



**Institute of
Applied Physics**

Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena

Metrology and Sensing

Lecture 10-2: Measurement of basic system properties

2021-01-19

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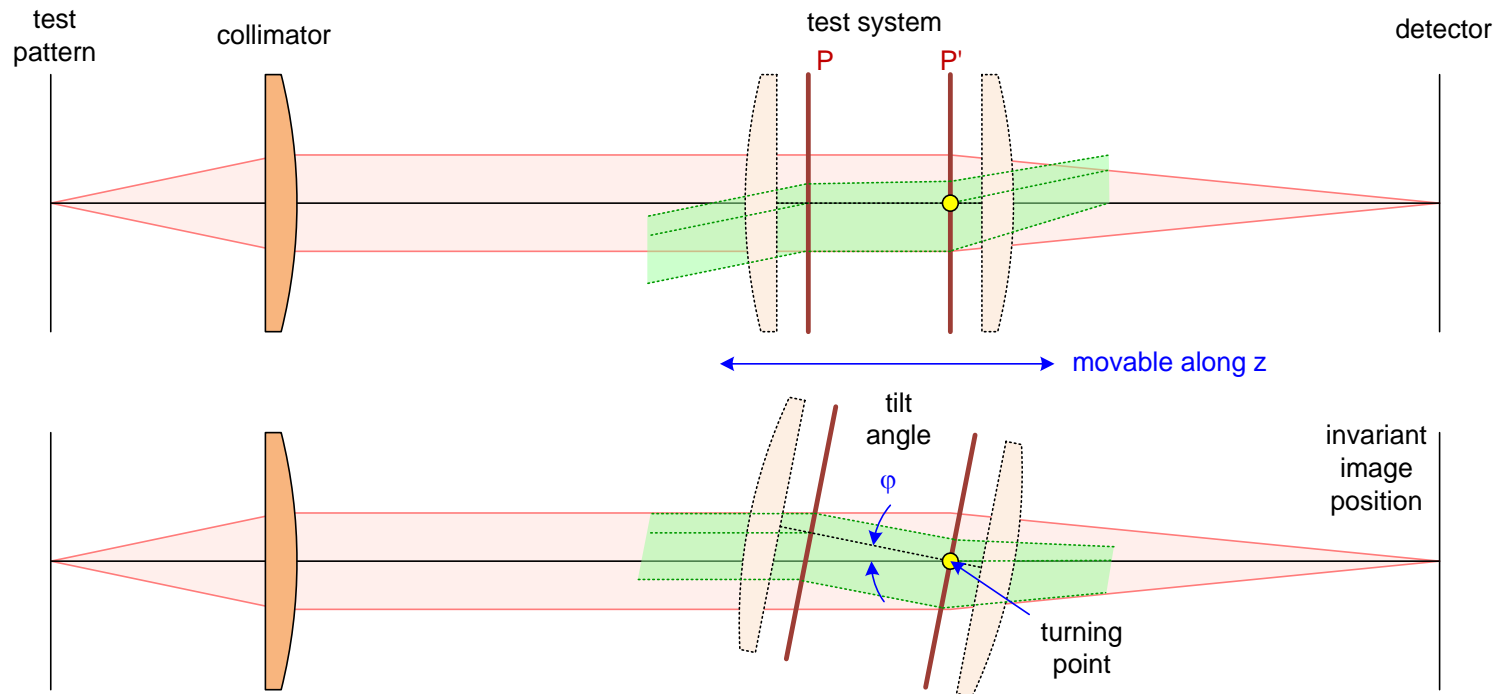


- Principal planes
- Aperture
- Centering
- Assembly

Measurement of Principal Planes



- Measurement for systems in air via the nodal planes
- Imaging of a test pattern with a collimator onto a detector
- Invariant lateral image location for rotated system around the nodal point
- Critical: vignetting effects for large angles

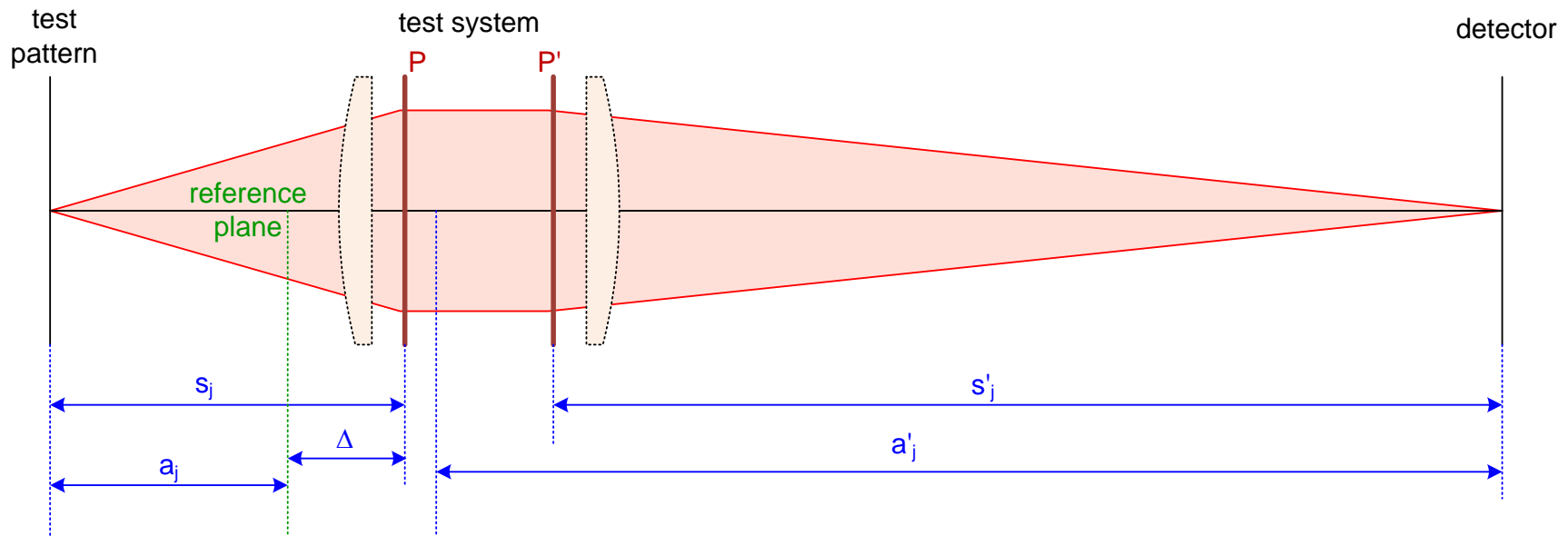


- Setup of the test lens with different object locations: axial shift Δ
- Analysis of the lens imaging formula

$$\frac{1}{a_j + \Delta} + \frac{1}{a'_j - \Delta} = \frac{1}{f}$$

- Minimizing the error of several measurements j

$$\delta = f \cdot (a_j + a'_j) + \Delta \cdot (a_j - a'_j) - a_j a'_j + \Delta^2$$

