

Dynamic Laser Interferometry for Disk Shape Characterization

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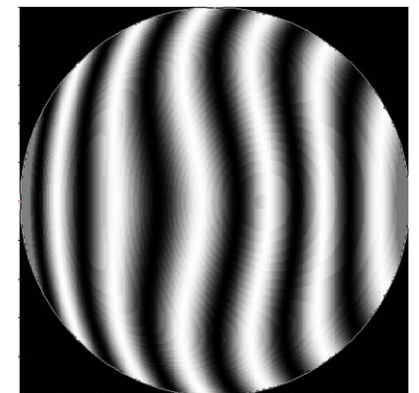
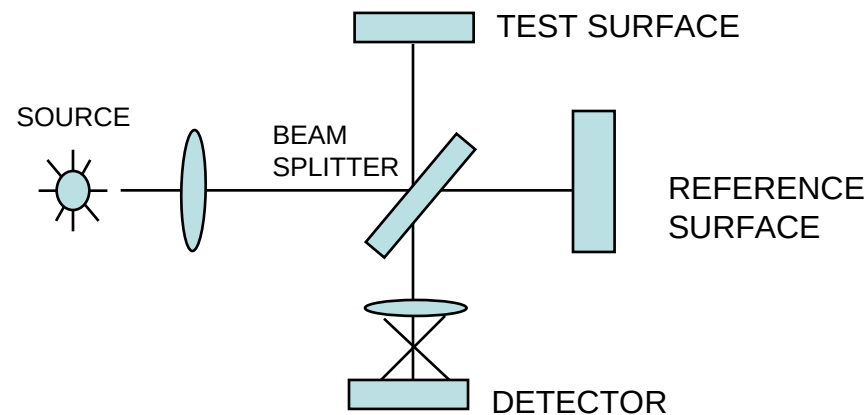
Interferometry Basics

Two Beam Interference

$$I = I_1 + I_2 + 2\sqrt{I_1 I_2} \cos(\alpha_1 - \alpha_2)$$

$\alpha_1 - \alpha_2$ phase difference between interfering beams

$$\alpha_1 - \alpha_2 = \left(-\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}\right) (\text{optical path difference})$$



Temporal Phase Shifting Interferometry (PSI)

Physical translation of reference surface to generate data.

$$I(x,y) = I_0 + I' \cos[\phi(x,y) + \phi(t)]$$

$$I_1(x,y) = I_0 + I' \cos [\phi(x,y)] \quad \phi(0.03s) = 0 \quad (0^\circ)$$

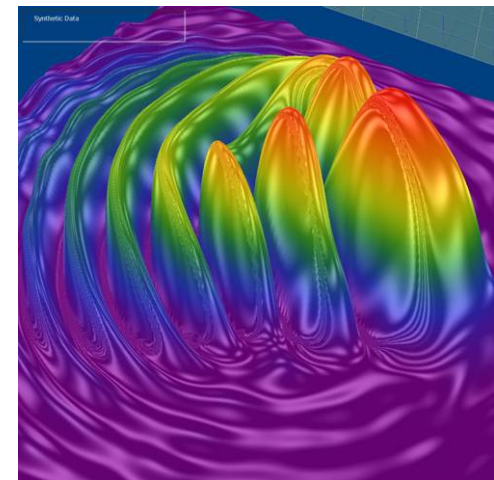
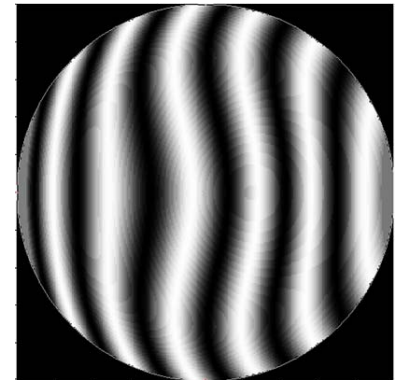
$$I_2(x,y) = I_0 - I' \sin [\phi(x,y)] \quad \phi(0.06s) = \pi/2 \quad (90^\circ)$$

$$I_3(x,y) = I_0 - I' \cos [\phi(x,y)] \quad \phi(0.09s) = \pi \quad (180^\circ)$$

$$I_4(x,y) = I_0 + I' \sin [\phi(x,y)] \quad \phi(0.12s) = 3\pi/2 \quad (270^\circ)$$

$$\phi(x,y) = \tan^{-1} \left[\frac{I_4(x,y) - I_2(x,y)}{I_1(x,y) - I_3(x,y)} \right]$$

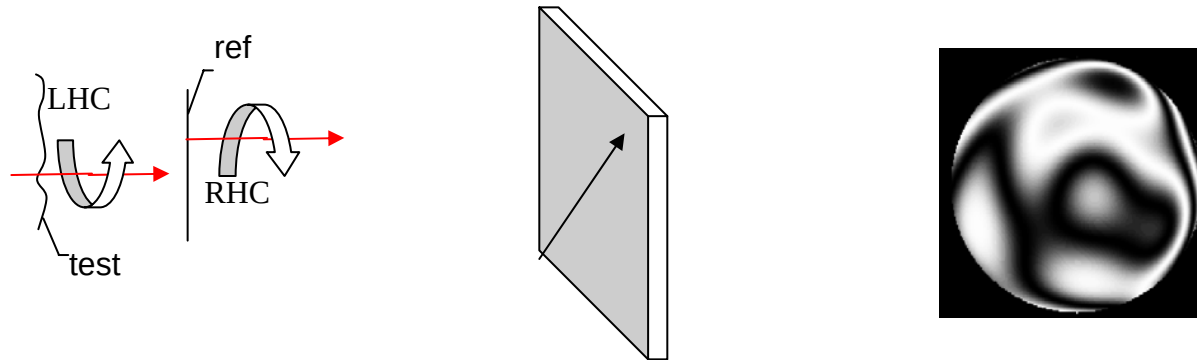
$$\text{Height}(x,y) = \frac{\lambda}{4\pi} \phi(x,y)$$



Note: Method is camera frame-rate limited
Typical acquisition time is 200 – 400 msec

Dynamic Phase Shift Method

Use polarizer as phase shifter



$$\text{Circ. Pol. Beams } (\Delta\phi) + \text{linear polarizer } (\alpha) \longrightarrow \cos(\Delta\phi + 2\alpha)$$

Phase-shift depends on polarizer angle

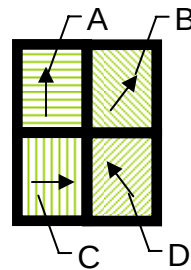
Kothiyal and Delsile, Appl. Opt. V24 n24 p4439 (1985)

Kemo, et. al, Appl Opt. V41 n 13 p2448 (2002)

