

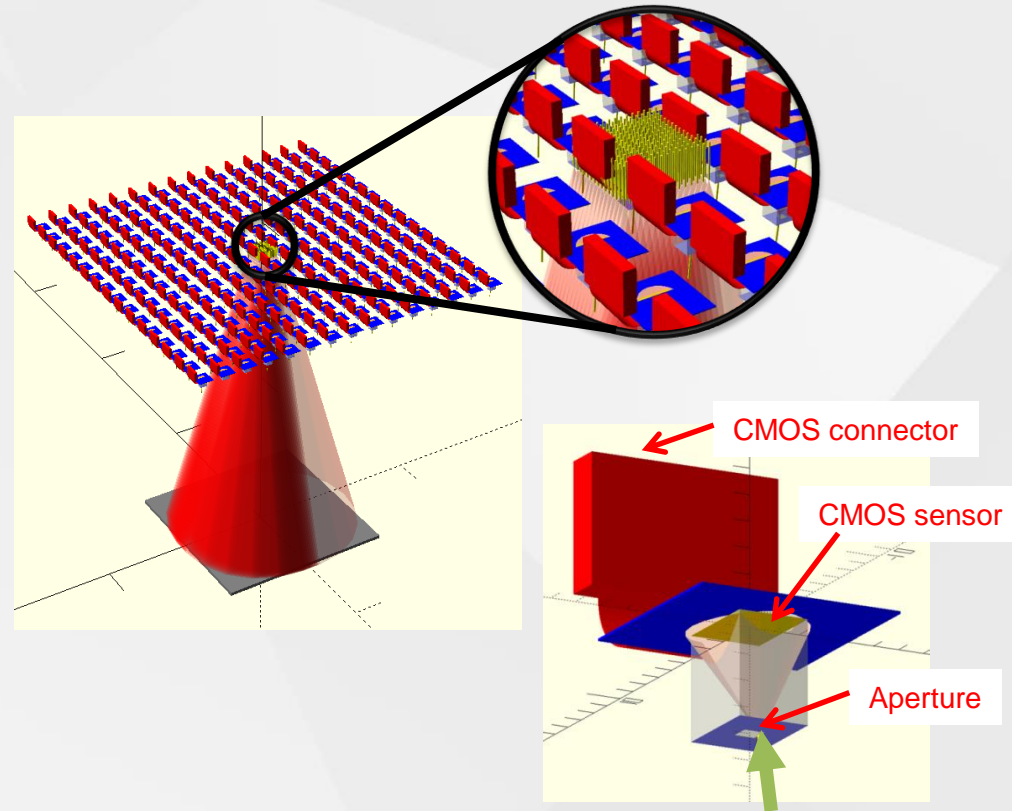
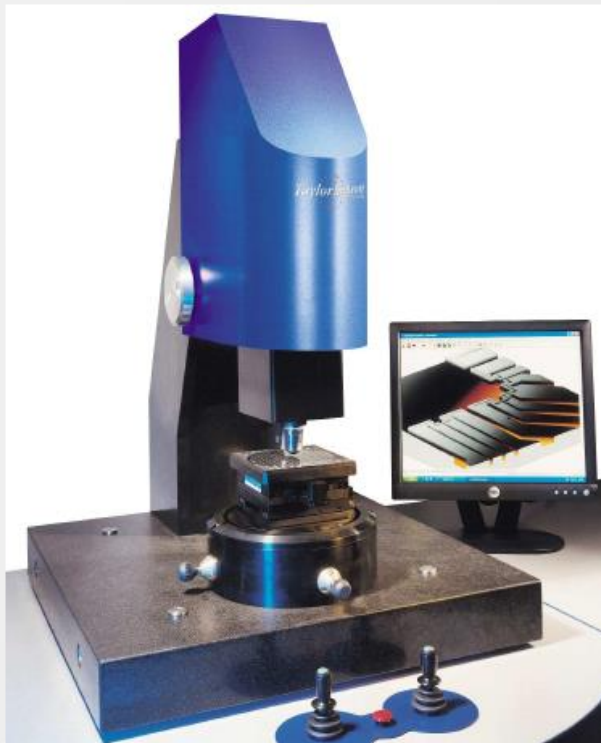
# Synthetic aperture interferometry: High-resolution optical measurement over an exceptionally large field of view

Prof. Jeremy Coupland

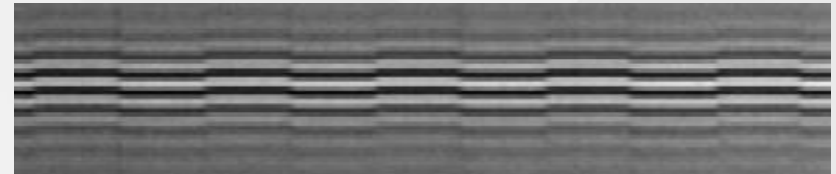
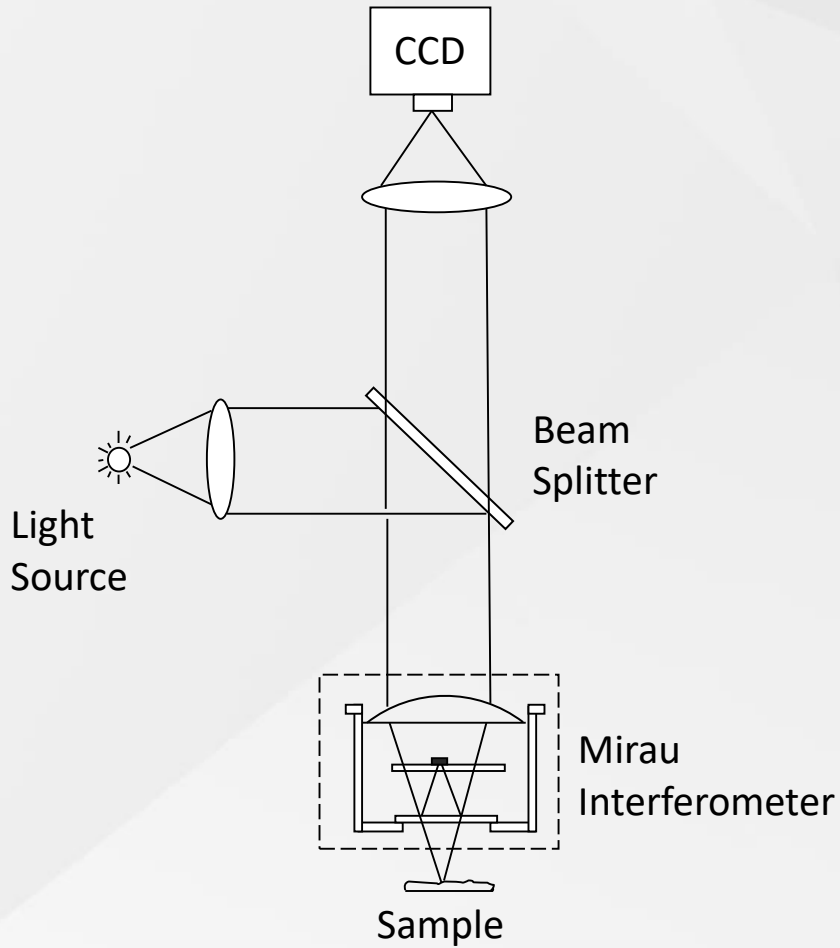
Wolfson School of Mechanical, Electrical and  
Manufacturing Engineering

