

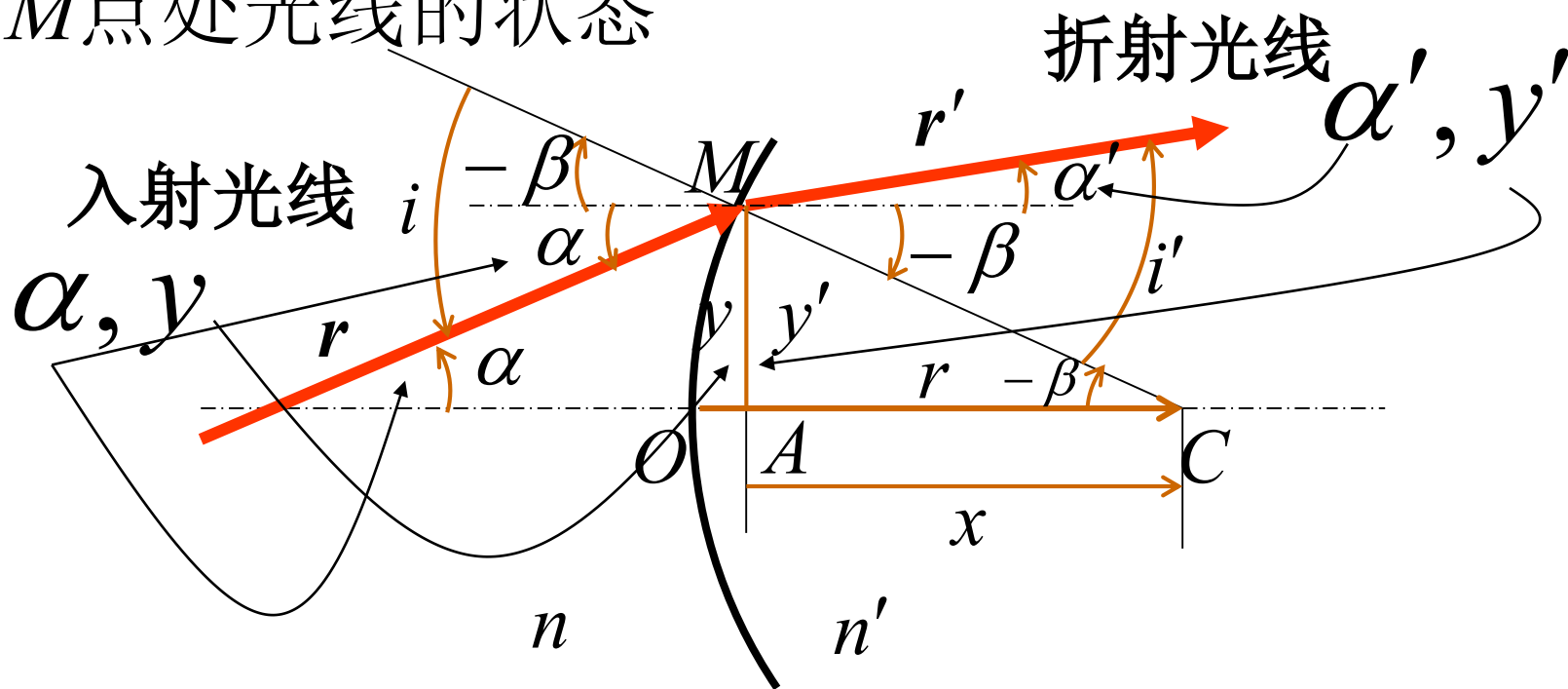
1-04 矩阵光学

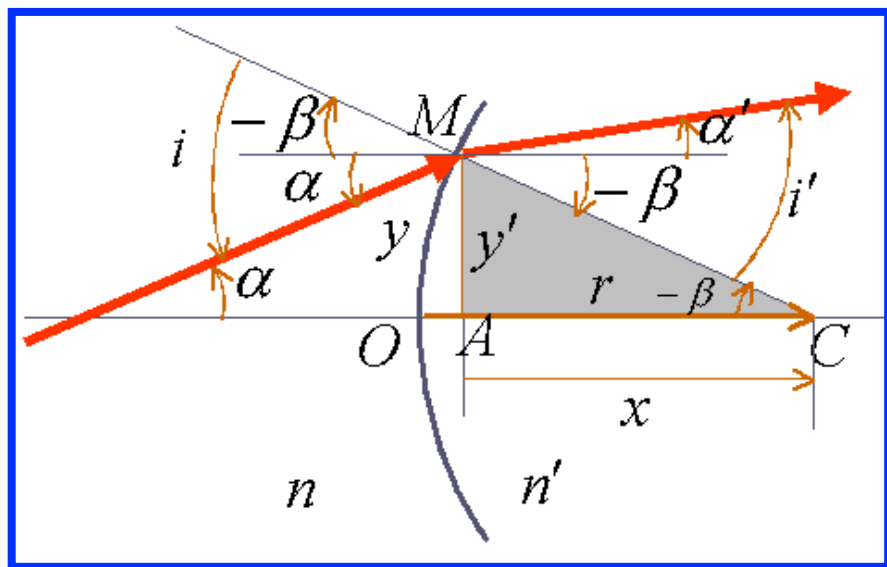
光线转换矩阵

- 一. 光线的状态
- 光线的特征可以用两个要素描述：光线的方向，和线上一点的位置。
- 可用光线相对于主光轴的角度表示其方向，用线上一点到主光轴的距离表示该点的位置。
- 光线经过球面后，方向改变，上述角度和高度的数值会发生改变。

1.光线的矩阵表示

- 单球面的折射和反射
- M 点处光线的状态





$$i = \alpha - \beta \quad i' = \alpha' - \beta$$

在 $\triangle MAC$ 中 $-\beta = y'/x = y/x$

满足近轴条件 $ni \approx n'i'$

$$n(\alpha + y/x) = n'(\alpha' + y/x)$$

注意 $x \approx r$

$$n'\alpha' \approx n\alpha - \frac{n' - n}{r}y = n\alpha - \Phi y$$

$$\begin{cases} n'\alpha' = n\alpha - \Phi y \\ y' = 0 + y \end{cases} \quad \begin{bmatrix} n'\alpha' \\ y' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\Phi \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} n\alpha \\ y \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{r} = \begin{bmatrix} n\alpha \\ y \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{r}' = \begin{bmatrix} n'\alpha' \\ y' \end{bmatrix}$$

表示光线入射前后的状态，
称为光线的**状态矩阵**

$$R = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\Phi \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

表示折射球面的作用，
称为**折射矩阵**

$$\mathbf{r} = \begin{bmatrix} n\alpha \\ y \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{r}' = \begin{bmatrix} n'\alpha' \\ y' \end{bmatrix} \quad R = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\Phi \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{r}' = R\mathbf{r}$$