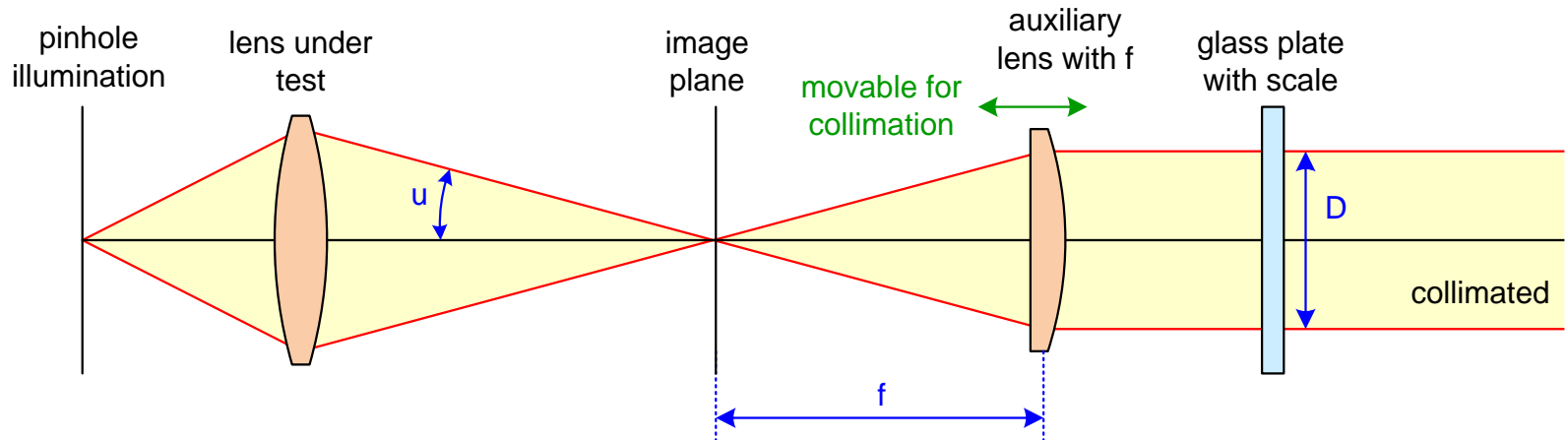


Measurement of Pupil Size

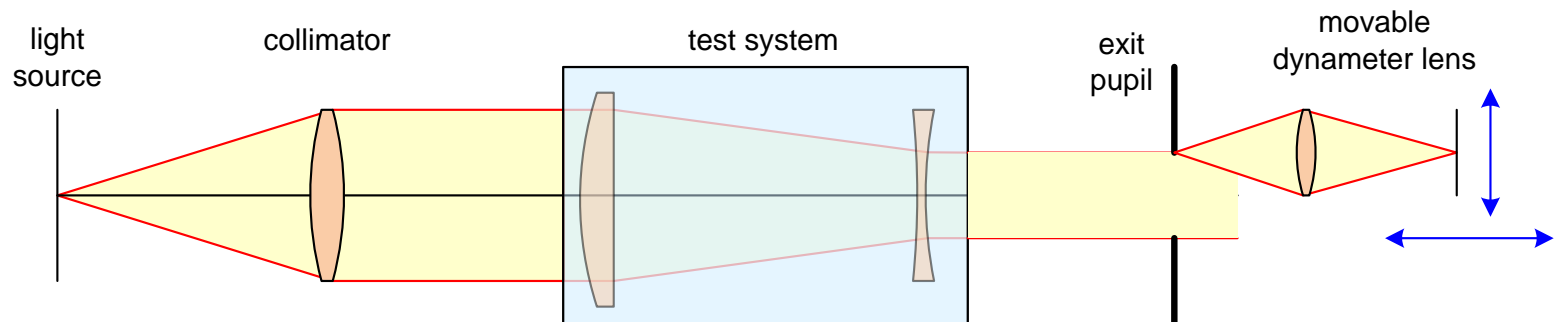


- Setup with collimating auxiliary lens

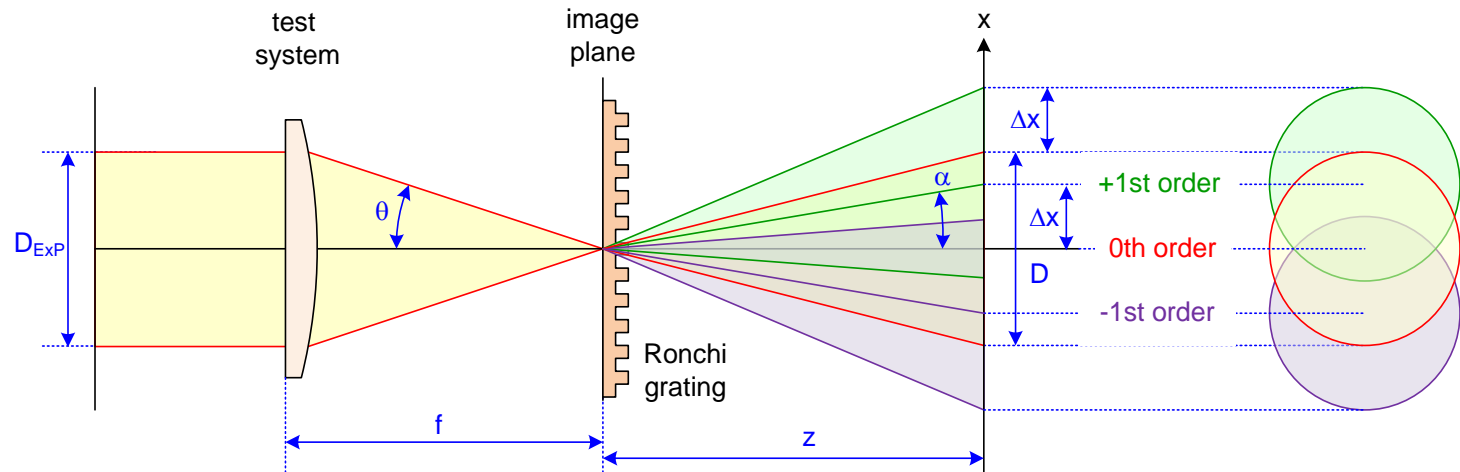
$$\tan u = \frac{D}{2f}$$



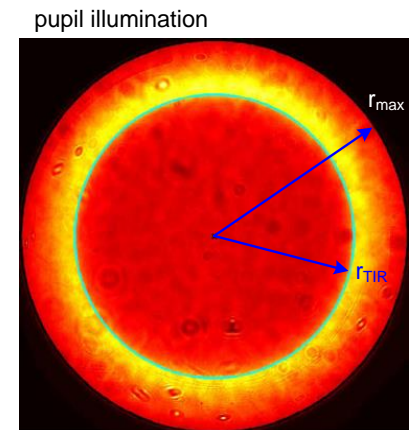
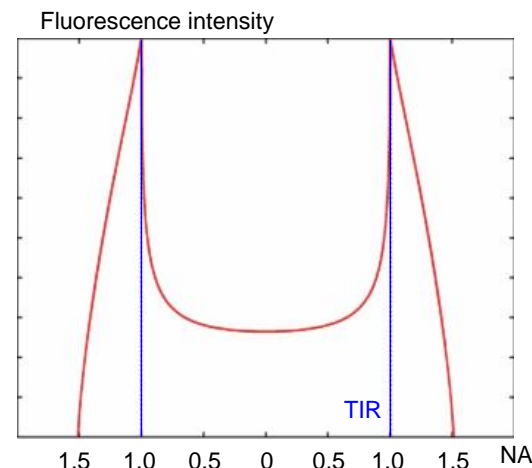
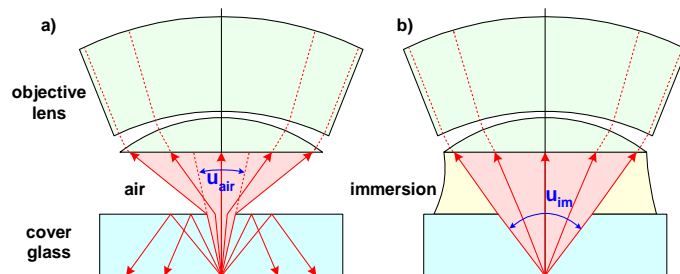