# Introduction

Aim: To emulate Coherence Scanning Interferometry (CSI) over a large area

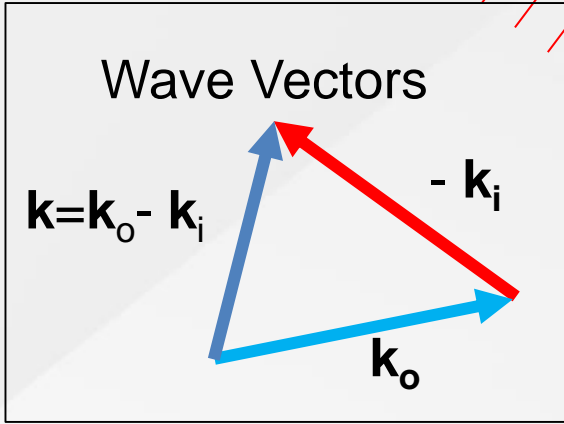
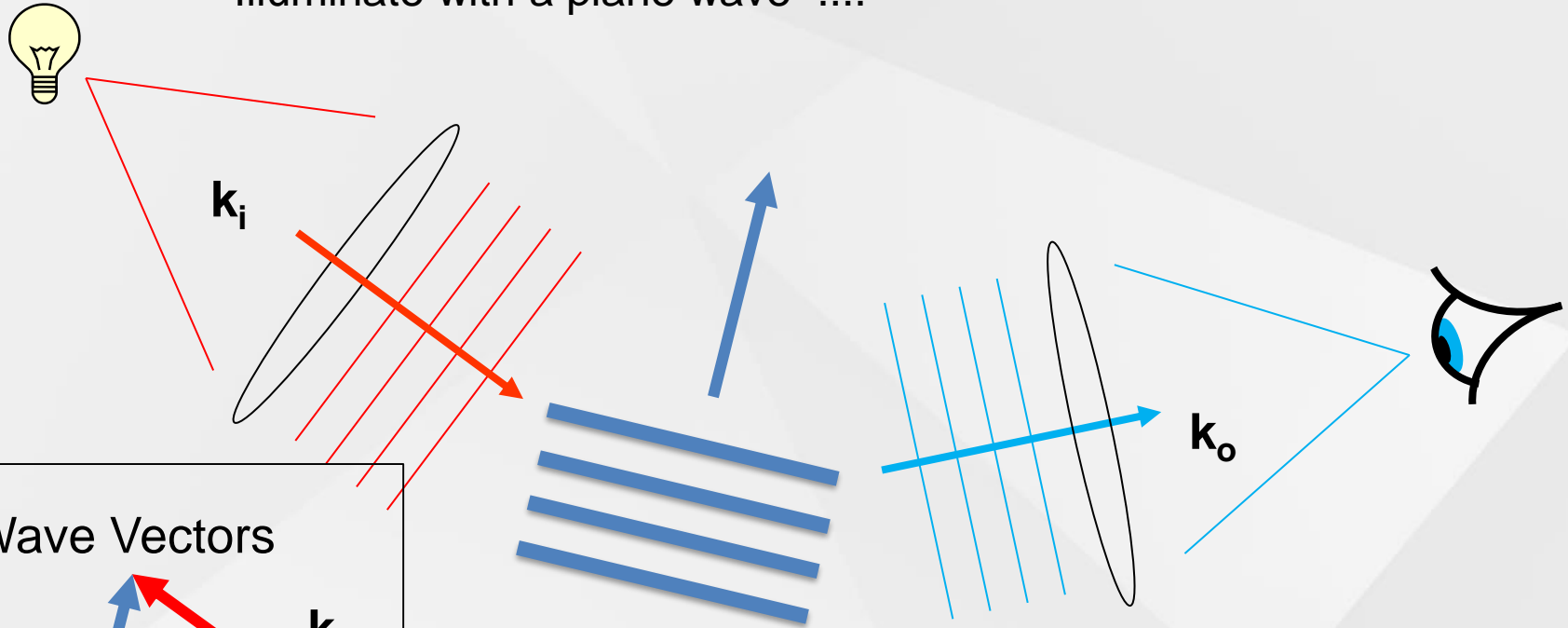


# CSI Output



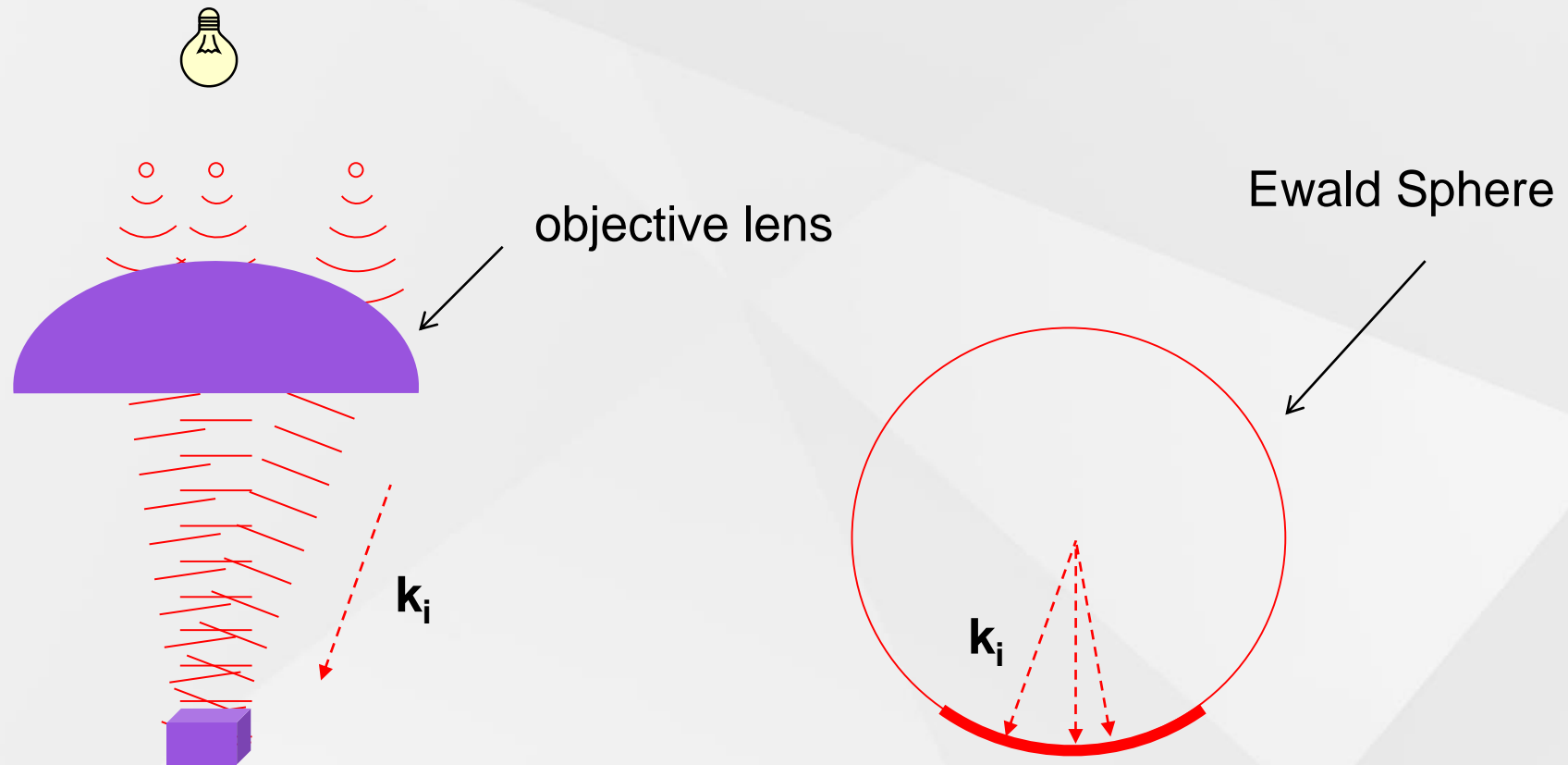
# Plane wave illumination/observation pairs

Illuminate with a plane wave ....



