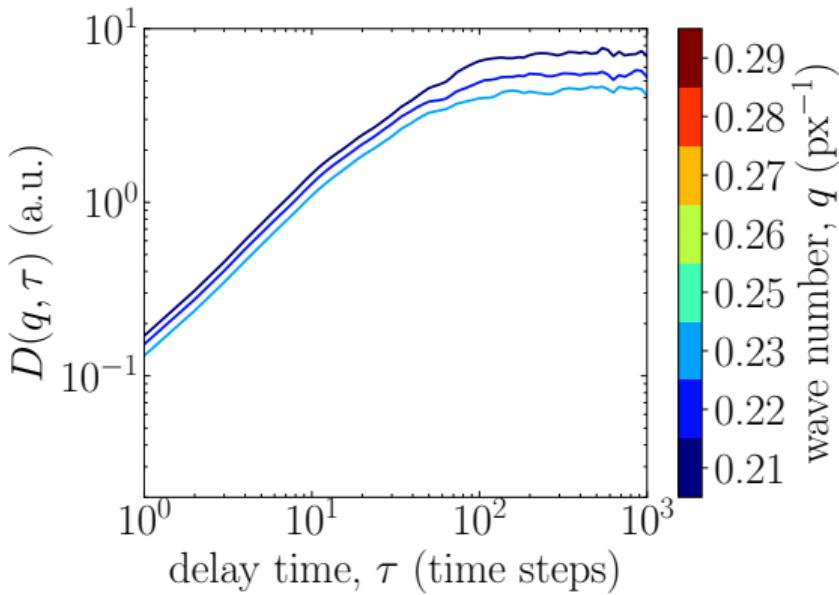
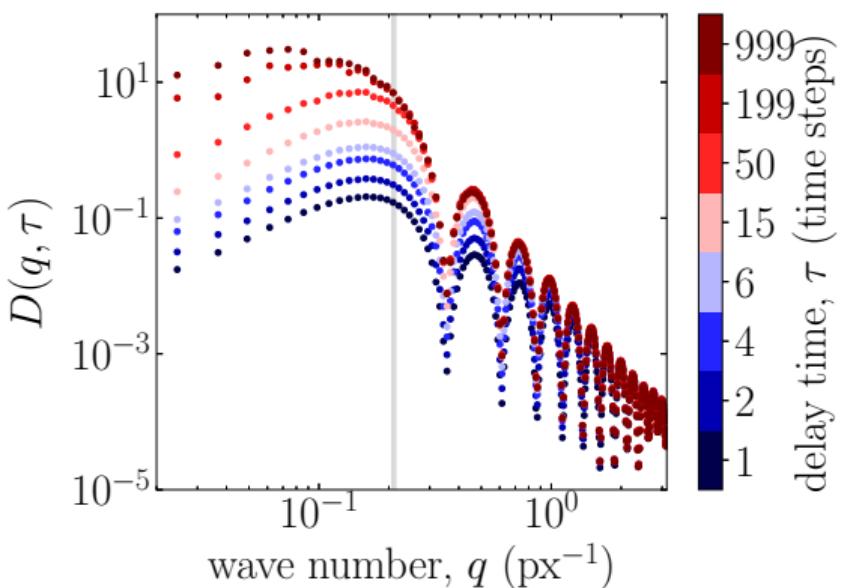
The image structure function $D(q, \tau)$



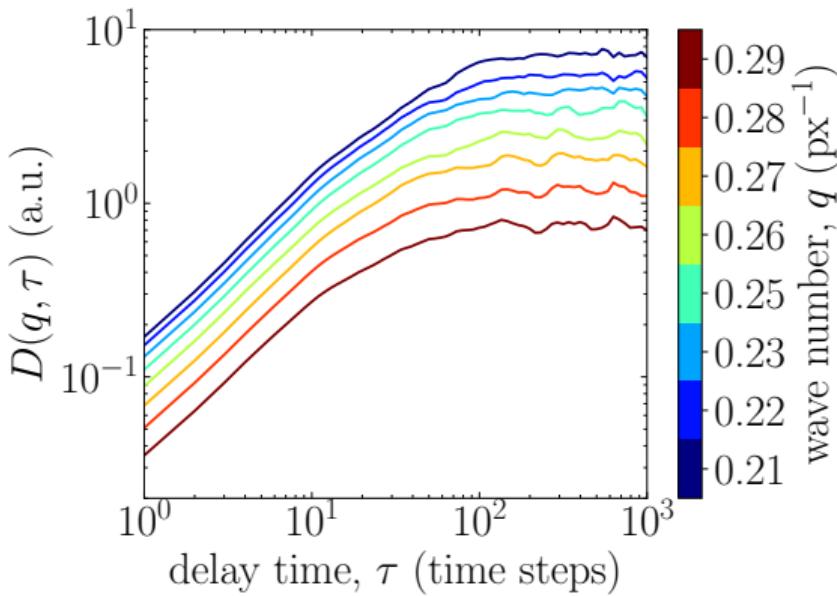
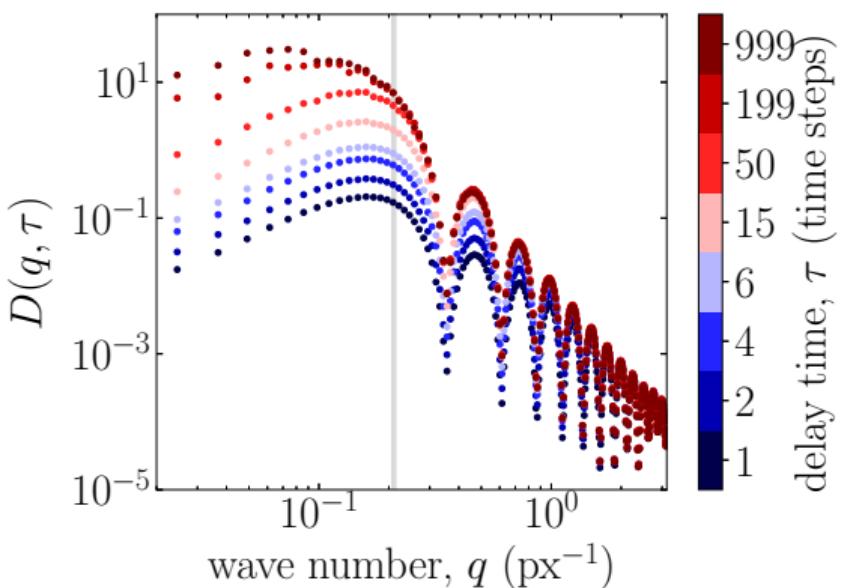
The image structure function $D(q, \tau)$



The image structure function $D(q, \tau)$



The image structure function $D(q, \tau)$



Linear space invariant imaging

$$D(q, \tau) = \left\langle |I(q, t + \tau) - I(q, t)|^2 \right\rangle_t$$

Linear space invariant imaging

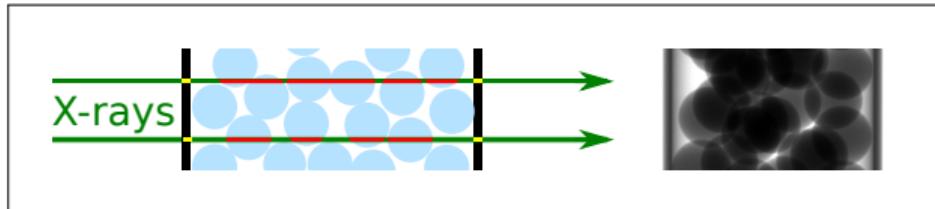
$$\begin{aligned} D(q, \tau) &= \left\langle |I(q, t + \tau) - I(q, t)|^2 \right\rangle_t \\ &= A(q) \left[1 - \frac{\left\langle I^*(q, t) I(q, t + \tau) \right\rangle_t}{\left\langle |I(q, t)|^2 \right\rangle_t} \right] + B(q) \end{aligned}$$

Linear space invariant imaging

$$\begin{aligned} D(q, \tau) &= \left\langle |I(q, t + \tau) - I(q, t)|^2 \right\rangle_t \\ &= A(q) \underbrace{\left[1 - \frac{\langle I^*(q, t) I(q, t + \tau) \rangle_t}{\langle |I(q, t)|^2 \rangle_t} \right]}_{\text{Image correlation function}} + B(q) \end{aligned}$$

Linear space invariant imaging

$$\begin{aligned} D(q, \tau) &= \left\langle |I(q, t + \tau) - I(q, t)|^2 \right\rangle_t \\ &= A(q) \underbrace{\left[1 - \frac{\langle I^*(q, t) I(q, t + \tau) \rangle_t}{\langle |I(q, t)|^2 \rangle_t} \right]}_{\text{Image correlation function}} + B(q) \end{aligned}$$



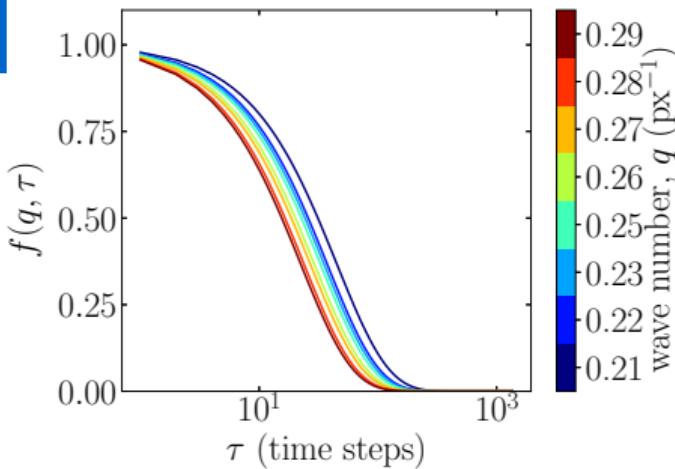
Intermediate scattering function

$$f(q, \tau) = \frac{\langle \rho^*(q, t) \rho(q, t + \tau) \rangle_t}{\langle |\rho(q, t)|^2 \rangle_t}$$

Intermediate scattering function $f(q, \tau)$

Brownian motion: $f(q, \tau) = \exp(-q^2\tau/\tau_D)$

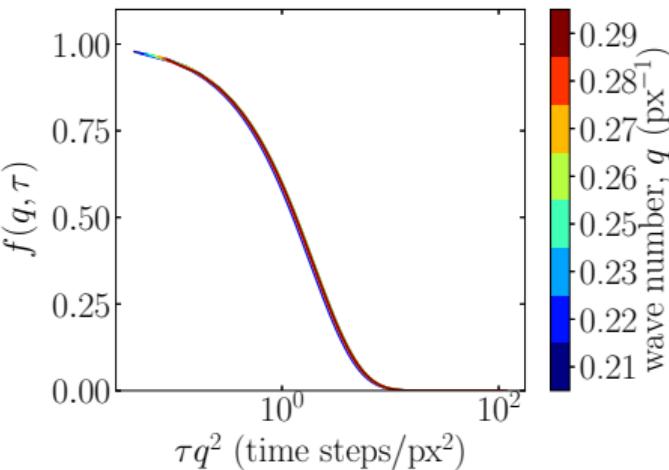
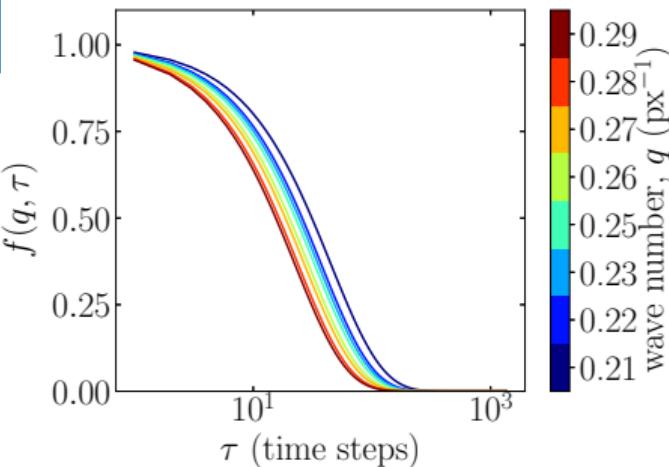
- Non-interacting particles
- Gaussian velocity distribution



Intermediate scattering function $f(q, \tau)$

Brownian motion: $f(q, \tau) = \exp(-q^2 \tau / \tau_D)$

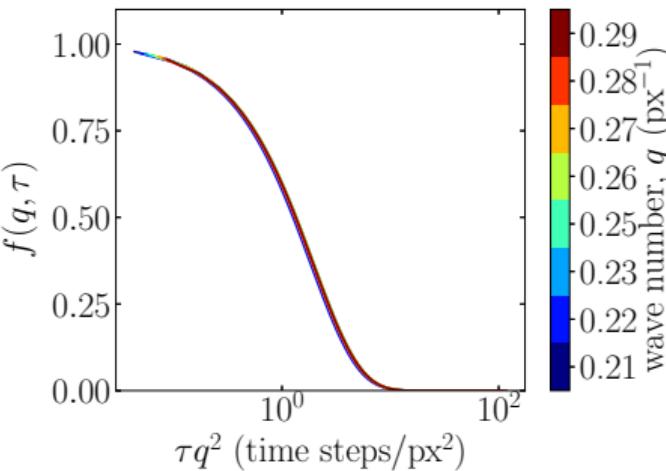
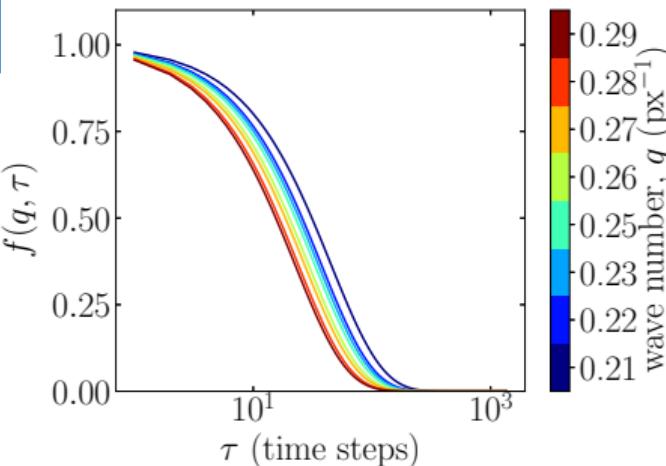
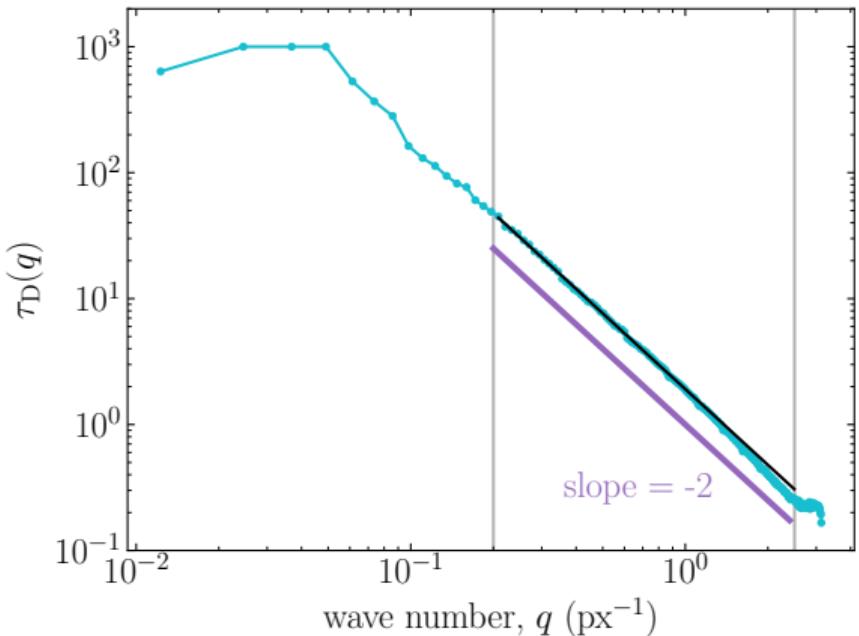
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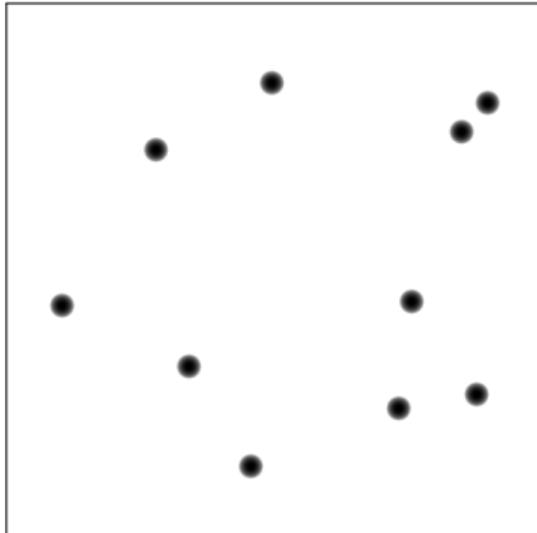
Brownian motion: $f(q, \tau) = \exp(-q^2\tau/\tau_D)$

