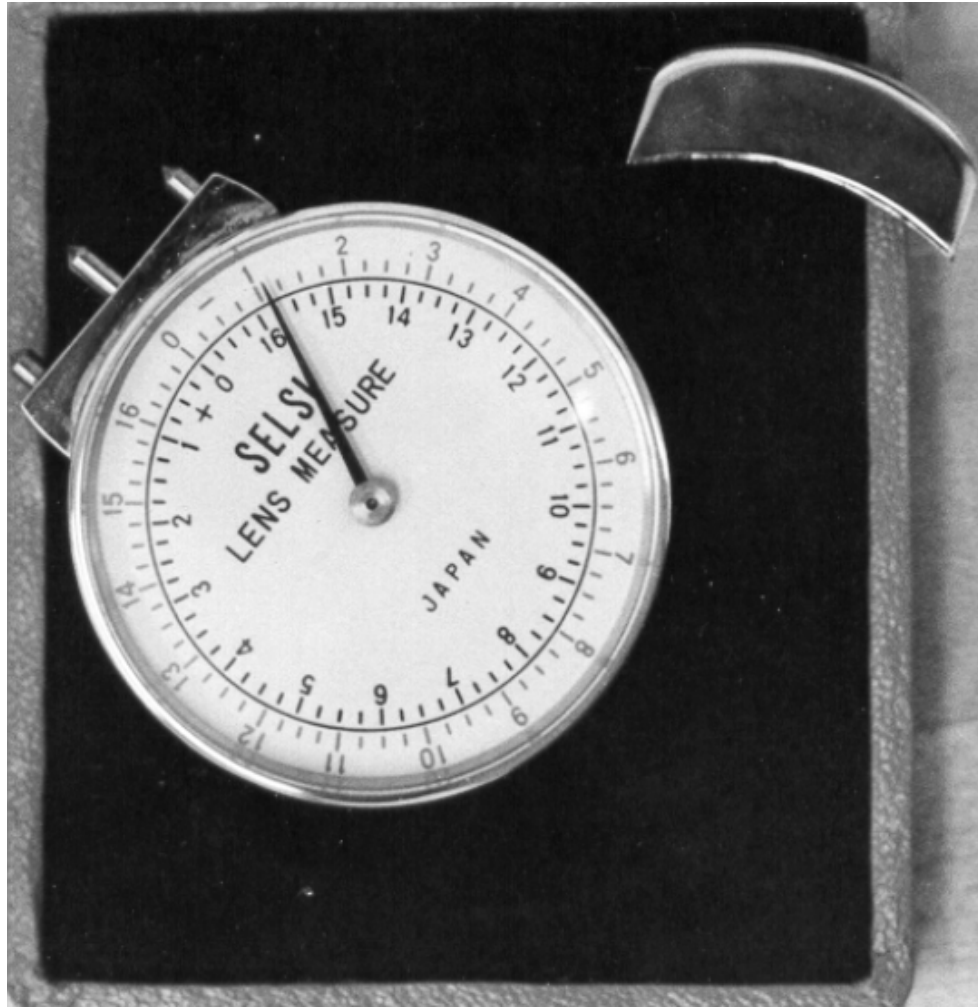
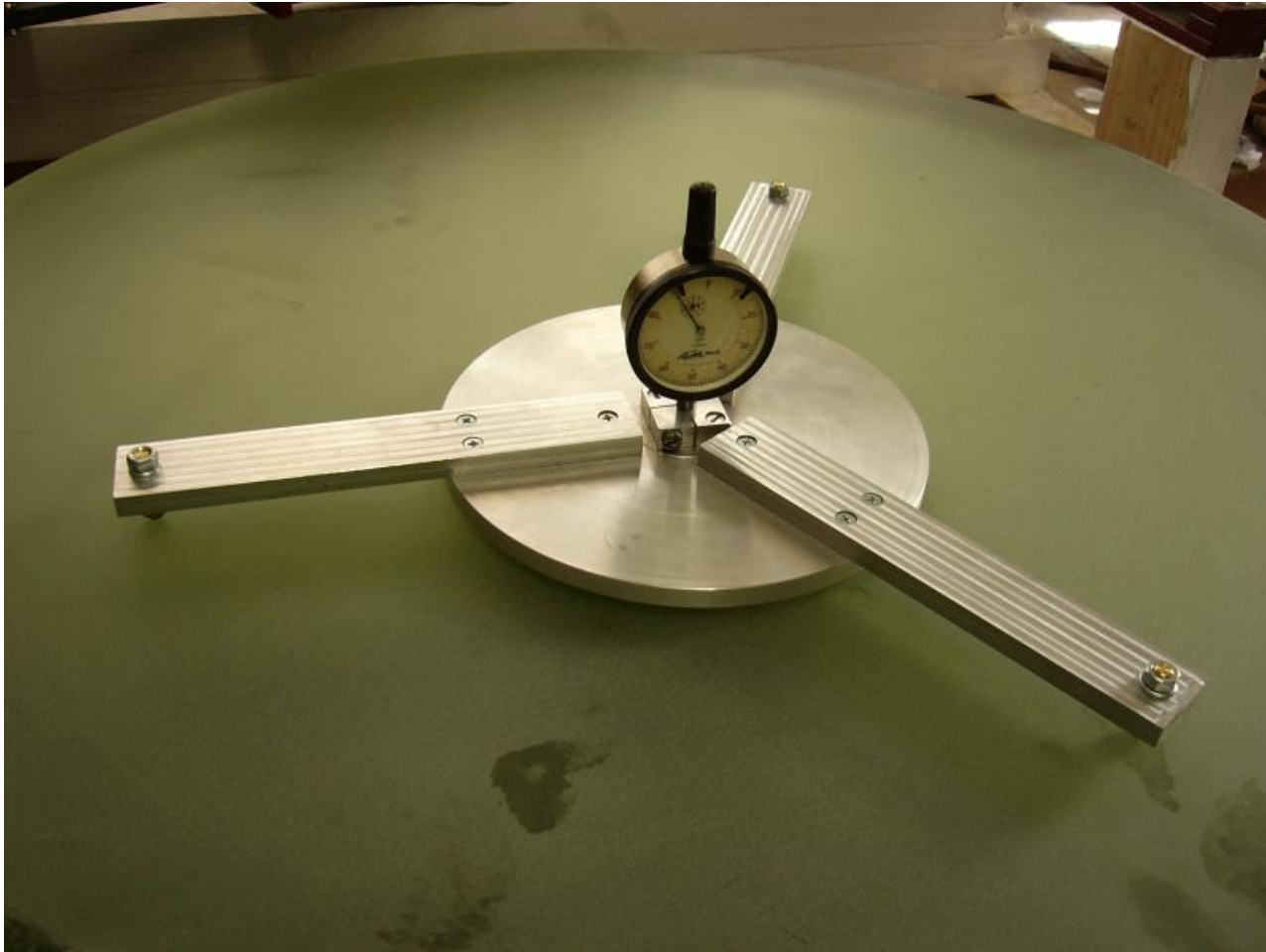


