

# 3D Surface Profiler Quick Start Guide

- Process Image -

# Introduction

Thank you for your purchase of the VK-X3000 Series 3D Surface Profiler.

First, we will introduce basic operation.

You can understand basic operation using a common object such as a coin.

This manual describes some basic processing and filtering procedures to be done before analysis.

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# Chapter 1

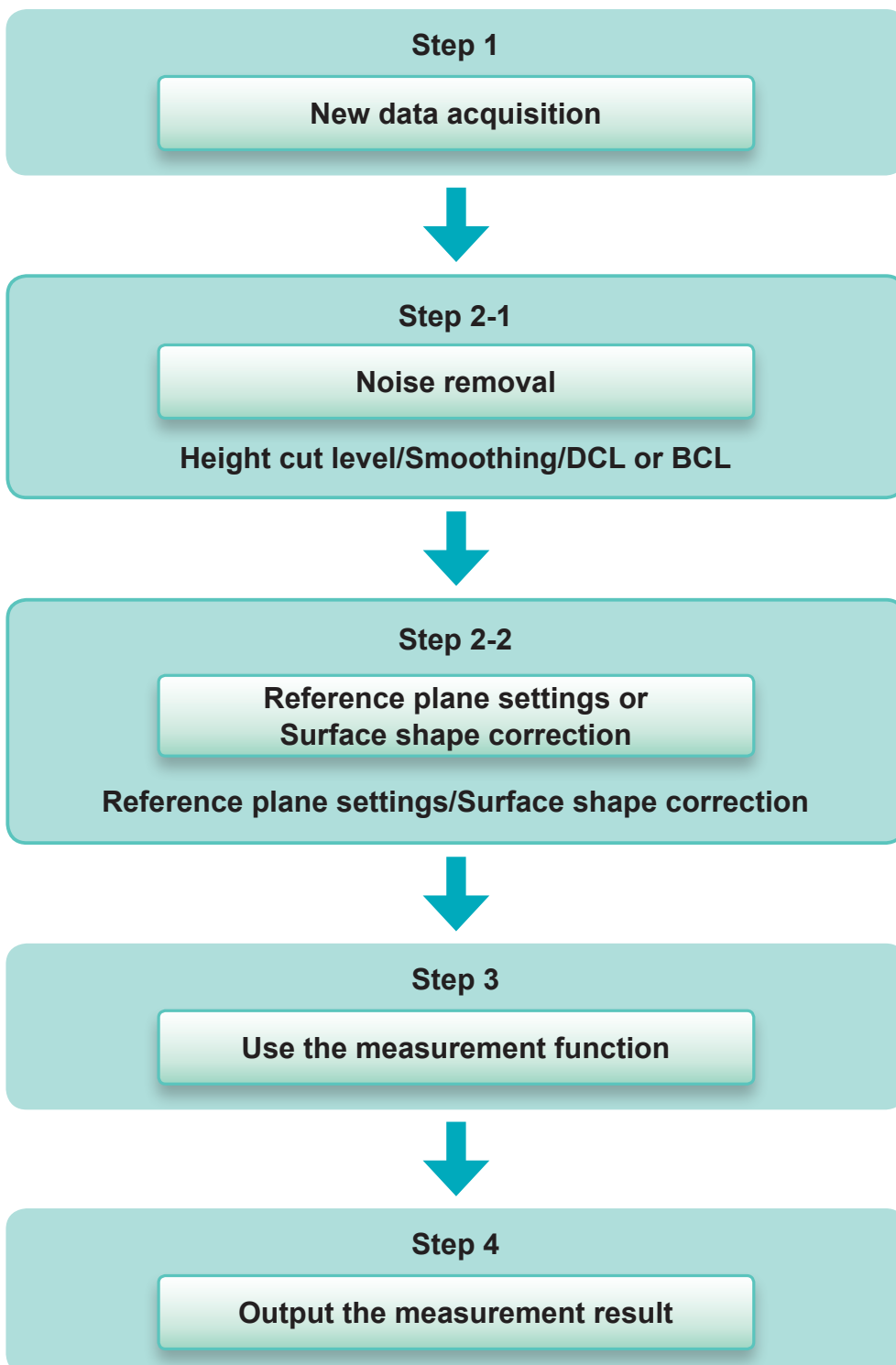
## Before Starting Operation



The operation flow of the VK-X3000 Series is as follows.

