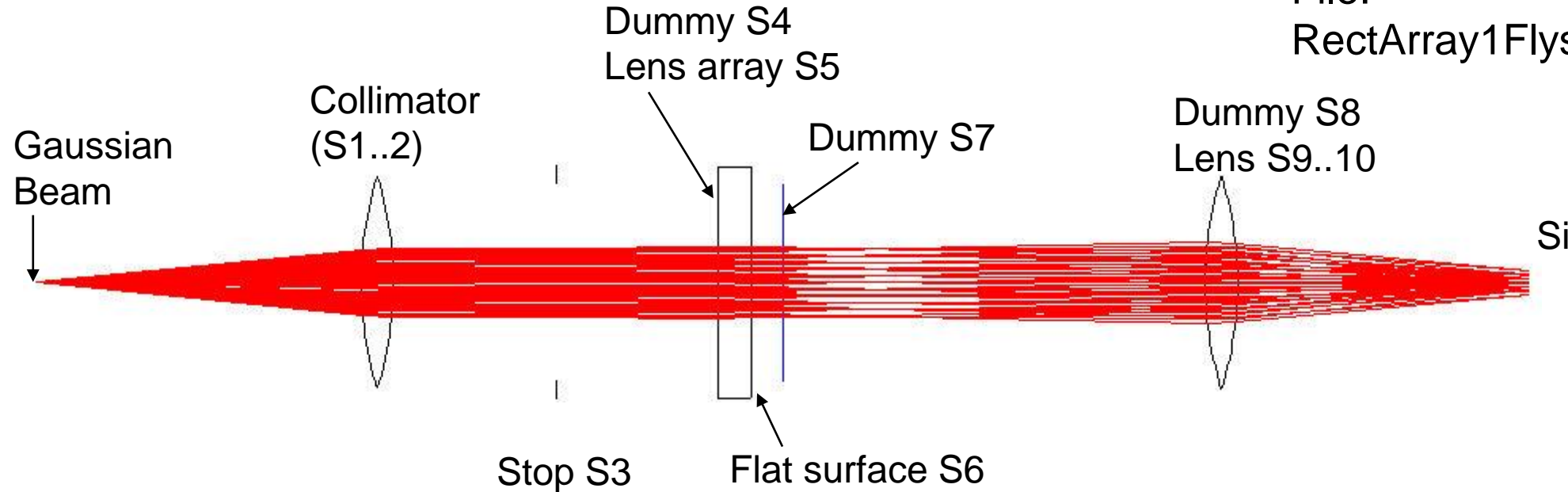


Example: System with Lenslet Array

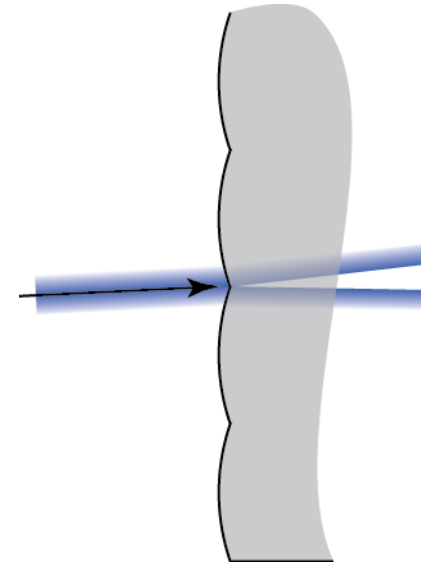
File:
RectArray1FlysEye.seq



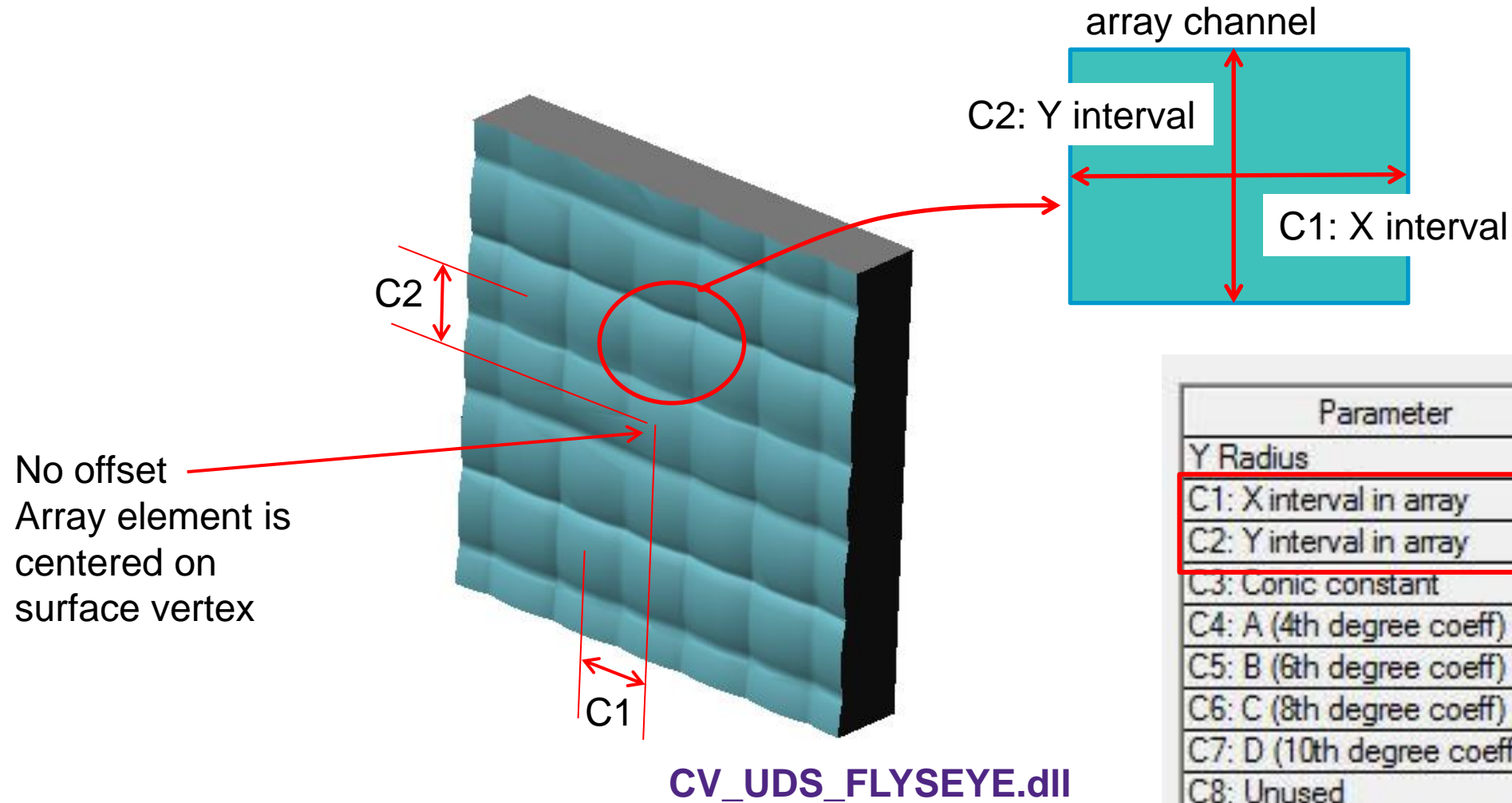
- This example model has a Gaussian source at $1300 \text{ nm} = 1.3 \mu\text{m}$, a collimating lens, an array lens with a UDS array on the front surface, a focusing lens, and several dummy surfaces
- Due to the array, this lens is NOT well corrected for imaging – it has a geometrical RMS spot size of $\sim 0.5 \text{ mm}$ – with sufficient sampling, **BSP** can still be used to analyze this system

BSP and Arrays – What Is the Main Issue?

