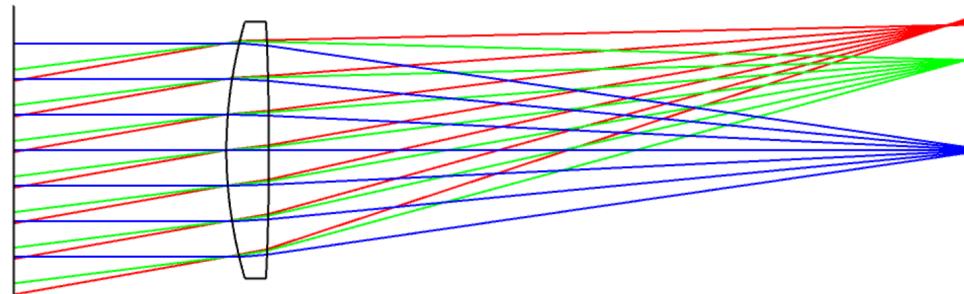


Group 1 – 20.10.2023

Group 2 – 27.10.2023

Group 3 – 30.10.2023

Group 4 – 23.10.2023



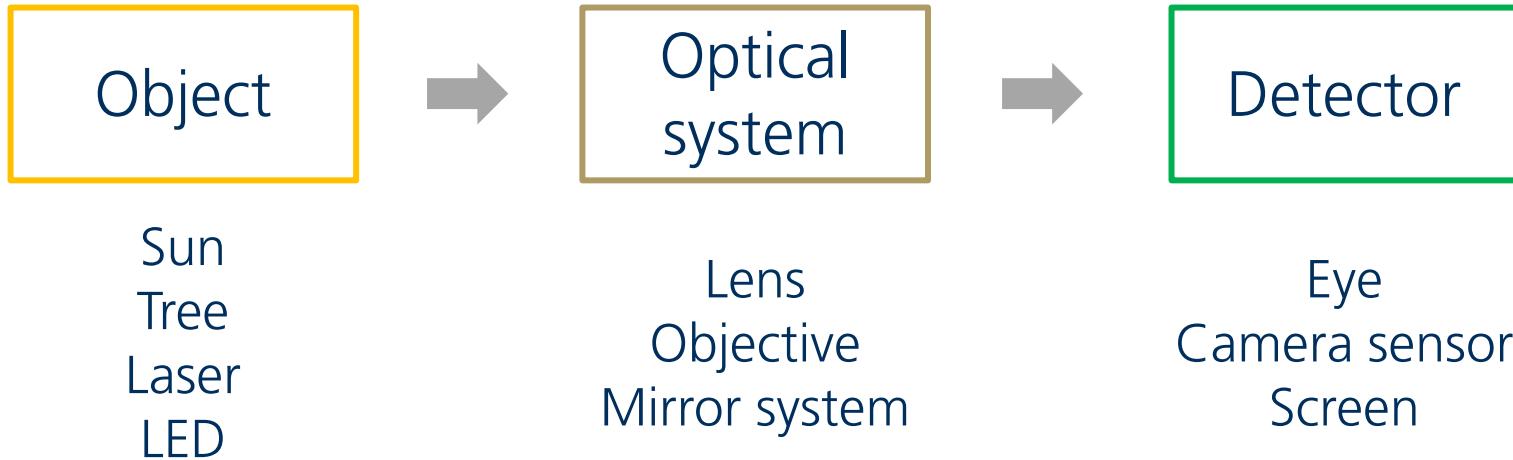
João Pedro Berti Ligabo

Dmitrii Stefanidi

Introduction to Optical Modelling (WS'23/24)

Seminar 1

# General scheme of optical system

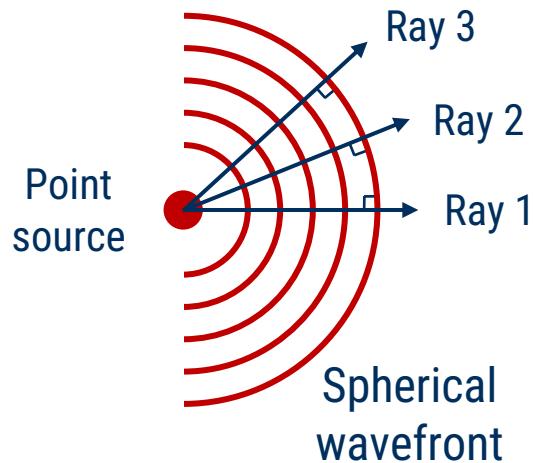


# Zemax shortcuts

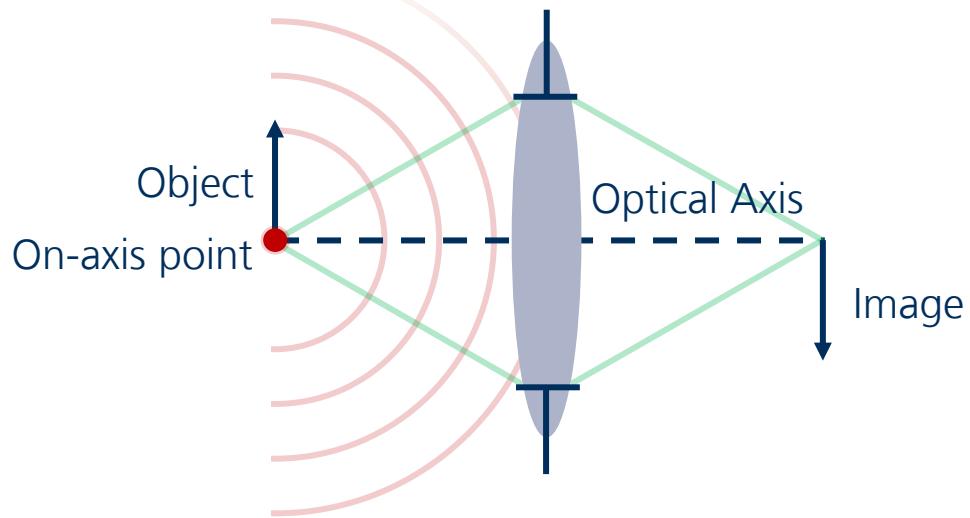
Function	English keyboard	German keyboard
• To insert a surface	“Insert”	“Einfg”
• To delete a surface	“Delete”	“Entf”
• To undo		F3 / Fn + F3
• To make a variable	Ctrl + Z	Strg + Y

# Ray-optics principles

## Definition of ray

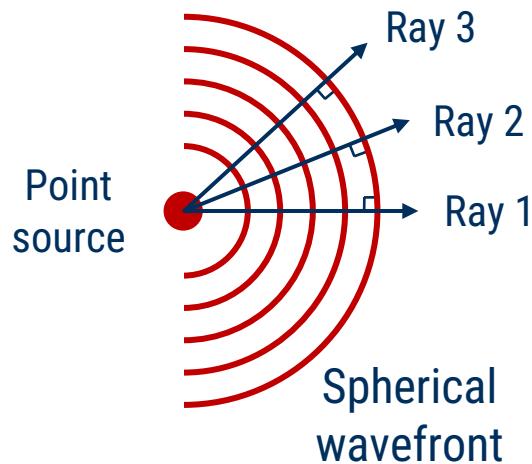


## Rays in optical system

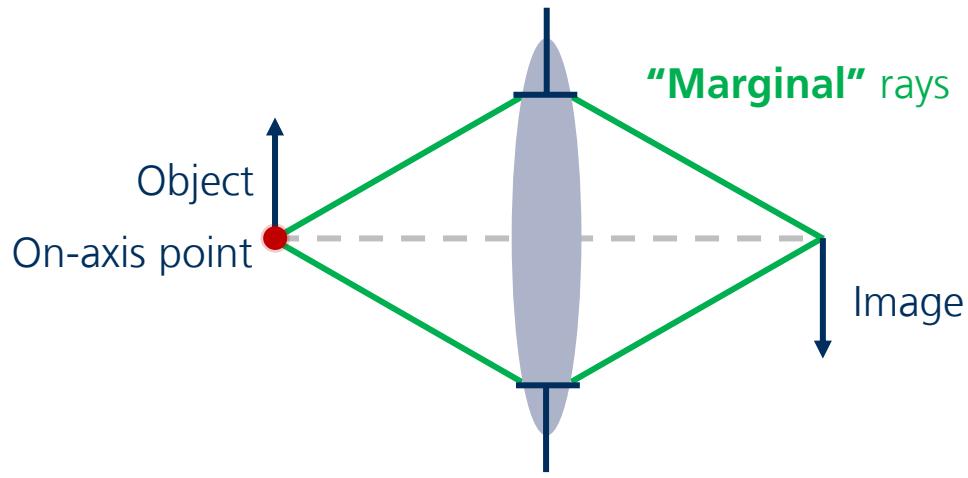


# Ray-optics principles

## Definition of ray

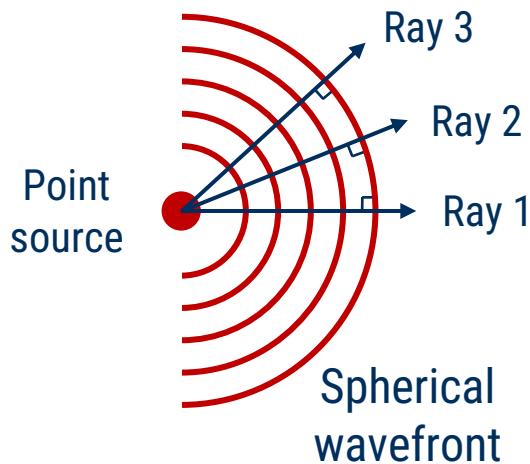


## Rays in optical system

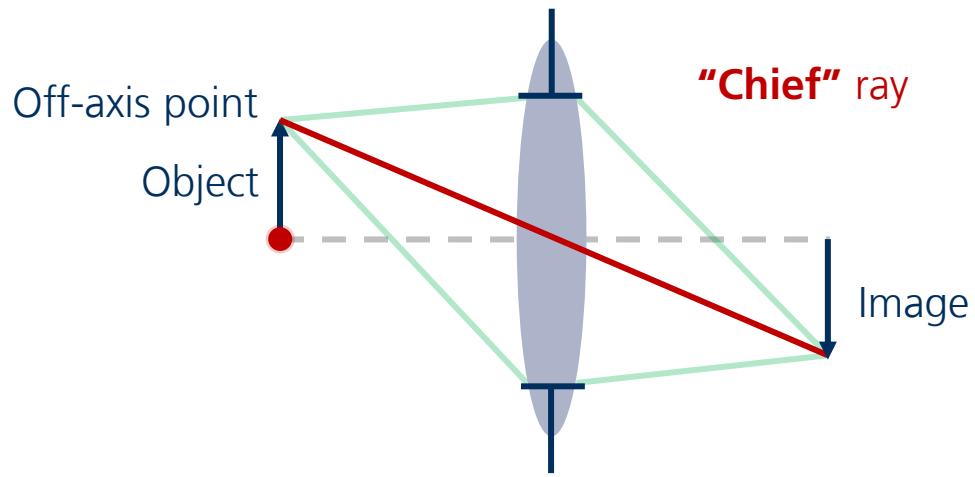


# Ray-optics principles

## Definition of ray

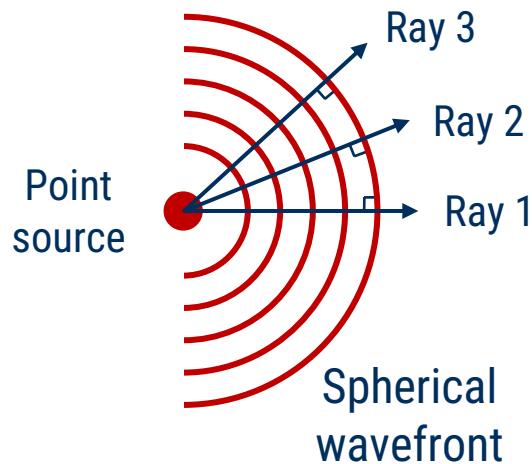


## Rays in optical system

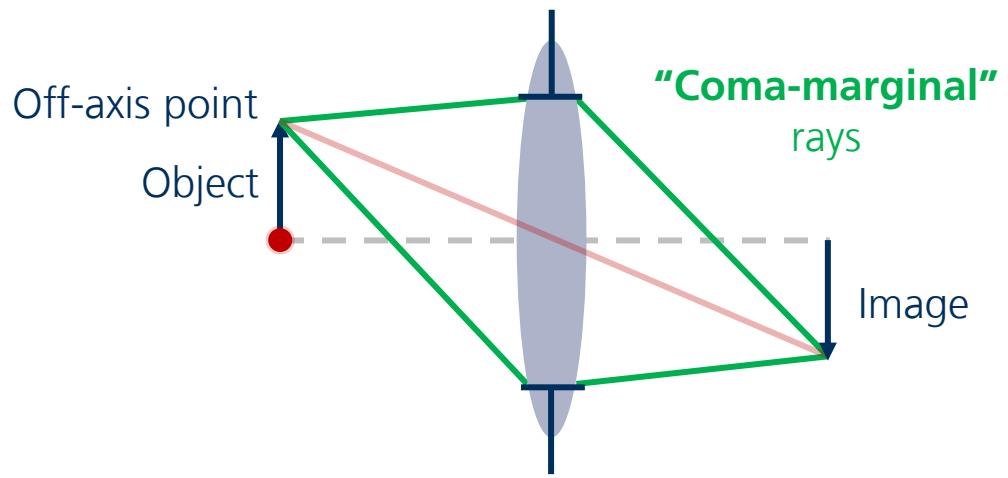


# Ray-optics principles

## Definition of ray

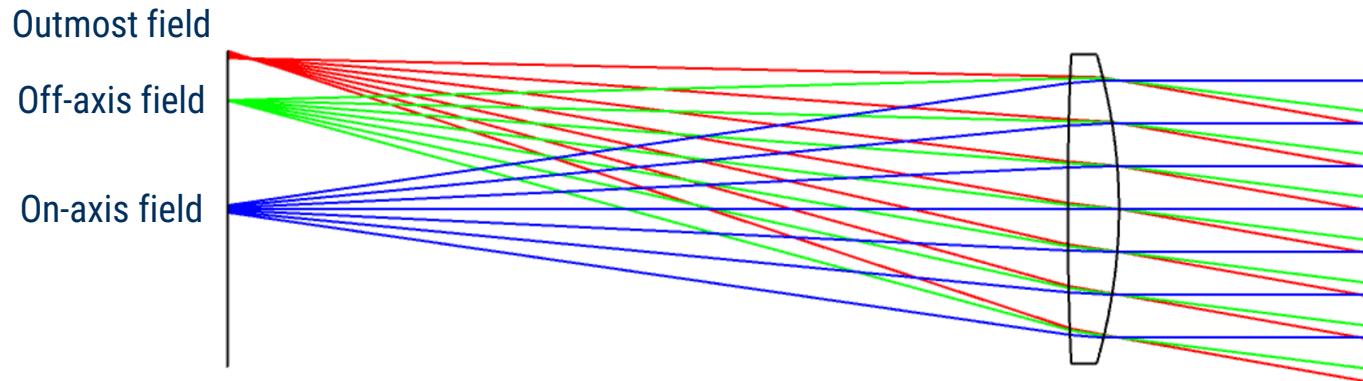


## Rays in optical system



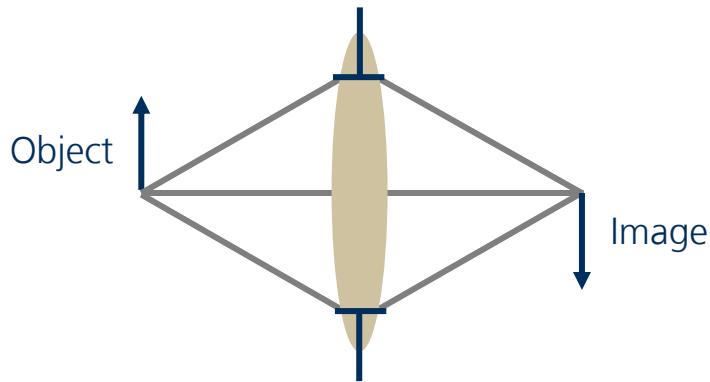
# Ray-optics principles

Example of object decomposition



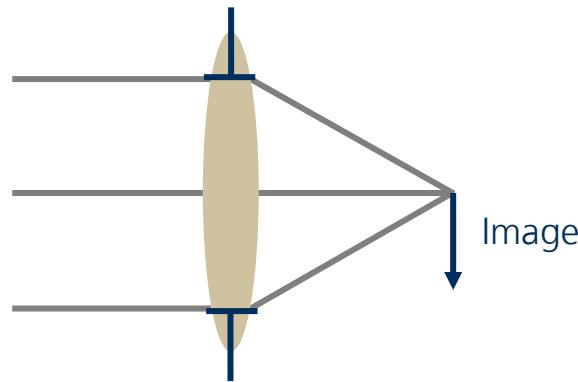
# Distance to object

Object near optical system



**Examples:**  
Microscope, projection system, etc.

Object at infinity



**Examples:**  
Telescope, photo camera, etc.

# Modelling of a **paraxial** lens

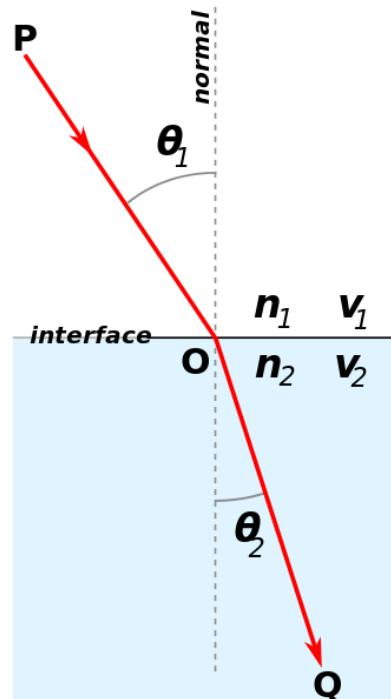
**Law of refraction (Snell's law):**

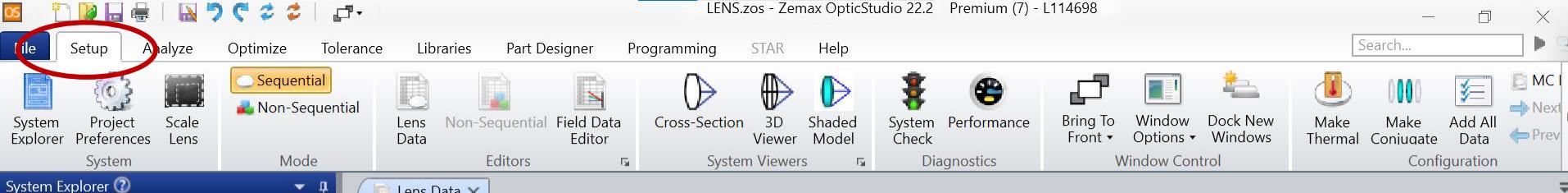
$$n_1 * \sin\theta_1 = n_2 * \sin\theta_2$$

