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用计算全息标校补偿器的技术*

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摘要: 用计算全息(CGH)模拟理想非球面主镜的反射波面,用补偿器对该计算全息进行检验,只要计算全息的制作误差能够满足要求,就能实现直接对补偿器的标校。介绍了计算全息标校补偿器的原理、方法,并进行了误差分析。实验采用电子束制作的计算全息实现了对 $\phi 850$ mm F/2 抛物面主镜补偿器的标校,补偿器产生的标准非球面精度不低于计算全息模拟的主镜面形精度,均方根(RMS)误差为 0.012λ 。研究表明,用计算全息模拟主镜反射波面对补偿器进行标校是一种行之有效的办法,结合先进的微电子制造技术,可实现对补偿器的高精度标校。

关键词: 非球面检验; 补偿器标校; 计算全息; 零检验

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Certification of Compensator by Computer-Generated Hologram

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Abstract: The certification is performed through directly testing the computer-generated hologram(CGH) which is used to synthesize the wavefront reflected by a perfect primary mirror. If the errors of computer-generated hologram are within the requirement, the certification can be realized. The principle and methods of certification by computer-generated hologram are introduced, and its errors are analyzed. Using the computer-generated hologram written by electronic beam lithography, the compensator for $\phi 850$ mm F/2 parabolic mirror is certified, and the standard aspherical precision created by the compensator is not less than the primary mirror precision synthesized by computer-generated hologram, the root mean square(RMS) error is 0.012λ . The results show that it's an effective way to certify the compensator by simulating the wavefront reflected by perfect primary with computer-generated hologram. Combining the sophisticated lithographical manufacturing technology, high-precision certification can be achieved.

Key words: aspherical surface testing; compensator certification; computer-generated hologram; null test

1 引 言

补偿器的标校一直是大口径非球面补偿检验的研究课题,同时它也是补偿检验的关键环节。特别是在哈勃(Hubble)望远镜主镜加工过程中,由于检测用补偿器的问题,最终导致系统升空后成像模糊的问题之后,如何标校补偿器,提高补偿器的可靠性,已成为大口径高陡度主镜加工的首要任务之一。

补偿器自身是一个大球差系统,要对其进行标校,需要产生与之相匹配的波面。计算全息(Computer-generated hologram, CGH)由于克服了光学全息中必须有参考实体的难题,故理论上可以产生任何形式的波面^[1],因此可用来模拟主镜的反射波面对补偿器进行标校。J. H. Burge^[2~5]率先开展这方面的研究,并对 $\phi 3.5$ m 和 $\phi 6.5$ m 主镜使

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