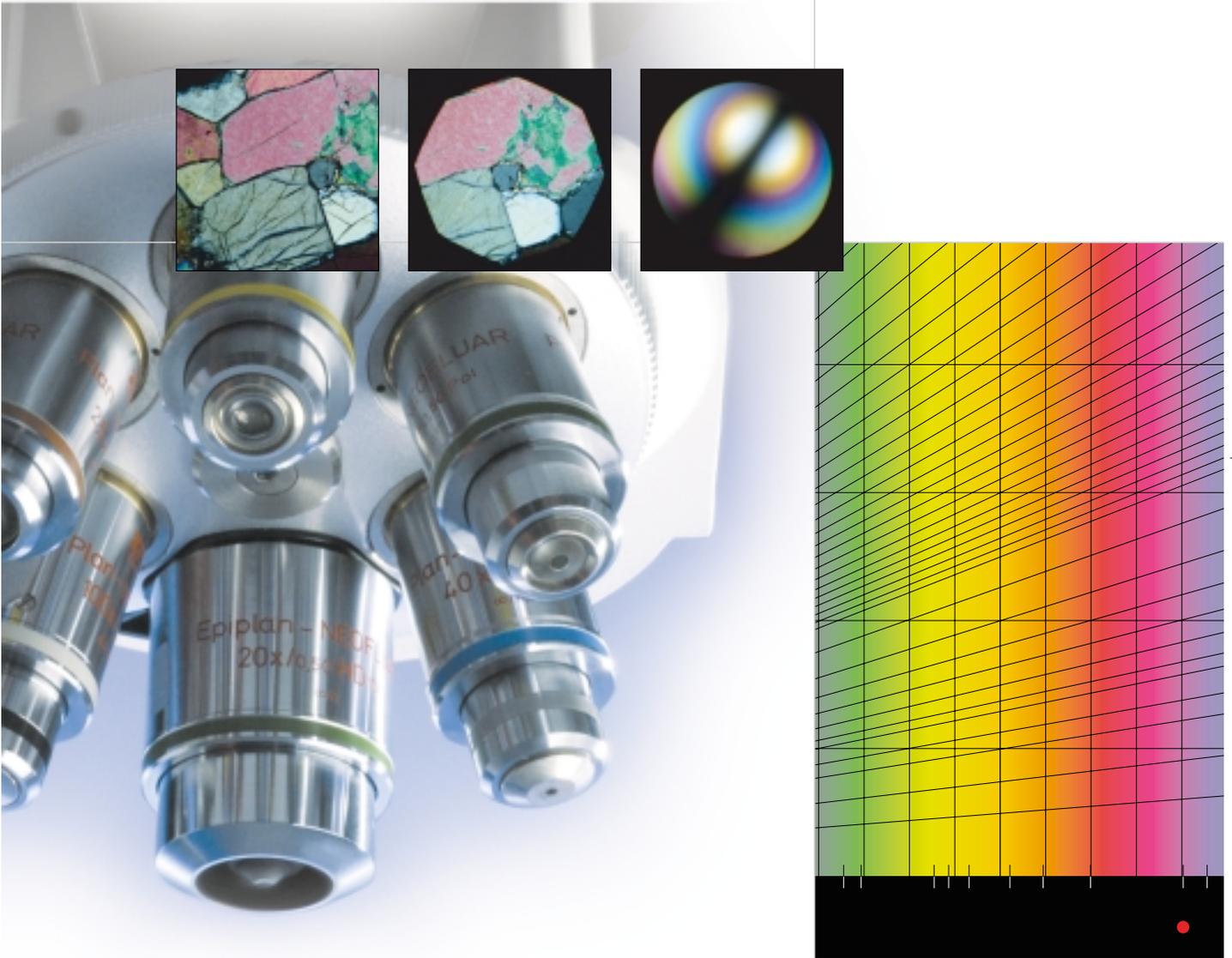


Microscopy from Carl Zeiss

Info-forum

# Michel Lévy Color Chart Polarized Light Conoscopic Determination



Information forum:  
Polarization microscopy



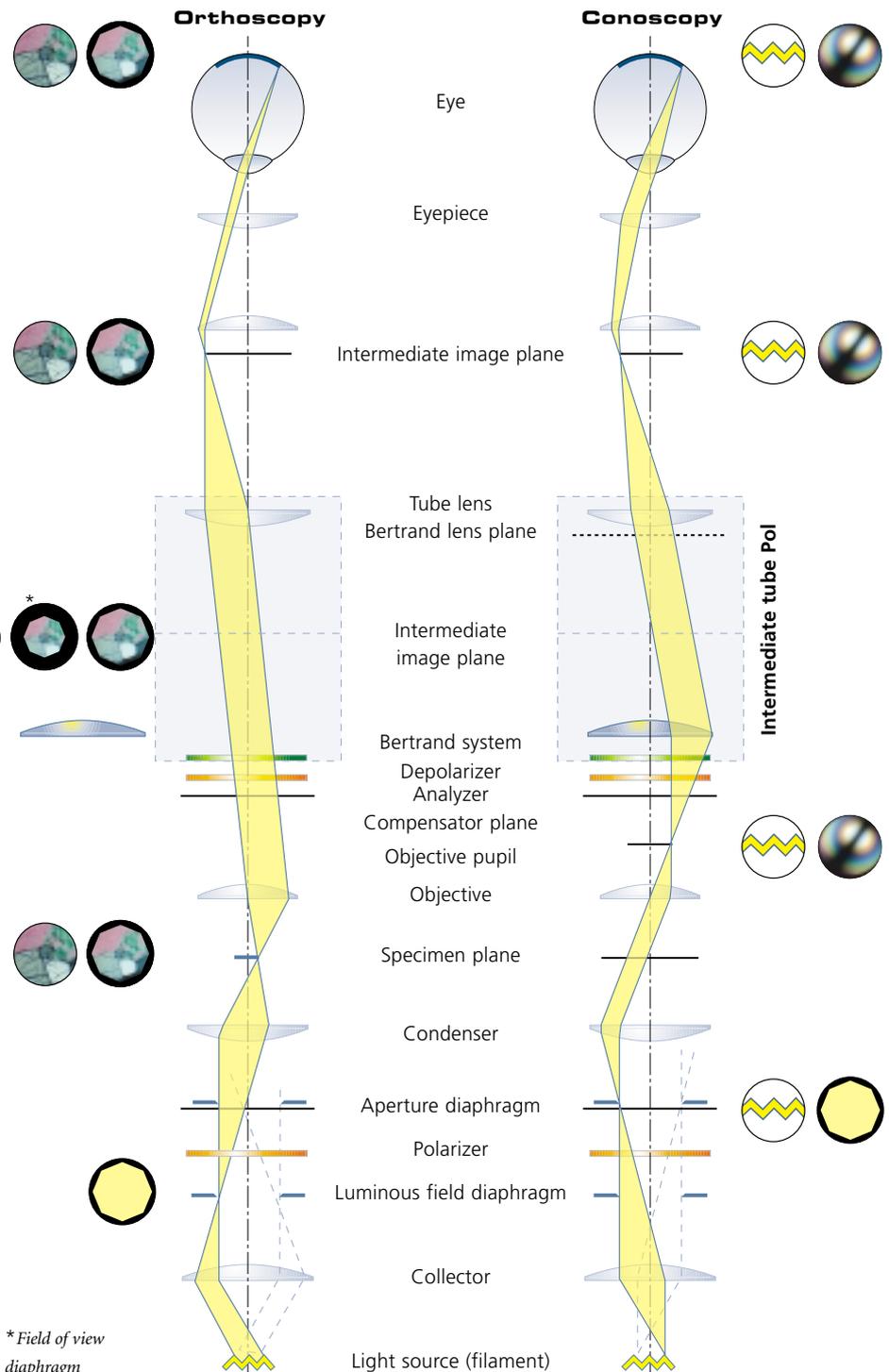
