```
\mathbf{Chap1,2,3} \quad \mathbf{Snell}定律n_1 \sin i_1 = n_2 \sin i_2,光密 \rightarrow 疏全反射角i_c = \arcsin(n_2/n_1);光纤传播 \frac{d^2r}{dz^2} = \frac{n}{n_0^2 \cos^2 \theta_0} \frac{dn}{dr} = \frac{1}{2n_0^2 \cos^2 \theta_0} \frac{dn^2}{dr}, r-到光纤轴的距离,z- 沿轴传播的距离,\theta-与轴夹角;三棱镜色散最小偏向
角n=[\sin(\alpha+\delta_{\min}/2)]/[\sin(\alpha/2)], \alpha- 項角 辐射能通量\Psi=\int_0^{+\infty}\psi(\lambda)d\lambda;視见函数V(\lambda)=\Psi_{555}/\Psi_{\lambda},光通量\Phi=K_{\max}\int_0^{+\infty}V(\lambda)\psi(\lambda)d\lambda;(流明lm),K_{\max}=683lm/W
           第四級記載 -J_0 でいっているとは いい -S_{050} 、 -S_{050}   -S_{050} 、 -S
照度:照射在单位面积上的光通量E=d\Phi'/dS'、(勒克斯tx=lm/m^2/ 辐透ph=lm/cm^2),\Phi换为\Phi则得辐射照度;发光强度为I的点光源照到距离为r的dS'上,E=I\cos\theta'/r^2;面光源dS(法线n)照到距离为r的dS'(法线n')上,E=I 大溪表面S BdS\cos\theta\cos\theta'/r^2 虚光程:虚物(像)到透镜的光程=一物(像)方折射率×|虚物(像)到透镜的距离|
           折射球面齐明点\overline{QC} = \frac{n'}{n}r,\overline{Q'C} = \frac{n}{n'}r,其中C—球心,C,Q,Q' 共线,做球面上任一点M,延长QC交球面于A,则 \frac{\sin \angle MQC}{\sin \angle MQ'C} = \overline{\frac{\overline{AQ'}}{QA}}
           傍轴光线球面折射 \frac{n'}{s'}+\frac{n}{s}=\frac{n'-n}{r},物、像方焦距f=\frac{nr}{n'-n},f'=\frac{n'}{n'-n}\implies \frac{f'}{s'}+\frac{f}{s}=1,法则(光左→ 右):{\mathbf{I}实物,则s>0;\mathbf{II}实像,则s'<0;\mathbf{II}* 反射像在项点之左(实像),则s'>0,1/s'+1/s=-2/r
 或f = -r/2;III 球心在顶点之右(凸球面),则r > 0}
           横向放大率V=\frac{y'}{y}=-\frac{ns'}{n's},y-物高;(反射)V=-\frac{s'}{s}\{\mathbf{IV}像在光轴上方,y>0\}
           拉格朗日-亥姆霍茲定理:ynu=y'n'u',u-入射光线对于光轴的倾角\{\mathbf{V}从光轴逆时针转到光线为小角时,u>0\}
          薄透镜成像 \frac{f'}{s}+\frac{f}{s}=1, 若f=f', 则 \frac{1}{s'}+\frac{1}{s}=\frac{1}{f}; 焦距 f=\frac{n}{\frac{n_L-n}{r_1}+\frac{n'-n_L}{r_2}}, f'=\frac{n'}{\frac{n_L-n}{r_1}+\frac{n'-n_L}{r_2}}, 当n=n'=1, 磨镜者公式 f=f'=\frac{1}{(n_L-1)(\frac{1}{r_1}-\frac{1}{r_2})} 薄透镜成像 (牛顿形式) xx'=ff', 共中x, x'—从焦点算起的物、像距 {VI 当物在F之左,则x>0; VII 当像在F'之右,则x'>0} 横向放大率V=-\frac{ns'}{n's}=-\frac{fs'}{f's}=-\frac{x}{f'}
           密接透镜组光焦度直接相加P=P_1+P_2,其中P_{(1)/(2)}=1/f_{(1)(2)},(屈光度D=m^{-1}),眼镜度数=屈光度×100
           作图法:1当n=n',通过光心光线方向不变;2通过F(F')光线,终透镜后(前)平行于光轴;3通过物(像)方焦面上一点P的光线,经透镜前(后)和OP平行主点和主面:V=1;对博透镜,物、像方主点(面)重合;作图时主面之间光线一律平行光轴\{\mathbf{I}^*物或F在H之左,则s(f)>0;\mathbf{II}^*像或\mathbf{F}'在H之右,则s'(f')>0\}
           角放大率W = \frac{\tan u'}{\tan u} = -\frac{s}{s'}; VW = \frac{f}{f'}; 亥姆霍兹公式yn \tan u = y'n' \tan u'
理想光具组联合 f = -\frac{f_1f_2}{\Delta} , f' = -\frac{f_1'f_2'}{\Delta} , X_H = f_1\frac{\Delta + f_1' + f_2}{\Delta} = f_1\frac{d}{\Delta} , X_{H'} = f_2'\frac{\Delta + f_1' + f_2}{\Delta} = f_2'\frac{d}{\Delta} , \Delta-前一透镜像方焦点和后一透镜物方焦点问距,d-两透镜问距 \{\mathbf{VIIF}_2\mathbf{E}F_1'之右,则\Delta > 0; IX H_2\mathbf{E}H_1'之右,则d > 0; X H_2\mathbf{E}H_1'
           照相机:s \to +\infty,s' \approx f',光阑越小,则曝光时间越长,景深越大;\frac{\delta x'}{\delta x} = -\frac{f^2}{x^2},从而给定f,x越小,景深越小,眼睛:通过调节晶状体曲率实现调焦成像,物、像方焦距不等;睫状肌完全松弛和最紧张时清晰成像的点一远点和近点;成像大小与物的视角w成正比;最舒适的物距—明视距离s_0 = 25\,cm
           放大镜和目镜:焦距很小;物体视角最大值w=\frac{y}{s_0};放大镜繁贴眼镜,物体放在放大镜焦点内一个小范围内,0\geq x\geq -\frac{f^2}{s_0+f}, \therefore f\ll s_0, \therefore |x|\ll f, 物对光心所张视角即为像对眼所张视角w'=\frac{y}{f};视角放大率M=\frac{w'}{w}=\frac{s_0}{f} 显微镜:物镜焦距很小,目镜即为放大镜;视角放大率M=\frac{y_0}{w'}=\frac{y_1/f_E}{y/s_0}=\frac{y_1}{f_E} = V_OM_E, 其中y_1- 物镜成像高,f_E-目镜焦距,V_O=\frac{y_1}{y}-物镜横向放大率,M_E=\frac{s_0}{f_E}-目镜视角放大率;V_O=-\frac{\Delta}{f_O},其中\Delta-F_O' 与F_E问距
即光学简长, f_O –物镜焦距, 从而 M=-\frac{s_0}{f_O}\,\frac{\Delta}{f_E}
           望远镜:物镜焦距较大,F_O'和F_E几乎重合;视角放大率M=\frac{w'}{w}=\frac{y_1/f_E}{-y_1/f_O}=-\frac{f_O}{f_E}(倒像)
           (\frac{dn}{d\delta_{min}})^{-1}\frac{dn}{d\lambda} = \frac{2\sin\frac{\alpha}{2}}{\cos\frac{\alpha+\delta_{min}}{2}}\frac{dn}{d\lambda}
 (对轴上物点)孔径光闸—对光束孔径限制最多的光阑,入(出)射孔径角u_0,u_0'一被孔径光阑限制的边缘光线与物(像)方光轴夹角,入(出)射光瞳— 孔径光阑在物(像)方的共轭;对于不同的共轭点,可以有不同的孔径光阑和光瞳;(对于轴外物点)主光线—通过入射光瞳中心O(自然通过出射光瞳中心O')的光线;随着主光线倾角增大,最终其将被某光阑所先限制,该光阑即 视场光阑,入(出)射视场角—物(像)方主光线PO, O'P' 和光轴的倾角w_0, w_0';视场—物平面上被w_0限制的范围;视场之外物点也可成暗像;新
晕—像平面内视场边缘逐渐昏暗,若要消除新晕。可以使视场光阑与物平面重合;显微镜和望远镜的视场光阑与中间像重合,其相对于目镜的共轭位于像平面上;入(出)射窗—视场光阑在物(像)万的共轭
(单色差)球差—光轴上物点发出光线经球面折射后不再交于一点,高度为ħ的光线焦点与傍轴光线焦点同距δs<sub>ħ</sub>,凸透镜在左为负;可通过配曲法即调节<sup>**</sup>1或复合(凸凹)透镜消除某高度的球差;彗差—通过光瞳不同同心圆环的的光线所成像半径和圆心均不同,形成彗星状的光斑;可通过配曲法或复合透镜来消除;(阿贝正弦条件—消除球差前提下傍轴物点以大孔径光束成像的充要条件ny sin u = n'y' sin u')像散— 当物点远离光轴,出射光束的截面成椭圆,在子午焦线和弧矢焦线两处退化为互相上的直线,称
 散焦线,在两散焦线之间某处截面呈圆形,移最小模糊圆,该处光束最汇聚;通过复杂透镜组消除;像场弯曲—散焦线和最小模糊圆的轨迹为一曲面;通过在透镜前适当位置放置一光阑矫正;畸变—各处放大率不同;远光轴处放大率偏大则枕形畸变,成之桶形畸变;畸变种
类与孔径光阑位置有关,光阑置于凸透镜前则桶形,后则枕形;(色差)位置(轴向)/放大率(横向)色差。由于不同波长光折射率不同导致焦距/放大率不同;消色差胶合透镜P_1=(n_1-1)K_1, P=P_1+P_2=(n_1-1)K_1+(n_2-1)K_2, P_C=(n_1C-1)K_1+(n_2C-1)K_2, P_F-P_C=(n_1F-n_1C)K_1+(n_2F-n_2C)K_2=0,其中K_1=\frac{1}{r_1}-\frac{1}{r_2}, K_2=\frac{1}{r_2}-\frac{1}{r_3},对于非黏合的透镜组,P=P_1+P_2-P_1P_2d=(n_1-1)(K_1+K_2)-(K_1+K_2)
(n-1)^2 K_1 K_2 d, \frac{dP}{dn} = K_1 + K_2 - 2(n-1)K_1 K_2 d = 0, d = \frac{K_1 + K_2}{2(n-1)K_1 K_2 d} = \frac{P_1 + P_2}{2P_1 P_2} = \frac{f_1 + f_2}{2P_1 P_2}
           B = \frac{E}{\pi}, E- 屏上像的照度, B- 观察者看到像的亮度
           \pi , B\sigma \cos u\Omega = \int_0^{u_0} B\sigma \cos u \sin u du \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi , 对朗伯体,\Phi = \pi B\sigma \sin^2 u_0 , \frac{B'}{B} = \frac{\Phi' \sin^2 u_0 \sigma}{\Phi \sin^2 u_0' \sigma'} , 透光系数k = \frac{\Phi'}{\Phi} \le 1 , 利用正弦条件ny \sin u_0 = n'y' \sin u_0' 和 \frac{\sigma}{\sigma'} = \frac{y^2}{y'^2} , 故 \frac{B'}{B} = k(\frac{n'}{n})^2 , 其
           像的照度E = \frac{\Phi'}{\sigma'} = \pi B' \sin^2 u_0' = k\pi B (\frac{n'}{n})^2 \sin^2 u_0' = k\pi B \frac{\sin^2 u_0}{V^2} \approx k\pi B \frac{u_0^2}{V^2}
           拓展光源天然主观亮度H_0 \triangleq B = (\frac{n'}{n})^2 \frac{k\pi B}{4} (\frac{D_e}{f})^2,其中D_e-瞳孔直径,f-眼睛焦距
