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Interferometric calibration of gauge blocks by using Fourier transform method

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Graduate School of Pukyong National University

Abstract

We combined the Fast Fourier transform (FFT) with fractional fringe order method for measuring the absolute thickness of a gauge block. An approximate integer part of the fringe order is estimated by mechanical measurements, and fractional fringe order part is determined by Fourier transform method of the interferometric fringe patterns. The fringe pattern are obtained with Twyman-Green interferometer by illumination of several selected wavelengths, respectively. We modified the process of using Fourier transform method with fractional fringe order. Conventional method is reading out the spatial intensity of profile on fixed interferogram to perform the Fourier transform method, while we use it to measure three points (center of gauge block, upper point on base plate and lower point on base plate) intensities data on interferogram with vary the phase. It is improved to calibrate gauge blocks that have very bad flatness and to find length of gauge blocks on center. Therefore, we report to find effect of center of gauge block is minimize and then verify it. When we compared repeatability of manual method with of Fourier transform method in a 5 mm gauge block, Fourier transform method is by far the best it. The final result was similar to that obtained with a conventional method.

(gauge block)

(base plate)

7 (a/b a'/b')

(fractional fringe order)

, (exact fraction method)

, (interferogram)

(interference phase distribution)

Phase shifting

(5), Fitting

(2), 4

(3), wavelength scanning heterohyne

(optical wedge)

(knob)

7

Fast Fourier Transform (FFT)⁽⁷⁾
. 7

T sai⁽⁵⁾ Bit ou⁽⁶⁾

FFT

CCD image

2.

2-1. 2- 1- 1. 가 $0.06 \mu m$ 8.00 μm 가 (calibrate) (end standard) 20 (68 101,325 Pa (1 atmosphere) 2-1-2. 가 (Figure 1.). , l_c 가 가 가 가 (Figure 2). 2-1-3. (deviation) l - l_n l_n (nominal length)

- 2 -

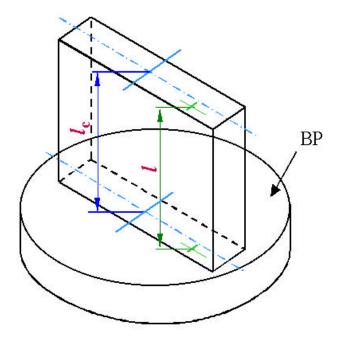


Figure 1. Center length l_c and another example of length l at any point of gauge block wrung to the plane surface of an auxiliary plate.

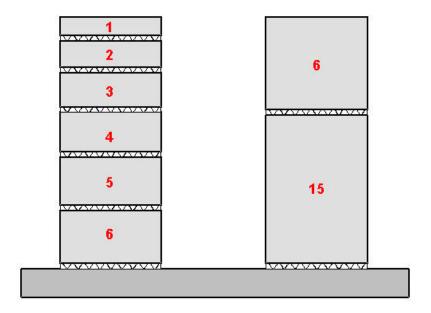


Figure 2. Combination of gauge block, Two cases of Overall length is 21 mm.

. Figure 3. f_d 7 2-1-5. (variation) $l_{
m m\,in}$ ν (Figure 4.). 2-1-6. 가 (steel) (tung sten carbide), (chrome carbide), (ceramic) (Zerodur) (hard glass) 가 (K , 0 , 1 , Table 1. (8) 2) 2-1-7. 1 / 299 792 458 m((5)(10) 가 Figure 5. (traceable to (114Cd spectral lamp) standard). (198 Hg isotope lamp)

(deviation from flatness)

2-1-4.

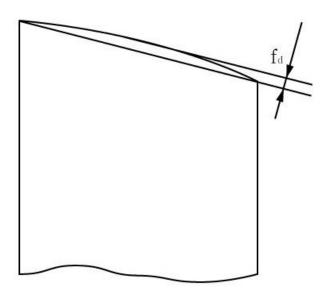


Figure 3. Deviation from flatness, f_d .

Figure 4. Nominal length l_n ; Center length l_c ; variation v with f_o and f_u ; limit deviations t_e for the length at any point, proceeding from the nominal length.

Table 1. limit deviation, t_e , of the length at any point of the measuring face from nominal length and tolerance, t_v , for the variation in length.

