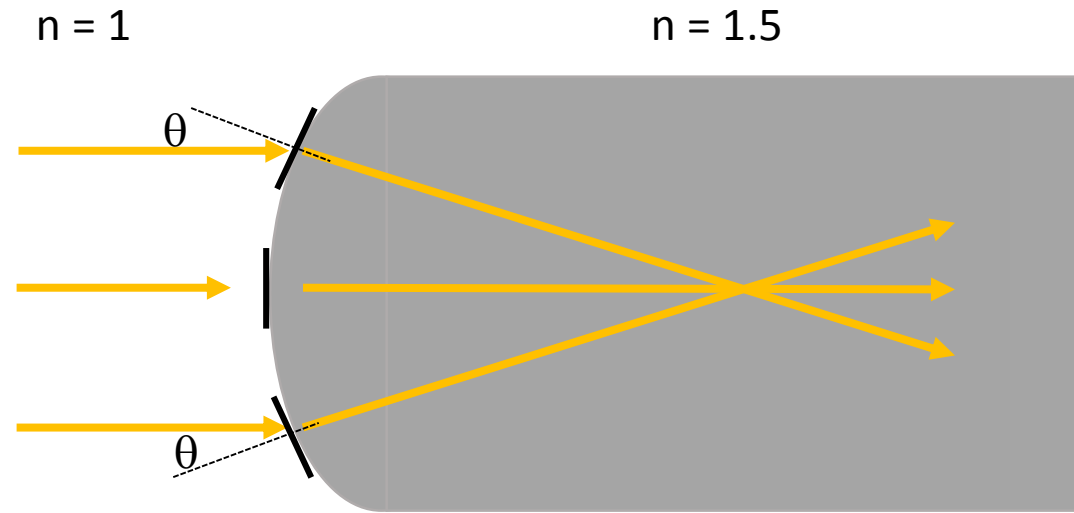
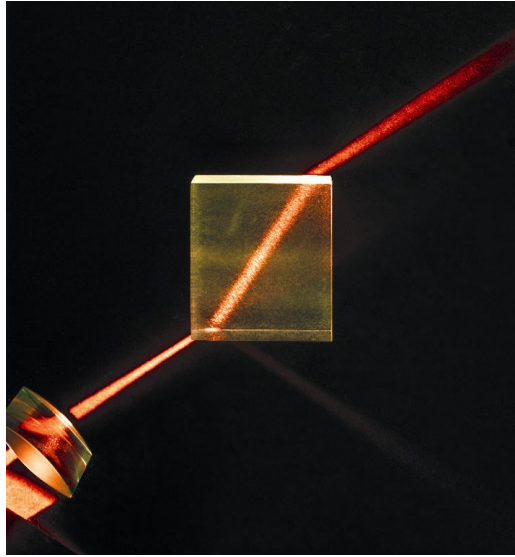


Imaging, reflection, and diffraction

- Last class
 - Refraction
 - Thin lens equation, magnification
 - Imaging with different lenses
- This class
 - Reflection off mirrors
 - Reflection off glass
 - Components of a microscope



$$\frac{1}{f} = (n - 1) \left[\frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{(n - 1)d}{nR_1R_2} \right],$$

