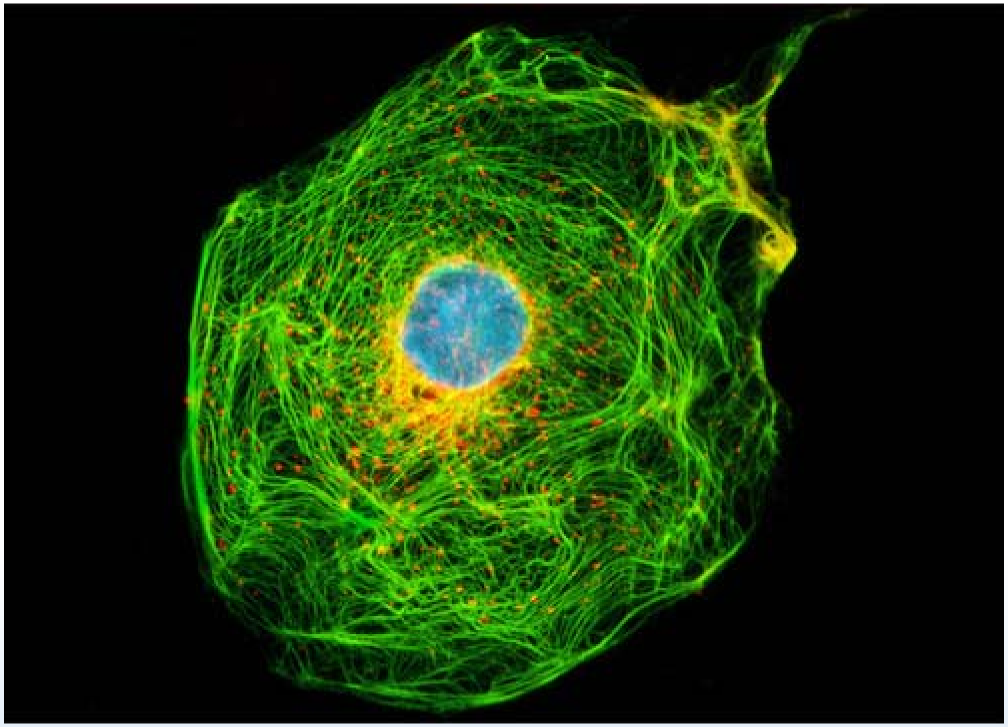


Phys 102 – Lecture 21

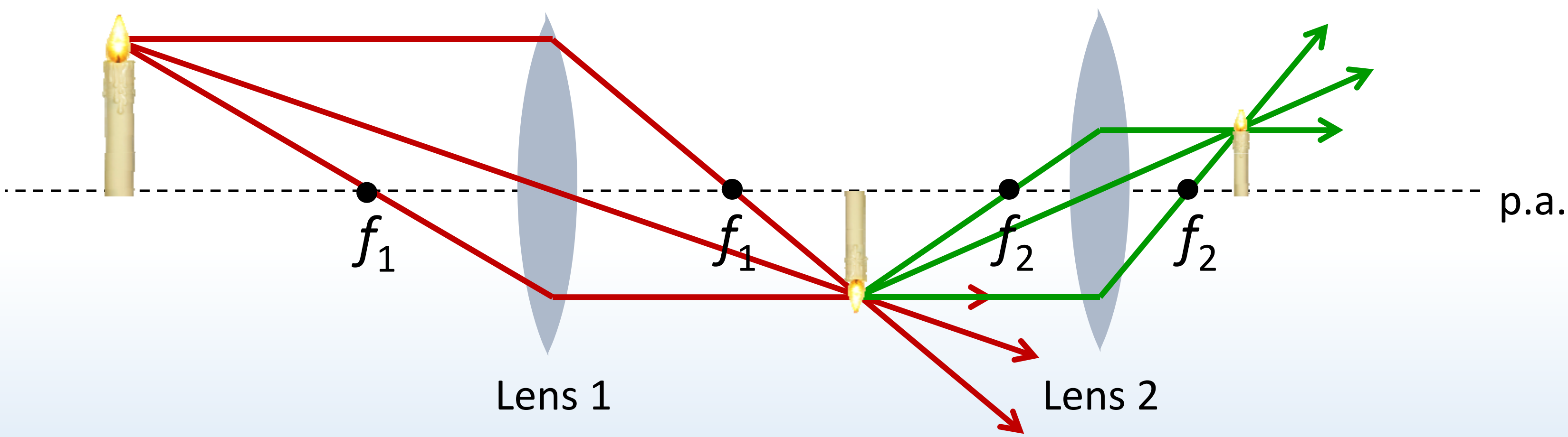
Optical instruments

Today we will...

- Learn how combinations of lenses form images
  - Thin lens equation & magnification
- Learn about the compound microscope
  - Eyepiece & objective
  - Total magnification
- Learn about limits to resolution
  - Spherical & chromatic aberrations
  - Dispersion

CheckPoint 1.1–1.2: multiple lenses

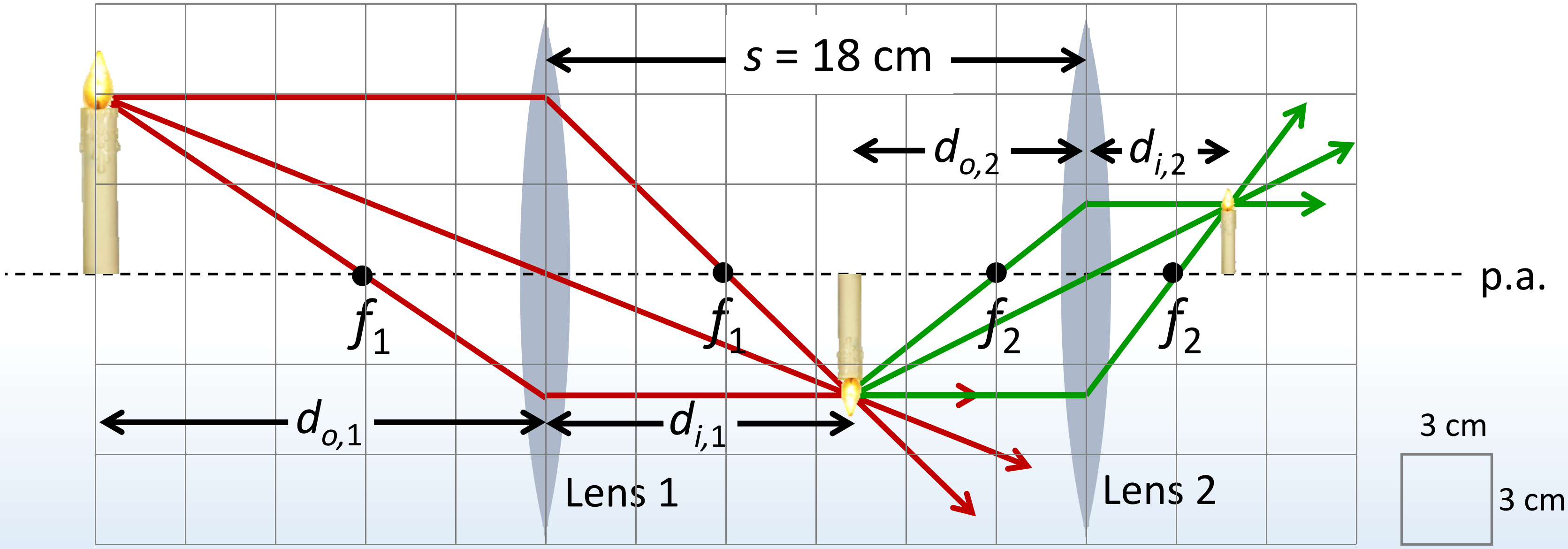
Image of first lens becomes object for second lens, etc...



