Wolfgang Osten (Ed.)

Fringe 2013

7th International Workshop on Advanced Optical Imaging and Metrology





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Wolfgang Osten Editor

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7th International Workshop on Advanced Optical Imaging and Metrology



Editor
Professor Dr. Wolfgang Osten
Institut für Technische Optik
Universität Stuttgart
Pfaffenwaldring 9
D-70569 Stuttgart
Germany

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Preface

25 years ago it was a joint idea with Hans Rottenkolber to organize a workshop dedicated to the discussion of the latest results in the automatic processing of fringe patterns. This idea was promoted by the insight that automatic and high precision phase measurement techniques will play a key role in all future industrial and scientific applications of optical metrology. A couple of months later more than 50 specialists from East and West met in East Berlin, the capital of the former GDR, to spend 3 days with the discussion of new principles of fringe processing. In the stimulating atmosphere the idea was born to repeat the workshop and to organize the meeting in an Olympic schedule. And thus meanwhile 24 years have passed and we have now already the 7th Fringe workshop.

However, such a workshop is always embedded in a dynamic environment. Therefore the main topics of the previous events were always adapted to the most interesting subjects of the new period. In 1993 the workshop took place in Bremen and was dedicated to new principles of optical shape measurement, setup calibration, phase unwrapping and nondestructive testing, while in 1997 new approaches in multi-sensor metrology, active measurement strategies and hybrid processing technologies played a key role. 2001, the first meeting in the 21st century, was focused to optical methods for micro-measurements, hybrid measurement technologies and new sensor solutions for industrial inspection. In 2005 the fifth workshop was organized for the first time in Stuttgart, the capital of the state of Baden-Württemberg and the center of a region with a long and remarkable tradition in machine construction, vehicle manufacturing and optics. The topics in 2005 were extended to include resolution enhanced technologies and principles of wide-scale 4D optical metrology. For the Fringe 2009 we decided to stay in this region but to make a slight shift of the conference place from Stuttgart to Nürtingen. Nürtingen - a lovely medieval village – offers everything needed for a good conference: a nice conference hotel, attractive surroundings and a stimulating atmosphere. The topics have undergone a refreshment again: digital wavefront engineering and sensor fusion.

For the FRINGE 2013 we meet again in Nürtingen. This brings back a moment of stability for the workshop. However, we extended the scope markedly by accentuating the bridge between optical imaging and metrology. While the previous workshops were dedicated to optical metrology, the scope of the Fringe 2013 was extended to include advanced technologies in both disciplines, optical imaging and

VI Preface

optical metrology. On the one hand, optical imaging and optical metrology are selfstanding topics with a long tradition. On the other hand, the current trends in both disciplines show increasing dynamics stimulated by many fascinating innovations such as high resolution microscopy, 3D imaging and nano-metrology, Consequently, both are getting even younger every day and are stimulating each other more and more. Thus, the main objective of the workshop was to bring experts from both fields together and to bridge between these strongly related and emerging fields. New topics are computational imaging, model-based reconstruction, compressed sensing, solutions to inverse problems, multimodality, in-line performance and remote technologies. This extended scope was honored again by a great response to our call for papers. Leading scientists from all around the world submitted more than 200 papers. This enormous response demanded a strong revision of the papers to select the best out of the overwhelming number of excellent papers. This hard job had to be done by the program committee since there is a strong limitation of the number of papers which can be presented and discussed during our workshop without having to deal with parallel sessions – a lasting feature of the Fringe workshops.

The papers presented in this workshop are summarized under 5 topics:

- 1. New methods and tools for the generation, acquisition, processing, and evaluation of data in optical imaging and metrology,
- 2. Application-driven technologies in optical imaging and metrology,
- 3. High dynamic range solutions in optical imaging and metrology,
- 4. Hybrid technologies in optical imaging and metrology, and
- 5. New optical sensors, imaging and measurement systems.

As in the former workshops, each topic is introduced by an acknowledged expert who gives an extensive overview of the topic and a report of the state of the art. The classification of all submitted papers into these topics was again a difficult job which often required compromises. We hope that our decisions will be accepted by the audience. On this occasion we would like to express our deep thanks to the international program committee for helping us to find a good solution in every situation.

The editor would like to express his thanks to all the authors who spent a lot of time and effort in the preparation of the papers. My appreciation also goes to Dr. Eva Hestermann-Beyerle and Birgit Kollmar from Springer Heidelberg for providing again excellent conditions for the publication of these proceedings. My deep thanks is directed to the members of the ITO staff. The continuous help given especially by Valeriano Ferreras Paz, Katharina Bosse-Mettler, Katja Costantino, Christina Hübl, Heiko Bieger, Erich Steinbeißer and Tobias Böttcher was the basis for making a successful *FRINGE 2013*. Finally, our special thanks and appreciation goes to all friends and colleagues for sharing with us again the spirit of the Fringe workshop.

Looking forward to FRINGE 2017. Stuttgart, September 2013 Wolfgang Osten

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VIII Conference Committee

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Contents

Honorary Lecture and Key Note	
Holography Viewed from the Perspective of the Light Field Camera Joseph W. Goodman	3
Invisibility, Perfect Imaging and More – Where Optics Meets Magic Tomáš Tyc	17
Topic 1: New Methods and Tools for the Generation, Acquisition, Processing, and Evaluation of Data in Optical Imaging and Metrology	
Fourier Modal Method and Its Applications to Inverse Diffraction, Near-Field Imaging, and Nonlinear Optics	25
The Road towards Accurate Optical Width Measurements at the Industrial Level	35
Lowering the Cross Correlation between Different Shape Parameters of the Inverse Grating Problem in Coherent Fourier Scatterometry S. Roy, N. Kumar, S.F. Pereira, H.P. Urbach	43
Fast Geometric Characterization of Gold Nanorod Ensembles Based on Inverse Scattering Spectroscopy	49
Engineering Harmonic Content in Diffractive Optical Elements	57

X Contents

Linear Theory of Optical Surface Measuring Instruments	63
Quasi Ellipse Method Enabling High Accuracy Phase Reconstruction with Random Phase Steps in Fizeau-Interferometers	71
Measurement of Aspheres and Free-Form Surfaces with the Tilted-Wave-Interferometer	87
Correction of Errors in Polarization Based Dynamic Phase Shifting Interferometers	97
Single Shot Shape Evaluation Using Dual-Wavelength Holographic Reconstructions and Regularization	103
Compressive Imaging and Spectroscopy – Beyond the Single Pixel Camera	109
Wave-Optical Reconstruction of Plenoptic Camera Images	117
Iterative Phase Retrieval and the Important Role Played by Initial Conditions	123
High Precision Single Beam Phase Retrieval Techniques	129
Comparison of Digital Holography and Transport of Intensity for Quantitative Phase Contrast Imaging	137
Spatial Stationarity of Statistical Optical Fields for Correlation Holography	143
Implementation of Image Inversion Microscopy by Using Digital Holography	149

