光学学报

轻小型宽波段变焦物镜光学系统设计

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摘要 为满足具有连续变焦和昼夜合一功能的光电瞄具的轻小型要求,采用前固定组为调焦组的四组三联动结构的物 镜,通过视场、作用距离和 CCD 探测器相关参数确定所需焦距范围,使用高斯括弧法对四组三联动变焦结构进行高斯光 学分析,通过调焦一次实现可见光波段到红外波段的转换。最终设计的光学系统的工作波段为 $0.48\sim0.68~\mu m$ 和 $0.80\sim0.90~\mu m$,调焦量仅为 0.26~m m,光圈为 $F_{5.0}\sim F_{6.5}$,变焦范围为 $25\sim250~m m$,满足短焦探测和长焦识别距离不小于 2~k m 的要求。此外,该物镜的光学总长为 199~m m,最大通光孔径为 58.1~m m,镜片总质量为 203.6~g,满足系统轻小型需求,并且在不同工作波段下变焦全程成像质量良好,从公差分析结果可以看出所设计系统具有优良的可实现性。

关键词 光学设计;宽波段;连续变焦;三联动;高斯括弧法

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1 引 言

在战争中,瞄具是轻武器中不可忽视的重要设备。迄今为止,国内对瞄具的研究大多集中在光学瞄具、微光夜视瞄具和红外热瞄具^[1],对于能实现昼夜合一的光电瞄具的研究较少。目前实现昼夜合一的光电瞄具的常见方式有:1)独立设计白光和微光系统,通过视频转换系统实现在不同的环境照度下的交替工作^[2];2)共用部分镜组,通过棱镜实现昼夜合一^[3-4];3)通过切换宽波段光学系统的滤波片来实现波段转换,从而实现昼夜合一^[5]。相比前两种方法,第三种方式更有利于实现变焦系统的轻小型化。另外,相比定焦瞄具和多档变倍瞄具,连续变焦瞄具可以通过视场与倍率的连续变化实现大视场探测和小视场识别的无缝衔接^[6-7]。

宽波段变焦光学系统的设计大多用于安防监控领域,并且很少提及作用距离以及考虑轻小型化。然而, 瞄具对使用环境的特殊性要求使得不能忽视其较长的作用距离、较小的体积和较小的质量。2019年张健等^[8]对具有较长焦距的变焦光学系统进行轻量化设计,其焦距为30~300 mm,总长为330 mm,质量为584 g,但是其总长与最大焦距的比值大、质量较大并且只能用于可见光波段;2020年,吴海清等^[9]对非制冷红外连续变焦光学系统进行轻小型化设计,其焦距为25~75 mm,总长为125 mm,总质量为255 g,但是其

倍率小、长焦较短并且仅能用于中波红外波段;2022年,张坤等[10]设计了一款轻小型的变焦光学系统,其焦距为7~210 mm,总长为190 mm,最大口径为67 mm,但是其长焦较短、未提及质量并且仅能用于可见光波段。本文确定作用距离为2 km的物镜光学系统的焦距为25~250 mm,在选定有利于系统轻小型化的变焦结构后调节轻小型化和高像质之间的矛盾,最终通过调焦前固定组的方式实现瞄具的昼夜合一功能。

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2 变焦系统的设计方法

2.1 设计参数

设计选用工作波段为 $0.48\sim0.68~\mu m$ 和 $0.80\sim0.90~\mu m$ 增强型 CCD 面阵探测器,像元数为 1920×1080 ,像元尺寸为 $5.5~\mu m\times5.5~\mu m$,对角线长度为 12.1~m m。相关技术指标如表 1~m m。

表 1 光学相关指标 Table 1 Related optical indicators

Parameter	Specification	
Zoom ratio	1-10	
Work wavelength $/\mu m$	0.48-0.68, 0.80-0.90	
Operating range /km	≥2	
Horizontal field angle /(°)	≥20 (detection) ≥2 (recognition)	
Overall length /mm	≤ 250	
F-number	€7	

