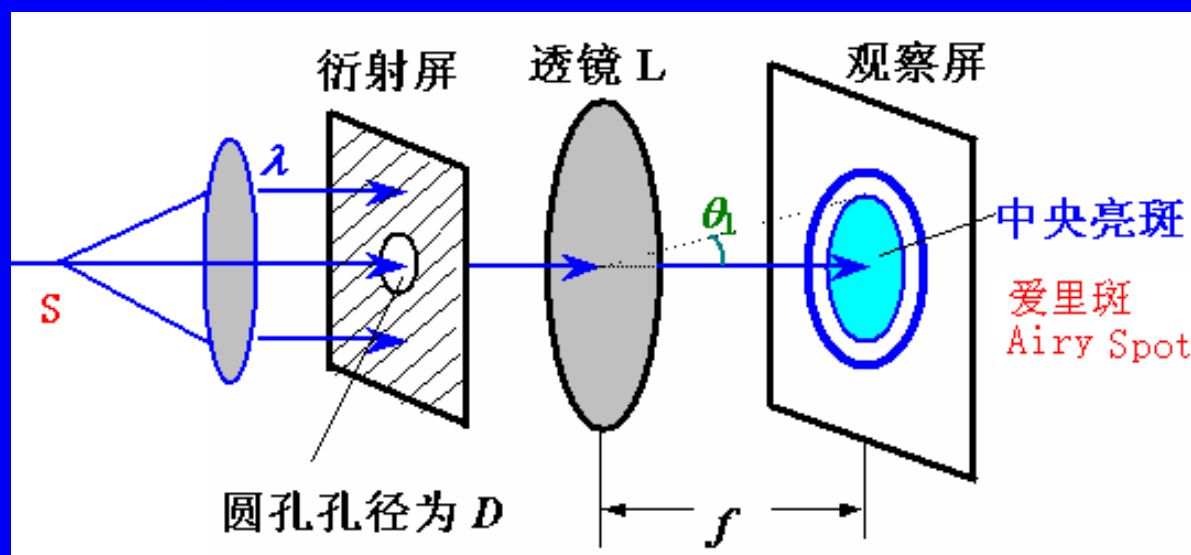


# §8 光学仪器的像分辨本领

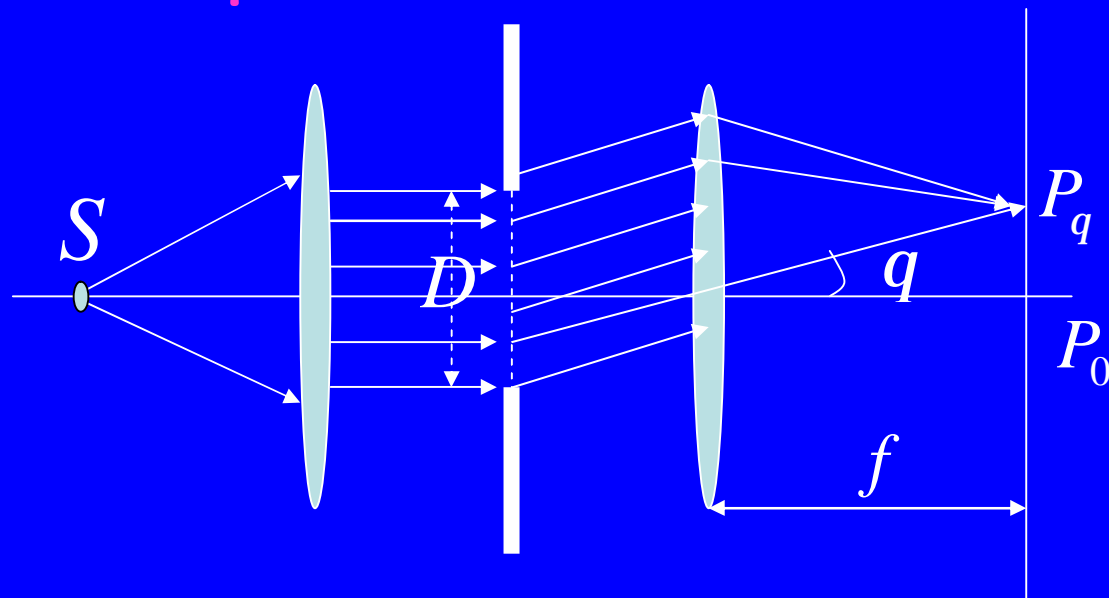
## 8.1 夫琅和费圆孔衍射

### 1) 装置与现象



中心亮斑的几何中心为几何光学的像点,亮斑周围为同心圆环

## 2) 光强分布



复振幅

$$\tilde{U}(P_q) = \tilde{U}(q) \propto \left[ \frac{2J_1(x)}{x} \right] \quad x = \frac{pD}{l} \sin q$$

$D$ : 圆孔的直径

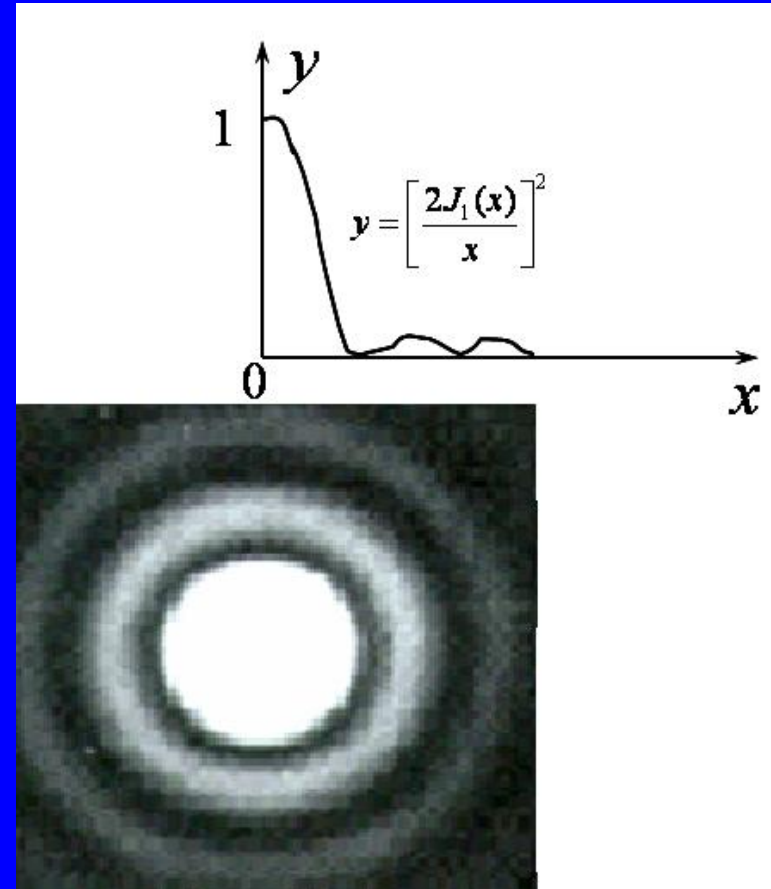
$J_1(x)$ : 一阶贝塞耳函数

# 光强分布

$$I(q) = I_0 \left[ \frac{2J_1(x)}{x} \right]^2$$

$I_0$ : 中心强度

$$I_0 \propto (pa)^2 / l^2$$



圆孔夫琅和费衍射强度分布函数的极大值和零点

$x$	0	$1.220p$	$1.635p$	$2.233p$	$2.679p$	$3.238p$
	1	0	0.0175	0	0.0042	0

### 3) 零级衍射斑----爱里斑

圆孔衍射场中的绝大部分能量(84%)  
集中在零级衍射斑内

第一暗环

$$x = \frac{pD \sin q_1}{l} = 1.22p \quad D \sin q_1 = 1.22l$$

爱里斑角半径

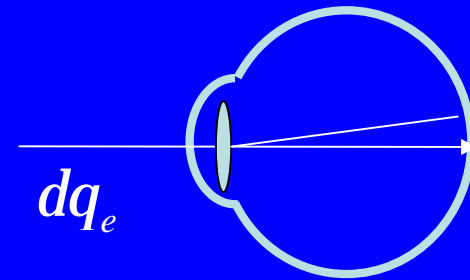
$$\Delta q_1 \approx q_1 = 1.22l / D$$

爱里斑半径

$$\Delta l = f \Delta q_1 = 1.22lf / D$$

## 例1: 估算眼睛瞳孔爱里斑大小

解:



瞳孔直径  $D=2\text{mm}\sim 8\text{mm}$  取  $D=2\text{mm}$

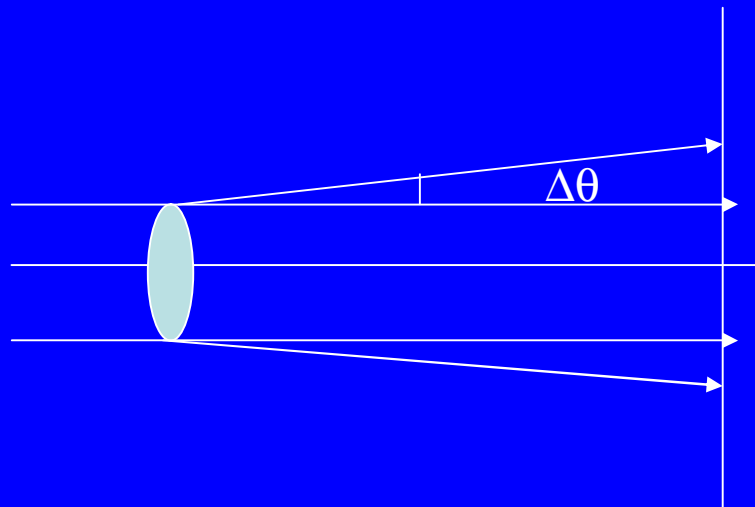
$$\lambda=0.55\text{mm}$$

$$\text{爱里斑角半径 } \Delta\theta=1.22\lambda/D=1'$$

$$\text{取 } f=20\text{mm}$$

$$\text{爱里斑直径 } d=2\Delta\theta f=14\text{mm}$$

例2: He-Ne激光出射孔直径为1mm,求衍射发散角.



