

# **Progress Toward Compact Low-Cost Adaptive Optics Systems**

Dr. Justin Mansell, Robert Praus,  
Morris Maynard, Mark Praus, and  
Stephen Praus

[jmansell@aos-llc.com](mailto:jmansell@aos-llc.com)



# Outline

- Introduction & Applications
- Low-Cost Hardware
- Prototype Low-Cost Systems
- Future Developments
- Conclusions

[jmansell@aos-llc.com](mailto:jmansell@aos-llc.com)



# Introduction To Active Optical Systems, LLC

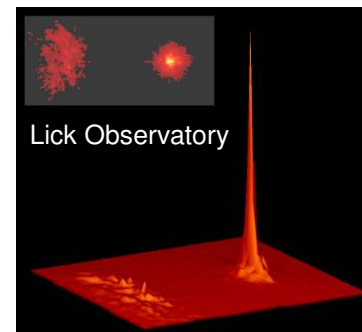
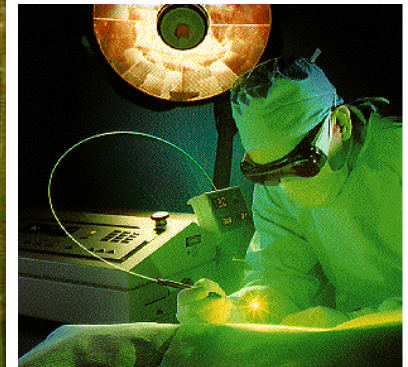
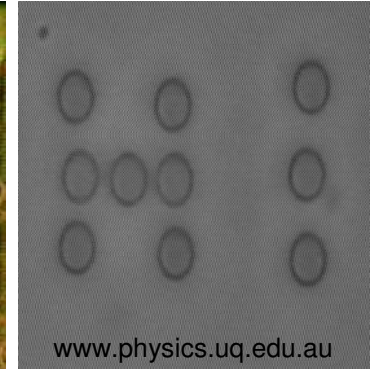
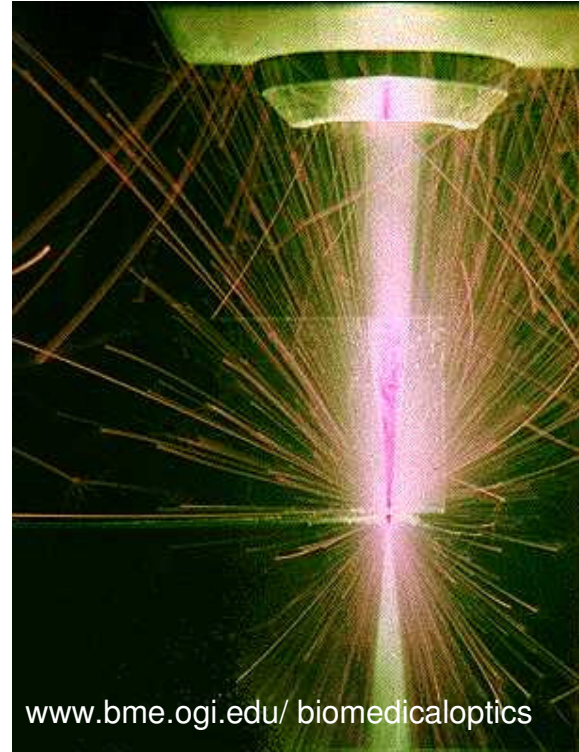
- Founded in 2005 by Justin Mansell and MZA Associates
- GOAL: Commercialize low-cost adaptive optics systems for
  - Imaging and
  - Laser Wavefront Control

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# Applications

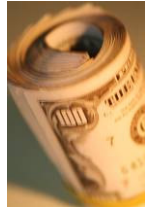
- Laser Wavefront Control
  - Intensity Profile Shaping
    - Laser Machining
    - Optical Tweezers
    - Medical Applications
  - Atmospheric Aberration Compensation
  - Medical Applications
- Imaging
  - Astronomy
  - Target Inspection
  - Ophthalmology
    - Phoropters



[jmansell@aos-llc.com](mailto:jmansell@aos-llc.com)

# Barriers to Mass Usage

Barrier	Solution
Cost	Implementation via our unique compact low-cost hardware
Complexity	Construction of complete active optical systems
Inertia	AO systems can often relax requirements and increase system functionality



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- Low-Cost Hardware
  - Deformable Mirrors
  - Drive Electronics
- Prototype Low-Cost Systems
- Future Developments
- Conclusions

# AOS Philosophy on DMs

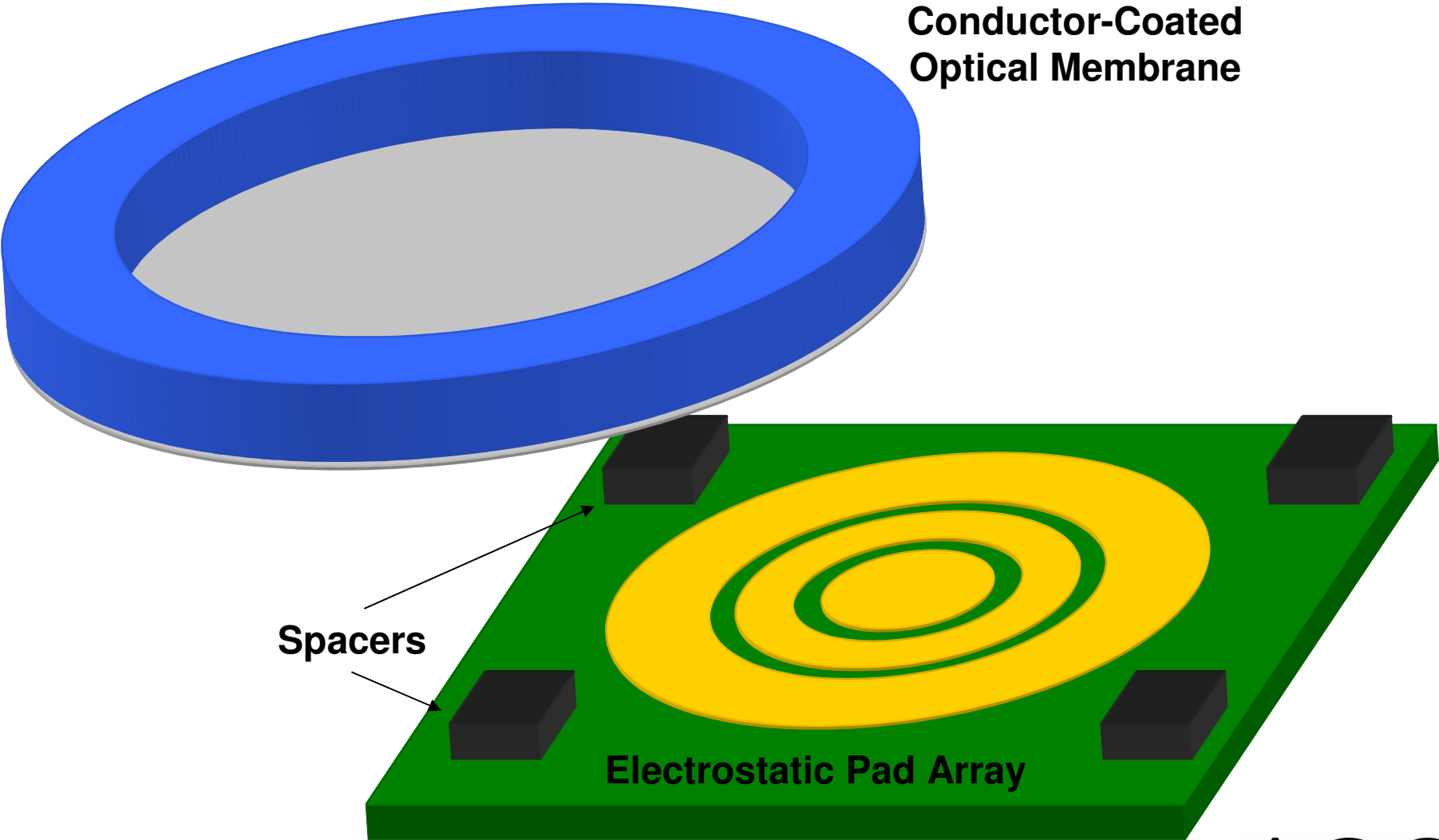
- Some companies develop AO systems to sell their DMs
  - We develop DMs to sell AO systems
- Our DMs are not the best for all applications
- Our system hardware is flexible
  - Not specific to our DM hardware

# Deformable Mirrors

- Design
  - Applications of Annular Actuators
- Influence Functions
- Actuator Throw
- Frequency Response
- Surface Quality
- Comparison to Other Low-Cost DMs



# Low-Cost Polymer Deformable Mirrors

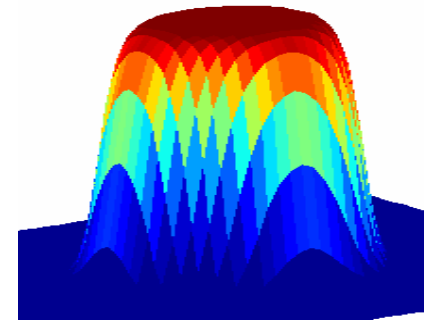
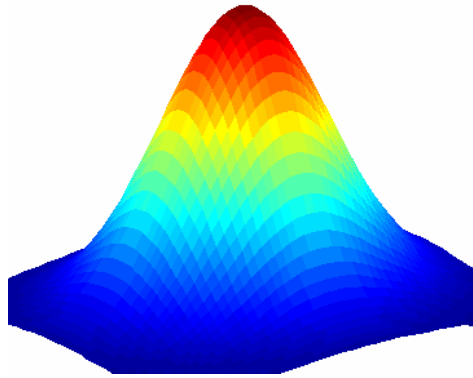


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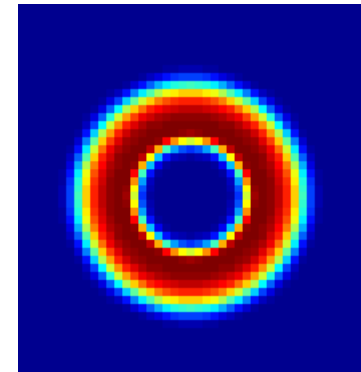
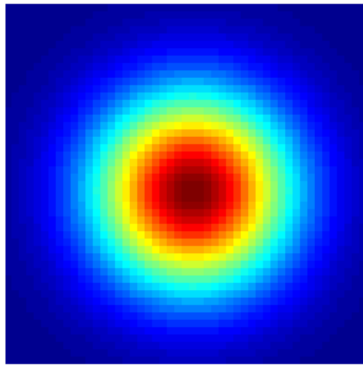


# Annular Actuator Applications - Beam Shaping

Gaussian to Super-Gaussian



Gaussian to Annulus



[jmansell@aos-llc.com](mailto:jmansell@aos-llc.com)

# Application: Laser Machining

Gaussian



Top-Hat /  
Super-Gaussian



CO<sub>2</sub> laser on black delrin. Gaussian beam (left), flat-top beam (right).