Simple Thin Lens Geometrical Optics

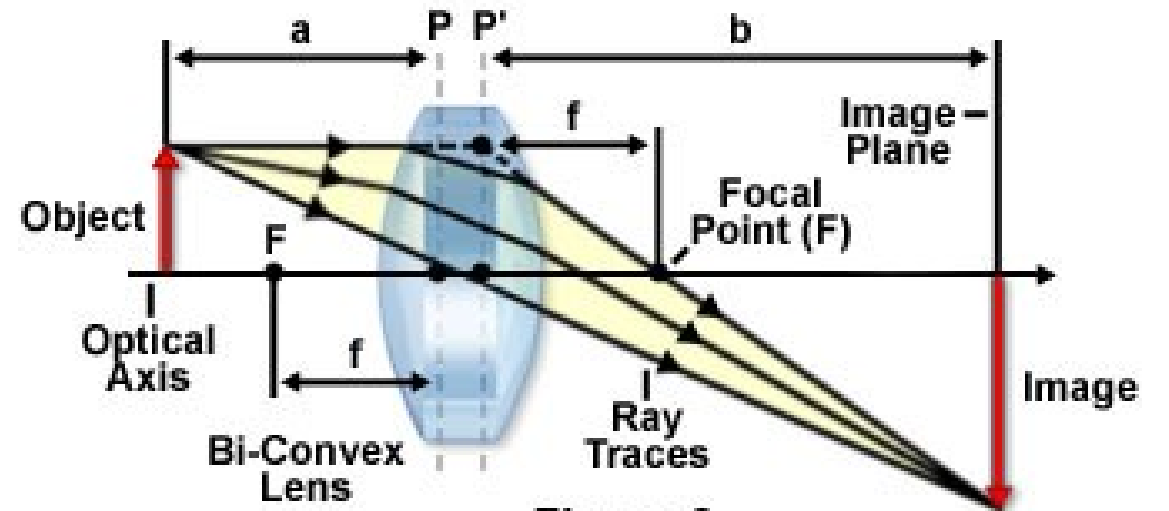
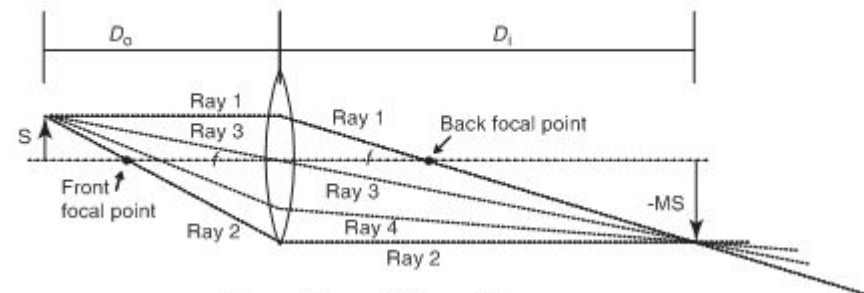
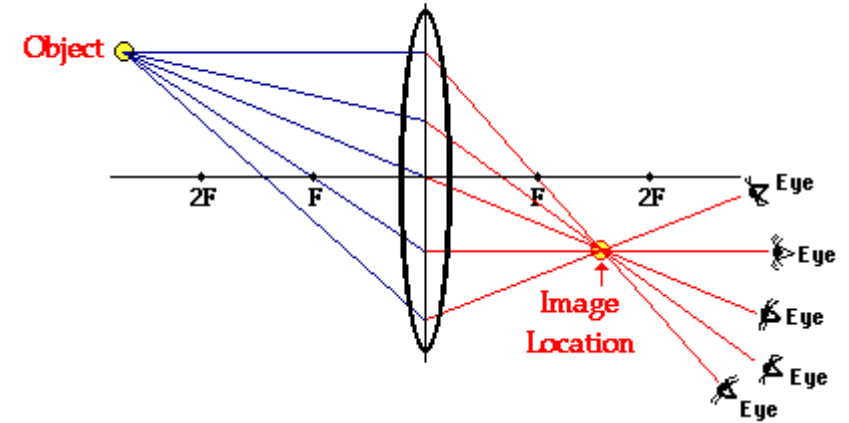


Figure 2

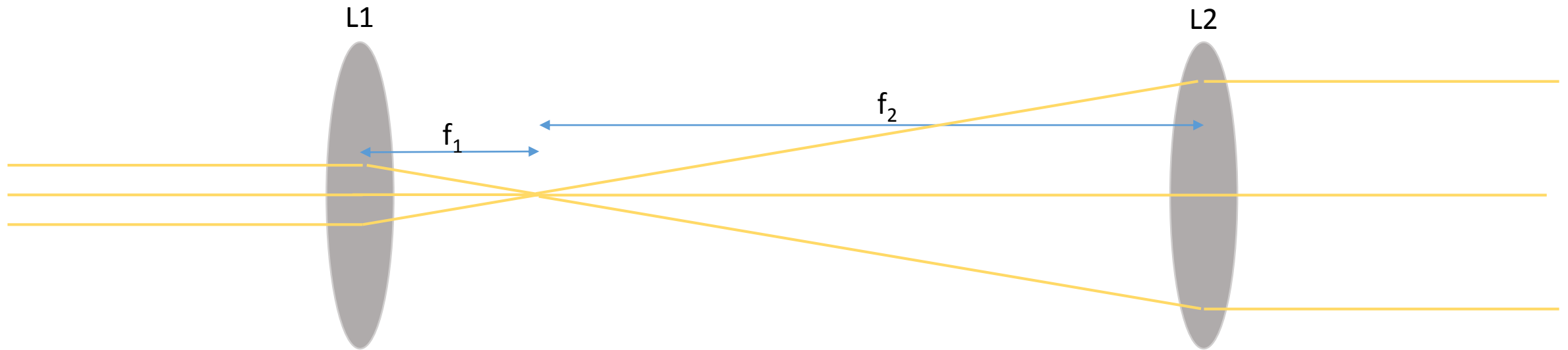
Lenses and imaging

- Three rules of ray tracing:
 - Rays impinging on center of lens are unperturbed
 - Parallel ray goes through focal point
 - Ray that goes through focal point emerges parallel