DEMO

Calculation: final image location

Determine the final image location for the 2-lens system

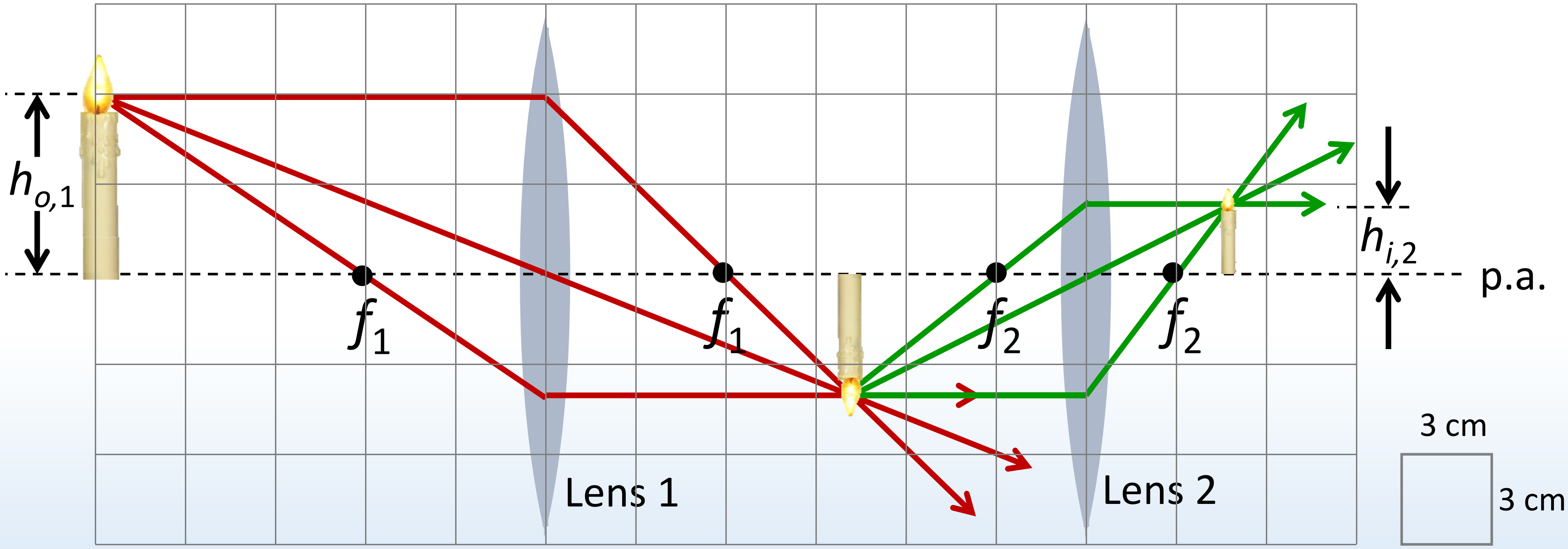


$$\frac{1}{d_{i,1}} = \frac{1}{f_1} - \frac{1}{d_{o,1}}$$

$$\frac{1}{d_{i,2}} = \frac{1}{f_2} - \frac{1}{d_{o,2}}$$

Calculation: final magnification

Determine the final image size for the 2-lens system

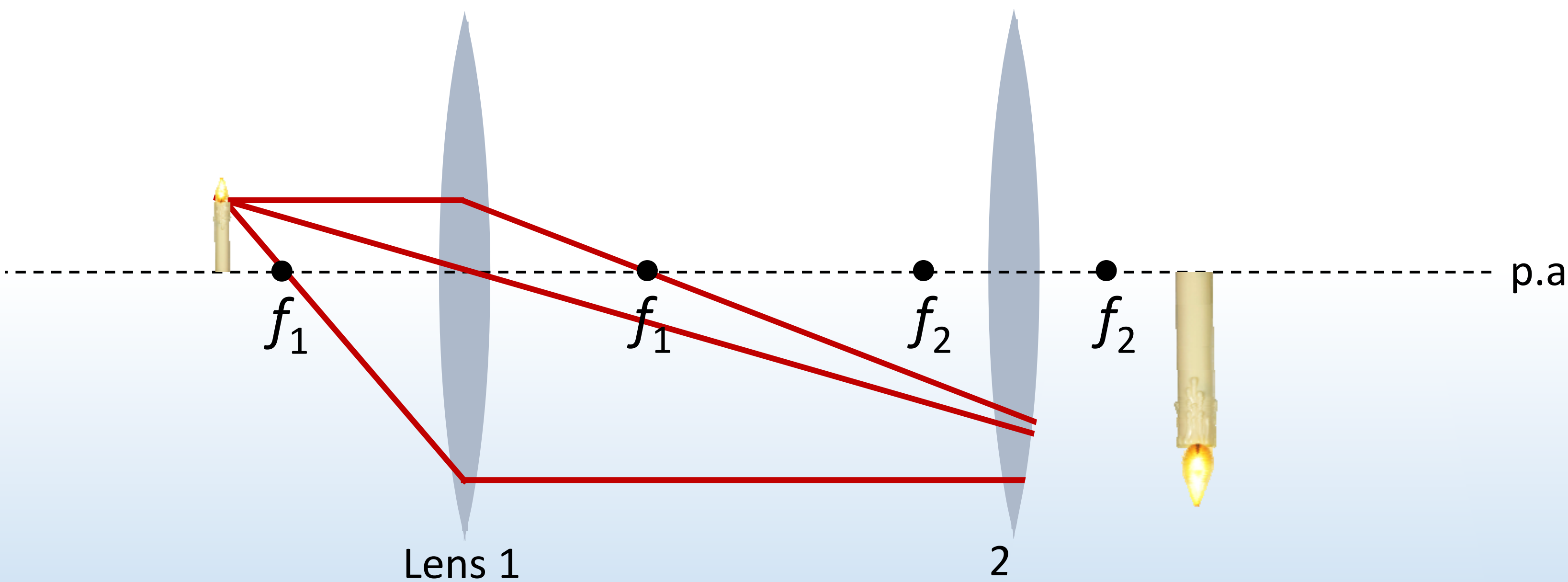


$$m_{tot} = m_1 m_2$$

$$h_{i,2} = m_{tot} h_{o,2}$$

ACT: CheckPoint 1.3

Now, the second converging lens is placed to the left of the first lens' image.