- Non-interacting particles
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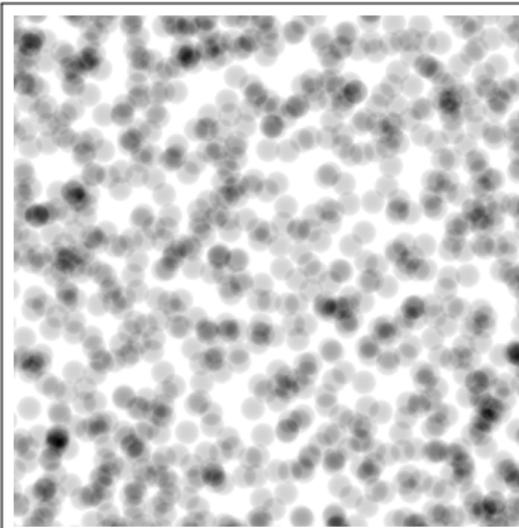


Accuracy of X-DFA: Varying the number of particles

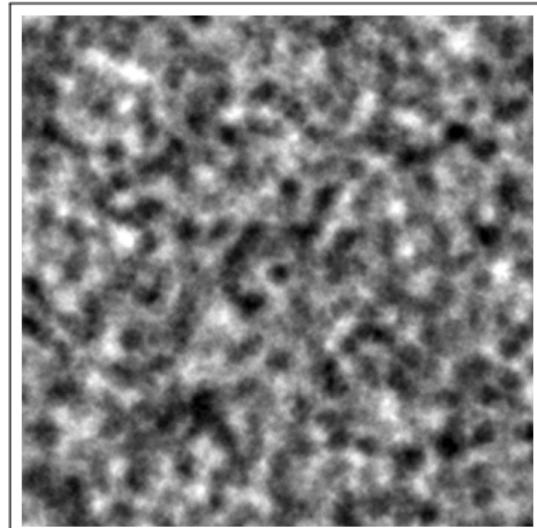
10 particles



1000 particles



100 000 particles



Deviation from the simulation input:

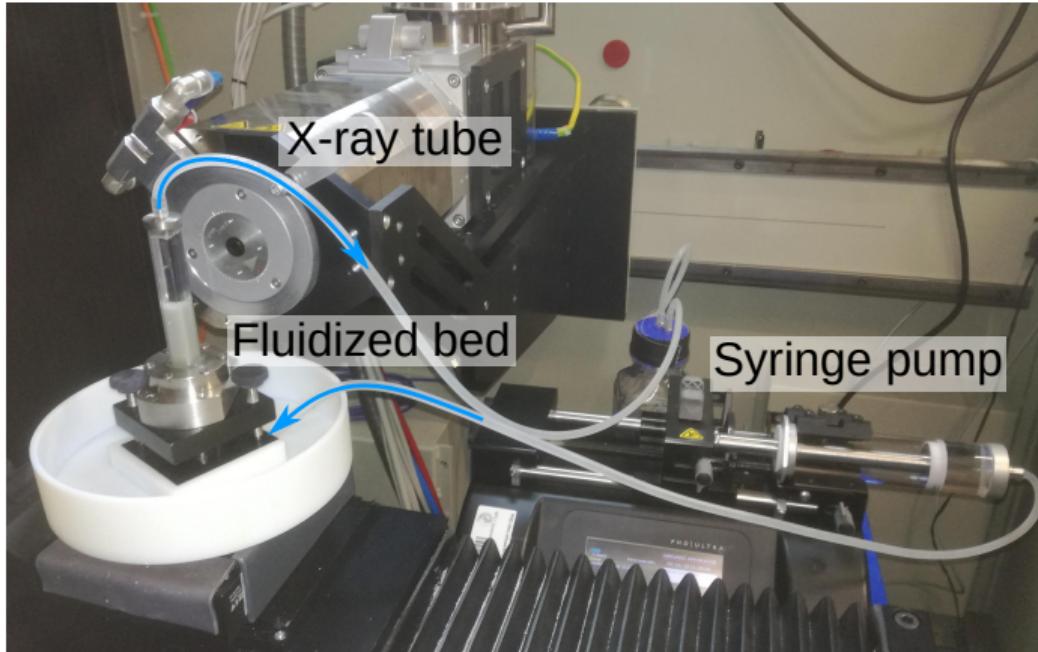
6%

2%

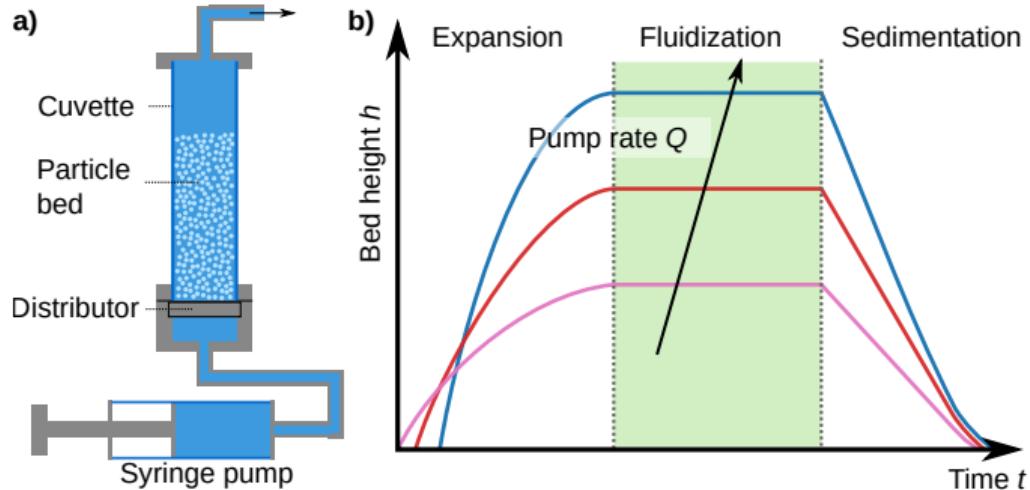
2%

PIV off by $\approx 650\%$

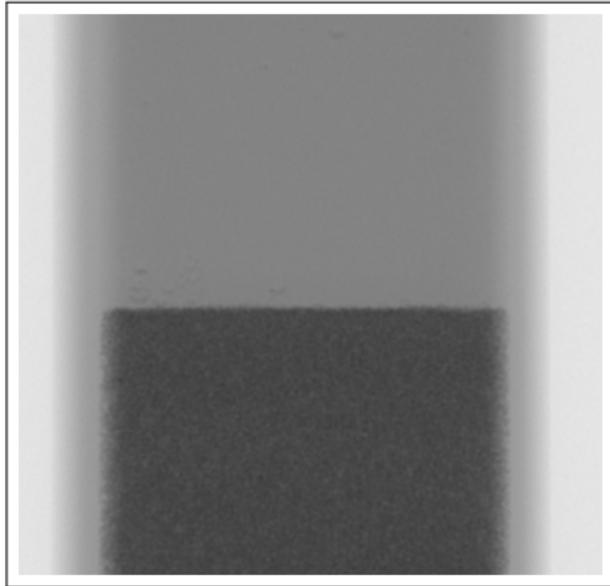
Experimental validation of X-DFA: A suspension of sedimenting particles



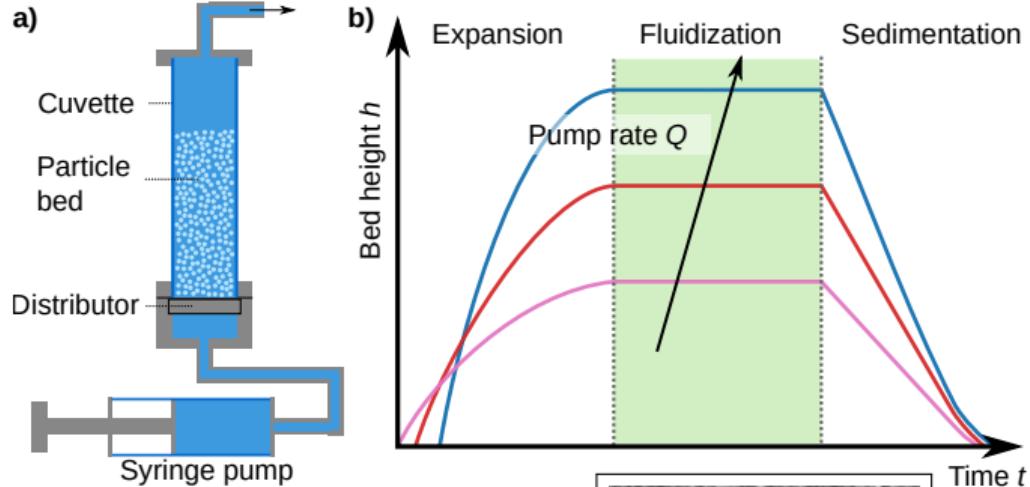
Experimental validation of X-DFA: A suspension of sedimenting particles



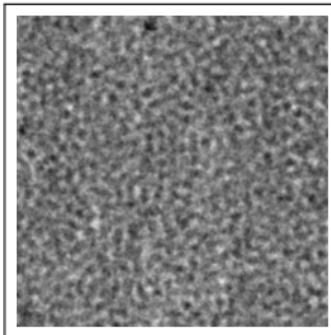
X-ray radiography



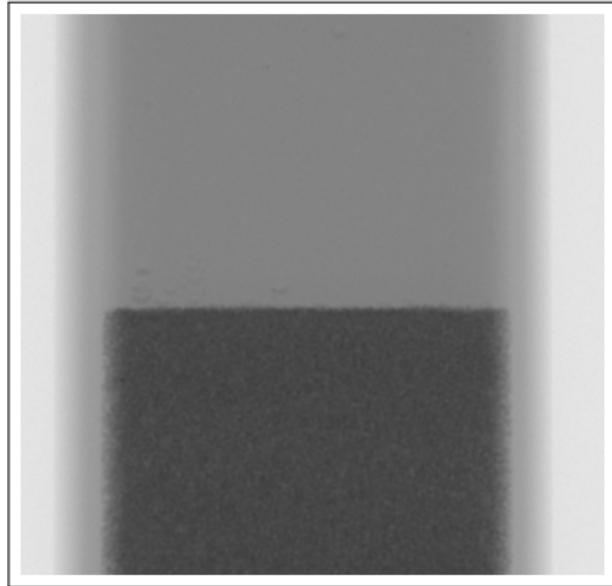
Experimental validation of X-DFA: A suspension of sedimenting particles



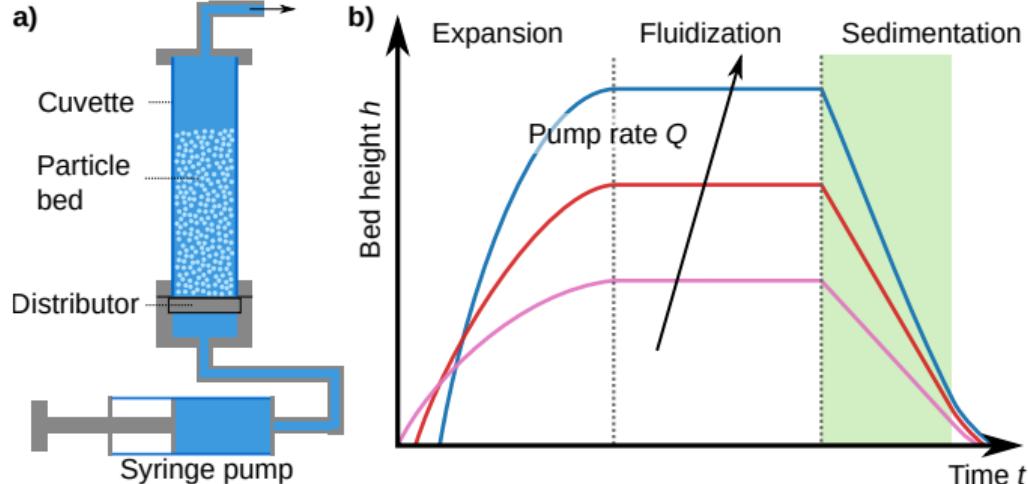
No reliable reference velocity!



