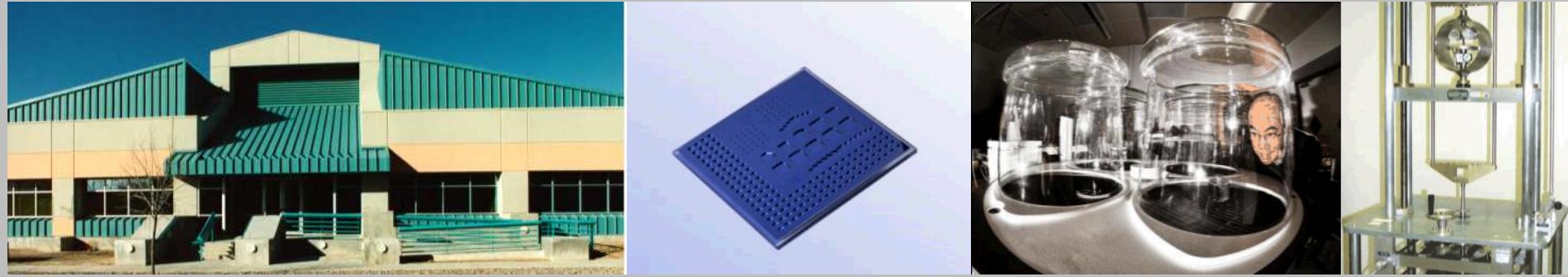


*Exceptional service in the national interest*



## Measurement of Surface Topography and Additive Manufacturing Process Characterization

Gabriela Barrera  
United States Military Academy  
Class of 2017



Sandia National Laboratories is a multi-program laboratory managed and operated by Sandia Corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary of Lockheed Martin Corporation, for the U.S. Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration under contract DE-AC04-94AL85000.

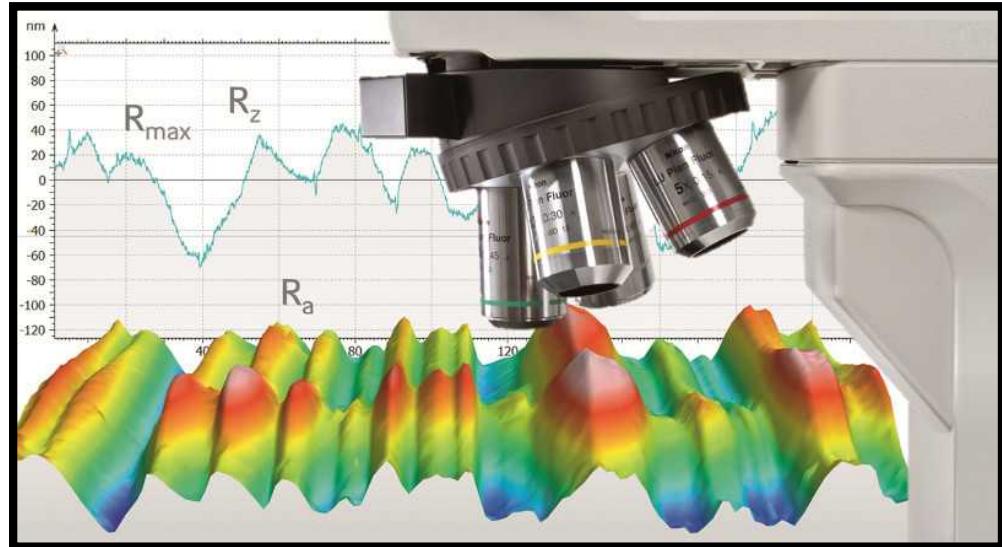
# Outline

- Metrology
- Project 1
- Project 2
- Lessons Learned



# Surface Metrology

- Study of Surface Texture
- Applications
  - Measurements and Accuracy
  - Wear
  - Corrosion
  - Conductivity



# Project 1- Research

- Talysurf CCI
  - White light interferometer
  - Advantages
  - Disadvantages
- TalyMap Platinum
- ISO 5436
- ISO 25718
- ASM B46
- Previous Research for Qualification

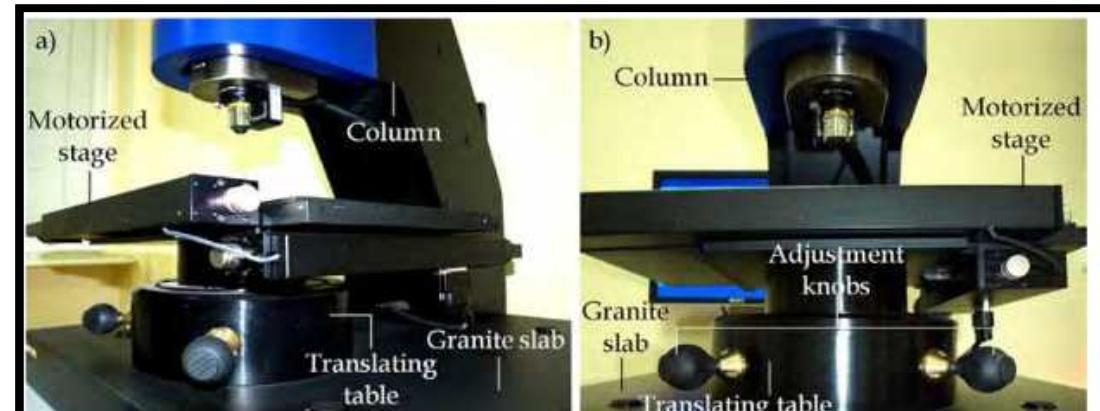
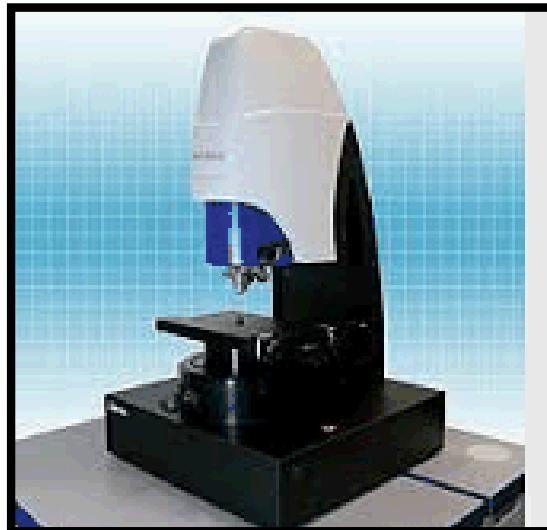
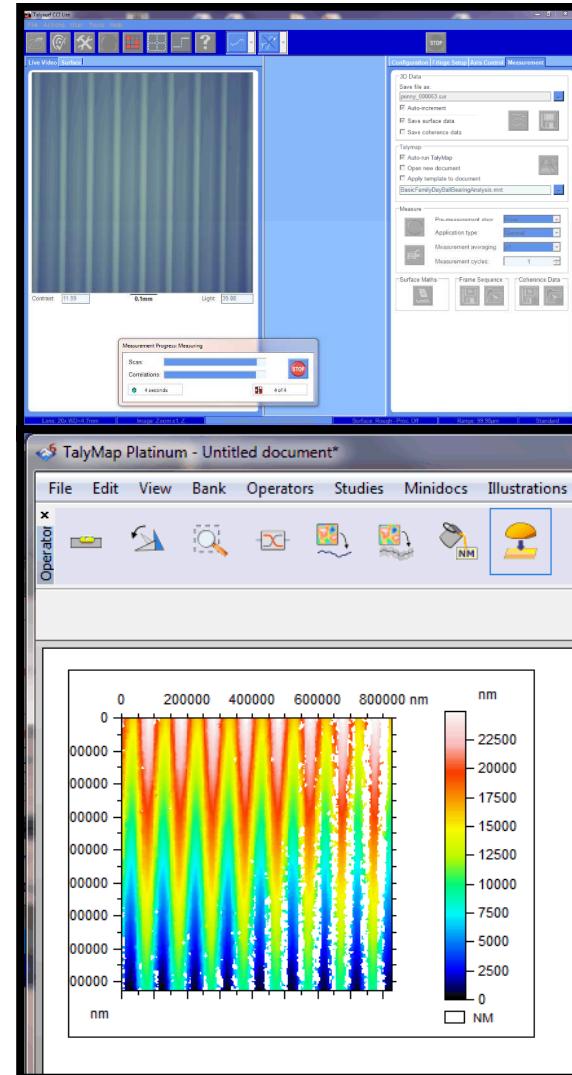