- Step 1: New data acquisition → Obtain a 3D image by measuring a sample  
 Step 2: Measurement preprocessing → Remove the tilt and noise of the obtained 3D image  
 Step 3: Use the measurement function → Measure preprocessed data using various functions  
 Step 4: Export measurement result → Output a measurement result to a report or Excel

This manual describes Step 2-1 and Step 2-2.



#### ● New data acquisition

Measure an object and obtain a 3D image including color information.

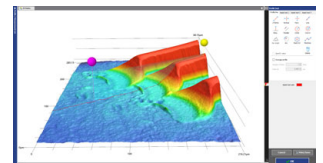
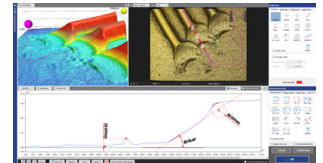
For details, see "Quick Start Guide: Gathering New Data using Focus Variation/White Light Interferometer", and "Quick Start Guide: Gathering New Data using Laser Confocal".



#### ● Using the measurement function

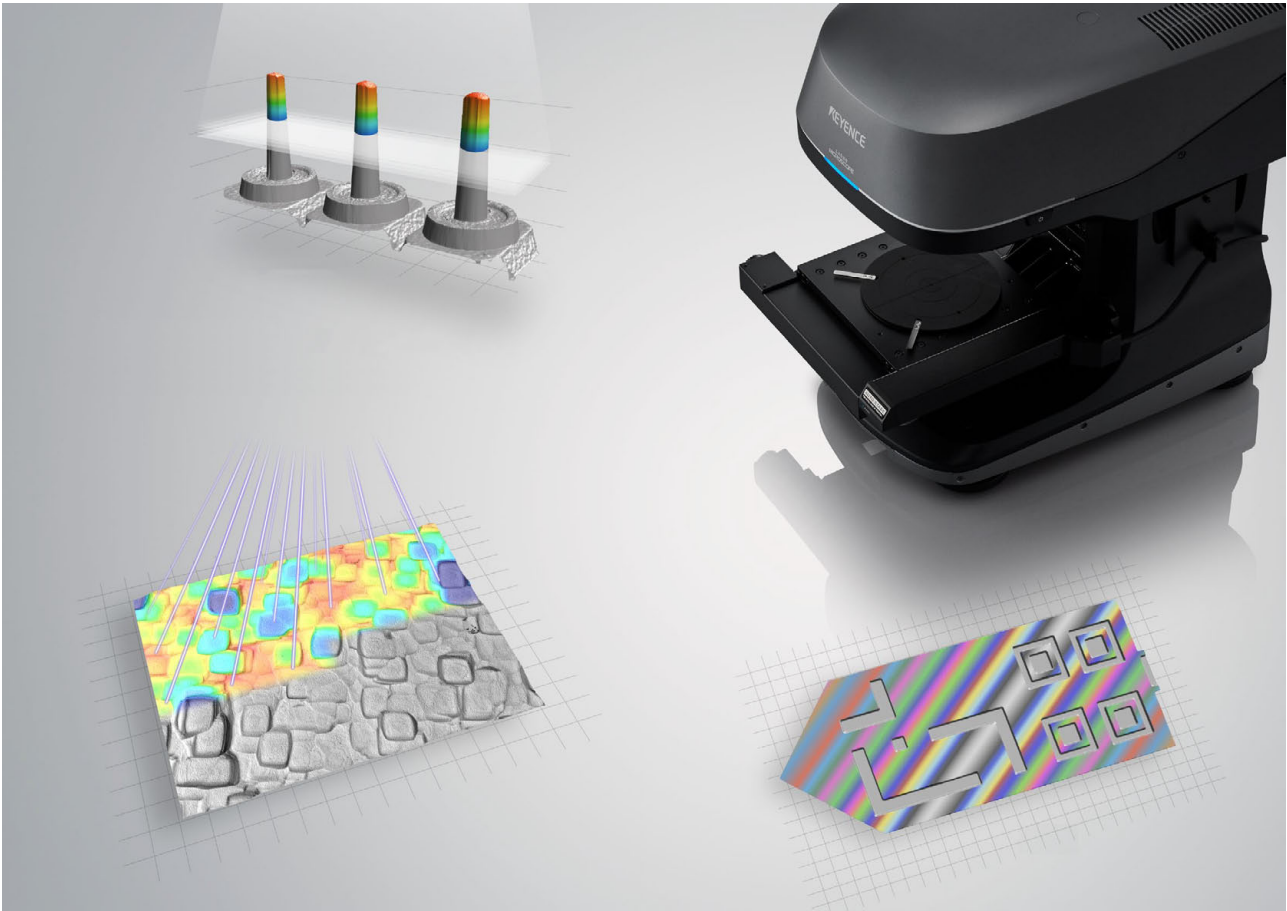
Perform various measurements from an obtained 3D image.