Section 3.1.1 – Geneva Gauge

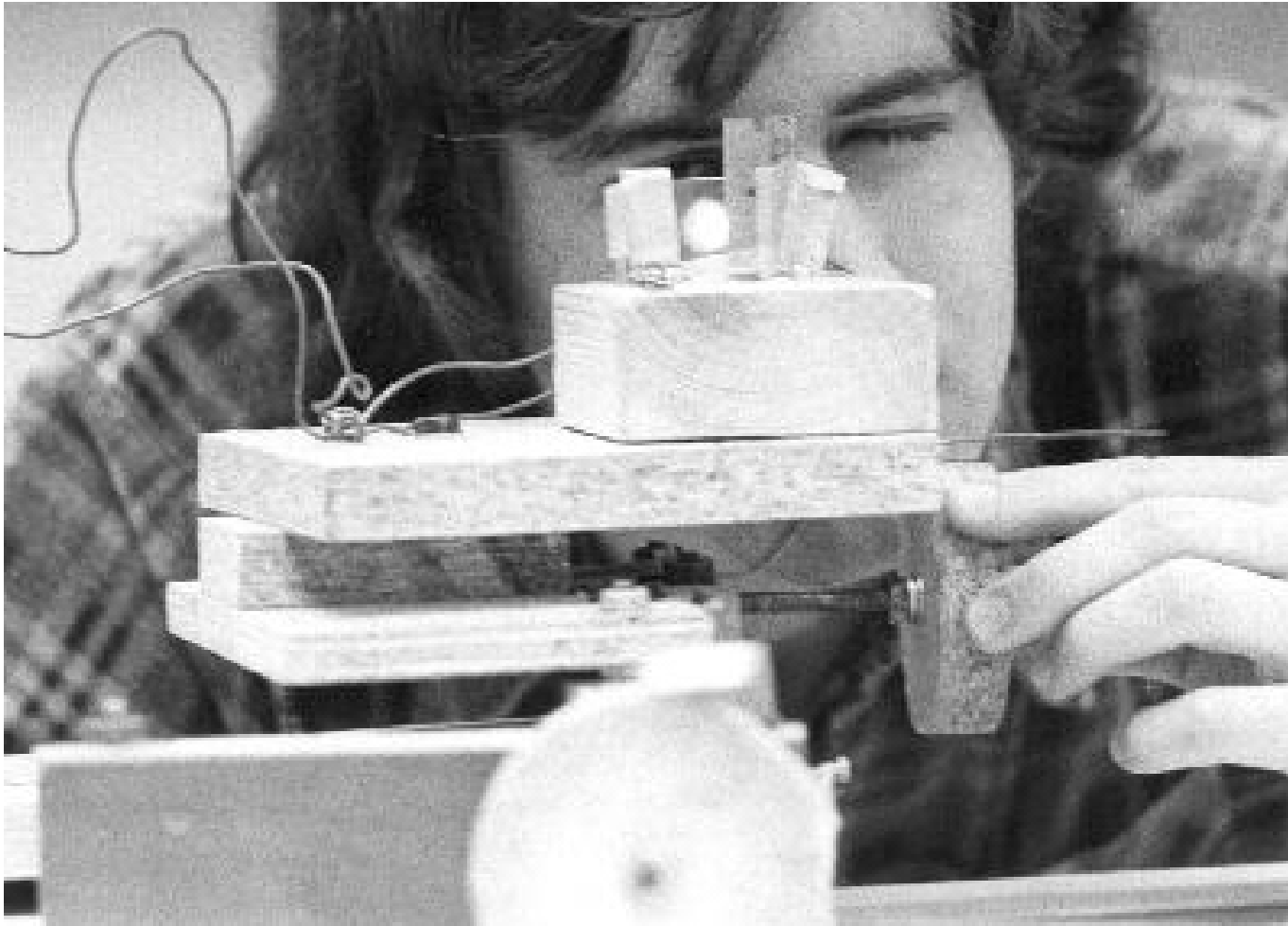


Wyant – Measurement of Paraxial Properties of Optical Systems

Section 3.1.2 - Spherometer

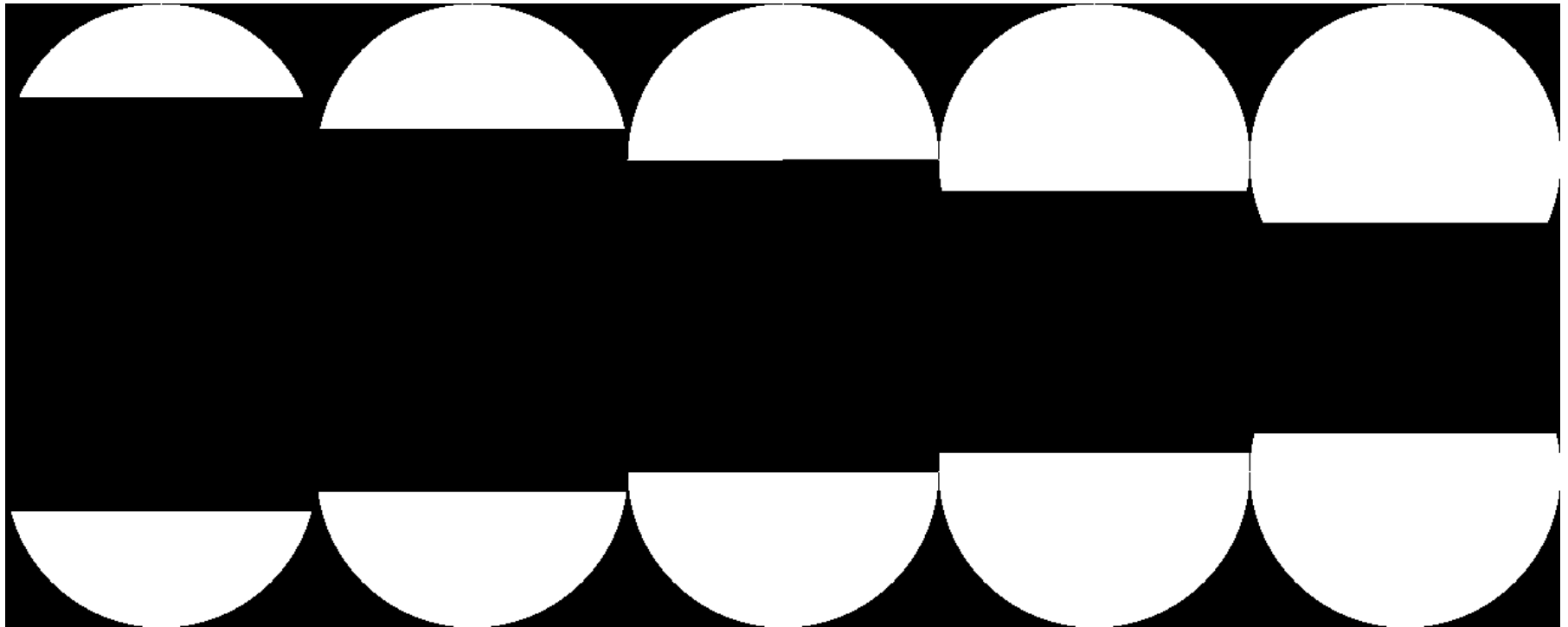


Section 3.2.1 – Foucault Test



3.2.1 Knife Edge: Astigmatism

Knife Position

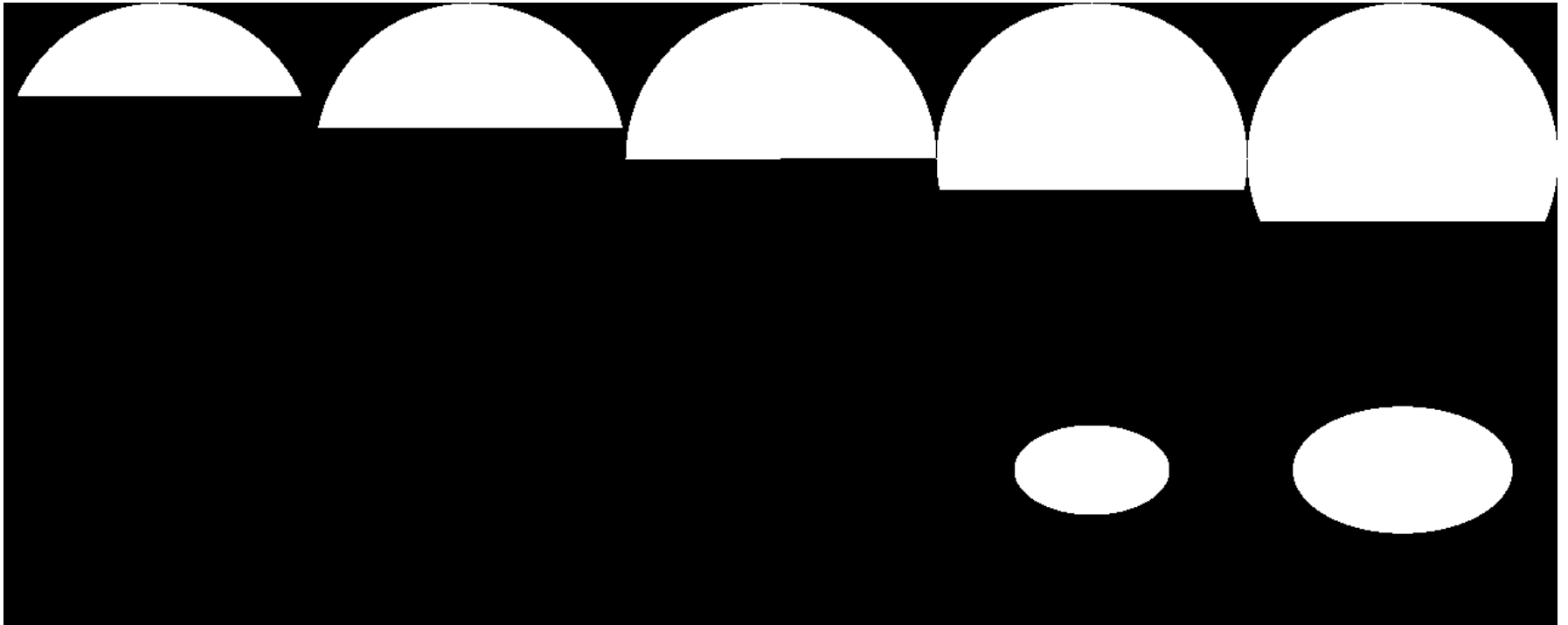


Pattern in Pupil

Inside Focus

3.2.1 Knife Edge: Coma

