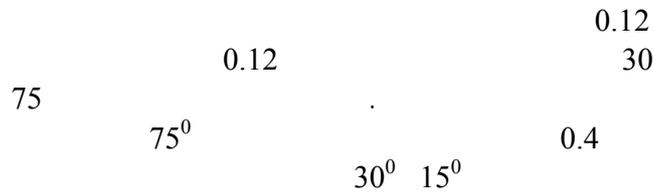


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Aabstract

In this work a laser scanning setup was designed and constructed by using Laser speckle technique, in which a linear relationship between Laser speckle Contrast and surface roughness . During the work standard stainless steel rough Surface was been used. From the results it is found that incident angle HAS a great influence on the measurements and this due to the saturation phenomena. For Incident angle (15°) saturation takes place with(R=0.12 μm) AND for more roughness the contrast decreased .When the incident angel become (30°) the contrast saturated at (R= 0.12 μm) and stay constant for more roughness . At angle (75°) saturation in CONTRAST TAKES place at(R=0.4μm) and the value of contrast less than that of 15° and 30° angles.

, (4,3)

**NON CONTACT)
SCANNING,MEASURMENT AND
(INSPECTION**

-1-

.(7-5)

.(2,1)

.(14,13,10)

) (DEVIATION)

.(17,16,15,8)
-: (19,18,13)

WAVINESS) } , (8){ (

.1 .(9) {

} . (10) {

.2

} () }

(8){

} (SURFACE FLOW)

CONTACT LESS-) -
(OPTICAL METHOD
-3-1

) .(10) (CRACKS OR SCRATCHES

(R)

: -2- 1

.(22-18,13,12)

.(11,8)

(24-21,11)

.(12,8) .

((h))

د

($\Delta\phi$)

الحاصل .

(Δr)
(h)

):-

(Δr)
(31,29,19,7,1

$$\Delta r = 2h \sin \phi \dots\dots\dots(5-1)$$

-: ($\Delta\phi$)

$$\Delta\phi = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \Delta r \dots\dots\dots(6-1)$$

(λ)

(5-1) (6-1)

-:

$$\Delta\phi = 4\pi \frac{h}{\lambda} \sin \phi \dots\dots\dots(7-1)$$

($\Delta\phi, h, \lambda, \theta$)

(π)

($0 \leq \Delta\phi \leq \pi$)

($\frac{\pi}{2}$)

(7-1)

(7) -:

$$h < \frac{\lambda}{8 \sin \theta} \dots\dots\dots(18-1)$$

($\Delta\phi, h$)

, (θ, λ)

{ } ,

-:

($\phi = 0$)

-1

(7)

((h))

$$\left(\frac{h}{\lambda} \rightarrow 0 \right) \quad -2$$

$$\left(\dots, \frac{\pi}{8}, \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \quad 7)$$

S)
(SCATTERING COEFFICIENT) (

TOTAL SCATTERING

(tis) **INTEGRATED**

1-2

S)
{ (E_s)

(LASER SPECKLE)

{ (E_R)

$$S = \frac{I_{ES}}{I_{ER}} \dots \dots \dots (19-1)$$

وبذلك يكون شرط الخشونة للسطوح الموصلة كهر بائيا هو :-

SPECKLES) ()
(13,2) . (PATTERN

$$|S| \leq 1$$

-2
-:

13,3)

(13)

(

)

(

(

(0.1μm)
, (30°)

(H)

(0.1μm)
(80°)

(C)

. (0.4μm

()

(0)

()

. (15-1)

-1-2

(25)

(37-33,13) -:

(1)

-2

SPECKLE ()

$$C = \frac{\sigma}{\langle I \rangle} \dots \dots (20-1)$$

CONTRAST

.STANDARD DEVIATION

-: , $\langle I \rangle$

$$\langle I \rangle = \frac{I_1 + I_2 + I_3 \dots \dots I_N}{N} \dots \dots (21-1)$$

-:

- -2

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\langle I^2 \rangle - \langle I \rangle^2} \dots \dots (22-1)$$

)

(SCANNING

(C)

) UNILITE SERVO- MOTOR CONTROL

Optical (15CM) (FOCAL LENGTH) (DACTRON) (SYSTEM)
 filter -2 (110v) (220v) (svc 1000 w)
 (630NM-680NM) 110v) (220v) ()
 (INTERFERENCES FILTER (672NM)) (I₀)
 670NM) .1 - -2- LASER
 (672NM) (LASER DIODE) (G a as (tem₀₀)
 .DETECTOR (SENSOR) (tem₀₀)
 (<5MW) (4.5v) (635-680Nm)
 -1 -2 .1
 -2 - -2 .2
) () - -2-
) ()

