

## MUST 改正镜单镜支撑结构实验研究 (特邀)

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**摘要:** 清华大学宽视场巡天望远镜 (Multiplexed Survey Telescope, MUST) 作为我国自主设计的 6.5 m 大视场巡天望远镜, 拥有目前世界上最大口径的改正镜组, 其透镜口径大、形状特殊, 对镜面支撑结构和加工检测提出了很大的挑战。基于室温硫化硅橡胶 (RTV) 设计了  $\Phi 610$  mm 实验透镜的 24 点弹性侧支撑方案, 并分析了支撑结构的性能。通过设计和搭建透射波前检测光路, 测得透射波前 RMS 稳定在  $0.024\lambda$  ( $\lambda=632.8$  nm), 与实验透镜加工完成时的透射波前一致, 验证了该支撑方案的可行性。该研究建立了面向大口径透镜的“缩比建模-仿真分析-多角度检测实验”一体化验证体系, 实现了支撑结构性能有效量化, 方法具有通用性, 为 MUST 改正镜组大口径透镜支撑设计提供了重要参考。

**关键词:** 光学检测; 透镜支撑; 大口径透镜; MUST 望远镜

**中图分类号:** O439; TH751 **文献标志码:** A **DOI:** 10.3788/IRLA20250274

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### 0 引言

近年来, 为了满足更广视场与更高分辨率的需求, 望远镜改正镜组的口径持续增大。例如, 6.5 m MMT 望远镜通过主焦点改正镜组 (口径 830 mm) 的升级成功扩展了观测视场<sup>[1]</sup>; 4 m Mayall 望远镜搭载的 DESI 终端 (2.2°视场) 采用了口径为 1143 mm 的改正镜组<sup>[2]</sup>; 而 LSST 相机的 1.5 m 级的改正镜组则代表了当前大口径透镜加工检测等技术的巅峰<sup>[3]</sup>。

清华大学提出了宽视场巡天望远镜 (MUltiplexed Survey Telescope, MUST) (图 1), 采用口径 6.5 m 的主镜、口径 2.5 m 的副镜以及一个宽视场改正镜组 (WFC)。WFC 包含五片熔石英透镜, 其中三片凸面是非球面, 最大的一片口径为 1.6 m, 为目前世界上最大

改正镜组系统。改正镜组需要透射波前小于  $1/10\lambda$  的精度要求<sup>[4-5]</sup>。

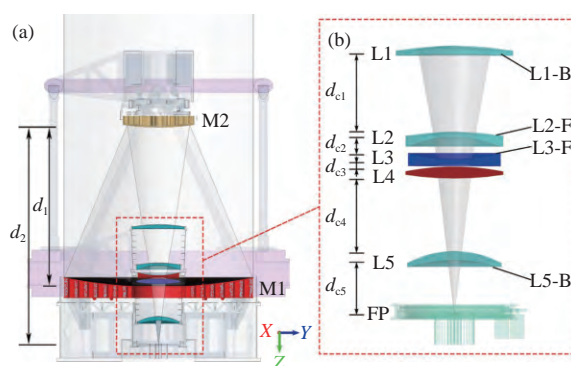


图 1 MUST 光学系统及其 WFC 组成<sup>[5]</sup>

Fig.1 Optical system of MUST and its WFC composition<sup>[5]</sup>

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与反射镜可通过底支撑分散应力不同,透镜仅依赖侧向支撑的结构特性加剧了非对称变形风险<sup>[6-8]</sup>。因此,支撑结构成为 MUST 改正镜组研制的关键。