**Paraxial approximation:**

$$\sin\theta = \theta$$

Paraxial = no aberrations → **Ideal**





Update: All Windows ▾

► Aperture

► Fields

► Wavelengths

► Environment

► Polarization

► Advanced

► Ray Aiming

► Material Catalogs

► Title/Notes

► Files

► Units

► Cost Estimator

Lens Data x

Update: All Windows ▾

Surface 0 Properties Configuration 1/1

	Surface Type	Comment	Radius	Thickness	Material	Coating	Clear Semi-Dia	Chip Zone	Mech Semi-Dia	Conic	TCE x 1E-6
0	OBJECT	Standard ▾	Infinity	Infinity			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
1	STOP	Standard ▾	Infinity	0.000			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
2	IMAGE	Standard ▾	Infinity	-			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

In a tab “**Setup**” we have all tools which we need to assemble the optical system

EFFL: 1e+10

WFNO: 10000

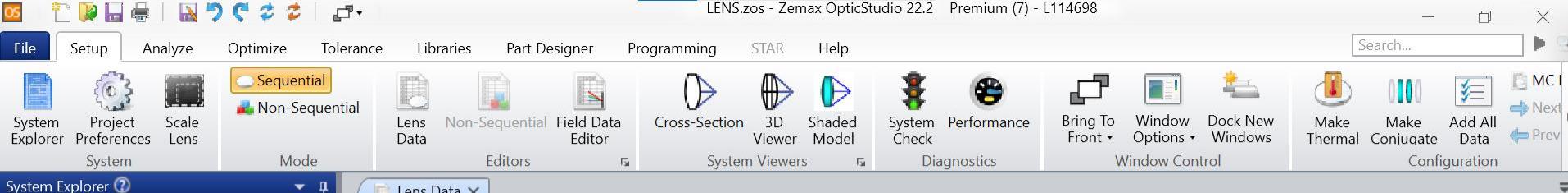
ENPD: 0

TOTR: 0

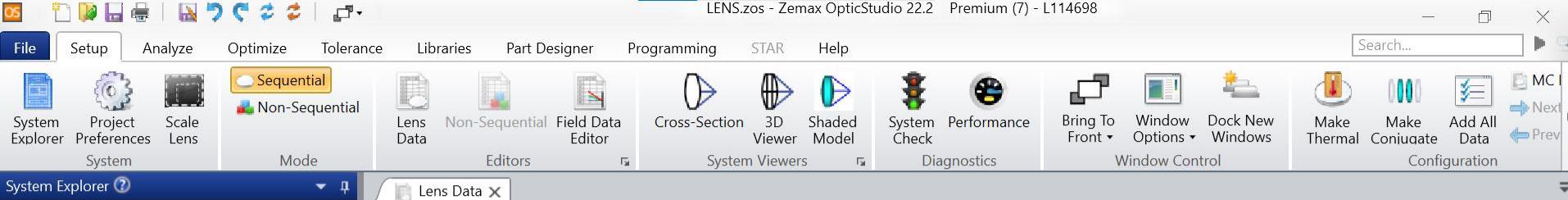


Type here to search





**Dummy surface → Doesn't have any optical function.  
We use it to make rays coming from infinity visible**



System Explorer

Update: All Windows

Aperture

Aperture Type: Entrance Pupil Diameter

Aperture Value:  (circled)

Apodization Type: Uniform

Clear Semi-Diameter Margin Millimeters: 0.0

Clear Semi-Diameter Margin %: 0.0

Global Coordinate Reference Surface: 2

Telecentric Object Space

Afocal Image Space

Iterate Solves When Updating

Fast Semi-Diameters

Check GRIN Apertures

Fields

Wavelengths

Lens Data

Update: All Windows

Surface 1 Properties Configuration 1/1

Surface Type	Comment	Radius	Thickness	Material	Coating	Clear Semi-Dia	Chip Zone	Mech Semi-Dia	Conic	TCE x 1E-6
0 OBJECT Standard		Infinity	Infinity			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
1	Standard dummy	Infinity	20.000			10.000	0.000	10.000	0.000	0.000
2 STOP	Standard	Infinity	0.000			10.000	0.000	10.000	0.000	0.000
3 IMAGE	Standard	Infinity	-			10.000	0.000	10.000	0.000	0.000

**Aperture diameter →** Roughly speaking, defines the diameter of the light beam which will go through the optical system

EFFL: 1e+10

WFNO: 10000

ENPD: 20

TOTR: 20

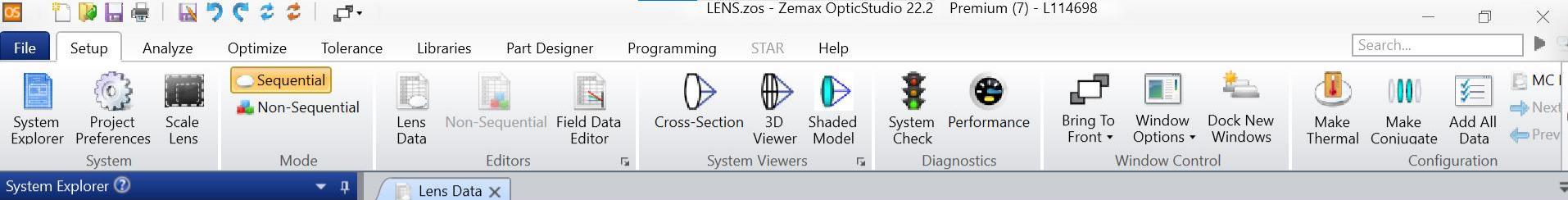


Type here to search



OS 11°C

ENG



System Explorer

Update: All Windows

Aperture

Aperture Type: Entrance Pupil Diameter

Aperture Value: 20.0

Apodization Type: Uniform

Clear Semi Diameter Margin Millimeters: 0.0

Clear Semi Diameter Margin %: 0.0

Global Coordinate Reference Surface: 2

Telecentric Object Space

Afocal Image Space

Iterate Solves When Updating

Fast Semi-Diameters

Check GRIN Apertures

Fields

Wavelengths

Configuration 1/1												
Surface Type	Comment	Radius	Thickness	Material	Coating	Semi-Diameter	Chi	Me	Conic	TCE x 1E-6	Focal Length	OPD
0 OBJECT Standard		Infinity	Infinity			0.000	0.0..	0.0..	0.000	0.000		
1	Standard	dummy	Infinity	20.000		10.000	0.0..	10..	0.000	0.000		
2 STOP	Paraxial		40.000			10.000			0.000	50.000		
3 IMAGE	Standard		Infinity	-		2.000	0.0..	2.0..	0.000	0.000		

**Paraxial lens → Ideal lens, which refracts the rays without any aberrations. Always flat (doesn't have curvature), has a defined focal length.**

**Column “thickness” defines the distance which goes after this surface, not the thickness of paraxial lens!**

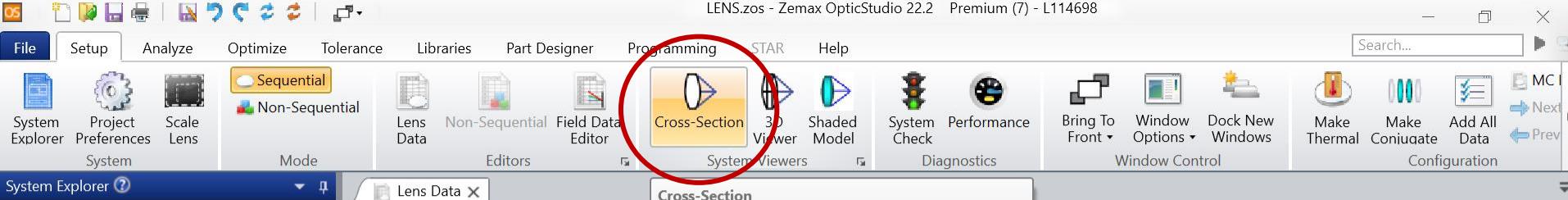
EFFL: 50

WFNO: 2.54951

ENPD: 20

TOTR: 60





Click at “Cross-Section” to see the cross-section 2D view of the system

EFFL: 50

WFNO: 2.54951

ENPD: 20

TOTR: 60



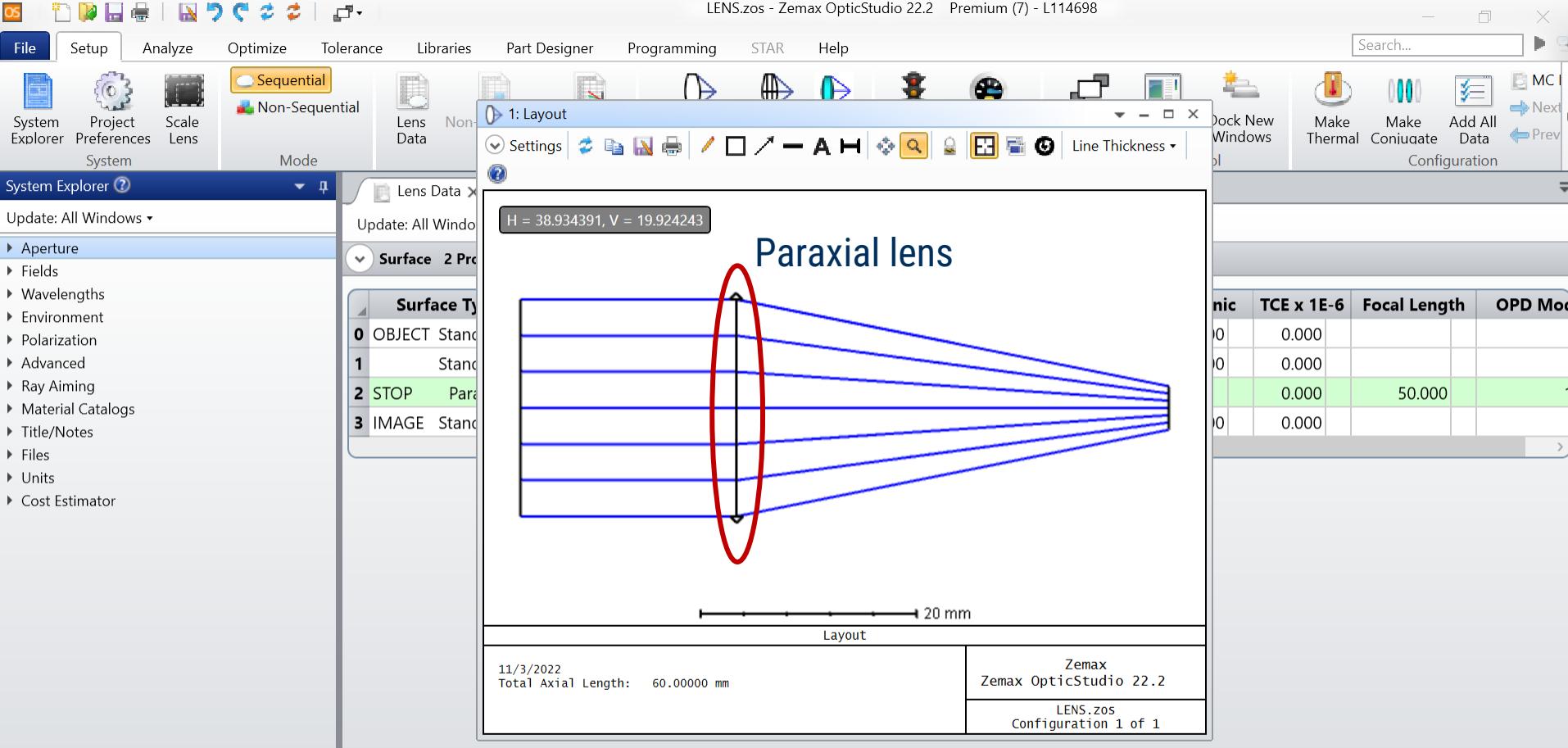
Type here to search



11°C



ENG



EFFL: 50

WFNO: 2.54951

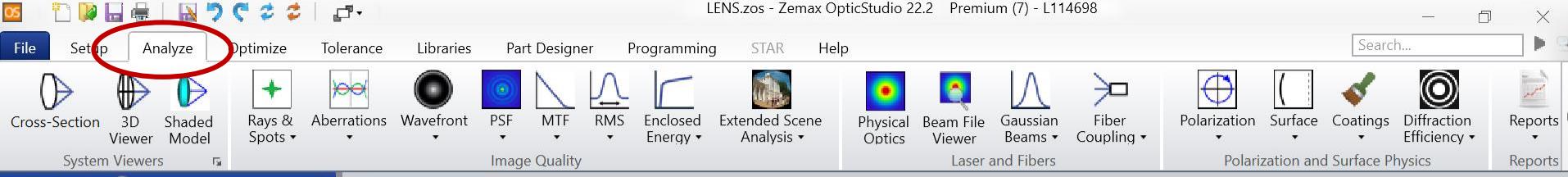
ENPD: 20

TOTR: 60



Type here to search





In a tab “**Analysis**” we have all tools which we need to analyze the quality of our optical system

EFFL: 50

WFNO: 2.54951

ENPD: 20

TOTR: 60



Lautsprech



Type here to search

LENS.zos - Zemax OpticStudio 22.2 Premium (7) - L114698

File Setup Analyze Optimize Tolerance Libraries Part Designer Programming STAR Help Search...

Cross-Section 3D Viewer Shaded Model Rays & Spots Aberrations Wavefront PSF MTF RMS Enclosed Energy Extended Scene Analysis Physical Optics Beam File Viewer Gaussian Beams Fiber Coupling Polarization Surface Coatings Diffraction Efficiency Reports

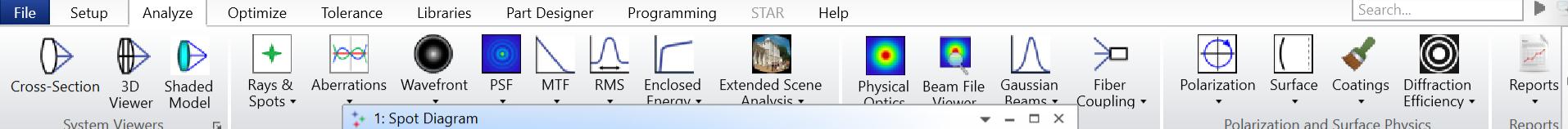
Single Ray Trace Ray Aberration Standard Spot Diagram Footprint Diagram Through Focus Spot Diagram Full Field Spot Diagram Matrix Spot Diagram Configuration Matrix Spot Diagram Cardinal Points Y-Ybar Drawing Vignetting Plot Incident Angle vs. Image Height

Lens Data x Update: All Windows Surface 2 Properties Configuration 1/1

	Surface Type	Comment	Radius	Thickness	Material	Coating	Semi-Diameter	Chi	Me	Conic	TCE x 1E-6	Focal Length	OPD Mod
0	OBJECT	Standard	Infinity	Infinity			0.000	0.0..	0.0..	0.000	0.000		
1		Standard	dummy	Infinity	20.000		10.000	0.0..	10..	0.000	0.000		
2	STOP	Paraxial			40.000		10.000				0.000	50.000	
3	IMAGE	Standard		Infinity	-		2.000	0.0..	2.0..	0.000	0.000		

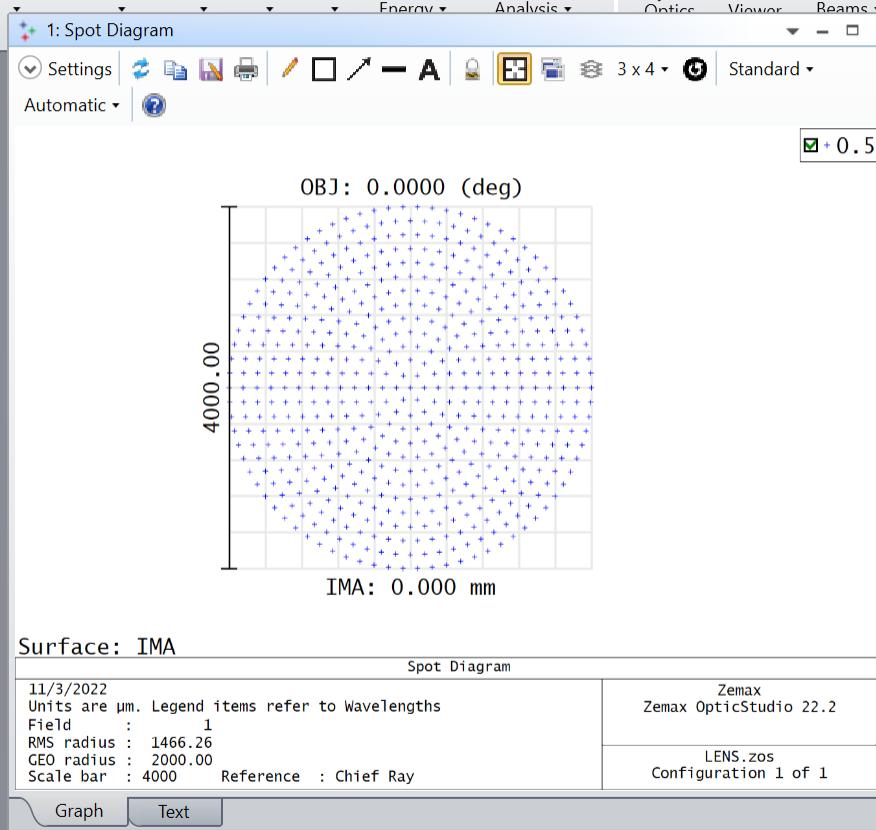
EFFL: 50 WFNO: 2.54951 ENPD: 20 TOTR: 60

Type here to search



System Explorer

- Update: All Windows
- Aperture
- Fields
- Wavelengths
- Environment
- Polarization
- Advanced
- Ray Aiming
- Material Catalogs
- Title/Notes
- Files
- Units
- Cost Estimator



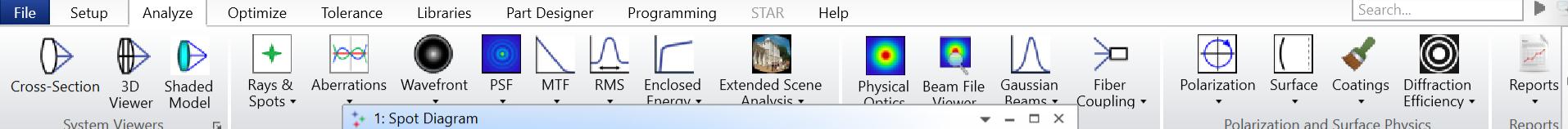
Polarization and Surface Physics						
er	Chi	Me	Conic	TCE x 1E-6	Focal Length	OPD Mod
0.0..	0.0..	0.000		0.000		
0.0..	10...	0.000		0.000		
				0.000	50.000	
0.0..	2.0..	0.000		0.000		

**Spot diagram** represents a cross-section at the chosen surface (here – image), which rays are hitting. Each “dot” here represents one single ray hitting the surface.



