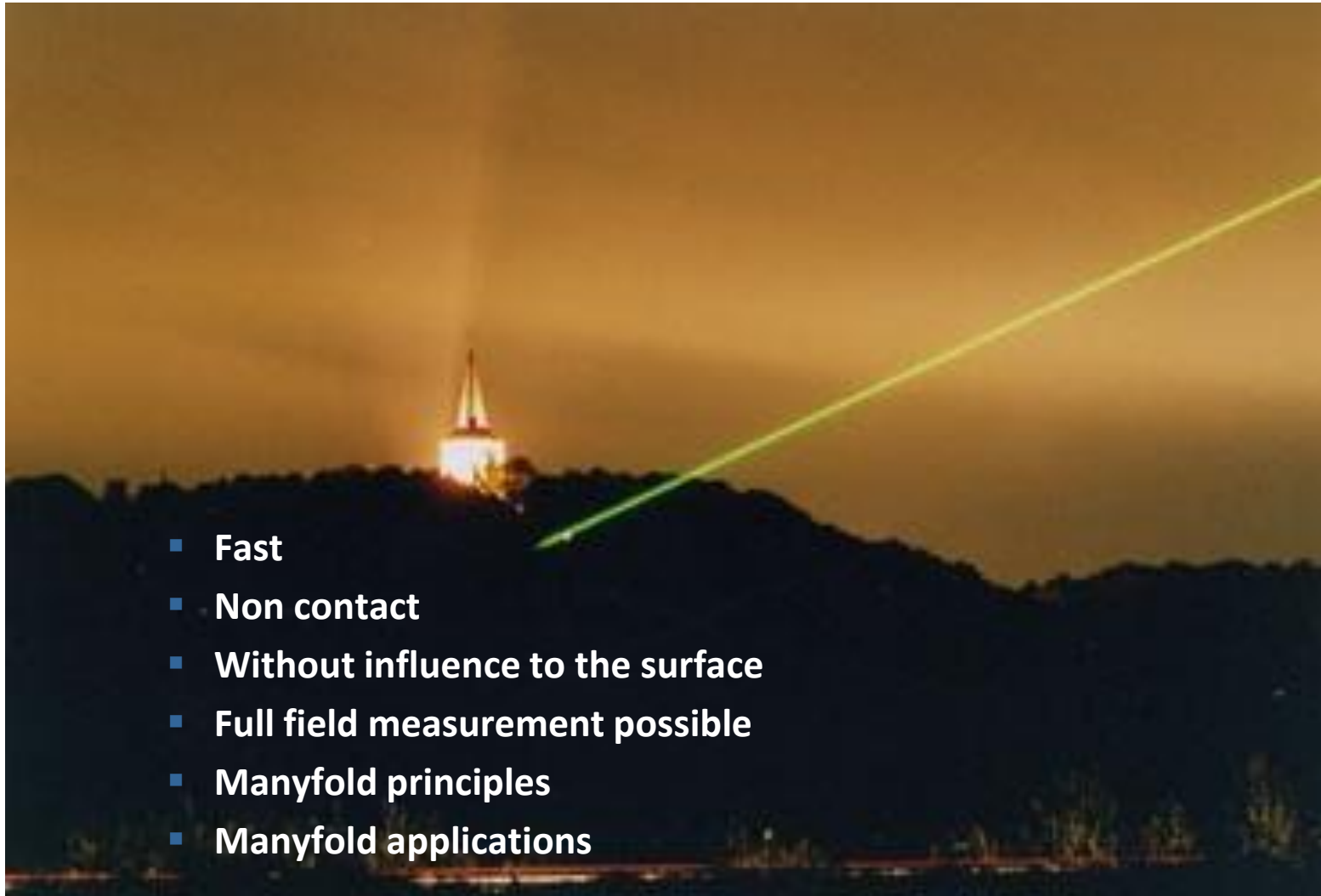


Optical 3D Measuring

Short Overview about different principles

Näher dran
am System
der Technik
der Zukunft

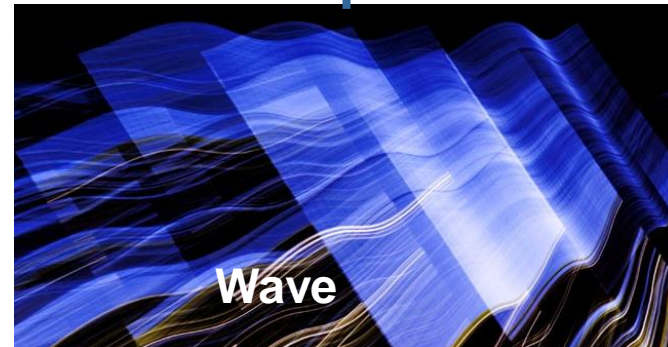
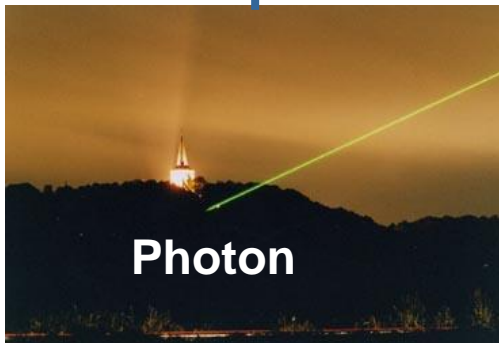
Why Optical Measurement ?



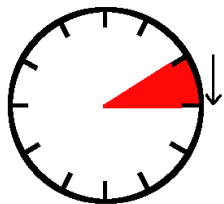
- **Fast**
- **Non contact**
- **Without influence to the surface**