Knife Position

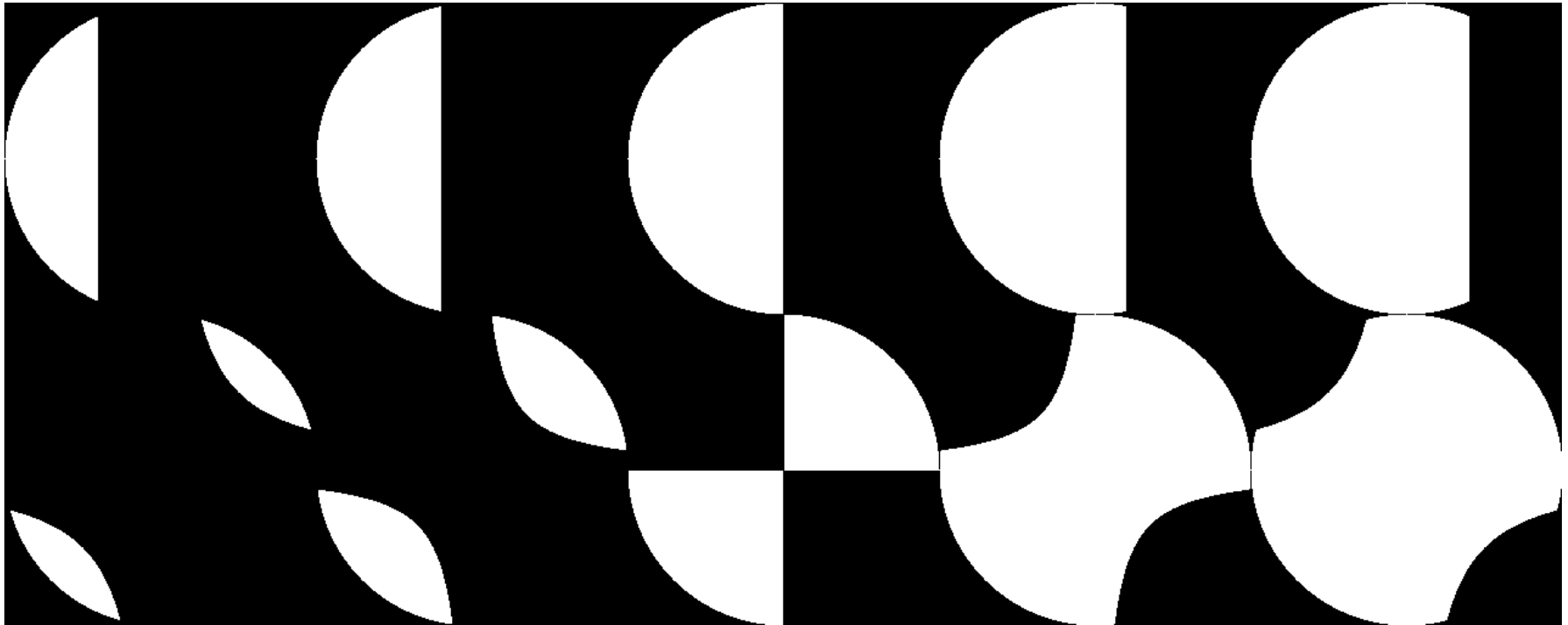


Pattern in Pupil

Inside Focus

3.2.1 Knife Edge: Coma

Knife Position

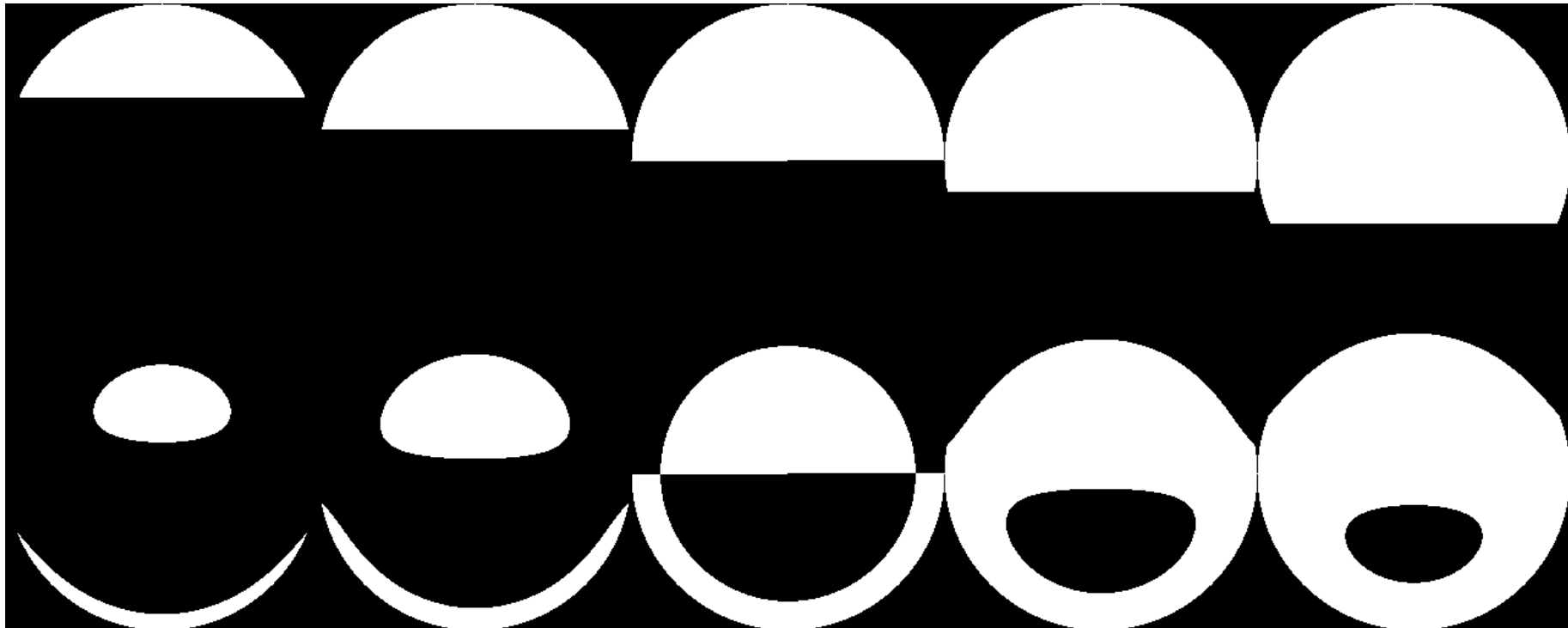


Pattern in Pupil

Inside Focus

3.2.1 Knife Edge: Spherical Aberration

Knife Position

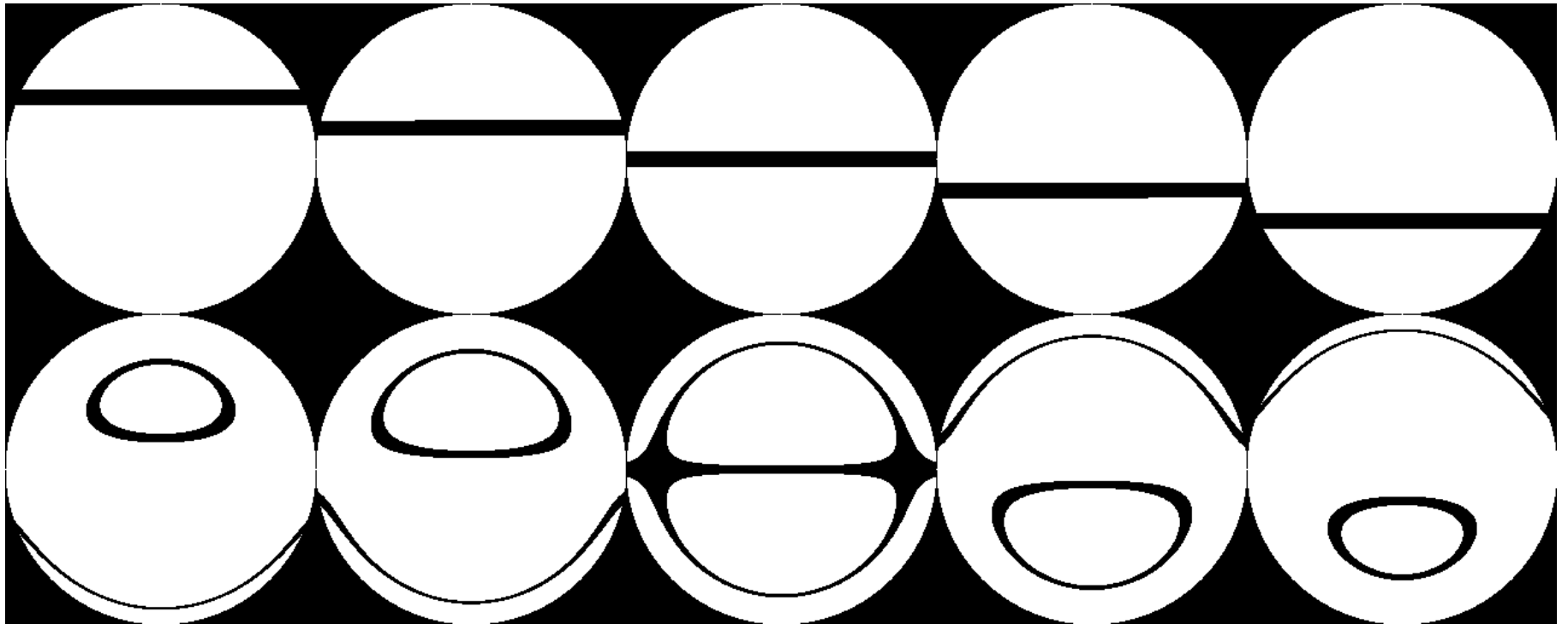


Pattern in Pupil

Inside Focus

3.2.2 Wire Test: Spherical Aberration

Wire Position