Image Formation by a Converging Lens

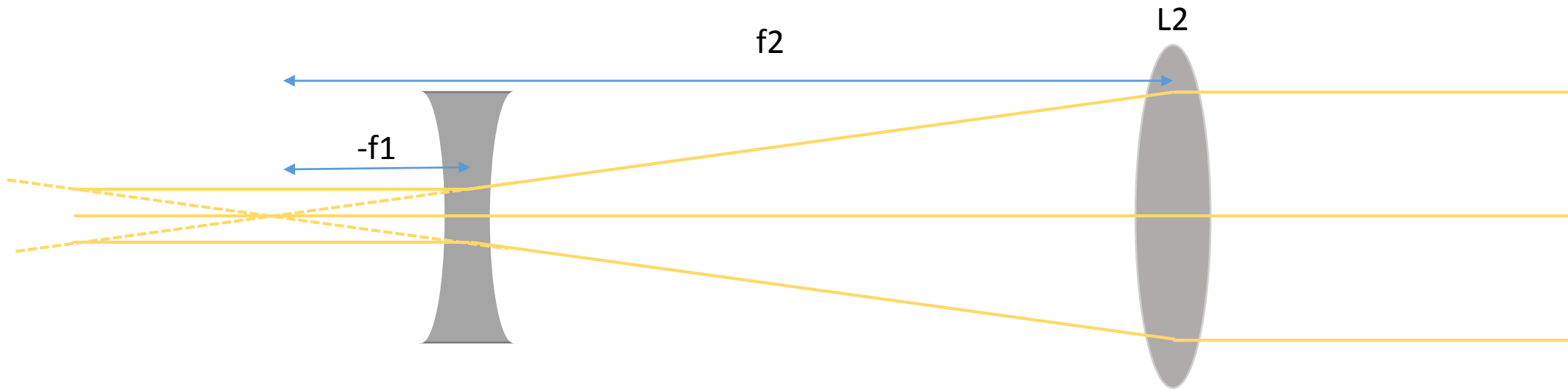


Beam expanders/condensers



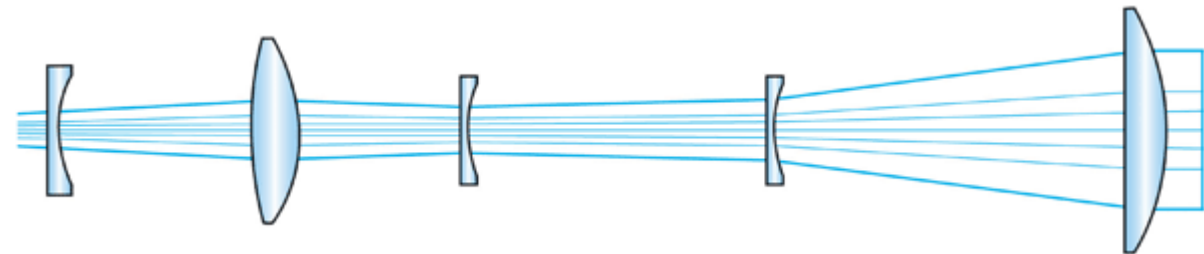
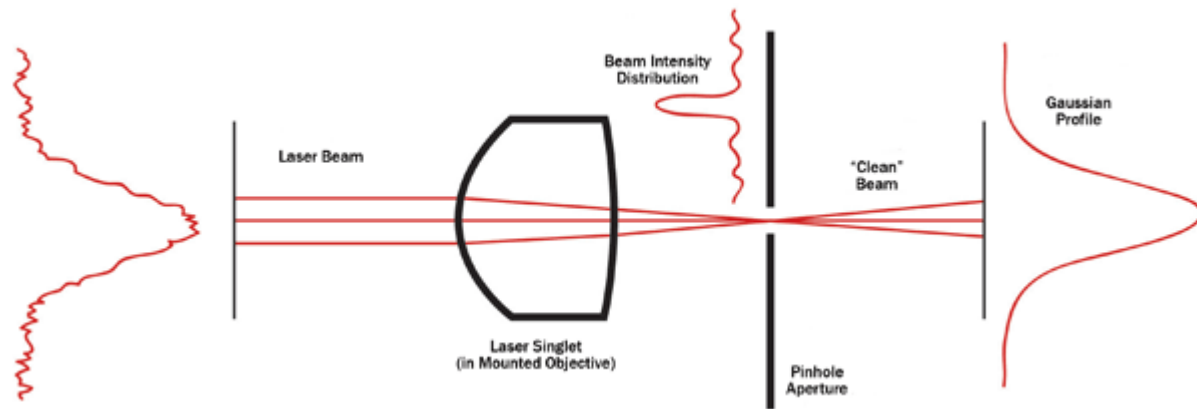
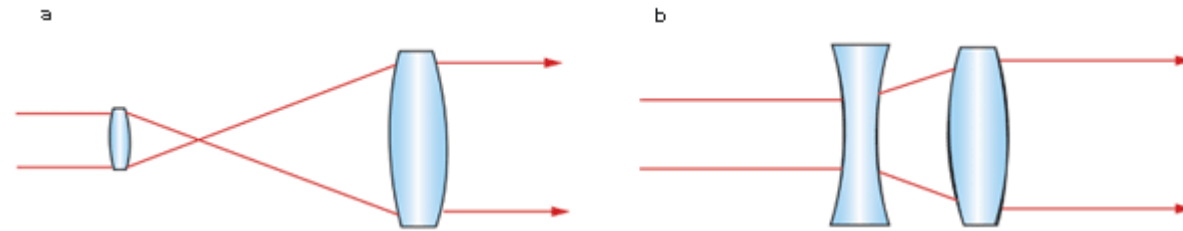
$$d = f_2 + f_1 \quad M = f_2 / f_1$$