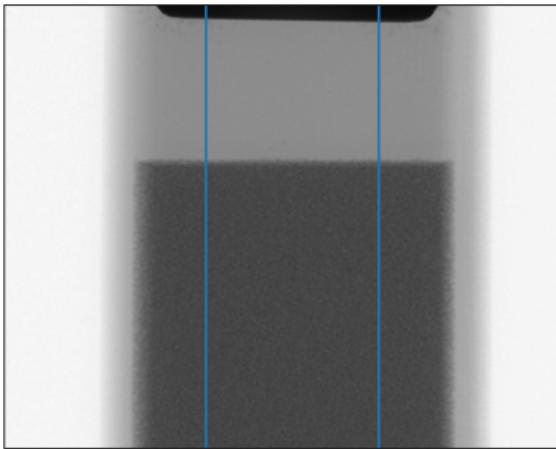
X-ray radiography



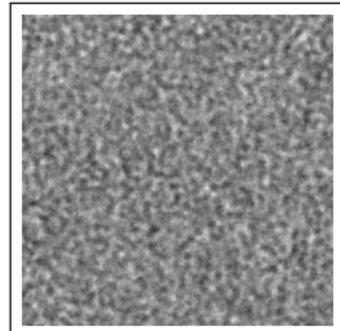
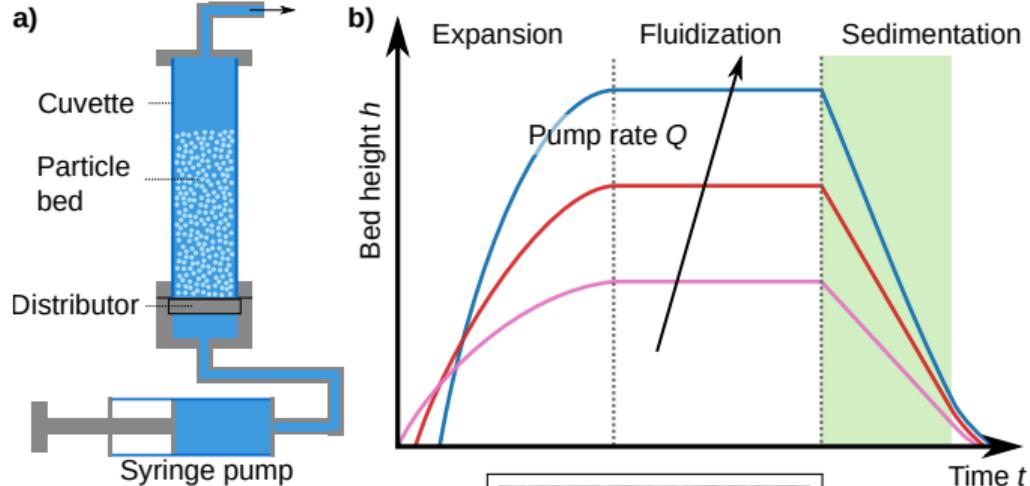
Experimental validation of X-DFA: A suspension of sedimenting particles



X-ray radiography

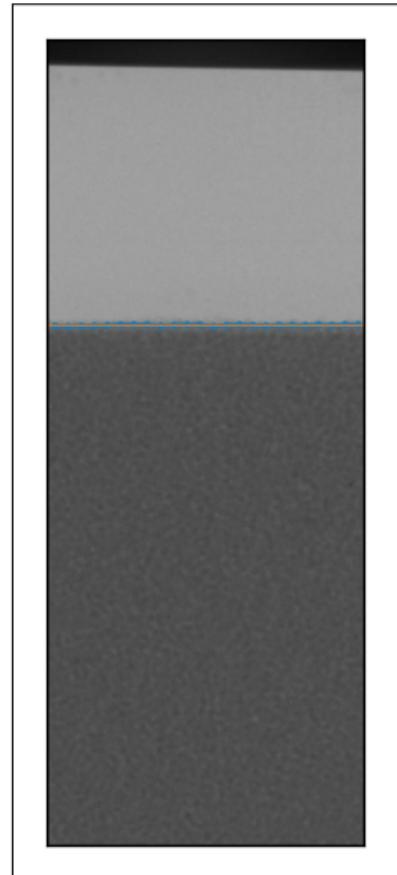


Experimental validation of X-DFA: A suspension of sedimenting particles



Comparison of
 $\langle v \rangle_{\text{dfa}}$ and $\langle v \rangle_{\text{front}}$

X-ray radiography



X-DFA for a suspension of sedimenting particles⁽¹⁾

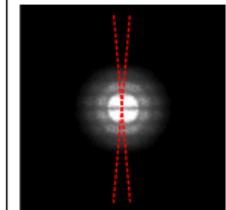


Image structure function:
 $D(\mathbf{q}, \tau) = \langle |\mathcal{F}[\Delta I(\mathbf{r}, t, \tau)]|^2 \rangle_t$

(1) In collaboration with Manuel Escobedo, University of Düsseldorf

X-DFA for a suspension of sedimenting particles⁽¹⁾

Intermediate scattering function⁽²⁾:

$$f(q, \tau) = \cos(q\langle v_s \rangle \tau) \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}q^2 \delta v^2 \tau^2\right)$$

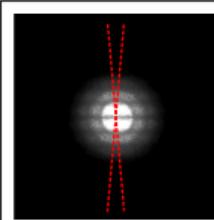
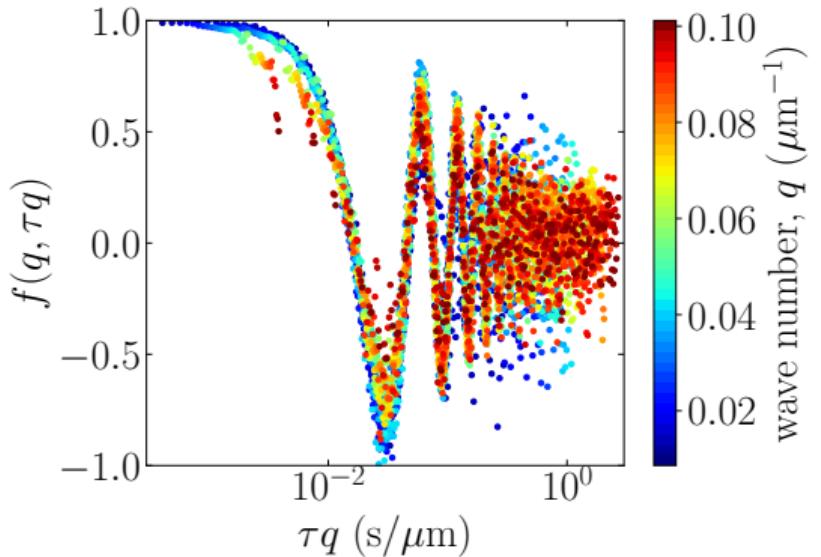


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(2) Kohyama *et al.* (2008)

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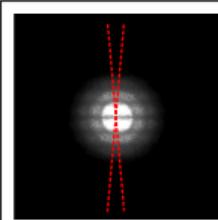
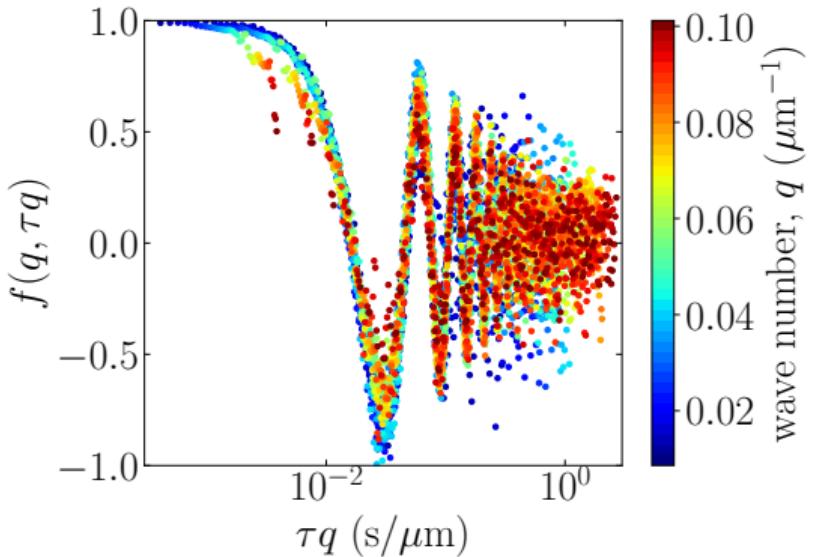


Image structure function:
 $D(\mathbf{q}, \tau) = \langle |\mathcal{F}[\Delta I(\mathbf{r}, t, \tau)]|^2 \rangle_t$

$$\langle v_s \rangle = q \tau_\nu \quad \delta v = q \tau_{\delta\nu}$$

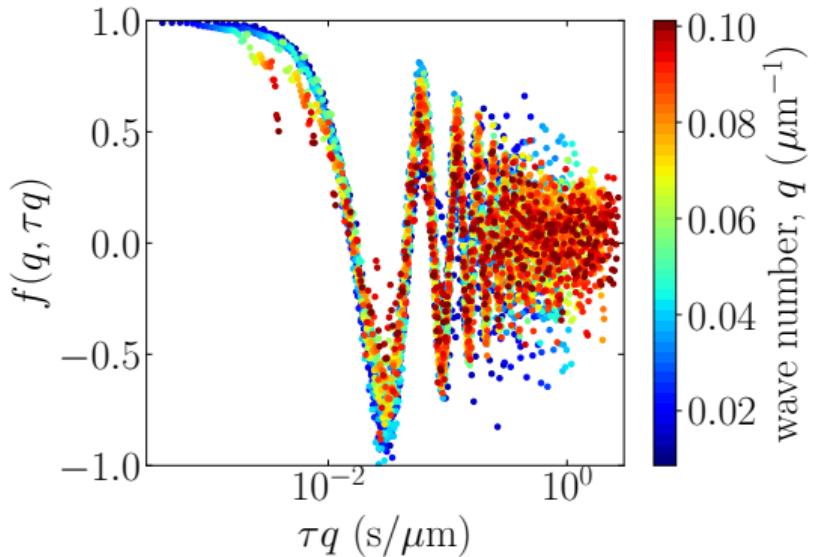
(1) In collaboration with Manuel Escobedo, University of Düsseldorf

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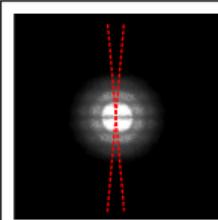
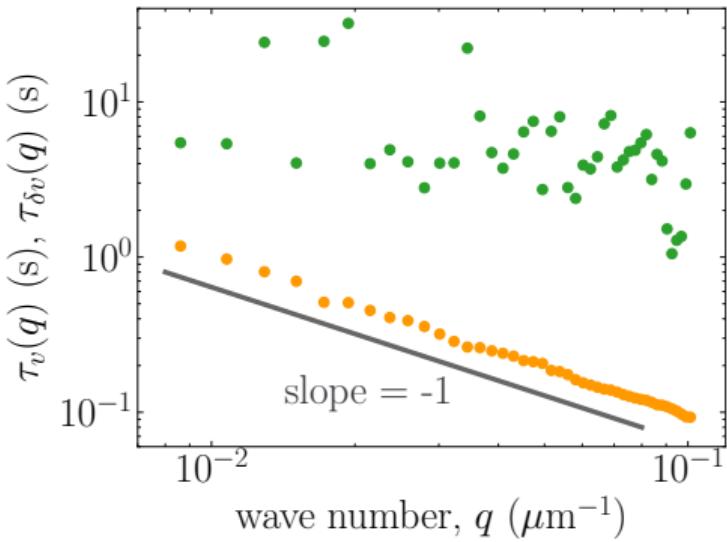


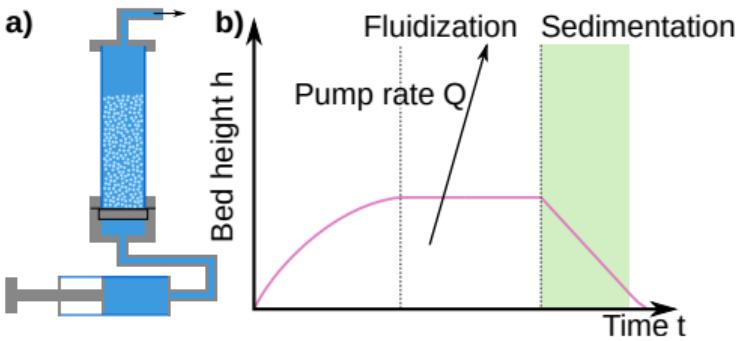
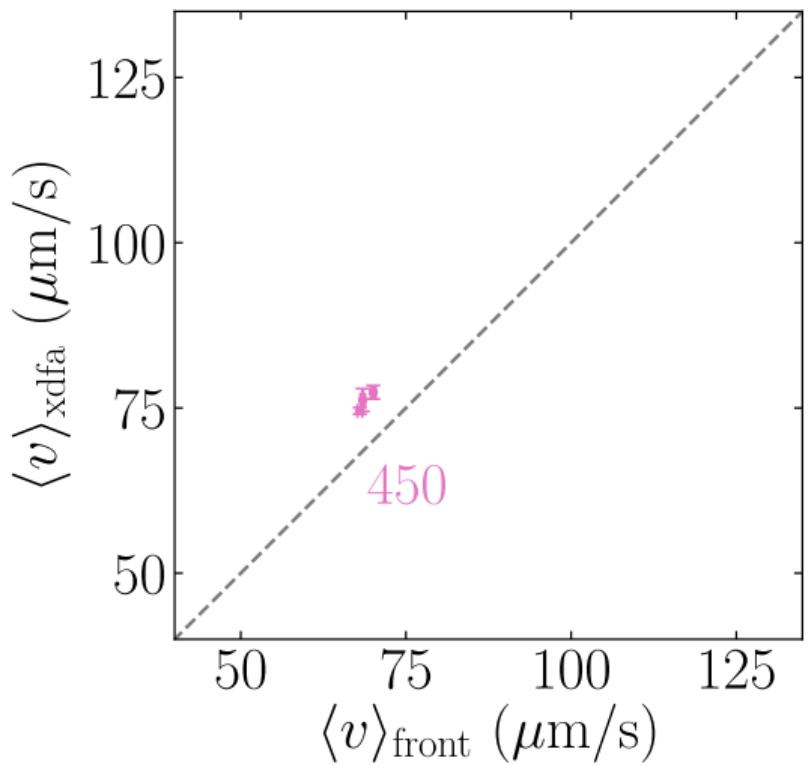
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$$\langle v_s \rangle = q \tau_\nu \quad \delta v = q \tau_{\delta\nu}$$

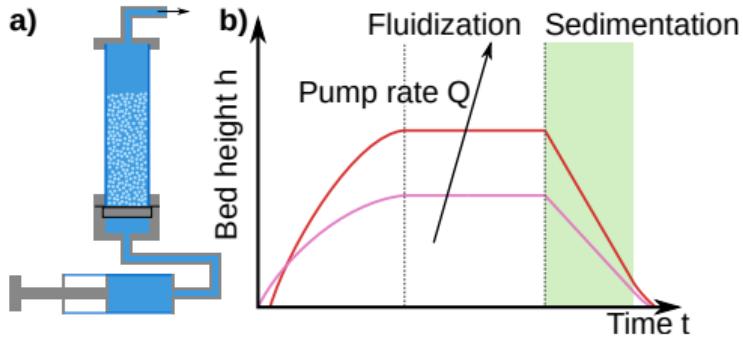
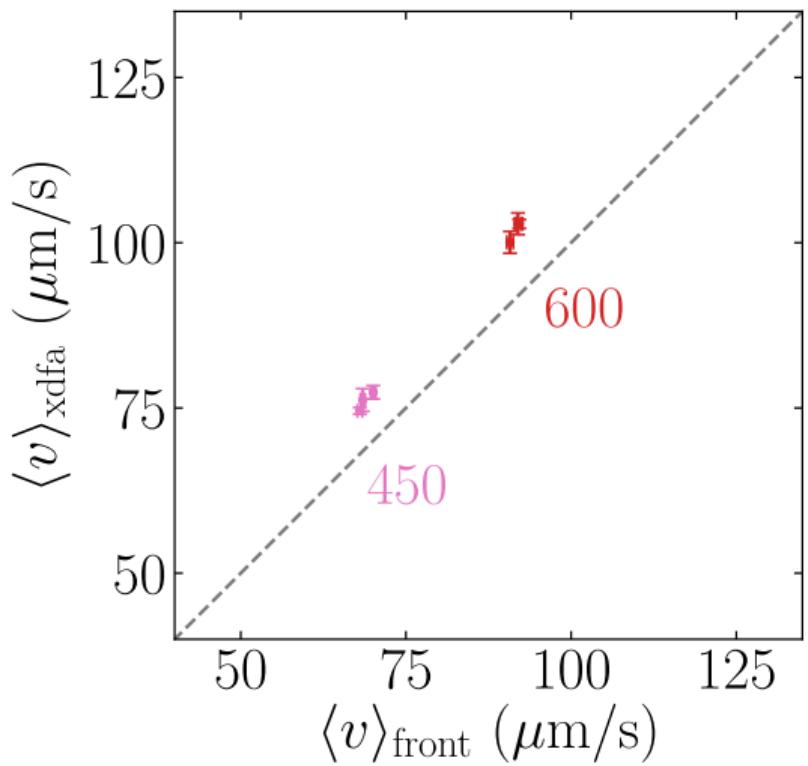


