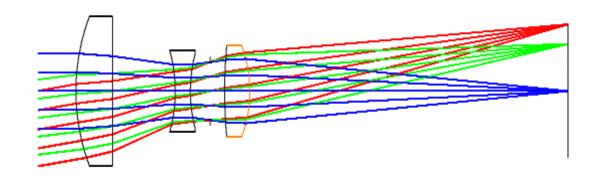


#### Lectures Notes on Optical Design using Zemax OpticStudio

Lecture 13

**Cooke Triplet** 



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## **Cooke Triplet**

- The Cooke triplet is a photographic lens designed and patented (patent number GB 22,607) in 1893 by Dennis Taylor.
- It was the first lens system that allowed elimination of most of the optical distortion or aberration at the outer edge of the image.
- A Cooke triplet comprises a negative flint glass element in the center with a crown glass element on each side.
- See for more info: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cooke\_triplet

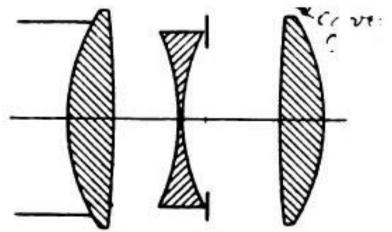


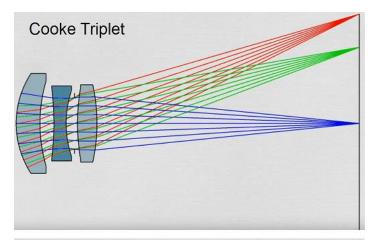
Fig. 94, s. Taf. I.
H. D. TAYLOR: Portraitobjektiv.
Quelle: H. D. TAYLOR. 1.
Reducirt auf f<sub>D</sub> = 100 mm.
Durchgerechnet für 1;4 und ω = 13°.
Radien r<sub>γ</sub>, Dicken d<sub>γ</sub> und Abstände b<sub>γ</sub> in Millimetern auf der Axe gemessen.

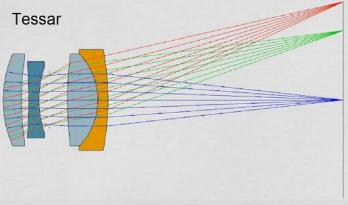
$$r_1 = 26.4$$
  
 $d_1 = 5.9$   
 $r_2 = 150.7$   
 $b_1 = 10.9$   
 $d_2 = 0.2$   
 $r_4 = 24.2$   
 $b_2^{(1)} = 3.1$   
 $b_3^{(2)} = 9.4$   
 $r_5 = 150.7$   
 $d_3 = 5.9$   
 $r_4 = 26.4$   
Glasarten  $n_2$ .  
 $L_1 = L_2 = 1.5108$   
 $L_2 = 1.6042$ 

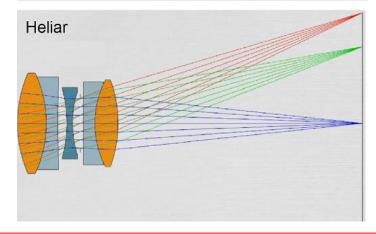
# **Cooke Triplet**

- It is widely used.
- f/3 or slower
- FOV < ±20°
- Structure is PNP.
   Negative lens is used to control FOV.
- AS is in between lenses.

 This triplet can be converted to tessar or heliar to obtain better imaging performance.

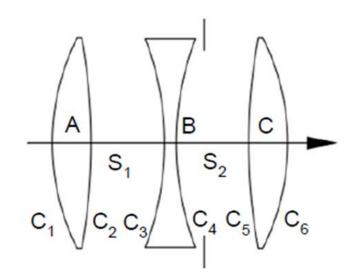






### **Optimization**

- The Cooke triplet can correct, with only three elements, for one wavelength
  - spherical aberration
  - > coma
  - astigmatism
  - field curvature
  - distortion
- We have totally 16 parameters to optimize the triplet.
  - 3 glass types
  - > 6 Radius of curvatures
  - > 3 glass thicknesses
  - > 4 air thicknesses



#### **Example 1: f/5 Cooke Triplet Design in Zemax**

The specifications are as follows:

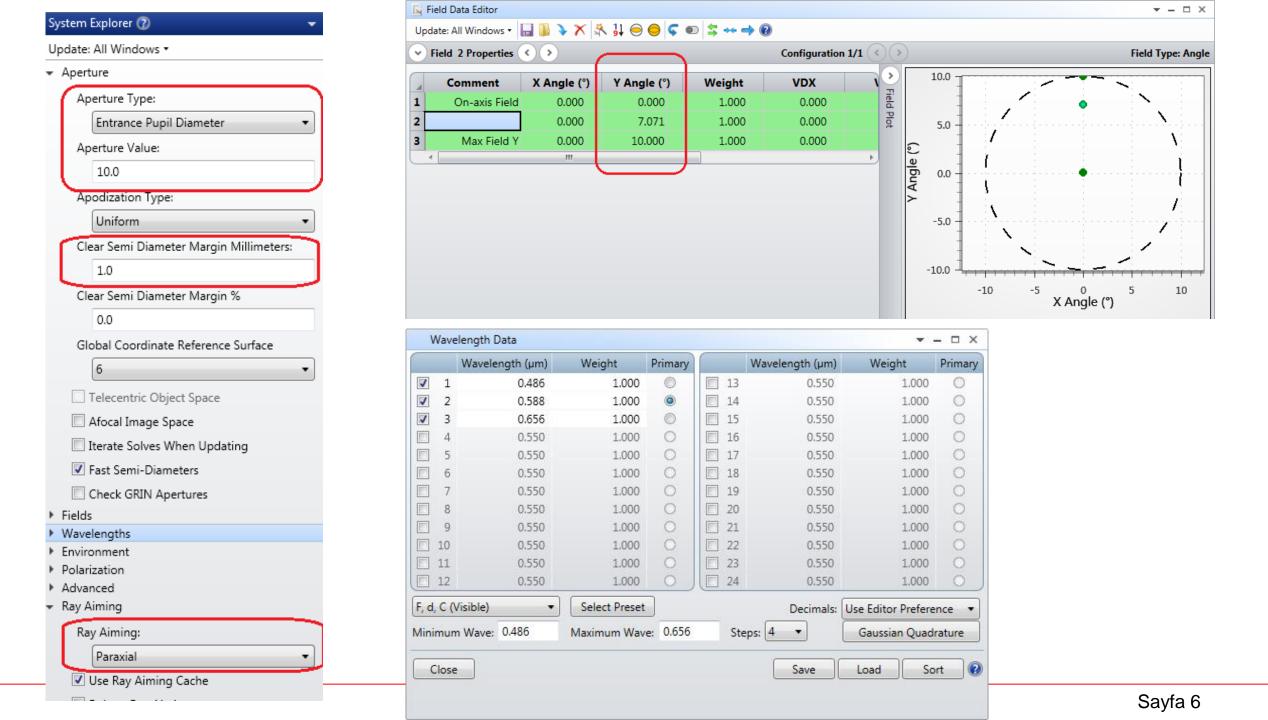
• F/# : 5

• EFL : 50 mm

• FOV : 20°

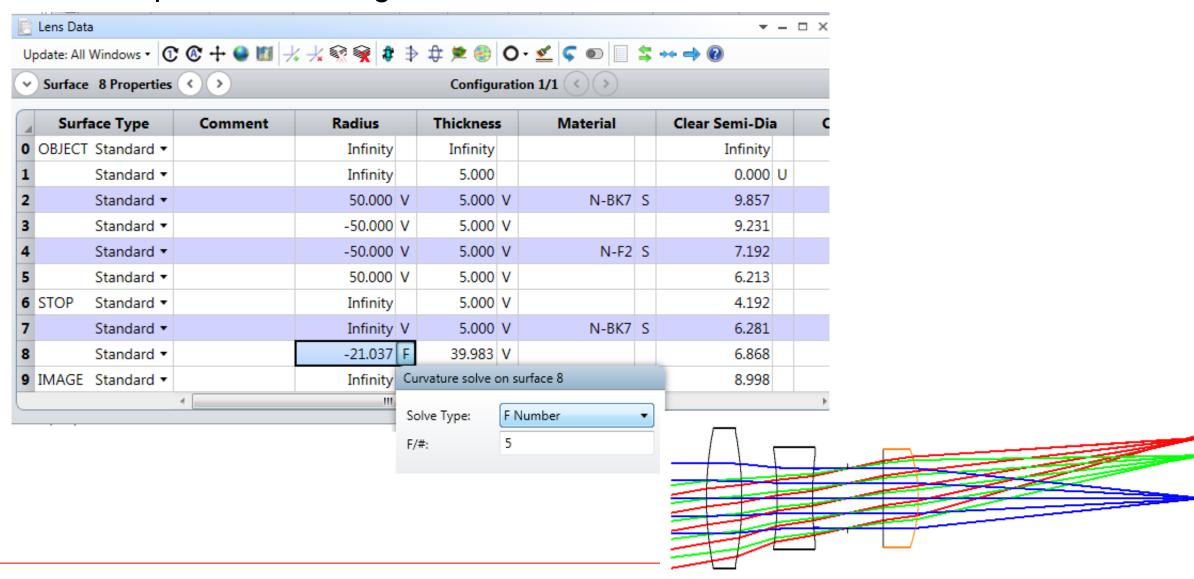
Wavelength : F, d, C (visible)