Galilean Beam expanders



$$d = f_2 - f_1 \quad M = f_2 / f_1$$

General considerations for beam expanders

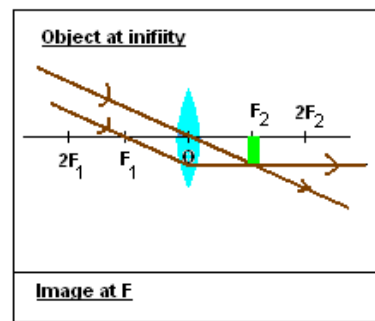
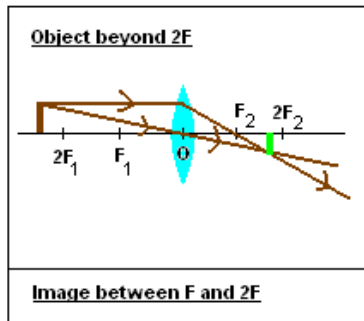
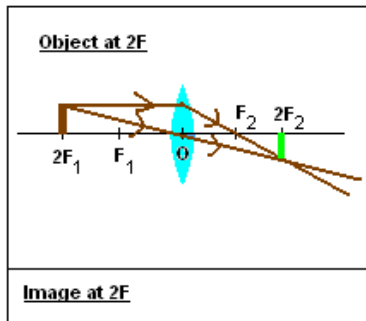
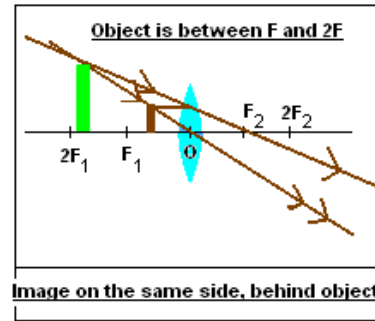
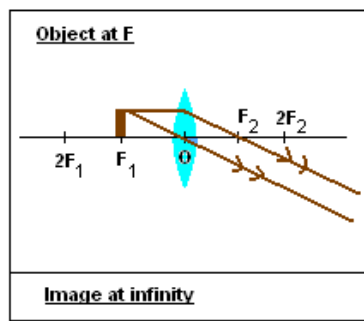
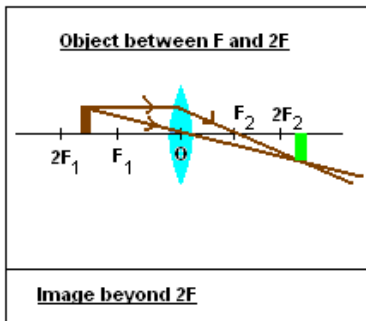
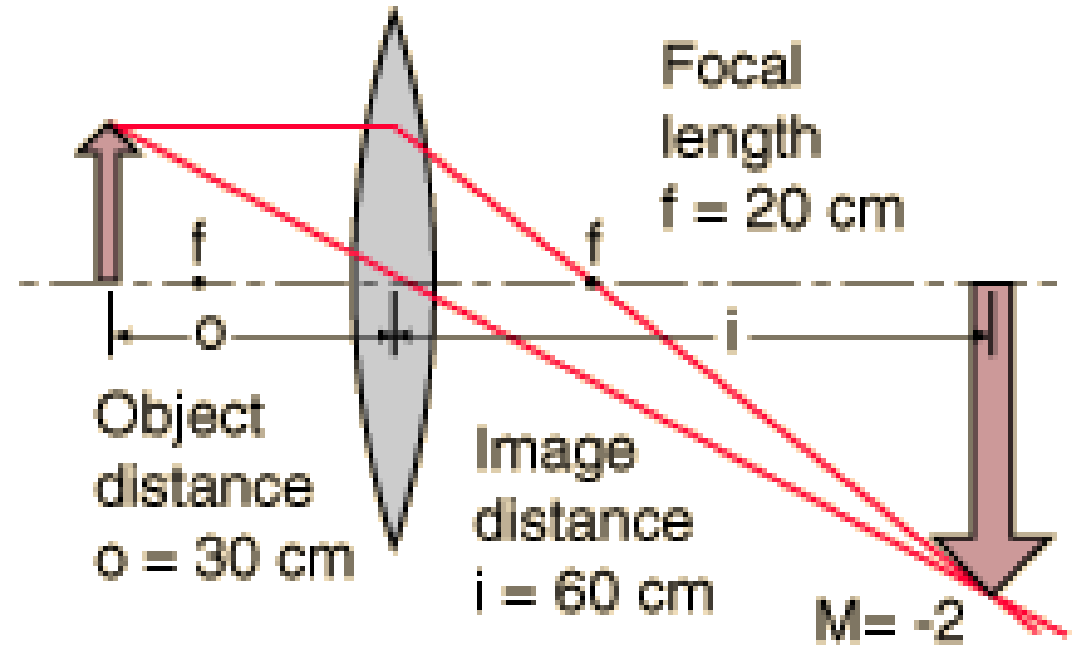


