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## or renewal in industrial applications have remained the same. The

For centuries, the techniques and equipment used for surface cleaning

demand for improvements, however, has grown dramatically in recent years. Laser technology is now replacing conventional abrasive and chemical processes in many applications, such as rust removal, depainting, degreasing, activation, restoration, pre-/post-welding joint cleaning, surface preparation, decontamination, and rejuvenation. As a cleaning technique, lasers are increasingly popular because they are precise, controllable, and efficient, and they generate low waste. Additionally, low waste and high efficiency are the primary reasons that laser cleaning is now considered the "greenest" or most environmentally friendly approach to surface cleaning. The only waste created is dust particles, which can be easily collected and removed.











The first article to use the term "particle image velocimetry" (PIV) was published in 1984. Since then, PIV has become a standard method for

## flow measurements. The technique has remained largely unchanged

over the past 35 years. Continuous lasers or special double-pulse lasers, also known as PIV lasers, are used to generate laser light sheets with special optics. The light sheet illuminates a plane that makes visible the seeding particles that follow the flow. The light scatters off the particles and an image is taken with a camera, capturing an instantaneous snapshot of the flow. By taking a second image shortly afterward, the displacement of the particles between these two images can be seen. Then, by applying a cross-correlation algorithm, the velocity vectors can be calculated to find the direction and speed of the flow. When the analysis for the entire image has been completed, the resulting velocity field, vorticity field, and many other flow characteristics can be visualized and analyzed. 









communications. Additionally, plasmonic-enabled nanolasers could provide a means to link chips or subsections of chips, which would enable computers to become faster, smaller, and more efficient. However, scientists and engineers must first overcome challenges

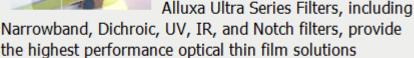
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Researchers are putting electron oscillations, or plasmons, to work and paving the way for instruments that could

related to nanomanufacturing, high optical intensities, and optical losses. Read Article 3 7 6 6 **Featured Products** 







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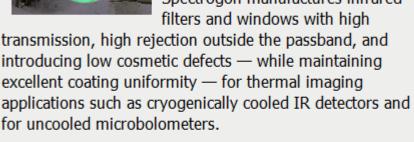
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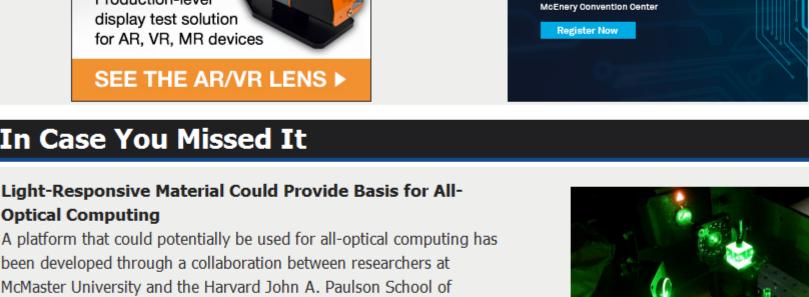
been developed through a collaboration between researchers at McMaster University and the Harvard John A. Paulson School of

light manipulation and measurement techniques performed at

Engineering and Applied Sciences. The technology brings together an adaptive, light-responsive material developed by the Harvard team with



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McMaster.

and other applications.

Read Article (4) (f) (ii)

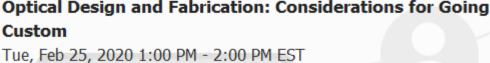
### that is precise and cost-effective. Heat is localized on a gold nanoparticle within a butterfly-shaped nanostructure. The heat causes hydrothermal synthesis, which in turn causes semiconducting zinc oxide to crystallize on the gold nanoparticle. The

Researchers Synthesize Nanosize Semiconductors in a Plasmonic Nanoantenna

Approach Uses Artificial Intelligence to Predict Quantum Advantage Researchers from the Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology, Valiev Institute of Physics and Technology, and ITMO University created a neural network that learned to predict the behavior of a quantum system by "looking" at its network structure. This convolutional neural network is designed specifically to learn from graphs. It can autonomously predict which network solutions will demonstrate quantum advantage. Read Article (4) (f) (ii)

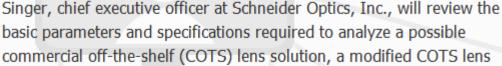
Researchers at Hokkaido University have developed an approach to placing nanoscale semiconductors on metallic particles

Hokkaido team's approach could open a new route to making nanosize semiconductors for nanolasing, nanolithography,



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#### practical guidance on optical specification, and will address custom lens design fabrication tolerances with regard to cost and feasibility for single application as well as serial mass production. You will learn how to convey your requirements to an optical design/fabrication

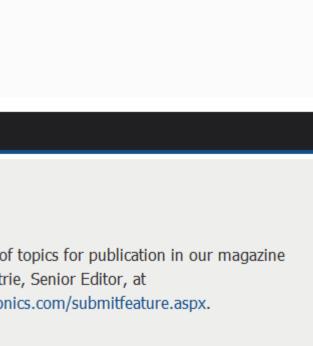
company to obtain meaningful quotes and a full understanding of

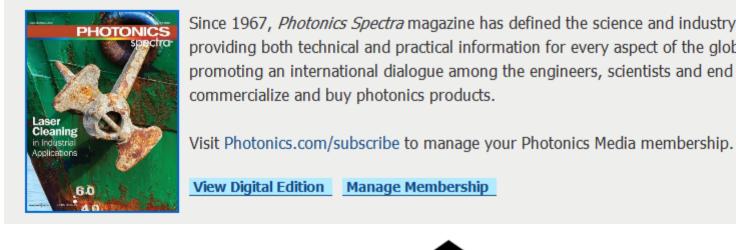
This webinar will address the items to consider when designing and

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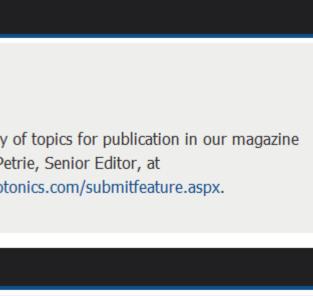
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