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2.2 焦距计算

根据所选探测器的像元数 $m \times n$ 和像元尺寸 $a \times a$,在短焦 f'_s 和长焦 f'_L 下对瞄准距离 d 为 2 km 处高 h 为 1.8 m 的目标成像所占的像元数 N_1 和 N_2 分别表示为

$$N_1 = \frac{hf'_s}{da},\tag{1}$$

$$N_2 = \frac{hf_{\rm L}'}{da} \circ \tag{2}$$

依据 Johnson 准则可知, 当探测和识别目标的概率达到 95% 时, 所需要的像素数 N_1 要大于 4, N_2 需要大于 $16^{[11]}$, 可得到 $f'_8 \ge 24$. $45 \, \text{mm}$, $f'_1 \ge 97$. $78 \, \text{mm}$ 。

水平视场角和短焦 f's 和长焦 f'L 之间的关系为

$$w_{xS} = 2\arctan\frac{ma}{2f_S'},\tag{3}$$

$$w_{xL} = 2\arctan\frac{ma}{2f_L'},\tag{4}$$

式中: w_{xs} 为短焦状态对应的水平视场角; w_{xL} 为长焦状态对应的水平视场角。结合对水平视场角的要求,可以得到: $f'_s \le 29.94 \text{ mm}$, $f'_L \le 302.49 \text{ mm}$ 。综上可得: 24.45 mm $\le f'_s \le 29.94 \text{ mm}$, 97.78 mm $\le f'_L \le 302.49 \text{ mm}$ 。

由于焦距越大口径越大,因此,为使口径尽量小、结构尽量紧凑以达到轻小型的目的,焦距范围选择25~250 mm,此时,水平视场角为2.42°~23.85°,满足指标要求。

2.3 变焦理论分析

常见的实现连续变焦的结构有传统的正组补偿、 负组补偿变焦结构,双组联动变焦结构,以及全动型变 焦结构。使用传统的变焦结构在实现大变倍比时,口 径、总长与长焦的比值均较大,不满足轻小型化目标; 使用双组联动变焦结构实现大变倍比时,前固定组大 多为负光焦度,不利于减小口径:使用全动型变焦结构 实现大变倍比能够满足轻小型化目标,但是运动情况 复杂,不利于设计和凸轮曲线加工。综合以上考虑,本 次设计将双组联动变焦结构和传统正组补偿变焦结构 结合,构成四组三联动变焦结构。该结构是在正组补 偿的结构形式基础上,增加后固定组作为变倍组,即由 前固定组(调焦组)L1、变倍组L2、补偿组L3和变倍组 L4组成四组三联动系统。通过高斯括弧法[12]分析可 得,需要加入光焦度为0的虚拟平面L5,L5到像面的 距离为光学系统的后截距,该变焦光学系统示意图如 图 1 所示,其中,L2、L3 和 L4 均做独立的非线性 运动。

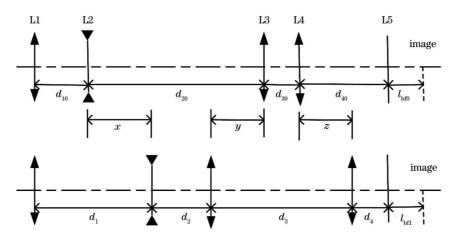


图 1 四组三联动系统变倍补偿运动情况示意图

Fig. 1 Zoom and compensation movement diagram of four-group three-linkage optical system

图 1 中, d_{10} 、 d_{20} 、 d_{30} 、 d_{40} 分别为镜组之间的起始间隔, l_{bin} 为起始后截距, d_1 ~ d_4 分别为镜组之间的最终间隔, l_{bin} 为最终后截距,x、y 和 z 分别为 L2、L3 和 L4 的移动量,向左运动为负值,向右运动为正值。

用高斯括弧法表示起始后截距 lbfo:

$$l_{\text{bf0}} = \frac{a_0}{c_0},\tag{5}$$

式中: $a_0 = [\varphi_1, -d_{10}, \varphi_2, -d_{20}, \varphi_3, -d_{30}, \varphi_4, -d_{40}],$ 其中 $\varphi_1 \sim \varphi_5$ 分别为 L1~L5 的光焦度,[•]是高斯括弧,是一种函数; $c_0 = [\varphi_1, -d_{10}, \varphi_2, -d_{20}, \varphi_3, d_{30}, \varphi_4, -d_{40}, \varphi_5]_{\circ}$