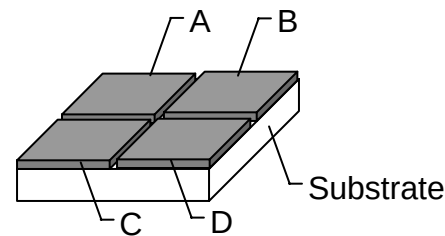
Device Architecture

Unit Cell Layout

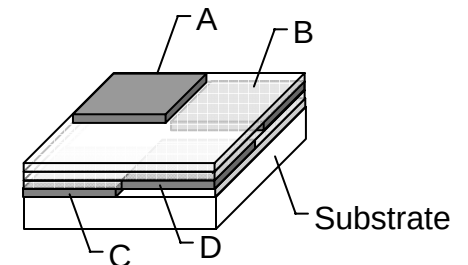
Pol. orientation



Single layer



Multi-layer

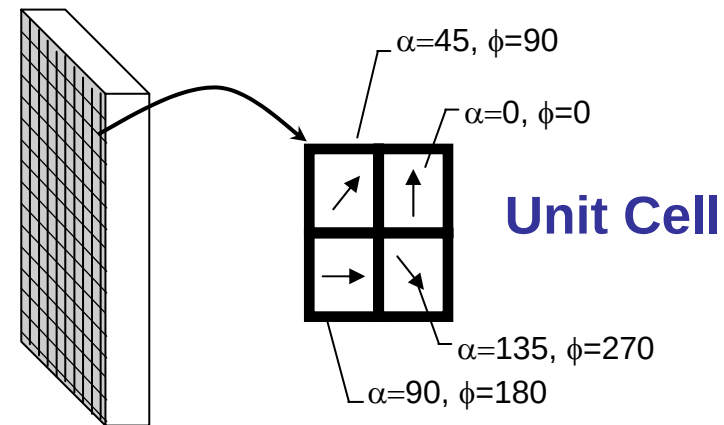


- Fabrication
 - Photolithographic – single layer method
 - High accuracy matching to pixels
 - Contrast ratio >1000:1
 - Wavelengths 400nm - >1 micron

