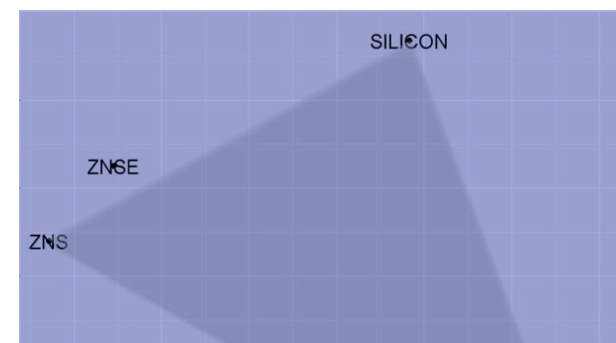
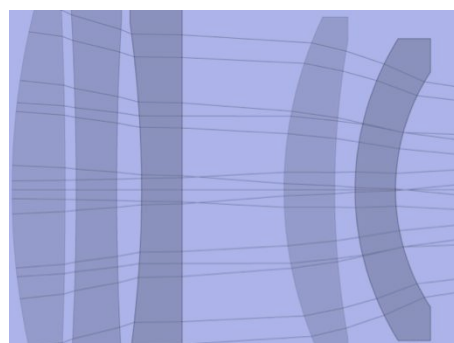
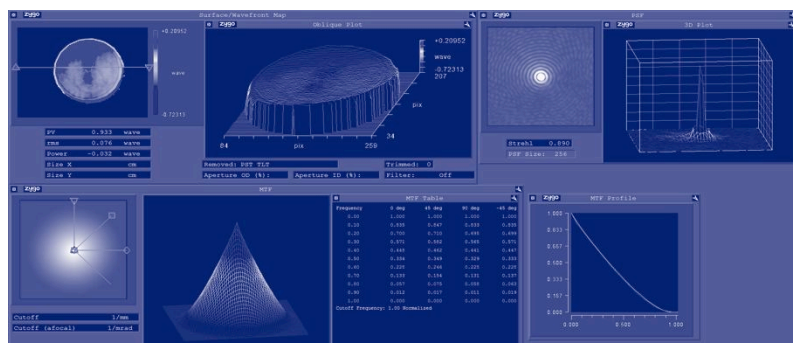


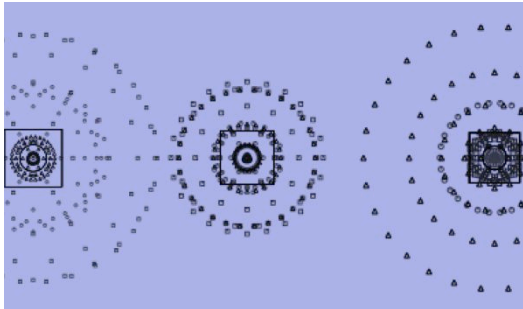
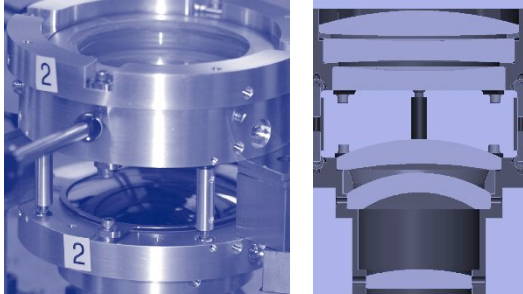
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Optical design & performance testing of an athermal SWIR gas correlation imager

Anthony Tanbakuchi, Mark Smith, Jeff Mercier,
Steve Vigil, Todd Embree, Aaron Ison

Motivation



Gas correlation imaging enables high specificity remote sensing of gas species based on unique molecular resonances that cause narrow band absorption.

- Build a field deployable methane imager.
- Rugged and stable for field use.
- Quick development cycle.
- Lower cost techniques.
- Flexible for testing & calibration.



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ENERGY



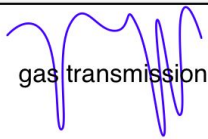
Sandia National Laboratories is a multi-program laboratory managed and operated by Sandia Corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary of Lockheed Martin Corporation, for the U.S. Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration under contract DE-AC04-94AL85000.

Gas Correlation Imaging

background spectrum



gas transmission



narrow band filter

methane cell

reference cell

background spectrum

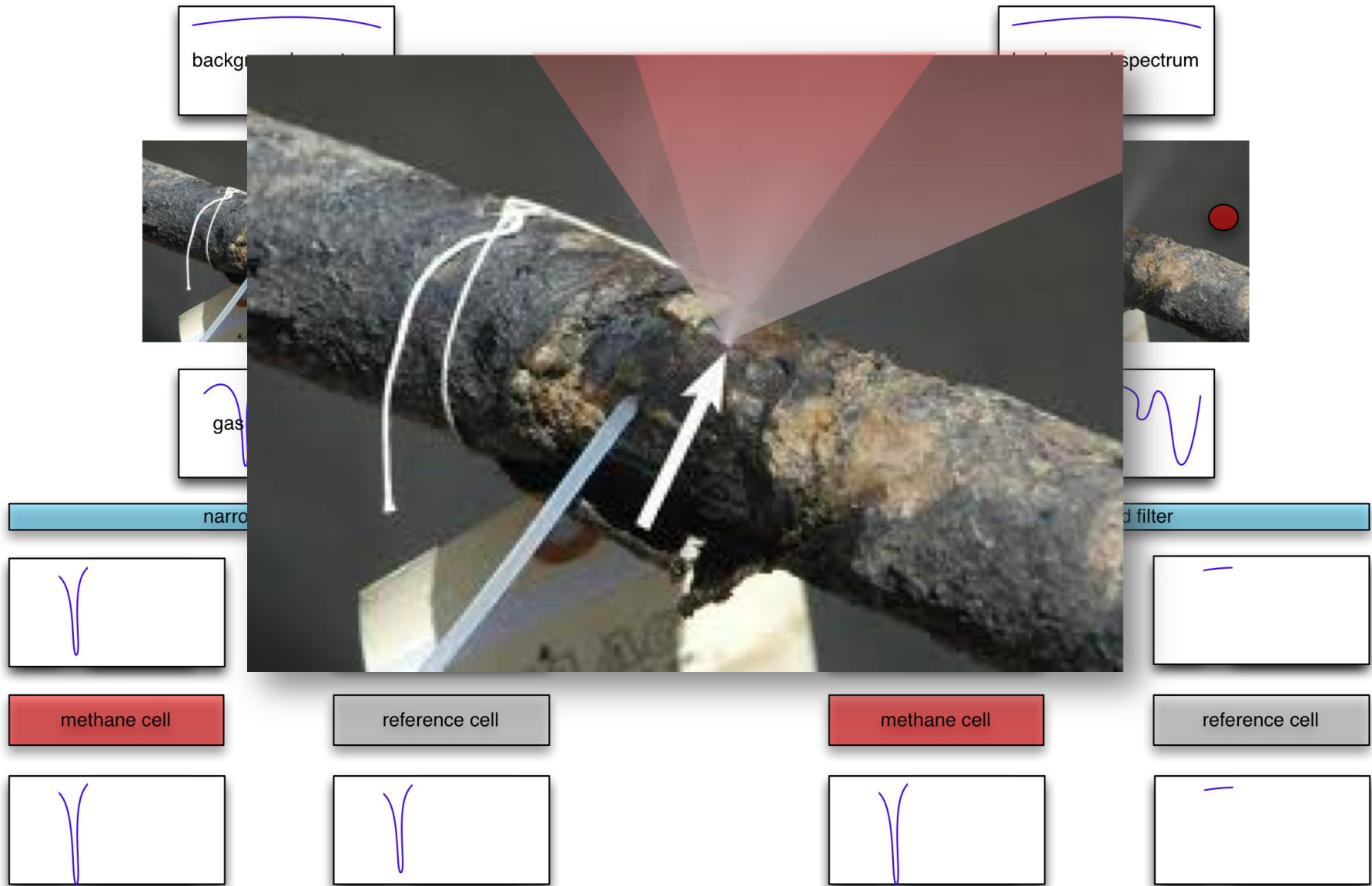


narrow band filter

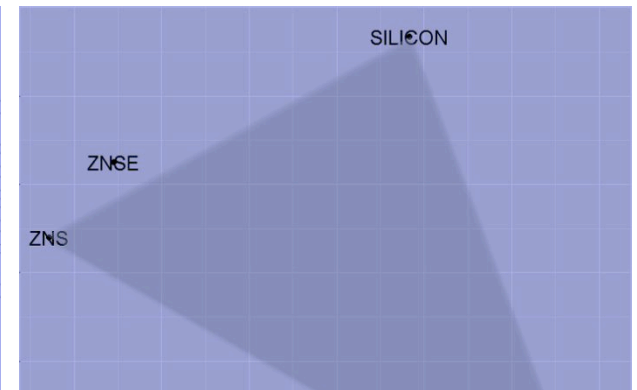
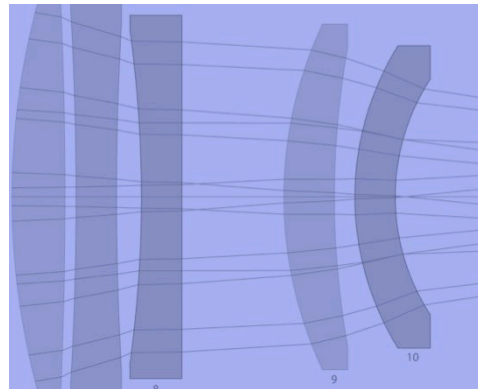
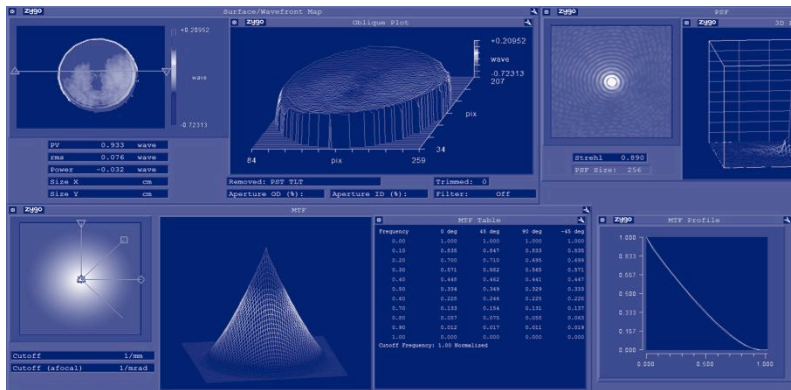
methane cell