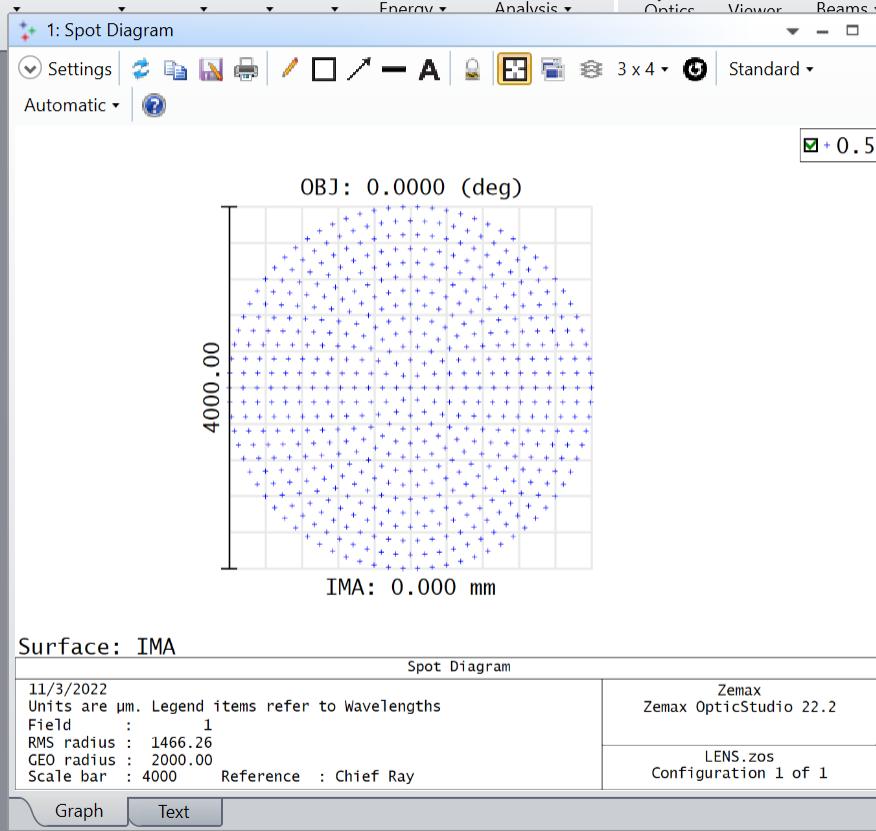
Type here to search





System Explorer

- Update: All Windows
- Aperture
- Fields
- Wavelengths
- Environment
- Polarization
- Advanced
- Ray Aiming
- Material Catalogs
- Title/Notes
- Files
- Units
- Cost Estimator



Polarization and Surface Physics						
er	Chi	Me	Conic	TCE x 1E-6	Focal Length	OPD Mod
0.0..	0.0..	0.000		0.000		
0.0..	10..	0.000		0.000		
				0.000	50.000	
0.0..	2.0..	0.000		0.000		

Here instead of only one single dot we see many = **blur**. The blur appears because our image surface is placed not in the focal plane of paraxial lens → **defocus**.



Type here to search





The 'Lens Data' window is open, showing the 'Surface 2 Properties' table for 'Configuration 1/1'. The table has columns for Surface Type, Comment, Radius, Thickness, Material, Coating, Semi-Diameter, Chi, Me, Conic, TCE x 1E-6, Focal Length, and OPD Mod. Row 1 (OBJECT) has values: Standard, dummy, Infinity, Infinity, - (Material), - (Coating), 0.000, 0.0.. 0.0.. 0.000, 0.000. Row 2 (STOP) has values: Standard, dummy, Infinity, 50.000, - (Material), - (Coating), 10.000, 0.0.. 10.. 0.000, 0.000, 0.000. Row 3 (IMAGE) has values: Standard, dummy, Infinity, - (Material), - (Coating), 1.972E-31, 0.0.. 1.9.. 0.000, 0.000, 0.000. The thickness value '50.000' for the stop surface is highlighted with a red oval.

In a tab “**Optimize**” we have all tools which we need to optimize / improve our optical system.

“**Quick focus**” (Ctrl + Shift + Q) → adjusts the position of image surface to get the best **focused** system.

EFFL: 50

WFNO: 2.54951

ENPD: 20

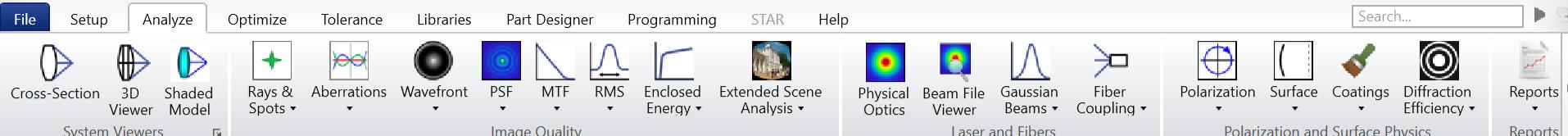
TOTR: 70



Type here to search



11°C ENG



**System Explorer**

Update: All Windows

- Aperture
- Fields
- Wavelengths
- Environment
- Polarization
- Advanced
- Ray Aiming
- Material Catalogs
- Title/Notes
- Files
- Units
- Cost Estimator

**1: Spot Diagram**

OBJ: 0.000 (deg)

IMA: 0.000 mm

Surface: IMA

Spot Diagram

11/3/2022  
Units are  $\mu\text{m}$ . Legend items refer to Wavelengths  
Field : 1  
RMS radius : 0.000  
GEO radius : 0.000  
Scale bar : 0.02 Reference : Chief Ray

Zemax  
OpticStudio 22.2  
LENS.zos  
Configuration 1 of 1

**Now, since we are **in the focus** of the paraxial lens → we see **infinitesimally small spot** instead of blur**



Type here to search



# Modelling of a **standard bi-convex** lens

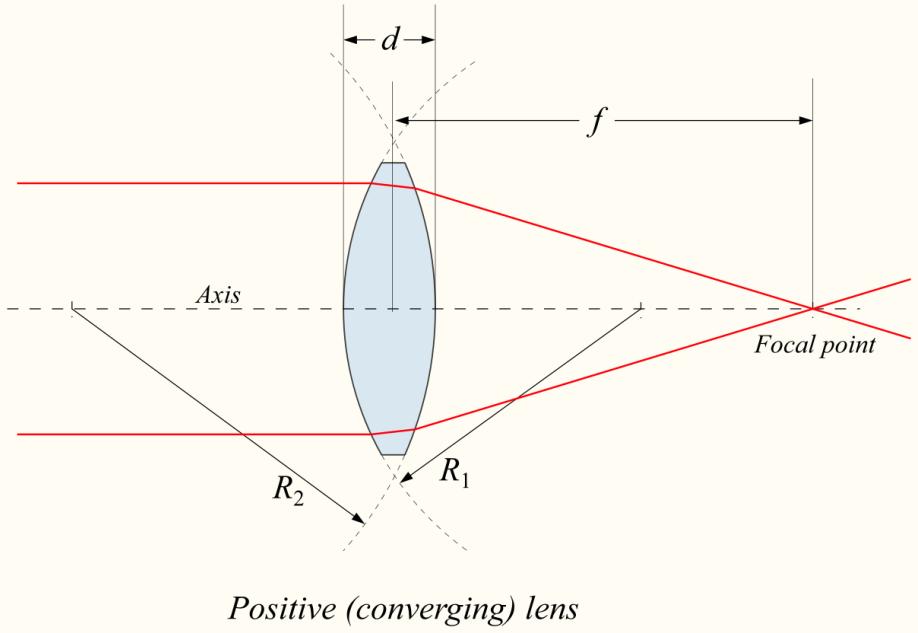
## Lens maker formulas:

Thin lens approximation ( $d \ll R_1, R_2$ ):

$$\frac{1}{f} \approx (n - 1) \left( \frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2} \right)$$

Thick lens approximation:

$$\frac{1}{f} \approx (n - 1) \left( \frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{(n - 1)d}{nR_1R_2} \right)$$

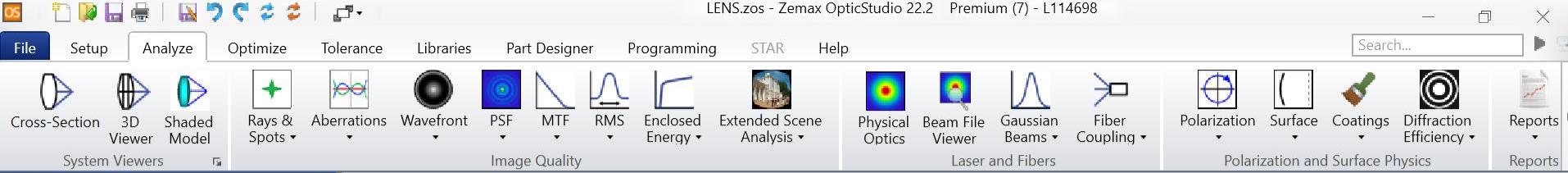


# Modelling of a **standard bi-convex** lens

We want to model a symmetric bi-convex **thin** lens =>  $R_1 = -R_2$

- Aperture diameter = 20 mm (same as before)
- Object at infinity (same as before)
- Dummy surface with 20 mm after (same as before)
- Material →  $n = 1.5$
- Lens thickness →  $d = 3 \text{ mm}$
- Distance to image = 50 mm
- $R_1 = R_2 = 50 \text{ mm}$

$$\frac{1}{f} \approx (n - 1) \left( \frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2} \right) \rightarrow \frac{1}{f} = 0.5 * \frac{2}{R_1} \rightarrow f = R_1 = R_2 = 50 \text{ mm}$$



Lens Data

Surface 3 Properties Configuration 1/1

	Surface Type	Comment	Radius	Thickness	Material	Coating	Clear Semi-Dia	Chi	Me	Conic	TCE x 1E-6
0	OBJECT	Standard	Infinity	Infinity			0.000	0.0..	0.0..	0.000	0.000
1		Standard	dummy	Infinity	20.000		10.000	0.0..	10...	0.000	0.000
2	STOP	Standard		50.000	3.000		10.000	0.0..	10...	0.000	0.000
3		Standard		Infinity	50.000		10.000	0.0..	10...	0.000	0.000
4	IMAGE	Standard		Infinity			10.000	0.0..	10...	0.000	0.000

Click here

EFFL: 1e+10

WFNO: 10000

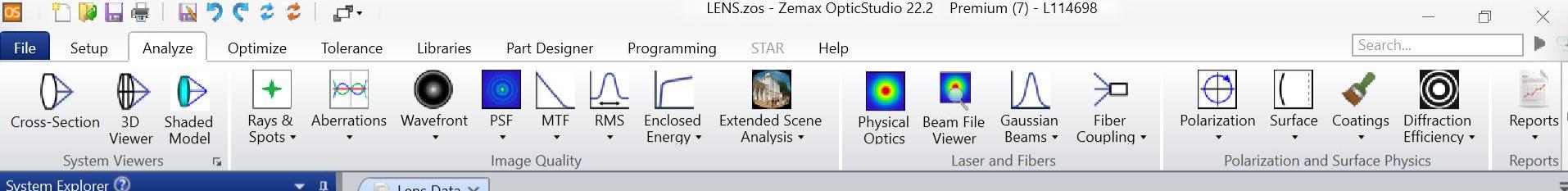
ENPD: 20

TOTR: 73



Type here to search





Lens Data

Update: All Windows

Surface 3 Properties Configuration 1/1

Surface Type	Comment	Radius	Thickness	Material	Coating	Clear Semi-Dia	Chi	Me	Conic	TCE x 1E-6
0 OBJECT	Standard	Infinity	Infinity			0.000	0.0..	0.0..	0.000	0.000
1	Standard	dummy	Infinity	20.000		10.000	0.0..	10...	0.000	0.000
2 STOP	Standard		50.000	3.000		10.000	0.0..	10...	0.000	0.000
3	Standard		Infinity	50.000		10.000	0.0..	10...	0.000	0.000
4 IMA	Curvature solve on surface 3		-			10.000	0.0..	10...	0.000	0.000

Solve Type:

- Fixed
- Fixed
- Variable
- Marginal Ray Angle
- Chief Ray Angle
- Pickup
- Marginal Ray Normal
- Chief Ray Normal
- Aplanatic
- Element Power
- Concentric Surf
- Concentric Radius
- F Number

Then choose the “**solve type**” → “**Pickup**”

EFFL: 1e+10

WFNO: 10000

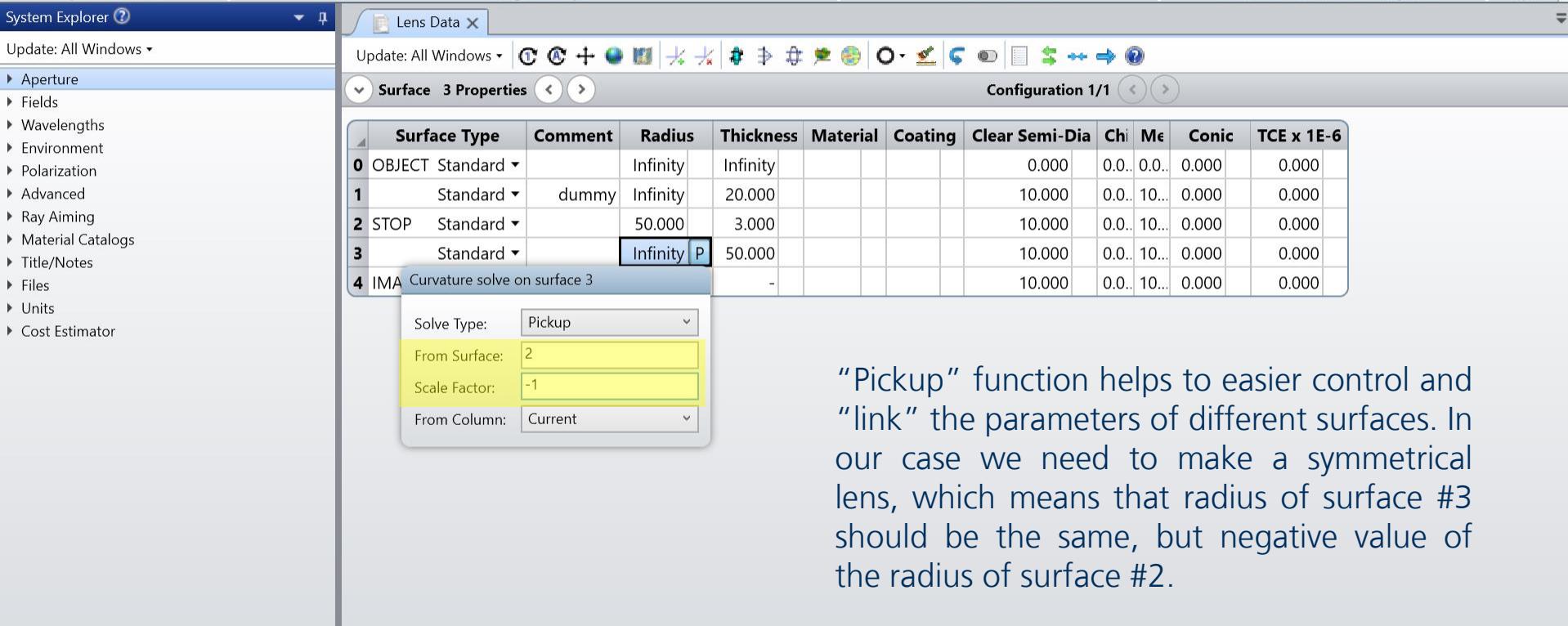
ENPD: 20

TOTR: 73

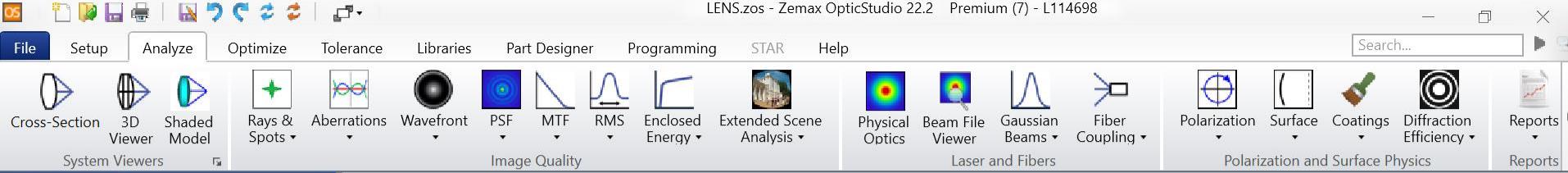


Type here to search





“Pickup” function helps to easier control and “link” the parameters of different surfaces. In our case we need to make a symmetrical lens, which means that radius of surface #3 should be the same, but negative value of the radius of surface #2.