- Determination with measuring microscope (dynamometer)



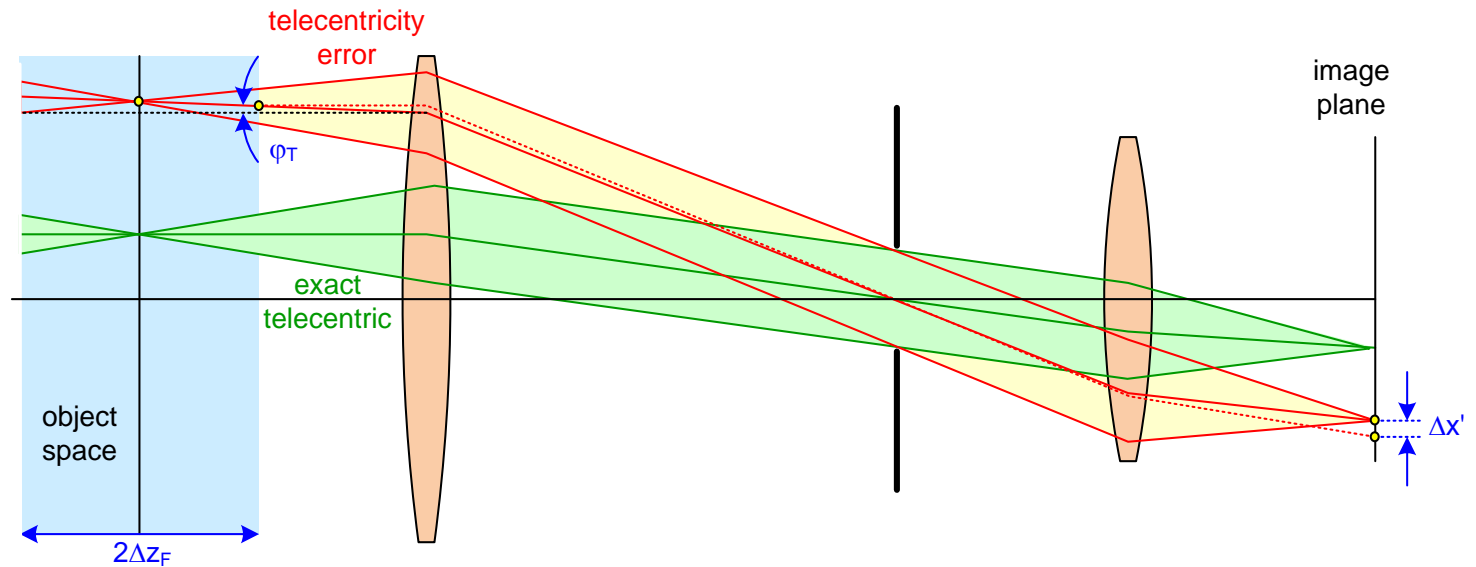
- Setup with Ronchi grating
- Measurement of the lateral shift of higher diffraction orders at distance z



- High-NA in microscopy: $\text{NA} > 1$
Measurement of total internal reflection of fluorescence light



