

# Micro-optics

Winter semester 07/08

## Exercise 7

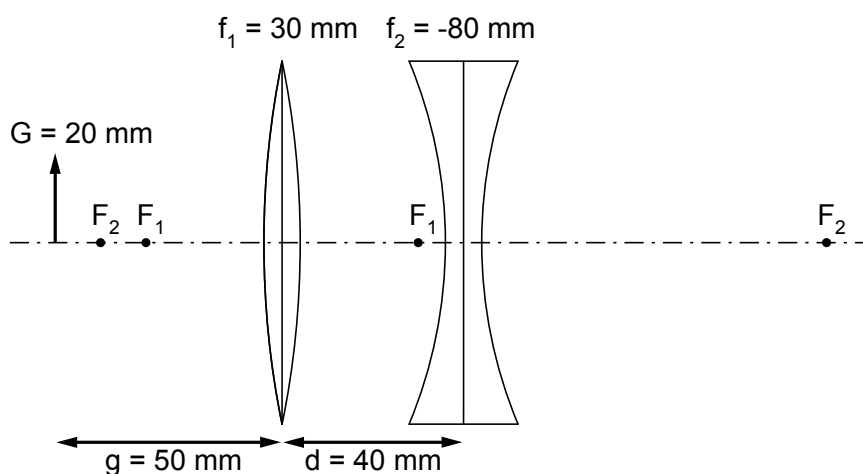
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Discussion sections: Dec 19 & 20, 2007

### 1 Two-Lens System (40)

Consider the two-lens system shown in the figure. It consists of two thin lenses: one is bi-convex ( $f_1 = 30\text{mm}$ ) and the other bi-concave ( $f_2 = -80\text{mm}$ ).



- Construct the image of the object  $G$  (height  $G = 20\text{mm}$ , distance from the mid-point of the first lens  $g = 50\text{mm}$ ) as generated by transmission through both lenses. Provide a big, clear, precise, and to-scale drawing on a separate A4 sheet; a sloppy drawing will result in a significant deduction of points!!
- Is it possible to obtain the same imaging effect by a single lens only? If so, indicate the position on the optical axis and the focal length of that lens.

## 2 Biconvex lens (40)

### 2.1 Focal length (10)

Describe and sketch an experiment with a suitable test sequence for the determination of the focal length of a thin biconvex lens.

### 2.2 Bessel method (10)

An accurate method for determining focal length was proposed by F.W. Bessel. For a sufficiently large distance between object and image (screen), two lens positions can be found which generate a real image.

- Do these images have  $M > 1$  or  $M < 1$ ?
- How are these two lens positions correlated?
- What is the minimum distance between object and image?

### 2.3 Derivation of Bessel's formula (20)

If  $s$  denotes the distance between object and image and  $e$  is the distance between the two lens positions for real and focused images, derive the following relation:

$$f = \frac{s^2 - e^2}{4s}$$

## 3 Focal lens and radius of curvature (20)

The radius of curvature of a mirror is related to its focal length by  $R = 2f$ . The radius of curvature can either be determined by a measurement of the focal length or directly by e.g. a surface scanning coordinate measuring device (CMD). Let us now compare these approaches for a lens.

- Give an expression for the radius of curvature of a symmetric lens.
- Which problems might occur? Why can the results from the focal length measurement and from the CMD differ?
- Which physical effect is responsible for possibly wrong radii of curvature?
- Why does the thin lens formula not depend on refractive index?