Imaging with lenses

Imaging

$$\frac{1}{f} = (n - 1) \left[\frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{(n - 1)d}{nR_1R_2} \right],$$

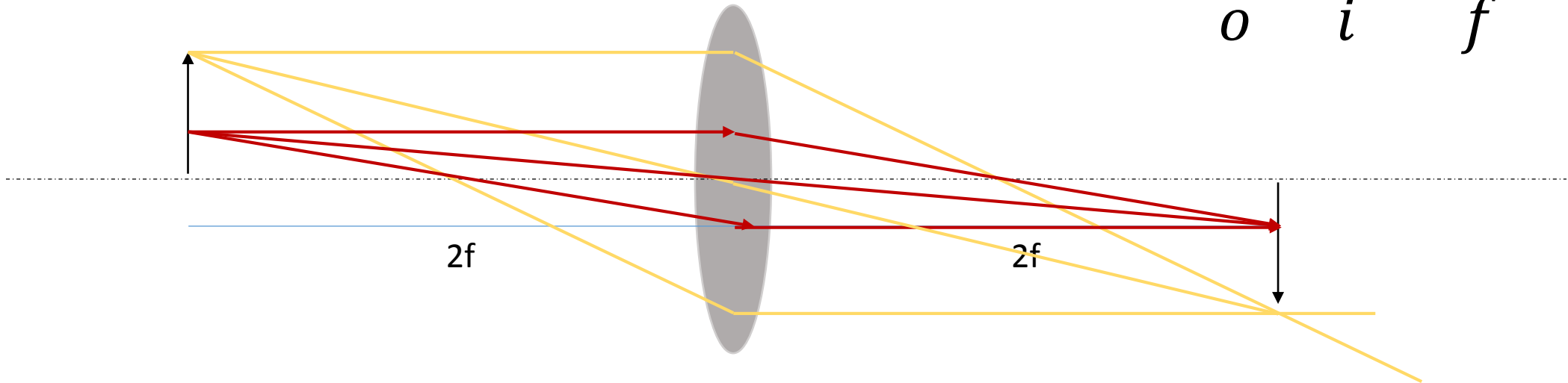
$$\frac{1}{o} + \frac{1}{i} = \frac{1}{f} \quad \text{Thin lens equation}$$



	Lenses
Focal Length (f)	+ for a converging lens - for a diverging lens
Object Distance (d_o)	+ if the object is to the left of the lens (real object) - if the object is to the right of the lens (virtual object)*
Image Distance (d_i)	+ for an image (real) formed to the right of the lens by a real object - for an image (virtual) formed to the left of the lens by a real object
Magnification (m)	+ for an image that is upright with respect to the object - for an image that is inverted with respect to the object.