Unit: μ m

Nominal	K Gra	de	0 Grade		1 Grade		2 Grade	
Length	Limit deviation	tolence	Limit deviation	tolence	Limit deviation	tolence	Limit deviation	tolence
l_n mm	of length at any point from	for the variation	of length at any point from	for the variation	of length at any point from	for the variation	of length at any point from	for the variation
	nominal length	in length	nominal length	in length	nominal length	in length	nominal length	in length
	$\pm t_e$	t_v	$\pm t_e$	t_v	$\pm t_e$	t_{v}	$\pm t_e$	t_v
$0.5 \leq l_n \leq 10$	0.2	0.05	0.12	0.1	0.2	0.16	0.45	0.3
$10 < l_n \le 25$	0.3	0.05	0.14	0.1	0.3	0.16	0.6	0.3
$25 < l_n \leq 50$	0.4	0.06	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.18	0.8	0.3
$50 < l_n \le 75$	0.5	0.06	0.25	0.12	0.5	0.18	1	0.35
$75 < l_n \le 100$	0.6	0.07	0.3	0.12	0.6	0.2	1.2	0.35
$100 < l_n \le 150$	0.8	0.08	0.4	0.14	0.8	0.2	1.6	0.4
$150 < l_n \leq 200$	1	0.08	0.5	0.16	1	0.25	2	0.4
$200 < l_n \le 250$	1.2	0.1	0.6	0.16	1.2	0.25	2.4	0.45
$250 < l_n \le 300$	1.4	0.1	0.7	0.18	1.4	0.25	2.8	0.5
$300 < l_n \le 400$	1.8	0.12	0.9	0.2	1.8	0.3	3.6	0.5
$400 < l_n \le 500$	2.2	0.14	1.1	0.25	2.2	0.35	4.4	0.6
$500 < l_n \le 600$	2.6	0.16	1.3	0.25	2.6	0.4	5	0.7
$600 < l_n \le 700$	3	0.18	1.5	0.3	3	0.45	6	0.7
$700 < l_n \le 800$	3.4	0.2	1.7	0.3	3.4	0.5	6.5	0.8
$800 < l_n \le 900$	3.8	0.2	1.9	0.35	3.8	0.5	7.5	0.9
$900 < l_n \le 1000$	4.2	0.25	2	0.4	4.2	0.6	8	1

```
2- 1-8.
(1)
```

```
Figure 5.
               Tsugami 가
                                       Tsugami
   1984
                                      114Cd 198Hg isotope
NRLM
                                      가 . Cd (643.9 nm),
                                                     가
                                                           , 가
   (508.6 nm),
                 (480.0 nm), (467.8 nm)
                                                           , <sup>198</sup>Hg
가
                 가 10 mm
   1(579.1 nm), 2(577.0 nm),
                               (546.1 nm), (435.8 nm)
       , 가
가
                  가
                               10 mm
                                         250 mm
       가 .
                                                         7 \times 10^{-8} 5 ×
10^{-8}
                                 Figure 5.
                99%).
       (
                                                    3
                                 Figure 5.
                                                            , Figure 5.
                                             Figure 5.
                                                           (lens) 4
                      (circular aperture) 5
           1 mm
                                                           6
                                                4
                      (grating) 7
                                   8
                                                         (beam splitter)
9
                                              (gauge block) 11
       (base plate) 12
                                     9
             10
                  14
                                                 (reference line) 16
13
                                  15
                 17
                            Figure 6.
                                       (optical wedge) 19
              . Figure 5.
                                                           18
                                   20