reference cell

Gas Correlation Imaging



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Design

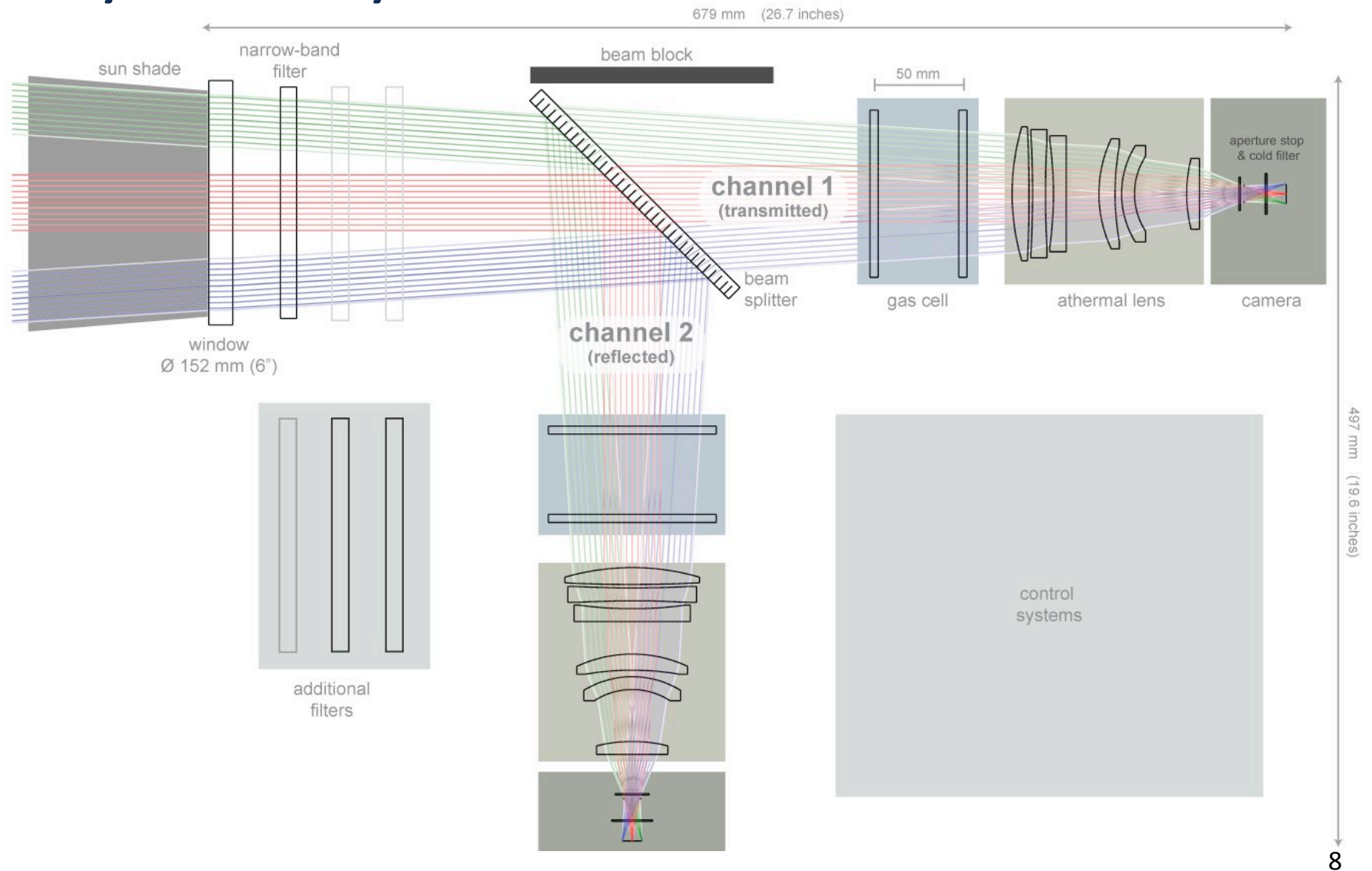


Sandia National Laboratories is a multi-program laboratory managed and operated by Sandia Corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary of Lockheed Martin Corporation, for the U.S. Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration under contract DE-AC04-94AL85000.

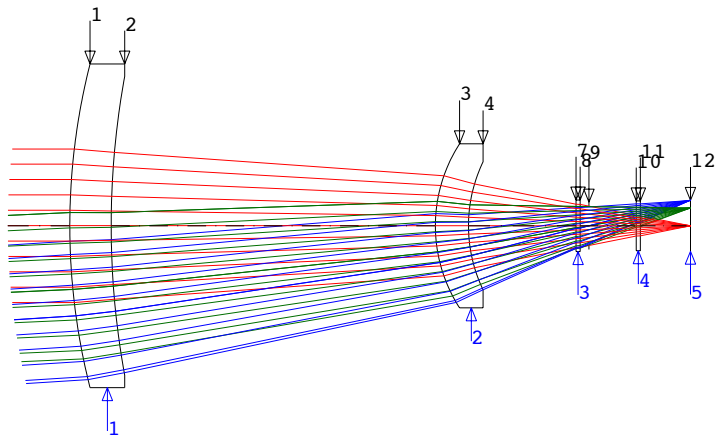
Design goals

Parameter	Value
Spectral band	2.0-2.5 μm
athermal temperature range	0 - 50 deg C
F-number	f/2.5
focal length	96 mm
entrance pupil dia	28.4 mm
full field of view	4.7 x 5.7 deg
detector pixel pitch	30 μm
detector pixels	320 x 256
MTF goal at 16.6 cycle/mm	at least 50% for optics
30 μm ensquared energy goal	70% or greater
depth of field	0.2 km to infinity

