






**50 Years Laser (SSOM) &
3D Measuring (SLN)**



Leica Microsystems (Switzerland) Ltd.
Industry Division
Reto Züst (R&D)

3D MEASUREMENT-METHODS FOR MICROSTRUCTURES

Leica Microsystems Group (LMG)

OpCo*	Leica Biosystems (LBS)	Leica Microsystems (LMS)			
Divisions	Biosystems	Life Science	Medical	Industry	Invetech
					
Major Product Groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Core Histology Systems ▪ Core Histology Consumables ▪ Advanced Staining Systems ▪ Advanced Staining Reagents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Imaging Solutions for Research & Clinical ▪ Specimen Preparation for Imaging at Nanoscale ▪ Screening & Picking Technology for Optical Imaging 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Surgical Microscopes ▪ Imaging Technologies ▪ Documentation Platform 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Imaging Solutions for Industry & Education ▪ Stereo and Compound Microscopes for Material and Geosciences ▪ Forensic Microscopes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Contract R&D Services ▪ Company developing products, instruments & manufacturing systems

*) Operating Company

Industry Division

Microscopic Imaging & Analysis Solutions for Industrial, Educational & Forensic Applications

Materials Manufacturing & Processing



- Stereo Microscopes
- Compound Microscopes
- Digital Cameras
- Imaging Software Solutions
- Digital Microscopes

Microtechnology



- Confocal & Interferometry Instruments
- Compound Microscopes
- Stereo Microscopes
- Digital Cameras
- Imaging Software Solutions
- Digital Microscopes

Scientific Institutions



- Confocal & Interferometry Instruments
- Compound Microscopes
- Digital Microscopes
- Stereo Microscopes
- Polarization Microscopes
- Digital Cameras
- Imaging Software Solutions

Education



- Compound Microscopes
- Polarization Microscopes
- Stereo Microscopes
- Digital Cameras
- Annotation & Measurement software

Forensic



- Comparison Macroscopes
- Stereo Microscopes
- Polarization Microscopes
- Compound Microscopes
- Imaging Software Solutions
- Digital Microscopes

- Leading market position in Ergonomic Solutions and Stereo Microscopy
- Advanced Stereo and Compound Microscopes for Material & Geosciences
- Imaging Solutions including Imaging Analysis for Industrial and Educational Applications
- Market leader in Forensic Microscopy

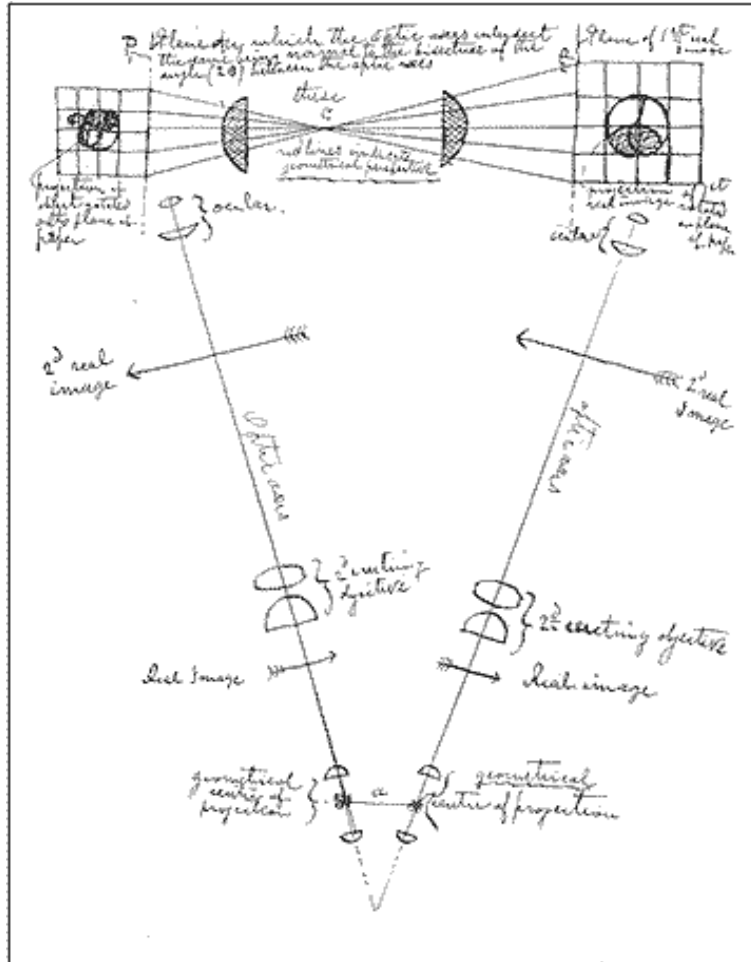
3D Measurement in microscopy: How this all started...



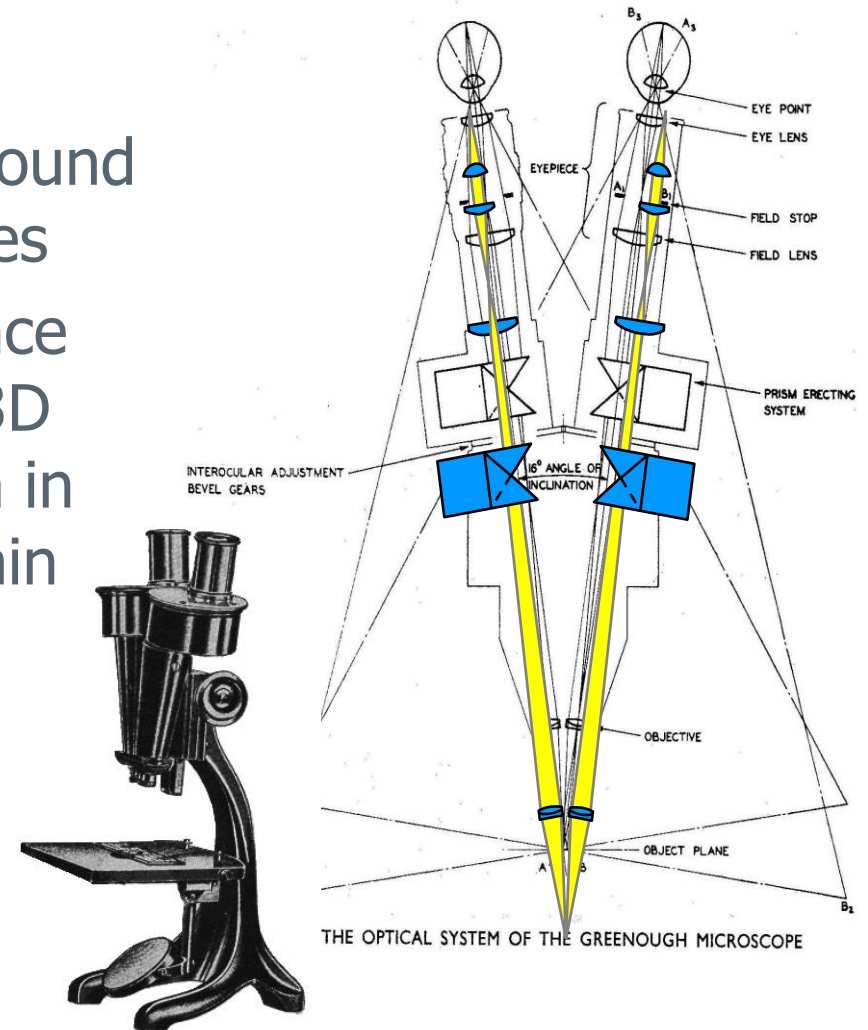
**The stereograph is the card of introduction to make all
mankind acquaintances**

