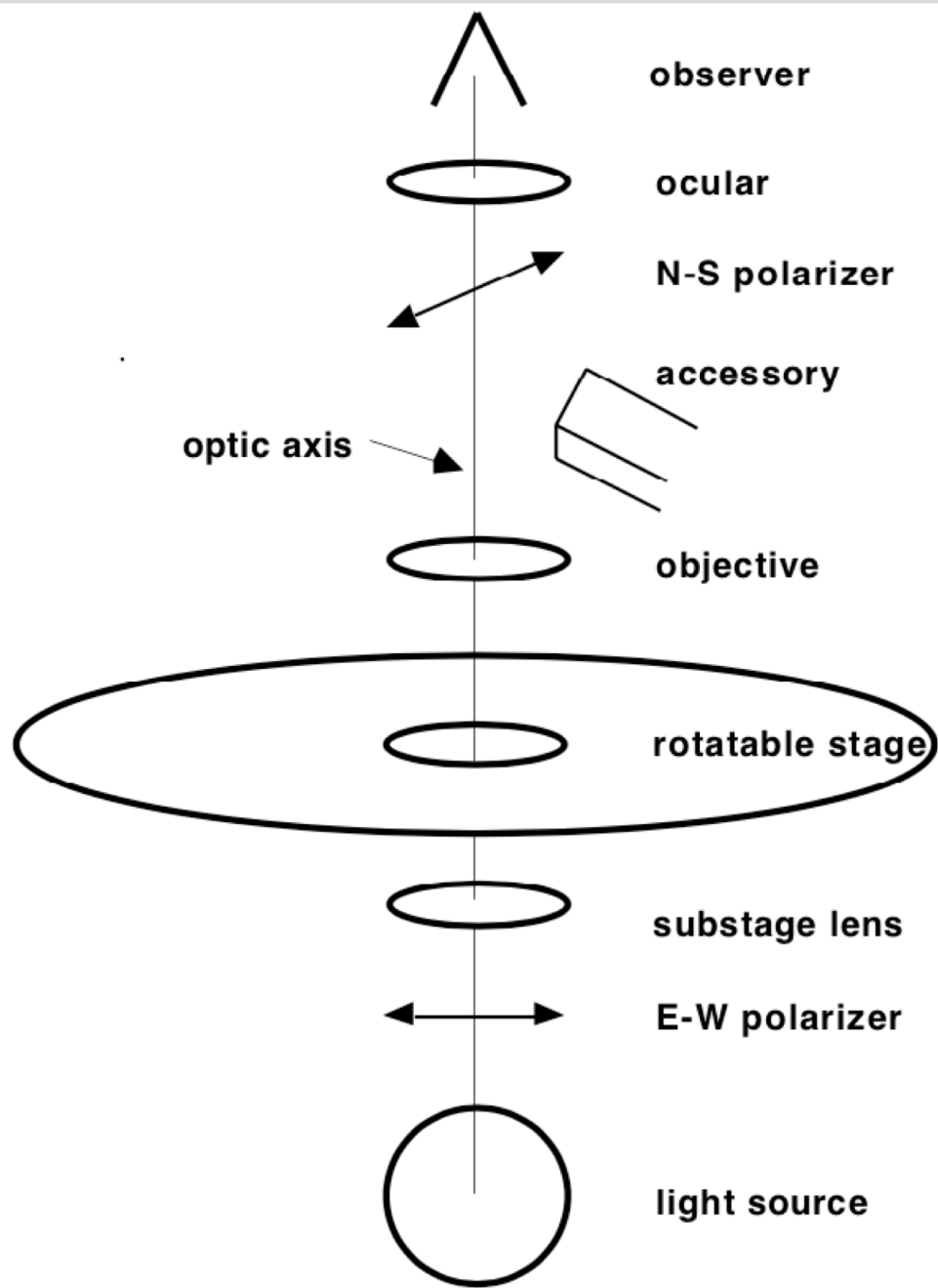


Il microscopio a luce polarizzata

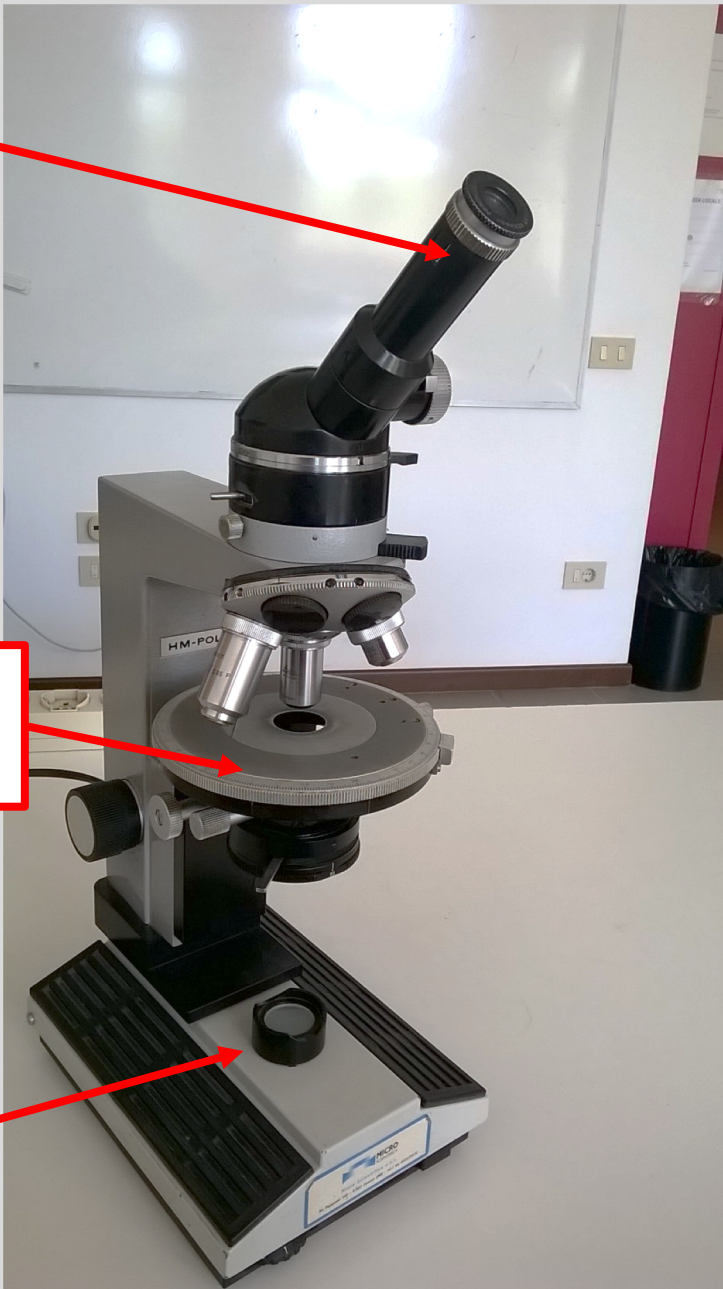




Oculari