- In **BSP**, all of the energy in a beamlet propagates in the direction of the beamlet's base ray
- A beamlet that spans two or more lenslets has its energy sent in multiple directions
 - The energy following a facet boundary can no longer be represented by a single beamlet
 - Use of smaller beamlets through resampling can mitigate this



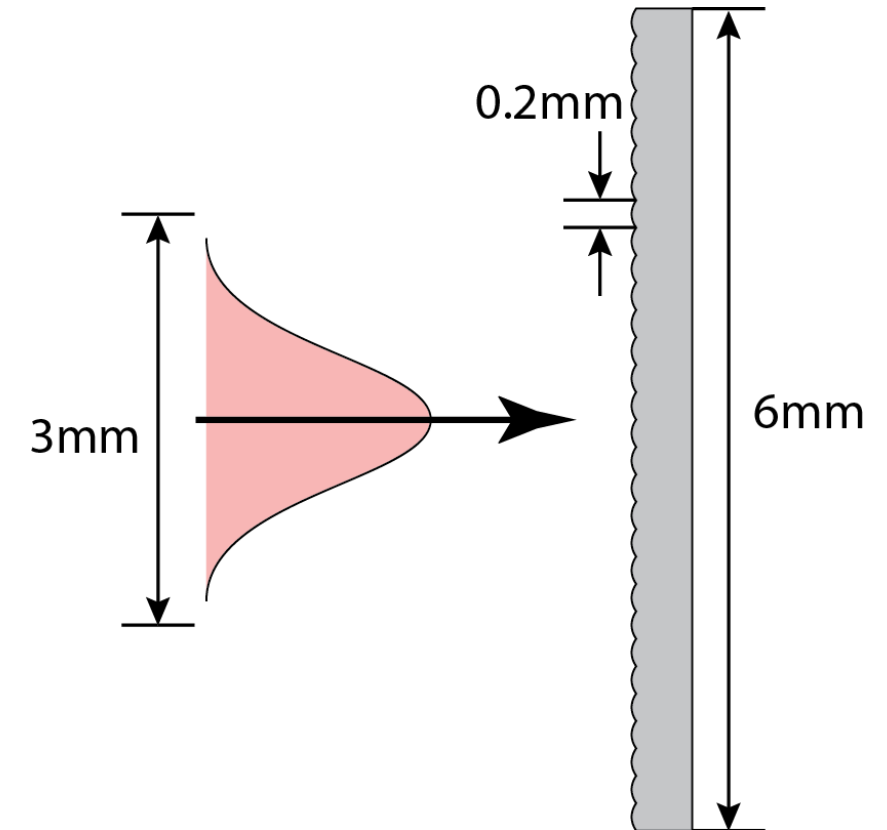
CV_UDS_FLYSEYE.dll: Rectangular Array UDS



Parameter	Value
Y Radius	2.0000
C1: X interval in array	0.2000
C2: Y interval in array	0.2000
C3: Conic constant	0.0000
C4: A (4th degree coeff)	0.0000
C5: B (6th degree coeff)	0.0000
C6: C (8th degree coeff)	0.0000
C7: D (10th degree coeff)	0.0000
C8: Unused	0.0000

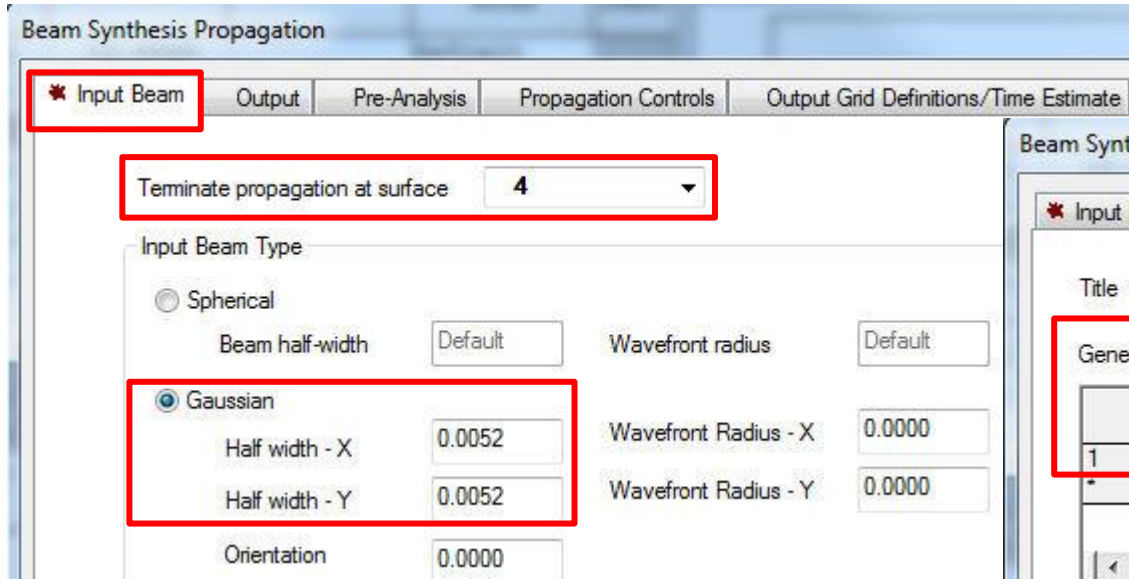
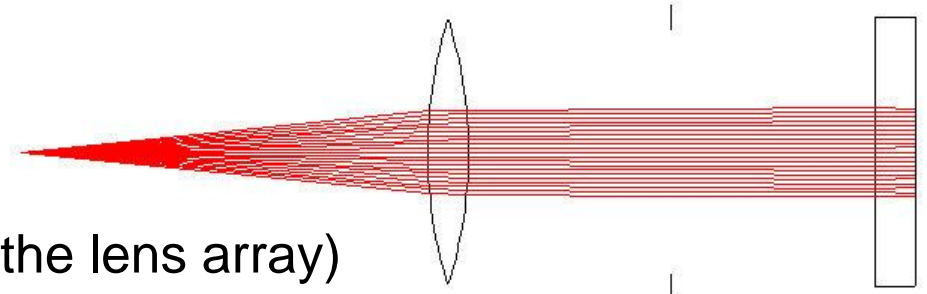
BSP Issues for Array System

- Arrays of microlenses have small features so resampling is typically needed before each array (and maybe elsewhere)
 - Array lens surface (s5) is 6 mm square, the lenslets are 0.2 mm in full width, so there are 30 lenslets across the diameter
 - In this example, Gaussian Beam Trace shows that the Gaussian beam size is much smaller than lenslet element aperture so we can resample over smaller beam “footprint” of 3 mm x 3 mm
 - Beamlets should be small enough to adequately sample features, but for the sake of efficiency, no smaller
 - Resampling with 300 points across 3 mm: starting beamlet size of 0.01 mm (8λ), 20 beamlets across each lenslet
 - Even though we can resample on any surface, slope-discontinuities (at the boundary between lenslets) could cause resampling problems, so we resample on dummy surface (s4) in contact with lens array

