Object oriented programmation

Nov 22, 2021

1 Simple example

A book is described by its title, author and year of publication (to keep it simple). Write a class `Book` that store those information. Write the `__repr__` and `__str__` methods.

A bibliography is mainly a list of book. Write a class `Bibliography` that store the list of book (the class has an attribute which is a list).

At the end we want to be able to use the code as follow

```
book1 = Book("A very nice book", "F. Dupont", 2014)
book2 = Book("A very smart book", "A. Einstein", 1923)
book3 = Book("A very stupid comics", "D. Duck", 1937)

bibliography = Bibliography([book1, book2, book3])
```

Now that the data are store in object, there are many methods you can think of :

- Write a method `to_latex` for a book and a bibliography that returns a string that can be inserted in LaTeX
- Write a method `filter_by_year` to create a new bibliography, keeping books only from a specific year.

2 Complex impedance of a bipolar circuit

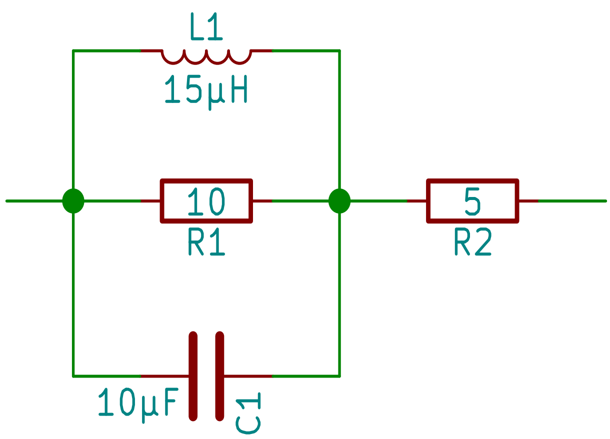

Fig. 1: Bipolar circuit

The purpose of this problem is to calculate the complex impedance of a bipolar circuit made with resistor, capacitor and inductor.

A bipolar circuit is either one of those devices or a parallel or serial combination of bipolar circuits.

The class structure will be the following

```python
class BipolarCircuit(object):
    pass

class Combination(BipolarCircuit):
    pass

class Serial(Combination):
    pass

# idem for parallel

class Device(BipolarCircuit):
    pass

class Resistor(Device):
    pass

# idem for capacitor and inductor
```

Write those classes so that we can use it as follow

```python
my_circuit = Serial(Parallel(Resistor(10),Capacitor(1E-5),Inductor(15E-6)),
                Resistor(5))
#or
my_circuit = (Resistor(10)|Capacitor(1E-5)|Inductor(15E-6))+Resistor(5)

Tfreq = logspace(3, 7)
plt.semilogx(Tfreq, np.abs(my_circuit.impedance(Tfreq)))
```

where the `|` (`__or__`) represents the parallel combination and the + (`__add__`) the serial combination.

You can also implement the method

```python
my_circuit.plot_impedance(f_min=1000, f_max=10000000, use_log_scale=True)
```

The wikipedia page https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electrical_impedance contains all the formulas you need!

To go further :

- make a package from this project. Add modules to perform unit test using the `unittest` package.
- make the classes compatible with the symbolic calculation using sympy. Use unit test to check that it is still compatible with numbers

3 Ray Tracing

All code pieces below are in a jupyter notebook.

3.1 Goal

A ray tracing programm is used to calculate the propagation of a light beam through an optical system. Such calculation can be done by commercial programm (such as Zemax or OSLO). The goal of this lecture is to write our own.

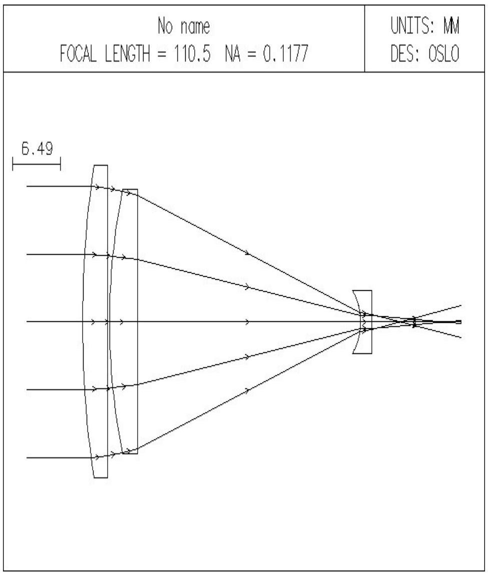

Fig. 2: Ray tracing obtained using OSLO. One ca see the spherical aberations.