望远镜改正镜组中的大口径透镜支撑多采用弹性支撑方式,例如,DESI 的透镜使用离散的 RTV 垫片来提供径向和轴向支撑,这种方法也被 MMT 和 DECAM 项目所采用,其优点在于垫片可以在安装前制造出高精度的一致性<sup>[9]</sup>。DELP 等提出透镜 RTV 环的支撑方式,并成功应用于 DTC 望远镜的改正镜中<sup>[10]</sup>。中国科学院长春光学精密机械与物理研究所提出基于弹性体的多点柔性支撑方案<sup>[11]</sup>,在重力方向适应性上表现优异;此外,还提出了一种新型混合柔性支撑结构,该结构使得透镜在各要求工况下的面形精度都优于  $\lambda/20$ <sup>[12]</sup>。WATSON 等人开发的柔性压圈结构通过主辅支撑结合降低局部应力<sup>[13]</sup>。

尽管大口径透镜的支撑与检测技术已取得一定进展,但是目前的研究大多是仿真分析且局限于小口径透镜,缺乏支撑结构对透镜波前影响的实验研究与系统性分析。

文中旨在验证 MUST 改正镜组的透镜支撑方案性能,以采用了相同 RTV 弹性支撑方法的实验透镜为对象,进行了透射波前的检测。实验成功验证了多点弹性支撑的可行性,为 MUST 项目中 1.6 m 级透镜的支撑优化和检测提供了实验依据。

## 1 原理与仿真

### 1.1 实验透镜介绍

实验中使用的透镜是与 MUST 改正镜项目中的 L2 几何结构相似的负弯月透镜,其具体参数如图 2 所示,凹面为球面,凸面为高次非球面。

实验透镜口径为 610 mm,凹面曲率  $R$  为 814.95 mm,中心厚度为 76.36 mm,凸高次非球面的面形可表示为:

$$z = \frac{cr^2}{1 + \sqrt{1 - (1+k)c^2r^2}} + \sum_{n=1}^4 a_n r^{2n} \quad (1)$$

式中:  $r^2 = x^2 + y^2$ ;  $c = 1/R$ ,  $R$  为非球面顶点的曲率半径;  $k$  为二次非球面常数;  $a_1 \sim a_4$  为高次非球面系数。凸面曲率  $R = 845.4$ ; 非球面常数  $k = 0$ ; 高次项的系数分别为  $a_1 = a_2 = 0$ ,  $a_3 = 1.149\ 251 \times 10^{-11}$ ,  $a_4 = 1.886\ 269 \times 10^{-18}$ 。

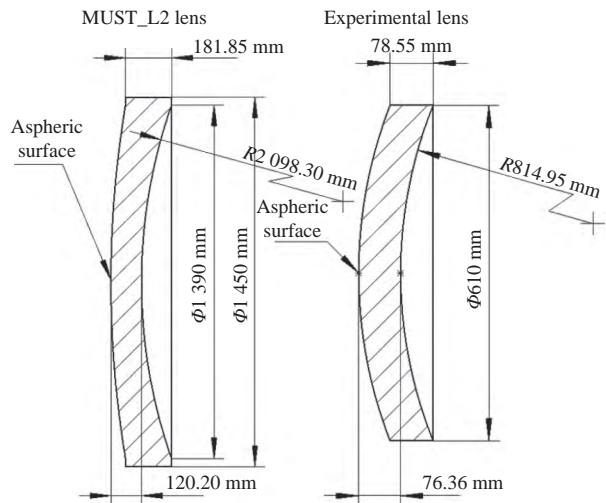


图 2 MUST 的 L2 透镜及实验透镜

Fig.2 The L2 lens of MUST and experimental lens

选取 L2 透镜作为研究对象,主要基于以下四点考虑:

- 1) L1 虽然口径更大,但形状相对常规,且较为厚重;
- 2) L2 透镜的非球面度大、焦比快,在五块透镜中最具代表性,也导致其支撑设计及加工检测困难;
- 3) L2 的弯曲程度大,对受力情况较为敏感,容易受到支撑方式的影响,同时更能体现本支撑的性能;
- 4) L2 的各项参数与实验镜较为相似,为实验研究提供了便利;同时笔者单位暂无与 L1 相似形状的透镜,尚不具备进行实体验证的条件。

