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Non-Contact Metrology of Freeform Surfaces

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NASA Mirror Tech Days
Open Session
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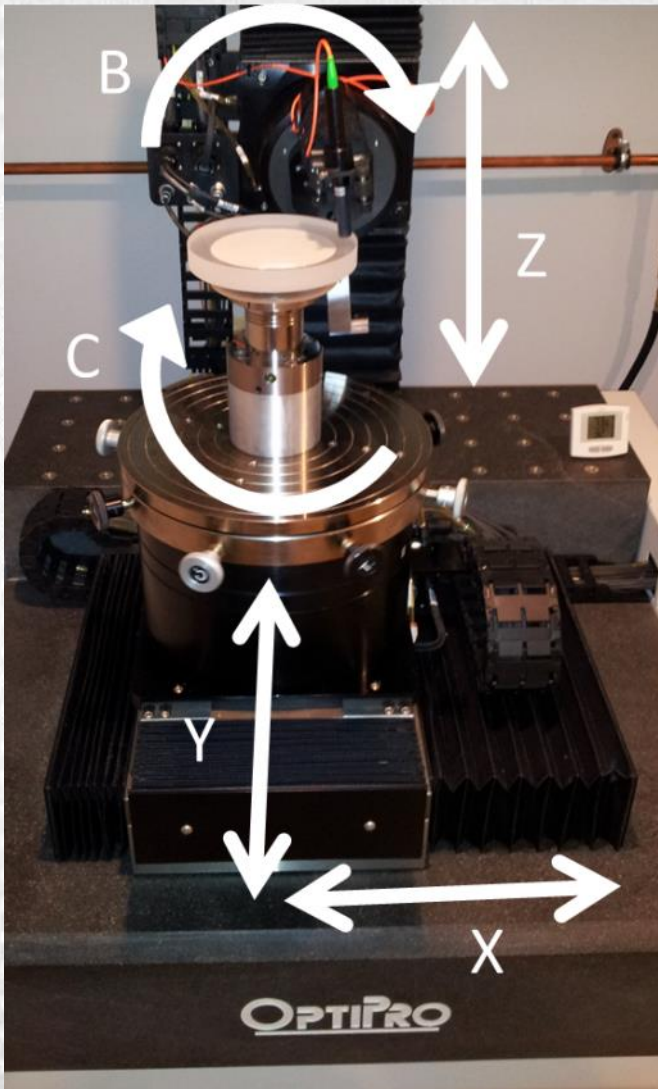
Overview

Measurement Methods

- Equipment
- Software
- Capabilities

Measurement Examples

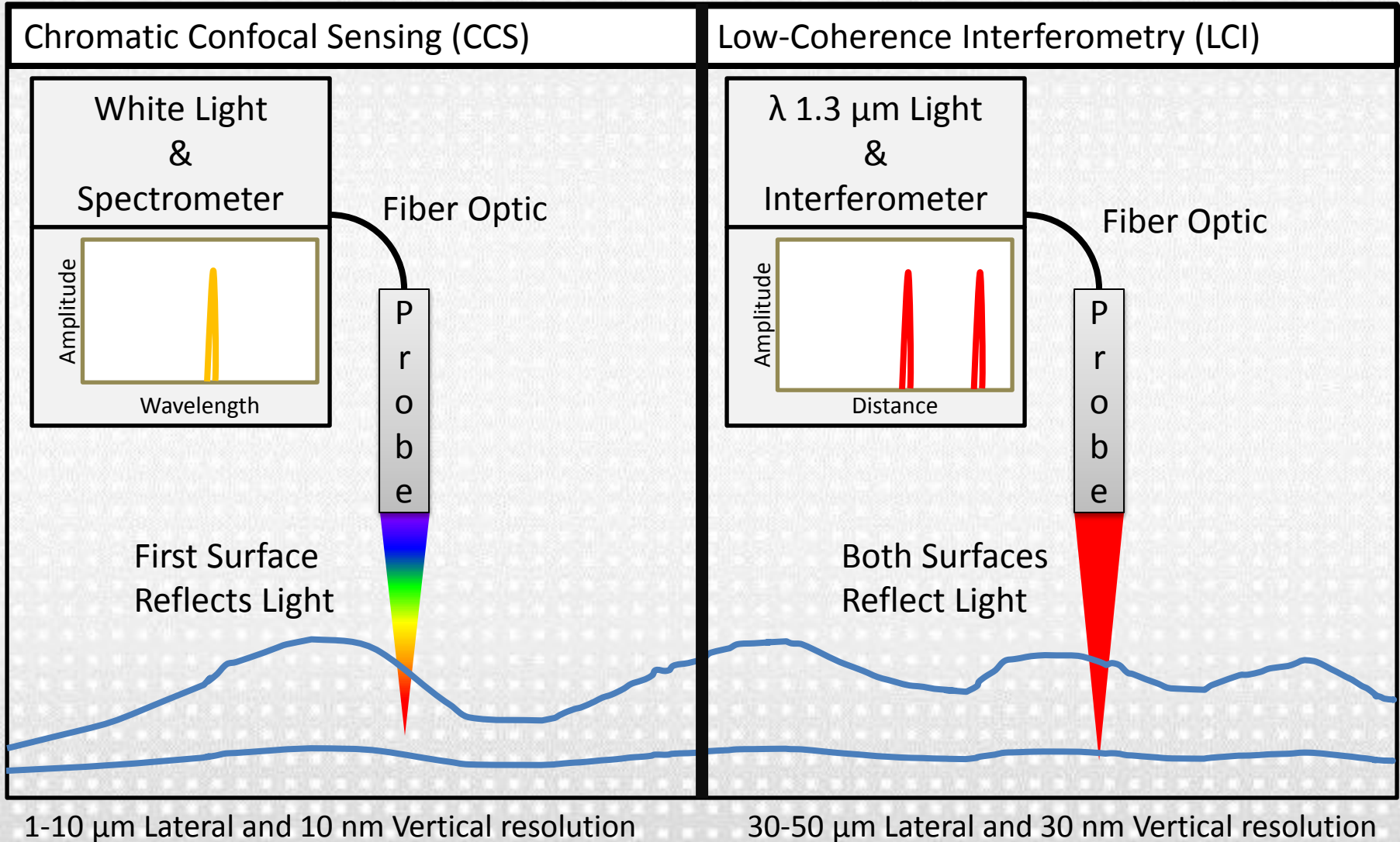
- Freeforms!



