



**EINFACH  
GENAU**

OPTISCHE  
OBERFLÄCHENMESSUNG



**twip**  
OPTICAL SOLUTIONS

*OPTICAL  
MEASUREMENT  
SYSTEMS*

**THE DEMAND FOR OPTICAL  
SURFACE METROLOGY IS  
GROWING IN ALL INDUSTRIES.**

# COMPANY DATA

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Company foundation September  
2013

Production / Distribution  
3D measuring device CONSIGNO

Development of 2D/3D optical  
inspection systems

From 2020 Strategic cooperation  
with E. ZOLLER GmbH & Co. KG



- Optical 3D measuring device for microscopic analyses
- Smallest + lightest measuring device in its class
- Robust + reliable measuring methods
- Automation of metrology in production

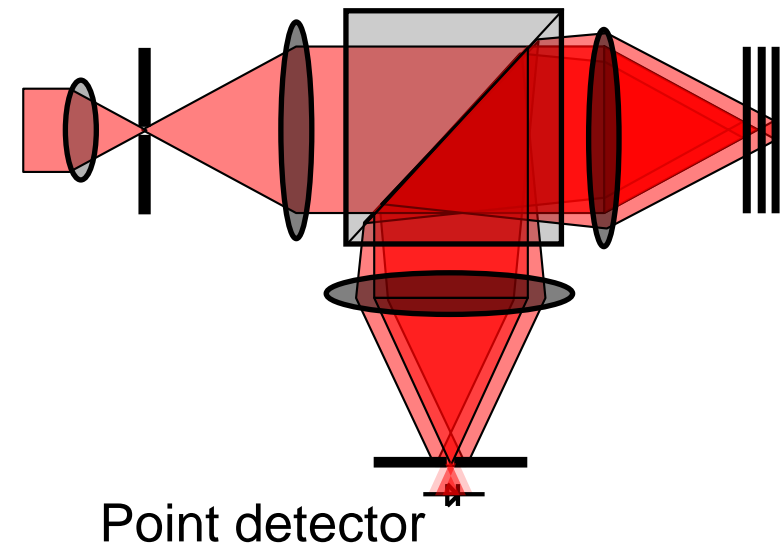
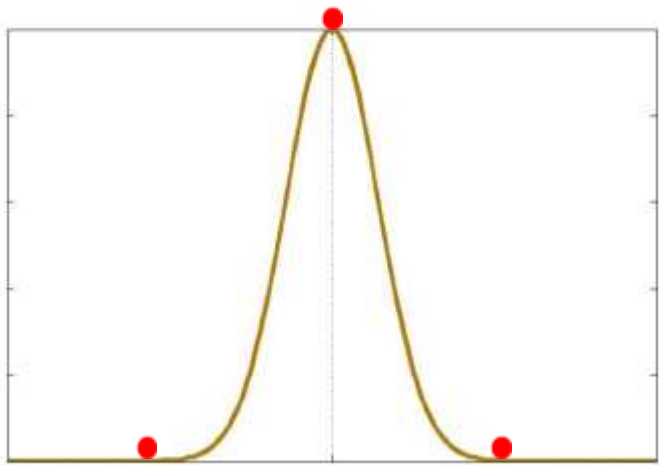


- Sensor head for integration into customer solutions
- Development of customized solutions
- Integration in multi-sensor measuring systems



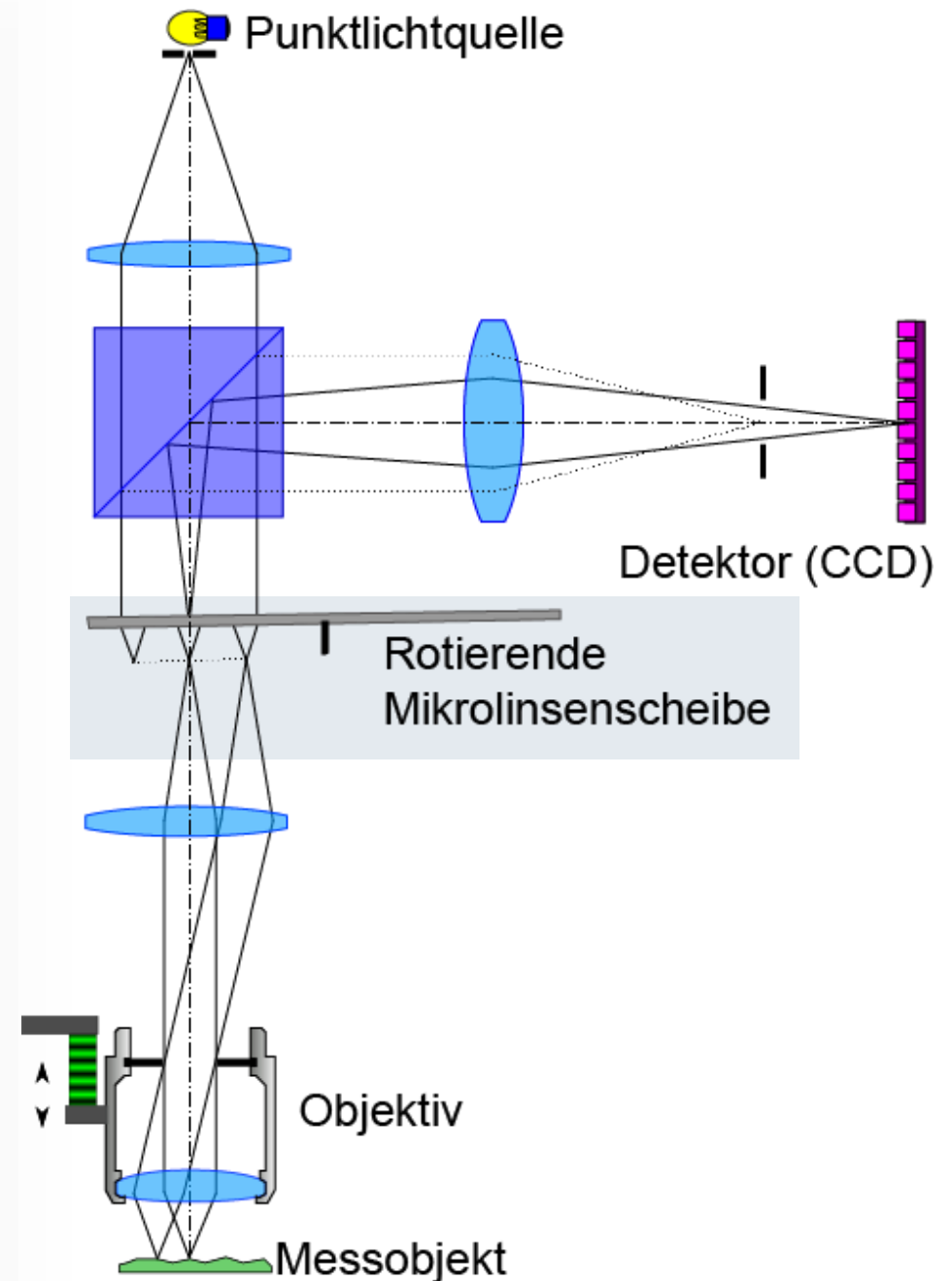
# CONFOCAL MICROSCOPY

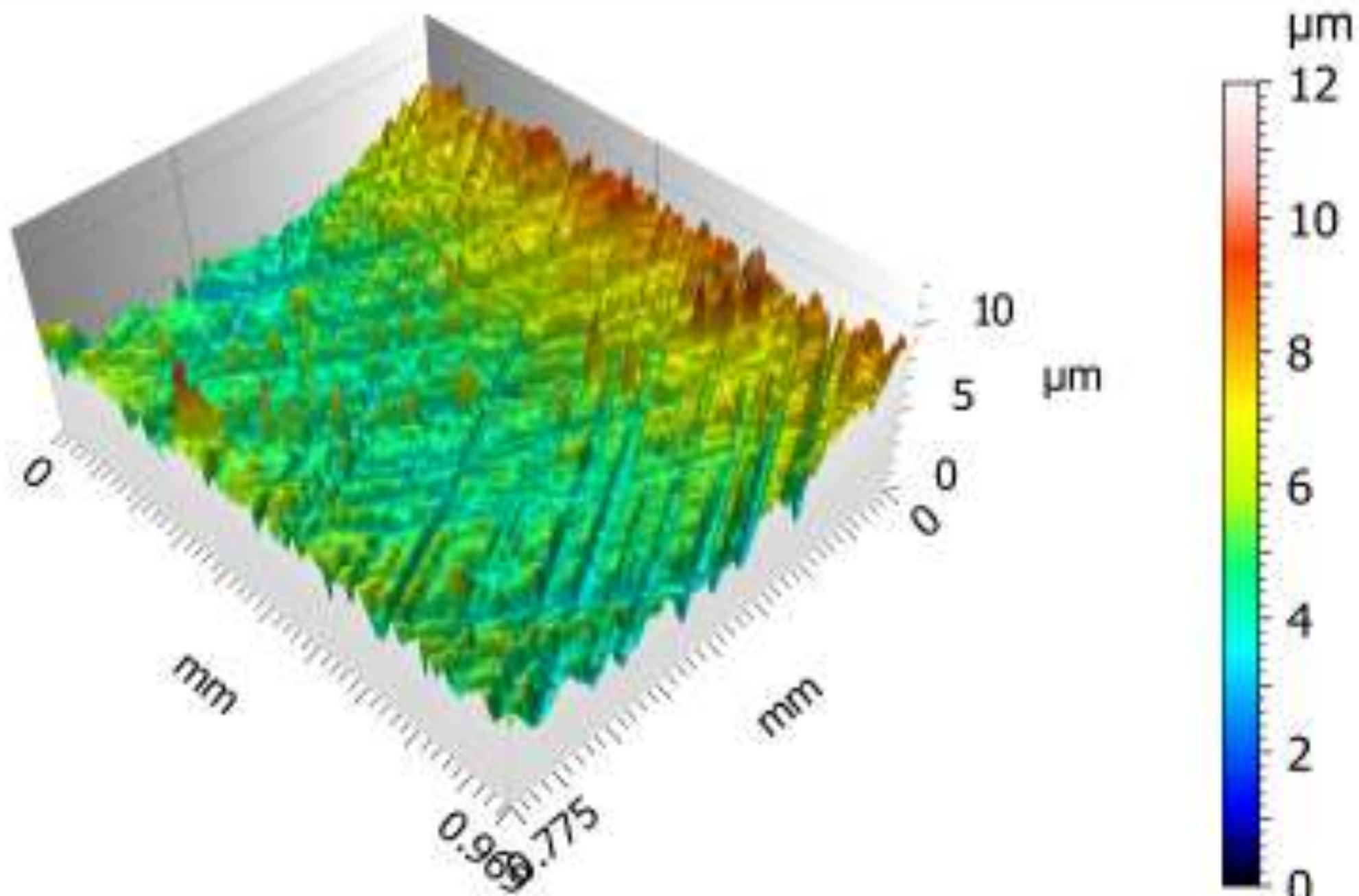
- Point light source is focused on the object
- Point detector/pinhole filter the light from blurred images
- Object height is coded in intensity variation