在透镜材料的选择上,采用了与 MUST 项目一致的康宁 C79-80 熔石英玻璃,确保实验与原型设计在材料性能上严格等效,且径厚比也尽量保持接近,具备良好的结构仿真代表性,为后续 1.6 m 级透镜的工程化研究提供可靠的预研基础。

### 1.2 透镜支撑方案

透镜支撑结构爆炸图如图 3 所示,由镜室、轴向

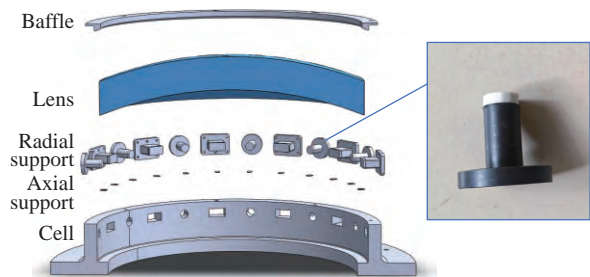


图 3 透镜 24 点支撑结构

Fig.3 The 24-point support structure of the lens

底支撑胶垫阵列、径向侧支撑模块组、透镜本体及环形安全挡板组成。

其中,底支撑采用 24 个轴向分布的室温硫化型硅橡胶 (RTV560 材料) 垫片,通过均匀面接触实现透镜-镜室界面的应力分散,有效避免局部应力集中现象。

一般来说,光学透镜的侧支撑点越多,越可以得到更好的面形。但从工艺角度,随着支撑点的增多,点之间过于密集,工艺难度增大<sup>[14]</sup>。该侧向支撑系统采用混合构型设计:沿透镜径向等间距布置 24 个支撑点(包含 12 个方形和 12 个圆形侧支撑块,RTV 垫片先与侧支撑块进行粘接,再在垫片表面均匀涂抹 3140 硅酮密封胶与透镜粘接)。该方-圆交替排列布局可降低相邻支撑点的干涉风险,从而兼顾光学性能与工程可行性。

通过查阅 RTV560 材料和 3140 硅酮胶的说明书,其理论剥离强度分别为 5.8 MPa 和 3.1 MPa。以口径 20 mm 口径、厚度 2.5 mm 的圆形 RTV 垫片为例进行了实验,实际最大负载为 30 kg,24 个侧支撑点完全可以支撑起 60 kg 的实验透镜。

对于弹性体支撑结构来说,RTV 的尺寸和厚度在控制透镜的变形和位移方面起着至关重要的作用,垫片的厚度  $t_e$  可以用 Muench 等式表达<sup>[11]</sup>:

$$t_e = \frac{R(1 - \nu_{pad})(\alpha_{cell} - \alpha_{lens})}{\alpha_0 - \alpha_{cell} + \nu_{pad}(\alpha_0 - \alpha_{lens})} \quad (2)$$

式中:  $\nu_{pad}$  为垫片的泊松比;  $\alpha_{cell}$  为镜室的热膨胀系数;  $\alpha_{lens}$  为透镜的热膨胀系数;  $\alpha_0$  为垫片的热膨胀系数。

实验中透镜半口径  $R=305$  mm; RTV560 材料的热膨胀系数  $\alpha_0 = 2.1 \times 10^{-4}/^\circ\text{C}$ , 其泊松比  $\nu_{pad}$  约为 0.5; 熔融石英透镜的热膨胀系数  $\alpha_{lens} = 5 \times 10^{-7}/^\circ\text{C}$ ; 镜室的热

膨胀系数  $\alpha_{cell} = 1.2 \times 10^{-5}/^\circ\text{C}$ 。经过计算,RTV 垫片的厚度  $t_e$  确定为 5.8 mm。

### 1.3 透射波前检测方案

对于透射元件,波前检测可以更客观、精确地评估透镜支撑结构的性能,为光学设计和制造提供重要的参考数据<sup>[15-17]</sup>。检测方案使用的是自准直法,由于实验透镜的凸面是一个带有高次项的非球面,可得到在光轴上的自消球差点,再利用一个同心反射辅助球面即可构成自准直检验系统<sup>[18-19]</sup>。