- 5-Axis Non-Contact Measuring System
- Scans With Various Non-Contact Probes
- All Air Bearing Axes
- Linear Motors
- Brushless DC Rotary Motors
- X,Y,C move the part
- Z,B move the probe

Axis:	X,Y,Z	B	C
Travel:	200 mm	360°	360°
Resolution:	5 nm	0.02 second	0.01 second
Max. Velocity:	20 mm/s	6 RPM	6 RPM

Non-Contact Probes



Current Measurement Abilities

Rotationally Symmetric

Spheres

Aspheres

Ogives

Parabolas

Non-Rotationally Symmetric

2-D Flats

Cylinders

Profiles

Freeform/Conformal

Mathematical
Equation

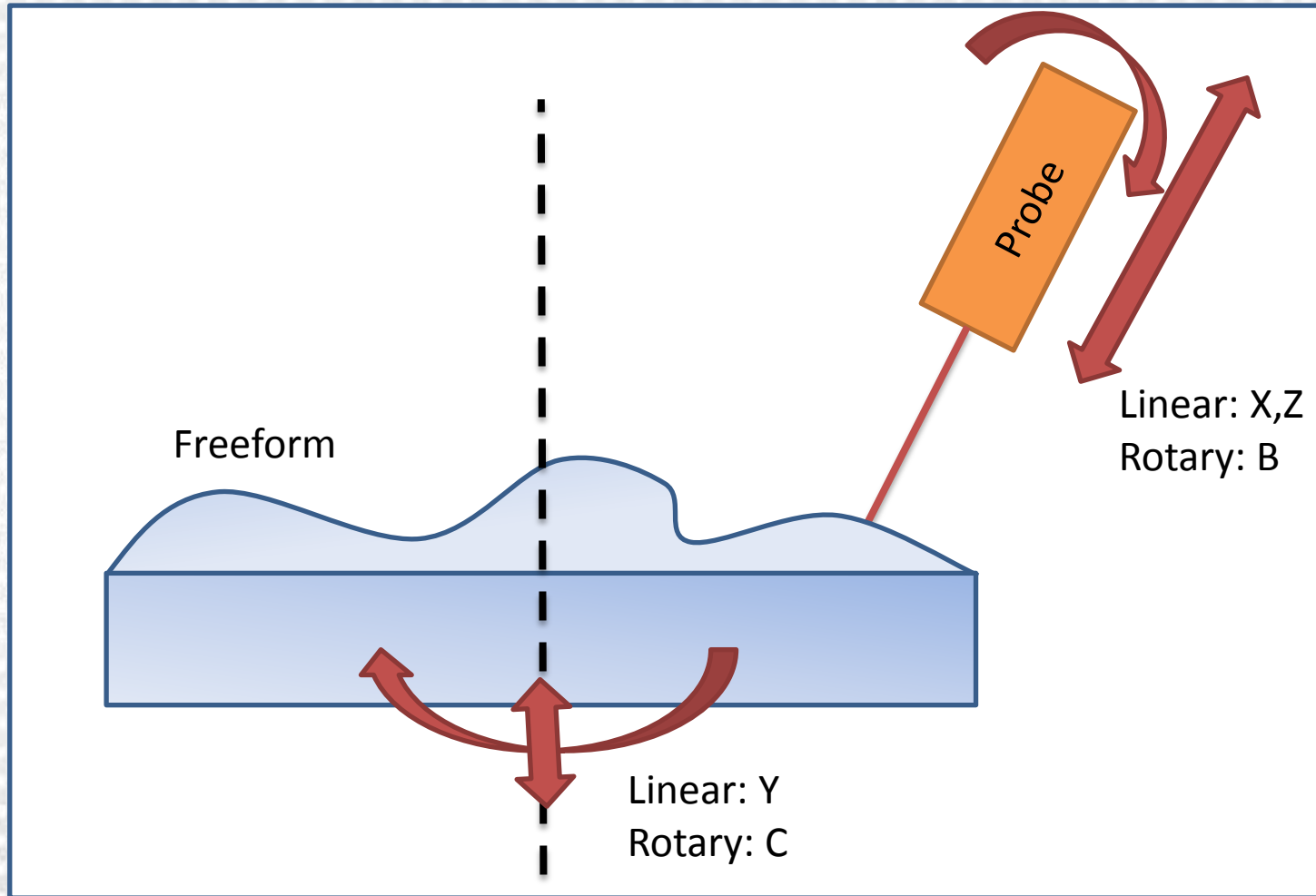
Cloud of
Points

CAD

5-Axis Freeform Example



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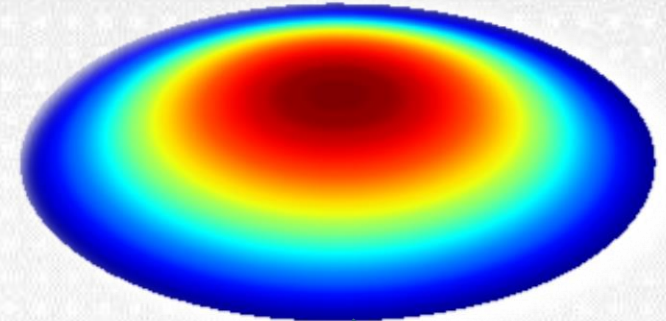


