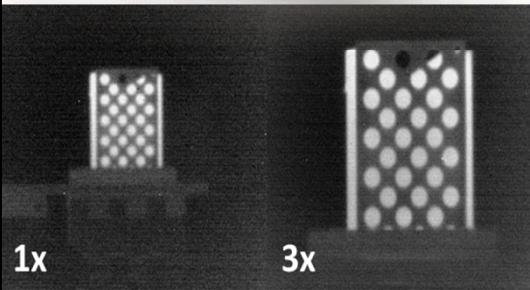




Adaptive Polymer Lenses for Tactical use in the Midwave IR



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10/06/14



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in the
national
interest*



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ENERGY



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Need

Motivation

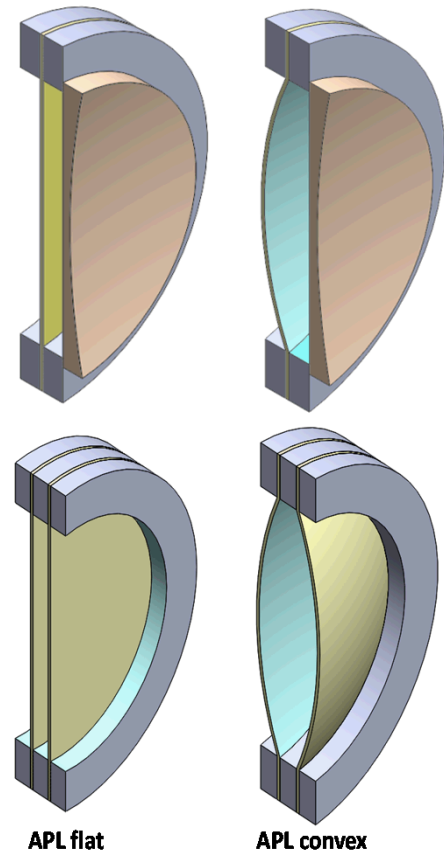
- No tactical variable field of view systems for the SWIR and MWIR
- Low SWaP camera based systems
- Operators forced to trade situational awareness for target identification
- Adaptive zoom offers:
 - Weight reduction
 - Push button instant change
 - Situational awareness and target identification

Materials Challenge

- Fluid
 - High transmission
 - Compatible with membrane
 - Diffusion
 - Optical properties (high n)
- Flexible membrane



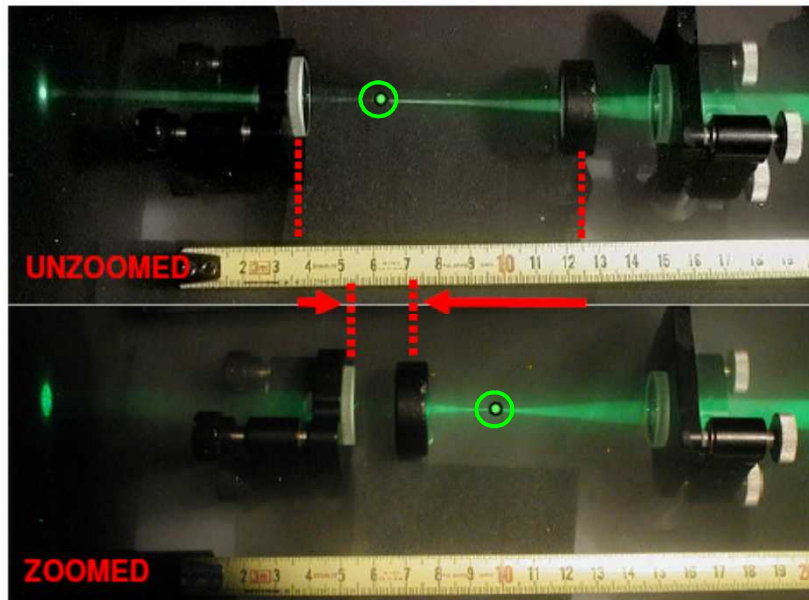
Adaptive Polymer Lenses



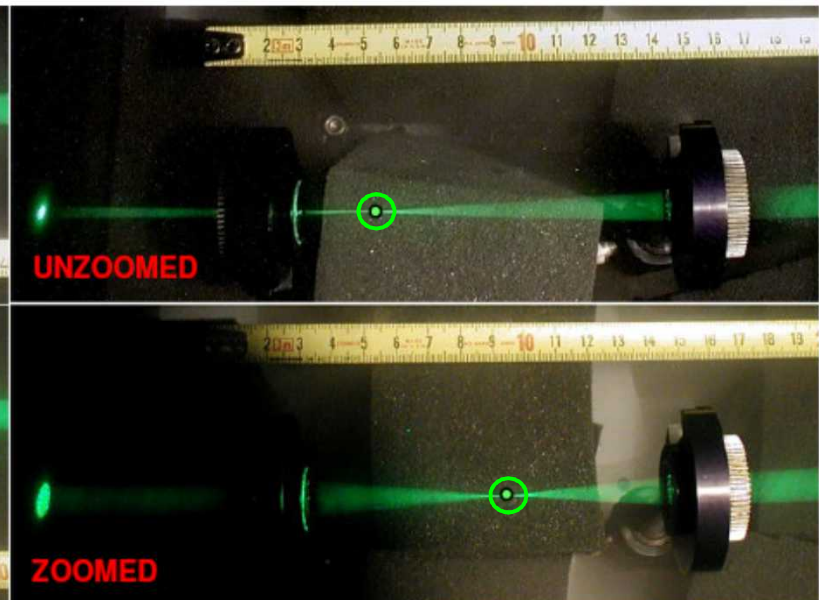
- Fluidic optical element with flexible membranes which vary its radius of curvature (ROC)
- Description:
 - One or two pre-strained PDMS membranes, single fluid
 - Clear aperture(CA): 23.77 mm (with actuation plunger: 19 mm)
 - Typical dynamic range:
 - Diopters: -5 to 28 Diopters
 - Focal length range: -200 to 35 mm
- Properties:
 - index of refraction (2), Abbe number (2)
- Large optical change can be achieved with a small mechanical movement