Gaussian



Top-Hat /  
Super-Gaussian

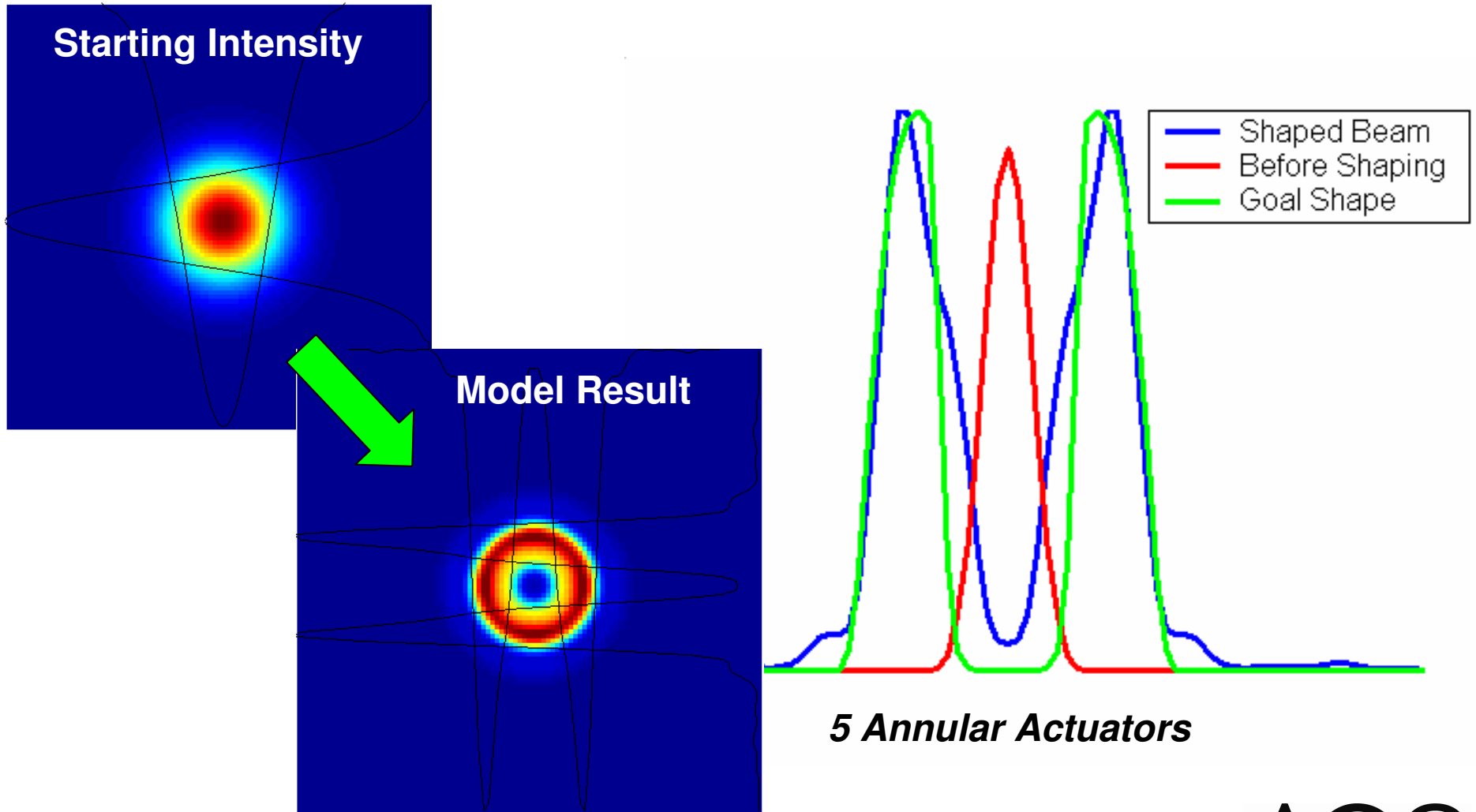


A laser with a round flat-top uniform intensity beam (right) drills a much cleaner hole in magnetic tape than one with a Gaussian beam (left).

Taken from *Laser Focus World* (2006)

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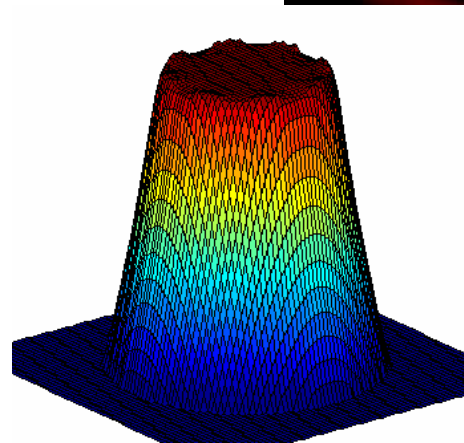
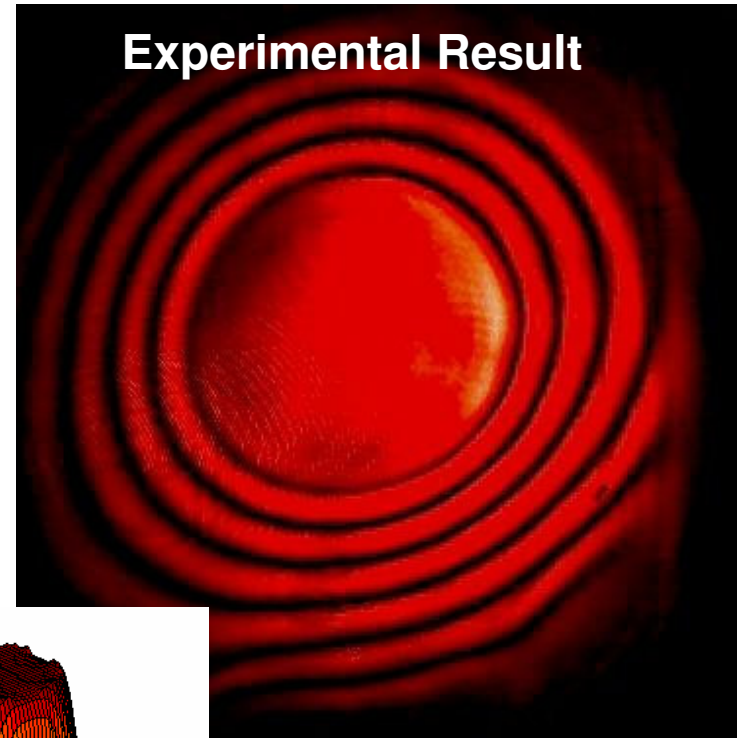
# Modeling Beam Shaping - Gaussian to Annulus



[jmansell@aos-llc.com](mailto:jmansell@aos-llc.com)

# Annular Actuators - Piston

- Phase Locking
- Scanning Fabry-Perot
  - Spectrometer
- Curvature Sensing Actuator



Modeling Result

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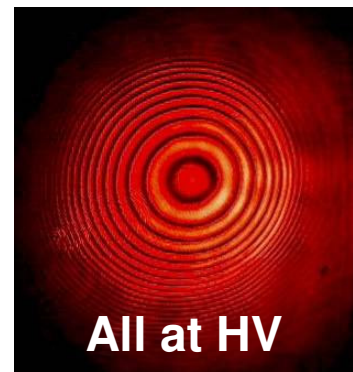
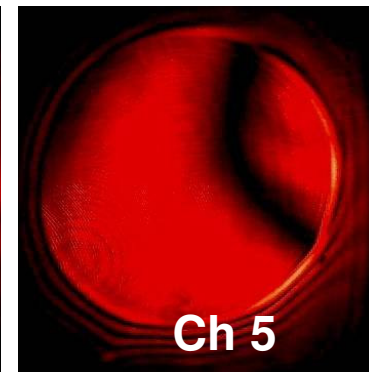
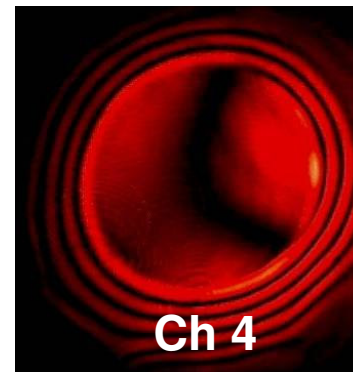
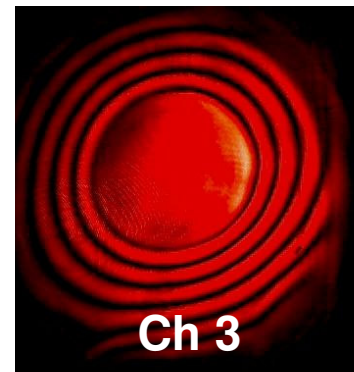
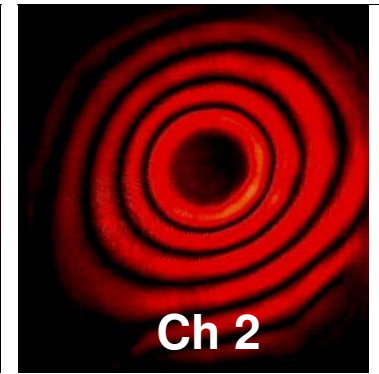
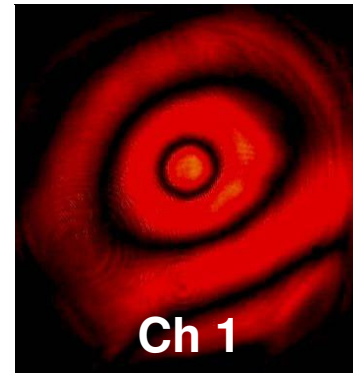
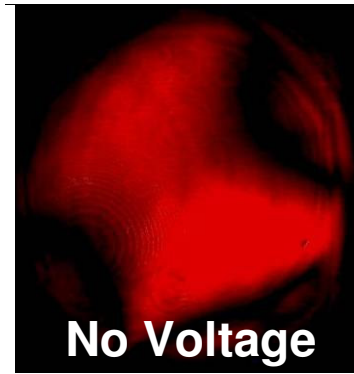
# Polymer Deformable Mirror



Business  
Card



# Influence Functions



230 V

All at HV

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# Electrostatic Snap-Down

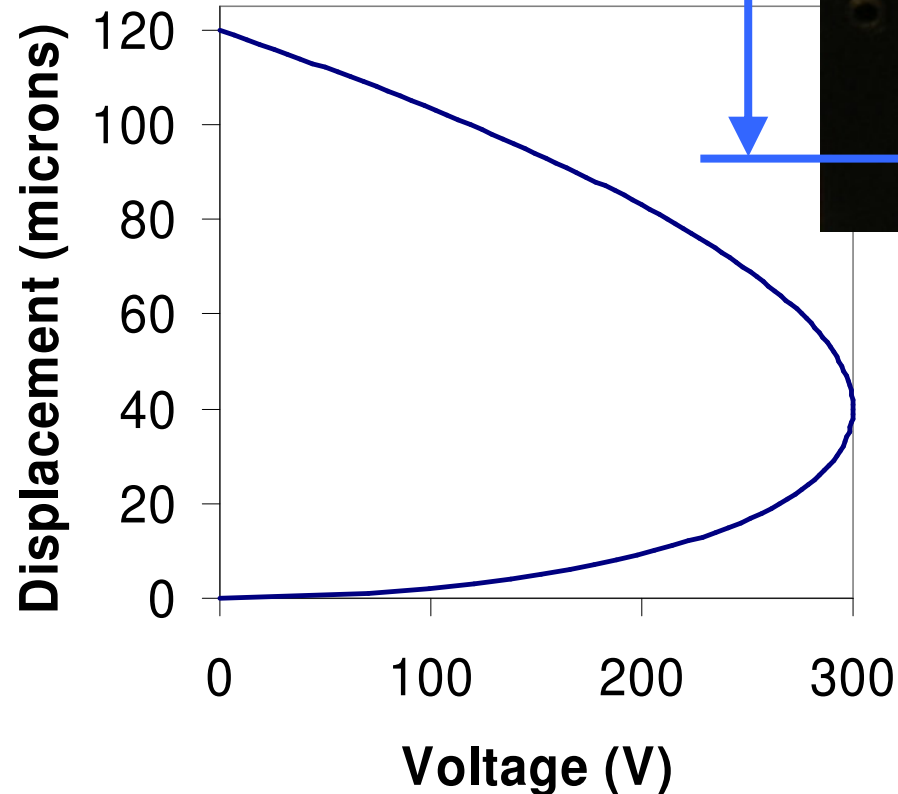
$$F_e = \frac{\epsilon AV^2}{(d - \Delta)^2} \quad \& \quad F_m = k\Delta$$
$$V = \sqrt{\frac{k\Delta(d - \Delta)^2}{\epsilon A}}$$