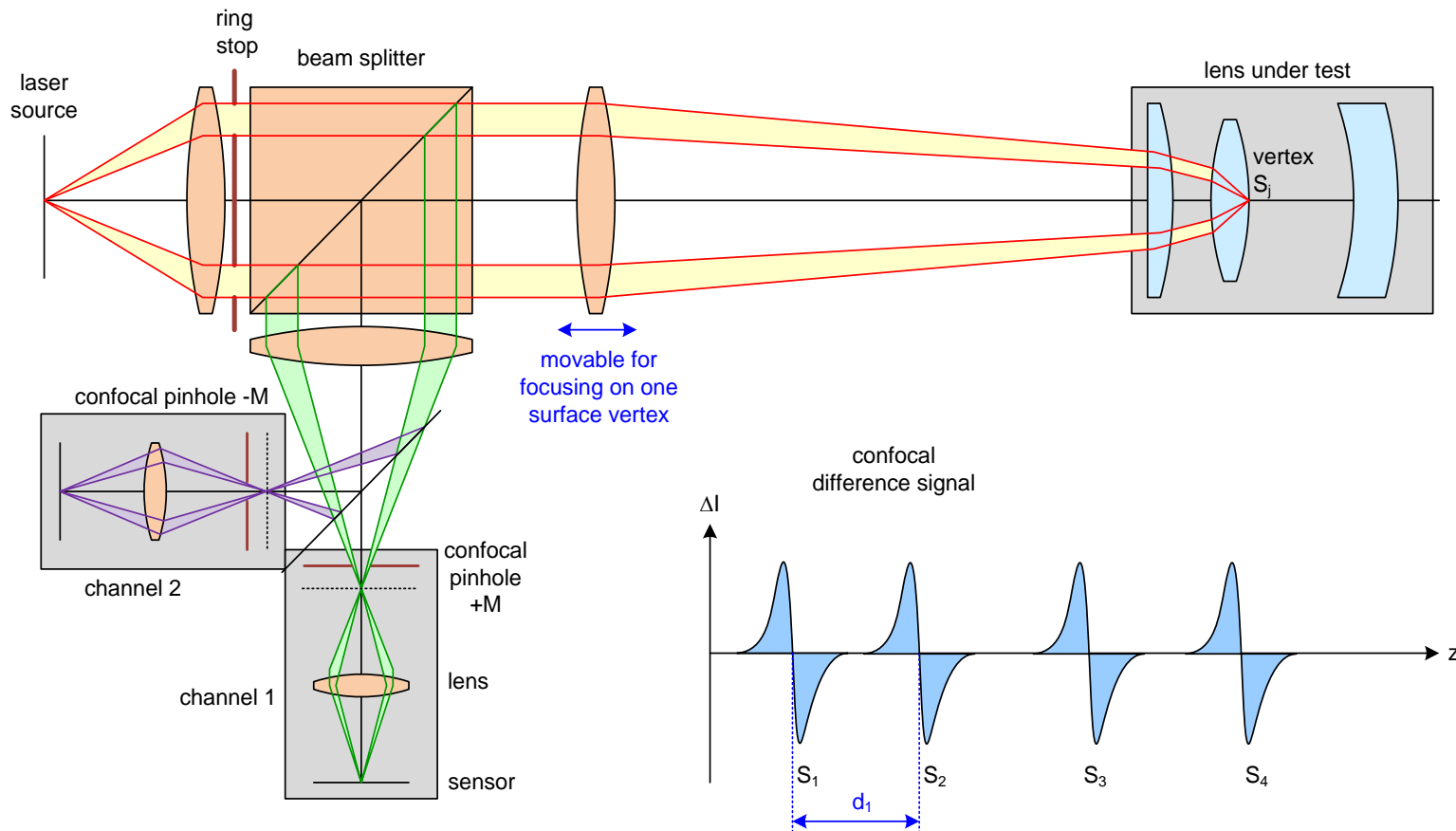
- Measurement of object sided telecentricity errors by lateral shift of image location during defocussing



- High accuracy measurement by interferometry and measurement of Zernike coefficients $C_{2/3}$.

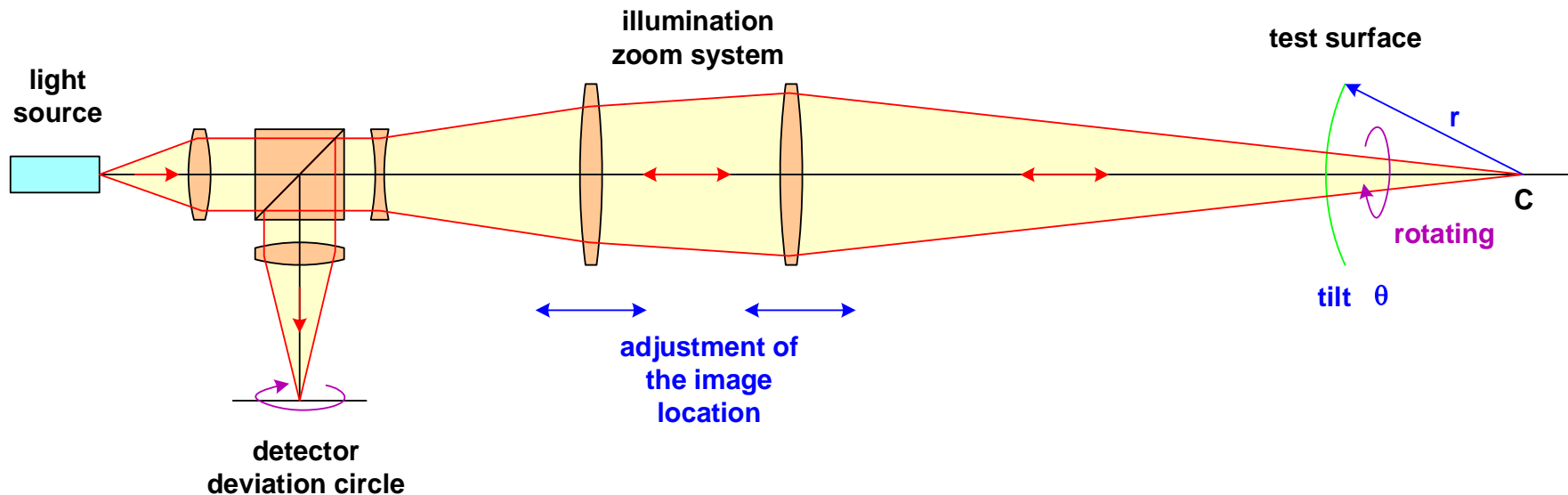
Measurement of Lens Position

- Measurement of reflexes at lens vertex points
- Analysis of confocal signal in autocollimation
- Avoiding spherical aberration induced errors by ring illumination



- Projection of test marker
- Autocollimation of sharp image, focal point coincides with center of curvature of surface with radius r
- Rotation of test system: tilt of surface induces a lateral shift of the image, magnification m
- Problems with inner surfaces

