

# Development of full-field deflectometry for characterization of free-form mirrors for space applications

BOUWENS Arno<sup>(1)</sup>, BOUSSEMAERE Luc<sup>(1)</sup>, ANTOINE Philippe<sup>(1)</sup>, MOREAU Vincent<sup>(2)</sup>, BORGUET Benoit<sup>(2)</sup>, ARTS Mathijs<sup>(3)</sup>, TOMUTA Dana<sup>(3)</sup>, GEORGES Marc<sup>(4)</sup>, VANDENRIJT Jean-François<sup>(4)</sup>

(1) Lambda-X, Avenue Schuman 102, 141 Nivelles, Belgium

(2) AMOS, Rue des Chasseurs Ardennais 2, 4031 Angleur, Belgium

(3) ESTEC, Postbus 299 2200 AG Noordwijk, The Netherlands

(4) Centre Spatial de Liège, Avenue du Pré-Aily 4031 Angleur - Belgium

## 2 fullfield deflectometers for 2 types of mirrors

### Freeform mirrors

- In situ measurement
- Characterization of small mirrors or subaperture stitching
  - FOV:  $\varnothing=30\text{mm}$
  - Angular acceptance:  $\pm 2^\circ$
- Fullfield deflectometry
  - Phase-shifting Schlieren
  - Measurement of the slope maps along 2 perpendicular directions
- Instrument
  - Fringe projection system with fast SLM at the focal plane of the projection lens
  - Telecentric imaging system
- Output
  - Absolute reconstruction of the shape of the mirror
  - Characterization of residual waviness
- Easy to use
  - Very simple alignment
  - No calibration
- Cost effective

### Large concave mirrors

- Characterization of large concave mirrors
  - FOV  $> 30^\circ$
  - Working distance: validated from 300mm to 1000mm
- Fullfield deflectometry
  - Measurement of the deformation of a fringe pattern
- Instrument
  - 5" fringe display with custom backlight
  - Imaging system
  - Illumination & imaging systems are calibrated
  - Phase-shifting method
- Absolute reconstruction of the shape of the mirror
  - Iterative algorithm
- Easy to use
  - Very simple alignment
  - No calibration
- Cost effective