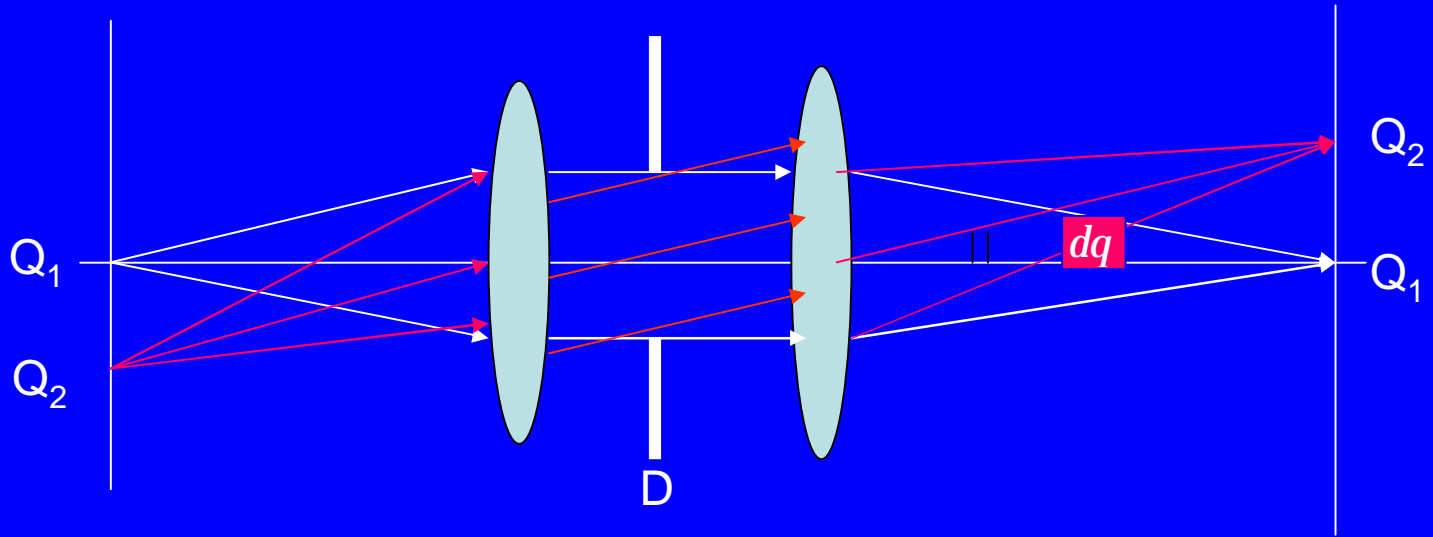
解:  $\lambda=632.8\text{nm}$

直径 $D=1\text{mm}$

衍射发散角 $\Delta\theta=1.22\lambda/D=2.7'$

## 8.2 助视仪器的像分辨本领

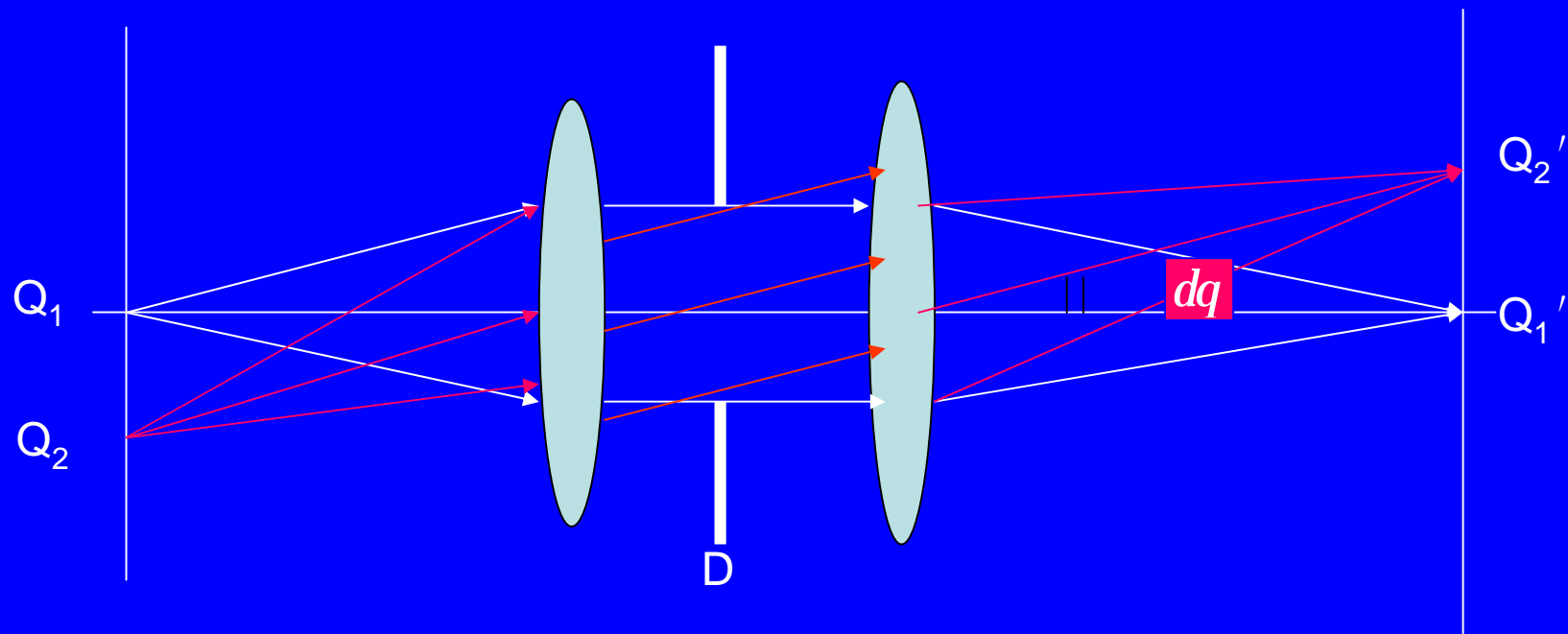
### 1) 最小分辨角(分辨极限角) 分辨本领



D为孔径光阑

几何光学----- $(Q, Q')$  共轭点

夫琅和费衍射----- $Q$ 为点,  $Q'$  为斑(爱里斑)

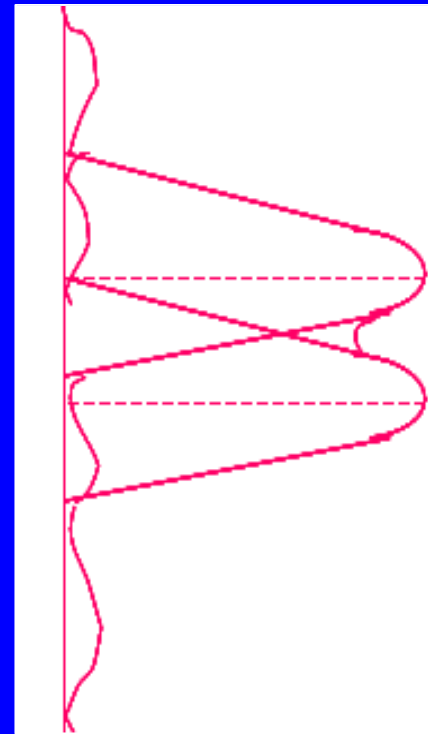
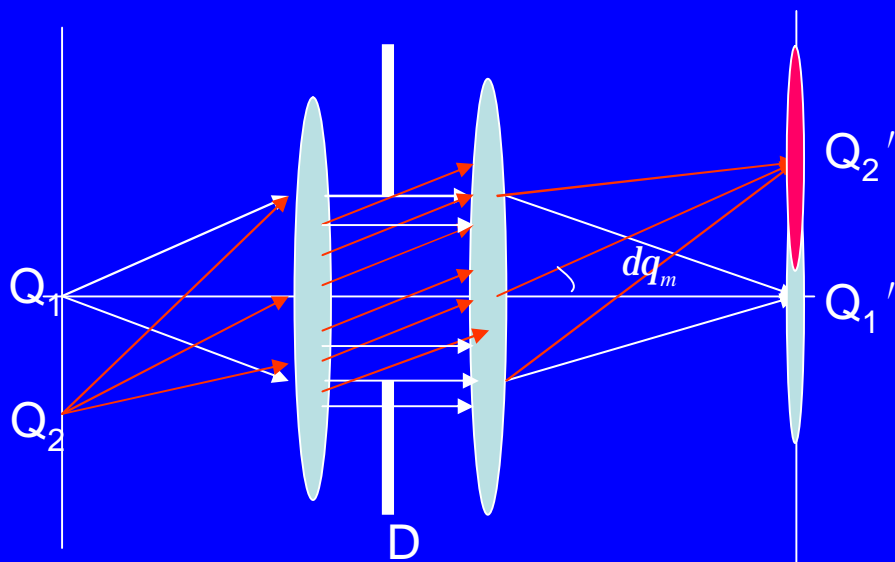