                                                                24
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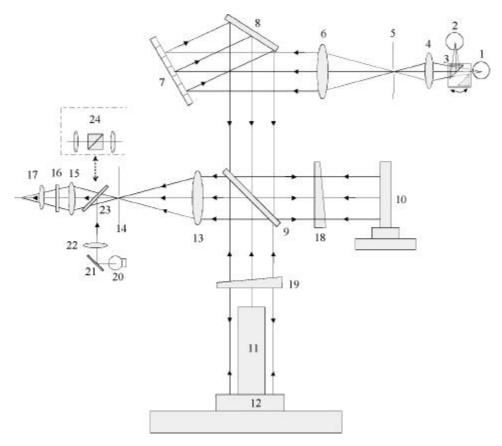


Figure 5. The Schematic of gauge block interferometer

1: Hg lamp, 2: Cd lamp, 3: Prism, 4: Condensing lens, 5: Aperture, 6: Collimating lens, 7: Grating, 8: Mirror, 9: Beam splitter, 10: Reference mirror, 11: Gauge block, 12: Base plate, 13: Telephoto(graphic) lens, 14: Aperture, 15: Lens, 16: Reference line, 17: Objective lens., 18: Wedge of measurement, 19: Wedge of arrangement, 20: Source for arranged axis, 21: Reflect mirror, 22: Lens, 23: Beam splitter, 24: Lens system for arranged axis

20 22 23 14 14

10

Twyman-Green

가

가

(, (x, y)17 CCD) (10) (11, 12)

 E_1, E_2

 $E_1(x,y) = E_{01}(x,y) \exp [i(\omega t + \varepsilon_1)]$ (2-1)

 $E_2(x,y) = E_{02}(x,y) \exp [i(\omega t + \varepsilon_2)]$ (2-2)

 $I(x,y) = |E_1(x,y) + E_2(x,y)|^2$

 $= I_1(x,y) + I_2(x,y) + 2\sqrt{I_1(x,y) \cdot I_2(x,y)}$ (2-3)

 $\times \cos \left[\phi(x,y)\right]$

(2)

 $I_1(x,y) = |E_1(x,y)|^2$

 $I_2(x,y) = |E_2(x,y)|^2$

 $\phi(x,y) = (\varepsilon_2 - \varepsilon_1) \qquad .$

가 (2-3) $\phi(x,y)$ (3)

가 Figure 6. L_T b λ_{0i} , n_i (i=1,2,3,4) $L_T = (M_i + F_i) \frac{\lambda_{0i}}{2n_i}$ (2-4). M_i F_i $F_i = \frac{a_i}{b_i}$ (2-5). *M*_i 가 a_i/b_i (exact fraction method)⁽¹²⁾ M_{i} $(M_1 + \frac{a_1}{b_1})\frac{\lambda_{01}}{2n_1} = (M_2 + \frac{a_2}{b_2})\frac{\lambda_{02}}{2n_2} = (M_3 + \frac{a_3}{b_3})\frac{\lambda_{03}}{2n_3}$ (2-6) $L_0/(\frac{\lambda_{01}}{2n_1})$ M_1 L_{trial} $\frac{\lambda_{0i}}{(2n_i)}$ 가 $L_{\it trial}$. M_{i} $M_i = L_{trial} / \frac{\lambda_{0i}}{(2n_i)}$ (2-7) M_i (2-6) L_{i} L_T

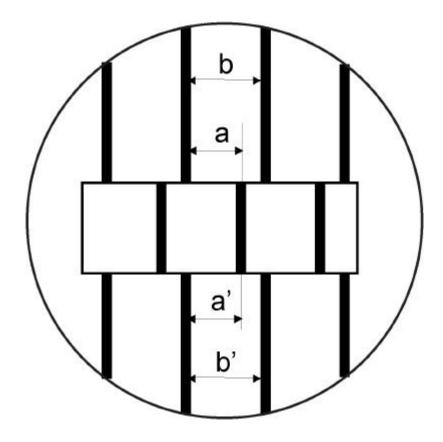


Figure 6. Fractional fringe order.

$$F = (a/b + a'/b')/2$$

(4)

(2-4) . b

가 .

(l_{ob})

,

가 ,

 $heta^2$

 $l_{ob} = L \frac{\sigma}{2} \tag{2-8}$

L
Twyman-Green
0

 $(\ l_A\)$

(entrance pupil) 기

가 ,

. l_A (circular

aperture) ,

 $l_A = \frac{L \times D^2}{16 f^2} \tag{2-9}$

가 . L , D f collimating lens

.

 (l_E)

, , 가 가

. 가

 (l_R)

가 ,

가 ,

.

stacking , TIS , coupled

, Newton's rings .

($l_{o.c}$)

가 . n_1 ,

 $n_2 + i \cdot \varkappa_2$ ϕ

 $\phi = \tan^{-1} \left\{ \frac{2n_1 \chi_2}{n_1^2 - n_2^2 - \chi_2^2} \right\}$ (2-10)

•

·

1 , a b , $l_{o.c} = (\phi_{a} \cdot \phi_{b}) \frac{\lambda_{0}}{4\pi n}$ $= \frac{\lambda_{0}}{4\pi n} \left\{ \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{2\chi_{a}}{1^{2} - n_{a}^{2} - \chi_{a}^{2}} \right) - \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{2\chi_{b}}{1^{2} - n_{b}^{2} - \chi_{b}^{2}} \right) \right\}$ 7 . $0 \qquad . \tag{$l_{w}$}$

0 .

 $(\ l_{\scriptscriptstyle G})$ 가

 t_{g} 7 h L_{0} L_{tg} 20 L

 $L_{tg} = L(1 + \alpha(t_g - 20))$ (2-12)

.

20 L

 $L = L_{tg} / \{1 + \alpha(t_g - 20)\}$ $= L_{tg} - \alpha(t_g - 20)L_t$ $= L_{tg} - \alpha(t_g - 20)L_0$ (2-13)

가 .

- $\alpha(t_g$ - 20) L_0 가

 $(M), \qquad (F), \qquad ,$

, factor

.

(5)

 20 ± 0.5 50 % 7 housing (20 ± 0.05) (stability)

, , , , CO_2

.

Edlen 1966 . λ ,

 λ_0 c, f,

n ,

 $\lambda = \frac{\lambda_0}{n} = \frac{c}{nf} \tag{2-14}$

. 가

,

가 .

.

$$\lambda_i \ (i=1,2,3\ldots) \qquad t_i, \qquad p_i,$$

 f_i , CO_2 x_i

(13)

$$n_i = 1 + A_i \cdot B_i - C_i \tag{2-15}$$

$$A_{i} = \frac{10^{-8}}{93214.60} \{8091.37 + 2333983/(130 - \sigma_{i}^{2})\}$$

+