利用光学仿真软件设计优化后的全口径透射波前检测光路如图 4 所示,系统的具体参数如表 1 所示。



图 4 优化后的自准直检测光路

Fig.4 Optimized self-calibrating detection optical path

表 1 透射波前检测光路的参数

Tab.1 The parameters of the transmitted wavefront detection optical path system

Surface	Curvature radius	Thickness	Material	Radius	Aspheric coefficient
0	Infinity	4800.4647	-	0	-
1	845.400	76.360	C79-80	305	-
2	814.95	878.110	-	305	-
3	5370	720	Mirror	360	a1-a4

透射波前检测系统像质的评价结果如图 5 所示,其中,图 5(a) 为系统的残余波前误差,图 5(b) 为点列

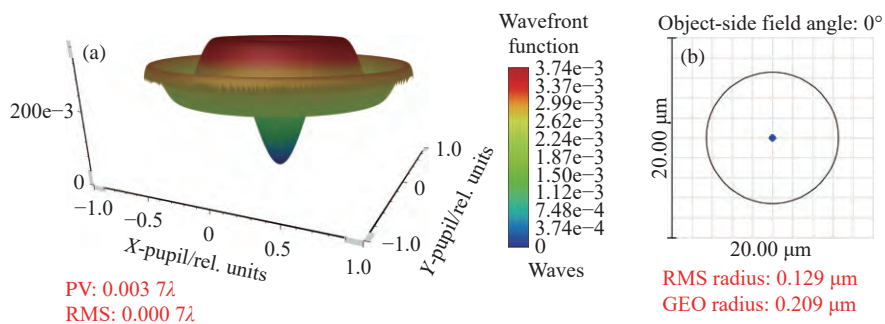


图 5 (a) 系统残余波前误差; (b) 系统点列图

Fig.5 (a) Residual wavefront error of the system; (b) System point sequence diagram

图。系统的残余波前峰谷值误差 (PV) 为 0.003 7λ, 均方根误差 (RMS) 为 0.000 7λ, 弥散半径为 0.192 μm, 几何弥散半径为 0.209 μm。

### 1.4 有限元静力仿真

文中基于有限元分析法评估 RTV 弹性支撑结构对透射波前的力学影响。鉴于检测光路采用水平布置, 重点考察重力方向 (竖直向下, 与光轴垂直) 的载荷作用。建立 24 点侧向支撑有限元模型, 约束镜室后表面自由度, 模拟透镜在重力场下的位移和应力。

仿真结果如图 6 所示: 透镜的整体位移即轴向偏心为 23.26 μm, 后期可通过定心仪装调控制; 整体总应力为 0.3386 MPa, 与 MMT 望远镜相比, 远小于其改正镜的最大许用应力 3.4 MPa; 凸面最大位移量为 1.4909 μm, 凹面的最大位移量为 1.4744 μm, 远小于公差范围。

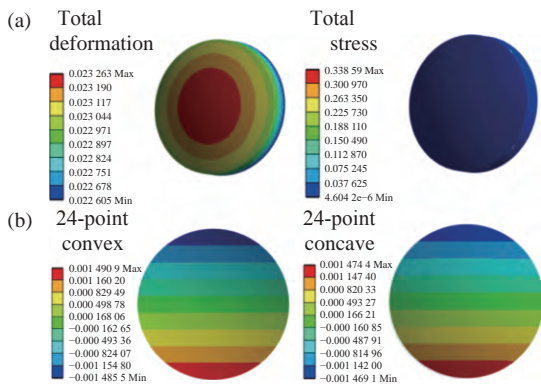


图 6 (a) 透镜的总位移和总应力; (b) 透镜凸面和凹面的轴向位移  
Fig.6 Total deformation and total stress of lens; (b) The axial deformation of convex surface and concave surface