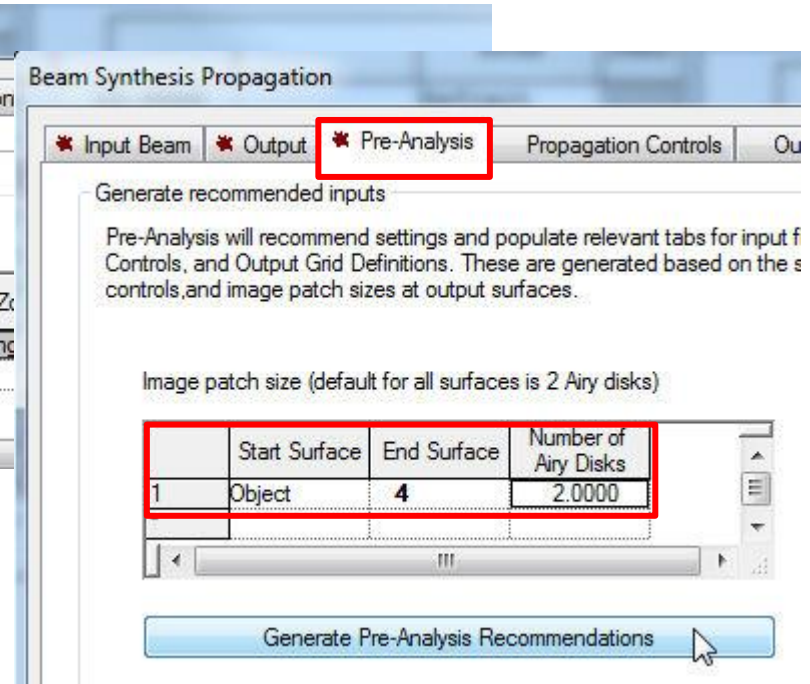
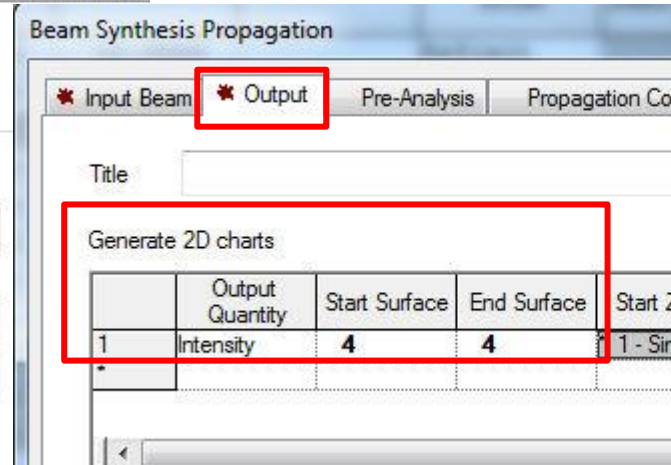


Example: Determining Settings for **BSP** (1)

- Open supplied lens RectArray1FlysEye.seq
- Input: 0.0052 mm Gaussian beam at object surface
- Pre-analysis can determine **BSP** controls to S4 (prior to the lens array)



- Output: Intensity on S4
- Generate Pre-Analysis Recommendations

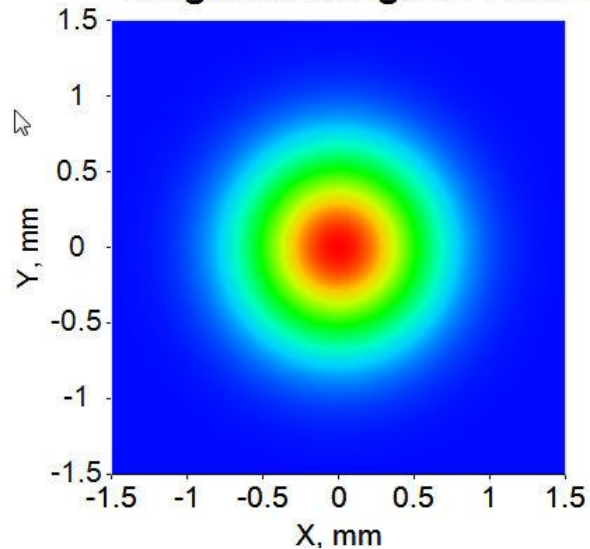


Generate Pre-Analysis Recommendations

Example: Determining Settings for **BSP** (2)

- Review Pre-analysis recommendations:
 - Input Field: NRI 7
 - Output Grid, S4: GWX 5
Larger than expected; reduce to GWX/GWY 3, assess output
 - Press OK to run **BSP**

**Beam Synthesis Propagation -- Intensity
Single Rectangular Lens Array**



Intensity at chart extents is sufficiently small;
keep area of interest to 3 mm x 3 mm

Beam Synthesis Propagation

Input Beam Output Pre-Analysis **Propagation Controls** **Output Grid Definitions/Time Estimate**

Inputs can be generated by Pre-Analysis. If Pre-Analysis is run, the inputs will be replaced.

Input Field
Number of rings **7**

Beam Synthesis Propagation

Input Beam Output Pre-Analysis **Propagation Controls** **Output Grid Definitions/Time Estimate**