Performance Evaluation of Phase Unwrapping Algorithms for Noisy Phase Measurements	155
Samia Heshmat, Satoshi Tomioka, Shusuke Nishiyama	
Fast Fourier Virtual Fields Method for Determination of Modulus Distributions from Full-Field Optical Strain	
Data	161
Multi-wavelength Doppler Phase Shift Holography and Interferometry	167
Characterization of the Sound Field Generated by an Ultrasonic Transducer in a Solid Medium by Rayleigh-Sommerfeld Back-Propagation of Bulk Acoustic Waves Measured with Double-Pulsed TV Holography	173
Wavefront Reconstruction from Noisy Fringe Observations via Sparse Coding	179
Fast Adaptive Processing of Low Quality Fringe Patterns by Automated Selective Reconstruction and Enhanced Fast Empirical Mode Decomposition	185
Use of Generalized N-dimensional Lissajous Figures for Phase Retrieval from Sequences of Interferometric Images with Unknown Phase Shifts	191
Quantitative Analysis of Static and Vibratory Displacements by Holographic Processing of Projected Fringes	197
Experimental Analysis of n-Butanol Solubilization in Seawater by Pure-Phase Digital Holography	203
Spatiotemporal Phase-Shifting Method for Robust Phase Analysis of Noisy Fringe Pattern	209

XII Contents

Axial Decorrelation of Paraxial Wavefields: Theory and Experiment Damien P. Kelly, Lysann Megel, Thomas Meinecke, Stefan Sinzinger	213
Phase Extraction by Spiral Phase Transform in Digital Shearography	217
Real-Time Fringe Evaluation for Displacement Measurement by Exploiting Multi-core Capabilities of Modern Computers	221
Comprehensive Fringe Pattern Processing Using Continuous Wavelet Transform Krzysztof Pokorski, Krzysztof Patorski	225
Comparison of Unwrapping Strategies for a 3D Measurement System Based on a Tailored Free-Form Mirror for Fringe Generation	229
High Resolution Wavefront Measurement with Phase Retrieval Using a Diffractive Overlapping Micro Lens Array Xiyuan Liu, Karl-Heinz Brenner	233
Automated Defect Detection Algorithm Applied to Shearography in Composites	237
Design of a Chromatic Fringe Projector for 3D Object Reconstruction	241
Coherence Length Measurement for Ultra-short Laser Pulses Using Digital Holography and Statistical Fringe Analysis	247
A TVSOOPDE Model for Denoising Fringe Pattern in Electronic Speckle Pattern Interferometry	251
Phase Profiling Using Single Shot Digital Holography	255

Digital Speckle Correlations in Coherent Surface Metrology and Imaging	257
A Robust Method for Full Chromatic Error Compensation in Digital Color Holography	263
High-Accuracy Characterisation of Spheres Using PTB's Sphere Interferometer with an Enhanced Stitching Procedure	267
Fiber Polarization Mode Excitation Applied to Confocal Microscopy Christoph Zeh, Thomas Härtling	271
Multi-level Spiral Phase Filtering in Speckle Interferometry Using Spatial Light Modulators	275
Fractional Vortex Dipole Spatial Filtering	279
Measuring the Complex Amplitude of Wave Fields by Means of Phase Retrieval Using Partially Coherent Illumination	283
Some Characteristics of Doubly Scattered Speckle Fields	289
Improving of Zero Order Fringe Detection in Full-Field Low Coherence Interferometry by Light Source Spectrum Shaping Anna Pakula, Leszek Salbut	293
Non Ripple-Effect Discrete Fourier Integration Method	297
Novel Analytical Method of Wavefront Tracing and Its Application in Ophthalmic Optics	301
Imaging and Quantitative Microscopy in Turbid Microfluidic Channels by Digital Holography	305

XIV Contents

Phase and Polarization Measurement of a Spatially Varying Linear Polarization Distribution	309
Sergej Rothau, Vanusch Nercissian, Andreas Berger, Irina Harder, Klaus Mantel, Norbert Lindlein	
Dynamic Fringe Analysis in Spectral Interferometry and Optical Coherence Tomography Based on Recurrence Computational	
Algorithms	313
Filtering ESPI Fringe Images with Non-local Means Algorithm Maciej Wielgus, Krzysztof Patorski	317
Computational Simulation of the Light Propagation Process through Nonlinear Media Sergey Nalegaev, Nikolay Petrov, Victor Bespalov	321
Measurement of All Orthogonal Components of the Displacement Field in the Volume of Scattering Materials Using Tilt Scanning Interferometry	325
Pablo D. Ruiz, Jonathan M. Huntley, Bona S.H. Burlison	323
Positional Accuracy of Optical Vortex Metrology (OVM)	329
Fringe Processing Methods for Adaptive Interferometry János Kornis	333
Optimized Phase Retrieval Algorithm with Multiple Illuminations Ni Chen, Jiwoon Yeom, Byoungho Lee	337
White-Light Interferometer–Micro-Profile Measurement Based on Higher Steps Phase-Shifting Algorithm	341
Increasing Scatterometric Sensitivity by Simulation Based Optimization of Structure Design Valeriano Ferreras Paz, Karsten Frenner, Wolfgang Osten	345
Estimating the Accuracy of Different Parametric Freeform Surface Descriptions Johannes Schindler, Goran Bastian Baer, Christof Pruβ, Wolfgang Osten	349
An Inverse Measurement Strategy to Determine Phase Errors Introduced by Rigorous Effects in CGH	355

Contents XV

Rigorous Speckle Simulation Using Surface Integral Equations and Boundary Element Methods	361
Programmable Microscopy	365
Phase Retrieval with Resolution Enhancement by Using Random-Phase Illumination	369
Illumination Optics in Phase Space	373
Holographic Imaging of a 3D Object Hidden behind a Diffuser or around a Corner	377
Topic 2: Application-Driven Technologies in Optical Imaging and Metrology	
Ultra High-Precision Wavefront Metrology Using EUV Low Brightness Source	385
Interferometric Homogeneity Test Using Adaptive Frequency Comb Illumination	393
Wafer-Based Aberration Metrology for Lithographic Systems Using Overlay Measurements on Targets Imaged from Phase-Shift Gratings	399
ISO Definition of Resolution for Surface Topography Measuring Instruments Richard Leach, Claudiu Giusca, Andrew Henning, Ben Sherlock, Jeremy Coupland	405
Measurement Uncertainty of Optical Methods for the Measurement of the Geometrical Shape of Objects	411

XVI Contents

Random Phase Shift Interferometer for the Measurement of Spherical Surfaces	417
New Definition of the SI Unit Kilogram – Spherical Interferometry as the Limiting Factor	423
A Synchronized Stroboscopic Holography Setup for Traveling Wave Analysis on Biomechanical Structures Daniel De Greef, Joris J.J. Dirckx	433
Polarization State Detection by Using Multiplexing Digital Holography	439
Non Diffractive Beam Configurations for Optical Trapping Stephan Stürwald, Robert Schmitt	445
Biospeckle PIV and Applications	451
The Connection between Rays and Waves	457
Object Depending Measurement Uncertainty of Confocal Sensors Florian Mauch, Wolfram Lyda, Wolfgang Osten	465
Survivability of MEMS Packages at High-g Loads	471
Novel Industry Ready Sensors for Shape Measurement Based on Multi Wavelength Digital Holography	479
Positioning Errors in Coherence Scanning Interferometers: Determination of Measurement Uncertainties with Novel Calibration Artifacts Sebastian Boedecker, Christian Rembe, Rolf Krüger-Sehm, André Felgner	485
Traceable Quasi-dynamic Stroboscopic Scanning White Light Interferometry	491