Example Application

Conventional zoom



Adaptive zoom



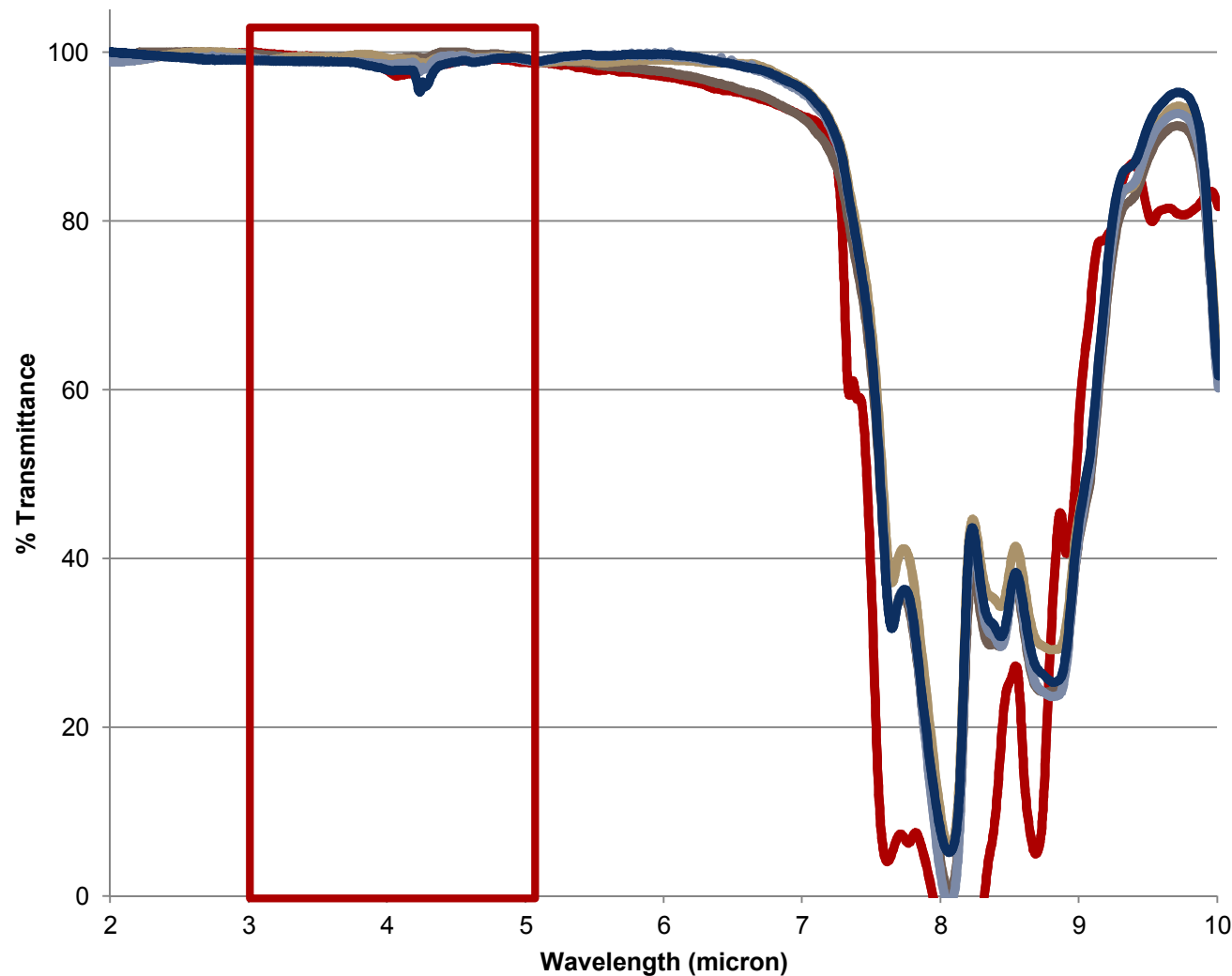
Example: Two 3X Zoom Modules (Afocal), Each 12" in length

- The mechanical zoom (LEFT) translates through ~70 mm
- The variable focal length zoom (RIGHT) longitudinally compresses ~ 0.7mm
- **Two orders of magnitude reduction**

