



Autocollimator Calibration for Synchrotron Metrology: Advancing from Plane to Solid Angle

Ralf D. Geckeler, Oliver Kranz, Andreas Just, Michael Krause

PTB - Physikalisch-Technische Bundesanstalt, Germany



Precision Form Measurement with Autocollimators



● **PTB, Ger**

Physikalisch-Technische Bundesanstalt,
Braunschweig



● **HZB / BESSY II, Ger**

Helmholtz-Zentrum Berlin für
Materialien und Energie

● **NMIJ, Japan***

National Metrology Institute of Japan, Tsukuba

● **ALS, US**

Advanced Light Source, Berkeley

● **LOFT, US**

Large Optics Fabrication & Testing Group, Arizona

● **DLS, UK**

Diamond Light Source, Didcot

● **Traceable to PTB
Primary Angle Standard
WMT 220**

● **APS, US***

Advanced Photon Source, Argonne

● **ALBA, Spain***
Barcelona

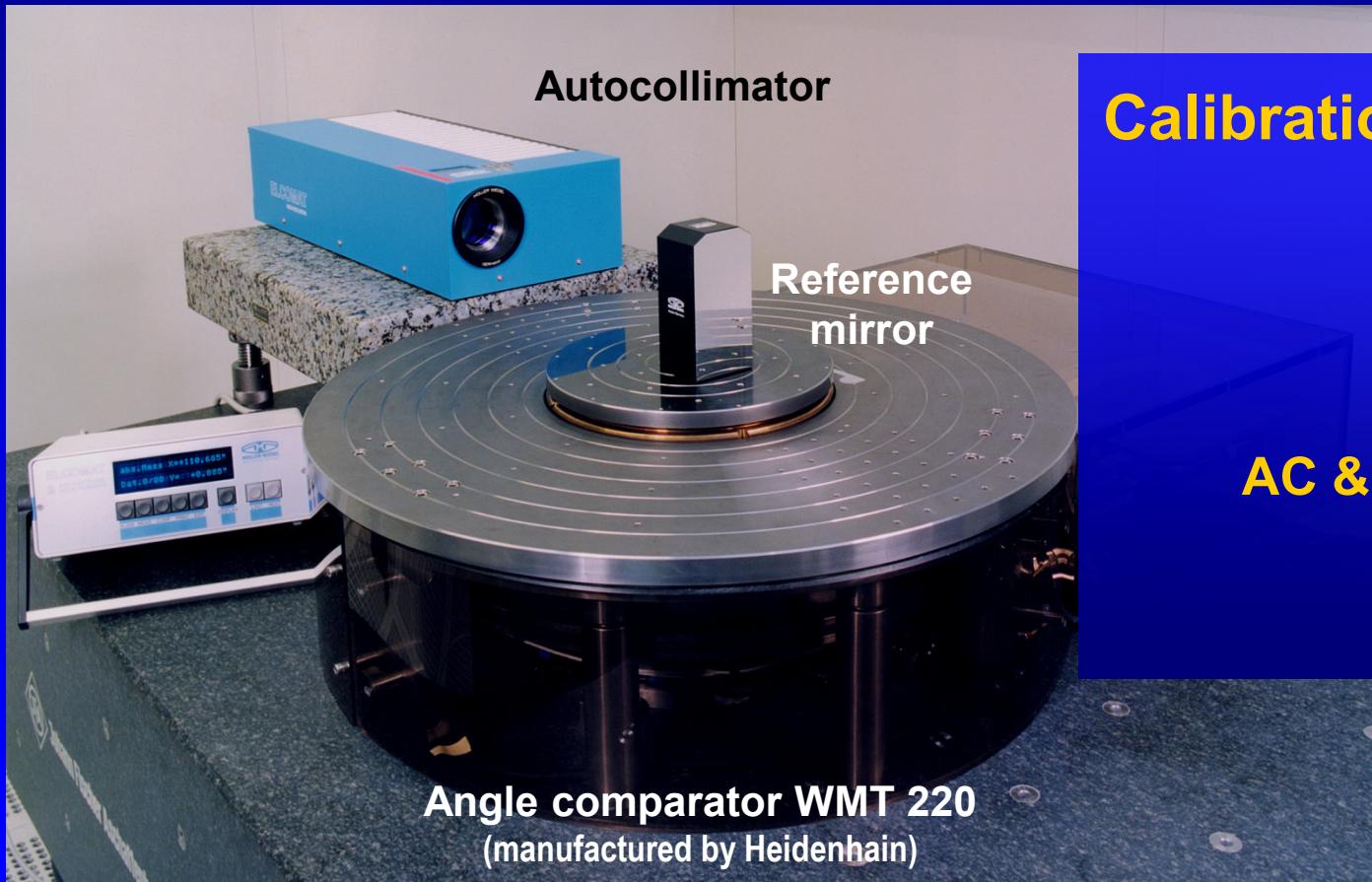
● **Spring8, Japan***

Super Photon Ring-8 GeV, Hyogo

(* under development)

Primary Angle Standard of PTB Comparator WMT 220

5.23 Angle Metrology, located in clean room facility



Calibration uncertainty

WMT 220

$u_{WMT} = 1 \text{ milliarcsec}$
(5 nrad)

AC & encoders (CMC)

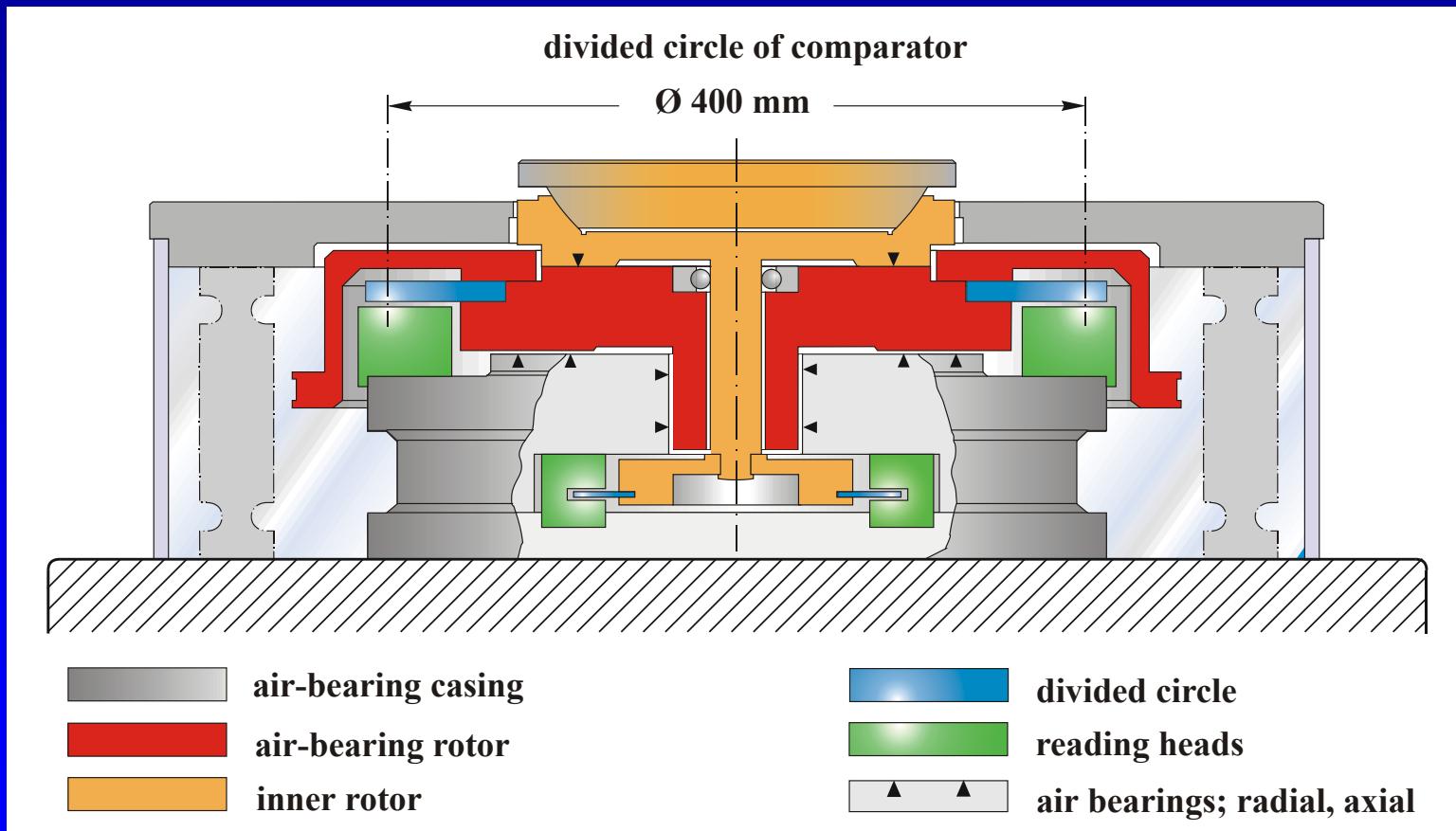
$u = 5 \text{ milliarcsec}$
(24 nrad)

