

Course Manual HO

Holography

Version: 1 | Last Change: 19.09.2019 15:07 | Draft: 0 | Status: vom verantwortlichen Dozent freigegeben

– General information

Long name Holography

Approving CModule HO BaET

Responsible Prof. Dr. Stefan Altmeyer
Professor Fakultät IME

Valid from summer semester 2023

Level Bachelor

Semester in the year summer semester

Duration Semester

Hours in self-study 78

ECTS 5

Professors Prof. Dr. Stefan Altmeyer
Professor Fakultät IME

Requirements mathematics:
- vector calculus
- complex numbers
- Fourier transform

physics / optics
- paraxial optics
- wave optics

Language German

Separate final exam Yes

Literature

Ackermann, Eichler: Holography (Wiley VCH)

Goodman: Fourier Optics (Roberts and Company Publishers)

Lauterborn, Kurz: Coherent Optics (Springer)

Final exam

Details

As long as 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 definition of thick and thin gratings, the formulation of the grating equation for thick gratings for different angular situations, the numbers of achievable diffraction efficiency in amplitude- and phase holograms.

The next competence level is related to skills. Examination could be

done by the task to find out the position of the different diffraction orders when a holographic setup is given, the efficiency of the different diffraction orders of a thin phase hologram are calculated, the requirements on temporal coherence in a holographic setup is used to find the maximum allowed linewidth of the laser in use, or to explain, what details have to be considered, when a holographic setup has to be built.

The highest competence level addressed is methodical expertise. It can be checked by a real world task: E.g. the design of a holographic setup to record digital holograms for a technical 3D contour measurement, the draft of an algorithm to calculate a digital hologram, the design of a procedure to copy holograms, so that they can be reconstructed with white light instead of lasers. 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.

Minimum standard

Correct answer of at least 50 % of the questions

Exam Type

EN mündliche Prüfung, strukturierte Befragung

– Lecture / Exercises

Learning goals

Goal type	Description
Knowledge	<p>Characteristics of a hologram, difference to photos, stereograms, 3D cinema etc.</p> <p>thin gratings grating equation exposure of gratings influence of angles influence of polarization diffraction efficiency of thin gratings amplitude gratings phase gratings</p> <p>Holographic imaging equations recording of a hologram reconstruction of a hologram interpretation of the different diffraction orders location of the diffraction orders inline and side band holograms</p> <p>zone plates inline zone plates interference of spherical and plane wave focal points as real and virtual images white light reconstruction, dispersion, orthoscopic and pseudoscopic image interpretation as angular grating with variable period off axis zone plates interference of spherical and plane wave shift of spherical wave: shift of zone plate tilt of plane wave: elliptical deformation increase in spatial frequencies separation of real and virtual image applications: measurement of particles, injection system design, respirable sprays</p> <p>basic properties of holograms transition from elementary holograms to complex holograms dispersion in holograms reconstruction with different wavelengths</p>

Special requirements

none

Accompanying material	lecture notes as downloadable file
------------------------------	------------------------------------

Separate exam	No
----------------------	----

reconstruction with white light
blurring in non image plane
hologra,s
viewbox
in dependence on the image depth
recording with high aperture
objectives
diffusors for aperture stretching in
near image plane holography
image plane holography and
dispersion
coherence requirements of
reconstruction
light source extension and lateral
image precision
spectral pureness and axial image
precision

copying holograms
contact copy
copy with image plane shift
coherence requirements in copy
processes

thick gratings
definiton
Bragg condition
efficiency

classificaion of holograms
interferogram of two point sources
locations of equal phase and
euquality in distance difference
classification
thick and thin holograms
on- and off-axis holograms
transmission and reflxion
holograms
Fourier holograms

white light holograms
Benton's white light holograms
thin white light hologram
reduction of perspective to one
dimension
methods for recording and
reconstruction
print copying
application: EC card, ID card,
product labelling
Denisjuk holograms
thick white light hologram
Lippmann's color photography
principle of spectral filtering
depth of field, spectral properties,
luminosity
rennisance due to new materials:
photopolymer
RGB Denisjuks
applications: head-up display,
sensor holograms,
autostereoscopic displays

multiplexing of holograms
angular multiplexing
wavelength multiplexing
share of index modulation
applications: low content displays,
RGB Denisjuk holograms

digital holograms
phase conserving interference of
spherical waves
restriction to amplitude or phase
due to recording materials
phase freedom of image points
Gerchberg Saxton algorithms,
iterative Fourier transform
algorithms
calculation of digital stereograms
phase shifting spatial light
modulators: LCoS displays
applications: Diffractive Optical
Elements, holographic ruler,
flexible digital optics,
cinematic holography and displays

if there is enough time in the
semester:

coupled wave theory of Kogelnik
to calculate the diffraction
efficiency of thick holograms.

Skills

Judge advantages and drawbacks
of different technical 3D
technologies

Calculate efficiencies of thin
gratings

Calculate types and positions of
different diffraction orders in off
axis holograms

Apply the principles to spatially
move and tune the efficiency of the
different diffraction orders

Calculate the depth of field in
holograms and find required
parameters for the light sources

Classify holograms and choose the
right application specific one

Choose the right copy process for
each application

Design holographic setups
application specific

Calculate digital holograms

Expenditure classroom teaching

Type	Attendance (h/Wk.)
------	--------------------

Lecture	2
---------	---

Tutorial (voluntary)	0
----------------------	---

– Practical training

Learning goals

Goal type	Description
Skills	align laser to optical axis
	setup spherical and plane waves
	plan folded beam paths
	align complex optical setups
	balance optical paths in asymmetric setups
	make and use a setup for Denisyuk holograms
	make and use a setup for zone plates
	make and use a setup for gratings
	make and use a setup for off axis holograms
	make and use a setup for rainbow copies
	make and use a setup for digital holography with an LCoS display

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 and complex calculations, which require to find a suitable Ansatz, related to the experiment have to be prepared at home.

2) The homework is discussed with all participants at the beginning of the laboratory. The underlying ideas of the experiments have to be explained at the beginning of the laboratory and are discussed extensively.

3) Make the experiment alone in a team of two.
 - Build up and adjust your own setup
 - record and reconstruct holograms with this setup

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.