

# Optical Design and specifications for the 90-in Prime Focus Corrector

## Part 1: specifications and tolerances

### Revision E-2

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This memo summarizes the optical design for the 90-in Prime Focus Corrector. The final specifications and tolerances for the individual lenses and for the mounting are given. Part 2 of this memo gives the analysis of the performance of the optical system.

#### Design revisions:

- Rev. A Sept. 1, 1999 – original memo
- Rev. B Sept. 9, 1999
  - Filter moved 28 mm towards the CCD
  - (spacing from filter to lens 4 changed from 44 to 16 mm
  - spacing from lens 3 to filter changed from 172 to 200 mm)
  - Drawing and tables modified to reflect this change
  - This does not affect performance
- Rev. C Oct. 25, 1999
  - Incorporated measurements of the primary mirror from Sarlot et al.
  - Some lens spacings were changed
  - The figure on the aspheric surface was changed (Lens 2, concave surface)
  - The overall performance and the tolerances are not affected
- Rev D April 20, 2000
  - Accommodated radius change for L2 for available test plate
  - Incorporated as-built dimensions for L3, L4 (they were within spec)
  - Slight re-spacing of elements to re-optimize
- Rev E October 26, 2000
  - Changed field of view to accommodate 69 x 69 mm focal plane
  - Changed Lens 4 to 254 mm diameter, 22.5 mm center thick (19 mm edge thick).
  - Filter – L4 spacing set at 19 mm
  - Respaced, using only PM-L1 and L3-L4 to optimize performance

## System specifications

### Primary mirror (from Sarlot et al.)

Radius of curvature R	$12281 \pm 4$ mm
Conic constant K	$-1.0646 \pm 0.001$
Clear aperture D	$90'' \pm 0.06''$
Central obscuration	$33.5 \pm 0.1''$

### Spacings (in mm)

	Rev. E	Rev. E change	Rev. D	Rev. C	Rev B
Primary mirror – Lens1 spacing	$5010.9 \pm 1$	✓	$5010.4 \pm 1$	$5009.4 \pm 1$	$4958.2 \pm 1$
Lens1 thickness	$45 \pm 0.1$		$45 \pm 0.1$	$45 \pm 0.1$	$45 \pm 0.1$
Lens1 – Lens2 spacing	$429.9 \pm 0.3$		$429.9 \pm 0.3$	$430.5 \pm 0.3$	$434.8 \pm 0.3$
Lens2 thickness	$14 \pm 0.1$		$14 \pm 0.1$	$14 \pm 0.1$	$14 \pm 0.1$
Lens2 – Lens3 spacing	$441.6 \pm 0.3$		$441.6 \pm 0.3$	$442.3 \pm 0.3$	$450.8 \pm 0.3$
Lens3 thickness	$30.21 \pm 0.005$		$30.21 \pm 0.005$	$30 \pm 0.3$	$30 \pm 0.3$
Lens3 – filter spacing (focus adjust for system)	$197.5 \pm 5$	✓	$204.4 \pm 5$	$204.9 \pm 5$	$200 \pm 5$
Filter thickness	$8 \pm 4$		$8 \pm 4$	$8 \pm 4$	$8 \pm 4$
Filter – Lens4 spacing	$19 \pm 3$	✓	$16 \pm 3$	$16 \pm 3$	$16 \pm 3$
Lens4 thickness	$22.5 \pm 0.5$	✓	$17.75 \pm 0.005$	$17.3 \pm 0.5$	$17.3 \pm 0.5$
Lens4 – focal plane spacing	$5 \pm 1$		$5 \pm 1$	$5 \pm 1$	$5 \pm 1$
Overall length Lens 1 to FP	1213	✓	1212	1213	1221

The system effective focal length is 6830.0 mm

The overall design is shown below. We have divided the system into two parts – Can 1 and Can 2. Can 1 which holds the filter mechanism, Lens 4 (which is the dewar window) and the focal plane array. Can 2 holds Lens 1, Lens 2, and Lens 3. The entire unit is supported by a spider, which is bolted to the telescope.