Primary Angle Standard – Comparator WMT 220

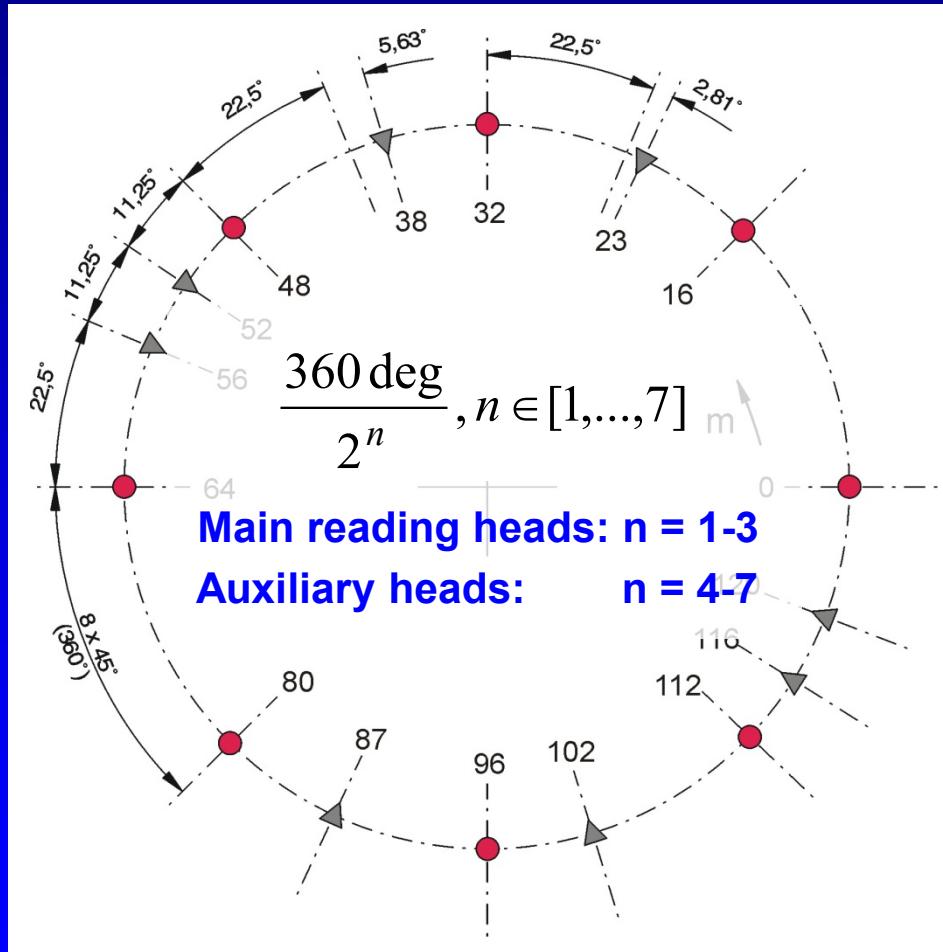
Grating & signal period: $2^{17} \text{ & } 2^{18}$ in $2\pi \text{ rad}$ (10 & 5 arcsec)

Interpolation factor: $2^{12} = 4096$

Resolution per reading head: 2^{30} in $2\pi \text{ rad}$ (0.0012 arcsec)



WMT 220: Optimized Reading Head Arrangement



Main reading heads

- > 2x4 (diametrically opposed)
- > Relative angular orientation: 45 deg

Auxiliary reading heads

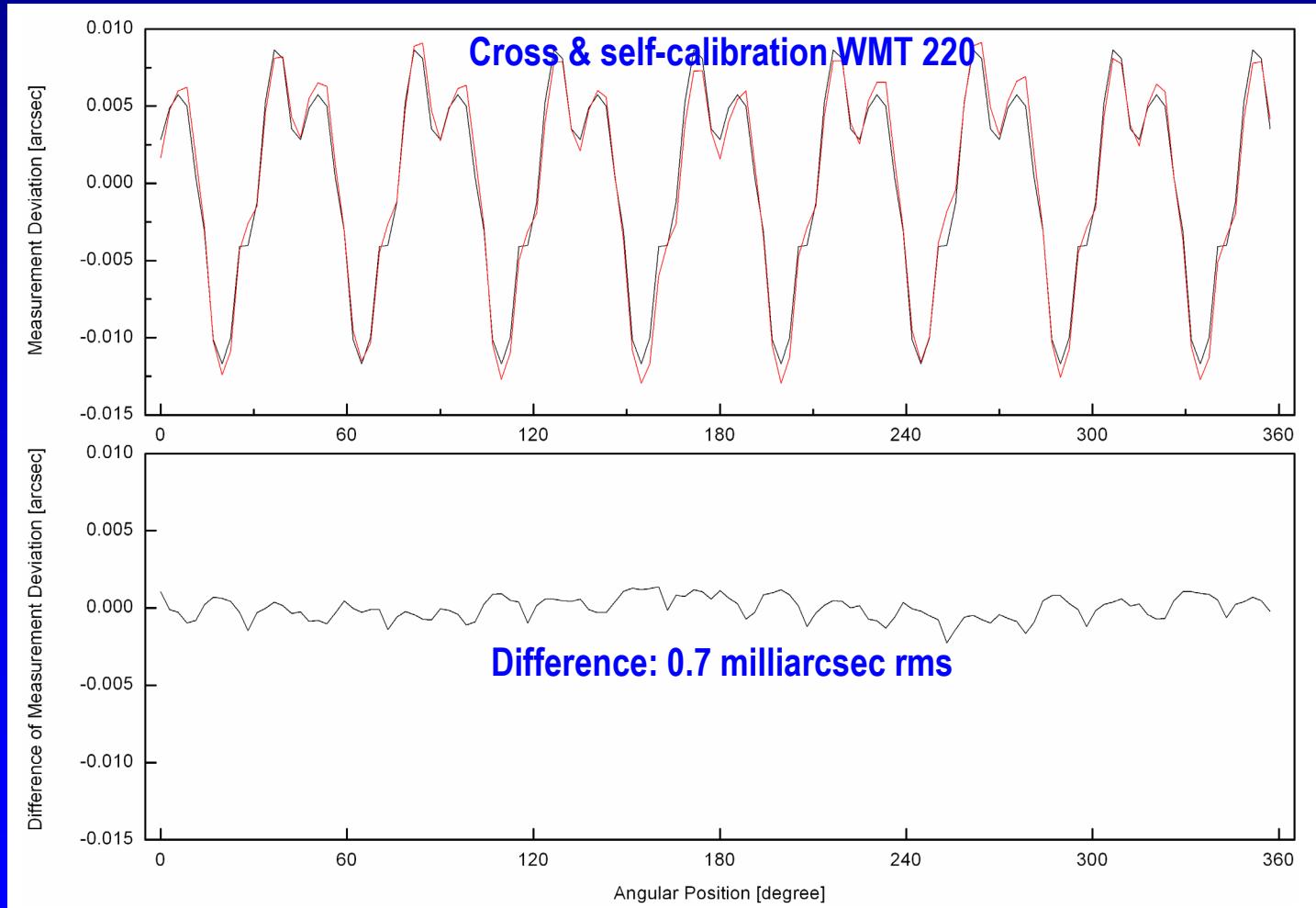
- > 2x4 (diametrically opposed)
- > For self-calibration
- > Relative angular orientation:
22.5 / 11.25 / 5.63 / 2.81 deg