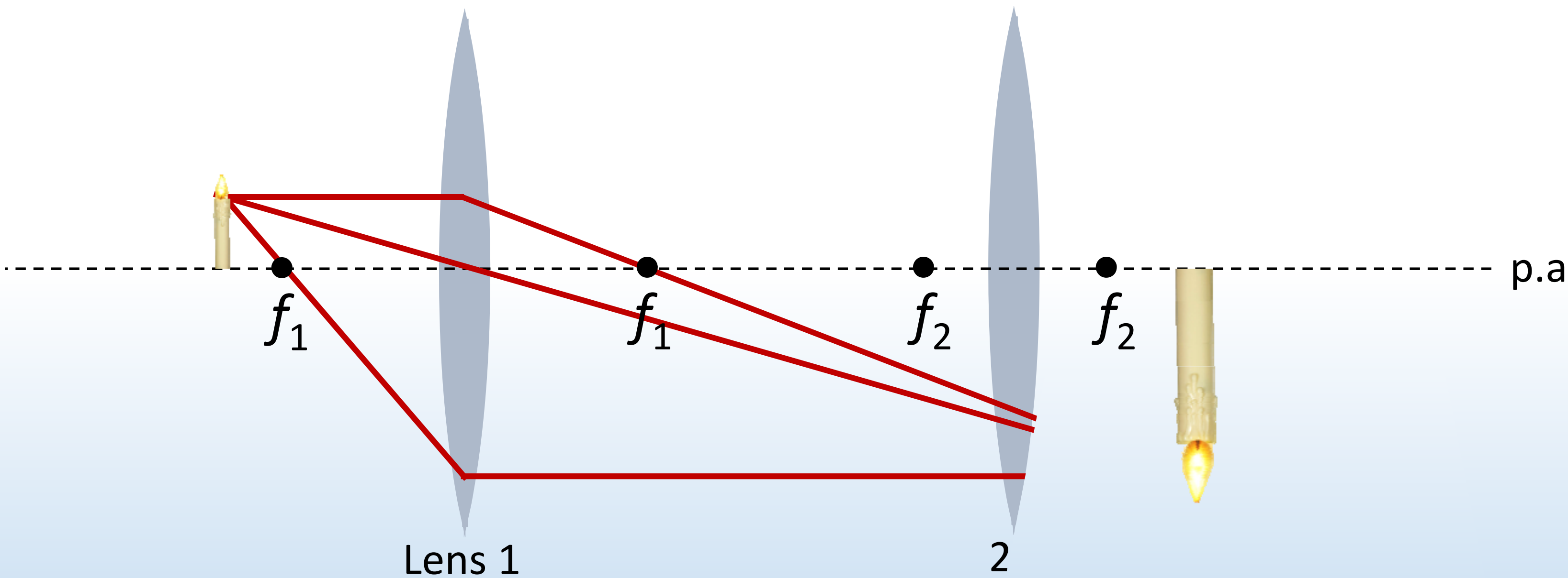


Which statement is true?

A. Lens 2 has no object
B. Lens 2 has a real object
C. Lens 2 has a virtual object

ACT: CheckPoint 1.4

Now, the second converging lens is placed to the left of the first lens' image.

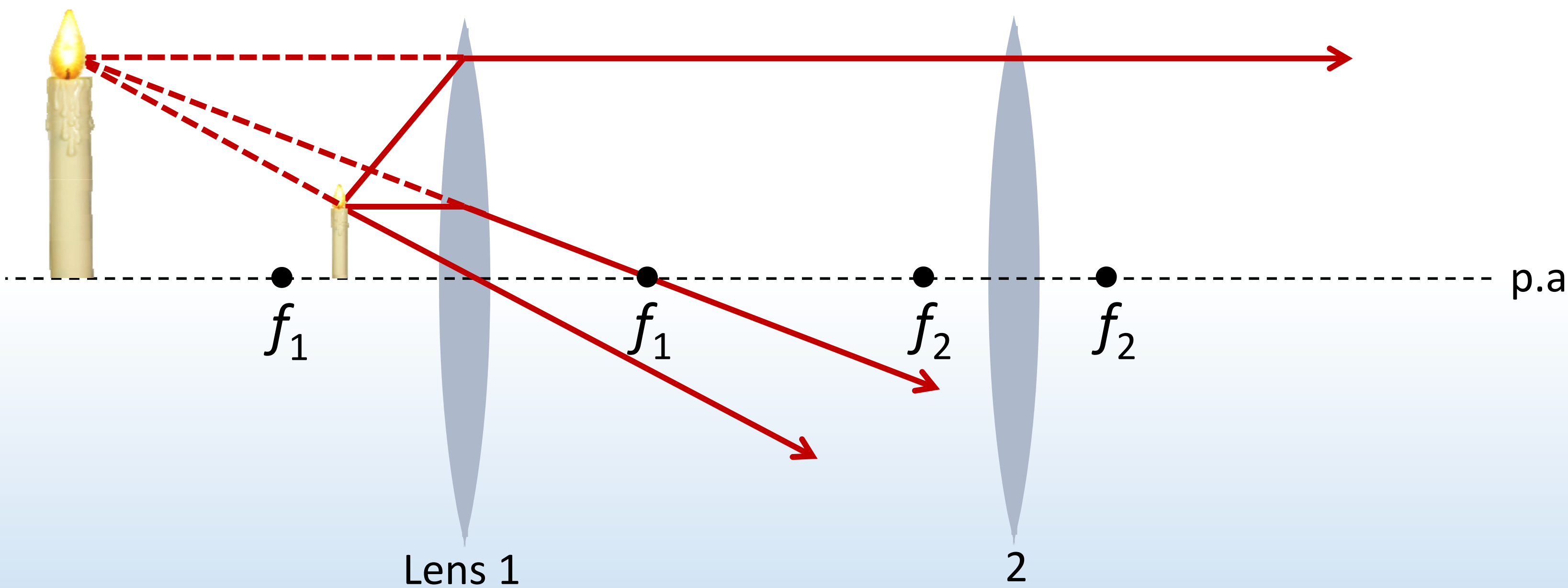


What is the image formed from lens 2?

A. There is no image
B. Real
C. Virtual

ACT: Multiple lenses

A converging lens creates a virtual upright image. A second converging lens is placed after the first lens.