Fluid Selection Criteria

- Absence of C-H, O-H, N-H, C=C bonds (based on IR functional group absorption tables)
- Compatibility with PDMS (Polydimethylsiloxane) – can be swollen, optical properties can change, mechanical properties/integrity can change
- Size/molecular weight – larger compounds less likely to diffuse
- n_D , CTE, Abbe number, dn/dT

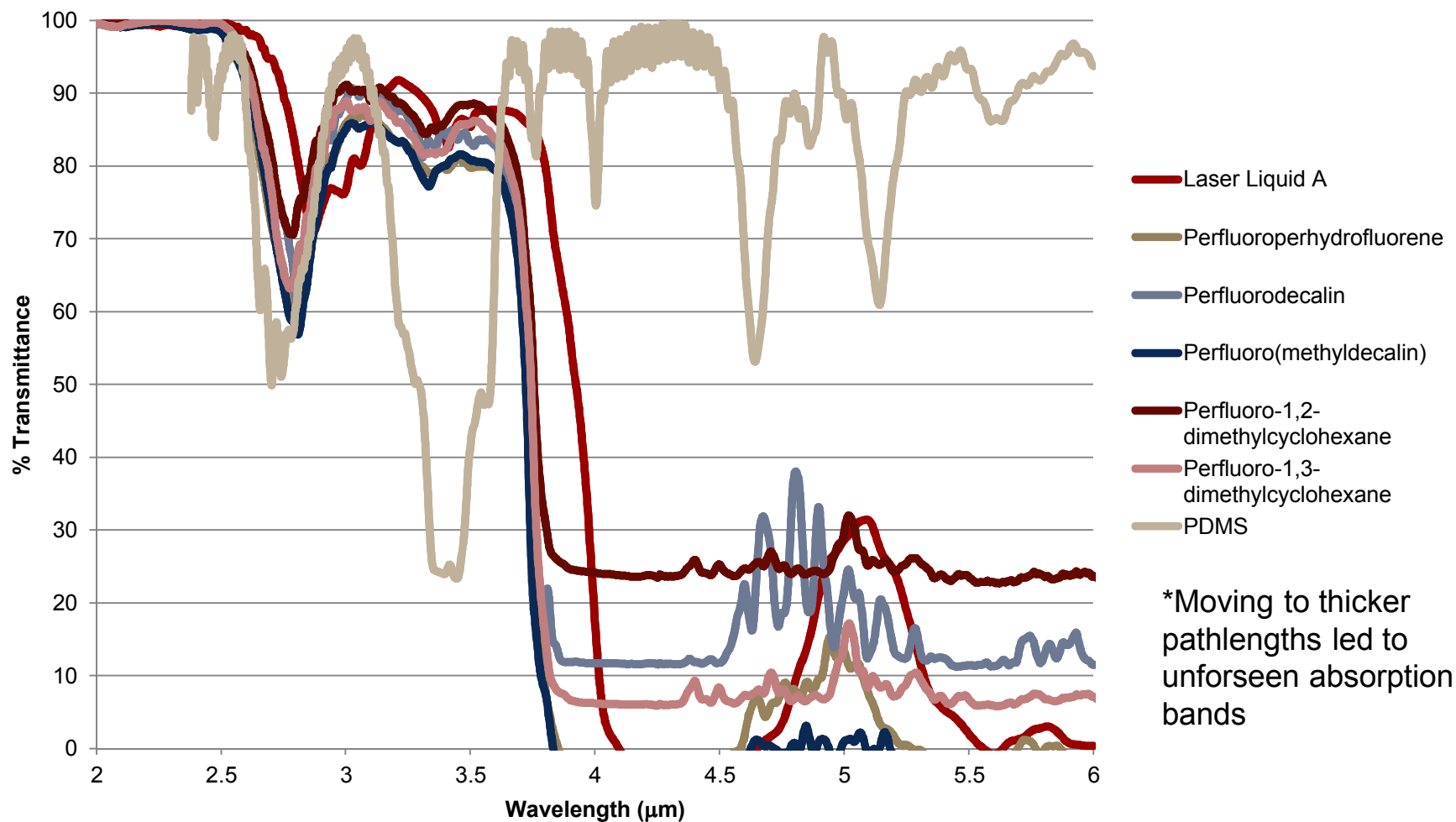
Thin Film Transmission IR



*Perfluorinated
polymers

- Fluorinert FC-70
- Fomblin YL VAC 6\6
- Fomblin YL VAC 14\6
- Fomblin YL VAC 16\6
- Fomblin YL VAC 25\6

Bulk Transmission IR



Unexpected Absorbances

- Overtone peaks- second and higher order excited states
 - Magnified when transmitting through bulk material
 - Using Hooke's Law, predicted stretching frequencies of bonds were calculated
$$\nu = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

Hooke's Law

29979245800 speed of light (cm/s)