$$v = m \cdot v_M = 2 \cdot m \cdot r \cdot \theta$$



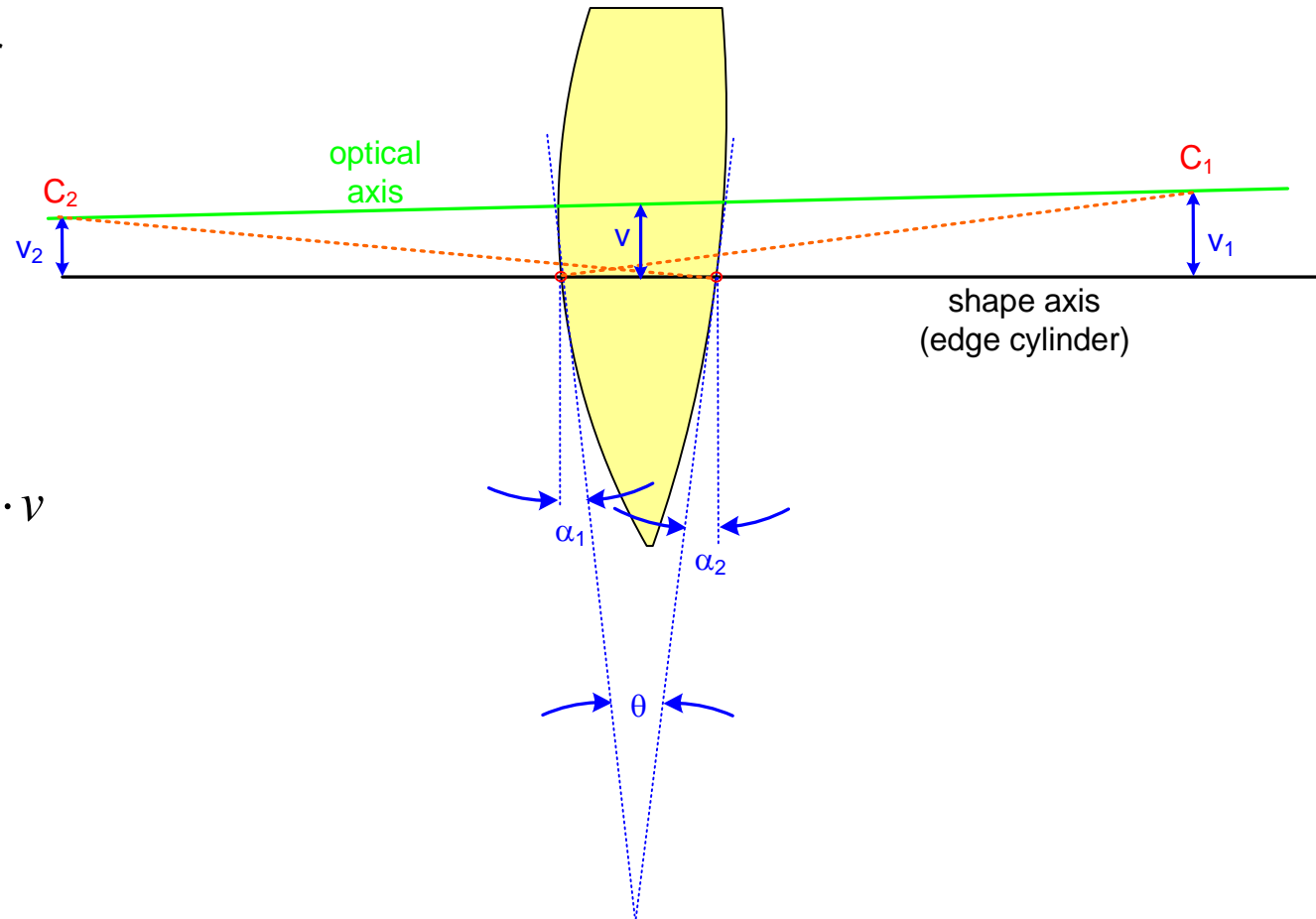
Wedge Angle of a Thin Lens



Thin lens with wedge error

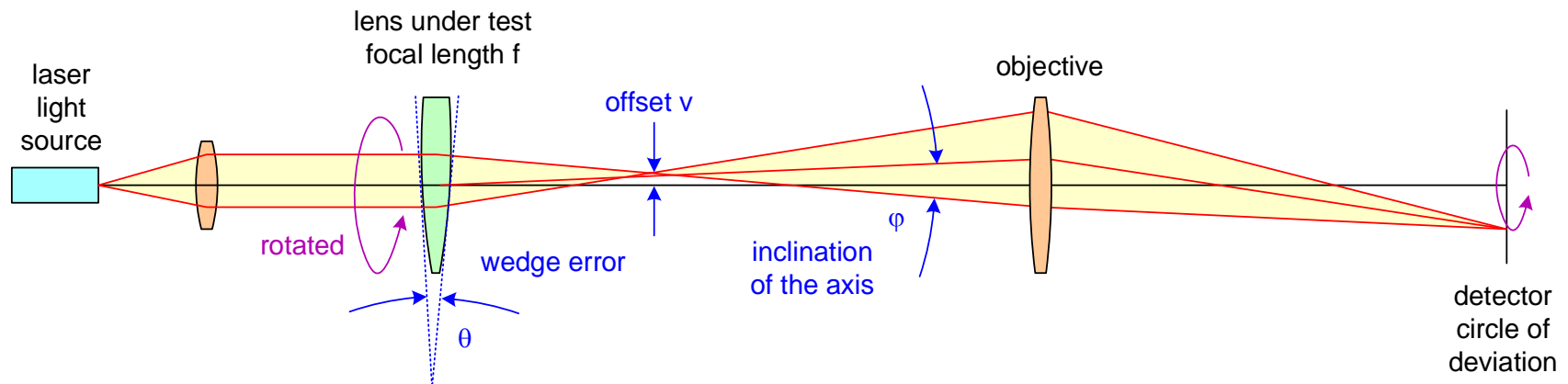
$$\theta = -\frac{v}{(n-1) \cdot f}$$

$$\theta = \alpha_1 - \alpha_2 = \left(\frac{1}{r_1} - \frac{1}{r_2} \right) \cdot v$$

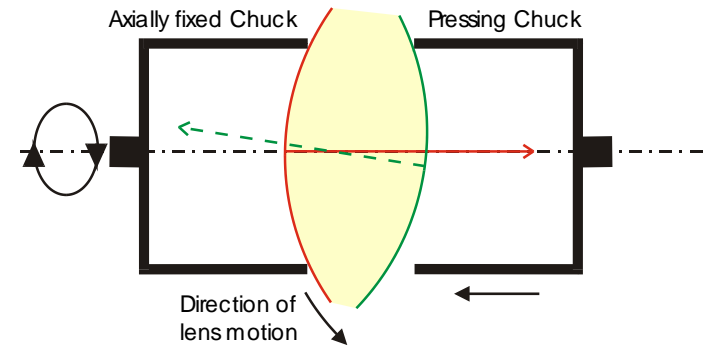


- Thin collimated beam through lens
- Focussing of the beam onto detector
- Measurement of wedge angle by lateral shift v
- Tilt angle of lens not detectable
- Not feasible for very short focal lengths