- Cross section shape measurement
- Roughness measurement
- Comparison of two types of data
- Film thickness measurement



# Chapter 2

# Conducting Image Processing

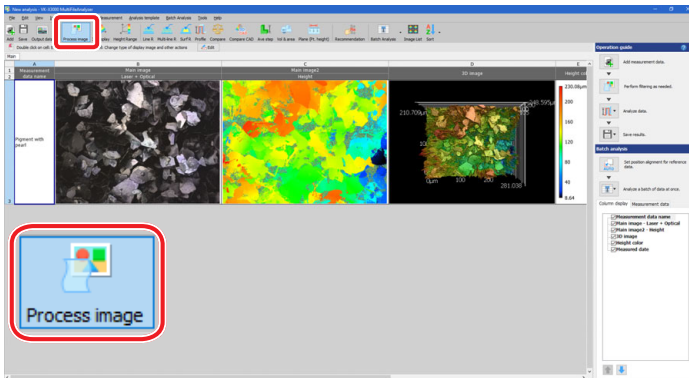


This manual assumes that the 3D image is already open in the Multifile Analyzer.

This section describes the procedure for removing noise generated in the height data.

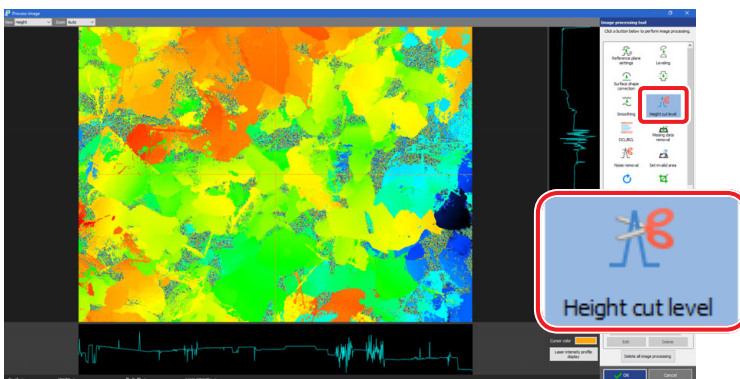
## 1. Select measurement data and click the [Process image] button.

Click the [Process image] button on the toolbar. Alternatively, select [Process image] from the [Process image] menu.



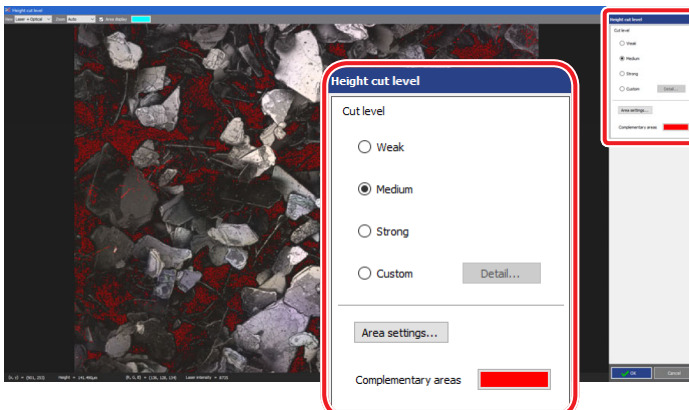
## 2. Click the [Height cut level] button.