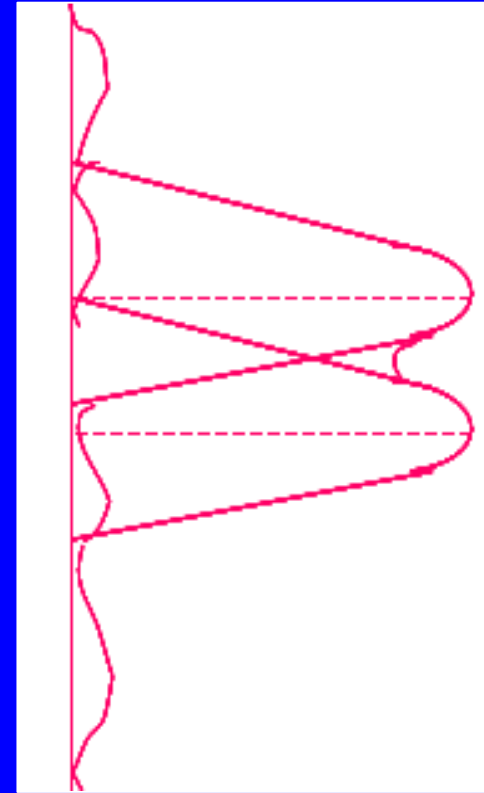
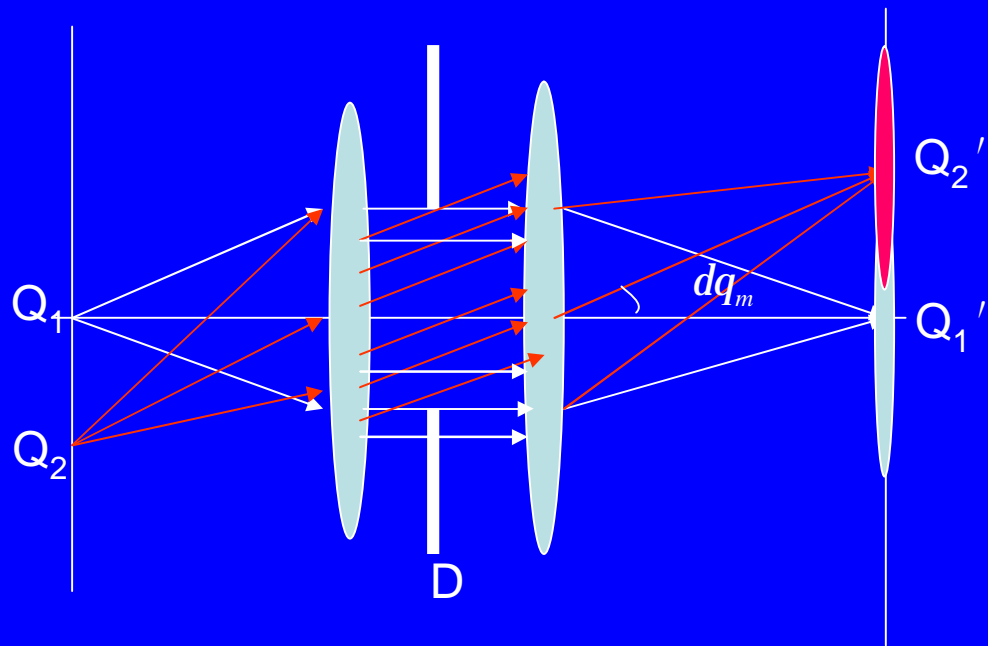
问题：邻近的两点 $Q_1, Q_2$ ,经圆孔 $D$ 的衍射后,其衍射斑可能重叠, $Q_1'$  和 $Q_2'$  能否被分开?



## (1) 瑞利判据

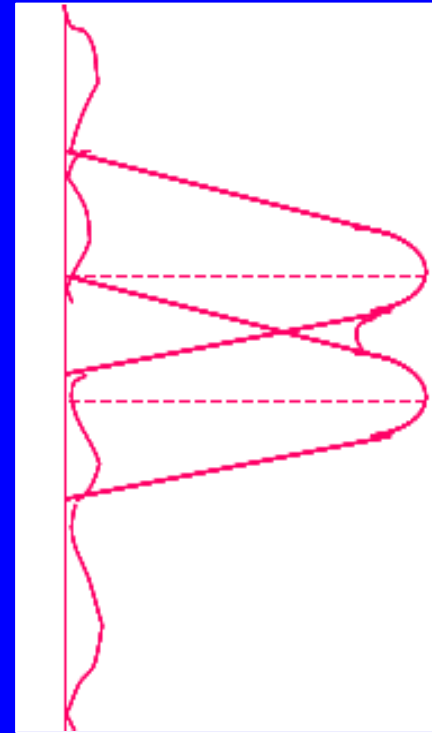
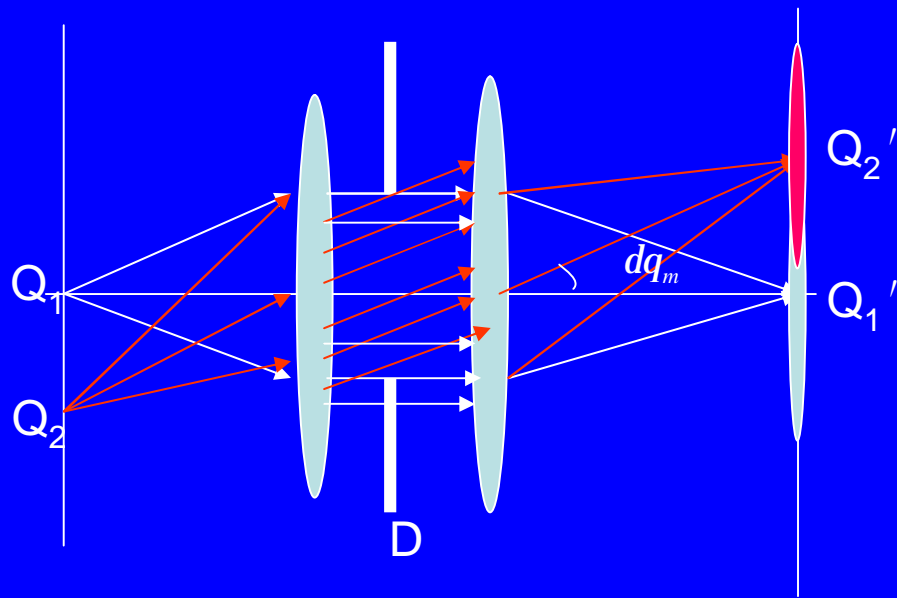
如果一个点光源的衍射圆斑像的中心刚好落在另一点光源的衍射圆斑像的边缘（即一级暗纹）上时，两个像点刚刚能够被分辨。





计算表明，满足瑞利判据时，两圆斑重叠区的光强约为80%，正常眼睛刚刚能够分辨这种光强差别。

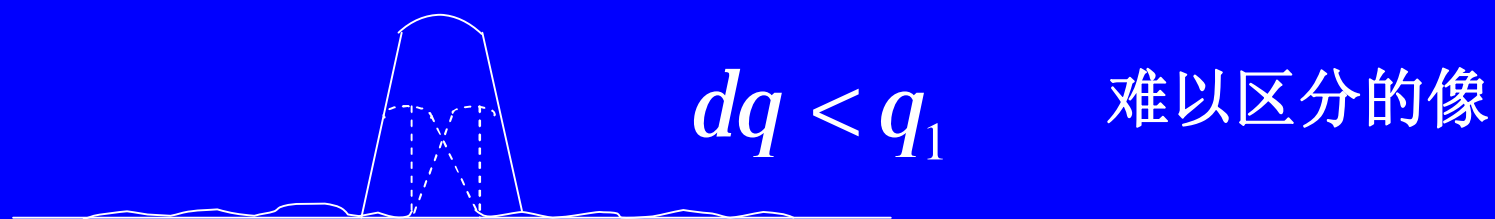
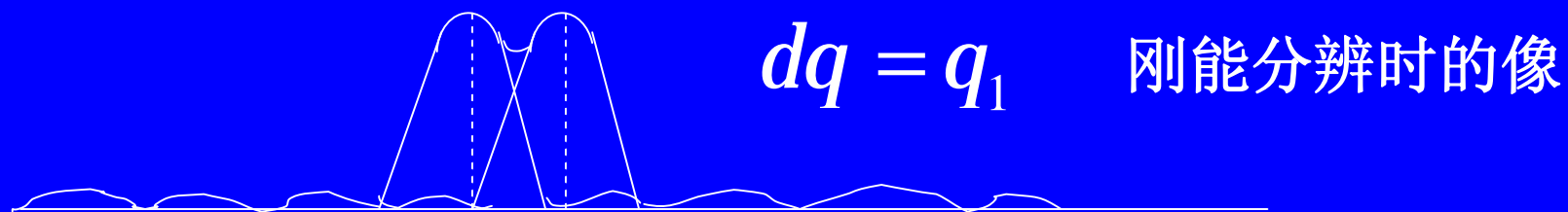
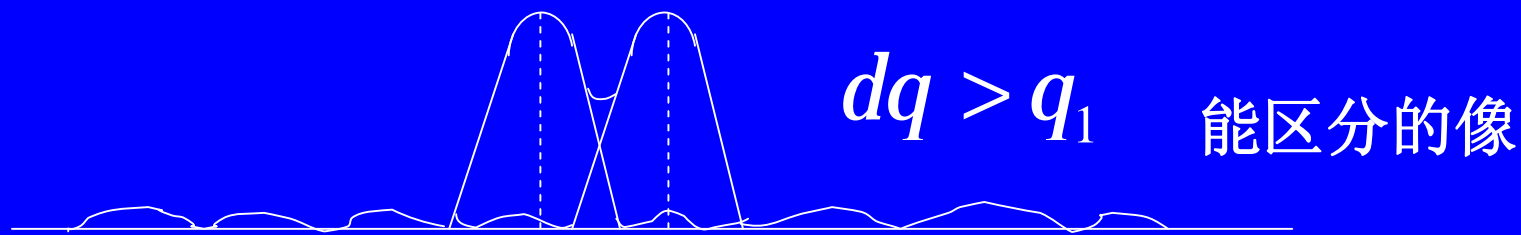
## (2) 最小分辨角(分辨极限角)