$\epsilon$  = Permittivity

A = Area

k = Mechanical Spring Constant

$\Delta$  = Displacement

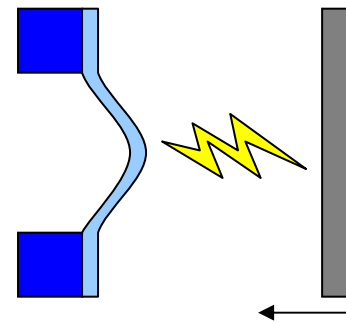




# Dynamic Range

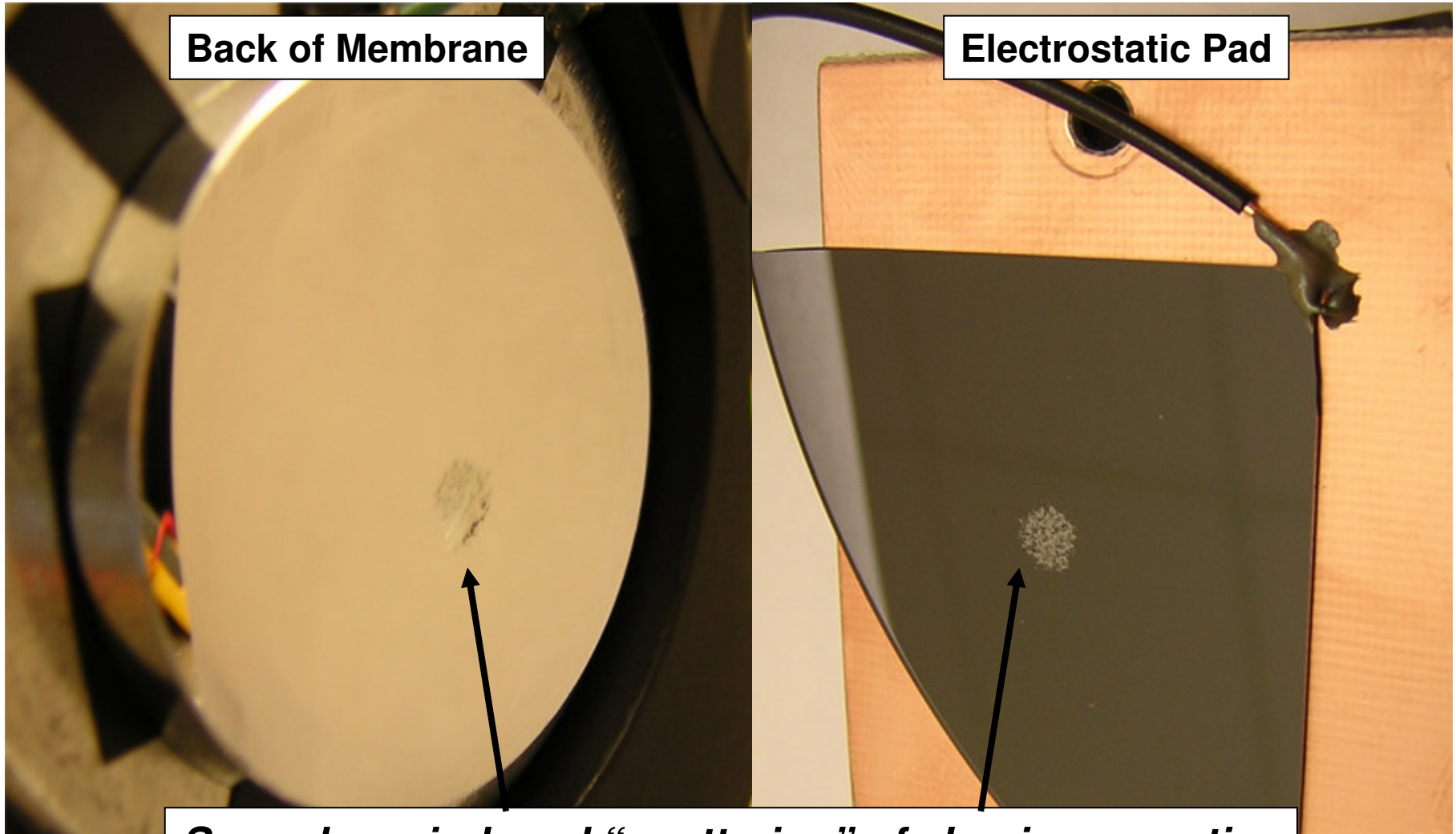
- Electrostatic snap-down limits range
  - Electrostatic force exceeds mechanical force
- Achieved  $\sim 1$  m focal length
  - $\sim 40\mu\text{m}$  over 25mm aperture with 330V
- Mirror did not rupture!

## Experimental Setup Cross-Section



**Backplane moves toward  
membrane until snap-down**

# Snap-Down Results



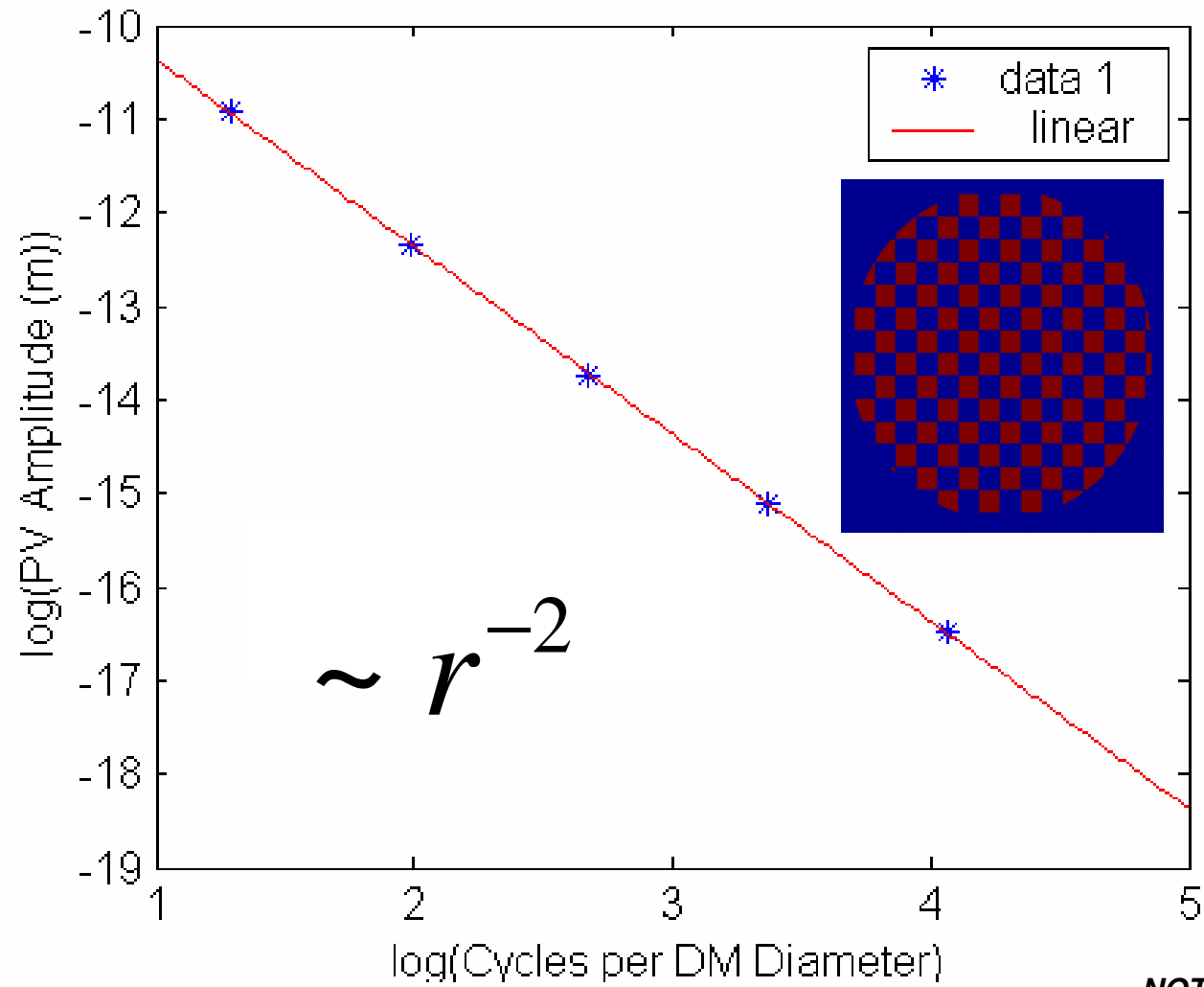
Back of Membrane

Electrostatic Pad

*Snap-down induced "sputtering" of aluminum coating*

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# Spatial Frequency Roll-Off

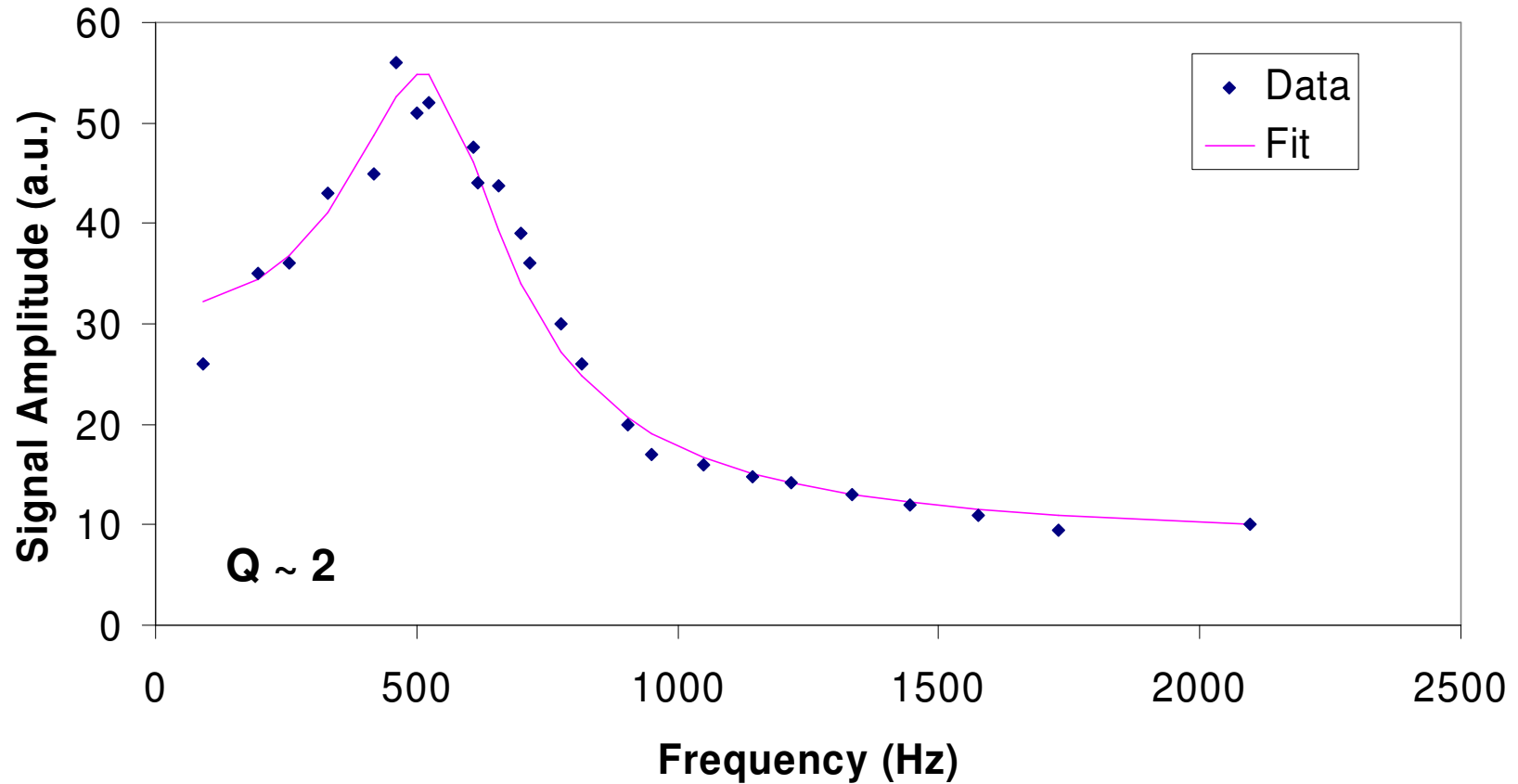


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NOTE: log-natural log



# Resonance Frequency



# Pellicle Characteristics

- Wavefront Quality :  $\lambda/2$  per inch
  - mostly in an astigmatic term
- Demonstrated high reflectivity coatings
  - Q-Switched damage at  $3.3 \text{ J/cm}^2$  ( $235 \text{ MW/cm}^2$ )
- Available in 6" Diameter