Fig. 3. White-light interference microscope Talysurf CCI 6000 produced by Taylor Hobson Ltd., (UK): a), b) front view and side view of the instrument with the main elements.

# Project 1- Task

- Develop criteria for the CCI-Lite interferometer
  - Establish the best configurations and settings
  - Calculate Roughness Parameters and Uncertainty
- Test it against known values
  - 4 types of surfaces with varying profiles

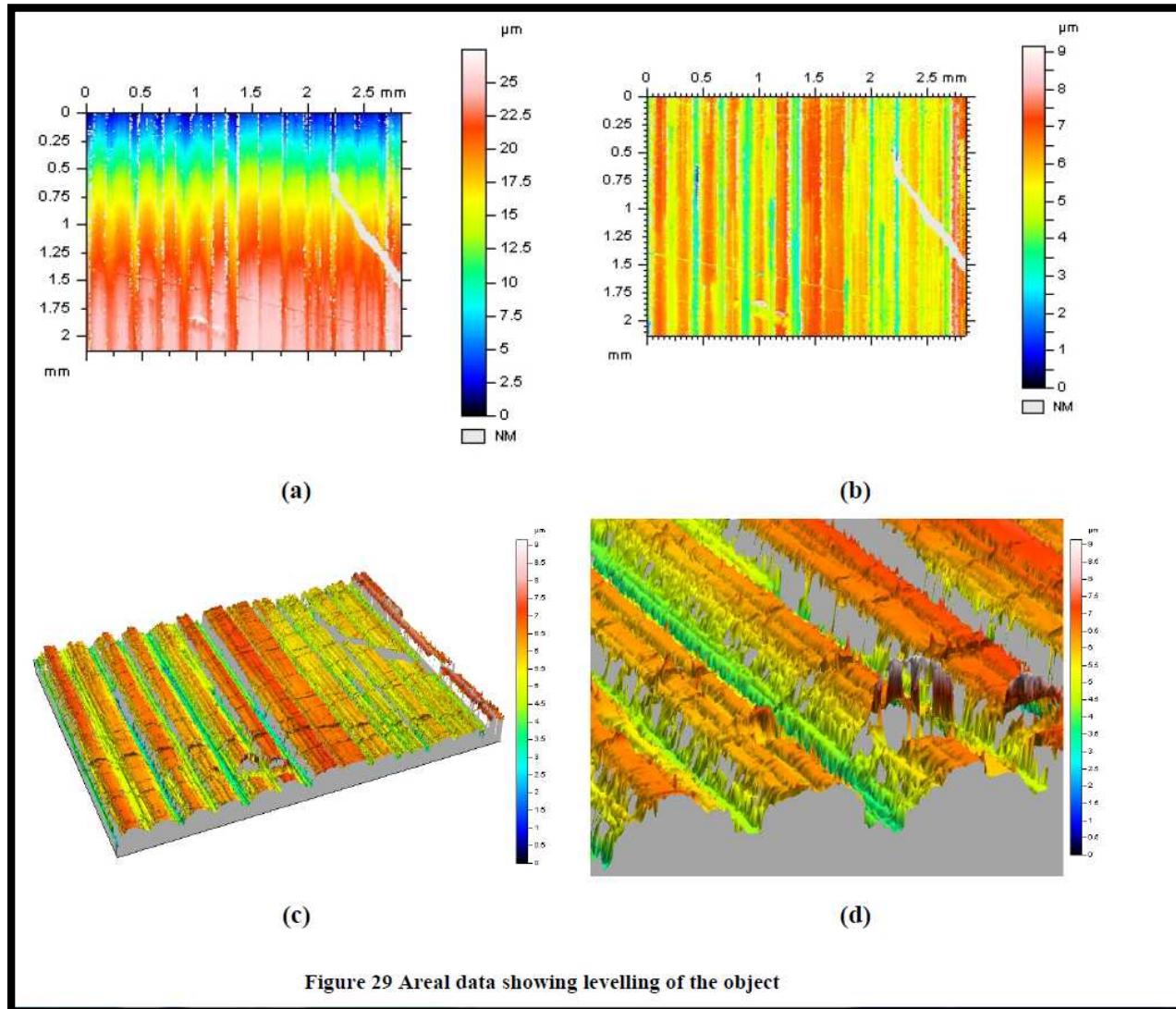


# Methods

- Measure surface according to different settings varying:
  - Lens and Zoom
  - Surface Height Mode
  - Mode
    - XY
    - xyz
    - Z
- Manipulate readings and calculate Ra values in software with settings that match ISO and ASME standards