Calibration

- > Cross-calibration
- > Self-calibration

Cross- and Self-Calibration WMT 220

Difference: 0.00074 arcsec rms = 0.74 milliarcsec rms (3.6 nrad rms)





Digression: Angle Metrology and the SI

SI - Le Système International d'Unités

- > Unit of plane angle, *radian*, is derived from base unit *meter*
- > $\text{radian} = \text{m} / \text{m}$

angle = arc length divided by radius (e.g., sine bar)

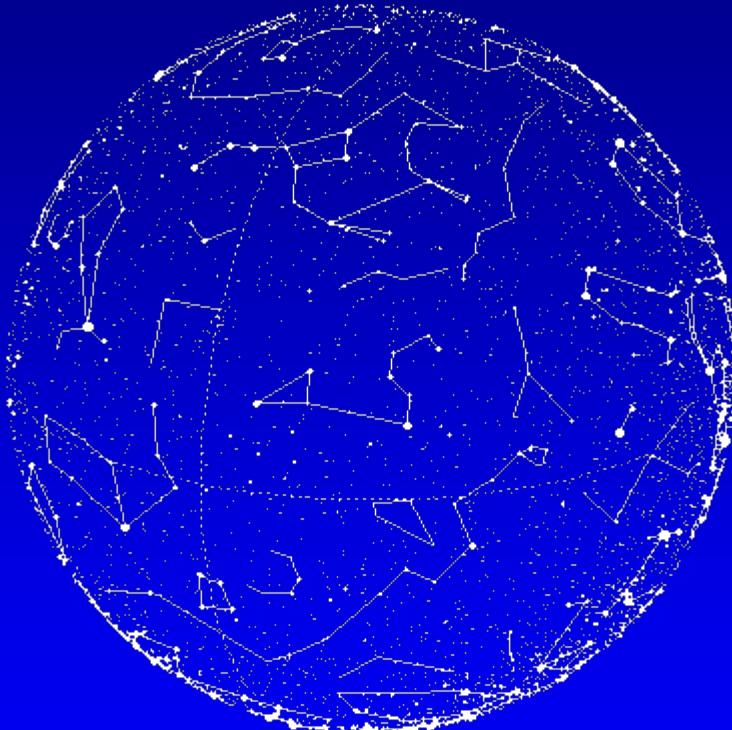
Practically, the radius (base length) can not be measured adequately!

Alternative

- > Division of full circle (2π as a natural, error-free standard)
- > Provides angles at nanoradian (10^{-9} rad) uncertainty level

2D Angle Measurement

Advancing from plane angle to *solid angle*



Relevance

- > Form measurement
 - Synchrotron metrology
 - Flatness standards at NMs
- > AC manufacturers
- > Precision engineering

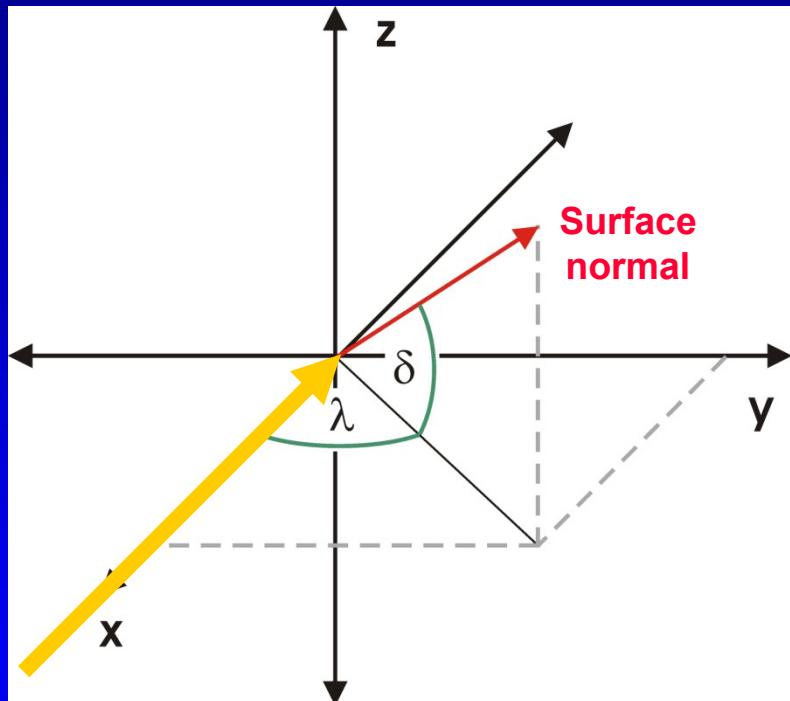
Challenges

- > Measurement speed (n^2)
- > Traceability*

* '... property of the result of a measurement or the value of a standard whereby it can be related to stated references, usually national or international standards, through an unbroken chain of comparisons all having stated uncertainties.'

ISO / IEC Guide 99:1993: International vocabulary of metrology (VIM), definition 6.10.