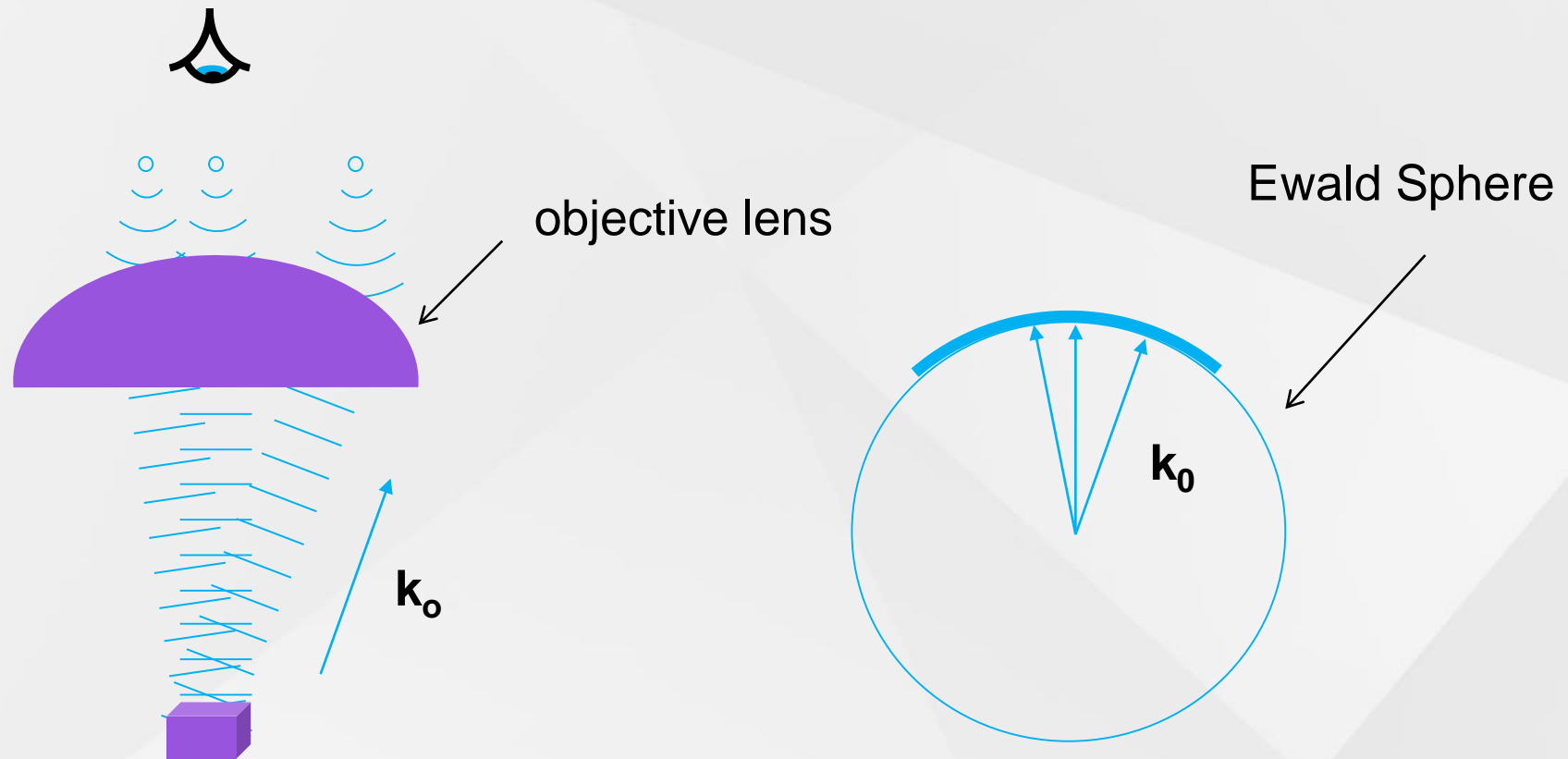
... Measure phase and amplitude of observed plane wave components

# The illumination wave vectors are restricted .....



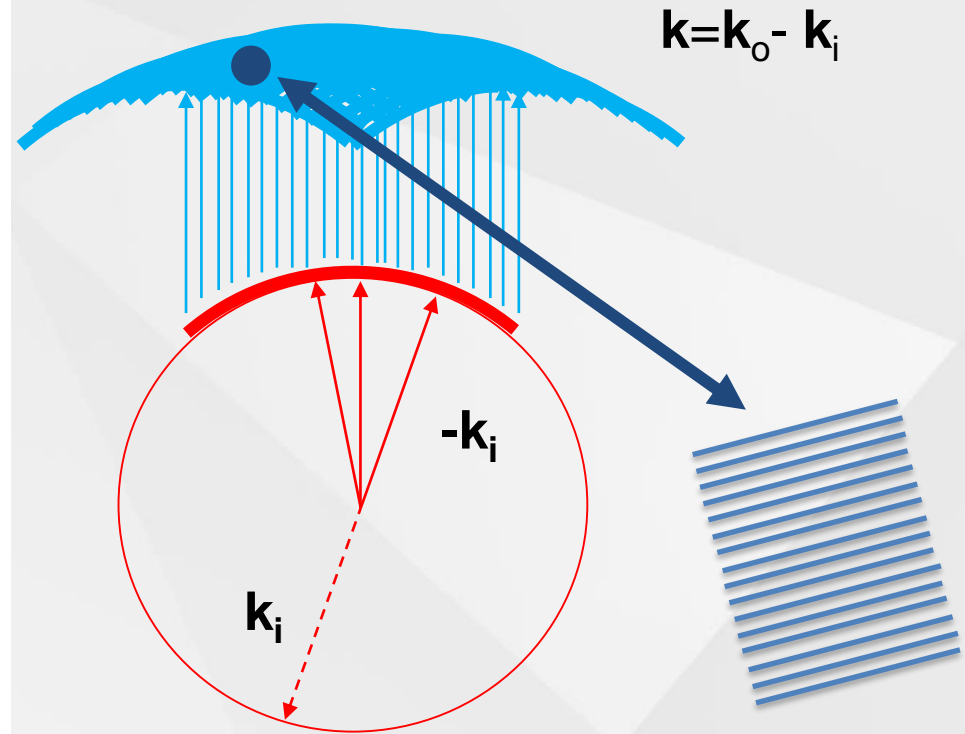
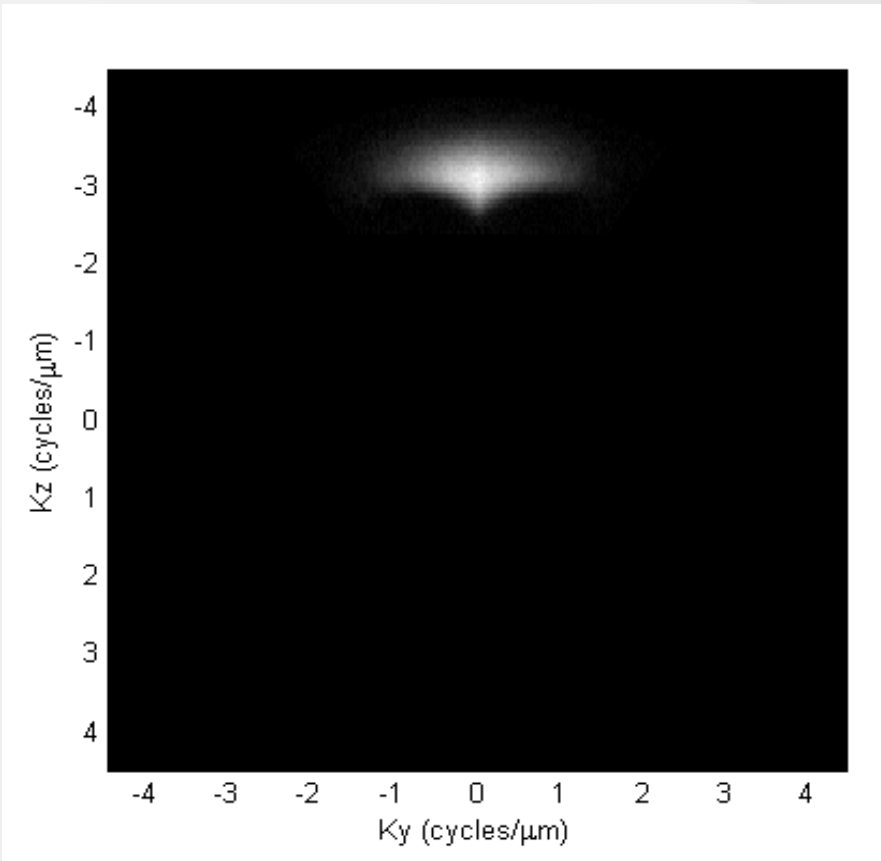
- Wave vectors must pass through the objective lens (or condenser)
- For a mono-chromatic system wave vectors must lie on Ewald sphere

# .. and the observation wave vectors are restricted



- Wave vectors must pass through the objective lens
- For a mono-chromatic light wave vectors must lie on Ewald sphere