用高斯括弧法表示最终后截距 l_{bfl}:

$$l_{\text{bfl}} = \frac{a_1}{c_1},\tag{6}$$

式中: $a_1 = [\varphi_1, -d_1, \varphi_2, -d_2, \varphi_3, -d_3, \varphi_4, -d_4];$ $c_0 = [\varphi_1, -d_1, \varphi_2, -d_2, \varphi_3, -d_3, \varphi_4, -d_4, \varphi_5]_{\circ}$

为了满足像面稳定,需要 $l_{bf0} = l_{bf1}$,即 $a_1 - c_1 l_{bf0} = 0$,那么令

$$L(x,y,z) = a_1 - c_1 l_{\text{bf0}} = 0,$$
 (7)

式中:L(x,y,z)为关于x,y和z的隐函数,并且表示各个镜组之间运动关系的变焦方程。

将式(7)按照z为变量展开,可得到

$$Xz^2 + Yz + Z = 0,$$
 (8)

解得

$$z = \frac{-Y \pm \sqrt{Y^2 - 4XZ}}{2X},\tag{9}$$

式中: $A = [\varphi_5, -l_{\text{bf0}}]; D = C\varphi_4 A; X = -D; C = [\varphi_1, -1]; C$ $d_1, \varphi_2, -d_2, \varphi_3$; $d_1 = d_{10} + x$; $d_2 = d_{20} - x + y$; E = $-C(A-\varphi_4l_{\text{bf0}}); G=-(B\varphi_4+C)A; Y=D(-d_{30}+$ $d_{40} + y$) + E - G; $B = [\varphi_1, -d_1, \varphi_2, -d_2], I =$ $B(A - \varphi_4 l_{\text{bf0}}) - C l_{\text{bf0}}; \quad Z = D d_{40} (d_{30} - y) + E (d_{30} - y)$ $_{\rm V}) + Gd_{40} + I_{\rm o}$

移动镜组的轴向放大率为

$$m_2 = \frac{\left[\varphi_1\right]}{\left[\varphi_1, -d_1, \varphi_2\right]},\tag{10}$$

$$m_{3} = \frac{\left[\varphi_{1}, -d_{1}, \varphi_{2}\right]}{\left[\varphi_{1}, -d_{1}, \varphi_{2}, -d_{2}, \varphi_{3}\right]},$$
(11)

$$m_{3} = \frac{\left[\varphi_{1}, d_{1}, \varphi_{2}\right]}{\left[\varphi_{1}, -d_{1}, \varphi_{2}, -d_{2}, \varphi_{3}\right]},$$
(11)
$$m_{4} = \frac{\left[\varphi_{1}, -d_{1}, \varphi_{2}, -d_{2}, \varphi_{3}\right]}{\left[\varphi_{1}, -d_{1}, \varphi_{2}, -d_{2}, \varphi_{3}, -d_{3}, \varphi_{4}\right]},$$
(12)

式

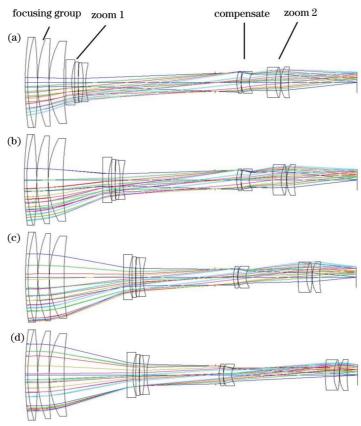
 $d_3 = d_{30} - y + z_0$

通过设定x、y的取值范围,代入式(9)可以得到z。 此处可以借助MATLAB软件认识隐函数 L(x,y,z)=0 所构成的三维曲面形状,即分析 (x,y,z)构成的解集。通过选取三维曲面上每个点的 坐标得到所需数据,根据式(10)~(12)得到的放大倍 率分析变焦过程。

设计结果

3.1 光学系统结构

考虑设计指标和避免镜组间相碰等要求,不断尝 试得到初始结构: $\varphi_1 = 0.4$, $\varphi_2 = -1.0$, $\varphi_3 = 0.4$, $\varphi_4 = 0.8, d_{10} = 0.5, d_{20} = 3.0, d_{30} = 2.5, d_{40} = 1.0_{\circ}$ 此时 $m_2 = -1.00, m_3 = -1.00, m_4 = 0.33$, 系统焦距 f = 0.825。将其代入 ZEMAX 缩放,增减和调整镜片 并进行像差优化。另外,考虑到系统具有较大的变倍 比,把系统分成了4个组态进行优化,焦距大小依次为 25 mm、55 mm、135 mm 和 250 mm, 并且通过添加虚 拟面来保证总长的一致性。经过轻小型化后最终获得 不同焦距下的光学系统结构如图 2 所示。