(2)

(25CM)

(
(75° - 10° -)

(5MM) تكون (120°)
 (x)
 15° -1
 (0.025 μm) (())
) (0.023468) ()
 (0.12 μm) (0.4998 (180°)
 (0.16 μm) (0.31415)
 μm) (0.2418)
 , (3) (0.25 (7CM)
 (1) ()
 . (0.12 μm)

(5) (4)
 05 μm) , (0.025 μm))
 (0. ()

عناصر السطح , ولكن عند رسم مخططات الجانبية للسطوح (μm) . (75° - 10°)
 0.16 و (0.25 μm) على التوالي تبين إن شكل وهيئة المخطط تبدأ
 بالاقتراب من السطوح ذات الخشونة الأقل وهذا بسبب تأثير

(0.12 μm) (0.025 μm) (75°)
 (2)
 (75°) - (0.12 μm)

0.4 μm (75°)

0.4 μm)
 (75°) (0.12 μm)
) (9) (0.07988)
 (0.025 μm) (0.4722) (0.12 μm)
 (0.4 μm)

(3) (75°)
 (30°) (15°) (75°)

) ()
 μm) (11) (10
 (0.12),(0.025

(30°) -2

-4
 -1 (0.12 μm) (6)

-2 (0.12 μm)

-3 (8) (7)