# STRUCTURE OF THE MEASURING SYSTEM

- Confocal measuring principle
- Microlens array generates point light sources
- High light efficiency









## Specifications measuring device

### Camera

Resolution: 1280 x 1024 Pixel

Binarization: 10 bit

Speed: 60 frames / second

### Light source

Blue laser diode: 450 nm (high light intensity)

### Z positioning

with more than 20mm scan path

- Ultrasonic drive
- Stepper motor drive

### X, Y positioning

X linear axis 25 / 100mm

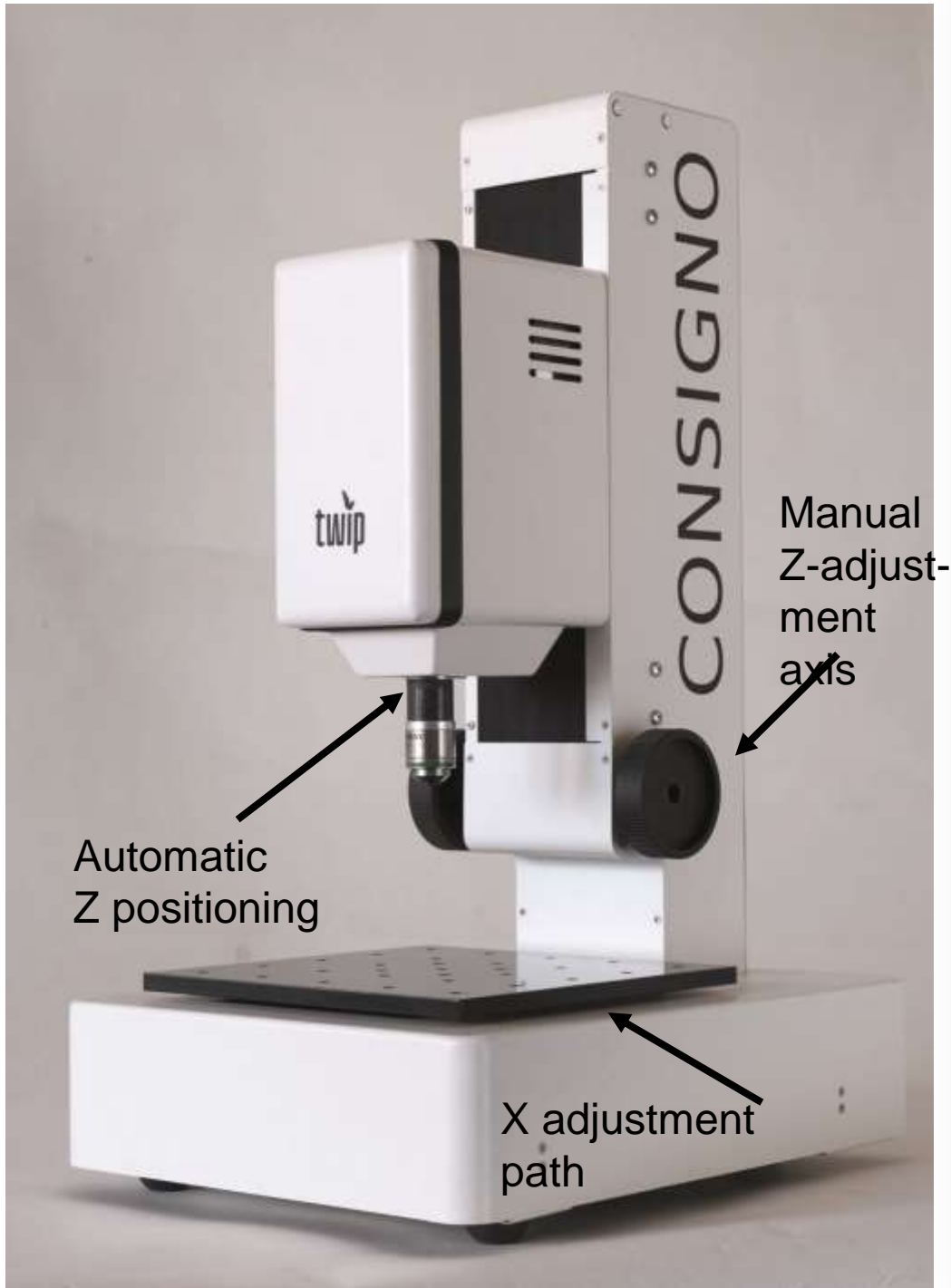
optional: cross table 75 x 75 mm

### Interchangeable lenses

2.5 - 100x nominal magnification

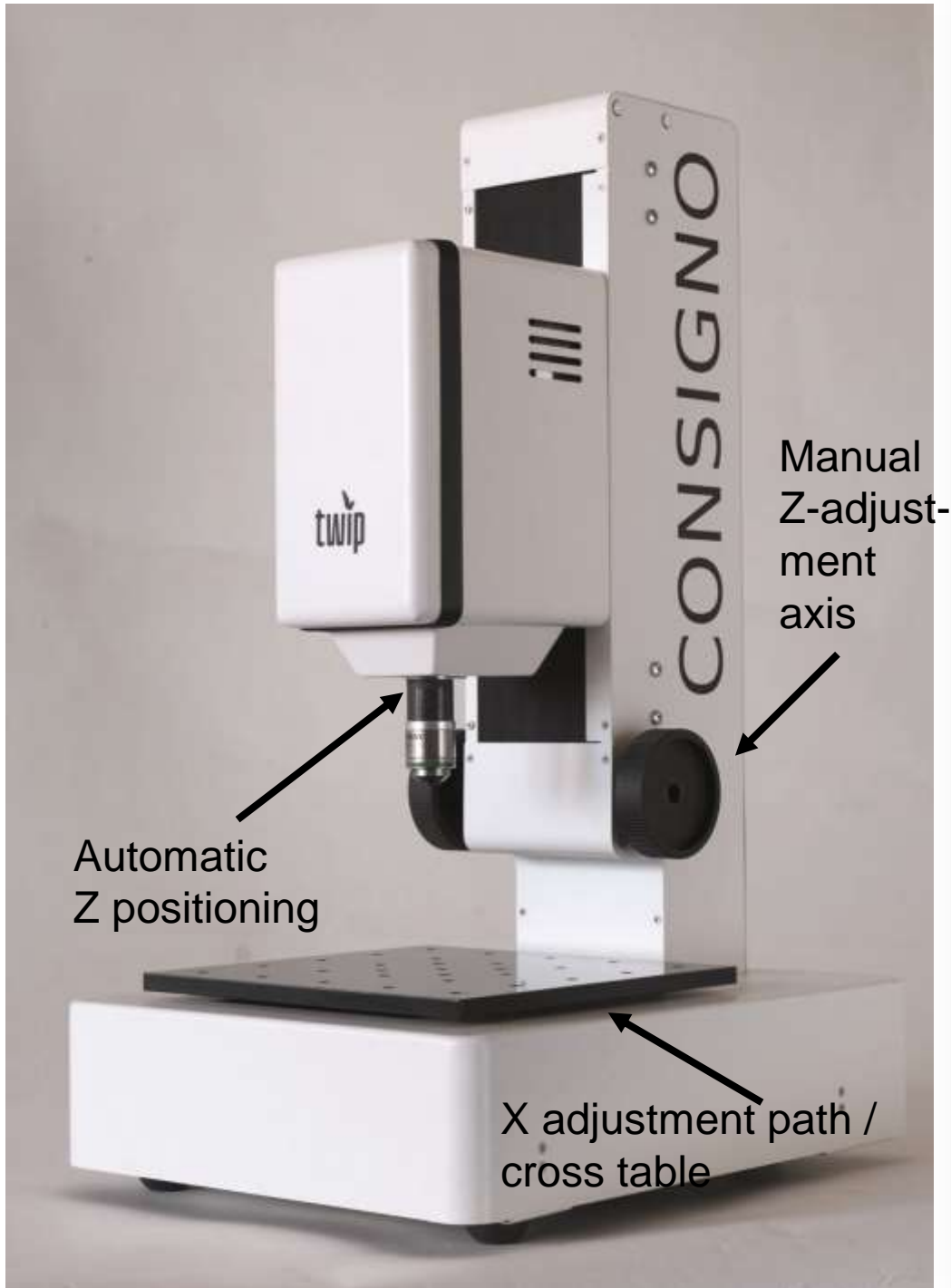
### Control

PC or laptop with USB3 incl. itom measuring software,  
Optional connection to external  
(Matlab®, MountainsMaps®)



# ROUGHNESS- MEASURING CONSIGNO SR

- Special configuration
- Customized software for easy operation
- Roughness measurement (profile + area based)
- X-adjustment travel 25 mm
- Lens 20x



