



EDTAS AMM

29th November 2017 - Melbourne

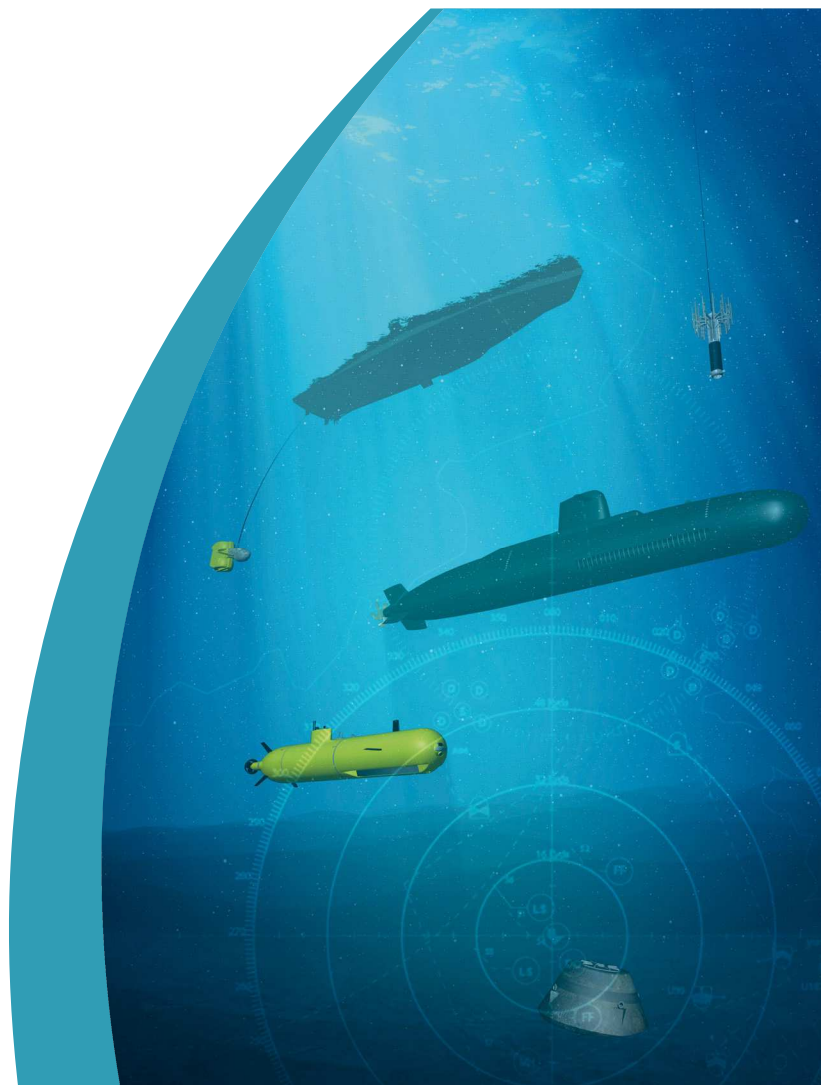
Key challenges in Underwater Acoustics and Mechanical Technologies

Daniel ANDREIS

Thales Underwater Systems SAS
Meta Competence Centre Sonar Hardware Products

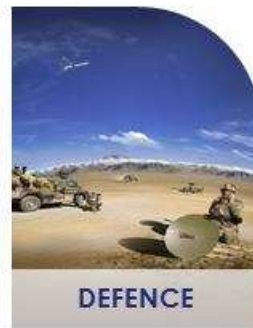
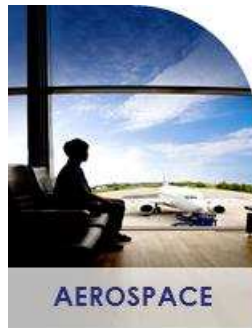
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Thales Group Activities

