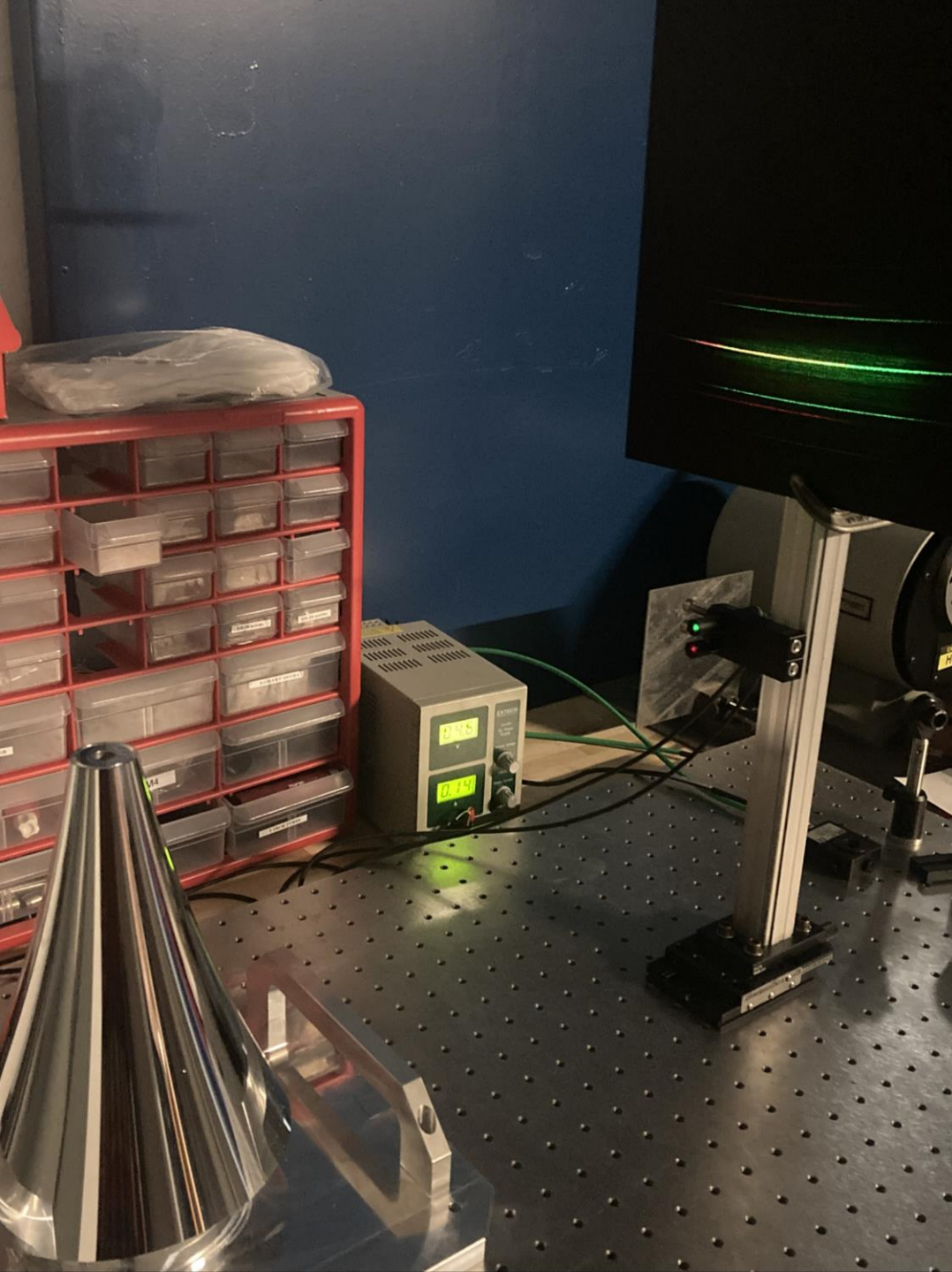


OPTICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF BREAD PARTS

Cole Browning and Aiman Imran

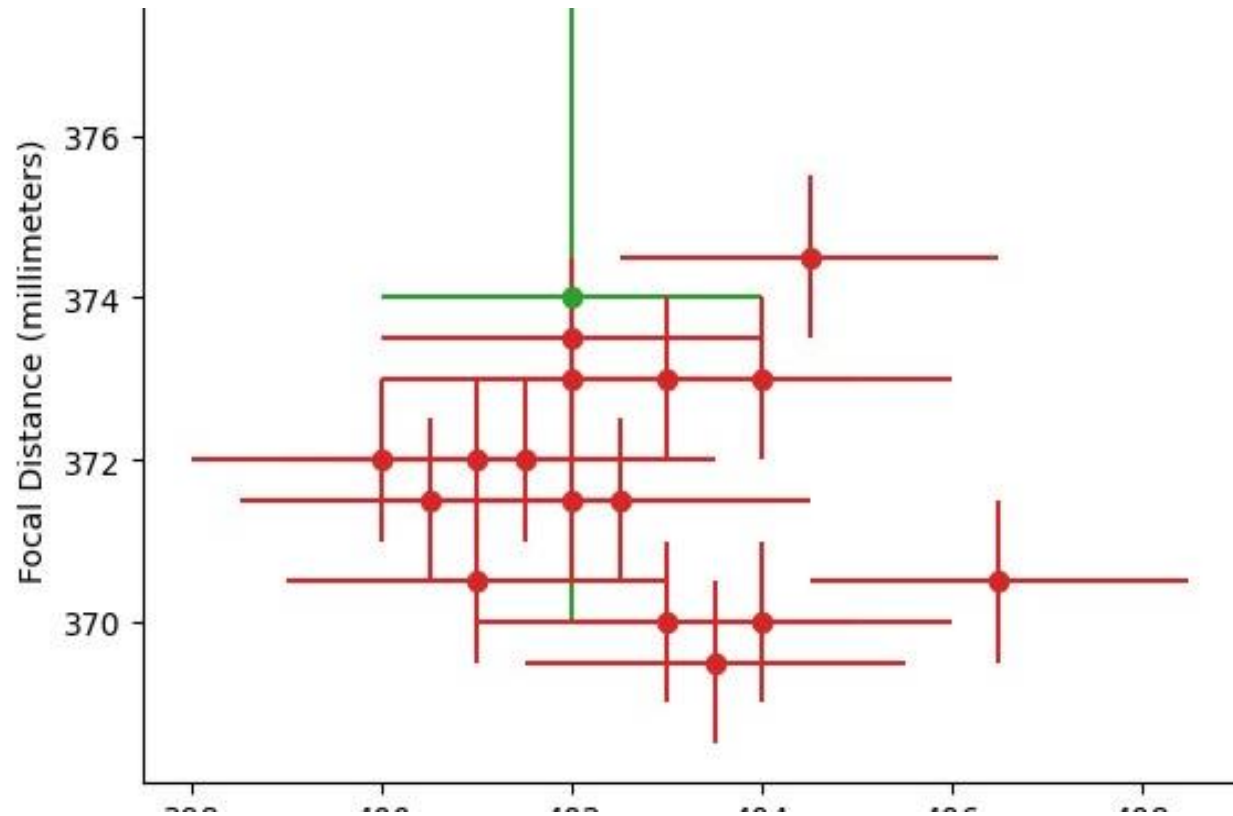
October 6, 2023



Focal Point Measurement

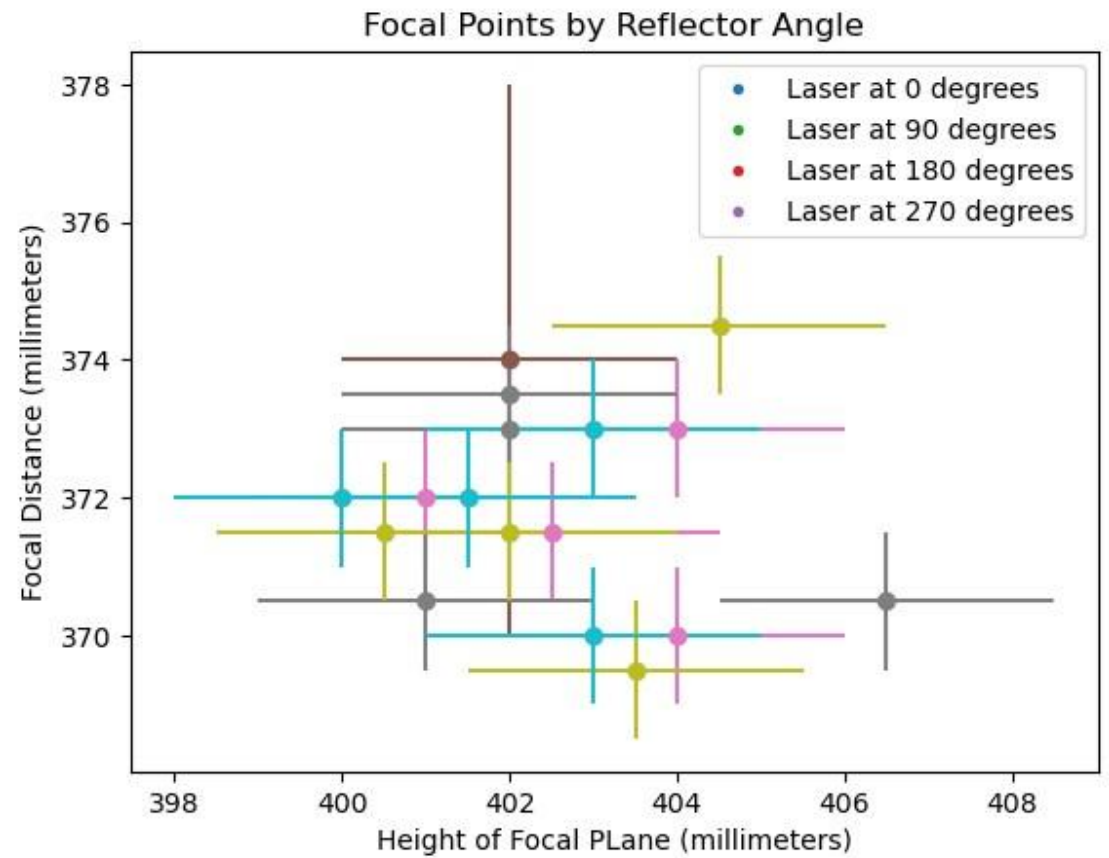
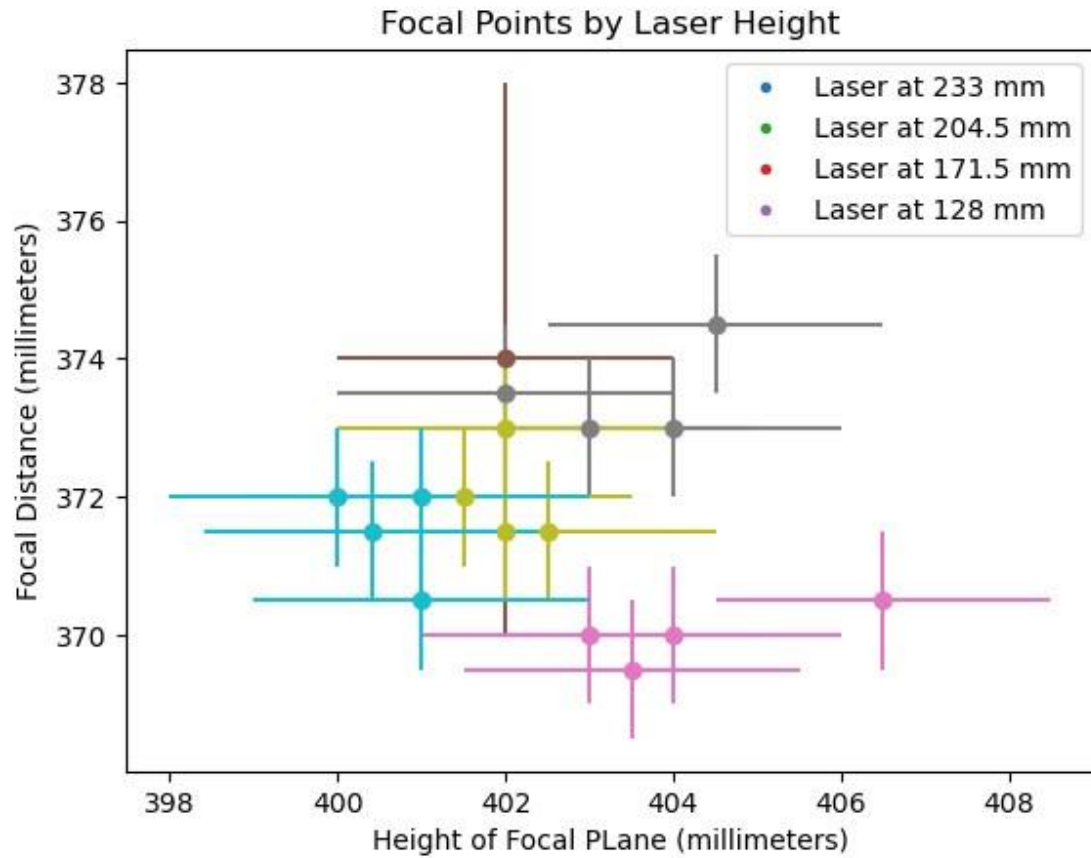
- Previous:
 - Horizontal = $402 \text{ mm} \pm 2 \text{ mm}$
 - Vertical = $374 \text{ mm} \pm 4 \text{ mm}$
- Both lasers placed on top of each other.
- Length of diffraction lines is directly proportional to curvature.

Results



- Green point is at (402, 374)
- Systematic over random

Focal Point Groupings



Surface Pattern Metrics

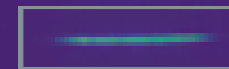
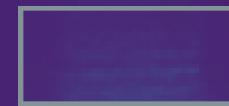
Previous:

- Diffuse/(Spectral + Diffuse) = 1%
- Period = 770 nm
- Roughness = 11 nm

$$\theta_m = \arcsin\left(\sin \theta_i - \frac{m\lambda}{d}\right)$$

High exposure

Low exposure



Diffraction

- Measurements based on $m = 1$ diffraction line.
- Heights measured at focal point.