有效孔径 $D$ 夫琅和费衍射爱里斑的角半径,称为最小分辨角,分辨极限角,分辨极限,

$$q_1 = 1.220 \frac{\lambda}{D}$$

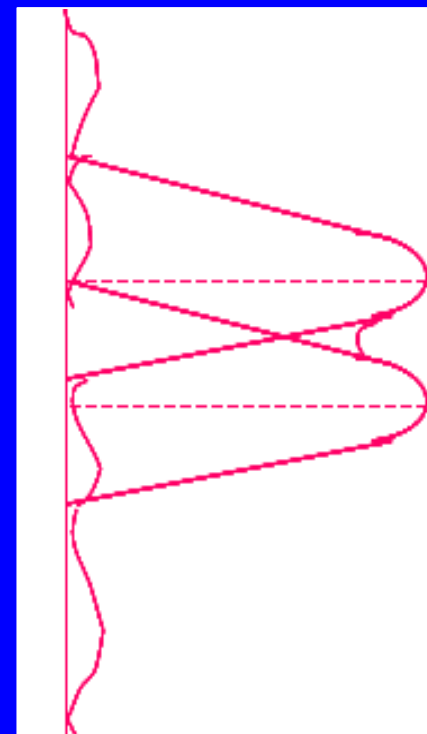
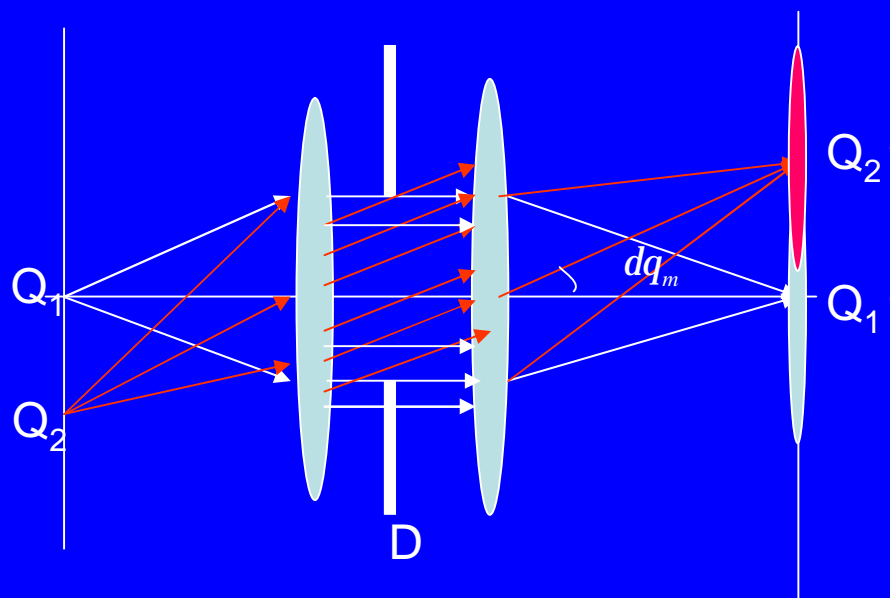
$$dq_m = 1.220 \frac{\lambda}{D}$$



当两像之间的角距离 $dq$ 大于或等于最小分辨角，则两像可分辨。

### (3) 分辨本领

分辨极限的倒数  $1/dq_m$



## 2) 人眼的像分辨本领

人眼的分辨本领是描述人眼能区分非常靠近的两个物点的能力的物理量

有效孔径**D**: 眼睛瞳孔的直径, 约为2mm

入瞳光波: 当黄绿光进孔时,

$$l = 555nm = 555 \times 10^{-7} cm$$

分辨极限:  $dq_m = 1.220 \frac{l}{D}$

$$dq_m = \frac{1.220 \times 555 \times 10^{-7} cm}{0.2cm} = 3.4 \times 10^{-4} rad \approx 1'$$

分辨极限:  $dq_m = 1.220 \frac{\lambda}{D}$

$$dq_m = \frac{1.220 \times 555 \times 10^{-7} \text{ cm}}{0.2 \text{ cm}} = 3.4 \times 10^{-4} \text{ rad} \approx 1'$$

分辨本领:  $1 / dq_m$

分辨距离: 在明视距离处, 对应于这个极限角的两个发光点之间的距离约为:

$$\Delta l = s_0 dq_m = 25 dq_m \approx 0.1 \text{ mm}$$

例：夜间车灯的间距为1m, 多远处人眼恰好可分辨？

解：

人眼分辨极限  $dq_m \approx 1'$

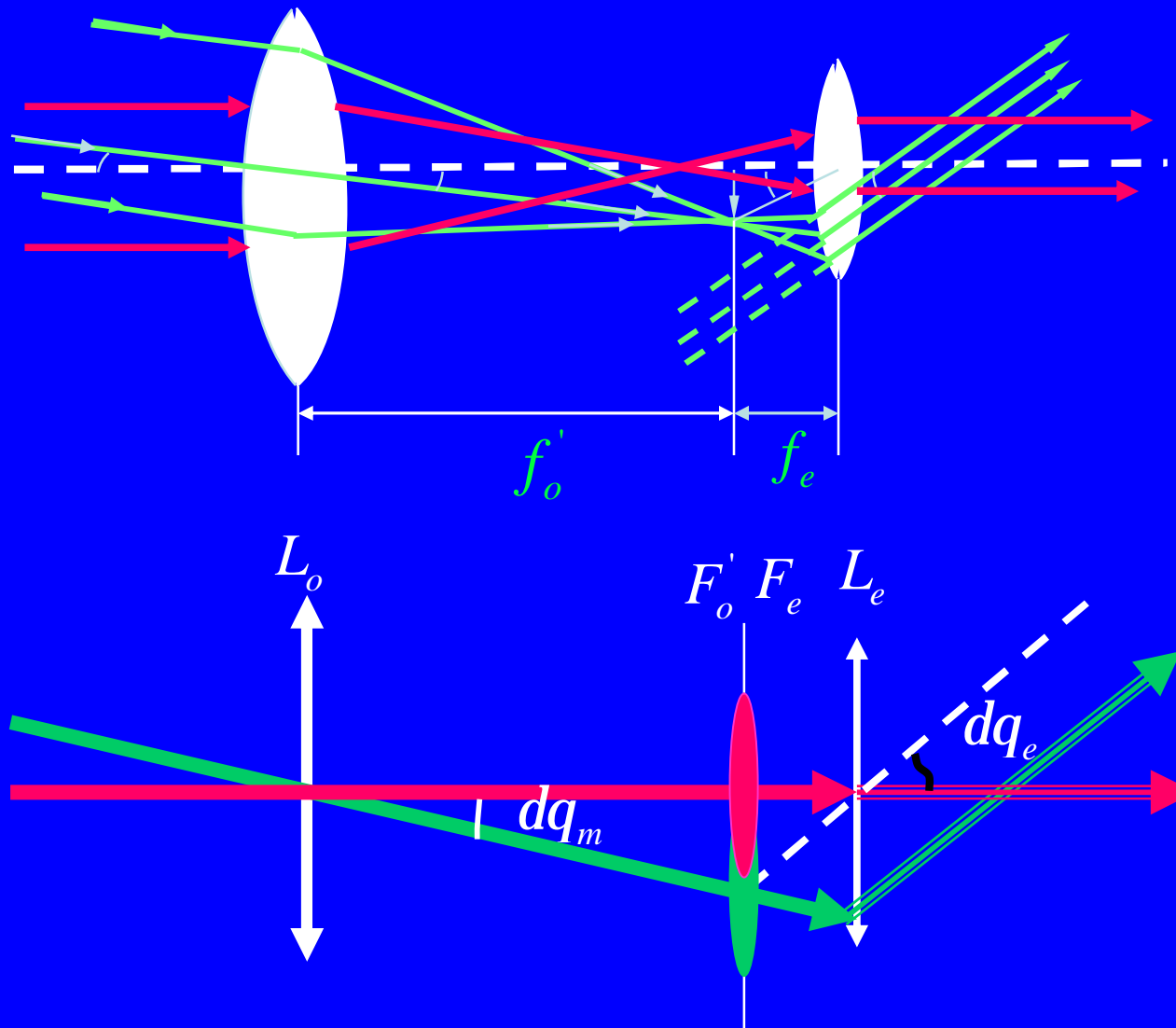
$$\Delta l = Ldq_m = 1m$$

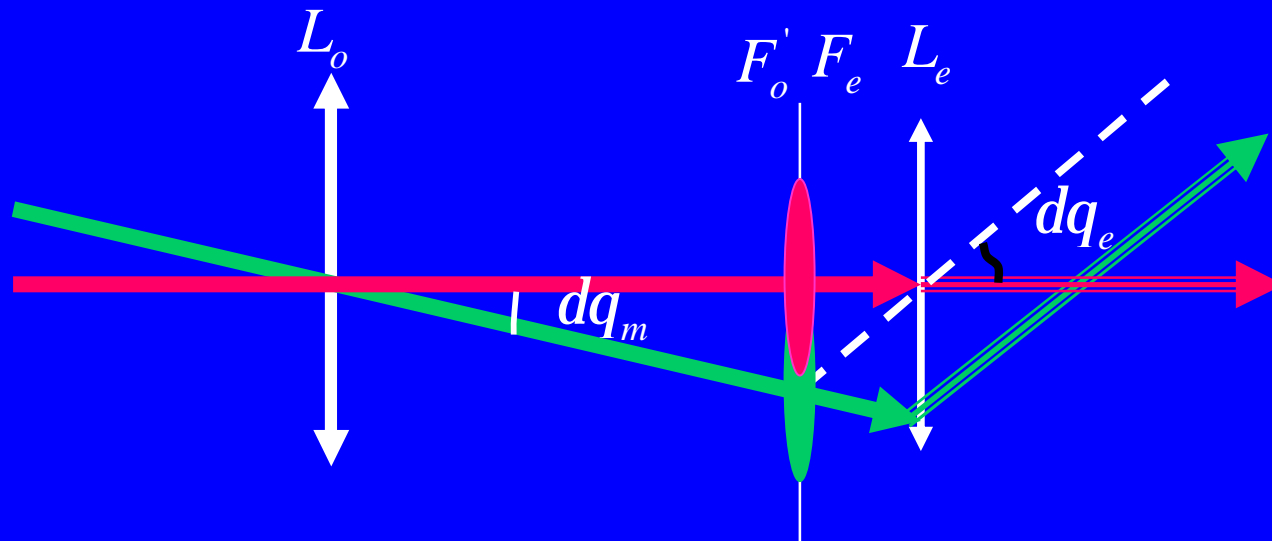
$$L = \Delta l / dq_m \approx 3000m$$



### 3) 望远镜的像分辨本领

望远镜的像分辨本领取决于物镜口径





有效孔径D: 物镜直径  $D_0$

分辨极限:  $dq_m = 1.220 \frac{\lambda}{D_0}$

分辨本领:  $1/dq_m$

物镜像面上恰好能分辨的两像点间的距离:

$$\Delta y' = f_0' dq_m$$

**例:**哈勃太空望远镜的物镜的孔径为2.4m, 对波长为632.8nm的光, 其角分辨极限约为0.066'. 若在离地面250km的轨道上运行,能分辨地面上多大的物体?.

**解:**

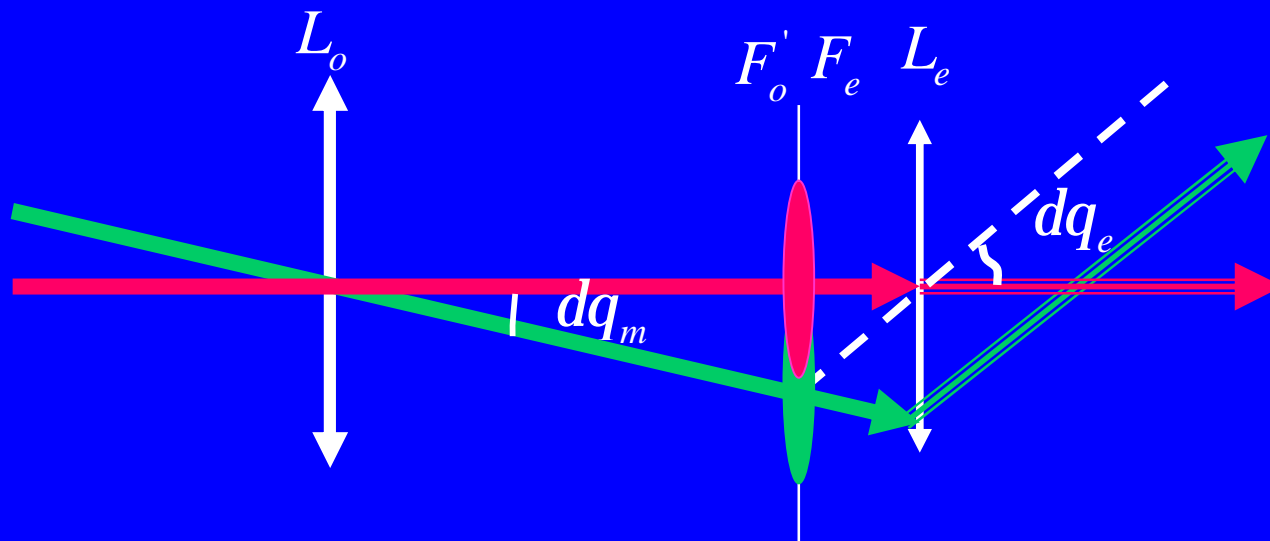
理论分辨极限:  $dq_m = 1.220 \frac{\lambda}{D_o} = 3.217 \times 10^{-7} \text{ rad} = 0.0011'$

实际分辨极限:  $0.066' = 1.92 \times 10^{-5} \text{ rad}.$

分辨物体大小:

理论:  $\Delta l = Ldq_m = 250\text{km} \times 3.217 \times 10^{-7} = 8.04\text{cm}$

实际:  $\Delta l = Ldq_m = 250\text{km} \times 1.92 \times 10^{-5} = 4.80\text{m}$

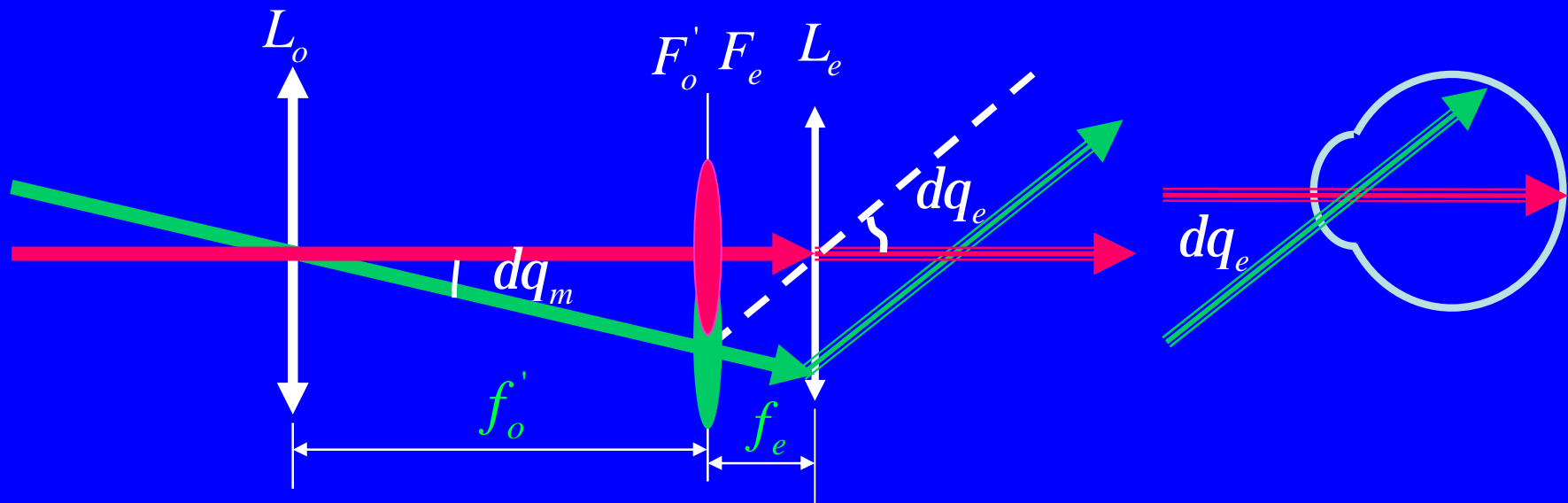


衍射效应对望远镜像放大本领的限制是不能通过提高仪器的视角放大率来克服的。

**分辨本领小：** 即物未能分辨，视角放大率再大也没用

**分辨本领大：** 视角放大率太小，本能分辨开的物体因成像太小而不能被眼睛或底片分辨

分辨本领与视角放大率相配合，才能发挥仪器的最佳效能，如何配合？



人眼的最小分辨角:  $dq_e = 1'$

视角放大率:  $|M| = \left| -\frac{f_o}{f_e} \right| = \frac{dq_e}{dq_m}$

由物镜孔径确定极限分辨角 $dq_m$ , 考虑人眼或底片最小分辨角 $dq_e$ , 由此确定望远镜视角放大率 **M**, 选择透镜参数 **f**.

