



**Institute of
Applied Physics**

Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena

Metrology and Sensing

Lecture 6-2: Wavefront sensors

2020-12-08

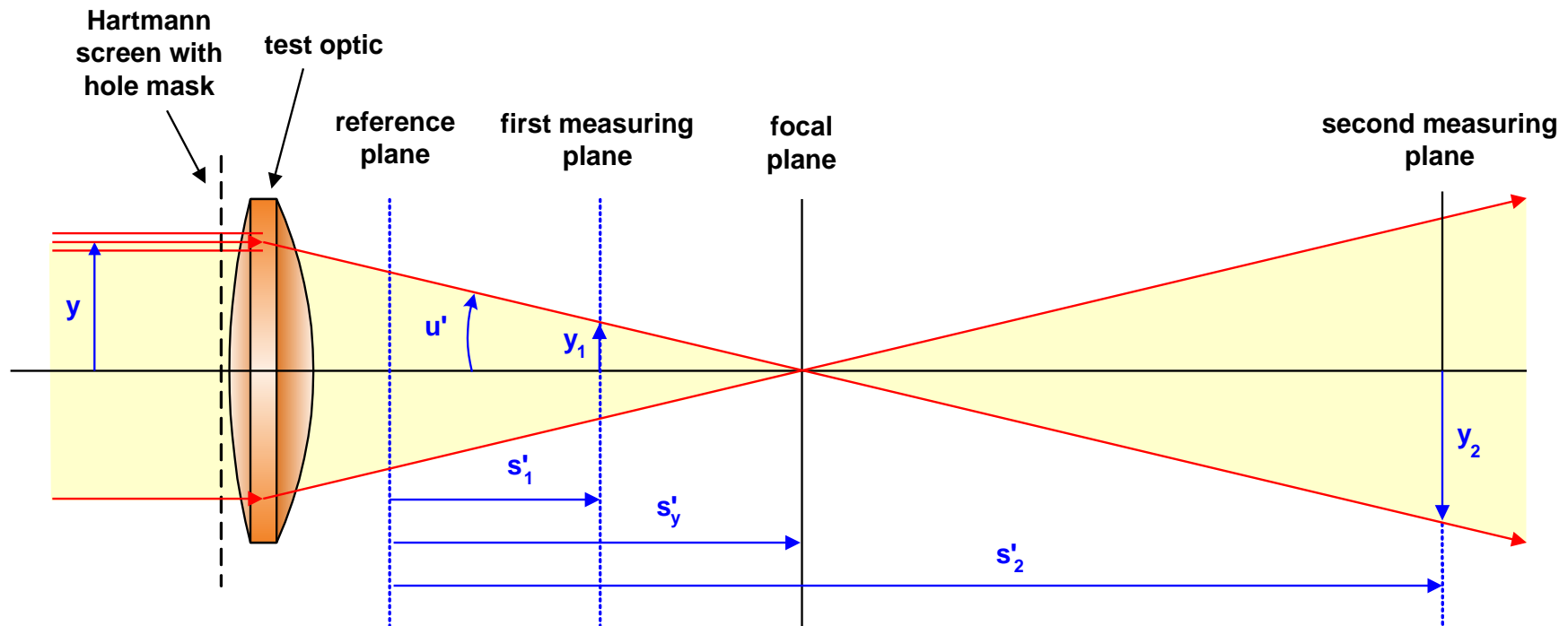
Herbert Gross

Hartmann-Sensor

- Principle
- Properties

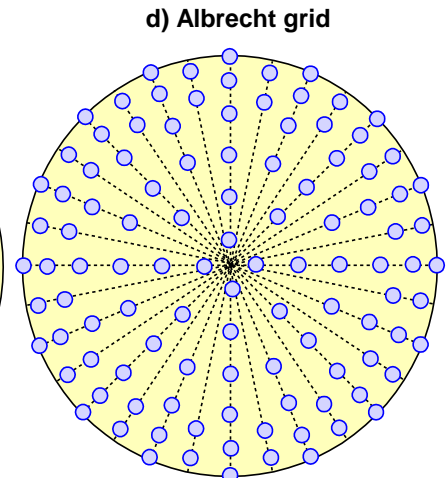
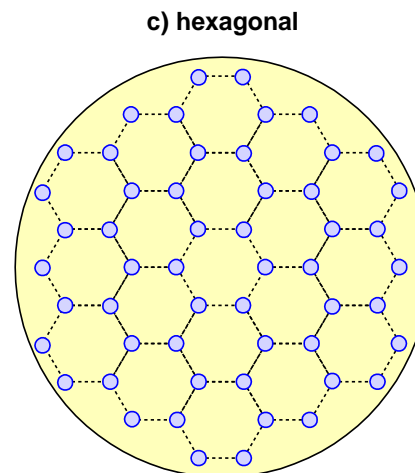