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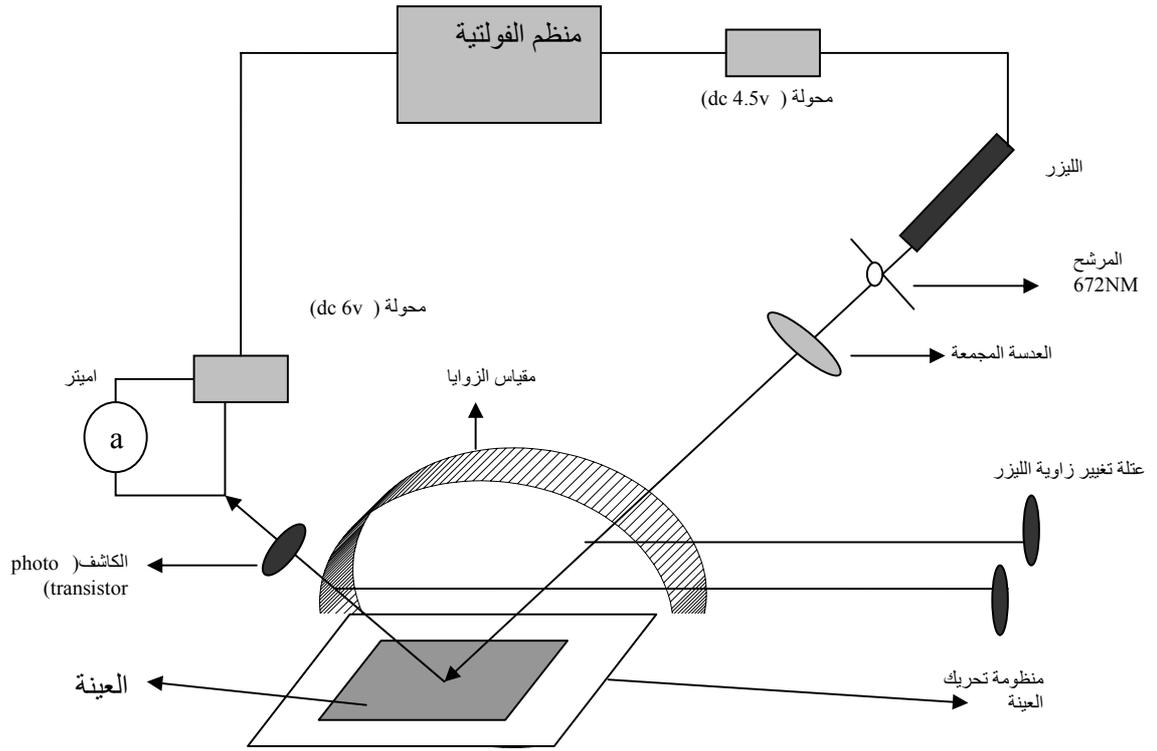
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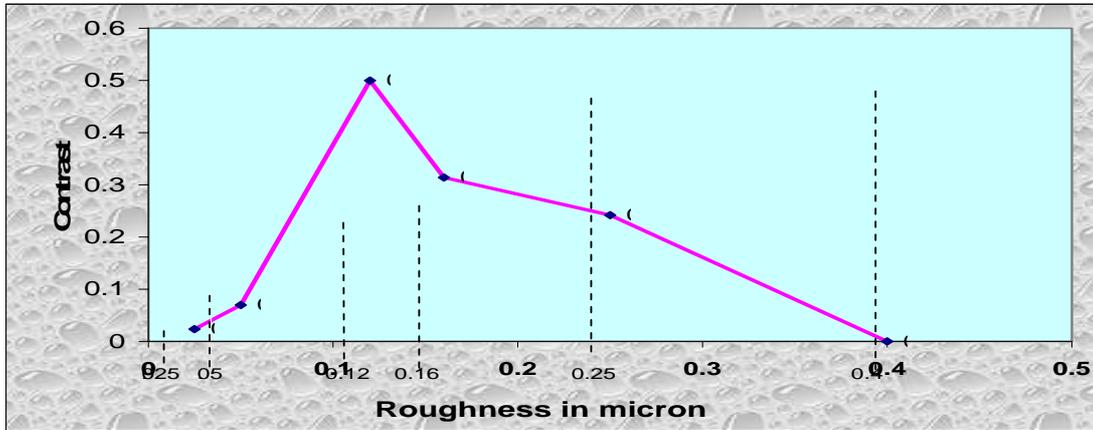
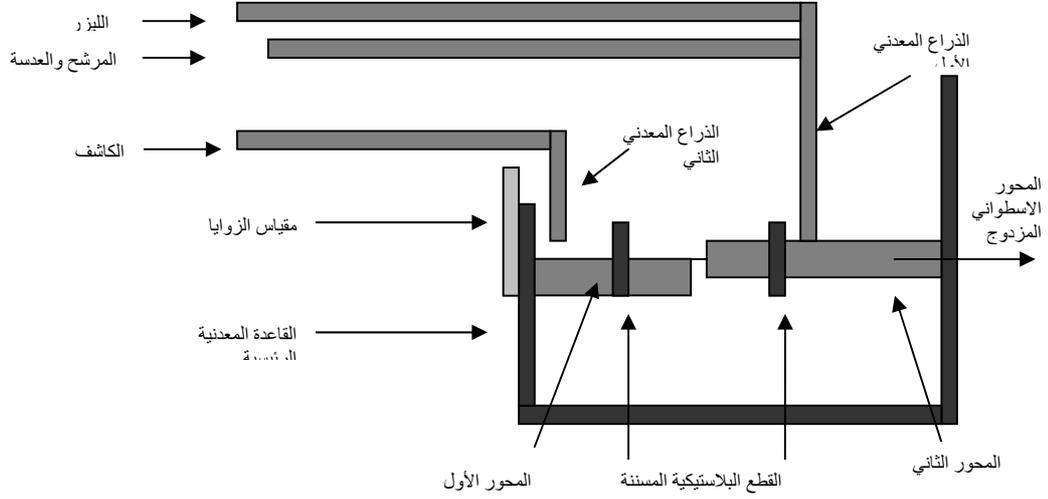
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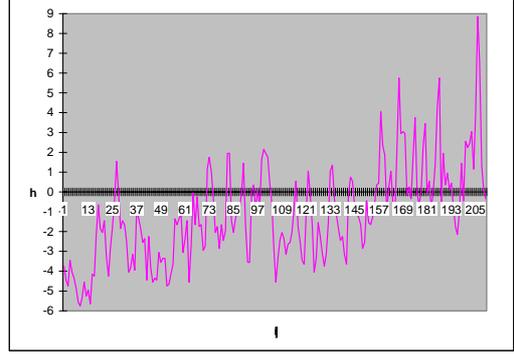
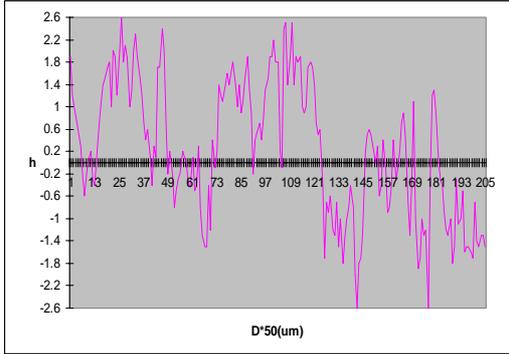
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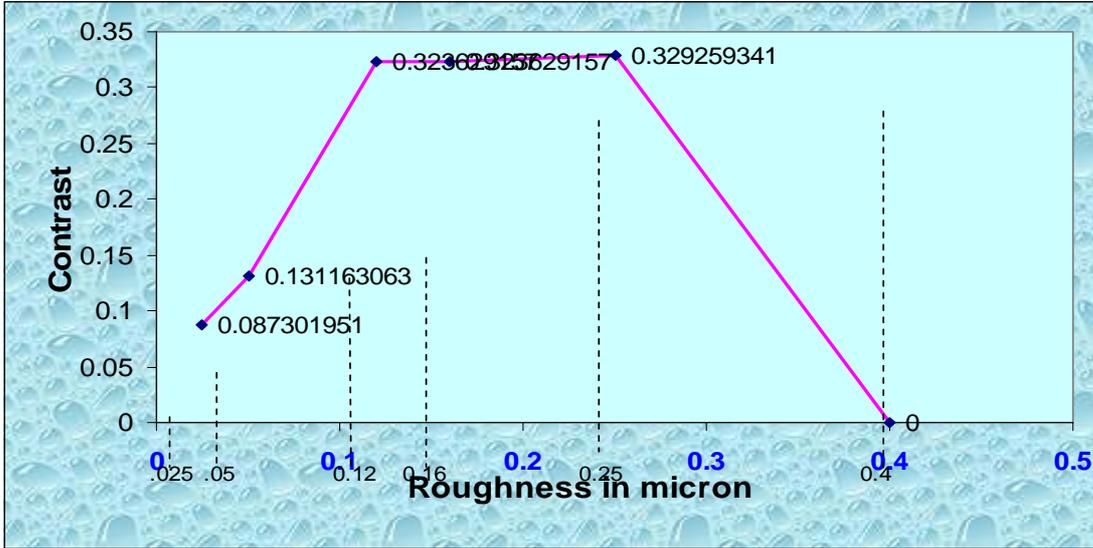
الشكل (1) يبين مكونات المنظومة الليزرية المساحة