Point Cloud Registration

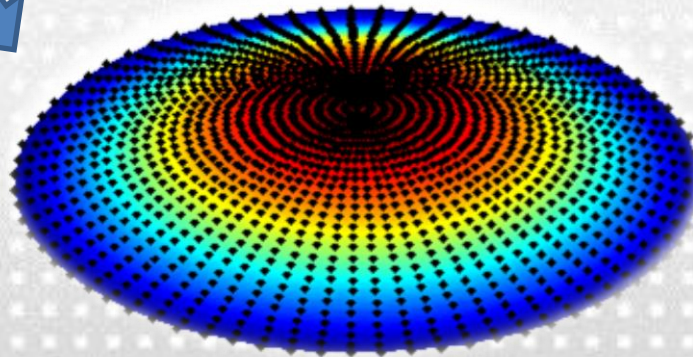
Measured Point Cloud



Ideal Shape



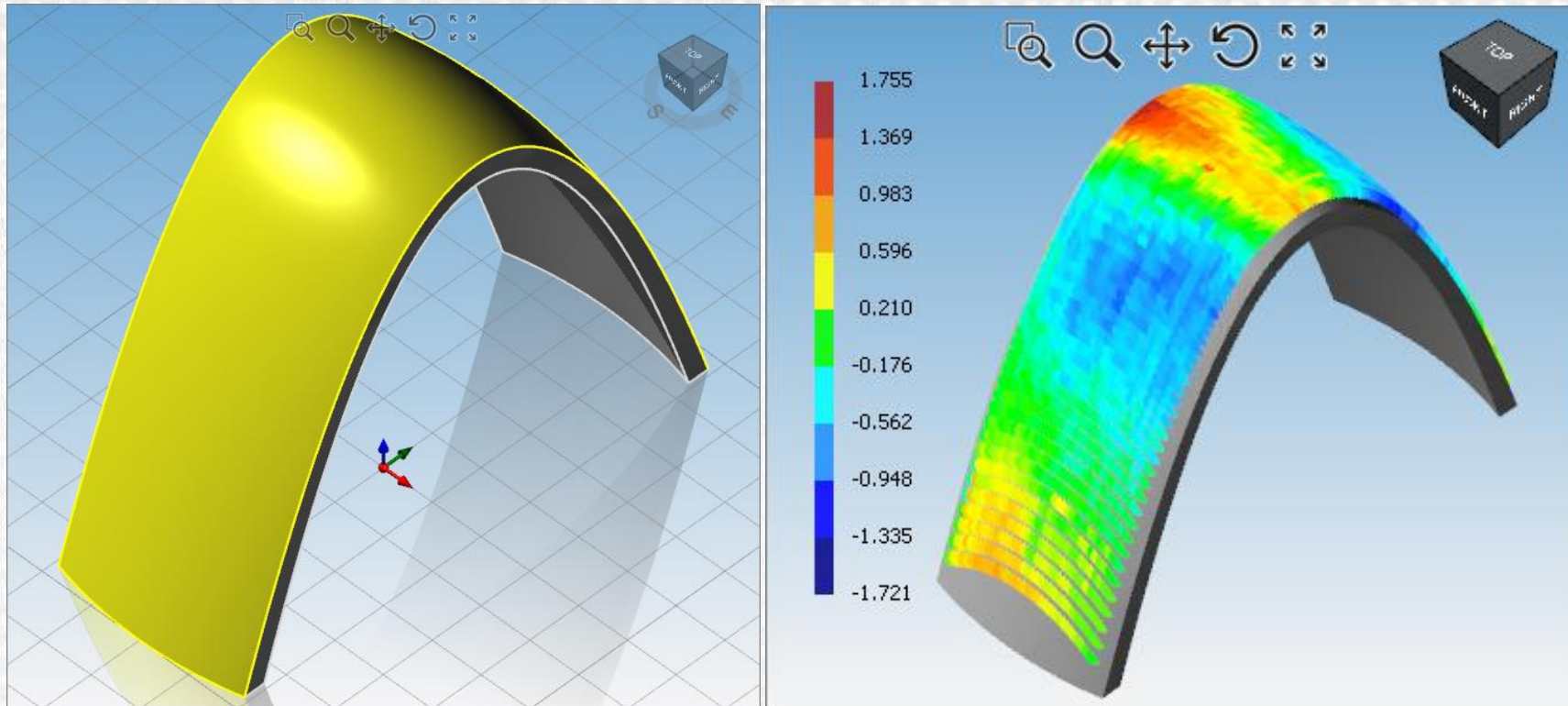
Final Point Cloud Fit



UltraSurf 3D Interface



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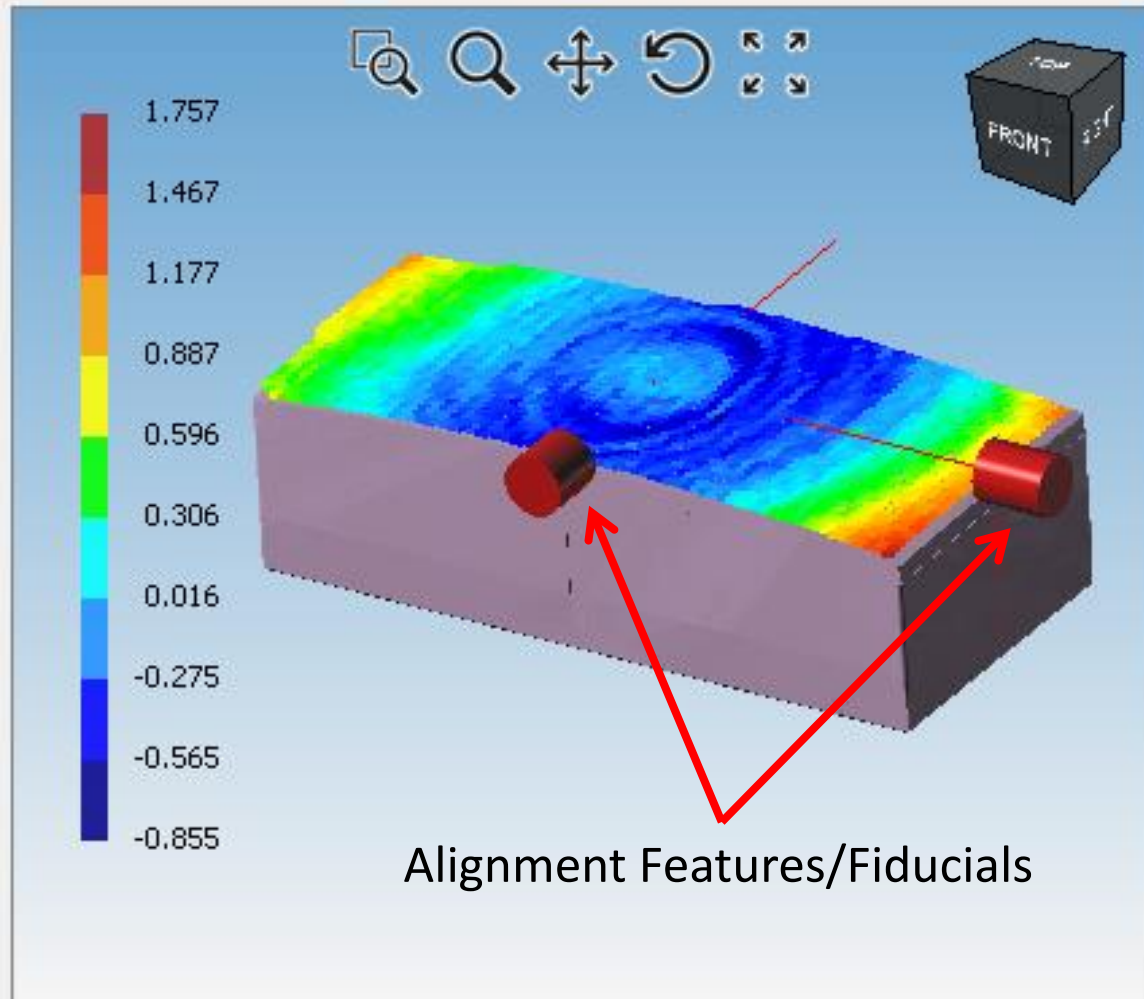
- Developing a 3D interface for freeform shapes
- CAD file importation for measurement path and data analysis
- Significantly easier for user to setup measurements and visualize data
- Dual Surface Definitions
 - CAD for visualization, measurement path planning
 - Equation or point cloud for analysis and error calculation

UltraSurf 3D Interface



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Freeform Measurement (With CAD)