3.2 Optical Interface

We will assume that the interface between two media of index n_1 and n_2 is spherical.

Such an interface is caracterized by the position z_0 of its intersection with the z axis and by its curvature radius R. The convention is that the center of the sphere is at $z_0 + R$. An optional diameter describe also the diameter.

We will create a `SphericalInterface` class using :

```python
class SphericalInterface(object):
    diameter = 25.4
    def __init__(self, z0, R, n_1, n_2, diameter=None):
        self.z0 = z0
        self.R = R
        if diameter is not None:
            self.diameter = diameter
        self.n_1 = n_1
        self.n_2 = n_2
```

- Explain what is done with diameter in the `__init__` methode. Why not simply have `diameter = 25.4` as an optional argument of `__init__` ?

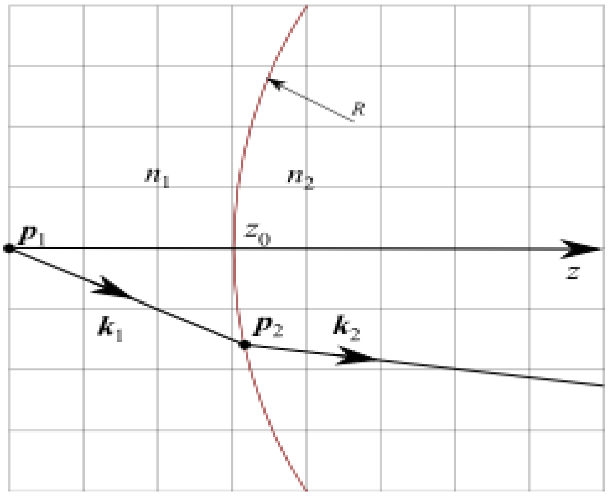

Fig. 3: Refraction by a spherical interface

- We need the position `z_center` of the center of the sphere. Calculate and add this attribute in the `__init__` method.
- Write the `__repr__` method that display the main paramters of the interface.
- Write the `plot` method that plot the optical interface in a graphic. The horizontal axis of the graph will be the direction of propagation (z axis) and the vertical is the y-axis. The equation is given by :

$$z = z_0 + R \pm \sqrt{R^2 - y^2}$$

  where there is '-' is R>0 and a '+' if R<0.

3.3 Snell - Descartes law

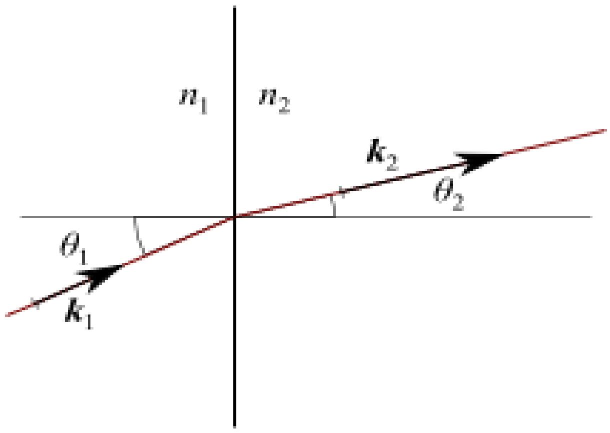

Fig. 4: Snell-Descartes law

You probably know the Snell - Descartes law as $n_1 \sin(\theta_1) = n_2 \sin(\theta_2)$. It will be more useful to use the wave vector $\mathbf{k}_1$ and $\mathbf{k}_2$. They are parallel to the propagation of the beam and their length is proportional to the refractive n of the medium. The Snell-Descartes law states then that the component of $\mathbf{k}$ parallel to the interface is conserved.

3.4 Light ray

A light ray is caracterized by a point **p** and a vector **k** such that the norm of **k** is the refactive index. It will be represented using the class

```
class Ray():
    def __init__(self, p0, k, n=None):
        self.p0 = p0
        self.k = k
        if n is not None:
            self.normalize(n)
    def normalize(self, n):
        """Normalize k such that ||k||=n"""
        pass
    def __repr__(self):
        return "Ray(p0={p0}, k={k}".format(p0=self.p0, k=self.k)
```

- Write the method `normalize`.

3.5 Refraction by a spherical interface

A ray $(\mathbf{p}_1, \mathbf{k}_1)$ cross the interface at the position $\mathbf{p}_2$. The wave vector of the new ray is $\mathbf{k}_2$.