# Polarization in transmitted light

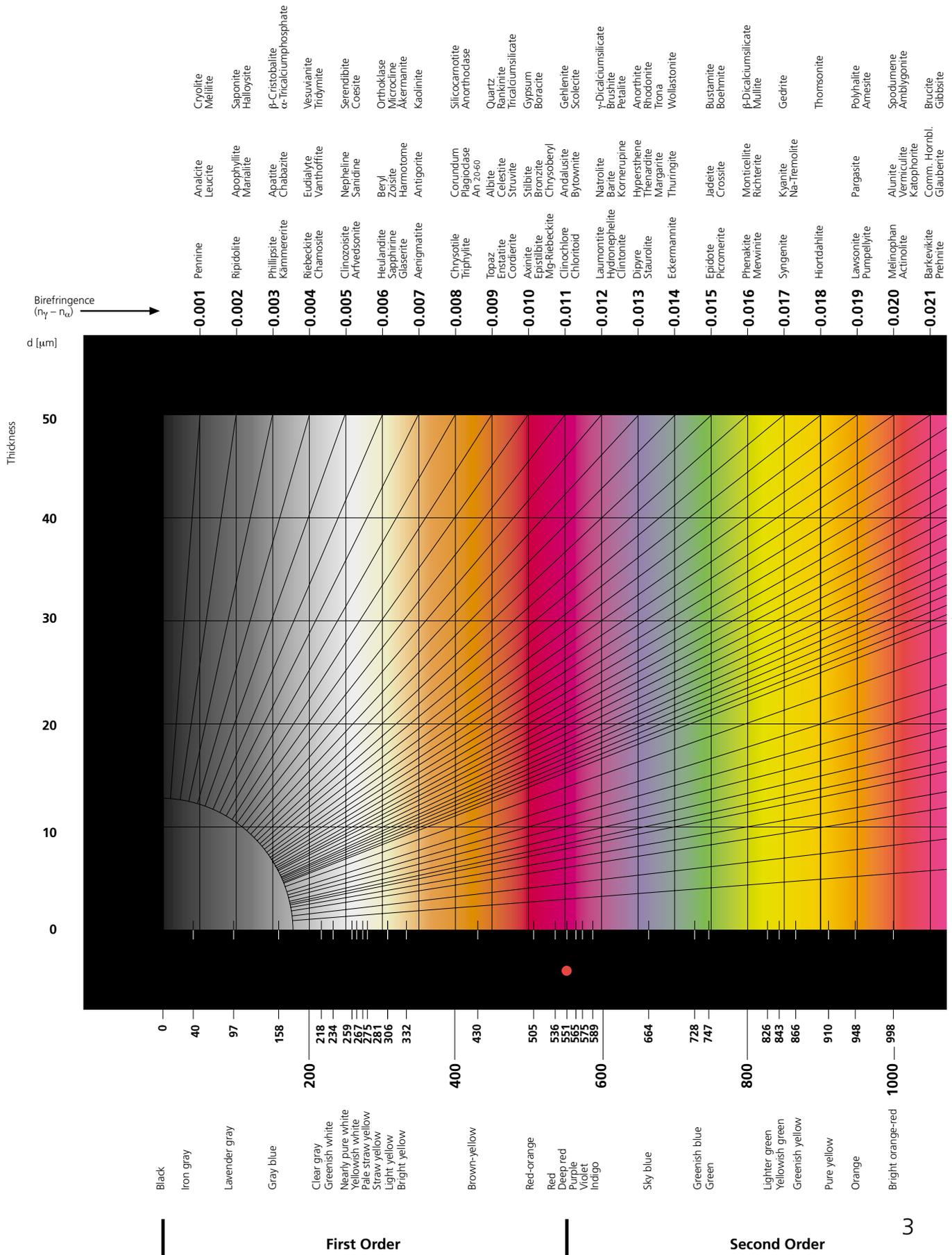
Orthoscopy and conoscopy are the most important techniques in classical transmitted light polarization microscopy. With their different ways of examining, they provide different options, e.g. in mineral diagnosis in geological microscopy. In orthoscopy, each pixel corresponds to a dot in the specimen. Analyzing minerals is based on such morphological and optical features as form, cracks, color, pleochroisms, and their characteristic interference colors.