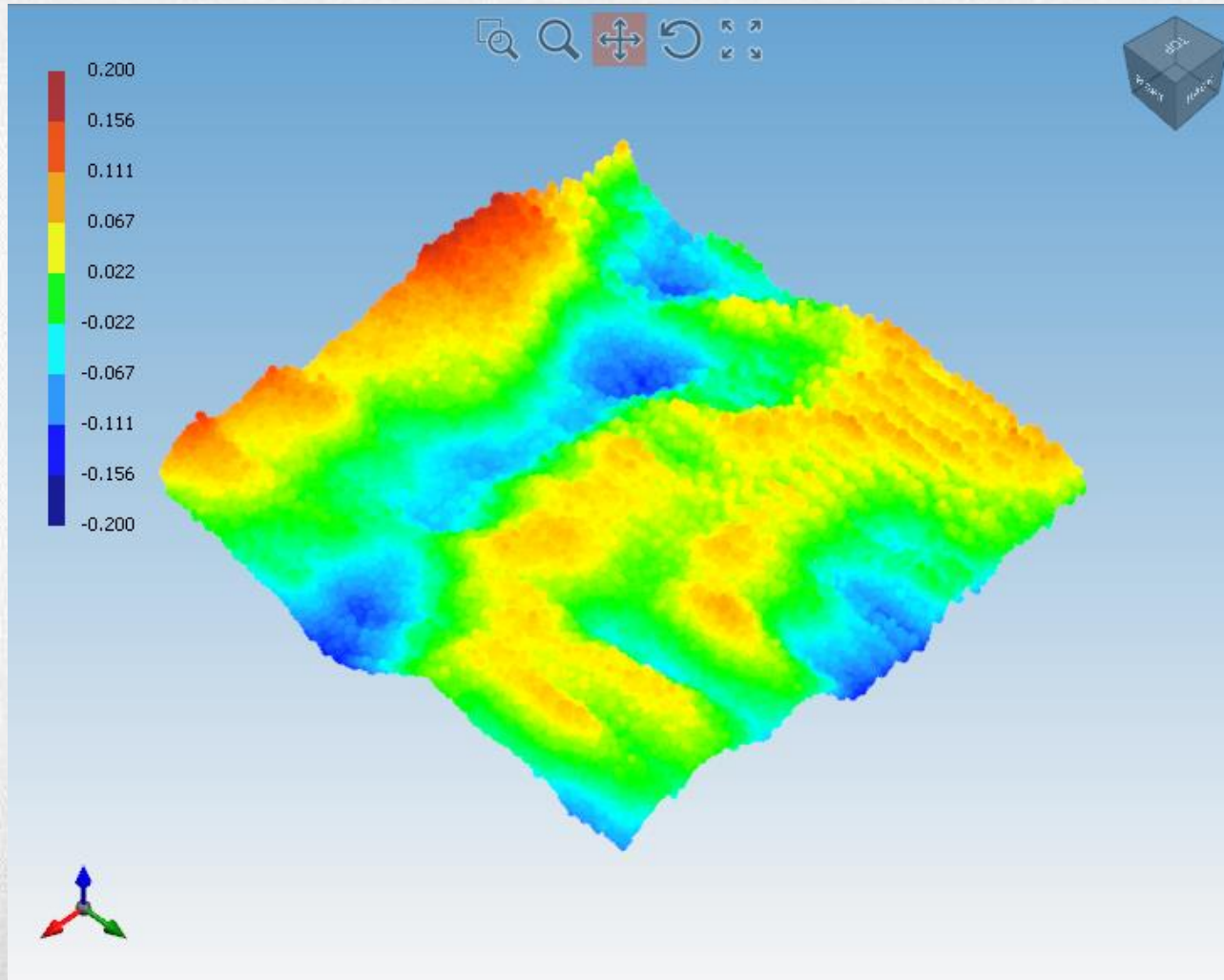
Alignment Features/Fiducials

UltraSurf 3mm x 3mm



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High resolution ($<10\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ / point), small sub-aperture to inspect texture



Freeform Measurement Example

CeFO (Center for Freeform Optics)