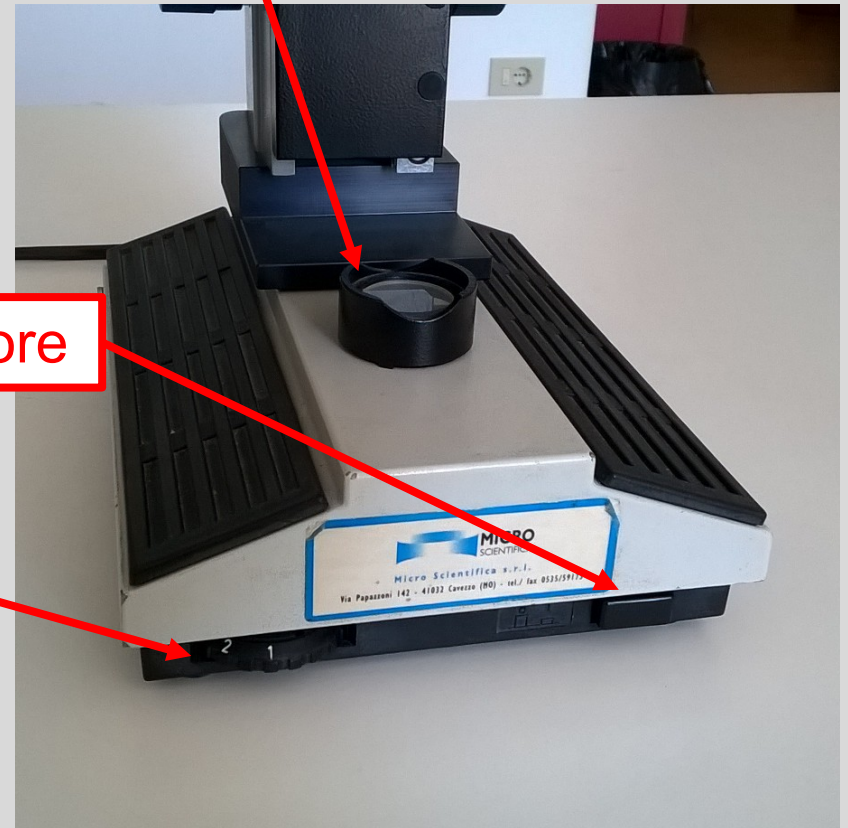
Tavolino
portaoggetti

Sorgente



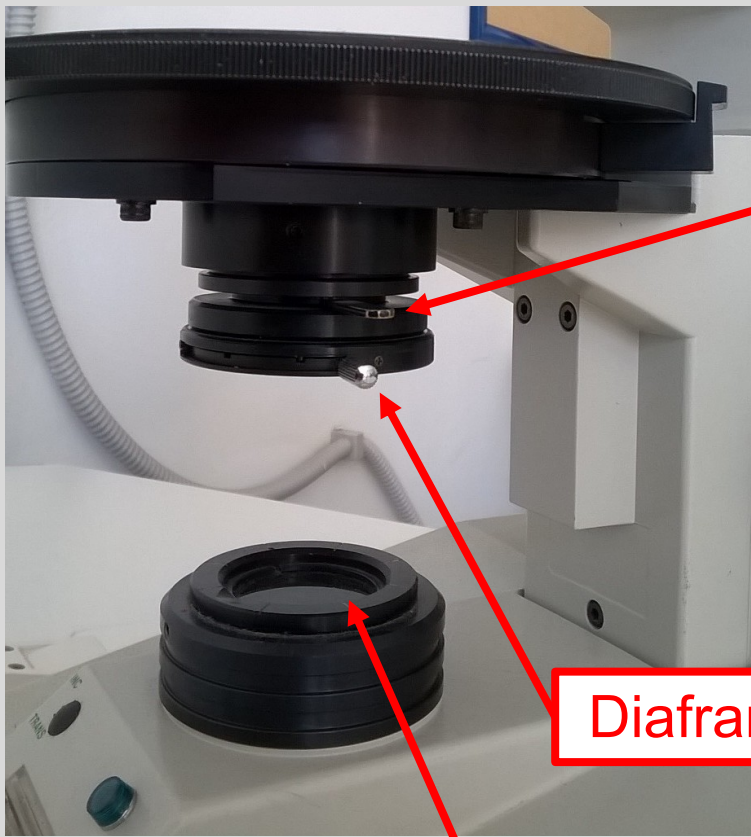


Sorgente



Interruttore

