

Experimenting from a Distance

In case of optical Fourier-Transformation

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StepsTwo
2 – 5 September 2010
Paris

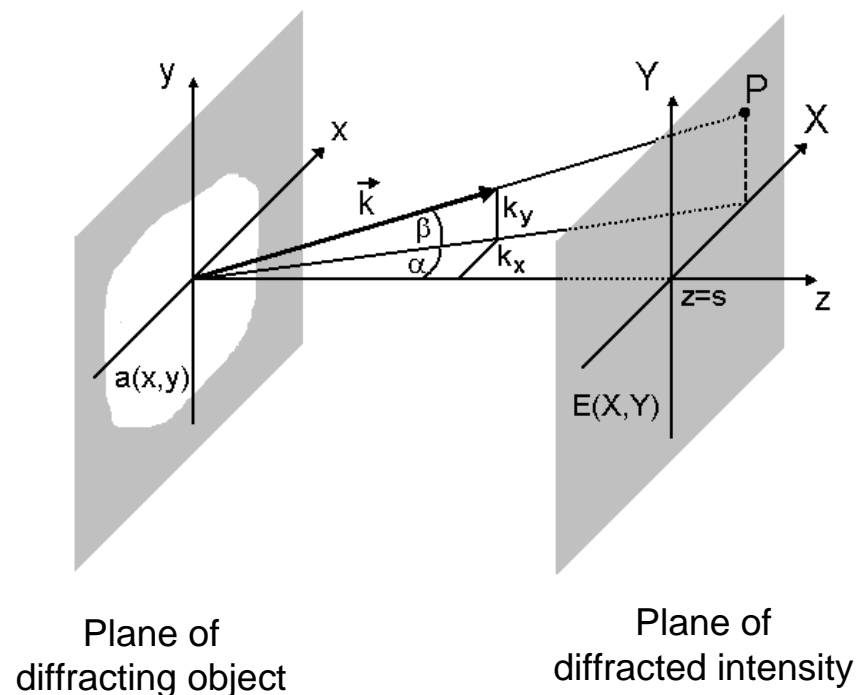
Idea

Diaphragm function $a(x,y)$
describing the diffracting object

$$I(X,Y) \sim |E(X,Y)|^2$$

$$E(X,Y) = \text{FT}[a(x,y)]$$

Intensity distribution in Point P on
screen is square of Fourier
transformed of diaphragm described
by a suited function.



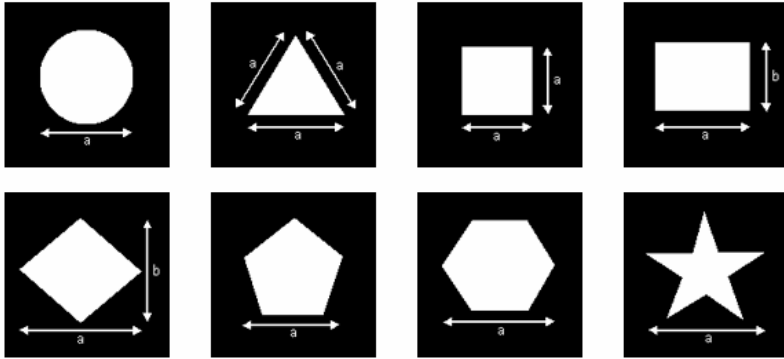
⇒ Use an optical setup to teach/model FT experimentally