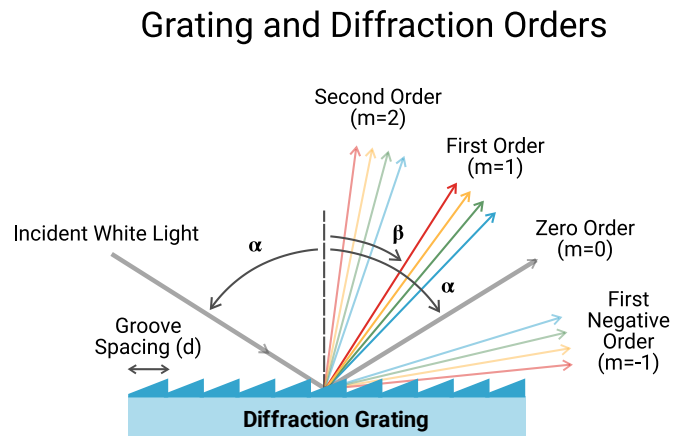
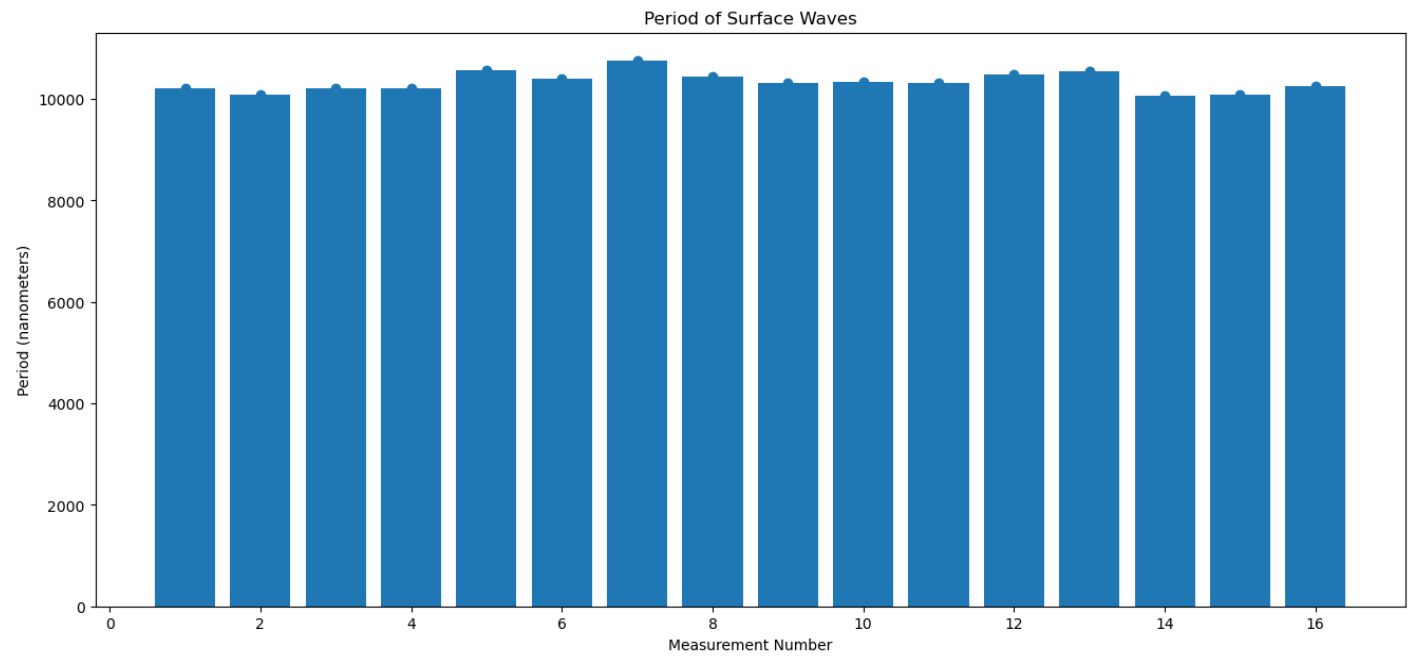
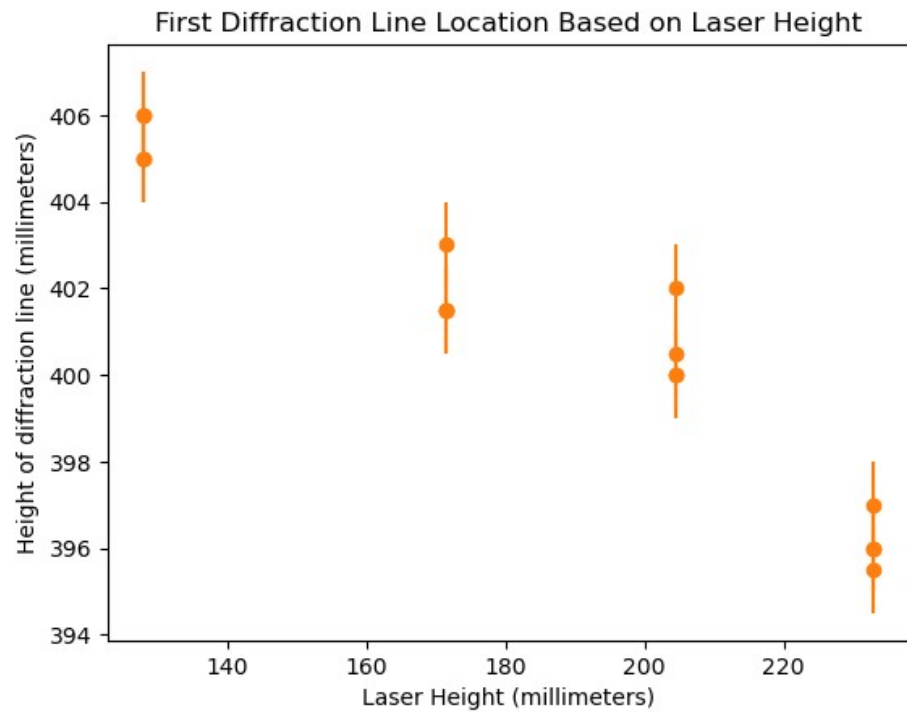


Photo Credit: MEETOPTICS



Results



TIS and Roughness

Roughness dependent on the TIS.



