

SPIE
PRESS

Optical System Design

SECOND EDITION

Robert E. Fischer
Biljana Tadic-Galeb
Paul R. Yoder

OPTICAL
SYSTEM
DESIGN

Copyright © 2008 by The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. All rights reserved. Manufactured in the United States of America. Except as permitted under the United States Copyright Act of 1976, no part of this publication may be reproduced or distributed in any form or by any means, or stored in a database or retrieval system, without the prior written permission of the publisher.

0-07-159358-6

The material in this eBook also appears in the print version of this title: 0-07-147248-7.

All trademarks are trademarks of their respective owners. Rather than put a trademark symbol after every occurrence of a trademarked name, we use names in an editorial fashion only, and to the benefit of the trademark owner, with no intention of infringement of the trademark. Where such designations appear in this book, they have been printed with initial caps.

McGraw-Hill eBooks are available at special quantity discounts to use as premiums and sales promotions, or for use in corporate training programs. For more information, please contact George Hoare, Special Sales, at george_hoare@mcgraw-hill.com or (212) 904-4069.

TERMS OF USE

This is a copyrighted work and The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. ("McGraw-Hill") and its licensors reserve all rights in and to the work. Use of this work is subject to these terms. Except as permitted under the Copyright Act of 1976 and the right to store and retrieve one copy of the work, you may not decompile, disassemble, reverse engineer, reproduce, modify, create derivative works based upon, transmit, distribute, disseminate, sell, publish or sublicense the work or any part of it without McGraw-Hill's prior consent. You may use the work for your own noncommercial and personal use; any other use of the work is strictly prohibited. Your right to use the work may be terminated if you fail to comply with these terms.

THE WORK IS PROVIDED "AS IS." McGRAW-HILL AND ITS LICENSORS MAKE NO GUARANTEES OR WARRANTIES AS TO THE ACCURACY, ADEQUACY OR COMPLETENESS OF OR RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED FROM USING THE WORK, INCLUDING ANY INFORMATION THAT CAN BE ACCESSED THROUGH THE WORK VIA HYPERLINK OR OTHERWISE, AND EXPRESSLY DISCLAIM ANY WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. McGraw-Hill and its licensors do not warrant or guarantee that the functions contained in the work will meet your requirements or that its operation will be uninterrupted or error free. Neither McGraw-Hill nor its licensors shall be liable to you or anyone else for any inaccuracy, error or omission, regardless of cause, in the work or for any damages resulting therefrom. McGraw-Hill has no responsibility for the content of any information accessed through the work. Under no circumstances shall McGraw-Hill and/or its licensors be liable for any indirect, incidental, special, punitive, consequential or similar damages that result from the use of or inability to use the work, even if any of them has been advised of the possibility of such damages. This limitation of liability shall apply to any claim or cause whatsoever whether such claim or cause arises in contract, tort or otherwise.

DOI: 10.1036/0071472487

CHAPTER 9

The Optical Design Process

The optical design process includes a myriad of tasks that the designer must perform and consider in the process of optimizing the performance of an imaging optical system. While we often think primarily of the robustness of the optimization algorithm, reduction of aberrations, and the like, there is much more to do. The designer must be at what we sometimes call “mental and technical equilibrium with the task at hand.” This means that he or she needs to be fully confident that all of the following are understood and under control:

- All first-order parameters and specifications such as magnification, focal length, f /number, full field of view, spectral band and relative weightings, and others.
- Assure that the optical performance is being met, including image quality, distortion, vignetting, and others.
- Assure that the packaging and other physical requirements, including the thermal environment, is being taken into account.
- Assure that the design is manufacturable at a reasonable cost based on a fabrication, assembly, and alignment tolerance analysis and performance error budget.
- Consider all possible problems such as polarization effects, including birefringence, coating feasibility, ghost images and stray light, and any other possible problems.

Once every one of these items has been addressed and is at least recognized and understood, we start with the sketch of the system. First, the system is divided into subsystems if possible, and the first-order parameters are determined for each subsystem. For example, if we are to design a telescope with a given magnification, the entrance pupil diameter should be chosen such that the exit pupil size matches the eye pupil. A focal length of the objective and the eyepiece should be chosen such that the eyepiece can have a sufficiently large eye relief. Now, when the specs for each subsystem are defined, it is time to use the computer-aided design algorithms and associated software to optimize the system, which will be discussed in the rest of this chapter. Each subsystem can be designed and optimized individually, and the modules joined together or, more often, some subsystems are optimized separately and some as an integral part of the whole system.

What Do We Do When We Optimize a Lens System?

Present-day computer hardware and software have significantly changed the process of lens design. A simple lens with several elements has nearly an infinite number of possible solutions. Each surface can take on an infinite number of specific radii, ranging from steeply curved concave, through flat, and on to steeply curved convex. There are a near infinite number of possible design permutations for even the simplest lenses. How does one optimize the performance with so many possible permutations? Computers have made what was once a tedious and time-consuming task at least manageable.

The essence of most lens design computer programs is as follows:

- First, the designer has to enter in the program the starting optical system. Then, each variable is changed a small amount, called an *increment*, and the effect to performance is then computed. For example, the first thickness may be changed by 0.05 mm as its increment. Once this increment in thickness is made, the overall performance, including image quality as well as physical constraints, are computed. The results are stored, and the second thickness is now changed by 0.05 mm and so on for all variables that the user has designated. Variables include radii, airspaces,

Explore Litigation Insights

Docket Alarm provides insights to develop a more informed litigation strategy and the peace of mind of knowing you're on top of things.

Real-Time Litigation Alerts



Keep your litigation team up-to-date with **real-time alerts** and advanced team management tools built for the enterprise, all while greatly reducing PACER spend.

Our comprehensive service means we can handle Federal, State, and Administrative courts across the country.

Advanced Docket Research



With over 230 million records, Docket Alarm's cloud-native docket research platform finds what other services can't. Coverage includes Federal, State, plus PTAB, TTAB, ITC and NLRB decisions, all in one place.

Identify arguments that have been successful in the past with full text, pinpoint searching. Link to case law cited within any court document via Fastcase.

Analytics At Your Fingertips



Learn what happened the last time a particular judge, opposing counsel or company faced cases similar to yours.

Advanced out-of-the-box PTAB and TTAB analytics are always at your fingertips.

API

Docket Alarm offers a powerful API (application programming interface) to developers that want to integrate case filings into their apps.

LAW FIRMS

Build custom dashboards for your attorneys and clients with live data direct from the court.

Automate many repetitive legal tasks like conflict checks, document management, and marketing.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Litigation and bankruptcy checks for companies and debtors.

E-DISCOVERY AND LEGAL VENDORS

Sync your system to PACER to automate legal marketing.