

5. Define (3 points each)
- (a) fringe visibility
 - (b) photographic density
 - (c) optical circulator
 - (d) Hurter-Driffield curve
 - (e) Strehl ratio
6. Describe the basic operation of an acousto-optic modulator. (5 points)
7. Given an NeNe laser beam ($\lambda = 633 \text{ nm}$) with a Gaussian beam waist of $b = 1 \text{ mm}$ located 150 mm in front of a 25 mm focal length lens. Find the approximate location and size of the imaged beam waist. (5 points)
8. Explain the difference between coherent and incoherent light. (5 points)
9. Compare the imaging properties of coherent and incoherent optical systems in terms of convolution. (5 points)
10. Give an expression for the mutual coherence function (or mutual intensity) used to describe partially coherent light. (5 points)

Fourier Optics EOP 513
Second Exam (Take-Home)
Due 5 August 2005

1. Given an NeNe laser beam ($\lambda = 633$ nm) with a Gaussian beam waist of $b = 1$ mm located 150 mm in front of a 25 mm focal length lens. (10 points)
 - (a) Find the exact distance to and size of the imaged beam waist.
 - (b) Repeat the calculation for a wavelength of $\lambda = 10.6$ μm .
2. An input function U_o , bounded by a circular aperture of diameter L and illuminated by a normally incident plane wave, is placed in the front focal plane of a circular positive lens of diameter D . The intensity distribution is measured across the back focal plane of the lens. Assume $D > L$. (10 points)
 - (a) Find an expression for the maximum spatial frequency of the input for which the measured intensity accurately represents the squared modulus of the input's Fourier spectrum (free from effects of vignetting).
 - (b) What is the numerical value of this spatial frequency (in cycles/mm) when $D = 4$ cm, $L = 2$ cm, f (focal length) = 50 cm, and $\lambda = 0.6$ μm ?
3. Use the Matlab function `quad` to numerically generate a plot of the Fourier-Bessel transform of $r^4\text{Gaus}(r)$. Compare the result to the result obtained using `fft2`. (10 points)
4. Plot the point spread function versus image radius for a unit-radius circular pupil with $A = 1$ wave of defocus, that is, a multiplicative phase factor of $\exp(j2\pi Ar^2)$. Then plot the Strehl ratio of the point spread function as a function of the magnitude A of the aberration over a range of A sufficient to decrease the Strehl ratio below one-fourth. (10 points)