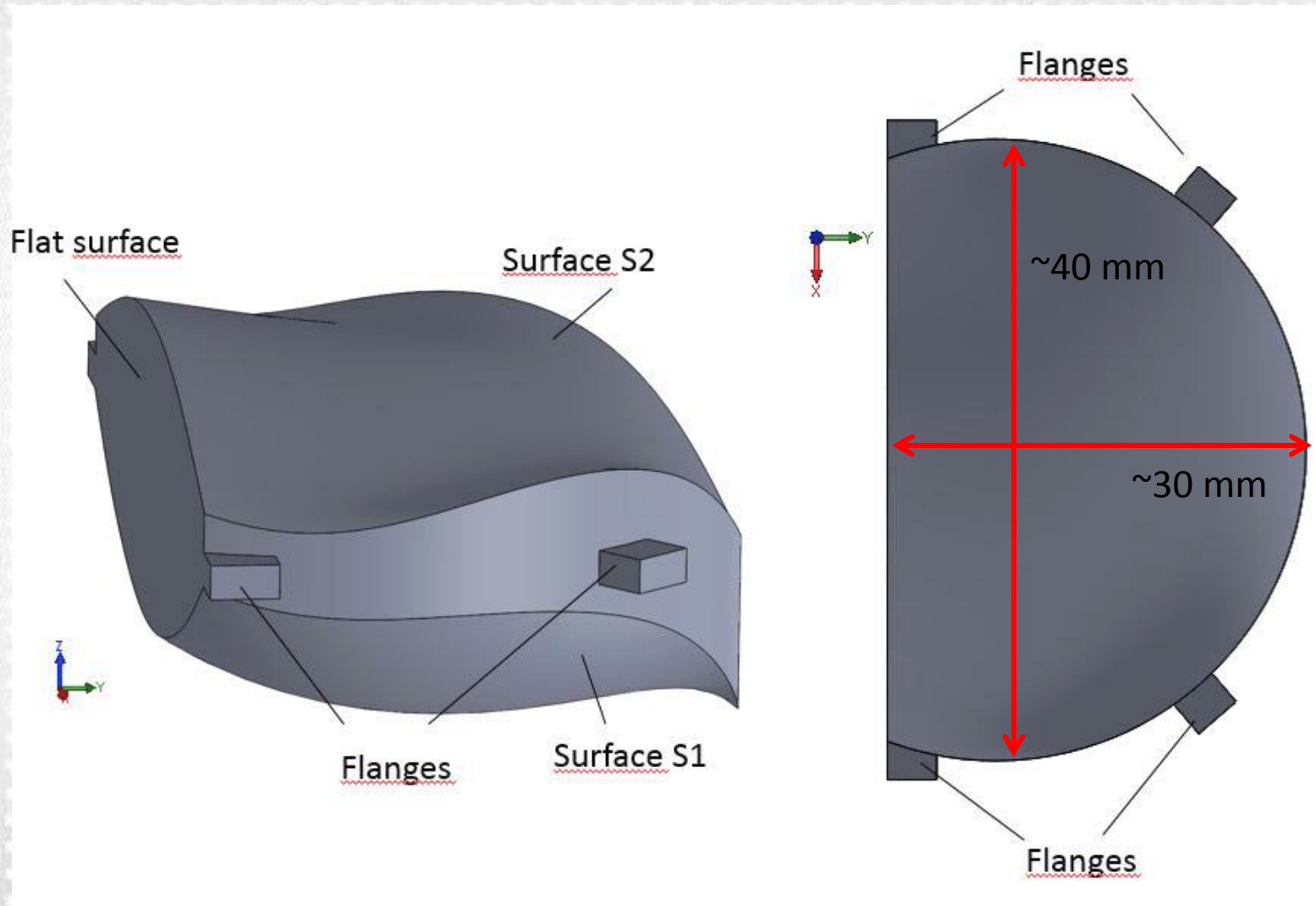
&

University of Rochester

Optical Component

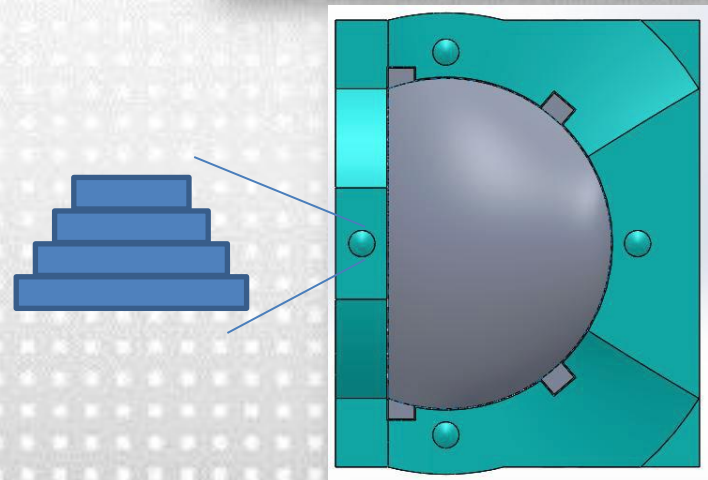
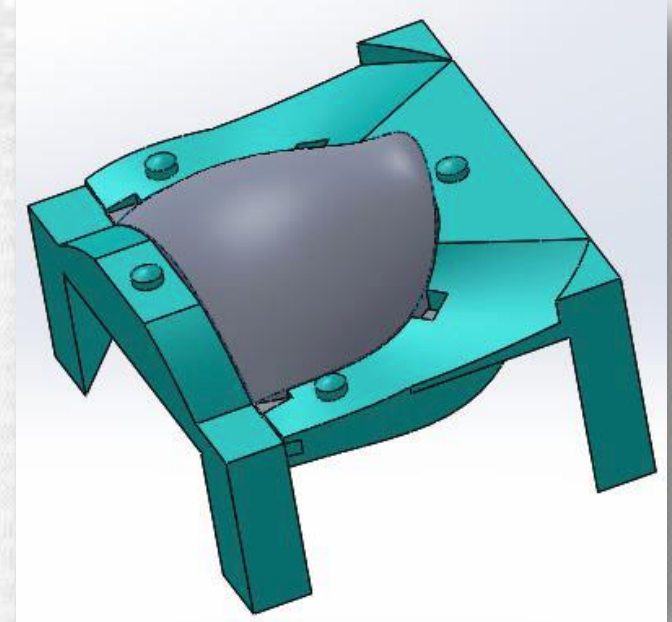