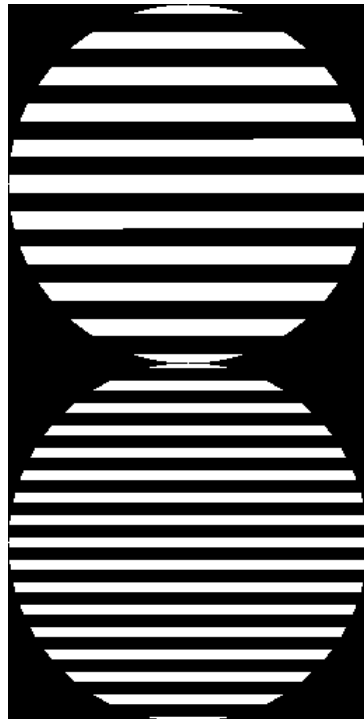


Pattern in Pupil

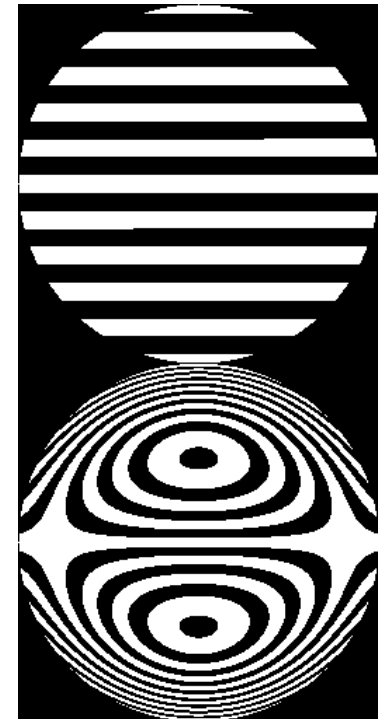
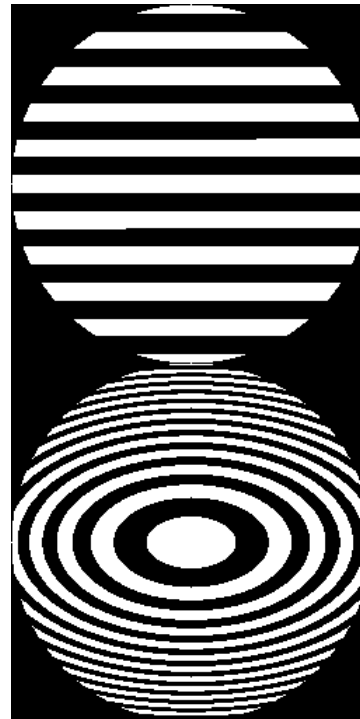
Inside Focus

3.2.3 Ronchi Test

Ronchi Position



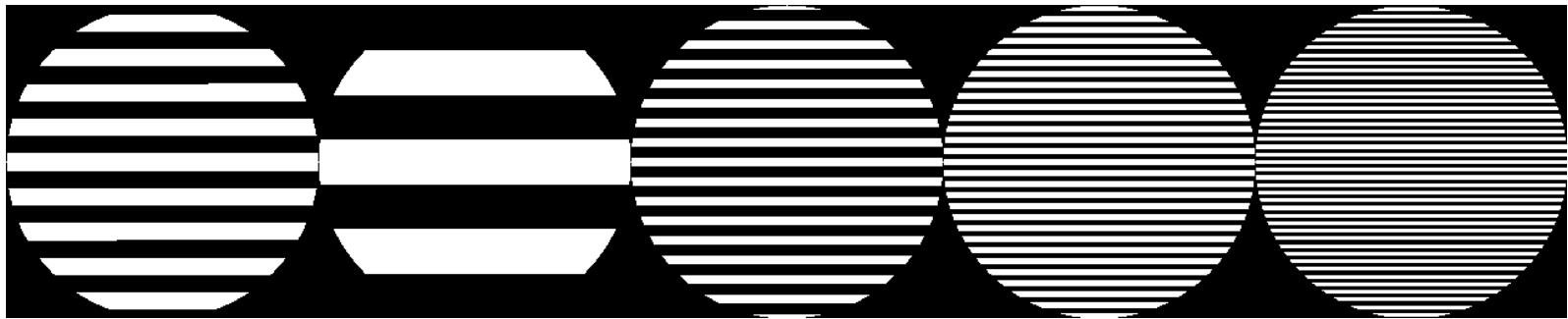
Pattern in Pupil



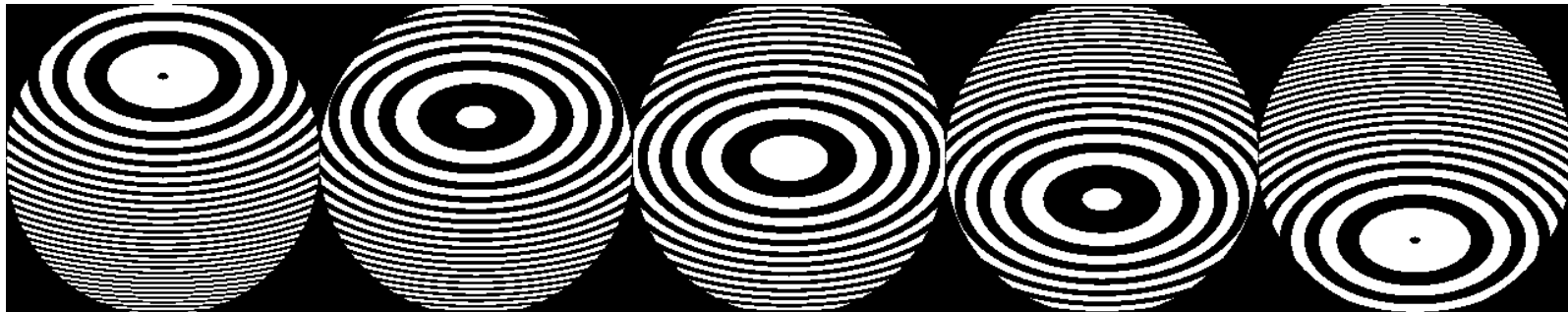
Inside Focus

3.2.3 Ronchi Test

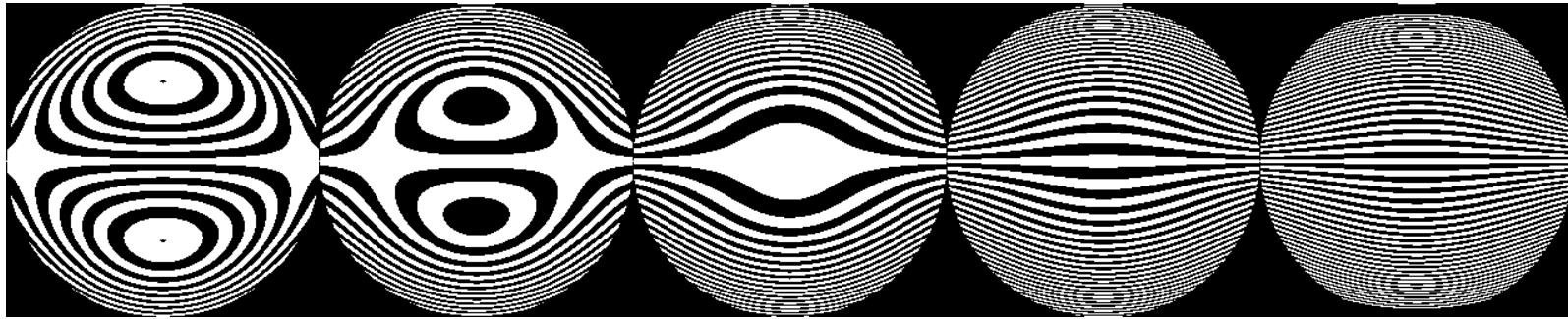
Astig.