光波-横波用标量波处理U(P,t)=A(P)\cos[\omega t-\varphi(P)]\Leftrightarrow \tilde{U}=A(P)e^{\pm i\left[\omega t-\varphi(P)\right]}=\tilde{U}(P)e^{-i\omega t}\Leftrightarrow U(P,t)=A(P)\cos[\omega t-\varphi(P)],为方便选一;光强I(P)=[A(P)]^2=\tilde{U}*(P)\tilde{U}(P)光波叠加U(P,t)=U_1(P,t)+U_2(P,t),对同频率\tilde{U}(P,t)=\tilde{U}_1(P,t)+\tilde{U}_2(P,t);强度I(P)=[A_1(P)]^2+[A_2(P)]^2+2\sqrt{I_1(P)I_2(P)}\cos\delta(P),其中P点相位差\delta(P)=\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P);若振源等强I(P)=2A^2[1+\cos\delta(P)]=4A^2\cos^2\frac{\delta(P)}{2},其中\delta(P)=\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)=\delta(P)=\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)=\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)=\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)=\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)=\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)=\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)=\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)=\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)=\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)=\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)=\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)=\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)=\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)=\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)=\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)=\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)=\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)=\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)=\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)=\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)=\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)=\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)=\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)=\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)=\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)=\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)=\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)=\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)=\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)=\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)=\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)=\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)=\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)=\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)=\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)=\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)=\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)=\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)=\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)=\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)=\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)=\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)=\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)=\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)=\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)=\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)=\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)=\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)=\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)=\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)=\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)=\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)=\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)=\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)=\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)=\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)=\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)=\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)=\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)=\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)=\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)=\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)=\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)=\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)=\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)=\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)=\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)=\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)=\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)=\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)=\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)=\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)=\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)=\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)=\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)=\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)=\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)=\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)=\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)=\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)=\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)=\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)=\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)=\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)=\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)=\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)=\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)=\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)=\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)=\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)=\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)=\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)=\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)-\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)=\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)-\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)-\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)-\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)-\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_2(P)-\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_1(P)-\varphi_1(P