$$15518/(38.9 - \sigma_i^2)$$
} $\times \{1 + 0.5327(x_i - 0.00040)\}p_i$

$$\equiv A_{ai} \{ A_{bi} + A_{ci} / (A_{di} - \sigma_i^2) + A_{ei} / (A_{fi} - \sigma_i^2) \}$$
(2-16)

 $\times (1 + A_{gi}(x_i - A_{hi})) p_i$

$$B_{i} = \frac{1 + 10^{-8} (0.5953 - 0.009876 t) p_{i}}{1 + 0.0036610 t_{i}}$$

$$\equiv \frac{1 + B_{ai}(B_{bi} - B_{ci} t_{i}) p_{i}}{1 + B_{di} t_{i}}$$
(2-17)

$$C_i = f_i (3.8020 - 0.0384 \sigma_i^2) \times 10^{-10}$$

 $\equiv C_{ai}(C_{bi} - C_{ci} \sigma_i^2) f_i$ (2-18)

$$\sigma_i = 1/\lambda_i \tag{2-19}$$

 $\alpha/\mu m^{-1}$, p_i/Pa , f_i/Pa , $t_i/$

T p_{s_1}

$$p_{sv} = \exp(1.2378847 \times 10^{-7} T^2)$$

$$- 0.019121316T + 33.93711047 - 6343.1645T^{-1})$$
(2-20)

, λ_i ,

. ,

$$f_{i} = p_{sv} \times 0.01 \times RH_{i}$$

$$= 0.01RH_{i} \cdot \exp(1.2378847 \times 10^{-5} T_{i}^{2}$$

$$- 0.019121316 T_{i} + 33.93711047 - 6343.1645 T_{i}^{-1})$$

$$\equiv 0.01 \cdot RH_{i} \cdot \exp(f_{ai} T_{i}^{2} + f_{bi} T_{i} + f_{ci} + f_{di} T_{i}^{-1})$$
(2-21)

2-2. (Fourier transform)

2-2-1. (Fourier transform)

(, , /2 , /3 , ...)

,

$$f(x) = \frac{A_0}{2} + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} A_m \cos mkx + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} B_m \sin mkx$$
 (2-22)

,
$$k = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$$
, $A_m = C_m \cos \varepsilon_m$, $B_m = -C_m \sin \varepsilon_m$

 $f(x) A_0, A_m, B_m$

(Fourier analysis) .

(2-22) ,

$$A_0 = \frac{2}{\lambda} \int_0^{\lambda} f(x) dx \tag{2-23}$$

$$A_{m} = \frac{2}{\lambda} \int_{0}^{\lambda} f(x) \cos mkx \, dx \tag{2-24}$$

$$B_m = \frac{2}{\lambda} \int_0^{\lambda} f(x) \sin mkx \, dx \tag{2-25}$$

가 , f(x) (Fourier series)가 .

(2) (Fourier integrals)

가 (Fourier integral)

.

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\int_0^\infty A(k) \cos kx \, dk + \int_0^\infty B(k) \sin kx \, dk \right]$$
 (2-26)

$$A(k) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \cos kx \, dx \tag{2-27a}$$

(2-27a) (Fourier cosine transforms)

$$B(k) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \sin kx \, dx \tag{2-27b}$$

(2-27b) (Fourier sine transforms)

가 가

가

(single complex exponential)

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\infty \cos kx \int_{-\infty}^\infty f(x) \cos kx dx dk$$

$$+ \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\infty \sin kx \int_{-\infty}^\infty f(x) \sin kx dx dk$$
(2-28)

 $f(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(k) e^{-ikx} dk.$ (2-29)

$$F(k) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)e^{ikx}dx.$$
 (2-30)

, F(x) f(x) Fourier transform

$$F(k) = \mathcal{F}\{f(x)\}. \tag{2-31}$$

$$F(k) = A(k) + iB(k)$$
 (2-32)

A(k) F(k) B(k)

(amplitude) |F(k)| (amplitude spectrum), (k) (phase spectrum)

.

$$F(k) = |F(k)| e^{i\phi(k)},$$
 (2-33)

F(k) f(x) , f(x) F(k) (inverse Fourier transform)

$$f(k) = \mathcal{F}^{-1} \{ F(x) \} = \mathcal{F}^{-1} \{ \mathcal{F} \{ f(x) \} \}. \tag{2-34}$$

$$f(x)$$
 $F(k)$ (Fourier-transform pair) . 7

(spatial frequency) = 1/ = k/2

•

.

$$\mathcal{F}{F(x)} = 2\pi f(-\pi) \tag{2-35a}$$

$$F^{-1}{F(k)} = f(k)$$
 (2-35b)

f(x) = f(-x) 7

. f 가 ,

t - x k

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(\omega) e^{-i\omega t} d\omega$$
 (2-36)

$$F(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) e^{i\omega t} dt.$$
 (2-37)

f(x)가 ,

2-2-2. DFT (Discrete Fourier Transform)

DFT (15).