3.141592654 pi

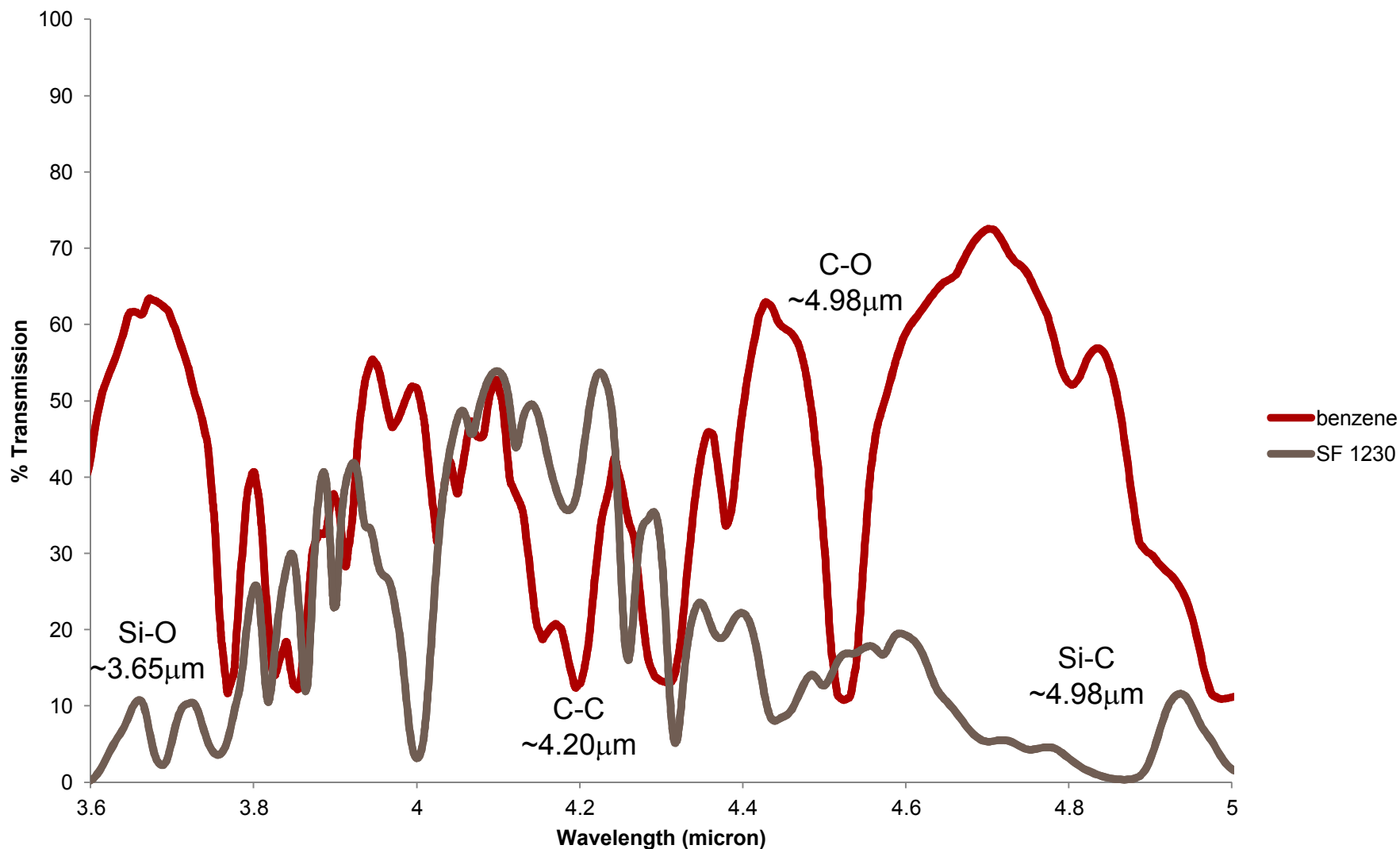
5.00E+05 single bond

1.00E+06 double bond

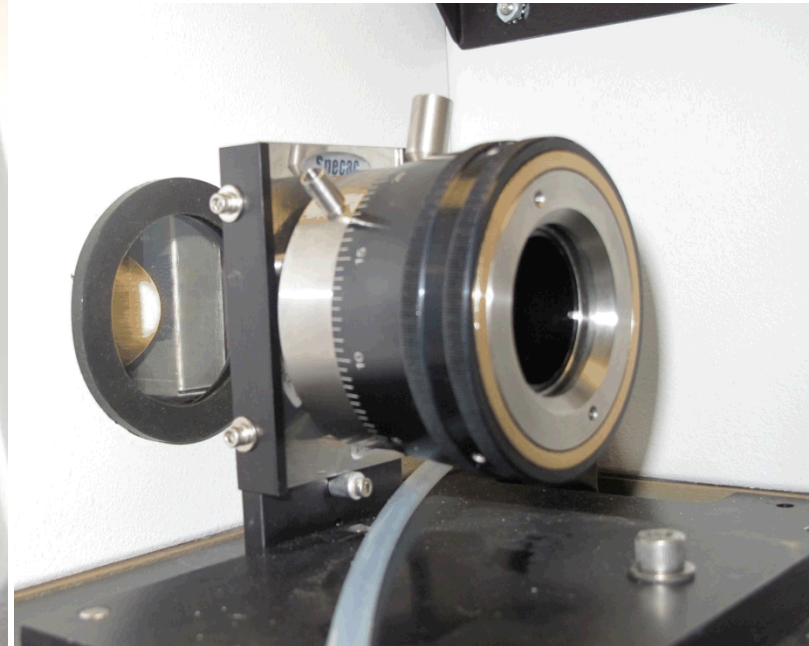
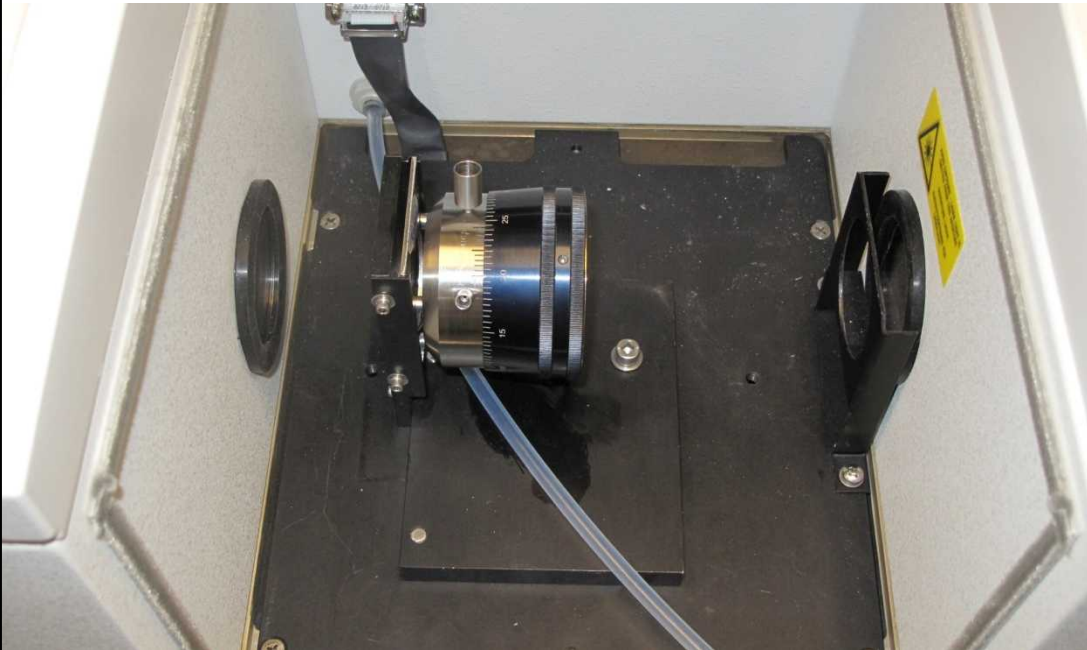
1.50E+06 triple bond

Atomic Wt 1	Atomic Wt 2	mass 1	mass 2	1st excited state			2nd overtone		3rd overtone	
				vib freq (cm-1)	wavelength		Overtone	Overtone micron	Overtone	Overtone micron
12.011	1.00794	1.9952E-23	1.6743E-24	3020.393768	3.31082659	C-H bond	6040.78754	1.655413295	9061.1813	1.103608863
15.9994	1.00794	2.6577E-23	1.6743E-24	2991.105181	3.343245856	O-H bond	5982.21036	1.671622928	8973.31554	1.114415285
12.011	12.011	1.9952E-23	1.9952E-23	1188.524369	8.413794667	C-C bond	2377.04874	4.206897333	3565.57311	2.804598222
28.0855	15.9994	4.6654E-23	2.6577E-23	912.2937055	10.96138222	Si-O	1824.58741	5.480691109	2736.88112	3.653794072
28.0855	12.011	4.6654E-23	1.9952E-23	1004.165383	9.958518958	Si-C	2008.33077	4.979259479	3012.49615	3.319506319
28.0855	1.00794	4.6654E-23	1.6743E-24	2952.716792	3.386711529	Si-H bond	5905.43358	1.693355764	8858.15038	1.128903843
12.011	12.011	1.9952E-23	1.9952E-23	1680.827282	5.949451265	C=C double	3361.65456	2.974725632	5042.48185	1.983150422