           杨氏双缝干涉条纹间隔\Delta x = \frac{\lambda D}{d};涅菲尔双镜\Delta x = \frac{\lambda (B+C)}{2\alpha B},其中B—光源与双镜交线距离,C— 双镜交线与屏幕距离,\alpha—双镜夹角;涅菲尔双棱镜\Delta x = \frac{\lambda (B+C)}{2(n-1)\alpha B},其中B—光源到棱镜距离,C—棱镜到屏幕距离,n—棱镜折射率,\alpha—棱镜底
 角;劳埃德镜\Delta x=rac{\lambda D}{2a},其中D- 光源到屏幕距离,a- 光源到镜面距离;条纹位移与点光源位移关系\delta x=-rac{D}{R}\,\delta s
           \sin\frac{2\pi x}{\Delta x}\sin(\frac{2\pi d}{\lambda R}\delta s);对宽度为b的光源I(x)=\frac{I_0}{b}\int_{-\frac{b}{2}}^{\frac{b}{2}}[1+\cos\frac{2\pi x}{\Delta x}\cos(\frac{2\pi d}{\lambda R}\delta s)-\sin\frac{2\pi x}{\Delta x}\sin(\frac{2\pi d}{\lambda R}\delta s)]d(\delta s)=I_0[1+\frac{\sin(\pi db/\lambda R)}{\pi db/\lambda R}\cos\frac{2\pi x}{\Delta x}],从而I_{max}=1+|\frac{\sin u}{u}|,I_{min}=1-|\frac{\sin u}{u}|,村比
           杨氏实验光源极限宽度b_0pprox rac{R}{d}\lambda;光场中相干范围的横向线度dpprox rac{R\lambda}{b}=rac{\lambda}{arphi} ,其中arphi- 光源宽度对缝张角;相干范围孔径角\Delta 	heta_0 	riangleq rac{d}{R}pprox rac{\lambda}{b}
           薄膜等厚干涉光程差\Delta L = rac{2}{n}h\cos i,其中n一膜折射率,h一 膜厚度,i一膜表面折射角,亮紋\Delta L = k\lambda,暗紋\Delta L = (k+rac{1}{2})\lambda、条紋宽度\Delta x = rac{\lambda}{2\cos i};正入射时\Delta L pprox 2nh,相邻条纹对应厚度差\Delta h = rac{\lambda}{2n}
           劈形薄膜等厚干涉条纹宽度\Delta x = rac{\lambda}{2lpha} ,其中\lambda一膜内的光波长,lpha一劈的项角;\delta(\Delta L) = -2nh\sin i\delta i + 2n\cos i\delta h,实际直接观察时条纹向劈头凸;通过按压法可判断高低
           牛顿环半径r_k^2=kR\lambda,其中R—透镜曲率半径,\lambda— 空气膜中的光波长,R=\frac{r_{k+m}^2-r_k^2}{m\lambda} 当懒器蹭头柜脚 叫
           ...
当增透膜为低膜,即n_1 < n < n_2,且n = \sqrt{n_1 n_2},膜厚(\frac{k}{2} + \frac{1}{4})入时,完全消反射,其中n一增透膜折射率,n_1一空气折射率,n_2一介质折射率;高反射膜,换成等厚度高膜,即n_1 < n < n_2,多次介质高反射膜效果更佳
           薄膜等厚干涉光程差\Delta L = 2nh\cos i,第k级条纹\Delta L = k\lambda \Longrightarrow \cos i_k = \frac{k\lambda}{2nh},故\cos i_{k+1} - \cos i_k = \frac{\lambda}{2nh},以\cos i_{k+1} - \cos i_k \approx (\frac{d\cos i}{di})_{i=i_k} = -\sin i_k(i_{k+1}-i_k),从而倾角较小时r_{k+1}-r_k \propto (\frac{d\cos i}{di})_{i=i_k}
 i_{k+1}-i_k=rac{-\lambda}{2nh\sin i_k};i_k越大,h越大,则|\Delta r|越小,条纹越密;h增大,则环形条纹外扩;使用拓展光源,衬度不受影响
           拓展光源导致非定域干涉问题,在定域中心层衬度最大,其附近有干涉条纹,但由于瞳孔的的限制,较大的拓展光源并不妨碍观察到图像的衬度
           迈克尔逊干涉仪移过条纹数目与反射镜移动距离关系l=N\,rac{\lambda}{2}
光源单色性对迈氏干涉村度影响I(\Delta L)=I_0[1+\cos\delta]=I_0[1+\cos\delta],其中k=\frac{2\pi}{\lambda},等强双线I(\Delta L)=I_1(\Delta L)+I_2(\Delta L)=2I_0[1+\cos(\frac{\Delta k}{2}\Delta L)\cos(k\Delta L)],其中\lambda=k=k_1-k_2\ll k=\frac{1}{2}(k_1+k_2),故村比度\gamma=|\cos(\frac{\Delta k}{2}\Delta L)|,从最强到最弱\Delta L=N_1\lambda_1=N_2\lambda_2=(N-\frac{1}{2})\lambda_2 \Longrightarrow N_1=\frac{\lambda_2}{2(\lambda_2-\lambda_1)}=\frac{\lambda_2}{2(\lambda_2-\lambda_1)}=\frac{\lambda_2}{2(\lambda_2-\lambda_1)}=\frac{\lambda_2-\lambda_1}{2(\lambda_2-\lambda_1)}\approx\frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_2}(-\frac{\Delta k}{2\pi});谱密度积分得总光(2)。
\mathbbm{G}I_0\int_0^\infty i(\lambda)d\lambda=rac{1}{\pi}\int_0^\infty i(k)dk,单色线宽I(\Delta L)=rac{1}{\pi}\int_0^\infty i(k)[1+\cos k\Delta L]dk=I_0+rac{1}{\pi}\int_0^\infty i(k)\cos(k\Delta L)dk,\mathbbm{G}I_0+\mathbbm{G}I_0+\mathbbm{G}I_0+\mathbbm{G}I_0+\mathbbm{G}I_0+\mathbbm{G}I_0+\mathbbm{G}I_0+\mathbbm{G}I_0+\mathbbm{G}I_0+\mathbbm{G}I_0+\mathbbm{G}I_0+\mathbbm{G}I_0+\mathbbm{G}I_0+\mathbbm{G}I_0+\mathbbm{G}I_0+\mathbbm{G}I_0+\mathbbm{G}I_0+\mathbbm{G}I_0+\mathbbm{G}I_0+\mathbbm{G}I_0+\mathbbm{G}I_0+\mathbbm{G}I_0+\mathbbm{G}I_0+\mathbbm{G}I_0+\mathbbm{G}I_0+\mathbbm{G}I_0+\mathbbm{G}I_0+\mathbbm{G}I_0+\mathbbm{G}I_0+\mathbbm{G}I_0+\mathbbm{G}I_0+\mathbbm{G}I_0+\mathbbm{G}I_0+\mathbbm{G}I_0+\mathbbm{G}I_0+\mathbbm{G}I_0+\mathbbm{G}I_0+\mathbbm{G}I_0+\mathbbm{G}I_0+\mathbbm{G}I_0+\mathbbm{G}I_0+\mathbbm{G}I_0+\mathbbm{G}I_0+\mathbbm{G}I_0+\mathbbm{G}I_0+\mathbbm{G}I_0+\mathbbm{G}I_0+\mathbbm{G}I_0+\mathbbm{G}I_0+\mathbbm{G}I_0+\mathbbm{G}I_0+\mathbbm{G}I_0+\mathbbm{G}I_0+\mathbbm{G}I_0+\mathbbm{G}I_0+\mathbbm{G}I_0+\mathbbm{G}I_0+\mathbbm{G}I_0+\mathbbm{G}I_0+\mathbbm{G}I_0+\mathbbm{G}I_0+\mathbbm{G}I_0+\mathbbm{G}I_0+\mathbbm{G}I_0+\mathbbm{G}I_0+\mathbbm{G}I_0+\mathbbm{G}I_0+\mathbbm{G}I_0+\mathbbm{G}I_0+\mathbbm{G}I_0+\mathbbm{G}I_0+\mathbbm{G}I_0+\mathbbm{G}I_0+\mathbbm{G}I_0+\mathbbm{G}I_0+\mathbbm{G}I_0+\mathbbm{G}I_0+\mathbbm{G}I_0+\mathbbm{G}I_0+\mathbbm{G}I_0+\mathbbm{G}I_0+\mathbbm{G}I_0+\mathbbm{G}I_0+\mathbbm{G}I_0+\mathbbm{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+\mathbb{G}I_0+
故衬度\gamma = |\frac{\sin(\Delta k \Delta L/2)}{\Delta k \Delta L/2}|,超过最大光程差\Delta L_{max} = \frac{2\pi}{\Delta k} = \frac{\lambda^2}{|\Delta \lambda|},条纹不可见
          l_0 = v\tau_0 = \frac{c}{n}\tau_0或L_0 = c\tau_0,其中L_0—相干转度,\tau_0—相干转度,\tau_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—相干转度,t_0—和中于t_0—和中于t_0—和中于t_0—和中于t_0—和中于t_0—和中于t_0—和中于t_0—和中于t_0—和中于t_0—和中于t_0—和中于t_0—和中于t_0—和中于t_0—和中于t_0—和中于t_0—和中于t_0—和中于t_0—和中于t_0—和中于t_0—和中于t_0—和中于t_0—和中于t_0—和中于t_0—和中于t_0—和中于t_0—和中于t_0—和中于t_0—和中于t_0—和中于t_0—和中于t_0—和中于t_0—和中于t_0—和中于t_0—和中于t_0—和中于t_0—和中于t_0—和中于t_0—和中于t_0—和中于t_0—和中于t_0—和中于t_0—和中于t_0—和中于t_0—和中于t_0—和中于t_0—和中于t_0—和中于t_0—和中于t_0—和中于t_0—和中于t_0—和中于t_0—和中于t_0—和中于t_0—和中于t_0—和中于t_0—和中于t_0—和中于t_0—和中于t_0—和中于t_0—和中于t_0—和中于t_0—和中于t_0—和中于t_0—和中于t_0—和中于t_0—和中于t_0—和中于t_0—和中于t_0—和中于t_0—和中于t_0—和中于t_0—和中于t_0—和中于t_0—和中于t_0—和中于t_0—和中于t_0—和中于t_0—和中于t_0—和中于t_0—和中于t_0—和中于t_0—和中于t_0—和中于t_0—和中于t_0—和中于t_0—和中于t_0—和中于t_0—和中于t_0—和中于t_0—和中于t_0—和中于t_0—和中于t_0—和中于t_0—和中于t_0—和中于t_0