(interval)7 , sampled sequence f(n)

$$f(0), f(1), f(2), f(3), f(4), f(5), f(6), \dots, f[(N-1)]$$
 . (n = 0. . . . N-1)

f(n) DFT (frequency domain) F(k) F(0), F(1),

 $F(2), F(3), \dots F[(N-1)]$

DFT .

$$F(k) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} f(n\tau) e^{-ik\omega n\tau} = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} f(n\tau) e^{-i2\pi kn/N} (\omega = 2\pi/NT)$$
DFT
$$k \qquad k + N$$
(2-38)

$$F(k+N) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} f(n\tau)e^{-ik2\pi n/N} e^{-iN2\pi n/N}$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} f(n\tau)e^{-ik2\pi n/N} e^{-iN2\pi n}$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} f(n\tau)e^{-ik2\pi n/N} = F(k)$$
(2-39)

DFT N

8 DFT 8×8 complex 8×7 . N DFT N^2

N(N-1) . N=1024 .

FFT (Fast Fourier

Transform) .

2-2-3. FFT (Fast Fourier Transform)

FFT DFT
$$N^2$$
 complex $\frac{N}{2} \log_2 N$ 7

(1) FFT

DFT

$$F_{1}(k) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f_{n} e^{-i2\pi k n/N}$$

$$W_{n} = e^{-i2\pi N}$$
, (2-40)

$$F_{1}(k) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f_{n} W_{n}^{kn}, \qquad k = 0, \dots, N-1$$
 (2-41)

$$W_N^2 = (e^{-i2\pi/N})^2 = e^{-i2\pi/N} = e^{-i2\pi/N} = W_{\frac{N}{2}}$$
 (2-42)

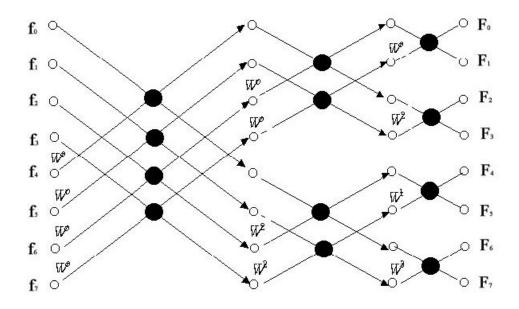


Figure 7. Butterfly computation.

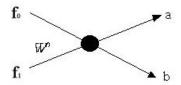


Figure 8. The computation method of just one Butterfly.

$$W_{N}^{(k+\frac{N}{2})} = W_{N}^{k} W_{N}^{\frac{N}{2}} = W_{N}^{k} e^{-\frac{i}{2\pi}} (\frac{2\pi}{N}) (\frac{N}{N})^{\frac{N}{2}} = W_{N}^{k} e^{i\pi} = -W_{N}^{k}$$

$$DFT \qquad \text{sequence} \qquad \text{sequence} \qquad .$$

$$F_{1}(k) = \sum_{n=0}^{\frac{N}{2}-1} f_{2n} W_{N}^{k2n} + \sum_{n=0}^{\frac{N}{2}-1} f_{2n+1} W_{N}^{k(2n+1)}$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\frac{N}{2}-1} f_{2n} W_{N}^{k2n} + W_{N}^{k} \sum_{n=0}^{\frac{N}{2}-1} f_{2n+1} W_{N}^{kn} .$$

$$W_{N}^{2nk} = W_{N}^{k} \frac{N}{2}$$

$$W_{N}^{2nk} = W_{N}^{k} \frac{N}{2}$$

$$W_{N}^{2nk} = W_{N}^{k} \frac{N}{2}$$

$$W_{N}^{2n} = W_{N}^{2n} + W_{N}^{2n} + W_{N}^{2n} \frac{N}{2}$$

$$W_{N}^{2n} = W_{N}^{2n} + W_{N}^{2n} + W_{N}^{2n} \frac{N}{2}$$

$$W_{N}^{2n} = W_{N}^{2n} + W_{N}^{2$$

 $r = \log_2 N$ butterfly

. 8 , r=3, butterfly = 4 12 .

data FFT

coding .

2-3.

2-3-1.

 $m{L}$ L (5),(6).

 $L = (M+F)\frac{\lambda}{2}, \qquad (2-48)$

(M+F) , M , F .

F , M

. F

FFT . Figure 6. i(x,

y) i(x, y)

 $i(x,y) = a(x,y) + b(x,y)\cos[2\pi f_0 x + \phi(x,y)]$ (2-49)

 f_0

(spatial carrier frequency) , $\phi(x,y)$

. ϕ

F .

FFT ϕ .

(2-49) .

 $i(x,y) = a(x,y) + c(x,y) \exp(2\pi i f_0 x)$ $+ c^*(x,y) \exp(-2\pi i f_0 x)$ (2-50)

, c(x,y)

 $c(x,y) = b(x,y) \exp[i\phi(x,y)]/2$ (2-51)

(3-1-3) FFT

 $I(f_x, f_y) = A (f_x, f_y) + C(f_x - f_0, f_y) + C^*(f_x + f_0, f_y).$ (2-52)

가 .

filtering $C(f_x - f_0, f_y)$,

$$f_{\theta} \qquad , \quad C(f_{x},f_{y}) \qquad ,$$
 (inverse FFT)
$$c(x,y) \neq 0$$
 (2-51)
$$\phi(x,y) = \arctan\left[\frac{\operatorname{Im}\left\{c(x,y)\right\}}{\operatorname{Re}\left\{c(x,y)\right\}}\right] \qquad (2-53)$$

arctangent - /2 /2 $Im\{c(x,y)\}$.

 $\phi_{bp}(x,y_{bp})$

 $\phi_{gb}(x,y_{gb})$

 $F = (\phi_{gb} - \phi_{bp})/2\pi$ 7 (2-54)

 ϕ . ,

$$F = \frac{1}{2} (F + F) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left\{ \phi_{gb} - \frac{(\phi_{bp} + \phi_{bp})}{2} \right\}$$
 (2-55)

3-1.

3-1-1.

