



REPORT OF SPECIAL TEST

NIST Test No: 683/286817-15

June 3, 2015

For: Gesellschaft für optische Messtechnik mbH
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Item: Inspection Kernel GOM v2.0.1

The unconstrained least-squares fitting features of this software package were tested on 240 data sets, representing the following geometry types: lines, lines 2D, circles, circles 2D, planes, spheres, cylinders, and cones. The test procedures followed are documented in ASME B89.4.10-2000 and NISTIR 5686.

For the case of (3D) circles, the tested fit objective was to find the circle that minimizes the sum-of-the-squares of the distances from the points to the circle. For a given point and circle, the distance used was the shortest 3D Euclidean distance from the point to the circle. This full 3D fit differs from another fit objective that fits the least-squares plane first, then projects the points into that plane, and then computes the least-squares circle to the projected points.

ASME B89.4.10-2000 Standard Default Test

Geometry Type	Mean (RMS) Deviation			
	Separation (μm)	Tilt (arc seconds)	Radius/dist (μm)	Apex (arc seconds)
Lines	$< 10^{-5}$	$< 10^{-7}$	—	—
Lines 2D	$< 10^{-5}$	$< 10^{-7}$	—	—
Planes	$< 10^{-5}$	4×10^{-5}	—	—
Circles	$< 10^{-5}$	2.4×10^{-6}	$< 10^{-5}$	—
Circles 2D	1×10^{-5}	$< 10^{-7}$	$< 10^{-5}$	—
Spheres	$< 10^{-5}$	—	$< 10^{-5}$	—
Cylinders	1.5×10^{-5}	1.6×10^{-4}	$< 10^{-5}$	—
Cones	1.4×10^{-5}	3×10^{-4}	1.1×10^{-5}	1.9×10^{-4}

The uncertainties associated with the reference values were evaluated following NIST Technical Note 1297, *Guidelines for Evaluating and Expressing the Uncertainty of NIST Measurement Results*, which is considered to be part of this Report. The expanded

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uncertainty U is calculated using a coverage factor $k = 2$. For a measured value of length (or angular measure), L , the true length (or angular measure) is contained in the interval $[L-U, L+U]$ with a level of confidence of approximately 95 %.

In each of the results above, the NIST ($k = 2$) expanded uncertainty, U , is less than 1.0×10^{-9} μm or arc seconds, as applicable. This is due in part to the fact that the NIST reference results were calculated using precision that is much better than usual double precision computations.

Data sets for the categories “Lines 2D” and “Circles 2D” are restricted to two-dimensions. That is, all the data points lie within a plane, and that plane is parallel to one of the x - y , y - z , or z - x coordinate planes. Data points for all other geometries are not restricted to any plane.

The test conditions, particularly the specifications for the test data sets, comply with the default test specified in Standard ASME B89.4.10-2000 (Reference 1). Some conditions are summarized as:

Sampling strategy	Points were regularly spaced over the sampling region but in a randomized order.
Measurement error	Uniformly random measurement error simulations were included.
Form errors	Several errors specified in the standard, including bends, sinusoidal, step errors, tapers, etc.
Range of part size	1 mm to 500 mm.
Part origin	Within 1000 mm of coordinate system origin.
Aspect ratios	Planes: maximum length:width ratio was 50. Cylinders and Cones: aspect ratios between 0.02 and 10.
Partial features	Circles: arcs as small as 90° . Spheres: hemispheres, 90° polar patches, and 30° bands. Cylinders and Cones: 90° to 360° sweeps.

For applications of the software that are within the scope of the test conditions described above, the root mean square (RMS) value given in the table of results is a reasonable evaluation of the fitting software’s standard uncertainty contribution to the uncertainty of a corresponding measurement.

While the coordinates in the test data sets are in millimeters, the results are reported in micrometers for lengths and in arc seconds for angles. The values reported in this Report of

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Special Test apply to the software tested only in the computing environment in which it was tested. NIST cannot guarantee that the user's software will have the same value as reported by NIST when used in another facility at a later date.