寛\varepsilon \triangleq \Delta\delta = \frac{2(1-R)}{\sqrt{R}},根据\delta = 4\pi nh\cos i/\lambda, 若単色光固定\lambda,则角宽度|\Delta i_k| = \frac{\lambda \varepsilon}{4\pi nh\sin i_k} = \frac{\lambda}{4\pi nh\sin i_k} \frac{2(1-R)}{\sqrt{R}}, 於长h 越大,条紋越細锐,若非単色光固定i=0,则仅特定波长\lambda_k附近的光出現极大,每条谱线称一纵模,纵
横间隔\nu_k = \frac{c}{\lambda_k} = \frac{kc}{2nh} \Longrightarrow \Delta \nu = \frac{c}{2nh}, 単模线宽\varepsilon = d\delta = -4\pi nh \cos i d\lambda/\lambda^2 \Longrightarrow \Delta \lambda_k = \frac{\lambda^2 \varepsilon}{4\pi nh \cos i} = \frac{\lambda}{\pi k} \frac{1-R}{\sqrt{R}} \Longrightarrow \Delta \nu_k = \frac{c\Delta\lambda}{\lambda^2} = \frac{c}{\pi k\lambda} \frac{1-R}{\sqrt{R}} F-P干渉仪色分辨本領2nh \cos i_k = k\lambda \Longrightarrow \delta i_k = \frac{\lambda^2 \varepsilon}{4\pi nh \cos i}
  rac{k}{2nh\sin\delta\lambda},最小波长间隔\delta\lambda=rac{\lambda}{\pi k}rac{1-R}{\sqrt{R}},色分辨本领rac{\lambda}{\delta\lambda}=\pi krac{\sqrt{R}}{1-R}
東野斯-菲涅尔原理波前 \Sigma上各面元d \Sigma均可視为新振动中心,其发出次波,空间中某点的振动是所有这些次波在该点的相干叠加; 菲涅尔衍射积分公式\widetilde{U}(P)=K \iint \widetilde{U}_0(Q)F(\theta_0,\theta)\frac{e^{ikr}}{r}d\Sigma,其中比例常数 K=\frac{i}{\lambda}=\frac{e^{-i\pi/2}}{\lambda},d \Sigma一面积,\widetilde{U}_0(Q) 一面积,\widetilde{U}_0(Q) 一面元 上Q 点复振幅(雌函数),F(\theta_0,\theta)=\frac{1}{2}(\cos\theta_0+\cos\theta)一 倾斜因子,\theta_0 波源 S 与Q 连线与面元法线夹角,\theta-Q P 连线与面元法线的夹角,r一 面元到场点 P 的距离,k=\frac{2\pi}{\lambda};基尔霍夫边界条件取波前于衍射屏上,光屏部分 \Sigma_1的 \widetilde{U}_0=0,人来部分 \Sigma_2 积分为0,仅需对光孔部分。只要对头,巴比涅原理理两互补解行射场的复振幅相叠加等于自由波场的复振幅 \iint_{\Sigma_0} d\Sigma=\iint_{\Sigma_0} d\Sigma=\iint_{\Sigma_0} d\Sigma \Longrightarrow \widetilde{U}_0(P) \mapsto \widetilde{U}_
外\tilde{U}_0(P)=0,从而\tilde{U}_a(P)=-\tilde{U}_a(P)\Longrightarrow I_a(P)=I_b(P),衍射图案相同
罪漫尔衍射光源或接收屏距离衍射屏有限远;半波帶法将光孔处披前分割成若干到戶点光程差为 \frac{1}{2}的环带,各波带在P。点产生复振幅\tilde{OU}_k = A_k(P)e^{i\varphi_1 + (k-1)\pi},P点合成复振幅A(P) = |\Sigma_{k=1}^n \Delta \tilde{U}_k(P)| = A_1(P) - A_2(P) + \dots + (-1)^{n+1}A_n(P),再来算A_k波前面积\Sigma = 2\pi R^2(1-\cos\alpha),cos \alpha = \frac{R^2 + (R+b)^2 - r^2}{2R(R+b)},其中R—S到孔边缘M(或者到波前中心O)的距离,\alpha = \angle MSO,b = \overline{OP},两式微分d\Sigma = 2\pi R^2\sin\alpha d\alpha,\sin\alpha d\alpha = \frac{R^2 + (R+b)^2 - r^2}{2R(R+b)}
```

```
rac{1}{2}[A_1+(-1)^{n+1}A_n];对自由传播,A(P)=rac{1}{2}A_1,对圆孔衍射,若波前包含奇数半波带,则中心亮点,对圆屏衍射,中心恒亮;若波前包含小于一个波带,则将一个波带进一步分割,利用振动矢量图得,若边缘和中心光程差\eta\lambda,则振幅A=A_1\sin\eta\pi;非
\mathbb{Z}尔半波带片若要在b处聚焦,半波带半径\rho_k = \sqrt{\frac{Rb}{R+b}}k\lambda = \sqrt{k}\rho_1,其中\rho_1 = \sqrt{\frac{Rb\lambda}{R+b}},若平行光,则R \to \infty,\rho_1 \to \sqrt{b\lambda};若已划分好\rho_k成像公式 \frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{b} = \frac{k\lambda}{\rho_1^2} = \frac{\lambda}{\rho_1^2} = \frac{1}{f},其中f = \frac{\rho_1^2}{\lambda},此时实际上还有一系列次实焦
         /3, f/5, ... 和一系列次處焦点-f, -f/3, ..., -f/5, ...
維爾边緣的光錢的光髮差,或者由菲涅尔-基尔霍夫公式得到\tilde{U}(\theta) = \frac{-i}{\lambda f} \iint \tilde{U}_0 e^{ikr} dx dy积分函数与y无关,先对y积分,并将无关因子归到C得\tilde{U}(\theta) = C \int_{-a/2}^{a/2} \exp(ik\Delta r) dx = C \int_{-a/2}^{a/2} \exp(-ikx\sin\theta) dx = 2C \frac{\sin(\frac{k\alpha\sin\theta}{2})}{k\sin\theta}
aC\frac{\sin\alpha}{\alpha}=U(0)\frac{\sin\alpha}{\alpha}; 衍射屏上 光轴移动,衍射图案不变,汇聚透镜上光轴移动,衍射图案随光轴移动;矩孔衍射公式是垂直两个方向的单缝衍射公式之积\widetilde{U}(\theta_1,\theta_2)=\widetilde{U}(0,0)\frac{\sin\alpha}{\alpha}\frac{\sineta}{eta},其中\alpha=\frac{ka\sin\theta_1}{2}=\frac{\pi a\sin\theta_1}{\lambda},\beta=\frac{\pi a\sin\theta_1}{\alpha},
 \frac{kb\sin\theta_1}{2}=\frac{\pi b\sin\theta_1}{\lambda};衍射因子的特点主极大一零级衍射斑lpha=0 是几何光学的像点,次极大一高级衍射斑\frac{d}{dlpha}(\frac{\sinlpha}{lpha})=0,强度远小于主极大,暗斑lpha=\pm\pi,\pm2\pi,\ldots,亮斑的半角宽度\Delta\theta=\frac{\lambda}{a},线宽度\Delta l=2f\Delta\theta,其中f一 汇聚透镜焦
         egin{align*}  夫琅禾费圆孔衍射U(	heta) \propto rac{2J_1(x)}{x},其中x = rac{2\pi a}{\lambda} \sin 	heta, J_{(x')} 一阶贝塞尔函数;艾里克半角宽\Delta 	heta = 0.61 rac{\lambda}{a} 即为光学仪器的最小分辨角(根据瑞利判据;一个圆斑的中心恰落在另一圆斑的边缘时,两者恰好能够被分辨),有效视角放大率恰好使最
小分辨角放大到人眼所能分辨的最小角度(1');量微镜的分辨本领用最小分辨距离衡量、半角宽公式联立阿贝正弦条件n\sin u\delta y=n'\sin u'\delta y',其中u'\to 0 \Longrightarrow \sin u'\approx u'=rac{D/2}{2}, \Longrightarrow \delta y_{\min}=rac{0.61\lambda}{n\sin u},其中n\sin u=N.A.一数值孔径:提高分辨本领的方式油浸n个,使用短波长的X射线,电子束等入,,扫描近场显微镜仅使样品一点被照亮,记录光强并扫描,避免了圆斑之间的叠加;显微镜的有效放大率使最小分辨距离放大到人眼在明视距离的最小分辨距离(\delta y_e=1'\times 25cm=1)
          干涉因子的特点主极大位置\sin eta = 0 \Longrightarrow eta = rac{\pi d}{\lambda} \sin 	heta = k\pi \Longrightarrow \sin 	heta = k\frac{\lambda}{d},数目n = [d/\lambda],数目n = [d/\lambda],强度一单缝的n^2倍,零点位置\sin (n/\beta) = 0,\sin eta \neq 0 \Longrightarrow \sin 	heta = (k + rac{m}{N}) rac{\lambda}{d},m = 1, 2, \ldots, N-1,次极大数目一每相邻两
 个主极大之间N-2个,主极大半角宽\Delta 	heta = rac{\lambda}{N d \cos 	heta_k},缺级k rac{\lambda}{d} = k' rac{\lambda}{a}
         将事涅尔-衍射公式用于多缝衍射U(\theta) = C[\Sigma_{j=1}^N \exp(ikL_j)] \int_{-d/2}^{d/2} \widetilde{U}_0(x) \exp(-ikx\sin\theta) dx = \widetilde{N}(\theta)\widetilde{u}(\theta), 其中无论缝的透光率情况如何,缝间干涉因子\widetilde{N}(\theta) = e^{i\varphi(\theta)}N(\theta), \varphi(\theta) = kL_1 + (N-1)\beta, N(\theta) = kL_1 + (N-1)\beta, 
 \frac{\sin N\beta}{\sin \beta},对黑白光栅u(\theta) \propto \int_{-a/2}^{a/2} \exp(-ikx\sin \theta) dx \propto \frac{\sin \alpha}{\alpha},对正弦光栅u(\theta) \propto \int_{-d/2}^{d/2} (1+\cos \frac{2\pi x}{d}) \exp(-ikx\sin \theta) dx \propto \frac{\sin \beta}{\beta} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sin(\beta-\pi)}{\beta-\pi} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sin(\beta+\beta)}{\beta+\pi},相乘后仅剩0,士三个主极大,振幅比2:1:1
        光栅光谱仪光栅公式d\sin=k\lambda,其中k-主极大级数角/线色散本领一定波长差的两条谱线对应的角/线间隔D_{\theta}=\frac{\delta \theta}{\delta \lambda}=\frac{k}{d\cos\theta_k},D_l=\frac{\delta l}{d\cos\theta_k}(应用时nm/mm表示的是线色散本领的倒数);色分辨本领根据瑞利判据
和角色散本领,能分辨的最近的波长差\delta\lambda=rac{\Delta 	heta}{D_{H}}=rac{\lambda}{kN},其中\Delta 	heta一半角宽度,色分辨本领 R=rac{\lambda}{\delta\lambda}=kN;量程和自由光谱范围\lambda_{\max}< d,若需要清晰的一级光谱\lambda_{\min}>\lambda_{\max}/2
```