Glasses : Schott

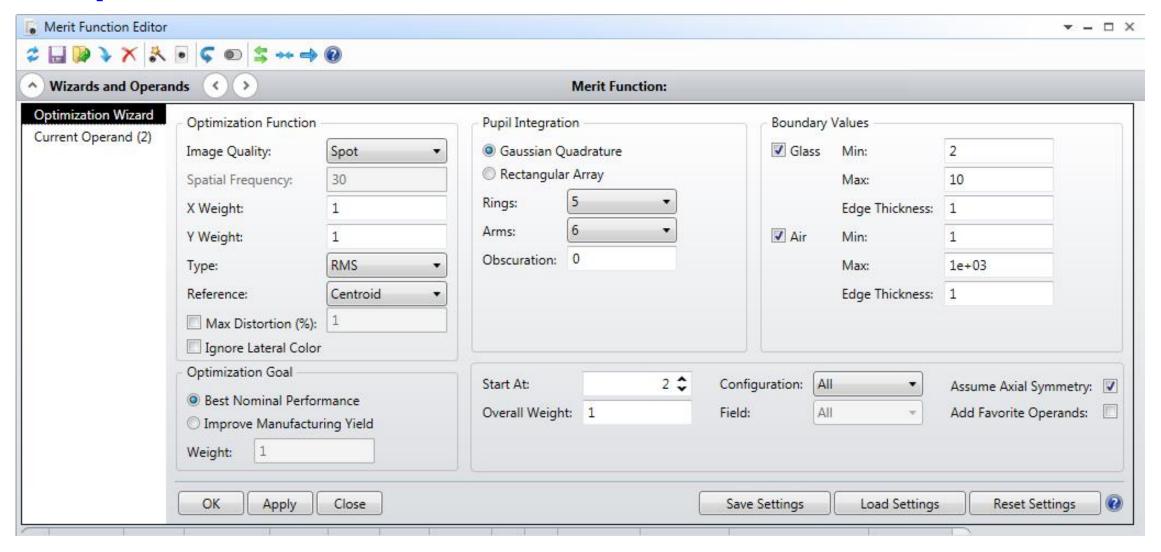


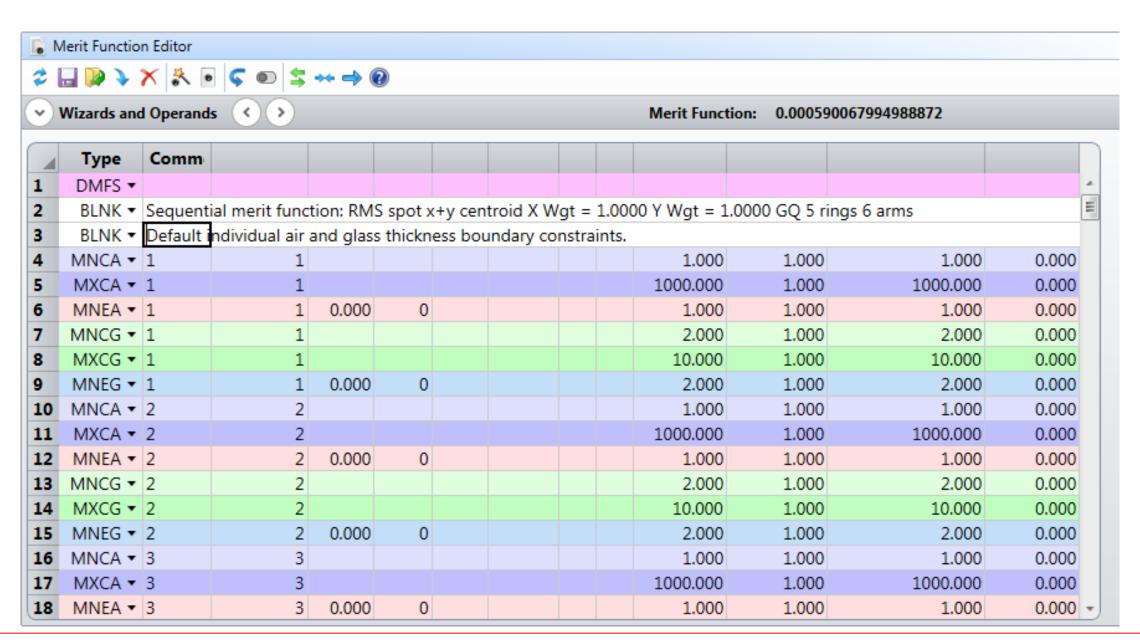
#### Example 1: LDE at time t = 0

Start with predefined design form.