FT and basic laws of FT

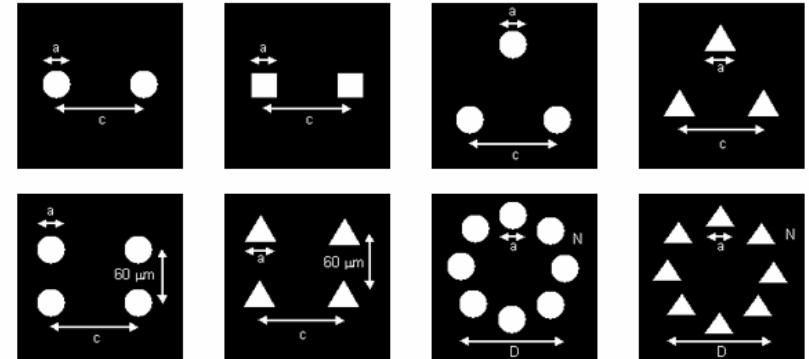
Property	$f(x,y) =$	$F(u,v) = \text{FT}[f(x,y)]$
Scaling	$g(ax,by)$	$1/ ab \cdot G(u/a,v/b)$
Linearity	$a \cdot g(x,y) + b \cdot h(x,y)$	$a \cdot G(u,v) + b \cdot H(u,v)$
Translation	$g(x-x_0,y-y_0)$	$e^{ix_0 u} \cdot e^{iy_0 v} \cdot G(u,v)$
Convolution	$g(x,y) * h(x,y)$	$G(u,v) \cdot H(u,v)$
Inversion of convolution	$g(x,y) \cdot h(x,y)$	$G(u,v) * H(u,v)$
Separation	$g(x) \cdot h(y)$	$G(u) \cdot H(v)$
Inversion of translation	$e^{iu_0 x} \cdot e^{iv_0 y} \cdot g(x,y)$	$G(u-u_0,v-v_0)$

\Rightarrow Aim to visualize mathematical relations

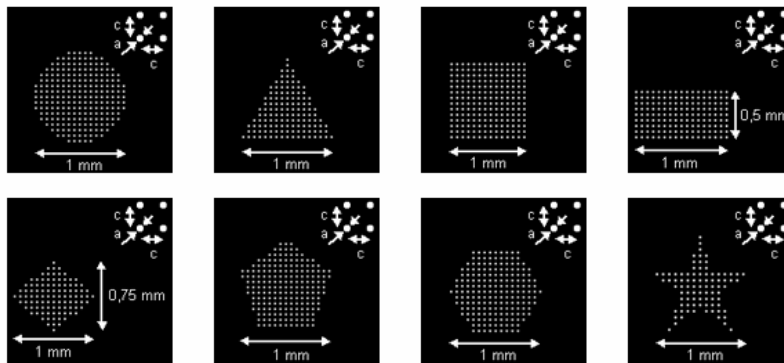
Diffracting objects



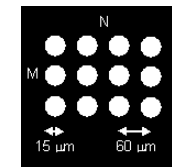
Single forms
(8 objects)



Single forms at corners of forms
(48 objects)

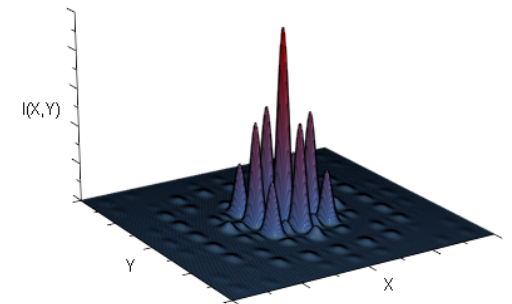
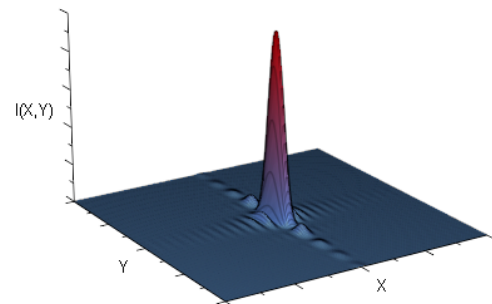
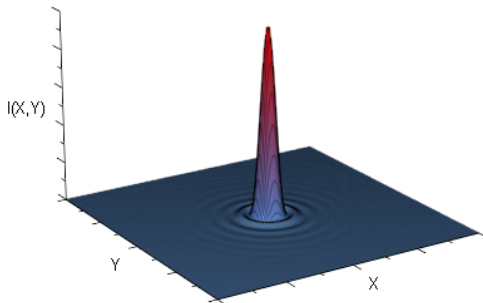
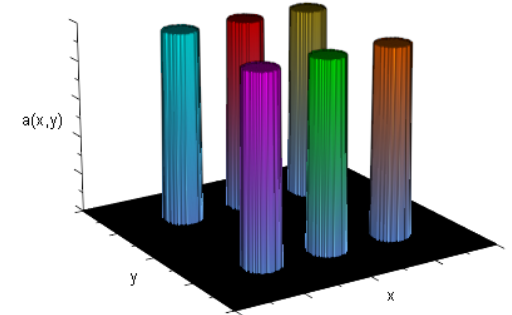
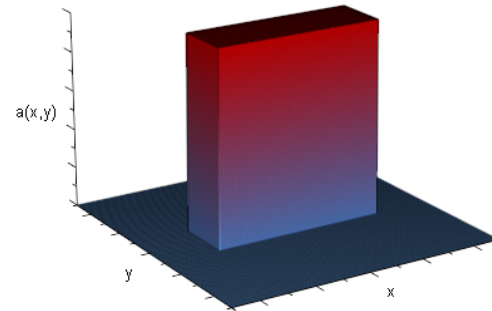
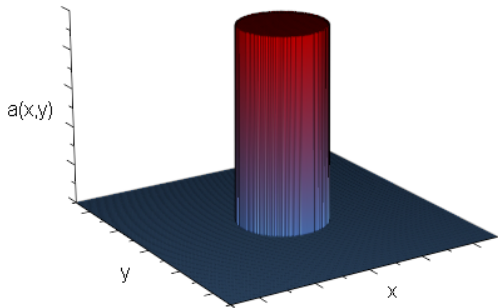
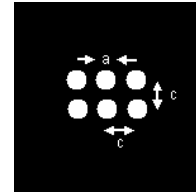
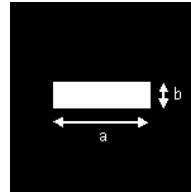
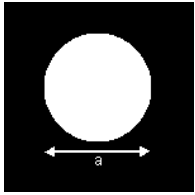