Measurement of Temperature Profile around Heated Wire Using Digital Holography	497
Varun Kumar, Manoj Kumar, Shobhna Sharma, Chandra Shakher	
Experimental Study on the Absolute Measurement of Flats	503
Optical Measurements of Nonlinearity in the Middle Ear John Peacock, Rik Pintelon, Joris J.J. Dirckx	507
Efficient Optical Metrology for Industrial Inspection	511
Three-Dimensional Measuring of Immersed Objects in Transparent	
Media	515
Fault Detection by Shearography and Fringes Projection Techniques Angel Georgiev Baldjiev, Ventseslav Christov Sainov	519
Measurement of Temperature and Temperature Profile of Axi-symmetric Butane Torch Burner Flame Using Digital Speckle Pattern Interferometry (DSPI) Manoj Kumar, Varun Kumar, Gufran Sayeed Khan, Chandra Shakher	523
High Speed Fringe Pattern Topography for Detection of the Arterial Pulse Wave in Vivo	527
6D-Measurement System for the Position Determination of a Robot	
End-Effector	531
Interference Microscopy for Clean Air – How Optical Metrology Is Improving Quality Control of Fuel Injection Systems	535
Extending the Capabilities of PTB's Ultra-Precision Interferometer towards the Measurement of Piezoelectric Strain at High	520
Temperatures	539
Spatial-Frequency Filtering of Images by Polymer-Dispersed Liquid Crystals	543
Peter P. Maksimvak. Andrey Nehrych	

XVIII Contents

Temperature Measurement of Diffusion and Pre-mixed Flames under the Influence of Magnetic Field Using Digital Holographic Interferometry	547
Chandra Shakher, Shobhna Sharma, Manoj Kumar, Varun Kumar, Shilpi Agarwal	347
Interference Measurement of Surfaces Roughness Oleg V. Angelsky, Andrew P. Maksimyak, Peter P. Maksimyak	551
Holographic Three-Dimensional Tracking of Micro-objects Exploiting Their Morphological Properties	555
Measurements of Three-Dimensional Freeform and Aspheric Geometries	559
Comparison of Two Methods to Design Computer Generated Holograms of Discrete Points Objects	563
Wide-Field, Low-Cost Mapping of Power Ultrasound Fields in Water by Time-Average Moiré Deflectometry	567
Model-Based Deflectometric Measurement of Transparent Objects Marc Fischer, Marcus Petz, Rainer Tutsch	573
Digital Holographic Setup for Measurement of Fast Developing Phenomenon in Wide Area	577
White Light Phase-Shifting Interference Microscopy for Quantitative Phase Imaging of Red Blood Cells	581
Instantaneous Impact Measurements of an Anodised Aluminium Surface Using a Birefringent Phase Sensitive High Speed Camera Peter John Bryanston-Cross, Brenda H. Timmerman, Jo Nawsasra	585
Towards Grating Reconstruction in Coherent Fourier Scatterometry Nitish Kumar, Sarathi Roy, Omar El Gawhary, Silvania F. Pereira, Wim M.J. Coene, H. Paul Urbach	591

Contents XIX

Contrast Enhancement in 3D Microscopic Imaging of Microorganisms Immersed in a Liquid Medium	595
3-Dimensional Quantification of Surface Shape and Acoustically-Induced Vibrations of TM by Digital Holography	599
Topic 3: High Dynamic Range Solutions in Optical Imaging and Metrology	
Nanoscale Precision Measurements of Magnetic and Electric Fields by a Magneto-optical Sensor	605
Transverse Polarization Structure of an Optical Vortex Beam around the Unfolding Point in a Birefringent Crystal	611
Ultra High Speed 3D Measurement with the Focus Variation Method	617
Topography Measurements of High Gradient and Reflective Micro-structures by Digital Holography Michał Józwik, Tomasz Kozacki, Kamil Liżewski, Maciej Barański, Christophe Gorecki	623
Interference Technique for Experimental Observation of the Spin Flow	629
High Dynamic Range Digital Holographic Method for Very Small Amplitude Measurement	635
The Metrology of Optical Fields Using Nanomanipulation	641
Interferometry with Stabilization of Wavelength within a Fixed Measuring Range	645

XX Contents

Speckle Noise Reduction in Michelson Digital Holography Using Known or Unknown Reference Linear Phases and Image Processing Tomi Pitkäaho, Thomas J. Naughton	649
Generalized Phase Unwrapping for Multi-Wavelength Interferometry	653
Acousto-mechanical Response of the Human TM Characterized by High-Speed Digital Holographic Methods	657
Topic 4: Hybrid Technologies in Optical Imaging and Metrology	
Performance Limits for Computational Photography Kaushik Mitra, Oliver Cossairt, Ashok Veeraraghavan	663
Problems and Solutions in Tomographic Analysis of Phase Biological Objects	671
3D-Optical Interference Microscopy at the Lateral Resolution Limit Peter Lehmann, Jan Niehues, Stanislav Tereschenko	677
Coherent Pattern Projection for Highspeed 3D Shape Measurements	683
Multiwavelength Ptychography	689
Preliminary Comparison of DUV Scatterometry for CD and Edge Profile Metrology on EUV Masks Johannes Endres, Bernd Bodermann, Gaoliang Dai, Matthias Wurm, Mark-Alexander Henn, Hermann Gross, Frank Scholze, Alexander Diener	695
Results of a Sensitivity Analysis for the Tilted-Wave Interferometer Ines Fortmeier, Manuel Stavridis, Axel Wiegmann, Michael Schulz, Goran Bastian Baer, Christof Pruss, Wolfgang Osten, Clemens Elster	701
Application of Combined GI/DSPI Technique in Displacement Measurements of Cylindrical Objects	707

Contents XXI

Automated Multi-sensor Inspection of 3D Objects	711
Recording of 3D Spatial and Spectral Information of Self-luminous Objects Using a Mach-Zehnder Radial Shearing Interferometer	715
Topic 5: New Optical Sensors, Imaging and Measurement Systems	
Preservation of Cultural Heritage: The Bridge between Inspection and Conservation	721
Precise Optical Metrology Using Computational Shear Interferometry and an LCD Monitor as Light Source	729
Potentials of Endoscopic Fringe Projection – A Differentiation of Measuring Video-, Fiber- and Borescopy	735
Digital Holographic Imaging Based on Shearing Interferometry	741
High-NA Interferometrical Stylus for Free Form Surface Measurement in Optical and Automotive Industry Matthias Fleischer, Gerald Franz, Pawel Drabarek	747
The Value of Fringes: How Interferometry Made Money	753
Mid-infrared Interferometer Operating at 4.41 µm: Design, Fabrication and Application	761
Dynamic Measurements by Interferometry Based on High-Speed Camera and Photodetector	767
Shape Measurements of Fast Rotating Objects with Enhanced Speckle Correlation Coefficient	773
A Traceable Nanometre Sensor Based on FP Feedback Cavity Zhaoli Zeng, Shulian Zhang	779

