

CONTENTS

SECTION 1 - GEOMETRIC OPTICS (RAY OPTICS)	7
1. GEOMETRIC OPTICS (RAY OPTICS)	7
2. OPTICAL SYSTEM (IMAGING SYSTEM)	9
2. 1 Definition of optical system.....	9
2. 2 Sign conventions.....	9
2. 3 Reflection and refraction of light.....	9
a) Law of reflection.....	10
b) Law of refraction (Snell's law).....	10
2. 4 Simple imaging optical system (Image formation by a single surface).....	11
2. 5 Refraction at a convex spherical surface (interface) in the small angle approximation.....	11
a) Imaging equation (General form).....	11
b) Focal length of the image side (Rear or back focal length).....	13
c) Focal length of the object side (Front focal length).....	13
d) Relations among focal lengths and other parameters of imaging optical system.....	14
e) Gaussian form of the imaging equation	14
f) Newton's form of the imaging equation.....	14
2. 6 Refraction at a concave spherical surface (interface) in the small angle approximation.....	15
2. 7 Refraction at a planar optical surface.....	17
2. 8 Magnification of a simple optical system.....	17
a) Introduction.....	17
b) Imaging of non-point object (Imaging of object with certain size).....	17
c) Lateral magnification (Transverse magnification).....	18
d) Longitudinal magnification.....	20
e) Angular magnification.....	21
f) Lagrange invariant for two media.....	21
2. 9 Centered optical system containing two spherical surfaces	22
a) Cardinal points, focal and principal planes	22
b) Focal lengths.....	24
c) Positions of the principal planes.....	26
d) Graphical construction of the image.....	26
e) Calculation of the position and size of the image	28
f) Lateral magnification.....	28
g) Power of the optical system containing two spherical surfaces.....	29
2.10 Centered optical system containing p spherical surfaces	29
a) Lagrange invariant	30
b) Lateral magnification.....	30
c) Rear effective focal length	30
3. STOPS AND APERTURES	32
3.1 General view.....	32
3.2 Basic definitions	33
a) Aperture stop.....	33
b) Entrance pupil.....	33
c) Exit pupil.....	33
d) Field stop.....	33
e) Entrance window.....	34
f) Exit window.....	34
g) Vignetting (Loss of illumination).....	34
h) Field of view.....	34
i) Relative aperture (or f-number).....	34
j) Numerical aperture (NA).....	35
4. IMAGING ABERRATIONS	35

4.1	Reasons of imperfect images.....	35
4.2	Introduction to optical aberrations.....	35
4.3	Monochromatic aberrations.....	36
a)	Spherical aberration.....	36
b)	Coma.....	38
c)	Astigmatism (Aberration of lateral object points with narrow pencil).....	39
d)	Field curvature.....	40
e)	Distortion.....	41
4.4	Chromatic aberrations (Color aberrations).....	41
a)	Axial and lateral chromatic aberration.....	41
b)	Minimizing of the chromatic aberration.....	42
c)	Condition of achromatism in case of one thin lens.....	42
d)	Condition of achromatism in case of two thin lenses.....	43
SECTION 2 - ELEMENTS OF OPTICAL IMAGING SYSTEMS.....		47
5.	LENSES.....	47
5.1	A guide to basic information about optical lenses.....	47
a)	Definition of an optical lens.....	47
b)	Classification of optical lenses (Types of simple lenses).....	48
c)	Sign convention of a lens radii R_1 and R_2	49
d)	Optical power of a lens.....	49
e)	Focal lengths of a lens.....	50
f)	Principle planes of a lens.....	50
5.2.	Imaging properties of the lenses.....	51
a)	Refraction rules for a positive (converging) lens.....	51
b)	Refraction rules for a negative (diverging) lens.....	52
c)	Refraction by plano-convex, plano-concave, and convex-concave lenses.....	54
6.	MIRRORS.....	54
6.1	Introduction.....	54
a)	Definition of a mirror.....	54
b)	Types of mirrors.....	54
6.2	Spherical mirrors.....	55
a)	Convex spherical mirror (Imaging equation of a convex spherical mirror or mirror equation).....	55
b)	Concave spherical mirror (Imaging equation of a concave spherical mirror or mirror equation).....	55
c)	Sign convention.....	56
d)	Focal length.....	56
e)	Magnification.....	57
f)	Graphical methods of image formation.....	57
6.3	Planar mirrors.....	58
6.4	Aspherical mirrors.....	58
6.5	Metal mirrors.....	59
7.	PRISMS.....	59
7.1	Introduction.....	59
a)	Definition of a prism.....	59
b)	Types of prisms.....	59
7.2.	Dispersive prisms.....	60
7.2.1.	Triangular prism.....	60
a)	Angular deviation.....	60
b)	Minimum value of angular deviation.....	61
c)	Symmetric pass.....	61
d)	Resolving power.....	62
e)	Angular dispersion in case of narrow region of wavelengths.....	64
f)	Angular width of dispersed light spectrum.....	65

7.2.2. Optical wedge (Thin dispersing prism).....	65
7.2.3. Amici prism.....	66
7.3 . Reflective prisms.....	66
a) Right-angle prism.....	66
b) Single Porro prism (Right-angle prism).....	66
c) Pentaprism.....	67
d) Porro prism.....	67
e) Dove prism.....	68
f) Rhomboid prism.....	69
7.4. Plane-parallel plate.....	69
8 BEAM SPLITTERS.....	71
9. OPTICAL FILTERS.....	72
9.1 Introduction.....	72
a) Definition of optical filter.....	72
b) Classification of optical filters and modes of their operation	72
c) General theory of filters.....	72
d) Transmission filters in series	75
e) Reflection filters in series.....	75
9.2 Types of optical filters.....	75
9.3 Basic information about some properties and usage of the selected types of optical filters. .76	
a) Filters based on absorption (Absorptive filters).....	76
b) Dichroic filters.....	76
c) Monochromatic filters.....	77
d) Infrared filters.....	77
e) Ultraviolet filters.....	77
f) Neutral density filters.....	77
g) Longpass filters (Long-wavelength cutoff filters).....	77
h) Shortpass filters (Short-wavelength cutoff filters).....	78
i) Bandpass filters.....	78
j) Polarizer filters.....	78
9.4 Filters and coatings based on interference in thin films.....	78
a) Thin-film optics.....	78
b) Anti-reflective or antireflection effect of single thin-film coatings.....	78
c) Interference filters.....	81
d) Multi-layer interference coatings (Multiple coating layers).....	82
e) Narrow and medium-bandpass filters.....	84
f) Transmittance of bandpass interference filter.....	85
REFERENCES.....	89

leads to the techniques of Gaussian optics and paraxial ray tracing, which are used to find first-order properties of optical systems, such as approximate image and object positions and magnifications.

It must be stressed that the paraxial imaging properties are only approximate, and a more detailed analysis is necessary for accurate results.