- **Full field measurement possible**
- **Manyfold principles**
- **Manyfold applications**

Optical Measurement - Principles

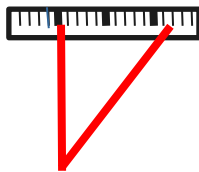
The two natures of light



Time of Flight



Triangulation



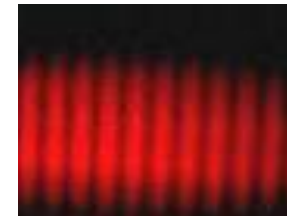
Reflectivity



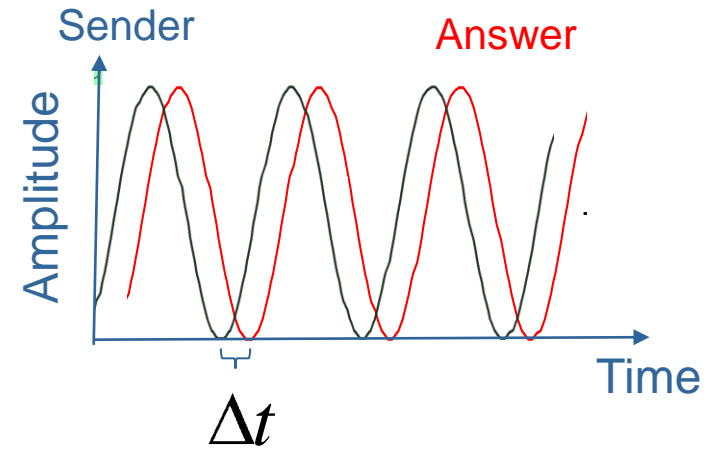
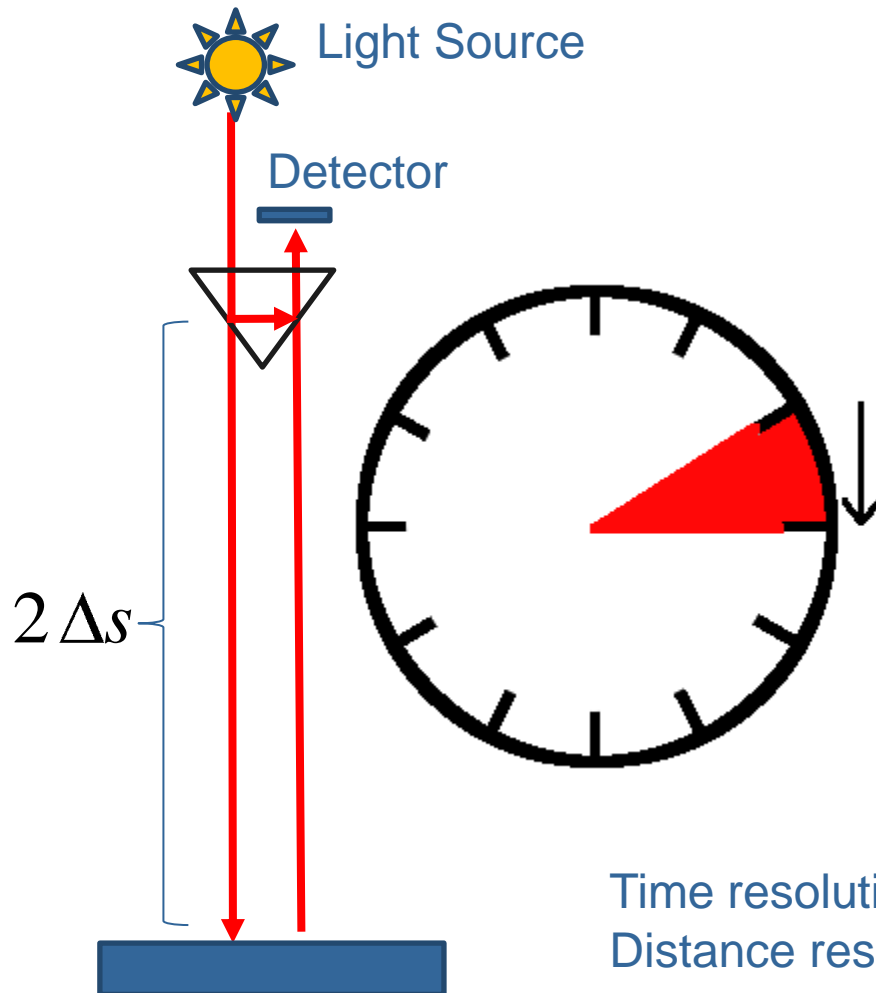
Color