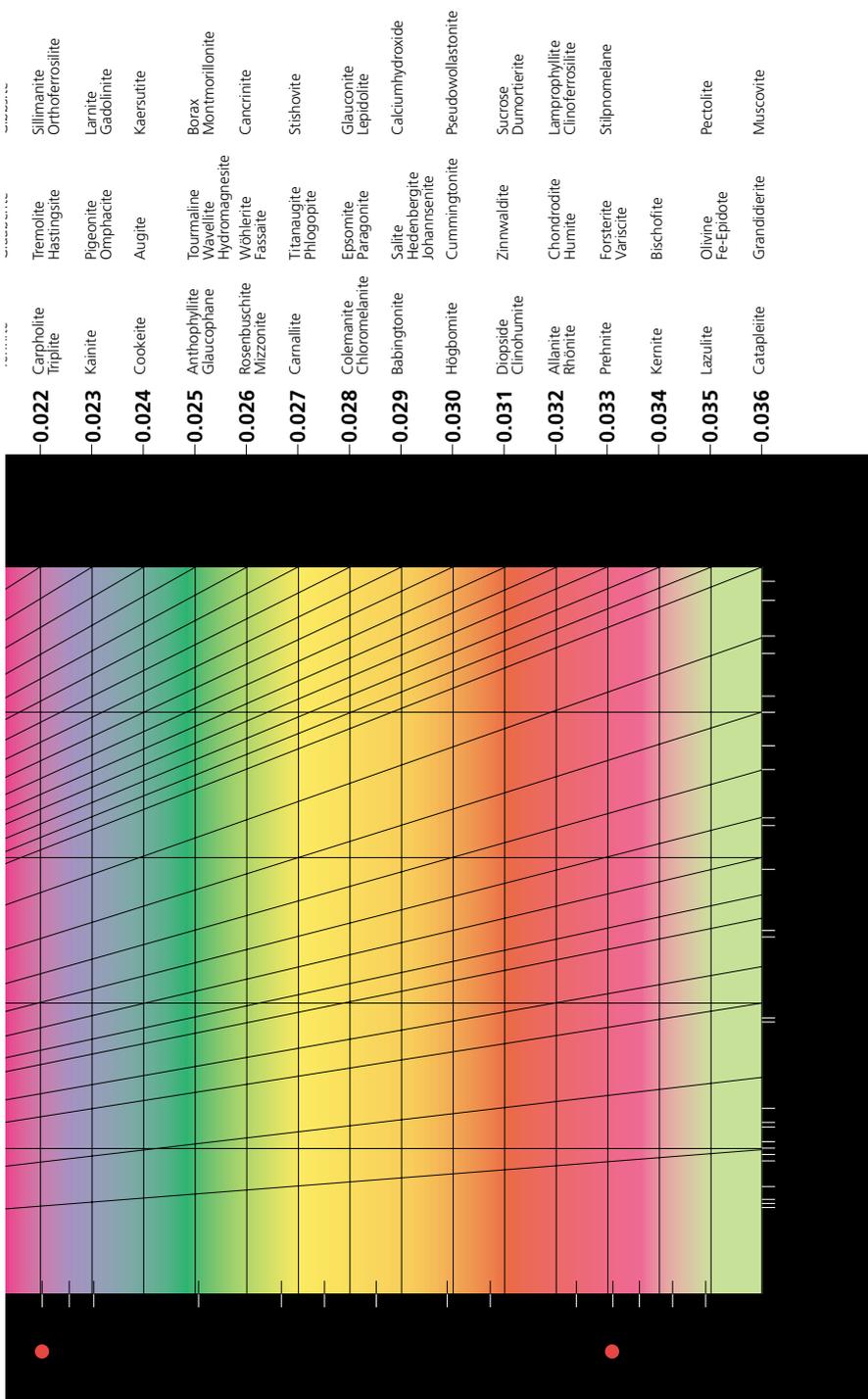
In conoscopy, each pixel corresponds to a direction in the specimen. This technique requires the use of the highest objective and condenser aperture possible.

Particularly suitable objectives are CP-Achromat 50x/0.80 Pol, Plan-Neofluar 40x/0.85 Pol or Plan-Neofluar 100x/1.30 Oil Pol. When the Bertrand lens is placed in the light path, the interference or axial image in the back focal plane of the specimen becomes visible. Conoscopy is used when additional information about the specimen is necessary for analysis. It provides interference images that can be seen through the eyepiece and enable differentiation according to 1 or 2 axes and with compensator  $\lambda$  ( $\lambda$ -lamina, Red I), according to 1-axis positive/negative or 2-axis positive/negative.

The intermediate tube Pol is designed for high-performance conoscopy. Thanks to its two additional intermediate image planes with suspended crosshair and field of view diaphragm, it permits the conoscopy of crystals larger than 10  $\mu\text{m}$ .







# Michel Lévy Color Chart

1101	Dark violet-red
1128	Light bluish violet
1151	Indigo
1200	
1258	Greenish blue
1334	Sea green
1376	Lustrous green
1426	Greenish yellow
1495	Flesh color
1534	Carmine red
1600	
1621	Dull purple
1652	Violet-gray
1682	Gray-blue
1711	Dull sea green
1744	Bluish green