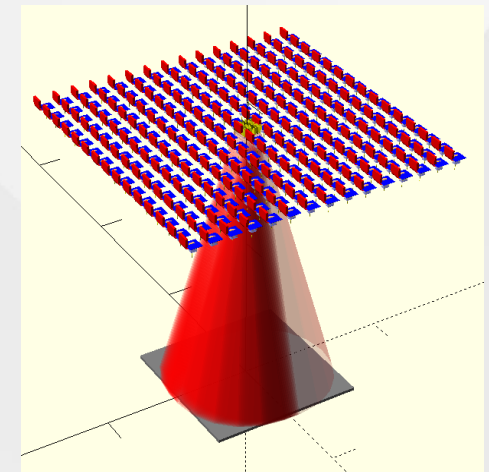
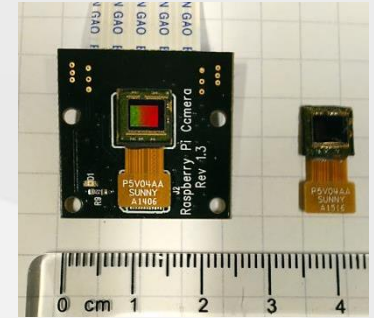
# Mono-chromatic, multiple illumination directions



This is the transfer function of quasi-monochromatic coherence scanning interferometry

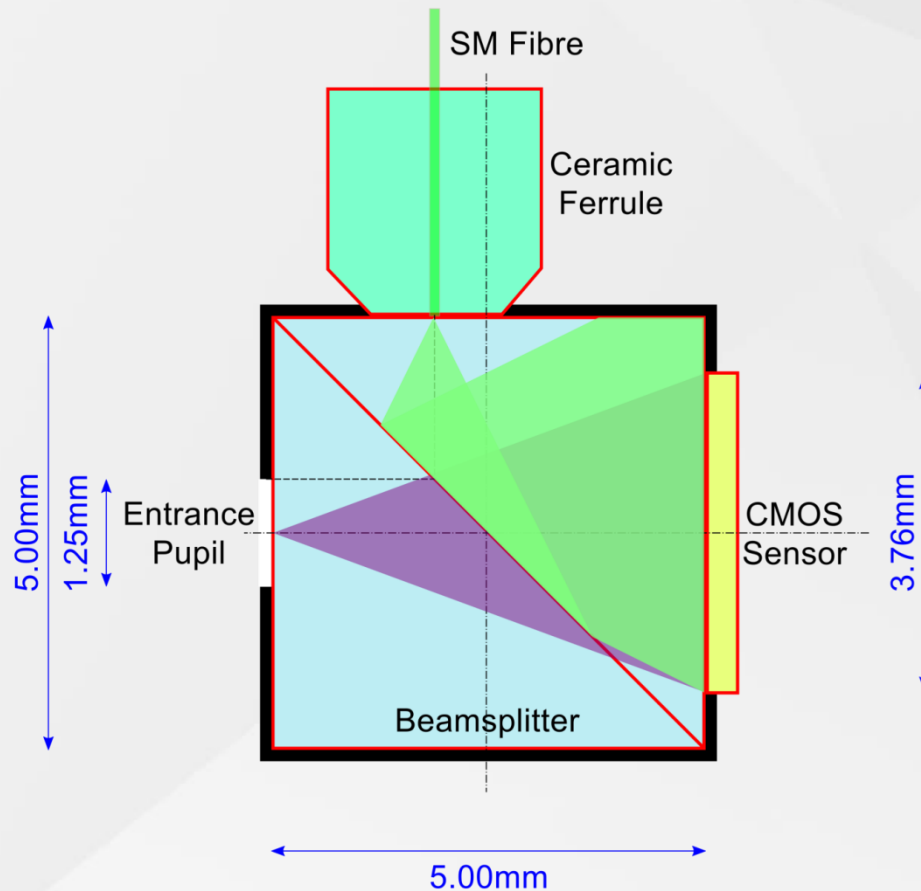
# 1. Multi-Camera/Source Coherent Imager Concept

- 225 coherent imagers (15 x 15)
- 225 reference beams required (one per CI)
- 225 object beam positions (configurable)
- 3 optical wavelengths
- Specimen size up to 100 x 100mm
- Stand-off 180mm
- Illumination fibre launch NA > 0.5





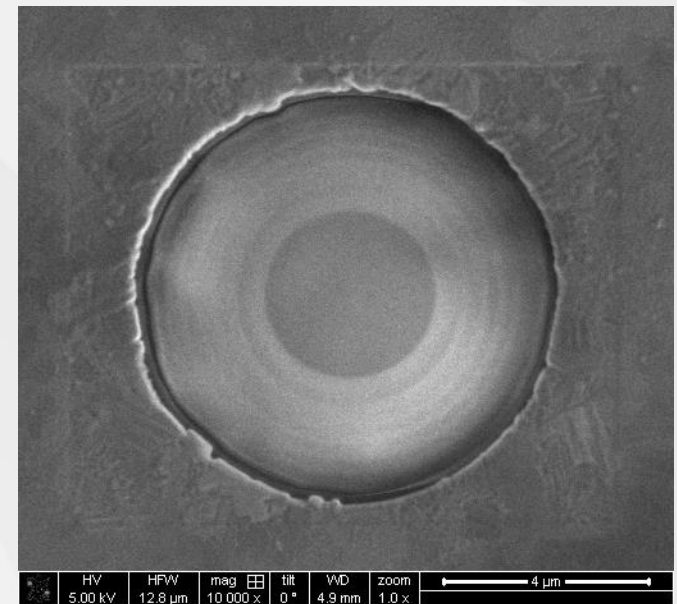
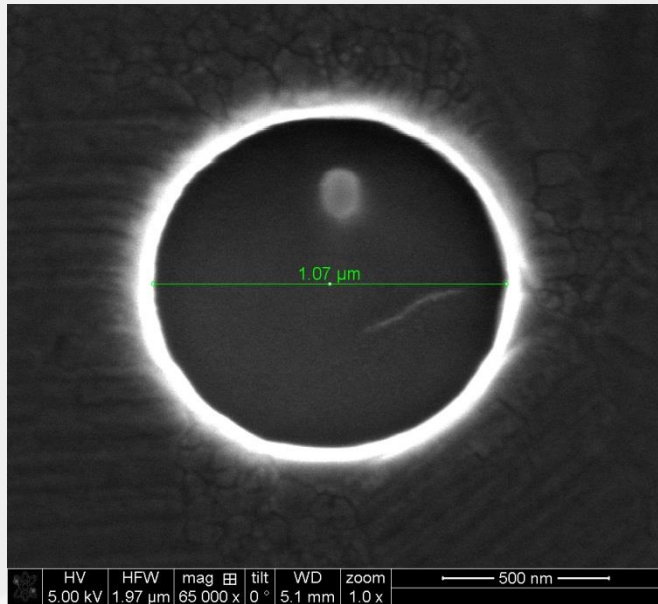
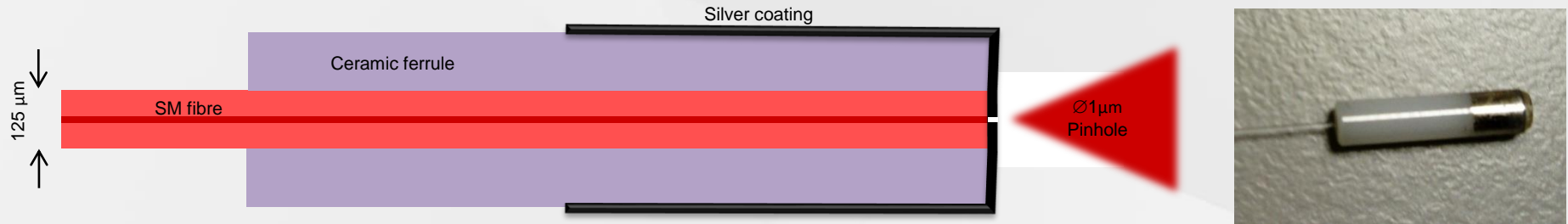
# Coherent Imager: BS Configuration



