大话成像之

数字成像系统 32讲

光学基础

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非光学工程师为什么要了解光学知识:

- 成像工业是从镜头开始的,小孔成像是人类发现光学的开始。
- 相机有不同类型的镜头:定焦,变焦,不同的光学指标。
- 自动对焦算法工程师要理解几何光学部分。
- 图像信号处理工程师对光学缺陷的理解。
- 图像质量工程师对光学有关特性的分析。
- Camera相关工程师必须了解基本光学概念,用准确的术语沟通。
- 这部分培训主要是介绍针对自动对焦应用相关的光学概念



光学部分的重要概念:

reflection:

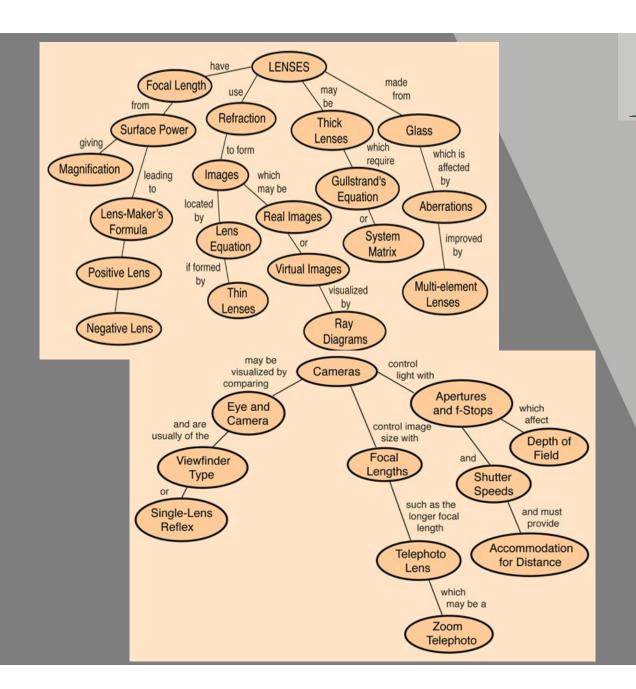
refraction

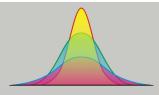
Aperture,

F-number, focal length

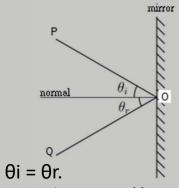
CoC, Depth of field

Tele, macro, Zoom





反射reflection:

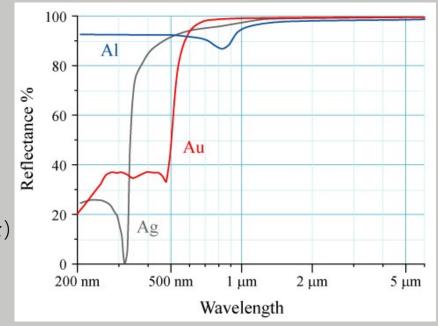


反射角 (θr) 等於入射角 (θi)

与入射光的波长无关

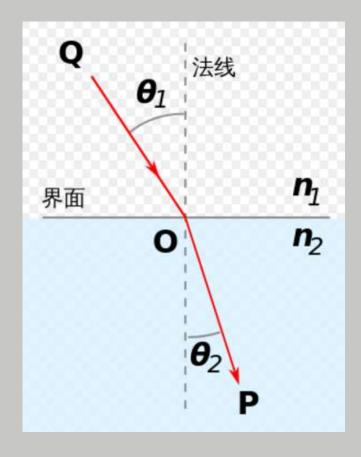
入射光 反射光 法线处于同一平面

反射率:入射光功率与反射光功率之比(非几何光学概念)



https://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/反射

折射refraction:



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Snell%27s law

$$rac{\sin heta_1}{\sin heta_2} = rac{v_1}{v_2} = rac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2} = rac{n_2}{n_1}$$

n:折射率

λ:波长(传播介质中的)

V:速度(传播介质中的)