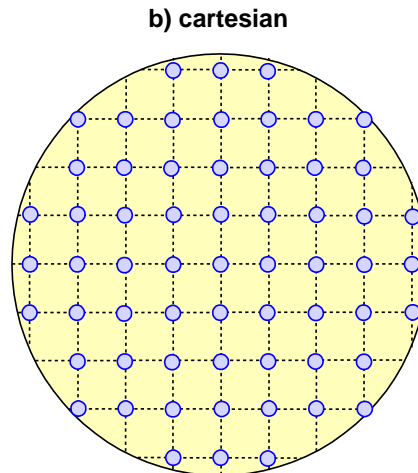
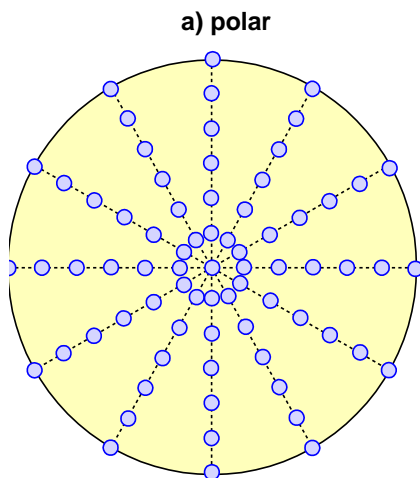
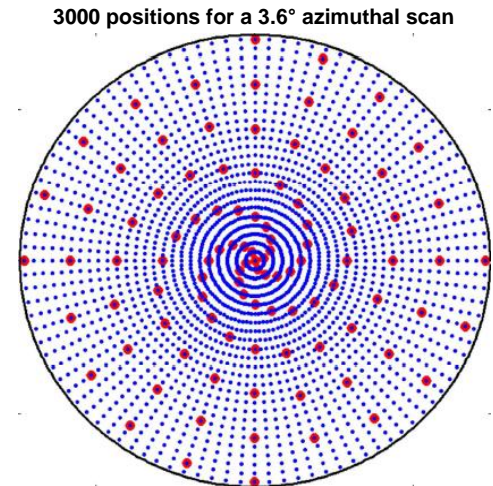
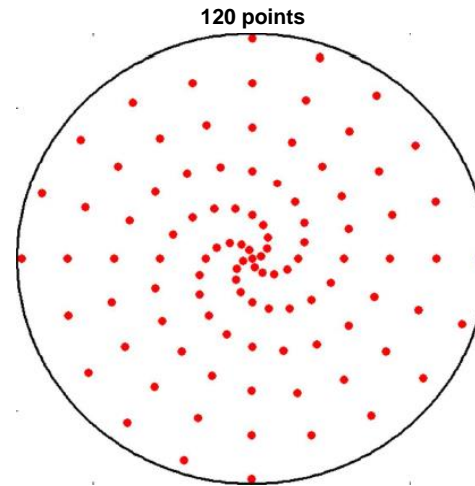
- Similar to Hartmann Shack Method with simple hole mask and two measuring planes
- Measurement of spot center position as geometrical transverse aberrations
- Problems: broadening by diffraction