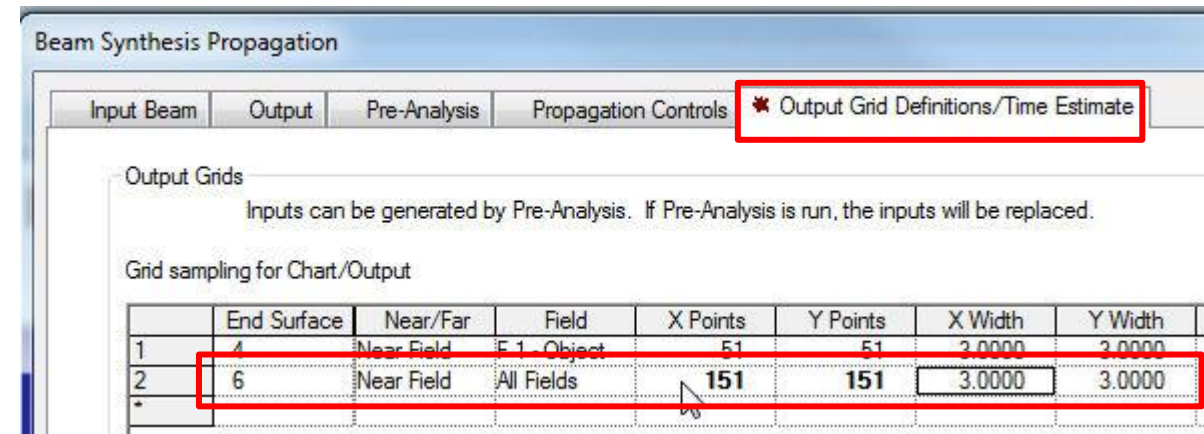
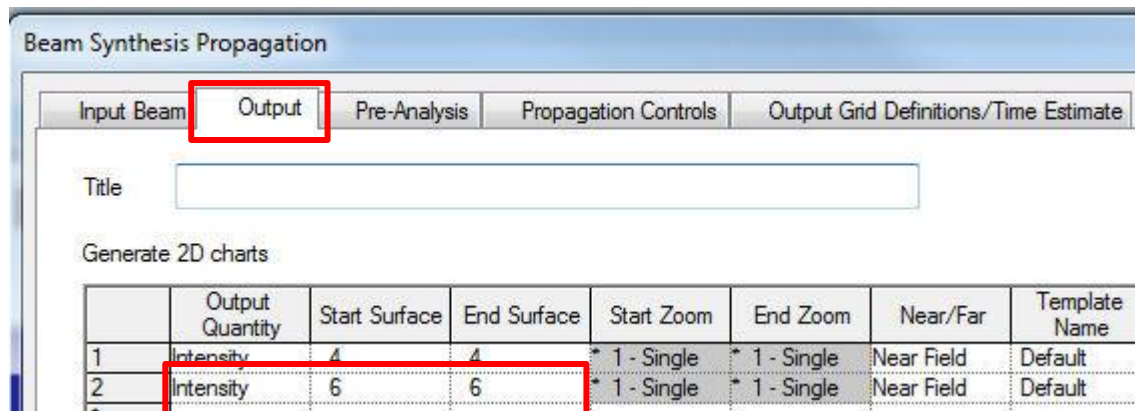
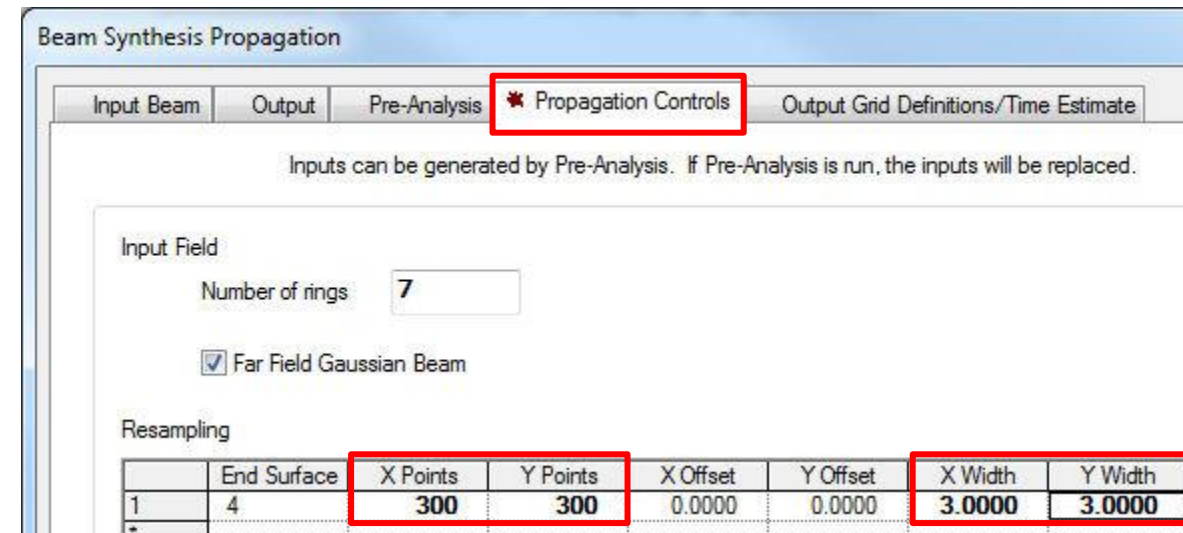
Output Grids
Inputs can be generated by Pre-Analysis. If Pre-Analysis is run, the inputs will be replaced.

Grid sampling for Chart/Output

	Near/Far	Field	X Points	Y Points	X Width	Y Width	X Offset
1	Near Field	F 1 - Object	51	51	3.0000	3.0000	0.0000
*							

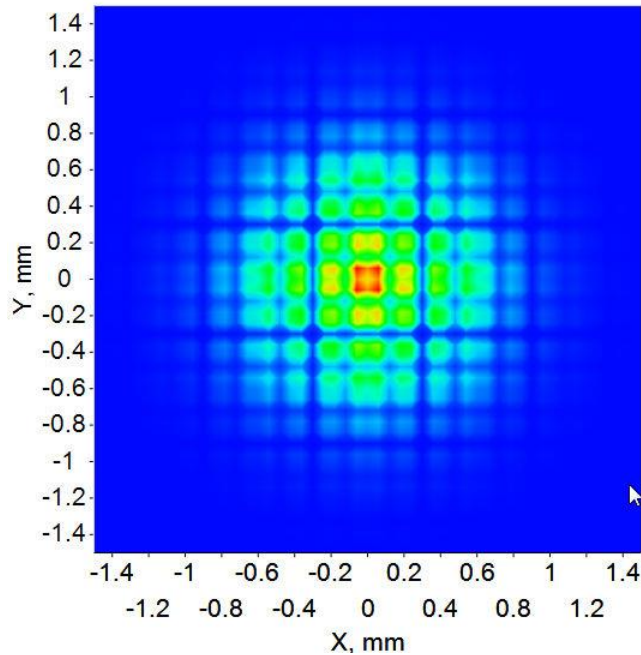
Example: Determining Settings for BSP (3)

- On Propagation Controls tab, resample at S4 to propagate small beamlets through array
 - Want ~300 beamlets over 3 mm; how does the output vary when 299 or 301 beamlets are used?
- On Output tab, request intensity at S6 (flat back surface of array element)
 - Adjust sampling on Output Grid... tab

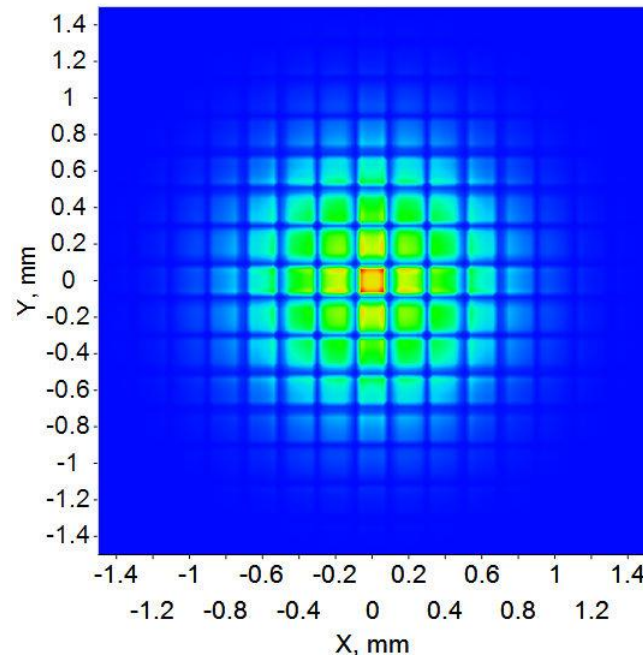


Example: Determining Settings for **BSP** (4)