12.011	15.9994	1.9952E-23	2.6577E-23	1111.990048	8.992886242	C-O	2223.9801	4.496443121	3335.97014	2.997628747
12.011	15.9994	1.9952E-23	2.6577E-23	1572.591406	6.358930844	C=O double	3145.18281	3.179465422	4717.77422	2.119643615
12.011	18.9984032	1.9952E-23	3.1559E-23	1073.695782	9.313625118	C-F	2147.39156	4.656812559	3221.08734	3.104541706
28.0855	28.0855	4.6654E-23	4.6654E-23	777.2425973	12.86599581	Si-Si	1554.48519	6.432997905	2331.72779	4.28866527
28.0855	14.00674	4.6654E-23	2.3267E-23	952.7393043	10.49605066	Si-N	1905.47861	5.248025328	2858.21791	3.498683552
28.0855	35.4527	4.6654E-23	5.8892E-23	735.7569826	13.59144424	Si-Cl	1471.51397	6.795722118	2207.27095	4.530481412
72.61	72.61	1.2061E-22	1.2061E-22	483.391997	20.68714431	Ge-Ge	966.783994	10.34357216	1450.17599	6.89571477
72.61	12.011	1.2061E-22	1.9952E-23	907.2645698	11.02214319	Ge-C	1814.52914	5.511071595	2721.79371	3.67404773
72.61	15.9994	1.2061E-22	2.6577E-23	804.400826	12.43161329	Ge-O	1608.80165	6.215806645	2413.20248	4.143871097
72.61	14.00674	1.2061E-22	2.3267E-23	849.995921	11.76476234	Ge-N	1699.99184	5.882381169	2549.98776	3.921587446