-- Oliver Wendell Holmes, 1859

Horatio S. Greenough (American zoologists)

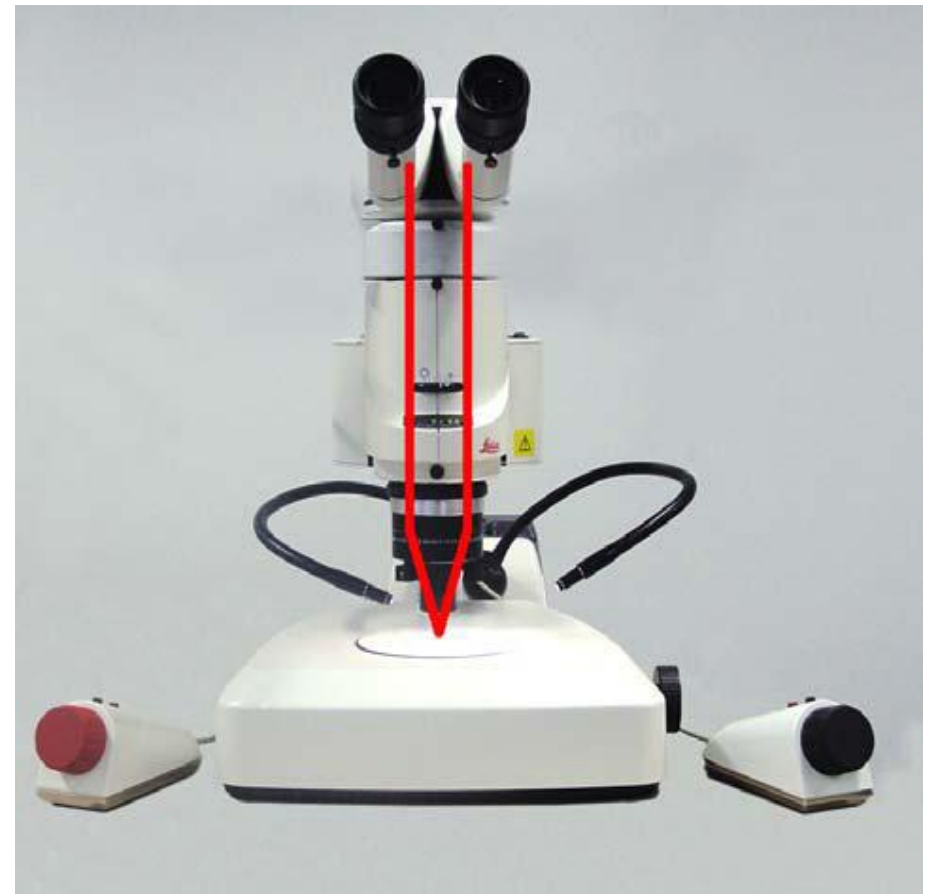


- 1892
- Two compound microscopes
- Convergence angle for 3D impression in human brain



Stereoscopic 3D Reconstruction

- Used in Leica StereoExplorer
- Needs stereo image pair and parallax geometry
- 2-step approach
 - Find corresponding surface points in both camera images
 - Use triangulation to calculate relative height