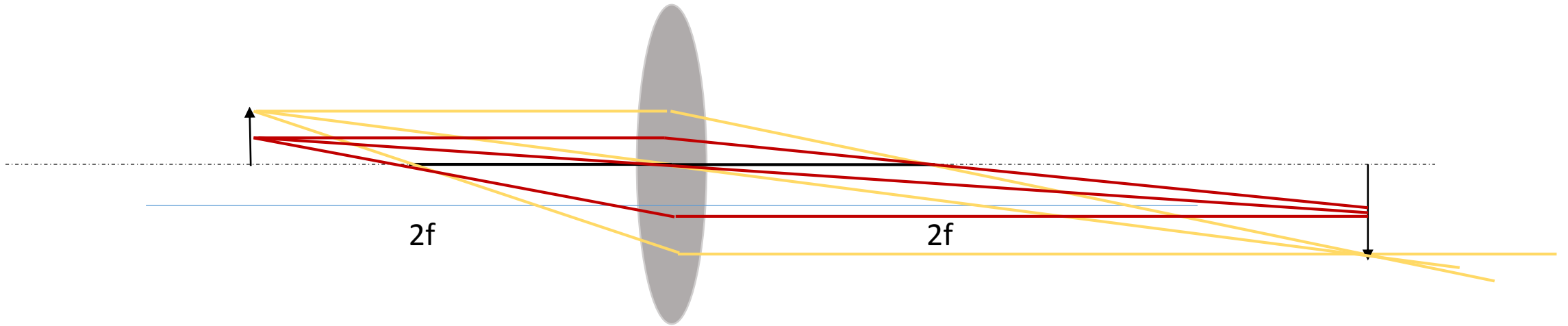
Relay lens – 2f away

$$\frac{1}{o} + \frac{1}{i} = \frac{1}{f}$$

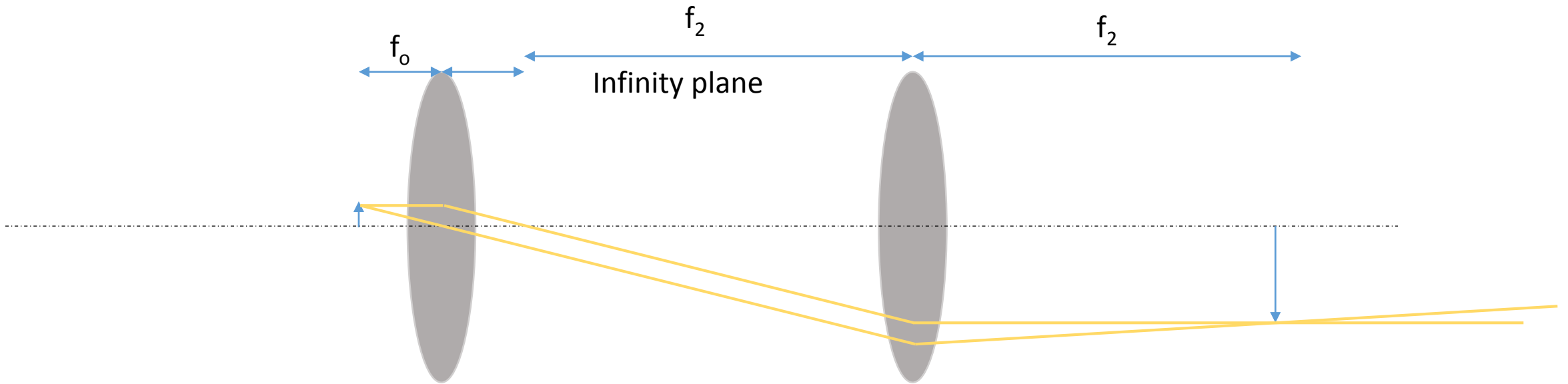


$$M = -h_i/h_o = i/o$$

Object is between $2f$ and f



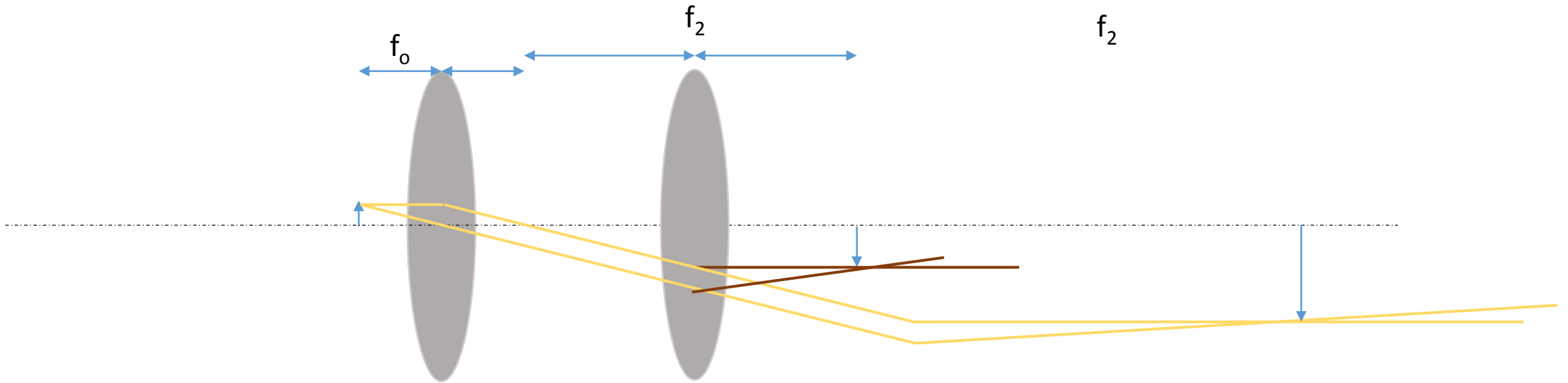
Infinity imaging system (4f imaging)