闪耀光栅将光能集中到所要观察的1级光谱,闪耀角槽面和宏观光栅平面(也是这两者法线)之间的夹角,垂直于槽面入射,相邻槽面光程差 $\Delta L = 2d\sin\theta_b$,闪耀波长(1级)垂直槽面入射,满足 $2d\sin\theta_b = \lambda_{1b}$,单槽衍射0主极大与闪耀波长的光的1级谱 线重合,而 : $a \approx d$ 在其他级谱线形成缺级;(2级)垂直于光栅平面入射,满足 $2d\sin\theta_b = 2\lambda_{2b}$,单槽衍射0主极大与闪耀波长的光的2级谱线重合

接魏光谱仪的角色散本领和色分辨本领 $D_{ heta} = \frac{2\sin(lpha C)}{\sqrt{1-n^2\sin^2(lpha C)}} \frac{dn}{d\lambda} = \frac{b}{a} \frac{dn}{d\lambda}, \; \\ \downarrow \\ \eta + n - b \end{aligned}$,根据瑞利判据得 $R = \frac{\lambda}{\delta \lambda} = b \frac{dn}{d\lambda}$

で画数复集幅 $\tilde{U}(x,y) = \tilde{U}(0,0) \exp(\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r}) = \tilde{U}(0,0) \exp[ik(x \sin \theta_1 + y \sin \theta_2)]$, 其中 θ_1 , θ_2 -波矢和xz, yz平面的夹角, $\tilde{U}(0,0) = Ae^{i\varphi(O)}$ -原点复振幅;球面波复振幅(发散/汇聚) $\tilde{U} = \frac{A}{r}e^{ikr} = \frac{A}{\sqrt{(x-x_0)^2+(y-y_0)^2+z^2}} \exp[ik\sqrt{(x-x_0)^2+(y-y_0)^2+z^2}]$, 傍轴条件 $(\rho_0 = \sqrt{x_0^2+y_0^2}) = \sqrt{x_0^2+y_0^2} = \sqrt{x_0^2+y_0^2}$ (秦 z, ρ = $\sqrt{x_0^2+y_0^2} = \sqrt{x_0^2+y_0^2}$) 下通过泰勒展开得到 $\tilde{U}(x,y) = \frac{A}{\sqrt{(x-x_0)^2+(y-y_0)^2+z^2}} \exp[ikr_0\sqrt{1+\frac{x^2+y^2}{r_0^2}} - \frac{2(xx_0+yy_0)}{r_0^2}]$ (秦 $\frac{Ae^{ikr_0}}{z} \exp(ik\frac{x^2+y^2}{2z}) \exp(-ik\frac{xx_0+yy_0}{z})$,