Quadratic grating with circles as single form confined by different single forms
(16 objects)



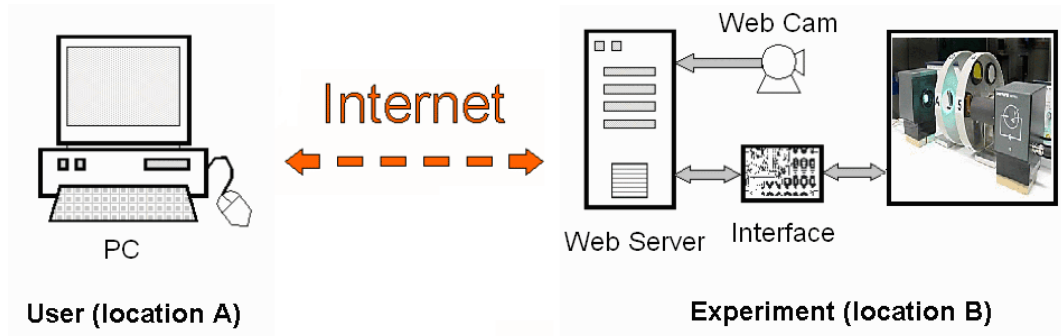
Quadratic $N \times M$ – grating with circles as single form
(33 objects)

Some examples

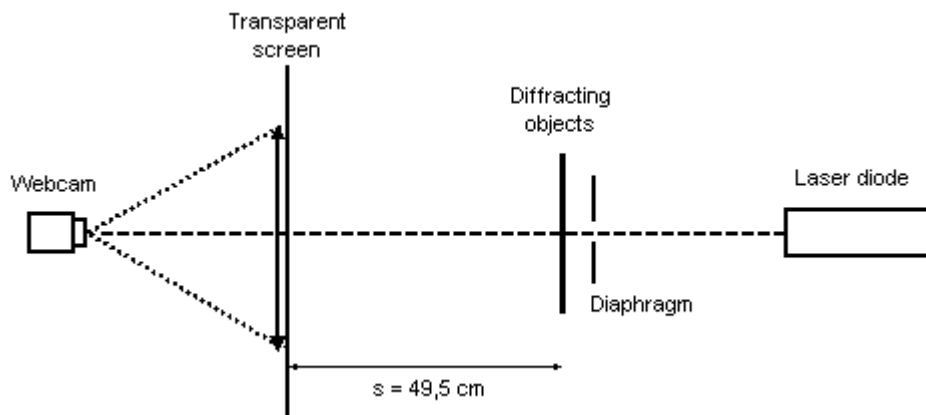


⇒ Check, if theoretically expected and experimentally determined intensity pattern will agree.