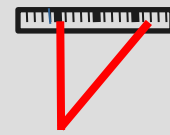
Interference



Time Of Flight

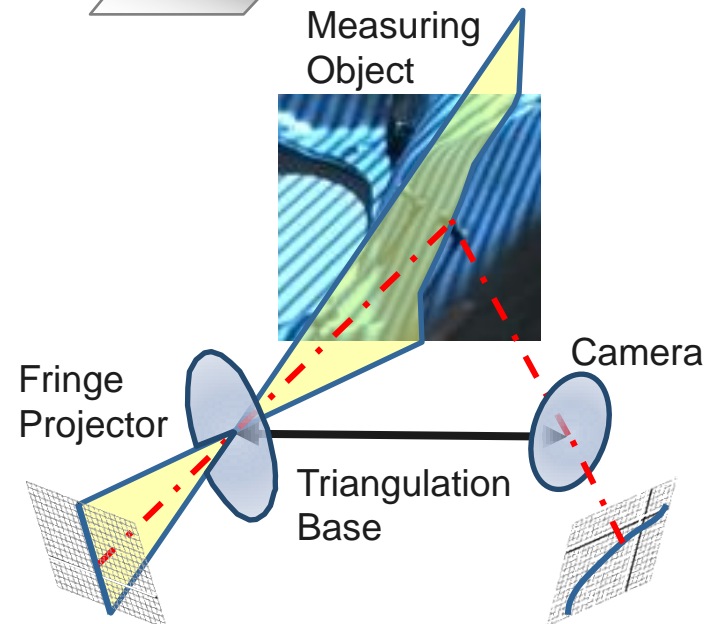
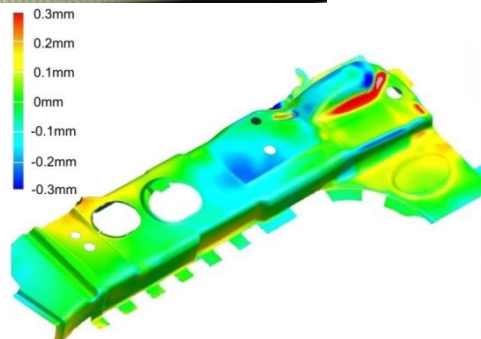
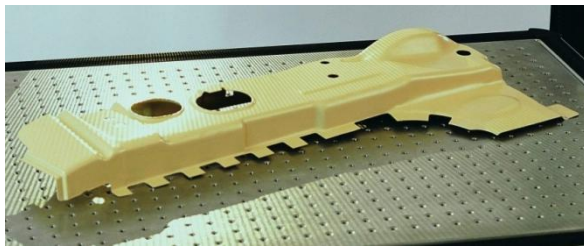
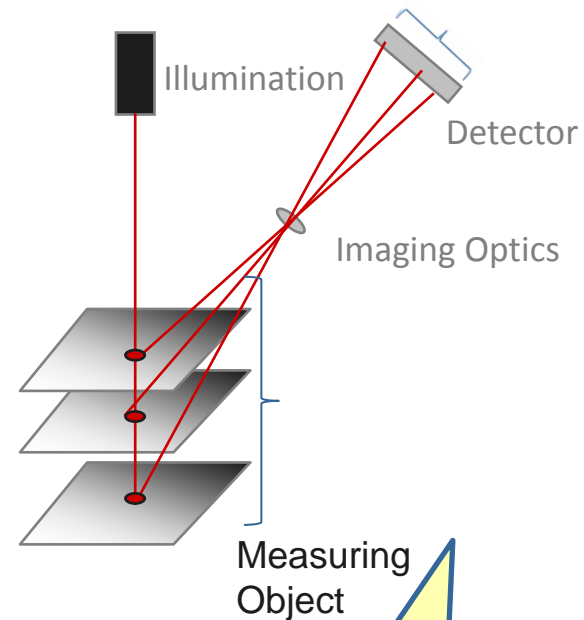