Stereoscopic 3D Reconstruction

- Step 1: Find corresponding surface points

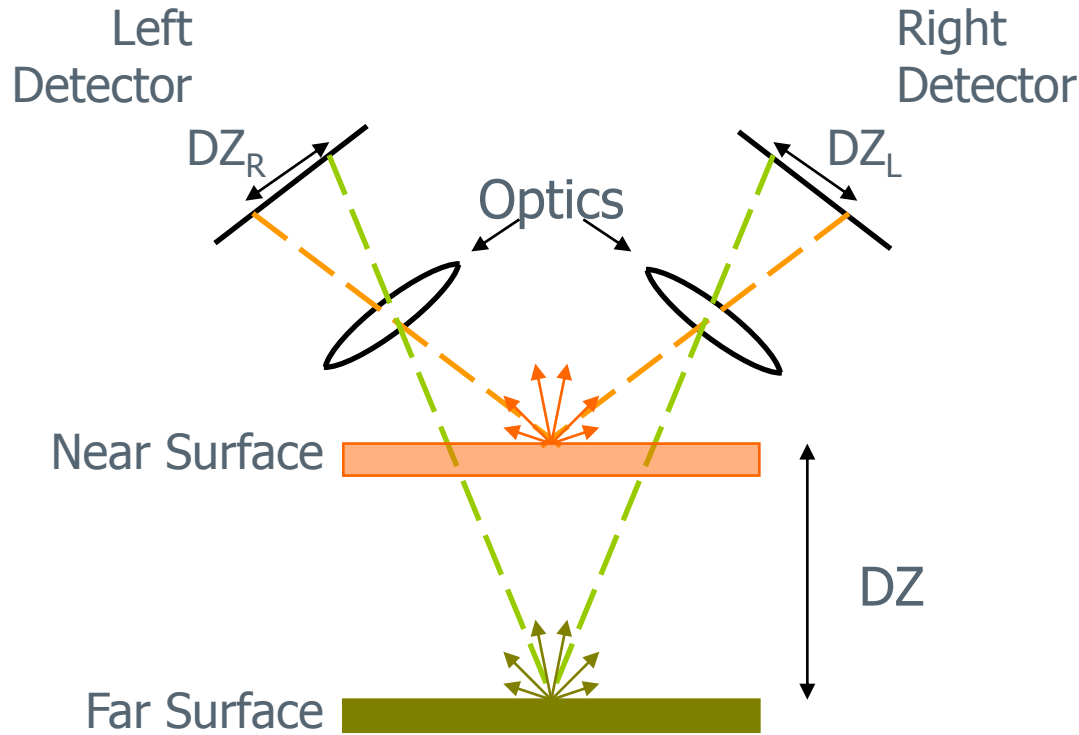


$DZ_L + DZ_R$



Stereoscopic 3D Reconstruction

- Step 2: Triangulation

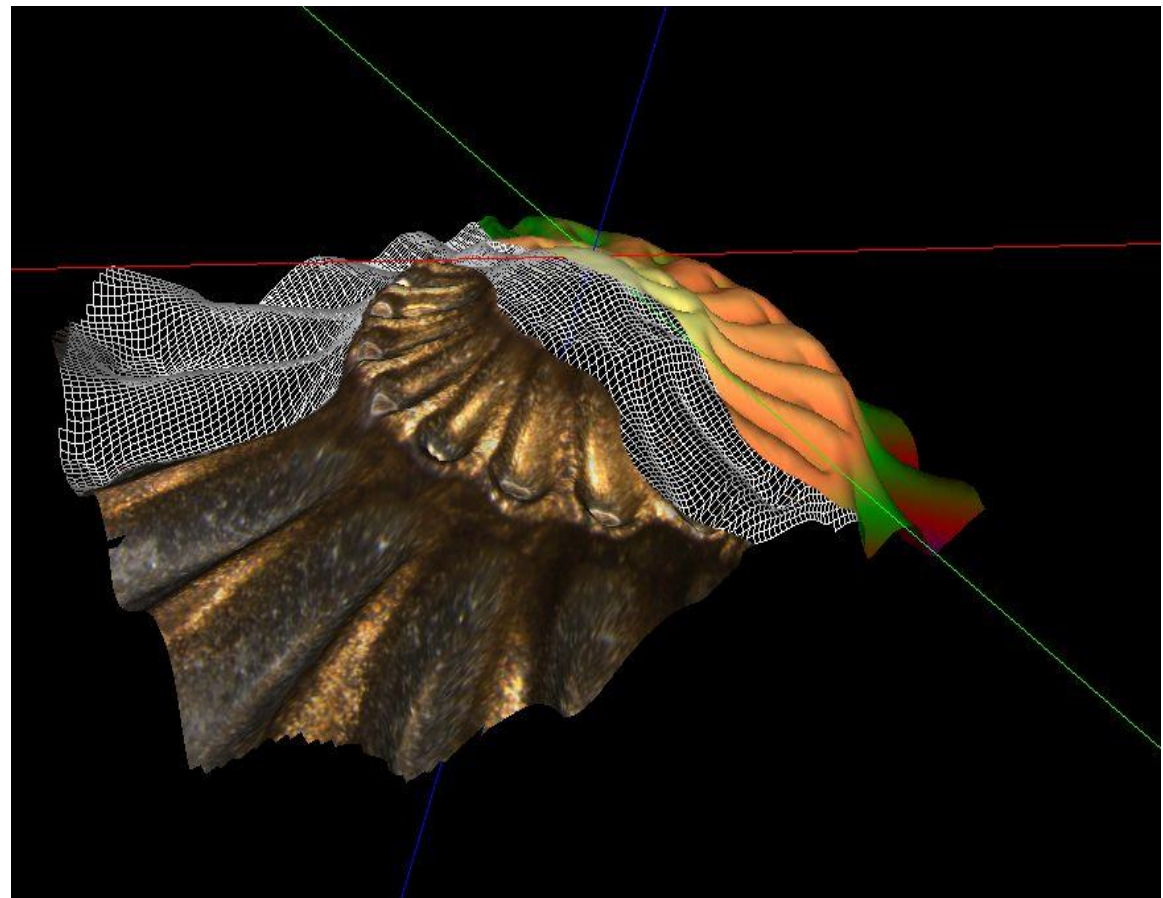


$$DZ_L + DZ_R \sim DZ$$

Stereoscopic 3D Reconstruction

■ Results:

- Surface point co-ordinates
- Texture of of surface points
- Vertical resolution: $\geq 0.2\mu\text{m}$
- Lateral resolution: $\geq 2.5\mu\text{m}$
- Vertical range: $\leq 34\text{mm}$
- Lateral range: $\leq 31 \times 23\text{mm}$



Stereoscopic 3D Reconstruction

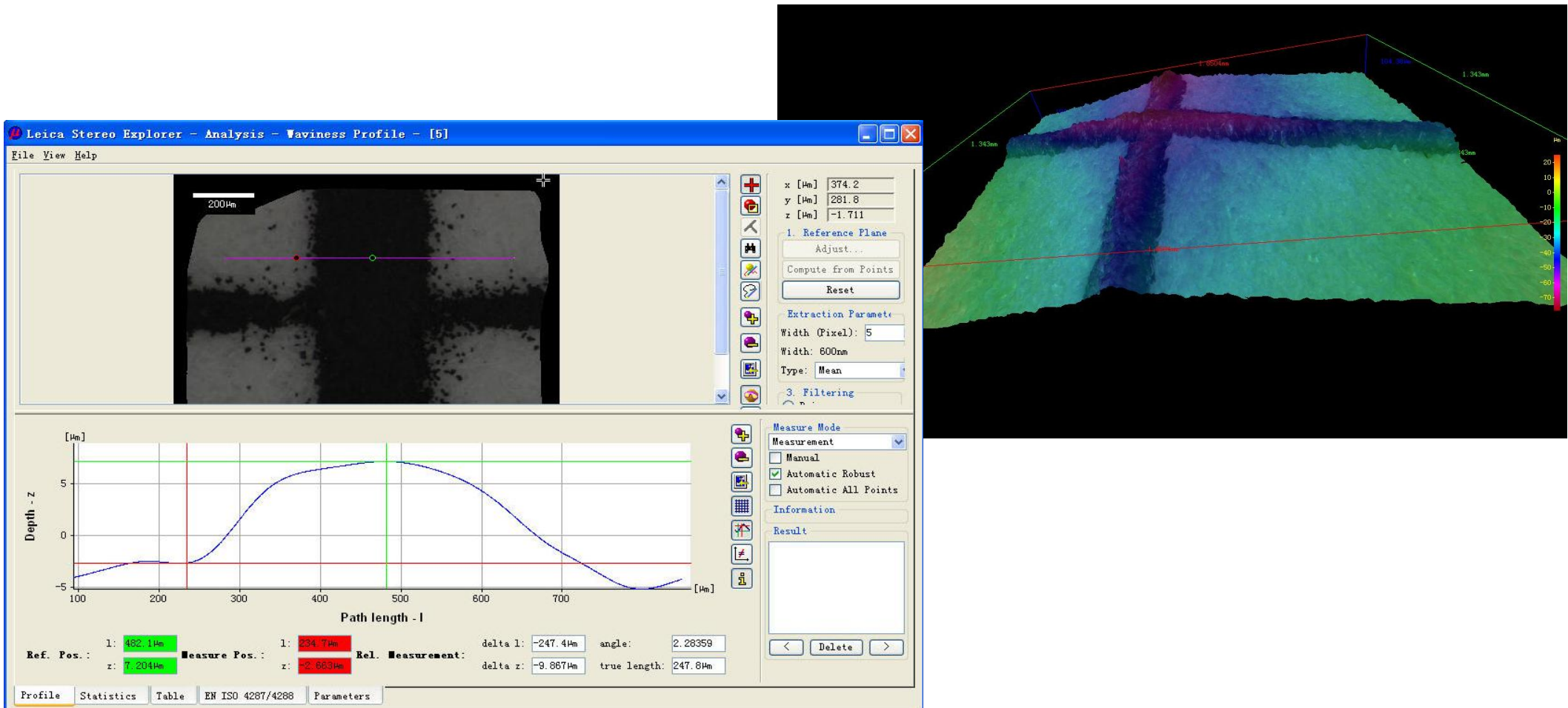
■ Conditions

- Common surface regions in left and right image → Object
- Surface texture → Object
- Similar texture appearance in left and right image → Illumination
- Surface texture resolved → Optics (resolution, depth of field)

■ Benefits

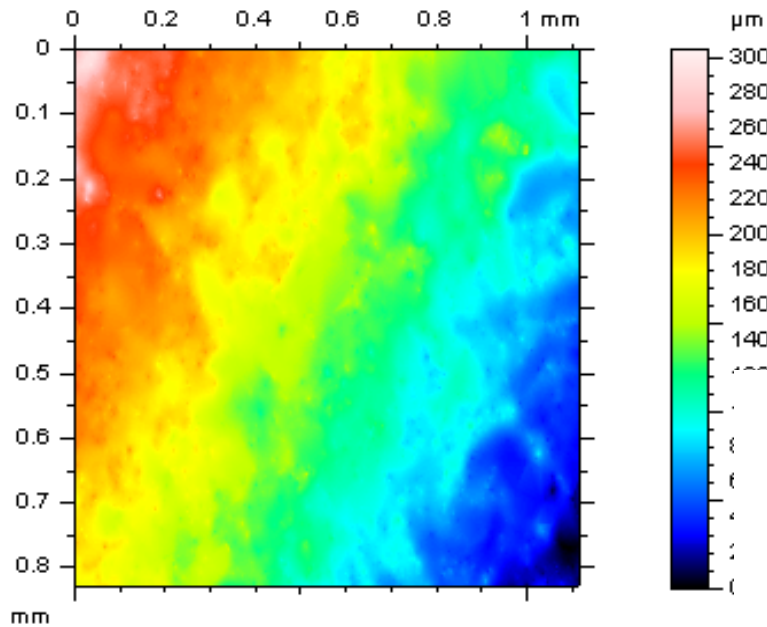
- Provides geometry and texture / color
- Easy setup and calibration