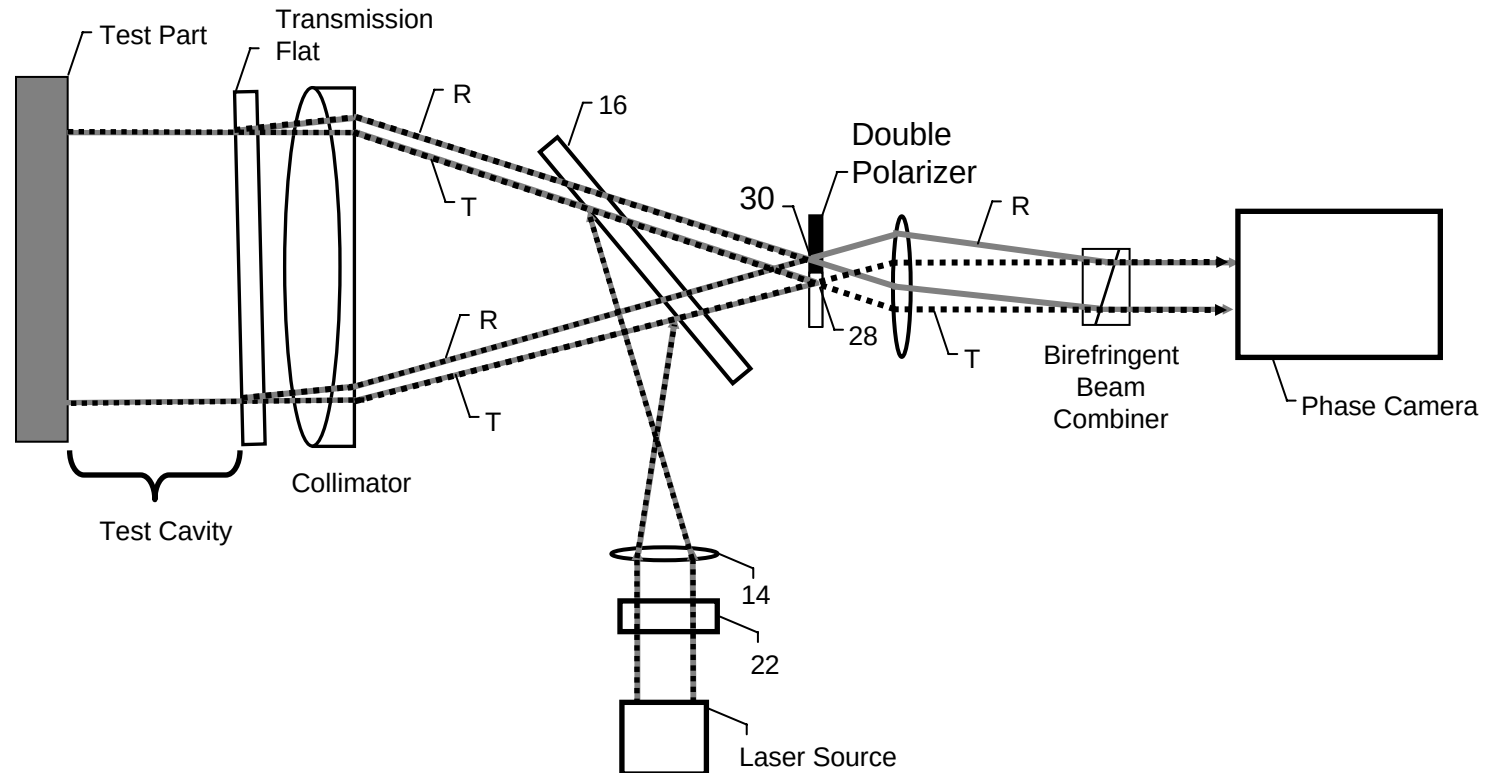
Phase Sensor Array

Array of oriented micropolarizers

Polarizer array
Matched to
detector array
pixels

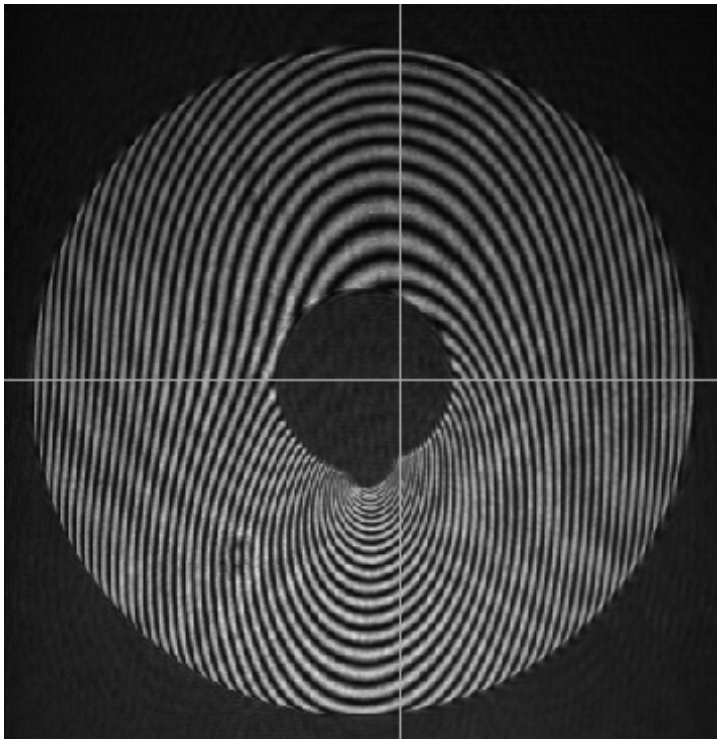


Tilt Beam Fizeau

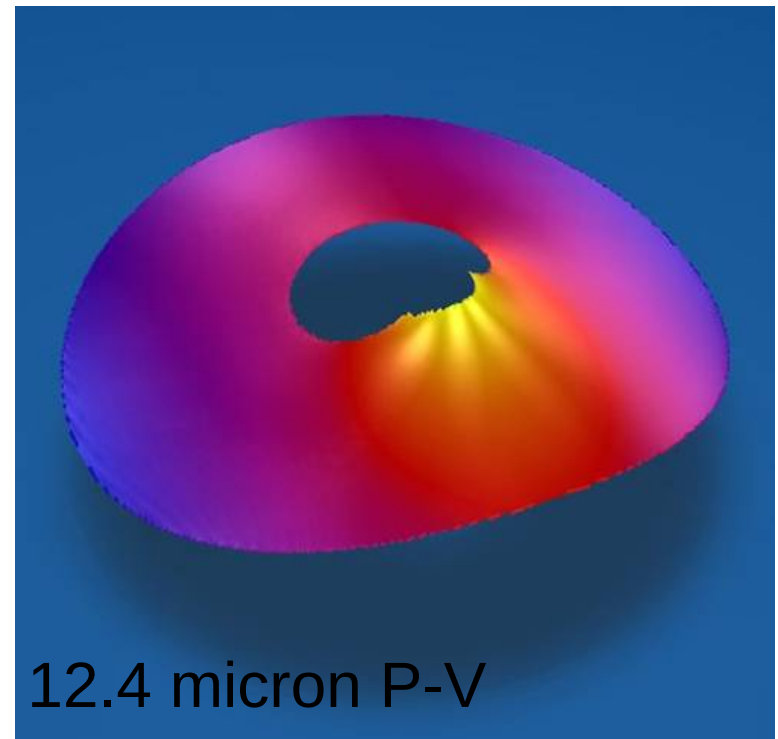


Note: Alignment Arm not shown