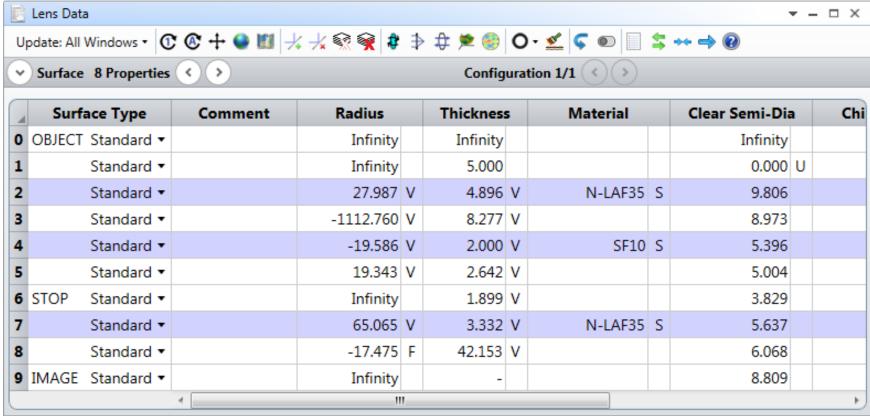
### **Example 1: MFE**

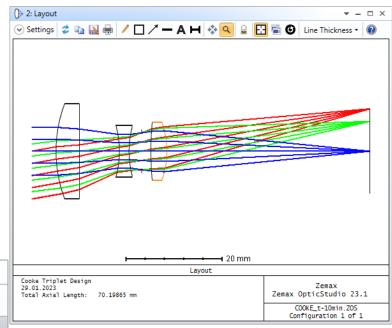


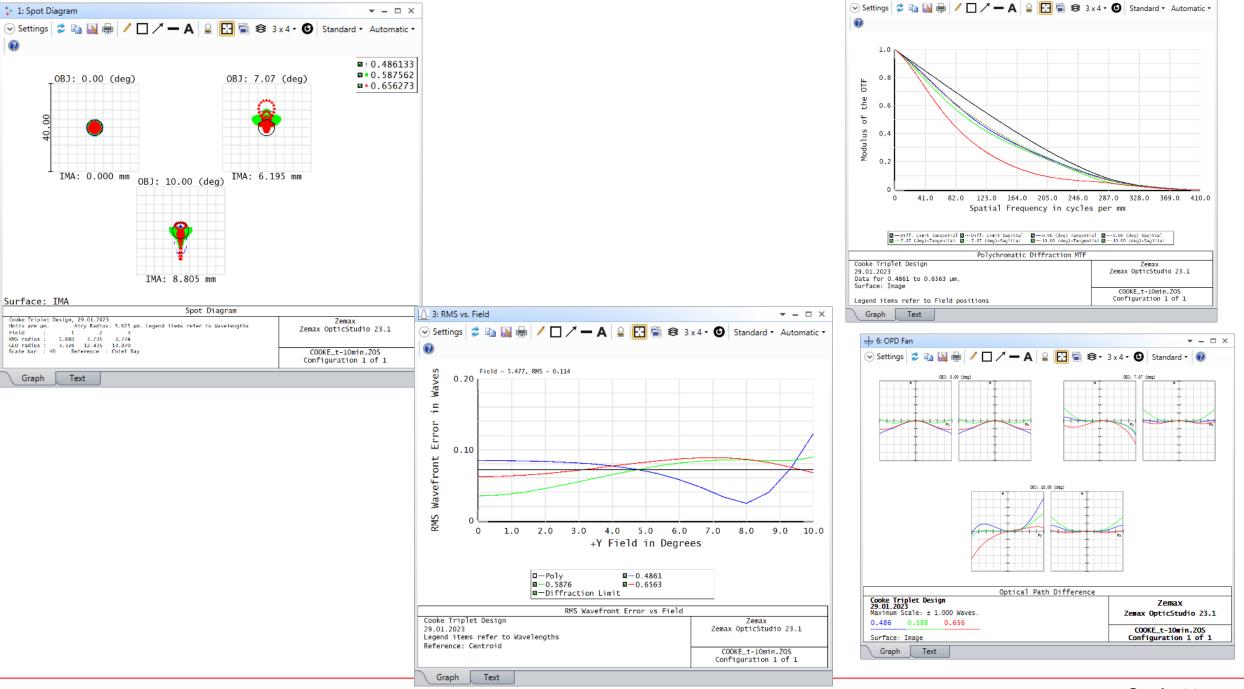


#### Example 1: LDE at t = 10 min

- Stop the hammer optimization.
- Can you change the design to reduce manufacturing cost?







