## Calculation of the Point Spread Function from the Electromagnetic Theory of Diffraction

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This work is part of publication of design of high speed fluorescence imaging microscopy optimized for microfluidic applications. In this *Mathematica* file, we calculate the point spread function of confocal microscopy with point illumination. These calculations are based on the following reference,

→ Antonin Miks, Jiri Novak, Pavel Novak, Calculation of point spread function for optical systems with finite value of numerical aperture, Optik 118 (2007) 537–543

## Calculation of point spread function for point illumination

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\begin{array}{ll} & \text{In}[1]:= & \text{n1} = \text{1.0002}; \\ & \text{n2} = \text{1.0002}; \text{ m} = \text{4}; \\ & \text{NA} = \text{1.3}; \\ & \text{u2max} = \left(\frac{1}{2 \text{ NA}}\right); \\ & \text{M} = \left(\frac{\text{n2}}{\text{n1}}\text{m}\right)^2; \end{array}
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ln[6]:= (* calculating the coefficients A0,
     A1...A5 for the calculations of the Complex Field fromt the series expansion *)
     a0 = 1;
     a1 = (1/4);
     a2 = (5/32);
     a3 = (15/128);
     a4 = (195/2048);
     a5 = (663/8192);
     A0 = 1;
     A1 = a1 (1+M);
     A2 = a2 (1 + M^2) + (a1^2) M;
     A3 = a3 (1 + M^3) + a1 a2 M (1 + M);
     A4 = a4 (1 + M^4) + a1 a3 M (1 + M^2) + a2^2 M^2;
     A5 = a5 (1 + M^5) + a1 a4 M (1 + M^2) + a2 a3 M^2 (1 + M);
     C0 = (A0 (Sin[u2max ]) \wedge (2*k)) /.k \rightarrow 0;
     C1 = (A1 (Sin[u2max ]) \wedge (2*1));
     C2 = (A2 (Sin[u2max ]) \wedge (2*2));
     C3 = (A3 (Sin[u2max ]) \wedge (2*3));
     C4 = (A4 (Sin[u2max ]) \wedge (2*4));
     C5 = (A5 (Sin[u2max ]) \wedge (2*5));
տլոց: (* Using the Bessel Functions of the First Kind: Directly using the Solutions *)
     InteG0[\tau_{-}] := (1/\tau) BesselJ[1, \tau];
     InteG1[\tau] := (1/\tau) BesselJ[1, \tau] - (2/(\tau^2)) BesselJ[2, \tau];
     InteG2[τ_]:=
           (1/\tau) BesselJ[1, \tau] - (4/(\tau^2)) BesselJ[2, \tau] + (8/(\tau^3)) BesselJ[3, \tau];
     InteG3[\tau_{-}] := (1/\tau) BesselJ[1, \tau] - (6/(\tau^{2})) BesselJ[2, \tau] +
              (24/(\tau^3)) BesselJ[3, \tau] - (48/(\tau^4)) BesselJ[4, \tau];
     InteG4[\tau] := (1/\tau) BesselJ[1, \tau] - (8/(\tau^2)) BesselJ[2, \tau] + (48/(\tau^3)) BesselJ[3, \tau] -
              (192/(\tau^4)) BesselJ[4, \tau] + (384/(\tau^5)) BesselJ[5, \tau];
     InteG5[\tau] := (1/\tau) BesselJ[1, \tau] - (10/(\tau^2)) BesselJ[2, \tau] +
              (80/(\tau^3)) BesselJ[3, \tau] - (480/(\tau^4)) BesselJ[4, \tau] +
              (1920/(\tau^5)) BesselJ[5, \tau] - (3840/(\tau^6)) BesselJ[6, \tau];
log(25) = U[\tau_{-}] := C0 InteG0[\tau] + C1 InteG1[\tau] + C2 InteG2[\tau] + C3 InteG3[\tau] + C4 InteG4[\tau] + C5 InteG5[\tau];
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$$\label{eq:local_local_local_local_local} \begin{split} & \ln[26] := \ \text{Plot} \Big[ \left( \text{U}[\tau] \right)^2, \, \{\tau, \, -20, \, 20\}, \, \text{PlotRange} \rightarrow \{0, \, 3\}, \, \text{PlotStyle} \rightarrow \left\{ \text{Blue, Thick} \right\} \Big] \end{split}$$