This Special Test was carried out as follows: NIST generated data sets simulating the ranges of test conditions described above in accordance with the ASME B89.4.10-2000 Standard. NIST also generated reference fit results using NIST's Algorithm Testing System internal algorithms. The customer received the NIST-generated data sets in ASCII format and generated corresponding fit results using the software under test. NIST then compared each of the customer's fits to the reference fit for the corresponding data set using procedures set forth in the Standard. The reported test results for each geometry type are the RMS value deviations between the customer's fits and the reference fits for all data sets corresponding to that geometry type. According to the Standard, when deviation results are less than 10^{-5} μm or 10^{-7} arc seconds, these values are reported as " $< 10^{-5}$ " and " $< 10^{-7}$."

The following table displays the maximum observed error (deviation) of each evaluation parameter for each geometric feature type.

Geometry Type	Maximum Observed Deviations					
	Separation (μm)	Tilt (arc seconds)	Radius/dist under (μm)	Radius/dist over (μm)	Apex under (arc seconds)	Apex over (arc seconds)
Lines	$< 10^{-5}$	3.1×10^{-7} data set 2	————	————	————	————
Lines 2D	$< 10^{-5}$	$< 10^{-7}$	————	————	————	————
Planes	$< 10^{-5}$	1.6×10^{-4} data set 26	————	————	————	————
Circles	$< 10^{-5}$	8.9×10^{-6} data set 23	$< 10^{-5}$	$< 10^{-5}$	————	————
Circles 2D	5.4×10^{-5} data set 26	$< 10^{-7}$	4.8×10^{-5} data set 26	$< 10^{-5}$	————	————
Spheres	$< 10^{-5}$	————	$< 10^{-5}$	$< 10^{-5}$	————	————
Cylinders	8.3×10^{-5} data set 29	8.1×10^{-4} data set 29	$< 10^{-5}$	$< 10^{-5}$	————	————
Cones	5.8×10^{-5} data set 26	1.8×10^{-3} data set 9	6.2×10^{-5} data set 26	$< 10^{-5}$	9.4×10^{-4} data set 9	3.7×10^{-4} data set 26

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Detailed data concerning this Special Test are available from NIST on request. For detailed descriptions of the technical approach used for these test services and specifics on the test procedures see the following references.

- [1] ASME B89.4.10-2000, *Methods for Performance Evaluation of Coordinate Measuring System Software*, B89.4.10, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, New York, NY, 2000.
- [2] Diaz, C., *Algorithm Testing and Evaluation Program for Coordinate Measuring Systems: Testing Methods*, NISTIR 5686, National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, MD, 1995.
- [3] Diaz, C., and Hopp, T., *Evaluation of Software for Coordinate Measuring Systems*, proceedings of the 1995 SME Clinic, CMMs Week, June 5-8, Society of Manufacturing Engineers, Dearborn, MI; also in Proceedings of the 1995 Interface Symposium, June 21-24, Interface Foundation of North America, Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA.
- [4] Hopp, T. and Levenson, M., "Performance Measures for Geometric Fitting in the NIST Algorithm Testing and Evaluation Program for Coordinate Measuring Systems," *NIST Journal of Research*, **100** (5):563-574, 1995.
- [5] Rosenfeld, D., *User's Guide for the Algorithm Testing System Version 2*, NISTIR 5674, National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, MD, 1995.
- [6] Rosenfeld, D., *Reference Manual for the Algorithm Testing System Version 2*, NISTIR 5722, National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, MD, 1995.
- [7] Shakarji, C.M., *Least Squares Fitting Algorithms of the NIST Algorithm Testing System*, Journal of Research of the National Institute of Standards and Technology **103** (6), 633-641, 1998.
- [8] Taylor, B. N. and Kuyatt, C. E., *Guidelines for Evaluating and Expressing the Uncertainty of NIST Measurement Results*, NIST Technical Note 1297, National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, MD, 1994.

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Test System: NIST ATS Version 2.0 on Windows 7 Enterprise SP1, Xeon CPU E5-2609
0 @ 2.40 GHz (2 processors).

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Large Scale Coordinate Metrology Group.

Tests were performed by Dr. Craig Shakarji.



For the Director,
National Institute of Standards and Technology



Daniel Sawyer, Group Leader
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Order number: 657211

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