$\Theta\epsilon\mu\alpha$  1



Figure 1: System of an achromat doublet lens. The input and output planes are shown.

( $\alpha$ )  $\begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.9653 & 4.6160 \, mm \\ -0.0100 \, mm^{-1} & 0.9881 \end{pmatrix}$ ( $\beta$ )

 $B_{eq} = 0 \longrightarrow x = 292.1623 \, mm$  real image, inverted  $A_{eq} = m = -1.9554$ 

$$x = 292.1623 mm$$
  
 $m = -1.9554$ 

 $(\gamma)$ 

$$p = \frac{D}{C} = -98.8436 \, mm$$

$$q = -\frac{A}{C} = 96.5616 \, mm$$

$$r = v = \frac{D-1}{C} = 1.1876 \, mm$$

$$s = w = \frac{1-A}{C} = -3.4696, mm$$

$$f_1 = \frac{1}{C} = -100.0312 \, mm$$

$$f_2 = -\frac{1}{C} = +100.0312 \, mm$$

 $(\delta)$ 

$$s = 151.1876 mm$$
,  $s' = 295.6319 mm$ ,  $x = 292.1623 mm$  and  $m = -\frac{s'}{s} = -1.9554$ 



Figure 2: Ray diagram of the system of the achromat doublet lens. The distances shown are not in scale.

 $\Theta\epsilon\mu\alpha$  2



Figure 3: The LED measurement setup.

 $(\alpha)$ 

$$\begin{split} I_1(\theta_1) &= 0.1488 \, lm/sr, \\ I_2(\theta_2) &= 0.2739 \, lm/sr, \\ I_3(\theta_3) &= 0.3892 \, lm/sr. \end{split}$$

 $(\beta)$ 

 $\begin{array}{rcl} L_1 &=& 0.1511 \, lm/sr \; mm^2, \\ L_2 &=& 1.0582 \, lm/sr \; mm^2, \\ L_3 &=& 0.4142 \, lm/sr \; mm^2. \end{array}$ 

 $\Theta\epsilon\mu\alpha$  3



Figure 4: Newton rings setup.

 $(\alpha)$ 

$$R = 500.265 \,\mathrm{mm} = 0.500265 \,\mathrm{m}$$

 $(\beta)$ 

$$n' = 1.33136$$

 $\Theta\epsilon\mu\alpha$  4



**Figure 5:** Interference pattern recorder at the screen size as function of x.

 $(\alpha)$ 

$$\lambda_0 \simeq 559.3 \,\mathrm{nm}$$

 $(\beta)$ 

 $s\simeq 29.375\,\mu{\rm m}$ 



Figure 6: Schematic of the two-slit interference setup.