Surface	Ra (nm)
P16T3	$108.9 \pm 9.7$
P1D1	$411.3 \pm 12.2$
PAOQ	$2928 \pm 63$
PB11331	$2992 \pm 16$

# Leveling



# Filtering

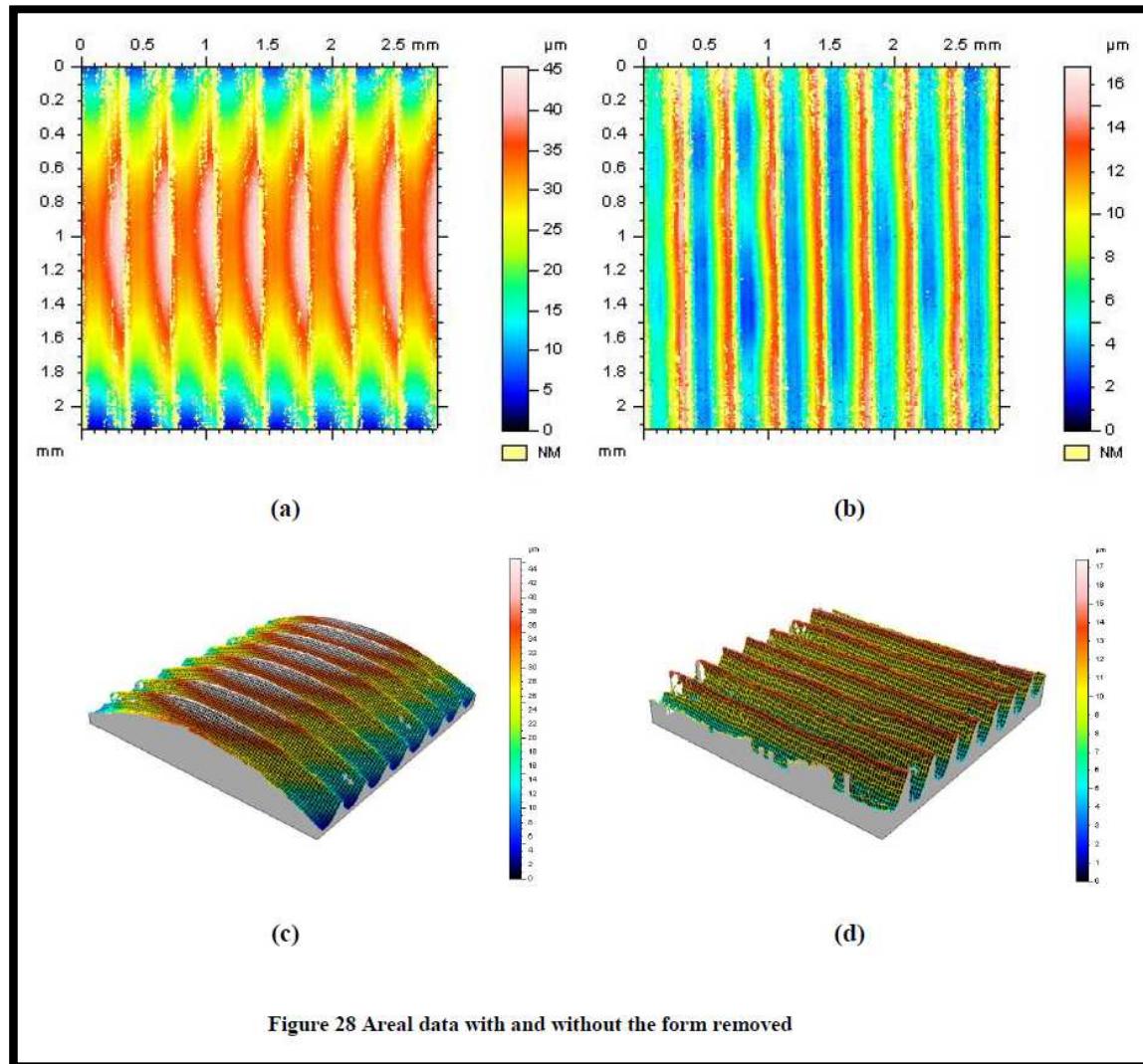
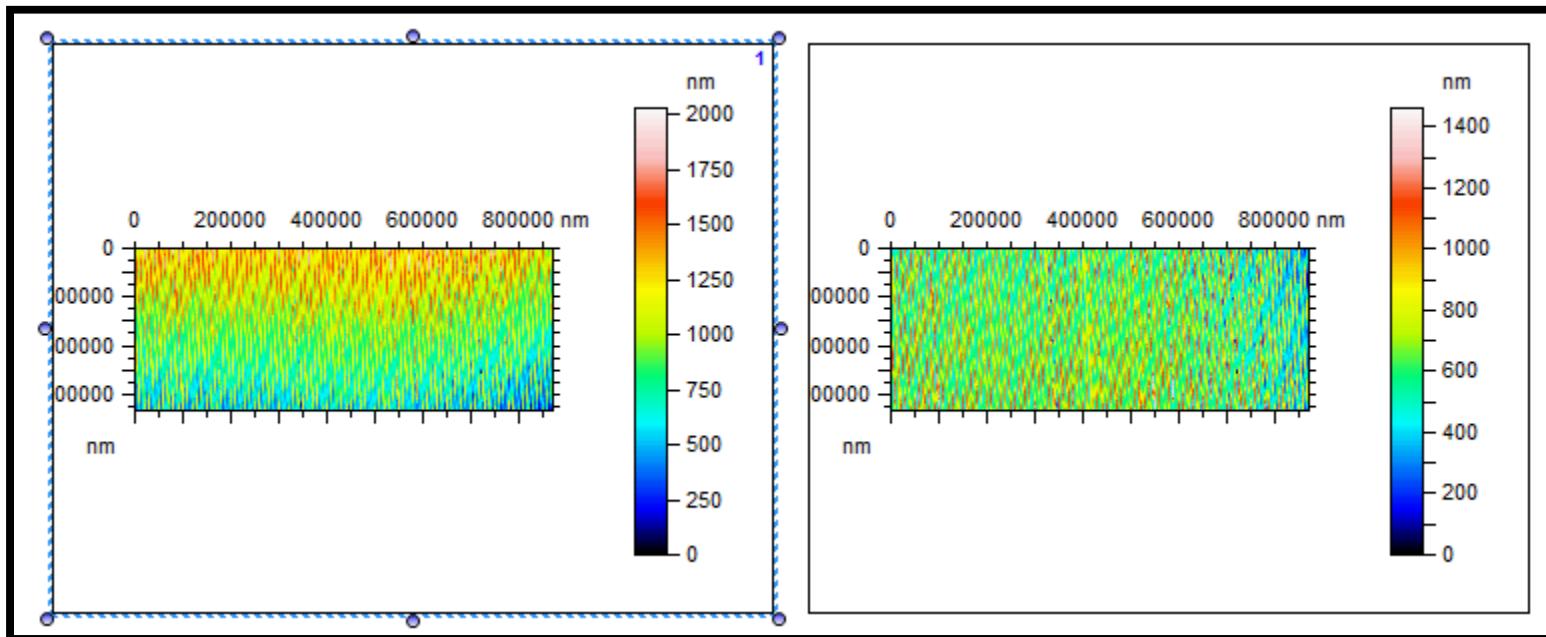
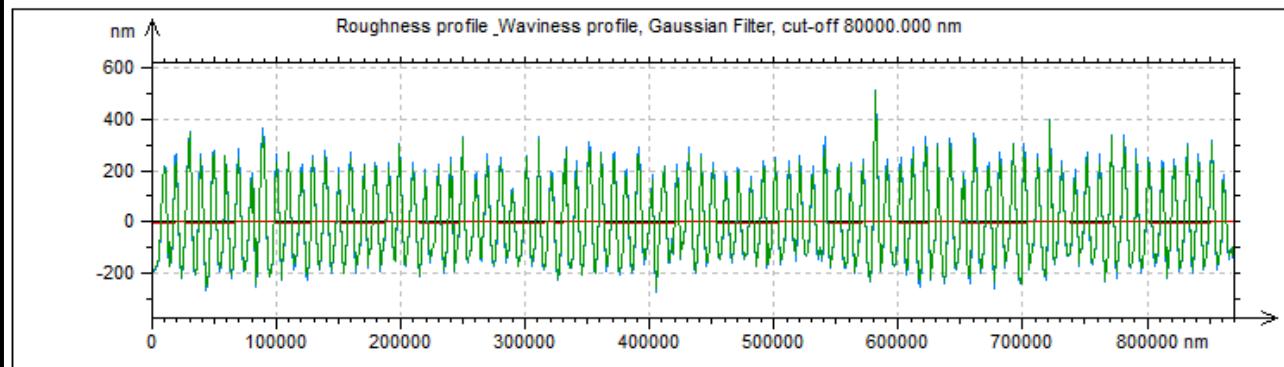
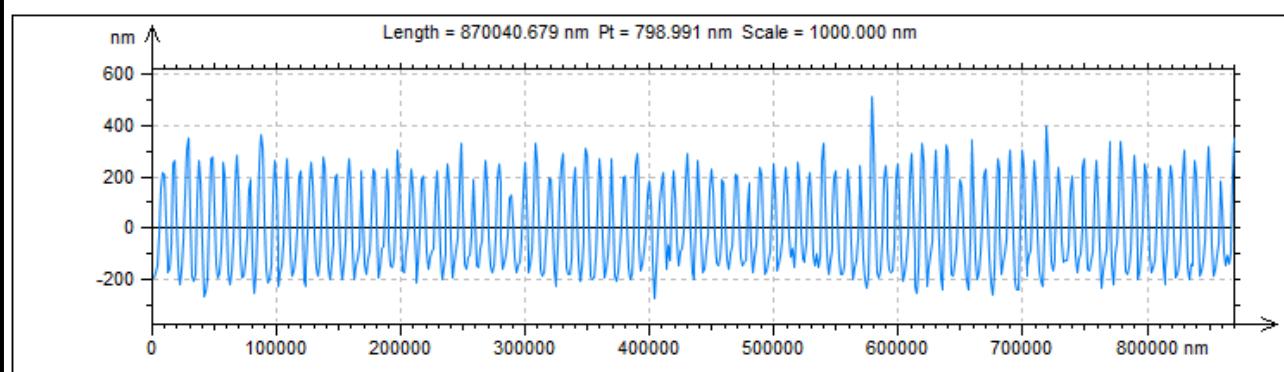


