

TH Köln

Course

ABT - Theory of imaging

Version: 4 | Last Change: 19.09.2019 15:07 | Draft: 0 | Status: vom verantwortlichen Dozent freigegeben

General information

Long name	Theory of imaging
Approving CModule	ABT BaET, ABT BaOPT
Responsible	Prof. Dr. Stefan Altmeyer Professor Fakultät IME
Level	Bachelor
Semester in the year	winter semester
Duration	Semester
Hours in self-study	78
ECTS	5
Professors	Prof. Dr. Stefan Altmeyer Professor Fakultät IME
Requirements	series expansion differential calculus multidimensional integral calculus basics of Fourier Transform geometrical optics basics of wave optics
Language	German
Separate final exam	Yes

Final exam

Details

As long as the number of participants is not too high, oral examination is preferred of written exams.

Lowest competence level checked is knowledge. This could be e.g. the names of the five Seidel aberrations, the reason of their occurance, the structure of their point spread functions and strategy of tackling them.

The next competence level is related to skills. Examination could be done by showing a sketch of an optical setup and it has to be devided into functional groups and in each functional group the critical apsects regarding imaging quality have to be identified. Another skill to be tested could be the the calculation of the incoherent optical transfer function from a given coherent optical transfer function.

The highest competence level adressed is methodical expertise. It can be checked by the task to do configure an optical imaging system or an analytical measurement setup for an optical imaging system. Alternatively a given system which does not meet the desired specifications has to be optimzied: in a guided discussion 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.

Minimum standard

Correct answer of at least 50 % of the questions

Exam Type

As long as the number of participants is not too high, oral examination is preferred of written exams.

Lowest competence level checked is knowledge. This could be e.g. the names of the five Seidel aberrations, the reason of their occurance, the structure of their point spread functions and strategy of tackling them.

The next competence level is related to skills. Examination could be done by showing a sketch of an optical setup and it has to be devided into functional groups and in each functional group the critical apsects regarding imaging quality have to be identified. Another skill to be tested could be the the calculation of the incoherent optical transfer function from a given coherent optical transfer function.

The highest competence level adressed is methodical expertise. It can be checked by the task to do configure an optical imaging system or an analytical measurement setup for an optical imaging system. Alternatively a given system which does not meet the desired specifications has to be optimzied: in a guided discussion 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.

Lecture

Learning goals

Knowledge

mathematics

twodimensional Fourier transform

linearity theorem

similarity theorem

shift theorem

convolution theorem

autocorrelation theorem

Fourier transform of some special functions

Hilber space

inner product

norm

expansion in basis vectors

completness

Delta functionals

definition in multidimensional space, shifted sifting property mathematically equivalent representations

coherence

representation as correlation function temporal coherence and Wiener-Chintschin theorem

spatial coherence and Van-Cittert-Zernike theorem

Phase Transfer Function (PTF) as phase of the OTF

two dimensional linear system theory applied to optical systems

Point Spread Function (PSF) of electrical fields and of intensities

Optical Transfer Function (OTF) for electrical fields and intensities

Modulation Transfer Function (MTF) as amplitude of the OTF

relation of OTF and PSF

relation to pupil function

relation to wave front aberration function

mathematical relation of coherent and incoherent optical transfer function

coherent and incoherent resolution limit

relation of coherence and incoherence to fields and intensities

Aberrations

Seidel aberrations

point spread functions

phase representations in the pupil plane

causes of the aberrations

strategies of prevention and compensation of the aberrations

Zernike polynomials

Methods for measuring phases

Shack-Hartmann sensor

shearing plate

Skills

calculate Fourier transforms with extensive use of the Fourier theorems safely

analyse optical systems

identify coherent and incoherent optical systems

make use and apply coherent and incoherent optical system theory safely

recognize and name aberrations

design optical setups for the measurement of optical phases determination of aberrations

Expenditure classroom teaching

Туре

Lecture	2
Tutorial (voluntary)	0
Separate exam	
none	
Practical training	
Learning goals	
Skills	
plan and build optical setups	
adjust optical setups	
use commercial software packages	
to analyse measured data to graph data	
measure impulse response function and transfer function	
calculate impuls response function from a given transfer function	
calculate transfer function from a given impulse response function	
build a light source with adjustable degree of coherence	
measure and interpret the transfer function of an objective in depende	ence of the degree of coherence
measure and interpret the modulation transfer function of an objective	e in dependence of the aperture
write scientific reports	
describe the task	
explain the idea of the solution	
illustrate the experimental setup	
explain the data processing	

Expenditure classroom teaching

present the results and make a critical discussion

make error analysis

Practical training	2	
Tutorial (voluntary)	0	
Separate exam		
Exam Type		
working on projects assignment with your team e.g. in a lab)		
Details		
1) Written examination questions related to the experiment have to be	e 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 date with this setup		
Write a documentation on the experiment. It will be checked wih re	and to	
write a documentation on the experiment. It will be checked win re completness	garu to	

- scientific and precise language

- correctness

- understanding of the interrellations and interpretation of the results

Minimum standard

All written tasks must have been delt 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.

© 2022 Technische Hochschule Köln