进一步地, 将透镜表面的轴向变形数据导入光学仿真软件, 基于上述自准直检测光路进行透射波前重建, 结果如图 7 所示。支撑结构变形导致的透射波前畸变 RMS 值为 0.002 0λ, PV 值为 0.011 3λ, 与理想波前偏差很小, 理论验证满足光学性能要求。

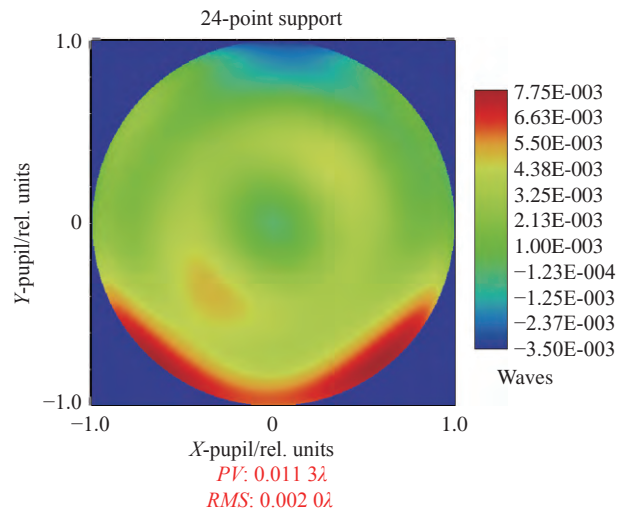


图 7 变形量的透射波前仿真

Fig.7 Transmission wavefront simulation of deformation

## 2 实验分析

本节将对透镜支撑的性能进行实验验证, 在透射波前检测前, 利用干涉仪对参考球面镜面形进行了测量, 测量结果如图 8 所示, 面形精度达到了 1/60λ, 满足透射波前高精度检测需求。

透射波前检测装置如图 9 所示, 由干涉仪 (F#7

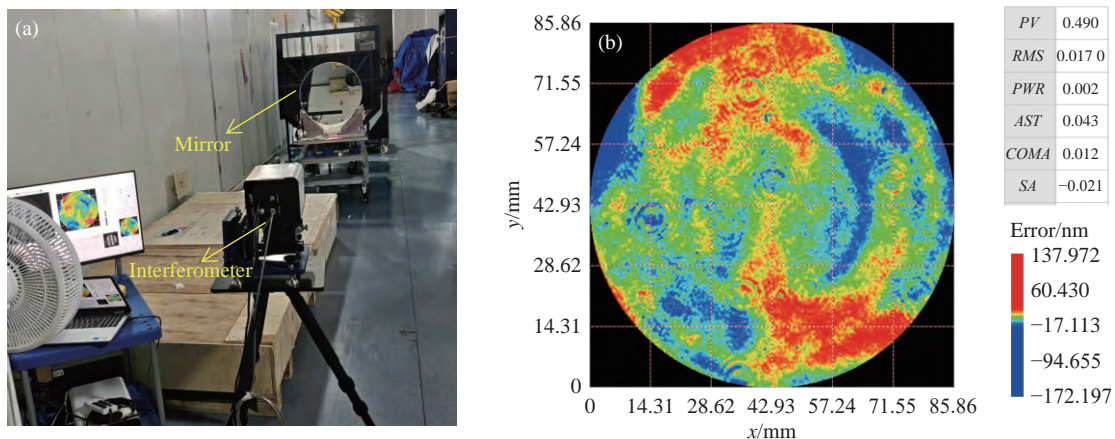


图 8 (a) 参考镜检测现场图; (b) 参考镜检测结果

Fig.8 (a) The scene graph of the reference mirror detection; (b) Test results of the reference mirror