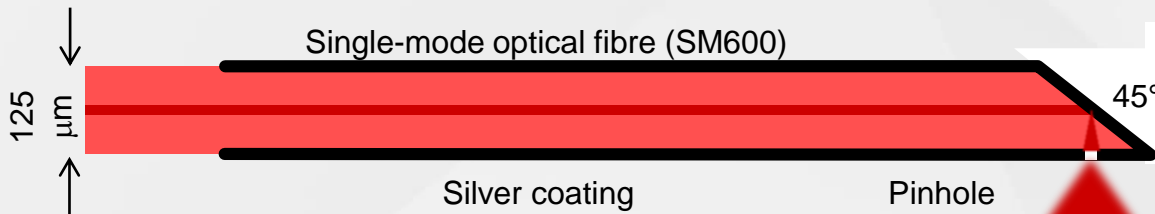
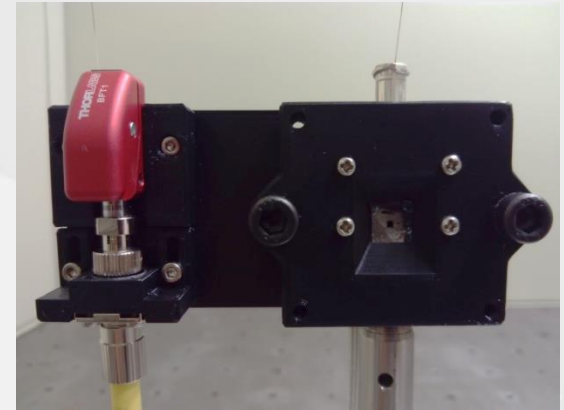
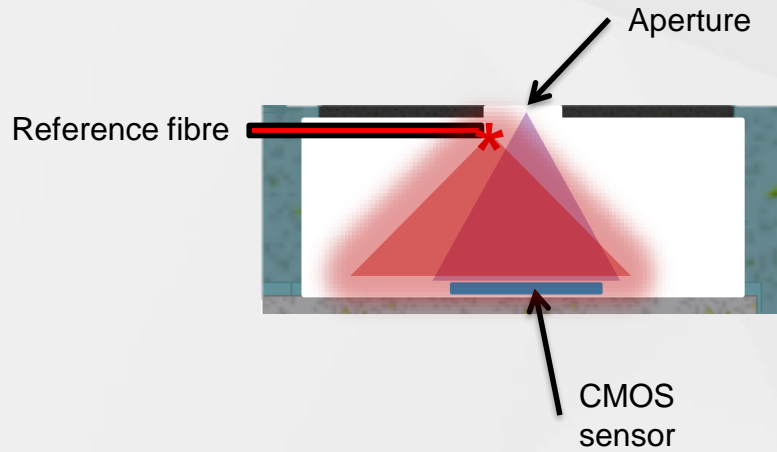
- Simple optical design
- Lower cost
- Enabling technology



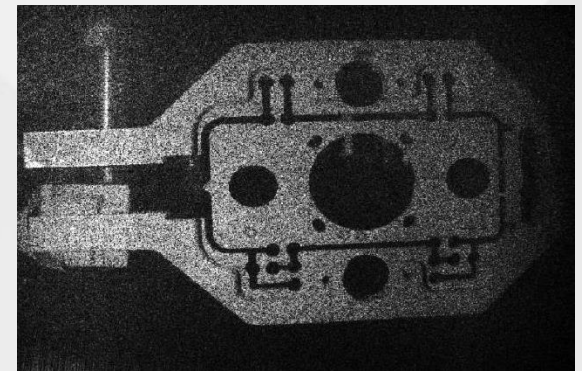
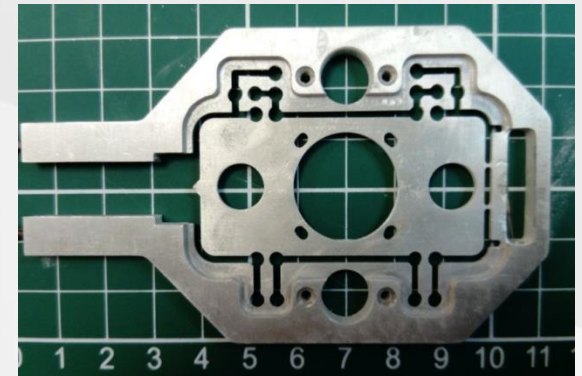
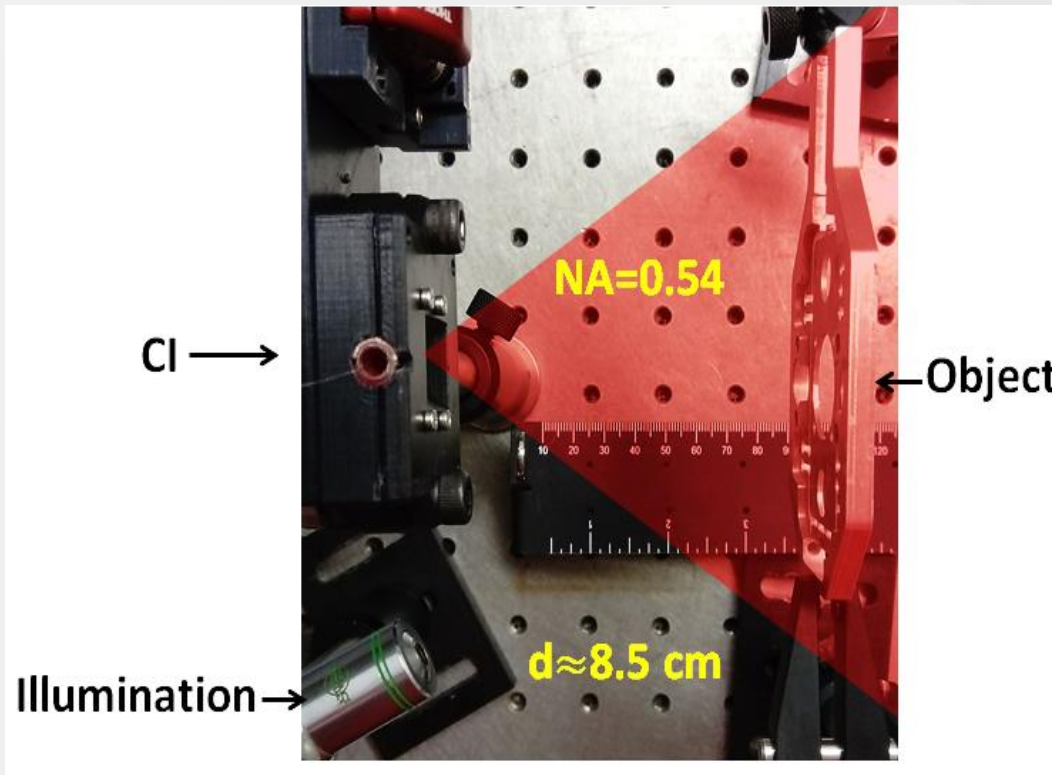
# Focussed Ion Beam (FIB) Fibre