(2) Kohyama *et al.* (2008)

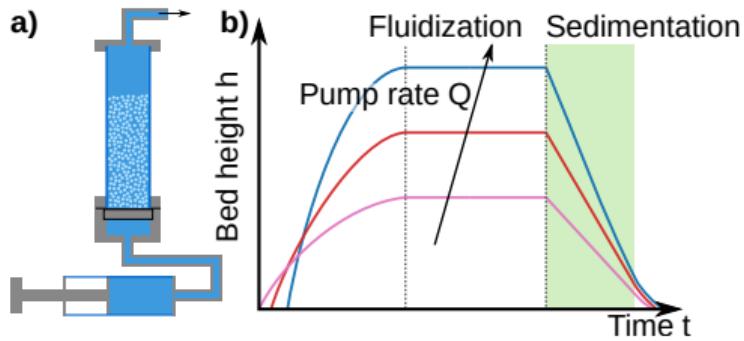
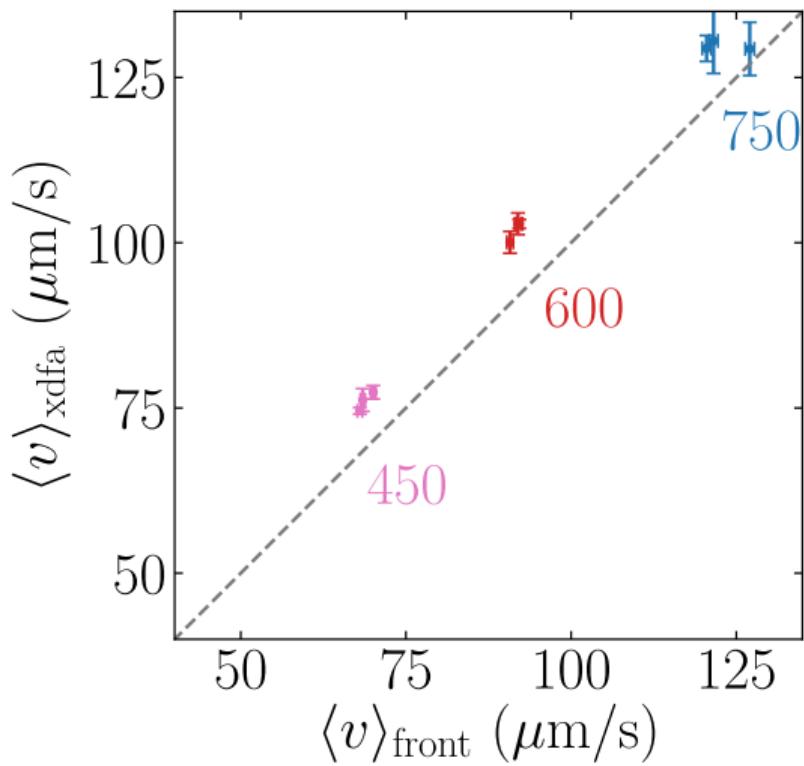
Front tracking vs. X-DFA



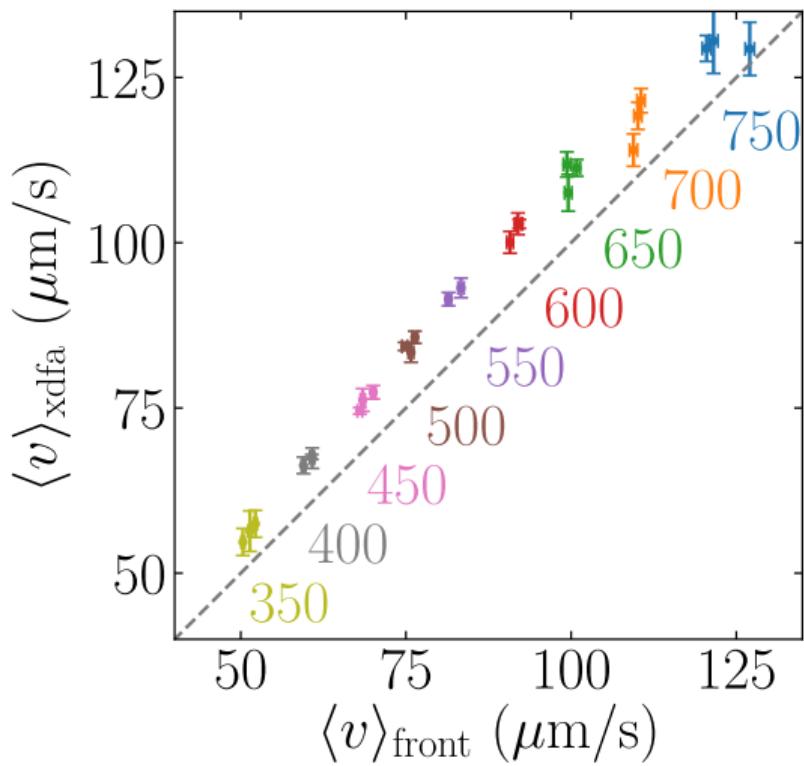
Front tracking vs. X-DFA



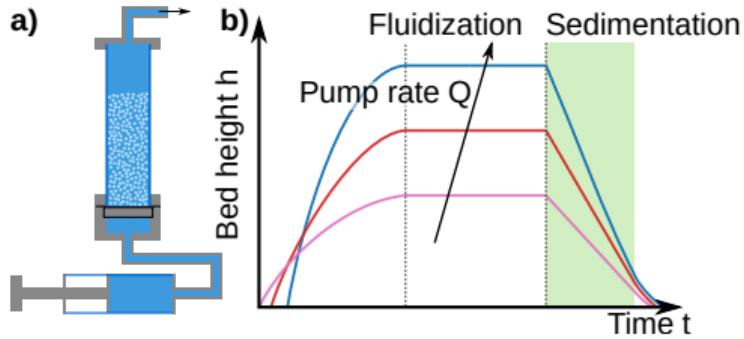
Front tracking vs. X-DFA



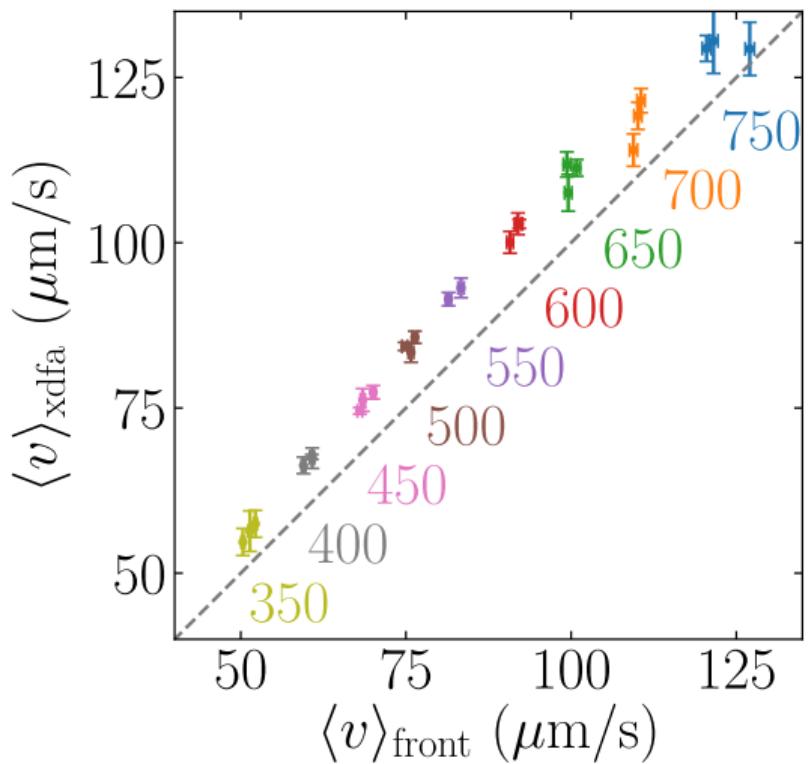
Front tracking vs. X-DFA



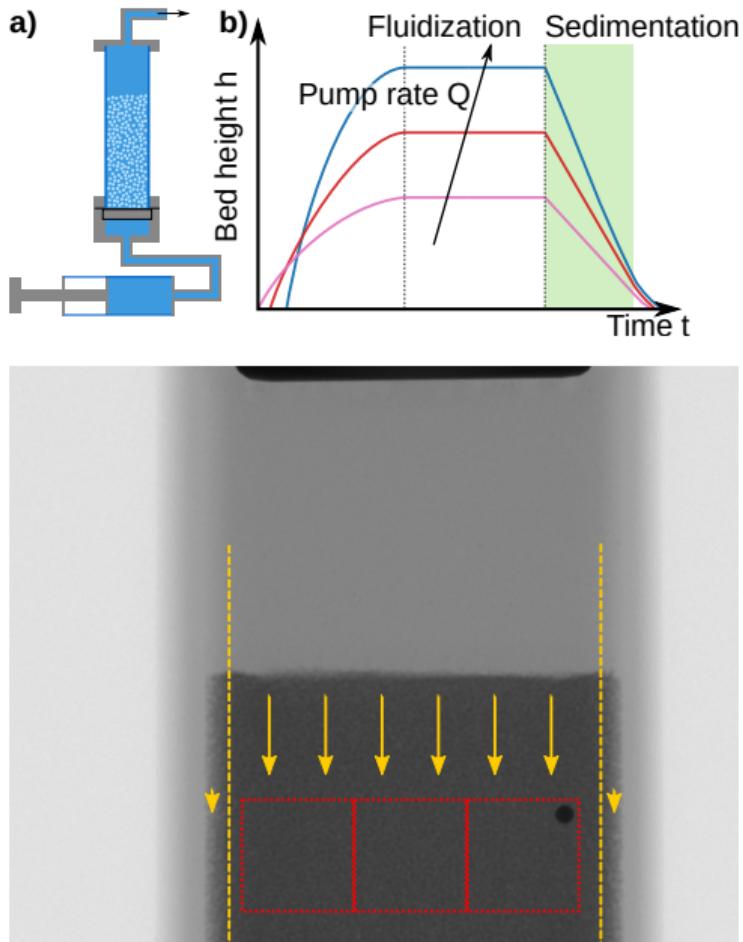
$\langle v \rangle_{\text{xdfa}} > \langle v \rangle_{\text{front}}$ by 9.4%



Front tracking vs. X-DFA

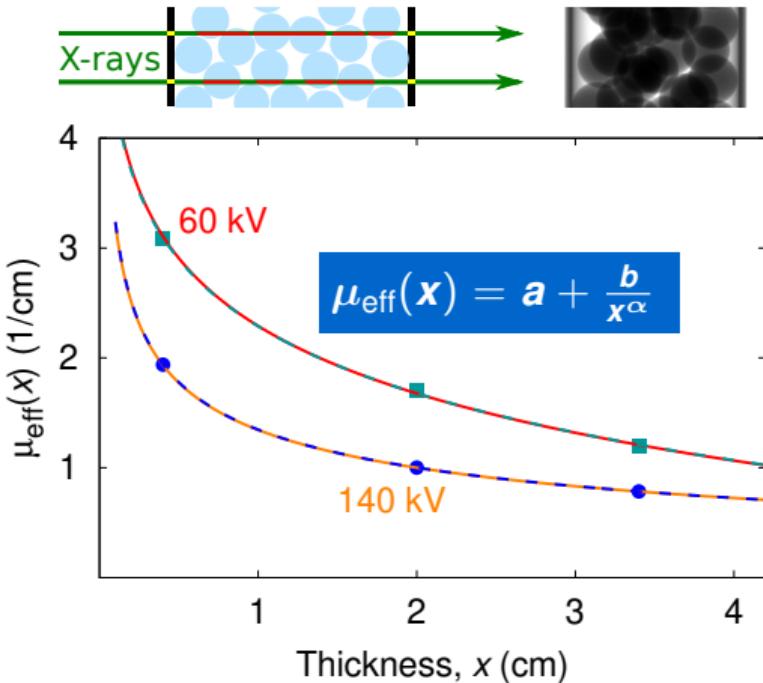


$\langle v \rangle_{\text{xdfa}} > \langle v \rangle_{\text{front}}$ by 9.4%



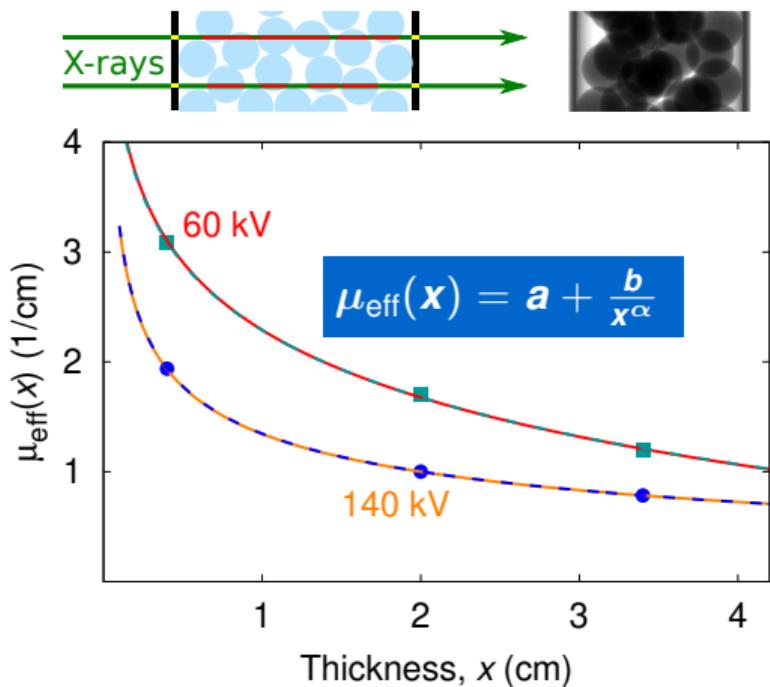
Conclusion

Correction of beam hardening



Conclusion

Correction of beam hardening

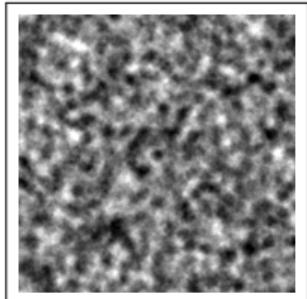


X-ray Digital Fourier Analysis

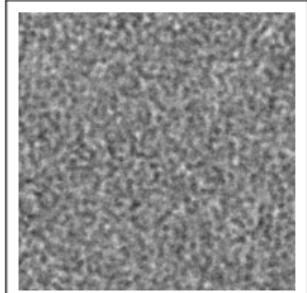
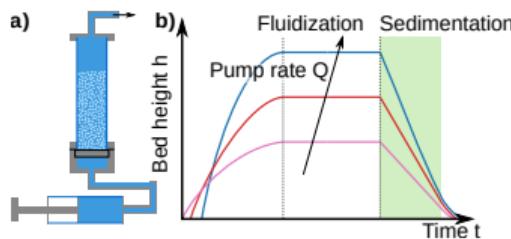
Synthetic radiograms