光学系统的二维结构图。(a)短焦(焦距为25 mm);(b)次短焦(焦距为55 mm);(c)中焦(焦距为135 mm);(d)长焦(焦距为 $250 \, \text{mm}$)

Fig. 2 Two-dimensional diagrams of optical systems. (a) Short focal length (focal length is 25 mm); (b) secondary short focal length (focal length is 55 mm); (c) middle focal length (focal length is 135 mm); (d) long focal length (focal length is 250 mm)

当使用环境为白天(可见光波段)时,在不同的有 效焦距(EFL)下的光学参数如表 2 所示。其中,对于 具有正光焦度的前固定组,为了防止后面的镜组对前 固定组的色差进行放大,应当保持尽量小的色差,并且 由于前固定组的人射高度相对于其他镜组最大,所以采用一组双胶合(HOYA的 TAFD55-W和 CDGM的 H-FK95N)和两片高阿贝数单透镜的组合(HOYA的 FCD10A和 FCD1B);具有负光焦度的变倍组1也具有较大的孔径高度和光线角度变化,将会产生较大的像差,所以采用两片单透镜和一组双胶合透镜的组合,其中第二片单透镜为非球面,将进一步改善像质;具有正光焦度的补偿组主要对变倍组移动引起的像面偏移进行补偿,减少镜片数量,实现系统的轻小型化,最终采用一片非球面单透镜和一片球面单透镜的组合实现像差的平衡和校正;具有正光焦度的变倍组2不仅需要具有变倍功能,还需要校正前面三组的剩余像差,因此使用一组双胶合和一片非球面单透镜的组合。

当使用环境在夜晚(红外波段)时,仅需要在任意 焦距状态下将前组的最后一片透镜进行调焦一次[13-14],就能够实现变焦过程中的清晰成像。表3给出了变焦系统在工作波段为0.80~0.90 µm时不同焦距下前组的调焦量,当调焦镜组往CCD探测器方向靠近时调焦量取正值。调焦距离短有利于快速对焦以及系统的轻小型化。另外,与常规的宽波段系统设计需要考虑消色差方程进行材料匹配相比,直接将前组调焦能够将系统设计过程简单化并且可以选择较轻的材料,有利于实现系统的轻小型化。

表2 在不同焦距下光学系统的光学参数

Table 2 Optical parameters of optical system at different focal lengths

	Value			
Parameter	EFL:	EFL:	EFL:	EFL:
	25 mm	55 mm	$135~\mathrm{mm}$	250 mm
F-number	5	5	5	6.5
Field of view / (°)	13. 39	6. 25	2.60	1.38
Relative illumination	≥0.56	≥0.45	≥0.53	≥0.40
Distortion / %	-0.093	-0.812	-1.390	0.819

表 3 在 0.80~0.90 μm 谱段内不同焦距位置的调焦量 Table 3 Focusing amount in 0.80-0.90 μm at different focal length position