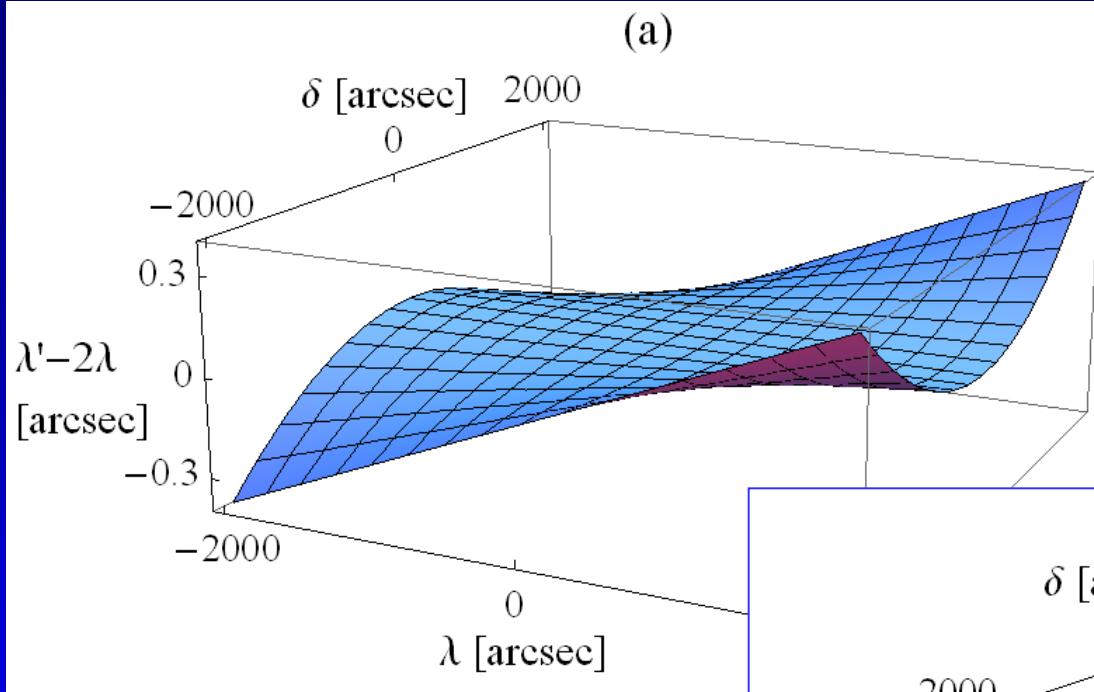
Reflection at Surfaces in 2D



Beam reflection angles

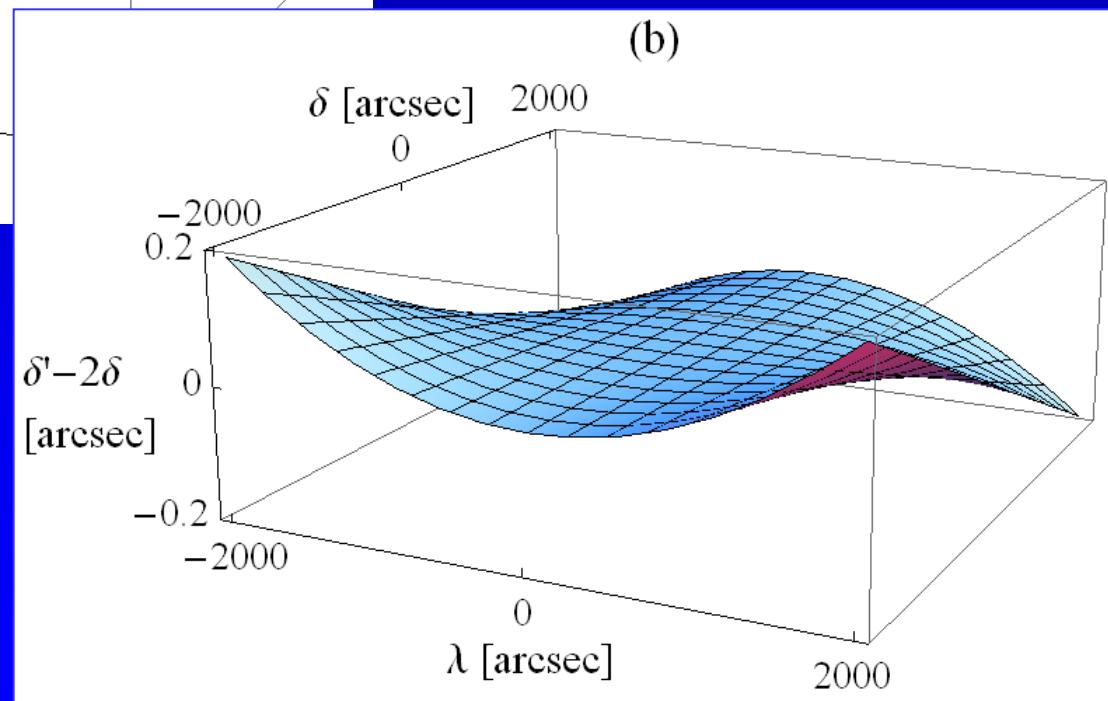
Crosstalk between longitudinal & sagittal reflection angle

Crosstalk between Reflection Angles

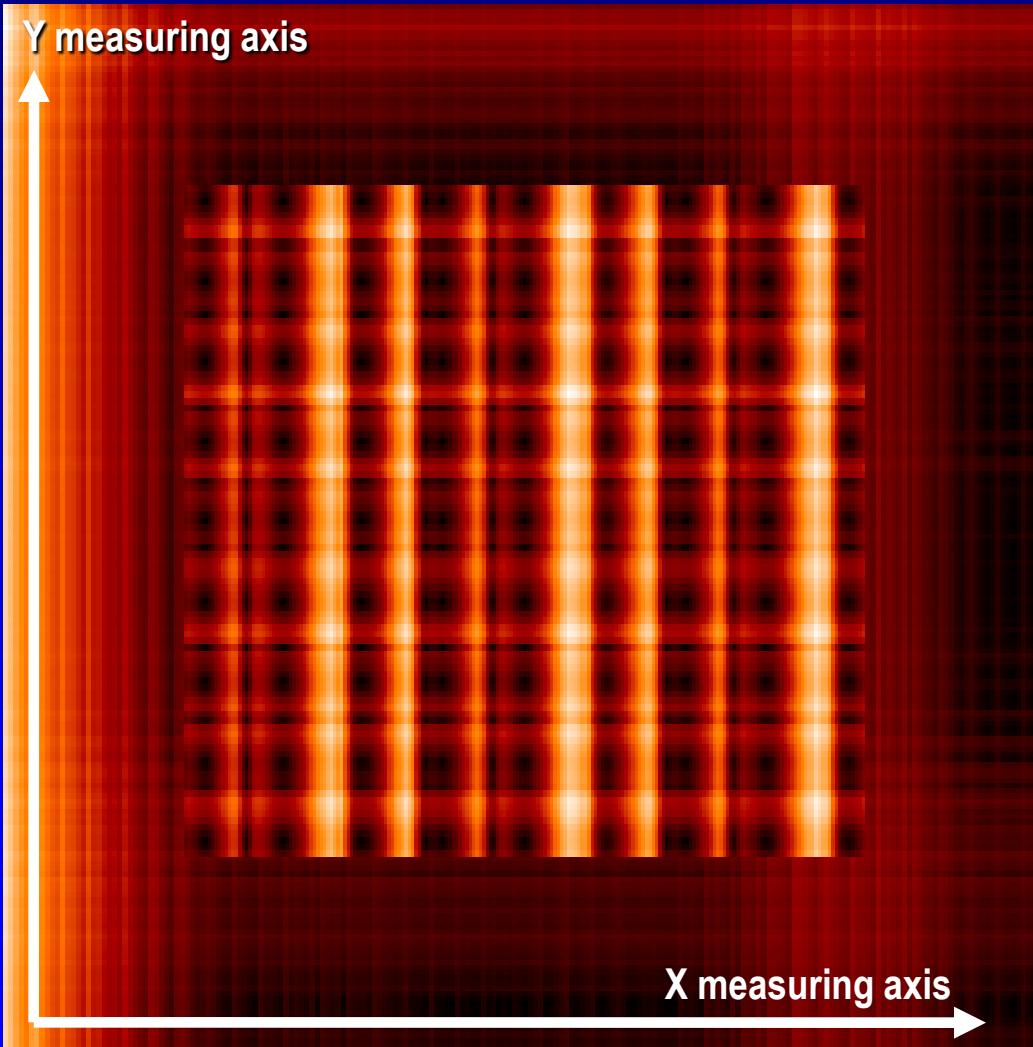


(a) Sagittal angle error

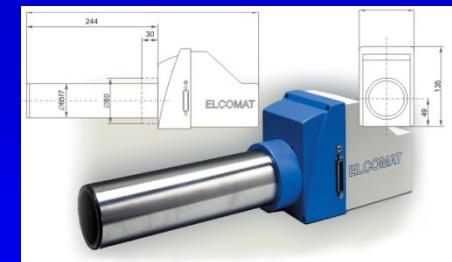
**(b) Longitud. angle error
(relevant error)**



2D Autocollimator Calibration: Simulation



Important note:
AC axes operate independently -
AC does not measure spherical angular coordinates