# Advantages of Pellicle DMs

- Compared to Bulk MEMS (OKO, Intellite)
  - Reasonable Resonance Frequency
    - $D=25\text{mm} \rightarrow 550\text{ Hz}$  (adjustable to  $> 1\text{ kHz}$ )
  - Lower Static Aberration
  - Scalable to Large (6"+) Diameters
- Compared to Surface MEMS (BU, Iris)
  - Higher Optical Quality
    - Continuous front surface
    - Capable of HR Coatings
- Lower Cost

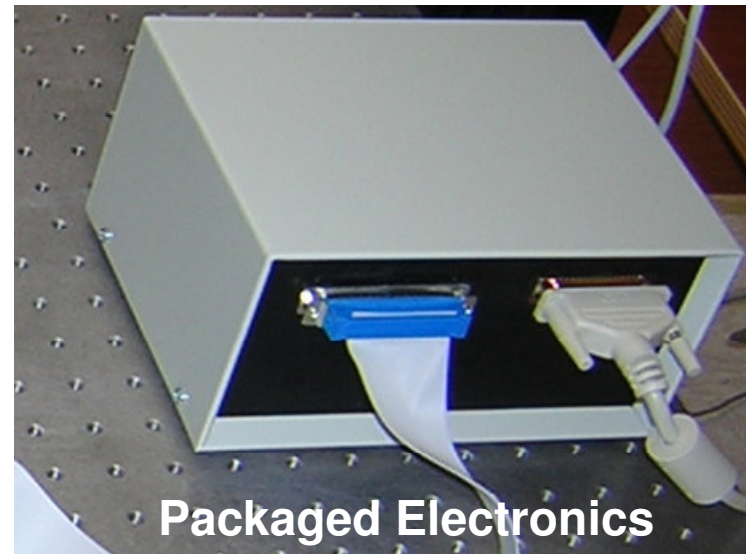
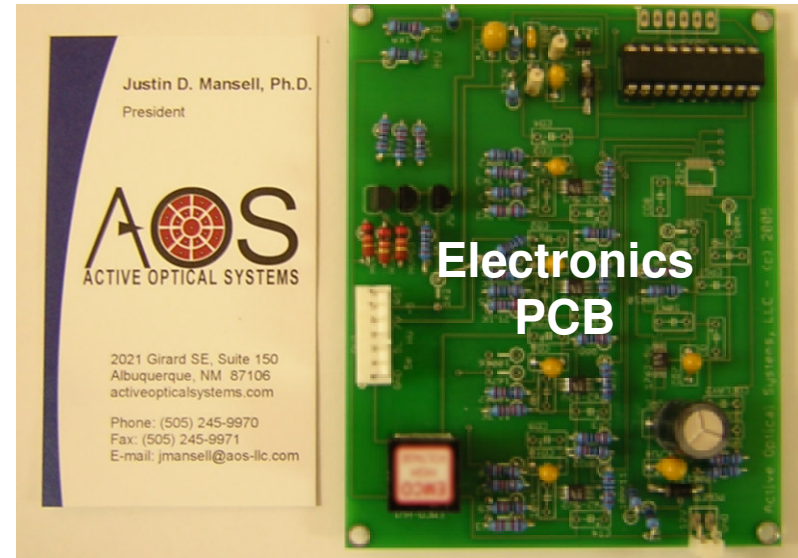
# Drive Electronics

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# Drive Electronics

- Digital Interface
- 32-Channels
  - Scalable beyond 1024 channels
- Up to 295 V output
- 3.2" x 4" PCB



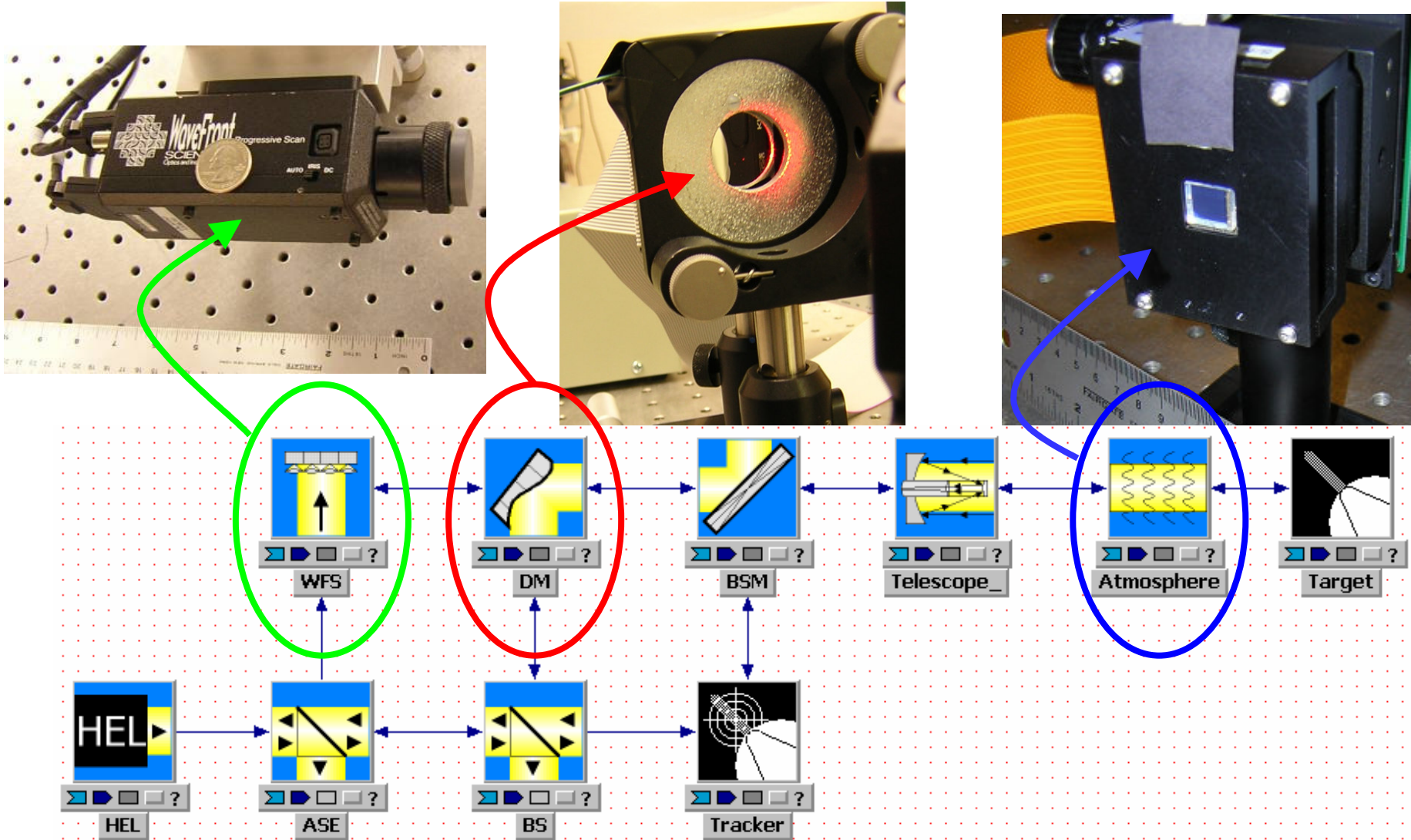
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# Outline

- Introduction & Applications
- Low-Cost Hardware
- **Prototype Low-Cost Systems**
  - Introduction to “WaveTrain Lab”
  - Strehl Optimization via SPGD and GESA
- Future Developments
- Conclusions

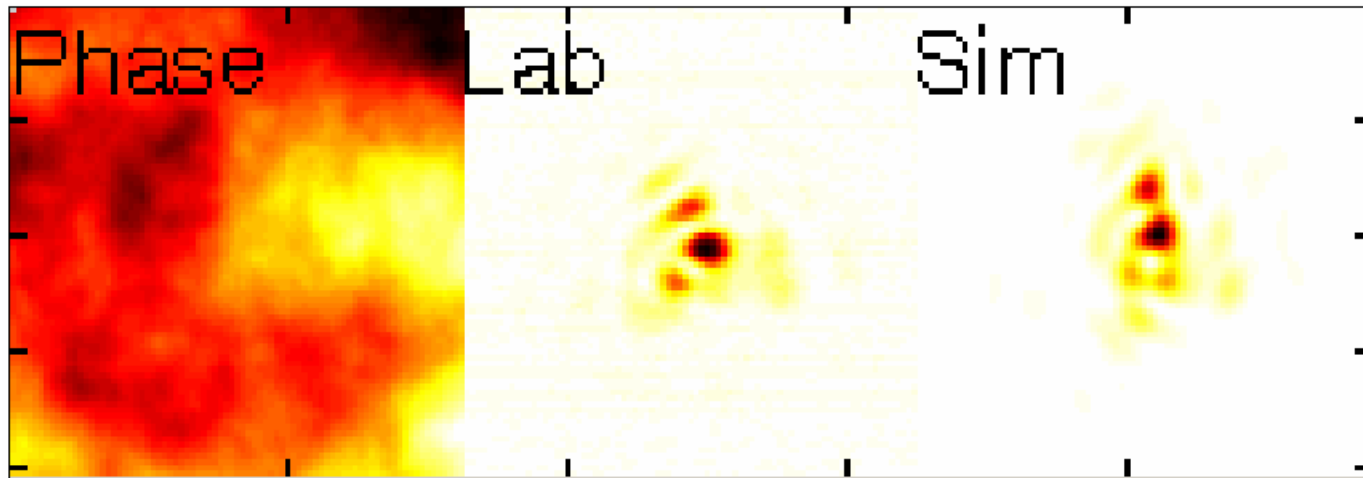
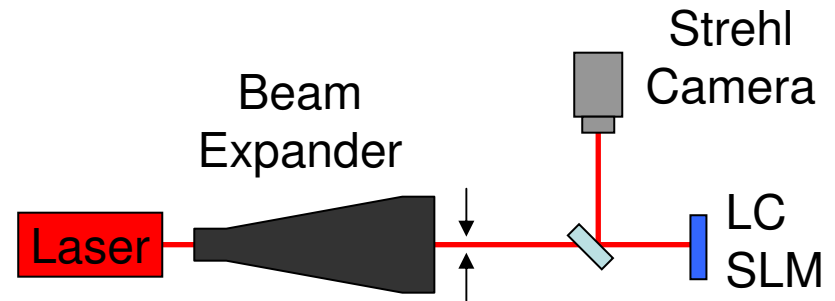
# Introduction to WaveTrain Lab