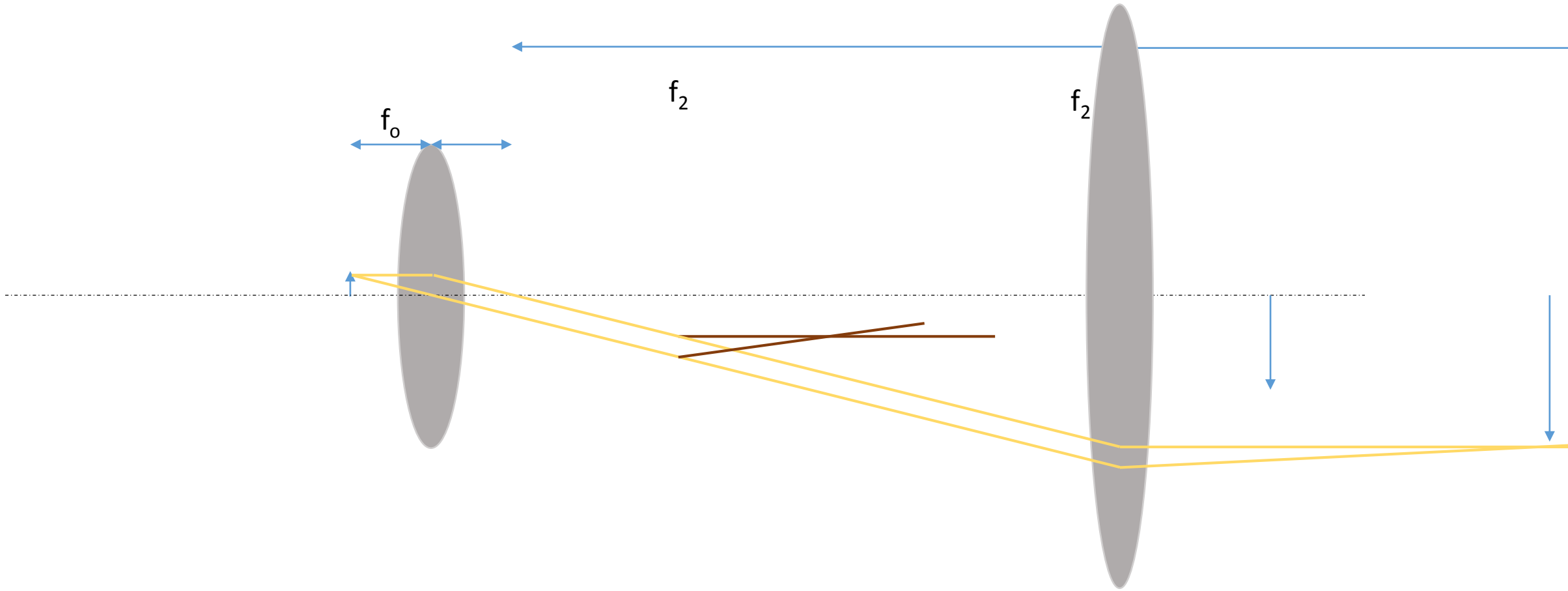
$$M = f_2/f_1$$

Camera chip sizes – 6-13 mm big
Pixel sizes are $\sim 6-16 \mu\text{m}$

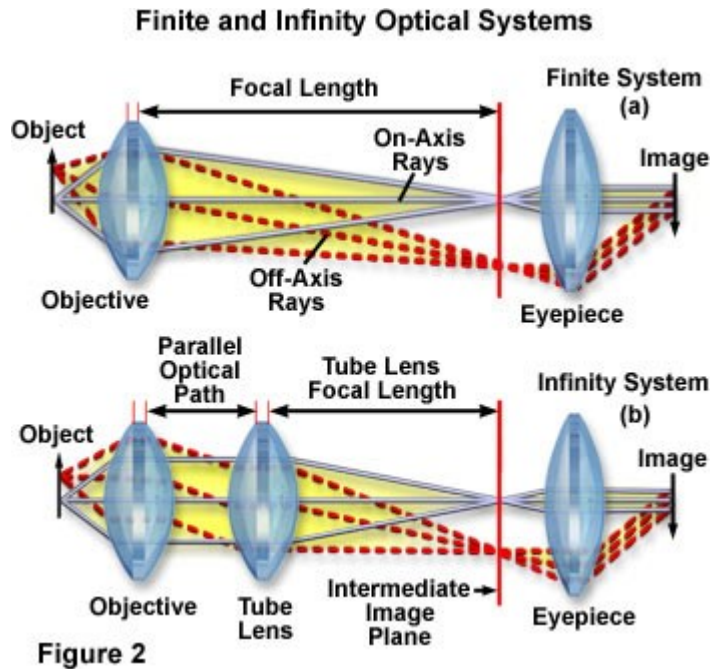
Changing second lens



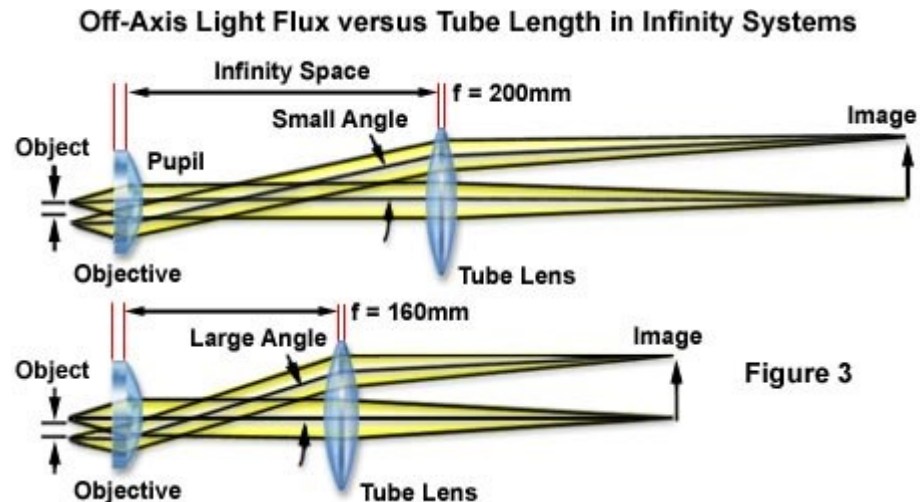
Changing second lens



Modern infinity systems



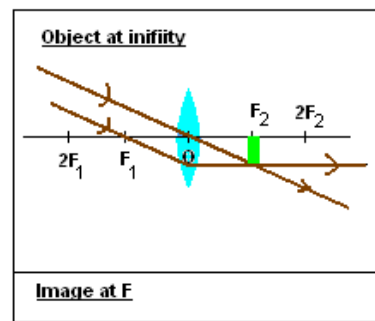
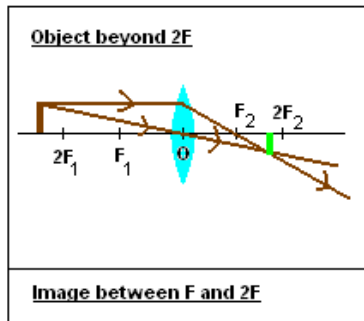
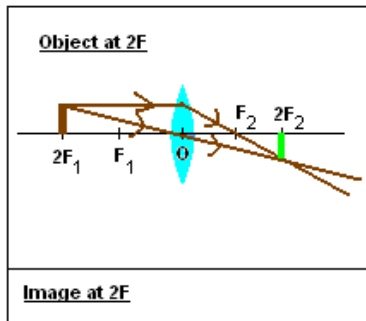
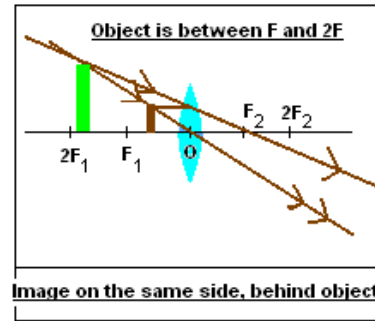
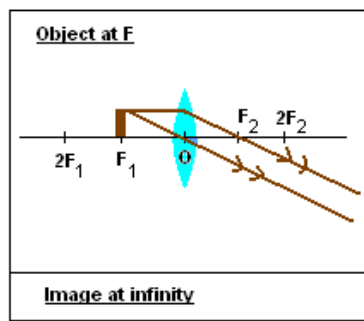