光线的状态矩阵 折射矩阵

$|R|=1$ 折射矩阵行列式值等于1

对于反射球面 $n' = -n = -1$ $\Phi = -\frac{2}{r}$

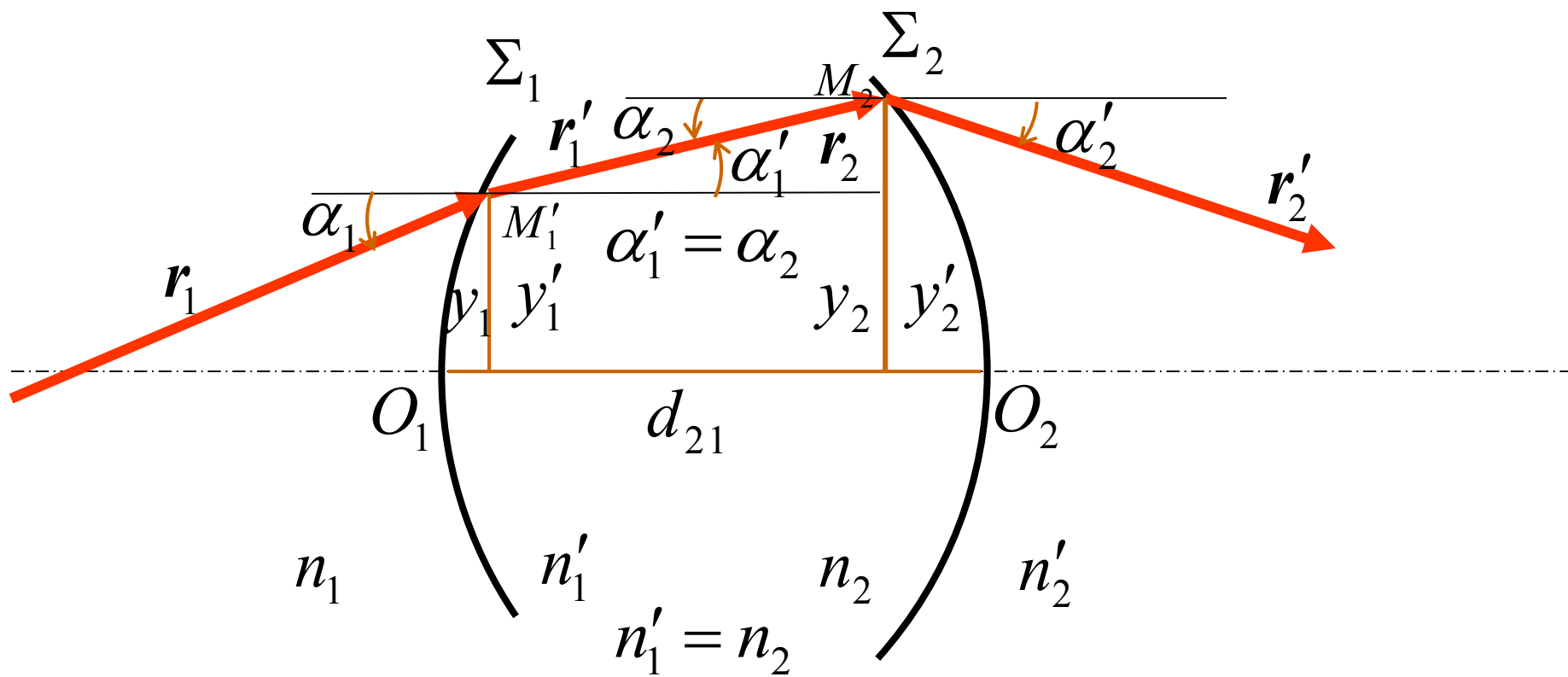
状态矩阵表示的是光线在某一点的状态，而不是整个光线的状态。

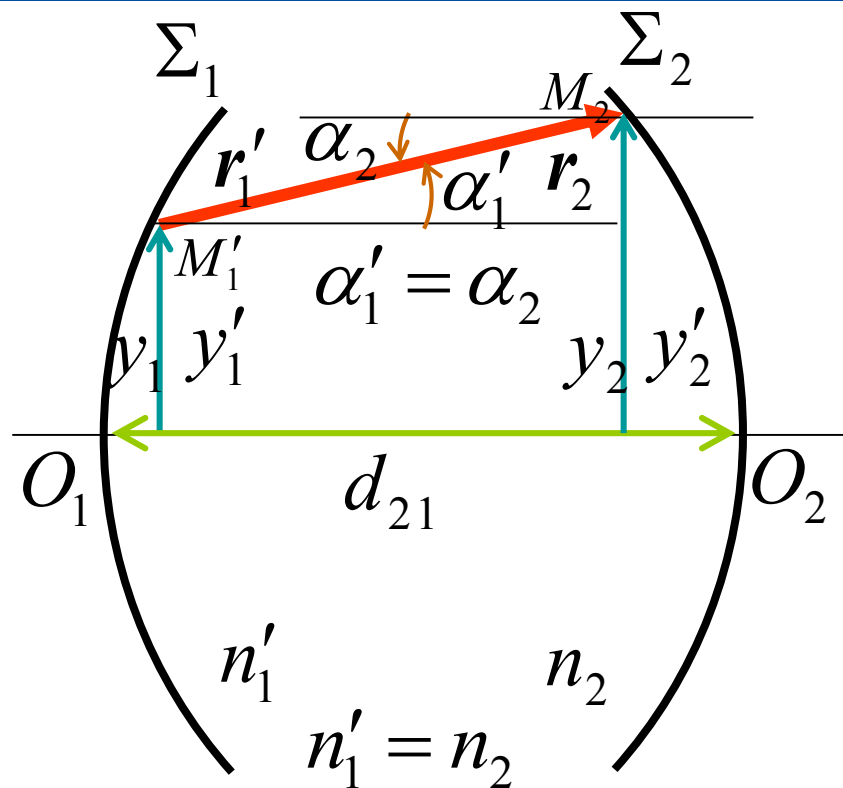
所以，选取的点不同，状态矩阵就不同。

折射矩阵表示的是在入射点前后，光线状态的改变。

2. 过渡矩阵

- 光线经过连续两个球面的折射



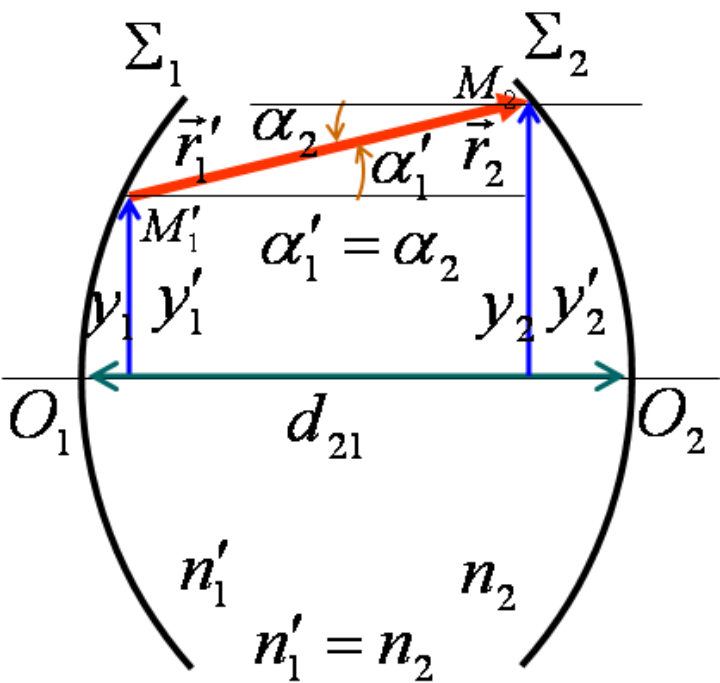


光线从第一折射面到第二折射面，
状态改变

$$M'_1: \mathbf{r}'_1 = \begin{bmatrix} n'_1 \alpha'_1 \\ y'_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$M'_1: \mathbf{r}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} n_2 \alpha_2 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

这一过程中，没有发生折射，是自由传播，称为过渡。两折射面之间的空间称为**过渡空间**



d_{21} 过渡空间的长度

$n'_1 = n_2$ 过渡空间的折射率

$$y_2 \approx d_{21}\alpha'_1 + y'_1$$

$$n_2\alpha_2 = n'_1\alpha'_1 + 0$$

$$y_2 = (d_{21}/n'_1)n'_1\alpha'_1 + y'_1$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} n_2\alpha_2 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ d_{21}/n'_1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} n'_1\alpha'_1 \\ y'_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{r}_2 = T_{21}\mathbf{r}'_1$$

$$T_{21} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ d_{21}/n'_1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

称为两折射面间的过渡矩阵

$$|T_{21}| = 1$$

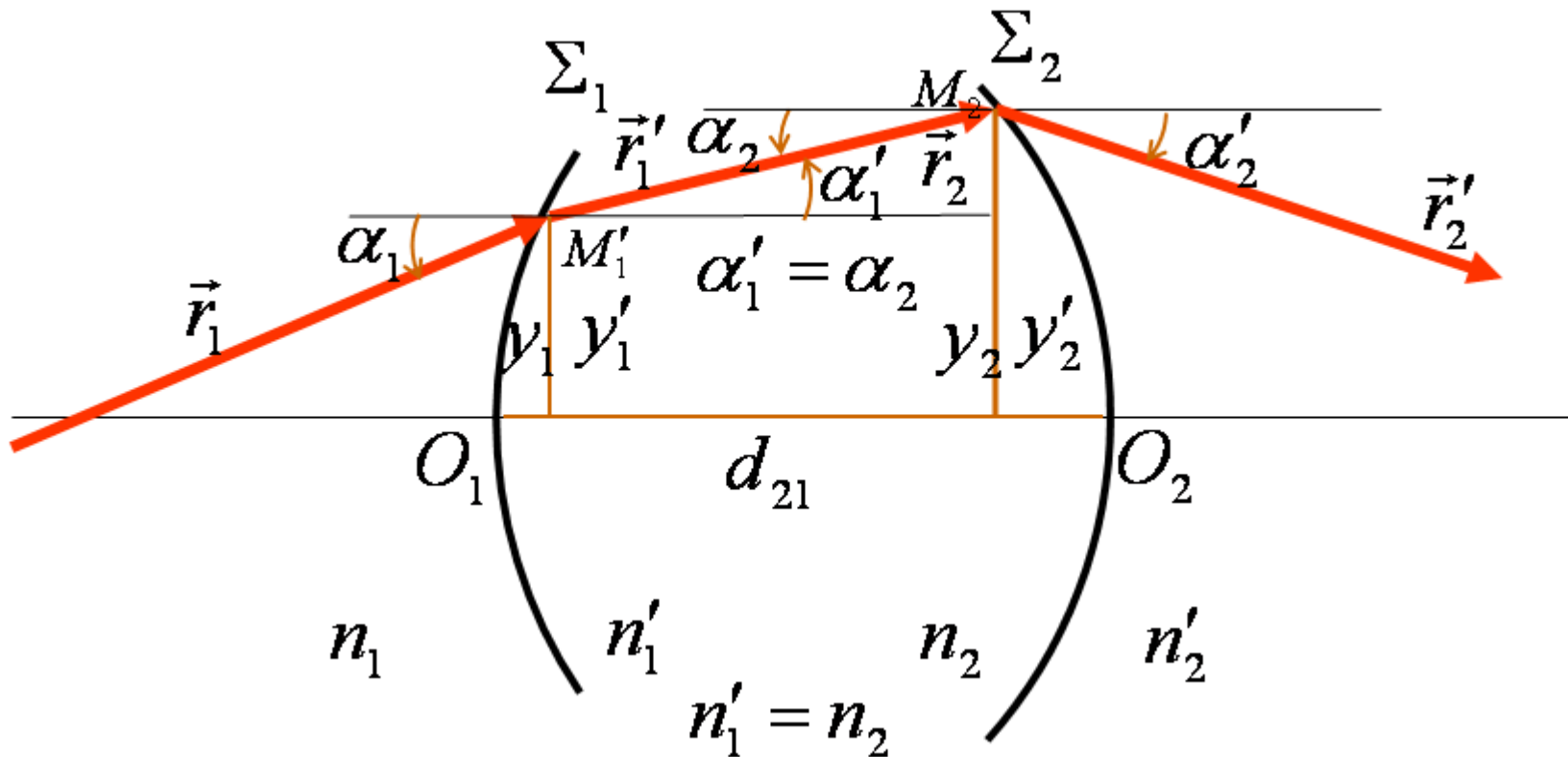
经过过渡空间后

$$\mathbf{r}_2 = T_{21}\mathbf{r}'_1 = T_{21}R_1\mathbf{r}_1$$

经过整个系统后

$$\mathbf{r}'_2 = R_2\mathbf{r}_2 = R_2T_{21}R_1\mathbf{r}_1$$

$\mathbf{r}'_2 = S\mathbf{r}_1$ $S = R_2T_{21}R_1$ 称为共轴球面系统的**系统矩阵**



$$S = R_2 T_{21} R_1$$

$$S = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\Phi_2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ d_{21}/n'_1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\Phi_1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\Phi_2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\Phi_1 \\ d_{21}/n'_1 & -\Phi_1 d_{21}/n'_1 + 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 - \Phi_2 d_{21}/n'_1 & -(\Phi_1 + \Phi_2 - \Phi_1 \Phi_2 d_{21}/n'_1) \\ d_{21}/n'_1 & 1 - \Phi_1 d_{21}/n'_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$S = \begin{bmatrix} S_{11} & S_{12} \\ S_{21} & S_{22} \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{ll} S_{11} = 1 - \Phi_2 d_{21}/n'_1 & S_{12} = -(\Phi_1 + \Phi_2 - \Phi_1 \Phi_2 d_{21}/n'_1) \\ S_{21} = d_{21}/n'_1 & S_{22} = 1 - \Phi_1 d_{21}/n'_1 \end{array}$$

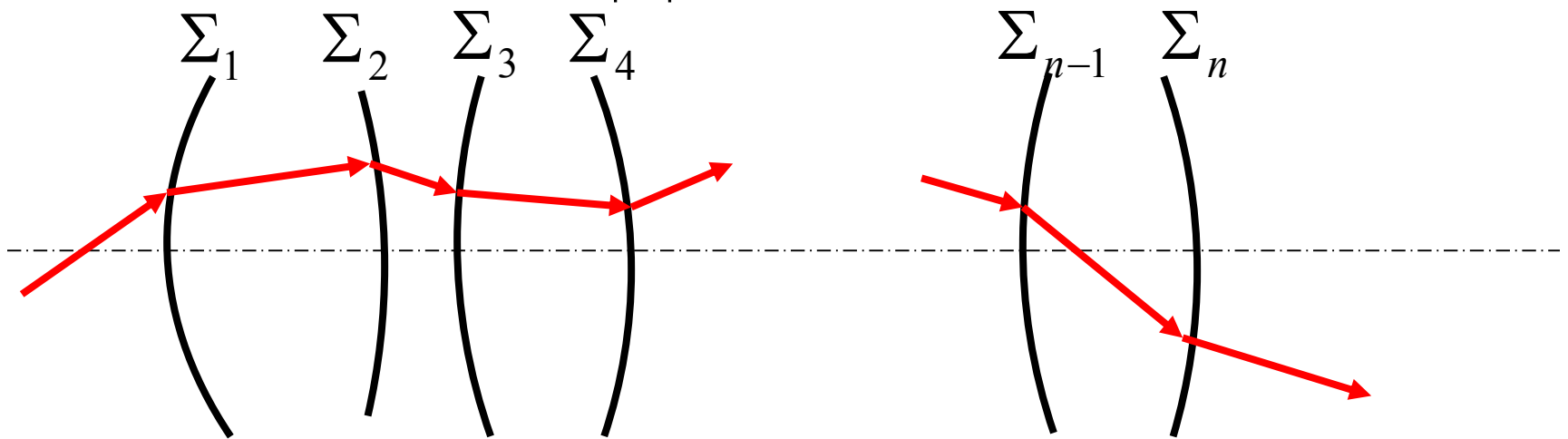
$$\Phi = -S_{12} \quad \text{系统的光焦度}$$

$$|S| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 - \Phi_2 d_{21}/n'_1 & -(\Phi_1 + \Phi_2 - \Phi_1 \Phi_2 d_{21}/n'_1) \\ d_{21}/n'_1 & 1 - \Phi_1 d_{21}/n'_1 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