$$s'_y = s'_1 + (s'_2 - s'_1) \cdot \frac{y_1}{y_1 + y_2}$$



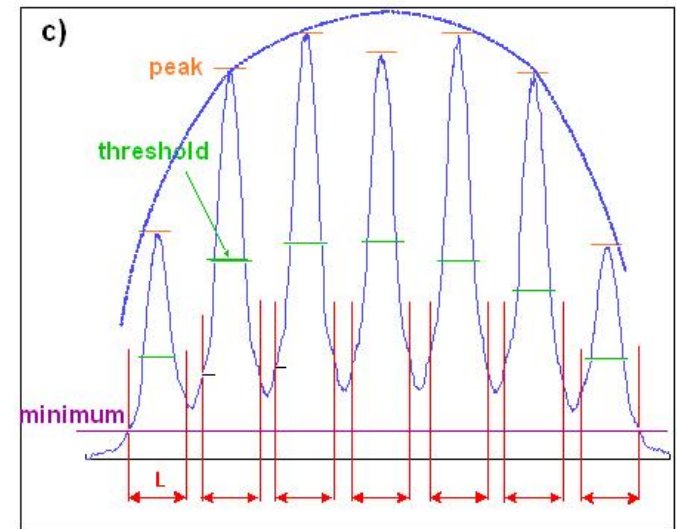
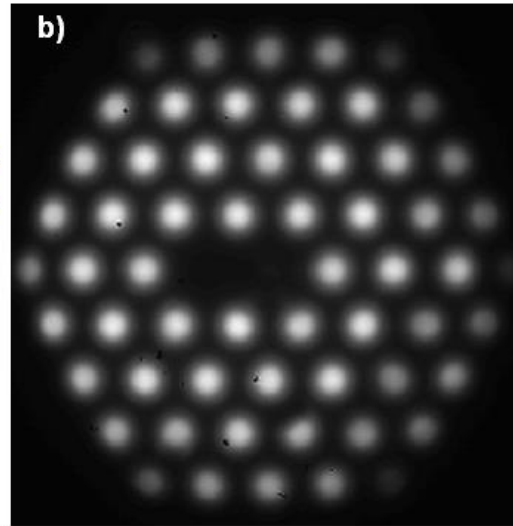
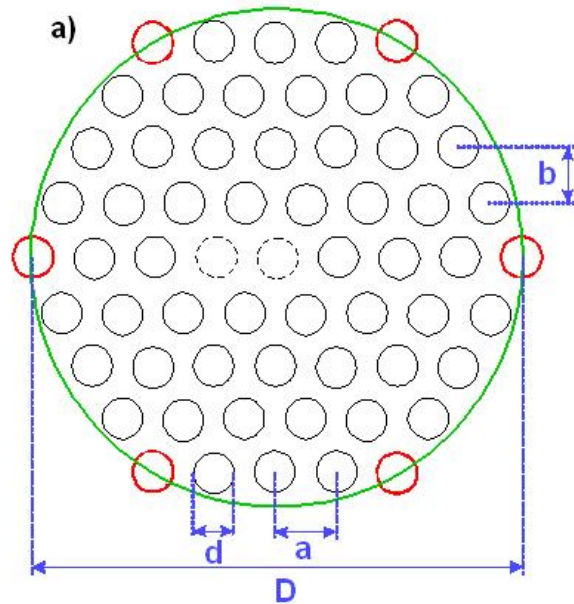
- Distance of planes limited: overlap of spots
- Coherent coupling of sub-aperture fields, interference induces errors of centroid

- Possible geometry of the pinholes:
 - number of pinholes,
 - size of holes
 - distance / geometry
- Parameters determine the accuracy





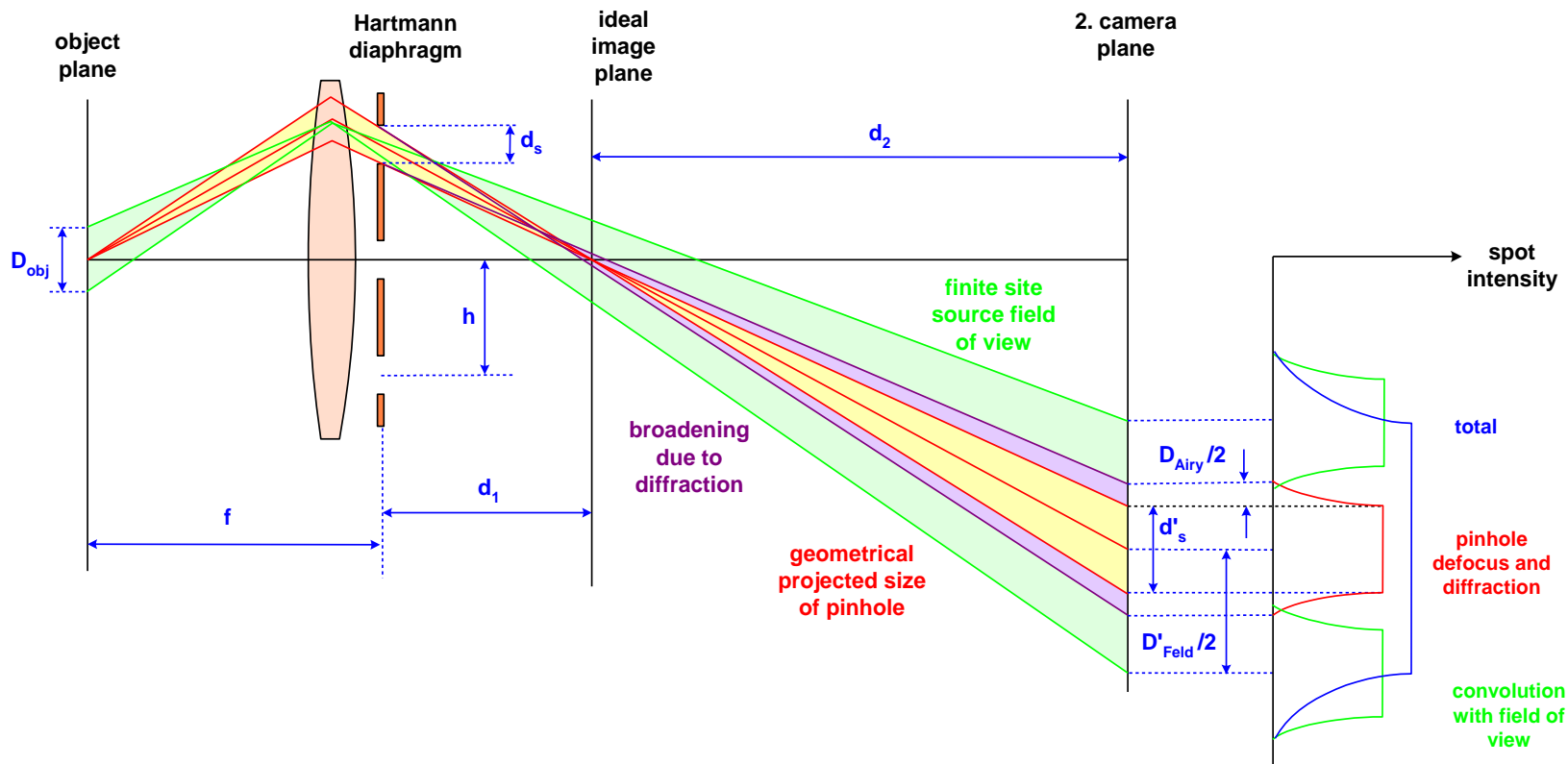
- z-positions critical for large spots diameters
- No dependence on spectral range and polarization
- Coherence is critical, interference for overlapping pinhole images
- Apodization not critical
- Averaging gives stable data evaluation