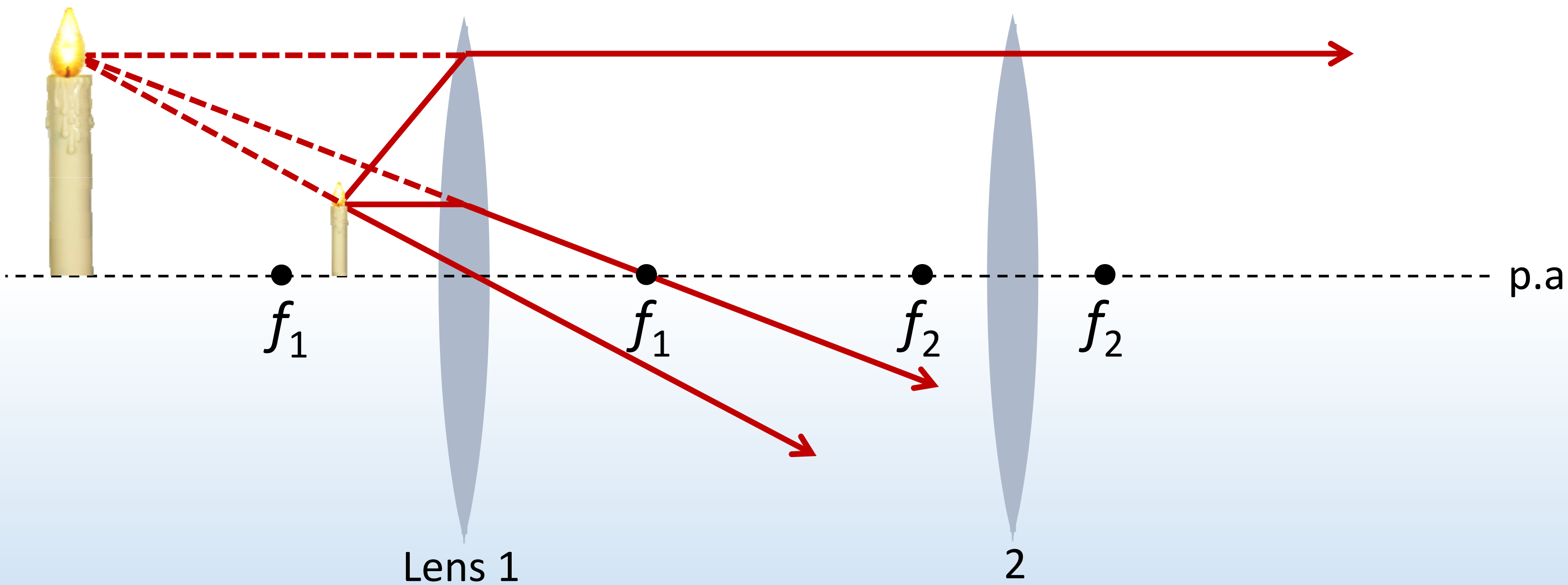


Which statement is true?

A. Lens 2 has no object
B. The object distance for lens 2 > 0
C. The object distance for lens 2 < 0

ACT: Multiple lenses image

A converging lens creates a virtual upright image. A second converging lens is placed after the first lens.



The final image is

A. Real and inverted
B. Real and upright
C. Virtual and upright

Lens combination: summary

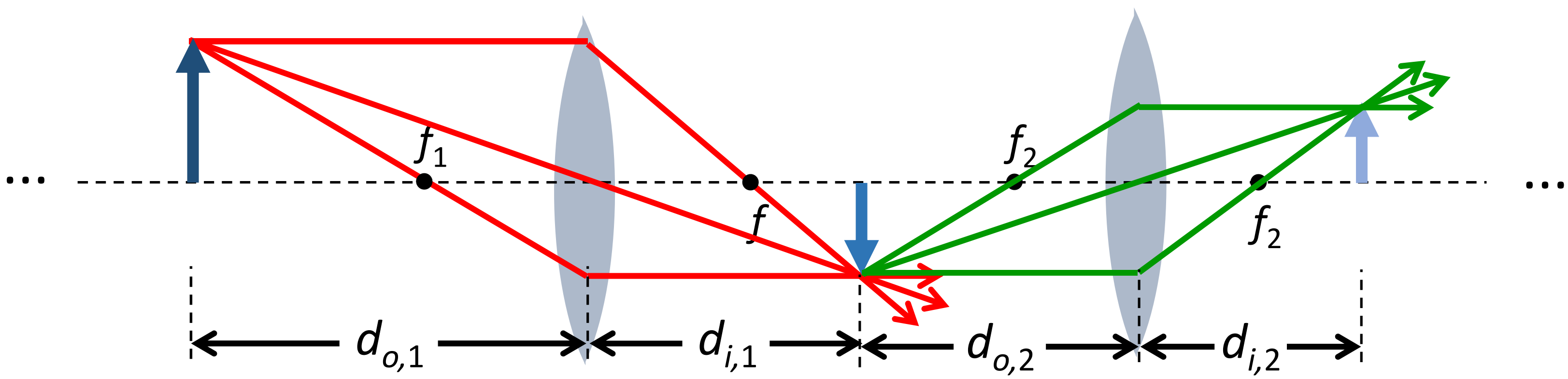


Image of first lens becomes object of second lens, ...