Multiple patents pending

Static Shape of Al Disk



Interferogram

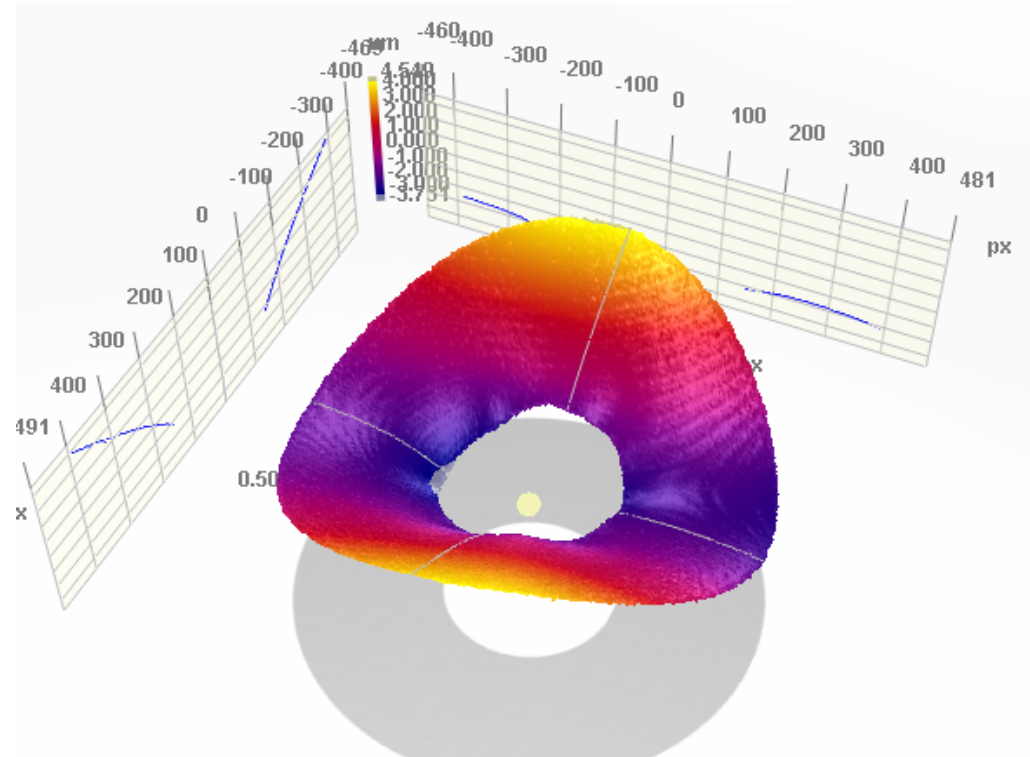


12.4 micron P-V

Surface profile

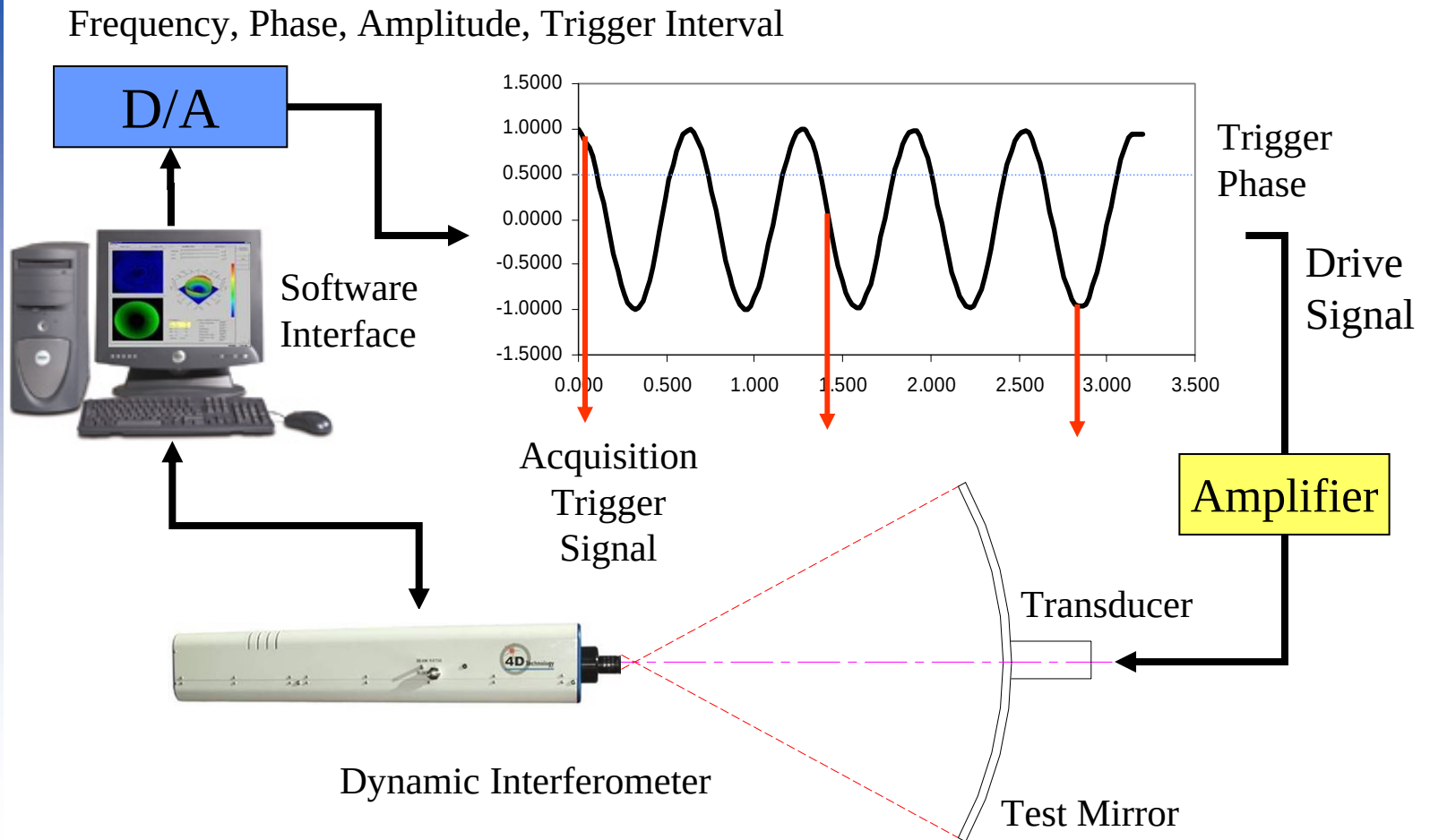
Supports all standard analysis parameters
for PV, RVA, Flatness, Waviness