The requirements for the systems are

Overall system, supported by spider

Held with Lens1 – PM distance of  $5010 \pm 5$ . (Must maintain this to  $\pm 1$  mm.)

Centered to telescope axis to 0.1 mm

Aligned in rotation to 0.05 mrad (about middle of system)

Can 1, Focal plane assembly

Driven axially for focus adjustment

10  $\mu\text{m}$  resolution and stability for axial motion

0.2 mrad rotation about interface to Can 2

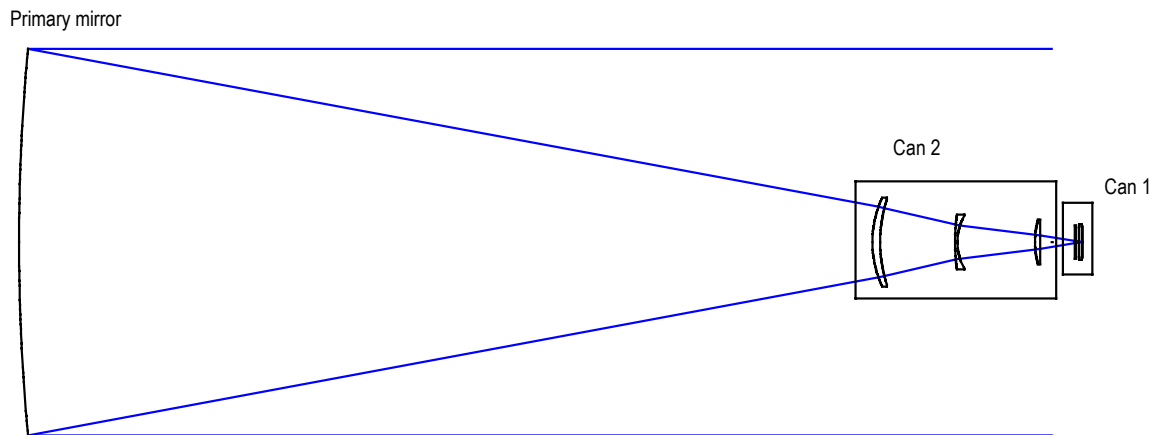
0.5 mm centration

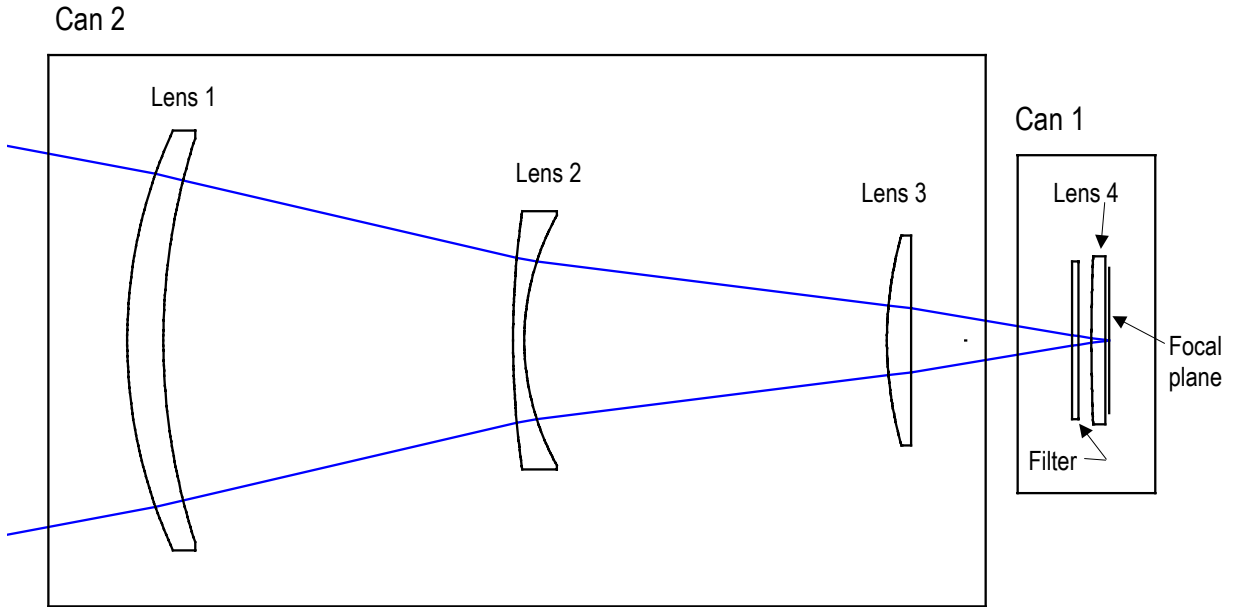
Can 2, Lens housing

50  $\mu\text{m}$  stability for axial motion

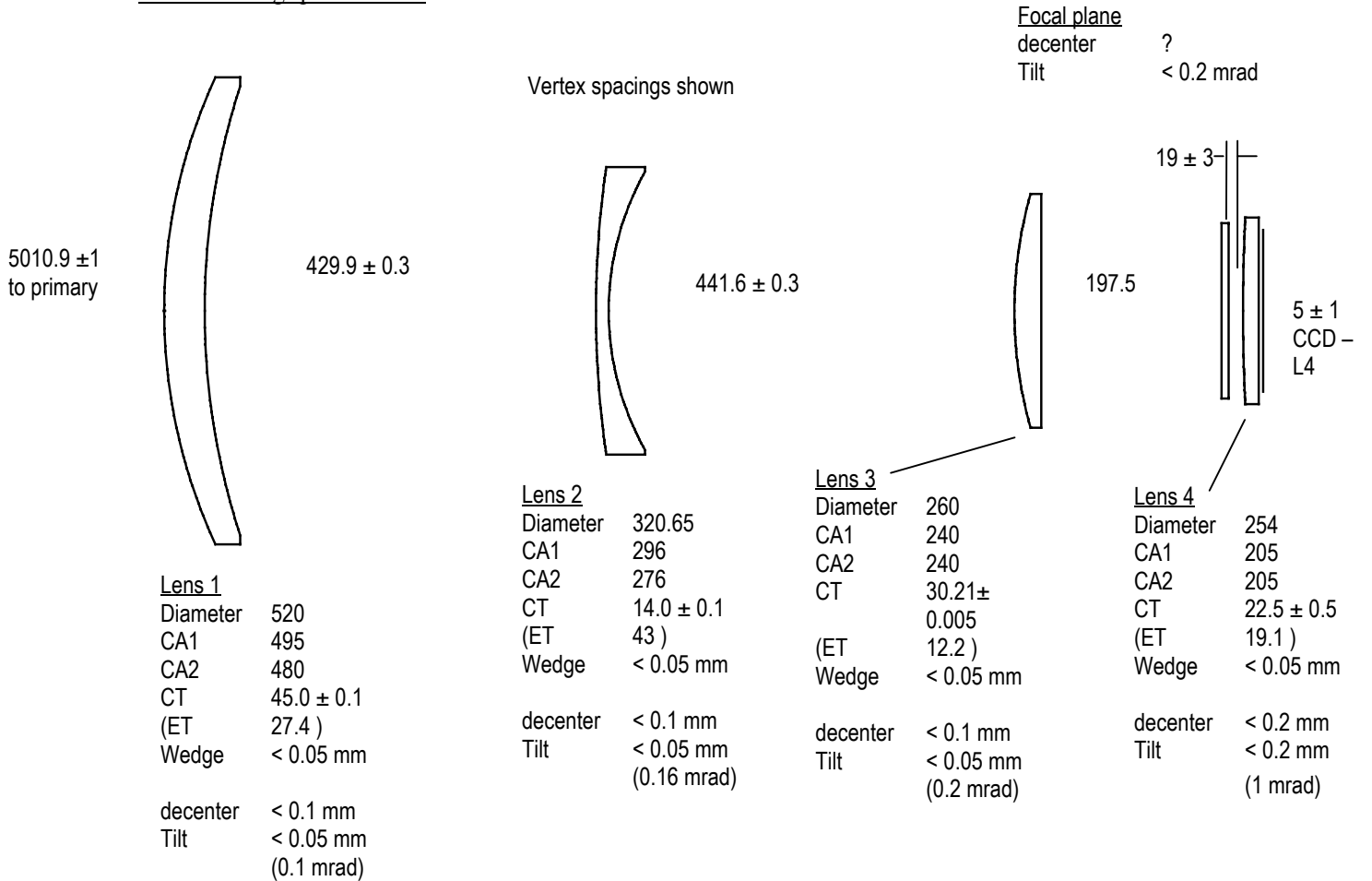
0.1 mrad rotation about interface to Can 1