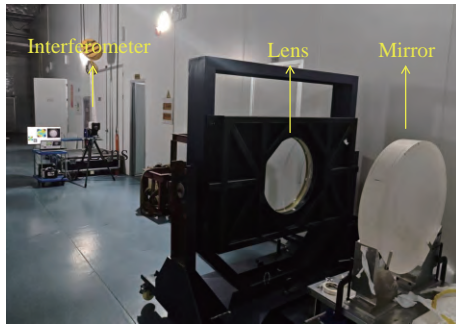


图 9 透射波前检测实验现场图

Fig.9 The scene graph of the transmission wavefront detection experiment

镜头)、待测透镜及参考球面镜构成,光路总长度约为 5.2 m。采用多角度旋转的方法对透镜的全口径

(610 mm) 进行检测:将透镜绕光轴以 30°为间隔旋转 12 次 (0°~360°),每个方位采集 10 组数据来抑制随机噪声,以研究支撑结构造成的应力分布是否会对透镜产生波前畸变的方向性依赖。

图 10(a) 所示为实验透镜在加工完成后的最终检测结果,透射波前 RMS 为  $1/50\lambda$ 。最终各方向的透射波前检测的面形如图 10(b) 所示,不同角度下的透过波前结果和低阶像差系数数据如图 11 所示。透射波前 RMS 均值为  $0.024\lambda$ ,各角度下波动幅度小于 10%,与加工完成时“V”型支撑下的结果 RMS 值相差  $0.004\lambda$ ,透过波前和低阶像差整体均匀性良好,稳定性优异,验证了 24 点 RTV 支撑结构的性能,可为 MUST 的支撑设计打下基础。

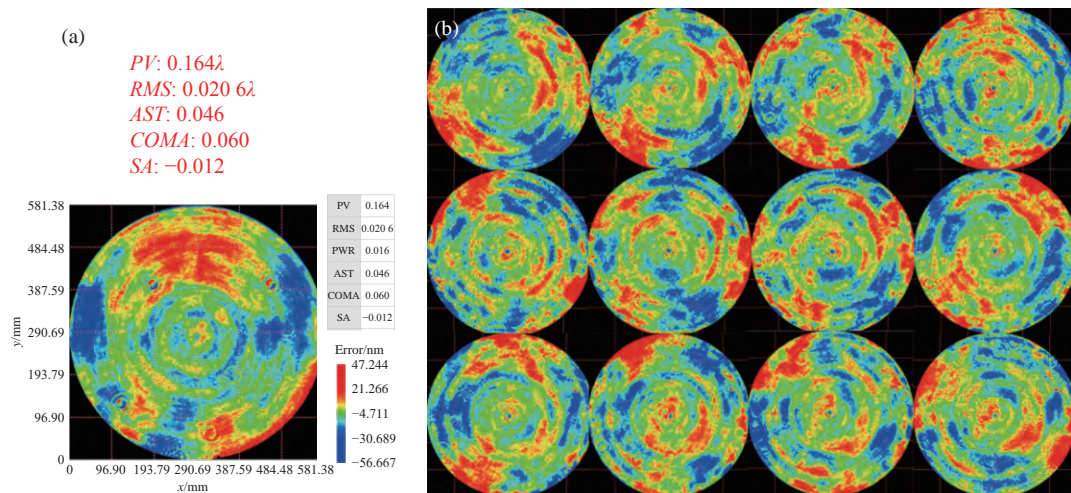


图 10 (a) “V”型支撑的检测结果;(b) 透射波前检测结果

Fig.10 (a) Test results under V-support; (b) Transmission wavefront detection results

### 3 结论

文中为验证 MUST 改正镜组项目中的单镜支撑设计方案的对透镜光学性能的影响,通过对  $\Phi 610\text{ mm}$  实验透镜进行多角度旋转干涉检测,系统评估了 24 点侧支撑结构在不同姿态下的透射波前性能。实验结果表明:该弹性支撑结构通过多点应力分布,能有效抑制透镜自重变形与非对称应力分布引起的性能劣化,透射波前 RMS 稳定在  $0.024\lambda$ ,波动幅度小于 10%,与原加工结果一致,具备良好的稳定性与可靠性,可为 MUST 改正镜支撑方案提供参考和数据支撑。该研究建立了面向大口径透镜的“缩比建模-仿真分析-多角度检测实验”一体化验证体系,实现了