Dynamic Shape of Al Disk

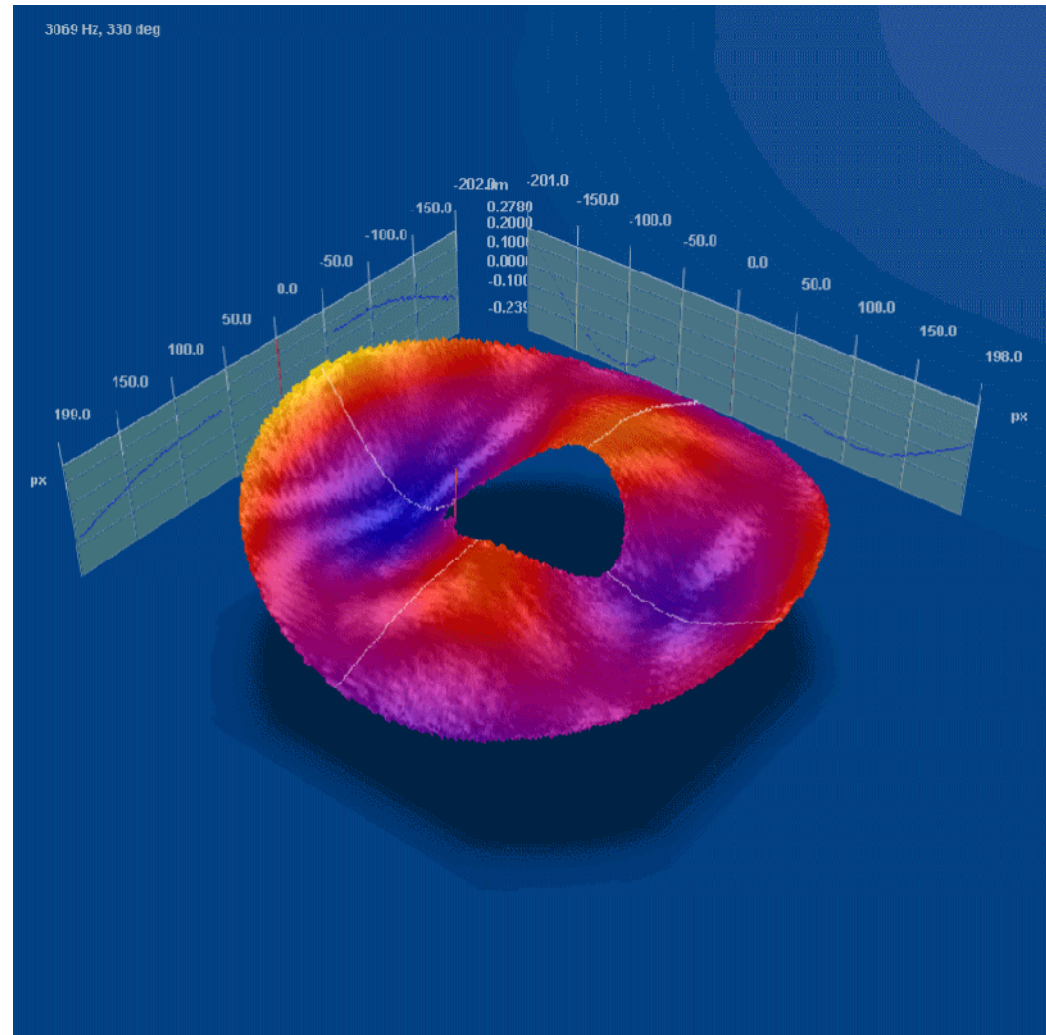


- Surface Measurements, 5600 RPM

Modal Analysis Configuration



Modal Analysis Phase Movie 3069Hz Resonance



Environmental Testing

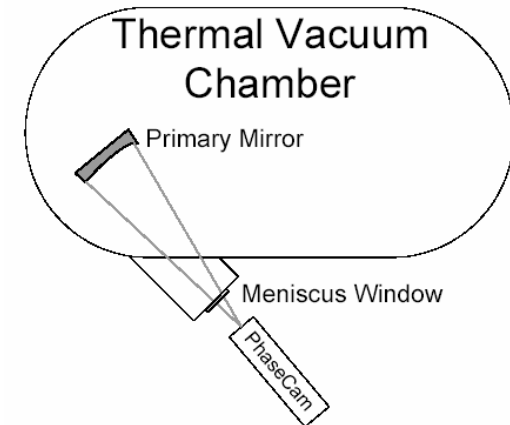
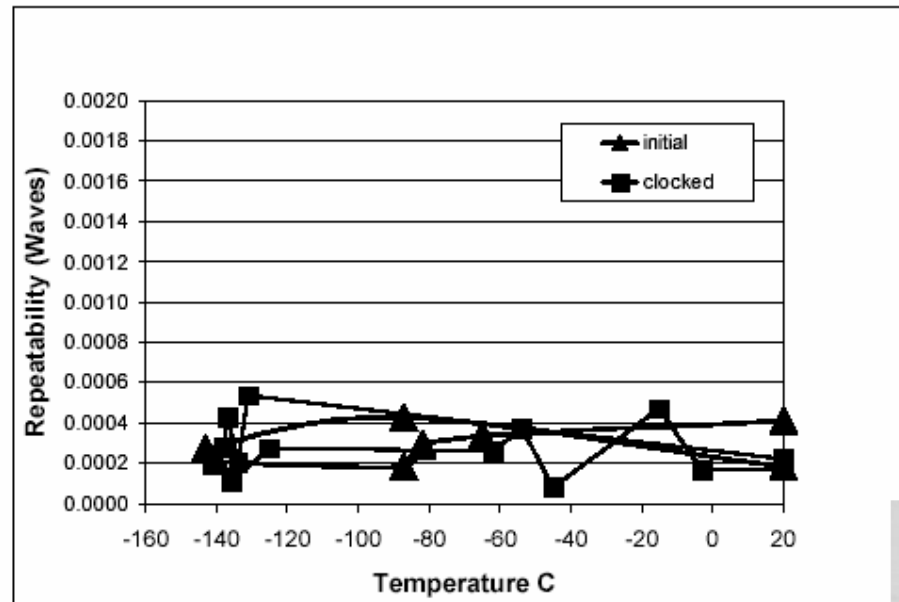
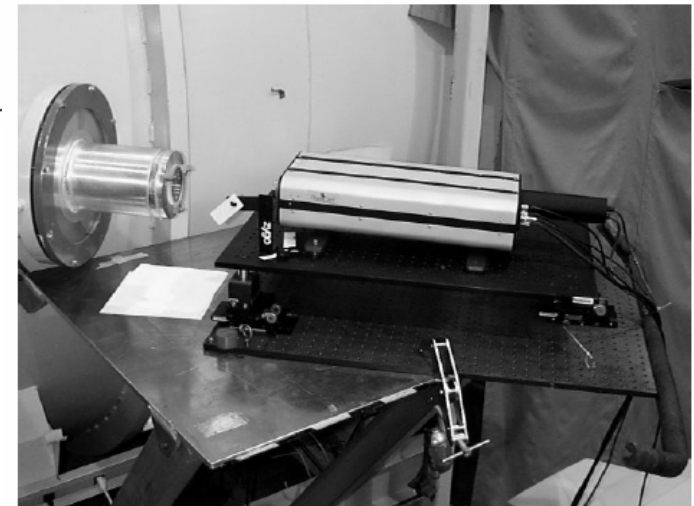
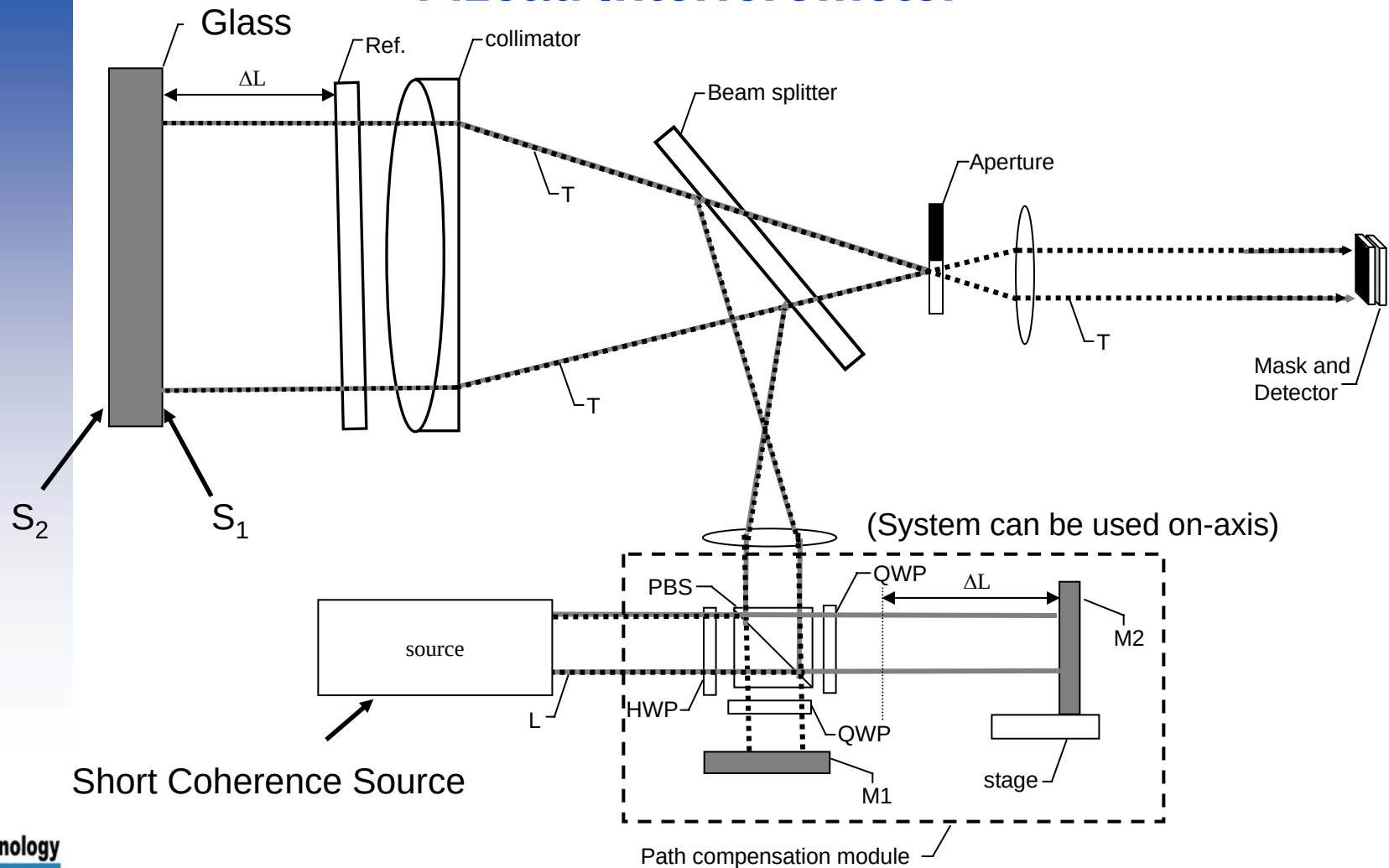


Figure testing of 300 mm Zerodur mirrors at cryogenic temperatures, Baer & Lotz, SPIE 4822-4 July 2002