RCL-experiment



Principle



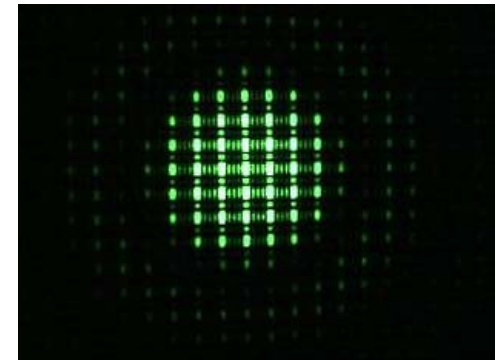
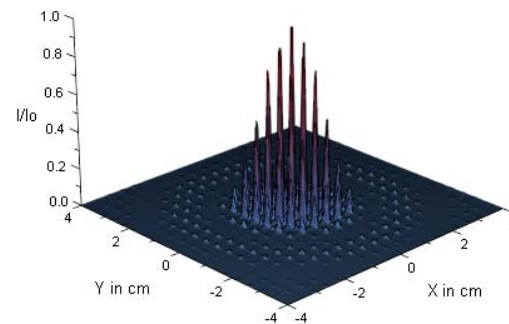
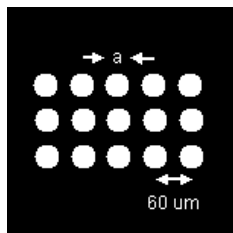
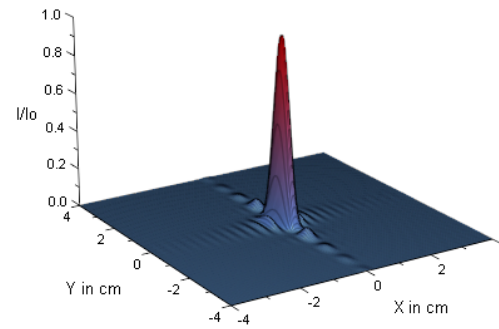
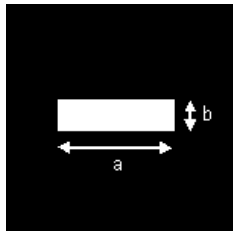
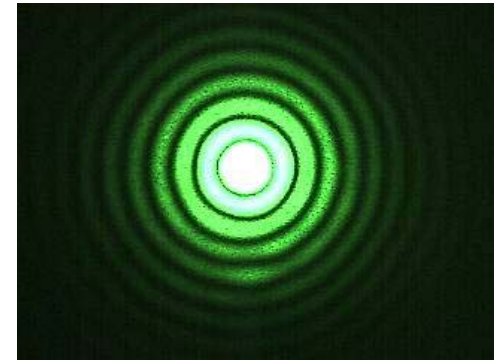
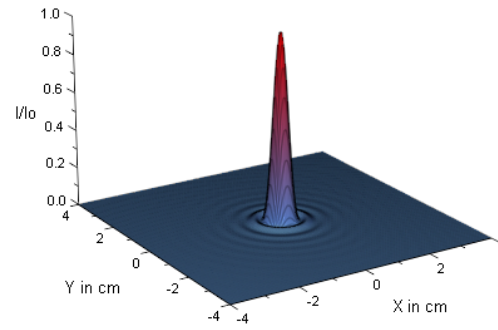
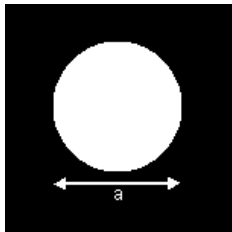
Experimental setup of RCL „Optical Fourier-Transformation“

Properties

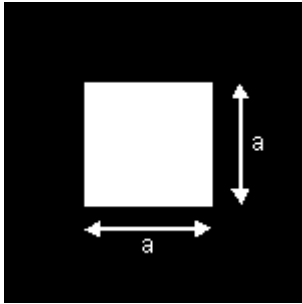
- interactive
- authentic
- autonomous
- robust
- accessible 24 h/7d
- no additional software
- no registration
- no costs to use