XXII Contents

Revelations in the Art of Fringe Counting: The State of the Art in Distance Measuring Interferometry	785
Novel Parabolic Mirror Microscope Illuminated with Cylindrical Vector Beams for Confocal and Tip Enhanced Super Resolution Imaging Kai Braun, Dai Zhang, Xiao Wang, Josip Mihaljevic, Alfred J. Meixner	791
Longitudinal-Differential Interferometry: Axial Phase Study of Light for Micro- and Nano-optical Problems	797
Digital Holographic Recording of a Diffusely Reflecting Object without Speckle Noise	803
Handheld 3D Scanning with Automatic Multi-view Registration Based on Optical and Inertial Pose Estimation Christoph Munkelt, Bernhard Kleiner, Torfi Torhallsson, Peter Kühmstedt, Gunther Notni	809
Heterodyne Common-Path Interference Microscope with a Wavelength-Tunable Diode Source Shunpei Yukita, Yukihiro Ishii, Kosuke Kiyohara, Jun Chen, Eiji Tokunaga	815
Automatic 3D Imaging and Modelling System with Color Information for Cultural Heritage Digitization	821
Fabrication of Square-Lattice Crossed Gratings Based on Diffraction of a Reference Grating	827
Using LED Illumination in Fringe Projection Profilometry with a Sinusoidal Phase Grating	831
High-Speed 3D Shape Measurement Using an Array Projector	835

Contents XXIII

Spectral Properties of Saturation Pressure Filled Iodine Absorption Cells	839	
Jan Hrabina, Miroslava Holá, Josef Lazar, Martin Sarbort, Ondřej Číp	037	
Spectroscopic Traceability Route for Variable Synthetic Wavelength	0.42	
Absolute Distance Interferometry	843	
System and Method for Cylindrical Error Measurement with		
Interferometry	847	
Comparison of System Properties for Wave-Front Holographic		
Printers	851	
Multidimensional Mueller Matrices Microscopy of Biological Crystal		
Networks Structure Yuriy A. Ushenko, Alexander V. Dubolazov, Artem O. Karachevtsev, Mikhail Yu. Sakhnovskiy, Liliya I. Bizer, Olena B. Bodnar	855	
Double-Ended Interferometer for Measuring Gauge Blocks without	0.50	
Wringing	859	
The New Sphere Interferometer for Diameter Determination of the	0.54	
Si-Spheres for a Redefinition of the Kilogram	863	
Thickness Measurement with Multi-wavelength THz Interferometry Thi-Dinh Nguyen, J.D. Valera, Andrew J. Moore	867	
An Innovative Multi-headed Camera Network: A Displacement-Relay Videometrics Method in Unstable	071	
Areas	871	
Stereophotogrammetric Image Field Holography	875	
Broad Area Laser Diode Coherence Measurement and Modeling Henri Simo Partanen, Sandy Claudia Peterhänsel, Christof Pruss, Wolfgang Osten, Jani Tervo, Jari Turunen	879	

XXIV Contents

SLM-Based Fringe Projection Profilometry Under Coherent Illumination	883
Natalia Berberova, Elena Stoykova, Hoonjong Kang, Joo-Sup Park, Branimir Ivanov	002
New Sensor for Small Angle Deflectometry with Lateral Resolution in	
the Sub-millimetre Range	887
Displacement Interferometry within a Passive Fabry-Perot Cavity Miroslava Holá, Jan Hrabina, Antonín Fejfar, Jan Kočka, Jiří Stuchlík, Ondřej Číp, Jindřich Oulehla, Josef Lazar	893
Flying Triangulation – Towards the 3D Movie Camera Florian Willomitzer, Svenja Ettl, Christian Faber, Gerd Häusler	895
3D Scanning System for In-Vivo Imaging of Human Body <i>Miguel Ares, Santiago Royo, Jordi Vidal, Laia Campderrós, David Panyella, Frederic Pérez, Sergio Vera, Miguel A. González Ballester</i>	899
A Novel Form Measurement System for Precision Components Using Interferometric Sub-aperture Stitching	903
Quantitative Deflectometry Challenges Interferometry	907
Looking beyond Smoke and Flames by Lensless Infrared Digital Holography	911
Simultaneous Temperature and Deformations Measurements Using Long-Wave Infrared Speckle Interferometry: A Novel Hybrid Technique for Industrial Nondestructive Testing	917
Digital Holographic Interferometry in the Long-Wave Infrared for the Testing of Large Aspheric Space Reflectors	921

Contents XXV

VIS-NIR Full-Field Low Coherence Interferometer for Surface Layers Non-destructive Testing and Defects Detection Leszek Salbut, Slawomir Tomczewski, Anna Pakula	925
Fringe Projection Based Real-Time Three-Dimensional Measurement System	929
In-Vivo Skin Roughness Measurement by Laser Speckle	933
Surface Reaction under Climate Impact: A Direct Holographic Visualisation of Assumed Processes	937
Technology, Business, and Ethics in the Age of Open Access	943
Design of a Hybrid Miniaturized Zoom Imaging System	947
Optical Methods for the Assessment of Transport and Age Induced Defects of Artwork Michael Morawitz, Niclas Hein, Igor Alexeenko, Marc Wilke, Giancarlo Pedrini, Christoph Krekel, Wolfgang Osten	951
itom – An Open Source Measurement, Automation and Evaluation Software Suite	957
Appendix	965
Author Index	971

Honorary Lecture

Holography Viewed from the Perspective of the Light Field Camera

Given by:

Joseph W. Goodman Stanford (USA)

Key Note

Invisibility, Perfect Imaging and More – Where Optics Meets Magic

Given by

Tomáš Tyc Brno (Czech Republic)

Comparison of Digital Holography and Transport of Intensity for Quantitative Phase Contrast Imaging

Chao Zuo^{1,2}, Qian Chen¹, and Anand Asundi²

 ¹ Jiangsu Key Laboratory of Spectral Imaging & Intelligence Sense, Nanjing University of Science and Technology, Nanjing, Jiangsu Province 210094, China
 ² Centre for Optical and Laser Engineering, School of Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore 639798, Singapore surpasszuo@163.com

1 Introduction

Extracting quantitative phase information has received increased interest in many fields where either phase imaging or structure retrieval is an issue, such as optical testing, bio-medical imaging and materials science. In the past couple of decades, digital holography (DH) has emerged as a front-runner for phase imaging by providing quantitative phase measurements of the wave field with high accuracy and in near real-time [1]. However, DH systems need a highly coherent light source, suffer phase aberration, ambiguity and unwrapping problems, and cannot offer the highest spatial resolution. Recently, however, direct phase retrieval from intensity measurements using the Transport-of-Intensity Equation (TIE) [2, 3] has gained increasing attention. A minimum of two measurements of the spatial intensity of the optical wave in closely spaced planes perpendicular to the direction of propagation are needed to reconstruct the spatial phase of the wave by solving a second-order differential equation, i.e., with a non-iterative deterministic algorithm. In this paper, these two quantitative phase imaging methods: DH and TIE are introduced and compared. Two samples: a regular array of micro-bumps fabricated on Si substrate based on laser induced non-ablative texturing and a refractive quartz microlens array from SUSS MicroOptics were tested by DH and TIE. The results were compared and the merits and limitations of each method are discussed.