Figure 28 Areal data with and without the form removed

# Example





**ISO 4287**

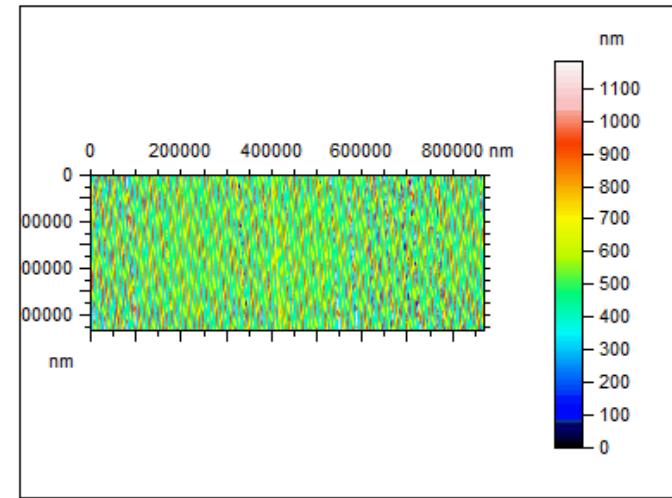
Amplitude parameters - Roughness profile

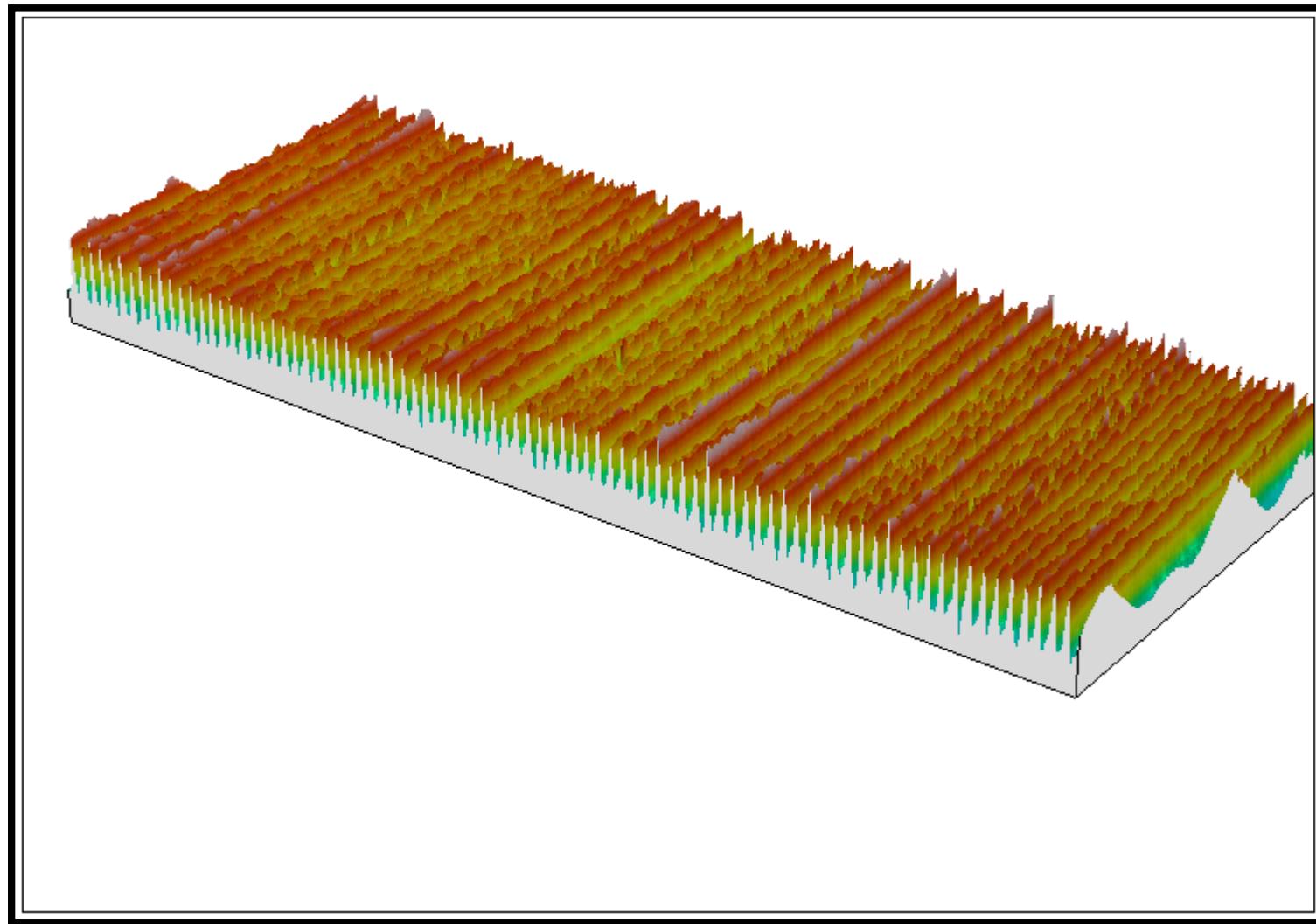
Ra	136.588	nm	Gaussian filter, 0.08 mm
Rp	339.190	nm	Gaussian filter, 0.08 mm
Rz	563.986	nm	Gaussian filter, 0.08 mm
Rq	155.298	nm	Gaussian filter, 0.08 mm
Rsk	0.420		Gaussian filter, 0.08 mm
Rku	2.049		Gaussian filter, 0.25 mm

**ASME B46.1**

2D Parameters

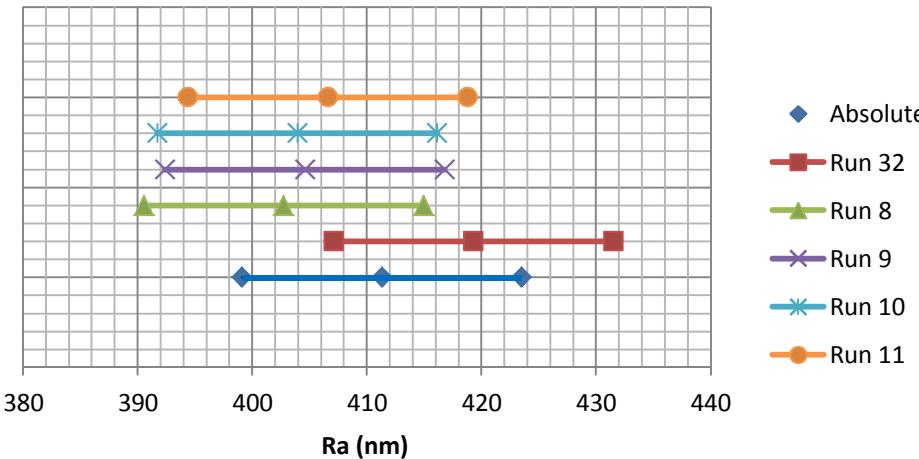
Ra	136.800	nm	Gaussian filter, 0.08 mm
Rp	514.298	nm	Gaussian filter, 0.08 mm
Rz	556.936	nm	Gaussian filter, 0.08 mm
RSm	*****	nm	Gaussian filter, 0.8 mm