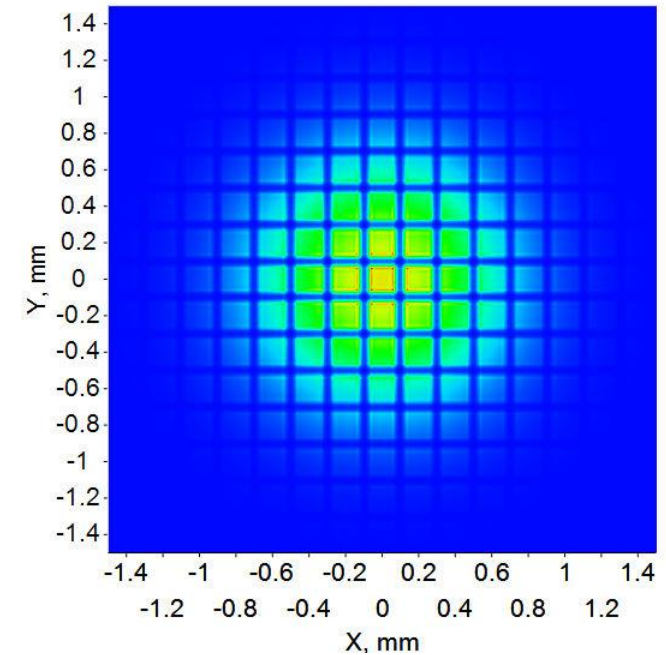
- Output grids (sampling) for charts do not alter the propagated field, but can be very important when assessing if resampling parameters are accurate.
- Reconstructing the field for display can be time-consuming; use slice plots if feasible



GPX S6 51



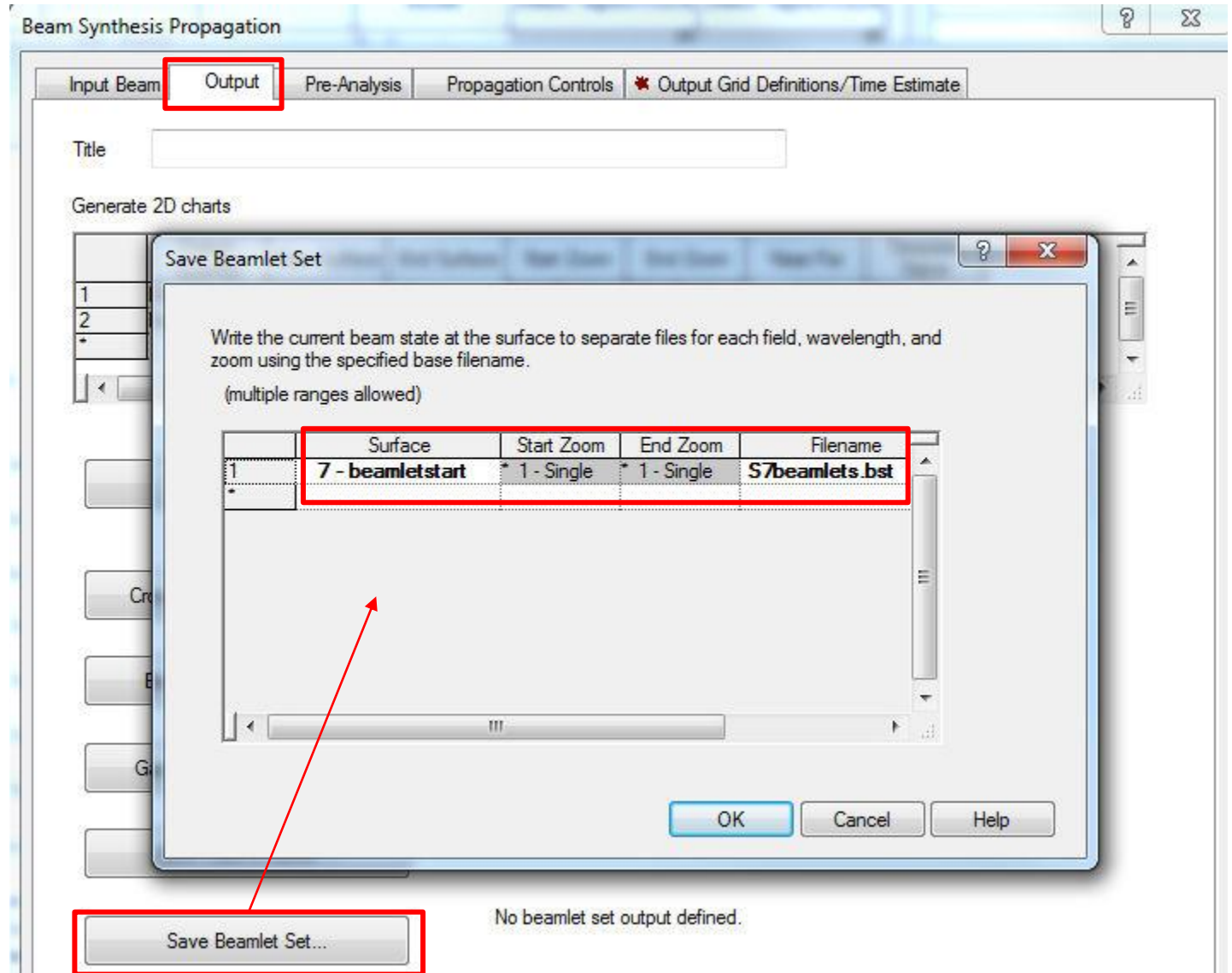
GPX S6 101



GPX S6 201

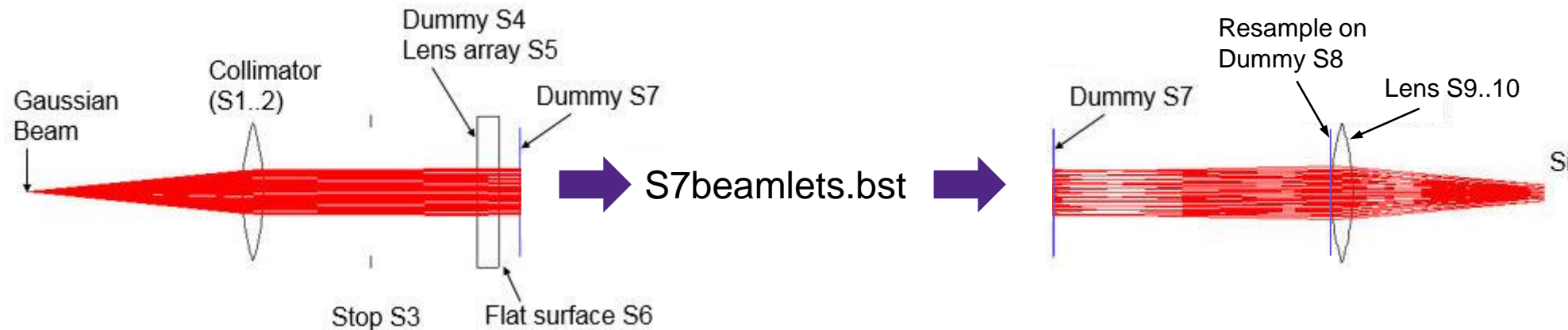
Example: Determining Settings for BSP (5)

- After you're satisfied with the resampling parameters, save the beamlet set at S7
 - Output tab, click on “Save Beamlet Set”, enter surface 7 and filename S7beamlets.bst