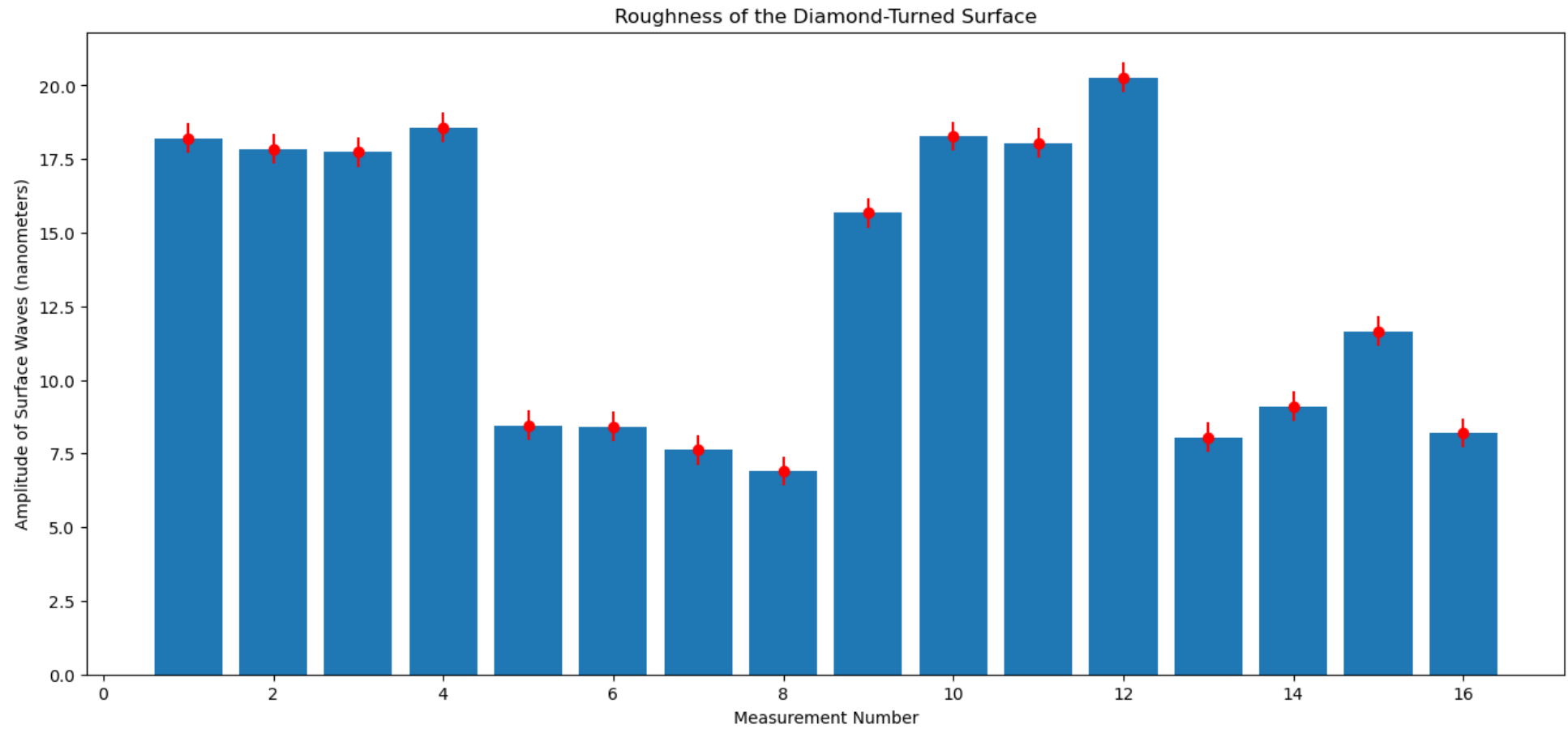
Low Exposure example at exposure time 120000 microseconds.

$$TIS \equiv \frac{P_s}{P_0 + P_s} = 1 - \exp \left[- \left(\frac{4\pi\sigma \cos \theta_i}{\lambda} \right)^2 \right] \cong \frac{P_s}{P_0} \cong \left(\frac{4\pi\sigma \cos \theta_i}{\lambda} \right)^2$$

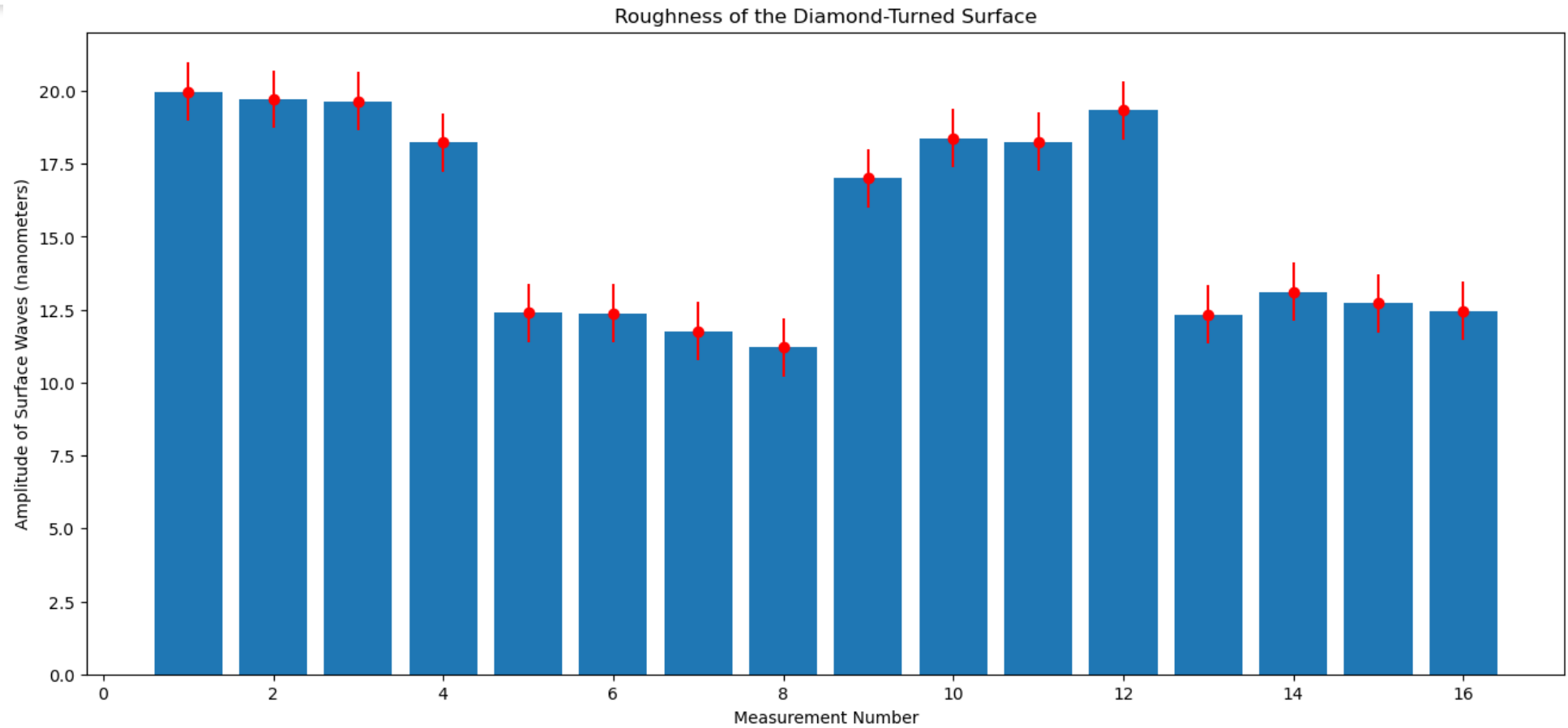


High exposure example at 2.5 million microseconds.

Results



Results



Reflectivity

- Previous
 - 102% +/- 30%
 - Mix of photodiode and camera
- Second run: Only the camera.
 - Reflectivity = (Spectral+Diffuse)/Direct Laser Power