Focus length /mm	25	55	135	250
Focusing amount /mm	+0.26	+0.26	+0.26	+0.26

3.2 轻小型化结果以及像质分析

系统经过像质优化以及轻小型化以后,最终得到镜片的总质量仅为203.6g,最大光学总长为199 mm,最大口径为58.1 mm,满足设计要求。

选取2倍像素大小的倒数作为截止频率。通过光 学设计软件ZEMAX得到图3所示的可见光波段下变

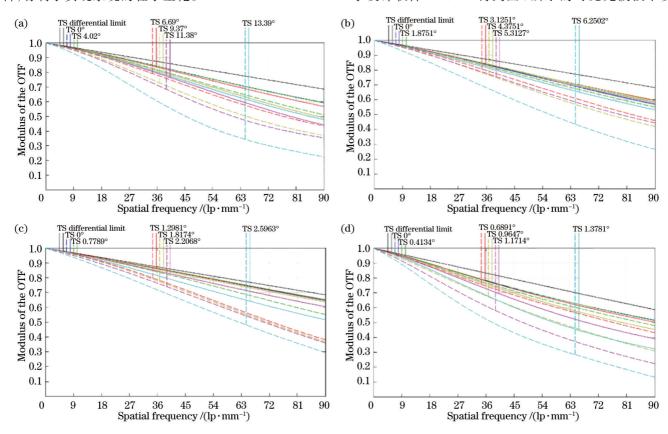


图 3 变焦系统在 0.48~0.68 μm 波段内的 MTF 曲线。(a) 短焦(焦距为 25 mm);(b) 次短焦(焦距为 55 mm);(c) 中焦(焦距为 135 mm);(d) 长焦(焦距为 250 mm)

Fig. 3 MTF curves of zoom optical system in 0. 48–0. 68 μm. (a) Short focal length (focal length is 25 mm); (b) secondary short focal length (focal length is 55 mm); (c) middle focal length (focal length is 135 mm); (d) long focal length (focal length is 250 mm)

焦物镜在焦距为25 mm、55 mm、135 mm以及250 mm处的MTF曲线,以及图4所示的红外波段下前组调焦后变焦系统在焦距为25 mm、55 mm、135 mm以及250 mm处的MTF曲线。从图3中可以看出:在可见光波段,4个组态的中心MTF曲线在截止频率处均大于

0.5,其他视场的MTF曲线都较为平滑。从图 4中可以看出:光学系统在红外波段调焦一次后,在从长焦到短焦的变焦全程中,中心视场的MTF曲线均大于0.3,这可以保证不同波段下的像面一致性,其他视场的MTF曲线也能满足使用要求。

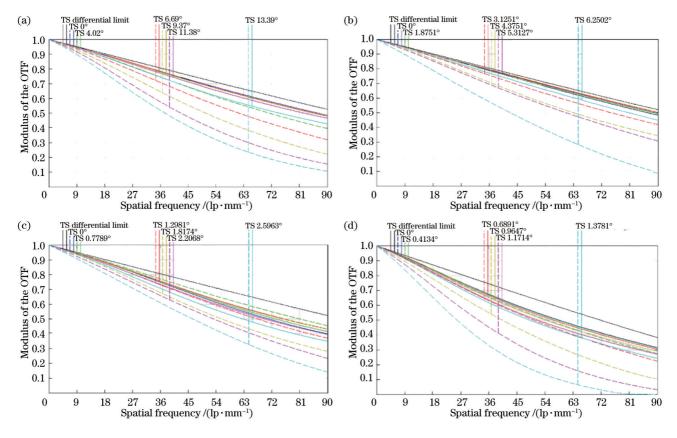


图 4 变焦系统在 0.80~0.90 μm 波段内的 MTF 曲线。(a)短焦(焦距为 25 mm);(b)次短焦(焦距为 55 mm);(c)中焦(焦距为 135 mm);(d)长焦(焦距为 250 mm)

Fig. 4 MTF curves of zoom optical system in 0. 80–0. 90 μm. (a) Short focal length (focal length is 25 mm); (b) secondary short focal length (focal length is 55 mm); (c) middle focal length (focal length is 135 mm); (d) long focal length (focal length is 250 mm)

图 5 和图 6 分别给出了该系统在两个波段的不同 焦距处的点列图,可以看出各个焦距处的均方根 (RMS)弥散斑直径均在 8 μm 以下,即该系统的能量 集中度较好。

3.3 凸轮曲线计算

变焦过程中,凸轮曲线如图7所示,图中横轴为系统焦距,纵轴为不同镜组的间隔。其中,TH1代表变倍组1与光阑之间的距离,TH2代表变倍组2与光阑之间的距离,TH3代表补偿组与变倍组2之间的距离。从图7可以看出,变倍组在变焦过程中的运动曲线平滑无拐点,补偿组与变倍组之间为非线性约束关系,能够满足工程应用。

3.4 光学系统公差分析

本设计中设置像面的轴向移动作为补偿,按照目前国内工艺水平拟定初始公差范围:各镜组内材料折射率公差为±0.0003,阿贝数公差为±0.008;单个表面的曲率半径公差为4,厚度公差为±0.02 mm,偏心