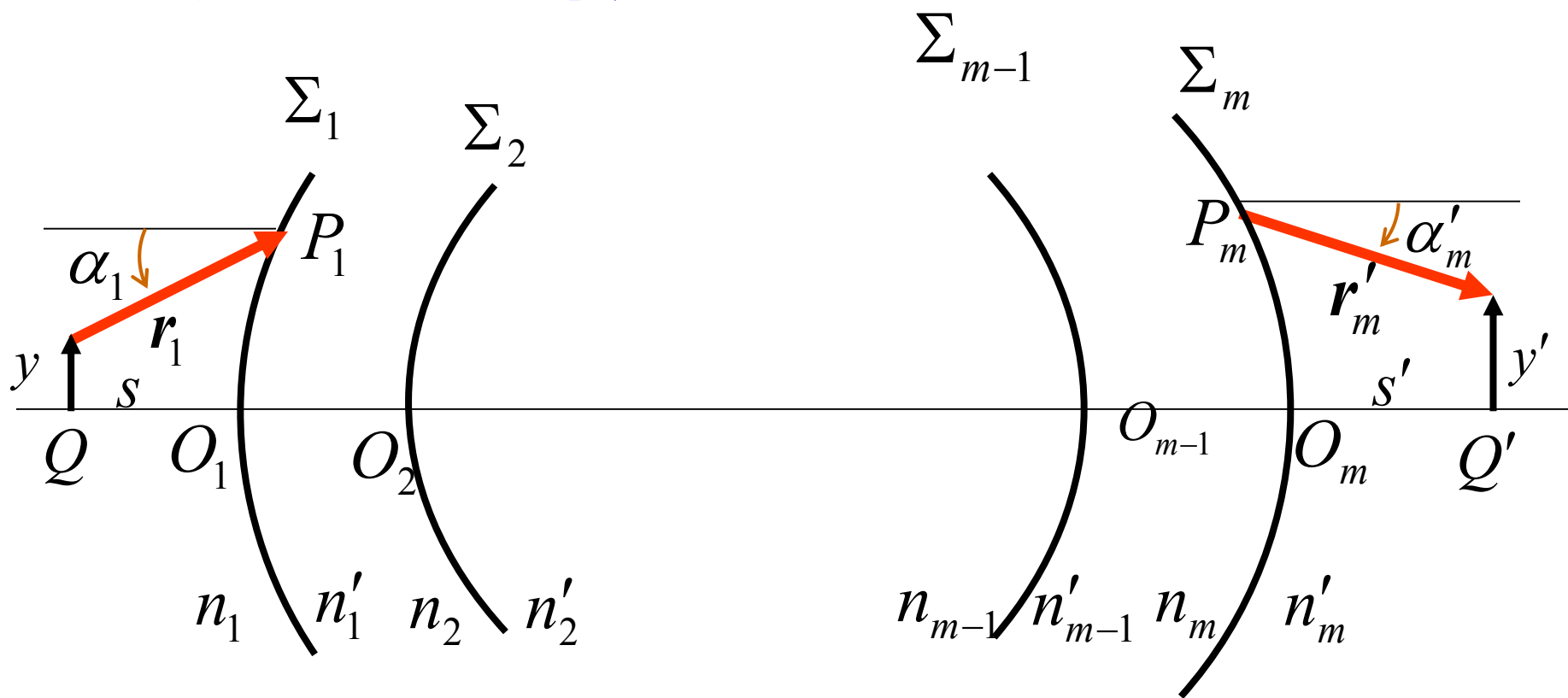
对于n个共轴球面组成的系统

- 其系统矩阵一般可表示为

$$S = R_n T_{n,n-1} R_{n-1} \cdots R_4 T_{43} R_3 T_{32} R_2 T_{21} R_1$$
$$|S| = 1$$



3. 成像矩阵的计算



在系统前后，各有一个过渡空间

物 Q 的状态矩阵

$$\mathbf{r}_Q = \begin{bmatrix} n_1 \alpha_1 \\ y \end{bmatrix}$$

像 Q' 的状态矩阵

$$\mathbf{r}'_{Q'} = \begin{bmatrix} n'_m \alpha'_m \\ y' \end{bmatrix}$$

Q 到 P_1 处自由空间的过渡矩阵为 P_m 到 Q' 处自由空间的过渡矩阵为

$$T_{1Q} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ s/n_1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T_{Q'm} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ s'/n'_m & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

系统矩阵为 S

Q 到 Q' 的光线的矩阵变换为 $\mathbf{r}'_{Q'} = T_{Q'm} S T_{1Q} \mathbf{r}_Q$

物像之间光线的变换用矩阵表示为

$$\begin{aligned}
 \begin{bmatrix} n'_m \alpha'_m \\ y' \end{bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ s'/n'_m & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} S_{11} & S_{12} \\ S_{21} & S_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ s/n_1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} n_1 \alpha_1 \\ y \end{bmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ s'/n'_m & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} S_{11} + (s/n_1)S_{12} & S_{12} \\ S_{21} + (s/n_1)S_{22} & S_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} n_1 \alpha_1 \\ y \end{bmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{bmatrix} S_{11} + (s/n_1)S_{12} & S_{12} \\ S_{21} + (s/n_1)S_{22} + (s'/n'_m)S_{11} + (ss'/n_1 n'_m)S_{12} & S_{22} + (s'/n'_m)S_{12} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} n_1 \alpha_1 \\ y \end{bmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{bmatrix} [S_{11} + (s/n_1)S_{12}]n_1 \alpha_1 + S_{12}y \\ [S_{21} + (s/n_1)S_{22} + (s'/n'_m)S_{11} + (ss'/n_1 n'_m)S_{12}]n_1 \alpha_1 + [S_{22} + (s'/n'_m)S_{12}]y \end{bmatrix} \\
 A &= \begin{bmatrix} S_{11} + (s/n_1)S_{12} & S_{12} \\ S_{21} + (s/n_1)S_{22} + (s'/n'_m)S_{11} + (ss'/n_1 n'_m)S_{12} & S_{22} + (s'/n'_m)S_{12} \end{bmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

称为**物像矩阵**，其行列式的值等于1

$$y' = [S_{21} + (s/n_1)S_{22} + (s'/n'_m)S_{11} + (ss'/n_1n'_m)S_{12}]n_1\alpha_1 + [S_{22} + (s'/n'_m)S_{12}]y$$

近轴条件下， y' 与 α_1 无关

$$[S_{21} + (s/n_1)S_{22} + (s'/n'_m)S_{11} + (ss'/n_1n'_m)S_{12}]n_1\alpha_1 = 0$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} S_{11} + (s/n_1)S_{12} & S_{12} \\ 0 & S_{22} + (s'/n'_m)S_{12} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$y' = [S_{22} + (s'/n'_m)S_{12}]y$$

$$-(s'/n'_m)[S_{11} + (s/n_1)S_{12}] = S_{21} + (s/n_1)S_{22}$$

$$\frac{s'}{n'_m} = -\frac{S_{21} + (s/n_1)S_{22}}{S_{11} + (s/n_1)S_{12}}$$

用系统矩阵元素
表示的物像关系

系统的横向放大率为 $\beta = \frac{y'}{y} = S_{22} + (s'/n'_m)S_{12}$

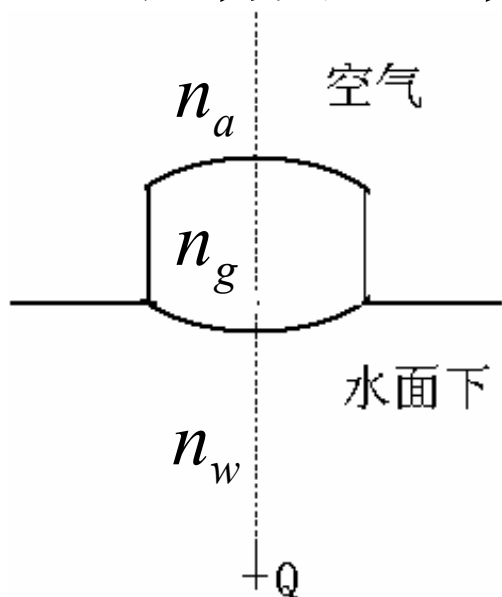
由于 $|A| = \begin{vmatrix} S_{11} + (s/n_1)S_{12} & S_{12} \\ 0 & S_{22} + (s'/n'_m)S_{12} \end{vmatrix} = 1$

所以 $[S_{11} + (s/n_1)S_{12}][S_{22} + (s'/n'_m)S_{12}] = 1$

横向放大率亦可表示为 $\beta = 1/[S_{11} + (s/n_1)S_{12}]$

系统的物像矩阵可记为 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1/\beta & -\Phi \\ 0 & \beta \end{bmatrix}$

1、一个等曲率双凸透镜，放在水面上。球面半径为3cm，中心厚度2cm，玻璃和水的折射率分别为1.50和1.33。透镜下4cm处物点Q。计算两曲面的光焦度，并计算Q点像的位置。



解法一：逐次成像法

$$\Phi_1 = \frac{n_g - n_w}{r_1} = \frac{1.50 - 1.33}{0.03} = 5.67 \text{m}^{-1}$$

$$\Phi_2 = \frac{n_a - n_g}{r_2} = \frac{1.00 - 1.50}{-0.03} = 16.67 \text{m}^{-1}$$

Q第一次成像

$$\frac{n_g}{s_1} + \frac{n_w}{s} = \Phi_1$$

$$s_1 = \frac{n_g}{\Phi_1 - \frac{n_w}{s}} = \frac{1.50}{5.67 - \frac{1.33}{0.04}} = -0.054 \text{m}$$

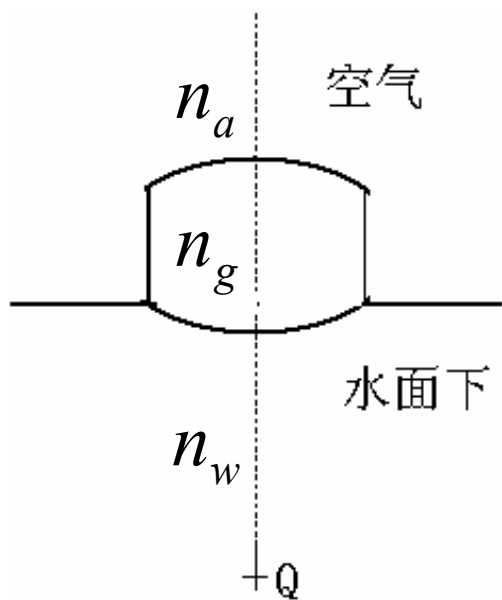
第二次成像，物距 $s_2 = 0.02 + 0.054 = 0.074 \text{m}$

$$\frac{n_a}{s'} + \frac{n_g}{s_2} = \Phi_2$$

$$s_1 = \frac{n_a}{\Phi_2 - \frac{n_g}{s_2}} = \frac{1.00}{16.67 - \frac{1.50}{0.074}} = -0.28 \text{m}$$

在前镜面
下26cm处

解法二：用矩阵方法



$$\begin{aligned}
 S &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\Phi_2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ d/n_g & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\Phi_1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -16.67 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0.02/1.5 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -5.67 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} 0.78 & -21.17 \\ 0.013 & 0.93 \end{pmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{s'}{n'_m} = -\frac{(s/n_1)S_{22} + S_{21}}{(s/n_1)S_{12} + S_{11}}$$

$$s' = -\frac{(s/n_1)S_{22} + S_{21}}{(s/n_1)S_{12} + S_{11}} n'_m = -\frac{\frac{0.04}{1.33} \times 0.93 + 0.013}{\frac{0.04}{1.33} (-21.17) + 0.78} = -0.28\text{m}$$

作业:

利用 $\mathbf{r} = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ y \end{bmatrix}$ 作为状态矩阵, 写出球面折射矩阵,

