

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE / xi

CHAPTER 1. SYSTEM CONSIDERATIONS / 1

- 1.1 Radiometry / 1
 - 1.1.1 Blackbody radiation / 1
 - 1.1.2 Planck's equation / 1
 - 1.1.3 Stefan-Boltzmann law / 2
 - 1.1.4 Wien displacement law / 2
- 1.2 Atmospheric Transmission / 3
 - 1.2.1 Scattering / 3
 - 1.2.2 Absorption / 4
 - 1.2.3 Infrared windows / 4
 - 1.2.4 Computer calculation / 5
- 1.3 Lens Transmission / 5
 - 1.3.1 Transmittance / 5
 - 1.3.2 Reflectance / 5
- 1.4 Coatings / 7
 - 1.4.1 Single layer coatings / 7
 - 1.4.2 Multilayer coatings / 8
- 1.5 Infrared detectors / 8
 - 1.5.1 Basic relations / 8
 - 1.5.2 Types / 10
 - 1.5.3 Arrays / 11
 - 1.5.4 Matching the detector with the optics / 12
- 1.6 References / 13

CHAPTER 2. OPTICS FUNDAMENTALS / 15

- 2.1 Lens Equation / 15
- 2.2 Stops and Pupils / 15
- 2.3 Optical Formulas / 17
- 2.4 Optical Performance Criteria / 18
- 2.5 Telescopes / 19
- 2.6 Primary Aberrations / 20
 - 2.6.1 Definition of the Seidel aberrations / 20
 - 2.6.2 Variation of primary aberrations with aperture and field height / 22
 - 2.6.3 Stop shift equations / 22

| | |
|--|---|
| 2.7 | Achromatism / 23 |
| 2.7.1 | Primary achromatism / 23 |
| 2.7.2 | Secondary spectrum / 24 |
| 2.8 | References / 24 |
| CHAPTER 3. UNIQUE FEATURES OF THE INFRARED REGION / 25 | |
| 3.1 | Optical Materials / 25 |
| 3.1.1 | Materials for the infrared / 25 |
| 3.1.2 | Calculation of index of refraction / 27 |
| 3.2 | Thermal Compensation / 28 |
| 3.2.1 | Focus shift with temperature / 28 |
| 3.2.2 | Athermalization / 28 |
| 3.2.3 | Athermalization methods / 29 |
| 3.3 | Cold Stop and Cold Shield / 30 |
| 3.4 | Narcissus / 30 |
| 3.4.1 | Types of retroreflections / 30 |
| 3.4.2 | Reduction techniques / 31 |
| 3.5 | References / 32 |
| CHAPTER 4. OPTICAL DESIGN TECHNIQUES / 33 | |
| 4.1 | The Optical Design Starting Point / 33 |
| 4.2 | Scaling / 33 |
| 4.3 | Optical Materials Selection / 34 |
| 4.4 | Techniques for Compactness / 35 |
| 4.5 | Symmetry Principle / 35 |
| 4.6 | Bending / 36 |
| 4.7 | Aplanatic Condition / 36 |
| 4.8 | Adding an Element / 37 |
| 4.9 | Field Lens Utilization / 37 |
| 4.10 | Conics and Aspheres / 38 |
| 4.11 | Diffractional Surfaces / 39 |
| 4.12 | Aperture Stop Location / 39 |
| 4.13 | Computer Optimization / 39 |
| 4.14 | Tolerances / 40 |
| 4.15 | References / 40 |
| CHAPTER 5. ZOOM LENSES / 43 | |
| 5.1 | Types of Zoom Lenses / 43 |
| 5.1.1 | Optically compensated zoom lens / 43 |
| 5.1.2 | Mechanically compensated zoom lens / 46 |

| | |
|---|--|
| 5.2 | Infrared Zoom Lens Specifications / 48 |
| 5.2.1 | Spectral region / 48 |
| 5.2.2 | Optical system performance / 49 |
| 5.2.3 | Aperture / 49 |
| 5.2.4 | Effective focal length / 49 |
| 5.2.5 | Magnification range / 49 |
| 5.2.6 | Size constraints / 49 |
| 5.2.7 | Operating environment / 49 |
| 5.2.8 | Distortion / 50 |
| 5.2.9 | Transmission / 50 |
| 5.2.10 | Narcissus / 50 |
| 5.2.11 | Vignetting / 50 |
| 5.3 | References / 50 |
| CHAPTER 6. REFRACTIVE INFRARED ZOOM LENSES / 51 | |
| 6.1 | Target Simulators / 51 |
| 6.1.1 | CI Systems / 52 |
| 6.1.2 | Hughes Aircraft Company / 52 |
| 6.1.3 | Lockheed Martin / 57 |
| 6.2 | Scanning Systems / 60 |
| 6.2.1 | Barr & Stroud / 61 |
| 6.2.2 | Pilkington P.E. / 63 |
| 6.2.3 | Optics 1 / 66 |
| 6.2.4 | Precision-Optical Engineering / 68 |
| 6.2.5 | Zhejiang University, Dept. of Optical Engineering / 69 |
| 6.2.6 | Electrooptical Industries Ltd. / 71 |
| 6.2.7 | Scotoptix / 73 |
| | 6.2.7.1 Boresighted zoom lens / 73 |
| | 6.2.7.2 Athermalized zoom lens / 73 |
| | 6.2.7.3 Optically compensated zoom lens / 78 |
| 6.2.8 | Optimum Optical Systems / 78 |
| 6.3 | CCD Imaging Systems / 80 |
| 6.3.1 | Angenieux / 80 |
| 6.4 | Laser Beam Expanders / 81 |
| 6.4.1 | Carl Zeiss / 81 |
| 6.5 | Diffraction Optics / 81 |
| 6.5.1 | Optics 1 / 85 |
| 6.5.2 | Optical E.T.C. and Teledyne Brown / 85 |
| 6.5.3 | Wescam / 90 |
| 6.5.4 | Texas Instruments / 92 |
| 6.6 | References / 94 |

| | |
|-------------|--|
| CHAPTER 7. | REFLECTIVE INFRARED ZOOM SYSTEMS / 97 |
| 7.1 | Obscured Systems / 97 |
| 7.1.1 | Korea Advanced Institute of Science & Technology / 97 |
| 7.1.2 | Center for Applied Optics, University of Alabama in Huntsville/ 98 |
| 7.2 | Unobscured Systems / 99 |
| 7.2.1 | Hughes Aircraft Company / 99 |
| 7.2.2 | Optical E.T.C. / 101 |
| 7.3 | References / 103 |
| CHAPTER 8. | FUTURE TRENDS / 105 |
| 8.1 | Athermalization / 105 |
| 8.2 | Diffraction Optical Elements / 105 |
| 8.3 | Conics and Aspherics / 105 |
| 8.4 | Materials / 105 |
| 8.5 | Detector Technology / 106 |
| 8.6 | Simulators / 106 |
| 8.7 | Mirror Systems / 106 |
| 8.8 | Wavelength Region / 106 |
| 8.9 | Optomechanical Considerations / 106 |
| 8.10 | Computer Optimization / 107 |
| 8.11 | References / 107 |
| APPENDIX 1. | MISCELLANEOUS PATENTS / 109 |
| | No. 3,825,315 / 109 |
| | No. 3,947,084 / 118 |
| | No. 4,659,171 / 126 |
| APPENDIX 2. | COMPUTER ANALYSIS OF SELECTED PATENTS / 135 |
| | No. 3,825,315 / 135 |
| | No. 3,947,084 / 136 |
| | No. 4,659,171 / 137 |
| | No. 5,144,476 / 138 |
| INDEX / | 139 |