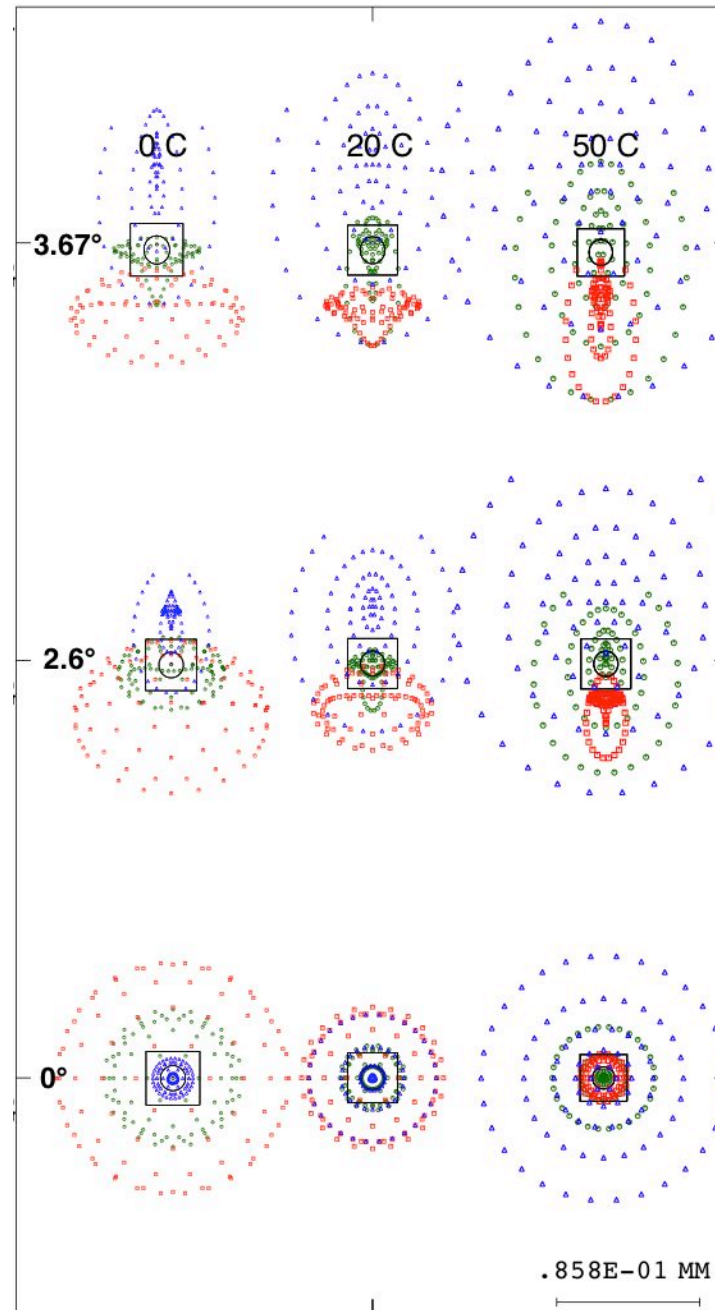
System layout



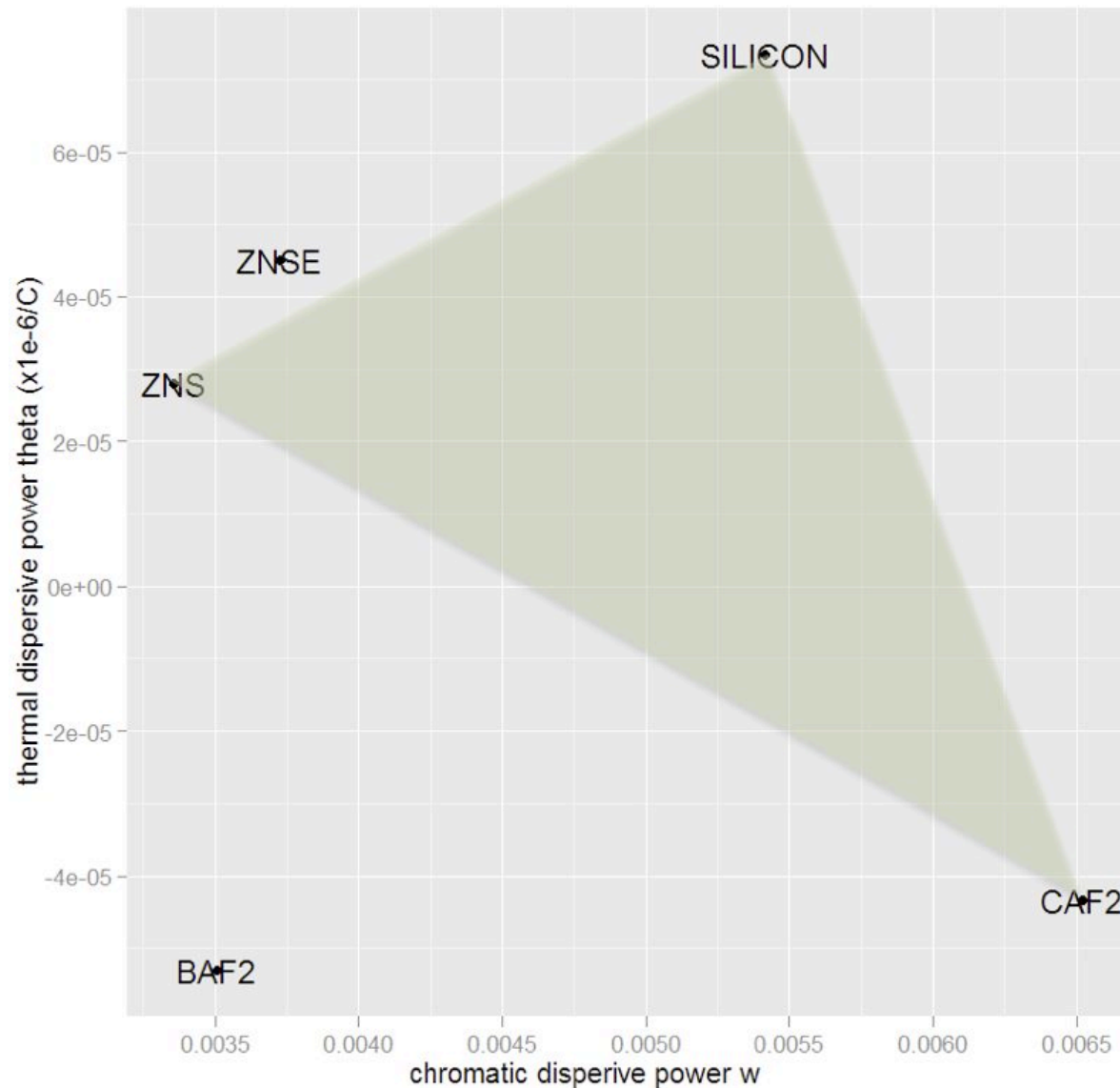
All silicon objective



Square represents 30 um pixel.



Design process for athermal achromat



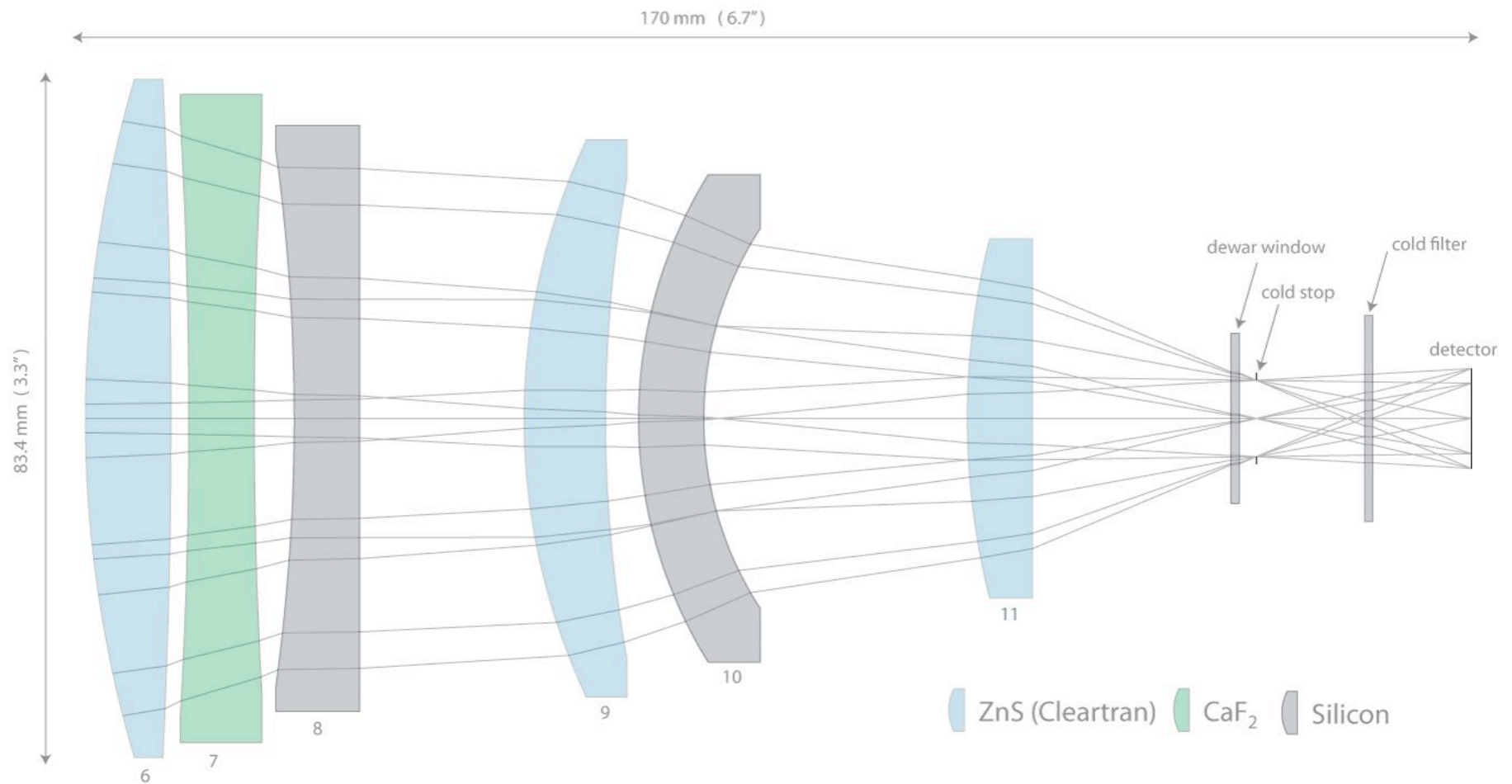
Analytical starting point
for athermal achromat
with minimum bending.

$$\omega_i = -\Delta\phi_i/\phi_i = -(\partial n_i/\partial\lambda)\Delta\lambda/(n_i - 1),$$

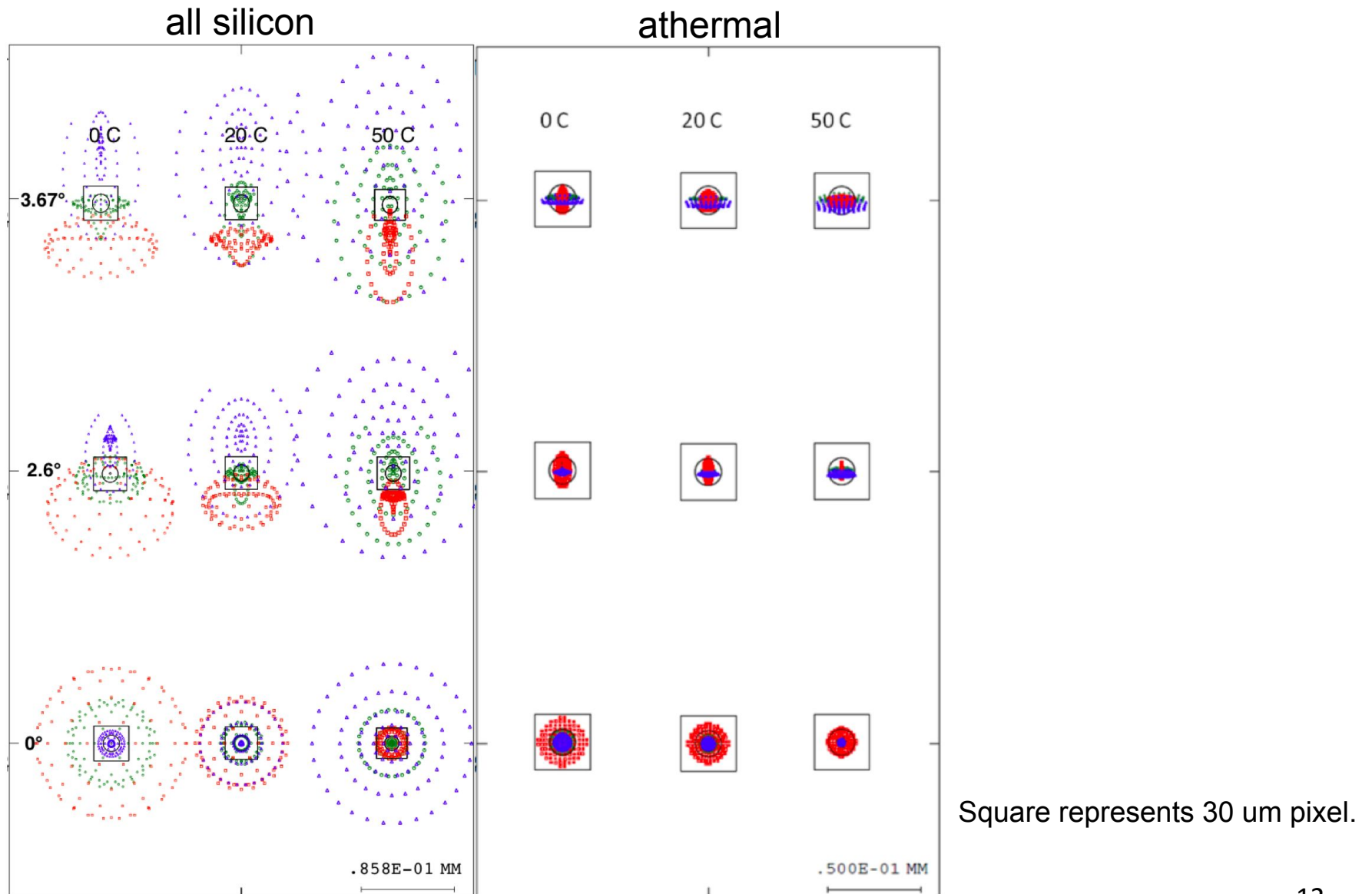
$$\theta_i = (\partial\phi_i/\partial T)/\phi_i = (\partial n_i/\partial T)/(n_i - 1) - \alpha_i,$$

Ref: Tamagawa, Y., S. Wakabayashi, T. Tajime, and T. Hashimoto. "Multilens System Design with an Athermal Chart." *Applied Optics* 33, no. 34 (1994): 8009–8013.