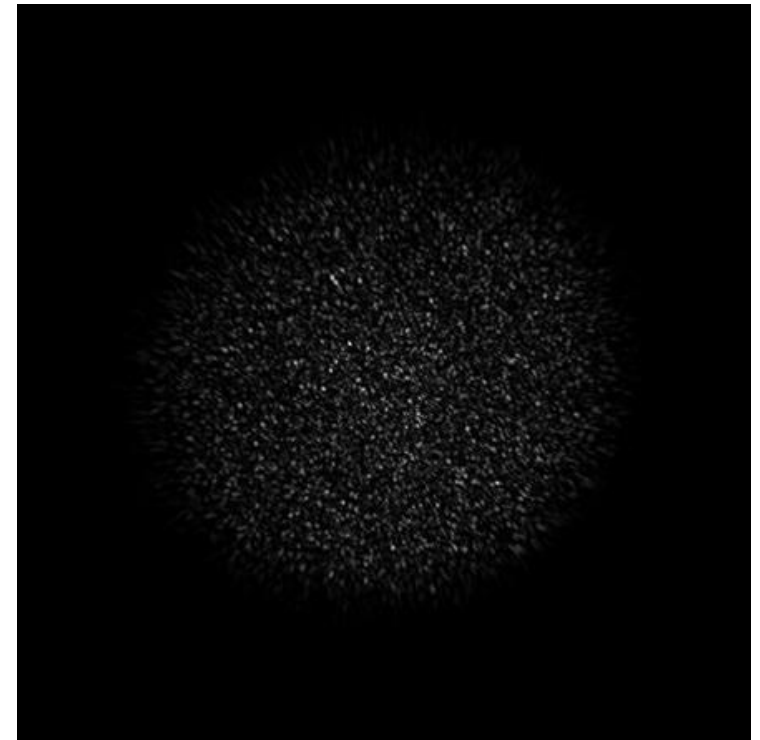
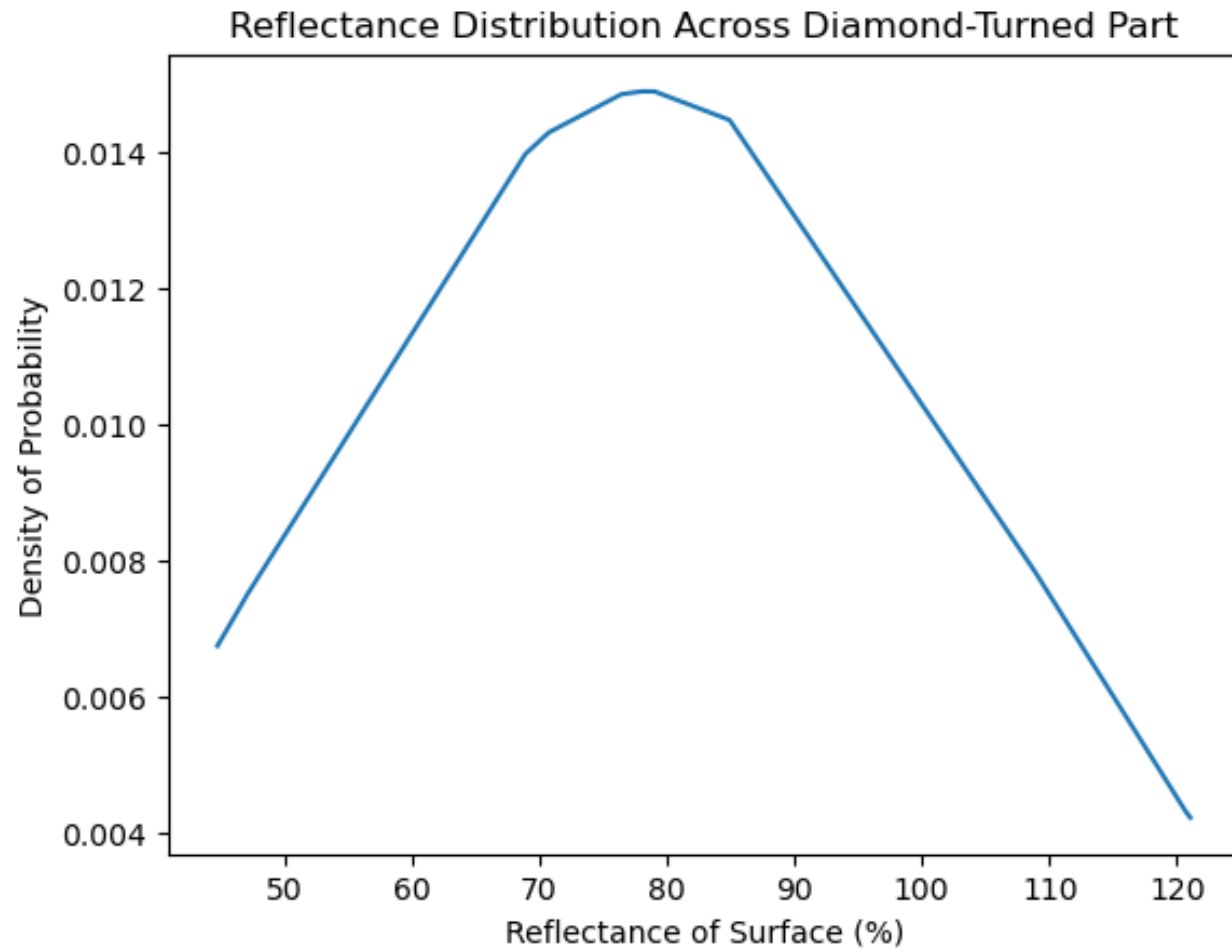


Image of the green laser directly shot onto the screen. Exposure time is 820 microseconds.

Results

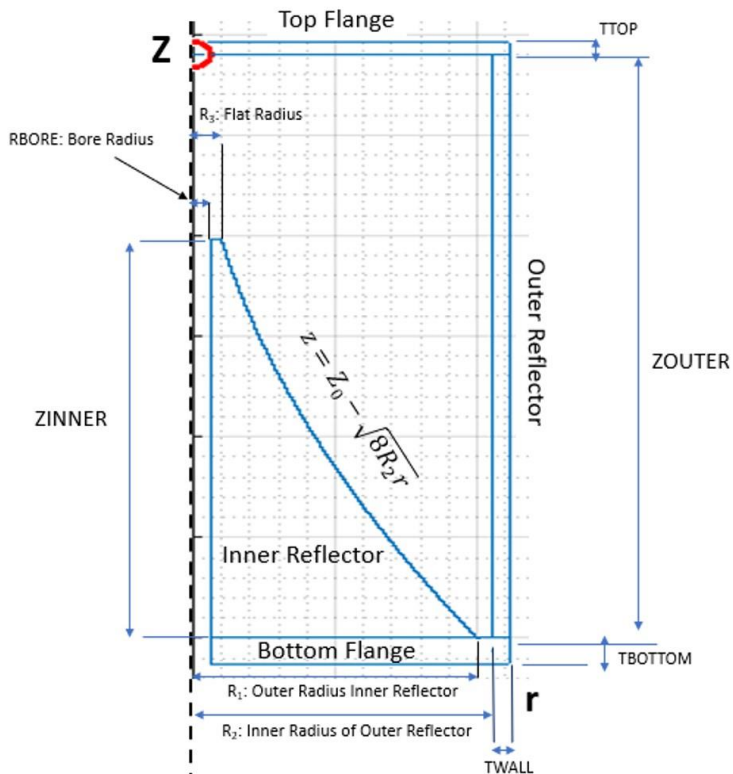


Ways to Improve

- Accurate data removal when finding diffraction bands.
- Less background light
- Hitting the surface parallel to the focal plane.
- One size fits all exposure times DO NOT WORK.

The RF Reflector

- The last picture of Stefan this week.
- Full size reflector
 - From CMM, height is 411.5 mm.
 - Theoretical focal point at 567.1 mm.