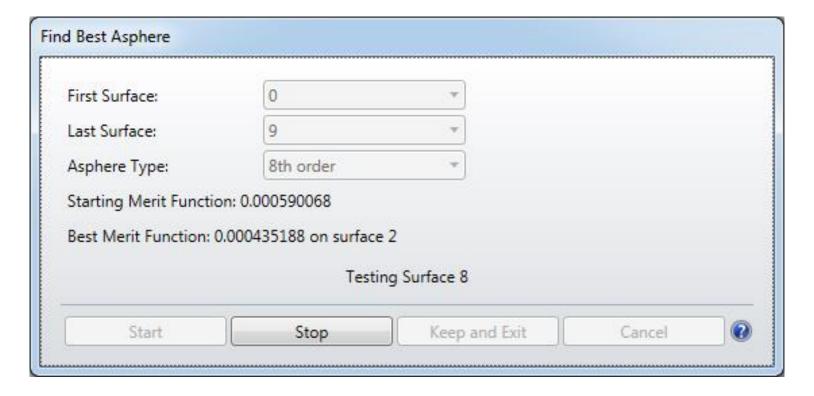
Sayfa 11



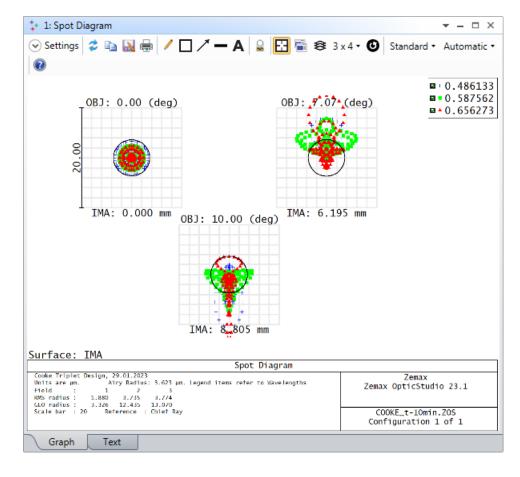


### **Example 1: Improve Performance**

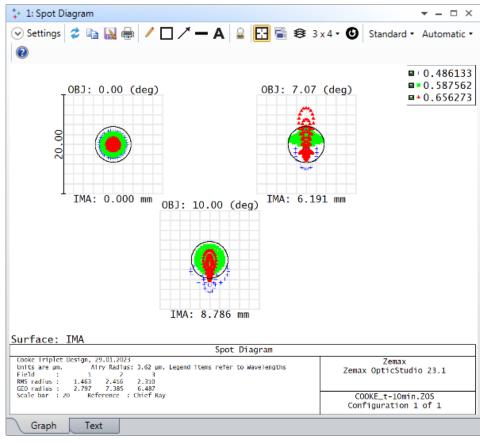
- We may use aspheric surface
- In the Optimize section you can click on Find Best Asphere to obtain better performance.



#### Before using aspherical surface



#### After using aspherical surface



#### **Example 2: LWIR Objective**

Design the following objective using two and three lenses.