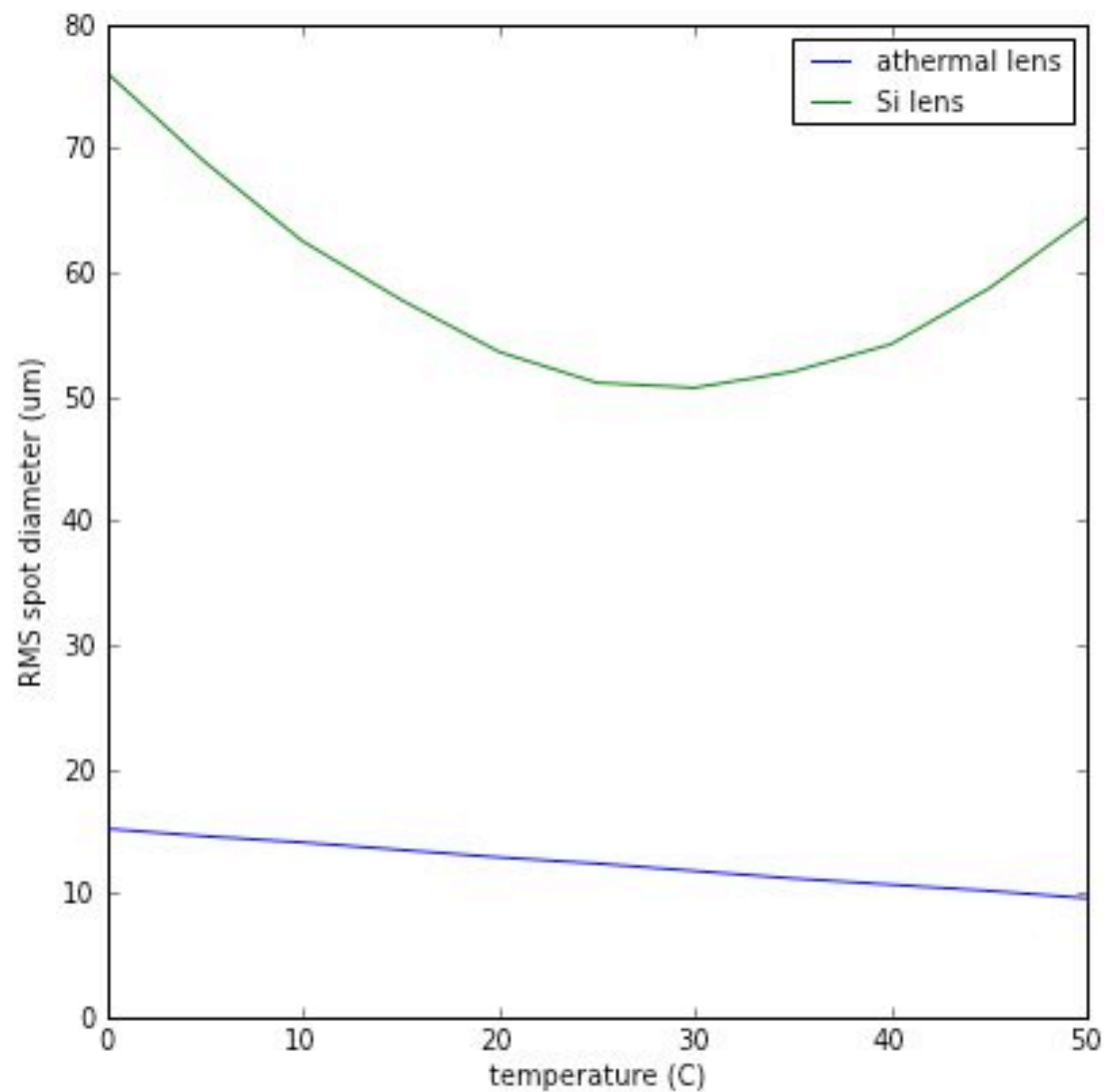
Athermal achromat objective



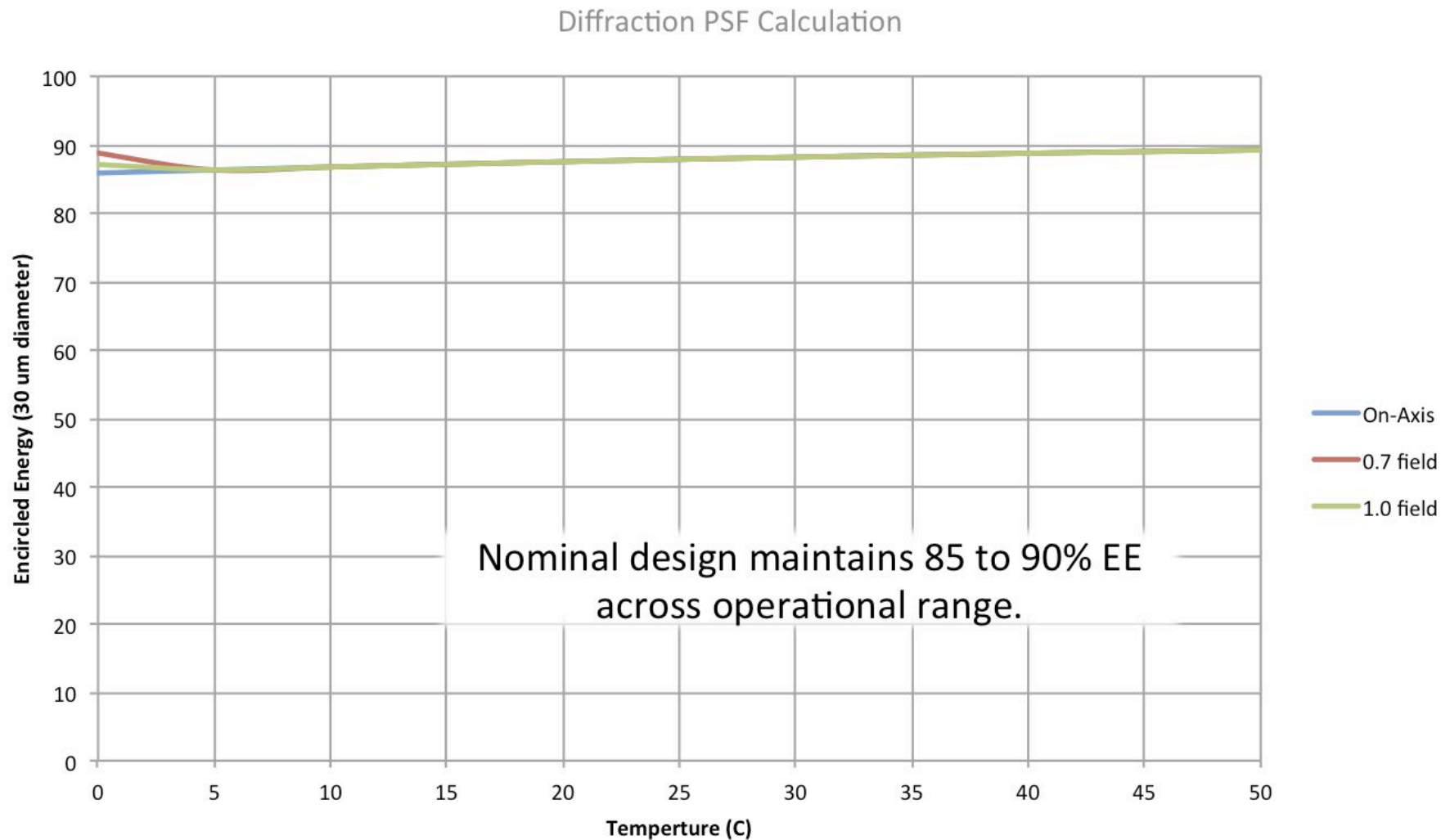
Performance comparison all silicon vs athermal