The [Height cut level] window appears.



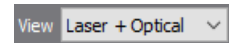
## 3. Determine the degree of filtering.

Use the [Height cut level] radio button to select the strength of noise removal.



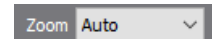
- **[View] box**

Select image type.



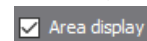
- **[Zoom] box**

You can select a zoom level for the image.



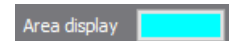
- **[Area display] checkbox**

Select whether or not to use the area display.



- **[Area display] color palette**

When [Specify area] is selected as the method of specifying the reference plane, this allows you to select a color for the set area.



- **[Weak] radio button**

Lower the cut level threshold value, limiting the interpolation area.

- **[Medium] radio button**

It is the standard cut level.

- **[Strong] radio button**

Raise the cut level threshold value, expanding the interpolation area.

- **[Cut level settings] slider**

Set the cut level threshold value within a range of 0 to 100.

The weak, medium, and strong radio buttons are equivalent to the sliders weak: 20, medium: 50, and strong: 80.

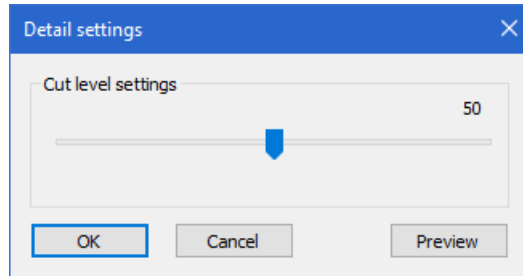
- **[Preview] button**

Click this button to check the processing result in the [Height cut level] window.

- **Reference**

[Custom] radio button

Click the [Detail] button to display the [Detail settings] dialog box. After setting up the cut level, click the [OK] button to close the dialog box.



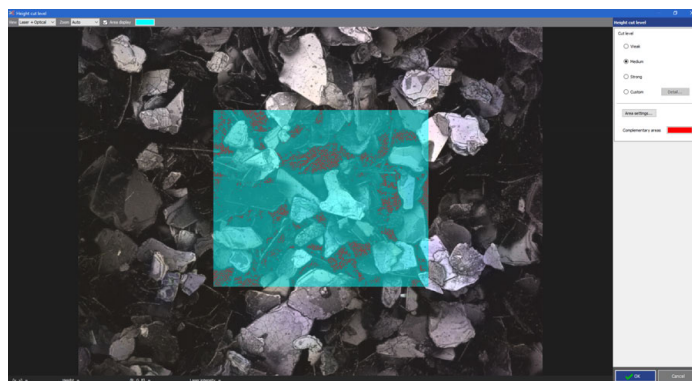
#### 4. Where required, click the [Area settings] button to set the area.

Set the area in the [Area settings] window and click the [OK] button.



#### 5. Click the [OK] button.

The [Height cut level] window closes, and the processing results are reflected in the image processing window.

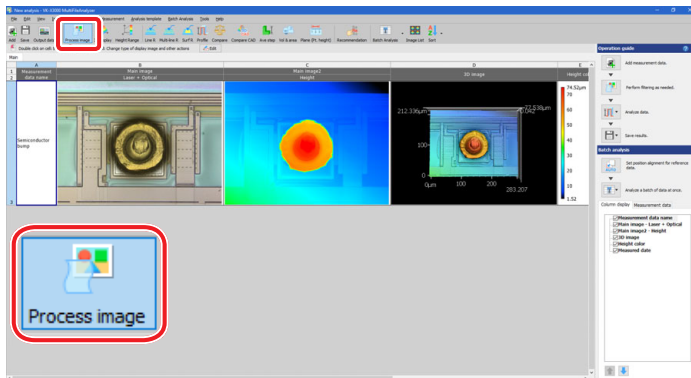


Next, set a surface to be referred to for measurement (reference plane) in height data.