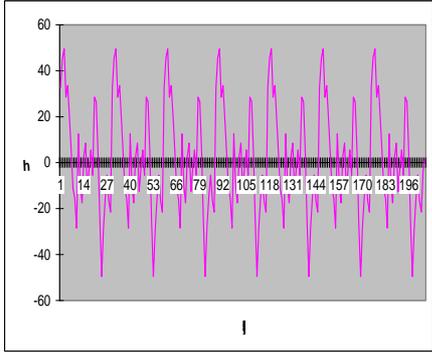
شكل رقم (3) المنحنى المرجعي عند الزاوية (15^0)



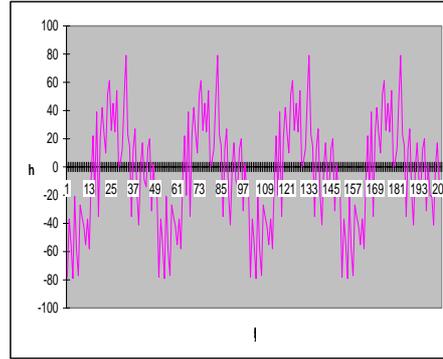
شكل (4): مخطط جانبية السطح ($0.025 \mu m$) عند الزاوية (15°) شكل (5): مخطط جانبية السطح ($0.5 \mu m$) عند الزاوية (15°)