# UNIVERSAL LABORATORY MEASURING

## CONSIGNO SL / ~~UL~~

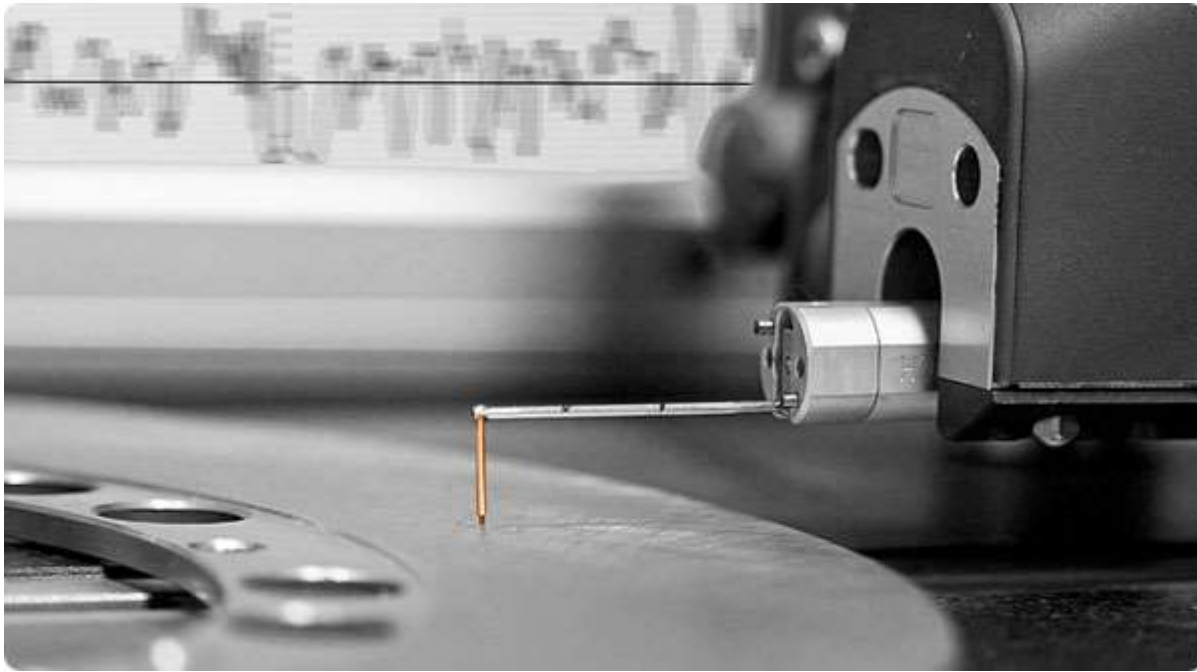
- Universal evaluation software for comprehensive topographic surface analysis and evaluation
- Lenses to suit your needs
- Cross table / automatic X adjustment travel

# APPLICATION AREAS

- Automotive industry
- Aviation Industry
- Mechanical Engineering
- Microsystems Technology
- Optics
- Medical Technology
- Semiconductor electronics
- Precision Engineering
- Plastic injection molding
- 3D printing
- Surface qualification

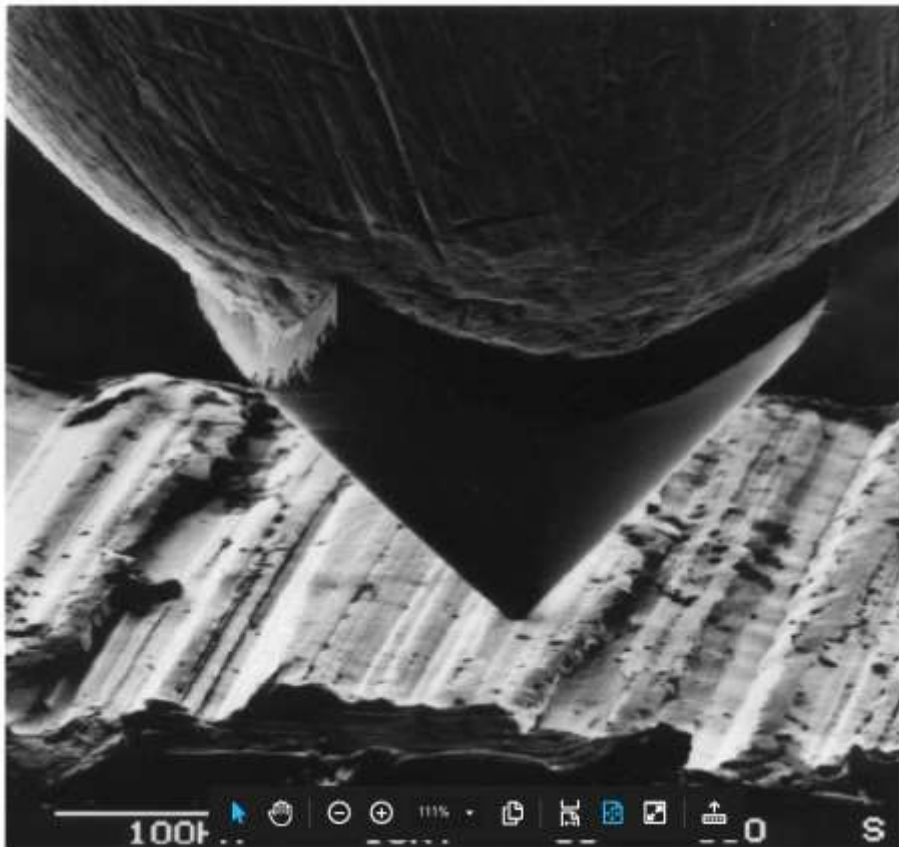
**APPLICATION:  
ROUGHNESS  
MEASUREMENT**

# ROUGHNESS MEASUREMENT CLASSIC

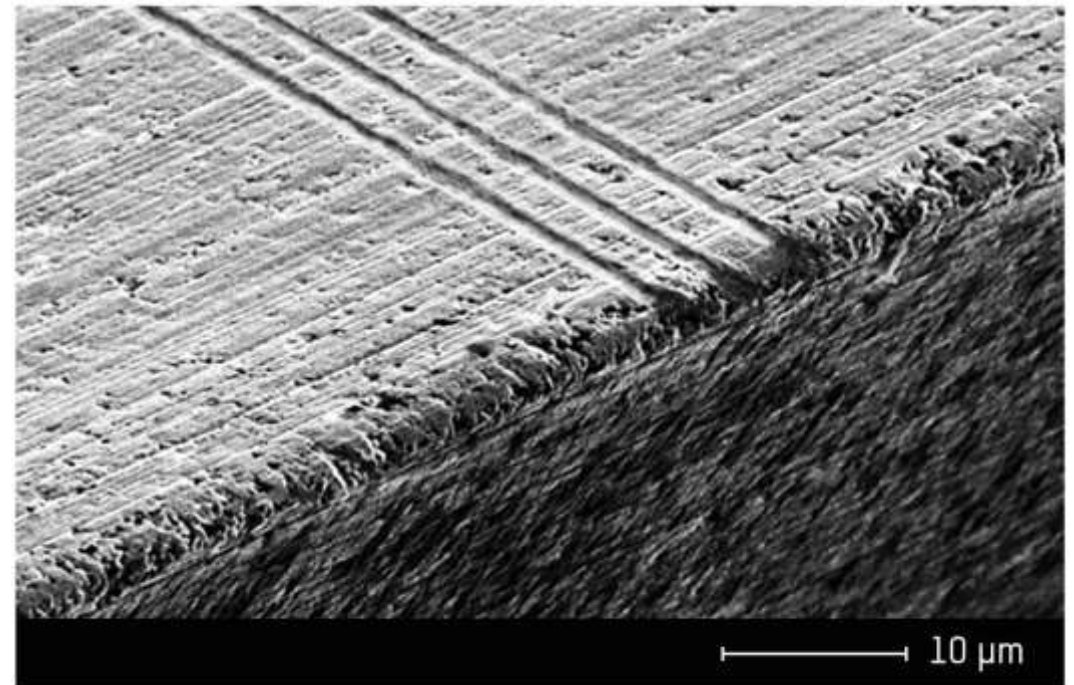


# ROUGHNESS MEASUREMENT CLASSIC

ASSOCIATED DANGERS - ESPECIALLY WITH SENSITIVE SURFACES

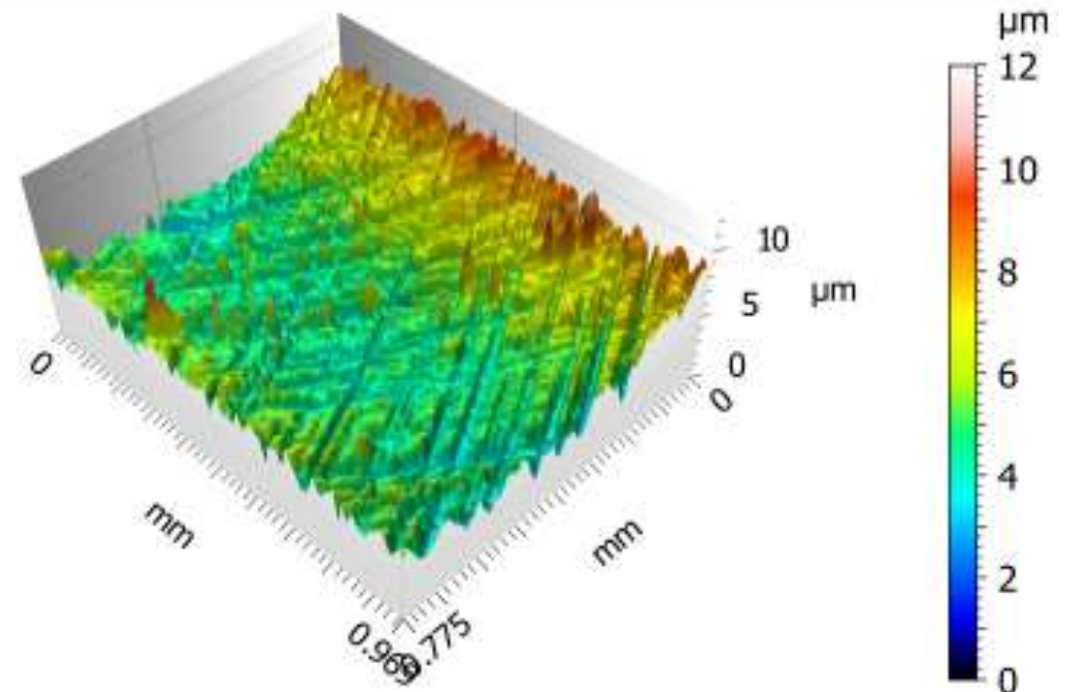


Source PTB



# ROUGHNESS MEASUREMENT

- Acquisition of two-dimensional roughness parameters
- Evaluation of linear roughness parameters possible
- Evaluation according to DIN/ISO standards