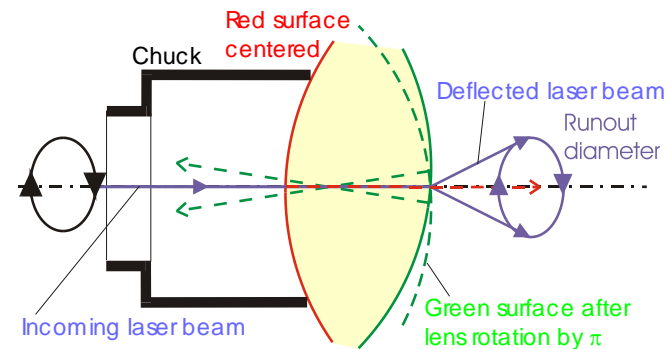
$$\varphi = (n-1) \cdot \theta = (n-1) \cdot (\alpha_1 - \alpha_2) = \frac{v}{f}$$



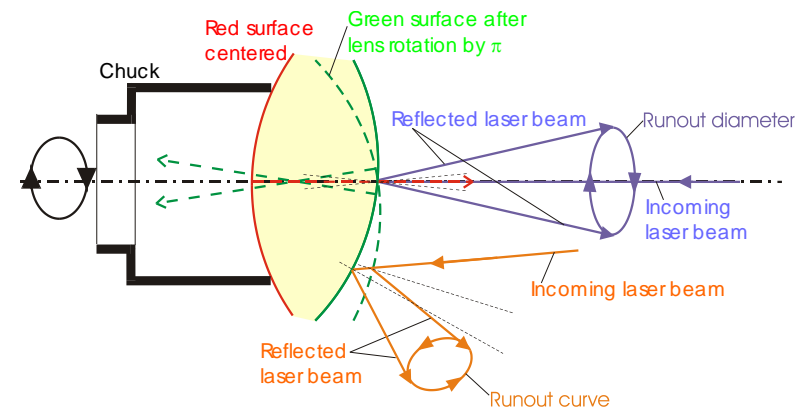
- Mechanical



- Ray in transmission



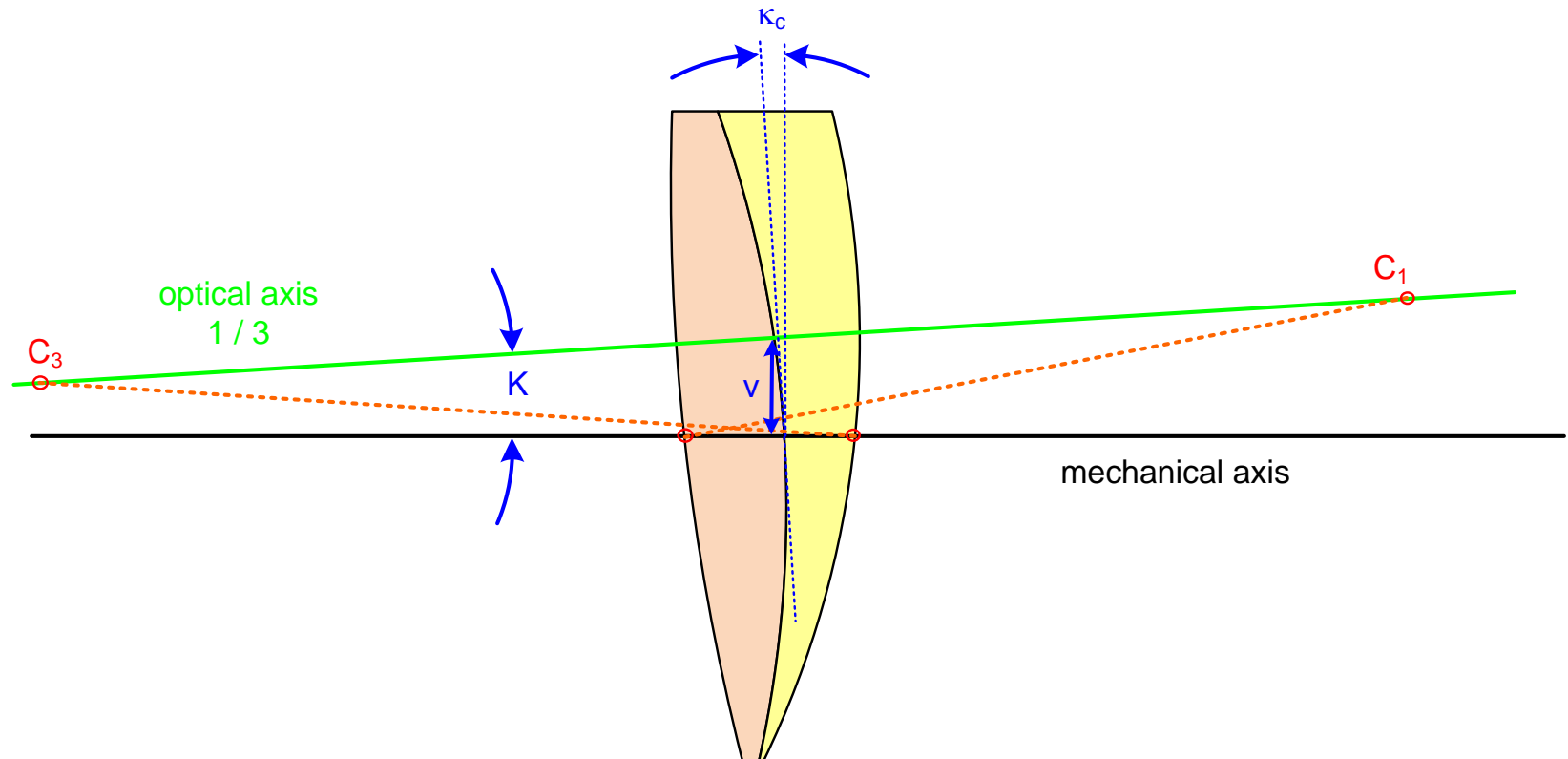
- Rays in reflection



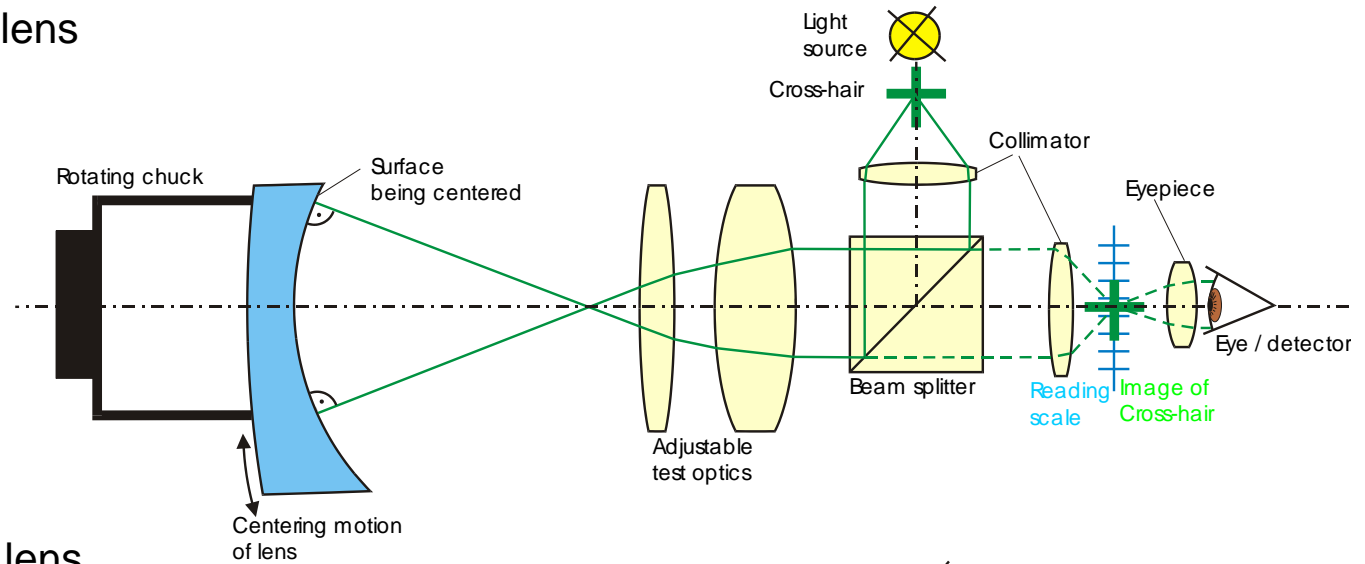