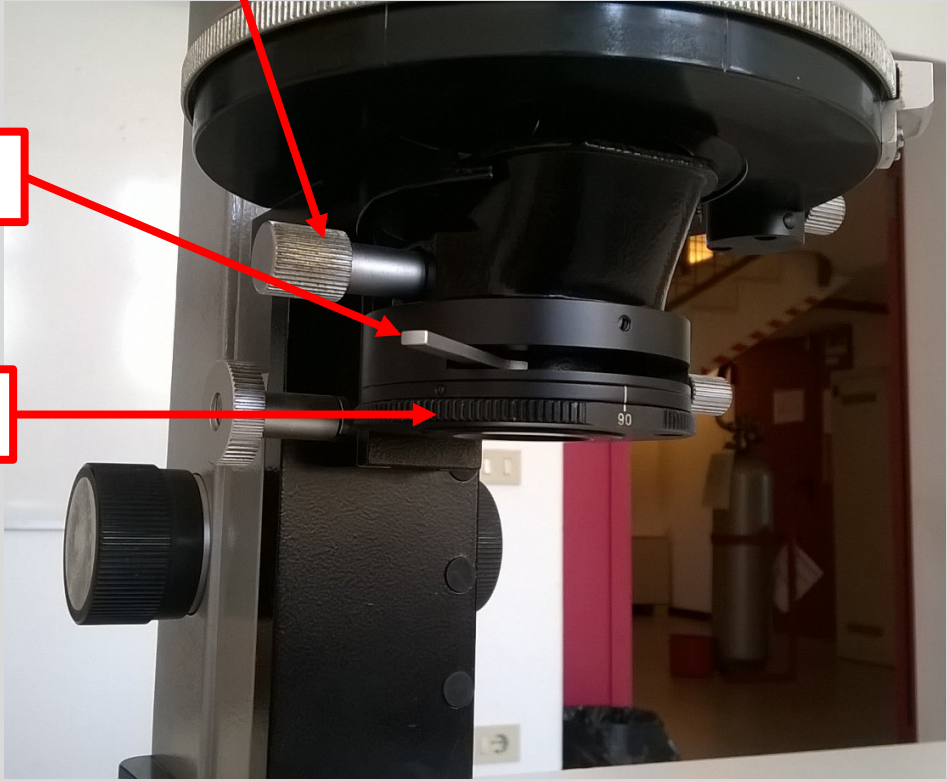
Regolatore di
luminosità

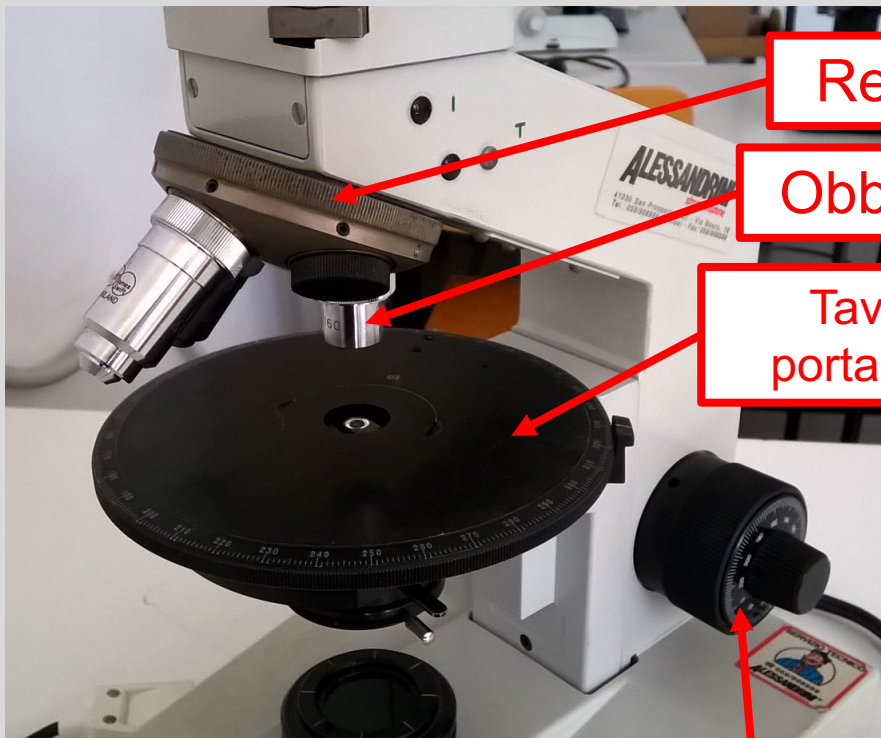


Condensatore

Diaframma

