

Off-axis Parabolic Mirrors

OFF-AXIS PARABOLIC MIRRORS

Parabolic mirrors are the most common type of aspherical mirrors used in optical instruments. They are free from spherical aberration and thus focus the parallel beam to a point or point source to infinity.

In many optical systems it is not necessary to use aperture that is completely rotationally symmetric. On the other hand, in some applications the central part of the mirror obscures the beam path and therefore is a disaster. For such systems, off-axis mirrors offer many advantages versus the traditional paraboloids.



Main applications of off-axis parabolic mirrors are as follows:

- Target simulators
- Collimators
- MTF measuring systems and other optics test devices
- Spectroscopic and FTIR systems
- Radiometers
- Beam expanders
- Laser divergence measuring systems

Key advantages of off-axis parabolic mirrors:

Use of off-axis optics allows optical engineers to achieve the following advantages:

- Minimize system sizes
- Minimize system weight
- Both “wedged” and equi-thick mirrors are available
- Minimize system cost

All this results in maximization of system efficiency and marketability.

How to specify OAP mirror

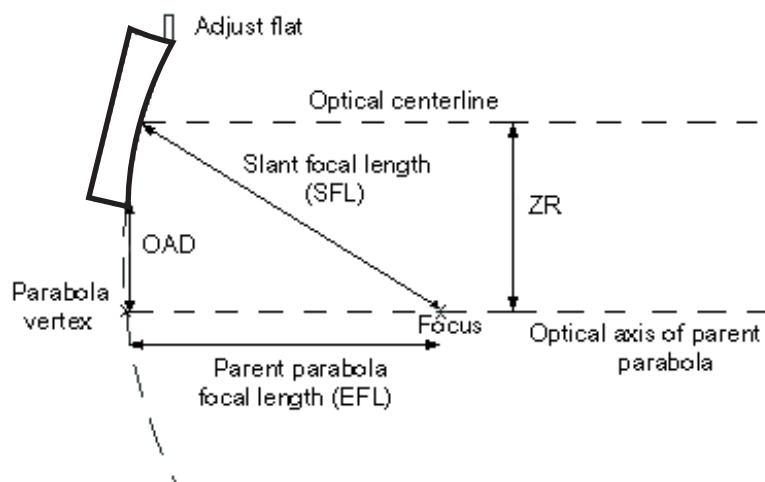


Figure 1. Off-axis parabolic mirror draft.



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Description to the draft:

Parent focal length (**PFL**) is the focal length of the parent paraboloid. It defines the shape of the surface as $Z=R^2/4*PFL$, where R is radial distance from vertex and Z is surface sagitta.

Slant Focal Length (**SFL**) is the distance between OAP mechanical center and parabola focus. This value may be calculated from PFL and vice versa.

Optical Centerline is the line parallel to parent parabola optical axis and coming through the mechanical center of OAP.

Zonal Radius (**ZR**) is the distance between parent parabola optical axis and optical centerline of the OAP.

Off-axis Distance (**OAD**) is the distance from parent parabola optical axis to inner edge of OAP. This value may be calculated from ZR and vice versa.

Adjust flat is commonly glued to OAP. It is perpendicular to parent parabola optical axis (and therefore to OAP centerline) and helps greatly to adjust OAP in the optical system.

To fully describe OAP one has to specify 5 parameters:

- PFL (or SFL),
- ZR (or OAD),
- CA (clear aperture),
- SA (surface accuracy),
- and SQ (surface quality).

Auxiliary parameters are:

- preferable mechanical size and thickness (if not specified we state Diameter = CA+10 mm and Thickness = Diameter/8),
- preferable material (if not specified we state LK-5 optical glass – Russian analogue of Pyrex),
- and coating type (if not specified we state Protected Aluminum).

Key data for OAP mirrors we produce:

- Typical material is LK-5, also Sitall (analogue of Zerodur), Fused Silica, and K8 glass (analogue of BK7) are available on request.
- Typical surface accuracy is $\lambda/8$ at 633 nm PtV, $\lambda/40$ RMS. Higher precision surfaces may be produced on the request.
- Typical coating is Al+SiO, other metal coatings (silver or gold) are available on request.
- Off-axis distance is up to 500 mm and more, typical value is 150-300 mm.
- Asphericity depths may be up to 1000 microns and more. Typical range is from a couple of microns to 250 microns.
- Focal lengths are to 12 meters. Typical value is 1-2 meters.
- Diameters are to 500 mm. Typical values are 200-400 mm.

All these parameters are not independent. For example longer focal length allows better SA and longer ZR makes for lower SA.

Documentation:

Together with each mirror we supply a certificate that shows SA, SQ, measured data for PFL and ZR, and the mechanical sizes. Interferometer graph of the surface, calculated surface error profile, and coating reflection spectrum are attached to this certificate.



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Sample interferometer graph, surface error profile, and coating spectrum are shown below. These are for CA 8" mirror with ZR 7" and FL40"



Figure 2. Typical interferometer graph of OAP mirror.