Application: Forensic, Document Analysis

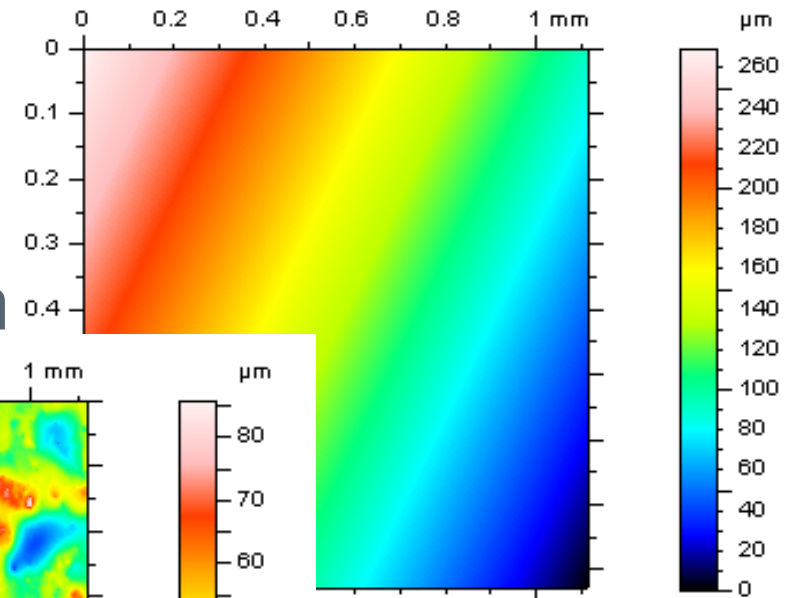


Application: Surface roughness (part 1/2)

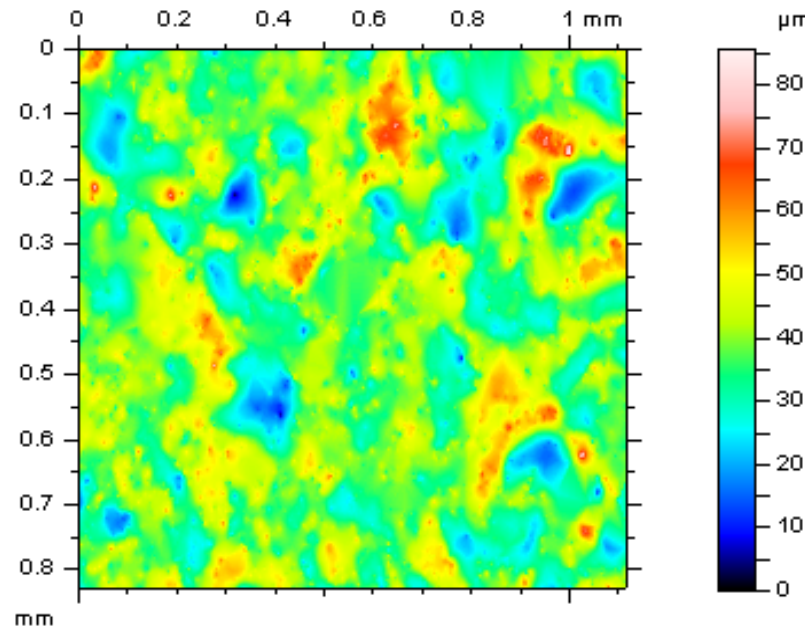
Raw Data



Reference Surface



Processed Data



$S_a = 6.46 \mu\text{m}$

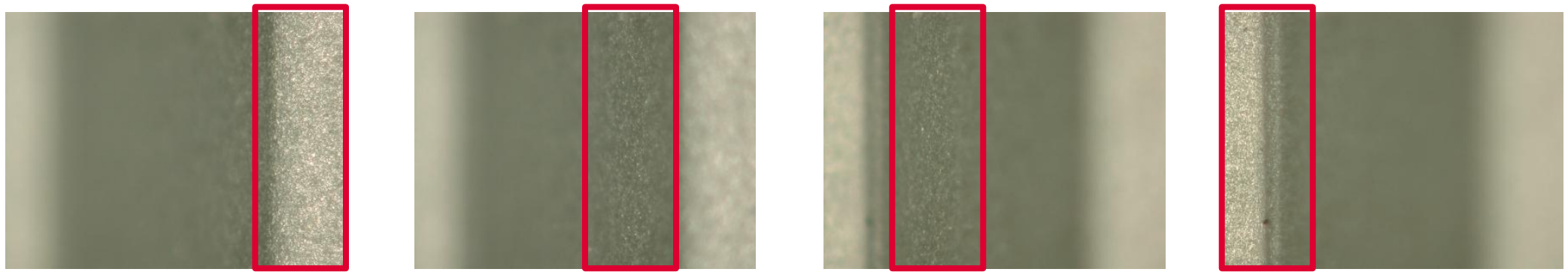
collaboration
with:



Z-Stacking / Extended Depth of Field

Top Focus Position

Bottom Focus Position

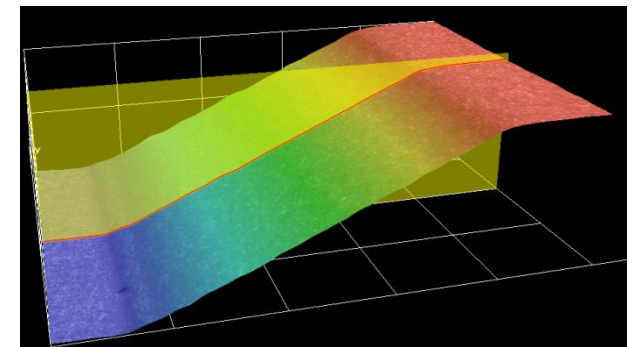


■ Results:

- Surface point co-ordinates
- Texture of surface points
- Vertical resolution: $\geq 0.5\mu\text{m}$
- Lateral resolution: $\geq 1.0\mu\text{m}$