0.1 mm centration

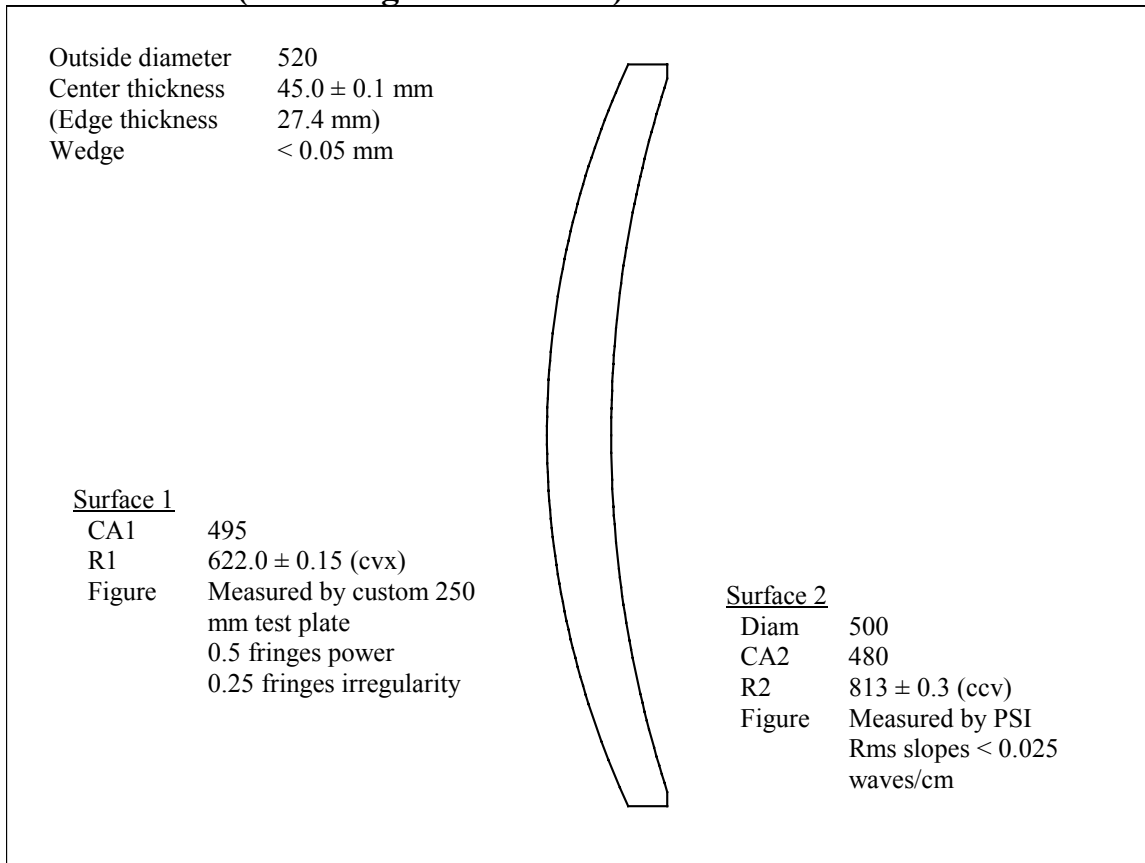




Lens mounting specifications



## Lens 1 Rev E. (No change from Rev A)



### Material

Fused silica (equivalent with Amersil Grade 4000 or Hereaus Herasil 3)