Centering of a Cemented Doublet



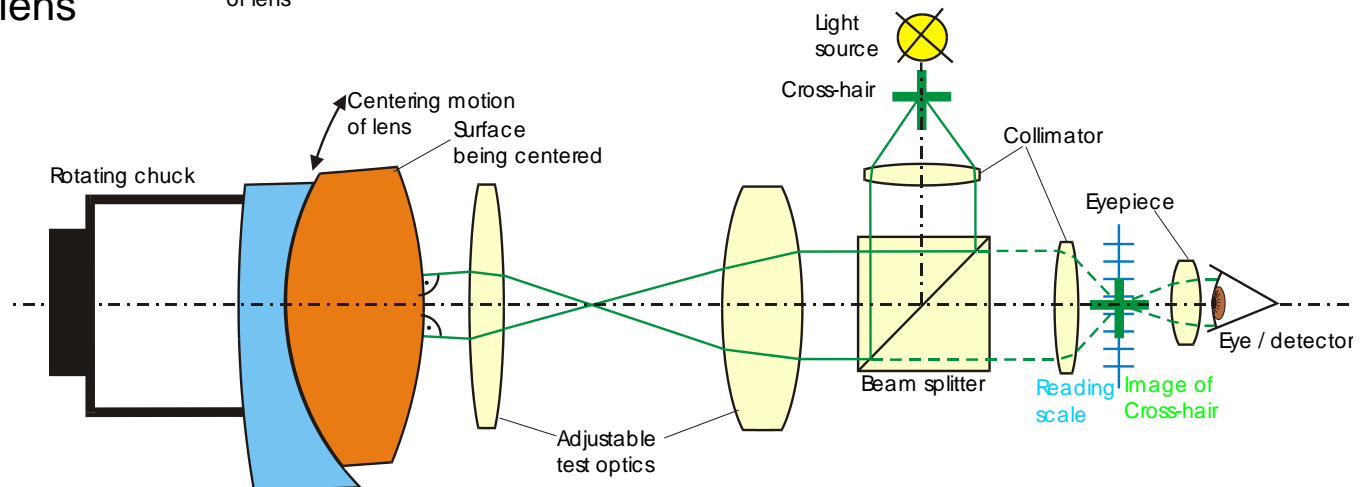
- Two equivalent forms of description:
 - Three single surface tilt angles
 - Decenter v , overall tilt angle K , tilt of cemented inner surface κ_c , better correspondance to manufacturing steps