DUAL MARKETS Military & Civil



TRUSTED PARTNER FOR A SAFER WORLD



Employees
64,000



Global
presence
56 countries

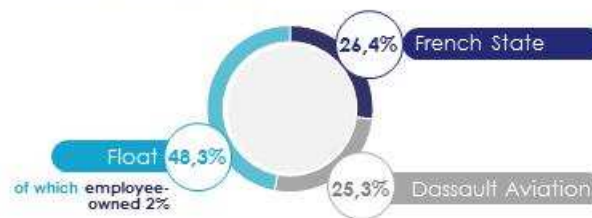


Revenues in 2016
14,9 billion euros



Self-funded R&D* 2016
731 million euros

Shareholders
(at 31 December 2014)



A balanced revenue
structure



* Does not include therefore R&D undertaken with external funding

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Defence Missions Systems

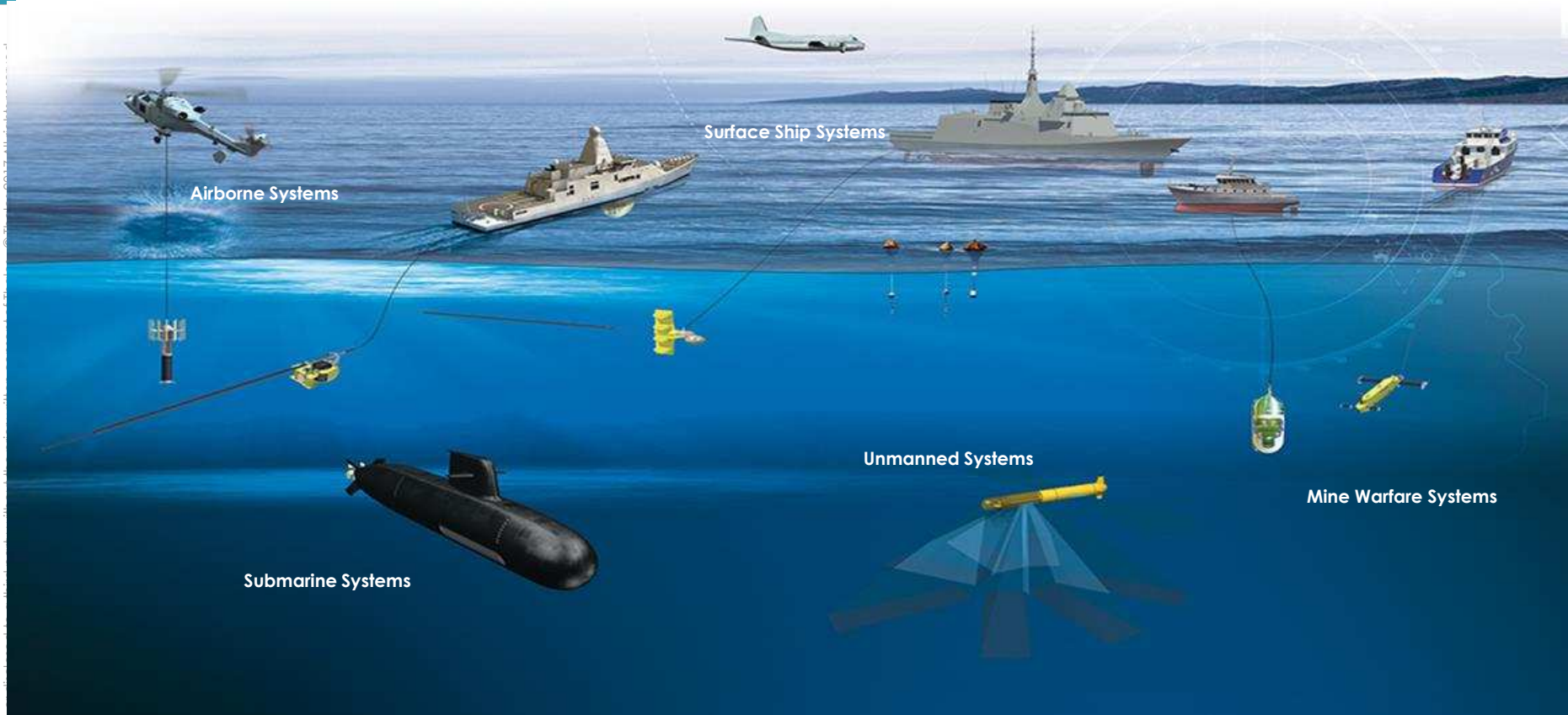
DMS

Supports the armed forces in gaining and sustaining decision-making and operational superiority in all theatres



DMS has a large presence in Australia as the Maritime Business Unit based at Garden Island & Rydalmere Sydney and a significant software team in Western Australia.