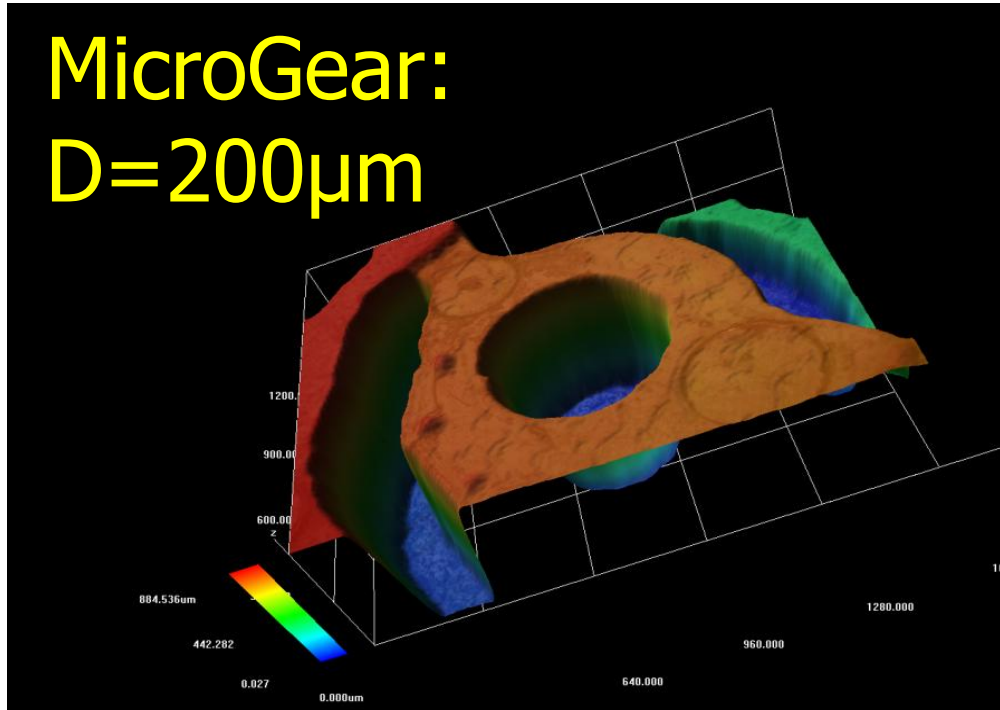
Extended Depth of Field Image



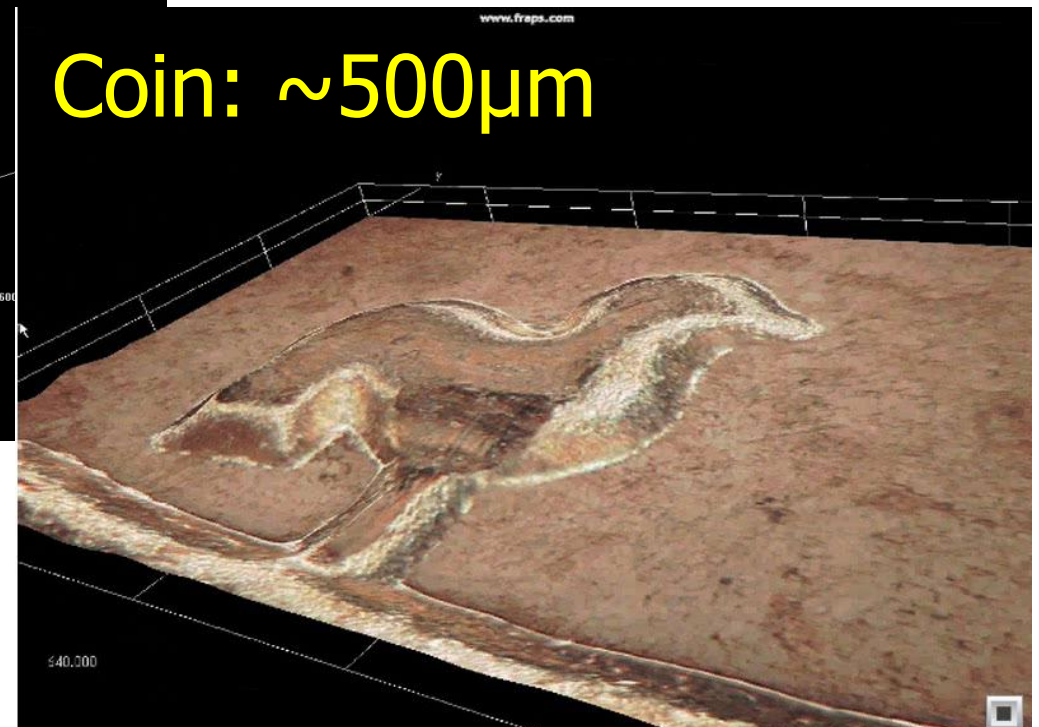
3D Topography

Applications

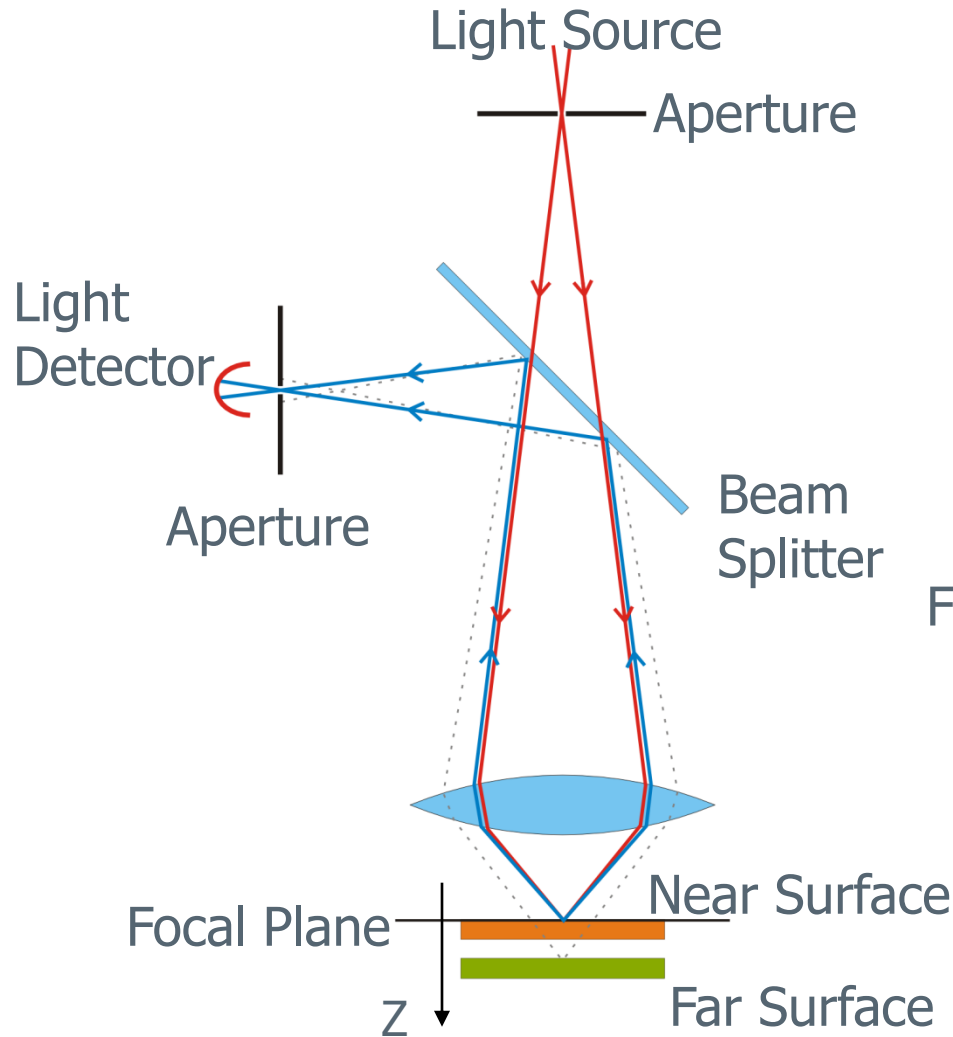
**MicroGear:
D=200 μ m**



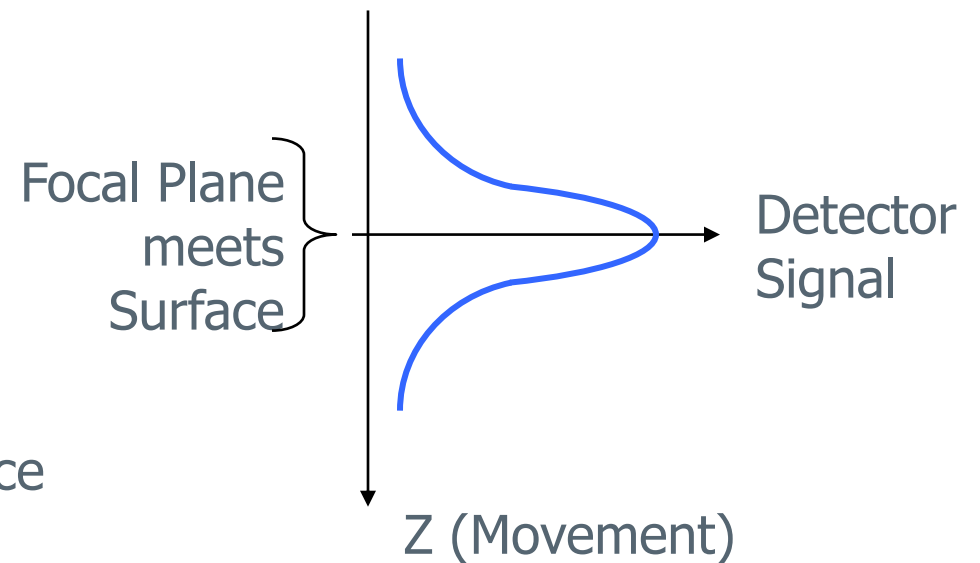
Coin: ~500 μ m



Confocal Microscopy (Basic principal)

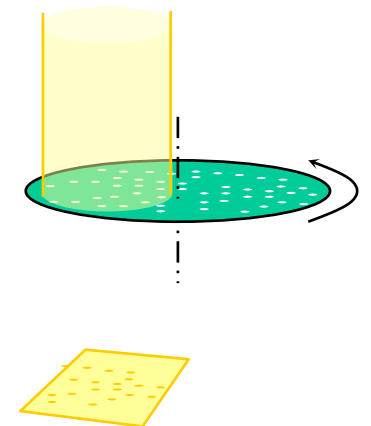
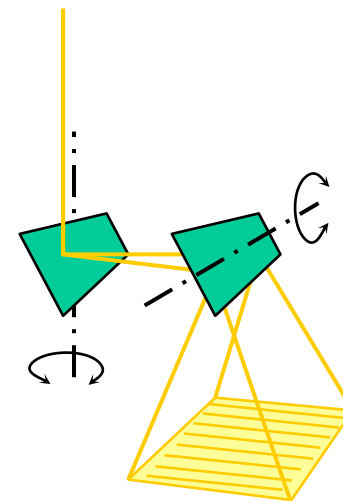


- Only the light near (at) the focal plane can be detected

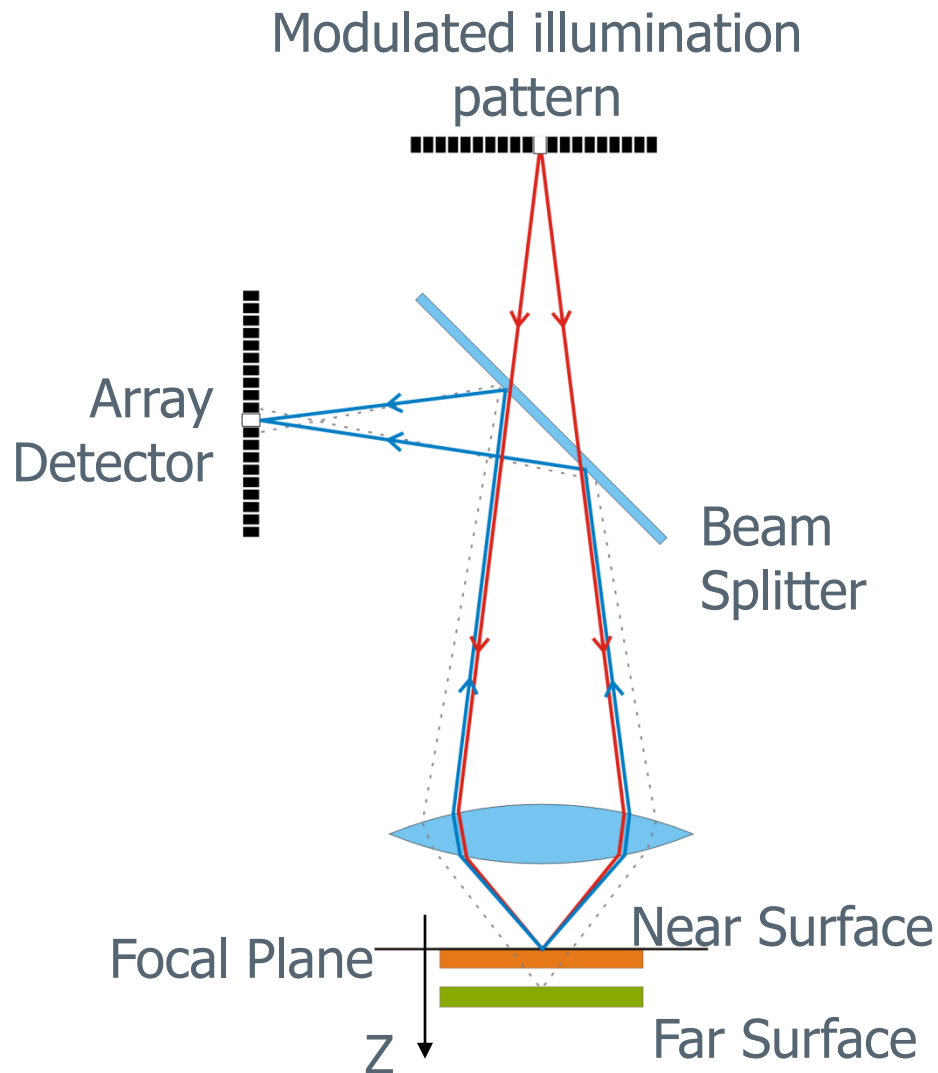


Traditional (Laser) Scanning Microscope

- Scanning whole image area
 - Using rotating mirrors
 - Using rotating pin-hole disk (Nipkow)
- Problem areas
 - Vibrations, Nonlinearity, Noise
 - Sensitive mechanics



Confocal Microscopy (PAM*-Type)



- Modulated illumination pattern combines light source and aperture (e.g. with LCOS** micro display and LED)
- Array detector combines detector and aperture (e.g. CCD array sensor)
- Modulation allows multi-point scanning