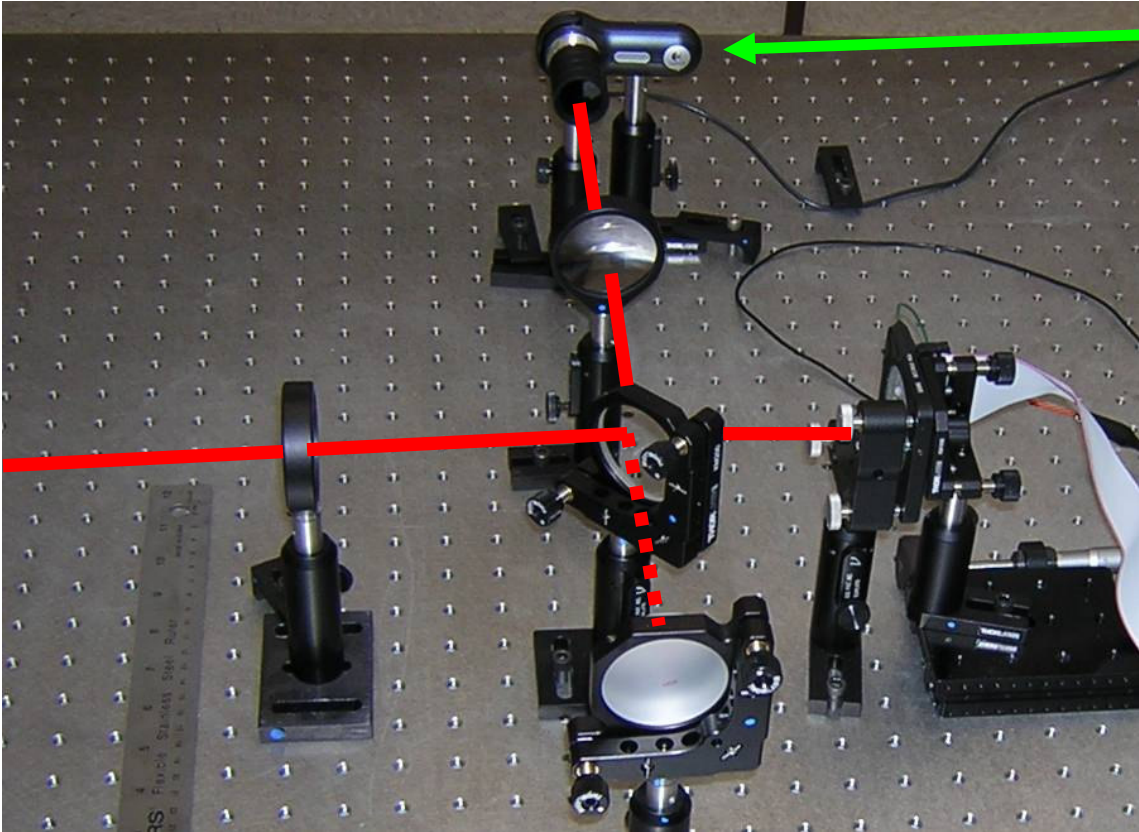
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# Demonstration of WaveTrain Lab

- WaveTrain Lab has components that interface directly to hardware
- Allows simulation and experimentation in parallel

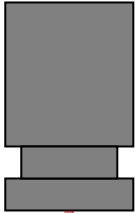


# Demonstration System Architecture



Webcam

Camera

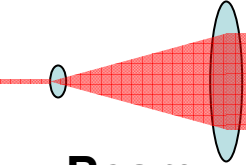


*out of focus*

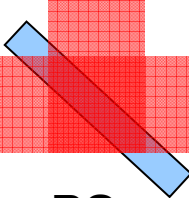
Laser



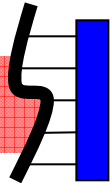
Beam Expander



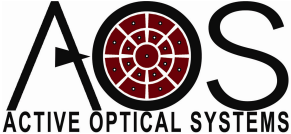
BS



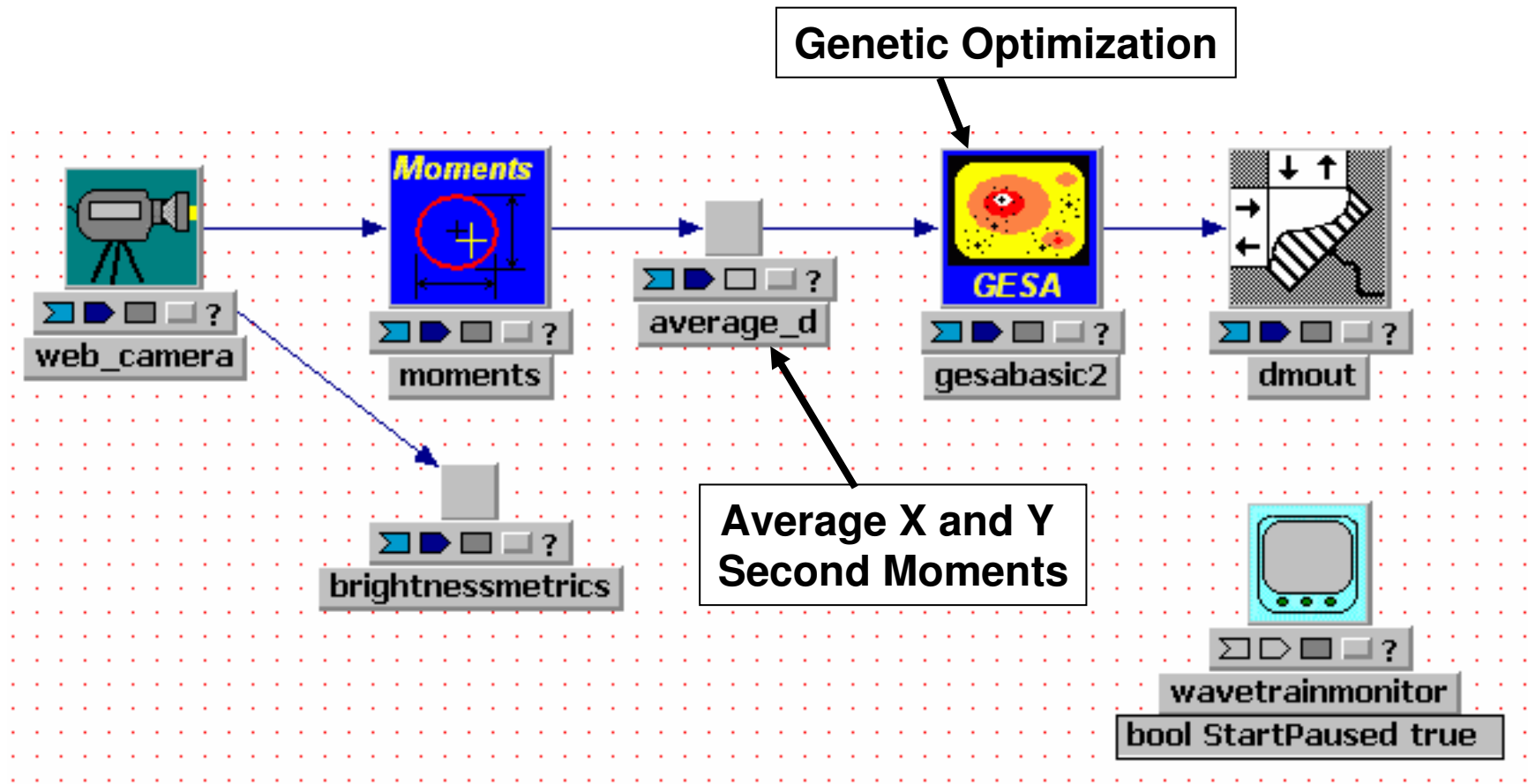
DM



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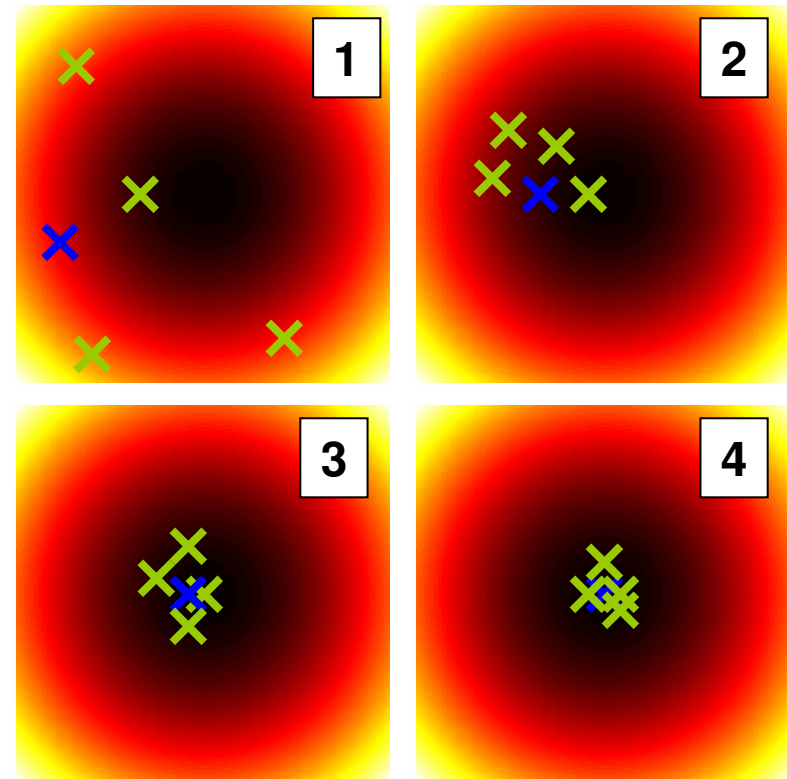
# WaveTrain Control Software



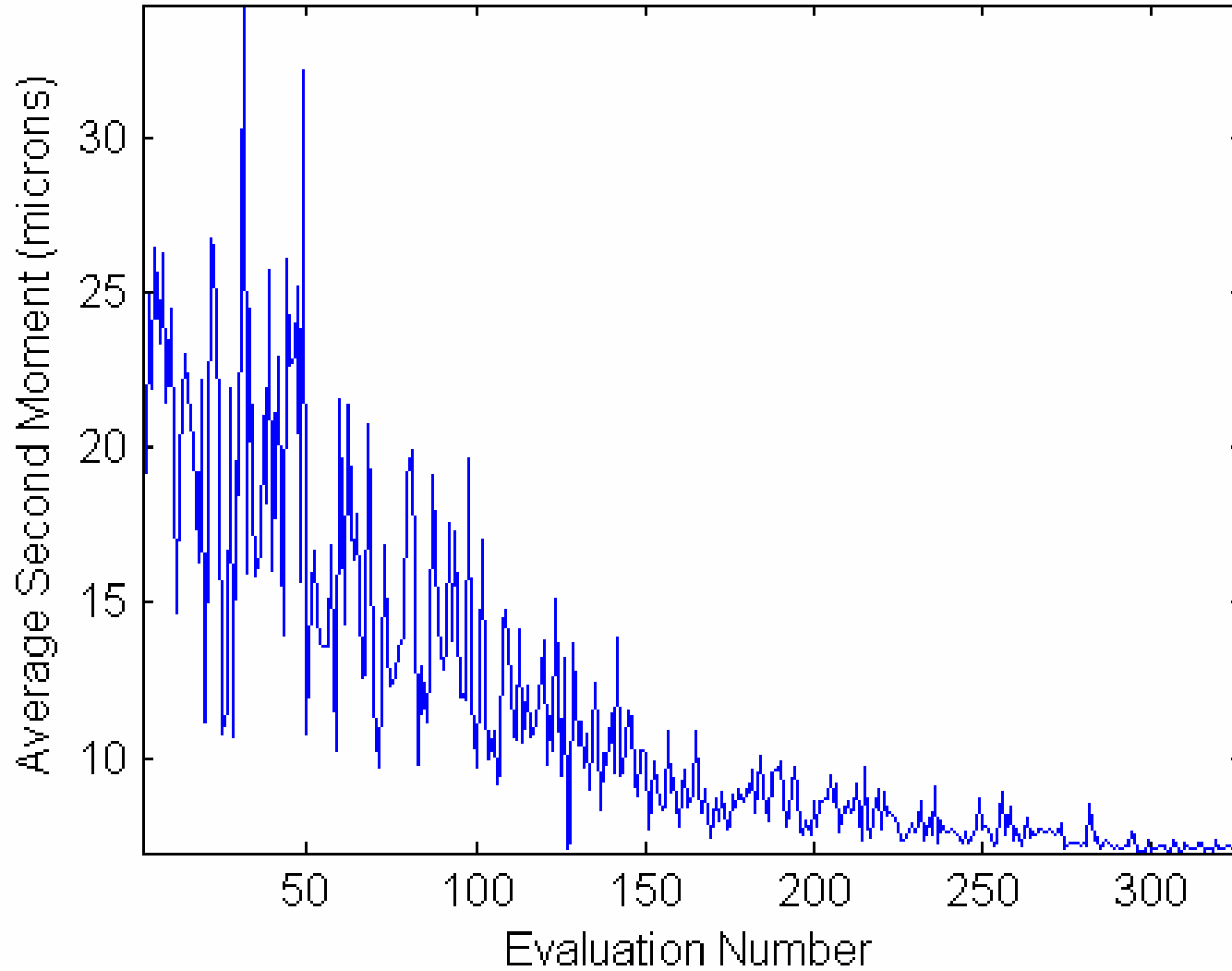
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# Guided Evolutionary Simulated Annealing (GESA) Algorithm