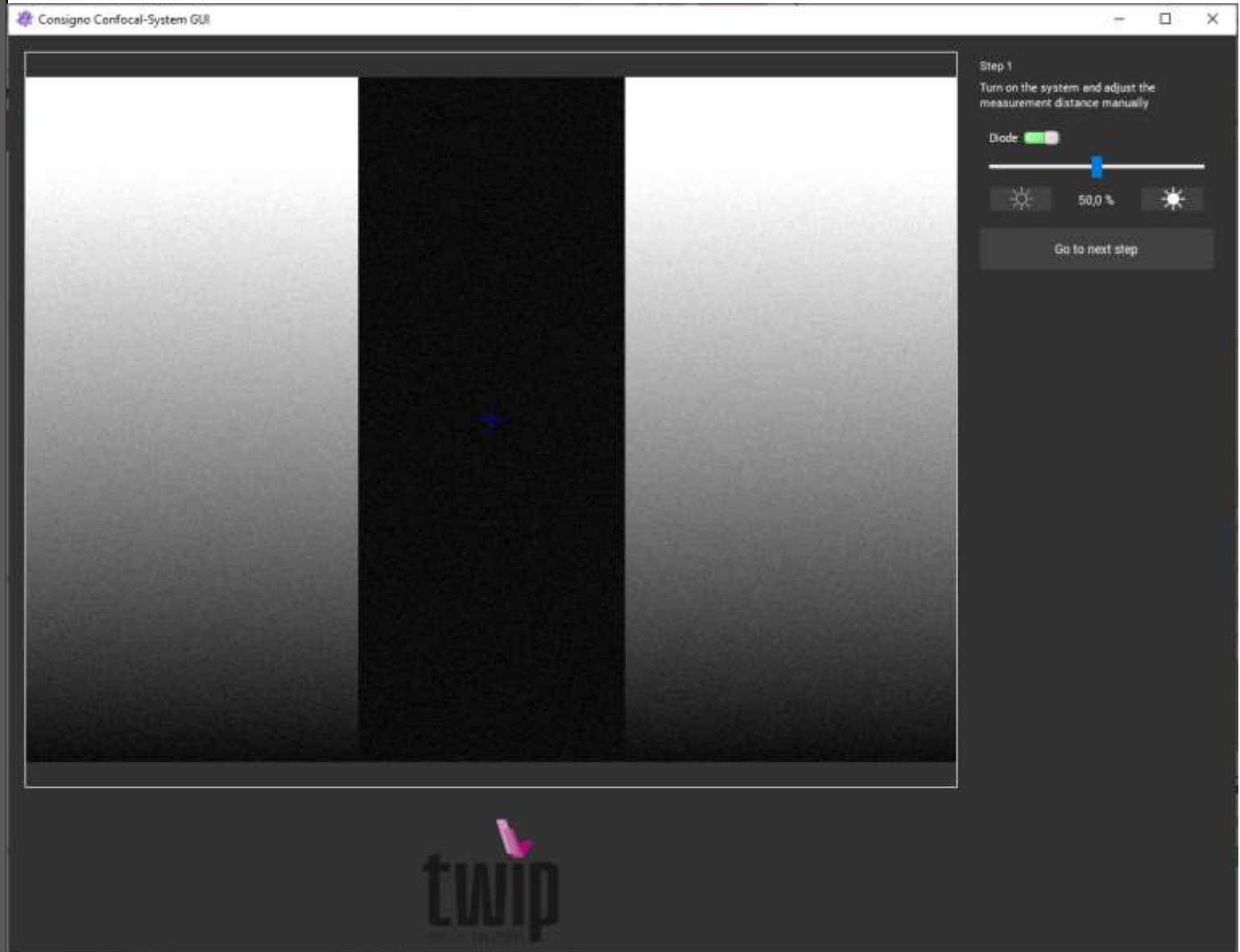




# ROUGHNESS MEASUREMENT

Step 1

1. adjust brightness and place measuring head correctly

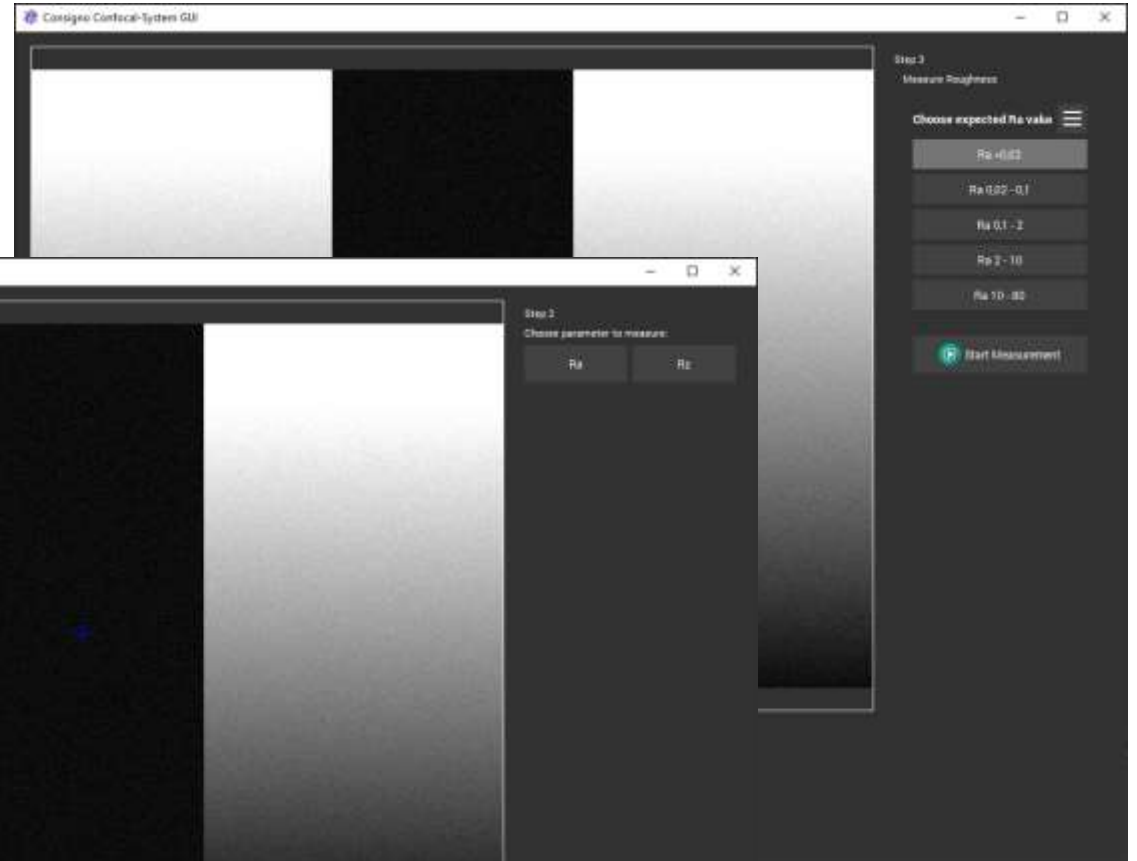


# ROUGHNESS MEASUREMENT

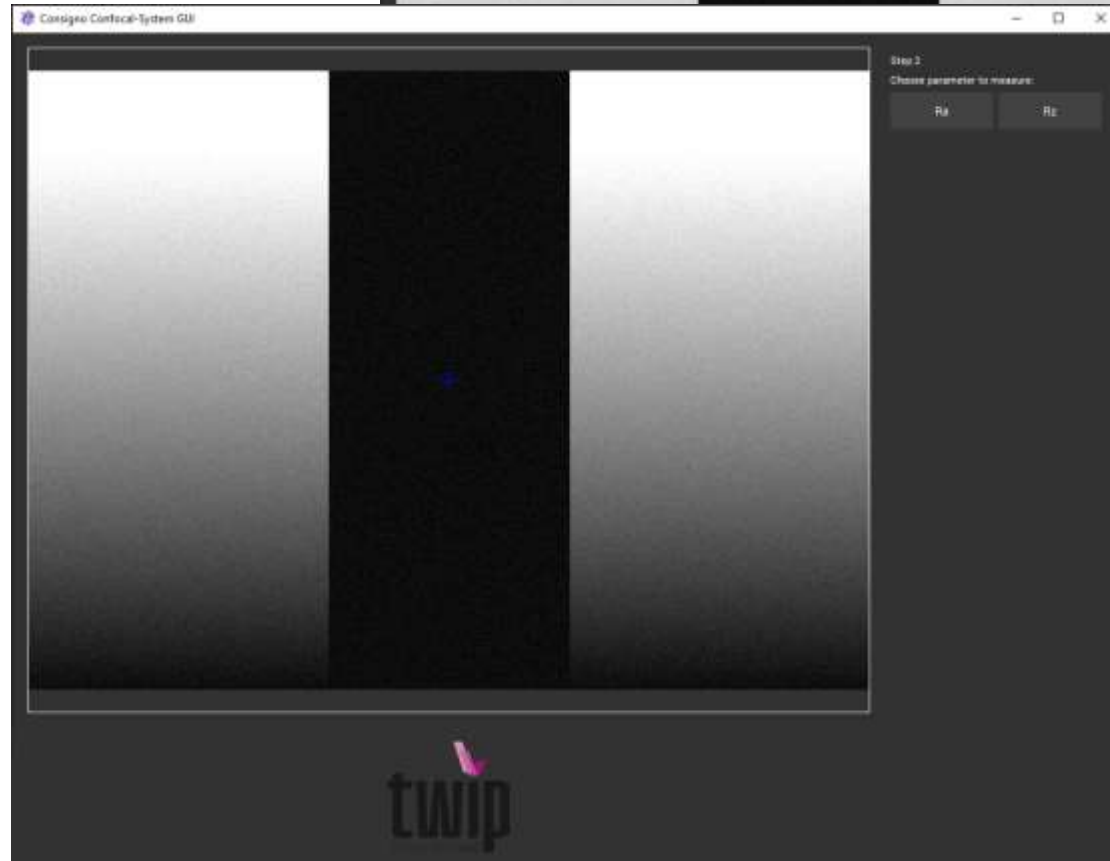
Step 2

2. selection of the specified roughness parameters

Step 2B



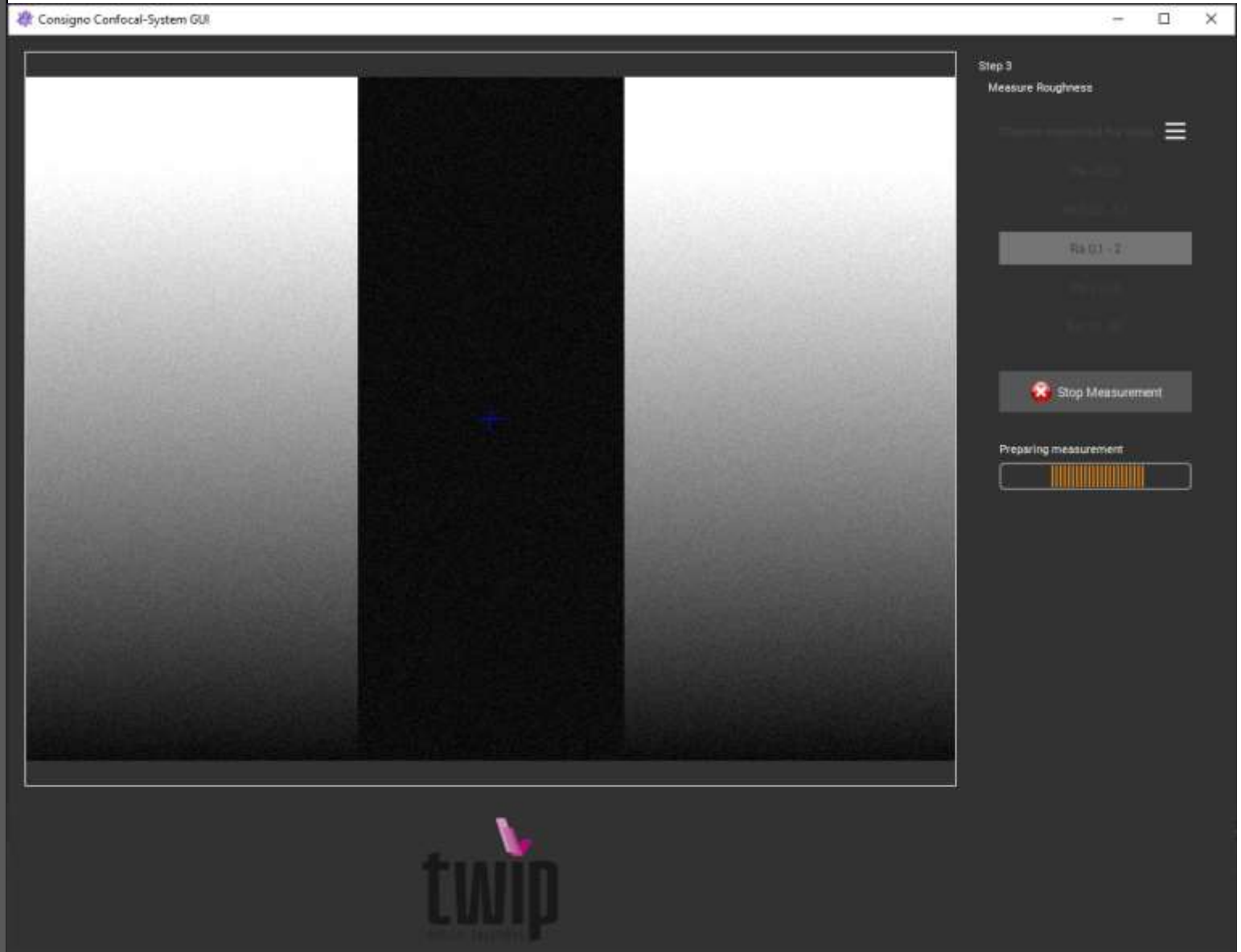
Step 2A



# ROUGHNESS MEASUREMENT

Step 3

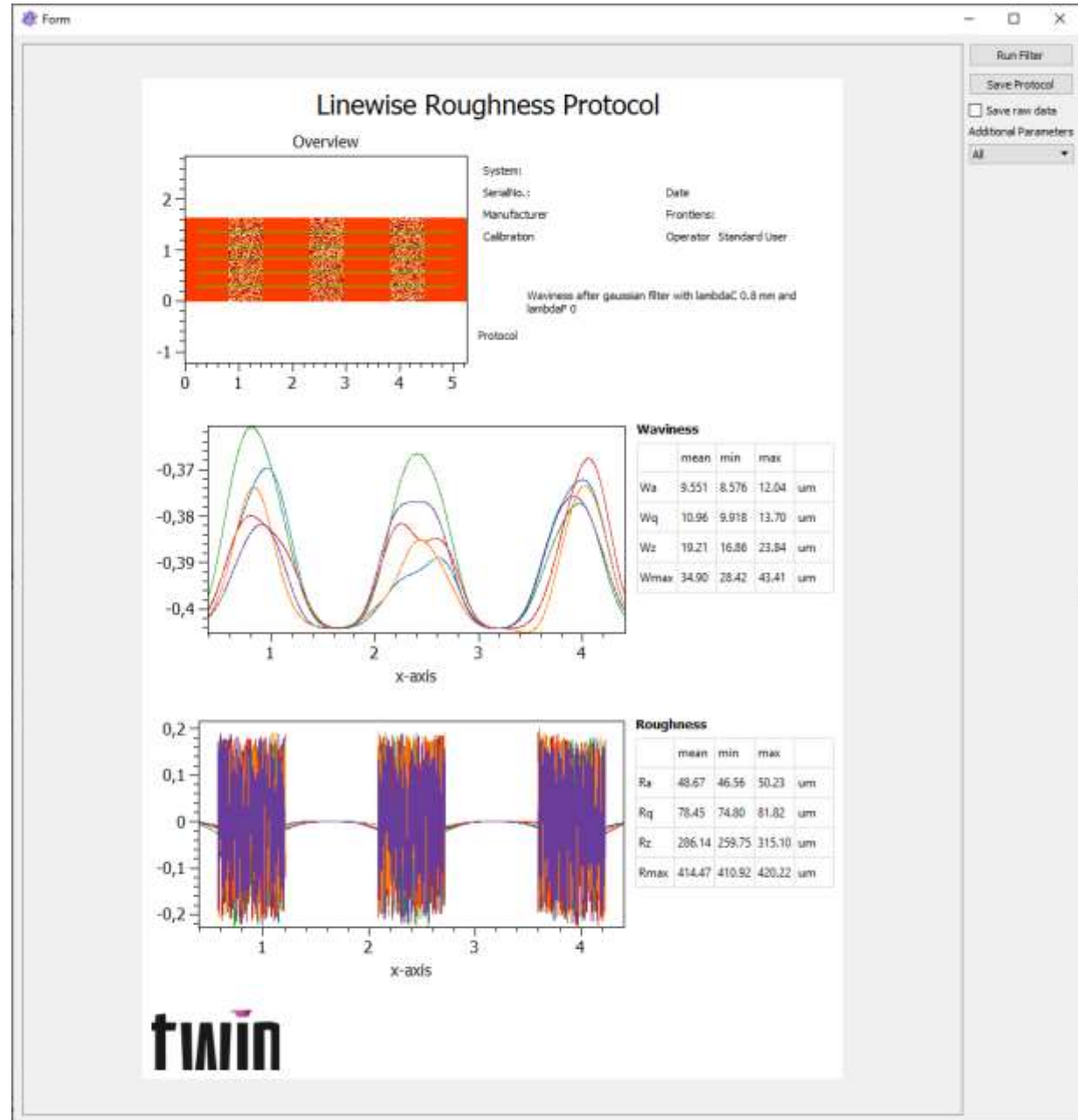
3. perform measurement



# ROUGHNESS MEASUREMENT

Step 4

## 4. result evaluation



# ROUGHNESS MEASUREMENT

Step 5

## 5. result evaluation

**Profile Roughness: Select Measurable Parameters in accordance with ISO 4287 and ISO 13565**

- Ra: arithmetic mean deviation of the assessed profile
- Rq: root mean square deviation of the assessed profile
- Rt: total height of the roughness profile
- Rmax: maximum height of the roughness profile within an individual measured distance
- Rz: mean height of the roughness profile
- Rp: maximum profile peak height
- Rv: maximum profile valley depth
- Rk: core roughness depth
- Rpk: reduced peak height
- Rvk: reduced valley depth
- Mr1: material ratio delimiting the core area (Abbot curve)
- Mr2: material ratio delimiting the core area (Abbott curve)
- Rsm: mean spacing of profile elements
- R<sub>Pc</sub>: Peak count number