The entire height data is rotated so that the determined reference surface is horizontal, and the height data is offset in the height direction so that the height of the reference plane is zero (0).

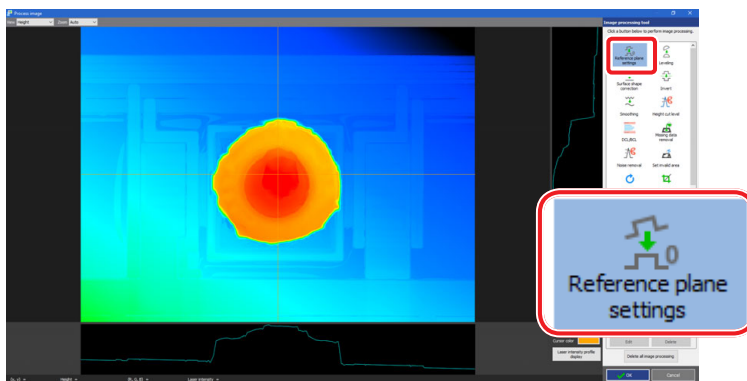
### 1. Select measurement data and click the [Process image] button.

Click the [Process image] button on the toolbar. Alternatively, select [Process image] from the [Process image] menu.



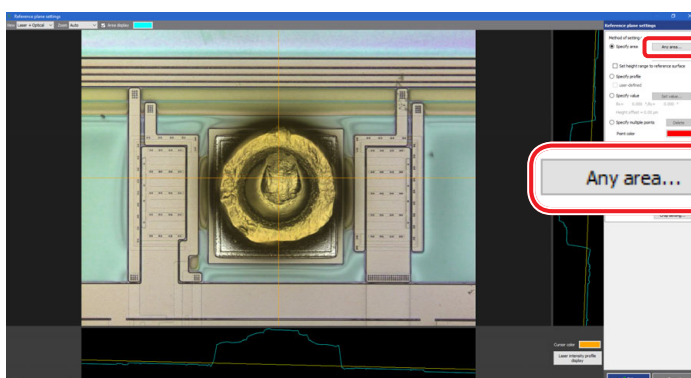
### 2. Click the [Reference plane settings] button.

The [Reference plane settings] window appears.



### 3. Click the [Specify area] radio button in [Method of setting reference surface], and then click the [Any area...] button.

The [Area settings] window appears.



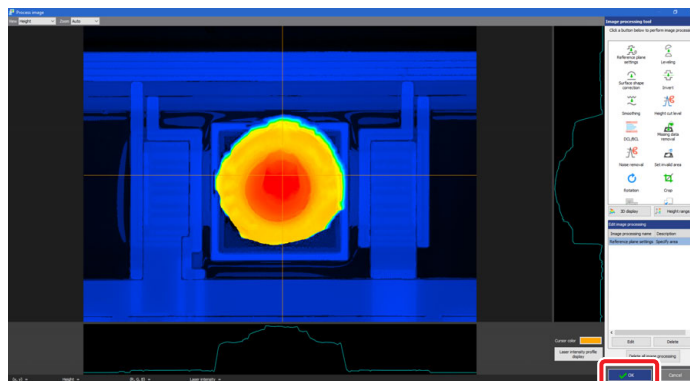
**4. Click an area setting button for figure drawing and set an area on the image.**

Click the [Rect] button. Click the mouse at the first point of the rectangle, and move the mouse. Next, when clicking the second apex of the rectangle, the rectangle specified with the range is set as an area.



**5. Check that a reference plane has been specified, and click the [OK] button.**

The [Reference plane settings] window closes, and the results of the processing are reflected in the image processing window.