过渡矩阵以及薄透镜变换矩阵。

1.05 几何光学仪器

1 人眼

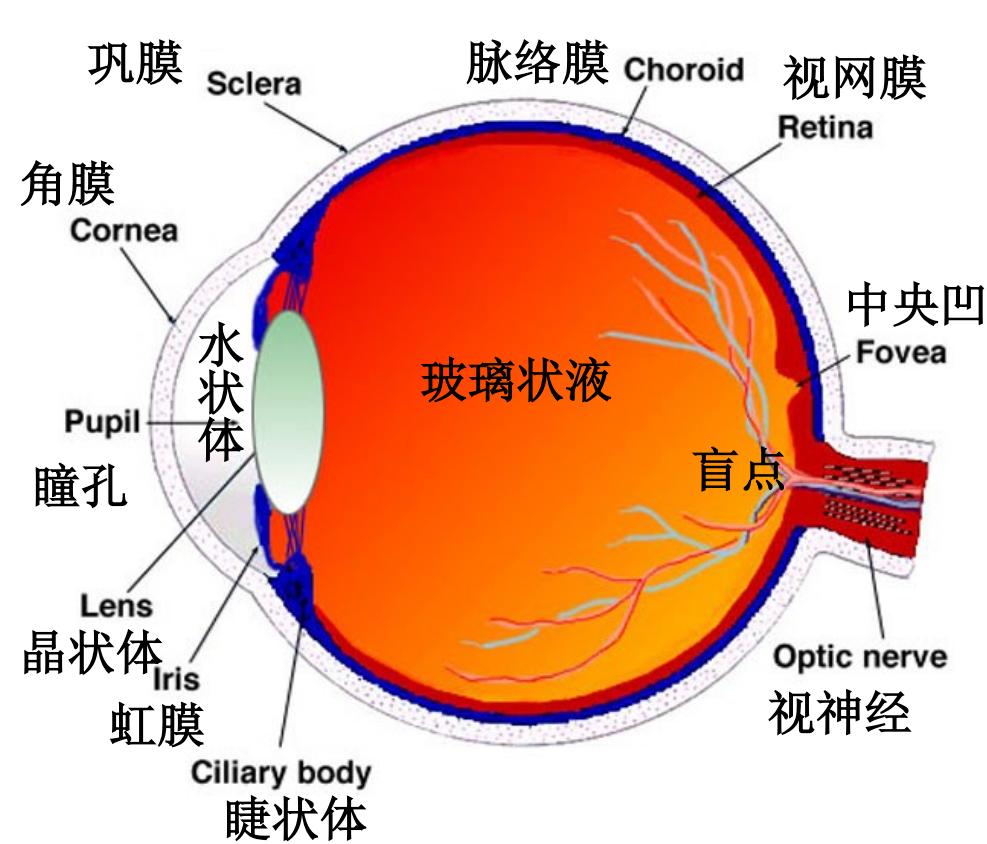
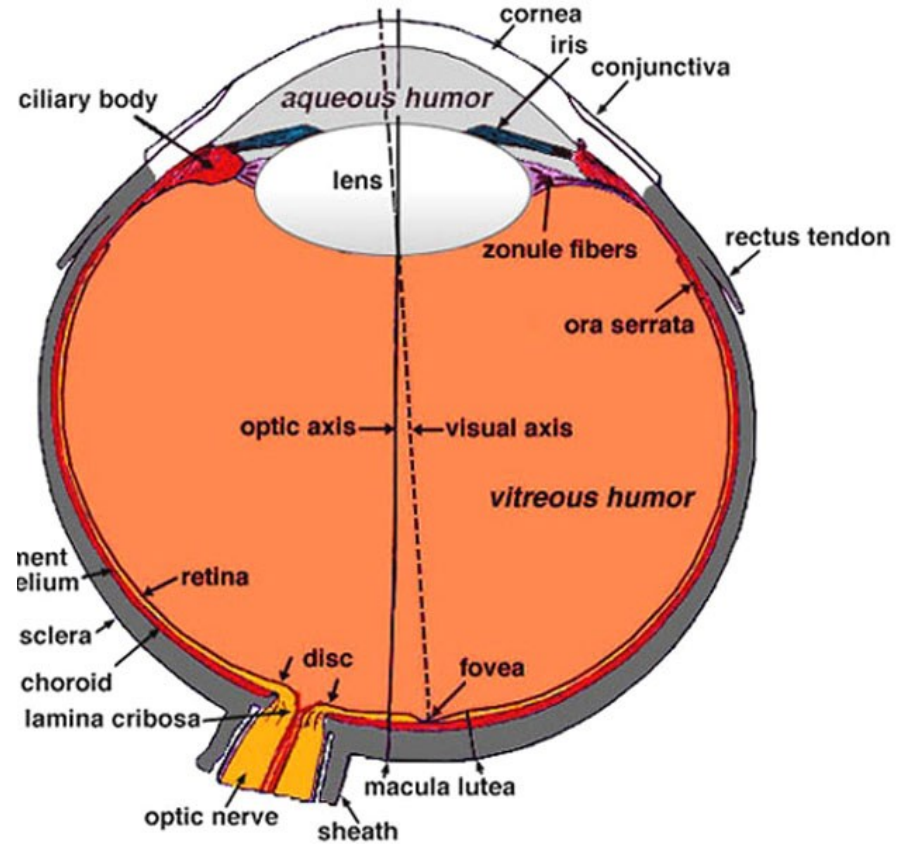


Fig. 6. Vertical sagittal section of the adult human eye.



Sagittal horizontal section of the adult human eye.

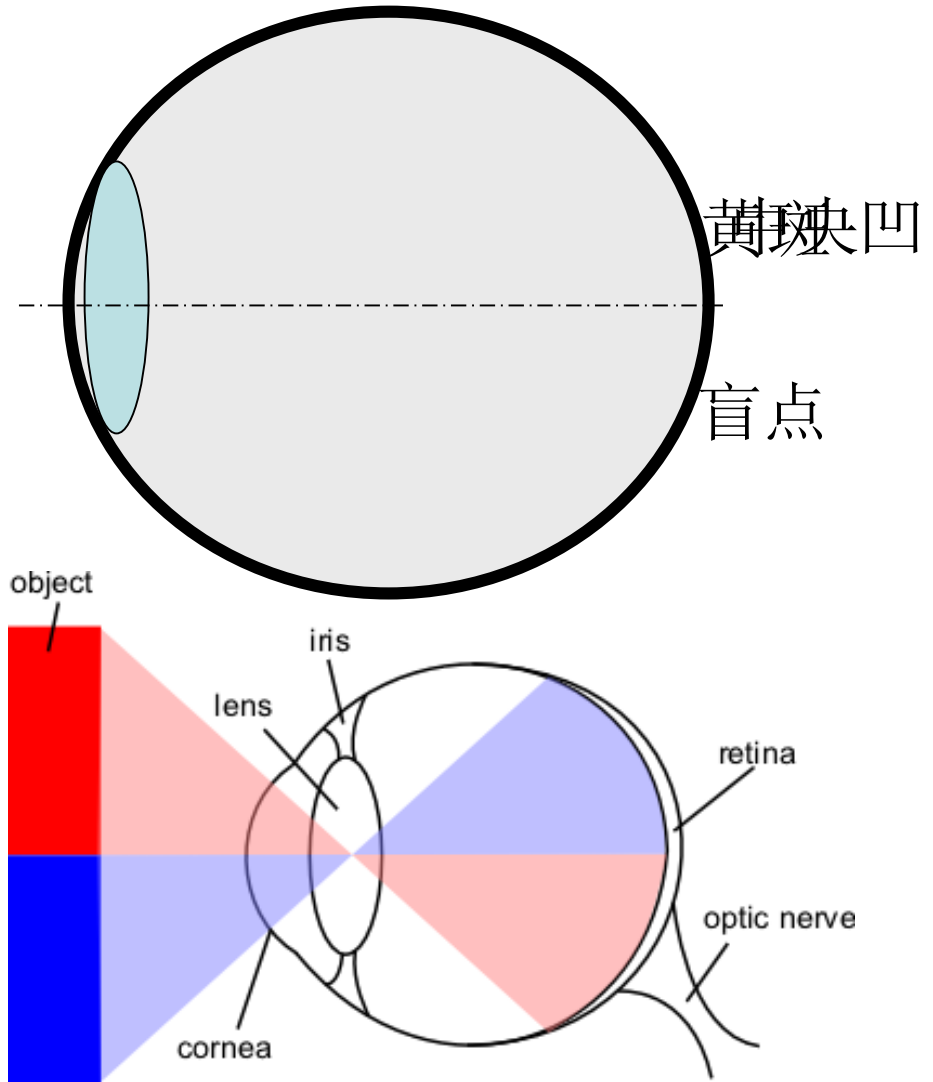
眼睛的水平剖面

明视距离

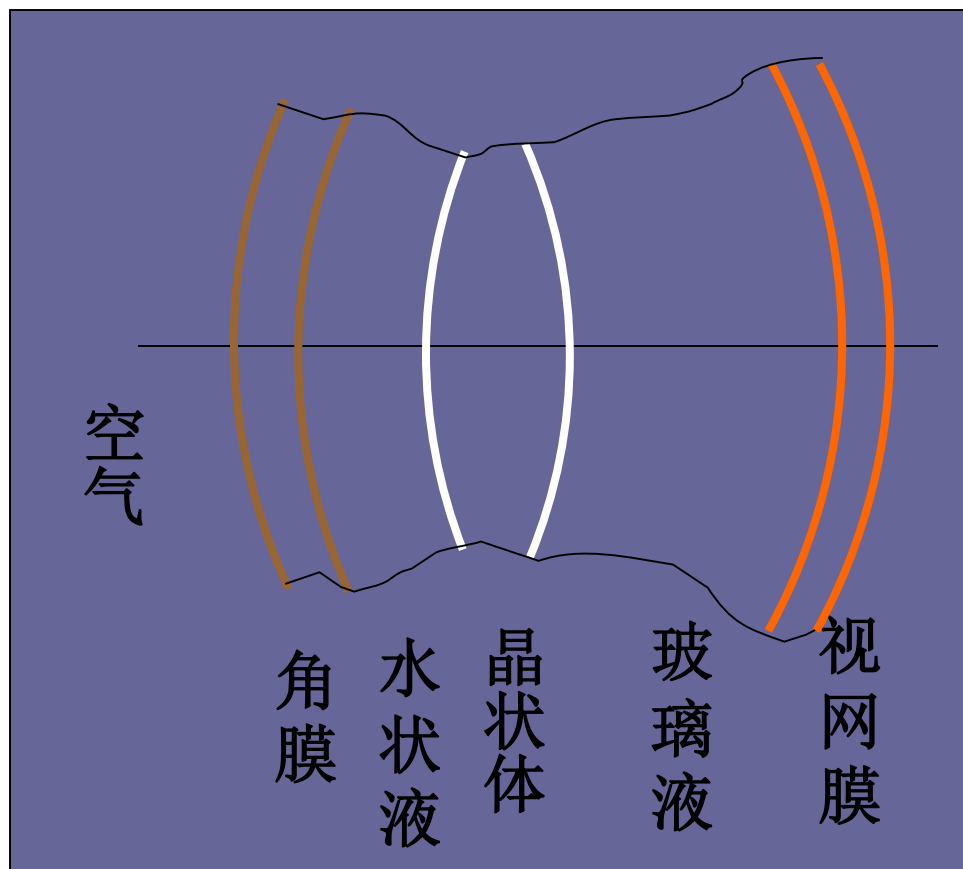
$$s_0 \geq 25\text{cm}$$

人眼所见的，
都是视网膜上
所成的实像

无论是实物、
实像、还是虚
像，经过眼睛
后，都在视网
膜上成实像。



示意眼

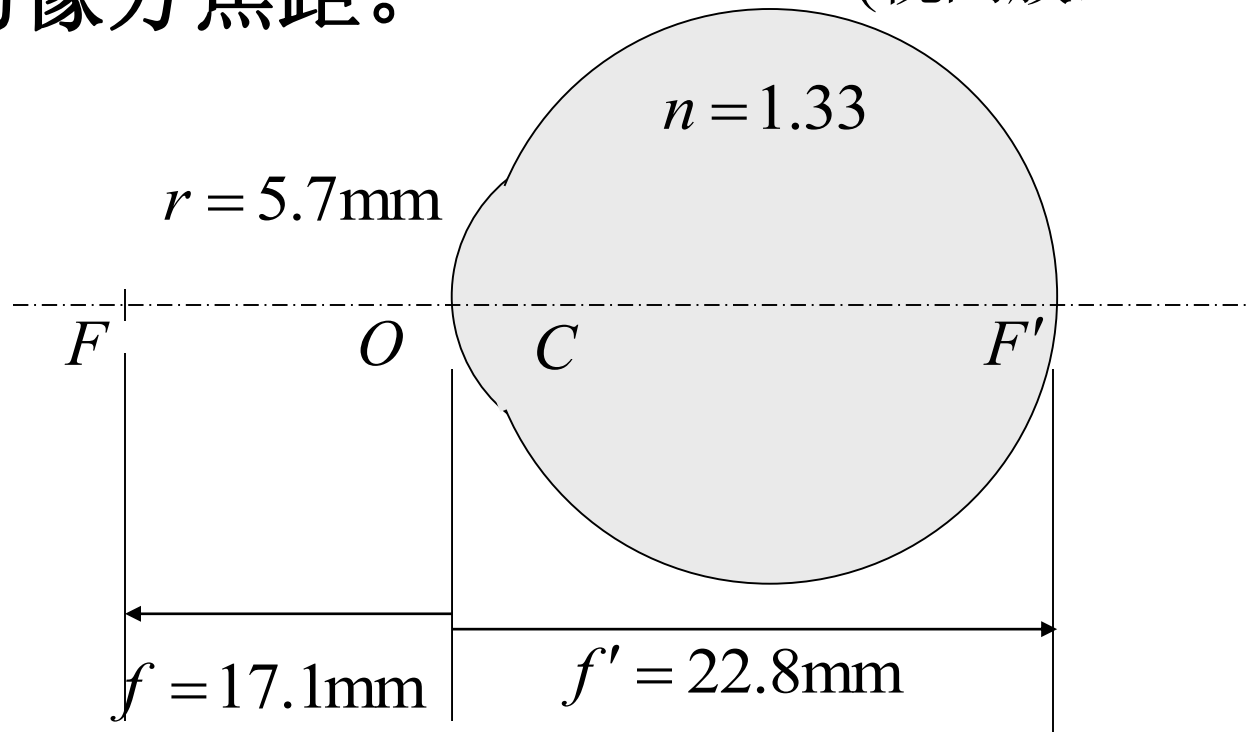


	d(mm)	n	r(mm)
角膜	0.5	1.376	7.7
水状液	3.1	1.336	6.8
晶状体	3.6	1.386	10.0
玻璃液	17.2	1.336	-6.0
			-9.7