Time resolution: \sim ps
Distance resolution: \sim mm



Triangulation

- Change of distance = lateral shift of position
- Resolution: 100 μm ... 10 (1) μm
- **Applications:**
- Measurement of free form surfaces
- Reverse engineering
- Quality control

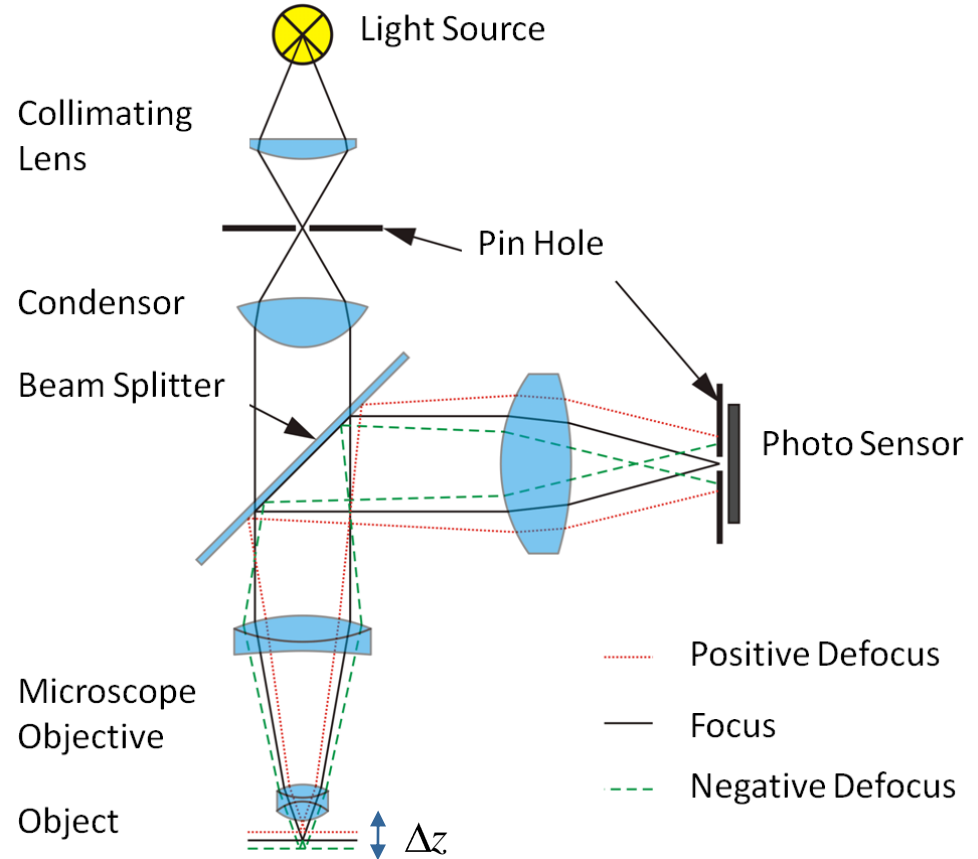
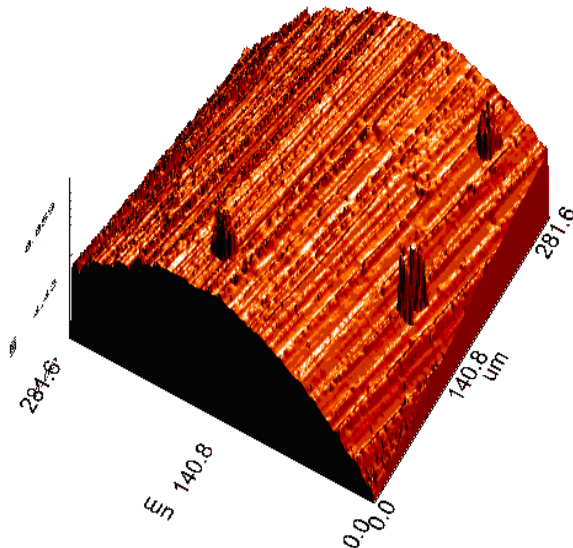