Coma



Spherical



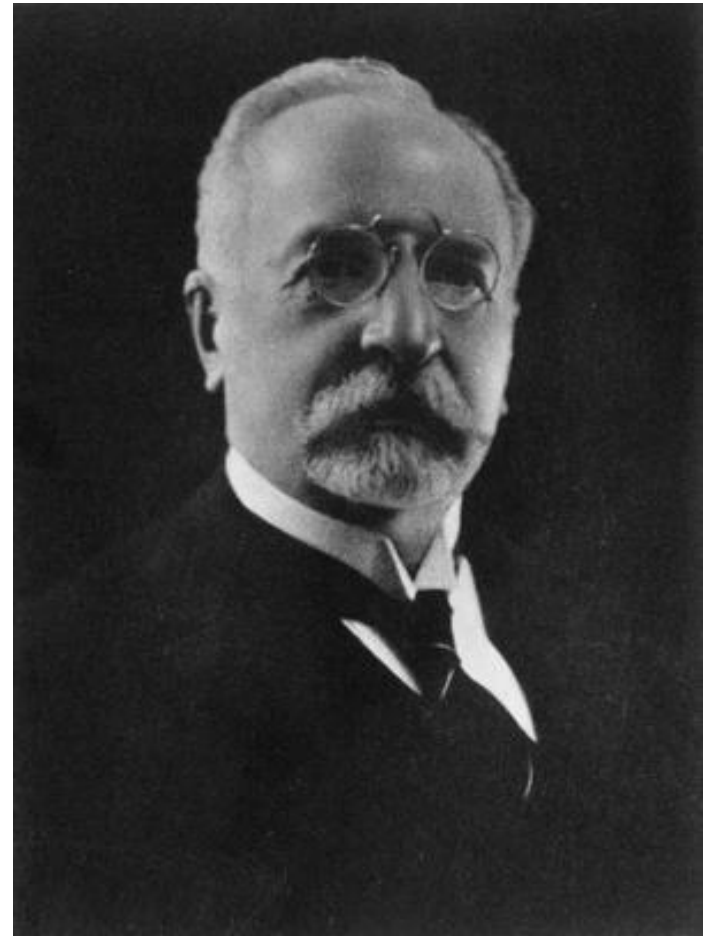
Inside Focus

Focus

Outside Focus

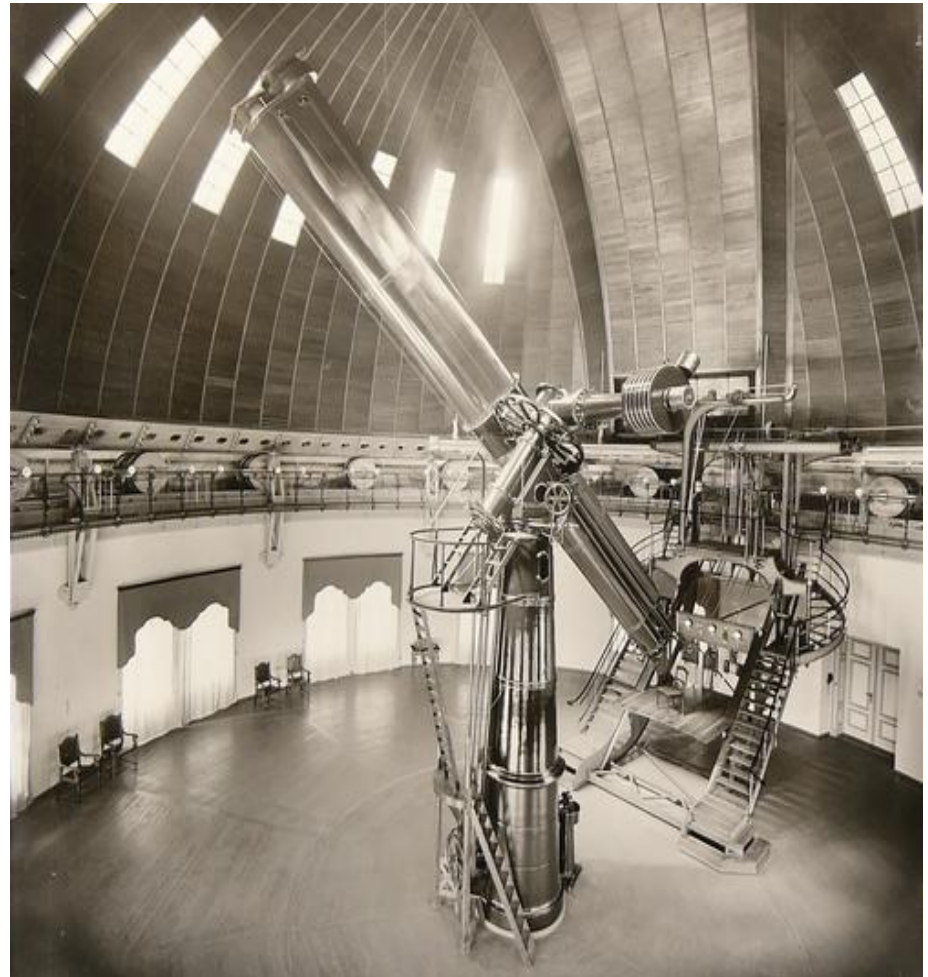
Johannes Hartmann (1865-1936)

- German astrophysicist
- Professor at University in Potsdam
- Potsdam leader in spectroscopy measurement.
- Hartmann demonstrated calcium clouds in Orion.

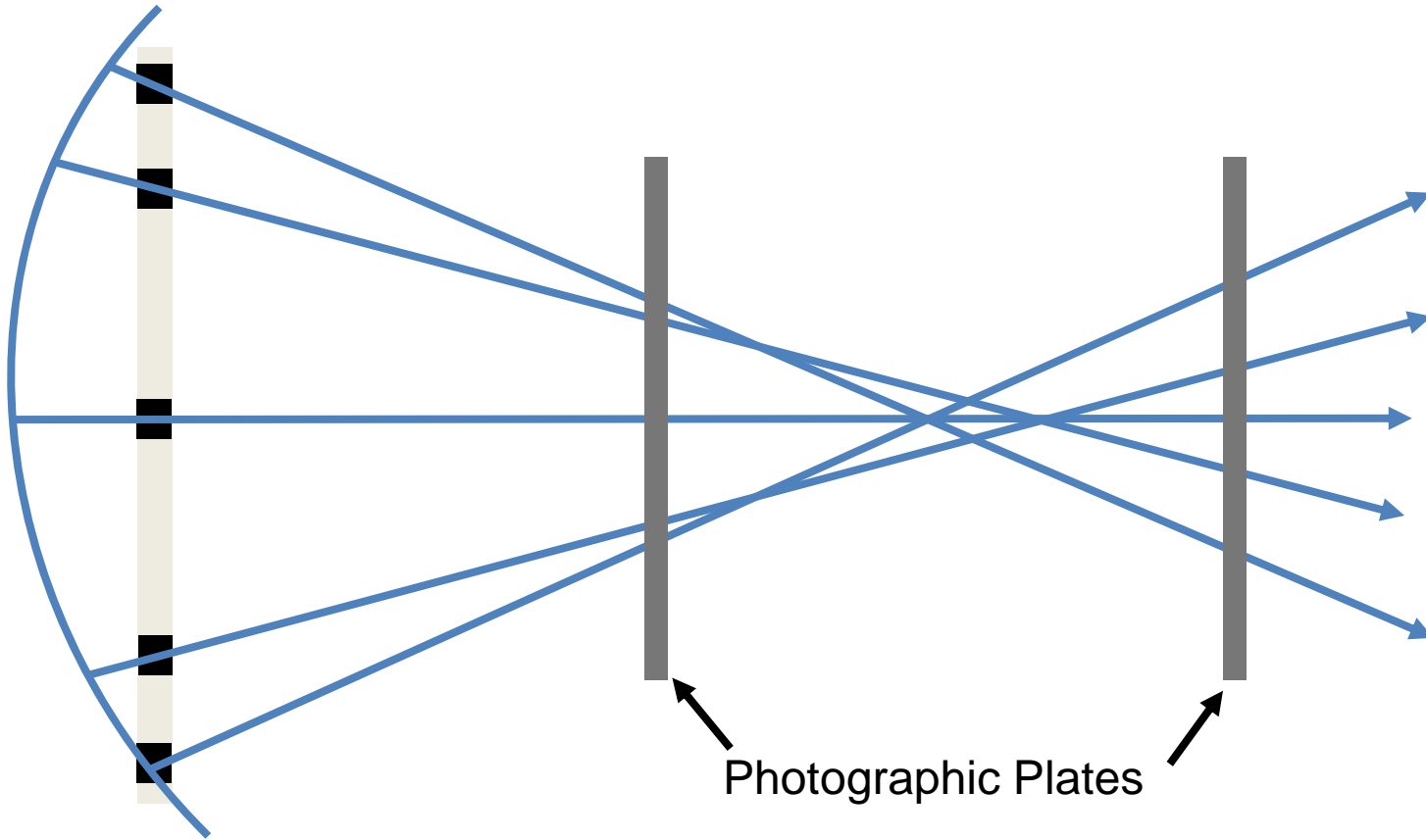


Johannes Hartmann (1865-1936)

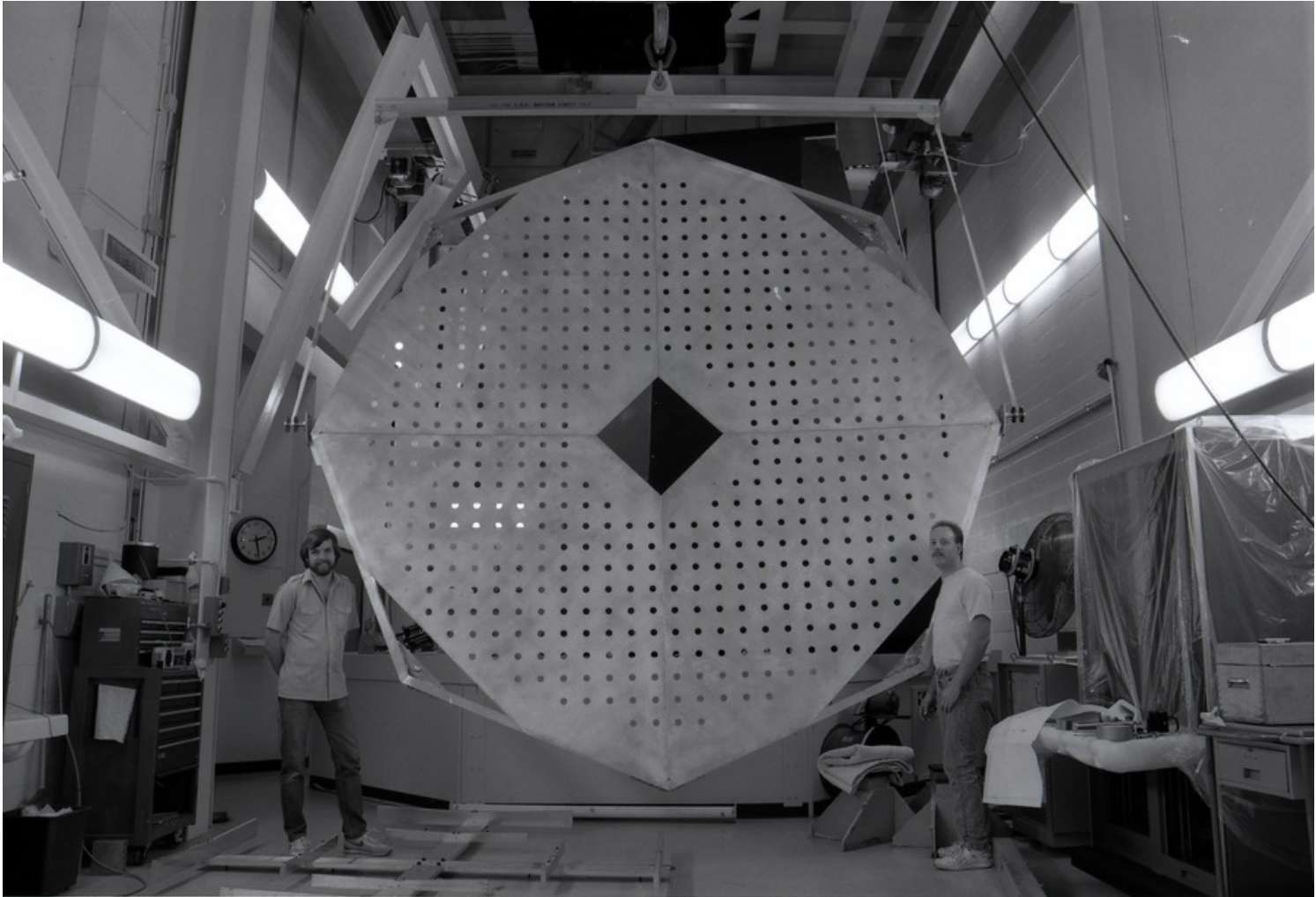
- 80 cm refracting telescope came on-line ~1902.
- Optics were poor and the telescope was unusable.
- Hartmann developed his now famous screen test to determine cause of problems.
- Primary was reworked as a result of his efforts and the telescope became usable.