Demonstration of RCL-experiment

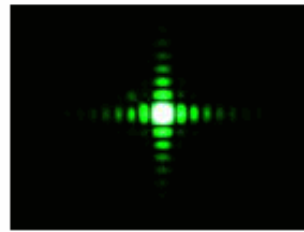
Comparison Experiment - Theory



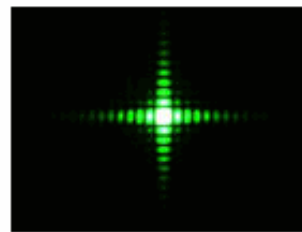
Visualize basic laws of FT - Scaling



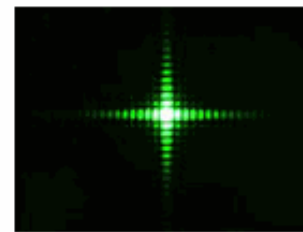
Diffracting object



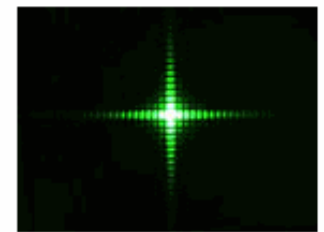
$a = 30 \mu\text{m}$



$a = 40 \mu\text{m}$



$a = 50 \mu\text{m}$

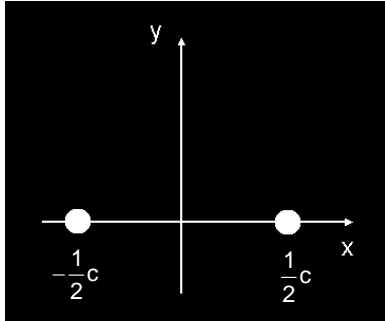


$a = 60 \mu\text{m}$

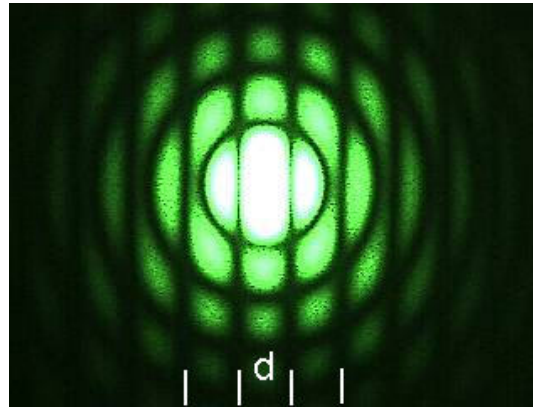
Diffraction pattern

a in μm	Distance d' between third minima in px	Distance d' between third minima in cm	ad in 10^{-6}
30	81	4.10	1.22
40	62	3.12	1.25
50	48	2.41	1.21
60	41	2.06	1.24

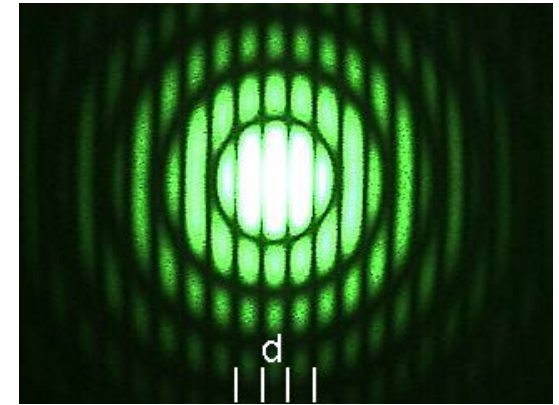
Proof basic laws of FT – Linearity and Translation



Diffracting object
circles distance c



$c = 30 \mu\text{m}$



$c = 60 \mu\text{m}$

Diffraction pattern for variable distance c

$$a(x, y) = a_s(x - \frac{c}{2}, y) + a_s(x + \frac{c}{2}, y)$$

$$\underline{E}(k_x, k_y) = \text{FT}[a(x, y)] \stackrel{\text{Linearity}}{=} \text{FT}[a_s(x - \frac{c}{2}, y)] + \text{FT}[a_s(x + \frac{c}{2}, y)]$$

$$\stackrel{\text{Translation}}{=} e^{-i\frac{c}{2}k_x} \cdot \underline{E}_s(k_x, k_y) + e^{i\frac{c}{2}k_x} \cdot \underline{E}_s(k_x, k_y) = 2 \cdot \underline{E}_s(k_x, k_y) \cdot \cos(\frac{c}{2}k_x)$$

