First edition 2019-09

Optics and photonics — Test methods for telescopic systems —

Part 9: **Test methods for field curvature**



Reference number ISO 14490-9:2019(E)



COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT

© ISO 2019

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, or required in the context of its implementation, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized otherwise in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, or posting on the internet or an intranet, without prior written permission. Permission can be requested from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office CP 401 • Ch. de Blandonnet 8 CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva Phone: +41 22 749 01 11 Fax: +41 22 749 09 47 Email: copyright@iso.org Website: www.iso.org

Published in Switzerland

Page

This is a preview of "ISO 14490-9:2019". Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.

Cor	itents	

Forev	word		
Intro	ductio	nv	
1	Scop	e1	
2	Norn	native references 1	
3	Terms and definitions		
4	Requ	uirements	
	4.1	General 1	
	4.2	Test arrangement	
	4.3	Test arrangement 2 Preparation and carrying out of measurements 3	
	4.4	Determination of results 4	
	4.5	Test report	
Bibli	ograph	ıy5	

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see <u>www.iso</u> .org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 172, *Optics and photonics*, Subcommittee SC 4, *Telescopic systems*.

A list of all parts in the ISO 14490 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at <u>www.iso.org/members.html</u>.

Introduction

As mentioned in ISO 14490-7, there are several characteristics which determine image quality, besides the limit of resolution. One unmentioned characteristic there is field curvature which can be noted by the user as a field dependent defocus, which however could be refocused using the test specimen's focusing facility.

The intermediate image surface of a telescopic system (except Galilean systems) usually exhibits a curvature instead of being a plane surface, depending on the optical characteristics of the objective lens system. In addition, the surface can be split into two separate surfaces, the sagittal and tangential image surfaces.

This surface, in turn, is being imaged by the eyepiece onto a virtual image surface (looked at by the user) which also can be split into two separate surfaces. Due to the optical characteristics of the eyepiece, the slope of the curvature of these surfaces might be different from those of the intermediate image surfaces.