1. Generate a set of families with one **parent** and a set of **children** within an initial Gaussian radial distribution.
2. The best child becomes the parent
3. Generate new children with less radius
4. Go to 2.
  - Convergence when
    - no/minimal change or
    - set number of iterations

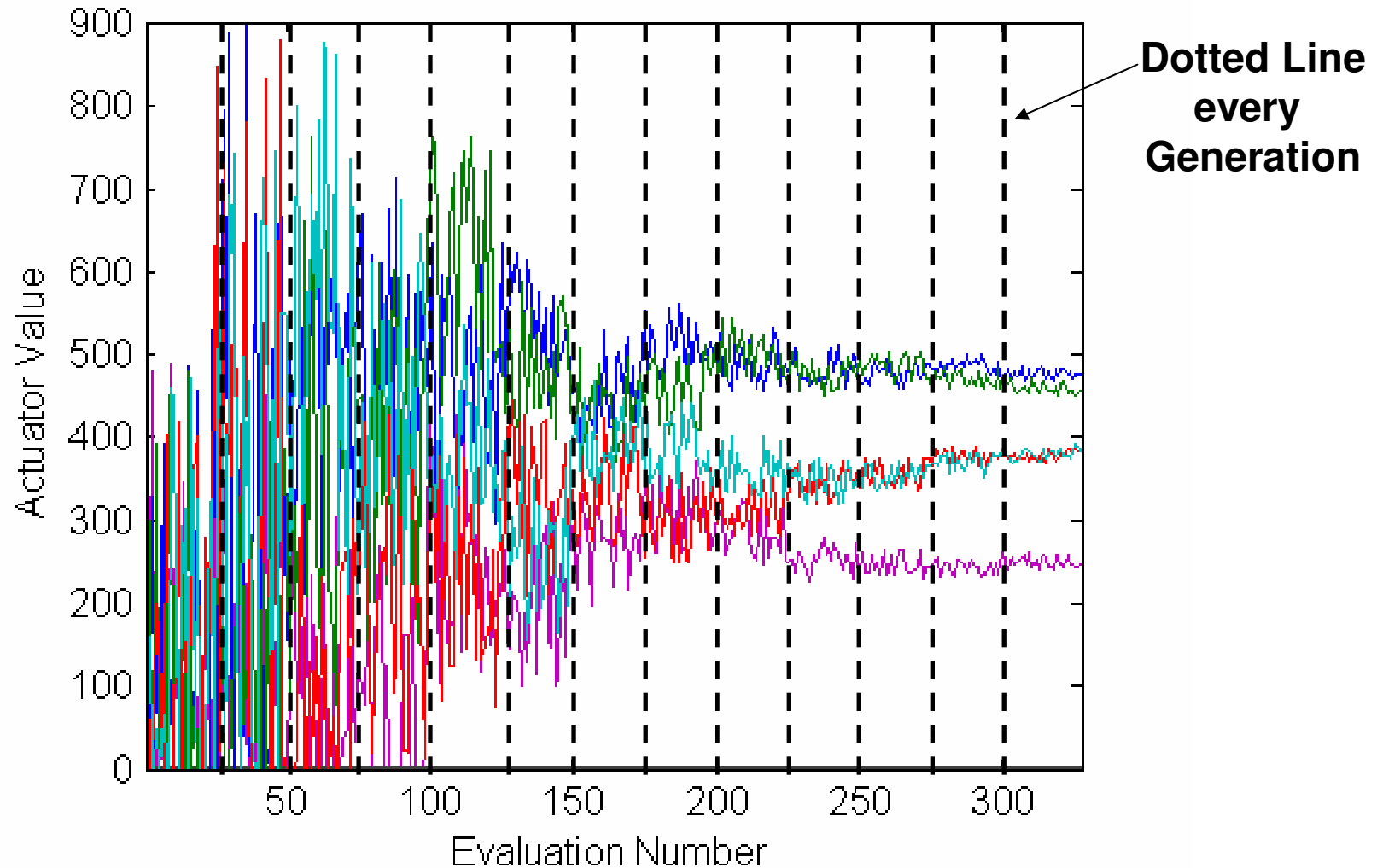


# GESA AO Metric



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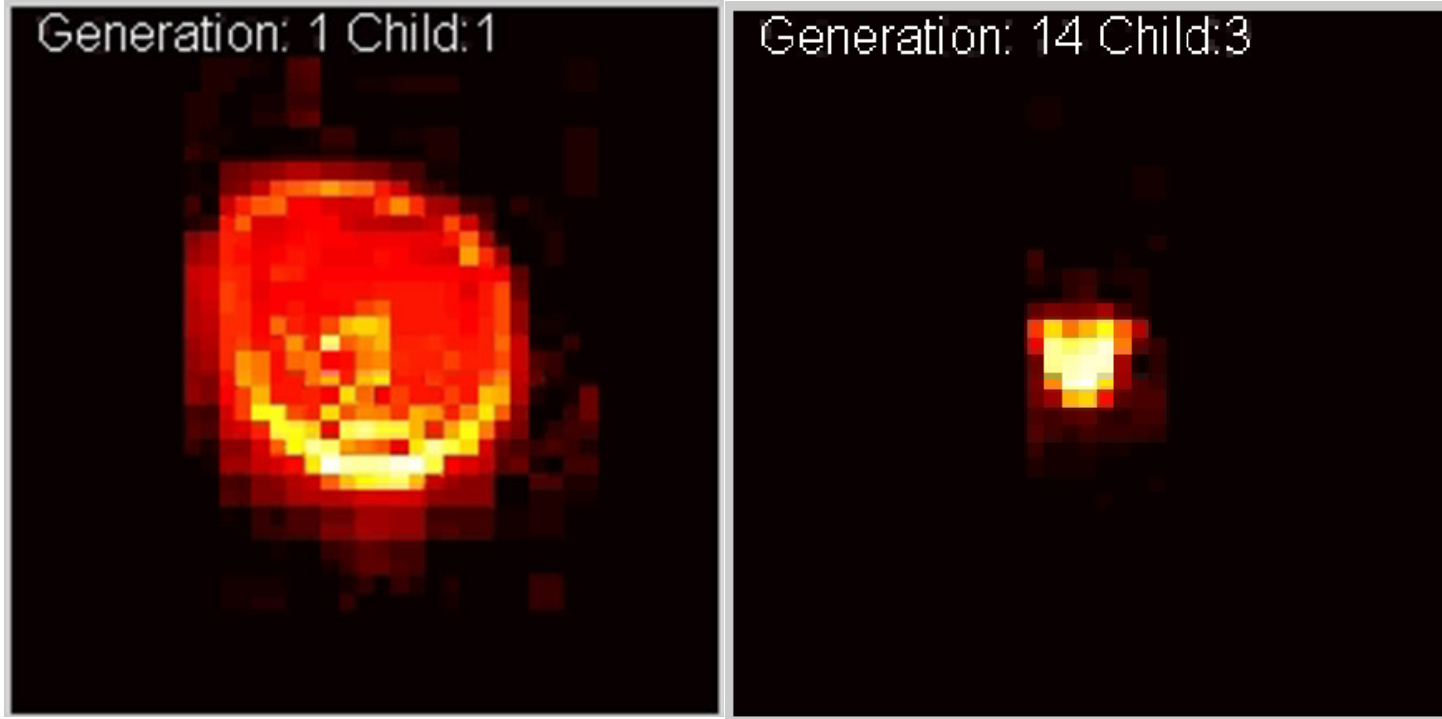
# GESA Actuator Commands



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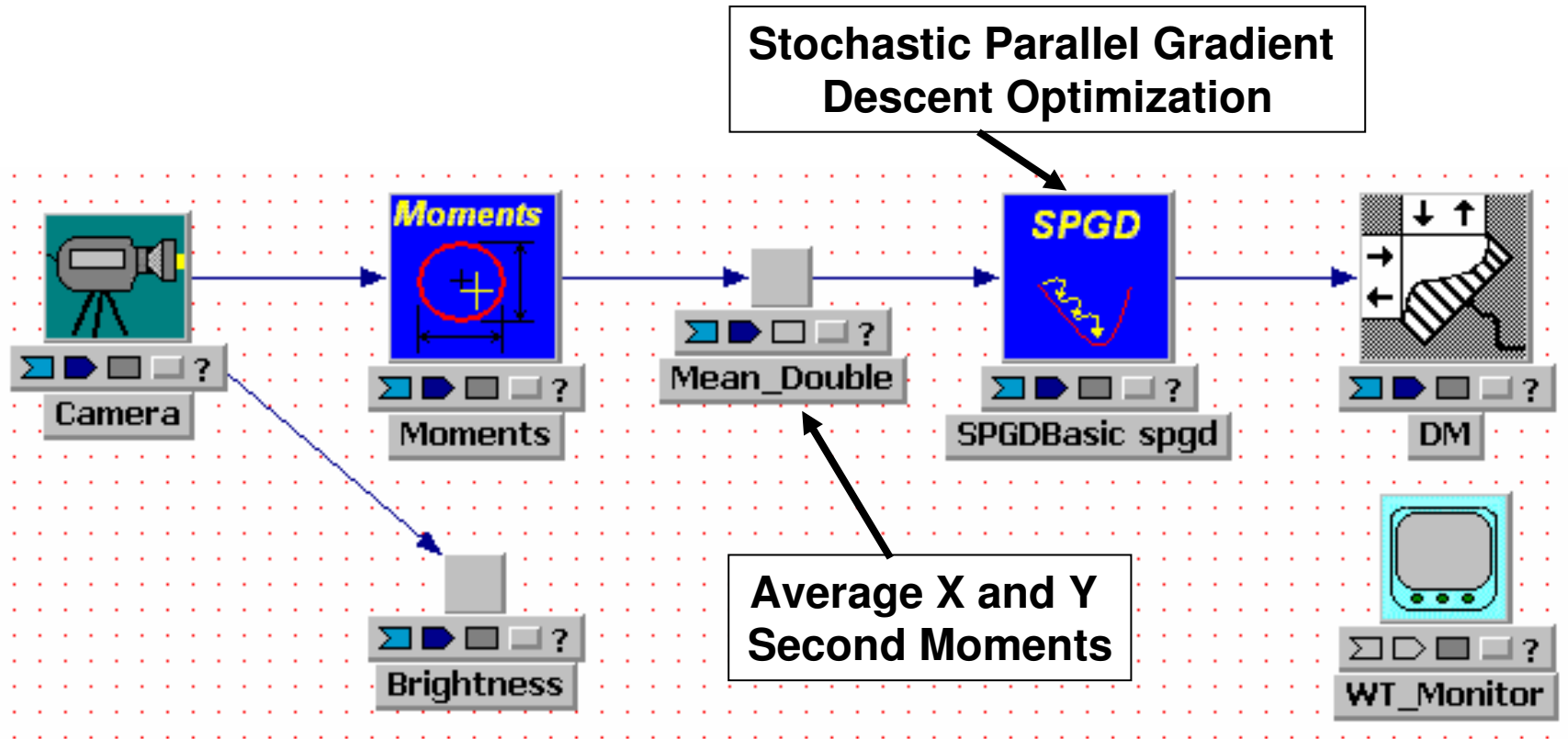