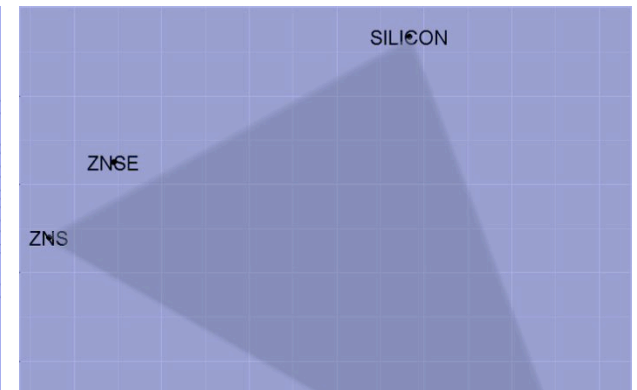
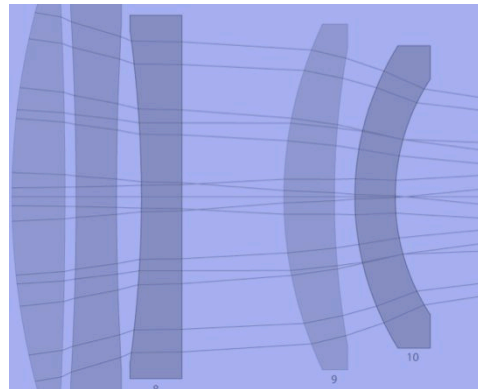
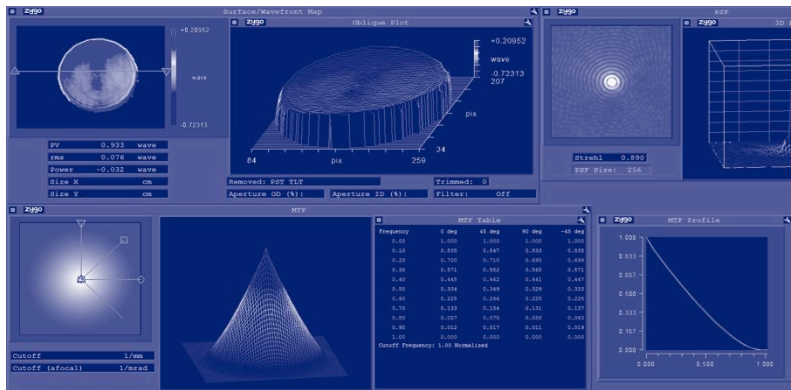
Spot size vs temperature



Athermal lens temperature performance

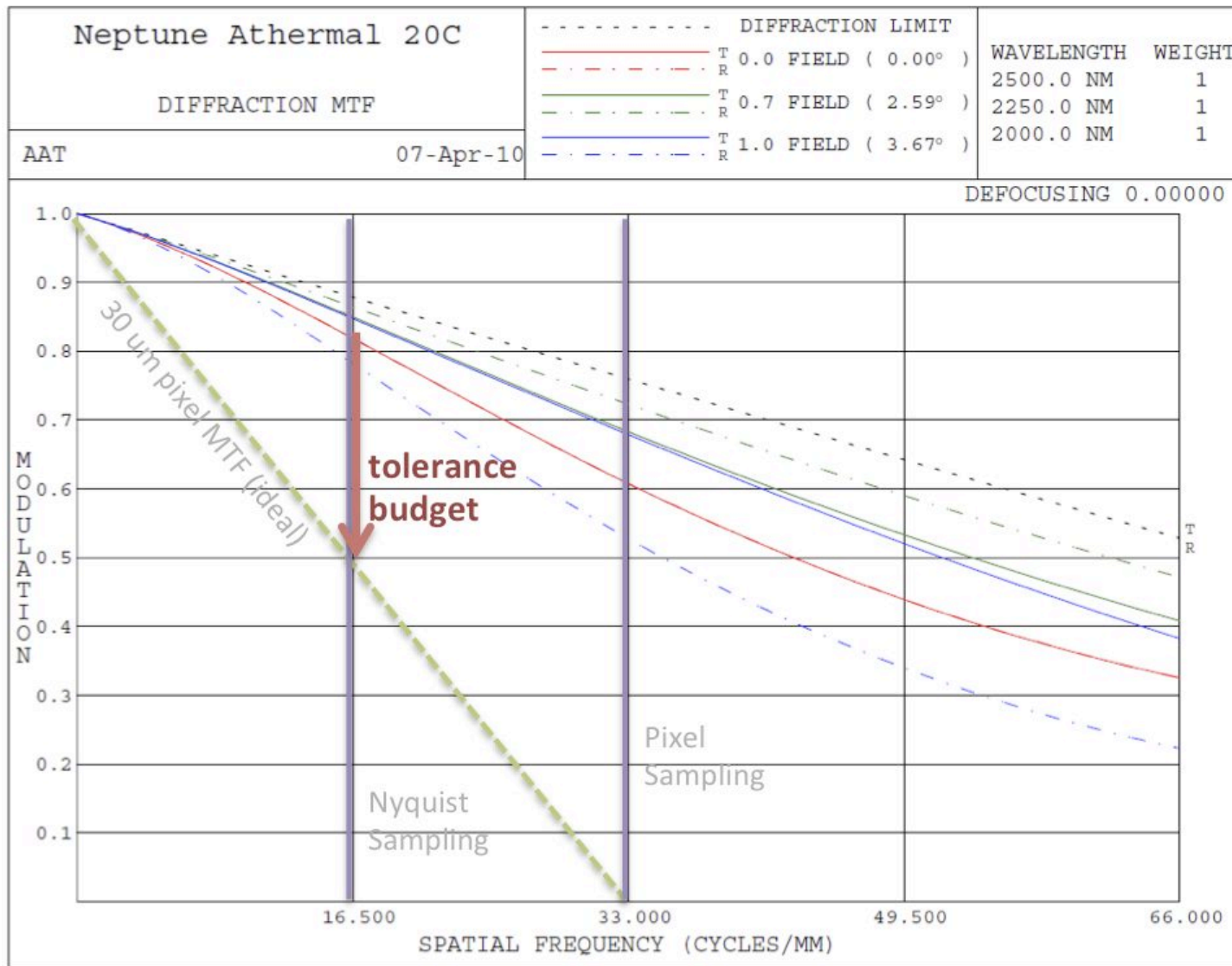


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Tolerancing

Tolerancing of MTF



Tolerances

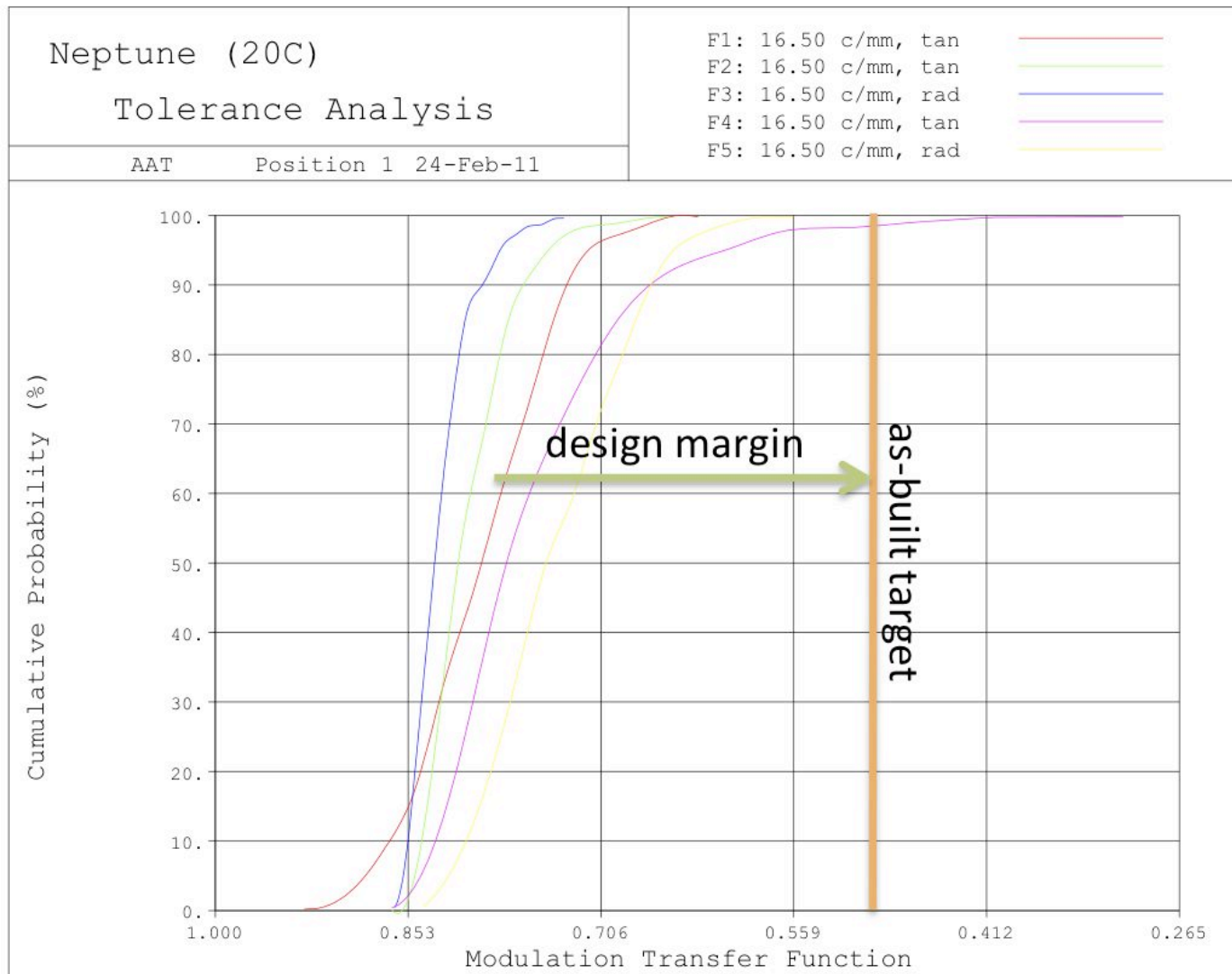
Fabrication

Parameter	Tolerance
Thickness	2 - 8 mils
wedge	0.5 - 4.5 arc min
irregularity	0.5 - 3 waves
power	2 - 12 waves

