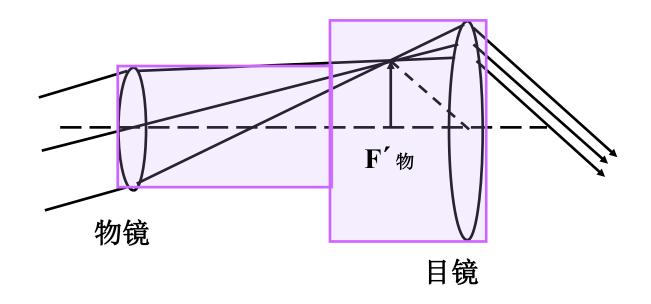


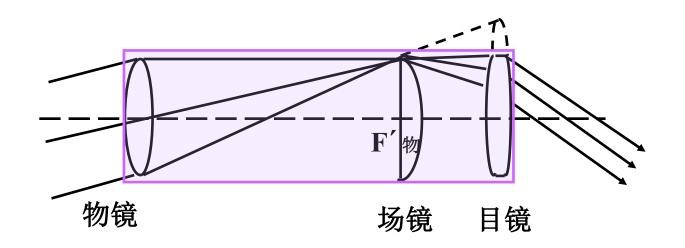
第6讲 场镜的特性及应用



一、场镜的作用



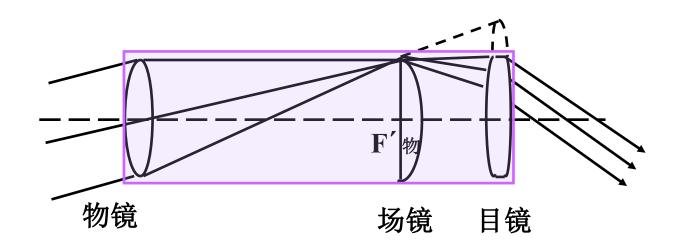




场镜的作用:

在不改变光学系统成像特性的前提下,改变成像光束的位置。

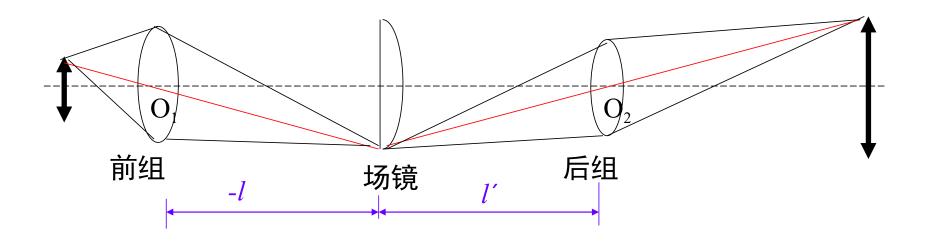




- ◆ 场镜与像平面重合(或者非常靠近);
- ◆ 物镜所成的像位在场镜的主平面上, 经过场镜后成的像与原来的像相等, 不会影响系统的成像特性。

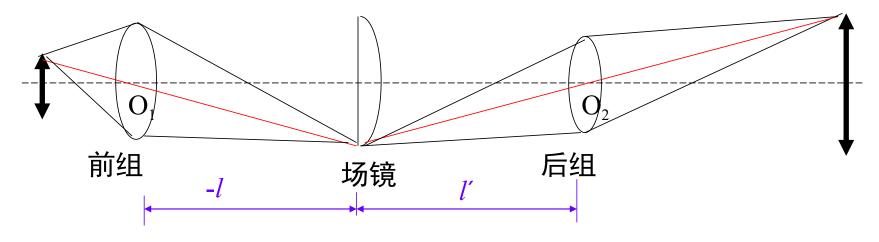


二、场镜的应用





场镜焦距的计算



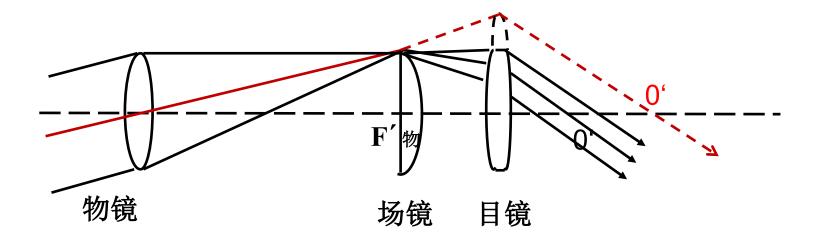
假定前组透镜到它的中间像平面距离为150mm,后组透镜离开中间像平面的距离为100mm,

$$\frac{1}{l'} - \frac{1}{l} = \frac{1}{f'}$$

$$-l = l_1' = 150mm$$

$$l' = -l_2 = 100mm \qquad \therefore f' = 60mm$$

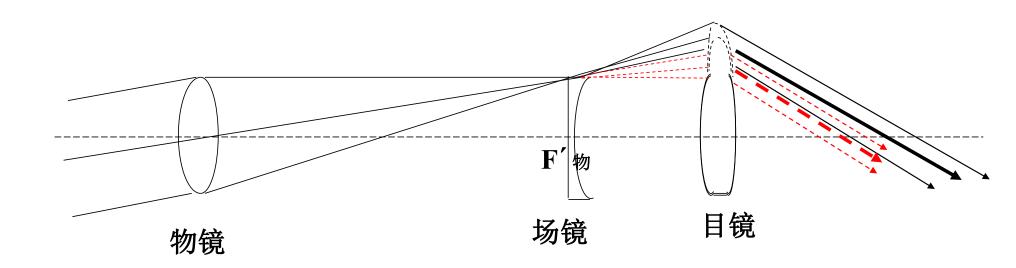




问题:场镜是否都是正透镜?