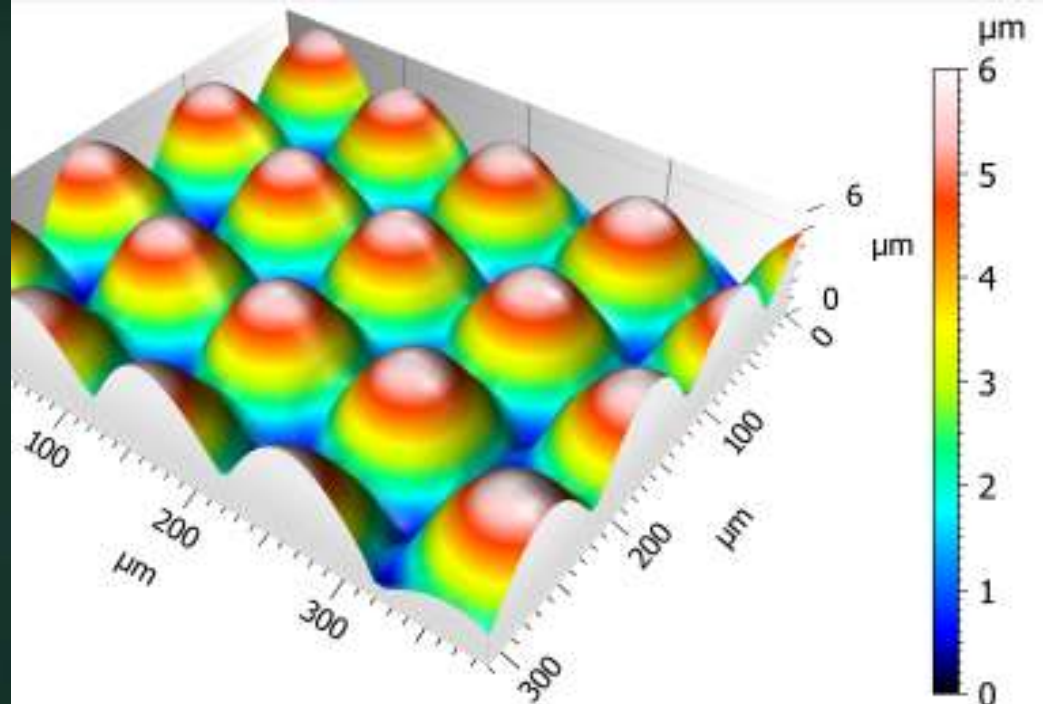
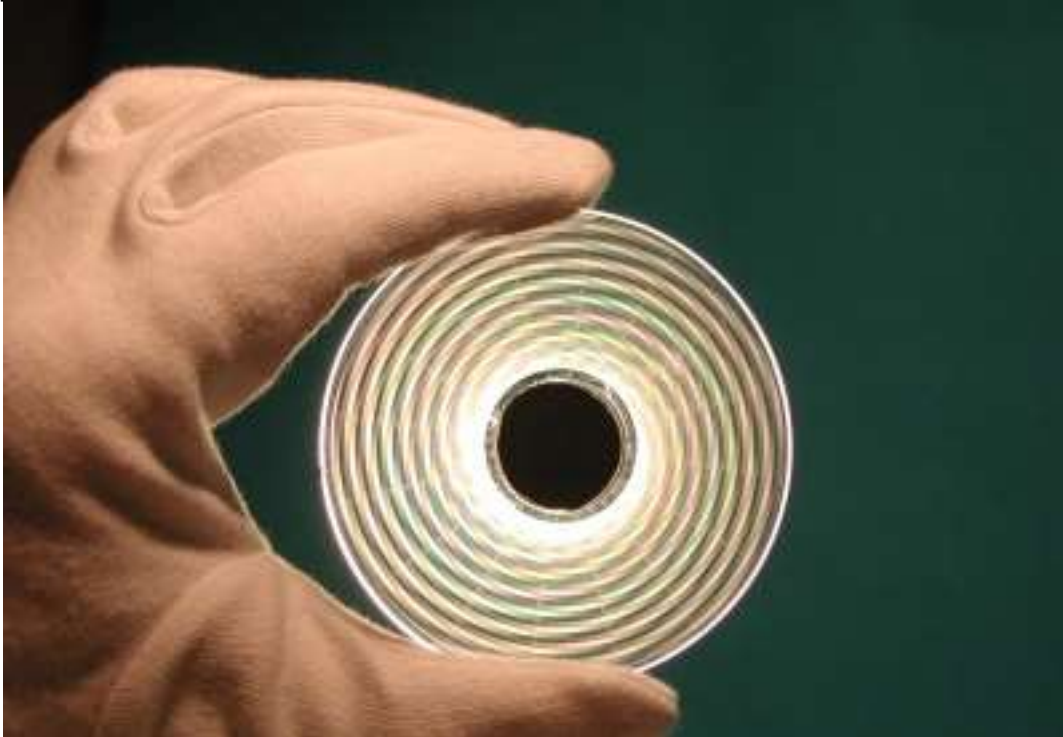
**Surface Roughness: Select Measurable Parameters in accordance with ISO 25178-2 and ISO 16610**

- Sa: mean arithmetic height
- Sq: Root mean square height
- Sp: maximum peak height
- Sv: Maximum valley height
- Sz: maximum height
- S10z: ten-point height of the surface
- Ssk: Skewness
- Sku: Kurtosis
- Sdq: Root mean square gradient
- Sdr: Developed interfacial area ratio
- FLT: Evenness
- Sk: Level difference on core surface
- Spk: Reduced peak height
- Svk: reduced valley depth
- Smr1: Peak material portion
- Smr2: Valley material portion
- Vmc: Core material volume
- Vmp: Peak material volume
- Vvc: Core void volume
- Vvv: Dale void volume
- Sxp: Peak extreme height
- Str: Texture aspect ratio

**APPLICATION:  
UNIVERSAL LABORATORY  
MEASUREMENT  
TECHNOLOGY**

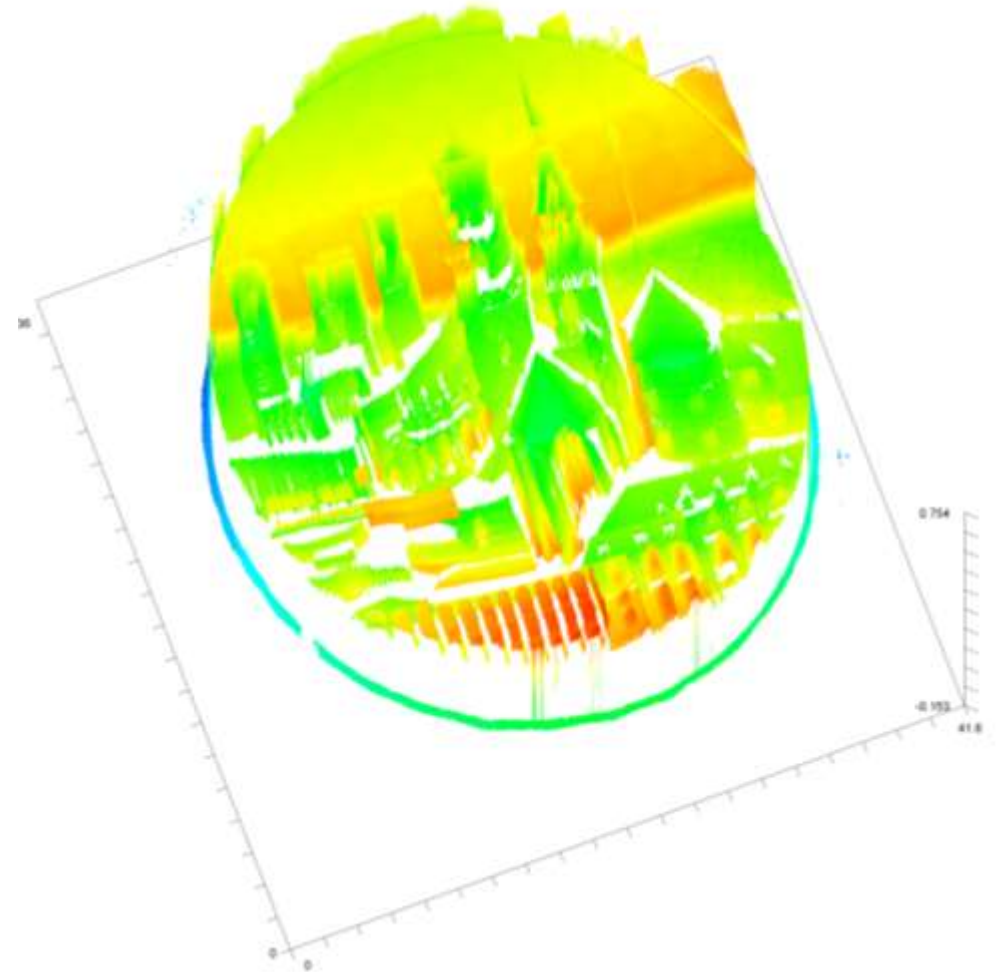
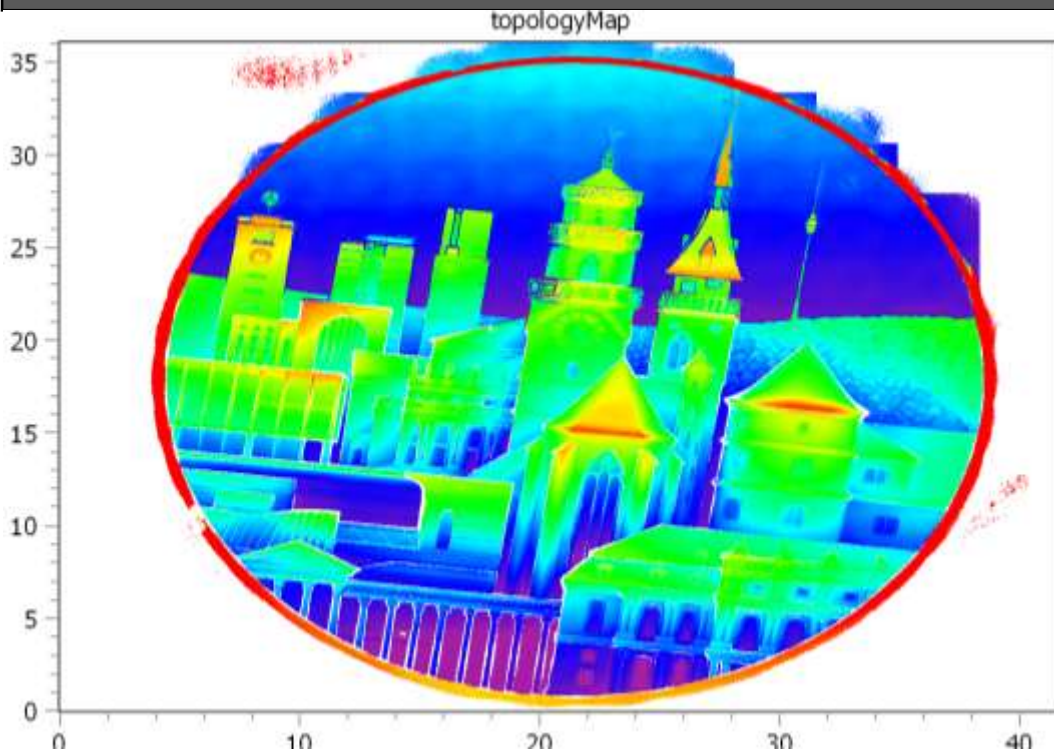
# MICROOPTICS MEASUREMENT