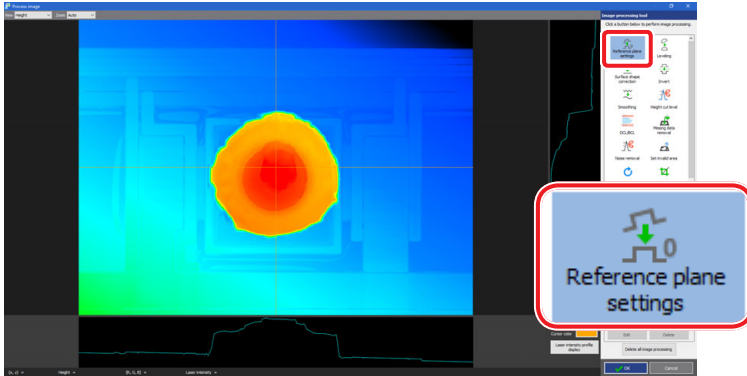


# MEMO

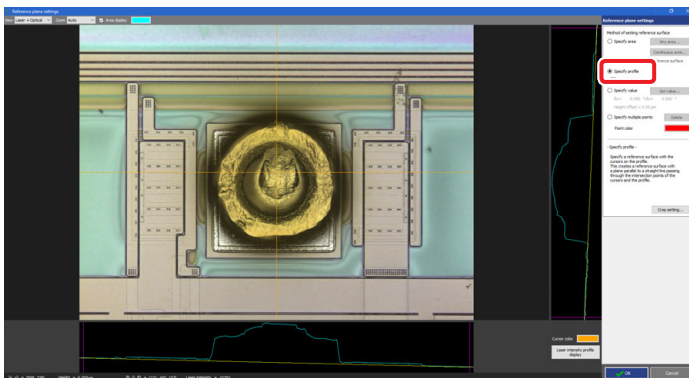


This section describes various configuration methods for the most frequently used “reference plane settings”.

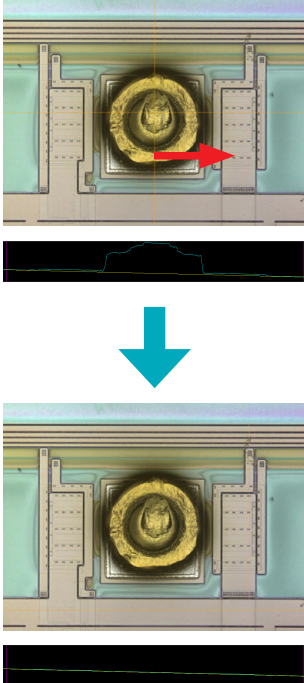
**1.** Click the [Reference plane settings] button.



**2.** In [Method of setting reference surface], select the [Specify profile] option button.



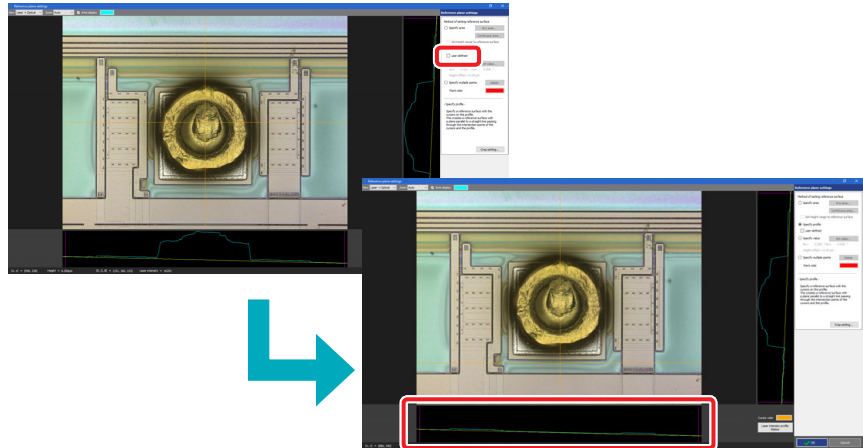
It is convenient to move the vertical/horizontal cursor on the screen to a position where it is easy to adjust the reference plane settings.



### 3. Move the markers displayed in the profile graph display area or operate the cursor to specify the reference plane.