~~Particle Tracking~~

~~PIV~~

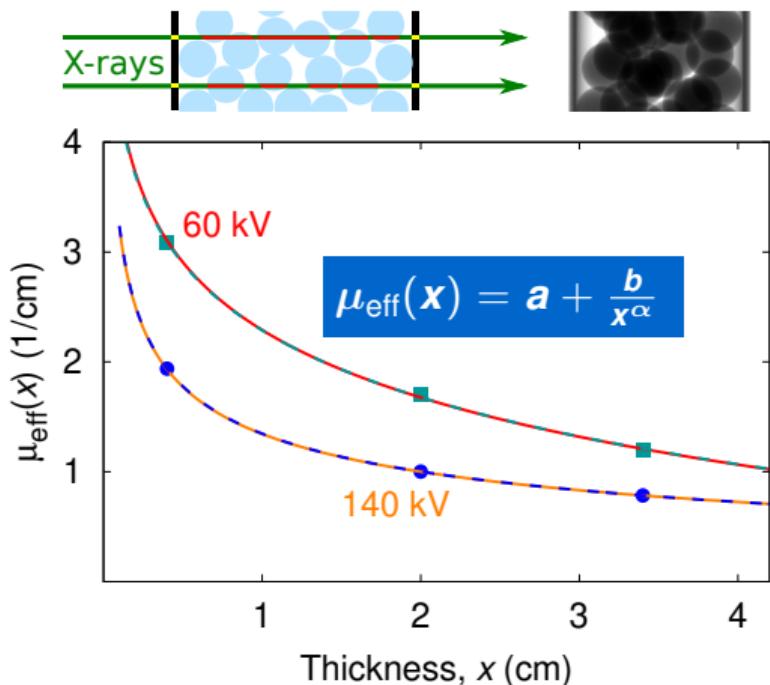


Experimental validation



Conclusion

Correction of beam hardening

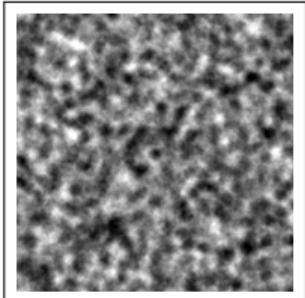


X-ray Digital Fourier Analysis

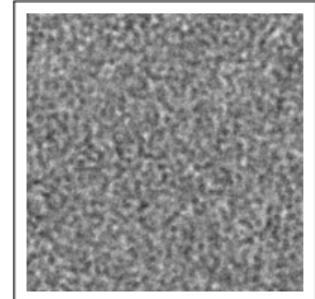
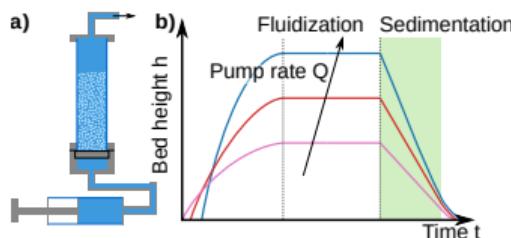
Synthetic radiograms

~~Particle Tracking~~

~~PIV~~



Experimental validation



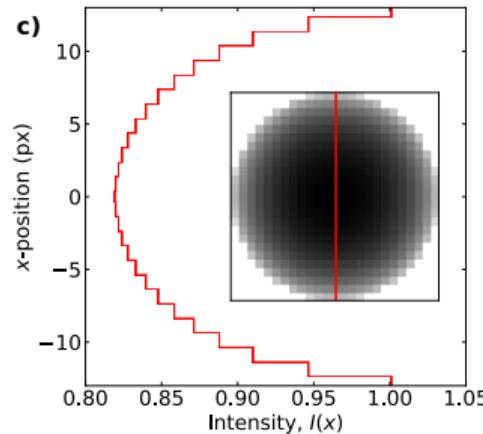
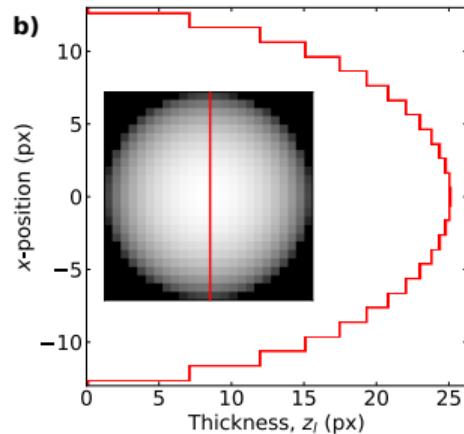
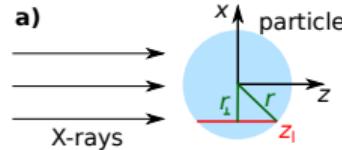
Temporal resolution of X-ray radiography

Thank you for your attention!



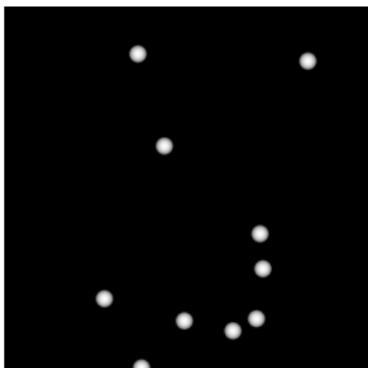
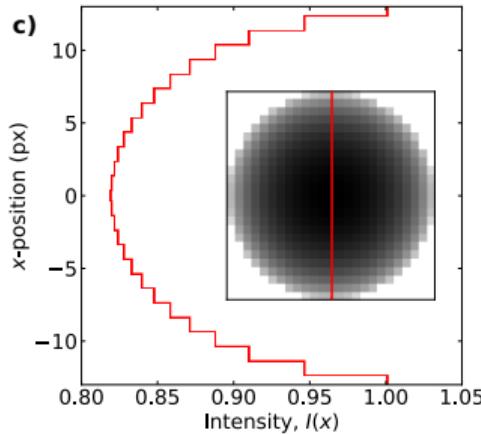
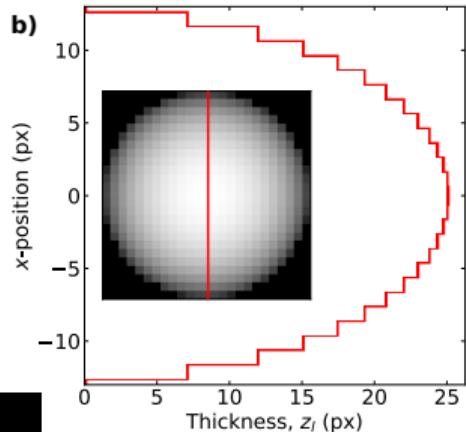
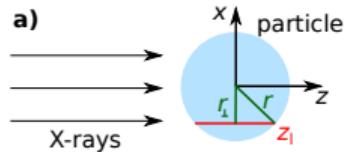
Backup slides

Synthetic radiograms

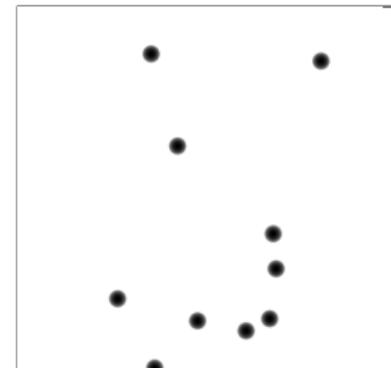


Beer-Lambert
 $I(z_I) = I_0 \exp(-\mu z)$

Synthetic radiograms



Beer-Lambert
 $I(z_I) = I_0 \exp(-\mu z)$



Linear space invariant imaging

Image correlation function

$$g(\mathbf{q}, \tau) = \frac{\langle I^*(\mathbf{q}, t) I(\mathbf{q}, t + \tau) \rangle_t}{\langle |I(\mathbf{q}, t)|^2 \rangle_t}$$

Linear space invariant imaging

Image correlation function

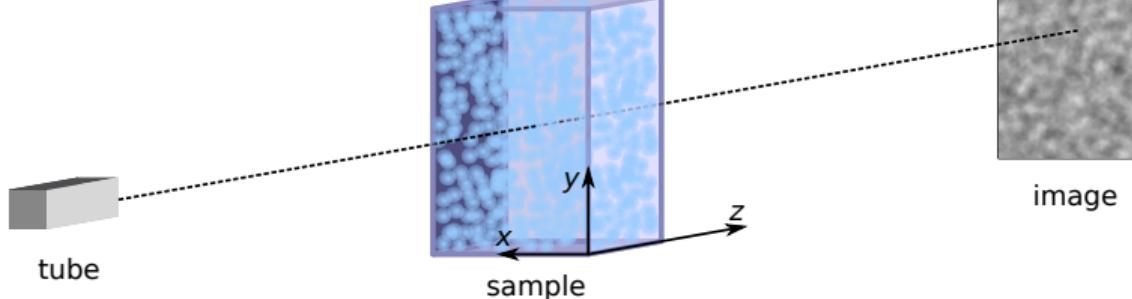
$$g(\mathbf{q}, \tau) = \frac{\langle I^*(\mathbf{q}, t)I(\mathbf{q}, t + \tau) \rangle_t}{\langle |I(\mathbf{q}, t)|^2 \rangle_t}$$

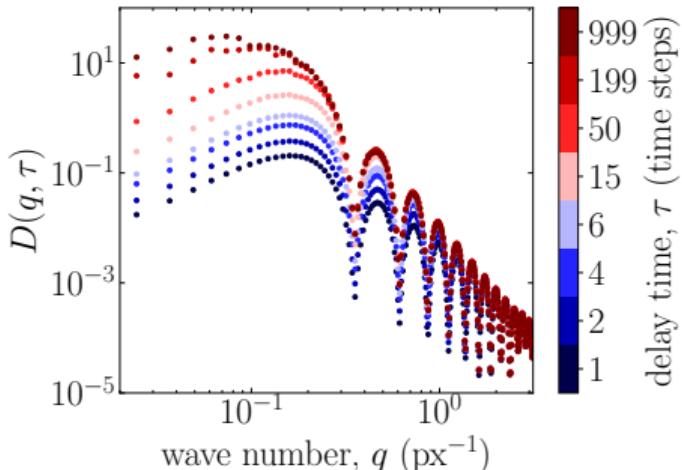
Intermediate scattering function

$$f(\mathbf{q}, \tau) = \frac{\langle \rho^*(\mathbf{q}, t)\rho(\mathbf{q}, t + \tau) \rangle_t}{\langle |\rho(\mathbf{q}, t)|^2 \rangle_t}$$

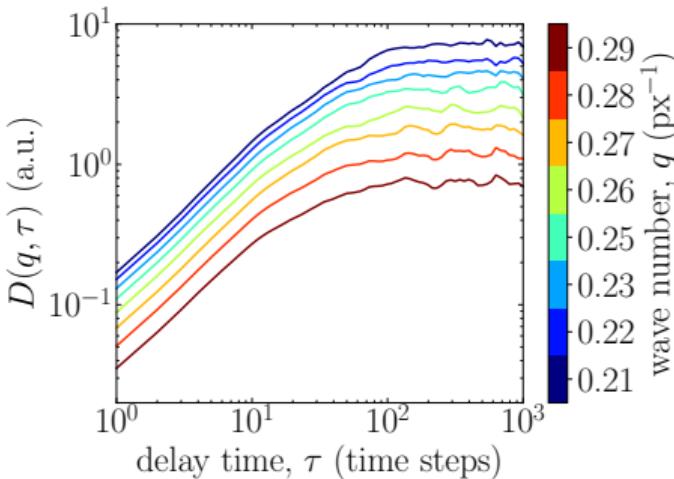
Linear space-invariant imaging:

$$I(\mathbf{r}, t) = I_0 + \int d\mathbf{r}' dz' T(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}', -z') c(\mathbf{r}', z', t)$$





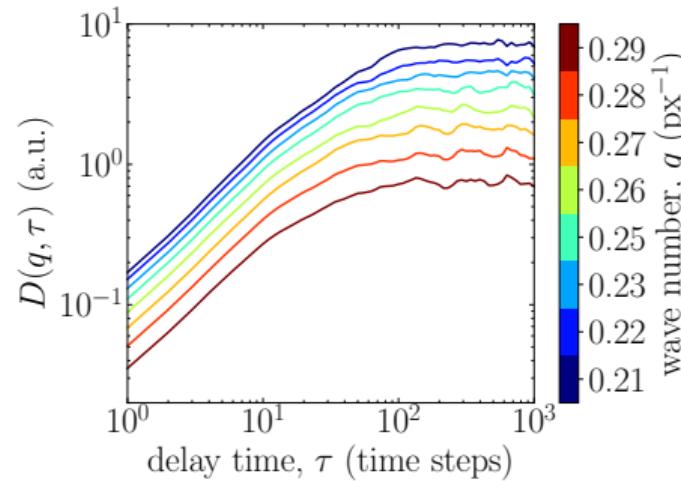
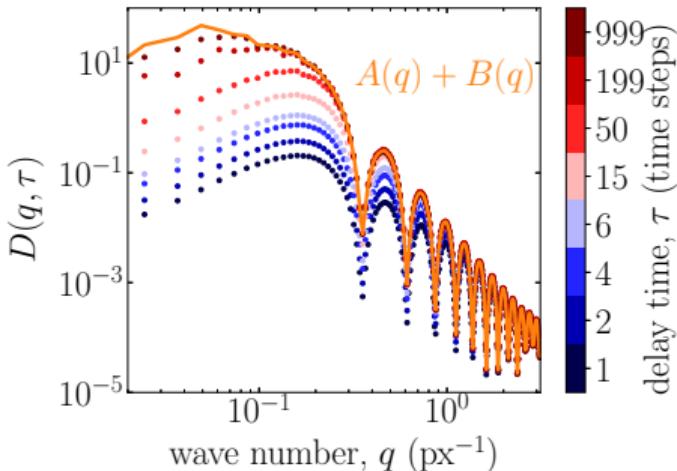
$$\begin{aligned}
 D(q, \tau) &= \left\langle |I(q, t + \tau) - I(q, t)|^2 \right\rangle_t \\
 &= A(q) \underbrace{\left[1 - \frac{\langle I^*(q, t) I(q, t + \tau) \rangle_t}{\langle |I(q, t)|^2 \rangle_t} \right]}_{\text{Image correlation function}} + B(q)
 \end{aligned}$$



Linear space invariant imaging

$$f(q, \tau) = \frac{\langle \rho^*(q, t) \rho(q, t + \tau) \rangle_t}{\langle |\rho(q, t)|^2 \rangle_t}$$