```
Figure 9., Figure 10., Figure 11.
              NRLM-T sugami gauge block interferometer
                                  CCD
                                                Watec
                                                            LCL-903HS
    , frame grabber
                       National Instrument(NI)
                                                   NI PCI- 1408
                                         Heidenhain
                                                                     (length
gauge) CT 60M
                            ND221B
                                                 T
                                                                 (differential
thermocouple)
                                              T
                                                        , Keithley
                                                            Keithley
        (nanovoltmeter) model 182,
          7168
                                     705
                 (ice point)
                                  25.5
                                                                   (Standard
Platinum Resistance Thermometer : SPRT)
                                                                    model
Rosemount 162 CE
                              (niminal value)
                                               25
                                                                (Tinsley
5685A
        ) SPRT
                              ASL
                                       AC
                                                 (bridge) F 17A
                      (ITS 90)
       CO_2
                                        Vaisala
                                                     model HM 138,
DRUCK
                       digital pressure indicator DPI 140,
                                                                 CO_2
Fuji electronic
                   CO<sub>2</sub> gas
                                              . FFT
                                                           DC
                                               (knob)
                                                                   (motor)
         , DC
                                                 Data acquisition board
        . DC
         minimotor
                        model 225 1RO 12S
                                              . data acquisition board
                                                                         NI
     PCI-6035E
```



Figure 9. The picture of Gauge block interferometer.

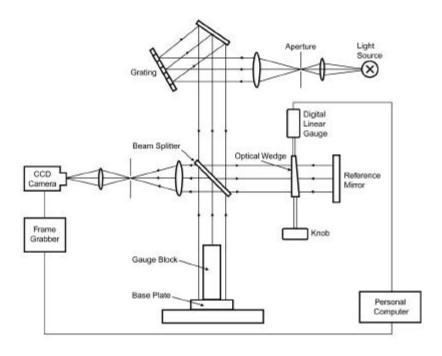


Figure 10. The conventional Gauge block interferometer (using a knob)

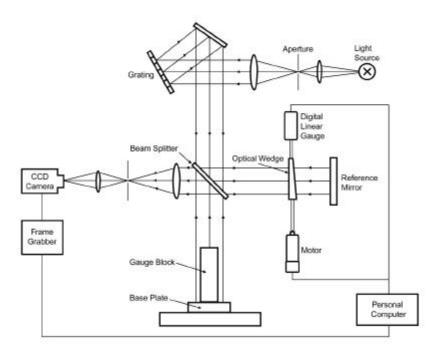


Figure 11. The improved Gauge block interferometer (using a DC motor)

CCD image acquisition borad 0 255 gray level A/D 3-1-3. (1) Figure 12. 가 가 (Figure 13.). Figure 14. , Figure 15 (a) (c) modified Figure 9. 170 4 mK . Figure 16. NRLM-T sugami (spot welding) T (16) () (Figure 17.)⁽¹⁷⁾.

3-1-2.

- 28 -