Correlating Absorbances

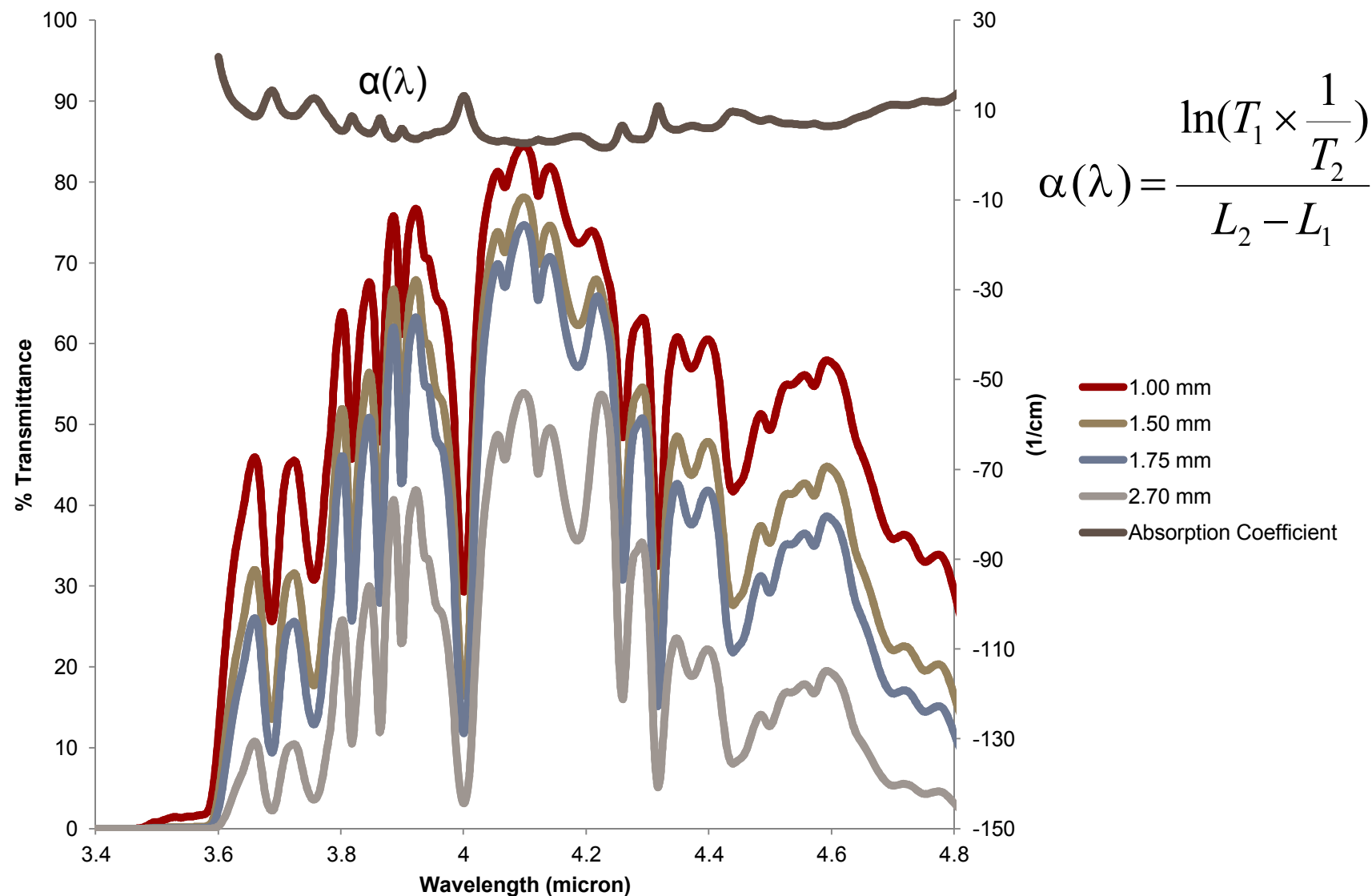


VPL Cell

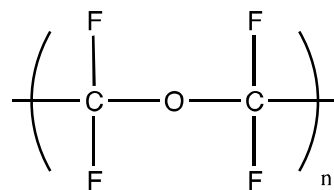


Allowed for absorption to be measured at various path lengths
-Extinction coefficient vs. wavelength

