

# Course Manual TO

Technical optics

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## – General information

<b>Long name</b>	Technical optics
<b>Approving CModule</b>	<a href="#">TO_BaET</a> , <a href="#">TO_BaOPT</a>
<b>Responsible</b>	Prof. Dr. Stefan Altmeyer Professor Fakultät IME
<b>Valid from</b>	summer semester 2022
<b>Level</b>	Bachelor
<b>Semester in the year</b>	summer semester
<b>Duration</b>	Semester
<b>Hours in self-study</b>	78
<b>ECTS</b>	5
<b>Professors</b>	Prof. Dr. Stefan Altmeyer Professor Fakultät IME
<b>Requirements</b>	mathematics: differential calculus integral calculus  physics / optics: basics of geometrical optics optics basics of wave optics
<b>Language</b>	German
<b>Separate final exam</b>	Yes

## Literature

Pedrotti, Pedrotti, Bausch, Schmidt: Optik für Ingenieure. Grundlagen (Springer)

Hecht: Optik (Oldenbourg)

## Final exam

## Details

Standard for this lecture is a written exam.

If the number of participants is not too high, an oral examination is preferred over written exams.

Lowest competence level checked is knowledge. Questions could address the sign convention, the structure of the imaging equation in dependence of light direction, the definition of the principal ray or the labelling of optical components conforming to industry standards.

The next competence level is related to skills. Examination could be done by the task to draw the optical path of rays of optical systems whereas the qualitative correct position of functional planes is important. Furthermore calculations can be performed, e.g. the resolution of optical systems, the image shift in systems with regions of differing refractive indices, of the overall focal length of a compound system.

The highest competence level addressed is methodical expertise. It can be checked by a real world task: E.g. the design of a microscope with an own light source where some application parameters to achieve are given or some off the shelf components are given. In a guided discussion or guided calculation it can be found out easily, if the underlying principles

are understood and can be applied proactively, if intellectual transfer is made and if there is sufficient overview.

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**Minimum standard**      Correct answer of at least 50 % of the questions

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**Exam Type**              EN Klausur

– Lecture / Exercises

Learning goals

Goal type	Description
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Special requirements

none

<b>Accompanying material</b>	lecture notes as downloadable file
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<b>Separate exam</b>	No
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Knowledge

magnification  
reproduction scale  
angular magnification  
magnifier magnification  
axial magnification

cardinal planes and points  
node points and focal points in  
optical systems with asymmetric  
refractive indices  
intended shift of principal planes  
telephoto lens  
reverse telephoto lens, laser material  
processing

multi lens systems  
analytical calculation of a doublet  
focal group of a camera  
accessory lenses for macro photos  
calculation of multi lens systems by  
repeated doublet calculation  
approach of lens grouping in  
objectives

image shift  
under water photography  
special microscopy objectives  
focus with cover glass  
optical aberrations of plane-  
parallel glass sheets

Principle of Fermat  
derivation of the law of refraction  
wave-optical explanation of the  
properties of a lens  
derivation of the sine condition

Aperture and F# number  
aperture  
of a glass fiber  
of an optical imaging system  
F# number  
written F# number  
effective F# number  
relation of aperture and (effective)  
F# number  
object- and image-related  
apertures and F# numbers  
image brightness and exposure  
time

diffraction at a circular aperture  
mathematical description  
criteria for resolution  
Rayleigh criterion  
Sparrow criterion  
size of the Airy disc  
smallest resolvable distance  
in the object and in the image  
in terms of the apertures and F#  
numbers  
beneficial and empty magnification

technical examples: optical lithography, microscope, optical pickup for CD/DVD/blu-ray

lenses

imaging lens: glass and plastics  
field lens: suitability of Fresnel lenses, requirements regarding dust

hard apertures and images of them  
aperture stop and field stop  
pupils and portholes  
principal rays  
complementary roles of aperture- and field-stops in imaging- and lighting-raypaths  
principles of construction for optical devices with own light sources. Examples:  
overheadprojector, beamer, microscope

Microscopes

simple and joint  
with and without field lens  
reflection and transmission  
Köhler illumination  
interwoven light paths of imaging and illumination path

If there is enough time in the semester:

Abbe's theory of imaging  
Decomposition of any object into gratings, Fourier decomposition  
Diffraction orders: number of and phase-relationship  
limiting resolution  
contrast  
off-axis illumination  
how to build  
resolution enhancement  
decrease of contrast  
principles of construction of a lithography machine

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**Skills**

Analyse, calculate and design multi lens optical systems paraxially

Shift the principal planes to intended locations in optical systems.

Convert Apertured and F# numbers on the object- and image side.

Calculate imaging resolution of optical systems on the object- and image side.

Calculate the image shift.

Calculate the resolution loss due to angular dependent image shift of high aperture systems.

Design raypaths of optical systems with integrated illumination

Transfer the principles of construction of different microscope types to other optical devices.

Calculate the contrast of optical on- and off-axis systems

**Expenditure classroom teaching**

<b>Type</b>	<b>Attendance (h/Wk.)</b>
Lecture	2
Tutorial (voluntary)	0

## – Practical training

### Learning goals

Goal type	Description
Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Build and align a Gallilei and a Kepler telescope</li><li>- Determine the focal length of an objective with the method of Abbe, Bessel or different</li><li>- Determine the principal planes with the method of Abbe or by extrapolation of the reproduction scale</li><li>- Determine the resolution of a microscope with Köhler illumination</li><li>- Determine image brightness in a microscope in dependence of reproduction scale and aperture.</li><li>- Watch and compare the object and the diffraction image in the Fourier plane in a diffraction apparatus. Perform intended image manipulations by modifications in the Fourier plane. Achieve e.g. a spatial frequency doubling.</li><li>- write scientific report<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>describe the task</li><li>describe the idea of the solution</li><li>explain the experimental setup</li><li>explain the data processing</li><li>make error analysis</li><li>present the results and make a critical discussion</li></ul></li></ul>

### Expenditure classroom teaching

Type	Attendance (h/Wk.)
Practical training	2
Tutorial (voluntary)	0

### Special requirements

none

### Accompanying material

Instructions for the experiments as downloadable files.

Operating manuals for complex equipment as downloadable files.

### Separate exam

Yes

### Separate exam

### Exam Type

EN Projektaufgabe im Team bearbeiten (z.B. im Praktikum)



**Details**

1) Written examination questions related to the experiment have to be prepared at home and shown at the beginning of the laboratory.

2) The underlying ideas of the experiment have to be explained at the beginning of the laboratory.

3) Make the experiment alone (preferred) or in a team of two.

- Build up and adjust your own setup
- Acquire / measure data with this setup

4) Write a documentation on the experiment. It will be checked with regard to

- completeness
- scientific and precise language
- correctness
- understanding of the interrelations and interpretation of the results

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**Minimum standard**

All written tasks must have been dealt with.

The basic ideas of the experiment must have been understood.

All experiments must have been performed.

The reports must be free of systematical errors.