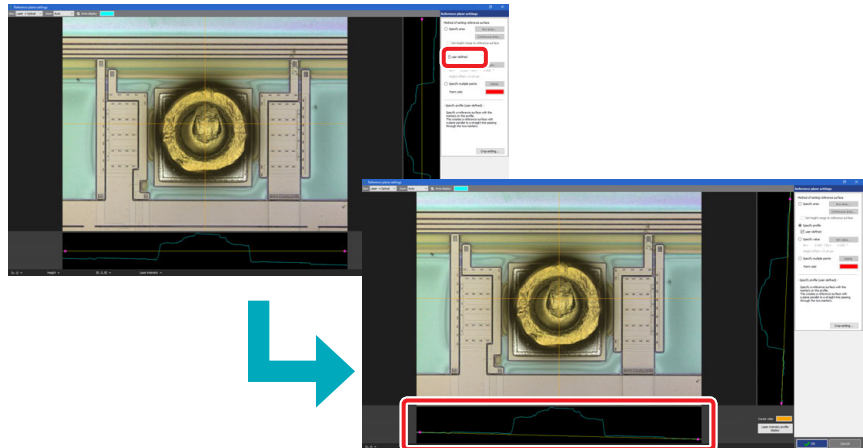
- When the [user-defined] checkbox is cleared

Move the 2 point markers displayed in the profile graph display area to specify a straight line passing between the two intersection points of the cursor and the profile.



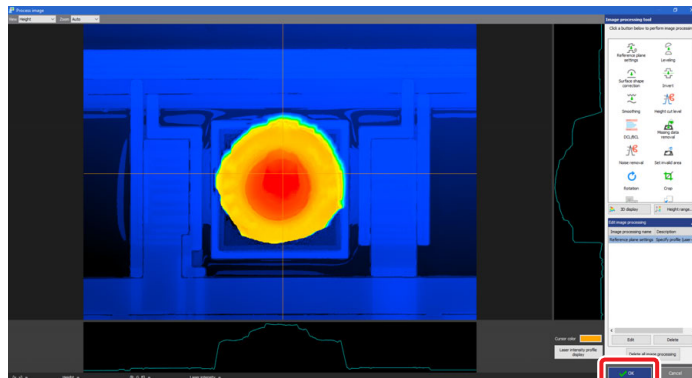
- When the [user-defined] checkbox is selected.

Move the 2 point markers displayed in green in the profile graph display area to specify a straight line passing between the two points.



### 4. When the reference plane setting ends, click the [OK] button.

The [Reference plane settings] window closes, and the results of the processing are reflected in the image processing window.

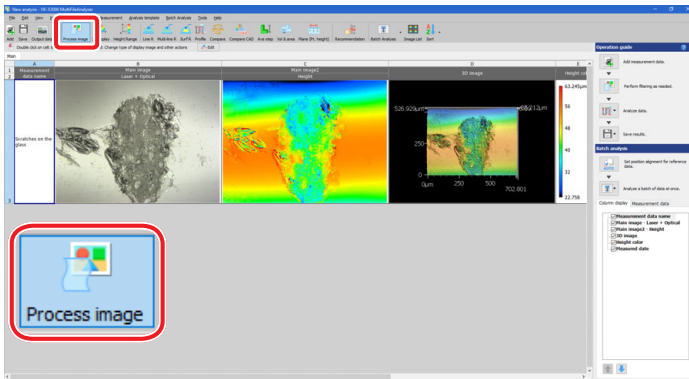


Surface shape correction is a form of processing that creates a plane by performing various types of correction processing on height data.

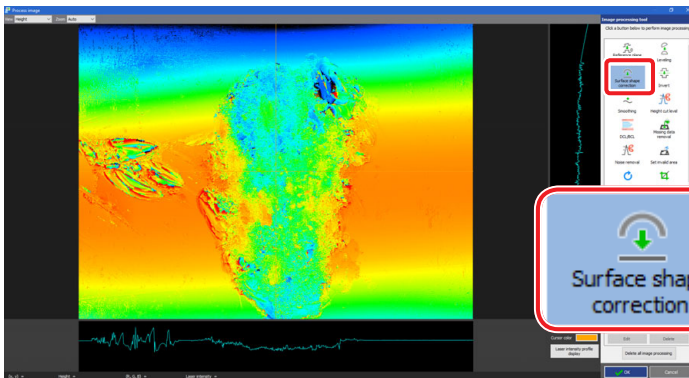
Whether there are minute structures on a wavy surface or a surface with a large curvature, performing surface shape correction will make the minute structures easier to observe.