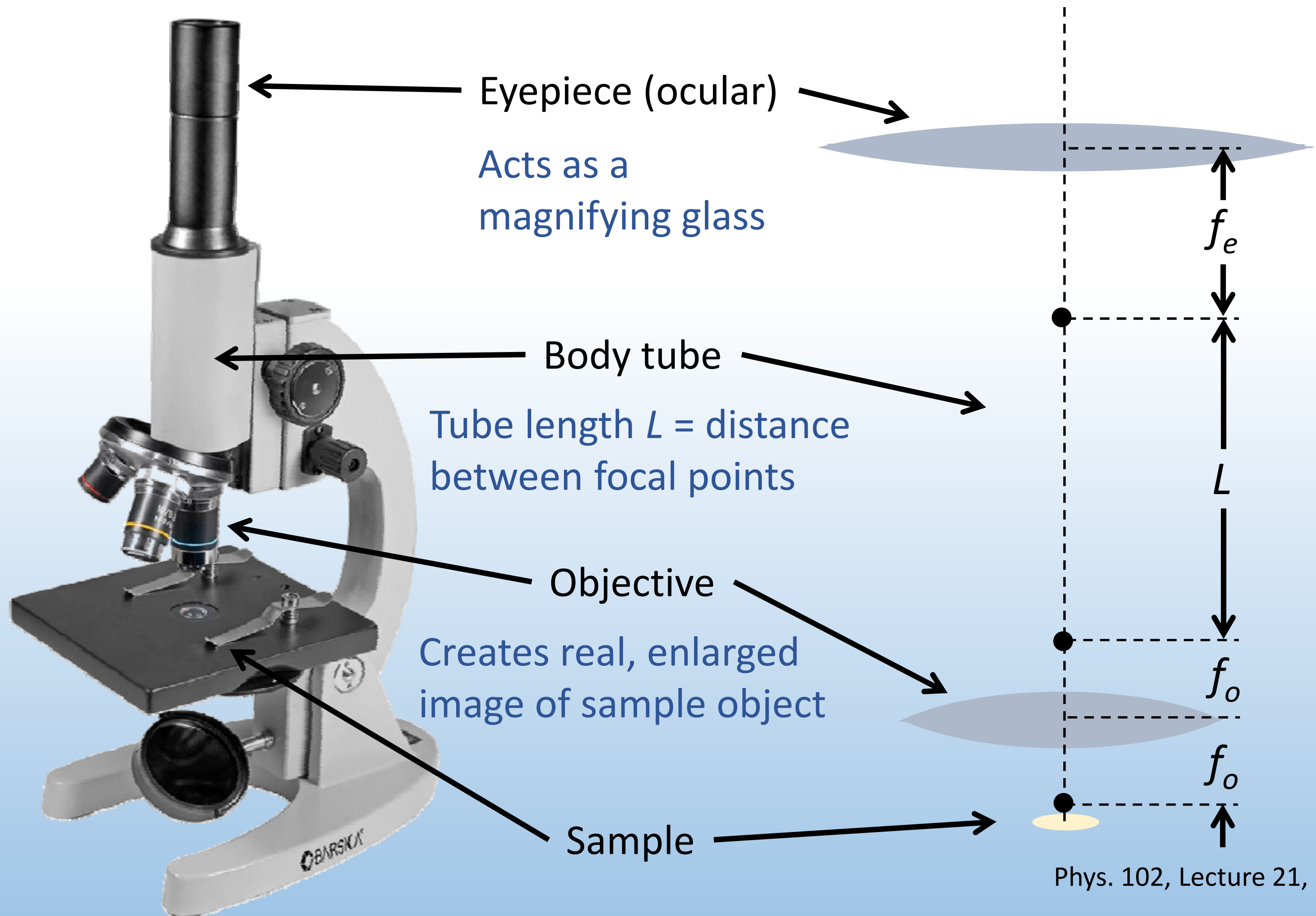
$$m_{tot} = m_1 m_2 m_3 \ldots$$

- d_o = distance object is from lens:
  - > 0: real object (before lens)
  - < 0: virtual object (after lens)
- d_i = distance image is from lens:
  - > 0: real image (after lens)
  - < 0: virtual image (before lens)
- f = focal length lens:
  - > 0: converging lens
  - < 0: diverging lens

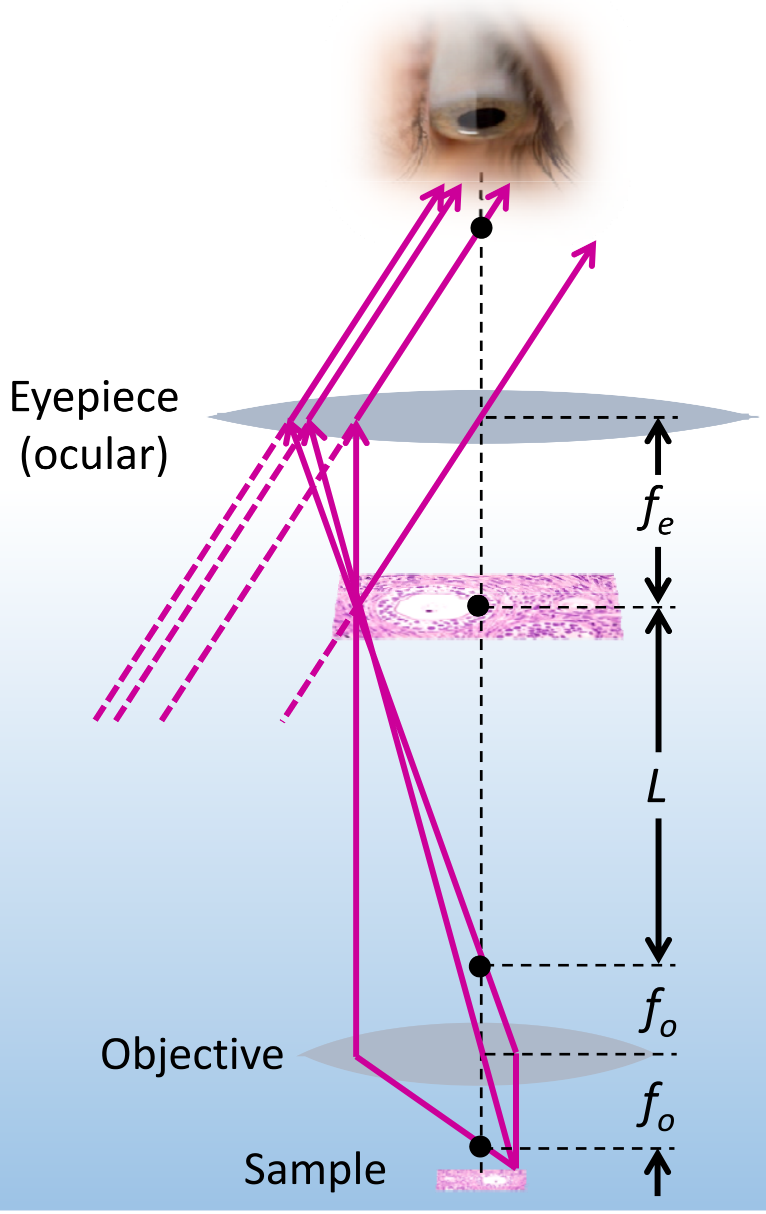
Watch your signs!

Compound microscope

A compound microscope is made up of two converging lenses



Microscope ray diagram



Total image magnification:

$$M_{tot} = M_e m_o = -\frac{d_{near}}{f_e}\frac{L}{f_o}$$

Eyepiece creates virtual, upright image at ∞

$$M_e = \frac{d_{near}}{f_e}$$ Recall Lect. 20

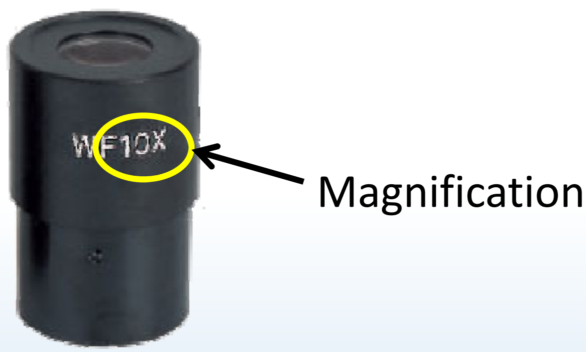
Object just past objective focal pt. creates real, inverted image at eyepiece focal pt.

$$1 = \frac{d_i}{f_o} - \frac{d_i}{d_o} = \frac{L + f_o}{f_o} + m_o$$

$$m_o = -\frac{d_i}{d_o} = -\frac{L}{f_o}$$

ACT: Microscope eyepiece

The magnification written on a microscope eyepiece assumes the user has “normal” adult vision



What is the focal length of a 10× eyepiece?