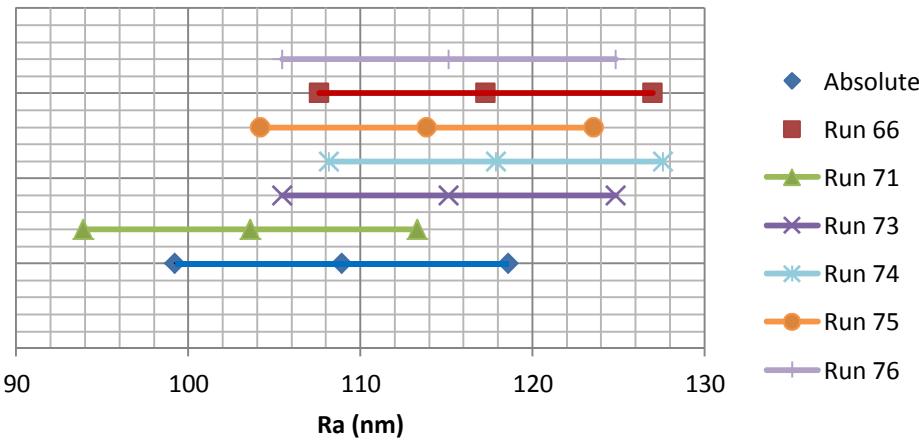


# Results

## P1D1: 50x and Smooth Surface Mode

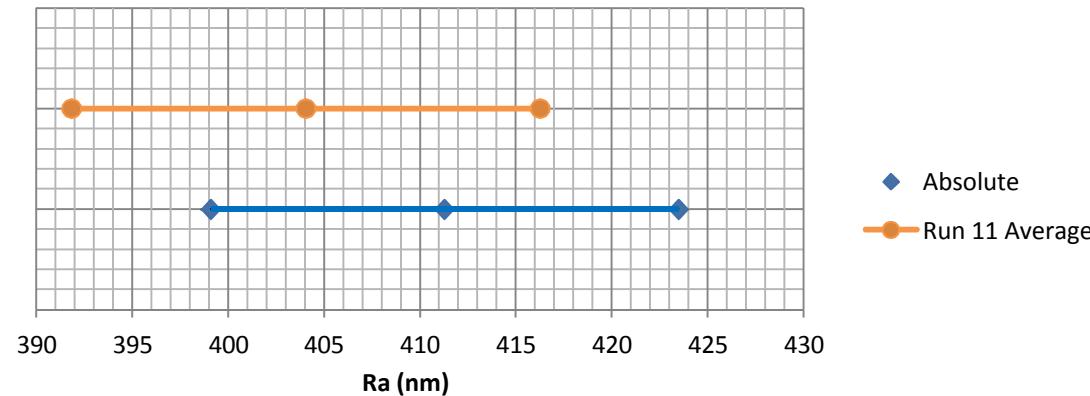


## P16T3: 50x and Rough Surface Mode

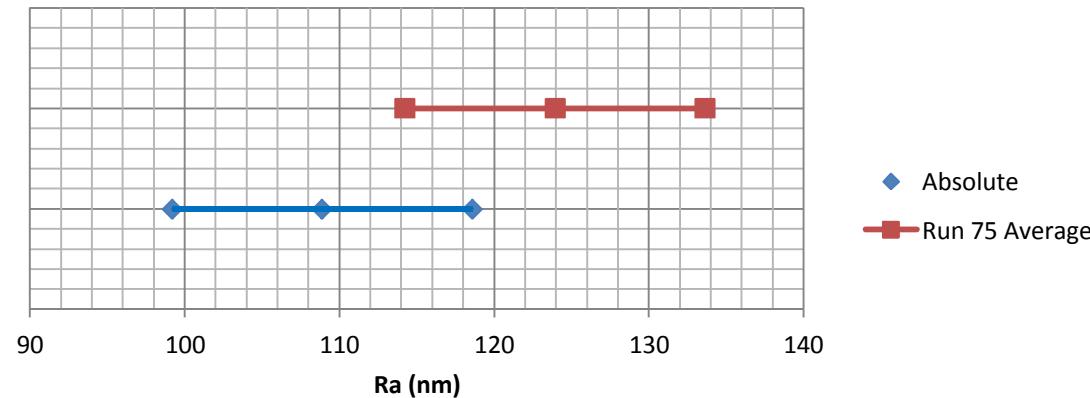


# Results

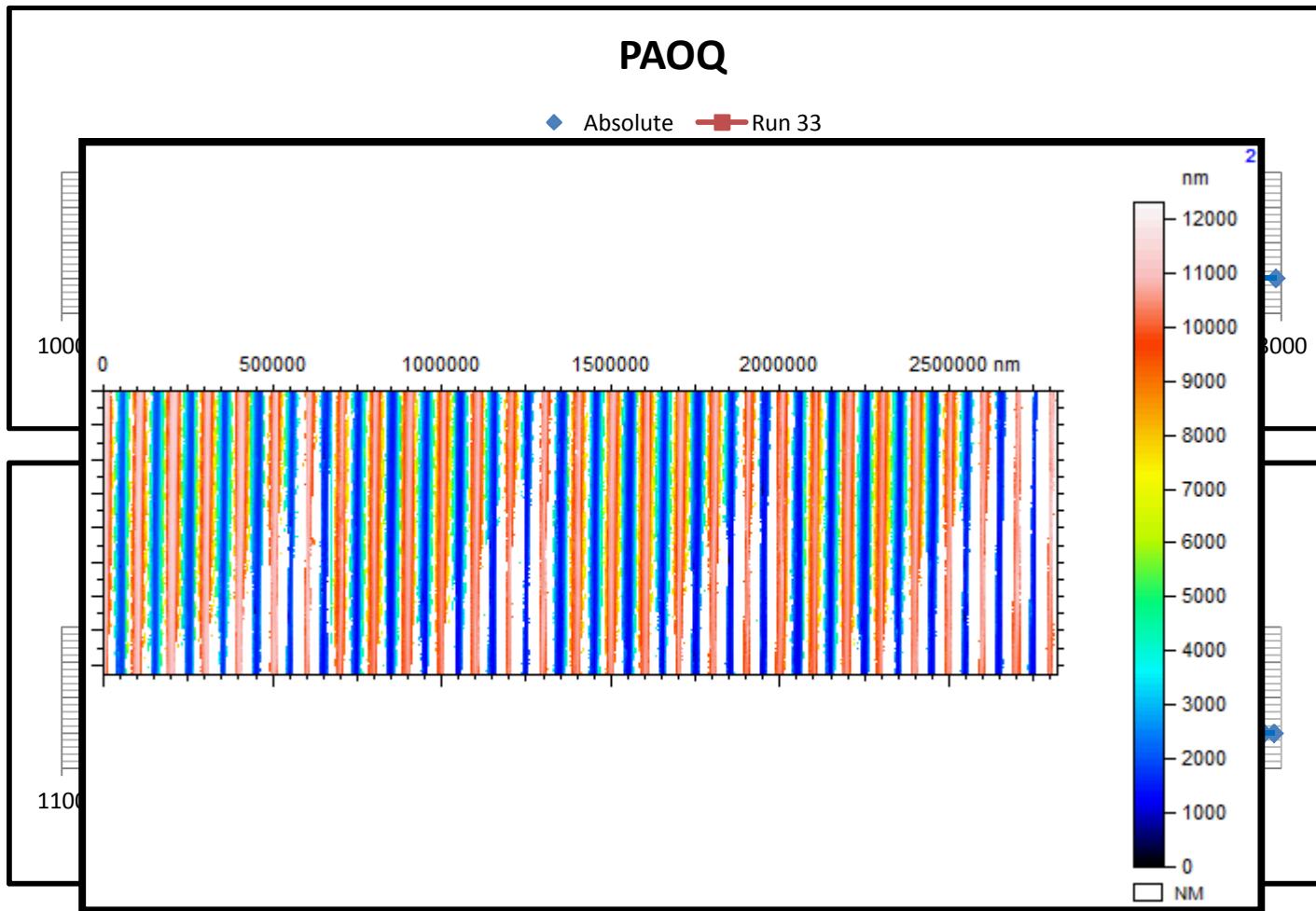
**P1D1: Run 11 Averaged  
50x and Smooth Surface Mode**