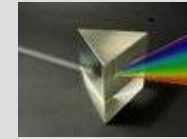
Confocal Microscopy

- Focussing a light spot to surface
- Backscattered intensity through pinhole

- $I \sim \frac{1}{(\Delta z)^4}$

- Sensitivity ~nm



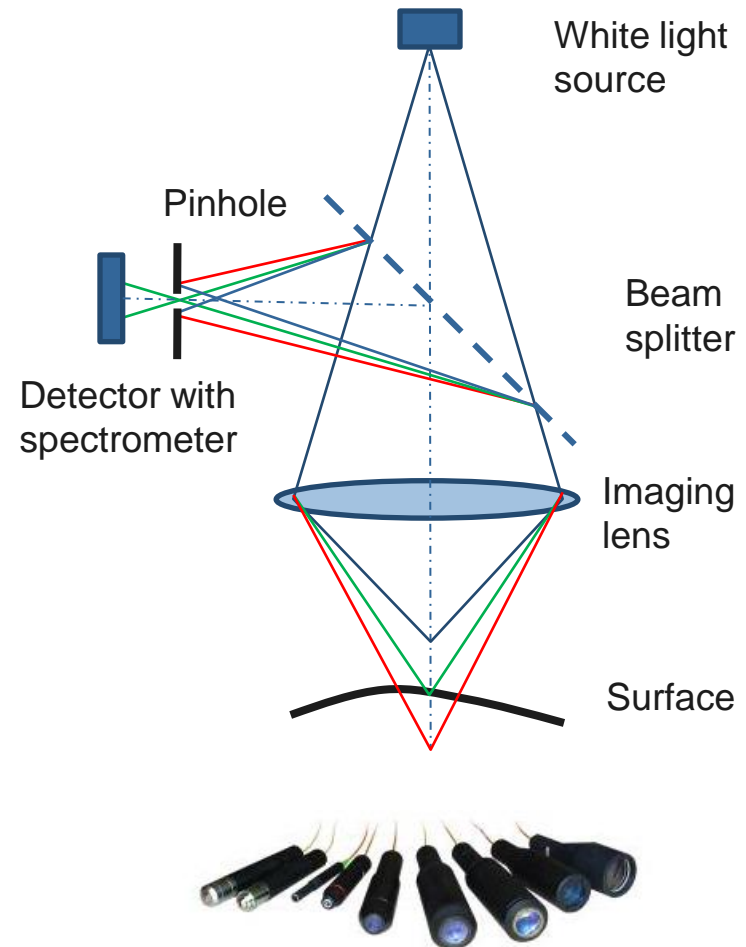


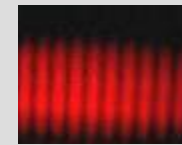
Chromatic Confocal Sensor

- Chromatic aberration generates focus in different positions for different colors
- Spectrometer resolves distance

Features

- No moving components
- Fast
- Can be miniaturized
- Measuring range up to several 10 mm
- Resolution down to nm