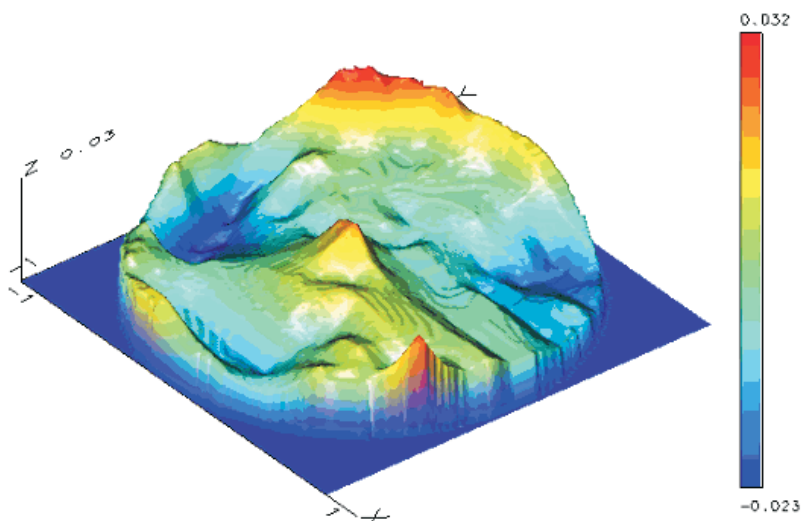


Figure 3. Surface error profile reconstruction.

Parameters of regular errors

$D = -0.000$ $L_x = 0.000$ $L_y = -0.000$ $C = 0.000$ $RMS(W) = 0.009$
 $A = 0.013$ $FIA = 41.300$ $PV = 0.025$ $RMS(W-A) = 0.007$ $FA = 0.361$
 $B_0 = 0.007$ $PV = 0.011$ $RMS(W-Z) = 0.008$ $FZ = 0.137$
 $B_2 = -0.043$
 $B_4 = 0.043$
 $C = 0.020$ $FIC = 5.327$ $PV = 0.013$ $RMS(W-C) = 0.008$ $FC = 0.074$

Wave front analysis

Units of deformations measuring: microns
 Wavelength: $0.633 \mu m$
 Reference surface: sphere
 Subtracted aberrations:
 Form of zonal error - Zernike polynomial

Local errors

$PV = 0.037$ $RMS(M) = 0.006$
 Characteristics of wavefront

RMS	MIN	MAX	PV	STRL	STRH
0.009	-0.023	0.032	0.055	0.998	0.999



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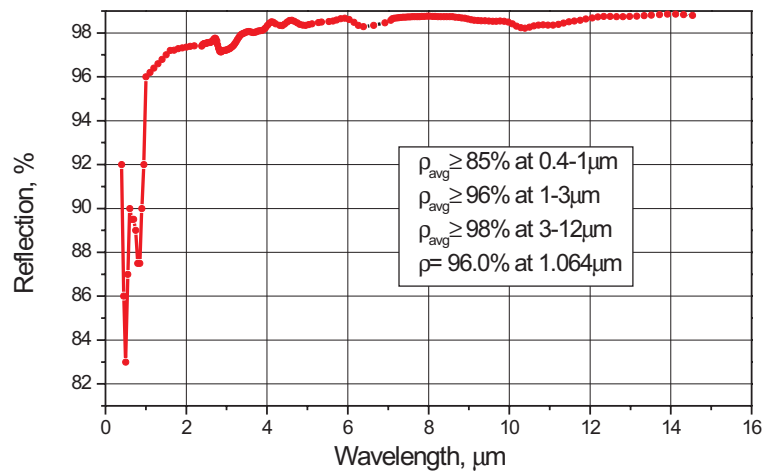


Figure 4. Typical reflection spectrum for protected aluminum (Al + SiO₂) coating.

Short description and key advantages of the technology:

The manufacturing technology was developed to supply mirrors cheaper and in higher volume for use in aero/defence applications. Typically, OAPs are made by polishing and slicing-up large on-axis parent paraboloids. Obviously, this “traditional” method is quite expensive, especially when perhaps only 1-2 mirrors are needed. This older method also places heavy restrictions on the range of available combinations of focal lengths and off-axis distances. The other “traditional” method is diamond turning. Its main disadvantages are limitations for substrate materials (metals), lower surface roughness, and accuracy.

Instead of the above-mentioned methods of OAPs production, our OAP facility uses a sophisticated, computer-controlled spot-correction polishing process. It combines advantages of conventional polishing (smooth surface and possibility to use common glasses) and diamond turning (possibility to produce OAP without polishing of full paraboloid). After each polishing run we measure the surface error using large interferometers that precisely simulate current surface error of the OAP mirror. Then the information from the interferometer is transferred to the polisher’s computerized controller, which calculates the optimum location, trajectory and rotation speed of the compact, spot-polishing head.

We name this process retouching. 10,000 square-foot facility is used for this production. A team of highly experienced (and patient!) technicians set up and measure a mirror over and over until it is perfect. Each mirror undergoes typically about 10 cycles of interferometric measurements, followed by retouching. Of course for state-of-the-art mirrors many more cycles are required.

This unique production technology allows us to offer precise optics at very competitive prices.



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