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Part Setup

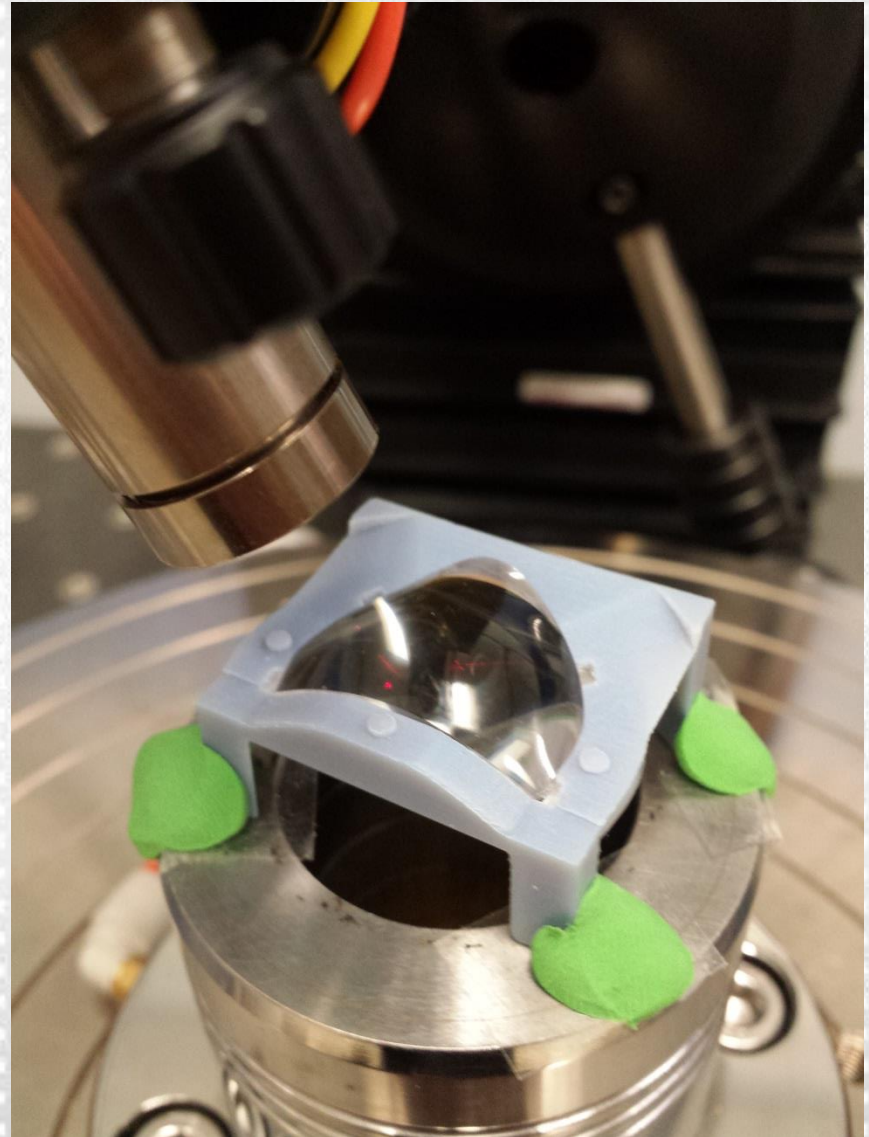
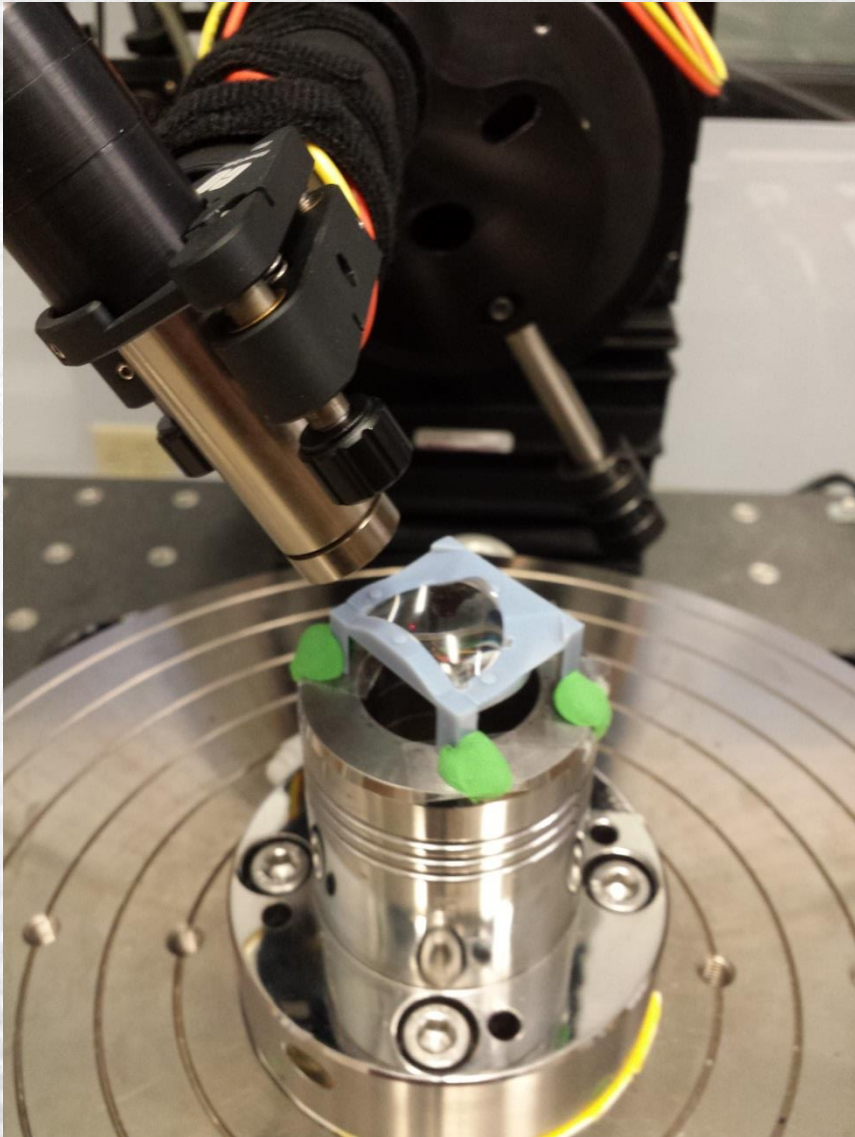
- Part secured by a 3D printed fixture, S1 facing up
- Fixture has 4 reference “spheres” for locating the position of the part
- The reference spheres were not very spherical, finding their apex was difficult
 - This is attributed to “flat” areas on top of the sphere created by the 3D printed contour
 - The spheres locations were well documented to the measurement easier, but...
 - The heights of the spheres did not correlate well to the optical surface, according to the document
- 3D Printed fixture may have warped or was misprinted