Hartmann Screen Test

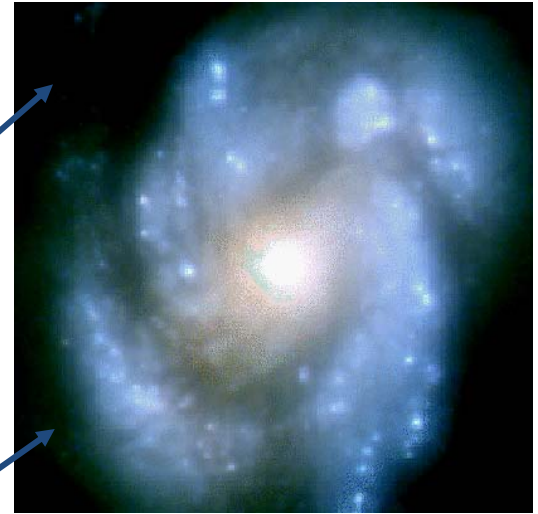
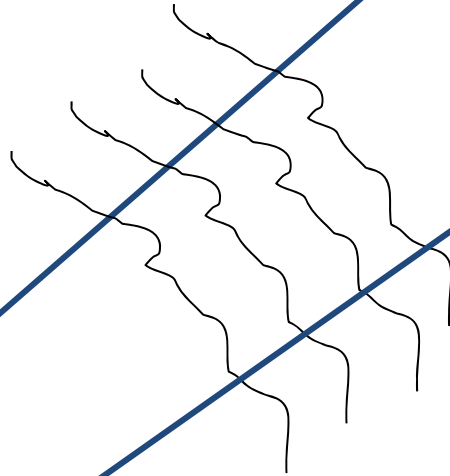
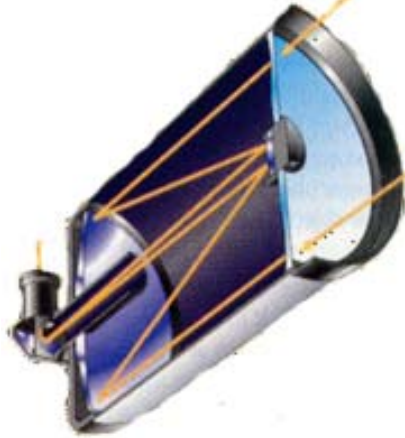


Hartmann Screen Test



Telescopes

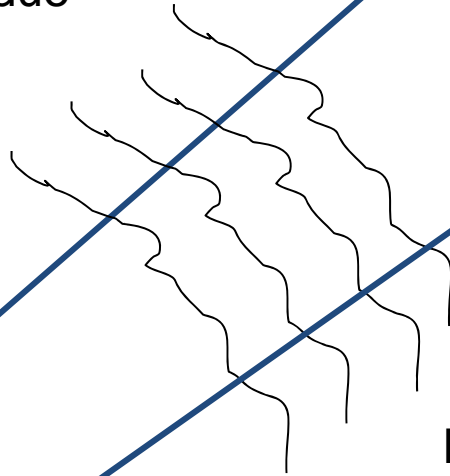
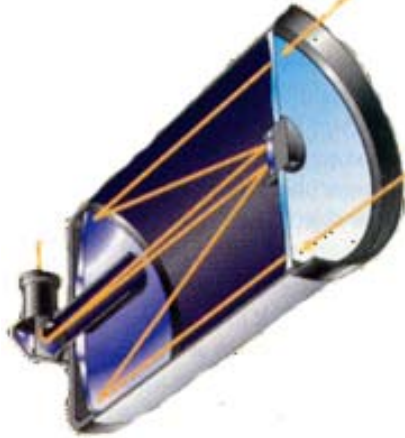
Atmospheric
Turbulence



Turbulence blurs image.

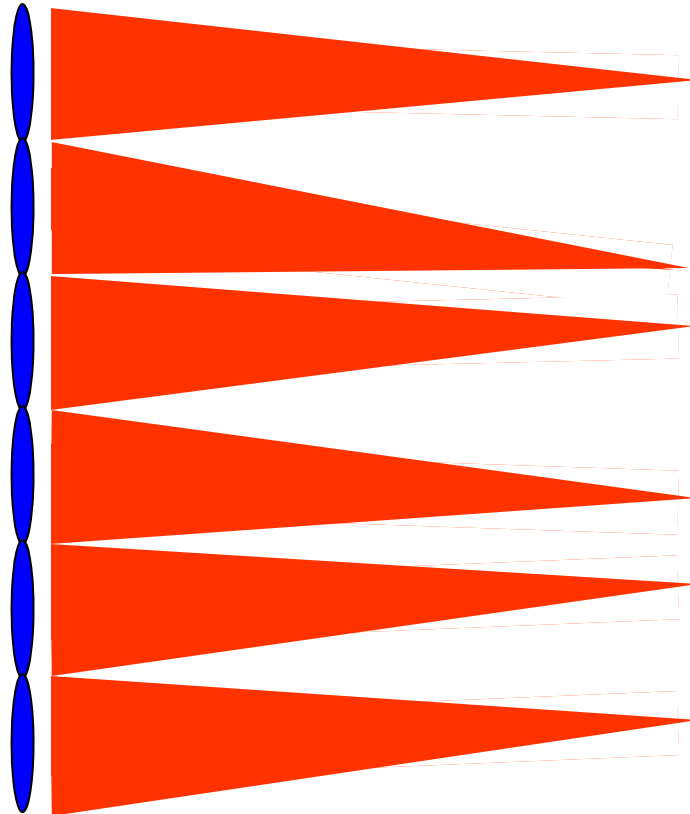
Telescopes

Wavefront Sensor
measures error due
to turbulence



Knowledge of the atmospheric
aberrations allows for the
correction of these errors.