**P16T3: Run 75 Averaged  
50x and Rough Surface Mode**



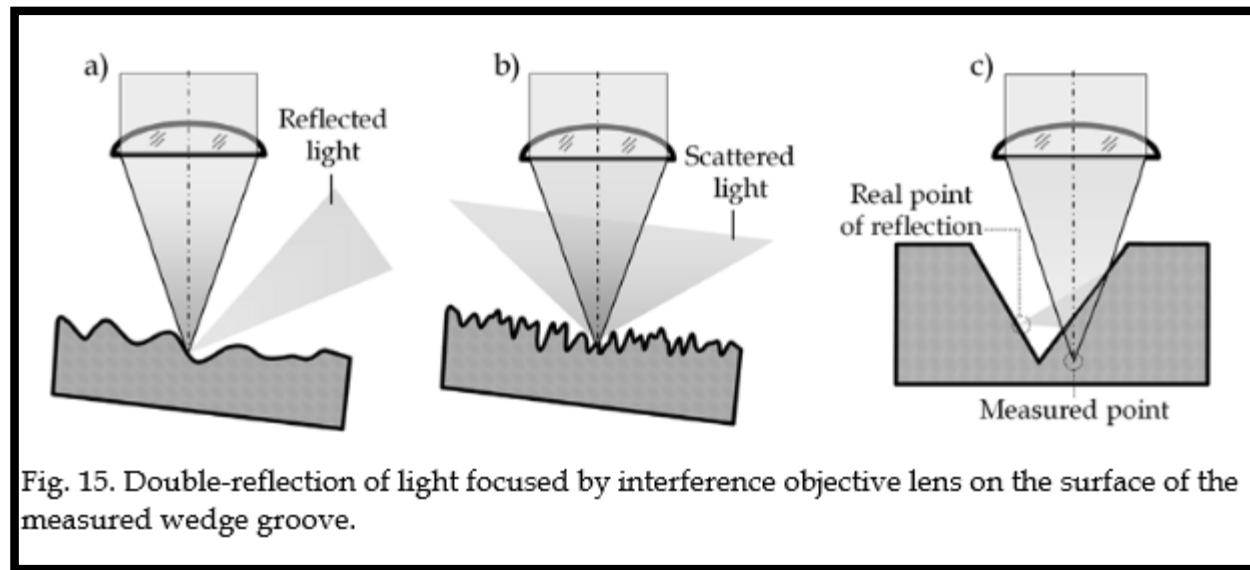
# Results



No signal in the interference microscope caused by irregularities of slope occurs when, the slope angles of inequality  $\theta$  exceed the maximum value  $\theta_{\max}$  given by the numerical aperture of the lens (Petzing et al., 2010):

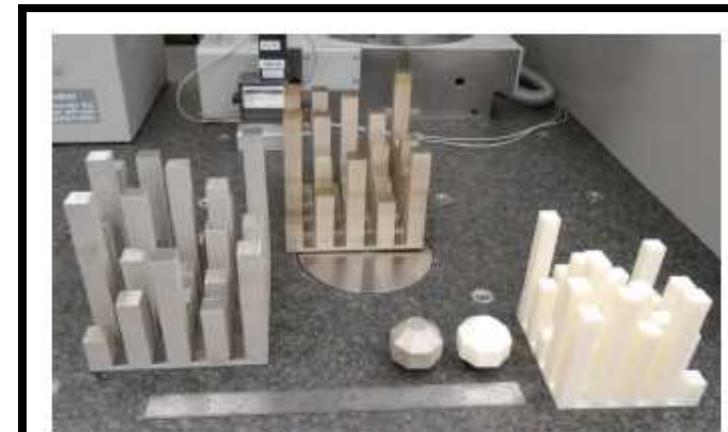
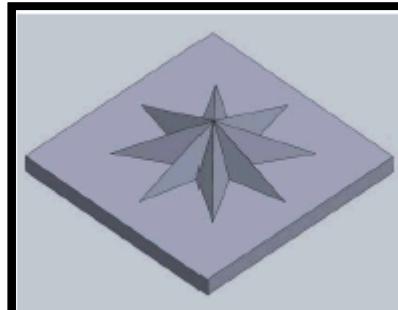
# Conclusions

- Measurement Speed
- Data Fill-In
- Lens Objectives
- Rough Surface Behavior

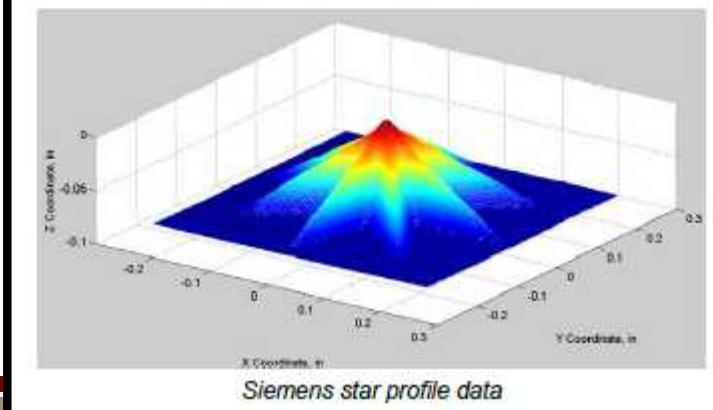


# Project- 2

- Small part in process characterization
- Investigate size, location, form, & orientation
- Find Minimum Feature Size
  - Artifact Based
  - Siemens Star