```
7
                  3
                 (Keithley 705
                                                         7168
                           (nanovoltmeter; Keithley 182
                                                                  V_d
V_t , V_c ,
                                                     V_{o}
 V_d = V_t + V_c + V_o
                                                                                             (3-1)
    . V_t
                                         (Keithley 7168)
     1 7 1
                     (+) (-)
 V_t = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \left\{ V_d^{(+)} - V_d^{(-)} \right\} - \left\{ V_c^{(+)} - V_c^{(-)} \right\} \right].
                                                                                             (3-2)
                    -\frac{1}{2}\{V_c^{(+)}-V_c^{(-)}\}
                                                      1
                                                                         (short)
                                                                    V_d^{(+)} \qquad V_d^{(-)}
     2
                V_t = 0 		(3-3)
\frac{1}{2} \left\{ V_c^{(+)} - V_c^{(-)} \right\} = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ V_d^{(+)} - V_d^{(-)} \right\}
                                                                                             (3-3)
      가
               7
                    Table 2.
                                      (ice point)
                                                             25.5
(Standard Platinum Resistance Thermometer: SPRT, Rosemount 162 CE)
                                  (Tinsley 5685A, 25
                                                                  SPRT
                                                                                         AC
  (ASL F17A )
                                                                    (0.01)
```

(29.7646)

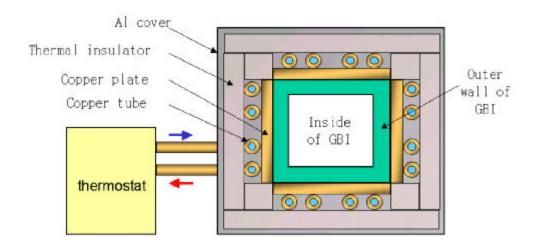


Figure 12. Schematic of Temperature Stabilizing System for Gauge Block Interferometer

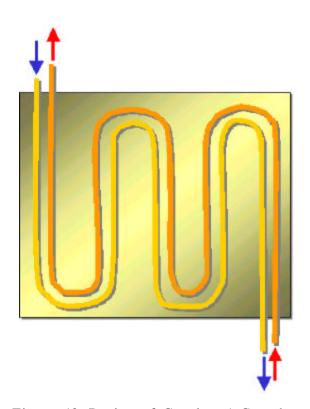


Figure 13. Design of Cu plate / Cu tube.

 $\pm 0.5~K$ 가 *t* . SPRT V Δt $t_{\it GB}$ $t_{GB} = t + \Delta t$ (3-4) $= t + B + S \cdot V$ VS B Δt (Table 2.). 7 . Nanovoltmeter **SPRT** (AC bridge) GPIB (IEEE 488) (2) (Atmospheric pressure) GPIB (IEEE 488) (3) RS232C (4) CO₂ CO_2 CO_2 $. \quad CO_2 \\$ NI

6

7

T



Figure 14. Gauge block interferometer before modification.



Figure 15 (a). Gauge block interferometer being modified.



Figure 15 (b). Gauge block interferometer being modified.

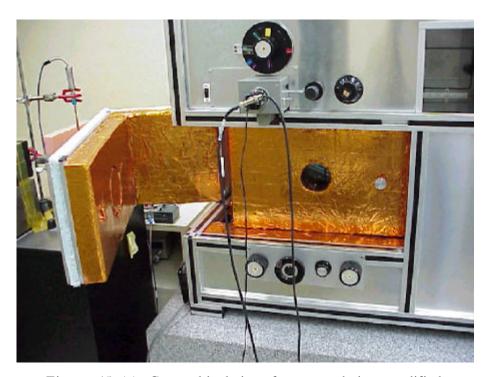


Figure 15 (c). Gauge block interferometer being modified

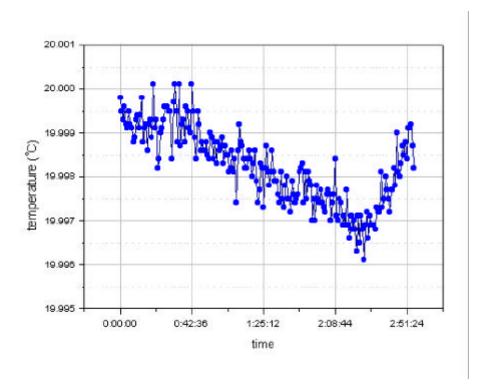


Figure 16. Temperature variation with time (Stability; 4 mK/170 min)

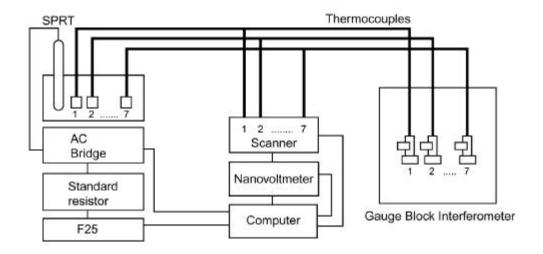


Figure 17. The schematic of temperature measurement system of Gauge block interferometer

Table 2. The Calibration result of thermal coupler system.

Thermal Coupler Number.	B (K)	S (KV ⁻¹)	Calibration value of Contact Electromotive Force (nV)
1	0.0031	25968	- 18
2	0.0019	25935	- 22
3	- 0.0013	25860	- 19
4	- 0.0005	25935	- 12
5	- 0.0024	25902	- 8
6	- 0.0027	25840	- 6
7	- 0.0069	25785	17

DAQ PCI 6035E A/D CO_2). (3-2. (1) Figure 18. 0() 가 가 (Figure 18. a), 가 (Figure 18. b) . NRLM-T sugami (10 mm) (10 mm) 4가 가 (2) FFT (electronic noise)가 CCD 3×3 pixels data pix el (round off)