# GESA Camera Image



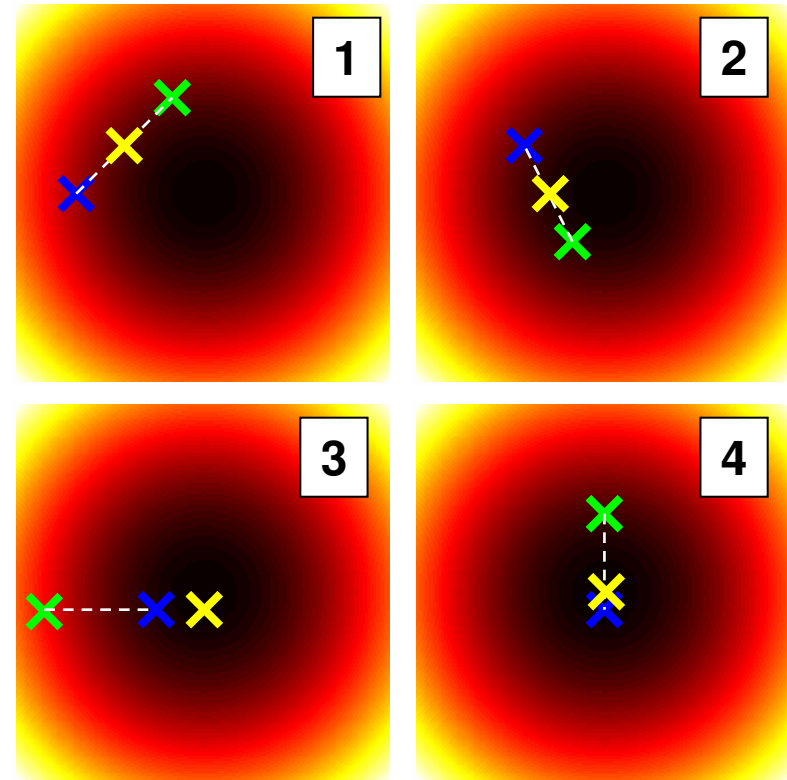
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# SPGD WaveTrain Control Software



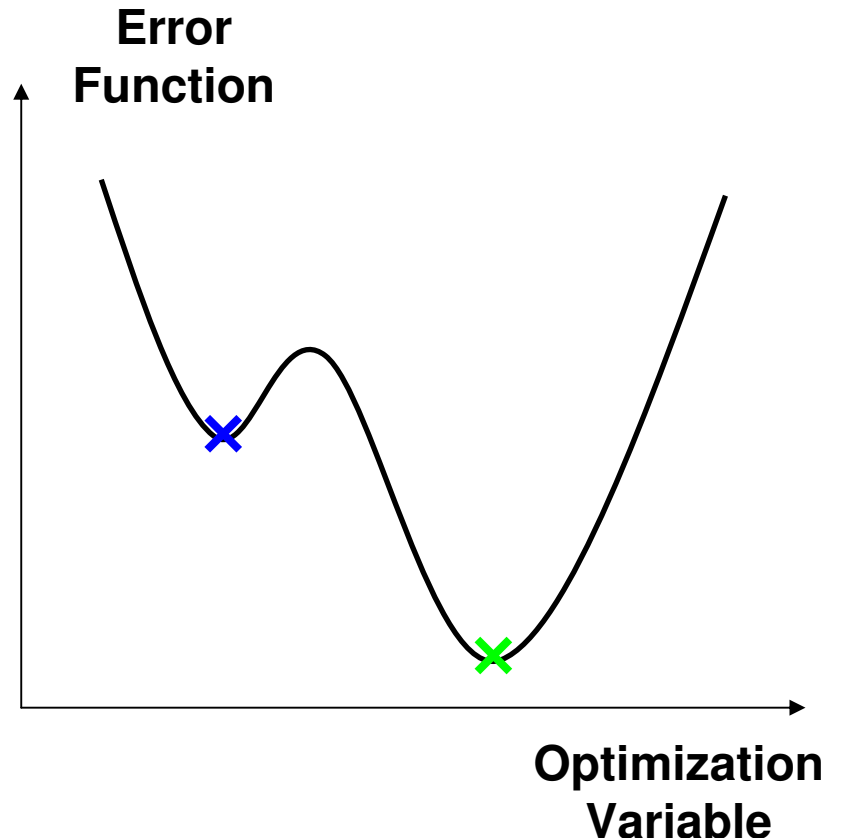
# Stochastic Parallel Gradient Descent (SPGD) Algorithm

1. Start with a **point** in the error space.
2. Take a **step** in a random direction to another point.
3. Find the “**optimum**” position based on the gradient.
4. Repeat to 2

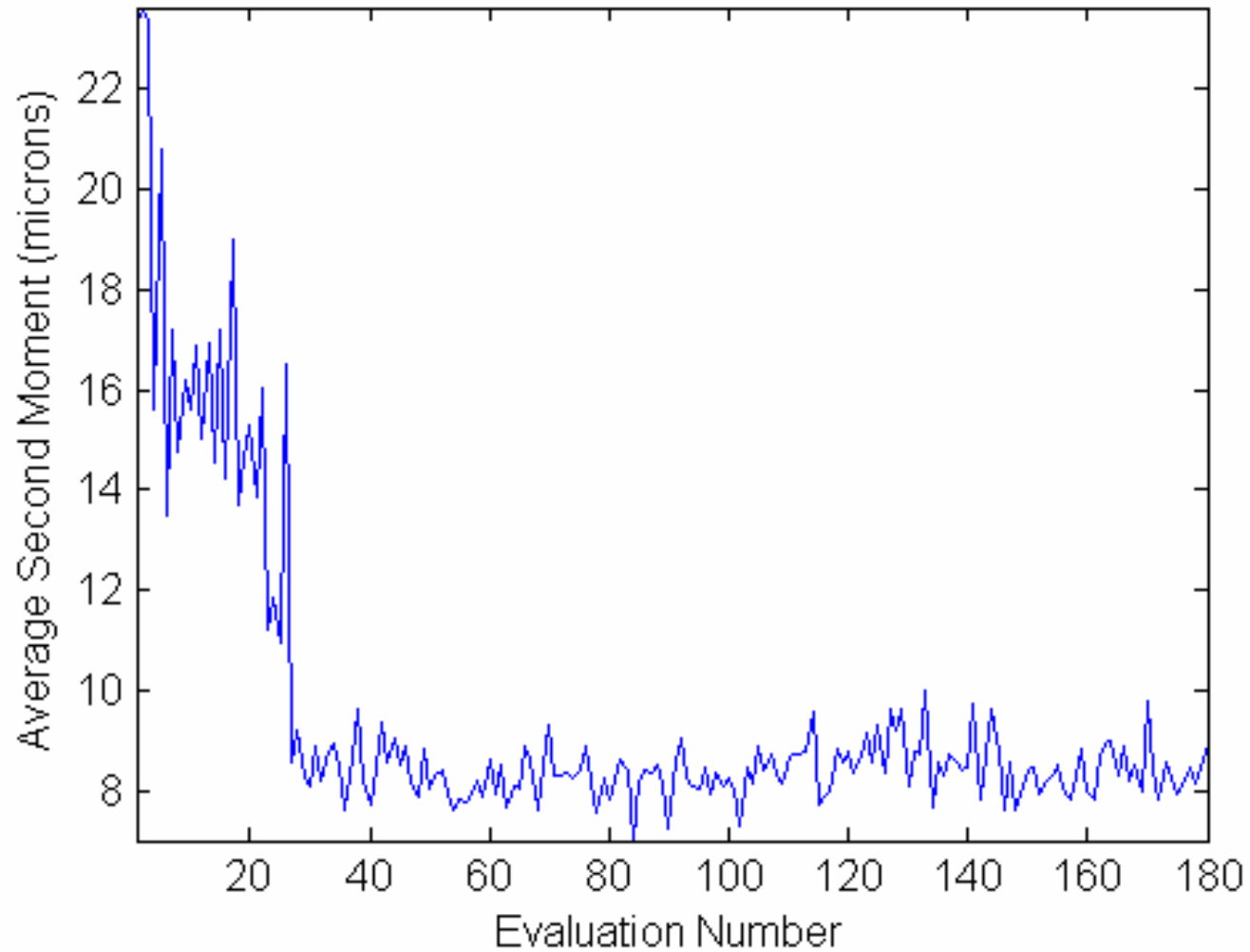


# Comparing GESA and SPGD

- **SPGD** is faster in a smooth error space with no local minima.
- **GESA** is less sensitive to local minima.