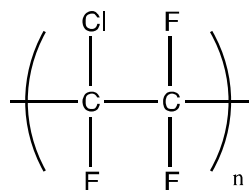
Fluid Used



Other Polymeric Fluids Explored

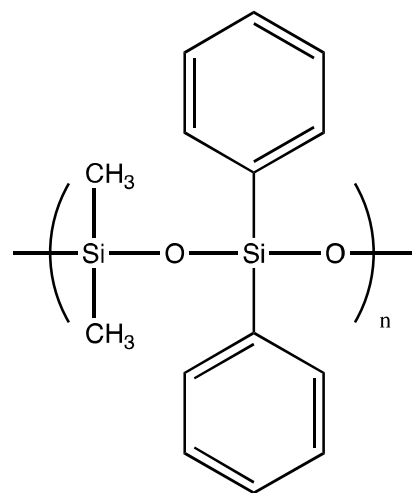


PFPE

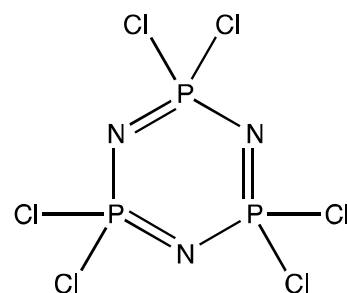


PCTFE

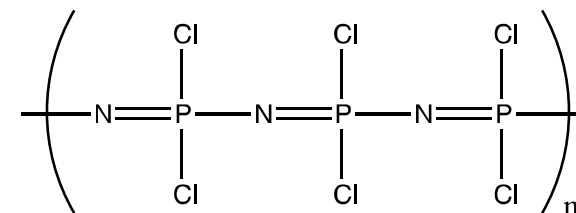
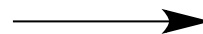
Commercial and non-commercial



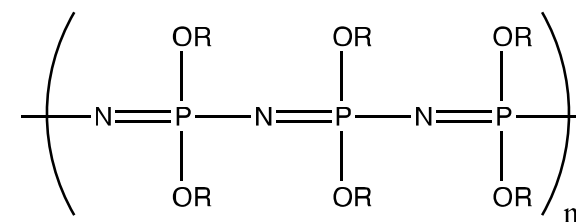
Methyl phenyl polysiloxane



250°C



excess -OR
dioxane



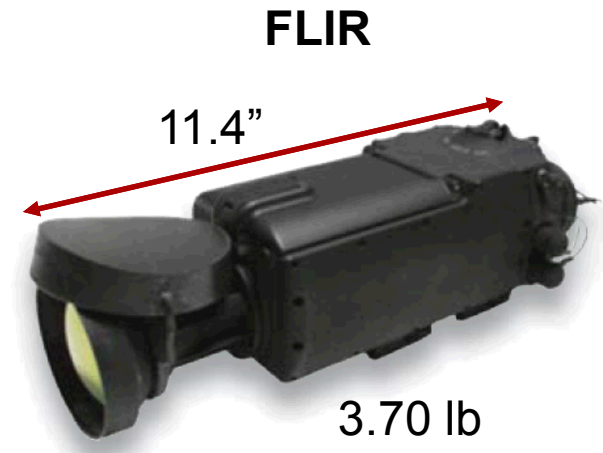
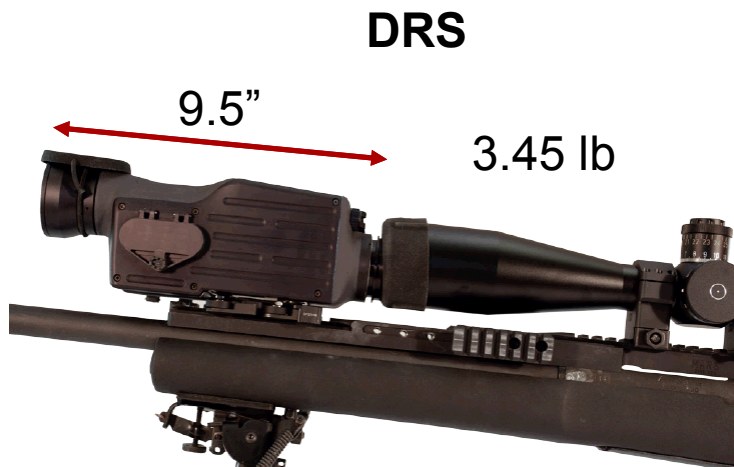
Class of relatively new
unexplored polymers

Can modify R to tailor
properties

MWIR System

MWIR Motivation

- MWIR is emissive
 - No external illumination required
- Imaging dependent on emissivity of materials
 - Two objects at same temp don't radiate the same energy (contrast)
- Can be used to detect the absence of heat
- Temperature differences as low as 0.02°C readily detectable
- Current system lack the capability of target identification (fixed FOV)