$$d_{\text{theo}} = \frac{\lambda s}{c} = 4.4 \text{ mm}$$

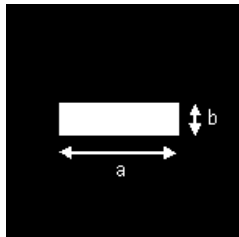
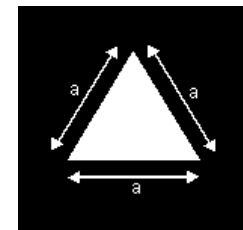
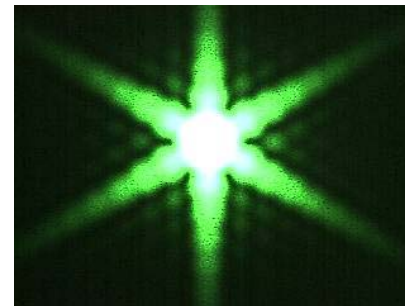
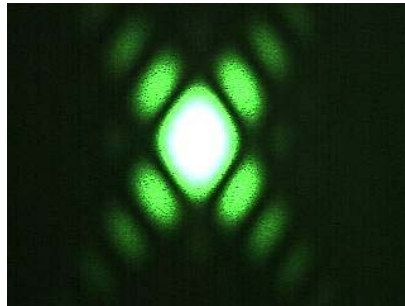
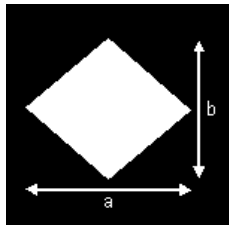
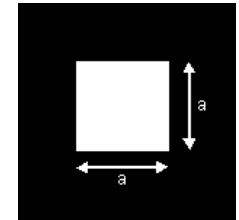
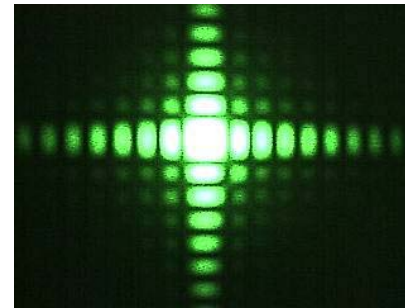
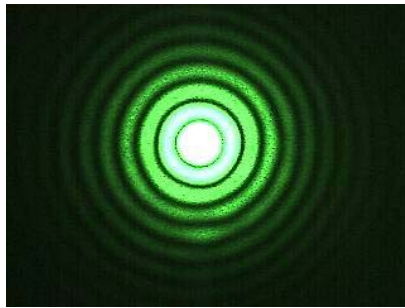
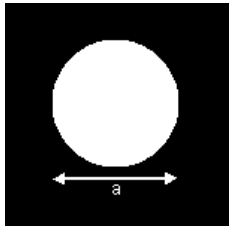
$$d_{\text{exp}} = 4.3 \text{ mm}$$

$$I(k_x, k_y) \sim |\underline{E}(k_x, k_y)|^2 = 4 \cdot |\underline{E}_s(k_x, k_y)|^2 \cdot \cos^2(\frac{c}{2}k_x) = 4 \cdot I_s(k_x, k_y) \cdot \cos^2(\frac{c}{2}k_x)$$

Intensity distribution
of single form „circle“

Modulation in x-
direction

Visualize basic laws of FT – Symmetry

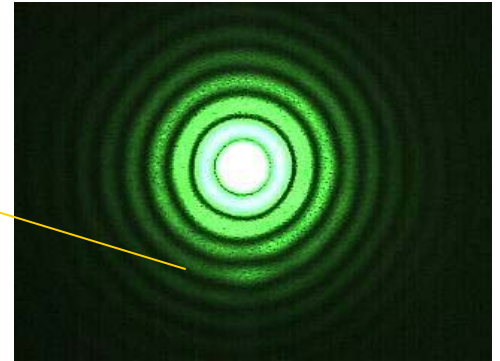
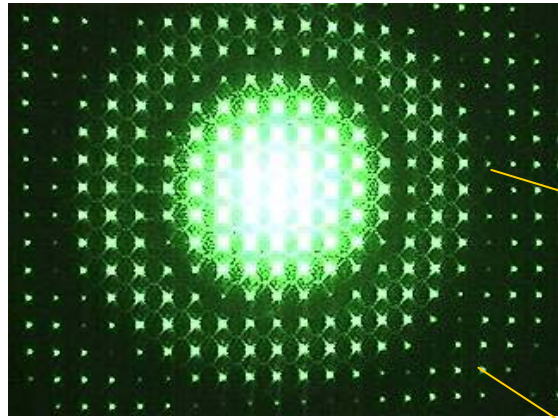
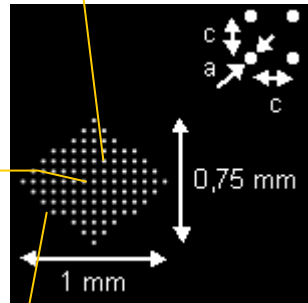