Refractive index inhomogeneity  $< 1e-5$  P-V

Birefringence  $< 10$  nm/cm

Total inclusion cross section  $< 1$  mm/100 cc

Maximum inclusion 1 mm

## Lens 2 – Rev. E. (No change from Rev D)

Outside diameter	320.65 <i>as built</i>		<u>Surface 2, asphere</u>	
Center thickness	14.0 ± 0.1 mm		Diam	310
(Edge thickness	43 mm)		CA2	276
Wedge	< 0.05 mm		R2	312.58
<u>Surface 1</u>		K2	-0.249	
CA1	296	Figure	Measured by PSI	
R1	1128.1 ± 1 (cvx)		Using ellipse test	
Figure	Measured by Kreisher		0.2 waves/cm	
	150 mm test plate			
	0.5 fringes power			
	0.25 fringes irregularity			

### Material

Fused silica (equivalent with Amersil Grade 4000 or Hereaus Herasil 3)

Refractive index inhomogeneity < 1e-5 P-V

Birefringence < 10 nm/cm

Total inclusion cross section < 1 mm/100 cc

Maximum inclusion 0.76 mm

Ellipse test – Rev. D

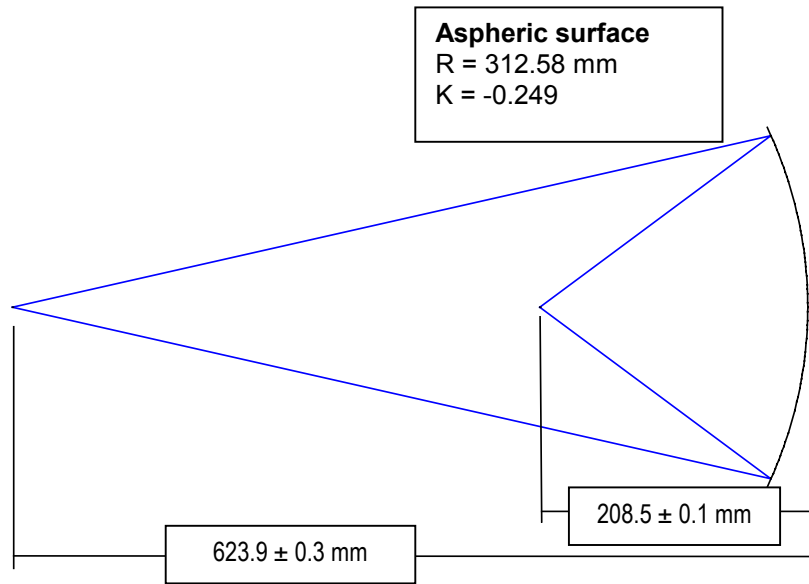
Measure interferometrically using natural conjugate points for the ellipse

The radius of curvature and conic constant tolerances follow from the tolerances defined for the test conjugates.

