## Part II: Airy Disk

使用 Python 库 scipy 中自带的贝塞尔函数进行绘制,采用的是第一类贝塞尔函数,调用方式为:

```
import scipy.special as ss
J1 = ss.jv(1, x)
```

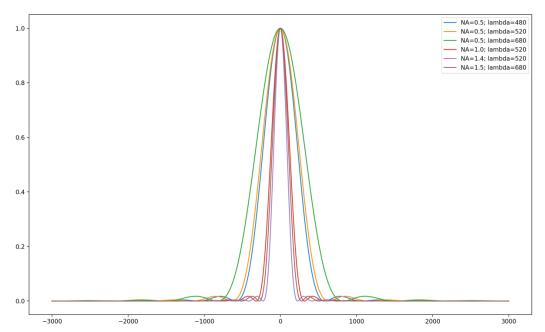
Airt Disk 对应为理想显微镜透镜具有圆形的点扩散函数 h(r), 其形式为:

$$h(r) = \left(\frac{2J_1(ar)}{ar}\right)^2$$
, with  $a = \frac{2\pi \cdot NA}{\lambda}$ 

使用 python,编写对应函数,得到各个测例的艾里斑半径如下所示:

```
NA=0.5; lambda=480 , and the radius is : 585.6
NA=0.5; lambda=520 , and the radius is : 634.4
NA=0.5; lambda=680 , and the radius is : 829.6
NA=1.0; lambda=520 , and the radius is : 317.2
NA=1.4; lambda=520 , and the radius is : 226.57142857142858
NA=1.5; lambda=680 , and the radius is : 276.53333333333333
```

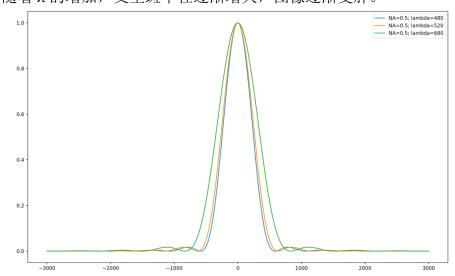
## 绘制对应图像如下图所示:



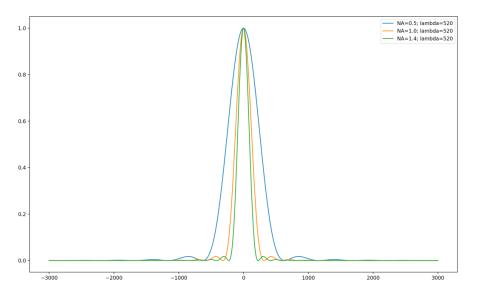
为了使得对比更加清晰,我们采取控制变量法,研究各个量对整体艾里斑的影响:

a) 固定 NA = 0.5,而  $\lambda = [480, 520, 680]$ ;

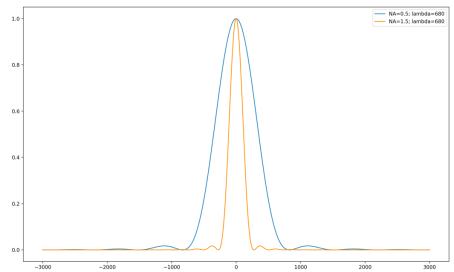
可以看出,随着λ的增加,艾里斑半径逐渐增大,图像逐渐变胖。



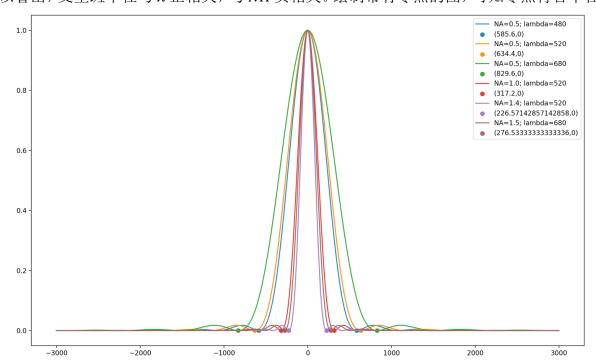
b) 固定  $\lambda = 520$  , 而 NA = [0.5, 1.0, 1.4]; 随着 NA 的逐渐增大,艾里斑半径逐渐减小,图像变的细长瘦高。



c) 固定  $\lambda = 680$  , 而 NA = [0.5, 1.5]; 随着 NA 增大,图像变得细长瘦高,艾里斑半径减小。在该图中非常明显。



因此可以看出,艾里斑半径与 $\lambda$ 正相关,与NA负相关。绘制带有零点的图,可知零点符合半径公式:



## 2.2 使用 astropy 库进行一维高斯拟合,可以得到拟合曲线的均值和方差:

```
from astropy.modeling import models, fitting
g_init = models.Gaussian1D(amplitude=1., mean=0, stddev=1.)
fit_g = fitting.LevMarLSQFitter()
```

这样就建立了一个高斯拟合模型,之后带入艾里函数曲线上的点进行拟合即可:

```
g = fit_g(g_init, x, hr)
mean, sigma = g.mean.value, g.stddev.value
```

因此,对六个测例分别进行高斯拟合,得到各自的拟合均值、方差,以及方差与半径的比值:

```
============= NA: 0.5 Lambda: 480 ================
Gaussian: mean = -1.831861989995287e-13 sigma = 201.93388116423068
r / sigma = 2.89995911841925
=============== NA: 0.5 Lambda: 520 ================
Gaussian: mean = -9.427724578142955e-13 sigma = 218.76169627266415
r / sigma = 2.8999592287366665
Gaussian: mean = -2.761244367131191e-09 sigma = 286.0530891017808
r / sigma = 2.900160954754868
============= NA: 1.0 Lambda: 520
Gaussian: mean = -5.261804060727754e-14 sigma = 109.3808500917339
r / sigma = 2.899959176894085
Gaussian: mean = -9.349957243419902e-16 sigma = 78.12917039141149
r / sigma = 2.8999594829479323
Gaussian: mean = -3.9743597670970306e-14 \text{ sigma} = 95.35766865522852
r / sigma = 2.8999590408733305
```

从上述数值可以看出,拟合均值约为 0,方差大小不一,但是艾里斑半径与方差的比值约为 3,因此可以认为,使用高斯函数拟合艾里斑函数有规律:

$$\frac{r}{\sigma} = 3$$
, with  $r = 0.61 \cdot \frac{\lambda}{NA}$ 

下图展示了各自拟合曲线与原艾里斑曲线的关系。