阿贝成像原理物是一系列不同空间频率信息的几何 $T(x) = \sum_{-\infty}^{\infty} \tilde{T}_n e^{i2\pi f_n x}$, $\tilde{T}_n = \frac{1}{d} \int_{-d/2}^{d/2} T(x) e^{-2i\pi f_n x} dx$,其中 $f = nf_1 = nf = n/d$ 一衍射屏的空间频率, f_1 —基频,d—衍射屏的空间周期,成像过程分两步完成,第一步是相 干入射光经物平面(x,y),第一步是相干入射光经物平面发生夫琅禾费衍射 $ilde{U}_2 = ilde{U}_1 T(x) = A \Sigma_{-\infty}^{\infty} \tilde{T}_n e^{i2\pi f_n x}$ (透射波即为屏函数的Fourier频谱),各频率的衍射波的方向 $\sin heta_n = f_n \lambda$,在透镜后焦面 \mathcal{F}' 上形成一系列衍射斑;第二步是干 涉,即各衍射斑发出的球面次波在像平面(x',y') 上相干叠加,像就是干涉场;以正弦光栅为例,物光波 $\widetilde{U}_O(x,y) = A(t_0+t_1\cos 2\pi fx) = A[t_0+\frac{1}{2}(t_1e^{i2\pi fx}+t_1e^{-i2\pi fx})]$,像点复振幅 $\widetilde{U}_I(x',y')\widetilde{U}_0(x',y')+\widetilde{U}_{+1}(x',y')+\widetilde{U}_{+1$ $\tilde{U}_{-1}(x',y'), \ \, \| \Phi \tilde{U}_0(x',y') \propto \tilde{U}_{S_0} \exp[ik(S_0B) + ik\frac{x'^2+y'^2}{2z}], \ \, \tilde{U}_{\pm 1}(x',y') \propto U_{S_{\pm 1}} \exp[ik(S_{\pm 1}B) + ik(\frac{x'^2+y'^2}{2z} - \frac{x'x_{\pm 1}}{z})], \ \, \tilde{U}_{S_0} \propto AT_0 \exp[ik(BS_0)], \ \, \tilde{U}_{S_{\pm 1}} \propto \frac{1}{2}AT_1 \exp[ik(BS_{\pm 1})], \ \, \| \tilde{U}_{S_0} \|_{L^2(S_0B)} = \frac{1}{2}AT_1 \exp[ik(BS_0B)], \ \, \| \tilde{U}_{S_0} \|_{L^2(S_0B)} =$ 据阿贝正弦条件 $\frac{\sin\theta'_{\pm 1}}{\sin\theta'_{\pm 1}} = \frac{ny}{n'y'} = \frac{1}{V}, k\frac{x'x_{\pm 1}}{z} = kx'\sin\theta'_{\pm 1} = k\sin\theta'_{\pm 1} = k$ $k\frac{x'^2+y'^2}{2z} = \varphi(x',y') \text{ } , \\ \#\tilde{U}_I(x',y') \propto Ae^{i\varphi(x',y')} \{T_0 + \frac{T_1}{2}[\exp(-\frac{i2\pi fx'}{V}) + \exp(+\frac{i2\pi fx'}{V})]\} = Ae^{i\varphi(x',y')} (T_0 + T_1\cos 2\pi \frac{f}{V}x'), \\ \#\hat{U}_I(x',y') \propto Ae^{i\varphi(x',y')} \{T_0 + \frac{T_1}{2}[\exp(-\frac{i2\pi fx'}{V}) + \exp(+\frac{i2\pi fx'}{V})]\} = Ae^{i\varphi(x',y')} (T_0 + T_1\cos 2\pi \frac{f}{V}x'), \\ \#\hat{U}_I(x',y') \propto Ae^{i\varphi(x',y')} \{T_0 + \frac{T_1}{2}[\exp(-\frac{i2\pi fx'}{V}) + \exp(+\frac{i2\pi fx'}{V})]\} = Ae^{i\varphi(x',y')} (T_0 + T_1\cos 2\pi \frac{f}{V}x'), \\ \#\hat{U}_I(x',y') \approx Ae^{i\varphi(x',y')} \{T_0 + \frac{T_1}{2}[\exp(-\frac{i2\pi fx'}{V}) + \exp(+\frac{i2\pi fx'}{V})]\} = Ae^{i\varphi(x',y')} (T_0 + T_1\cos 2\pi \frac{f}{V}x'), \\ \#\hat{U}_I(x',y') \approx Ae^{i\varphi(x',y')} \{T_0 + \frac{T_1}{2}[\exp(-\frac{i2\pi fx'}{V}) + \exp(+\frac{i2\pi fx'}{V})]\} = Ae^{i\varphi(x',y')} (T_0 + T_1\cos 2\pi \frac{f}{V}x'), \\ \#\hat{U}_I(x',y') \approx Ae^{i\varphi(x',y')} \{T_0 + \frac{T_1}{2}[\exp(-\frac{i2\pi fx'}{V}) + \exp(-\frac{i2\pi fx'}{V})]\} = Ae^{i\varphi(x',y')} (T_0 + T_1\cos 2\pi \frac{f}{V}x'), \\ \#\hat{U}_I(x',y') \approx Ae^{i\varphi(x',y')} \{T_0 + \frac{T_1}{2}[\exp(-\frac{i2\pi fx'}{V}) + \exp(-\frac{i2\pi fx'}{V})]\} = Ae^{i\varphi(x',y')} (T_0 + T_1\cos 2\pi \frac{f}{V}x'), \\ \#\hat{U}_I(x',y') \approx Ae^{i\varphi(x',y')} \{T_0 + \frac{T_1}{2}[\exp(-\frac{i2\pi fx'}{V}) + \exp(-\frac{i2\pi fx'}{V})]\} = Ae^{i\varphi(x',y')} (T_0 + \frac{T_1}{V}\cos 2\pi \frac{f}{V}x'), \\ \#\hat{U}_I(x',y') \approx Ae^{i\varphi(x',y')} \{T_0 + \frac{T_1}{2}[\exp(-\frac{i2\pi fx'}{V}) + \exp(-\frac{i2\pi fx'}{V})]\} = Ae^{i\varphi(x',y')} (T_0 + \frac{T_1}{V}\cos 2\pi \frac{f}{V}x'), \\ \#\hat{U}_I(x',y') \approx Ae^{i\varphi(x',y')} \{T_0 + \frac{T_1}{2}[\exp(-\frac{i2\pi fx'}{V}) + \exp(-\frac{i2\pi fx'}{V})]\}$