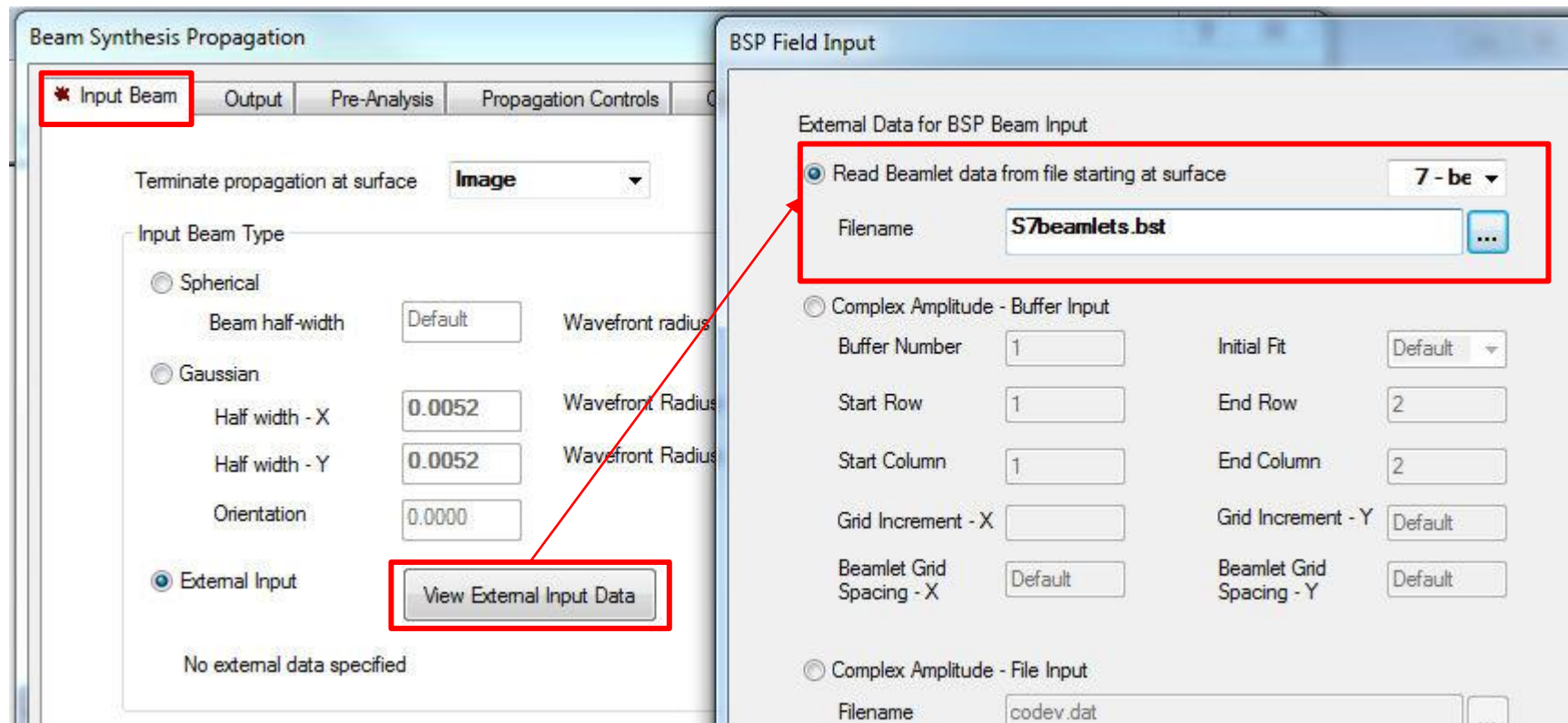
Example: Determining Settings for **BSP** (6)

- By the time they reach the lens, beamlets from the array will have spread to the point where the “aberrations” seen by individual beamlets are too large, so we also resample on a dummy surface (s8) in contact with the focusing lens (s9..10), and compare field at s8 and s9
- Determining resampling parameters may require several attempts; use beamlet sets to work efficiently. (Even with the input beamlet sets, calculations take ~ 10 minutes.)
 - Write out the beamlet set at dummy surface (S7) after the array element
 - Use the beamlet set as input field while determining resampling parameters for S8



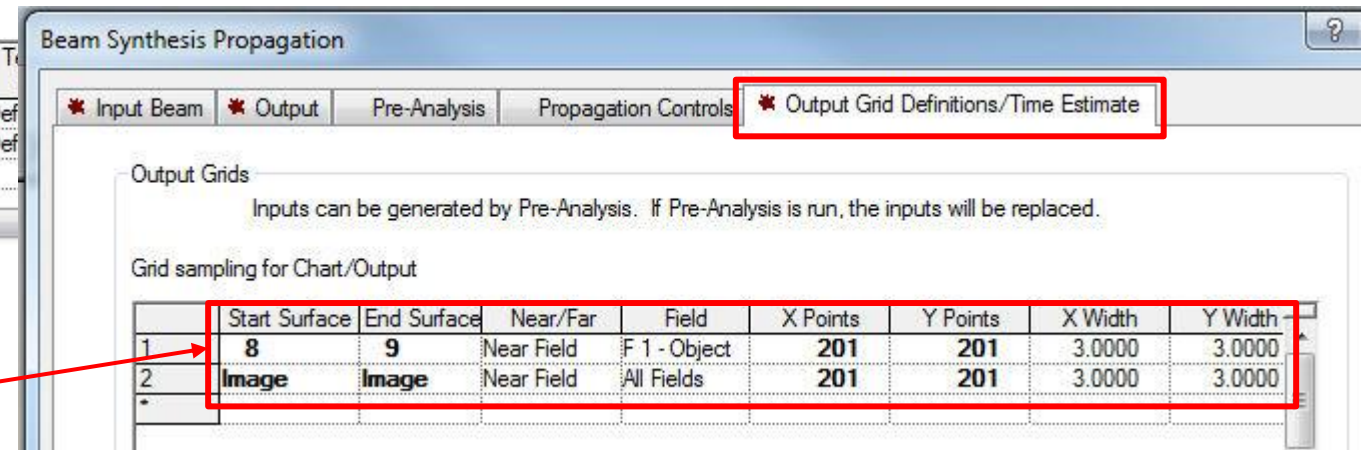
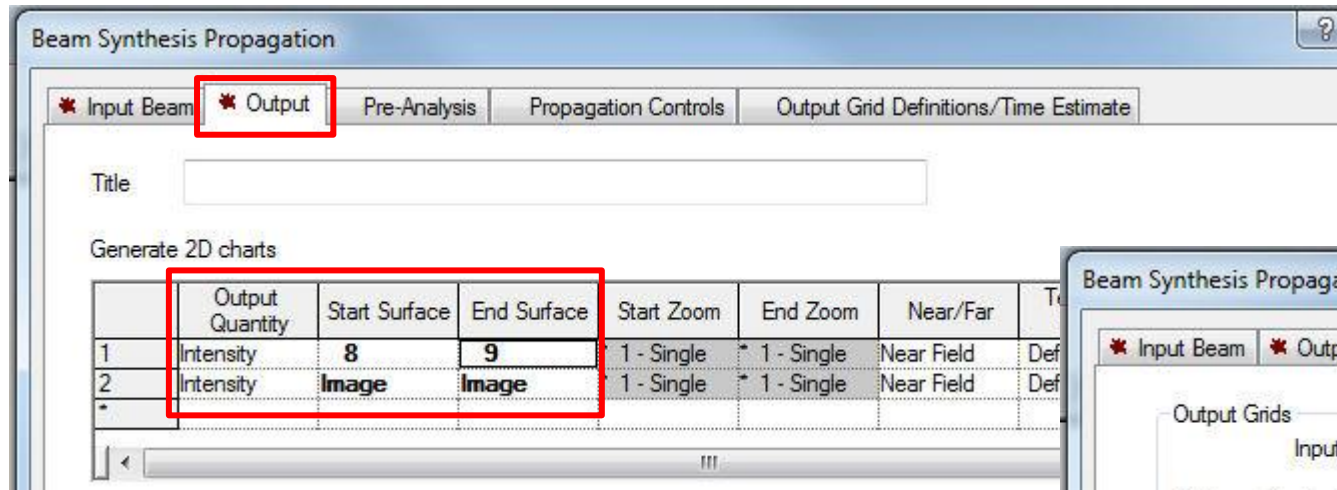
Example: Determining Settings for BSP (7)