Polarizzatore

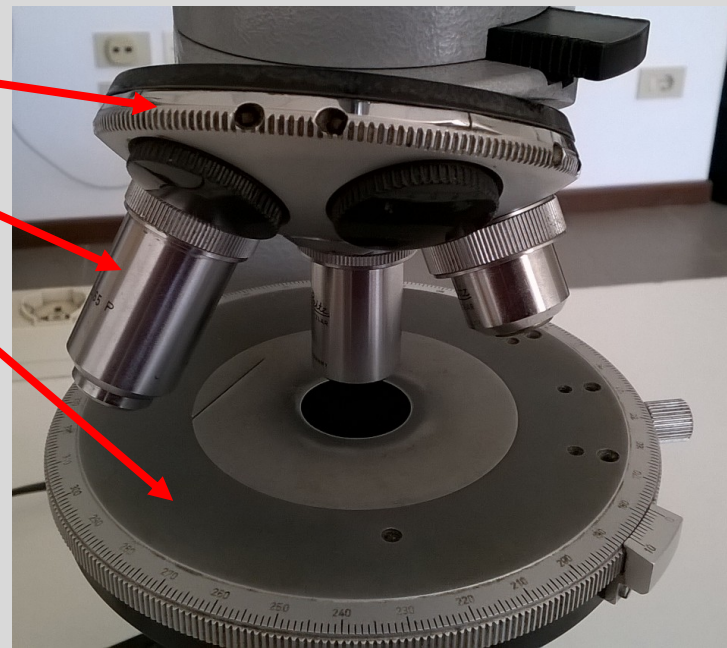




Revolver

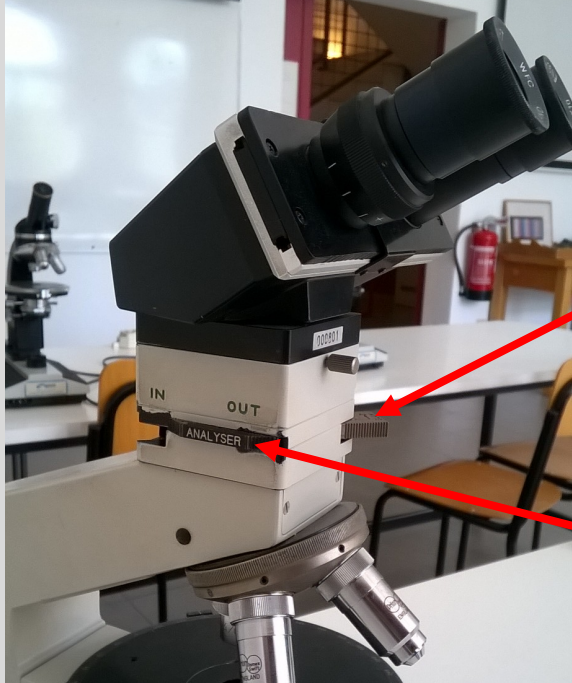
Obbiettivi

Tavolino