- Non-contact and non-destructive measurement of micro-optics
- Evaluation of geometric parameters



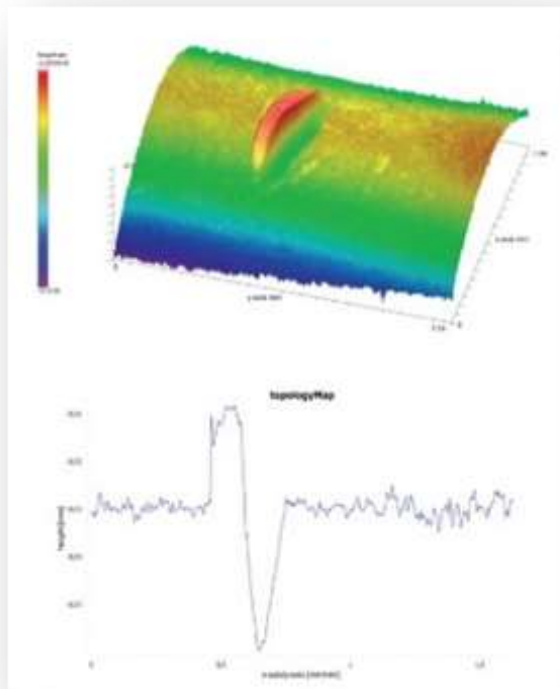
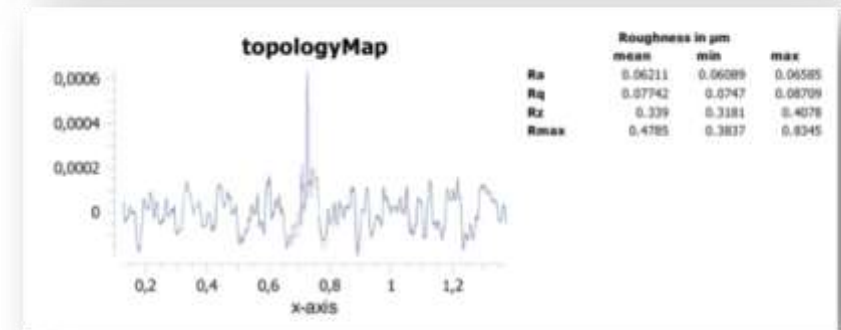
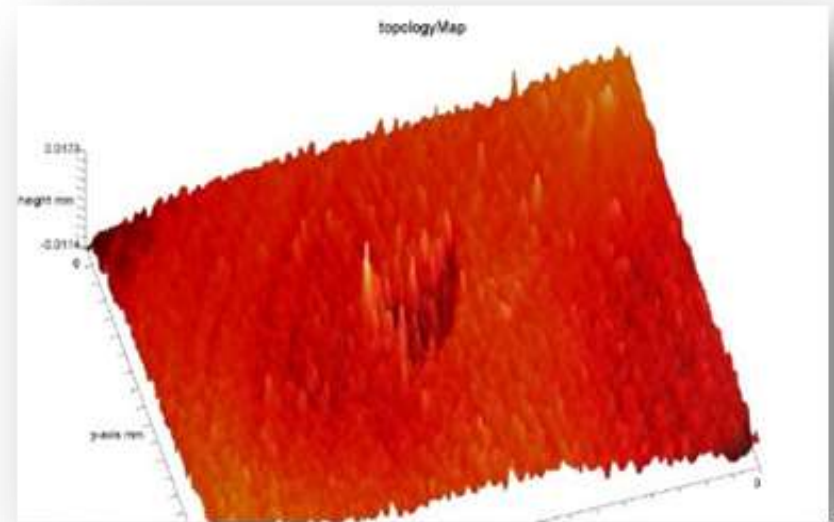
# 3D ACQUISITION LASER STRUCTURING

- 3D data recording
- Capture of large areas via stitching





# 3D CAPTURE SURFACES – STRUCTURING



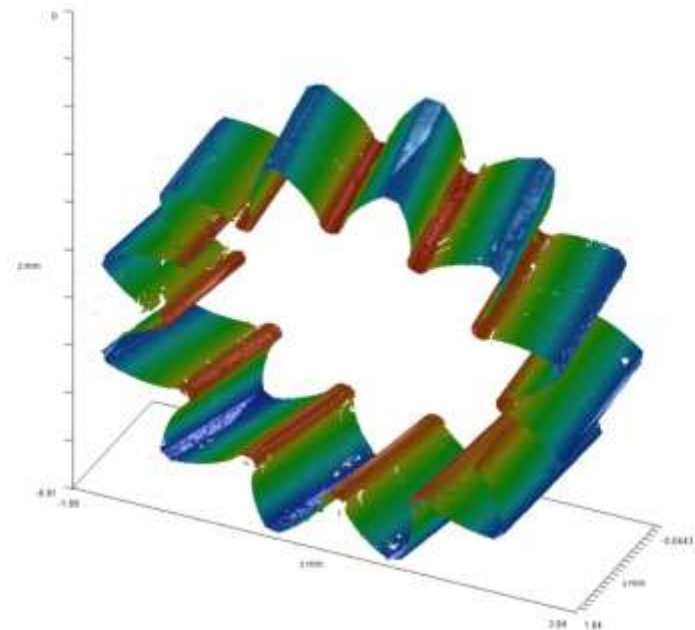
Microscopic defects can be precisely and reliably evaluated. Examples of this include the maximum depth of a notch, the volume of damage

# GEAR – MEASSURE MENT

- Gear measurement
- Capture of the entire geometry with the help of rotational stitching

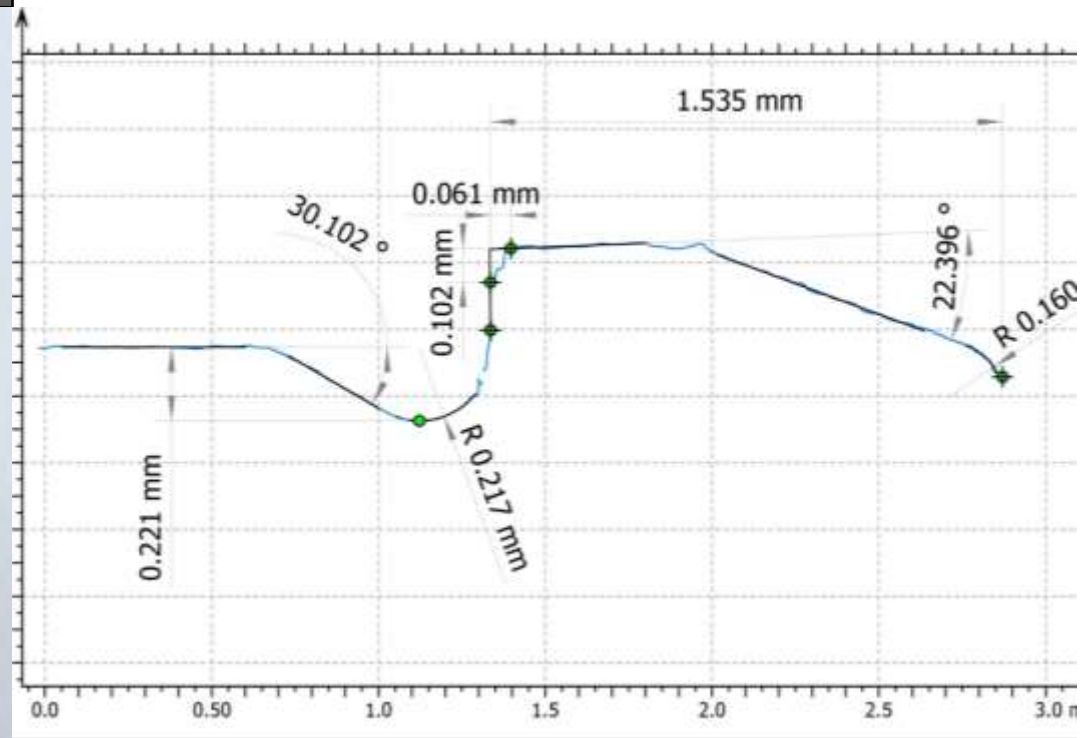
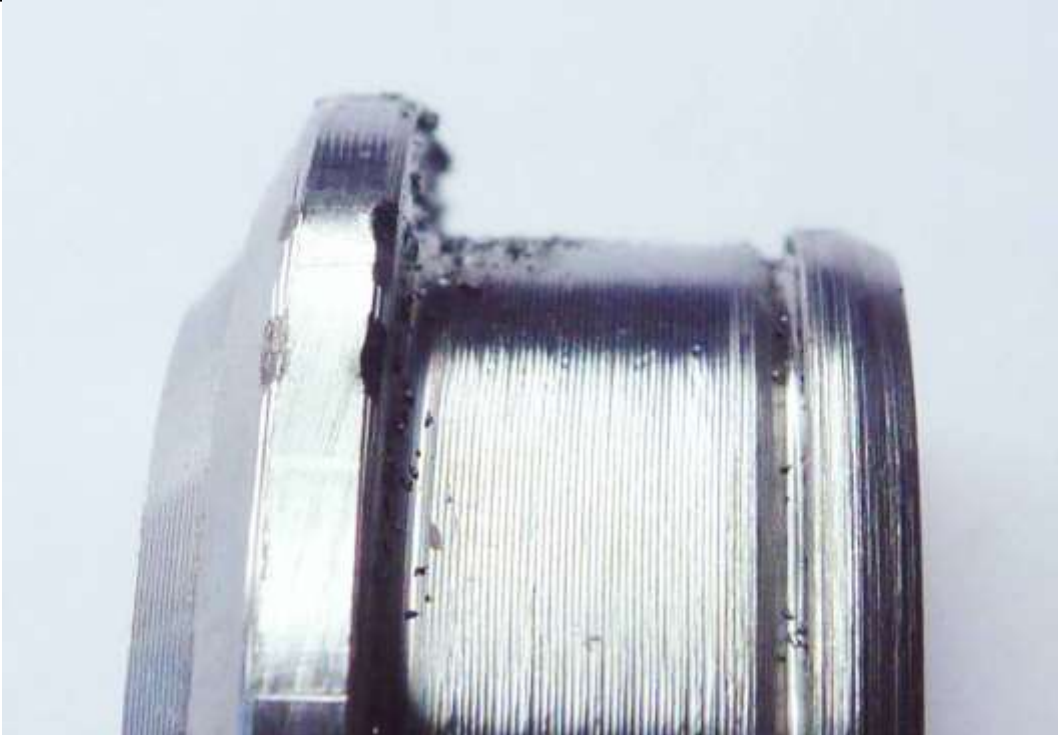