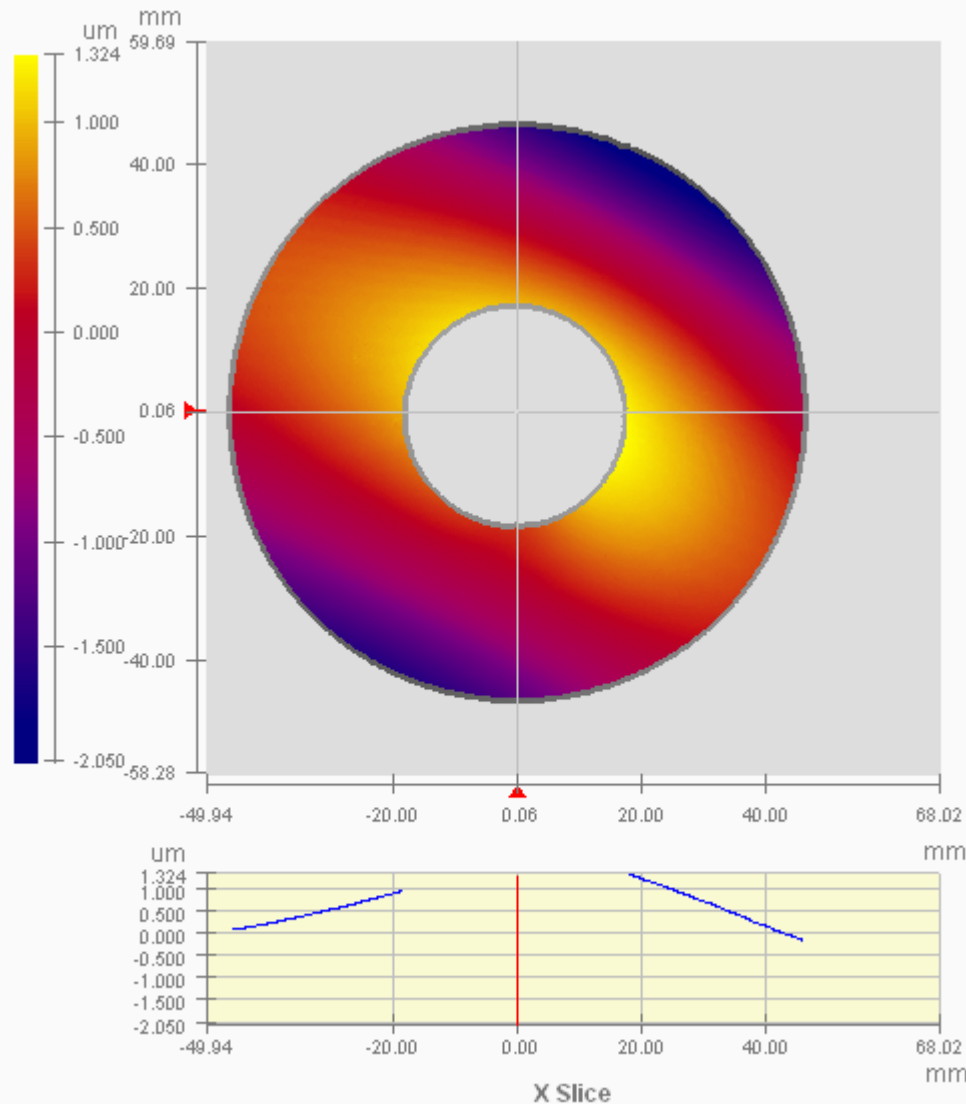


System Configuration For Glass

Fizeau Interferometer

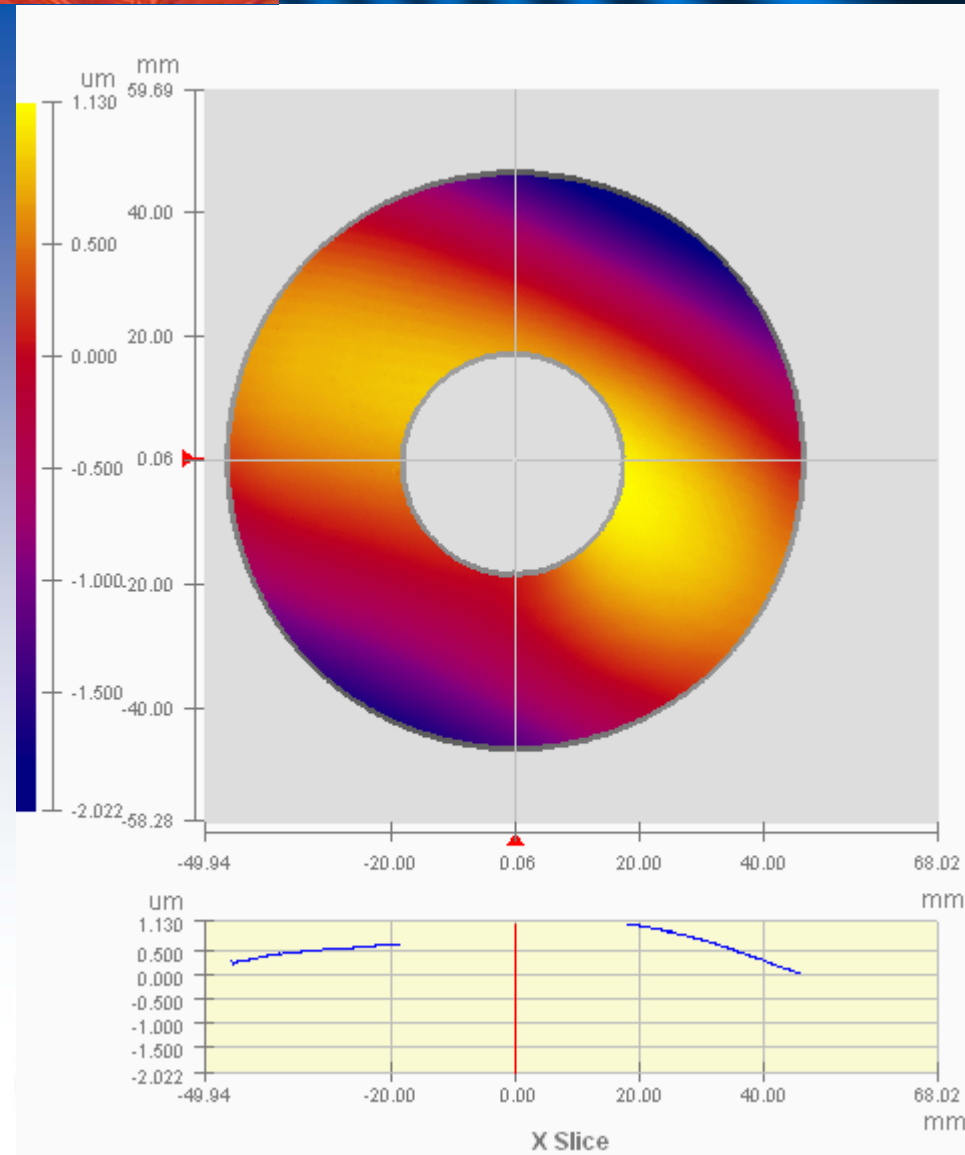


Front Side, 95mm Glass



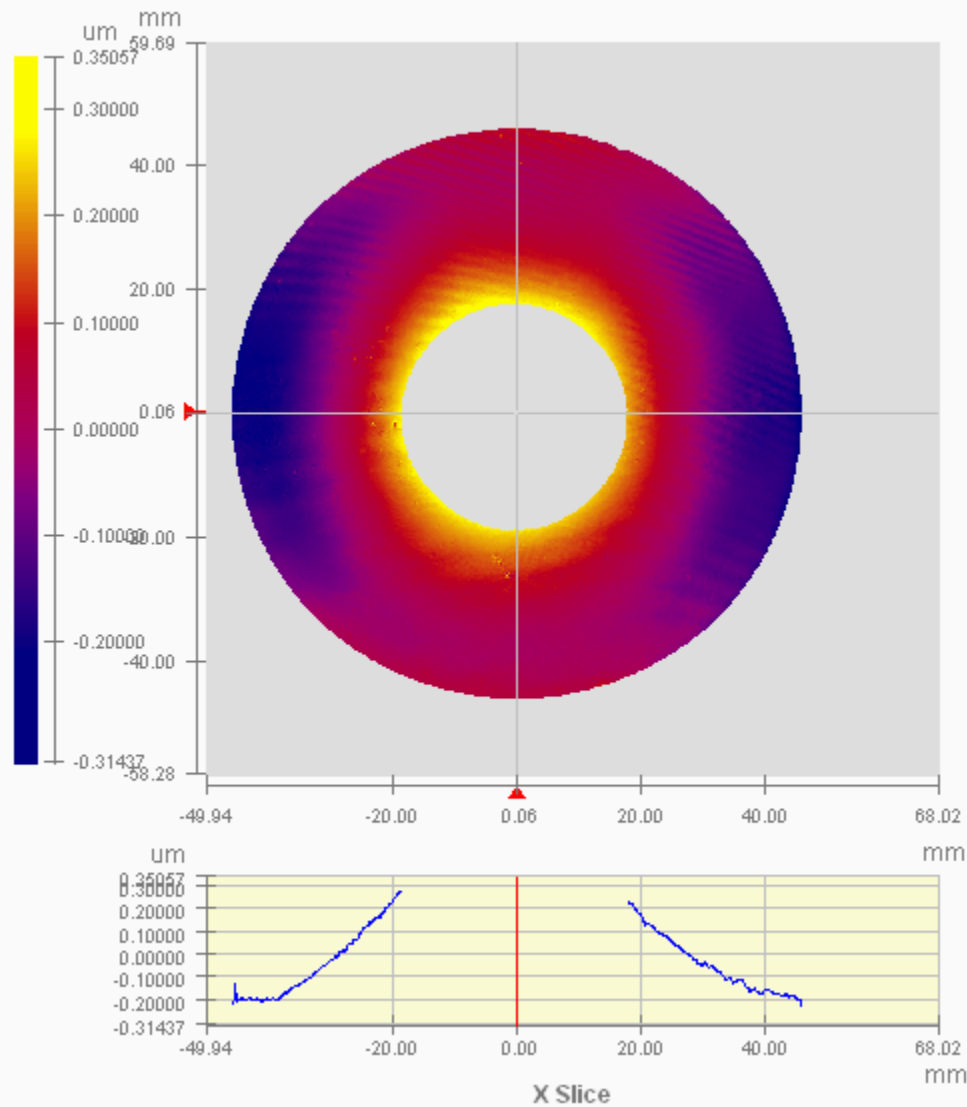
- Fringes Focused on Top Surface of Glass Disk (S_1)
- Surface referenced to Transmission Flat
- Measurement is top surface shape.
 $M_1 = S_1$

Back Side, 95mm Glass



- Fringes Focused on Back Surface (S_2)
- Measurement is $M_2 = nS_2 - (n-1)S_1$
- Back surface (S_2) can be calculated by
$$\frac{M_2 + (n+1)S_1}{n}$$