portaoggetti



Manopola di
messa a fuoco

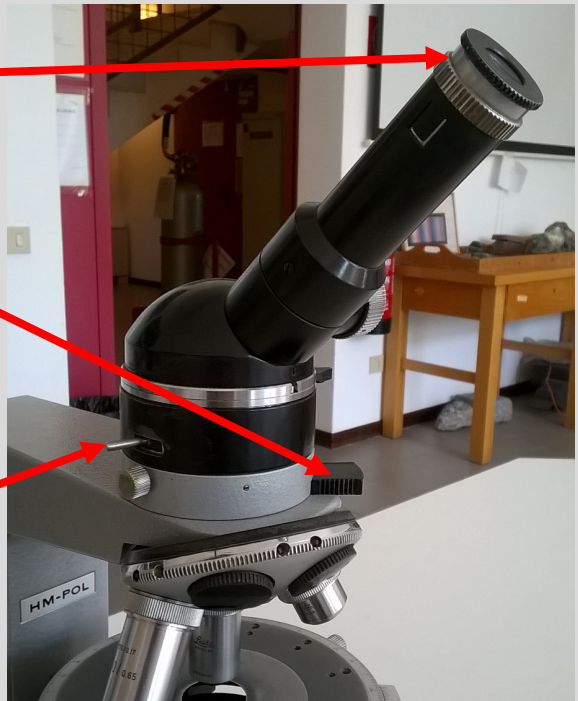




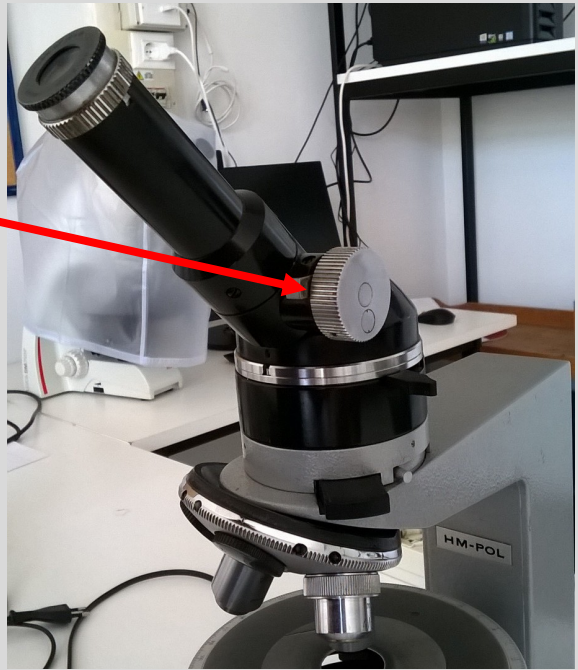
Oculari