Centering carrier lens

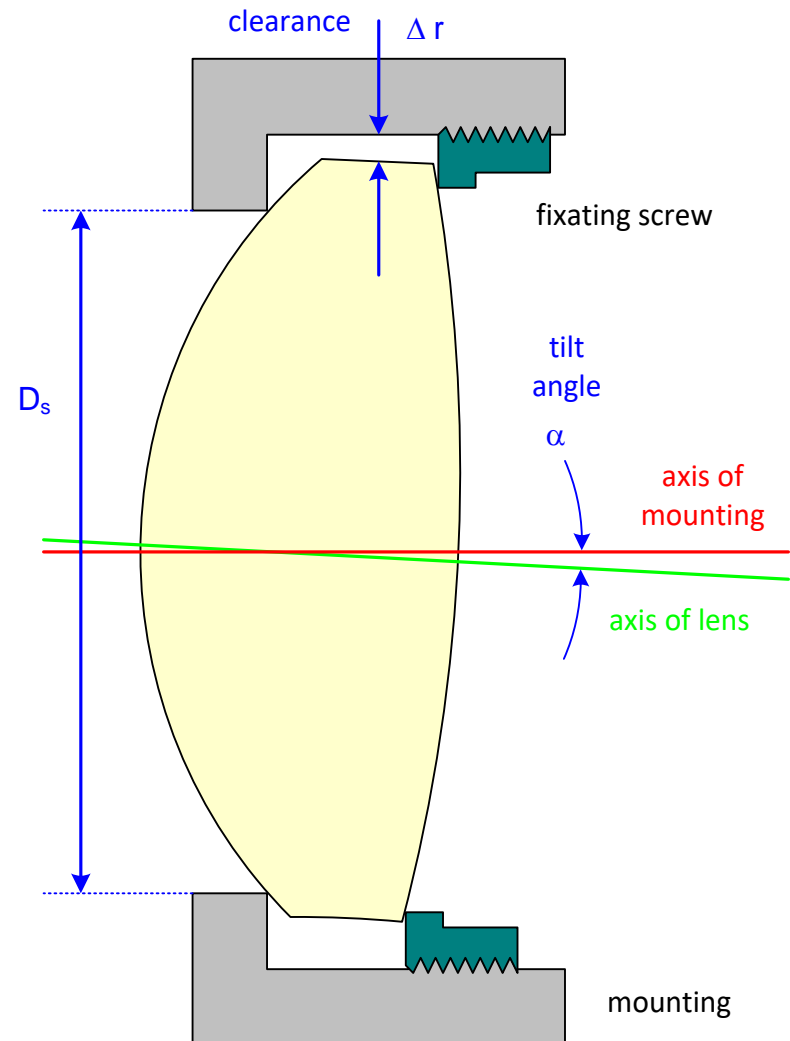


Adjusting second lens

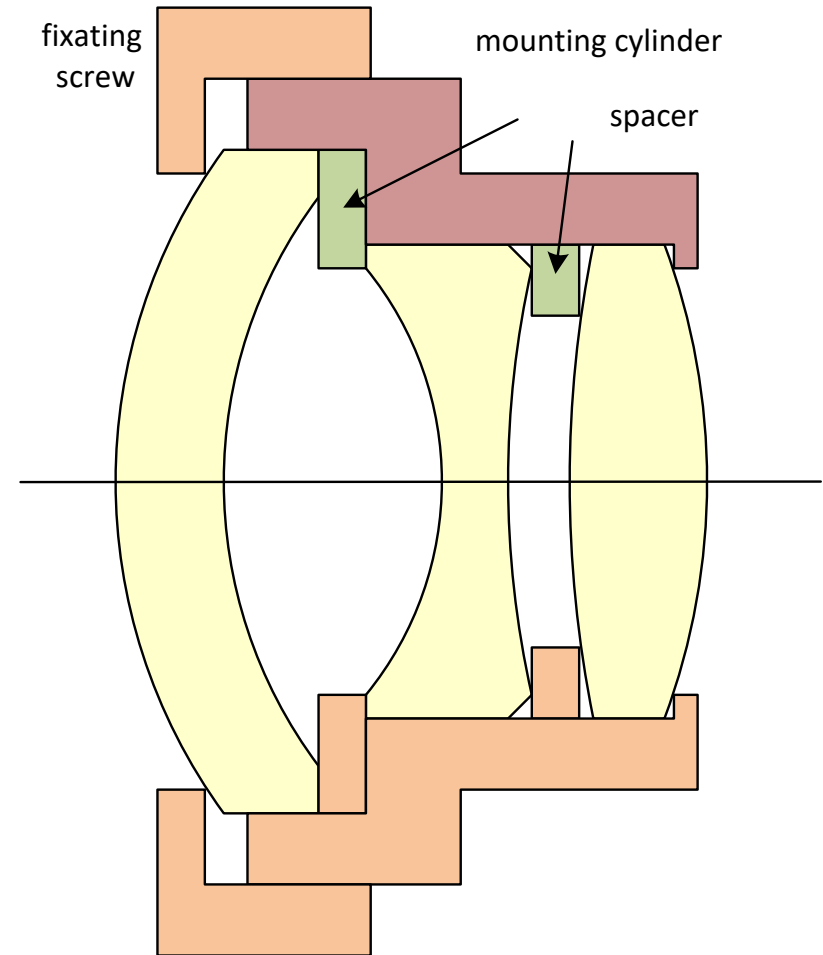


Tolerances and Mechanical Interface

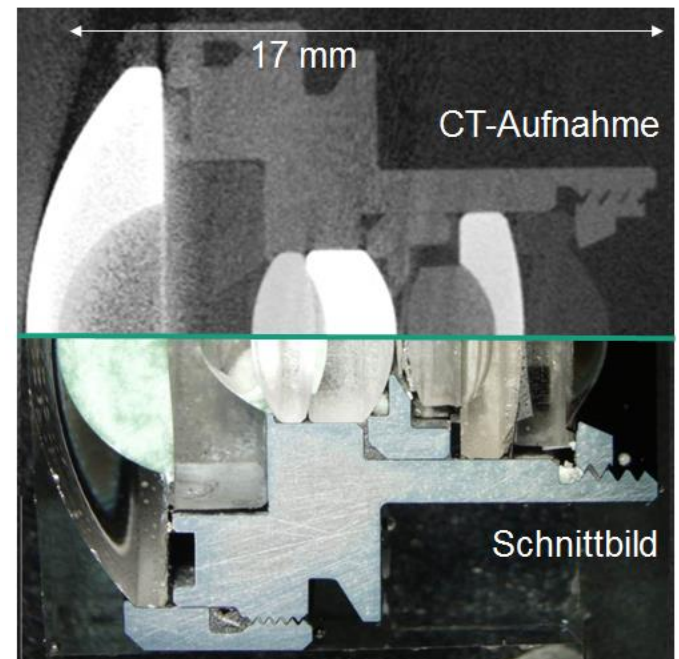
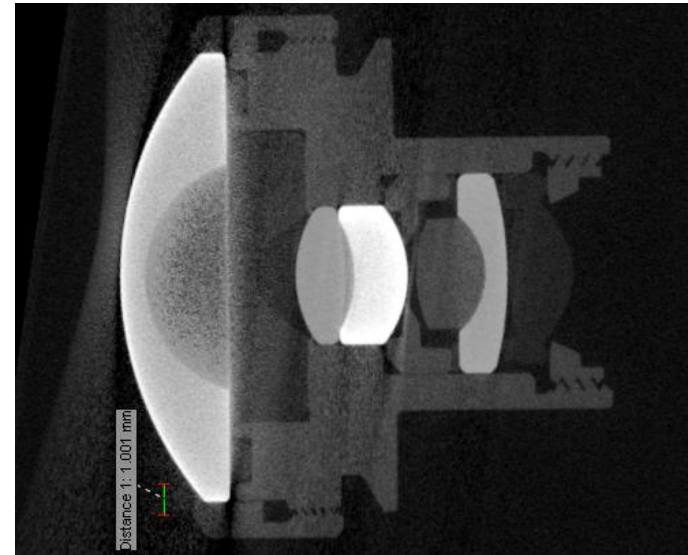
- Coupling optics – mechanics
Interface glass – metal
- Mechanical design of mountings and housing
- Typical options:
 1. Filling cylinder with fixating screw
 2. Cementing, later centering
 3. Lace / bordering
- Critical:
 - Centering tolerances
 - reference surfaces
 - analysis of complete geometry (kinematic)



- Filling of lenses into mounting cylinder with spacers
- Accumulation of centering errors by transportation of reference
- Definition of lens positions by:
 1. mechanical play inside mounting
 2. fixating ring screw
 3. planarity of spacers



- Determination of
 1. number of lenses
 2. thicknesses
 3. radii of curvature
 4. refractive indices (!?)
- Typical uncertainties of linear dimensions:
0.050 mm ... 0.010 mm
- Errors are scaling with size
- Contrast for plastics poor
- Different absorption for glass types
- Cross section vs CT-projection image



- Various cross sections