$$C1 = 623.9 \pm 0.3 \text{ mm}$$

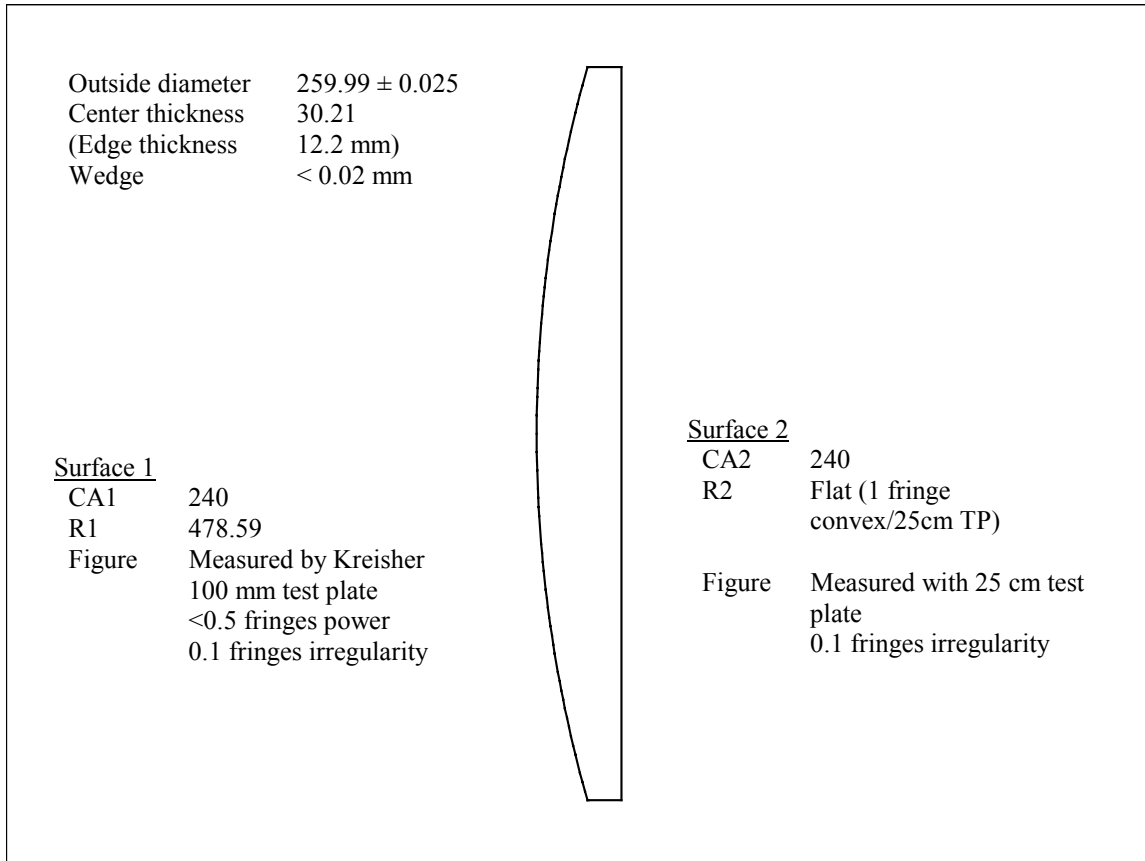
$$C2 = 208.5 \pm 0.1 \text{ mm}$$

Rms surface slopes < 0.2 waves/cm



## Lens 3 Rev E (no change from Rev D)

*All dimensions shown AS\_BUILT*



### Material

Fused silica (equivalent with Amersil Grade 4000 or Hereaus Herasil 3)

Refractive index inhomogeneity < 1e-5 P-V


Birefringence < 10 nm/cm

Total inclusion cross section < 1 mm/100 cc

Maximum inclusion 0.76 mm



## **Lens 4 Rev E (Replaces Rev D)**

Outside diameter	254		<u>Surface 2</u>	
Center thickness	22.5 ± 0.5 mm		CA2	205
(Edge thickness	19.1 mm)		R2	Flat (1 fringe concave over full aperture))
Wedge	< 0.05 mm		Power	< 10 fringes / 100 mm
			Figure	Measured with 100 mm test plate
<u>Surface 1</u>				4 fringes power
CA1	205			2 fringes irregularity
R1	2370.5 ± 20 mm			
Figure	Measured by Kreisher			
	100 mm test plate			
	4 fringes power			
	2 fringes irregularity			

### Material

Fused silica (Amersil Grade 4100 or Hereaus Herasil 2)

Refractive index inhomogeneity < 6e-6 P-V

Birefringence < 10 nm/cm

Total inclusion cross section < .1 mm/100 cc

Maximum inclusion 0.3 mm