System Explorer Update: All Windows ▾

- ▶ Aperture
- ▶ Fields
- ▶ Wavelengths
- ▶ Environment
- ▶ Polarization
- ▶ Advanced
- ▶ Ray Aiming
- ▶ Material Catalogs
- ▶ Title/Notes
- ▶ Files
- ▶ Units
- ▶ Cost Estimator

Lens Data

Update: All Windows ▾

Surface 3 Properties Configuration 1/1

	Surface Type	Comment	Radius	Thickness	Material	Coating	Clear Semi-Dia	Chi	Me	Conic	TCE x 1E-6
0	OBJECT	Standard ▾	Infinity	Infinity			0.000	0.0..	0.0..	0.000	0.000
1		Standard ▾	dummy	Infinity	20.000		10.000	0.0..	10...	0.000	0.000
2	STOP	Standard ▾		50.000	3.000		10.000	0.0..	10...	0.000	0.000
3		Standard ▾		-50.000 P	50.000		10.000	0.0..	10...	0.000	0.000
4	IMAGE	Standard ▾		Infinity	-		10.000	0.0..	10...	0.000	0.000

Now the radius of surface #3 will be always picked-up with a negative sign from the radius of surface #2. You can try to change radius of surface #2 and see what happens (not shown here).

EFFL: 1e+10

WFNO: 10000

ENPD: 20

TOTR: 73

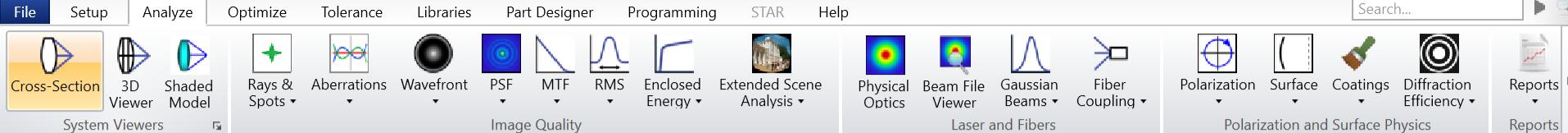


Type here to search



10°C

ENG



**Cross-Section**

Show a cross-section view of the optical system. Only available for rotationally symmetric systems

Shortcut Key: Ctrl+L

Ray Aiming  
Material Catalogs  
Title/Notes  
Files  
Units  
Cost Estimator

Layout

Settings

Line Thickness

1/1

Chi Me Conic TCE x 1E-6

0.0.. 0.0.. 0.000 0.000

0.0.. 10... 0.000 0.000

0.0.. 10... 0.000 0.000

0.0.. 10... 0.000 0.000

0.0.. 10... 0.000 0.000

At the Cross-section view we don't see any refraction  
→ because we haven't defined a **material** of the lens yet.

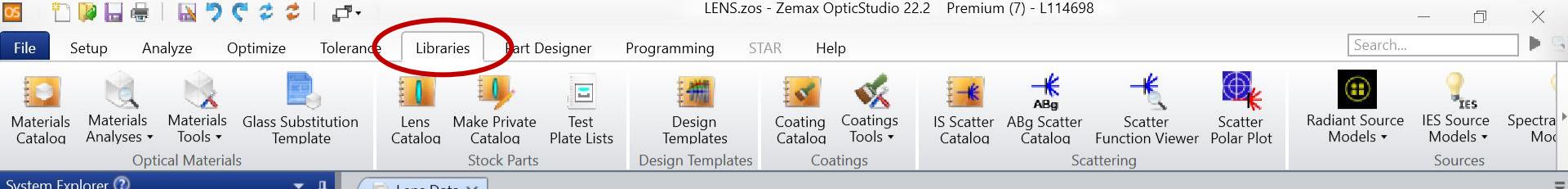
20 mm

Layout

11/3/2022 Total Axial Length: 73.00000 mm

Zemax OpticStudio 22.2

LENS.zos Configuration 1 of 1



In a tab **“Libraries”** we have different catalogues of the optical materials, coatings, design templates, etc.

LENS.zos - Zemax OpticStudio 22.2 Premium (7) - L114698

The screenshot shows the Zemax OpticStudio 22.2 Premium software interface. The top menu bar includes File, Setup, Analyze, Optimize, Tolerance, Libraries, Part Designer, Programming, STAR, and Help. A red circle highlights the 'Libraries' tab. Below the menu is a toolbar with various icons: Materials Catalog (highlighted with a red circle), Materials Analyses, Materials Tools, Glass Substitution Template, Lens Catalog, Make Private Catalog, Test Plate Lists, Design Templates, Coating Catalog, Coatings Tools, IS Scatter Catalog, ABg Scatter Catalog, Scatter Function Viewer, Scatter Polar Plot, Radiant Source Models, IES Source Models, and Spectra. The main window displays the 'Materials Catalog' tool, which shows a list of optical materials properties. A secondary window titled 'Lens Data' is open, showing 'Surface 2 Properties' for Configuration 1/1. The table lists four surfaces: 1 (OBJECT, Standard, dummy, Infinity, Infinity, 20.000, 10.000, 0.0.. 10.., 0.000, 0.000), 2 (STOP, Standard, dummy, 50.000, 3.000, 10.000, 0.0.. 10.., 0.000, 0.000), 3 (Standard, Standard, -50.000 P, 50.000, 10.000, 0.0.. 10.., 0.000, 0.000), and 4 (IMAGE, Standard, dummy, Infinity, -, 10.000, 0.0.. 10.., 0.000, 0.000). The bottom status bar shows parameters: EFFL: 1e+10, WFNO: 10000, ENPD: 20, and TOTR: 73.

To see the existing material catalogues → Press  
**“Materials Catalog”**

## Materials Catalog

Catalog: SCHOTT.AGF

Status as of 9 January 2019 + Grp glass dec 2011

Glass:

AF32ECO

B270

BAF3

BAF4

BAF8

BAF9

BAF13

BAF50

BAF51

BAF52

Rename: AF32ECO

Formula: Sellmeier 1

Status: Preferred

Nd: 1.5115 Vd: 62.574

 Ignore Thermal Expansion Exclude Substitution Meta Material (Negative Index)

Melt Freq: ? Comment: Alkali free alumino borosilicate glass

Rel Cost: ?

CR: ?

FR: ?

SR: ?

AR: ?

PR: ?

Save Catalog

Insert Glass

Sort By -&gt;

Name: 

Save Catalog As

Cut Glass

Glass Report

Catalog Report

Reload Catalog

Copy Glass

Transmission

Compute Nd/Vd

Exit

Paste Glass

Fit Index Data

Fit Melt Data



Here you can see all the available catalogues, and all available materials in this catalogues. You can see the **refraction index n** of the specific material, etc.

EFFL: 1e+10

WFNO: 10000

ENPD: 20

TOTR: 73



Type here to search





To define the material, which comes **after the chosen surface until the next one**, we need to type the name of the material exactly as it's written in the catalogue. Example is given here for one of the most common glass material → BK7

Note: the surface with a defined material is highlighted by blue color



	Surface Type	Comment	Radius	Thickness	Material	Coating	Clear Semi-Dia	Chi	Me	Conic	TCE x 1E-6
0	OBJECT	Standard	Infinity	Infinity			0.000	0.0..	0.0..	0.000	0.000
1		Standard	dummy	Infinity	20.000		10.000	0.0..	10...	0.000	0.000
2	STOP	Standard		50.000	3.000		10.000	0.0..	10...	0.000	0.000
3		Standard			Glass solve on surface 2		10.000	0.0..	10...	0.000	0.000
4	IMAGE	Standard					10.000	0.0..	10...	0.000	0.000

In our case, we want to use specific refraction index →  $n = 1.5$ . To do so, we can click on the "solve" box in the material column of the surface #2 and then click on "**Model**"



## System Explorer

- Update: All Windows ▾
- Aperture
- Fields
- Wavelengths
- Environment
- Polarization
- Advanced
- Ray Aiming
- Material Catalogs
- Title/Notes
- Files
- Units
- Cost Estimator

Then type “1.5” for the “Index Nd” and press “Enter”

EFFL: 1e+10

WFNO: 10000

ENPD: 20

TOTR: 73

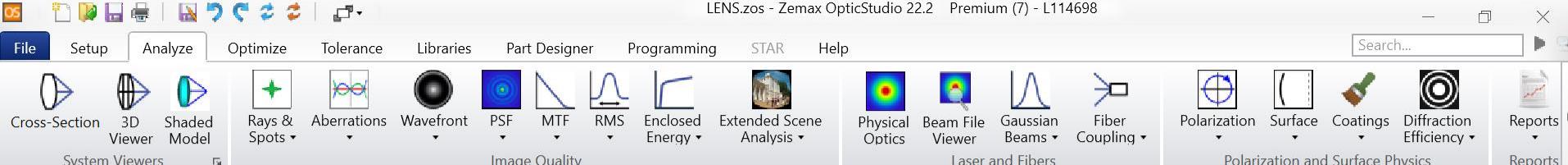


Type here to search



10°C

ENG



## System Explorer

- Update: All Windows
- Aperture
- Fields
- Wavelengths
- Environment
- Polarization
- Advanced
- Ray Aiming
- Material Catalogs
- Title/Notes
- Files
- Units
- Cost Estimator

Type here to search

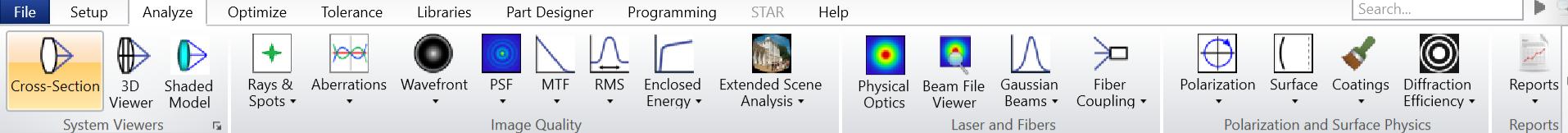
Now we have a lens, modelled according to our specification ([slide 22](#))

EFFL: 50.5051

WFNO: 2.42274

ENPD: 20

TOTR: 73



**Cross-Section**

Show a cross-section view of the optical system. Only available for rotationally symmetric systems

Shortcut Key: Ctrl+L

- Ray Aiming
- Material Catalogs
- Title/Notes
- Files
- Units
- Cost Estimator

1: Layout

Settings

Layout diagram showing light rays passing through a lens. A scale bar indicates 20 mm.

11/3/2022 Total Axial Length: 73.00000 mm

Zemax OpticStudio 22.2  
LENS.zos Configuration 1 of 1

ia	Chi	Me	Conic	TCE x 1E-6
0.0..	0.0..	0.000	0.000	
0.0..	10..	0.000	0.000	
0.0..	10..	0.000	0.000	
0.0..	10..	0.000	0.000	
0.0..	0.8..	0.000	0.000	

And now we have refraction at the lens. However, the image surface **is not in the focus of the lens.**

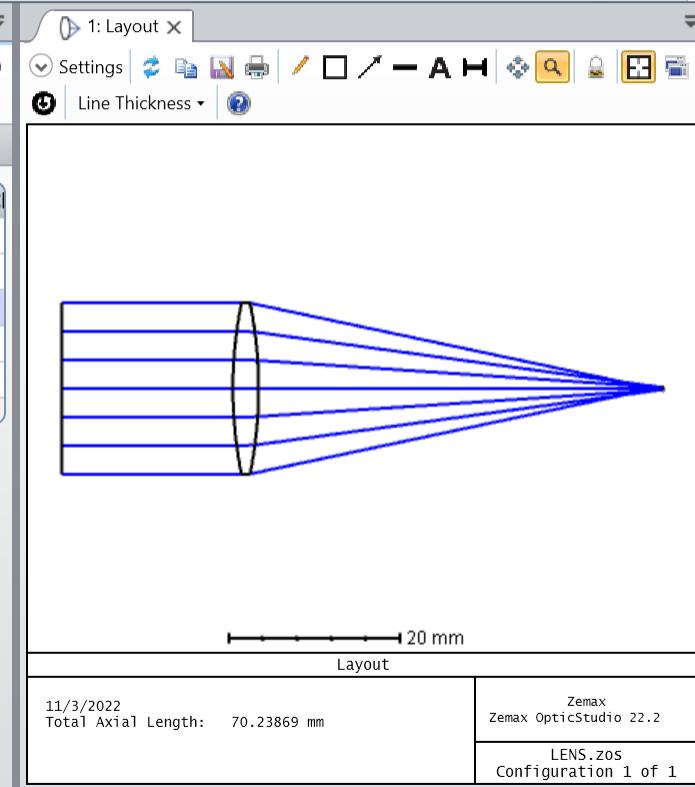
**“Quick focus” will help as with paraxial lens case**



## System Explorer

- Update: All Windows
- Aperture
- Fields
- Wavelengths
- Environment
- Polarization
- Advanced
- Ray Aiming
- Material Catalogs
- Title/Notes
- Files
- Units
- Cost Estimator

Surface 3 Properties Configuration 1/1						
Surface Type	Comment	Radius	Thickness	Material	Coating	Cl
0 OBJECT	Standard		Infinity	Infinity		
1	Standard	dummy	Infinity	20.000		
2 STOP	Standard		50.000	3.000	1.50,0.0 M	
3	Standard		-50.000 P	47.239		
4 IMAGE	Standard		Infinity	-		



Now the system is focused.  
At the lower part of the screen, you can see a value "EFFL", which is ~50.5 mm in this case.  
This is a paraxial focal length of our lens.  
But the Image is at ~47.2 mm. **Why – explained later in the slides.**

EFFL: 50.5051

WFNO: 2.42274

ENPD: 20

TOTR: 70.2387



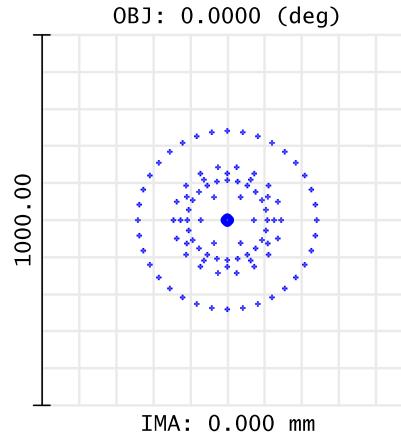
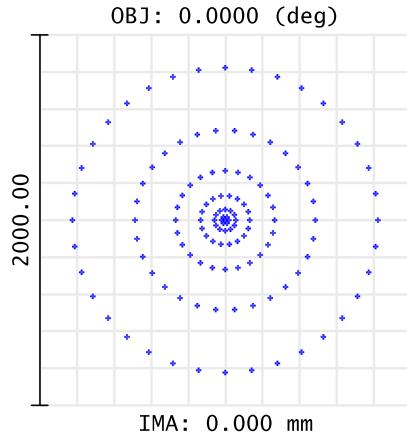
Type here to search



10°C



We can also compare the spot diagrams of defocused (left) and focused systems (right). As you can see, the blur of focused system is much (~3.3 times) smaller. **But still, the right blur is not just a spot.**



# Aberrations

## Problems:

1. Focal length of the lens  $\neq$  distance from lens to focused imaged
2. Not perfect spot with real lens

## Reason → Aberrations:

$\frac{1}{f} \approx (n - 1) \left( \frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2} \right)$  → Paraxial calculation, **which doesn't include aberrations!**

# Aberrations

$\frac{1}{f} \approx (n - 1) \left( \frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2} \right)$  → is based on paraxial simplification of Refraction law:

$$n_1 * \sin\theta_1 = n_2 * \sin\theta_2 \approx n_1 * \theta_1 = n_2 * \theta_2$$

which is not true in real systems (Taylor's decomposition of sine):

$$\sin\theta \approx \theta - \frac{\theta^3}{3!} + \frac{\theta^5}{5!} + \frac{\theta^7}{7!} \dots$$

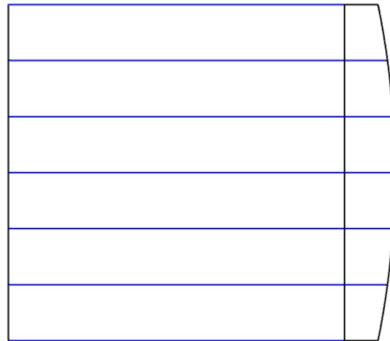
**Aberrations!**

# Modelling of a **standard plano-convex** lens

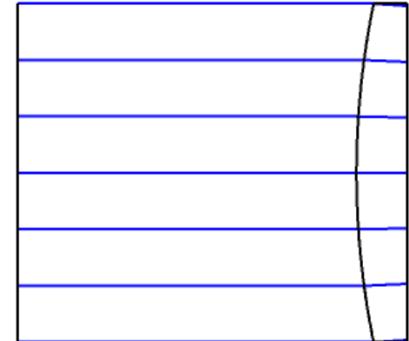
Lens parameters are same as in previous case ([slide 23](#)), but now one of the surfaces of the lens is flat.

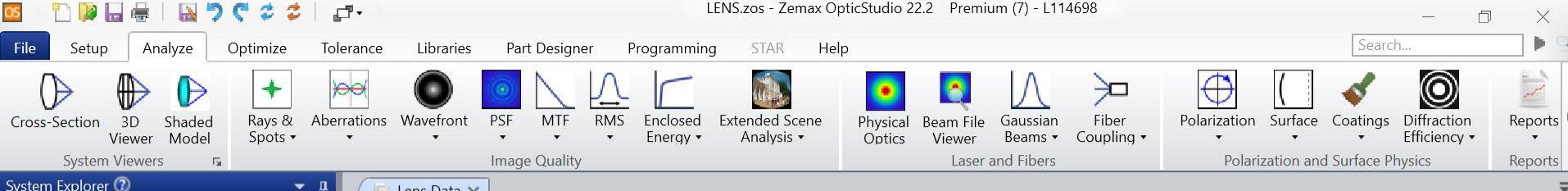
**Question →** which case would be better in terms of aberrations?