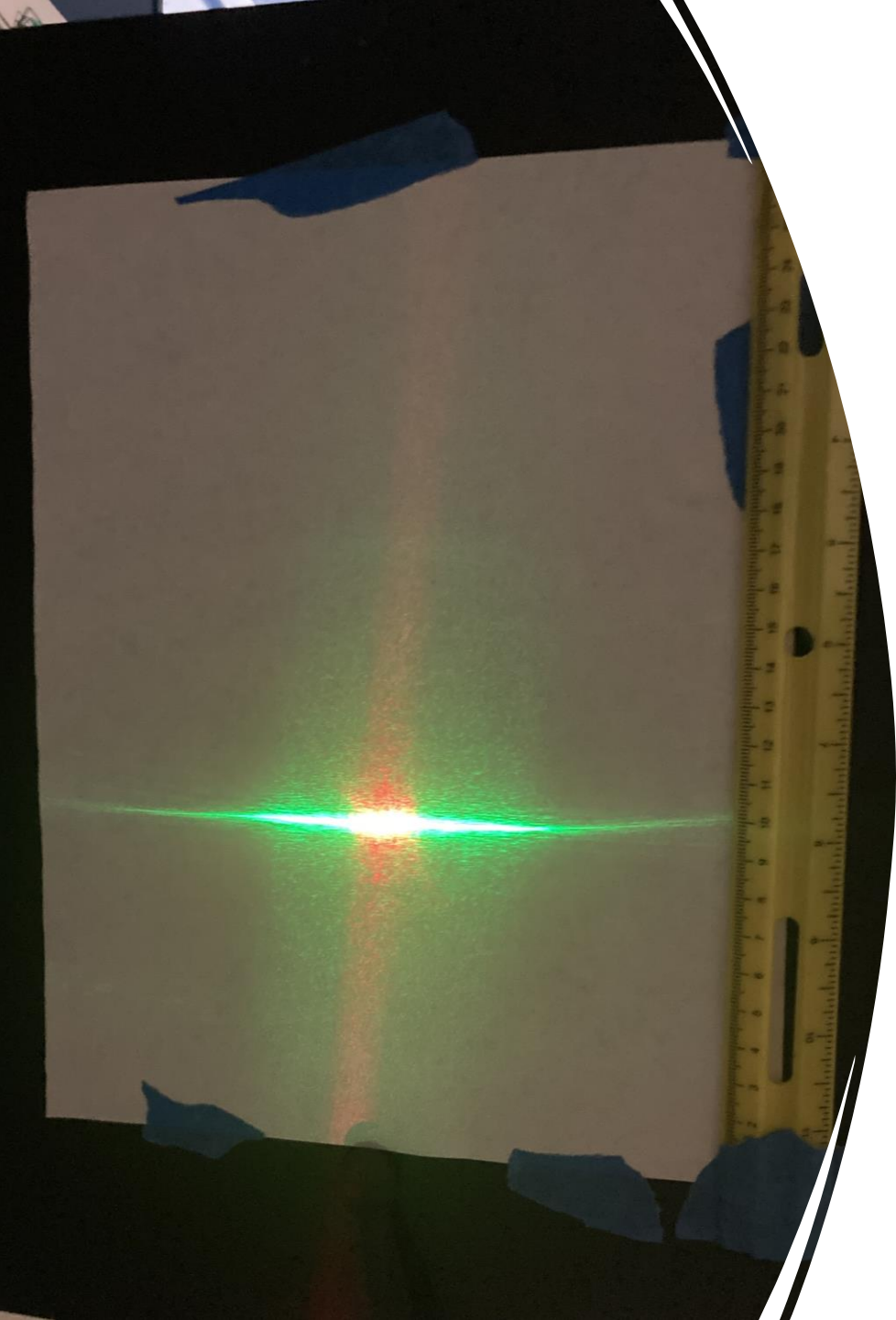


Parameter	Expression	Value [mm]	Tolerance +/- [mm]
R_1		200.0	0.2
R_2		201.00	0.05?
R_3		15.0	0.2
RBORE		25.4/2	0.2
Z_0	$\sqrt{8R_1R_2}$	567.1	-
ZINNER	$Z_0 - \sqrt{8R_2R_3}$	411.8	0.2
ZOUTER		567.10	0.05?
TWALL		25.4/4	0.2
TTOP		25.4/8	0.2
TBOTTOM		25.4/2	0.2



Diffraction Bands

- Higher order bands are not visible.
 - Hand lathing vs. Single Diamond-Turn

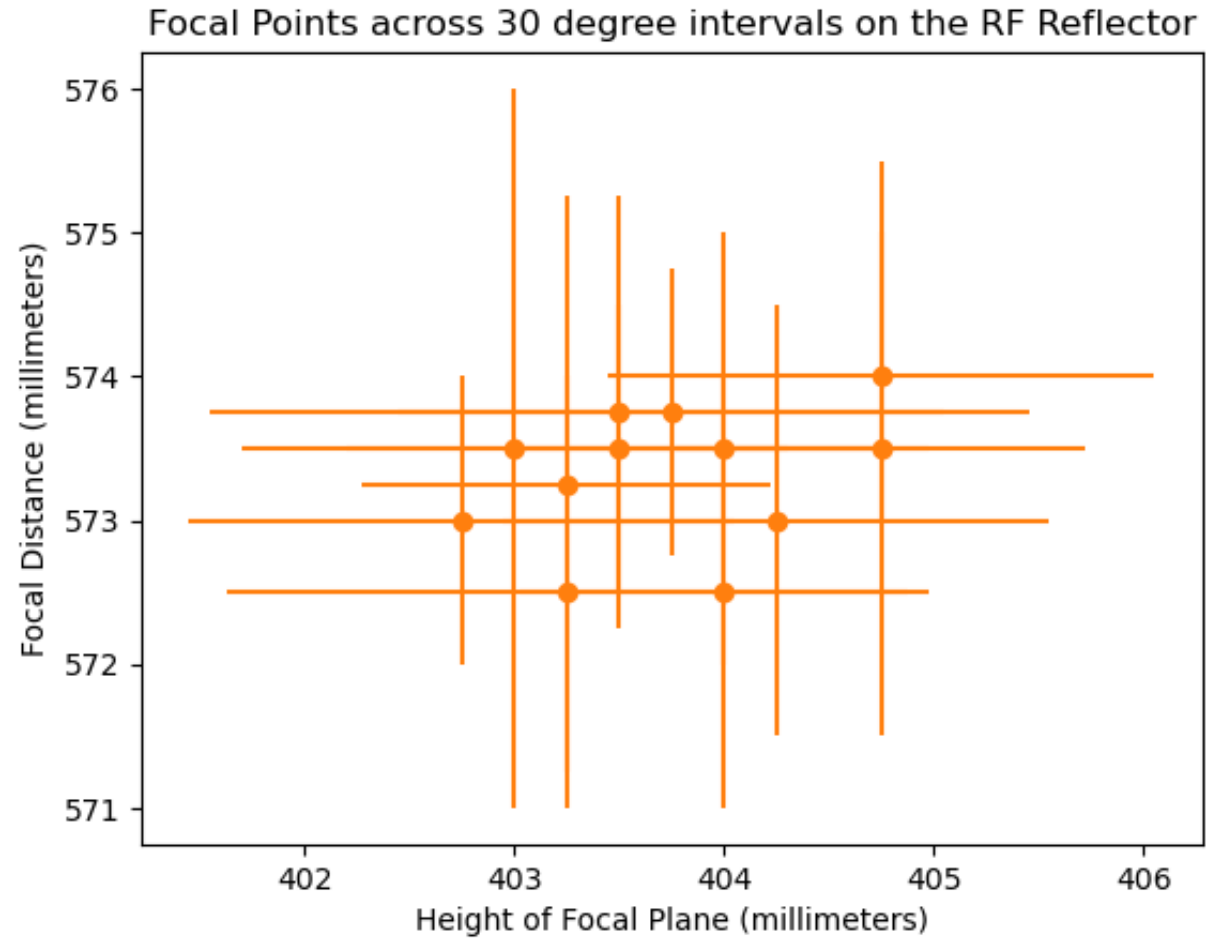


Focal Point Measurements

- New adjustments.
 - Neither laser moves.
 - Separated as far as possible.
 - Reflector on a rotating table.
 - "White screen"