C: 光速

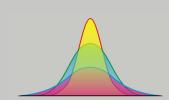
折射率n就是把光线偏折的能力 n越大,光线速度衰减越多,折射角度越大

n也受到湿度,压力,温度,波长的一定影响

$$\lambda_{glass} = \frac{n_{air}}{n_{glass}} \cdot \lambda_{air} \approx \frac{\lambda_{air}}{n_{glass}}$$

光从空气到玻璃的折射, 波长会被压缩

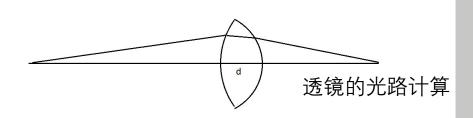
常用折射率: 真空 1.0000 空气 1.0003 水 1.33 玻璃 1.5 - 1.8



球面折射sphere refraction:

角为i1, 入射 于C, 交角为 于B点, 交角 A L2=AB L1=AC

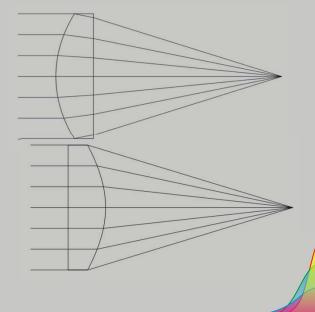
Refraction of a spherical surface



https://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/球面折射

图中PA 是一个球面,球心为O,半径为r。光轴为AOBC 入射光线在P点与球面相交,入射线与球面的垂直线交角为i1,入射线的延长线与光轴相交于C,交角为U1;折射线与光轴相交于B点,交角为U2。

最简聚焦系统



$$\frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s'} = \frac{1}{f}$$

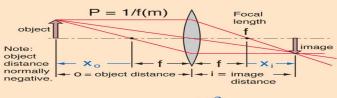
$$xx' = f^2$$

$$m = -\frac{s'}{s}$$

$$m = -\frac{f}{x} = -\frac{x}{f}$$

Thin-Lens Equation: Newtonian Form

the Newtonian form of the lens equation, the distances from the focal length points to t ect and image are used rather than the distances from the lens.



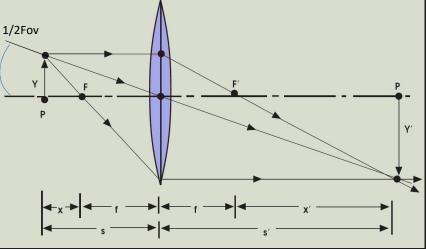
$$x_o x_i = f^2$$
Newtonian form

⁻ocal plane:对焦平面

Optical axis: 光轴

Optical center: 光心

Focal length (f): 焦距





s': 像距

x: 物距减焦距 (s ≈ x)

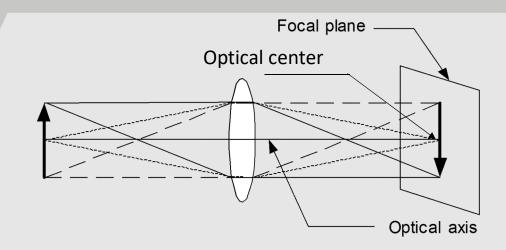
x': 像距减焦距

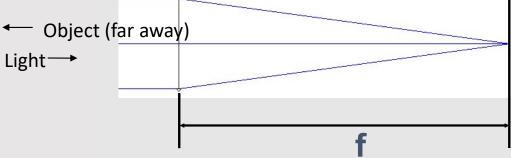
F:焦距

m: 线性放大率

Y: 物高

Y':像高







牛顿公式在自动对焦中的一个应用: 计算对焦马达(actuator)的冲程范围

已知:

f (焦距): 4 mm

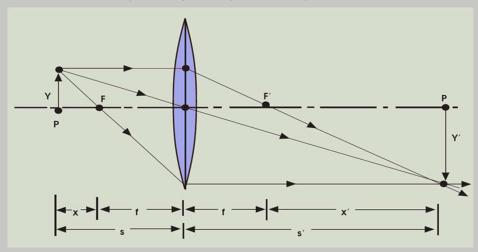
X(物距):Infinity to~10 cm

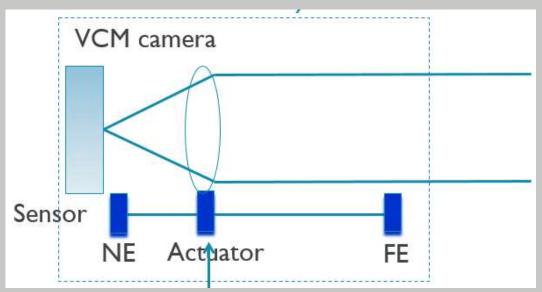
求:

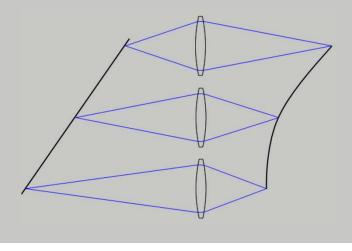
x' (对焦点移动范围) = 马达冲程

x'=0, 当物距在Infinity时

 $x' = f^2 / x = (4 mm)^2 / (100 mm) = 0.16 mm$

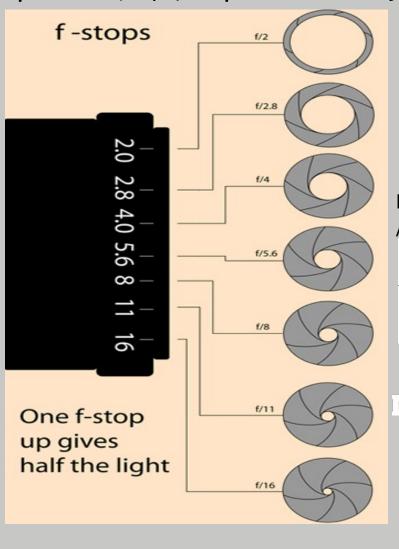








aperture光圈 depth of field 景深

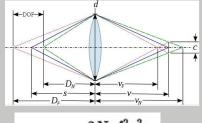


$$N = \frac{f}{D} = \frac{focal}{length}$$

$$Diameter$$

$$of aperture$$

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aperture



$$ext{DOF} pprox rac{2Ncf^2s^2}{f^4-N^2c^2s^2}$$

https://zh.wikibooks.org/wiki/Maple/准确的景深公式

DOF in CoC=c

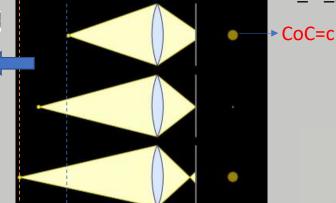
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Depth_of_field

are using. If you the the depth of field will be to infinity. For

amera has a hyperfe

perfocal distance opposit

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Circle_of_confusion#Circle_of_confusion_diameter_limit_in_photography

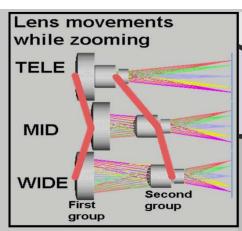


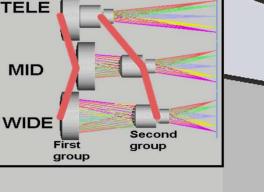


https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Depth of field#DOF formulae

zoom

Optical zoom = Change the lens focal length Digital zoom = Crop and upscale





3x -Tele

x -Wide

Zoom factor

= Longest focal length / shortest focal length

= Wide FOV / Tele FOV

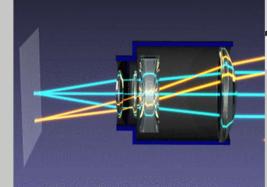
FOV = Field of View

A simple zoom has two moving lens groups Zooming:

> Mostly second group (also longest travel range) Partially first group

Focusing:

Either first group or both groups together



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zoom_lens



First lens

in zoom

THANKS

本课程由 Maver Jiang提供



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