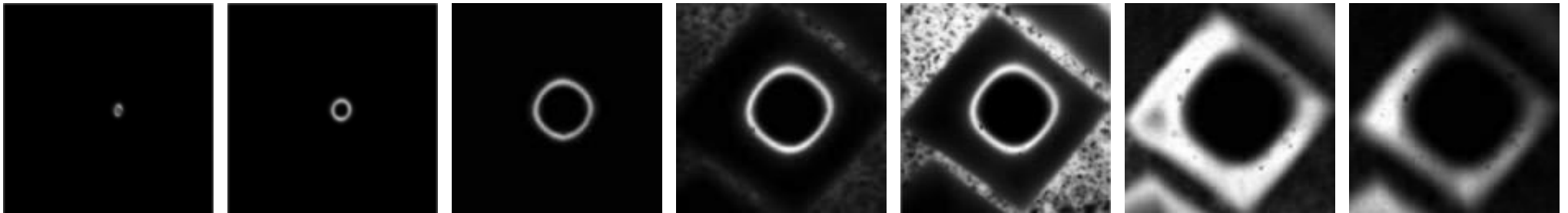
*PAM: Programmable Array Microscope

**LCOS: Liquid Crystall On Silicon

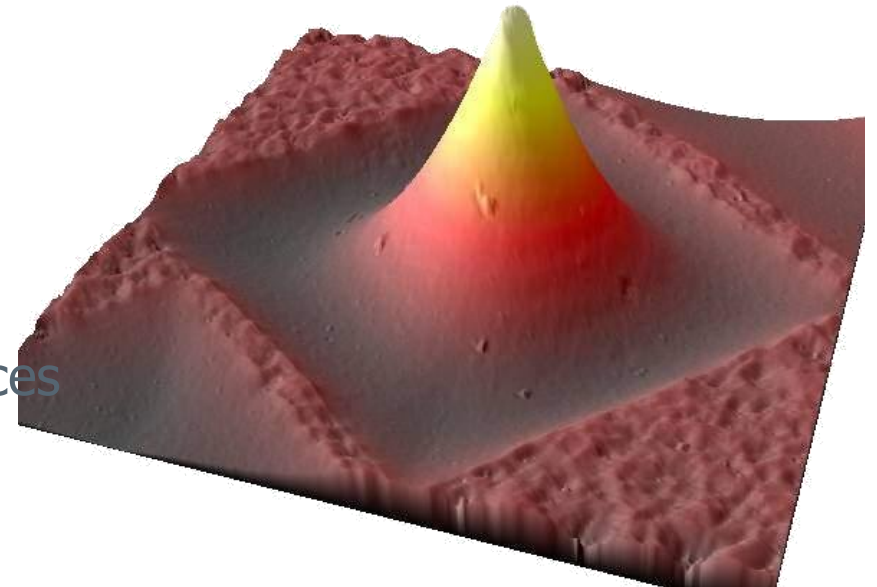
Z-stacking → 3D surface

Top Focus Position

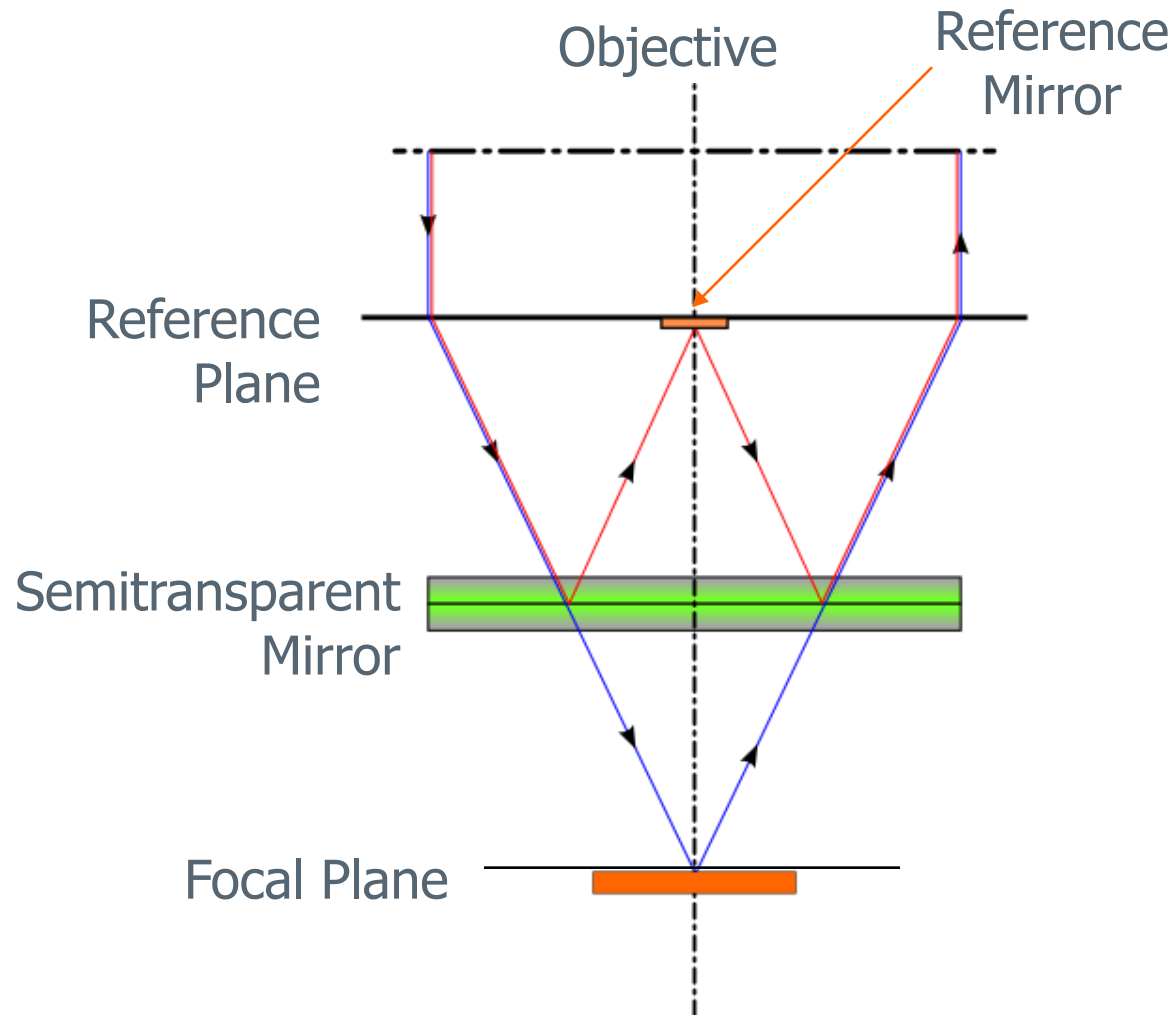
Bottom Focus Position



- Vertical resolution: ≥ 2 nm
- Lateral resolution: $0.15 \mu\text{m}$
- Typical scan time: 5 s
- Local slopes on smooth surfaces up to 72° .
- From very rough to moderately smooth surfaces



Interferometrical Microscopy (Mirau)



- Additive interference if object in focal plane (length of red and blue beam path identical)
- Vertical scanning interferometry (VSI) with white light for rough surface / steps
- Phase shift interferometry (PSI) for smooth surface (nm-resolution)