Parallel rays enter flat surface



Or parallel rays enter curved surface





System Explorer

Update: All Windows

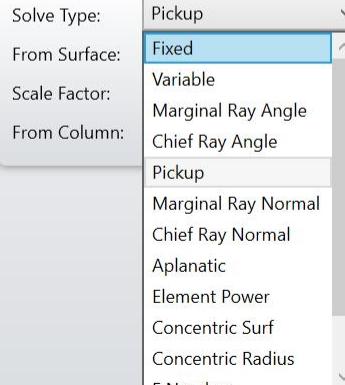
- Aperture
- Fields
- Wavelengths
- Environment
- Polarization
- Advanced
- Ray Aiming
- Material Catalogs
- Title/Notes
- Files
- Units
- Cost Estimator

Lens Data

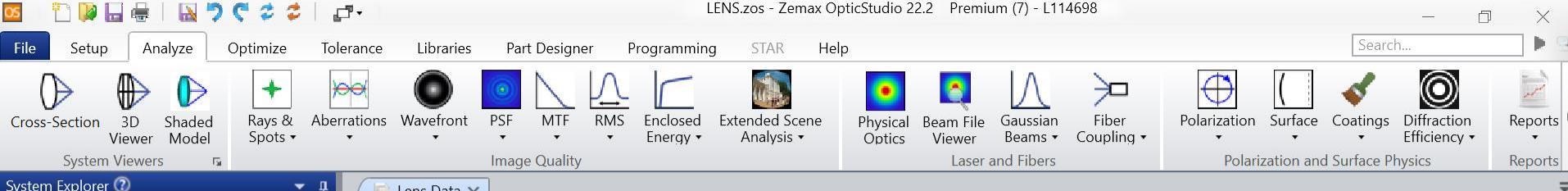
Update: All Windows

Surface 3 Properties Configuration 1/1

	Surface Type	Comment	Radius	Thickness	Material	Coating	Clear Semi-Dia	Chi	Me	Conic	TCE x 1E-6
0	OBJECT	Standard	Infinity	Infinity			0.000	0.0..	0.0..	0.000	0.000
1		Standard	dummy	Infinity	20.000		10.000	0.0..	10..	0.000	0.000
2	STOP	Standard		50.000	3.000	1.50,0.0 M	10.000	0.0..	10..	0.000	0.000
3		Standard		-50.000 P	47.239		9.933	0.0..	10..	0.000	0.000
4	IMA	Curvature solve on surface 3					0.241	0.0..	0.2..	0.000	0.000



To make plano-convex lens, we need to remove Pickup from surface 3 → click on solve box and choose “**Fixed**”



System Explorer

- Update: All Windows
- Aperture
- Fields
- Wavelengths
- Environment
- Polarization
- Advanced
- Ray Aiming
- Material Catalogs
- Title/Notes
- Files
- Units
- Cost Estimator

Then we can make the surface #2 to be flat. To do so, just type in the "radius" column "0". The radius will become "Infinity" in this case.

**Afterwards, use the Quick Focus tool to get the correct distance to the image!**

1: Layout

EFFL: 100

WFNO: 4.84727

ENPD: 20

TOTR: 119.941



Type here to search



10°C

ENG

LENS.zos - Zemax OpticStudio 22.2 Premium (7) - L114698

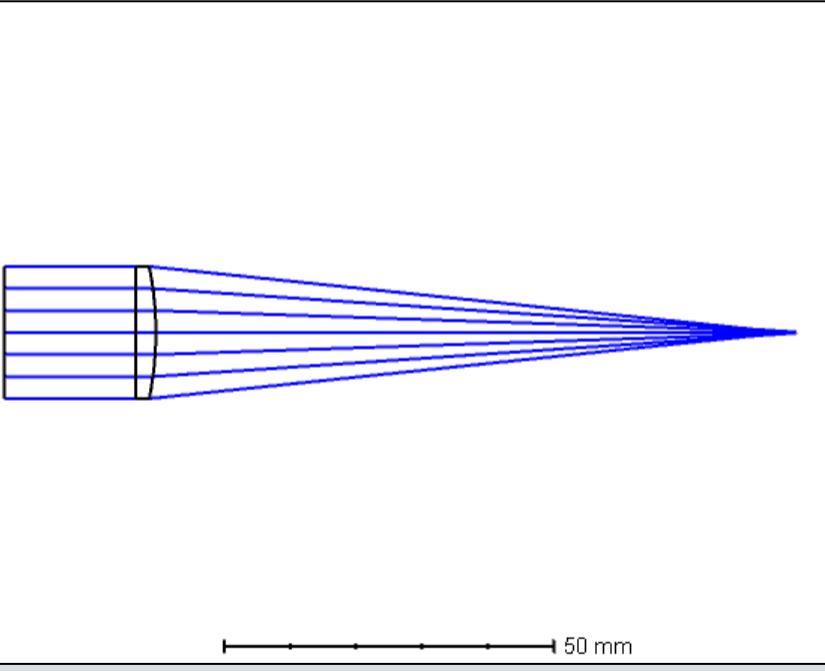
File Setup Analyze Optimize Tolerance Libraries Part Designer Programming STAR Help Search...

Cross-Section 3D Viewer Shaded Model Rays & Spots Aberrations Wavefront PSF MTF RMS Enclosed Energy Extended Scene Analysis Physical Optics Beam File Viewer Gaussian Beams Fiber Coupling Polarization Surface Coatings Diffraction Efficiency Reports

System Viewers Image Quality Laser and Fibers Polarization and Surface Physics Reports

1: Layout

Settings Line Thickness Automatic



2: Spot Diagram

Settings Standard

Automatic

OBJ: 0.0000 (deg)

IMA: 0.000 mm

The blur in this case has RMS radius ~100 micron

Surface: IMA

Spot Diagram

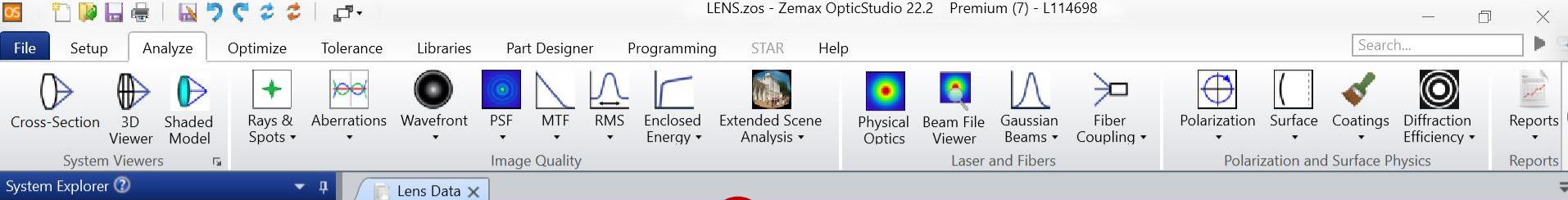
11/3/2022 Units are $\mu\text{m}$ . Legend items refer to Wavelengths Field : 1 RMS radius : 100.893 GEO radius : 157.911 Scale bar : 400 Reference : Chief Ray	Zemax Zemax OpticStudio 22.2
LENS.zos Configuration 1 of 1	

Graph Text

EFFL: 100 WFNO: 4.84727 ENPD: 20 TOTR: 119.941

Type here to search

10°C OS 100% ENG



System Explorer

Update: All Windows

- Aperture
- Fields
- Wavelengths
- Environment
- Polarization
- Advanced
- Ray Aiming
- Material Catalogs
- Title/Notes
- Files
- Units
- Cost Estimator

Lens Data

Update: All Windows

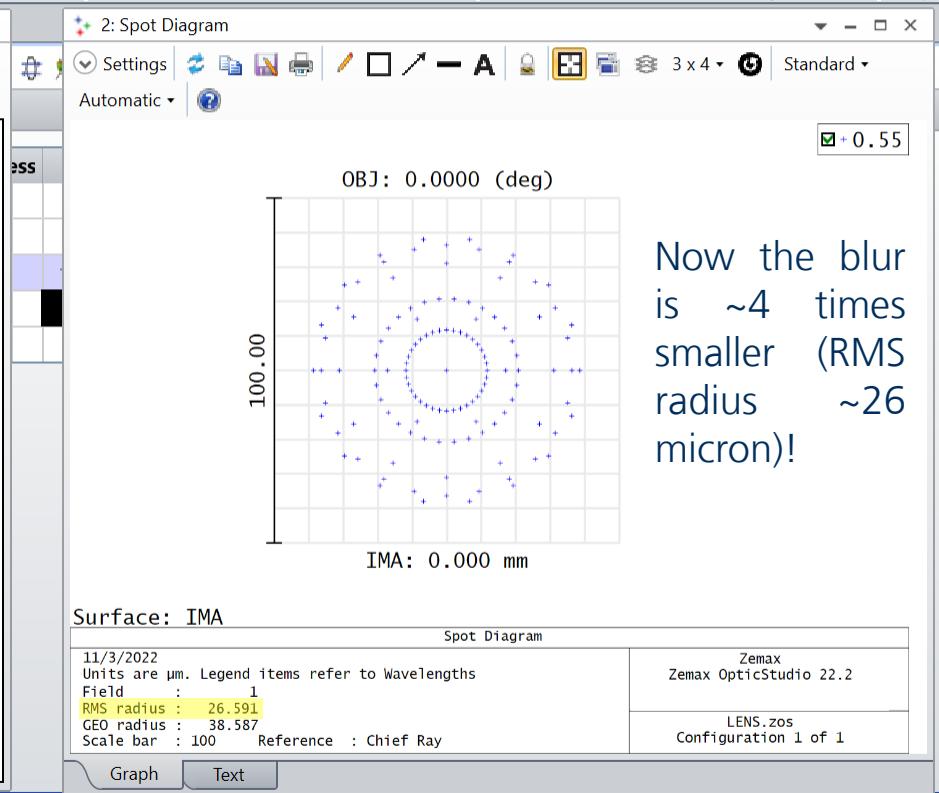
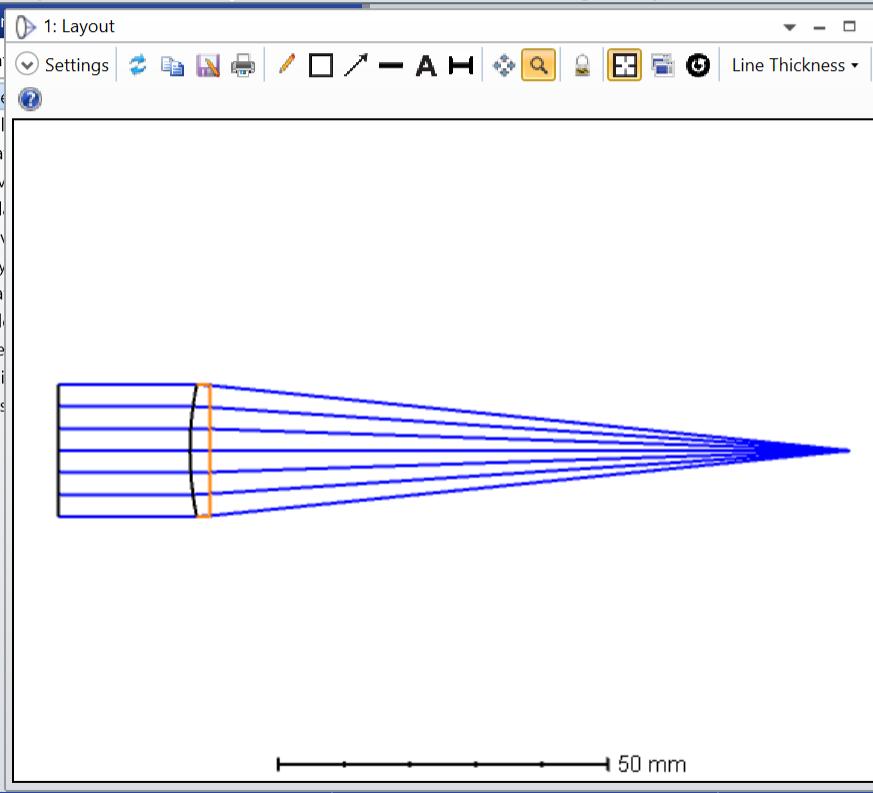
Reverse Elements Reverses the specified range of surfaces

Configuration 1/1

Surface	Thickness	Material	Coating	Clear Dia	Semi-Dia	Chi	M	Conic	TCE x 1E-6		
0	infinity				0.000	0.0..	0.0..	0.000	0.000		
1	0.000				10.000	0.0..	10..	0.000	0.000		
2	ShortCut Key: Ctrl+Shift+B			0.000	1.50,0.0	M	10.000	0.0..	10..	0.000	
3	Standard	-50.000	96.941			10.000	0.0..	10..	0.000	0.000	
4	IMAGE	Standard	Infinity	-			0.158	0.0..	0.1..	0.000	0.000

To flip the lens, highlight the surfaces #2 and #3 and then click on “Reverse Elements”

- ▶ Appliance
- ▶ Field
- ▶ Water
- ▶ Environment
- ▶ Pollution
- ▶ Advocacy
- ▶ Ray
- ▶ Magazine
- ▶ Title
- ▶ File
- ▶ University
- ▶ Cosmetics



# Modelling of a **standard plano-convex** lens

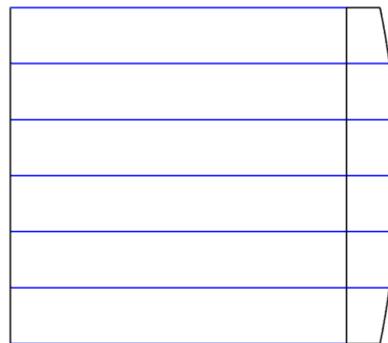
**Why is that so?**

# Modelling of a **standard plano-convex** lens

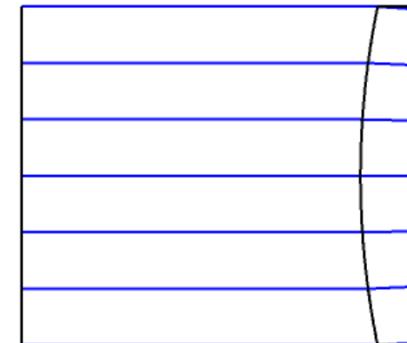
$$\sin\theta \approx \theta - \frac{\theta^3}{3!} + \frac{\theta^5}{5!} + \frac{\theta^7}{7!} \dots \rightarrow$$

Aberrations are not linear w.r.t. angle of refraction!

One strong refraction



Two weaker refractions

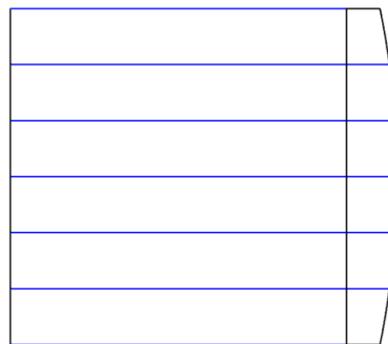


# Modelling of a **standard plano-convex** lens

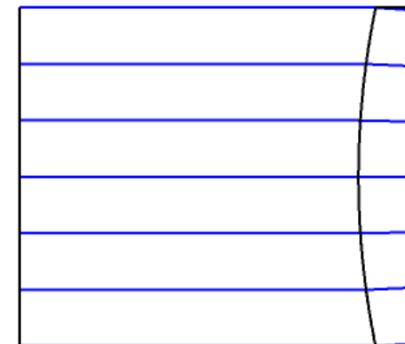
$$\sin\theta \approx \theta - \frac{\theta^3}{3!} + \frac{\theta^5}{5!} + \frac{\theta^7}{7!} \dots \rightarrow$$

Aberrations are not linear w.r.t. angle of refraction!

One strong refraction,  
 $\theta_1$



Two weaker refractions,  
 $\theta_2 + \theta_3$ ,  
 $\theta_2 \approx \theta_3 \approx \frac{1}{2} \theta_1$



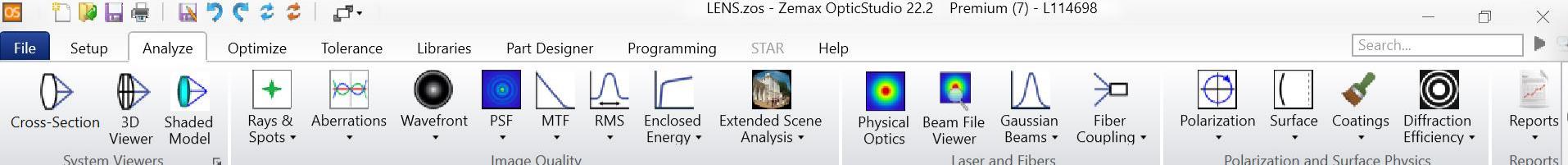
# Modelling of a **standard plano-convex** lens

$$\sin\theta \approx \theta - \frac{\theta^3}{3!} + \frac{\theta^5}{5!} + \frac{\theta^7}{7!} \dots$$

$\frac{\theta_1^3}{3!}$  is  $\sim 4$  times higher than  $\frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\theta_1\right)^3}{3!} + \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\theta_1\right)^5}{5!}$

# Optimization of standard lens

- 1:1 imaging
- Object distance = 100
- Aperture diameter = 20
- Start with planoconvex lens (radius = 25, thickness = 3), material N-BK7
- Radii → variable
- Image distance = 100



System Explorer

- Update: All Windows
- Aperture
- Fields
- Wavelengths
- Environment
- Polarization
- Advanced
- Ray Aiming
- Material Catalogs
- Title/Notes
- Files
- Units
- Cost Estimator

Lens Data

Update: All Windows

Surface 0 Properties Configuration 1/1

	Surface Type	Comment	Radius	Thickness	Material	CoatIn	Clear Semi-Di	Chip Zc	Mech Se	Conic	TCE x 1E-6
0	OBJECT	Standard	Infinity	100.000				0.000	0.0...	0.000	0.000
1	STOP	Standard	Infinity	3.000	N-BK7			10.000	0.0...	10.0...	0.000
2		Standard	-25.000	100.000				10.058	0.0...	10.0...	0.000
3	IMAGE	Standard	Infinity	-				3.404	0.0...	3.404	0.000

EFFL: 48.2139

WFNO: 3.82537

ENPD: 20

TOTR: 103



Type here to search



LENS.zos - Zemax OpticStudio 22.2 Premium (7) - L114698

File Setup Analyze Optimize Tolerance Libraries Part Designer Programming STAR Help Search...