Lamina ausiliaria

Analizzatore



Lente di Amici-Bertrand

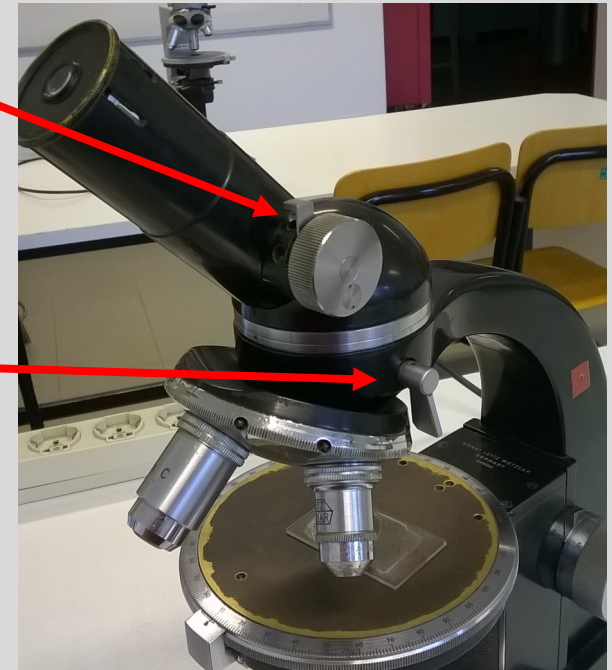
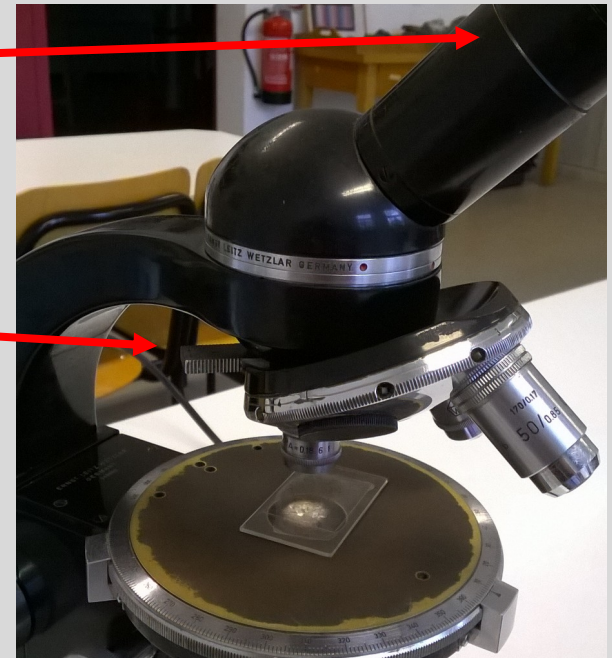