- 36 -

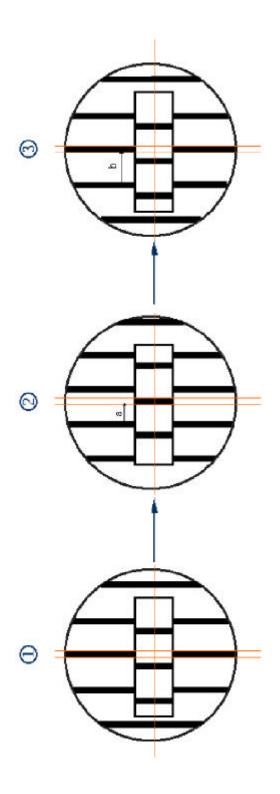


Figure 18. The conventional method of reading a fractional fringe order of Gauge block.

FFT FFT , FFT T sai Bitou가 image DC У CCD camera frame grabber 가 RS232C FFT CCD frame grabber , DC f_0 Visual Basic , FFT Figure 19. form FFT filtering power, $\phi(x)$ 3 가 3 Figure 20. , 3

- 38 -

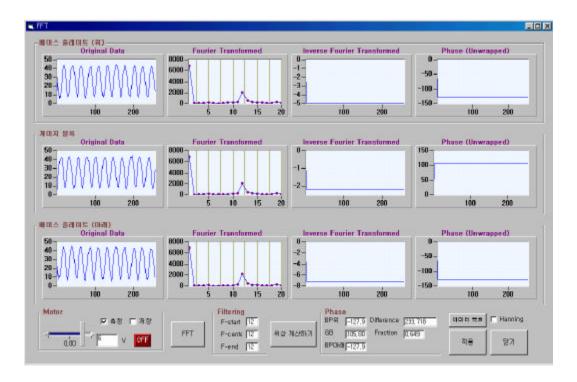


Figure 19. Analysis window of FFT.

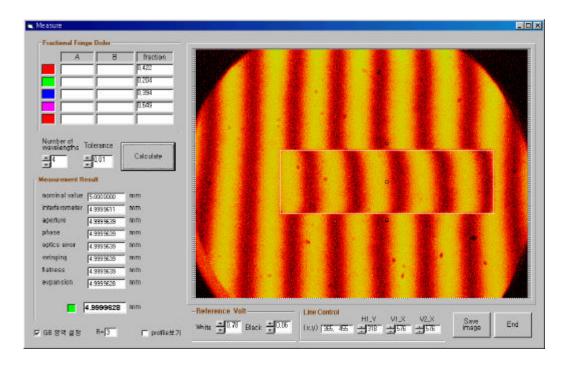


Figure 20. Measurement window.

3-2.

(20 (18) $l = \frac{1}{q} \sum_{i=1}^{q} (M_i + F_i) \frac{\lambda_i}{2n} + \triangle t_g \cdot \alpha \cdot L + l_{ob} + l_A + l_E$ $+ l_R + l_{o.c} + l_w + l_G$ l: 20 L : q: M_i : F_i : *i* : n: (20 - \triangle t_g : 가 20 t_g) l_{ob} : l_A : l_E : = 0 l_R : $l_{o.c}$: = 0 l_w : = 0 l_G :

3-3-1.					
				(FFT)
				(111	<i>,</i> 가
	F	•	, 5 mm		Cd
	,		0.684, FFT	0.681	
		5 mm	,		FFT
				Table 3.	
21.	. Figure 21.				
,	<u> </u>		-	,	_
, -	, - ,			M	A
	M manu	al(), A	auto()	. R, G, B	, A
	Red(), Green(), Blue(), Violet ()
. FFT					
3-3-2.					
FFT					
	, FFT				
	(Table 4.),				
Figure 22. T	Table 4.				
FFT		•			
		Table 5.	Table 6.	•	Table 5.
	Table 6.			nom. lengt	h
				, l_{lef}	, (μm)
	1 ()				
	l_{right} (μ m)				

3-3.

 $l~(\mu m)$.

가 가 .

0.5 mm 100 mm . $u_c \text{ (nm)}$

ISO (Guide

for the Expression of Uncertainty in Measurement) .

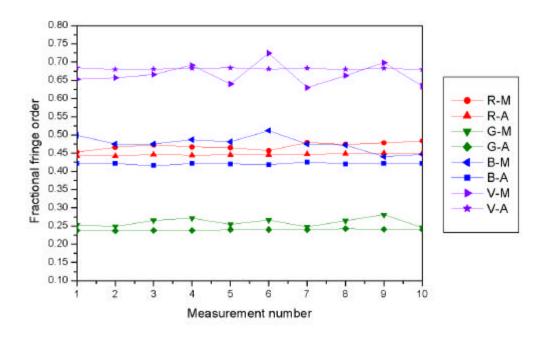


Figure 21. The fractional fringe order comparate conventional method with FFT method. Using a 5 mm Ceramic Gauge Block.

Where, -Violet, -Blue, -Red, -Green.

Table 3. The repeatability compare conventional method with FFT method. The M is abbreviation of Manual (conventional method) and A is abbreviation of Auto (FFT method).

Wave-	Red		Green		Blue		Violet		
length	(643.	(643.9nm)		(508.6 nm)		(480.0 nm)		(467.8 nm)	
Mesuared method	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	
Standard Deviation	0.010	0.003	0.012	0.002	0.022	0.003	0.030	0.002	

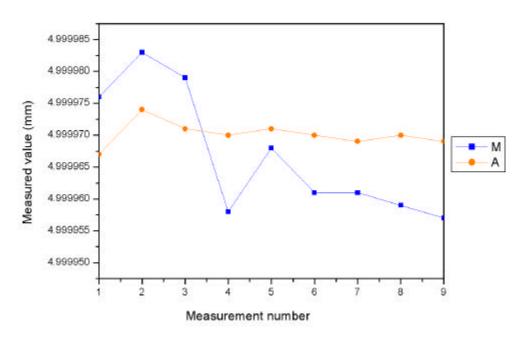


Figure 22. Measurement number Vs. Measured value for conventional method and FFT method.

Where, -Manual method, -Auto(FFT) method.

Table 4. Mesured values compared conventional method with FFT method.

	M	A	
Average	4.999967	4.999970	
Standard Deviation	0.000010	0.000002	

Table 5. Measurement results for Steel gauge blocks

nom. length		uncertainty		
	(deviation			
L(mm)	l_{left} (μ m)	l_{right} (μ m)	l (μm)	u_c (nm)
0.5	0.033	0.025	0.029	28
1.01	- 0.021	- 0.027	- 0.024	28
1.1	- 0.005	- 0.004	- 0.005	28
6	- 0.018	- 0.009	- 0.013	28
7	- 0.022	- 0.026	- 0.024	28
8	- 0.010	0.005	- 0.003	28
15	0.008	0.007	0.007	28
80	0.035	0.004	0.020	32
90	- 0.067	- 0.060	- 0.063	33
100	- 0.097	- 0.098	- 0.098	34

Table 6. Measurement results for Ceramic gauge blocks

nom. length		uncertainty		
	(deviation			
L(mm)	l _{lef t} (μm)	l_{right} (μ m)	l (μm)	u_c (nm)
0.5	- 0.033	- 0.026	- 0.030	28
1.0	- 0.028	- 0.026	- 0.027	28
1.01	- 0.020	- 0.025	- 0.023	28
1.1	0.060	0.065	0.062	28
6	0.010	0.020	0.015	28
7	0.038	0.038	0.038	28
8	0.030	0.043	0.036	28
80	0.127	0.113	0.120	32
90	0.087	0.090	0.088	33
100	0.143	0.148	0.145	34

4.

FFT FFT 3 FFT 가 FFT . FFT FFT tilt 가 10 10 FFT

가 contrast,

--

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