Cross-Section 3D Viewer Shaded Model Rays & Spots Aberrations Wavefront PSF MTF RMS Enclosed Energy Extended Scene Analysis Physical Optics Beam File Viewer Gaussian Beams Fiber Coupling Polarization Surface Coatings Diffraction Efficiency Reports

System Update

1: Layout

System not optimized yet → very big blur (~2.2 mm)

2: Spot Diagram

OBJ: 0.0000 (deg)

IMA: 0.000 mm

Surface: IMA

Spot Diagram

11/3/2022  
Units are  $\mu\text{m}$ . Legend items refer to Wavelengths  
Field : 1  
RMS radius : 2185.55  
GEO radius : 3404.00  
Scale bar : 1e+04 Reference : Chief Ray

Zemax OpticStudio 22.2  
LENS.zos Configuration 1 of 1

Graph Text

Type here to search

50 mm



Lens Data

Surface 0 Properties Configuration 1/1

	Surface Type	Comment	Radius	Thickness	Material	CoatIn	Clear Semi-Di	Chip Zc	Mech Se	Conic	TCE x 1E-6
0	OBJECT	Standard	Infinity	100.000			0.000	0.0...	0.000	0.000	0.000
1	STOP	Standard	Infinity	V 3.000	N-BK7		10.000	0.0...	10.0...	0.000	-
2		Standard	-25.000	V 100.000			10.058	0.0...	10.0...	0.000	0.000
3	IMAGE	Standard	Infinity	-			3.404	0.0...	3.404	0.000	0.000

To make a parameter to be “**Variable**”, select it and press “**Ctrl + Z**”

“**Variable**” – is the parameter which is allowed to be changed by the system during **Optimization**

EFFL: 48.2139

WFNO: 3.82537

ENPD: 20

TOTR: 103



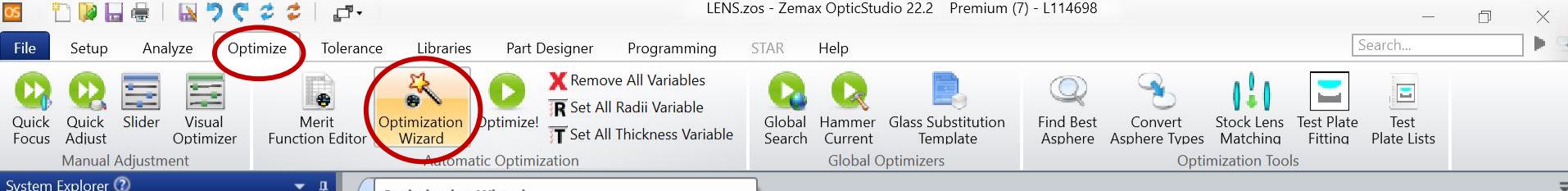
Type here to search



# Optimization...

...is an automatized process of searching for the minimum value of the **Merit Function (MF)**

**Merit Function (MF)** – roughly speaking is a function, which represents all the aberrations we want to correct in the optical system during optimization.



### Optimization Wizard

Set up the merit function with the most common requirements. Can be edited subsequently

No shortcut key assigned

	Thickness	Material	Coat in	Clear	Semi-Di	Chip Zc	Mech Se	Conic	TCE x 1E-6
1	STOP Standard ▾	Infinity	V	3.000	N-BK7	10.000	0.0...	10.0...	0.000
2	Standard ▾	-25.000	V	100.000		10.058	0.0...	10.0...	0.000
3	IMAGE Standard ▾	Infinity		-		3.404	0.0...	3.404	0.000

To optimize our system, we can use "**Optimization Wizard**" in the tab "**Optimize**"

**Optimization Wizard** is a quick tool, which defines a "**Default Merit Function**"

Merit Function Editor

Wizards and Operands

Optimization Wizard

Current Operand (1)

Optimization Function

- Image Quality: Spot
- Spatial Frequency: 30
- X Weight: 1
- Y Weight: 1
- Type: RMS
- Reference: Centroid
- Max Distortion (%): 1
- Ignore Lateral Color

Pupil Integration

- Gaussian Quadrature
- Rectangular Array

- Rings: 3
- Arms: 8
- Obscuration: 0

Boundary Values

- Glass Min: 0 Max: 1e+03 Edge Thickness: 0
- Air Min: 0 Max: 1e+03 Edge Thickness: 0

Optimization Goal

- Best Nominal Performance
- Improve Manufacturing Yield

Weight: 1

Start At: 1 Configuration: All Assume Axial Symmetry:

Overall Weight: 1 Field: All Add Favorite Operands:

OK Apply Close Save Settings Load Settings Reset Settings

Conic TCE x 1E-6

Conic	TCE x 1E-6
.000	0.000
.000	-
.000	0.000
.000	0.000

Type	Comment
1 BLNK	

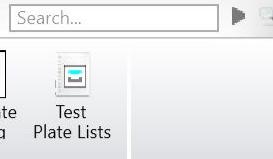
We want to minimize the **blur** → Optimize **Spot Image Quality**  
**Rings = 3** } What is this?  
**Arms = 6**

EFFL: 48.2139

WFNO: 3.82537

ENPD: 20

TOTR: 103



Type here to search

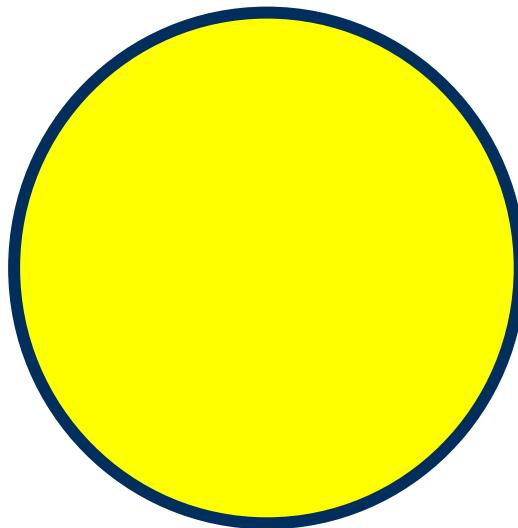


ENG

# Pupil integration

If we look at the aperture of the optical system in a front view:

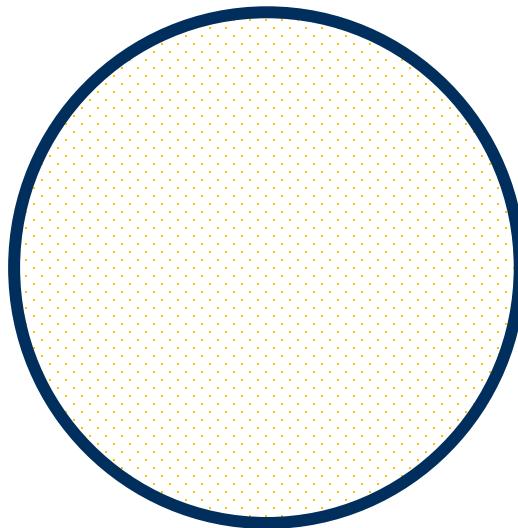
In reality we would see a circle, filled with light → infinite number of rays.



# Pupil integration

If we look at the aperture of the optical system in a front view:

To simplify computational task, we restrict ourselves to finite number of rays.



# Pupil integration

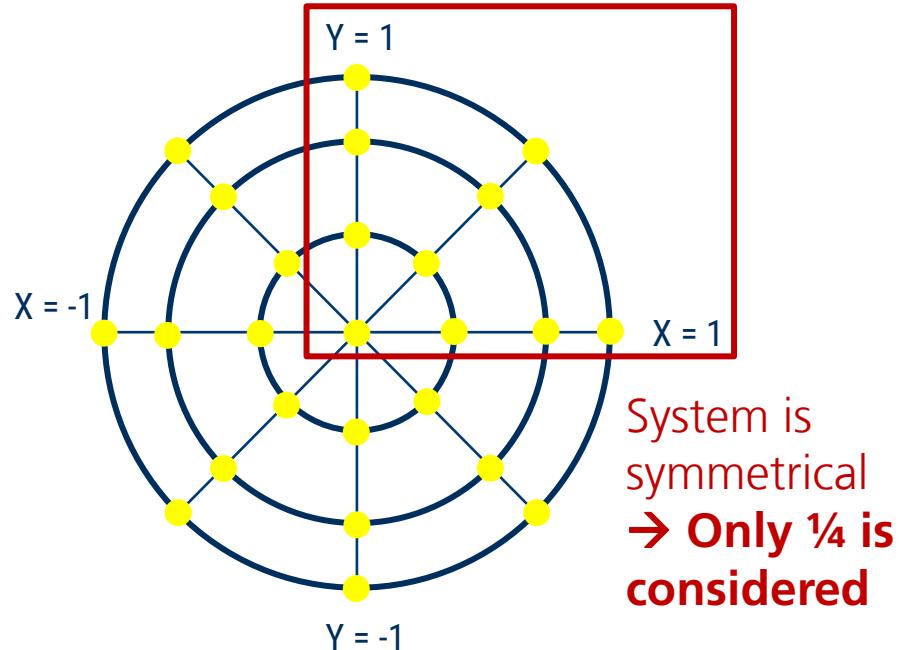
If we look at the aperture of the optical system in a front view:

For optimization we define specific rays, which will be considered during optimization.

Coordinates of those rays are given by intersection of "Rings" and "Arms" defined by "Optimization Wizard".

**Rings represent normalized pupil radii!**

3 rings  
8 arms } 10 rays to be considered for optimization



Merit Function Editor

Wizards and Operands

Optimization Wizard

Current Operand (1)

Optimization Function

- Image Quality: Spot
- Spatial Frequency: 30
- X Weight: 1
- Y Weight: 1
- Type: RMS
- Reference: Centroid
- Max Distortion (%): 1
- Ignore Lateral Color

Pupil Integration

- Gaussian Quadrature
- Rectangular Array

Rings: 3  
Arms: 8  
Obscuration: 0

Boundary Values

- Glass Min: 0 Max: 1e+03 Edge Thickness: 0
- Air Min: 0 Max: 1e+03 Edge Thickness: 0

Optimization Goal

- Best Nominal Performance
- Improve Manufacturing Yield

Weight: 1

Start At: 1 Configuration: All Assume Axial Symmetry:

Overall Weight: 1 Field: All Add Favorite Operands:

OK Apply Close Save Settings Load Settings Reset Settings

Conic TCE x 1E-6

Conic	TCE x 1E-6
.000	0.000
.000	-
.000	0.000
.000	0.000

Type Comment

1 BLNK

Press "Ok"

EFFL: 48.2139

WFNO: 3.82537

ENPD: 20

TOTR: 103

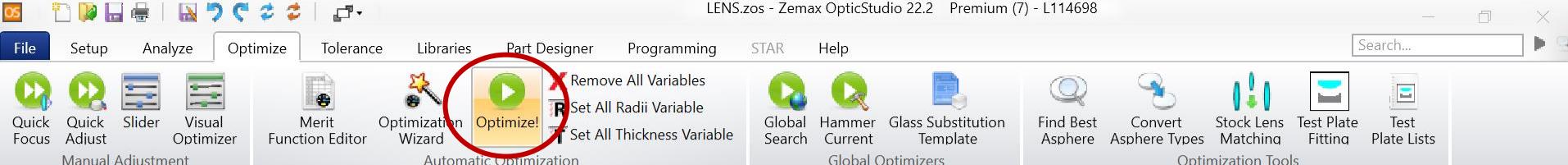


Type here to search



9°C

ENG



System will calculate  
coordinates for 10 rays  
for optimization

Now, press  
**"Optimize"** and then  
**"Start"**



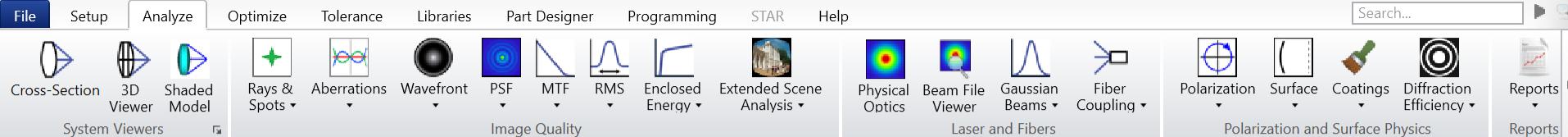
After optimization,  
value of Merit Function  
will decrease → image  
quality was improved!

EFFL: 51.9228



Type here to search





**System Explorer**

- Update: All Windows
- Aperture
- Fields
- Wavelengths
- Environment
- Polarization
- Advanced
- Ray Aiming
- Material Catalogs
- Title/Notes
- Files
- Units
- Cost Estimator

**Lens Data**

Update: All Windows

Surface	Properties	Configuration		
0	OBJECT Standard	Infinity	100.000	
1	STOP Standard	52.649 V	3.000	N-BK7
2	Standard	-54.027 V	100.000	
3	IMAGE Standard	Infinity	-	

**1: Spot Diagram**

OBJ: 0.0000 (deg)

IMA: 0.000 mm

**2: Layout**

Line Thickness

**Surface: IMA**

Spot Diagram

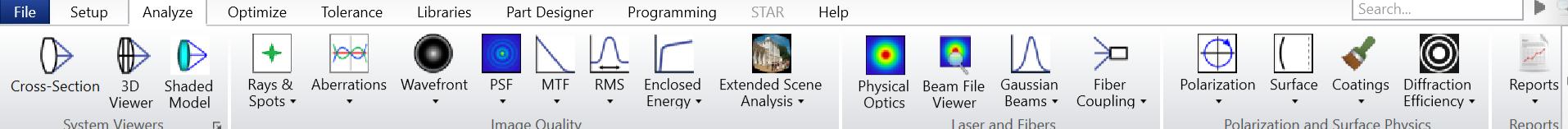
11/3/2022 Units are $\mu\text{m}$ . Legend items refer to Wavelengths Field : 1 RMS radius : 179.752 GEO radius : 278.977 Scale bar : 1000 Reference : Chief Ray	Zemax OpticStudio 22.2  LENS.zos Configuration 1 of 1
---	---

Graph Text

EFFL: 51.9228 WFN: 4.93601 ENPD: 20 TOTR: 103

# Optimization constraints

We can use **constraints** for the geometrical parameters of the optical system, to keep it withing possible / manufacturable limits during optimization.



**System Explorer**

- Update: All Windows
- Aperture
- Fields
- Wavelengths
- Environment
- Polarization
- Advanced
- Ray Aiming
- Material Catalogs
- Title/Notes
- Files
- Units
- Cost Estimator

**Lens Data**

Update: All Windows

	Surface Type	Comment	Radius	Thickness	Material
0	OBJECT	Standard	Infinity	100.000	
1	STOP	Standard	Infinity	V 3.000	V N-BK7
2		Standard	-25.000	V	100.000
3	IMAGE	Standard	Infinity	-	

**1: Spot Diagram**

OBJ: 0.0000 (deg)

IMA: 0.000 mm

**2: Layout**

Line Thickness

**Surface: IMA**

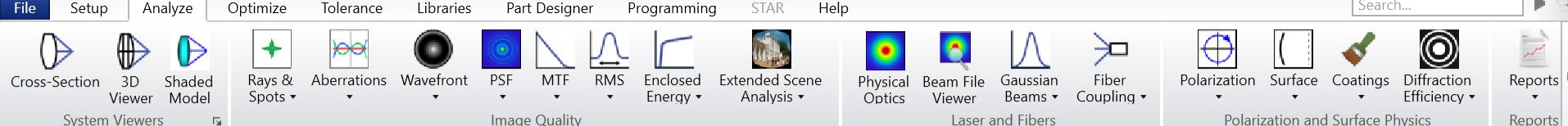
Spot Diagram

11/3/2022 Units are $\mu\text{m}$ . Legend items refer to Wavelengths Field : 1 RMS radius : 2185.55 GEO radius : 3404.00 Scale bar : 1e+04 Reference : Chief Ray	Zemax OpticStudio 22.2 LENS.zos Configuration 1 of 1
--	---

Graph Text

EFFL: 48.2139 WFNO: 3.82537 ENPD: 20 TOTR: 103

Besides radii, we can also use **thickness of the lens as variable**



## System Explorer

- Update: All Windows
- Aperture
- Fields
- Wavelengths
- Environment
- Polarization
- Advanced
- Ray Aiming
- Material Catalogs
- Title/Notes
- Files
- Units
- Cost Estimator

But, if we don't use constraints, the lens becomes ~1.2 m long after optimization

Lens Data x

Surface 0 Properties Configuration 1/1

	Surface Type	Comment	Radius	Thickness	Material
0	OBJECT	Standard	Infinity	100.000	
1	STOP	Standard	53.223 V	1.174E+04 V	N-BK7
2		Standard	-53.597 V	100.000	
3	IMAGE	Standard	Infinity	-	

2: Layout x

Line Thickness ▾

OBJ: 0.000 (deg)

IMA: 0.000 mm

Surface: IMA

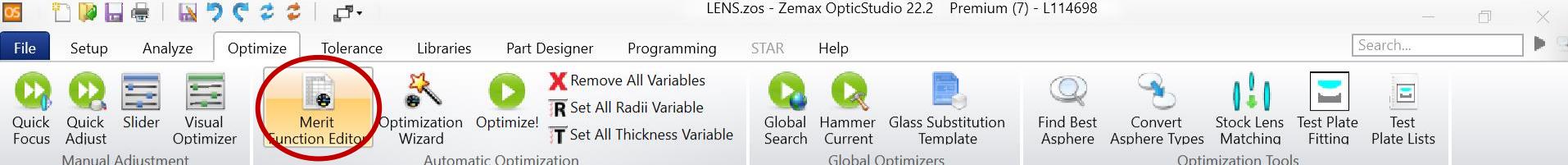
Spot Diagram

11/3/2022  
Units are µm. Legend items refer to Wavelengths  
Field : 1  
RMS radius : 139.550  
GEO radius : 214.900  
Scale bar : 1000 Reference : Chief Ray

Zemax  
OpticStudio 22.2  
LENS.zos  
Configuration 1 of 1

Graph Text

EFFL: -1.40967 WFNO: 29.0186 ENPD: 20 TOTR: 11841.8



System Explorer

Update: All Windows

- ▶ Aperture
- ▶ Fields
- ▶ Wavelengths
- ▶ Environment
- ▶ Polarization
- ▶ Advanced
- ▶ Ray Aiming
- ▶ Material Catalogs
- ▶ Title/Notes
- ▶ Files
- ▶ Units
- ▶ Cost Estimator

To limit the optimization by realistic thickness, we can use two manual operands **before** DMFS in the Merit Function Editor

**Merit Function Editor**

Define optimization goals and the specification for the system

Shortcut Key: F6

	Radius	Thickness	Material	Coatin	Clear	Semi-Di	Chip Zc	Mech Se	Conic	TCE x 1E-6
1 STOP	Standard	Infinity	V	3.000 V	N-BK7		0.000	0.0...	0.000	0.000
2	Standard	-25.000	V	100.000			10.058	0.0...	10.0...	0.000
3 IMAGE	Standard	Infinity		-			3.404	0.0...	3.404	0.000

**Merit Function Editor**

**Wizards and Operands**

Merit Function: 1.12668868369736

Type	Surf	Target	Weight	Value	% Contrib
1 CTGT	1	2.000	1.000	2.000	0.000
2 CTLT	1	7.000	1.000	7.000	0.000
3 BLNK					
4 DMFS					
5 BLNK	Sequential merit function: RMS spot x+y centroid X Wgt = 1.0000 Y Wgt = 1.0000 GQ 3 rings 8 arms				
6 BLNK	No air or glass constraints.				
7 BLNK	Operands for field 1.				
8 TRCX	1 0.000 0.000 0.336 0.000	0.000	0.873	-0.400	1.328
9 TRCY	1 0.000 0.000 0.336 0.000	0.000	0.873	0.000	0.000
10 TRCX	1 0.000 0.000 0.707 0.000	0.000	1.396	-1.469	28.646



Type here to search

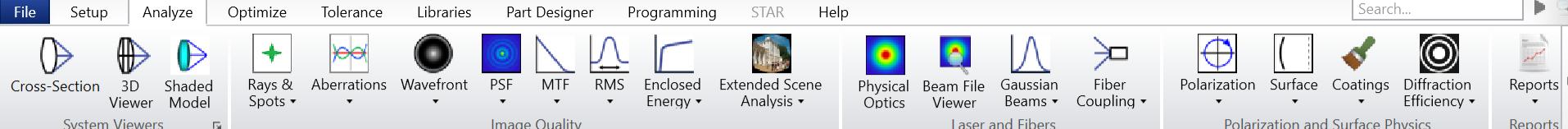


ENG

The screenshot shows the ZEMAX software interface. At the top, there's a toolbar with various icons. Below it is a panel titled "Surface 1 Properties" under "Configuration 1/1". This panel contains a table with columns: Surface Type, Comment, Radius, Thickness, Material, Coatin, Clear Semi-Dia, Chip Zc, and Mech Sel. The rows represent different surfaces: OBJECT, STOP, Standard, and IMAGE. The "STOP" row has "V" in the Comment and Coatin columns. The "Standard" row has "V" in the Radius and Coatin columns. The "IMAGE" row has "-" in the Thickness column. Below this is a "Merit Function Editor" panel with a table titled "Wizards and Operands" showing Merit Function: 1.12668868369736. The table has columns: Type, Surf, Target, Weight, Value, and % Contrib. It lists four entries: CTGT (Type) with Surf 1, Target 2.000, Weight 1.000, Value 2.000, and % Contrib 0.000; CCTLT (Type) with Surf 1, Target 7.000, Weight 1.000, Value 7.000, and % Contrib 0.000; BLNK (Type); and DMFS (Type).