Underwater Systems



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Underwater Systems international base



Australia is a core part of the global UWS business and develops and exports piezo electric ceramics and transducers into some of the worlds largest sonar programs

KEY CHALLENGES FOR UNDERWATER ACOUSTICS & MECHANICS

Breakthroughs in performances

High sensitivity sensors
High efficiency active transducers

Very large arrays
Wide frequency & spatial coverage

Target Stealth:
Advanced acoustic cladding materials

Minimize SONAR system footprint

Miniature sensors & embedded electronics
Compact & robust mechanical systems

Low power electronics, for data acquisition and processing
Embedded energy storage capabilities
Optimized thermal management architecture & materials

Economical footprint:
Simplification of hardware design with reduced number of parts, new manufacturing & assembly techniques for cost reduction

Environmental footprint:
low consumption of power and resources

Transition to Drones

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EXAMPLES OF KEY TECHNOLOGIES TO MEET THE CHALLENGES

Breakthroughs in performances

Minimize SONAR system footprint

Transition to Drones

NEW GENERATION PIEZOMATERIALS & CRYSTALS

ACOUSTIC SENSING WITH OPTICAL SYSTEMS

GRAPHENE & CARBON NANOTUBES ACOUSTIC & MECHANICAL DEVICES

ELECTRONICS EMBEDDED ONTO SENSORS

HIGH PERFORMANCE ENERGY STORAGE

TOPOLOGICAL OPTIMIZATION
ADDITIVE MANUFACTURING

ACOUSTIC
METAMATERIALS

LEAD FREE PIEZOMATERIALS

Advanced Piezo materials: SINGLE CRYSTAL TECHNOLOGY

Crystal solid solution with giant piezoelectric effects

- $\text{Pb}(\text{Zn}_{1/3}\text{Nb}_{2/3})\text{O}_3\text{-xPbTiO}_3$ [PZN-xPT] Binary
- $\text{Pb}(\text{Mg}_{1/3}\text{Nb}_{2/3})\text{O}_3\text{-xPbTiO}_3$ [PMN-xPT] Binary
- $\text{Pb}(\text{In}_{1/2}\text{Nb}_{1/2})\text{O}_3\text{-xPb}(\text{Mg}_{1/3}\text{Nb}_{2/3})\text{O}_3\text{-yPbTiO}_3$ [PIN-xPMN-yPT] Ternary
- $\text{Pb}(\text{Mg}_{1/3}\text{Nb}_{2/3})\text{O}_3\text{-xPbZrO}_3\text{-yPbTiO}_3$ [PMN-xPZ-yPT] Ternary

New properties thanks to crystalline structure

- different piezoelectric properties with crystal cuts and polarization orientation
- new piezoelectric vibration modes versus ceramic (for example mode d36)

Breakthrough in sensors & transducers performances compared to conventional ceramics

Advanced Piezo materials: SINGLE CRYSTAL TECHNOLOGY

Application to Passive sensors : +10 to +20 dB increase of Figure-Of-Merit compared to conventional ceramics

$$F.O.M = Sh^2C \approx \left(\frac{\sigma}{P} \right)^2 V \frac{d^2}{K^T}$$

Hydrophone Mechanical Amplification Factor

$\frac{d^2}{K^T}$

← Choice of crystal formulation and cut to maximize sensitivity

Application to Active Transducers :