公差为±0.02 mm,倾斜公差为±0.025°,表面不规则度公差为0.4;单个元件的偏心公差为±0.05 mm,倾斜公差为±0.030°,对系统进行300次蒙特卡罗分析。表4列出了公差分配后各个焦距在截止频率处的MTF值以及该值下对应模拟成品的良率。可以看出设定的公差基本满足系统的像质要求,同时具有优良的可实现性。

4 结 论

本文在考虑作用距离下通过使用四组三联动变倍结构,对变焦系统进行轻小型化设计。采用调焦前固定组来改善红外波段的离焦,以实现变焦系统的宽波段设计。在设计过程中逐步处理像差与系统轻小型化之间的矛盾,最终实现了焦距为25~250 mm的可见光波段和近红外波段的共孔径共焦面的变焦物镜光学系统。该系统不仅具有轻量化和紧凑性,而且成像质量、照度、凸轮曲线以及公差等均满足工程应用,有希望在

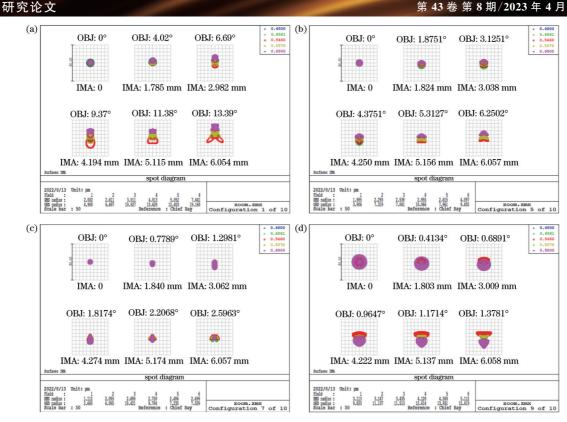
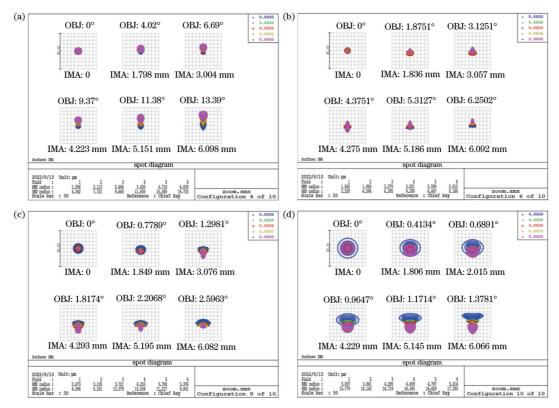


图 5 变焦系统在 0.48~0.68 μm 波段内的点列图。(a)短焦(焦距为 25 mm);(b)次短焦(焦距为 55 mm);(c)中焦(焦距为 135 mm);(d)长焦(焦距为250 mm)

Fig. 5 Spot diagrams of zoom optical system in 0.48-0.68 μm. (a) Short focal length (focal length is 25 mm); (b) secondary short focal length (focal length is 55 mm); (c) middle focal length (focal length is 135 mm); (d) long focal length (focal length is 250 mm)



变焦系统在 0.80~0.90 μm 波段内的点列图。(a) 短焦(焦距为 25 mm);(b)次短焦(焦距为 55 mm);(c)中焦(焦距为 135 mm);(d)长焦(焦距为250 mm)

Fig. 6 Spot diagrams of zoom optical system in 0. 80–0. 90 μm. (a) Short focal length (focal length is 25 mm); (b) secondary short focal length (focal length is 55 mm); (c) middle focal length (focal length is 135 mm); (d) long focal length (focal length is 250 mm)

表 4 公差分析结果

Table 4 Tolerance analysis results

Yield rate / %	MTF of short focal length	MTF of secondary short focal length	MTF of middle focal length	MTF of long focal length
90	>0.278	>0.312	>0.375	>0.339
80	>0.324	>0.362	>0.440	>0.391
50	>0.417	>0.452	>0.533	>0.472
20	>0.511	>0.558	>0.650	>0.563
10	>0.564	>0.639	>0.717	>0.629

具有昼夜合一功能的光电瞄具中获得广泛使用。

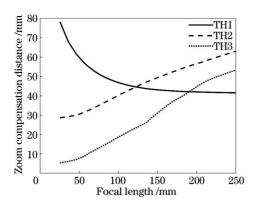


图 7 变焦镜头凸轮曲线 Fig. 7 Cam curve of zoom lens

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Design of Lightweight and Miniaturized Zoom Objective Optical System with Wide Band