- “**Surf**” – which surface should be limited;
- “**Target**” – the goal value for limitation;
- “**Weight**” – how important this limitation is (0 – ignored; 1 – highest importance);
- “**Value**” – current value of the parameter;
- “**% Contrib**” – contribution for optimization → How difficult would it be to fulfill this goal, w.r.t. to other operands.

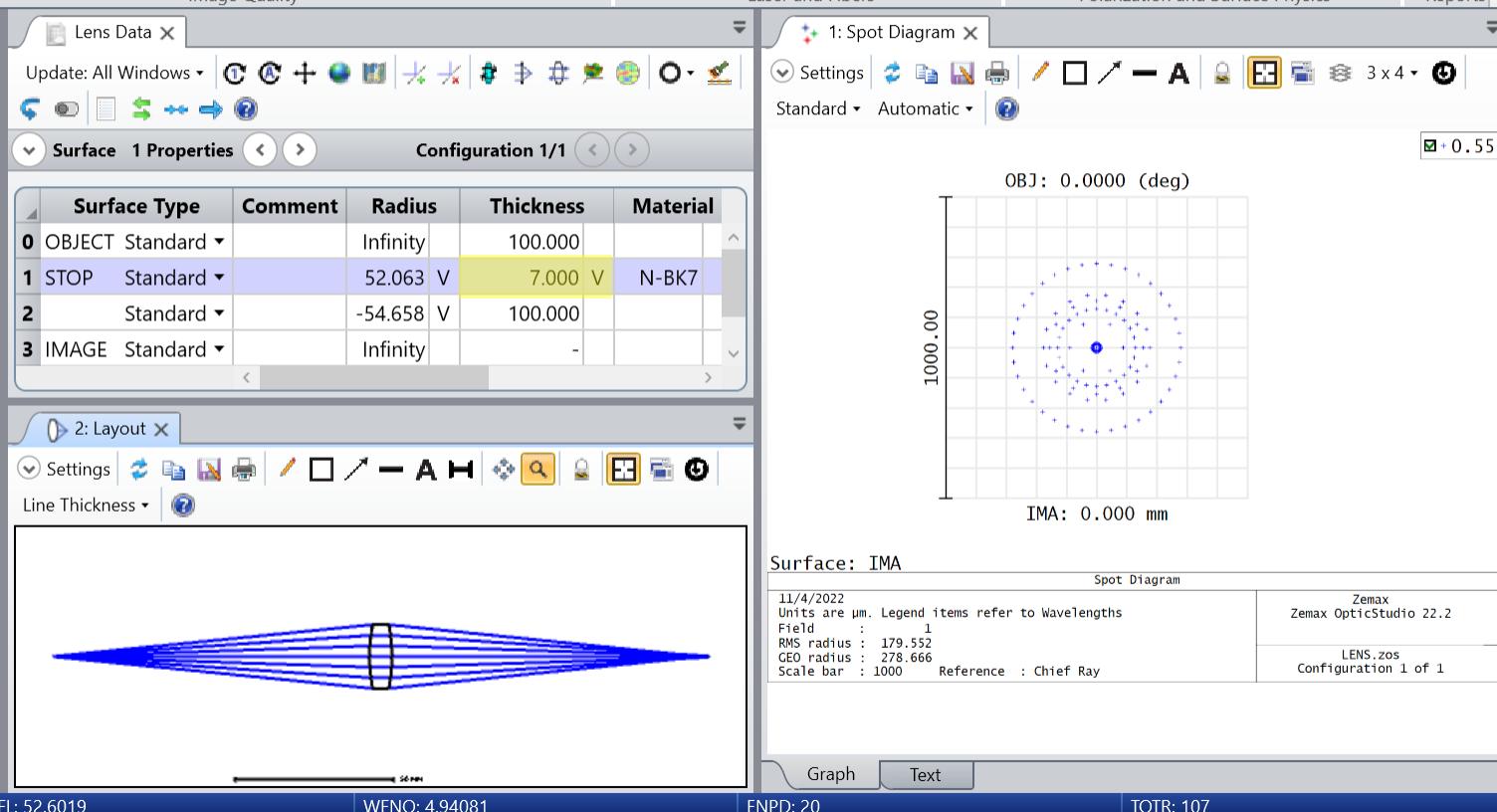
“CTGT” = “Central Thickness Greater Then” → defines minimum for the thickness of surface 1;  
 “CCTLT” = “Central Thickness Less Then” → defines maximum for the thickness of surface 1



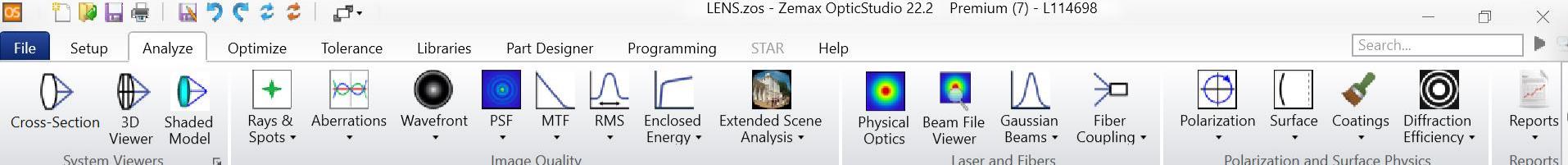
## System Explorer

- Update: All Windows
- Aperture
- Fields
- Wavelengths
- Environment
- Polarization
- Advanced
- Ray Aiming
- Material Catalogs
- Title/Notes
- Files
- Units
- Cost Estimator

If we optimize now,  
we will see, that  
thickness of the lens  
was held in the  
specified range



# Seidel Diagram and Conic



	Surface Type	Comment	Radius	Thickness	Material	CoatIn	Clear Semi-Di	Chip Zone	Mech Sem	Conic	TCE x 1E-6
0	OBJECT	Standard	Infinity	100.000			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
1	STOP	Standard	Infinity	V 3.000	N-BK7		10.000	0.000	10.058	0.000	-
2		Standard	-25.000	V 100.000			10.058	0.000	10.058	0.000	0.000
3	IMAGE	Standard	Infinity	-			3.404	0.000	3.404	0.000	0.000

Now, please, go back to the case of not-optimized lens with a fixed thickness of 3 mm (thickness should not be variable).

LENS.zos - Zemax OpticStudio 22.2 Premium (7) - L114698

File Setup Analyze Optimize Tolerance Libraries Part Designer Programming STAR Help Search...

Cross-Section 3D Viewer Shaded Model Rays & Spots Aberrations Wavefront PSF MTF RMS Enclosed Energy Extended Scene Analysis Physical Optics Beam File Viewer Gaussian Beams Fiber Coupling Polarization Surface Coatings Diffraction Efficiency Reports

System View System Explorer Update: All Windows

- Aperture
- Fields
- Wavelengths
- Environment
- Polarization
- Advanced
- Ray Aiming
- Material Catalogs
- Title/Notes
- Files
- Units

Seidel Diagram  
Display unconverted Seidel aberration coefficients as a bar chart  
No shortcut key assigned

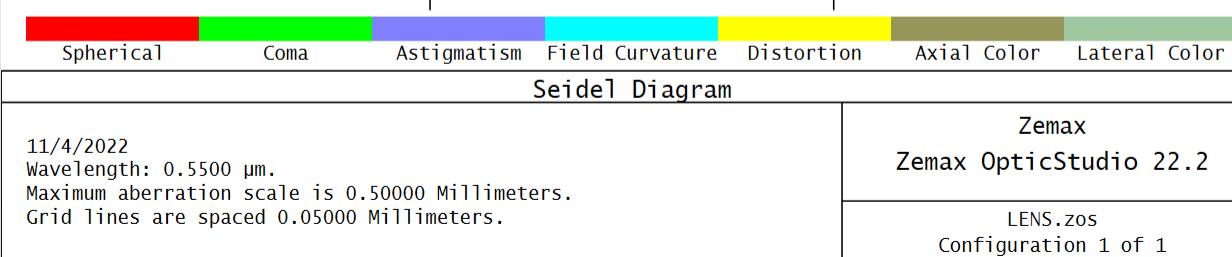
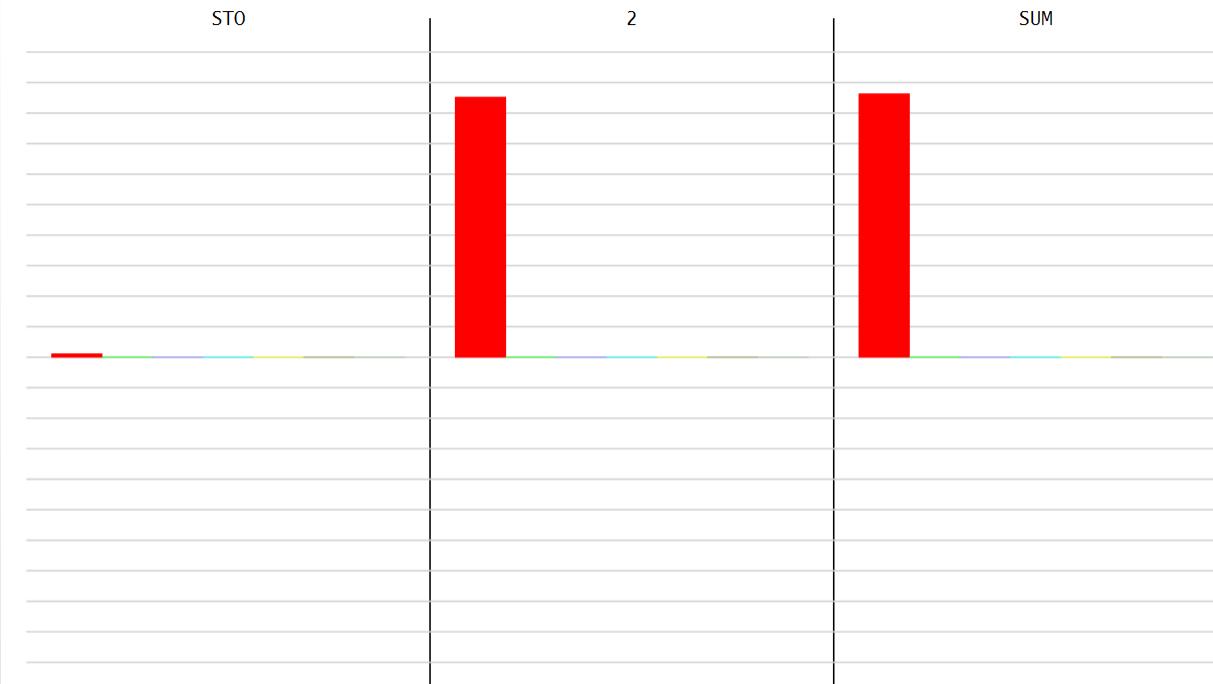
Lens Data Surface 1 Properties Configuration 1/1

Surface Type	Comment	Radius	Thickness	Material	Coatn	Clear Semi-Di	Chip Zone	Mech Sem	Conic	TCE x 1E-6
OBJECT	Standard	Infinity	100.000			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
OP	Standard	Infinity V	3.000	N-BK7		10.000	0.000	10.058	0.000	-
	Standard	-25.000 V	100.000			10.058	0.000	10.058	0.000	0.000
IMAGE	Standard	Infinity	-			3.404	0.000	3.404	0.000	0.000

We can see an overview of all aberrations in this optical system, using **Seidel Diagram** in the tab “Analyze” → “Aberrations” → “Seidel Diagram”

EFFL: 48.2139 WFNO: 3.82537 ENPD: 20 TOTR: 103

Type here to search



In this diagram you will see, that in this system the dominant is the **"Spherical aberration"**

**Spherical aberration** is caused by spherical profile of the surfaces of the lens

**More about Spherical and other aberrations → Next seminars**

But how can we optimize Spherical aberration?

→ **Using Aspherical surfaces**

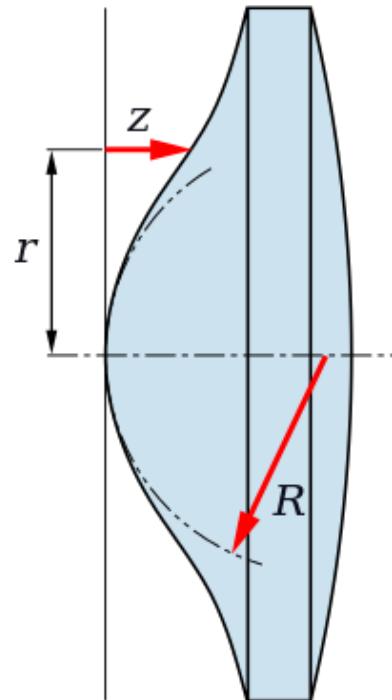
# Conic → Aspheric surface

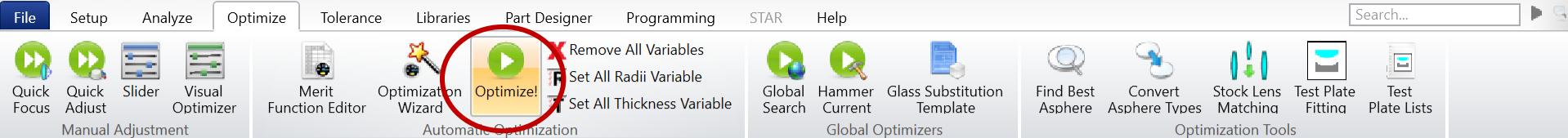
Aspheric surface → surface, which has not a form of a sphere, but of a **conic section**.