Intermediate scattering function



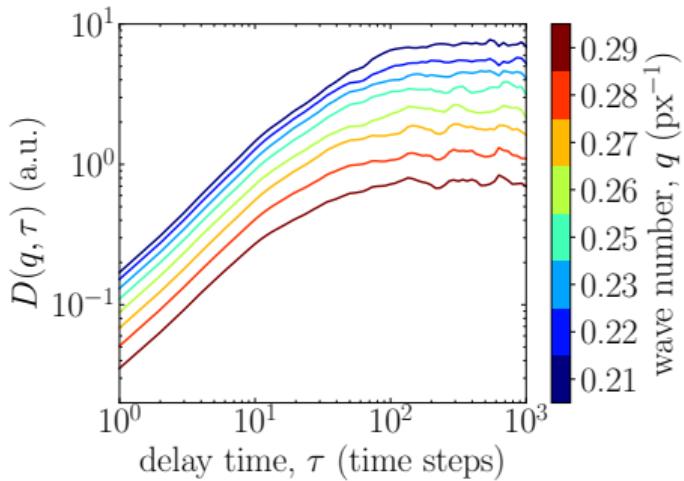
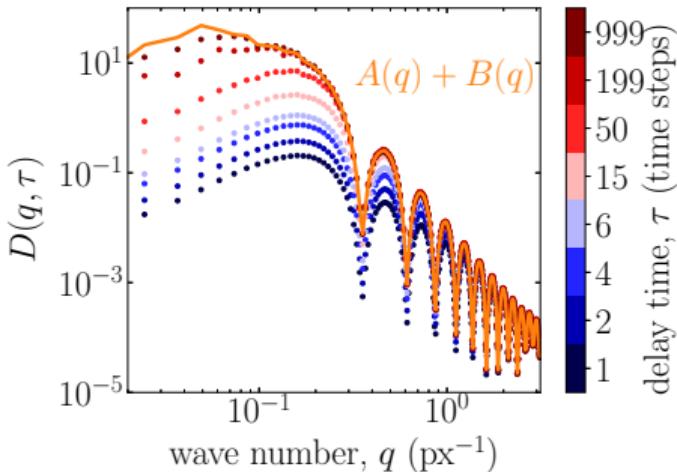
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 \end{aligned}$$

- $D(q, \tau \rightarrow 0) = B(q) = 0$
- $D(q, \tau \rightarrow \infty) = A(q) + B(q)$

Linear space invariant imaging

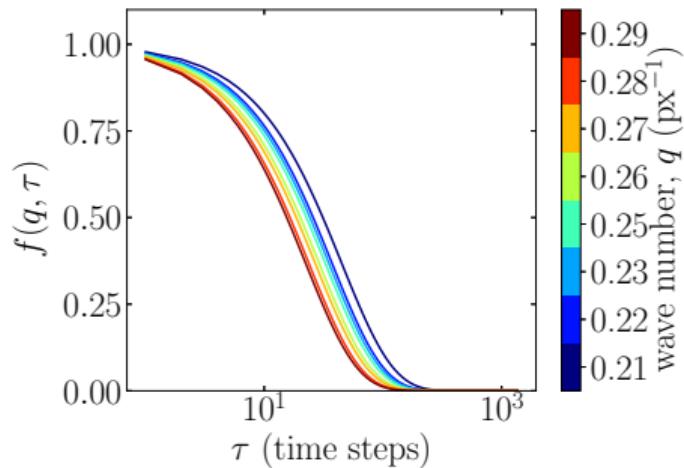
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Intermediate scattering function

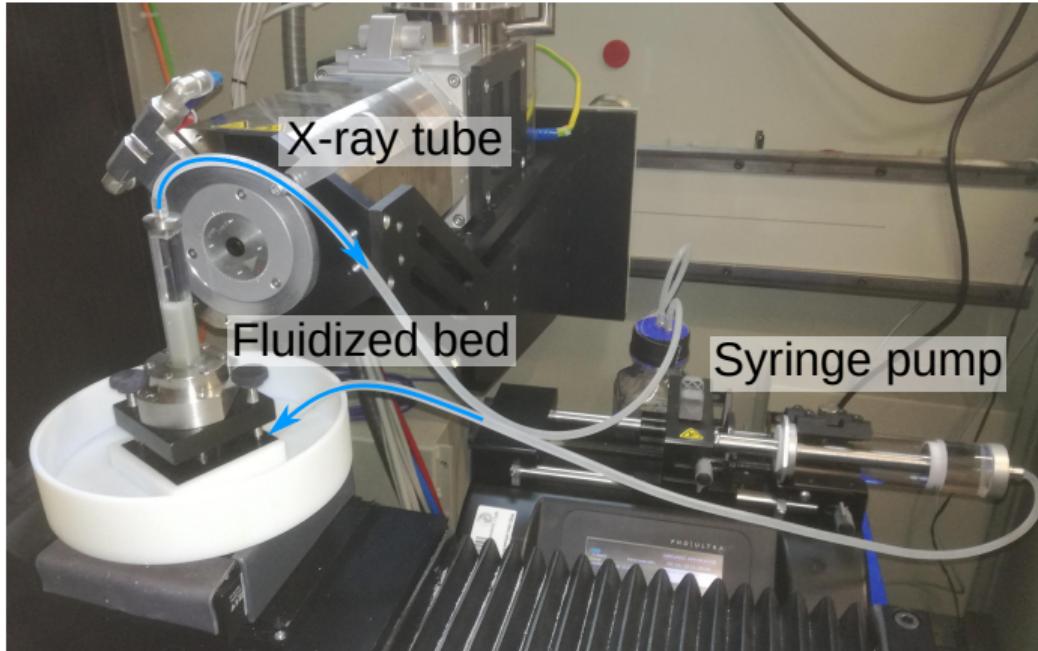


$$\begin{aligned} D(q, \tau) &= \left\langle |I(q, t + \tau) - I(q, t)|^2 \right\rangle_t \\ &= A(q) \left[1 - \frac{\langle I^*(q, t) I(q, t + \tau) \rangle_t}{\langle |I(q, t)|^2 \rangle_t} \right] + B(q) \end{aligned}$$

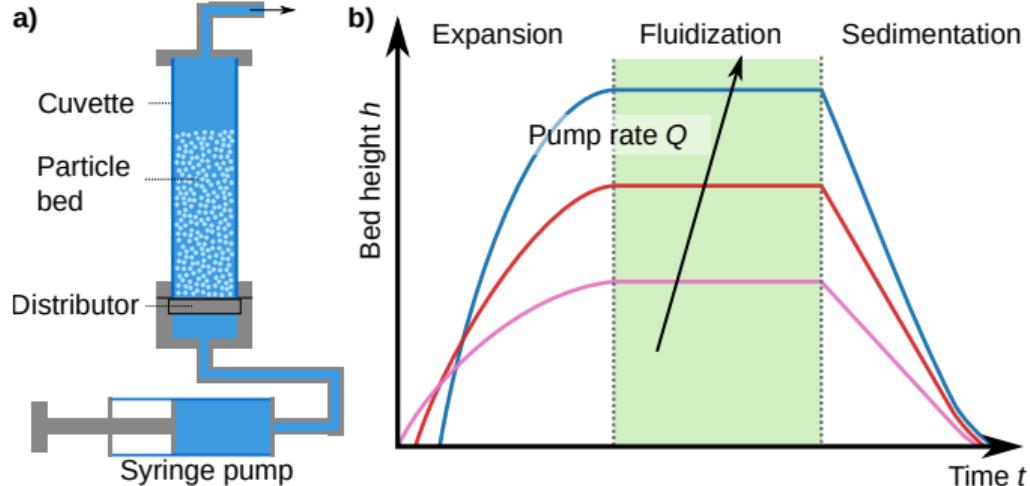
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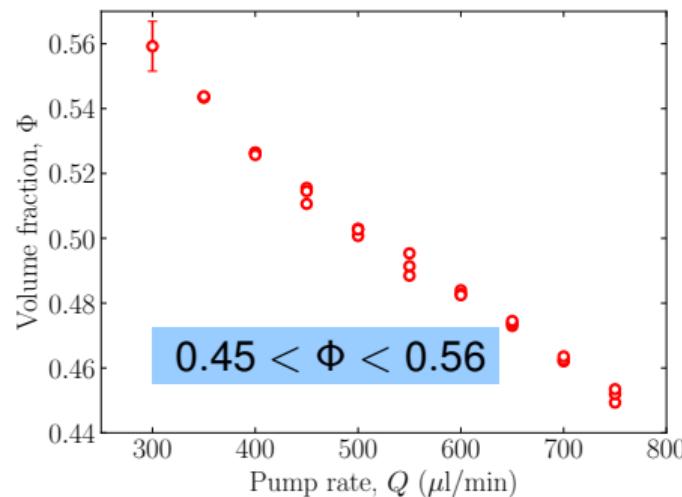
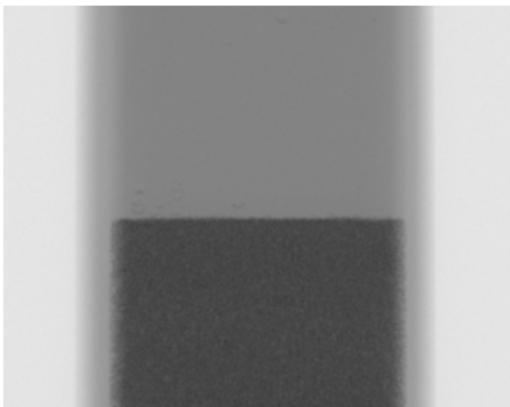
Experimental validation of X-DFA: A suspension of sedimenting particles



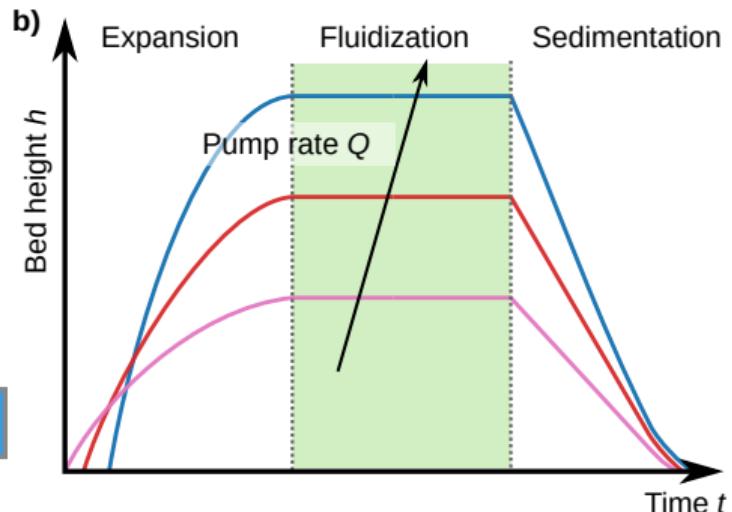
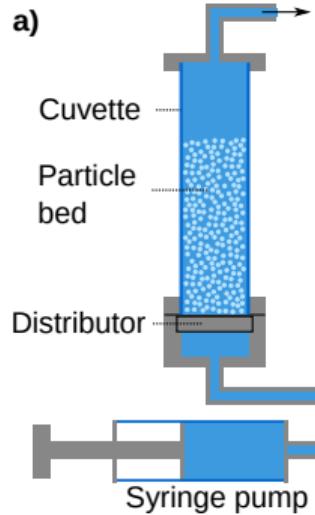
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X-ray radiography

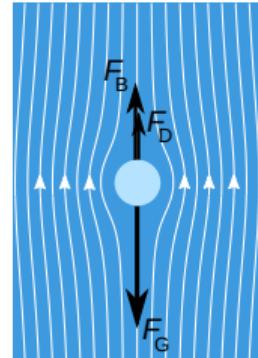


Liquid fluidized bed: Richardson-Zaki law



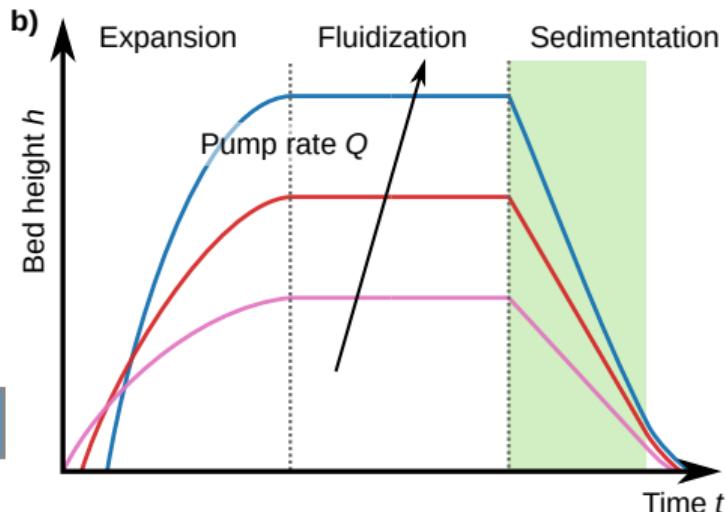
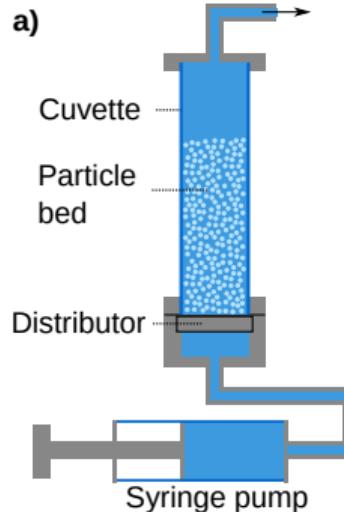
Gravitation Buoyancy Drag

$$F_G = F_B + F_D$$

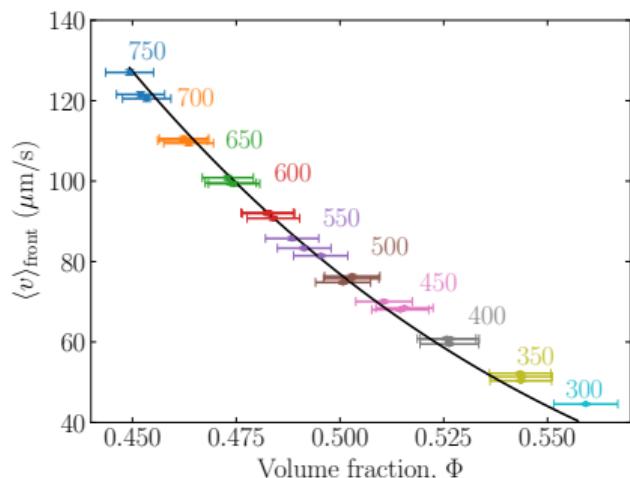
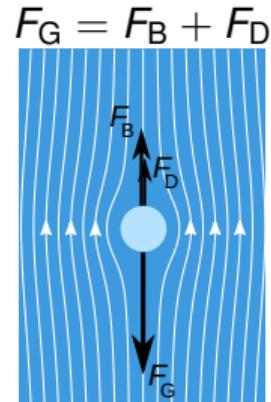


