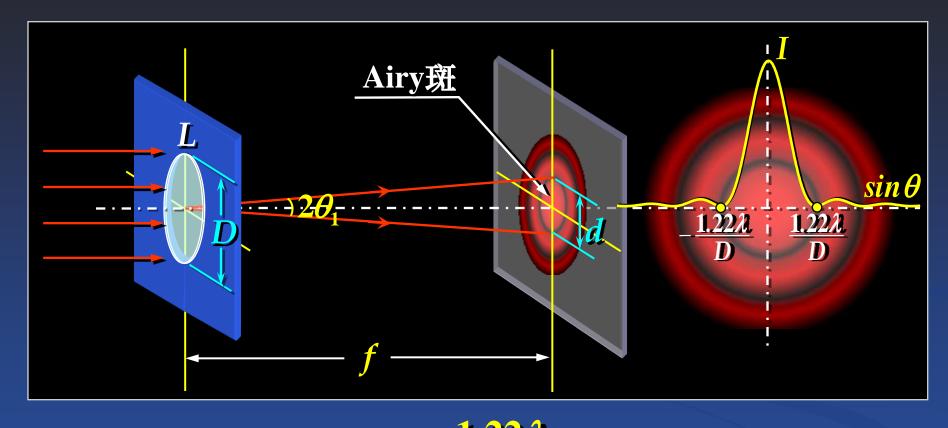
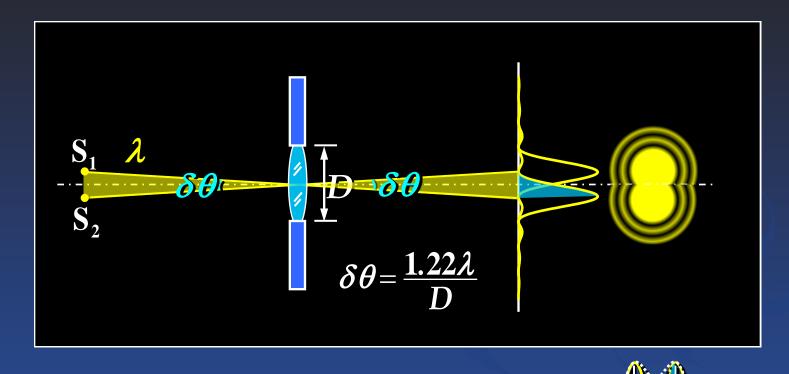
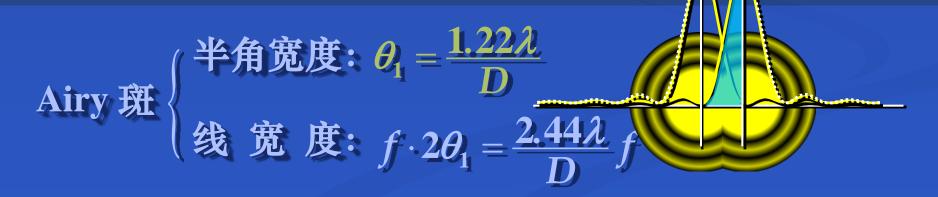
§ 11.6 圆孔衍射 光学仪器的分辨本领

一、圆孔Fraunhofer衍射

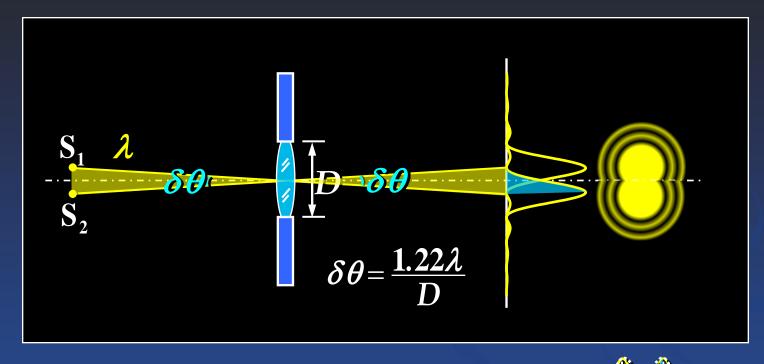


二、光学仪器的分辨本领





二、光学仪器的分辨本领



Rayleigh判据:

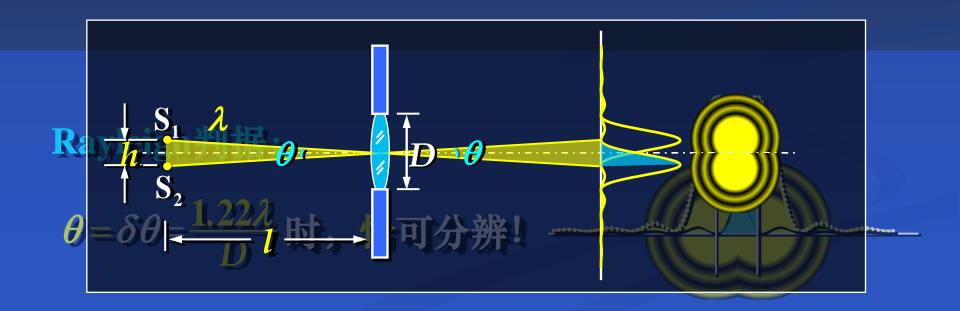
$$\theta = \delta \theta = \frac{1.22 \lambda}{D}$$
 时,恰可分辨!



最小分辨角: $\delta\theta = \frac{1.22\lambda}{D}$

可分辨: $\theta \geq \delta \theta$

可分辨的高度: $h \approx l \cdot \theta \geq l \cdot \delta \theta$

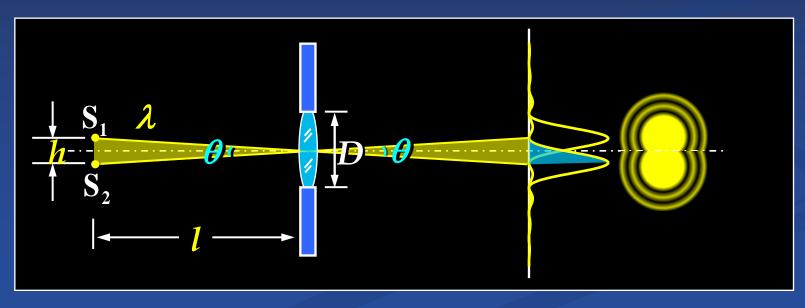


最小分辨角: $\delta\theta = \frac{1.22\lambda}{1.22\lambda}$

可分辨: $\theta \geq \delta \theta$

可分辨的高度: $h \approx l \cdot \theta \geq l \cdot \delta \theta$

可分辨的距离: $l \approx \frac{h}{\theta} \leq \frac{h}{\delta \theta}$



最小分辨角: $\delta\theta = \frac{1.22\lambda}{D}$

可分辨: $\theta \geq \delta \theta$

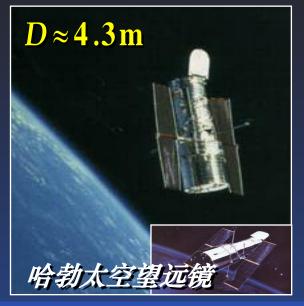
可分辨的高度: $h \approx l \cdot \theta \geq l \cdot \delta \theta$

可分辨的距离: $l \approx \frac{h}{\theta} \le \frac{h}{\delta \theta}$

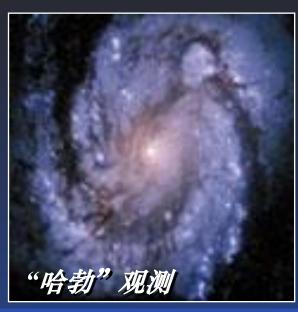
光学仪器的分辨本领: $R = \frac{1}{\delta \theta} = \frac{D}{1.22\lambda}$

提高分辨本领的两个途径: 使 D 个或 1 1

大型现代天文望远镜 (增加孔径)



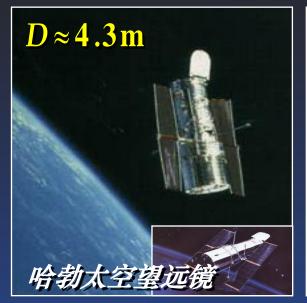




光学仪器的分辨本领: $R = \frac{1}{\delta \theta} = \frac{D}{1.22\lambda}$

提高分辨本领的两个途径: 使D个或 礼 !!