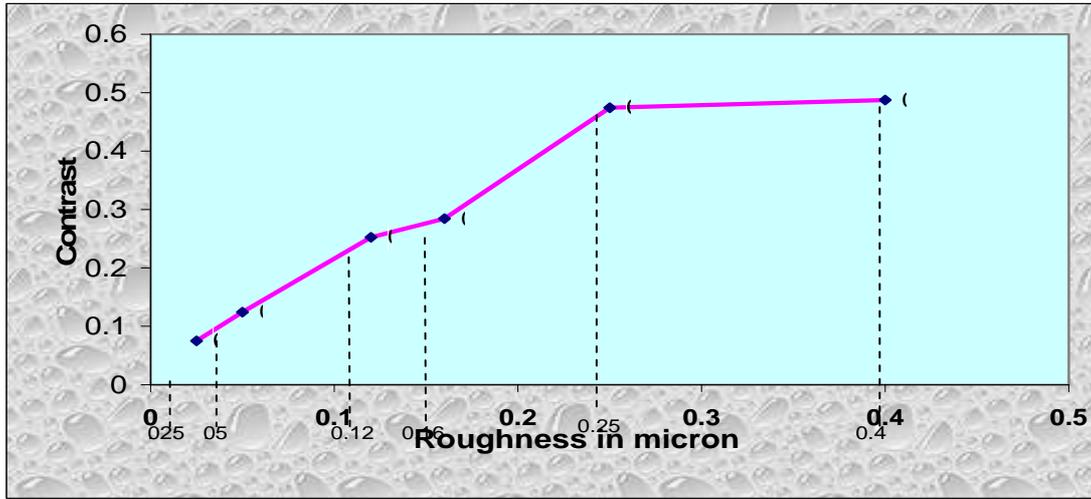
شكل رقم (4-7): المنحنى المرجعي عند الزاوية (30^0)



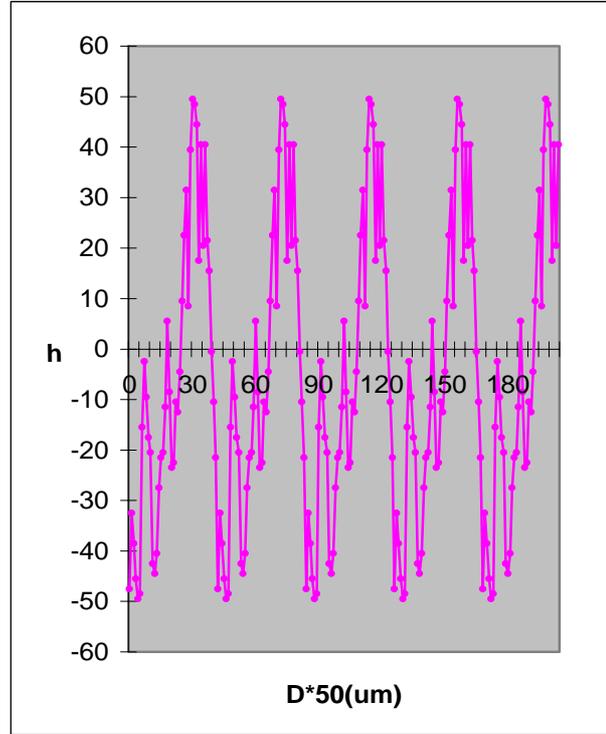
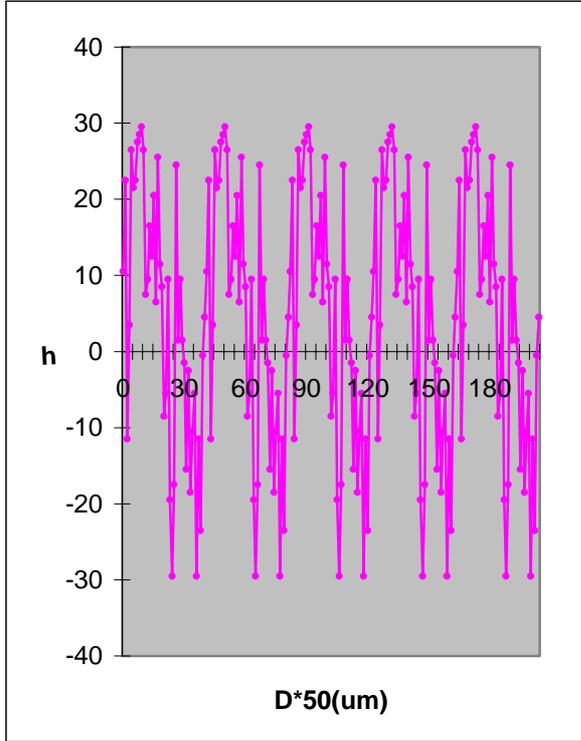
شكل (7): مخطط جانبية السطح ($0.025 \mu m$) عند الزاوية (30^0)



شكل (8): مخطط جانبية السطح ($0.12 \mu m$) عند الزاوية (30^0)



شكل رقم (9): المنحنى المرجعي عند الزاوية (75^0)



شكل (10): مخطط جانبيه السطح ($0.025 \mu m$) عند الزاوية (75^0) شكل (11): مخطط جانبيه السطح ($0.12 \mu m$) عند الزاوية (75^0)