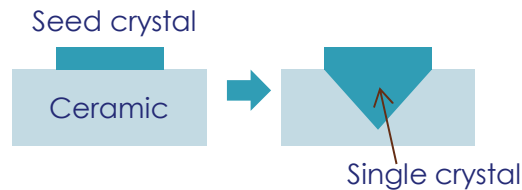
	High Power PZT Ceramic	Single Crystal Binary	Single Crystal Ternary	Single crystal transducer
Coupling coefficient k_{33} %	<70 %	~80-90%	~80-90%	♦ <i>Ultra-wide bandwidth</i>
Compliance $s_{33}^E \cdot 10^{-12}$ m ² /N	~15	53-80	46-50	♦ <i>Compactness</i>
FOM (*) active transducer $d_{33}^2 / s_{33}^E \cdot 10^{-6}$	4	20-40	25-30	♦ <i>High TVR</i>

Advanced Piezo materials: SINGLE CRYSTAL TECHNOLOGY

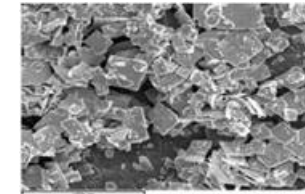
Key research & development areas :

➤ Crystal growth process

Modified Bridgman / SSCG: Solid State Conversion Growth /



Textured ceramics -tape casting



➤ Formulation

- PMN-PT, PMN-PIN-PT, PMN-PZ-PT
- Lead free crystals
- Doping

Challenges : material maximum size, homogeneity, manufacturing cost

Advanced Piezo materials: SINGLE CRYSTAL TECHNOLOGY

Key research & development areas :

➤ Crystal stability versus stress

Need for high power capability for SONAR transmit arrays

- High electrical field, high temperature

Need to operate at depth

- High mechanical stress

➤ Optimisation of crystal formulation to avoid phase transitions

Doping

Non-linear behaviour requires specific acoustic design process & tools :

- Specific characterization test benches
- Specific multi-physics acoustic modelling tools



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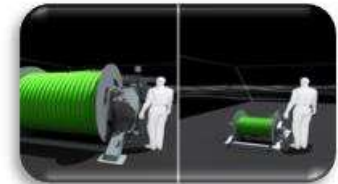
◆ Compact and Very-wide band Projectors

- Target : > 3 octaves, for modern sonar codes and agility
 - Bio-mimicking, Techno-mimicking, Underwater Communications
- In a small volume : Compact Dipping Sonar, Drones
- While keeping high source level and long pulses capabilities



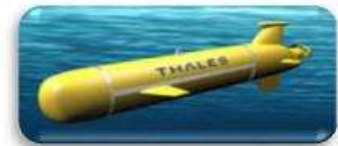
◆ Miniaturization of passive sensors

- Small diameter linear arrays
 - can be Directive (Vector Sensors : Hydrophone + accelerometers)



◆ Very-wide band HF arrays for future imaging systems

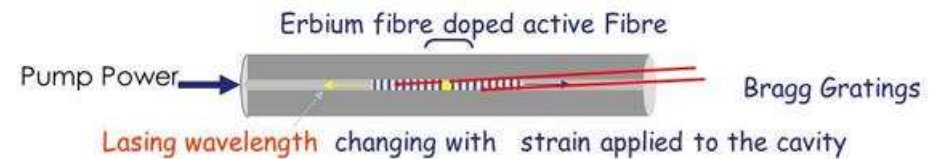
- Compact acoustic payloads for underwater drones
- Enabler for advanced processing : difficult targets e.g. buried mines



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Acoustic Sensing with Optical Systems

Breakthrough technology based on Fibre-laser



A revolution in acoustic array design

- No more immersed electronics : Small-size arrays, high reliability
- Very long arrays, very long interrogation distance