Structure of diffraction pattern

Single form circle

Quadratic lattice

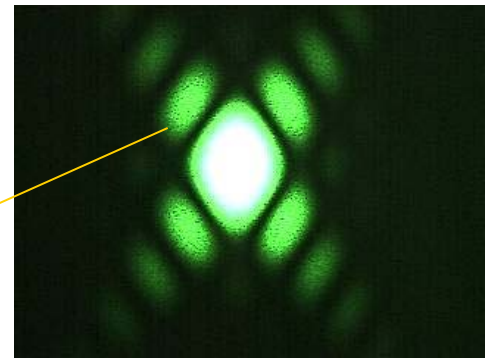
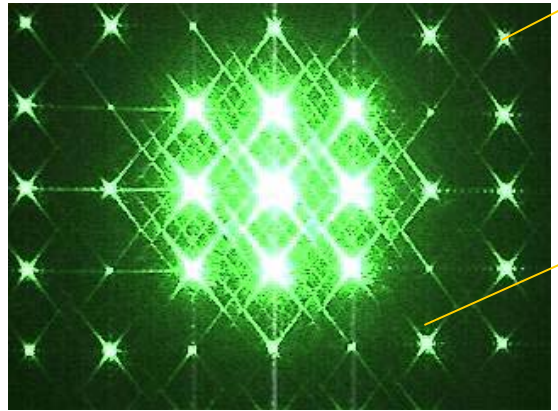
Boundary rhombus



Diffraction pattern of single form circle

Zoom in

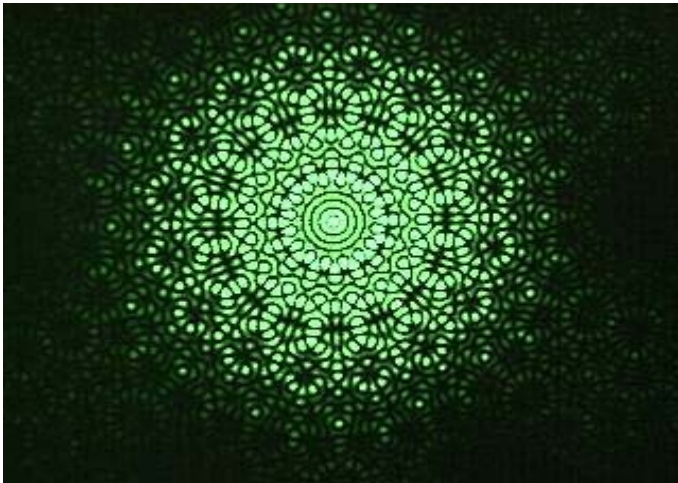
Diffraction pattern of quadratic lattice



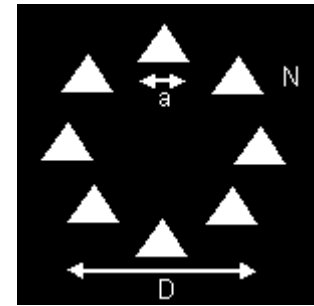
Diffraction pattern of boundary rhombus

Conclusion

- This RCL works well qualitatively/quantitatively
- Experimental results agree with theoretical predictions
- Diffracting objects (≈ 100) made by electron beam lithography
- Visualize mathematical relations of FT
- Further studies
 - symmetry considerations of diffracting object and diffraction pattern
 - from single forms to complex structures
 - transition from ordered to disordered forms



Diffraction
pattern of what?



$$a = 15 \mu\text{m}$$
$$D = 240 \mu\text{m}$$
$$N = 16$$