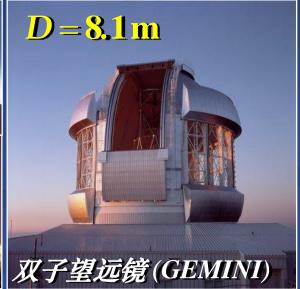
大型现代天文望远镜 (增加孔径)





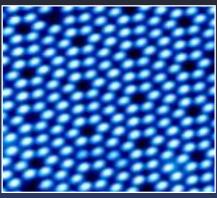


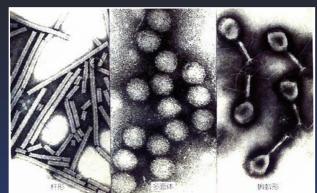


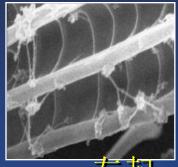


电子显微镜(减小波长)



















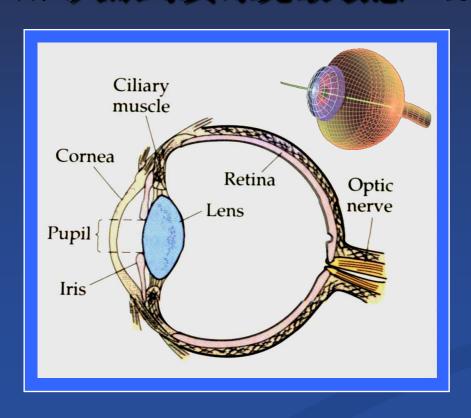
左起: E. Ruska, Gerd Binnig 和

Heinrich Rohrer分别因发明电子

显微镜和扫描隧道显微镜而分享1986年诺贝尔物理学奖。

例 在通常亮度下,人眼瞳孔直径约3mm,人眼最敏感的 波长为550 nm则人眼的最小分辨角为多大? 若要看清相 距2mm的两物点,则人与物点间距至多为多少?

f 人眼对黄绿光最敏感: $\lambda = 550 \mathrm{nm}$



最小分辨角:

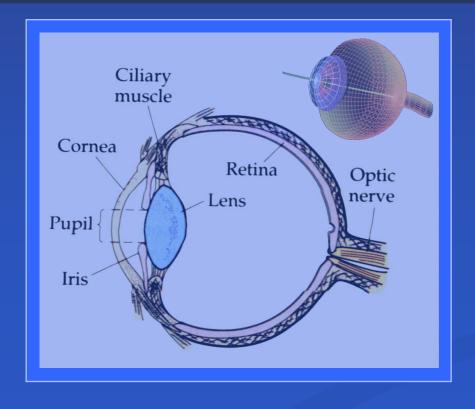
$$\delta\theta = \frac{1.22\lambda}{D}$$

 $= 2.24 \times 10^{-4} \text{ rad}$

 $\approx 1''$

设:两物点间距为h,人与两物点间距为l,则

$$l \approx \frac{h}{\theta} \leq \frac{h}{\delta \theta} = \frac{2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}}{2.24 \times 10^{-4}} \approx 8.9 \text{ m}$$



最小分辨角:

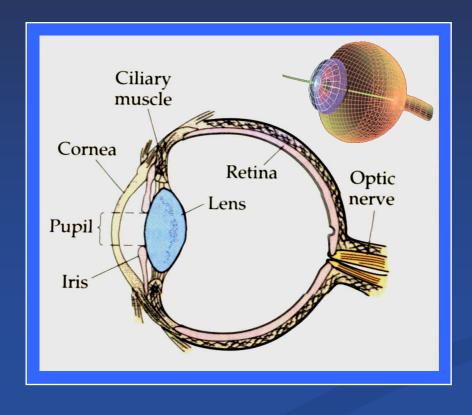
$$\delta\theta = \frac{1.22\lambda}{D}$$

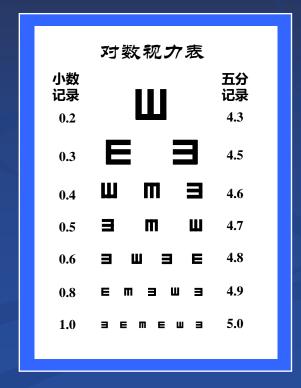
$$= 2.24 \times 10^{-4} \text{ rad}$$

$$\approx 1''$$

设:两物点间距为h,人与两物点间距为l,则

$$l \approx \frac{h}{\theta} \leq \frac{h}{\delta \theta} = \frac{2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}}{2.24 \times 10^{-4}} \approx 8.9 \text{ m}$$





归纳:

1. Rayleigh判据:

$$\theta = \delta \theta = \frac{1.22 \lambda}{D}$$
 时,恰可被分辨!

2. 光学仪器最小分辨角: $\delta\theta = \frac{1.22\lambda}{D}$

分辨本领:
$$R = \frac{1}{\delta \theta} = \frac{D}{1.22\lambda}$$

D个或 $\lambda \downarrow \longrightarrow R$ 个

(The end)