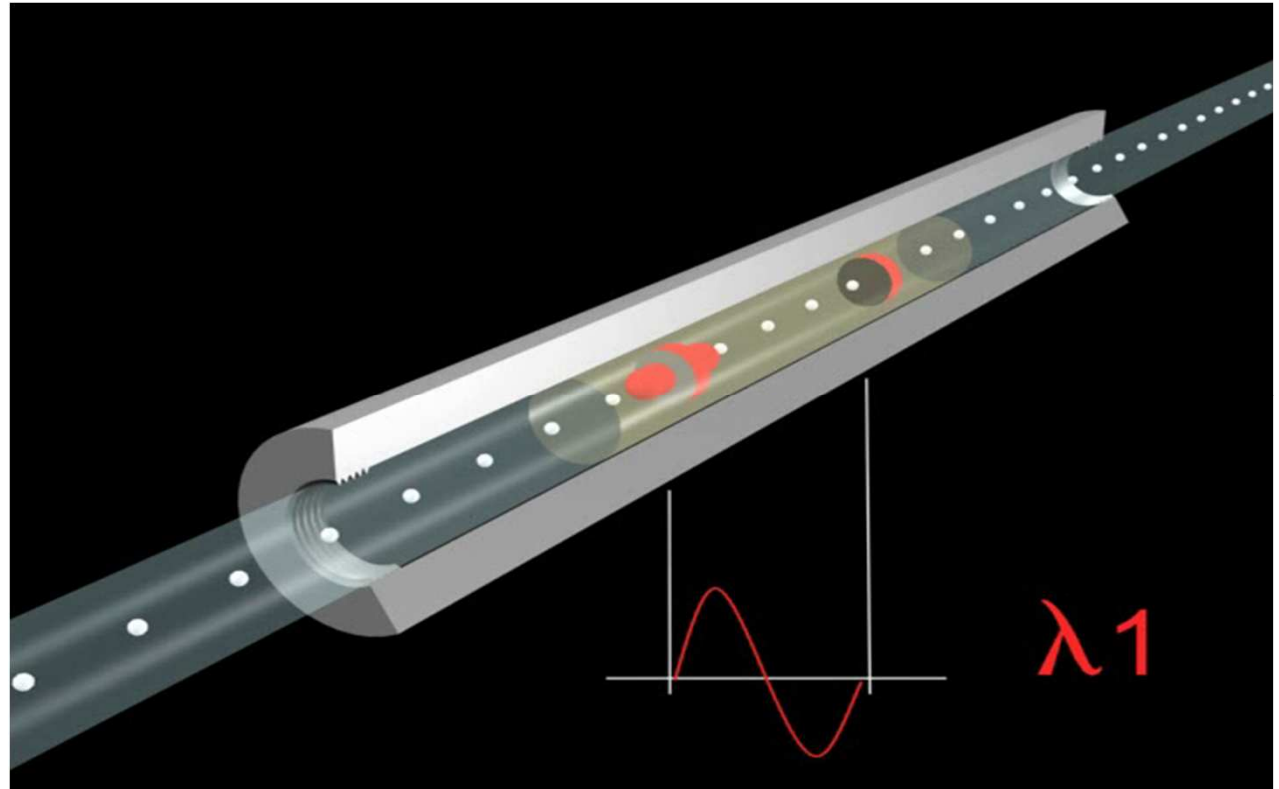
A technology enabler for new high performance products

- Maritime Surveillance : Rapidly deployable, Wide Area Surveillance
- Linear Towed arrays : **Thin and very long towed arrays** :
 - Compact towed array sonar for submarines and surface ships