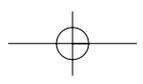
Third Order

-0.040	Tephroite Meionite Aegerine-augite Grunerite Datolite	Tilleyite Spurrite Biotite	Lävenite Nontronite Phengite Titanbiotite Anhydrite	0,038 0,039 0,041 0,043 0,044
-0.045				
-0.050	Talc Monazite Zircon Aegirine	Carborundum Diaspore Fayalite Ilvaite	Pyrophyllite Cholesterole	0,045 0,047 0,048 0,049 0,050
-0.055	Astrophyllite			0,052
-0.060		Silk	Piemontite	0,055
-0.065	Basaltic Hornblende Oxyhornblende	Nylon	Kieserite	0,060 0,063
-0.070		Cellulose		0,065
-0.080	Ascharite Anatase	Maltose		0,070 0,073
-0.090	Siderophyllite	Bicalciumferrite Brownmillerite Glucose	Stilpno melane Cassiterite	0,080 0,090 0,096
-0.120	Baddeleyite Sphene Brookite Columbite Aragonite Calcite Dolomite Magnesite Siderite Pyrophanite Hematite Rutile Geikielite Lepidocrocite	Carbamide	Xenotime Goethite Monocalciumferrite Whewellite Ludwigite	0,107 0,120 0,140 0,150 0,156 0,172 0,180 0,195 0,241 0,270 0,280 0,286 0,36 0,57

Path difference [nm]  
(1000nm = 1µm = 10<sup>-3</sup>mm)



We make it visible.



# Linear and circular polarized light

State of polarization of the light			Rotation of the microscope stage				
			0°	45°	90°	135°	180°
Specimen	Zircon	linear					
		circular					
	Muscovite	linear					
		circular					

*Behavior of optically anisotropic crystals in linearly and circularly polarized light in orthoscopic and conoscopic observation.*

# Determination of optical character

	State of polarization of the light			
	linear		circular	
	compensator $\lambda$			
	without	with	without	with
positive quartz				
negative calcite				

*Determination of the optical character of uniaxial and biaxial minerals in linearly and circularly polarized light. The reference direction  $n_y$  of the  $\lambda$ -compensators is oriented NE-SW.*

	State of polarization of the light							
	linear				circular			
	compensator $\lambda$							
	without	with	without	with	without	with	without	with
	normal position		diagonal position		normal position		diagonal position	
positive barite								
negative muskovite								

Dunite thin section, transmitted light polarization



# Polarization microscopy from Carl Zeiss

Polarization microscopy from Carl Zeiss is based on Axioskop 40 Pol and Axioplan 2 imaging Pol. Two powerful microscopes that are tailor-made for your individual applications and designed to meet the

growing needs of polarization microscopy – easier and more effectively than ever before.

	Stands	Tubes	Reflector turrets	Nosepieces	Polarizers	Analyzers	Bertrand system
Axioskop 40 A Pol	Transmitted light (basic version)	Binocular tube 30°/23 or binocular tube with photoport 20°/20 Pol or ergotube 20°/23 and other tubes if desired	5 position, change of Push&Click module without tools	6 position Pol (5xW 0.8 screw thread, 1xM27 screw thread for HD DIC objective), individually centerable	All polarizers except Circular Polarizer D	Analyzer slider or analyzer slider with λ-plate	Diopter or auxiliary microscope
	Transmitted light						
Axioskop 40 Pol	Transmitted and reflected light				<b>Transmitted light:</b> Polarizer (switchable), polarizer (rotatable with 0° and 90° stop), polarizer (switchable with λ-plate, rotatable) <b>Reflected light:</b> Reflector module Pol, reflector module Pol for HBO 103	Analyzer module or measurement analyzer with 0.1° splitting, 180° rotatable	Fixed focus Bertrand module and switchable pin hole diaphragm or intermediate tube Pol with centerable Bertrand lens; crosshair and field of view diaphragm in additional intermediate image planes
Axioplan 2 imaging Pol	Transmitted light	Binocular tube with photo port 30°/25 with slider prism or with 2 ports, TV tube mio. with 2 ports and further tubes from the Axioskop 2 program if desired	8 position, manual or motorized, change of Push&Click module without tools	6 position Pol, encoded (5xW 0.8 screw thread, 1xM27 screw thread for HD DIC objective), individually centerable	<b>Transmitted light:</b> Polarizer (switchable), polarizer (rotatable with 0° and 90° stop), polarizer (switchable with λ-plate, rotatable) <b>Reflected light:</b> Reflector module Pol, reflector module Pol for HBO 103	Analyzer module or analyzer slider or analyzer slider with analyzer and λ-plate, rotatable +/- 10° or measurement analyzer with 0.1° splitting, 360° rotatable	Intermediate tube Pol with centerable Bertrand lens; crosshair and field of view diaphragm in additional intermediate image planes
	Transmitted and reflected light						
	Reflected light						

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