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# HANDBOOK OF OPTICS

DEVICES, MEASUREMENTS, & PROPERTIES

• SECOND EDITION •

VOLUME

# II

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# HANDBOOK OF OPTICS

Volume II  
Devices, Measurements,  
and Properties

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OPTICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

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# CHAPTER 7

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## MINIATURE AND MICRO-OPTICS

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### 7.1 GLOSSARY

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$A, B, C, D$	constants
$A(r, z)$	converging spherical wavefront
$c$	curvature
$D$	diffusion constant
$d$	diffusion depth
$EFL$	effective focal length
$f$	focal length
$g$	gradient constant
$h$	radial distance from vertex
$i$	imaginary
$k$	conic constants
$k$	wave number
LA	longitudinal aberration
$l_0$	paraxial focal length
$M$	total number of zones
NA	numerical aperture
$n$	refractive index
$r$	radial distance from optical axis
$r_{\text{mask}}$	mask radius
$r_m$	radius of the $m$ th zone
$t$	fabrication time
$\bar{u}$	slope
$W_{ijk}$	wavefront function
$X$	shape factor
$x, y$	Cartesian coordinates
$y$	height

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## 7.2 OPTICAL ELEMENTS

$Z$	sag
$z$	optical axis
$\Delta$	relative refractive difference
$\rho$	propagation distance
$\lambda$	wavelength
$\bar{\sigma}$	$\sigma_{\text{rms}}/2y$
$\sigma_{\text{rms}}$	rms wavefront error
$\Phi$	phase
$\psi$	special function

### 7.2 INTRODUCTION

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Optical components come in many sizes and shapes. A class of optical components that has become very useful in many applications is called micro-optics. We define micro-optics very broadly as optical components ranging in size from several millimeters to several hundred microns. In many cases, micro-optic components are designed to be manufactured in volume, thereby reducing cost to the customer. The following paragraphs describe micro-optic components that are potentially useful for large-volume applications. The discussion includes several uses of micro-optics, design considerations for micro-optic components, molded glass and plastic lenses, distributed-index planar lenses, Corning's SMILE™ lenses, microFresnel lenses, and, finally, a few other technologies that could become useful in the near future.

### 7.3 USES OF MICRO-OPTICS

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Micro-optics are becoming an important part of many optical systems. This is especially true in systems that demand compact design and form factor. Some optical fiber-based applications include fiber-to-fiber coupling, laser-diode-to-fiber connections, LED-to-fiber coupling, and fiber-to-detector coupling. Microlens arrays are useful for improving radiometric efficiency in focal-plane arrays, where relatively high numerical aperture (NA) microlenslets focus light onto individual detector elements. Microlens arrays can also be used for wavefront sensors, where relatively low-NA lenslets are required. Each lenslet is designed to sample the input wavefront and provide a deviation on the detector plane that is proportional to the slope of the wavefront over the lenslet area. Micro-optics are also used for coupling laser diodes to waveguides and collimating arrays of laser diodes. An example of a large-volume application of micro-optics is data storage, where the objective and collimating lenses are only a few millimeters in diameter.<sup>1</sup>

### 7.4 MICRO-OPTICS DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

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Conventional lenses made with bulk elements can exploit numerous design parameters, such as the number of surfaces, element spacings, and index/dispersion combinations, to achieve performance requirements for NA, operating wavelength, and field of view. However, fabricators of micro-optic lenses seek to explore molded or planar technologies, and thus the design parameters tend to be more constrained. For example, refractive

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