2 Basic Principles

There are different configurations in DH, including off-axis Fresnel, Fourier, image plane, in-line, Gabor, and phase-shifting DH. In this work, we only discuss the off-axis DH since it simultaneously provides an amplitude and a phase-contrast image on the basis of a single hologram. In both transmission and

reflective setups for DH, a coherent laser beam is split into two parts – the reference beam illuminates the CCD directly. The object beam either passes through or reflects off the sample and interferes with the reference beam at the CCD plane with a small angle to generate the off-axis hologram. The intensity distribution recorded by the camera can be written as

$$I_{H}(x, y) = |O|^{2} + |R|^{2} + RO^{*} + R^{*}O$$
 (1)

R(x, y) and O(x, y) are the reference and object waves respectively, *denotes the complex conjugate. The hologram is sampled by the CCD array and then transferred into a computer as an array of numbers. Filtering the hologram's two-dimensional Fourier spectrum can eliminate the virtual image and the zero-order term. The diffracted field, including amplitude and phase distribution at the image plane is then numerically propagated from the hologram plane using Fresnel transform, convolution, or angular spectrum methods.

The TIE uses only object field intensities at multiple axially displaced planes without any interference with a separate reference beam. The experimental setup for TIE typically involves a 4f imaging system. By translating the camera or the object, multiple intensity images at different image distance can be obtained. Due to its non-interferometric nature, the illumination can be quasi-monochromatic and partially-coherent. TIE determines the object-plane phase from the first derivative of intensity in the near Fresnel region [3]

$$-k\frac{\partial I(x,y)}{\partial z} = \nabla \cdot \left[I(x,y) \nabla \varphi(x,y) \right]$$
(2)

Where k is the wave number. ∇ is the gradient operator over (x,y). z denotes position along the optics axis perpendicular to the x-y plane. If I(x,y) > 0 and $\varphi(x,y)$ is continuous in a region with smooth boundaries, the solution to TIE is unique. That is, the phase can be uniquely determined by solving TIE with I(x,y) and $\partial I(x,y)/\partial z$. Experimentally, the intensity is easy to obtain and the intensity derivative is estimated by finite differences between two close separated images. Then the phase can be obtained by solving the TIE by treating it as a modified Poisson equation or expanding it into a complete set of Zernike polynomials.

3 Results Analysis and Comparison

Two samples: a regular array of micro-bumps fabricated on Si substrate based on laser induced non-ablative texturing and a refractive quartz microlens array from SUSS MicroOptics were tested by DH and TIE (using ordinary bright field microscope). The results are shown in Fig. 1. For both transmission and reflection samples, the focus stacks used for TIE (a, f), off-axis holograms (b, g), the phases

recovered by TIE (c, h) and DH (d, i) are shown. For better quantitative analysis, the plot along a typical line across the samples (e, j) was shown as well. Good overall agreement is seen at the first glance. It should be note that the phase recovered by TIE is continuous, without 2π jumps [2], and the phase displayed is digitally rewrapped for better comparison. No need for unwrapping is an advantageous feature of TIE, but remember that it does not mean TIE could eliminate the 2π ambiguous problem since it inherently assumes the phase is continuous. A small tilt in background can be observed in Fig. 1(d) because of the off-axis carrier is not completely removed during the spectrum centering process. A low spatial frequency non-uniformity is also noticed in TIE results, even with regularization and boundary treatments. Bearing in mind that a brutal application of the TIE algorithm without caring about problems in the solution of the TIE, the influence of noise, and boundary conditions may lead to an unusable result, which is most likely the ones shown in Fig. 2. Another difference visible is the TIE seems to generate a smoother and less noisy result than DH. One important reason for this is TIE uses partially coherent light while DH uses laser so suffers from the laser speckle noise. From the technique itself, some factors may also affect the phase resolution and noise, e.g. in DH, using smaller filtering window can improve the smoothness while reduce phase resolution. In TIE, similar smoothing effects also exist implicitly but the contributing factors are much more complex.

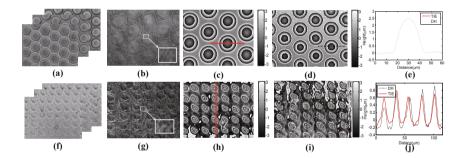


Fig. 1 Experimental comparison of TIE and DH

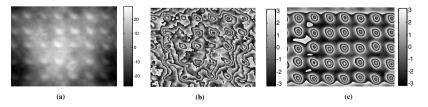


Fig. 2 Experimental results as examples when TIE is not properly used

4 Advantages, Limitations and Improvements

The real strength of the off-axis DH is that it can obtain the phase map from single exposure, so the camera itself only limits the acquisition rate. Besides, if the camera quantization effect is the only quantity that limits phase measurement, the phase measurement resolution is less than $\pi/100$. However, this theoretical axial resolution cannot be achieved since there are many other factors that may cause errors between the original object wavefront and the reconstructed object wavefront [4]. In off-axis DH, a carrier frequency is introduced and spatial filtering is required, which of course has adverse effect on the phase spatial resolution. Theoretically, if an objective is used and the magnification is chosen in such a way that the smallest imaged structures pass the Abbe criterion and are adequately represented by the image-recording device, this problem can be avoid. However, practically it is quite difficult to achieve such high phase resolution because of the speckle produced by the impurities on the optics and parasitic reflections from the various surface in the system. The coherent noise is a major impediment to achieve a high-quality quantitative phase map. The only two ways to alleviate the problem of coherent noise is 1) using minimum optical elements and keep them pristine. 2) decreasing the coherence length of the illumination source (e.g. the compact digital holoscope shown in Fig. 3(a) contains only single beam splitter and uses low-coherent laser diode). Another notorious error source in DH is phase aberration, i.e. the difference in the curvatures between the experimental reference beam and the idealized numerical reconstruction beam. The phase aberration can be physically compensated by introducing a curvature-matching objective lens or a position-adjustable lens, though a precise alignment of all the involved optical elements are required [5]. Alternatively, numerical phase aberration compensation needs to be applied during the holographic reconstruction procedure [6]. Finally, another important factor for studying dynamic phenomena using DH is the temporal stability. Since DH is based on two-beam interference, air fluctuations, mechanical vibrations of optical components may affect the stability and reproducibility of the DH system. Using a common path configuration [7] can compensate effectively the optical path difference (OPD) due to mechanical vibrations and the phase curvature aberration can be automatically cancelled (Fig. 3(b)).