$$\frac{\langle v \rangle_{\text{fluid}}}{v_{\text{Stokes}}} = (1 - \phi)^n$$

Liquid fluidized bed: Richardson-Zaki law

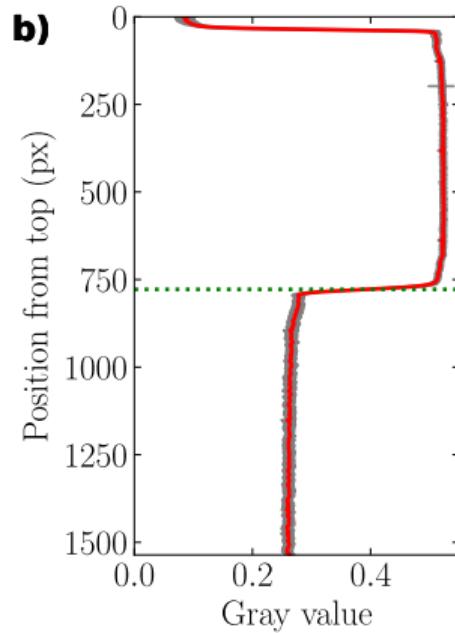
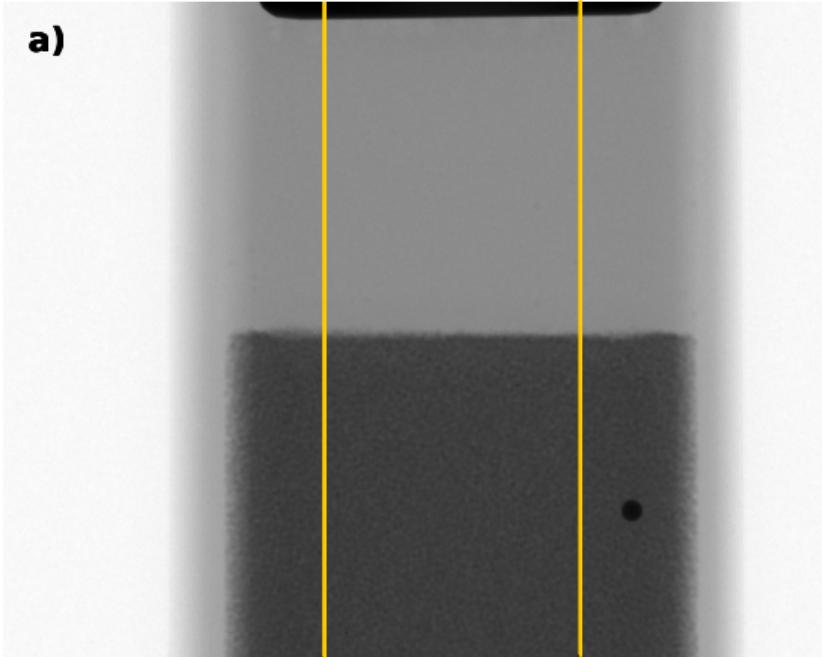


Gravitation Buoyancy Drag

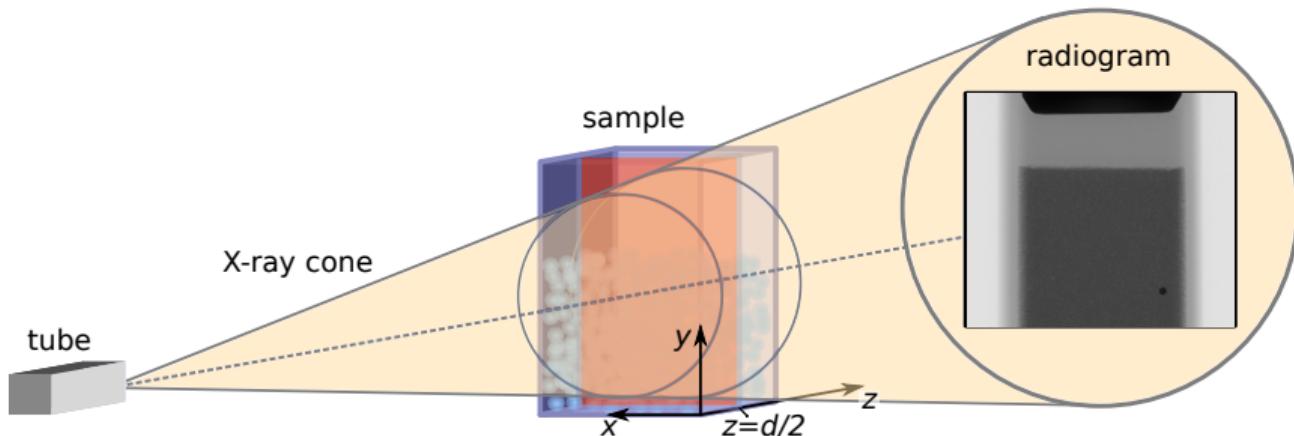
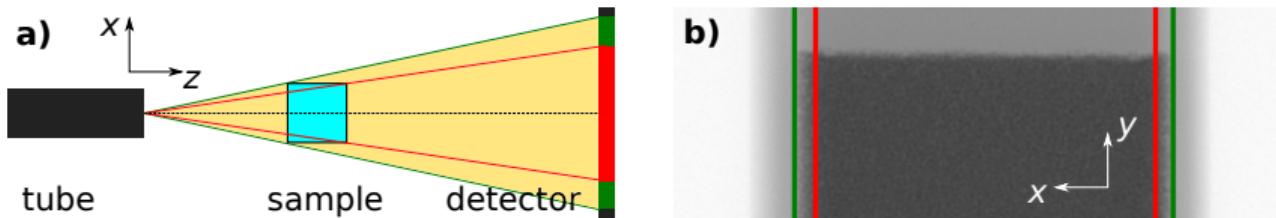


$$\frac{\langle v \rangle_{\text{front}}}{v_{\text{Stokes}}} = (1 - \Phi)^n$$

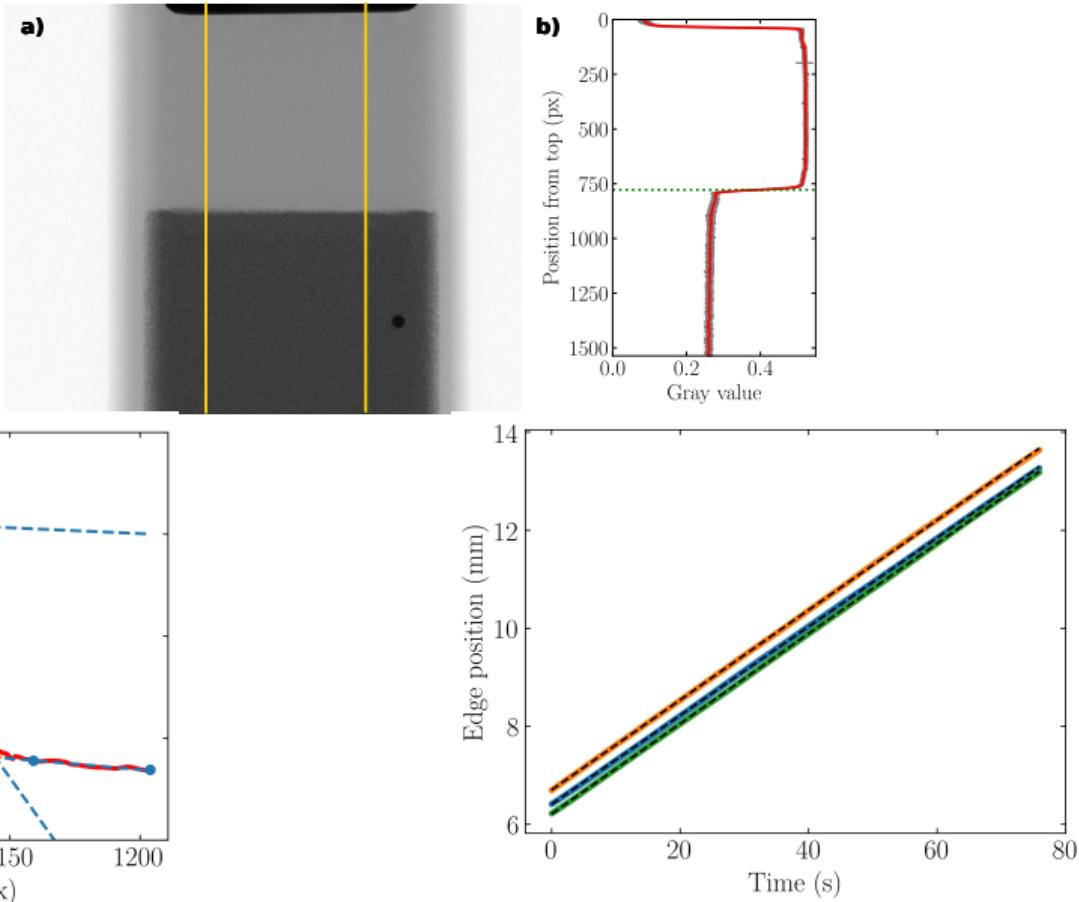
Tracking of particle front



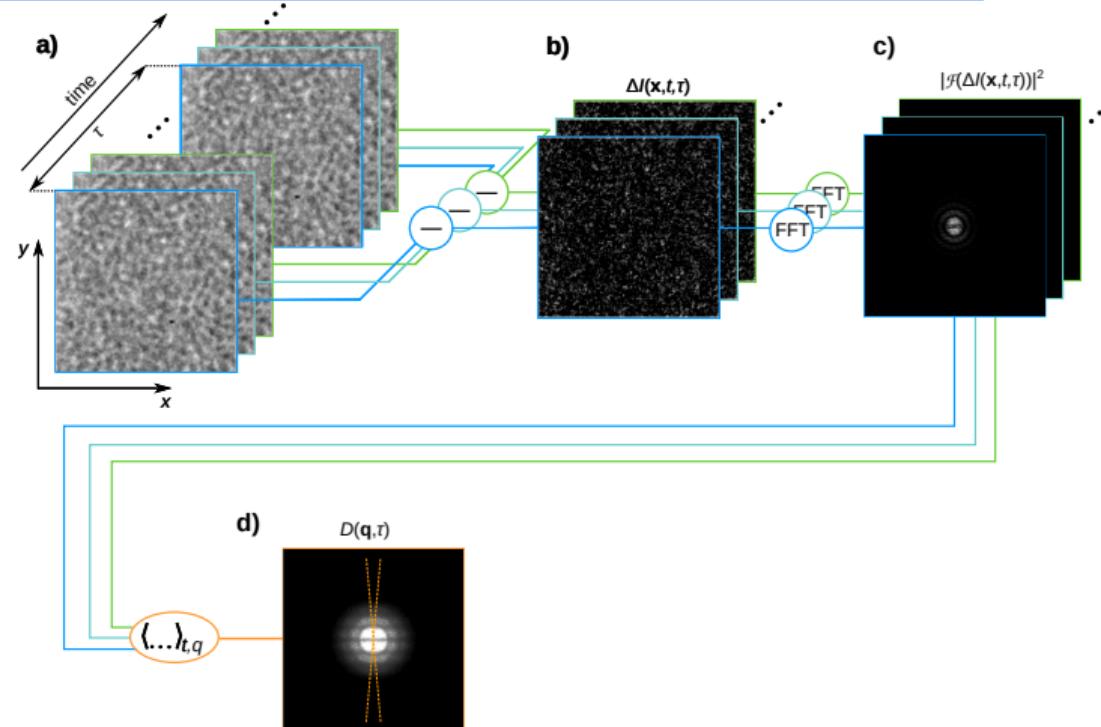
Tracking of particle front



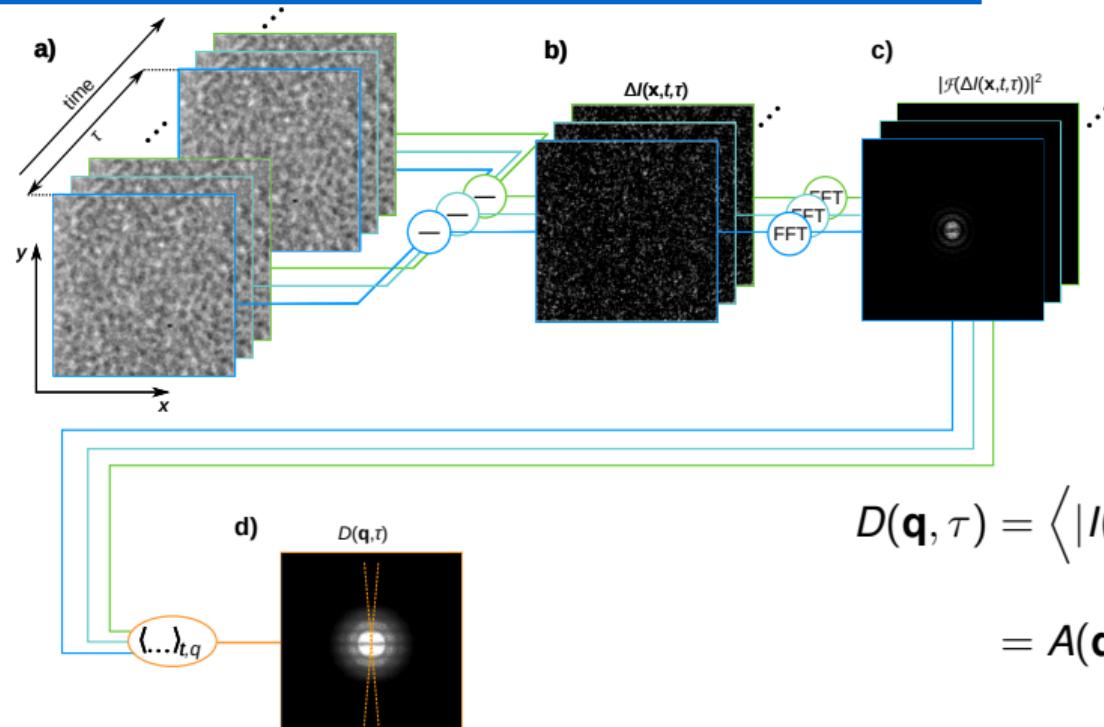
Tracking of particle front



The image structure function $D(\mathbf{q}, \tau)$



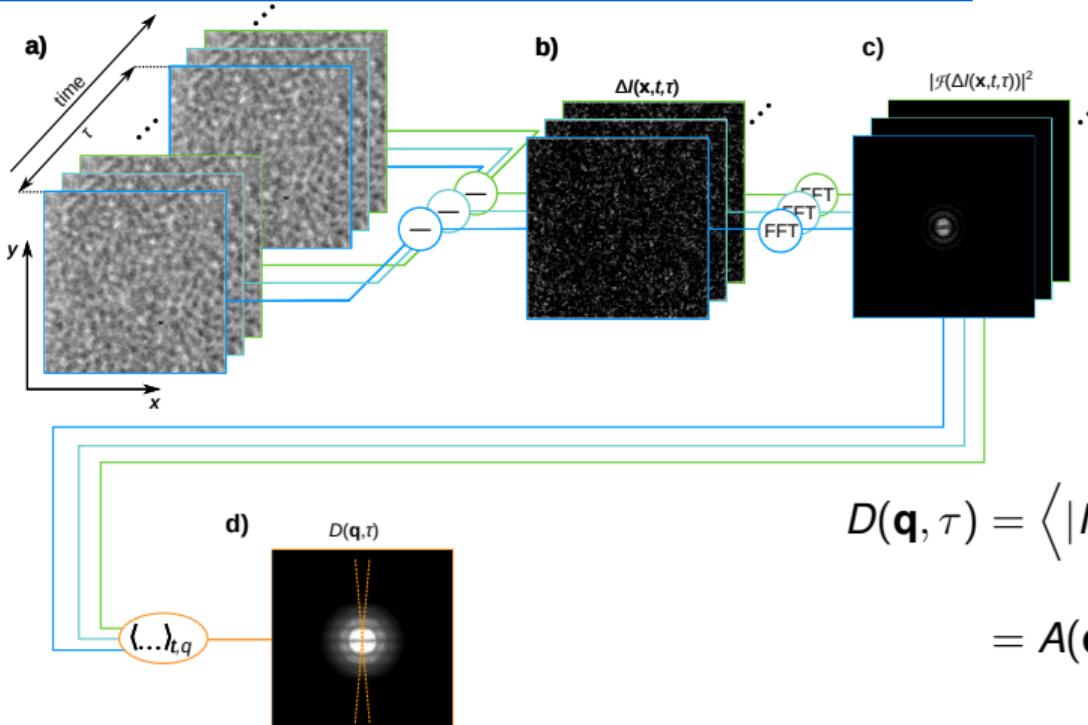
The image structure function $D(\mathbf{q}, \tau)$



$$\begin{aligned} D(\mathbf{q}, \tau) &= \left\langle |I(\mathbf{q}, t + \tau) - I(\mathbf{q}, t)|^2 \right\rangle_t \\ &= A(\mathbf{q}) \left[1 - \frac{\langle I^*(\mathbf{q}, t) I(\mathbf{q}, t + \tau) \rangle_t}{\langle |I(\mathbf{q}, t)|^2 \rangle_t} \right] + B(\mathbf{q}) \end{aligned}$$