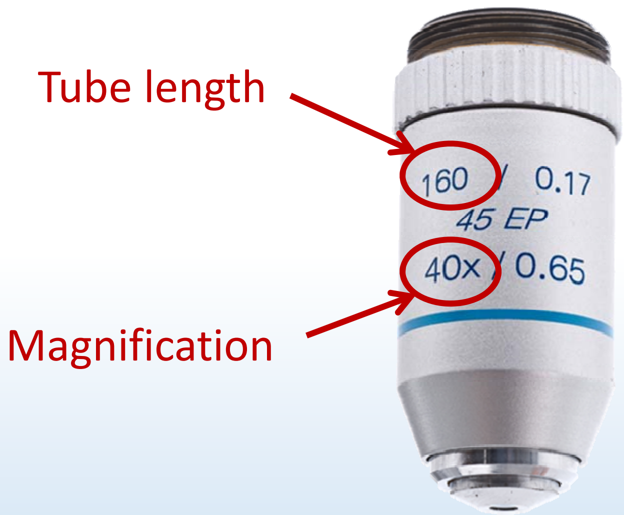
A. $f_e = 2.5$ cm

B. $f_e = 10$ cm

C. $f_e = 25$ cm

ACT: Microscope objective

A standard biological microscope has a 160 mm tube length and is equipped with a 40× objective

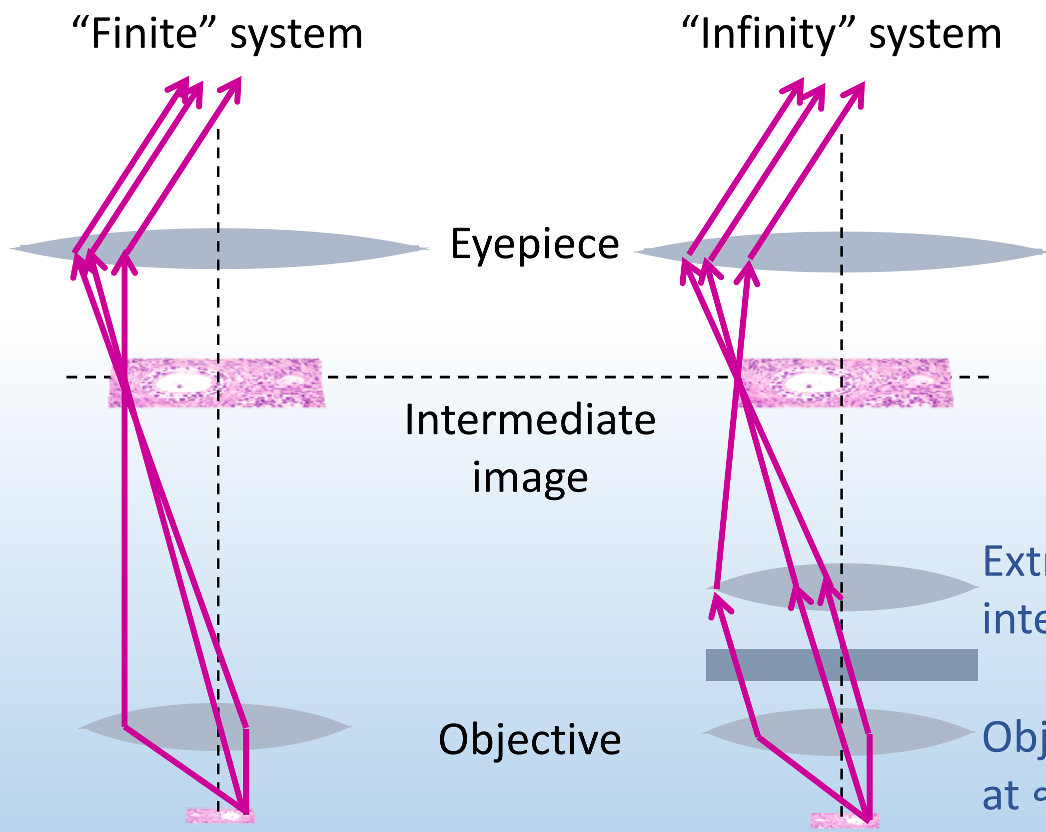


What is the focal length of the objective?

A. $f_o = 4$ mm
B. $f_o = 8$ mm
C. $f_o = 16$ mm

Modern microscope objectives

Most modern objectives are “infinity corrected”



Extra “tube” lens creates intermediate image

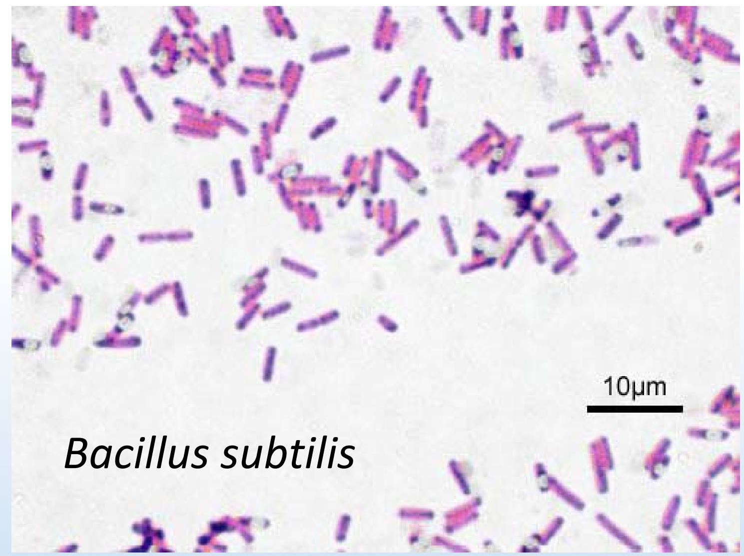
Objective creates image at ∞; rays are ||

Calculation: Angular size

A microscope has a 10× eyepiece and a 60× objective. How much larger does the microscope image appear to our eyes?

$$M_{tot} = M_e m_o$$

At a near pt. of 25 cm, a 2-μm bacterium has angular size to an unaided eye of:

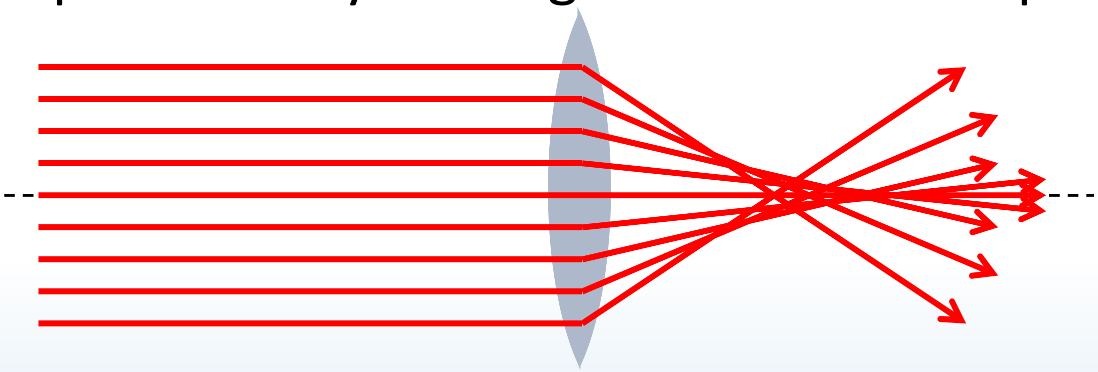


In the microscope the angular size is:

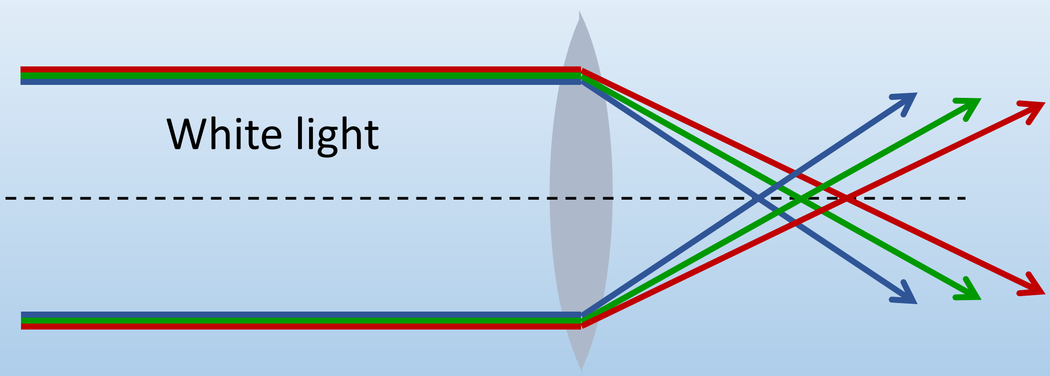
Aberrations

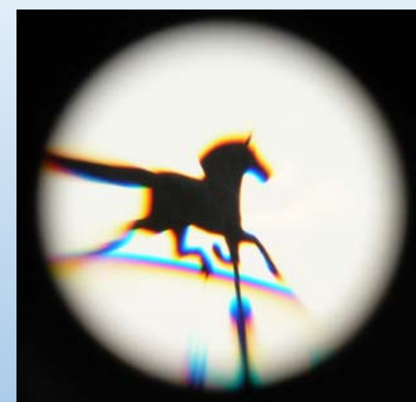
Aberrations are imperfections relative to ideal lens

Spherical: rays hitting lens at different points focus differently



Chromatic: rays of different color focus differently





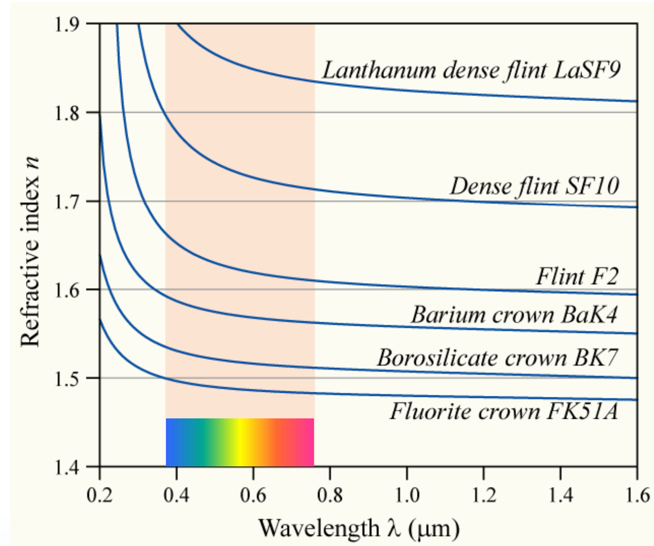
Where do chromatic aberrations come from?

Dispersion

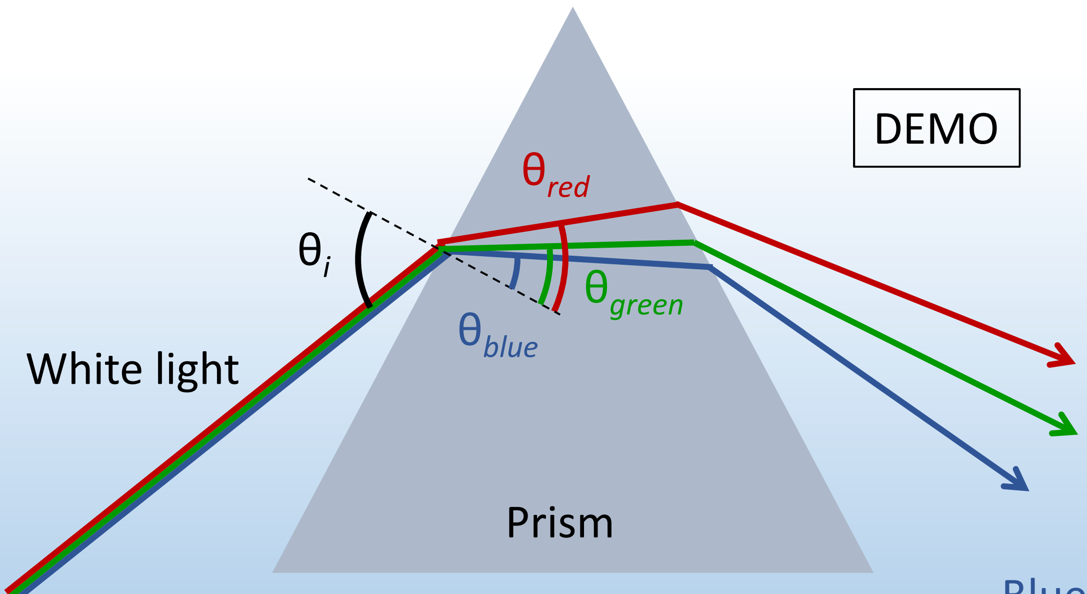
The index of refraction *n* depends on λ