PRINCIPLES OF FIBRE LASER HYDROPHONE

Acoustic signal sensing by optical fibre components

Distributed Feedback Fibre
Laser frequency
modulation by acoustic
signal



PRINCIPLES OF FIBRE LASER HYDROPHONE

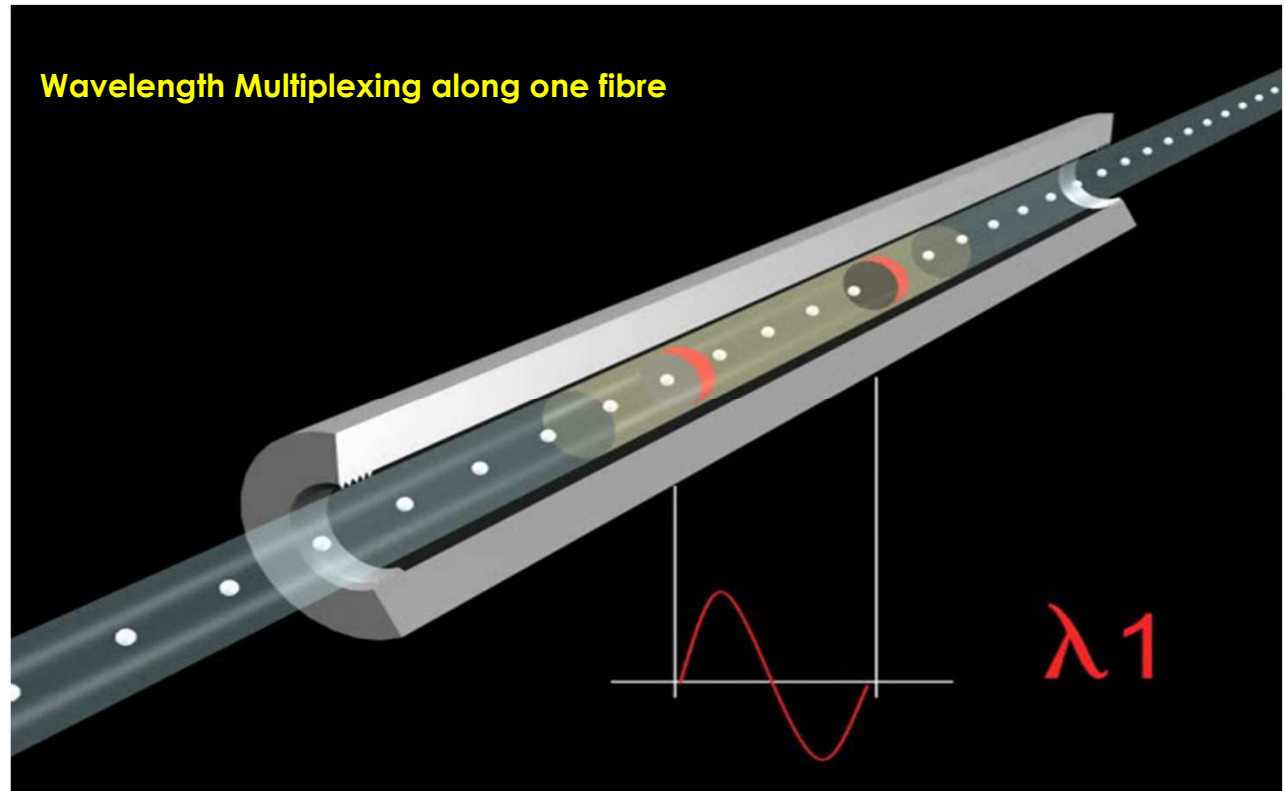


Acoustic signal sensing by optical fibre components

Sensor multiplexing along one fibre



Wavelength Multiplexing along one fibre



Graphene & CNT Acoustic and Mechanical Devices

High piezo-resistivity

- Hydrophones

High thermal conductivity

- Thermal interface materials
 - Vertically aligned carbon nanotubes
- Acoustic sound sources : Thermo-acoustic sound generators
 - Based on foams