- $D(\mathbf{q}, \tau \rightarrow 0) = B(\mathbf{q})$
- $D(\mathbf{q}, \tau \rightarrow \infty) = A(\mathbf{q}) + B(\mathbf{q})$

The image structure function $D(\mathbf{q}, \tau)$



Linear space invariant imaging

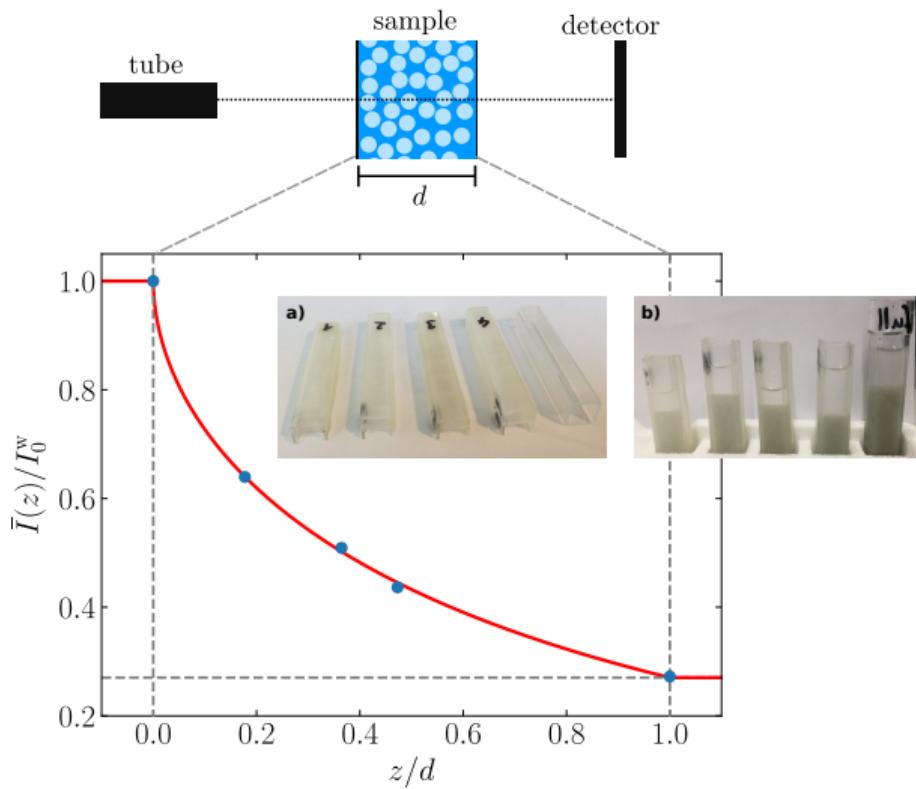
$$f(\mathbf{q}, \tau) = \frac{\langle \rho^*(\mathbf{q}, t)\rho(\mathbf{q}, t + \tau) \rangle_t}{\langle |\rho(\mathbf{q}, t)|^2 \rangle_t}$$

Intermediate scattering function

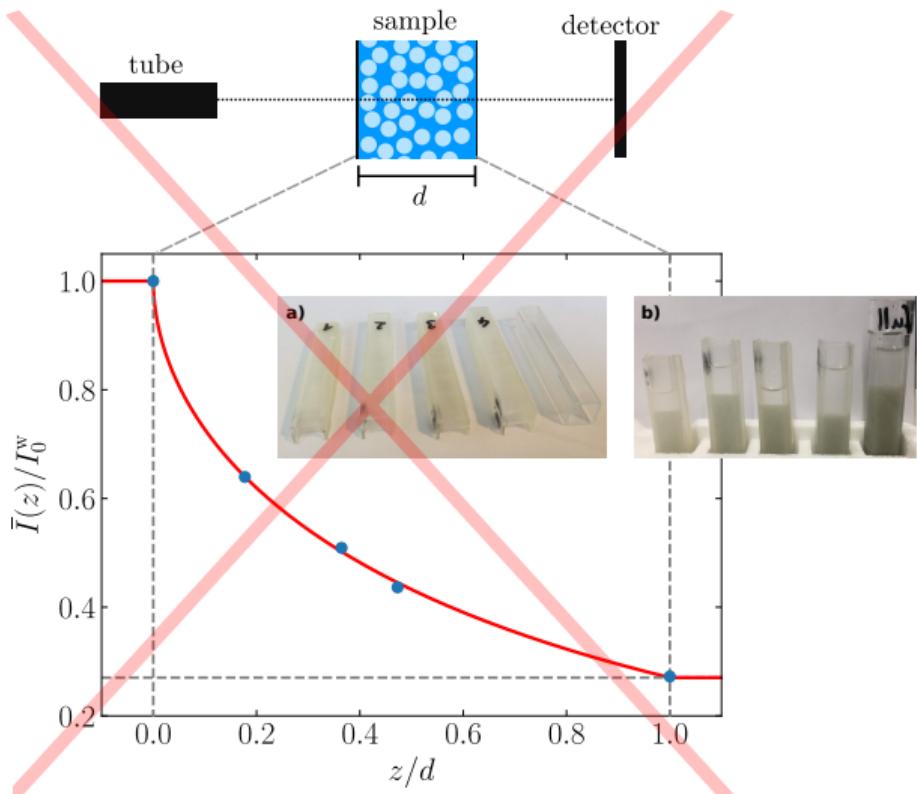
$$\begin{aligned} D(\mathbf{q}, \tau) &= \left\langle |I(\mathbf{q}, t + \tau) - I(\mathbf{q}, t)|^2 \right\rangle_t \\ &= A(\mathbf{q}) \left[1 - \frac{\langle I^*(\mathbf{q}, t)I(\mathbf{q}, t + \tau) \rangle_t}{\langle |I(\mathbf{q}, t)|^2 \rangle_t} \right] + B(\mathbf{q}) \end{aligned}$$

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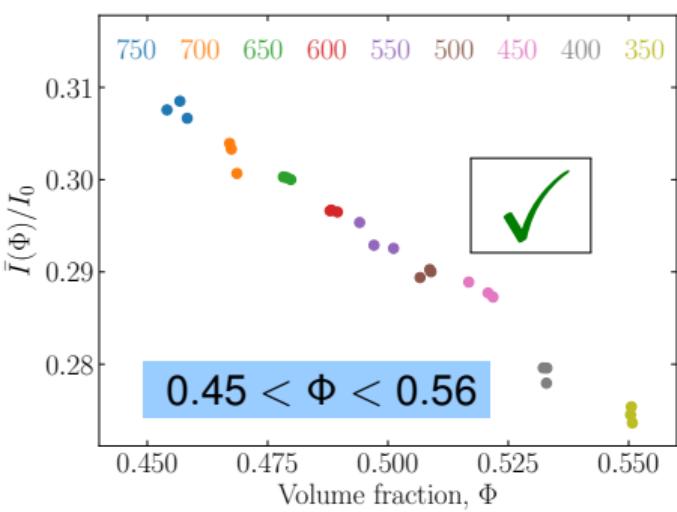
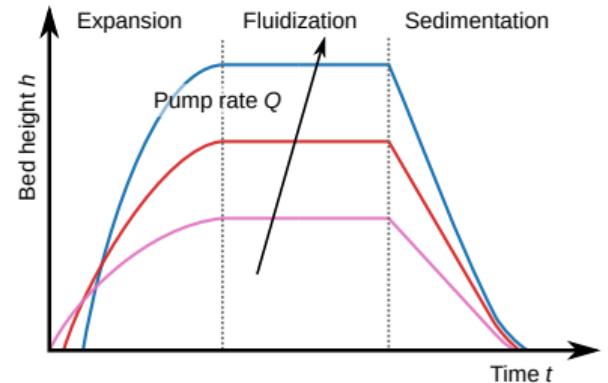
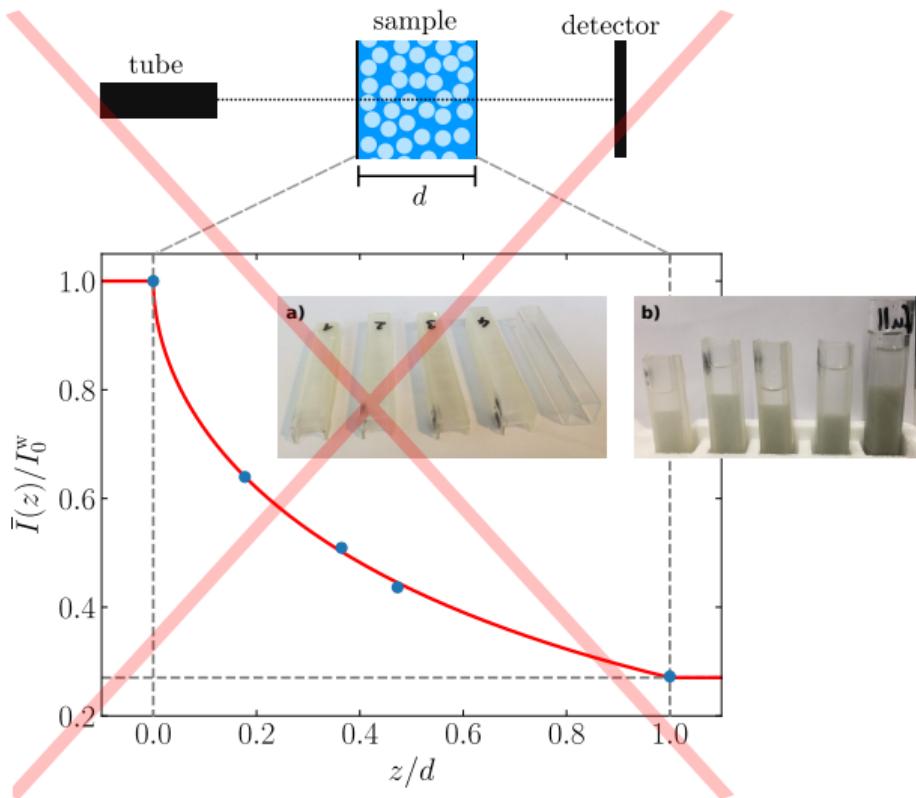
X-ray imaging – Linear space invariant?



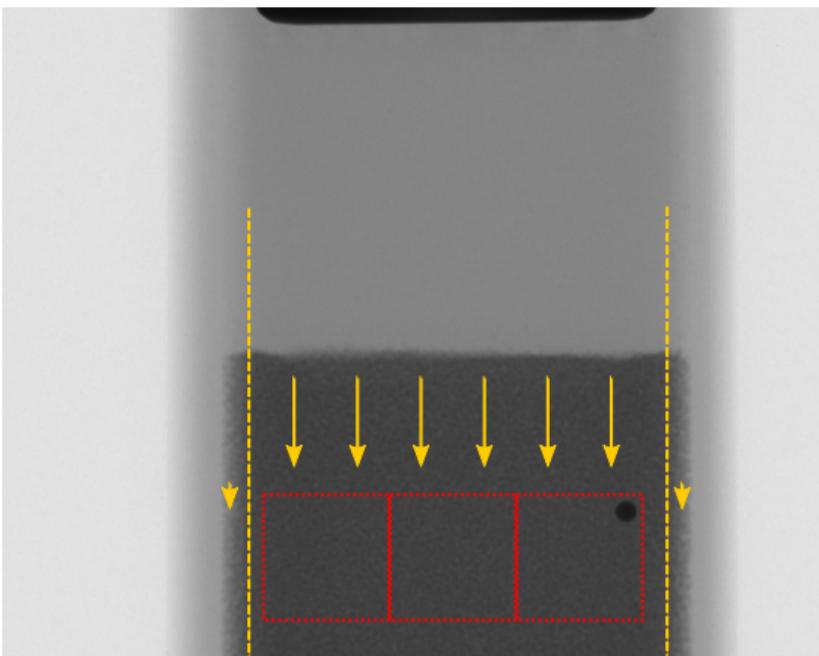
X-ray imaging – Linear space invariant?



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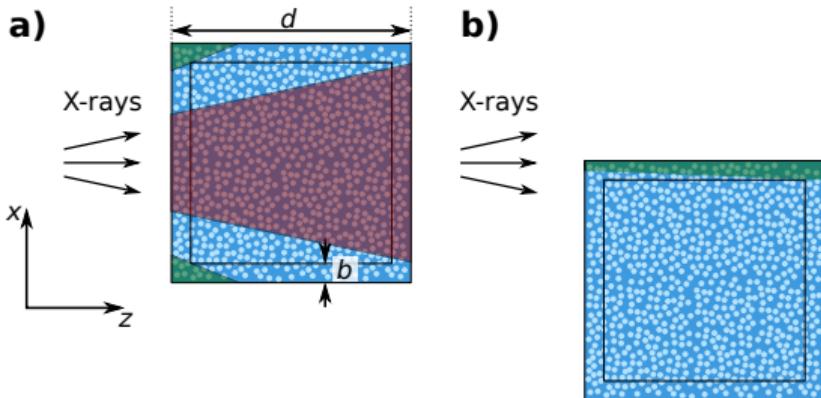


Estimate width of boundary layer



$\langle v \rangle_{\text{xdfa}} > \langle v \rangle_{\text{front}}$ by 9.4%

$\langle v \rangle_{\text{xdfa}}$ takes two layers into account
 $\langle v \rangle_{\text{front}}$ takes four layers into account



Estimation:

Boundary velocity = 0

Else = const.

→ $b \approx 3$ particle diameters