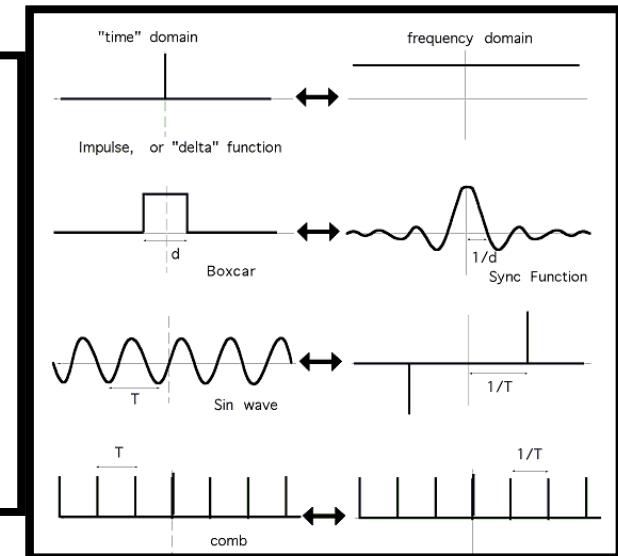
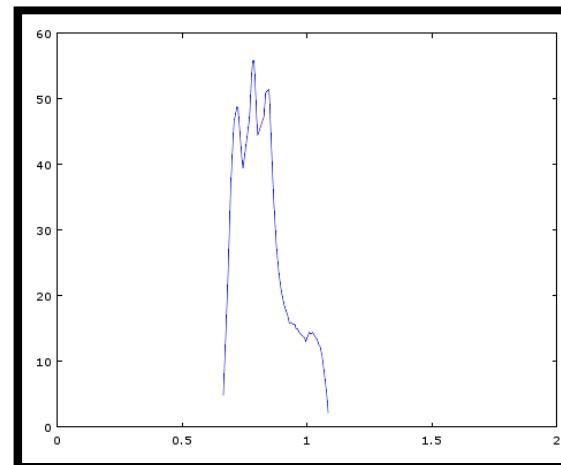
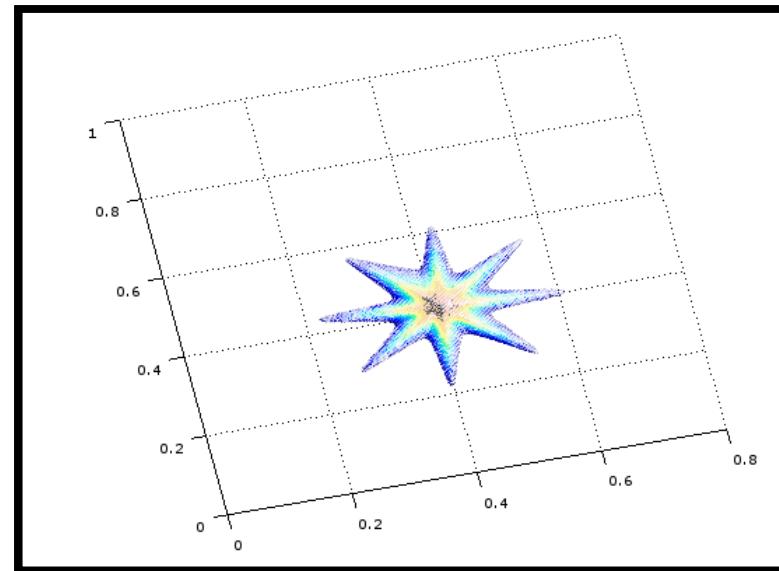
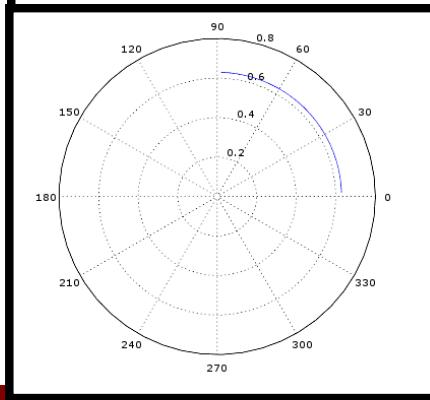
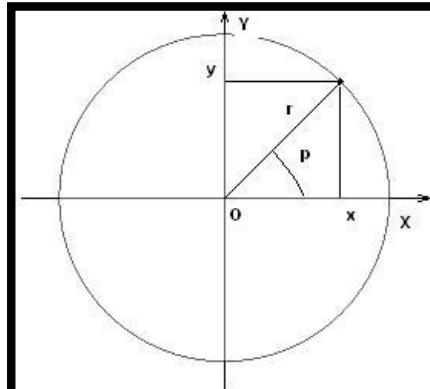
*artifacts ready for measurement*



# Project- 2

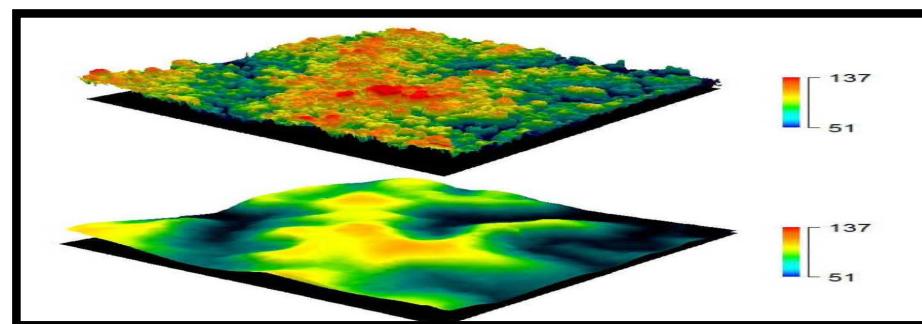


GNU Octave



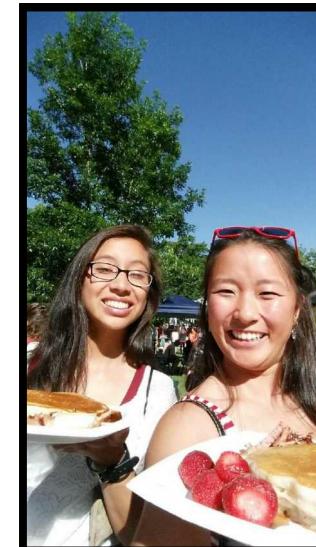
# What I learned

- How metrology works in industry and research
  - Importance of knowing surface parameters
  - Reasons behind and problems with accuracy
  - Instrument Familiarity
- Versatility and use of metrology
- Signal Processing
- National Lab Opportunities and Importance



# My time in Albuquerque

- Tours
- Hiking
  - Tres Pistolas
  - Sandia Mountains
  - La Luz
- The Rio Grande & Safari Grill
- New Mexican Food
- Santa Fe
- Old Town
- Atomic and Natural History Museum
- Carlsbad
- Petroglyphs Monument



# Works Cited

- Petzing, J.N., Coupland, J.M. and Leach, R.K., 2010. The measurement of rough surface topography using coherence scanning interferometry. NPL Measurement Good Practice Guide 116.
- ASMEB46-1:2009
- ISO 5436-1:2000 and ISO 25718-2:2012
- Leach, R., Brown, L. Jiang, X, Blunt, R., Conroy, M., Mauger, D., 2008. Measurement Good Practice Guide No. 108.
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- Tran, H., 2012. Qualification of a Coherence Scanning Interferometer for Calibration of Step Height Standards.

# Acknowledgements

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- Rick Mertes
- Bradley Jared
- PSL
- Staci Dorsey
- Sandia



# Questions?