VSI: Vertical Scanning Interferometry

Top Focus Position

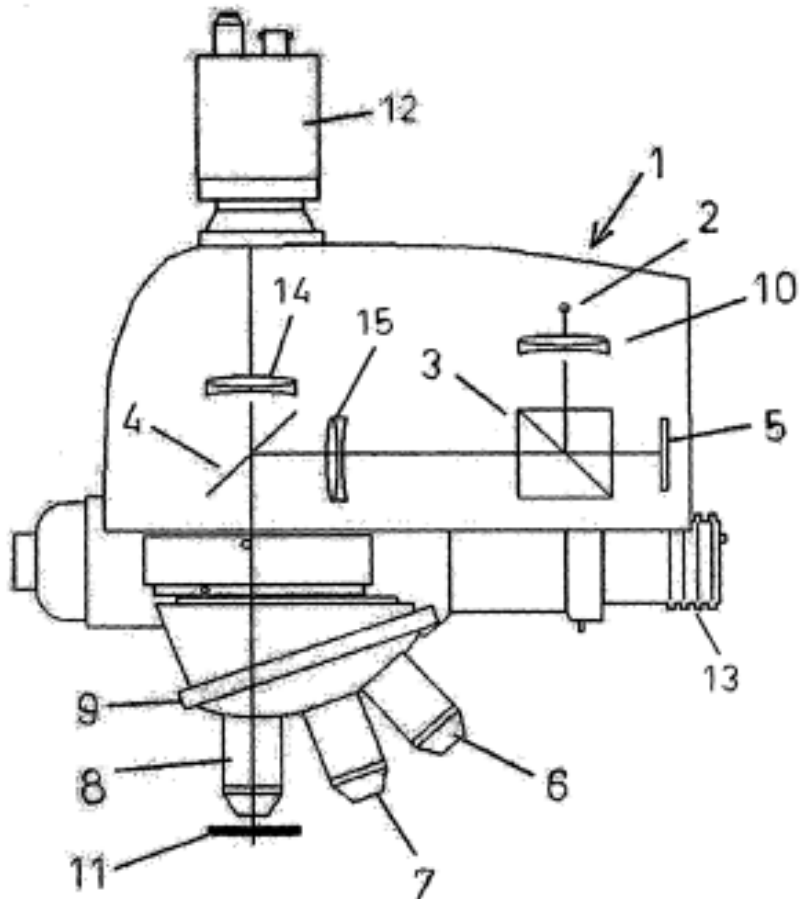
Bottom Focus Position



- Vertical resolution: ≥ 4 nm
- Lateral resolution: ≥ 0.28 μm
- Measurement range: ≤ 10 mm
- Typical scan time: < 10 s
- Smooth to rough surfaces



Confocal + Interferometry = Dual Core

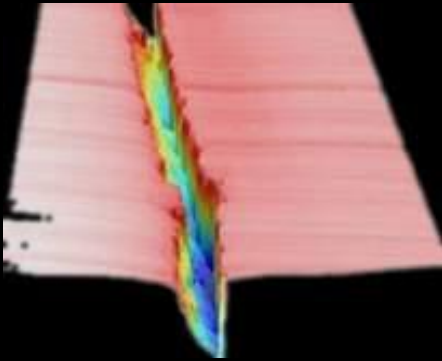


- Setup
 - 2: LED light source
 - 4: Beam splitter
 - 5: Micro display
 - 6: Conventional objective
 - 8: Interferometry objective
 - 11: Sample
 - 12: Camera
- Confocal: Use micro display for illumination pattern
- Interferometry: Use micro display for plane illumination

Image from LAGUARTA BERTRAN, Ferran et. al.

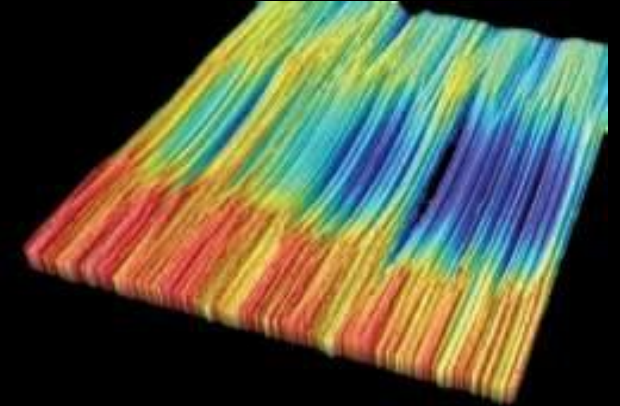
Applications

Crack Analysis

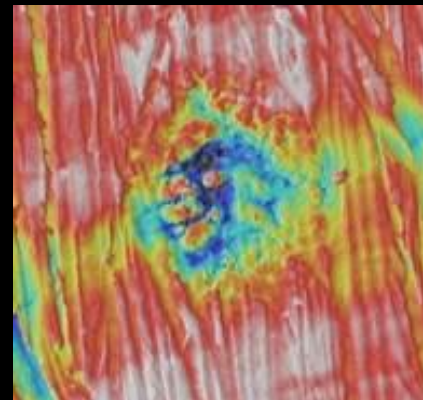
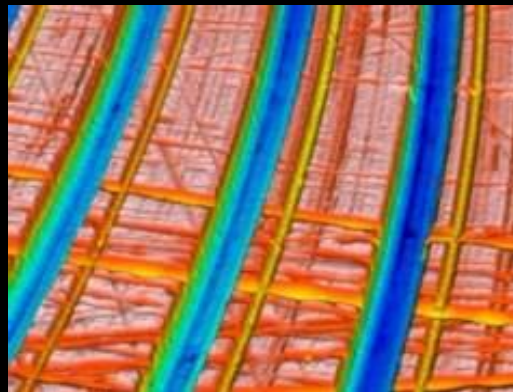


Large surface

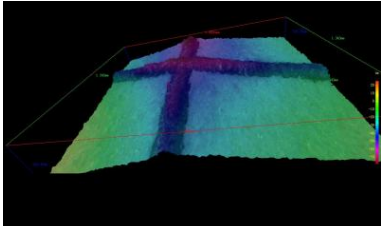
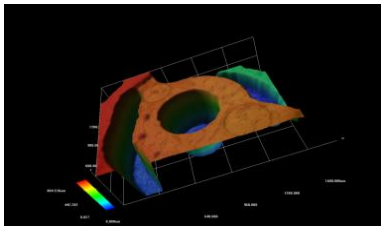
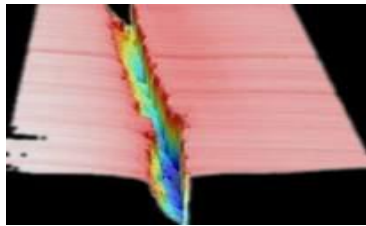
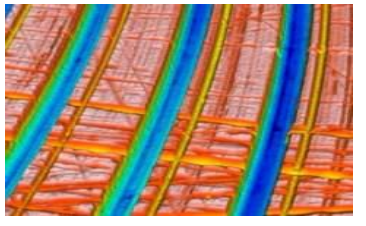
Roughness analysis



Wear analysis



Comparison of Methods

	Stereoscopic	Z-Stack	PAM Confocal	Interferometry
Lateral resolution	$\geq 2.5\mu\text{m}$	$\geq 1.0\mu\text{m}$	$\geq 0.15\mu\text{m}$	VSI: $\geq 0.3\mu\text{m}$ PSI: $\geq 0.3\mu\text{m}$
Vertical resolution	$\geq 0.2\mu\text{m}$	$\geq 0.5\mu\text{m}$	$\geq 2\text{nm}$	VSI: $\geq 4\text{nm}$ PSI: $\geq 0.1\text{nm}$
Image capture	Image pair	Image stack	Image Stack	Image Stack
Time	$\approx 2\text{-}5\text{min}$	$\approx 2\text{min}$	$\approx 30\text{s}$	$\approx 5\text{-}20\text{s}$
Samples	Macroscopic, Microscopic 	Macroscopic, Microscopic 	Microscopic 	Microscopic 

Living up to Life