The greatest strength of TIE is its non-interferometric nature, which makes phase reconstruction possible with partially coherent beam from ordinary microscopes. Benefiting from the Köhler illumination and the aberration-optimized optics in a commercial microscope, the diffraction limited intensity images with spatial uniformity can be easily obtained. Besides, it is inherently common path, which ensures stability. However, the TIE method is not trouble free. Quite different from the DH, wherein the phase is encoded in sinusoidal fringes (therefore the relation between captured intensity and phase is linear to a certain degree), in TIE, the phase is determined solely by the intensity distribution and longitudinal intensity derivative (estimated by finite difference). Actually, considering the object with a uniform amplitude distribution for simplicity, the phase is directly related to the defocused intensity, wherein the phase contrast increases quadratically with

the phase spatial frequency [8]. Because of the lower amplification of lowfrequency phase structure in the free-space propagation, the TIE is very sensitive to errors in the low-frequency components of the intensity data, especially when the defocus distance is chosen too small (see examples shown in Figs. 2(a-b)). Experimentally, using a larger defocus distance can increase the low spatial frequency signal over the noise in the intensity difference, and thus helpful to reduce the cloud-like low frequency artifacts. Nevertheless, the breakdown of the linear approximation in the derivative estimation induces nonlinear errors and reduces the phase resolution (see Fig. 2(c)) [9]. To obtain a compromise between nonlinearity error and the low-frequency noise, there exists an optimal defocus distance which is dependent on both the maximum physically significant frequency of the object and the noise level. Nevertheless, the knowledge of these two aspects is not known in advance. The contradiction can be solved by using more intensities captured at different defocus distances [10], but extra intensity measurements prolong the acquisition time. Another issue in TIE is it must be solved with appropriate boundary conditions. The FFT-based Poisson method provide simple and fast numerical solution, but it implies periodic boundary conditions for the object, which is often in contradiction to the experiment, leading to the artifacts at the image boundaries. Finally, to acquire the images with slight defocus, either the camera or the object has to be manually or mechanically translated, which inevitably slows down the acquisition speed and thereby limits its applicability to static objects. To address this difficulty, we presented two novel experimental setup for TIE based on a tunable lens or SLM, which can yield high-speed, real-time TIE phase imaging without any manual or mechanical operation (Figs. 3(c) and (d)).

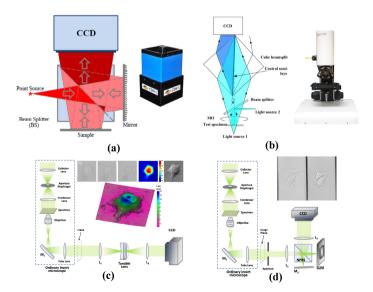


Fig. 3 (a) Compact digital holoscope. (b) Common-path digital holoscope. (c) Tunable lens TIE system. (d) Single-shot TIE system based on SLM.

5 Conclusions and Discussions

Partially coherent imaging is more difficult to analyze since its transfer function is actually four-dimensional. However, by imposing some assumptions on the illumination and for small propagation distance, it can then be simplified to two-dimension. Of course, TIE also works under coherent illumination, as a deterministic phase retrieval method. By introducing TIE to DH, the continuous phase map can be directly obtained by using intensity images reconstructed from DH. Meanwhile, the tilt and quadratic phase aberration can be effectively eliminated.

Despite a relatively short history, DH has demonstrate its effectiveness and gained exponentially increased applications not only in optical physics and engineering, but also in diverse areas such as microbiology, medicine, particle analysis, MEMS and microsystem metrology. Phase imaging using the TIE has also gained increasing attention recently. Admittedly, limitations of the TIE technique (in particular, the high sensitivity to low frequency noise, the effect of coherence and defocus distance, proper treatment of boundary conditions) remain challenging problems. Nevertheless, TIE still shows its unique advantages and demonstrates it is really a competing and alternative method to DH rather than just being a complementary technique for phase retrieval where DH cannot be employed.

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Appendix New Products



The application of high resolution cameras require high resolution fringe projection systems. HOLOEYE offers a wide range of microdisplays with resolutions up to 1920x1080 (HDTV) pixel. Panel sizes range from 1.8" down to 0.177". Even microdisplays with high frame rates up to 180 Hz are available.

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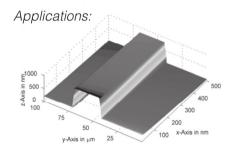
The Nanopositioning and Nanomeasuring Machine NMM-1 allows the positioning, manipulation, processing and measurement of objects in the fields of micromechanics, microelectronics, optics, molecular biology genetics and microsystems engineering with a resolution of

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in a measuring range of

25 mm x 25 mm x 5 mm

Various probe systems can be implemented, e.g. Scanning Probe Microscopes, Atomic Force Microscopes, Autofocus and Fixfocus Systems, White Light Interferometers, capacitive and inductive 3D probe systems.



Step height calibration



Pitch calibration

Barański, Maciej 623

Bartl, Guido

Becken, Wolfgang

Beichert, Günter

Berger, Andreas

Bergmann, Detlef

Bergmann, Ralf B.

Benedet Mauro E.

Berberova, Natalia

Barbosa, Henrique Coelho

267, 539, 863

309

301

831, 883

283, 729

451

Agarwal, Shilpi 547	Bergström, Per 103
Agour, Mostafa 283	Bespalov, Victor 321
Aguayo, Daniel D. 515	Beyer, Vivien 329
Aguilar, Alberto 275	Bianco, Vittorio 305, 911
Albero, Jorge 57	Bieger, Heiko 957
Albertazzi, Armando 191	Bioucas-Dias, José 179
Alexeenko, Igor 917, 951	Bizer, Liliya I. 855
Almoro, Percival 247	Blattmann, Marc 947
Alonso, Miguel A. 457	Bodermann, Bernd 35, 695
Anand, Asundi 847	Bodnar, Olena B. 855
Andreas, Birk 887	Boedecker, Sebastian 485
Angelsky, Oleg V. 551, 629	Bosse, Harald 35
Angelsky, Pavlo 641	Böttner, Thomas 241
Aprin, Laurent 203	Braga, Roberto Alves 451
Ares, Miguel 899	Bräuer-Burchardt, Christian 229
Ashcroft, Ian 161	Braun, Kai 791
Asundi, Anand 137	Brenner, Karl-Heinz 117, 233
	Broistedt, Hagen 417
Babovsky, Holger 149, 875	Brundavanam, Maruthi Manoj 611
Bach, Carlo 221	Bryanston-Cross, Peter John 585
Badami, Vivek G. 785	Buchta, Zdeněk 645
Baer, Goran Bastian 87, 349, 701	Burlison, Bona S.H. 325
Bai, Benfeng 49	
Baldjiev, Angel Georgiev 519	Campderrós, Laia 899