简化眼

等效于一个可变焦距的凸透镜。视网膜到光心的距离等于眼睛对无穷远处聚焦时的像方焦距。

$$r(\text{视网膜}) = -9.7\text{mm}$$

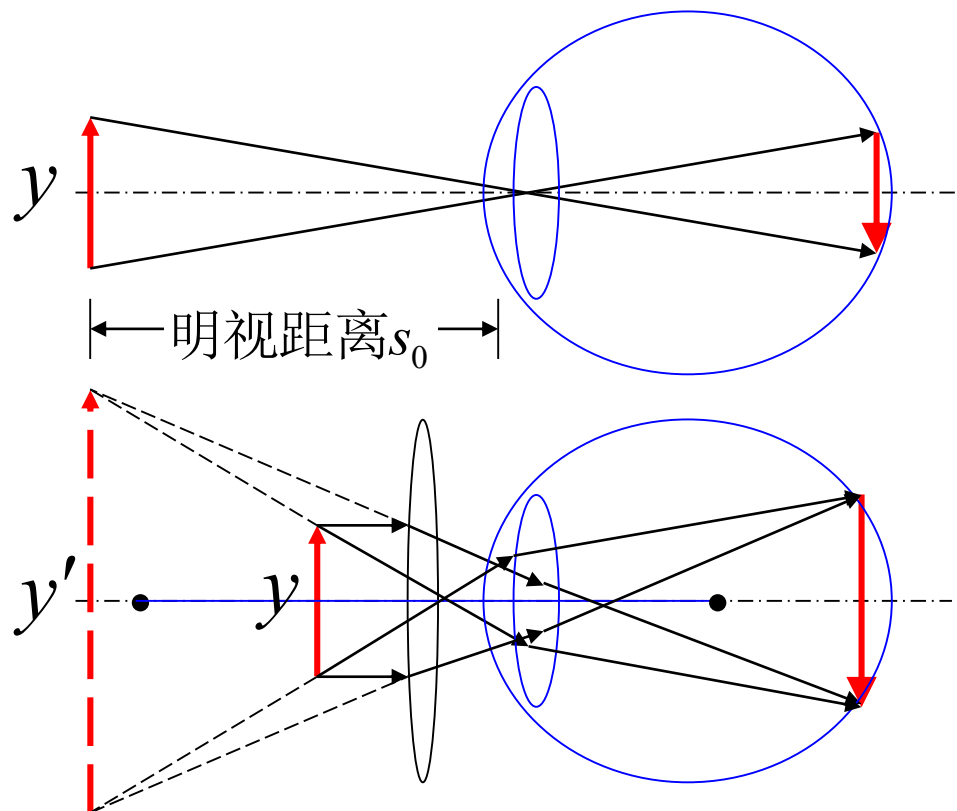


2 放大镜

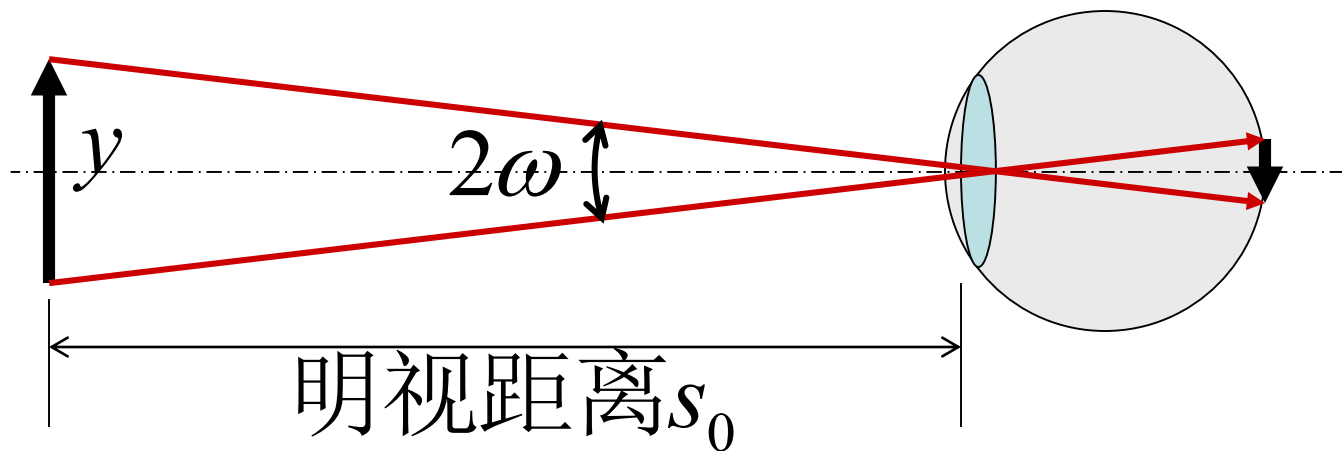


- 是一种目镜，作用是成一放大的虚像，便于眼睛观察。

可以通过比较 y' 与 y 得到放大镜对物体的横向放大率，也可以比较它们对眼睛张角的变化得到角放大率



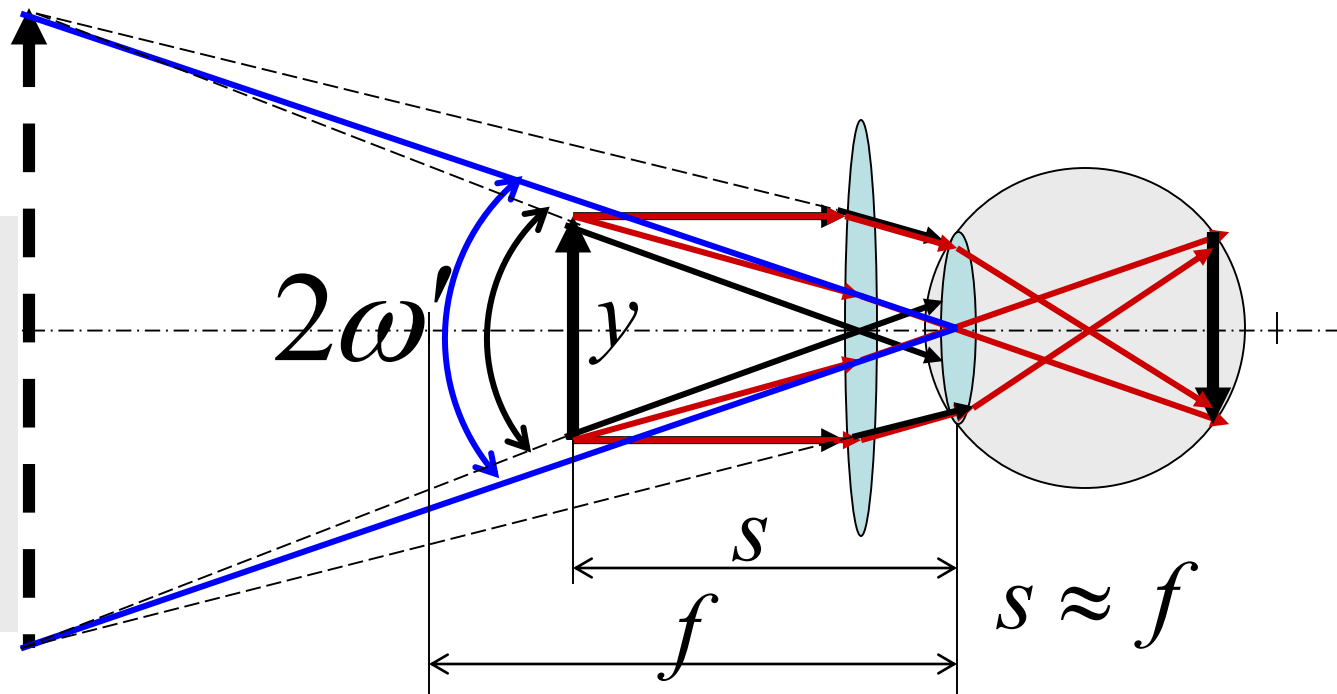
$$2\omega = y/s_0$$



$$2\omega' \approx y/f$$

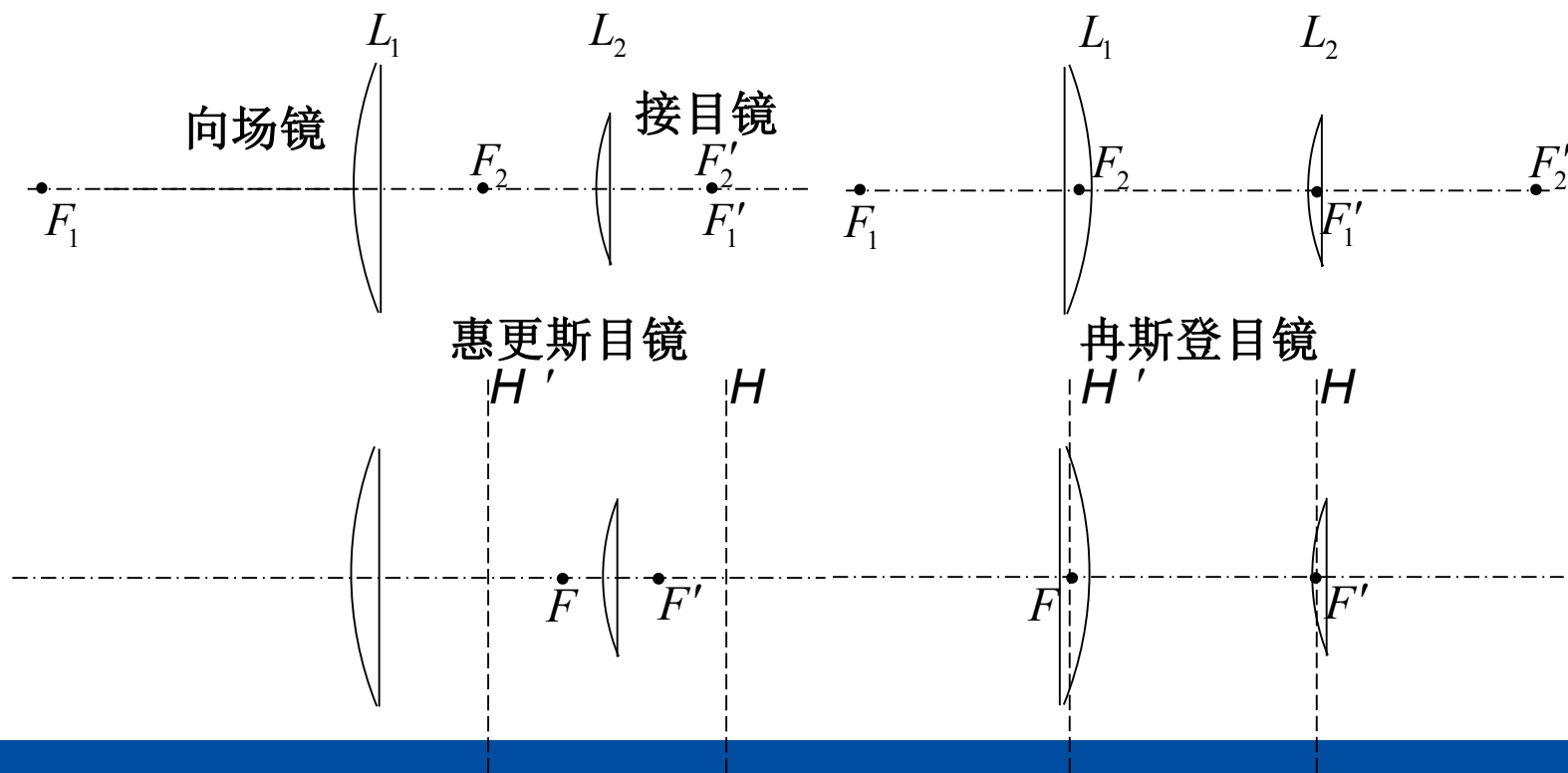
角放大率

$$M_e = \frac{\omega'}{\omega} = \frac{s_0}{f}$$



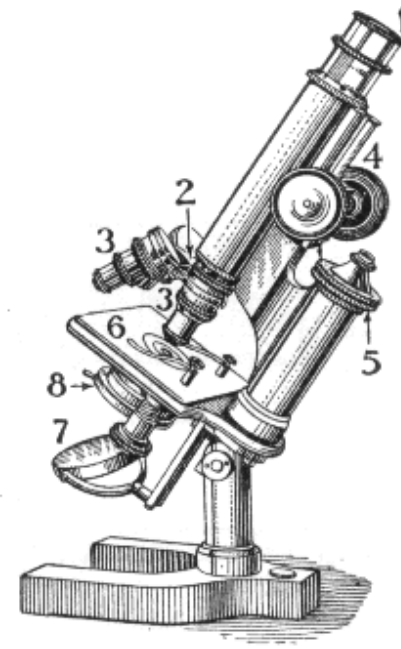
3 目镜

- 目镜用在光学仪器上，作用与放大镜相似，都是成一个眼睛可直接观察的虚像。
- 通常都与物镜结合使用，观察物镜所成的实像。



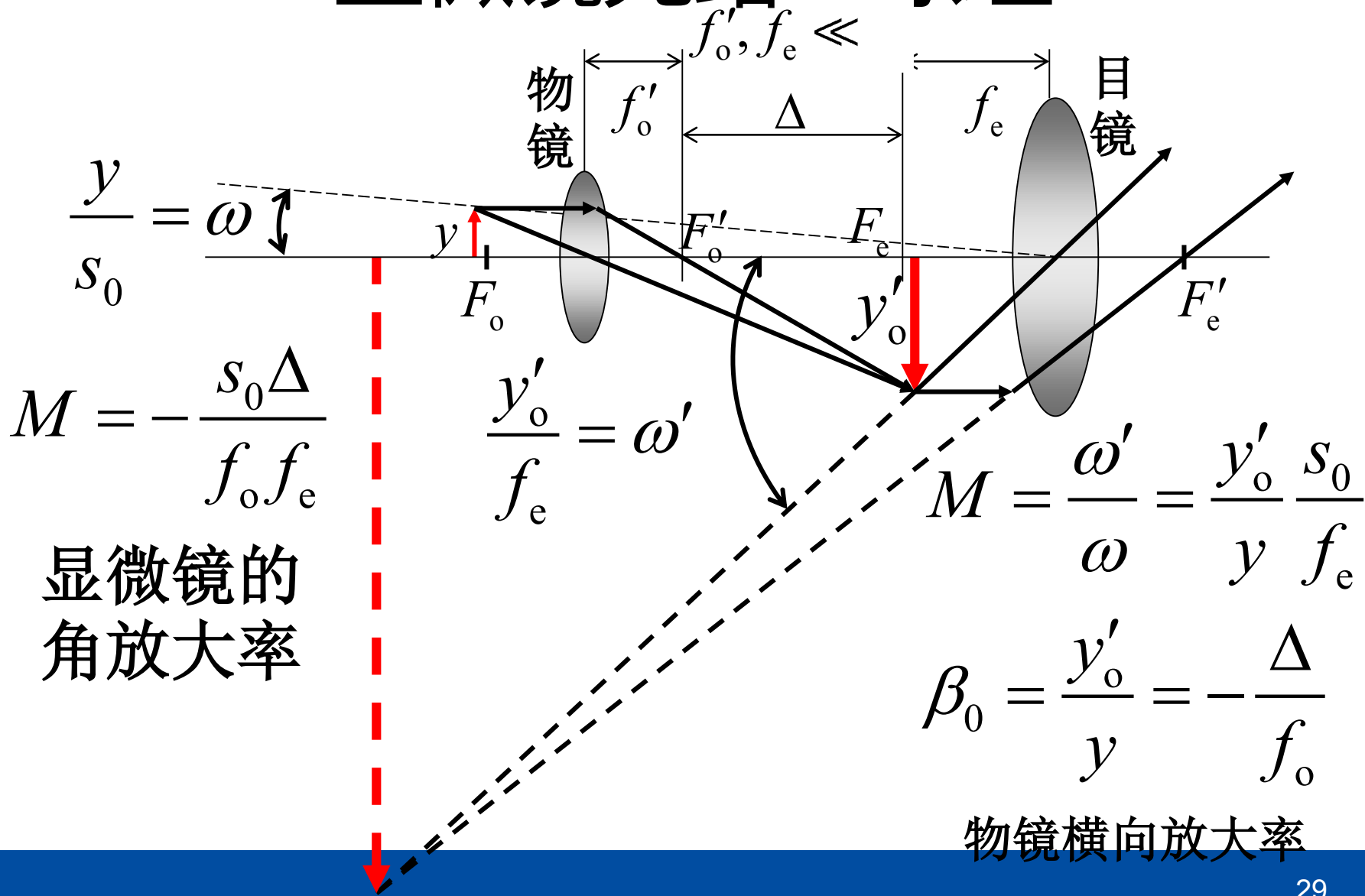
4 显微镜

- 具有高放大倍数的光学仪器
- 由物镜组和目镜组构成



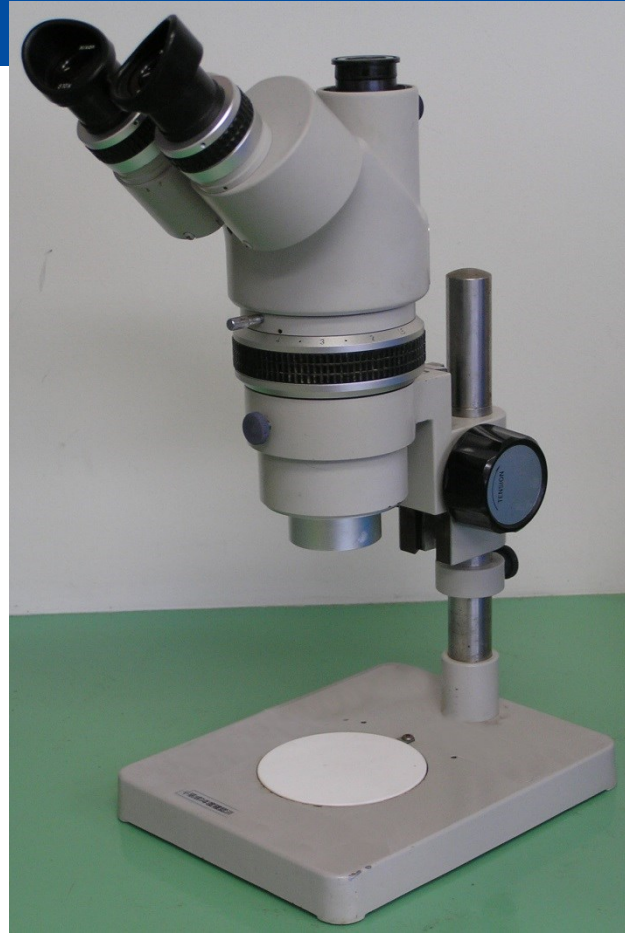