**例3:** 计算物镜直径 $D=D_0=5.0\text{cm}$ 和 $50\text{cm}$ 的望远镜对波长为 $\lambda=5500\text{\AA}$ 的最小分辨角。视角放大率各为多少为宜?

**解:** 分辨极限:  $dq_m = 1.220 \frac{\lambda}{D_0}$

$D_0=5.0 \text{ cm}$

$$dq_m = 1.3 \times 10^{-5} \text{ rad}$$

$$dq_e = 1' = 2.9 \times 10^{-4} \text{ rad}$$

$$|M| = \left| -\frac{f_o}{f_e} \right| = \frac{dq_e}{dq_m} = 22.5$$

$$dq_m = 1.220 \frac{\lambda}{D_o}$$

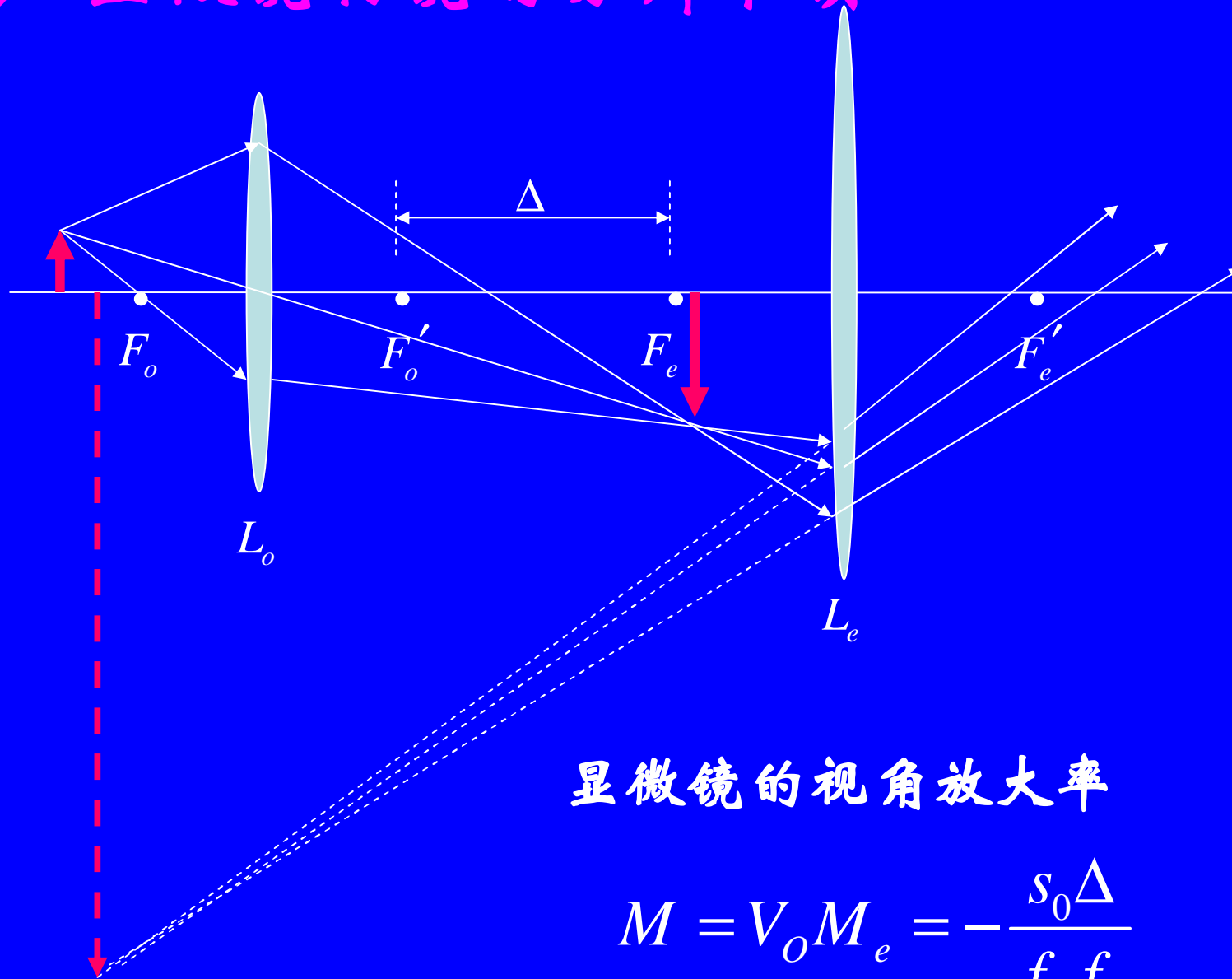
$$D_o = 50 \text{ cm}$$

$$dq_m = 1.3 \times 10^{-6} \text{ rad}$$

$$dq_e = 1' = 2.9 \times 10^{-4} \text{ rad}$$

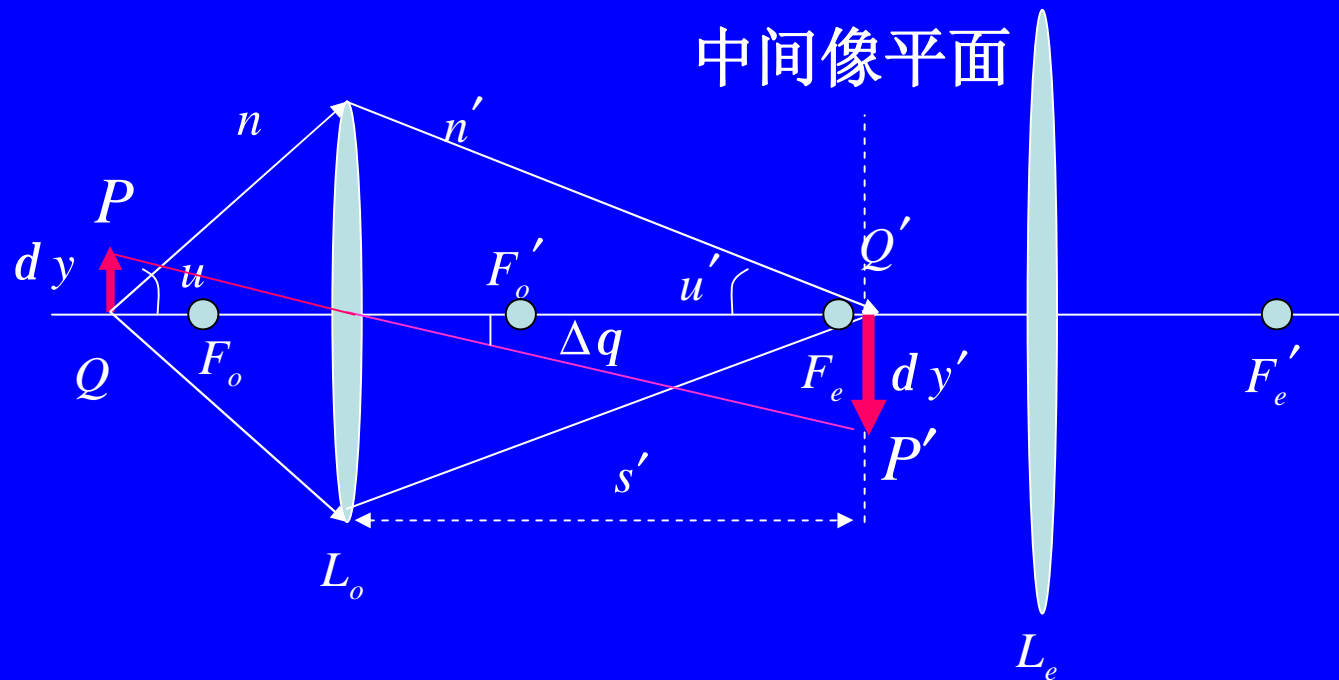
$$|M| = \left| -\frac{f_o}{f_e} \right| = \frac{dq_e}{dq_m} = 225$$