This section describes how to use waveform removal.

## 1. Select measurement data and click the [Process image] button.



## 2. Click the [Surface shape correction] button.

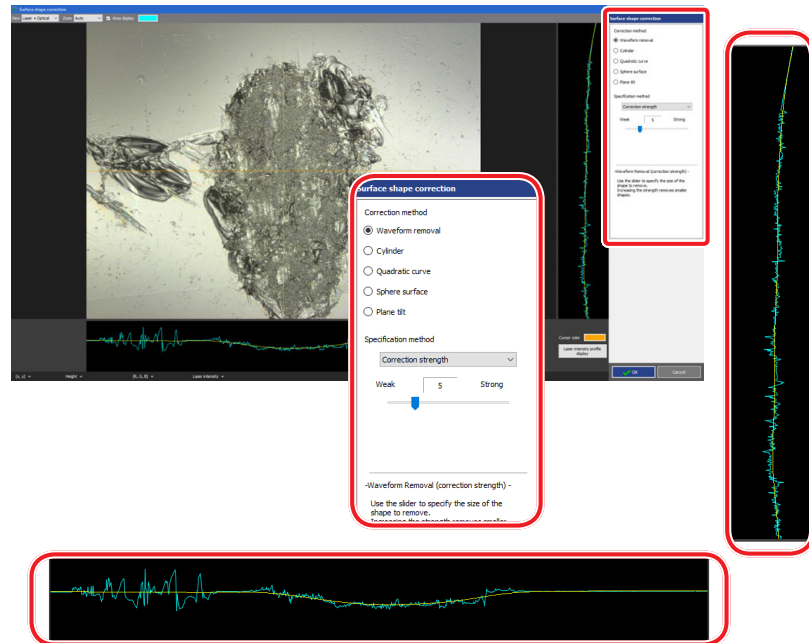


- **About the waviness**  
Increasing the waveform removal strength will result in smaller waveforms being removed.

### 3. Select the [Waveform removal] radio button.

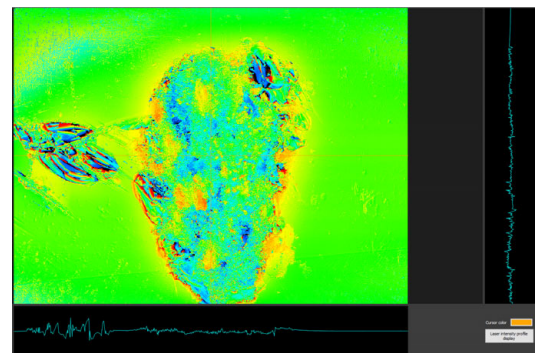
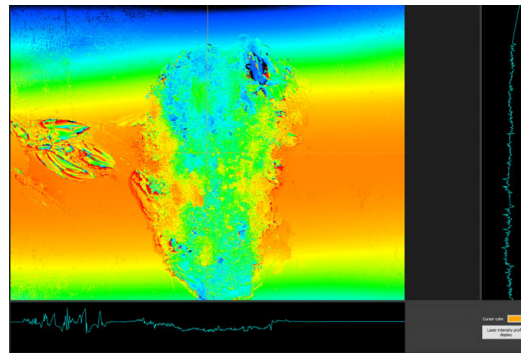
Use the slider to specify the strength of the waveform removal.

The correction tilt (yellow) changes according to the movement of the slider. Adjust the correction tilt to match the profile line (blue).



### 4. Click the [OK] button.

The [Surface shape correction] window closes, and the results of the processing are reflected in the image processing window.



Specifications are subject to change without notice.

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