Oculari

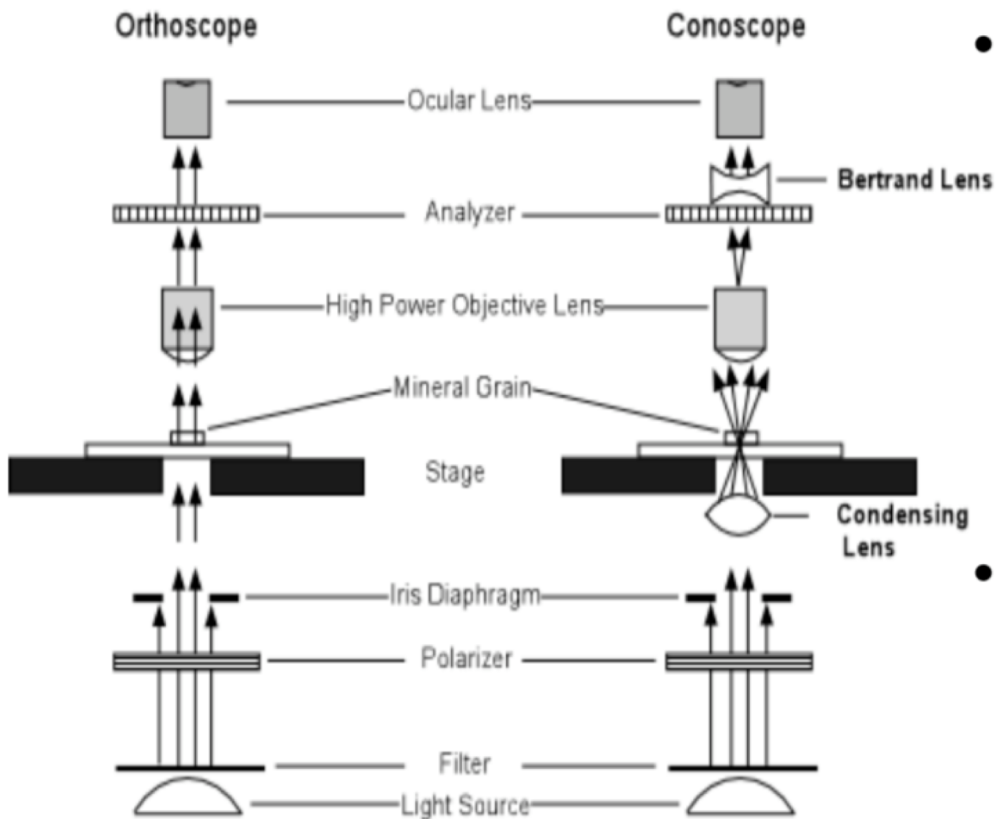
Lamina ausiliaria

Lente di
Amici-Bertrand

Analizzatore



Two possible types of observation



After Perkins & Henke, 1999

- Orthoscope
 - parallel rays pass through crystal strike the bottom surface of the sample perpendicular to the surface, the section through the indicatrix are the same for all rays
- Conoscope
 - convergent rays pass through crystal and cross indicatrix in different cross-sections, so every ray has his section and n_{ϵ}

	Ortoscopica		Conoscopica	
	NP	NX	Classica	Segno ottico
Condensatore	no	no	si	si
Obbiettivo	a scelta	a scelta	max (50x ?)	max (50x ?)
Lamina di gesso	no	no	no	si
Lente A.-Bertrand	no	no	si	si
Analizzatore	no	si	si	si