# Side-Launch FIB Fibre Design

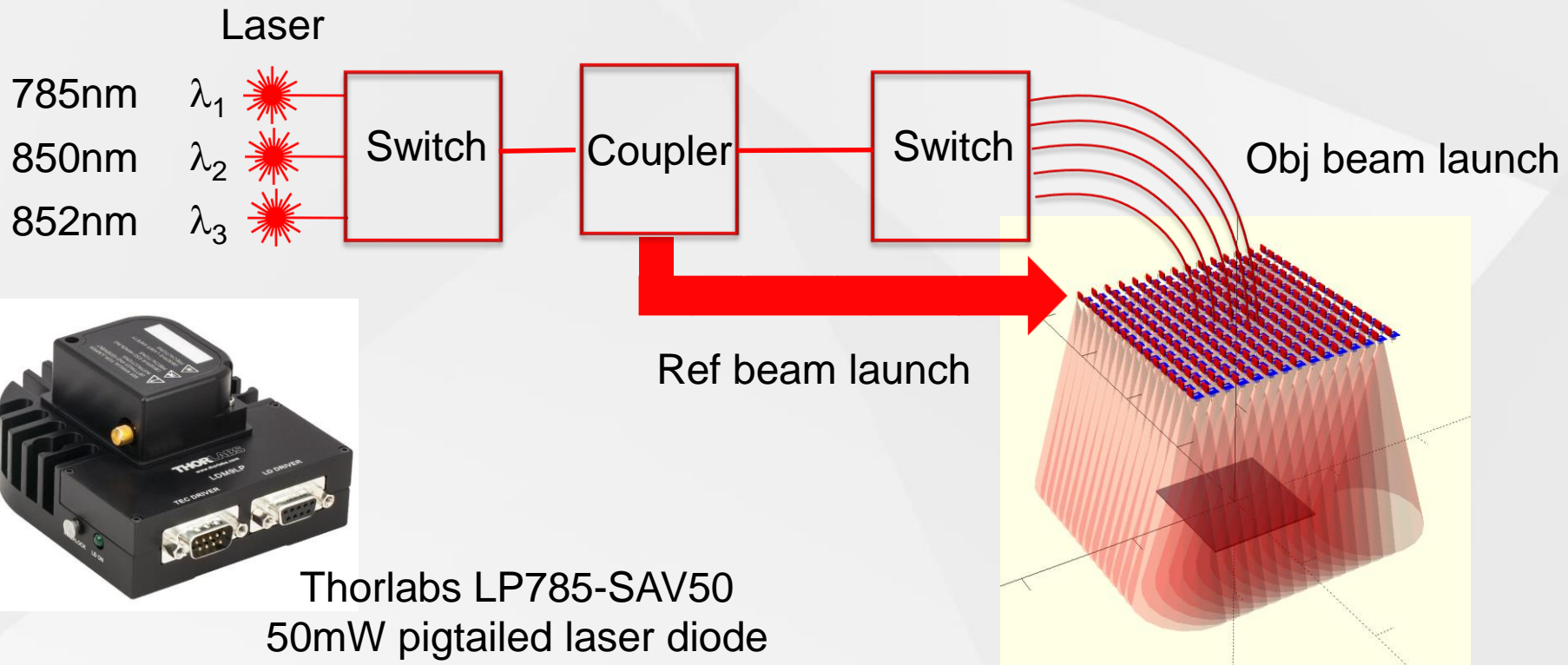


# Object Reconstruction



# Fibre Launch & Distribution

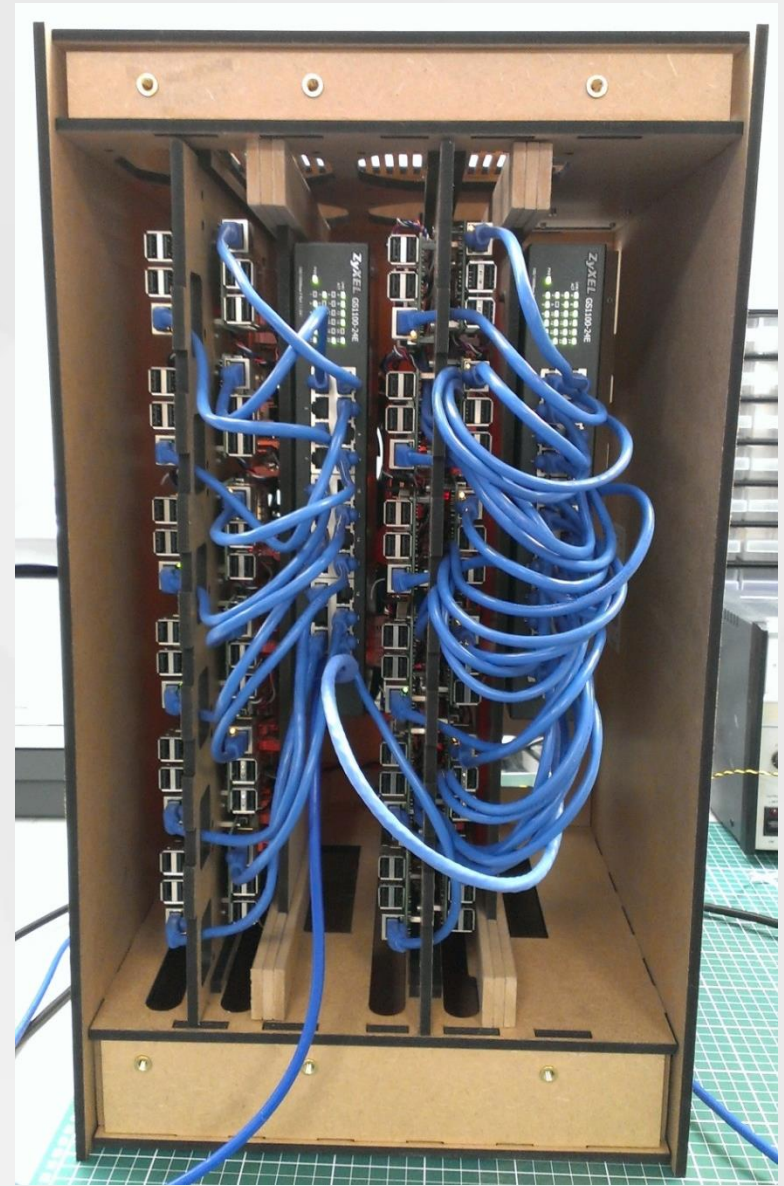
Lightech LT1100 1×16



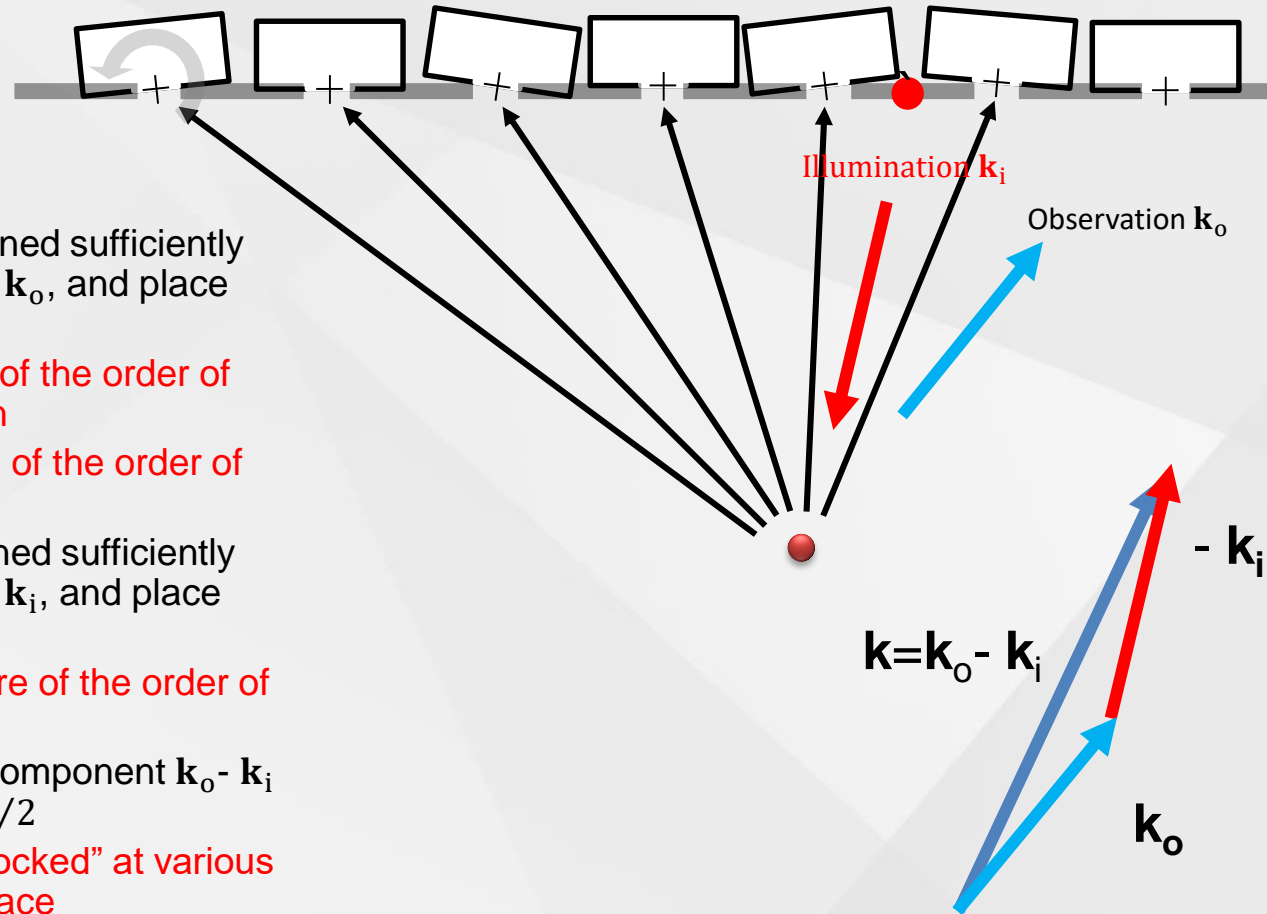
Thorlabs LP785-SAV50  
50mW pigtailed laser diode