We need two methods : the first one calculates the intersection and the second one the refracted ray.

- Vectors will be represented using numpy array
- The intersection with the sphere is obtained by solving the parametric equation $||\mathbf{p}(t) - \mathbf{c}||^2 = R^2$ where **c** is the center of the sphere and $\mathbf{p}(t) = \mathbf{p_1} + t\mathbf{k}$. The choice between the two solutions of this second order equation depends upon the sign of R.
- Calculate the vector normal to the interface at $\mathbf{p}_2$. Calculate the parallel component : $\mathbf{k}_{||} = \mathbf{k} - (\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{n})\mathbf{n}$ and finally $\mathbf{k_2}$ with $\mathbf{k_2} = \mathbf{k}_{||} + \alpha\mathbf{n}$ where α is choosen such that $||\mathbf{k}_{||}||^2 + \alpha^2 = n_2^2$. Take care of the sign of α.

Calculation can be done with the following parameters :

```
p1 = np.array([0,0,-3])
z0 = 0
R = 6
n1 = 1
n2 = 1.5
k1_x = np.array([0, .5, sqrt(.75)])
```

The solution to this rather technical question is in the notebook

3.6 Beam

A beam is a list of rays.

```
class Beam(list):
    #There is no __init__ method.
    def plot(self):
        pass
```

- Write the `plot` method by joining the starting point of the rays.

3.7 Optical system

An optical system is a list of interface.

```
class OpticalSystem(list):
    def calculate_beam(self,r0):
        beam = Beam()
        beam.append(r0)
        for interface in self:
            beam.append(interface.refract(beam[-1]))
        return beam
    def plot(self):
        pass
```

- Write the `plot` method (two lines).

3.8 Exemple

Below is a first example of our program (lens from Thorlabs):

```
wave_length = 780E-6 # mm

n_LAH64 = 1.77694
n_SF11 = 1.76583
n_air = 1.0002992


S1 = SphericalInterface(0,-4.7, n_air, n_SF11, diameter=3)

S2 = SphericalInterface(1.5,1E10, n_SF11, n_air, diameter=3)

LC2969 = OpticalSystem()
LC2969.append(S1)
LC2969.append(S2)

screen = SphericalInterface(100, 1e10, 30, n_air, n_air)

system = OpticalSystem()
system.extend(LC2969)
system.append(screen)

r0 = Ray(p0=np.array([0,1,-5]), k=np.array([0,0,1]), n=n_air)
beam = system.calculate_beam(r0)
```

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```
LC2969.plot()
beam.plot()
```

3.9 To go further

- The `append` and `extend` method of `OpticalSystem` heritates from `list`. Rewrite those methods so that you raise an error if the argument of `append` is not an `SphericalInterface` and the argument of `extend` is not an `OpticalSystem`. Of course, you need to call the parent method.
- Write the `__add__` of `SphericalInterface` and `OpticalSystem`, such that the following works correctly :

```
S1 = SphericalInterface(0,-4.7, n_air, n_SF11, diameter=3)
S2 = SphericalInterface(1.5,1E10, n_SF11, n_air, diameter=3)
LC2969 = S1 + S2

screen = SphericalInterface(100, 1e10, 30, n_air, n_air)

system = LC2969 + screen
```

- Write the `reflected` method (reflection along the z=0 plane). Take the lens above and check that spherical aberation depends stongly upon the sens of the lens.
- Write the method `translated(self, d)` for SphericalInterface and OpticalSystem. It returns a *new* object translated by the distance d along the z axis.
- Actually, on can consider the `SphericalInterface` as a particular `Interface`. Write a parent class `Interface`. Create now a `SphericalInterface` class that heritates from `Interface`. Create then a `PlannarInterface` class and a `Screen` class (that heritates from `PlannarInterface`).
- Create a `PlanoConvexLens` class (heritates from `OpticalSystem`). Parameters are thickness, curature radius, diameter and refractive index.
- Look on the Throlabs web page to understand how aspherics are described. Implement an `AsphericInterface` class.
- There is a confusion in the programm between the glass we use and the value of its refractive index. Create a class that describe a glass, with an attribute that give the refractive index. Actually, the refractive index should be a function that depends upon the wavelength. Modify the `Ray` class to add a wavelength attributes that propagates correctly in the `Beam` class, and implement chromatic dispersion in the programm. Check that the LC1969 is an achromatic doublet.