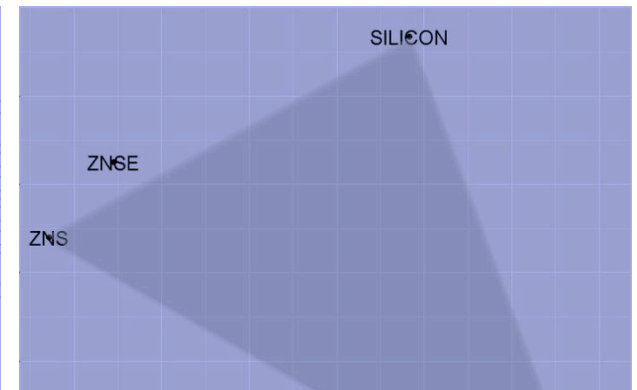
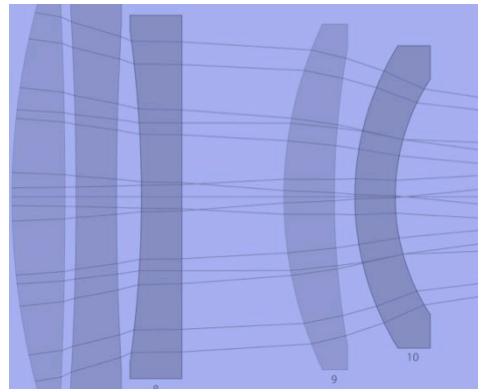
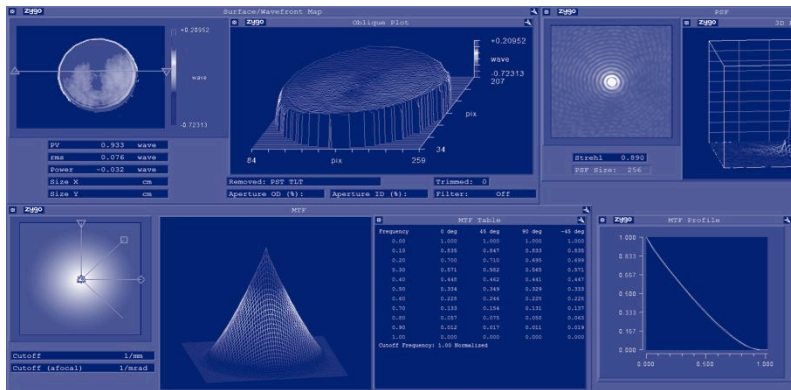
Alignment

Parameter	Tolerance
despace	4 - 16 mils
tilt	1 - 10 arc min
decenter	6 - 8 mils

Statistical performance estimates

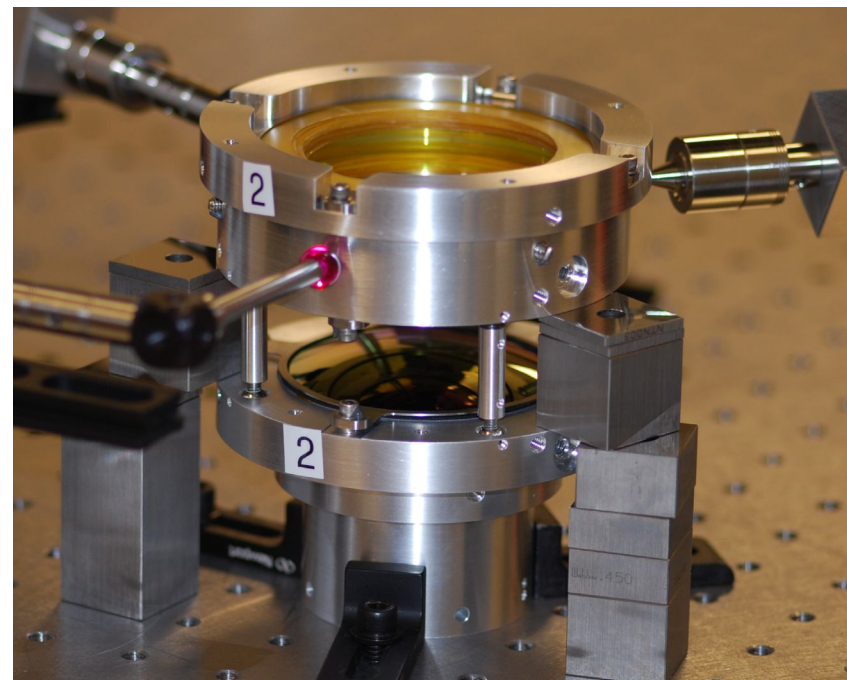
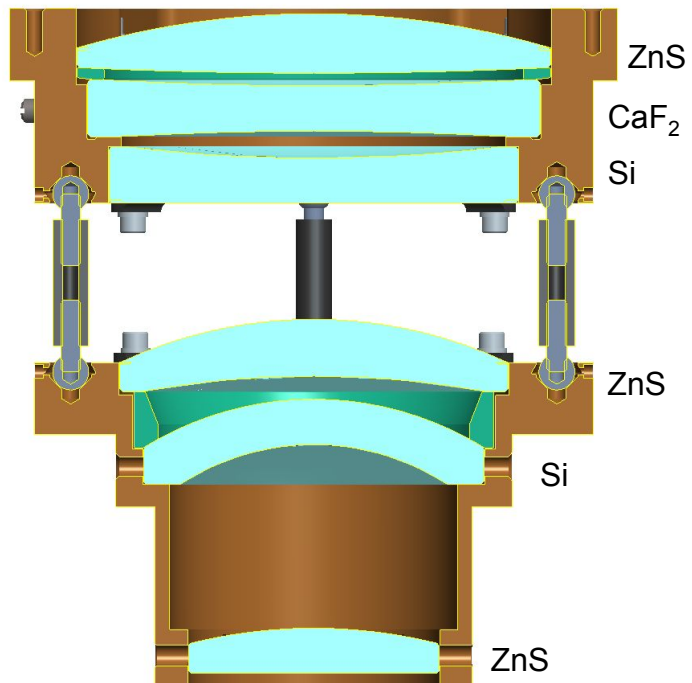


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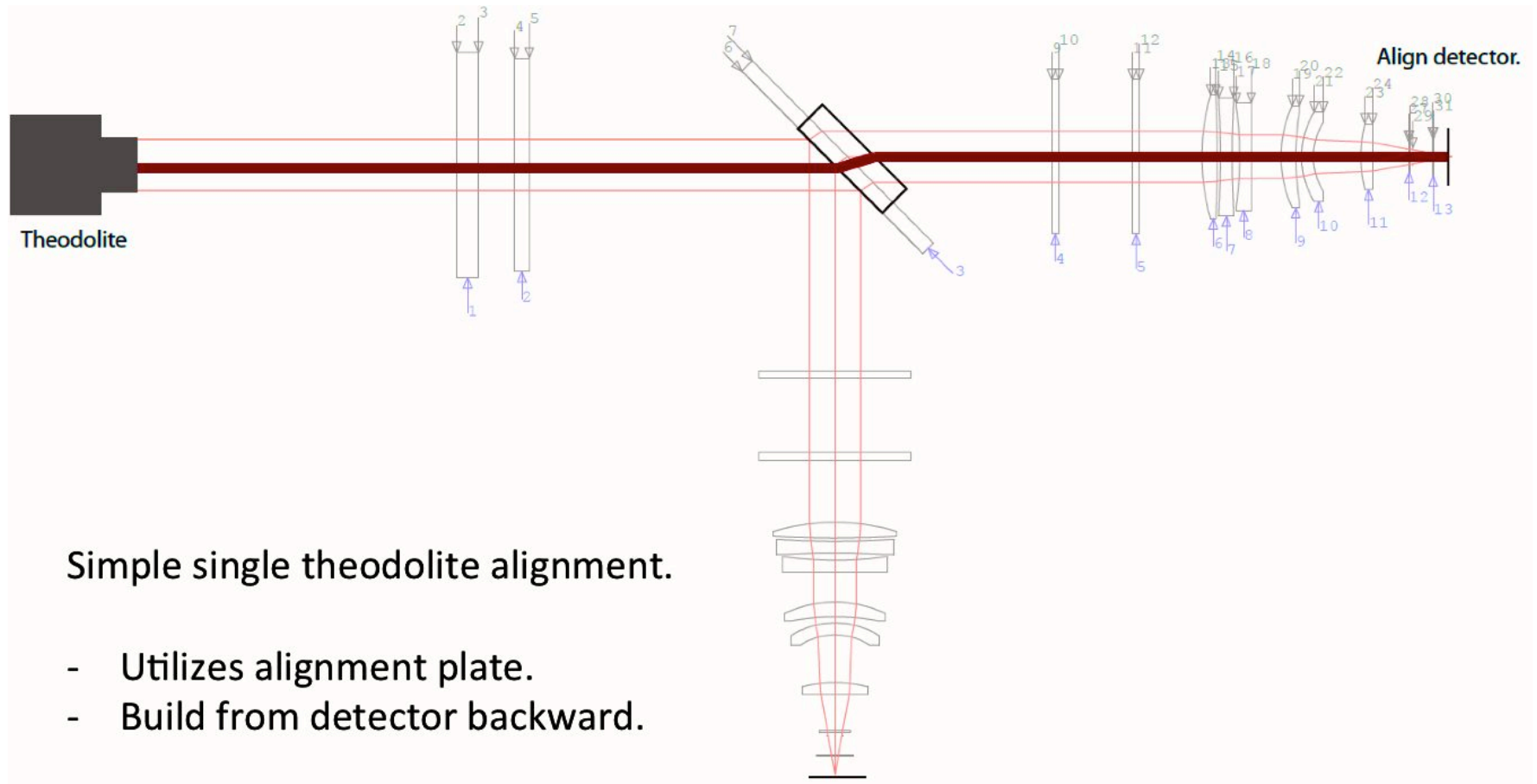