Campo, Adriaan

Campos, Juan

Carl, Daniel

Chen, Mingyi

Chen, Qian

Chen, Zhenning

Cheng, Jeffrey Tao

Chen, Jun

Chen, Ni

527

297, 563

479

137

847

929

599, 657

815

337

Číp, Ondřej 645, 839, 891

Claus, Daniel 689 Ferreras Paz, Valeriano 345 Coene, Wim M.J. 399, 591 Finizio, Andrea 305, 555, 911 Cossairt, Oliver 663 Fischer, Marc 573 Cottrell, Don M. 57 Fleischer, Matthias 747 Coupland, Jeremy 63, 405 Flügge, Jens 35 Czarske, Jürgen W. 773 Fontán, Lidia M. 173, 567 Fortmeier, Ines 701 da Fonseca, Ellem Walleska N. 451 Franz, Gerald 747 Dai, Gaoliang 695 Fratz, Markus 479 Danzl, Reinhard 617 Frenner, Karsten 345, 361 Dasallas, Lean 247 Fu, Liwei 361 275 Dávila, Abundio 871 Fu. Sihua Davis, Jeffrey A. 57 Fu. Yu 767 De Greef, Daniel 433 Furlong, Cosme 599, 657 de Groot, Peter J. 785 Diener, Alexander 695 Gao, Jianxin 217 Ding, Yabin 821 Gao, Peng 369 Dirckx, Joris J.J. 433, 507, 527 Gao, Zhishan 761 Dobrev, Ivo 657 Ge, Dongbao 847 Doleček, Roman 577, 635 Geckeler, Ralf D. 887 Dontsov, Denis 559 Georges, Marc 237, 917, 921 Doval, Ángel F. 173, 567 Giusca, Claudiu 405 Doyle, Dominic 921 González Ballester, Miguel A. 899 Drabarek, Pawel 747 Goodman, Joseph W. Dubois, Frank 921 Gorecki, Christophe 623 Dubolazov, Alexander V. 855 Grabner, Markus 617 Dudek, Michal 671 Gronle, Marc 711, 957 Gross, Hermann 695 Ehret, Gerd 729, 887, 903 Große, Marcus 683, 875 El Gawhary, Omar 591 Grotz, Bernhard 605 Elshaffey, Khaled 283 Günther, Philipp 773 Elster, Clemens 701 Guo, Min 767 695 Endres, Johannes Gurov, Igor P. 313 Escoto, Esmerando 247 Esser, Gregor Hæggström, Edward 491 Estacio, Elmer 247 Haist, Tobias 365 Ettemeyer, Andreas 221 Hällstig, Emil 103 Ettl, Svenja 895 Hanemann, Markus 875 Hankin, Yan 943 Faber, Christian 895, 907 Hao, Hongxing 179 Fahlbusch, Thomas 241 309 Harder, Irina Falaggis, Konstantinos 129,653 Falldorf, Claas 283, 729 Harendt, Bastian 683 Härtling, Thomas 271 Fantin, Analucia V. 191 595 Hasegawa, Masanobu Faridian, Ahmad Fejfar, Antonín 891 Hasler, Malte Häßler-Grohne, Wolfgang Felgner, André 485 35 Feng, Shaotong 439 Häusler, Gerd 895, 907 Fernández, José L. 173, 567 He, Dong 511, 821 Ferraro, Pietro 305, 555, 911 He, Xiaoyuan 929

Heikkinen, Ville Vili Kiyohara, Kosuke 815 Hein, Niclas 721, 951 Kleiner, Bernhard 809 Heist, Stefan 229, 835 Knell, Holger Helmli, Franz 617 Kohara, Naoki 385 Henn, Mark-Alexander 695 Kohler, Christian Henning, Andrew Koliopoulos, Chris L. 753 Herkommer, Alois 373, 947 Kočka, Jan 891 Herzig, Hans Peter 797 Köning, Rainer 35 Heshmat, Samia 155 Kornis, János 333 Heymes, Frédéric 203 Kostencka, Julianna 671 Holá, Miroslava 645, 839, 891 Kowarschik, Richard 149, 683, 875 Honda, Tokuyuki 385 Kozacki, Tomasz 129, 623, 671 Hong, Sunghee 851 Krauze, Wojciech 671 Horgan, Graham William Krekel, Christoph 721, 951 Hrabina, Jan 645, 839, 891 Krobot, Roman 907 Huntley, Jonathan M. 161, 325 485 Krüger-Sehm, Rolf Hwang, Chi-Hung 341 Krystek, Michael 267 Küchel, Michael F. 71 Iannone, Maria 555 Kühmstedt, Peter 229, 809, 835 Ichikawa, Yoshinori 385 Kühnhold, Peter 903 Ishii, Yukihiro Kujawińska, Malgorzata 129 Ivanov, Branimir 831, 883 Kujawinska, Malgorzata 671 Kumar, Manoi 497, 523, 547 Janz, Alexej 531 Kumar, N. 871 Kumar, Nitish 591 Kumar, Varun 497, 523, 547 917 Kuś. Arkadiusz 129 255, 279 Kus, Arkadiusz 671

Jiang, Guangwen Jin, Guofan Jorge, Iagoba Joseph, Joby Józwik, Michał 129, 623 Junker, André 117

Kang, Hoonjong 803, 831, 851, 883 Karachevtsev, Artem O. 855 Kassamakov, Ivan Kästner, Markus 179 Katkovnik, Vladimir Kato, Seima 385 Kelly, Damien P. 123, 213, 289 Kelly, Kevin F. 109 Kemper, Björn 671 Khaleghi, Morteza Khan, Gufran Sayeed 523 Khare, Kedar 255 Khodadad, Davood 103 Kießling, Armin 149, 875 Kim, Myun-Sik 797 Kim, Taegeun 803 Kim, Youngmin 851 Kim, You Seok Kimbrough, Bradley 97

Landgrave, Enrique 275 Langlotz, Enrico 559 Lassila, Antti Laubach, Sören 903 Lazar, Josef 645, 839, 891 Leach, Richard 405 Leclercq, Mathieu 263 Lédl, Vít 577, 635 Lee, Byoungho 337 Lee, Tim K. 933 Lehmann, Peter 677, 903 Li, Ameng 821 Li, Dayan 289 Li, Lifeng 827 Li. Yun Lindlein, Norbert 309 Linz-Dittrich, Sabine 221

929

767

Liu, Cong

Liu, Huan

Kuschmierz, Robert

773

Liu, Xiaochun 871 Nalegaev, Sergey 321 Liu, Xiaoli 821 Naughton, Thomas J. 649 Liu, Xiaolin 871 Nawsasra, Jo 585 Liu, Xingming 821 Nehrych, Andrey 543 Liu, Xivuan 233 Nercissian, Vanusch 309 555 Lizana, Ángel 563 Netti, Paolo Antonio Nguyen, Thi-Dinh Liżewski, Kamil 623 Nguyen, Truong Tho 161 Locatelli, Massimiliano 911 Lopez, Ion 917 Nicolas, Josep Nicolaus, R. Arnold 267, 423, 863 López-Vázquez, J. Carlos 173, 567 Niehues, Jan Lui, Harvey 933 Nishiyama, Shusuke 155 Lukaszewski, Dariusz Nolvi, Anton 491 Lyda, Wolfram 465, 711, 957 Notni, Gunther 229, 809, 835 Ma. Jun 439, 761 Ohrt, Christoph 735 Mai, Torsten 863 Olesch, Evelyn 907 Maia, Allison F. 191 Osten, Wolfgang 87, 345, 349, 355, 361, Maksimyak, Andrew P. 551, 629 365, 369, 377, 465, 595, 701, 711, Maksimyak, Peter P. 543, 551, 629 715, 879, 917, 951, 957 Malek, Mokrane 741 Otaki, Katsura 385 Mantel, Klaus 309, 393 Ouchi, Chidane 385 Marín, Pablo 563 Oulehla, Jindřich 645, 891 Martínez, José Luis 297 Mauch, Florian 465 Pakula, Anna 293, 925 McLean, David I. 933 Panyella, David 899 Megel, Lysann 123, 213 Pape, Christian 531 Mehta, Dalip Singh 581 Park, Joo-Sup 883 Meinecke, Thomas 123, 213 Partanen, Henri Simo 879 Meiners-Hagen, Karl 843 Patorski, Krzysztof 185, 225, 317 Meixner, Alfred J. 791 Paturzo, Melania 305, 555, 911 Memmolo, Pasquale 305, 555 Paulin, Tor Mendoza-Santoyo, Fernando 515 Pavliček, Pavel 411 Meniño, José L. 567 Peacock, John 507 Meucci, Riccardo 911 Pedrini, Giancarlo 369, 377, 595, 715, 555, 911 Miccio, Lisa 917, 951 Mihaljevic, Josip 791 563 Peinado, Alba 663 Mitra, Kaushik Pelagotti, Anna 911 Miyamoto, Yoko 611 Peng, Junzheng 847 Moore, Andrew J. 329, 867 Peng, Xiang 511, 821 Mora-Gonzalez, Miguel 563 Pereira, S.F. 43 Morawitz, M. 951 Pereira, Silvania F. 591 Moreno, Ignacio Pérez, Frederic 899 Muldera, Joselito 247 Peter, Andreas 863 Müller, Werner 301 355, 879 Peterhänsel, Sandy Munkelt, Christoph 809 Petrov, Nikolay 321 Murakami, Katsuhiko 385 Petz, Marcus 573 Picart, Pascal 203, 263, 741 Naik, Dinesh Narayana 377, 715 Pierron, Fabrice 161 Nakagawa, Ken'ichi Pintelon, Rik 507