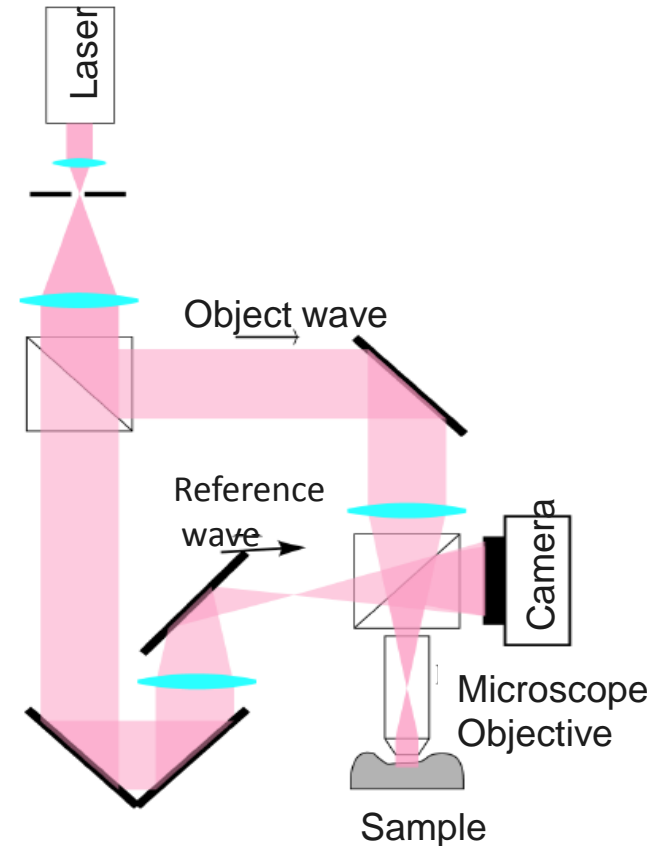
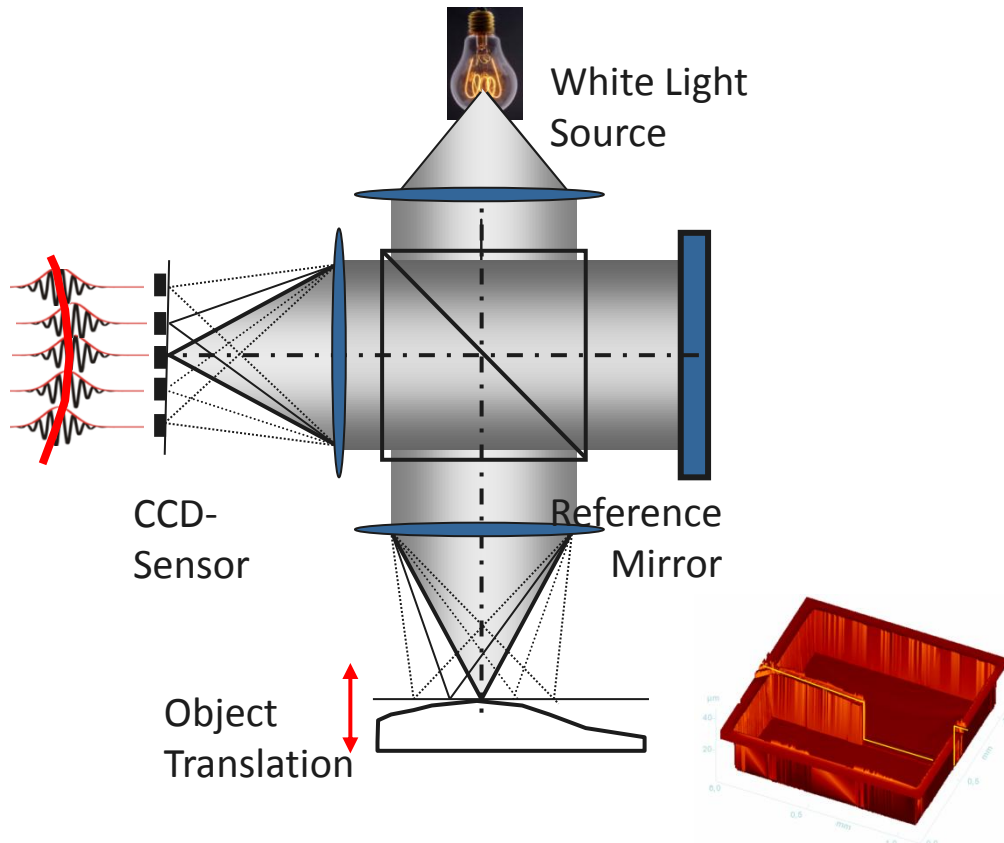




Interferometry

- White Light Interferometry
- Short coherence

- Digital holography
- Reconstruction of complete wavefront



Advantages of Optical 3D Measuring

- Non contact
- Very fast
- Point measurement
- Full field measurement
- High sensitivity