Assembly & Alignment

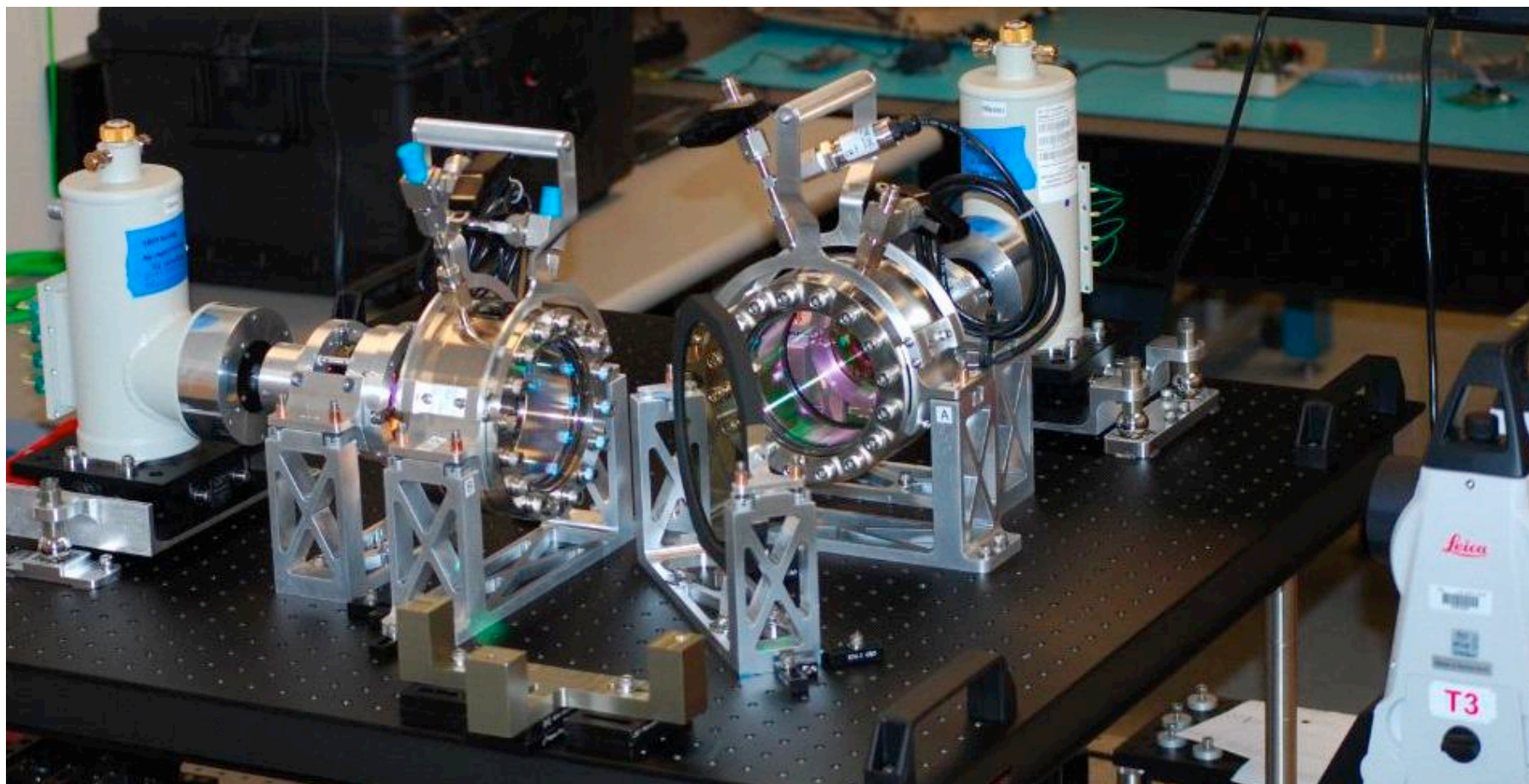
Lens housing



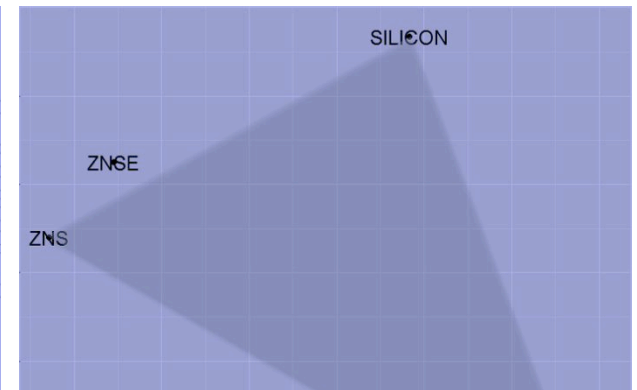
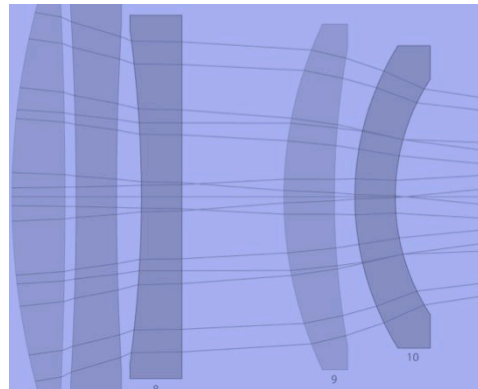
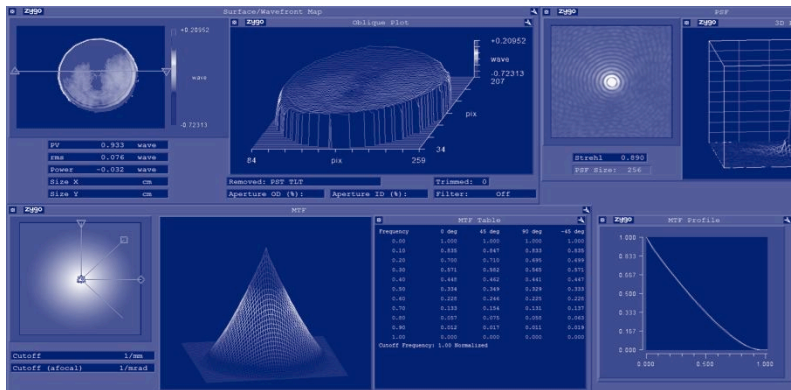
Optical Bench