空间滤波将部分遮光屏置于夫琅禾费衍射系统中透镜的后焦面处可以选择想要频段的信息,截止空间频率最大衍射角sin $\theta_M=\frac{D}{2F}$,其中D-透镜半径,F-透镜焦距, $f_M=\frac{\sin\theta_M}{\lambda}=\frac{D}{2F\lambda}$;相衬显微通过相移的放大增大透明样品像的反衬度,排稿的最近, $g_{I}=g$ $\frac{\varphi^2}{2!} - \frac{i\varphi^3}{3!} + \ldots) = A[(ae^{i\delta} - 1) + e^{\varphi(x',y')}], \text{ 光報分布}I(x',y') = \widetilde{U}_I^*\widetilde{U}_I = A^2\{2 + a^2 + 2[a\cos(\varphi - \delta) - \cos\varphi - a\cos\delta]\} = A^2[2 + a^2 + 2(a\sin\varphi\sin\delta + a\cos\varphi\cos\delta - \cos\varphi - a\cos\delta)],$ z=0 是 z=0

在照明光源像平面上接收到的就是屏碼數的夫琅禾费衍射场,与夫琅禾费装置类型无关,夫琅禾费衍射就是屏函数的Fourier变换, $\tilde{U}(x',y')=\iint \tilde{G}(x,y)e^{-2\pi i(fxx+fyy)}dxdy$,其中 $\tilde{U}(x',y')$ 一行射场, $\tilde{G}(x,y)$ 一屏函数, $(2\pi(fx,fy)=f(x',y')=f(x',y$ $\frac{k}{z}(x',y')$ ork $(\sin\theta_x,\sin\theta_y)$; $\mathbf{4F}$ 系统物平面(前焦面处)。两个透镜(共焦)。像平面(后焦面处),第一次傅里叶变换在变换平面得到空间频谱,空间频谱再经过一次傅里叶变化(将x,y和-x,-y 交换可以视为傅里叶逆变换)重新得到物平面的屏函 数(倒像),若在变换平面加部分遮光装置即可实现空间滤波

数(例像),若在变換平面加部分應光裝置即可买规空间滤波 全息照相1物光波与参考光波干涉 $\tilde{U}_O(Q) = A_O(Q)e^{i\varphi(Q)}$, $\tilde{U}_R = A_Re^{i\varphi_R}$, $I(Q) = (\tilde{U}_O + \tilde{U}_R)(\tilde{U}_O^* + \tilde{U}_R^*) = A_R^2 + A_O^2 + \tilde{U}_R^*\tilde{U}_O + \tilde{U}_R\tilde{U}_O^*$,线性曝光 $T(Q) = T_0 + \beta I(Q) = T_0 + \beta [A_R^2 + A_O^2 + \tilde{U}_R^*\tilde{U}_O + \tilde{U}_R\tilde{U}_O^*]$,用平面波或傍轴球面波照明,全息底片透射波前 $\tilde{U}_T = \tilde{U}_R'\tilde{T} = \tilde{U}[T_0 + \beta (A_R^2 + A_O^2)] + \beta A_R'A_R\{\tilde{U}_O \exp[i(\varphi_R' - \varphi_R)] + \tilde{U}_O^* \exp[i(\varphi_R' + \varphi_R)]\}$,前一项一0级波,后两项±1级波,虚像和共轭实像),当R波 和R' 波均为正入射平面波, $\varphi_R = \varphi_R' = 0$,±1级波中均无附加相因子,当 $\varphi_R' = -\varphi_R$,+1无,一1有,当 $\varphi_R' = \varphi_R$,+1有,一1无;体全急条件 $d \ll l$,其中d—条纹间距,l—记录介质厚度

光的偏振态:自然光(完全非偏光)含所有方向的等振幅,可分解为两个相互上,振幅相等,互相独立(无确定相位差)的线偏光, $I_1=I_2=rac{I_0}{2}$;线偏光仅含单一方向振动,振动面—振动方向与传播方向确定的平面;马吕斯定律 $I_2=A_2=A_1\cos^2\theta=1$ $I_1\cos^2 \theta$, θ -起偏器和检偏器透振方向夹角;部分偏光含所有方向的振幅,不同方向振幅不等, I_{\max} 方向上 I_{\min} 方向;偏振度 $P=\frac{I_{\max}-I_{\min}}{I_{\max}+I_{\min}}$,P=0-自然光,0< P<1-部分偏光,P=1-线偏光;圆偏光电矢量大小不变,方向以 ω 变化,可分解为两个相互上,振幅相等,相位差 $\varphi=\frac{\pi}{2}$ 的线偏光,右旋圆偏光电卷传播方向,电矢量顺时针旋转, $E_x=a_x\cos[\omega t-kz]$, $E_y=a_y\cos[\omega t-kz+\varphi]$;椭圆偏光可分解为两个相互上,振幅不等,相位差 $\frac{\pi}{2}$ 的线偏光,有旋圆偏光电 $\operatorname{Atan} 2\psi = \frac{2r}{1-r^2}\cos\varphi, \sin 2\chi = \frac{2r}{1+r^2}\sin\varphi, r = \frac{ay}{ax}$

 $W_{1p}^{\prime}/W_{1p}=R_{p},$ s 分量将下标换为s即可

- 布儒斯特角使p分量反射率为0的入射角 $i_B=\arctanrac{n_2}{n_1}$,设 $n_1< n_2$,当 $i_1< i_B$, $\widetilde{r}_p>0$, $\delta_p=-\arg\widetilde{r}_p=0$,当 $i_1> i_B$, $\widetilde{r}_p<0$, $\delta_p=-\arg\widetilde{r}_p=\pi$,在 $i_1=i_B$ 相位突变

斯托克斯倒逆关系 $\tilde{r}^2 + \tilde{t}\tilde{t}' = 1, \tilde{r}' = -\tilde{r}$

 $\pm n_1 < n_2, \delta_s = -\arg ilde{r}_s = \pi, \delta_p$ 发生前述突变; $\pm n_1 > n_2, i_C > i_B$, 随着 i_1 增大至超过 i_B , δ_p 从π突变至 $0, \delta_s = 0$ $\pm i_1 > i_B$,相位变化

 $\tilde{U}^*(x,y) pprox rac{Ae^{-ikr_0}}{z} \exp(-ikrac{x^2+y^2}{2z}) \exp(ikrac{xx_0+yy_0}{z})$ 远场条件 $rac{
ho_0^2}{z} \ll \lambda$, $rac{
ho^2}{z} \ll \lambda$ 下,傍轴条件下公式中 r_0 换为z