## 4) 显微镜物镜的分辨本领\*



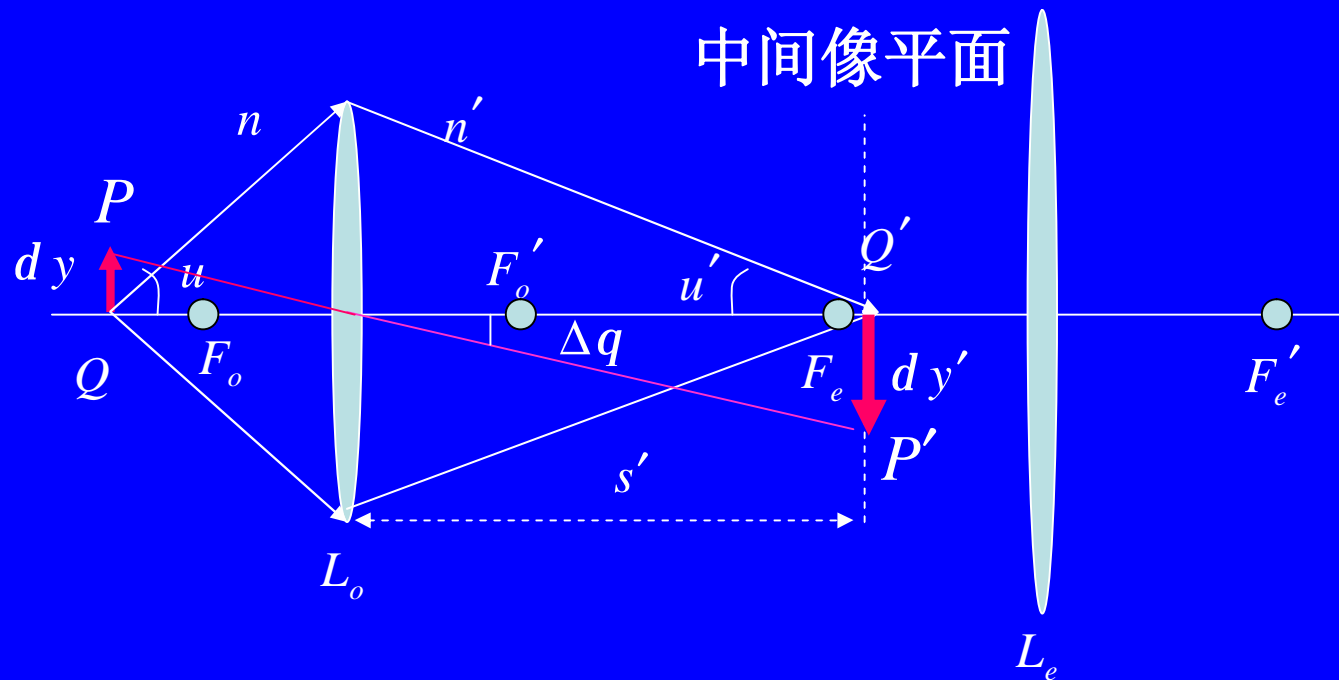
$$M = V_o M_e = -\frac{s_o \Delta}{f_o f_e}$$