High strength : High Young's modulus and fracture strength

- Carbon Nanotube based ropes, e.g. for acoustic towed arrays

Advanced Energy Storage Technologies

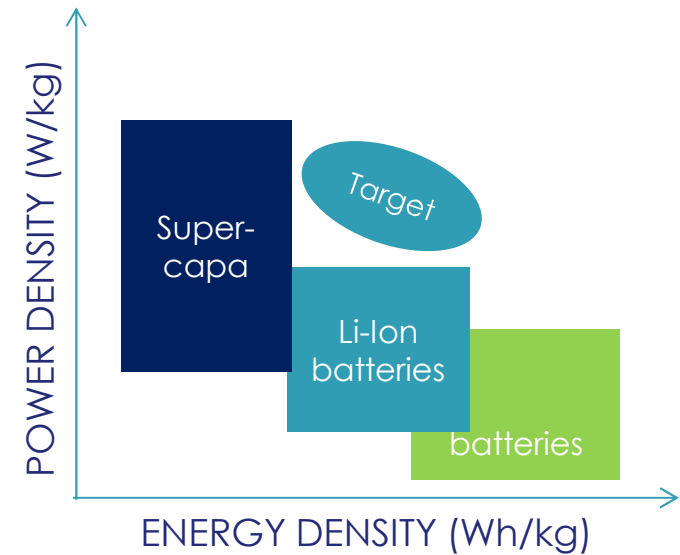
Need for compact energy storage solution for active SONAR transmission

Specific SONAR requirements :

- very high power density for pulse transmission
- resistance to high temperature, safety

Benefits of Graphene & CNTs electrodes :

- Carbon nanotubes / graphene nanoplatelets
- High specific surface area, electrical conductivity
- Conformability



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Acoustic Meta-Materials

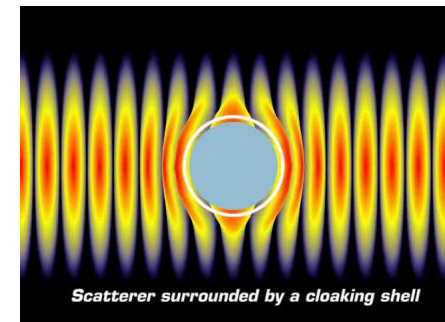
Meta-Material : artificial material structured at sub-wavelength size

- periodic set of inclusions into a matrix
- example : Bubble Meta Screens

Basic pattern : phononic crystal

- Band-gaps effects :
 - frequency domain where waves propagation is impossible
 - due to diffraction of waves by inclusions and subsequent destructive interferences
- odd properties in pass-bands :
 - negative refraction index
 - waves focalisation
 - super-absorption

Ultimate use-case : acoustic invisibility cloaking....



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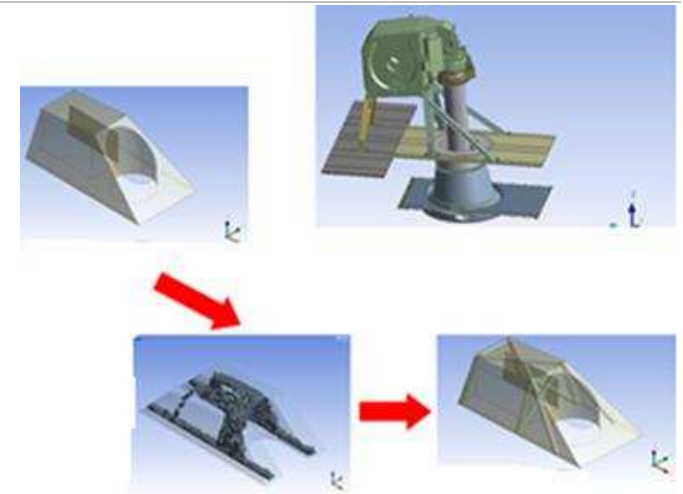
Additive Manufacturing

TOPOLOGICAL OPTIMIZATION TOOLS

- Reduction of Size and Weight
- Reduction of number of parts

FUNCTIONAL OPTIMIZATION AND COST REDUCTIONS

- e.g. Thermal Management



METAL and ALLOYS

PIEZOELECTRIC MATERIALS DEVICES ?, e.g. 1.3 Composite

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Additive Manufacturing

Thales 3D factory in Casablanca, Morocco

Industrial competence centre dedicated to additive manufacturing of metal parts

- whole value chain of 3D printed parts
 - from concept design and detailed specifications to new product industrialisation, powder chemistry, additive manufacturing, inspection, testing and treatment
- both prototypes and volume production
- factory opened in September 2017
- parts of up to 25 cm x 25 cm x 30 cm
- larger part sizes planned for the future
- Additive Layer Manufacturing
- High-intensity laser
- Aluminium and Titanium



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