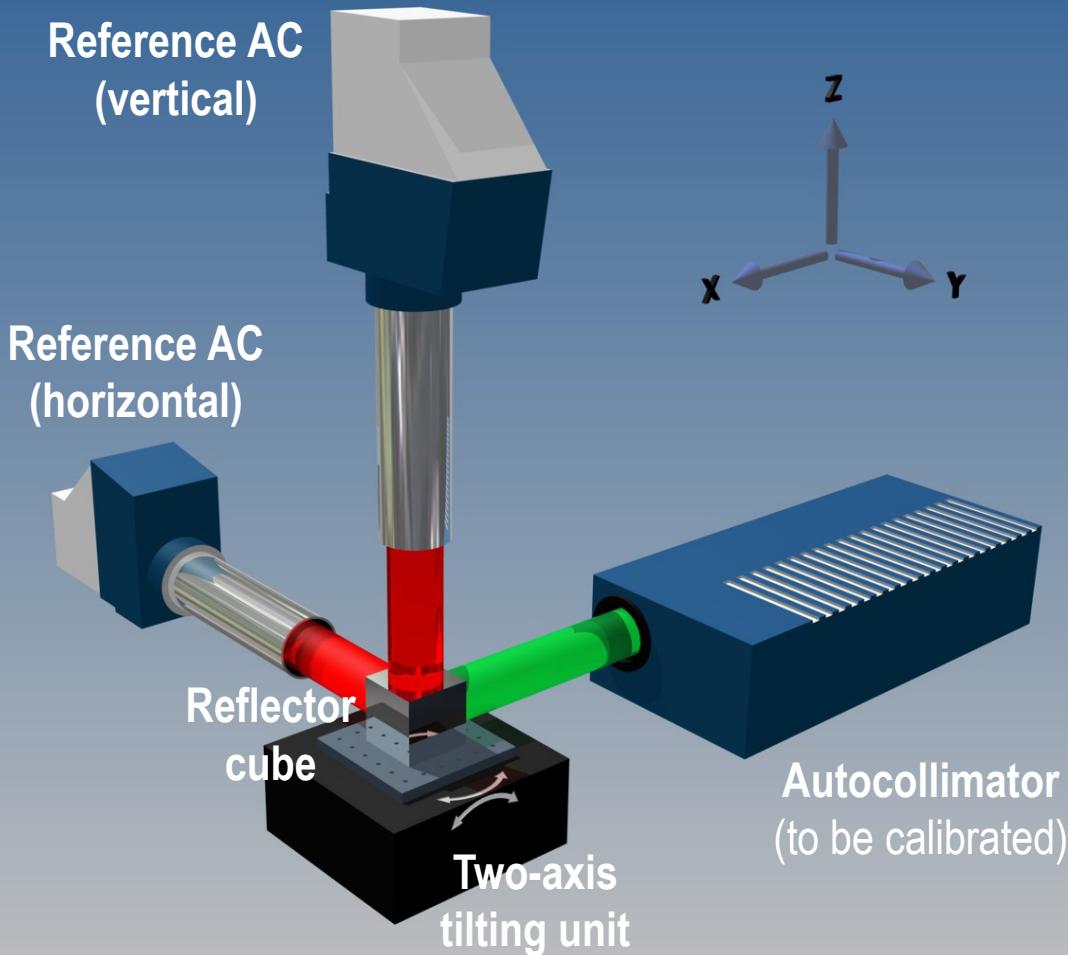


Simulation
from real 1D
AC calibrations

Angle deviations (pv)
Full frame: 0.68 arcsec (3.3 µrad)
Insert: 0.07 arcsec (0.3 µrad)

SA²C – Solid Angle Autocollimator Calibrator

Advancing from plane angle
to *solid* angle



Solid angle

> [± > 1000 arcsec]²

Positioning: fast & precise

- > Duration: < 1 s
- > 10 x faster than WMT220
- > Repeatability: ±0.02 arcsec

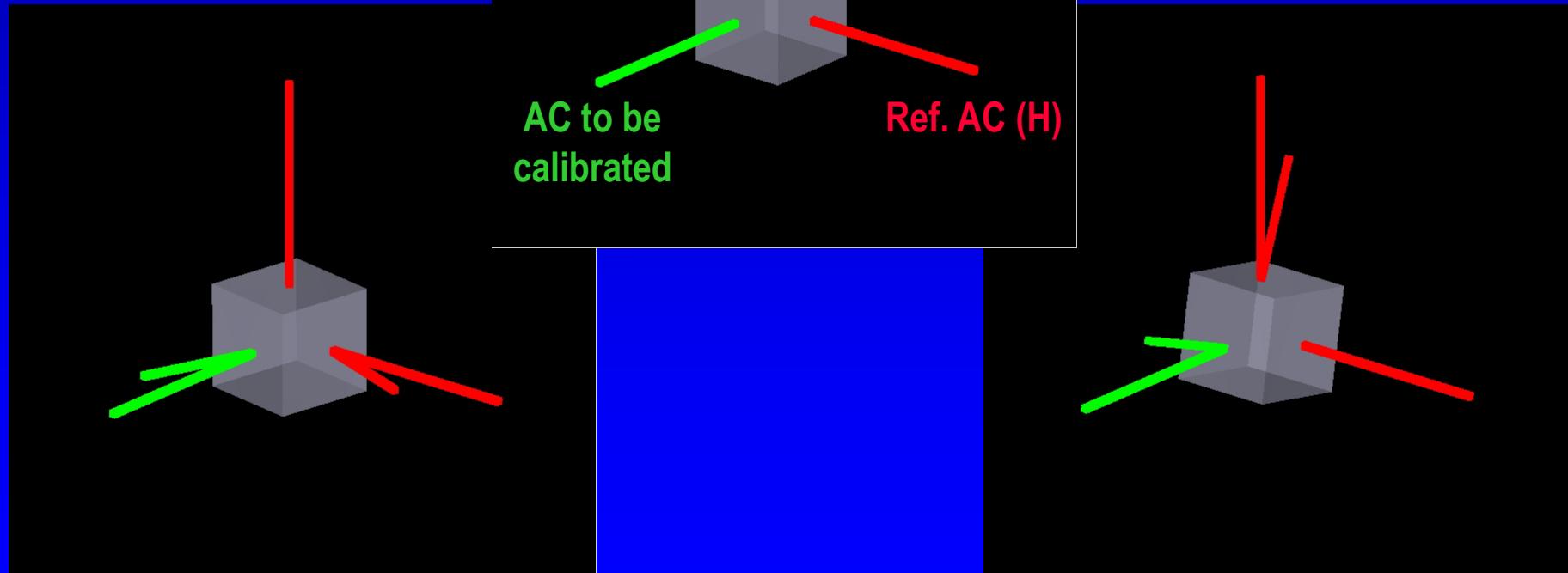
Reference AC

- > Decoupling measurement horizontal & vertical angle
- > Uncertainty: 0.005 arcsec

Traceability

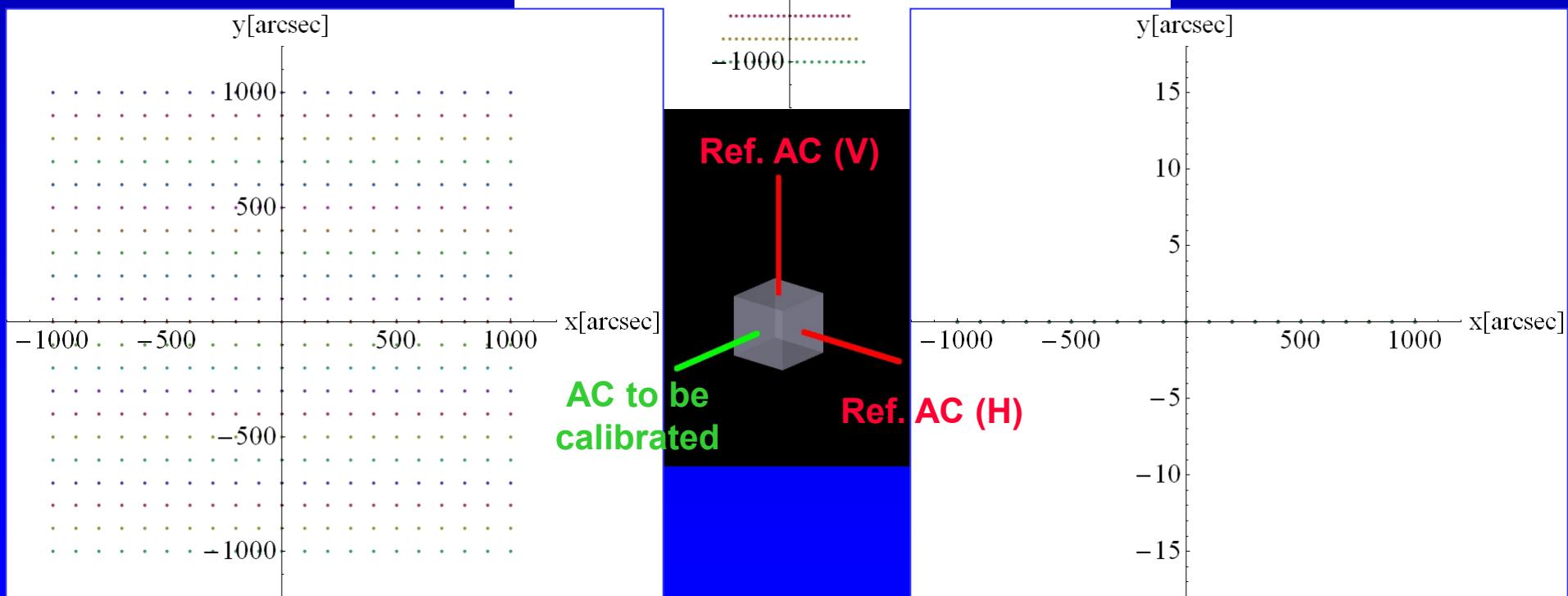
- > PTB primary angle standard (plane angle) WMT220