Robert Hooke's microscope microscope

显微镜光路与原理





**An 1879 Carl Zeiss
Jena Optical
microscope**



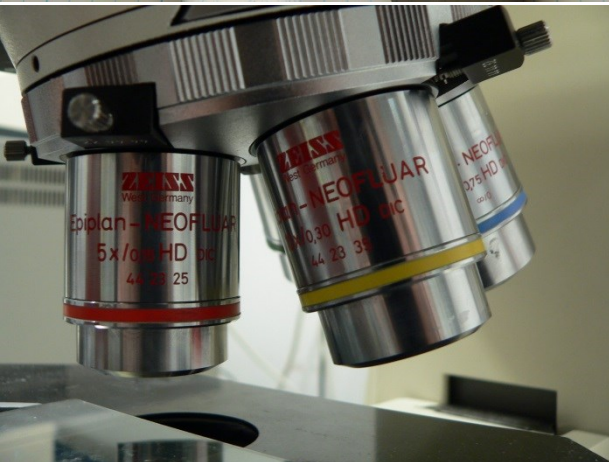
Stereo microscope



**Scientist using a stereo
microscope outfitted with a
digital imaging pick-up**

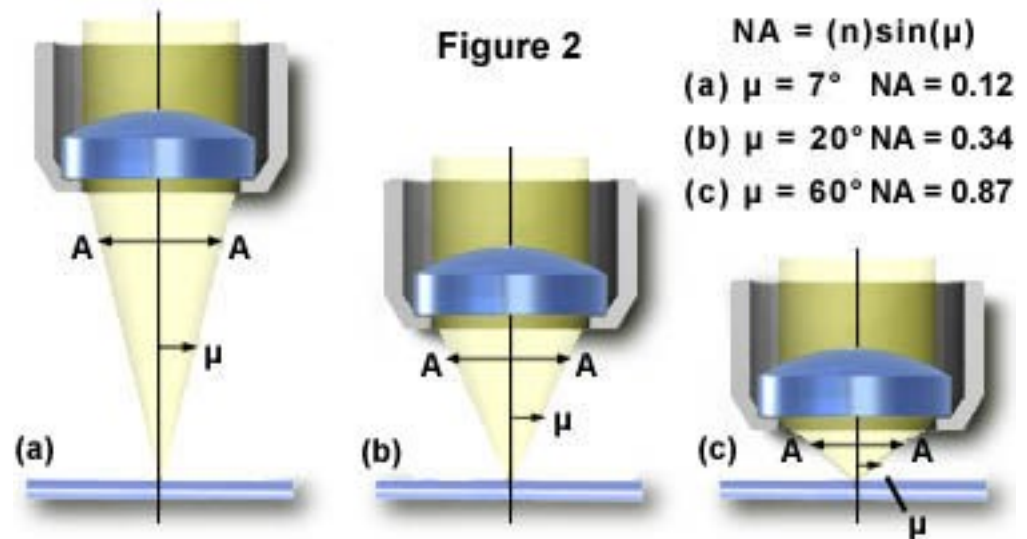
显微镜的 角放大率

$$M = -\frac{s_0 \Delta}{f_o f_e}$$



显微目镜的参数及标识

- 目镜类别：惠更斯目镜（H）、冉斯登目镜（R），凯尔纳目镜(K)，等
- 放大倍数，5×，10×，.....
- 目视场直径（mm）Φ20，.....



5 望远镜

用于观察远处物体，将物体对眼睛的张角扩大，相当于在近处成一缩小的实像，再通过目镜观察。



The Hubble Space Telescope as seen from Space Shuttle *Discovery* during its second servicing mission



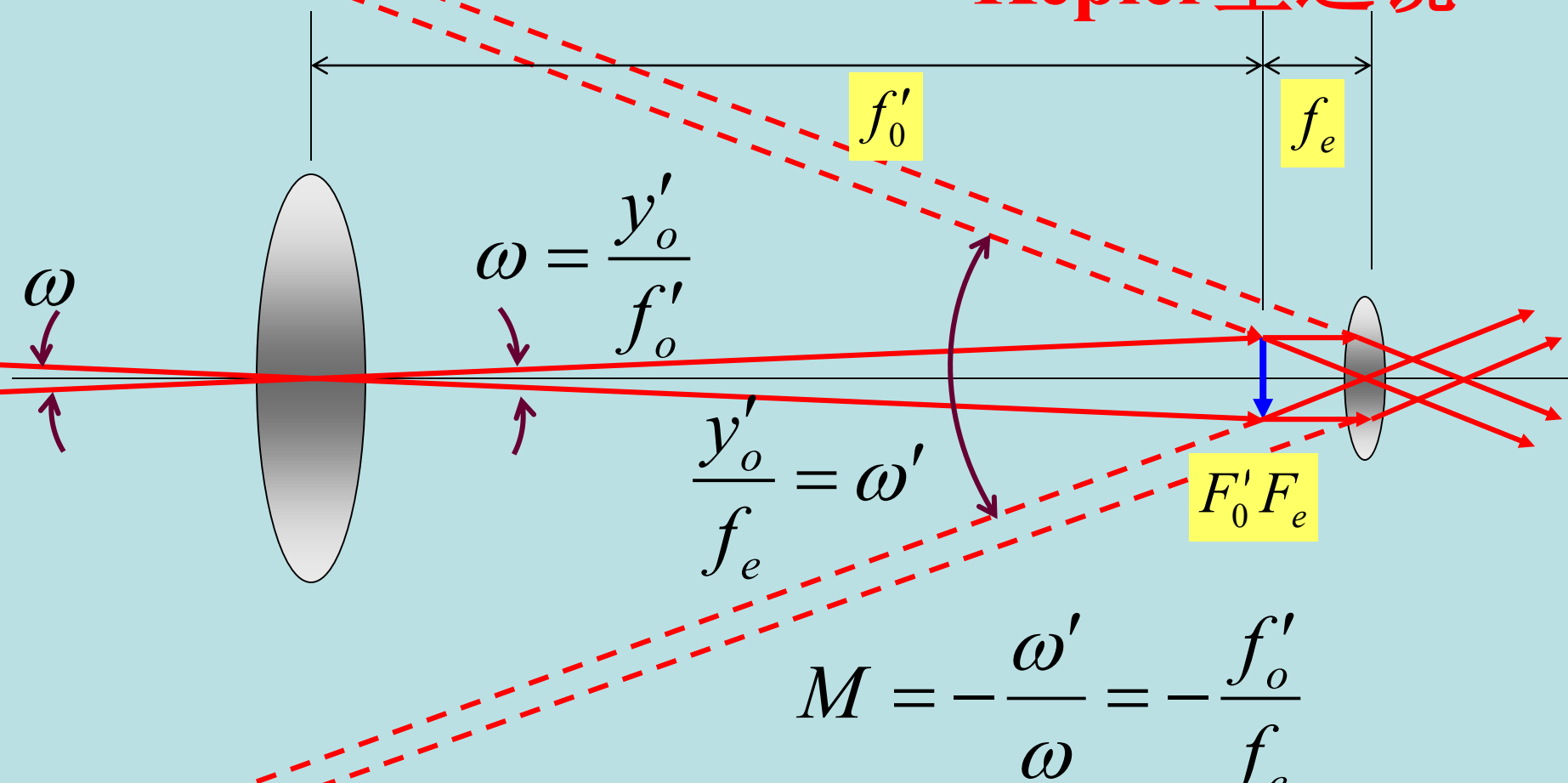
Soviet-made miniature 2.5×17.5 monocular.