**Conic formula:**

$$z = \frac{cr^2}{1 + \sqrt{1 - (1 + k)c^2r^2}}$$

Conic constant "K"	Conic section
$K < -1$	Hyperbola
$K = -1$	Parabola
$-1 < K < 0$	Ellipse
$K = 0$	Sphere
$K > 0$	Ellipse





Lens Data X

Update: All Windows

Surface 1 Properties Configuration 1/1

Surface Type	Comment	Radius	Thickness	Material	Co	Clear Semi	Chi	Mech Sen	Conic
0 OBJECT	Standard	Infinity	100.000			0.000	0.0..	0.000	0.000
1 STOP	Standard	31.133 V	3.000	N-BK7		10.000	0.0..	10.000	-1.434 V
2	Standard	-159.234 V	100.000			9.952	0.0..	10.000	0.000
3 IMAGE	Standard	Infinity	-			1.270E...	0.0..	1.270...	0.000

1: Layout X

Settings Line Thickness

OBJ: 0.0000 (deg)  
IMA: 0.000 mm

**Use conic as variable for surface 1 and press Optimize!**



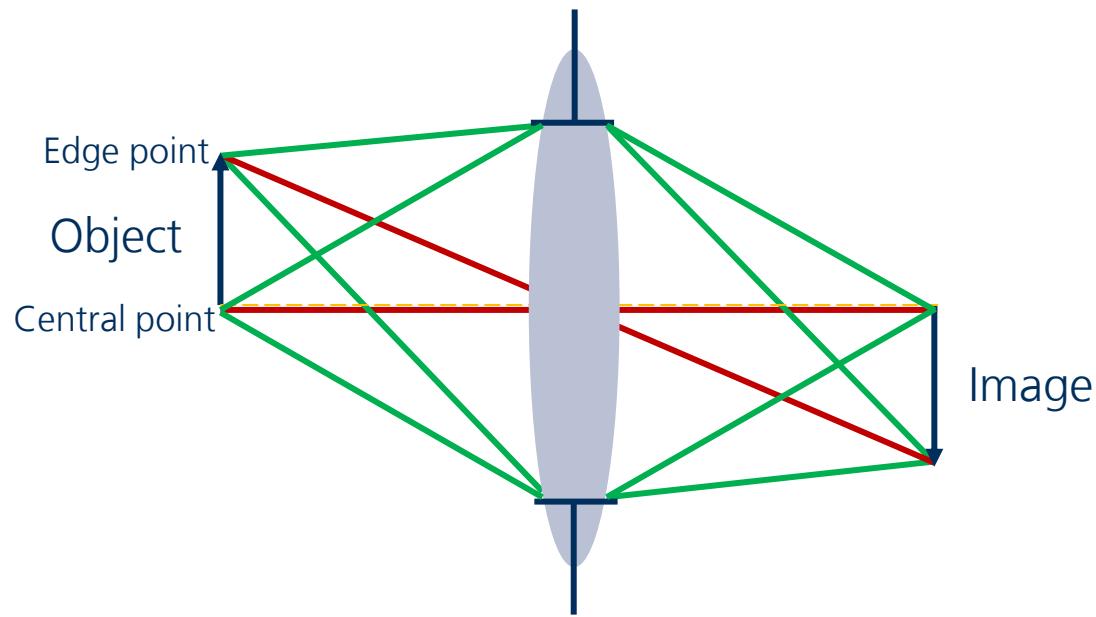
**Now the RMS spot radius is only 7 micron → No spherical aberration**

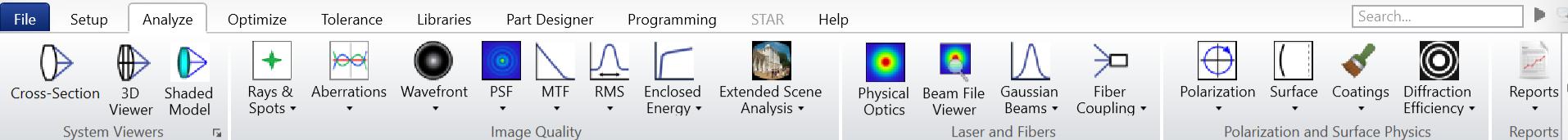
Surface: IMA  
Spot Diagram  
11/4/2022  
Units are µm. Legend items refer to Wavelengths  
Field : 1  
RMS radius : 0.007  
GEO radius : 0.013  
Scale arr : 0.04 Reference : Chief Ray

# Finite object → Field points

In all previous examples we have been using only **infinitesimally small point** as an object

**Real objects** (even laser) have **finite size** → Field points in Zemax





System Explorer (2)

Update: All Windows ▾

- ▶ Aperture
- ▼ Fields (2)
  - Open Field Data Editor
- ▶ Settings
- ▶ Field 1 (X = 0.000, Y = 0.000, Weight = 1.000)
- ▶ Field 2 (X = 0.000, Y = 3.000, Weight = 1.000)
- ▶ Field 3 (X = 0.000, Y = 5.000, Weight = 1.000)
- ▶ Add Field
- ▶ Wavelengths
- ▶ Environment
- ▶ Polarization
- ▶ Advanced
- ▶ Ray Aiming
- ▶ Material Catalogs
- ▶ Title/Notes
- ▶ Files
- ▶ Units
- ▶ Cost Estimator

Field Data Editor

Update: All Windows ▾

Field 2 Properties Configuration 1/1 Field Type: Object Height

Field Type

Fields Wizard Current Field (2)

Type: Object Height in mm  
Normalization: Angle  
Normalized by: 5 mm

Convert To:

- Object Height
- Paraxial Image Height
- Real Image Height
- Theodolite Angle

To define them in Zemax, go to “Fields” on the left panel → Open Field Data Editor

Comment	X (mm)	Y (mm)	Weight	VDX
1	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.000
2	0.000	3.000	1.000	0.000
3	0.000	5.000	1.000	0.000

Field Plot

EFFL: 50.5305

WFNO: 5.08357

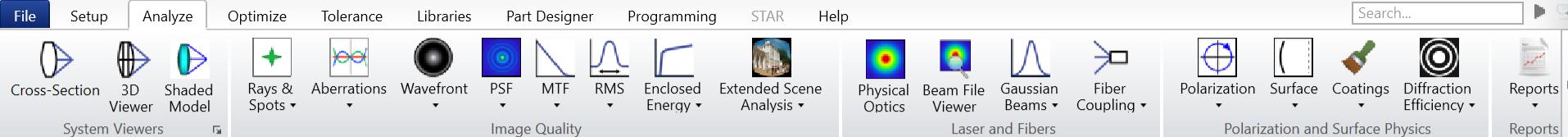
ENPD: 20

TOTR: 103



Type here to search





System Explorer ?

Update: All Windows ▾

▶ Aperture  
▼ Fields

Open Field Data Editor

▶ Settings  
▶ Field 1 (X = 0.000, Y = 0.000, Weight = 1.000)  
▶ Field 2 (X = 0.000, Y = 3.000, Weight = 1.000)  
▶ Field 3 (X = 0.000, Y = 5.000, Weight = 1.000)  
▶ Add Field  
▶ Wavelengths  
▶ Environment  
▶ Polarization  
▶ Advanced  
▶ Ray Aiming  
▶ Material Catalogs  
▶ Title/Notes  
▶ Files  
▶ Units  
▶ Cost Estimator

Field Data Editor

Update: All Windows ▾

Field 2 Properties Configuration 1/1 Field Type: Object Height

Field Type: Object Height

Type: Object Height in mm  
Normalization: Angle  
Normalized by: 5 mm  
Convert To:  
Object Height  
Paraxial Image Height  
Real Image Height  
Theodolite Angle

Then press this arrow

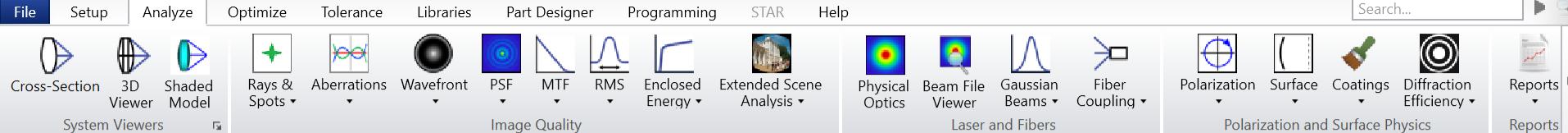
Comment	X (mm)	Y (mm)	Weight	VDX
1	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.000
2	0.000	3.000	1.000	0.000
3	0.000	5.000	1.000	0.000

Field Plot

Y (mm)

X (mm)

EFFL: 50.5305 WFNO: 5.08357 ENPD: 20 TOTR: 103



System Explorer Update: All Windows

- Aperture
- Fields

Open Field Data Editor

▶ Settings

▶ Field 1 (X = 0.000, Y = 0.000, Weight = 1.000)

▶ Field 2 (X = 0.000, Y = 3.000, Weight = 1.000)

▶ Field 3 (X = 0.000, Y = 5.000, Weight = 1.000)

▶ Add Field

▶ Wavelengths

▶ Environment

▶ Polarization

▶ Advanced

▶ Ray Aiming

▶ Material Catalogs

▶ Title/Notes

▶ Files

▶ Units

▶ Cost Estimator

Field Data Editor Update: All Windows

Field 2 Properties Configuration 1/1 Field Type: Object Height

Type: Object Height in mm  
Normalization: Angle  
Convert To: Object Height, Paraxial Image Height, Real Image Height, Theodolite Angle

Then go to "Field Type" and choose a type "Object Height"

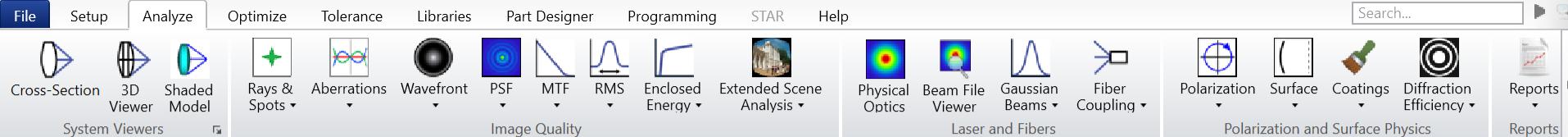
Comment	X (mm)	Y (mm)	Weight	VDX
1	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.000
2	0.000	3.000	1.000	0.000
3	0.000	5.000	1.000	0.000

Field Plot

Y (mm)

X (mm)

EFFL: 50.5305 WFNO: 5.08357 ENPD: 20 TOTR: 103



System Explorer Update: All Windows

- Aperture
- Fields

Open Field Data Editor

▶ Settings

▶ Field 1 (X = 0.000, Y = 0.000, Weight = 1.000)

▶ Field 2 (X = 0.000, Y = 3.000, Weight = 1.000)

▶ Field 3 (X = 0.000, Y = 5.000, Weight = 1.000)

▶ Add Field

▶ Wavelengths

▶ Environment

▶ Polarization

▶ Advanced

▶ Ray Aiming

▶ Material Catalogs

▶ Title/Notes

▶ Files

▶ Units

▶ Cost Estimator

Field Data Editor Update: All Windows

Field 2 Properties Configuration 1/1 Field Type: Object Height

Type: Object Height in mm  
Normalization: Angle  
Normalized by: 5 mm

Convert To:

- Object Height
- Paraxial Image Height
- Real Image Height
- Theodolite Angle

Finally, add 2 more lines in the table below, and put Y (mm) values as shown here

Comment	X (mm)	Y (mm)	Weight	VDX
1	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.000
2	0.000	3.000	1.000	0.000
3	0.000	5.000	1.000	0.000

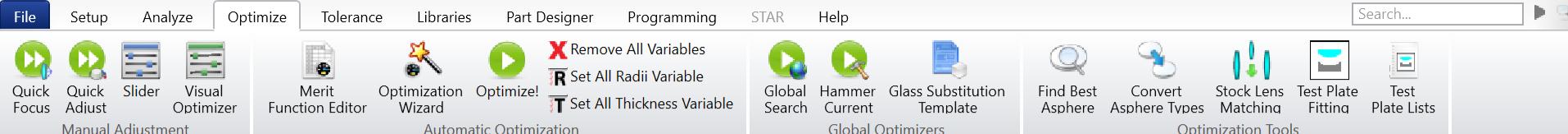
Field Plot

EFFL: 50.5305

WFNO: 5.08357

ENPD: 20

TOTR: 103



**System Explorer** (Update: All Windows) shows sections for Aperture and Fields, with "Fields" currently selected. It includes an "Open Field Data Editor" button.

**Lens Data** window (Update: All Windows) displays "Surface 0 Properties" for Configuration 1/1. The table shows:

	Surface Type	Comment	Radius	Thickness	Material	Co.	Clear Semi-Dia	Chi	Mech Sen	Conic	TCE x 1E-6
0	OBJECT	Standard	Infinity	100.000			5.000	0.0..	5.000	0.000	0.000
1	STOP	Standard	31.133 V	3.000	N-BK7		10.000	0.0..	10.000	-1.434 V	-
2		Standard	-159.234 V	100.000			9.985	0.0..	10.000	0.000	0.000
3	IMAGE	Standard	Infinity	-			4.845	0.0..	4.845	0.000	0.000

**1: Layout** window shows a 3D optical ray diagram of a lens system. The diagram consists of several colored rays (red, green, blue) passing through a lens element, which is represented by a black silhouette. A scale bar indicates 50 mm.

**Text:** Then close Field Data Editor, and you'll see, that now you have an object, which has half-height of 5 mm

**(Clear Semi-Dia value of surface 0)**



System Explorer  
Update: All Windows  
Aperture  
Fields  
Open File  
Settings  
Field 1 (X = 0)  
Field 2 (X = 0)  
Field 3 (X = 0)  
Add Field  
Wavelengths  
Environment  
Polarization  
Advanced  
Ray Aiming  
Material Catalog  
Title/Notes  
Files  
Units  
Cost Estimator

Wizards and Operands

Optimization Wizard

Current Operand (1)

Optimization Function

- Image Quality: Spot
- Spatial Frequency: 30
- X Weight: 1
- Y Weight: 1
- Type: RMS
- Reference: Centroid
- Max Distortion (%): 1
- Ignore Lateral Color

Pupil Integration

- Gaussian Quadrature
- Rectangular Array

Rings: 3  
Arms: 8  
Obscuration: 0

Boundary Values

Dia	Chi	Mech Sen	Conic	TCE x 1E-6
000	0.0..	5.000	0.000	0.000
000	0.0..	10.000	-1.434 V	-
85	0.0..	10.000	0.000	0.000
45	0.0..	4.845	0.000	0.000

Start At: 2  
Overall Weight: 1  
Configuration: All  
Field: All

OK Apply Close Save Settings

Type  
1 DMFS

Now, if we want to optimize the spot quality for each field points (==> for complete 5 mm object), we need to update Merit Function

→ Go to Optimization Wizard, and just press Ok.

TOTR: 103



Type here to search



9°C ENG

LENS.zos - Zemax OpticStudio 22.2 Premium (7) - L114698

**File Setup Merit Function Editor**

**Wizards and Operands**

**Merit Function:** 0.0450366975952685

**Type** **Wa** **Hx** **Hy** **Px** **Py** **Target** **Weight** **Value** **% Contrib**

1	DMFS								
2	BLNK	Sequential merit function: RMS spot x+y centroid X Wgt = 1.0000 Y Wgt = 1.0000 GQ 3 rings 8 arms							
3	BLNK	No air or glass constraints.							
4	BLNK	Operands for field 1.							
5	TRCX	1	0.000	0.000	0.336	0.000		0.000	0.291 -7.230E-13 1.193E-21
6	TRCY	1	0.000	0.000	0.336	0.000		0.000	0.291 0.000 0.000
7	TRCX	1	0.000	0.000	0.707	0.000		0.000	0.465 -7.019E-12 1.799E-19
8	TRCY	1	0.000	0.000	0.707	0.000		0.000	0.465 0.000 0.000
9	TRCX	1	0.000	0.000	0.942	0.000		0.000	0.291 1.263E-11 3.639E-19
10	TRCY	1	0.000	0.000	0.942	0.000		0.000	0.291 0.000 0.000
11	BLNK	Operands for field 2.							
12	TRCX	1	0.000	0.600	0.128	0.310		0.000	0.073 3.306E-03 6.237E-03
13	TRCY	1	0.000	0.600	0.128	0.310		0.000	0.073 -0.053 1.617
14	TRCX	1	0.000	0.600	0.271	0.653		0.000	0.116 0.018 0.310
15	TRCY	1	0.000	0.600	0.271	0.653		0.000	0.116 2.324E-03 4.930E-03
16	TRCX	1	0.000	0.600	0.360	0.870		0.000	0.073 0.033 0.631
17	TRCY	1	0.000	0.600	0.360	0.870		0.000	0.073 0.059 1.970
18	TRCX	1	0.000	0.600	0.310	0.128		0.000	0.073 6.157E-04 2.163E-04
19	TRCY	1	0.000	0.600	0.310	0.128		0.000	0.073 -0.058 1.903
20	TRCX	1	0.000	0.600	0.653	0.271		0.000	0.116 0.013 0.151
21	TRCY	1	0.000	0.600	0.653	0.271		0.000	0.116 -0.030 0.834
22	TRCX	1	0.000	0.600	0.870	0.360		0.000	0.073 0.026 0.384
23	TRCY	1	0.000	0.600	0.870	0.360		0.000	0.073 -2.179E-03 2.710E-03
24	TRCX	1	0.000	0.600	0.310	-0.128		0.000	0.073 -9.788E-03 0.055
25	TRCY	1	0.000	0.600	0.310	-0.128		0.000	0.073 -0.049 1.393

EFFL: 50.4944 WFNO: 5.06444 ENPD: 20 TOTR: 103

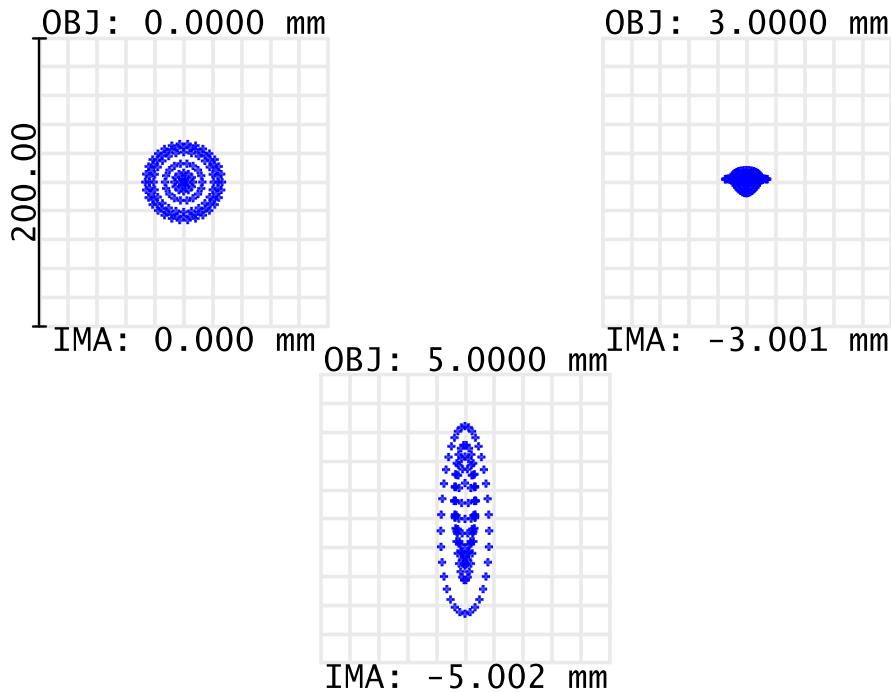
Search...

Quick Focus Quick Adjust Manual A System Explorer Update: All Windows Aperture Fields Open File Settings Field 1 (X = 0) Field 2 (X = 0) Field 3 (X = 0) Add Field Wavelengths Environment Polarization Advanced Ray Aiming Material Catalog Title/Notes Files Units Cost Estimator

Convert Asphere Types Stock Lens Matching Test Plate Fitting Test Plate Lists Optimization Tools

You will see, that system will add much more operands for optimization and will consider rays for Field 2 and Field 3 as well

Now, Optimize this system and go to Spot Diagram



+ 0.55

Here you will see 3 diagrams instead of only one → each for the given field point.

You'll notice, that the quality (RMS radius) now is not that small, as before, and it's also not same for different field points.

**Reason** → it's impossible to optimize everything just by one lens

→ **More components required**

Surface: IMA

Spot Diagram			
11/4/2022			
Units are μm. Legend items refer to Wavelengths			
Field :	1	2	3
RMS radius :	20.991	8.124	33.964
GEO radius :	26.601	14.637	65.876
Scale bar :	200	Reference	: Chief Ray
		Zemax	Zemax OpticStudio 22.2
		LENS.zos	
		Configuration 1 of 1	

You may also notice, that blur looks differently for different fields → **Different types of aberrations** → Next seminars



Thank you for attention!  
End of Seminar 1