0.001

0.001  
0.001  
0.001

# CONTOUR-MEASUREMENT

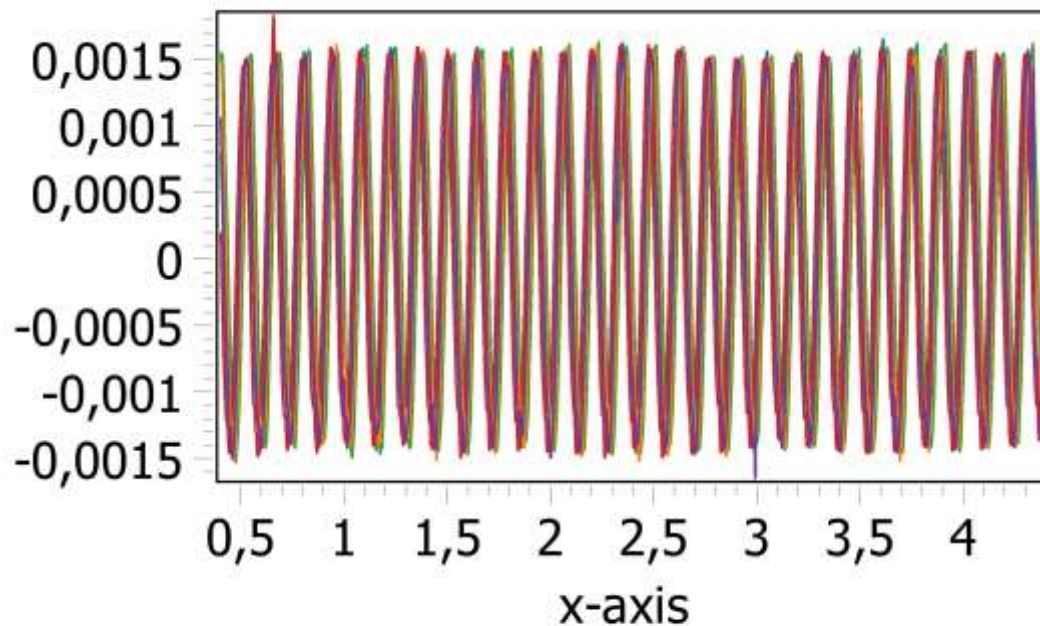
- Non-destructive measurement of the contour
- Fast and reliable measurement
- Evaluation of geometric and roughness parameters



# **VERIFICATION METRICS**

# VERIFICATION MEASUREMENT

- Verification to Hall Normal KNT4040/03
- Sinusoidal roughness profile
- DAkkS calibrated roughness values
- Comparison with measured roughness values

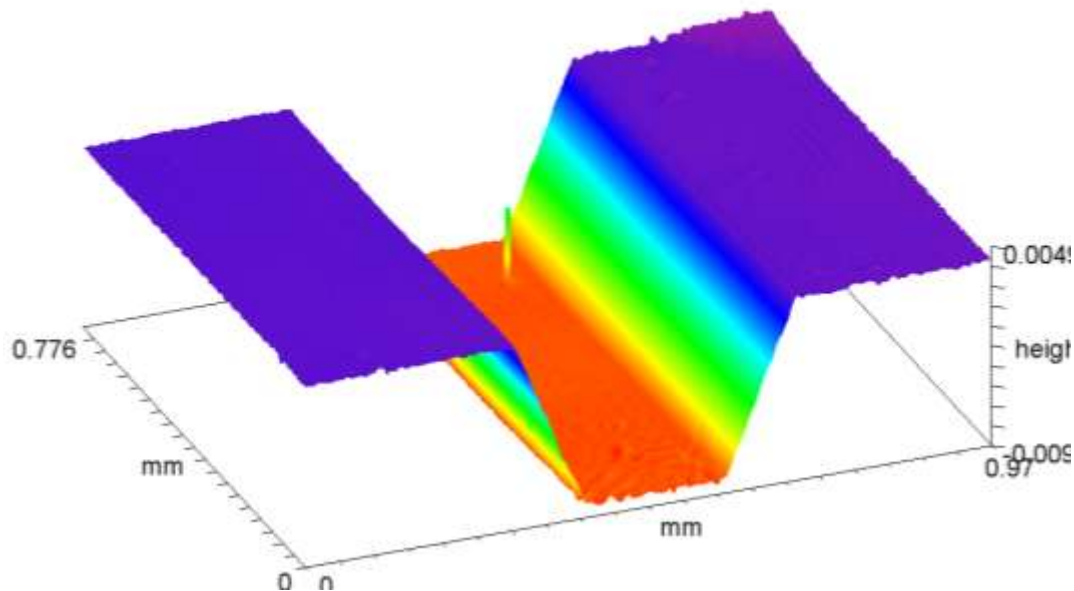


<i>R<sub>a</sub> value</i>	<i>M<sub>pr</sub></i>	<i>M<sub>par</sub></i>	<i>M<sub>ax</sub></i>
<i>Shell</i>	<i>0.905 μm</i>	<i>0.953 μm</i>	<i>1.007 μm</i>
<i>Is</i>	<i>0.978 μm</i>	<i>0.926 μm</i>	<i>0.930 μm</i>

<i>R<sub>z</sub> value</i>	<i>M<sub>pr</sub></i>	<i>M<sub>par</sub></i>	<i>M<sub>ax</sub></i>
<i>Shell</i>	<i>2.85 μm</i>	<i>3.00 μm</i>	<i>3.75 μm</i>
<i>Is</i>	<i>3.065 μm</i>	<i>3.089 μm</i>	<i>3.177 μm</i>

# VERIFICATION MEASUREMENT

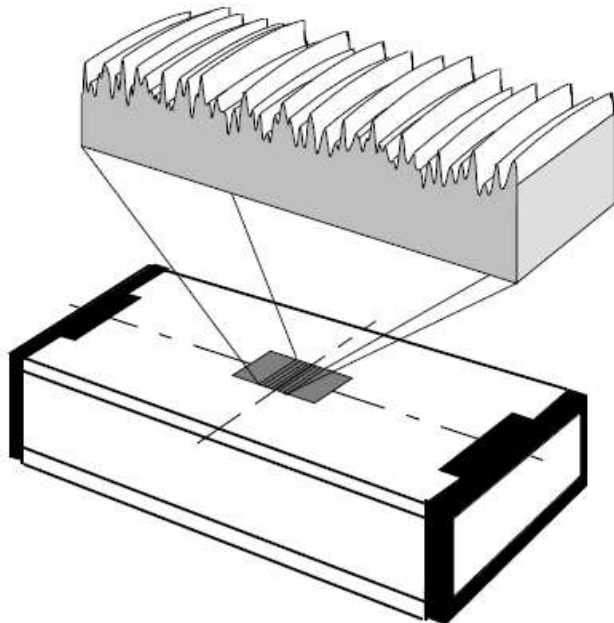
- Verification to Hall Normal 4040/03
- DAkkS calibrated stage
- Comparison with measured roughness values



<i>Step height</i>	<i>Measured value</i>
<i>Calibrated value</i>	<i>12.02 <math>\mu\text{m}</math></i>
<i>Measured value</i>	<i>12.033 <math>\mu\text{m}</math></i>

# VERIFICATION MEASUREMENT

- Verification to Hall Standard 4070/03 A2
- Superfine Raunormal
- No calibration, only nominal value is known
- Comparison with measured roughness values



(Profil überhöht dargestellt)

<i>Ra value</i>	<i>Min</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Max</i>
<i>Shell</i>		<i>60 μm</i>	
<i>Is</i>	<i>55.01 μm</i>	<i>59.61 μm</i>	<i>66.36 μm</i>

<i>Rz value</i>	<i>Min</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Max</i>
<i>Shell</i>		<i>350 μm</i>	
<i>Is</i>	<i>330.5 μm</i>	<i>348.6 μm</i>	<i>376.4 μm</i>

# VERIFICATION DEPTH-SETTING- NORMAL

- Verification at half depth setting standard
- No calibration, only nominal value is known
- Comparison with measured step heights



Groove	1	2	3
Shell	0.24 $\mu\text{m}$	0.75 $\mu\text{m}$	2.4 $\mu\text{m}$
$I_s$	0.246 $\mu\text{m}$	0.742 $\mu\text{m}$	2.407 $\mu\text{m}$

Groove	4	5	6
Shell	7.5 $\mu\text{m}$	24 $\mu\text{m}$	75 $\mu\text{m}$
$I_s$	7.533 $\mu\text{m}$	24.002 $\mu\text{m}$	75.041 $\mu\text{m}$