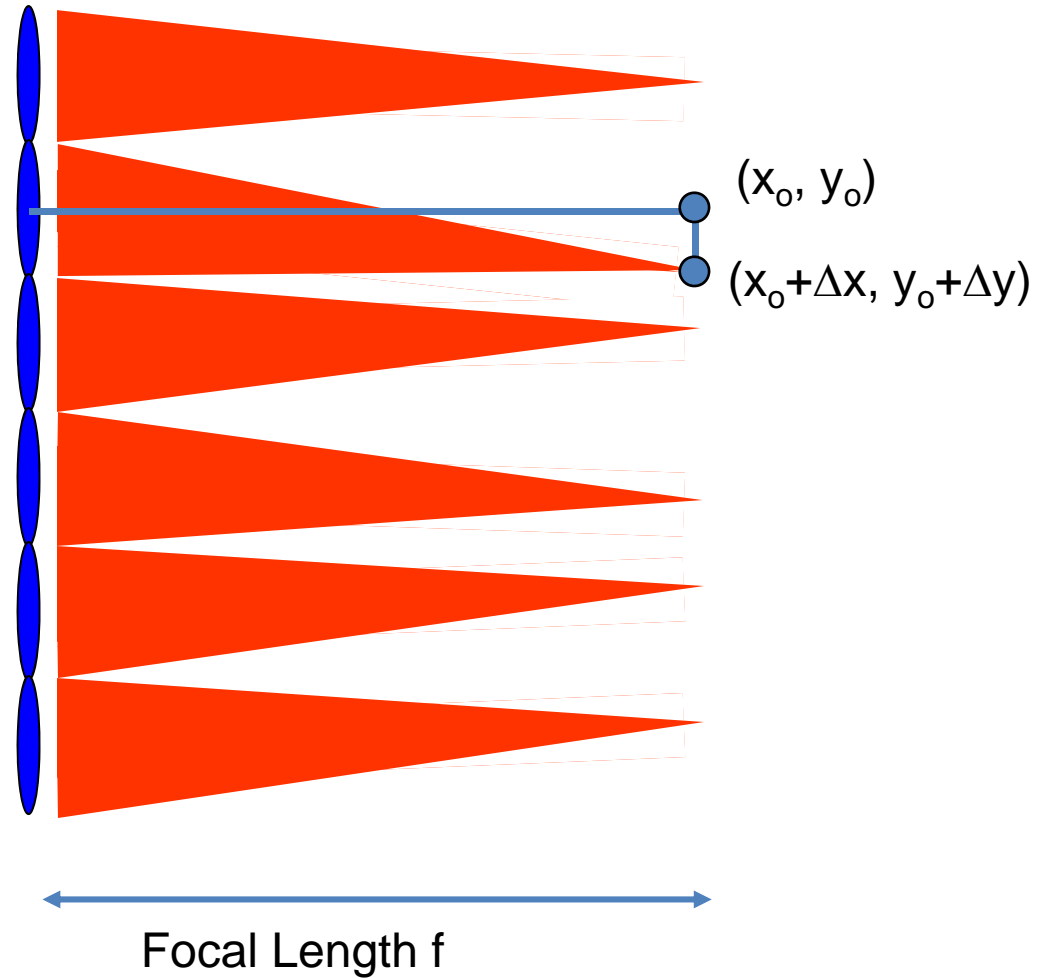
Shack's Solution



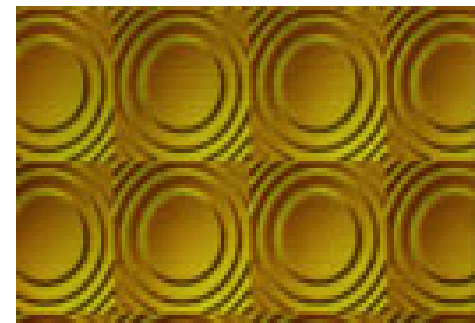
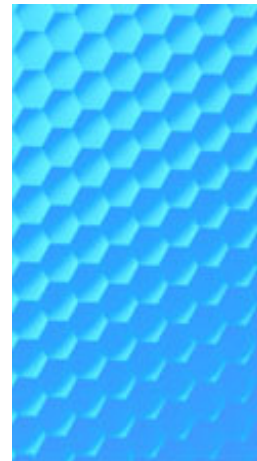
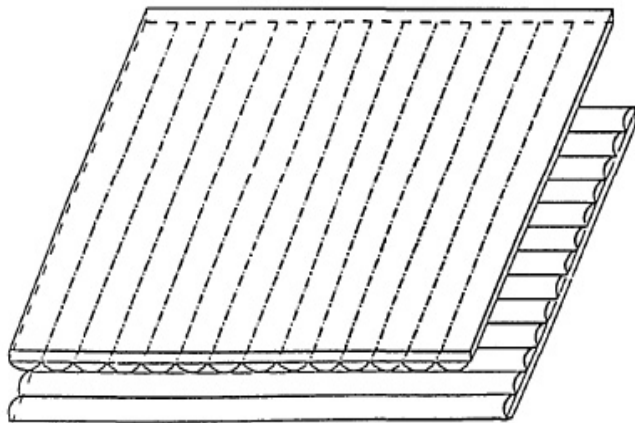
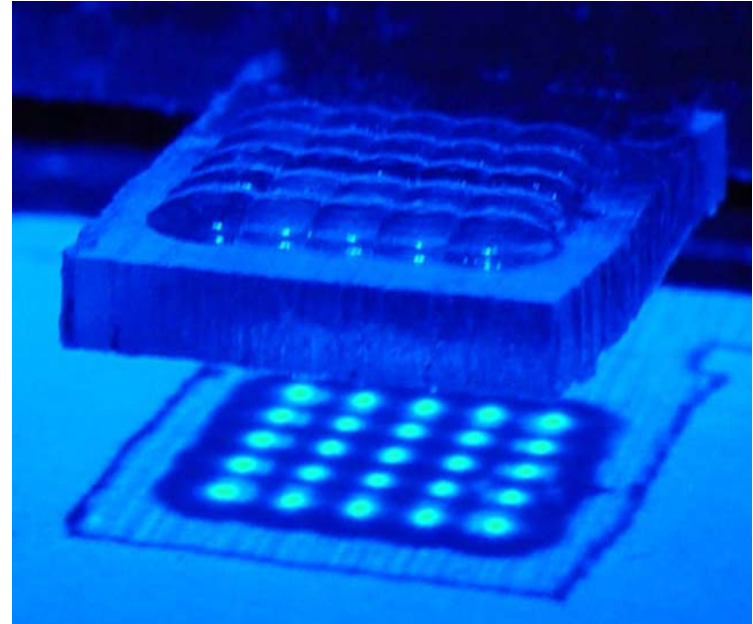
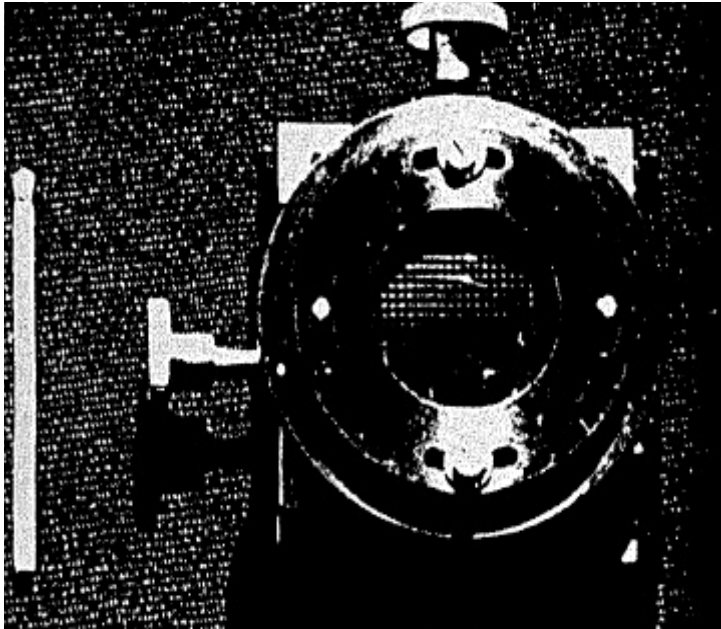
Spot Movement