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Abstract

Objective In war, telescopic sight is a kind of essential equipment in light weapons. Up to now, most of the Chinese research on telescopic sight is about optical sight, night vision sight, and infrared thermal sight, while research on photoelectric sight with the function of working in both daylight and darkness is few. In this paper, the function is realized by switching the filter of the wide-band continuous zoom optical system that can realize the continuous change in the field of view. The design of a wide-band zoom optical system, which is mostly used in the field of security monitoring, rarely mentions the operating distance and considers the portability of the system. Therefore, after determining the focal length range of the objective optical system, this paper employs a triple-linkage zoom structure with four configurations, and the structure can fulfill the requirements of light weight and small size and realize the function of working in both daylight and darkness by focusing once at the front-fixed group. We hope that this design method can contribute to the light weight and small size of the photoelectric sight.

Methods First, the focal length is determined by relevant parameters of the CCD detector, field of view, and operating distance. After that, the triple-linkage zoom structure with four configurations is selected for realizing light weight and small size after comparing the common structures used in the continuous zoom system. Then, the virtual surface with the focal power of 0 is added, and the structure is subjected to the Gaussian optical analysis by using the Gaussian bracket method. In the next step, the initial structure is substituted into ZEMAX to scale and adjust the lens and optimize the aberration. In this case, the front-fixed group is composed of three pieces of lenses, including one cemented doublet and two single lenses with high Abbe number, so as to keep the chromatic aberration as small as possible and reduce the lens aperture. In addition, aspheric surfaces are used to improve image quality and reduce the number of lenses. Moreover, by focusing once at the front-fixed group, imaging quality becomes excellent during the whole zoom process in the infrared band

Results and Discussions The optical system achieves a light weight and a small size when the zoom range is 25-250 mm. The total optical length of the objective lens is 199 mm, the maximal effective aperture is 58.1 mm, and the total weight of the lens is 203.6 g. The working waveband of the optical system is 0.48-0.68 µm and 0.80-0.90 µm, and the focusing distance is only 0.26 mm (Table 3). In the full field of view, the relative illumination is higher than 0.4 when the F-number is $F_{5,0}$ - $F_{6,5}$ (Table 2). In the visible light waveband, the modulation transfer function (MTF) values of the central field of view of four configurations are all greater than 0.5 at 90 lp/mm (cut-off frequency), and the MTF curves of other fields of view are relatively smooth (Fig. 3). In the infrared waveband, the MTF values of the central field of view of four configurations are all greater than 0.3 at 90 lp/mm, and the MTF curves of other fields of view can meet the application requirements (Fig. 4). From the spot diagrams in the visible light waveband (Fig. 5) and the infrared waveband (Fig. 6), it can be seen that the root mean square (RMS) radii are below 8 μm, or in other words, the energy concentration of the system is fine. Overall, the imaging quality of this optical system is excellent. In addition, the motion curves of the zoom groups are smooth without inflection points during the zooming process, and there is a nonlinear constraint relationship between the compensation group and the zoom group, which can meet the requirements of engineering application (Fig. 7). After the tolerance allocation, it can be seen that the set tolerance meets the system image quality requirements, and the system has great achievability from the MTF value of each focal length at the cut-off frequency and the yield rate of the corresponding simulated product at this value (Table 4).

Conclusions In this paper, the Gaussian bracket method is used to analyze the triple-linkage zoom structure with four configurations under the consideration of the operating distance, and the light and compact design of the zoom system is carried out. In addition, the defocus in the infrared band is improved by focusing once at the front-fixed group, so as to realize the wide-band design of the zoom system. In the design process, the contradiction between the aberration and the requirements of lightweight and small size is gradually solved, and finally the zoom objective optical system with a

common aperture confocal plane is realized, of which the focal length is 25–250 mm in the visible light band and the infrared band. The system is lightweight and compact, and the imaging quality, illuminance, cam curve, and tolerance are all suitable for engineering applications, so it is expected that the system can be widely used in photoelectric sights with the function of working in both daylight and darkness.

Key words optical design; wide band; continuous zoom; triple linkage; Gaussian bracket method