System during assembly

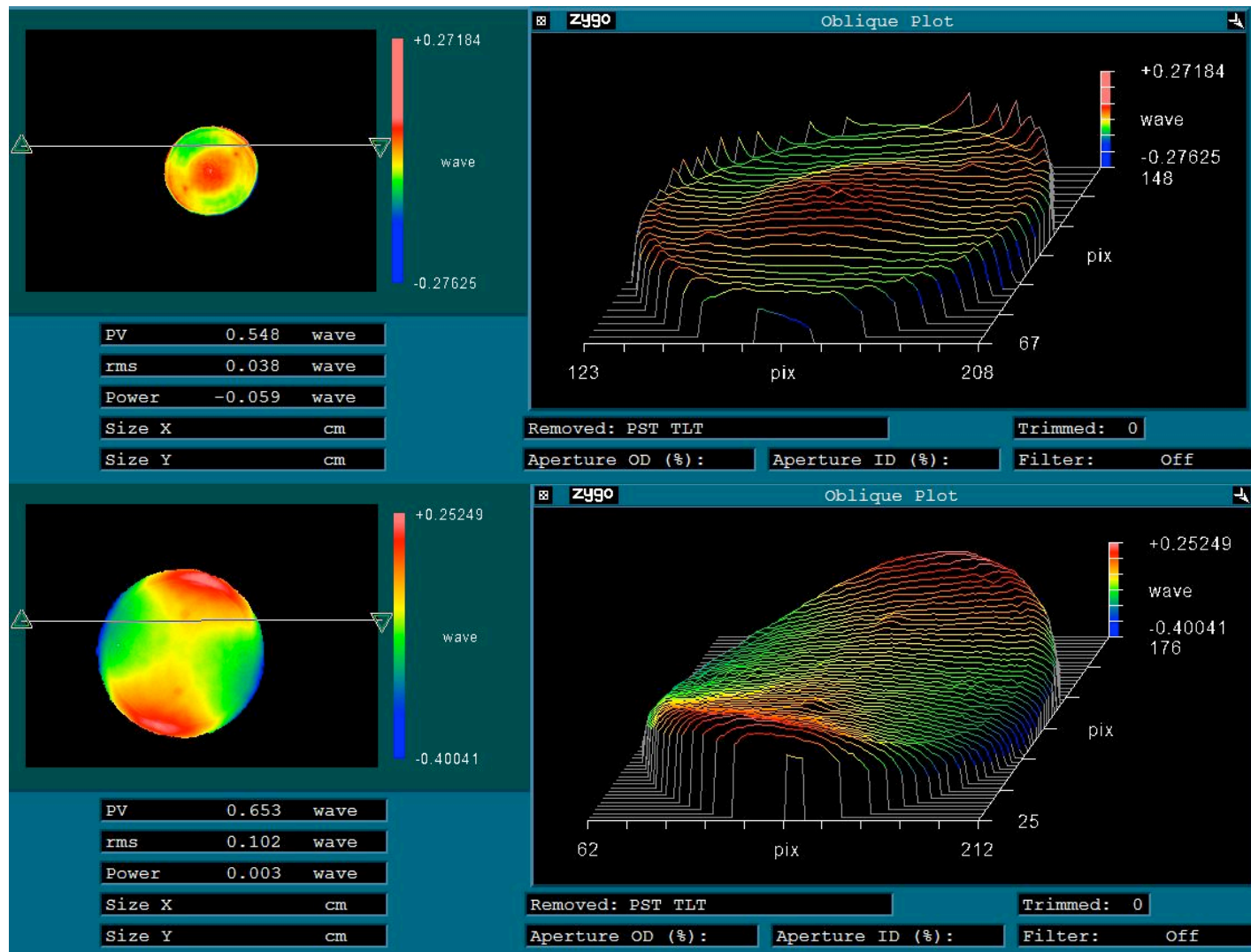


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As-built performance

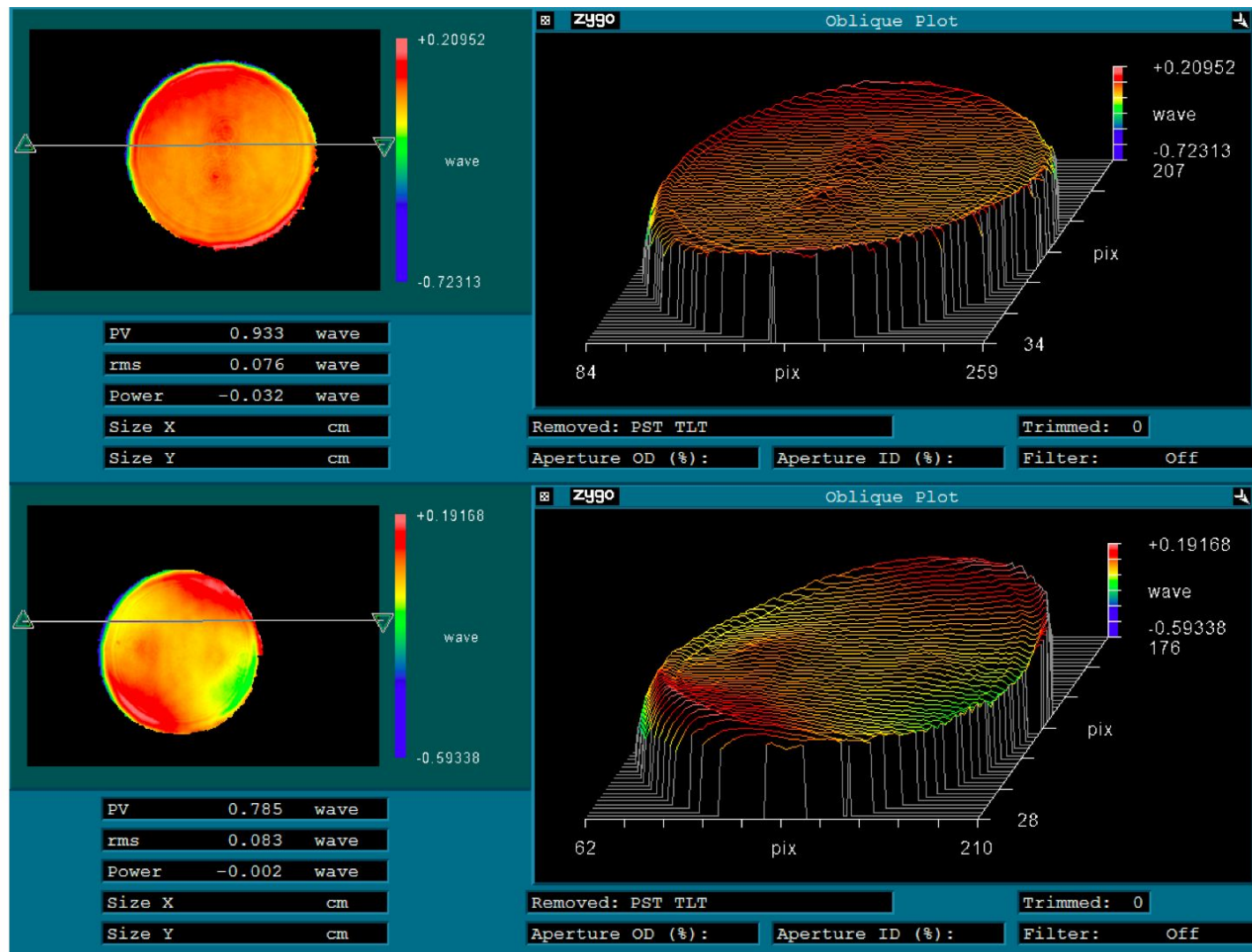
Objective 1



RMS
0.04 waves

0.10 waves

Objective 2



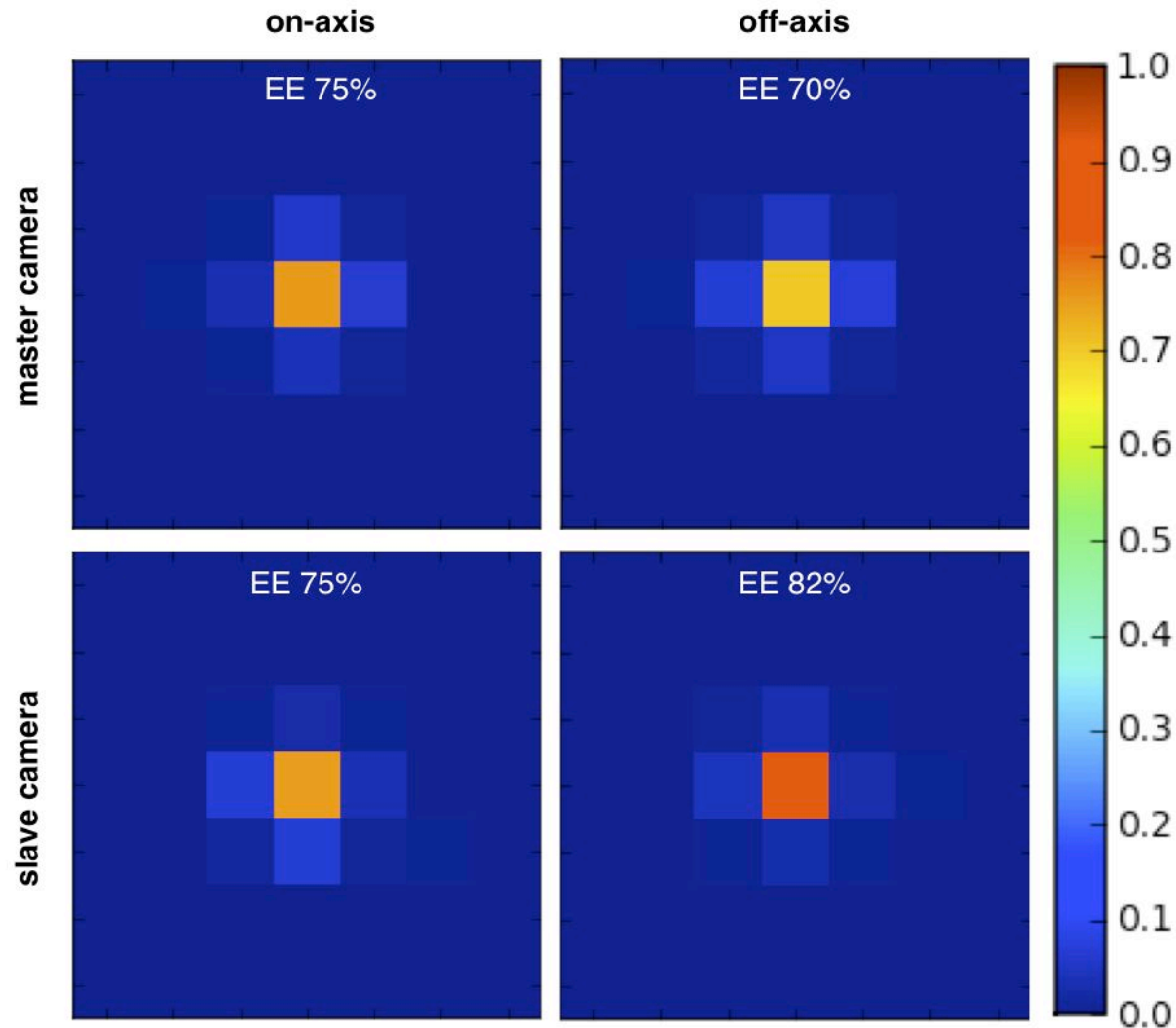
RMS
0.08 waves

0.08 waves

Model versus as-built

Setup	RMS WFE 0 deg	RMS WFE 2.6 deg
OPTICAL MODEL		
Design Residual	0.014	0.043
Modelled Tolerances	(97.7%) 0.112	(97.7%) 0.234
MEASURED		
Cell 1	(70%) 0.079	(55%) 0.103
Cell 2	(70%) 0.075	(40%) 0.083

Full system ensquared energy

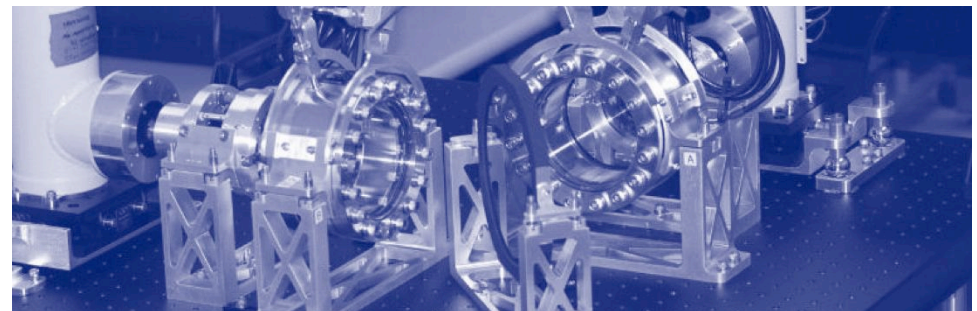
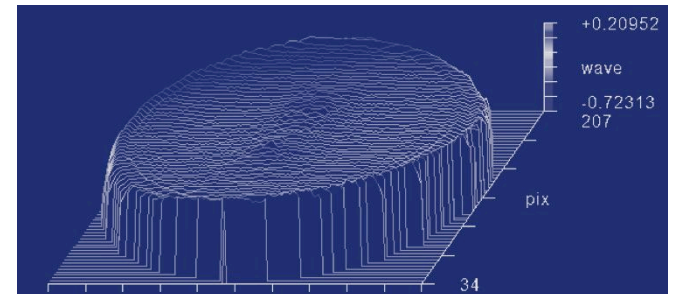
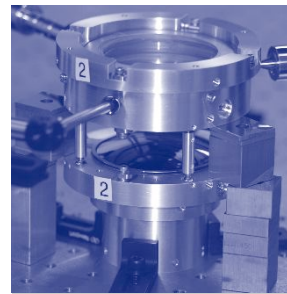


Model predicts
77.5% field ave for
finite source, finite
distance, and
tolerances.

Development of SWIR gas imager

- Analytical design for relaxed starting point.
- Good design margin enabled reasonable tolerances.
- Simple theodolite alignment.
- Cost effective system that meets system goals.

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