Measuring on UltraSurf



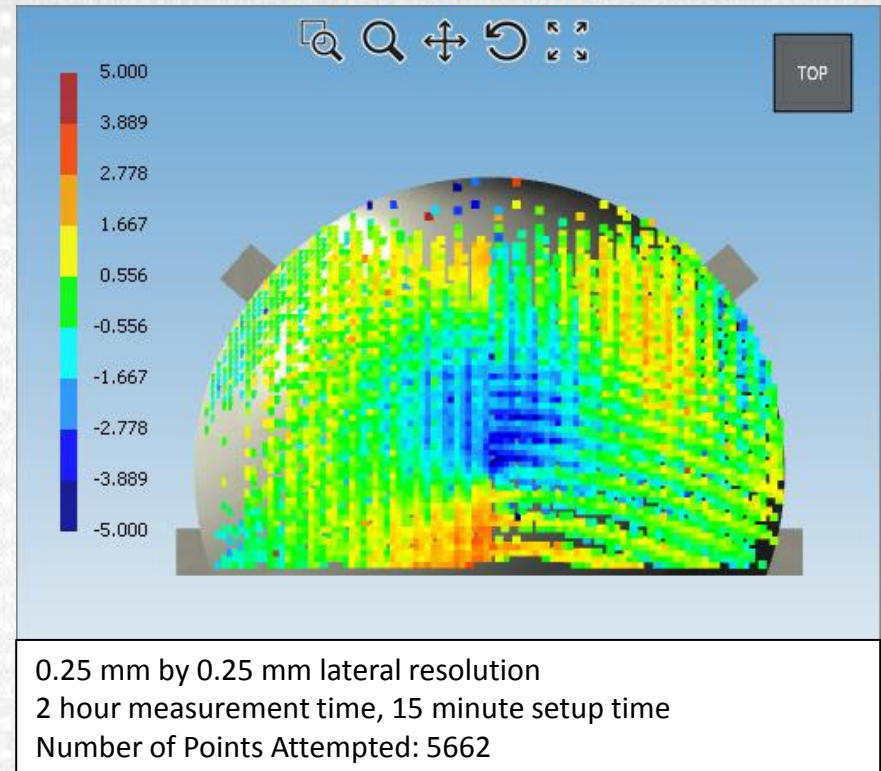
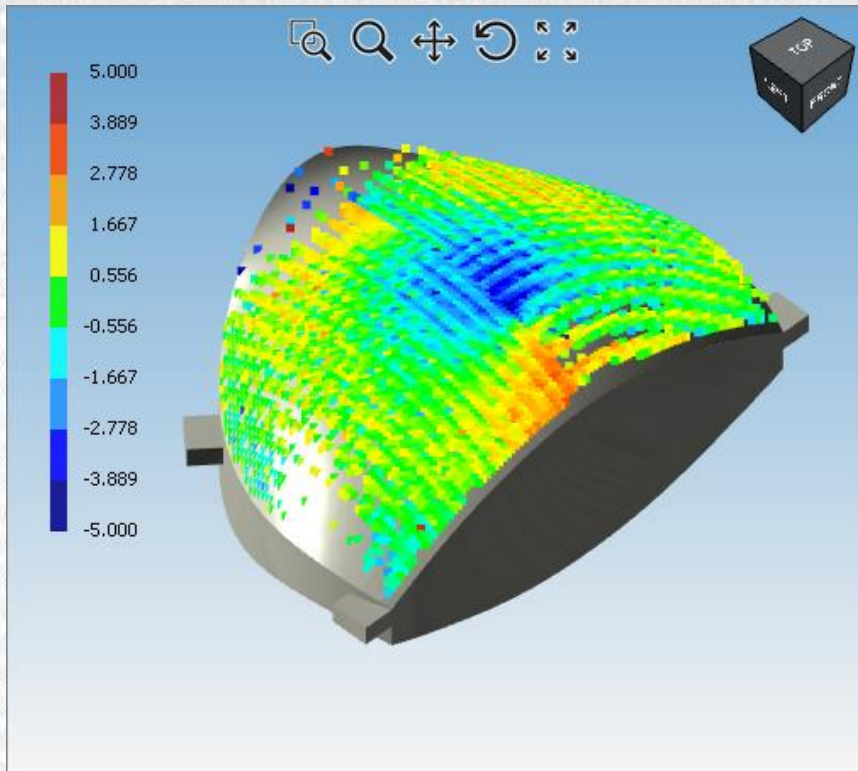
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Measurement Results



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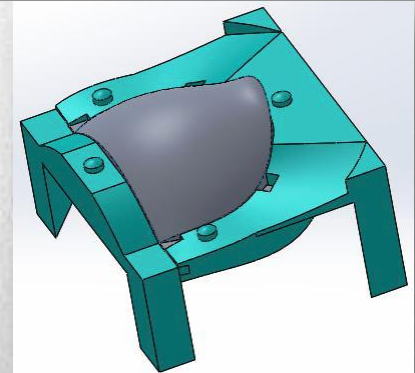
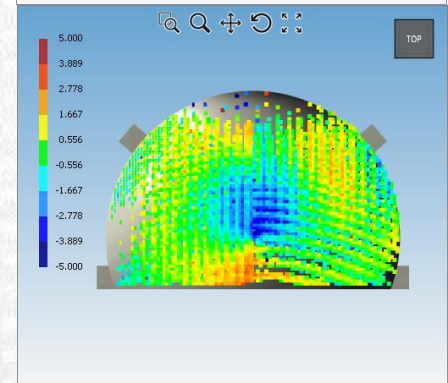
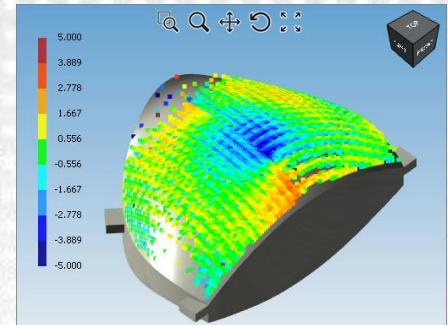
- Color scale +/- 5 μm
- Most error falls between +/- 2 μm
- Grid lines apparent,
- Drop out due to non-perpendicular metrology
 - The chosen probe must stay +/- 2 degrees parallel to surface normal
 - 78% Coverage (4429/5662)
 - Part was diamond turned in two orthogonal orientations, causing the grid

Freeform Measurement Lessons



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- Better location of the part would keep the probe in the ± 2 degree angle limitation
 - The CCS probe has a ± 25 degree angle limitation, but measures closer to the part
- The 3D printed fixture could be improved by
 - Increase rigidity or structural accuracy
 - Use a large flat base instead of 4 small legs, this would give more area to secure the surface
 - Improve the sphericity of the locating surfaces, or change their shapes. Conical?



Summary & Future Work

- UltraSurf is a flexible platform for freeform optical surface metrology
- 3D printing and additive manufacturing can provide fixtures and alignment features for freeform optics
- Current 3D interface is making progress, and will soon provide an easy to use interface for freeform shapes
- We are working to reduce scanning time to increase throughput of deterministic corrections
- We are also working on a process to communicate the shape, orientation, and location of freeform surfaces with regards to manufacturing and metrology