In glass, $n_{blue} > n_{green} > n_{red}$

In prism, $\theta_{blue} < \theta_{green} < \theta_{red}$



DEMO

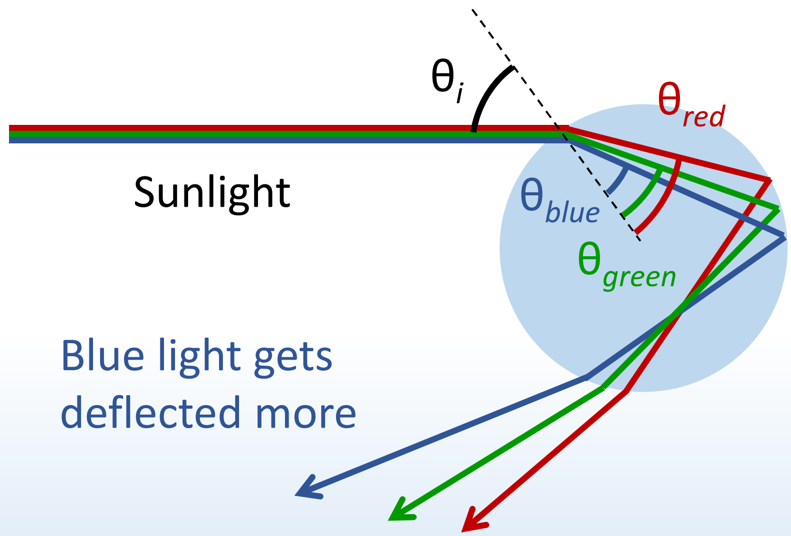


Blue light gets deflected more

$$n_i \sin\theta_i = n_{blue} \sin\theta_{blue} = n_{green} \sin\theta_{green} = n_{red} \sin\theta_{red}$$

CheckPoint 2.1: Rainbows

Dispersion in water droplets create rainbows



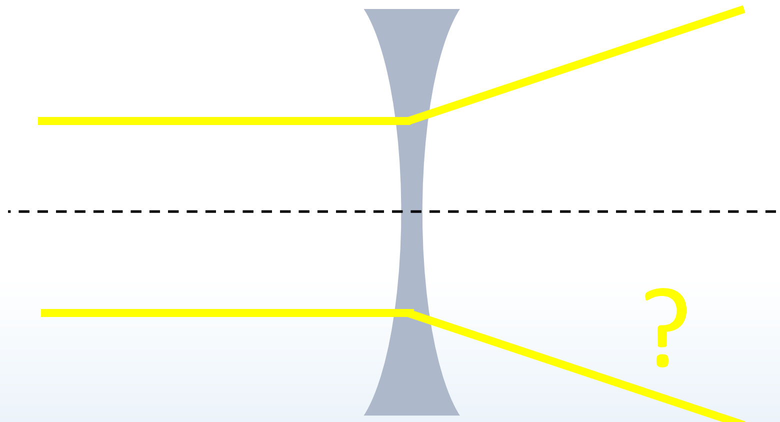
In water, $n_{blue} > n_{green} > n_{red}$

Double rainbow

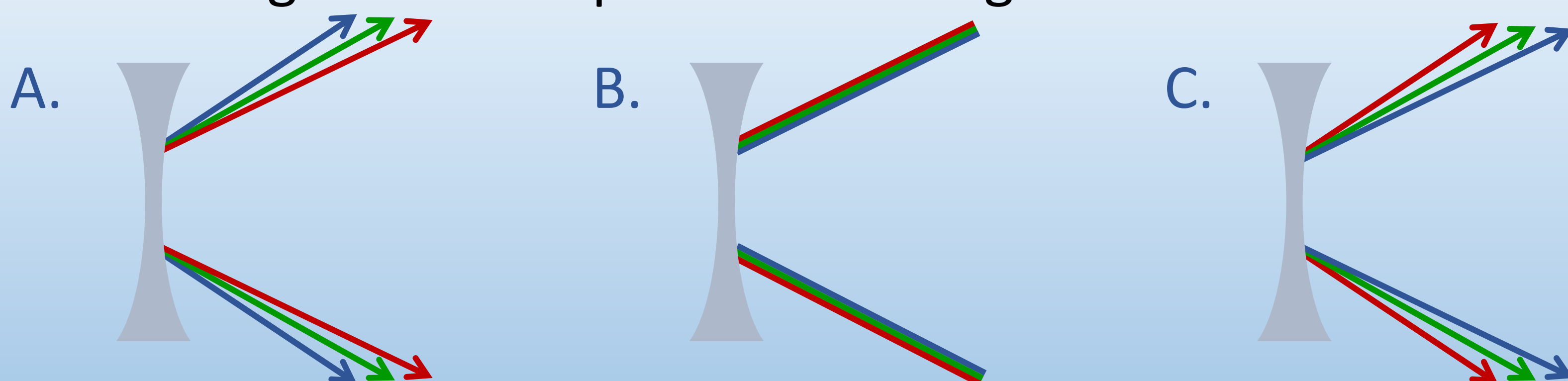
[Double rainbow]

ACT: Dispersion

A <u>diverging</u> lens made of flint glass has n_{red} = 1.57, n_{blue} = 1.59. Parallel rays of white light are incident on the lens.



Which diagram best represents how light is transmitted?



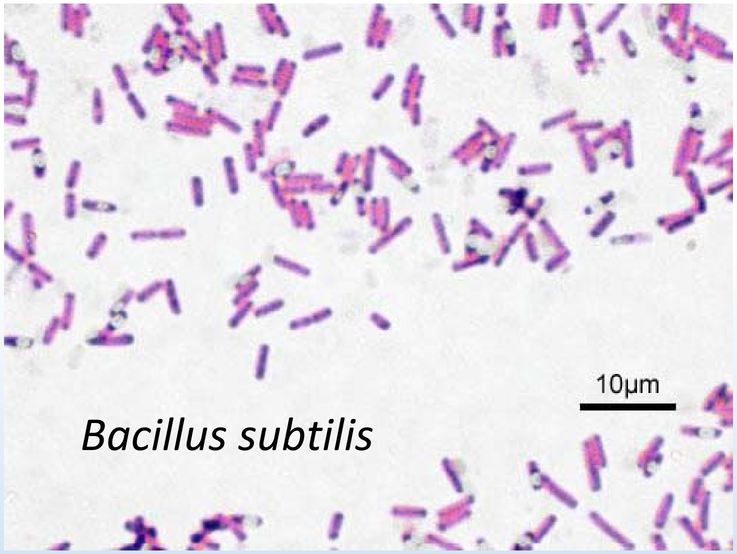
Ultimate limit of resolution

One can play clever tricks with combinations of lenses to compensate for spherical and chromatic aberrations

Ultimately, even with *ideal* lenses resolution of light microscope is limited to ~λ of light (~500 nm)

We won't understand why using *ray picture* of light; we have to treat light as a *wave* again

Next two lectures!



Bacillus subtilis

Ray optics works for objects >> λ

Summary of today's lecture

- Combinations of lenses:
  - Image of first lens is object of second lens... Watch signs!
- The compound microscope
  - Objective forms real image at focal pt. of eyepiece
  - Eyepiece forms virtual image at ∞
- Limits to resolution
  - Spherical & chromatic aberrations
  - Dispersion
  - *Diffraction limit* – next week!