Mechanical metrology for alignment @OABr

- 1. Concept
- 2. Available facilities and expertise at OABr
- 3. Examples of use



New approach based onto **dimensional characterization** of optical/optomechanical elements and semi-kinematic **interface adjustment**

- Characterize the optical elements by means of non optical metrologies
- Characterize the optomechanical mounts
- Reference the optical surfaces vs. mechanical data
- Position the optomechanics in space
- Evaluate the stability in time



Facilities

Articulated arm

- 7 DoFs system
- Contact measurement, manual
- Volumetric accuracy = +/-0.041 mm
- Coordinate measuring machine (CMM)
 - Cartesian reference system
 - Contact measurement
 - MPE = 1.8 um + 3 um/m
- Laser tracker (LT)
 - Spherical reference system (alt-azimuth)
 - Time of flight radial distance measurement
 - MPE = 16 um + 0.8 um/m (linear) 20 um + 5 um/m (radial)



(1) Internet





Verification: CMM vs. interferometer











Verification: CMM vs. interferometer



Focus

Tip-tilt

Example: LT + Interferometer

Measure of the RoC of a low F/# sphere



Radius with spherometer: 4921.0 ± 0.5 mm Radius with LT+Interferometer: 4921.094 ± 0.014 mm





Large systems

Infrastructures

- VLT Coudé tunnels
- VLT Coudé room









Meter size instruments

• VLT - ESPRESSO Spectrograph: active alignment with optical metrology



Meter size instruments

• VLT - ESPRESSO Spectrograph: autocollimation test



Meter size mirrors

• ELT - M4-OTT alignment





Meter size instruments

• ELT - MAORY





Small systems

Every element mechanically characterized and 6 reference points are acquired (CMM).





Elements aligned using the 6 reference points (AACMM)





CMM contact damage



Protected Gold coating on SiO2





Anamorphic pupil slicer

Integration with CMM











Thermal analyses

ELT – MAORY as an example.





FEM

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Optical

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