Second edition 2008-02-15

Optics and photonics — Quality evaluation of optical systems — Determination of distortion

Optique et photonique — Évaluation de la qualité des systèmes optiques — Détermination de la distorsion



Reference number ISO 9039:2008(E)

PDF disclaimer

This PDF file may contain embedded typefaces. In accordance with Adobe's licensing policy, this file may be printed or viewed but shall not be edited unless the typefaces which are embedded are licensed to and installed on the computer performing the editing. In downloading this file, parties accept therein the responsibility of not infringing Adobe's licensing policy. The ISO Central Secretariat accepts no liability in this area.

Adobe is a trademark of Adobe Systems Incorporated.

Details of the software products used to create this PDF file can be found in the General Info relative to the file; the PDF-creation parameters were optimized for printing. Every care has been taken to ensure that the file is suitable for use by ISO member bodies. In the unlikely event that a problem relating to it is found, please inform the Central Secretariat at the address given below.



COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT

© ISO 2008

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47
E-mail copyright@iso.org
Web www.iso.org

Published in Switzerland

Contents Foreword		Page
		iv
		v
1	Scope	1
2	Terms and definitions	1
3 3.1	Classes of applicationInfinite object distance, finite image distance	3
3.2 3.3 3.4	Infinite object distance, infinite image distanceFinite object distance, finite image distanceFinite object distance, infinite image distance	3
4 4.1 4.2	Test methodsGeneralApparatus	4
5 5.1 5.2 5.3	Procedure Reference angle of the optical system to be tested Coordinate origin Selection of image heights	11 11
6 6.1 6.2	EvaluationCalculation of the reference quantities a, a', m or Γ Calculation of the distortion	12
7	Presentation of the results	12
8	Test report	13
Anne	nex A (informative) Example for a method of shifting the zero point	14
Anne	nex B (informative) Picture-height distortion value	17
Biblio	liography	19

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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

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.

ISO 9039 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 172, *Optics and photonics*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Fundamental standards*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 9039:1994) which has been technically revised.

Introduction

Generally, the function of rotationally symmetric optical systems is to form an image that is geometrically similar to the object, except for some particular systems, such as fish-eye lenses and eyepieces, where this condition is deliberately not maintained. Ideally, this function is accomplished according to the geometry of perspective projection. Departures from the ideal image geometry are called distortion. The distortion is a position-dependent quantity which generally has a vectorial character. In a given image plane (which may also lie at infinity), this vector, representing the difference between theoretical and real image position, has a radial and a tangential component. In optical systems, the tangential component is basically conditioned by imperfect rotational symmetry. The systems manufactured in accordance with the present state of the art have a negligible tangential distortion. A tangential component of the distortion appears, however, as primary aberration in the case of electromagnetically focused electro-optical systems. This International Standard deals only with the radial distortion. For special systems, e.g. certain electro-optical systems, an expansion may become necessary to include vectorial representation.