Focal Point Results

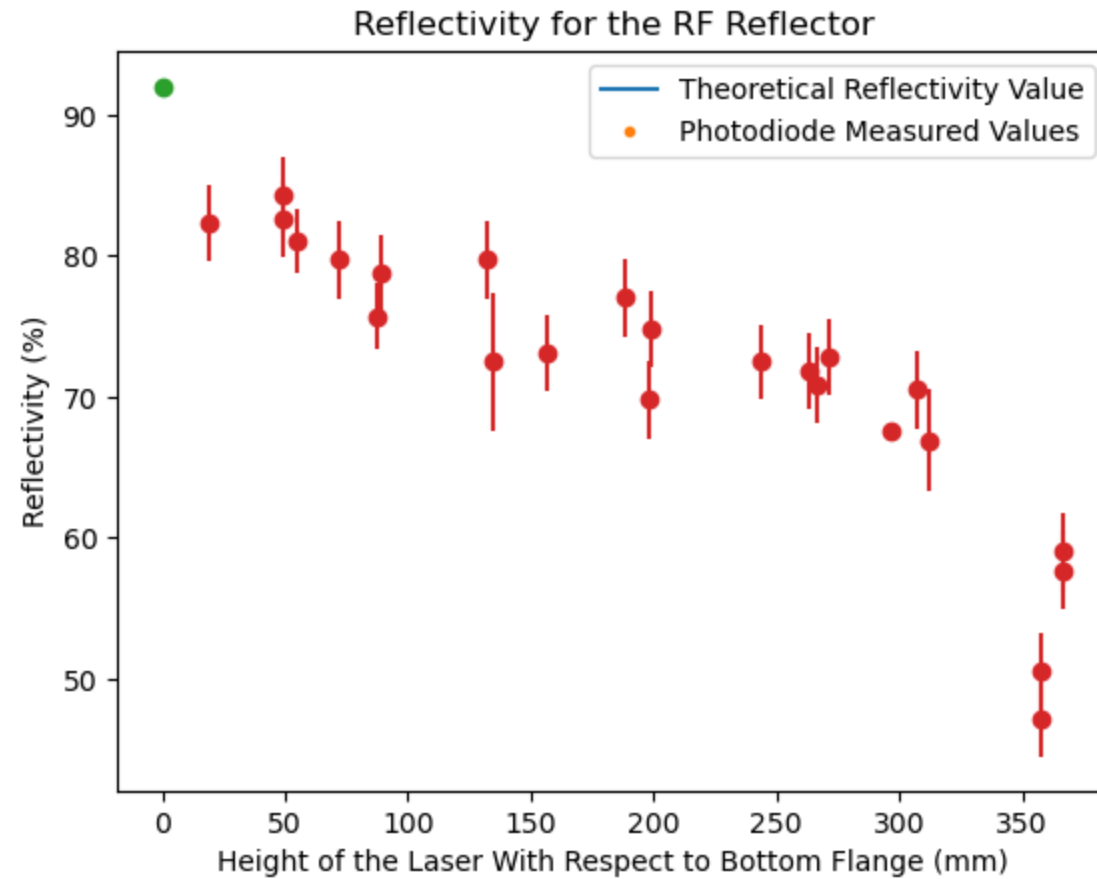


A black hole with a bright accretion disk and a blue laser beam passing through it. The black hole is depicted as a bright, glowing orange and yellow ring with a dark center, surrounded by a swirling accretion disk. A bright blue laser beam enters from the bottom left and passes through the center of the black hole, continuing towards the top right. The background is a dark, starry space with some nebulae.

Reflectivity

- Back to the basics.
 - Photodiode
- Rate of laser dispersion directly proportional to curvature.