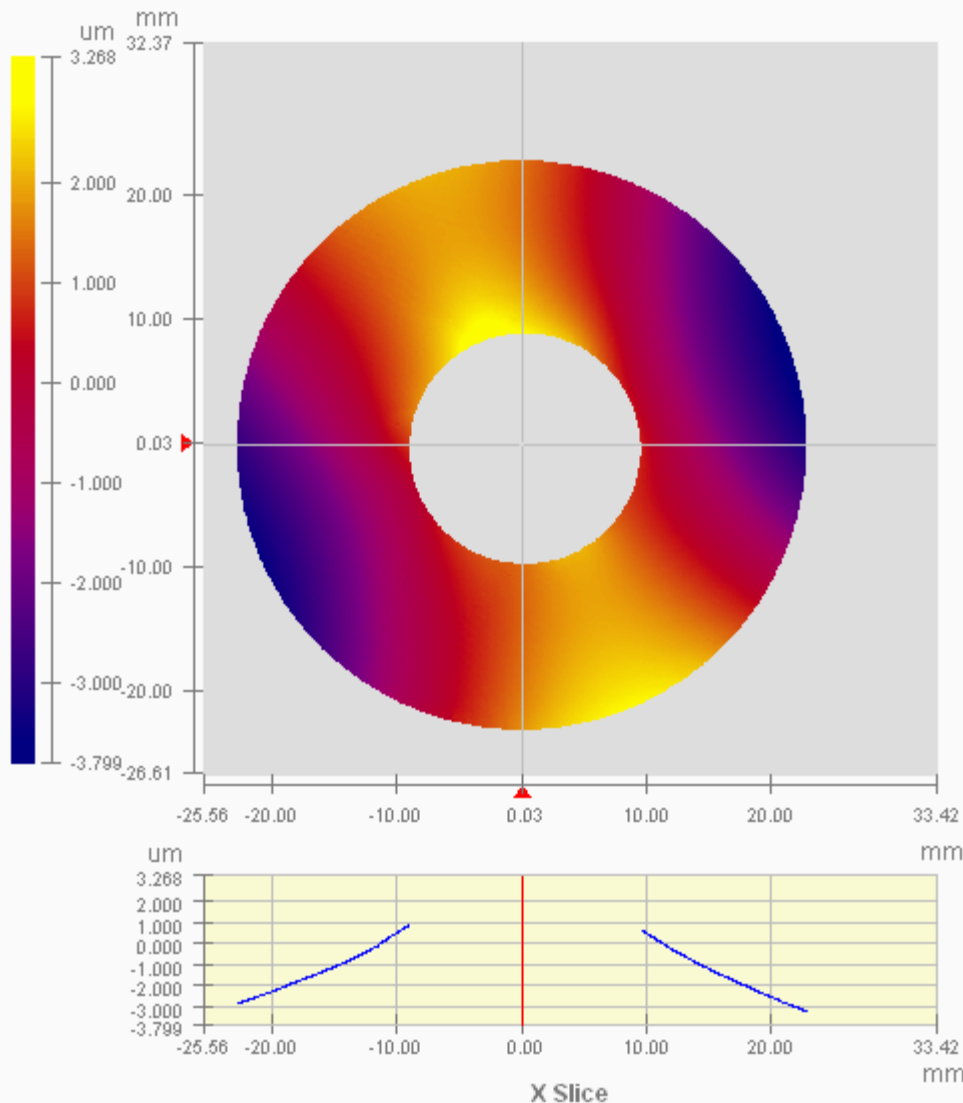
Thickness Variation



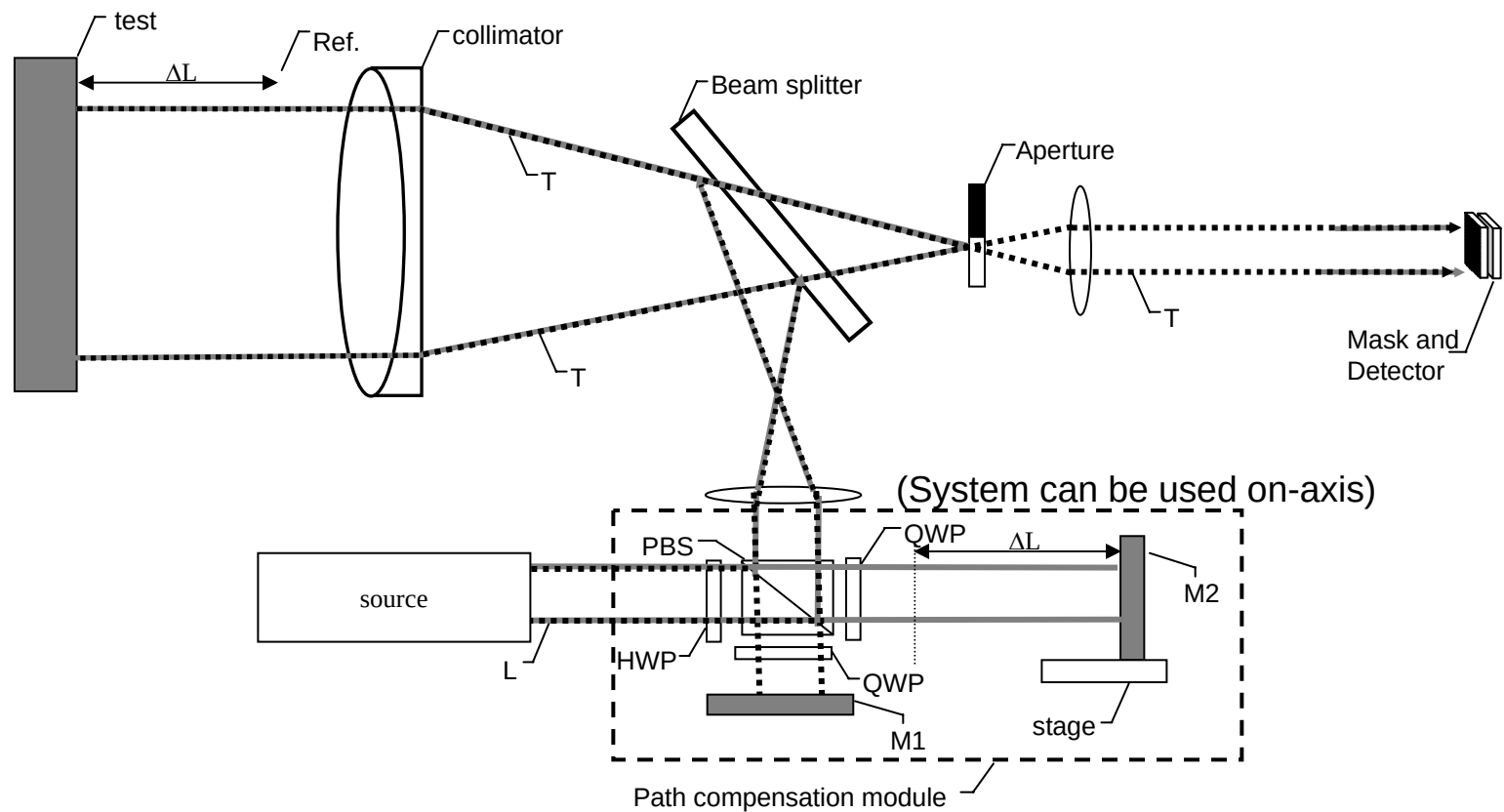
- Difference of S_2 and S_1
- Thickness variation map across sample.

Al Disk with Short Coherence

- **Short Coherence Dynamic Interferometry provides flexibility for both Al and Glass measurements.**

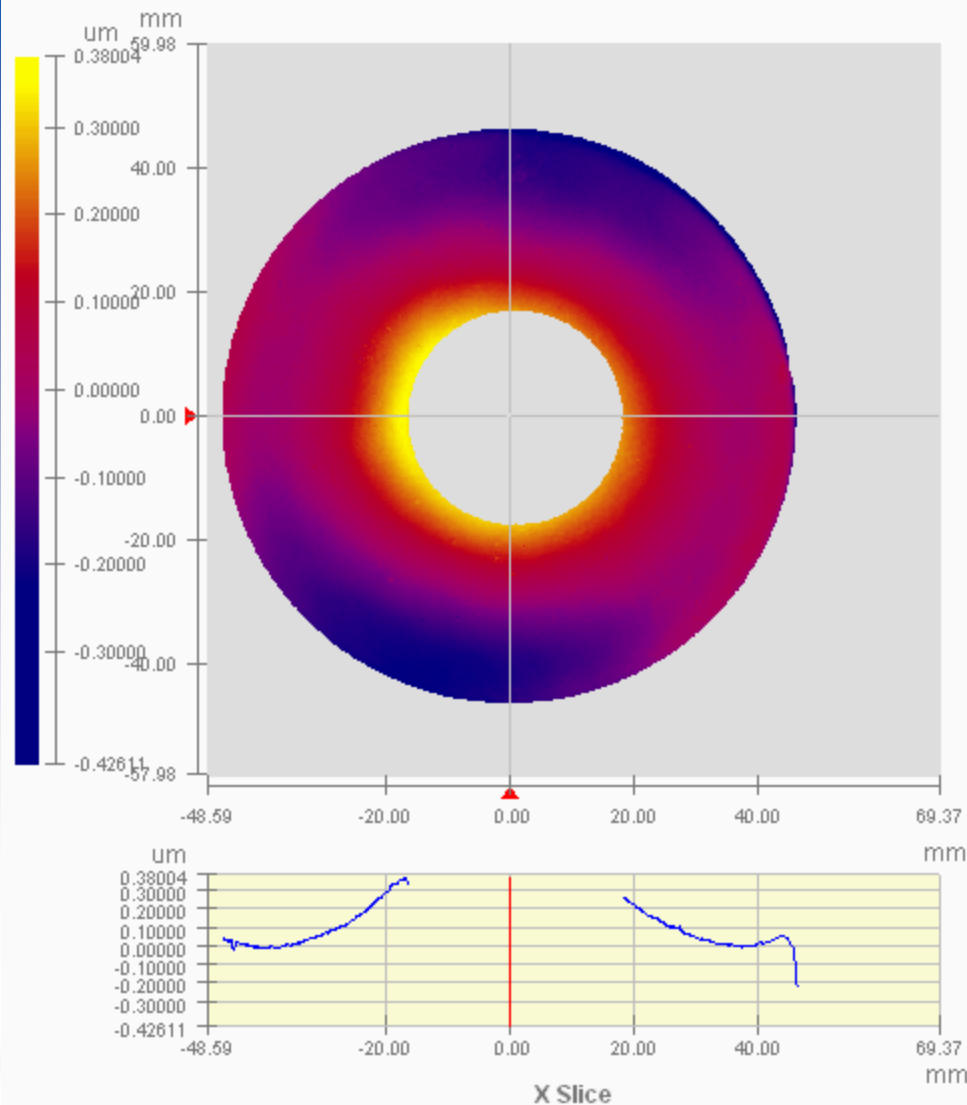


Direct Thickness Variation



- Transmission Flat removed
- Front of Glass Disk used as Reference

Direct Thickness Variation



- Disk clocked approximately 90° from previous measures.
- Provides direct measure of thickness variation across glass disk.

Conclusion

- **Dynamic Interferometry**
 - Static Surface Measurement of Aluminum Disks
 - Dynamic Surface Characterization
 - Environmental Chamber Testing
- **Short Coherence Dynamic Interferometry**
 - Aluminum
 - Front Side
 - Dynamic Surface Characterization
 - Glass
 - Front Side
 - Back Side
 - Thickness Variation
 - Dynamic Surface Characterization