Decoupling of Measurement Axes: $2D = 2 \times 1D!$



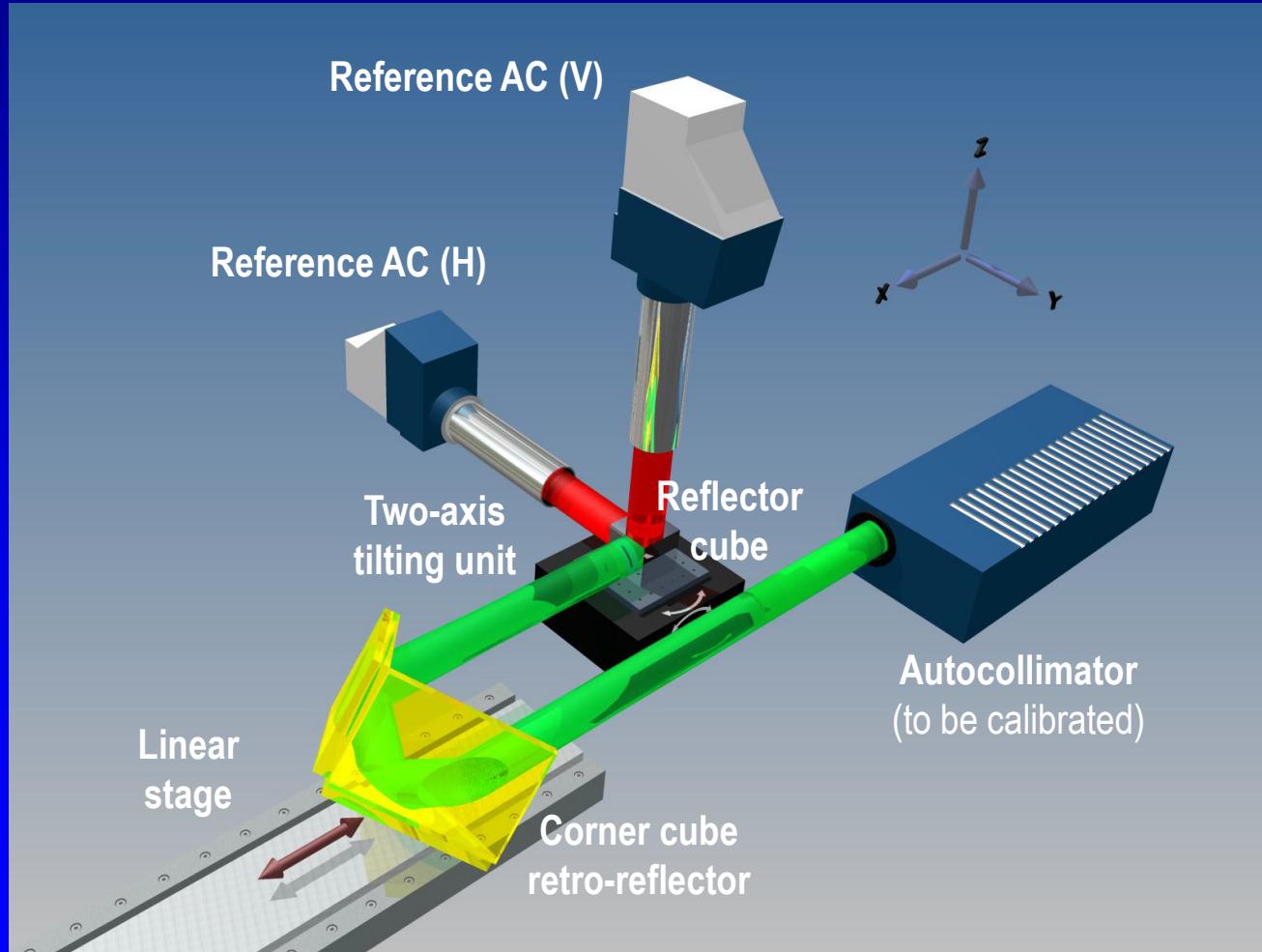


Crosstalk of AC Measuring Axes



SA²C – Solid Angle Autocollimator Calibrator

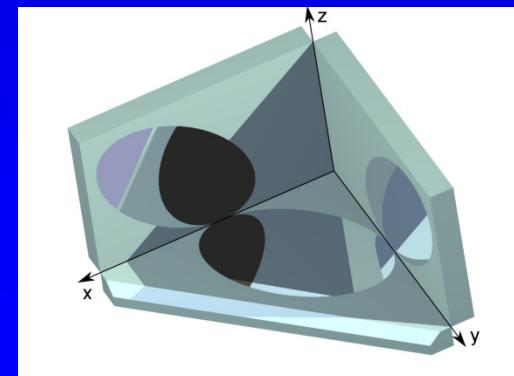
Advancing from plane angle to solid angle



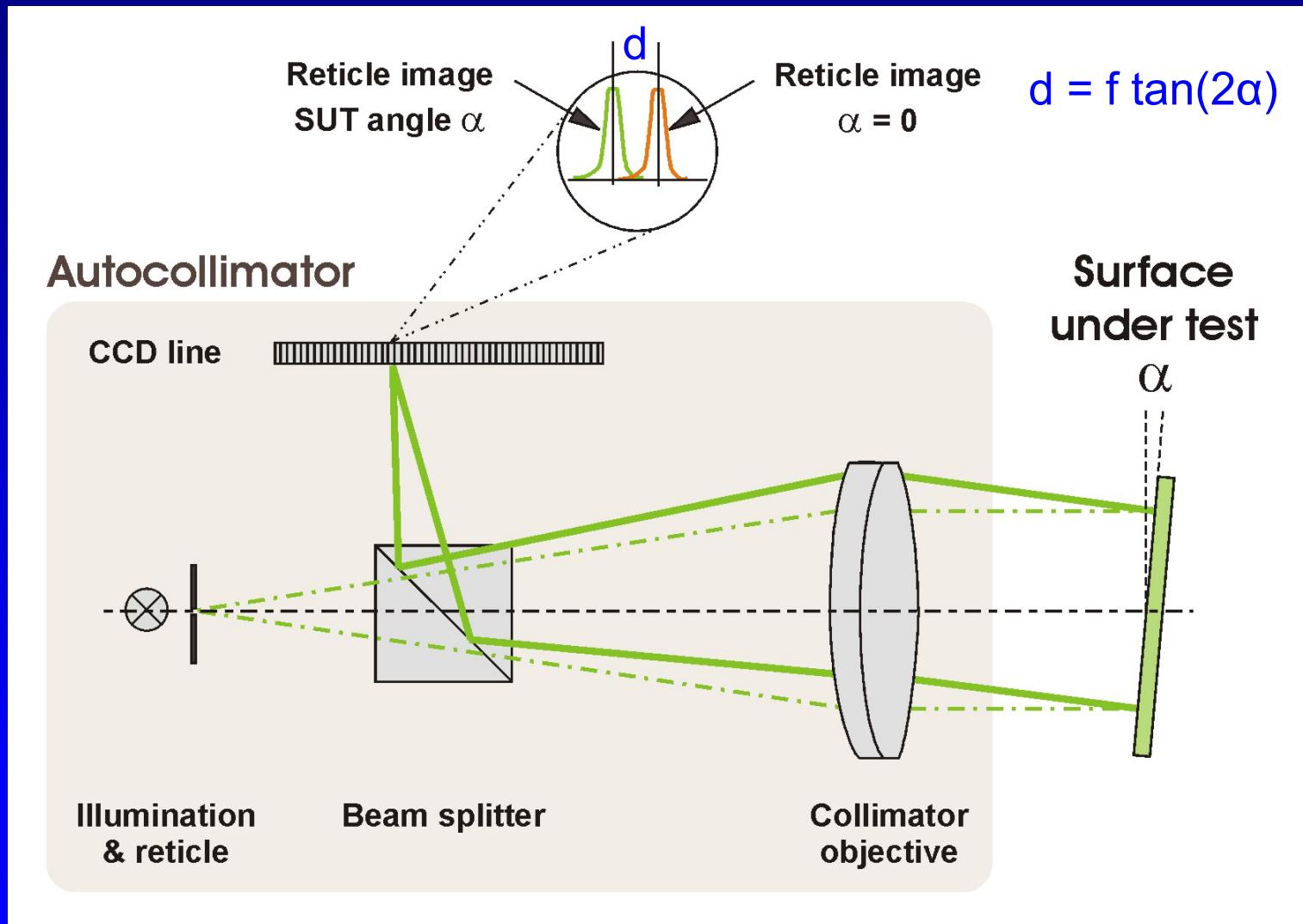
Extension:

**Corner cube
retro-reflector**

- > Flexible AC path length up to 1.5 m (synchrotron optics)
- > Dynamic change of path length



Electronic Autocollimator (AC): Principle



AC Angle Response: *External Parameters*

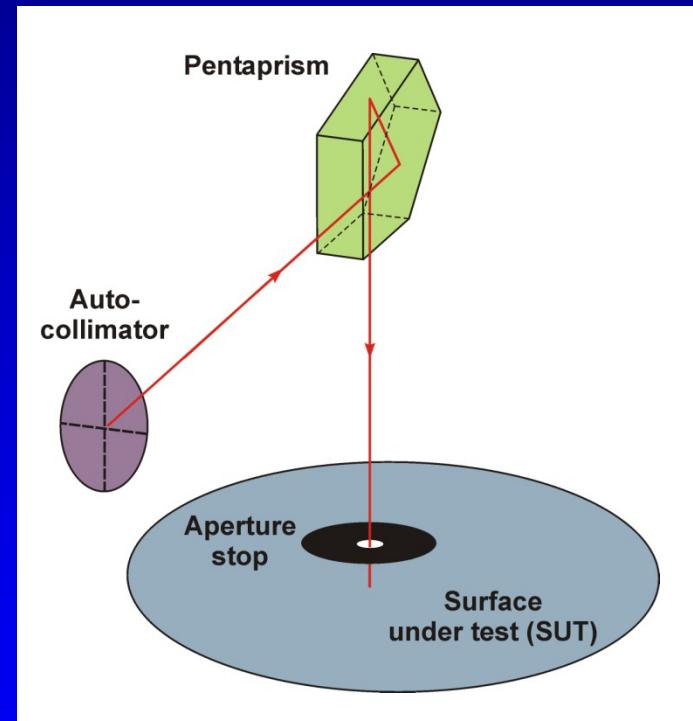
Aperture stop

- > Diameter & shape
- > Position
 - Longitudinal: along AC's optical axis
 - Lateral: perpendicular to optical axis

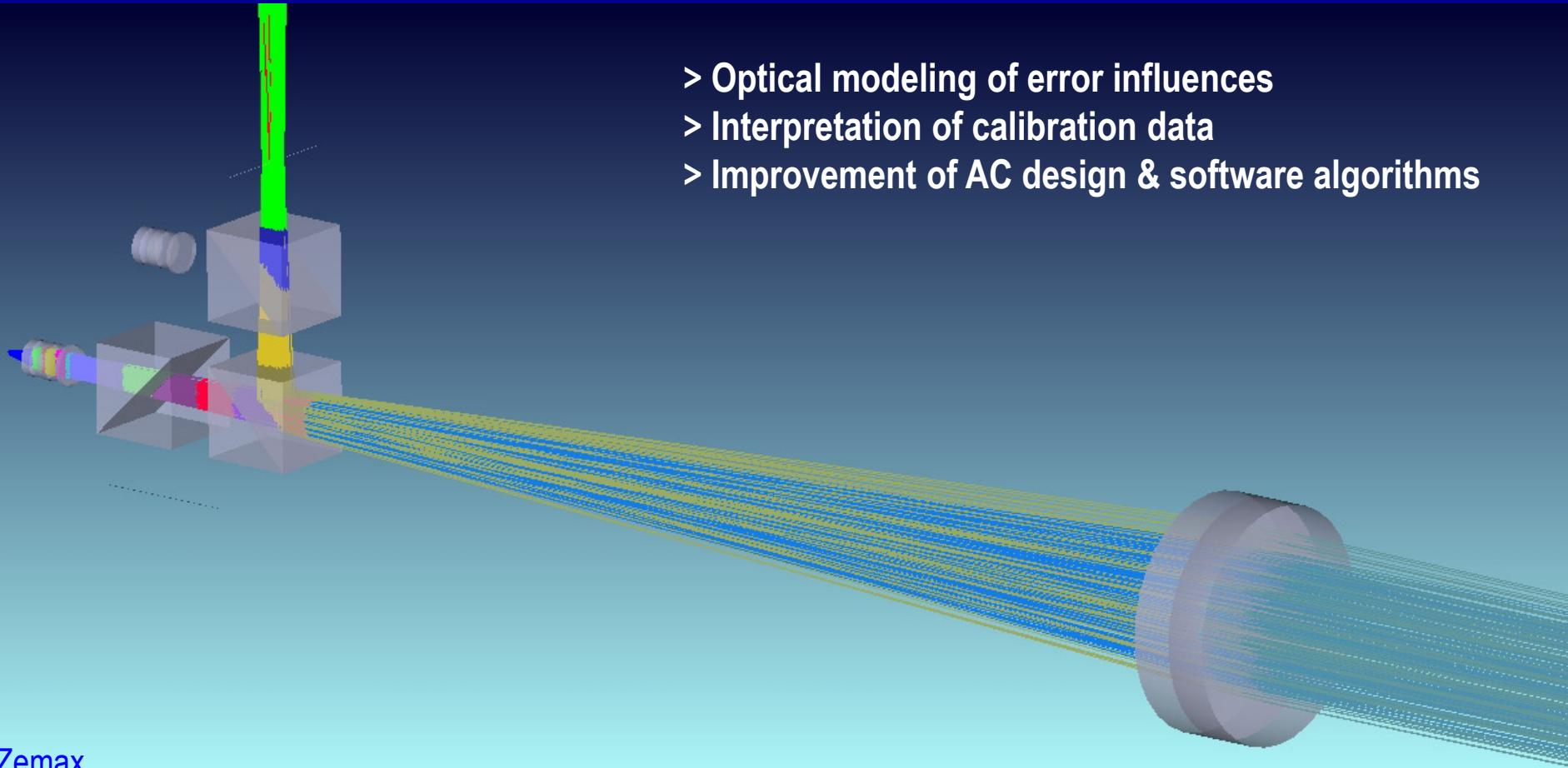
Surface under test (SUT)

- > Reflectivity
- > Curvature
- > Beam path length (AC to SUT)
- > Sagittal slope

- Cross-talk AC measuring axes
- 2D calibration



Optical Ray Tracing of Autocollimator



- > Optical modeling of error influences
- > Interpretation of calibration data
- > Improvement of AC design & software algorithms

Zemax

Phase-Shifting Reticles (PSR)