 $\frac{1}{n}$, $\delta_S=2rctan$ $\frac{n_2}{n_1}$ $\frac{\sqrt{(rac{n_1}{n_2})^2\sin^2i_1-1}}{\cos^2i}$ 正入射和掠入針形である。 $\delta_{p} = 2 \arctan \frac{n_{1}}{n_{2}} \frac{\sqrt{(\frac{n_{1}}{n_{2}})^{2} \sin^{2} i_{1} - 1}}{\cos i_{1}}$

 m_2 m_2 m_3 m_4 m_5 m_5

入射光:自然光→反射/折射光:部分偏光,圆→椭圆,线→线(但电矢量相对于折射面的方位改变,若全反射,则相位介于0和 π 之间,→椭圆);以 i_B 入射, $\mathbf{r}_p = 0$, $\mathbf{t}_p = 1$,P 个,多片介质片叠加,→近100% \mathbf{p} 方向偏振光

双折射一束入射光折射成两束光,两束光均为线偏光,寻常(o) 光遵循折射定律的一束,非常(e)光不遵循;光轴沿此方向入射无双折射(波面不分离);主截面由入射界面法线与光轴决定;o/e 光主平面由o/e光与光轴决定,o/e光振动方向上 / ‖主平面;一般 各面不重合;当入射面和主截面重合,四面/四线重合,设此时入射光电矢量(E/A)与主平面夹角heta, $A_e = A\sin heta$, $A_o = A\cos heta$, $A_e = I\sin^2 heta$, $A_o = I\cos^2 heta$, $A_o = I\cos^2 heta$, $A_o = I\cos^2 heta$,从而中。他来被面为椭球面,他**注:析射率** $n_e = c/v_e$,其中 v_e 一。他上光轴传播的速 $n_O\sin i_2o$;波片光轴||表面,相位差 $\Deltaarphi=rac{2\pi}{\lambda}(n_O-n_E)d$, $\Deltaarphi=(rac{1}{2}+k)\pi$ -1/4 波片, $\Deltaarphi=(1+2k)\pi$ - $bmrac{1}{2}$, $\Delta=2k\pi$ -2波片,快轴传播速度快的光的振动方向,同理有慢轴,对负晶体,快轴- ϵ 轴

自然光(波片) ightarrow 自然光(装備光(y一快轴) 一三/二四象限($rac{1}{4}$) ightarrow 石/左旋椭関, $E_x=A_x\cos\omega t, E_y=A_y\cos(\omega t+0/\pi)$ $\Longrightarrow E_x=A_x\cos\omega t, E_y=A_y\cos(\omega t\pmrac{\pi}{2}),$ 一三/二四象限($rac{1}{2}$) ightarrow 二三,者入射光电矢量与光 轴夹角 $\frac{\pi}{4}$, $E_x = A_0\cos\omega t$, $E_y = A_0\cos(\omega t + 0/\pi)$ $\implies E_x = A_0\cos\omega t$, $E_y = A_0\cos(\omega t \pm \frac{\pi}{2})$, 得閾偏振光 : 園偏光 ($\frac{1}{2}$) \rightarrow 线偏光 也矢量与光轴夹角 $\frac{\pi}{4}$, $(\frac{1}{2})$ \rightarrow 产生相位差 π , 旋转方向反向;椭園偏光 (波片) \rightarrow 怖偏光

光偏振态鉴定1偏振片,透偏方向旋转;2½波片,偏振片,旋转;if光强不变×2,自然,if光强不变/光强改变,消光,圆,if 光强改变,消光/线,if光强改变,不消光×2,部分,if光强改变,不消光/消光,椭圆

偏振片1,e轴与其透振方向夹角 $-\alpha$ 的双扩射晶体,透振方向与其透振方向夹角 β 的偏振片: $A_{x2}=A_1\cos\alpha\cos\beta$, $A_{y2}=A_1\sin\alpha\sin\beta$, $I=A_{x2}^2+A_{y2}^2+2A_{x2}A_{y2}\cos\Delta\varphi$, $\Delta\varphi=\Delta\varphi_1+\Delta\varphi_c+\Delta\varphi_2$,其中晶体产生的相 位差 $\Delta \varphi_c = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}(n_o - n_e)d$,偏振片产生的相位差 $\Delta \varphi_{1/2} = 0/\pi$;当偏振方向上,且与光轴夹角 $\frac{\pi}{4}$, $\Delta \varphi_1 = 0$, $\Delta \varphi_2 = \pi$, $\alpha = \beta = \frac{\pi}{4}$, $\Longrightarrow I = \frac{I_0}{2}\sin^2\frac{\Delta \varphi_c}{2}$;当偏振方向||,且与光轴夹角 $\frac{\pi}{4}$, $\Delta \varphi_1 = 0$, $\Delta \varphi_2 = 0$, $\alpha = \beta = \frac{\pi}{4}$, $\Longrightarrow I = \frac{I_0}{2}\cos^2\frac{\Delta \varphi_c}{2}$

 $rac{q}{q}$, $= rac{1}{2}\cos{rac{2}{2}}$ 对厚度均为品体,光强改变,对厚度全场均干涉条纹,自光产生彩色条纹,有光度水均为晶体,光强改变,对厚度分为品体,类型改变,也多改变;对厚度不均匀干涉条纹,自光产生彩色条纹,有水效应(二阶光电效应)某些各项同性物质在外电场下产生双折射特性,两个偏振方向折射差 $\Delta n = B(\lambda)E^2$, $B = 2\pi$ 完全,是一克尔常量(一般 10^{-18} 之一。 12^{-14} 如 12^{-10} 如 $12^$ 逆着右旋 θ ,一次来回转过 2θ ,不可逆

Chap7

吸收线性吸收率 $-dI=lpha Idx \Longrightarrow I=I_0e^{-lpha x}$,其中lpha一吸收系数,复数折射率同时表示折射和吸收,实部to折射(位相推进),虚部一吸收(强度衰减) $\widehat{n}=n(1+i\kappa)$, $\widehat{E}=\widetilde{E}_0e^{i\omega(t-nx/c)}=\widetilde{E}_0e^{-n\kappa\omega x/c}e^{-i\omega t-nx/c}$, $I=n(1+i\kappa)$ $I=n(1+i\kappa)$ I=n(1+i $|ar{E}_0|e^{-2n\kappa\omega x/c} \Longrightarrow lpha = 2n\kappa\omega/c = 4\pi n\kappa/\lambda;$ 吸收线长波一侧普遍吸收,吸收率与波长无关,强度下降,颜色不变,另一侧选择吸收,强度下降,颜色改变

散段和反常色散段构成

相速度等位相点的推进速度 $\omega t - kx = 0 \Longrightarrow v_p = \frac{x}{t} = \frac{\omega}{k}$;群速度波包的整体移动速度,波包的最强点是所有不同频率的光同相位的叠加 $\varphi = \omega t - kx$, $\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \omega} = 0 = (t - x \frac{\partial k}{\partial \omega}) \Longrightarrow v_g = \frac{x}{t} = \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial k}$;群折射率 $N = \frac{c}{v_g} = c \frac{dk}{d\omega}$,利用 $k = n(\lambda) \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$, $\lambda = \frac{2\pi c}{\omega} \Longrightarrow N = c \frac{dk}{d\lambda} \frac{d\lambda}{d\omega} = n - \lambda \frac{dn}{d\lambda}$; 正常色散 $v_g < v_p$,反常色散 $v_g > v_p$,无色散 $v_g = v_p$