MWIR Breadboard

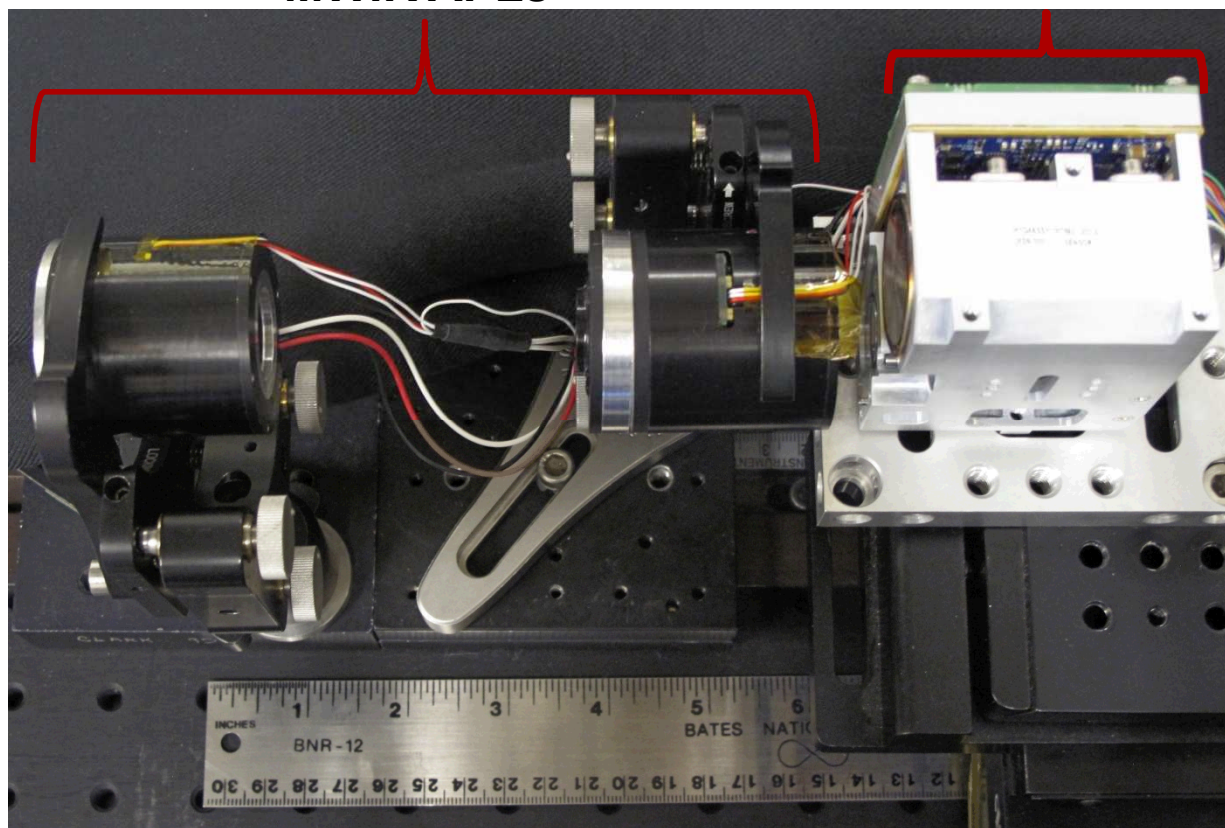
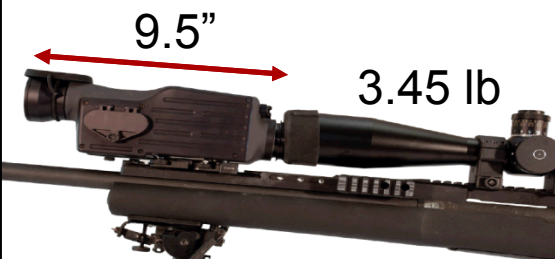
System length: 8.2"

Approximate Weight of components: 1.40 lb.

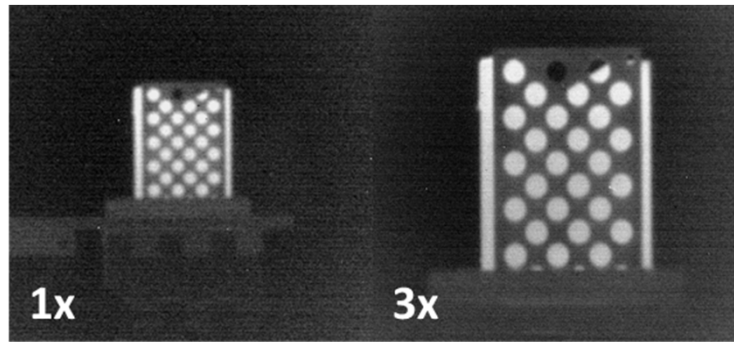
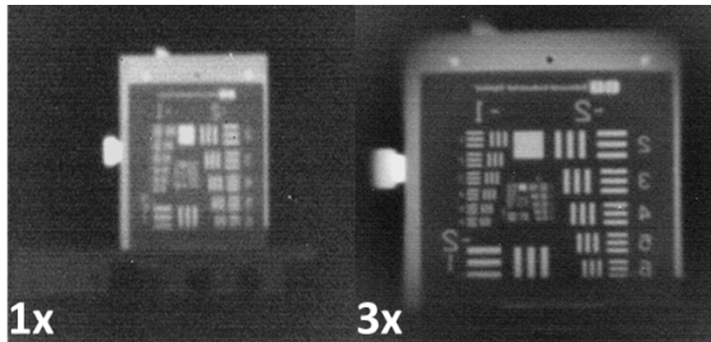
FOV: 1-3°

**DRS Zafiro Micro
640x480, 12 μ m pitch
HgCdTe**

MWIR APLs



MWIR Results



MWIR Results



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MWIR Adaptive Zoom

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- DRS Technologies



Questions?