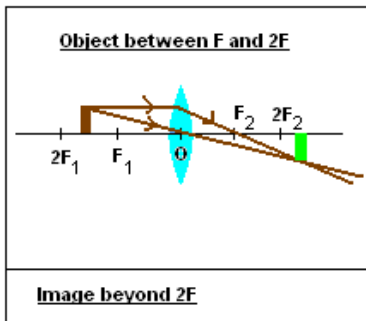
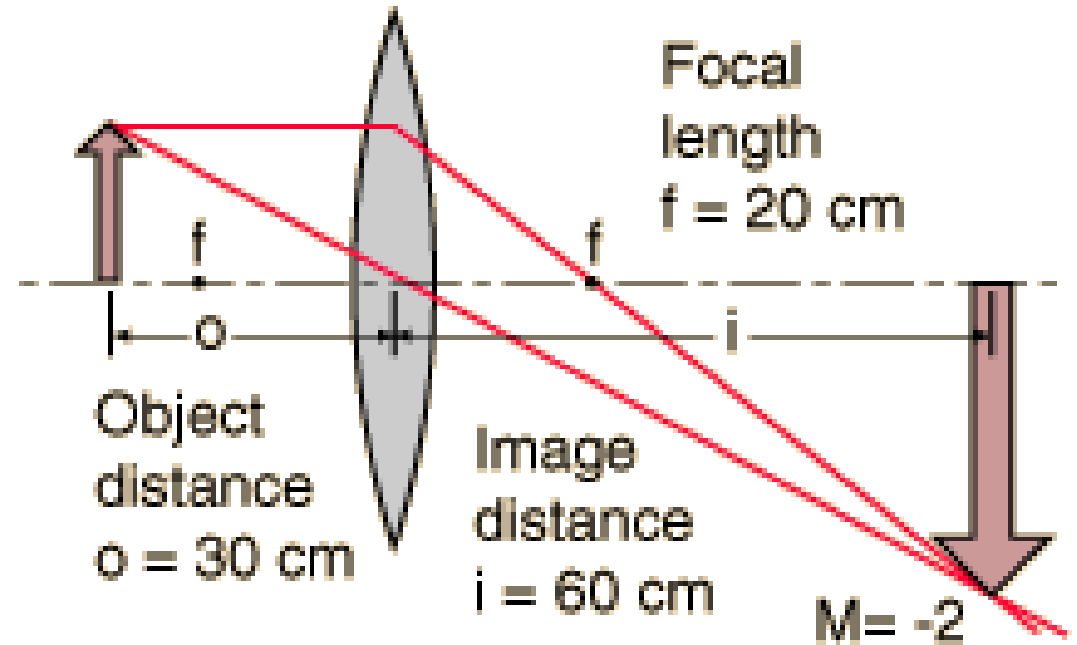
Manufacturer	Tube Lens Focal Length (Millimeters)	Parfocal Distance (Millimeters)	Thread Type
Leica	200	45	M25
Nikon	200	60	M25
Olympus	180	45	RMS
Zeiss	165	45	RMS



Imaging

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$$\frac{1}{o} + \frac{1}{i} = \frac{1}{f} \quad \text{Thin lens equation}$$



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On to Matlab...