- Real pinhole pattern with signal
- Problems with cross talk and threshold

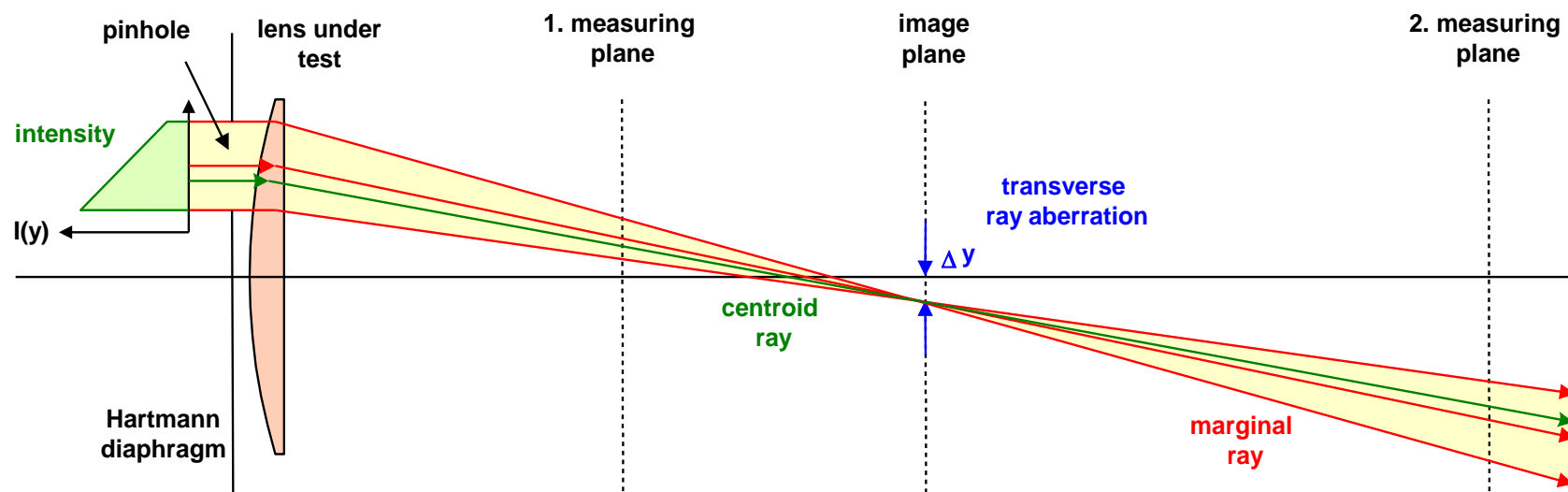
Separated spots in case of diffraction

$$d_s^{(gesamt)} = \frac{d_2}{d_1} \cdot d_s + (d_1 + d_2) \cdot \frac{D_{obj}}{f} + (d_1 + d_2) \cdot \frac{2.44 \cdot \lambda}{d_s}$$