Pinto, Jesus E. 515 Scholze, Frank 695 Pitkäaho, Tomi 649 Schott, Walter 559 Poggi, Pasquale 911 701, 729, 887 Schulz, Michael Pokorski, Krzysztof 225 Schwider, Johannes 393 843 Pollinger, Florian Seewig, Jörg Poon, Ting-Chung 803 Seifert, Andreas 947 735 Pösch, Andreas Senthilkumaran, Paramasiyam 279 Prantl. Manfred 617 Seppä, Jeremias 491 Prellinger, Günther 843 Shakher, Chandra 497, 523, 547 Pruss, Christof 87, 355, 701, 879 Shang, Yang Pruß, Christof 349 Sharma, Manoj Kumar 279 Pryputniewicz, Ryszard J. 471 Sharma, Shobhna 497, 547 Psota, Pavel 577, 635 Shen, Ming-Hsing 341 Pugliese, Eugenio 911 Sheridan, John T. 289 Sherlock, Ben 405 Ouabis, Susanne 887 Sieler, Marcel 835 Quast, Tatjana 539 Silva, Lucas Tiago 451 Queeckers, Patrick 921 Simic, Aleksandar 729 Singh, Alok Kumar 377 Rau, Katharina 859 Sinzinger, Stefan 123, 213 Rausch, Denise 373 Sjödahl, Mikael 103 515 Ravas, Juan A. Skowranek, Heide 721 Reingand, Nadya 943 Slangen, Pierre Reithmeier, Eduard 531, 735 Soares, Rodrigo Reis 451 Rembe, Christian 485 Soltvs, Irvna Ri, Shien 209 Song, Wenchuan 503 Risso, Murilo 451 Srivastava, Vishal 581 Rochet, Jonathan Stanzel, Frank 535 Rodenburg, John M. 149 Stark, Andreas Rodríguez-Gómez, Pablo 173 Stavridis, Manuel 701 Rodriguez-Vera, Ramon 515 Stenau, Tim Rosowski, John J. 599, 657 Stetson, Karl A. 197 Rothau, Sergei 309 Stockman, Yvan 921 Roy, S. 43 831, 851, 883 Stoykova, Elena Roy, Sarathi 591 Stuchlík, Jiří Royo, Santiago 899 Stürwald, Stephan 445 Ruiz, Pablo D. 161, 325 Sugisaki, Katsumi 385 Sun, Ting 109 Sachs, Robert 535 Sainov, Ventseslav Christov 519 Takeda, Mitsuo 143, 377, 385, 611, 715 Sakhnovskiy, Mikhail Yu. 855 Tan, Oiaofeng Salbut, Leszek 293, 707, 925 Samsheerali, P.T. 255 Tang, Chen Tchvialeva, Lioudmila 933 Sarbort, Martin 839 Schaffer, Martin 683 Tereschenko, Stanislav 677 Scharf, Toralf Tervo, Jani 25, 879 Schindler, Johannes 87, 349 Thiele, Simon 947 Schmitt, Robert Thizy, Cédric 917, 921 Schöch, Alexander 221 Timmerman, Brenda H. 585 Schödel, René 539, 859 Tokunaga, Eiji 815

Tomczewski, Slawomir 925 Woo, Sung-soo 803, 831 Tomioka, Satoshi 155 Wrachtrup, Jörg 605 Torhallsson, Torfi 809 Wu, Gaofeng 503 Tornari, Vivi 937 Wu, Yongqian 503 241 Torner, Francoise Wurm, Matthias 695 Towers, Catherine E. 653 Towers, David P. 653 Xu, Jiancheng 217 Trillo, Cristina 173, 567 Xu. Lina Trumm, Stephan Xu, Ninghan 301 49 Trusiak, Maciei 185 Xu. Yingiun 767 Tsuda, Hiroshi 209 Xu, Yong Turunen, Jari 25, 879 Tutsch, Rainer 417, 573 Yamaguchi, Ichirou 257 Yan, Haiqing Tyc, Tomáš 17 251 Yan, Keyu 767 Yan, Si 251 Urbach, H.P. Yatagai, Toyohiko 167 Urbach, H. Paul Ye, Jiwang 821 Ushenko, Yuriy A. 855 Yeom, Jiwoon Yin, Yongkai 511, 821 Valera, J.D. 867 Yoshikawa, Hiroshi 851 Vandenrijt, Jean-François 237, 917, 921 Yu, Qifeng 871 van Haver, Sven Yu, Yingjie 847 Veeraraghavan, Ashok Yuan, Caojin 439 Venegas, Pablo 917 Yuan, Oun 761 Ventre, Maurizio 555 Yukita, Shunpei 815 Vera, Sergio 899 Vidal, Jordi 899 947 Zappe, Hans Viotti, Matias 191 Zeh, Christoph 271 Vít, Tomáš 577 Zeng, Haishan 933 Voelkel, Reinhard 797 Zeng, Lijiang 827 917 Vollheim, Birgit Zeng, Zhaoli 779 Volynsky, Maxim 313 Zenkova, Claudia Yu 629 von Kopylow, Christoph 283, 729 Zenkova, Claudia Yuriivna 641 Zhang, Dai 791 Wang, Meng 511 Wang, Wei 329 Zhang, Shulian 779 Wang, Wei-Chung 341 Zhao, Wenchuan 503 Wang, Xiao Zhou, Changhe 803 Weigel, Daniel 149 Zhu, Rihong 761 Wiegmann, Axel 701 Zhu, Xianwei 871 Wielgus, Maciei 185, 317 Zhu, Xinjun 251 Wilke, Marc 951, 957 Zhu, Yucong 385

Willemann, Daniel P.

Willomitzer, Florian

191

895

Zuber, Ralf

Zuo, Chao

907

137