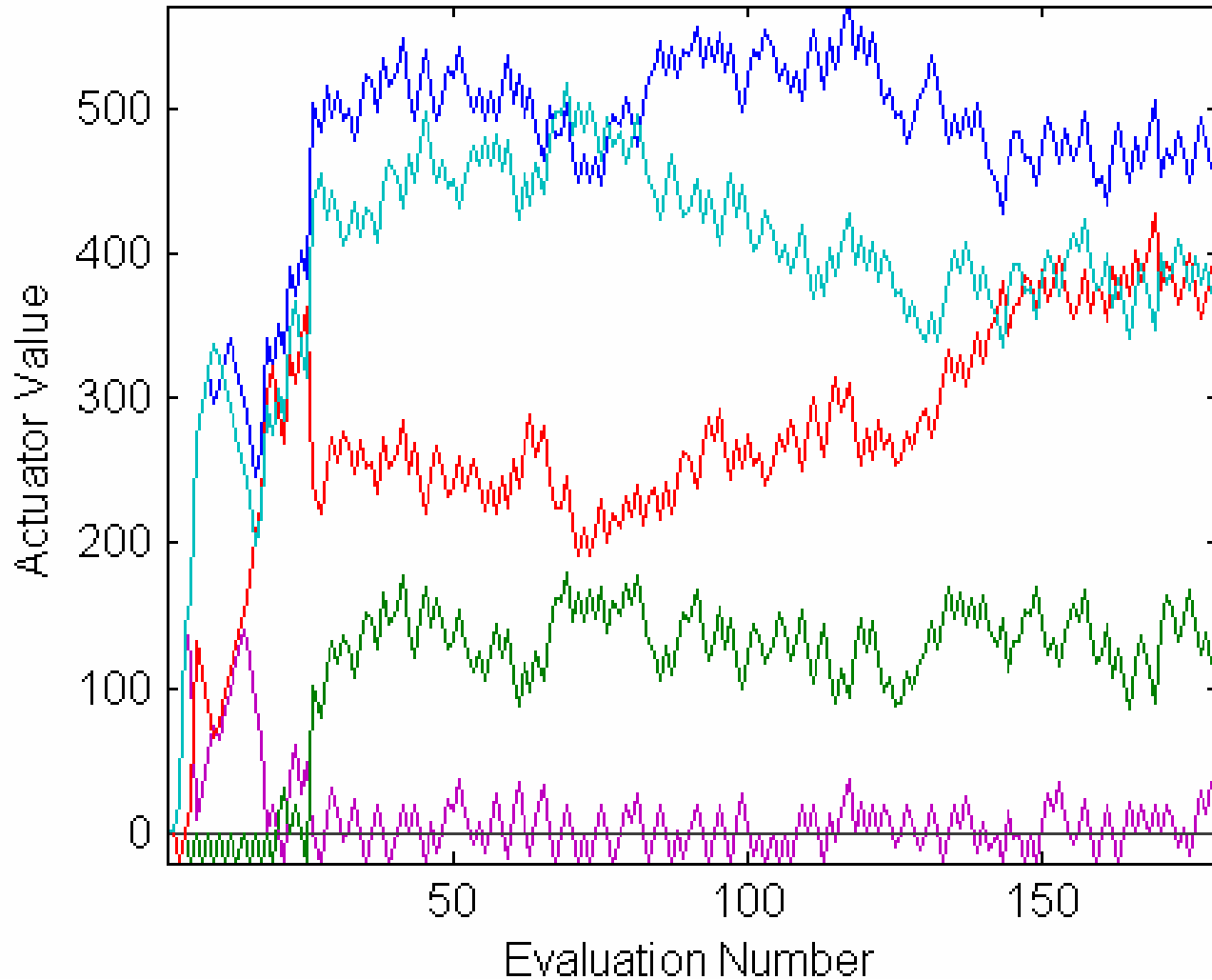


# SPGD AO Metric



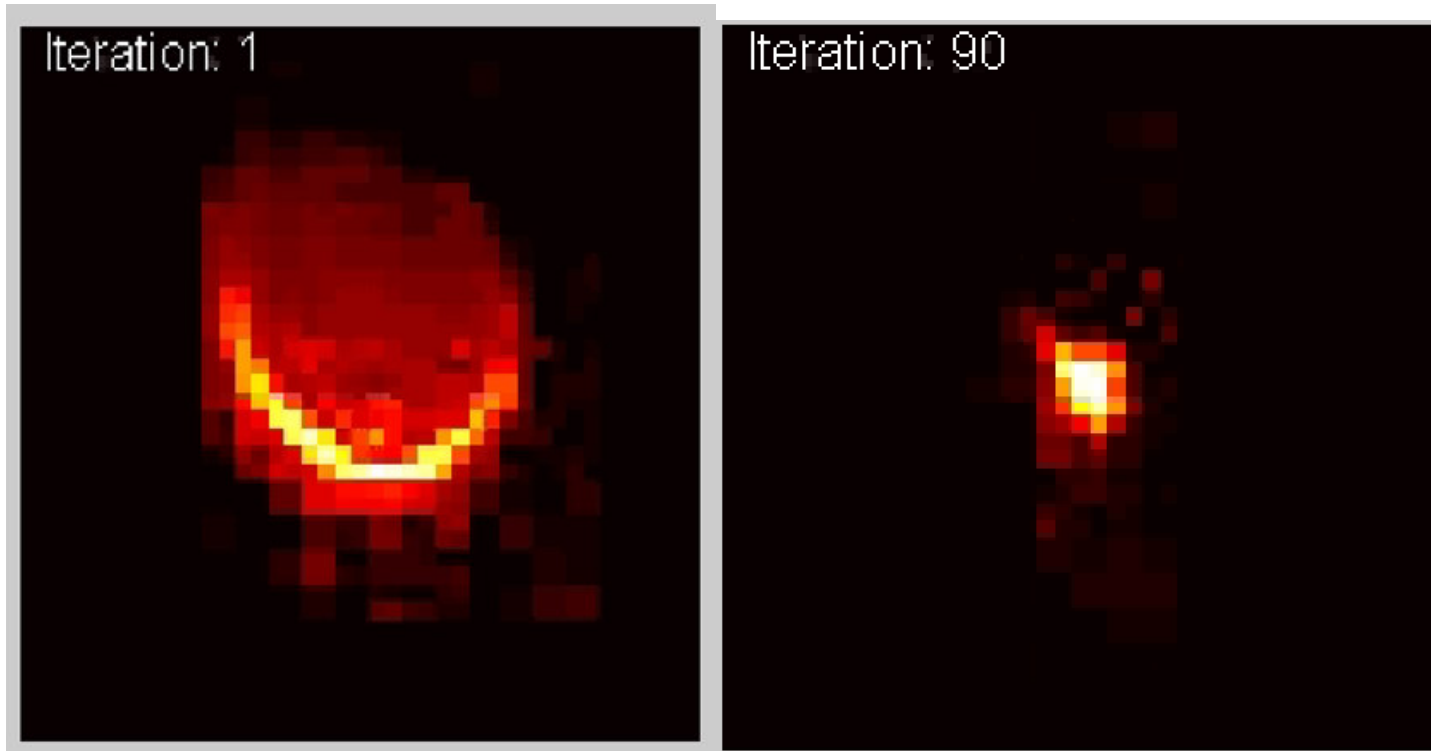
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# SPGD Actuator Commands



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# SPGD Camera Image



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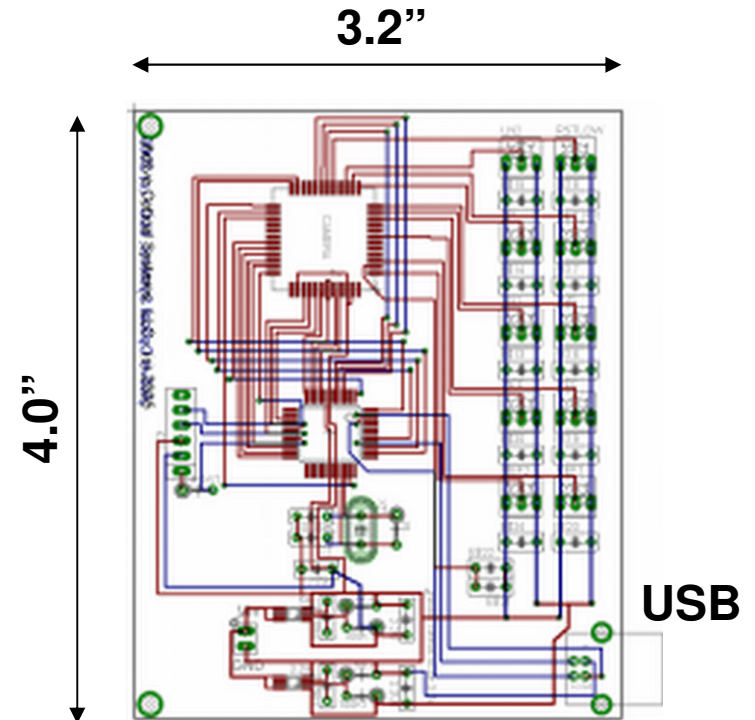
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- Prototype Low-Cost Systems
- Future Developments
  - High-Speed Imager
  - “Packaged” AO Systems
  - Target Costs
- Conclusions



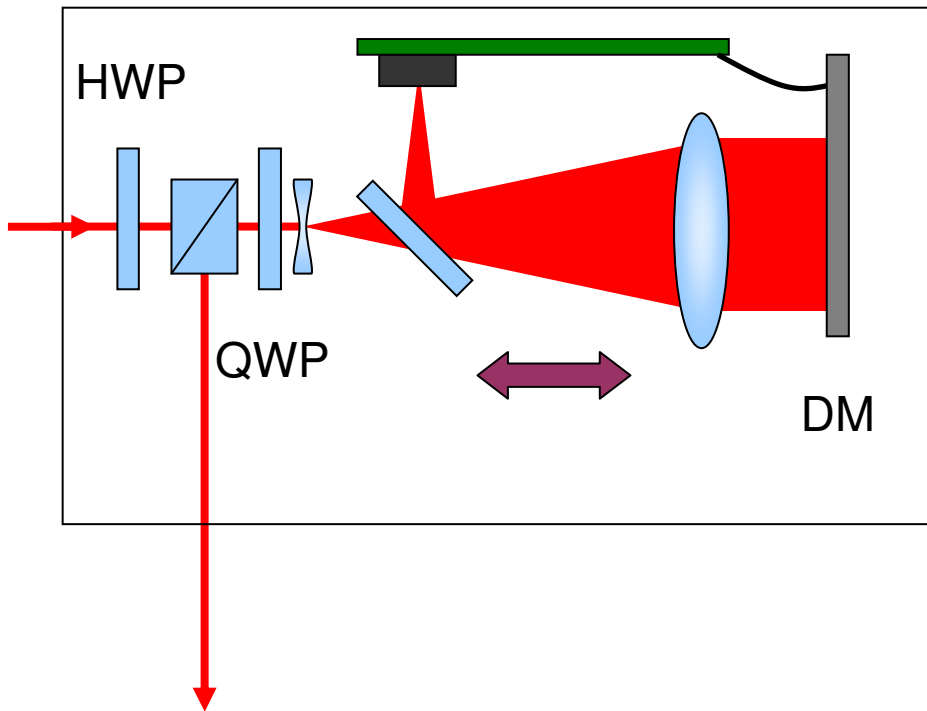
# High-Speed Imager

- Designed for simple on-board image processing
- Expected ~1000 frames per second (63x659 pixels)
  - Good for four-bin interferometers
- Target Cost ~\$3k

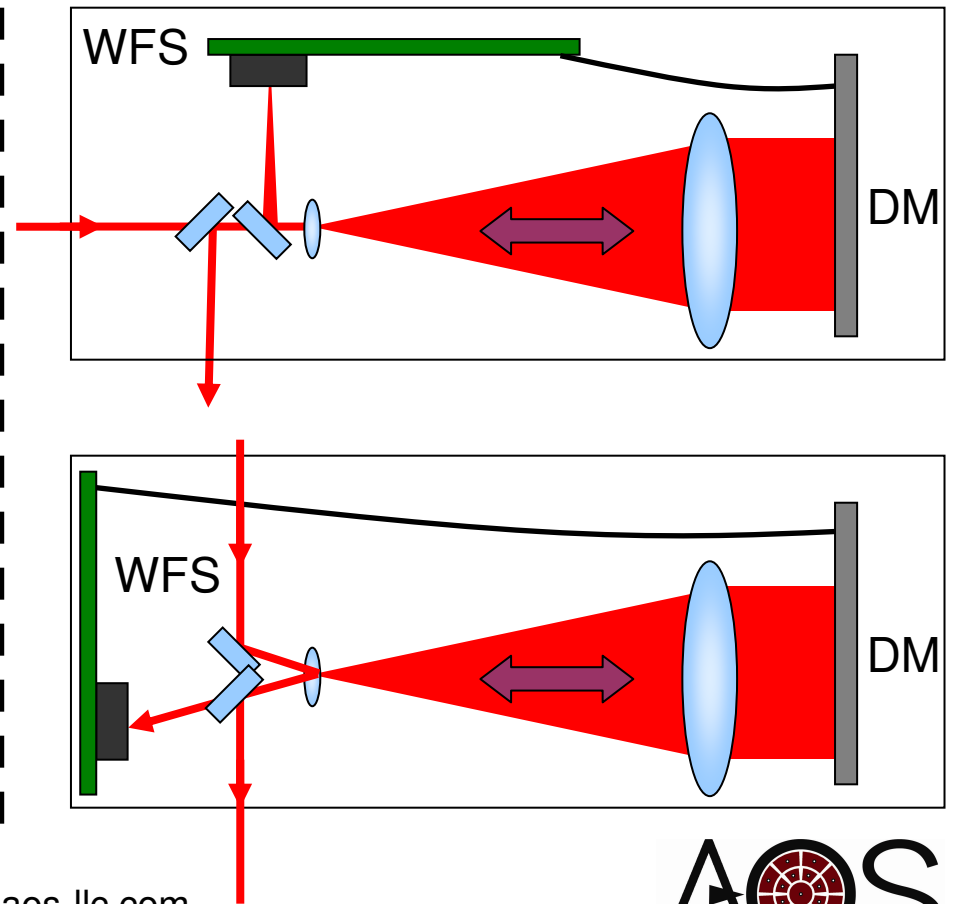


# Packaged AO Systems

Laser Beam Shaping



Imaging



[jmansell@aos-llc.com](mailto:jmansell@aos-llc.com)

# Target Costs

Item	Target Release Date	Target Cost
32-Channel Drive Electronics	6/06	\$5k
32-Channel Metal-Coated Deformable Mirror	6/06	\$1.5k
Wavefront / Image Sensor	9/06	\$3k
Complete AO System	9/06	\$9,995

***We have not completed the development of these products, so these are only cost estimates. Actual costs may differ.***

[jmansell@aos-llc.com](mailto:jmansell@aos-llc.com)



# Conclusions

- AOS is developing novel low-cost AO systems
- Low-cost compact active optical systems will
  - enable AO to be added to more systems,
  - enable new systems to have more functionality, and
  - change the way optical systems are designed and built.
- AOS is building tomorrow's AO systems.

# Questions?

## Justin Mansell

[jmansell@aos-llc.com](mailto:jmansell@aos-llc.com)

**(505) 245-9970 x184**

[jmansell@aos-llc.com](mailto:jmansell@aos-llc.com)