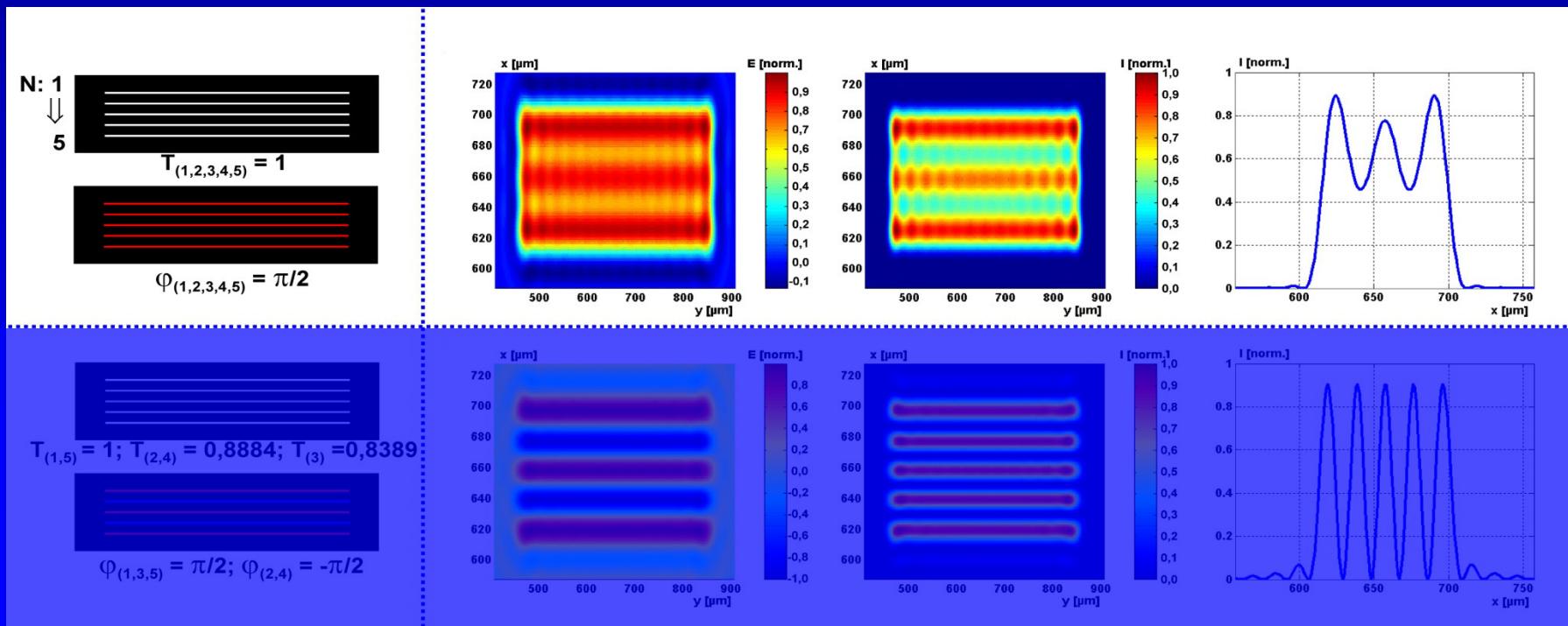
Objective: Improve AC performance at small (1 mm) apertures

**Reticle
transmission & phase**

E field

Intensity

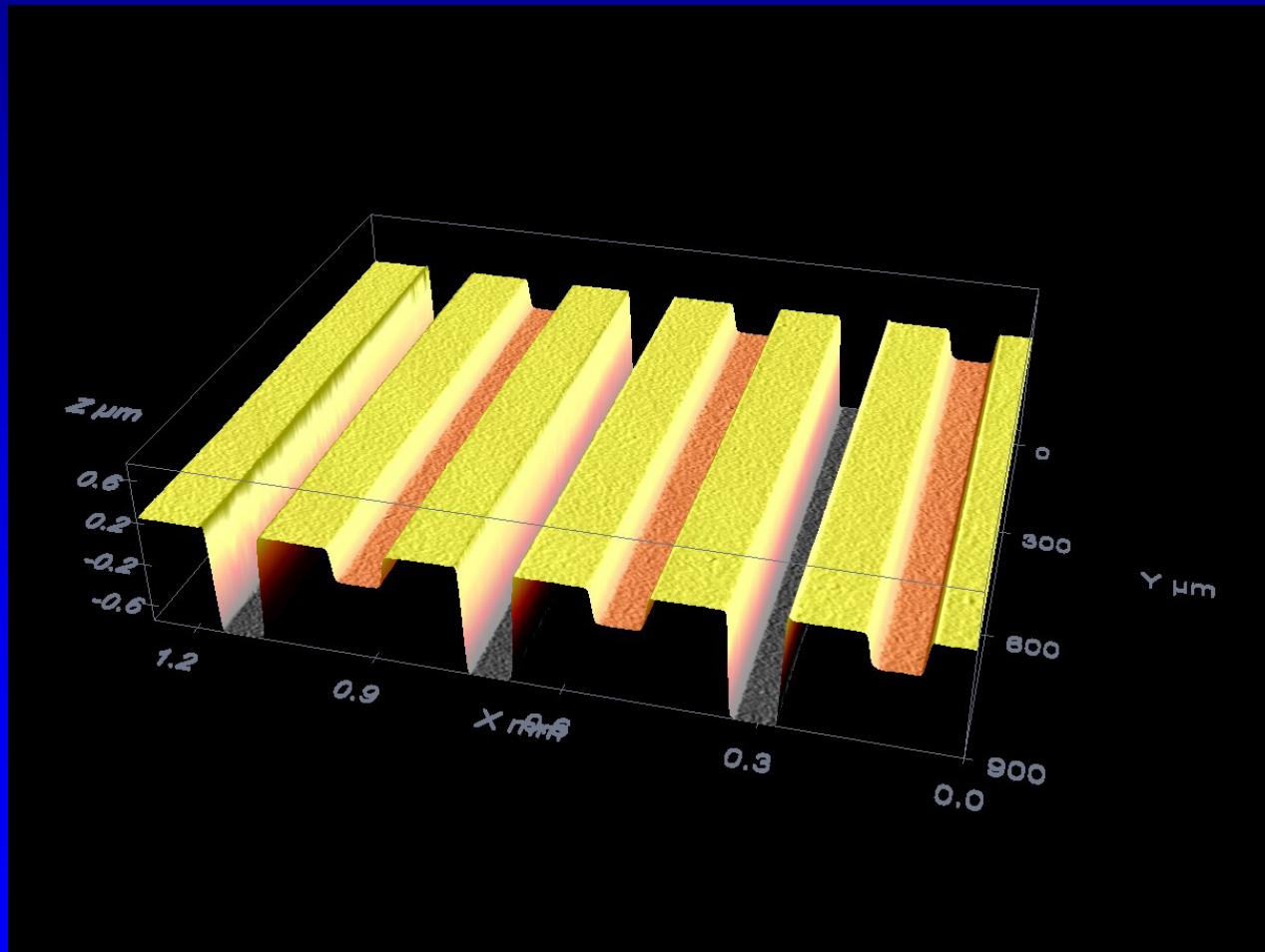
Intensity (profile)



Patent G. Fütterer 2006; collaborative project with Möller-Wedel Optical, Wedel, Germany

Phase-Shifting Reticles (PSR)

Objective: Improve AC performance at small (1 mm) apertures



Topography Map

- > 720 nm difference in groove depth
- > Effective phase shift of π (transmission)

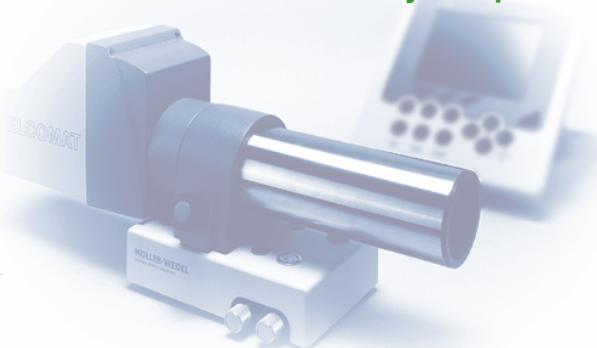
Status

- > PSR integration with autocollimator in progress at MWO

Autocollimator Calibration

- Just et al. (2003), Metrologia
- Geckeler et al. (2002), Techn. Messen.

NMIs, DAkkS, manufacturers, users
EURAMET.L-K3.2009 key comparison



Small Apertures

- Fütterer (2007), Proc. SPIE
- Fütterer (2006), Patent
- Fütterer (2005), Proc. SPIE

Möller-Wedel Optical

- Phase-shifting reticles
- Ray tracing
- PhD student

THz Autocollimators

Hils et al. (2008), Optics Express
Univ. Frankfurt