Reflectivity Results

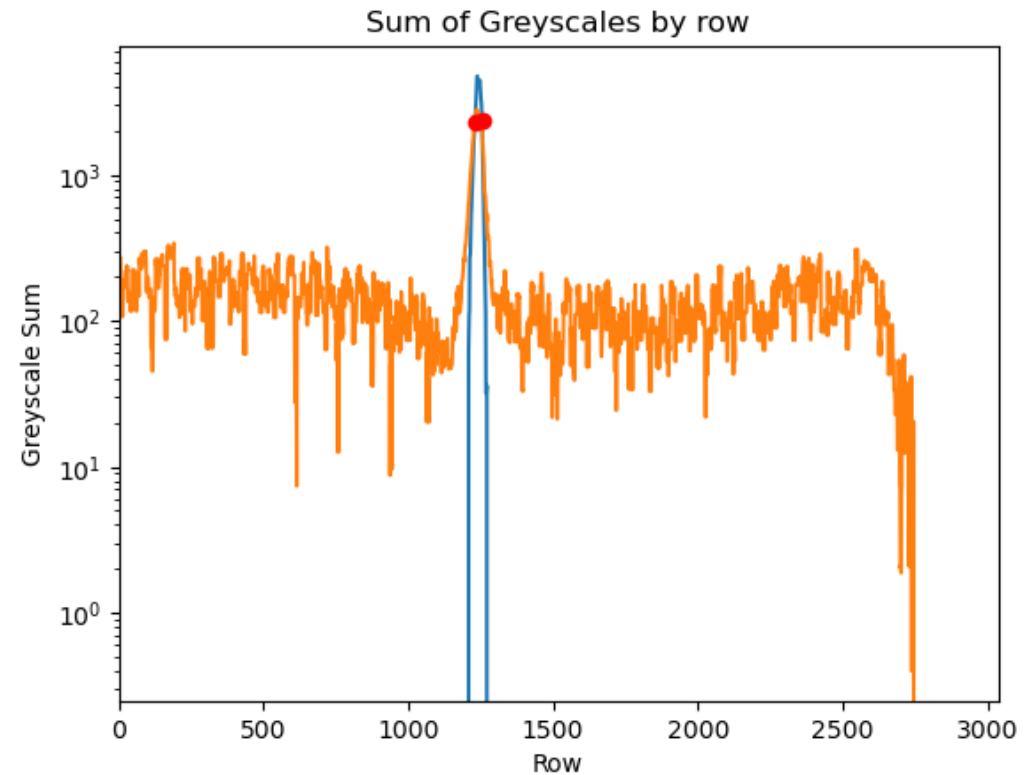


TIS/Roughness

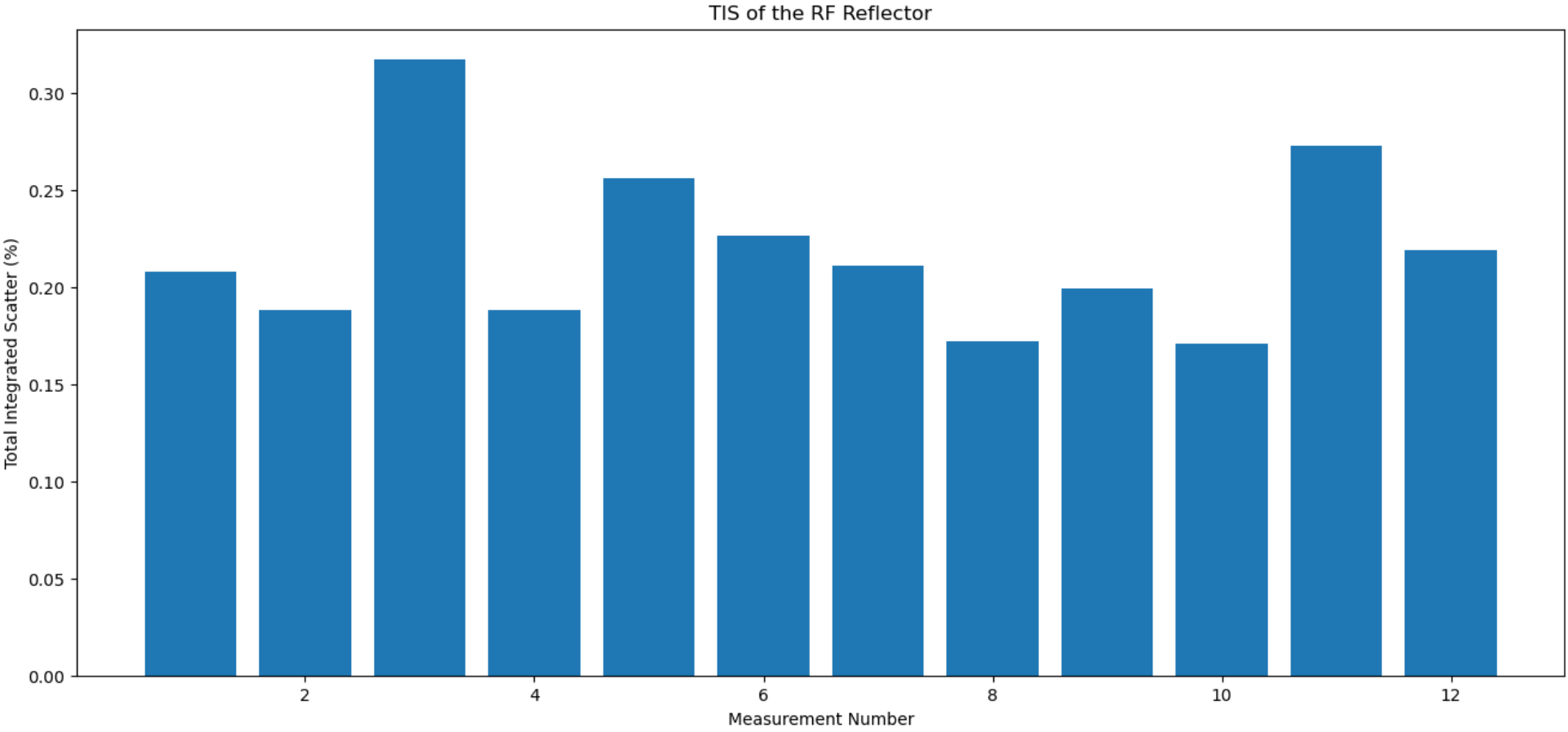
- Each optimal exposure time individually calculated.
- Mono12, not Mono8.
- Camera refocused.



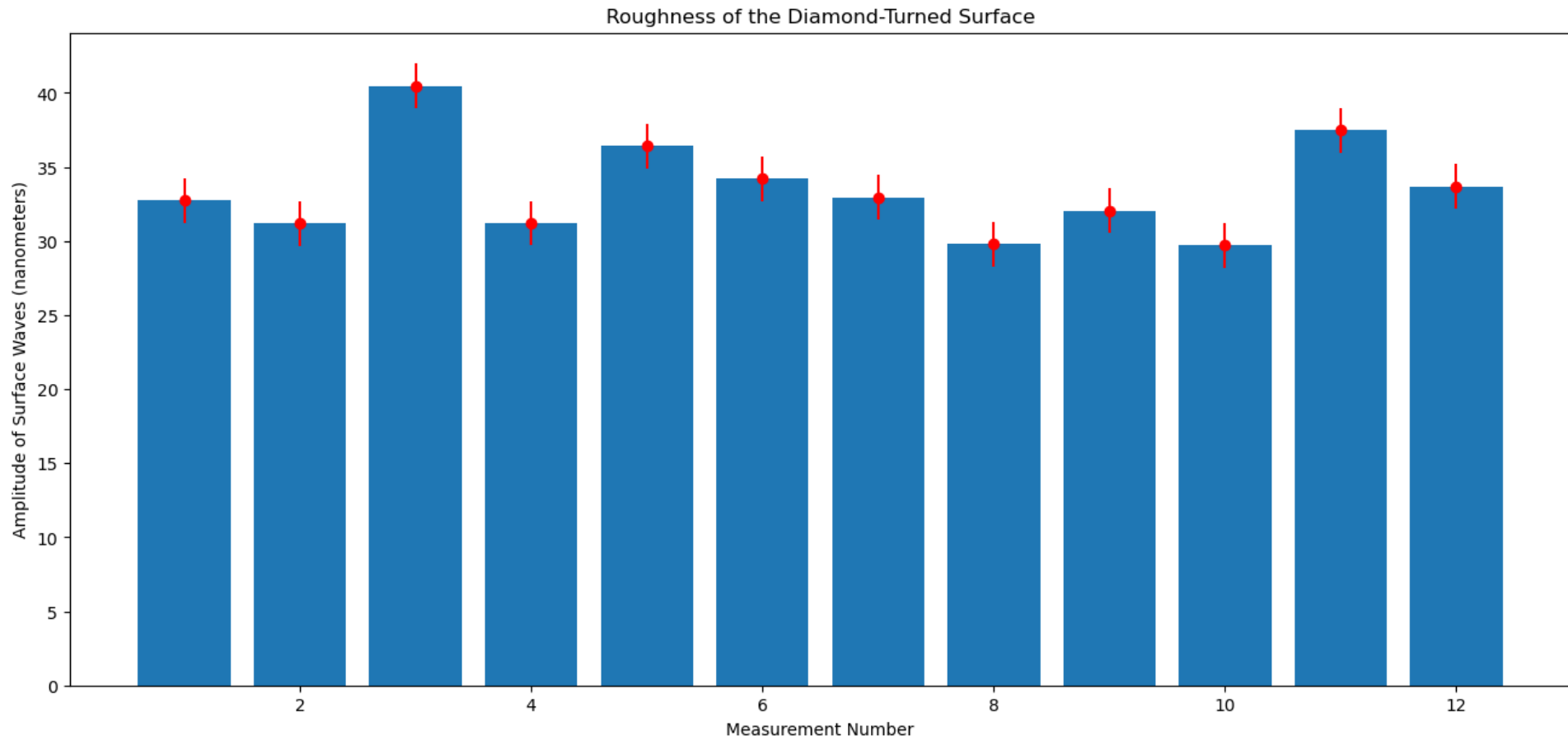
High exposure at 10000 microseconds.



TIS Results

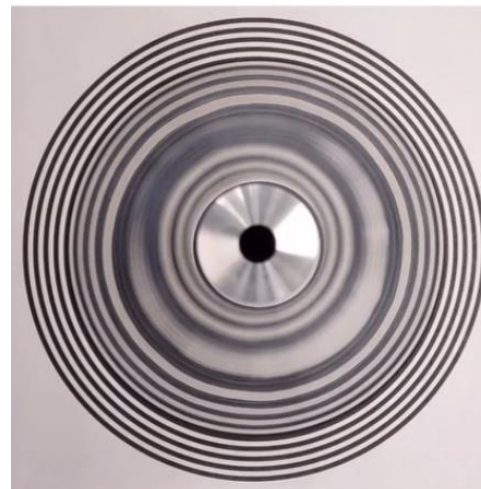


Roughness Results



What's Next

- Receive the bottom half of the diamond-turned reflector and redo the measurements.
- Calibrating tilt of each laser, making sure they are parallel to each other and the optical table.
- Statistical significance.
- A pole-arm for the photodiode?
- Simulations with Fred Optical Engineering Software



OOPS

I found one more.