Spectral range 8-12 µm

Focal length 75 mm

f/# 3

SFOV  $3^{\circ}$  (FOV =  $6^{\circ}$ )

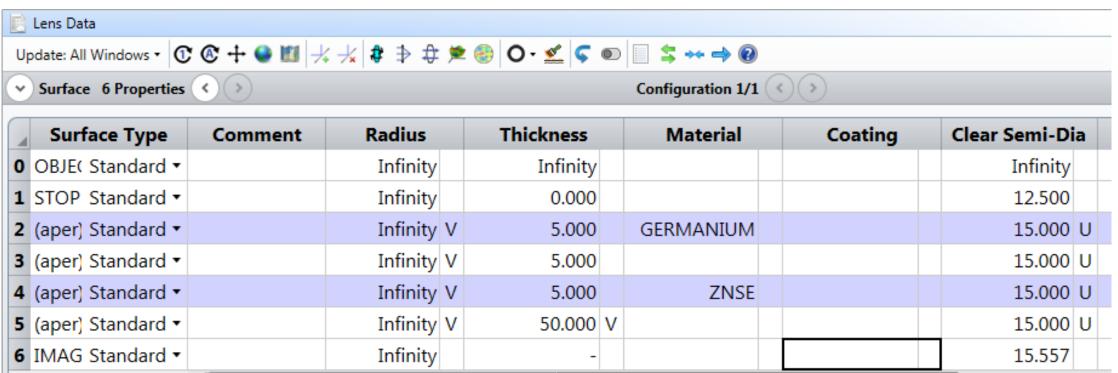
Materials Germanium – ZnSe pair

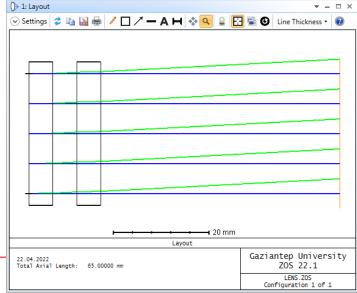
ct1 = ct2 5 mm

Distance between lenses 5-15 mm variable

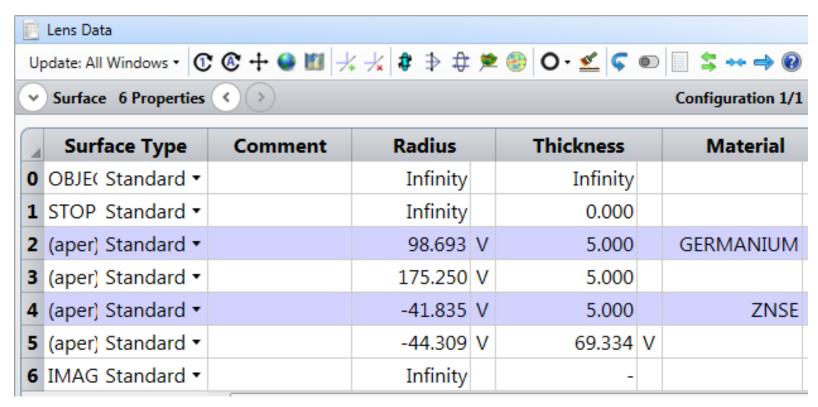
Perform optimization to obtain minimum spot radius averaged over FOV.