The 100 inch (2.5 m) Hooker reflecting telescope at Mount Wilson Observatory near Los Angeles, California.

Kepler望远镜

∞ 处物，对物镜的张角 ω 很小



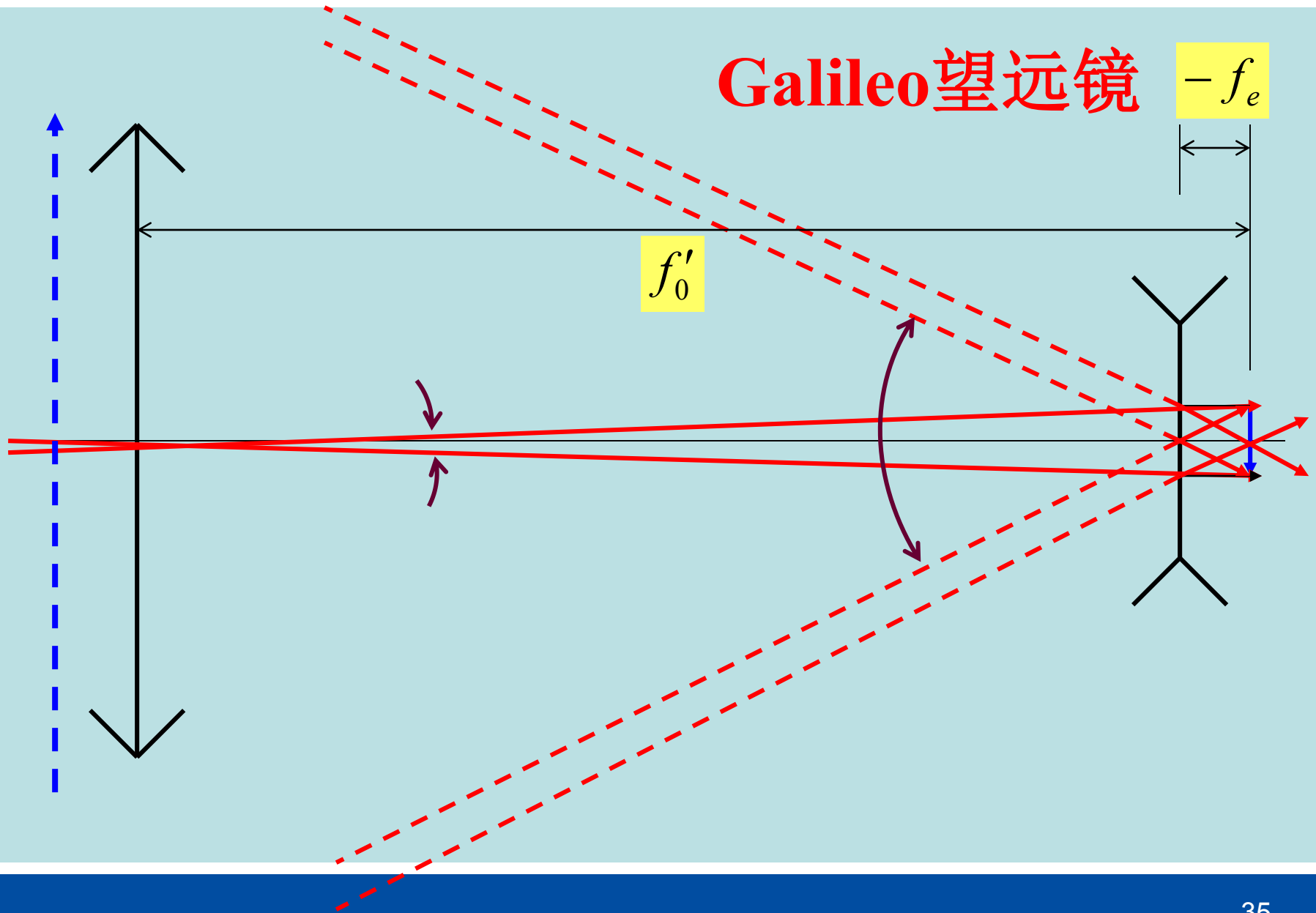
$$\omega = \frac{y'_o}{f'_o}$$

$$\frac{y'_o}{f_e} = \omega'$$

$$M = -\frac{\omega'}{\omega} = -\frac{f'_o}{f_e}$$

望远镜的参数标识为 $M \times D$, D : 物镜的孔径

Galileo望远镜 $-f_e$



6 照相机

单镜头反光照相机

Single-lens reflex
camera, SLR

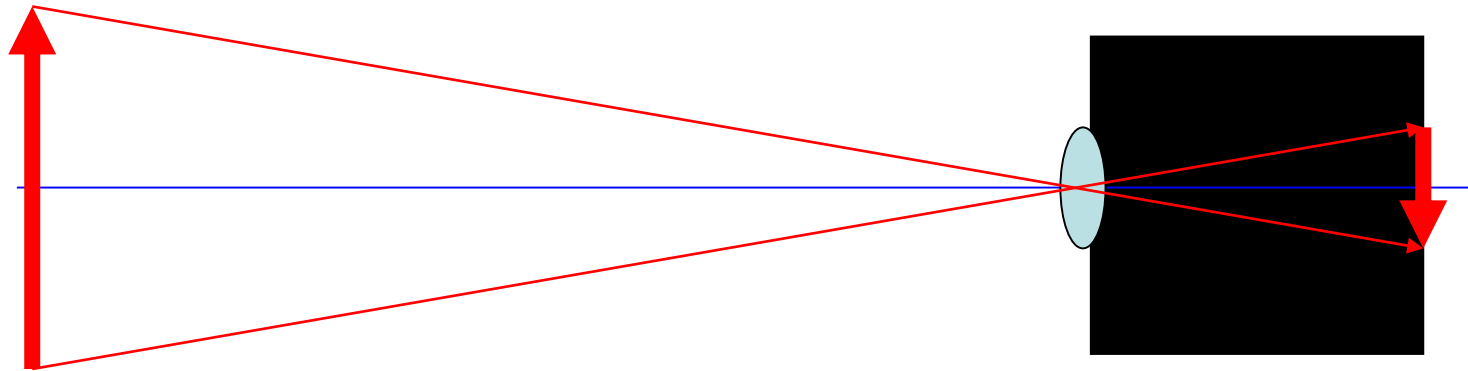