# RPi Cluster

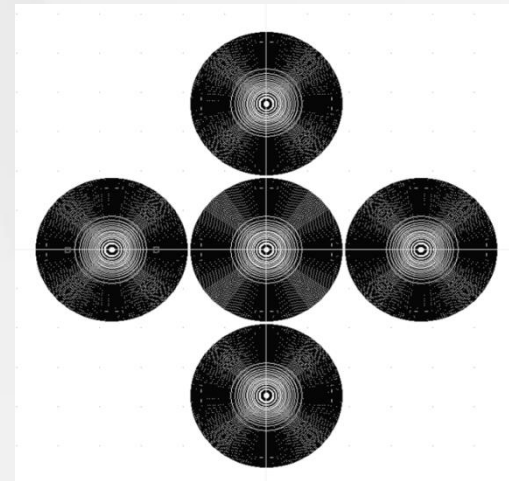
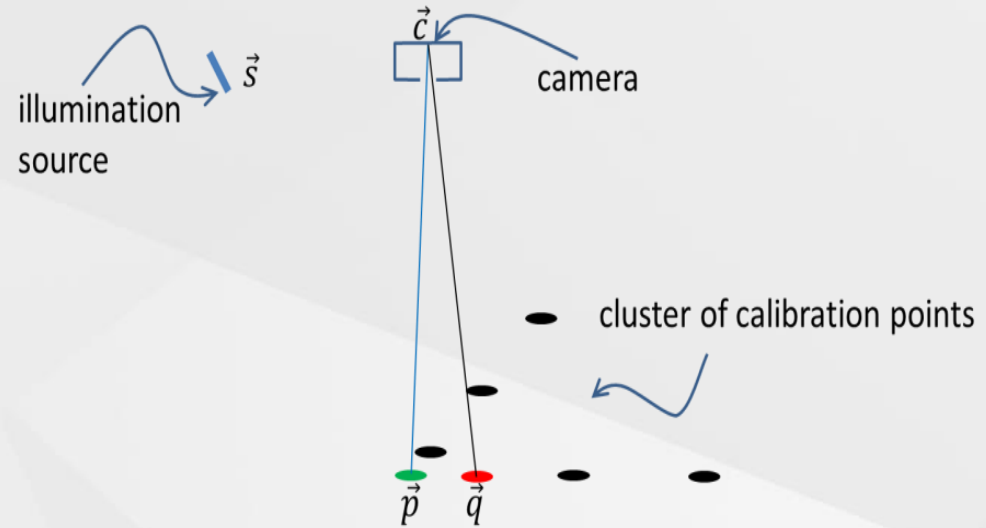
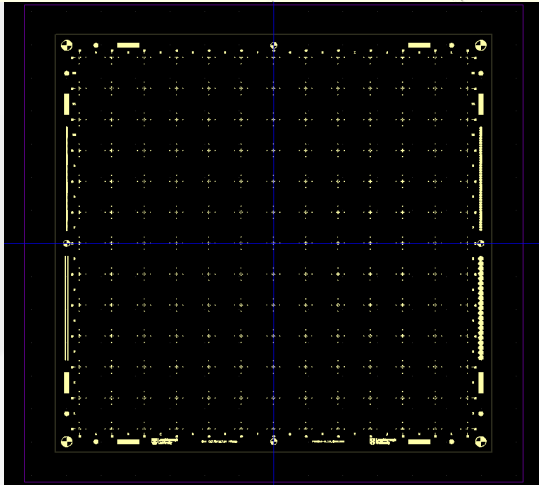
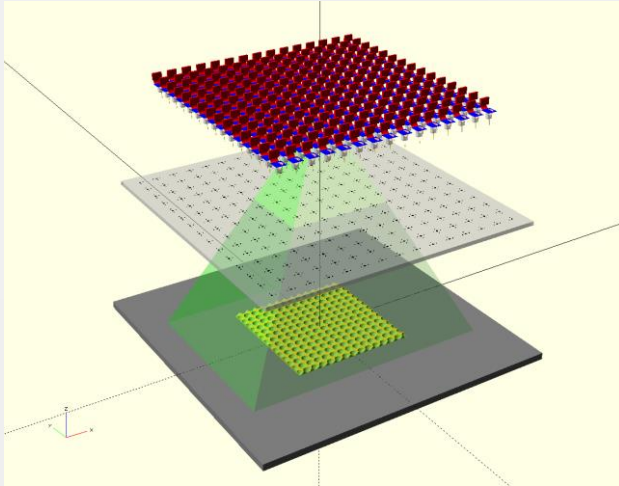


# The Calibration Problem



- The **cameras** need to be positioned sufficiently well to identify the plane waves,  $k_o$ , and place them in angular space
  - Rotation tolerance is of the order of the angular resolution
  - Position tolerances is of the order of the aperture size
- The **sources** need to be positioned sufficiently well to identify the plane waves,  $k_i$ , and place them in angular space
  - Position tolerances are of the order of the aperture size
- The **phase** of the plane waves component  $k_o - k_i$  must be defined to better than  $\pi/2$ 
  - Phase needs to be “locked” at various positions in object space

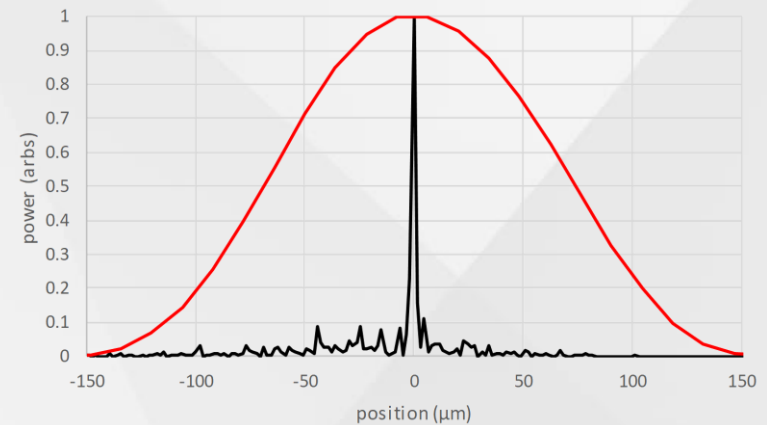
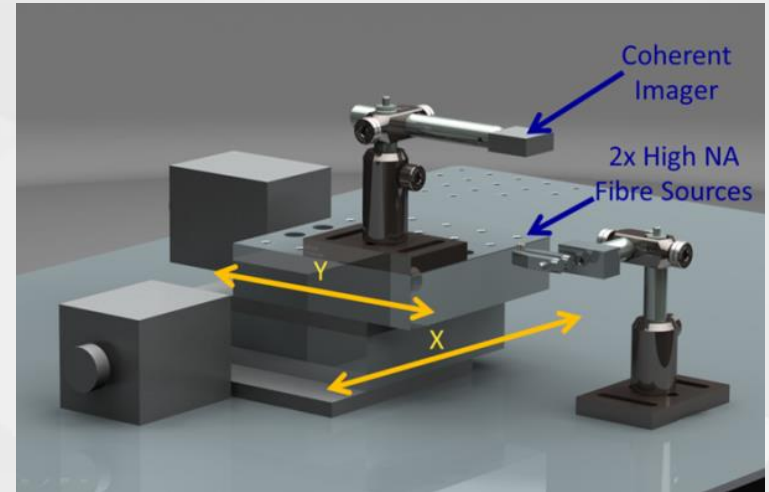
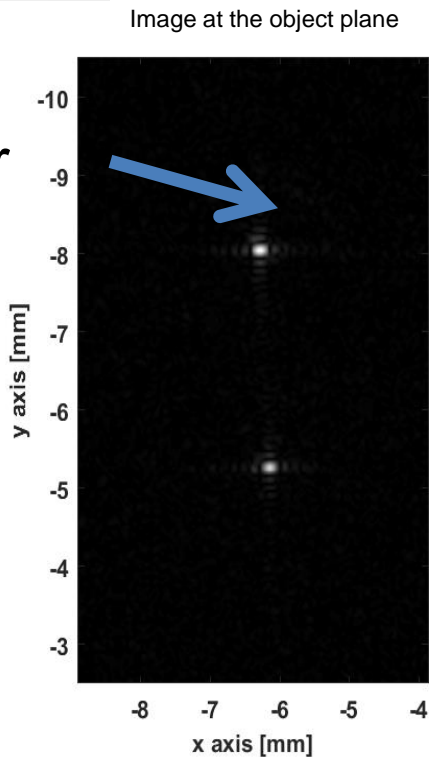
# Calibration