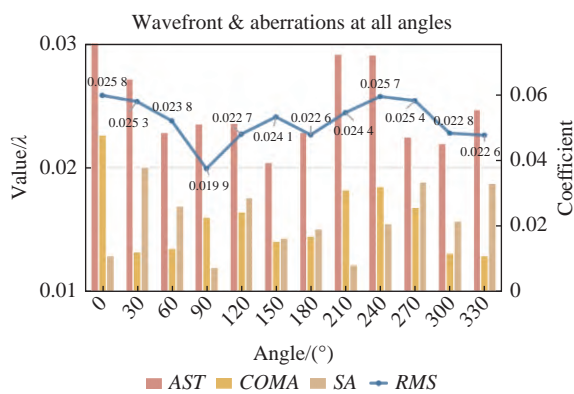


图 11 各角度透射波前和像差数据

Fig.11 Wavefront & aberrations data at all angles

支撑结构性能有效量化,方法具有通用性。

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# Experimental study of single-lens support structure of MUST corrector lens (*invited*)

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## Abstract:

**Objective** The rapid development of large-aperture and wide-field telescopes has greatly enhanced astronomical observing capabilities. Over the past two decades, the aperture of the corrected lens system has been continuously increased to meet the demand for wide field of view and higher resolution. The large aperture and special shape of the corrector lens group in the MUST (MULTIplexed Survey Telescope) project at Tsinghua University pose a great challenge to the lens support. Some progress has been made in the support and inspection technology of large-diameter lenses, but most of the current studies are simulations focused on small-diameter lenses, lacking experimental studies and systematic analysis of the effect of support structure on the wavefront of lenses. In this paper, in order to verify the performance of the lens support scheme of the MUST corrector lens group, a scaled-down lens adopting the same RTV elastic support method is used as the target, and the inspection of transmitted wavefront is carried out.

**Methods** The study first employs finite element method (FEM) simulations to analyze the effects of lateral supports on lenses under gravitational conditions. Considering the performance requirements of aspheric lenses, a self-collimating testing optical path was designed for an aspherical lens with an aperture of 610 mm, concave surface curvature radius  $R=845.4$  mm, and higher-order coefficients  $a_1=a_2=0$ ,  $a_3=1.149251\times 10^{-11}$ ,  $a_4=1.886269\times 10^{-18}$ . The design of the optical path is shown in Fig.4. The transmitted wavefront of the lens was measured at multiple angles to assess its overall transmitted wavefront performance.

**Results and Discussions** The experimental results show that the RMS of the transmitted wavefront is stabilized at  $0.024\lambda$  ( $\lambda=632.8$  nm), the fluctuation under each angle is less than 10%, and the overall stability is excellent, which is  $0.004\lambda$  different from the resultant RMS value under the V-type support at the time of machining completion, verifying the performance of the 24-point RTV support structure. It can lay the foundation for the support design of MUST.

**Conclusions** This study integrates theoretical analysis, simulation analysis and experimental validation to verify the effect of the single-lens support design scheme on the optical performance of the lens in the MUST corrector lens group project. Through multi-point rotational interferometric testing of a  $\Phi 610$  mm scaled lens, the transmission wavefront retention ability of the 24-point lateral support structure at different angles were systematically evaluated. Experimental results indicate that the elastic support structure, through its multi-point stress distribution, can effectively maintain the optical performance of the lens. The RMS value of the transmitted wavefront is stabilized at  $0.024\lambda$ , with a fluctuation amplitude of less than 10%. This result is consistent with the initial processing outcomes. Both the wavefront quality and low-order aberrations are in a favorable state, and the stability is outstanding. These findings verify the performance of the 24-point RTV support structure. Such a reliable support structure can lay a solid foundation for the support design of the MUST.

**Key words:** optical testing; large-aperture lens; lens support structure; MUST telescope

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