物点Q距物镜太近, 入射光束不能近似为平行光,  
但衍射效应仍可用夫琅和费衍射估算

显微镜的分辨本领不用最小分辨角, 而用可最小分  
辨距离 $dy$ 衡量

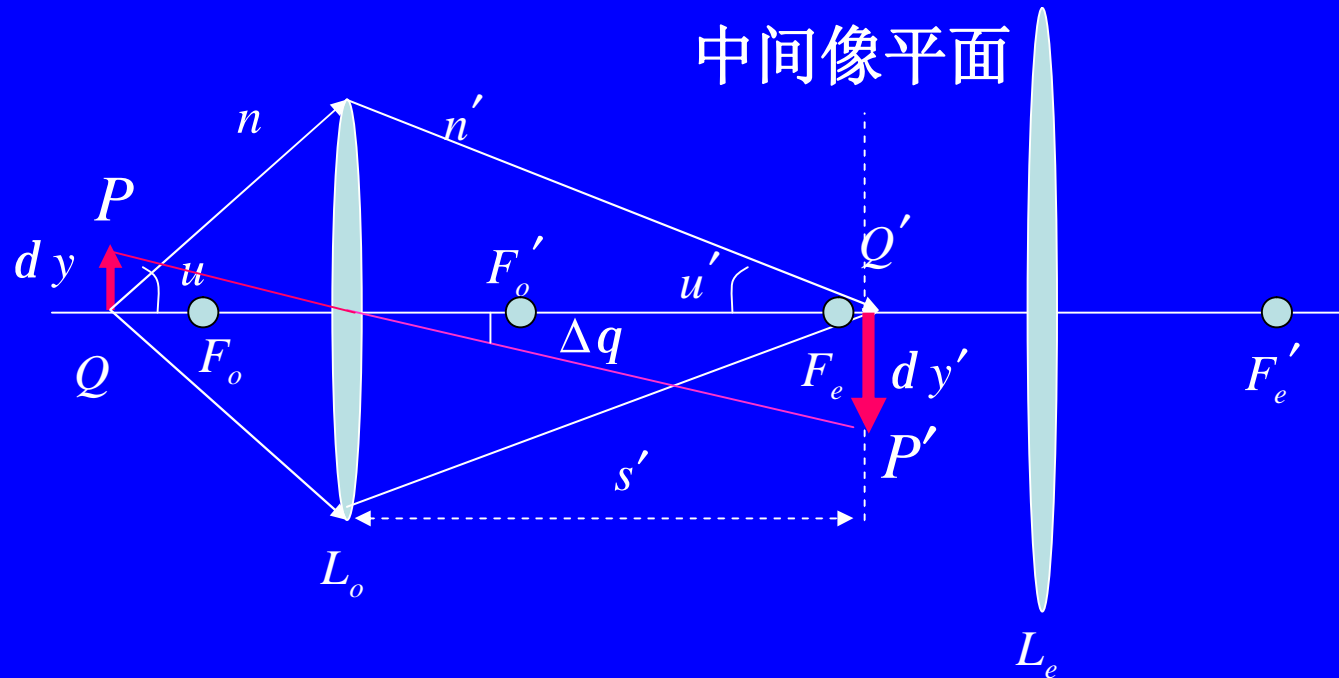


中间像面上两像点恰好可分辨的极限角：

$$\Delta q = 1.220 \frac{l}{n' D_o}$$

两像点间距：

$$d y' = \Delta q \cdot s'$$

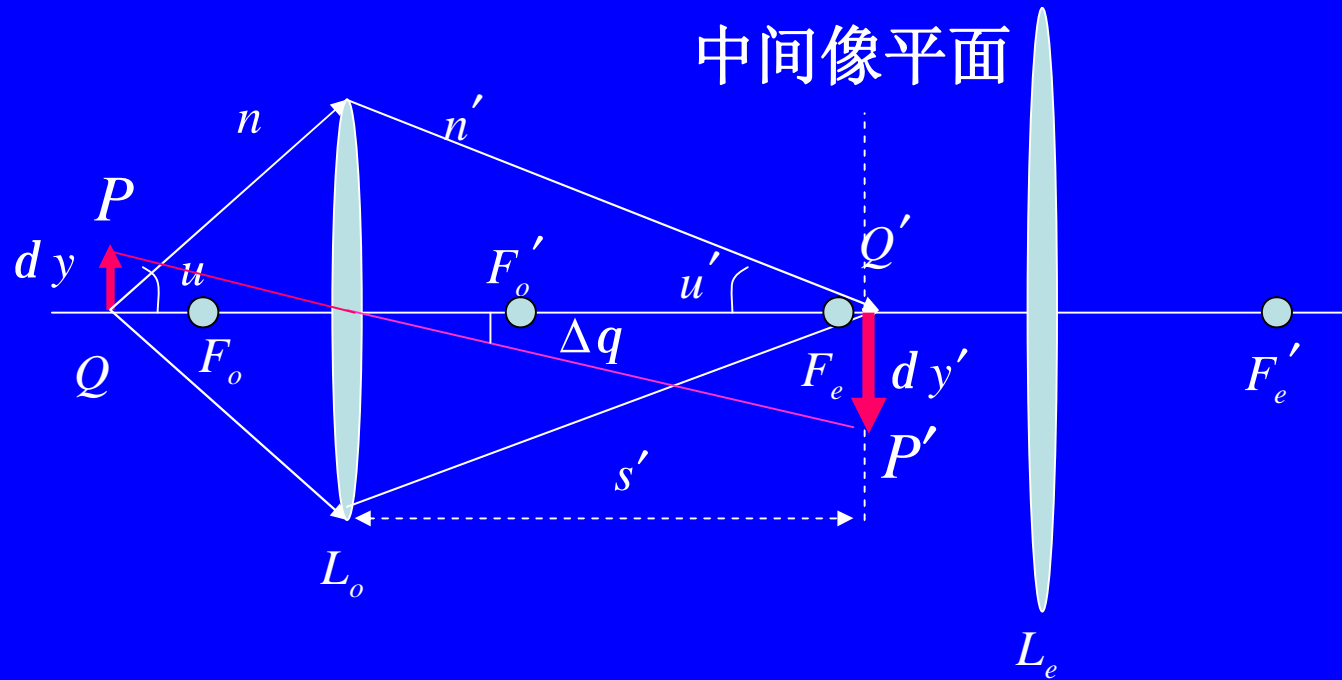


## Abbe正弦条件:

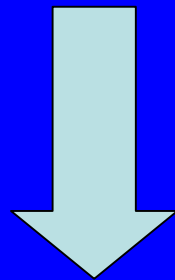
傍轴物点以大孔径光束成像的充分必要条件为

$$ny \sin u = n' y' \sin u'$$

$$n d y \sin u = n' d y' \sin u'$$



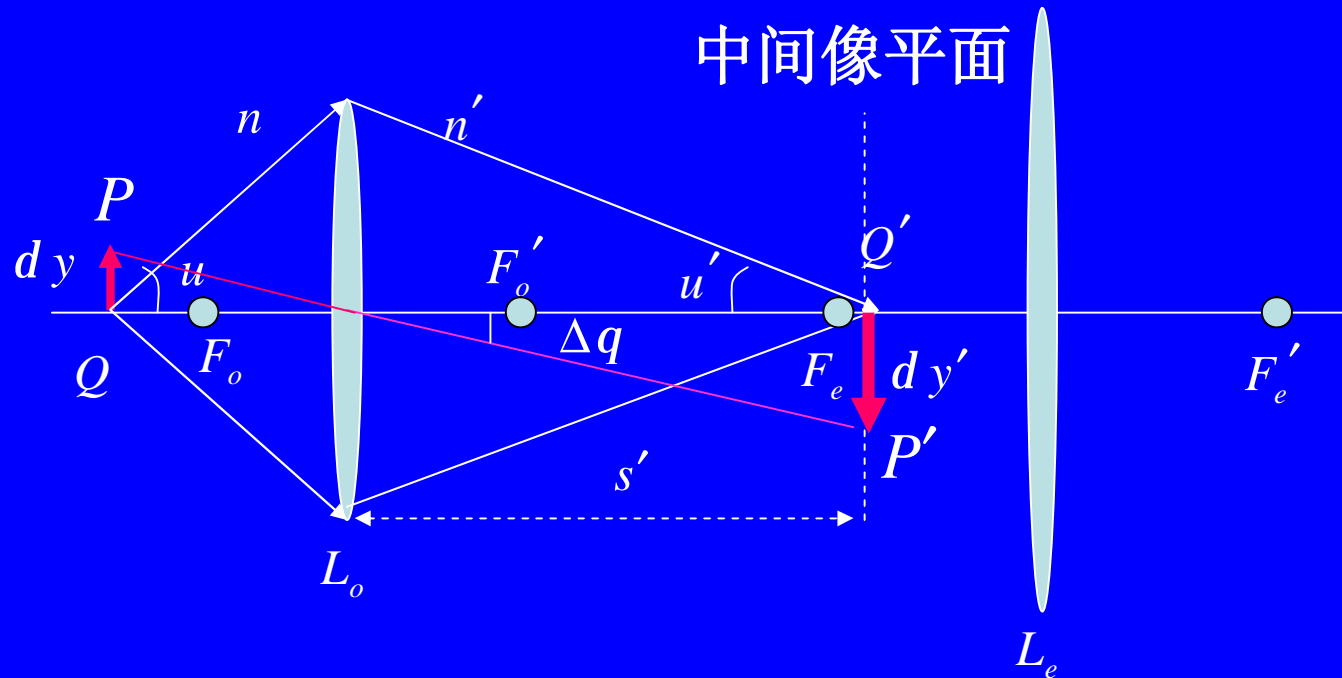
$$n dy \sin u = n' dy' \sin u'$$



$$\Delta q = 1.220 \frac{\lambda}{n' D_o}$$

$$dy' = \Delta q \cdot s'$$

$$dy = \frac{n'}{n \sin u} \cdot dy' \cdot \sin u' = \frac{n'}{n \sin u} \cdot \frac{1.22 \lambda}{n' D_o} s' \cdot \sin u'$$



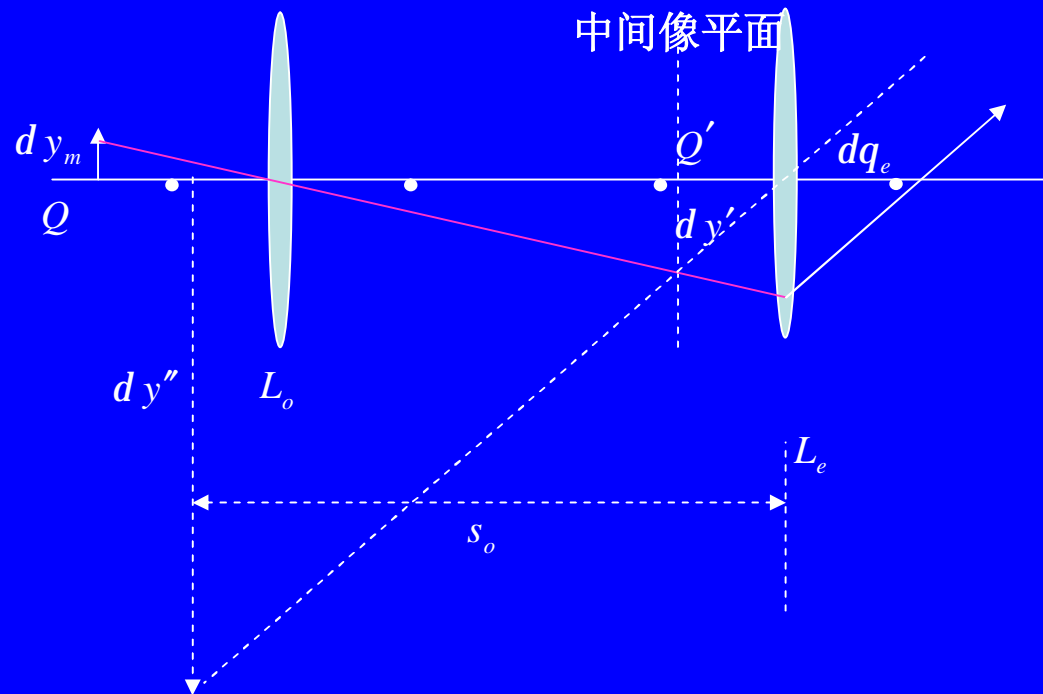
$$dy = \frac{n'}{n \sin u} \cdot dy' \cdot \sin u' = \frac{n'}{n \sin u} \cdot \frac{1.22\lambda}{n' D_0} s' \cdot \sin u'$$

$$\sin u' \approx u' = \frac{D_0/2}{s'}$$

$$dy = \frac{0.61\lambda}{n \sin u} = \frac{0.61\lambda}{N.A.}$$

数值孔径 (Numerical Aperture):  $N.A. = n \sin u$

例: 设显微镜  $N.A.=1.5$ , 估算它的有效放大率.

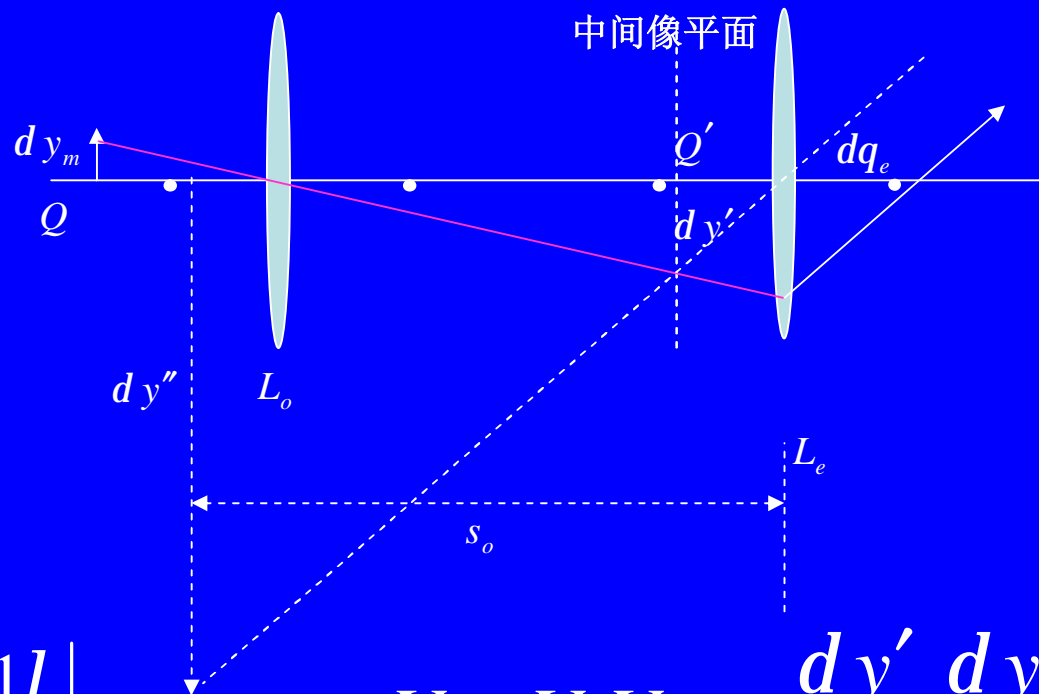


解:

最小可分辨的两物点间距离

$$dy_m = \frac{0.61\lambda}{N.A.} \Big|_{\lambda=550nm}$$

显微镜横向放大率: 
$$V = V_O V_E = \frac{dy'}{dy_m} \frac{dy''}{dy'} = \frac{dy''}{dy_m}$$



$$dy_m = \frac{0.61\lambda}{N.A.} \Big|_{\lambda=550nm} \quad V = V_O V_E = \frac{dy' dy''}{dy_m dy'} = \frac{dy''}{dy_m}$$

人眼的最小分辨角:  $dq_e = 1' \approx \frac{3mm}{10m} = \frac{0.075mm}{25cm} = \frac{0.075mm}{s_o}$

使 $s_o$ 处的 $dy''$  恰好为0.075mm时

$$V = \frac{dy''}{dy_m} = \frac{0.075mm}{dy_m} \approx 340$$