- For the next stage of propagation, change Input Beam to External Input and enter the saved beamlet set starting at S7



Example: Determining Settings for **BSP** (8)

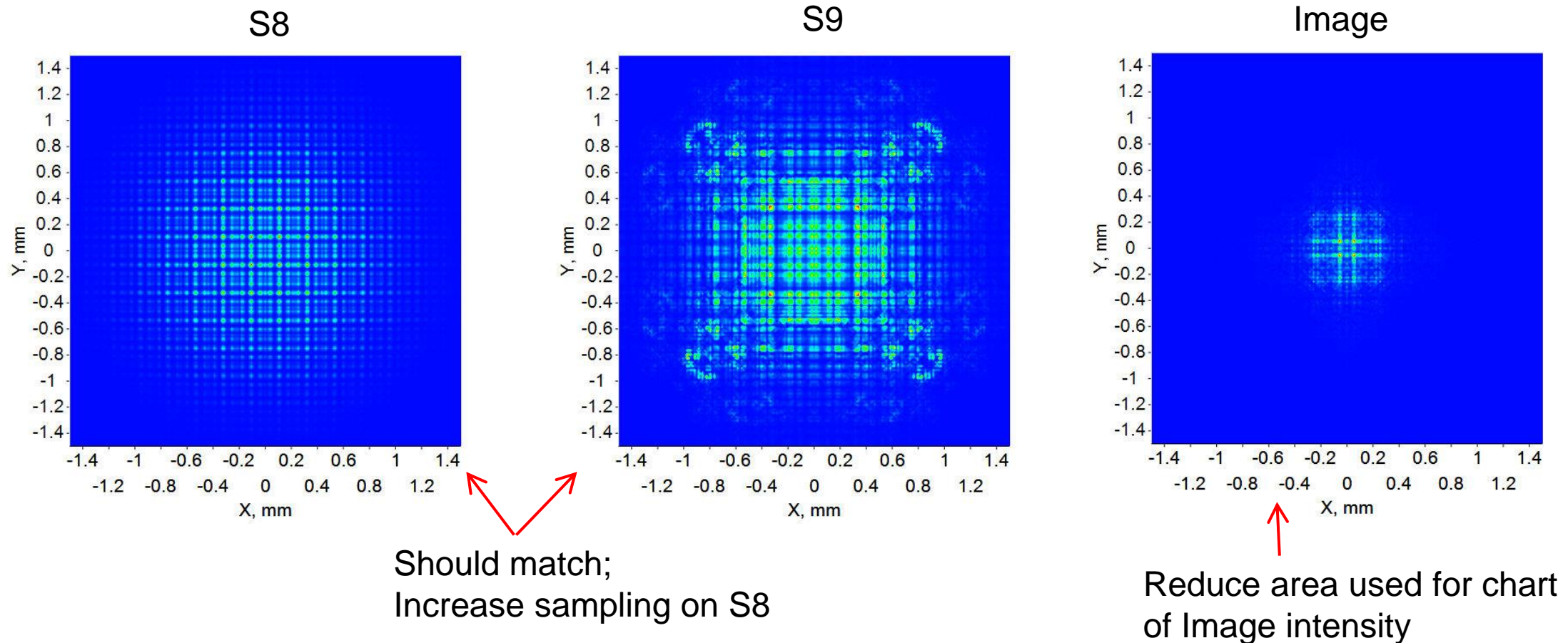
- Output: Intensity at S8, S9, and Image
- Output Grids: Try 201 points in X and Y; X, Y Width = 3



Start with values used for
“good” intensity chart on S6

Example: Determining Settings for **BSP** (9)

- Intensity charts after resample on S8 with 101 points in X and Y



Example: Determining Settings for **BSP** (10)

- Resampling on S8: 201 points in X and Y; X, Y Width = 3
- Output Grid on Image: 301 points in X and Y; Width = 0.8

The left screenshot shows the 'Beam Synthesis Propagation' window with the 'Propagation Controls' tab selected. The 'Input Field' section has 'Number of rings' set to 10. The 'Resampling' table is as follows:

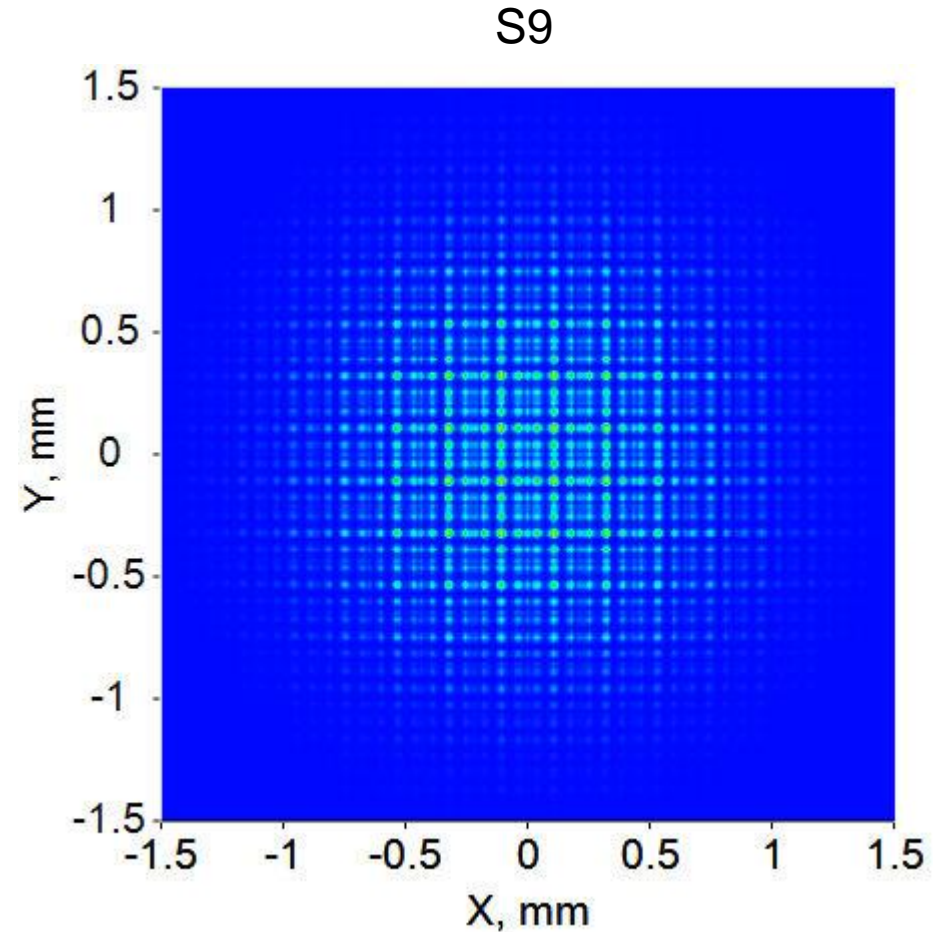
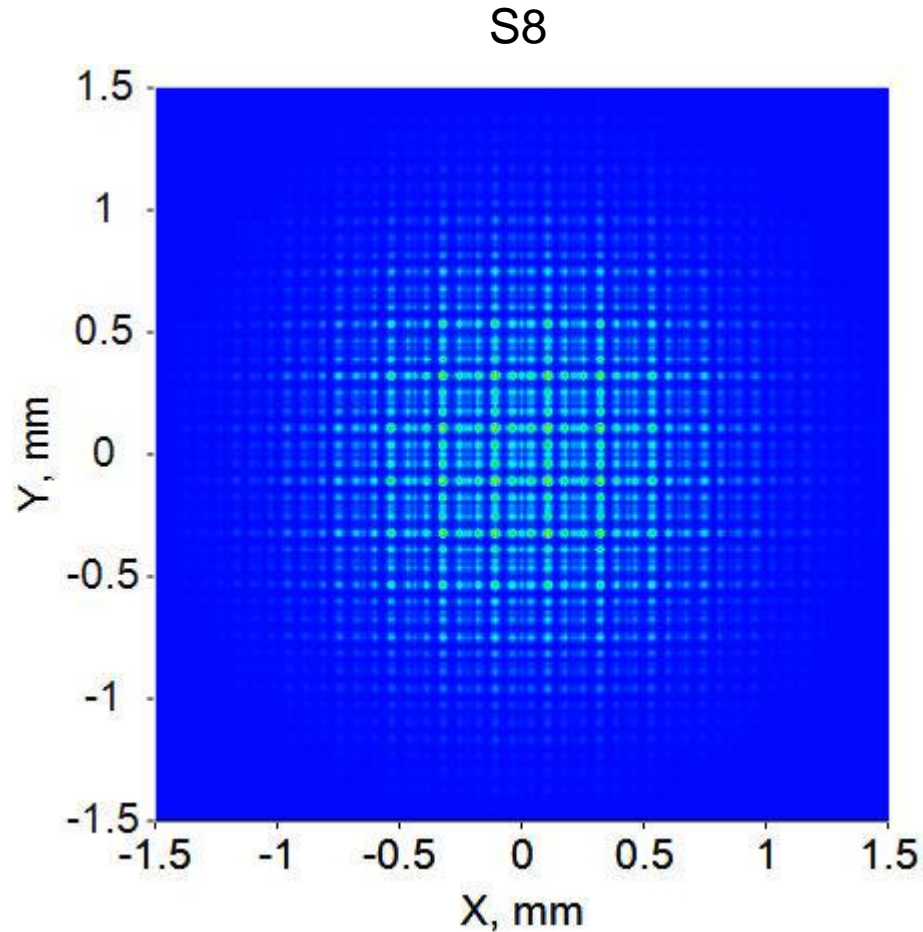
	Start Surface	End Surface	X Points	Y Points	X Offset	Y Offset	X Width	Y Width
1	8	8	201	201	0.0000	0.0000	3.0000	3.0000