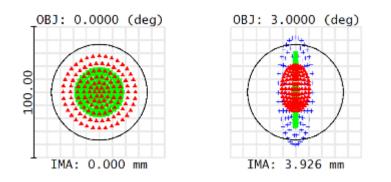
Starting values are given below. In MFE set only EFFL = 75 mm.

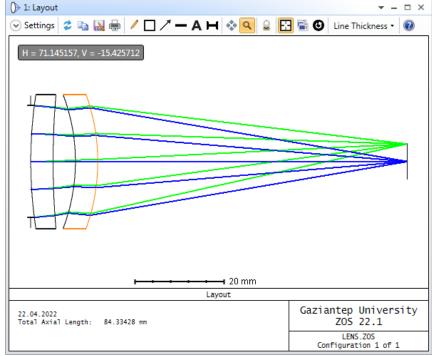




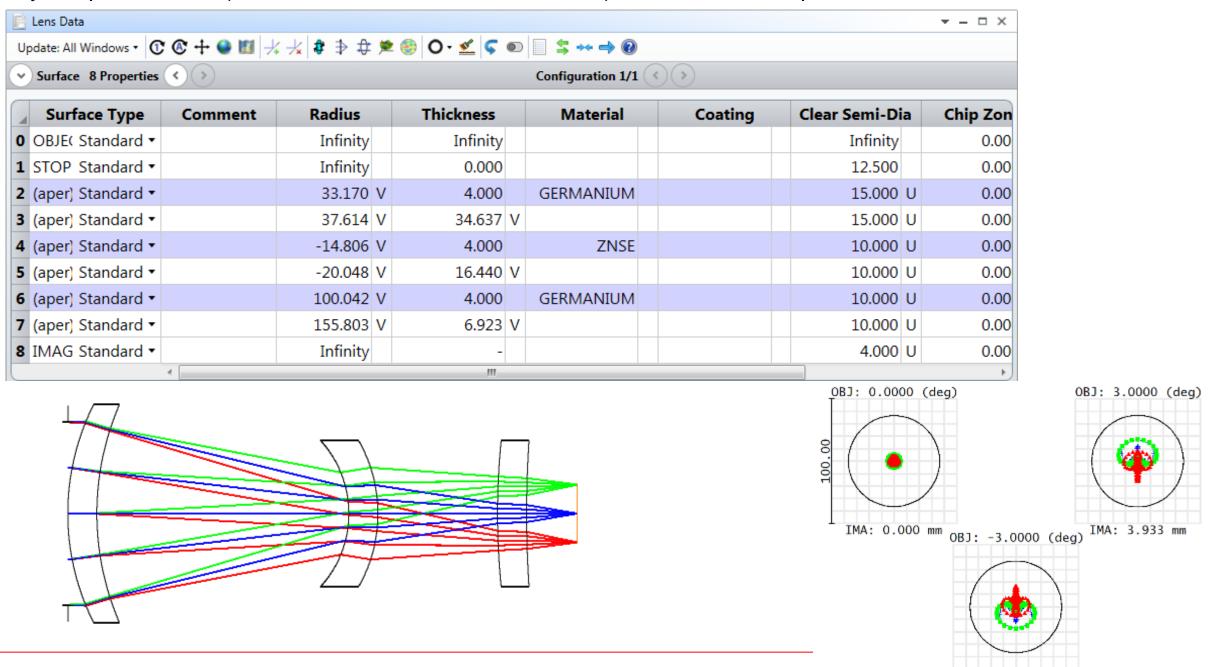
#### After optimization (just use EFFL operand)







Try a triplet solution (F/3, EFFL = 75 mm, TOTR = 70 mm). Here is an example:



IMA: -3.933 mm