旁轴取景器式照相机

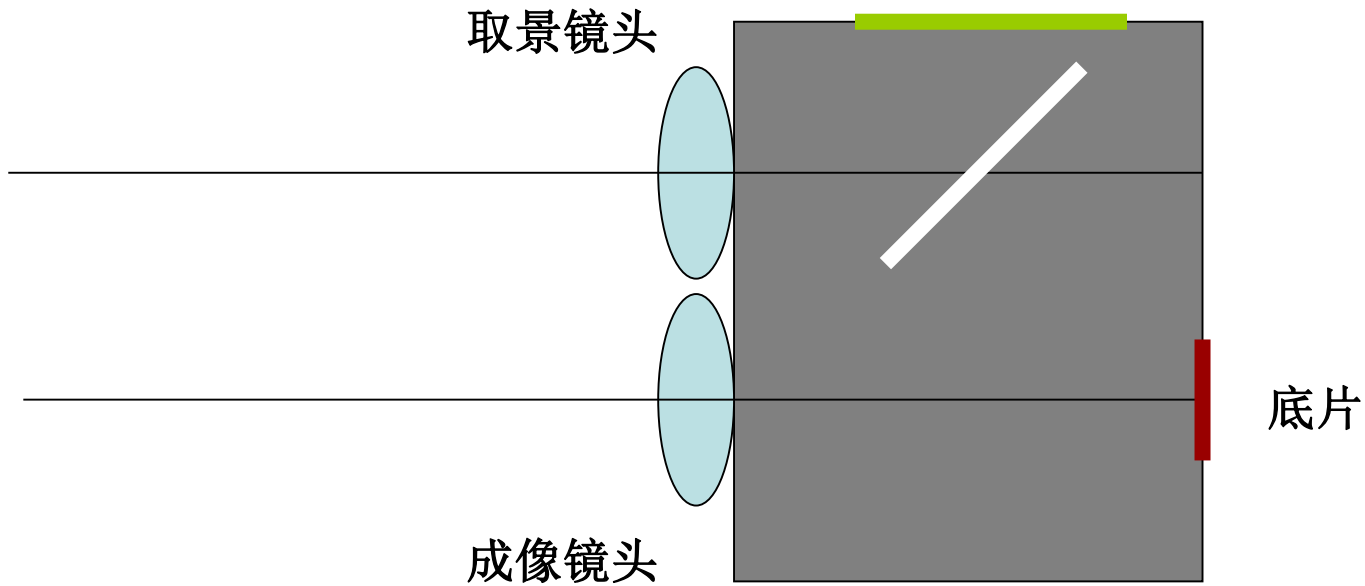
Rangefinder camera



箱式照相机



双镜头反光照相机

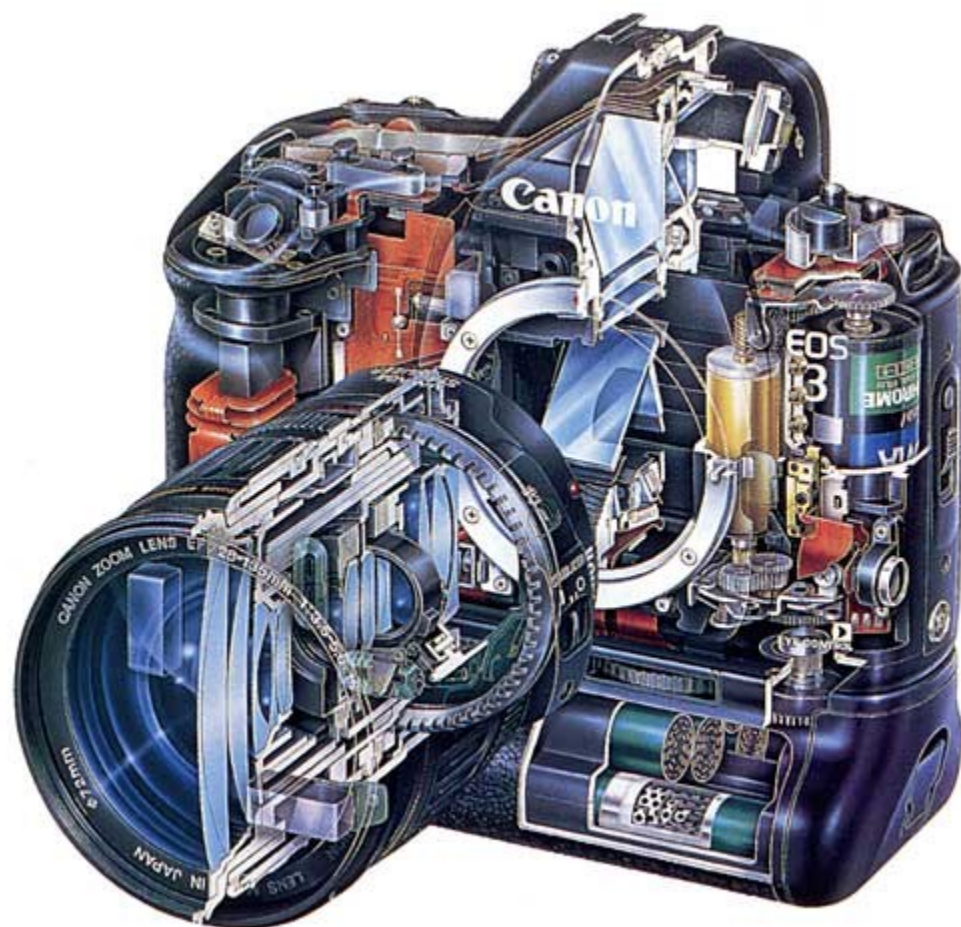
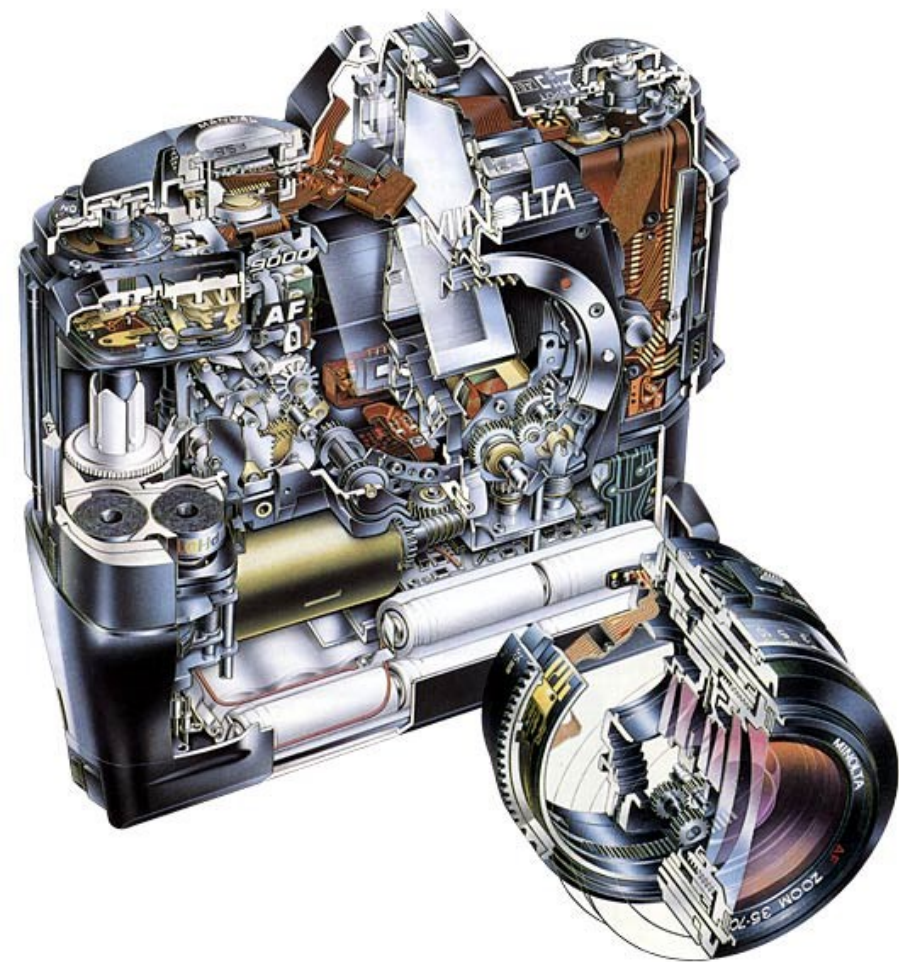




影人客店
刘路摄影工作室

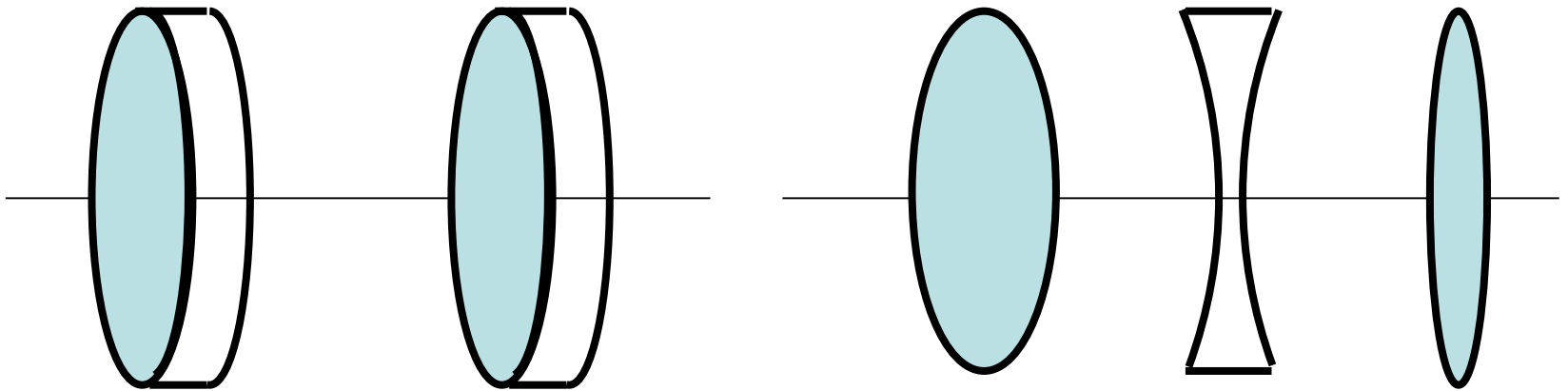


单镜头反光照相机

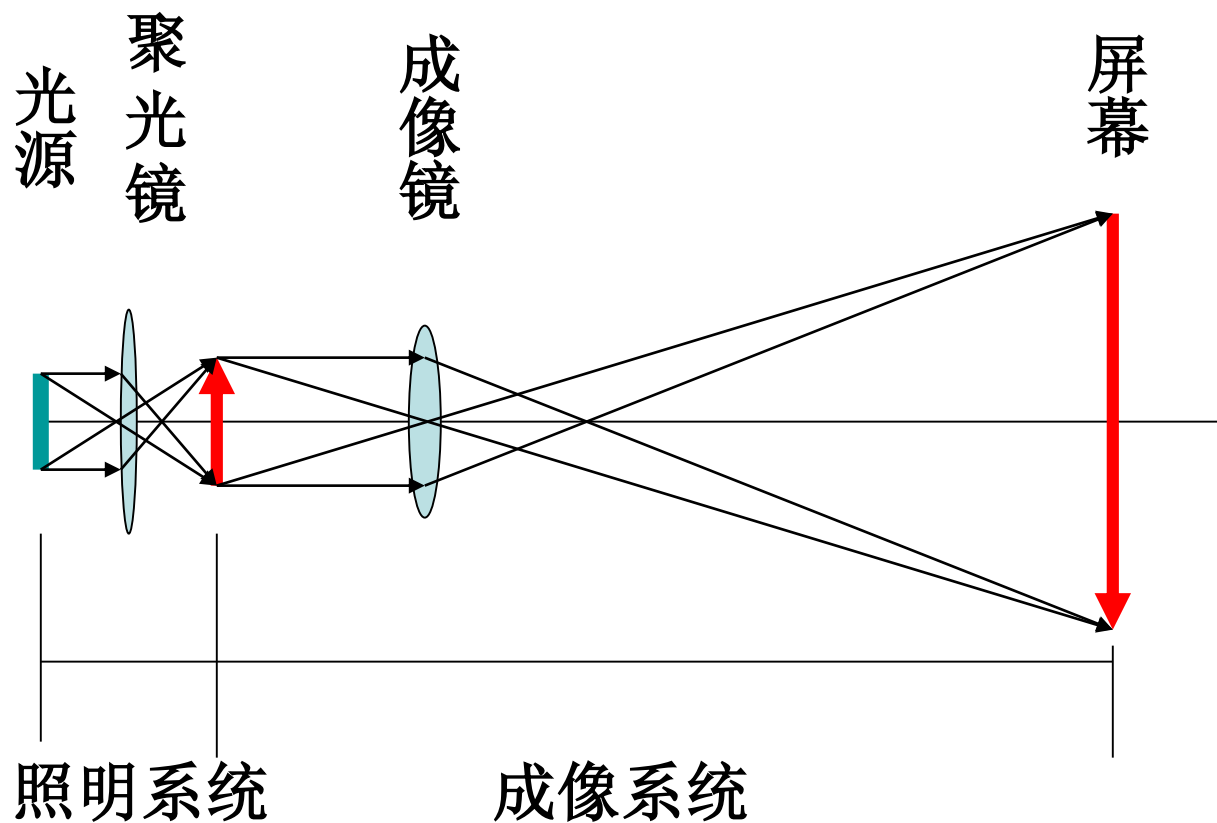


照相机的镜头

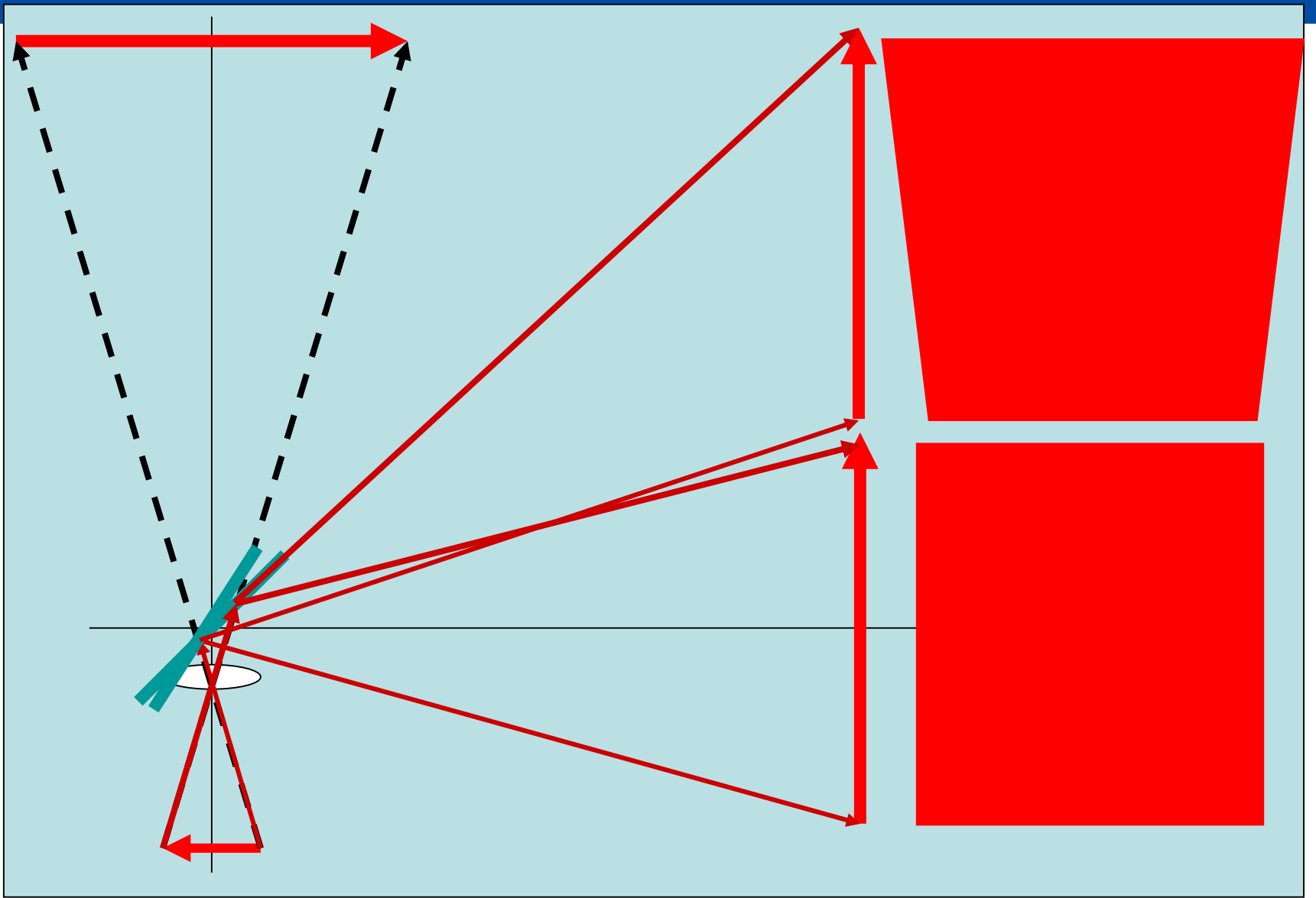
- 为了获得高质量的影像，镜头通常由多组球面透镜构成，可以消除色差、像差、球差、彗差等。



7 投影仪器



放映机



投影仪