正场镜使出瞳距离变小;

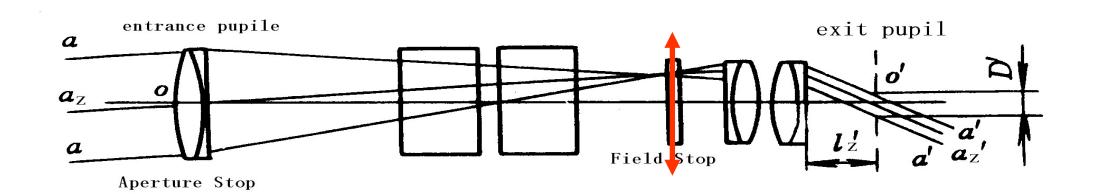




负场镜增大出瞳距离。



例: 一个双筒望远镜,已知视放大率为-6,出瞳直径D'=5mm。已知目镜焦距为 18mm. 孔径光阑位在物镜框上。为了使出瞳距离变为 15mm,现在中间实像平面上 加入一块场镜。求场镜的焦距。

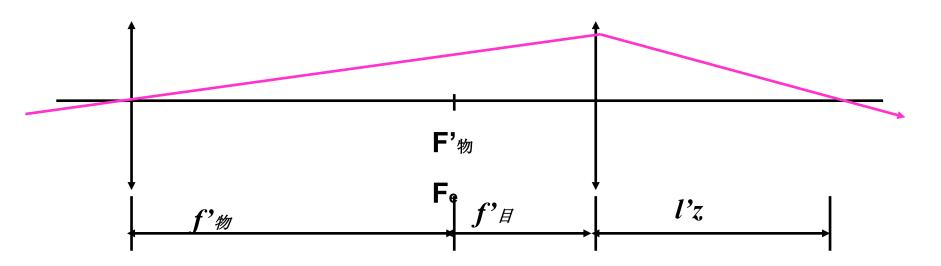




1) 初始出瞳距离

$$\Gamma = -6^X = -\frac{f'_o}{f'_e}$$

$$f'_e = 18mm, \therefore f'_o = 108mm$$

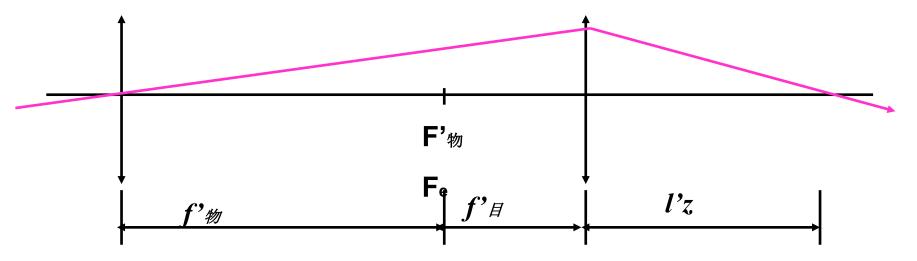




对目镜有,

$$\frac{1}{l'_z} - \frac{1}{l} = \frac{1}{f'_e} \qquad \frac{1}{l'_z} - \frac{1}{-(108 + 18)} = \frac{1}{18}$$

$$l'_z = 21mm$$





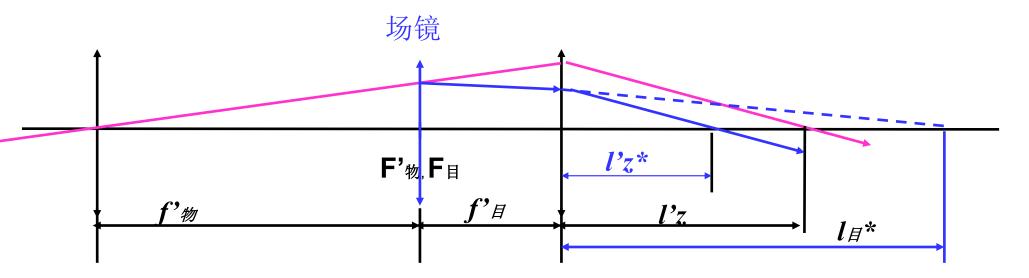
要使出瞳距离

$$l_z^{\prime*} = 15mm$$

对目镜,现在有

$$\frac{1}{15} - \frac{1}{l_{\parallel}^*} = \frac{1}{18}$$

$$l_{\parallel}^{*} = 90mm$$





对于场镜, l=-108mm, l'=90+18mm,

$$\frac{1}{90+18} - \frac{1}{-108} = \frac{1}{f_f'} \qquad f_f' = 54mm$$

$$f_f' = 54mm$$