$$\Delta x = -f \frac{\partial W(x_o, y_o)}{\partial x}$$

$$\Delta y = -f \frac{\partial W(x_o, y_o)}{\partial y}$$



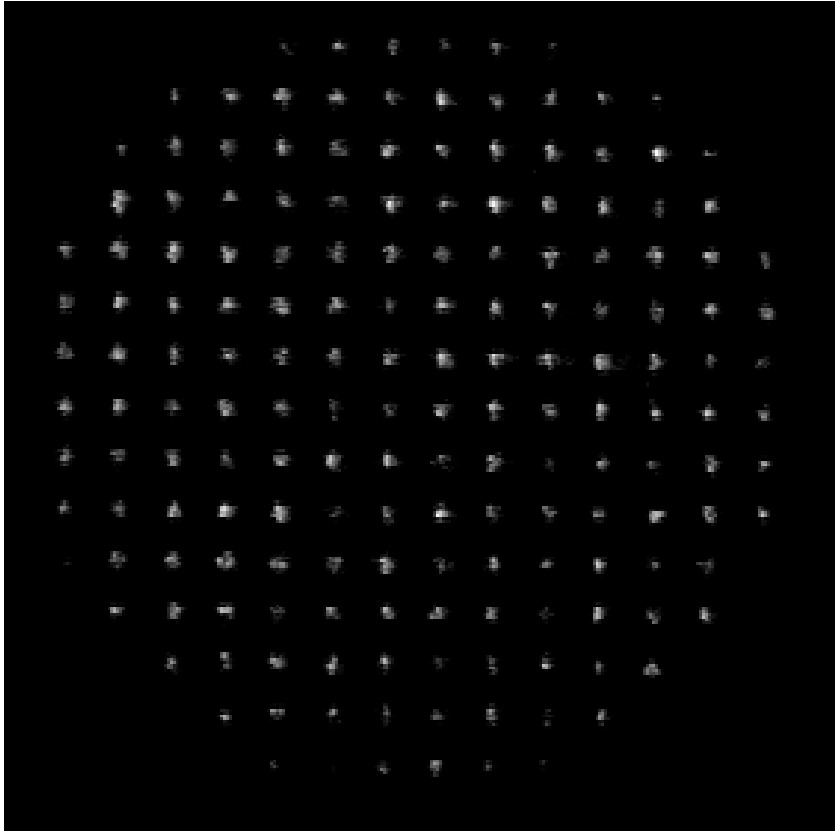
Lenslet Array



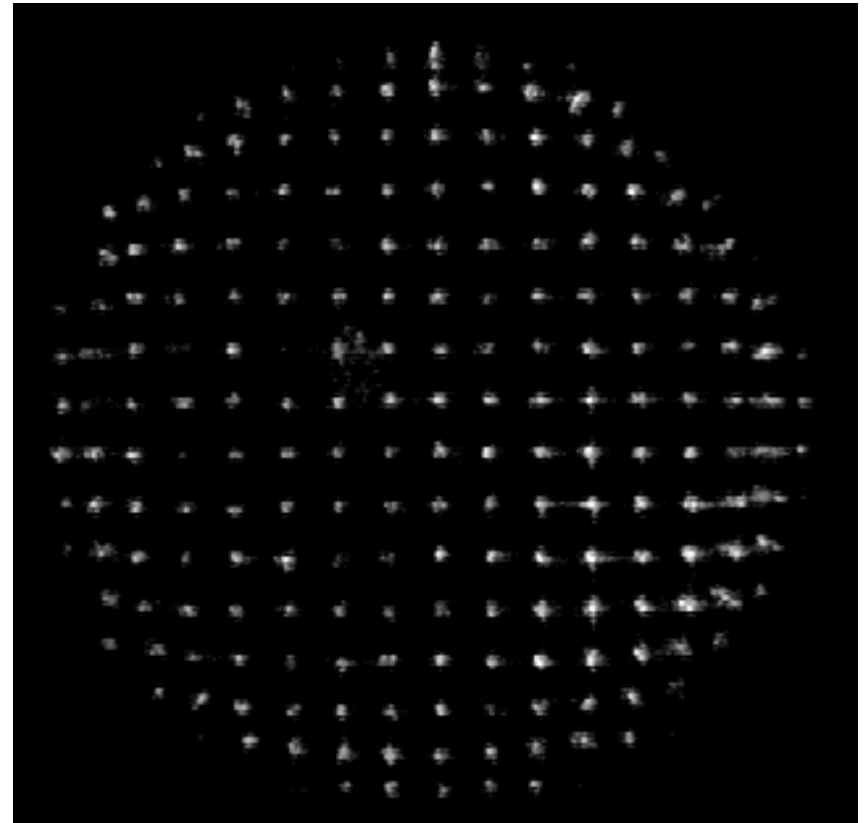
Example Images

No Refractive Surgery

Post-LASIK with VISX Star S2

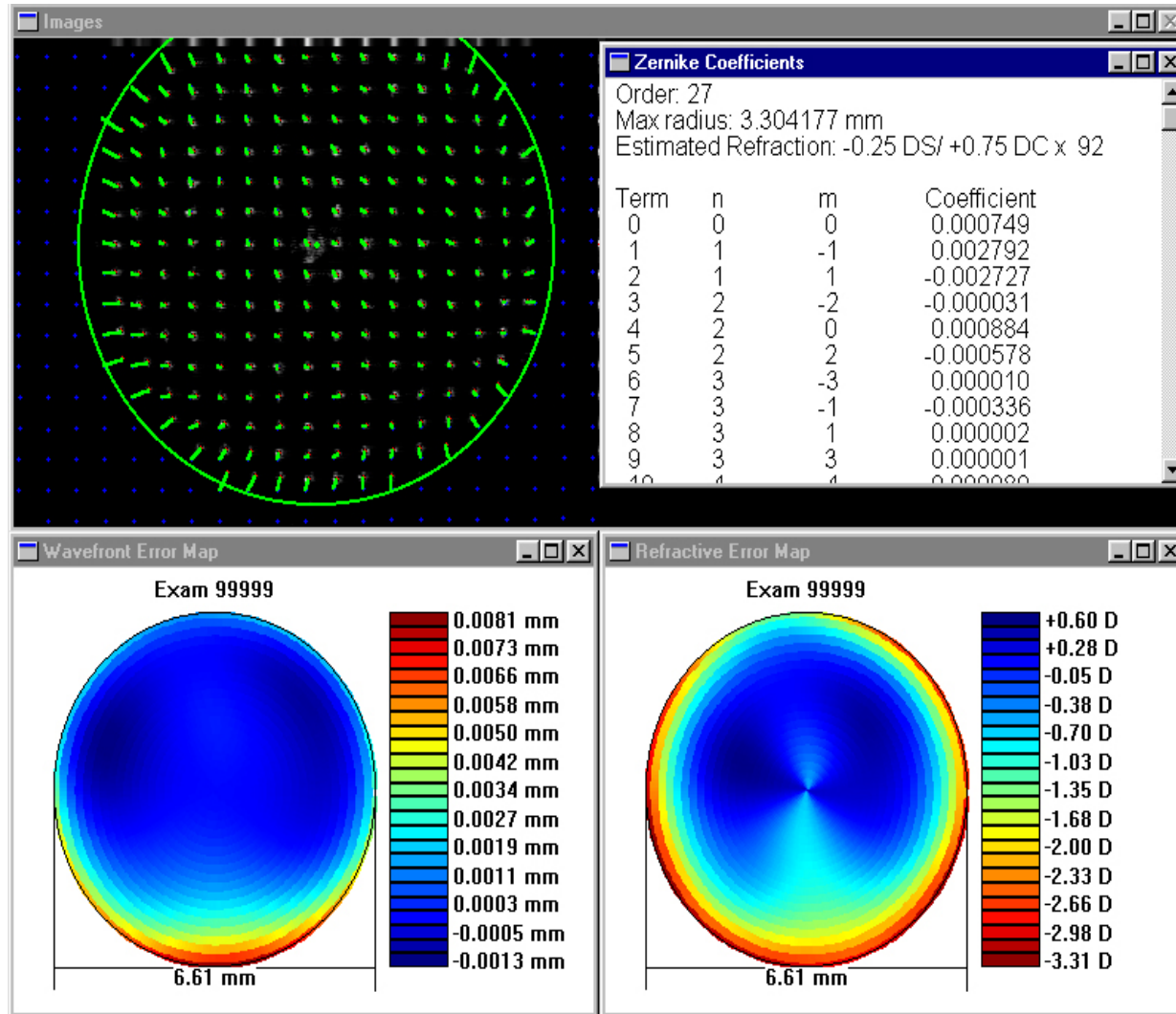


Low Aberrations

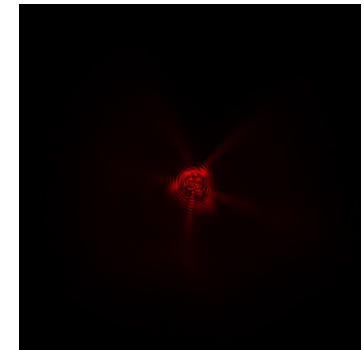


High Aberrations

Wavefront Reconstruction



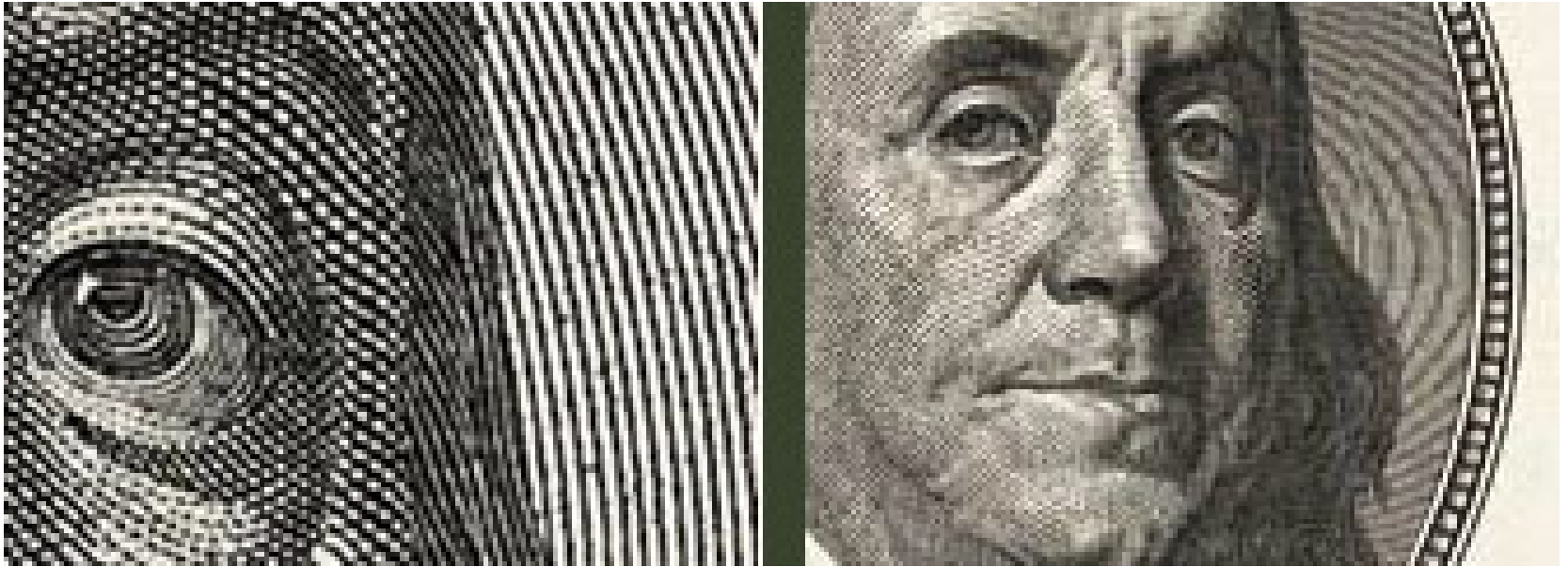
PSF



Moiré



Moiré Fringes



Moiré Deflectometry