The right screenshot shows the 'Beam Synthesis Propagation' window with the 'Output Grid Definitions/Time Estimate' tab selected. The 'Grid sampling for Chart/Output' table is as follows:

	End Surfa	Near/Far	Field	X Points	Y Points	X Width	Y Width	X Offset
1	9	Near Field	All Fields	201	201	3.0000	3.0000	0.0000
2	Image	Near Field	All Fields	301	301	0.8000	0.8000	0.0000

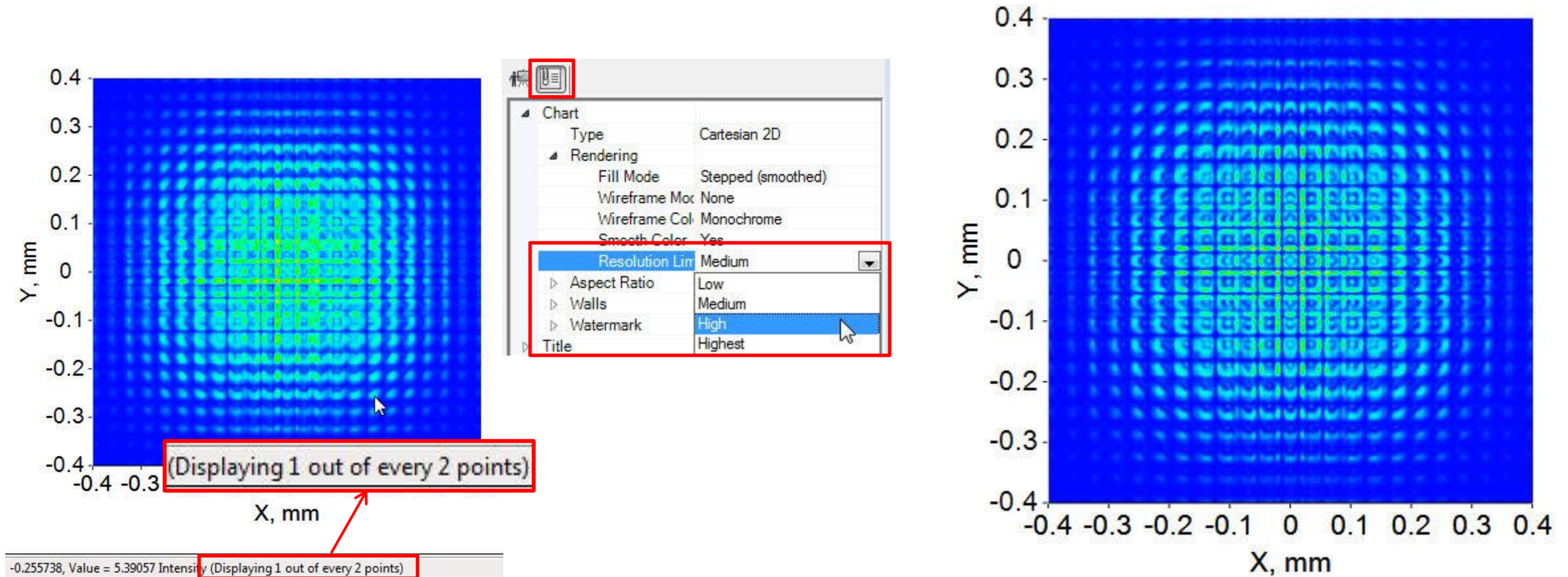
Example: Determining Settings for **BSP** (11)

- Increased resampling on S8 produces matching intensity charts at S8 and S9



Example: Determining Settings for BSP (12)

- Aliasing in output at image is a charting artifact; use chart properties to adjust Resolution Limit



Example: Determining Settings for **BSP** (13)

!Stage 1

BSP

```
esn s7
nri 7
wrx 0.0052 ; wry 0.0052
cht int s4
gwx s4 3.0 ! display width 3.0 mm
rsf s4 ! Resample field
rwx s4 3.0; rwy s4 3.0 ! Full width in mm
rpx s4 299; rpy s4 299 ! Number of points
cht int s6 ! chart intensity after array
    gwx s6 3.0; gpx s6 201 ! width, # of points
wbs s7 S7beamlets ! Save beamlets at S7
go
```

!Stage 2

BSP

```
rbs s7 S7incoming
rsf s8 ! Resample field
    rwx s8 3.0; rwy s8 3.0 ! width
    rpx s8 199 ; rpy s8 199 ! points
cht int s8..9 ! chart intensity on s8 and s9
    gwx s8..9 3.0 ! width
    gpx s8..9 201 ! points
cht int si ! Chart intensity at image
    gwx si 0.8 ! display width 0.8 mm
    gpx si 301 ! dense grid to avoid aliasing
go
```