Hartmann Method in Case of Apodization

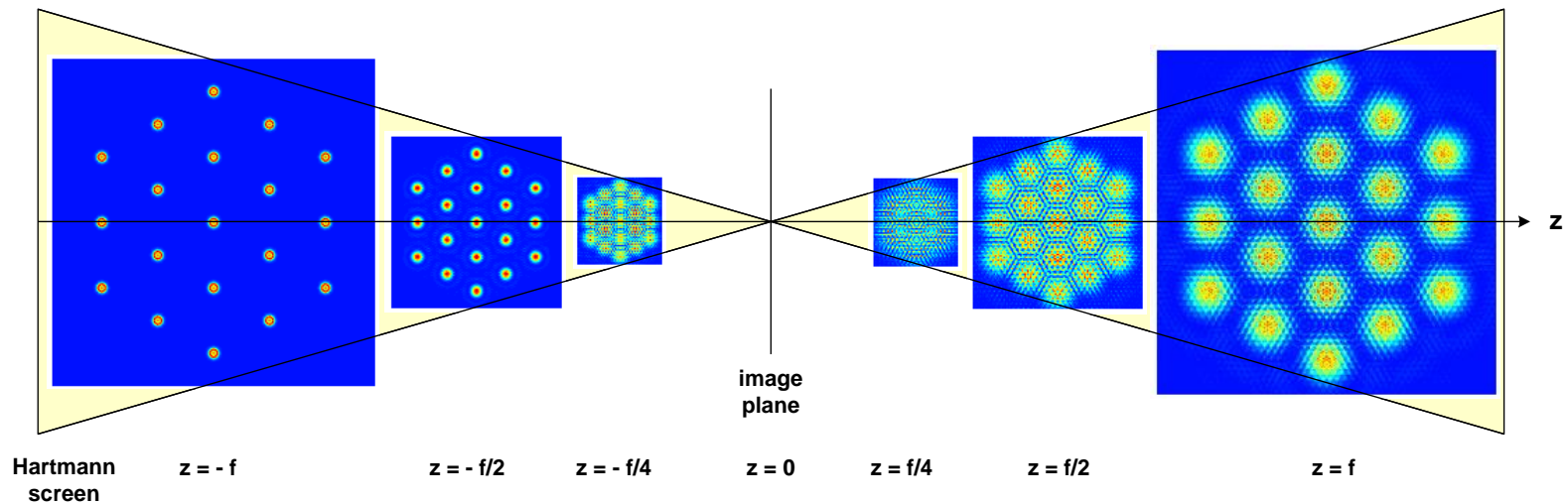
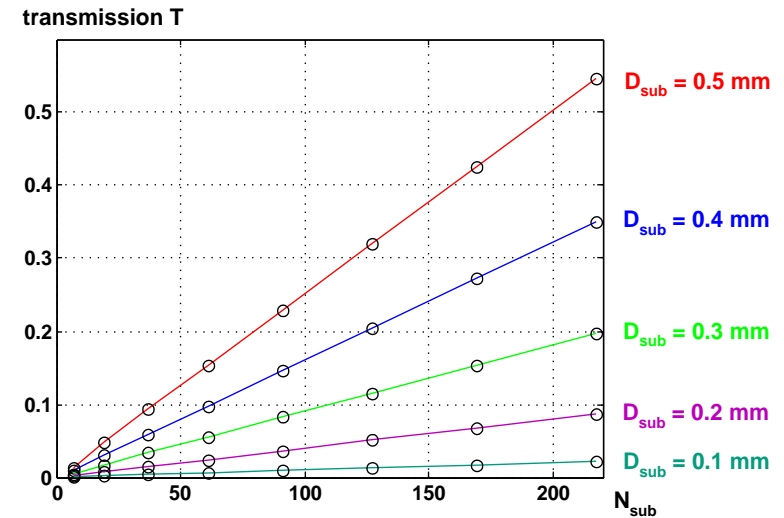
- Apodized beam: centroid rays pass through the perfect image point
- A centroid error is eliminated



- Reconstruction of the transverse aberrations delivers the wave aberration

$$W(x, y) = -\frac{1}{R} \int_0^x \Delta x' dx$$

- Small power transmission
- Problem: diffraction spreading of light pencils



- Problem: diffraction spreading of light pencils