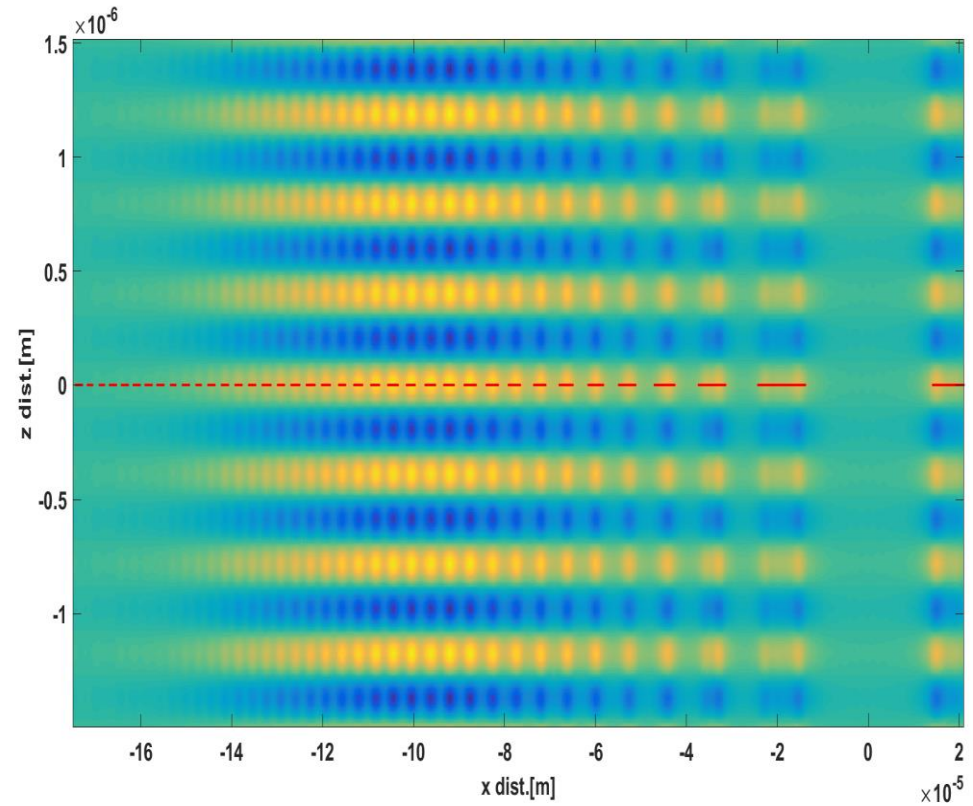
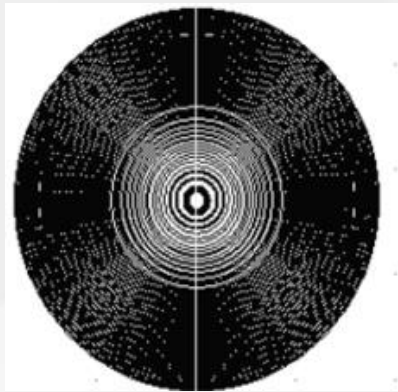
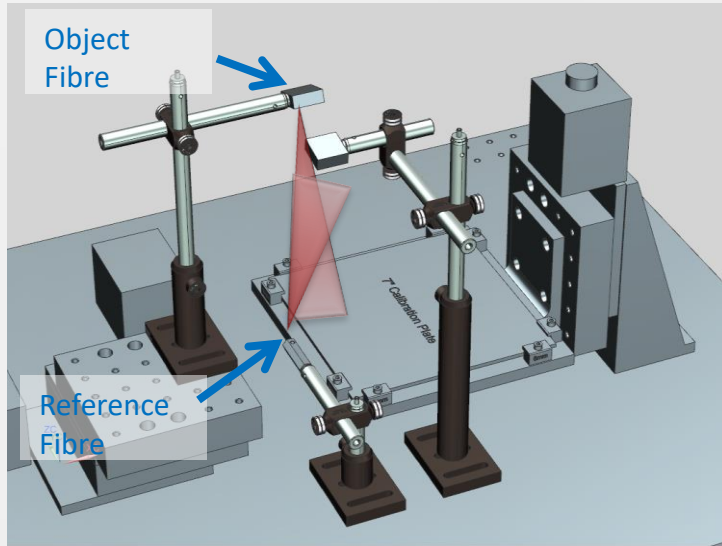


# SAI – Phase Locking with Active Target

Guide Star

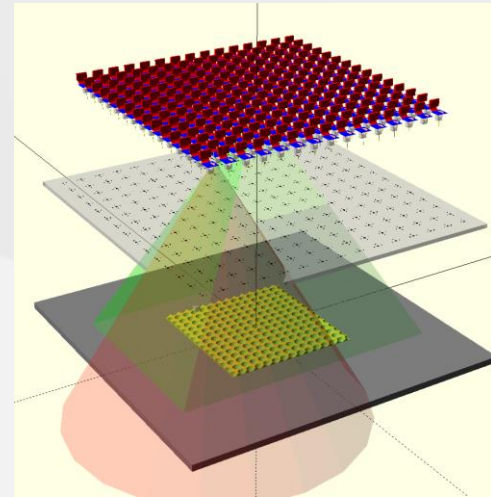


# Scanning Source SAI



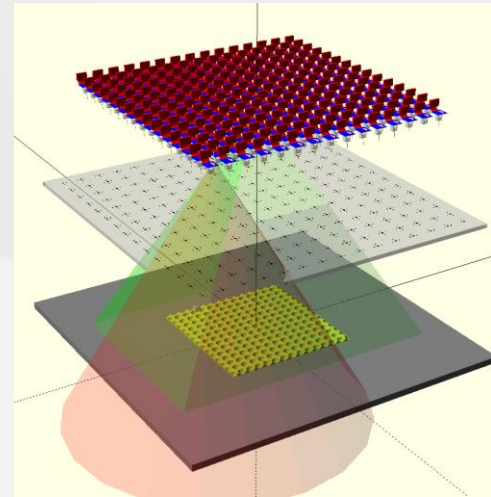
# Conclusions

- Compact cameras can be made to the required standard using;
  - Beam-splitter cubes and FIB-etched fibres or
  - No beam-splitter and novel side launch fibres
- The position of the cameras and source fibres can be found to the required tolerances using a novel method which we call differential trilateration and a novel chrome on glass calibration plate



# Conclusions

- Raspberry Pi cameras characterised (IR performance, 6 bit resolution and 2 FPS)
- Raspberry Pi boards have sufficient capacity to record the 675 video frames required.



- We have developed a novel “spotlight method” to reconstruct fringes in a region (or multiple regions) that are the size of the native camera resolution (approx.  $100\mu\text{m}$ )
- Raspberry Pi boards process holograms locally and pass only 8 Bytes of data per region

# Acknowledgements

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## Questions?